

A Dependence of Photoproduced Dijets

D. Naples,^{4,*} N. Akchurin,³ P. Birmingham,⁷ H. Breuer,⁴ C. C. Chang,⁴ S. Cihangir,² M. D. Corcoran,⁶
 W. L. Davis,¹ H. R. Gustafson,⁵ H. Holmgren,⁴ P. Kasper,² D. Lincoln,⁶ M. J. Longo,⁵ J. Marraffino,² J.
 McPherson,³ H. E. Miettinen,⁶ G. Morrow,⁶ G. S. Mutchler,⁶ Y. Onel,³ G. P. Thomas,¹ M. M. Traynor,⁶
 J. W. Waters,⁷ M. S. Webster,⁷ J. P. Xu,⁶ and Q. Zhu^{6,†}

(E683 Collaboration)

¹*Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306*

²*Fermilab, Batavia, Illinois 60510*

³*University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242*

⁴*University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742*

⁵*University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109*

⁶*Rice University, Houston, Texas 77251*

⁷*Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37235*

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We present a measurement of the A dependence of $k_{T\phi}$, the out-of-plane component of the dijet transverse momentum, in dijet events produced with a real photon beam. We also present the same measurement for dijets produced from pion-nucleus collisions in our detector. Both data sets are taken at a mean \sqrt{s} of 21 GeV in the p_T range 3–7 GeV/ c . A clear A dependence of comparable magnitude is seen in both processes. The energy dependence of the nuclear behavior is also extracted.

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It has been twenty years since the first observation of the “anomalous nuclear enhancement” effect in proton-nucleus collisions [1]. In these pioneering experiments, it was observed that, for collisions producing particles at large momentum transverse to the beam direction (high p_T), the cross section could be parametrized as $\sigma(pA) = A^\alpha \sigma(pp)$, with $\alpha > 1$ for p_T 's above about 2 GeV/ c . In this expression A is the atomic weight of the target nucleus. This behavior is in contrast to the situation for low p_T interactions, where α is generally 2/3.

The nuclear dependence for low p_T scattering is understood to be due to the interaction of the incident hadron at the nuclear surface, so that the cross section scales as the surface area of the nucleus. A high- p_T particle, on the other hand, arises from a “hard scattering,” that is, a scattering at the parton level, followed by the fragmentation of the parton into a jet of high- p_T hadrons. Since parton interactions are rare, it was expected that the cross section should scale as the nuclear volume, or linearly with A . A value of $\alpha > 1$ is generally understood as due to soft multiple scattering of the hard-scattered partons as they exit the nucleus [2].

There has been a sustained interest in hard scattering that takes place in nuclear media [3]. Such studies can provide information about interactions and the behavior of quarks and gluons at very short times after the hard interaction (before hadronization) as well as about hadronization times themselves. Anomalous nuclear enhancement has been observed in the hadroproduction of single high- p_T hadrons, high- p_T dihadrons, and high- p_T jet pairs (dijets) [4]. This Letter reports the first observation of the atomic weight dependence of hard scattering

in real photon-nucleus collisions. Luo, Qui, and Sterman [5] have shown that this measurement can be related to the color Lorentz force experienced by partons undergoing multiple scattering in nuclear matter. This relation is extracted from nonleading power perturbative QCD.

We present results from the first study of the nuclear dependence for hard scattering in photon-nucleus interactions. Final states from hard scattering are dominated by dijet pairs at high p_T [6]. We select dijet events and study the nuclear dependence of the variable $k_{T\phi}$ which is related to a single component of the vector p_T imbalance of the dijet system. We define $k_{T\phi}$ as

$$k_{T\phi} = P_T \sin(\Delta\phi),$$

where P_T is the average jet transverse momentum of the event and $\Delta\phi$ is the azimuthal opening angle between the two jets. All plots show the mean value of the $k_{T\phi}^2$ distribution which is denoted $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$. Most previous observations of nuclear dependence report the behavior of the cross section at fixed high p_T which is parametrized as A^α [4]. The kinematic variable $k_{T\phi}$ is more directly sensitive to the effects of multiple scattering. The relation between $k_{T\phi}$ and α has been discussed in Ref. [7].

The experiment was performed in the Wide Band beam line at Fermilab during the 1991 fixed target run. A more complete description of the experiment and the first results are presented in Ref. [8]. The data presented here are from an analysis of the entire data sample which consists of roughly 3.6×10^6 triggered events on hydrogen, 3×10^6 on deuterium, and a total of 3.5×10^6 events on the six nuclear targets.

The Wide Band tagged photon beam energies ranged

from 50 to 400 GeV. About 10% of the data were taken with a broad band tagged pion beam which ranged in energy from 160 to 380 GeV. The pion-nucleus data will also be presented for comparison. The triggered mean energy for both beam types was about 260 GeV. The targets studied include hydrogen, deuterium, Be, C, Al, Cu, Sn, and Pb. The thickness of each target was about 0.06 nuclear interaction lengths except for deuterium which was about 0.15 nuclear interaction lengths.

The main component of the E683 detector used in this analysis was the highly segmented, wide angle calorimeter (MCAL). The MCAL has full azimuthal acceptance and a polar angle acceptance in the γp center of mass of $25^\circ < \theta^* < 100^\circ$ at $\sqrt{s} = 21$ GeV. The MCAL face is segmented into 132 towers each subtending $\Delta\eta \simeq 0.3$ and $\Delta\phi \simeq 0.25$ rads, where η is the pseudorapidity and ϕ is the azimuthal angle. The MCAL resolution is estimated to be on the order of $35\%/\sqrt{E}$ for electromagnetic energy and $85\%/\sqrt{E}$ for hadronic energy. The absolute energy scale of the MCAL is uncertain to about 7%.

The MCAL was the basis for the high transverse energy (E_T) discrimination trigger. We used two high E_T triggers concurrently. The "two-high" trigger required at least two MCAL towers to have E_T greater than 0.5 GeV each. The "global" trigger required a minimum total E_T in the MCAL of 5 GeV. In the analysis either a global trigger threshold $E_T > 8$ GeV or a two-high threshold $E_T > 0.75$ GeV for each of the two hottest towers was required to remove hardware inefficiencies near the thresholds for each trigger. Additional "fake" high E_T triggers in the detector came from δ -ray production or bremsstrahlung by beam halo muons at wide angles or phototube breakdown in the MCAL itself. These events

had low total energy and multiplicity and could easily be cut out of the data sample. Events which have passed these criteria will be referred to as the high E_T data sample.

Jets in the p_T range 3 to 7 GeV/c were reconstructed by applying a standard (η, ϕ) cone jetfinding algorithm to the data sample. A cone size of radius $R = 1.0$ was used, where $R^2 = \Delta\eta^2 + \Delta\phi^2$. Dijet events were required to have a jet $p_T \geq 3$ GeV/c for each jet. Events with three high- p_T jets are not included in this analysis (they accounted for less than 2% of the high E_T data sample). Dijets make up 43% of the high E_T data sample. Also, the polar angle of the jet axis in the lab frame was restricted between $2^\circ < \theta_{\text{LAB}} < 6^\circ$ to ensure jet containment in the calorimeter. A target dependent correction of between 10% and 20% was applied to the $k_{T\phi}$ distribution to correct for nontarget related events.

The dependence of $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ on atomic weight for photon-nucleus (γA) and pion-nucleus (πA) collisions is shown in Fig. 1 and Table I. Errors shown are statistical only. Systematic errors are discussed below. There is a clear A dependence in both γA and πA data, as well as a significant offset between the two data sets which persists throughout the p_T range of the dijet sample. We will assume three contributions to $k_{T\phi}$ in this analysis. Contributions are expected from (i) gluon radiation and intrinsic parton Fermi motion within the nucleon, (ii) resolution effects in jet finding and calorimetry, and (iii) nuclear effects (for $A > 1$).

We first discuss the contribution to $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ that is due to the jet finding and calorimetry. We determine the size of this contribution from a Monte Carlo study. The effects of energy resolution, spatial shower spreading, and position measurement granularity smear the found $k_{T\phi}$ distribution. These effects were taken into account in the simulation of the MCAL detector. Particle inclusion errors in jet finding will also smear the $k_{T\phi}$ distribution by smearing the found jet p_T 's and angles. To model the photon-proton data we used a mixture of the LUND Monte Carlo event generators, LUCIFER and TWISTER [9] (with

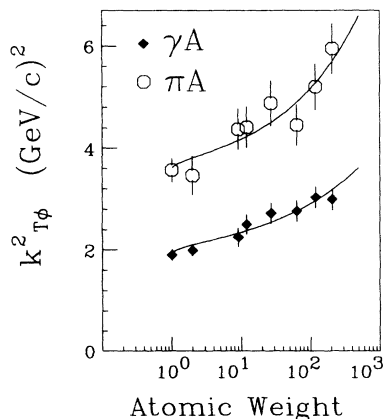


FIG. 1. $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ as a function of atomic weight for photon-nucleus (γA) and pion-nucleus (πA) data. The curves shown are the best power law fits to the form $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle = C_0 + C_1(A - 1)^\alpha$. For the photon data (lower curve) the minimum χ^2 fit yields $C_0 = 1.85 \pm 0.10$, $C_1 = 0.24 \pm 0.10$, $\alpha = 0.32 \pm 0.08$, and for pion data (upper curve) the fit yields $C_0 = 3.54 \pm 0.22$, $C_1 = 0.27 \pm 0.21$, $\alpha = 0.39 \pm 0.15$. The offset of the two data sets is explained in the text.

TABLE I. Shown are the values of $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ for each target for photon-nucleus (γA) and pion-nucleus (πA) data (statistical errors shown in parentheses). The values are not corrected for jet-finding uncertainties.

Target A	$\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ [$(\text{GeV}/c)^2$] γA	πA
1.0	1.90 (0.11)	3.57 (0.23)
2.0	1.99 (0.11)	3.46 (0.38)
9.0	2.25 (0.18)	4.37 (0.40)
12.0	2.50 (0.19)	4.41 (0.40)
27.0	2.72 (0.20)	4.88 (0.44)
63.6	2.76 (0.20)	4.45 (0.40)
118.7	3.03 (0.21)	5.20 (0.45)
207.2	2.99 (0.21)	5.95 (0.49)

JETSET 6.3), with the Field-Feynman independent fragmentation option. (LUCIFER generates only direct coupling processes, and we expect to have contributions from the hadronic structure of the photon which TWISTER models.) This has been shown to be a good representation of the γp data [8]. The size of the jet finding and calorimetry contribution to the measurement were determined as follows. The jet-finding algorithm was applied to the simulated calorimeter towers to reconstruct jets. The vector sum of the momenta of the particles originating from each hard-scattered parton defines the "true" jet. The difference between the $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ of the found jets and that of the "true" jet is due to the calorimetry and jet finding. In the γp case this contribution to $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ is determined to be $0.6 \pm 0.2 \text{ GeV}^2/c^2$. In the pion-proton case these contributions were found to be considerably larger, $2.6 \pm 1.0 \text{ GeV}^2/c^2$. The jet-finding contribution and the difference in its value for γp and πp data are discussed further below. The error quoted on the value of the jet-finding contribution is an estimate of the systematic uncertainty in the measurement of $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$. Jet finding introduces the dominant systematic error in $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$. However, we emphasize that this systematic uncertainty is not A dependent (as will be shown below) and does not affect the A -dependence measurement. The remaining $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ of $1.3 \pm 0.2 \text{ GeV}^2/c^2$ in the γp case and $0.9 \pm 0.5 \text{ GeV}^2/c^2$ in the πp case is interpreted as being due to the gluon radiation and intrinsic Fermi motion contributions.

Jet finding is sensitive to the nonjet E_T from the underlying event, particularly at these low jet p_T 's. The "underlying event" results from the interaction and fragmentation of the beam and target remnants which typically produce a spray of low E_T particles in the forward (beam jet) and backward (target jet) directions in the center of mass frame. In the pion-nucleus case there are more spectator quarks and gluons, so one would expect more underlying event, and the data are consistent with that expectation.

The additional E_T from the underlying event influences the jet reconstruction and the size of the jet-finding correction. If we use the same jet-finding parameters (in particular the cone size) for πp as for γp , we find the large jet-finding correction mentioned above. If instead we adjust the parameters of the jet finder to compensate for the increased underlying event by reducing the cone size, both the raw $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ and the jet-finding correction for πp are reduced. The corrected value of $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ is unchanged. For example, for a jet cone of 0.7 rather than 1.0, we find for πp a jet-finding correction for p_T of $1.5 \text{ GeV}^2/c^2$ which give a value for the remaining contribution to $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ which is the same as for the larger jet cone.

Evidence for a larger contribution from the underlying event in pion-nucleus collisions can be clearly seen in the data. Shown in Fig. 2(a) is the average nonjet E_T fraction, which is the total E_T outside of the jet cone divided

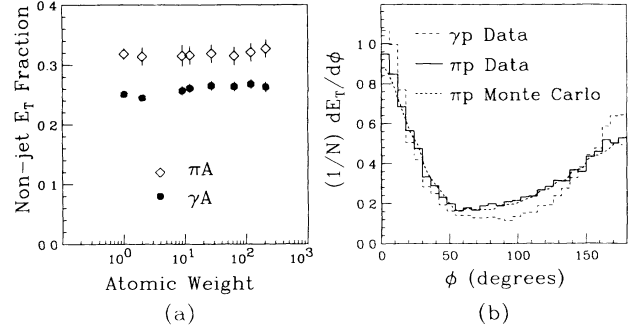


FIG. 2. (a) Nonjet E_T fraction (ratio of E_T outside of the jet cone to total E_T in the MCAL) for each target. (b) E_T flow per event.

by the total E_T measured in the MCAL, for each target. The fraction of E_T outside of the jet cone is about 20% higher in the pion-produced events than for photoproduced events. Note that the nonjet E_T fraction for both γA and πA interactions does not vary with A . Both the mean total E_T in the MCAL and the mean nonjet E_T are independent of A . This is justification that the jet-finding contributions to $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ are not A dependent and thus that the dominant systematic uncertainty is independent of A . It also implies that the A -dependent $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ we see is coming from the hard scattering system itself and is not an artifact of the spectator system. The relative level of the hard scatter to the underlying event can be seen from the E_T flow plot for both data samples in Fig. 2(b). The E_T per 6° bin in azimuthal angle from the higher p_T jet's axis per event is plotted. These plots show that the underlying event in πp contains a somewhat larger fraction of the total event E_T .

To accurately determine the size of the jet-finding contribution in the pion-proton case it is crucial to have an adequate model of the underlying event. We found the Monte Carlo event generator HERWIG [10] to be a better model of the event structure in the πp data than TWISTER due to the inclusion of an enhanced underlying event [11]. HERWIG parametrizes this contribution using minimum bias data [12] and scales the underlying event to the appropriate energy. In the πp case the enhanced underlying event was modeled (using the HERWIG parametrization) and included in the Monte Carlo simulation by hand in order to determine the jet-finding contribution. The modeling of the πp event E_T flow is shown in Fig. 2(b) (dotted curve). The nonjet E_T and total E_T distributions are also well reproduced by the Monte Carlo simulation for both γp and πp interactions.

We now discuss the nuclear contributions to $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$. To obtain the A dependence in $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ we fit the data in Fig. 1 with the power law of the form $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle = C_0 + C_1(A-1)^\alpha$. The three parameters, C_0 , C_1 , and α are determined from the minimum χ^2 fit to the data points. The resulting best fit curves are shown in Fig. 1. The value of α was found

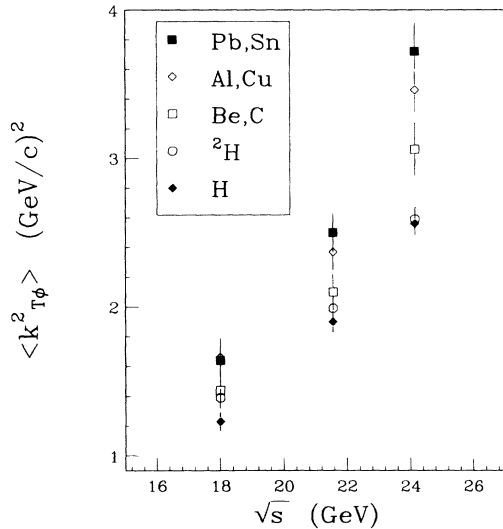


FIG. 3. Dependence of $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ on the γ -proton center of mass energy for each target.

to be 0.32 ± 0.08 for γA data and 0.39 ± 0.15 for πA data. The values of the χ^2 per degree of freedom for the fits are 0.7 and 0.9, respectively. If the $A = 2$ point is left out of the fit the values of α found are not affected within the errors of the determination. (The values of α excluding the $A = 2$ data points are 0.26 ± 0.09 and 0.34 ± 0.17 for γA and πA data, respectively.) The fits to both data sets indicate rough agreement with an $A^{1/3}$ behavior. Such a dependence would be expected for a phenomenon that depends linearly on the length of nuclear matter traversed, such as independent multiple rescattering of the partons as they pass through the nucleus.

Because we had a broad band beam we were able to extract the behavior of the A dependence with photon beam energy. This is shown in Fig. 3 where the mean value of $k_{T\phi}^2$ for each target is plotted as a function of mean center of mass energy, \sqrt{s} . The data were grouped into three energy bins for this study and the mean \sqrt{s} for each is shown in the plot. Some of the targets with similar atomic weights were grouped together to improve statistics (Be+C, Al+Cu, and Sn+Pb). The value of $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ for each target increases with center of mass energy. This is, at least in part, a consequence of the increase in underlying event with \sqrt{s} . The increase may also be due to an increase in gluon radiation contributions with energy. The mean value of $k_{T\phi}^2$ for the lead target is increasing faster with energy than that for hydrogen. Thus the nuclear contribution of $k_{T\phi}$ appears to increase with center of mass energy.

In conclusion, we have measured for the first time the A dependence of $k_{T\phi}$ from photoproduced jets. We also observed that the A -dependent contribution appears to increase with center of mass energy. We compared our A dependence measurements from photoproduction with our pion-nucleus data taken with the same detector and

at the same mean \sqrt{s} and found a comparable A dependence in the two cases. For both data sets the A dependence of $\langle k_{T\phi}^2 \rangle$ is found to be consistent with an $A^{1/3}$ power law behavior. The comparison of A dependence in photoproduction with that seen in pA is more difficult since relevant pA measurements [13] were taken at higher center of mass energy and with different data cuts. Comparison of the A dependence of $k_{T\phi}$ in pA with our results has been made in [11] where it is found that γA shows a somewhat weaker A dependence than pA . It is particularly interesting to note that the nuclear dependence in γA is considerably stronger than that observed in Drell-Yan hadroproduction [14].

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* Present address: Fermilab, Batavia, IL 60510.

† Present address: University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

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