Study of intranuclear collision effects in interactions of $K^+/\pi^+$ mesons with Al and Au nuclei at 250 GeV/c

EHS-NA22 Collaboration


a Institute of Physics, 375036 Yerevan, Armenia
b Institute for High Energy Physics, 142284 Serpukhov, Russian Federation
c University of Nijmegen and NLHEP-H, NL-6525 ED Nijmegen, The Netherlands
d Department of Physics, Universitaire Instelling Antwerpen, B-2610 Wilrijk, and Interuniversity Institute for High Energies, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium
e Institute of Physics and Nuclear Techniques of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy and Institute of Nuclear Physics, PL-30055 Krakow, Poland
f Centro Brasilierno de Pesquisas Físicas, BR-22290 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil
g Moscow State University, 119899 Moscow, Russian Federation
h Institut für Hochenergiephysik, O-1615 Berlin-Zeuthen, Federal Republic of Germany

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Abstract. Multiplicity, inclusive, correlation and collective characteristics of multiparticle production processes in $K^+\text{Al}$, $K^+\text{Au}$, $\pi^+\text{Al}$ and $\pi^+\text{Au}$ interactions at 250 GeV/c are studied with the European Hybrid Spectrometer, providing high statistics and almost 4π acceptance for final state charged particles. It is shown that the proton energy spectrum practically does not depend on the target atomic weight, but the proton angular distributions reveal a strong $A$-dependence. In a model independent way, the average number of intranuclear collisions is extracted, and it is shown that their dominant part (60% for Al and 80% for Au) is caused by interactions of the non-leading particles produced in the target fragmentation. The multiplication ratio of the produced particles for the Au nucleus changes from $R = 40$ at the smallest rapidities in the target fragmentation region, down to $R = 0.37 \pm 0.06$ at the largest rapidities in the beam fragmentation region. It is found that the average total longitudinal momentum of the charged products of the beam fragmentation depends weakly on the number of leading hadron (cluster) intranuclear collisions which are characterized by a low inelasticity coefficient $\langle k \rangle = 0.17 \pm 0.03$.

1 Introduction

It is known that high energy nuclear interactions contain important information on the space-time structure and mechanisms of multiparticle production processes (see e.g. [1] for a review). Various mechanisms lead to different manifestations of the intranuclear collision effects, and thus to different predictions for the experimentally observable quantities: the multiplicity and inclusive distributions, the correlations and collective characteristics of produced particles.

The available amount of experimental data, especially on high-energy meson-nucleus interactions, suffers from low statistics or from limited acceptance, or is obtained in experiments on nuclear emulsions without identification of the nuclear target nor the charge of the secondary particles (see [1] and references cited therein).

An opportunity for a detailed study of multiparticle production processes in the meson-nucleus interaction, based on sufficiently high statistics (about 9 K events of $K^+/\pi^+$ interactions with Al and Au nuclei at 250 GeV/c) with full angular acceptance, is provided by the NA22 experiment with the European hybrid spectrometer (EHS) at CERN. The first results of this study are published in [2, 3].

In this paper we present new results on multiplicities and distributions of protons, on correlations and on col-
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lective characteristics of the multiparticle production processes in $K^+\text{Al}$, $K^+\text{Au}$, $\pi^+\text{Al}$ and $\pi^+\text{Au}$ interactions at 250 GeV/c. The experimental procedure is shortly described in Sect. 2. The multiplicity and inclusive distributions of protons are presented in Sect. 3. Section 4 is devoted to a detailed study of the produced negative particle multiplication ratio. In Sect. 5 the charge balance of secondaries is studied and the total number of intranuclear interactions is extracted. In Sect. 6 we present data on the total longitudinal momentum of charged secondaries in the beam fragmentation region and on the nuclear stopping power. Finally, a summary is presented in Sect. 7.

2 Experimental procedure

The experimental set-up of the EHS is described in detail in [4] and the data reduction procedures in [5, 6]. A rapid cycling bubble chamber RCBC with diameter 80 cm and filled with hydrogen, was used as vertex detector. The RCBC is equipped with two nuclear targets consisting of an aluminium and a gold foil with thickness of 2.5 mm and 0.64 mm, respectively, corresponding to 0.5% of an interaction length, and placed side by side orthogonally to the beam, 15.5 cm behind the entrance window of the chamber. Tracks of secondary charged particles are reconstructed from hits in the wire and drift chambers of the spectrometer and from measurements in the RCBC.

The majority of protons with laboratory momentum less than 400 MeV/c stop inside the RCBC; their momentum is accurately determined from their range in hydrogen. The momentum resolution for all charged particles varies from $(1-2)\%$ for tracks reconstructed in the bubble chamber, and $(1-2.5)\%$ for those reconstructed in the spectrometer. For all reconstructed tracks with laboratory momentum less than about 1.2 GeV/c the ionization was estimated visually. Positive tracks with ionization compatible with the $p$ or $K/p$ hypotheses were taken as protons.

We used following selection criteria for the events (see details in [2]): the interaction vertex is within one of the nuclear foils; the event is satisfactorily measured and reconstructed and it is not a candidate for a quasi-elastic or coherent interaction with the nucleus. The events were weighted with a multiplicity dependent weight in order to compensate for the loss of events due to badly reconstructed tracks.

Finally, the numbers of accepted events are 1180 $K^+\text{Al}$, 970 $K^+\text{Au}$, 3475 $\pi^+\text{Al}$ and 2883 $\pi^+\text{Au}$ events.

The following characteristics of meson-nucleus interactions are studied:

1. the multiplicity and inclusive distributions of protons;
2. correlations between the mean multiplicities of produced hadrons and the number of “grey” protons ($g$-particles) i.e. protons with velocities from $\beta = 0.2$ to 0.7 or kinetic energies $T = 19-376$ MeV;  
3. correlations between the $\pi^-$ meson inclusive spectrum and the number $n_g$ of $g$-particles; the dependence of the differential average multiplicities of $\pi^-$ mesons on $n_g$;
4. the distributions of the total charge $Q$ of secondary particles and
5. correlations between the total longitudinal momentum of charged secondaries in the beam fragmentation region and $n_g$ and $Q$.

3 The inclusive spectra and multiplicity distributions of protons

The laboratory momentum distributions of the identified protons are shown in Fig. 1. The data for $\pi^+$ and $K^+$ interactions have similar shape and are combined. The distributions are corrected for ionization losses in the nuclear foils. These corrections, obtained by estimating the proton path in the foils, shift the low momentum part of the distributions noticeably towards larger values with respect to the uncorrected spectra (the dotted line in Fig. 1, where the momentum interval for $g$-particles $192 < p < 920$ MeV/c is marked by arrows).

The proton kinetic energy (Fig. 2) and the momentum square distributions can be fitted by the sum of two exponentials (for the regions $T > 40$ MeV and $p^2 >$

![Fig. 1a, b. The momentum distributions of identified protons, normalized to the total number of particles. The dashed histogram is the uncorrected spectrum](attachment:image.png)
Fig. 2. The energy distributions of the identified protons. The curves are the fit results (see text).

0.04 (GeV/c)², respectively:

\[
\frac{1}{N} \frac{dN}{dT} = A_1 \exp\left(-\frac{T}{T_1}\right) + A_2 \exp\left(-\frac{T}{T_2}\right), \tag{1a}
\]

\[
\frac{1}{N} \frac{dN}{dp^2} = B_1 \exp\left(-\frac{p^2}{\rho_1^2}\right) + B_2 \exp\left(-\frac{p^2}{\rho_2^2}\right). \tag{1b}
\]

The fitted parameters are presented in Table 1; one can see that the shape of the spectrum practically does not depend on the target mass. The first term in (1a) (with slope $T_1 \approx 190 \pm 200$ MeV), probably refers to the “direct” recoiling protons, and the second one (with slope $T_2 \approx 55 \pm 58$ MeV) may reflect the secondary interaction processes within the nucleus.

Figure 3 shows the angular distributions of the g-particles (Fig. 3a) and the recoil protons (Fig. 3b) with energies $7 \pm 40$ MeV; the lower bound of 40 MeV is chosen in order to suppress the contamination from nuclear “evaporation” products. The angle $\theta$ is the angle between the beam direction and the proton. The distributions are corrected for the loss of low energy protons stopping in the foil or having a very short range in the hydrogen. The $\pi^+$ and $K^+$ data are of similar form and are combined. Some loss of protons near $\theta \sim 90^\circ$ can be explained by absorption in the foils or bad reconstruction of tracks going almost parallel to the foil; this loss is estimated to be $\leq 5\%$ for all g-particles for both nuclei.

As one can see from Fig. 3, the angular distribution for the heavier nucleus is significantly shifted towards larger angles. The $A$-dependence of the average differential multiplicity $\langle n_\pi/(\cos \theta) \rangle$ of recoil protons in different angular intervals (with the parametrization $\sim A^\alpha$, $A$ being the atomic weight of nucleus) is shown in Table 2. The exponent $\alpha$ increases with $\theta$ in the forward hemisphere, from $\alpha = 0.42 \pm 0.02$ at very small angles ($0.9 < \cos \theta < 1$) to $0.63 \pm 0.04$ at $\cos \theta = 0.1 \leftrightarrow 0.3$. In the backward hemisphere, $\alpha$ is independent of $\theta$ within errors. The average value of the exponent is $\alpha = 0.73 \pm 0.03$ in the interval $-1 < \cos \theta < -0.3$.

The observed $A$-dependence of the proton yield at all angles is much stronger than that for the average number of intranuclear collisions of the leading hadron (or hadrons) of tracks going almost parallel to the foil; this loss is estimated to be $\leq 5\%$ for all g-particles for both nuclei.
ron cluster); therefore most of the protons are produced in intranuclear collisions of the secondary, non-leading, particles (see Sect. 5 below).

In Fig. 4 the multiplicity distributions of "grey" protons are shown; the average multiplicities of "grey" and of all identified protons are presented in Table 3.

4 The particle multiplication ratio

A commonly adopted measure of the particle multiplication in the interaction with a nucleus is the ratio

\[ R = \frac{\langle n \rangle_{hA}}{\langle n \rangle_{hp}}, \]

where \( \langle n \rangle_{hA} \) and \( \langle n \rangle_{hp} \) are the average charge multiplicities of produced particles in collisions with a nucleus and a proton, respectively.

The average multiplicities of the various types of secondary particles (all charges, negative and positive hadrons, identified protons, g-particles) in \( K^+ \) Al, \( K^+ \) Au, \( \pi^+ \) Al and \( \pi^+ \) Au interactions are presented in Table 3. The NA22 data [5, 7] on average multiplicities in \( K^+ p \) and \( \pi^+ p \) inelastic and non-single diffractive collisions at 250 GeV/c are also given.

The multiplicity distributions of negative particles, the overwhelming part of which are \( \pi^- \)'s, are shown in Fig. 5 and their average multiplication ratio \( R_- \) is plotted in Fig. 6 versus the average number of leading hadron inelastic collisions with the nucleons inside the nucleus (see Table 4, fourth column)

\[ \langle v_{A} \rangle = A \frac{\sigma_{hA}^{\text{in}}}{\sigma_{hA}^{\text{el}}}, \]

calculated in the assumption that the leading hadron (cluster) undergoes multiple inelastic scatterings with the "usual" hadron-nucleus cross section \( \sigma_{hA}^{\text{in}} \) with

| \( \langle n \rangle \) of charged particles, \( \langle n_- \rangle \) of negative and \( \langle n_+ \rangle \) of positive particles, \( \langle n_p \rangle \) of protons and \( \langle n_g \rangle \) of g-particles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| \( K^+ \) Al | 13.61 ± 0.23 | 5.20 ± 0.10 | 8.41 ± 0.14 | 1.41 ± 0.05 | 1.20 ± 0.05 |
| \( K^+ \) Au | 20.96 ± 0.47 | 7.05 ± 0.15 | 13.91 ± 0.35 | 4.16 ± 0.17 | 3.65 ± 0.15 |
| \( K^+ p \) (inel) | 8.22 ± 0.12 | 3.11 ± 0.06 | 5.11 ± 0.06 | |
| \( K^+ p \) (non-diff) | 9.04 ± 0.14 | 3.52 ± 0.07 | 5.52 ± 0.07 | |
| \( \pi^+ \) Al | 13.83 ± 0.14 | 5.25 ± 0.06 | 8.58 ± 0.09 | 1.37 ± 0.03 | 1.18 ± 0.03 |
| \( \pi^+ \) Au | 21.88 ± 0.28 | 7.22 ± 0.09 | 14.66 ± 0.20 | 4.29 ± 0.10 | 3.74 ± 0.09 |
| \( \pi^+ p \) (inel) | 8.32 ± 0.10 | 3.16 ± 0.05 | 5.16 ± 0.05 | |
| \( \pi^+ p \) (non-diff) | 9.16 ± 0.12 | 3.58 ± 0.06 | 5.58 ± 0.06 | |
Table 4. Average total charge $\langle Q \rangle$, average total number of intranuclear collisions $\langle v_T \rangle$, of leading hadron collisions $\langle v_A \rangle$ and of cascade collisions $\langle v_\beta \rangle$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$\langle Q \rangle$</th>
<th>$\langle v_T \rangle$</th>
<th>$\langle v_A \rangle$</th>
<th>$\langle v_\beta \rangle$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$K^+A_1$</td>
<td>3.07 ± 0.06</td>
<td>4.30 ± 0.12</td>
<td>1.65 ± 0.06</td>
<td>2.65 ± 0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\pi^+A_1$</td>
<td>3.22 ± 0.04</td>
<td>4.61 ± 0.08</td>
<td>1.73 ± 0.05</td>
<td>2.88 ± 0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K^+Au$</td>
<td>6.15 ± 0.17</td>
<td>12.84 ± 0.42</td>
<td>2.61 ± 0.11</td>
<td>10.23 ± 0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\pi^+Au$</td>
<td>6.75 ± 0.11</td>
<td>14.34 ± 0.27</td>
<td>2.86 ± 0.12</td>
<td>11.48 ± 0.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$\sigma_{K^+A_1}^{in} = 17.72 ± 0.11$ mb and $\sigma_{A_1Au}^{in} = 20.94 ± 0.12$ mb [5].

In (2) $\sigma_{A_1}^{in}$ is the absorption cross section of the hadron-nucleus interaction (at 250 GeV/c, $\sigma_{K^+A_1}^{in} = 290 ± 10$ mb, $\sigma_{A_1Au}^{in} = 327 ± 10$ mb, $\sigma_{K^+Au}^{in} = 1340 ± 60$ mb, $\sigma_{A_1Au}^{in} = 1440 ± 60$ mb [8]).

Note that our data selection procedure excludes a part of the single-diffractive scattering of the incident hadron on the intranuclear nucleons. Therefore, in calculating the ratio $R_\beta$, we use two different values of $\langle n_\beta \rangle_{hp}$ corresponding to the inelastic and the non-single diffractive interactions (see Table 3). Our data can be fitted by expression

$$R_\beta = a + b \langle v_A \rangle,$$

with $a = 0.70 ± 0.14$ and $b = 0.57 ± 0.07$ for the former case (see crosses and dashed line in Fig. 6) and $a = 0.64 ± 0.12$ and $b = 0.50 ± 0.06$ for the latter (triangles and solid line in Fig. 6). The quoted errors include the uncertainties in $R_\beta$ and $\langle v_A \rangle$. Figure 6 also shows data on the multiplication ratio $R$ for negative particles produced in $pA$ and $pXe$ interactions at 200 GeV/c [9] (full circles), and for relativistic charged particles ($\beta > 0.85$) produced at laboratory angles $0 < \theta < 110^\circ$ in the interactions of $\pi^\pm$, $K^\pm$, $p$, $\beta$ with different nuclei at 50-200 GeV/c [10] (the dot-dashed line with parameters $a = 0.45 ± 0.02$ and $b = 0.59 ± 0.01$).
In Fig. 7 the dependence of the average negative multiplicity \( \langle n^- \rangle \) on \( n_e \) is shown. For peripheral collisions \( (n_e = 0 \text{ or } 1) \), the multiplication factor \( R_- \) is about 1.4\,+\,1.7 and depends weakly on the target mass; for central collisions (at the highest values of \( n_e \)) the ratio \( R_- \) reaches up to 2.6 for Al and 3.5 for Au.

The \( n_e \)-dependence of \( R_- \) is very different for various rapidity intervals of the produced particles and shifts towards lower values as \( n_e \) increases, both for Al and Au nuclei (see the dependence of the average laboratory rapidity \( \langle y \rangle \) on \( n_e \) in Fig. 8). Figure 9 presents the \( n_e \)-dependence of \( R_- \) for different rapidity intervals. In the target fragmentation region \( (y < 0.5) \) \( R_- \) is large and depends strongly on \( n_e \), reaching at the smallest rapidities \(-1.5 < y < -0.5\) values up to about 30–50 for central collisions. The large multiplicity ratio in the target fragmentation region cannot be explained only by multiple collisions of the leading hadron (with average numbers: \( \langle n_{hA} \rangle = 1.73 \) and \( \langle n_{nA} \rangle = 2.86 \) for \( \pi^+ \) nucleus interactions, see Table 4) and testifies about the important role of secondary collisions of the produced particles, leading to the softening of the spectra; as will be shown below in Sect. 5, \( \langle n_{A} \rangle \) constitutes only a small part of the average number of all intranuclear collisions.

When approaching the central and then the beam fragmentation regions, \( R_- \) continually decreases and becomes even less than one at the largest rapidities; at \( y > 6.5 \), \( R_- = 0.37 \pm 0.06 \) for \( \pi^+ \) Au and 0.71 \pm 0.08 for \( \pi^+ \) Al interactions averaged over \( n_e \). The dependence on \( n_e \) weakens and practically disappears in the beam fragmentation region \( y > 4.5 \).

5 The total number of intranuclear collisions

The full reconstruction of all secondary charged particles in the experiment allows to determine the average total number of the intranuclear collisions \( \langle \nu_T \rangle \), in a model-independent way, using the charge balance of the secondary particles. Indeed, each intranuclear collision increases the total charge of secondaries on average by \( \langle Z/A, (n^+ \rangle = 1.73 \) and \( \langle n_{A} \rangle = 2.86 \) for \( \pi^+ \) nucleus interactions (see Table 4) and testifies about the important role of secondary collisions of the produced particles, leading to the softening of the spectra; as will be shown below in Sect. 5, \( \langle n_{A} \rangle \) constitutes only a small part of the average number of all intranuclear collisions.

Once can see that \( \langle n_{A} \rangle \) is only a small part of the total number of intranuclear collisions: about 40% for Al and about 20% for Au nuclei.

According to several models (see e.g. [11]), the major role in the intranuclear collisions is played by the target fragmentation products, created in the multiple interactions of the leading hadron (cluster). In the framework of Glauber theory, the mean number of intranuclear collisions in the interaction of hadron \( h \) with nucleus \( A \) is given by the expression

\[
\langle \nu_T \rangle = \frac{A}{N(0, \sigma_A)} + \frac{A \sigma_{in}^n}{N(0, \sigma_h N) \sigma_{hN}} \times \left\{ \sum_i m_i \left( 1 - \frac{N(0, \sigma_i^h)}{A} \right) \right\},
\]

where

\[
\sigma N(0, \sigma) = \int \rho(h, z) \, dz,
\]

with

\[
T(h) = \int \rho(h, z) \, dz,
\]

\[
\rho(h, z) \text{ the one-particle nuclear density},
\]

\[
\sigma_{in}^n \text{ is the inelastic } hN \text{ cross section, and}
\]

\[
\sigma_{hN} = \sigma_{hN}^f + \Delta \sigma_{hN}^f (|t| > t_{min}),
\]

\[
\Delta \sigma_{hN}^f (|t| > t_{min}) \text{ is the fraction of the elastic } hN \text{ cross section with momentum transfer } |t| \geq t_{min}
\]

\[
\approx 2 m_p T_{min} \text{ where } T_{min} = 40 \text{ MeV, the minimal energy of the recoil proton.}
\]
Table 5. Average multiplicities and cross sections of pions versus laboratory momentum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt; (GeV/c)</th>
<th>0.2</th>
<th>0.2-0.4</th>
<th>0.4-0.9</th>
<th>0.9-2.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt; (p&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>~0.14</td>
<td>~0.43</td>
<td>~1.13</td>
<td>~1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σ&lt;sub&gt;t&lt;/sub&gt; (p&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>~15 mb</td>
<td>~60 mb</td>
<td>~25 mb</td>
<td>~30 mb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6. Average multiplicities and cross sections of nucleons in two intervals of x<sub>F</sub>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>x&lt;sub&gt;F&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>x&lt;sub&gt;F&lt;/sub&gt; &lt; -0.5</th>
<th>x&lt;sub&gt;F&lt;/sub&gt; &gt; -0.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt; (x&lt;sub&gt;F&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>~0.47</td>
<td>~0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σ&lt;sub&gt;t&lt;/sub&gt; (x&lt;sub&gt;F&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>~20 mb</td>
<td>~40 mb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 11. Comparison of the data on \( \langle Q \rangle \) with theoretical predictions

The first term in (5) is the average number of leading hadron (cluster) intranuclear collisions. In the charge balance of \( \langle Q \rangle \) its value is multiplied by \((Z/A)\) (curve 1 in Fig. 11). The second term in (5) is the average number of intranuclear collisions of the target fragmentation products, created in the inelastic collisions of the leading hadron (or cluster) within the nucleus. The number of \( i \)-th type of the secondary hadrons \( h_i \) in the “elementary” hadron-nucleon interaction is \( m_n \), and \( \sigma_i \) is the interaction cross section (either inelastic or elastic with \(|t| > t_{\text{min}}\)) of the hadron \( h_i \) with a nucleus.

We consider three fractions of the second term of (5):

- The comparatively low energy pions (\( p_x < 2-3 \) GeV/c). In order to calculate this fraction we use the NA22 and other experimental data [6, 12]. The mean multiplicities \( \langle \langle \pi_n \rangle \rangle \) of low energy pions (\( \pi^+ \), \( \pi^- \), \( \pi^0 \)) in \( hN \) interactions at sufficiently high energies (\( > 100 \) GeV) and their mean cross sections \( \langle \sigma \rangle \) (with \(|t| > t_{\text{min}}\)) are presented in Table 5. The calculated fraction \( \langle \pi_n \rangle \) in the second term is equal to \( \langle \pi_n \rangle \) \( A=2.0 \) for \( K^+ \) Al and \( \langle \pi_n \rangle \approx 4.9 \) for \( K^+ \) Au interactions, yielding the main contribution to \( \langle \pi_n \rangle \).

In the charge balance of \( \langle Q \rangle \) they are multiplied by \((Z/A)\) (curve 2 in Fig. 11).

- The recoil nucleons (with \( T_N > 2 T_{\text{min}} = 80 \) MeV) produced in the inelastic interactions of the leading hadron (cluster).

The mean multiplicities \( \langle \pi_n \rangle \) of nucleons in high energy inelastic \( hN \)-interactions and their mean cross sections \( \langle \sigma \rangle \) (with \(|t| > t_{\text{min}}\)) versus Feynman-\( x_F \) are presented in Table 6.

The calculated fraction \( \langle \pi_n \rangle \) in the second term of (5) is \( \langle \pi_n \rangle \approx 0.5 \) for \( K^+ \) Al and \( \approx 1.33 \) for \( K^+ \) Au interactions. In the charge balance of \( \langle Q \rangle \) they are multiplied by \((Z/A)\) (curve 3 in Fig. 11).

- A rough estimation is also made for the process of absorption of slow pions (\( p_x \approx 0.2-0.4 \) GeV/c) on quasi-deuteron pairs (\( \pi^+ d^+ N \)).

When a pion interacts with nucleons in the nuclear matter, there is some probability for its absorption by a correlated pair of nucleons or quasideuteron pair. We assume that this probability is proportional to the ratio \((N_d/A)\) of the quasideuteron effective number \( N_d \) and the nucleon number \( A \), and to the ratio \( \sigma (\pi^+ d^+ \rightarrow NN) / \sigma_i \), where \( \sigma (\pi^+ d^+ \rightarrow NN) \) is the cross section of the free deuteron desintegration and \( \sigma_i = \sigma_{NN} \) is the pion-nucleon cross section (with \(|t| > t_{\text{min}}\)). We use \( \langle \sigma (\pi^+ d^+ \rightarrow NN) / \sigma_i \rangle \approx 0.13 \) [12] for \( p_x \approx 0.2-0.4 \) GeV/c and \( N_d / A = 0.147 \) [13].

\[
\langle \pi_{\text{abs}} \rangle = \frac{A \cdot \sigma_{NN} \cdot m_n}{N(0, \sigma_{NN})} \left( 1 - \frac{N(0, \sigma_{NN})}{A} \right) \frac{N_d}{A} \langle \sigma (\pi^+ d^+ \rightarrow NN) \rangle \frac{N_d}{A} \langle \sigma_i \rangle \tag{7}
\]

is equal to \( \langle \pi_{\text{abs}} \rangle \approx 0.06 \) for \( \pi^+ K^+ \) Al and \( \approx 0.25 \) for \( \pi^+ K^+ \) Au-interactions, thus corresponding to only 3-6% of \( \langle \pi_n \rangle \). Note that in the charge balance \( \langle Q \rangle \) they are multiplied by one (instead of \((Z/A)\)), because in each \( \pi^+ d^+ \)-absorption, the secondary charge changes by (+1) (curve 4 in Fig. 11). The sums of the contributions of intranuclear collisions for \( \pi^+ \) and \( K^+ \) nuclei interactions are also shown in Fig. 11.

The calculations agree with the experimental data for the Al nucleus but the predicted Z-dependence is weaker than experimentally observed, probably due to the assumption that each target fragmentation product undergoes only one intranuclear collision.

6 The inelasticity coefficient

New information on the mechanisms of multiparticle production processes can be obtained from an investigation of another collective characteristic, i.e. the distribution of the total longitudinal momentum \( \sum P_x \) of charged particles in the beam fragmentation region (\( y > 5 \)). These distributions are shown in Fig. 12; their first point
The distributions of the total longitudinal momentum $\sum P_\parallel$ of charged particles in the beam fragmentation region ($y > 5$)

$$\langle \sum P_\parallel \rangle = 81.5 \pm 1.2 \text{ GeV/c},$$

$$\langle \sum P_\parallel \rangle_{\pi^+ \text{Al}} = 77.4 \pm 2.1 \text{ GeV/c},$$

$$\langle \sum P_\parallel \rangle_{\pi^+ \text{Au}} = 68.1 \pm 1.1 \text{ GeV/c},$$

$$\langle \sum P_\parallel \rangle_{K^+ \text{Al}} = 68.8 \pm 2.0 \text{ GeV/c}.$$

As expected, the average momentum losses for Au nuclei are larger than for Al:

$$r_{\pi^+} = \langle \sum P_\parallel \rangle_{\pi^+ \text{Au}}/\langle \sum P_\parallel \rangle_{\pi^+ \text{Al}} = 0.84 \pm 0.02,$$

$$r_{K^+} = \langle \sum P_\parallel \rangle_{K^+ \text{Au}}/\langle \sum P_\parallel \rangle_{K^+ \text{Al}} = 0.89 \pm 0.04.$$

Taking into account that the mean number of leading hadron (cluster) collisions in Au exceeds that in Al by about one unit (see Table 4), one can estimate the average momentum loss per collision (the inelasticity coefficient or the nuclear stopping power) to be approximately equal to $\bar{k} = 0.11 - 0.16$. This value agrees with an estimation [14] of the inelasticity coefficient $\bar{k} = 0.2 \pm 0.1$ for $\pi^+ p$ non-diffractive interactions, i.e. for the first inelastic interaction of the incident hadron in the nuclear medium. A more exact estimate of $\bar{k}$ can be obtained from the measured ratios $r_{\pi^+}$ and $r_{K^+}$, in the framework of Glauber's multiple collision theory. If the hadron cluster produced in the first inelastic interaction of the incident hadron $\pi$ carries on average $(1 - \bar{k})$ of the incident momentum $P_0$, and in each of the following collisions loses on average $\bar{k}$ of its longitudinal momentum, then one can show that the final longitudinal momentum of the cluster is equal to:

$$\langle P_\parallel \rangle = P_0 \frac{1 - \bar{k}}{1 - \bar{k}} \left[ 1 - \bar{k} N(0, \sigma_{\text{in}}) \right],$$

where $N(0, \sigma_{\text{in}})$ is the so-called effective nuclear number (see (6)).

Figure 13 shows the ratio of momenta $\langle P_\parallel \rangle_{\text{Au}}/\langle P_\parallel \rangle_{\text{Al}}$ versus inelasticity $\bar{k}$ calculated by (8). Note that this ratio does not depend on $\bar{k}$. One can expect that this ratio is equal to the measured ratio $r_{\pi^+}(K^+)$ of the total longitudinal momentum of the fastest charged particles in the beam fragmentation. Then one can estimate from Fig. 13 the inelasticity coefficient $\bar{k} = 0.18 \pm 0.03$ for $\pi^+$-nucleus and $\bar{k} = 0.14 \pm 0.06$ for $K^+$-nucleus interactions; its average value is $\bar{k} = 0.17 \pm 0.03$. Thus the important conclusion is obtained that the average inelasticity of $hN$-interactions is approximately the same as in the following inelastic collisions of the leading hadron cluster in nuclear matter; besides, the nuclear stopping powers for non-strange and strange clusters are approximately equal.

Some restrictions on the inelasticity coefficient can be obtained from the observed dependence of $\langle \sum P_\parallel \rangle$ on the number $n_g$ of $g$-particles (Fig. 14) and on the summed...
charge of secondary particles \( Q \) (Fig. 15). As seen from Fig. 14 for peripheral interactions \( (n_e=0 \text{ or } 1) \), the total momentum \( \langle \sum P_y \rangle \) is about 80 GeV/c for \((\pi^+ / K^+)\) Al-interactions and decreases as \( n_e \) increases, reaching about 60 GeV/c for \((\pi^+ / K^+)\) Al-interactions (at \( n_e \approx 6 \)) and about 45 GeV/c for \((\pi^+ / K^+)\) Au-interactions (at \( n_e \approx 13 \)). Almost the same relative decrease of \( \langle \sum P_y \rangle \) is observed in its dependence on \( Q \), which characterizes the number of intranuclear interactions: when one goes from peripheral interactions \( (Q=1 \text{ or } 2) \) to the most central ones \( (Q \approx 10 \text{ for Al and } Q \approx 15 \text{ for Au}) \), \( \langle \sum P_y \rangle \) decreases from 80 GeV/c to \( \sim 60 \text{ GeV/c} \) for Al and to \( \sim 50 \text{ GeV/c} \) for the Au nucleus.

Several models have been proposed \([15, 16]\), which allow to express the correlation between the number of "grey" protons and the average number of leading hadron (cluster) collisions, \( \langle \nu_{A}(n_e) \rangle \). For instance, for peripheral \( K^+ \text{Au} \) interactions \((n_e=0 \text{ or } 1)\), \( \langle \nu_{A}(n_e=0-1) \rangle \approx 1.5 \) in the model of Hegab and Hüfner \([16]\), about 1.6 in the model of Andersson et al. and 1.8 if one uses the modified model \([2]\) of Andersson et al. in which a negative binomial distribution of \( n_e \) for a single collision is used instead of the geometrical distribution proposed in \([15]\). For central \( K^+ \text{Au} \) interactions these models predict respectively the values \( \langle \nu_{A}(n_e=12) \rangle = 6.0, 4.9 \) and 4.3 (see \([2]\)). Thus, on average, in the additional collisions \((n_e=0-1)\) in the model of Andersson et al. the total charge \( Q \) of the secondary particles is extracted and it is shown that their dominant part \(( \approx 60\% \text{ for Al and } \approx 80\% \text{ for Au}) \) is caused by interactions of the non-leading particles produced in the target fragmentation. The simplified calculations in the framework of Glauber theory agree with the measured value of \( \langle Q \rangle \) for meson-Al interactions, but underestimate the \( \langle Q \rangle \) for meson-Au interactions by about 25\%, probably due to multiple collisions of secondary particles within the nucleus.

First experimental data on the total longitudinal momentum \( \sum P_y \) of charged particles produced in the beam fragmentation region \((y > 5) \) are obtained. From comparison of data on Al and Au targets, the average inelasticity coefficient of the leading hadron (cluster) intranuclear interactions (or the nuclear stopping power) is extracted: \( \bar{k} = 0.17 \pm 0.03 \). From the \( n_e \)-dependence of \( \langle \sum P_y \rangle \) we obtained in a model dependent way, \( k = 0.15-0.20 \). Both these estimations of \( k \) are consistent with the value \( \bar{k} = 0.2 \pm 0.1 \) found for \( \pi^+ \) p-interactions. Thus, in the intranuclear multiple collision process, the first and the following inelastic collisions occur with approximately the same inelasticity, which is similar also for non-strange and strange leading clusters.

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**References**

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