

**Inclusive hadrons and pair
production
in gg collisions at LEP**

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L3 Collaboration**

XXVIIIth Rencontres de Moriond - QCD

□ *Baryon pair production*

→ $P\bar{P}$ [L3:submitted, OPAL:CERN-EP-2002-056]

→ $L\bar{L}$ and $S^0\bar{S}^0$ [L3: PLB 536 (2002) 24]

□ $r^0\bar{r}^0$ pair production at high Q^2

[L3:submitted]

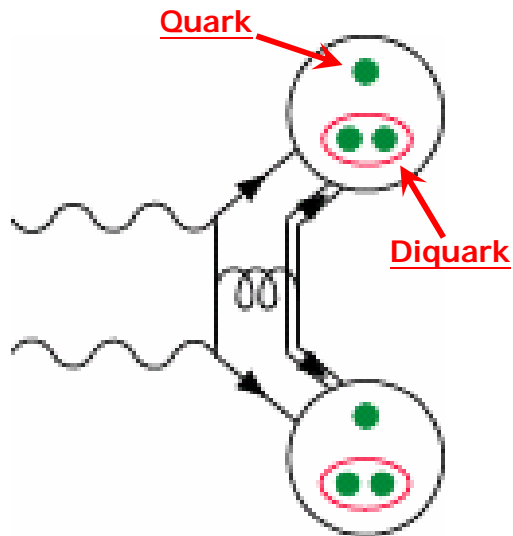
□ *Inclusive hadrons production*

→ p^\pm and K^\pm [L3:CERN-EP-2002-081, OPAL:Eur.Phys.J. C6 (1999) 253]

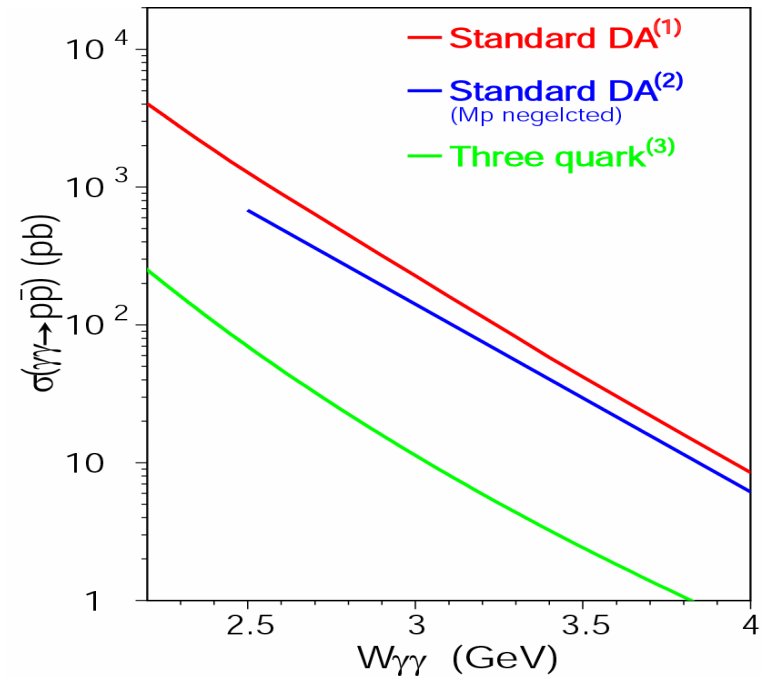
→ p^0 and K_S^0 [L3:PLB 524 (2002) 44, OPAL:Eur.Phys.J. C6 (1999) 253]

□ Test QCD calculations

- Three-quark model
- Quark-diquark model



- (1) C. Berger et al., hep-ph/0212066
- (2) M. Anselmino et al., Int. J. Mod. Phys A4, 5213
- (3) G. Farrar et al., Nucl. Phys. B259 702



Baryon Decay Channel

□ Decay Channel:

$$\checkmark e^+e^- \textcircled{R} e^+e^-p\bar{p}$$

$$\checkmark e^+e^- \textcircled{R} e^+e^-L\bar{L}$$

$$L \textcircled{R} p\bar{p} \quad \bar{L} \textcircled{R} \bar{p}p^+$$

$$\checkmark e^+e^- \textcircled{R} e^+e^-S^0\bar{S}^0$$

$$S^0 \textcircled{R} Lg \quad \bar{S}^0 \textcircled{R} \bar{L}g$$

□ Select 2 or 4 tracks events.

➔ Proton and Anti-proton identification.

Proton and Anti-proton Identification

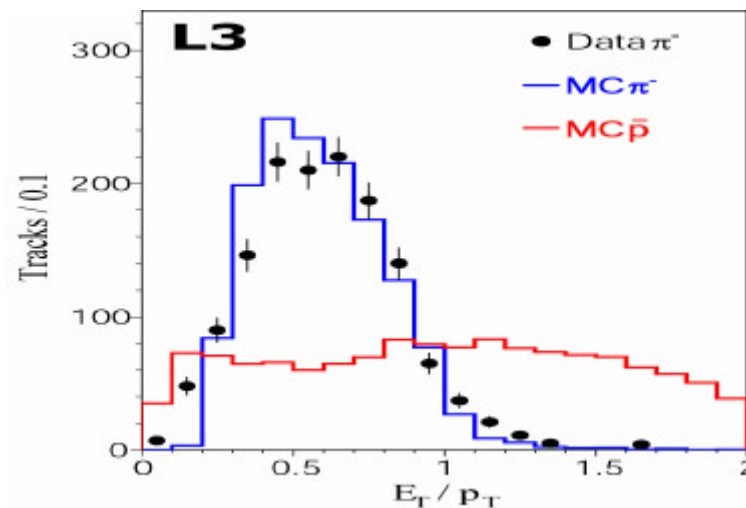
□ L3:

→ Anti-Proton:

- ✓ Neural network
P, dE/dx , E_t/P_t &
Shower shape

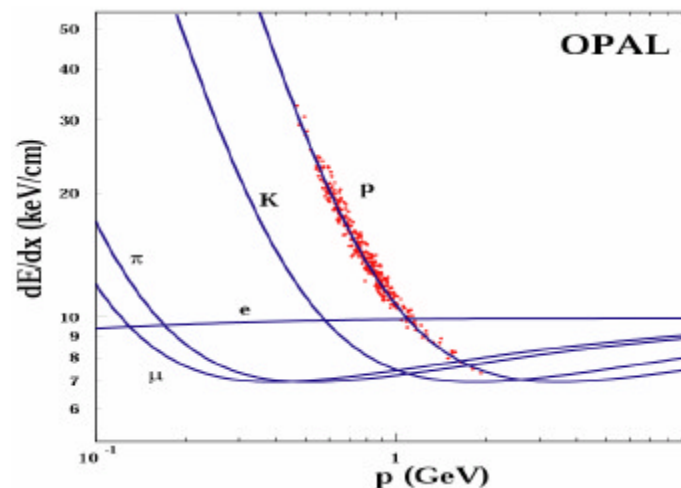
→ Proton:

- ✓ E_t/P_t and dE/dx

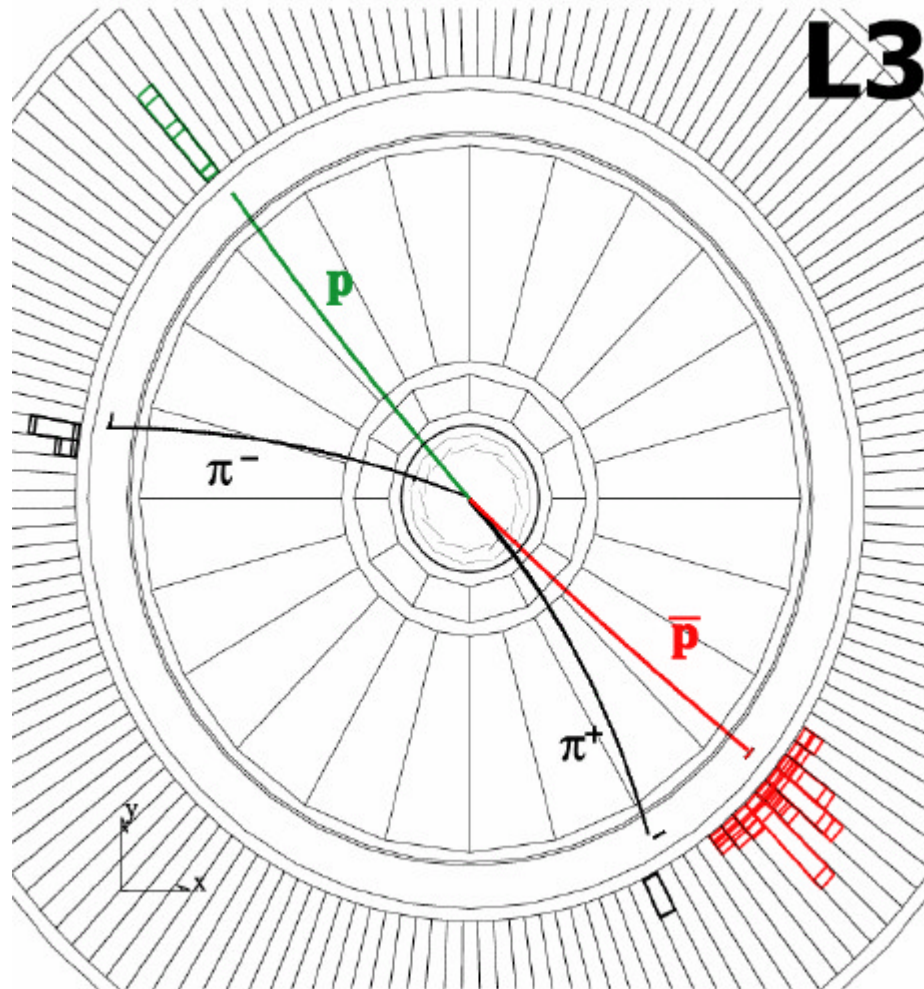


□ OPAL:

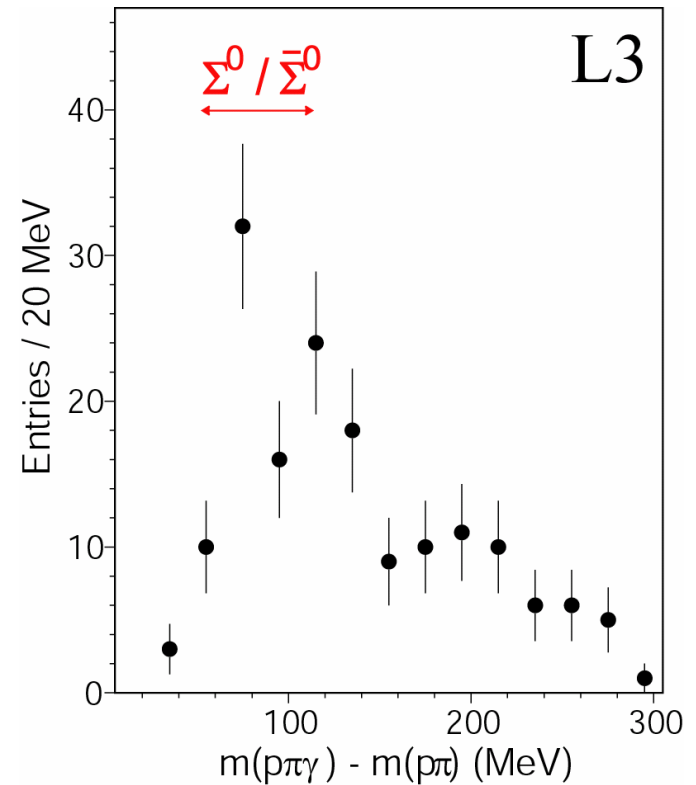
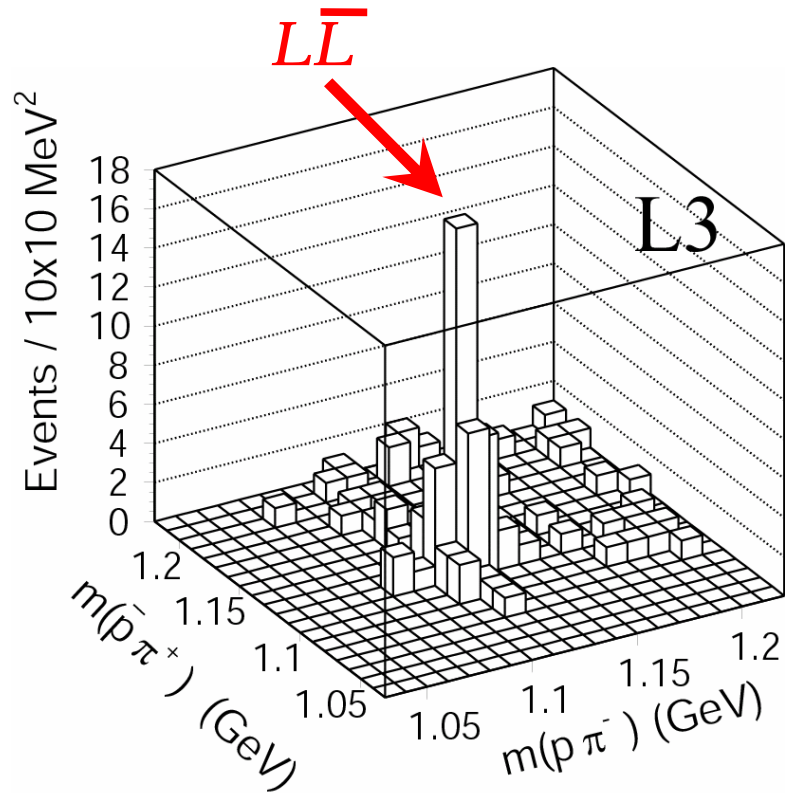
→ dE/dx and E/P



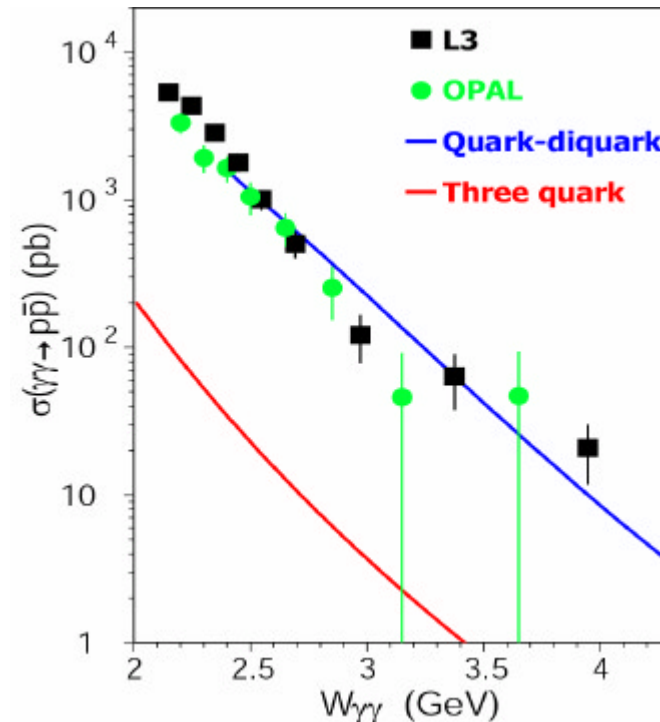
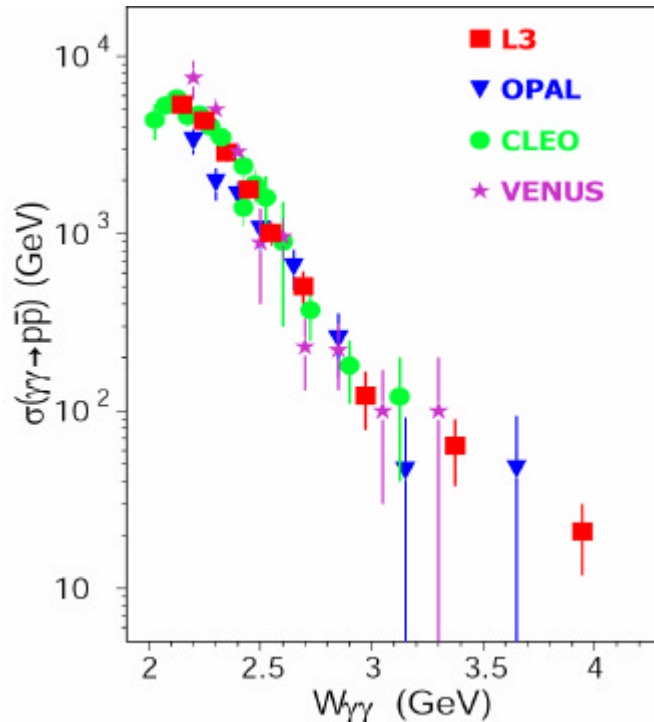
$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-L\bar{L}$ Event



L and S⁰ Mass Spectrum



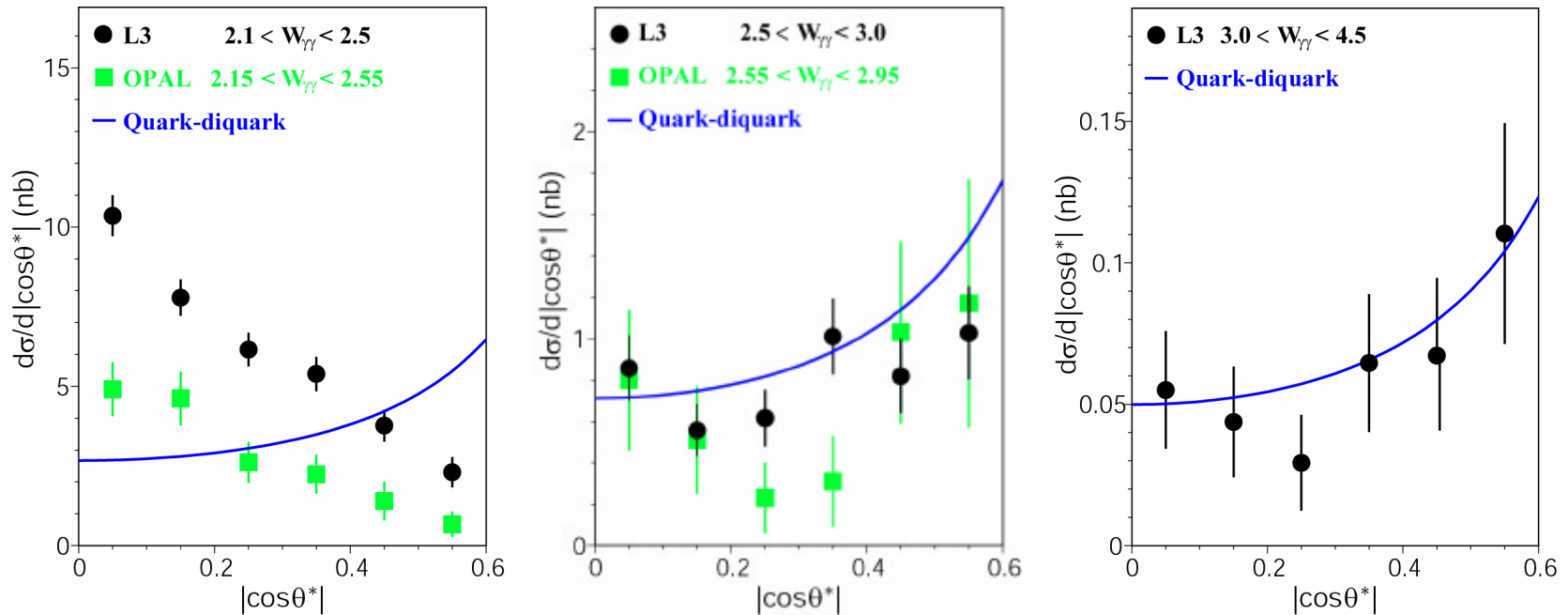
Cross-section of $gg \textcircled{R} p\bar{p}$



- Good agreement with previous experiments.
- Extended $W_{\gamma\gamma}$ range.

- Good agreement with the quark-diquark model.
- Three-quark model excluded.

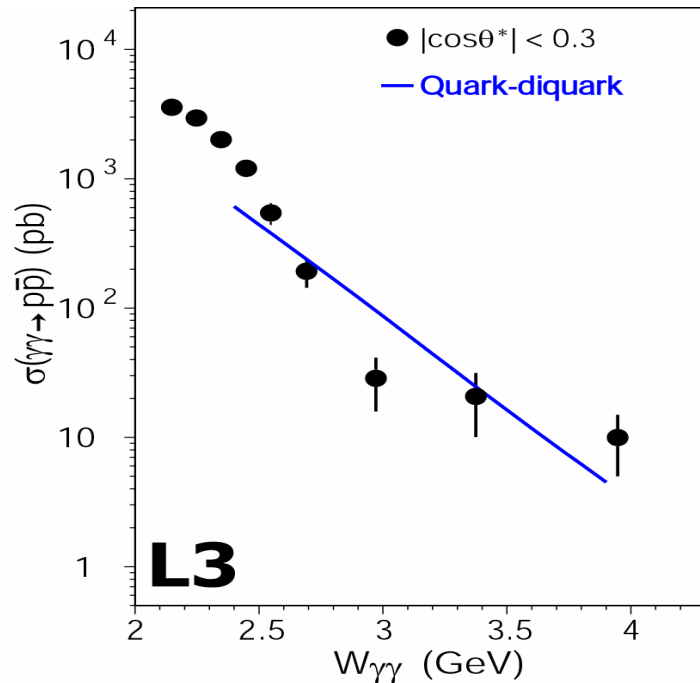
Cosq* Spectrum of gg @ pp



- Different angular distribution in low Wγγ region.
- Disagree with the Quark-diquark model in low Wγγ region.

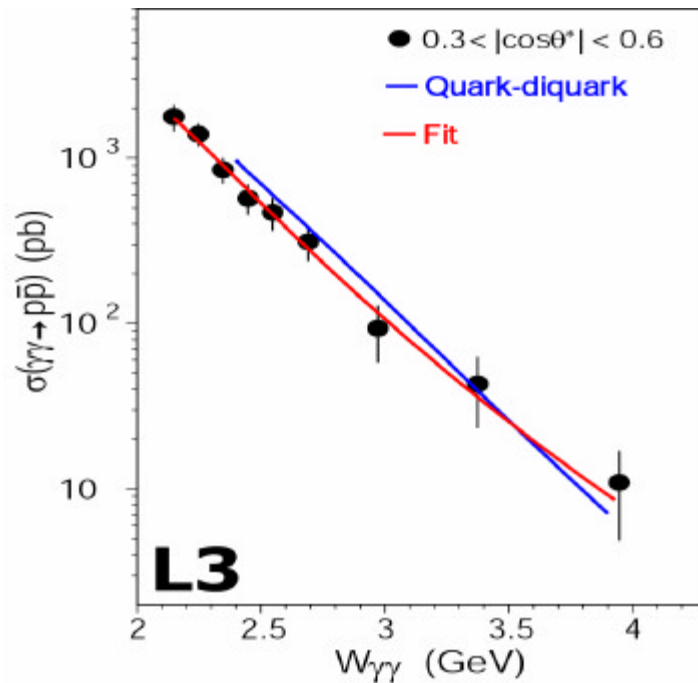
Cross-section of $gg \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

Large Angle

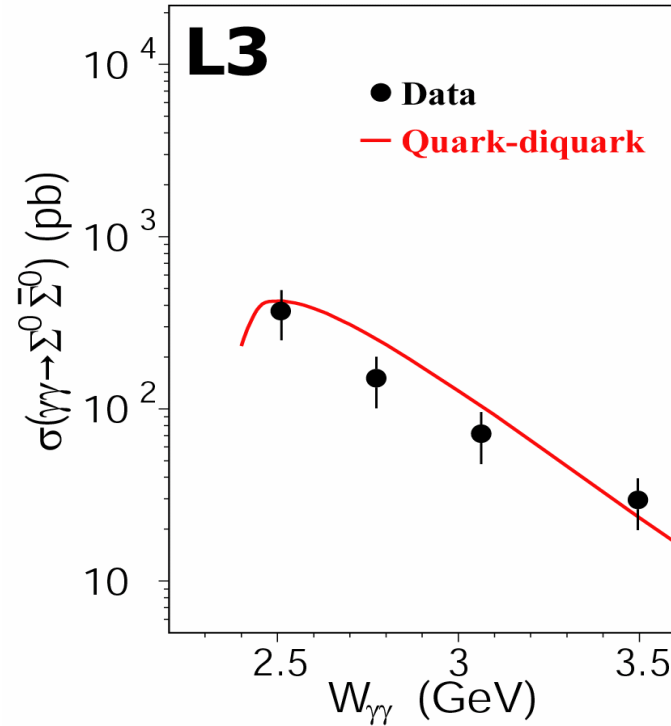
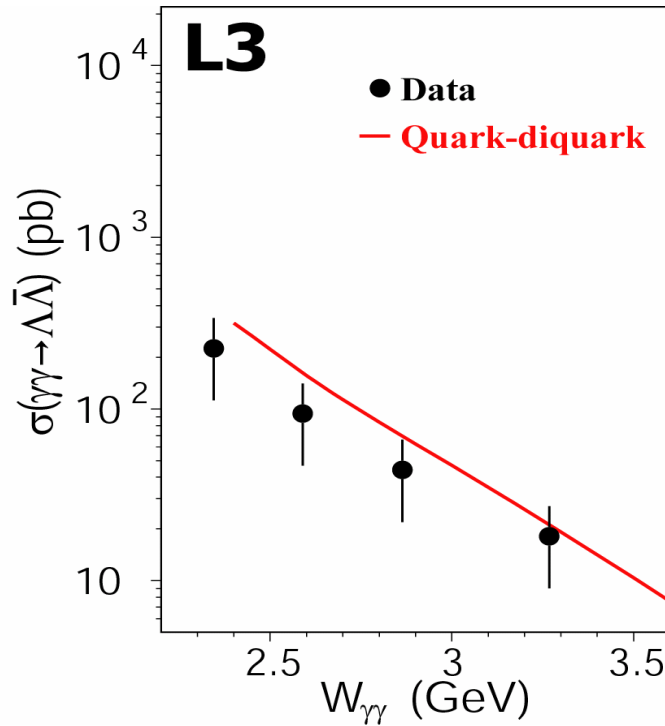


- ❑ Shape changes at $W_{\gamma\gamma} \sim 3$ GeV
- ❑ Disagree with quark-diquark model.

Small Angle



- ❑ Agree with the quark-diquark model
- ❑ Described by power law $\sigma \sim W^{-n}$, $n=9.8 \pm 0.3$



- ❑ Good agreement with the quark-diquark model.
- ❑ Limited statistics.

$r^0 r^0$ Pair Production

□ $e^+e^- \text{ (R) } e^+e^-gg \text{ (R) } e^+e^-r^0r^0$

→ It was studied at $Q^2 \sim 0$

✓ Broad cross-section enhancement near threshold.

→ Events with $Q^2 \gg W^2$:

✓ Verify the mechanism of the transformation qq (or gg) \rightarrow meson pair ⁽¹⁾.

✓ $1.2\text{GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 30\text{GeV}^2$ (LEP1+LEP2)

□ **Select 4 p + a tagged e^\pm events**

→ $\gamma\gamma^* \text{ (R) } \rho^0\rho^0$

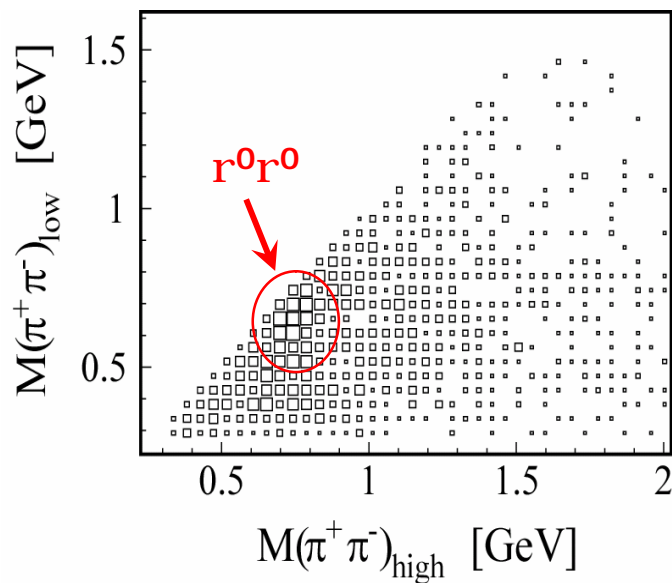
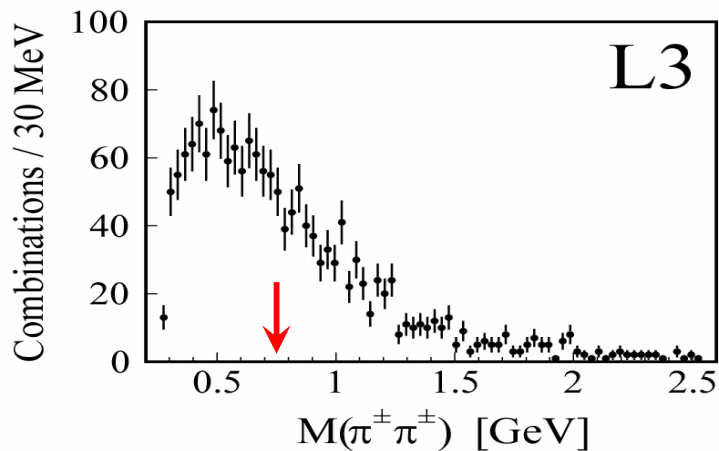
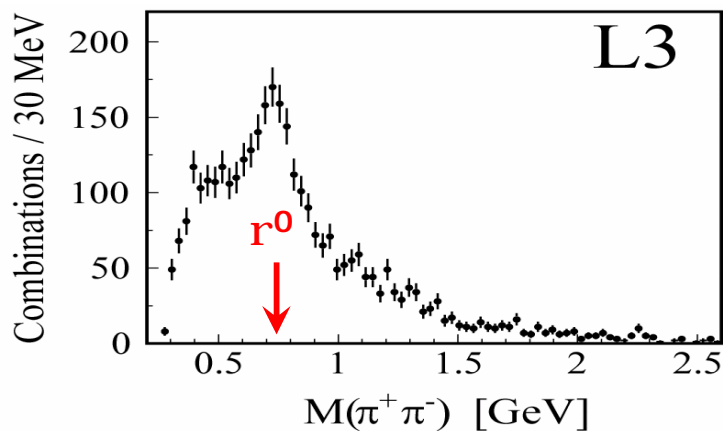
→ $\gamma\gamma^* \text{ (R) } \rho^0p^+p^-$

→ $\gamma\gamma^* \text{ (R) } p^+p^-p^+p^-$ (non-resonant)

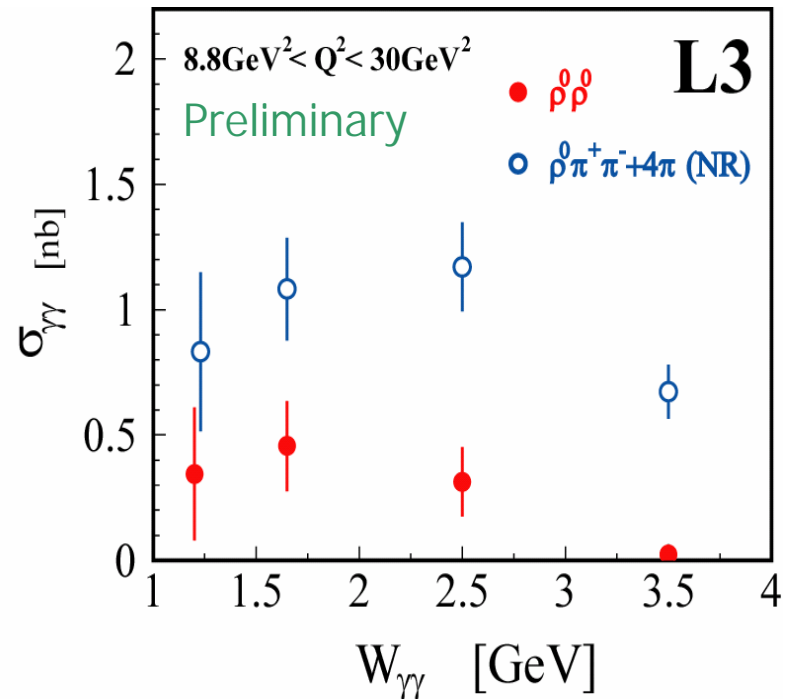
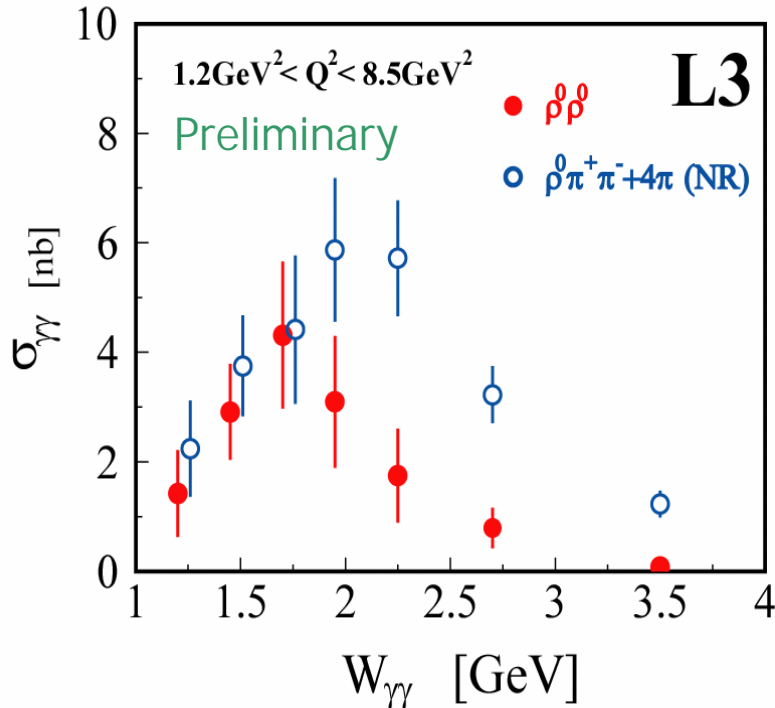
→ Separated by a box method.

(1) M. Diehl et al., PRD 62 073014

$M(p^+p^-)$ Spectrum

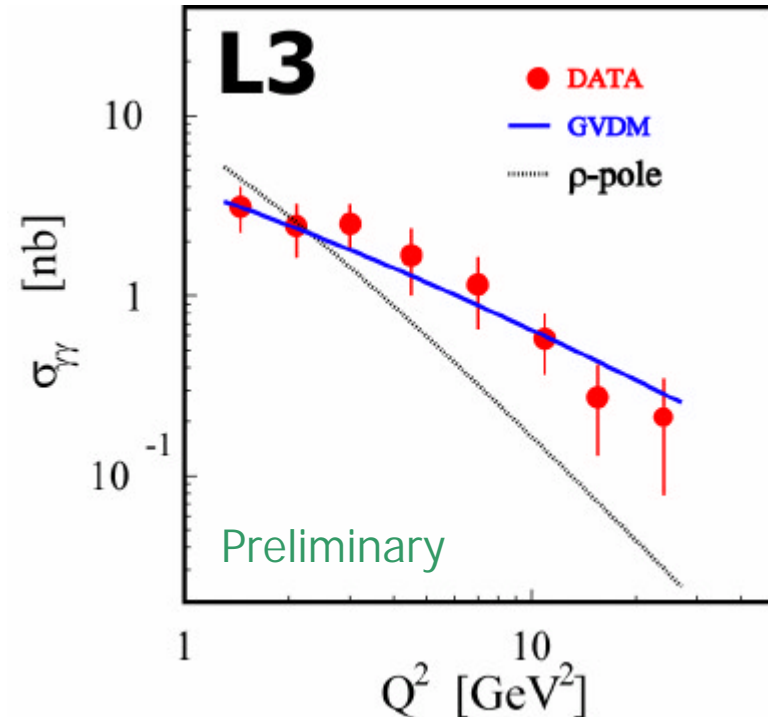
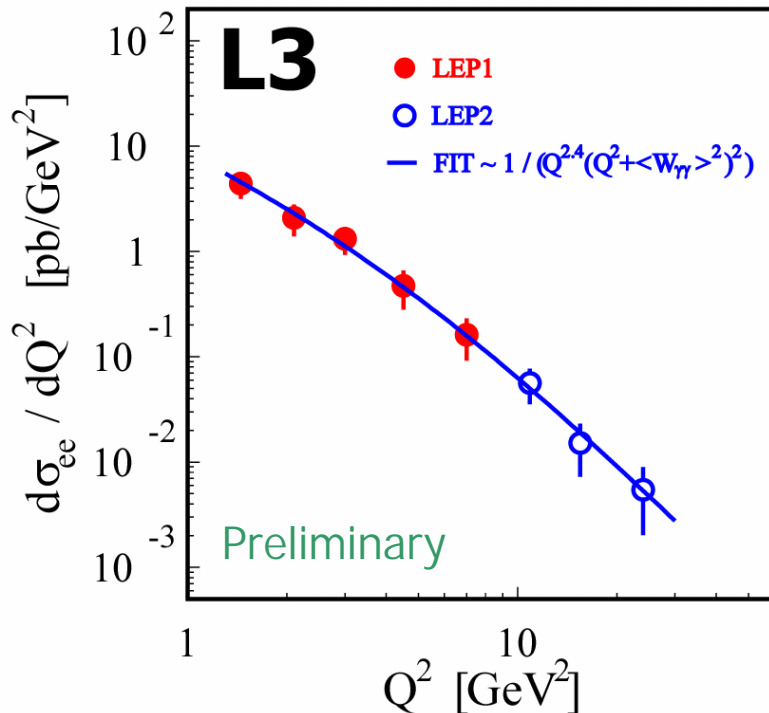


Cross-section of $gg \textcircled{R} r^0 r^0$



→ Broad enhancement near threshold of $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0$ as seen in $Q^2 \sim 0$ measurements.

Cross-section of $gg \textcircled{R} r^0 r^0$



- Fit to $1/(Q^m(Q^2 + \langle W \rangle^2)^2)$
 - $m = 2.4 \pm 0.3$ ($\langle W \rangle = 1.945$)
 - Agrees with the QCD expectation, $m = 2$.

- Agrees with the GVDM Form factor

□ Inclusive hadron production:

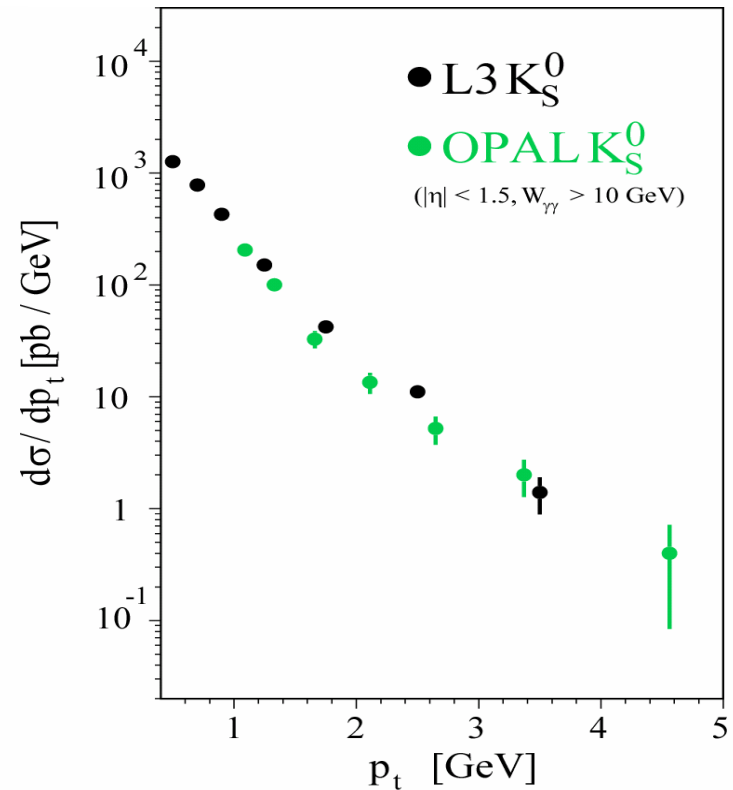
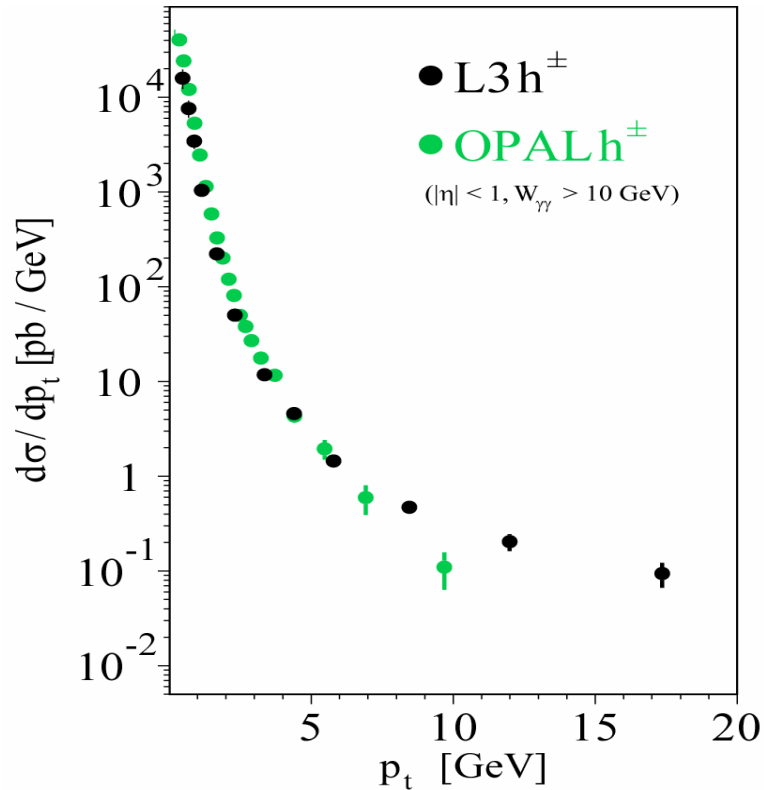
- Study the structure of photon (NLO QCD calculation available⁽¹⁾)
- Verify Monte Carlo models.

□ Use LEP2 Data:

- Extend measurement to high P_t region. ($P_t \sim 20\text{GeV}$).
- $e^+e^- \text{ (R) } e^+e^- p^0 X$
- $e^+e^- \text{ (R) } e^+e^- K_S^0 X$
- $e^+e^- \text{ (R) } e^+e^- p^\pm X$
- $e^+e^- \text{ (R) } e^+e^- K^\pm X$

(1) J. Binnewies et al., PRD 53 (1996) 6110.

Cross-sections of inclusive hadrons



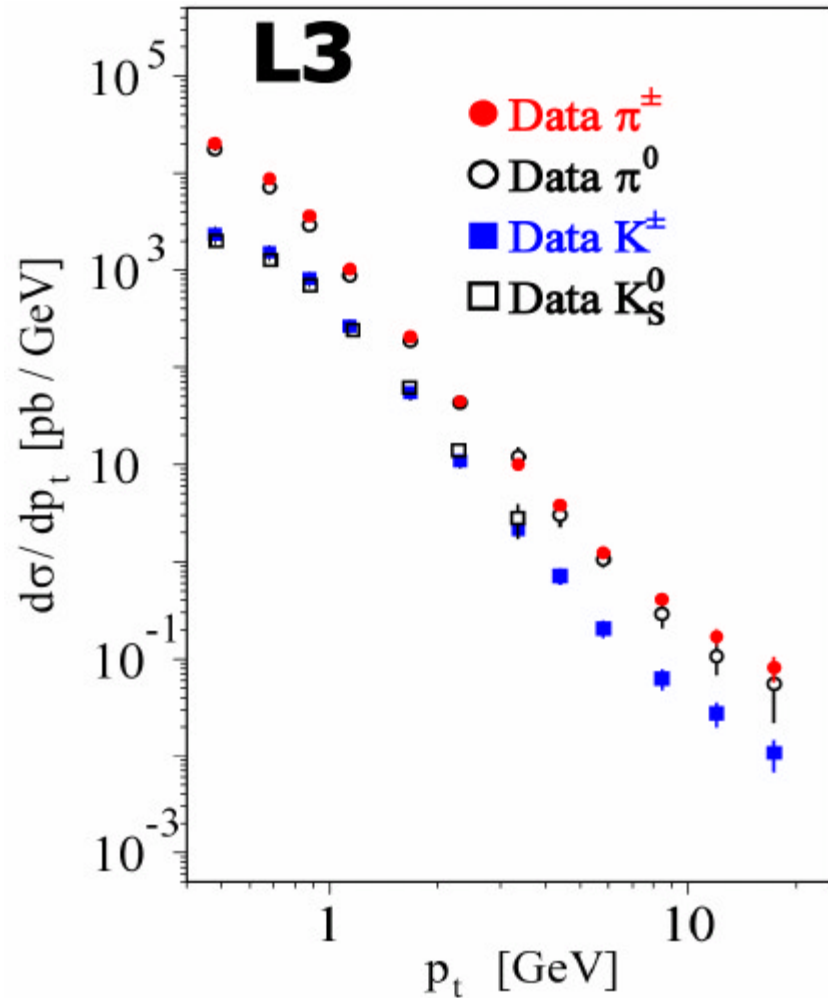
→ Good agreement between experiments.

Comparison between different hadrons

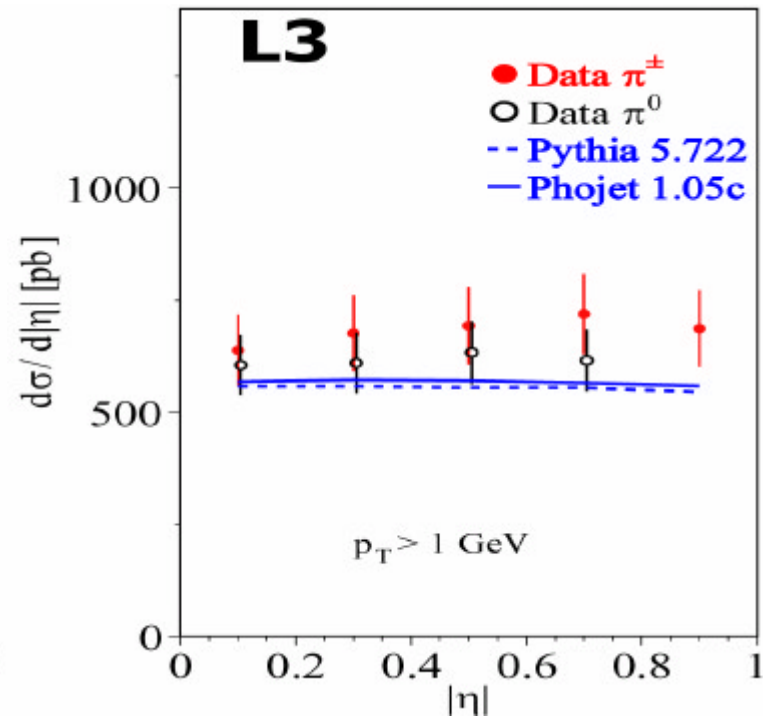
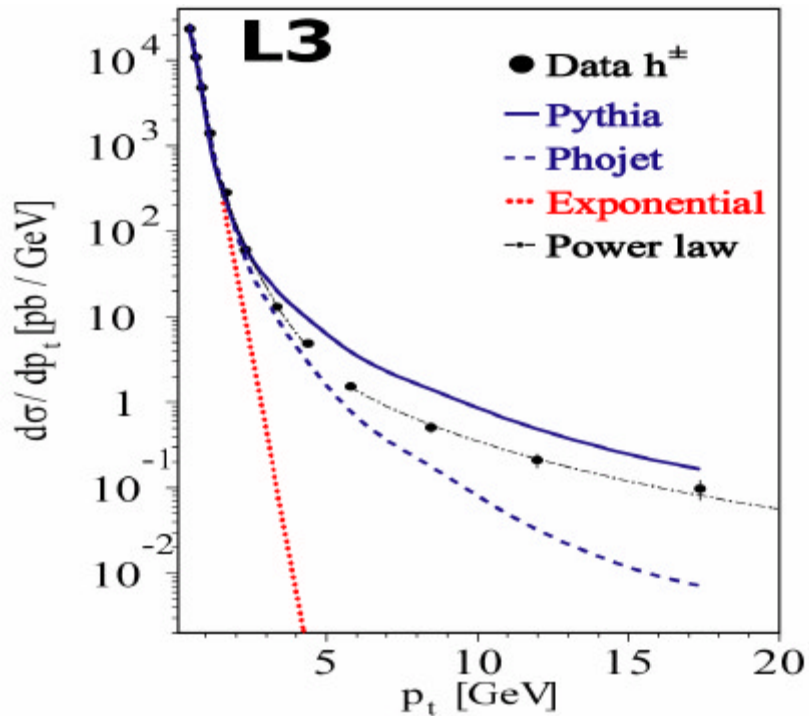
- $\sigma(\pi^\pm)/\sigma(h^\pm)$ & $\sigma(k^\pm)/\sigma(h^\pm)$ are given by PYTHIA.

Good agreement between measurements

(Fragmentation functions in Monte Carlo is correct)



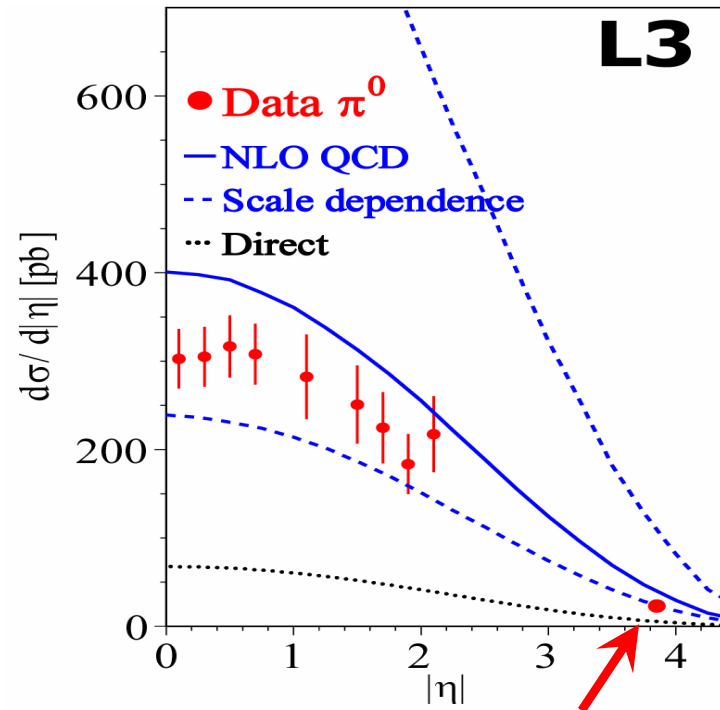
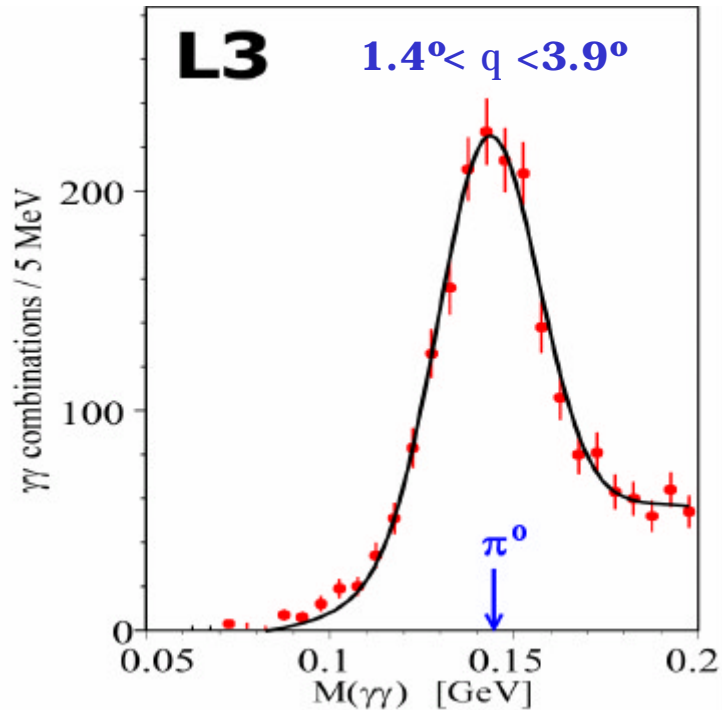
Comparison between data and Monte Carlo models



- ❑ Low P_t : exponential form
- High P_t : Power law
- ❑ Pythia is above the data.
- Phojet is too low.

- ❑ Monte Carlo models describes well the uniform distribution
- ❑ The agreement in the absolute rate depends on P_t cut.

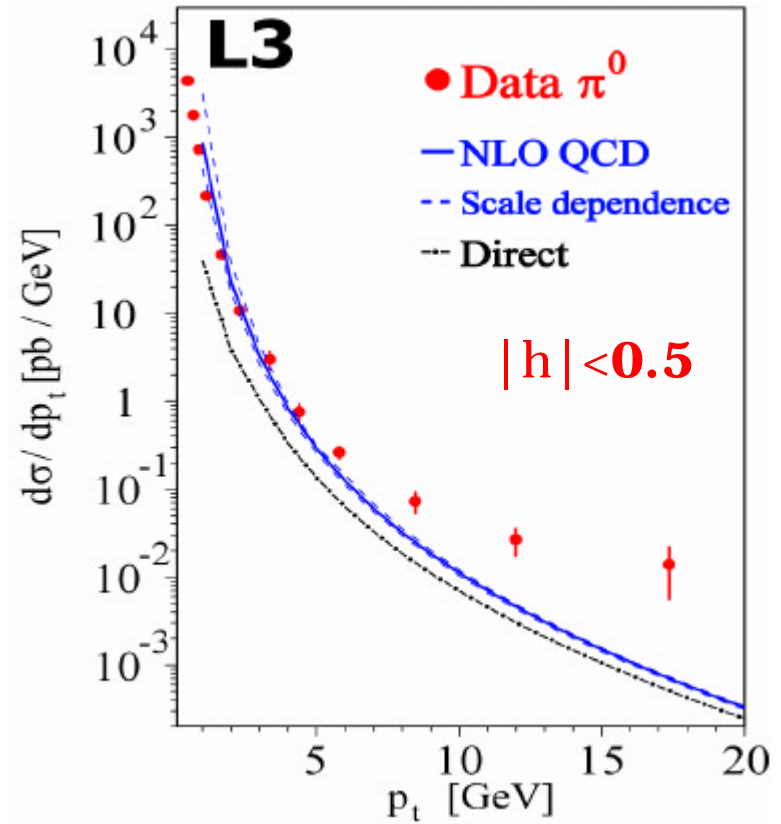
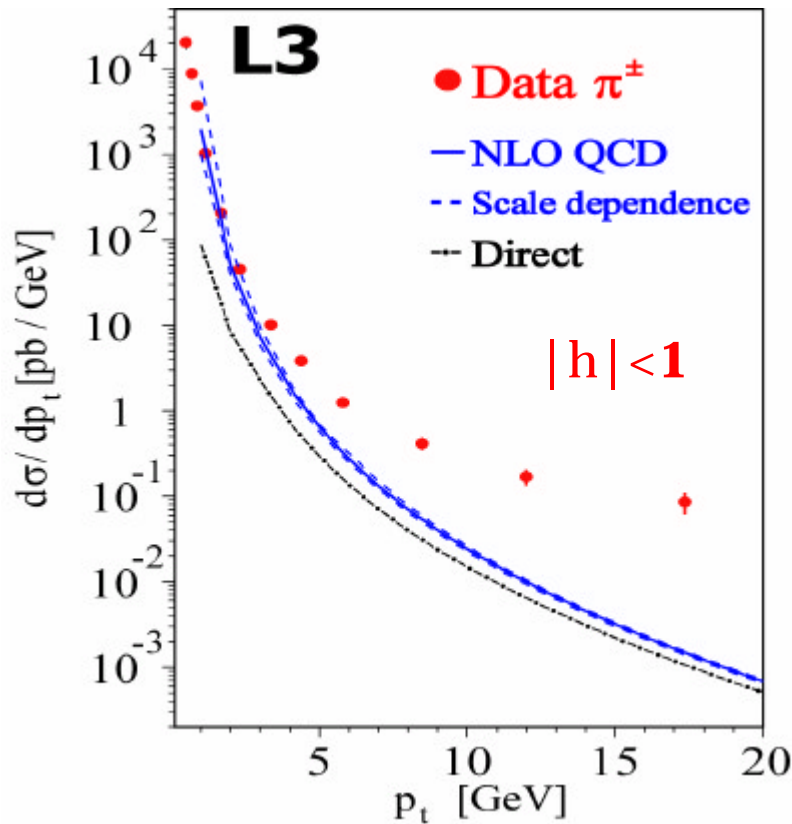
Measure p^0 in small angle detector



$\langle h \rangle = 3.85$

→ The shape of the data is reproduced by NLO QCD predictions.

Comparison between data and NLO QCD



→ Exceed NLO QCD predictions at high P_t

□ *Baryon pair production:*

- The measurements agrees with the quark-diquark model.
- The angular distribution at $W_\gamma < 2.5 \text{ GeV}$ is different to one at $W_\gamma > 2.5 \text{ GeV}$.

□ *High Q^2 $r^0 r^0$ pair production:*

- Broad enhancement of $\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0)$ near threshold.
- The Q^2 dependence agrees with the QCD calculation.

□ *Inclusive hadron production:*

- Consistency of data.
- Measurements exceed NLO QCD predictions at high P_t .