

QCD IN $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \textit{Hadrons}$ IN THE EIGHTIES

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Festkolloquium Ahmed Ali
June 21, 2011

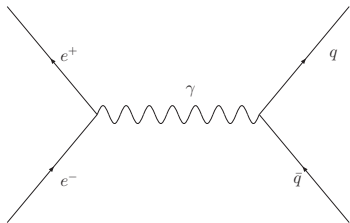
- Physics in the eighties most exciting time for experimentalists and theorists at DESY Discovery of three-jet events and establishing gluon jets

Several detectors at PETRA: JADE, MARK J, PLUTO, TASSO (PLUTO replaced later by CELLO)

On the theoretical side the development of MONTE CARLO programs for describing the final state in $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$

- Results for simulating the two-jet final state in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$

The influence of heavy quark production and hunting the top quark
Description of the gluon jet in MONTE CARLO programs
Higher QCD corrections and determination of the quark gluon coupling α_s



Born diagram for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow q\bar{q}$

Final state in SPEAR experiment at SLAC

calculated either from phase space model

or a jet model in terms of limited transverse momentum

ala **van Hove, 1969**

$$M^2 = \exp[-(\sum_i p_{iT}^2)/2b^2]$$

Hanson et al. 1975, 1982

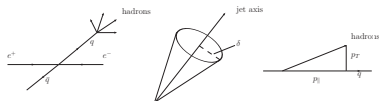
$$\langle p_{\parallel} \rangle \simeq \langle p \rangle \simeq W / \langle n \rangle$$

$$W = E_{c.m.}$$

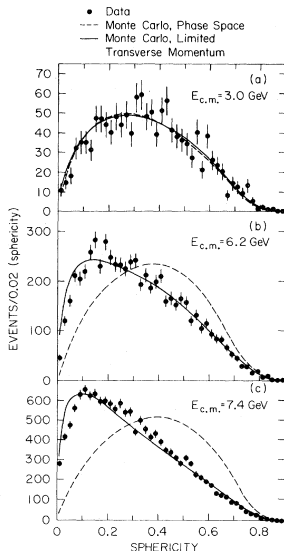
$$\text{half angle of jet cone } \langle \delta \rangle \simeq \langle p_T \rangle / \langle p \rangle \simeq \langle p_T \rangle \langle n \rangle / W \sim 1/W$$

$$W = 4 \text{ GeV} \text{ and } \langle p_T \rangle = 320 \text{ MeV} \\ \langle \delta \rangle \simeq 30^\circ$$

Underestimate, each of two jets broader than 60°



OBSERVED SPHERICITY DISTRIBUTION FROM SPEAR



jet model and phase space model

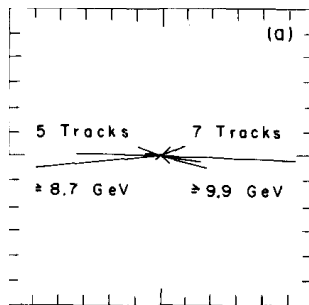
Data from MARK I detector at Speer
from G. Hanson et al. [SLAC-LBL Coll.]
(1975)

full line jet model, dashed line phase
space model

sphericity distribution

for $E_{c.m.} = 3.0, 6.2, 7.4 \text{ GeV}$

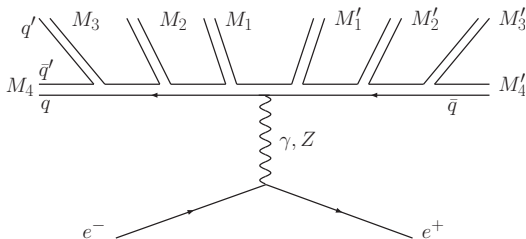
$$\text{sphericity} = S = \frac{3}{2} \min \frac{\sum_i |p_{iT}|^2}{\sum_i |p_i|^2}$$



Momentum-space drawing of two-jet event
from TASSO constructed with sphericity tensor

$E_{c.m.} = 31.6 \text{ GeV}$

small transverse momenta with respect to jet axis clearly visible



Quark fragmentation to hadrons induced by soft QCD a la **Field and Feynman (1977)**
 initial quarks and antiquarks fragment independently in a cascade process

$$q \rightarrow q + \bar{q}'q' \rightarrow h_{(q\bar{q}'} + q'$$

charge and other flavour quantum number conserved at each step

fragmentation $q \rightarrow h + q'$ described by primordial fragmentation function

$$f_q^h(z) = 1 - a + 3a(1 - z)^2, \quad z = \frac{(E + p_{\parallel})_h}{(E + p_{\parallel})_q}$$

'a' energy-independent parameter fixed fitted to data

p_T dependence (p_T transverse momentum with respect to jet axis)

$$g(p_T^2) = (2\sigma_q^2)^{-1} \exp(-p_T^2/2\sigma_q^2)$$

$$\sigma_q \simeq 350 \text{ MeV}$$

Two fragmentation models for $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow q + \bar{q} + g \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$
available around 1980

- Hoyer model: P. Hoyer, P. Osland, H. G. Sander, T. F. Walsh, P. Zerwas
Nucl. Phys. B161 (1979) 349
- Ali model: A. Ali et al.
Phys. Lett. 93B (1980) 155

Nothing known about gluon fragmentation
two different mechanism assumed

Hoyer model: $\text{frag}(\text{gluon}) = \text{frag}(\text{quark})$
 $\text{frag}(\text{quark})$ a la Feynman-Field

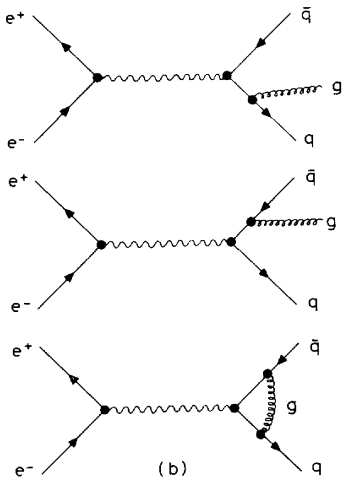
Ali model: $g \rightarrow q + \bar{q}$
 $f_g(z) = [z^2 + (1 - z)^2]/2$

$\text{frag}(\text{quark})$ a la Feynman-Field

In addition: (i) $\text{frag}(q)$ evolved a la Altarelli-Parisi to higher scales
(ii) decay of heavy quarks c, b and t
(iii) higher orders in quark-gluon coupling through

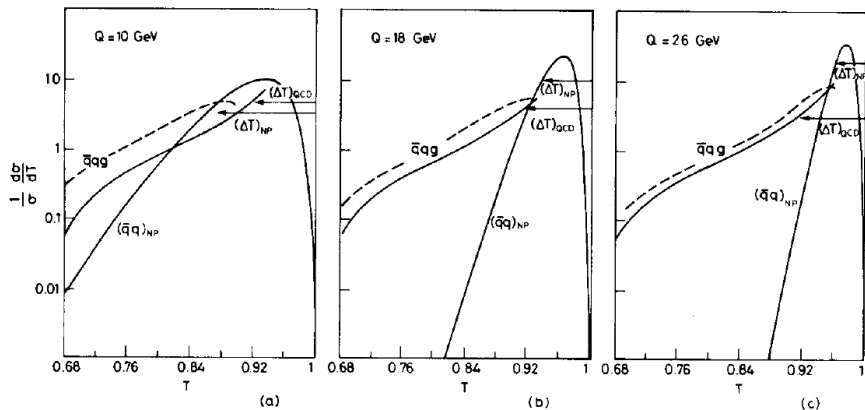
$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}gg, q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$

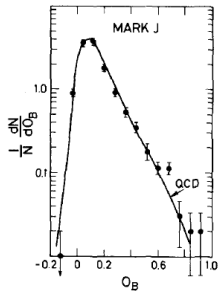
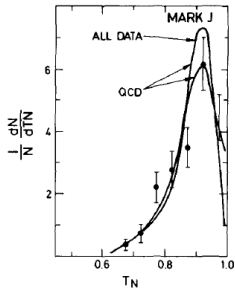
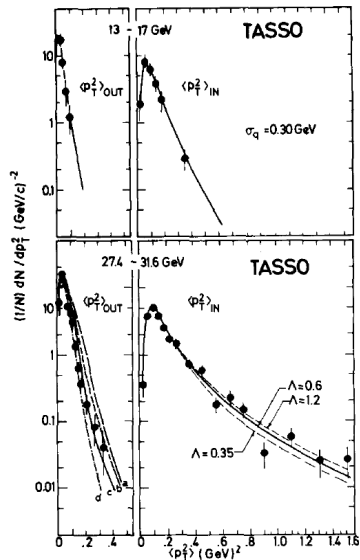
Lowest order diagrams for $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}g$ and vertex corrections in $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$

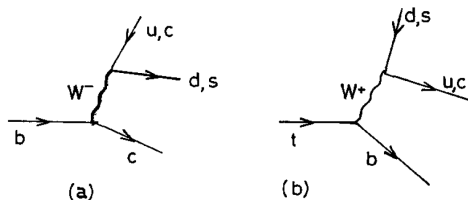


$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_1 dx_2} = \sigma_0 \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} C_F \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{(1-x_1)(1-x_2)}$$

$$\text{Thrust} \quad T = \max \frac{\sum_i |p_{iL}|}{\sum_i |p_i|}$$







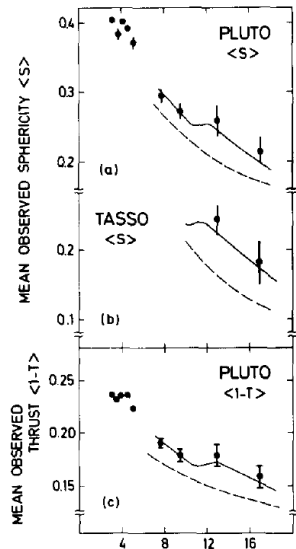
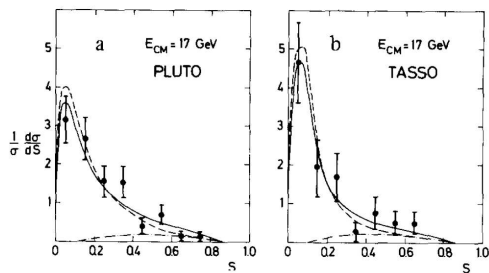
Four publication on heavy quark decay:

Jet-like Distributions for the Weak Decay of Heavy Quarks

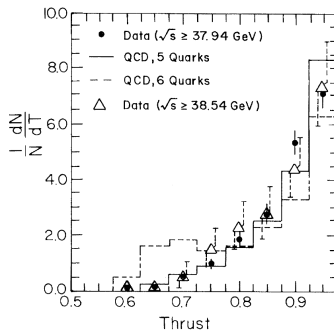
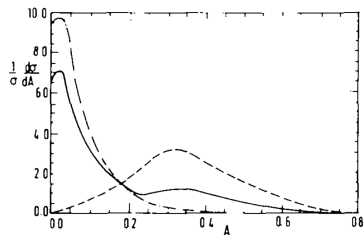
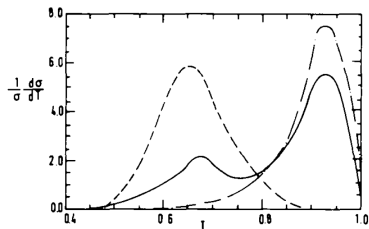
Non-leptonic Weak Decays of Heavy Mesons

Final States in Non-leptonic Bottom Meson Decays

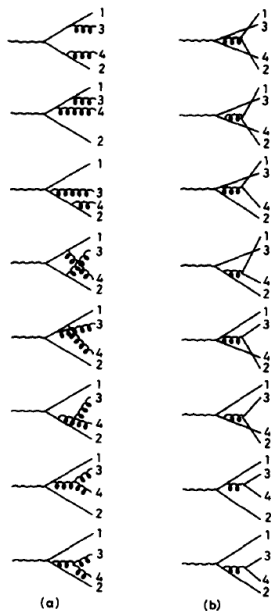
Heavy Quarks in e^+e^- Annihilation



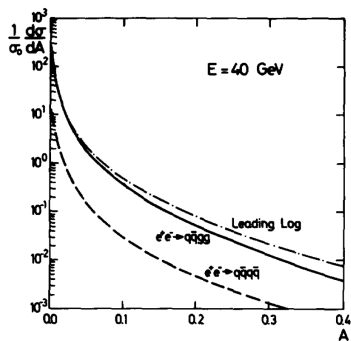
EFFECT OF TOP QUARK DECAY



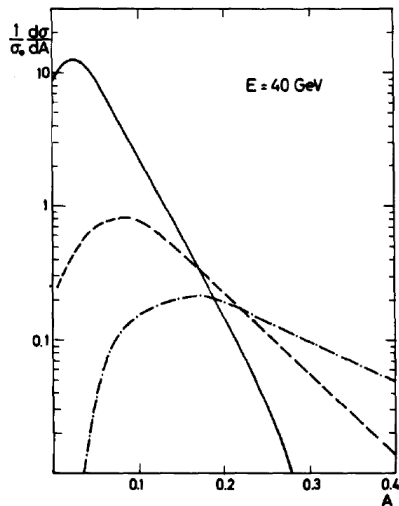
FOUR JET FINAL STATE DIAGRAMS



first contribution with three
gluon coupling
 $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ final state small com-
pared to $qqgg$ state



$$A = 4 \min \left(\frac{\sum_i |p_{iT, \text{out}}|}{\sum_i |p_i|} \right)^2$$



$$\sigma(4 - jets) = \left(\frac{\alpha_S}{\pi}\right)^2 C_F [C_F \sigma_{bb} + C_A \sigma_{gg} + n_f T_R \sigma_{qq}]$$

Results from LEP (OPAL collaboration, 2001):

$$C_A/C_F = 2.29 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.14 \quad [QCD = 9/4, U(1) = 0]$$

$$T_R/C_F = 0.38 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.06 \quad [QCD = 3/8]$$

$$\frac{d\Sigma^{EEC}}{d\cos\chi} = \sum \int \frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_i dx_j d\cos\chi} x_i x_j dx_i dx_j$$

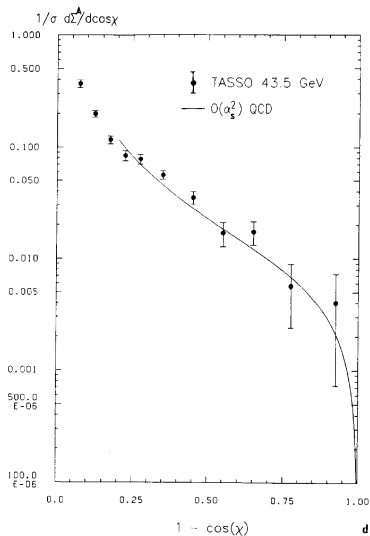
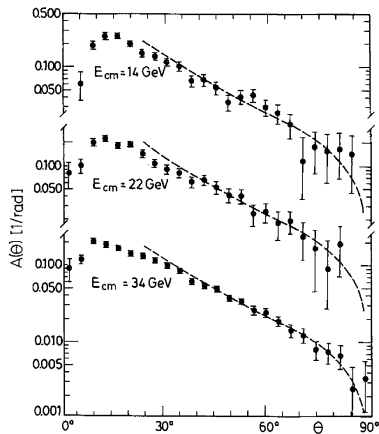
$$\frac{d\Sigma^{AEEC}}{d\cos\chi} = \frac{d\Sigma^{EEC}(\pi-\chi)}{d\cos\chi} - \frac{d\Sigma^{EEC}(\chi)}{d\cos\chi}$$

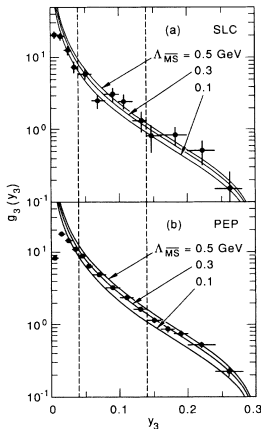
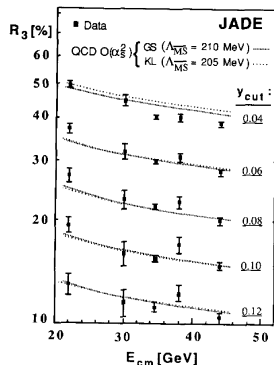
$$\frac{1}{\sigma_0} \frac{d\Sigma^{EEC}}{d\cos\chi} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} F(\xi)$$

$$\xi = (1 - \cos\chi)/2$$

$$\text{JADE: } \alpha_s(s = (34 \text{ GeV})^2) = 0.115 \pm 0.005$$

$$\text{TASSO: } \alpha_s(s = (34.8 \text{ GeV})^2) = 0.125 \pm 0.005$$





$$y_{ij} = M_{ij}^2/s$$

$$R_3(y_{min}, s) = C_1(y_{min})\alpha_S(s) + C_2(y_{min})\alpha_S^2(s)$$

JADE: $\Lambda_{\overline{MS}} = 205$ (210) MeV

$\alpha_S = 0.149 \pm 0.002 \pm 0.007$ MARKII(PEP)

$\alpha_S = 0.123 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.005$ MARKII(SLC)

Final Remarks

Collaborators of Ahmed Ali in the work I have mentioned:

- Energy-energy correlation: F. Barreiro
- Heavy quark production:
J. G. Koerner, J. Willrodt, G. K.
- Ali Monte Carlo:
E. Pietarinen, J. Willrodt, G. K.
- Four-jet final states:
J. G. Koerner, Z. Kunszt, E. Pietarinen, G. Schierholz, J. Willrodt, G. K.
- Review Article: A. Ali and G. K.: Jets and QCD, to be published in
Eur. Phys. J. H (H stands for history)