TOPAZ0 4.4 - Summary of upgrading

TEST Version

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Version 4.4 of TOPAZ0 has been created in the period October 1998 - February 1999 in order to achieve the following goals:

- Inclusion of NLO corrections into the calculation of Realistic Observables (RO),
- creation of a new branch where RO are computed directly in terms of Pseudo-Observables (PO).

Moreover, there are few upgradings also in the old parts:

New The Initial/Final QED interference has been extended to properly take into account the exact photon phase space, also in presence of realistic cuts. Moreover, Initial/Final QED interference is also available for $\overline{q}q$ final states.

New The structure of the code is now governed by a main decision branch

$$\texttt{OMODES} = \begin{cases} \texttt{CALC} & \text{computes RO in terms of} m_t, M_H, \alpha_S(M_Z^2)^\dagger \\ \texttt{FITE} & \text{computes RO in terms of PO}^1 \\ \texttt{FITC} & \text{computes RO in terms of PO}^2 \end{cases}$$

† This is the old branch of TOPAZ0 where, however, the calculation of RO has been upgraded with the inclusion of NLO corrections. The upgrading took place for both extrapolated (s' or $M^2(\overline{f}f)$ cuts) RO and RO with kinematical and acceptance cuts.

Here we recall once more the meaning of the various flags.

All the internal flags of the program are hard coded and initialized in SUBROUTINE TINIT, which is called by the job-control. file. For more details concerning flags already present in earlier versions, the reader is referred to the documentation of the previous releases.

OWEAK: residual weak corrections: running (R) or fixed (F); the recommended choice is R;
OWBOX: weak boxes included (Y) or not (N). Already off the Z-resonance the *correct* choice is Y;
OUO: includes (S) the NLO two-loop $\mathcal{O}\left(\alpha^2 m_t^2\right)$ corrections. It is the *recommended* choice;
OHC: next-to-leading and higher order hard photon contribution included (Y)

or not (N);
ORAD: selects the type of next-to-leading and higher order hard photon contributions to be included (A,D,E,F,Y). F is the *recommended* choice; *New* Y has been implemented after version 4.3 and uses the order α^3 YFS radiator.
OAL: *New* selects the value of $\alpha_{em}^{-1}(M_Z^2)$: There is an agreement in our community on using the following strategy. The default OAL = 'D' defines

$$\alpha(M_Z) = \frac{\alpha(0)}{1 - \Delta\alpha^{(5)}(M_Z) - \Delta_{\rm top}(M_Z) - \Delta_{\rm tb}^{\alpha\alpha_S}(M_Z)}, \qquad (1)$$

where one has $\Delta\alpha^{(5)}(M_Z) = \Delta\alpha_{\rm lept} + \Delta\alpha_{\rm had}^{(5)}$. In all codes the input should be $\Delta\alpha_{\rm had}^{(5)}$, while the calculation of the top contribution to $\Delta\alpha$ is left for the code.

TOPAZ0 includes in $\Delta\alpha_{\rm lept}$ the recently computed $\mathcal{O}\left(\alpha^3\right)$ terms. and have as default $\Delta\alpha_{\rm had}^{(5)} = 0.0280398$. As explained above this parameter can be reset by the user. Using the default one gets $1/\alpha^{(5)}(M_Z) = 128.877$, to which one must add the top contribution and the $\mathcal{O}\left(\alpha\alpha_S\right)$ corrections induced by the $t-b$ doublet. *New* If OAL = 'N' then a new value for $\Delta\alpha_{\rm had}^{(5)}$ is selected through the calling procedure CALL TCAQED(ALPHANEW).
OAAS: the scale in α_s in mixed $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s)$ corrections;
OLHO = 'Y' *New* includes in $\Delta\alpha_{\rm lept}$ the recently computed $\mathcal{O}\left(\alpha^3\right)$ terms.
OIMAG = 'N' (Default = 'Y') *New* does not include the imaginary parts of $\alpha(s)$ and of the form factors.
ONP: array dimensioned as ONPT(NRTS) selecting (Y) or not (N) the pair production correction for each energy. Default is 'Y';
ONIF: array dimensioned as ONIF(NRTS) selecting (Y) or not (N) the effect of initial-finale state QED interference for each energy; for leptons only. Default is 'N';
ONIFH: *New* array dimensioned as ONIFH(NRTS) selecting (Y) or not (N) the effect of initial-finale state QED interference for each energy and for $\overline{q}q$ final states. Default is 'N';
OEXT: selects the extrapolated (E) or cut (C) branch for μ and τ. With OEXT = 'P' only pseudo-observables are computed and control is returned;
OFB: selects (Y) or not (N) different treatment of cuts for cross sections and forward-backward asymmetries for μ and τ;
OCUTS: array dimensioned as OCUTST(NRTS); if OFB = Y selects (Y) or not (N) a cut on the invariant mass after initial-state radiation for μ and τ cross sections;
OCHAN: selects the full Bhabha scattering matrix element (F) (*default*) or only the s-channel part (S);
OCUT: array dimensioned as OCUT(NRTS); selects a cut on s': no cut (NC), cut on hadronic channels only (HC), cut on all channels (FC). Here s' is the invariant mass of the e^+e^- system after initial-state radiation;
OCUTF: as OCUT, but for final-state fermions invariant mass;
OTHRMT: if OEXT = C, selects invariant mass (M) or energy (E) threshold for μ and τ;
OCREE: if OEXT = E and OCHAN = S, i.e. for s-channel electrons, it allows for an

s' cut;
OCUTES: array dimensioned as OCUTES(NRTS); if OCREE = Y, it allows (C) or not (N) for an s' cut for each energy point;
OTHRE: selects invariant mass (M) or energy (E) threshold for electrons;
OFS: selects the treatment of higher order final-state QED corrections; (D), giving completely factorized FS QED corrections or (Z), giving factorized leading terms and non-leading contributions summed up;
OCN: includes (Y) or not (N) the contribution of electromagnetic jets for final-state calorimetric electrons;
XMED: fictitious separator for 1-dimensional integrations to improve numerical convergence;
OVNAL: *New* if OAL = N, enters the user-defined value $\Delta\alpha^{(5)}_{\rm had} =$ OVNAL;
SC: if OAAS = Y, defines the scale in α_s in mixed $\alpha\alpha_s$ corrections;
ZPCUT: the minimum fraction of squared invariant mass of the final state after radiation of the additional initial-state pair;
OXCUTS: if OCUTS = Y, it enters the value of the s' cut, s_0/s;
OXCUT: if OCUT = Y, it enters the value of the s' cut, s_0/s;
OXCUTF: if OCUTF = Y, it enters the cut on the value of invariant mass squared of the final-state fermions;
SOCUT: array dimensioned as SOCUT(3); SOCUT(1) is the minimum invariant mass (GeV) of the final-state electrons, used if OTHRE = M; SOCUT(2) and SOCUT(3) are the same as SOCUT(1) for μ and τ respectively, used if OTHRMT = M;
EO: array dimensioned as EO(3); EO(1) is the minimum energy (GeV) of the final-state electrons, used if OTHRE = E; EO(2) and EO(3) are the same as EO(1) for μ and τ respectively, used if OTHRMT = E;
THMIN: array dimensioned as THMIN(3); it enters the minimum scattering angle (deg) for electrons, μ and τ, respectively (*symmetrical angular acceptance* is understood); THMIN(2) and THMIN(3) used only if OEXT = C;
THMINP: the same as THMIN, for the antiparticles;
ACOLL: array dimensioned as ACOLL(3); it enters the maximum acollinearity angle (deg) for electrons, μ and τ, respectively; ACOLL(2) and ACOLL(3) used only if OEXT = C;
OXCUTES: if OCUTES(I) = C, it enters the s_0/s threshold;
DEL: the semi-aperture of the electromagnetic jet (deg); used only if OCN = 'Y'.
OPO = 'ORT' *New* The PO $A^{0,e,\mu,\tau}_{\rm FB}$ are computed in all branches *WITHOUT* imaginary parts (while the PO $R_{e,\mu,\tau}$ always include mass effects). With the choice OPO = 'ICO' imaginary parts are properly accounted for, everywhere. The default is OPO = 'ORT'.
OPREC *New* Default is OPREC= 'L' and implies that call to NAGLIB subroutine D01EAF is performed with MNCLS= 0, i.e. zero for the minimum number of calls. Instead, OPREC= 'H' sets MNCLS= 1000 in some of TOPAZ0 subroutines. In order to gain CPU-time the combination OPREC= 'L' with a relatively high SE. e.g. SE $\geq$ 1.D0, is recommended.

SUBROUTINE TCINFO(MODE) *New* (courtesy of M. Grünewald) For users and within fit programs it is very useful to be able to dump all flags and cut settings

to check whether they are what the users want. The output will be:

```
TOPAZ0 flag values:

General flags:
OEXT   :    C  OTHRMT :    E  OTHRE  :    E  OCHAN  :    S
OAL    :    D  OWEAK  :    R  OFB    :    N  OHC    :    Y
ORAD   :    F  OWBOX  :    Y  OPWM   :    F  OFS    :    Z
OCN    :    Y  OBHABHA:    R  OREST  :    C  OINDX  :   MU
OLHO   :    Y  OMA    :    N  OIMAG  :    Y  OMODES : CALC
OFM    :    U  OPO    :  ORT  ONPAR  :   NP  OAAS   :    N
OSP    :    N  OCREE  :    N

General flag arrays:
ONP    :  N  N  N  N  N
OCUTS  :  N  N  N  N  N
OCUTES :  N  N  N  N  N
ONIF   :  Y  Y  Y  Y  Y
ONIFH  :  Y  Y  Y  Y  Y
OCUT   : HC HC HC HC HC
OCUTF  : NC NC NC NC NC

Special flags:
OU0 : S  OU1 : Y  OU2 : N  OU3 : Y  OU4 : N
OU5 : Y  OU6 : Y  OU7 : N  OU8 : C

Miscellaneous:
SC  :     1.000000  SE  :     0.100000  XMED:     0.980000


TOPAZ0 cut values:

General cuts:
OXCUT  :     0.01000000  OXCUTF :     0.00000040
OXCUTES:     0.01000000  OXCUTS :     0.00000000
ZPCUT  :     0.25000000  DEL    :     0.00872665

Lepton:       Electron            Muon             Tau
SOCUT       0.00000000      0.00000000      0.00000000
THMIN      40.00000000     40.00000000     40.00000000
THMINP     40.00000000      0.00000000      0.00000000
ACOLL      10.00000000     25.00000000     25.00000000
E0          1.00000000      1.00000000      1.00000000
```

To summarize the internal default we recall that

```
OMODES= 'CALC'
ONPAR= 'FP'
OFM= 'U'
OWEAK= 'R'
OPWM= 'F'
OWBOX= 'Y'
OHC= 'Y'
ORAD= 'F'
OAL= 'D'
OAAS= 'N'
OCN= 'Y'
OFS= 'Z'
OFB= 'N'
OBHABHA= 'N'
OREST= 'E'
OLHO= 'Y'
OMA= 'N'
OIMAG= 'Y'
OPO= 'ORT'
OINDX= 'NO'
OPREC= 'L'
ONP(1)= 'N'          ! NO initial state Pair Production
ONIF(1)= 'N'         ! NO Initial/Final QED interference for leptons
ONIFH(1)= 'N'        !           "                         for quarks
OCHAN= 'S'           ! electron only in s-channel
OXCUT= 0.01D0        ! s' cut of 0.01 s
ZPCUT= 0.25D0        ! pair production cut
OU0= 'S'
OU1= 'Y'
OU2= 'N'
OU3= 'Y'
OU4= 'N'
OU5= 'Y'
OU6= 'Y'
OU7= 'N'
OU8= 'C'
```

Moreover, for `OEXT = 'E'` the default is `OCUT(1) = 'FC'`, i.e. s'-cut for all channels. For `OEXT = 'C'` the default is `OCUT(1) = 'HC'`, i.e. hadrons are with a s'-cut. Finally, the default is `OCUTF(1) = 'NC'`, i.e. no cut on $M^2(\overline{f}f)$.

The main subroutine in the code is

- `SUBROUTINE TOPAZ0(SE,NRTS,RTS,ZMT,TQMT,HMT,ALST,OTPPO,OTPRO,OTPDRO)`.

New The new entry is `OTPDRO(5,9,NTRS)`. Probably it is of no help for the user but in here are recorded precious informations about de-convoluted observables. It is of invaluable help in cross-checking with other codes.

ARRAY `OTPPO(34)` contains an extended list of PO:

```
*     PO ARE
*
*     W MASS       *     G_NU         *     G_ELECTRON       *     G_MUON
*     G_TAU        *     G_UP         *     G_DOWN(STRANGE)  *     G_CHARM
*     G_BOTTOM     *     SIN^2(E)     *     SIN^2(B)         *     A_FB(L)
*     A_LR         *     TOTAL WIDTH  *     G_H/G_E          *     SIGMA0_H
*     R_B          *     A_FB(B)      *     HADRONIC WIDTH   *     INVISIBLE
*     A_FB(C)      *     R_C          *     A_LR(B)          *     A_LR(C)
*     SIN^2(C)     *     RHO(E)       *     RHO(C)           *     RHO(B)
*     1/ALPHA^5    *     1/ALPHA      *     SIGMA0_L         *     ALPHA_S(M_T)
*     G_H/G_MU     *     G_H/G_TAU
```

The scaling factor for numerical integration error is (after version 4.1) argument of the subroutine. This is important, since the needed CPU time is largely due to the choice of `SE`. Recommended is `SE = 1.D0`, especially when one computes all quantities in one stroke, but on a single-channel calculation it is feasible (and somewhat recommended) to reach even better precision, as with `SE = 0.1D0`. Remember that, far away from the Z-resonance all calculations are longer, much longer. For fitting procedures it might be advisable a lower precision, something like `SE = 10.D0` or even higher. One should remember that for extrapolated observables there is a one-dimensional integral so we start with a requested relative error `REQ = 1.D-5*SE`. For observables with cuts we go up to three-dimensional integrals so we request `REQ = 1.D-4*SE` or even `REQ = 1.D-3*SE` (for 3-dim).

- The main branch in `TOPAZ0` is governed by the flag `OEXT`: selects the extrapolated `(E)` or cut `(C)` branch for μ and τ. It is understood that `OEXT = 'P'` will be used only for pseudo observables. After version 4.1 we have 3 additional flags. They are: `OBHABHA, OREST, OINDX`. The philosophy is as follows.

$$\boxed{\texttt{OEXT = 'E'}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{\texttt{OBHABHA = 'N'.or.'B'.or.'R'}} \qquad (2)$$

1. `OBHABHA = 'N'` (default) everything is as before, i.e. Bhabha with cuts and the rest extrapolated with a, possible, s'-cut.

2. `OBHABHA = 'B'` Only Bhabha scattering (cross-section and forward-backward asymmetry) is computed.

3. `OBHABHA = 'R'` In this case `OREST = 'E'` and Bhabha scattering is not computed. One has the following options:

   a) `OINDX = 'MU'` Only the cross-section and the forward-backward asymmetry for muons (s'-cut) are computed.

   b) `OINDX = 'TA'` Only the cross-section and the forward-backward asymmetry for taus (s'-cut) are computed.

   c) `OINDX = 'BQ'` Only the cross-section and the forward-backward asymmetry for b-quarks (s'-cut) are computed.

   d) `OINDX = 'CQ'` Only the cross-section and the forward-backward asymmetry for c-quarks (s'-cut) are computed.

   e) `OINDX = 'HA'` Only the total cross-section for hadrons (s'-cut) is computed.

$$\boxed{\texttt{OEXT = 'C'}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{\texttt{OBHABHA = 'N'}} \tag{3}$$

Again, everything as before. But

$$\boxed{\texttt{OEXT = 'C'}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{\texttt{OBHABHA = 'R'}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{\texttt{OREST = 'C'}} \tag{4}$$

In this case `OINDX` can only assume two values `'MU'.or.'TA'` and one computes the cross-section and the forward-backward asymmetry for muons or taus with kinematical cuts. Now few examples:

```
OEXT= 'E'
CALL TINIT(NRS,OEXT)
OVAL= 'B'
OF7= 'OBHABHA'
CALL TCFLAG(OF7,OVAL)
```

will give you only Bhabha.

```
OEXT= 'E'
CALL TINIT(NRS,OEXT)
OVAL= 'R'
OF7= 'OBHABHA'
CALL TCFLAG(OF7,OVAL)
OV2= 'MU'
OF5= 'OINDX'
CALL TCFLAG(OF5,OV2)
```

Will give you only extrapolated muons.

```
OEXT= 'C'
CALL TINIT(NRS,OEXT)
OVAL= 'R'
```

```
      OF7= 'OBHABHA'
      CALL TCFLAG(OF7,OVAL)
      OV2= 'MU'
      OF5= 'OINDX'
      CALL TCFLAG(OF5,OV2)
      OVAL= 'C'
      OF5= 'OREST'
      CALL TCFLAG(OF5,OVAL)
```

Will give you only muons with kinematical cuts. Here I want to remind you how to change cuts. For instance, the following calling sequence

```
*     CUTS FOR BHABHA ARE CHANGED  (FOR MUONS 2, FOR TAUS 3)
       IND= 1
*     THIS WILL SET THE ANGLE FOR E^-
       THMN= 50.D0
*     THIS WILL SET THE ANGLE FOR E^+
       THMNP= 50.D0
*     THIS WILL SET ACOLLINEARITY
       ACLL= 30.D0
*     THIS WILL SET ENERGY THRESHOLD
       E0C= 1.D0
*     THE REST IS UNCHANGED
       DMY= -1.D0
*     CHANGE IS PERFORMED
       CALL TCUTSET(IND,DMY,THMN,THMNP,ACLL,E0C,DMY,DMY,DMY)
```

is used to change angles, acollinearity and energy thresholds. Alternatively

```
      IND= 1
      DMY= -1.D0
      XCUT= 0.8D0
      CALL TCUTSET(IND,DMY,DMY,DMY,DMY,DMY,XCUT,DMY,DMY)
```

will set the s'/s cut to 0.8 for all extrapolated quantities. More,

```
      IND= 1
      DMY= -1.D0
      XPCUT= 0.8D0
      CALL TCUTSET(IND,DMY,DMY,DMY,DMY,DMY,DMY,DMY,XPCUT)
```

will set the $z_{\min}$ cut for initial pair production to $z_{\min} = 0.8$. Etc, etc, etc.

If `OMODES.NE.CALC` then each quantity can be given as the sum of a Standard Model Independent (SMI) component $\oplus$ its complement, Standard Model Dependent (SMD), $\overline{\mathrm{SM}}$. 5 or 9 parameters are input, according to `ONPAR = 'FP','NP'`.

- For `ONPAR = 'FP'` 5 parameters are Input: $\{\mathrm{PO}\} = M_Z, \Gamma_Z, \sigma^0_{\mathrm{h}}$, the ratio R_l and the asymmetries $A^{0,l}_{\mathrm{FB}}$.
- For `ONPAR = 'NP'` 9 parameters are Input: $\{\mathrm{PO}\} = M_Z, \Gamma_Z, \sigma^0_{\mathrm{h}}$, the ratios $R_{e,\mu,\tau}$ and the asymmetries $A^{0,e,\mu,\tau}_{\mathrm{FB}}$.

If one gives nine parameters, i.e. without assuming lepton universality, then the R are defined as the ratios of the physical partial width absrbing everything, also kinematic mass effects ($\Gamma_\tau < \Gamma_\mu < \Gamma_e$); thus the SM calculation of R_τ comes out 0.23% larger than R_e and R_μ.*The* $A^{0,l}_{\mathrm{FB}}$, on the other hand, are all equal, as they are defined via the effective couplings where kinematic mass effects are no longer relevant.

1) Here `TOPAZ0` will compute $\sigma_{\mathrm{had}}, \sigma_{e,\mu,\tau}$ and $A^{e,\mu,\tau}_{\mathrm{FB}}$ in terms of $\{\mathrm{PO}\}$ for an extrapolated setup where only an s'-cut is allowed. The e^+e^- channel is understood to be the s-channel alone, i.e. after t-channel subtraction.

2) Here `TOPAZ0` will compute (in terms of $\{\mathrm{PO}\}$) σ_{had} for an extrapolated setup where only an s'-cut is allowed. Instead, for $\sigma_{e,\mu,\tau}$ and $A^{e,\mu,\tau}_{\mathrm{FB}}$ cuts are allowed. The e^+e^-channel can be s-channle alone or the complete $s+t$-channel. For the latter the s-channel component is computed starting from PO and $t-t$ and $s-t$ are part of the SM remnant.

In both cases the SMD part is included at fixed m_t, M_H and $\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$. For M_Z two alternatives are foreseen: either M_Z is kept fixed in the $\overline{\mathrm{SM}}$ component while it is varied in the SMI component (`OFM = 'F'`) or it is constantly updated also in $\overline{\mathrm{SM}}$ (`OFM = 'U'`). CPU time is not depending sizably on this choice so that we recommend `OFM = 'U'` (default). *Warning* If you call again subroutine `TOPAZ0` with a new set of energy points you must *NOT* initialize `OFM = 'F'`, otherwise vertices, boxes etc. will not be computed at the right energies.

In order to use the new branch `OMODES = 'FITE','FITC'` one has to be sure of the following setting

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathrm{OEXT.EQ.'E'} \\ &\mathrm{OWEAK.EQ.'R'} \\ &\mathrm{OCUTF(1).EQ.'NC'} \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

In particular, for this branch, `TOPAZ0` does not allow to cut on $M^2(\overline{f}f)$ but only on s'.

The following example helps in understanding the calling sequence:

```
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
PARAMETER(NX=5,NY=6,NPO=34,NRO=26*NX,NFIT=7*NY)
CHARACTER*1 OEXT,OVAL
CHARACTER*3 OF3
```

```
      CHARACTER*4 OF4
      CHARACTER*6 OF6
*
      COMMON/TK/IFK
      COMMON/TFITO/APO(9)
      COMMON/TFIT/FIT(NFIT)
*
      DIMENSION RS(NX)
      DIMENSION OTPPO(NPO),OTPRO(NRO),OTPDROD(5,9,NX)
*
      IFK= 0
      NRS= 5                    ! NUMBER OF ENERGIES
      NRST= NRS+1               !
      ZM= 91.1867D0             !
      TQM= 173.8D0              ! SM INPUT PARAMETERS
      ALS= 0.119D0              !
      HM= 100.D0                !
*
      RS(1)= ZM-3.D0            !
      RS(2)= ZM-1.8D0           !
      RS(3)= ZM                 ! ENERGIES
      RS(4)= ZM+1.8D0           !
      RS(5)= ZM+3.D0            !
*
      APO(1)= ...               !
      APO(2)= ...               !
      APO(3)= ...               !
      APO(4)= ...               !
      APO(5)= ...               ! INPUT PO
      APO(6)= ...               !
      APO(7)= ...               !
      APO(8)= ...               !
      APO(9)= ...               !
*
      OEXT= 'E'                 ! EXTRAPOLATED SETUP, S'-CUT
      CALL TINIT(NRS,OEXT)      !
      OF4= 'FITE'               !
      OF6= 'OMODES'             ! OMODES IS SET TO MODE 'FITE'
      CALL TCFLAG(OF6,OF4)      !
      OVAL= 'F'                 !
      OF3= 'OFM'                ! OFM IS SET TO MODE 'F' (FIXED)
      CALL TCFLAG(OF3,OVAL)     !
*
      SE= 1.D0
      CALL TOPAZ0(SE,NRS,RS,ZM,TQM,HM,ALS,OTPPO,OTPRO,OTPDRO)
```

Therefore 9 parameters have to be provided, according to the following sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \texttt{APO(1)} &= M_Z\,, \\ \texttt{APO(2)} &= \Gamma_Z\,, \\ \texttt{APO(3)} &= \sigma_{\rm h}^0, \\ \texttt{APO(4,5,6)} &= R_{e,\mu,\tau}\,, \\ \texttt{APO(7,8,9)} &= A_{\rm FB}^{0,e,\mu,\tau}. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

The output can be downloaded with the following sequence

```
DO IT=1,7
 DO IF=1,NRST
  K= NRST*(IT-1)+IF
  IF(IT.EQ.1) THEN
   SET(IF)= FIT(K)
  ELSE IF(IT.EQ.2) THEN
   SMUT(IF)= FIT(K)
  ELSE IF(IT.EQ.3) THEN
   STAUT(IF)= FIT(K)
  ELSE IF(IT.EQ.4) THEN
   SHADT(IF)= FIT(K)
  ELSE IF(IT.EQ.5) THEN
   AET(IF)= FIT(K)
  ELSE IF(IT.EQ.6) THEN
   AMUT(IF)= FIT(K)
  ELSE IF(IT.EQ.7) THEN
   ATAUT(IF)= FIT(K)
  ENDIF
 ENDDO
ENDDO
```

where one has

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SET(IF)} &= \sigma_e^s, \\ \text{SMUT(IF)} &= \sigma_\mu, \\ \text{STAU(IF)} &= \sigma_\tau, \\ \text{SHADT(IF)} &= \sigma_{\rm had}, \\ \text{AET(IF)} &= A_{\rm FB}^{s,e}, \\ \text{AMUT(IF)} &= A_{\rm FB}^{\mu}, \\ \text{ATAUT(IF)} &= A_{\rm FB}^{\tau}, \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

where the index IF is running over the energies. `IFK` is a counter needed when `OFM.EQ.'F'` is selected.

There is an additional flag: with `OPO = 'ORT'(odox)` the PO $A_{\rm FB}^{0,e,\mu,\tau}$ are computed in all branches *WITHOUT* imaginary parts (while the PO $R_{e,\mu,\tau}$ always include mass effects). With the choice `OPO = 'ICO'(noclast)` imaginary parts are properly accounted for, everywhere. The default is `OPO = 'ORT'`.

- Also in `OMODES = 'FITE', 'FITC'` mode (with `OEXT` rigorously fixed to `'E'`) one can compute single channel obervables. The following choices are available:

```
OEXT= 'E'
CALL TINIT(NRS,OEXT)
OF4= 'FITE'
OF6= 'OMODES'
CALL TCFLAG(OF6,OF4)
OVAL= 'R'
OF7= 'OBHABHA'
CALL TCFLAG(OF7,OVAL)
OV2= 'EL'               ! 'MU' , 'TA', 'HA'
OF5= 'OINDX'
CALL TCFLAG(OF5,OV2)

OEXT= 'E'
CALL TINIT(NRS,OEXT)
OF4= 'FITC'
OF6= 'OMODES'
CALL TCFLAG(OF6,OF4)
OVAL= 'R'
OF7= 'OBHABHA'
CALL TCFLAG(OF7,OVAL)
OV2= 'EL'               ! 'MU' , 'TA'
OF5= 'OINDX'
CALL TCFLAG(OF5,OV2)
```

In this case $\sigma^{(s)}(e), A_{\rm FB}^{(s),e}$ or $\sigma(\mu), A_{\rm FB}^{\mu}$ or $\sigma(\tau), A_{\rm FB}^{\tau}$ or σ(had) are computed with s'-cut.

```
OEXT= 'E'
CALL TINIT(NRS,OEXT)
OF4= 'FITC'
OF6= 'OMODES'
CALL TCFLAG(OF6,OF4)
OVAL= 'R'
OF7= 'OBHABHA'
CALL TCFLAG(OF7,OVAL)
```

```
      OV2= 'EL'
      OF5= 'OINDX'
      CALL TCFLAG(OF5,OV2)
```

In this case $\sigma^{(s)}(e), A_{\rm FB}^{(s),e}$ are computed with kinematical and acceptance cuts. *Warning* There is no appreciable gain in CPU time in going to single channel mode.

A simple strategy where one needs a 9 parameter fit and where it is possible to cluster cross-sections and forward-backward asymmetries into to separate sets of energies is available through the following routine `TTHEORY`.

```
      SUBROUTINE TTHEORY(IC,ICN,NRS,RS,ZMT,TQMT,ALST,HMT,PO,RO)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
*
      PARAMETER(NX=27,NY=28,NPO=34,NRO=26*NX,NFIT=7*NY)
*
      CHARACTER*1 OEXT
      CHARACTER*4 OF4
      CHARACTER*6 OF6
*
      COMMON/TFITO/APO(9)
      COMMON/TFIT/FIT(NFIT)
*
      DIMENSION RS(NRS),PO(9),RO(ICN,NRS)
      DIMENSION OTPPO(NPO),OTPRO(NRO),OTPDRO(5,9,NX)
      DIMENSION SET(NY),AET(NY),SMUT(NY),AMUT(NY),STAUT(NY),
     #          ATAUT(NY),SHADT(NY)
*
      NRST= NRS+1
      ZM= ZMT
      TQM= TQMT
      ALS= ALST
      HM= HMT
*
      DO I=1,9
          APO(I)= PO(I)
      ENDDO
*
      OEXT= 'E'
      CALL TINIT(NRS,OEXT)
      OF4= 'FITE'
      OF6= 'OMODES'
      CALL TCFLAG(OF6,OF4)
*
```

```
      SE= 1.D2
      CALL TOPAZ0(SE,NRS,RS,ZM,TQM,HM,ALS,OTPPO,OTPRO,OTPDRO)
*
      DO IT=1,7
       DO IF=1,NRST
        K= NRST*(IT-1)+IF
        IF(IT.EQ.1) THEN
         SET(IF)= FIT(K)
        ELSE IF(IT.EQ.2) THEN
         SMUT(IF)= FIT(K)
        ELSE IF(IT.EQ.3) THEN
         STAUT(IF)= FIT(K)
        ELSE IF(IT.EQ.4) THEN
         SHADT(IF)= FIT(K)
        ELSE IF(IT.EQ.5) THEN
         AET(IF)= FIT(K)
        ELSE IF(IT.EQ.6) THEN
         AMUT(IF)= FIT(K)
        ELSE IF(IT.EQ.7) THEN
         ATAUT(IF)= FIT(K)
        ENDIF
       ENDDO
      ENDDO
*
      IF(IC.EQ.1) THEN
       DO I=1,NRS
        RO(1,I)= SET(I)
        RO(2,I)= SMUT(I)
        RO(3,I)= STAUT(I)
        RO(4,I)= SHADT(I)
       ENDDO
      ELSE IF(IC.EQ.2) THEN
       DO I=1,NRS
        RO(1,I)= AET(I)
        RO(2,I)= AMUT(I)
        RO(3,I)= ATAUT(I)
       ENDDO
      ENDIF
*
      RETURN
      END
```

An example of how to call it is the following:

```
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION RS(27),PO(9),RO(4,27)
*
      NRS= 27
      IC= 1
      ICN= 4
      ZM= 91.1867D0
      TQM= 173.8D0
      ALS= 0.119D0
      HM= 100.D0
      DO I=1,27
       RS(I)= ZM-1.3D0+(I-1)*0.1D0
      ENDDO
      PO(1)= ZM
      PO(2)= 0.249549E+01
      PO(3)= 0.414761E+02
      PO(4)= 0.207435E+02
      PO(5)= 0.207437E+02
      PO(6)= 0.207906E+02
      PO(7)= 0.160835E-01
      PO(8)= 0.160835E-01
      PO(9)= 0.160835E-01
*
      CALL TTHEORY(IC,ICN,NRS,RS,ZM,TQM,ALS,HM,PO,RO)
*
      DO I=1,NRS
       PRINT 1,RS(I),RO(1,I),RO(2,I),RO(3,I),RO(4,I)
      ENDDO
    1 FORMAT('  E_CM (GEV)            = ',E20.5//
     #       '  SIGMA(E)   (NB)       = ',E20.7/
     #       '  SIGMA(MU)  (NB)       = ',E20.7/
     #       '  SIGMA(TAU) (NB)       = ',E20.7/
     #       '  SIGMA(HAD) (NB)       = ',E20.7///)
*
      STOP
      END
```

A more complex procedure can be constructed.

```
      SUBROUTINE TTHEORY(NE,NEM,RS,ZMT,TQMT,ALST,HMT,PO,RO)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      PARAMETER(NX=210,NY=211,NPO=34,NRO=26*NX,NFIT=7*NY)
*
      CHARACTER*1 OEXT
```

```
      CHARACTER*4 OF4
      CHARACTER*6 OF6
*
      COMMON/TFITO/APO(9)
      COMMON/TFIT/FIT(NFIT)
*
      DIMENSION RS(7,6,NEM),PO(9),NE(6),RO(7,6,NEM),ARS(NX)
      DIMENSION OTPPO(NPO),OTPRO(NRO),OTPDRO(5,9,NX)
      DIMENSION SET(NY),AET(NY),SMUT(NY),AMUT(NY),STAUT(NY),
     #          ATAUT(NY),SHADT(NY)
*
      EXTERNAL M01CAF
*
      ZM= ZMT
      TQM= TQMT
      ALS= ALST
      HM= HMT
*
      DO I=1,9
          APO(I)= PO(I)
      ENDDO
*
*-----IC LOOP OVER CHANNELS | 1 = XS(E), 2 = XS(MU), 3 = XS(TAU), 4 = XS(HAD)
*                            5 = AFB(E), 6 = A_FB(MU), 7 = A_FB(TAU)
*
*-----IY LOOP OVER YEARS OF DATA TAKING
*
*-----IE LOOP OVER ENERGY POINTS IN YEAR IY
*
*-----THE TRULY INDEPENDENT SET OF ENERGIES IS SELECTED:
*     RS --> ARS(1,...,NC) WITH ALL ARS DIFFERENT
*
      ARS(1)= RS(1,1,1)
      NC= 1
      DO IC=1,7
       DO IY=1,6
        IF(IC.EQ.1.AND.IY.EQ.1) THEN
         IEMN= 2
        ELSE
         IEMN= 1
        ENDIF
        DO IE= IEMN,NE(IY)
          IK= 0
          DO N=1,NC
           IF(RS(IC,IY,IE).EQ.ARS(N)) THEN
            IK= IK+1
```

```
           ELSE
            IK= IK
           ENDIF
          ENDDO
          IF(IK.EQ.0) THEN
           NC= NC+1
           ARS(NC)= RS(IC,IY,IE)
          ENDIF
        ENDDO
       ENDDO
      ENDDO
*
*-----ENERFIES ARE SORTED IN ASCENDING ORDER
*
      IFAIL= 0
      CALL M01CAF(ARS,1,NC,'ASCENDING',IFAIL)
*
      PRINT*,'-------------------------------------------'
      PRINT*,NC
      DO N=1,NC
       PRINT*,ARS(N)
      ENDDO
      PRINT*,'-------------------------------------------'
*
      OEXT= 'E'
      CALL TINIT(NRS,OEXT)
      OF4= 'FITE'
      OF6= 'OMODES'
      CALL TCFLAG(OF6,OF4)
*
      SE= 1.D2
      CALL TOPAZ0(SE,NC,ARS,ZM,TQM,HM,ALS,OTPP0,OTPR0,OTPDR0)
*
      NCT= NC+1
      DO IT=1,7
       DO IF=1,NCT
        K= NCT*(IT-1)+IF
        IF(IT.EQ.1) THEN
         SET(IF)= FIT(K)
        ELSE IF(IT.EQ.2) THEN
         SMUT(IF)= FIT(K)
        ELSE IF(IT.EQ.3) THEN
         STAUT(IF)= FIT(K)
        ELSE IF(IT.EQ.4) THEN
         SHADT(IF)= FIT(K)
        ELSE IF(IT.EQ.5) THEN
```

```
          AET(IF)= FIT(K)
         ELSE IF(IT.EQ.6) THEN
          AMUT(IF)= FIT(K)
         ELSE IF(IT.EQ.7) THEN
          ATAUT(IF)= FIT(K)
         ENDIF
        ENDDO
       ENDDO
*
*-----THE REQUESTED RO IS ASSIGNED TO EACH ENERGY
*
       DO I=1,NC
        DO IC=1,7
         DO IY=1,6
          DO IE= 1,NE(IY)
           IF(RS(IC,IY,IE).EQ.ARS(I)) THEN
            IF(IC.EQ.1) THEN
              RO(IC,IY,IE)= SET(I)
            ELSE IF(IC.EQ.2) THEN
              RO(IC,IY,IE)= SMUT(I)
            ELSE IF(IC.EQ.3) THEN
              RO(IC,IY,IE)= STAUT(I)
            ELSE IF(IC.EQ.4) THEN
              RO(IC,IY,IE)= SHADT(I)
            ELSE IF(IC.EQ.5) THEN
              RO(IC,IY,IE)= AET(I)
            ELSE IF(IC.EQ.6) THEN
              RO(IC,IY,IE)= AMUT(I)
            ELSE IF(IC.EQ.7) THEN
              RO(IC,IY,IE)= ATAUT(I)
            ENDIF
           ENDIF
          ENDDO
         ENDDO
        ENDDO
       ENDDO
*
       RETURN
       END
```

Here the meaning of the various variables is the following:
NE(I), I=1,6 The number of energy points in year I.
NEM The $\max_I$ NE(I).
RS(IC,IY,IE) All energies for channel, year of data taking, energy loop in each

year. Channels are specified according to:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{IC} &= 1 \to \sigma^{(s)}(e), \\
\mathrm{IC} &= 2 \to \sigma(\mu), \\
\mathrm{IC} &= 3 \to \sigma(\tau), \\
\mathrm{IC} &= 4 \to \sigma(\mathrm{had}), \\
\mathrm{IC} &= 5 \to A_{\mathrm{FB}}^{(s),e}, \\
\mathrm{IC} &= 6 \to A_{\mathrm{FB}}^{\mu}, \\
\mathrm{IC} &= 7 \to A_{\mathrm{FB}}^{\tau}. \qquad (8)
\end{aligned}$$