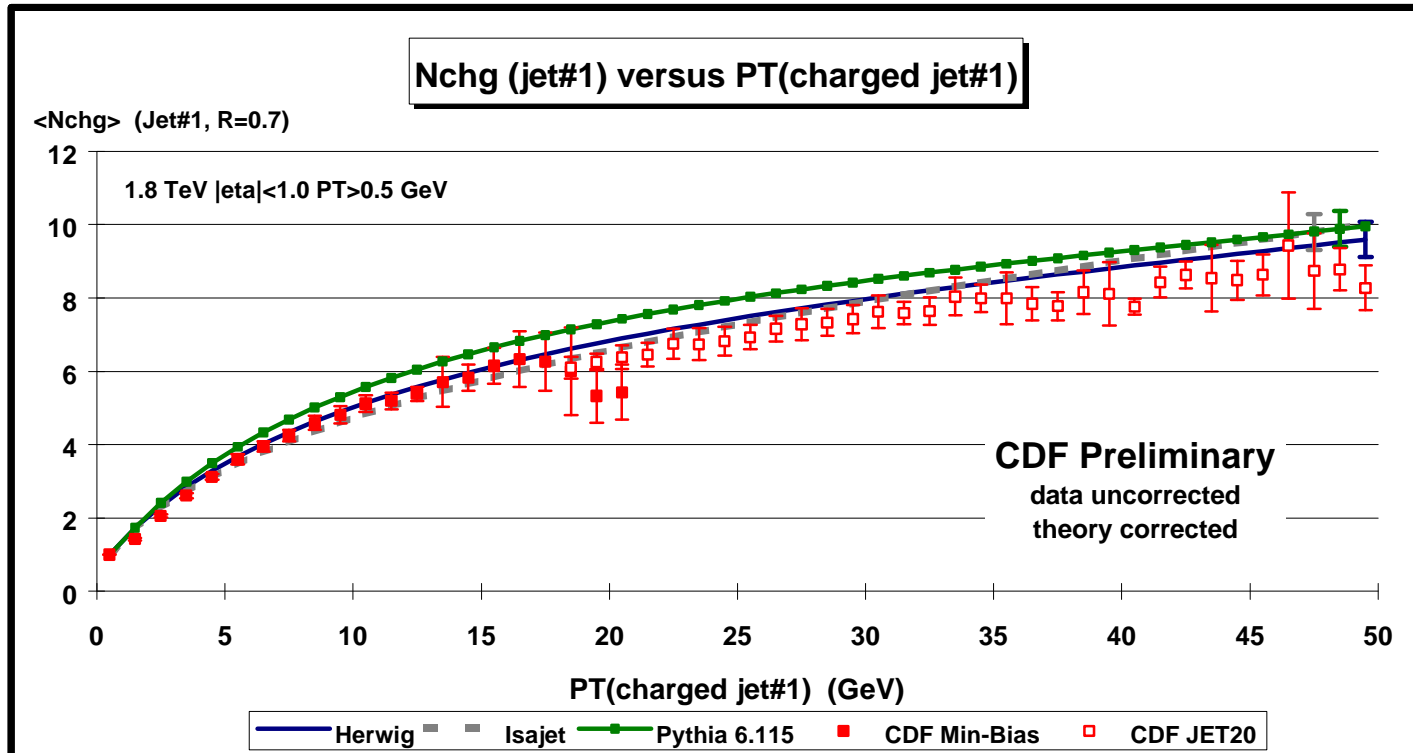


Min-Bias Physics: Jet Evolution & Event Shapes

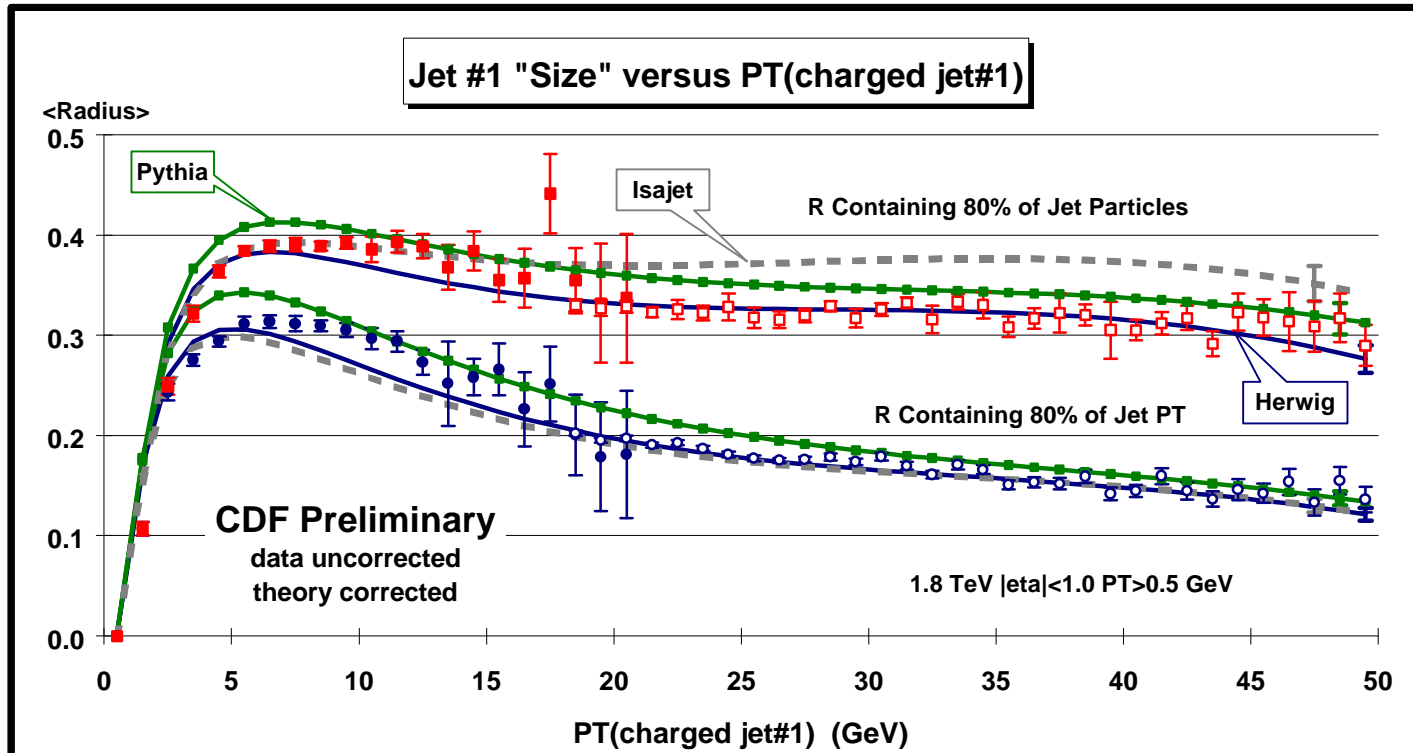
Plot 1: $\langle N_{\text{chg}}(\text{jet}\#1) \rangle$ vs $PT(\text{charged jet}\#1)$:



Plot shows the average number of charged particles ($PT > 0.5$ GeV, $|\eta| < 1$) within the leading charged jet ($R = 0.7$) as a function of the PT of the leading charged jet. The errors on the (uncorrected) data include both statistical and correlated systematic uncertainties. The QCD “hard scattering” theory curves (Herwig 5.9, Isajet 7.32, Pythia 6.115) are corrected for the track finding efficiency and have an error (statistical plus systematic) of around 5%.

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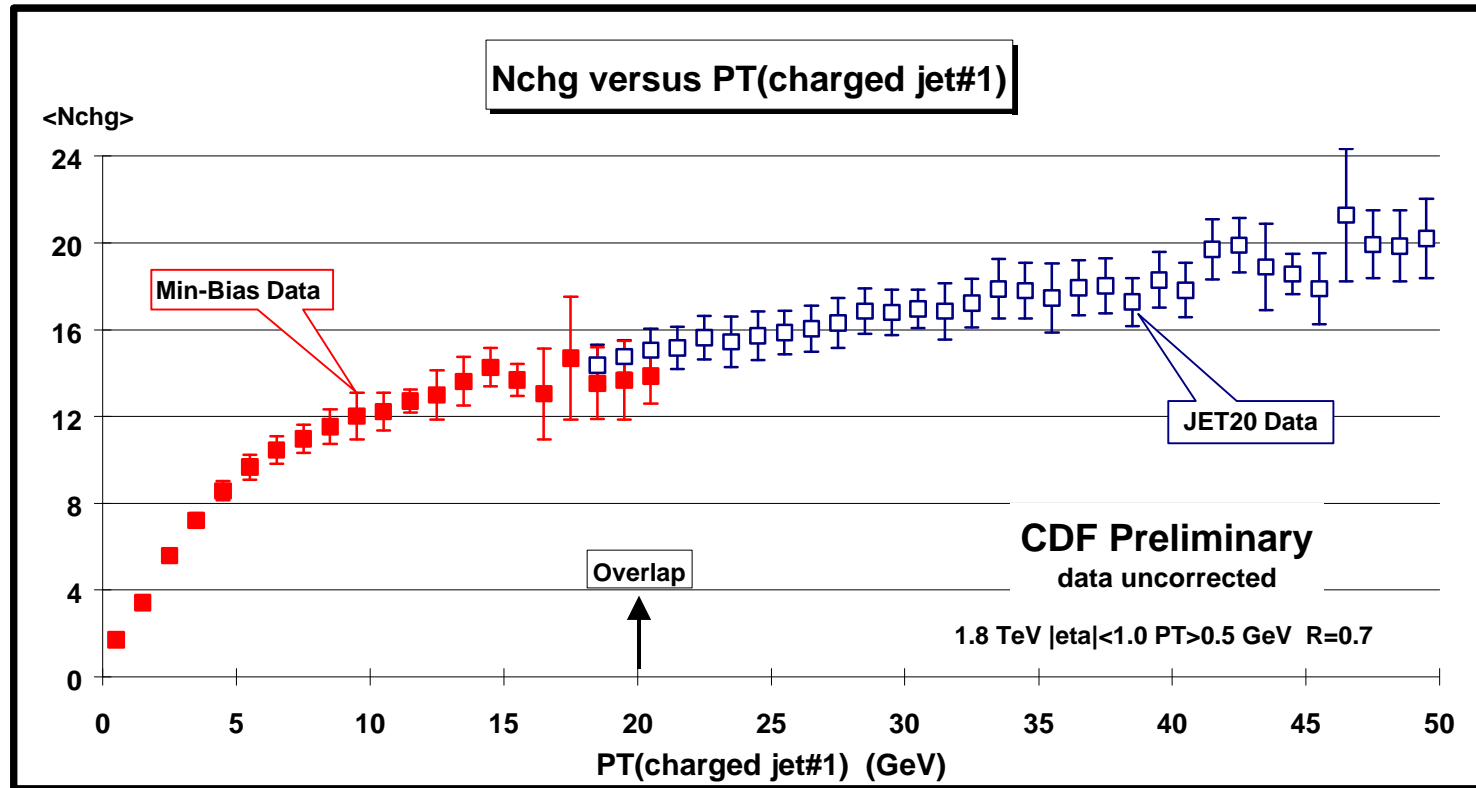
Plot 2: $\langle R(\text{jet}\#1) \rangle$ vs $PT(\text{charged jet}\#1)$:



Plot shows the average radius in η - ϕ space containing 80% of the charged particles (and 80% of the charged PT) as a function of the PT of the leading charged jet. The errors on the (uncorrected) data include both statistical and correlated systematic uncertainties. The QCD “hard scattering” theory curves (Herwig 5.9, Isajet 7.32, Pythia 6.115) are corrected for the track finding efficiency and have an error (statistical plus systematic) of around 5%.

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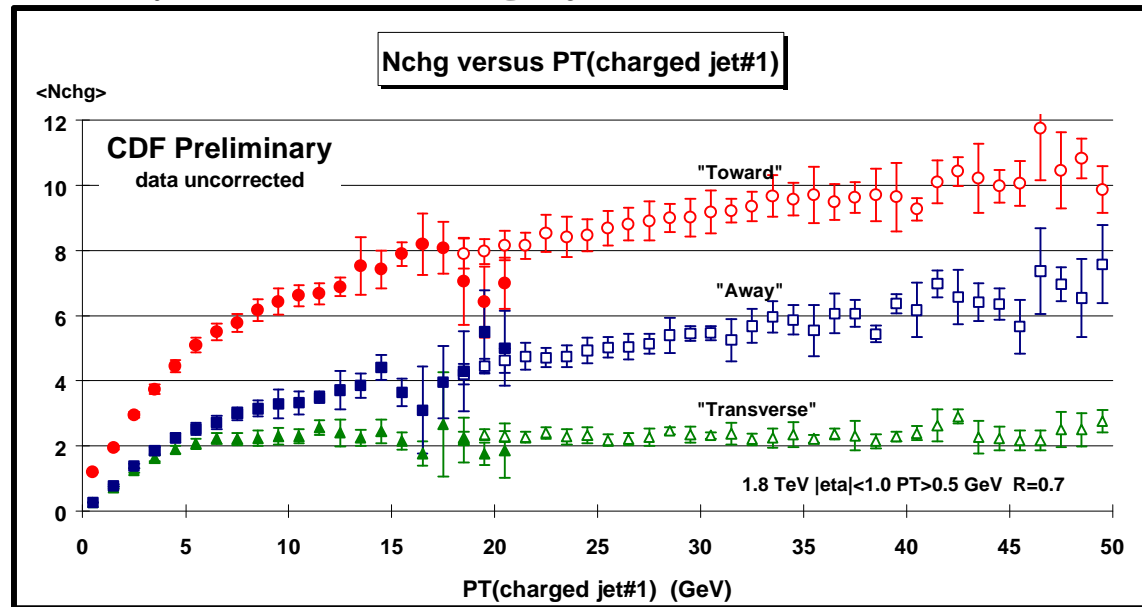
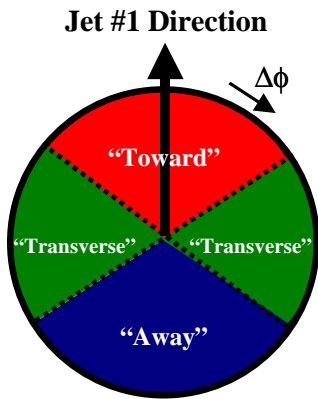
Plot 3: $\langle N_{chg} \rangle$ vs $PT(\text{charged jet}\#1)$:



Plot shows the average number of charged particles ($PT > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 1$ including jet#1) as a function of the PT of the leading charged jet. The errors on the (uncorrected) data include both statistical and correlated systematic uncertainties.

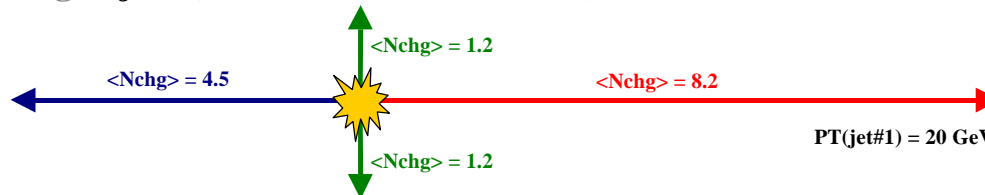
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Plot 4: “Toward”, “Transverse”, “Away” $\langle N_{chg} \rangle$ vs $PT(\text{charged jet\#1})$:



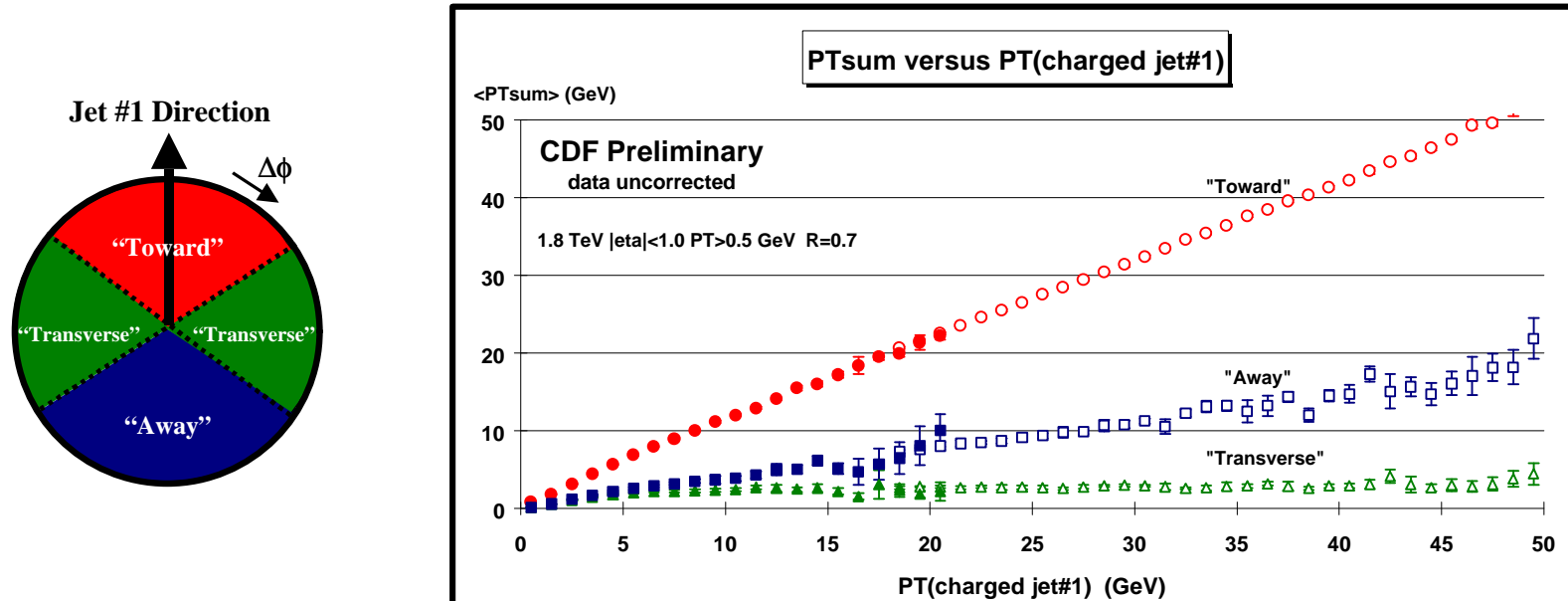
Plot shows the average number of toward ($|\phi| < 60^\circ$), transverse ($60 < |\phi| < 120^\circ$), and away ($|\phi| > 120^\circ$) charged particles ($PT > 0.5$ GeV, $|\eta| < 1$ including jet#1) as a function of the PT of the leading charged jet. The errors on the (uncorrected) data include both statistical and correlated systematic uncertainties.

Event Shape for $PT(\text{charged jet\#1}) = 20$ GeV (uncorrected):



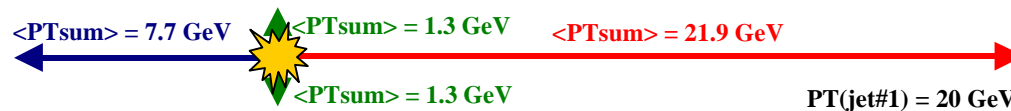
Min-Bias Physics: Jet Evolution & Event Shapes

Plot 5: “Toward”, “Transverse”, “Away” $\langle PT_{sum} \rangle$ vs $PT(\text{charged jet\#1})$:



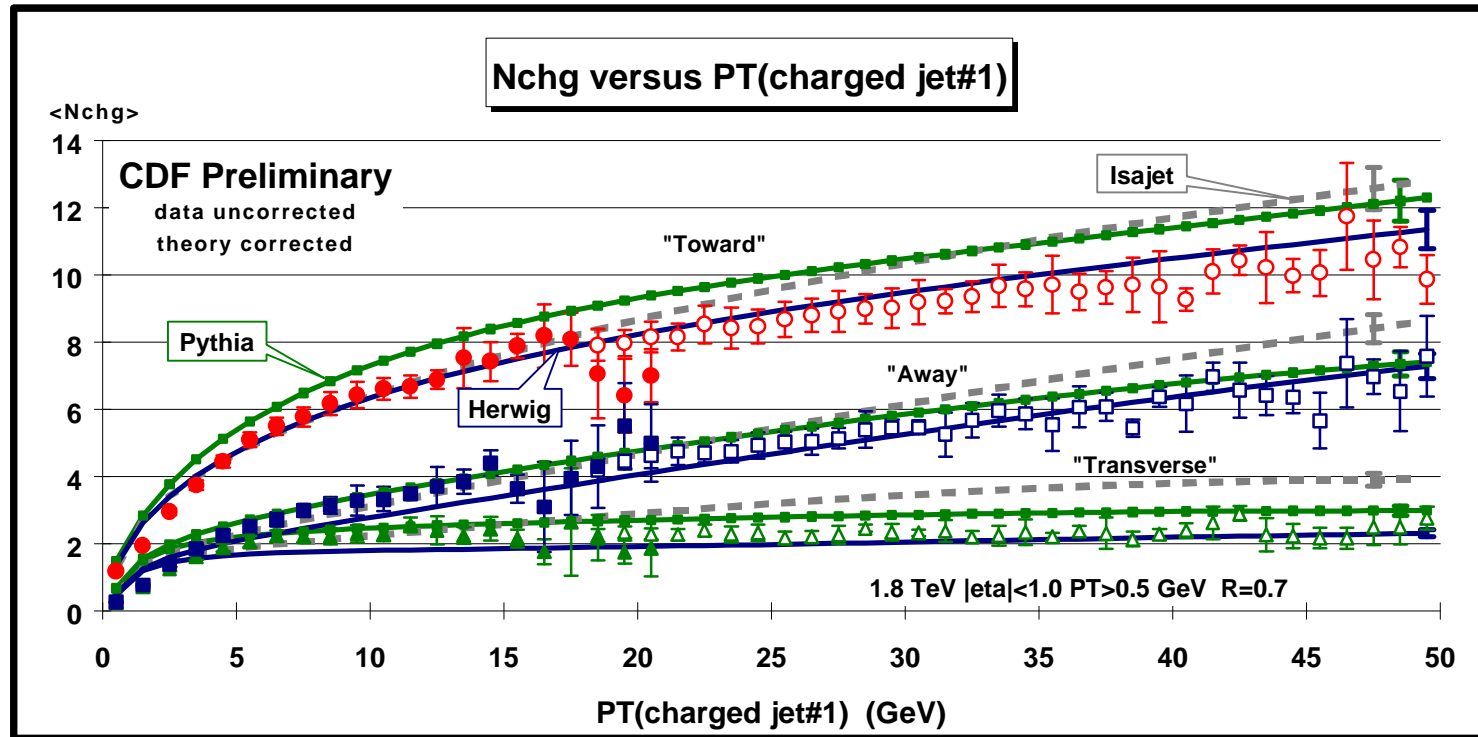
Plot shows the average PT_{sum} of toward ($|\phi| < 60^\circ$), transverse ($60 < |\phi| < 120^\circ$), and away ($|\phi| > 120^\circ$) charged particles ($PT > 0.5$ GeV, $|\eta| < 1$ including jet#1) as a function of the PT of the leading charged jet. The errors on the (uncorrected) data include both statistical and correlated systematic uncertainties.

Event Shape for $PT(\text{charged jet\#1}) = 20$ GeV (uncorrected):



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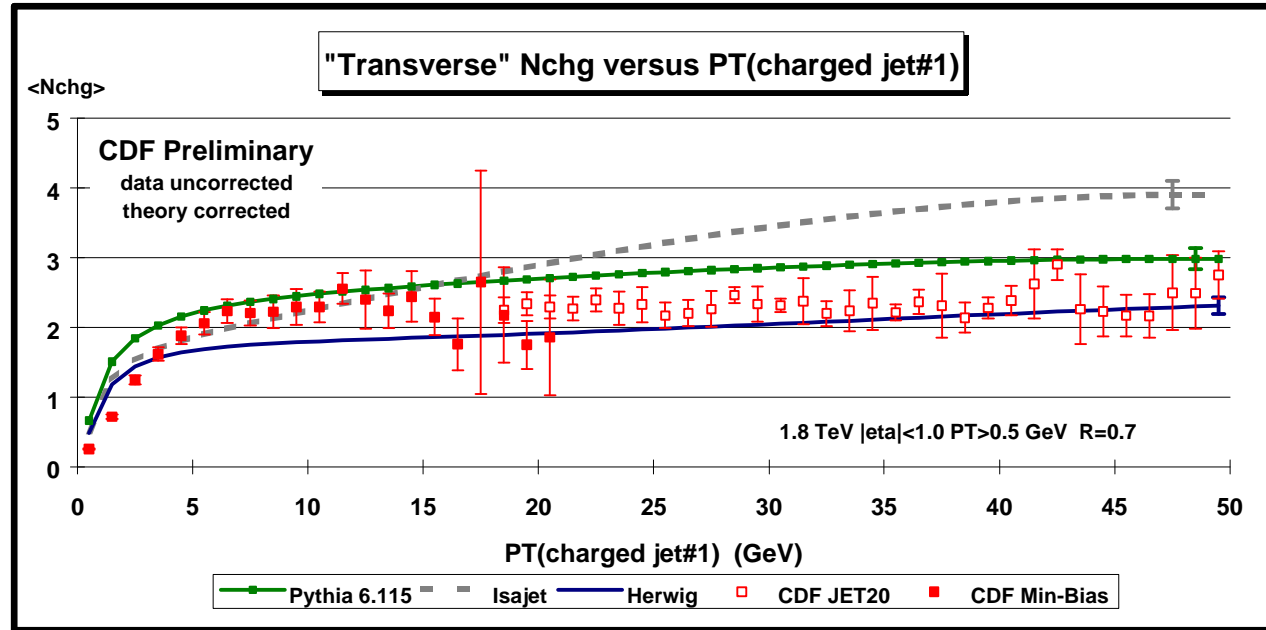
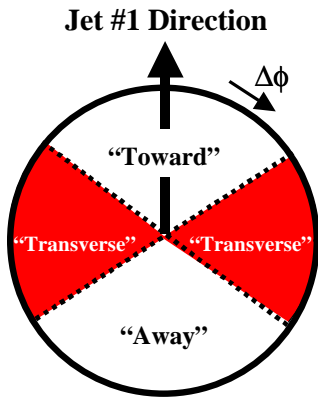
Plot 6: “Toward”, “Transverse”, “Away” $\langle N_{chg} \rangle$ vs $PT(\text{charged jet\#1})$:



Plot shows the average number of toward ($|\phi| < 60^\circ$), transverse ($60 < |\phi| < 120^\circ$), and away ($|\phi| > 120^\circ$) charged particles ($PT > 0.5$ GeV, $|\eta| < 1$ including jet#1) as a function of the PT of the leading charged jet. The errors on the (uncorrected) data include both statistical and correlated systematic uncertainties. The QCD “hard scattering” theory curves (Herwig 5.9, Isajet 7.32, Pythia 6.115) are corrected for the track finding efficiency and have an error (statistical plus systematic) of around 5%.

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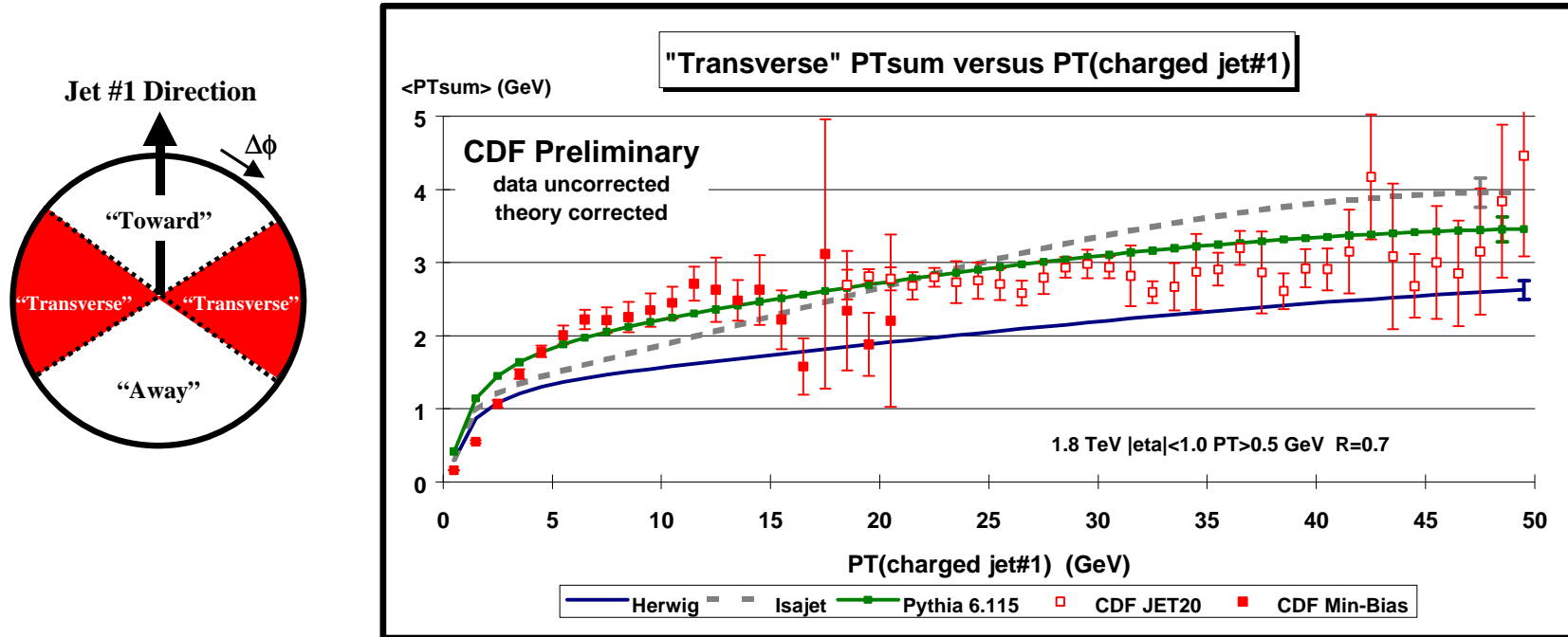
Plot 7: “Transverse” $\langle N_{chg} \rangle$ vs PT(charged jet#1):



Plot shows the average number of transverse ($60 < |\phi| < 120^\circ$) charged particles ($PT > 0.5$ GeV, $|\eta| < 1$ including jet#1) as a function of the PT of the leading charged jet. . The errors on the (uncorrected) data include both statistical and correlated systematic uncertainties. The QCD “hard scattering” theory curves (Herwig 5.9, Isajet 7.32, Pythia 6.115) are corrected for the track finding efficiency and have an error (statistical plus systematic) of around 5%.

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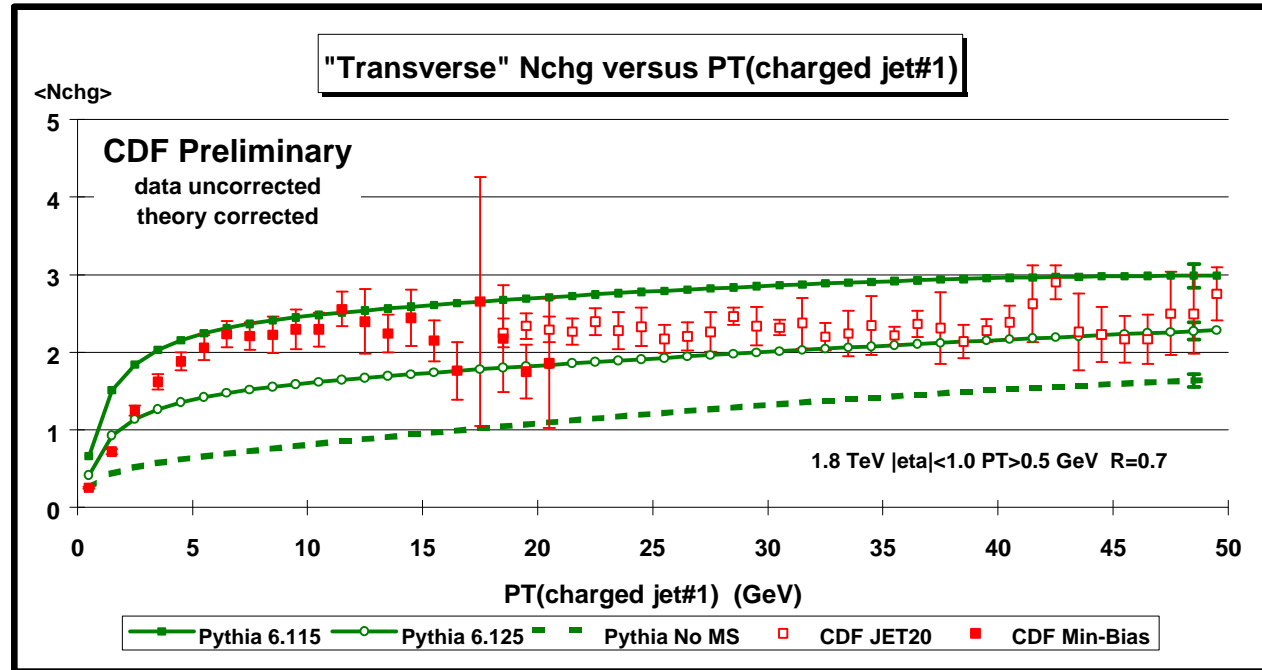
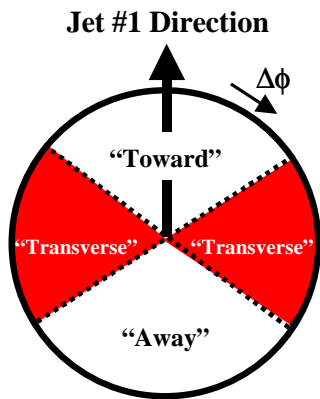
Plot 8: “Transverse” $\langle PT_{sum} \rangle$ vs $PT(\text{charged jet\#1})$:



Plot shows the average PT_{sum} of transverse ($60 < |\phi| < 120^\circ$) charged particles ($PT > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 1$ including Jet#1) as a function of the PT of the leading charged jet. The errors on the (uncorrected) data include both statistical and correlated systematic uncertainties. The QCD “hard scattering” theory curves (Herwig 5.9, Isajet 7.32, Pythia 6.115) are corrected for the track finding efficiency and have an error (statistical plus systematic) of around 5%.

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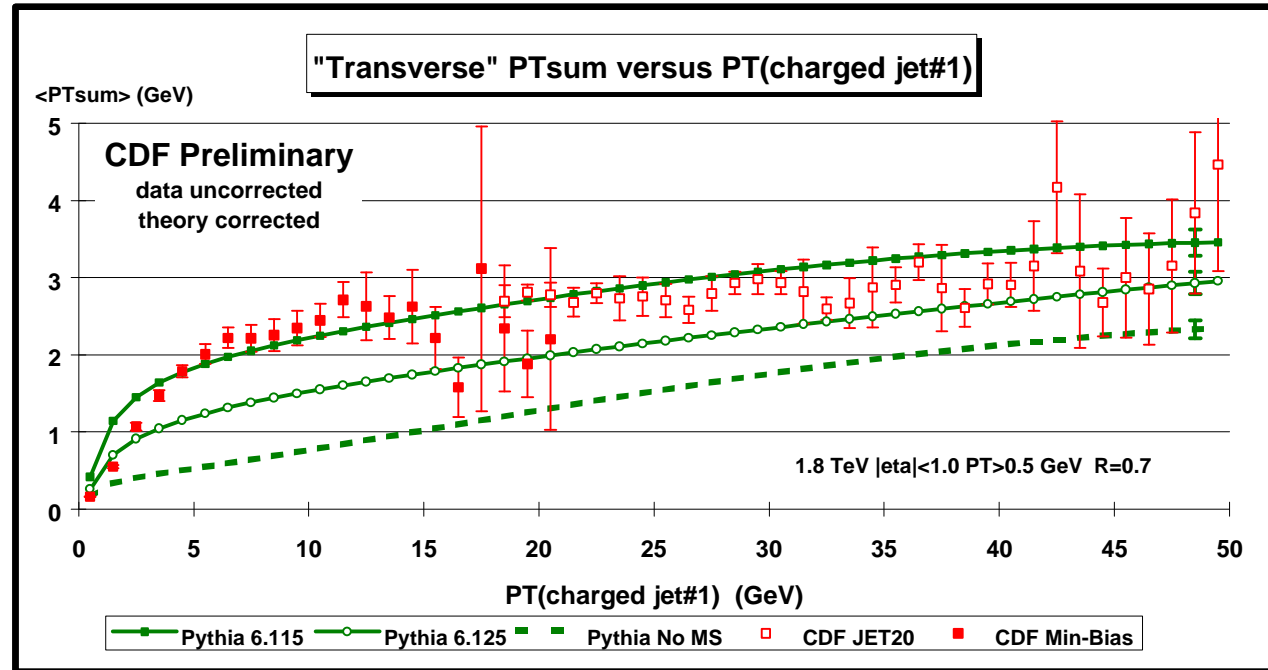
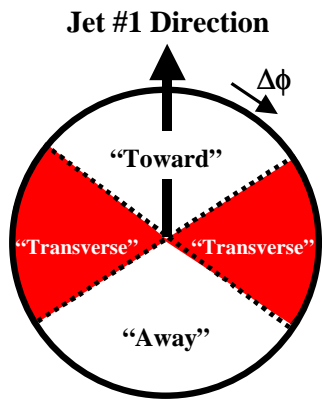
Plot 9: “Transverse” $\langle N_{chg} \rangle$ vs $PT(\text{charged jet\#1})$:



Plot shows the average number of transverse ($60 < |\phi| < 120^\circ$) charged particles ($PT > 0.5$ GeV, $|\eta| < 1$ including jet#1) as a function of the PT of the leading charged jet. . The errors on the (uncorrected) data include both statistical and correlated systematic uncertainties. The QCD “hard scattering” theory curves (Pythia 6.115, Pythia 6.125, Pythia with no multiple parton scattering) are corrected for the track finding efficiency and have an error (statistical plus systematic) of around 5%.

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Plot 10: “Transverse” $\langle PT_{sum} \rangle$ vs $PT(\text{charged jet\#1})$:



Plot shows the average PT_{sum} of transverse ($60 < |\phi| < 120^\circ$) charged particles ($PT > 0.5$ GeV, $|\eta| < 1$ including jet#1) as a function of the PT of the leading charged jet. . The errors on the (uncorrected) data include both statistical and correlated systematic uncertainties. The QCD “hard scattering” theory curves (Pythia 6.115, Pythia 6.125, Pythia with no multiple parton scattering) are corrected for the track finding efficiency and have an error (statistical plus systematic) of around 5%.