# THE INCLUSIVE $\Lambda$ BARYON PRODUCTION IN MULTIJETS

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## 1. Introduction

The baryon production rates are sensitive to different hadronization mechanisms, in particular, the enhancement of baryons production rates can not be satisfactorilly explained by some phenomenological models <sup>[1]</sup>. In LEP energy region the jet effect become more obvious which is directly related to partons by the parton-jet matrix, <sup>[2]</sup>, i.e. the fraction of multijet configuration defined by JADE algorithm depending on  $Y_{cut}$  is related to initial partons  $(q\bar{q}, q\bar{q}g, q\bar{q}gg...)$ . Thus, the difference of the multiplicities between quark and gluon jets as well as between heavy flavour and light quark jets are interesting <sup>[3,4]</sup>. Furthermore, with Shangdong quark combinational model<sup>[5]</sup> the different baryon multiplicities referring to different jets are investigated <sup>[4]</sup>. This motivates that except those parameters as multiplicity, jet width angle, energy distribution etc, trying to measuring multiplities of specific baryons in different kind jets, at least in 2-3-4-5 jets are attractive which helps to know the essence of fragmentation of gluon and quarks or more detailed, with or without heavy flavours. As the fundamental step, here the  $\Lambda$  multiplicities in different multi-jets are measured.

#### 2. Datasets and Selection Conditions

The data of 100000 events from 1991 and 90000 events from 1993  $q\bar{q}$  (class 16) and 144136 events of Monte Carlo Jetset 7.3 are used.

The selection conditions of  $\Lambda$  used here have been discussed in our last note and very low backgrounds have been obtained <sup>[6]</sup>.

## 3. Results

The multiplicity of  $\Lambda$  per jet for 2-3-4-5 jets under different  $Y_{cut}$  (0.02,0.04) are shown in Tab.1 and Tab.2, in which no significant feature of 3-4 jets including gluon jet components are shown with represent to 2 jets standing for only  $q\bar{q}$ . The multiplicity of  $\Lambda$  per jet in

2-3-4-5 jets slightly decreases smoothly for  $Y_{cut}$ =0.02, but for  $Y_{cut}$ =0.04 the multiplicities of  $\Lambda$  per jet for 5 jets is anomalously large both for MC and data which is now being analyzed.

Table 1:

	Number of $\Lambda$ /jet				
ycut=0.02	2 jet	$3  ext{ jet}$	4 jet	5 jet	
MC	$0.1562 \pm 0.0013$		$0.1275 \pm 0.0021$		
91 data	$0.1567 \pm 0.0048$	$0.1333 \pm 0.0046$	$0.1288 \pm 0.0113$	$0.1122 \pm 0.0541$	
93 data	$0.1557 \pm 0.0050$	$0.1326 \pm 0.0049$	$0.1294 \pm 0.0118$	$0.1091 \pm 0.0569$	

Table 2:

	Number of $\Lambda/\mathrm{jet}$				
ycut=0.04	2 jet	$3  ext{ jet}$	4 jet	5 jet	
MC	$0.1642 \pm 0.0011$	$0.1442 \pm 0.0012$	$0.1383 \pm 0.0045$	$0.1733 \pm 0.0848$	
91 data	$0.1652 \pm 0.0040$	$0.1452 \pm 0.0055$	$0.1406 \pm 0.0227$	$0.1701 \pm 0.4005$	
93 data	$0.1635 \pm 0.0042$	$0.1454 \pm 0.0057$	$0.1418 \pm 0.0240$	$0.1788 \pm 0.4133$	

# REFERENCE

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