

First look at k_t measurements using di-jet correlations

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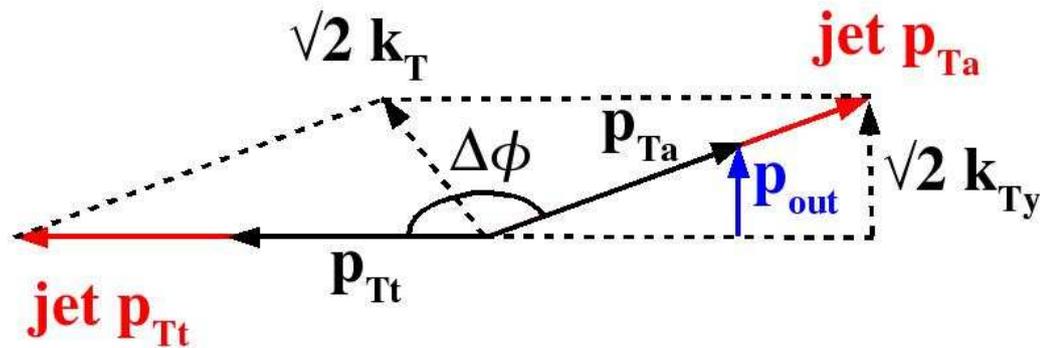
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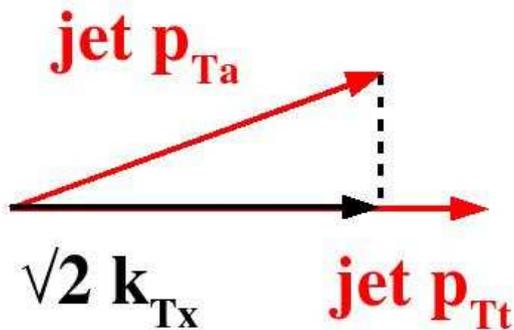
Intrinsic momentum k_T

$$\langle k_T^2 \rangle = \frac{\langle p_T^2 \rangle_{pair}}{2} = \langle k_T^2 \rangle_{intrinsic} + \langle k_T^2 \rangle_{soft} + \langle k_T^2 \rangle_{NLO} \quad (1)$$



- **Acoplanarity:** the transverse momentum of one jet does not lie in the plane determined by the transverse momentum of the second jet and the beam axes

$$p_{out} = |p_{Ta}| \sin \Delta \phi = \sqrt{2} k_{Ty}$$



- **Momentum imbalance:** Partons p_T are not equal

$$p_{max} - p_{proj} = |p_{Tt}| - |p_{Ta} Proj(p_{Tt})| = \sqrt{2} k_{Tx}$$

Monte Carlo Generation

● PYTHIA 6.2

- Proton - Proton
- Centre mass energy: 14 TeV
- Process types: kPyJets $p_{T_{hard}} = 50$ GeV/c
- $k_T = 0, 5, 7.5, 10, 15$ GeV/c
- Initial/final state radiation

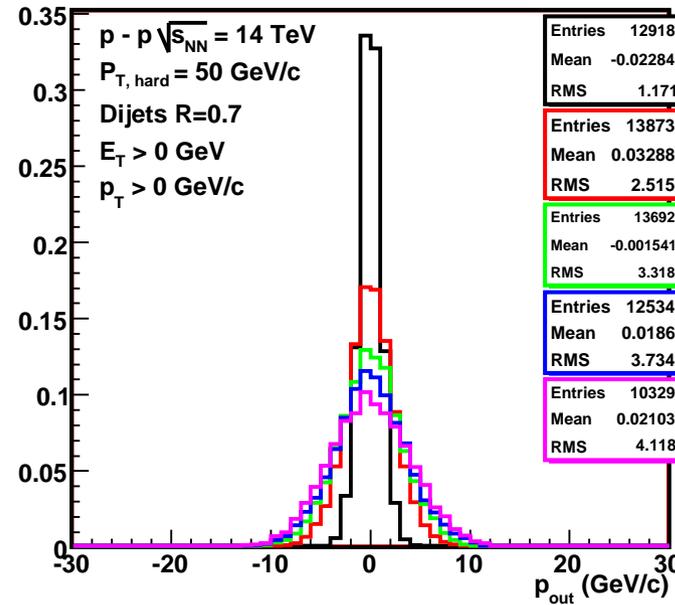
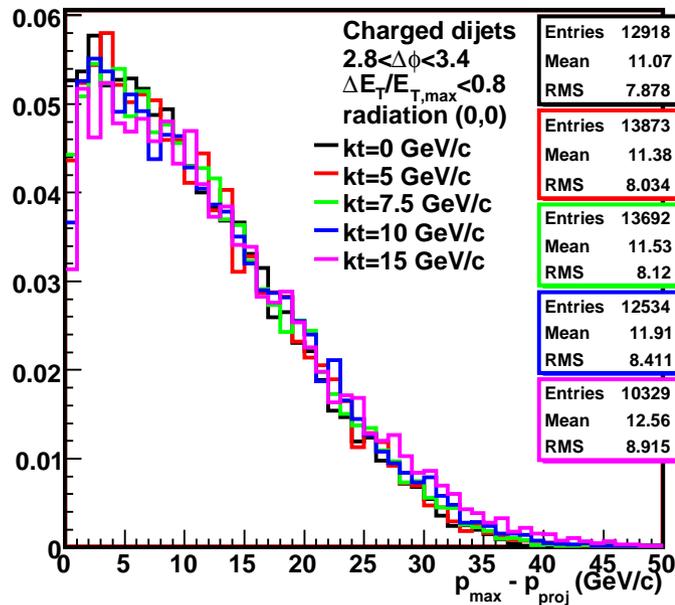
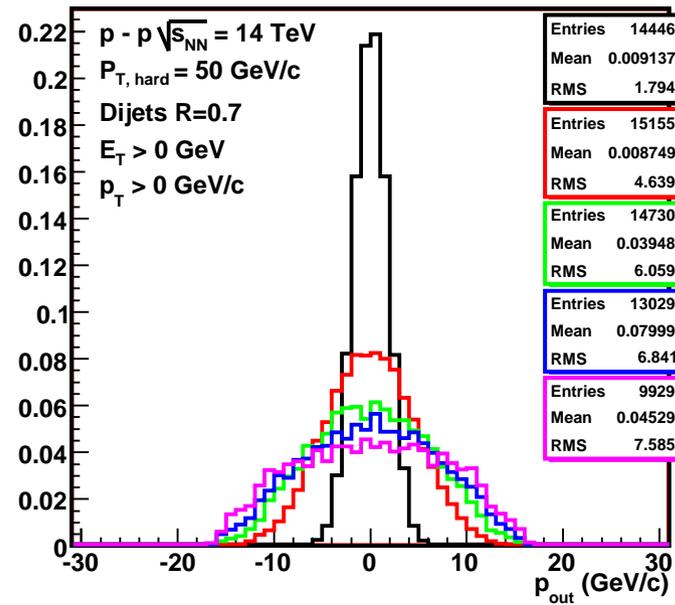
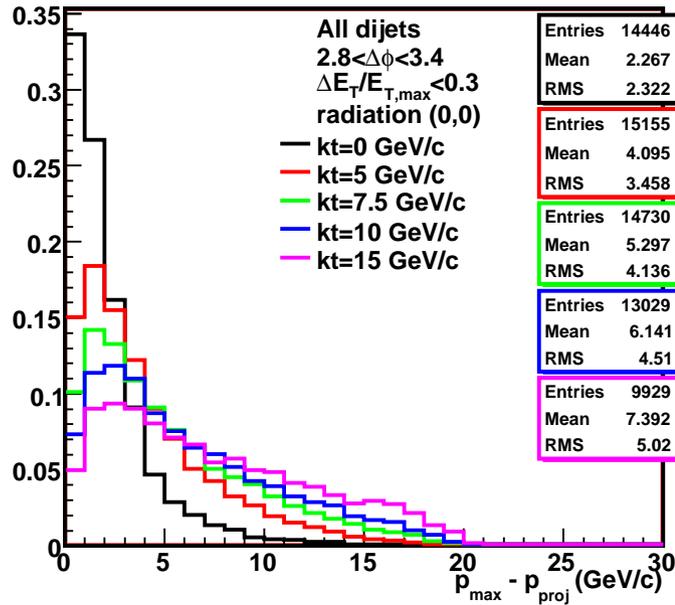
● Cone Jet Finder Algorithm

- $R < 0.7$
- $|\eta| < 0.9$
- No p_T^{cut}
- $E_T > 0$ GeV

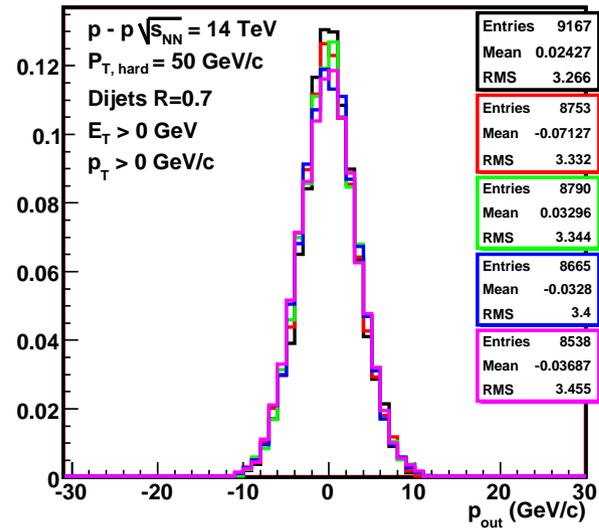
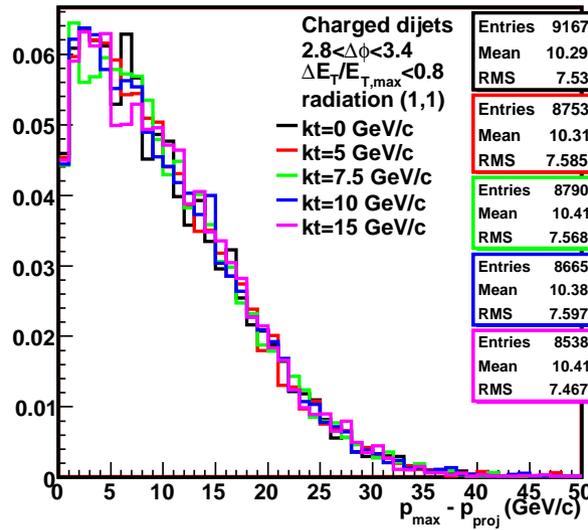
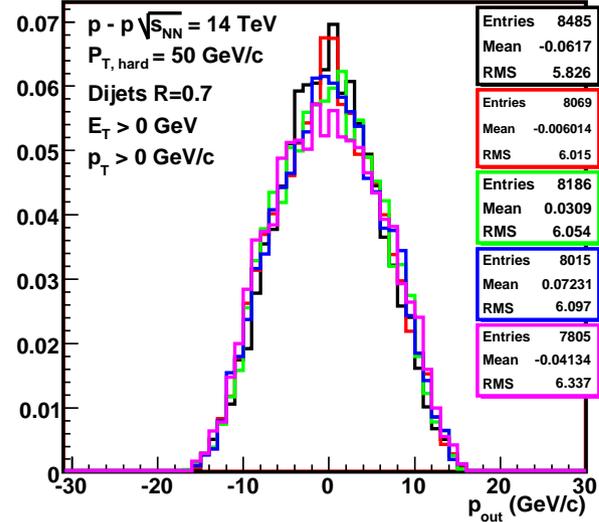
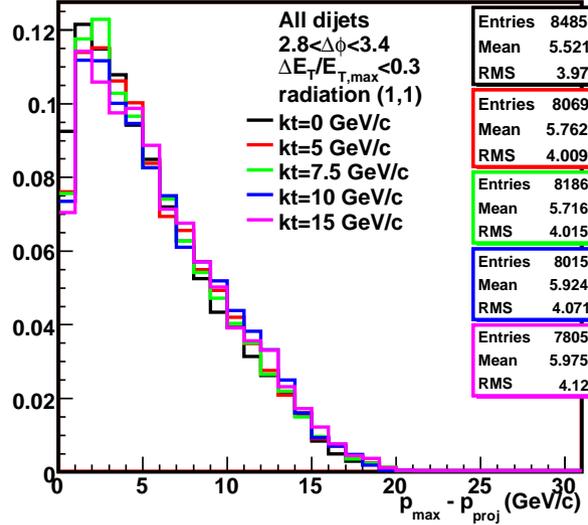
● Real dijets

- All particles:
 $2.8 \text{ rad} < \Delta\phi < 3.4 \text{ rad}$
 $\Delta E_T / E_{Tmax} < 0.3$
- Charged particles:
 $2.8 \text{ rad} < \Delta\phi < 3.4 \text{ rad}$
 $\Delta E_T / E_{Tmax} < 0.8$

Dijets $k_T = 0, 5, 7.5, 10, 15$ GeV/c whitout initial and final radiation



Dijets $k_T = 0, 5, 7.5, 10, 15$ GeV/c with initial and final radiation



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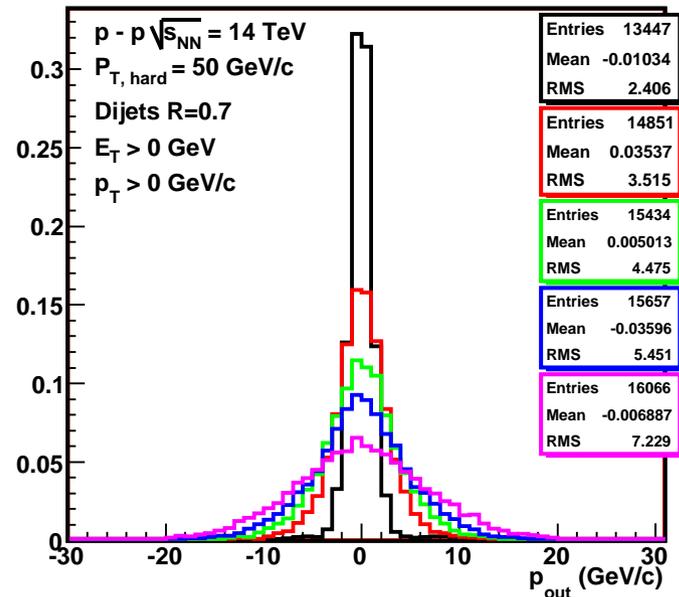
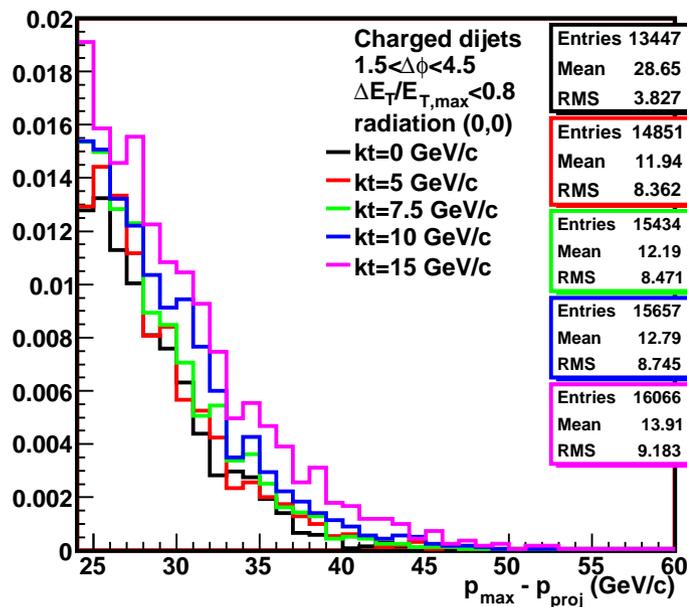
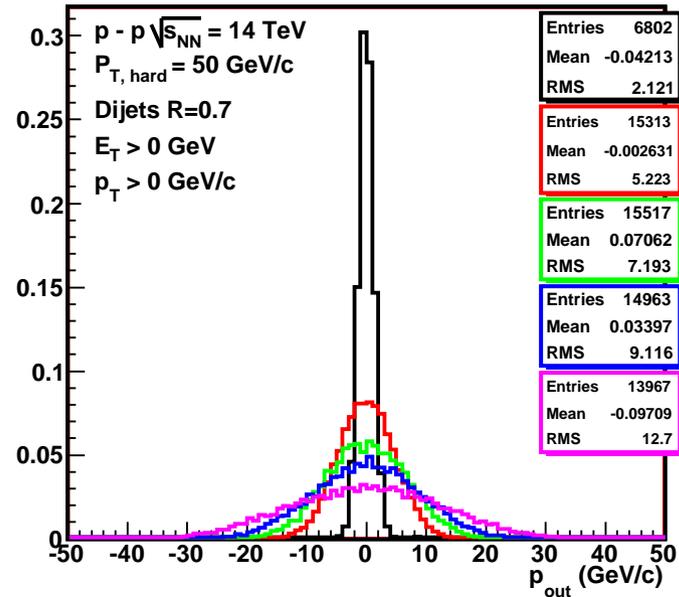
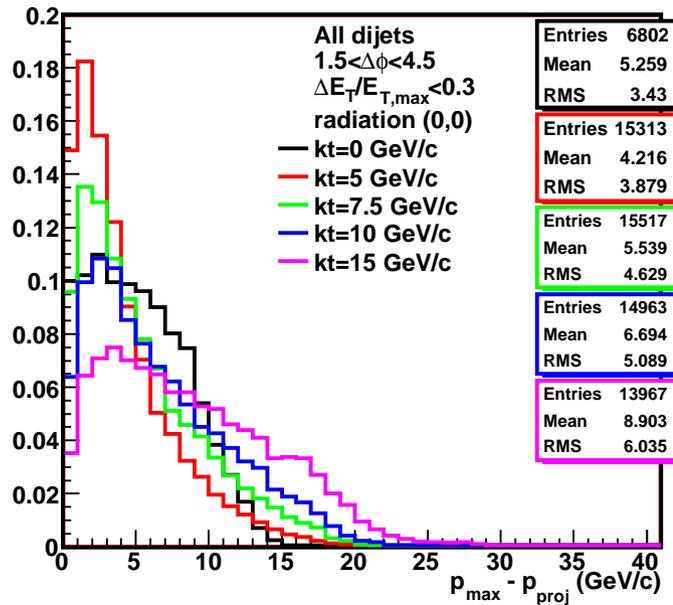
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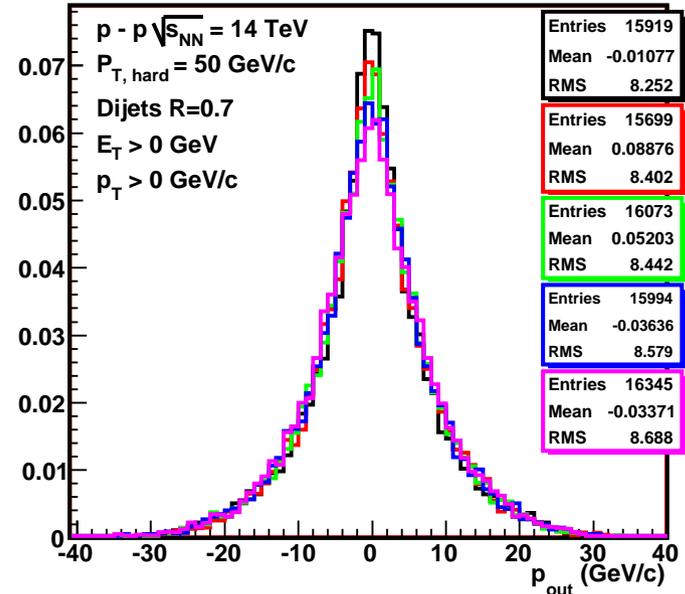
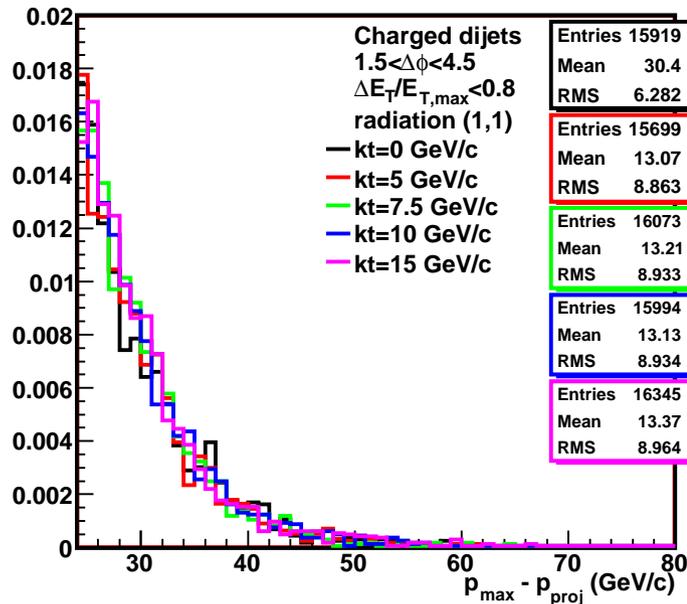
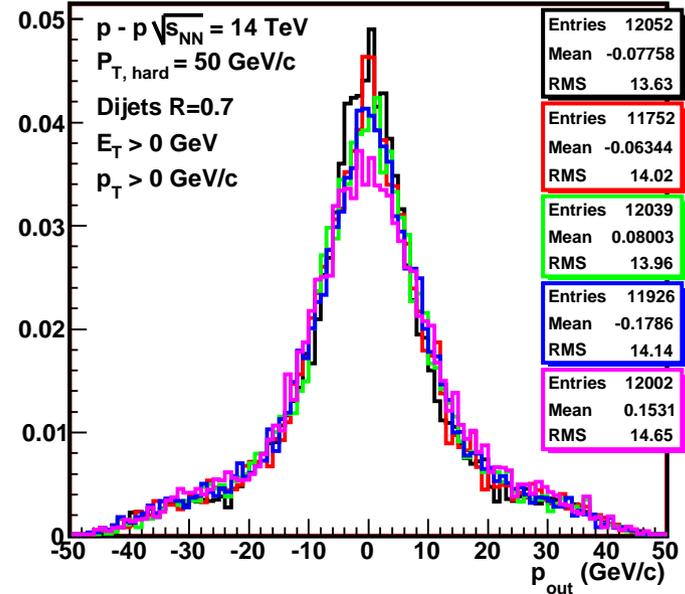
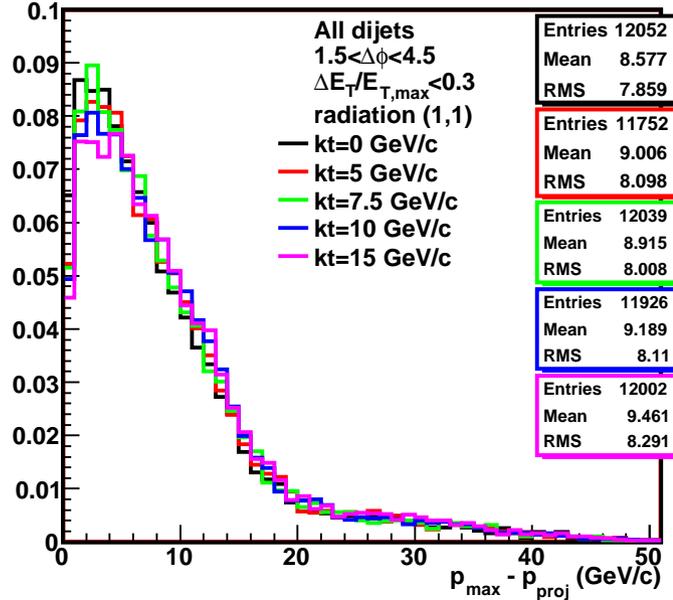
● Real dijets

- All particles:
 $1.5 \text{ rad} < \Delta\phi < 4.5 \text{ rad}$
 $\Delta E_T / E_{Tmax} < 0.3$
- Charged particles:
 $1.5 \text{ rad} < \Delta\phi < 4.5 \text{ rad}$
 $\Delta E_T / E_{Tmax} < 0.8$

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Comentarios

1. Con $1.5 < \Delta\phi < 4.5$
 - para $k_t=0$ RMS de $p_{out}=2.121$
 - para $k_t=5$ RMS de $p_{out}=5.223$
 - para $k_t=7.5$ RMS de $p_{out}=7.193$
 - para $k_t=10$ RMS de $p_{out}=9.116$
 - para $k_t=15$ RMS de $p_{out}=12.7$
2. Con radiación inicial y final el RMS de p_{out} es ~ 14 para todos los casos
3. Lo mismo ocurre para partículas cargadas (RMS de p_{out} es ~ 8)
4. En el caso de partículas cargadas la diferencia entre $p_{max}-p_{proj}$ es mayor comparada con el caso de todas, se observan diferencias hasta de 40 GeV sin radiación inicial y final y con radiación inicial y final es hasta de 60. Esperaríamos que la diferencia no fuera tan grande ya que estoy generando jets de 50 GeV/c y creemos que eso se debe a los jets falsos, por lo que el efecto en p_{out} no solo es de k_t sino también de que no tenemos jets back-to-back.