



Kaons femtoscopy for Beam Energy Scan program in STAR experiment

Martin Girard

Warsaw University of Technology

1-5 December 2014

Zimanyi School 2014

Budapest, Hungary

Outline

- Introduction
- Selections of events and particles
- Results
- Summary

Introduction

1D femtoscopic analysis of charged kaons

- 5 energies of BES at STAR: 7.7, 11.5, 19.6, 27, 39 GeV
- 2 centrality bins: 0-30%, 30-80%
- 2 k_T bins: [0.2-0.4], [0.4-0.6] GeV/c

Analysis is shown with statistical errors only. Study of systematic errors is under way

Motivation

- Information on space-time characteristics
- High Statistics needed $\Rightarrow \pi, K, p$
- Most kaons are primary particles
- Strangeness \Rightarrow Different processes if QGP is formed

Femtoscopy

Correlation function

$$C(\vec{\mathbf{p}}_1, \vec{\mathbf{p}}_2) = \frac{P_2(\vec{\mathbf{p}}_1, \vec{\mathbf{p}}_2)}{P_1(\vec{\mathbf{p}}_1)P_1(\vec{\mathbf{p}}_2)}$$

$P_2(\vec{\mathbf{p}}_1, \vec{\mathbf{p}}_2)$: probability to observe in one event two particles with momenta $\vec{\mathbf{p}}_1$ and $\vec{\mathbf{p}}_2$

$P_1(\vec{\mathbf{p}}_1)$: probability to observe in one event one particle with momentum $\vec{\mathbf{p}}_1$

Femtoscscopy

Event-mixing procedure

$$C(q) = \frac{A(q)}{B(q)}$$

A(q): Real pairs from one event

B(q): Mixed pairs from different events

Femtoscscopy

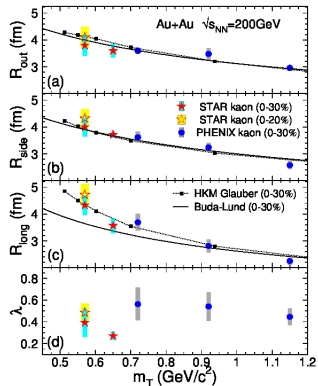
Sources of correlations

- Quantum Statistics: Bose-Einstein Correlation
- Final State Interaction
 - Strong
 - Coulomb

Previous results

- 3D Femtoscopic analysis at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200\text{GeV}$
- Radii: rising trend at low m_T
-Strongest in long direction

Phys. Rev. C 88 (2013) 34906



Buda-Lund: M. Csanád, 10.1140/epja/i2008-10605-7
 HKM: PRC81, 054903 (2010)

Event selections

$\sqrt{s}[\text{GeV}]$	$V_Z[\text{cm}]$	$V_R[\text{cm}]$	MinBias
7.7	70	2	4.7M
11.5	70	2	16.1M
19.6	70	2	13.7M *
27	70	2	29.5M
39	40	2	76.8M *

* Not full statistics

Particle selections

NHits $\in [15,45]$

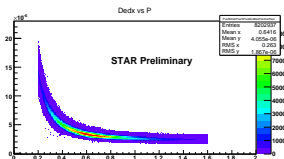
DCA < 3 cm

Momentum $0.2 < P < 1.6$ GeV/c

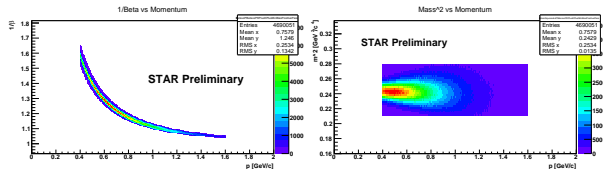
$|\eta| < 0.5$

Pair Cuts for merging and splitting

PID: TPC+TOF



$$|N_{\sigma,K}| < 2 \quad |N_{\sigma,\pi}| > 2 \quad |N_{\sigma,p}| > 2$$



$$0.21 < M^2 < 0.28 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4$$

Fitting procedure

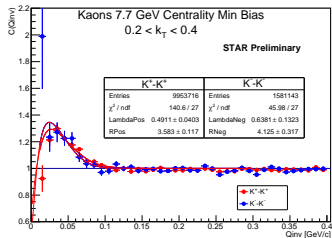
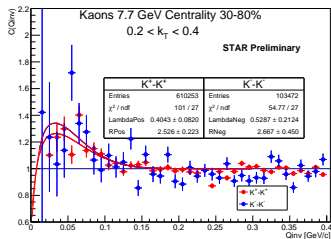
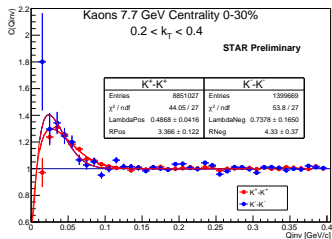
$$C(q) = (1 - \lambda) + \lambda K(q)(1 + e^{-q^2 R^2})$$

$$K(q) = \int d^3\mathbf{r} f(\mathbf{r}) |\Psi(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{r})|^2$$

$K(q)$ Coulomb factor obtained by simulation with URQMD model
for $r=5\text{fm}$

7.7GeV

$0.2 < k_T < 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c$

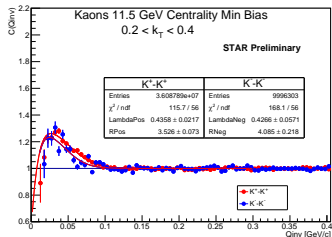
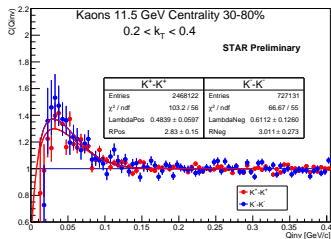
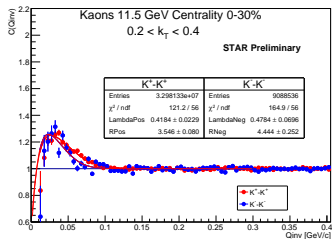


Low statistics

K^+ seems to have a larger correlation range than K^-
for centrality 0-30%

11.5GeV

$0.2 < k_T < 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c$

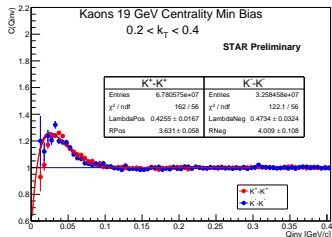
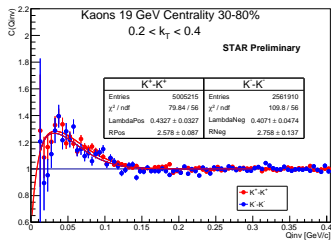
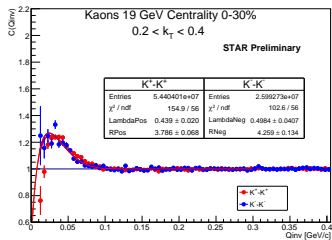


Low statistics

K^+ seems to have a larger correlation range than K^-
for centrality 0-30%

19.6GeV

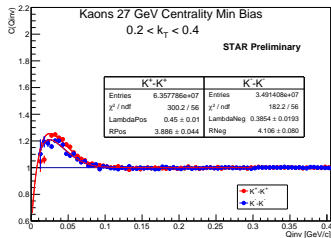
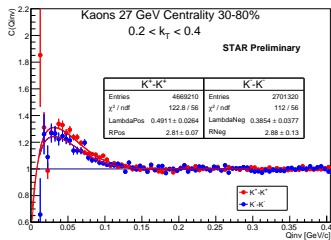
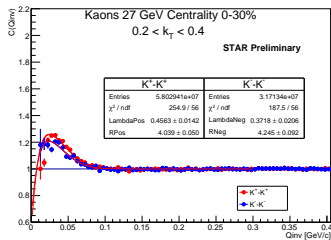
$0.2 < k_T < 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c$



Similar correlation range for K^+ and K^-

27GeV

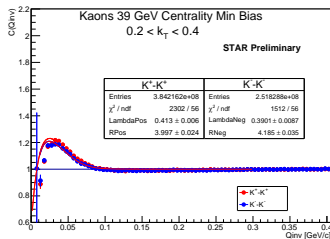
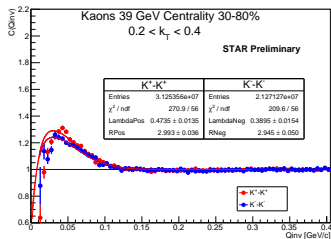
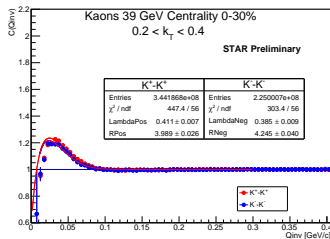
$0.2 < k_T < 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c$



Similar correlation range for K^+ and K^-

39GeV

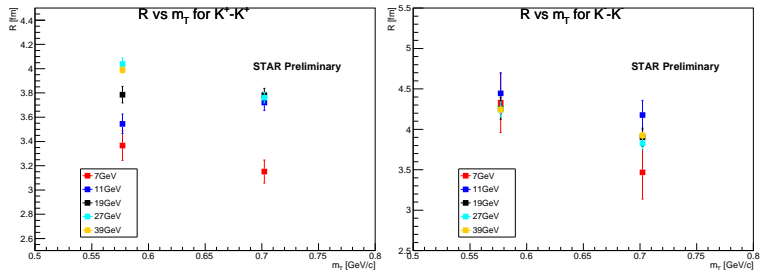
$0.2 < k_T < 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c$



High statistics

Similar correlation range for K^+ and K^-

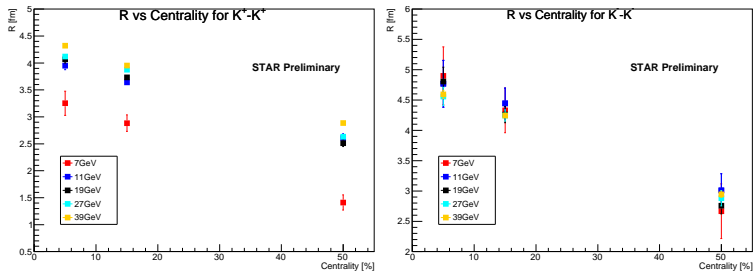
m_T dependence



R for MinBias Events vs m_T

R is decreasing for higher m_T

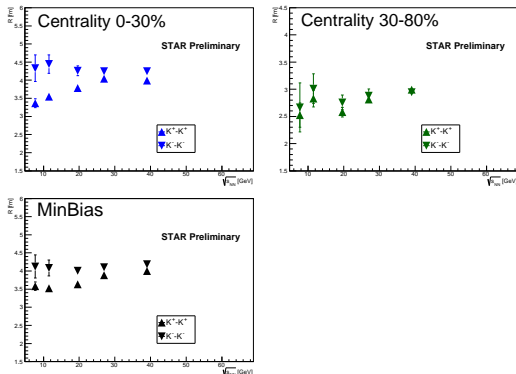
Centrality dependence



R for integrated k_T vs centrality

R is increasing for more central collisions

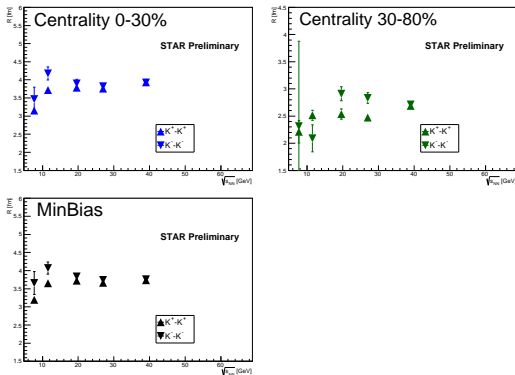
R for $0.2 < k_T < 0.4$ GeV/c



For centrality 0-30% K^+ and K^- seem to show different trends
 Different association process?

For peripheral collisions no differences between K^+ and K^- and
 no beam energy dependence

R for $0.4 < k_T < 0.6$ GeV/c



For higher k_T no differences between K^+ and K^- and no beam energy dependence

Summary

- Status of femtoscopic analysis for charged kaons was presented
- Centrality and m_T dependence as expected: bigger R for more central collisions and smaller R for higher m_T
- Hadronic interactions dominant below 20GeV?
- A study of systematic uncertainties has to be done

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!