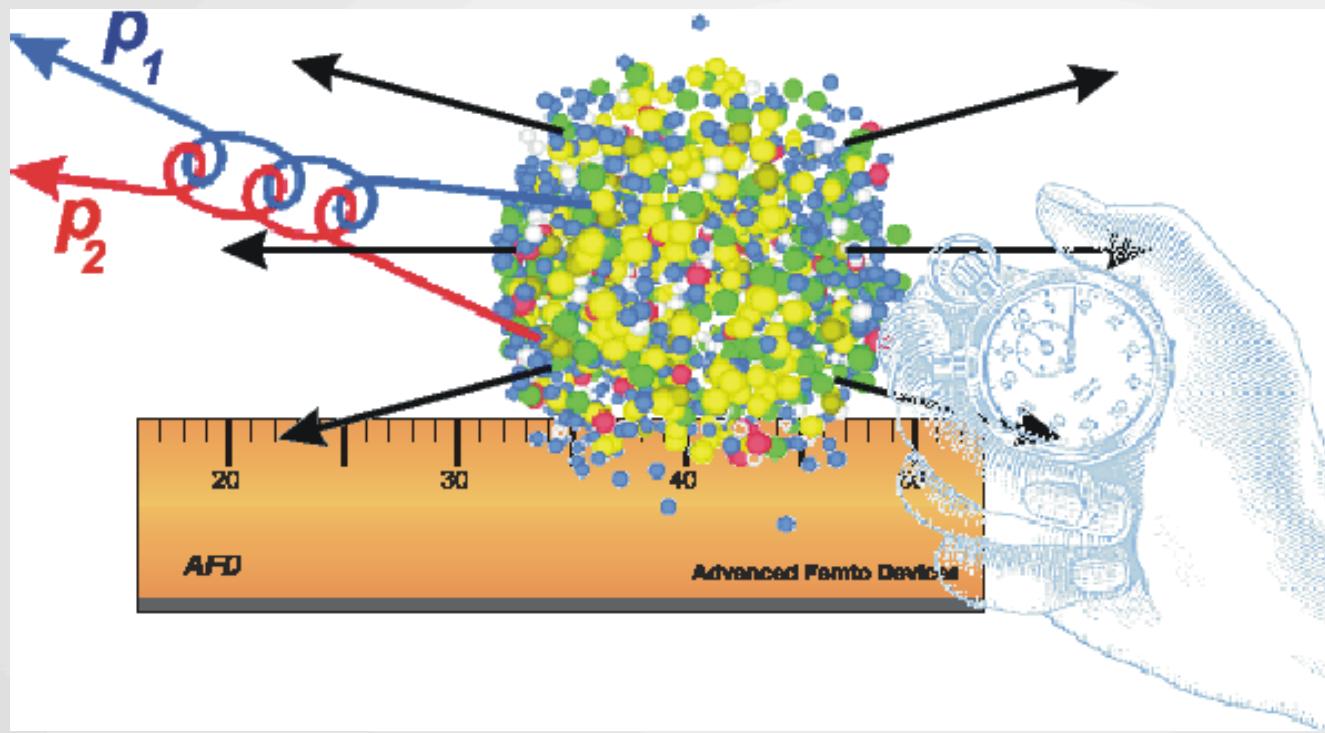




Multiplicity Evolution of PID Balance Functions in Pb-Pb, p-Pb and pp Collisions with ALICE



	Charged	π
Pb-Pb 2.76 TeV	✓	✓
p-Pb 5.02 TeV	✓	
pp 7 TeV	✓	

Jinjin(Au-Au) Pan

Wayne State University

On Behalf of the ALICE Collaboration

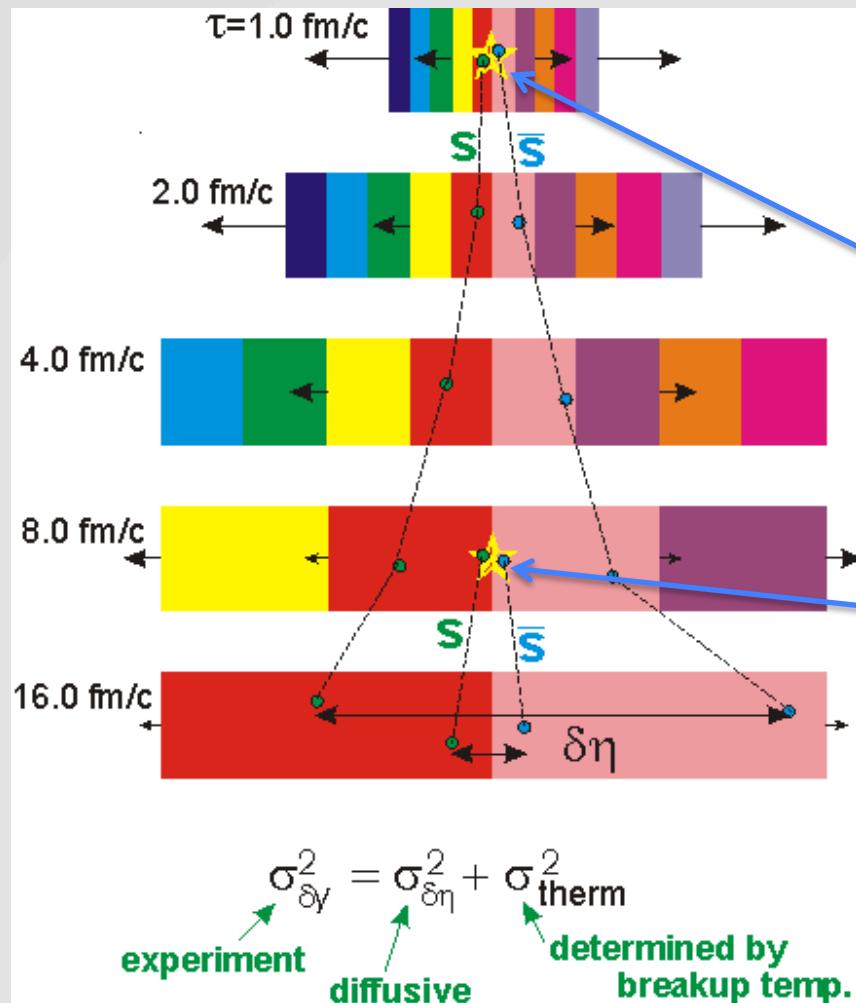


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science

US-LHC | 11/02/2017

Balance Functions – A Signal of Late Hadronization



S. Bass, P. Danielewicz and S. Pratt. PRL 85, 2689 (2000)

$q\bar{q}$ pair creation in a rapidly expanding system

Early stage creation: larger final separation, wider balance function distributions

Late stage creation (Most $q\bar{q}$ pairs created at hadronization): pairs more correlated, narrower balance function distributions

Balance Functions identify balancing charges on a statistical basis.

$$B(\Delta\bar{p}) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\langle N_{+-}(\Delta\bar{p}) \rangle - \langle N_{++}(\Delta\bar{p}) \rangle}{\langle N_+ \rangle} + \frac{\langle N_{-+}(\Delta\bar{p}) \rangle - \langle N_{--}(\Delta\bar{p}) \rangle}{\langle N_- \rangle} \right\}$$

$\Delta\bar{p}$

momentum difference

Balance Functions of Unidentified Charged Particles

Eur. Phys. J. C 76 (2016) 86

$0.2 < p_{T,\text{assoc}} < p_{T,\text{trig}} < 2.0 \text{ GeV}/c$

Central



Mid-Central



Peripheral



Multiplicity
Classes

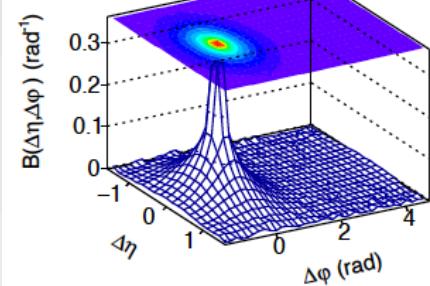
Pb-Pb

p-Pb

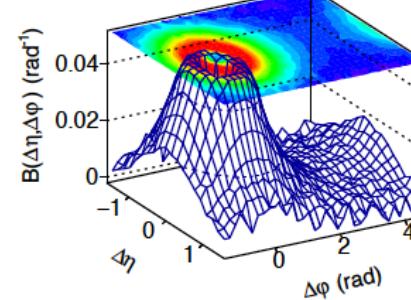
pp

Collision Systems

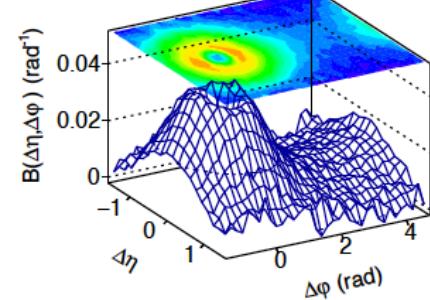
a) 0-5% ALICE Pb-Pb $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$



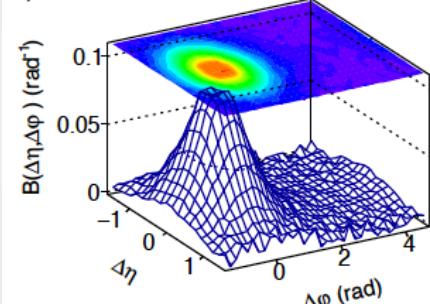
b) 0-10% ALICE p-Pb $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$



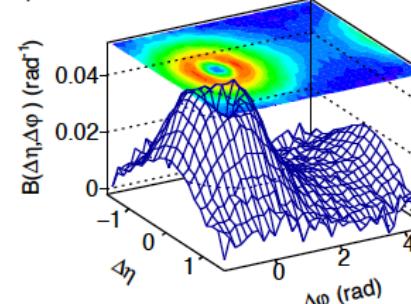
c) 0-10% ALICE pp $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$



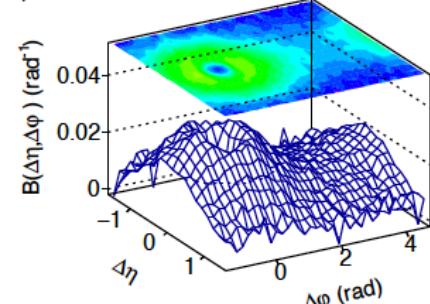
d) 30-40%



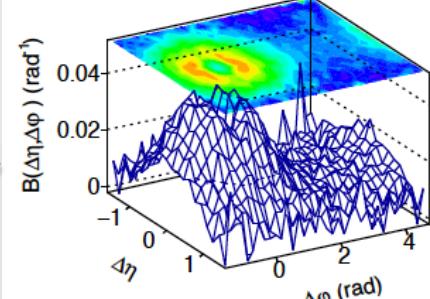
e) 30-40%



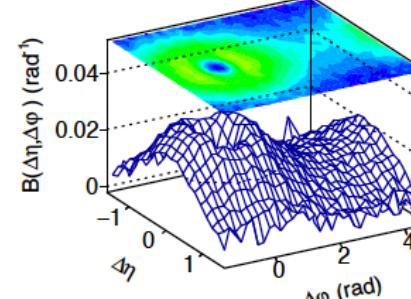
f) 30-40%



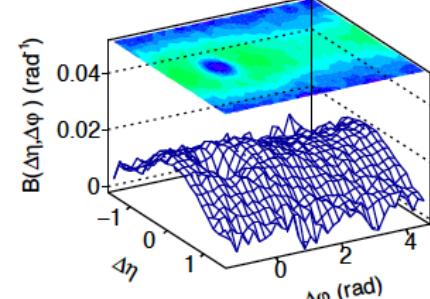
g) 70-80%



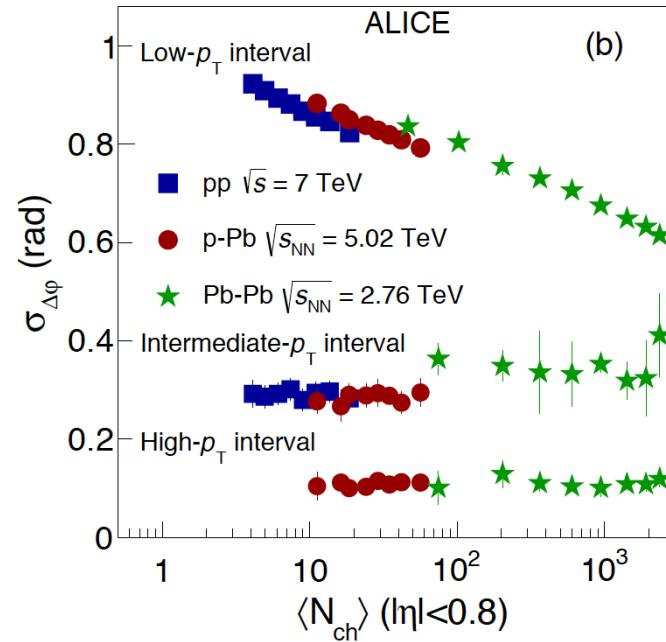
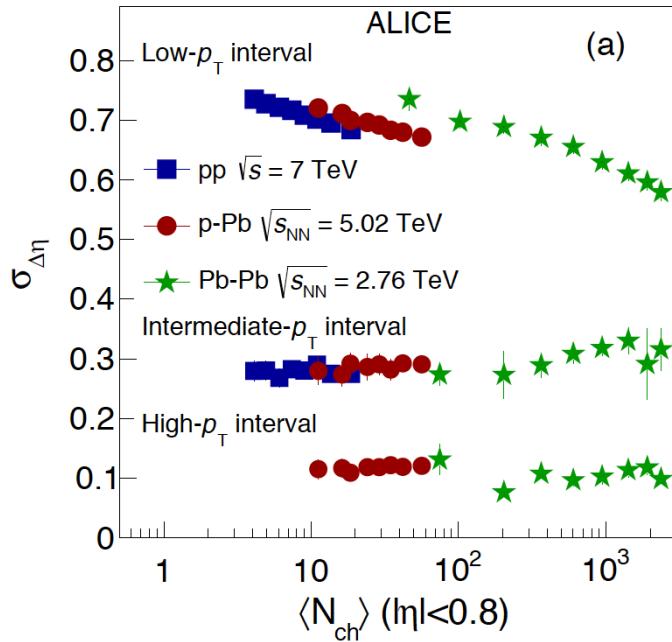
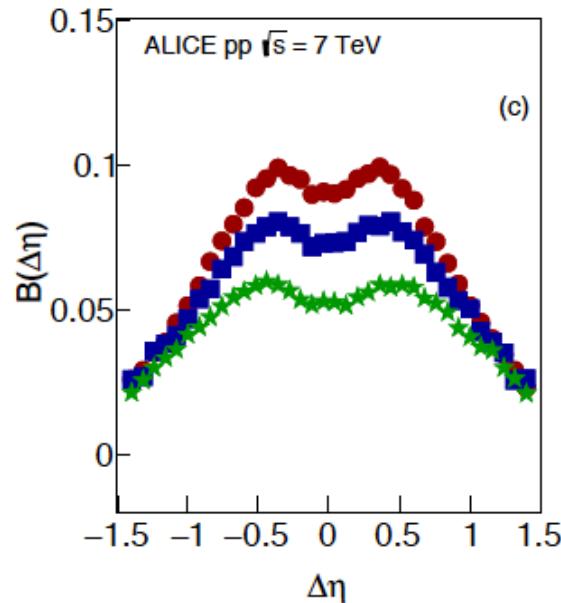
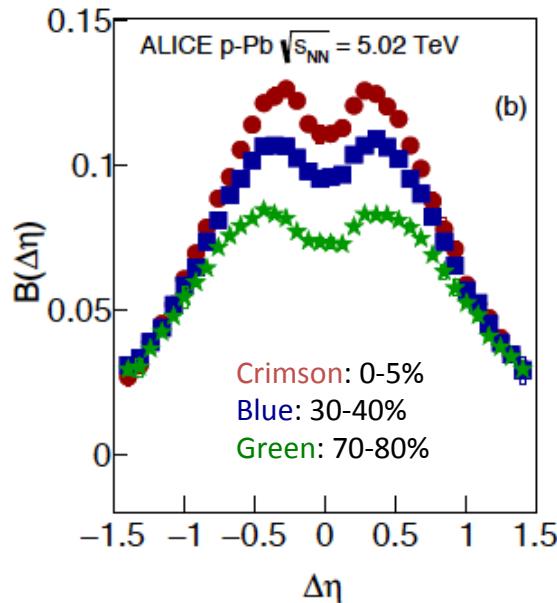
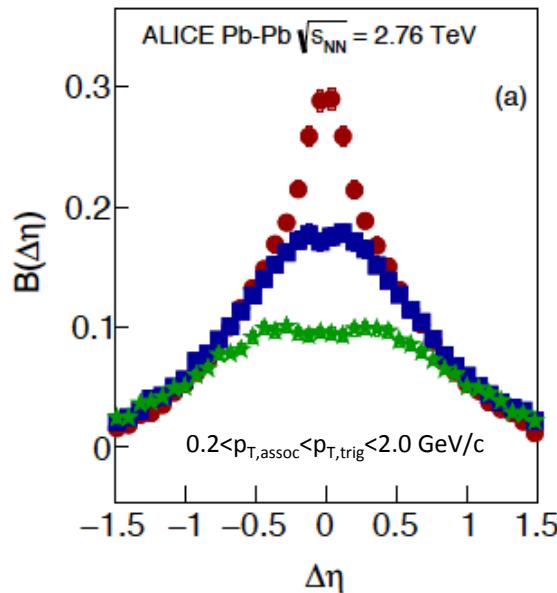
h) 70-80%



i) 70-80%



Balance Functions of Unidentified Charged Particles



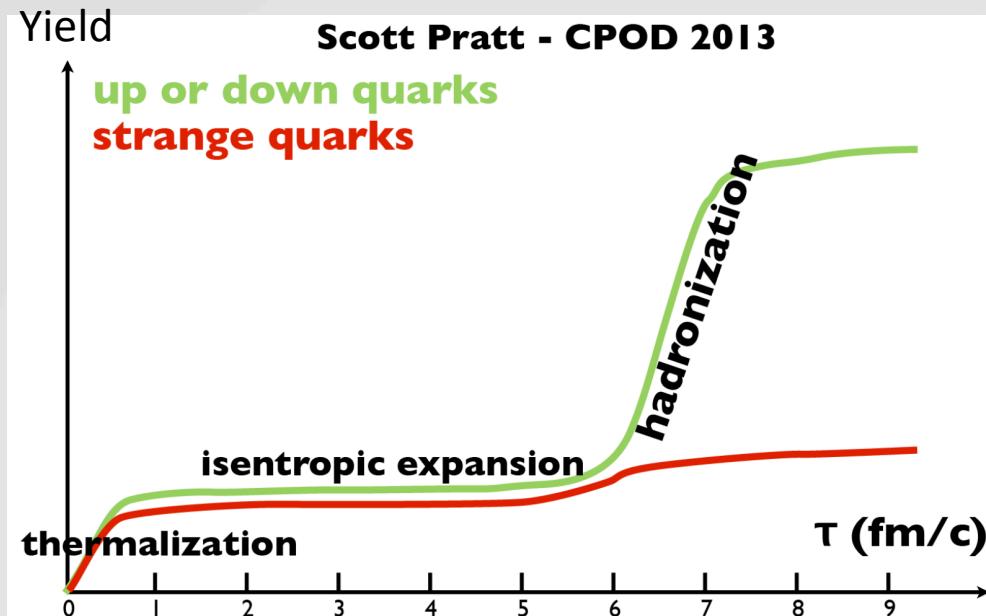
Eur. Phys. J. C 76 (2016) 86
By the ALICE Collaboration

Low- p_T interval
 $0.2 < p_{T,\text{assoc}} < p_{T,\text{trig}} < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$

Intermediate- p_T interval
 $2 < p_{T,\text{assoc}} < 3 < p_{T,\text{trig}} < 4 \text{ GeV}/c$

High- p_T interval
 $3 < p_{T,\text{assoc}} < 8 < p_{T,\text{trig}} < 15 \text{ GeV}/c$

PID Balance Functions – How They Work



Two-wave scenario of quark production

1st wave – flat production rate over time

- main source of s-quark

2nd wave – rapid increase around hadronization

- main source of u,d-quarks

Scott Pratt PRL. 108, 212301 (2012)

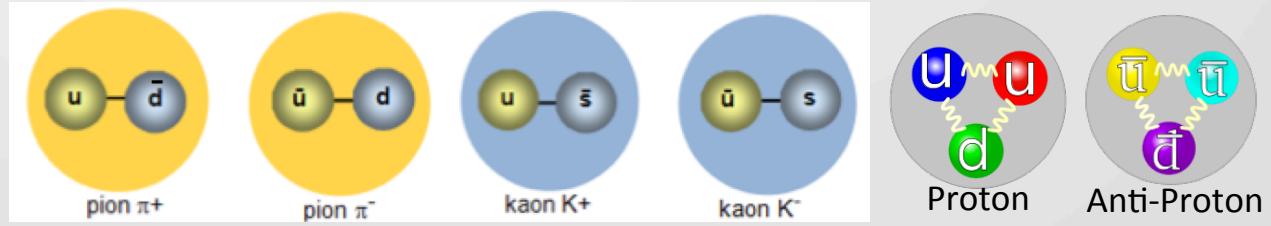
$$B(\Delta \bar{p}) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\langle N_{+-}(\Delta \bar{p}) \rangle - \langle N_{++}(\Delta \bar{p}) \rangle}{\langle N_+ \rangle} + \frac{\langle N_{-+}(\Delta \bar{p}) \rangle - \langle N_{--}(\Delta \bar{p}) \rangle}{\langle N_- \rangle} \right\}$$

$\Delta \bar{p}$

momentum difference

Two-wave quark creation can be studied with balance functions of **identified particle pairs**

- Charged π pairs
- Charged K pairs
- π/K pairs
- Proton Anti-Proton pairs



Measuring Balance Functions - the Observable

Cumulant $C_2(x_1, x_2) = \rho_2(x_1, x_2) - \rho_1(x_1)\rho_1(x_2)$

$$x \equiv \{y, \varphi, p_T\}$$

$$\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dx}$$

Normalized Cumulant $R_2(x_1, x_2) = \frac{C_2(x_1, x_2)}{\rho_1(x_1)\rho_1(x_2)}$

R_2 is a robust observable!

Single track efficiencies
cancel out of the ratio

4 different charge combinations for R_2 : (+ -), (- +), (+ +), and (- -)

Charge Independent (CI) combinations

$$CI = \frac{1}{2} \{ LS + US \}$$

Charge Dependent (CD) combinations

$$CD = \frac{1}{2} \{ US - LS \}$$

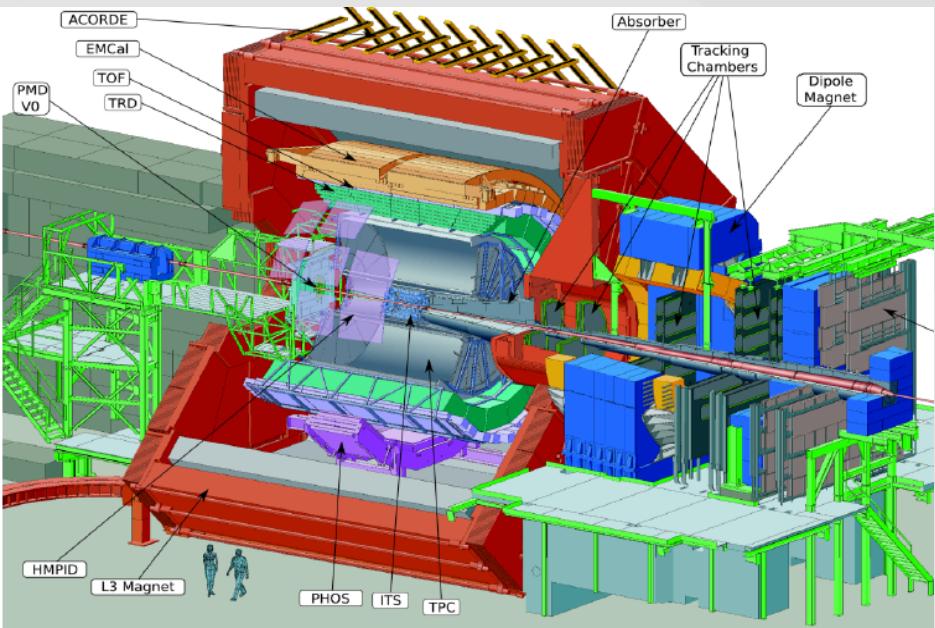
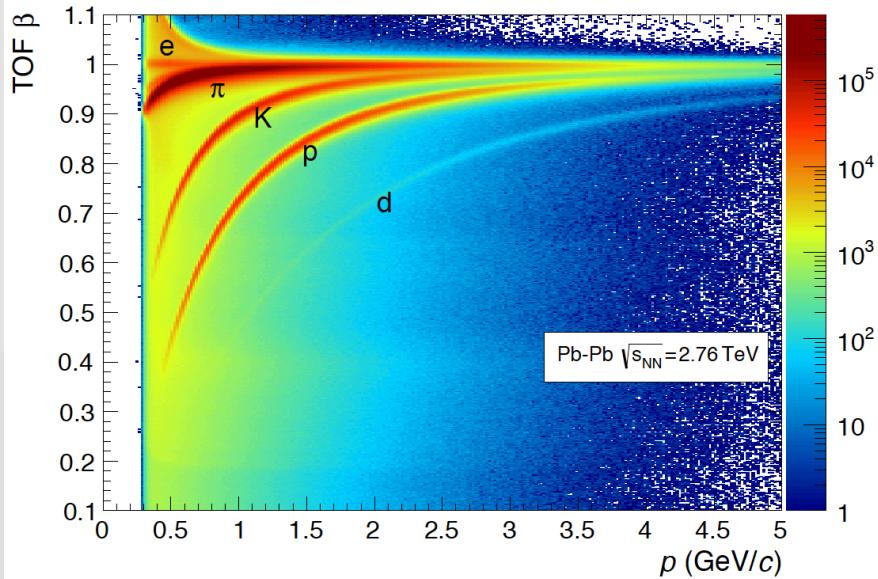
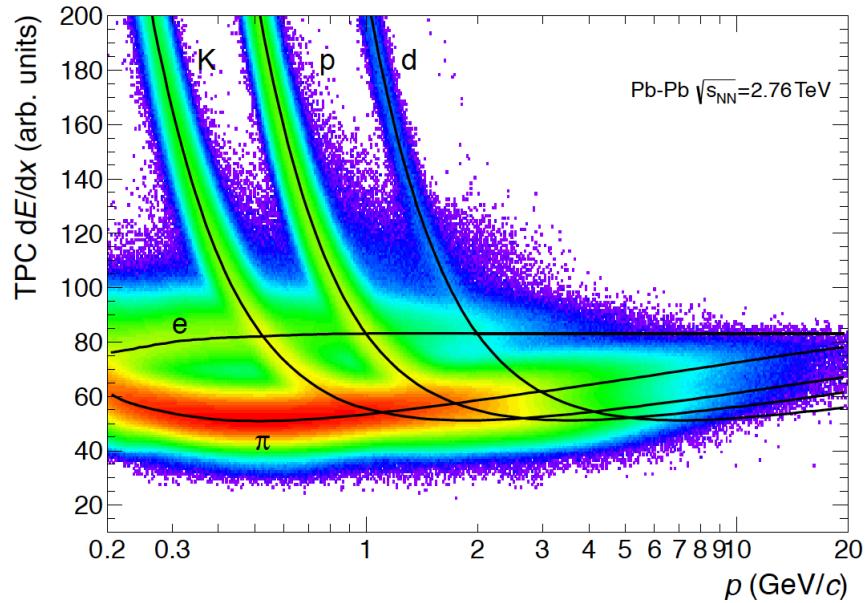
CD is proportional to the Balance Function

$$LS = \frac{1}{2} \{ (++) + (--) \}$$

$$US = \frac{1}{2} \{ (+-) + (-+) \}$$

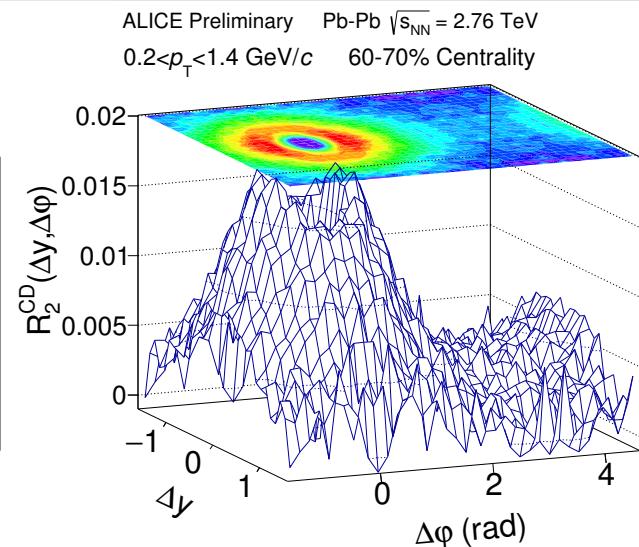
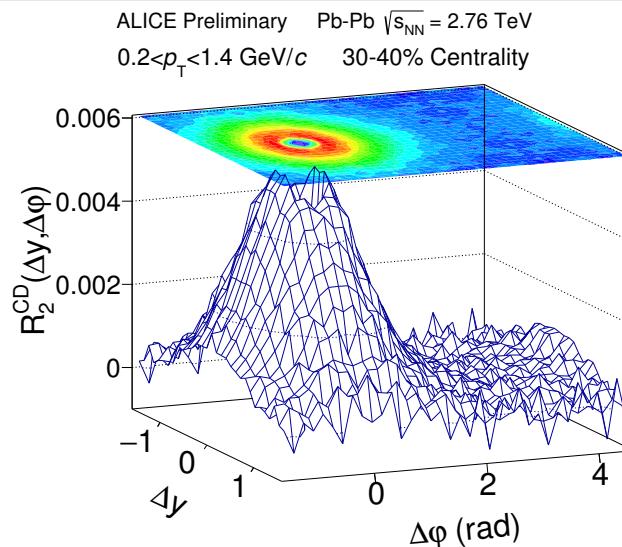
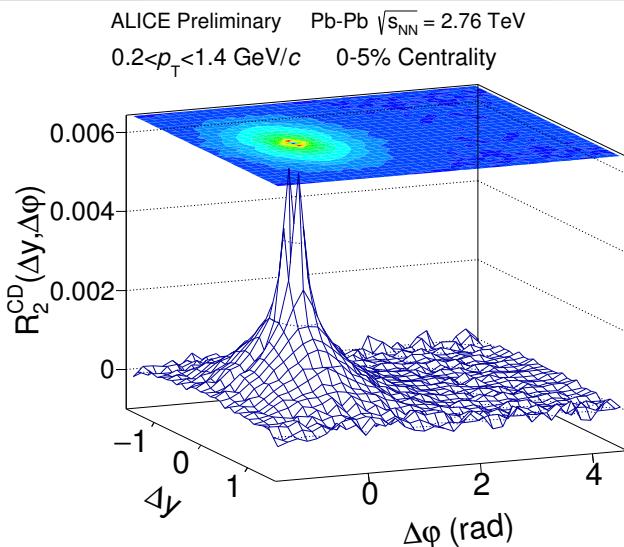
$$B(\Delta x) \approx \frac{dN_{ch}}{dx} R_2^{CD} = \frac{dN_{ch}}{dx} \frac{1}{2} \left[R_2^{+-} - R_2^{++} + R_2^{-+} - R_2^{--} \right]$$

Experimental Method - PID



	Pion	Kaon
TPC	$0.2 < p_T < 0.6 \text{ GeV}$ $n\sigma_\pi < 2$ $n\sigma_{K,p} > 2, n\sigma_e > 1$	$0.2 < p_T < 0.5 \text{ GeV}$ $n\sigma_K < 2$ $n\sigma_{\pi,p} > 3, n\sigma_e > 1$
TOF	$0.6 < p_T < 1.4 \text{ GeV}$ $n\sigma_\pi < 2, n\sigma_{K,p} > 2$	
TPC + TOF		$0.5 < p_T < 2.5 \text{ GeV}$ $n\sigma_K < 2, n\sigma_{\pi,p} > 3$

Pion 2D $R_2^{CD}(\Delta y, \Delta\phi)$ in 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb



→ *Centrality*

0-5%



30-40%



60-70%

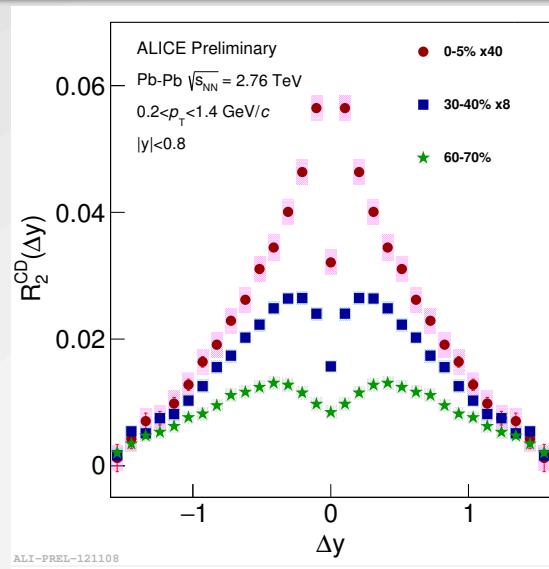


Pion 1D R_2^{CD} Projections & Widths

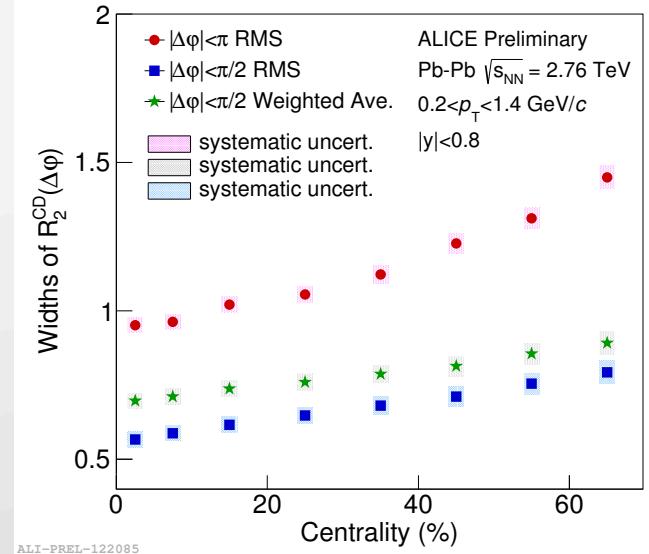
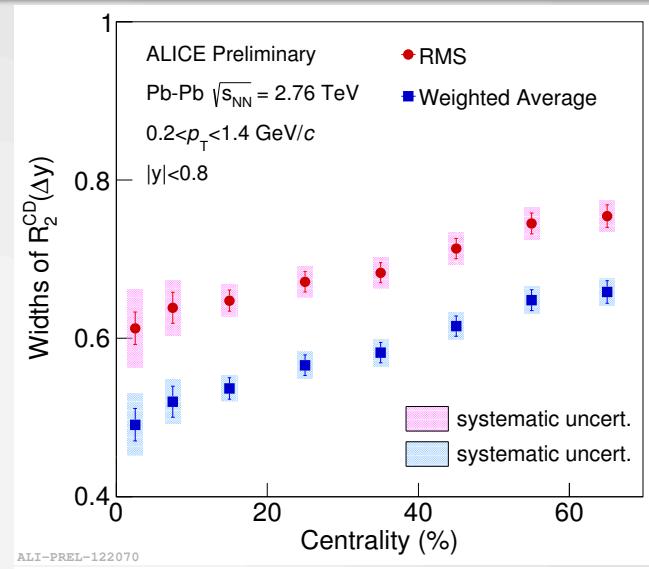
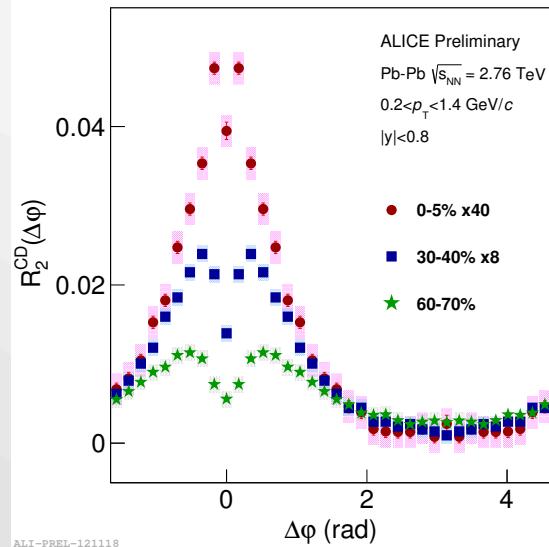
Projection

Width

$R_2^{\text{CD}}(\Delta y)$

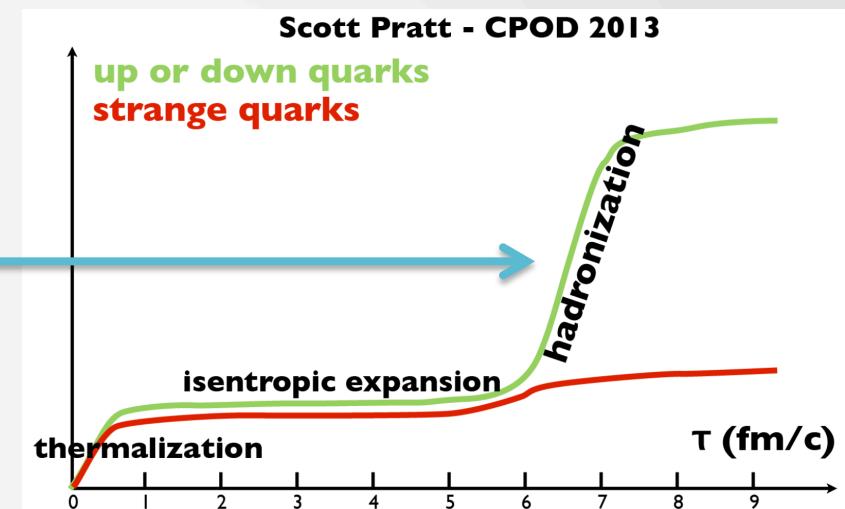
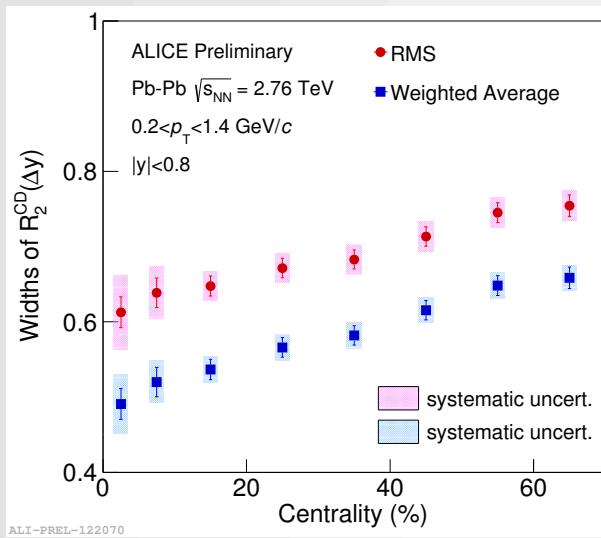


$R_2^{\text{CD}}(\Delta\phi)$



Summary

- Pion $R_2^{\text{CD}}(\Delta y)$ and $R_2^{\text{CD}}(\Delta\phi)$ widths *narrowing* for more central events in Pb-Pb
- consistent with:
 - > ALICE unidentified particle BF results
 - > 2-wave quark production model
 - > radial flow effect



Outlook:

- Kaon BF
- Pion-Kaon BF
- BF w.r.t Event Plane

Thank you!

