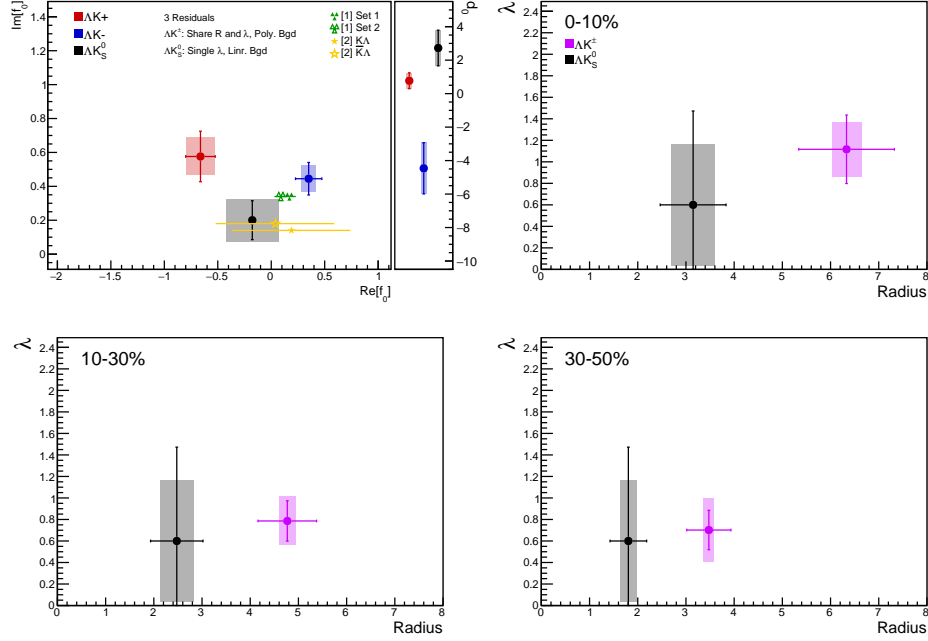
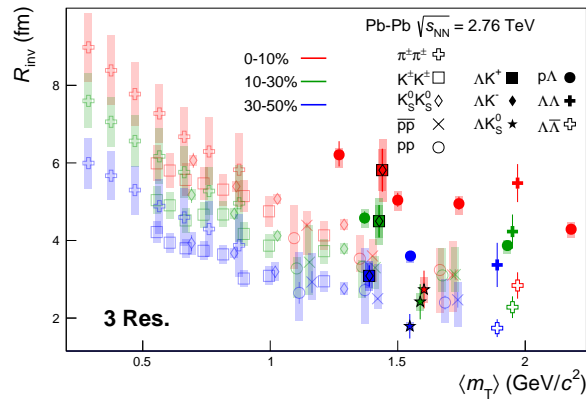


### 0.0.1 Results: $\Lambda K_S^0$ and $\Lambda K^\pm$ : 3 Residual Correlations Included in Fit

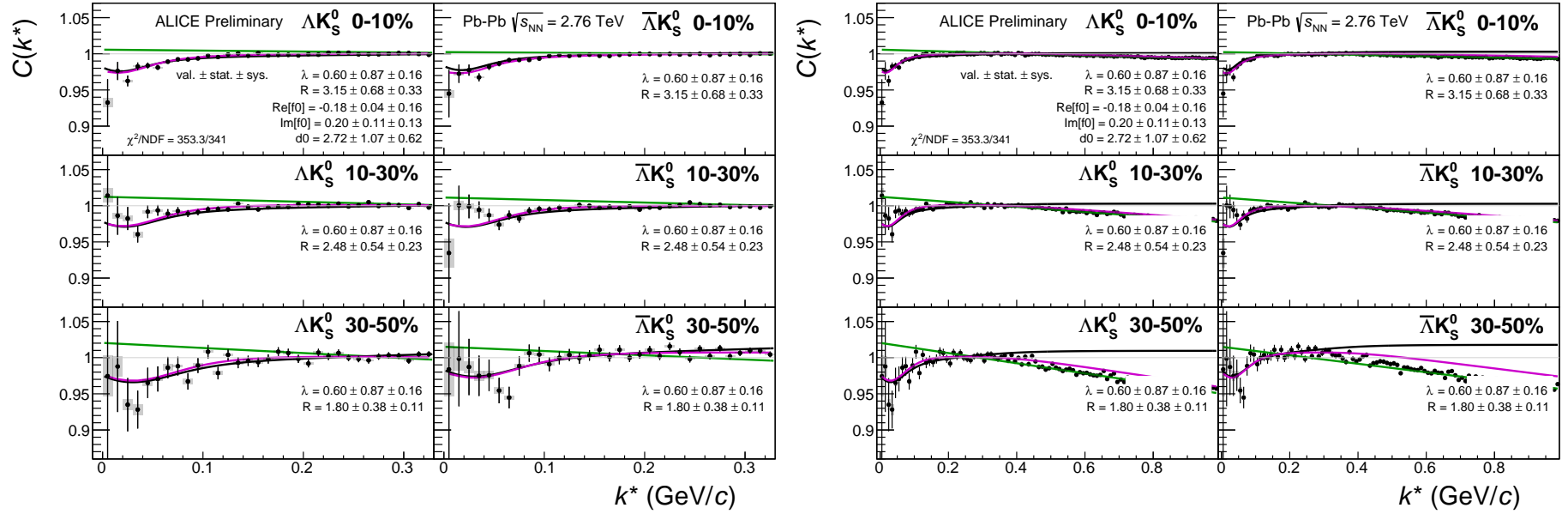
Figure 1 nicely collects and summarizes all of our extracted fit parameters for the case of 3 included residual contributors. Figure 2 presents our extracted fit radii, along with those of other systems previously analyzed by ALICE [?], as a function of pair transverse mass ( $m_T$ ). Figures 3, 4, and 5 show the experimental correlation functions with fits, assuming 3 residual contributors, for all studied centralities for  $\Lambda K_S^0$  with  $\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$ ,  $\Lambda K^+$  with  $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$ , and  $\Lambda K^-$  with  $\bar{\Lambda} K^+$ , respectively. The parameter sets extracted from the fits can be found in Tables 1 and 2.



**Fig. 1:** Extracted scattering parameters for the case of 3 residual contributors for all of our  $\Lambda K$  systems. [Top Left]:  $\text{Im}f_0$  vs.  $\text{Re}f_0$ , together with  $d_0$  to the right. [Top Right (Bottom Left, Bottom Right)]:  $\lambda$  vs. Radius for the 0-10% (10-30%, 30-50%) bin. The green [?] and yellow [?] points show theoretical predictions made using chiral perturbation theory.



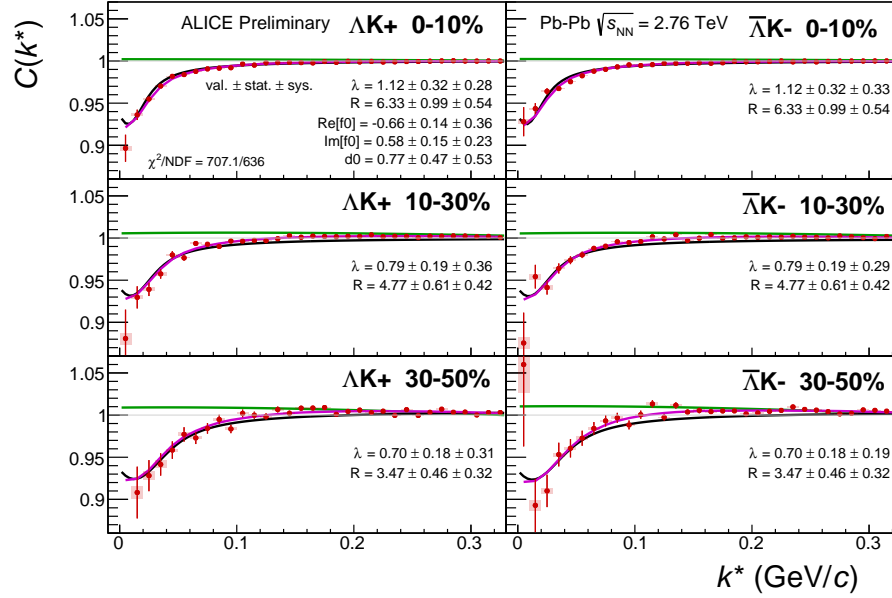
**Fig. 2:** 3 residual correlations in  $\Lambda K$  fits. Extracted fit  $R_{\text{inv}}$  parameters as a function of pair transverse mass ( $m_T$ ) for various pair systems over several centralities. The ALICE published data [?] is shown with transparent, open symbols. The new  $\Lambda K$  results are shown with opaque, filled symbols. In the left, the  $\Lambda K^+$  (with it's conjugate pair) results are shown separately from the  $\Lambda K^-$  (with it's conjugate pair) results. In the right, all  $\Lambda K^\pm$  results are averaged.



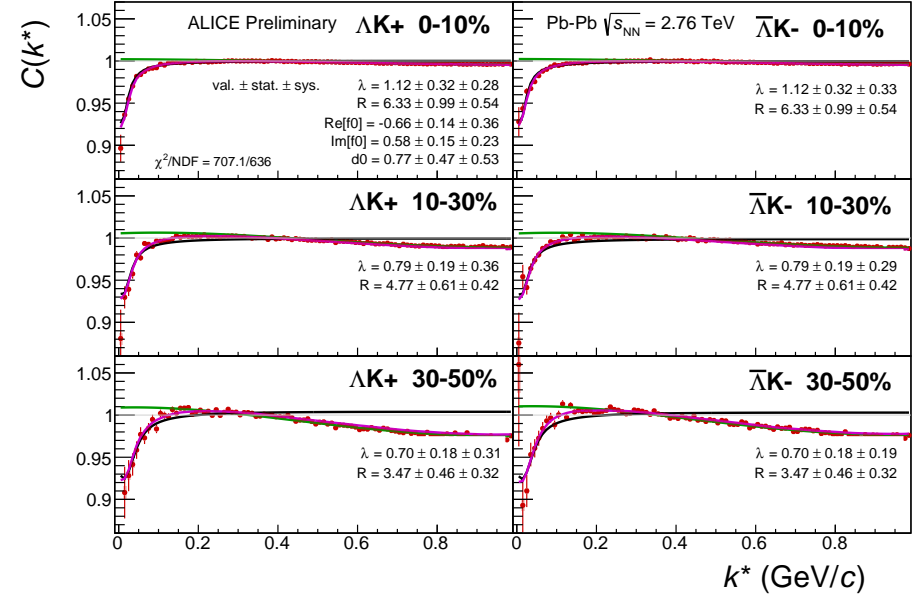
(a) Signal region view ( $k^* \lesssim 0.3$  GeV/c)

(b) Wide view ( $k^* \lesssim 1.0$  GeV/c)

**Fig. 3:** Fits, with 3 residual correlations included, to the  $\Lambda K_S^0$  (left) and  $\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$  (right) data for the centralities 0-10% (top), 10-30% (middle), and 30-50% (bottom). The lines represent the statistical errors, while the boxes represent the systematic errors. A single  $\lambda$  parameter is shared amongst all. Each analysis has a unique normalization parameter. The radii are shared between analyses of like centrality, as these should have similar source sizes. The scattering parameters ( $\text{Re}[f_0]$ ,  $\text{Im}[f_0]$ ,  $d_0$ ) are shared amongst all. The background is modeled by a (6<sup>th</sup>-)degree polynomial fit to THERMINATOR simulation. The black solid line represents the primary ( $\Lambda K$ ) correlation's contribution to the fit. The green line shows the fit to the non-flat background. The purple points show the fit after all residuals' contributions have been included, and momentum resolution and non-flat background corrections have been applied. The extracted fit values with uncertainties are printed.

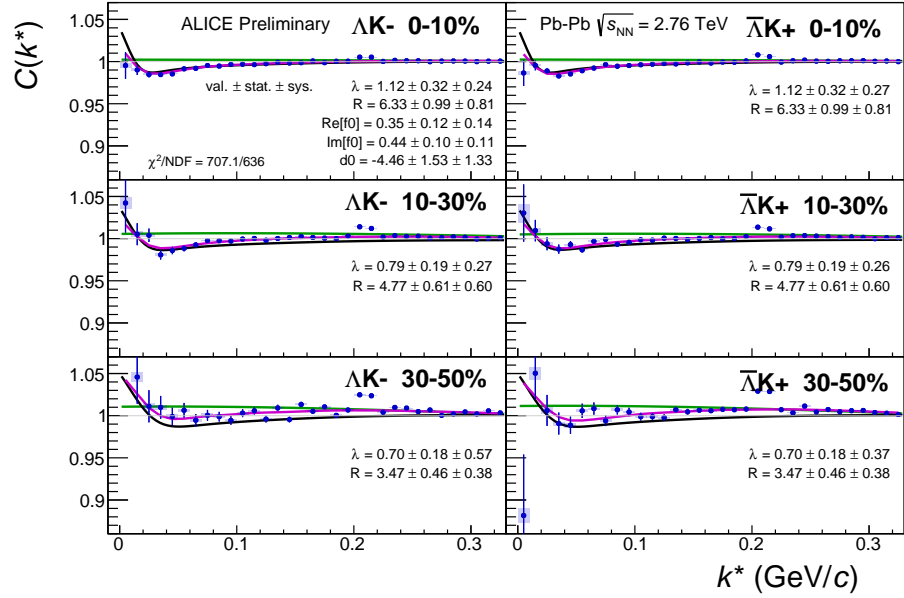


(a) Signal region view ( $k^* \lesssim 0.3$  GeV/c)

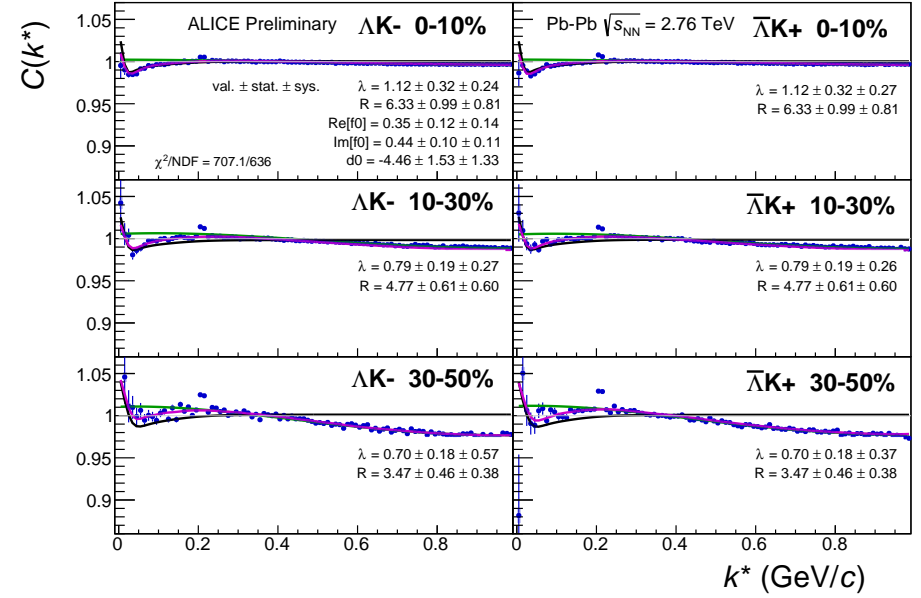


(b) Wide view ( $k^* \lesssim 1.0$  GeV/c)

**Fig. 4:** Fits, with 3 residual correlations included, to the  $\Lambda K^+$  (left) and  $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$  (right) data for the centralities 0-10% (top), 10-30% (middle), and 30-50% (bottom). The lines represent the statistical errors, while the boxes represent the systematic errors. All  $\Lambda K^\pm$  analyses are fit simultaneously across all centralities (0-10%, 10-30%, 30-50%). Scattering parameters ( $\text{Re} f_0$ ,  $\text{Im} f_0$ ,  $d_0$ ) are shared between pair-conjugate systems (i.e. a parameter set describing the  $\Lambda K^+$  &  $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$  system, and a separate set describing the  $\Lambda K^-$  &  $\bar{\Lambda} K^+$  system). For each centrality, a radius and  $\lambda$  parameters are shared between all pairs ( $\Lambda K^+$ ,  $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$ ,  $\Lambda K^-$ ,  $\bar{\Lambda} K^+$ ). Each analysis has a unique normalization parameter. The background is modeled by a (6<sup>th</sup>-)degree polynomial fit to THERMINATOR simulation. The black solid line represents the primary ( $\Lambda K$ ) correlation's contribution to the fit. The green line shows the fit to the non-flat background. The purple points show the fit after all residuals' contributions have been included, and momentum resolution and non-flat background corrections have been applied. The extracted fit values with uncertainties are printed.

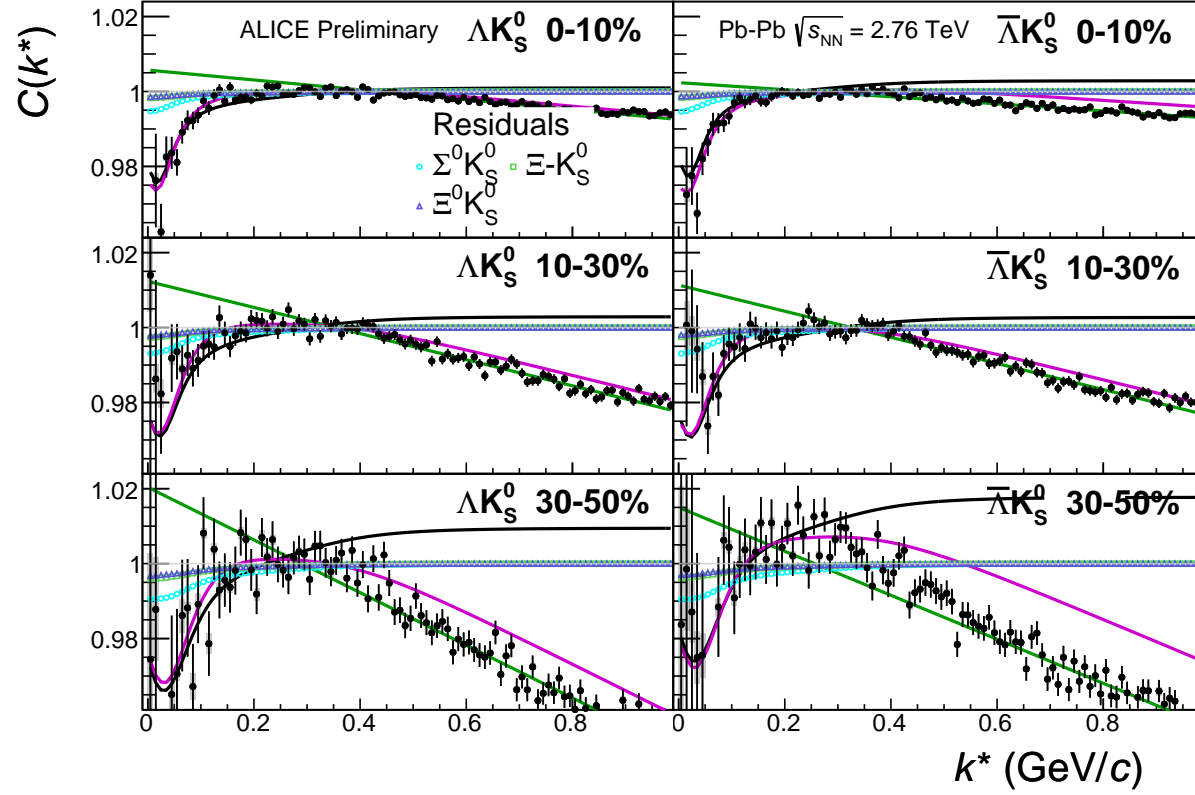


(a) Signal region view ( $k^* \lesssim 0.3$  GeV/c)

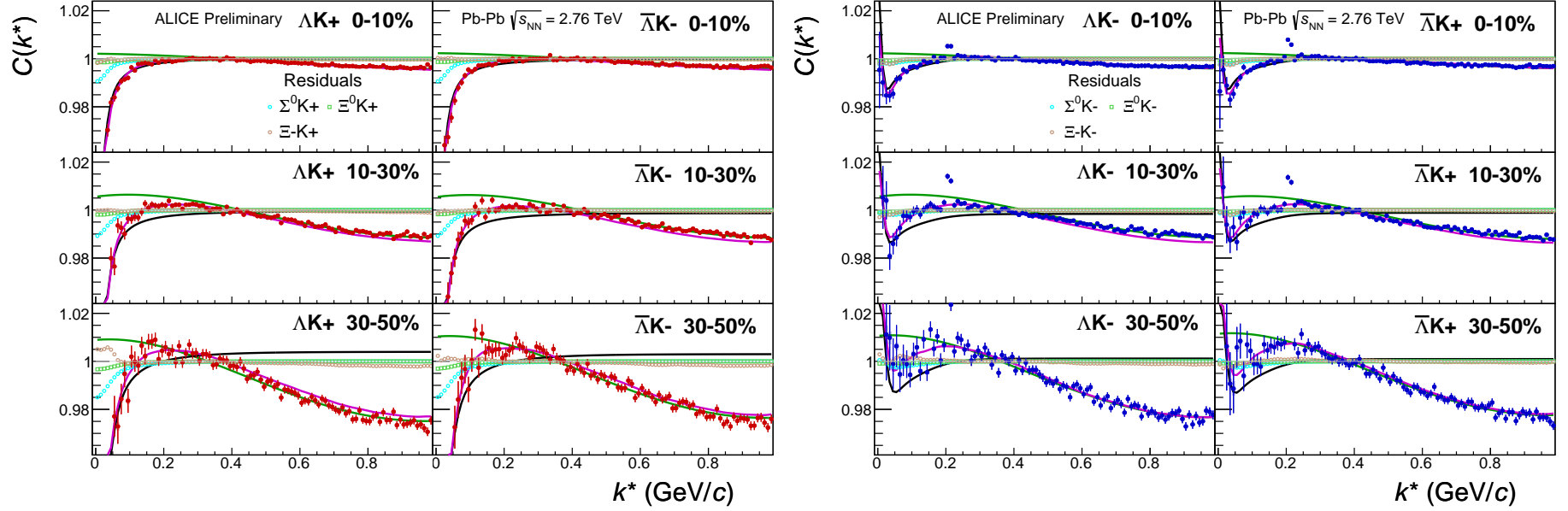


(b) Wide view ( $k^* \lesssim 1.0$  GeV/c)

**Fig. 5:** Fits, with 3 residual correlations included, to the  $\Lambda K^-$  (left) with  $\bar{\Lambda} K^+$  (right) data for the centralities 0-10% (top), 10-30% (middle), and 30-50% (bottom). The lines represent the statistical errors, while the boxes represent the systematic errors. All  $\Lambda K^\pm$  analyses are fit simultaneously across all centralities (0-10%, 10-30%, 30-50%). Scattering parameters ( $\text{Re}[f_0]$ ,  $\text{Im}[f_0]$ ,  $d_0$ ) are shared between pair-conjugate systems (i.e. a parameter set describing the  $\Lambda K^+$  &  $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$  system, and a separate set describing the  $\Lambda K^-$  &  $\bar{\Lambda} K^+$  system). For each centrality, a radius and  $\lambda$  parameters are shared between all pairs ( $\Lambda K^+$ ,  $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$ ,  $\Lambda K^-$ ,  $\bar{\Lambda} K^+$ ). Each analysis has a unique normalization parameter. The background is modeled by a (6<sup>th</sup>-)degree polynomial fit to THERMINATOR simulation. The black solid line represents the “raw” fit, i.e. not corrected for momentum resolution effects nor non-flat background. The green line shows the fit to the non-flat background. The purple points show the fit after momentum resolution and non-flat background corrections have been applied. The extracted fit values with uncertainties are printed.



**Fig. 6:** Fits, with 3 residual correlations included and shown, to the  $\Lambda K_S^0$  (left) and  $\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$  (right) data for the centralities 0-10% (top), 10-30% (middle), and 30-50% (bottom). The three parent pairs used for the residual correction to the  $\Lambda K_S^0$  ( $\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$ ) fit are  $\Sigma^0 K_S^0$ ,  $\Xi^- K_S^0$ , and  $\Xi^0 K_S^0$  ( $\bar{\Sigma}^0 K_S^0$ ,  $\bar{\Xi}^- K_S^0$ , and  $\bar{\Xi}^0 K_S^0$ ).



(a)  $\Lambda K^+(\bar{\Lambda} K^-)$  fits with residual contributions shown for the centralities 0-10% (top), 10-30% (middle), and 30-50% (bottom)

(b)  $\Lambda K^-(\bar{\Lambda} K^+)$  fits with residual contributions shown for the centralities 0-10% (top), 10-30% (middle), and 30-50% (bottom)

**Fig. 7:** Fits, with 3 residual correlations included and shown, to the  $\Lambda K^+$  &  $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$  (left) and  $\Lambda K^-$  &  $\bar{\Lambda} K^+$  (right) data for the centralities 0-10% (top), 10-30% (middle), and 30-50% (bottom). The three parent pairs used for the residual correction to the  $\Lambda K^+$  ( $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$ ) fit are  $\Sigma^0 K^+$ ,  $\Xi^0 K^+$ , and  $\Xi^- K^+$  ( $\bar{\Sigma}^0 K^-$ ,  $\bar{\Xi}^0 K^-$ , and  $\bar{\Xi}^+ K^-$ ).

Fit Results $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$						
System	Centrality	Fit Parameters				
		$\lambda$	$R$	$\Re f_0$	$\Im f_0$	$d_0$
$\Lambda K_S^0$ & $\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%		$3.15 \pm 0.68$ (stat.) $\pm 0.45$ (sys.)			
	10-30%	$0.60 \pm 0.87$ (stat.) $\pm 0.57$ (sys.)	$2.48 \pm 0.54$ (stat.) $\pm 0.35$ (sys.)	$-0.18 \pm 0.04$ (stat.) $\pm 0.25$ (sys.)	$0.20 \pm 0.11$ (stat.) $\pm 0.13$ (sys.)	$2.72 \pm 1.07$ (stat.) $\pm 2.12$ (sys.)
	30-50%		$1.80 \pm 0.38$ (stat.) $\pm 0.17$ (sys.)			

**Table 1:** Fit Results  $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ , with 3 residual correlations included. Each pair is fit simultaneously with its conjugate (ie.  $\Lambda K_S^0$  with  $\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$ ) across all centralities (0-10%, 10-30%, 30-50%), for a total of 6 simultaneous analyses in the fit. A single  $\lambda$  parameter is shared amongst all. Each analysis has a unique normalization parameter. The radii are shared between analyses of like centrality, as these should have similar source sizes. The scattering parameters ( $\Re f_0$ ,  $\Im f_0$ ,  $d_0$ ) are shared amongst all. The background is modeled by a (6<sup>th</sup>-)degree polynomial fit to THERMINATOR simulation. The fit is done on the data with only statistical error bars. The errors marked as “stat.” are those returned by MINUIT. The errors marked as “sys.” are those which result from my systematic analysis (as outlined in Section ??).

Fit Results $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K^\pm$						
System	Centrality	Fit Parameters				
		$\lambda$	$R$	$\Re f_0$	$\Im f_0$	$d_0$
$\Lambda K^+$ & $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$	0-10%	$1.12 \pm 0.32$ (stat.) $\pm 0.25$ (sys.)	$6.33 \pm 0.99$ (stat.) $\pm 0.31$ (sys.)	$-0.66 \pm 0.14$ (stat.) $\pm 0.13$ (sys.)	$0.58 \pm 0.15$ (stat.) $\pm 0.11$ (sys.)	$0.77 \pm 0.47$ (stat.) $\pm 1.66$ (sys.)
	10-30%	$0.79 \pm 0.19$ (stat.) $\pm 0.23$ (sys.)	$4.77 \pm 0.61$ (stat.) $\pm 0.17$ (sys.)			
$\Lambda K^-$ & $\bar{\Lambda} K^+$	30-50%	$0.70 \pm 0.18$ (stat.) $\pm 0.30$ (sys.)	$3.47 \pm 0.46$ (stat.) $\pm 0.10$ (sys.)	$0.35 \pm 0.12$ (stat.) $\pm 0.07$ (sys.)	$0.44 \pm 0.10$ (stat.) $\pm 0.08$ (sys.)	$-4.46 \pm 1.53$ (stat.) $\pm 1.36$ (sys.)

**Table 2:** Fit Results  $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K^\pm$ , with 3 residual correlations included. All  $\Lambda K^\pm$  analyses are fit simultaneously across all centralities (0-10%, 10-30%, 30-50%). Scattering parameters ( $\Re f_0$ ,  $\Im f_0$ ,  $d_0$ ) are shared between pair-conjugate systems (i.e. a parameter set describing the  $\Lambda K^+$  &  $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$  system, and a separate set describing the  $\Lambda K^-$  &  $\bar{\Lambda} K^+$  system). For each centrality, a radius and  $\lambda$  parameters are shared between all pairs ( $\Lambda K^+$ ,  $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$ ,  $\Lambda K^-$ ,  $\bar{\Lambda} K^+$ ). Each analysis has a unique normalization parameter. The background is modeled by a (6<sup>th</sup>-)degree polynomial fit to THERMINATOR simulation. The fit is done on the data with only statistical error bars. The errors marked as “stat.” are those returned by MINUIT. The errors marked as “sys.” are those which result from my systematic analysis (as outlined in Section ??).