CALM - user manual

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1 Introduction

This instruction will provide the basic information about how to use "ConservAtion Laws Model", called CALM, as a non programmer user. For more specific information please take a look to the "CALM - documentation" file, where you can find how to modify CALM source code to make simulation more suitable for your experiment. This user guide was written by Filip Skóra as an attachment for his engineering thesis conducted by Dr Engineer Małgorzata Janik.

CALM was developed by Anna Zaborowska, Małgorzata Janik and Filip Skóra based on the TERMINATOR [1] event generator.

2 Installation

The installation will be carried out on Linux system.

2.1 Requirements

- CALM source archive https://github.com/skorafilip/CALM.git
- Cmake https://cmake.org
- C++ compiler (for example gcc)
- CERN Root Framework https://root.cern/install/

Cmake, compiler and Root have to be installed on the machine and CALM source archive extracted to the installation directory.

2.2 CALM archive

The archive contains:

- Source code of CALM "include" and "src" directories
- Particle database that are used by CALM in its runtime "Shared/particles.data"
- Configuration files event.ini, config.ini
- Script that helps to launch CALM "run_CALM.sh"

Details and utility of configuration files and script will be described later inside this manual.

2.3 Compilation

Type inside installation directory:

mkdir build cd build cmake .. make

2.4 How to launch CALM

To launch CALM with default configuration just run "calm" file inside build directory.

3 CALM - working scheme

- 1. INITIALIZATION: Reading configuration from .ini files
- 2. Creating event
- 3. Generating multiplicity for event
- 4. Generating types for particles; event must obey conservation laws.
- 5. Generating direction of movement for each particle
- 6. Generating total energy of collision
- 7. Dividing total energy between all particles
- 8. Generating event; filtering the most unlikely events
- 9. Saving event to the file
- 10. POST ACTION: After doing steps 2-9 10000 times, CALM closes the file.

4 Configuration files

Configuration files gives access to some elements inside CALM.

4.1 events.ini

This file provides data which are used before the simulation starts.

Parameters:

- NumberOfEvents number of events to generate
- EventFileType event output file format (available: root, root&text or text)
- MultiplicityDistribution distribution of primordial particles multiplicity (available: Poisson)
- IntegrateSamples number of samples used in determination of primordial multiplicity and maximum integrand value
- Randomize start each event with a new random seed taken from current time (1) or do a constant seed (0)
- ShareDir directory with SHARE input files
- MacroDir directory with ROOT macro files *.C
- EventDir directory to write the events
- LogFile log file
- MultiplicityMin multiplicity range, minimum
- MultiplicityMax multiplicity range, maximum
- GenbodEnergy event energy
- EventType what is to be generated (section 5: CALM options)
- NumberOfJets number of jest generated in single event.

4.2 config.ini

This file provides data which CALM uses to simulate elements of each event.

Parameters:

- Nmean average charged particle multiplicity per rapidity unit from 900 GeV
- RapidityInterval rapidity interval
- XYZ standard deviation of three dimensional gaussian distribution
- divideEn coefficients for division of energy
- \${particleType}MultDistr custom distribution function for \${particleType}
- \${particleType}_xMin custom distribution function minimum range for \${particleType}}
- \${particleType}_xMax custom distribution function maximum range for \${particleType}}
- pythiaMult determines if custom distribution for particles will be used
- EtotMax maximum energy of event

^{*\${}particleType} - pions, kaons, nucleons or lambdas

5 CALM options

CALM has six options of simulation. We can distinguish them into two types:

- 1. GENBOD program uses CERN Root library Genbod which is used to make similar simulations
- 2. REGGAE [2] REscatterig-after-Genbod GenerAtor of Events, more effective type of simulation, easier but much faster

Each of them has three types of influence on outgoing particles:

- Global simple proton-proton collision (no influence)
- MinijetsGlobal split particles into two, three or four jets and boosts them.
- MinijetsLocal same as above but here CALM will check conservation laws for each jet separately

References

- [1] Mikołaj Chojnacki, Adam Kisiel, Wojciech Florkowski, and Wojciech Broniowski, *Thermal heavy ion generator v.2*, https://arxiv.org/abs/1102.0273.
- [2] Michal Meres, Ivan Melo, Boris Tomasik, Vladimir Balek, and Vladimir Cerny, Generating heavy particles with energy and momentum conservation, Comput. Phys. Commun. **182** (2011), 2561–2566.