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3 **Two-proton correlations in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV**
4 **from the ALICE experiment at the LHC**

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8 **Abstract**

9 Correlations of all combinations of pairs of protons and antiprotons are measured in Pb–Pb collisions
10 at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV in the ALICE experiment. One-dimensional pp, $\bar{p}\bar{p}$ and $p\bar{p}$ correlation functions are
11 formed in three centrality and two pair transverse momentum ranges. The femtoscopic parameters
12 for the radius of the proton source are extracted. The fit includes final-state interactions (strong and
13 Coulomb) and quantum statistics, in case of identical pairs of (anti)protons. Also, the fit takes into
14 account residual correlations coming from pΛ system. Two-proton correlations show an increase of
15 the radius with increasing multiplicity and slight decrease of the radius with increasing pair transverse
16 momentum.

1 Introduction

In the analysis, we present the measurements of two-proton correlations in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV registered by the ALICE experiment. The method of two-particle correlations (commonly referred to as *femtoscopy*) allows for extracting the space-time characteristics of the emitting source created in heavy-ion collision. Correlations of identical bosons have been usually used to perform this study. In particular, the ALICE Collaboration has recently carried out the analysis of two-pion correlations in central Pb–Pb collisions [1]. Proton-proton correlations have also been measured for the broad range of the energies of heavy-ion collisions, especially in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV by the STAR experiment at RHIC [2].

The main motivation to carry out two-proton femtoscopic study is to complement information about the source size deduced from the correlations of pions and kaons. The analysis provides a test of the hydrodynamic prediction of the transverse mass scaling and gives a possibility for checking if the collectivity also includes baryons. Due to the fact that feed-down from weak decays cannot be neglected in high-energy heavy-ion collisions, the effects of residual correlations related with the p Λ system should be taken into account in the study of proton femtoscopy. Because of the low decay momentum of Λ decay into p and π^- with respect to the mass of proton, femtoscopic correlations between a Λ and a primary proton might still be detected for a pair consisting of a primary proton and the proton from Λ . Furthermore, proton-antiproton correlations should be investigated as a proof that the influence of final-state interaction (the annihilation) may contribute to lowering multiplicities of protons observed at LHC energies, with respect to predictions from chemical models.

2 Data analysis

2.1 Data sample

2.1.1 Real data

The data used in this note come from Pb–Pb collisions recorded by the ALICE experiment during the 2011 run at the LHC (production LHC11h, pass 2). Analysis Object Data (AOD095) files have been used in studies. About 35 million events have been analysed. The following runs have been used (flagged as 1 (good runs) in RCT):

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, 169588, 169586, 169557, 169554, 169550, 169512, 169504, 169498, 169475, 169419, 169418, 169417, 169415, 169411, 169238, 169167, 169160, 169156, 169148, 169145, 169144, 169138, 169099, 169094, 169091, 169044, 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

The analysis was done as a part of the “Lego Trains”.

2.1.2 Monte Carlo

We used the HIJING production LHC11a10a_bis and AMPT production LHC12a11a AOD081.

2.2 Analysis software

The analysis was performed using the AliFemto package being a part of AliROOT framework (v5-03-11-AN).

Measured correlation functions have been fitted with the custom written software. It required the input from THERMINATOR model [3], which is a particle and event generator basing on Monte Carlo methods. The model aims to study particle production in relativistic heavy ion collisions at the energies available at RHIC and LHC. THERMINATOR uses the statistical approach to describe particle production. Also, the chemical and kinetic freeze-out are assumed to occur simultaneously (*single freeze-out model*).

The fitting program makes also use of theoretical pp and pA correlation functions. The former one is calculated with CorrFit software [4], which compares the measured correlation function and a model one calculated using Lednicky's weights, experimental distribution of particles' momenta and an assumed emission source distribution via χ^2 test in the given range of fitting parameters. The latter one is obtained from the analytical formula of Lednicky [5], which uses the parametrization of strong interaction for pA system. The correlation function is calculated as the square of the wave function averaged over the total spin and over the assumed gaussian distribution of the relative distance between particle emission points in the pair rest frame.

2.3 Event selection

Events with the collision vertex position within ± 8 cm from the centre of TPC, measured along the beam axis, have been selected. The centrality selection classes are used to determine the centrality with the V0.

2.4 Particle identification

The analysis of pion femtoscopy in Pb–Pb collisions has shown that there is a need to use the so-called *TPC-only tracks* constrained to the SPD vertex (with AOD filter bit 7 set). The main reason for this is related to the fact that global tracking forces some pairs of tracks to have very similar momenta that leads to distortions in the shape of correlation functions for the lowest values of the momentum difference and, as a consequence, incorrect extracted source radii [6]. It has also been shown that the *number of σ 's* method gives more pure sample of particles than the Bayesian PID method [8]. However, *TPC-only tracks* in the AOD data files have only Bayesian PID and there is not enough information to use the $n\sigma$ method (e.g. TPC and TOF signals are missing). The solution of the above problem [7] is as follows: in AOD files, each *TPC-only track* has its equivalent amongst *global tracks* (having very similar parameters) related by:

```
tpcOnlyTrack->GetID() = - 1 - globalTrack->GetID().
```

Hence, there is a need to loop over all *global tracks* to save their indices and IDs. Afterwards, in a loop over *TPC-only tracks*, one is able to get directly a *global track* which corresponds to the current *TPC-only track* and copy the PID information. This procedure was implemented as a part of the AliFemto package. Femtoscopy analysis requires as pure sample of particles as possible but also high statistics of them. A combined TPC and TOF method was applied to select (anti)protons. The details of the cut are as follows:

- 3σ cut from TPC for tracks with TOF signal and for tracks without TOF signal for momenta less than 0.5 GeV/c
- 2σ cut from TPC for momenta in range (0.5, 0.8) GeV/c for tracks without TOF signal
- maximum momentum for tracks only with TPC signal set to 0.8 GeV/c
- 3σ cut from TOF for momenta less than 1.5 GeV/c
- 2σ cut from TOF for momenta higher than 1.5 GeV/c

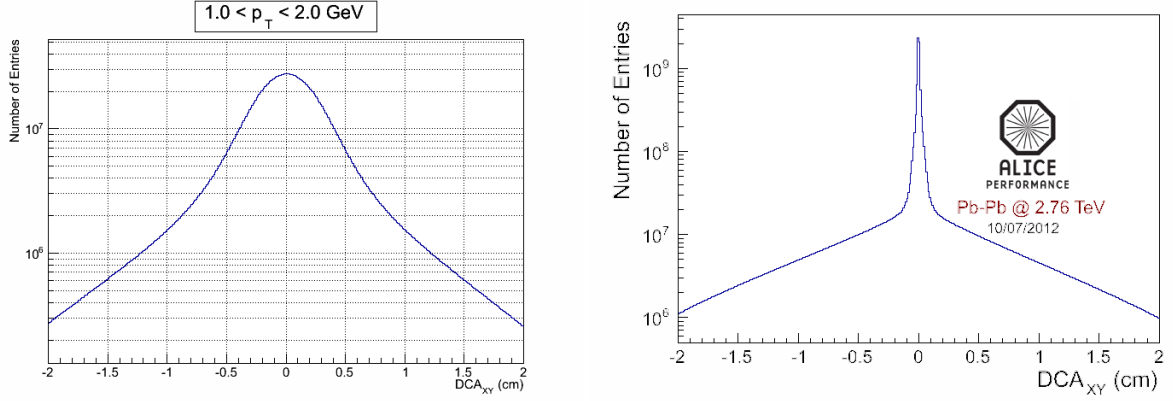


Fig. 1: The comparison of the DCA distribution in the transverse plane for *TPC-only tracks* (left panel) and *global tracks* (right panel).

Additionally, the proton identification was adjusted with the “contour” method. It means that a given track can be identified as proton if it passes $n\sigma$ cut and its dE/dx value for a given momentum is within the range specified by the values corresponding to the experimentally evaluated contour composed of straight lines.

2.5 Track selection

Tracks within the pseudorapidity range $\eta < |0.8|$ have been selected. To reduce contamination from material, we have chosen protons with $p_t > 0.5$ GeV/c. For antiprotons, there are no explicit constraints on the transverse momentum. We only have limits from PID. Furthermore, the cut on a Distance of Closest Approach (DCA) was applied. Particles located within 0.1 cm in the transverse plane and 2.0 cm in the beam direction with respect to the primary vertex, were accepted. To calculate DCA values, we used PropagateToDCA method. It is applied for the *global tracks* corresponding to *TPC-only tracks* (similarly as with PID) because of better resolution. The comparison of the DCA distribution in the transverse plane for *TPC-only tracks* and *global tracks* is shown in Fig. 1. The cut value 0.1 cm was determined using MC simulations to obtain the highest significance. Purity of protons was estimated as 80% and of antiprotons as 84% from AMPT simulations. The DCA distribution of protons with respect to its origin from MC simulation (AMPT) is shown in Fig. 2.

The minimum number of TPC clusters corresponding to the given track was set to 80 (out of all 159 clusters). The maximum value of χ^2 per TPC cluster was 4.0 (2 degrees of freedom per cluster).

2.6 Pair selection

In case of pair selection criteria, standard cuts preventing the effects of merging (two tracks reconstructed as one) and splitting (one track reconstructed as two) were used. Strictly speaking, the cuts consists of two steps: *share quality* and *share fraction*. The former one bases on the calculation of the fraction of the number of clusters on the same TPC pad row shared by both tracks to the number of all clusters of the two tracks. Maximum *share quality* was set to 1.0 which means accepting all pairs. As regards *share fraction*, it is obtained as a ratio of shared clusters to all clusters of both tracks. All pairs sharing more than 5% clusters were rejected.

In the analysis presented in the first version of the note, a cut on angular distance [9] have not been applied. However, due to merging effects seen in correlation functions calculated from HIJING simulations (Fig. 3), the analysis with the cut was done ($\Delta\phi^* < 0.012$, $\Delta\eta < 0.015$). In Fig.4 $\Delta\phi^*\Delta\eta$ distribution from HIJING simulations is shown. Due to the necessity of the knowledge of magnetic field polarity, the analysis need to be performed for *field --* and *field ++* runs separately. However, obtained correlation functions are consistent, so we use all runs together, to have bigger statistics.

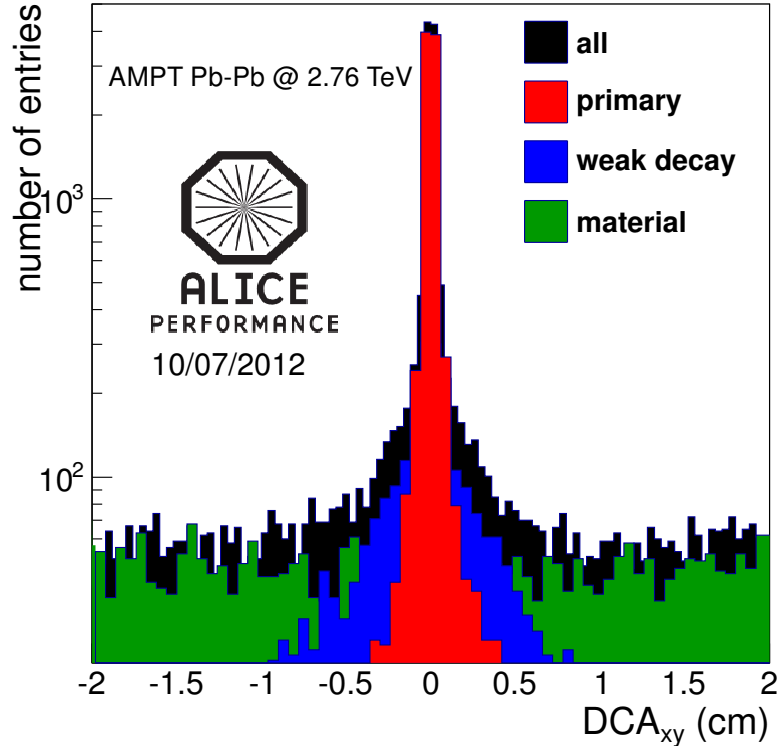


Fig. 2: The DCA distribution of protons with respect to its origin from MC simulation (AMPT).

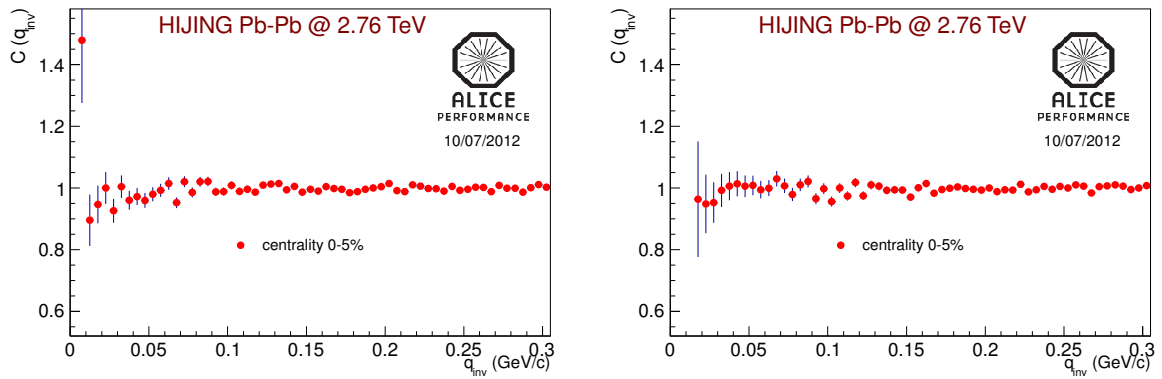


Fig. 3: pp correlation function from HIJING simulations without the cut on angular distance (left panel) and with the cut $\Delta\phi^* < 0.02$, $\Delta\eta < 0.015$.

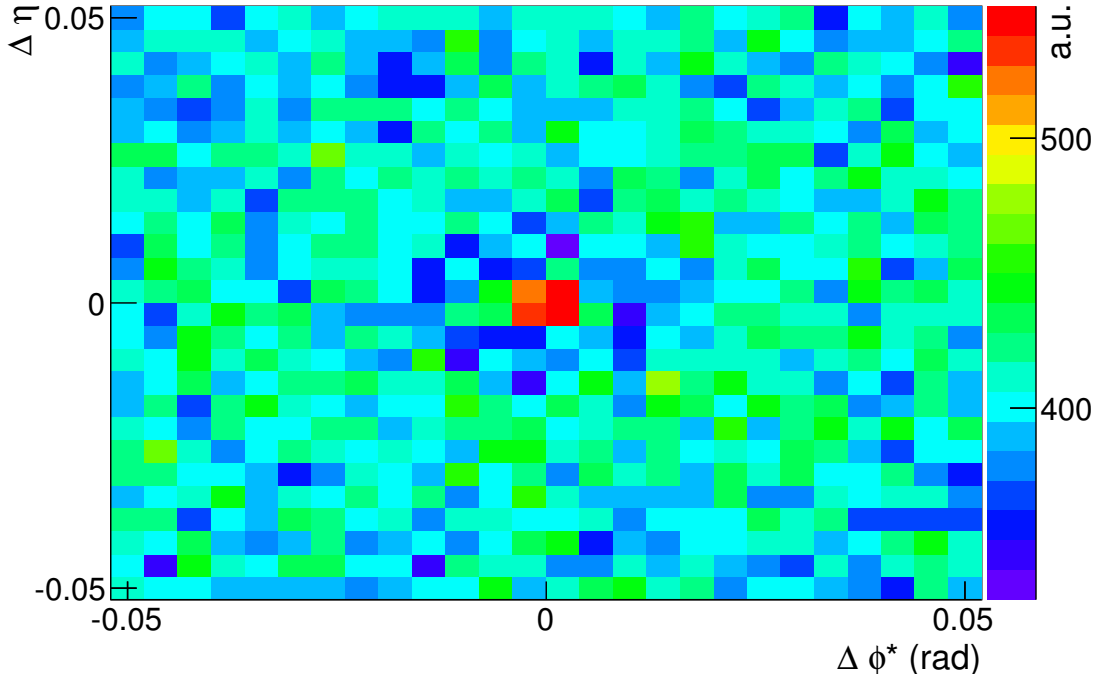


Fig. 4: $\Delta\phi^*\Delta\eta$ distribution from HIJING simulations.

2.7 Correlation functions

Two-particle correlations were studied in one dimensional representation with respect to the relative momentum $q_{\text{inv}} = 2 \cdot k^* = \sqrt{(p_1 - p_2)^2 - (E_1 - E_2)^2}$. The correlation effect was measured with the function defined as:

$$C(q_{\text{inv}}) = \frac{A(q_{\text{inv}})}{B(q_{\text{inv}})}, \quad (1)$$

where $A(q_{\text{inv}})$ is a distribution of correlated pairs of particles (coming from the same event), $B(q_{\text{inv}})$ is a distribution of uncorrelated pairs of particles (coming from different events - 10 events were used to create the background distribution).

The analysis has been performed for six centrality bins (0 – 5%, 5 – 10%, 10 – 20%, 20 – 30%, 30 – 40%, 40 – 50%) and then merged into three classes: 0 – 10%, 10 – 30% and 30 – 50%. Also, correlation functions have been calculated for two bins of the pair transverse momentum $k_t = (|\vec{p}_{T,1} + \vec{p}_{T,2}|)/2$: $0.3 < k_t < 1.0$ GeV/c and $k_t > 1.0$ GeV/c. Results for pp pairs are shown only for the second bin of k_t (due to not clear effects seen for the first bin, possibly caused by secondary protons). Results for $\bar{p}\bar{p}$ are shown for the merged two k_t bins and for the second bin, whereas for $p\bar{p}$: only for the merged two k_t bins.

3 Results

In Fig. 5, 6 and 7 the correlation functions of pp, $\bar{p}\bar{p}$ and $p\bar{p}$ systems are presented. In case of identical systems, the expected maximum due to strong interactions for $q_{\text{inv}} \approx 40$ MeV/c is clearly visible. The results reveal that proton-proton and antiproton-antiproton correlations are consistent. Also, the centrality dependence is understandable - the more peripheral the events, the stronger the correlation effect is. It means that the size of the emitting source is growing with multiplicity. Proton-antiproton correlations show expected behaviour - a maximum for the lowest momentum difference due to Coulomb attraction, then a minimum caused by the annihilation processes. Another observed feature is the flat background

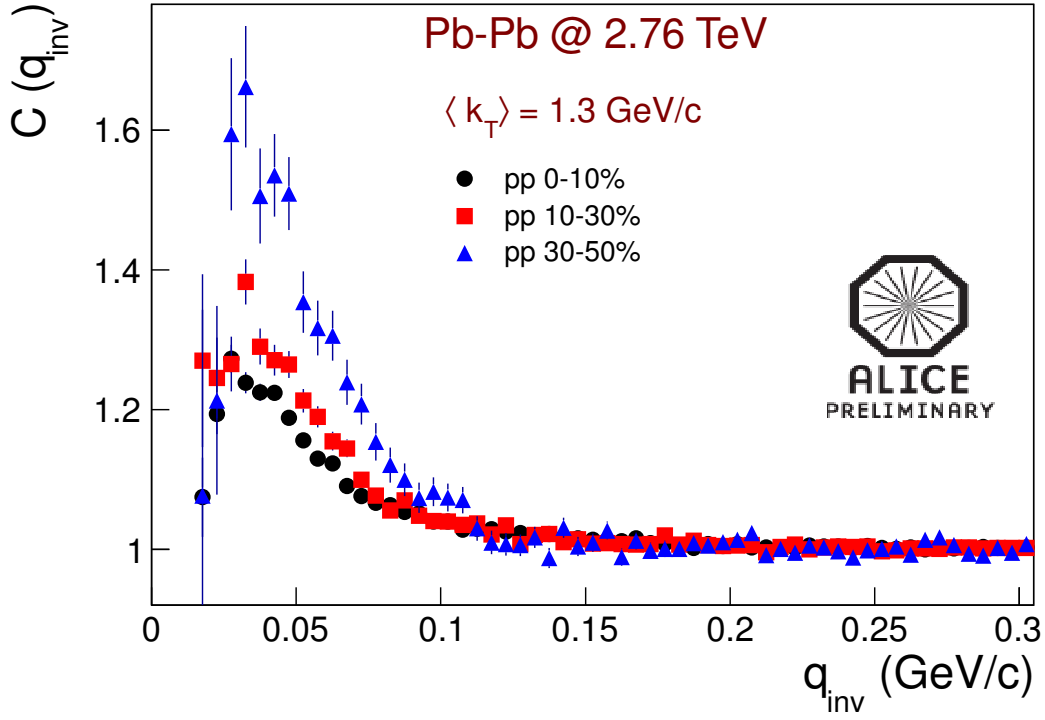


Fig. 5: Proton-proton correlation functions for the $\sqrt{s} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$ Pb-Pb collision data.

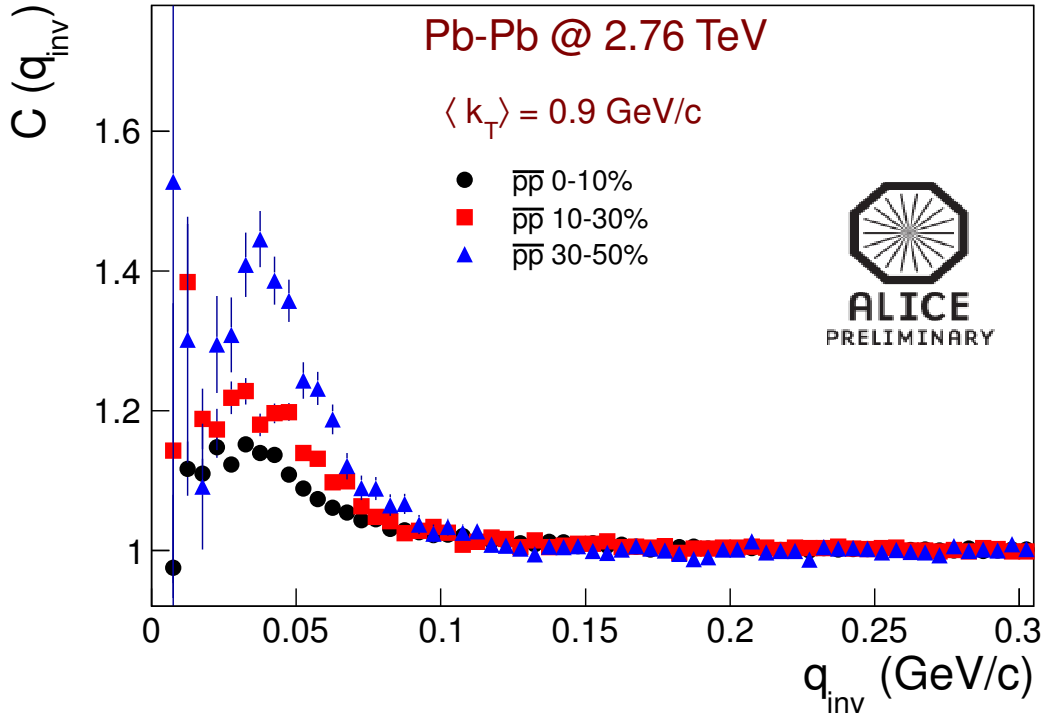


Fig. 6: Antiproton-antiproton correlation functions for the $\sqrt{s} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$ Pb-Pb collision data .

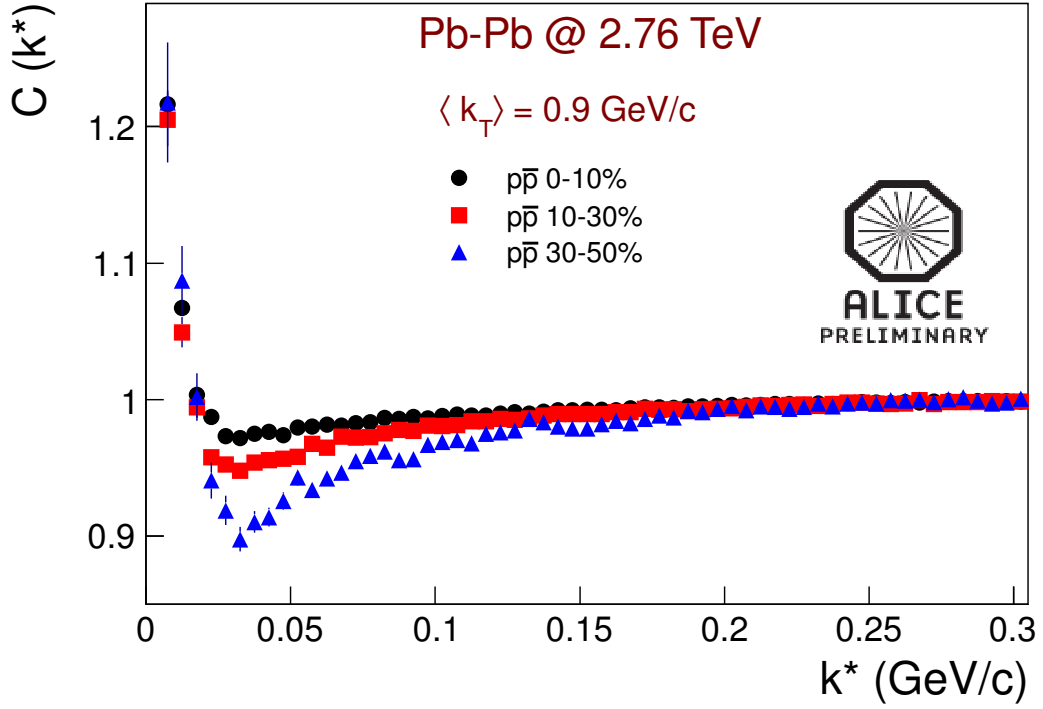


Fig. 7: Proton-antiproton correlation functions for the $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV Pb-Pb collision data.

of the correlation function at large values of momentum difference which indicates the absence of wide non-femtoscopic structures.

In Fig. 8 the correlation functions are compared with those calculated without the cut on angular distance. Differences are within statistical errors.

In Fig. 9 the comparison of correlation functions calculated for “field --” and “field ++” runs is shown. The only visible difference can be noticed for proton-antiproton correlation function (centrality 0 – 10%). However, radii fitted for these functions are within statistical and systematic errors shown below.

Fitting the correlation functions for proton systems can be performed with the software package `CorrFit`. However, as it can be seen in Fig. 10, attempts to fit the obtained correlation functions directly with `CorrFit` failed. Correlation of pp pairs has three components. The Coulomb and quantum statistics have to be negative (e.g. give the correlation function below unity). The strong interaction is positive but has limited width - one can think of it as a resonance peak. Therefore, the excess in the range 30 – 80 MeV/c of k^* cannot be explained by correlations coming from the pp wave function. A significant influence of residual correlations may be a possible explanation. As the influence of residual correlations seems to be significant, the method of simultaneous fitting of pp ($\bar{p}\bar{p}$) and p Λ ($\bar{p}\bar{\Lambda}$) correlations was proposed. It is assumed that residual correlations coming from p Σ^+ system are negligible, due to a known small cross-section for this system. Hence, the experimental correlation function of pp and $\bar{p}\bar{p}$ systems were fitted with the formula:

$$C_{meas}(k_{pp}^*) = 1 + \lambda_{pp} \cdot (C_{pp}(k_{pp}^*; R) - 1) + \lambda_{p\Lambda} \cdot (C_{p\Lambda}(k_{pp}^*; R) - 1), \quad (2)$$

where:

- λ_{pp} , $\lambda_{p\Lambda}$ - parameters which describes the relative number of pp pairs where both particles are primary (λ_{pp}) and pairs where one particle is primary, the other is a product of Λ decay ($\lambda_{p\Lambda}$),
- R - radius

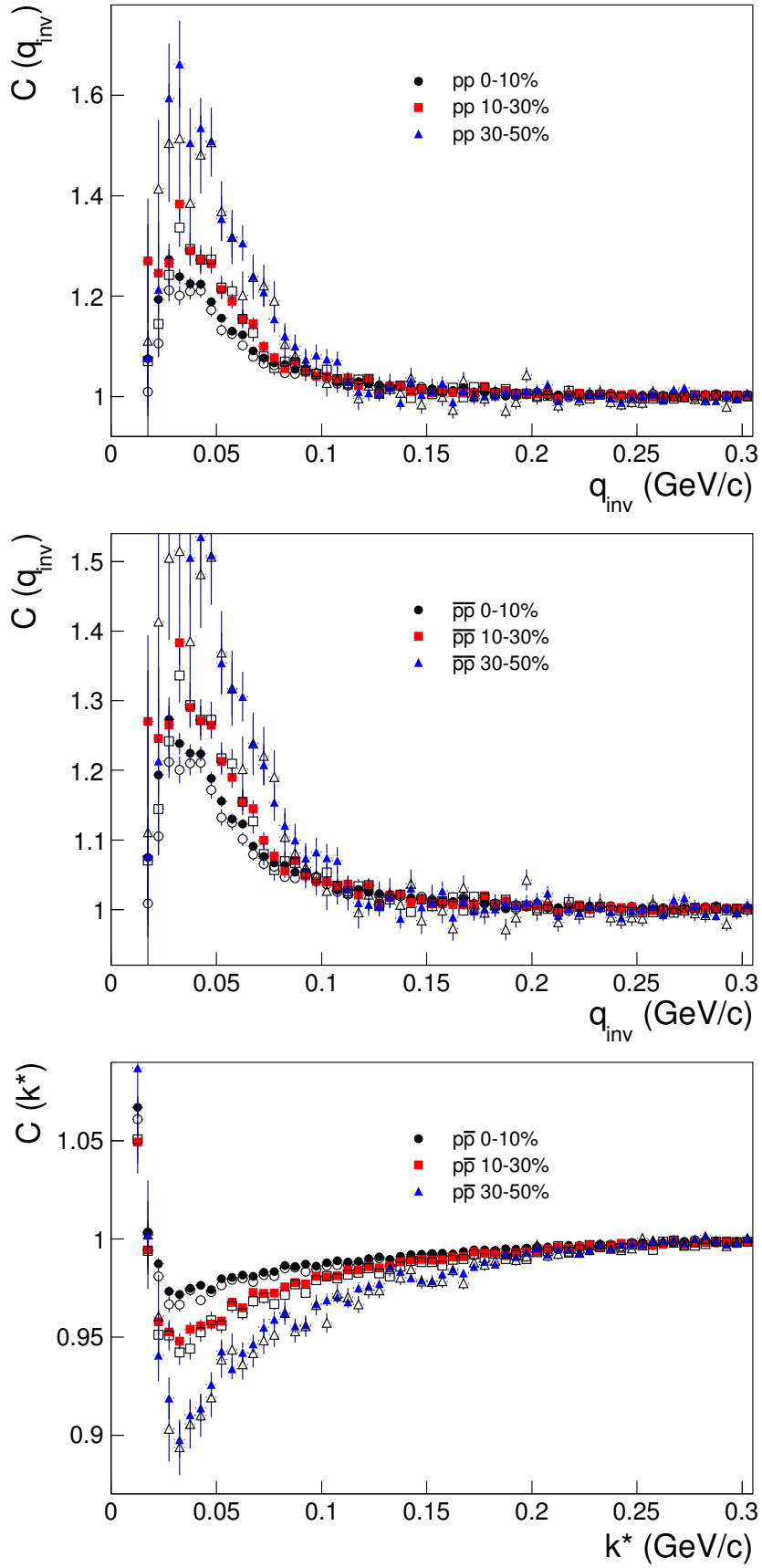


Fig. 8: From top to bottom: proton-proton, antiproton-antiproton and proton-antiproton correlation functions. Results before (open markers) and after (solid markers) applying the cut on angular distance are shown.

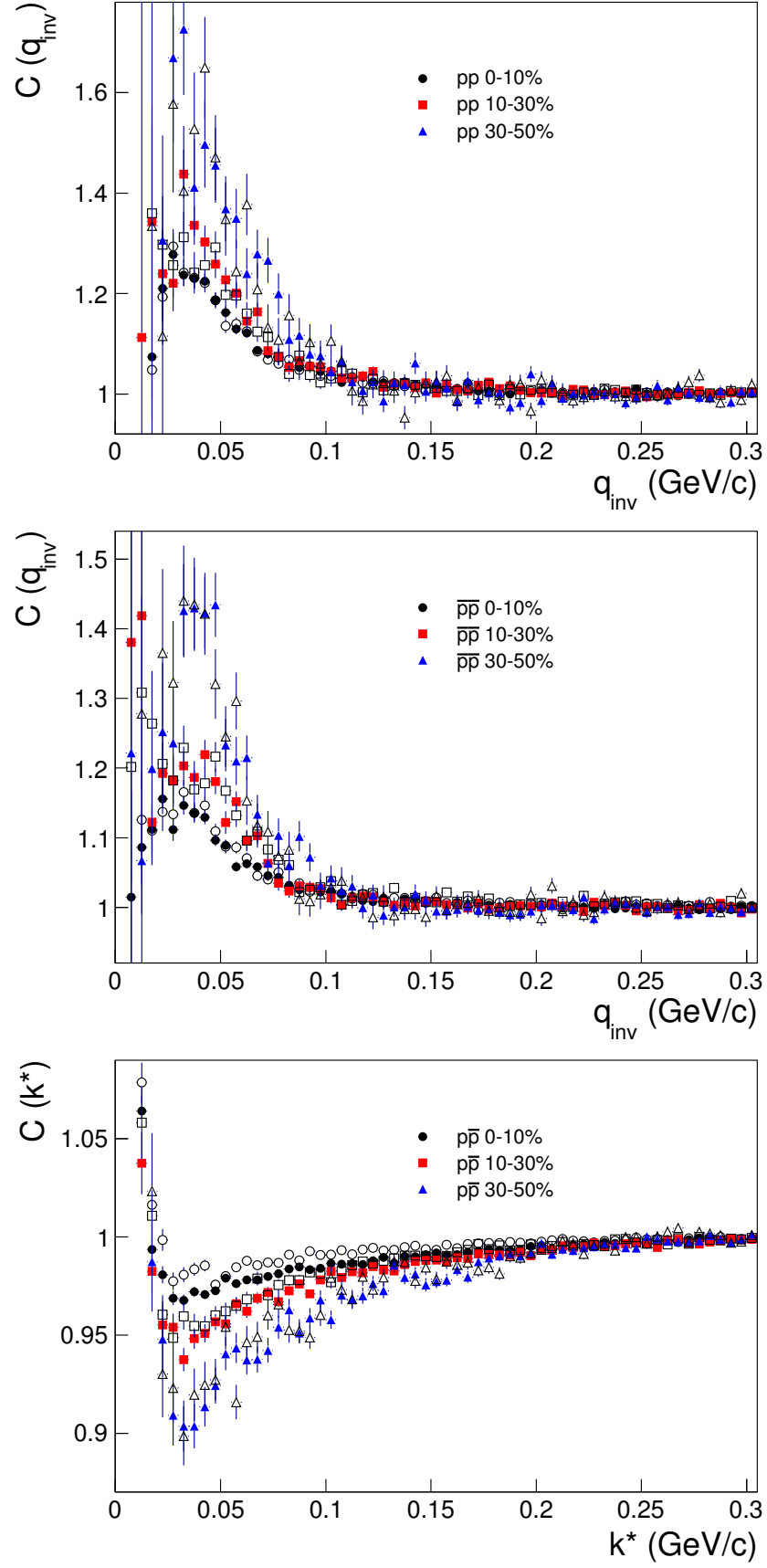


Fig. 9: From top to bottom: proton-proton, antiproton-antiproton and proton-antiproton correlation functions. Results for “field ++” runs (open markers) and “field --” runs (solid markers) are shown.

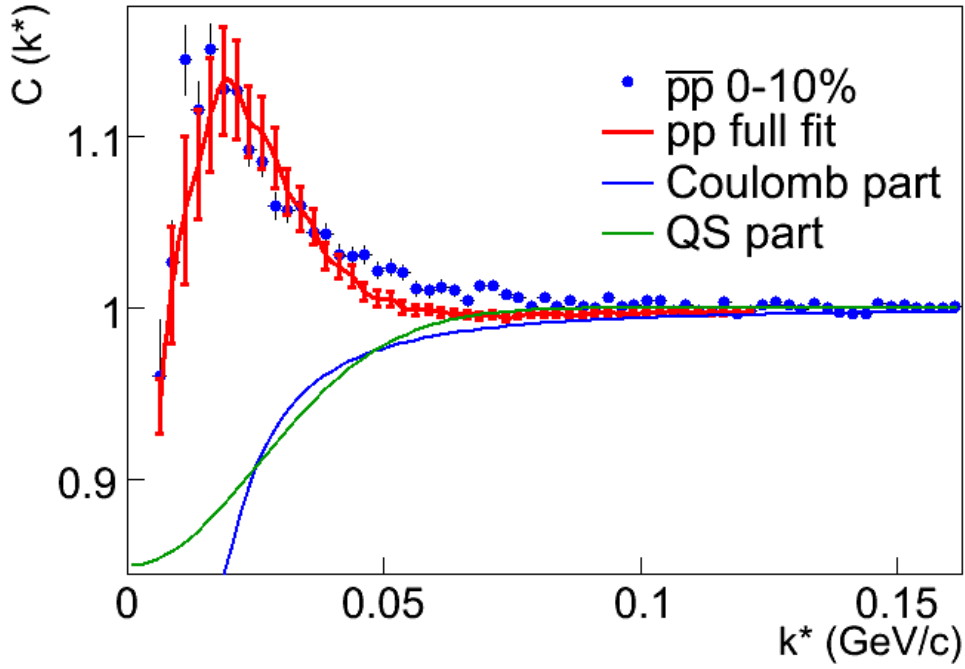


Fig. 10: Comparison of experimental correlation functions and fit obtained with CorrFit [4]. Contribution of Coulomb repulsion and Quantum Statistics are also shown [5].

- 165 – $C_{pp}(k_{pp}^*; R)$ - theoretical proton-proton correlation function for given R (Gaussian source assumed),
166 obtained from CorrFit,
- 167 – $C_{p\Lambda}(k_{pp}^*; R) = \sum_{k_{p\Lambda}^*} C_{p\Lambda}(k_{p\Lambda}^*) T(k_{pp}^*, k_{p\Lambda}^*)$ - theoretical p Λ correlation function for given R obtained
168 from Lednický's model,
- 169 – $T(k_{pp}^*, k_{p\Lambda}^*)$ - transformation factors related to Λ decay kinematics, calculated with THERMINATOR.

170 The p Λ correlation function obtained with Lednický's model is calculated as a function of $k_{p\Lambda}^*$, but
171 according to Eq. (2), there is a need to use $C_{p\Lambda}$ dependent on the relative momentum between two
172 protons. Therefore, relevant transformation should be performed, namely for each value of k_{pp}^* , $C_{p\Lambda}$ is
173 determined as a sum over all $k_{p\Lambda}^*$ values of $C_{p\Lambda}$ obtained with Lednický's model scaled by factors from
174 the two-dimensional histogram $T(k_{pp}^*, k_{p\Lambda}^*)$ calculated with THERMINATOR:

$$C_{p\Lambda}(k_{pp}^*; R) = \sum_{k_{p\Lambda}^*} C_{p\Lambda}(k_{p\Lambda}^*) T(k_{pp}^*, k_{p\Lambda}^*). \quad (3)$$

175 The kinematics dependence of Λ decay $T(k_{pp}^*, k_{p\Lambda}^*)$ is shown in Fig. 11. Fig. 12 shows an example of the
176 transformation of $C_{p\Lambda}$.

As far as fitting the p \bar{p} correlations are concerned, the relevant formula is analogous to Eq. (2) and takes the following form:

$$C_{meas}(k_{p\bar{p}}^*) = 1 + \lambda_{p\bar{p}} \cdot (C_{p\bar{p}}(k_{p\bar{p}}^*; R) - 1) + \lambda_{\bar{p}\Lambda} \cdot (C_{\bar{p}\Lambda}(k_{p\bar{p}}^*; R) - 1). \quad (4)$$

177 The $\bar{p}\Lambda$ correlation function calculated with the analytical model of Lednický and Lyuboshitz and its
178 form after the transformation to the reference frame of two protons (one of which comes from Λ decay)
179 are shown in Fig. 13.

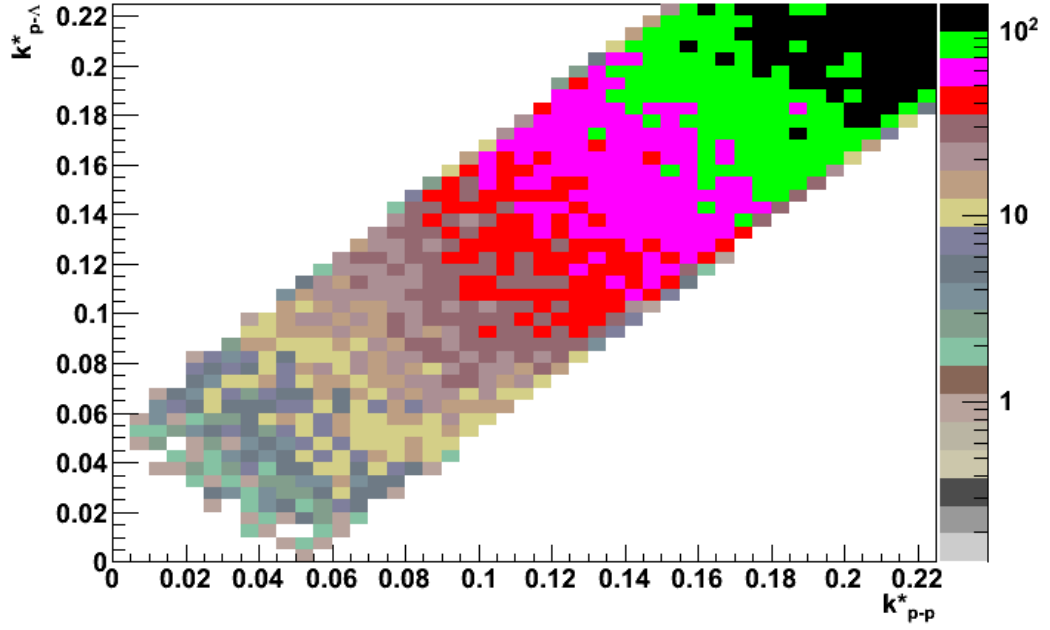


Fig. 11: Kinematics dependence of Λ decay $T(k_{pp}^*, k_{p\Lambda}^*)$ calculated with THERMINATOR.

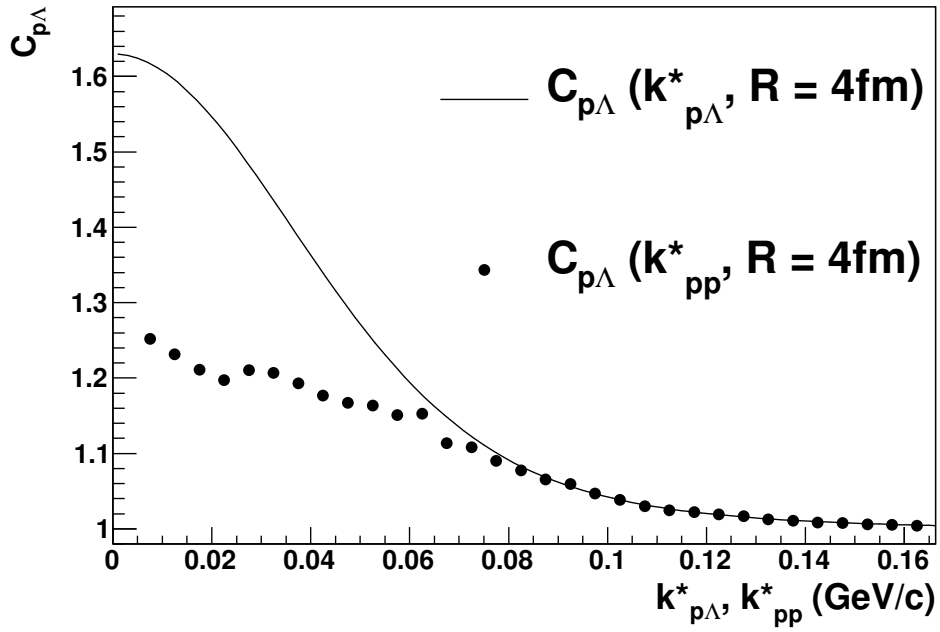


Fig. 12: Example of the transformation of $C_{p\Lambda}(k_{p\Lambda}^*) \rightarrow C_{p\Lambda}(k_{pp}^*)$.

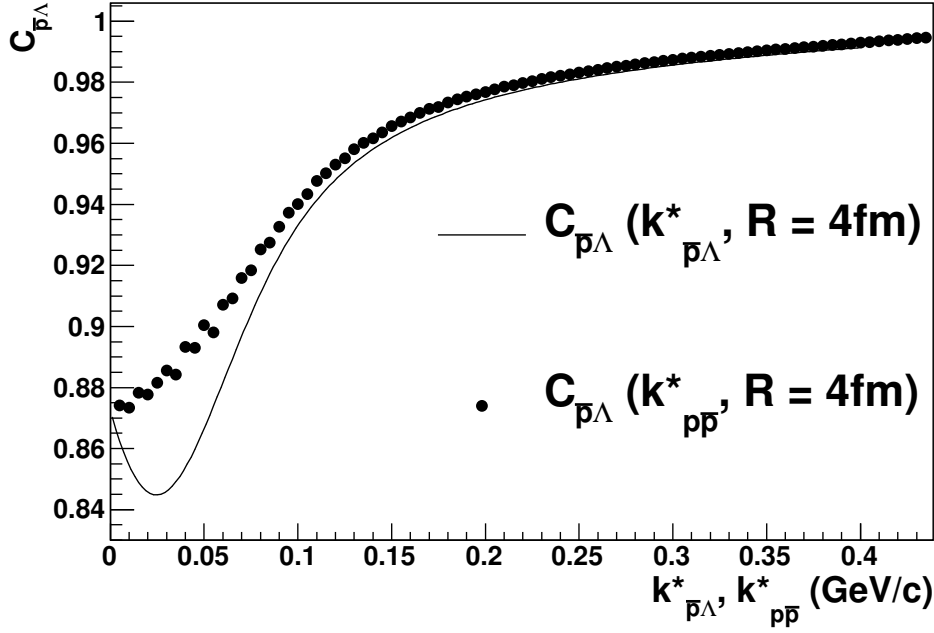


Fig. 13: The $\bar{p}\Lambda$ correlation function calculated with the analytical model of Lednicky and Lyuboshitz and its form after the transformation: $C_{\bar{p}\Lambda}(k_{\bar{p}\Lambda}^*) \rightarrow C_{\bar{p}\Lambda}(k_{p\bar{p}}^*)$.

pp ($p\bar{p}$) and $p\Lambda$ ($\bar{p}\Lambda$) correlation functions have been calculated for the emission radii from 1.0 fm to 6.0 fm with a step of 0.1 fm. A gradient minimisation algorithm is used to find a minimum χ^2 value calculated between the experimental correlation function and the functions defined by Eq. (2) and (4) calculated for given parameters λ_{pp} , $\lambda_{p\Lambda}$ ($\lambda_{p\bar{p}}$, $\lambda_{\bar{p}\Lambda}$) and R by the quadratic interpolation of the theoretical correlation functions. It is assumed that the radii of pp ($p\bar{p}$) and $p\Lambda$ ($\bar{p}\Lambda$) sources are equal.

Fig. 14 and 15 are the examples of the fitting results for $\bar{p}\bar{p}$ and $p\bar{p}$ correlation functions. The fit qualitatively works, namely contribution from pp correlations describes the maximum at $k^* \approx 20$ MeV/c and wide background of the functions is reproduced by residual correlations coming from $p\Lambda$ system.

We found following sources of the systematic errors:

- constraints on the λ_{pp} , $\lambda_{p\Lambda}$ parameters
 - fixing the ratio $\lambda_{pp}/\lambda_{p\Lambda}$ to values estimated from other fits causes the maximum change of the radius 13% (usually $< 5\%$)
 - fixing to estimates from AMPT (see Tab.1): in general, fit fails
- fitting procedure
 - ranges of the fit and starting parameters - changing the fit range by $\pm 10\%$ causes the maximum change less than 6% for the radius (usually $< 2\%$)
 - stability of the numerical fit - $< 10\%$ (usually $< 3\%$)
- assumption regarding $R_{p\Lambda}/R_{pp}$ ratio (following m_t scaling from hydrodynamics) - taking $R_{p\Lambda} = 0.95R_{pp}$ causes the change of the radius less than 1%
- influence of the two track cuts (ϕ^*) - $< 10\%$ (usually $< 4\%$)

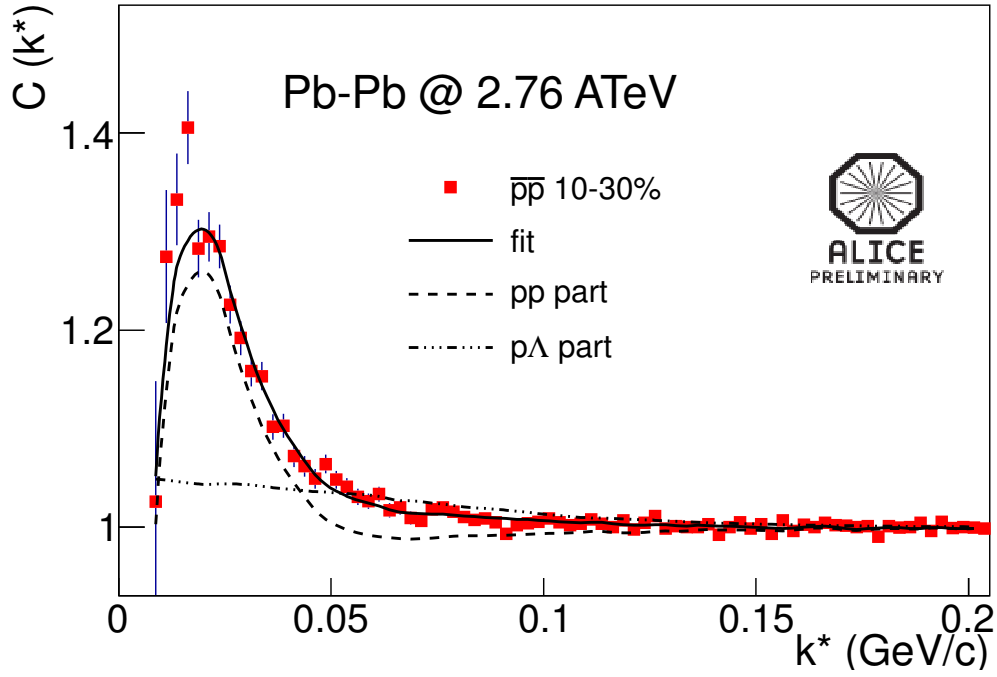


Fig. 14: Results of the fitting the $\bar{p}p$ correlation function. The contribution of the theoretical pp and p Λ correlation functions scaled by factors related to the relevant fractions of pp pairs are shown with dashed and dotted-dashed lines, respectively.

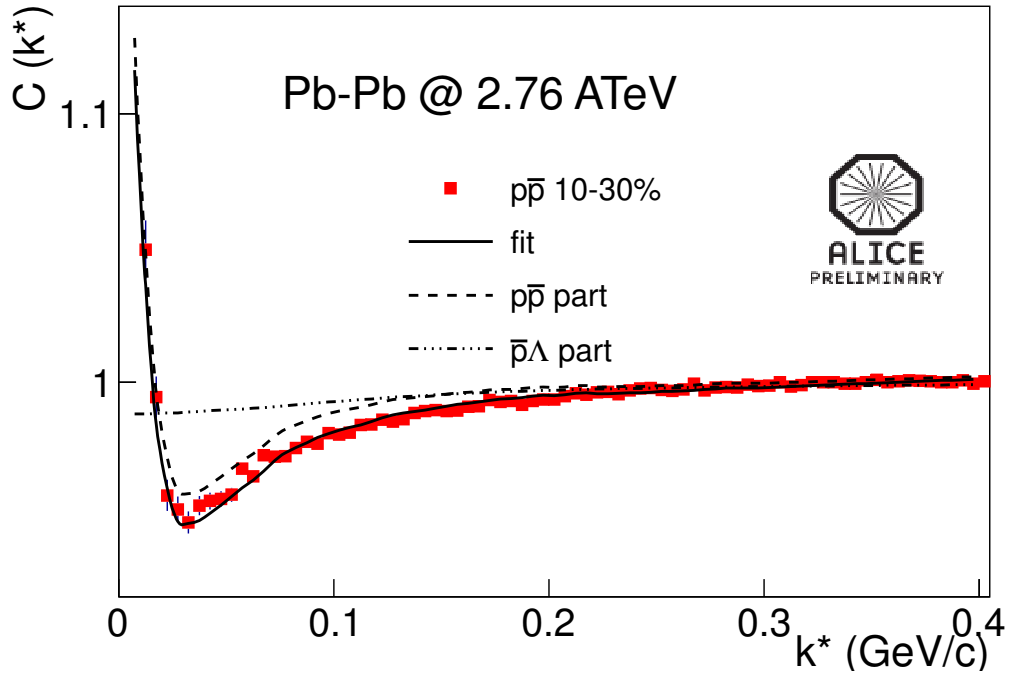


Fig. 15: Results of the fitting the $p\bar{p}$ correlation function. The contributions of the theoretical $p\bar{p}$ and $p\bar{\Lambda}$ correlation functions scaled by factors related to the relevant fractions of $p\bar{p}$ pairs are shown with dashed and dotted-dashed lines, respectively.

	HIJING		AMPT	
	p	\bar{p}	p	\bar{p}
primary	53%	85%	57%	75%
Λ ($\bar{\Lambda}$) decay	6%	11%	9%	17%
Σ^+ (Σ^+) decay	2%	2%	3%	7%
rest	39%	2%	31%	1%

Table 1: Fractions of (anti)protons with respect to its origin from MC simulations.

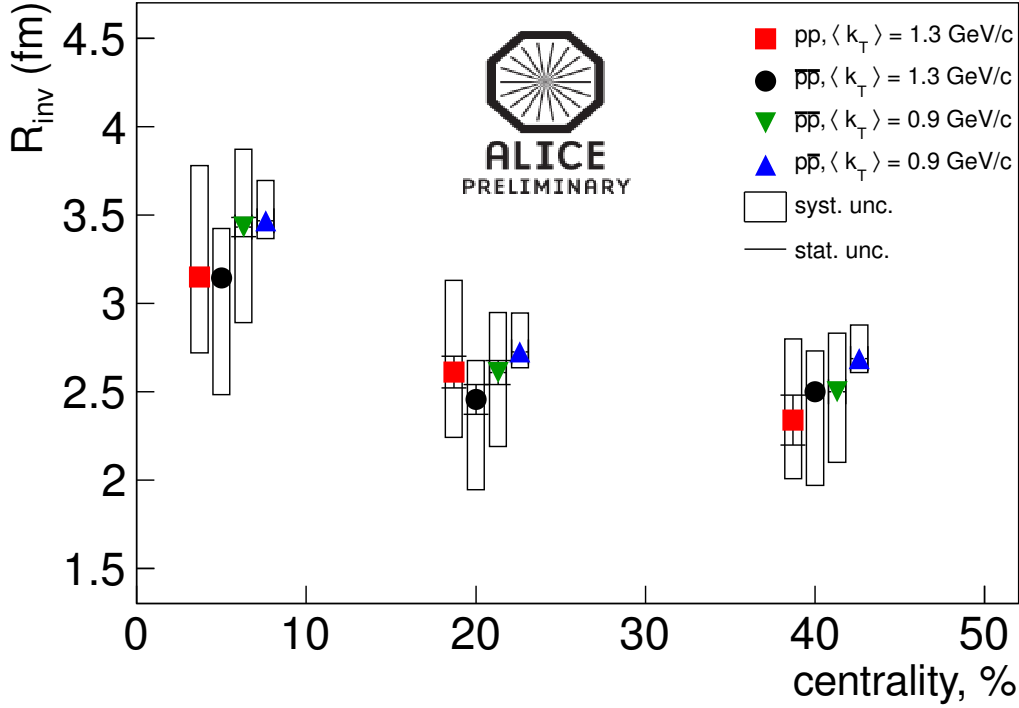


Fig. 16: Centrality dependence of the fitted radii from proton femtoscopy. Statistical (lines) and systematic (boxes) errors are shown.

Systematic error for given system, centrality and k_t bin is estimated as the maximum error within each system. Maximum systematic error for the radius is estimated as: +20%, -21%.

Tab. 2 contains the numerical values of the fitted radii with statistical and systematic errors. Fig. 16 shows the monotonic centrality dependence of the fitted radii for all combinations of pairs of (anti)protons. Fig. 17 shows the radii from proton femtoscopy as a function of charged particle density.

$\langle k_t \rangle$ (GeV/c)	R (fm)			
	pp	$\bar{p} \bar{p}$		$p\bar{p}$
	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.9
0-10%	$3.15 \pm 0.05^{+0.63}_{-0.43}$	$3.41 \pm 0.05^{+0.44}_{-0.54}$	$3.14 \pm 0.04^{+0.28}_{-0.66}$	$3.47 \pm 0.05^{+0.23}_{-0.10}$
10-30%	$2.61 \pm 0.09^{+0.52}_{-0.37}$	$2.65 \pm 0.08^{+0.34}_{-0.42}$	$2.45 \pm 0.09^{+0.22}_{-0.51}$	$2.73 \pm 0.02^{+0.19}_{-0.08}$
30-50%	$2.34 \pm 0.14^{+0.46}_{-0.33}$	$2.50 \pm 0.01^{+0.33}_{-0.40}$	$2.50 \pm 0.01^{+0.23}_{-0.53}$	$2.69 \pm 0.02^{+0.19}_{-0.08}$

Table 2: Radii extracted from proton femtoscopy. Statistical and systematic errors are shown, respectively.

In Fig. 18 radii obtained in proton femtoscopy as well as those extracted from $\pi\pi$, $K^\pm K^\pm$ and $K_S^0 K_S^0$ correlations are plotted versus $m_t = \sqrt{\langle k_t \rangle^2 + m_0^2}$. R_{inv} is scaled by the approximate kinematic factor $(\frac{\sqrt{7}+2}{3})^{-1/2}$. Hydrodynamics predicts m_t of the radii calculated in LCMS (Longitudinally Co-Moving

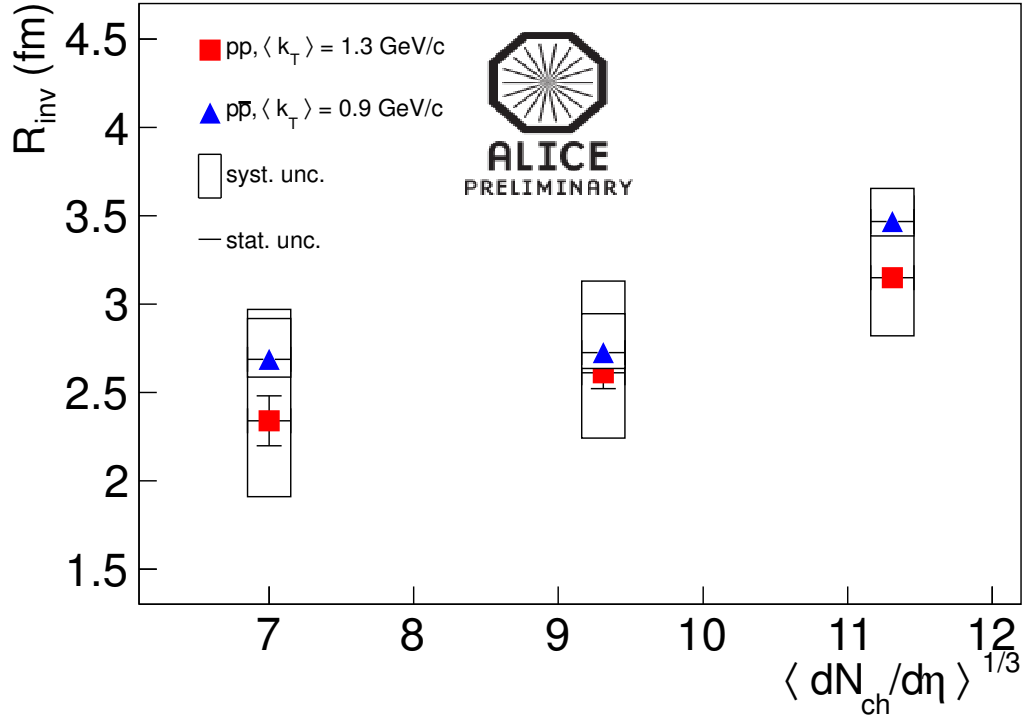


Fig. 17: Radii from proton femtoscopy vs. charged particle density. Statistical (lines) and systematic (boxes) errors are shown.

System). However, R_{inv} is calculated in PRF (Pair Rest Frame). Therefore, approximate m_t scaling may be recovered by using the given formula.

4 Summary

In summary, correlations of all combinations of pairs of protons and antiprotons have been measured in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV in the ALICE experiment. The femtoscopic parameters for the radius of the proton source are extracted from one-dimensional pp, $\bar{p}\bar{p}$ and $p\bar{p}$ correlation functions. The fit includes final-state interactions and quantum statistics for identical pairs of (anti)protons. What is more, the fit takes into account residual correlations coming from pA system. Two-proton correlations show an increase of the radius with increasing multiplicity and slight decrease of the radius with increasing pair transverse momentum.

References

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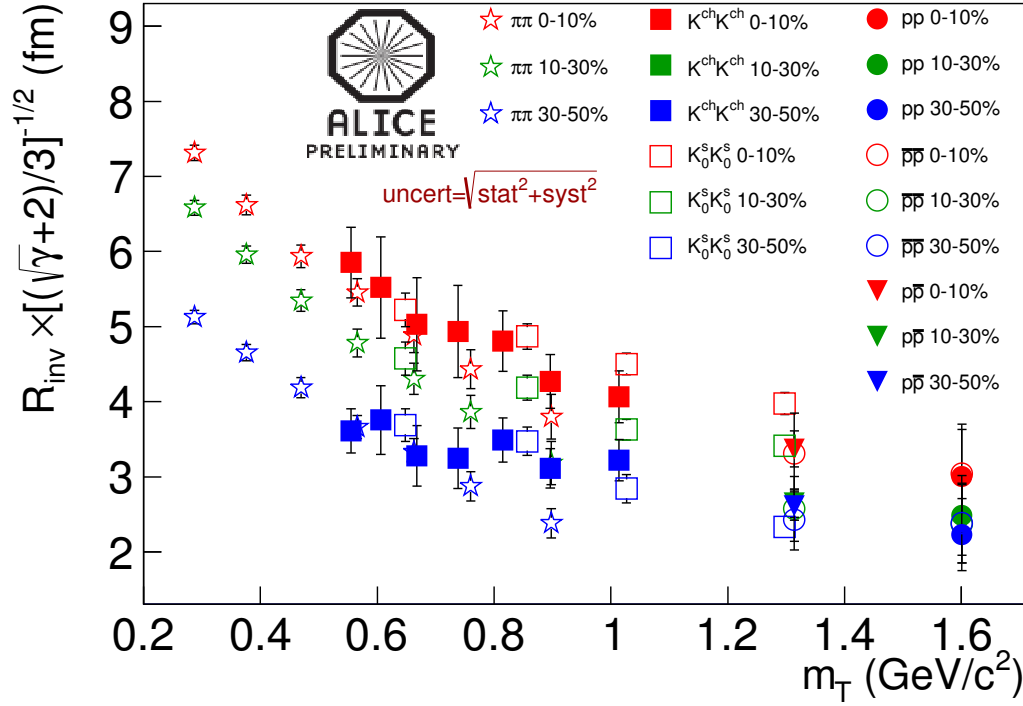


Fig. 18: m_T dependence of the radius parameter extracted from correlations of pions, charged kaons, neutral kaons and protons. Estimates of total errors (the quadrature sum of the statistical and the systematic ones) are shown.

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