

# Update on 7 TeV pp $\rightarrow K_s^0 K_s^0$ analysis

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## Summary of pp → $K_s^0 K_s^0$ analysis progress since QM2011

Ran over PHOJET anchor runs to better estimate baseline systematic error

→ PHOJET describes  $C(Q_{inv})$  baseline with similar accuracy as PYTHIA, gives smaller systematic errors than before, multiplicity dependence of  $R$  better articulated

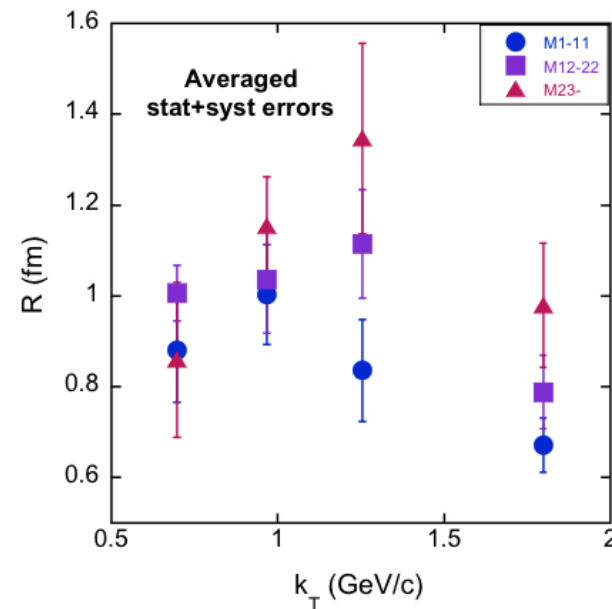
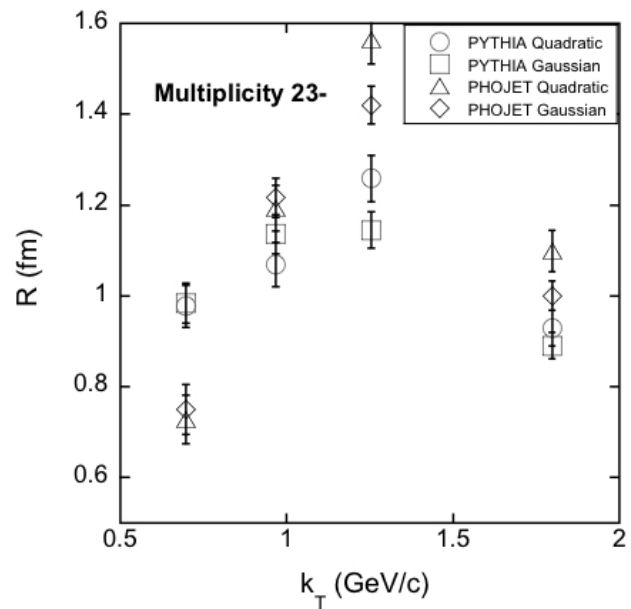
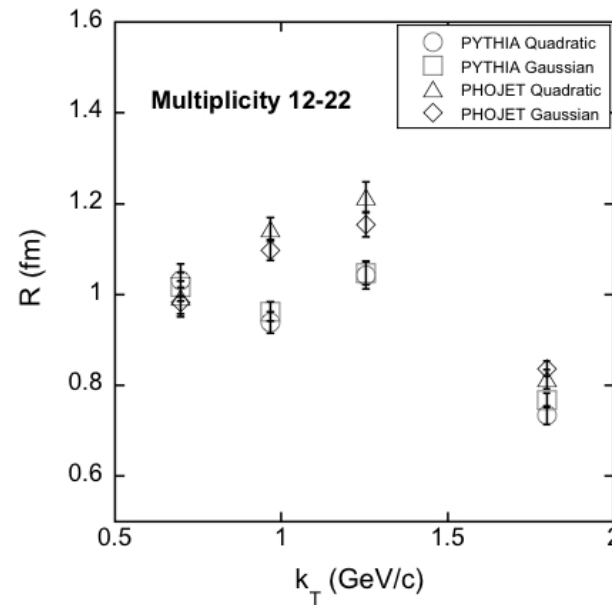
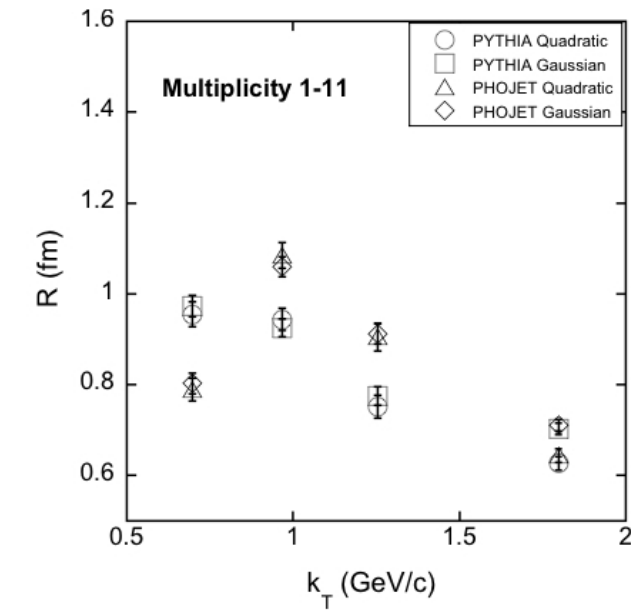
Studied  $\pm 10\%$   $Q_{inv}$  fit range effect on systematic error

→ Systematic error from this comparable with statistical errors

Made a simple geometric model to compare with data results for  $R$  to determine if trivial geometry effects can be eliminated as an explanation for multiplicity and  $k_T$  dependences seen in data

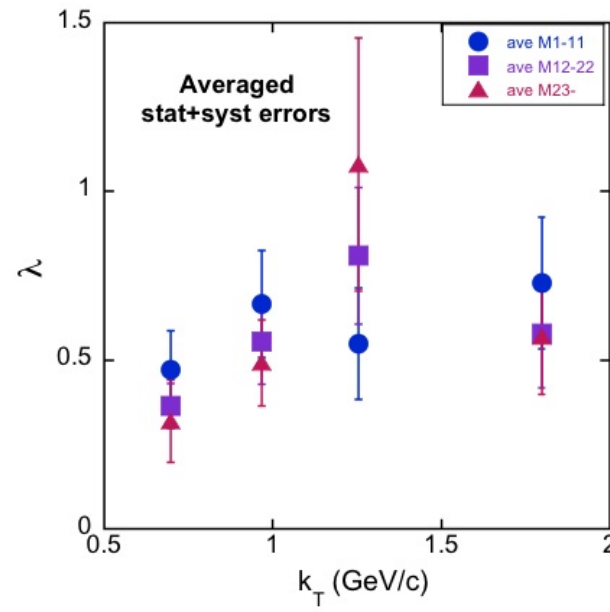
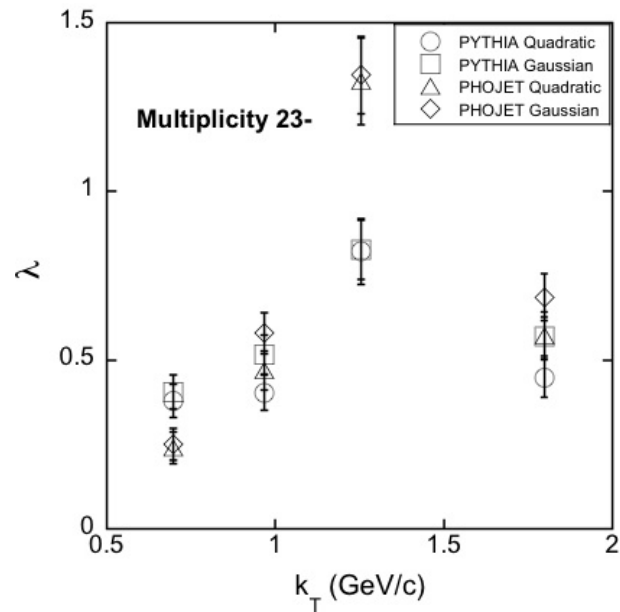
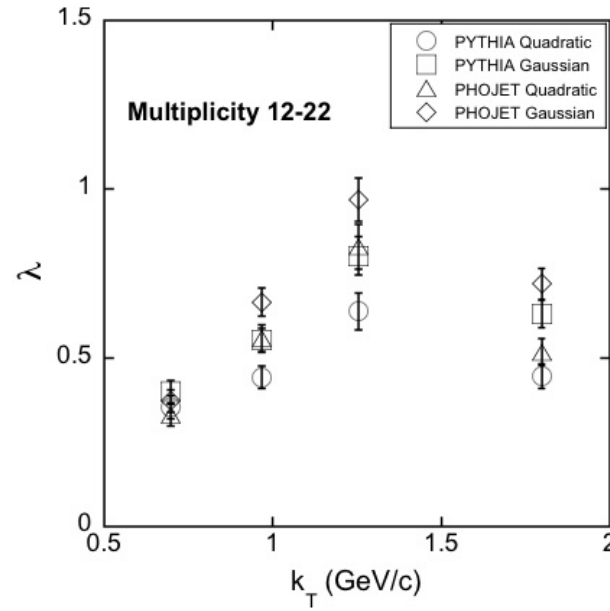
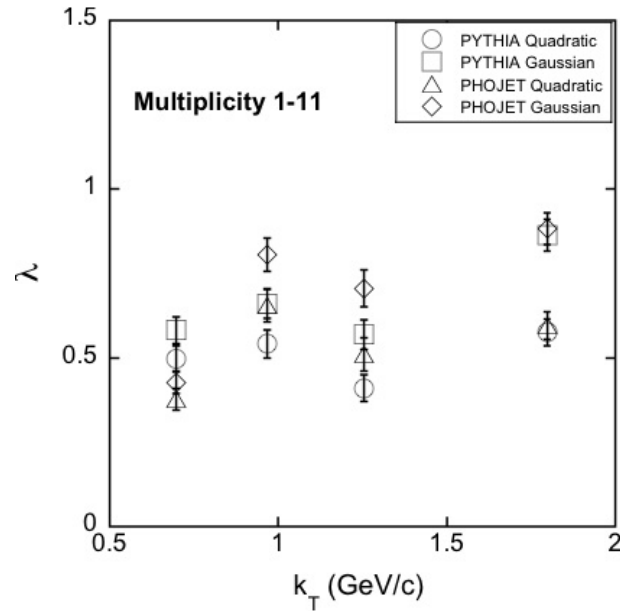
→ This indeed seems to be the case -- need additional physics to describe data

# R from Lednicky using PYTHIA and PHOJET baselines



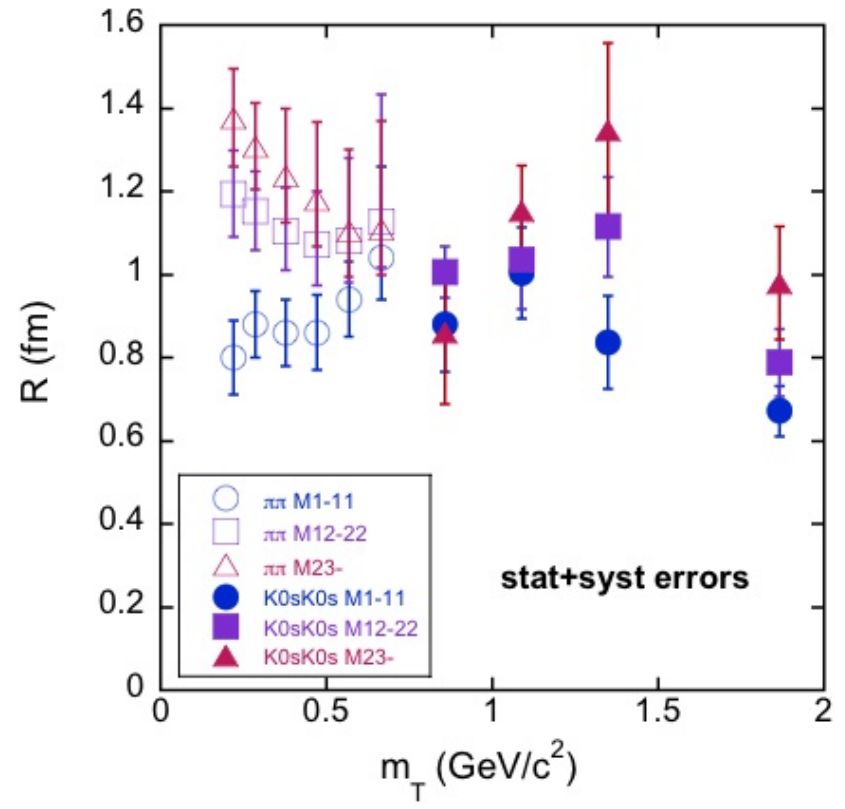
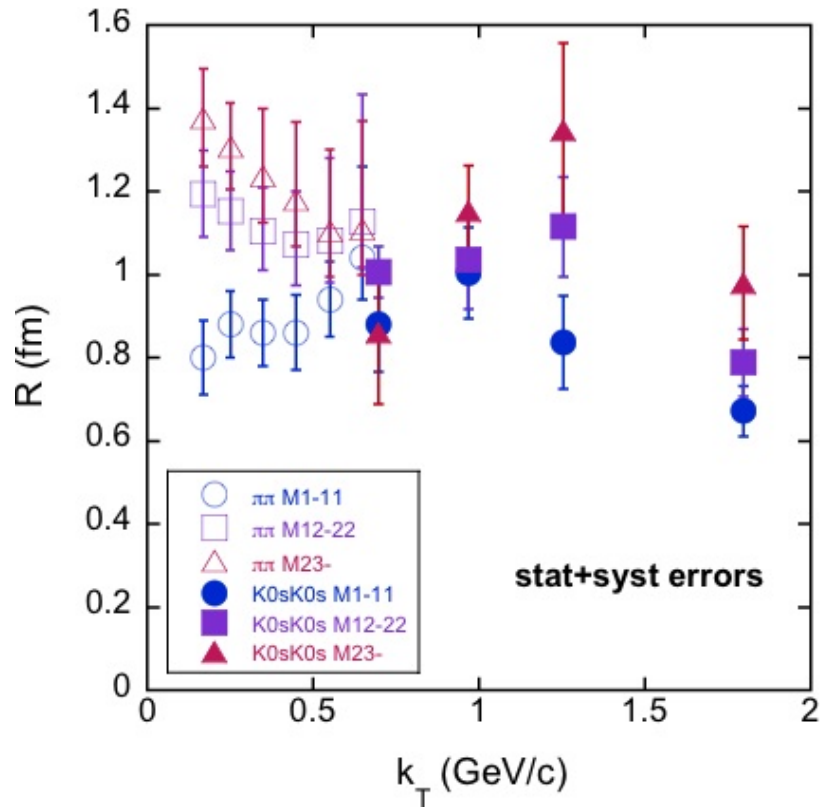
Systematic error includes S.D. of the four baseline methods and a  $\pm 10\%$  variation on the  $Q_{inv}$  fit range

# $\lambda$ from Lednicky using PYTHIA and PHOJET baselines



Systematic error includes S.D. of the four baseline methods and a  $\pm 10\%$  variation on the  $Q_{inv}$  fit range

## Comparison of R for $\pi\pi$ and $K^0_s K^0_s$



# Simple Geometrical Model for 7 TeV pp $\rightarrow$ $K^0_s K^0_s$ HBT

Impose a geometry on  $K^0_s$  hadronization from ALICE PYTHIA-Perugia0 events

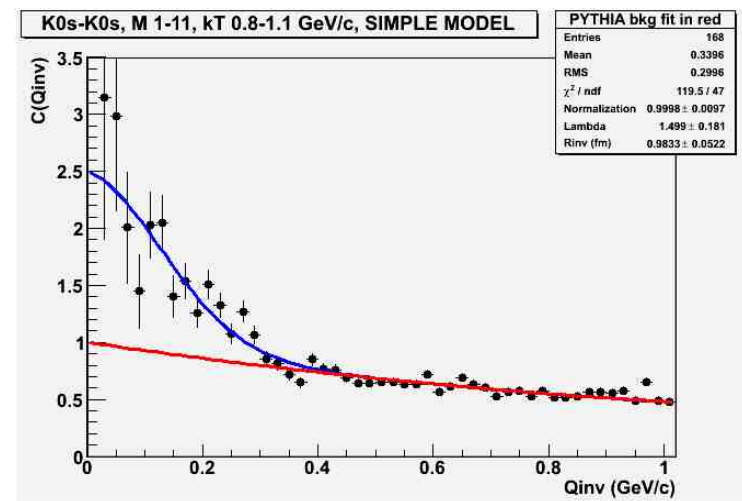
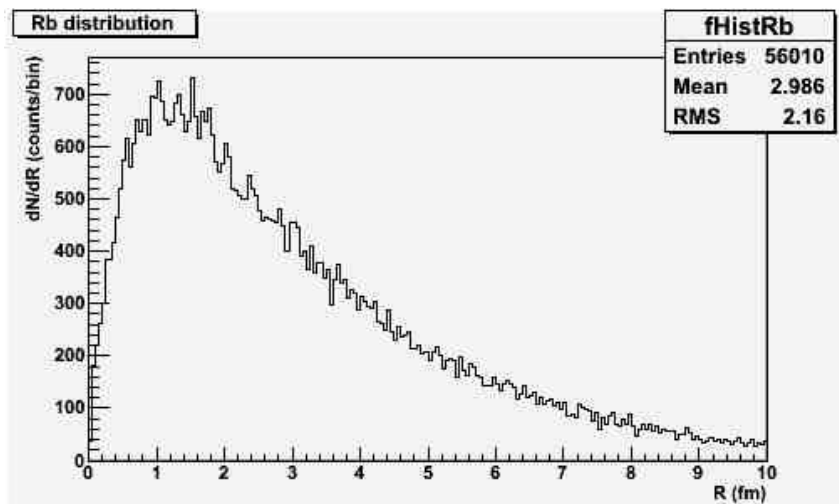
Assume an exponentially distributed,  $\exp(-\tau/T)$ , proper hadronization time for  $K^0_s$  which defines the hadronization space-time via causality, i.e.,

$t = \tau(E/m)$ ,  $x = \tau(p_x/m)$ ,  $y = \tau(p_y/m)$ ,  $z = \tau(p_z/m)$ , where  $m = K^0_s$  mass,  
and  $T = 1.8 \text{ fm/c} \rightarrow$  only free parameter in Model

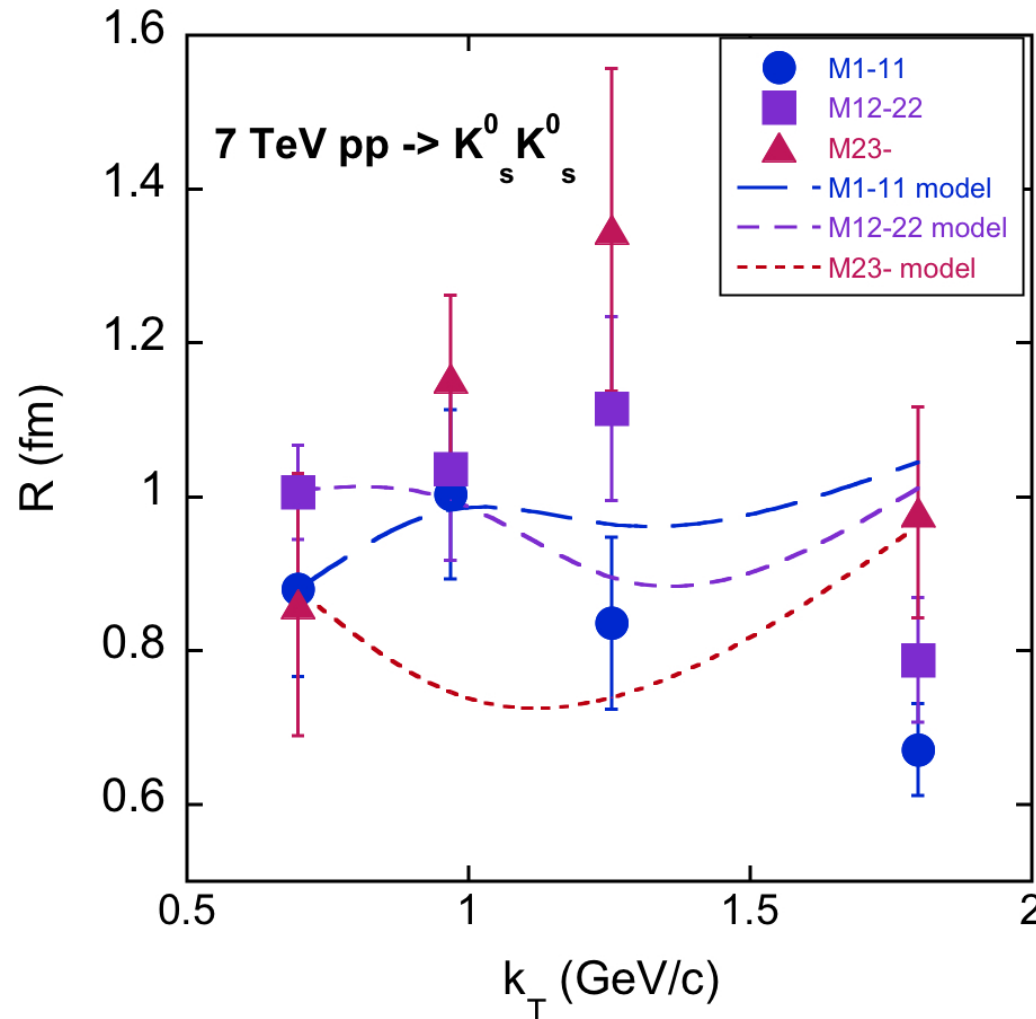
Impose HBT on the PYTHIA  $K^0_s K^0_s$  pairs using  $1 + \cos(\Delta x \Delta p - \Delta t \Delta E)$  and bin in  $Q_{\text{inv}}$   
Use the same PYTHIA anchor runs as the data.

Fit the model  $C(Q_{\text{inv}})$  using the same method as used for the data to extract  $R$  and  $\lambda$

Sample  $K^0_s$  hadronization radius distribution and  $C(Q_{\text{inv}})$  for the bin M1-11,  $k_T$  0.8-1.1 GeV/c



## Comparison of geometric model with data for R



The simple geometrical model does not account for most of the features seen in the data

➔ Suggests that other physics needed to explain data, e.g. flow