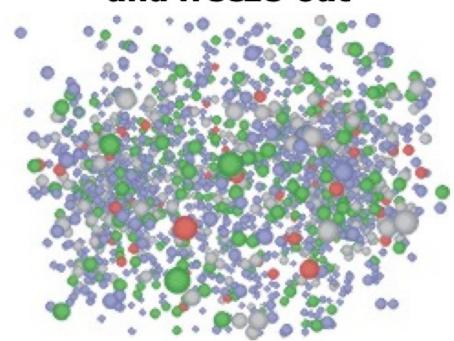


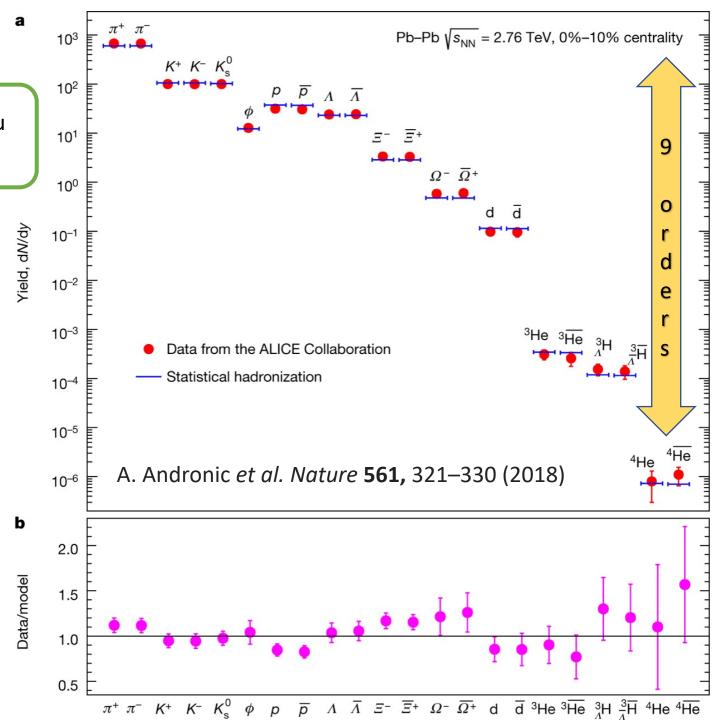
Thermal model in AA

$$\frac{N_{\bar{X}}}{N_X} \cong exp\left(-\frac{2\mu}{T}\right)$$

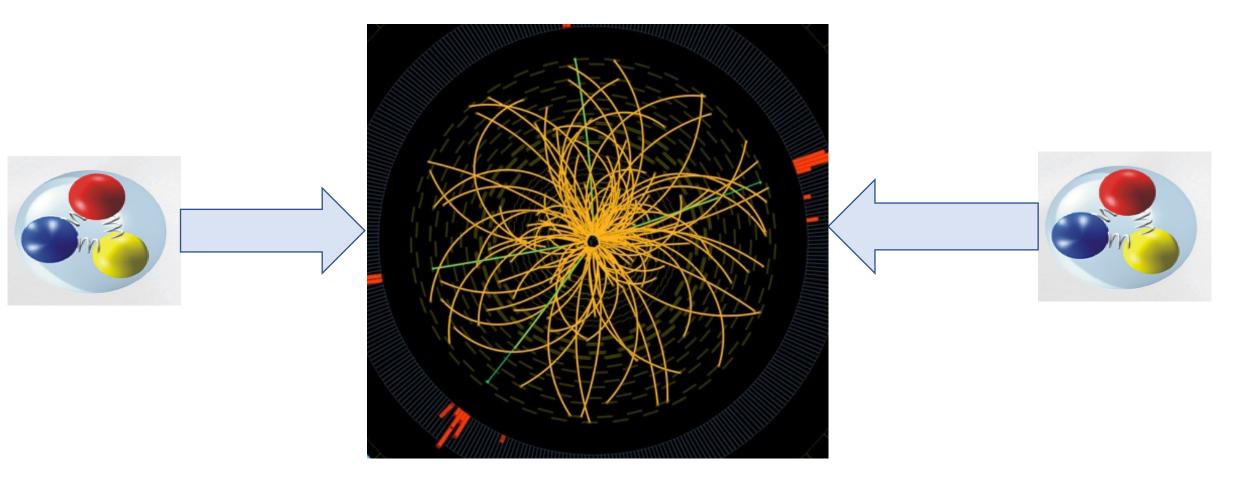
see the talk of You Zhou yesterday

hadronic phase and freeze-out





Thermal model in elementary collisions: YES



Here: proton-proton collision registered by CMS @LHC

		NA	61@SPS		NA49@SPS STAR@RH		
		F			NA61@SPS		
			^{1/2} (GeV)				
Particle	6.3	7.7	8.8	12.3	17.3	200	
π^0						•	
π^+				•		•	
π-				•		•	
p							
p-bar			•	•		•	
n					•		
ф			•	•		•	
K ⁺				•		•	
K ⁻				•		•	
K ⁰ _S					•	•	
K(892) ⁰			•	•			
K(892) ⁰ -bar					•		
Λ					•	•	
Λ-bar						•	
Λ(1520)					•		
Ξ-					•	•	
Ξ+					•	•	
Ξ(1530) ⁰					•		
三(1530) ⁰ -bar					•		
Ω						•	
Ω-bar						•	

proton+proton

NA61/SHINE

new

K* EPJC 82 (2022) 4, 322

K⁰_S EPJC 82 (2022) 1, 96

see the talk of Szymon Pulawski (NA61) yesterday

NA49

merged NA49&NA61/SHINE

J. Phys. G 48 (2021) 085004

PHENIX Phys.Rev.Lett.91:241803,2003

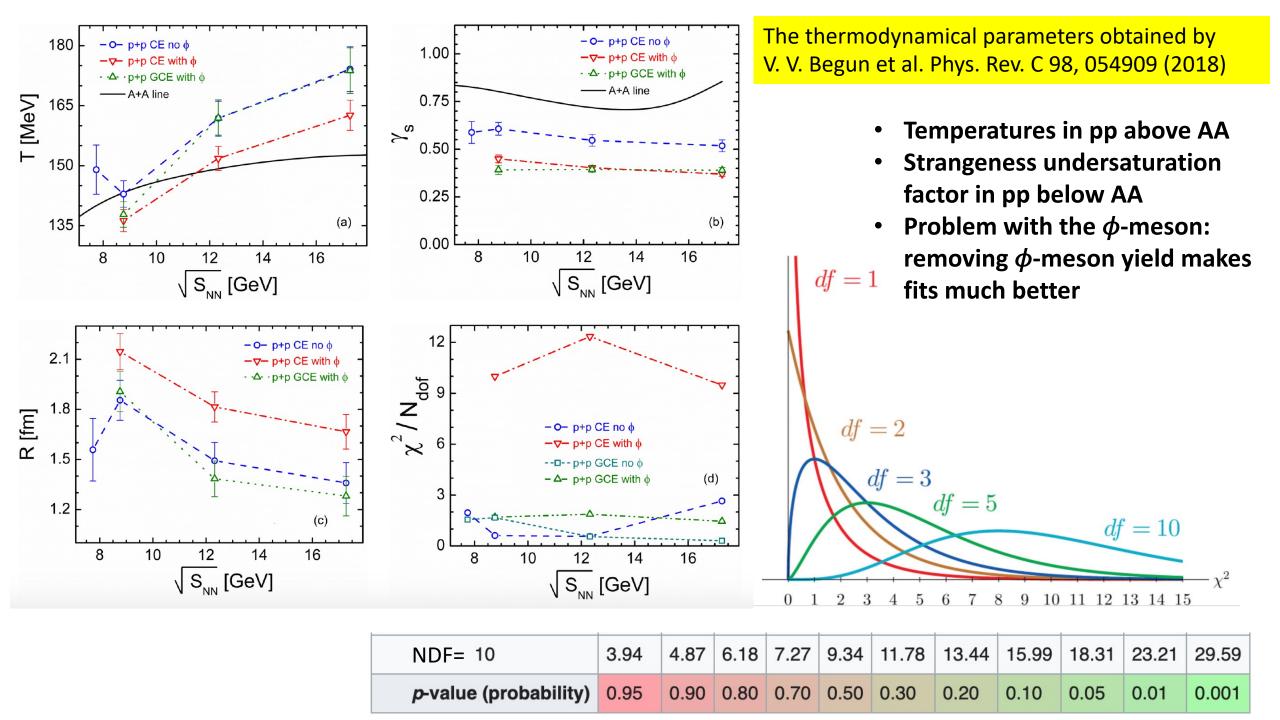
STAR Phys. Rev, C 75, 064901 (2007)

Phys. Lett. 612B, 181 (2005)

The results (few preliminary ones also) were used in analysis by V. V. Begun, V. Vovchenko, M. I. Gorenstein and H. Stoecker Phys. Rev. C 98, 054909 (2018)

Results at $s^{1/2}=17.3$ GeV are rich and complete

	Initial	Reconstructed
Charge	2	1.86 ± 0.22
Baryon number	2	1.92 ± 0.11
Strangeness	0	-0.014 ± 0.023



Merging NA49 & NA61/SHINE experimental results

- How to merge yields from two experiments: $Y_{49} \pm \Delta Y_{49}$ and $Y_{61} \pm \Delta Y_{61}$, as they are correlated (partly inherited experimental setup)?
- The method: M. Schmelling, Phys. Scr. 51, 676 (1995).
- Reconstruction of the correlation matrix C_{ij} (determination of the factor f) by requesting χ^2 =NDF and using this matrix for averaging and error determination.

$$C_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & f \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ f \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{2} (Y_i - Y) C_{ij}^{-1} (Y_j - Y) = NDF$$

Factor f found to be ~0.9

TM & KP, J.Phys. G 48, 085006 (2021)

The case of the ϕ -meson

• Excluding the ϕ -meson improves the fit quality (the same is observed), but why a well measured particle should be excluded?

• In all following analyses the yield of the ϕ -meson is always included

Hadron Resonance Gas: progress in ThermalFist

• Selection of ensembles: GCE, SC, C

V. Vovchenko, H. Stöcker, Computer Physics Communications **244** 295 (2019)

SC= Canonical for strange particles, GC for other

Proper treatment of wide resonances close to threshold v. Vovchenko et al, PRC98 (2018)
 (delta function)→(Breit-Wigner, fixed width)→(eBW, modified width)

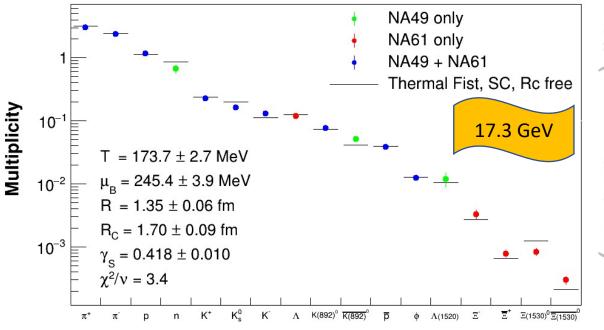
$$\delta(M - M_0) \rightarrow \frac{\Gamma}{(M^2 - M_0^2)^2 + M_0^2 \Gamma_{PDG}^2} \rightarrow \Gamma(M) = \Gamma_{PDG} \left(\frac{1 - \left(\frac{M_{THRESOLD}}{M}\right)^2}{1 - \left(\frac{M_{THRESOLD}}{M_{PDG}}\right)^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

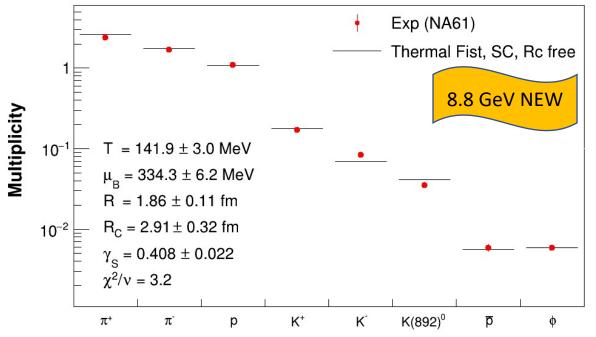


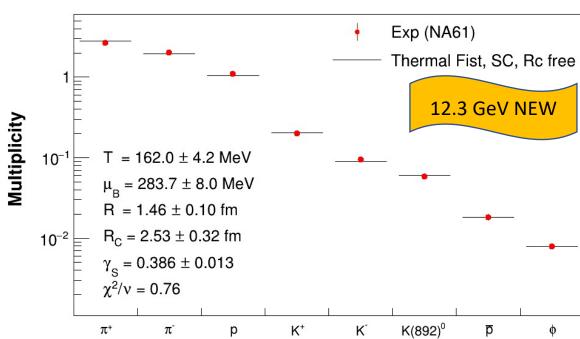
Slightly better description of the yields with eBW was noticed

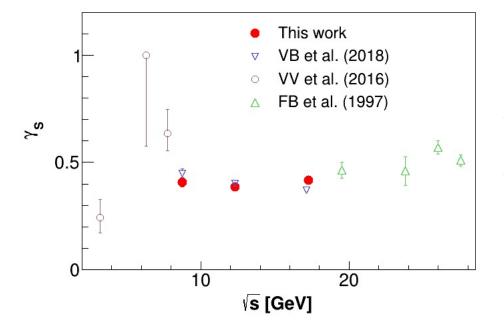
 Canonical volume of strange particles: R_C – free parameter

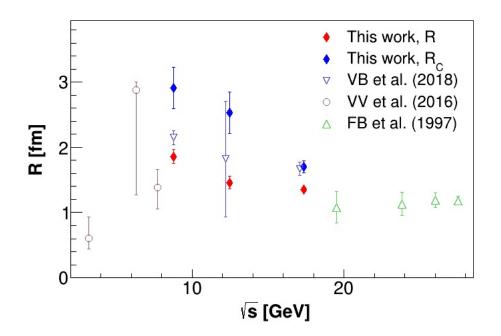
Description of particle yields within GCE+SC free volume for strangeness

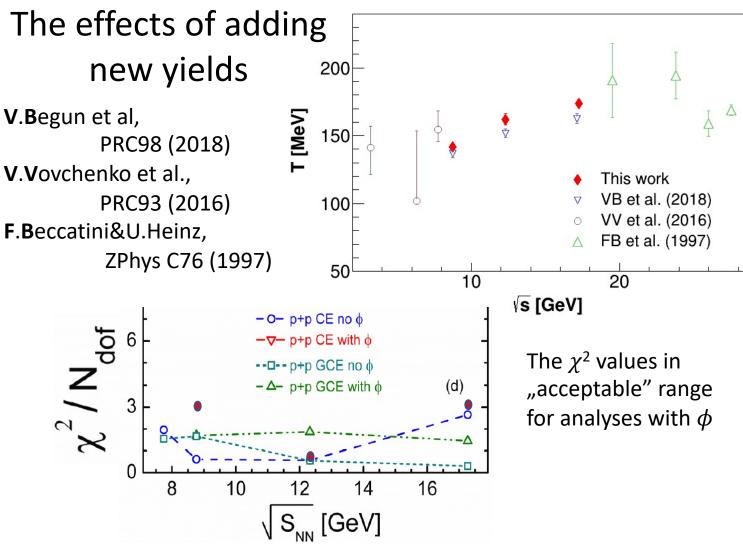












- Strangeness undersaturation factor $\gamma_s \cong 0.4$
- Temperature (&baryochemical potential) similar to previous analyses
- Decrease of canonical volume with increasing energy
- R_C above R!

Could $R_C > R$? Hints not only from femtoscopy

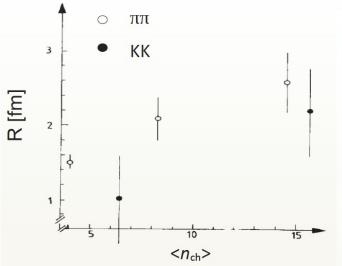
pp collisions @ Vs = 27.4 GeV

M. Aguilar-Benitez et al. (NA27 Collaboration), Z. Phys. C54, 21 (1992)

For $\pi^{\pm}\pi^{\pm}$ pairs, $R = 1.71 \pm 0.04$ fm For $K^{\pm}K^{\pm}$ pairs, $R = 1.87 \pm 0.33$ fm

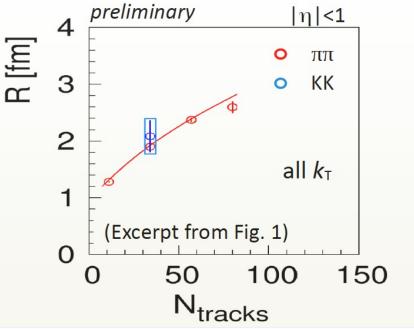
pp collisions @ vs = 63 GeV

T. Åkesson et al. (AFS Collaboration), PL 155B, 128 (1985)



pp collisions @ **vs** = **900 GeV**

S.M. Dogra (CMS Collaboration), NP A931, 1061 (2014)



PHYSICAL REVIEW C 103, 014904 (2021)

J. Cleymans, P.M. Lo, K. Redlich, N. Sharma

The resulting yields (the SCE model fit to ALICE data) exhibit much better agreement with data by decreasing strangeness suppression at lower multiplicities due to larger value of V_c than V_A .

Femtoscopic results inconclusive

→ more precise determination of the HBT radius of kaon pairs from pp interactions welcome!

Conclusions

- Reasonable description of particle yields including new NA61/SHINE results from pp interactions at $s^{1/2}$ =8.8, 12.3 and 17.3 GeV within thermal hadron gas model in Grand Canonical+Strangeness Canonical scenario (ThermalFist)
- ullet The well-measured yield of the ϕ -meson is always included
- The strangeness canonical volume parameter $R_{\mathcal{C}}$ larger than the fireball R
- Femtoscopy analysis of kaon pairs not precise enough



more precise
determination of HBT
radius of kaon pairs
from pp interactions
welcome!



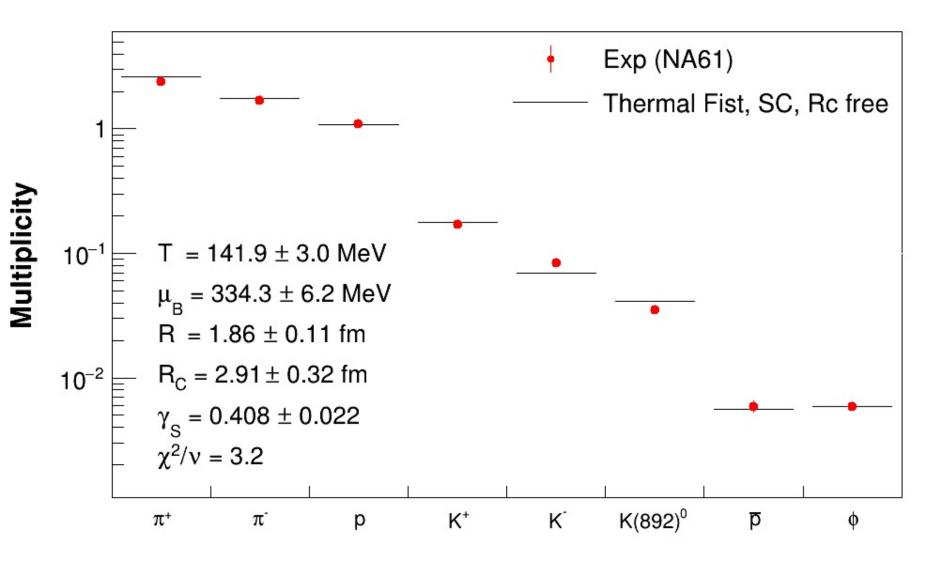
Backup slides

ALICE analysis

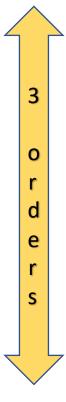
- PHYSICAL REVIEW C 103, 014904 (2021)
- Jean Cleymans, Pok Man Lo, Krzysztof Redlich and Natasha Sharma
- Thus, in the SCE only two parameters remain, the volume of the system in the experimental acceptance V_A and the canonical volume V_C which quantifies the range of exact strangeness conservation.
- In general, strangeness conservation relates to the full phase-space whereas particle yields are measured in some acceptance window. Thus, the strangeness canonical volume parameter V_C can be larger than the fireball volume V_A , restricted to a given acceptance. To quantify ALICE data we have performed the SCE model fit to data with two independent volume parameters as shown in Fig. 5(right). The resulting yields exhibit much better agreement with data by decreasing strangeness suppression at lower multiplicities due to larger value of V_C than V_A .

p(40GeV/c)+p

$$s^{1/2}$$
=8.8 GeV



NEW

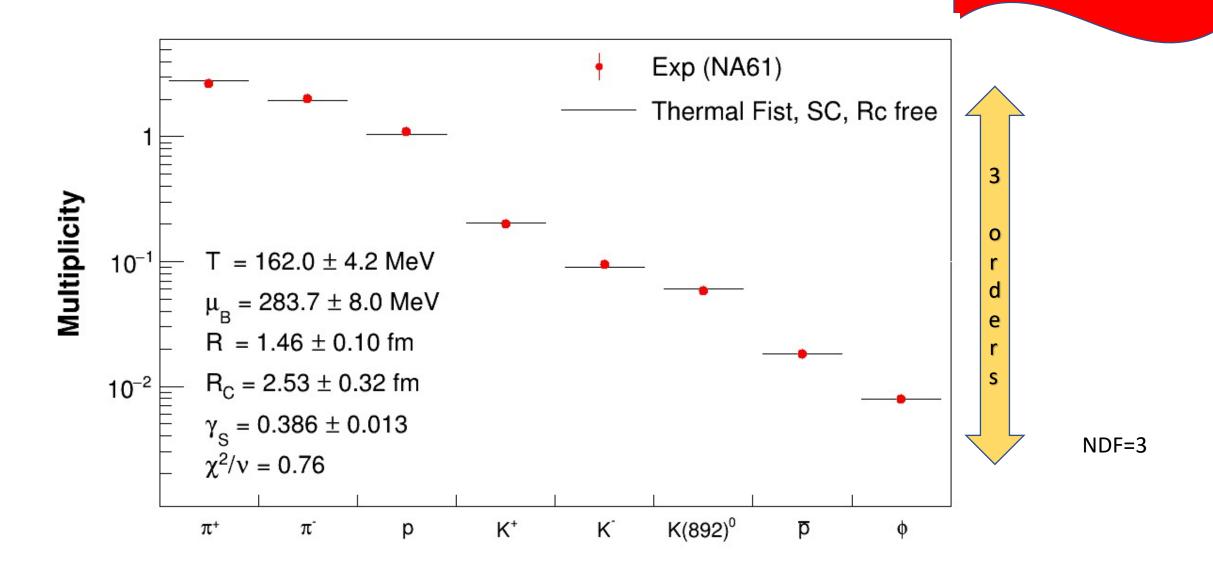


NDF=3

p(80GeV/c)+p

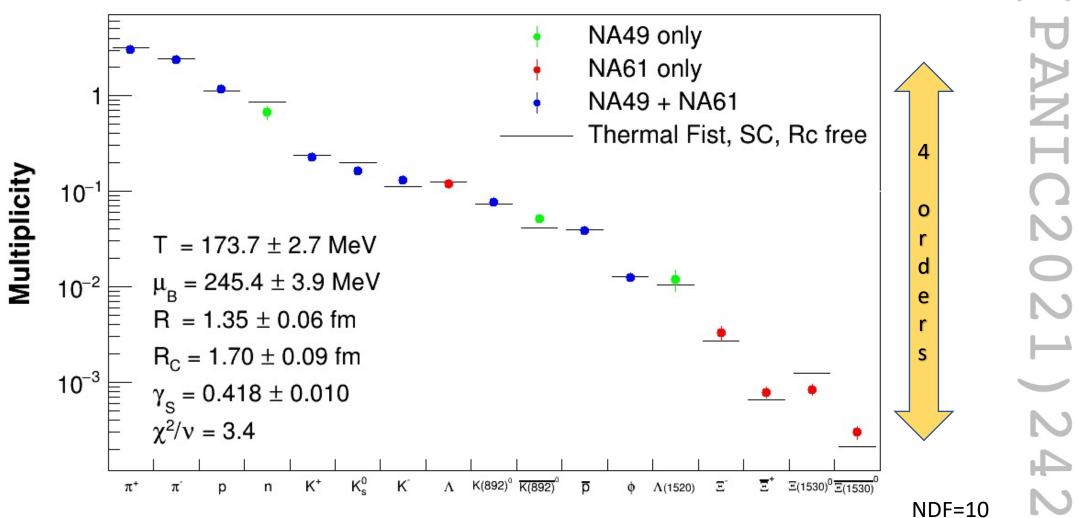
$$s^{1/2}=12.3 \text{ GeV}$$

NEW



p(158GeV/c)+p

 $s^{1/2}=17.3 \text{ GeV}$



pp s^{1/2}

6.6 GeV

12.3 GeV

Туре	# cząste k	Ensemb le	Reso Model	Rc	Т	mu_B	gamma_s	R	Rc	Chi2	NDF	Chi2/NDI
IV 22	8	SC	BW	free	139.0 ± 2.9	325.4 ± 6.1	0.442 ± 0.024	1.87 ± 0.11	3.15 ± 0.43	5.7	3	1.9
All	8	SC	BW	eq. R	133.6 ± 2.5	319.9 ± 5.9	0.504 ± 0.020	2.15 ± 0.11		61.4	4	15.4
	8	SC	eBW	free	141.9 ± 3.0	334.4 ± 6.2	0.408 ± 0.022	1.86 ± 0.11	2.91 ± 0.32	9.5	3	3.2
	8	SC	eBW	eq. R	138.3 ± 2.8	329.5 ± 5.9	0.464 ± 0.018	2.04 ± 0.11		61	4	15.3
IV 22	7	SC	BW	free								
Νο φ	7	SC	BW	eq. R	140.3 ± 3.2	327.0 ± 6.2	0.72 ± 0.04	1.81 ± 0.12	-	3.6	3	1.2
	7	SC	eBW	free								
	7	SC	eBW	eq. R	145.2 ± 3.5	337.3 ± 6.3	0.662 ± 0.038	1.73 ± 0.12	-	4.14	3	1.38
IV 22	8	С	BW	free	137.5 ± 2.6	_	0.452 ± 0.018	2.10 ± 0.11	2.13 ± 0.11	55.1	4	13.8
All	8	С	BW	eq. R	137.5 ± 2.7	-	0.452 ± 0.018	2.11 ± 0.11	-	56.6	5	11.3
	8	С	eBW	free	142.5 ± 3.0	-	0.417 ± 0.016	1.99 ± 0.11	2.01 ± 0.11	55	4	13.7
	8	С	eBW	eq. R	142.6 ± 3.0	-	0.416 ± 0.016	2.00 ± 0.11	-	56.1	5	11.2

Туре	# cząste k	Ensemb le	Reso Model	Rc	Т	mu_B	gamma_s	R	Rc	Chi2	NDF	Chi2/NDF
IV 22	8	SC	BW	free	158.0 ± 4.2	276.1 ± 7.7	0.418 ± 0.014	1.47 ± 0.11	2.9 ± 0.6	1.5	3	0.5
All	8	SC	BW	eq. R	145.1 ± 2.9	270.0 ± 7.5	0.442 ± 0.013	1.94 ± 0.10	-	105.2	4	26.3
	8	SC	eBW	free	162.0 ± 4.2	283.7 ± 8.0	0.386 ± 0.013	1.46 ± 0.10	2.53 ± 0.32	2.27	3	0.76
	8	SC	eBW	eq. R	151.8 ± 3.4	279.0 ± 7.6	0.407 ± 0.012	1.80 ± 0.10	_	100.6	4	25.1
IV 22	7	SC	BW	free								
Νο φ	7	SC	BW	eq. R	160.2 ± 4.7	279.7 ± 8.1	0.686 ± 0.037	1.41 ± 0.12	-	1.58	3	0.52
	7	SC	eBW	free								
	7	SC	eBW	eq. R	164.4 ± 4.7	287.2 ± 8.2	0.612 ± 0.03	1.39 ± 0.11	-	1.17	3	0.39
IV 22	8	С	BW	free	146.2 ± 2.6	-	0.410 ± 0.012	1.97 ± 0.09	2.16 ± 0.12	78.4	4	19.6
All	8	С	BW	eq. R	151.5 ± 3.0	-	0.400 ± 0.011	1.83 ± 0.09	_	99.8	5	20
	8	С	eBW	free	152.2 ± 3.0	-	0.380 ± 0.011	1.85 ± 0.09	2.03 ± 0.12	75.4	4	18.9
	8	С	eBW	eq. R	158.5 ± 3.4	-	0.369 ± 0.010	1.70 ± 0.09	-	94.5	5	18.9