

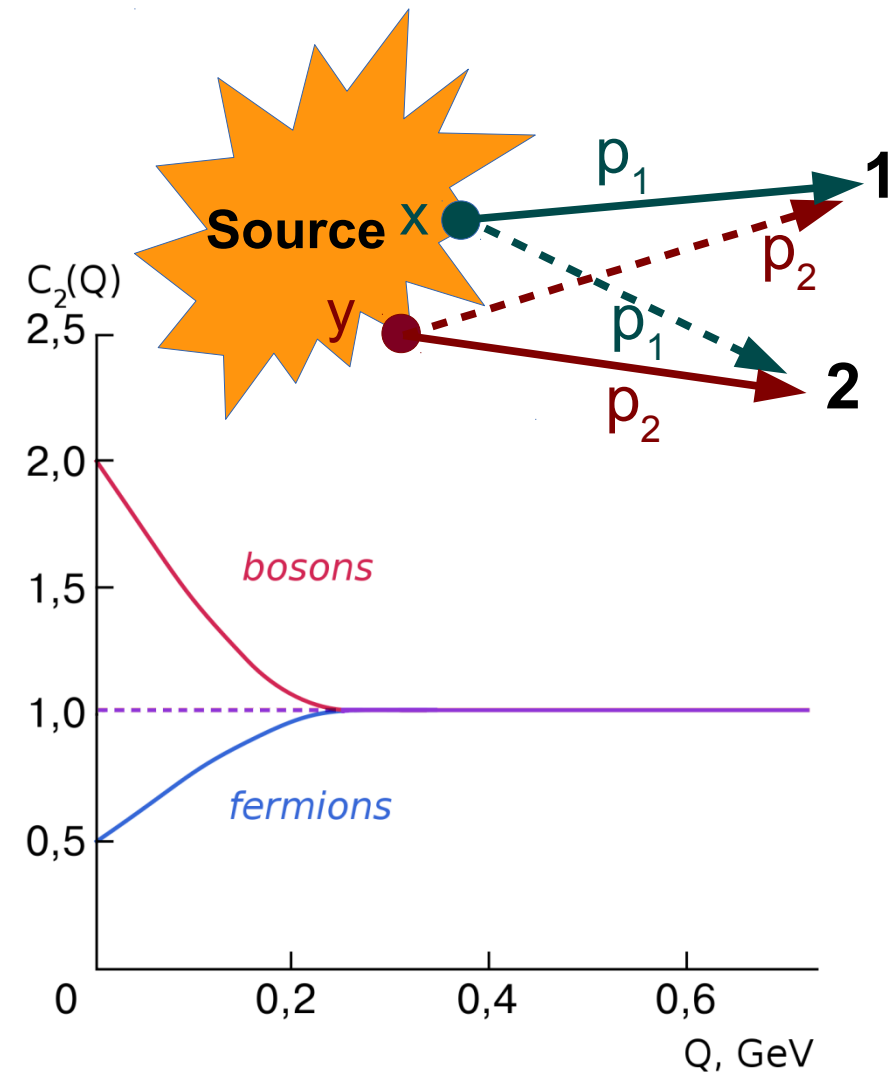
Measurement of the charged kaon correlations at small relative momentum in the SELEX experiment

Grigory Nigmatkulov

(National Research Nuclear University "MEPhI")
on behalf of the SELEX collaboration

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Correlation femtoscopy: QS momentum correlations



- Two-particle correlation function:

$$C_2(p_1, p_2) = \frac{P(p_1, p_2)}{P(p_1)P(p_2)}$$

- Experimentally:

$$C_2(Q) = \frac{A(Q)}{B(Q)}$$

$A(Q)$ – pair 4-momentum difference from the same event (contain BE correlations)

$B(Q)$ – pairs from different events (BE correlations are absent)

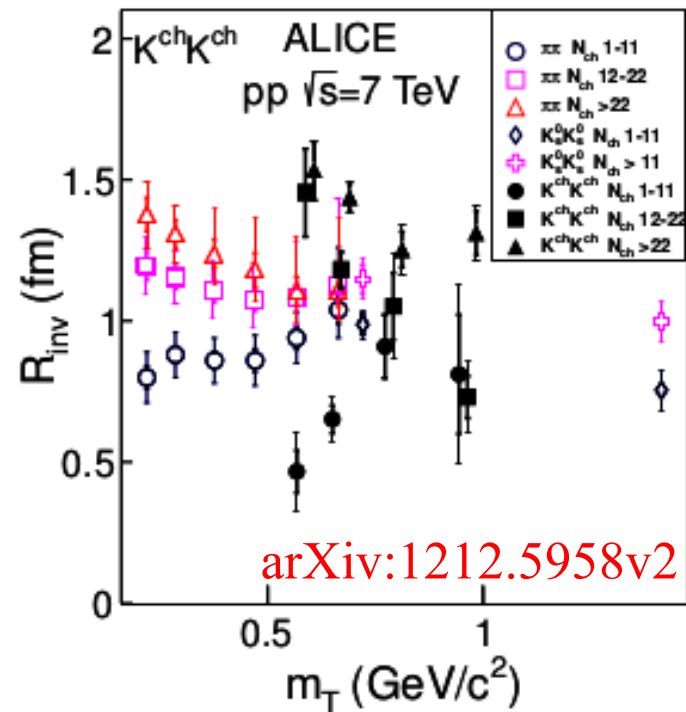
Physical motivations:

- Study of spacetime characteristics of the particle production in elementary particle collisions
- Comparison of source parameters depending from the initial state:

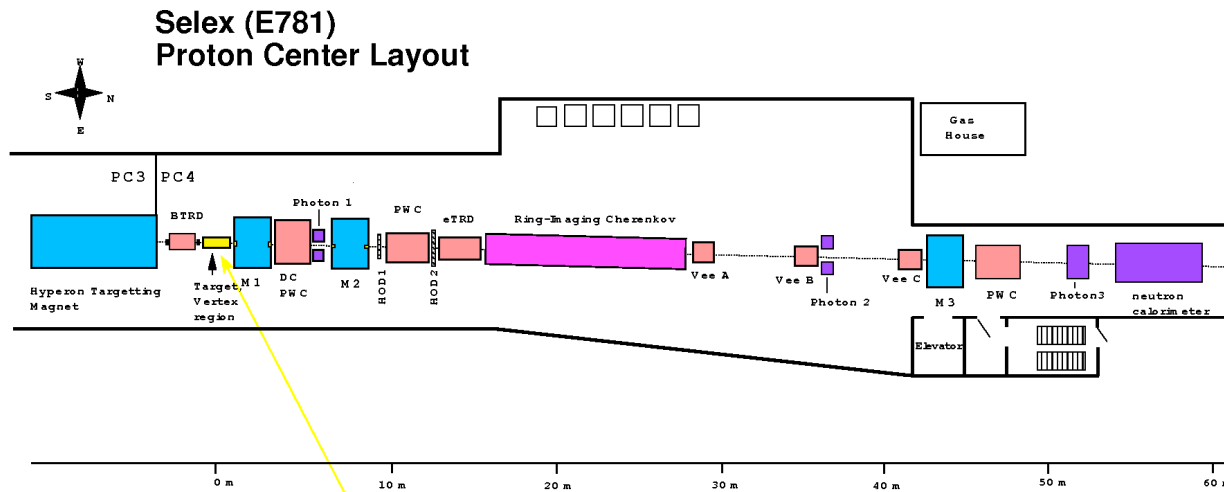
- 3 beam types
- study of the beam particle fragmentation

- k_T dependences: $k_T = \frac{|\vec{p}_{T1} + \vec{p}_{T2}|}{2}$

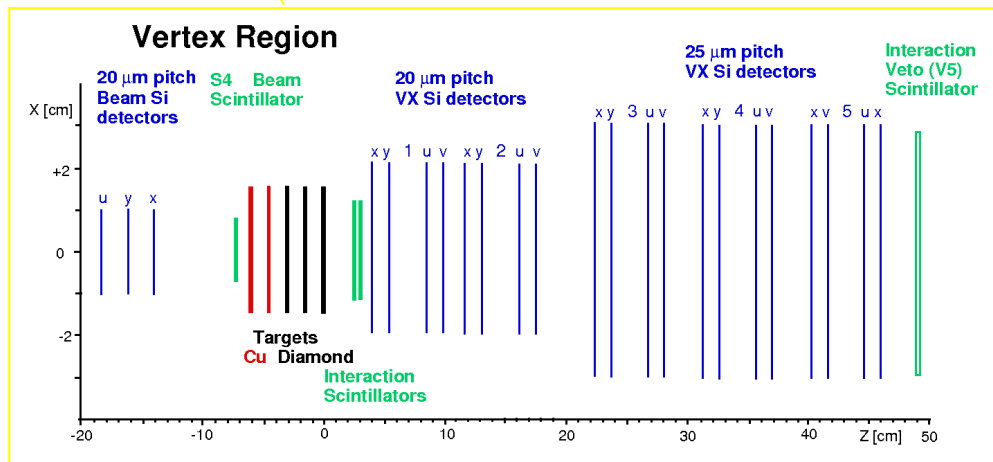
- collective behavior
- cleaner signal due to small contribution from the resonance decays



SEgmented LargE X_F baryon spectrometer (E-781)

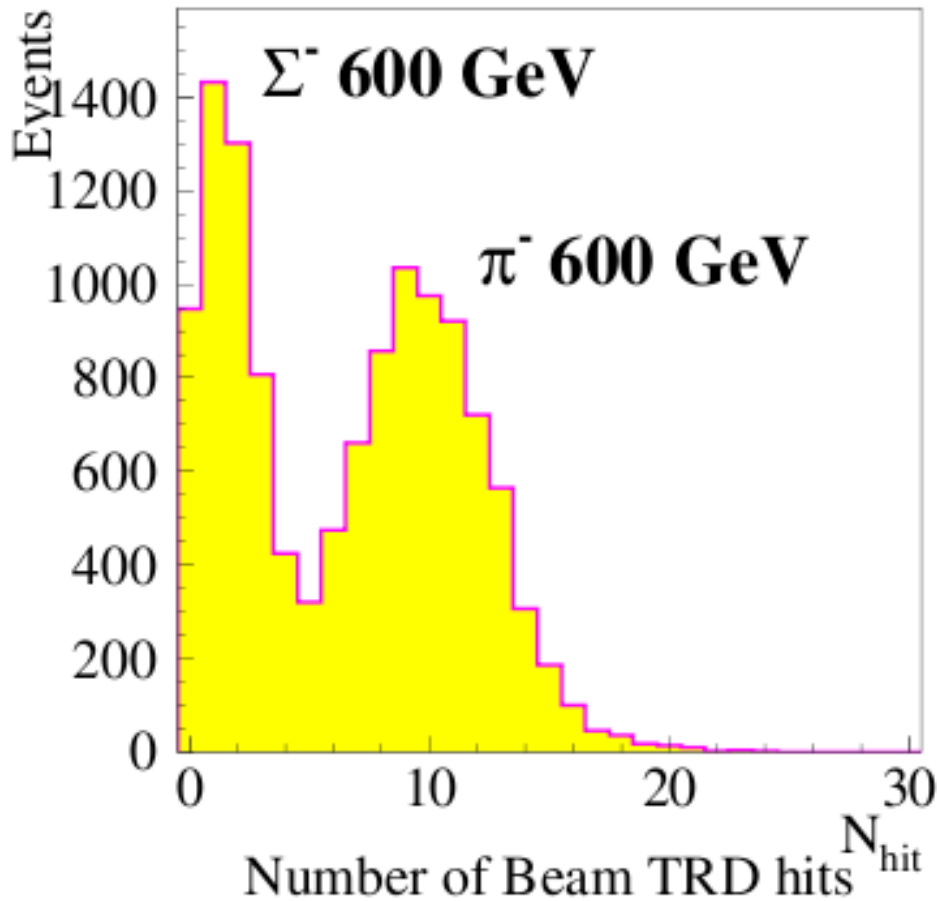


- 600 GeV/c Σ^- and π^- beams
- 540 GeV/c p beam
- Copper and carbon composite target with 5% of an interaction length for protons
- $\sim 10^9$ trigger events
- Momentum resolution:
 $\sigma_p/p_z \approx 1\%$ and $\sigma_p/p_t \approx 0.5\%$

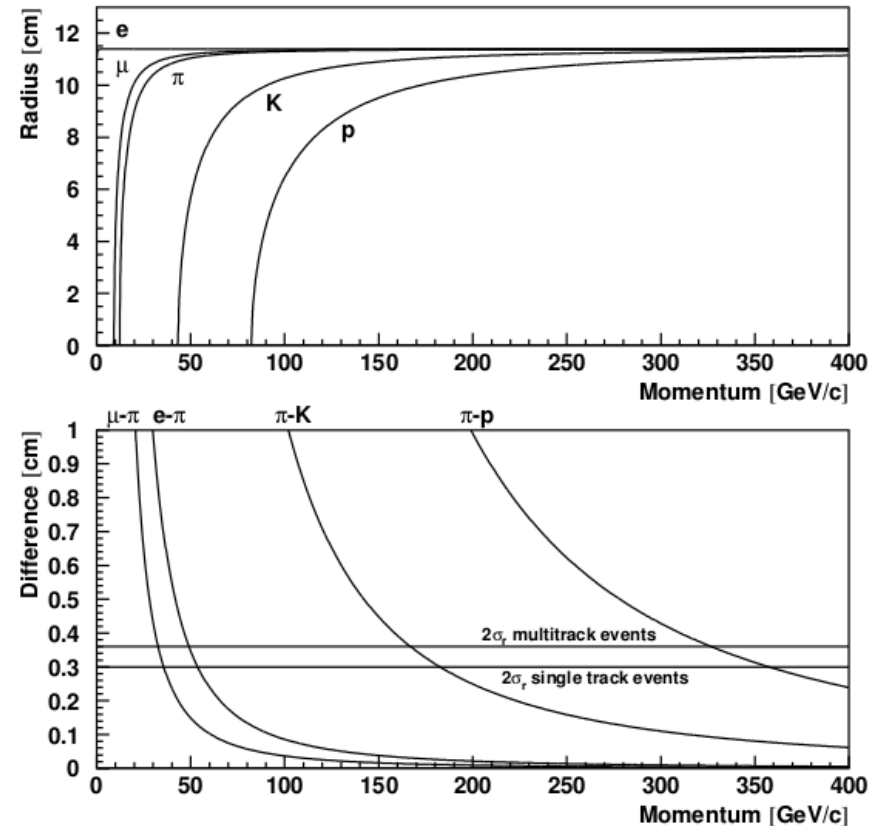


Charged particle identification

Beam TRD



Ring Imaging Cherenkov detector



$\geq 2\sigma$ K/(π ,p) separation
46 to 165 GeV/c

Particle selection

- Primary tracks
- Distance of closest approach between reconstructed track and primary vertex $< 20 \mu\text{m}$
- $46 \leq P \leq 160 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Track has segments in the vertex detector and in forward PWC
- Particle was identified as a kaon in RICH detector

Correlation function parametrization:

- Correlation functions are fitted by a single-Gaussian (Goldhaber parametrization):

$$C_2(Q) = N \left(1 - \lambda + \lambda K(Q) e^{-R^2 Q^2} \right) B(Q)$$

- λ – strength of the correlations
- R – size of the emission source
- $K(Q)$ is the Coulomb function integrated over a spherical source of 1 fm.

M. Bowler, Phys. Lett.B 270,69(1991)

Y.Sinyukov, R.Lednicky, S.V.Akkelin, J.Pluta, B.Erazmus, Phys. Lett.B 432,248(1998)

- $B(Q)$ - “baseline”, takes into account all non-femtoscopic correlations, including the long-range correlations due to energy-momentum conservation.
- Baselines are fitted by a standard 2nd order polynomial:

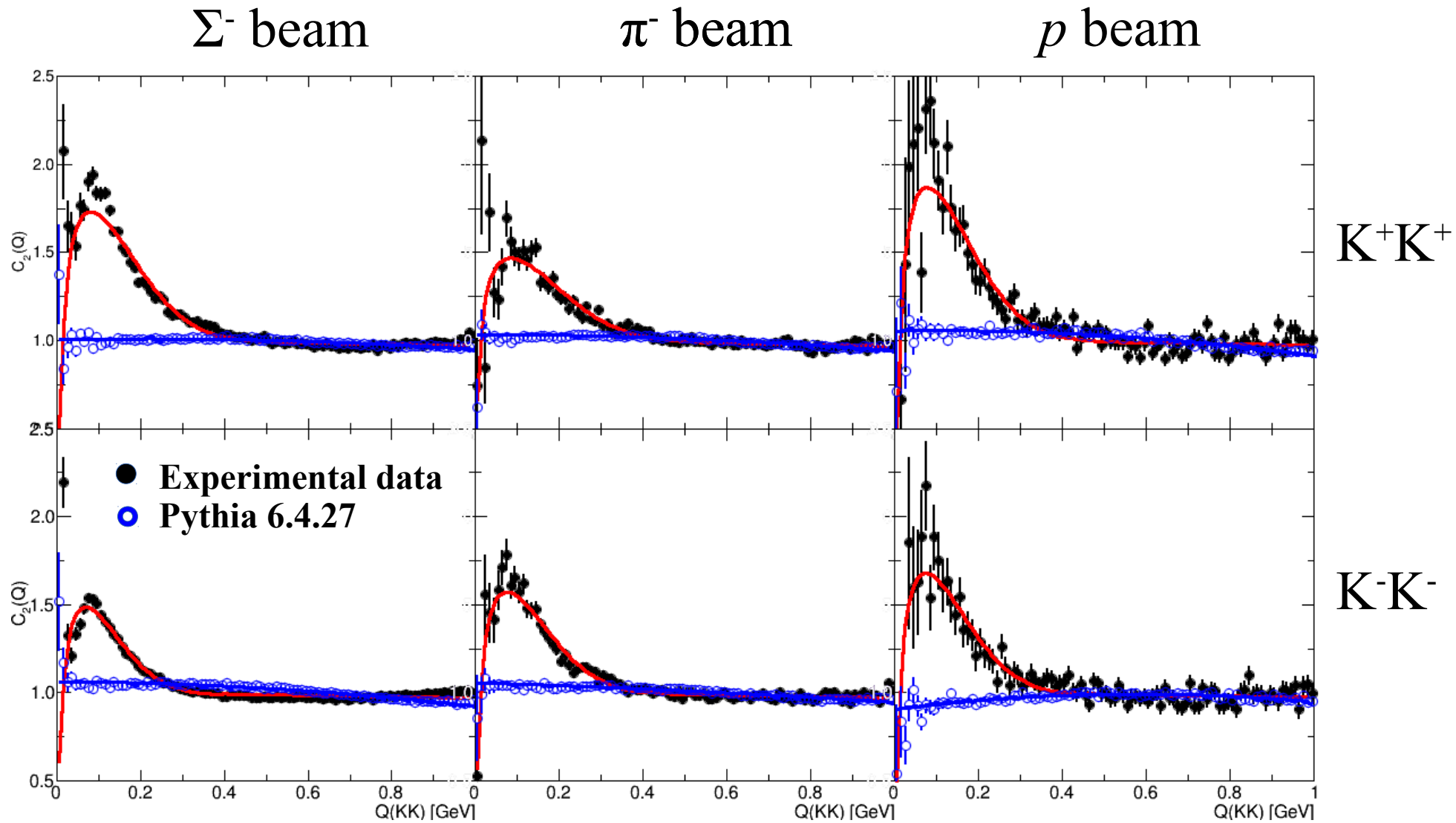
$$B(Q) = 1 + aQ + bQ^2 \quad \text{Phys.Rev.D85:074023,2012}$$

- In order to obtain systematic errors other functions with derivatives equal to zero at $Q = 0$ were used:

$$B(Q) = \sqrt{1 + aQ + bQ^2}$$

$$B(Q) = 1 + e^{-aQ^2}$$

Correlation functions



Dependence of the emission source parameters on the target material

Copper

Carbon

Σ^- beam

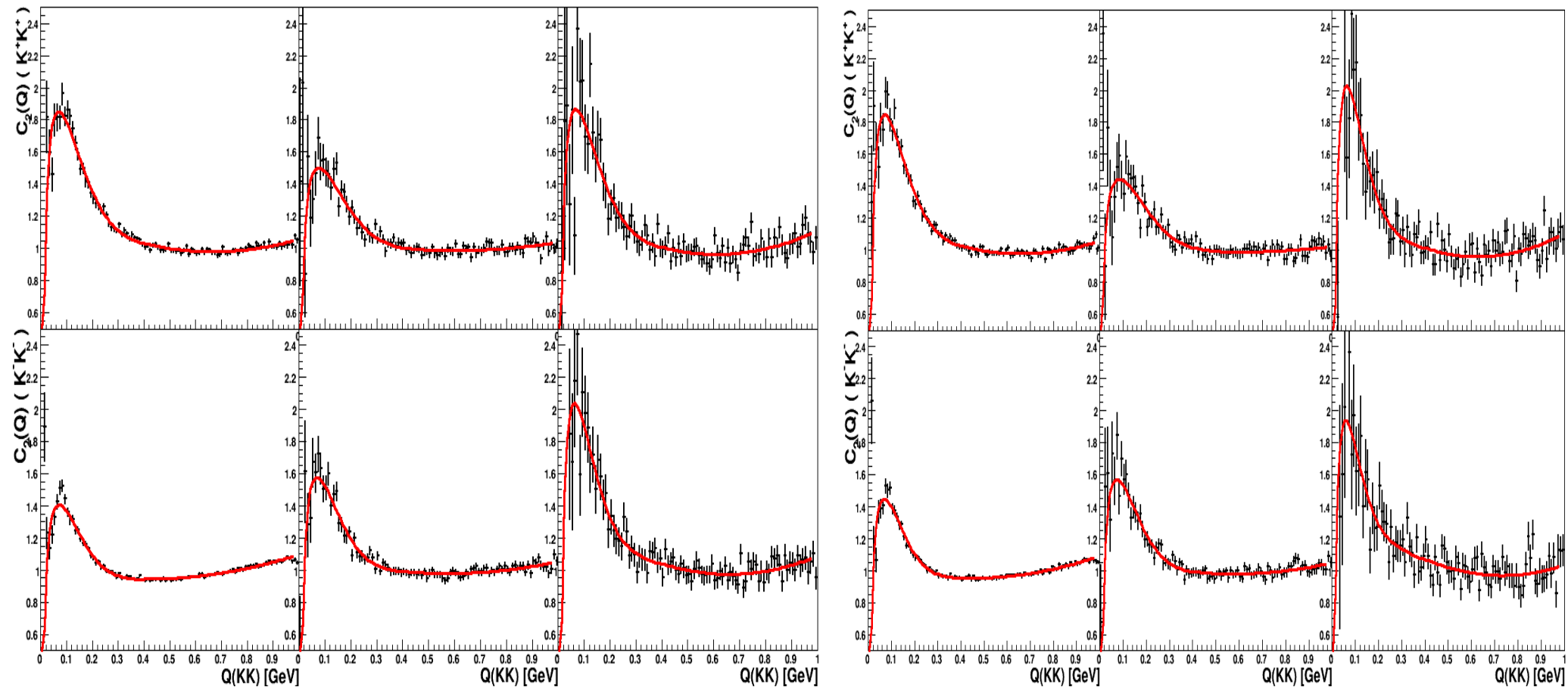
π^- beam

p beam

Σ^- beam

π^- beam

p beam



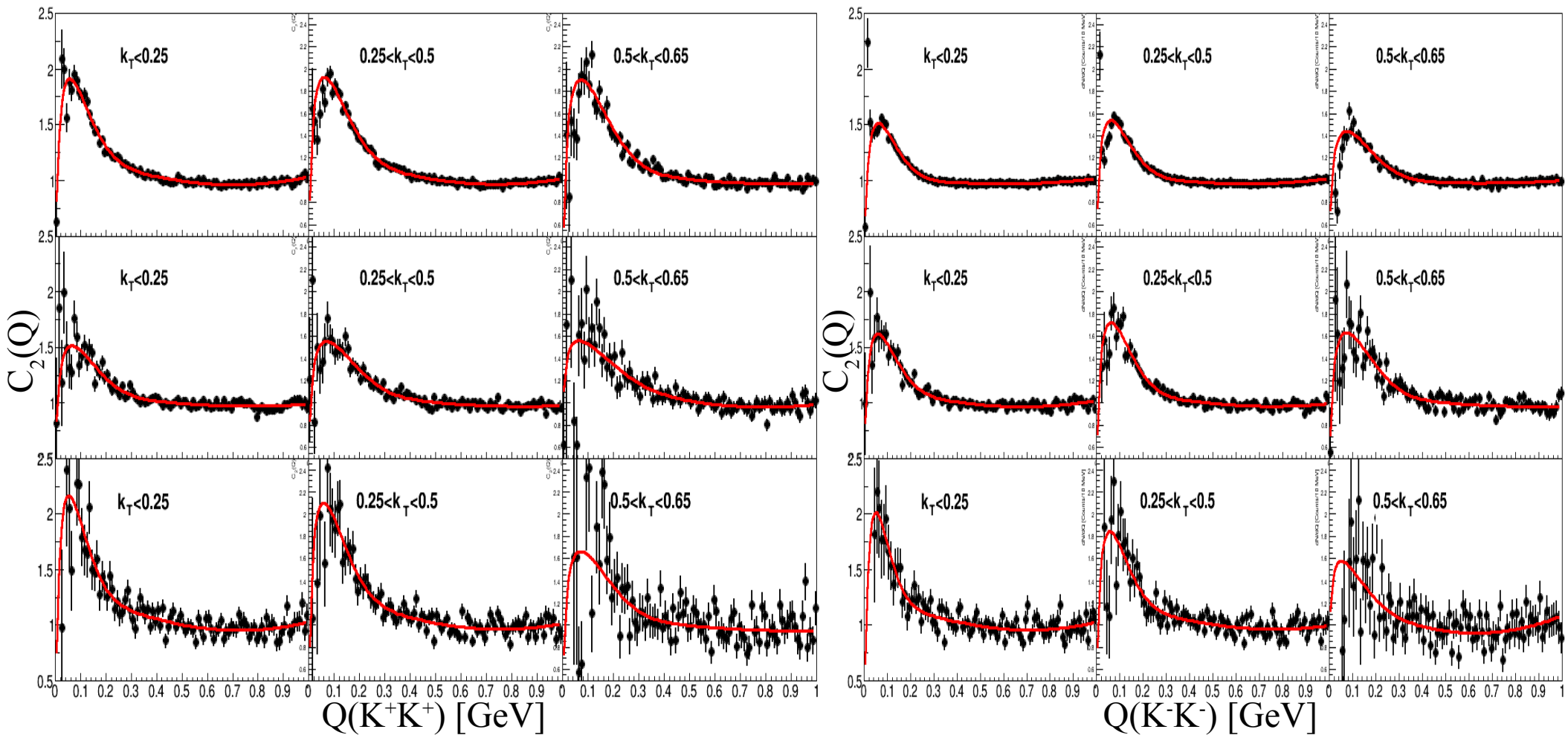
Dependence of the emission source parameters on the target material

Beam type	Target material	K ⁺ K ⁺		K ⁺ K ⁻	
		λ	R [fm]	λ	R [fm]
Σ^-	<i>Cu+C</i>	$0.77 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.09$	$1.18 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.06$	$0.65 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.04$	$1.23 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.04$
	<i>Cu</i>	0.77 ± 0.03	1.19 ± 0.03	0.65 ± 0.02	1.24 ± 0.02
	<i>C</i>	0.77 ± 0.04	1.16 ± 0.04	0.64 ± 0.02	1.28 ± 0.03
π^-	<i>Cu+C</i>	$0.48 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.06$	$0.99 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.03$	$0.69 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.06$	$1.21 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.05$
	<i>Cu</i>	0.50 ± 0.07	1.03 ± 0.08	0.69 ± 0.06	1.26 ± 0.07
	<i>C</i>	0.52 ± 0.09	0.91 ± 0.08	0.67 ± 0.07	1.15 ± 0.07
p	<i>Cu+C</i>	$0.92 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.12$	$1.31 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.08$	$0.78 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.09$	$1.42 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.08$
	<i>Cu</i>	0.84 ± 0.15	1.19 ± 0.11	0.86 ± 0.17	1.35 ± 0.13
	<i>C</i>	1.01 ± 0.24	1.47 ± 0.18	0.75 ± 0.31	1.71 ± 0.37

Pair k_T dependence of the emission source parameters

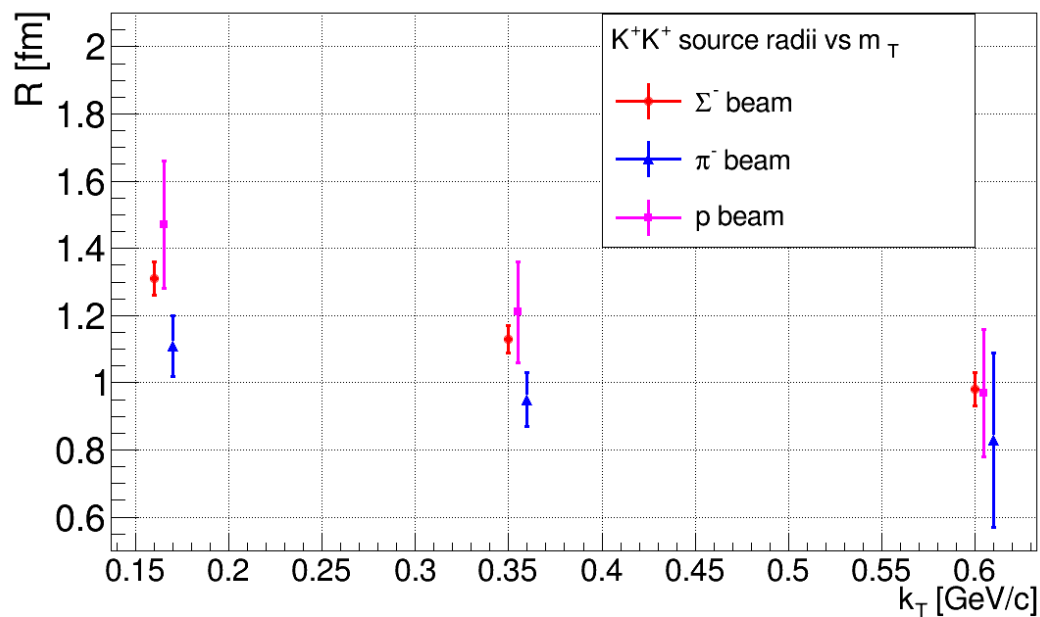
K^+K^+

K^-K^-

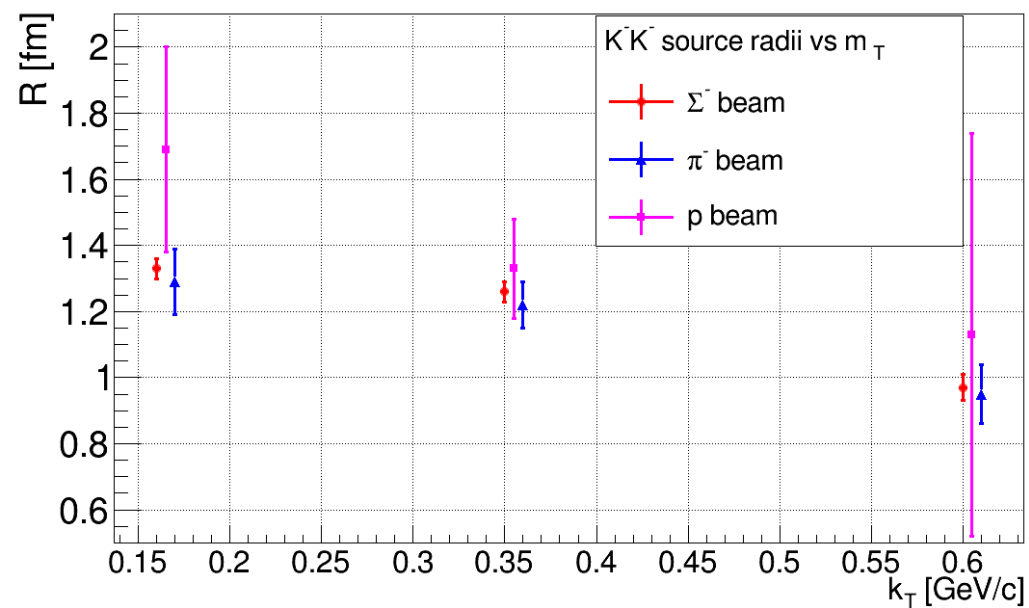


Pair k_T dependence of the emission source parameters

K^+K^+



K^-K^-



Pair k_T dependence of the emission source parameters

Beam type	Pair k_T [GeV]	K^+K^+		K^-K^-	
		λ	R [fm]	λ	R [fm]
Σ^-	0.00-0.25	$0.78 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.09$	$1.31 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.08$	$0.71 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.03$	$1.33 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.04$
	0.25-0.50	$0.76 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.09$	$1.13 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.05$	$0.65 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.04$	$1.26 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.04$
	0.50-0.65	$0.96 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.06$	$0.98 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.03$	$0.58 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.03$	$0.97 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.03$
π^-	0.00-0.25	$0.53 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.06$	$1.11 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.03$	$0.62 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.06$	$1.29 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.07$
	0.25-0.50	$0.54 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.07$	$0.95 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.02$	$0.78 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.05$	$1.22 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04$
	0.50-0.65	$0.32 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.09$	$0.83 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.12$	$0.71 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.07$	$0.95 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.01$
p	0.00-0.25	$0.95 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.11$	$1.47 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.11$	$1.02 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.09$	$1.69 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.20$
	0.25-0.50	$0.85 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.11$	$1.21 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.07$	$0.76 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.09$	$1.33 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.06$
	0.50-0.65	$0.70 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.13$	$0.97 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.04$	$0.34 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.13$	$1.13 \pm 0.61 \pm 0.12$

Summary

- Kaon-kaon correlations at small relative momentum are measured in the SELEX experiment
- No dependence of the emission source parameters on the target material (C and Cu) was observed
- For all beam types (Σ^- , π^- , p) the decreasing of the emission source radii R with the pair k_T was observed
- Outlook
 - Study the dependence of the emission source parameters on Feynman scaling variable
 - Study of the 3D kaon-kaon correlation functions vs k_T and vs x_F