

PHENIX PLHF PWG

Three particle Bose-Einstein correlation

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Motivation

- Three particle correlations will reveal new aspects of particle creation
- What does λ_2 (λ in PPG194) mean?
- Core-Halo:

$$\lambda_2 = f_C^2, \quad \lambda_3 = 2f_C^3 + 3f_C^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\mu_3 = (\lambda_3 - 3\lambda_2) / (2\sqrt{\lambda_2^3}) = 1 \quad (2)$$

- Partial coherence (p_c fraction of coherently produced π):

$$\lambda_2 = f_C^2 [(1 - p_c)^2 + 2p_c(1 - p_c)] \quad (3)$$

$$\lambda_3 = 2f_C^3 [(1 - p_c)^3 + 3p_c(1 - p_c)^2] + 3f_C^2 [(1 - p_c)^2 + 2p_c(1 - p_c)]$$
$$\mu_3 = \mu_3(p_c) \quad (4)$$

- Or other effects: $\lambda_2 = f_C^2(\dots), \quad \lambda_3 = 2f_C^3(\dots) + 3f_C^2(\dots)$

Definitions

- Definition of correlation function:

$$C_3(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3) = \frac{N_3(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3)}{N_1(\mathbf{k}_1)N_1(\mathbf{k}_2)N_1(\mathbf{k}_3)} \quad (9D) \quad (5)$$

- Transverse momentum:

$$p_T = |\mathbf{p}_{T1} + \mathbf{p}_{T2} + \mathbf{p}_{T3}|/3 \quad (6)$$

- Momentum differences: $\mathbf{k}_{ij} = \mathbf{k}_i - \mathbf{k}_j$
- So we want to measure $C_3(\mathbf{k}_{12}, \mathbf{k}_{13}, \mathbf{k}_{23})$ for different p_T bins (6D)

Correlation function

- We use side-out-longitudinal decomposition
- Coordinate system: LCMS (longitudinal co-moving system) of the triplet
- Instead of k_{ij}^{LCMS} we measure correlation as function of
$$k_{ij} = |k_{ij}^{\text{LCMS3}}| \quad (3D)$$
- Reason: not enough statistics, q_{inv} not good as we seen in PPG194
- $q = \sqrt{k_{12}^2 + k_{13}^2 + k_{23}^2}$ also not a good choice: no spherical symmetry

Details of measurement

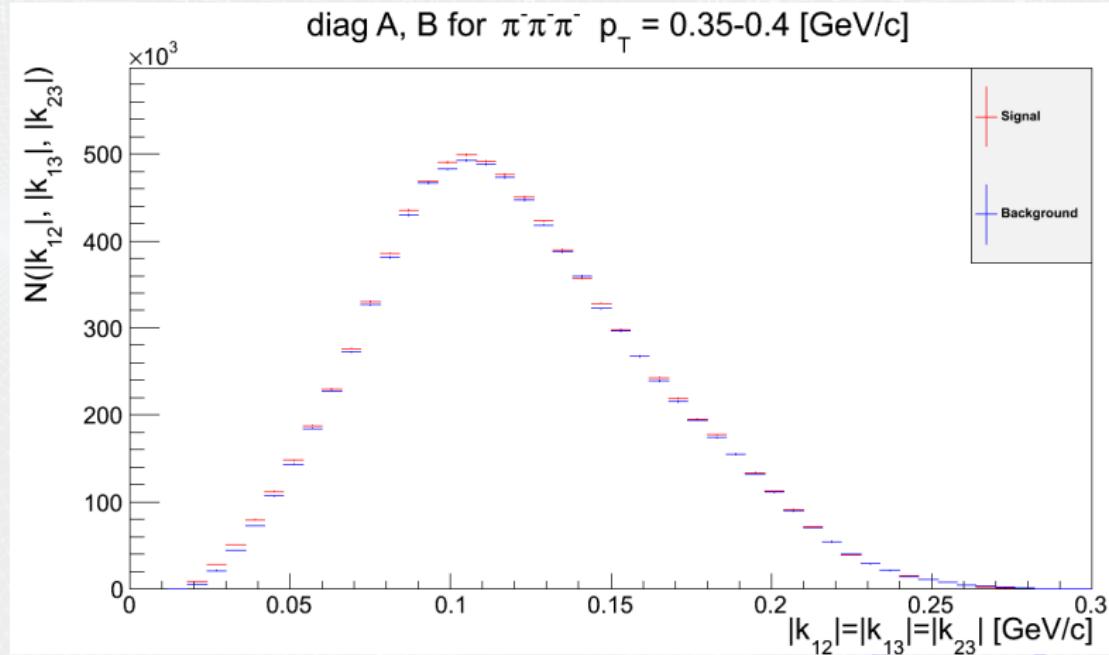
- PPG194 generalized to three particle
- Event-mixing method to measure correlation
- Momentum difference distributions of pion pairs within the triplet from same event: $A(k_{12}, k_{13}, k_{23})$
- Background distribution (triplets from different events):
 $B(k_{12}, k_{13}, k_{23})$
- Same global, track and pair cuts as PPG194

Details of measurement

- Low bin behavior:

$$k_{ij} \rightarrow 0 \xrightarrow{?} A, B \rightarrow 0$$

(7)

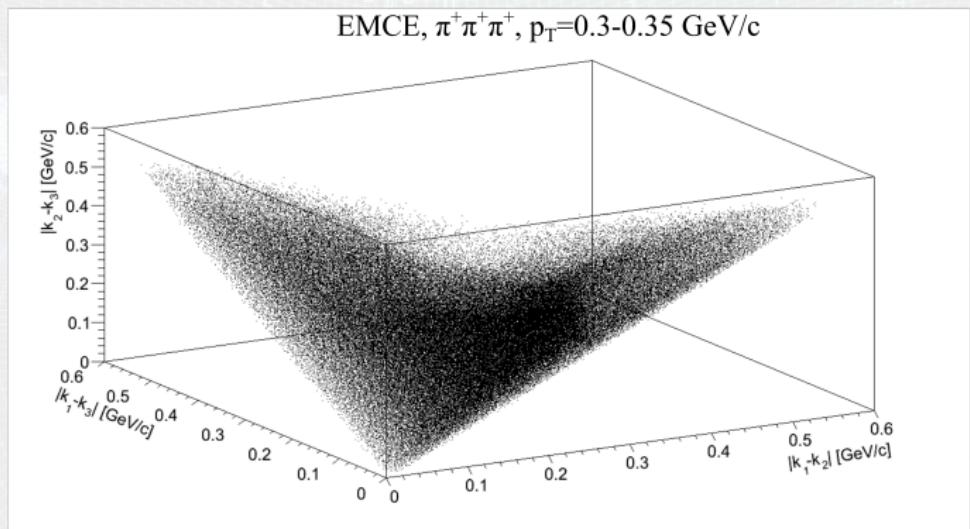


Details of measurement

- The correlation:

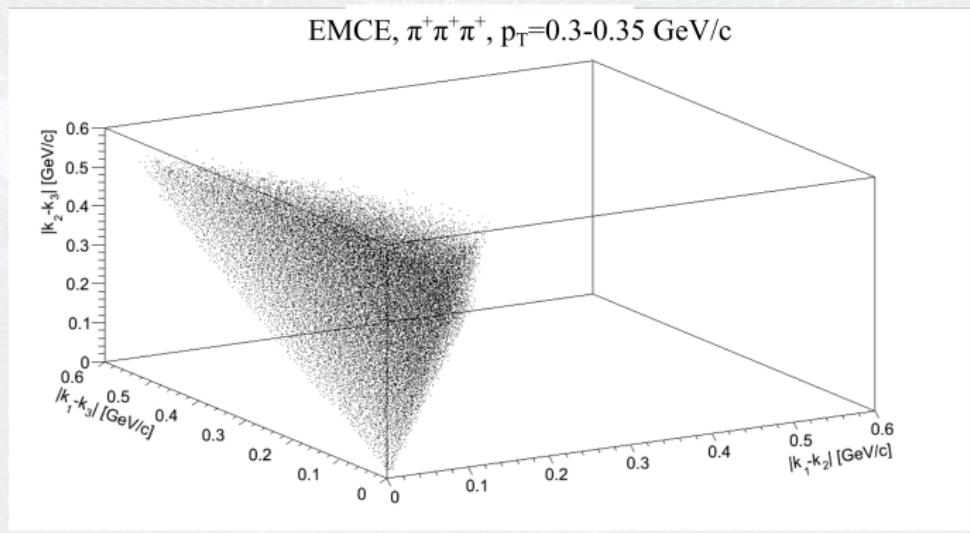
$$C_3(k_{12}, k_{13}, k_{23}) = \frac{A(k_{12}, k_{13}, k_{23})}{B(k_{12}, k_{13}, k_{23})} \frac{\int B}{\int A} \quad (8)$$

- Triangle inequality for \vec{k}_{12} , \vec{k}_{13} , \vec{k}_{23}



Details of measurement

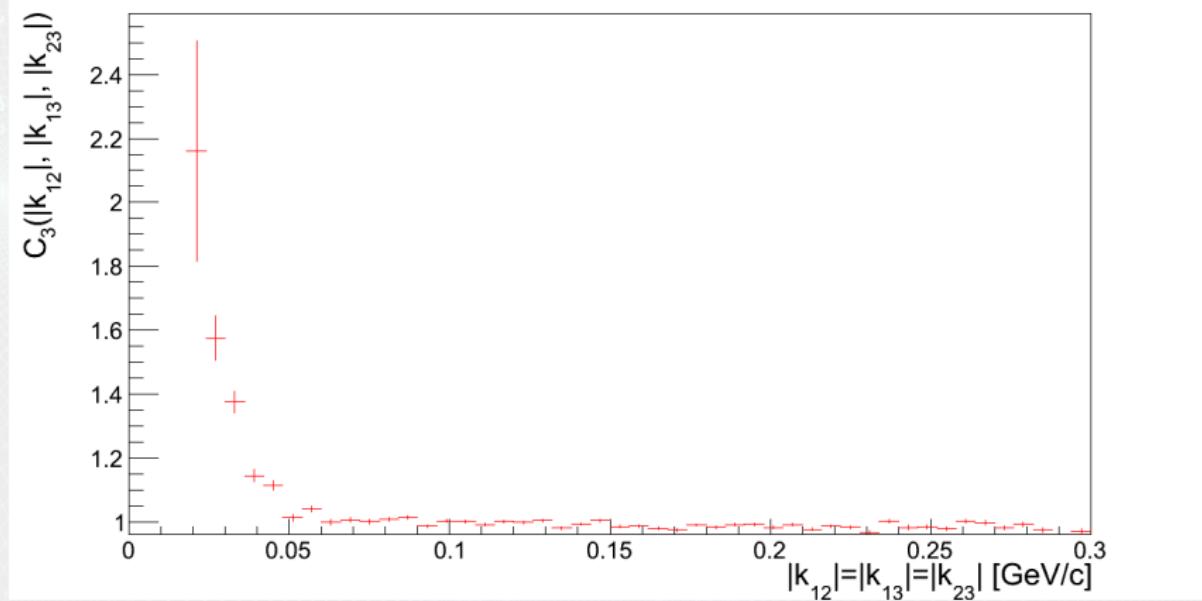
- Order within triplet doesn't matter
- But when we measure do matter \Rightarrow we have to fold the histogram
$$A(5, 6, 7) = A(6, 7, 5) + A(7, 5, 6) + A(5, 7, 6)$$
$$+ A(7, 6, 5) + A(6, 5, 7)$$



Details of measurement

■ Diagonal correlation function

$$C_3 \pi^+ \pi^- p_T = 0.5-0.55 \text{ [GeV/c]}$$



Model without Coulomb correction

- Assumption for source: Levy-distribution

- Approximation for C_3 can be derived ($\mathcal{L}_3 = 2f_C^3$):

$$C_3^{(0)}(k_{12}, k_{13}, k_{23}) = 1 + \mathcal{L}_3 e^{-0.5(|2k_{12}R_C|^\alpha + |2k_{13}R_C|^\alpha + |2k_{23}R_C|^\alpha)} + f_C^2 \left(e^{|2k_{12}R_C|^\alpha} + e^{|2k_{13}R_C|^\alpha} + e^{|2k_{23}R_C|^\alpha} \right) \quad (9)$$

- Idea: \mathcal{L}_3 new fitting parameter
- We already know (from PPG194): R_C, f_C, α
- We are looking for: $\lambda_3 = \mathcal{L}_3 + 3f_C^2$

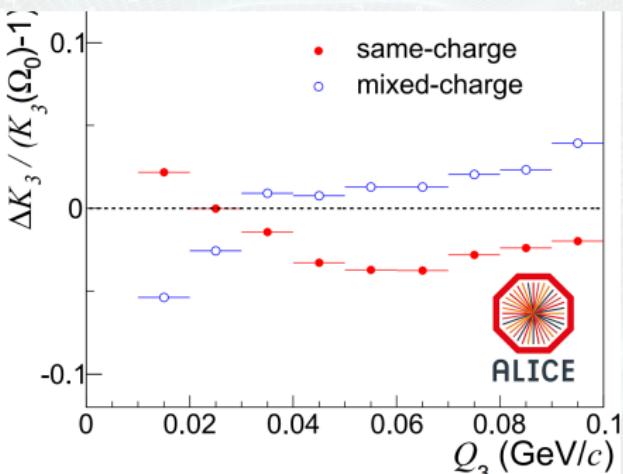
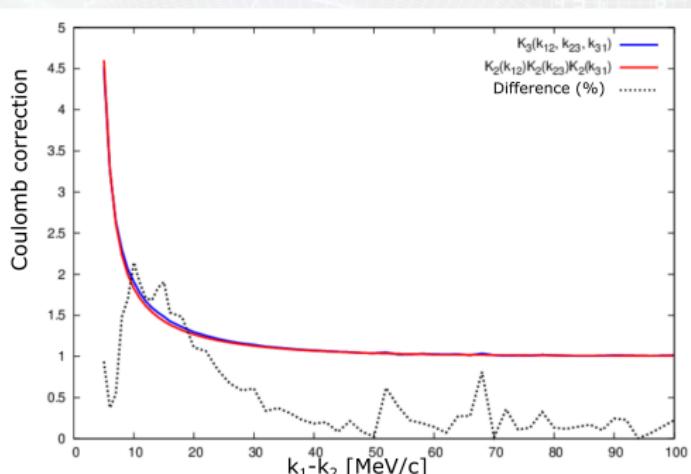
Coulomb correction

- Corrected model:

$$C_3(k_{12}, k_{13}, k_{23}) = C_3^{(0)}(k_{12}, k_{13}, k_{23}) \cdot K_3(k_{12}, k_{13}, k_{23}) \quad (10)$$

- "Generalized Riverside" method for 3 particle Coulomb problem

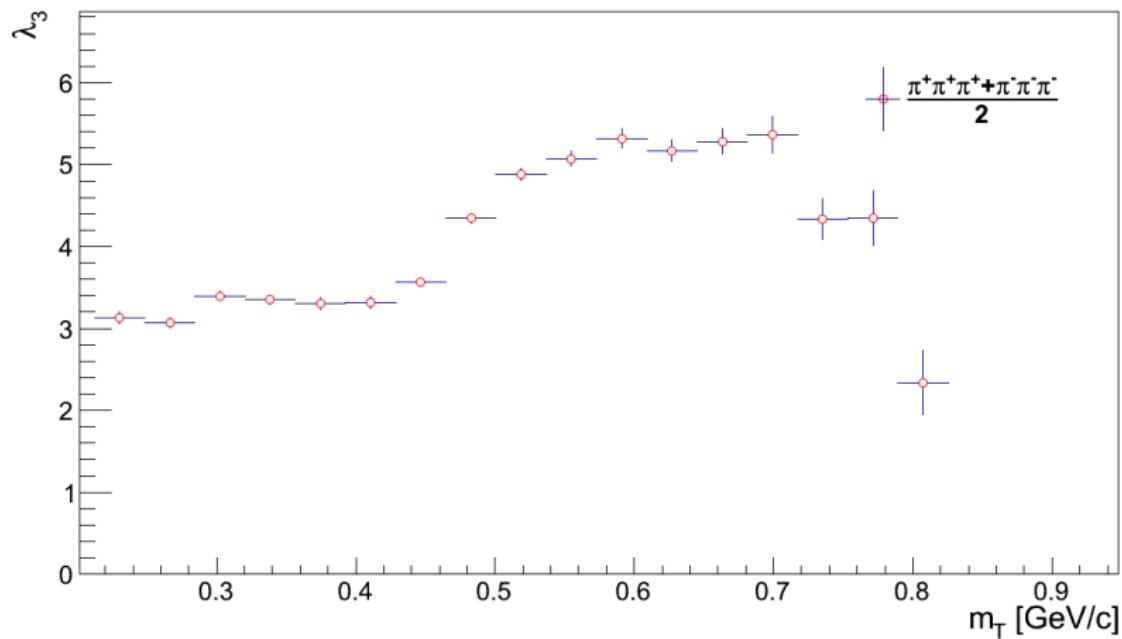
$$K_3(k_{12}, k_{13}, k_{23}) \approx K_1(k_{12})K_1(k_{13})K_1(k_{23}) \quad (11)$$



Analysis status

- Fittings not quite good: R, α, f_C fixed, \mathcal{L}_3 fitting parameter

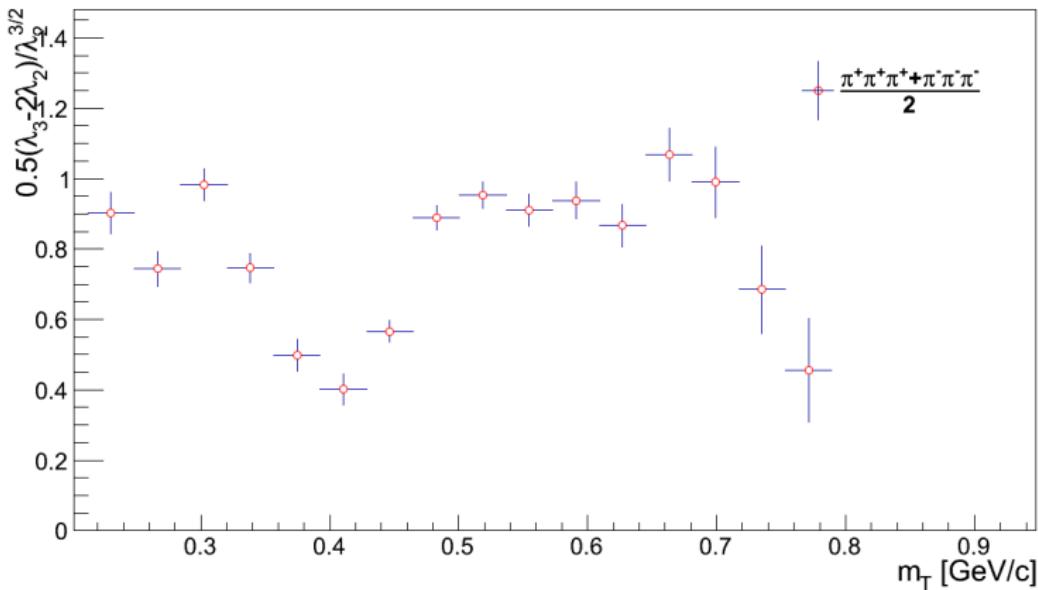
λ_3 vs. m_T [GeV/c]



Analysis status

- Core-Halo transformed out: $\frac{\lambda_3 - 3\lambda_2}{2\sqrt{\lambda_2^3}}$ not depend on f_C
- This combination will 1 in Core-Halo

$0.5(\lambda_3 - 2\lambda_2)/\lambda_2^{3/2}$ vs. m_T [GeV/c]



Thank you for your attention!