NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE

Pion femtoscopy measurements in ALICE at the LHC

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HUMAN CAPITAL
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EUROPEAN UNION
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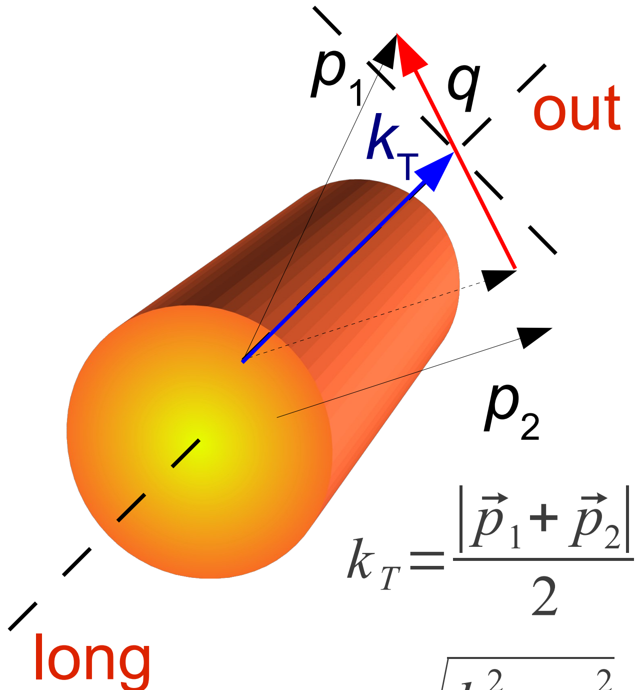
Physics motivation



$$k_T = \frac{|\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2|}{2}$$

$$m_T = \sqrt{k_T^2 + m_\pi^2}$$

Longitudinally Co-Moving System (LCMS):

$$p_{1,long} = -p_{2,long}$$

The Koonin-Pratt Equation:

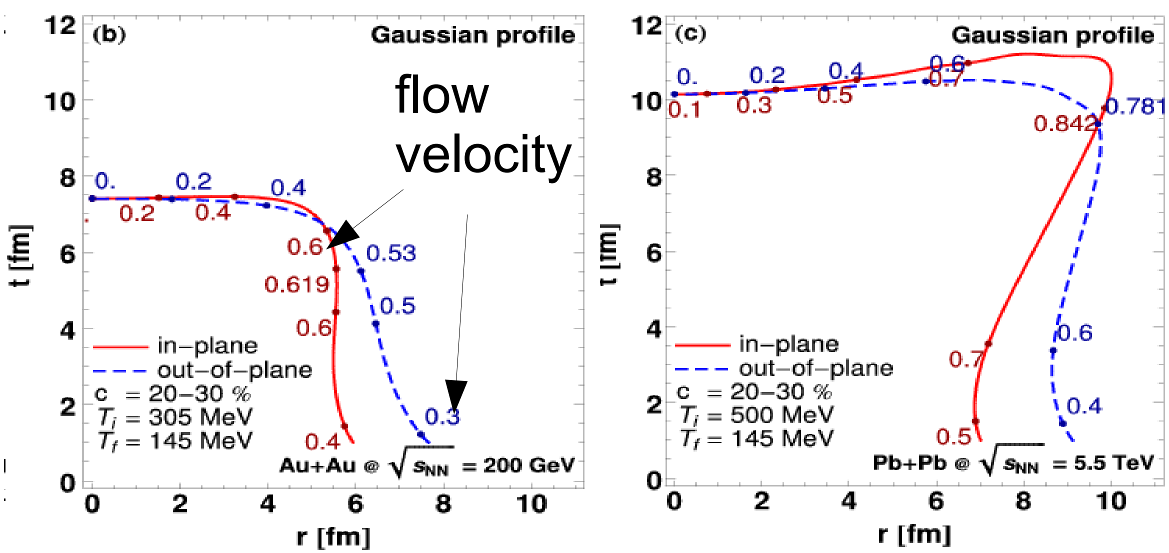
$$C(\vec{q}) = \int S(\boldsymbol{r}) |\Psi(\vec{q}, \boldsymbol{r})|^2 d^4 r$$

- Pion femtoscopy in Pb-Pb collisions
  - Measure the size of the homogenity region from which volume of the QGP can be inferred
  - Transverse momentum dependence of the radii a manifestation of strong collective motion of matter
  - Strong constraints on timescales and sensitivity to the EOS in dynamic models
- Pion femtoscopy in pp collisions
  - Need precise and differential data to address space-time characteristics of particle production in “elementary” systems
  - Significant multiplicities, comparable to peripheral heavy-ion data, now reachable in pp. Possible direct comparison of pp and AA

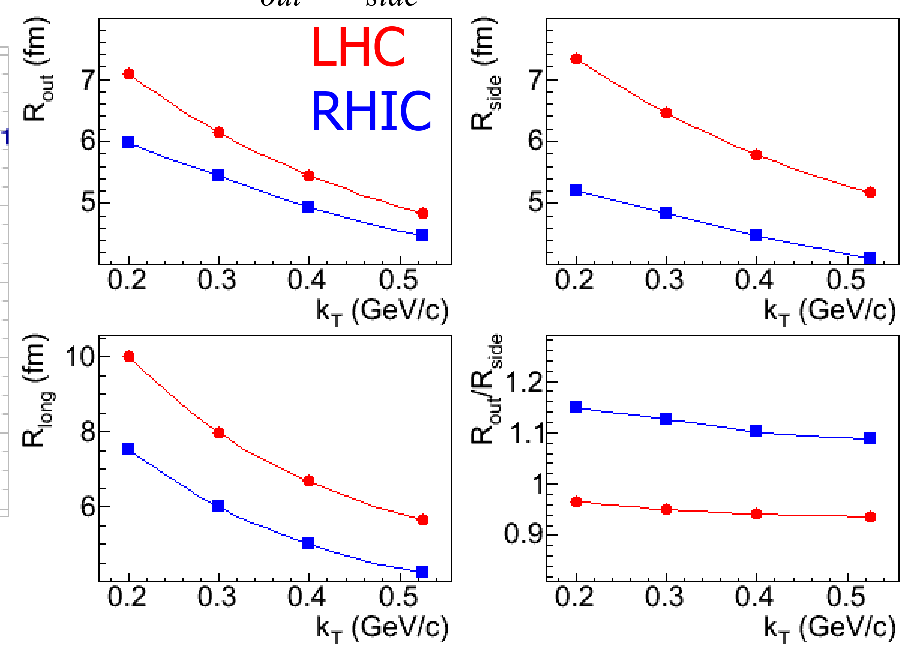
Pb-Pb, expectations from hydrodynamics

- Lessons from RHIC:
  - "Pre-thermal flow": strong flows already at τ_0=1 fm/c
  - EOS with no first-order phase transition
  - Careful treatment of resonances important
- Extrapolating to the LHC:
  - Longer evolution gives larger system → all of the 3D radii grow
  - Stronger radial flow → steeper k_T radii dependence
  - Change of freeze-out shape → lower R_{out}/R_{side} ratio

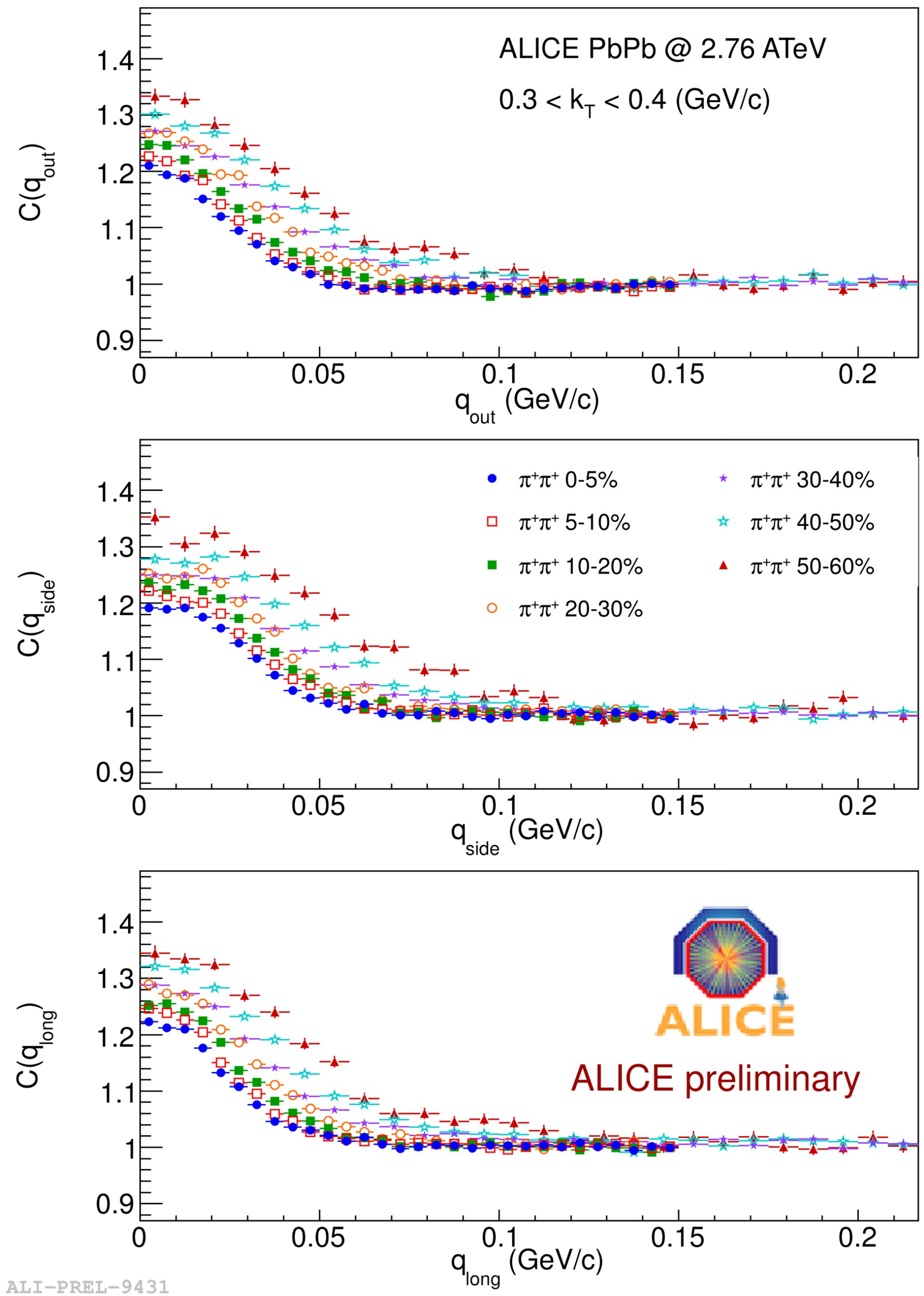
RHIC → LHC



Phys.Rev.C79:014902,2009

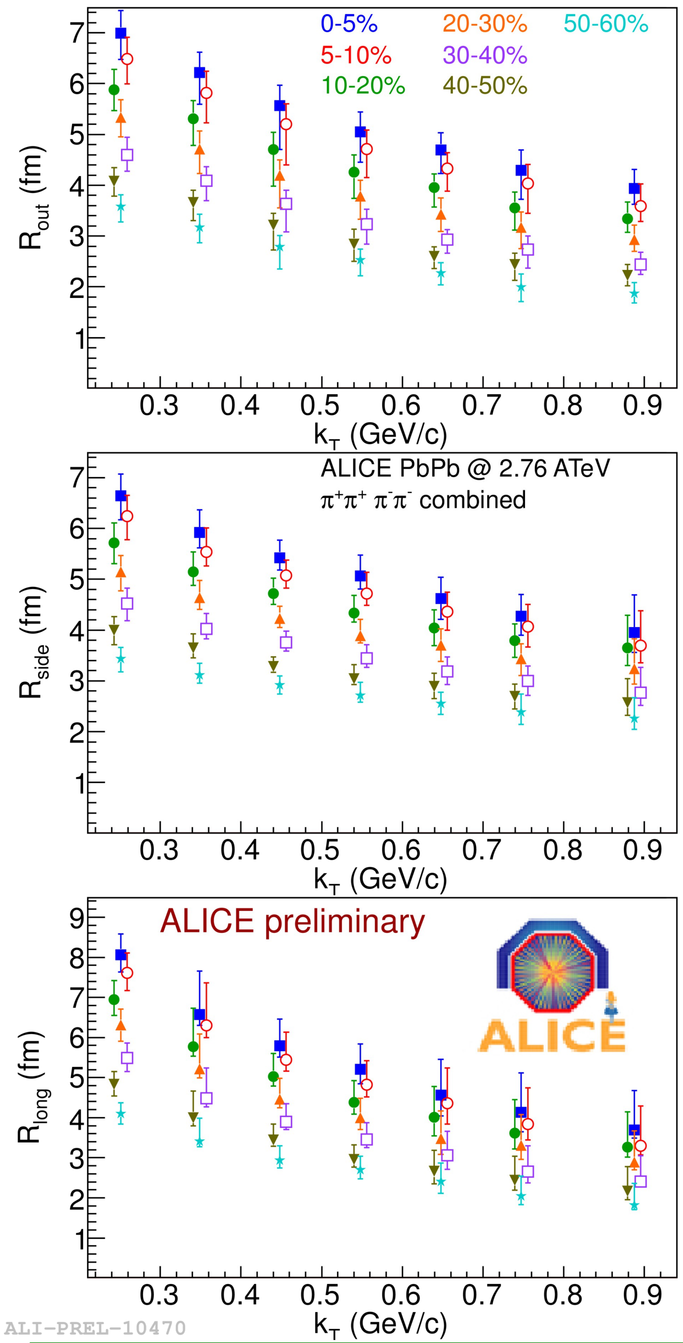


Pb-Pb, centrality dependence



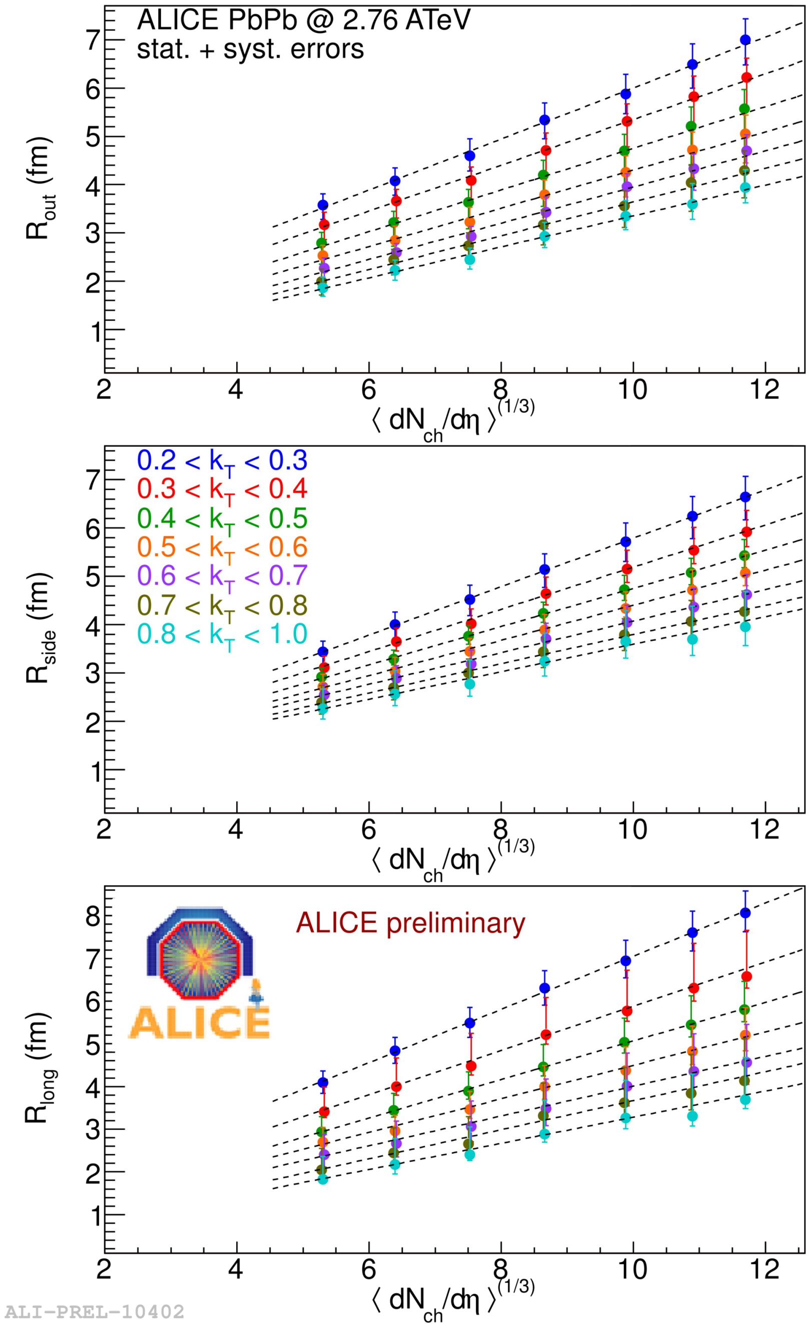
- Projections of the Cartesian representation of the CF for 7 centrality bins (0-60%) for one of the pair momentum ranges
- Clear growth of the width of the correlation effect – decrease of size with decreasing multiplicity
- Flat background behavior at large q

Pb-Pb, radii vs. centrality vs. k_T

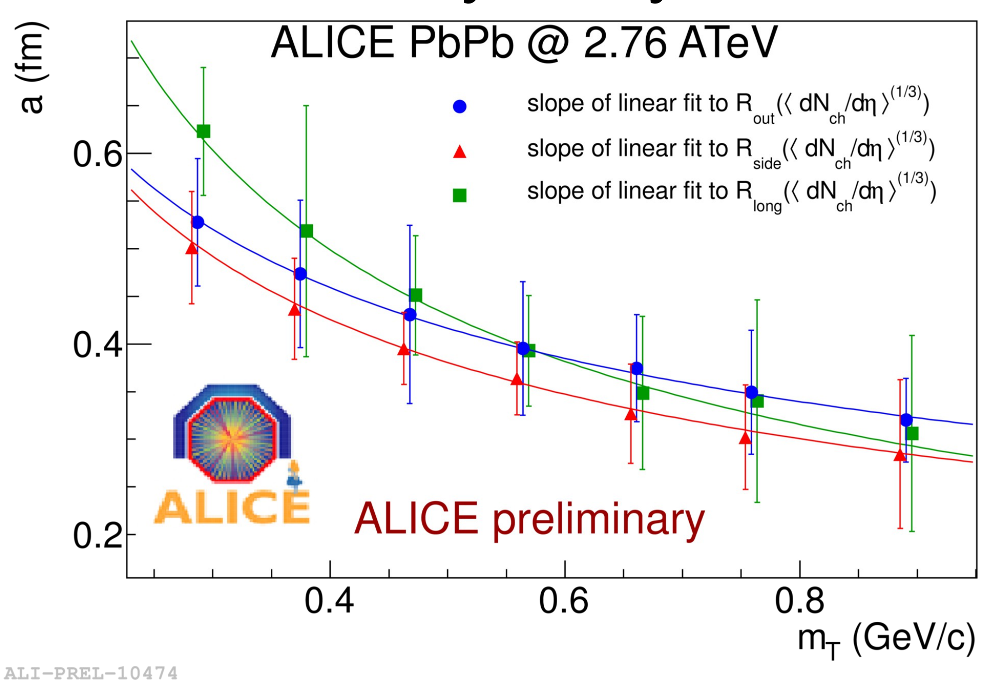


- Femtoscopic radii vs. $k_{\mathbf{T}}$ for 7 centrality bins
- Statistical error smaller than the symbol size, systematic+statistical errors shown as errorbars
- Dominating systematic error: two-track effect correction (especially large at large $k_{\mathbf{T}}$)
- Other systematic effects: Bowler-Sinyukov Coulomb correction method uncertainty, momentum resolution correction uncertainty, fit range dependence, non-gaussian effects, pion identification

Pb-Pb, linear scaling of radii

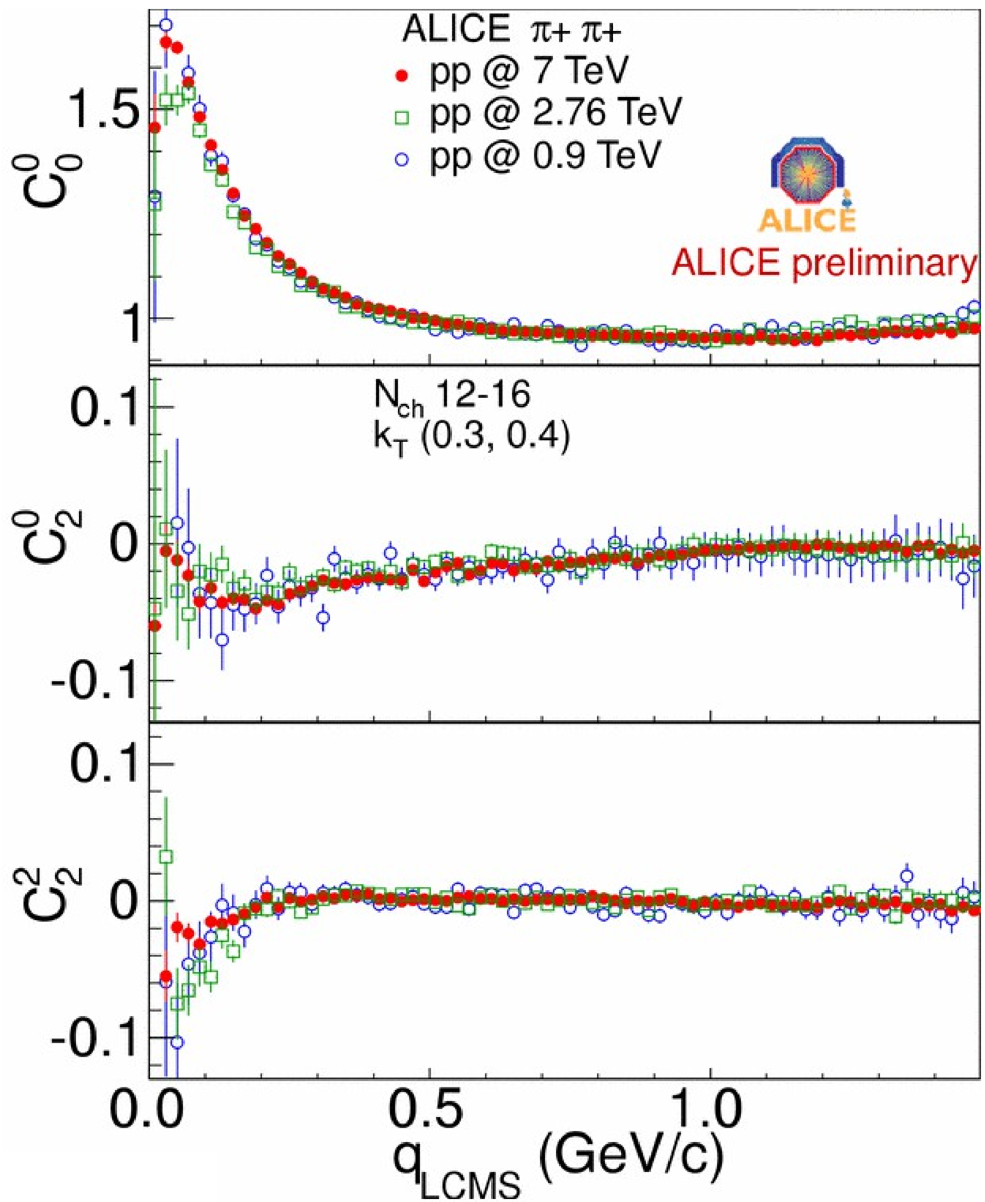


- Radii in 3 directions and all pair momentum ranges scale linearly with $dN_{ch}/d\eta$
- Slope parameters of this fit show power-law behavior, similar to hydrodynamics



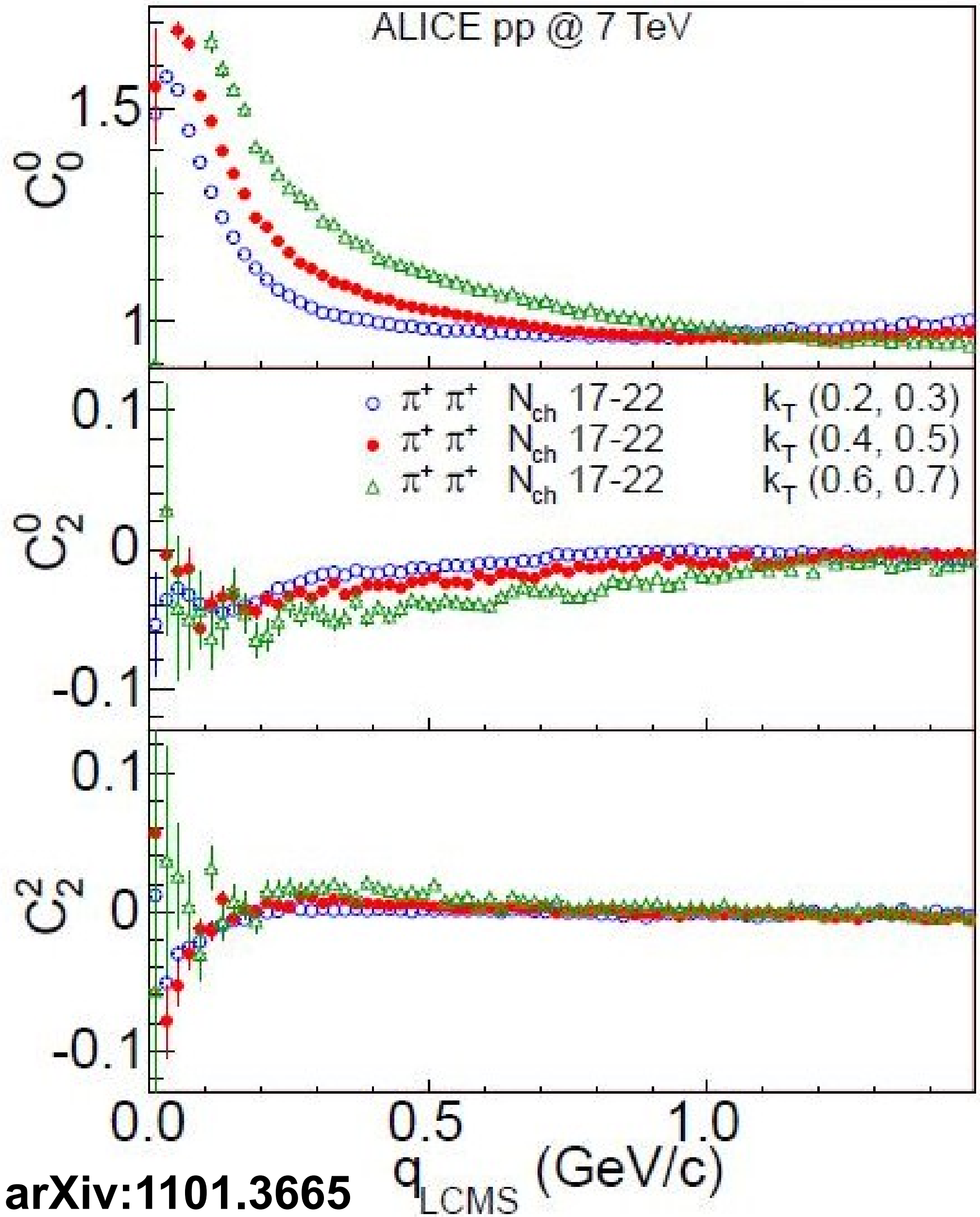
pp, energy dependence

- The correlation functions for 900 GeV, 2.76 TeV and 7 TeV data for the same multiplicity and pair transverse momentum ranges.
- Correlation functions for all the energies are similar.
- The similarity is observed for all multiplicity and k_T ranges.



pp, k_T dependence

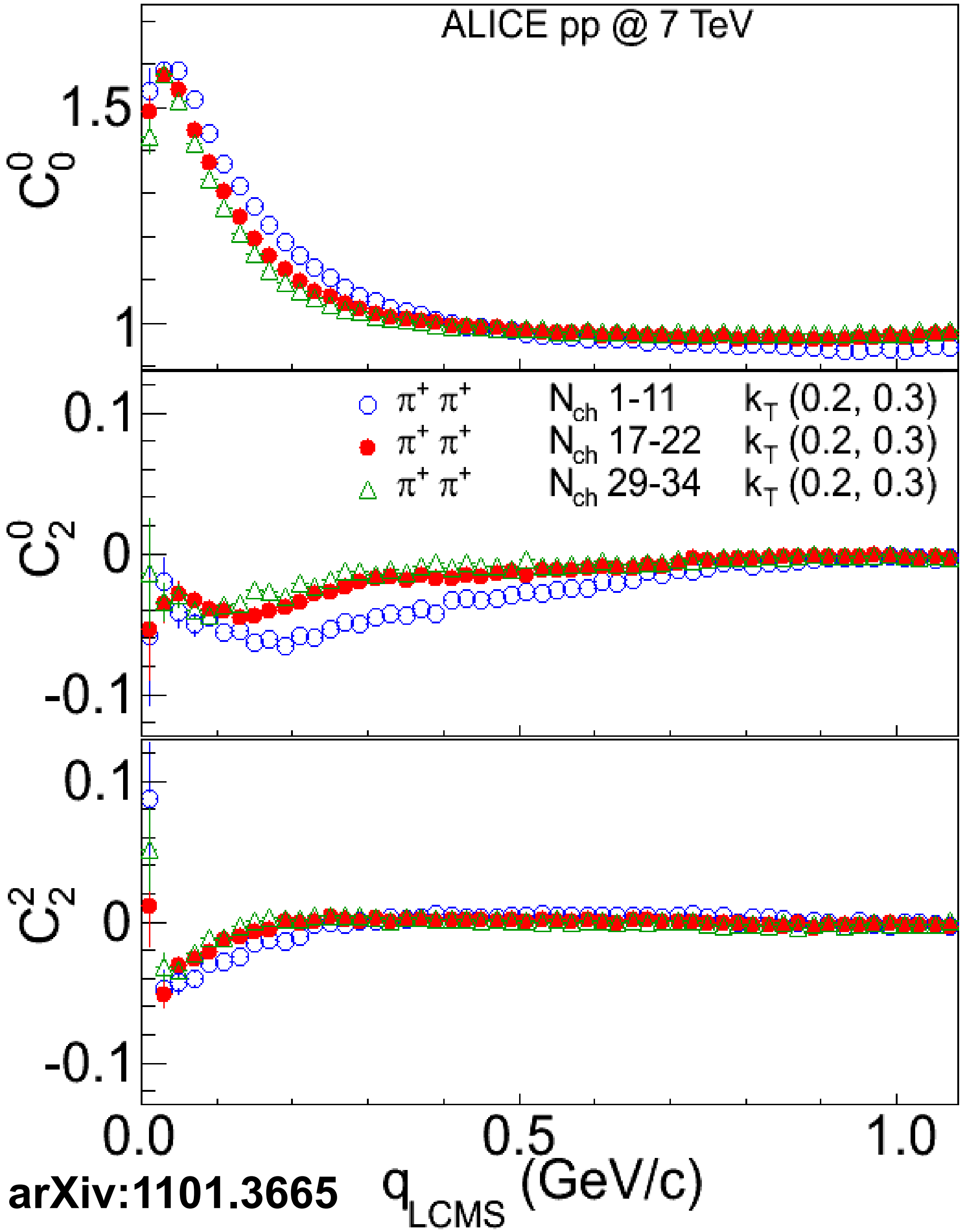
- The correlation functions for 7 TeV collisions for three k_T ranges and the same multiplicity range.
- There is strong dependence of the correlation function on the pair transverse momentum k_T (increase of the correlation width with increasing k_T, development of long range structures at high k_T).
- The observation holds the same for every multiplicity range.



arXiv:1101.3665

pp, multiplicity dependence

- The correlation functions for 7 TeV collisions for three multiplicity ranges and the same pair transverse momentum range.
- The dependence of the correlation function on the multiplicity is visible (decreasing width with increasing multiplicity).
- Changing the collision energy by an order of magnitude has less impact on correlation functions than changing the multiplicity by 50%.
- The observation holds the same for every k_T range.



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pp, Gaussian and non-Gaussian fits (1)

- The Gaussian fit does not reproduce the data very well – the correlation function has clearly non-Gaussian shape.
- Assume factorization of the source function:

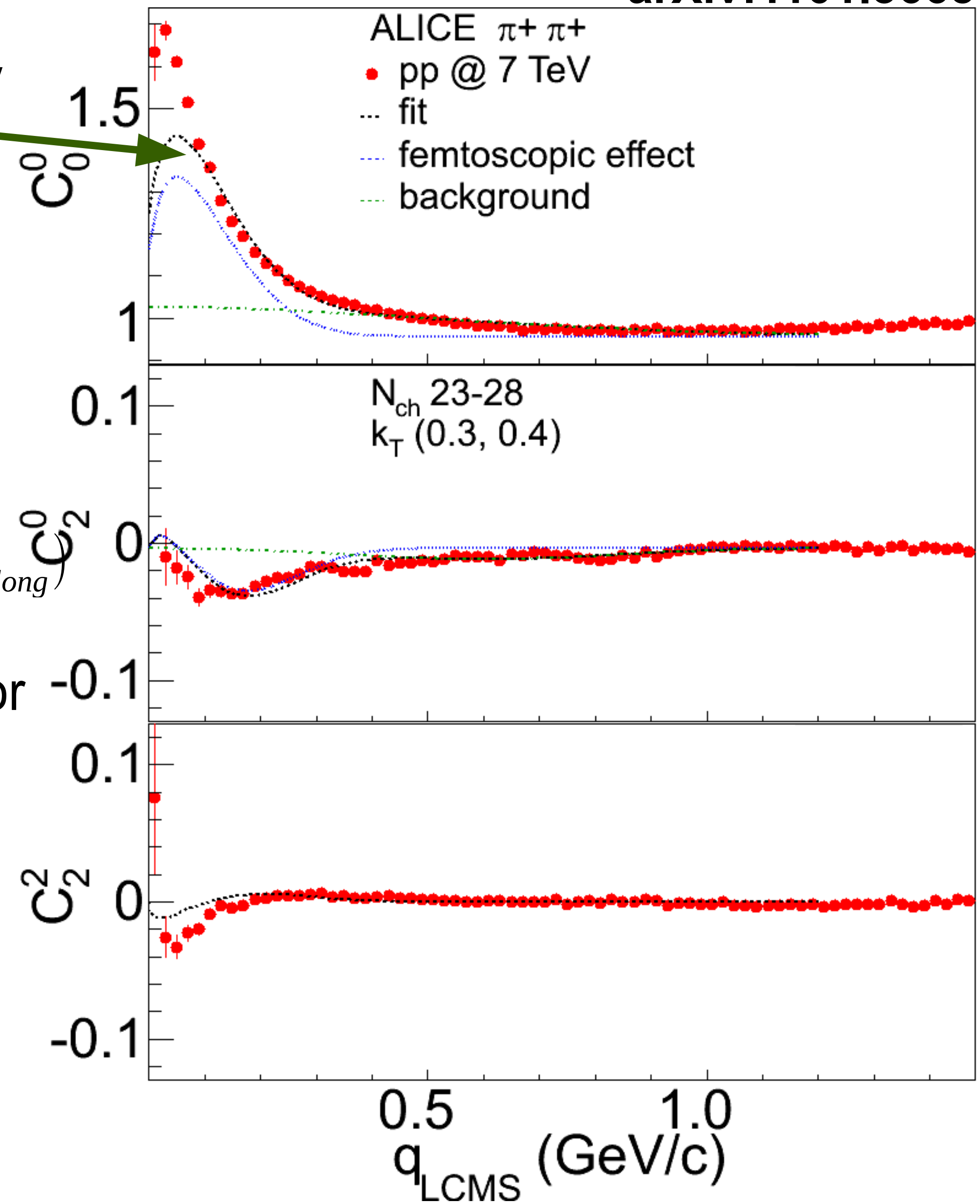
$$S(r_{out}, r_{side}, r_{long}) = S_o(r_{out}) S_s(r_{side}) S_l(r_{long})$$

- Factorization of the correlation function:

$$C(q_{out}, q_{side}, q_{long}) = 1 + \lambda C_o(q_{out}) C_s(q_{side}) C_l(q_{long})$$

- Components: Gaussian (G), exponential (E) or lorentzian (L) (27 combinations).
- We fitted all the 27 combinations and chose exponential-Gaussian-exponential form.
- The non-Gaussian (in this case EGE) fit describes data much better.

arXiv:1101.3665



pp, Gaussian and non-Gaussian fits (2)

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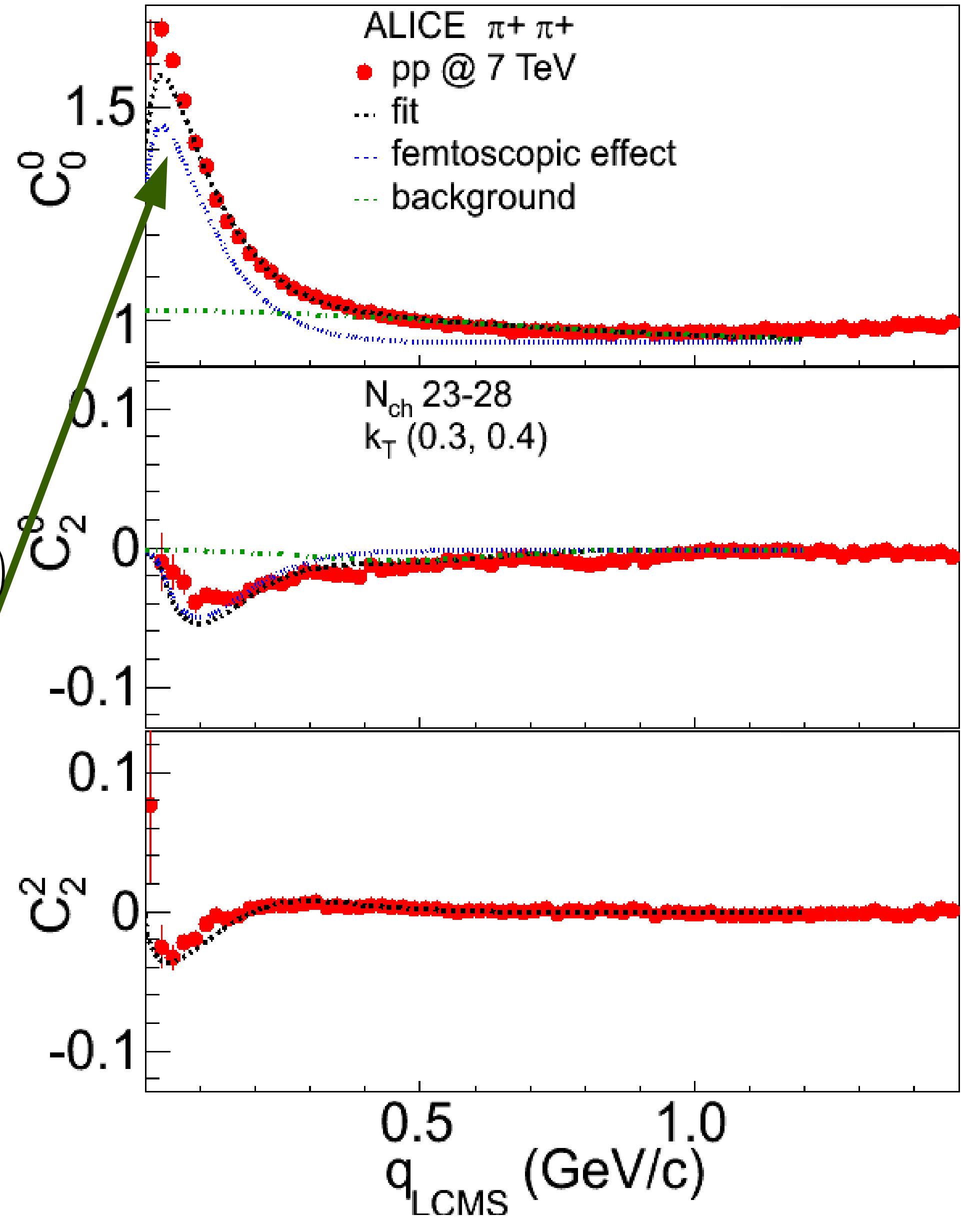

pp, k_T dependence of Gaussian radii

Gaussian fits

- Falling of radii with k_T is a signature of collective behavior in heavy ions.
- R_{long} falls with k_T for all multiplicity ranges.
- R_{side} is flat for the lowest multiplicity range and the dependence increases with increasing multiplicity.
- R_{out} dependence changes with increasing multiplicity (decreasing for the highest multiplicity range).
- Non-Gaussian fits show similar behavior.

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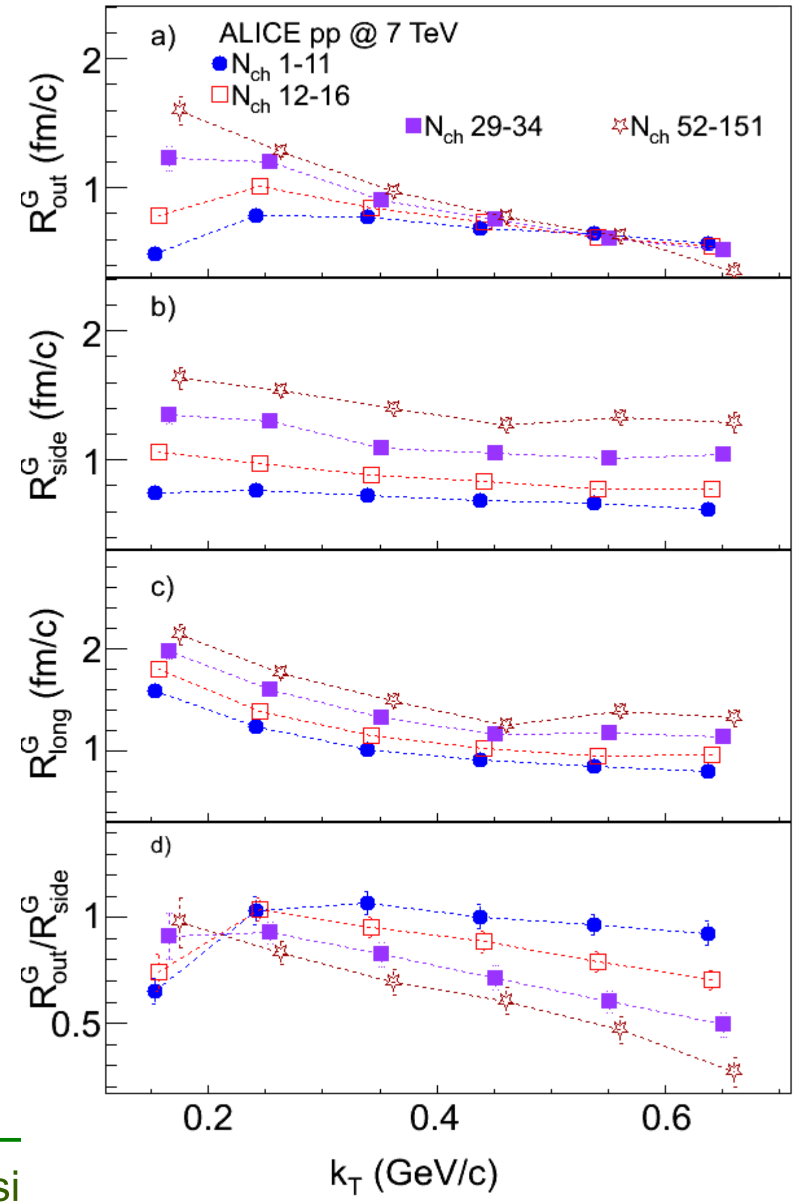

pp, k_T dependence of non-Gaussian radii

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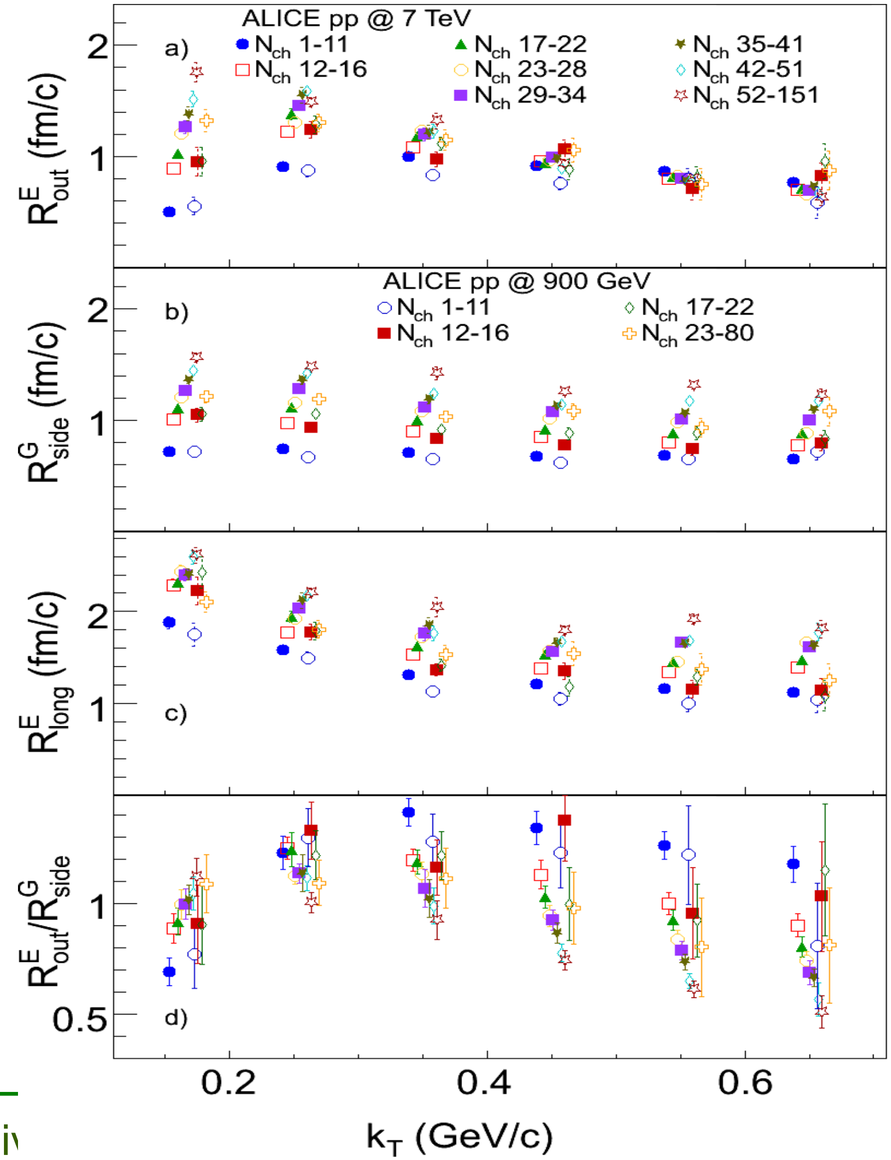
- R_{out} dependence changes with increasing multiplicity (decreasing for the highest multiplicity range).
- Non-Gaussian fits show similar behavior.

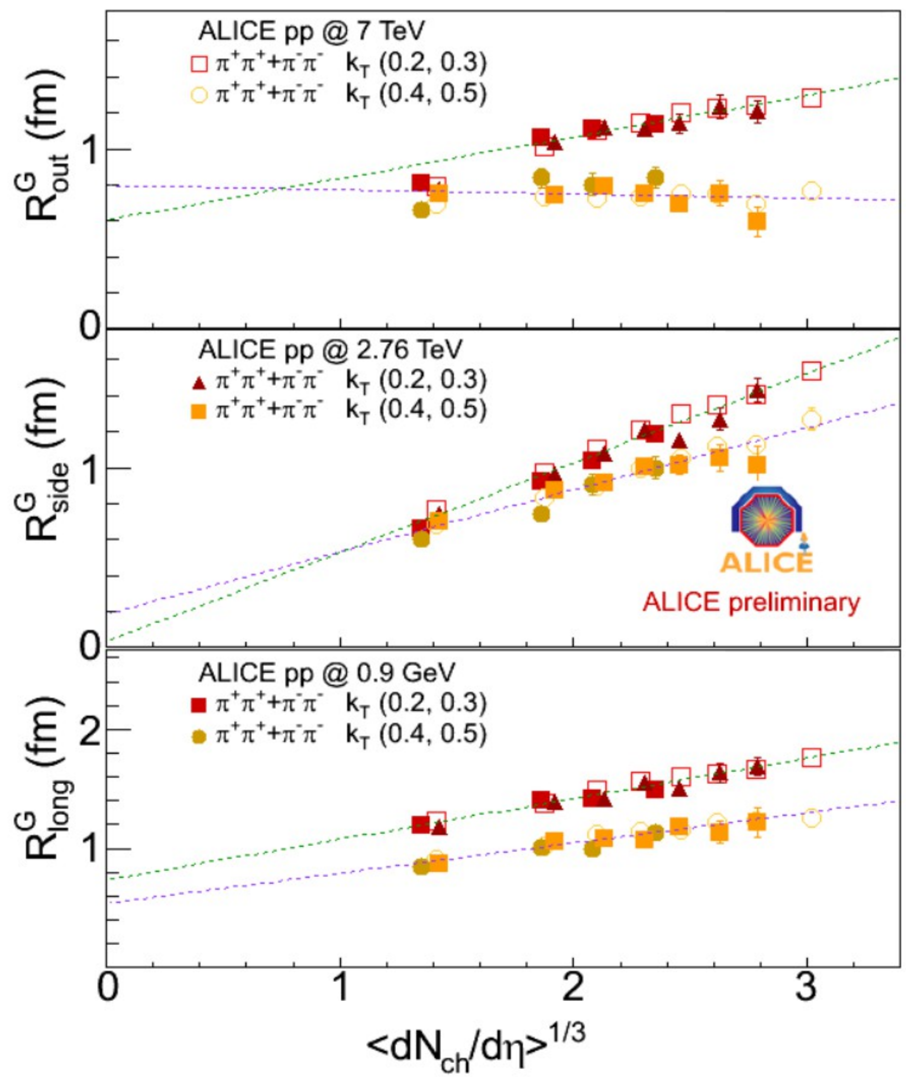
Non-Gaussian fits (EGE example)

arXiv:1101.3665



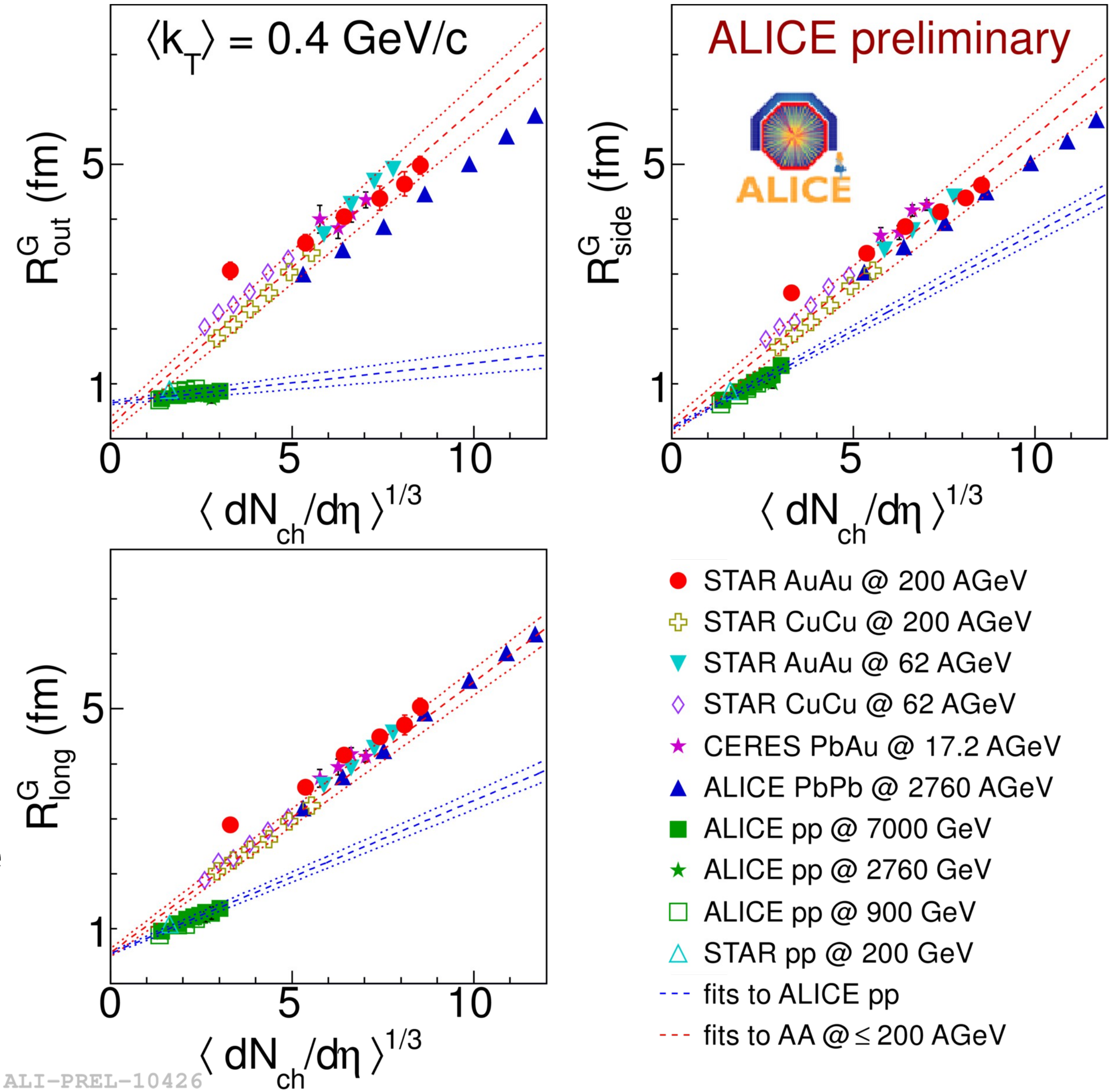
pp, multiplicity dependence of Gaussian radii

- Linear scaling of all the femtoscopic radii with multiplicity is visible.
- Observed for every k_T range.
- The scaling trend for the radii from all the collision energies is the same.
- R_{side} and R_{long} radii grow with multiplicity.
- R_{out} radius grows for low k_T and falls for high k_T range.



Comparing pp to AA

- Direct pp to AA comparison with no extrapolation possible for the first time.
- Linear scaling for pp and AA, but scaling parameters of pp and AA differ.
- The radii at the same multiplicity not the same in pp and AA: initial state matters for the final radii.
- “Trivial” scaling between pp and AA, as reported e.g. by the STAR experiment: **Phys.Rev. C83 (2011) 064905** is not observed by ALICE.



Summary

- Pb-Pb results:
  - Pion radii in PbPb show factorization of scaling into linear dependence on multiplicity and power-law dependence on pair momentum
  - Hydrodynamic model predictions agree qualitatively well with AA data, strong argument for the correctness of this description
- pp results:
  - Correlation functions independent on collision energy, depend on multiplicity and (more strongly) on pair transverse momentum.
  - Significant non-femtoscopic correlations seen, growing with increasing pair transverse momentum, well reproduced by the Monte Carlo models: included in the fitting formula.
  - The experimental correlation functions not Gaussians, better forms proposed. The trends of the radii stay the same for all forms.
  - First direct comparison of pp and AA vs. multiplicity performed. Scaling linear in pp and AA but with significantly different parameters. No trivial pp/AA scaling seen.

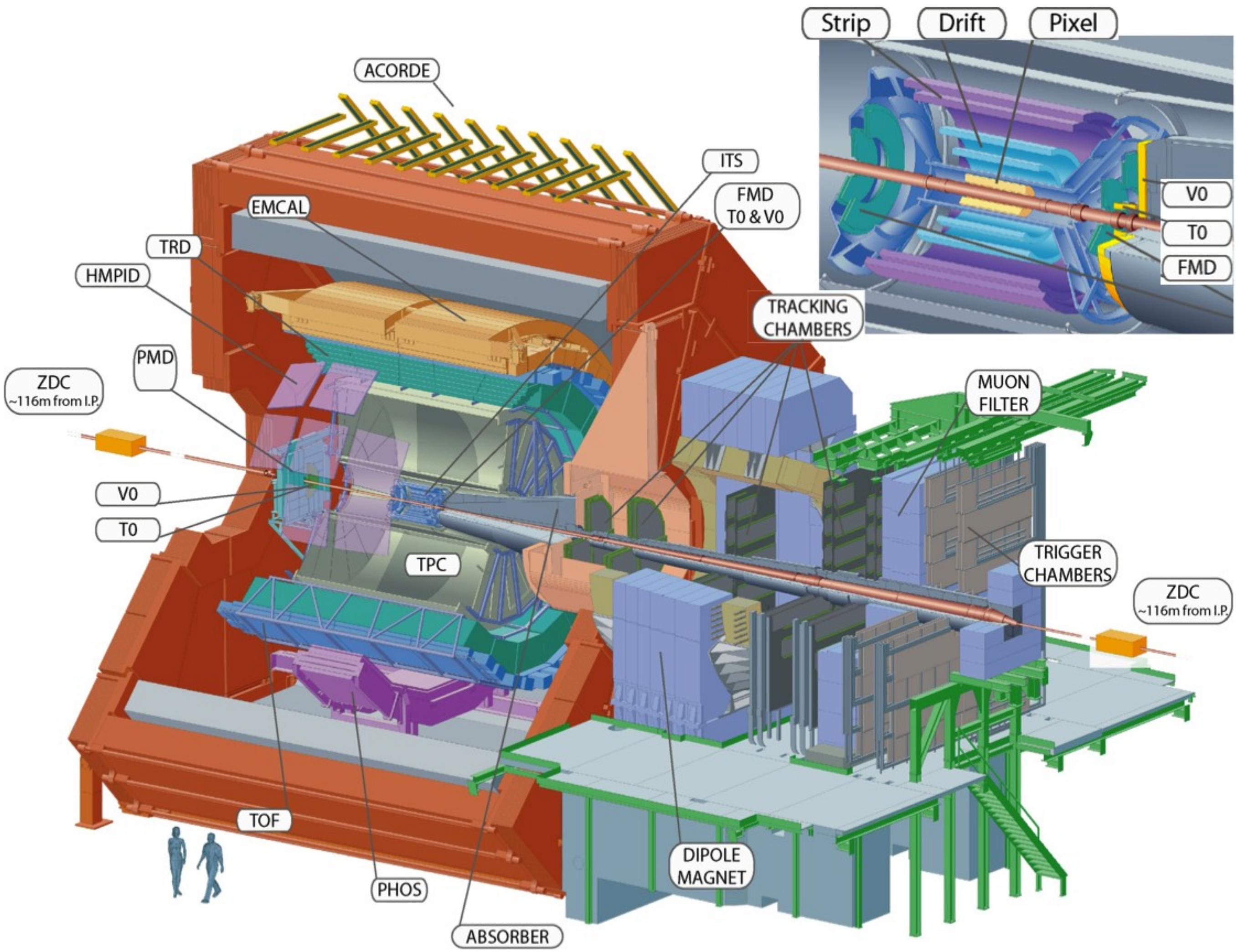
Thank you!

Backup

Overview

- Theoretical motivation and model predictions
- Pion femtoscopy of pp and Pb-Pb collisions
  - Correlation function dependence on energy, multiplicity and pair momentum
  - System size vs. multiplicity/centrality and pair momentum
  - Comparison of ALICE pp, Pb-Pb and worlds systematics
- Summary

ALICE



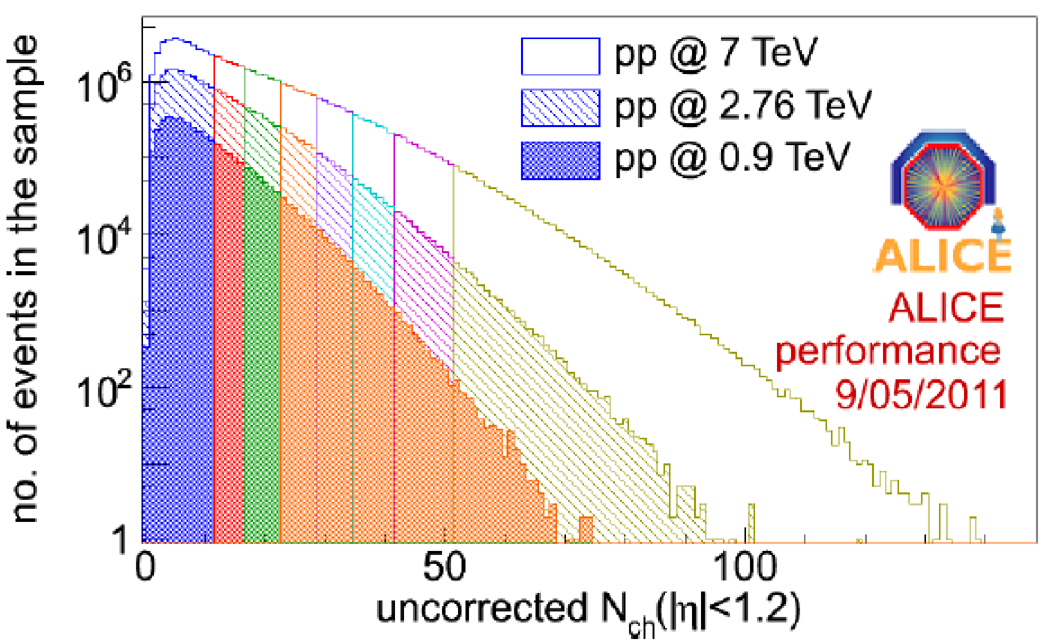
- Tracking and PID: Time Projection Chamber (TPC)
- Tracking and vertexing: Inner Tracking System (ITS)
- PID at high momenta: Time-of-Flight (TOF)
- Trigger and centrality: VZERO

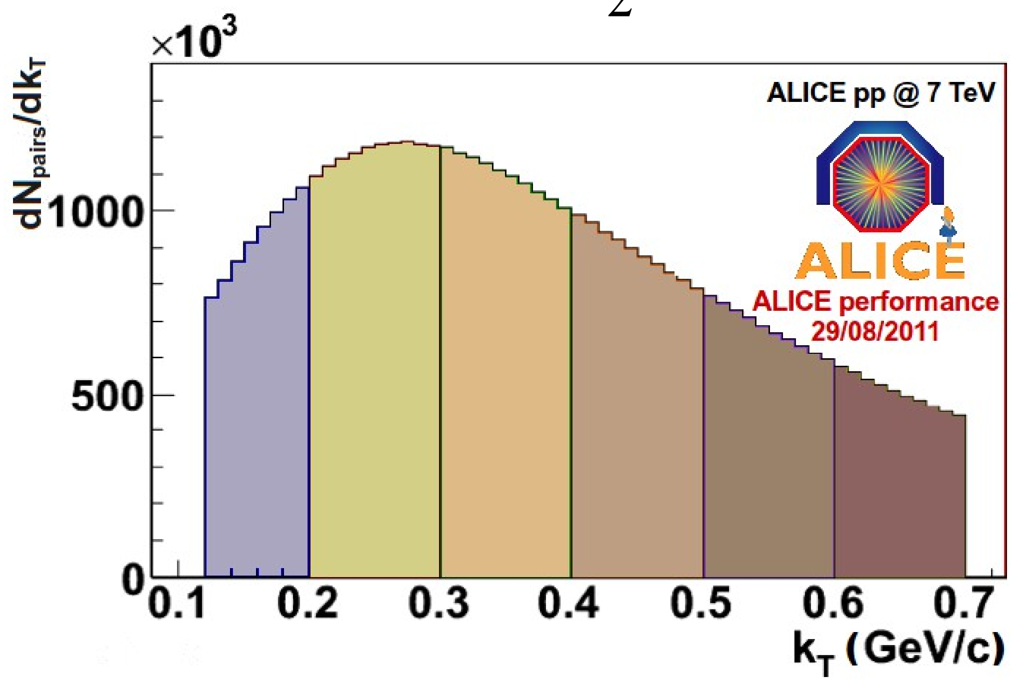
- pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 0.9, 2.36 and 7 TeV (>500M minimum bias events)
- Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 2.76 TeV (~60M events, various triggers)

Multiplicity and k_T selection

- 8 multiplicity ranges (#events / #pairs for 7 TeV data):
  - Nch: 2-11 (31.4M / 48.7M)
  - Nch: 12-16 (9.2M / 65M)
  - Nch: 17-22 (7.4M / 105.7M)
  - Nch: 23-28 (4.8M / 120.5M)
  - Nch: 29-34 (3.0M / 116.3M)
  - Nch: 35-41 (2.0M / 115.6M)
  - Nch: 42-51 (1.3M / 114.5M)
  - Nch: 52-151 (0.72M / 108.8M)
- 6 pair transverse momentum ranges:
  - kT: 0.12-0.2 GeV/c
  - kT: 0.2-0.3 GeV/c
  - kT: 0.3-0.4 GeV/c
  - kT: 0.4-0.5 GeV/c
  - kT: 0.5-0.6 GeV/c
  - kT: 0.6-0.7 GeV/c

$$k_T = \frac{|\vec{p}_{T,1} + \vec{p}_{T,2}|}{2}$$





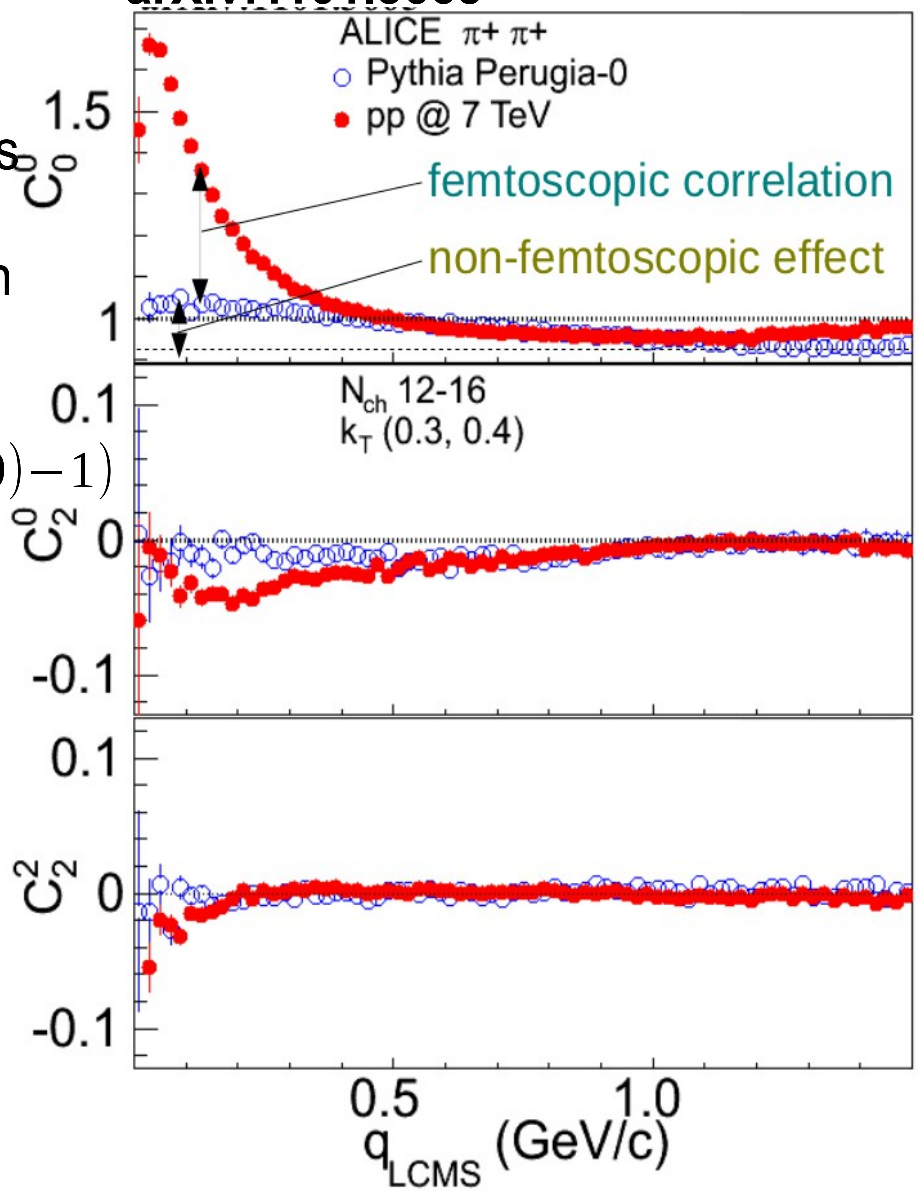
pp, baseline of the CF

- Non-flat baseline is clearly seen in the experimental data.
- The baseline is described well by the MC models (in this case *Pythia Perugia-0*) – the correlation grows with increasing k_T. Parameterization taken from the MC (data-driven functional form):

$$B(\vec{q}) = A_h \exp(-|\vec{q}|^2 A_w^2) + B_h \exp\left(\frac{-(|\vec{q}| - B_m)^2}{2 B_w^2}\right)(3\cos^2(\theta) - 1)$$

- Two competitive explanations (minijets, hydro): Akkelin, Sinyukov **arXiv:1106.5120**.

arXiv:1101.3665



pp, baseline of the CF

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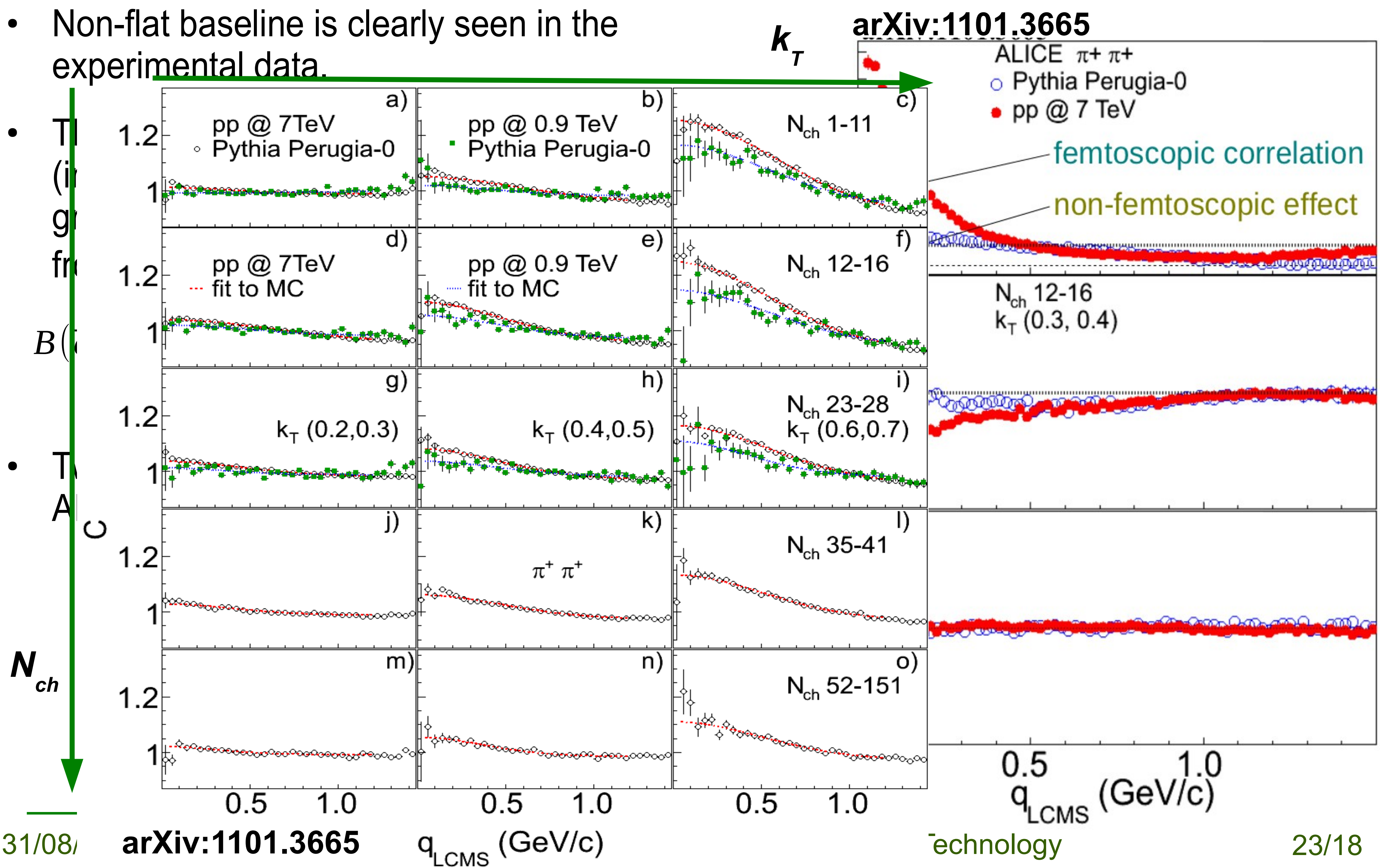
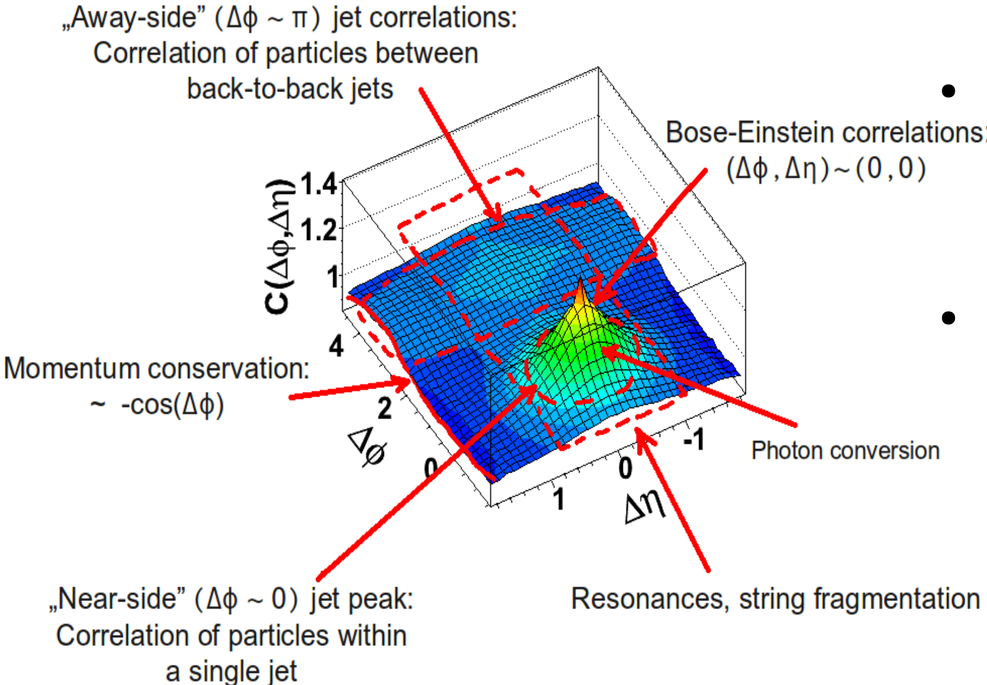


Outline

- Motivation
- Data sample & analysis
- Multiplicity and k_T selection
- Energy dependence of the correlation function
- Multiplicity dependence of the correlation function
- k_T dependence of the correlation function
- Investigation of non-femtoscopic background
- Gaussian and non-Gaussian fits to the experimental correlation functions
- k_T and multiplicity dependence of femtoscopic radii

$\Delta\eta\Delta\varphi$ angular correlations



For more details see M. Janik's talk (Wednesday morning session, 10:30)

- Minijets are usually studied using triggered or un-triggered pair correlations in $\Delta\eta\Delta\varphi$ coordinates.
- To test the "minijet" origin hypothesis of the non-femtoscopic background we employed the $\Delta\eta\Delta\varphi$ un-triggered angular correlations
- There is a direct connection between $\Delta\eta$, $\Delta\varphi$ and the q_{inv} momentum components:

$$q_{out} \sim p_{T,1} - p_{T,2}$$

$$q_{side} \sim (p_{T,1} + p_{T,2})\Delta\varphi$$

$$q_{long} \sim (p_{T,1} + p_{T,2})\Delta\eta$$

- The femtoscopic effect is located in the so-called near-side peak of the correlation function.
- It is expected to be seen only for like-sign charge pairs, but not for unlike-sign pairs, where only minijets and resonances contribute.

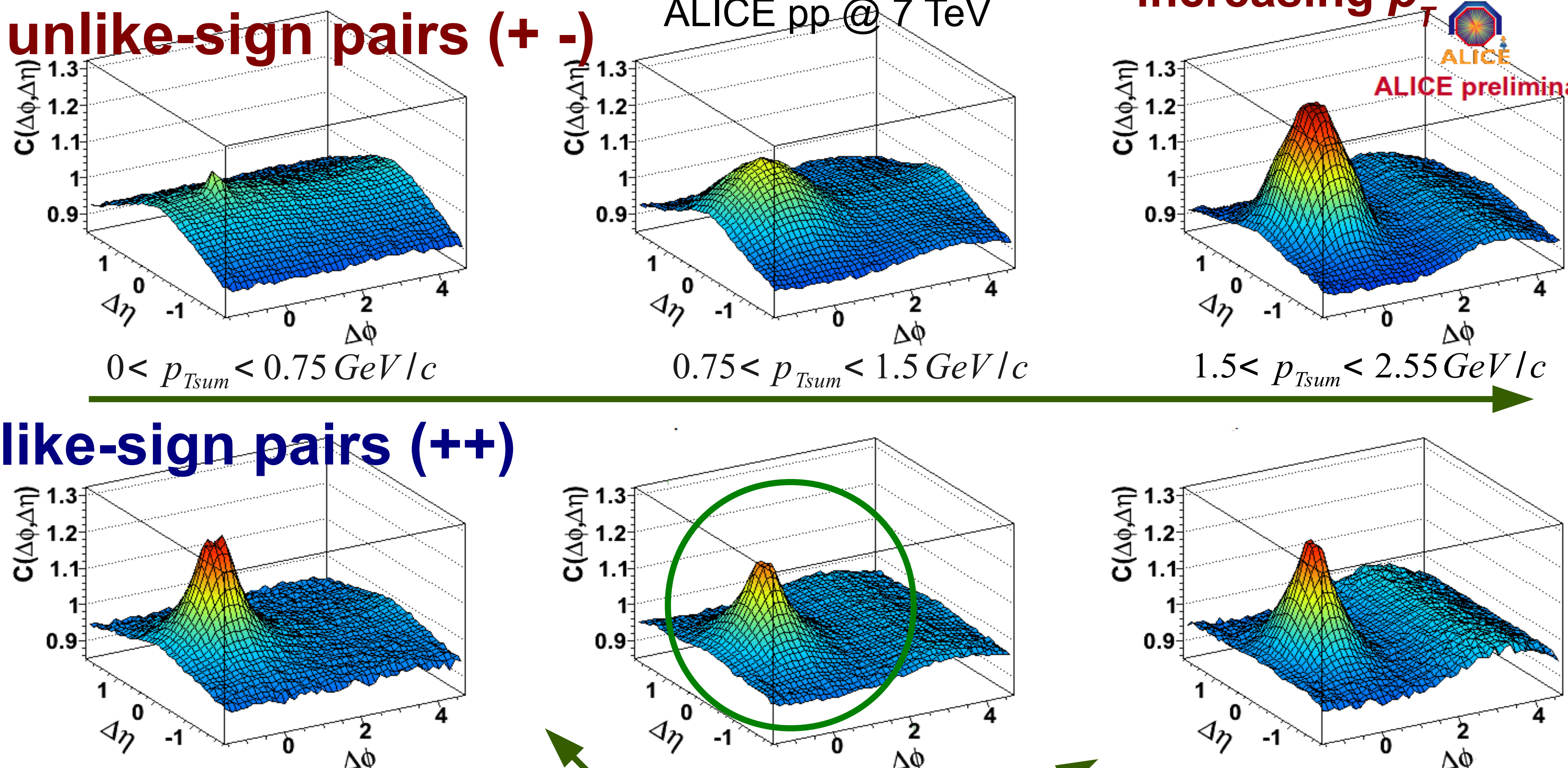
$\Delta\eta\Delta\varphi$ angular correlations

No Bose-Einstein correlations for unlike-sign pairs

Correlations coming from "minijets" increase with increasing p_T

unlike-sign pairs (+ -)

like-sign pairs (++)



Bose-Einsein correlations decrease with increasing p_T

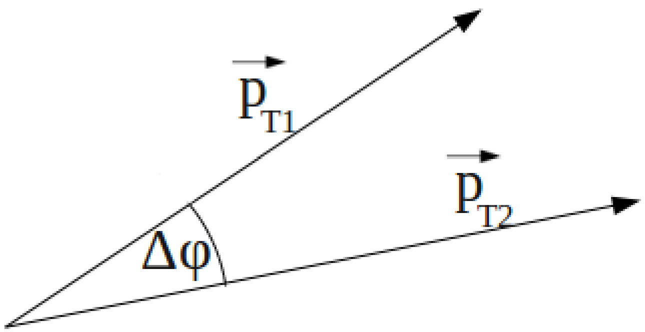
smaller

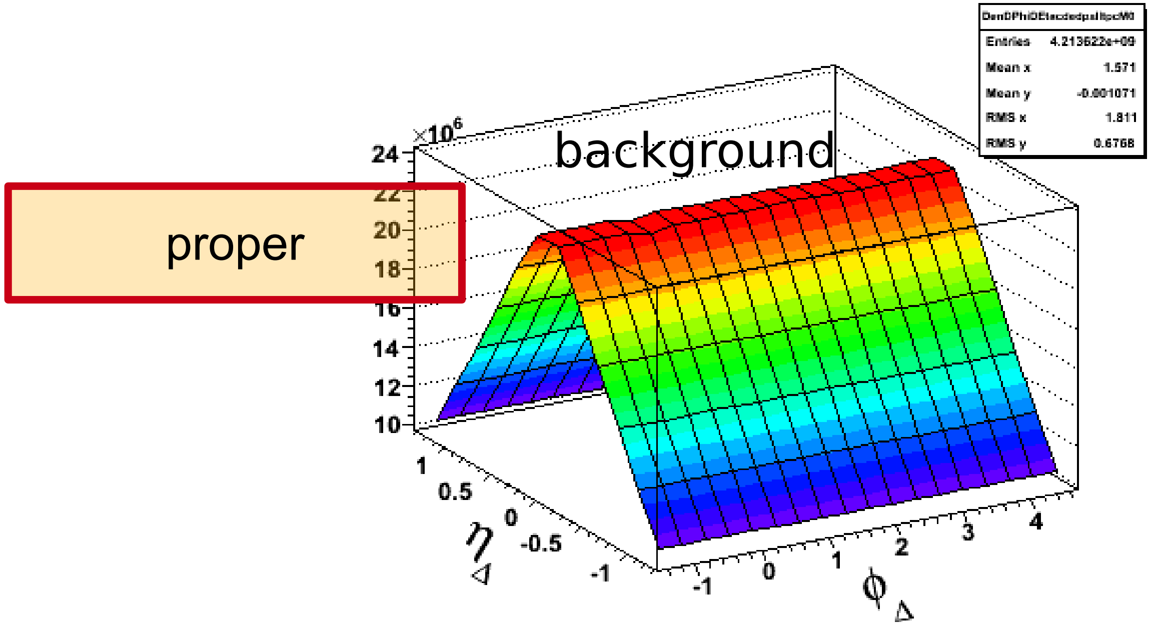
$$p_{Tsum} = |\vec{p}_{T1}| + |\vec{p}_{T2}|$$

Correlations coming from "minijets" increase with increasing p_T also for like-sign pairs

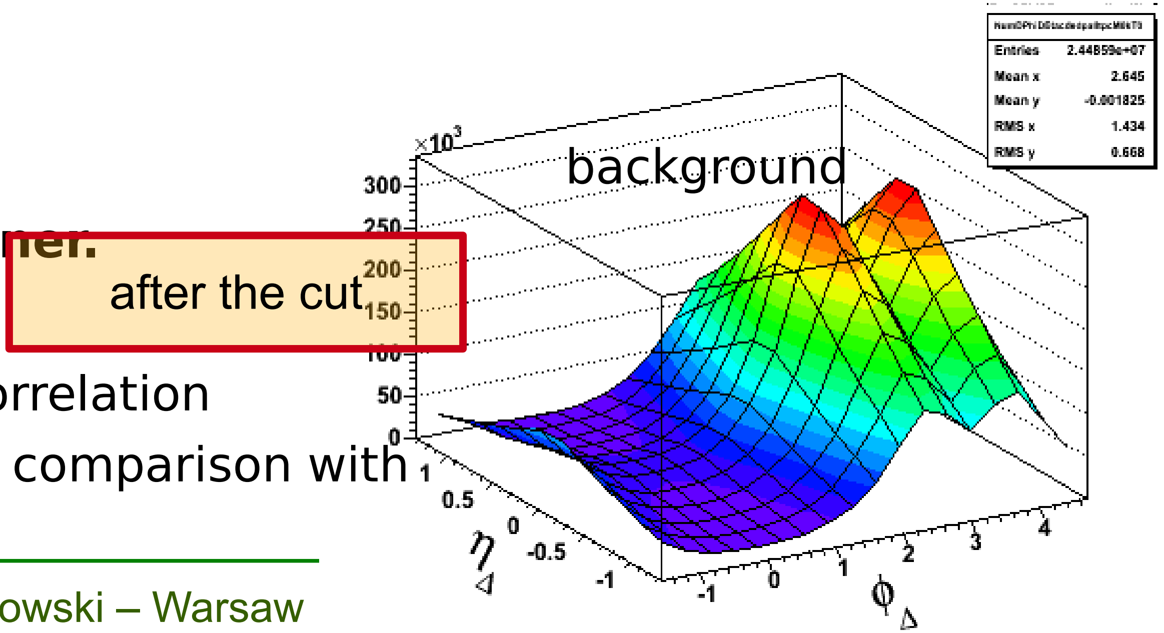
k_T binning problem (1)

$$k_T = \left| \frac{\vec{p}_{T1} + \vec{p}_{T2}}{2} \right|$$





Applying k_T cut changes $\Delta\varphi$ (the observable we are studying) in non-trivial manner.



k_T binning is unnatural for $\Delta\varphi\Delta\eta$ correlation structure, but we are interested in comparison with HBT.

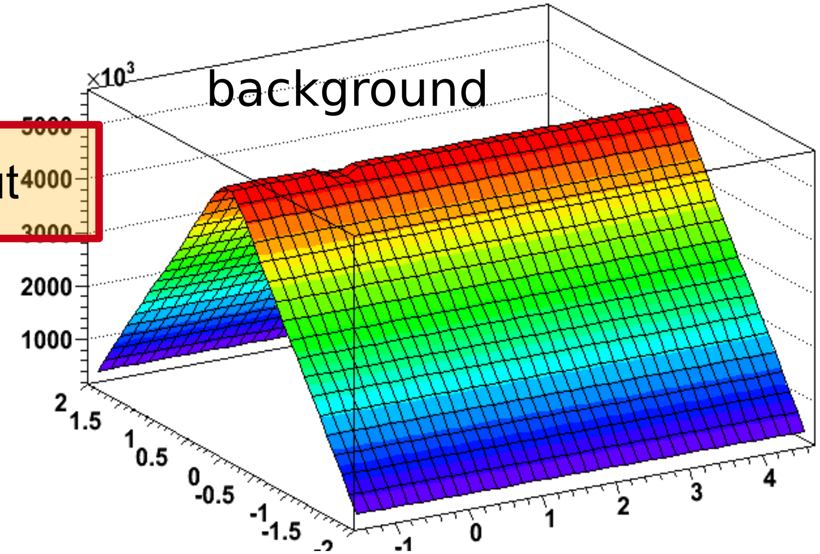
k_T binning problem (2)

~~$$k_T = \left| \frac{\vec{p}_{T1} + \vec{p}_{T2}}{2} \right|$$~~

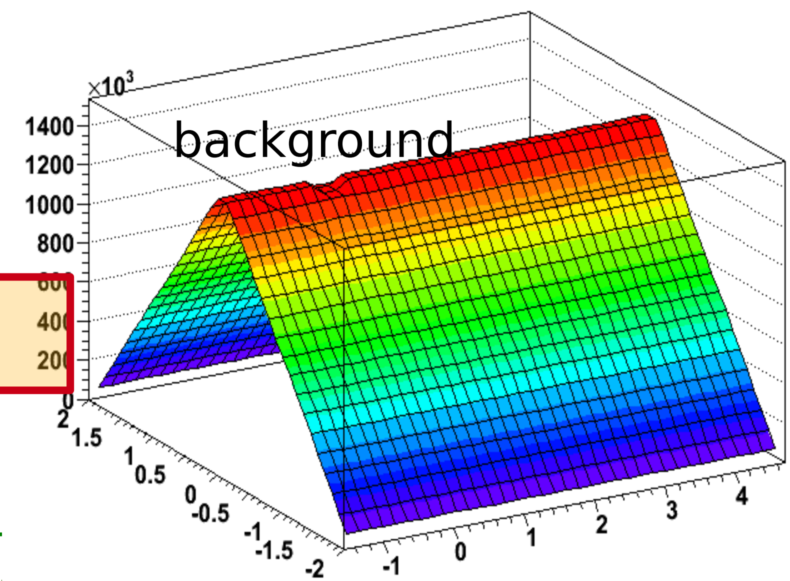
$$p_{Tsum} = |\vec{p}_{T1}| + |\vec{p}_{T2}|$$

Applying p_T-sum cut does not change the shape of the background

before the cut



after the cut



Non-Gaussian fitting forms comparison

- Best fit (lowest χ2/ndf)

M\kT	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	ELL	ELL	ELE	EEG	EEG	ELG
1	ELL	ELE	ELE	ELG	ELG	EGG
2	ELL	ELL	ELE	ELE	ELG	EGG
3	ELL	ELL	ELE	ELE	ELG	ELL
4	ELL	ELL	ELL	ELE	ELL	ELL
5	ELE	ELE	ELE	ELL	ELE	LEE
6	ELE	ELL	ELE	ELE	ELL	ELL

- Second best fit

M\kT	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	EEE	ELE	EEE	ELG	EEE	EEG
1	ELE	ELL	ELL	ELE	ELE	LGG
2	ELE	ELE	EEE	ELL	LLG	ELG
3	ELE	ELE	EEL	ELL	EGG	LGG
4	LLL	ELE	EEE	EEE	ELE	ELE
5	LLE	EEE	ELL	ELE	ELL	EGE
6	ELL	EGL	EEE	EEE	ELE	EEL

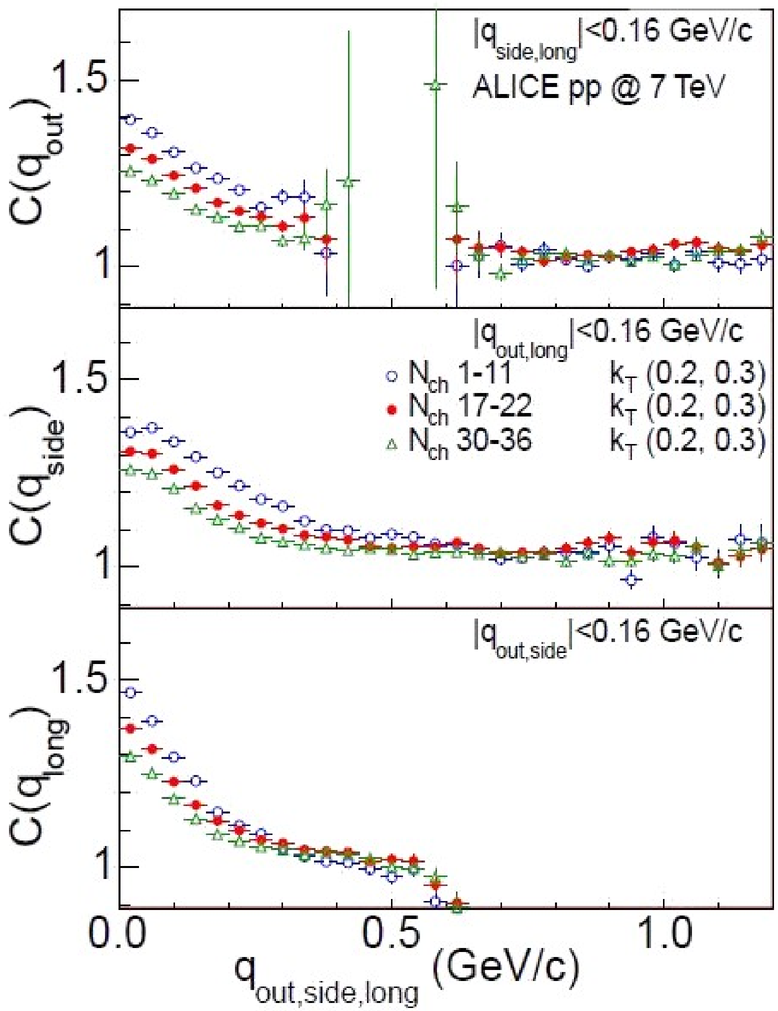
- We performed detailed study and fitted all 27 combinations in every multiplicity and k_T range.
- In *out* direction almost always exponential form fits best.
- In *side* direction mostly lorentzian form fits best.
- In *long* direction moslty exponential or lorentzian forms fit best.

Functional forms: G – Gaussian, E – exponential, L – lorentzian
Order convention: Out-Side-Long

Comparison between cartesian and SH

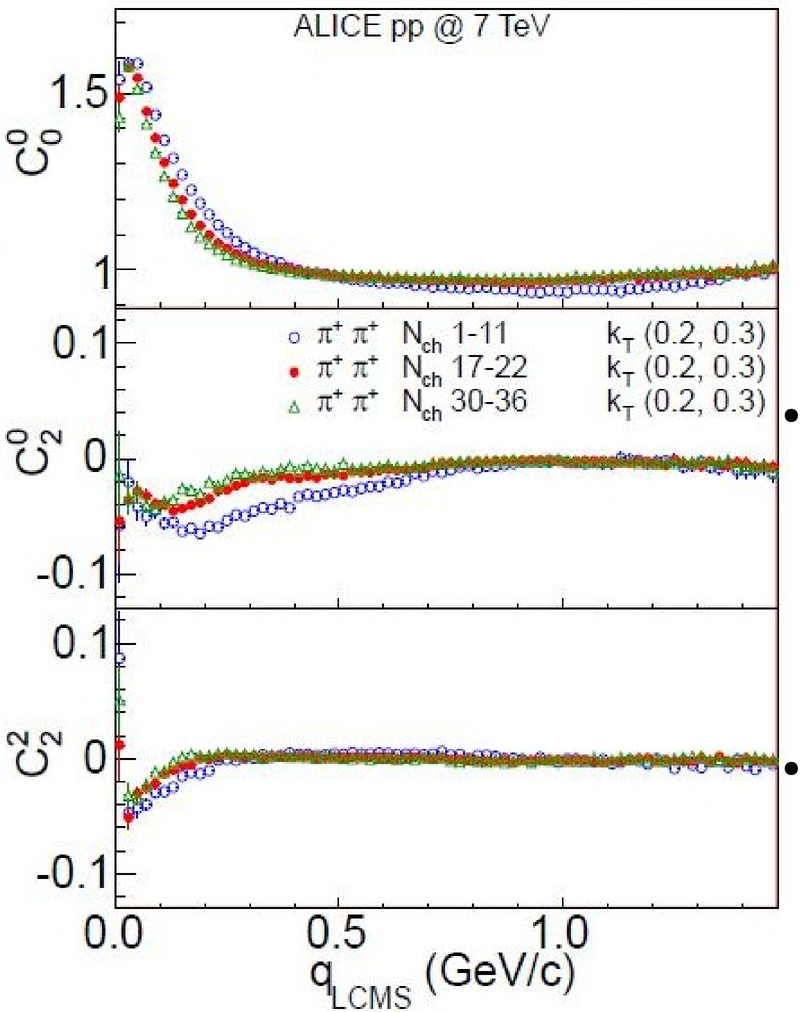
Cartesian

arXiv:1101.3665



Spherical Harmonics

arXiv:1101.3665



- The correlation functions for 7 TeV collisions for three multiplicity ranges and the same pair transverse momentum range.
- Holes visible in cartesian due to the cut on pair transverse momentum.
- Cartesian and SH representations are consistent.