Measurements of Λ-Λ and Ξ-Ξ Correlation in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV at RHIC-STAR

Moe Isshiki

For the STAR Collaboration

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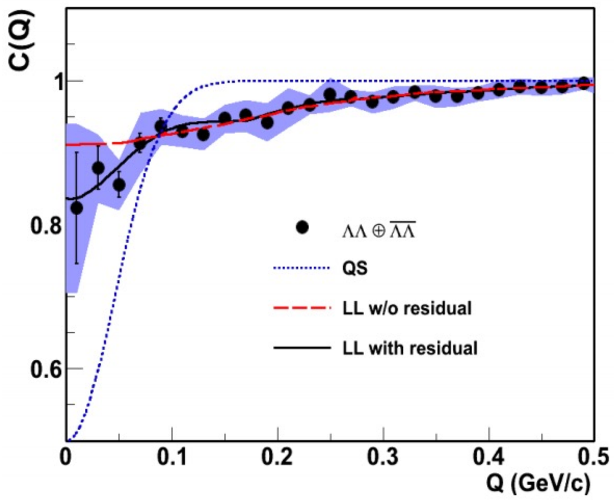
Physics Motivation

- Hyperon-Hyperon (Y-Y) interactions are important for study of exotic hadronic states such as H-dibaryon as well as to understand the Equation of State of neutron stars.
  - Possible bound state of Y-N and Y-Y (S=-2) ?

- Various hadrons including hyperons are abundantly produced in HIC.

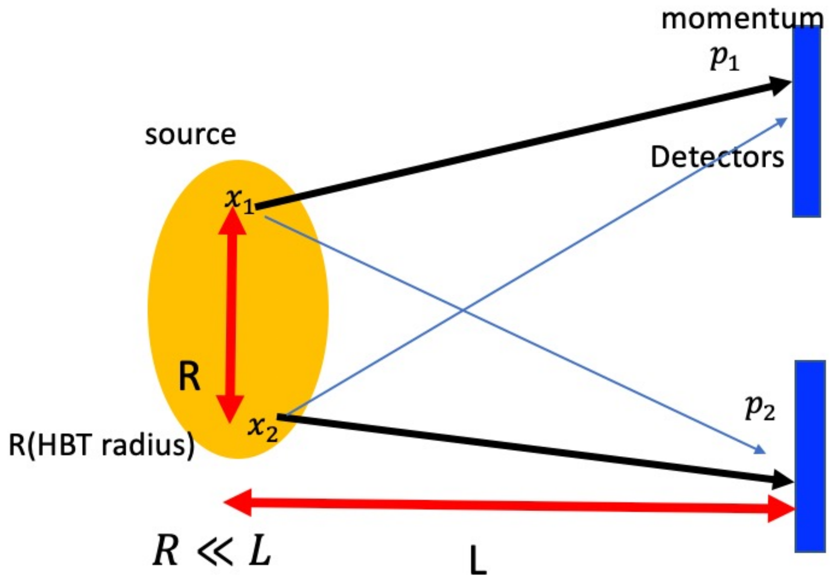
- In STAR, the anti-correlation of Λ-Λ was observed in Au+Au collisions with large uncertainty[1].



[1]STAR PRL.114.022301

- In this study, Λ-Λ and Ξ-Ξ correlations are studied at Au+Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV.

What's femtoscopy?



- Technique based on Bose-Einstein/Fermi-Dirac correlation has been used in heavy-ion collisions to probe the spatial and temporal extent of particle emitting source.
- Femtoscopic correlations arise due to **quantum statistical effects and final state (strong and Coulomb) interaction** (if present) at low relative momentum of two particles[1].

Theory

$$C(Q_{inv})=\int s(r)|\psi(Q_{inv},r)|^2 dr^3$$

r: relative distance (of pair)

q: relative momentum $Q_{inv} = \sqrt{{q_x}^2 + {q_y}^2 + {q_z}^2 - {E_0}^2}$

$s(r)$ source function $\psi(q,r)$: wave function of two-particles

Experiment

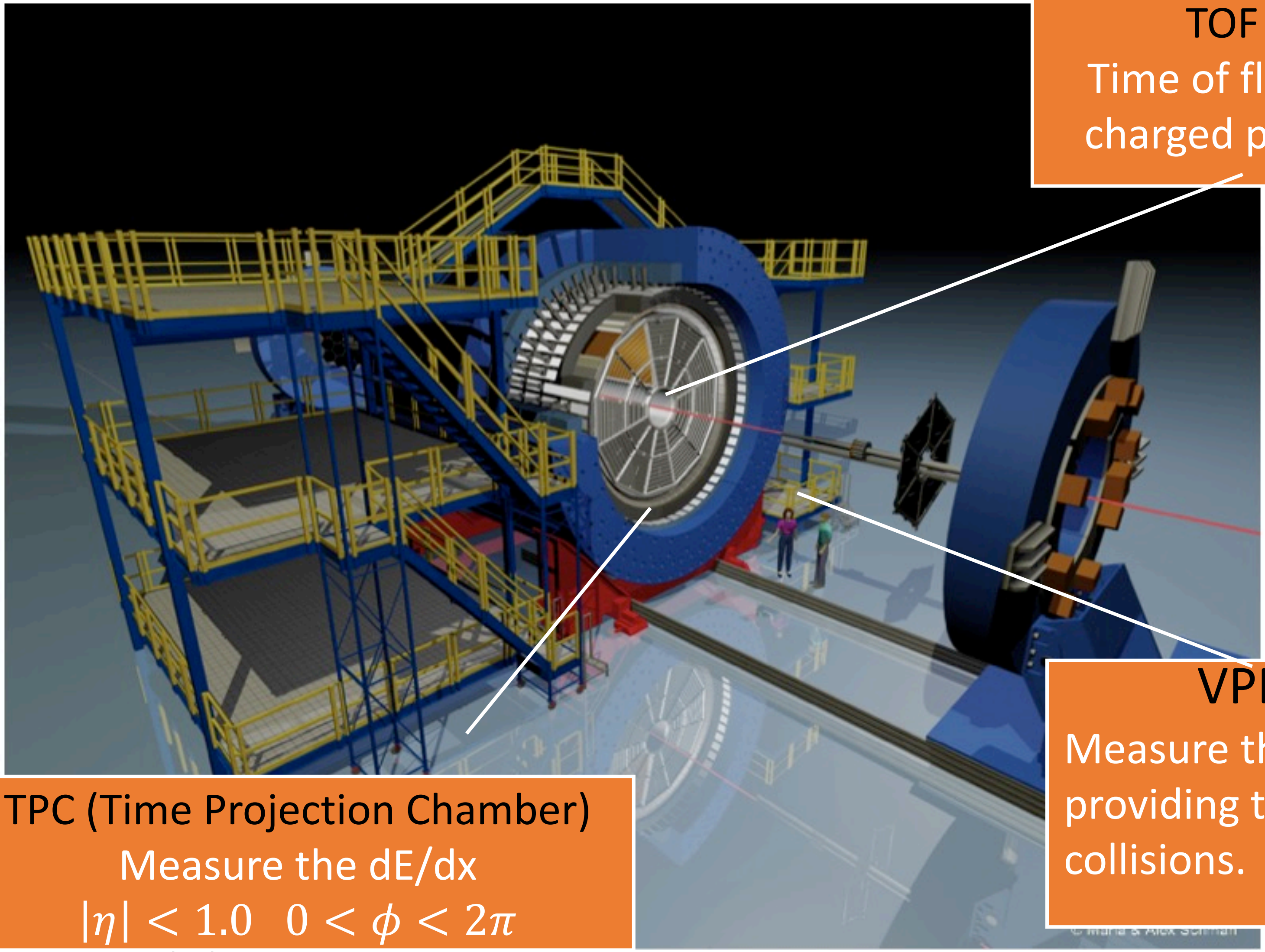
$$C(Q_{inv}) = \frac{A(Q_{inv})}{B(Q_{inv})}$$

A: actual pairs from same events

B: background pairs from mixed events

[1] M. Lisa et al., Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci.55(2005)357

STAR detectors



TOF (Time Of Flight)
Time of flight measurement of charged particles, $|\eta| < 0.9$

TPC (Time Projection Chamber)
Measure the dE/dx
$|\eta| < 1.0 \quad 0 < \phi < 2\pi$

VPD (Vertex Position Detector)
Measure the start time,
providing the minimum-bias trigger in Au+Au collisions.

Data Set

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

	Λ-Λ and Ξ-Ξ
Run year	2011, 2014, 2016
Total events	2.8 billion

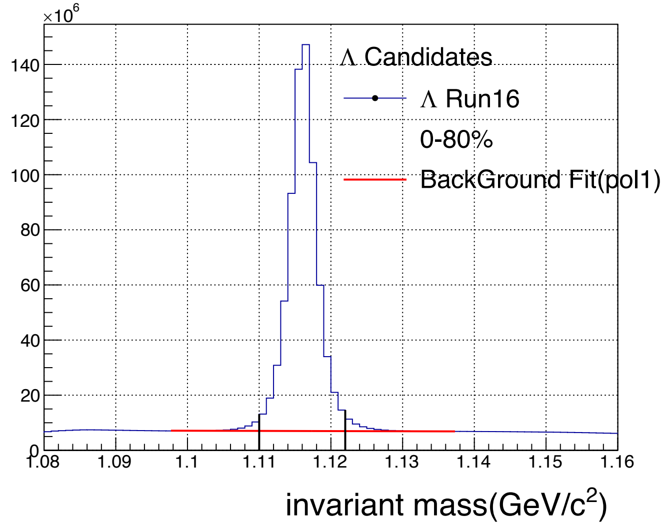
Reconstruction of Λ and Ξ

	Decay channel	Mass (from PDG 2018)
Λ (uds) $\bar{\Lambda}$	$\Lambda -> \pi^- + p$ $\bar{\Lambda} -> \pi^+ + \bar{p}$ (63.9%)	1.115683 (GeV/c^2)
$\Xi\ (dss)$ $\bar{\Xi}$	$\Xi -> \Lambda + \pi^+$ $\bar{\Xi} -> \bar{\Lambda} + \pi^-$ (99.87%)	1.32171 (GeV/c^2)

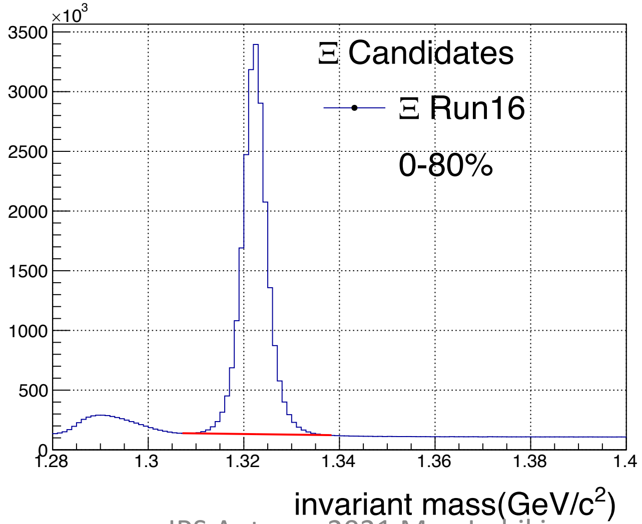
- KFParticle package was used.
  KFParticle is based on Kalman filter.
  [1] Kisel (CBM Collaboration), J. Phys. Conf. Ser.1070, 012015 (2018).
- Very good Purity for Λ(~88%) and Ξ(~90%).

Invariant mass

Λ



Ξ



Daughter particle selection for Λ and Ξ

For pion

- $|\ n_{\sigma,\pi}\ | < 3$
- $-0.15 < \mathrm{Mass}^2 < 0.15\ (\mathrm{GeV}/c^2)^2$

For proton

- $|\ n_{\sigma,p}\ | < 3$
- $0.5 < \mathrm{Mass}^2 < 1.5\ (\mathrm{GeV}/c^2)^2$

For Λ and Ξ

- $p_T \geq 0.4\ \mathrm{GeV}/c$
- $|y| < 1.0$

Purity Correction

Correlation function is corrected for pair purity as follows,

$$C_{true}(q) = \frac{C_{measured}(q) - 1}{P(q)} + 1$$

Residual correlation from background pairs is also studied as follows,

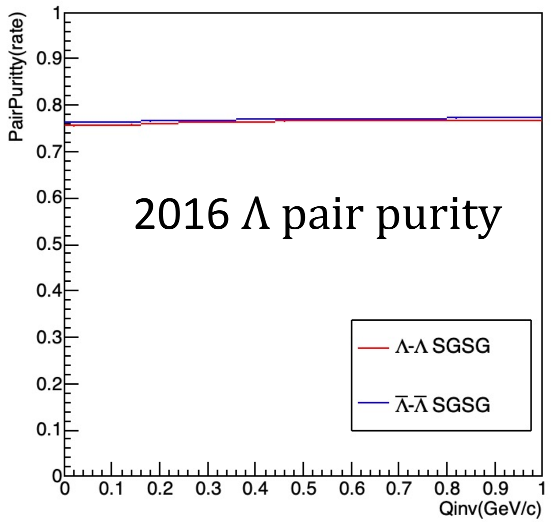
$$C_{res.true}(q) = \frac{1}{P_{SGSG}(q)}\{(C_{measured}(q) - 1) - 2 * (P_{SGBG}(q))(C_{SGBG}(q) - 1) - P_{BGBG}(q) * (C_{BGBG}(q) - 1)\} + 1$$

$C_{measured}(q)$:measured correlation functon

$$q = Q_{inv} = \sqrt{{q_x}^2 + {q_y}^2 + {q_z}^2 - {E_0}^2}$$

$P_{SGBG}(q)$: pair fraction of signal-background pairs
$P_{BGBG}(q)$: pair fraction of background-background pairs

- ➢ the residual correlation was almost <u>negligible</u> on C(q).



Coulomb interaction

Ξ-Ξ and $\bar{\Xi}$-$\bar{\Xi}$ correaltions include the Coulomb effect.

- The source is generated according to a Gaussian distribution and the Coulomb interaction is calculated based on Coulomb wave function.
- It was found that the strength of Coulomb force does not greatly depend on the source size R_{inv}.
- The test for changing particle mass is shown in Fig. 2. The Coulomb strength is stronger in higher mass.

Fig. 1

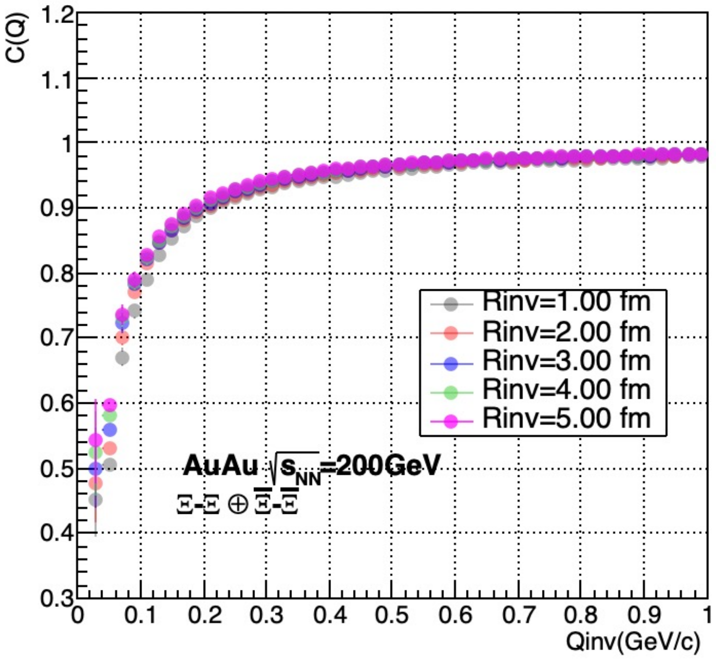
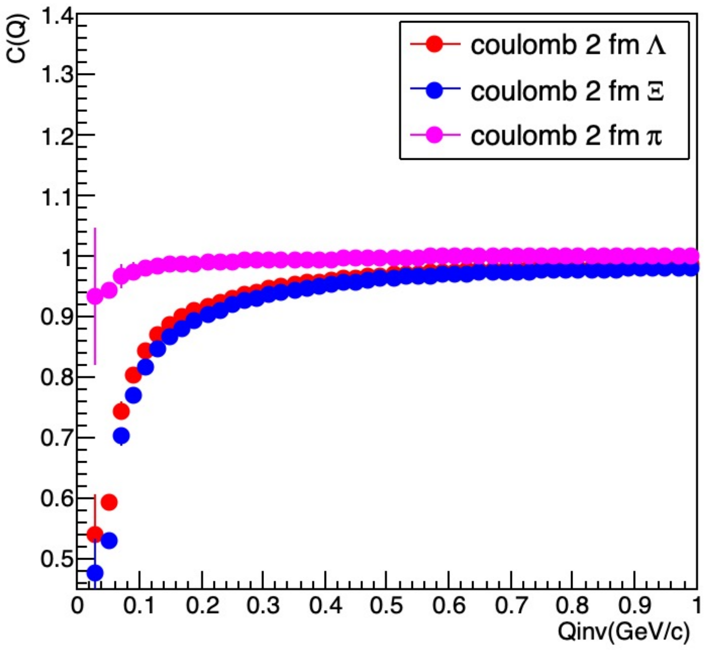


Fig. 2



$\Delta\phi$ *vs* $\Delta\eta$ correlation function Λ-Λ

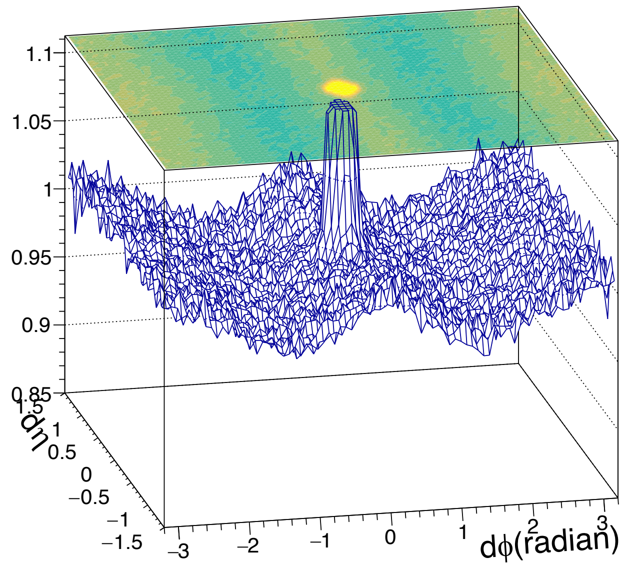
$$C_2(\Delta\phi,\Delta\eta) = \frac{N^{pair}_{mix}\,Y_{real}(\Delta\phi,\Delta\eta)}{N^{pair}_{real}\,Y_{mix}(\Delta\phi,\Delta\eta)}$$

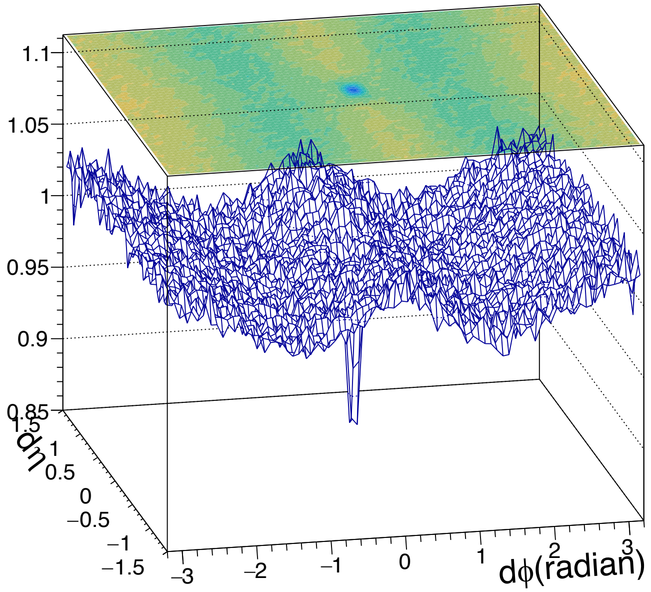
$\Delta\eta = \eta_2 - \eta_1$
$\Delta\phi = \phi_2 - \phi_1$

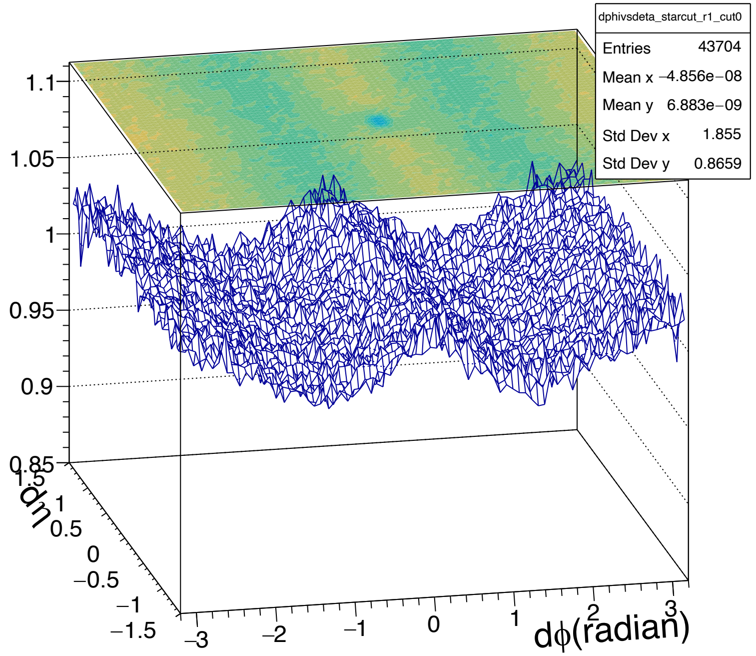
Y=yield of pairs

Before/After the tracks which shared the daughter particles were removed

Pair inefficiency due to track crossing was removed

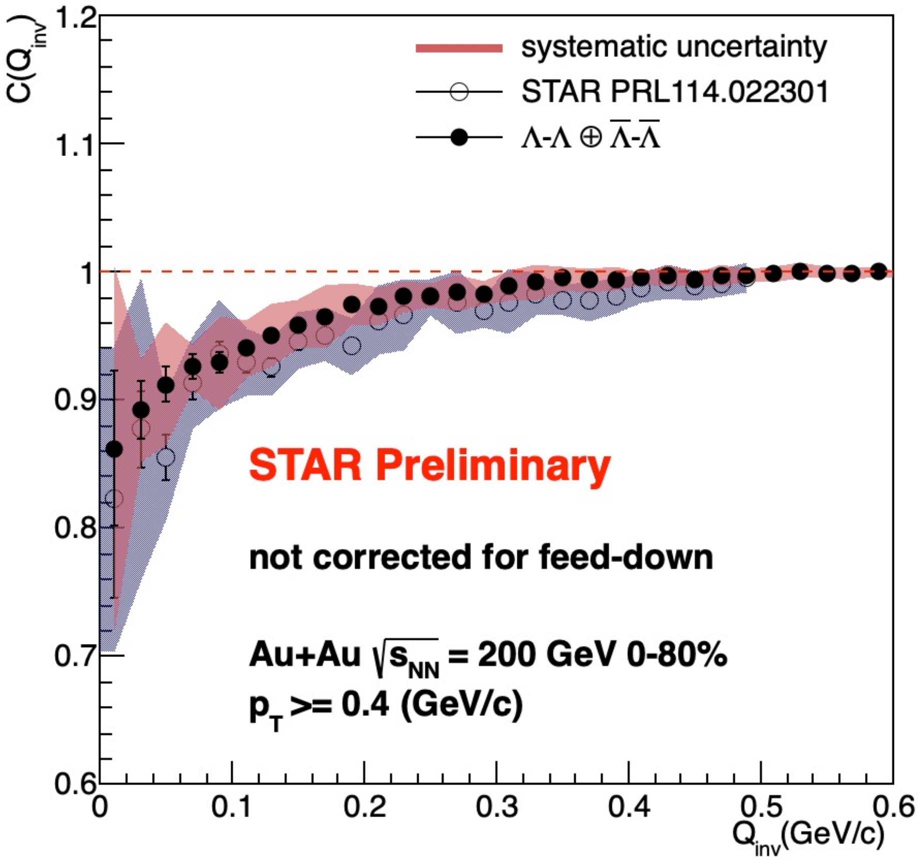






- The peak due to auto-correlation is gone after daughter sharir
- The anti-correlation by detector inefficiency was largely mitigated.

Λ-Λ correlation function



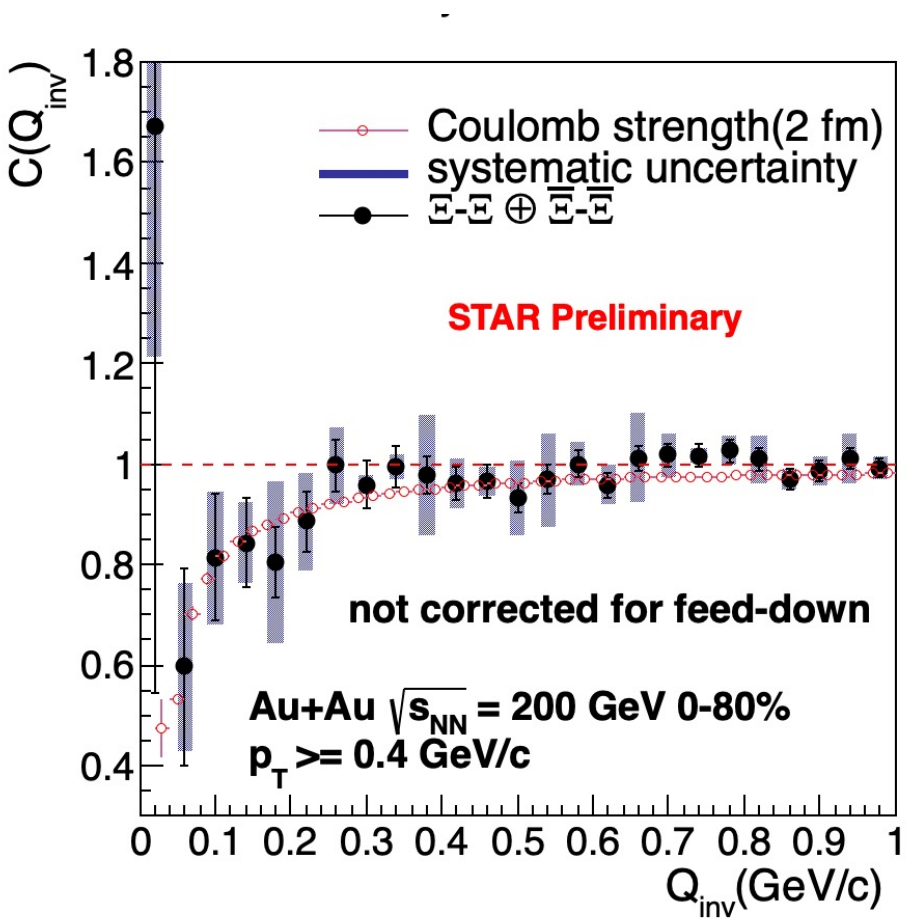
- New result with high statistics data ~4 times larger than that in previous study.
  - Not corrected for feed-down.

- Anti-correlation of Λ-Λ is observed in Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV.

  - New result with better precision is consistent with previous result within systematic uncertainty.

  - There is a long tail of residual correlation in high Q_{inv}.

Ξ-Ξ correlation function



- First measurement of Ξ-Ξ correlation in Au+Au collisions.
- Lattice QCD/chiral EFT calculations indicate an attractive interaction, but not strong enough to form a bound state [1,2].
- The result shows anti-correlation at $Q_{inv} < 0.25$ GeV/c.
  - qualitatively matched with coulomb strength accidentally.
  - to cancel quantum statistics (negative correlation), strong interaction needs to be positive correlation.
- Feed-down needs to be evaluated and Lednicky- Lyuboshitz fit will be performed for further discussion.
- More events will be taken in 2023 and 2025.

[1] J. Haidenbauer et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 51: 17 (2015)
[2] T.Doi et al., EPJ Web Conf. 175 (2018) 05009

Summary

- We presented the first measurements of Ξ-Ξ correlations in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV and also revisited Λ-Λ correlations with high statistics data.

- Λ-Λ **correlation function**

  - New result with high statistics data is consistent with previous result.

  - Anti-correlation is observed.

- Ξ-Ξ **correlation function**

  - Anti-correlation seems to be observed for the first time, which is accidentally matched with Coulomb interaction. Likely that quantum statistics and strong interaction are canceled.

Outlook

- Feed-down and possible residual correlation are being studied.
- Extraction of the scattering parameters with Lednicky- Lyuboshitz model is ongoing (scattering length, effective range).

Back up

2 particle correlation analysis

Analysis

- $A(\vec{q},\vec{k})$ ------- distribution of pairs (same events)
- $B(\vec{q},\vec{k})$ ------- distribution of Back ground pairs (mix events)
- $\vec{q} = \vec{p_1} - \vec{p_2}$-- Relative momentum of 2 particles
- $\vec{k} = \frac{(\vec{p_1}+\vec{p_2})}{2}$ - The average values of 2 particles momentums

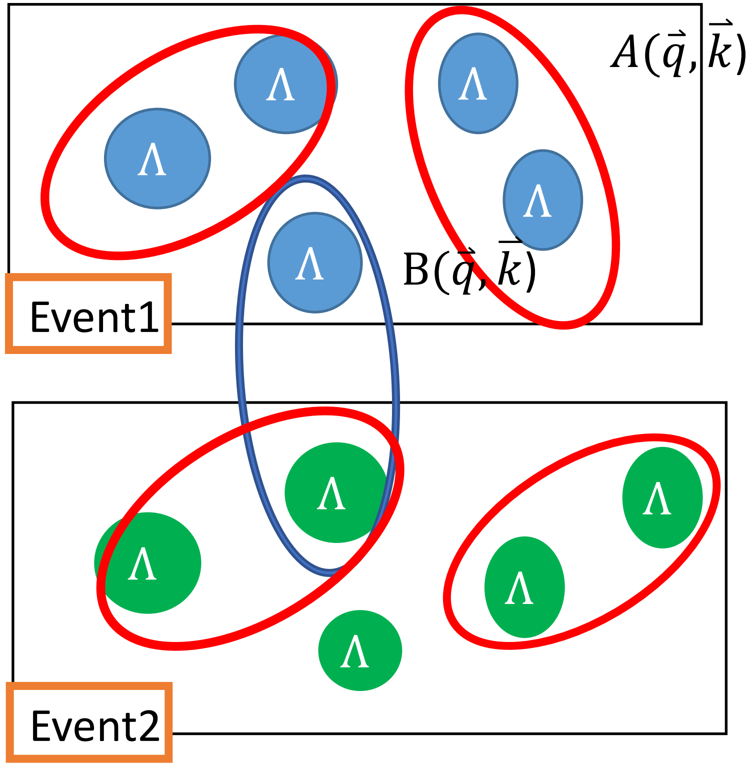
correlation function $C(\vec{q},\vec{k}) = \frac{A(\vec{q},\vec{k})}{B(\vec{q},\vec{k})}$

Event mixing method

mixed the events which close to Zvertex and centrality

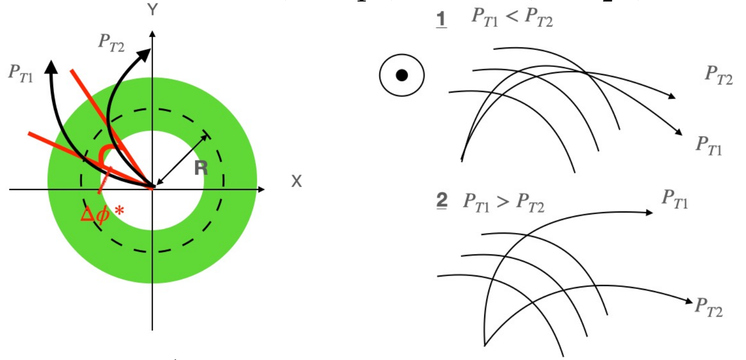
- Real Event includes the physics correlation between 2 particles.
- Event mixing is used to make uncorrelated pairs as background.

Event Mixing method



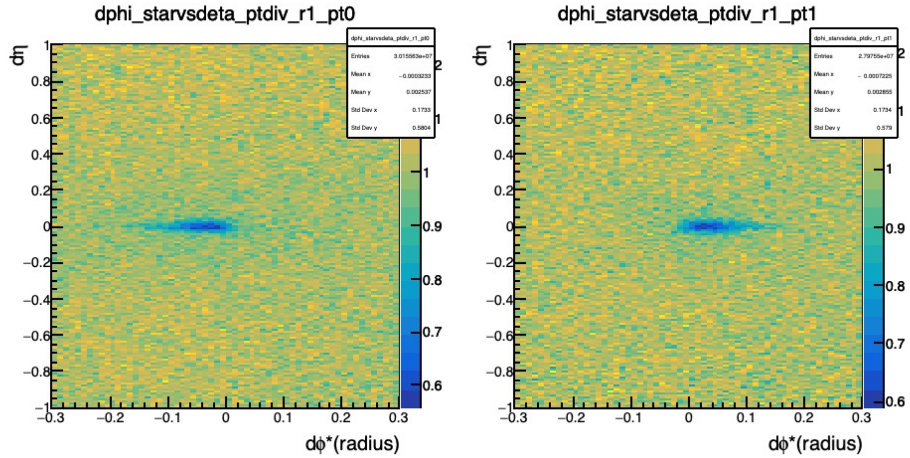
Pair inefficiency and daughter sharing removal

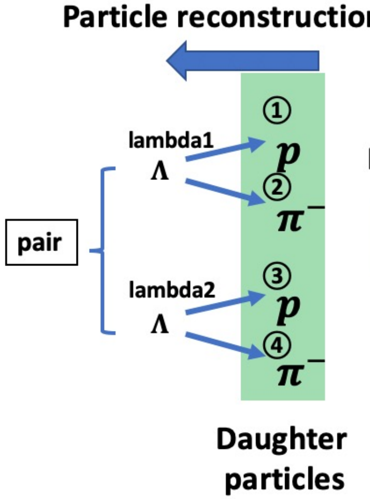
$$\Delta\phi^* = \phi_1 - \phi_2 + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{0.3eB_zR}{2p_{T1}}\right) - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{0.3eB_zR}{2p_{T2}}\right)$$



$p_{T1} < p_{T2}$ $p_{T1} > p_{T2}$

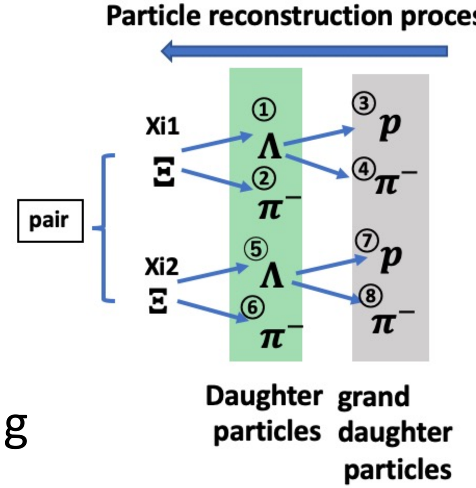
daughter $p - p$





Possible sharing pairs

By daughter particles
(①,③) (②,④)



Possible sharing pairs

By daughter particles	By grand daughter particles
(②,⑥)	(②,⑧) (④,⑧) (④,⑥),(③,⑦) (③,⑧),(④,⑦)

- Particles sharing their daughters with others are removed to avoid auto-correlation.

- Pair inefficient region was removed considering B-field, particle charge, and p_T.

Lednicky Fit

$$C(Q)_{Lednicky} = N[1 + \lambda\left(-\frac{1}{2}\exp(-{r_0}^2Q^2) + \frac{1}{4}\frac{|f(k)|^2}{{r_0}^2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\frac{d_0}{r_0}\right) + \frac{Ref(k)}{\sqrt{\pi}r_0}F_1(Qr_0) - \frac{Imf(k)}{2r_0}F_2(Qr_0)\right) + a_{res}\exp(-{r_{res}}^2Q^2)]$$

Quantum Statistic term

FSI(Final state interaction) term

Residual term
(introduced by STAR to account for residual effect)

$k = \frac{Q}{2}, F_1(z) = \int_0^z \frac{e^{x^2-z^2}}{z}dx$ …… . . Approximate formula $F_1(z) \cong \frac{1}{z}(1 - e^{-z^2}),$

$F_2(z) = (1 - e^{-z^2})/z$

N :Normalization factor

λ :chaotic parameter

f_0 : scattering length

d_0 : effective range

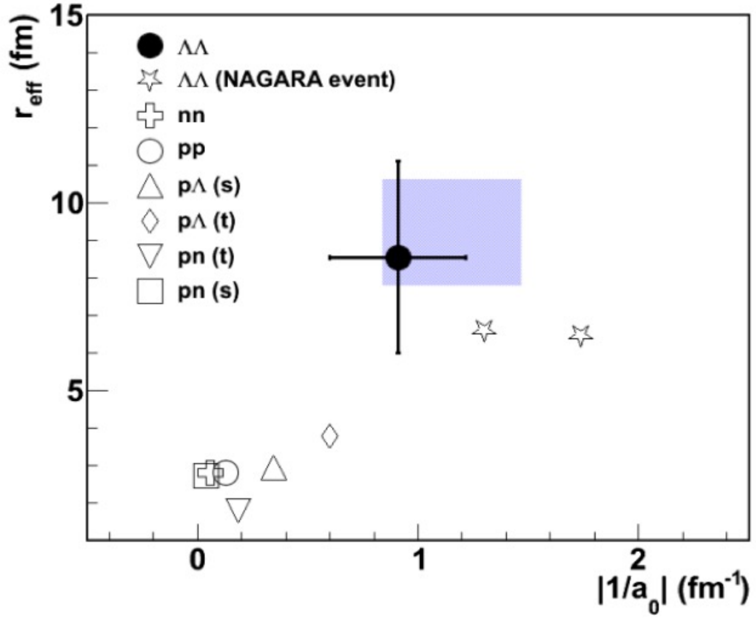
Physical quantity to study a bound state

r_0 :source size

a_{res} : residual amplitude

r_{res} : width of the Gaussian

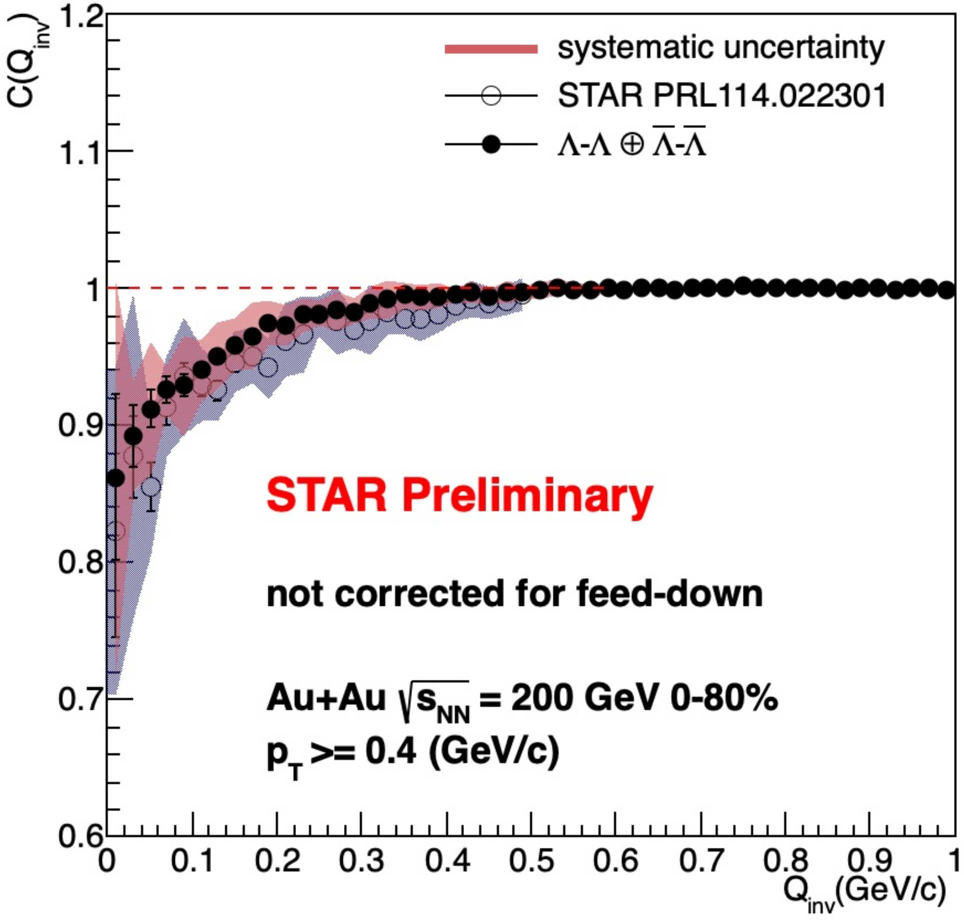
Scattering Amplitude: $f(k) = (\frac{1}{f_0} + \frac{1}{2}d_0\ k^2 - ik)^{-1}$



L. Adamczyk for the STAR Collaboration PhysRevLett.114.022301

Fitting method: ROOT default fitting(minimization)

Λ-Λ correlation function



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