

12. PARTONS and JETS

- pQCD @ $E \gg \text{GeV}$ allows for more detailed understanding by studying QCD jets

12.1. Splitting functions $g(q), q = zp$

$$\Gamma(q_f^* \rightarrow qg) = \int dz \int \frac{dq_{\perp}}{q_{\perp}} \frac{4}{3} \frac{\alpha_s(q_{\perp})}{\pi} \frac{1 + (1-z)^2}{z}$$

$P \rightarrow kq$ \Downarrow integrate over PDFs to get the emission from protons

$$\int dx f_g(x) = \sum_f \int d\xi \Gamma(q_f^* \rightarrow qg) \times f_f(\xi),$$




\Downarrow
gluon PDF ; $x = z\xi$, $d\xi = \frac{dx}{z}$

$$q = xP \\ = zp = z\xi P$$

$$\Rightarrow f_g(x) = \int \frac{dz}{z} \int \frac{dq_{\perp}}{q_{\perp}} \frac{4}{3} \frac{\alpha_s(q_{\perp})}{\pi} \frac{1 + (1-z)^2}{z} f_f\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)$$

$$\frac{df_g}{d\ln Q^2} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} \frac{4}{3} \frac{1 + (1-z)^2}{z} f_f\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)$$

$P_{g \leftarrow q}(z)$... splitting functions

• From the splitting  we got the evolution equation for the gluon PDF. Adding the other possible straluhung processes  & 

GLUONS :
$$\frac{df_g}{d\ln Q} = \frac{\alpha_s(Q)}{\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} \left(P_{g \leftarrow g}(z) f_g\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) + \sum_f P_{g \leftarrow q}(f) (f_1 + f_2)\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) \right)$$

● QUARKS :
$$\frac{df_q}{d\ln Q} = \frac{\alpha_s(Q)}{\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} \left(P_{q \leftarrow q} f_q + P_{q \leftarrow g} f_g \right)$$

ANTI-QUARKS :
$$\rightarrow \text{---} \mid_{q \rightarrow \bar{q}}$$

Quark splitting :
$$P_{g \leftarrow q} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1 + (1-z)^2}{z} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{3} \frac{2}{z}$$

$$P_{q \leftarrow g} = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{1+z^2}{1-z} + \underbrace{A \delta(z-1)}_* \right),$$

Gluon splitting :
$$P_{q \leftarrow g} = \frac{1}{2} (z^2 + (1-z)^2)$$

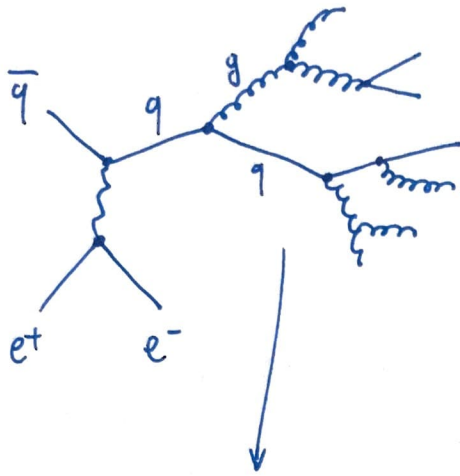
$$P_{g \leftarrow g} = 3 \left(\frac{1+z^4 + (1-z)^4}{z(1-z)} + B \delta(z-1) \right)$$

$\xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} 3 \frac{2}{z}$

* The δ terms control the behaviour at ~~small~~ $z \sim 1$ to have $\int_0^{1-\epsilon} dz P_{q \leftarrow q}(z) = 0$

• $z \sim 0$ P_i grows \Rightarrow q, \bar{q} & g acquire a lot of soft gluons
" jets

12.2. JETS! STRUCTURE, BEHAVIOR & CLUSTERING



* SOFTER & COLLINEAR

Momentum softens with each splitting \Rightarrow d_s grows and eventually confines. We are left with $\underbrace{p_1, n, \dots}_{\text{baryons}}, \dots, \underbrace{\pi_1, K_1, \dots}_{\text{mesons}}$
HADRONIC jets

* Here, the "naive" infinities appear that are properly regulated in QCD but signal $d_s \sim 1$ & nonperturbativity.

• To define a well-behaved jet algorithm / observable, it has to be insensitive to these soft = IR issues.

e.g. thrust $T = \max_{\hat{n}} \frac{\sum |\hat{n} \cdot p_i|}{\sum |p_i|}$

$\leftarrow q \quad q \rightarrow \hat{n} \rightarrow T=1$

• Jet algorithms collected in FASTJET package

$\hat{n} \rightarrow \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

- anti k_T
- k_T
- SISCONE
- ... (JADE)