

# Multi-dimensional investigation of the pion pair-source in heavy-ion collisions with EPOS



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## 1. Femtoscopy and correlation functions

- Investigation of the correlation function of identical boson pairs

$$C_2(q) = \frac{\int d^4x D(x, K) |\psi_q(x)|^2}{\int d^4x D(x, K)}$$

- The pair source distribution:

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

- $C(q, K)$  can be measured in experiments

- The  $D(x, K)$  function can be reconstructed in event generators

## 2. Lévy-type source function

- General form of the function:

$$\mathcal{L}(r, R_x, R_y, R_z, \alpha) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3q e^{iqr} e^{-\frac{1}{2}|q_x^2 R_x^2 + q_y^2 R_y^2 + q_z^2 R_z^2|^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}$$

- 1 dimensional case:

$$L(r, R, \alpha) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dq \cos qr e^{-\frac{1}{2}qR}$$

- Lévy exponent:  $\alpha < 2$  power-law,  $\alpha = 2$  Gaussian

- Lévy-scale:  $R$ , geometric properties

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

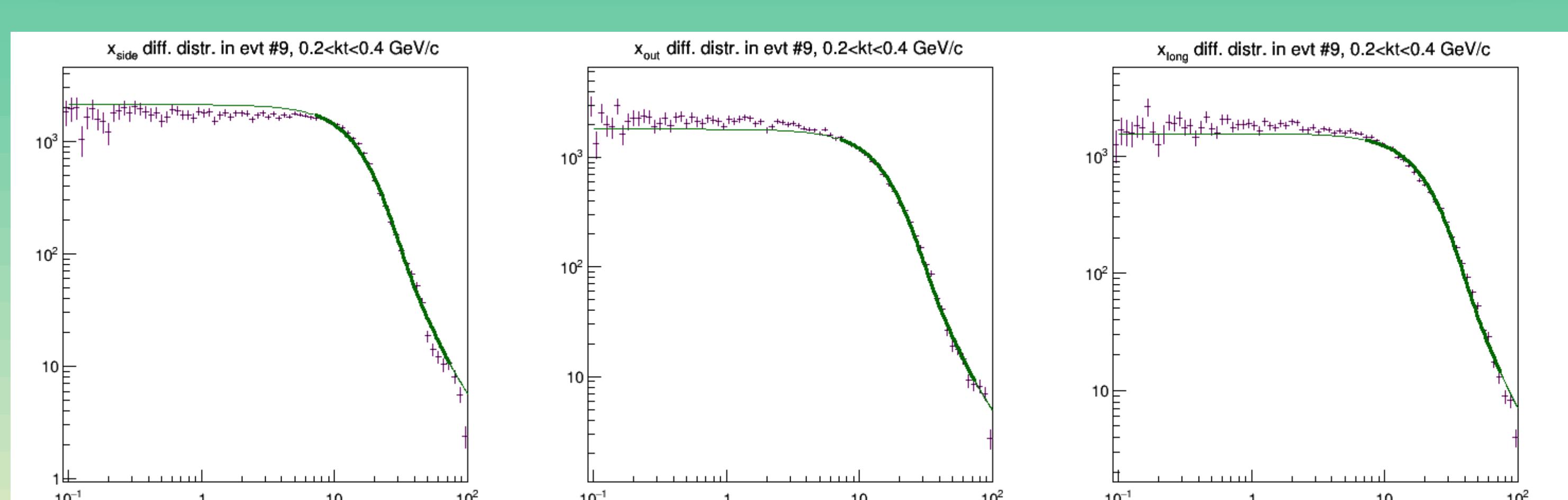
## 3. EPOS

- Event-generator of heavy-ion collisions
- Phenomenological model based on Monte Carlo techniques

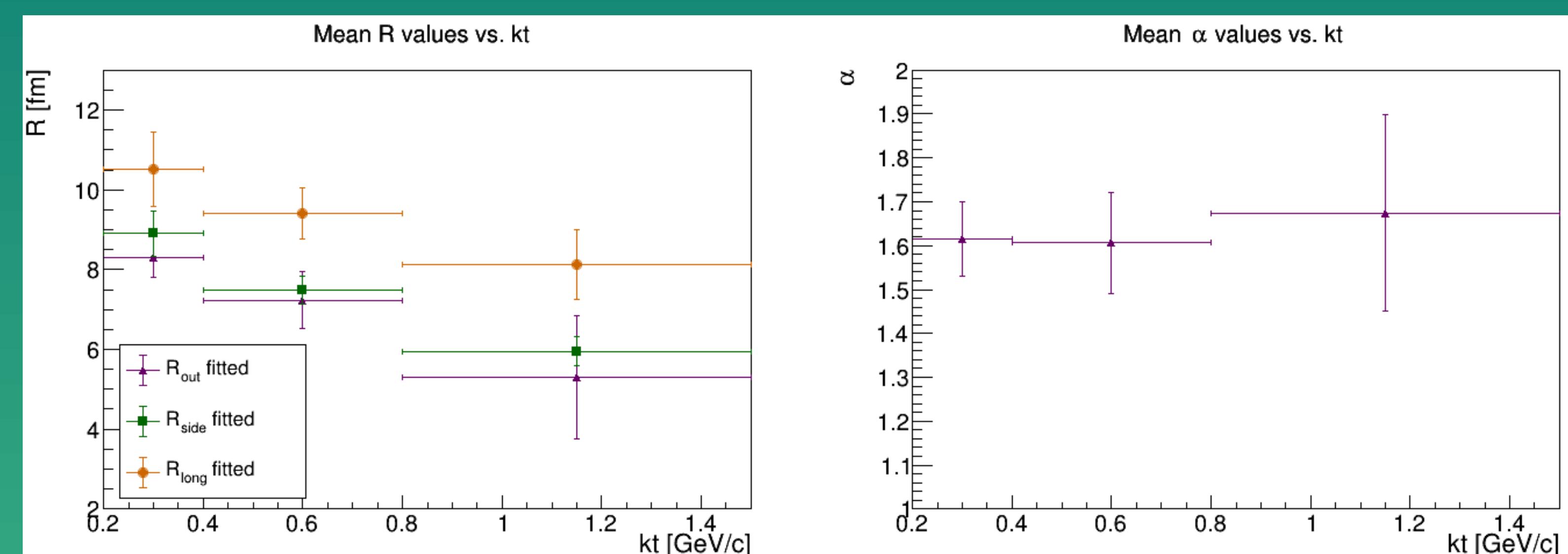
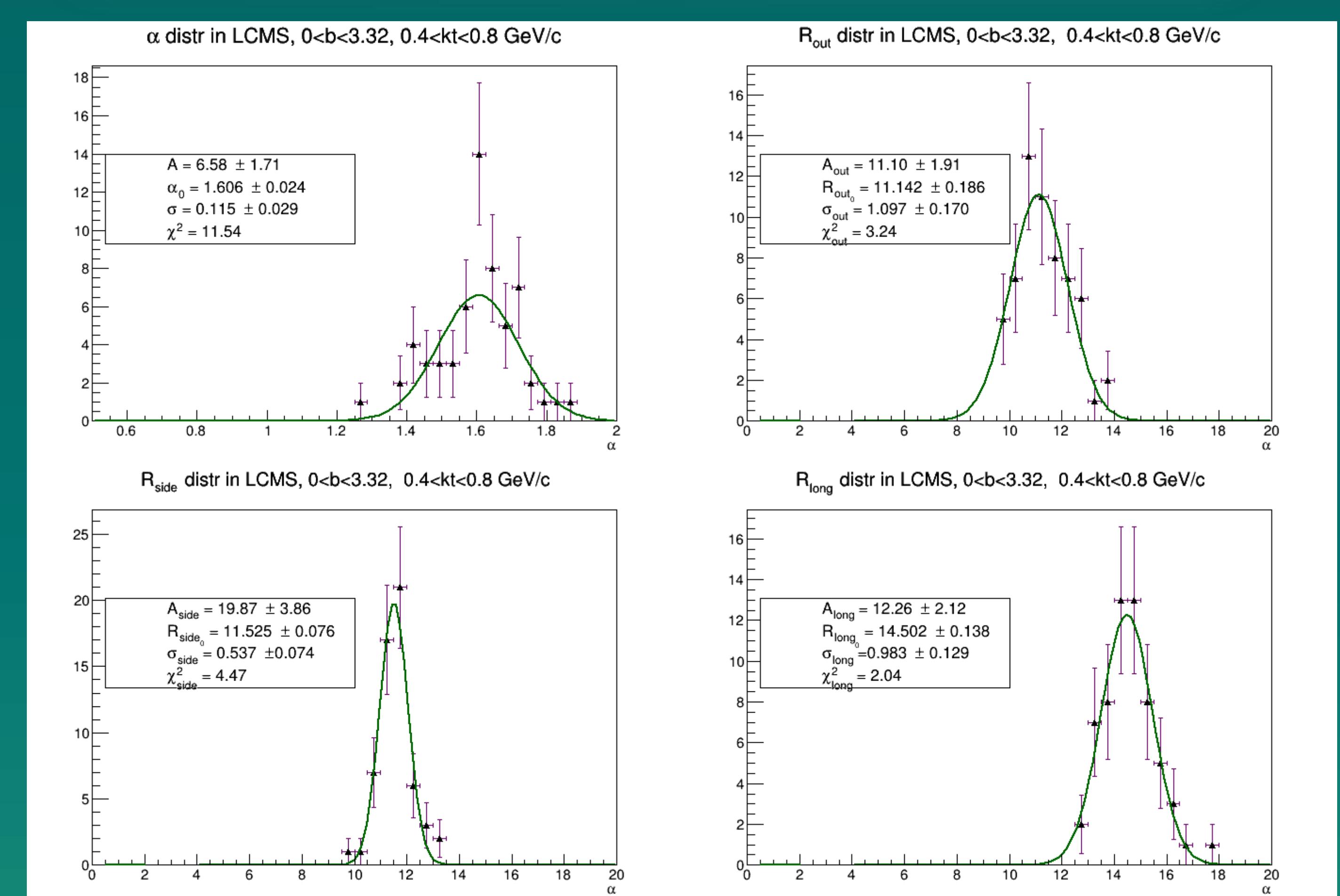
## 4. Methods

- Event-by-event distributions of pion pairs
- Separated the measurements into centrality and  $k_T$  classes
- 3 dimensional pair-distribution  $\Rightarrow$  1 dimensional projections according Bertsch-Pratt-coordinates
- Fitting 1 dimensional Lévy-functions to the projections
- For the 3 projection of a 3 D distribution: fitting simultaneously with same Lévy exponent but different Lévy scales

## 5. Examples of the fitted event by event distribution for the three projections



## 6. Example of the distribution of $\alpha$ and $R$ parameters



## Summary

- EPOS pion pair source function fitted with Lévy distribution
- Lévy-exponent:  $\alpha \approx 1.6 - 1.7$ , not Gaussian ( $\alpha \neq 2$ )
- Lévy-scale: different values for the different projections (with the same  $\alpha$ -s)
- Lévy shape is not the result of event-averaging or direction averaging
- Results agree with 1D analysis of Ref. [4]
- Next step: azimuthally sensitive (w.r.t. reaction plane) refinement of analysis

## References

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- [3] A. Adare et al. [PHENIX], Phys. Rev. C 97 (2018) no.6, 064911
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- [5] S. Afanasiev et al. [PHENIX], Phys. Rev. Lett. 100 (2008), 232301