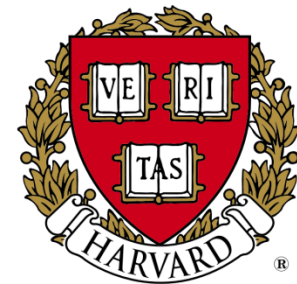




# Femtoscopic results in Au+Au & p+p from PHENIX at RHIC



**T. Csörgő**<sup>1,2</sup>

[csorgo@physics.harvard.edu](mailto:csorgo@physics.harvard.edu)

for the PHENIX Collaboration

<sup>1</sup> MTA KFKI RMKI, Budapest, Hungary

<sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA.



## Topics:

- Bose-Einstein correlations of charged kaons in 200 GeV Au+Au collisions
  - comparisons ( $\pi^\pm$ -s,  $K^0$ -s of STAR)
  - $m_t$  and  $N_{part}$  scaling of 3d HBT radii
  - 1d imaging and tails
- Bose-Einstein correlations of charged pions in 200 GeV p+p collisions
  - comparisons with Au+Au
  - $m_t$  and  $N_{part}$  scaling of 3d HBT radii
  - 1d imaging and tails
- Squeezed particle-antiparticle correlations (see M. Nagy's subsequent talk for details)

# HBT nomenclature

$$C_2(\mathbf{q}) = A(\mathbf{q})/B(\mathbf{q})$$

$$\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{p}_1 - \mathbf{p}_2$$

$$= 1 + \int d\mathbf{r} K(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r}) S(\mathbf{r})$$

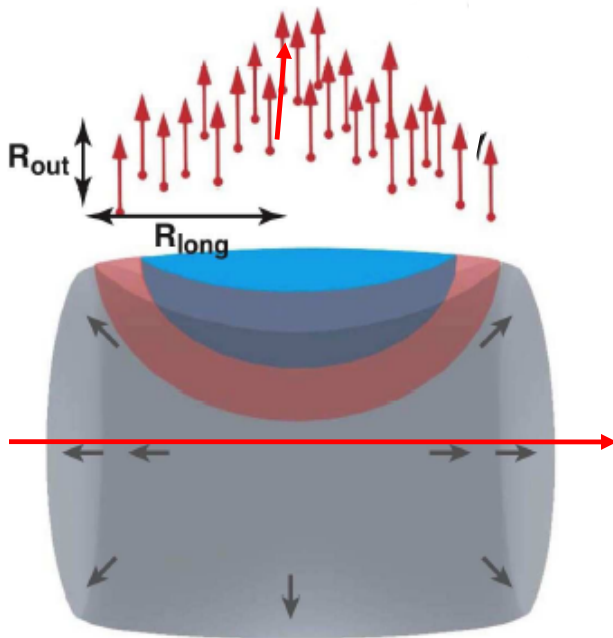
The source  $S$  can be directly recovered with imaging

$$= \lambda(1 + G)F_C + 1 - \lambda$$

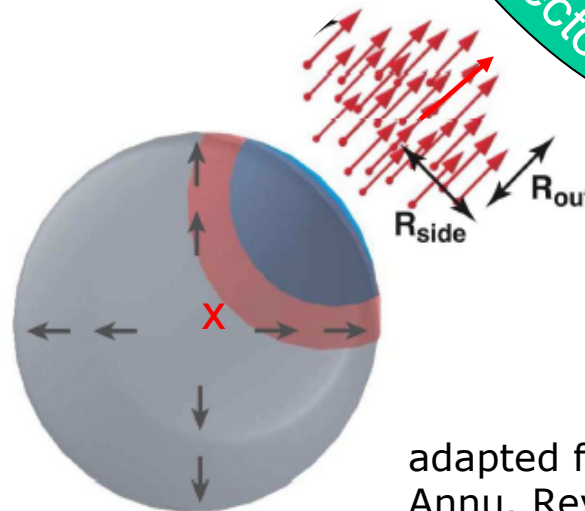
or  
Make assumptions about the source

$$G = \exp(-R_{side}^2 q_{side}^2 - R_{out}^2 q_{out}^2 - R_{long}^2 q_{long}^2)$$

Detector



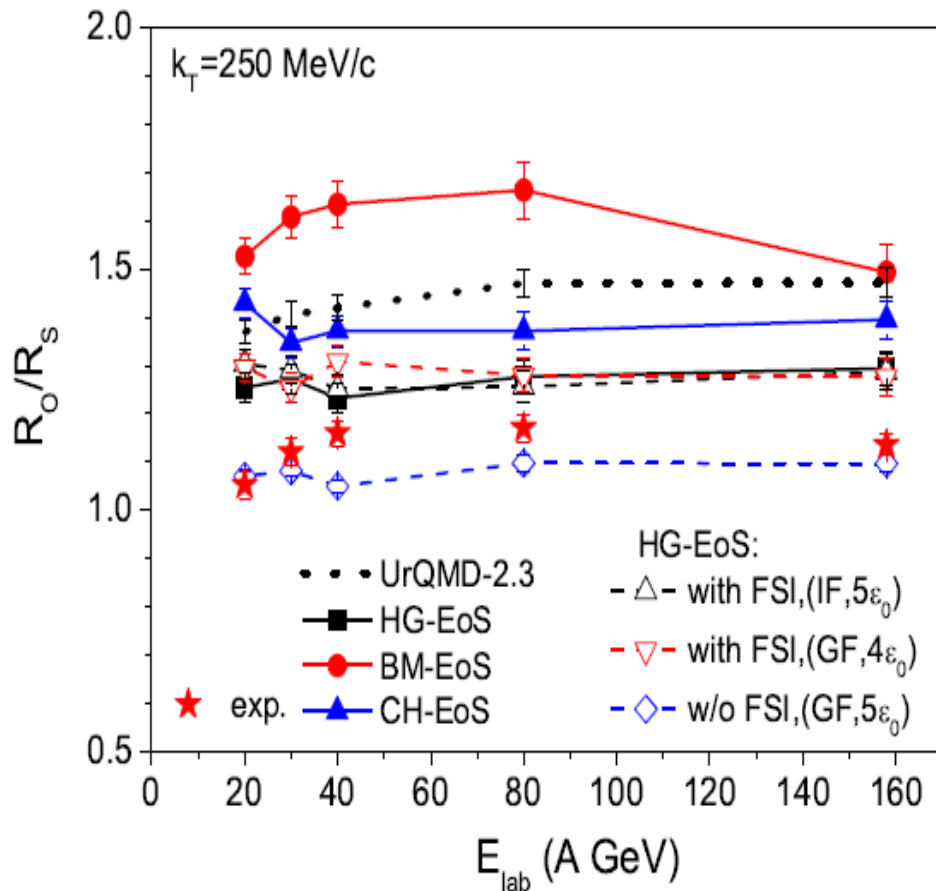
Detector



Bose-Einstein  
Enhancement at  
low relative momentum  $q$

adapted from  
Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 2005.  
55:357-402

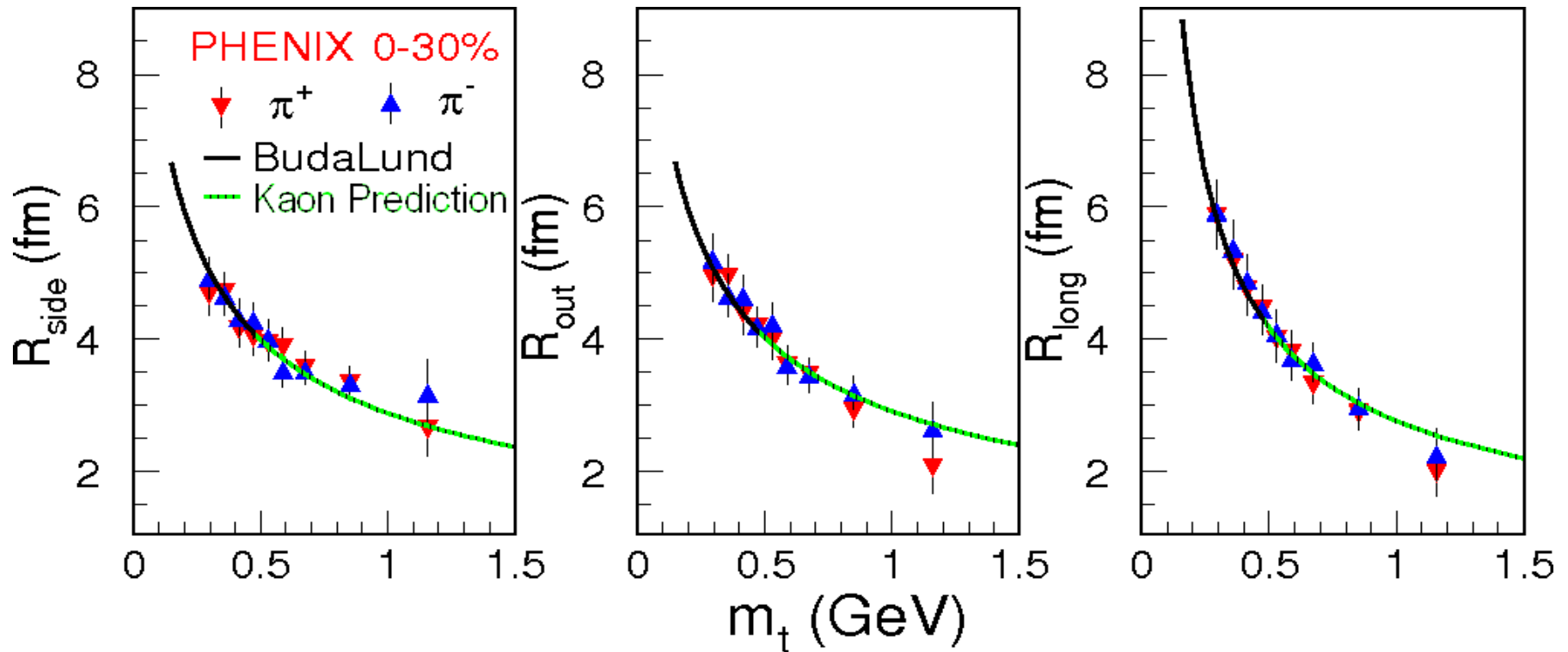
# HBT signal of 1st order phase transitions, uses $R_{out}/R_{side}(m_t, \sqrt{s_{NN}})$



H. Petersen, QM 2009 talk:  
 HG= hadron gas EoS + hydro  
 BM= bag model EoS + hydro  
 CH= chiral EoS with CP+hydro  
 arXiv: 0812.0375

Comment:  
 Rischke's hydro  $\leftrightarrow$  NA49  
 HBT puzzle is not RHIC specific  
 $R_{out}/R_{side}$  sensitive to the EoS

# Why kaon HBT in Au+Au at RHIC?



From M. Csana'd, T. Cs., Acta Phys.Polon.Supp.1:521-524,2008

Kaon interferometry: M. Gyulassy, Sandra S. Padula, PRC 41, R21 (1990)

- Kaons less effected by decays of long lived resonances, than pions.
- A clearer distinction between QGP formation and resonance dynamics

But kaons follow  $m_T$  scaling at CERN SPS: NA44 Collab, PRL 87:112301, (2001)

# Why kaon imaging in Au+Au?

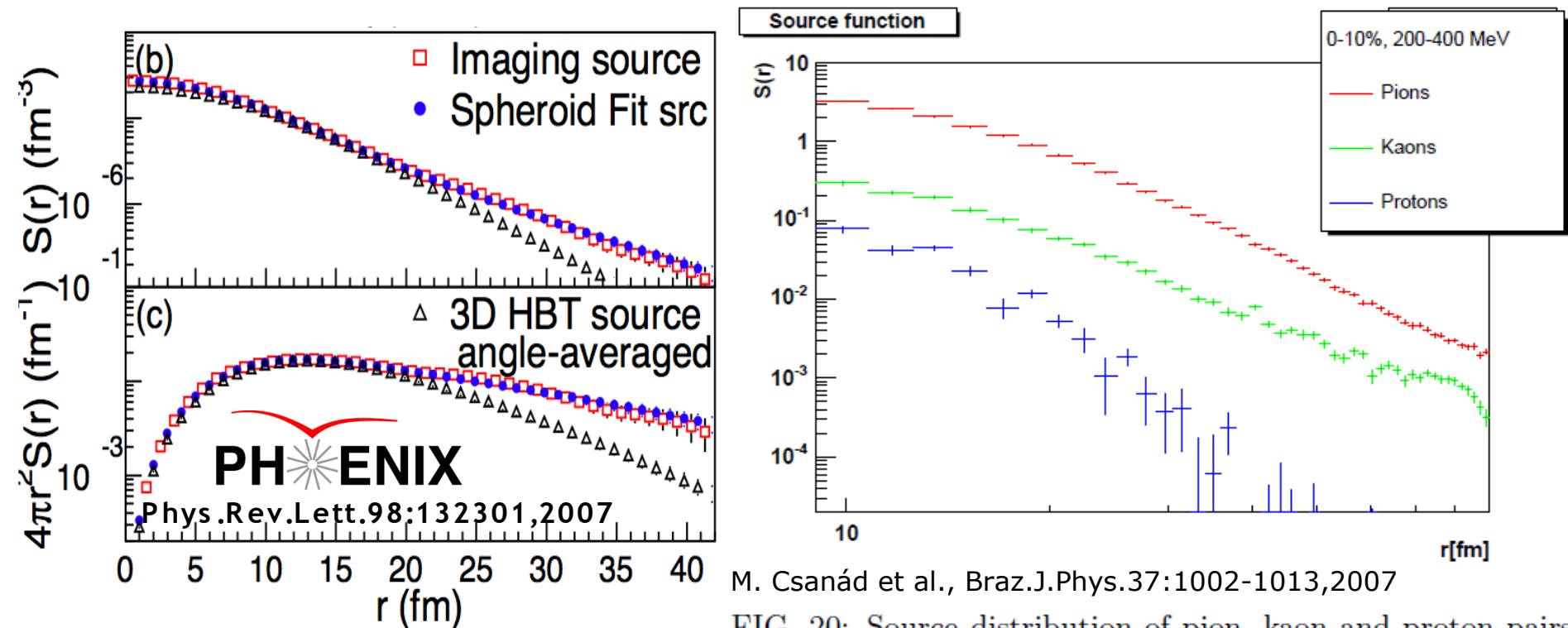


FIG. 20: Source distribution of pion, kaon and proton pairs with  $0.2 \text{ GeV}/c < p_t < 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c$  and 0-10% centrality.

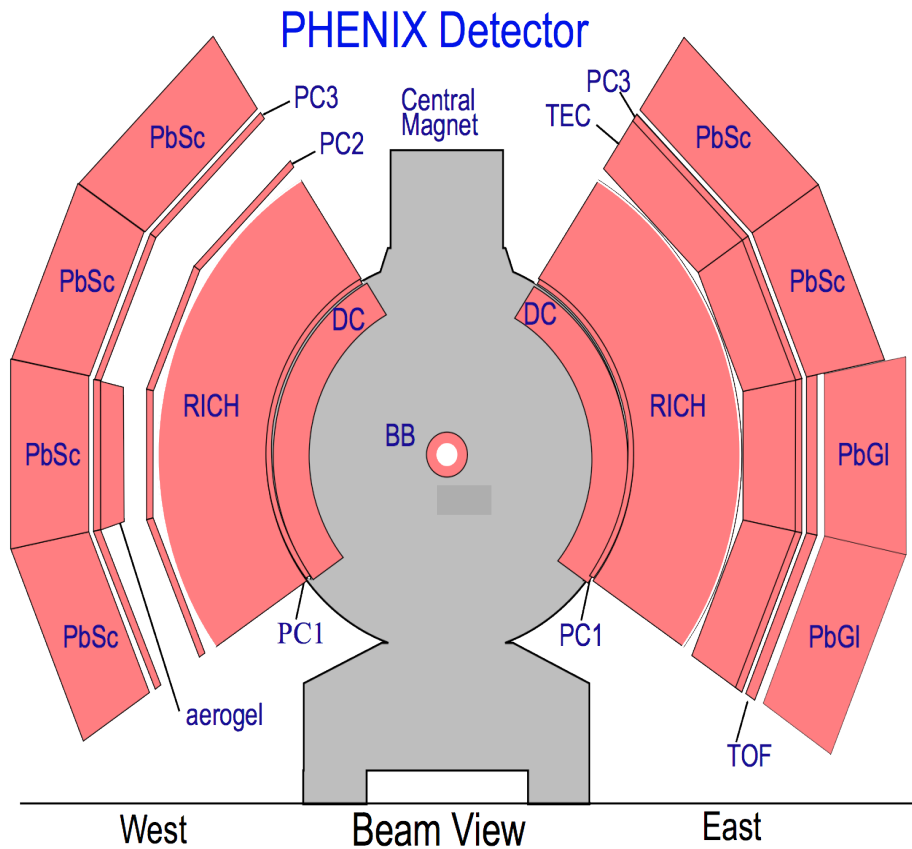
First imaging data: extended tail of pion emission in  $S(r)$

Long lived resonances? Pions have longer tail, than kaons.

Hadronic rescattering? Pions larger cross sections, than kaons.

Anomalous diffusion in HRC simulation: kaon's tail is longer, than pions!(?)

# Analysis details



600M events, Au+Au 200 GeV  
minimum bias dataset of 2004  
(~30M like sign kaon pairs)

Charged kaons tracked by DC, PC1,  
PC3, identified by time of flight from  
PbSc

$|\eta| < 0.35$ ,  $\Delta\pi = \pi/2(\pi/4)$   
in West(East) arm

Matching cuts reduce backgrounds  
Pair selection cuts to remove  
merging and splitting  
Monte Carlo based corrections to  
extend into regions with reduced pair  
efficiency

# Charged kaon analysis details

Momentum resolution:

$$\delta p/p = 0.7 \% \oplus 1 \% \times p \text{ (GeV/c)}$$

Matching cuts for tracking:

2  $\sigma$  position match in PbSc

3  $\sigma$  position match in PC3

Kaon identification based on BBC and PbSc timing signals for  $p_t < 0.9 \text{ GeV/c}$ . For  $p_t > 0.9 \text{ GeV/c}$ , kaons accepted if  $< 2 \sigma$  close to the invariant mass peak and  $> 3 \sigma$  from the invariant mass peak of pions and (anti)protons.

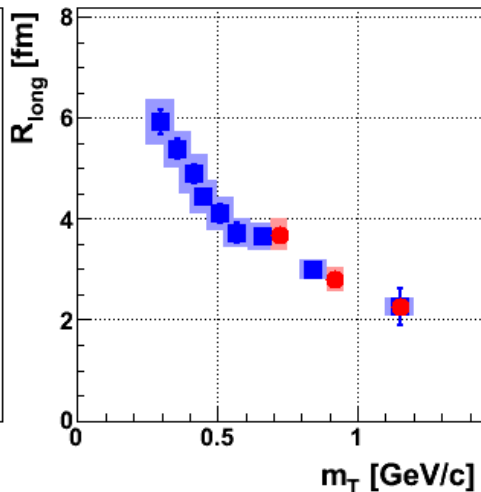
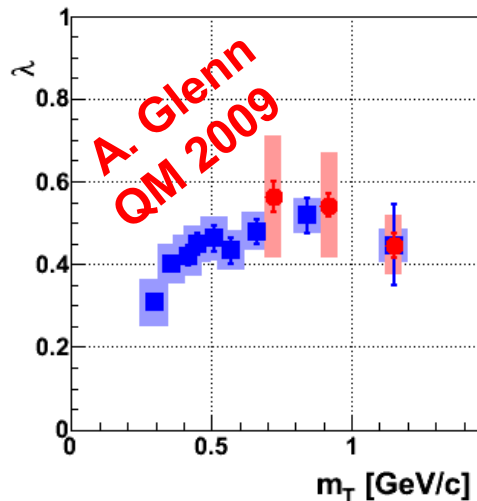
At  $p_t \sim 1.5 \text{ GeV/c}$ ,

contamination from pions: 4 %, from (anti)protons: 1 %.

After track selection and merging cuts:

$1.5 \times 10^7 \text{ K}^+\text{K}^+$  and  $1.4 \times 10^7 \text{ K}^-\text{K}^-$  pairs

# Transverse mass scaling



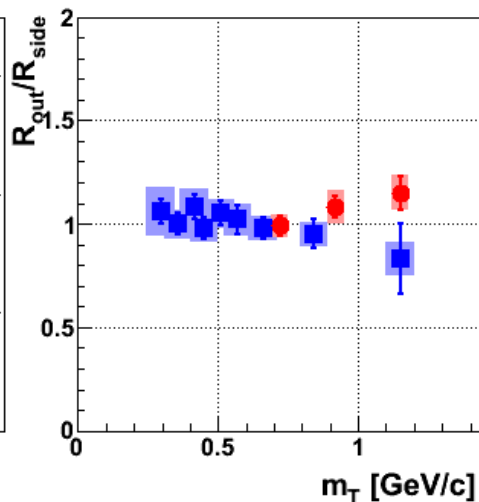
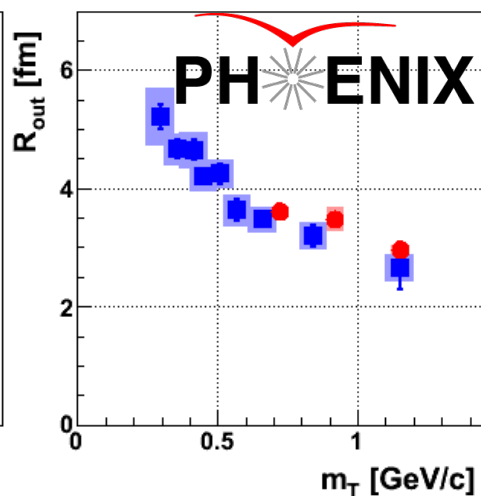
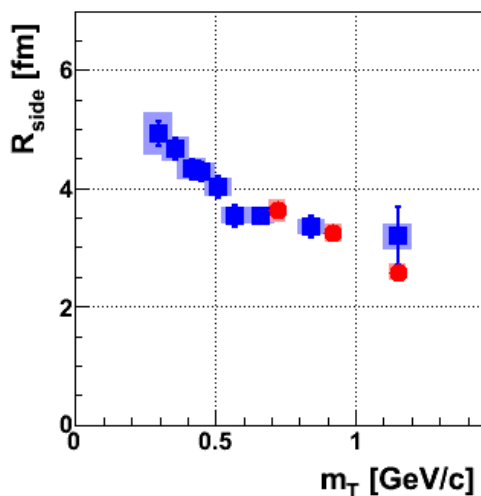
PHENIX charged kaon HBT data:  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 142301 (2009)

Au+Au  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}}$  = 200 GeV

0-30% Central

- $K^+K^+ + K^-K^-$
- $\pi^+\pi^-$  PRL 92 152302 (2004)

Particle type independent  $m_T$  scaling :  
T. Csörgő and B.Lörstad  
Phys.Rev.C54:1390-1403 (1996)



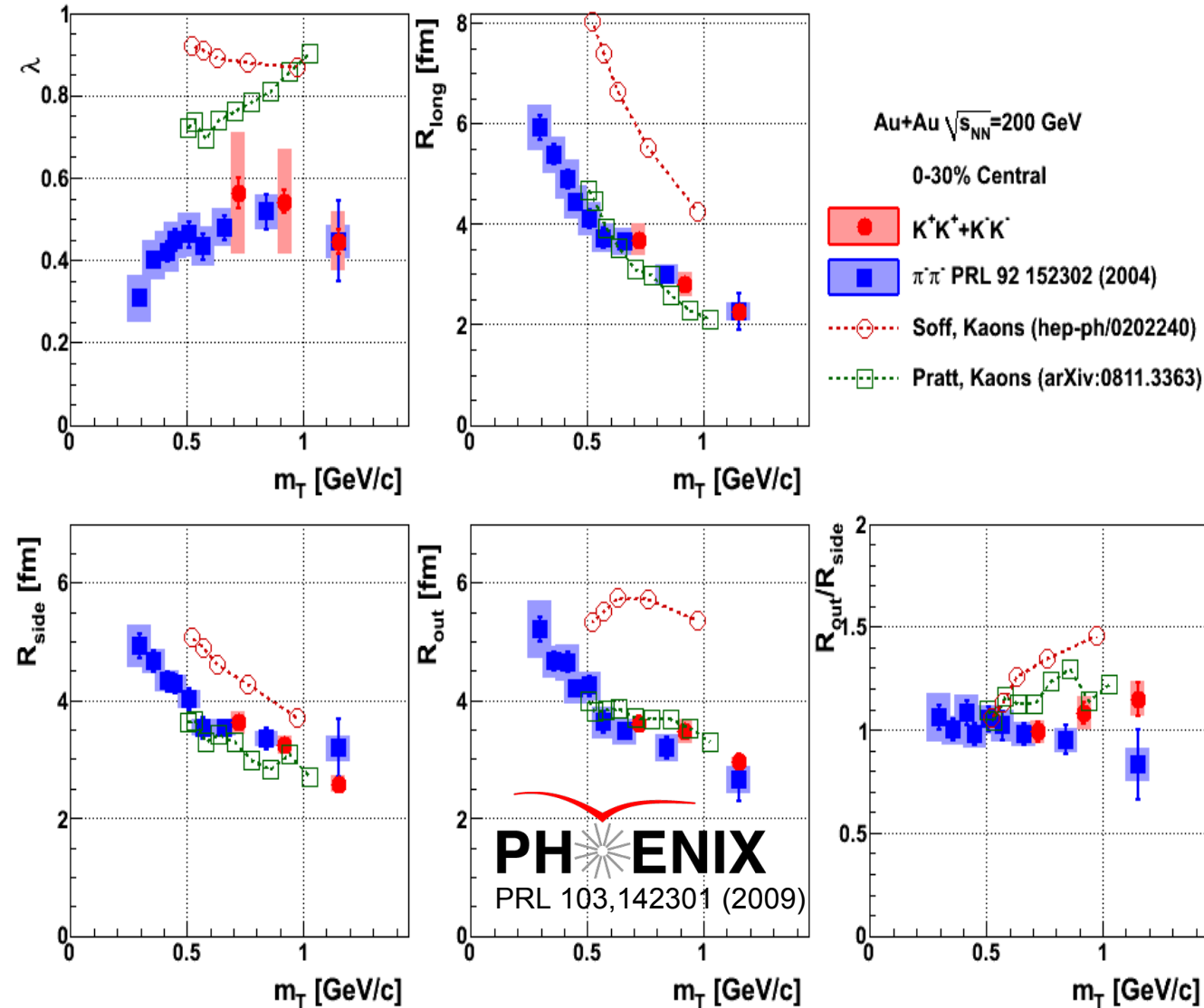
$$m_T = \sqrt{k_T^2 + m^2}$$

$$k_T = (p_{1T} + p_{2T})/2$$

In 200 GeV Au+Au,  $m_T$  dependent HBT radii for charged kaons and pions follow the same universal  $m_T$  scaling curve



# More theory comparisons



**S. Soff, hep-ph/0202240:**

•  
 •  
 2 d + 1 hydro+UrQMD  
 Example of “HBT puzzle”

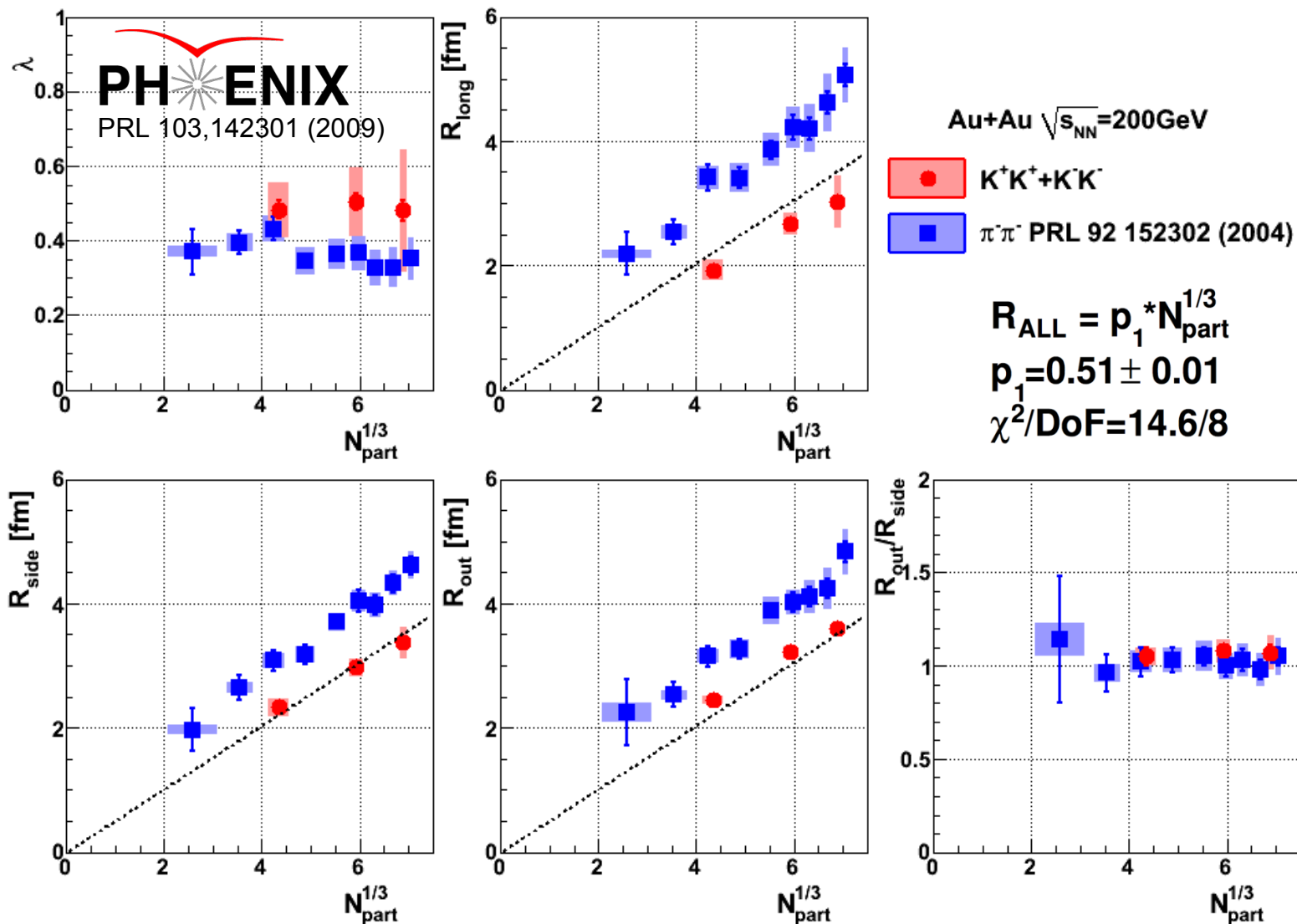
**S. Pratt,**  
**nucl- th/0811.3363**  
**& private comm. for**  
**kaons:  $\sim m_T$  scaling**

1 d + 1 hydro+cascade  
 with pre-equilibrium flow  
 & lattice inspired  
 equation of state.

not tuned to kaons!

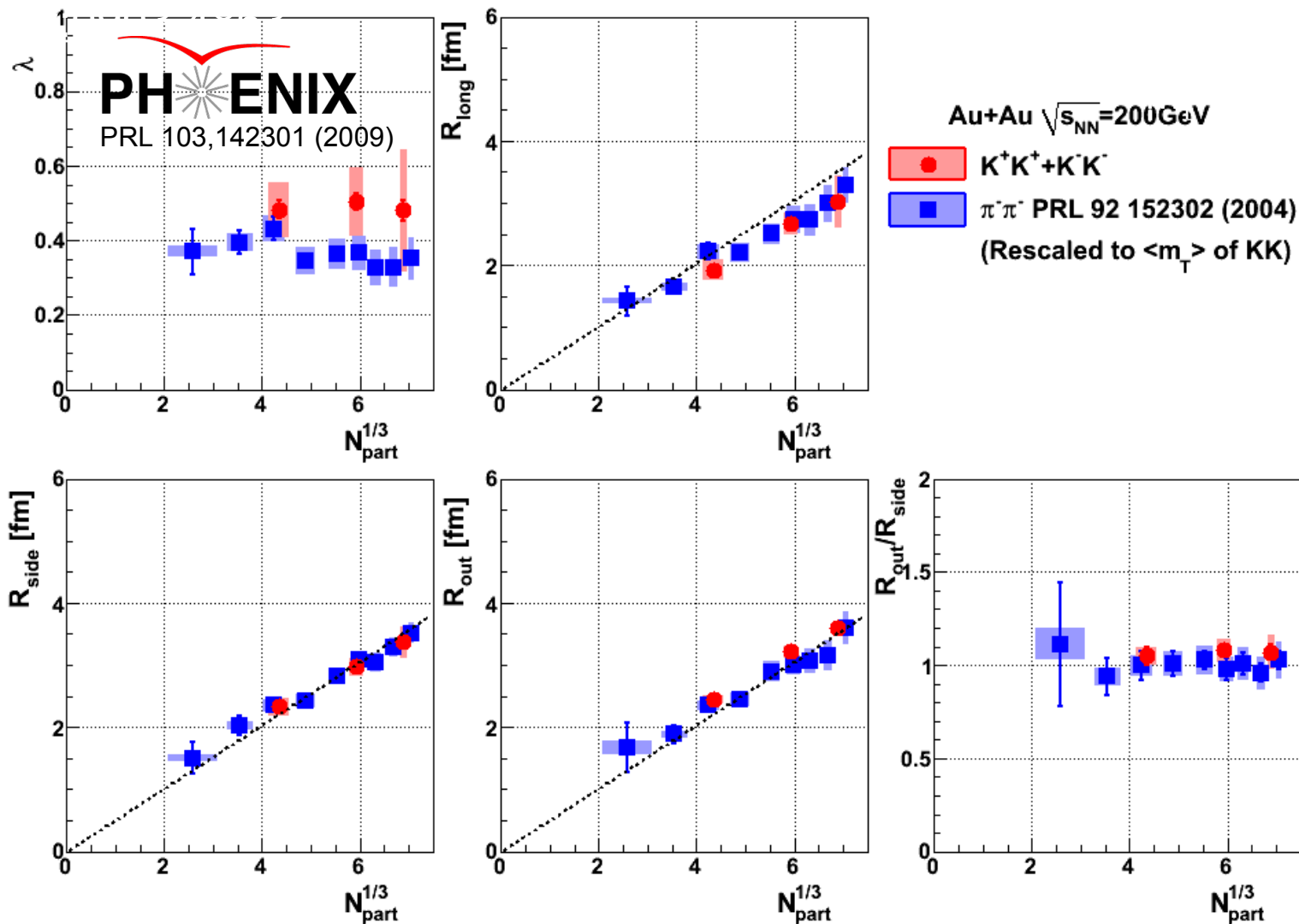
**Can 3D+1**  
**implementation**  
**reproduce elliptic flow?**

# Centrality Dependence



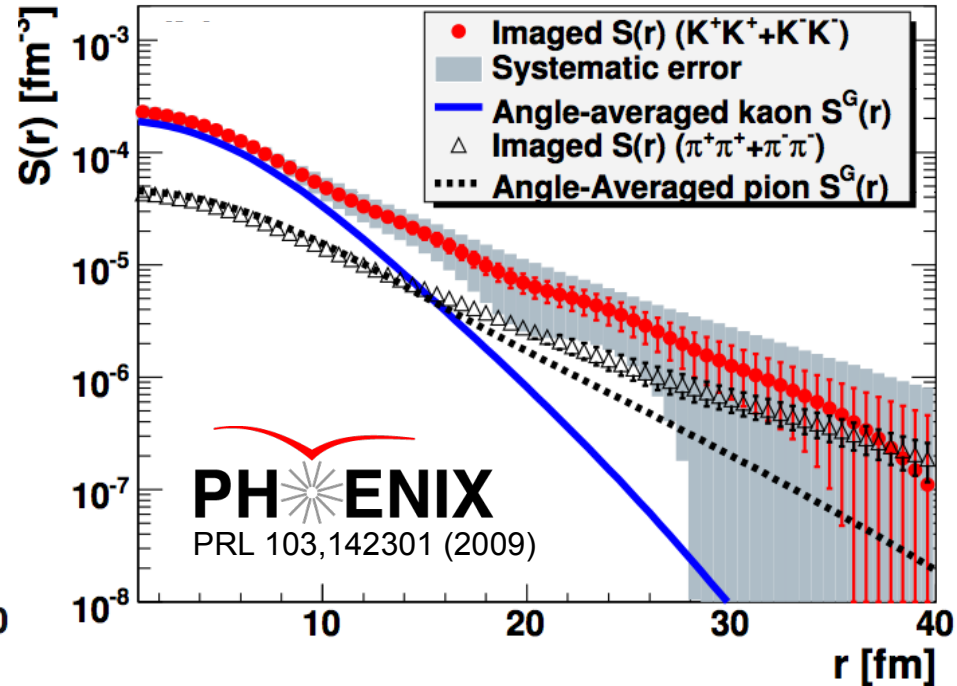
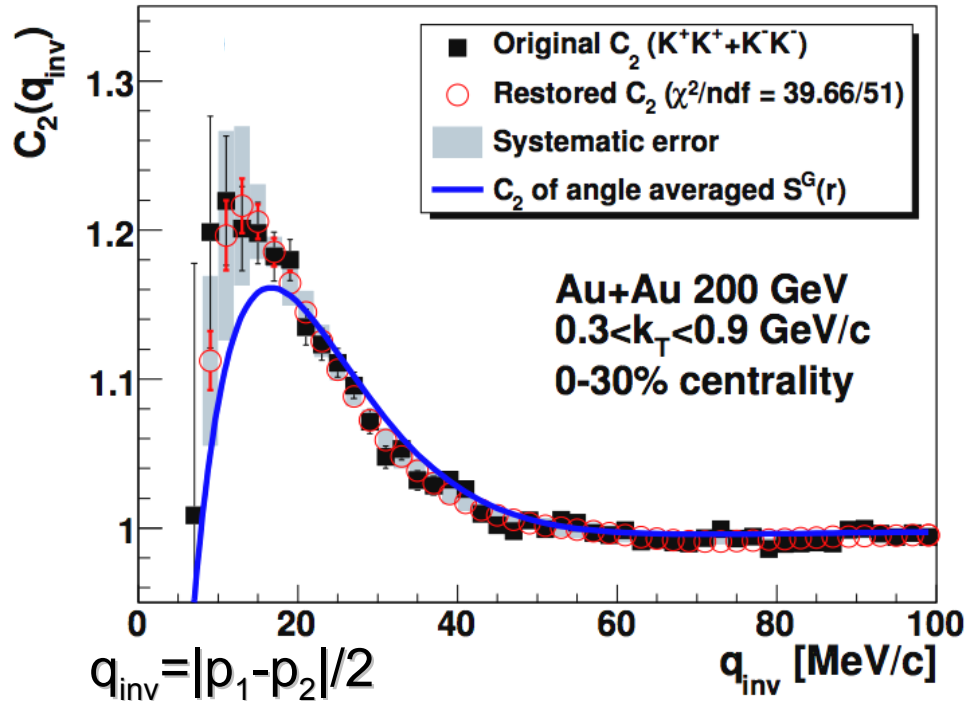
Similar slope as  $\pi$ -s, agrees well with linear extrapolation,  $R=0$  for  $N_{\text{part}}=0$

# Compared to rescaled pions



**Consistent with previous pion measurement**

# Source Imaging



Significant tail for  $r > 10$  fm for kaon source

Pion source is not only from long lived resonance ( $\omega$ ) decays

Larger kaon tail consistent with hadronic resonance cascade models

M. Csanad et al, hep-ph/0702032, T. Csörgő et al, nucl-th/051206.0298

# Pions in p+p

Baseline measurement

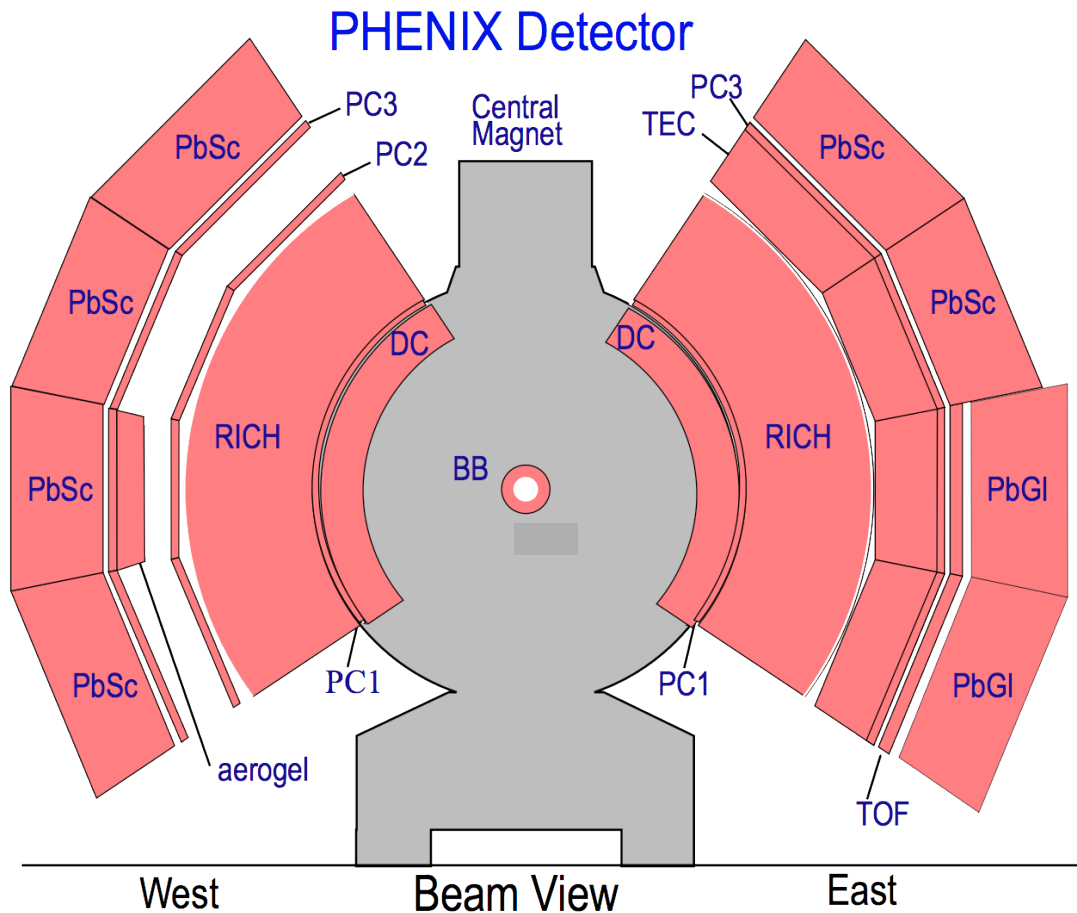
Proving ground for understanding and dealing with non-HBT contamination

- Event selection
- Relative to jet
- Multiplicity
- ...

Phys.Rev.C78:064903,2008

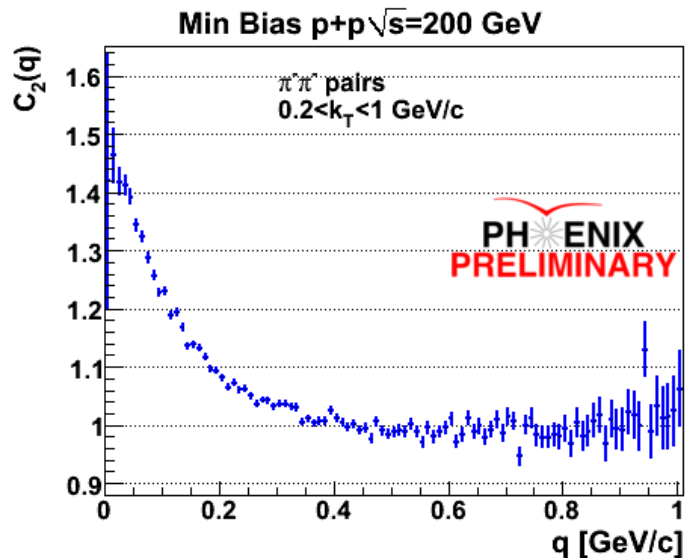
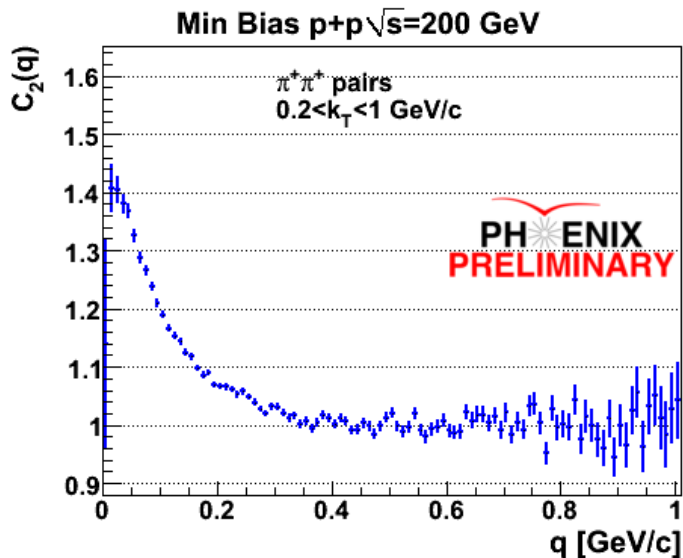
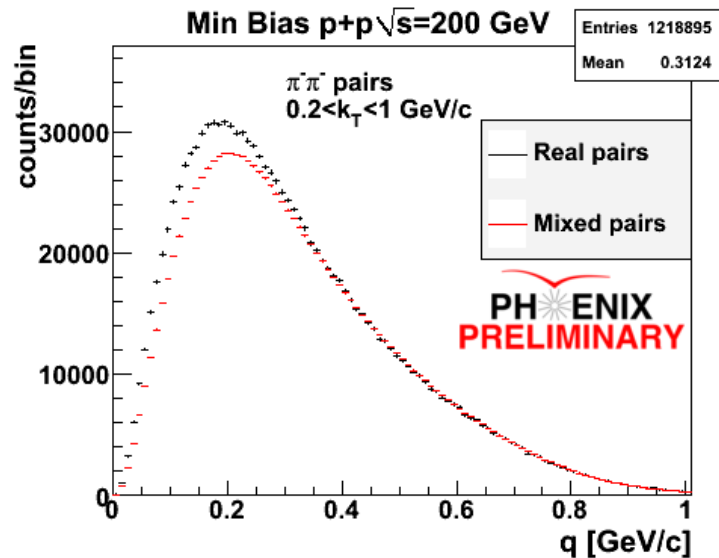
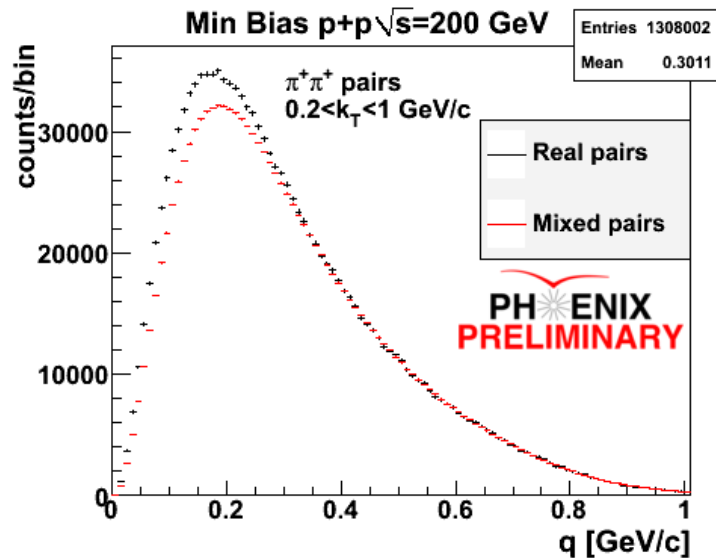
Capability likely needed: future heavy ion analyses relative to jet axis...

# A few analysis details for p+p



- Run5 p+p minimum biased (~2.5M like sign pion pairs)
- **Charged pions identified by time of flight from West PbSc**
- Matching cuts reduce backgrounds
- **Pair selection cuts to remove merging and splitting**
- No Monte Carlo based corrections so more selective pair cuts

# 1-D Correlations



# Slices of 3-D Correlation

Bowler-Sinyukov:  $C_2 = [\lambda(1 + G)]F_c(q_{inv}) + [1 + \lambda]$

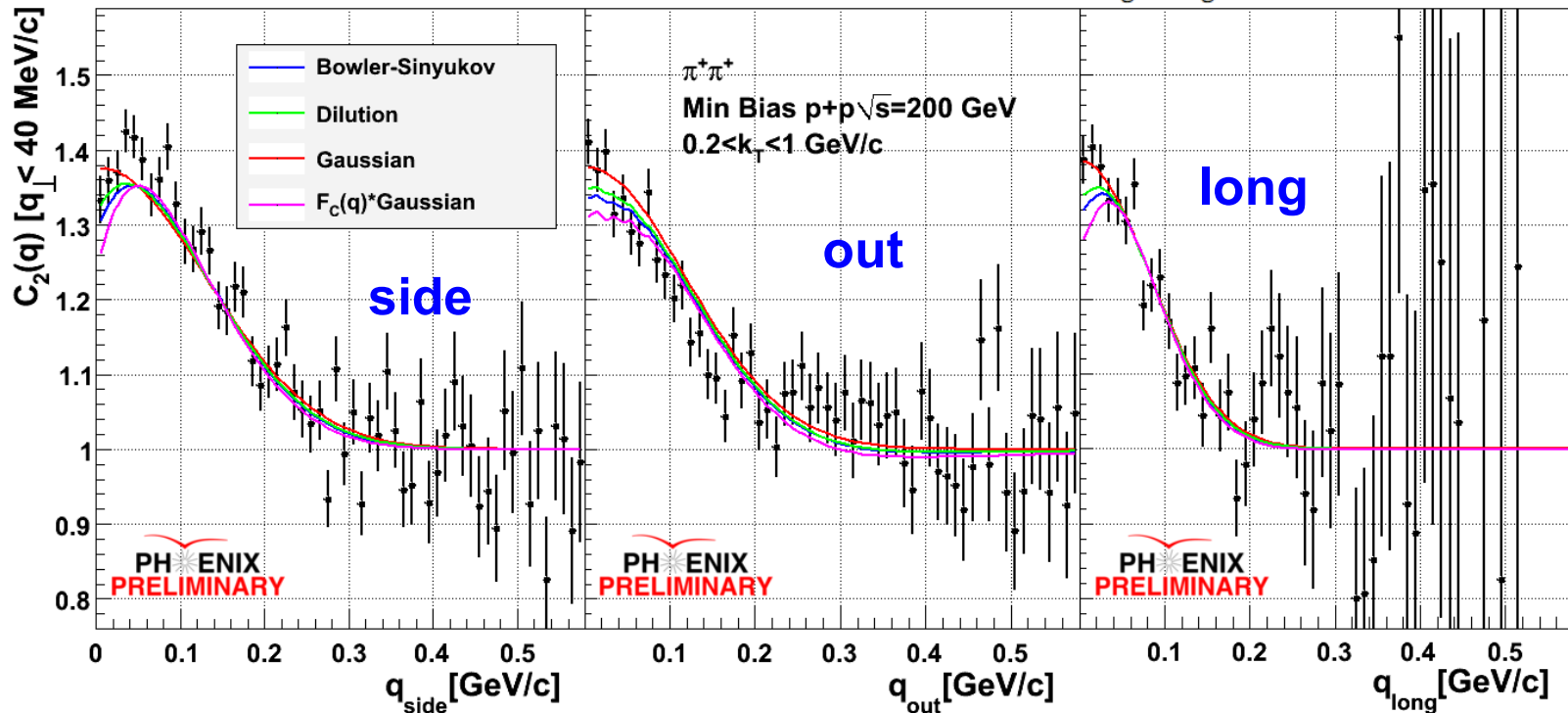
Dilution:  $C_2 = [\lambda(1 + \lambda G)]F_c(q_{inv}) + [1 + \lambda]$

Coulomb corrected Gaussian:  $C_2 = (1 + \lambda G)F_c(q_{inv})$

Gaussian:  $C_2 = 1 + \lambda G$

where  $G = \exp(R_{side}^2 q_{side}^2 + R_{out}^2 q_{out}^2 + R_{long}^2 q_{long}^2)$

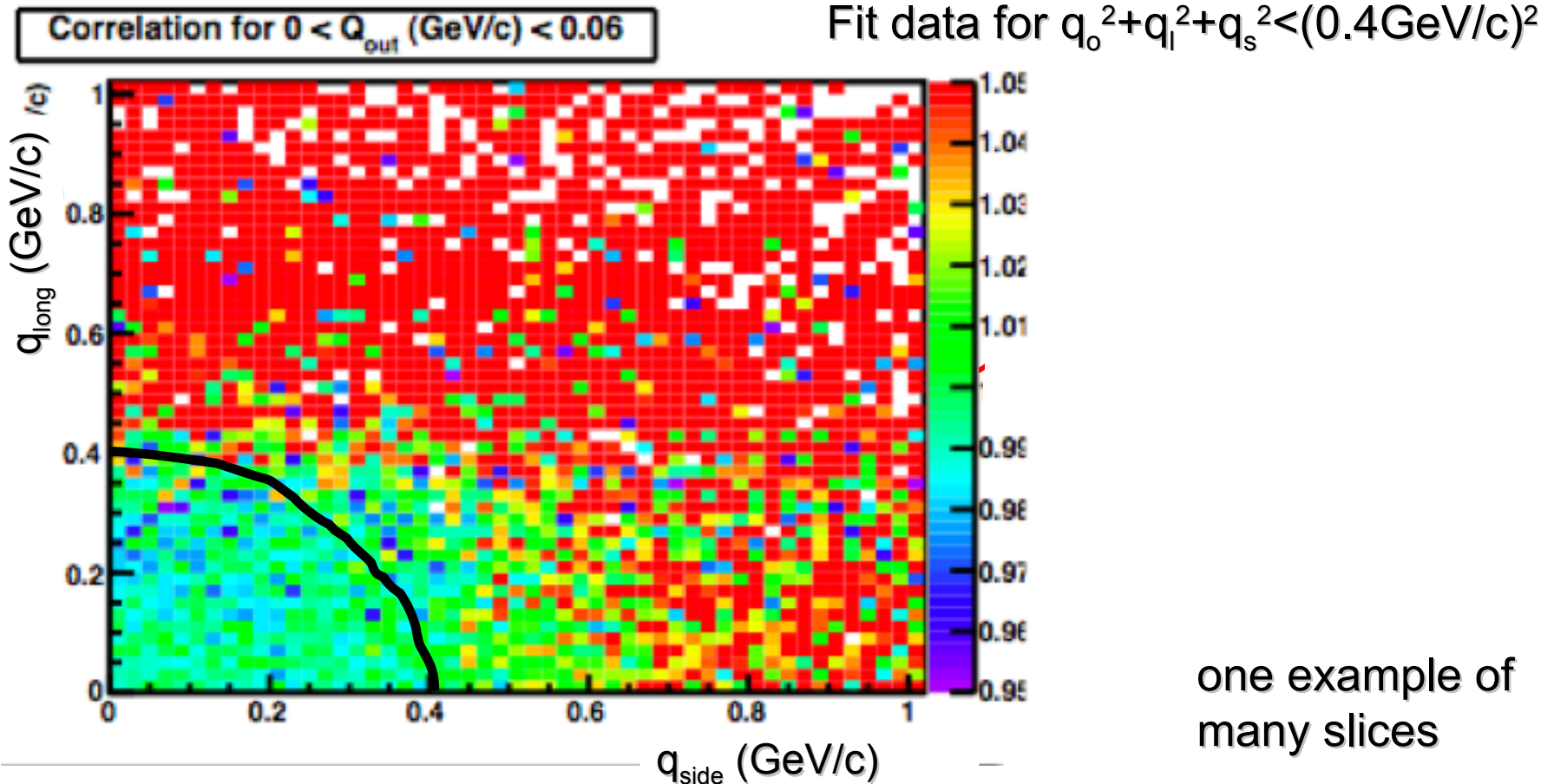
A. Glenn  
QM 2009





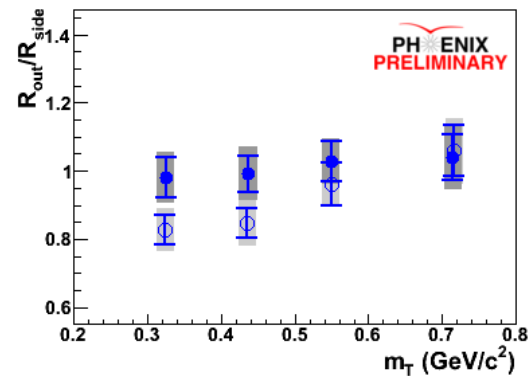
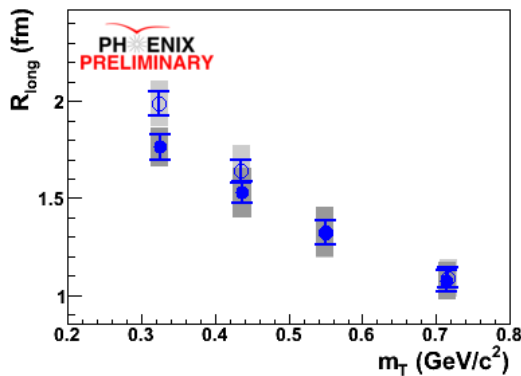
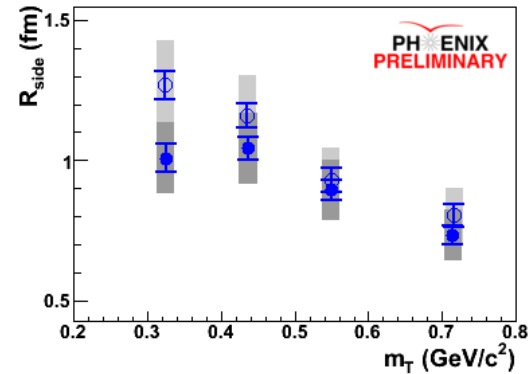
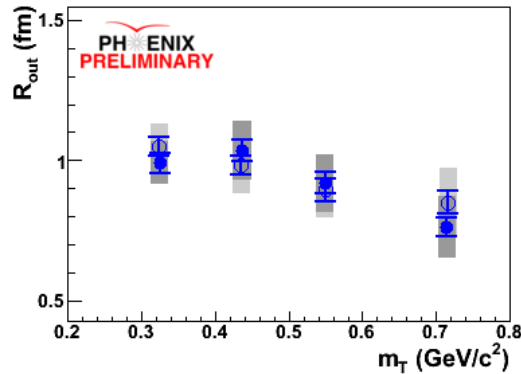
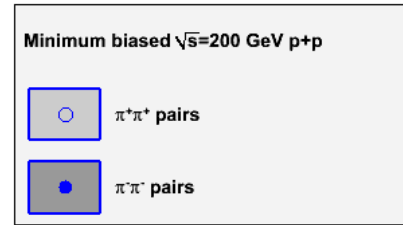
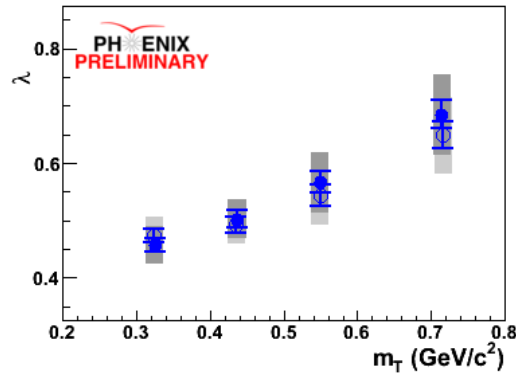
# A few words on fitting

PYTHIA used as sanity check to limit fit range  
and help minimize impact of non-HBT correlations

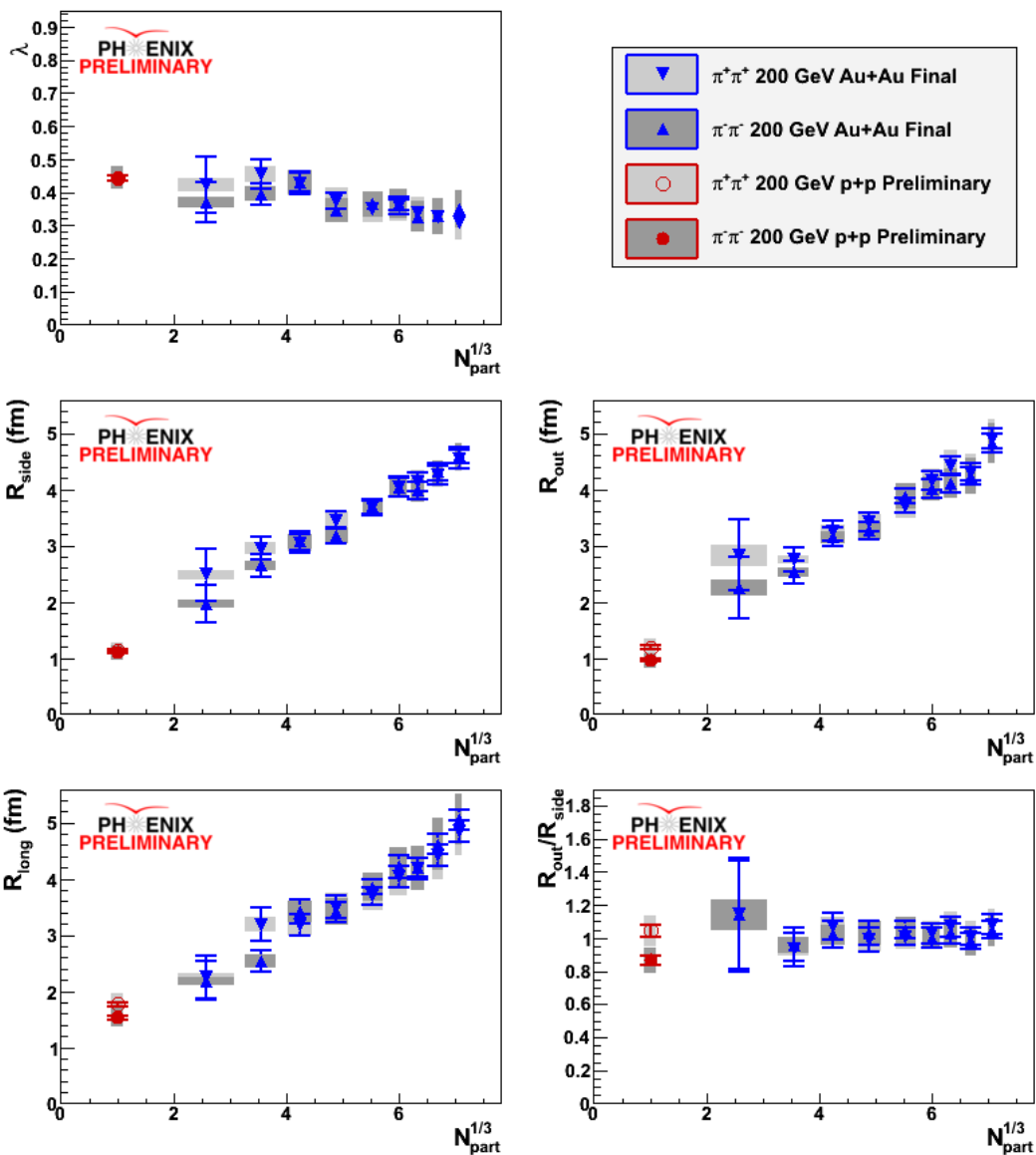


# Transverse Mass Dependence

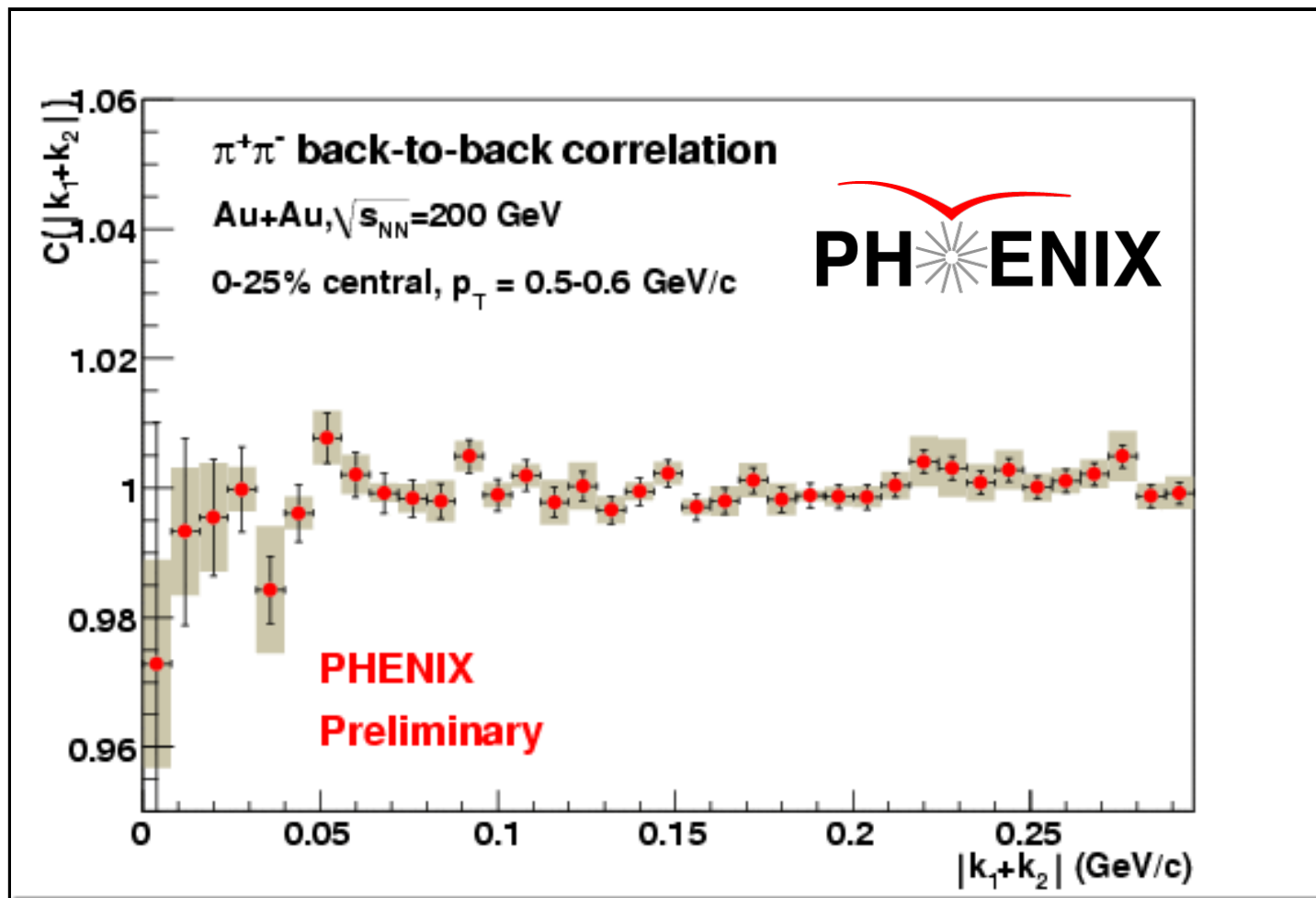
A. Glenn  
QM 2009



# p+p and Au+Au comparison



# Squeezed particle-antiparticle correlations



Back-to-back particle-antiparticle correlations: first measurements  
Expected to signal in-medium mass modification of hadrons  
For more details, see the subsequent talk of M. Nagy

# Summary, $K^\pm K^\pm$ in Au+Au

Kaon  $m_T$  and  $m_T$  scaled centrality dependence consistent with pions.

Kaon HBT radii scale as  $R_{\text{HBT}} = p_1 N_{\text{part}}^{1/3}$

i.e.  $R_{\text{HBT}}=0$  at  $N_{\text{part}}=0$

Bulk production in agreement with predictions on  $m_T$  scaling, and with a promising 1+1D+hydro+cascade with initial flow

Significant tail in imaged K source for  $r > 10\text{fm}$

- Tail stronger for kaons than for pions !
- Tail in pions not just from resonances!
- Further checks needed for other particles (protons)!

# Summary: $\pi\pi$ in p+p

Pion correlations in min. bias collisions for PHENIX west arm acceptance do not show significant energy momentum contamination.

Measured radii: consistent with centrality extrapolation from Au+Au

Plenty to look at  
(multiplicity dependence, jets...)

In Au+Au, the first preliminary back-to-back particle-antiparticle correlations were measured. See M. Nagy's subsequent talk.