

Azimuthal HBT measurements  
of charged pions and kaons in Au+Au  
200GeV collisions at RHIC-PHENIX

Takafumi Niida from Univ. of Tsukuba  
for the PHENIX Collaborations

JPS Fall 2011 @ Hirosaki University



# Outline

---

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Physics Motivation
- ▶ Analysis flow
- ▶ Results
- ▶ Summary

# Introduction

## ▶ What is HBT ?

- ▶ Quantum interference between identical two particles
- ▶ Powerful tool to explore space-time evolution in HI collisions
- ▶ Correlation function  $c_2$  is defined as :

$P(p_1)$  : Probability of detecting a particle  
 $P(p_1, p_2)$  : Probability of detecting pair particles

$$C_2 = \frac{P(\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2)}{P(\vec{p}_1) \cdot P(\vec{p}_2)}$$

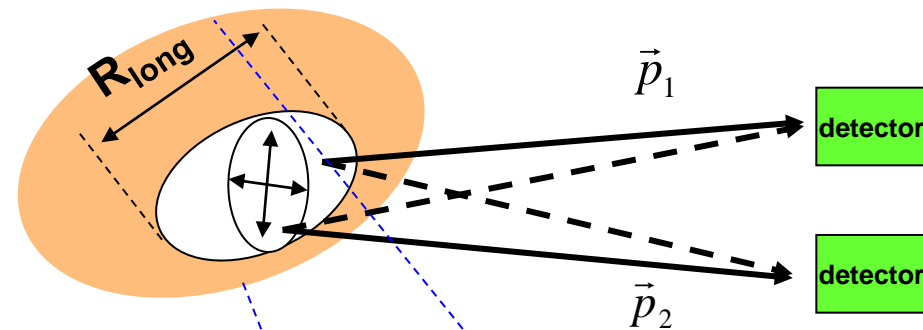
$$= 1 + |\tilde{\rho}(q)|^2 = 1 + \exp(-R_{inv}^2 q_{inv}^2)$$

(If assuming gaussian source)

$$\vec{q} = \vec{p}_1 - \vec{p}_2$$

$$\vec{k}_T = \frac{\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2}{2}$$

$$\vec{q}_{side} \perp \vec{k}_T, \quad \vec{q}_{out} \parallel \vec{k}_T$$

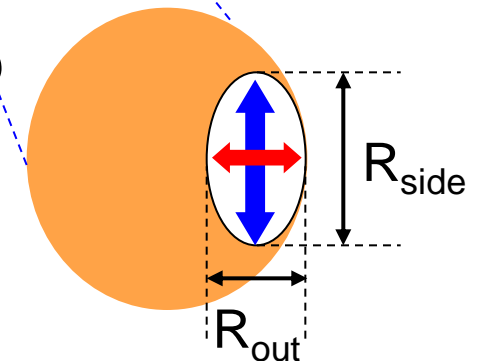


## ▶ Bertsch-Pratt parameterization at LCMS frame

$$C_2 = 1 + \lambda \exp(-R_{inv}^2 q_{inv}^2)$$

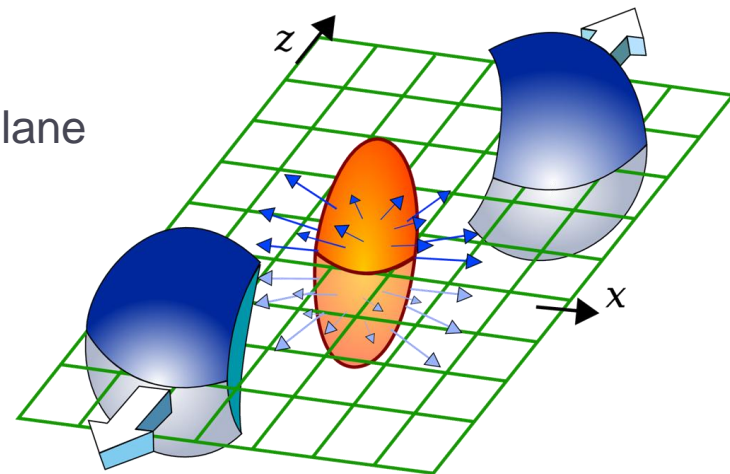
$$= 1 + \lambda \exp(-R_{side}^2 q_{side}^2 - R_{out}^2 q_{out}^2 - R_{long}^2 q_{long}^2 - 2R_{os}^2 q_{side} q_{out})$$

- ▶  $R_{side}$  : transverse size of source
- ▶  $R_{out}$  : transverse size of source + emission duration
- ▶  $R_{long}$  : longitudinal size of source
- ▶  $R_{os}$  : cross term between side and out

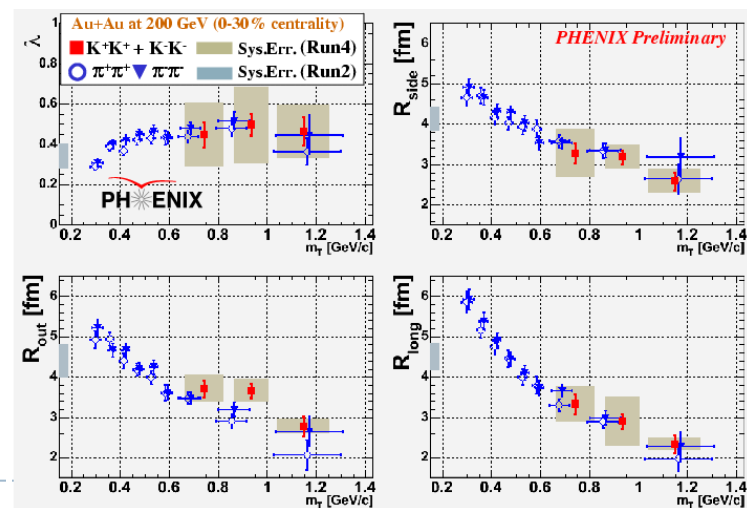
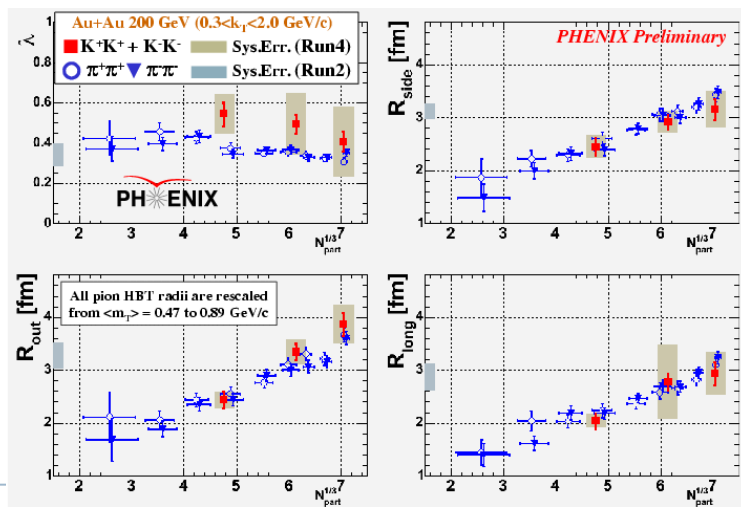


# Physics Motivation

- ▶ Azimuthal HBT analysis
  - ▶ Measures the source shape w.r.t Reaction Plane
  - ▶ Source shape at freeze-out is
    - ▶ **Sensitive to “system lifetime”**
    - ▶ **Related to momentum anisotropy**




- ▶ HBT Results for charged pion and kaon
  - ▶ Centrality and  $m_T$  dependence were measured for pion and kaon  
→no significant difference between both species
  - ▶ **How about azimuthal dependence?**



# Analysis flow

---

- 
- ▶ Measure the experimental  $C_2$
  - ▶ Correct Event Plane resolution
    - ▶ Finite resolution reduce the oscillation amplitude of HBT radii
    - ▶ U.Heinz et al, PRC66, 044903 (2002)
  - ▶ Fitting  $C_2$ 
    - ▶ Sinyukov fitting method (includes coulomb correction and effect of long lived decay)
  - ▶ Get HBT radii( $R_{\text{side}}, R_{\text{out}}, R_{\text{long}}, \dots$ ) as a fitting result

# Analysis flow

---

- ▶ Measure the experimental  $C_2$

$$C_2 = \frac{R(q)}{M(q)}$$

R(q): relative momentum dist. of Real pairs  
M(q): that of mixed pairs

- ▶ Correct Event Plane resolution
  - ▶ Finite resolution reduce the oscillation amplitude of HBT radii
  - ▶ U.Heinz et al, PRC66, 044903 (2002)
- ▶ Fitting  $C_2$ 
  - ▶ Sinyukov fitting method (includes coulomb correction and effect of long lived decay)
- ▶ Get HBT radii( $R_{\text{side}}, R_{\text{out}}, R_{\text{long}}, \dots$ ) as a fitting result

# Analysis flow

- ▶ Measure the experimental  $C_2$

$$C_2 = \frac{R(q)}{M(q)}$$

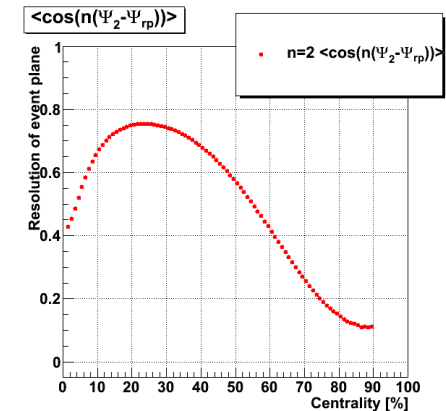
$R(q)$ : relative momentum dist. of Real pairs  
 $M(q)$ : that of mixed pairs

- ▶ Correct Event Plane resolution
  - ▶ Finite resolution reduce the oscillation amplitude of HBT radii
  - ▶ U.Heinz et al, PRC66, 044903 (2002)

- ▶ Fitting  $C_2$

- ▶ Sinyukov fitting method  
(includes coulomb correction and effect of long lived decay)

- ▶ Get HBT radii( $R_{side}, R_{out}, R_{long}, \dots$ ) as a fitting result



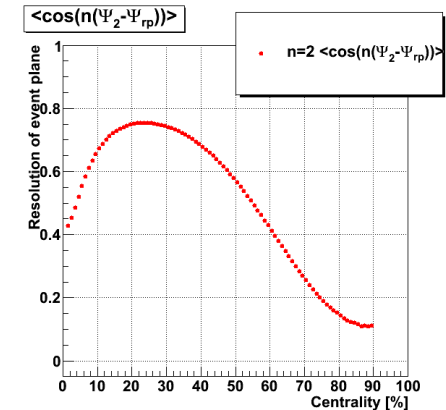
# Analysis flow

- ▶ Measure the experimental  $C_2$

$$C_2 = \frac{R(q)}{M(q)}$$

R(q): relative momentum dist. of Real pairs  
M(q): that of mixed pairs

- ▶ Correct Event Plane resolution
  - ▶ Finite resolution reduce the oscillation amplitude of HBT radii
  - ▶ U.Heinz et al, PRC66, 044903 (2002)



- ▶ Fitting  $C_2$ 
  - ▶ Sinyukov fitting method (includes coulomb correction and effect of long lived decay)

$$C_2 = C_2^{core} + C_2^{halo}$$
$$= [\lambda(1 + G)F] + [1 - \lambda]$$

$$G = \exp(-R_{side}^2 q_{side}^2 - R_{out}^2 q_{out}^2 - R_{long}^2 q_{long}^2 - 2R_{os}^2 q_{side} q_{out})$$

- ▶ Get HBT radii ( $R_{side}, R_{out}, R_{long}, \dots$ ) as a fitting result



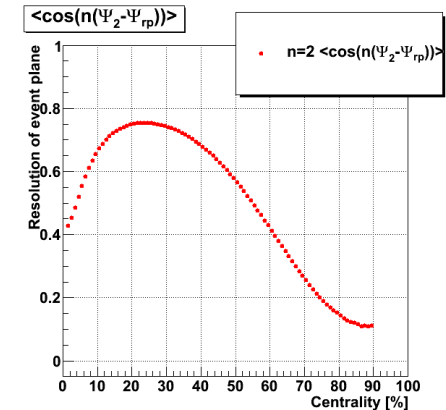
# Analysis flow

- ▶ Measure the experimental  $C_2$

$$C_2 = \frac{R(q)}{M(q)}$$

R(q): relative momentum dist. of Real pairs  
M(q): that of mixed pairs

- ▶ Correct Event Plane resolution
  - ▶ Finite resolution reduce the oscillation amplitude of HBT radii
  - ▶ U.Heinz et al, PRC66, 044903 (2002)



- ▶ Fitting  $C_2$ 
  - ▶ Sinyukov fitting method (includes coulomb correction and effect of long lived decay)

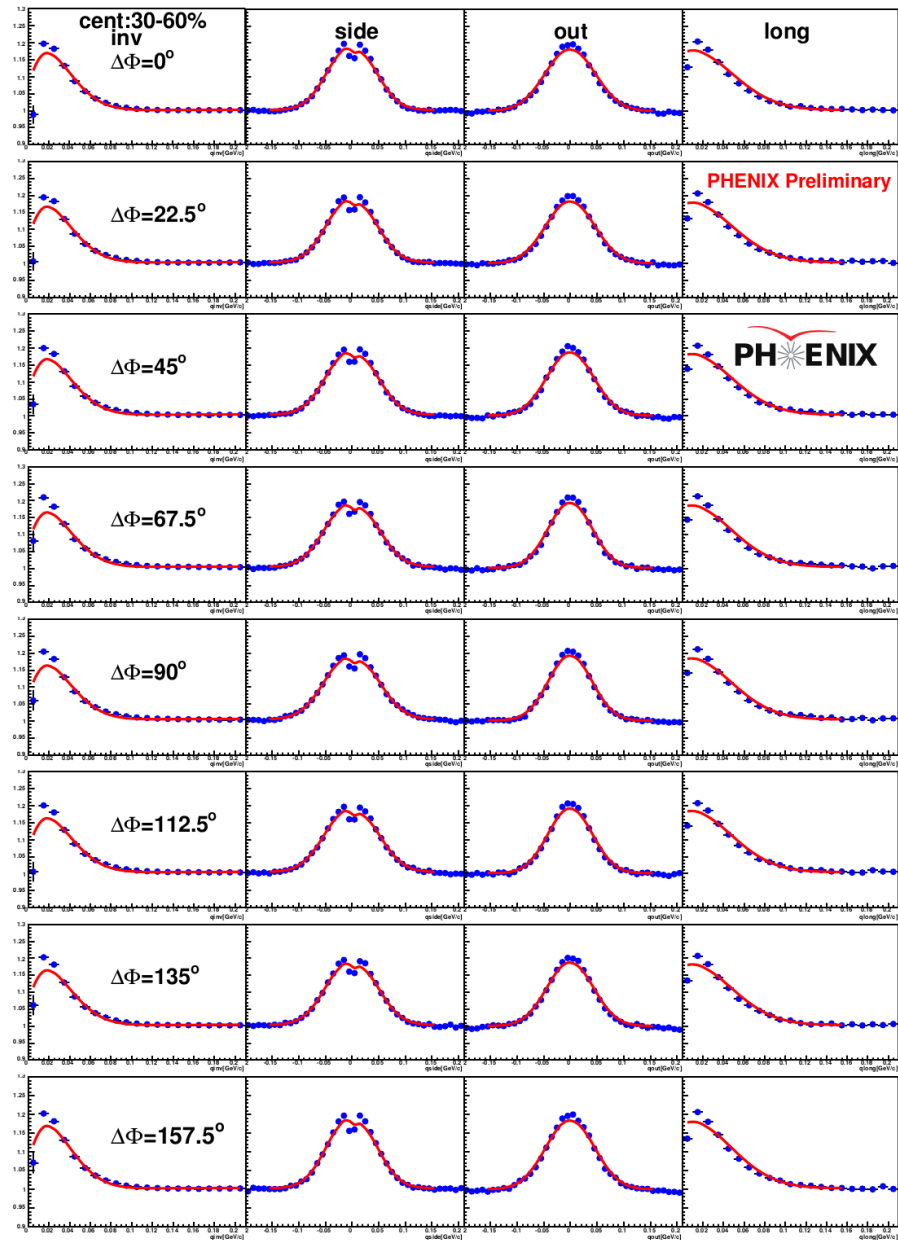
$$C_2 = C_2^{core} + C_2^{halo}$$
$$= [\lambda(1 + G)F] + [1 - \lambda]$$

$$G = \exp(-R_{side}^2 q_{side}^2 - R_{out}^2 q_{out}^2 - R_{long}^2 q_{long}^2 - 2R_{os}^2 q_{side} q_{out})$$

- ▶ Get HBT radii( $R_{side}, R_{out}, R_{long}, \dots$ ) as a fitting result

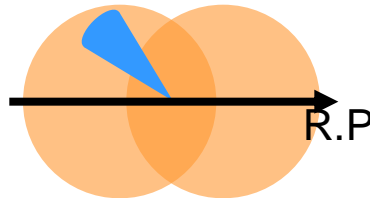
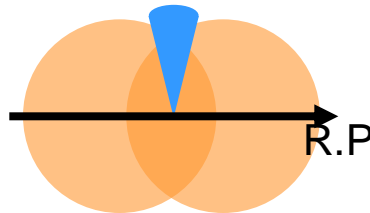
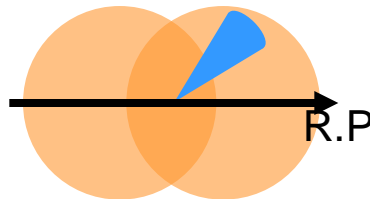
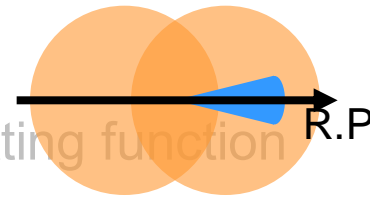
# Correlation function for pion

- ▶ Raw  $c_2$
- ▶ With sinyukov' fitting function
- ▶ Centrality:30-60%

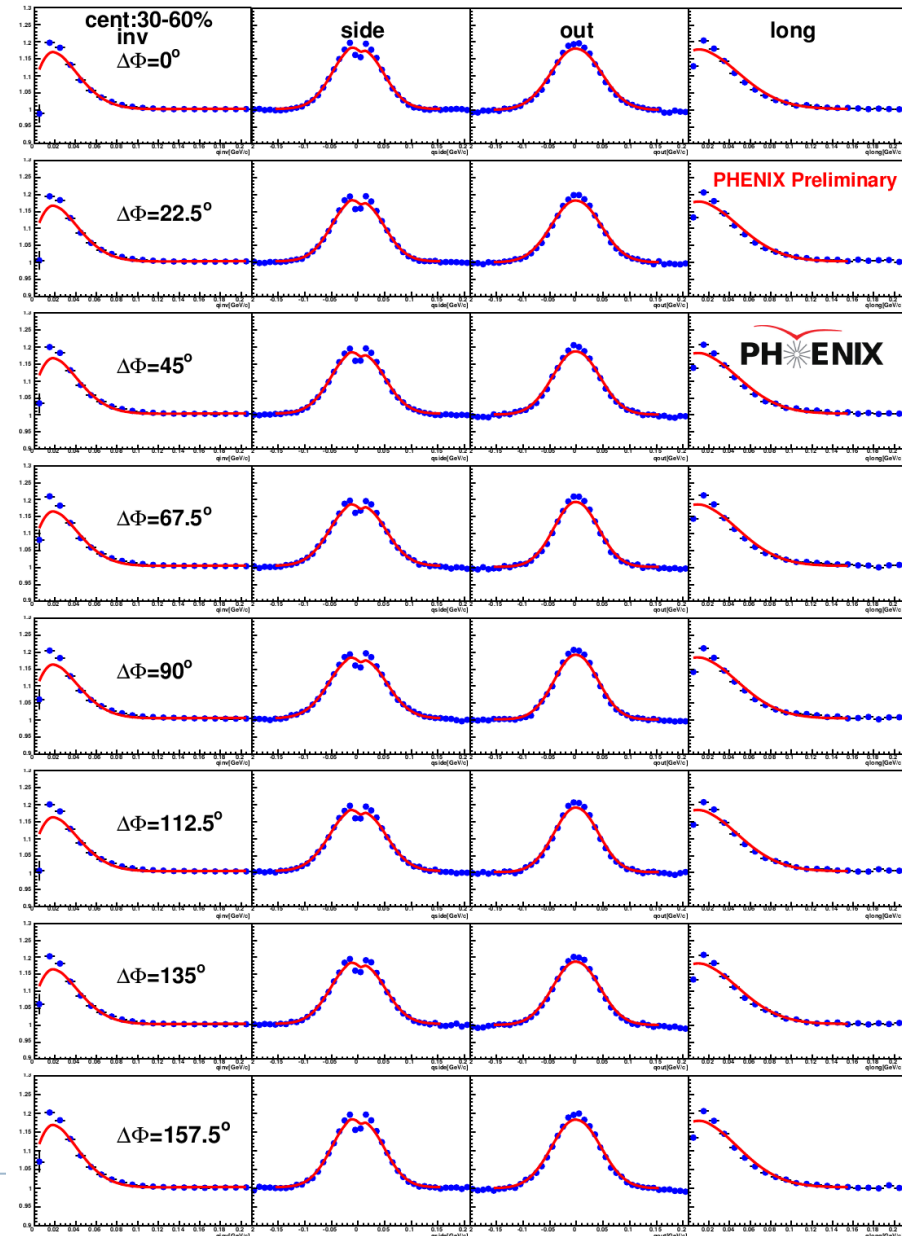


# Correlation function

- ▶ Raw c2
- ▶ With sinyukov' fitting function
- ▶ Centrality:30-60%



1D Inv      3D Side      Out      Long

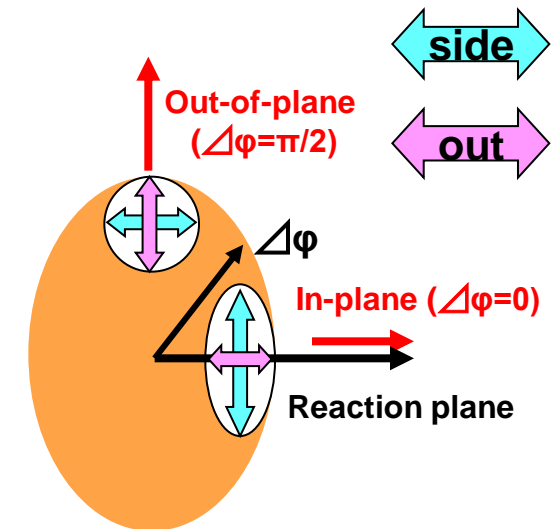
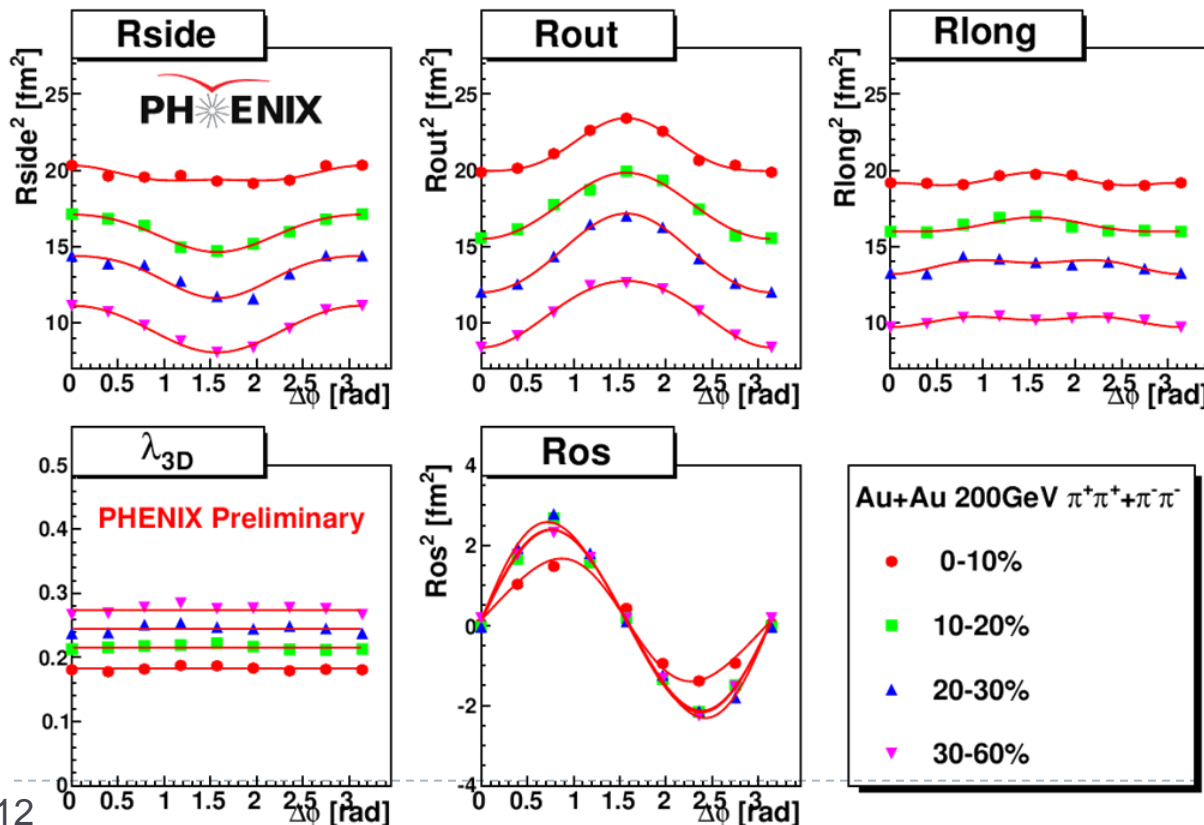


# Azimuthal dependence of HBT radii for pion

- ▶ Observed the oscillation for  $R_{\text{side}}$ ,  $R_{\text{out}}$ ,  $R_{\text{os}}$
- ▶ Different emission duration between in-plane and out-of-plane at 0-10%?
- ▶ Data points are fitted by cosine series function

$$R = R_{\mu,0}^2 + 2R_{\mu,2}^2 \cos(2\Delta\phi) + 2R_{\mu,4}^2 \cos(4\Delta\phi) \quad \mu = s, o, l$$

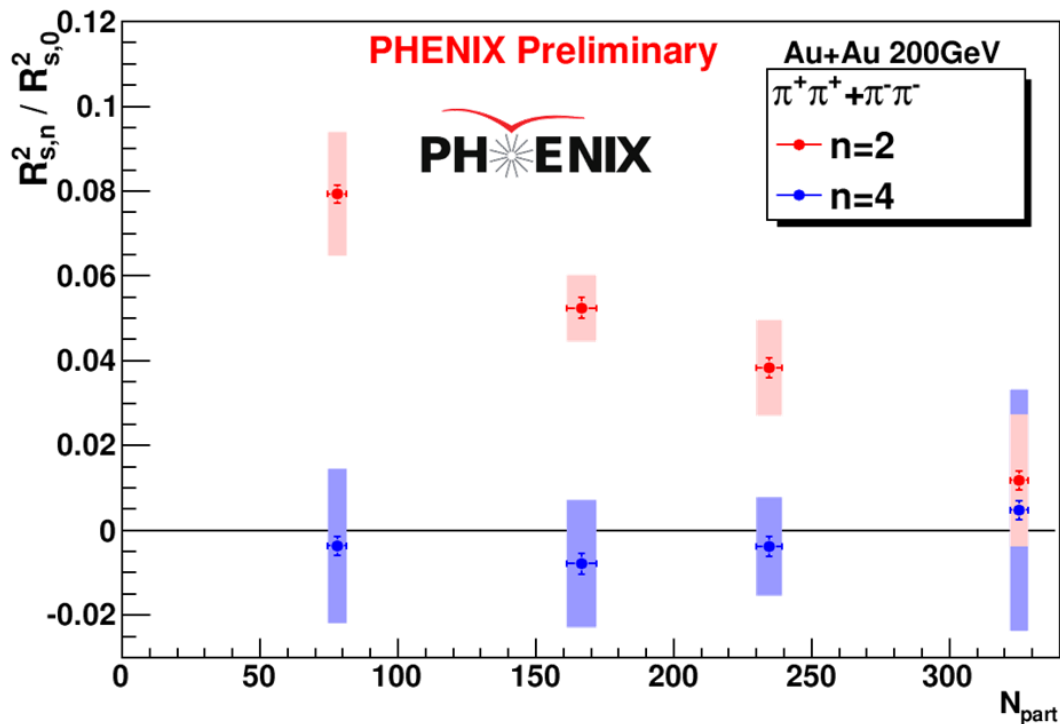
$$R = R_{\mu,0}^2 + 2R_{\mu,2}^2 \sin(2\Delta\phi) + 2R_{\mu,4}^2 \sin(4\Delta\phi) \quad \mu = os$$



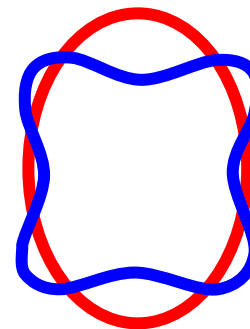
# Fourier components of azimuthal HBT radii

- Fourier component for  $R_{side}$  is calculated by the following fit

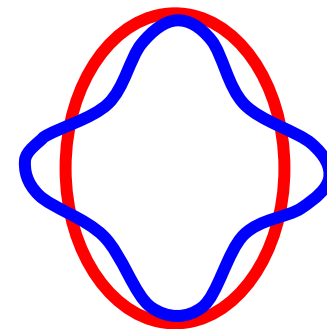
$$R = R_{side,0}^2 + 2R_{side,2}^2 \cos(2\Delta\phi) + 2R_{side,4}^2 \cos(4\Delta\phi)$$



$R_{s,4}^2 < 0$



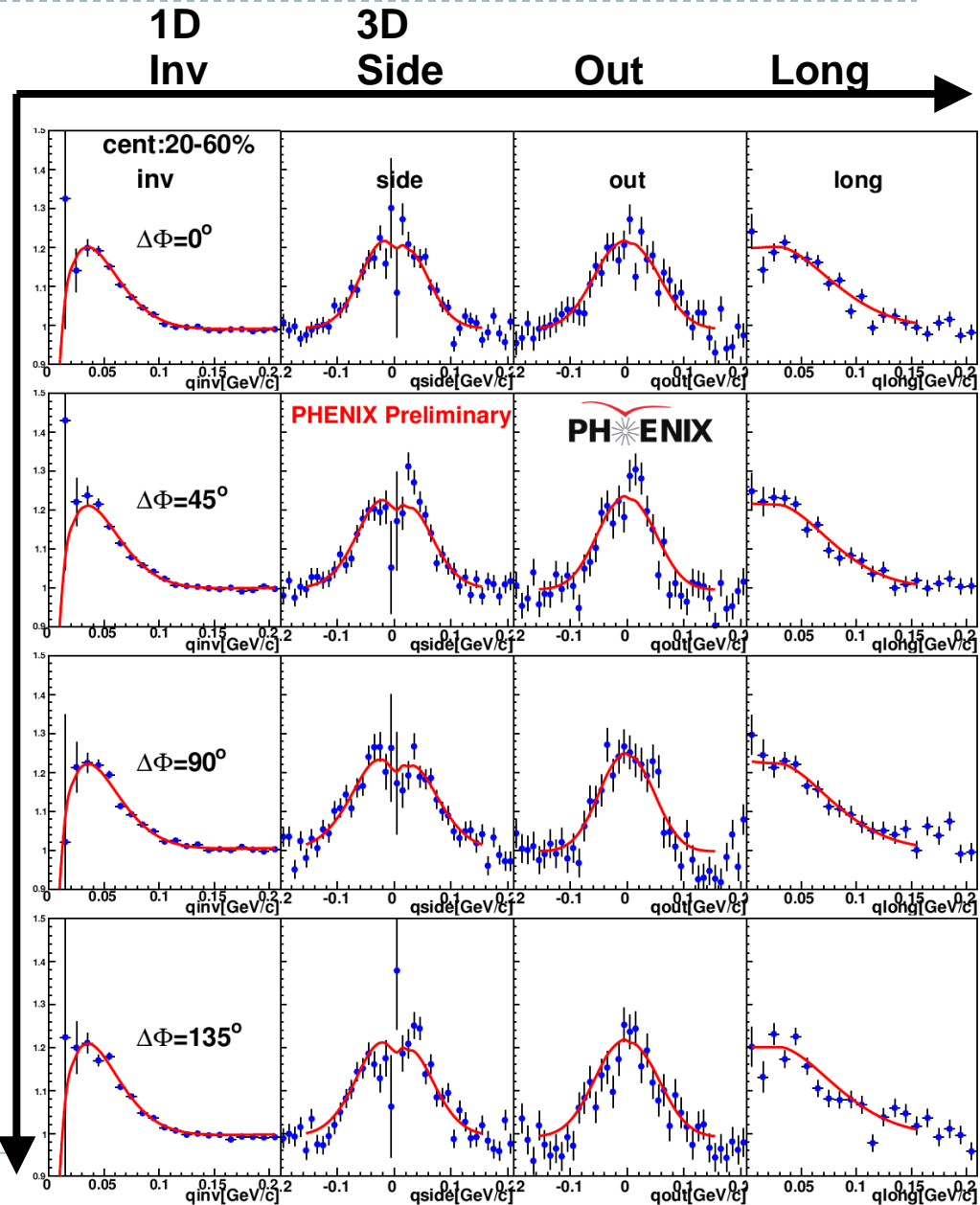
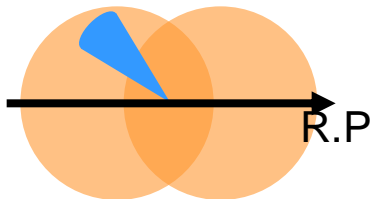
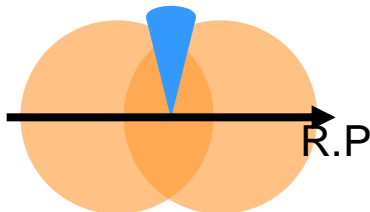
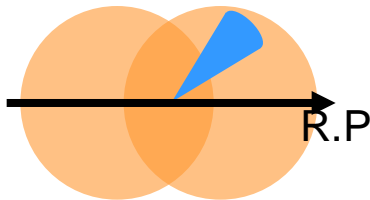
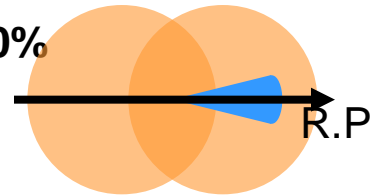
$R_{s,4}^2 > 0$



• 4<sup>th</sup> order Fourier component seems to have negative value,  
But it's zero within systematic error

# Correlation function for kaon

- ▶ Raw  $c_2$
- ▶ with sinyukov' fitting function
- ▶ Centrality: 20-60%

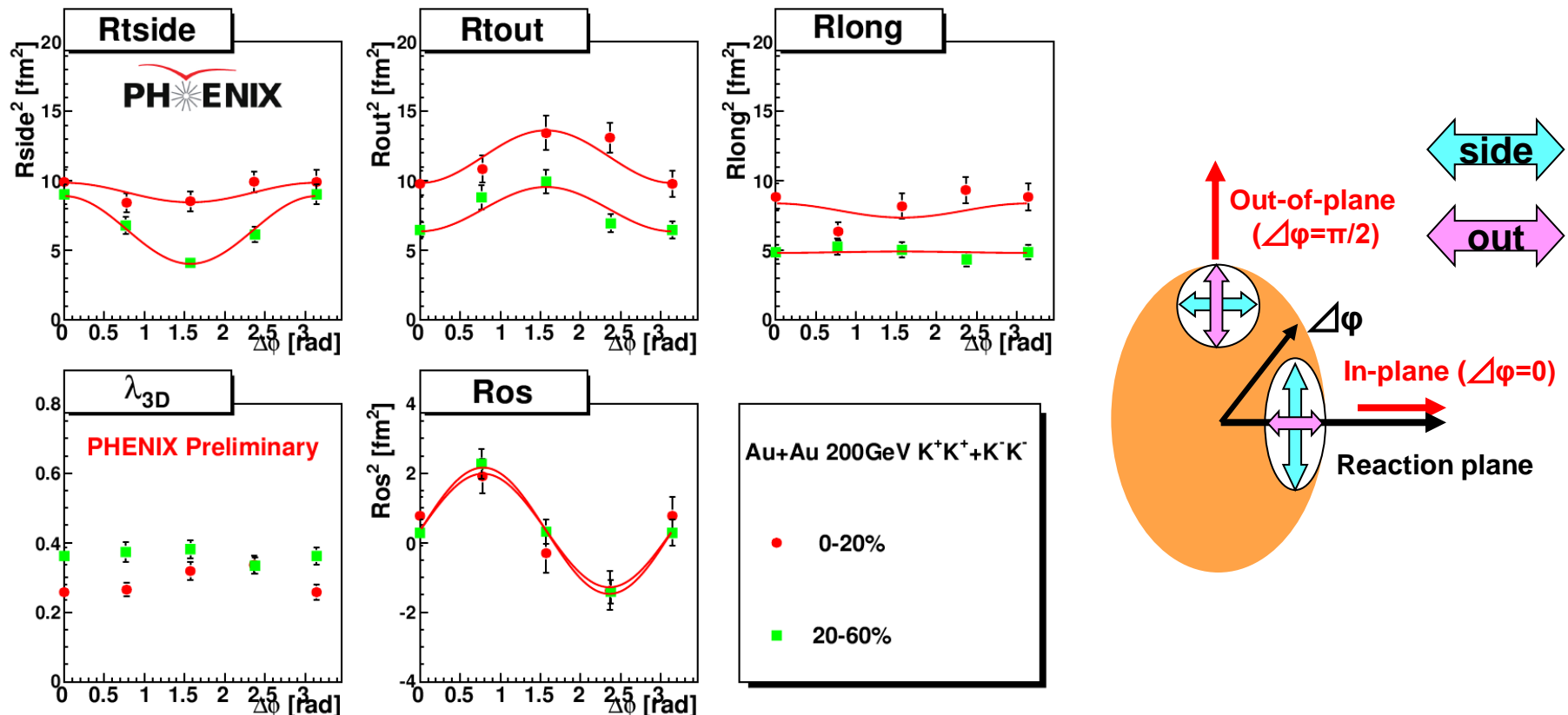


# Azimuthal dependence of HBT radii for kaon

- ▶ Observed the oscillation for  $R_{\text{side}}$ ,  $R_{\text{out}}$ ,  $R_{\text{os}}$  as well as pion
- ▶ Data points are fitted by cosine series function

$$R = R_{\mu,0}^2 + 2R_{\mu,2}^2 \cos(2\Delta\phi) \quad \mu = s, o, l$$

$$R = R_{\mu,0}^2 + 2R_{\mu,2}^2 \sin(2\Delta\phi) \quad \mu = os$$



# Eccentricity at freeze-out

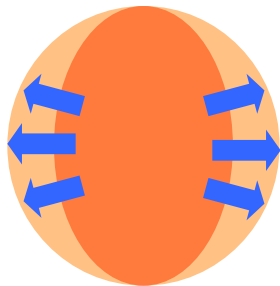
- ▶ Final eccentricity is defined as  $\epsilon_{final} = 2 \frac{R_{s,2}^2}{R_{s,0}^2}$  by Blast-wave model

**if  $\epsilon_{final} = \epsilon_{initial}$**

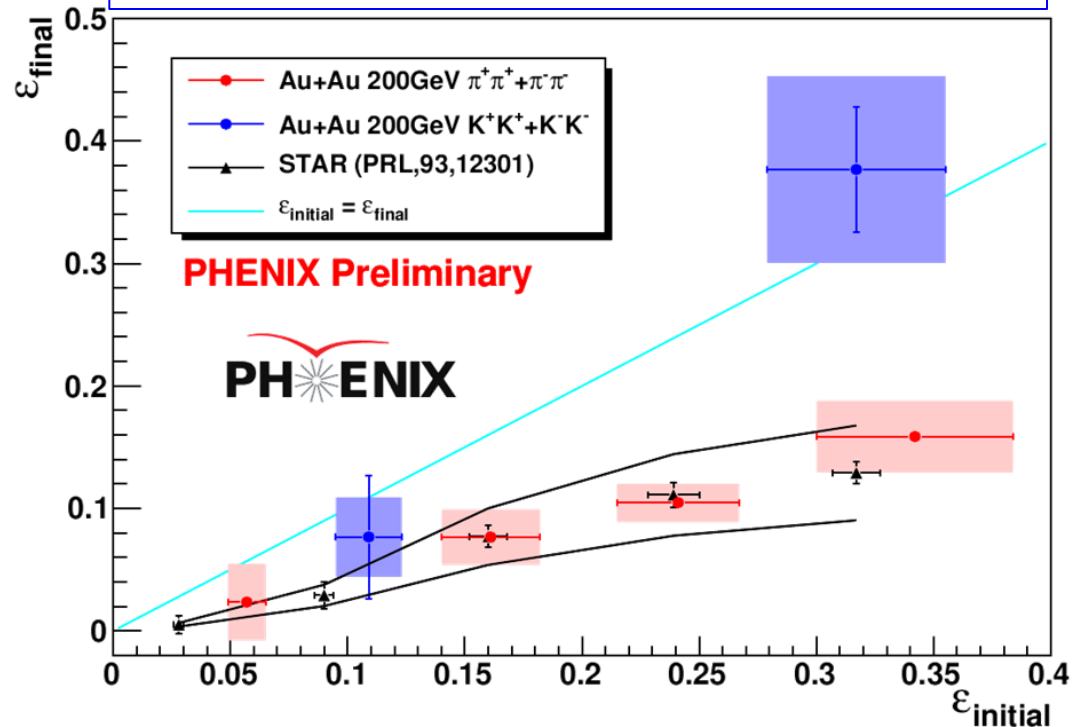
Same source shape between Initial state and freeze-out

**if  $\epsilon_{final} < \epsilon_{initial}$**

Source expands to In-plane direction



$\epsilon_{initial}$ : initial eccentricity calculated by Glauber model  
 $\epsilon_{final}$ : final eccentricity calculated by above



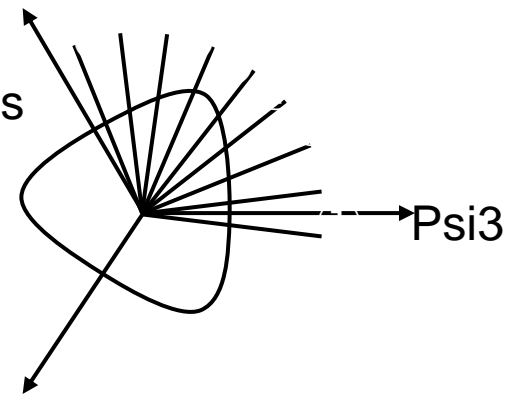
- PHENIX result is consistent with STAR result for pion
- $\epsilon_{final}$  of kaon is larger than that of pion and close to  $\epsilon_{initial}$ 
  - ▶ Due to different average  $m_T$ ? or different cross section?



# Summary & Next to do

---

- ▶ Measurements of azimuthal dependence of HBT radii for pion and kaon in Au+Au 200GeV collisions
  - ▶ Observed the oscillation of  $R_{\text{side}}$  and  $R_{\text{out}}$  for kaon as well as for pion
  - ▶ 4<sup>th</sup> order in oscillation of  $R_{\text{side}}$  for pion is zero within systematic error
  - ▶ Final eccentricity of pion is consistent with STAR result
  - ▶ Final eccentricity of kaon is larger than that of pion
- ▶ Next to do
  - ▶ Need to check  $m_T$  dependence of final eccentricity
    - ▶ Possible to understand the difference of pion and kaon?
  - ▶ Comparison with model (ex. blast wave model)
  - ▶ Azimuthal HBT w.r.t higher order event plane
    - ▶ Analysis using 3<sup>rd</sup> order event plane is in progress
    - ▶ Provides information about relation between  $v_3$  and source shape?



# Back up

---

# Data selection

---

- ▶ Data
  - ▶ Run7 Au+Au 200GeV
- ▶ Track Cut
  - ▶ quality: 63 or 31
  - ▶ pion :  $pt > 0.2[\text{GeV}/c]$  &&  $mom < 2.0[\text{GeV}/c]$
  - ▶ kaon :  $pt > 0.3[\text{GeV}/c]$  &&  $mom < 2.0[\text{GeV}/c]$
  - ▶  $temc < 50[\text{nsec}]$
  - ▶  $3\sigma$  matching cut @ PC3
  - ▶  $3\sigma$  matching cut @ EMC
  - ▶  $ecent > 0.1[\text{GeV}]$
  - ▶ EMC-west(all sectors)
- ▶ PID
  - ▶ pion:  $Pi < 2\sigma$  &&  $K > 2\sigma$  &&  $P > 2\sigma$
  - ▶ kaon:  $Pi > 2\sigma$  &&  $K < 2\sigma$  &&  $P > 2\sigma$
- ▶ Event mixing
  - ▶ Zvertex: 30[bins]
  - ▶ Centrality: 20[bins] (10[bins] for kaon)
  - ▶ Reaction plane by RxF: 30[bins] (20[bins] for kaon)

# PHENIX Detector

- ▶ Vertex, Centrality
  - ▶ BBC, ZDC
- ▶ Event plane
  - ▶ Reaction Plane Detector(RxNP)
- ▶ Tracking
  - ▶ Drift Chamber, Pad Chamber
- ▶ PID by EMCal
  - ▶ Used all sectors in west arm

H\_Mass2vsMOMemc2

