

Hard Processes and Partons

Yuri L. Dokshitzer

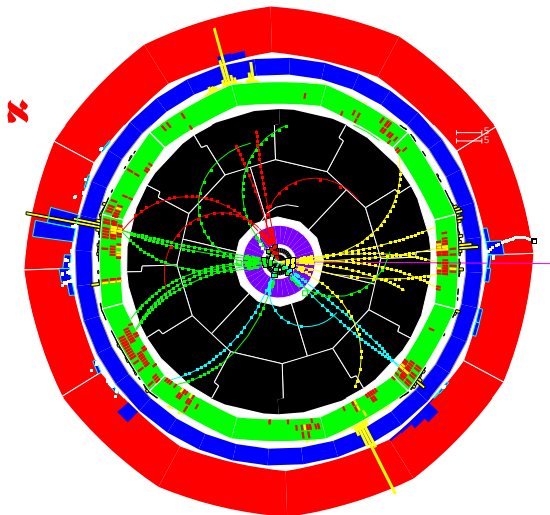
LPTHE, Universities of Paris VI and VII and CNRS

Paris, March 2005

Hadronic jets in e^+e^- collisions
and
QCD radiophysics

- Quarks, Confinement and Hadrons
 - Kogut–Susskind picture of hadronization
 - Feynman plateau
 - $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ two quark jets
- Gluon jets
 - Three-jet events
 - Ellis, Gaillard, Ross
 - Gluon hadronization: Lund string model
- Hadron production in-between jets
 - String effect
 - intERjet gluon radiation
- Internal structure of parton jets
 - Coherence in soft gluon emission. Chudakov effect.
 - intRAjet parton cascades
 - Hump-backed plateau
- LPHD puzzle

Existence of **Jets** was envisaged from “parton models” in the late 1960’s.



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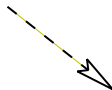
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virtual photon

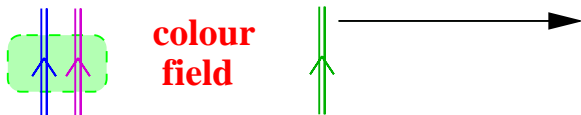


proton

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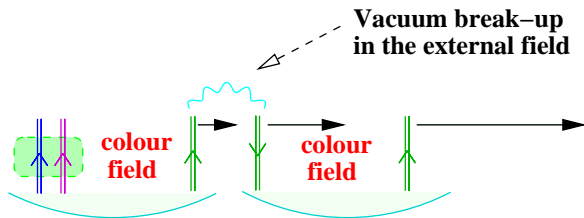
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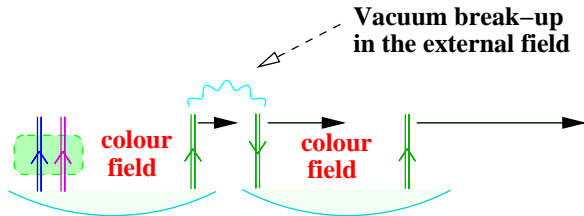
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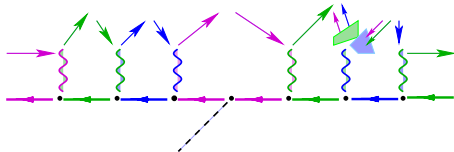
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Repeating, one gets the “Feynman Plateau” :

“One” hadron per $\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega}$; Hadron multiplicity $\propto \ln Q$.

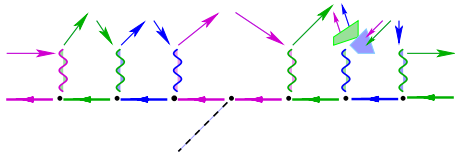
Phenomenological realization of the Kogut–Susskind scenario



⇒ a “String” of hadrons

The base of the **Lund Model**

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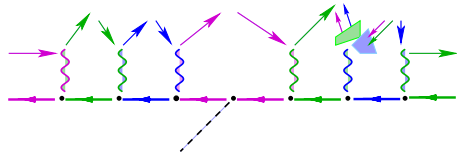
The base of the Lund Model

The key features of the Lund hadronization model:

- Uniformity in *rapidity*: $dN_h = \text{const} \times \frac{d\omega_h}{\omega_h}$
- Limited k_{\perp} of hadrons
- Quark combinatorics at work:

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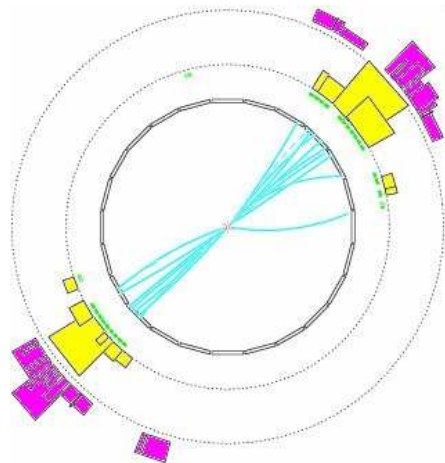
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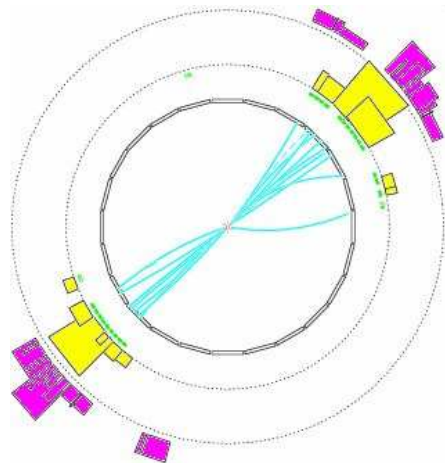
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The crucial step: Stress on the *rôle of colour* in multiple hadroproduction



Near 'perfect' 2-jet event

2 well-collimated jets of particles.



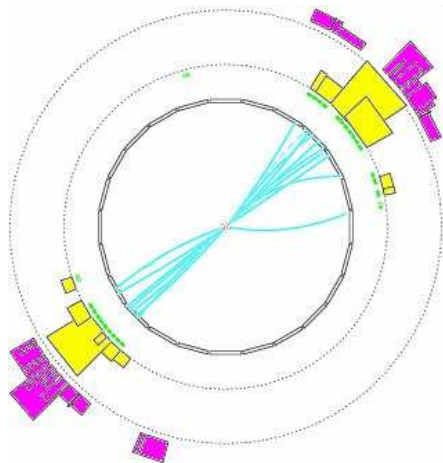
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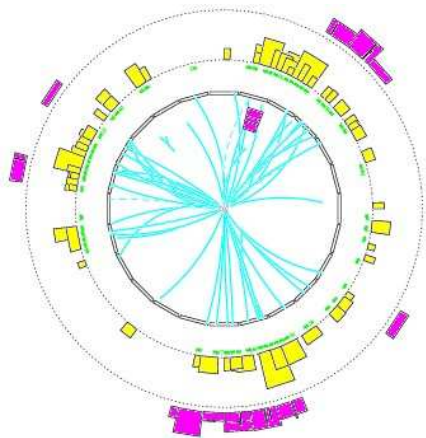
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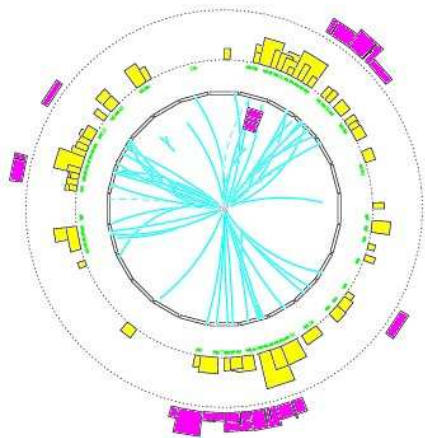
Moreover,

In 10% of e^+e^- annihilation
events

— striking fluctuations !



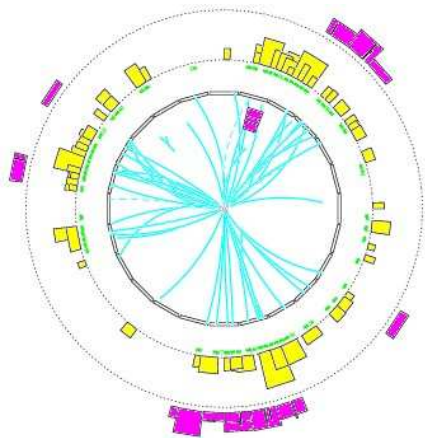
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The first QCD analysis was done by J.Ellis, M.Gaillard & G.Ross (1976)

- Planar events with large k_{\perp} ;
- How to measure gluon spin ;
- Gluon jet – softer, more populated.

How does gluon hadronize?

QCD possesses $N_c^2 - 1$ gauge fields — vector gluons g .

At large distances, they are supposed to “glue” quarks together.

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Gluon \simeq quark-antiquark pair:

$$3 \otimes \bar{3} = N_c^2 = 9 \simeq 8 = N_c^2 - 1.$$

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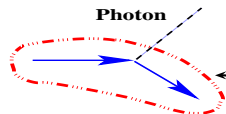
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Lund model interpretation of a *gluon* —

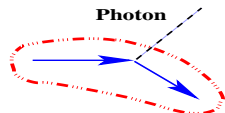
Gluon – a “*kink*” on the “string” (colour tube)
that connects the quark with the antiquark

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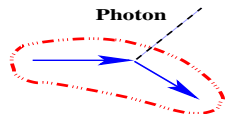
The hot-dog of hadrons that was “*cylindric*” in
the cms, is now *lopsided* [boosted string]



Look at hadrons produced in a $q\bar{q} + \text{photon}$
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Now substitute a **gluon** for the photon in the same kinematics.

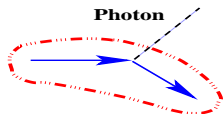




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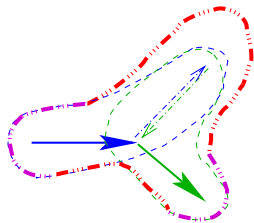
The gluon carries “double” colour charge;
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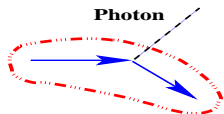
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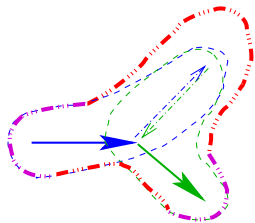


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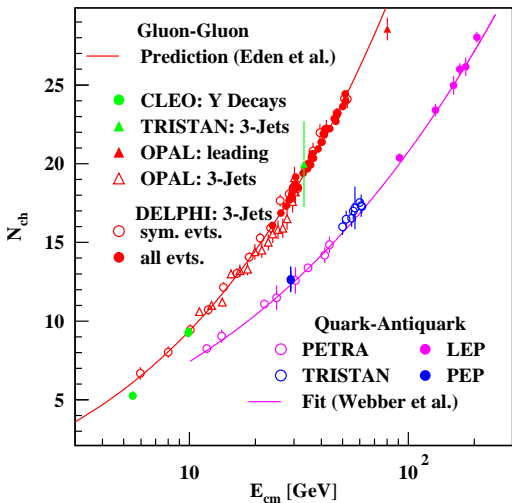


The first immediate consequence :

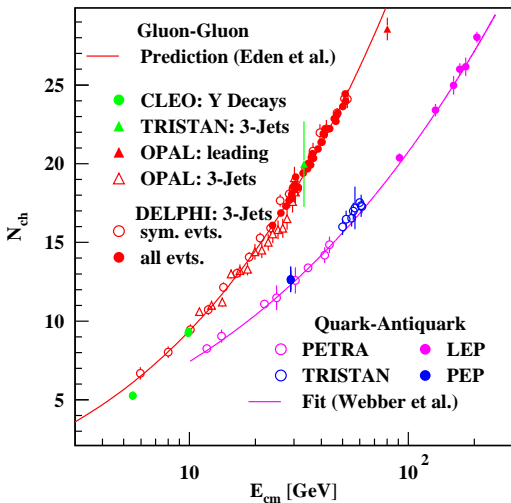
Double Multiplicity of hadrons in fragmentation of the *gluon*

Comparing hadron multiplicities

Look at experimental findings



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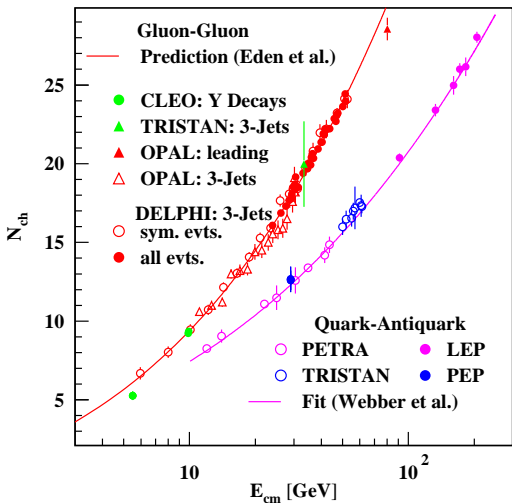


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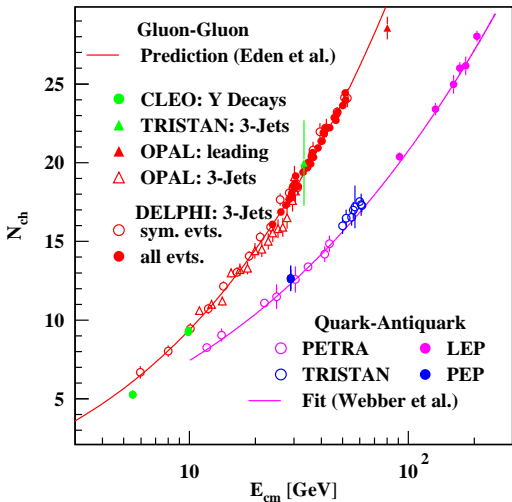


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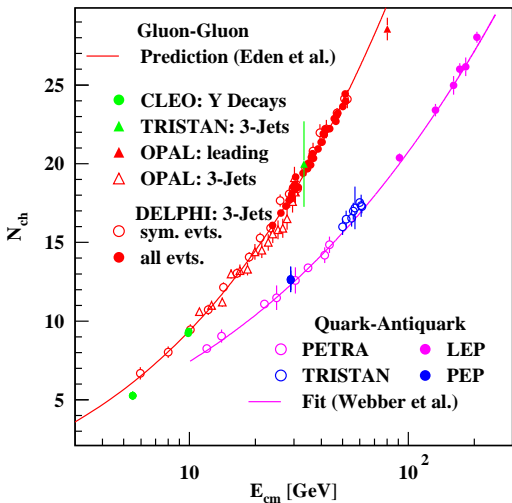


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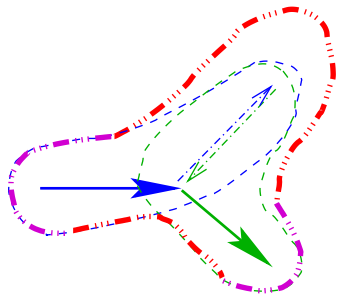


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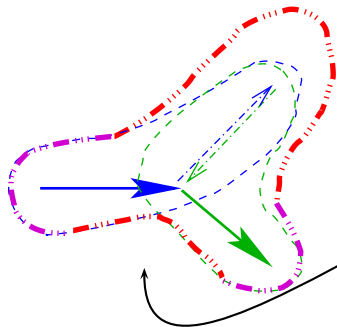
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Now let's look at a more subtle consequence of Lund wisdom



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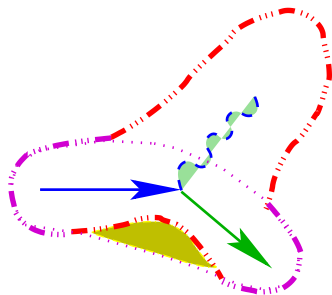
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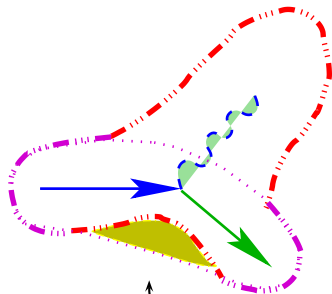


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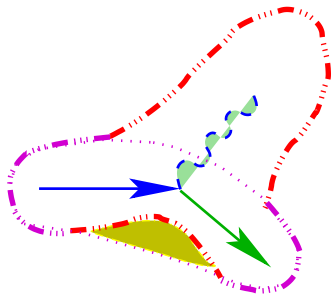
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Destructive interference
from the QCD point of view



QCD prediction :

$$\frac{dN_{q\bar{q}}^{(q\bar{q}\gamma)}}{dN_{q\bar{q}}^{(q\bar{q}g)}} \simeq \frac{2(N_c^2 - 1)}{N_c^2 - 2} = \frac{16}{7}$$

(experiment: 2.3 ± 0.2)

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Ratios of hadron flows between jets in various multi-jet processes — example of non-trivial CIS (collinear-and-infrared-safe) QCD observable [recall G.V.'s lecture]

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Coherence in radiation
of soft gluons (photons) with $x \ll 1$
— the ones that determine the bulk
of secondary parton multiplicity!

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electron track



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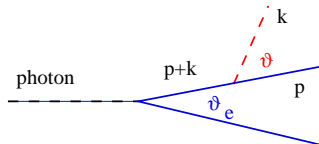
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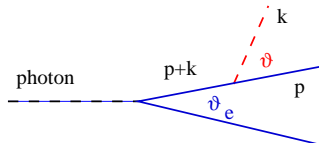
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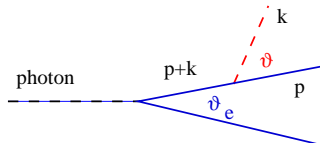
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Angular Ordering

$\vartheta < \vartheta_e$ – independent radiation off e^- & e^+



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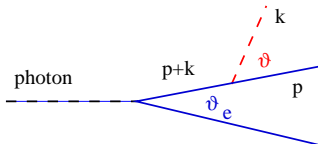
Transverse distance between two charges

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$$\rho_{\perp} \simeq c t \cdot \vartheta_e = \lambda_{\perp} \cdot \frac{\vartheta_e}{\vartheta} \quad \text{Angular Ordering}$$

$\vartheta < \vartheta_e$ – independent radiation off e^- & e^+

$\vartheta > \vartheta_e$ – **no emission** ! $(\rho_{\perp} < \lambda_{\perp})$



The photon is emitted after the time (lifetime of the virtual $p+k$ state)

$$t \simeq \frac{(p+k)_0}{(p+k)^2} \simeq \frac{p_0}{2p_0 k_0 (1 - \cos \vartheta)} \simeq \frac{1}{k_0 \vartheta^2} \simeq \frac{1}{k_{\perp}} \cdot \frac{1}{\vartheta} = \lambda_{\perp} \cdot \frac{1}{\vartheta}$$

Angular Ordering is *more restrictive* than the fluctuation time ordering:

$\vartheta \leq \vartheta_e$ versus $\vartheta \leq \vartheta_e \cdot \sqrt{\frac{p_0}{k_0}}$ that follows from

$$t_\gamma = \frac{p_0}{p_\perp^2} \simeq \frac{1}{p_0 \vartheta_e^2} < \frac{1}{k_0 \vartheta^2} \simeq \frac{k_0}{k_\perp^2} = t_e$$

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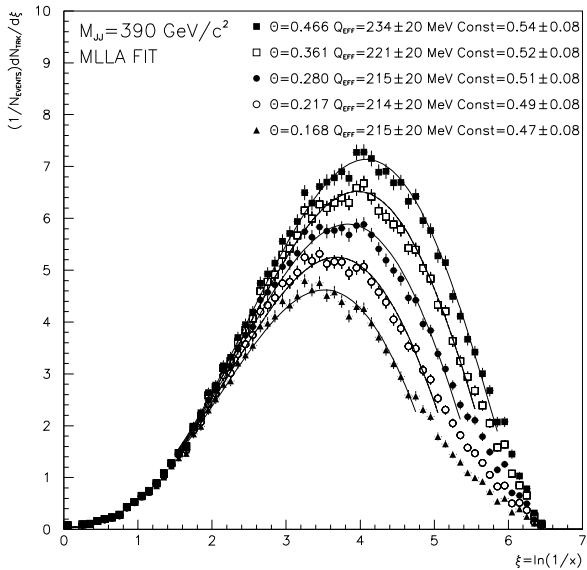
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while the **softest particles** (that seem to be the easiest to produce) **should not multiply** at all !

CDF PRELIMINARY

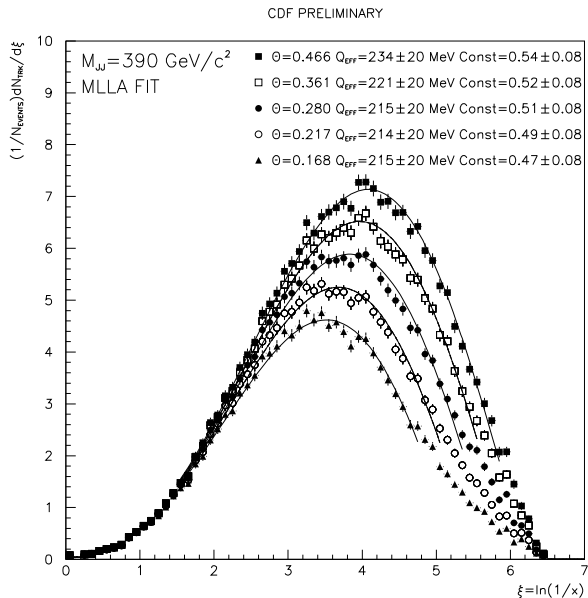


First confronted with theory in $e^+e^- \rightarrow h+X$.

CDF (Tevatron)

$pp \rightarrow 2 \text{ jets}$

Charged hadron yield as a function of $\ln(1/x)$ for different values of jet hardness, versus (MLLA) QCD prediction.



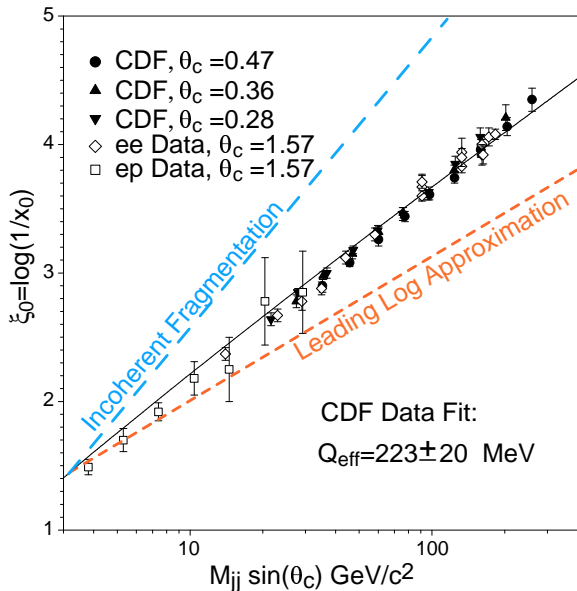
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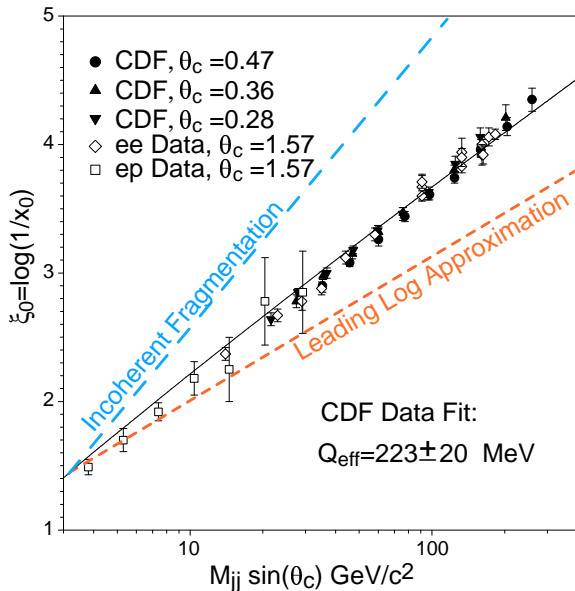
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One free parameter – overall normalization (the number of final π 's per extra gluon)

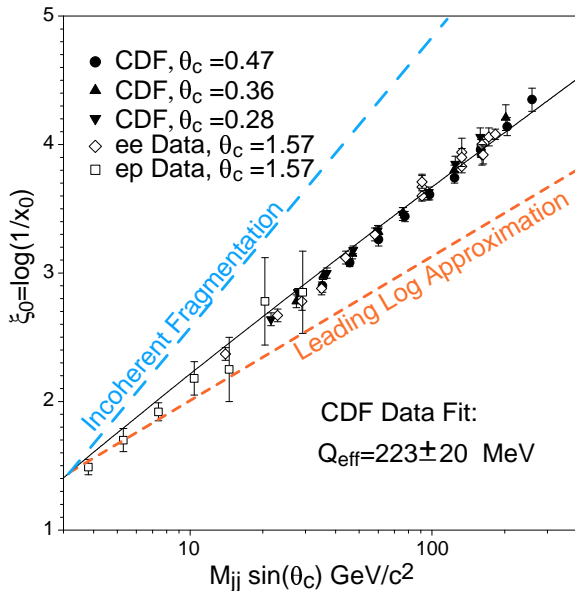


Position of the Hump as
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Hump (continued)



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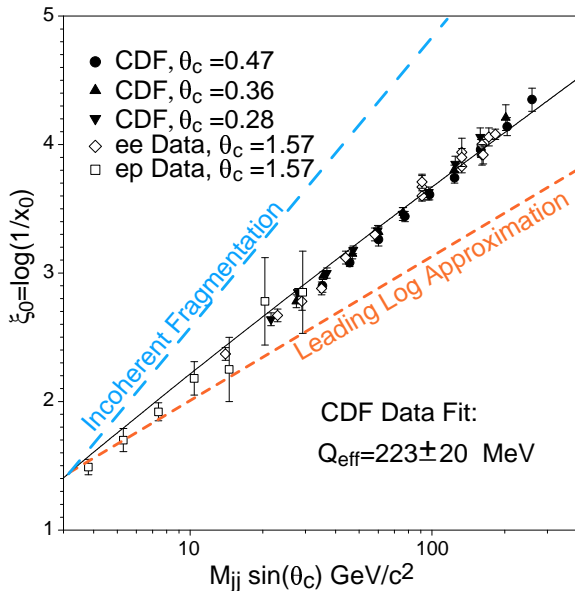
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Mark Universality:

same behaviour seen in e^+e^- , DIS (ep), hadron-hadron coll.

So, the *ratios* of **particle flows** between jets (**intERjet radiophysics**), as well as the *shape* of the **inclusive energy spectra** of secondary particles (**intRAjet cascades**) turn out to be formally calculable (**CIS**) quantities. Moreover, these perturbative QCD predictions actually work.

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Résumé.

Thanks to AF and to IR-CO-safety we can compute σ_T in terms of the simplest lowest order diagram with just $q\bar{q}$ in the final state. However this is by no means the correct description of the final state . . . (G.V.)

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Calculation of σ_T from 1st principles – the robust example of *IR-CO-safety*. However, we can derive a thing or two about the structure of the **final state** — ensemble of **jets** stemming from primary q 's and g 's — as well.

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But this is another story . . .