Contents

Recent Updates:

v295: Added hard-coded values for xenon-129 to match the recent LHC run. Radius=5.36 fm, density=0.18406

v293: Introduced shared random number generator which can be externally passed by the user. All particle constants (masses, widths, branching ratios, and spins) can now also be set by the user, but should be changed from the default values with care.

v290: Added an new BREAKUP_MODE option to generate two-photon events in peripheral collisions. BREAKUP_MODE=8 sets a fixed impact parameter range, regardless of the presence of nuclear breakup; it is intended to study two-photon production in peripheral collisions. It requires two additional otherwise optional input lines, BMIN and BMAX, to set the impact parameter range. It does not (yet?) work for photonuclear interactions.

278: Added two new optional parameters:

IMPULSE_VM Normally 0, but can be set to 1 to perform an impulse approximation calculation (i.e. ignoring nuclear effects)

QUANTUM_GLAUBER. When set to 1, performs a quantum Glauber calculation, rather than a classical one. This leads to greatly increased rho and omega cross-sections for heavy nuclei, little effect for heavier mesons.

Also added a final state, 4432212, for J/psi -> pbar p

v276: Added two new optional parameters (BSLOPE DEFINITION and BSLOPE_VALUE) for the p_T spectrum ('bslope') for proton targets or incoherent production on nuclei

v275: Added $\gamma\gamma$ to axion channel as two-photon channel 88, per S. Knapen et al., arXiv:1607.07083 v273: "Baseline" version, described in arXiv:1607.03838)

Overview:

The STARlight Monte Carlo models 2-photon and photon-Pomeron interactions in ultra-peripheral heavy ion collisions. The physics approach for the photon-Pomeron interactions is described in Klein and Nystrand, Phys. Rev. C60, 014903 (1999), with the p_t spectrum (including vector meson interference) discussed in Phys. Rev. Lett. 84, 2330 (2000). The 2-photon interactions are described in Baltz, Gorbunov, Klein, Nystrand, Phys.Rev. C80 044902 (2009).

STARlight has several input files, all of which are expected to be in the same directory as the starlight code. User-specified input parameters are read from a file named "slight.in"; these parameters are described below in Input.

The simulated events are written to an ASCII file named "slight.out", which is described below in Output.

Installation:

To obtain the latest version:
-svn co http://starlight.hepforge.org/svn/trunk

Alternatively:
-Visit https://starlight.hepforge.org/trac/browser
-Download the trunk [click on the download symbol in the Size column]
-Unpackage the zip file. The trunk/ represents <PathToSource>

To build Starlight:

- First create your build directory <BUILDDIR> (e.g. mkdir bin)
- $ cd <BUILDDIR>
- $ cmake <PathToSource>
- $ make

This creates an executable file, starlight, in the build directory.

To clean the build:

- $ make clean

To run starlight, a configuration file, slight.in, is needed. Examples of slight.in may be found in the config/ directory.

To run:

```
$ ./starlight
```

Enabling Pythia:

To simulate the η, η', and η_c channels, you need Pythia v8.2 or higher to handle their decays. To enable Pythia support you need to run cmake with the option -DENABLE_PYTHIA=ON and have $PYTHIADIR pointing to the top directory of Pythia8. [Note: when building Pythia, be sure to enable shared libraries(.so). ./configure --enable-shared before compiling Pythia.]

```
$ setenv PYTHIADIR /my/local/pythia8

$ cmake <PathToSource> -DENABLE_PYTHIA=ON
```

Note: v8.2+ is necessary since the Pythia directory structure changed[trunk/cmake_modules/FindPythia8.cmake depends on the structure layout], liblhapdfdummy was removed, and Standalone:allowResDec was removed.

To enable DPMJET, please see the passage on DPMJET

Input:

The input parameters are listed below with typical values for LHC Pb-Pb running given in parentheses. Optional parameters are denoted with *.

```
baseFileName            # The name of the output files.  STARlight will
                        copy the input slight.in to baseFileName.in, and
                        produce output files baseFileName.txt and
                        baseFileName.out. (slight)
BEAM_1_Z = 82           # Charge of beam one projectile.  (82)
BEAM_1_A = 208          # Atomic number of beam one projectile. (208)
BEAM_2_Z = 82           # Charge of beam two projectile.  (82)
BEAM_2_A = 208          # Atomic number of beam two projectile. (208)
BEAM_1_GAMMA = 1470     # Lorentz boost for beam one projectile(pz>0).
                        (1470)
BEAM_2_GAMMA = 1470.0   # Lorentz boost for beam two projectile(pz<0).
                        (1470)
W_MAX = 12.0            # Maximum value for the gamma-gamma center of mass
                        energy, W = 4E1E2, in GeV.  Setting W_MAX = -1
                        tells STARlight to use the default value specified
                        in inputParameters.cpp (recommended for single
                        meson production). For single mesons, the default
                        W_MAX is the particle mass plus five times the
                        width. For lepton pairs, the default W_MAX is
                        given by 2ħc√(γ1γ2/R1R2). These are defined in
                        src/inputParameters.cpp (-1)
W_MIN = -1              #Min value of w. Minimum value for the gamma-gamma
                        center of mass energy, W = 4E1E2, in GeV.  Setting
                        W_MIN = -1 tells STARlight to use the default
                        value specified in inputParameters.cpp
                        (recommended for single meson production). The
                        default W_MIN is the larger of the kinematic limit
                        ( e.g. 2mπ for ρ decays) or the particle mass
                        minus five times the width. (-1)
W_N_BINS = 40           #Bins w maximum and minimum values for w (the
                        gamma-gamma center of mass energy, w = 4E1E2), and
                        the number of w bins in the lookup tables  (40)
RAP_MAX = 8.            # Maximum rapidity of produced particle. (8)
RAP_N_BINS = 80         # Number of rapidity bins used in the cross
                        section calculation (80)
CUT_PT* = 0             # Specifies whether the user chooses to place
                        restrictions on the transverse momentum of the
                        decay products. 0= no, 1 = yes. (0)
PT_MIN* = 1.0           # If a transverse momentum cut is applied, this
                        specifies the minimum value produced, in GeV/c.
                        (1.0)
PT_MAX* = 3.0           # If a transverse momentum cut is applied, this
                        specifies the maximum value produced, in GeV/c.
                        (3.0)
```

```
CUT_ETA* = 0          # Specifies whether the user chooses to place
                      restrictions on the pseudorapidity of the decay
                      products. 0= no, 1 = yes. (0)
ETA_MIN* = -10        # If a pseudorapidity cut is applied, this
                      specifies the minimum value produced. (-10)
ETA_MAX* = 10         # If a pseudorapidity cut is applied, this
                      specifies the maximum value produced. (10)
PROD_MODE = 2         #PROD_MODE=1:  Two-photon interaction.
                      PROD_MODE=2:  Coherent photonuclear vector meson
                      production assuming narrow resonances. This option
                      should also be used for exclusive vector meson
                      production in pp collision. In pA or pp
                      collisions, this option means that the proton
                      emits the photon and that the gamma-A interaction
                      is coherent.
                      PROD_MODE=3:  Coherent photonuclear vector meson
                      production assuming wide resonances. This option
                      should in be used for exclusive $\rho^0$
                      production.
                      PROD_MODE=4:  Incoherent photonuclear vector meson
                      production. In pA collisions, this option means
                      that the nucleus emits the photon. Do not use for
                      pp.
                      PROD_MODE=5:  Photonuclear one photon exchange
                      uses DPMJET single.
                      PROD_MODE=6:  Photonuclear two photon exchange
                      (both nuclei excited) uses DPMJET double.
                      PROD_MODE=7:  Photonuclearsinglepa uses DPMJET
                      Single, proton mode.
                      PROD_MODE=8: [not supported/verified] Photonuclear
                      singlepapy uses Pythia 6
N_EVENTS = 10         #Number of events produced (1000)
PROD_PID = 443013     # For PROD\_MODE 1 through 4, this selects the
                      channel to be produced, in PDG notation. Currently
                      supported options are list below. (443013)
RND_SEED = 34533      # Seed for random number generator.  (34533)
BREAKUP_MODE = 5      # Specifies the way nuclear break-up is handled.
                      This option only works for lead or gold. It has no
                      meaning in proton-proton or proton-nucleus
                      collisions
                      1 = hard sphere nuclei (no hadronic break-up if
                      impact parameter is greater than the sum of
                      nuclear radii, no restriction on Coulomb break-
                      up).
                      2 = requires Coulomb break-up of both nuclei, with
                      no restriction on the number of neutrons emitted
                      by either nucleus (XnXn).
                      3 = requires Coulomb break-up of both nuclei, but
                      requires that a single neutron is emitted from
                      each nucleus (1n1n).
                      4 = requires Coulomb break-up of neither nucleus.
                      (0n0n)
                      5 = requires that there be no hadronic break up,
                      no restriction on Coulomb break-up (This is
```

	similar to option 1, but with the actual hadronic interaction probability). 6 = requires Coulomb break up of one or both nuclei, with no restriction on the number of neutrons emitted (XnXn + 0nXn + Xn0n). 7 = requires Coulomb break up of only one nucleus, with no restriction on the number of neutrons emitted (0nXn+ Xn0n). 8 = selectable input parameter range (i.e. for peripheral collisions, not UPCs) regardless of nuclear breakup. Fixed input range between BMAX and BMIN (set by two otherwise optional cards, below)
INTERFERENCE = 0	# Specifies whether interference based on the ambiguity of which nucleus emits the photon is included. The effect of this interference is only visible at very small transverse momentum. 0 = interference off, 1 = interference on. (0)
IF_STRENGTH = 1.	# If interference is turned on, specifies the percentage of interference. The range is -1.0 – 1.0.; 1 is the standard value for ion-ion collisions, while -1.0 is expected for proton-antiproton collisions. (1)
INT_PT_MAX = 0.24	# Used only when the interference option above is turned on. This specifies the maximum transverse momentum considered, in GeV/c. (0.24)
INT_PT_N_BINS = 120	# Used only when the interference option above is turned on. This specifies the number of bins in transverse momentum to use. (120)
INT_PT_WIDTH = 0	#Used only when the interference option above is turned on. This specifies the width of bins in transverse momentum to use. (0)
XSEC_METHOD* = 0	#Determines which method is used to calculate the cross-section for $\gamma\gamma$ cross-sections. XSEC_METHOD=0 is faster, but works only for symmetric collisions (*i.e.* with identical nuclei). XSEC_METHOD=1 always works, but is slower. (0)
BSLOPE_DEFINITION*=0	Used for proton and nucleon (i. e. incoherent nuclear) collisions to set the t-spectrum, dN/dt=exp(-bt). When BSLOPE_DEFINITION=1, then the slope is determined by BSLOPE_VALUE (below). When BSLOPE_DEFINITION=2, the slope is calculated as a function of γp center of mass energy per the H1 analysis, Eur. Phys. J. C46, 585 (2006): $b=4.63/GeV^2 + 4\alpha\ln(W_{\gamma p}/90\ GeV)$ The default value, BSLOPE_DEFINITION=0 has no effect. Note that this affects the t-slope only; it does not affect the total cross-section
BSLOPE_VALUE*	WHEN BSLOPE_DEFINITION=1, this determines the exponential slope for dN/dt=exp(-BSLOPE_VALUE*t)
SELECT_IMPULSE_VM	When set =1, performs an impulse approximation calculation (this ignores most nuclear physics, including shadowing). Default=0; no change

QUANTUM_GLAUBER	When set =1, perform a quantum Glauber calculation, rather than classical, which is the default (or when set =0)
BMIN	Needed for Breakup_mode=8. Sets the minimum impact parameter
BMAX	Needed for Breakup mode=8. Sets sthe maximum impact parameter.

The physics constants used by STARlight can be set with the following parameters:

deuteronSlopePar	deuteron slope parameter (effective temperature) [(GeV/c)^-2]
protonMass	mass of the proton [GeV/c^2]
pionChargedMass	mass of the pi^+/- [GeV/c^2]
pionNeutralMass	mass of the pi^0 [GeV/c^2]
kaonChargedMass	mass of the K^+/- [GeV/c^2]
mel	mass of the e^+/- [GeV/c^2]
muonMass	mass of the mu^+/- [GeV/c^2]
tauMass	mass of the tau^+/- [GeV/c^2]
f0Mass	mass of the f_0(980) [GeV/c^2]
f0Width	width of the f_0(980) [GeV/c^2]
f0BrPiPi	branching ratio f_0(980) -> pi^+ pi^- and pi^0 pi^0
etaMass	mass of the eta [GeV/c^2]
etaWidth	width of the eta [GeV/c^2]
etaPrimeMass	mass of the eta' [GeV/c^2]
etaPrimeWidth	width of the eta' [GeV/c^2]
etaCMass	mass of the eta_c [GeV/c^2]
etaCWidth	width of the eta_c [GeV/c^2]
f2Mass	mass of the f_2(1270) [GeV/c^2]
f2Width	width of the f_2(1270) [GeV/c^2]
f2BrPiPi	[GeV/c] f_2(1270) -> pi^+ pi^-
a2Mass	mass of the a_2(1320) [GeV/c^2]
a2Width	width of the a_2(1320) [GeV/c^2]
f2PrimeMass	mass of the f'_2(1525) [GeV/c^2]
f2PrimeWidth	width of the f'_2(1525) [GeV/c^2]
f2PrimeBrKK	branching ratio f'_2(1525) -> K^+ K^- and K^0 K^0bar
zoverz03Mass	mass of four-quark resonance (rho^0 pair production) [GeV/c^2]
f0PartialggWidth	partial width f_0(980) -> g g [GeV/c^2]
etaPartialggWidth	partial width eta -> g g [GeV/c^2]
etaPrimePartialggWidth	partial width eta' -> g g [GeV/c^2]
etaCPartialggWidth	partial width eta_c -> g g [GeV/c^2]
f2PartialggWidth	partial width f_2(1270) -> g g [GeV/c^2]
a2PartialggWidth	partial width a_2(1320) -> g g [GeV/c^2]
f2PrimePartialggWidth	partial width f'_2(1525) -> g g [GeV/c^2]
zoverz03PartialggWidth	partial width four-quark resonance -> g g (rho^0 pair production) [GeV/c^2]
f0Spin	spin of the f_0(980)
etaSpin	spin of the eta
etaPrimeSpin	spin of the eta'
etaCSpin	spin of the eta_c

```
f2Spin                  spin of the f_2(1270)
a2Spin                  spin of the a_2(1320)
f2PrimeSpin             spin of the f'_2(1525)
zoverz03Spin            spin of the four-quark resonance -> g g (rho^0
                        pair production)
axionSpin               spin of the axion
rho0Mass                mass of the rho^0 [GeV/c^2]
rho0Width               width of the rho^0 [GeV/c^2]
rho0BrPiPi              branching ratio rho^0 -> pi^+ pi^-
rho0PrimeMass           mass of the rho'^0 (4 pi^+/- final state)
                        [GeV/c^2]
rho0PrimeWidth          width of the rho'^0 (4 pi^+/- final state)
                        [GeV/c^2]
rho0PrimeBrPiPi         branching ratio rho'^0 -> pi^+ pi^-
OmegaMass               mass of the omega [GeV/c^2]
OmegaWidth              width of the omega [GeV/c^2]
OmegaBrPiPi             branching ratio omega -> pi^+ pi^-
PhiMass                 mass of the phi [GeV/c^2]
PhiWidth                width of the phi [GeV/c^2]
PhiBrKK                 branching ratio phi -> K^+ K^-
JpsiMass                mass of the J/psi [GeV/c^2]
JpsiWidth               width of the J/psi [GeV/c^2]
JpsiBree                branching ratio J/psi -> e^+ e^-
JpsiBrmumu              branching ratio J/psi -> mu^+ mu^-
JpsiBrppbar             branching ratio J/psi -> p pbar
Psi2SMass               mass of the psi(2S) [GeV/c^2]
Psi2SWidth              width of the psi(2S) [GeV/c^2]
Psi2SBree               branching ratio psi(2S) -> e^+ e^-
Psi2SBrmumu             branching ratio psi(2S) -> mu^+ mu^-
Upsilon1SMass           mass of the Upsilon(1S) [GeV/c^2]
Upsilon1SWidth          width of the Upsilon(1S) [GeV/c^2]
Upsilon1SBree           branching ratio Upsilon(1S) -> e^+ e^-
Upsilon1SBrmumu         branching ratio Upsilon(1S) -> mu^+ mu^-
Upsilon2SMass           mass of the Upsilon(2S) [GeV/c^2]
Upsilon2SWidth          width of the Upsilon(2S) [GeV/c^2]
Upsilon2SBree           branching ratio Upsilon(2S) -> e^+ e^-
Upsilon2SBrmumu         branching ratio Upsilon(2S) -> mu^+ mu^-
Upsilon3SMass           mass of the Upsilon(3S) [GeV/c^2]
Upsilon3SWidth          width of the Upsilon(3S) [GeV/c^2]
Upsilon3SBree           branching ratio Upsilon(3S) -> e^+ e^-
Upsilon3SBrmumu         branching ratio Upsilon(3S) -> mu^+ mu^-
```

The following parameters are used only when interfacing with the PYTHIA and/or DPMJET interfaces:

```
MIN_GAMMA_ENERGY = 6    #Allows the user to set the minimum photon energy
                        (in GeV) in the rest frame of the target nucleus.
                        The default is 6.0 GeV and it should never be set
                        below this value since DPMJET was not designed to
                        handle low energy interactions.
MAX_GAMMA_ENERGY  = 600000
                        #Allows the user to set the maximum photon energy
                        (in GeV) in the rest frame of the target nucleus.
                        The default is 60000.0 GeV.
```

```
PYTHIA_PARAMS = ""      #Used to supply input parameters to the PYTHIA
                        interface.  This takes a string to pass on semi-
                        colon separated parameters to PYTHIA 6.  eg:
                        "mstj(1)=0;paru(13)=0.1"  (the default is a blank
                        string " ")
PYTHIA_FULL_EVENT_RECORD = 1
                        #Determines whether the full event record from
                        PYTHIA is written to slight.out.  true = yes,
                        false = no (false).  The additional information
                        added is as follows: daughter production vertex (x
                        [mm], y [mm], z [mm], t [mm/c]), mother1, mother2,
                        daughter1, daughter2, PYTHIA particle status code.
                        PYTHA 8 Particle Properties page describes in more
                        detail the properties of mother, daughter, and
                        status code designations.
```

Channels of Interest:

2-Photon Channels

Currently supported 2-photon (prod. mode = 1) channel options:

jetset id	particle
221	eta
331	eta-prime
441	eta-c
9010221	f0(975)
225	f2(1270)
115	a2(1320)
335	f2(1525)
33	rho0 pair
11	e+/e- pair
13	mu+/mu- pair
15	tau+/tau- pair
88	axion-like particle (ALP)

Process 88 refers to the single production of a hypothetical axion-like particle (ALP), which decays to a pair of photons. The ALP mass has to be specified by the user through the parameter AXION_MASS. The narrow width approximation is assumed here, with a fixed axion decay constant of \Lambda=1 TeV. (See equation (1) of arXiv:1607.06083 for the appropriate conventions.) The cross section can be then rescaled to arbitrary \Lambda, as long as the narrow width approximation remains valid.

Pomeron-Photon Channels

Currently supported vector meson (prod. mode = 2/3/4) options:

jetset id	particle
113	rho0
223	omega
333	phi
443011	J/psi --> e+e-
443013	J/Psi --> mu+mu-
4432212	J/psi → proton antiproton

444011	Psi(2S) --> e+e-
444013	Psi(2S) --> mu+mu-
553011	Upsilon(1S) --> e+e-
553013	Upsilon(1S) --> mu+mu-
554011	Upsilon(2S) --> e+e-
554013	Upsilon(2S) --> mu+mu-
555011	Upsilon(3S) --> e+e-
555013	Upsilon(3S) --> mu+mu-
913	rho0 + direct pi+pi- (with interference). The direct pi+pi- fraction is from the ZEUS results, EPJ C2 p247 (1998)
999	four-prong final states (rho'-like to pi+pi-pi+pi-)

DPMJET:

Simulation of photonuclear interactions with STARlight is possible through an interface with DPMJet. These interfaces can be enabled through options passed to cmake during the configuration process. [Depreciated: Using Pythia 6 as a substitute for DPMJet]

The gfortran compiler is required to use the photonuclear interfaces.

========== 1. Photonuclear interactions with DPMJet ==========

------- 1.1. Obtaining and installing DPMJet -------

The DPMJet package can be obtained by contacting the authors as explained here: http://sroesler.web.cern.ch/sroesler/dpmjet3.html

Once you have the code proceed with these steps:

Change the line containing the OPT variable in the DPMJet Makefile:

```
OPT = -c -C -std=legacy -O  -O3 -g -fexpensive-optimizations
-funroll-loops -fno-automatic -fbounds-check -v -fPIC
```

---------- 64-bit ----------

Make sure that all -m32 options are removed from the Makefile.

Unfortunately, the DPMJet package depends on a floating point exception trap implementation, and only a 32-bit version of that is included in the package, which needs to be replaced. An example implementation can be found here:
http://www.arsc.edu/arsc/support/news/hpcnews/hpcnews376/

Under "Fortran Floating Point Traps for Linux" there is a code example. A file based on this, fpe.c, can be found in the external/ directory in STARlight. Move that to your DPMJet directory to replace the original file and run:

```
$ gcc -o fpe.o fpe.c
```

Note: if the above command returns the following error:

```
/usr/lib/../lib64/crt1.o: In function `_start':
(.text+0x20): undefined reference to `main'
/tmp/ccs2CQsd.o: In function `enable_exceptions_':
fpe.c:(.text+0xe): undefined reference to `feenableexcept'
```

collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
Try: gcc fpe.c -Wall -g -c
feenableexcept is a gcc extension and gcc may need all of the headers present.

------------ End 64-bit ------------

Then in the DPMJet directory run:

$ make

Note: When compiling at RCAS(BNL), needed to change g77 → gfortran, needed to install fluka and setenv FLUPRO /path/to/fluka, and modify phojet before compiling. The changes for phojet is at line 29875, from:

```
PRINT LO,'PHO_DIFSLP:ERROR: this option is not installed !'
```

to:

```
WRITE(LO,'(/1X,A,I2)')
& 'PHO_DIFSLP:ERROR: this option is not installed
& !',ISWMDL(13)
```

---------- 1.2. Compiling Starlight with DPMJet interface ----------

To enable the compilation of the DPMJet interface please follow these steps:

CMake uses an environment variable $DPMJETDIR to locate the DPMJet object files, so define it.

$ export DPMJETDIR=<path to dpmjet>

Then create a build directory for STARlight

$ mkdir <build-dir>

and change into it

$ cd <build-dir>

Run CMake with the option to enable DPMJet

$ cmake <path-to-starlight-source> -DENABLE_DPMJET=ON

Then build it

$ make

Note: When compiling at RCAS(BNL), needed to add the gfortran library to the CMakeLists.txt and left it there.

---------- 1.3. Running Starlight with DPMJet interface ----------

To run Starlight with the DPMJet interface a couple of files are needed in the directory where you want to run Starlight.

The files needed are:

slight.in (Starlight config file. An example suitable for DPMJet can be found in config/slight.in.dpmjet)
my.input (DPMJet config file. An example can be found in config/my.input)
dpmjet.dat (Can be found in the DPMJet source directory)

In the slight.in file the relevant production modes (PROD_MODE) for DPMJET is:

5: A+A single excitation
6: A+A double excitation
7: p+A single excitation

In addition the minimum and maximum gamma energies must be set. These must be within the interval set in the my.input file.

To run:

```
$ ./starlight < my.input
```

[DPMJET reads from direct input/interactive]

Output

STARlight outputs an ASCII file named slight.out.

For each event, a summary line is printed, with the format

EVENT: n ntracks nvertices ,

where n is the event number (starting with 1), ntracks is the number of tracks in the event, and nvertices is the number of vertices in the event (STARlight does not currently produce events with more than one vertex).

EVENT line is followed by a description of the vertex, with the format

VERTEX: x y z t nv nproc nparent ndaughters ,

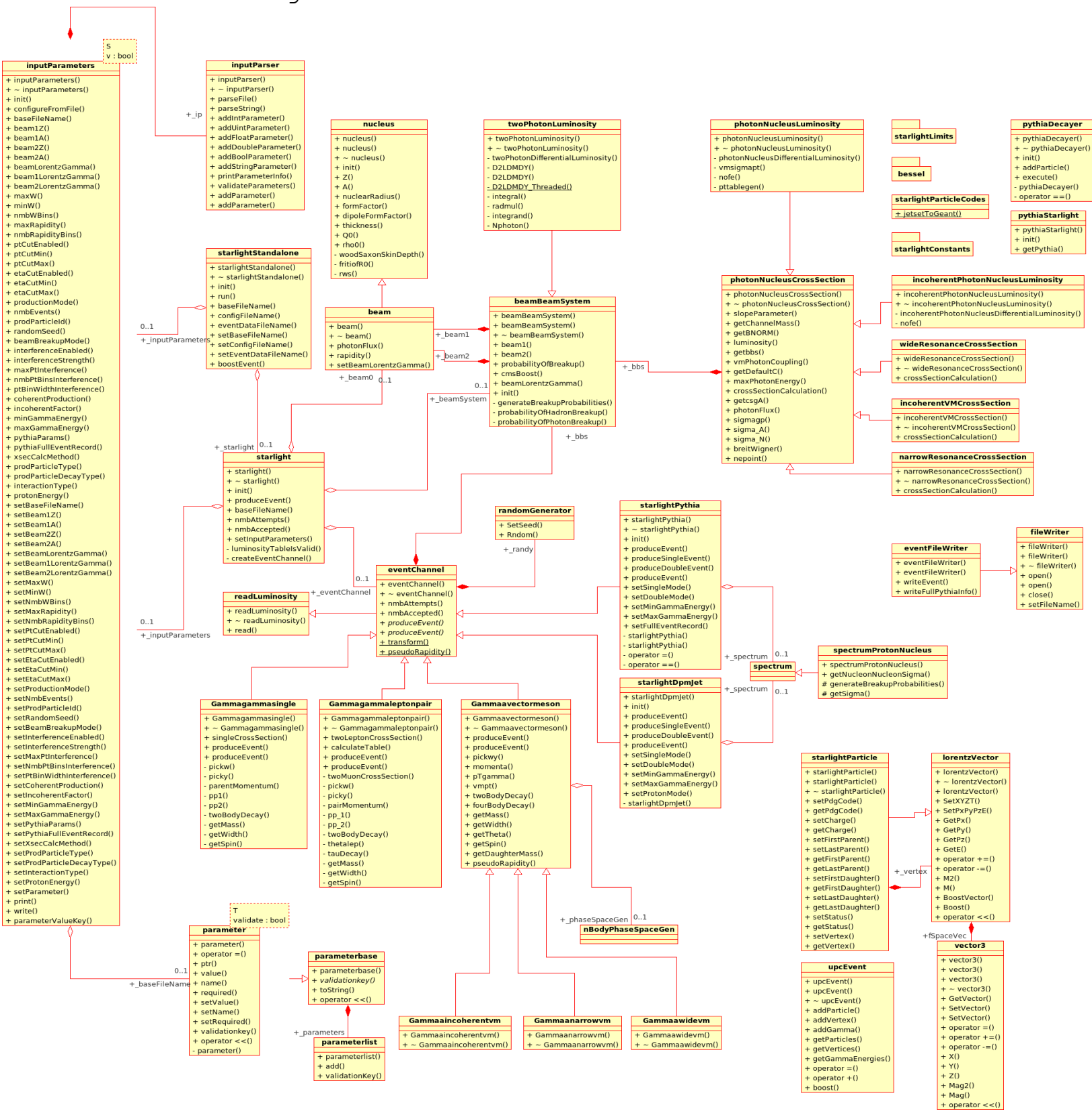
where x, y, z and t are the 4-vector components of the vertex location, nv is the vertex number, nproc is a number intended to represent physical process (always set to 0), nparent is the track number of parent track (0 for primary vertex) and ndaughters is the number of daughter tracks from this vertex.

This is followed by a series of lines describing each of the daughter tracks emanating from this vertex. Each track line has the format

TRACK: GPID px py py nev ntr stopv PDGPID ,

where GPID is the Geant particle id code, px, py and pz are the three vector components of the track's momentum, nev is the event number, ntr is the number of this track within the vertex (starting with 0), stopv is the vertex number where track ends (0 if track does not terminate within the event), and PDGPID is the Monte Carlo particle ID code endorsed by the Particle Data Group.

Class Diagram



File Descriptions

Readme.pdf
: [This file.] provides information on the installation, operation, and construction of STARlight.

CMakeLists.txt
: controls STARlight compilation. For details, please see above in Installation. This is the default/supported compilation method.

Makefile
: A sample Makefile for compilation on *nix systems. This file is not actively supported. Please use CMake.

starlightconfig.h.in
: passes on some compiler settings; such as enabling the Pythia/DPMJet sections within the source code.

starlightDoxyfile.conf
: Doxygen configuration file.

CMake Modules:

FindPythia8.cmake
: used by CMake to find the Pythia 8 files needed to compile STARlight with Pythia 8 dependent options enabled. It searches for: Pythia.h, Index.xml, libpythia8

FindPythia6.cmake
: used by CMake to find the Pythia 6 files needed to compile STARlight with Pythia 6 dependent options enabled. It searches for: libPythia6. *Pythia 6 functionality has been deprecated.*

FindDPMJet.cmake
: used by CMake to find the DPMJET files needed to compile STARlight with DPMJET dependent options enabled. It searches for: dpmjet3.0-5.o, pythia6115dpm3v1.o, and phojet1.12-35c4.o

FindROOT.cmake
: used by CMake to find the ROOT files needed to compile STARlight with ROOT dependent options enabled. It searches for: root-config. root-config is then used to set the rest of the paths/options needed to enable ROOT within STARlight.

CommonMacros.cmake
: A collection of useful cmake macos.

FindLHAPDF.cmake
: used by CMake to find the LHAPDF dependent options enabled. This was necessary for older versions of Pythia8, but this is no longer the case. However, this file is being kept in the

distribution for users that would like to re-enable it. It searches for: Pythia.h and liblhapdfdummy

Config files:

my.input
A sample DPMJET configuration file.

slight.in
A sample STARlight input file, to select the desired final state and associated options. The section Input has more information.

slight.in.dpmjet
A sample slight.in file to use the DPMJET options (eg: PROD_MODE = 5, 6, 7, and MIN_GAMMA_ENERGY, and MAX_GAMMA_ENERGY.).

slight.in.ee_rhic
A sample slight.in file for e+e- production by Au-Au at top RHIC energies

slight.in.jpsi_lhc
A sample slight.in file for J/ψ production by Pb-Pb at the LHC.

slight.in.pPb_lhc
A sample slight.in file for J/ψ production by p-Pb at the LHC.

slight.in.rho_rhic
A sample slight.in file for ρ production by Au-Au at top RHIC energies.

dpmjet:

dpmjetint.f
This is a DPMJET library, used in the CMakeLists.txt file to link when enabling DPMJET.

external:

fpe.c
corrects for the floating point trap differences between 32 and 64-bit. The DPMJET section has more information.

pythia6:

pythiainterface.h
interfaces Pythia6 with STARlight. *Pythia 6 functionality has been deprecated.*

utils:

Ana.C

This macro runs Analyze.cxx, which takes as input an ASCII STARlight output file, slight.out, and creates a standard set of histograms, which are stored in histograms.root

Analyze.cxx

This macro reads in a starlight output file and creates histograms of the p_T and rapidity of the daughters, as well as the p_T, rapidity and mass of the parent. It assumes there are only 2 daughter tracks that are electrons, muons, or pions. The histograms for the daughter particles are called fPt2, fPt2, fRap1, and fRap2. Parent histograms are created for each possible daughter species (e.g., parent p_T histograms are created with the names fPtEl, fPtMu, and fPtPi), but only the ones corresponding to the actual daughter particle are filled. The histograms are saved in a file called histograms.root.
To use this Analyze.cxx, modify the file Ana.C to call your input file (as downloaded, it calls slight.out) and the number of events you wish to process (as downloaded, it processes 20 events). Then open root and type ".x Ana.C" .

Analyze.h

The header file for Analyze.cxx and Ana.C.

AnalyzeTree.cxx

This macro reads the starlight.root file produced by ConvertStarlightAsciiToTree.C, which contains TLorentzVectors for the parents and a TClonesArray of TLorentzVectors for the daughters. It creates histograms of the p_T and rapidity of the daughters, as well as the p_T, rapidity and mass of the parent. While the parents may have been created as the vector sum of any number of daughter particles, this macro currently produces histograms for only the first two daughter particles. The daughter histograms are called D1Pt, D2Pt, D1Rapidity, and D1Rapidity. Parent histograms are named ParentPt, ParentRapidity, and ParentMass. The histograms are stored in starlight_histos.root.

To use Analyzetree.cxx, first run ConvertStarlightAsciiToTree.C to produce the starlight.root file. If needed, modify the file AnalyzeTree.h to call your input file (as downloaded, it calls starlight.root). Then open root and type .x AnaTree.C .

AnalyzeTree.h

The header file for AnalyzeTree.cxx.

AnaTree.C

compiles and runs AnalyzeTree.cxx, which takes as input the starlight.root file produced by ConvertStarlightAsciiToTree.cxx output histograms are stored in starlight_histos.root

ConvertStarlightAsciiToTree.C

reads a starlight output file (default name slight.out) and creates a root file with TLorentzVectors for the parent and a TClonesArray of TLorentzVectors for the daughter particles. The output is stored in a root file (default name starlight.root) with one branch labeled "parent" and the other labeled "daughters". Any number of daughter tracks can be accommodated. Daughter species currently accommodated are: electrons, muons, charged or neutral pions, charged or neutral kaons, and protons.

To use AnaTree.C, open root and then type .x ConvertStarlightAsciiToTree.C("inputfilename", "outputfilename") The root file produced can be examined in a root TBrowser.

A macro to read this root file and make some standard plots is also provided. This macro is called AnalyzeTree.cxx; it can be compiled and run with the AnaTree.C macro by opening root and typing .x AnaTree.C()

Source Files:

beam.cpp

generates the beam class, which inherits from the nucleus class (cf. nucleus.cpp). The object represents an accelerated nucleus, or a beam.

Functions:

beam::beam
beam::~beam
beam::photonFlux *// calculates the "photon density" given the impact parameter and energy.*

beambeamsystem.cpp

represents the colliding system of interest.

Functions:

beamBeamSystem::beamBeamSystem
beamBeamSystem::~beamBeamSystem
beamBeamSystem::probabilityOfBreakup
beamBeamSystem::generateBreakupProbabilities
beamBeamSystem::probabilityOfHadronBreakup
beamBeamSystem::probabilityOfPhotonBreakup

bessel.cpp

calculate modified Bessel functions of the first and second kind.

Functions:

bessel::besI0
bessel::dbesk0
bessel::dbesk1
bessel::besI1

eventchannel.cpp

inherits from readLuminosity. It is a base for class for functions to produce events that is overloaded by other classes (Gammagammaleptonpair, Gammagammasingle, Gammaavectormeson, starlightDpmJet, and starlightPythia).

Functions:

```
eventChannel::eventChannel
eventChannel::~eventChannel
eventChannel::transform  // Lorentz Tranforms the frame
eventChannel::pseudoRapidity // calculates the
      pseudorapidity with the input from px, py, and pz
```

eventfilewriter.cpp

writes event information in the output file.

Functions:

```
eventFileWriter::eventFileWriter
eventFileWriter::~eventFileWriter
eventFileWriter::writeEvent
```

filewriter.cpp

The base class for eventFileWriter, which is writes event information in the output file.

Functions:

```
fileWriter::fileWriter()
fileWriter::~fileWriter()
fileWriter::open
fileWriter::open(filename)
fileWriter::close
```

gammaaluminosity.cpp

contains the photonNucleusLuminosity class, which inherits from photonNucleusCrossSection. It calculates the differential cross-section for gamma-A interactions.

Functions:

```
photonNucleusLuminosity::photonNucleusLuminosity
photonNucleusLuminosity::~photonNucleusLuminosity
photonNucleusLuminosity::photonNucleusDifferentialLuminosi
ty  //Calculates and outputs the differential luminosity
photonNucleusLuminosity::pttablegen  //  Calculates the pt
spectra for VM production with interference per S. Klein
and J. Nystrand, Phys. Rev Lett. 84, 2330 (2000).
photonNucleusLuminosity::vmsigmapt //calculates th effect
of the nuclear form factor on the pt spectrum, for use in
interference calculations. It calculates the cross section
suppression SIGMAPT(PT) as a function of pt. The input pt
values come from pttable.inc
photonNucleusLuminosity::nofe  //calculates the 'photon
density'd^2N_gamma/db^2
```

gammaavm.cpp

is responsible for classes Gammaavectormesion, Gammaanarrowvm, and Gammaawidevm. Both Gammaanarrowvm and Gammaawidevm inherit from Gammaavectormeson, which inherits from eventChannel. The classes are responsible for generating and decaying the vector mesons produced by photon-nucleus interactions.

Functions:

Gammaavectormeson::Gammaavectormeson
Gammaavectormeson::~Gammaavectormeson
Gammaavectormeson::pickwy //responsible for selecting the events center of mass energy and rapidity
Gammaavectormeson::twoBodyDecay // This routine decays a particle into two particles of mass mdec, taking spin into account
Gammaavectormeson::fourBodyDecay // decays a particle into four particles with isotropic angular distribution
Gammaavectormeson::getDaughterMass //returns the daughter particles mass, & the final particles id...
Gammaavectormeson::getTheta //This depends on the decay angular distribution
Gammaavectormeson::getWidth
Gammaavectormeson::getMass
Gammaavectormeson::getSpin //it's a VM, returns 1
Gammaavectormeson::momenta // calculates momentum and energy of vector meson given W and Y, without interference.
Gammaavectormeson::pTgamma //finds the photon pT
Gammaavectormeson::vmpt // calculates momentum and energy of a vector meson given W and Y, including interference. It gets the pt distribution from a lookup table.
produceEvent
pseudorapidity
Gammaanarrowvm::Gammaanarrowvm
Gammaanarrowvm::~Gammaanarrowvm
Gammaanarrowvm::gammaaincoherentvm
Gammaawidevm::Gammaawidevm
Gammaawidevm::~Gammaawidevm

gammagammaleptonpair.cpp

inherits from eventChannel. It calculates the lepton pair's cross-section and generates and decayes the lepton pairs.

Functions:

Gammagammaleptonpair::Gammagammaleptonpair
Gammagammaleptonpair::~Gammagammaleptonpair
Gammagammaleptonpair::twoLeptonCrossSection // calculates section for 2-particle decay, per, see STAR Note 243, Eq. 9. It calculates the 2-lepton differential cross section
Gammagammaleptonpair::twoMuonCrossSection // gives the two muon cross section as a function of Y&W, per G.Soff et. al Nuclear Equation of State, part B, 579
Gammagammaleptonpair::pickw // Picks a w for the 2- photon calculation.
Gammagammaleptonpair::picky // Picks a y given a W
Gammagammaleptonpair::pairMomentum // calculates px,py,pz,and E given w and y
Gammagammaleptonpair::pp_1 // For beam 1, returns a random momentum drawn from from pp_1(E) distribution
Gammagammaleptonpair::pp_2 // For beam 2, returns a random momentum drawn from from pp_2(E) distribution
Gammagammaleptonpair::twoBodyDecay //decays a particle into two particles of mass mdec, taking spin into account

Gammagammaleptonpair::thetalep // calculates the cross-section as a function of angle for a given W and Y, for the production of two muons or taus, per Brodsky et al. PRD 1971, 1532 equation 5.7
Gammagammaleptonpair::produceEvent //returns the vector with the decay particles inside
Gammagammaleptonpair::calculateTable //calculates the tables that are used elsewhere in the Monte Carlo the tau decay follows V-A theory, 1 - 1/3 cos(theta)the energy of each of the two leptons in tau decay is calculated using formula 10.35 in "Introduction to elementary particles by D. Griffiths," which assumes that the mass of the electron is 0. The maximum electron energy in in such a system is 0.5 * mass of the tau
Gammagammaleptonpair::tauDecay // assumes that the tauons decay to electrons and calculates the directons of the decays
Gammagammaleptonpair::getMass
Gammagammaleptonpair::getWidth
Gammagammaleptonpair::getSpin

gammagammasingle.cpp

inherits from eventChannel. It calculates the cross-section for single mesons and generates and decays the single mesons from gamma-gamma interactions. It also generates single mesons which are then decayed by Pythia 8.

Functions:

Gammagammasingle::Gammagammasingle
Gammagammasingle::~Gammagammasingle
Gammagammasingle::singleCrossSection // calculates the cross-section in the narrow-width approximation, per STAR Note 243, Eq. 8
Gammagammasingle::pickw // picks a w for the 2-photon calculation.
Gammagammasingle::picky
Gammagammasingle::parentMomentum // calculates px,py,pz,and E given w and y
Gammagammasingle::pp_1 // For beam 1, returns a random momentum drawn from from pp(E) distribution
Gammagammasingle::pp_2 // For beam 2, returns a random momentum drawn from from pp(E) distribution
Gammagammasingle::twoBodyDecay //decays a particle into two particles of mass mdec, taking spin into account
Gammagammasingle::produceEvent
Gammagammasingle::getMass
Gammagammasingle::getSpin

incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.cpp

is responsible for the incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity class and inherits from photonNucleusCrossSection. It houses the differential luminosity calculation for incoherent gamma-A interactions.

Functions:

incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity::incoherentPhotonNucleus Luminosity

incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity::~incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity
incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity::incoherentPhotonNucleusDifferentialLuminosity
incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity::nofe //Function for the calculation of the "photon density".

incoherentVMCrossSection.cpp
inherits from photonNucleusCrossSection. It calculates the cross-section for incoherent photon-nucleus interactions.
Functions:
incoherentVMCrossSection::incoherentVMCrossSection
incoherentVMCrossSection::~incoherentVMCrossSection
incoherentVMCrossSection::crossSectionCalculation // calculates the vector meson cross section assuming a narrow resonance. For reference, see STAR Note 386.

inputParameters.cpp
sets and stores STARlight's input parameters.
Functions:
inputParameters::inputParameters
inputParameters::~inputParameters
inputParameters::init
inputParameters::configureFromFile
inputParameters::print
inputParameters::write
inputParameters::parameterValueKey

inputParser.cpp
parses the input files and stores the information in the inputParameters.
Functions:
inputParser::inputParser()
inputParser::~inputParser()
inputParser::parseFile
inputParser::parseString
inputParser::addIntParameter
inputParser::addUintParameter
inputParser::addFloatParameter
inputParser::addDoubleParameter
inputParser::addBoolParameter
inputParser::addStringParameter
inputParser::printParameterInfo
inputParser::validateParameters

lorentzvector.cpp
holds Lorentz 4-vectors.
Functions:
lorentzVector::lorentzVector
lorentzVector::~lorentzVector
SetXYZT

main.cpp
the "main" file/function—where the program starts.

narrowResonanceCrossSection.cpp

inherits from photonNucleusCrossSection. It calculates the cross-section for narrow resonance vector mesons.

Functions:

narrowResonanceCrossSection::narrowResonanceCrossSection
narrowResonanceCrossSection::~narrowResonanceCrossSection
narrowResonanceCrossSection::crossSectionCalculation // calculates the vector meson cross section assuming a narrow resonance, per STAR Note 386.

nBodyPhaseSpaceGen.cpp

is responsible for the kinematics used in the four-prong decays.

Functions:

nBodyPhaseSpaceGen::nBodyPhaseSpaceGen
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen::~nBodyPhaseSpaceGen
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen::setDecay // sets decay constants and prepares internal variables
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen::generateDecay// generates event with certain n-body mass and momentum and returns event weight general purpose function
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen::generateDecayAccepted// generates full event with certain n-body mass and momentum only, when event is accepted (return value = true) this function is more efficient, if only weighted evens are needed
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen::pickMasses// randomly choses the (n - 2) effective masses of the respective (i + 1)-body systems
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen::calcWeight// computes event weight (= integrand value) and breakup momenta uses vector of intermediate two-body masses prepared by pickMasses()
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen::calcEventKinematics// calculates complete event from the effective masses of the (i + 1)-body systems, the Lorentz vector of the decaying system, and the decay angles uses the break-up momenta calculated by calcWeight()
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen::estimateMaxWeight// calculates maximum weight for given n-body mass
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen::print

nucleus.cpp

defines the basis properties of a nucleus such as radius, form factor, and thickness.

Functions:

nucleus::nucleus
nucleus::~nucleus
nucleus::init
nucleus::nuclearRadius
nucleus::formFactor
nucleus::dipoleFormFactor
nucleus::thickness// calculates the nuclear thickness function per Eq. 4 in Klein and Nystrand, PRC 60

photonNucleusCrossSection.cpp

calculates the cross-section for coherent photon-Nucleus interactions.

Functions:

photonNucleusCrossSection::photonNucleusCrossSection

photonNucleusCrossSection::~photonNucleusCrossSection
photonNucleusCrossSection::getcsgA // returns the cross-section for photon-nucleus interaction producing vector mesons
photonNucleusCrossSection::photonFlux // gives the photon flux as a function of energy Egamma for arbitrary nuclei and gamma. The first time it is called, it calculates a lookup table which is used on subsequent calls. It returns dN_gamma/dE (dimensions 1/E), not dI/dE energies are in GeV, in the lab frame
photonNucleusCrossSection::nepoint// gives the spectrum of virtual photons, dn/dEgamma, for a point charge q=Ze sweeping past the origin with velocity gamma, integrated over impact parameter from bmin to infinity, per Eq. 15.54 of Jacksons Classical Electrodynamics
photonNucleusCrossSection::sigmagp// gives the gamma-proton --> VectorMeson cross section. Wgp is the gamma-proton CM energy. Unit for cross section: fm**2
photonNucleusCrossSection::sigma_A// Nuclear Cross Section sig_N,sigma_A in (fm**2)
photonNucleusCrossSection::sigma_N// Nucleon Cross Section in (fm**2)
photonNucleusCrossSection::breitWigner// uses simple fixed-width s-wave Breit-Wigner without coherent backgorund for rho' (PDG '08 eq. 38.56)

pythiadecayer.cpp

links Pythia 8 and STARlight, and initalizes Pythia 8.

Functions:

pythiaDecayer::pythiaDecayer
pythiaDecayer::~pythiaDecayer
pythiaDecayer::init
pythiaDecayer::addParticle
pythiaDecayer::execute

randomgenerator.cpp

STARlight's random number generator, using the same algorithm as ROOTs TRANDOM3 class. It is based on M. Matsumoto and T. Nishimura, Mersenne Twistor: A 623-dimensionally equidistributed uniform pseudorandom number generator. For more information see http://www.math.keio.ac.jp/~matumoto/emt.html

Functions:

randomGenerator::SetSeed
randomGenerator::Rndom

readinluminosity.cpp

reads in the luminosity tables from slight.txt, which is generated in the early stages of the program.

Functions:

readLuminosity::readLuminosity
readLuminosity::~readLuminosity
readLuminosity::read

spectrum.cpp

sets up functions needed to make cross-section calculations for general photonuclear interactions modeled with DPMJET.

Functions:

spectrum::spectrum
spectrum::generateKsingle
spectrum::generateKdouble
spectrum::drawKsingle
spectrum::drawKdouble
spectrum::generateBreakupProbabilities
spectrum::getFnSingle
spectrum::getFnDouble
spectrum::getTransformedNofe

sprectrumprotonnucleus.cpp

sets up functions needed to make cross-section calculations for general photonuclear interactions modeled with DPMJET.

Functions:

spectrumProtonNucleus::spectrumProtonNucleus
spectrumProtonNucleus::generateBreakupProbabilities
spectrumProtonNucleus::getSigma

starlight.cpp

initializes and then produces and decays events.

Functions:

starlight::starlight
starlight::~starlight
starlight::init
starlight::produceEvent
starlight::luminosityTableIsValid
starlight::createEventChannel

starlightdpmjet.cpp

hosts the class starlightDpmJet which inherits from the eventChannel class. It includes methods to generate diffractive events with DPMJET.

Functions:

starlightDpmJet::starlightDpmJet
starlightDpmJet::init
starlightDpmJet::produceEvent
starlightDpmJet::produceSingleEvent
starlightDpmJet::produceDoubleEvent

starlightparticle.cpp

is a container to store particle information.

Functions:

starlightParticle::starlightParticle
starlightParticle::~starlightParticle

starlightparticlecodes.cpp

converts jetset particle numbers to the corresponding GEANT code.

Functions:

starlightParticleCodes::jetsetToGeant

starlightpythia.cpp

inherits from the eventChannel class. It includes methods to calculate diffractive events with Pythia6. *Pythia 6 functionality has been deprecated.*

Functions:

starlightPythia::starlightPythia
starlightPythia::~starlightPythia
starlightPythia::init
starlightPythia::produceEvent

starlightStandalone.cpp

is used by Main.cpp and in turn calls methods from the starlight class.

Functions:

starlightStandalone::starlightStandalone
starlightStandalone::~starlightStandalone
starlightStandalone::init
starlightStandalone::run
starlightStandalone::boostEvent

twophotonluminosity.cpp

inherits from beamBeamSystem, and is responsible for calculating the two photon luminosity table based on W and Y.

Functions:

twoPhotonLuminosity::twoPhotonLuminosity
twoPhotonLuminosity::~twoPhotonLuminosity
twoPhotonDifferentialLuminosity
twoPhotonLuminosity::D2LDMDY
twoPhotonLuminosity::D2LDMDY_Threaded
twoPhotonLuminosity::integral
twoPhotonLuminosity::radmul
twoPhotonLuminosity::integrand
twoPhotonLuminosity::Nphoton

upcevent.cpp

stores the final event information.

Functions:

upcEvent::upcEvent
upcEvent::operator=
upcEvent::operator+
upcEvent::boost

vector3.cpp

is a container for 3D-vectors.

Functions:

vector3::vector3
vector3::~vector3
vector3::SetVector

wideResonanceCrossSection.cpp

inherits from photnNucleusCrossSection. It is responsible for calculating the cross-section of vector mesons with a wide resonance (eg. Rho).

Functions:

wideResonanceCrossSection::wideResonanceCrossSection
wideResonanceCrossSection::~wideResonanceCrossSection

wideResonanceCrossSection::crossSectionCalculation // calculates the cross-section assuming a wide(Breit-Wigner) resonance.

Include Files:

beam.h //This class includes a single beam of nucleons

Included in files

- beambeamsystem.h
- twophotonluminosity.h
- beam.cpp
- gammaaluminosity.cpp
- incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.cpp
- spectrumprotonnucleus.cpp
- twophotonluminosity.cpp

Functions

- beam
- ~beam
- rapidity
- photonFlux
- setBeamLorentzGamma

beambeamsystem.h //This class covers a coliding beam system

Included in files

- eventchannel.h
- gammaaluminosity.h
- gammaavm.h
- gammagammasingle.h
- incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.h
- photonNucleusCrossSection.h
- starlightpythia.h
- twophotonluminosity.h
- beambeamsystem.cpp
- gammaaluminosity.cpp
- incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.cpp
- spectrum.cpp
- spectrumprotonnucleus.cpp
- twophotonluminosity.cpp

Functions

- beamBeamSystem
- ~beamBeamSystem
- cmsBoost
- beamLorentzGamma
- beam1
- beam2
- probabilityOfBreakup
- init
- generateBreakupProbabilities
- probabilityOfHadronBreakup
- probabilityOfPhotonBreakup

bessel.h

Included in files

- beam.cpp
- beambeamsystem.cpp

bessel.cpp
gammaaluminosity.cpp
incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.cpp
photonNucleusCrossSection.cpp
twophotonluminosity.cpp

Functions

besI0
dbesk0
dbesk1
besI1

eventchannel.h

Included in files

gammaavm.h
gammagammaleptonpair.h
gammagammasingle.h
starlight.h
starlightdpmjet.h
starlightpythia.h
eventchannel.cpp
starlight.cpp

Functions

eventChannel
~eventChannel
nmbAttempts ///< returns number of attempted events
nmbAccepted ///< returns number of accepted events
produceEvent
transform ///< Lorentz-transforms given 4-vector
pseudoRapidity ///< calculates pseudorapidity for given 3-momentum

eventfilewriter.h

Included in files

eventfilewriter.cpp
main.cpp
starlight.cpp
starlightStandalone.cpp

Functions

eventFileWriter
writeEvent /** Write an UPC event to file */
writeFullPythiaInfo /** Set if we want to write full pythia information */

filewriter.h

Included in files

eventfilewriter.h
eventfilewriter.cpp
filewriter.cpp
main.cpp
starlight.cpp
starlightStandalone.cpp

Functions

fileWriter
~fileWriter
open //opens the file
setFileName//set the filename we're writing to

gammaaluminosity.h

Included in files

gammaaluminosity.cpp
starlight.cpp

Functions

photonNucleusLuminosity
~photonNucleusLuminosity
photonNucleusDifferentialLuminosity
vmsigmapt
nofe
pttablegen

gammaavm.h

Included in files

gammaavm.cpp
starlight.cpp

Functions

Gammaavectormeson
~Gammaavectormeson
produceEvent
pickwy
momenta
pTgamma
vmpt
twoBodyDecay
fourBodyDecay
getMass
getWidth
getTheta
getSpin
getDaughterMass
pseudoRapidity
Gammaanarrowvm
~Gammaanarrowvm
Gammaawidevm
~Gammaawidevm
Gammaaincoherentvm
~Gammaaincoherentvm

gammagammaleptonpair.h

Included in files

gammagammaleptonpair.cpp
starlight.cpp

Functions

Gammagammaleptonpair
~Gammagammaleptonpair
twoLeptonCrossSection
calculateTable
produceEvent
twoMuonCrossSection
pickw
picky
pairMomentum
pp_1
pp_2

twoBodyDecay
thetalep
tauDecay
getMass
getWidth
getSpin

gammagammasingle.h

Included in files

gammagammasingle.cpp
starlight.cpp

Functions

Gammagammasingle
~Gammagammasingle
singleCrossSection
produceEvent
pickw
picky
parentMomentum
pp
twoBodyDecay
thephi
getMass
getWidth
getSpin

incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.h

Included in files

incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.cpp
starlight.cpp

Functions

incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity
~incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity
incoherentPhotonNucleusDifferentialLuminosity
nofe

incoherentVMCrossSection.h

Included in files

gammaavm.cpp
incoherentVMCrossSection.cpp

Functions

incoherentVMCrossSection
~incoherentVMCrossSection
crossSectionCalculation

inputParameters.h

Included in files

beam.h
gammaaluminosity.h
incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.h
readinluminosity.h
starlightpythia.h
beam.cpp
beambeamsystem.cpp
gammaaluminosity.cpp
incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.cpp

inputParameters.cpp
nucleus.cpp
readinluminosity.cpp
starlight.cpp
starlightStandalone.cpp
twophotonluminosity.cpp

Functions

parameterlist
add
validationKey
parameterbase
toString
operator<<
parameter
operator=
ptr
value
name
required
setValue
setName
setRequired
inputParameters
~inputParameters
init
configureFromFile
baseFileName
beam1Z
beam1A
beam2Z
beam2A
beamLorentzGamma
beam1LorentzGamma
beam2LorentzGamma
maxW
minW
nmbWBins
maxRapidity
nmbRapidityBins
ptCutEnabled
ptCutMin
ptCutMax
etaCutEnabled
etaCutMin
etaCutMax
productionMode
nmbEvents
prodParticleId
randomSeed
beamBreakupMode
interferenceEnabled
interferenceStrength
maxPtInterference
nmbPtBinsInterference
ptBinWidthInterference
coherentProduction
incoherentFactor

minGammaEnergy
maxGammaEnergy
pythiaParams
pythiaFullEventRecord
xsecCalcMethod
prodParticleType
prodParticleDecayType
interactionType
protonEnergy
setBaseFileName
setBeam1Z
setBeam1A
setBeam2Z
setBeam2A
setBeamLorentzGamma
setBeam1LorentzGamma
setBeam2LorentzGamma
setMaxW
setMinW
setNmbWBins
setMaxRapidity
setNmbRapidityBins
setPtCutEnabled
setPtCutMin
setPtCutMax
setEtaCutEnabled
setEtaCutMin
setEtaCutMax
setProductionMode
setNmbEvents
setProdParticleId
setRandomSeed
setBeamBreakupMode
setInterferenceEnabled
setInterferenceStrength
setMaxPtInterference
setNmbPtBinsInterference
setPtBinWidthInterference
setCoherentProduction
setIncoherentFactor
setMinGammaEnergy
setMaxGammaEnergy
setPythiaParams
setPythiaFullEventRecord
setXsecCalcMethod
setProdParticleType
setProdParticleDecayType
setInteractionType
setProtonEnergy
setParameter
print
write
parameterValueKey
instance

inputParser.h

Included in files

inputParameters.h
inputParameters.cpp
inputParser.cpp

Functions

inputParser
inputParser
parseFile/** Parse a file */
parseString
addIntParameter
addUintParameter
addFloatParameter
addDoubleParameter
addBoolParameter
addStringParameter
printParameterInfo
validateParameters
_parameter
operator==
operator<
printParameterInfo
addParameter

lorentzvector.h

Included in files

nBodyPhaseSpaceGen.h
starlightparticle.h
lorentzvector.cpp

Functions

lorentzVector
~lorentzVector
SetXYZT
SetPxPyPzE
GetPx
GetPy
GetPz
GetE
operator +=
operator -=
M2
M
BoostVector
Boost
operator <<

narrowResonanceCrossSection.h

Included in files

narrowResonanceCrossSection.cpp
gammaavm.cpp

Functions

narrowResonanceCrossSection
~narrowResonanceCrossSection
crossSectionCalculation

nBodyPhaseSpaceGen.h

Included in files

gammaavm.h

nBodyPhaseSpaceGen.cpp

Functions

Factorial
breakupMomentum
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen
~nBodyPhaseSpaceGen
setDecay
random
generateDecay
generateDecayAccepted
setMaxWeight
maxWeight
normalization
eventWeight
maxWeightObserved
resetMaxWeightObserved
estimateMaxWeight
eventAccepted
daughter
daughters
nmbOfDaughters
daughterMass
intermediateMass
breakupMom
cosTheta
phi
print
operator <<
pickMasses
calcWeight
pickAngles
calcEventKinematics
eventAccepted

nucleus.h

Included in files

beam.h
beambeamsystem.h
twophotonluminosity.h
gammaaluminosity.h
incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.cpp
nucleus.cpp
spectrumprotonnucleus.cpp
starlightdpmjet.cpp
starlightpythia.cpp
twophotonluminosity.cpp

Functions

nucleus
~nucleus
init
Z
A
nuclearRadius
formFactor
dipoleFormFactor
thickness

Q0
rho0
woodSaxonSkinDepth
fritiofR0
rws

photonNucleusCrossSection.h

Included in files

gammaaluminosity.h
incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.h
incoherentVMCrossSection.h
narrowResonanceCrossSection.h
wideResonanceCrossSection.h
gammaavm.cpp
photonNucleusCrossSection.cpp

Functions

photonNucleusCrossSection
~photonNucleusCrossSection
slopeParameter///< returns slope of t-distribution [(GeV/c)^{-2}]
getChannelMass ///< returns mass of the produced system [GeV/c^2]
getBNORM
luminosity//< returns luminosity [10^{26} cm^{-2} sec^{-1}]
getbbs///< returns beamBeamSystem
vmPhotonCoupling ///< vectormeson-photon coupling constant f_v / 4 pi (cf. Eq. 10 in KN PRC 60 (1999) 014903)
getDefaultC
maxPhotonEnergy///< returns max photon energy in lab frame [GeV] (for vectormesons only)
crossSectionCalculation
getcsgA
photonFlux
sigmagp
sigma_A
sigma_N
breitWigner
nepoint

pythiadecayer.h

Included in files

gammagammasingle.h
pythiadecayer.cpp

Functions

pythiaDecayer
~pythiaDecayer
init// Initialize
addParticle// Add particle to current event
execute// Execute event and return starlight type event
pythiaDecayer
operator==

PythiaStarlight.h

Included in files

starlight.cpp

Functions

pythiaStarlight
init
getPythia

randomgenerator.h

Included in files

eventchannel.h
gammaavm.h
gammagammasingle.h
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen.h
inputParameters.cpp
randomgenerator.cpp
spectrum.cpp

Functions

SetSeed
Rndom
randomGenerator
instance

readinluminosity.h

Included in files

eventchannel.h
gammaavm.h
gammagammaleptonpair.h
gammagammasingle.h
readinluminosity.cpp

Functions

readLuminosity
~readLuminosity
read

reportingUtils.h

Included in files

inputParser.h
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen.h
beam.cpp
beambeamsystem.cpp
inputParameters.cpp
main.cpp
nucleus.cpp
photonNucleusCrossSection.cpp
pythiadecayer.cpp
starlight.cpp
starlightStandalone.cpp

Functions

getClassMethod__
printErr
printWarn
printInfo
svnVersion
printSvnVersion
compileDir
printCompilerInfo

operator <<
progressIndicator
trueFalse
yesNo
onOff
enDisabled

spectrum.h

Included in files

spectrumprotonnucleus.h
starlightdpmjet.h
spectrum.cpp
starlightdpmjet.cpp

Functions

spectrum // Spectrum must be constructed with beam-beam system, default constructor disallowed
generateKsingle // Generate a table of photon energy probabilities. Use NK+1 logarithmic steps between Et_min and Eg_max
generateKdouble // Generate a 2-D table of photon energy probabilities. Use NK+1 x NK+1 logarithmic steps between Et_min and Eg_max
drawKsingle // Get the energy of a single gamma @return energy of the gamma
drawKdouble // Get the energy of a single gamma @param egamma1 variable passed by reference to get the energy of the frst gamma @param egamma2 variable passed by reference to get the energy of the second gamma @return energy of the gamma
setBeamBeamSystem // Set the beam beam system
setMinGammaEnergy //Set the minimum gamma energy
setMaxGammaEnergy / Set the maximum gamma energy
setBmin //Set minimum impact parameter
setBMax //Set maximum impact parameter
generateBreakupProbabilities //Generate the hadron breakup probability table
getSigma ---1.05?
getTransformedNofe
getFnSingle
getFnDouble

sprectrumprotonnucleus.h

Included in files

spectrumprotonnucleus.cpp
starlightdpmjet.cpp
starlightpythia.cpp

Functions

spectrumProtonNucleus
getNucleonNucleonSigma --- 7.35?
generateBreakupProbabilities
getSigma

starlight.h

Included in files

main.cpp
starlight.cpp

starlightStandalone.cpp

Functions

starlight
~starlight
init
produceEvent
configFileName
nmbAttempts
nmbAccepted
luminosityTableIsValid
createEventChannel

starlightconstants.h

Included in files

eventchannel.h
gammaavm.h
gammagammasingle.h
gammagammaleptonpair.h
inputParameters.h
nBodyPhaseSpaceGen.h
photonNucleusCrossSection.h
upcevent.h
beam.cpp
beambeamsystem.cpp
gammaaluminosity.cpp
gammagammaleptonpair.cpp
gammagammasingle.cpp
incoherentPhotonNucleusLuminosity.cpp
incoherentVMCrossSection.cpp
inputParameters.cpp
narrowResonanceCrossSection.cpp
nucleus.cpp
photonNucleusCrossSection.cpp
readinluminosity.cpp
twophotonluminosity.cpp
wideResonanceCrossSection.cpp

Functions

N/A

starlightdpmjet.h

Included in files

starlight.cpp
starlightdpmjet.cpp

Functions

starlightDpmJet
init
produceEvent
produceSingleEvent
produceDoubleEvent
setSingleMode
setDoubleMode
setMinGammaEnergy
setMaxGammaEnergy
setProtonMode

starlightlimits.h

Included in files

gammagammaleptonpair.h
readinluminosity.h
twophotonluminosity.h

Functions

N/A

starlightparticle.h

Included in files

pyhthiadecayer.h
upcevent.h
starlightparticle.cpp

Functions

starlightParticle
~starlightParticle
setPdgCode
getPdgCode
setCharge
getCharge
setFirstParent
getFirstParent
setLastParent
getLastParent
setFirstDaughter
getFirstDaughter
setLastDaughter
getLastDaughter
getStatus
setStatus
setVertex
getVertex

starlightparticlecodes.h

Included in files

eventfilewriter.cpp
starlightparticlescodes.cpp

Functions

jetsetToGeant//Converts a jetset code into a GEANT codes

starlightpythia.h

Included in files

starlight.cpp
starlightpythia.cpp

Functions

starlightPythia
~starlightPythia
init
produceSingleEvent
produceDoubleEvent
produceEvent
setSingleMode
setDoubleMode
setMinGammaEnergy
setMaxGammaEnergy
setFullEventRecord

starlightStandalone.h

Included in files

main.cpp
starlightStandalone.cpp

Functions

starlightStandalone
~starlightStandalone
init
run
configFileName
eventDataFileName
setConfigFileName
setEventDataFileName
boostEvent

twophotonluminosity.h

Included in files

starlight.cpp
twophotonluminosity.cpp

Functions

twoPhotonLuminosity
~twoPhotonLuminosity
twoPhotonDifferentialLuminosity
D2LDMDY
D2LDMDY_Threaded
integral
radmul
integrand
Nphoton

upcevent.h

Included in files

eventchannel.h
filewriter.h
gammaavm.h
pythiadecayer.h
starlight.h
starlightpythia.h
starlight.cpp
upcevent.cpp

Functions

upcEvent
~upcEvent
addParticle
addVertex
addGamma
getParticles
getVertices
getGammaEnergies
operator=
operator+
boost

vector3.h

Included in files

lorentzvector.h
vector3.cpp

Functions

vector3
~vector3
GetVector
SetVector
operator +=
operator =
operator -=
X
Y
Z
Mag2
Mag
operator <<

wideResonanceCrossSection.h

Included in files

gammaavm.cpp
wideResonanceCrossSection.cpp

Functions

wideResonanceCrossSection
~wideResonanceCrossSection
crossSectionCalculation