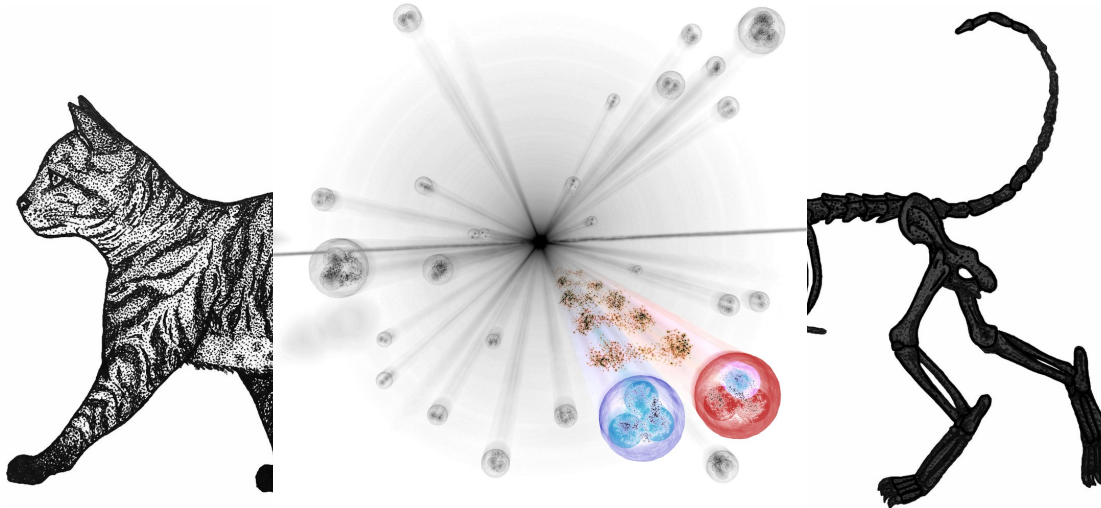


Particle emitting source at the LHC

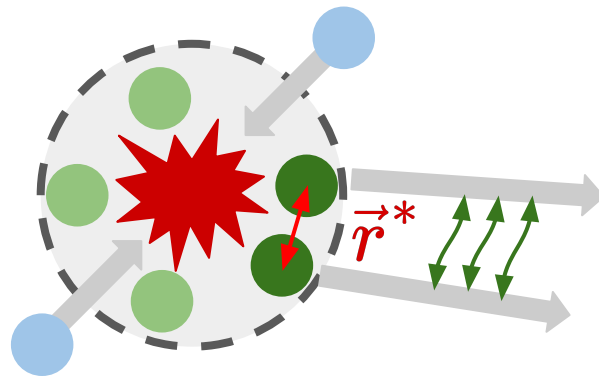
Dimitar Mihaylov



Femtoscscopy @ LHC

Koonin-Pratt equation

[Lisa et al.](#)
[Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci.55:357-402, 2005](#)



two-particle relative momentum
 $q = 2 \cdot k^*$

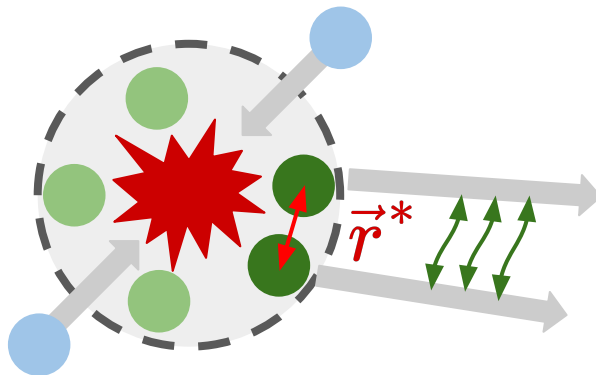
$\Psi(\vec{k}^*, \vec{r}^*)$
two-particle wave function

$$C(k^*) = \frac{N_{\text{SE}}(k^*)}{N_{\text{ME}}(k^*)} = \int S(r^*) \left| \Psi(\vec{k}^*, \vec{r}^*) \right|^2 d^3 r^* \xrightarrow{k^* \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

Femtoscscopy @ LHC

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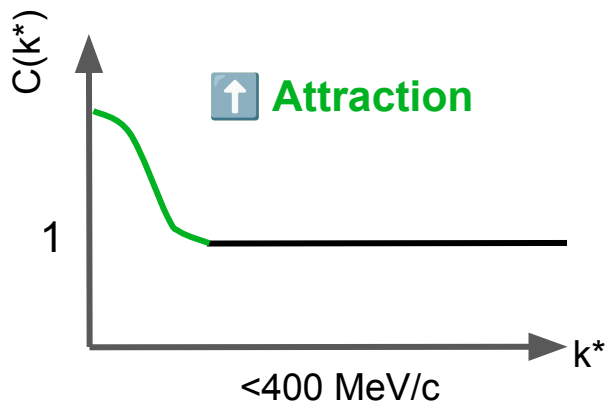
[Lisa et al.](#)
[Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci.55:357-402, 2005](#)



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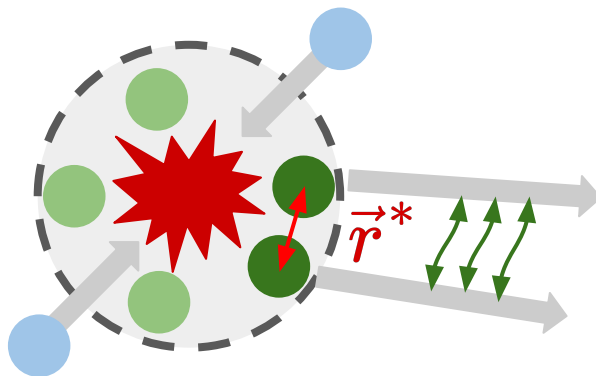
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Femtoscscopy @ LHC

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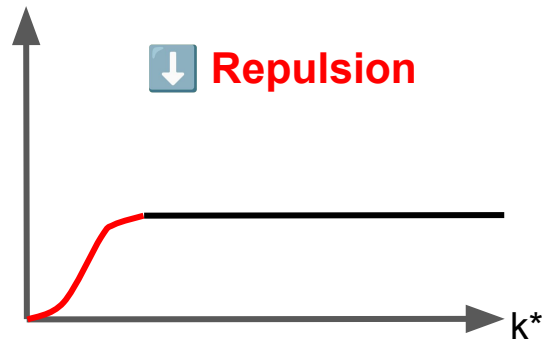
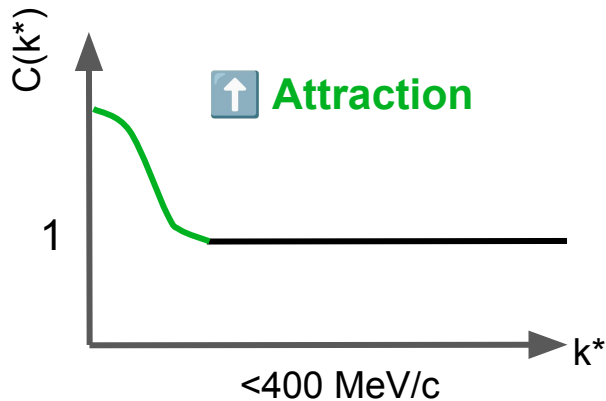
[Lisa et al.](#)
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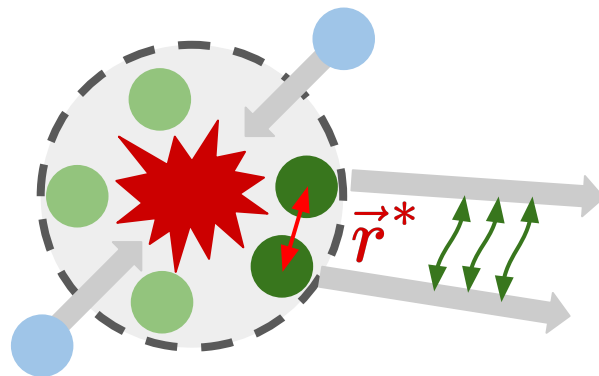
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Femtoscscopy @ LHC

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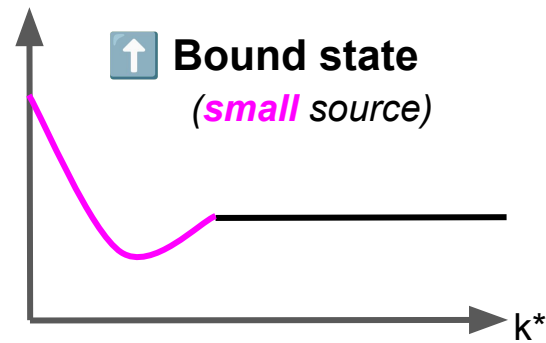
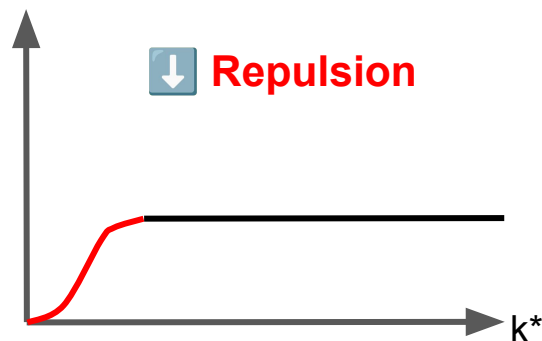
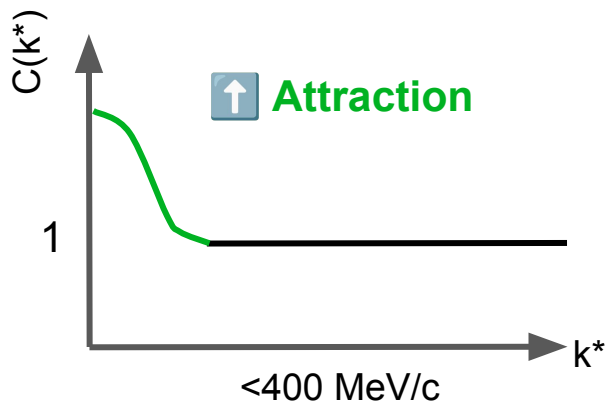
[Lisa et al.](#)
[Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci.55:357-402, 2005](#)



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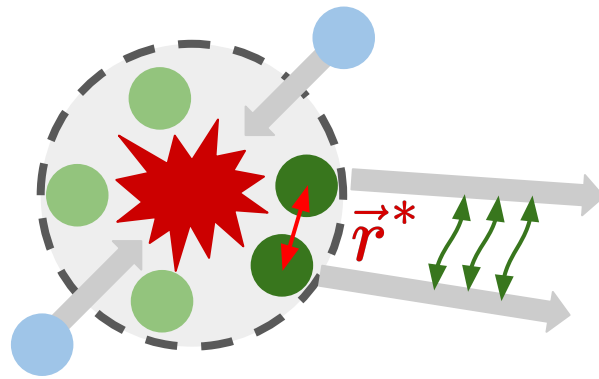
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Femtoscscopy @ LHC

-- *Shallower* interaction

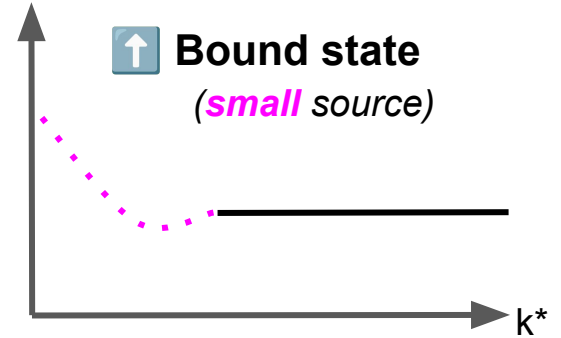
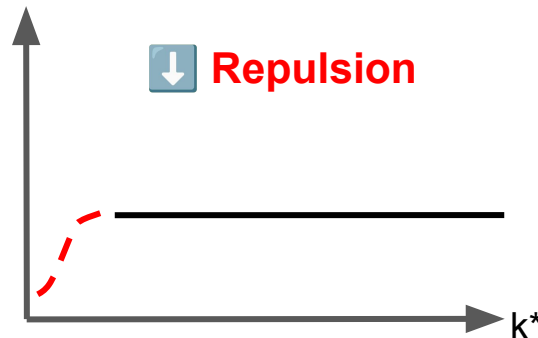
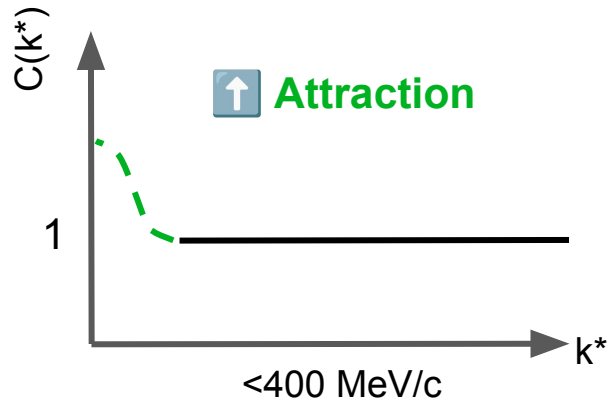
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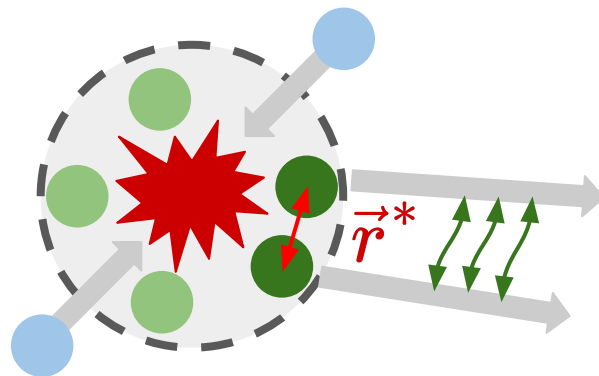
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Femtoscscopy @ LHC

-- **Larger** source

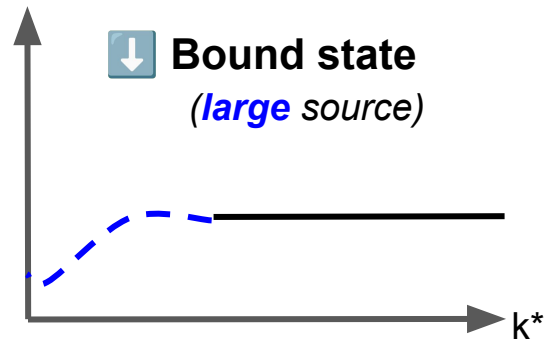
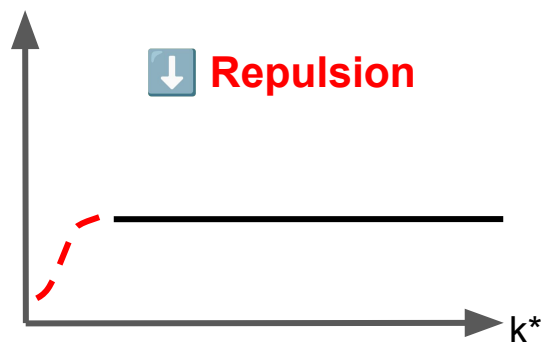
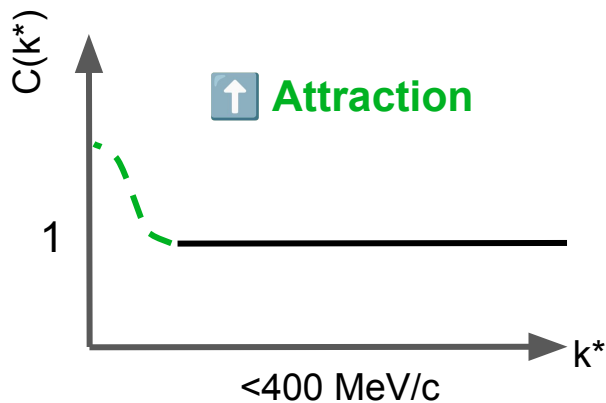
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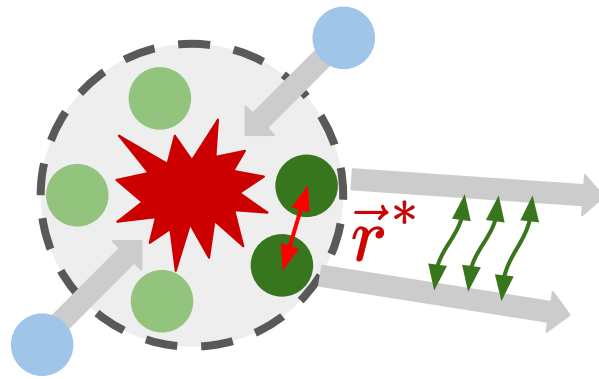
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Menu

For today

[Lisa et al.](#)
[Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci.55:357-402, 2005](#)



two-particle relative momentum
 $q = 2 \cdot k^*$

$\Psi(\vec{k}^*, \vec{r}^*)$
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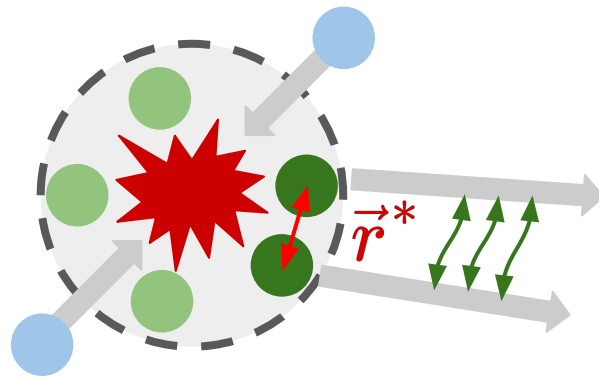
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A common source in
small systems?

Menu

For today

[Lisa et al.](#)
[Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci.55:357-402, 2005](#)



$$C(k^*) = \frac{N_{\text{SE}}(k^*)}{N_{\text{ME}}(k^*)} = \int S(r^*) \left| \Psi(\vec{k}^*, \vec{r}^*) \right|^2 d^3 r^* \xrightarrow{k^* \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

A common source in
small systems?

Future plans and
links to coalescence

Femtoscscopy @ LHC

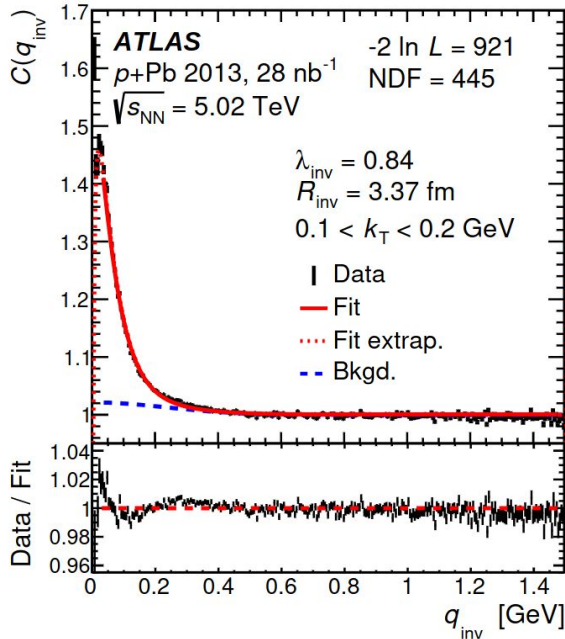
$\pi\pi$ correlations



p -Pb collisions @ 5.02 TeV

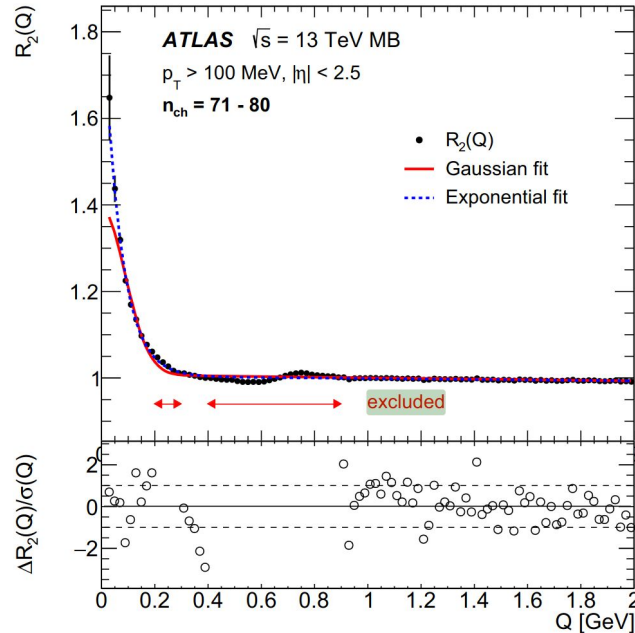
20-30% centrality

[PRC 96 \(2017\) 6. 064908](#)



pp collisions @ 13 TeV

[EPJC 82 \(2022\) 7. 608](#)



- $\pi\pi$ correlations well described by a Cauchy source (exp. correlation) in small coll. systems

- Also measured by
 CMS [JHEP 03 \(2020\) 014](#)
 LHCb [JHEP 12 \(2017\) 025](#)



- The non-Gaussian profile (in small systems) may be related to production from resonances

Femtoscscopy @ LHC

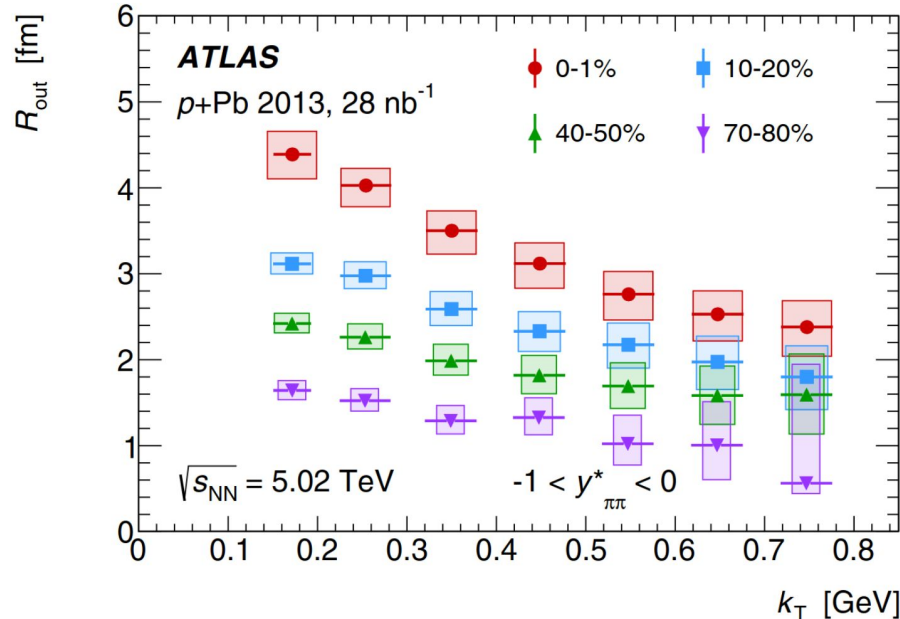
Emission source

- k_T (m_T) scaling observed in p-Pb and Pb-Pb collision and associated with collectivity

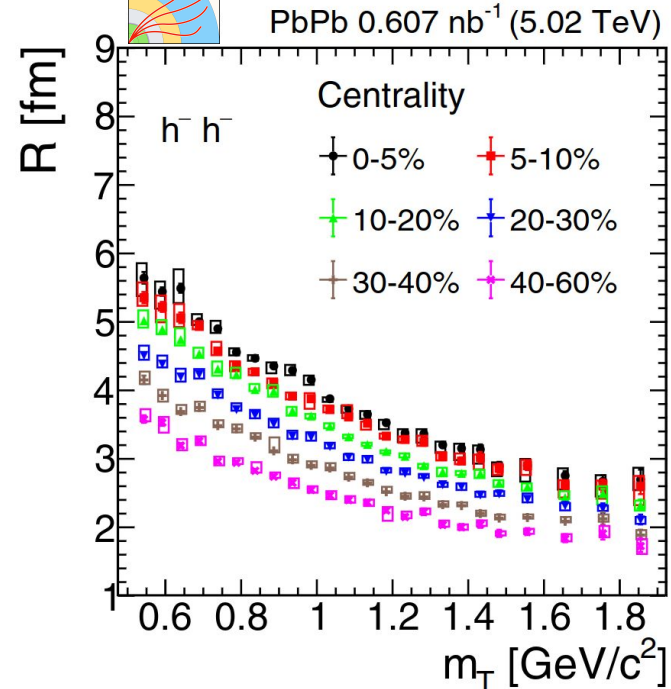


p-Pb collisions @ 5.02 TeV

[PRC 96 \(2017\) 6. 064908](#)

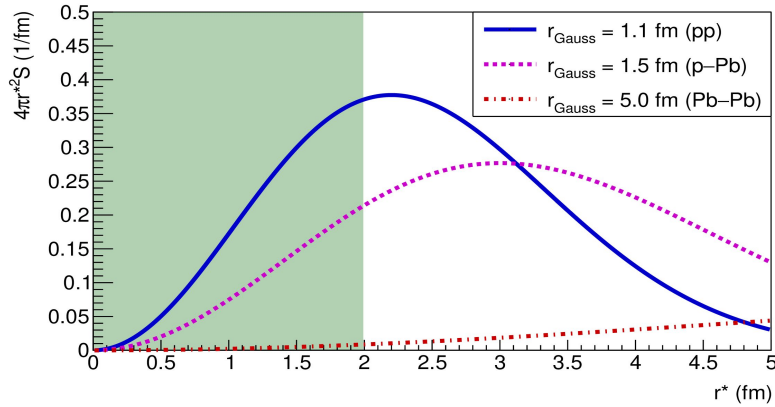


[PRC 109 \(2024\) 2](#)



The emission source

Advantages of small collision systems



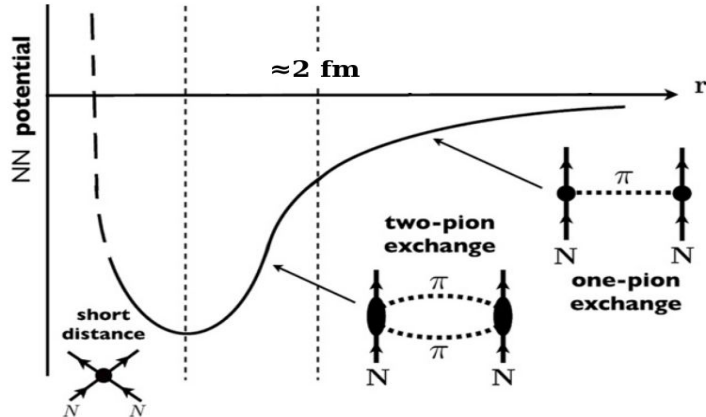
$$C(k^*) = \int S(r^*) \left| \Psi(\vec{k}^*, \vec{r}^*) \right|^2 d^3 r^*$$

Measure

Fix

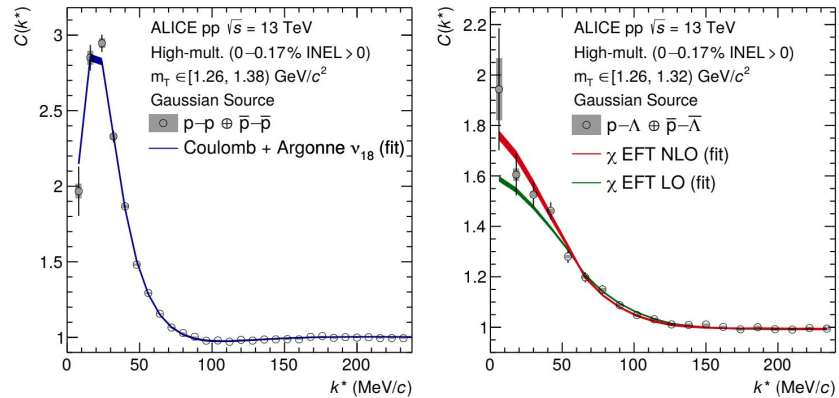
Study

- Enhanced sensitivity in **small collision systems (pp)**.
- **Common emission source for all hadrons?**



The emission source

pp and $p\Lambda$ correlations



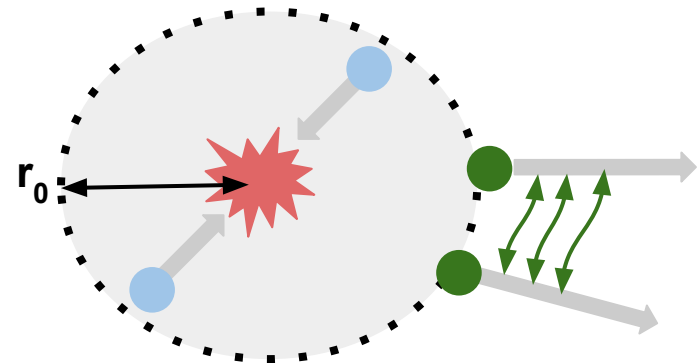
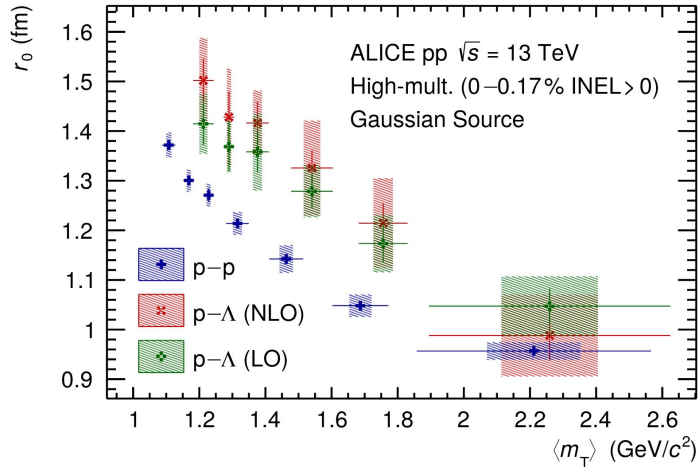
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Measure

Fix

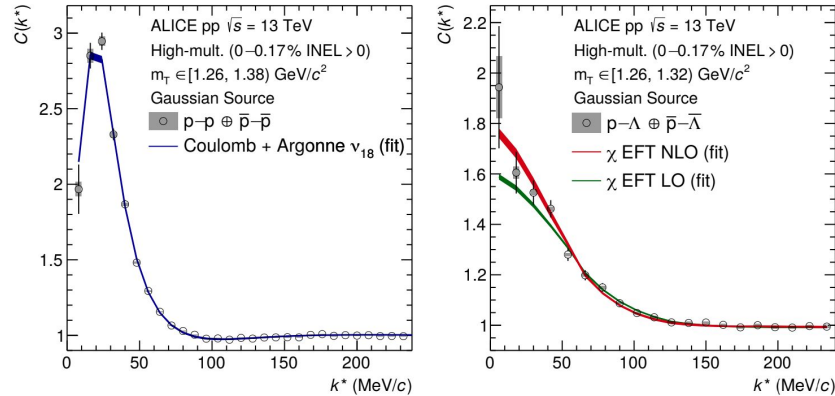
Study

- Enhanced sensitivity in **small collision systems (pp)**.
- **Common emission source for light/strange baryons?**

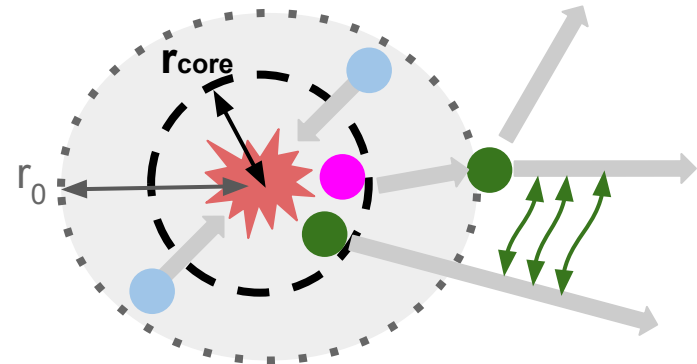
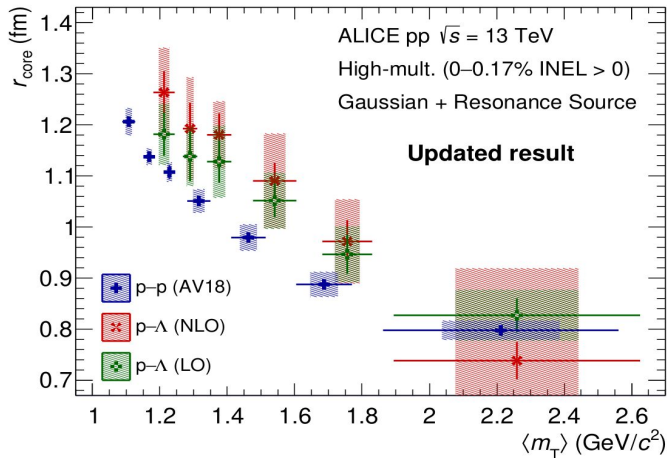


The emission source

The resonances source model (RSM)



- Particle production through **decays of short lived resonances** ($c\tau \sim \text{fm}$) increases effective source size.
- According to the statistical hadronization model, c.a. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the protons and Lambdas stem from decays.
- The **pp correlation** can be used to **evaluate $S(r^*)$** , based on the known interaction.
- The same source can be used to **study the final state interaction** for **ANY** other **baryon-baryon** pair.

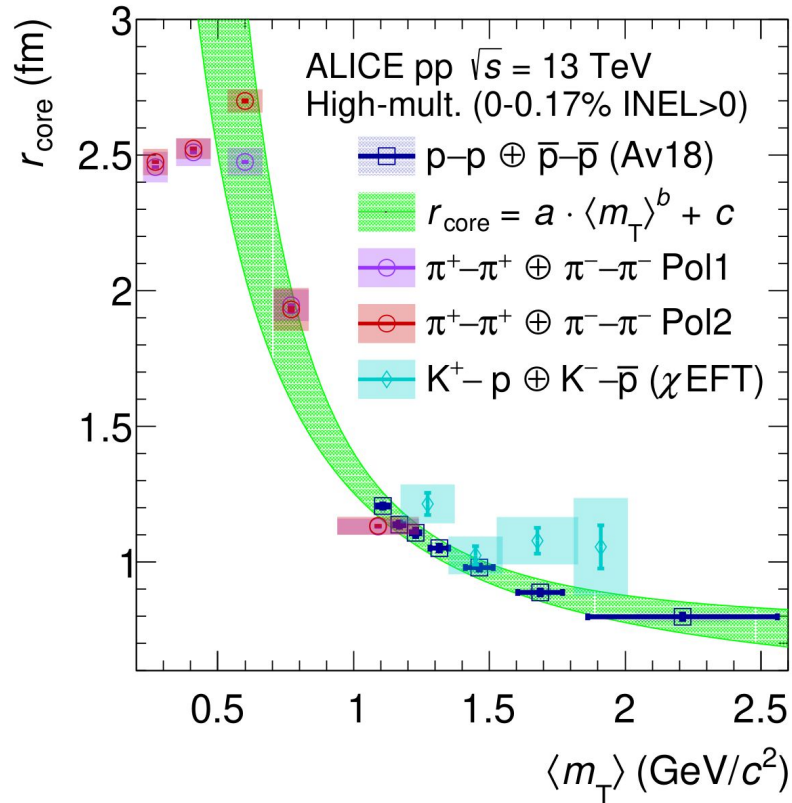


[ALICE Coll. Phys.Lett.B 811 \(2020\) 135849](#)

Update plot, new p-p points submitted as an erratum

Including $\pi\pi$ and pK correlations

Using the RSM

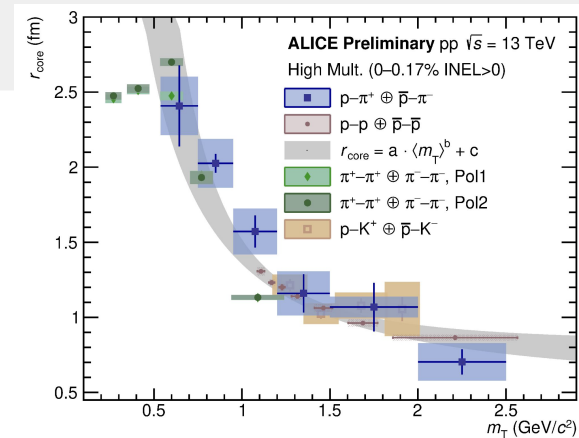
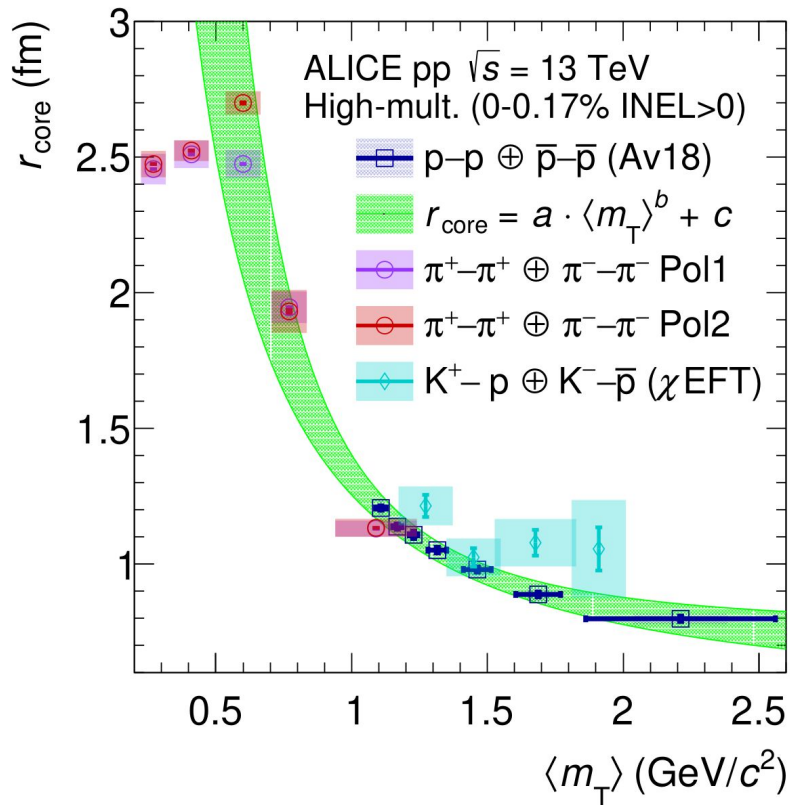


ALICE Coll. [arXiv:2311.14527](https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.14527) (2023)

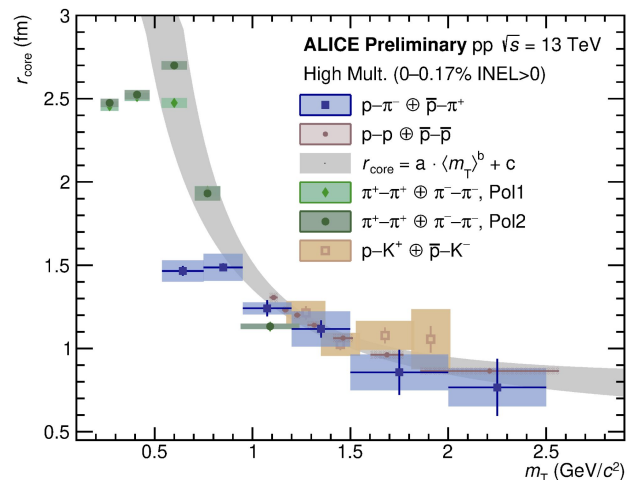
N.B. The plot is with update pp points

Including $\pi\pi$ and pK correlations, and even $p\pi$

Using the RSM



ALI-PREL-576328



Paper draft in preparation

Going beyond the RSM

Shortcomings of the RSM:

- No link to single particle properties.
- Applicable to two-body problems only.
- No space-momentum correlations and mT scaling.
- The geometry is fixed and model dependent.
- No notion of time. The equal time of emission is simply assumed.
- No Lorentz-boost effects.



The goal of the “Common Emission in CATS” (CECA) project is to address (effectively) these issues.

One source to rule them all

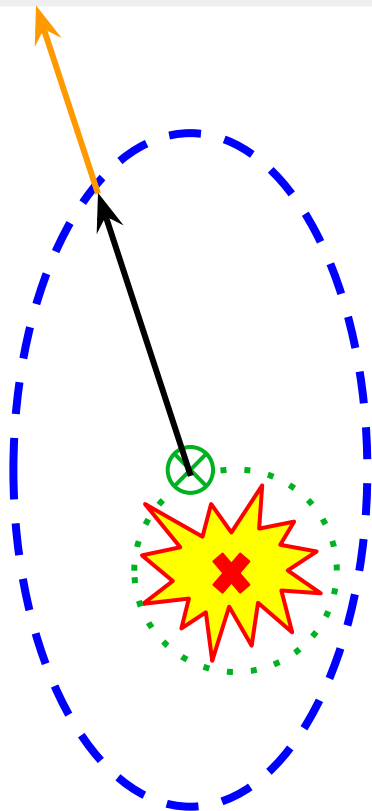


An improved source model: Common Emission in CATs (CECA)

[Mihaylov and Gonzalez Gonzalez, EPJC 83 \(2023\) 7, 590](#)

CECA

Single particle core source



- Initial random displacement point r_d
The best fit reveals values of up to 0.3 fm*

- Hadronization scale
*A surface around r_d where the hadronization takes place
N.B. Produces mT scaling, best value* c.a. 3 fm*

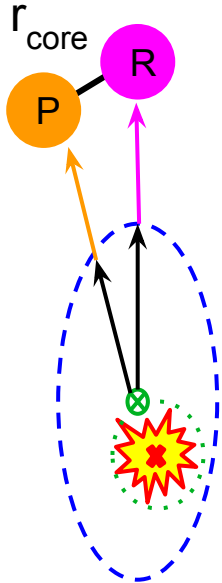
- Expansion time τ
*Further propagation of the particles before the start of FSI,
e.g. scattering.
This parameter is not necessarily common!
The best values* are 3-4 fm*

*) The best values are based on the fits to pp and p Λ shown after few slides

CECA

Resonances and N-particle sources

$t = 0$

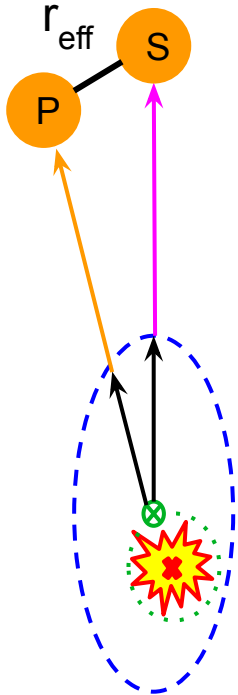


- CECA generates events of N particles, each emitted with a desired momentum distribution and spatial coordinates evaluated following the introduced rules and parameters
- Based on predefined probabilities, the particles can be primordials (P) or resonances (R)

CECA

Resonances and N-particle sources

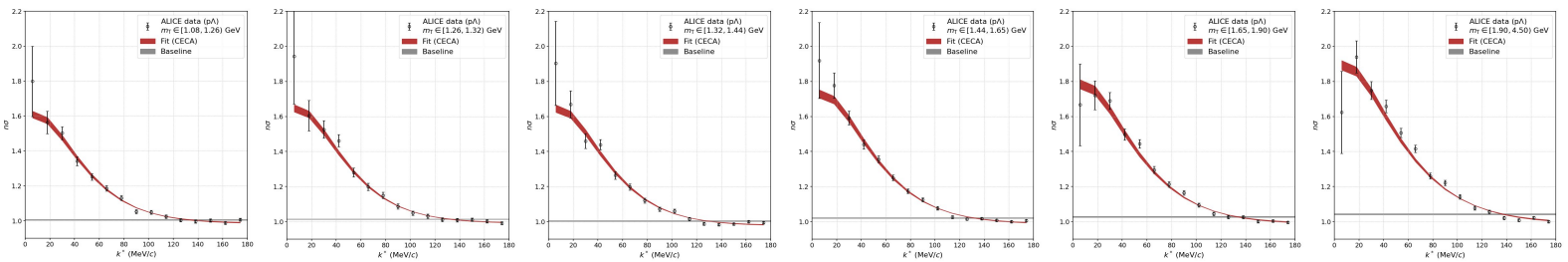
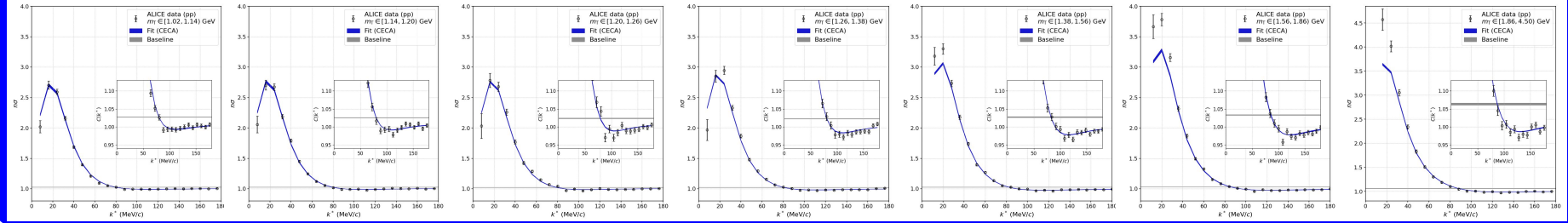
$t = \text{decay time}$



- CECA generates events of N particles, each emitted with a desired momentum distribution and spatial coordinates evaluated following the introduced rules and parameters
- Based on predefined probabilities, the particles can be primordials (P) or resonances (R)
- The pairs (or any N -tuplets) are build after the resonances have decayed into secondaries (S), and the time has been equalized.

CECA

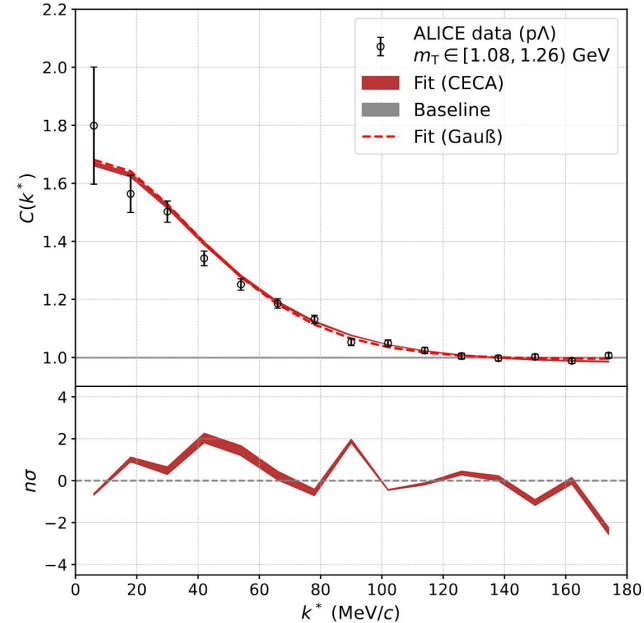
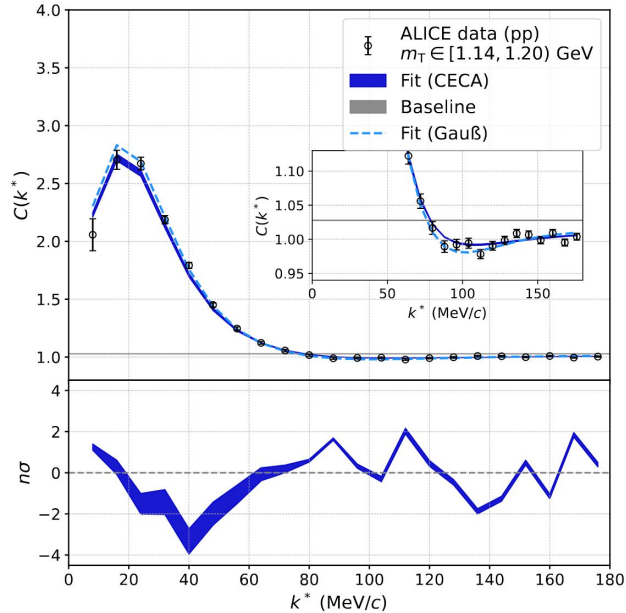
Applied to pp and $p\Lambda$



- pp interaction: fixed to the Argonne v18 potential [Wiringa et al. Phys. Rev. C. 51:38–51, 1995](#)
- $p\Lambda$ interaction: Usmani potential, short-range repulsive core fitted [Usmani et al. PRC. 29:684–687, 1984](#)
- **A combined fit of the mT differential pp and $p\Lambda$ correlations!**

CECA

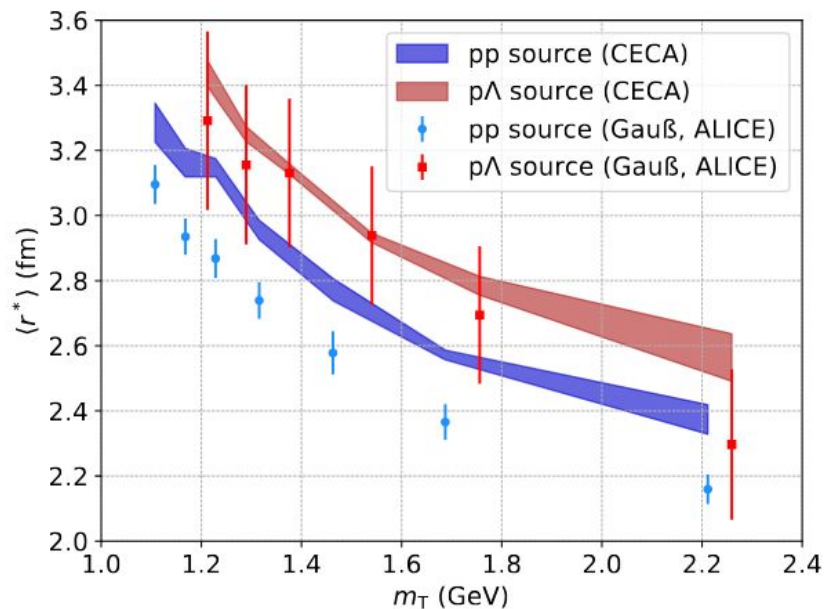
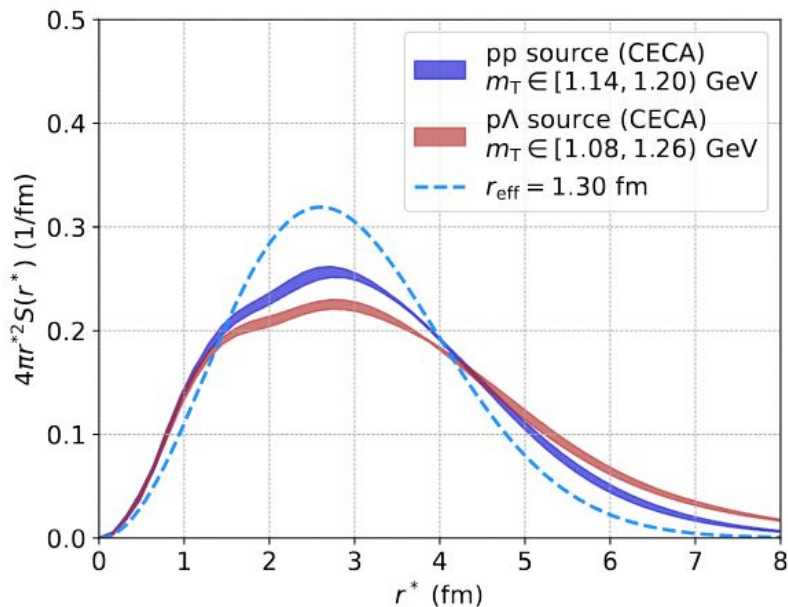
Applied to pp and $p\Lambda$



- Equally good description by the CECA fits, and a fit with an effective Gauß
- N.B. The Gaussian fits are performed independently for each correlation function

CECA

Applied to pp and $p\Lambda$



- The resulting sources are slightly non-Gaussian
- The m_T scaling is generated by the model

The “deviation” between CECA and Gauß fit is a manifestation of the importance of the source profile, as both sets of fits result in equally good description of the measured correlations

A step further: the equation of state

*Details in the
talk of Laura S.*

Combining femtoscopy and scattering data on $p\Lambda$

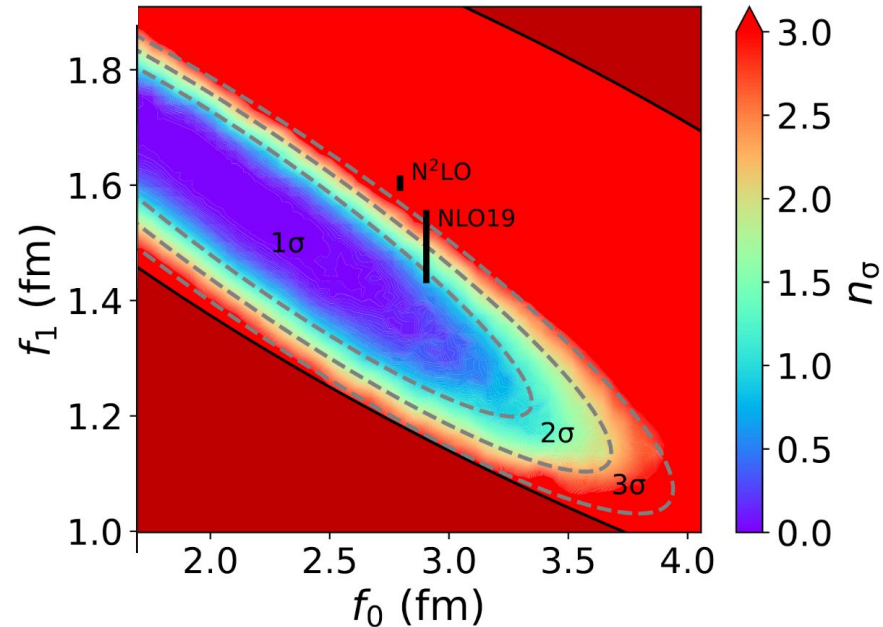
- Conservative approach: refit the $p\Lambda$ source
Outcome: compatible results with pp
- Test different tunes of the Usmani potential to find out the allowed scattering parameters

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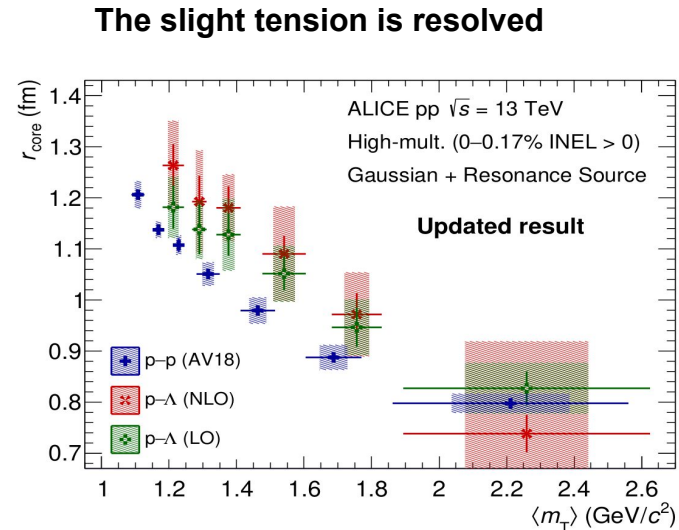
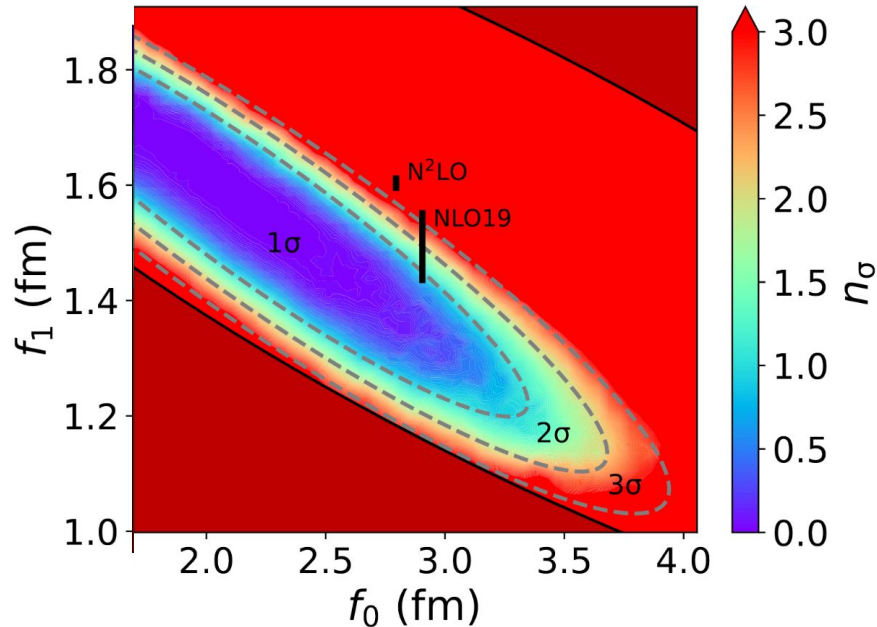


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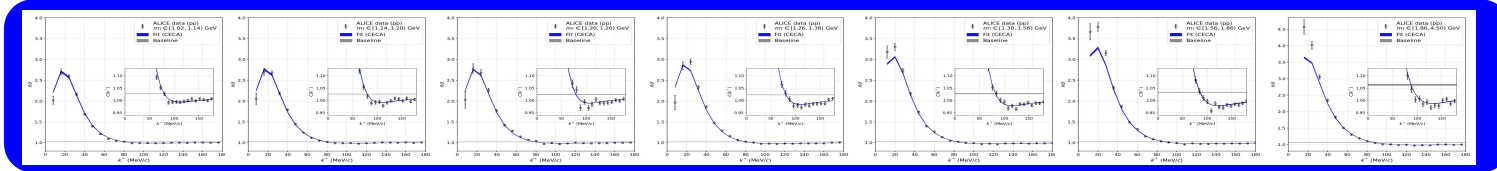


Where to next?

Where to next?

Three-body source

Use CECA and 2-body correlations to obtain the source parameters

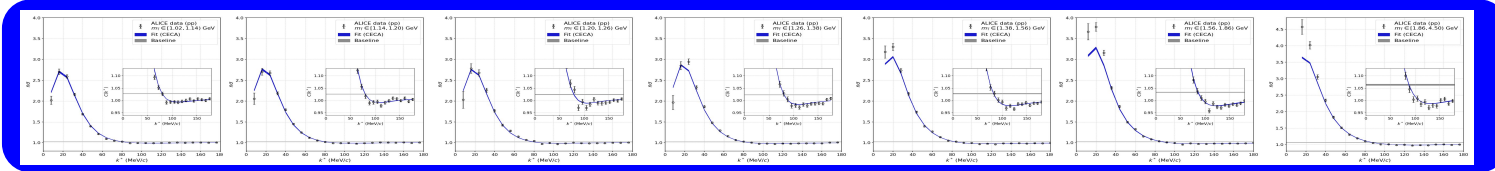


Where to next?

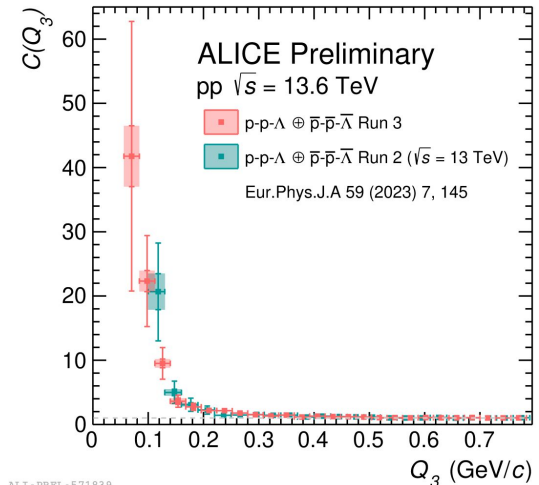
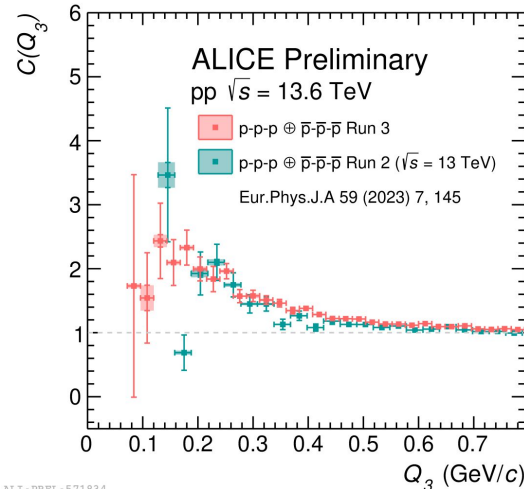
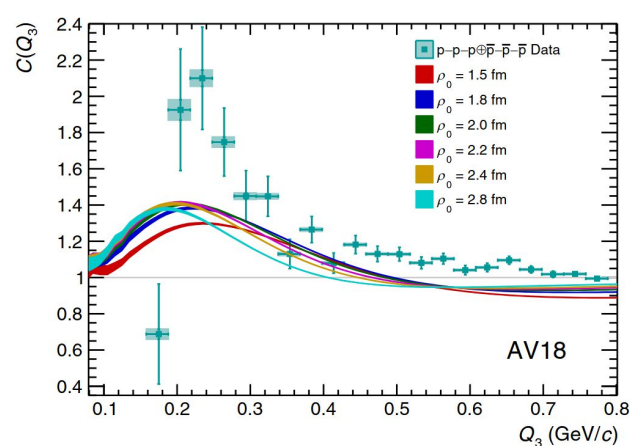
Three-body source

Details on the three-body studies @ 14:30 by Raffaele

Use CECA and 2-body correlations to obtain the source parameters



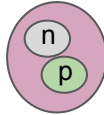
Use CECA to obtain the 3-body source to make use of the calculations available for the 3-body interaction to interpret measured data



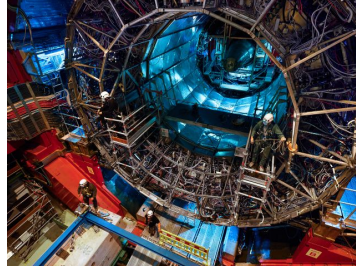
Where to next?

The deuteron

x



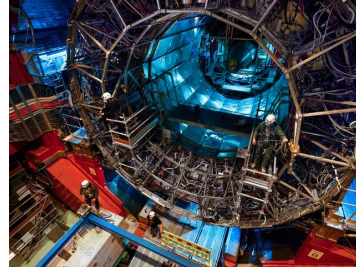
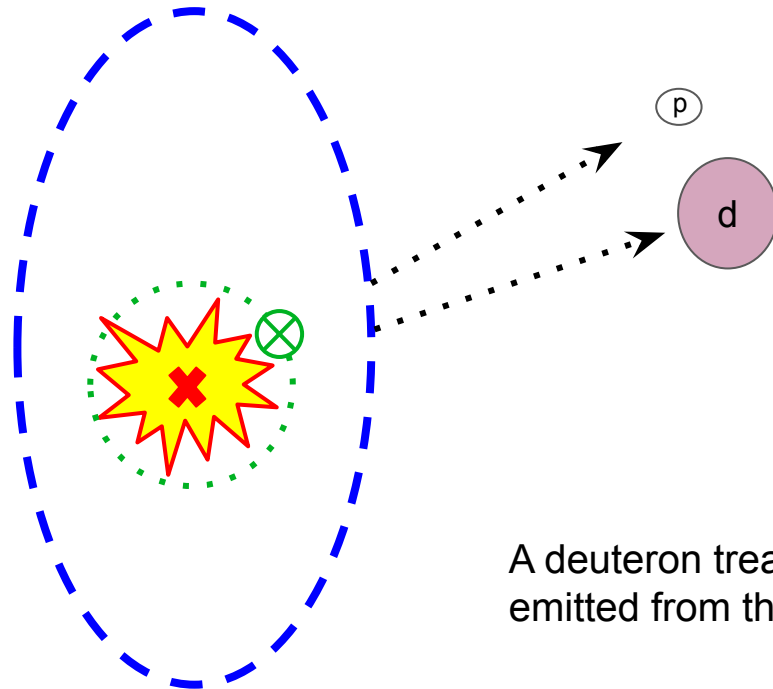
deuteron



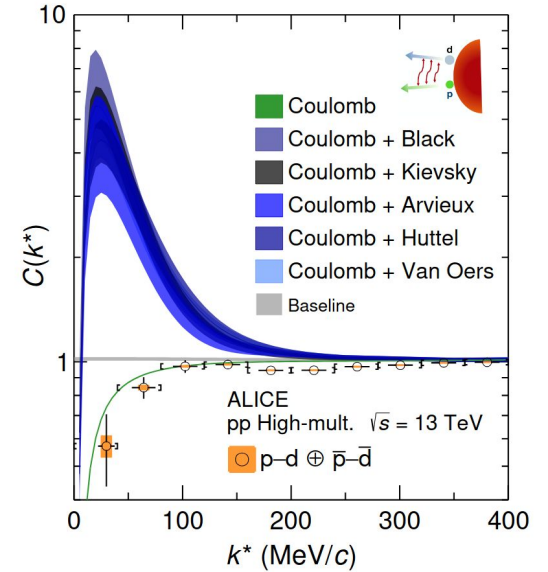
Where to next?

pd

Details on the three-body studies @ 14:30 by Raffaele



A deuteron treated as a single particle emitted from the source does **not** work

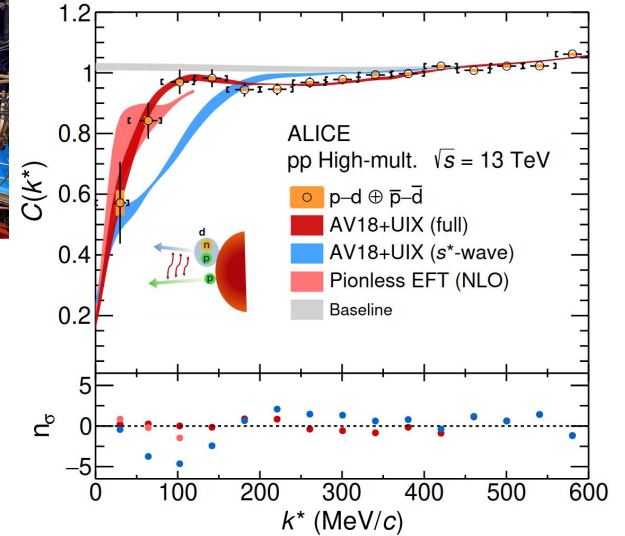
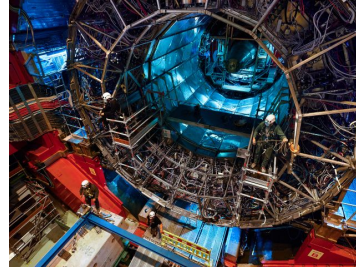
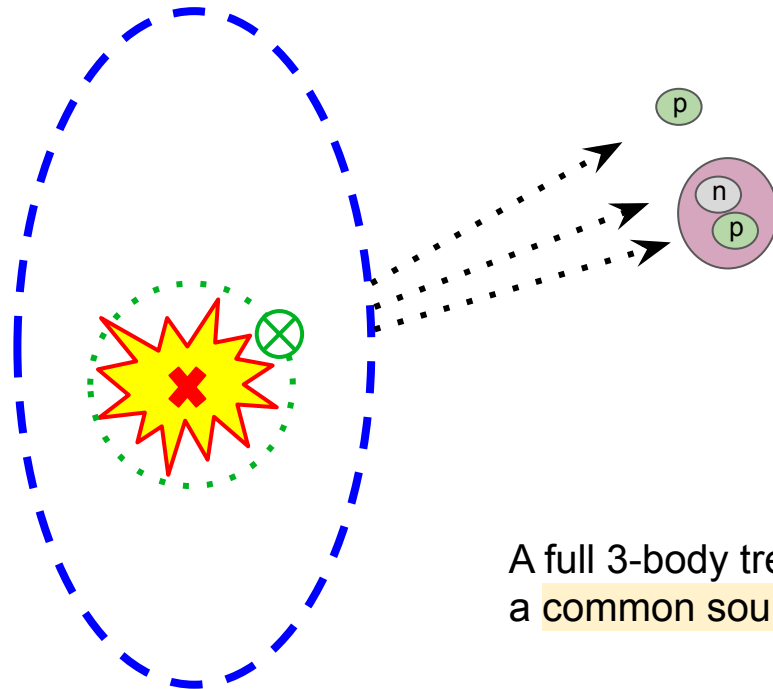


[ALICE Col, arXiv: 2308.16120](https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.16120)
Accepted by PRX

Where to next?

pd

Details on the three-body studies @ 14:30 by Raffaele

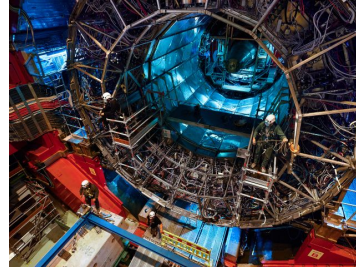
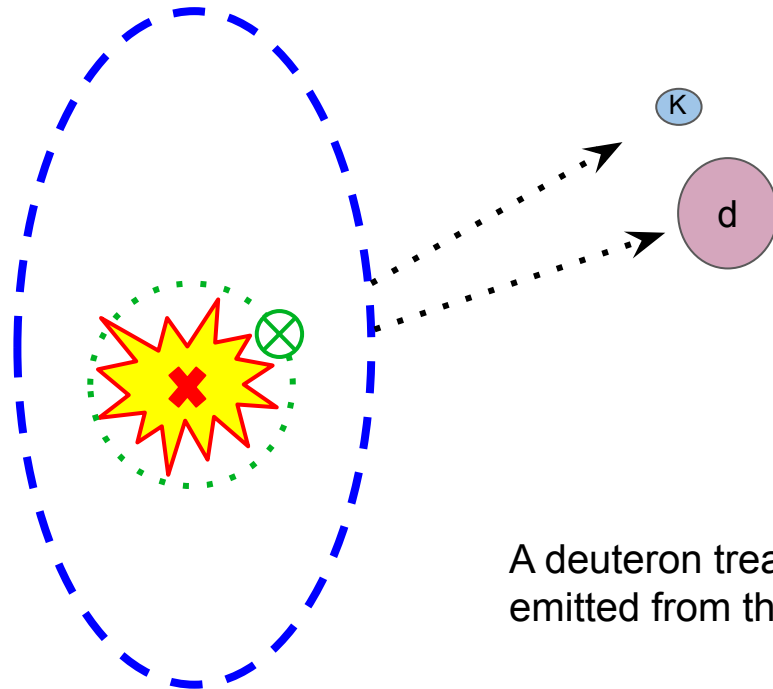


A full 3-body treatment with the p,p,n sharing a common source works fine

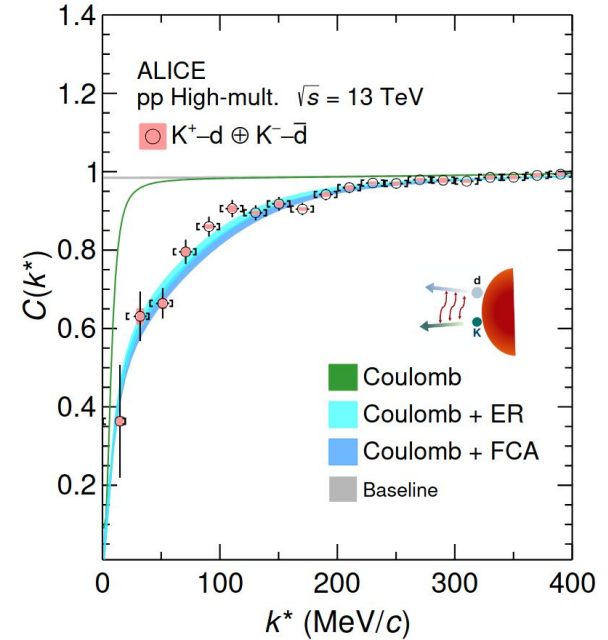
[ALICE Col. arXiv: 2308.16120](https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.16120)
Accepted by PRX

Where to next?

Kd



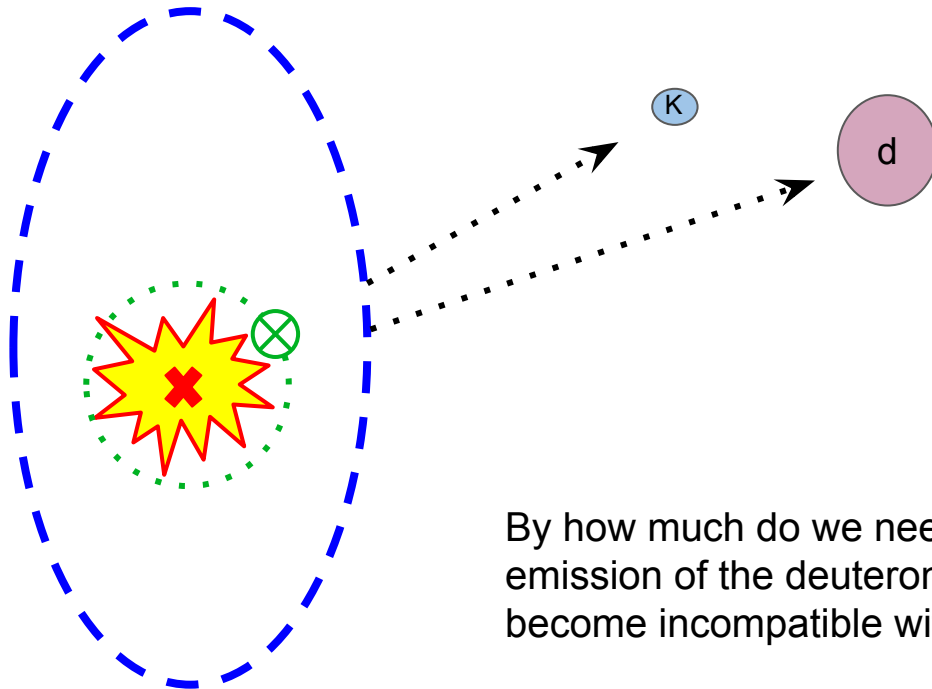
A deuteron treated as a single particle emitted from the common source **works**.



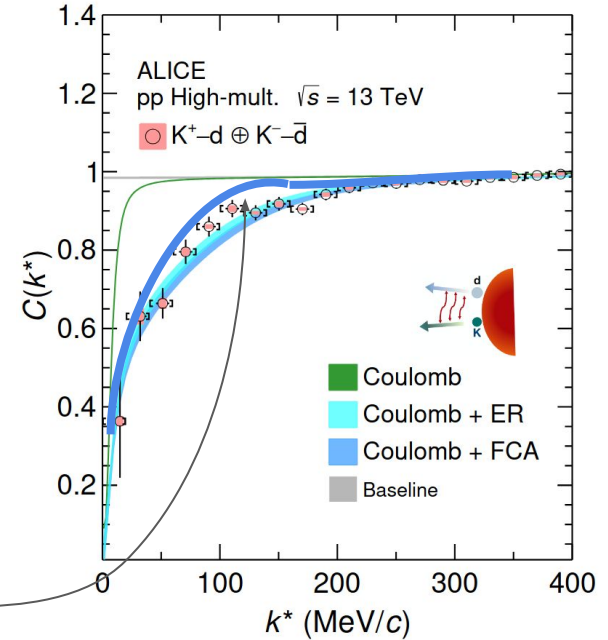
[ALICE Col, arXiv: 2308.16120](https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.16120)
Accepted by PRX

Where to next?

Kd: a toy study in the making



By how much do we need to delay the emission of the deuteron, before we become incompatible with the data?

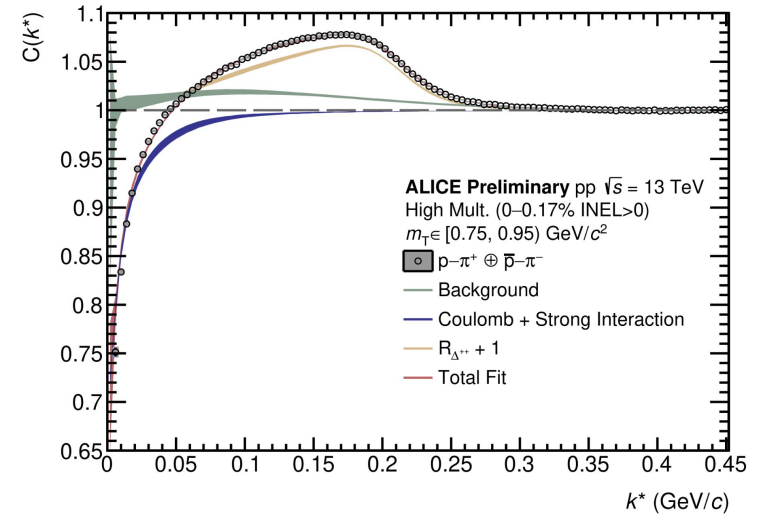
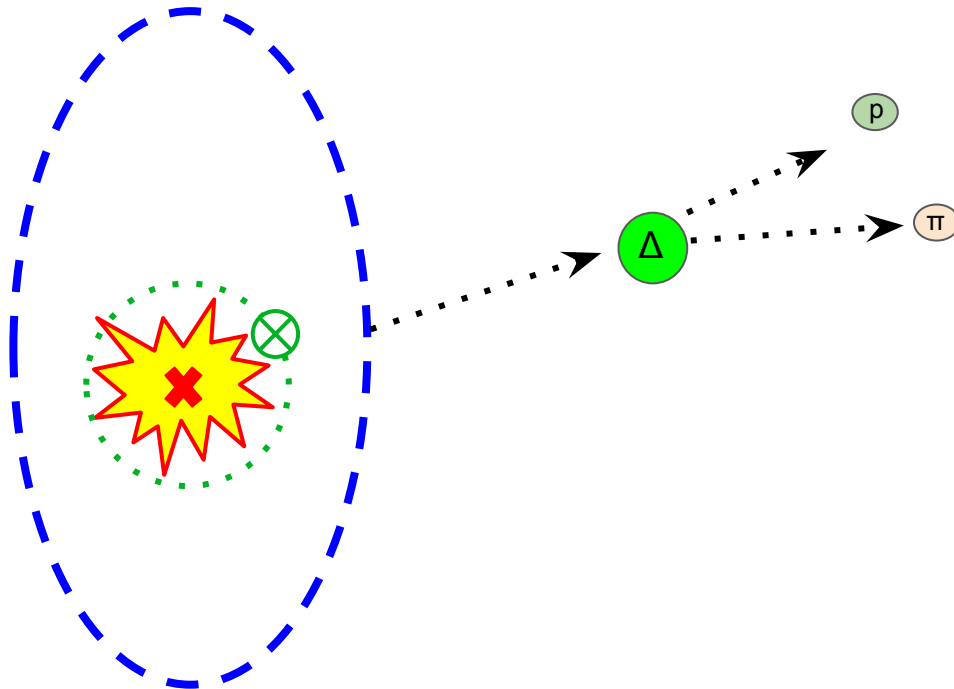


[ALICE Col. arXiv: 2308.16120](https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.16120)
Accepted by PRX

A sneak peak

A signature of coalescence?

Paper draft in preparation



ALI-PREL-577244

A sneak peak

A signature of coalescence?

