

Experimental properties of gluon and quark jets from a point source

The OPAL Collaboration

Abstract

Gluon jets are identified in hadronic Z^0 decays as all the particles in a hemisphere opposite to a hemisphere containing two tagged quark jets. Gluon jets defined in this manner are equivalent to gluon jets produced from a color singlet point source and thus correspond to the definition employed for most theoretical calculations. In a separate stage of the analysis, we select quark jets in a manner to correspond to calculations, as the particles in hemispheres of flavor tagged light quark (uds) events. We present the distributions of rapidity, scaled energy, the logarithm of the momentum, and transverse momentum with respect to the jet axes, for charged particles in these gluon and quark jets. We also examine the charged particle multiplicity distributions of the jets in restricted intervals of rapidity. For soft particles at large p_T , we observe the charged particle multiplicity ratio of gluon to quark jets to be 2.29 ± 0.09 (stat.) ± 0.15 (syst.), in agreement with the prediction that this ratio should approximately equal the ratio of QCD color factors, $C_A/C_F = 2.25$. The intervals used to define soft particles and large p_T for this result, $p < 4$ GeV/ c and $0.8 < p_T < 3.0$ GeV/ c , are motivated by the predictions of the Herwig Monte Carlo multihadronic event generator. Additionally, our gluon jet data allow a sensitive test of the phenomenon of non-leading QCD terms known as color reconnection. We test the model of color reconnection implemented in the Ariadne Monte Carlo multihadronic event generator and find it to be disfavored by our data.

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1 Introduction

Gluon jets have been a subject of intensive experimental investigation since the time of their first observation [1]. It has proven difficult to obtain theoretically meaningful information about the internal properties of gluon jets, however, due to the experimental difficulty of identifying gluon jets in a manner which corresponds to calculations in Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD). The theoretical description of gluon jets usually relies on the creation of a gluon jet pair, gg , from a color singlet point source, allowing an unambiguous definition of the gluon jet's properties by summing inclusively over the particles in an event hemisphere. Point-source creation of a high energy gg pair ($E_{\text{jet}} > 5 \text{ GeV}$) is not a process which has been observed in nature, however.¹ Instead, experimenters have relied on jet finding algorithms to isolate high energy gluon jets within other types of events. At e^+e^- colliders, most studies of gluon jets employ a jet finding algorithm to select a sample of three-jet $q\bar{q}g$ events. The same jet finder is used to divide the particles of an event into a gluon jet part and two quark jet parts. At hadron colliders, jet finding algorithms are used to select two-jet gg events which do *not* arise from a point source since the gluon jets are color-connected to other jets and to the underlying event from the proton remnants. Jet finders are used to artificially divide events into gluon and non-gluon jet parts similarly to the e^+e^- case. The results obtained for the gluon jet properties at either type of collider are found to depend strongly on the jet finding algorithm and, as a consequence, have limited theoretical significance.

In [3], a method was introduced to experimentally identify gluon jets in a manner which yields a close correspondence to the theoretical definition. The method is based on rare events of the type $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}g_{\text{incl.}}$, in which the q and \bar{q} are identified quark jets² which appear in the same hemisphere of an e^+e^- multihadronic annihilation event. The object $g_{\text{incl.}}$, taken to be the gluon jet, is defined by all particles observed in the hemisphere opposite to that containing the q and \bar{q} . The properties of gluon jets found using this method are almost entirely independent of the choice of the jet finding algorithm used to define the quark jets. In the limit that the q and \bar{q} are collinear, the gluon jets $g_{\text{incl.}}$ are produced under the same conditions as gluon jets in gg events [4]. The $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets therefore correspond closely to single gluon jets in gg events, defined by dividing the gg events in half using the plane perpendicular to the principal event axis.

In several previous studies [5, 6], we employed the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ hemisphere method of defining gluon jets to determine the charged particle multiplicity distribution of the jets. The data were collected using the OPAL detector at the e^+e^- collider LEP at CERN. In this paper, we extend our investigation of gluon jets to other distributions, in particular to rapidity, the logarithm of momentum, transverse momentum with respect to the jet axis, scaled energy, and multiplicity in restricted rapidity intervals, for charged particles in the jets. The results for gluon jets are compared to those of light flavored (uds) quark jets. We define a uds jet to be all the particles in a hemisphere of an $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0 \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ event in which the Z^0 decays into a quark pair $q\bar{q}$ with $q = u, d$ or s . Use of light quark events results in a better correspondence between the data and the massless quark assumption employed for most theoretical calculations. Use of event hemispheres to define the quark jets yields an inclusive definition analogous to that of the gluon jets.

¹It is possible to identify a pure source of gg events in radiative Υ decays [2]; however, the jet energies are only about 5 GeV in this case, which limits their usefulness for jet studies.

²In this analysis we make no distinction between quark and antiquark jets and refer to both as “quark” jets.

Fig. 1 illustrates the three types of event pertinent to our study. Fig. 1a shows a diagram for gg production from a color singlet point source. The production of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets in e^+e^- annihilations, providing an experimentally accessible source of high energy gluon jets with nearly identical properties to the gluon jets in gg events, is shown in Fig. 1b. Last, Fig. 1c shows uds jet production in e^+e^- annihilations.

A topic of recent interest is that of color reconnection [7]. The phenomenon of color reconnection expresses the possibility that certain non-leading terms usually ignored in QCD calculations can drastically influence the color singlet structure of an event. Most recent attention to color reconnection has focused on its implications for the W boson mass measurement at LEP-2 [8]. Color reconnection is an interesting phenomenon in its own right, however, as a basic issue of QCD interference and confinement. In $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0 \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ events, color reconnection is expected to occasionally yield an event in which a pure system of gluons hadronizes in isolation from the rest of the event (see [8, 9] and the discussion below in Sect. 11). Such events are expected to markedly affect the mean properties of events in which the initial quark and antiquark from the decay of the Z^0 recoil against a gluon jet, as in our selected $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}g_{\text{incl.}}$ sample. Thus, our gluon jet data can provide a sensitive test of the color reconnection phenomenon. In this paper, we use our $g_{\text{incl.}}$ data to perform the most stringent test to date of the model for color reconnection [10] implemented in the Ariadne Monte Carlo multihadronic event generator [11], version 4.08.

2 Detector and data sample

The OPAL detector is described in detail elsewhere [12, 13]. The tracking system consists of a silicon microvertex detector, an inner vertex chamber, a large volume jet chamber and specialized chambers at the outer radius of the jet chamber which improve the measurements in the z -direction.³ The tracking system covers the region $|\cos\theta| < 0.98$ and is enclosed by a solenoidal magnet coil with an axial field of 0.435 T. Electromagnetic energy is measured by a lead-glass calorimeter located outside the magnet coil, which also covers $|\cos\theta| < 0.98$.

The present analysis is based on a sample of about 3 708 000 hadronic Z^0 decay events, corresponding to our data sample from LEP-1 which includes readout of the silicon strip microvertex detector [13]: 998 940 of these events were collected in 1991 and 1992 when our microvertex detector was instrumented for readout of the r - ϕ coordinate only, while the remainder of the events, collected from 1993 to 1995, contain readout of both the r - ϕ and z coordinates. The procedures for identifying hadronic events are discussed in [14]. Charged tracks and electromagnetic clusters were selected for the analysis as follows. Charged tracks were required to have at least 20 measured points (of 159 possible) in the jet chamber, to have a momentum greater than 0.10 GeV/ c , to lie in the region $|\cos\theta| < 0.94$, and to point to the origin to within 5 cm in the r - ϕ plane. In addition, they were required to yield a χ^2 per degree-of-freedom of less than 100 for the track fit in the r - ϕ plane. Clusters were required to be spread over at least two lead glass blocks and to have an energy greater than 0.10 GeV if they were in the barrel section of the detector ($|\cos\theta| < 0.82$) or greater than 0.30 GeV if they were in the

³Our coordinate system is defined so that z is the coordinate parallel to the e^- beam axis, r is the coordinate normal to the beam axis, ϕ is the azimuthal angle around the beam axis and θ is the polar angle with respect to z .

endcap section ($0.82 < |\cos\theta| < 0.98$). Each accepted track and cluster was considered to be a particle. Tracks were assigned the pion mass. Clusters were assigned zero mass since they originate mostly from photons. To eliminate residual background and events in which a significant number of particles was lost near the beam direction, the number of accepted charged tracks in each event was required to be at least five and the thrust axis [15] of the event, calculated using the particles, was required to satisfy $|\cos(\theta_{\text{thrust}})| < 0.90$, where θ_{thrust} is the angle between the thrust and beam axes. The residual background to the sample of hadronic events from all sources was estimated to be less than 1%.

3 Gluon jet selection

For this study, a gluon jet is defined inclusively as the particles in an e^+e^- event hemisphere opposite to a hemisphere containing two identified quark jets, as stated in the introduction. To select the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets, each event is divided into hemispheres using the plane perpendicular to the thrust axis. The procedures described below are applied to each hemisphere separately. For the purpose of identifying two quark jets in a single hemisphere, we employ the k_{\perp} (“Durham”) jet algorithm [16]. The results for the gluon jet properties are almost entirely insensitive to this choice of jet algorithm, as is discussed in [3] (see also Sect. 8). Note that a jet algorithm is used only as a selection tool for the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets, not for the analysis of quark jet properties. The manner in which quark jets are selected so as to correspond to the definition employed by analytic calculations is presented in Sect. 4. The resolution parameter of the jet algorithm is adjusted to yield exactly two reconstructed jets in a hemisphere. Next, we attempt to reconstruct a displaced secondary vertex in each of the two jets. Displaced secondary vertices are associated with heavy quark decay, especially that of the b quark. At LEP, b quarks are produced almost exclusively at the electroweak vertex⁴: thus a jet containing a b hadron is almost always a quark jet.

To reconstruct secondary vertices in jets, we employ the method described in [19]. Briefly, charged tracks are selected for the secondary vertex reconstruction procedure if they have coordinate information from at least one of the two silicon detector layers, if their momentum is larger than $0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$, and if their distance of closest approach to the primary event vertex [19] is less than 0.3 cm . Additionally, we require the maximum uncertainty on the distance of closest approach to be 0.1 cm . For the 1991-92 data (with only r - ϕ coordinate readout of the microvertex detector), the distance of closest approach, and the distances b and L discussed below, are determined in the r - ϕ plane. For the 1993-95 data (with r - ϕ and z coordinate readout of the microvertex detector), these distances are determined in three dimensions. A secondary vertex is required to contain at least three tracks which satisfy the above criteria. For the 1991-92 data, at least two of these tracks are required to satisfy $b/\sigma_b > 2.5$, where b is the signed impact parameter value of a track with respect to the primary event vertex and σ_b is the uncertainty associated with b . For the 1993-95 data, only one track in the secondary vertex is required to have $b/\sigma_b > 2.5$. For jets with such a secondary vertex, the signed decay length, L , is calculated with respect to the primary vertex, along with its error, σ_L . The sign of L is determined by summing the three momenta of the tracks fitted to the secondary vertex; $L > 0$

⁴About 22% of hadronic Z^0 events contain a $b\bar{b}$ quark pair from the electroweak decay of the Z^0 [17] compared to only about 0.2% with a $b\bar{b}$ pair from gluon splitting [18].

if the secondary vertex is displaced from the primary vertex in the same hemisphere as this momentum sum, and $L < 0$ otherwise. The sign of b is determined in an analogous manner. More details concerning the determination of L and b are given in [19]. To be tagged as a quark jet, a jet is required to have a visible energy of at least 10 GeV and a successfully reconstructed secondary vertex with $L/\sigma_L > 3.5$ for the 1991-92 data or $L/\sigma_L > 5.0$ for the 1993-95 data. The visible energy of a jet is defined by the sum of the energies of the particles assigned to the jet. We refer to a hemisphere with two tagged jets as a tagged hemisphere.

We next examine the angles that the two jets in a tagged hemisphere make with respect to the thrust axis and to each other. If the two jets are close together, or if one of the two jets is much more energetic than the other, it is very likely that one of the two jets is a gluon jet due to the strong kinematic similarity to an event with gluon radiation from a quark. To reduce this background, we require the angle between each jet and the thrust axis to exceed 15° and the angle between the two jets to exceed 70° . We further require the two jets to lie no more than 70° from the thrust axis to eliminate jets near the hemisphere boundary. These angular restrictions on the quark jet directions do not affect the good correspondence between $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets from e^+e^- annihilations and hemispheres of gg events from a point source, as is demonstrated below in Sect. 6. Last, we eliminate events with three tagged jets, i.e. events in which both jets in one hemisphere and one of the two jets in the other hemisphere have been tagged as b jets (about 4% of the events after the other cuts have been applied), because Monte Carlo study shows them to be mostly background.⁵ There are no events in which both jets in both hemispheres are tagged. In total, 439 events are selected for the gluon jet $g_{\text{incl.}}$ sample: 87 from the 1991-92 data and 352 from the 1993-95 data. The mean angle between the two tagged quark jets in the final $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet sample is 91.5° with a standard deviation of 12.8° .

The purity of this sample is estimated using the Jetset Monte Carlo multihadronic event generator [20] including detector simulation [21] and the same analysis procedures as are applied to the data. For the simulation of the 1991-92 data, we use a combination of events generated using version 7.3 of the program with the parameter values given in [22] and of events generated using version 7.4 of the program with the parameter values given in [23]. The initial Monte Carlo samples have about 3 000 000 events for version 7.3 and 1 000 000 events for version 7.4. The two Jetset versions yield results which are consistent with each other to within the statistical uncertainties and so we combine them. For the simulation of the 1993-95 data, we use a sample of about 6 000 000 events generated using version 7.4 with the parameters given in [23]. The hadron level Monte Carlo jets are examined to determine whether they are associated with an underlying quark or antiquark jet. To perform this association, the Monte Carlo events are also examined at the parton level. We determine the directions of the primary quark and antiquark from the Z^0 decay after the parton shower has terminated. The hadron jet closest to the direction of an evolved primary quark or antiquark is considered to be a quark jet. The distinct hadron jet closest to the evolved primary quark or antiquark not associated with this first hadron jet is considered to be the other quark jet. An event in which one of the two tagged jets is *not* identified as a quark jet is deemed to be a background event. Using this algorithm, we estimate the purity of the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ sample to be $(78.8 \pm 2.4 \text{ (stat.)})\%$ for the 1991-92 data and $(82.9 \pm 1.4 \text{ (stat.)})\%$ for the 1993-95 data. The estimated purity of the combined 1991-1995 sample is $(81.9 \pm 1.2 \text{ (stat.)})\%$. The background events mostly arise when two tracks from a

⁵Such events can arise from gluon splitting to a $b\bar{b}$ pair; although rare in inclusive Z^0 decays, our analysis preferentially selects such events.

long lived particle such as a K_S^0 or Λ are combined with a third track to define a secondary vertex in a gluon jet, or else from events in which a gluon decays into a $b\bar{b}$ pair. About 94% of the events in the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ sample are predicted to be b events. This reliance on b events is not expected to affect our results since the properties of hard, acollinear gluon jets do not depend on the event flavor according to QCD. More details are given in [5].

The $g_{\text{incl.}}$ tag rates, defined by the ratio of the number of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets to the number of events in the initial inclusive multihadronic event samples, are $(8.71 \pm 0.94 \text{ (stat.)}) \times 10^{-5}$ for the data and $(7.20 \pm 0.42 \text{ (stat.)}) \times 10^{-5}$ for the Monte Carlo for the 1991-92 analysis, and $(1.30 \pm 0.07 \text{ (stat.)}) \times 10^{-4}$ for the data and $(1.25 \pm 0.05 \text{ (stat.)}) \times 10^{-4}$ for the Monte Carlo for the 1993-95 analysis. Thus the Monte Carlo reproduces the measured tag rates well. The tag rate for the 1993-95 data is substantially larger than that for the 1991-92 data as a consequence of the addition of z coordinate readout from the silicon microvertex detector.

The energy of the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet is determined by imposing overall energy-momentum conservation on the system of three jets comprised of the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet and the two jets in the tagged hemisphere. A direction is determined for the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet by summing the momenta of the particles in its hemisphere. The jet directions are used in conjunction with the jet velocities to calculate the jet energies, assuming massive kinematics.⁶ We obtain $\langle E \rangle_{g_{\text{incl.}}} = 40.1 \pm 0.2 \text{ (stat.) GeV}$. This value includes a multiplicative correction of 1.03 to account for the effects of detector response and initial-state photon radiation. The correction factor is obtained using Monte Carlo predictions with and without simulation of the detector as is described in [5] (see also Sect. 7). The corrected mean visible energy of the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets is $40.8 \pm 0.4 \text{ (stat.) GeV}$. The correction procedure accounts for any possible double counting of particle energy in the determination of the jet's visible energy. The difference between the mean calculated and visible jet energies is used to define a systematic uncertainty. The mean energy of the gluon jets in our study is therefore $\langle E \rangle_{g_{\text{incl.}}} = 40.1 \pm 0.2 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.7 \text{ (syst.) GeV}$.

4 Light quark jet selection

To select quark jets in a manner which corresponds to analytic calculations, we define quark jets inclusively as the particles in hemispheres of light (uds) flavored $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0 \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ events. Note that these are not the same as the quark jets discussed in the previous section (defined using the k_{\perp} jet algorithm), which are used only as a tool to identify $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets. Due to the relatively large efficiency of the uds jet selection procedure (see below), it is not necessary to employ the entire sample of about 3 708 000 events mentioned in Sect. 2 for the uds jet analysis. Instead, we base this analysis on an initial sample of 222 921 hadronic annihilation events with c.m. energies within 100 MeV of the Z^0 peak. In addition to the selection criteria described in Sect. 2, we require the angle θ_{thrust} between the thrust and beam axes to satisfy $|\cos(\theta_{\text{thrust}})| < 0.70$ for this analysis, to contain the events well within the geometric acceptance of the silicon microvertex detector.

⁶For a system of three jets labelled 1, 2 and 3, the energy-momentum constraints $\Sigma_{i=1}^3 E_{\text{jet } i} = E_{c.m.}$ and $\Sigma_{i=1}^3 \vec{P}_{\text{jet } i} = 0$ are solved for $E_{\text{jet } i}$, where $\vec{P}_{\text{jet } i} = \vec{\beta}_i E_{\text{jet } i}$ is the momentum of jet i , with its velocity $\vec{\beta}_i$ given by its visible 3-momentum divided by its visible energy. The solution is $E_{\text{jet } i} = E_{c.m.} \beta_j \beta_k \sin \theta_i / (\beta_1 \beta_2 \sin \theta_3 + \beta_1 \beta_3 \sin \theta_2 + \beta_2 \beta_3 \sin \theta_1)$ where θ_1, θ_2 and θ_3 are the angles between the jets with θ_i opposite to jet i , and where $(i, j, k) = (1, 2, 3), (2, 3, 1)$ or $(3, 1, 2)$.

The uds jet tagging is based on the signed impact parameter values of charged tracks with respect to the primary event vertex, b , since the distribution of this variable is strongly skewed toward positive values for c and b events but not for uds events. Charged tracks are selected for the uds tagging procedure if they have r - ϕ coordinate information from at least one silicon detector layer, a momentum of 0.5 GeV/ c or larger, and a maximum distance of closest approach to the primary event vertex in the r - ϕ plane of 0.3 cm with a maximum uncertainty on this quantity of 0.1 cm. If no track in an event satisfies these requirements (0.003% of the events), the event is eliminated. The number of tracks which meet these requirements and which have $b/\sigma_b > 2.5$ in the r - ϕ plane is determined. An event is tagged as containing a uds jet if this number is zero. In total, 53 552 events are tagged. Both hemispheres of a tagged event are identified as uds jet hemispheres and are used in the subsequent analysis: thus, there are 107 104 uds jets in our study. The estimated uds purity of this sample, obtained by treating Jetset events with detector simulation in the same manner as the data, is $(86.4 \pm 0.3 \text{ (stat.)})\%$. The Monte Carlo predicts that 86% of the background events are c events and that 14% are b events. The uds jet tag rate, defined by the ratio of the number of identified uds jets to the number of events in the initial inclusive multihadronic event sample, is $0.480 \pm 0.002 \text{ (stat.)}$ for the data and $0.487 \pm 0.001 \text{ (stat.)}$ for the Monte Carlo: thus the measured and simulated tag rates agree to better than 1%. The energy of the uds jets is given by the beam energy, 45.6 GeV, with essentially no uncertainty.

5 Experimental distributions

In this study, we examine the distributions of rapidity, scaled energy, the logarithm of the momentum, transverse momentum with respect to the jet axis, and multiplicity in restricted rapidity intervals, of charged particles in the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ and uds jets. All these variables are commonly used to characterize the energy and multiplicity structure of jets.

Rapidity, y , is defined by

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{E + \vec{p} \cdot \hat{r}}{E - \vec{p} \cdot \hat{r}} \right) \quad (1)$$

with E and \vec{p} the energy and momentum of a particle and \hat{r} the axis with respect to which rapidity is calculated. We choose \hat{r} to be the sphericity axis [24] calculated using the charged and neutral particles in the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ or uds jets. We do not use the thrust axis to calculate rapidity, contrary to common usage, because the thrust axis is used to determine the hemisphere boundaries of the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ and uds jets and we wish to reduce the correlation between the event selection and the jet analysis.

The scaled energy of a particle, x_E , is given by

$$x_E = \frac{E}{E_{\text{jet}}} \quad (2)$$

with E_{jet} determined as explained in Sects. 3 and 4. The distribution of x_E is commonly referred to as the fragmentation function.

We also study the distributions of $\ln(p)$, with p the particle momentum, and of p_T , the transverse momentum of particles with respect to the jet axis, as stated above. The jet axis for

the p_T calculation is defined by summing the momenta of the particles in the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ or uds jets. Besides the inclusive p_T distribution, we examine the p_T distribution of soft particles, defined as particles with momenta below 4 GeV/ c : we refer to this distribution as $p_T (p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c)$. The motivation for including this last variable in our study is presented in Sect. 9.2.

Last, we study the distribution of charged particle multiplicity in restricted intervals of phase space, specifically for $|y| \leq 2$ and $|y| \leq 1$. This complements our study of the charged particle multiplicity distributions of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ and uds jets in full phase space, presented in [6]. The distribution of charged multiplicity in restricted regions of phase space is more sensitive to the dynamics of multihadron production than the distribution in full phase space because it is less affected by the constraints of overall charge and energy-momentum conservation.

With the exception of multiplicity, the distributions in this paper are normalized by the number of events in the sample. The multiplicity distributions are normalized to have unit area.

6 Monte Carlo comparison of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ and gg jets

Our analysis of gluon jets is based on the premise that $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets from e^+e^- annihilations are equivalent to hemispheres of gg events produced from a color singlet point source, with the hemispheres defined by the plane perpendicular to the principal event axis. Although high energy gg events are not available experimentally, they may be generated using a QCD Monte Carlo event generator. The viability of our premise can be tested by comparing the Monte Carlo predictions for gg event hemispheres and $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets. Such a comparison was presented in [6] for the charged particle multiplicity distribution in full phase space (see also [3]). In this section we extend this comparison to the distributions studied here.

The solid points in Fig. 2a show the prediction of the Herwig Monte Carlo multihadronic event generator [25], version 5.9, for the charged particle rapidity distribution of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets in $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}g_{\text{incl.}}$ events. The uncertainties are statistical (these are too small to be visible). The parameter set we use is the same as that given in [23] for Herwig, version 5.8, except that the value of the cluster mass cutoff CLMAX has been increased from 3.40 GeV/ c^2 to 3.75 GeV/ c^2 to improve the model's description of the mean charged particle multiplicity $\langle n_{\text{ch.}} \rangle$ in inclusive hadronic Z^0 decays [26]-[28]. The $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}g_{\text{incl.}}$ events were generated using a center-of-mass (c.m.) energy, $E_{\text{c.m.}}$, of 91.2 GeV to correspond to the data. The $g_{\text{incl.}}$ identification was performed using the same procedure as is described for the data in Sect. 3, except that the two quark jets against which the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet recoils were identified using parton level Monte Carlo information as described in Sect. 3 rather than using displaced secondary vertices. In particular, the angular restrictions on the directions of the quark jets with respect to the thrust axis and to each other have been applied. The resulting mean energy of the Monte Carlo $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets is 40.0 GeV with a negligible statistical uncertainty.

The solid curve in Fig. 2a shows the rapidity distribution predicted by Herwig for gg event hemispheres. The gg events were generated using a c.m. energy of 80.0 GeV so that the hemisphere energies are the same as for the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets. It is seen that the results for $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets and gg event hemispheres are almost indistinguishable. This establishes the validity of our technique to identify gluon jets in a manner which corresponds to point source production from

a color singlet [3]. Similar agreement between the predicted rapidity distributions of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets and gg event hemispheres is obtained if Jetset is used to generate the samples rather than Herwig, or if the JADE-E0 [29] or cone [30] jet finder is used to identify the quark jets for the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet selection rather than the k_{\perp} jet finder. This emphasizes the independence of our results from the choice of a jet finding algorithm. For purposes of comparison, the dashed curve in Fig. 2a shows the prediction of Herwig for uds event hemispheres, generated using the same c.m. energy as is used to generate the gg event sample.

The corresponding Monte Carlo comparison of the properties of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets with those of gg and uds event hemispheres is shown in Fig. 2b for the x_E distribution, in Fig. 3 for the $\ln(p)$ and p_T ($p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c$) distributions, and in Fig. 4 for the charged particle multiplicity distributions with $|y| \leq 2$ and $|y| \leq 1$. The results for the inclusive p_T distribution are qualitatively similar to those shown in Fig. 3b for the p_T ($p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c$) distribution and so we do not show them in addition. The results for $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets are seen to reproduce those of gg event hemispheres with good accuracy. In Fig. 4, a small shift is observable between the multiplicity distributions of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ and gg event hemispheres at intermediate values of multiplicity, with the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets exhibiting slightly larger multiplicity values. This shift is more pronounced for smaller rapidity intervals, i.e., it is more pronounced in Fig. 4b than in Fig. 4a (no such shift is visible for the charged particle multiplicity distribution in full phase space, see Fig. 1 in [6]). This difference between $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets and gg event hemispheres is negligible compared to the experimental statistical uncertainties (Sect. 9) or to the difference between the uds and gluon jets and so we ignore it. Thus $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets from e^+e^- events have almost identical properties to gluon jets in gg events produced from a color singlet point source, as stipulated in the introduction.

7 Corrections

To correct the data for detector response and initial-state photon radiation, we generate events with the Jetset Monte Carlo and compare their properties with and without simulation of the detector and with and without initial-state radiation. The data are corrected to the hadron level. The hadron level does not include detector simulation or initial-state radiation and treats all charged and neutral particles with lifetimes greater than 3×10^{-10} s as stable: hence charged particles from the decays of K_S^0 and weakly decaying hyperons are included in the corrected distributions. The corrections account not only for detector response and initial-state radiation but also for the background to the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ and uds events. There is good agreement between the data and Monte Carlo for Monte Carlo samples which include background, initial-state radiation, detector simulation, and the same analysis procedures as are applied to the data. Furthermore, systematic shifts observed between Jetset and the data before the corrections are applied are also observed after corrections. For example, the mean charged particle multiplicity of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets in full phase space is 1% larger in Jetset than in the data before corrections and 3% larger after corrections. Thus the corrections do not introduce a significant bias towards the predictions of Jetset.

Since the analysis of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets is somewhat different for the 1991-92 and 1993-95 data samples (Sect. 3), separate corrections are determined for them. The corrected results from the two samples are consistent with each other to within their statistical uncertainties. The

final gluon jet results are obtained by forming the weighted mean of the corrected 1991-92 and 1993-95 results.

The distributions of y , x_E , $\ln(p)$, p_T and p_T ($p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c$) are corrected using bin-by-bin multiplicative factors which are determined as described in [5]. The corrections are typically in the range between 0.90 and 1.15 for both the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ and uds jets. For the distributions of charged particle multiplicity with $|y| \leq 2$ and $|y| \leq 1$, we do not utilize simple bin-by-bin corrections since the Monte Carlo predicts considerable migration between multiplicity bins as a consequence of the detector response. Instead, the data are corrected in a two stage process using the method described in [6]. In the first stage, the data are corrected for experimental acceptance, resolution, and secondary electromagnetic and hadronic interactions using an unfolding matrix [31]. In the second stage, the data are corrected for background, geometric event acceptance, and the effects of initial-state radiation using bin-by-bin factors. More details are given in [6]. As an indication of the overall size of the corrections, Jetset predicts the mean multiplicity value of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets for $|y| \leq 2$ ($|y| \leq 1$) to be 11% (13%) larger at the hadron level than it is at the level which includes background, initial-state radiation, detector simulation, and the experimental selection criteria. The corresponding difference for uds jets is 0% (+1%).

8 Systematic uncertainties

To evaluate systematic uncertainties, the analysis was repeated with the following changes relative to the standard analysis. There were no significant changes in the number of selected events or in the estimated purities of the gluon and quark jet samples compared to the standard results (439 $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets with 81.9% purity and 107 104 uds jets with 86.4% purity) unless otherwise noted.

1. Charged tracks alone were used for the data and for the Monte Carlo samples with detector simulation, rather than charged tracks plus electromagnetic clusters; the number of selected $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets decreased to 327. As an additional check on the track selection, the minimum momentum of charged tracks was increased from from 0.10 GeV/c to 0.25 GeV/c .
2. Herwig was used to determine the corrections for background, detector response and initial-state radiation, rather than Jetset.
3. The gluon jet selection was performed using the JADE-E0 and cone jet finders to define the tagged quark jets, rather than the k_{\perp} jet finder; for the analysis based on the cone jet finder, the number of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets dropped to 346 while their estimated purity decreased to 73.2%.
4. The geometric conditions for the gluon jet selection were varied, first by requiring the angle between the two jets in the tagged hemisphere to exceed 50° , rather than 70° , and second by requiring the two tagged quark jets to lie within 65° of the thrust axis, rather than 70° . For the first of these conditions, the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ sample increased to 583 jets while its estimated purity decreased to 73.5%; for the second of these conditions, the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ sample decreased to 383 jets.

5. Secondary vertices used to tag quark jets for the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ identification were required to have decay lengths which satisfied $L/\sigma_L > 5.0$, rather than $L/\sigma_L > 3.5$, for the 1991-92 data, and $L/\sigma_L > 7.0$, rather than $L/\sigma_L > 5.0$, for the 1993-95 data; the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ sample decreased to 268 jets while its estimated purity increased to 84.9%.
6. Tracks selected for the uds tagging procedure were required to have a signed impact parameter which satisfied $b/\sigma_b > 1.5$, rather than $b/\sigma_b > 2.5$; the uds sample decreased to 49 396 jets while its estimated purity increased to 89.9%. As an additional check on the track selection for the uds tagging procedure, tracks used for this procedure were required to satisfy the following criteria: (i) the maximum distance of closest approach of the track to the primary event vertex in the r - ϕ plane was 5.0 cm, rather than 0.3 cm, (ii) no requirement was placed on the uncertainty of the distance of closest approach of the track to the event vertex, rather than requiring this uncertainty to be less than 0.1 cm in the r - ϕ plane, and (iii) the minimum momentum was 0.1 GeV/ c rather than 0.5 GeV/ c ; the uds sample decreased to 70 826 jets.
7. For the ratios of the gluon to quark jets results (see Sect. 9), the energy to which the quark jet results were corrected was varied by the total uncertainty of the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet energy (Sect. 3); also, for these same quantities, the correction factors to account for the difference between the uds and $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet energies (Sect. 9) were varied by their uncertainties.

The differences between the standard results and those found using each of these conditions were used to define symmetric systematic uncertainties. For items 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, the larger of the two described differences with respect to the standard result was assigned as the systematic uncertainty. For item 2, the difference with respect to the standard result was multiplied by $2/\sqrt{12}$ for the following reason. Jetset describes the basic experimental distributions in this paper very well (as already stated in Sect. 7) and in this sense its results represent a central value compared to the results of other Monte Carlo simulations. In contrast, Herwig disagrees with the data for some basic distributions, especially for uds jets.⁷ Thus, the results of Herwig represent an extreme choice for this analysis. The factor of $2/\sqrt{12}$ converts the difference between an extreme and central value into a dispersion, i.e. into a more realistic estimate of the uncertainty related to the model dependence of the corrections for detector response.

The systematic uncertainty evaluated for each bin of the differential distributions (Figs. 5–10, see Sect. 9) was averaged with the results from its two neighbors to reduce the effect of bin-to-bin fluctuations (the single neighbor was used for bins on the endpoints of the distributions). The uncertainties were added in quadrature to define the total systematic uncertainty. The largest systematic terms for the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet measurements generally arose about equally from items 1, 3, 4 and 5 in the above list. The largest systematic terms for the uds jet measurements generally arose about equally from items 2 and 6. For the ratios of the gluon to quark jet measurements, the largest systematic terms generally arose from items 1, 3 and 5.

As an additional systematic check, events selected for the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ analysis were required to have c.m. energies within 100 MeV of the Z^0 peak. This restriction eliminated 12% of the

⁷For example, the mean charged particle multiplicity of uds jet hemispheres is measured to be 10.10 ± 0.18 (stat.+syst.) [6], compared to predictions of 9.67 and 10.03 for our tuned versions of Herwig and Jetset, respectively: this represents a difference of 2.4 standard deviations for Herwig but of only 0.4 standard deviations for Jetset. The low value of the Herwig prediction for multiplicity in uds jets is reflected in some of the basic distributions of our study, such as the uds jet rapidity distribution shown in Fig. 5a (Sect. 9).

events from the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ sample and resulted in insignificant changes to the measured $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet properties.

9 Results

The corrected distributions of y , x_E , $\ln(p)$, p_T and $p_T (p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c)$ are shown in the top portions of Figs. 5-9. The corresponding results for charged particle multiplicity with $|y| \leq 2$ and $|y| \leq 1$ are shown in Fig. 10. Numerical values for these data are provided in Tables 1-7. The vertical lines on the data points show the total uncertainties, with statistical and systematic terms added in quadrature. The small horizontal lines indicate the size of the experimental statistical uncertainties. Our results for the charged particle uds fragmentation function (Fig. 6 and Table 2) are consistent with those presented in [32]. The matrix correction technique employed for the multiplicity distributions in Fig. 10 introduces correlations between bins. These correlations are generally strong between a bin and its nearest one or two neighbors on either side but can extend with smaller strength to four or five bins away. The correlations smooth out bin-to-bin statistical fluctuations. This effect is particularly noticeable for the gluon jet distributions in Fig. 10 because of the relatively small number of events in the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet sample.

For the y , x_E , $\ln(p)$, p_T and $p_T (p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c)$ distributions, we also determine ratios between the gluon and quark jet measurements since common systematic uncertainties will partially cancel. Before forming these ratios, we account for the different energies of the two samples: the gluon jets have a mean energy of 40.1 GeV whereas the uds jets have a mean energy of 45.6 GeV. To correct the quark jets for this difference in energy, we employ multiplicative factors determined bin-by-bin using Jetset. As a systematic check, we also determine the corrections predicted by Herwig. Since the energy difference between the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ and uds jets is only 5.5 GeV, these corrections are small: they typically lie between 0.95 and 1.01. The bottom portions of Figs. 5-9 show the ratios of the gluon to quark jet results, corresponding to jet energies of 40.1 GeV. Numerical values for these ratio measurements are included in Tables 1-5.

9.1 Mean multiplicity ratio at small rapidities

A striking feature of our results is the nearly factor of two difference between the mean multiplicities of gluon and quark jets at small rapidities and energies (see Figs. 5b and 6b). As a measure of this difference, we determine the ratio, $r_{\text{ch.}}$, of the mean gluon to quark jet charged particle multiplicity for $|y| \leq 1$. Our measurement of this ratio is

$$r_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 1) = 1.919 \pm 0.047 (\text{stat.}) \pm 0.095 (\text{syst.}) \quad . \quad (3)$$

For this ratio, the quark jet result has been corrected for the small difference in energy between the gluon and quark jets in the manner described above. The corresponding result for $|y| \leq 2$ is $r_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 2) = 1.852 \pm 0.034 (\text{stat.}) \pm 0.077 (\text{syst.})$. For purposes of comparison, we also report our measurement of $r_{\text{ch.}}$ in full phase space. This result, $r_{\text{ch.}} = 1.514 \pm 0.019 (\text{stat.}) \pm 0.034 (\text{syst.})$,

agrees well with our previous measurements [5, 6] and with recent QCD calculations of this quantity [33]. These results are summarized in Table 8.

For completeness, we also update our measurement of the mean charged particle multiplicity in $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets. We obtain $\langle n_{\text{ch.}} \rangle_{g_{\text{incl.}}} = 14.28 \pm 0.18$ (stat.) ± 0.31 (syst.), in agreement with our earlier results [5, 6] but with a reduced uncertainty. The corresponding results for $|y| \leq 2$ and $|y| \leq 1$ are included in the bottom rows of Tables 6 and 7.

The emphasis in the current study is on the multiplicity of soft particles in jets. In contrast, we previously studied the *total* charged multiplicity in gluon and quark jets [5, 6]. For *soft* particles, i.e. particles with energies $E \ll E_{\text{jet}}$, QCD predicts that the mean multiplicities in gluon and quark jets differ by a factor of $r = C_A/C_F = 2.25$ [34, 35]. Because our experimental definition of jets corresponds to the theoretical one, our result (relation (3)) provides the most direct test of this prediction to date. Nonetheless, the QCD prediction refers to partons whereas the measurement is based on hadrons. Furthermore, the QCD result does not account for energy-momentum conservation or higher order perturbative terms. These latter corrections are believed to be negligible in the asymptotic limit $E \ll E_{\text{jet}}$ [35]. Thus the directness of our test is limited only by hadronization effects and the extent to which the asymptotic condition is satisfied by our data.

To demonstrate the correspondence between our experimental variable (3) and r as it is defined for analytic calculations, and to assess the origin of the remaining difference between our measurement ($r_{\text{ch.}} \approx 1.92$ for $|y| \leq 1$) and the QCD prediction ($r = 2.25$), we examined the predictions of the Herwig Monte Carlo at the hadron and parton levels and for $E_{\text{jet}} = 40.1$ GeV (as in our analysis) and $E_{\text{jet}} = 5$ TeV. The parton level results are obtained using the final-state partons, i.e., those which are present after termination of the parton shower. Herwig incorporates exact energy-momentum conservation, higher order perturbative terms up to and beyond the next-to-next-to-leading order, a hadronization model, and exhibits the correct QCD asymptotic behavior as the c.m. energy becomes large (see, for example, Fig. 2 in [5]).⁸ Herwig is thus well suited to compare both to our data and to the asymptotic QCD result. Specifically, we determine the Herwig prediction for $r_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 1)$ and the corresponding result $r(|y| \leq 1)$ at the parton level. To determine these ratios, we use event hemispheres in Herwig gg and uds events. At the hadron level, Herwig predicts $r_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 1)$ to be 1.92 for $E_{\text{jet}} = 40.1$ GeV and 2.18 for $E_{\text{jet}} = 5$ TeV (the statistical uncertainties of the Monte Carlo results are negligible). At the parton level, the corresponding results for $r(|y| \leq 1)$ are 2.06 and 2.25. The hadron level result for 40.1 GeV is in good agreement with our measurement (relation (3)). The parton level result for 5 TeV jets yields precisely the QCD asymptotic value of 2.25 demonstrating that our experimental variable $r_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 1)$ does indeed correspond to r as it is defined analytically. Thus, our data are consistent with the QCD prediction. The hadronization corrections, given by the ratios of the parton to the hadron level Monte Carlo results, are 1.07 for $E_{\text{jet}} = 40.1$ GeV and 1.03 for $E_{\text{jet}} = 5$ TeV. The corrections for finite energy, given by the ratios of the Herwig results at 5 TeV to those at 40.1 GeV, are 1.14 at the hadron level and 1.09 at the parton level. We conclude that the difference between our measurement ($r_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 1) \approx 1.92$) and the QCD prediction ($r = 2.25$) can mostly be explained by the effects of finite energy.

⁸In contrast, Jetset does *not* exhibit the correct asymptotic behavior [5].

9.2 Mean multiplicity ratio of soft particles at large p_T

It was recently noted [36] that the multiplicity ratio of gluon to quark jets should exhibit a value near the full asymptotic prediction of $C_A/C_F = 2.25$, even at the finite energies of LEP, if soft particles with large transverse momenta to the jet axes are considered: soft gluons at large angles to the jet axes in gg or $q\bar{q}$ events are emitted coherently, with a coupling strength proportional to the effective color charge of the parton initiating the jet, given by C_A for gluon jets and C_F for quark jets. We therefore examined the predictions of the Herwig Monte Carlo for the ratio of the p_T distributions of gluon to quark jets for soft charged hadrons defined by $p < 4.0$ GeV/ c . We used hemispheres in Herwig gg and uds events to define the jets, with $E_{\text{jet}} = 40.1$ GeV to correspond to our data. We chose Herwig for this study for the reasons outlined in Sect. 9.1. The results are shown by the solid curve in Fig. 11. For values of p_T below about 0.2 GeV/ c , the ratio of the gluon to quark jet multiplicity is predicted to have a value near 1.5. This ratio increases to approximately 2.25 for $p_T \approx 1$ GeV/ c and remains near this value for larger p_T . Analogous results are obtained for soft hadrons defined by $p < 2.0$ GeV/ c and $p < 1.0$ GeV/ c (dashed and dotted curves), i.e. the curves reach values near 2.25 for p_T values above about 1.0 GeV/ c irrespective of the precise definition of soft particles. If all charged particles are selected, and not just soft ones, the predicted multiplicity ratio reaches a maximum of only about 1.85, however (dash-dotted curve). The results of Fig. 11 suggest that the multiplicity ratio of soft hadrons at large p_T effectively yields a measurement of C_A/C_F at LEP [36]. It is for this reason that we include the p_T spectrum of charged particles with $p < 4.0$ GeV/ c in our study (see Sect. 5). The experimental data for this distribution, p_T ($p < 4$ GeV/ c), were previously presented in Fig. 9 and Table 5.

As a measure of the soft particle multiplicity at large p_T , we integrate the p_T ($p < 4$ GeV/ c) distribution between p_T values of 0.8 and 3.0 GeV/ c : this range is chosen on the basis of Fig. 11, as the region where the ratio of the gluon to quark jet multiplicity is predicted to approximately equal C_A/C_F . We choose the upper limit of integration to be $p_T = 3.0$ GeV/ c to avoid the region near the kinematic boundary at $p_T = 4$ GeV/ c (in practice this makes little difference because of the small statistical weight of particles with $p_T > 3$ GeV/ c). Our measurement of this quantity, $(r_{\text{ch.}})_{0.8 < p_T < 3 \text{ GeV}/c}^{p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c}$, is:

$$(r_{\text{ch.}})_{0.8 < p_T < 3 \text{ GeV}/c}^{p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c} = 2.29 \pm 0.09 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.15 \text{ (syst.)} \quad . \quad (4)$$

This result is summarized in Table 8. The corresponding results from Herwig at the hadron and parton levels are 2.16 and 2.09 with negligible statistical uncertainties. The hadron level result agrees with our measurement (4) to within the experimental uncertainties. For 5 TeV jets, Herwig predicts 2.23 and 2.25 at the hadron and parton levels: the latter result equals the QCD asymptotic prediction for r , demonstrating the correspondence between the variable (4) and r as it is defined analytically, similar to the variable $r_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 1)$ considered in Sect. 9.1. The ratio (4) has smaller predicted corrections than the variable considered in Sect. 9.1: the hadronization correction for $(r_{\text{ch.}})_{0.8 < p_T < 3 \text{ GeV}/c}^{p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c}$ at 40.1 GeV is 0.97 (compared to 1.07 for $r_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 1)$), while the correction for finite energy between 40.1 GeV and 5 TeV hadron jets is 1.03 (compared to 1.14). Thus the ratio of soft hadron multiplicities between gluon and quark jets at large p_T does indeed yield a value consistent with C_A/C_F to within the uncertainties, even at the finite energies of LEP, as predicted in [36].

For completeness, we also report the results we obtain for the gluon to quark jet multi-

plicity ratio using different choices for the intervals of p and p_T . For $p < 2$ GeV/ c (rather than $p < 4$ GeV/ c) we obtain $(r_{\text{ch.}})_{p_T > 0.8 \text{ GeV}/c}^{p < 2 \text{ GeV}/c} = 2.32 \pm 0.12$ (stat.) ± 0.14 (syst.). For $0.8 < p_T < 2.0$ GeV/ c (rather than $0.8 < p_T < 3.0$ GeV/ c) we obtain $(r_{\text{ch.}})_{0.8 < p_T < 2 \text{ GeV}/c}^{p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c} = 2.33 \pm 0.08$ (stat.) ± 0.16 (syst.). These results are very similar to the result (4) reported above.

9.3 Fragmentation function

Another striking feature of our results is the much softer fragmentation function of gluon jets compared to quark jets (Fig. 6). That gluon jets have a softer fragmentation function than quark jets has already been well established. These earlier studies either employed a jet finder to define the gluon jets [19, 22, 37] or extracted the gluon jet fragmentation function using measurements of the longitudinal and transverse fragmentation functions in e^+e^- annihilations [26, 38]. Unlike the earlier studies based on jet finders, we employ theoretically well defined jets. Unlike the earlier studies utilizing the longitudinal and transverse fragmentation functions, the energy scale of our jets is well defined. Therefore our results have more theoretical meaning than these previous ones.

10 Monte Carlo predictions

Figs. 5–10 include the hadron level predictions of Jetset, Herwig and Ariadne. The Monte Carlo results for $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets are obtained using parton level information in the manner described in Sect. 3. The results for Ariadne are shown both with and without the effects of color reconnection. For the standard version of Ariadne, i.e. the version *without* reconnection, we use the parameter values given in [28] with the following modification: the value of the “ a ” parameter⁹ controlling the hardness of the fragmentation function is increased from 0.40 to 0.52 to obtain a better description of $\langle n_{\text{ch.}} \rangle$ in inclusive multihadronic Z^0 events. These parameters provide a substantial improvement in the description of our uds jet data compared to the default parameters. We examine two versions of the Ariadne model *with* reconnection, referred to here as AR-2 and AR-3 to conform to our previous usage [39]. In the AR-2 model¹⁰, gluons are not subject to reconnection (see Sect. 11) unless their energies are below a cutoff.¹¹ For our study, this cutoff is set to 2 GeV [10]. We generate events using the parameters in [28] except for the a parameter which is adjusted to 0.65 to obtain an accurate description of $\langle n_{\text{ch.}} \rangle$ in inclusive Z^0 events. In the AR-3 model¹², gluons of all energies are subject to reconnection. For this model we use the parameters in [28] except with the a parameter set to 0.58 to describe $\langle n_{\text{ch.}} \rangle$ in inclusive Z^0 events. The results for the mean charged particle multiplicity in inclusive hadronic Z^0 events are 20.9, 20.9 and 21.0 for our tuned versions of AR-2, AR-3 and the standard version of Ariadne, respectively, in agreement with the measured value of 21.0 ± 0.2 [26]–[28].

The three versions of Ariadne yield very similar descriptions of standard measures of event properties in inclusive Z^0 multihadronic events, such as thrust, sphericity, aplanarity (see

⁹Given by the Jetset Monte Carlo parameter PARJ(41).

¹⁰Enabled by setting the parameter MSTA(35) = 2.

¹¹Given by the parameter PARA(28).

¹²Enabled by setting the parameter MSTA(35) = 3.

e.g. [40] for a definition of these variables) and the quantities defined in Sect. 5. Their overall descriptions of inclusive Z^0 data are good. To illustrate these points, we calculated the χ^2 values between the predictions of the models and the measured distributions of thrust T [41], jet broadening variable B_W [41], scaled particle momentum $x_p = 2p/E_{c.m.}$ [32], rapidity with respect to the sphericity axis [42], and charged particle multiplicity in the rapidity interval $|y| \leq 2$ [43], for inclusive hadronic Z^0 events. (Note that there are correlations between these variables and between different bins of some of the distributions.) These last three variables are chosen because of their similarity to distributions studied in this paper (Sect. 5). The total χ^2 values for 152 bins of data are 293 for AR-2, 241 for AR-3, and 290 for the standard version of Ariadne. For purposes of comparison, the corresponding result from Jetset is 322. In Figs. 12 and 13, the predictions of the three versions of Ariadne are shown in comparison to the inclusive Z^0 event measurements. The predictions of the three variants of Ariadne are seen to be virtually indistinguishable from each other and in good agreement with the data.

From Figs. 5–10, it is seen that the Monte Carlo simulations provide a good description of the gluon jet properties, with the exception of the AR-2 and AR-3 color reconnection models whose predictions for $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets are discussed in the next section. All the models provide a reasonable description of the uds jet measurements. The predictions of the AR-2 and AR-3 models for the uds jet properties are essentially identical to those of the standard version of Ariadne.

The Monte Carlo predictions for the multiplicity ratios $r_{\text{ch.}}$, $r_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 2)$, $r_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 1)$ and $(r_{\text{ch.}})_{0.8 < p_T < 3 \text{ GeV}/c}^{p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c}$ are given in Table 8. In addition to the results for charged hadrons, the results are given at the parton level (in parentheses) for Herwig, Jetset and the standard version of Ariadne. The hadron level predictions are in general agreement with the data, with the exception of the Jetset prediction for $(r_{\text{ch.}})_{0.8 < p_T < 3 \text{ GeV}/c}^{p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c}$ which is about 2 standard deviations of the total experimental uncertainty below the measurement (this is possibly related to the failure of Jetset to yield the QCD asymptotic result $r = C_A/C_F$ at large jet energies [5]). Also included in Table 8 are the predictions of a special version of Jetset in which the color factor C_A governing gluon jet evolution has been set equal to the factor $C_F = 4/3$ governing quark jet evolution. The parton level results with $C_A = C_F = 4/3$ essentially equal unity, i.e. the ratio values vary from 1.00 to 1.06, in contrast to the parton level predictions of the standard version of Jetset which range from 1.35 to 1.62, emphasizing the sensitivity of the multiplicity ratios to the value of C_A/C_F . At the hadron level, the multiplicity ratios obtained using this special version of Jetset vary between 1.31 and 1.54: the results at the hadron level are not expected to equal unity, even with $C_A = C_F$, because the Jetset hadronization model treats quarks and gluons differently.¹³

11 Test of a model for color reconnection

Most implementations of QCD, including those in the standard versions of Jetset, Herwig and Ariadne, are based on the so-called large N_c approximation, with N_c the number of colors. In this approximation, the manner in which partons are connected to form an overall color singlet

¹³Quarks are attached to a single string segment in the Lund model of hadronization [44] implemented in Jetset, whereas gluons are attached to two string segments.

is uniquely specified. For example, in $Z^0 \rightarrow q\bar{q}gg$ events, in which two gluons gg are radiated from a quark q and antiquark \bar{q} produced from a Z^0 decay, the quark is color-connected to one of the gluons (e.g. connected by a color flux tube, which is modelled as a cluster chain or string in the Monte Carlo programs), this first gluon is color-connected to the second gluon, and the second gluon is color-connected to the antiquark \bar{q} . Thus, the entire event consists of a single color singlet system. This color singlet hadronizes, with hadrons appearing preferentially in the regions spanned by the color flux.

In the large N_c approximation, interference terms of relative order $1/N_c^2$ are ignored. If these interference terms are included to obtain predictions valid beyond the large N_c approximation, the manner in which partons are connected to each other is no longer specified uniquely. For example, in $Z^0 \rightarrow q\bar{q}gg$ events, the possibility that the q and \bar{q} form a color singlet by themselves, with the two gluons gg forming a separate color singlet, occurs with probability¹⁴ $1/(N_c^2-1)$ relative to the “normal” situation described in the previous paragraph. The possibility of defining the color singlets in this latter manner is an example of what is called color reconnection. Color reconnection can affect events at both the perturbative and non-perturbative levels: its effects at the perturbative level are expected to be small, however, in comparison to its effects at the non-perturbative level [45]. To assess the effects of color reconnection at the non-perturbative level, several models for reconnection have been implemented in non-standard versions of QCD Monte Carlo event generators. With the exception of the VNI model [46] discussed in [39], none of these models has been subjected to a stringent test. Color reconnection has been a topic of recent interest due to the possibility that reconnected diagrams could measurably affect the reconstructed W boson mass in $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow q_1\bar{q}_2q_3\bar{q}_4$ events recorded at LEP-2 [8].

In general, color reconnection can have a significant influence on the energy and angular distributions of hadrons in an event since the color flux spans different regions of phase space compared to normal color connection. Since the standard Monte Carlo programs provide a good description of the general properties of inclusive Z^0 hadronic events, it can be inferred that the overall effect of reconnection is small. It is nonetheless possible that the effects of reconnection are sizable in special classes of events such as the $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}g_{\text{incl.}}$ events studied here. Indeed, it has been suggested [8, 9] that this class of events – with a pure system of gluons recoiling against a quark-antiquark system in the opposite hemisphere – can provide a sensitive test for the presence of reconnection phenomena. In the following, we use our data to test the Ariadne color reconnection models AR-2 and AR-3 presented in Sect. 10. We choose these models for our study because they provide good descriptions of inclusive Z^0 data, as discussed in Sect. 10, and thus represent realistic models of nature (unlike the VNI model of reconnection which does not describe the basic properties of W^+W^- events [39]).

For $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets, the AR-2 and AR-3 models predict noticeably fewer particles at small rapidities and energies, and noticeably more particles at large rapidities and energies, than are observed in either the data or standard QCD programs (see Figs. 5 and 6). Furthermore, these two models predict a downwards shift of about one unit in the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ charged particle multiplicity distributions compared to the data or the standard QCD programs (see Fig. 10). Thus, our $g_{\text{incl.}}$ data are indeed sensitive to color reconnection effects. To test the sensitivity of the models’ predictions to their parameters, we varied the values of the main parameters¹⁵ within the uncertainties given in [28]: the predictions of the models remained virtually unchanged. We

¹⁴In addition, dynamical effects can lead to a further suppression of these “reconnected” terms.

¹⁵Specifically, PARA(1), PARA(3), PARJ(21) and PARJ(42).

note that the predictions of the AR-2 and AR-3 models are in much more serious disagreement with our data, compared to the disagreement seen in Figs. 5, 6 and 10, if the default Ariadne parameter set is used rather than the parameter sets described in Sect. 10.

As a quantitative measure of the difference between our data and the predictions of Ariadne with reconnection, we performed two related tests. For the first test, we compared the values of $r_{\text{ch.}}$. The results are summarized in the bottom portion of Table 8: $r_{\text{ch.}}$ in full phase space is predicted to be 1.43 and 1.42 by the AR-2 and AR-3 models, which are 2.2 and 2.4 standard deviations of the total experimental uncertainty below the measured value of 1.514 ± 0.039 (stat.+syst.). For the second test, we compared the probability, measured in per cent, for a $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet to have four or fewer charged particles with $|y| \leq 2$ (a comparison of this nature is suggested in [9]). To determine these probabilities, we integrated the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ distributions in Fig. 10a from $n_{\text{ch.}} = 0$ to $n_{\text{ch.}} = 4$. The upper limit of $n_{\text{ch.}} = 4$ is chosen because it yields the maximum deviation of the predictions of AR-2 and AR-3 with respect to the standard version of Ariadne, using the statistical uncertainties of the data, compared to other choices. The results are given in Table 9. The AR-2 and AR-3 models predict 11.2% and 12.2% for these probabilities, in disagreement with the measured value of 6.4 ± 2.1 (stat.+syst.)% by 2.3 and 2.8 standard deviations, respectively. In contrast, the standard QCD programs reproduce the experimental result well (Table 9).

The results of the previous paragraph are based on fully corrected data, emphasizing the absolute measurement of gluon jet multiplicity. By examining the gluon jet properties at the level which includes detector acceptance and resolution and the experimental selection criteria, it is possible to emphasize the *relative* difference between data and model since factors like the experimental track and cluster definitions are common to both. Such a comparison is presented in Figs. 14 and 15 for rapidity and charged particle multiplicity with $|y| \leq 2$. In Figs. 14a and 15a, the predictions of Jetset including detector simulation and the same analysis procedures as are applied to the data are shown in comparison to the experimental measurements without corrections. Jetset is seen to reproduce the data well, without significant systematic deviations. In Figs. 14b and 15b, the predictions of Jetset and the three versions of Ariadne are shown after including detector simulation and the experimental selection criteria of Sects. 2 and 3, except that the q and \bar{q} for the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet selection are identified using parton level information as described in Sect. 3 rather than using displaced secondary vertices: we do not employ this latter method to obtain the model predictions for Figs. 14b and 15b due to a lack of sufficient Ariadne Monte Carlo event statistics which include simulation of the detector. The data in Figs. 14b and 15b have been corrected for the 18% background to the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets using bin-by-bin factors given by the ratios of the Jetset predictions in Figs. 14b and 15b to those in Figs. 14a and 15a, respectively. Thus the data and model results in Figs. 14b and 15b correspond to pure gluon jets which have not been corrected for detector acceptance and resolution. By comparing the relative differences between Jetset and the data in Fig. 14a and b, and similarly in Fig. 15a and b, it is seen that no significant bias is introduced in the gluon jet measurements by applying the corrections for background.

The discrepancies of AR-2 and AR-3 with the data, noted above in connection with the fully corrected results (cf. Figs. 5 and 10), are clearly visible in Figs. 14b and 15b: these two models predict significantly fewer particles at small rapidities ($|y| \leq 2$) than are observed experimentally. In contrast, Jetset and the version of Ariadne without reconnection are seen to describe the data well. The χ^2 values between the data and models are 26, 17, 45 and 63 for

Jetset, Ariadne, AR-2 and AR-3, for the 25 bins of data shown in Fig. 14b. The corresponding results for the 10 bins of data with $|y| \leq 2$ are 6, 3, 29 and 43. Integrating the distributions of Fig. 15b between $n_{\text{ch.}} = 0$ and $n_{\text{ch.}} = 5$ (i.e. similar to the test presented in Table 9 for the fully corrected data), we obtain 12.9 ± 0.6 (stat.) for Jetset, 12.5 ± 0.6 (stat.) for Ariadne, 20.1 ± 0.6 (stat.) for AR-2 and 21.6 ± 0.6 (stat.) for AR-3, compared to the measured value of 11.4 ± 1.8 (stat.): this represents a discrepancy between data and model of 4.7 standard deviations for AR-2 and of 5.4 standard deviations for AR-3. The value $n_{\text{ch.}} = 5$ is chosen as the upper limit of integration for this last result because it yields the maximum deviation of the predictions of AR-2 and AR-3 with respect to the standard version of Ariadne, at the level including detector simulation, compared to other choices.

On the basis of the results presented above, we conclude that the AR-2 and AR-3 color reconnection models implemented in Ariadne are disfavored. This result may be of some benefit in the assessment of systematic uncertainties for the W boson mass measurement at LEP-2.

12 Summary and conclusions

In this paper, we have presented experimental measurements of the properties of gluon and light flavored (uds) quark jets. The jets are defined by inclusive sums over the particles in $g_{\text{incl.}}$ and uds event hemispheres, with the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jet opposite to a hemisphere containing two identified quark jets in e^+e^- annihilations (the quark jets for the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ identification are defined using a jet finding algorithm). These inclusive definitions are in close correspondence to the definition of jets used for QCD calculations, based on the production of virtual gluon and quark jet pairs, gg and $q\bar{q}$, from a color singlet point source. We present the distributions of rapidity, scaled energy, the logarithm of the momentum, transverse momentum with respect to the jet axis, and multiplicity in restricted intervals of rapidity, for charged particles in the gluon and quark jets. Our results for gluon jets are almost entirely independent of the choice of a jet finding algorithm, a unique feature of our analysis compared to other studies of high energy ($E_{\text{jet}} > 5$ GeV) gluon jets. The energy of the jets in our study is about 40 GeV.

We determine the ratio, $r_{\text{ch.}}$, of the mean gluon to quark jet charged particle multiplicity for particles with rapidities $|y| \leq 1$ to be $r_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 1) = 1.919 \pm 0.047$ (stat.) ± 0.095 (syst.). The corresponding ratio for soft particles at large transverse momentum, defined by $p < 4$ GeV/ c and $0.8 < p_{\text{T}} < 3.0$ GeV/ c , is found to be $(r_{\text{ch.}})_{0.8 < p_{\text{T}} < 3.0 \text{ GeV}/c}^{p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c} = 2.29 \pm 0.09$ (stat.) ± 0.15 (syst.). Our measurement of this last quantity is motivated by the prediction that the multiplicity difference between gluon and quark jets for soft particles emitted at large angles to the jet axes approximately equals the ratio of QCD color factors, $C_A/C_F = 2.25$, even at the finite energies of LEP [36]. Using the Herwig Monte Carlo, we verify that our results are consistent with the QCD prediction that the mean multiplicities of soft particles in gluon and quark jets differ by a factor of $r = C_A/C_F = 2.25$ [34], once the effects of hadronization and finite energy have been considered. Because our experimental definition of jets corresponds to the theoretical one, our results are the most direct test of this QCD prediction to date.

Further, we use our data to perform the most stringent test to date of the model of color reconnection [10] implemented in the Ariadne Monte Carlo. We find that this model does not describe our gluon jet measurements accurately. This result may be of some utility in assessing

the systematic uncertainty associated with color reconnection in the determination of the W boson mass from $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow q_1\bar{q}_2q_3\bar{q}_4$ events recorded at LEP-2.

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$ y $	$g_{\text{incl. gluon jet}}$	uds quark jet	Ratio
0.0-0.2	$7.42 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.70$	$3.937 \pm 0.021 \pm 0.074$	$1.97 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.20$
0.2-0.4	$6.37 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.59$	$3.361 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.077$	$1.97 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.18$
0.4-0.6	$5.86 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.48$	$3.206 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.068$	$1.90 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.17$
0.6-0.8	$5.39 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.61$	$3.117 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.064$	$1.80 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.21$
0.8-1.0	$5.31 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.61$	$3.040 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.051$	$1.82 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.21$
1.0-1.2	$5.40 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.65$	$2.928 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.043$	$1.92 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.23$
1.2-1.4	$5.30 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.54$	$2.858 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.034$	$1.93 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.20$
1.4-1.6	$4.86 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.52$	$2.739 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.034$	$1.84 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.20$
1.6-1.8	$4.39 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.42$	$2.649 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.030$	$1.72 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.17$
1.8-2.0	$3.98 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.32$	$2.571 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.026$	$1.60 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.13$
2.0-2.2	$3.47 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.28$	$2.464 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.023$	$1.46 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.12$
2.2-2.4	$3.06 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.23$	$2.306 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.027$	$1.38 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.11$
2.4-2.6	$2.85 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.22$	$2.159 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.031$	$1.38 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.11$
2.6-2.8	$2.00 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.28$	$2.019 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.022$	$1.04 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.15$
2.8-3.0	$1.84 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.24$	$1.856 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.016$	$1.05 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.14$
3.0-3.2	$1.22 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.25$	$1.656 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.012$	$0.79 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.16$
3.2-3.4	$0.96 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.16$	$1.457 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.013$	$0.72 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.12$
3.4-3.6	$0.63 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.17$	$1.243 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.020$	$0.56 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.16$
3.6-3.8	$0.62 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.12$	$1.015 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.021$	$0.69 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.13$
3.8-4.0	$0.32 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.11$	$0.834 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.024$	$0.43 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.15$
4.0-4.2	$0.185 \pm 0.043 \pm 0.076$	$0.658 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.017$	$0.32 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.13$
4.2-4.4	$0.169 \pm 0.047 \pm 0.070$	$0.486 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.018$	$0.41 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.16$
4.4-4.6	$0.100 \pm 0.034 \pm 0.046$	$0.361 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.020$	$0.32 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.15$
4.6-4.8	$0.046 \pm 0.026 \pm 0.046$	$0.265 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.020$	$0.21 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.20$
4.8-5.0	$0.048 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.031$	$0.197 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.019$	$0.29 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.19$
5.0-5.2	$0.013 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.023$	$0.133 \pm 0.002 \pm 0.015$	$0.12 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.18$
5.2-5.4	—	$0.09549 \pm 0.0026 \pm 0.0098$	—
5.4-5.6	$0.0051 \pm 0.0082 \pm 0.0055$	$0.0626 \pm 0.0019 \pm 0.0054$	$0.10 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.09$
5.6-5.8	—	$0.0453 \pm 0.0014 \pm 0.0034$	—
5.8-6.0	—	$0.0290 \pm 0.0012 \pm 0.0020$	—

Table 1: The charged particle rapidity distribution, $|y|$, of 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets, and the ratio of 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ to 40.1 GeV uds quark jets. The first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic. These data are displayed in Fig. 5.

x_E	$g_{\text{incl. gluon jet}}$	uds quark jet	Ratio
0.00-0.01	$248 \pm 9 \pm 21$	$170.1 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.7$	$1.80 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.13$
0.01-0.02	$328 \pm 10 \pm 18$	$196.7 \pm 0.6 \pm 1.5$	$1.79 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.12$
0.02-0.03	$222 \pm 8 \pm 16$	$128.7 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.4$	$1.80 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.12$
0.03-0.04	$155 \pm 6 \pm 11$	$87.7 \pm 0.3 \pm 1.1$	$1.79 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.13$
0.04-0.05	$97.7 \pm 5.0 \pm 8.6$	$63.84 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.92$	$1.54 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.13$
0.05-0.06	$67.9 \pm 4.0 \pm 7.9$	$48.31 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.58$	$1.41 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.17$
0.06-0.07	$55.4 \pm 3.6 \pm 6.2$	$38.44 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.50$	$1.45 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.16$
0.07-0.08	$40.1 \pm 2.8 \pm 6.0$	$31.22 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.42$	$1.28 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.18$
0.08-0.09	$38.2 \pm 2.6 \pm 4.7$	$26.37 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.47$	$1.44 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.18$
0.09-0.10	$28.5 \pm 2.4 \pm 4.0$	$22.04 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.28$	$1.29 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.18$
0.10-0.12	$23.0 \pm 1.7 \pm 3.6$	$17.79 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.22$	$1.29 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.20$
0.12-0.14	$14.9 \pm 1.2 \pm 2.3$	$13.238 \pm 0.075 \pm 0.096$	$1.11 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.17$
0.14-0.16	$10.0 \pm 1.0 \pm 1.8$	$10.44 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.11$	$0.95 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.16$
0.16-0.18	$7.7 \pm 0.9 \pm 1.3$	$8.231 \pm 0.061 \pm 0.092$	$0.94 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.15$
0.18-0.20	$4.94 \pm 0.76 \pm 0.86$	$6.776 \pm 0.056 \pm 0.086$	$0.72 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.13$
0.20-0.25	$3.15 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.77$	$4.829 \pm 0.035 \pm 0.053$	$0.64 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.14$
0.25-0.30	$1.85 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.38$	$3.105 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.049$	$0.58 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.12$
0.30-0.40	$0.52 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.24$	$1.655 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.039$	$0.31 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.11$
0.40-0.50	$0.14 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.10$	$0.757 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.036$	$0.184 \pm 0.075 \pm 0.084$
0.50-0.60	$0.019 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.032$	$0.339 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.017$	$0.056 \pm 0.043 \pm 0.087$
0.60-0.80	$0.014 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.012$	$0.1118 \pm 0.0026 \pm 0.0070$	$0.121 \pm 0.093 \pm 0.078$
0.80-1.00	$0.0005 \pm 0.0004 \pm 0.008$	$0.0143 \pm 0.0009 \pm 0.0026$	$0.030 \pm 0.026 \pm 0.092$

Table 2: The charged particle scaled energy, $x_E = E/E_{\text{jet}}$, of 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl. gluon jets}}$ and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets, and the ratio of 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ to 40.1 GeV uds quark jets. The first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic. These data are displayed in Fig. 6.

$\ln(p)$	$g_{\text{incl. gluon jet}}$	uds quark jet	Ratio
-2.5 - -2.0	$0.48 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.60$	$0.27 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.35$	$1.8 \pm 0.2 \pm 1.2$
-2.0 - -1.5	$1.33 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.67$	$0.78 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.35$	$1.7 \pm 0.1 \pm 1.2$
-1.5 - -1.0	$2.84 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.64$	$1.58 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.26$	$1.83 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.67$
-1.0 - -0.5	$4.20 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.36$	$2.431 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.021$	$1.76 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.17$
-0.5 - 0.0	$5.17 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.33$	$2.925 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.026$	$1.81 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.13$
0.0 - 0.5	$5.07 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.22$	$3.012 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.028$	$1.749 \pm 0.053 \pm 0.084$
0.5 - 1.0	$3.90 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.20$	$2.749 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.029$	$1.495 \pm 0.047 \pm 0.080$
1.0 - 1.5	$3.11 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.18$	$2.299 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.023$	$1.447 \pm 0.048 \pm 0.087$
1.5 - 2.0	$1.67 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.13$	$1.757 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.016$	$1.043 \pm 0.052 \pm 0.073$
2.0 - 2.5	$0.670 \pm 0.050 \pm 0.078$	$1.167 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.012$	$0.653 \pm 0.049 \pm 0.083$
2.5 - 3.0	$0.091 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.036$	$0.592 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.012$	$0.192 \pm 0.051 \pm 0.080$
3.0 - 3.5	$0.004 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.023$	$0.1788 \pm 0.0017 \pm 0.0083$	$0.032 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.093$
3.5 - 4.0	$0.0002 \pm 0.0002 \pm 0.0046$	$0.0138 \pm 0.0006 \pm 0.0028$	$0.041 \pm 0.032 \pm 0.059$

Table 3: The logarithm of charged particle momentum, $\ln(p)$, of 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl. gluon jets}}$ and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets, and the ratio of 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ to 40.1 GeV uds quark jets. The first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic. These data are displayed in Fig. 7.

p_T	$g_{\text{incl. gluon jet}}$	uds quark jet	Ratio
0.0-0.1	$9.73 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.92$	$7.38 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.24$	$1.359 \pm 0.065 \pm 0.093$
0.1-0.2	$21.3 \pm 0.6 \pm 1.0$	$15.16 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.19$	$1.445 \pm 0.044 \pm 0.085$
0.2-0.3	$20.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 1.2$	$15.72 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.15$	$1.369 \pm 0.051 \pm 0.081$
0.3-0.4	$17.3 \pm 0.6 \pm 1.1$	$13.02 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.10$	$1.377 \pm 0.050 \pm 0.093$
0.4-0.5	$14.04 \pm 0.58 \pm 0.97$	$10.02 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.11$	$1.46 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.10$
0.5-0.6	$11.37 \pm 0.50 \pm 0.85$	$7.571 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.098$	$1.57 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.13$
0.6-0.7	$8.82 \pm 0.45 \pm 0.92$	$5.758 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.068$	$1.62 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.18$
0.7-0.8	$7.67 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.90$	$4.391 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.052$	$1.87 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.21$
0.8-1.0	$5.42 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.56$	$2.989 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.042$	$1.97 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.18$
1.0-1.4	$2.64 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.37$	$1.590 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.032$	$1.84 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.30$
1.4-2.0	$1.24 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.19$	$0.680 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.013$	$2.08 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.34$
2.0-3.0	$0.36 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.15$	$0.2497 \pm 0.0018 \pm 0.0054$	$1.71 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.53$
3.0-4.0	$0.109 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.041$	$0.0903 \pm 0.0010 \pm 0.0028$	$1.51 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.46$
4.0-6.0	$0.029 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.022$	$0.0289 \pm 0.0004 \pm 0.0015$	$1.34 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.73$
6.0-8.0	$0.0036 \pm 0.0015 \pm 0.0065$	$0.00860 \pm 0.00016 \pm 0.00083$	$0.60 \pm 0.25 \pm 1.14$
8.0-10.0	$0.0035 \pm 0.0002 \pm 0.0041$	$0.00304 \pm 0.00010 \pm 0.00051$	$1.75 \pm 0.11 \pm 1.50$

Table 4: The charged particle transverse momentum with respect to the jet axis, p_T , of 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl. gluon jets}}$ and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets, and the ratio of 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ to 40.1 GeV uds quark jets. The first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic. These data are displayed in Fig. 8.

$p_T (p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c)$	$g_{\text{incl. gluon jet}}$	uds quark jet	Ratio
0.0-0.1	$9.50 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.97$	$6.91 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.22$	$1.41 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.13$
0.1-0.2	$20.8 \pm 0.6 \pm 1.0$	$13.85 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.16$	$1.53 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.11$
0.2-0.3	$20.2 \pm 0.8 \pm 1.2$	$13.86 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.13$	$1.49 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.11$
0.3-0.4	$16.6 \pm 0.6 \pm 1.2$	$10.94 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.10$	$1.55 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.13$
0.4-0.5	$13.3 \pm 0.6 \pm 1.1$	$8.049 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.11$	$1.70 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.16$
0.5-0.6	$10.1 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.1$	$5.836 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.091$	$1.79 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.23$
0.6-0.7	$7.7 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.0$	$4.301 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.068$	$1.86 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.26$
0.7-0.8	$6.66 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.90$	$3.169 \pm 0.021 \pm 0.052$	$2.21 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.30$
0.8-1.0	$4.51 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.48$	$2.051 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.044$	$2.35 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.25$
1.0-1.4	$2.07 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.33$	$1.031 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.032$	$2.18 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.42$
1.4-2.0	$0.91 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.15$	$0.3876 \pm 0.0030 \pm 0.0095$	$2.62 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.46$
2.0-3.0	$0.16 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.10$	$0.1074 \pm 0.0012 \pm 0.0037$	$1.71 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.82$
3.0-4.0	$0.0167 \pm 0.0084 \pm 0.019$	$0.01837 \pm 0.00047 \pm 0.00098$	$1.11 \pm 0.56 \pm 0.81$

Table 5: The charged particle transverse momentum with respect to the jet axis for particles with momentum $p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c$, $p_T (p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c)$, of 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl. gluon jets}}$ and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets, and the ratio of 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ to 40.1 GeV uds quark jets. The first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic. These data are displayed in Fig. 9.

$n_{\text{ch.}}(y \leq 2)$	g _{incl.} gluon jet	uds quark jet
0	0.15 ± 0.01 ± 0.26	2.13 ± 0.04 ± 0.13
1	0.34 ± 0.23 ± 0.31	5.83 ± 0.07 ± 0.17
2	0.94 ± 0.47 ± 0.40	9.93 ± 0.08 ± 0.22
3	2.13 ± 0.74 ± 0.56	12.37 ± 0.10 ± 0.21
4	2.86 ± 0.97 ± 0.83	12.67 ± 0.10 ± 0.21
5	4.0 ± 1.1 ± 1.2	11.47 ± 0.09 ± 0.19
6	6.0 ± 1.2 ± 1.4	9.52 ± 0.10 ± 0.18
7	7.6 ± 1.1 ± 1.2	7.63 ± 0.07 ± 0.18
8	8.9 ± 1.3 ± 0.83	5.98 ± 0.08 ± 0.17
9	9.7 ± 1.2 ± 0.8	4.74 ± 0.07 ± 0.16
10	9.9 ± 1.1 ± 0.8	3.75 ± 0.05 ± 0.13
11	9.0 ± 1.4 ± 1.0	3.02 ± 0.06 ± 0.10
12	7.9 ± 1.2 ± 1.0	2.418 ± 0.042 ± 0.072
13	6.5 ± 1.2 ± 0.9	1.937 ± 0.045 ± 0.052
14	5.2 ± 1.2 ± 0.8	1.561 ± 0.034 ± 0.043
15	4.04 ± 0.85 ± 0.72	1.218 ± 0.036 ± 0.038
16	3.05 ± 0.90 ± 0.55	0.957 ± 0.029 ± 0.038
17	2.64 ± 0.77 ± 0.44	0.734 ± 0.027 ± 0.036
18	1.84 ± 0.66 ± 0.74	0.564 ± 0.022 ± 0.033
19	1.60 ± 0.68 ± 0.78	0.423 ± 0.019 ± 0.027
20	1.45 ± 0.53 ± 0.86	0.322 ± 0.017 ± 0.020
21	0.75 ± 0.43 ± 0.55	0.241 ± 0.014 ± 0.014
22	0.93 ± 0.40 ± 0.62	0.181 ± 0.011 ± 0.011
23	0.95 ± 0.39 ± 0.42	0.132 ± 0.010 ± 0.010
24	0.52 ± 0.27 ± 0.56	0.0894 ± 0.0090 ± 0.0073
25	0.24 ± 0.21 ± 0.48	0.0640 ± 0.0081 ± 0.0053
26	0.19 ± 0.15 ± 0.38	0.0440 ± 0.0059 ± 0.0047
27	—	0.0267 ± 0.0047 ± 0.0052
28	0.25 ± 0.09 ± 0.27	0.0207 ± 0.0039 ± 0.0056
29	0.19 ± 0.06 ± 0.30	0.0144 ± 0.0027 ± 0.0040
30	0.09 ± 0.05 ± 0.13	0.0084 ± 0.0023 ± 0.0025
31	—	0.0036 ± 0.0020 ± 0.0024
32	—	0.0031 ± 0.0014 ± 0.0016
33	—	0.0007 ± 0.0011 ± 0.0015
34	—	—
35	—	0.00079 ± 0.00056 ± 0.00065
36	—	0.00031 ± 0.00034 ± 0.00045
$\langle n_{\text{ch.}}(y \leq 2) \rangle$	10.83 ± 0.20 ± 0.41	6.085 ± 0.013 ± 0.071

Table 6: Charged particle multiplicity distributions, expressed in per cent (%), of 40.1 GeV g_{incl.} gluon jets and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets, in the rapidity interval $|y| \leq 2$. The mean values $\langle n_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 2) \rangle$ are also given. The first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic. The data are correlated between bins. These data are displayed in Fig. 10a.

$n_{\text{ch.}}(y \leq 1)$	$g_{\text{incl. gluon jet}}$	uds quark jet
0	$1.3 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.1$	$11.25 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.41$
1	$4.5 \pm 0.9 \pm 1.2$	$18.77 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.33$
2	$7.7 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.2$	$19.16 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.32$
3	$10.9 \pm 1.5 \pm 1.1$	$15.23 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.26$
4	$11.9 \pm 1.6 \pm 0.9$	$10.66 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.26$
5	$12.8 \pm 1.6 \pm 1.0$	$7.16 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.22$
6	$11.9 \pm 1.6 \pm 1.1$	$4.92 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.20$
7	$10.3 \pm 1.5 \pm 1.4$	$3.44 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.16$
8	$7.8 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.3$	$2.56 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.12$
9	$5.7 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.0$	$1.897 \pm 0.042 \pm 0.079$
10	$3.79 \pm 0.98 \pm 0.71$	$1.395 \pm 0.040 \pm 0.064$
11	$2.92 \pm 0.92 \pm 0.64$	$1.032 \pm 0.032 \pm 0.052$
12	$2.16 \pm 0.74 \pm 0.60$	$0.750 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.039$
13	$1.57 \pm 0.65 \pm 0.91$	$0.546 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.025$
14	$1.52 \pm 0.54 \pm 0.89$	$0.395 \pm 0.021 \pm 0.014$
15	$0.72 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.77$	$0.273 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.010$
16	$0.71 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.53$	$0.194 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.008$
17	$0.64 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.59$	$0.128 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.006$
18	$0.56 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.64$	$0.0847 \pm 0.0087 \pm 0.0049$
19	$0.36 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.54$	$0.0555 \pm 0.0072 \pm 0.0041$
20	$0.25 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.28$	$0.0376 \pm 0.0047 \pm 0.0036$
21	—	$0.0204 \pm 0.0045 \pm 0.0038$
22	—	$0.0136 \pm 0.0036 \pm 0.0033$
23	—	$0.0101 \pm 0.0026 \pm 0.0041$
24	—	$0.0058 \pm 0.0019 \pm 0.0041$
25	—	$0.0036 \pm 0.0015 \pm 0.0041$
26	—	$0.0022 \pm 0.0011 \pm 0.0023$
$\langle n_{\text{ch.}}(y \leq 1) \rangle$	$6.14 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.36$	$3.333 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.046$

Table 7: Charged particle multiplicity distributions, expressed in per cent (%), of 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl. gluon jets}}$ and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets, in the rapidity interval $|y| \leq 1$. The mean values $\langle n_{\text{ch.}}(|y| \leq 1) \rangle$ are also given. The first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic. The data are correlated between bins. These data are displayed in Fig. 10b.

	$r_{\text{ch.}}$	$r_{\text{ch.}}(y \leq 2)$	$r_{\text{ch.}}(y \leq 1)$	$(r_{\text{ch.}})_{0.8 < p_T < 3 \text{ GeV}/c}^{p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c}$
OPAL data	1.514 ± 0.019 ± 0.034	1.852 ± 0.034 ± 0.077	1.919 ± 0.047 ± 0.095	2.29 ± 0.09 ± 0.15
Standard QCD models:				
Herwig	1.54 (1.56)	1.85 (1.97)	1.92 (2.06)	2.16 (2.09)
Jetset	1.54 (1.35)	1.84 (1.61)	1.88 (1.62)	1.93 (1.50)
Ariadne	1.55 (1.46)	1.89 (1.77)	1.97 (1.81)	2.07 (1.81)
Jetset $C_A = C_F = 4/3$	1.38 (1.03)	1.54 (1.06)	1.51 (1.04)	1.31 (1.00)
Reconnected QCD models:				
AR-2	1.43	1.72	1.78	1.95
AR-3	1.42	1.69	1.75	1.92

Table 8: The ratios $r_{\text{ch.}}$ of the mean charged particle multiplicity between 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets and 40.1 GeV uds quark jets for full phase space, for restricted rapidity intervals $|y| \leq 2$ and $|y| \leq 1$, and for soft particles at large transverse momentum p_T with respect to the jet axis, defined by $p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $0.8 < p_T < 3 \text{ GeV}/c$, with p the particle momentum. The results are given for the data and for QCD Monte Carlo programs. The corresponding results at the parton level are given in parentheses for the standard QCD models and for a special version of Jetset with $C_A = C_F = 4/3$. For the data, the first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic.

	Probability for $n_{\text{ch.}}(y \leq 2) \leq 4$ in $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets
OPAL data	$6.42 \pm 1.30 \pm 1.65\%$
Standard QCD models:	
Jetset	6.0%
Herwig	7.1%
Ariadne	5.4%
Reconnected QCD models:	
AR-2	11.2%
AR-3	12.2%

Table 9: Probability, measured in per cent, for a $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet to have four or fewer charged particles with rapidity $|y| \leq 2$. The results are given for the data and for QCD Monte Carlo programs. For the data, the first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic.

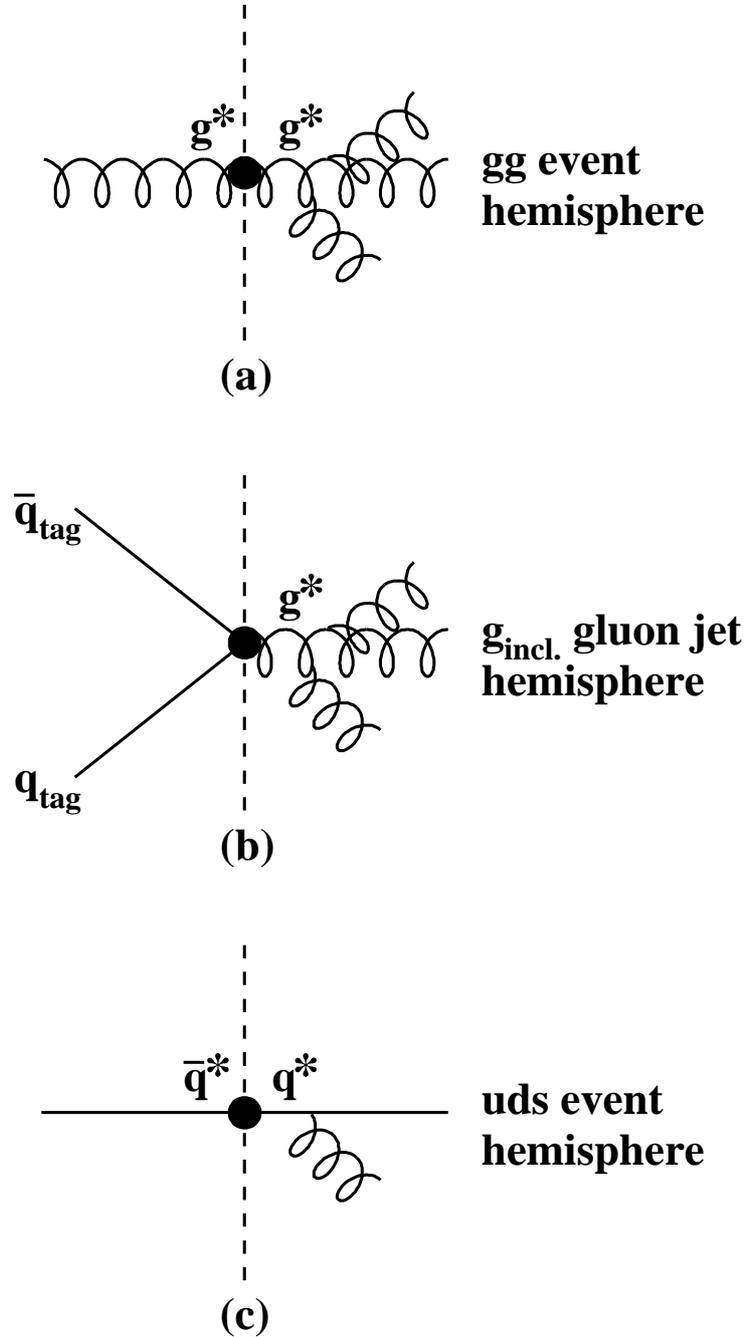


Figure 1: Event types pertinent to this analysis. The dashed vertical lines represent hemisphere boundaries, defined in our study by the plane perpendicular to the thrust axis, while the large solid dots represent a color singlet point source. (a) gg production. (b) $e^+e^- \rightarrow q_{\text{tag}}\bar{q}_{\text{tag}}g_{\text{incl.}}$: The quark jets q_{tag} and \bar{q}_{tag} are tagged b jets defined using a jet algorithm and are used only as a tool to identify the $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet hemispheres. The $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jet hemispheres provide the gluon jet sample for our study. The $g_{\text{incl.}}$ jets yield virtually the same results for the experimental observables in our study as the hemispheres of gg events shown in part (a). (c) $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$, with q a light (uds) quark: Hemispheres in these events provide the quark jet sample for our study.

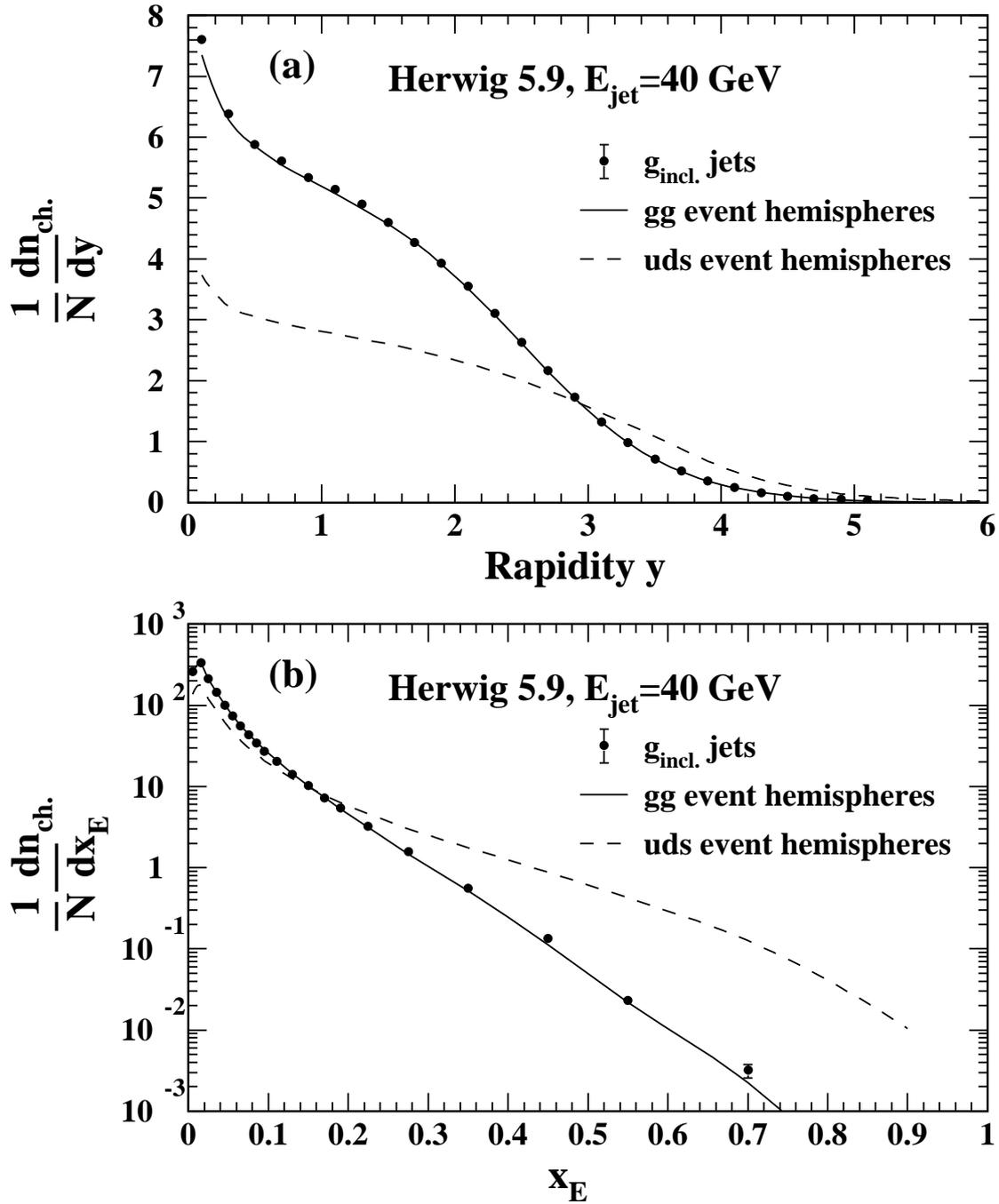


Figure 2: The prediction of the Herwig parton shower Monte Carlo event generator for the charged particle (a) rapidity and (b) $x_E = E/E_{\text{jet}}$ distributions of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets from e^+e^- annihilations, in comparison to the Herwig predictions for gg and uds event hemispheres. The jet energies are 40 GeV, corresponding to a c.m. energy of 91.2 GeV for the generation of the $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}g_{\text{incl.}}$ events.

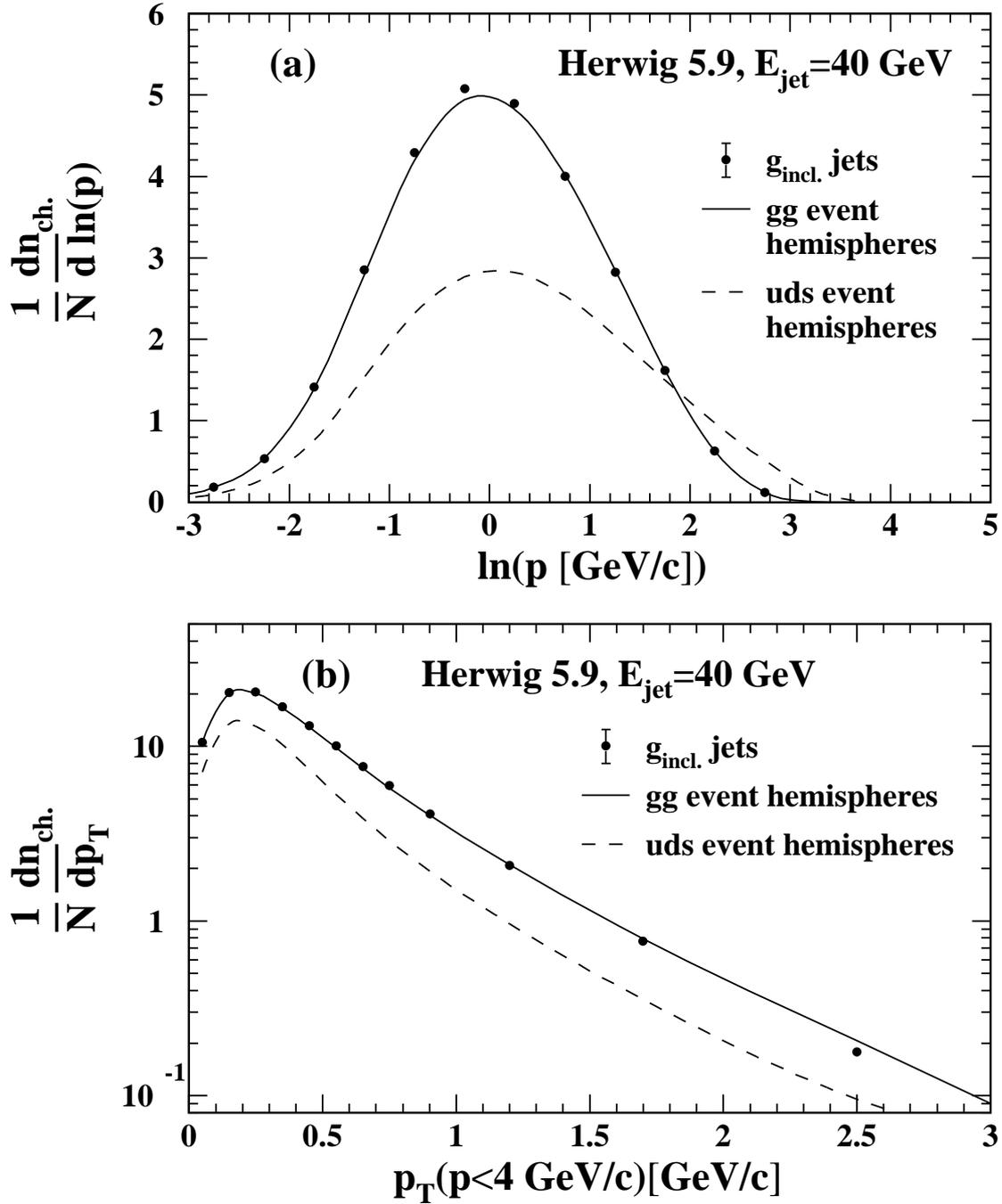


Figure 3: The prediction of the Herwig parton shower Monte Carlo event generator for the charged particle (a) $\ln(p)$ and (b) p_T ($p < 4$ GeV/c) distributions of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets from e^+e^- annihilations, in comparison to the Herwig predictions for gg and uds event hemispheres. The jet energies are 40 GeV, corresponding to a c.m. energy of 91.2 GeV for the generation of the $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}g_{\text{incl.}}$ events.

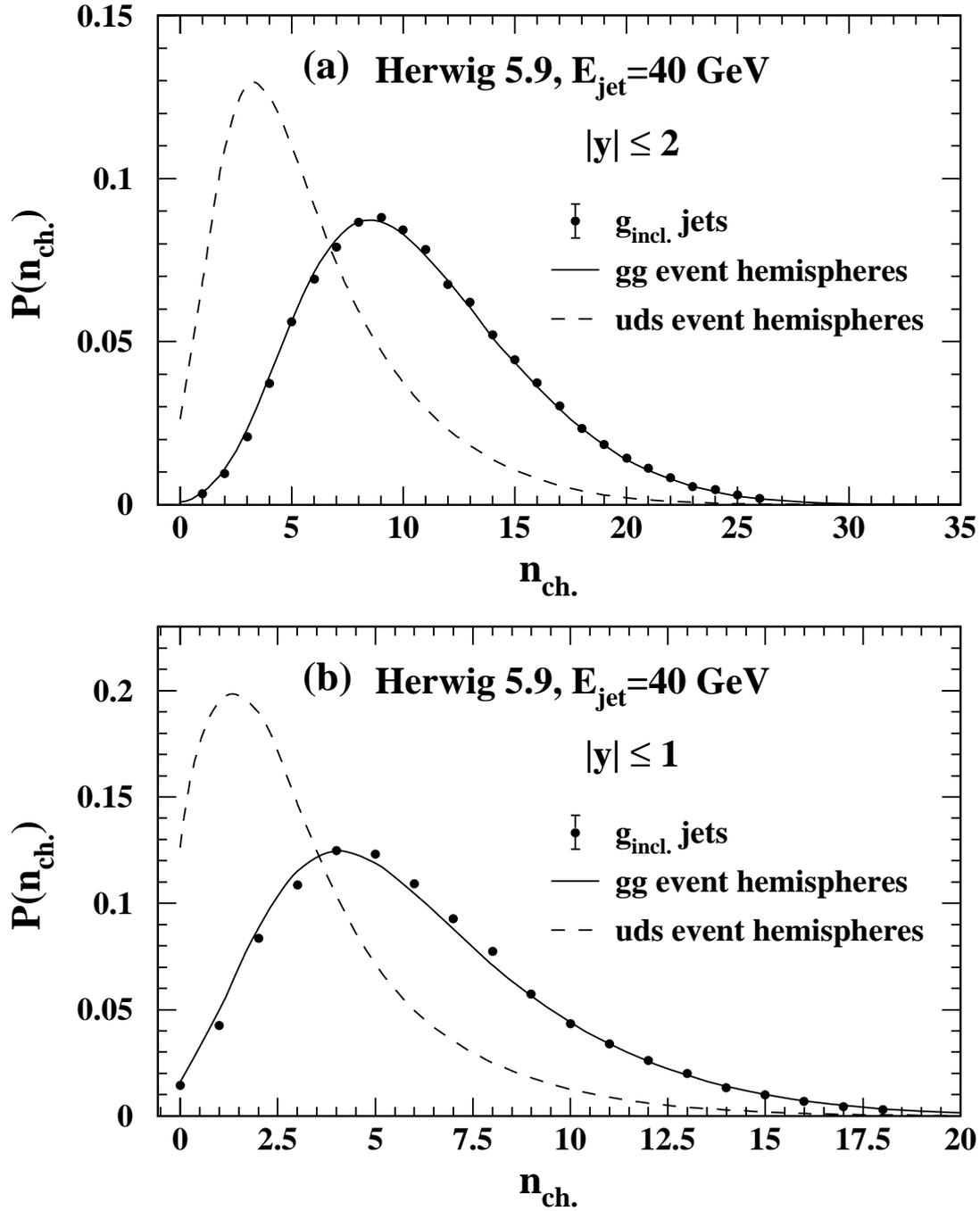


Figure 4: The prediction of the Herwig parton shower Monte Carlo event generator for the charged particle multiplicity distributions of $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets from e^+e^- annihilations, in the rapidity intervals (a) $|y| \leq 2$ and (b) $|y| \leq 1$, in comparison to the Herwig predictions for gg and uds event hemispheres. The jet energies are 40 GeV, corresponding to a c.m. energy of 91.2 GeV for the generation of the $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}g_{\text{incl.}}$ events.

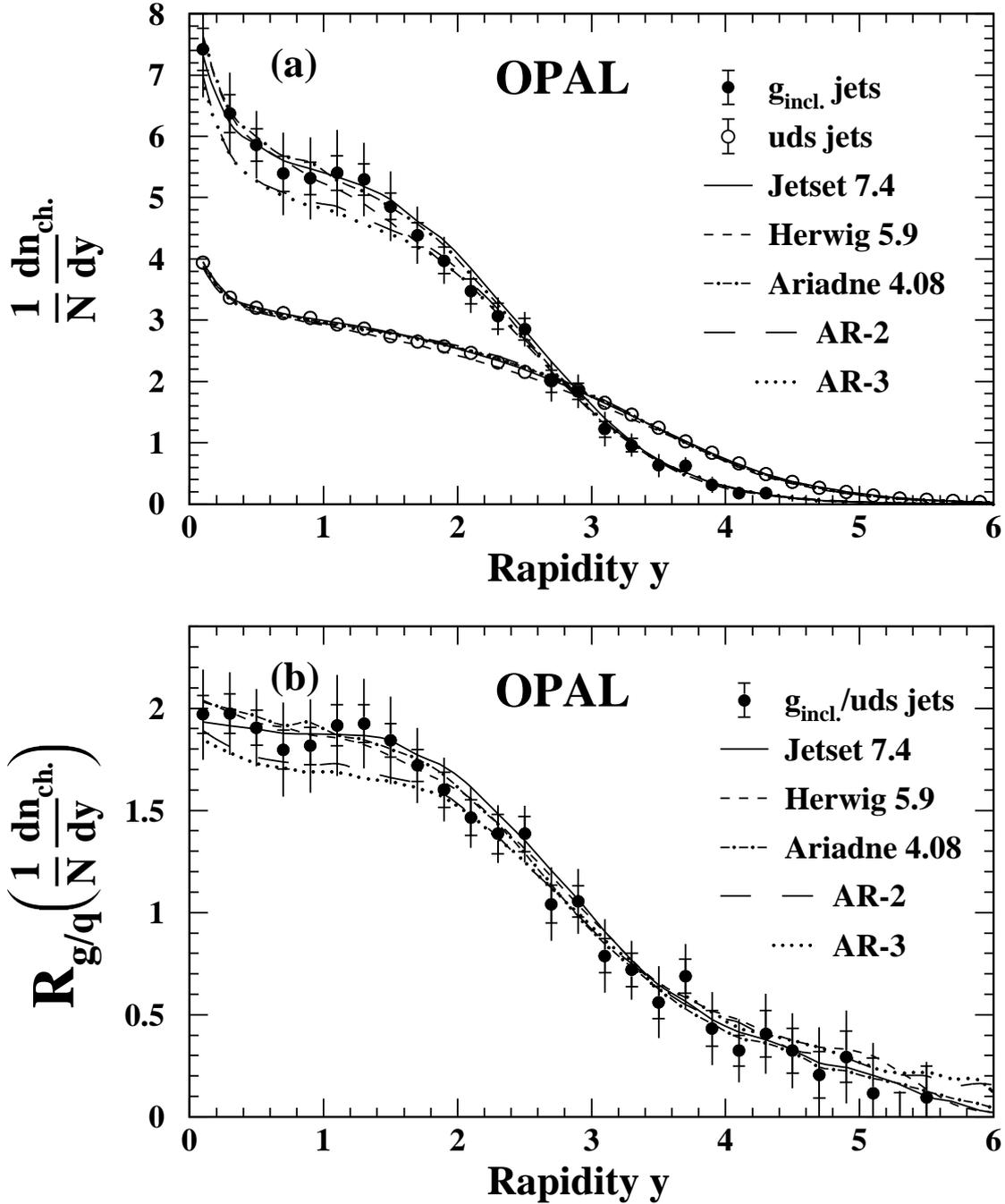


Figure 5: (a) Corrected distributions of charged particle rapidity, y , for 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets. (b) The ratio of the gluon to quark jet rapidity distributions for 40.1 GeV jets. The total uncertainties are shown by vertical lines. The experimental statistical uncertainties are indicated by small horizontal bars. (The uncertainties are too small to be seen for the uds jets.) The predictions of various parton shower Monte Carlo event generators are also shown. These data are tabulated in Table 1.

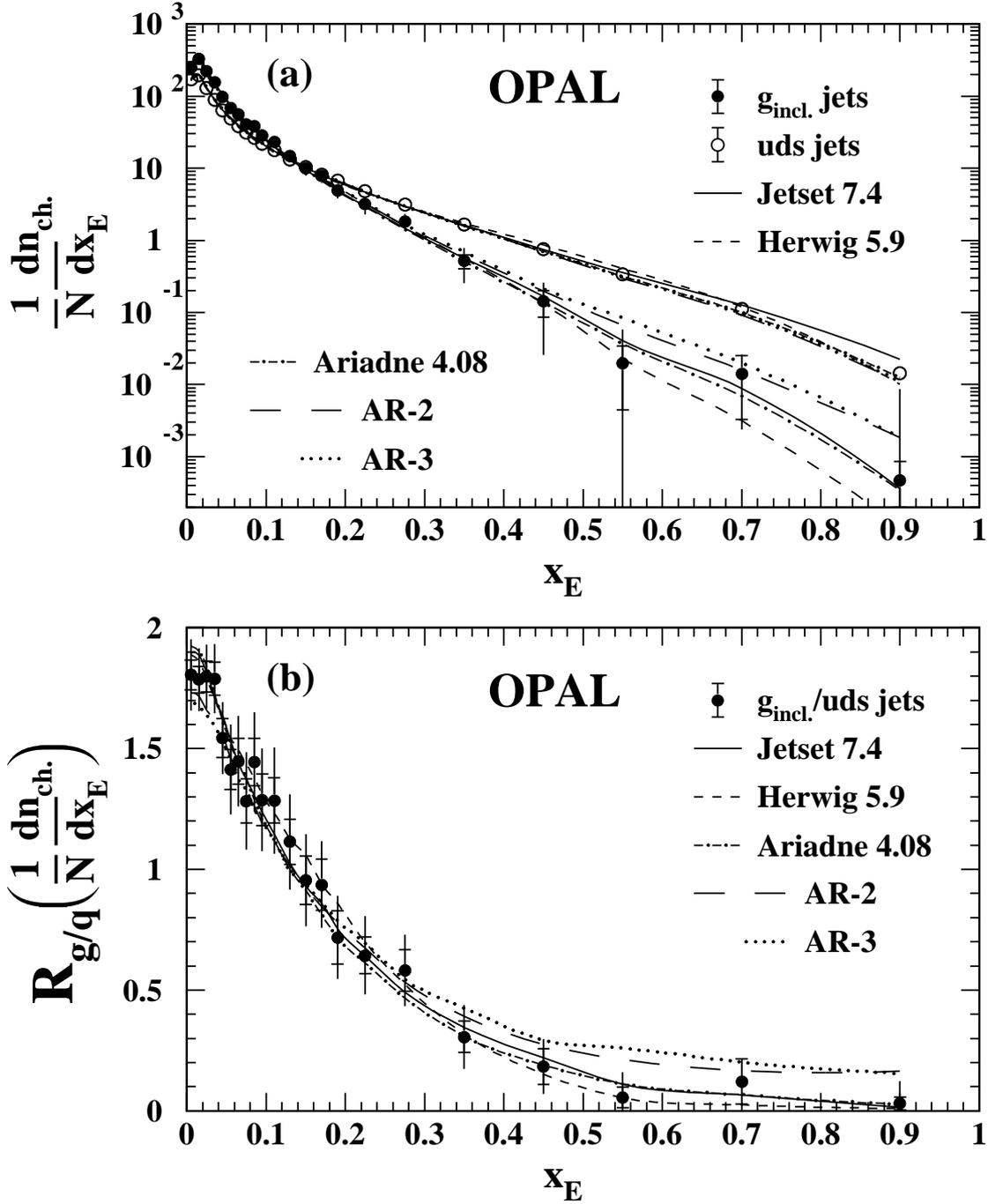


Figure 6: (a) Corrected distributions of charged particle scaled energy, $x_E = E/E_{\text{jet}}$, for 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets. (b) The ratio of the gluon to quark jet x_E distributions for 40.1 GeV jets. The total uncertainties are shown by vertical lines. The experimental statistical uncertainties are indicated by small horizontal bars. (The uncertainties are too small to be seen for the uds jets.) The predictions of various parton shower Monte Carlo event generators are also shown. These data are tabulated in Table 2.

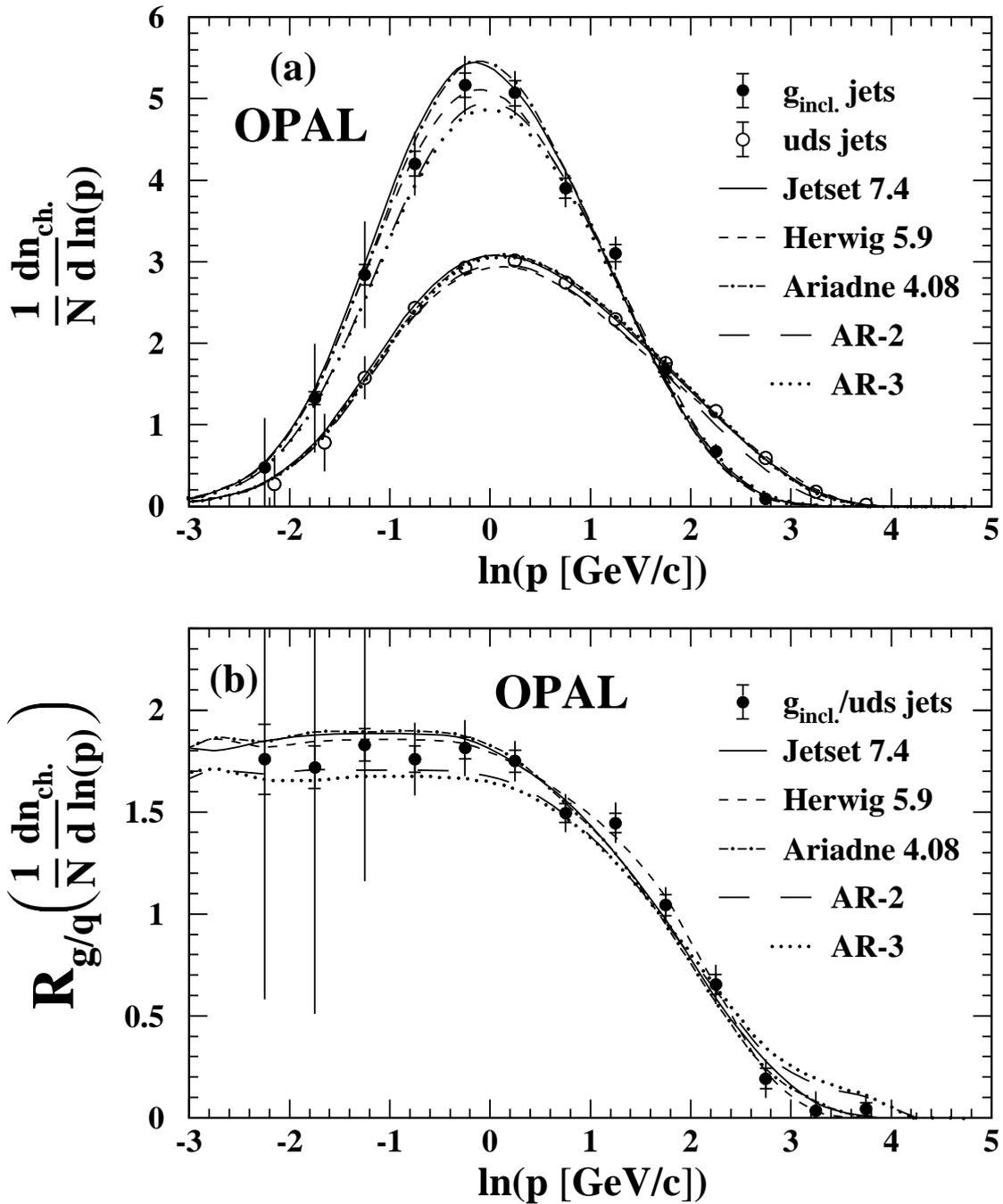


Figure 7: (a) Corrected distributions of the logarithm of charged particle momentum, $\ln(p)$, for 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets. (b) The ratio of the gluon to quark jet $\ln(p)$ distributions for 40.1 GeV jets. The total uncertainties are shown by vertical lines. The experimental statistical uncertainties are indicated by small horizontal bars. (The statistical uncertainties are too small to be seen for the uds jets.) The predictions of various parton shower Monte Carlo event generators are also shown. These data are tabulated in Table 3.

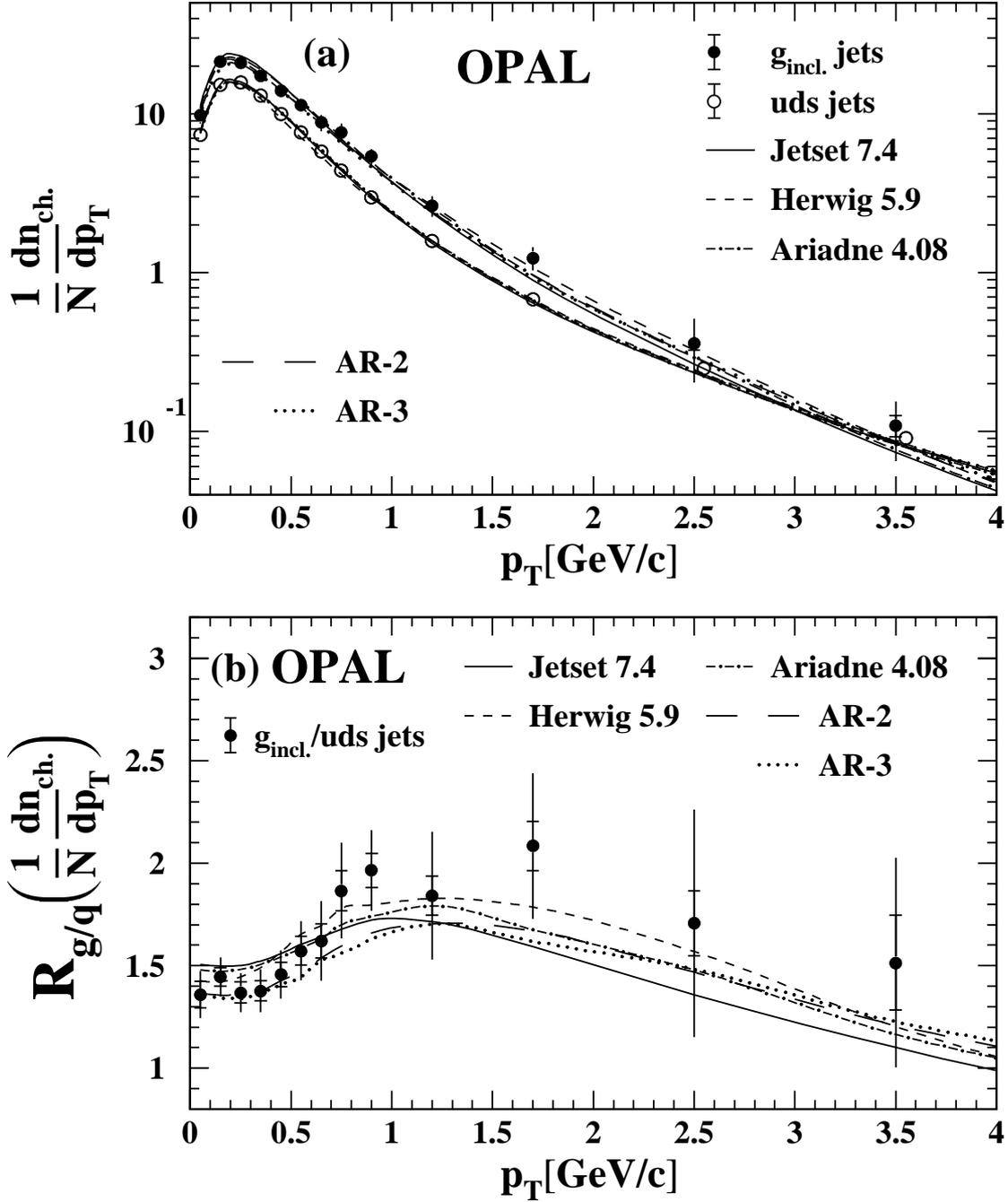


Figure 8: (a) Corrected distributions of charged particle transverse momentum with respect to the jet axis, p_T , for 40.1 GeV $g_{incl.}$ gluon jets and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets. (b) The ratio of the gluon to quark jet p_T distributions for 40.1 GeV jets. The total uncertainties are shown by vertical lines. The experimental statistical uncertainties are indicated by small horizontal bars. (The uncertainties are too small to be seen for the uds jets.) The predictions of various parton shower Monte Carlo event generators are also shown. These data are tabulated in Table 4.

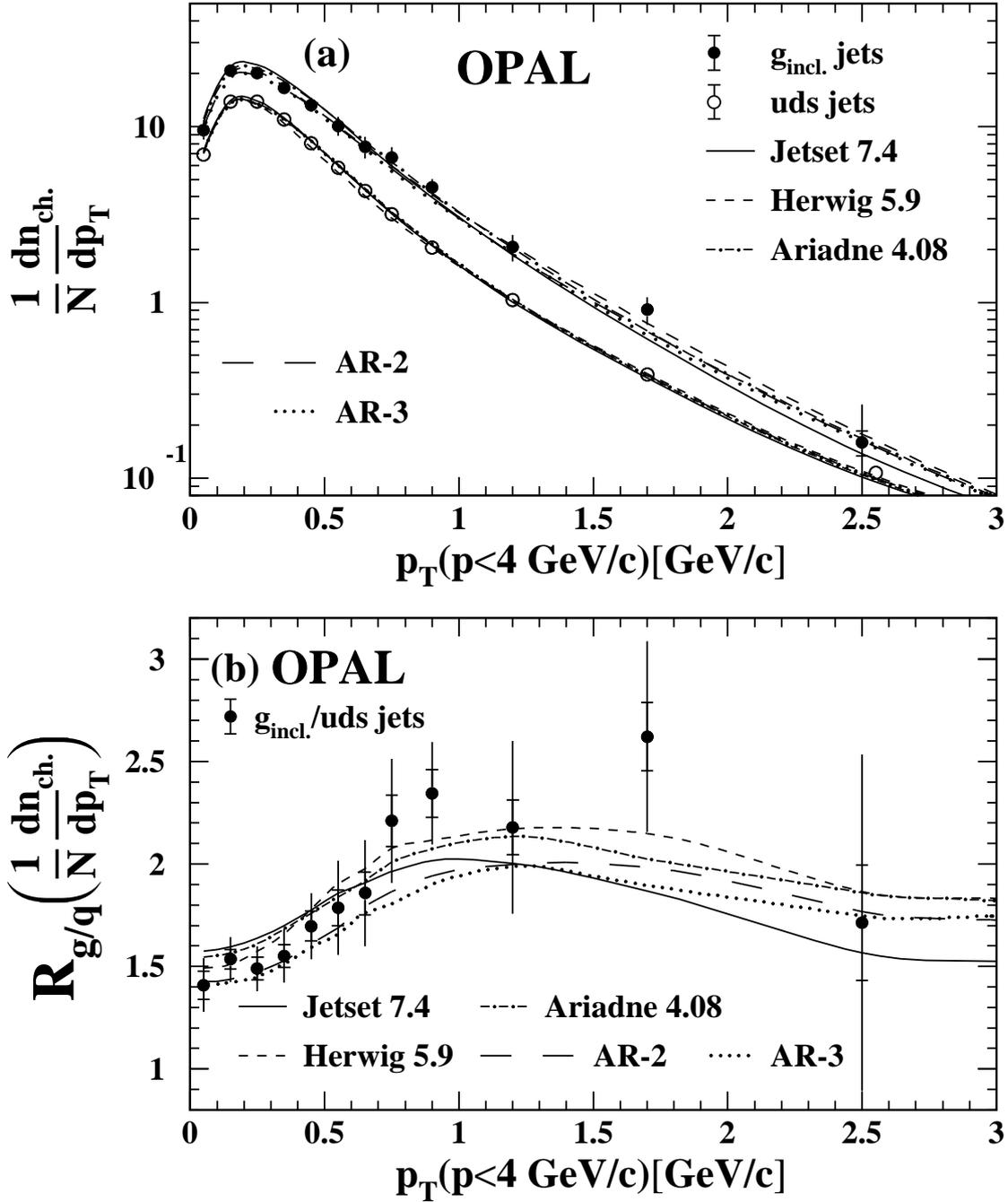


Figure 9: (a) Corrected distributions of charged particle transverse momentum with respect to the jet axis for particles with momentum $p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c$, $p_T(p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c)$, for 40.1 GeV $g_{incl.}$ gluon jets and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets. (b) The ratio of the gluon to quark jet $p_T(p < 4 \text{ GeV}/c)$ distributions for 40.1 GeV jets. The total uncertainties are shown by vertical lines. The experimental statistical uncertainties are indicated by small horizontal bars. (The uncertainties are too small to be seen for the uds jets.) The predictions of various parton shower Monte Carlo event generators are also shown. These data are tabulated in Table 5.

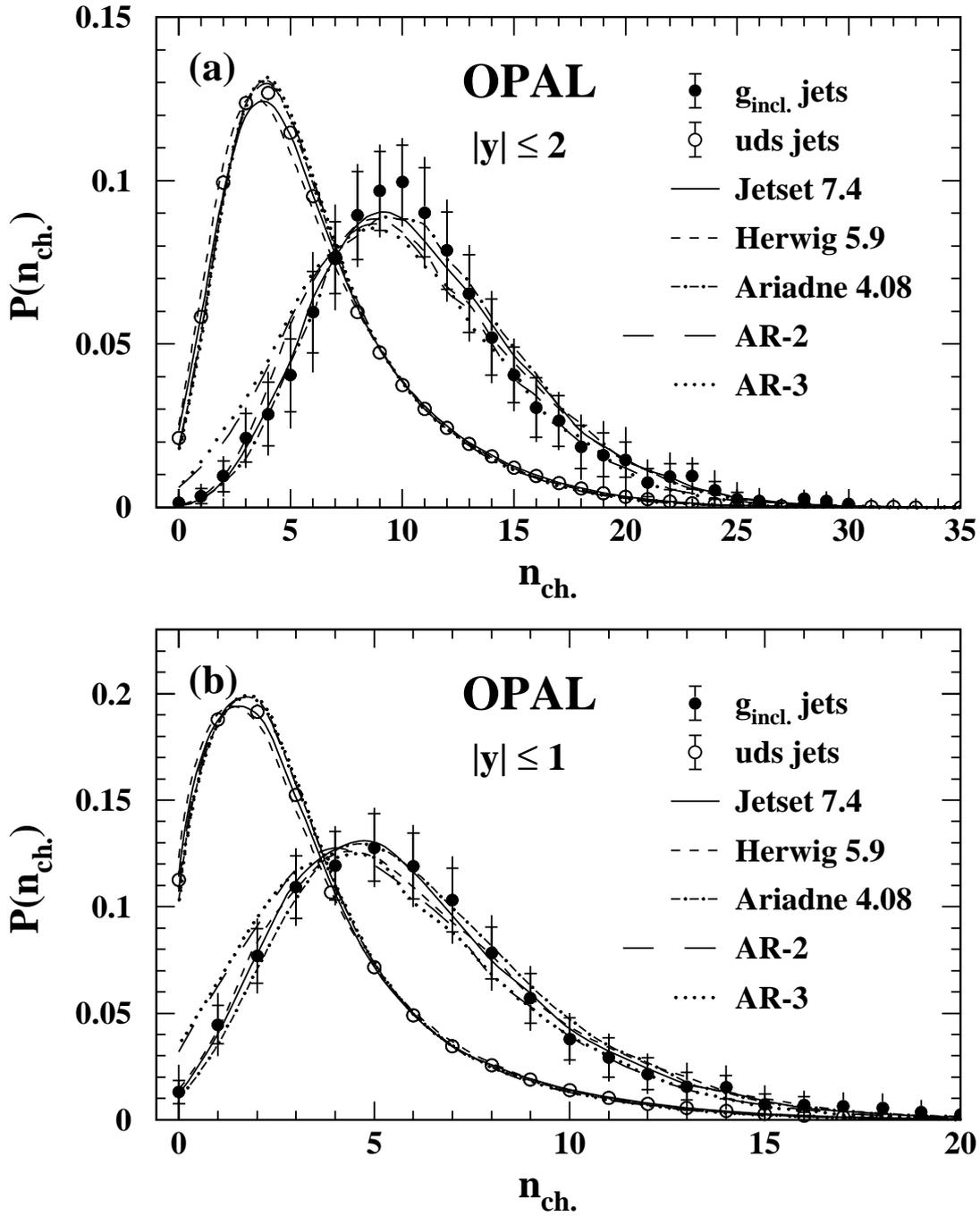


Figure 10: Corrected distributions of charged particle multiplicity in the rapidity intervals (a) $|y| \leq 2$ and (b) $|y| \leq 1$ for 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets and 45.6 GeV uds quark jets. The total uncertainties are shown by vertical lines. The experimental statistical uncertainties are indicated by small horizontal bars. (The statistical uncertainties are too small to be seen for the uds jets.) The data are correlated between bins. The predictions of various parton shower Monte Carlo event generators are also shown. These data are tabulated in Tables 6 and 7.

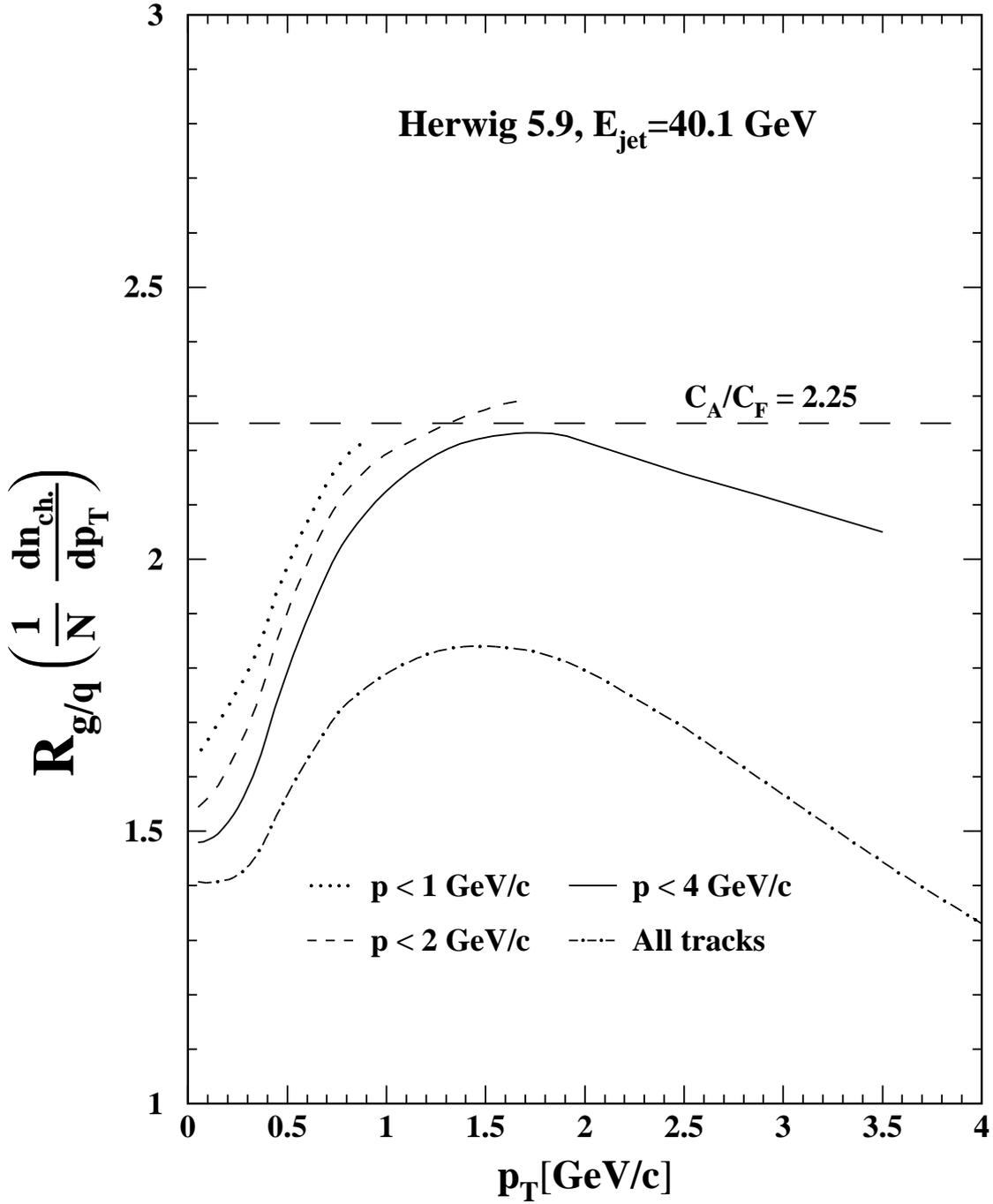


Figure 11: The prediction of the Herwig Monte Carlo event generator for the ratio of the transverse momentum distributions between 40.1 GeV gluon and 40.1 GeV uds quark jets, for all charged particles and for charged particles with momentum p below 4, 2 and 1 GeV/ c .

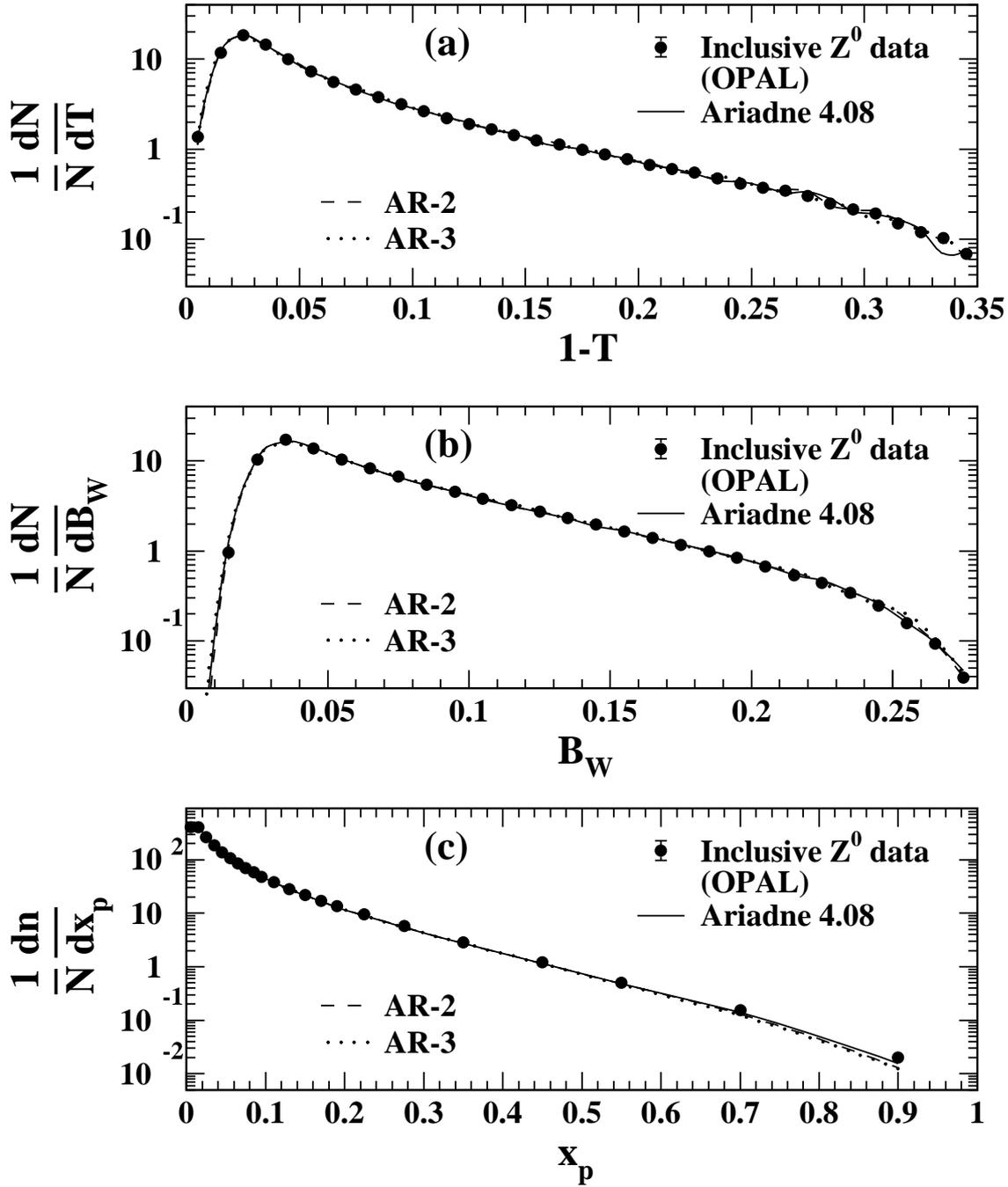


Figure 12: Comparison of the predictions of the standard version of Ariadne and of the two versions of Ariadne with color reconnection to inclusive Z^0 event data: (a) $1-T$ [41], with T the thrust, (b) jet broadening variable B_W [41], and (c) scaled particle momentum $x_p = 2p/E_{c.m.}$ [32]. The total uncertainties, with statistical and systematic terms added in quadrature, are too small to be visible.

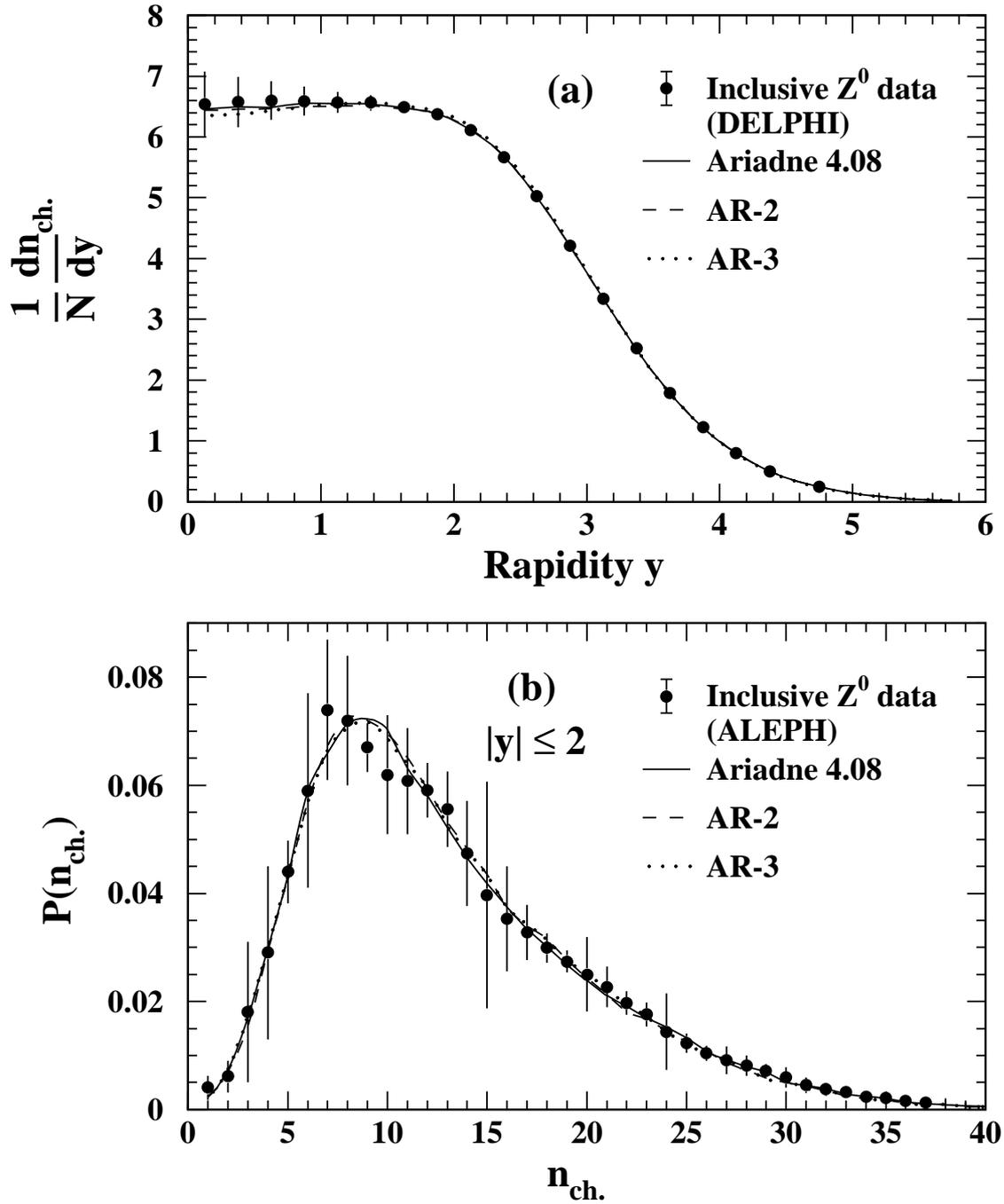


Figure 13: Comparison of the predictions of the standard version of Ariadne and of the two versions of Ariadne with color reconnection to inclusive Z^0 event data: (a) rapidity y with respect to the sphericity axis [42], and (b) charged particle multiplicity in the interval $|y| \leq 2$ [43]. The total uncertainties are shown by the vertical lines, with statistical and systematic terms added in quadrature.

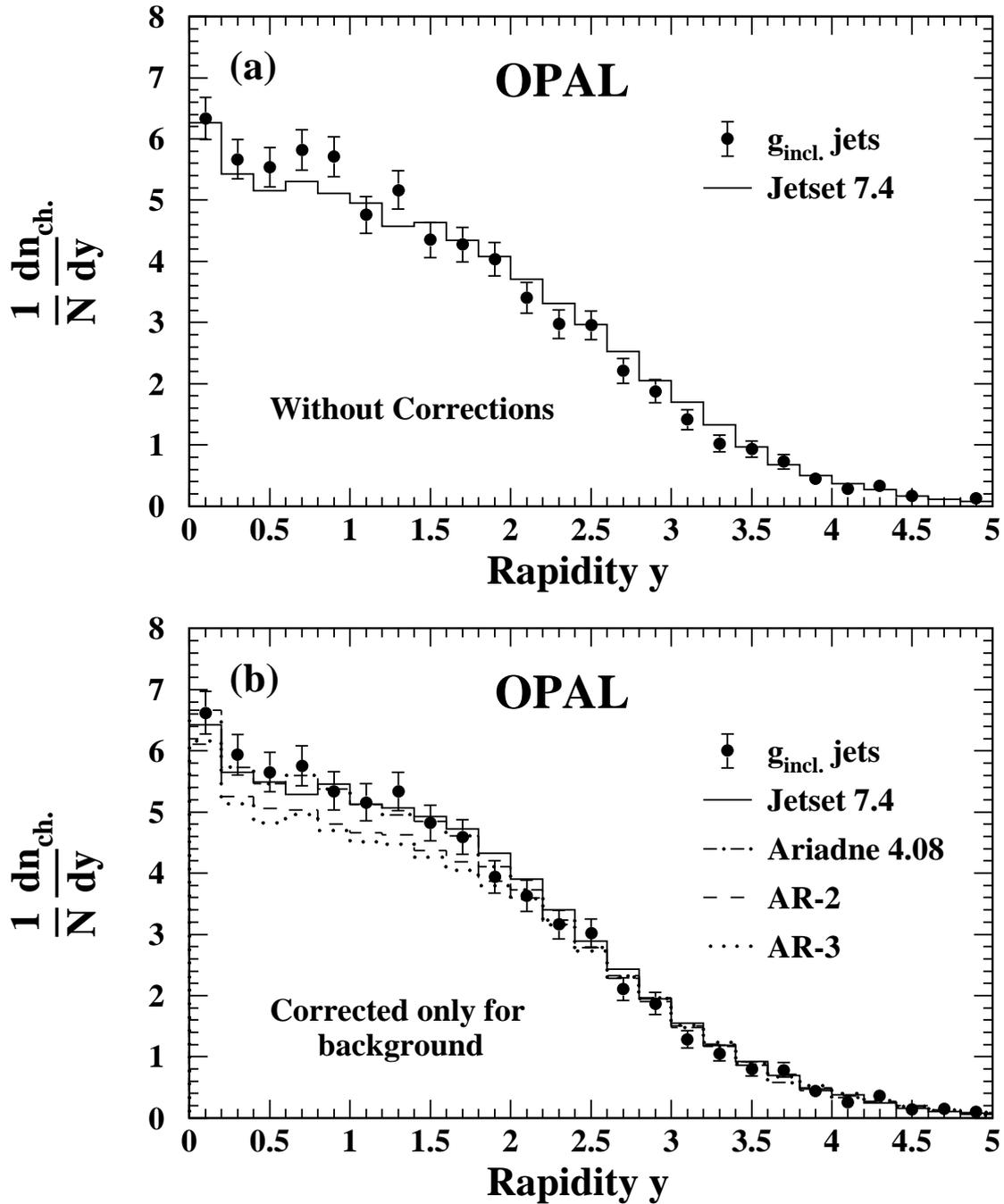


Figure 14: The distribution of charged particle rapidity for 40.1 GeV $g_{incl.}$ gluon jets: (a) uncorrected distribution, i.e. at the level which includes background, detector acceptance and resolution, secondary interactions, initial-state radiation, and the experimental track and cluster selection criteria, and (b) distribution corrected for background only. The uncertainties are statistical.

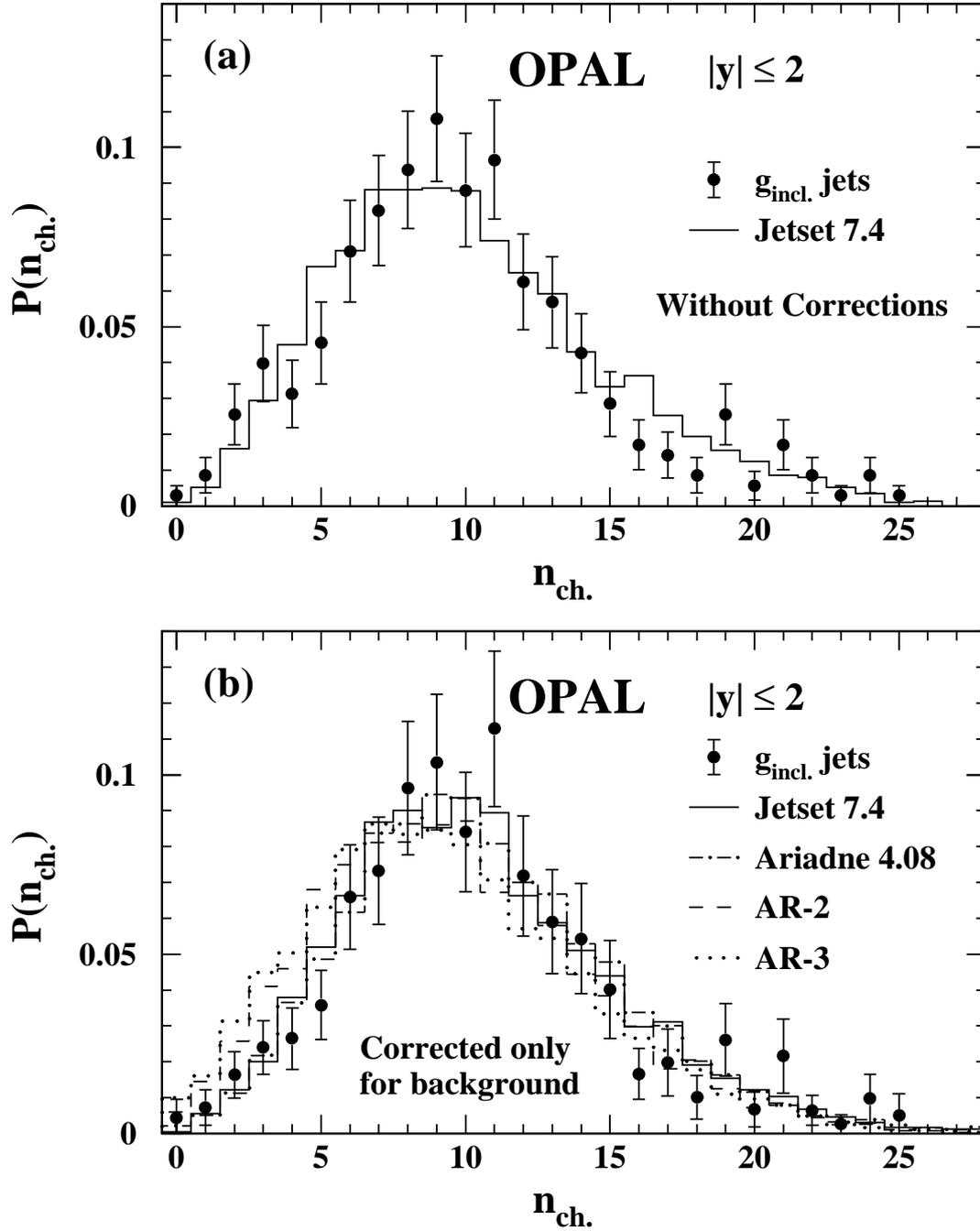


Figure 15: The distribution of charged particle multiplicity in the rapidity interval $|y| \leq 2$ for 40.1 GeV $g_{\text{incl.}}$ gluon jets: (a) uncorrected distribution, i.e. at the level which includes background, detector acceptance and resolution, secondary interactions, initial-state radiation, and the experimental track and cluster selection criteria, and (b) distribution corrected for background only. The uncertainties are statistical.