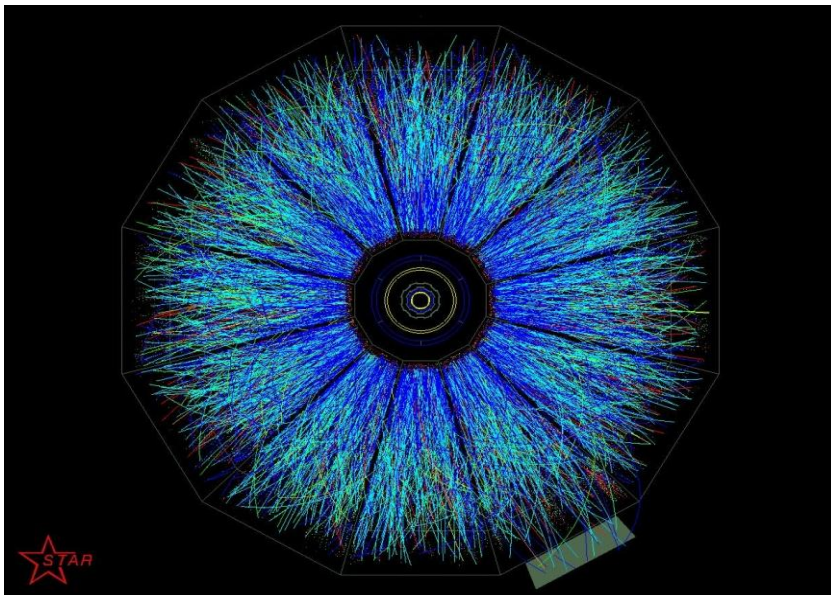




Study of hyperon-hyperon correlations and search for the H-dibaryon with the STAR detector at RHIC



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University of California Los Angeles



Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Results and discussions**
 - **Correlation Function for $\Lambda\Lambda$**
 - **$\Lambda p\pi$ mass spectrum**
- **Summary**



Introduction

- **Heavy Ion Collisions: a unique place**
 - Hadronic physics involving short-lived particles
 - Search of exotic particles with multiple strangeness

- **Correlation functions with Λ**
 - Sensitive to hyperon-hyperon interactions
 - Related to the size r_0 of the emitting region.
 - Shed some light on possibility of H (uuddss) formation
 - no Coulomb interactions



H dibaryon

- Six quark state (uuddss)*
- Properties : $J^\pi = 0^+$, mass : (1.9-2.8) GeV/c²

$$\psi(H) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}\psi(\Lambda\Lambda) + \sqrt{\frac{4}{8}}\psi(N\Xi) - \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}\psi(\Sigma\Sigma)$$

- Depending on the mass we have different decay modes of H:

Channel	Threshold mass (GeV/c ²)	ΔS
$\Lambda\Lambda$	2.231	0
$\Lambda p\pi$	2.192	1
$NN\pi\pi$	2.152	2

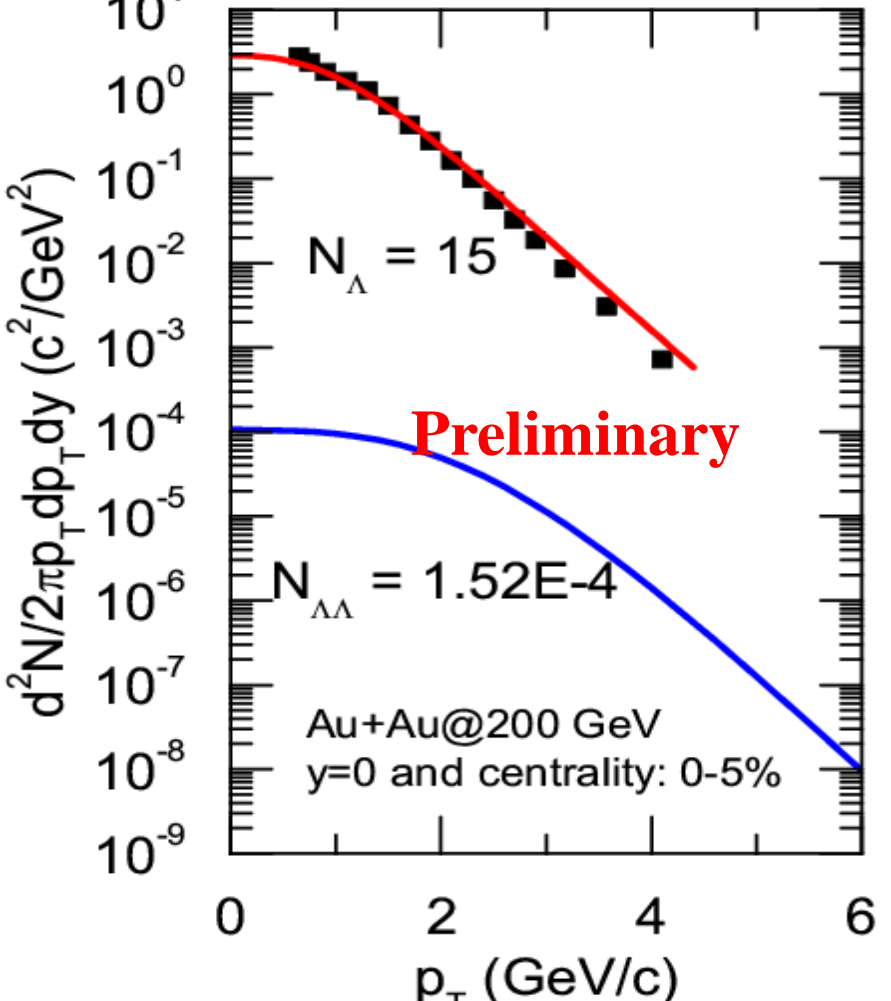


* Phy Rev Lett 38 (1977) 195

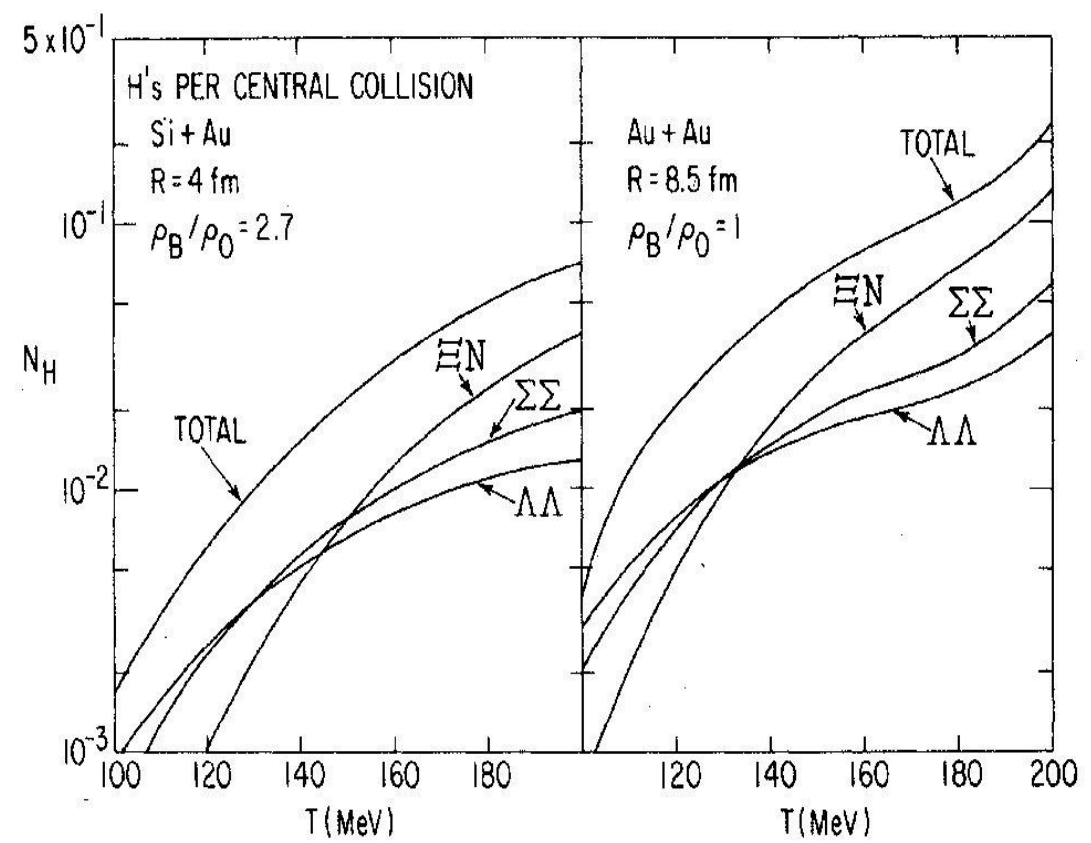


H-dibaryon production

Blast-wave + Coalescence*



Coalescence Model



Dover, Koch and May, *Phys. Rev. C* 40,115 (1989)

*Lie-Wen Chen, 9th Workshop on QCD phase transitions and relativistic heavy ion collisions, China July 18-20, 2011



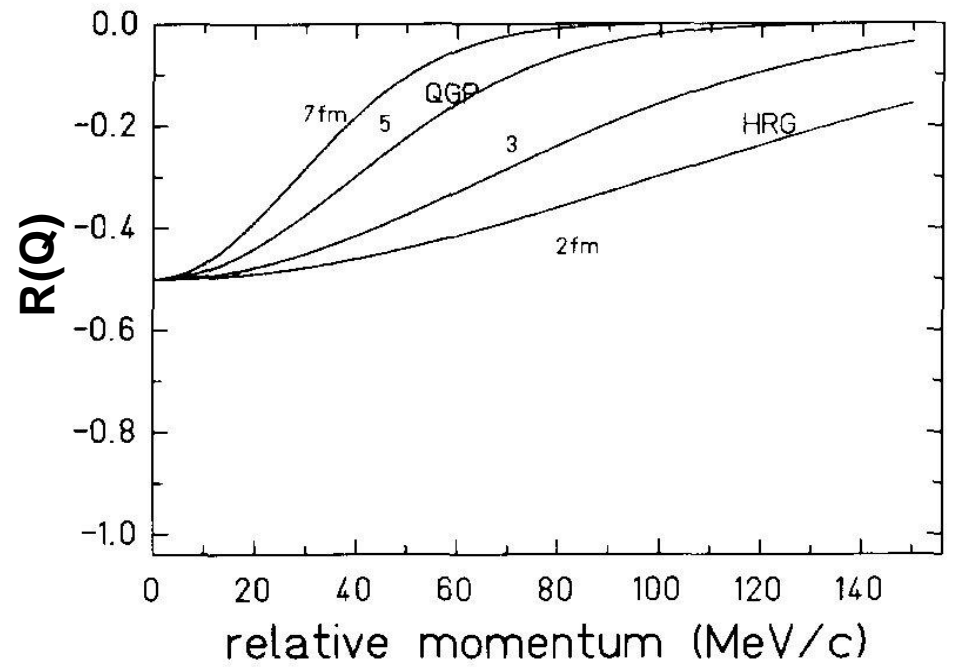
Two Particle Correlation Function

The two particle Correlation Function

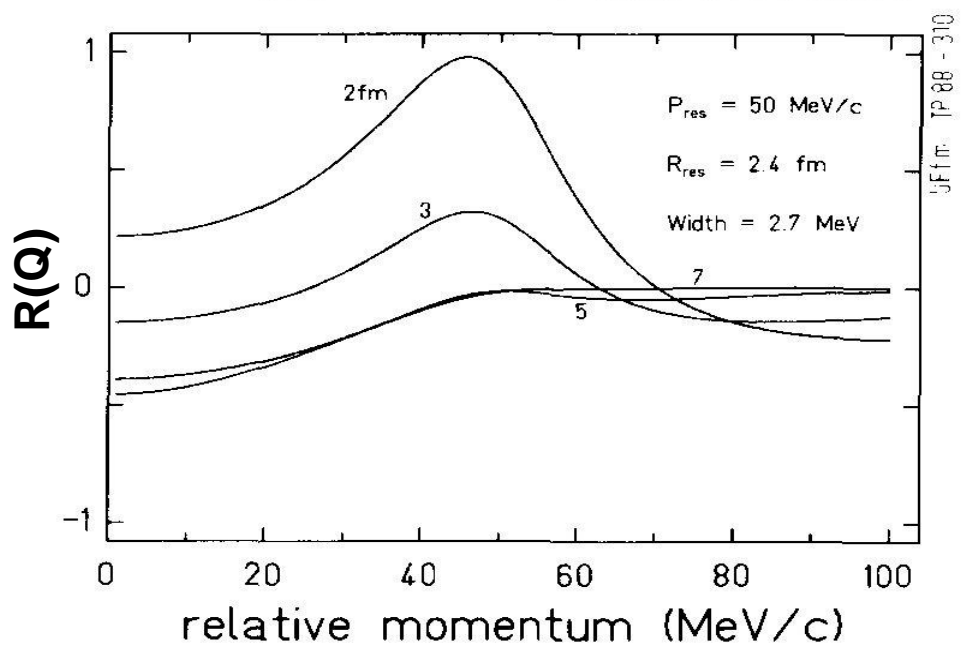
$$R(Q) = \lambda * \exp(-Q^2 r^2)$$

Where Q is relative momentum between two particles and λ is degree of incoherence of the source

Λ - Λ correlation without resonance



Λ - Λ correlation with resonance

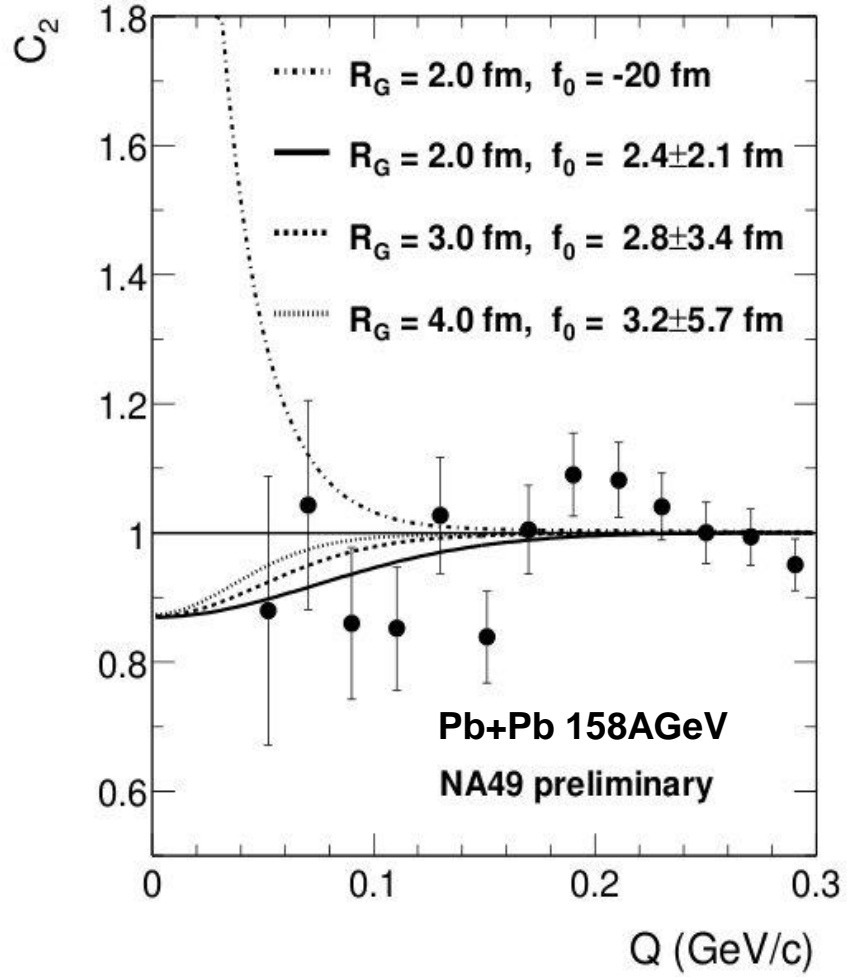


Greiner and Muller, *Phy Lett B* 219, 199 (1989)

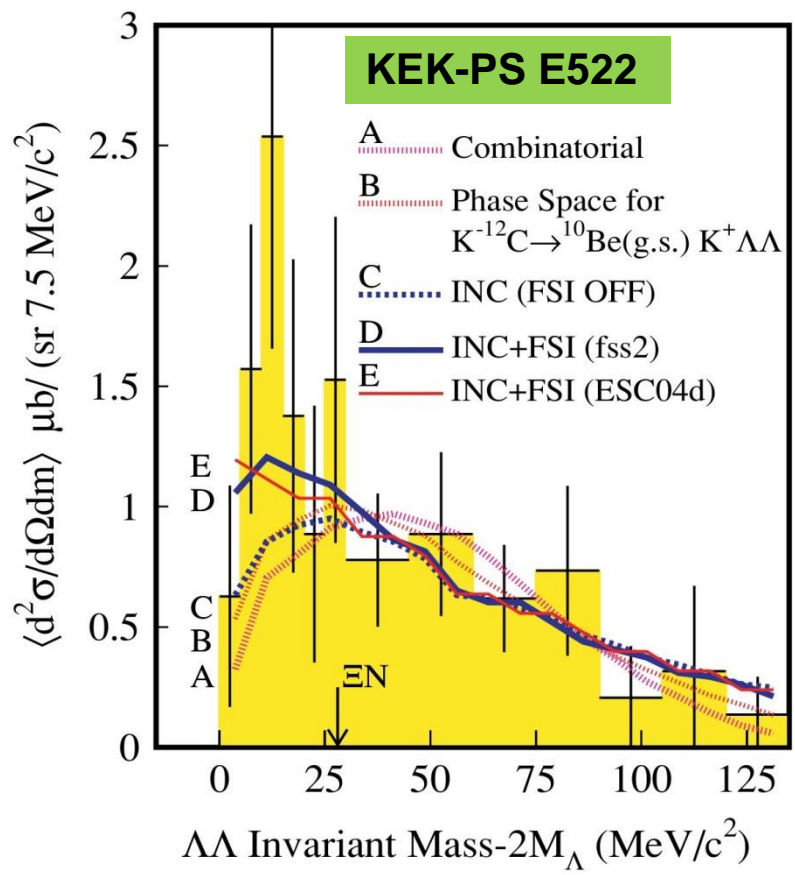


Previous measurements

$\Lambda\Lambda$ correlations



Nucl Phys A 715 (2003) 55



Scattering length

$$a_{\Lambda\Lambda} = -0.10^{+0.45}_{-2.35} \pm 0.04 \text{ fm}$$

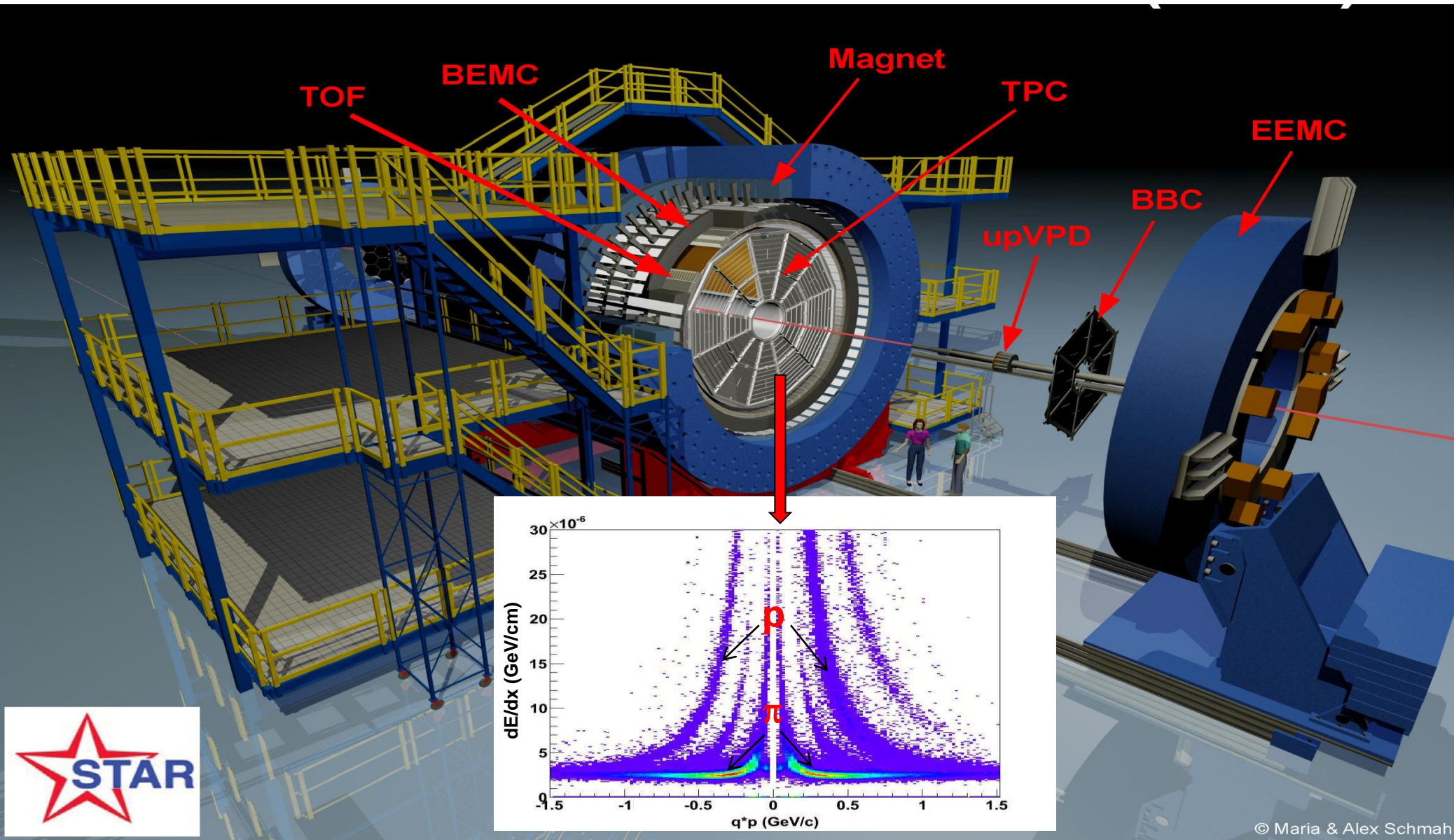


No/weakly bound state

Phy Rev C 75 (2007) 022201
 Int J Mod Phys E 19 (2010) 2448



STAR detector



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Data-set

Au+Au system @ 39, 62.4 and 200 GeV

$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$	39 GeV	62.4 GeV	200 GeV
#events (Λ analysis)	137 M MB	76M MB	275 M MB

MB \rightarrow Minimum Bias (0-40% used)

Λ reconstruction

$\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi$ ($M = 1.1156 \text{ GeV}/c^2$)

Branching ratio = 63%

Mean Life time: $\tau = 2.63 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}$

$c\tau = 7.89 \text{ cm}$

DCA Λ to Primary Vertex $< 0.4 \text{ cm}$

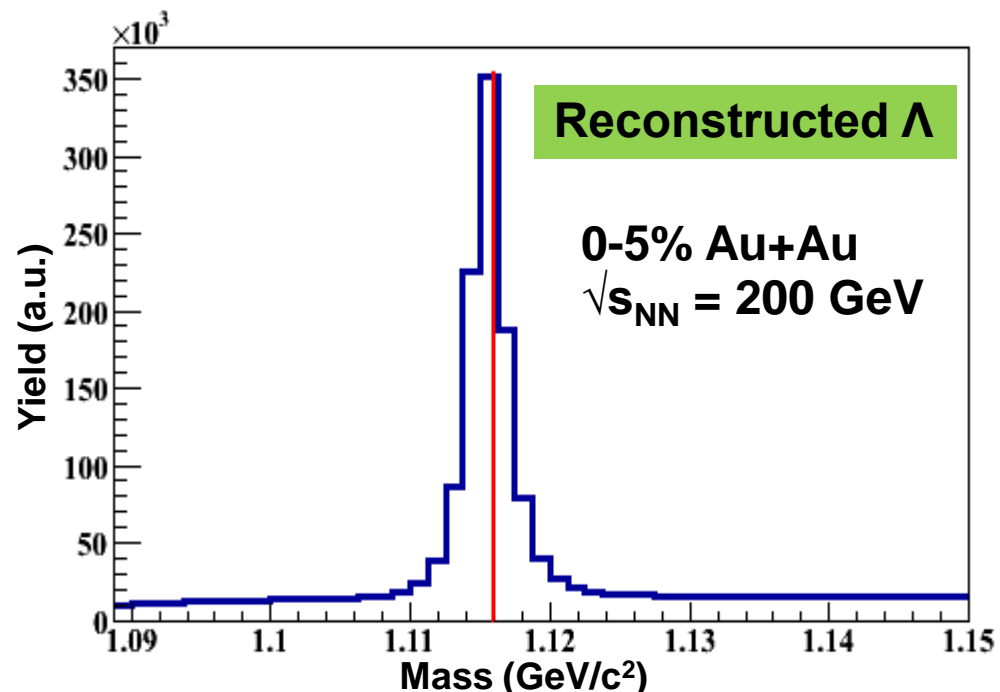
DCA p to Primary Vertex $> 0.6 \text{ cm}$

DCA π to Primary Vertex $> 1.5 \text{ cm}$

$|M_{\Lambda} - M_{PDG}| < 0.004 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

DCA p to $\pi < 0.8 \text{ cm}$

* DCA \rightarrow Distance of Closest Approach





Correlation Functions

Correlation Function (CF):

$$CF_{measured}(Q) = \frac{A(Q)}{B(Q)}$$

A(Q) – real pair, B(Q) – pair from mixed event and Q – relative momentum between two particles

Purity correction:

$$CF_{corrected}(Q) = \frac{CF_{measured}(Q) - 1}{PP(Q)} + 1$$

Pair Purity PP(Q):

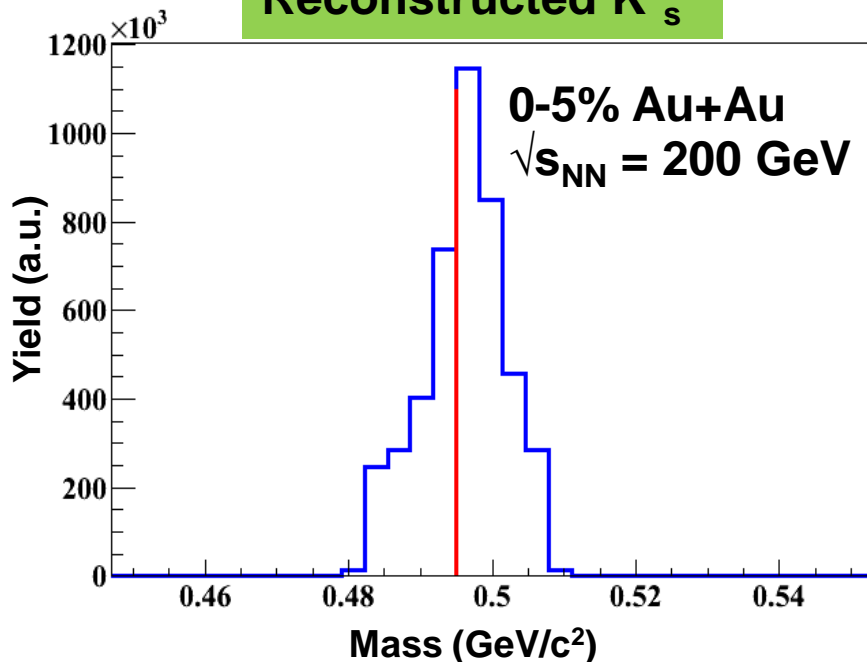
$$PP(Q) = \frac{S}{S + B}(p_{T_i}) \times \frac{S}{S + B}(p_{T_j})$$

S – signal , B – background and p_T – transverse momentum



$K_s^0 K_s^0$ Correlation Functions

Reconstructed K_s^0



➤ A quick check on code sanity with previous published STAR measurement of $K_s^0 K_s^0$ Correlation Functions

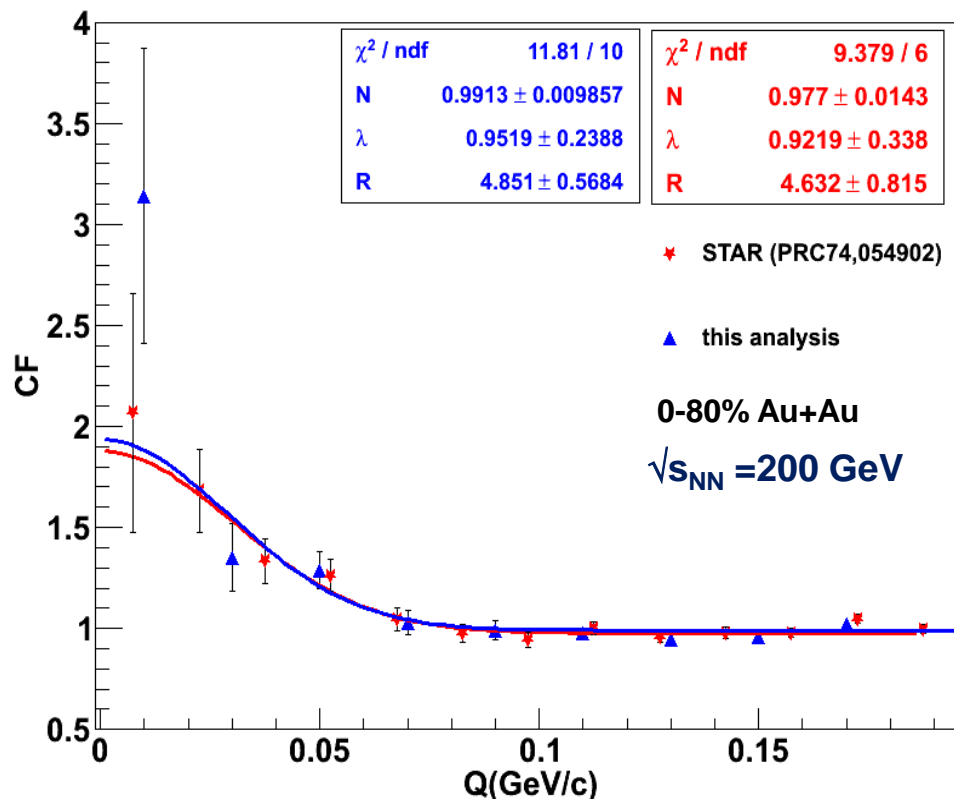
Phy Rev C 74, 054902 (2006)

➤ Fit function:

$$CF = N(1 + \lambda \exp(-Q^2 R^2))$$

N – normalization, R – size parameter and λ – correlation strength

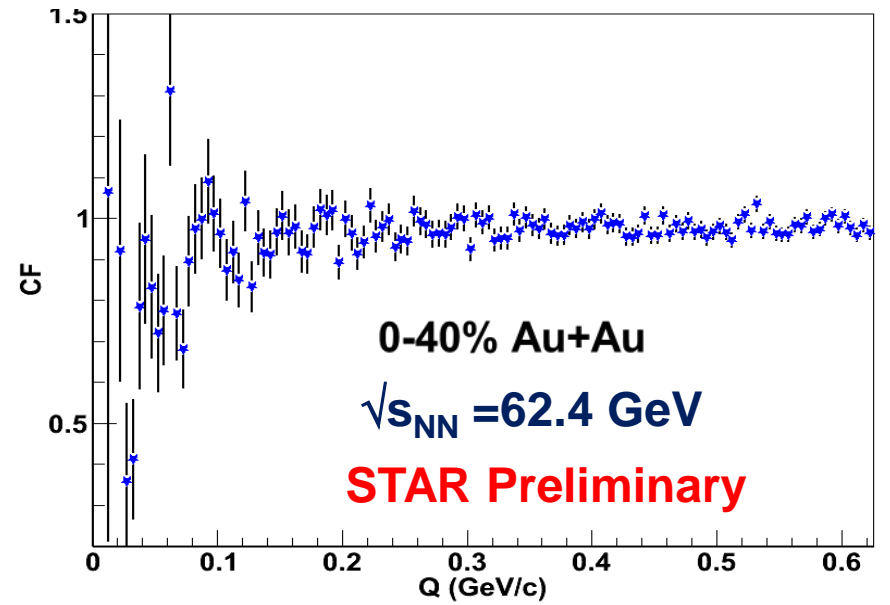
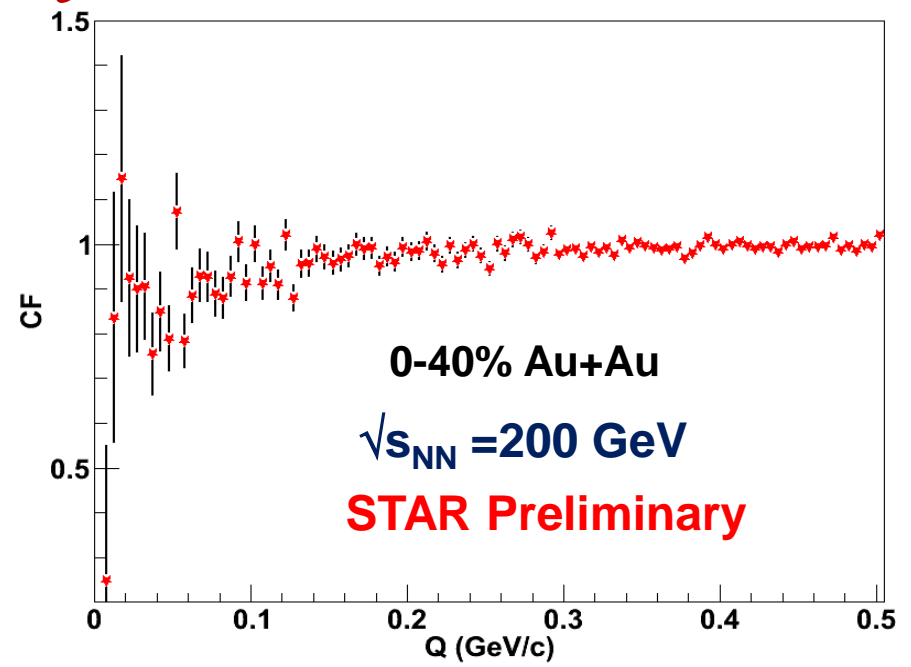
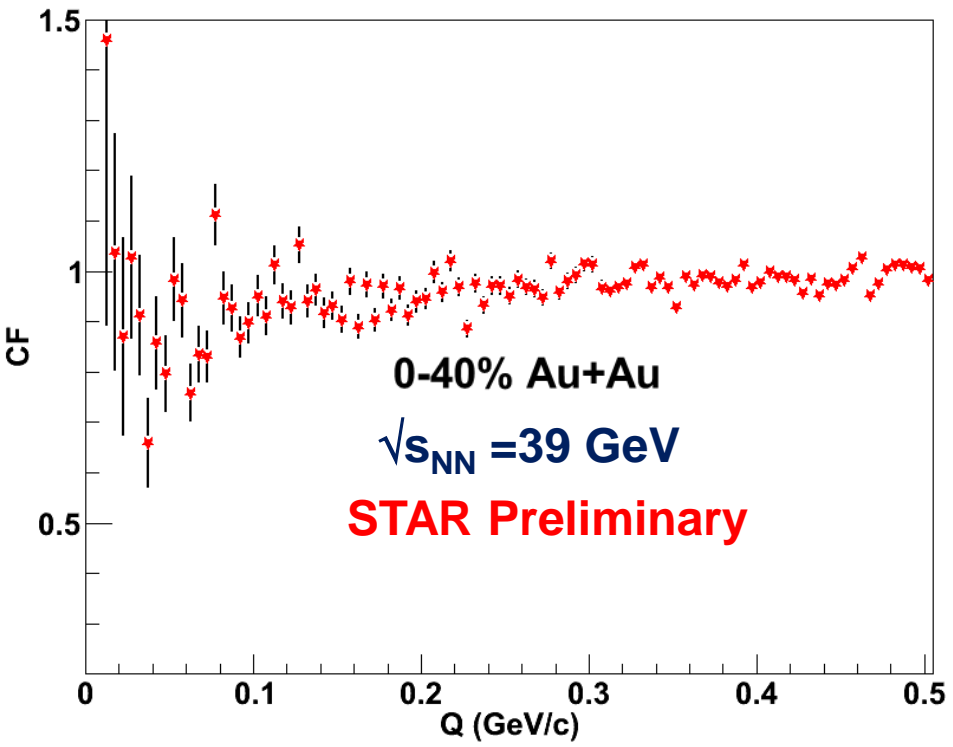
➤ Fitting parameters are consistent with the published result within statistical errors





$\Lambda\Lambda$ analysis

Correlation functions for 0-40 % Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 39, 62.4$ and 200 GeV





$\Lambda\Lambda$ analysis

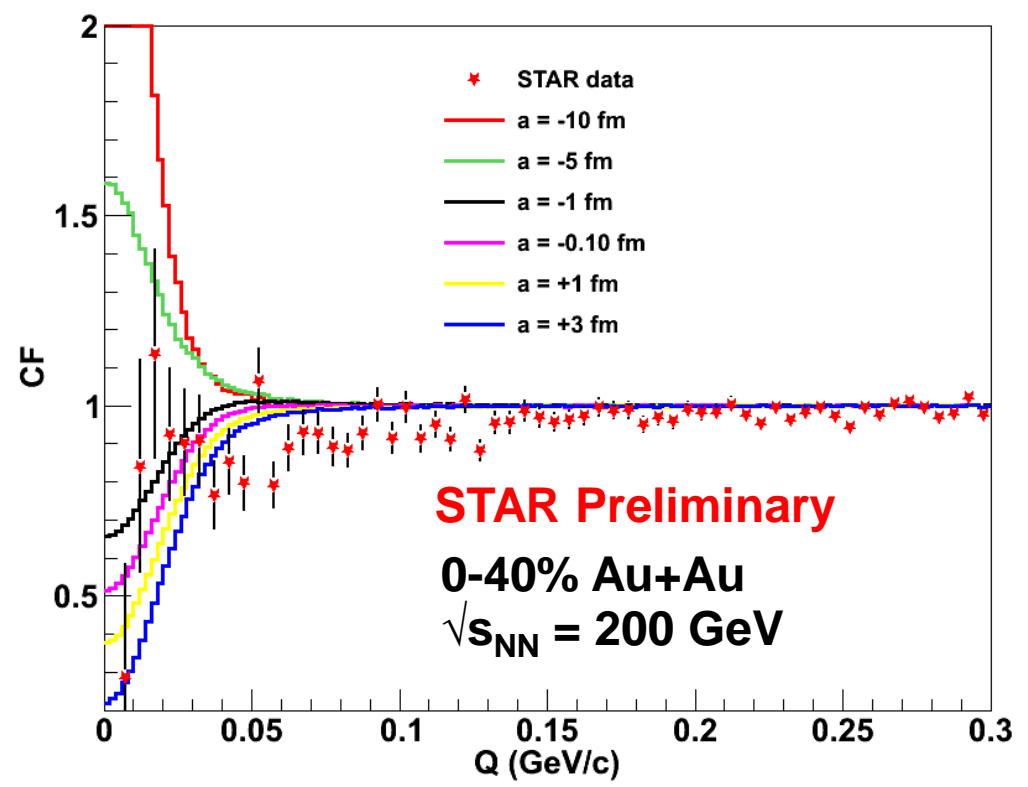
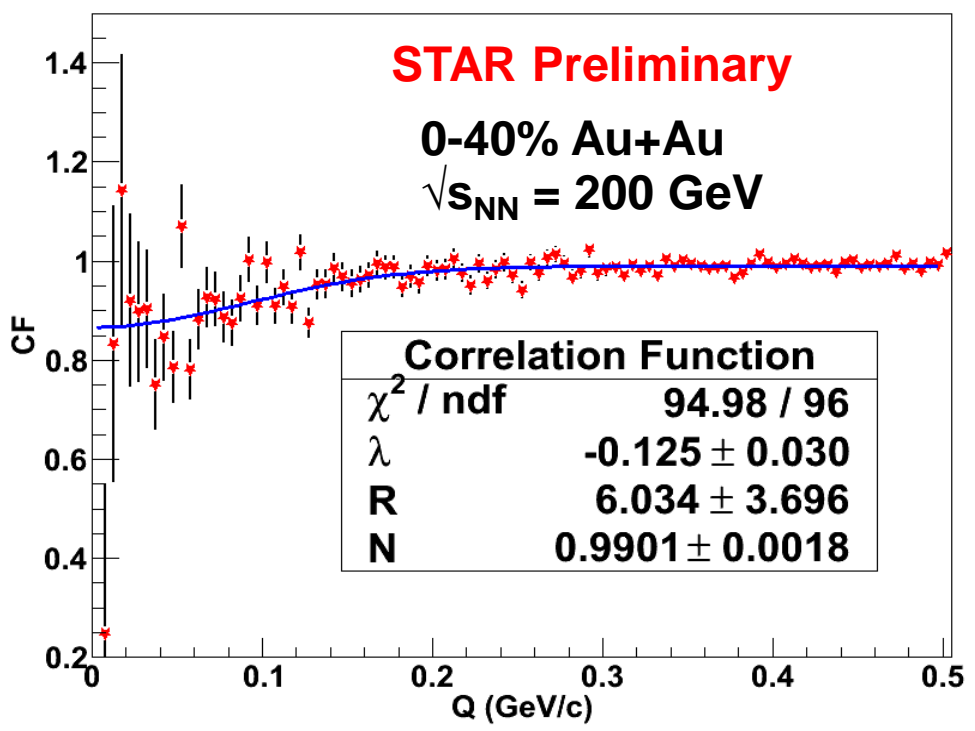
➤ Fit function:

$$CF = N(1 + \lambda \exp(-Q^2 R^2))$$

N – normalization, R – size parameter and λ – correlation strength

- No Final State Interactions (FSI) are considered
- λ and R may change because of FSI

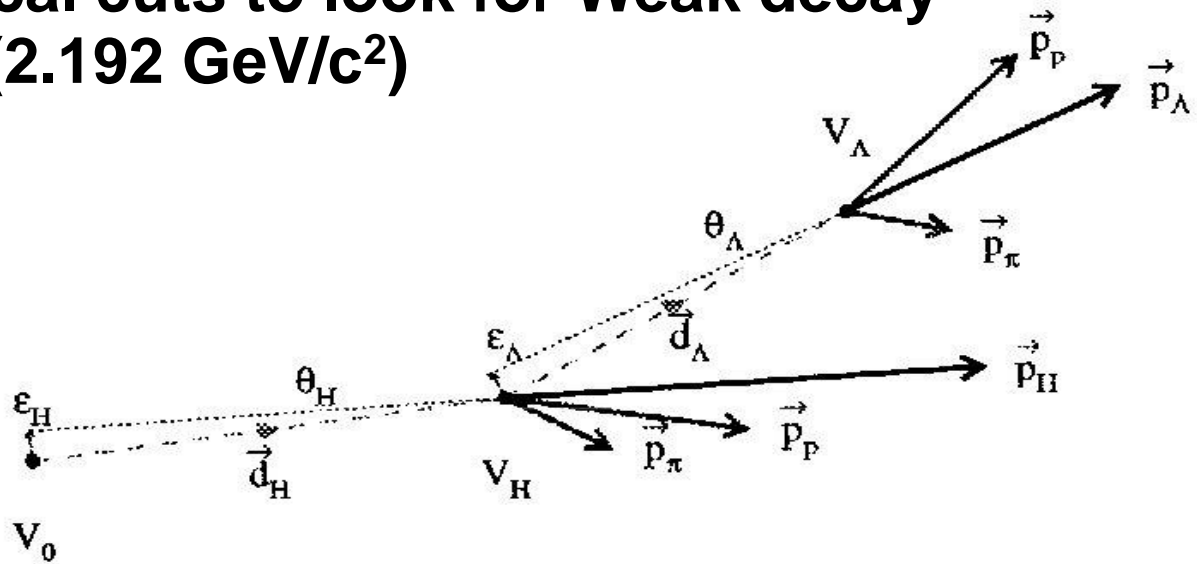
Comparison with correlation function for Gaussian source with different scattering length (a)





Cuts for $\Lambda p \pi$ analysis

- Topological cuts to look for Weak decay
 $H \rightarrow \Lambda p \pi$ ($2.192 \text{ GeV}/c^2$)



$0.25 \text{ cm} < \Lambda \text{ dca to PV} < 1 \text{ cm}$

$|M_\Lambda - M_{\text{PDG}}| < 0.004 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

$\Lambda \text{ decay length} > 5 \text{ cm}$

$M_{p\pi} < 1.110 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

$P \pi \text{ decay length} > 3 \text{ cm}$

$\theta_\Lambda < 3 \text{ Deg}$

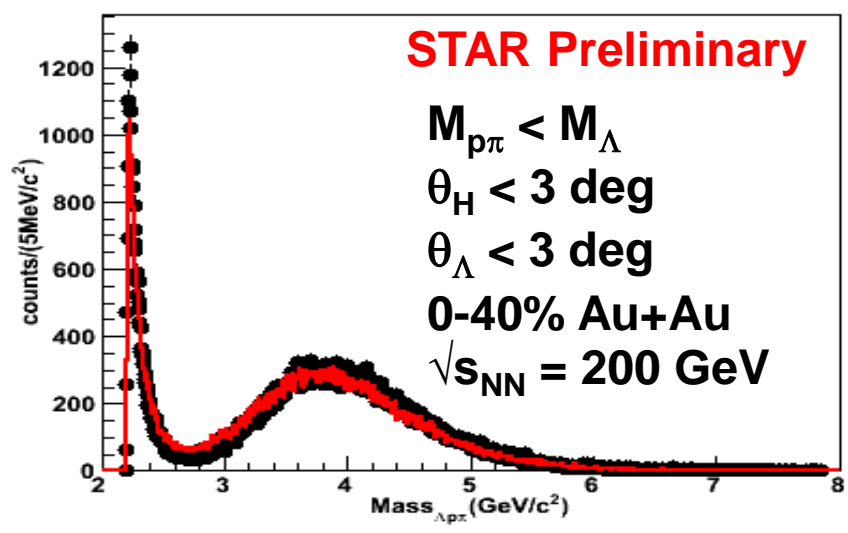
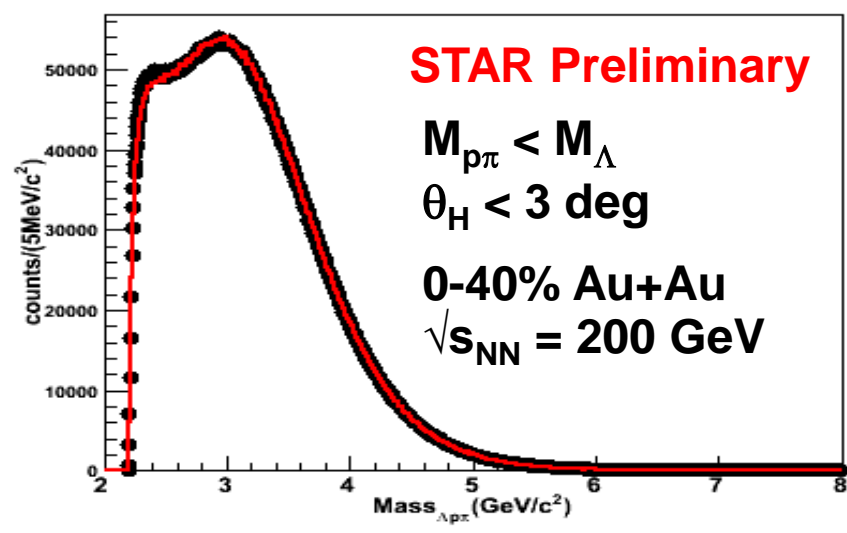
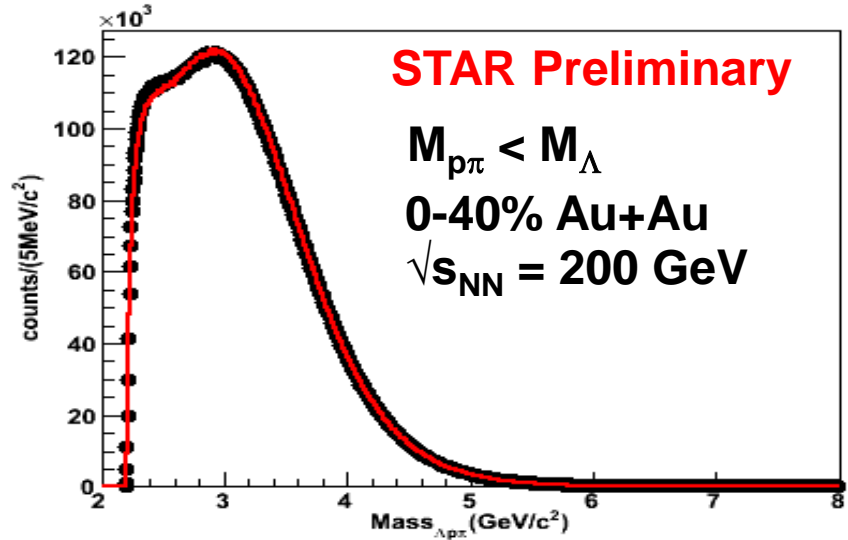
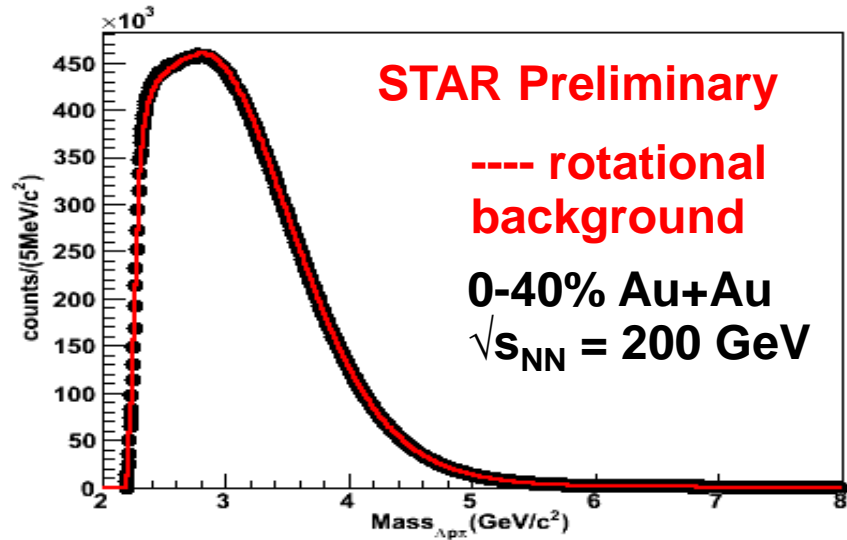
$|d_\Lambda| > 3.5 \text{ cm}$

$\theta_H < 3 \text{ Deg}$



$\Lambda p \pi$ mass spectrum

➤ $\Lambda p \pi$ mass spectrum after placing cuts one by one





Summary

- **The first attempt for the measurement of correlation for $\Lambda\Lambda$ in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 39, 62.4$ and 200 GeV are presented**
- **Preliminary measurement of $\Lambda p\pi$ mass spectrum to look for H signal is presented**