

The  user guide

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Warning: This document is updated regularly. In its current form it describes the handling of UrQMD **revision 2.3** . If you are using a newer version of UrQMD, please contact one of the authors in order to obtain the latest version of this document.

The authors give no warranty to the correct functioning of the UrQMD program. Use this program at your own risk. Please send all bug-reports to the following e-mail address:

`urqmd@th.physik.uni-frankfurt.de` and a copy to
`bleicher@th.physik.uni-frankfurt.de`

General Information

The Ultra Relativistic Quantum Molecular Dynamics (UrQMD) model is a transport model for simulating heavy ion collisions in the energy range from SIS to RHIC (use at LHC is at your own risk). It runs on various UNIX-based computing platforms. Current implementations include IBM/AIX (xlf), GNU/Linux (g77, ifc), SGI/IRIX, DEC-UNIX and Sun/Solaris.

UrQMD is designed as a multipurpose tool for studying a wide variety of heavy ion related effects ranging from multifragmentation and collective flow to particle production and correlations. For hard pQCD scatterings, the model includes the PYTHIA routines from the LUND group.

This document is no introduction to the physics of UrQMD. Its purpose is to serve as a short guide to the experienced physicist on how to run the program. A detailed model description can be found in the following two articles.

1. *Microscopic Models for Ultrarelativistic Heavy Ion Collisions*

S. A. Bass, M. Belkacem, M. Bleicher, M. Brandstetter, L. Bravina, C. Ernst, L. Gerland, M. Hofmann, S. Hofmann, J. Konopka, G. Mao, L. Neise, S. Soff, C. Spieles, H. Weber, L. A. Winckelmann, H. Stöcker, W. Greiner, C. Hartnack, J. Aichelin and N. Amelin.
Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. **41** (1998) 225–370.

2. *Relativistic Hadron-Hadron Collisions and the Ultra-Relativistic Quantum Molecular Dynamics Model (UrQMD)*

M. Bleicher, E. Zabrodin, C. Spieles, S.A. Bass, C. Ernst, S. Soff, H. Weber, H. Stöcker and W. Greiner.
J. Phys. **G25** (1999), 1859–1896.

Copyright

UrQMD source and documentation are provided freely for the purpose of checking and reproducing published results of the authors.

The Open Standard Codes and Routines (OSCAR)-Group has established - for good reasons - guidelines for reproducibility, usage and quality control of simulation codes for pA and AA collisions.

UrQMD is a complex model. In order to ensure that it is used correctly that all results are reproducible and that the proper credits are given we ask for your agreement to the following copyright and safeguard mechanisms in the OSCAR spirit.

The UrQMD collaboration favors cooperation and joint projects with outside researchers. We encourage experimental collaborations to compare their results to UrQMD. We support you and/or cooperate on any sensible project related to UrQMD.

If you are interested in a project, please contact us.

Projects without the participation of the UrQMD-Collaboration are accepted, if the project is not a current thesis topic of any UrQMD-Collaboration member.

We expect that the code authors are informed about any changes and modifications made to the code. Any changes to the official version must be documented.

The only official source for the UrQMD program is via the web page: www.th.physik.uni-frankfurt.de/~urqmd.

The code or any fragments of it shall not be given away to third parties. Similarly, events generated with UrQMD shall not be given to third parties without consent of the code authors at Frankfurt.

Compiling and running the program

To compile UrQMD one needs a FORTRAN77 compiler and GNU-make. The GNU-make program is available on ftp.gnu.org (note: on many UNIX systems GNU-make is called gmake). Compilation is initiated by issuing the `make` command at the command-prompt in the UrQMD subdirectory. After successful compilation the binary has the name `urqmd.TYPE` where TYPE is the machine type as given by the `uname` command.

In order to run UrQMD one needs to define the running parameters with an input file. The input file is made accessible to UrQMD by attaching its name to the environment-variable `ftn09`. The output files are attached in the same fashion via the environment variables `ftn14` and `ftn15`. Figure 1 shows, how UrQMD is started on a generic UNIX system (here Linux using the Bash Shell). A sample file (`runqmd.bash`) is provided:

```
export ftn09=inputfile
export ftn13=outputfile_with_freezeout
export ftn14=outputfile
export ftn15=collisionfile
export ftn16=outputfile_with_decaying_resonances
export ftn19=outputfile_for_OSCAR97
export ftn20=outputfile_for_OSCAR99
urqmd.Linux
```

Figure 1: running the UrQMD program

The input file

Figure 2 shows a typical input-file for UrQMD. The general format of the inputfile is 1A3,1A77. This means that every input line consists of two sections: First a three character flag followed by a 77 character string, the contents of which varies according to the flag specified. A sample inputfile (inputfile) is included.

```
# this is a sample input file for urqmd
# projectile
#   Ap Zp
pro  197 79
# optional: special projectile: ityp, iso3
# PRO 101 2
# target
#   At Zt
tar  197 79
# number of events
nev 10
# time to propagate and output time-interval (in fm/c)
tim 200 200
#
# incident beam energy in AGeV
elb 160.0
#
# weighted impact parameter distribution (from 0-3 fm)
imp -3.0
#
# equation of state
eos 0          # CASCADE mode
# some options and parameters
cto 4 1        # output of initialization
ctp 1 1.d0     # scaling for decay width of Resonances
#
f15 # no output to file15
# end of file
xxx
```

Figure 2: sample input file for UrQMD

The input-file does not have a predefined sequence. However, it is mandatory that the input contains definitions for projectile, target, impact parameter and incident beam energy.

Table 1 shows a quick summary of all possible flags with their respective parameters.

label	arguments	description
#		comment line
xxx		last line of input-file
pro	Ap Zp	define projectile
PRO	ityp iso3	define special projectile
tar	At Zt	define target
TAR	ityp iso3	define special target
nev	nevents	number of events to calculate
tim	tottime outtime	define time of calculation and output
ene	ebeam	incident kinetic beam energy (lab frame)
elb	ebeam	incident kinetic beam energy (lab frame)
plb	pbeam	incident beam momentum (lab frame)
PLB	pmin pmax npbin	incident (min/max) beam momentum for excitation function
PLG	pmin pmax npbin	like PLB, log-weighted
ecm	srt	\sqrt{s} for two particle collision
ENE	srtmin srtmax nsrt	incident min/max \sqrt{s} for excitation function
ELG	srtmin srtmax nsrt	incident min/max \sqrt{s} for excitation function (log-weighted)
imp	bmax	define impact parameter (bmin=0)
IMP	bmin bmax	define impact parameter
eos	EoS	define equation of state
box	dim edens solid para	define box for infinite matter calculation
bpt	ityp iso3 npart pmax	define particle population for box-mode
bpe	ityp iso3 npart	like bpt, for given energy density
rsd	seed	seed for random number generator
stb	ityp	keep particle stable
cdt	deltat	Δt between full collision load
f13		suppress output to unit 13
f14		suppress output to unit 14
f15		suppress output to unit 15
f16		suppress output to unit 16
f19		suppress output to unit 19
f20		suppress output to unit 20
ctp	index value	set optional parameter in CTParam array
cto	index value	set option in CTOption array

Table 1: possible flags in the input-file with their respective arguments

Input Parameters

In this section all input labels with their respective arguments are explained. A complete sample input file can be seen in figure 2.

comment

```
# string
```

string can be used to insert comments into the input file.

end of file

```
xxx string
```

string should contain at least one blank, xxx marks the end of the input file. On some systems it might be necessary to add an additional empty line after the xxx.

define projectile

```
pro Ap Zp  
PRO ityp iso3
```

Ap mass of projectile

Zp charge of projectile

Instead of defining an ordinary nucleus (with pro one can also define a special non-composite projectile with PRO:

ityp ID of projectile (see tables 2 and 3 for available itypes)

iso3 $2 \cdot Isospin_3$ of particle

define target

```
tar Ap Zp  
TAR ityp iso3
```

Ap mass of target

Zp charge of target

Instead of defining an ordinary nucleus (with tar one can also define a special non-composite target with TAR:

ityp ID of target (see tables 2 and 3 for available itypes)

iso3 $2 \cdot I_{\text{isospin}_3}$ of particle

define number of events

```
nev nevents
```

nevents number of events to calculate

define calculation time (in fm/c)

```
tim tottime outtime
```

tottime total time span (in fm/c) to calculate

outtime time interval (in fm/c) after which output is written to files 13 and 14

define incident beam energy (in GeV)

```
ene ebeam  
elb ebeam  
ecm srts  
ENE srtmin srtmax nsrt  
ELG srtmin srtmax nsrt  
plb pbeam  
PLB pmin pmax npbin  
PLG pmin pmax npbin
```

ebeam kinetic energy of the beam-particle (in case of nuclei it is the energy per nucleon) in the laboratory frame

srt $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ between projectile and target (in case of nuclei it is the energy per nucleon pair)

srtmin minimal value for $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ between projectile and target particles (in case of nuclei it is the energy per nucleon)

srtmax maximal value for $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ between projectile and target particles (in case of nuclei it is the energy per nucleon)

nsrt number of $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ values from srtmin to srtmax for which events shall be calculated (excitation function)

pbeam momentum of the beam-particle (in case of nuclei it is the momentum per nucleon)

pmin minimal value for p_{lab} (for excitation functions)

pmax maximal value for p_{lab} (for excitation functions)

npbin number of p_{lab} values from pmin to pmax for which events shall be calculated (excitation function)

For single momenta/energies the definitions ene/elb, ecm and plb are used, for excitation functions ENE, ELG, PLB, PLG are needed. The binning of the excitation function is linear for ENE and PLB and logarithmic for ELG and PLG. In the case of an excitation function the number of events nev refers to the **full** excitation function, i.e. the number of events per bin would be nev/nsrt or nev/npbin respectively.

Only one of the above seven definitions must be given. Make sure to only use one of the above commands for the beam energy in order to avoid ambiguities in the input file.

define impact parameter

```
imp b
imp -bmax
IMP bmin bmax
```

b fixed impact parameter of b fm.

-bmax impact parameter range from $0 \dots b_{max}$.

bmin minimum impact parameter.

bmax maximum impact parameter.

By default, the impact parameter is weighted quadratically (CTOption(5) is automatically set). However, with CTOption(5) it is possible to change the weighting characteristic also to a linear weighting (this is in contrast to the usual experimental trigger conditions).

A minimum bias calculation (including events without interaction!) can be performed with bmin=0, bmax > $R_p + R_t$.

infinite matter (box) calculations

```
box dim edens solid para
bpt ityp iso3 npart pmax
bpe ityp iso3 npart
```

dim width of (cubic) box

edens total energy content of box in GeV

solid 1: reflecting walls, 0: periodic boundary conditions

para 0: standard, 1: use "old" periodic boundary conditions

ityp ID of species (see tables 2 and 3 for available itypes)

iso3 $2 \cdot Isospin_3$ of species

`npart` number of particles for species

`pmax` maximum momentum for fermi-sphere in momentum space.

define equation of state

```
eos EoS
```

EoS equation of state for the calculation

Currently only CASCADE mode (EoS=0) or a hard Skyrme equation of state (EoS=1) are available. The default mode is CASCADE, the hard Skyrme equation of state is limited to incident beam-energies below 4.0 GeV/nucleon.

Important: This option also changes the initialization mode (see `CTOption(24)`).

set random number generator seed

```
rsd seed
```

seed (integer) seed for random number generator

On many computer systems, UrQMD is able to extract a random seed from the local time at intervals of one second. However, we advise to check if this is indeed the case for your system. Especially, if running many UrQMD jobs in parallel it is mandatory to set different individual seeds to avoid synchronisation of the runs due to the same start time.

set forced collision load update interval

```
cdt deltat
```

deltat time interval (in fm/c) for the update of potentials and a full particle scan for the collision arrays

In the CASCADE mode a regular full particle scan for the collision arrays is not necessary, therefore this command should be only used in calculations including potentials, infinite matter calculations or for debug purposes.

suppress output files

```
f13  
f14  
f15  
f16  
f19  
f20
```

The output to the respective files is omitted if the above command is used.

set particles stable

stb ityp

ityp ID of particle (see tables 2 and 3 for available itypes)

Treat all particles with this ID as stable particles. At the moment the number of particles to be set stable is limited to 20 via the parameter `maxstables` in `options.f`.

set special parameter

ctp index value

index index of `CTParam()` array

value value for `CTParam(index)` (see tables 4 and 5 for available parameters)

set special option

cto index value

index index of `CTOption()` array

value value for `CTOption(index)` (see table 6 for available options)

ID	nucleon	ID	delta	ID	lambda	ID	sigma	ID	xi	ID	omega
1	N_{938}	17	Δ_{1232}	27	Λ_{1116}	40	Σ_{1192}	49	Ξ_{1317}	55	Ω_{1672}
2	N_{1440}	18	Δ_{1600}	28	Λ_{1405}	41	Σ_{1385}	50	Ξ_{1530}		
3	N_{1520}	19	Δ_{1620}	29	Λ_{1520}	42	Σ_{1660}	51	Ξ_{1690}		
4	N_{1535}	20	Δ_{1700}	30	Λ_{1600}	43	Σ_{1670}	52	Ξ_{1820}		
5	N_{1650}	21	Δ_{1900}	31	Λ_{1670}	44	Σ_{1775}	53	Ξ_{1950}		
6	N_{1675}	22	Δ_{1905}	32	Λ_{1690}	45	Σ_{1790}	54	Ξ_{2025}		
7	N_{1680}	23	Δ_{1910}	33	Λ_{1800}	46	Σ_{1915}				
8	N_{1700}	24	Δ_{1920}	34	Λ_{1810}	47	Σ_{1940}				
9	N_{1710}	25	Δ_{1930}	35	Λ_{1820}	48	Σ_{2030}				
10	N_{1720}	26	Δ_{1950}	36	Λ_{1830}						
11	N_{1900}			37	Λ_{1890}						
12	N_{1990}			38	Λ_{2100}						
13	N_{2080}			39	Λ_{2110}						
14	N_{2190}										
15	N_{2200}										
16	N_{2250}										

Table 2: Baryon-ID's used in UrQMD. A particle is fully defined, when its ityp and $2 \cdot I_3$ are known. Antibaryons carry a negative sign.

ID	0^{-+}	ID	1^{--}	ID	0^{++}	ID	1^{++}
101	π	104	ρ	111	a_0	114	a_1
106	K	108	K^*	110	K_0^*	113	K_1^*
102	η	103	ω	105	f_0	115	f_1
107	η'	109	ϕ	112	f_0^*	116	f_1'
ID	1^{+-}	ID	2^{++}	ID	$(1^{--})^*$	ID	$(1^{--})^{**}$
122	b_1	118	a_2	126	ρ_{1450}	130	ρ_{1700}
121	K_1	117	K_2^*	125	K_{1410}^*	129	K_{1680}^*
123	h_1	119	f_2	127	ω_{1420}	131	ω_{1662}
124	h_1'	120	f_2'	128	ϕ_{1680}	132	ϕ_{1900}

Table 3: Meson-ID's in UrQMD, sorted with respect to spin and parity, included into the UrQMD model. Mesons with strangeness -1 carry a negative sign.

CTParam(X)	default	function
1	1.d0	scaling factor for resonance widths
2	0.52d0	minimal stringmass and el/inel. cut in <code>makestr</code>
3	2.0d0	velocity exponent for modified AQM
4	0.3d0	transverse pion mass, used in <code>strexct</code> and <code>make22</code>
5	0.0d0	probability for quark rearrangement in cluster
6	0.37d0	strangeness probability in <code>makestr</code>
7	0.d0	charm probability (not yet implemented in UrQMD)
8	0.093d0	probability to create a diquark
9	0.35d0	kinetic energy cut-off for last string break
10	0.25d0	min. kinetic energy for hadron (in string)
11	0.0d0	percentage of non groundstate resonances (in string)
21	0.d0	deformation parameter
25	0.9d0	probability for diquark not to break
28	1.d0	scaling factor for transverse fermi motion
29	1.d0	double strange di-quark suppression factor
30	1.5d0	radius offset for initialization
31	1.6d0	σ of Gaussian for transverse momentum transfer
32	0.d0	$\alpha - 1$ for valence quark distribution
33	2.5d0	β_v for valence quark distribution
34	0.1d0	minimal x multiplied with $E_{c.m.}$
35	3.0d0	offset for cut for the FSM
36	0.275d0	fragmentation function parameter a (nucleons)
37	0.42d0	fragmentation function parameter b (nucleons)
38	1.08d0	diquark p_t scaling factor
39	0.8d0	strange quark p_t scaling factor
40	0.5d0	$\beta_s - 1$ for valence quark distribution
41	0.d0	distance between nuclei at initialization
42	0.55d0	width of Gaussian for p_t -distribution in string-fragmentation
43	5.0d0	maximum kinetic energy in mesonic cluster
46	8.0d6	maximum number of rejections during initialization of nuclei
47	1.0d0	Field-Feynman fragmentation func. parameter a (prod. part.)
48	2.0d0	Field-Feynman fragmentation func. parameter b (prod. part.)

Table 4: Optional parameters used in UrQMD

CTParam(X)	default	function
49	0.5d0	additional single strange diquark suppression factor
50	1.0d0	enhancement factor for 0^{-+} mesons
51	1.0d0	enhancement factor for 1^{--} mesons
52	1.0d0	enhancement factor for 0^{++} mesons
53	1.0d0	enhancement factor for 1^{++} mesons
54	1.0d0	enhancement factor for 2^{++} mesons
55	1.0d0	enhancement factor for 1^{+-} mesons
56	1.0d0	enhancement factor for $(1^{--})^*$ mesons
57	1.0d0	enhancement factor for $(1^{--})^{**}$ mesons
58	1.0d0	scaling factor for DPF time-delay
59	0.4d0	scaling factor for leading hadron cross-section (PYTHIA)
60	3.0d0	resonance/string transition energy for s-channel

Table 5: Optional parameters used in UrQMD

CTOption(X)	default / options	description
1	0	mass dependent resonance decay widths
	0	enabled
	1	disabled
2	0	2-particle scattering plane:
	0	stochastic selection of $\varphi(1, 2)$
	1	conserve plane
3	0	detailed balance selection
	0	take finite resonance widths into account
	1	use standard detailed balance
4	0	initial configuration output to file14
	0	output according to <code>tim</code> statement
	1	additional output of initialization
5	0	impact parameter weighting
	0	use <code>bmax</code> as fixed impact parameter
	1	random b from <code>bmin</code> to <code>bmax</code> , <i>bdb</i> weighted
	2	random b from <code>bmin</code> to <code>bmax</code> , flat distribution
6	0	first collisions within target/projectile
	0	block first collisions within proj./target
	1	all collisions allowed
7	0	suppress elastic NN collisions
	0	elastic collisions are allowed
	1	no elastic NN collisions; $\sigma_{in} = \sigma_{tot}$
8	0	mass dependent partial decay widths
	0	enabled
	1	disabled, use fixed widths
9	0	tabulated p+p inelastic cross sections
	0	enable table-lookup
	1	disable table-lookup
10	0	Pauli-blocker
	0	enable Pauli-blocker
	1	disable Pauli-blocker

CTOption(X)	default / options	description
11	0	mass reduction (binding energy) in CASCADE mode
	0	enable mass reduction according to binding energy
	1	disable mass reduction
12	0	string production
	0	enable string production
	1	disable string production
13	0	enhanced file16 output
	0	disabled
	1	enabled
14	0	angular distribution in binary scattering
	0	enable angular distribution
	1	disable distribution ($\cos(\vartheta) = 1$ forward peak)
15	0	meson-meson and meson-baryon scattering
	0	enable MM and MB scattering
	1	disable MM and MB scattering
16	0	molecular dynamics switch
	0	enable collision term
	1	propagate with forces only (disable collision term)
17	0	collision-table update mode
	0	update only collision partners after interaction
	1	initialize complete table after every interaction
18	0	decay of unstable particles at end of event
	0	perform decay after final timestep
	1	unstable particles do not decay after final timestep
19	0	$B\bar{B}$ annihilation
	0	enabled
	1	disabled
20	0	e^+e^- annihilation instead of $B\bar{B}$ annihilation
	0	disabled (normal $\bar{B}B$ mode)
	1	enabled (e^+e^- mode)

CTOption(X)	default / options	description
21	0	string fragmentation function
	0	field-Feynman fragmentation function
	1	Lund fragmentation function
	2	QGSM fragmentation function
22	1	string mass excitation
	-1	simple $1/M$ excitation
	1	FRITIOF ansatz
	2	QGSM ansatz
23	0	Lorenz contraction of projectile and target
	0	enabled
	1	disabled
24	1	initialization mode
	0	hard sphere (used for $EOS \neq 0$)
	1	Woods-Saxon (used for CASCADE mode)
	2	Fast Woods-Saxon (used for CASCADE mode)
25	0	phase space correction for resonance masses
	0	disabled
	1	enabled
27	0	reference frame for calculation
	0	N.N. (equal speed) frame
	1	target (lab) frame
	2	projectile frame
29	2	p_t for last two particles in string (<code>clustr</code>)
	0	isotropic
	1	isotropic, baryon goes into forward hemisphere
	2	baryon goes into forward hemisphere, $p_t = 0$
30	1	frozen Fermi approximation in CASCADE mode
	0	disabled
	1	enabled
32	0	distribute resonance masses according to mass-dep. Breit-Wigner
	0	enabled
	1	disabled

CTOption(X)	default / options	description
33	0	use table-lookup for calculation of $\langle p_{CMS} \rangle$ in pmean
	0	enabled
	1	disabled
34	1	resonance life-times
	0	$\tau = 1/\Gamma(M)$
	1	$\tau = 1/\Gamma_{pole}$
	2	DPF formalism
35	1	generate high-precision tables (file tables.dat)
	0	disabled
	1	enabled
36	0	correct normalization for mass-dependent Breit-Wigner distributions
	0	enabled
	1	disabled
37	0	heavy quark clusters
	0	disabled
	1	enabled
38	0	scale p-pbar to b-bbar with equal p_lab instead of equal \sqrt{s}
	0	disabled
	1	enabled
39	0	compute collision densities via call to Pauli-blocker
	0	enabled
	1	disabled
40	0	use old file14 as initial state for calculation
	0	disabled
	1	enabled
41	0	extended file14 output (needed for cto(40))
	0	disabled
	1	enabled
	2	different counting rules for origin
42	0	color fluctuations in high energy hadron-hadron collisions
	0	disabled
	1	enabled

CTOption(X)	default / options	description
44	1	Pythia call for hard scatterings
	0	disabled
	1	enabled
46	0	Density calculation switch
	0	ρ_B
	1	$\rho_{q+\bar{q}}$

Table 6: available options in UrQMD

Output files

The `UrQMD` program has several different output files. The *standard output files* (`file13` and `file14`) contain all particles of a given event at a certain time-step. The *collision history file* (`file15`) contains information on all collisions/decays of a given event. The *decay file* (`file16`) contains information on all particle decays as well as information on all stable particles after the final timestep. The *OSC files* (`file19`, `file20`) generates output compliant with the Open Standards And Codes (OSCAR) format. Consecutive timesteps (only `file13` and `file14`) and events are added sequentially to the files.

Each event consists of a header and a body. The standard header is identical for `file13`, `file14` and `file16` and `file15` use an abbreviated header and the format of `file19` and `file20` is fixed by the OSCAR requirements.

Standard output-files: file13/file14

The standard output files contain the phase-space of the event at a given timestep (e.g. final output after last timestep). `file13` contains the same information as `file14`, but additionally lists the freeze-out coordinates in configuration- and momentum-space for all particles.

Figure 3 shows a standard header as used in `file13`, `file14` and `file16`. Only one header per event is written to file. Consecutive time-steps of the same event are added body to body without additional headers between them. In the case of running `UrQMD` in box mode, `file14` contains additional header-lines reporting the box-related parameters.

The general format of the standard-fileheader can be found in table 7, its contents is self-explanatory – please consult figure 3.

The format of the box-header can be found in table 8, please consult also figure 4.

All lines of the box-header are guaranteed to start with `box`. The first line contains the word `boxmode`, followed by length of the box, total energy and the parameters `solid` and `para` (see table 1) and the number of specified particle species `npart`. The second line contains no physical information. The rest of the box-header contains `npart` lines, each of them stating `ityp`, `isospin`, number and maximal momentum of the particles as specified in the `bpt` and `bpe` input file directives.

The body of the *standard output files* contains in its first line the number of particles N_{part} to follow (there are as many lines to follow as there are particles) and the time (in fm/c) of the output (two unformatted integers). The next line contains counters for the number of collisions, decays and produced resonances per event (`format(8i8)`), it is described in table 9.

The subsequent N_{part} lines then contain the information on the individual particles. The exact format of the particle vector depends on the chosen output file and the selected options. Table 10 lists the different possibilities. Figure 5 shows the beginning of a sample event body for `file14`.

The standard output files should suffice for most types of analysis. They provide the event information at a given timestep (mostly the final timestep). The contents of the particle vectors is described in table 11. All reference frame dependent values are given in the computational frame, which has been fixed by `CTOption(27)`.

line#	format
1	format(a20,3i7,a15,i2)
2	format(a13,a13,i4,i4,a12,a13,i4,i4,a1)
3	format(a36,3f11.7)
4	format(a36,3f6.2,a31,1f9.2)
5	format(a20,i3,a15,e11.4,a15,e11.4,a15,e11.4)
6	format(a7,i9,a13,i12,a9,a20,i7,a20,f11.3)
7	format(a2,15(i3,a2))
8	format(a2,15(i3,a2))
9	format(a2,15(i3,a2))
10	format(a2,12(e11.4,a2))
11	format(a2,12(e11.4,a2))
12	format(a2,12(e11.4,a2))
13	format(a2,12(e11.4,a2))
14	format(a171)

Table 7: format for the standard event header.

line#	format
1	format(a20,e14.6,a20,e14.6,a3,i1,a3,i1,a3,i3)
2	format(a35)
3ff	format(a5,2i4,i8,e14.6)

Table 8: format for the box-header extension.

column#	contents
1	# of collisions
2	# of elastic collisions
3	# of inelastic collisions
4	# of Pauli-blocked collisions
5	# of decays
6	# of produced <i>hard</i> baryon resonances
7	# of produced <i>soft</i> baryon resonances
8	# of baryon resonances produced via a decay of another resonance

Table 9: description of the collision/decay counters in the standard output file

format	
<code>format(9e16.8,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i4)</code>	standard file14 and file16
<code>format(9e16.8,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i10,3e16.8,i8)</code>	file14 with CTOption(41)=1
<code>format(9e16.8,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i4,8e16.8)</code>	standard file13
<code>format(9e15.7,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i4,2i4)</code>	file16 with CTOption(13)

Table 10: particle-vector format for different output-options in the standard output files.

Collision history file: file15

The collision file `file15` contains each binary interaction, resonance decay and string-excitation which occurred in the course of the heavy-ion reaction. It can be used to reconstruct the entire space-time evolution of the event. Each entry (collision, decay or annihilation) consists of a header line followed by 3 to N lines (three lines for annihilations/decays, four lines for scattering, possibly more lines for string-decays) with the individual particle information.

The event-header consists of a single line of the format:

`format(i1,i8,i4,i7,f8.3,4e12.4)`

The format is identical to the header line for the respective binary interactions and decays which follow in the file. In order to distinguish the beginning of an event from the beginning of a collision/decay entry, the first integer in the event header is a 0. It is then followed by the number of the event, the mass of projectile and target, the impact parameter, the two-particle c.m. energy of the heavy-ion reaction (i.e. \sqrt{s} for proton-proton reactions), the total cross section of the heavy-ion reaction and the beam energy and momentum (per particle) in the laboratory frame.

Figure 6 shows a sample collision entry. The header line contains first the number of in- and outgoing particles (scattering: 2 2; decay: 1 2; annihilation: 2 1; Pauli-blocked collision: 2 0; Pauli-blocked decay: 1 0 and string decay with 5 outgoing particles: 2 5), the ID of the respective process (e.g. elastic scattering, decay, string excitation ...) then the number of the collision (in the respective event), the collision time in fm/c, the total CM energy (\sqrt{s} in GeV), the total cross section (σ_{tot} in mbarn), the partial cross section (σ_i in mbarn) for the respective exit channel and finally the baryon density at the collision point. Note that the cross sections are ill-defined in the case of a decay.

One of the purposes of the collision file is to have the possibility to track the trajectory of a single particle in the course of the reaction or the time evolution of the available CM-energy per binary collision. The contents of the particle vectors has the format:

`format(i5,9e16.8,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i3,i15)`

and is described in table 12.

Decay output: file16

The header of the decay output file is identical to that of the *standard output files* (see figure 3 and table 7). The body of the *decay file* contains entries for each particle which has decayed during the event as well as a list of all stable particles after the final timestep of the event. Since the number of

column#	contents
1	t : eigentime of particle in fm/c
2	r_x : x coordinate in fm
3	r_y : y coordinate in fm
4	r_z : z coordinate in fm
5	E : energy of particle in GeV
6	p_x : x momentum component in GeV
7	p_y : y momentum component in GeV
8	p_z : z momentum component in GeV
9	m : mass of particle in GeV
10	$ityp$: particle-ID
11	$2 \cdot I_3$: isospin z-projection (doubled)
12	ch : charge of particle
13	index of last collision partner
14	N_{coll} number of collisions
15	history information (parent process)
16	t_{fr} : freeze-out time of particle in fm/c (file13 only)
17	$r_{x,fr}$: freeze-out x coordinate in fm (file13 only)
18	$r_{y,fr}$: freeze-out y coordinate in fm (file13 only)
19	$r_{z,fr}$: freeze-out z coordinate in fm (file13 only)
20	E_{fr} : freeze-out energy of particle in GeV (file13 only)
21	$p_{x,fr}$: freeze-out x momentum component in GeV (file13 only)
22	$p_{y,fr}$: freeze-out y momentum component in GeV (file13 only)
23	$p_{z,fr}$: freeze-out z momentum component in GeV (file13 only)
16	τ_{dec} decay time of particle (file14 with CTOption(41)=1)
17	τ_{form} formation time of particle (file14 with CTOption(41)=1)
18	R_σ cross section reduction factor (file14 with CTOption(41)=1)
19	unique particle number (not ID!) (file14 with CTOption(41) =1)
16	$ityp_{old,1}$: particle-ID of parent particle # 1 (file16 with CTOption(13)=1)
17	$ityp_{old,2}$: particle-ID of parent particle # 2 (file16 with CTOption(13)=1)

Table 11: contents of the particle vector in the standard output files

column#	contents
1	ind : index of particle
2	t : computational frame time of particle in fm/c
3	r_x : x coordinate in fm
4	r_y : y coordinate in fm
5	r_z : z coordinate in fm
6	E : energy of particle in GeV
7	p_x : x momentum component in GeV
8	p_y : y momentum component in GeV
9	p_z : z momentum component in GeV
10	m : mass of particle in GeV
11	$ityp$: particle-ID
12	$2 \cdot I_3$: isospin z-projection (doubled)
13	ch : charge of particle
14	index of last collision partner
15	N_{coll} number of collisions
16	S : strangeness
17	history information (parent process)

Table 12: contents of the particle vector in the collision file

decays and particles listed in the event-body is not determined at the point where the first output is written to file, the event body directly starts with particle-vector entries (see tables 10 and 11). The end of the event is marked with a line of the format `format(a1, 8i8)`, which contains an `E` as a marker in the first column, followed by the collision counters listed in table 9.

For `CTOption(13)=1` all outgoing particles of all collisions and decays are listed instead of the decaying particles alone. The *decay output file* provides additional information about the produced baryon- and meson-resonances when compared to the *standard output file*. Since it contains particle output at different times during the event, however, one has to be very careful when extracting cross sections. All reference frame dependent values are given in the computational frame, which has been set by `CTOption(27)`.

The process identifier/parent process

The standard output file and the collision file contain information on the current/previous sub-process. In the collision file the information on the current process type is stored in the header of each individual reaction (position 3). In the standard output file entry 15 provides the ID of the parent process leading to the production of this particle. A list of process IDs is given in table 13.

Process ID#	Description
1	NN→ND
2	NN→NN*
3	NN→ND*
4	NN→DD
5	NN→DN*
6	NN→DD*
7	NN → N*N*,N*D*,D*D*
8	ND→DD
10	MB→B'
11	MM→M'
13	BB (but not pp,pn) elastic scattering
14	inelastic scattering (no string excitation)
15	BB → 2 strings
17	pn-elastic
19	pp-elastic
20	decay
22	BBar elastic
23	BBar annihilation → 1 string
24	BBar diffractive → 2 strings
26	MB elastic scattering
27	MB,MM → 1 string
28	MB,MM → 2 strings
30	ND→NN
31	DD→DN
32	DD→NN
35	ND inelastic
36	Danielewicz forward delay (MB→B')
37	Danielewicz forward delay (MM→M')
38	MM elastic scattering
39	BBar inelastic scattering (no annihilation)

Table 13: list of process identifiers

OSC1997A output (OSCAR 1997A format): file19

The OSC output format has been defined by the OSCAR group in order to create a well defined easily accessible output-format which is supported by all OSCAR compliant transport models, event genera-

tors and other heavy-ion related models. For a full overview of the goals of the OSCAR collaboration, please consult the web-site

<http://rhic.phys.columbia.edu/oscar/index.html>

UrQMD supports the OSC1997A output format. The file-header consists of three lines: The first two lines have the format `format(a12)` and specify the format (e.g. OSC1997A) and the file contents. Currently, this is `final_id_p_x`, i.e. the final event output including particle ID, the momentum space information and the freeze-out coordinates in configuration space. The third line has the format `format(2(a8,2x),(' ,i3,',' ,i6,')+(' ,i3,',' ,i6,'),' ,2x,a4,2x,e10.4,2x,i8)` and contains first the model-name and version, followed by mass and charge of projectile and target, the reference frame of the calculation, the incident beam energy and the number of test-particles used per nucleon.

The event header consists of one line with the format:

`format(i10,2x,i10,2x,f8.3,2x,f8.3)`

This line lists the number of the event, the number of particles in the event, the impact parameter and an azimuthal angle ϕ with which the event-plane might be rotated with respect to the xz -plane. The subsequent particle entries of the event-body have the format:

`format(i10,2x,i10,2x,9(e12.6,2x))`

and contain first the particle number, its ID, then the four-momentum vector of the particle (p_x, p_y, p_z, E) , followed by the mass of the particle and finally its freeze-out location (x_f, y_f, z_f, τ_f) . The particle ID is given according to the definitions of the *Review of Particle Properties* Monte-Carlo naming scheme. Composite clusters (nuclei) are marked with 7AAAZZZ (AAA: mass, ZZZ: charge of cluster). If other objects than nuclei are used as projectile or target, then a -1 is listed in the mass-slot followed by the PDG-ID in the charge slot. Figure 7 shows a sample output in the OSC format.

OSC1999A output (OSCAR 1999A format): file20

The OSC1999A is an improvement to the OSC97A output and allows to write out the complete event history – starting with the initial state, including all binary collisions, string-fragmentations and hadronic decays. In it's scope it is comparable to the UrQMD file15 collision output file, but includes also the full initial configuration and final state information. An abbreviated OSC1999A output format without the intermediate collision history can be used as replacement for the OSC97A output format. The first three lines of the header are almost identical to the OSC97A format, but are preceded by a comment marker # and a blank space in each line.

The first two lines thus have the format `format(a20)` and specify the format (e.g. # OSC1999A) and the file contents. Currently, this can be # `full_event_history`, the final output tag `final_id_p_x` referring to the OSC1997A format. The third line has the format

`format('# (' ,i3,',' ,i6,')+(' ,i3,',' ,i6,'),' ,2x,a4,2x,e10.4,2x,i8)`

and contains first the model-name and version, followed by mass and charge of projectile and target, the reference frame of the calculation, the incident beam energy and the number of test-particles used per nucleon. OSCAR further recommends that additional information be provided in subsequent comment lines, e.g.

```

OSC1997A
final_id_p_x
  UrQMD      1.0 ( 32,  16)+( 32,  16) eqsp  .2000E+01      1
1           83      .000      .000
1      2212  -.701094E+00  -.166333E+00  .515128E-01  .118393E+01  .938000E+00  -.355973E+02  -.768012E+01  .301215E+01  .600000E+02
2      2112  .146068E+00  .478548E+00  -.490327E+00  .117073E+01  .938000E+00  .819961E+01  .199047E+02  -.241047E+02  .600000E+02
3      2212  .144623E+00  .740243E+00  .943229E+00  .152918E+01  .938000E+00  .540679E+01  .300928E+02  .353409E+02  .600000E+02
4      2212  .471067E-02  -.606154E-01  -.224088E+00  .966311E+00  .938000E+00  .729536E+00  -.350512E+01  -.149413E+02  .600000E+02
5      2212  -.225070E-01  -.148103E-01  .231440E+00  .966506E+00  .938000E+00  -.866336E+00  -.961651E+00  .125389E+02  .600000E+02
6      2212  -.241272E+00  .159999E+00  -.574162E+00  .113724E+01  .938000E+00  -.126123E+02  .657565E+01  -.298675E+02  .600000E+02
...

```

Figure 7: Sample output in the OSC1997A format.

```

# Initial Condition: Au + Au @ 200
GeV/c
# Cascade Time Ordering: Center of
Mass
# [additional parameters supplied for
the run]

```

The remaining file after the comments contains the full history of each event in blocks of data. Each block describes one interaction and has the following format:

```

    block header (one line)
    particle list (one or more lines)

```

The block header contains:

```
nin nout [optional information]
```

with `nin` and

`nout` being integers denoting the number of ingoing and outgoing particles of that particular reaction – e.g. 2 2 for two particles scattering into two particles or 1 2 for a resonance decaying into two particles. Optional information can be anything that fits on one line. For example one could put $g \ q \rightarrow \ g \ q$ to characterize the block as describing elastic quark-gluon scattering. Thus the minimum format for that line is `format (2(i7,2x))`. In UrQMD additional information is supplied analogously to the file15 output: after `nin` and `nout` the ID of the respective process (e.g. elastic scattering, decay, string excitation ...) is listed, followed by the number of the collision (in the respective event), the collision time in fm/c, the the total CM energy (\sqrt{s} in GeV), the total cross section (σ_{tot} in mbarn), the partial cross section (σ_i in mbarn) for the respective exit channel and finally the baryon density at the collision point (in units of nuclear ground state density). Note that the cross sections are ill-defined in the case of a decay.

The next `nin` lines are incoming particles followed by `nout` lines of outgoing particles, the format of these lines is

```
ipart id ist px py pz p0 mass x y z t [optional information]
```

This format is identical to the particle entries of the OSC1997A format with two additions: `ist` is an integer containing additional information related to the particle ID – this is needed in some event generators indicating the status of the particular entry. The optional information can be anything useful or relevant to the particular model, but has to fit into the same output line. Thus, each particle entry line contains first the particle number, its ID, the 2nd ID-tag, then the four-momentum vector of the particle (p_x, p_y, p_z, E) , followed by the mass of the particle (all in GeV) and finally its production vertex $[(x, y, z, \tau)$; in fm and fm/c]. The minimal format for this line is `format (3(i10,2x),9(e12.6,2x))`.

It should be noted that the particle number `ipart` is a unique particle identifier (not equivalent to the memory slot information used in OSC1997A) which is created for a particle at its production point and is retired for the duration of the event at the destruction/scattering vertex of the respective particle. It thus can be used to track trajectories of particles in the course of the reaction.

The particle ID is given according to the definitions of the *Review of Particle Properties* Monte-Carlo naming scheme. Composite clusters (nuclei) are marked with 7AAAZZZ (AAA: mass, ZZZ: charge of cluster). If other objects than nuclei are used as projectile or target, then a -1 is listed in the mass-slot followed by the PDG-ID in the charge slot.

The very first block of each event describes the initial distribution of the nucleons (partons, or other species). In this case the header contains `nin=0` and `nout` is the number of initial particles, followed by the respective particle vectors in the body of the block. OSCAR recommends optional information for the event header to include the event number, impact parameter and azimuthal angle/orientation of that event. Thus the header of the first event block is very similar to the OSC1997A format:

```
format (3(i7,2x),2(f8.3,2x))
```

listing a zero, the number of initial particles, the number of the event, the impact parameter and an azimuthal angle ϕ with which the event-plane might be rotated with respect to the xz -plane.

The very last block of each event describes the final (freezeout) configuration of all particles. Here the header comes with `nin` as the number of final particles and `nout = 0`.

Figure 8 shows a sample output in the OSC1999A format.

Appendix A: changes from version 1.0/1.1 to 1.2

New OSCAR output

The OSC1999A OSCAR intermediate file output format has been added. Caution: to remain consistent with our input-file convention, you have to insert `f20` into your `urqmd-inputfile` in order **not** to get any `file20` output. If you forget this, you will get a `fort.20` which will surely explode your quota, since the output on this file is **huge**.

This format is similar to our collision-file output format, but adheres to the new OSCAR OSC1999A output convention. Output is written to Fortran-unit 20.

New features include particle ID according to the PDG Monte-Carlo ID scheme and a new global quantum number, `uid` (stands for Unique Particle ID), i.e. a serial number the particle gets at creation and which is retired from the event after the particle undergoes an interaction. This ID is supposed to make the tracing of a particle through the collision file easier, since it does not change dynamically as our particle-slots/numbers do, due to the internal URQMD memory management. Most file modifications are due to the introduction of this new `uid`-array. As usual all output statements are found in `output.f`

Bug-fixes and improvements

- In `GNUmakefile` there is a small modification for the code to run on Alpha-machines.
- Complete rewrite of `gnuranf`. `gnuranf` is now the default for Linux.
- A new angular distribution in the meson-baryon channel is used. I.e. isotropic resonance decays below an inv. mass of 6 GeV and a forward-backward behavior above. `angdis.f`: for collisions with `sroot` larger than 6 GeV zero degree scattering is enforced (only deflection from string decay).
- A sign-error in `angdis.f` has been corrected. This error led to a wrong symmetry in meson-baryon collisions (only visible when running URQMD for elementary hadron-hadron collisions).

```

# OSC1999A
# full_event_history
# UrQMD 1.2
# ( 4, 2)+( 4, 2) nmc 0.5000E+02 1
# 0 8 1 0.200 0.000
1 2212 0 -.521296E-01 0.525298E-01 0.405082E+01 0.415387E+01 0.916548E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
2 2212 0 -.723310E-01 0.239309E-01 0.517619E+01 0.525948E+01 0.929208E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
3 2112 0 0.596589E-01 -.202471E-02 0.544394E+01 0.552250E+01 0.926260E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
4 2112 0 0.648017E-01 -.744360E-01 0.487618E+01 0.496485E+01 0.928902E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
5 2212 0 -.442186E-01 0.180513E-01 -.437103E+01 0.446873E+01 0.928092E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
6 2212 0 -.385991E-01 0.383077E-01 -.431142E+01 0.441015E+01 0.926336E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
7 2112 0 -.489669E-01 0.150743E-01 -.557163E+01 0.564798E+01 0.924068E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
8 2112 0 0.131784E+00 -.714333E-01 -.532665E+01 0.540741E+01 0.918942E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
2 4 4 15 1 0.118 0.9420E+01 0.3847E+02 0.2506E+02 0.1508E+01
0 0.648017E-01 -.744360E-01 0.487618E+01 0.496485E+01 0.928902E+00 0.669238E+00 -.290863E+00 -.383425E-01 0.117799E+00
4 2112 0 -.442186E-01 0.180513E-01 -.437103E+01 0.446873E+01 0.928092E+00 -.205637E+00 0.215361E+00 -.383425E-01 0.117799E+00
5 2212 0 -.442186E-01 0.180513E-01 -.437103E+01 0.446873E+01 0.928092E+00 -.205637E+00 0.215361E+00 -.383425E-01 0.117799E+00
9 2114 0 0.376577E+00 -.473402E+00 0.223060E+01 0.261298E+01 0.121909E+01 0.669238E+00 -.290863E+00 -.383425E-01 0.117799E+00
10 2212 0 -.311133E+00 -.221868E+00 -.318752E+01 0.334457E+01 0.938000E+00 -.205637E+00 0.215361E+00 -.383425E-01 0.117799E+00
11 -3112 0 0.235318E+00 -.485507E+00 0.890289E+00 0.158258E+01 0.119200E+01 0.669238E+00 -.290863E+00 -.383425E-01 0.117799E+00
12 3114 0 -.280179E+00 0.112439E+01 0.571773E+00 0.189345E+01 0.138400E+01 0.669238E+00 -.290863E+00 -.383425E-01 0.117799E+00
...
2 2 19 3 0.290 0.9240E+01 0.3840E+02 0.7584E+01 0.1680E+01
14 2112 0 -.425527E-01 0.836121E-01 0.366816E+01 0.378736E+01 0.938000E+00 -.101003E+01 -.746785E-01 0.898854E-01 0.290019E+00
7 2112 0 -.489669E-01 0.150743E-01 -.557163E+01 0.564798E+01 0.924068E+00 -.888384E+00 0.244736E+00 0.869713E-01 0.290019E+00
18 2112 0 0.845839E-02 -.167264E+00 0.366215E+01 0.378408E+01 0.938000E+00 -.101003E+01 -.746785E-01 0.898854E-01 0.290019E+00
19 2112 0 -.999780E-01 0.265951E+00 -.556562E+01 0.565126E+01 0.938000E+00 -.888384E+00 0.244736E+00 0.869713E-01 0.290019E+00
...
1 2 20 7 1.257 0.1687E+01 0.0000E+00 0.5665-265 0.7609E+00
26 1212 0 -.163056E+00 -.115806E+00 -.522476E+01 0.549408E+01 0.168722E+01 0.516529E+00 -.837827E+00 -.977526E+00 0.125673E+01
32 2214 0 -.352471E+00 -.203853E-01 -.320625E+01 0.345977E+01 0.125111E+01 0.516529E+00 -.837827E+00 -.977526E+00 0.125673E+01
33 -211 0 0.189415E+00 -.954203E-01 -.201851E+01 0.203431E+01 0.138000E+00 0.516529E+00 -.837827E+00 -.977526E+00 0.125673E+01
...
26 0
39 2112 0 -.207591E+00 -.539088E-01 -.306519E+01 0.321267E+01 0.938000E+00 0.335363E+00 -.848305E+00 -.262550E+01 0.303501E+01
28 2212 0 -.362984E+00 0.210145E+00 0.446340E+01 0.458015E+01 0.938000E+00 0.195594E+00 0.118682E+01 0.540054E-01 0.372621E+00
35 2112 0 0.130921E+00 0.811300E-01 0.324282E+01 0.337927E+01 0.938000E+00 -.100510E+01 -.172068E+00 0.222217E+01 0.249329E+01
46 2112 0 0.321851E+00 -.147599E+00 0.166698E+01 0.194526E+01 0.938000E+00 0.275070E+01 -.290751E+01 0.122909E+02 0.145606E+02
21 2212 0 0.234665E+00 0.398535E+00 -.210678E+00 0.106683E+01 0.938000E+00 -.182715E+00 0.260743E+00 -.716466E-01 0.302219E+00
29 2212 0 0.746550E+00 -.257338E+00 -.701843E+00 0.141279E+01 0.938000E+00 0.621357E+00 0.771038E+00 0.540054E-01 0.372621E+00
...
0 0

```

Figure 8: Sample output in the OSC1999A format.

- New environment variable `URQMD_TAB` to find `tables.dat` (think of export `URQMD_TAB=tables.`uname``)
- Higher meltpoint for resonant meson absorption on baryons (only eta, rho, omega and all hyperon channels).
- Bugfix in meson-meson annihilation cross section.
- `string.f`: subroutine `ityp2id` case of u-quark anti-u quark: quark ids corrected from 2 and -2 to 1 and -1.
- `string.f`: subroutine `gausspt` comment with respect to the calculated distribution is corrected
- `make22.f`: `sighera` warning only active if new logical variable - `warn` - is true. analogously defined as variables - `check` - and - `info` - in `tt.coms.f`. As default the variable `warn` is set as false to avoid countless warnings.
- `coms.f`: new logical variable - `warn` - `nmax` = maximum number of particles increased from 5000 to 40000.
- `input.f` Due to the enhancement of `nmax` in `coms.f` a warning is added if calculations are performed for energies smaller than $200 \text{ A GeV} = E_{lab}$ or p_{lab} or `sroot` smaller 20 A GeV: parameter `nmax` in `coms.f` may be decreased!
- `colltab.f`: `ncollmax`: maximum number of entries in collision table is increased from 5000 to 10000.

Appendix B: changes from version 1.2 to 1.3

Initialization

In UrQMD version 1.3 a new initialization method for cascade mode has been implemented. The initialization method used in UrQMD 1.0-1.2 led to an increased nucleon density on the surface of the nucleus and a too small total collision crosssection. For calculations with Skryme equation of state ($\epsilon_{os} < 1$) the old initialization method is still the recommended one.

Caution! Due to the new initialization method calculations made with UrQMD version 1.3 may give results deviating from the results published with earlier versions of UrQMD!

To reproduce old results you can set `ct0 24 0` to get the old initialization.

New Options

- New parameter `ctp 21` allows the initialization of deformed nuclei. The parameter 25 gives the deformation parameter (default is 0.0).
- New option `stb [ityp]` prevents the decay of a particle type [ityp]. Multiple definitions of `stb` in the input file are allowed.
- Phasespace correction for upper mass limit of resonances. This feature is important for correct dilepton spectra. To enable this feature set `ct0 25` to 1. Default is 0.
- Alternate parametrisation of the p-pbar annihilation crosssection. You can switch with `ct0 38`. For a detailed description of the two parametrizations see Phys.Rev.C66:054903,2002.
- New option `ct0 41 2`:
`origin(i)` modified: elastic collisions no longer overwrite the production process. Instead elastic collisions increment the 3rd digit of origin (`origin+=100`). A process with `iline=27` and no color exchange is treated as an elastic collision.

New Channels

To improve the description of Kaon production at low energies the following channels have been implemented:

$$p + p \implies p + \Sigma^+ + K^0 \tag{1}$$

$$p + p \implies p + \Sigma^0 + K^+ \tag{2}$$

$$p + p \implies p + p + f_0 \implies p + p + K^+ + K^- \quad (3)$$

$$p + p \implies p + p + a_0 \implies p + p + \bar{K}^0 + \bar{K}^- \quad (4)$$

$$\pi^- + p \implies N^* \implies n + f_0 \implies n + K^+ + K^- \quad (5)$$

Appendix C: changes from version 1.3 to 2.3

UrQMD version 2.0, 2.1 and 2.2 are considered as unstable development versions.

Inclusion of Pythia

PYTHIA 6.409 is included for hard scatterings from $\sqrt{s}_{\min} = 10$ GeV on. Hard collisions are presently defined as collisions with momentum transfer $Q > 1.5$ GeV. The transition between the low energy string routine and Pythia is smooth and given by the probability distribution for hard scatterings.

- `pythia6409.f`: This new file contains the Pythia code in version 6.409.
- `hepnam.f`, `hepchg.f`, `hepcmp.f`: New files which convert the PDG standard Id's into useful information, such as particle names, charges and other characteristics.
- `make22.f`: Minimal possible center of mass energy in the individual two particle reactions for a Pythia call is `minsrt = 10` (GeV).
- `upmerge.f`: New file with Subroutine `upyth` which merges UrQMD and Pythia, e.g. converts particle arrays back and forth and finds the leading hadrons.
- `upmerge.f`: `VINT(51)=Q` the momentum transfer from Pythia.
Pythia switch `CTOption(44)` is implemented.
- Leading particle cross sections for particle from PYTHIA are implemented. `leadfac = 0.4*SUPPFAC` in `upmerge.f` to reduce cross sections for leading hadrons out of Pythia as a simple way to account for coherence effects.

Adjustments of the interface PYTHIA/UrQMD

- Particles unknown to UrQMD obtain a shift in `ityp` by ± 1000 (sign depends on the sign of the `ityp`). Note that exotic PDG particle codes can now be encountered in the UrQMD and OSCAR output!
- Calculate the correct charge, but for simplicity we give strangeness zero to particles produced via Pythia and not known to UrQMD. For this purpose the functions `fchg(i3,i)` and `strit(i)` in `blockres.f` are modified.
- `dectim.f`: Unknown particles from Pythia are set stable (`dectim(i)=1034`).

- `getspin.f`: Unknown particles from Pythia get spin zero.
- `ityp2pdg.f`: Transforms UrQMD ityps and shifted PDG-IDs to the correct PDG-Id's.
- `scatter.f`: In subroutine `collclass`: Unknown particles from Pythia do not interact `collclass=0`.

Inclusion of high mass resonances

High mass resonances are included in the energy regime between $\sqrt{s_{coll}} = 1.67$ GeV and $\sqrt{s_{coll}} = 3$ GeV (upper mass limit given by `CTParam(60)`). The formed particle excitations are treated as pseudo-resonances instead of strings. Below $\sqrt{s_{coll}} = 1.67$ GeV normal resonance excitation via `anndec` takes place. Above $\sqrt{s_{coll}} = 3$ GeV the normal UrQMD-Stringroutine `qstring` is called. Parameters for the unknown resonances are extrapolated from the nearest available resonance.

- `make22.f`: `CTParam(60)` is introduced and part for `iline 27` has been changed according to the above description.
- `string.f`: New subroutine `id2itypnew` is included to obtain a transformation from the quark IDs to UrQMD-ityps.

To fix the strangeness production cross section which was reduced because of the new production of high mass resonances instead of strings the branching ratios of high lying resonances are changed to the corresponding branching ratios obtained from string decays of the same mass. Further adjustments are made to keep the particle properties in line with the Particle Data Book 2006 in `blockres.f`.

Other new features

- New Regge-parametrisations for cross-sections at high energies are implemented in `make22.f`.
- Fix the mass distribution of the nucleon resonances N^* via inclusion of the Delta resonances in `iline 14` in `make22.f`: `maxnuc` \rightarrow `maxdel`.
- Adjust Ξ^- - and Ω -production rates in pp-collisions to newly available data via the value of `CTParam(29)`.

Bug fixes

- `blockres.f`: New channel (39) for baryon-antibaryon interactions to allow for string production at high energies.
- `coload.f`: New if-statement in `ctupdate` to signal an array out of bounds error.
- `dwidth.f`: `nrejmax 5,000` \rightarrow `1,000,000`
(avoid warning, can be changed back if speed is more important than the details of the mass distribution)

- `erf.f`: function `erf` \rightarrow `real*8`
(declare the error function as double precision)
- `jdecay2.f`: New variable `ntry` introduced.
- `make22.f`: `ntry` 100 \rightarrow 1,000
- `make22.f`: Bug in $p\bar{p}$ -cross-section has been fixed. Now pp and $\bar{p}p$ cross sections and scattering processes become similar at high energies.
- `newpart.f`: `mprt` 200 \rightarrow 1,000
- `string.f`: near "call getmas" 1. \rightarrow 1d0
- `urqmd.f`: Reset Pauli-blocking to old value after final decay for next event.
- `urqmd.f`: Implement charge conservation check before and after the call of `scatter`.
- `whichres.f`: in function `pcms`, `lt` \rightarrow `le`

New formats, options and parameters

- `output.f`: New subroutine `urqmdlogo` is implemented to display an UrQMD logo which is called in `init.f`.
- `output.f`: **Important: Output format has changed!!!**
Set `ityp` and `lstcoll` long enough for Pythia output in formats 201, 210, 213, 501, 503: `i5` \rightarrow `i11` and `i6` \rightarrow `i9`.
Time format in standard event header has been changed (line 6) to `format(a7,i9,a13,i12,a9,a20,i7,a20,f11.3)`.
- `string.f`: Single strange diquark suppression via `CTParam(49)` is set to 0.5 in `input.f`.
- `input.f`: Set `CTParam(29)=1`, as new default value \rightarrow no additional double strange diquark suppression.
`CTParam(59)=0.4`, scaling factor for leading hadron cross section for Pythia particles.
`CTParam(60)=3`, resonance/string transition energy for high mass resonances
`CTOption(44)=1`, (default) call Pythia for hard scatterings
`CTOption(46)=0`, Density calculation switch (default is baryon density)
- `cascinit.f`: New subroutine `nucfast` if `CTOption(24)=2` which provides a faster initialization \rightarrow needed for cosmic air shower simulations.

UrQMD at LHC energies

To run UrQMD at LHC energies the following arrays need to be adjusted:

- `coms.f`: Maximum particle number `nmax` should be increased from 40.000 to 100.000.
- `colltab.f`: Size of collision table `ncollmax` should be increased from 10.000 to 30.000.
- `output.f`: The output format statements need to be changed to accomodate a larger amount of significant digits. The following format statements need to be changed:

```
c standard particle information vector
 201  format(9e16.8,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i4)
LHC--> 201  format(9e24.16,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i4)

c special output for cto40 (restart of old event)
 210  format(9e16.8,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i10,3e16.8,i8)
LHC--> 210  format(9e24.16,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i10,3e24.16,i8)

c special output for mmaker
 203  format(9e16.8,i5,2i3,i6,i5,i4,i5,2e16.8)
LHC--> 203  format(9e24.16,i5,2i3,i6,i5,i4,i5,2e24.16)

c same with index for file15
 501  format(i5,9e16.8,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i3,i15)
LHC--> 501  format(i5,9e24.16,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i3,i15)

c enhanced file16
 503  format(9e15.7,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i4,2i4)
LHC--> 503  format(9e24.16,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i4,2i4)

c same including freeze-out coordinates
 213  format(9e16.8,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i4,8e16.8)
LHC--> 213  format(9e24.16,i11,2i3,i9,i5,i4,8e24.16)
```

Appendix D: Known problems and inconsistencies in UrQMD

- Meson-meson cross sections have discontinuities at the meltpoint to siphera cross section (1.7 GeV). They should better be treated in a similar way as the meson-baryons.
- More sophisticated treatment of coherent scattering will be important at very high energies.
- Detailed balance is violated due to string decays and other multi-particle ($n \geq 3$) decays, e.g. $\omega \rightarrow 3\pi$, for which no inverse reactions are implemented.

- The frame dependence of the code (target vs. projectile vs. CMS-frame) leads to slightly asymmetric $\leq 5\%$ distributions and different yields in forward-backward hemispheres at RHIC.

Thanks

We encourage all users to submit potential problems and bug reports to the following email address: bleicher@th.physik.uni-frankfurt.de.

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