

The CCFM uPDF evolution uPDFevolv Version 1.0.00

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Abstract uPDFevolv is an evolution code for TMD parton densities using the CCFM evolution equation. A description of the underlying theoretical model and technical realisation is given together with a detailed program description, with emphasis on parameters the user may want to change.

1 Theoretical input

1.1 CCFM evolution equation and transverse momentum dependent PDFs

QCD calculations of multiple-scale processes and complex final-states require in general transverse-momentum dependent (TMD), or unintegrated, parton density and parton decay functions [1–10]. TMD factorization has been proven recently [1] for inclusive and semi-inclusive deep-inelastic scattering (DIS). For special processes in hadron-hadron scat-

tering, like heavy flavor or heavy boson (including Higgs) production, TMD factorization holds in the high-energy limit (small x) [11–13].

In the framework of high-energy factorization [11, 14] the deep-inelastic scattering cross section can be written as a convolution in both longitudinal and transverse momenta of the TMD parton density function $\mathcal{A}(x, k_t, \mu)$ with off-shell partonic matrix elements, as follows

$$\sigma_j(x, Q^2) = \int_x^1 dz \int d^2k_t \hat{\sigma}_j(x, Q^2, z, k_t) \mathcal{A}(z, k_t, p), \quad (1)$$

with the DIS cross sections σ_j ($j = 2, L$) related to the structure functions F_2 and F_L by $\sigma_j = 4\pi^2 F_j / Q^2$. The hard-scattering kernels $\hat{\sigma}_j$ of Eq. (1) are k_t -dependent and the evolution of the transverse momentum dependent gluon density \mathcal{A} is obtained by combining the resummation of small- x logarithmic contributions [15–17] with medium- x and large- x contributions to parton splitting [18–20] according to the CCFM evolution equation [21–23].

The factorization formula (1) allows one to resum logarithmically enhanced $x \rightarrow 0$ contributions to all orders in perturbation theory, both in the hard scattering coefficients and in the parton evolution, taking fully into account the dependence on the factorization scale p and on the factorization scheme [24, 25].

The CCFM evolution equation [21–23] is an exclusive equation for final state partons and includes finite- x contributions to parton splitting. It incorporates soft gluon coherence for any value of x .

1.1.1 Gluon distribution

The evolution equation for the TMD gluon density $\mathcal{A}(x, k_t, p)$, depending on x , k_t and the evolution variable p , is

PROGRAM SUMMARY *Title of Program:* uPDFevolv 1.0.00. *Computer for which the program is designed and others on which it is operable:* any with standard Fortran 77 (gfortran) and C++, tested on Linux, MAC. *Programming Language used:* FORTRAN 77, C++. *High-speed storage required:* No. *Separate documentation available:* No. *Keywords:* QCD, small x , high-energy factorization, k_t -factorization, CCFM, unintegrated PDF (uPDF), transverse momentum dependent PDF (TMD). *Nature of physical problem:* At high energies collisions of hadrons are described by parton densities dependent on the longitudinal momentum fraction x , the transverse momentum k_t and the evolution scale p (transverse momentum dependent (TMD) or unintegrated parton density functions (uPDF)). The evolution of the parton density with the scale p valid at both small and moderate x is given by the CCFM evolution equation. *Method of solution:* Since the CCFM evolution equation cannot be solved analytically, a Monte Carlo approach is applied, simulating at each step of the evolution the full four-momenta of the initial state partonic cascade. *Restrictions on the complexity of the problem:* None. *Other Program used:* ROOT for plotting the result. *Download of the program:* <https://uPDFevolv.hepforge.org>. *Unusual features of the program:* None.

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$$\mathcal{A}(x, k_t, p) = \mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t, p) + \int \frac{dz}{z} \int \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \Theta(p - zq) \times \Delta_s(p, zq) P(z, q, k_t) \mathcal{A}\left(\frac{x}{z}, k_t + (1-z)q, q\right), \quad (2)$$

where z is the longitudinal momentum fraction, q is the angular variable and the Θ function specifies the ordering condition of the evolution [26].

The first term in the right hand side of Eq. (2) is the contribution of the non-resolvable branchings between the starting scale q_0 and the evolution scale p , and is given by

$$\mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t, p) = \mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t, q_0) \Delta_s(p, q_0), \quad (3)$$

where Δ_s is the Sudakov form factor, and $\mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t, q_0)$ is the starting distribution at scale q_0 . The integral term in the right hand side of Eq. (2) gives the k_t -dependent branchings in terms of the Sudakov form factor Δ_s and unintegrated splitting function P .

The Sudakov form factor Δ_s is given by

$$\Delta_s(p, q_0) = \exp\left(-\int_{q_0^2}^{p^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \int_0^{1-q_0/q} dz \frac{\bar{\alpha}_s(q^2(1-z)^2)}{1-z}\right), \quad (4)$$

with $\bar{\alpha}_s = C_A \alpha_s / \pi = 3\alpha_s / \pi$.

For application in Monte Carlo event generators, like CASCADE [27,28], it is of advantage to write the CCFM evolution equation in differential form:

$$p^2 \frac{d}{dp^2} \frac{x \mathcal{A}(x, k_t, p)}{\Delta_s(p, q_0)} = \int dz \frac{d\phi}{2\pi} \frac{P(z, p/z, k_t)}{\Delta_s(p, q_0)} x' \mathcal{A}(x', k_t', p/z), \quad (5)$$

where the splitting variable x' is given by $x' = x/z$, $k_t' = q_t(1-z)/z + k_t$, and ϕ is the azimuthal angle of q_t .

For the evolution of the parton densities, however, a forward evolution approach, starting from the low scale q_0 towards the hard scale p , is used.

The splitting function $P_{gg}(z_i, q_i, k_{ti})$ for branching i is given by [29] (set by `Ippgg=1, ns=1` in `uPDFevol`)

$$P_{gg}(z_i, q_i, k_{ti}) = \bar{\alpha}_s(q_i^2(1-z_i)^2) \left(\frac{1}{1-z_i} - 1 + \frac{z_i(1-z_i)}{2}\right) + \bar{\alpha}_s(k_{ti}^2) \left(\frac{1}{z_i} - 1 + \frac{z_i(1-z_i)}{2}\right) \Delta_{ns}(z_i, q_i^2, k_{ti}^2) \quad (6)$$

where Δ_{ns} is the non-Sudakov form factor defined by

$$\log \Delta_{ns} = -\bar{\alpha}_s(k_{ti}^2) \int_0^1 dz' \left(\frac{1}{z'} - 1 + \frac{z'(1-z')}{2}\right) \times \int \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \Theta(k_{ti} - q) \Theta(q - z'q_{ti}). \quad (7)$$

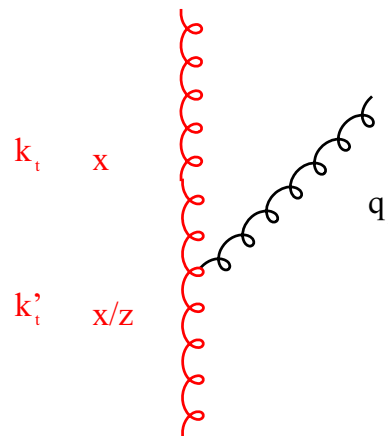


Fig. 1 Gluon branching

In addition to the full splitting function, simplified versions are useful in applications and are made available. One uses only the singular parts of the splitting function (set by `Ippgg=0, ns=0` in `uPDFevol`):

$$P_{gg}(z, q, k_t) = \frac{\bar{\alpha}_s(q^2)}{1-z} + \frac{\bar{\alpha}_s(k_t^2)}{z} \Delta_{ns}(z, q^2, k_t) \quad (8)$$

with

$$\log \Delta_{ns} = -\bar{\alpha}_s(k_{ti}^2) \int_0^1 \frac{dz'}{z'} \int \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \Theta(k_{ti} - q) \Theta(q - z'q_{ti}). \quad (9)$$

Another uses $\alpha_s(q^2)$ also for the small z part (set by `Ippgg=2, ns=2` in `uPDFevol`):

$$P_{gg}(z, q, k_t) = \frac{\bar{\alpha}_s(q^2)}{1-z} + \frac{\bar{\alpha}_s(q^2)}{z} \Delta_{ns}(z, q^2, k_t) \quad (10)$$

with

$$\log \Delta_{ns} = -\int_0^1 \frac{dz'}{z'} \int \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \bar{\alpha}_s(q^2) \Theta(k_{ti} - q) \Theta(q - z'q_{ti}). \quad (11)$$

In general a four-momentum \mathbf{a} can be written in light-cone variables as $\mathbf{a} = (a^+, a^-, a_T)$ with a^+ and a^- being the light-cone components and a_T being the transverse component. The CCFM (as well as the BFKL) evolution depends only on one of the light-cone components. Assuming that the other one can be neglected, this leads to the condition that the virtuality of the parton propagator $a^2 = 2a^+a^- - a_T^2$ should be dominated by the transverse component, while the contribution from the longitudinal components is required to be small. The condition that $a^+a^- = 0$ leads to the so-called consistency constraint (see Fig. 1), which has been implemented in different forms (set by `IkinCut=1, 2, 3`

in uPDFevolv)

$$q_t^2 < \frac{k_t^2}{z} \text{ LDC [21, 30]} \tag{12}$$

$$q_t^2 < \frac{(1-z)k_t^2}{z} \text{ [31]} \tag{13}$$

$$k_t'^2 < \frac{k_t^2}{z} \text{ BFKL [31]} \tag{14}$$

1.1.2 Valence quarks

Using the method of [32,33] valence quarks are included in the branching evolution at the transverse-momentum dependent level according to

$$xQ_v(x, k_t, p) = xQ_{v0}(x, k_t, p) + \int \frac{dz}{z} \int \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \Theta(p-zq) \times \Delta_s(p, zq) P_{qq}(z, q, k_t) xQ_v\left(\frac{x}{z}, k_t + (1-z)q, q\right), \tag{15}$$

where p is the evolution scale. The quark splitting function P_{qq} is given by

$$P_{qq}(z, q, k_t) = \frac{C_F}{2\pi} \alpha_s (q^2(1-z)^2) \frac{1+z^2}{1-z}. \tag{16}$$

In Eqs. (15), (16) the non-Sudakov form factor is not included, unlike the CCFM kernel given in the appendix B of [22], because we only associate this factor with $1/z$ terms. The term xQ_{v0} in Eq. (15) is the contribution of the non-resolvable branchings between starting scale q_0 and evolution scale p , given by

$$xQ_{v0}(x, k_t, p) = xQ_{v0}(x, k_t, q_0) \Delta_s(p, q_0), \tag{17}$$

where Δ_s is the Sudakov form factor.

1.1.3 Sea quarks

For a complete description of the final states also the contribution from sea-quarks needs to be included. We include splitting functions P_{ab} according to

$$P_{gg}(z) = \bar{\alpha}_s \left(\frac{1}{1-z_i} - 1 + \frac{z_i(1-z_i)}{2} \right) + \bar{\alpha}_s \left(\frac{1}{z_i} - 1 + \frac{z_i(1-z_i)}{2} \right) \Delta_{ns} \tag{18}$$

$$P_{qg}(z) = \bar{\alpha}_s \frac{1}{4C_A} (z^2 + (1-z)^2) \tag{19}$$

$$P_{gq}(z) = \bar{\alpha}_s \frac{C_F}{2C_A} \left(\frac{1+(1-z)^2}{z} \right) \tag{20}$$

$$P_{qq}(z) = \bar{\alpha}_s \frac{C_F}{2C_A} \left(\frac{1+z^2}{1-z} \right) \tag{21}$$

with $\bar{\alpha}_s = C_A \alpha_s / \pi$, $C_A = 3$ and $C_F = 4/3$.

The $g \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ splitting has been calculated in a k_t -factorized form in [24],

$$P_{qg}(z, \tilde{q}, k_t) = \bar{\alpha}_s \frac{1}{4C_A} \left[\frac{\tilde{q}^2}{\tilde{q}^2 + z(1-z)k_t^2} \right]^2 \times \left(z^2 + (1-z)^2 + 4z^2(1-z)^2 \frac{k_t^2}{\tilde{q}^2} \right) \tag{22}$$

with $\tilde{q} = q - zk_t$, and $q(k_t)$ being the transverse momentum of the quark (gluon).

The evolution equation for the TMD sea-quark density $S(x, k_t, p)$, depending on x, k_t and the evolution variable p is (we allow a general k_t dependence of the splitting functions, as proposed in appendix B of [22], even if it is not included in Eqs. (18)–(21)),

$$S(x, k_t, p) = S_0(x, k_t, p) + \int \frac{dz}{z} \int \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \Theta(p-zq) \Delta_s(p, zq) P_{qg}(z, q, k_t) \times \mathcal{A}\left(\frac{x}{z}, k_t + (1-z)q, q\right) + \int \frac{dz}{z} \int \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \Theta(p-zq) \Delta_s(p, zq) P_{qq}(z, q, k_t) \times \mathcal{S}\left(\frac{x}{z}, k_t + (1-z)q, q\right), \tag{23}$$

where $S_0(x, k_t, p)$ is the non-resolvable branching probability similar to Eqs. (3), (17).

The evolution of the TMD gluon density including the contribution from quarks is given by

$$\mathcal{A}(x, k_t, p) = \mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t, p) + \int \frac{dz}{z} \int \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \Theta(p-zq) \Delta_s(p, zq) P_{gg}(z, q, k_t) \times \mathcal{A}\left(\frac{x}{z}, k_t + (1-z)q, q\right) + \int \frac{dz}{z} \int \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \Theta(p-zq) \Delta_s(p, zq) P_{gq}(z, q, k_t) \times \mathcal{S}\left(\frac{x}{z}, k_t + (1-z)q, q\right). \tag{24}$$

1.1.4 Monte Carlo solution of the CCFM evolution equations

The evolution equations (23), (24) are integral equations of the Fredholm type

$$f(x) = f_0(x) + \lambda \int_a^b K(x, y) f(y) dy$$

and can be solved by iteration as a Neumann series

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_1(x) &= f_0(x) + \lambda \int_a^b K(x, y) f_0(y) dy \\
 f_2(x) &= f_0(x) + \lambda \int_a^b K(x, y_1) f_0(y_1) dy_1 \\
 &\quad + \lambda^2 \int_a^b \int_a^b K(x, y_1) K(y_1, y_2) f_0(y_2) dy_2 dy_1 \\
 &\quad \dots
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{25}$$

using the kernel $K(x, y)$, with the solution

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^n f_i(x).
 \tag{26}$$

Applying this to the evolution equations Eqs. (23), (24), we identify f_0 with the first term in Eq. (24), where we use for simplicity here and in the following $\Delta_s(p) = \Delta_s(p, q_0)$:

$$\mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t, p) = \mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t) \Delta_s(p).
 \tag{27}$$

The first iteration involves one branching:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{A}_1(x, k_t, p) &= \mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t) \Delta_s(p) \\
 &\quad + \int_x^1 \frac{dz'}{z'} \int_{q_0}^p \frac{dq'^2}{q'^2} \Theta(p - z'q') \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\Delta_s(p)}{\Delta_s(zq')} \tilde{P}(z') \mathcal{A}_0(x/z', k'_t, q').
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{28}$$

The second iteration involves two branchings,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{A}_2(x, k_t, p) &= \mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t) \Delta(p) \\
 &\quad + \int_x^1 \frac{dz'}{z'} \int_{q_0}^p \frac{dq'^2}{q'^2} \Theta(p - z'q') \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\Delta(p)}{\Delta(q')} \tilde{P}(z') \mathcal{A}_1(x/z', k'_t, q') \\
 &= \mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t) \Delta(p) + \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{dz'}{z'} \int_{q_0}^p \frac{dq'^2}{q'^2} \\
 &\quad \times \Theta(p - z'q') \frac{\Delta_s(p)}{\Delta_s(zq')} \tilde{P}(z') \mathcal{A}_0(x/z', k'_t, q') \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^2 \int_x^1 \frac{dz'}{z'} \int_{q_0}^p \frac{dq'^2}{q'^2} \Theta(p - z'q') \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\Delta_s(p)}{\Delta_s(z'q')} \tilde{P}(z') \times \int_x^1 \frac{dz''}{z''} \int_{q_0}^p \frac{dq''}{q''} \\
 &\quad \times \Theta(p - z''q'') \frac{\Delta_s(p)}{\Delta_s(z''q'')} \tilde{P}(z'') \mathcal{A}_0(z''/z', k''_t, q''),
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{29}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{A}_3(x, k_t, p) &= \dots \\
 &\quad \vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

In a Monte Carlo (MC) solution [34,35] we evolve from q_0 to a value q' obtained from the Sudakov factor $\Delta_s(q', q_0)$ (for a schematic visualisation of the evolution see Fig. 2).

Note that the Sudakov factor $\Delta_s(q', q_0)$ gives the probability for evolving from q_0 to q' without resolvable branching. The value q' is obtained from solving for q' :

$$R = \Delta_s(q', q_0),
 \tag{30}$$

for a random number R in $[0, 1]$.

If $q' > p$ then the scale p is reached and the evolution is stopped, and we are left with just the first term without any resolvable branching. If $q' < p$ then we generate a branching at q' according to the splitting function $\tilde{P}(z')$, as described below, and continue the evolution using the Sudakov factor $\Delta_s(q'', q')$. If $q'' > p$ the evolution is stopped and we are left with just one resolvable branching at q' . If $q'' < p$ we continue the evolution as described above. This procedure is repeated until we generate $q > p$. By this procedure we sum all kinematically allowed contributions in the series $\sum f_i(x, p)$ and obtain an MC estimate of the parton distribution function.

With the Sudakov factor Δ_s and using

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial}{\partial q'^2} \Delta_s(p, zq') &= \frac{\partial}{\partial q'^2} \frac{\Delta_s(p)}{\Delta_s(zq')} \\
 &= \frac{\Delta_s(p)}{\Delta_s(zq')} \left[\frac{1}{q'^2} \right] \int^{z_{max}} dz \tilde{P}(z),
 \end{aligned}$$

we can write the first iteration of the evolution equation as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{A}_1(x, k_t, p) &= \mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t, p) \\
 &\quad + \int_x^1 \frac{dz'}{z'} \int_{q_0}^p d\Delta_s(p, z'q') \tilde{P}(z') \\
 &\quad \times \mathcal{A}_0(x/z', k'_t, q') \left[\int^{z_{max}} dz \tilde{P}(z) \right]^{-1}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{31}$$

The integrals can be solved by a Monte Carlo method [36]: z is generated from

$$\int_{z_{min}}^z dz' \tilde{P}(z') = R_1 \int_{z_{min}}^{z_{max}} dz' \tilde{P}(z'),
 \tag{32}$$

with R_1 being a random number in $[0, 1]$, and q' is generated from

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_2 &= \int_{-\infty}^x f(x') dx' = F(x) \\
 &= \int_{zq}^p \frac{\partial}{\partial q'^2} \left(\frac{\Delta_s(p)}{\Delta_s(zq')} \right) dq'^2 \\
 &= \Delta_s(p, zq')
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{33}$$

solving for q' , using z from above and another random number R_2 in $[0,1]$.

This completes the calculation on the first splitting. This procedure is repeated until $q' > p$ and the evolution is stopped.

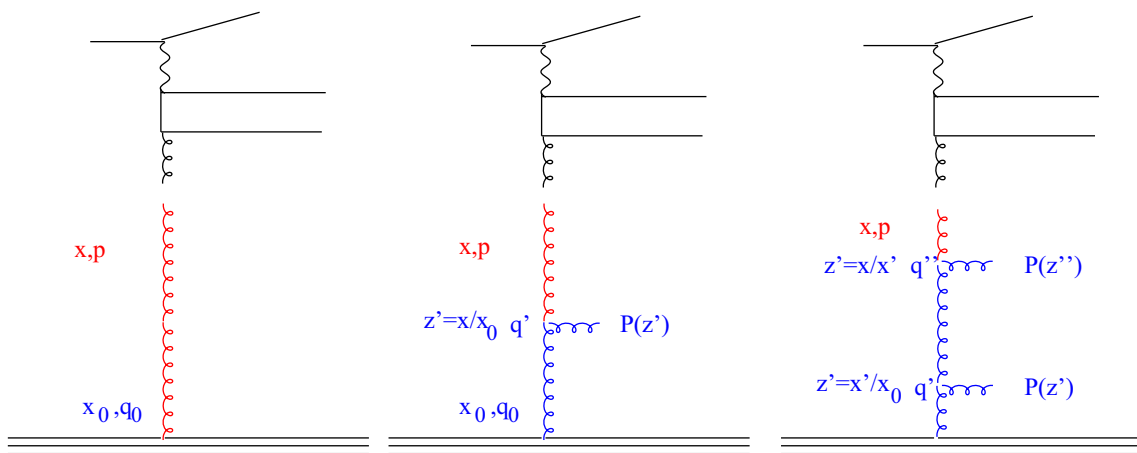


Fig. 2 Evolution by iteration

With z' and q' selected according to the above the first iteration of the evolution equation yields

$$x\mathcal{A}_1(x, k_t, p) = x\mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t)\Delta_s(p) + \sum_i \tilde{P}(z'_i)x'_i\mathcal{A}_0(x'_i, k'_{t1}, q'_i) \left[\int^{z_{max}} dz \tilde{P}(z) \right]^{-1}, \quad (34)$$

with $x'_i = x/z_i$.

1.1.5 Normalisation of gluon and quark distributions

The valence quark densities are normalised so that they fulfil for every p the flavor sum rule.

The gluon and sea quark densities are normalised so that for every p

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^\infty dk_t^2 x\mathcal{A}(x, k_t, q_0) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^\infty dk_t^2 (x\mathcal{A}(x, k_t, p) + x\mathcal{S}(x, k_t, p)). \quad (35)$$

1.2 Computational techniques: CCFM grid

When using the CCFM evolution in a fit program to determine the starting distribution $\mathcal{A}_0(x)$, a full MC solution [34,35] is no longer suitable, since it is time consuming and suffers from numerical fluctuations. Instead a convolution method introduced in [37,38] is used. The kernel $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(x'', k_t, p)$ is determined once from the Monte Carlo solution of the CCFM evolution equation, and then folded with the non-perturbative starting distribution $\mathcal{A}_0(x)$,

$$x\mathcal{A}(x, k_t, p) = x \int dx' \int dx'' \mathcal{A}_0(x'')\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(x', k_t, p)\delta(x'x'' - x) = \int dx' \mathcal{A}_0(x') \cdot \frac{x}{x'} \tilde{\mathcal{A}}\left(\frac{x}{x'}, k_t, p\right). \quad (36)$$

The kernel $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ incorporates all of the dynamics of the evolution, including Sudakov form factors and splitting functions. It is determined on a grid of $50 \times 50 \times 50$ bins in x, k_t, p . The binning in the grid is logarithmic, except for the longitudinal variable x where we use 40 bins in logarithmic spacing below 0.1, and 10 bins in linear spacing above 0.1.

Using this method, the complete coupled evolution of gluon and sea quarks is more complicated, since it is no longer a simple convolution of the kernel with the starting distribution. To simplify the approach, here we allow only for one species of partons at the starting scale, either gluons or sea-quarks. During evolution the other species will be generated. This approach, while convenient for QCD fits, has the feature that sea-quarks, in the case of gluons only at q_0 , are generated with perturbative transverse momenta ($k_t > k_{t\text{ cut}}$), without contribution from the soft (non-perturbative) region.

1.3 Functional forms for starting distribution

1.3.1 Standard parametrisation

For the starting distribution \mathcal{A}_0 , at the starting scale q_0 , the following form is used:

$$x\mathcal{A}_0(x, k_t, q_0) = A_1 x^{-A_2} \cdot (1-x)^{A_3} (1-A_4 x + A_5 \sqrt{x} + A_6 x^2) \exp[-k_t^2/\sigma^2], \quad (37)$$

with $\sigma^2 = q_0^2/2$ and free parameters A_1, \dots, A_6 .

Valence quarks are treated using the method of [32,33,38] with starting distributions at scale q_0 parameterized using standard collinear pdfs (set by `IPdf` in `uPDFevolv`) as

$$xQ_{v0}(x, k_t, q_0) = xQ_{v\text{coll.pdf}}(x, q_0) \exp[-k_t^2/\sigma^2]. \quad (38)$$

with $\sigma^2 = q_0^2/2$. At every scale p the flavor sum rule is fulfilled for valence quarks.

1.3.2 Saturation ansatz

A saturation ansatz for the starting distribution \mathcal{A}_0 at scale q_0 is available, following the parameterisation of the saturation model by Eq. (18) of [39],

$$x\mathcal{A}_{sat} = \frac{1}{\alpha_s} \frac{3\sigma_0}{4\pi^2} R_0^2(x) k_t^2 \exp(-R_0^2(x) k_t^2), \quad (39)$$

with $R_0^2(x) = (x/x_0)^\lambda$. The free parameters are $\sigma_0 = A_2$, $\lambda = A_3$, $x_0 = A_4$ and $\alpha_s = A_5$. In order to be able to use this type of parameterisation over the full x range, an additional factor of $(1-x)^{A_6}$ (see [40]) is applied.

1.4 Plotting TMDs

A simple plot program is included in the package. For a graphical web interface use TMDPLOTTER [41].

1.5 Application

The evolution of the TMD gluon density has been used to perform fits to the DIS precision data [42,43], as described in detail in [38].

2 Description of the program components

2.1 Program history

```
*
uPDFEvolv
*      Version 10000
*      first public release
*
```

2.2 Subroutines and functions

The source code of uPDFEvolv and this manual can be found under: <https://updfevolv.hepforge.org/>

sminit	to initialise
sminfn	to generate starting distributions in x and k_t
smbnan	to simulate perturbative branchings
splittgg	to generate $g \rightarrow gg$ splitting via P_{gg}
splittgq	to generate $q \rightarrow gq$ splitting via P_{gq}
splittqg	to generate $g \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ splitting via P_{qg}
splittqq	to generate $q \rightarrow qq$ splitting via P_{qq}
szvalnew	to calculate z values for $g \rightarrow gg$ splitting
smqtem	to generate t from the corresponding Sudakov factor
updfgrid	to build, fill and normalise the updf grid.
asbmy(kt)	to calculate $\frac{C_A}{\pi} \alpha_s(k_t)$

Utility routines:

evolvetmd	main routine to perform CCFM evolution
updfread	example program to read and plot the results
gadap	1-dimensional Gauss integration routine
gadap2	2-dimensional Gauss integration routine
divdif	linear interpolation routine (CERNLIB)
ranlux	Random number generator RANLUX (CERNLIB)

2.3 Parameter in steering files

'updf - grid.dat'	name of the grid file
oneLoop = 0	to select <i>all loop</i> CCFM or <i>one loop</i> DGLAP type evolution
saturation = 0	to select standard or saturated initial condition
lpdf = 60500	LHApdf set name for collinear valence quark starting distribution
ltarget = 2212	hadron target ID (2212 = proton)
lglu = 1	for gluon only evolution
lpgg = 1	parameter for P_{gg} splitting function
ns = 1	parameter for treatment of non-sudakov form factor
ikincut = 2	flag for consistency constraint
Qg = 2.2	starting value q_0 for perturbative evolution
QCDlam = 0.20	value for Λ_{qcd}
A1, ..., A6	values for starting distribution; meaning depends on whether standard or saturation ansatz is used.

3 Example program

```
Program ccfm_uPDF
-----
Include 'SMALLX.INC'
Integer Iev
C--- event common block
Integer NMXHEP, NEVHEP, NHEP, ISTEP, IDHEP, JMOHEP, JDAHEP
Double Precision PHEP, VHEP, EVWGT
C--- Event weight
COMMON/HEPWGT/EVWGT
Integer nobran, ikincut
Common/myvar/nobran, ikincut
Double Precision Qbarmy, Qbar_min, Qbar_max
Common/mglubran/Qbarmy, Qbar_min, Qbar_max
Integer neve
Common/myevt/neve
Integer nloop
Common/myloop/nloop
Double Precision x3lmin, x3lmax, x3ldif
Integer Nbp
Parameter (Nbp=50)
Double Precision X3(0:Nbp+1)
Double Precision X3M(0:Nbp)
Double Precision x3b(0:Nbp)
Common/gridtt/x3m

Integer ng_max
Integer nrglu
Common/mynrglu/nrglu
Integer nmax, i, nx3, kev, ic
Integer lpgg, ns_sel
Double Precision scal
Common/pggsel/lpgg, ns_sel, scal
Double Precision Qgmin
Character *72 TXT
CHARACTER FILENAME*132, testNAME*132
Common/gludatf/filename
Double Precision Xnorm
Common/smnorm/ Xnorm
Logical pdflib, quark, gluon, photon, saturation
Common /SMBran2/pdflib, quark, gluon, photon, saturation
Integer loneLoop, ltarget, lglu, lsaturation
```

```

Integer Ipdf
Common/pdf/Ipdf
Integer iparton
Common /SMquark/iparton
Character *15 char
Double Precision BB
Common /splitting/ BB
Double precision ininorm(-6:6)
Common/smininorm/ininorm

Integer IRR
Couple precision au
Logical first
Common/f2fit/au(50),first
*
Read(5,*) filename
Write(6,*) ' output file ',filename
xnorm = 1.
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1005) char,Ioneloop
Write(6,*) txt,char,Ioneloop
1005 format(a10,I8)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1010) char,Isaturation
1010 format(a14,I8)
Write(6,*) txt,char,Isaturation
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1006) char,Ipdf
Write(6,*) txt,char,Ipdf
1006 format(a7,I8)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1007) char,Itarget
Write(6,*) txt,char,Itarget
1007 format(a10,I8)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1008) char,Iglu
Write(6,*) txt,char,Iglu
1008 format(a7,I8)
Read(5,101) TXT
101 Format(A72)
Read(txt,1000) char,Ipgg
Write(6,*) txt,char,Ipgg
1000 format(a7,I8)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1001) char,ns_sel
Write(6,*) txt,char,ns_sel
1001 format(a5,I8)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1011) char,ikincut
Write(6,*) txt,char,ikincut
1011 format(a10,I8)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1002) char,Qg
Write(6,*) txt,char,Qg
1002 format(a5,F16.8)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1003) char,Qs
Write(6,*) txt,char,Qs
1003 format(a5,F16.8)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1018) char,QCDlam
Write(6,*) txt,char,QCDlam
1018 format(a9,F16.8)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1003) char,AU(1)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1003) char,AU(2)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1003) char,AU(3)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1003) char,AU(4)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1003) char,AU(5)
Read(5,101) TXT
Read(txt,1003) char,AU(6)

If (iglu.ne.0) then
  gluon = .true.
  else
  gluon = .false.
  Endif
If (Ioneloop.eq.1) then
  onel = .true.
  else
  onel=.false.
  Endif
If (Isaturation.eq.1) then
  saturation = .true.
  else
  saturation=.false.
  Endif
If (iglu.eq.0) then
  Read(50,101) TXT
  Read(txt,1009) char,Iparton
  Write(6,*) txt,char,Iparton
  Write(6,*) txt
1009 Format(a9,I8)
  Endif
Close(50)

C---Initialize run
Call SMinif
neve = 0
nmax =nev

Xini = 0.
Write(6,*) ' output file ',filename
Write(6,*) ' selection Ipgg = ',Ipgg,' ns_sel = ',ns_sel
Write(6,*) ' Qg = ',Qg,' Qs = ',Qs,' Xnorm = ',Xnorm
Write(6,*) ' LHAPDFLIB for val quark Ipdf = ',Ipdf
Write(6,*) ' Itarget = ',Itarget
Write(6,*) ' BB = ',BB

Qgmin = max(Qg-0.5d0,QCDlam)
Qsmin = max(Qs,QCDlam)
x3lmin = log(Qgmin)
x3lmax = log(Qsmax)
x3ldif = (x3lmax-x3lmin)/Real(Nbp)
Do I=0,Nbp+1
  x3(I) = exp(x3lmin + x3ldif*Real(I))
Enddo
Do I=0,Nbp
  x3m(i) = (x3(i) + x3(i+1))/2.
  x3b(i) = x3(i+1) - x3(i)
Enddo
Nx3 = -1
C---Initialize analysis
Xini=0.
Xfin=0.
Call updfgrid(1)
Nx3 = 49
600 Nx3 = Nx3 + 1
write(6,*) ' ng_max = ',ng_max,' at nx3-1 ',nx3-1
IF(Nx3.gt.Nbp) Then
  write(6,*) ' evolve_tmd: Nx3 gt Npb -> Program stopped'
  stop
Endif
Qbarmy = x3m(Nx3)
nloop = Nx3
ng_max = 0

Write(6,*) ' Qbar_my ',Qbarmy

Do Iparton=0,2
  Write(6,*) ' evolving parton ID: ',Iparton
  If (iparton.eq.0) then
    gluon=.true.
    else
    gluon=.false.
  Endif
  Xini = 0
  Do I=1,nev
C---Initialize event
    Call SMinfn

C---gluon branching process
    Call smbran
    Xini = Xini + x0
    If (ng_max.le.nrglu) ng_max=nrglu
    If (wt.NE.0.0) then
      kevi=i
      if (kevi.gt.0) ic=100000
      if (mod(kevi,ic).eq.0) write(6,*) ' event ',kevi,nev,'
      loop_P_max ',nloop,Qbarmy
    Endif
  Enddo
Enddo
C---Terminate analysis
call updfgrid(3)
Stop
80 Write(6,*) ' steering file ccfm_updf not found '
stop
End

```

4 Program installation

uPDFevolv follows the standard AUTOMAKE convention. To install the program, do the following

- 1) Get the source


```
tar xvfz uPDFevolv-XXXX.tar.gz
cd uPDFevolv-XXXX
```
- 2) Generate the Makefiles (do not use shared libraries)


```
./configure
```
- 3) Compile the binary


```
make
```
- 4) Install the executable


```
make install
```
- 4) The executable is in bin


```
run it with:
bin/updF_evolve < steer_gluon-JH-2013-set2

plot the result with:
bin/updfread
```

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