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Lambda-Kaon and Cascade-Kaon Femtoscopy in Pb-Pb Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV from the LHC ALICE Experiment

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Abstract

My abstract will be contained here. The abstract will introduce my study and inform the reader about the content of this paper. I will state the problem I tackle, and summarize (in one sentence) why no one else has yet to adequately answered the research question. Next, I will explain (again, in one sentence) how I tackled the research question, and (in one sentence) how I went about doing the research which followed from this big idea (i.e. elaborate on previous sentence). Finally, as a single sentence, I will state the key impact of my research.

We present results from a femtoscopic analysis of Lambda-Kaon correlations in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV by the ALICE experiment at the LHC. All pair combinations of Λ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ with K^+ , K^- and K_S^0 are analyzed. The femtoscopic correlations are the result of strong final-state interactions, and are fit with a parametrization based on a model by R. Lednicky and V. L. Lyuboshitz[1]. This allows us to both characterize the emission source and measure the scattering parameters for the particle pairs. We observe a large difference in the Λ - K^+ ($\bar{\Lambda}$ - K^-) and Λ - K^- ($\bar{\Lambda}$ - K^+) correlations in pairs with low relative momenta ($k^* \lesssim 100$ MeV). Additionally, the average of the Λ - K^+ ($\bar{\Lambda}$ - K^-) and Λ - K^- ($\bar{\Lambda}$ - K^+) correlation functions is consistent with our Λ - K_S^0 ($\bar{\Lambda}$ - K_S^0) measurement. The results suggest an effect arising from different quark-antiquark interactions in the pairs, i.e. $s\bar{s}$ in Λ - K^+ ($\bar{\Lambda}$ - K^-) and $u\bar{u}$ in Λ - K^- ($\bar{\Lambda}$ - K^+). To gain further insight into this hypothesis, we currently are conducting a Cascade-Kaon femtoscopic analysis.

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1 Introduction

This will be my introduction. Remember, Jai suggested to make each sentence a separate line to make changes easier to track in git. Otherwise, git will treat an entire paragraph as a single line!

And a new paragraph begins with an empty line.

2 Data Sample and Software

2.1 Data Sample

Talk about the data sample

Run list: 170593, 170572, 170388, 170387, 170315, 170313, 170312, 170311, 170309, 170308, 170306, 170270, 170269, 170268, 170230, 170228, 170207, 170204, 170203, 170193, 170163, 170159, 170155, 170091, 170089, 170088, 170085, 170084, 170083, 170081, 170040, 170027, 169965, 169923, 169859, 169858, 169855, 169846, 169838, 169837, 169835, 169591, 169590, 169588, 169587, 169586, 169557, 169555, 169554, 169553, 169550, 169515, 169512, 169506, 169504, 169498, 169475, 169420, 169419, 169418, 169417, 169415, 169411, 169238, 169167, 169160, 169156, 169148, 169145, 169144, 169138, 169099, 169094, 169091, 169045, 169044, 169040, 169035, 168992, 168988, 168826, 168777, 168514, 168512, 168511, 168467, 168464, 168460, 168458, 168362, 168361, 168342, 168341, 168325, 168322, 168311, 168310, 168115, 168108, 168107, 168105, 168076, 168069, 167988, 167987, 167985, 167920, 167915

2.2 Software

Talk about the software

3 Data Selection

3.1 Event Selection and Mixing

The events used in this study were selected with the following criteria:

- Triggers
 - minimum bias (kMB)
 - central (kCentral)
 - semi-central (kSemiCentral)
- z-position of reconstructed event vertex must be within 10 cm of the center of the ALICE detector
- the event must contain at least one particle of each type from the pair of interest

The event mixing was handled by the AliFemtoVertexMultAnalysis class, which only mixes events with like vertex position and centrality. The following criteria were used for event mixing:

- Number of events to mix = 5
- Vertex position bin width = 2 cm
- Centrality bin width = 5

The AliFemtoEventReaderAODChain class is used to read the events. Event flattening is not currently used. FilterBit(7). The centrality is determined by the "V0M" method of AliCentrality, set by calling AliFemtoEventReaderAOD::SetUseMultiplicity(kCentrality). I utilize the SetPrimaryVertexCorrectionTPCPoints switch, which causes the reader to shift all TPC points to be relative to the event vertex.

3.2 K^\pm Track Selection

Talk about how charged kaons are identified

3.3 V0 Selection

Λ ($\bar{\Lambda}$) and K_S^0 are neutral particles which cannot be directly detected, but must instead be reconstructed through detection of their decay products, or daughters. In general, particles which are topologically reconstructed in this fashion are called V0 particles. The class AliFemtoV0TrackCutNSigmaFilter (which is an extension of AliFemtoV0TrackCut) is used to reconstruct the V0s.

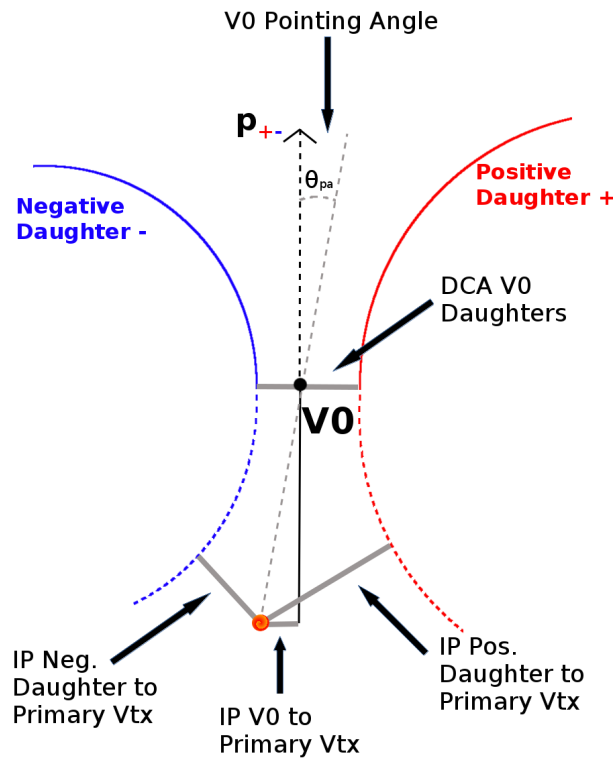


Fig. 1: V0 Reconstruction

3.3.1 Λ Reconstruction

The following cuts were used to select good Λ ($\bar{\Lambda}$) candidates:

1. Cuts Common to Both Daughters
 - (a) $|\eta| < 0.8$
 - (b) SetTPCnclsDaughters(80)
 - (c) SetStatusDaughters(AliESDtrack::kTPCrefic)
 - (d) SetMaxDcaV0Daughters(0.4)
2. Pion Specific Daughter Cuts

- (a) $p_T > 0.16$
- (b) DCA to prim vertex > 0.3
- 3. Proton Specific Daughter Cuts
 - (a) $p_T >$
 - 0.5 (p)
 - 0.3 (\bar{p})
 - (b) DCA to prim vertex > 0.1
- 4. Lambda Cuts
 - (a) $|\eta| < 0.8$
 - (b) $p_T > 0.4$
 - (c) $|m_{inv} - m_{PDG}| < 3.8 \text{ MeV}$
 - (d) Cosine of pointing angle > 0.9993
 - (e) OnFlyStatus = false
 - (f) Decay Length $< 60 \text{ cm}$

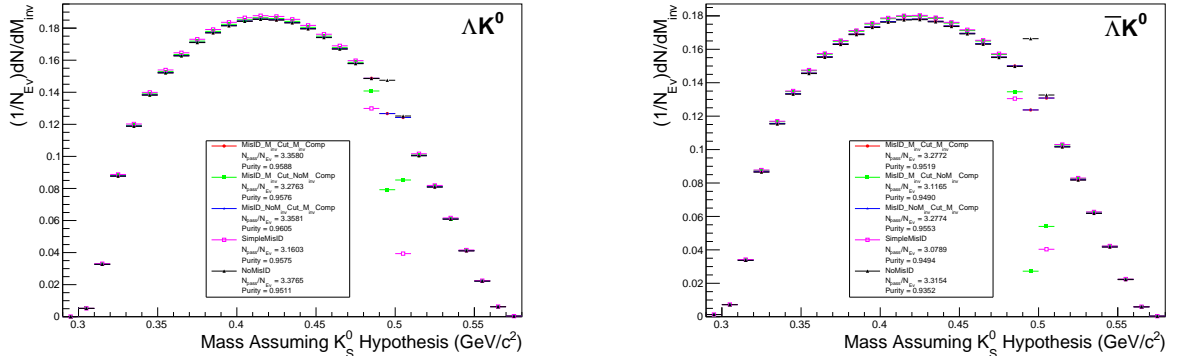


Fig. 2: Mass assuming K_S^0 -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all Λ ($\bar{\Lambda}$) cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $\pi^+\pi^-$ instead of $p^+\pi^-$ ($\pi^+\bar{p}^-$). The slight peak around $m_{inv} = 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ likely contains misidentified K_S^0 particles in our Λ collection. If one simply cuts out the entire peak, good Λ particles will be lost. Ideally, the Λ selection and K_S^0 misidentification cuts are selected such that the peak is removed from this plot while leaving the distribution continuous.

3.3.2 K_S^0 Reconstruction

The following cuts were used to select good K_S^0 candidates:

- 1. Pion Daughter Cuts
 - (a) $|\eta| < 0.8$
 - (b) SetTPCNclsDaughters(80)
 - (c) SetStatusDaughters(AliESDtrack::kTPCrefic)
 - (d) SetMaxDcaV0Daughters(0.3)
 - (e) $p_T > 0.15$
 - (f) DCA to prim vertex > 0.3

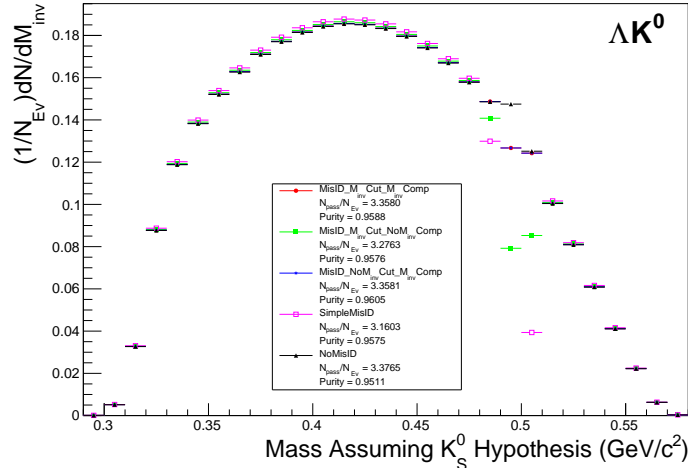


Fig. 3: Mass assuming K_S^0 -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all Λ cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $\pi^+\pi^-$ instead of $p^+\pi^-$. The slight peak around $m_{inv} = 0.5$ GeV/c^2 likely contains misidentified K_S^0 particles in our Λ collection. If one simply cuts out the entire peak, good Λ particles will be lost. Ideally, the Λ selection and K_S^0 misidentification cuts are selected such that the peak is removed from this plot while leaving the distribution continuous.

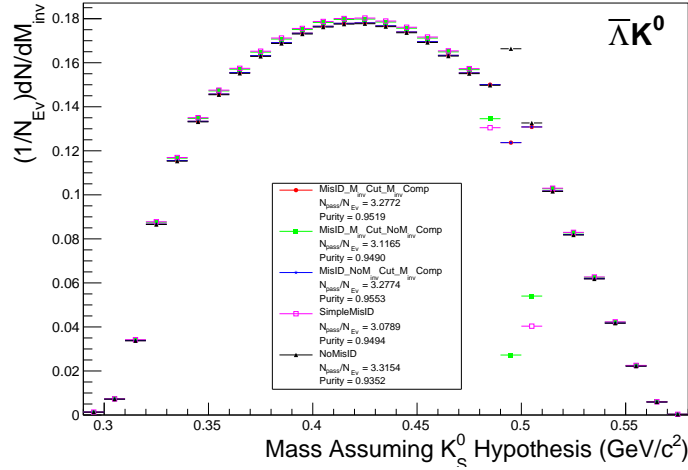


Fig. 4: Mass assuming K_S^0 -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all $\bar{\Lambda}$ cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $\pi^+\pi^-$ instead of $\pi^+\bar{p}$. Similar to Figure 3

2. K_S^0 Cuts

- (a) $|\eta| < 0.8$
- (b) $p_T > 0.2$
- (c) $m_{PDG} - 13.677 \text{ MeV} < m_{inv} < m_{PDG} + 2.0323 \text{ MeV}$
- (d) Cosine of pointing angle > 0.9993
- (e) OnFlyStatus = false
- (f) Decay Length $< 30 \text{ cm}$

As can be seen in Figures 7 and 9, some misidentified Λ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ particles contaminate our K_S^0 sample. Figure 7 shows the mass assuming Λ -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all K_S^0 cuts, i.e. assume the

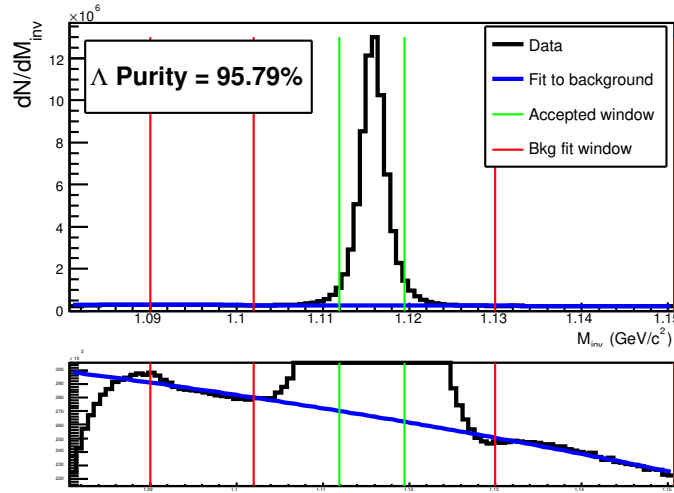


Fig. 5: Λ Purity

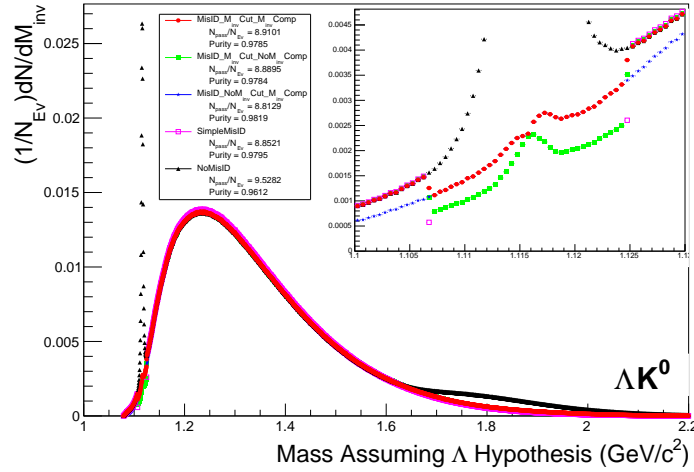


Fig. 6: Mass assuming Λ -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all K_S^0 cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $p^+\pi^-$ instead of $\pi^+\pi^-$. The peak around $m_{inv} = 1.115$ GeV/c^2 contains misidentified Λ particles in our K_S^0 collection. If one simply cuts out the entire peak, some good K_S^0 particles will be lost. Ideally, the K_S^0 selection and $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ misidentification cuts can be selected such that the peak is removed from this plot while leaving the distribution continuous. Also note, the excess around $1.65 < m_{inv} < 2.1$ GeV/c^2 shows misidentified $\bar{\Lambda}$ particles in our K_S^0 collection.

daughters are $p^+\pi^-$ instead of $\pi^+\pi^-$. Figure 9 is similar, but shows the mass assuming $\bar{\Lambda}$ hypothesis for the same K_S^0 collection, i.e. assume the daughters are $\pi^+\bar{p}^-$ instead of $\pi^+\pi^-$. The Λ contamination can be seen in Figure 7, and the $\bar{\Lambda}$ contamination in Figure 9, in the peaks around $m_{inv} = 1.115$ GeV/c^2 . Additionally, the $\bar{\Lambda}$ contamination is visible in Figure 7, and the Λ contamination visible in Figure 9, in the region of excess around $1.65 < m_{inv} < 2.1$ GeV/c^2 . This is confirmed as the number of misidentified Λ particles in the sharp peak of Figure 7 (misidentified $\bar{\Lambda}$ particles in the sharp peak of Figure 9) approximately equals the excess found in the $1.65 < m_{inv} < 2.1$ GeV/c^2 region of Figure 9 (Figure 7).

The peak around $m_{inv} = 1.115$ GeV/c^2 in Figure 7 (Figure 9) contains both misidentified Λ ($\bar{\Lambda}$) particles and good K_S^0 . If one simply cuts out the entire peak, some good K_S^0 particles will be lost. Ideally, the K_S^0 selection and $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ misidentification cuts can be selected such that the peak is removed from this plot while leaving the distribution continuous. To attempt to remove these Λ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ contaminations without

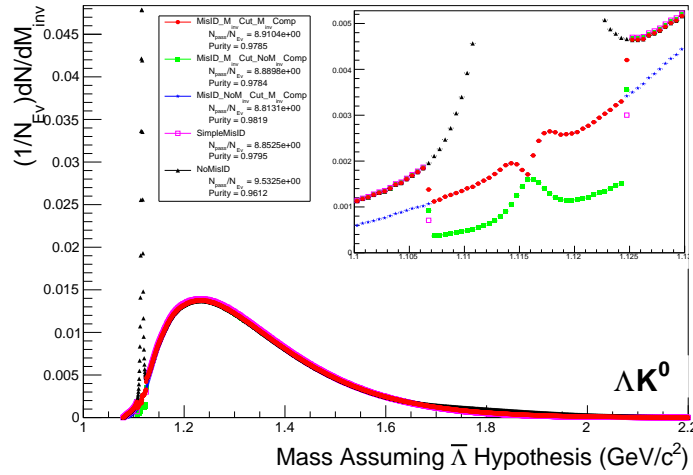


Fig. 7: Mass assuming $\bar{\Lambda}$ -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all K_S^0 cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $\pi^+\bar{p}^-$ instead of $\pi^+\pi^-$. Similar to Figure 7

throwing away good K_S^0 particles, the following misidentification cuts are imposed; a K_S^0 candidate is rejected if all of the following criteria are satisfied:

- $|m_{inv, \Lambda(\bar{\Lambda}) \text{ Hypothesis}} - m_{PDG, \Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})}| < 9.0 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- Positive daughter passes $p^+(\pi^+)$ daughter cut implemented for $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ reconstruction
- Negative daughter passes $\pi^-(\bar{p}^-)$ daughter cut implemented by $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ reconstruction

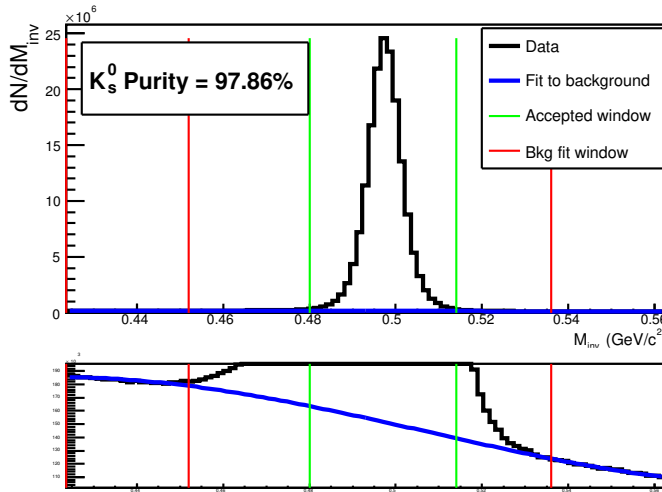


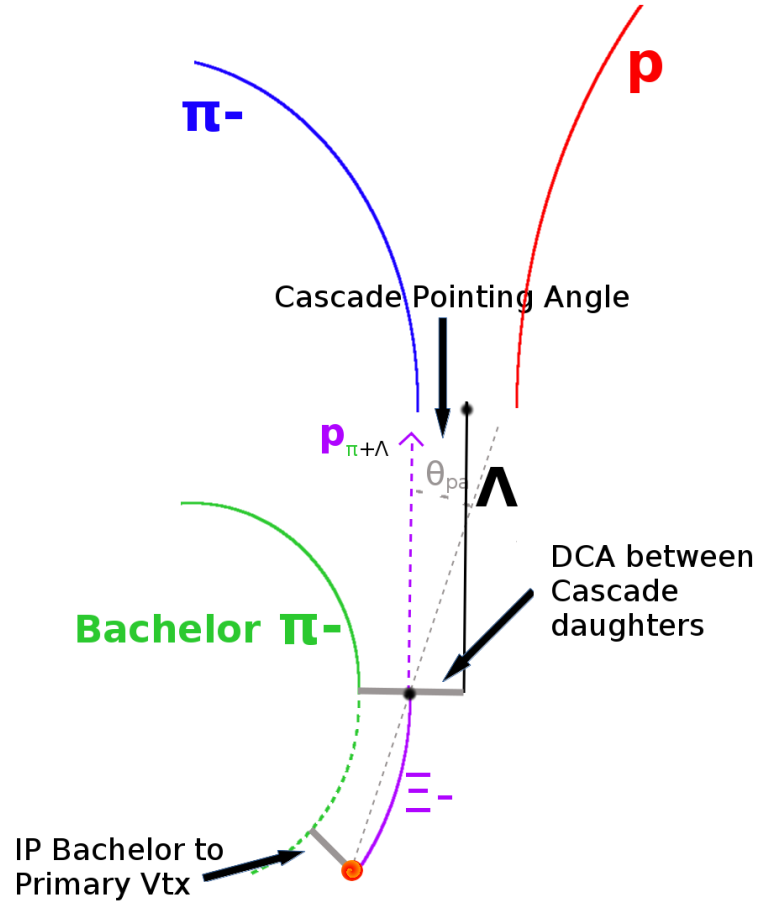
Fig. 8: K_S^0 Purity

3.4 Cascade Reconstruction

Talk about reconstruction cascades

3.5 Pair Selection

Some general remarks on forming pairs

Fig. 9: Ξ Reconstruction

It is important to obtain true particle pairs in the analysis. In particular, contamination from pairs constructed with split or merged tracks can introduce an artificial signal into the correlation function, obscuring the actual physics.

4 Correlation Functions

General remarks about formaton of correlation functions and what information they provide.

5 Fitting

This section will include the Lednický model and the method used to fit the Cascade study. It will also include momentum resolution, residual correlations, and any other aspects to obtain a good fit

5.1 Model: Lambda-Kaon

Talk about Lednický model

5.2 Model: Cascade-Kaon

Talk about model

5.3 Momentum Resolution Corrections

Talk about Momentum resolution corrections

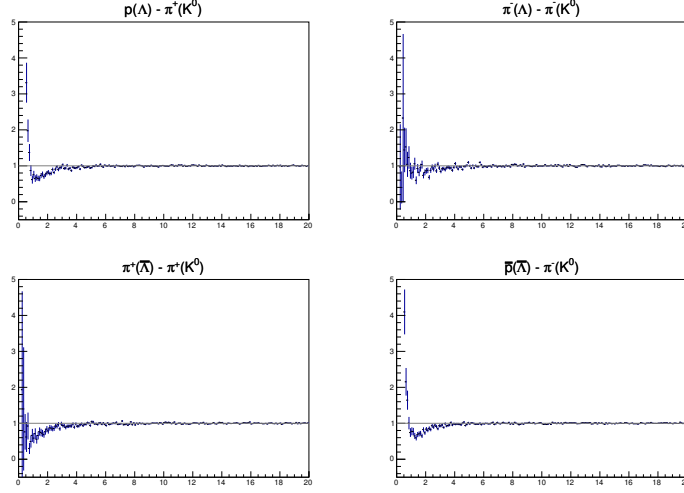


Fig. 10: Average Separation $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$

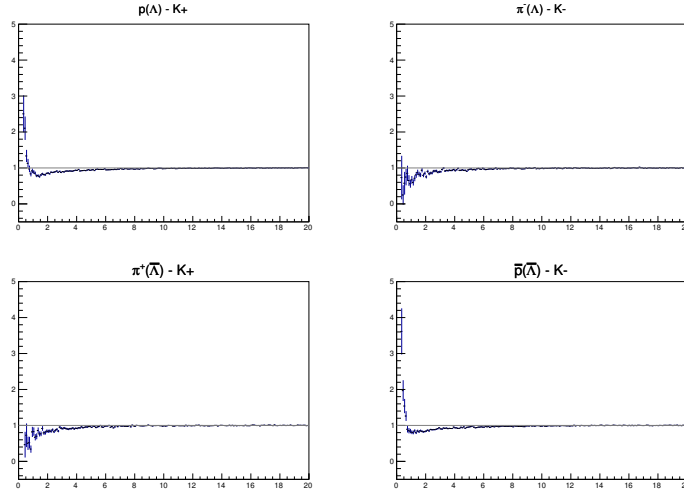


Fig. 11: Average Separation $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K^\pm$

$$C_{fit}(k_{Rec}^*) = \frac{\sum_{k_{True}^*} M_{k_{Rec}^*, k_{True}^*} C_{fit}(k_{True}^*)}{\sum_{k_{True}^*} M_{k_{Rec}^*, k_{True}^*}} \quad (1)$$

5.4 Residual Correlations

Talk about Lednický model

6 Systematic Errors

This study is currently ongoing. See Table 1.

6.1 Systematic Errors: ΛK_S^0

Talk about stuff

Test Table

Pair Type	Centrality	Fit Results			
		4 vs 5 mm			
		A	B	C	Sig
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	Yes
	10-30%	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	Yes
	30-50%	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	Yes
		4 vs 5 mm			
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	Yes
	10-30%	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	Yes
	30-50%	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.00000 ± 0.00000	Yes

Table 1: Test Table

Test Table2

Pair Type	Centrality	Fit Amplitudes					
		4 vs 5 mm			5 vs 6 mm		
		Amplitude	Error	Sig	Amplitude	Error	Sig
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	0.00000	0.00000	Yes	0.00000	0.00000	Yes
	10-30%	0.00000	0.00000	Yes	0.00000	0.00000	Yes
	30-50%	0.00000	0.00000	Yes	0.00000	0.00000	Yes
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	0.00000	0.00000	Yes	0.00000	0.00000	Yes
	10-30%	0.00000	0.00000	Yes	0.00000	0.00000	Yes
	30-50%	0.00000	0.00000	Yes	0.00000	0.00000	Yes

Table 2: Test Table2DCA $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$

Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		4 vs 5 mm	5 vs 6 mm
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	0.36	0.05
	10-30%	0.10	0.37
	30-50%	0.27	6.7e-8
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	0.08	3.2e-4
	10-30%	0.15	0.31
	30-50%	3.7e-3	7.1e-3

Table 3: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: DCA $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ captionDCA K_S^0

Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		2 vs 3 mm	3 vs 4 mm
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	0.32	0.76
	10-30%	2.1e-3	0.13
	30-50%	0.04	0.06
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	2.8e-7	1.3e-4
	10-30%	0.22	0.62
	30-50%	0.76	0.02

Table 4: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: DCA K_S^0 caption

DCA $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ Daughters

Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		3 vs 4 mm	4 vs 5 mm
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	0.39	0.51
	10-30%	0.30	0.84
	30-50%	1.3e-38	8.7e-3
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	0.35	0.07
	10-30%	0.07	0.13
	30-50%	0.44	0.01

Table 5: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: DCA $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ DaughtersDCA K_S^0 Daughters

Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		2 vs 3 mm	3 vs 4 mm
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	0.08	0.29
	10-30%	0.01	0.47
	30-50%	6.6e-3	0.82
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	0.38	0.44
	10-30%	0.13	0.25
	30-50%	0.06	0.53

Table 6: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: DCA K_S^0 Daughters $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ Cosine of Pointing Angle

Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		0.9992 vs 0.9993	0.9993 vs 0.9994
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	0.17	0.50
	10-30%	1.2e-3	0.10
	30-50%	5.4e-3	5.6e-9
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	0.87	0.77
	10-30%	0.09	0.13
	30-50%	9.8e-9	0.09

Table 7: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ Cosine of Pointing Angle K_S^0 Cosine of Pointing Angle

Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		0.9992 vs 0.9993	0.9993 vs 0.9994
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	0.02	0.01
	10-30%	0.34	0.63
	30-50%	0.55	1.8e-7
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	0.30	0.18
	10-30%	2.2e-4	0.32
	30-50%	0.41	0.11

Table 8: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: K_S^0 Cosine of Pointing Angle

DCA to Primary Vertex of $p^+(\bar{p}^-)$ Daughter of $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$

Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		0.5 vs 1 mm	1 vs 2 mm
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	1	0.33
	10-30%	1	0.68
	30-50%	1	0.05
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	1	0.34
	10-30%	1	0.09
	30-50%	1	0.32

Table 9: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: DCA to Primary Vertex of $p^+(\bar{p}^-)$ Daughter of $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$

DCA to Primary Vertex of $\pi^-(\pi^+)$ Daughter of $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$

Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		2 vs 3 mm	3 vs 4 mm
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	0.07	0.44
	10-30%	0.03	0.20
	30-50%	9.0e-6	0.10
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	1.4e-3	0.88
	10-30%	0.05	3.3e-3
	30-50%	0.03	1.4e-5

Table 10: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: DCA to Primary Vertex of $\pi^-(\pi^+)$ Daughter of $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$

DCA to Primary Vertex of π^+ Daughter of K_S^0

Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		2 vs 3 mm	3 vs 4 mm
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	0.14	9.6e-4
	10-30%	0.07	0.86
	30-50%	0.93	0.11
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	0.06	0.17
	10-30%	0.11	0.69
	30-50%	2.0e-14	0.51

Table 11: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: DCA to Primary Vertex of π^+ Daughter of K_S^0

DCA to Primary Vertex of π^- Daughter of K_S^0

Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		2 vs 3 mm	3 vs 4 mm
ΛK_S^0	0-10%	0.15	0.16
	10-30%	0.31	0.12
	30-50%	0.66	0.22
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	0-10%	1.1e-4	1.7e-14
	10-30%	0.01	0.82
	30-50%	0.44	0.05

Table 12: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: DCA to Primary Vertex of π^- Daughter of K_S^0

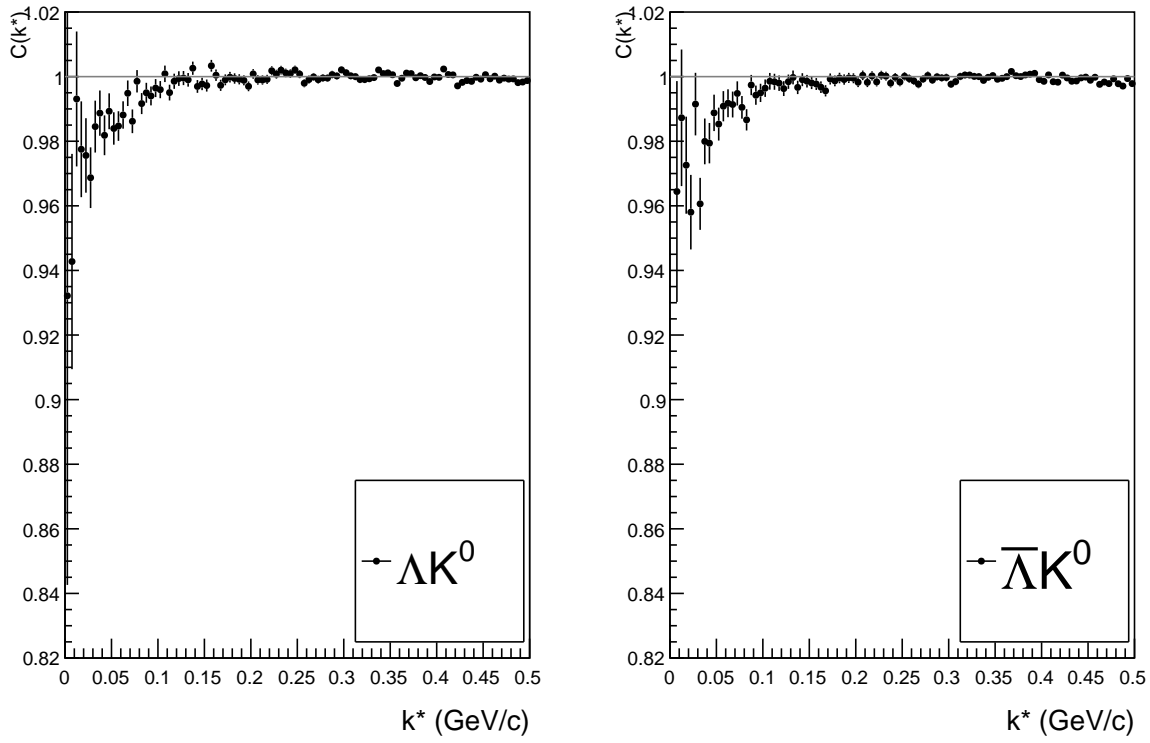


Fig. 12: All $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Correlation Functions for 0-10% Centrality

6.2 Systematic Errors: ΛK^\pm

Talk about stuff

7 Results and Discussion

8 To Do

Avgerage Separation of Like-Charge Daughters					
Pair Type	Daughters		Centrality	p-value	
				5.0 vs 6.0 cm	6.0 vs 7.0 cm
ΛK_S^0	$p(\Lambda)$	$\pi^+(K_S^0)$	0-10%	0.00	6.7e-276
			10-30%	1.5e-64	2.0e-10
			30-50%	5.9e-22	9.6e-29
ΛK_S^0	$\pi^-(\Lambda)$	$\pi^-(K_S^0)$	0-10%	3.3e-84	1.6e-10
			10-30%	0.52	5.0e-14
			30-50%	1.1e-8	0.00
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	$\pi^+(\bar{\Lambda})$	$\pi^+(K_S^0)$	0-10%	1.7e-81	0.88
			10-30%	2.5e-7	4.1e-39
			30-50%	2.2e-16	1.9e-26
$\bar{\Lambda} K_S^0$	$\bar{p}^-(\bar{\Lambda})$	$\pi^-(K_S^0)$	0-10%	0.00	4.3e-17
			10-30%	0.00	8.0e-62
			30-50%	9.3e-112	0.11

Table 13: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: Avgerage Separation of Positive Daughters

DCA $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$			
Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		4 vs 5 mm	5 vs 6 mm
ΛK^+	0-10%	0.01	3.2e-5
	10-30%	5.9e-3	0.22
	30-50%	0.85	0.84
$\bar{\Lambda} K^-$	0-10%	0.15	0.03
	10-30%	3.1e-4	0.42
	30-50%	7.2e-3	0.42
ΛK^-	0-10%	0.35	0.05
	10-30%	1.4e-5	5.6e-3
	30-50%	0.05	0.70
$\bar{\Lambda} K^+$	0-10%	0.84	0.16
	10-30%	0.16	3.3e-3
	30-50%	2.5e-4	0.20

Table 14: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K^\pm$ Analyses: DCA $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$

DCA $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ Daughters			
Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		3 vs 4 mm	4 vs 5 mm
ΛK^+	0-10%	0.79	0.06
	10-30%	0.10	0.60
	30-50%	8.4e-3	0.25
$\bar{\Lambda} K^-$	0-10%	2.4e-4	0.63
	10-30%	0.06	3.3e-4
	30-50%	0.03	0.04
ΛK^-	0-10%	0.70	0.40
	10-30%	0.94	0.04
	30-50%	0.05	9.5e-5
$\bar{\Lambda} K^+$	0-10%	0.09	0.04
	10-30%	0.10	0.17
	30-50%	0.10	0.43

Table 15: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K^\pm$ Analyses: DCA $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ Daughters

$\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ Cosine of Pointing Angle			
Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		0.9992 vs 0.9993	0.9993 vs 0.9994
ΛK^+	0-10%	0.08	6.2e-3
	10-30%	8.7e-4	0.06
	30-50%	0.31	1.1e-3
$\bar{\Lambda} K^-$	0-10%	0.98	0.92
	10-30%	0.06	1.4e-16
	30-50%	0.47	0.40
ΛK^-	0-10%	1.0e-4	6.3e-3
	10-30%	5.7e-5	2.3e-3
	30-50%	1.9e-3	6.5e-3
$\bar{\Lambda} K^+$	0-10%	0.08	0.01
	10-30%	0.09	0.04
	30-50%	0.39	0.34

Table 16: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K^\pm$ Analyses: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ Cosine of Pointing Angle

DCA to Primary Vertex of $p^+(\bar{p}^-)$ Daughter of $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$			
Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		0.5 vs 1.0 mm	1.0 vs 2.0 mm
ΛK^+	0-10%	1	5.5e-3
	10-30%	1	0.15
	30-50%	1	0.13
$\bar{\Lambda} K^-$	0-10%	1	0.16
	10-30%	1	0.55
	30-50%	1	0.03
ΛK^-	0-10%	1	0.30
	10-30%	1	0.70
	30-50%	1	0.44
$\bar{\Lambda} K^+$	0-10%	1	0.40
	10-30%	1	0.67
	30-50%	1	0.03

Table 17: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K^\pm$ Analyses: DCA to Primary Vertex of $p^+(\bar{p}^-)$ Daughter of $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$

DCA to Primary Vertex of $\pi^-(\pi^+)$ Daughter of $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$			
Pair Type	Centrality	p-value	
		2.0 vs 3.0 mm	3.0 vs 4.0 mm
ΛK^+	0-10%	0.01	0.15
	10-30%	0.28	0.08
	30-50%	1.9e-8	6.1e-4
$\bar{\Lambda} K^-$	0-10%	0.55	0.36
	10-30%	0.38	0.31
	30-50%	8.4e-4	0.03
ΛK^-	0-10%	7.7e-3	0.35
	10-30%	0.01	4.0e-3
	30-50%	0.02	0.06
$\bar{\Lambda} K^+$	0-10%	0.12	0.01
	10-30%	0.63	4.1e-3
	30-50%	6.2e-11	0.44

Table 18: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K^\pm$ Analyses: DCA to Primary Vertex of $\pi^-(\pi^+)$ Daughter of $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$

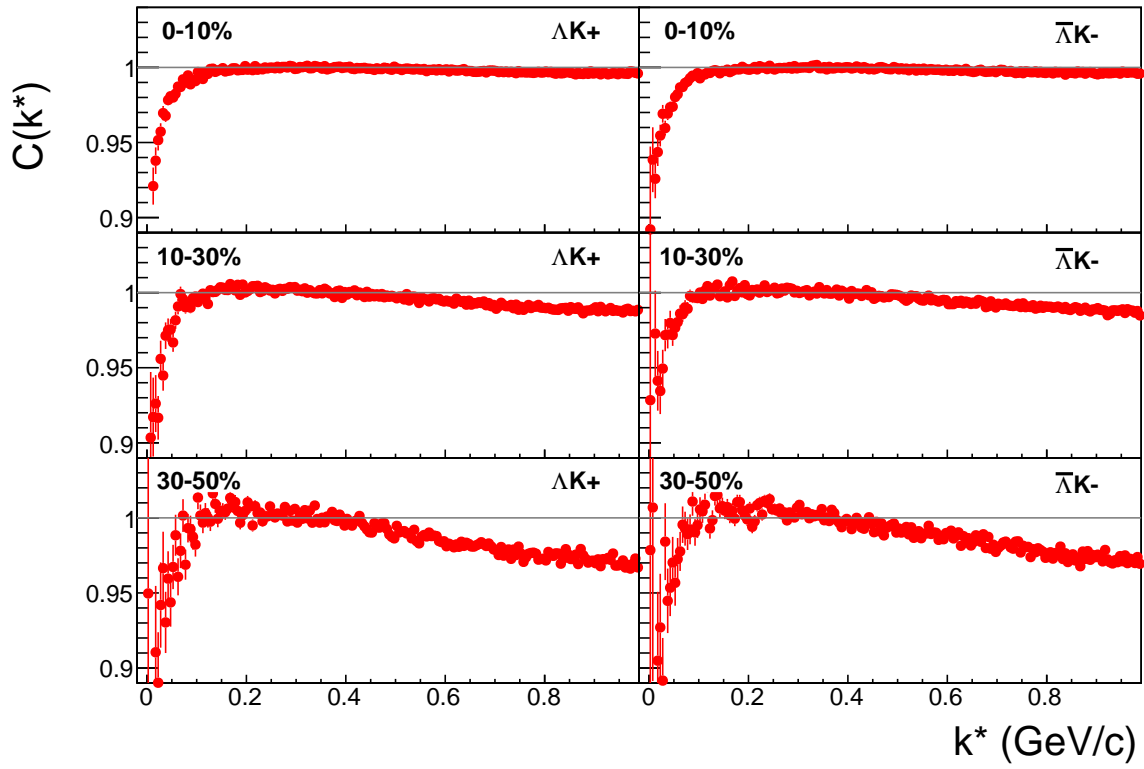


Fig. 13: ΛK^+ and $\bar{\Lambda} K^-$ Correlation Functions

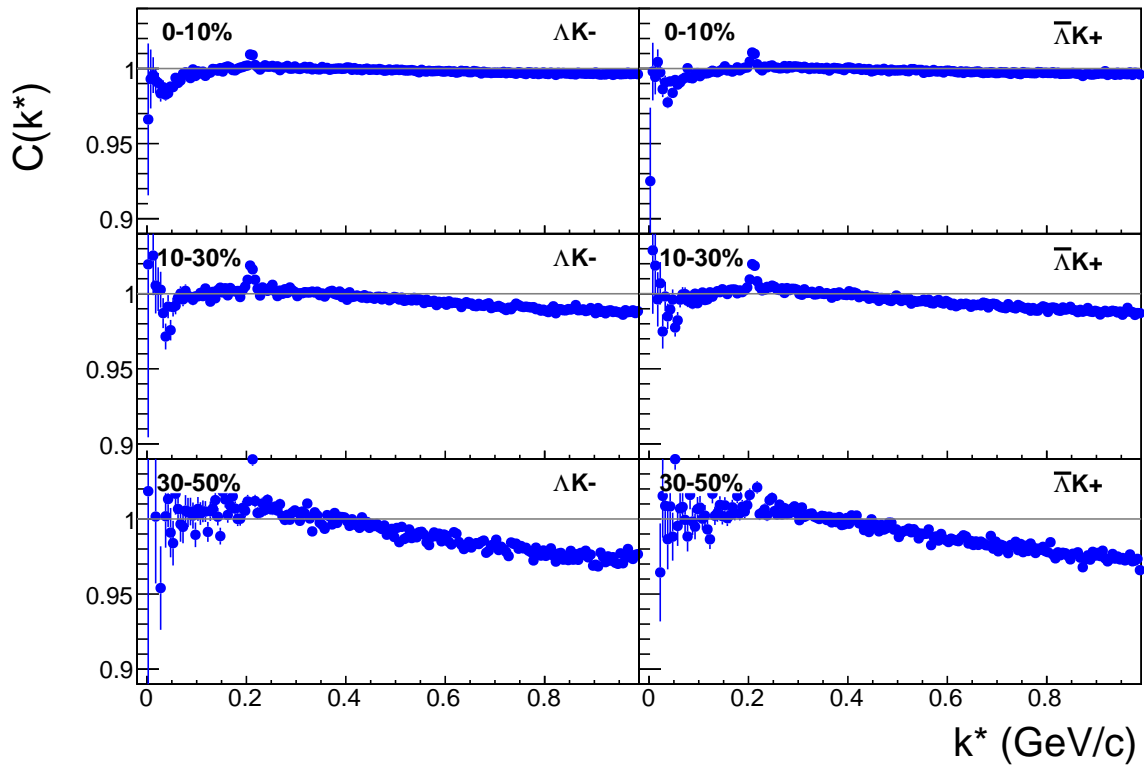


Fig. 14: ΛK^- and $\bar{\Lambda} K^+$ Correlation Functions

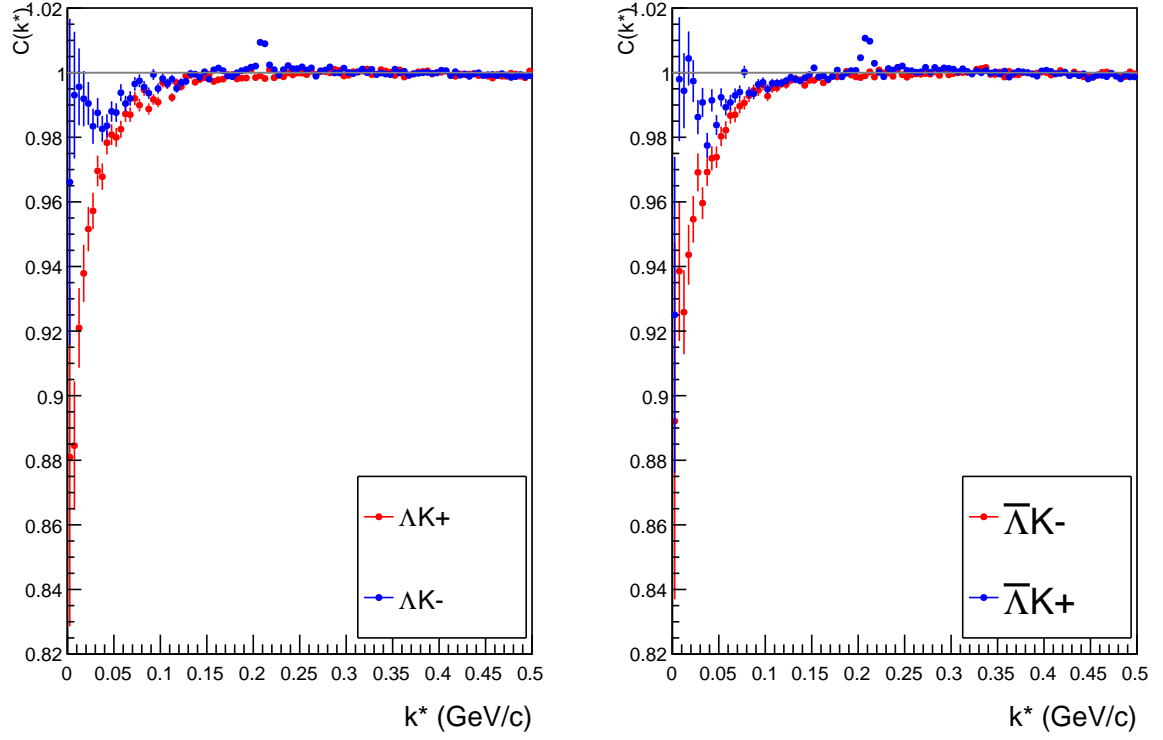


Fig. 15: All $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K^\pm$ Correlation Functions for 0-10% Centrality

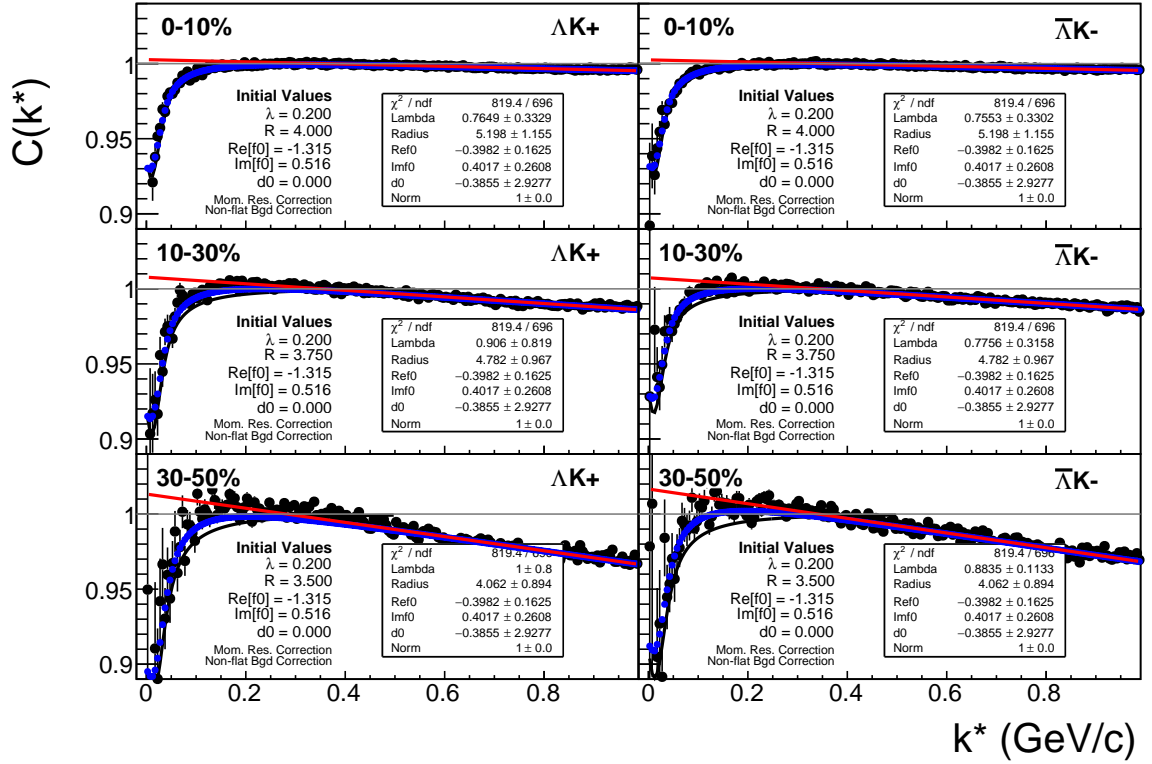
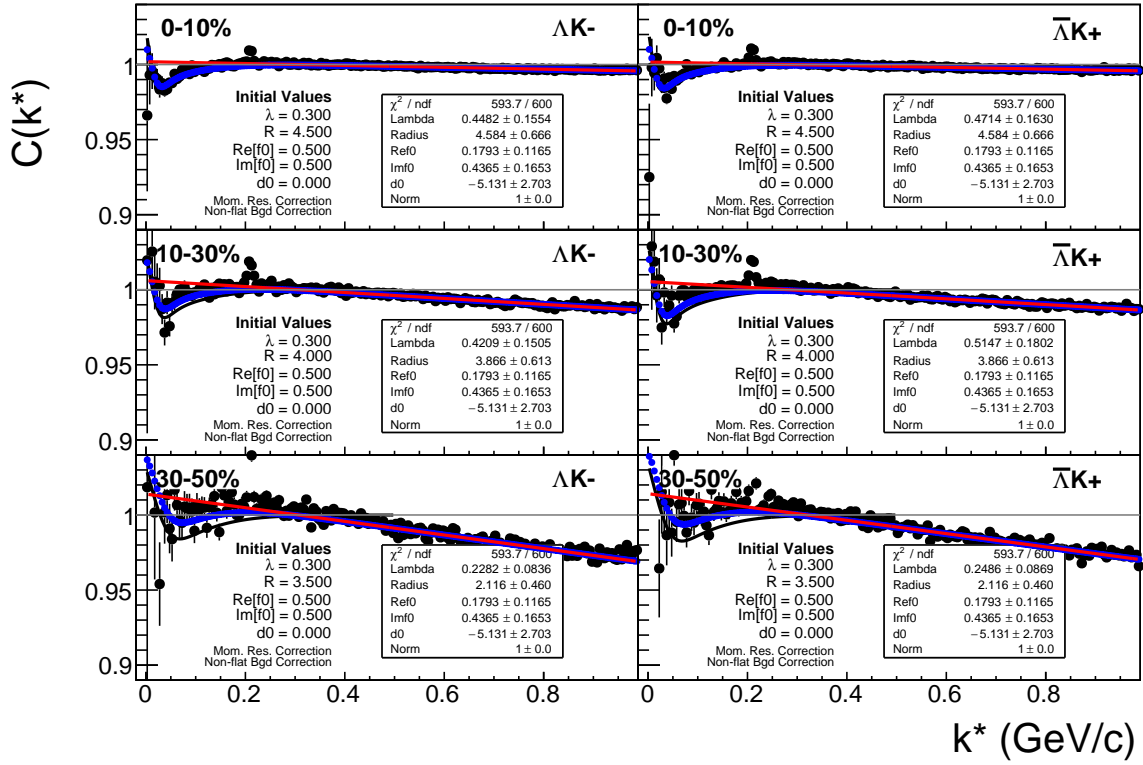


Fig. 16: $\Lambda K^+(\bar{\Lambda} K^-)$ Fits

Fig. 17: $\Lambda K^- (\bar{\Lambda} K^+)$ FitsAverage Separation of $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ Daughter With Same Charge as K^\pm

Pair Type	Daughter	Track	Centrality	p-value	
				7.0 vs 8.0 cm	8.0 vs 9.0 cm
ΛK^+	$p(\Lambda)$	K^+	0-10%	2.1e-41	1.9e-186
			10-30%	0.86	0.61
			30-50%	0.999	0.10
$\bar{\Lambda} K^-$	$\bar{p}^-(\bar{\Lambda})$	K^-	0-10%	3.7e-78	0.00
			10-30%	1.4e-27	9.6e-62
			30-50%	0.00	4.4e-3
ΛK^-	$\pi^-(\Lambda)$	K^-	0-10%	1.0e-236	5.1e-243
			10-30%	6.2e-17	4.6e-43
			30-50%	0.09	0.99
$\bar{\Lambda} K^+$	$\pi^+(\bar{\Lambda})$	K^+	0-10%	1.4e-76	6.9e-46
			10-30%	4.7e-14	0.61
			30-50%	3.0e-14	3.3e-4

Table 19: $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$ Analyses: Average Separation of $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ Daughter With Same Charge as K^\pm