

# Pion interferometry with Lévy-stable sources in $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV Au+Au collisions at STAR

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## Introduction to femtoscopy and the appearance of Lévy-type sources

### 1) Femtoscopy for identical boson pairs

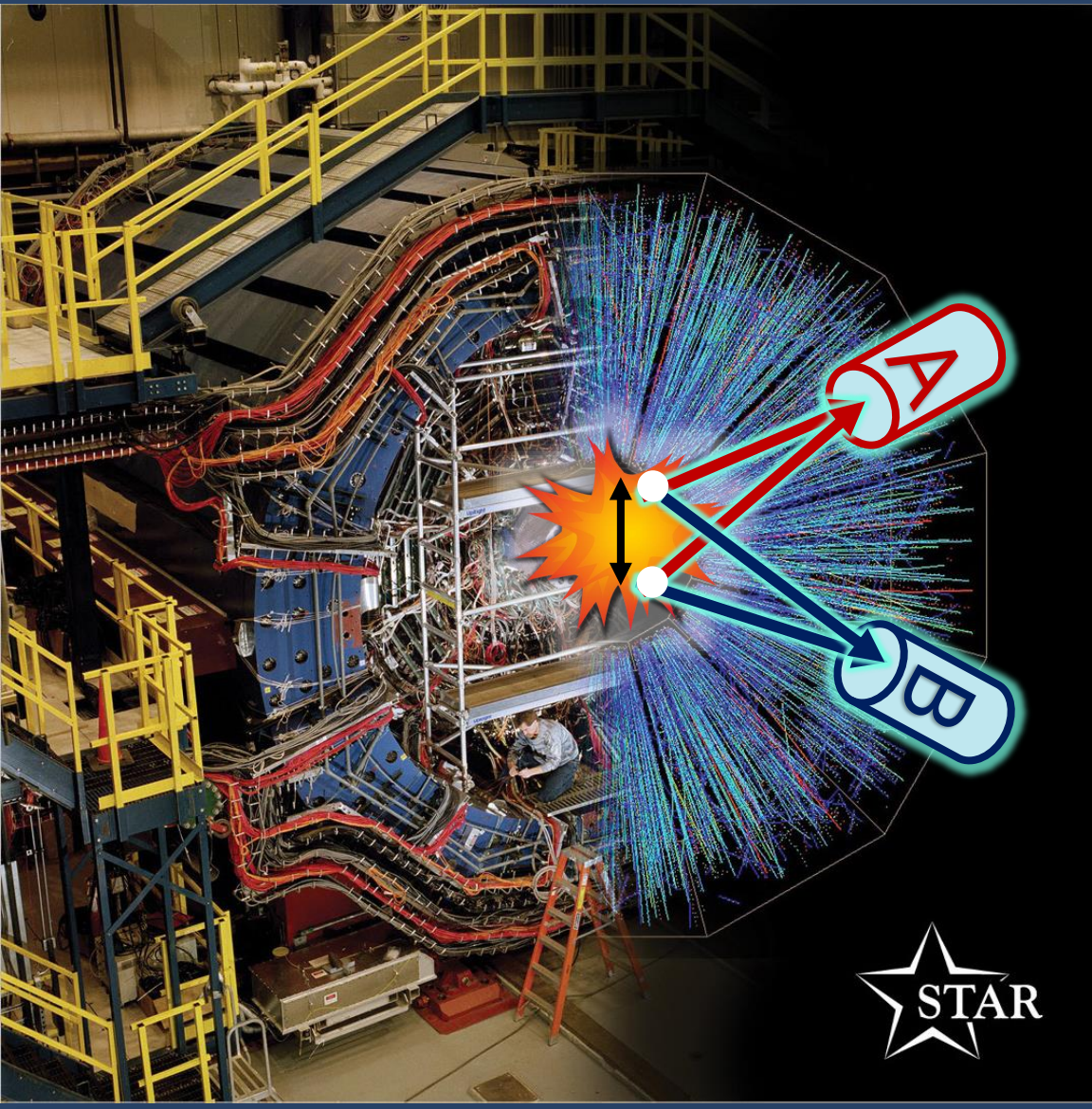
- Pair momentum correlation (relative mom.  $Q$ ):

$$C_2(Q) = \int D(r) |\psi_Q(r)|^2 dr,$$

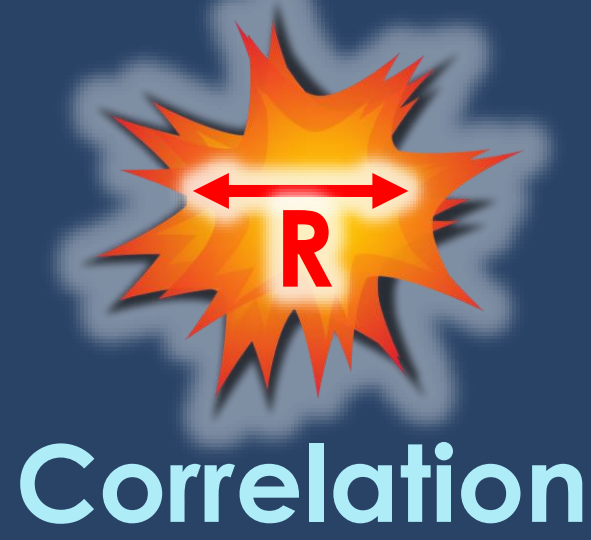
$\psi_Q(r)$  wave-function contains final-state interactions

- Pair source func. (pair separation  $r$ , avg. mom.  $K$ ):

$$D(r, K) = \int d^4\rho S\left(\rho + \frac{r}{2}, K\right) S\left(\rho - \frac{r}{2}, K\right)$$



Source



Correlation

$1/R$

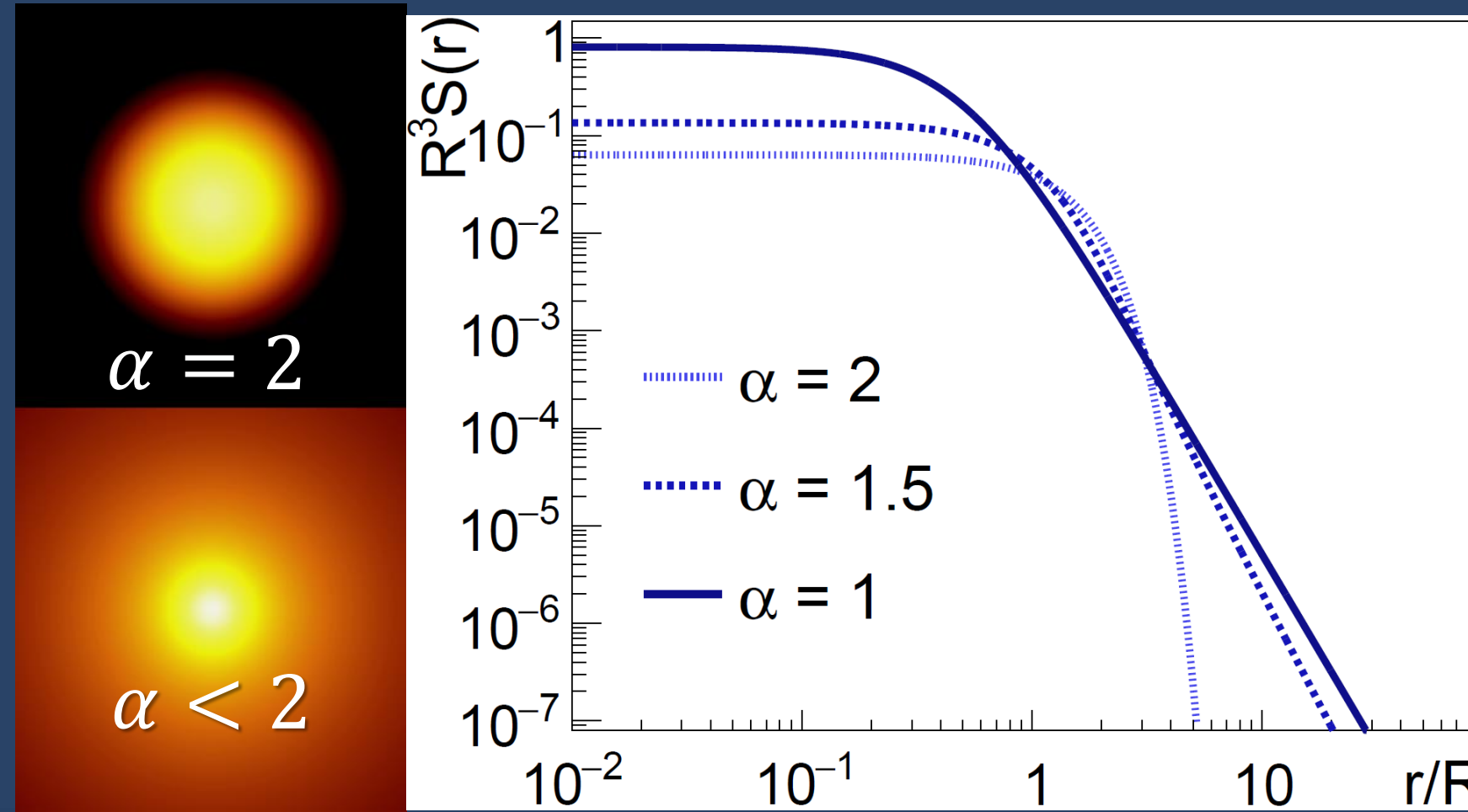
### 2) Lévy-type source functions

- Reasons for the appearance of such sources [1-6]: anomalous diffusion, critical behavior, jets, decays

$$\mathcal{L}(\alpha, R; r) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3q e^{iqr} e^{-\frac{1}{2}|qRq|^{\alpha/2}}$$

$$S(r) = \mathcal{L}(\alpha, R; r) \Rightarrow D(r) = \mathcal{L}(\alpha, 2^{1/\alpha}R; r)$$

- Lévy exponent:  $\alpha = 2$  Gaussian,  $\alpha < 2$  power-law
- Lévy-scale parameter  $R$ : connection to geometry



### 3) Final-State Interactions (FSI)

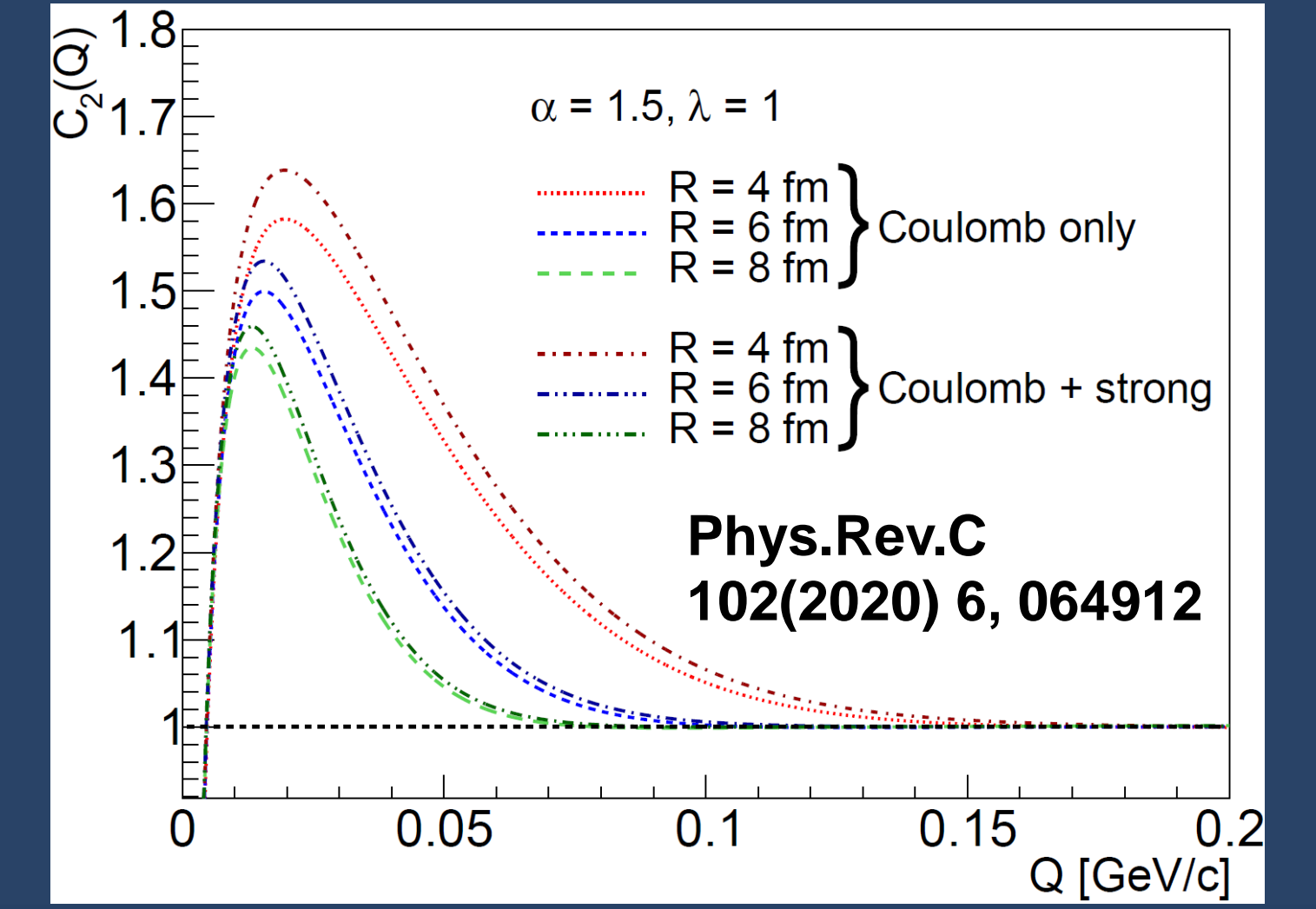
- Correlation function (w/o FSI, w strength param.  $\lambda$ ):

$$C_0(Q) = 1 + \lambda \cdot e^{-(RQ)^\alpha}$$

- Correlation function with Coulomb correction  $\mathcal{K}$  [6]:

$$C_2(Q) = 1 - \lambda + \lambda \cdot \mathcal{K}(Q; \alpha, R) \cdot (1 + e^{-(RQ)^\alpha})$$

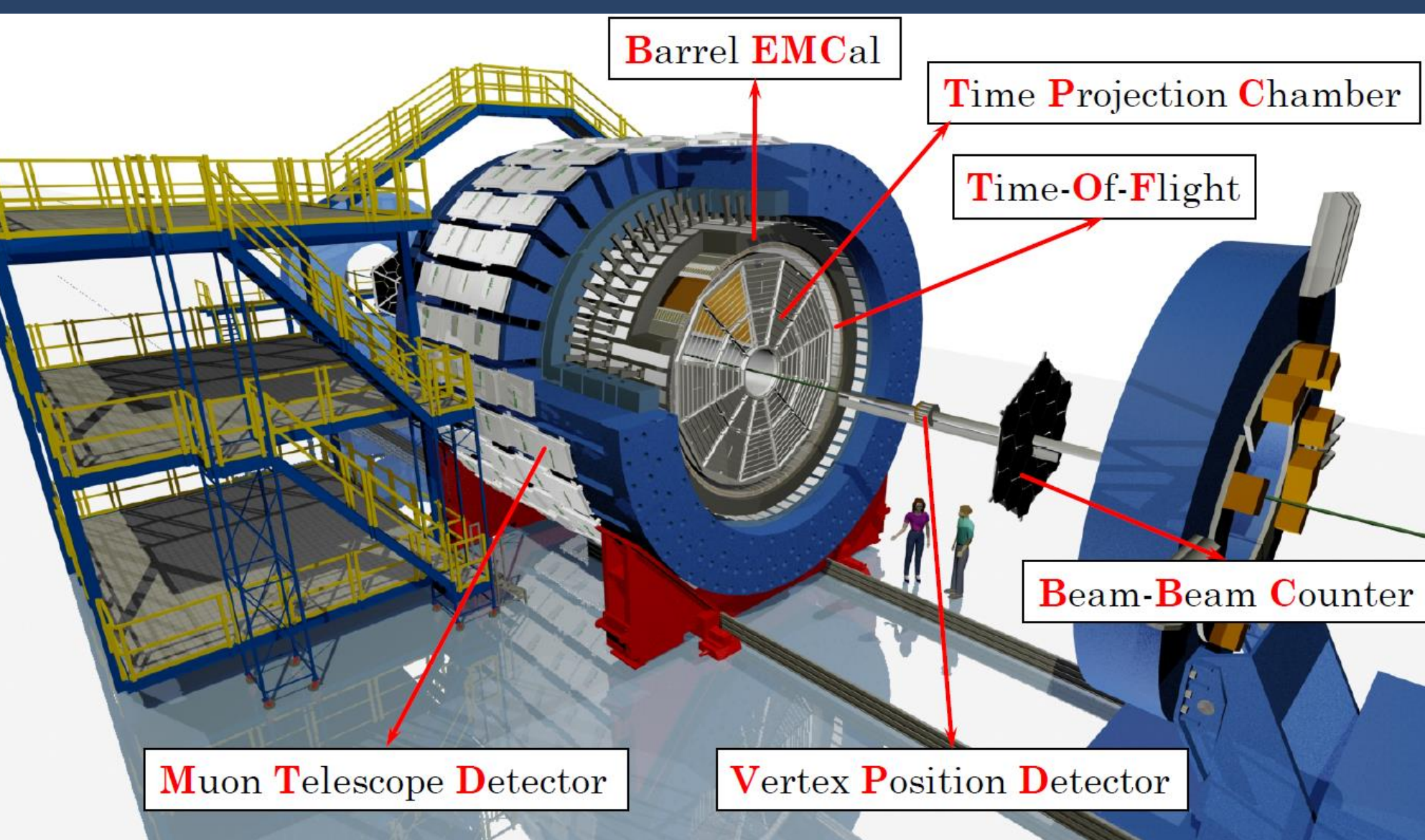
- $\mathcal{K} = (\int D(r) |\psi_Q(r)|^2 dr) / (1 + e^{-(RQ)^\alpha})$  numerical integ.
- Strong interaction might have a small effect [7]



## Measurement and fitting of two-pion correlation functions

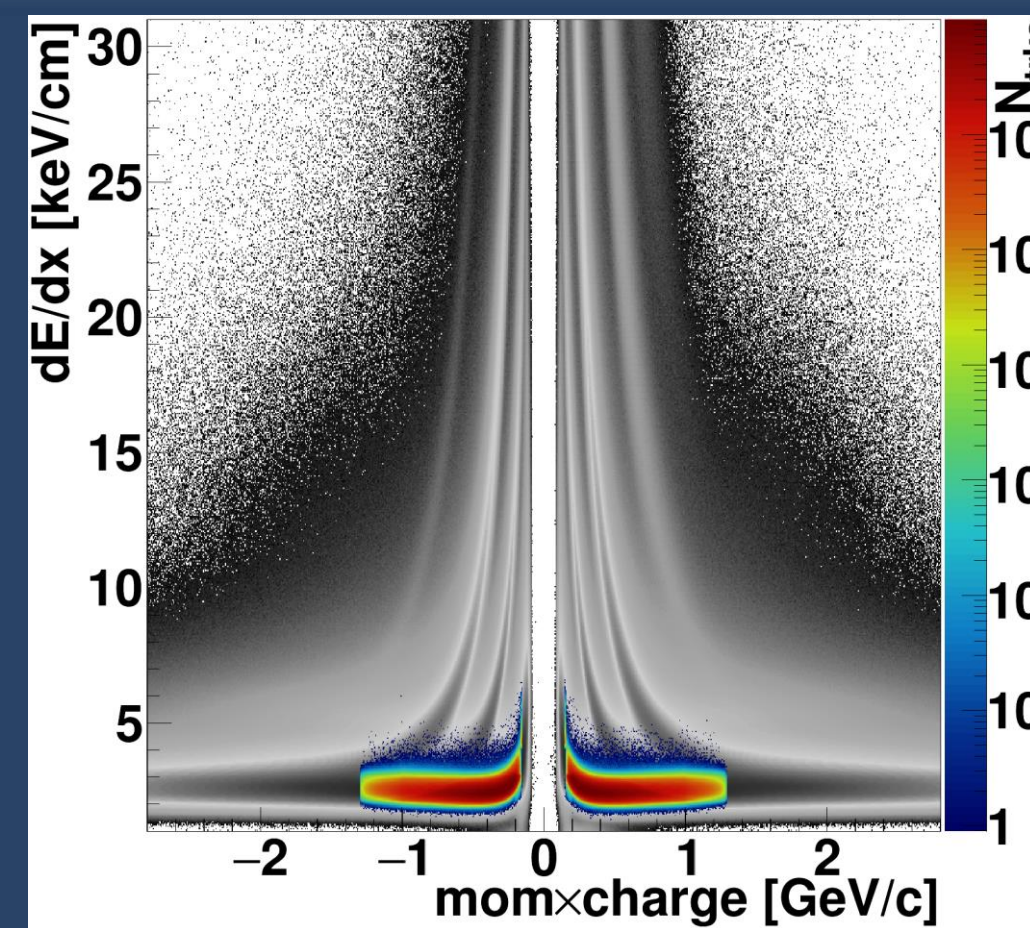
### 4) The STAR experimental setup

- Vertex position, centrality: BBC, VPD, TPC
- Tracking and momentum reconstruction: TPC
- Particle ID: TPC ( $dE/dx$ ), TOF (time of flight)



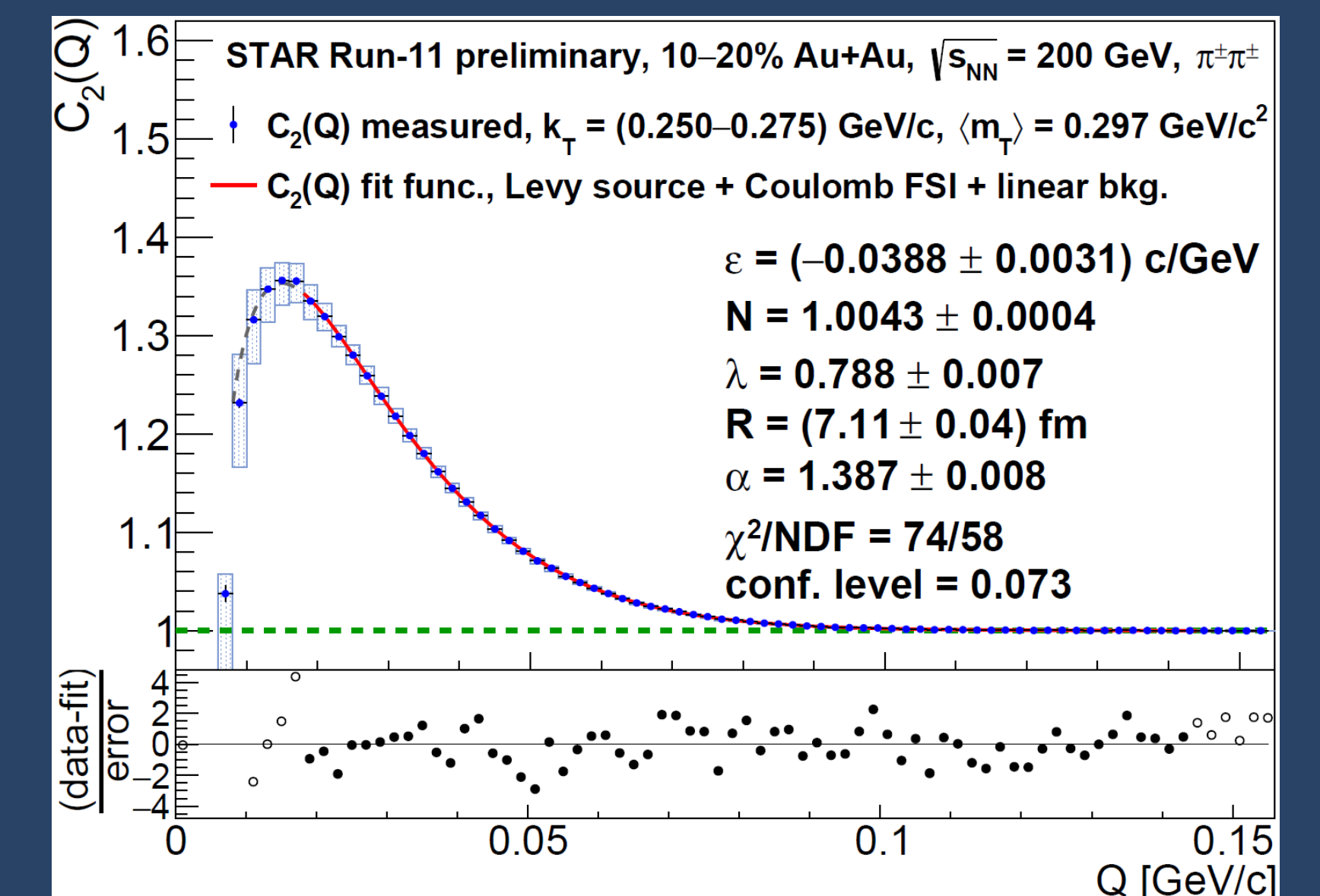
### 5) Measurement of the corr. functions

- Run-11 Au+Au,  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$  GeV,  $\sim 550$  M evts.
- Pion-ID by TPC+TOF, kinematic and pair-cuts applied
- Event-mixing method:  $C(Q) = A(Q)/B(Q)$ 
  - $A(Q)$ : pairs with members from same event
  - $B(Q)$ : pairs with members from different events
- $C(Q)$  measurements:
  - Pair avg. transverse mom.  $k_T = 0.5 \sqrt{K_x^2 + K_y^2}$
  - 21 bins, (0.175-0.750) GeV/c
  - Centrality: 0-10%, 10-20%, 20-30%, 30-40%



### 6) Example fit to the measured $C(Q)$

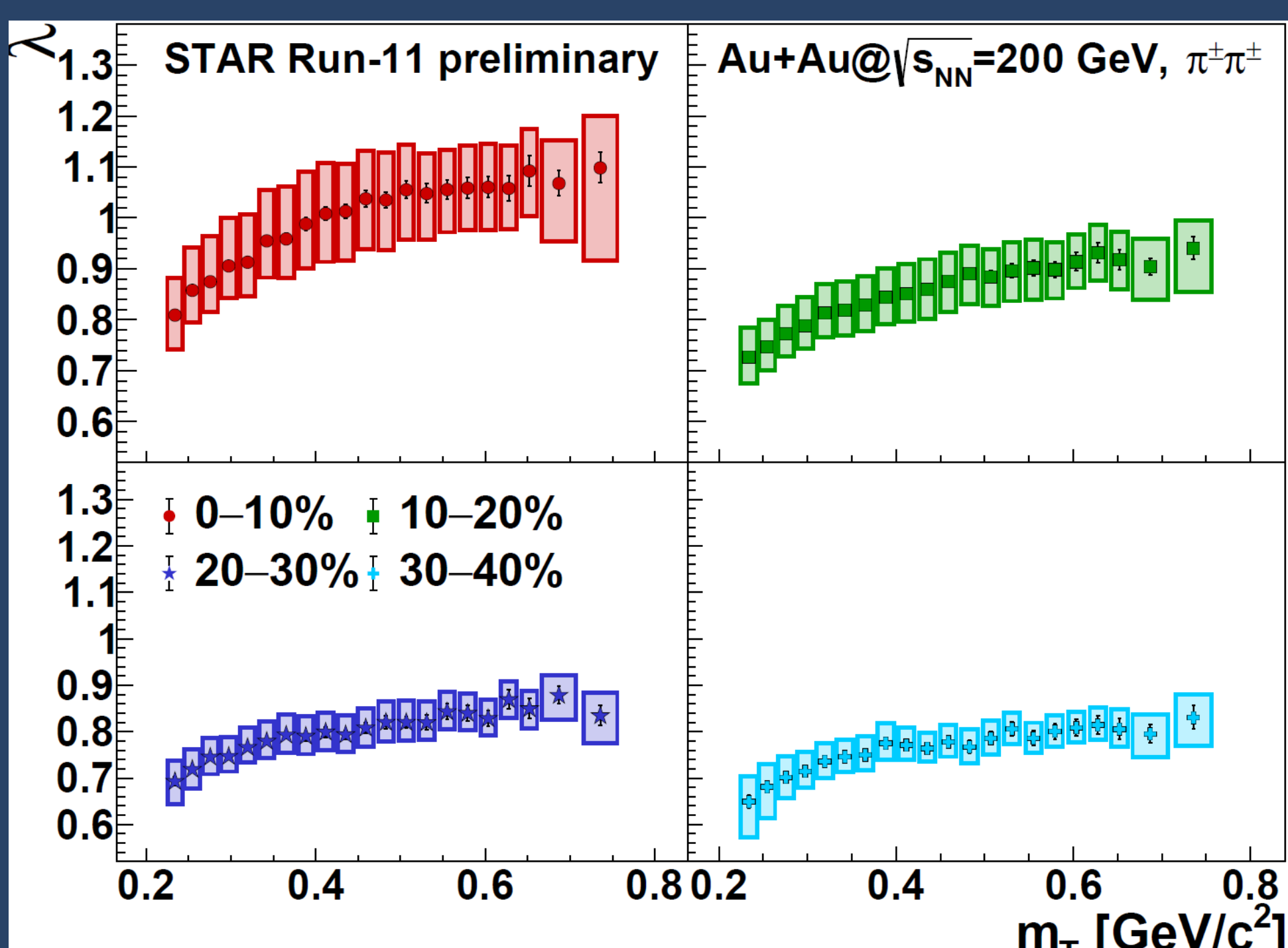
- Iterative fitting method, Coulomb FSI & Lévy source
- Track and pair syst. uncert. illustrated with boxes
- Fit range study included in total systematic uncert.
- Fits converged with conf.level > 0.001 in all cases



## $m_T$ and centrality dependence of the source parameters

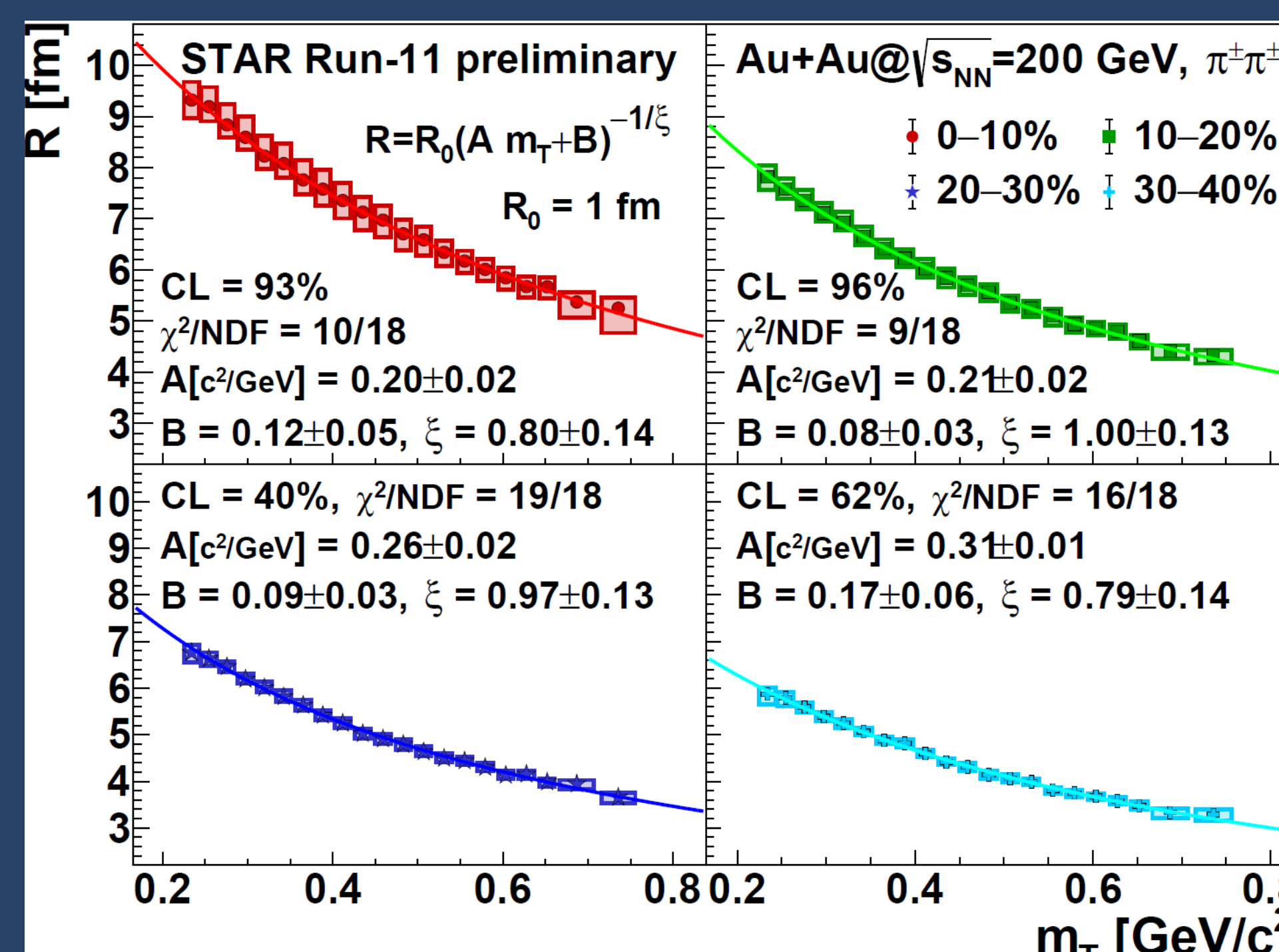
### 7) Correlation strength $\lambda$

- Increase from low to high  $m_T = \sqrt{m_\pi^2 + k_T^2}$
- Decrease from central to peripheral



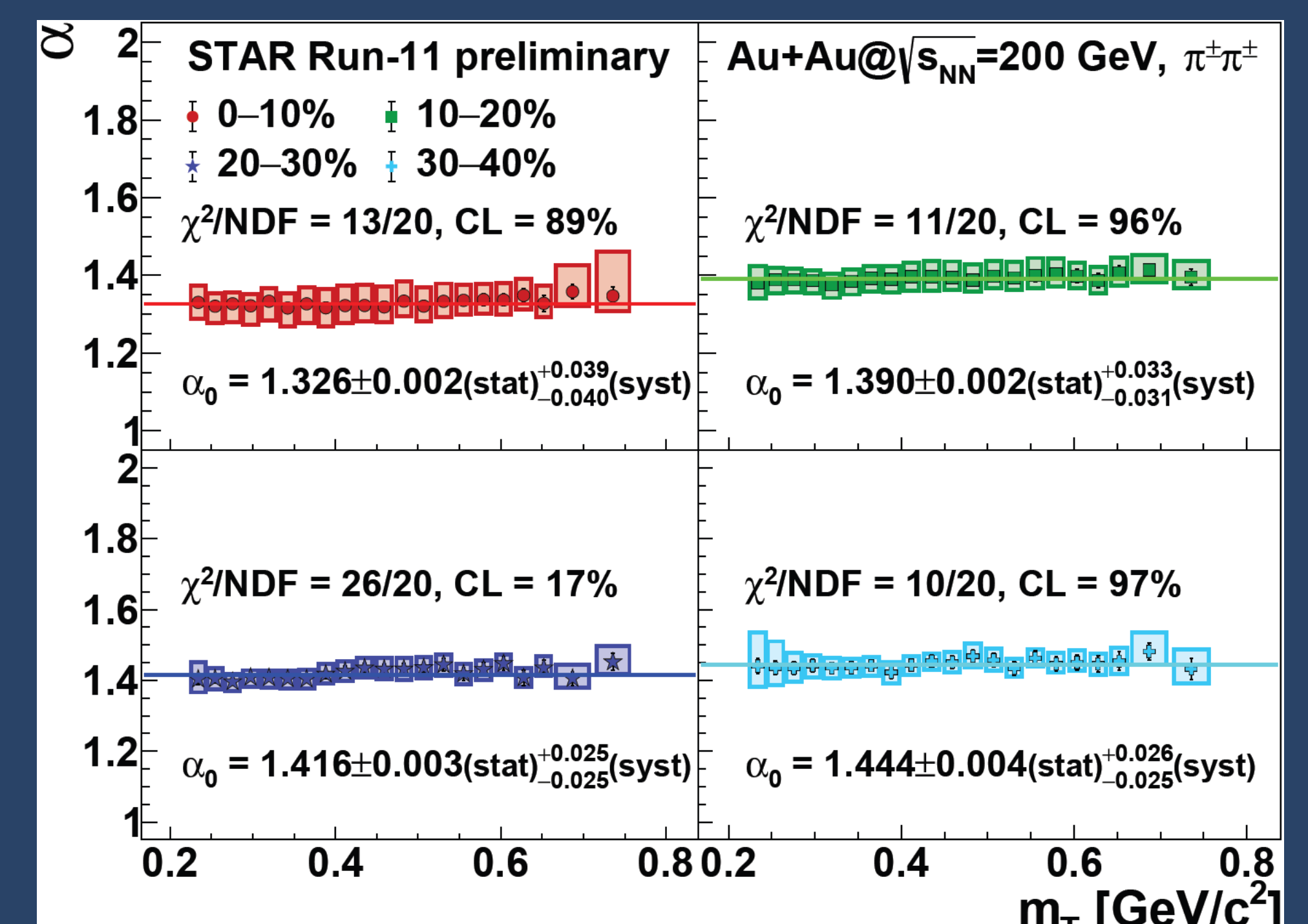
### 8) Lévy scale $R$

- $R = R_0(A m_T + B)^{-1/\xi}$  good description for  $m_T$  dep.
- Decreases with centrality (connection to geometry)



### 9) Lévy exponent $\alpha$

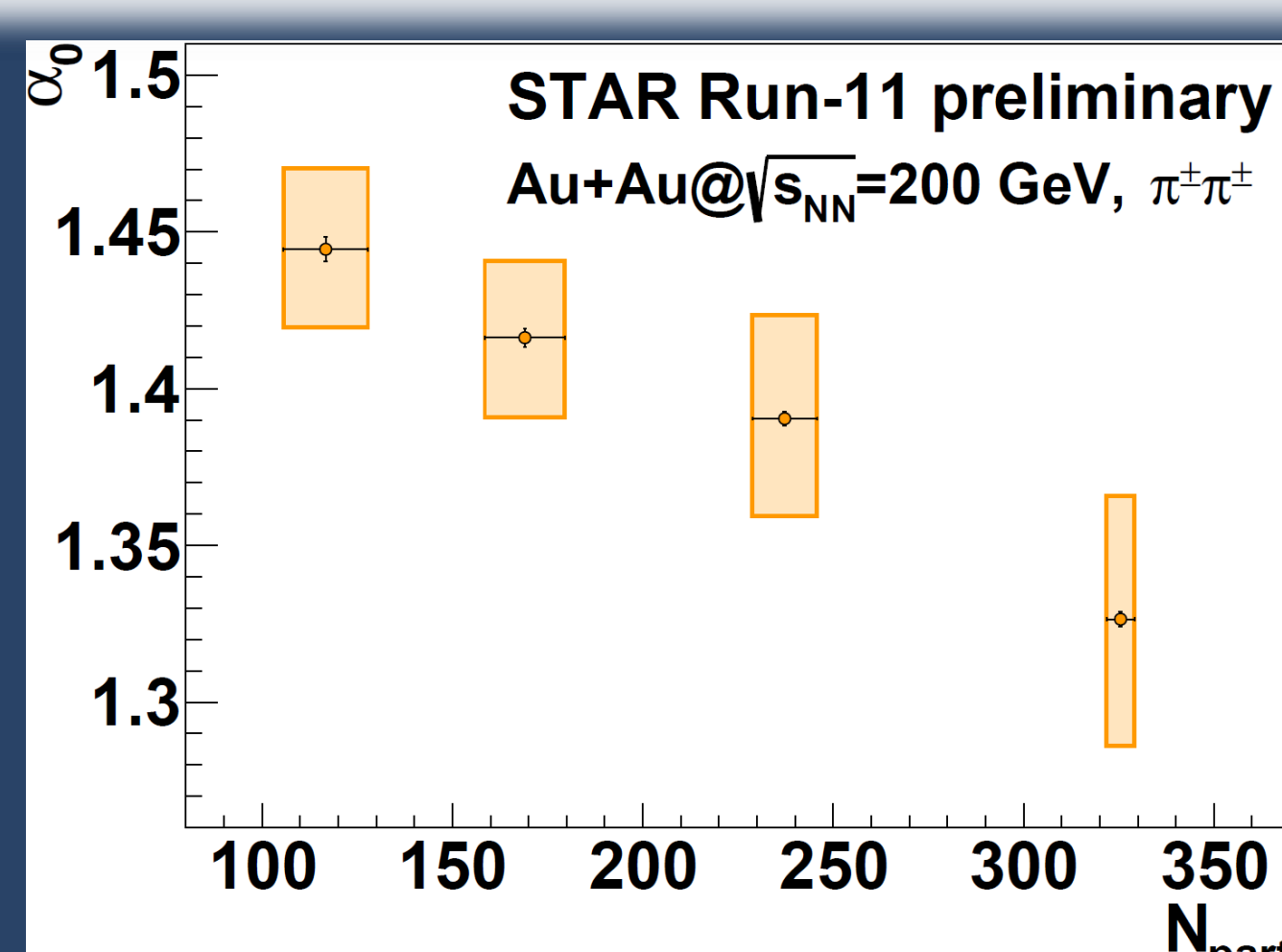
- $\alpha = \alpha_0$  constant fit, good description for  $m_T$  dep.
- Slight increase from central to peripheral



## Conclusions

### 10) Summary, outlook

- Pion pair source described by Lévy distribution
- $m_T$  and centrality dependence investigated
- Lévy-exponent  $\alpha \approx 1.3 - 1.5$ , not Gaussian ( $\alpha \neq 2$ )
- $\alpha$  independent of  $m_T$ , slightly decreasing with  $N_{part}$
- Next steps: similar analysis for kaons, lower energies



### 11) References

- [1] PHENIX Coll., Phys.Rev.C 97 (2018) 6, 064911
- [2] Metzler, Klafter, Physics Reports 339(2000) 1-77;
- [3] Csörgő, Hegyi, Zajc, Eur.Phys.J.C36(2004) 67;
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- [6] Kurgyis, Kincses, Nagy, Csanád, Universe 9(2023) 328
- [7] Kincses, Nagy, Csanád, Phys.Rev.C102(2020)6,064912