

Underlying event

Is a high $p_{\perp}$ event = 2 jets + min. bias ?

Correlations

Uncorrelated subcollisions $\Rightarrow$

Prob. (n subcollisions) = Poisson distrib.

$$\therefore P(2) = \frac{1}{2} P(1)^2$$

$\uparrow$ double counting

$$P(2) = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_{\text{inel,nd}}} \quad ; \quad P(1) = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_{\text{inel,nd}}}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_{\text{inel,nd}}}$$

Exp. notation: $\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ISR: } \sigma_{\text{eff}} \sim 5 \text{ mb} \quad (p_{\perp} > 4 \text{ GeV}) \quad \sigma_{\text{nd}} \sim 30 \text{ mb} \\ \text{CDF: } \sigma_{\text{eff}} \sim 12 \text{ mb} \quad (p_{\perp} > 25 \text{ GeV}) \quad \sigma_{\text{nd}} \sim 50 \text{ mb} \\ \text{CDF } 3j+\gamma \quad \sigma_{\text{eff}} \sim 14 \text{ mb} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} \ll \sigma_{\text{nd}} \Rightarrow \text{Correlated mult. coll.}$$

1 hard coll. $\Rightarrow$ more likely to have another one. 10

Interpretation:

{ Central coll. $\Rightarrow$ many hard sub coll.
{ Peripheral coll. $\Rightarrow$ few — " —

Pedestal effect

High $p_{\perp}$ jets $\Rightarrow$ Underlying event grows

UA1

(fig)

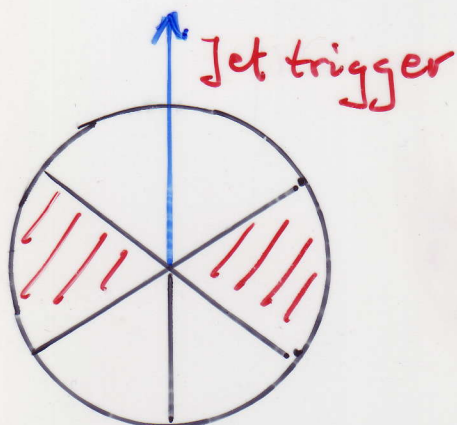
H1 resolved γ -prod

CDF Rick Field

Tuned PYTHIA MC to CDF data

Tune A, tune DW

give good fits to "all" data



$E_{\perp}$ & charged mult.

in transverse region

UA1

$E_{Tjet} > 60$ > 30 > 10 > 5 < 5

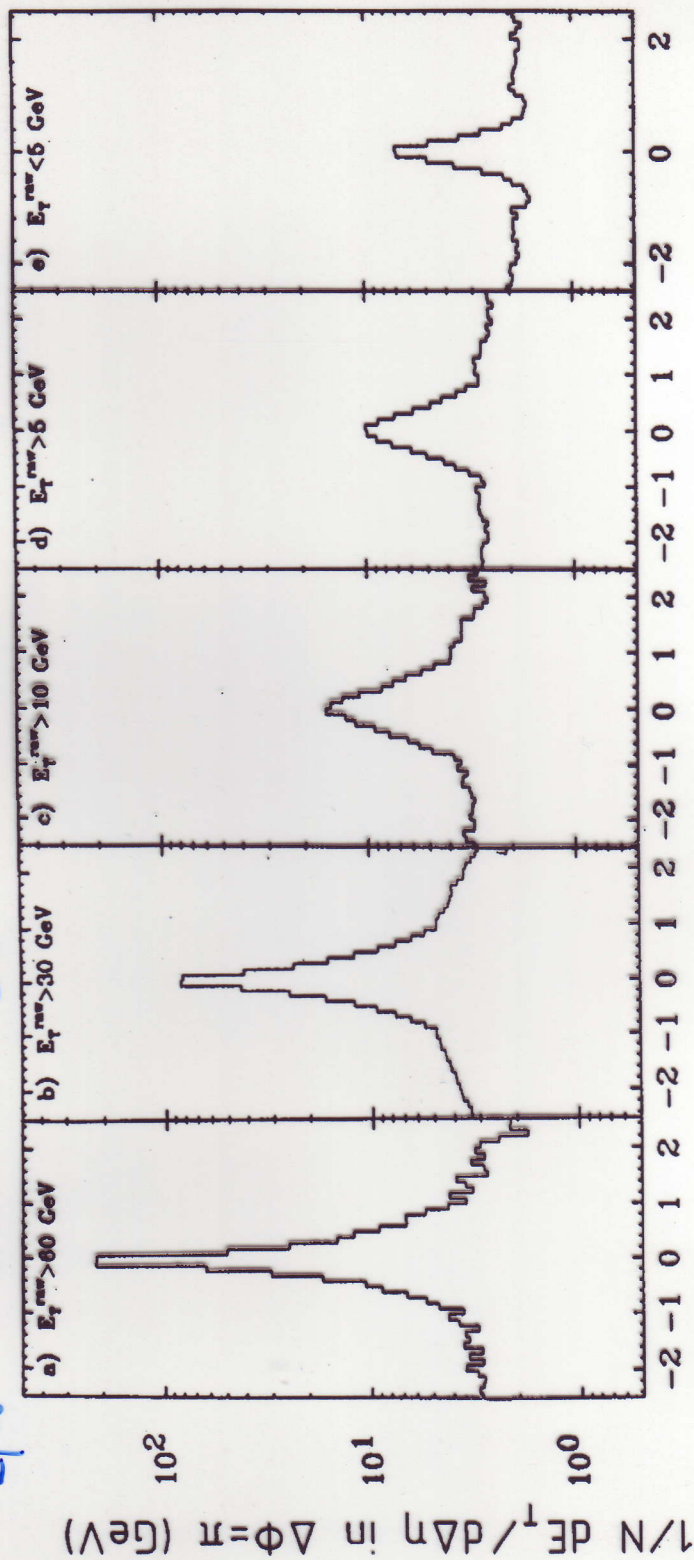


FIG. 1

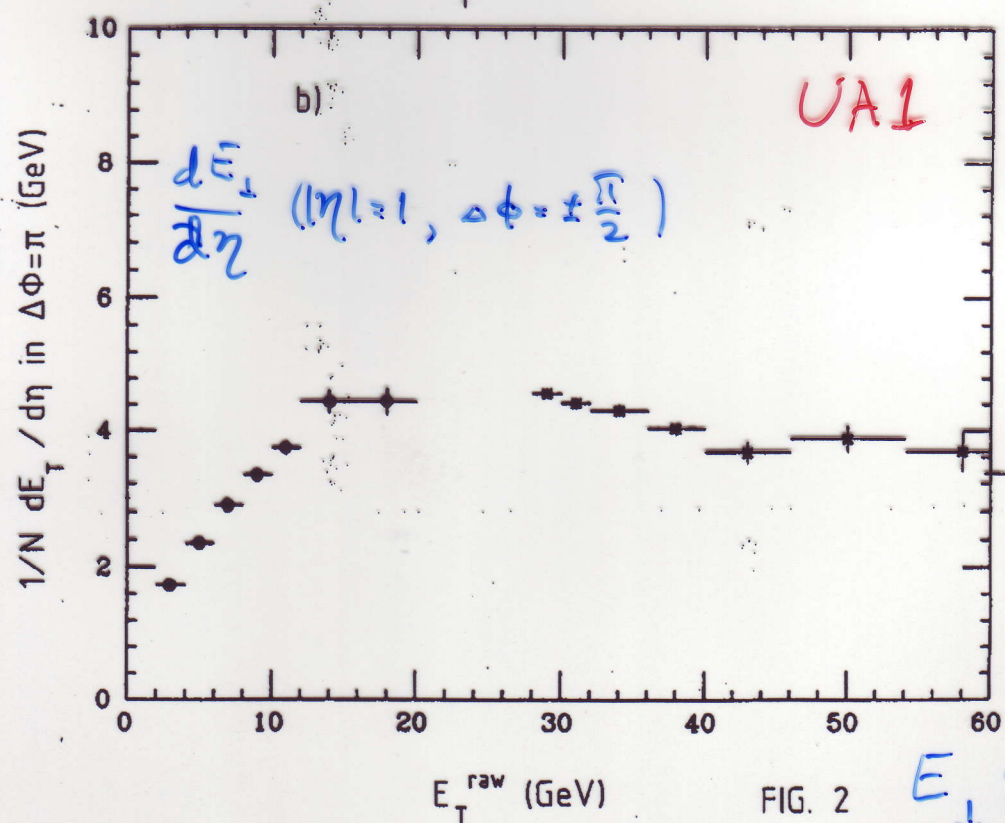
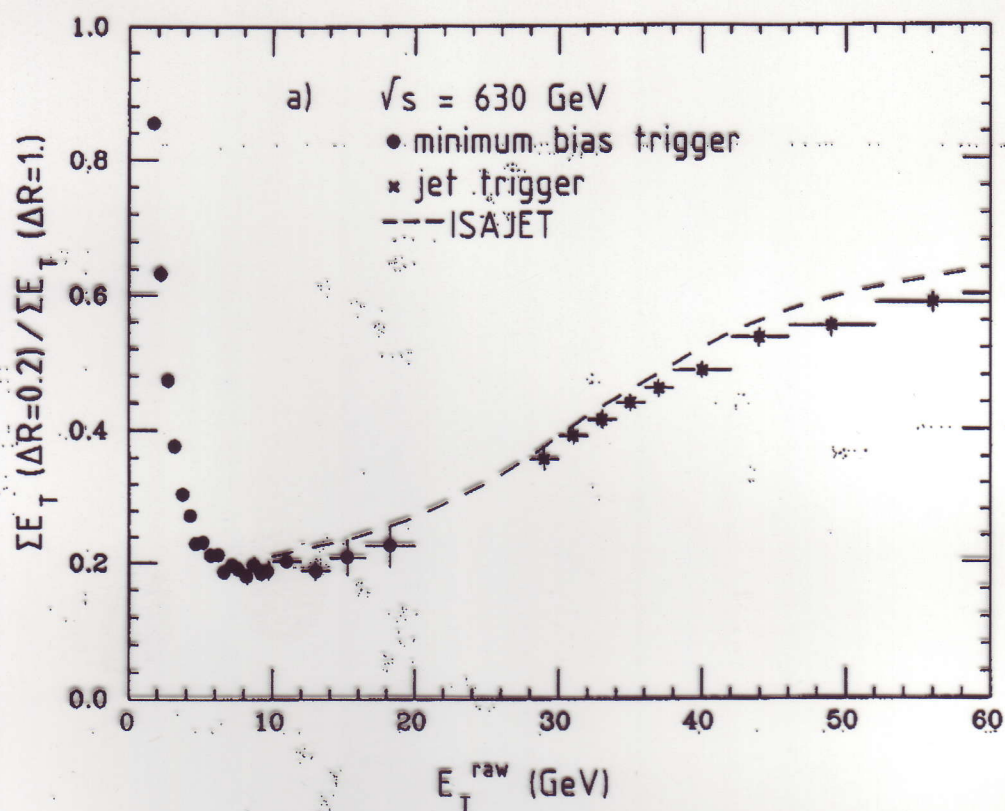


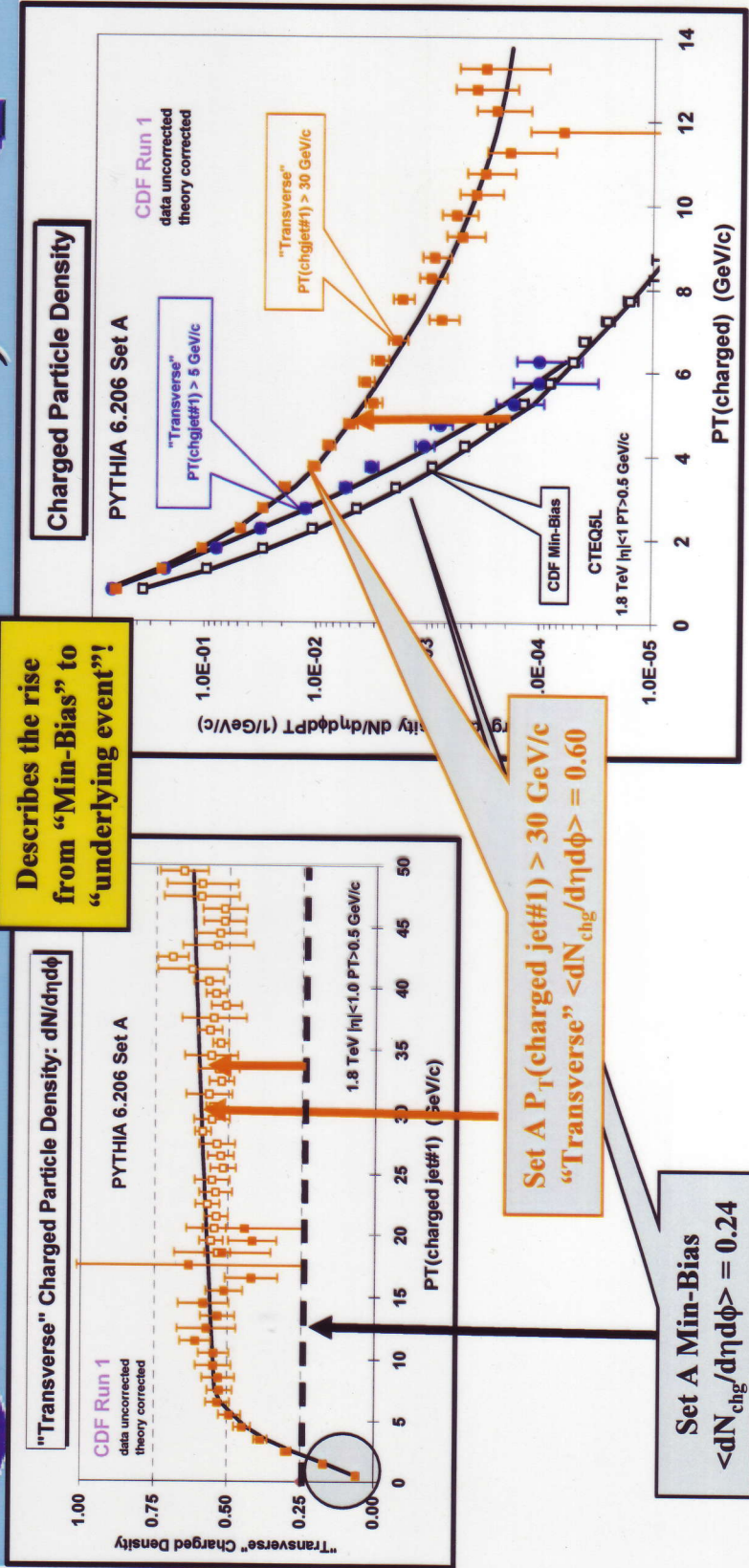
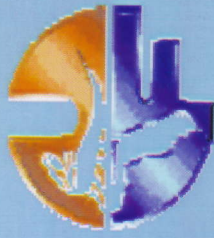
FIG. 2

 $E_{\perp \text{jet}}$



PYTHIA 6.206

Tune A (CDF Default)



➔ Compares the average "transverse" charge particle density ($|\eta| < 1$, $P_T > 0.5$ GeV) versus $P_T(\text{charged jet\#1})$ and the P_T distribution of the "transverse" and "Min-Bias" densities with the QCD Monte-Carlo predictions of a **tuned version of PYTHIA 6.206** ($P_T(\text{hard}) > 0$, CTEQ5L, **Set A**). **Describes "Min-Bias" collisions! Describes the "underlying event"!**

Early Sjöstrand - v. Zijl model

implemented in PYTHIA

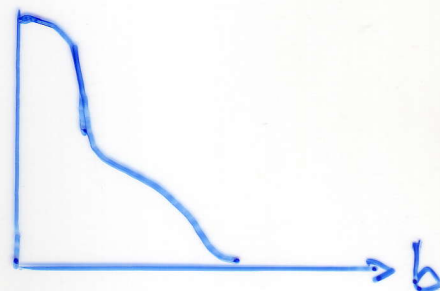
Assumes: High energy collisions are dominated
by parton-parton subcoll.

Min. bias: At least one parton-parton subcoll.

Parton distrib: $\sim$ Double Gaussian

Fixed b : Poisson distrib.

$\langle \# \text{ subcoll.} \rangle \propto \text{overlap}$



$\Rightarrow P(n) \approx$ Geometric distrib.

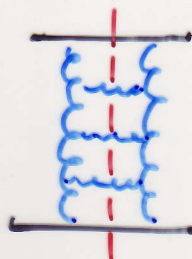
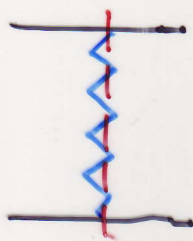
Wider than Poisson

Note: Diffraction is not included

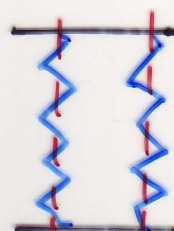
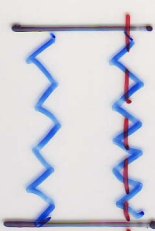
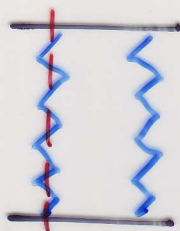
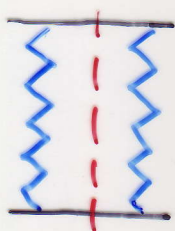
Multiple collisions and unitarity

AGK cutting rules

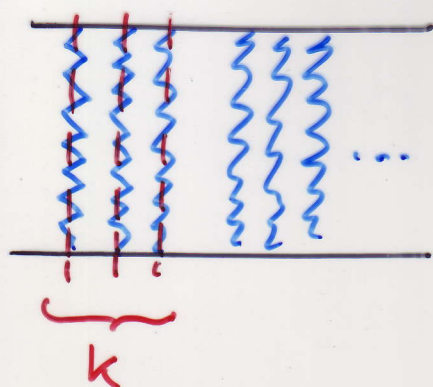
$\mathbb{P}$ = gluon ladder



Double $\mathbb{P}$ exch.



1 : -4 : 2



k cut $\mathbb{P}$. Arbitrary # uncut $\mathbb{P} \Rightarrow$

Poisson distrib.: $e^{-\mathbb{X}} \frac{\mathbb{X}^k}{k!} \quad (k \neq 0)$

Cf. Pythia

Problems

Relation $E_{\perp} - n_{ch}$ not as expected.

Rick Field's tunes fit both $E_{\perp}$ flow and particle flow, but pay a price.

1 cut P : 

2 cut P : 

Double particle density
expected

CDF data : $E_{\perp}$ grows more than the multiplicity

Rick's tunes: Color rearrangement

