Exploring the baryon correlation puzzle in pp, p–Pb, and Pb–Pb collisions at the LHC energies

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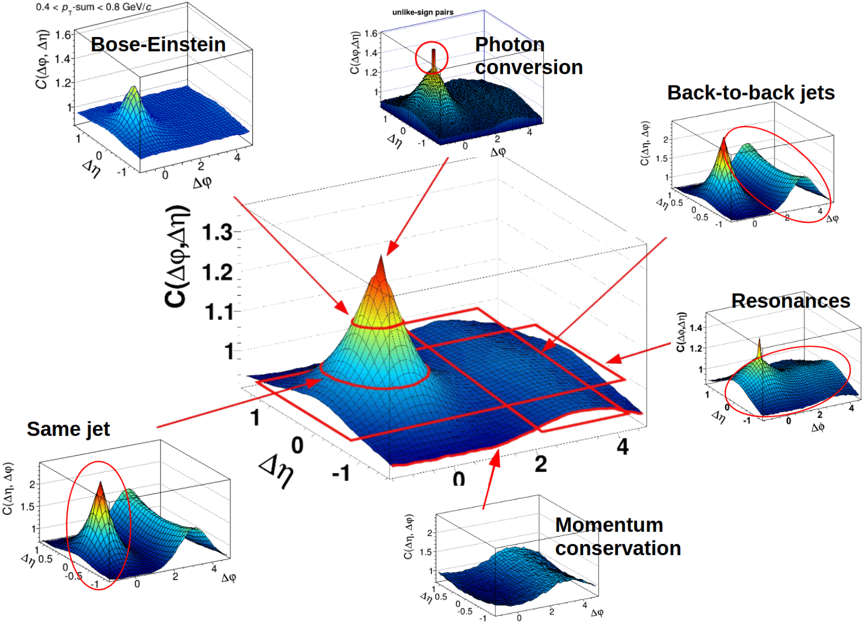
on behalf of the ALICE Collaboration
Warsaw University of Technology

WPCF 2024
TOULOUSE



Credits to Małgorzata Janik

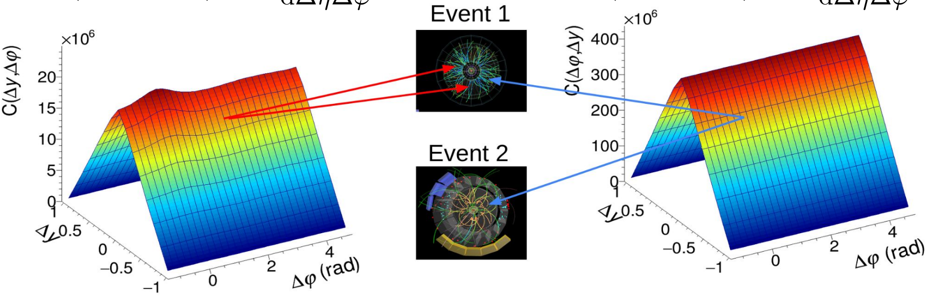
$\Delta\eta\Delta\varphi$ experimental correlation function

Signal distribution

$$S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\varphi) = \frac{d^2N^{signal}}{d\Delta\eta\Delta\varphi}$$

Background distribution

$$B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\varphi) = \frac{d^2N^{mixed}}{d\Delta\eta\Delta\varphi}$$



Same-event pairs

Mixed-event pairs

$\Delta\eta = \eta_1 - \eta_2$

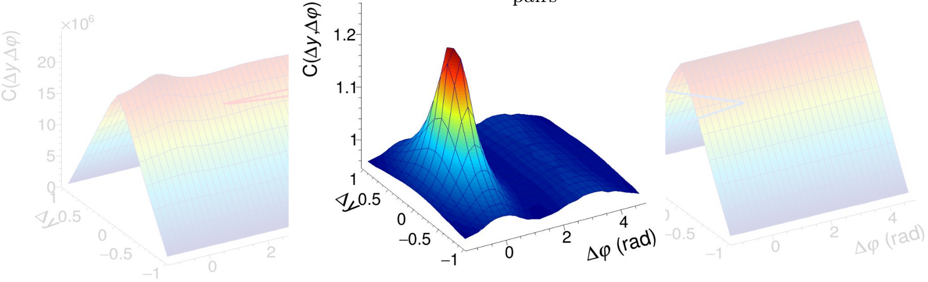
$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2$

Credits to Małgorzata Janik

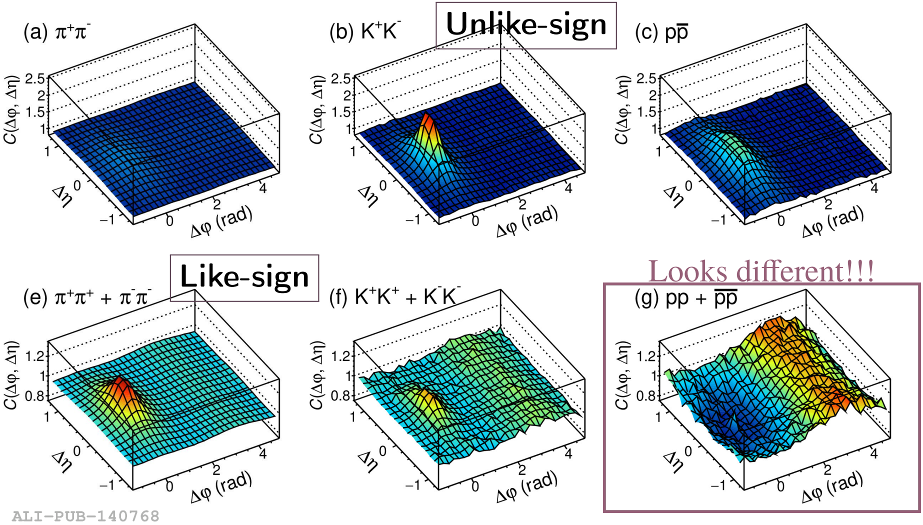
$\Delta\eta\Delta\varphi$ experimental correlation function

Probability ratio correlation Function

$$C(\Delta\eta, \Delta\varphi) = \frac{N^{mixed}_{pairs}}{N^{signal}_{pairs}} \frac{S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\varphi)}{B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\varphi)}$$



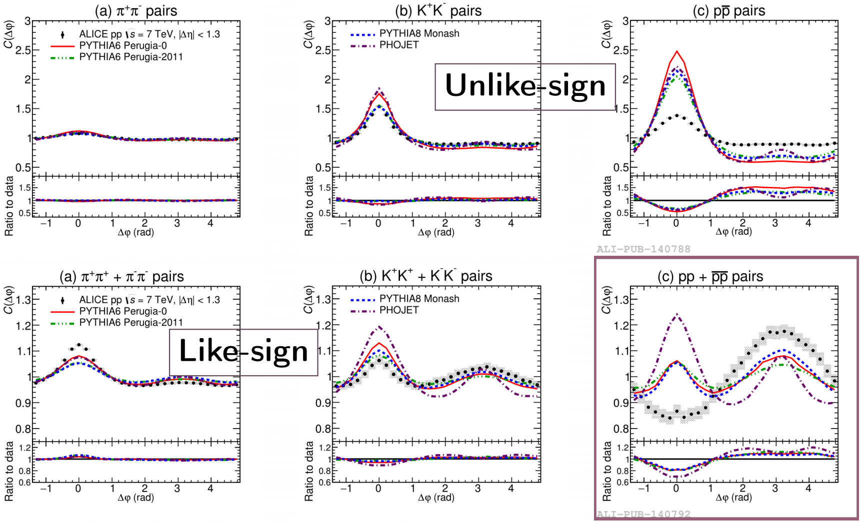
$\Delta\eta\Delta\varphi$ of identified particles



Looks different!!!

ALICE Collaboration, Eur.Phys.J.C(2017)77:569

Mesons and baryons compared to MC models



MC models can reproduce meson correlations, but not those of baryons

ALICE Collaboration, Eur.Phys.J.C(2017)77:569

Baryon correlation puzzle

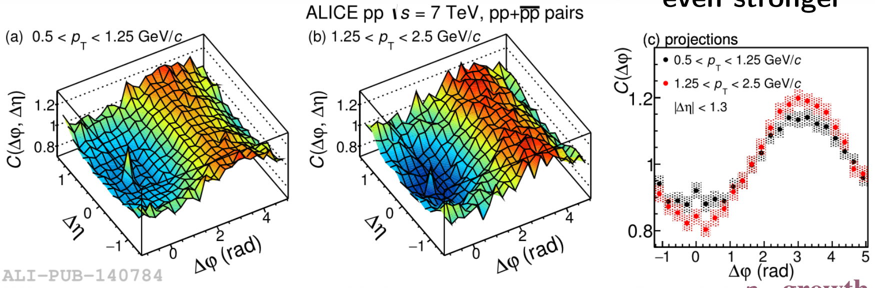
- Dependence on p_{T}
- Other baryons?
- Coulomb repulsion?
- Fermi-Dirac Quantum Statistics?

Baryon correlation puzzle

- **Dependence on p_T**

$$p_{T_{sum}} = |\vec{p}_{T_1}| + |\vec{p}_{T_2}|$$

Anticorrelation even stronger



p_T **growth**

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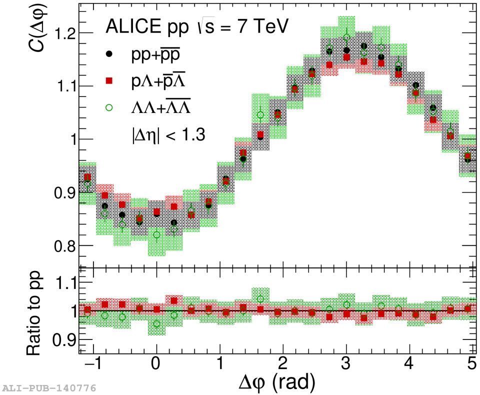
Baryon correlation puzzle

- **Other baryons?**
  - Anticorrelation is a common effect of all baryons;



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Baryon correlation puzzle

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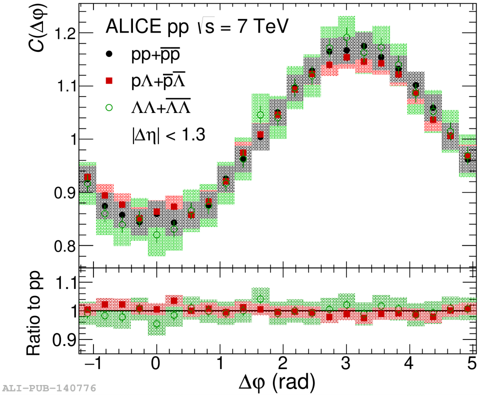
- **Coulomb repulsion?**
  - Λ baryons are neutral → no Coulomb repulsion



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Baryon correlation puzzle

- **Other baryons?**
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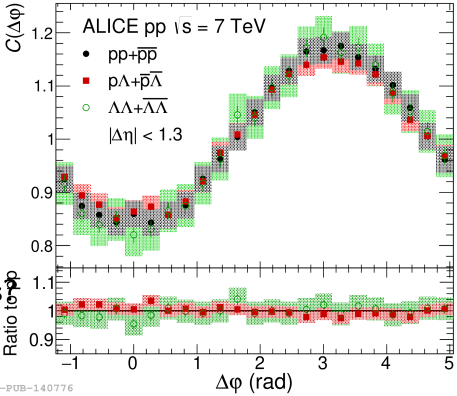
- **Fermi-Dirac Quantum Statistics?**
  - **p** and Λ are not identical no effect from Fermi-Dirac QS



ALICE Collaboration, Eur.Phys.J.C(2017)77:569

Baryon correlation puzzle

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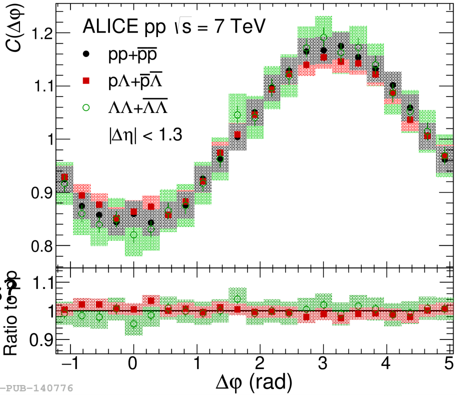


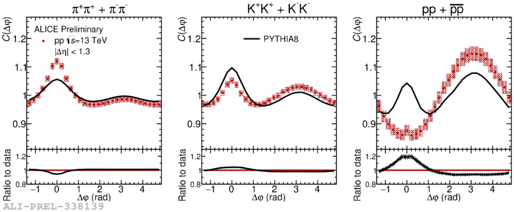
All features observed in pp are also seen for ΛΛ and pΛ correlations

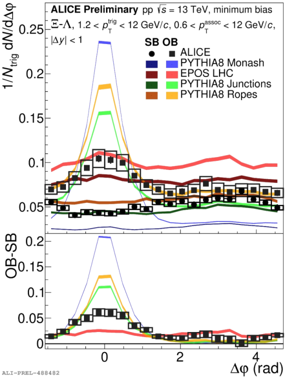
ALICE Collaboration, Eur.Phys.J.C(2017)77:569

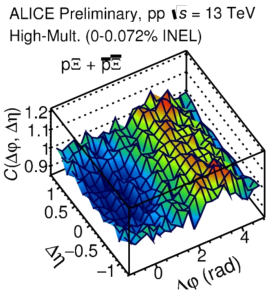
Are there any advances since ALICE paper in 2017?

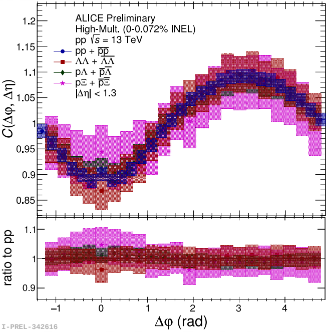
ALICE at 13 TeV, pp data

- **Anticorrelations persist for all baryons and for higher mass multistrange baryons**









What about theory side??

Rapidity correlation in e^+e^-

<u>**From the mechanism of jet production**</u>: Two primary hadrons with the same baryon number are separated by at least two steps in "rank" – **it's not likely to find two baryons or two antibaryons very close to each other.**

Nucl.Phys.B136(1978)131

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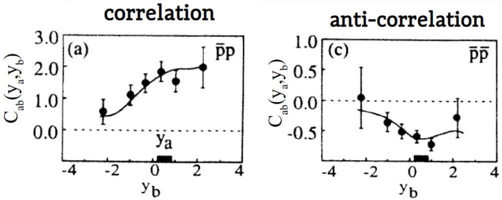
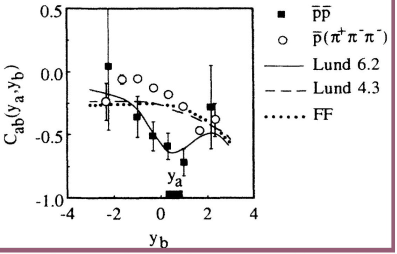
Nucl.Phys.B136(1978)131



Models at lower energies agree with data: **LUND 6.2**



Local baryon number conservation is partially responsible for anticorrelation at 29 GeV TPC/Two Gamma Collaboration, Phys.Rev.Lett. 57 (1986) 3140

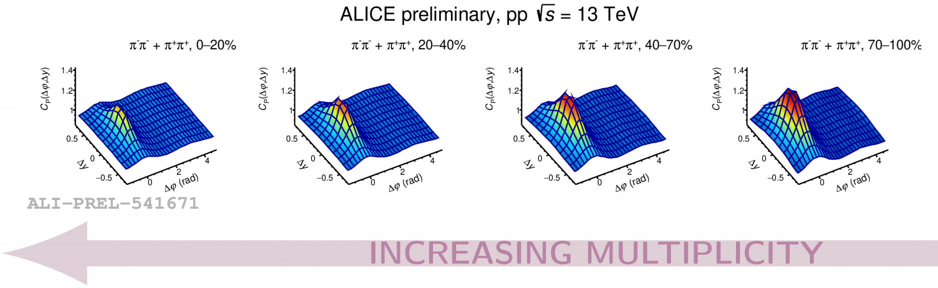
The anticorrelation is a simple manifestation of the "local" conservation of baryon number and energy. The production of two baryons in a mini-jet is suppressed if the initial energy is too low to produce four baryons (two protons and two antiprotons). This makes sense at 29 GeV, but why at 7 TeV and 13 TeV?

What more can be done?

- **Understanding the behavior of the baryons (like-sign and unlike-sign protons) over different multiplicity classes and for different collision systems at the LHC energies;**
- Study of baryonic particle pairs at the maximum energy provided by LHC in pp collision → Shirajum Monira talk – November 8th, 9:50;
- Analysis of pϕ to test the mass dependence in the baryon anticorrelation → Zuzanna Chochulska talk – November 8th, 10:05;
- Additional analyses on pΞ and pΩ correlations to explore multistrange baryon interactions, and on pD correlations to investigate baryon number conservation in charm sector.

Limitation of the probability ratio definition

- **Difficult to compare results over different multiplicities/centralities;**
  - Difference in multiplicities due to a trivial scaling of 1/N
  - pp, p–Pb, and Pb–Pb results show differences in multiplicities
    - are not easily comparable



Rescaled two-particle correlation function

- **How to overcome the trivial scaling $1/\mathrm{N}$?**
  - Use a **rescaled two-particle correlation function** ($\mathrm{C_R}$)

$$\mathrm{C_R}(\Delta y, \Delta\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}N_\mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \right\rangle (\mathrm{C_P} - 1)$$

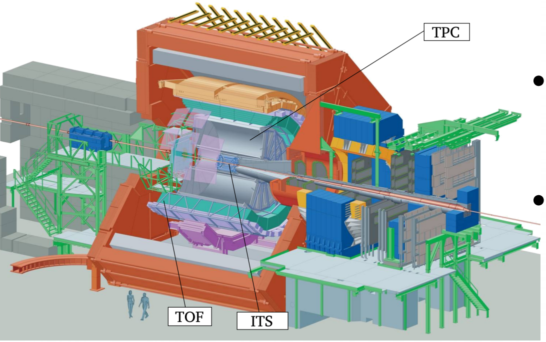
  - $N_\mathrm{av} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}N_\mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \right\rangle$ is the average number of particle type produced in the analyzed multiplicity/centrality classes;
  - a is the particle type analyzed (PID);
  - definition inspired by STAR Collaboration

$$R_2(\Delta y, \Delta\varphi) = \frac{\langle n \rangle^2}{\langle n(n-1) \rangle} \frac{\rho_2(\Delta y, \Delta\varphi)}{\rho_1(y_1, \varphi_1)\rho_1(y_2, \varphi_2)} - 1$$

Physical Review C 101, 014916 (2020)

Data samples & settings

- pp collisions at 13 TeV registered by ALICE in 2016, 2017 and 2018.
- p–Pb collisions at 5.02 TeV registered by ALICE in 2017.
- Pb–Pb collisions at 5.02 TeV registered by ALICE in 2015.



- Tracking:
  - Inner Tracking System (**ITS**);
  - Time Projection Chamber (**TPC**);
- Particle Identification:
  - Time Projection Chamber (**TPC**);
  - Time of Flight (**TOF**);
- Kinematic cuts:
  - $|y| < 0.5$;
  - pions : $0.2 < p_{\mathrm{T}} < 2.5$ GeV/c;
  - kaons : $0.5 < p_{\mathrm{T}} < 2.5$ GeV/c;
  - protons : $0.5 < p_{\mathrm{T}} < 2.5$ GeV/c.

Analysis

This analysis is focused on...

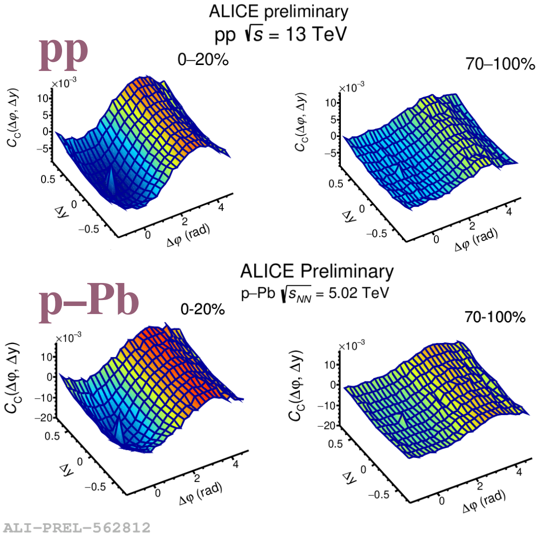
- Identified particle pairs of pions, kaons and protons;
- Probability and rescaled two-particle correlation functions described in slides 2 and 15;
- Different multiplicity classes analyzed for pp, and p–Pb:
  - 0–20%, 20–40%, 40–70%, 70–100%
- Different centrality classes analyzed for Pb–Pb:
  - 0–20%, 20–40%, 40–50%, 50–60%, 60–70%, 70–80%, 80–90%

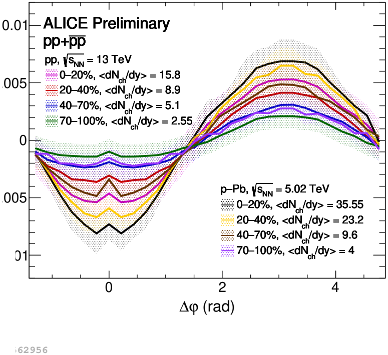
$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

Like-sign protons

pp

p–Pb





The anticorrelation persists in pp at 13 TeV and p–Pb at 5.02 TeV:

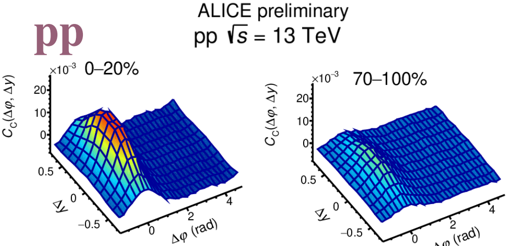
- It becomes stronger for higher multiplicity classes.

https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.02549

$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

Unlike-sign protons

pp



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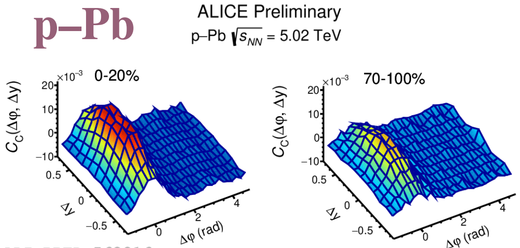
p–Pb



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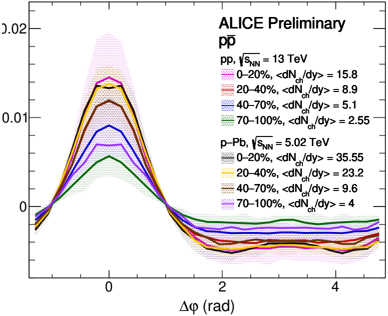


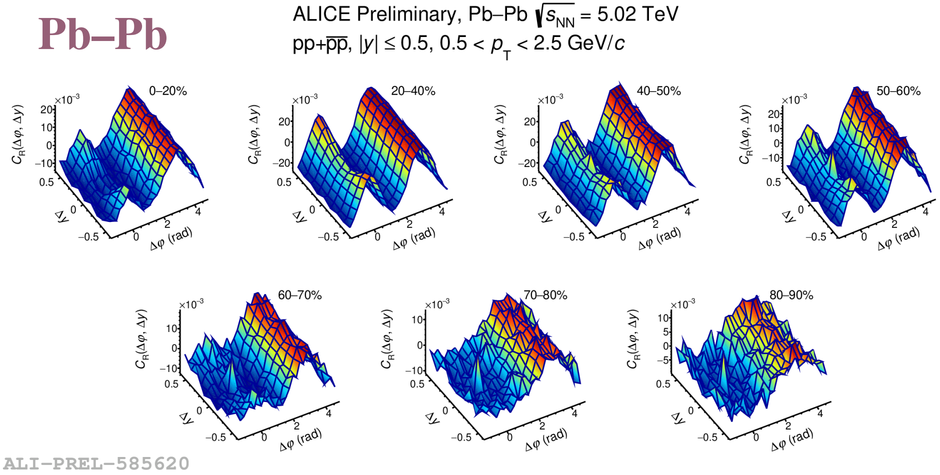
- The higher the multiplicity, the stronger the correlation;
- The annihilation phenomenon is observed in the highest multiplicity in p–Pb collision.

https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.02549

$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

Like-sign protons

Pb–Pb



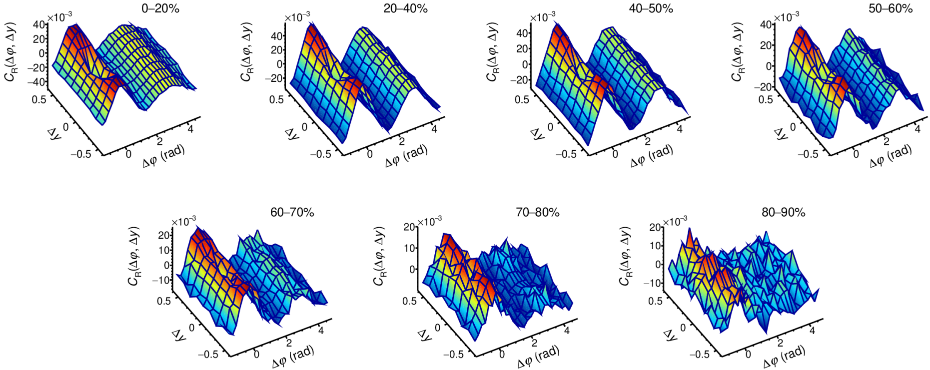
- The azimuthal flow effect appears at the mid centrality classes;
- The anticorrelation is stronger than the flow, and shows a clear dip in the semicentral collisions, where the influence of the flow is the strongest.

$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

Unlike-sign protons

Pb–Pb

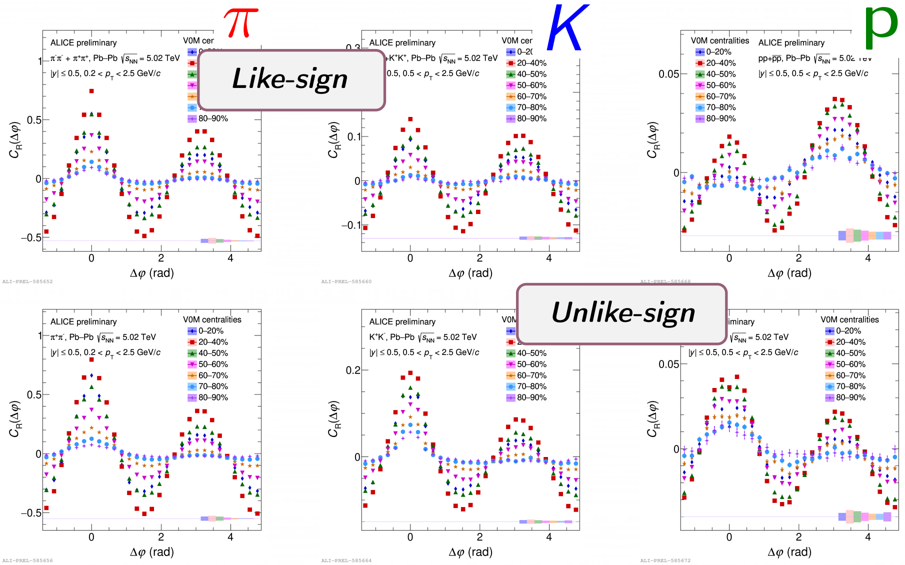
ALICE Preliminary, Pb–Pb $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.02 TeV
$p\bar{p}$, $|y| \leq 0.5$, $0.5 < p_T < 2.5$ GeV/c



ALI-PREL-585624

- The azimuthal flow effect appears at the mid centrality classes;
- The annihilation phenomenon is strongly observed in all centralities, even where the influence of the flow is strong like in semicentral collisions.

An overview of the meson and baryon in Pb–Pb

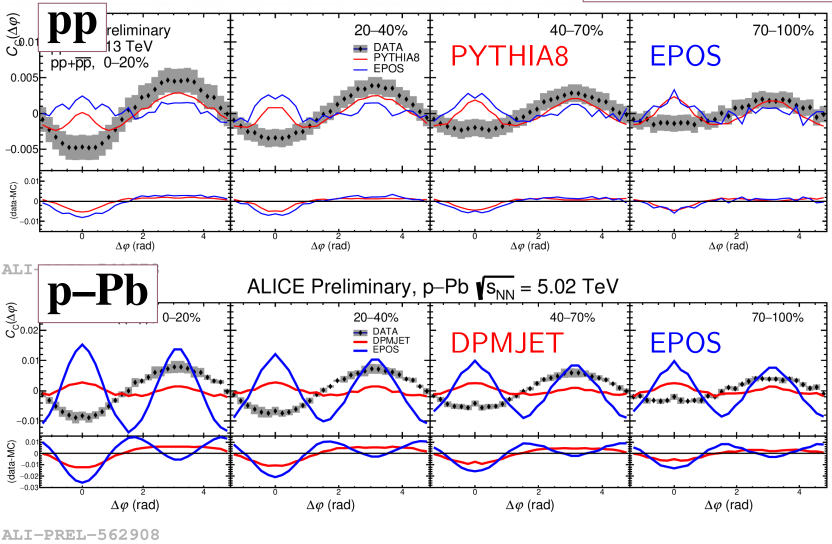


Can baryonic correlations be reproduced by models?

Model comparison in small systems

Link presentation WPCF 2023

Like-sign protons

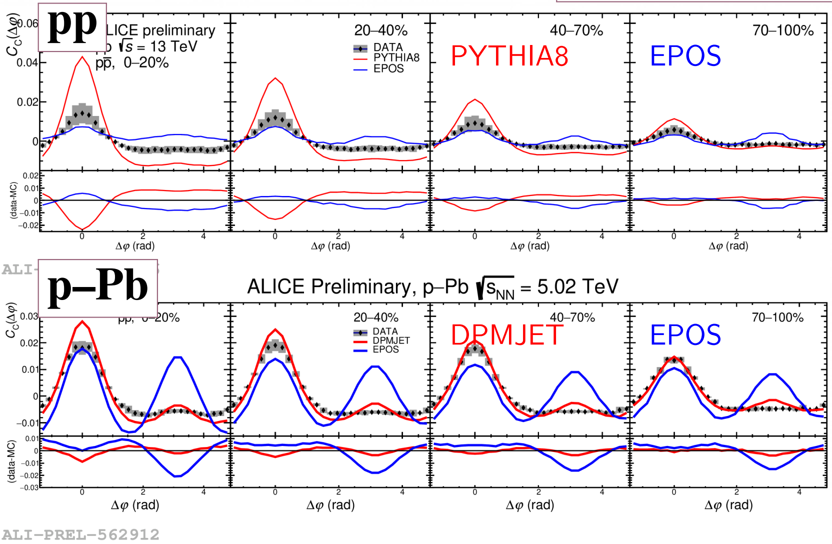


The models fail to reproduce the anticorrelations in both pp and p–Pb collision systems

Model comparison in small systems

Link presentation WPCF 2023

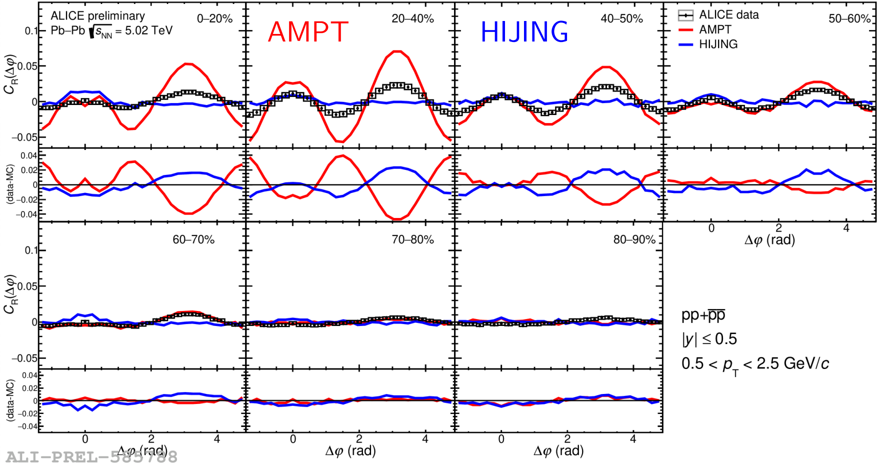
Unlike-sign protons



The models qualitatively reproduce the near-side region, but not the away-side.

Model comparison in Pb–Pb

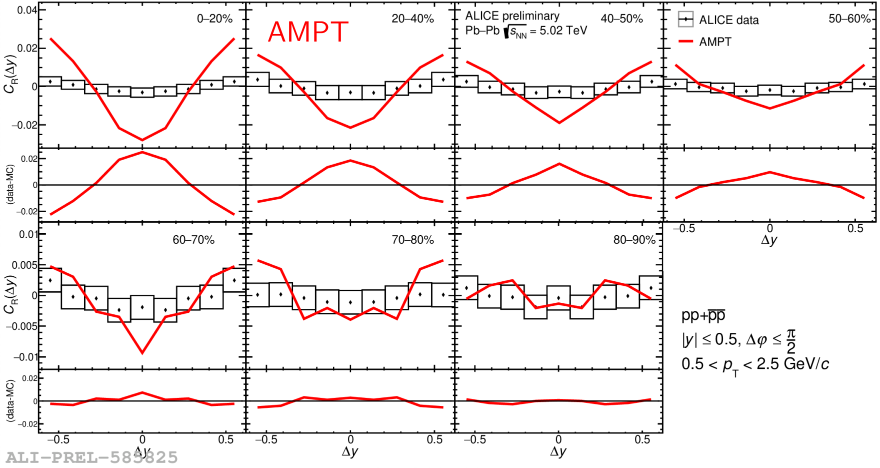
Like-sign protons



- AMPT model reproduces the data qualitatively but not quantitatively;
- HIJING fails to reproduce the data
  - anisotropic flow not included in the model.

Model comparison in Pb–Pb

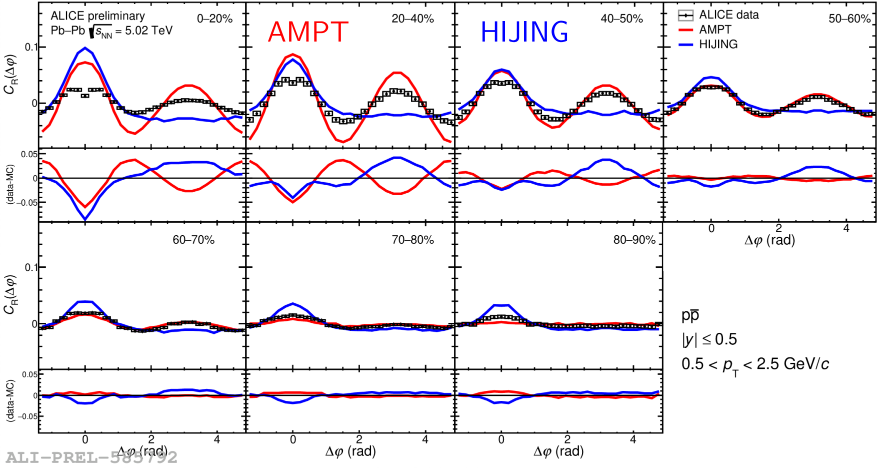
Like-sign protons



- AMPT model reproduces qualitatively the anticorrelation but not quantitatively;

Model comparison in Pb–Pb

Unlike-sign protons



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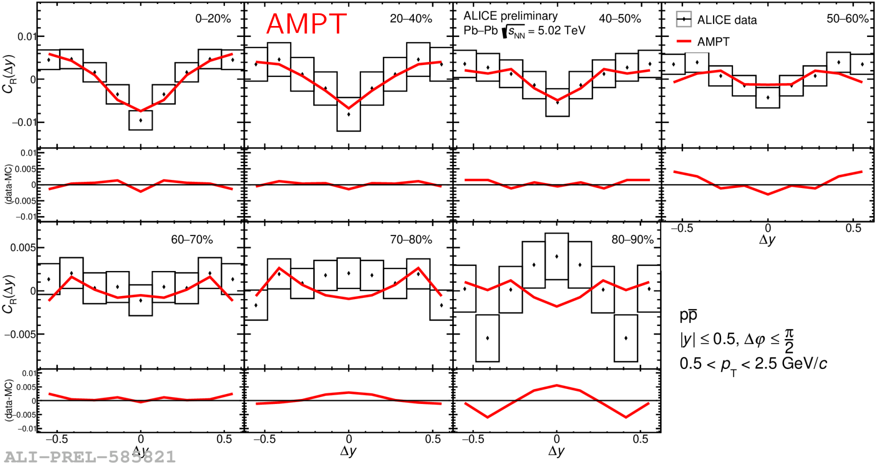
- HIJING fails to reproduce the data
  - anisotropic flow not included in the model.

Model comparison in Pb–Pb

Unlike-sign protons



- AMPT model reproduces quite well the data

pp, p–Pb, and Pb–Pb comparison

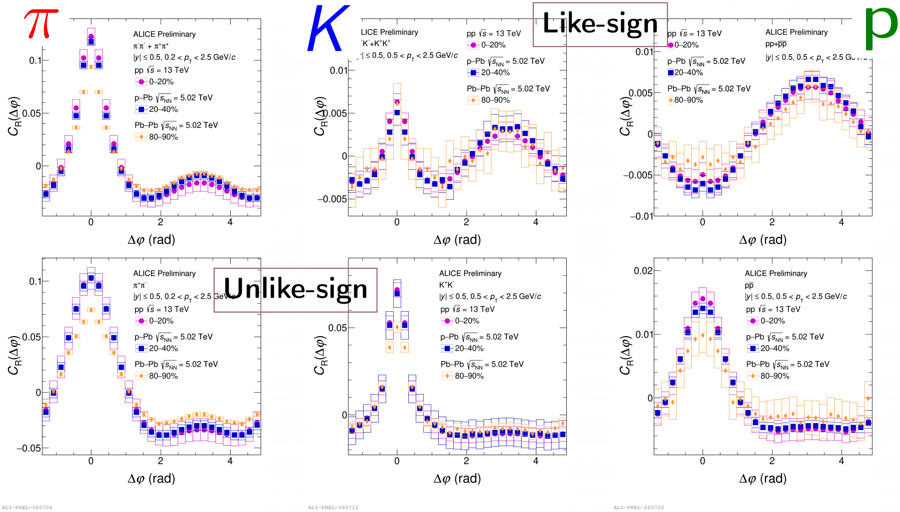
pp, p–Pb, and Pb–Pb comparison – $dN_{ch}/d\eta$

The $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ values were adjusted to the multiplicity/centrality classes used.

collision system	$dN_{ch}/d\eta$						
pp	0–20%	20–40%	40–70%			70-100%	
	19.1	9.18	5.1			2.55	
p–Pb	0–20%	20–40%	40–70%			70-100%	
	35.55	23.2	9.6			4	
Pb–Pb	0–20%	20–40%	40–50%	50–60%	60–70%	70–80%	80–90%
	1570	649	318	183	96.3	44.9	17.5

Based on the values got from literature, the closest values are:
- 0–20% in pp with 20–40% in p–Pb and 80–90% in Pb–Pb

pp, p–Pb and Pb–Pb comparison



Comparison of pp, p–Pb and Pb–Pb collision systems at the LHC energies for all particle types and all centralities

Conclusion

- The study of anticorrelation across different multiplicity classes has been conducted, revealing that the phenomenon persists and intensifies with higher multiplicity.
- The study of the anticorrelation over different multiplicity classes has been extended to different collision systems, showing that the phenomenon persists even in HIC and shows stronger behavior than expected.
- The comparison of the three collision systems suggests that the physics in pp and p–Pb collisions are similar while differing from those in Pb–Pb collisions, as expected.

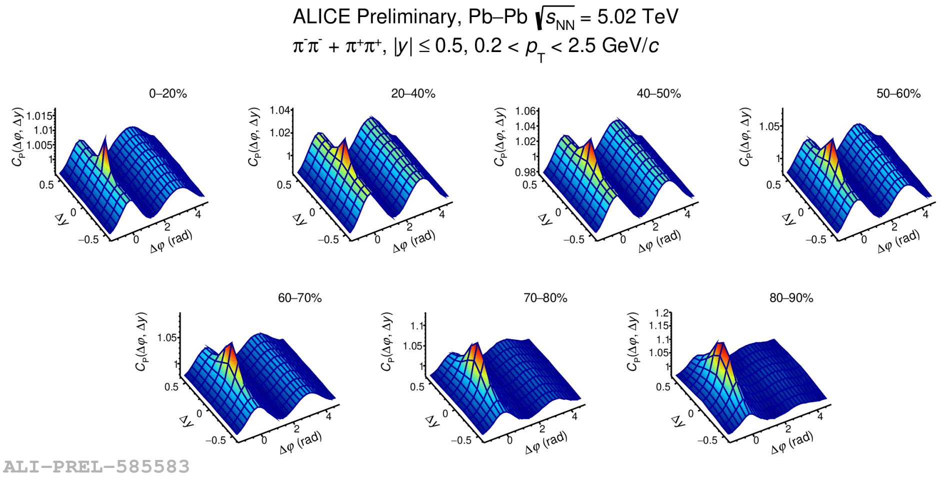
This analysis raises many open questions to which we currently do not have answers. We will not address any inquiries now but anticipate that the findings will prompt further questions. We now look forward to insights from theorists to help address these issues.

THANK YOU!

BACKUP-SLIDES

$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

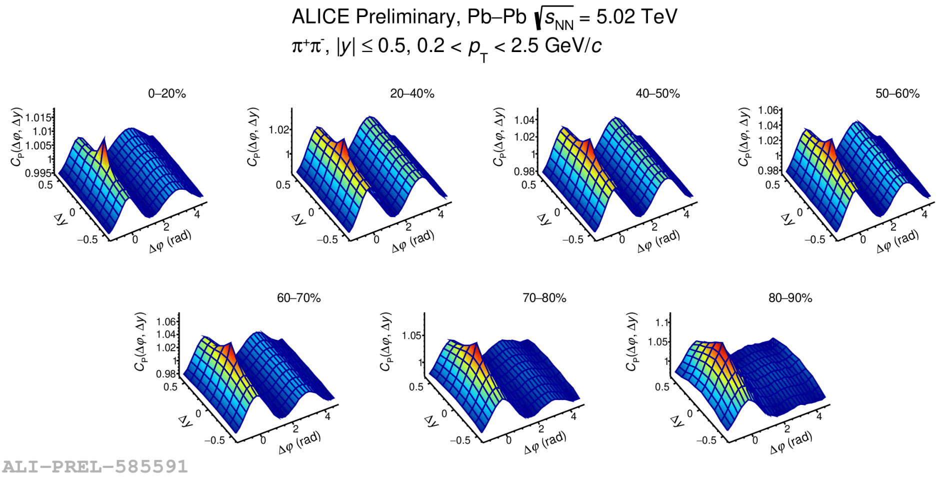
Like-sign pions



- The lower the centrality, the lower the flow effect;
- The correlations are performed using probability ratio definition;

$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

Unlike-sign pions



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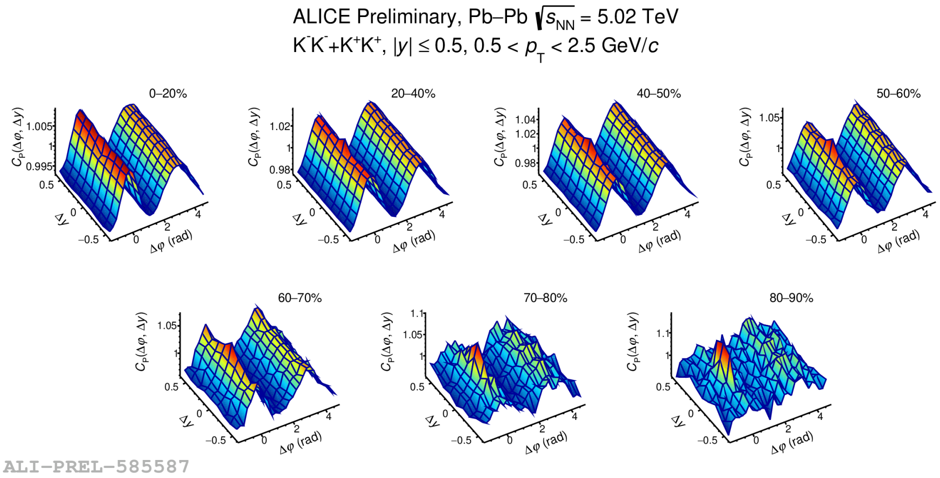
$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

Like-sign kaons



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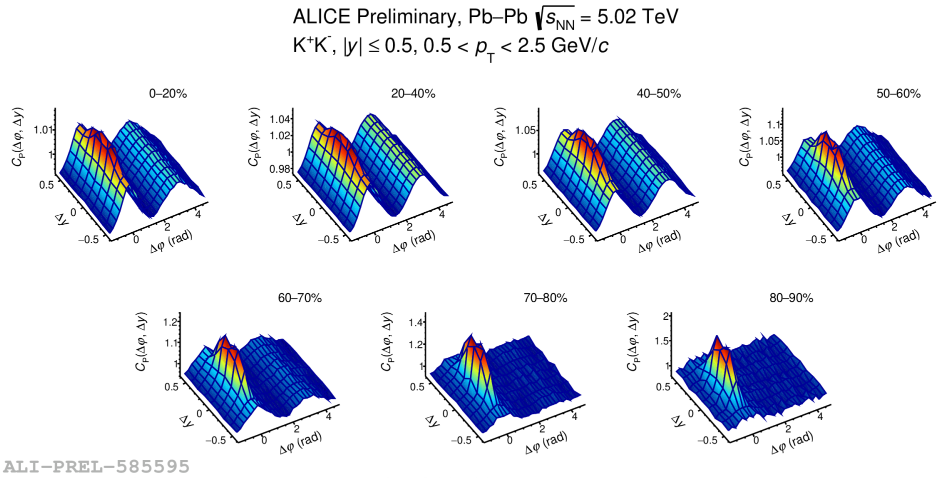
$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

Unlike-sign kaons



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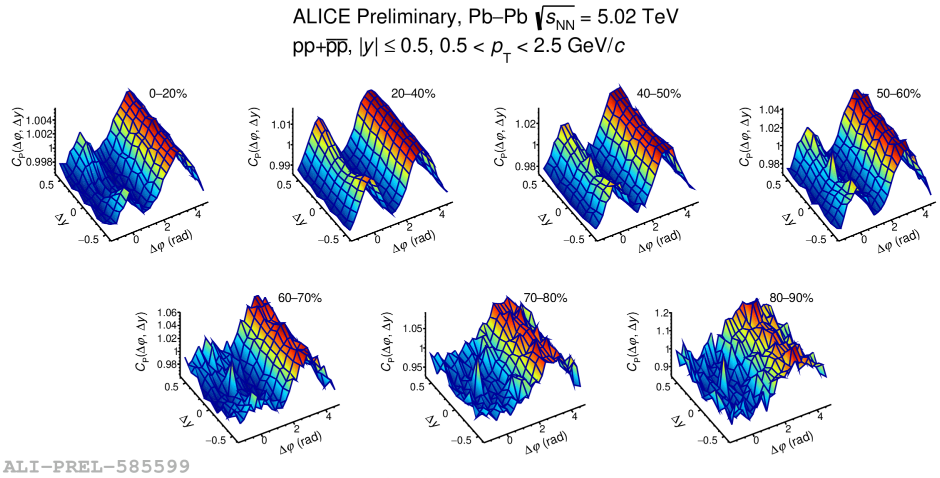
$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

Like-sign protons



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$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

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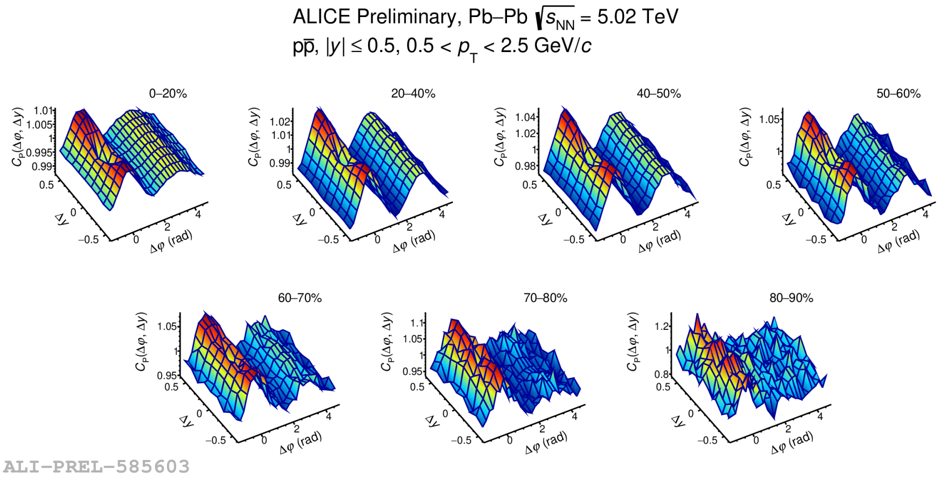

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$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

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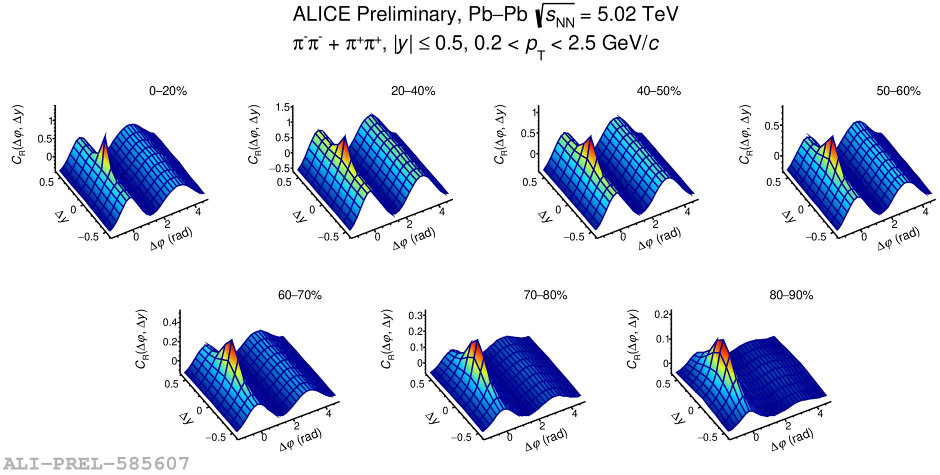
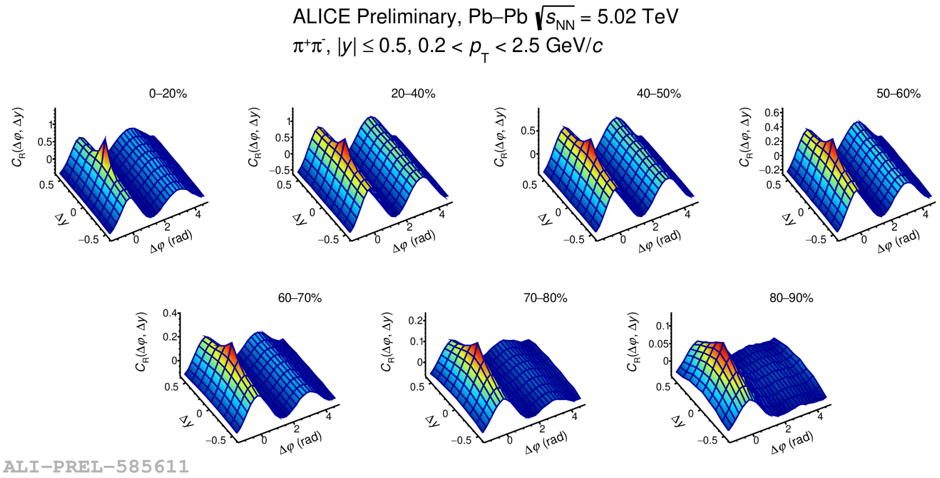


- The lower the centrality, the lower the flow effect;
- The correlations are performed using rescaled two-particle correlation function definition;

$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

Unlike-sign pions



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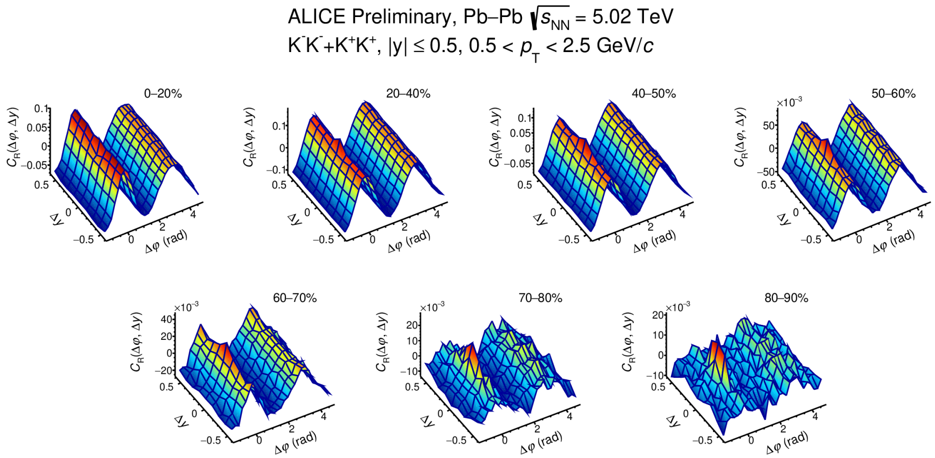
$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

Like-sign kaons



ALI-PREL-584979

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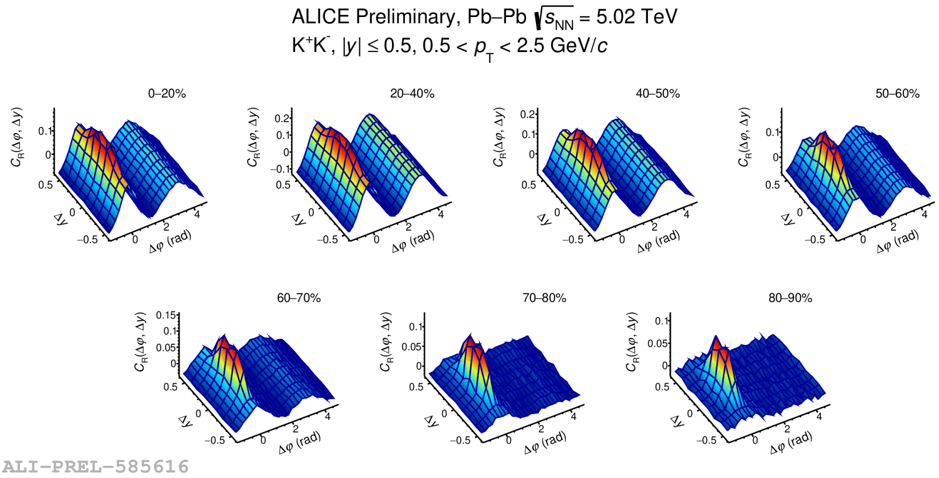
$\Delta y \Delta \varphi$ correlation functions

Unlike-sign kaons



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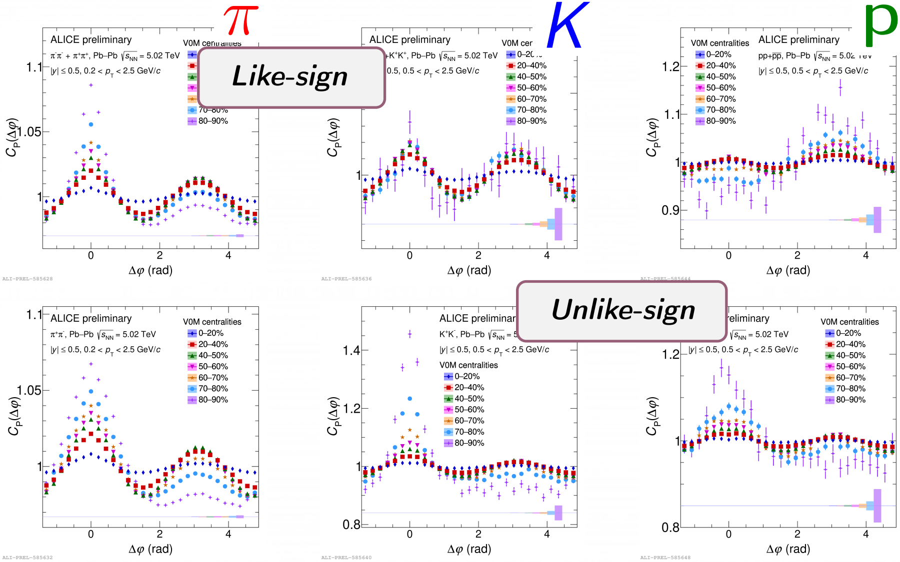
- The correlations are performed using rescaled two-particle correlation function definition;

An overview of the meson and baryon in Pb–Pb

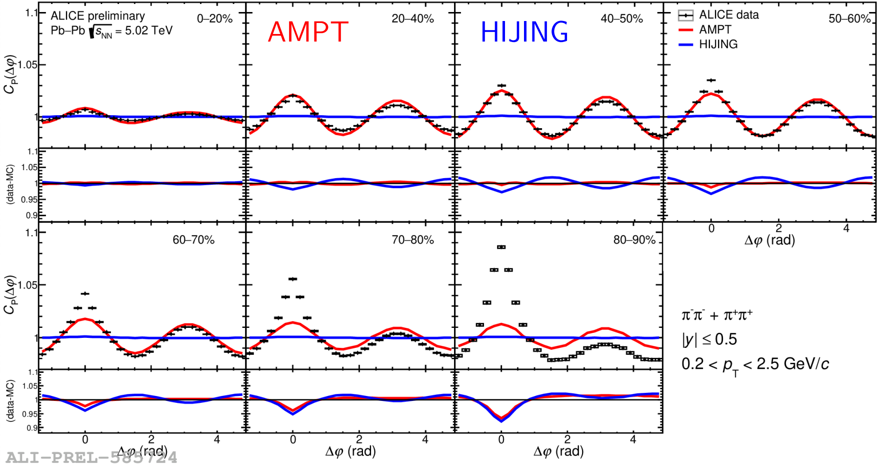


Projection on $\Delta\varphi$ using probability ratio definition

Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Like-sign pions

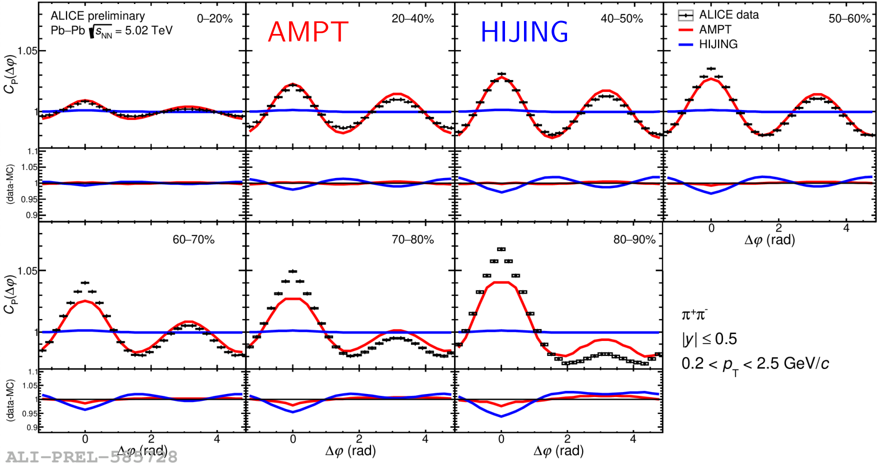


- AMPT model reproduce the data qualitatively but not quantitatively;
- HIJING fail to reproduce the data
  - anisotropic flow not included in the model.

Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Unlike-sign pions



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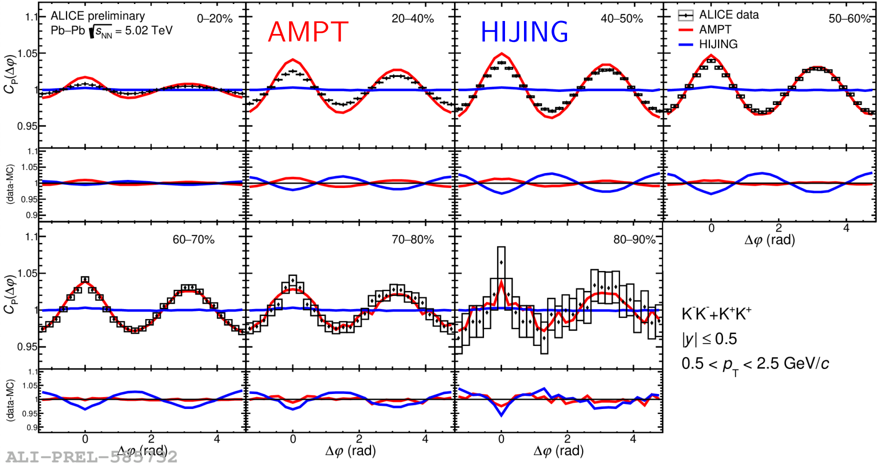
Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Like-sign kaons



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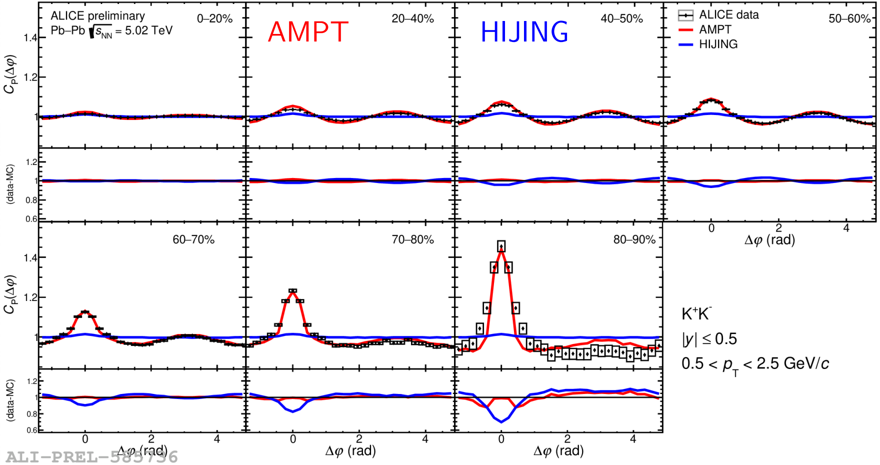
Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Unlike-sign kaons



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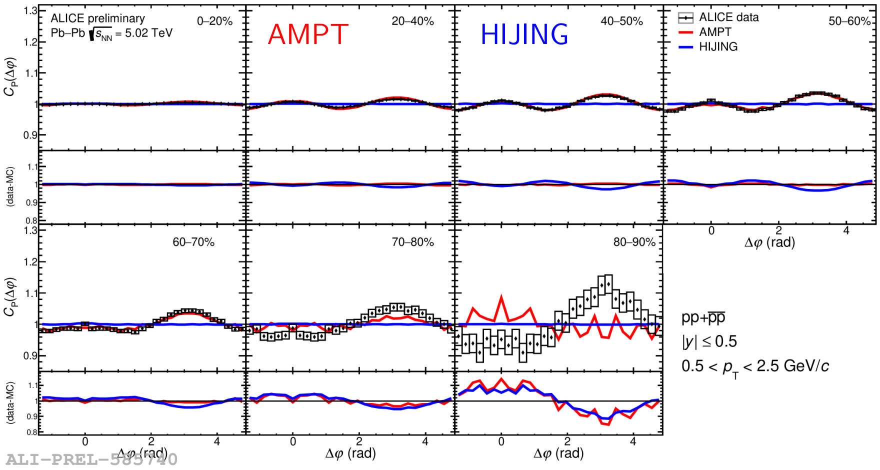
Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Like-sign protons



- AMPT model can't reproduce the anticorrelation;
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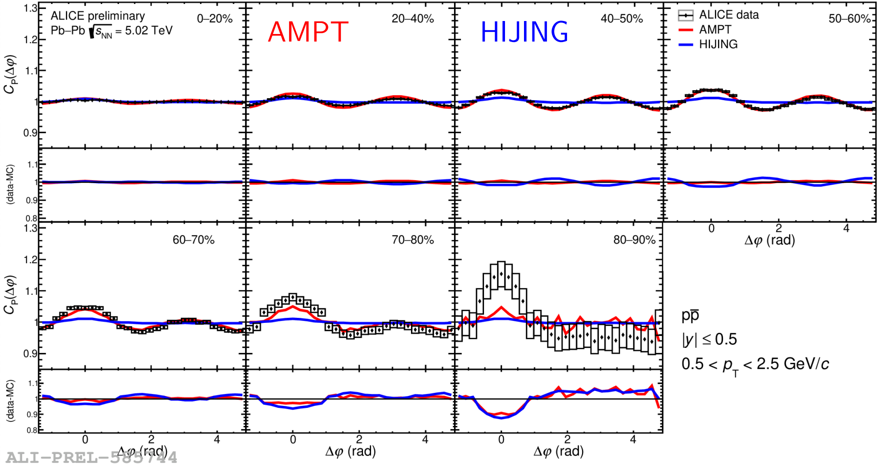
Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Unlike-sign protons



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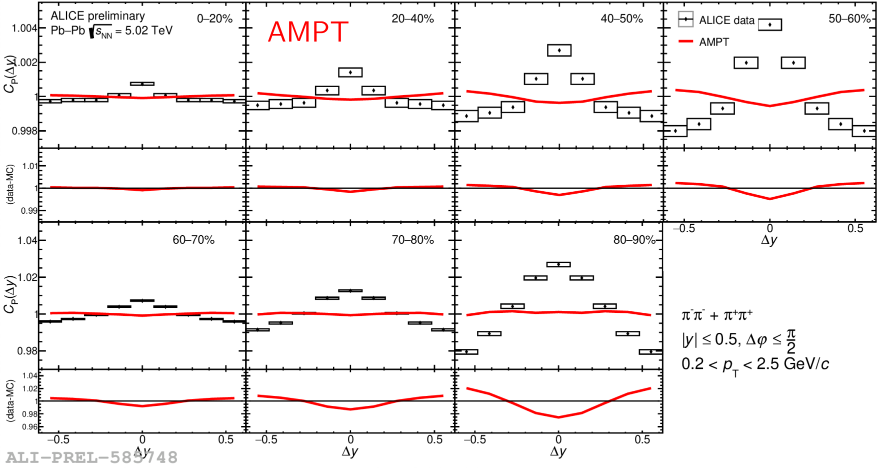
Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Like-sign pions



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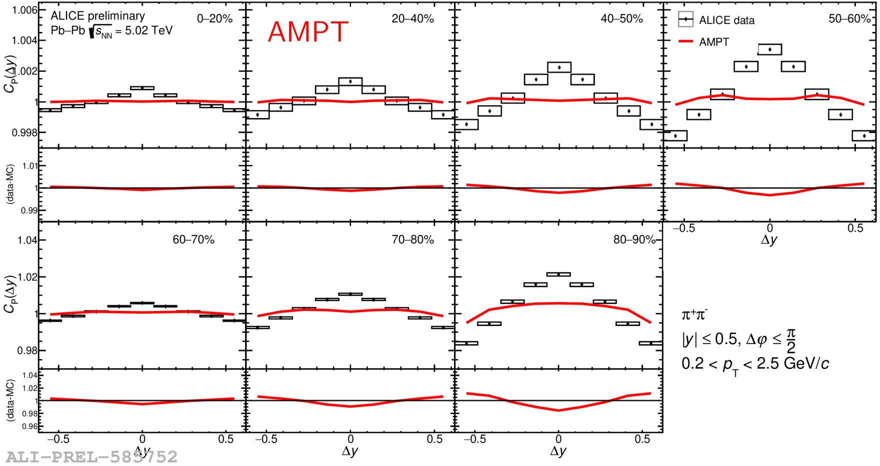
Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Unlike-sign pions



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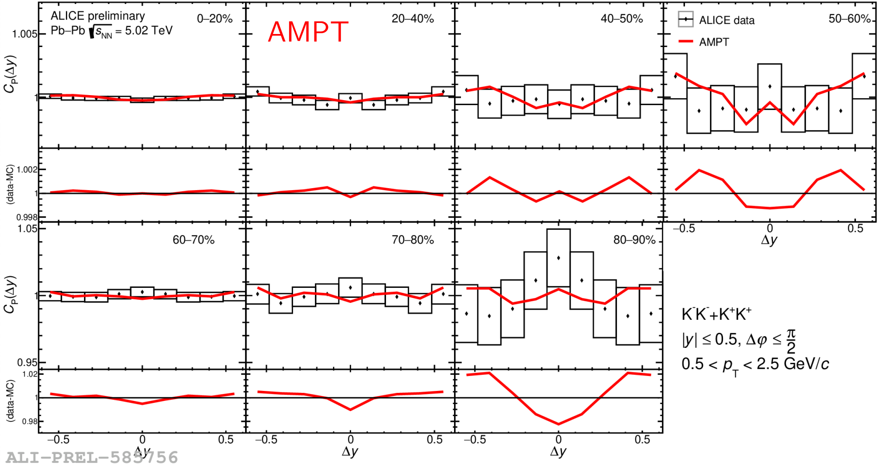
Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Like-sign kaons



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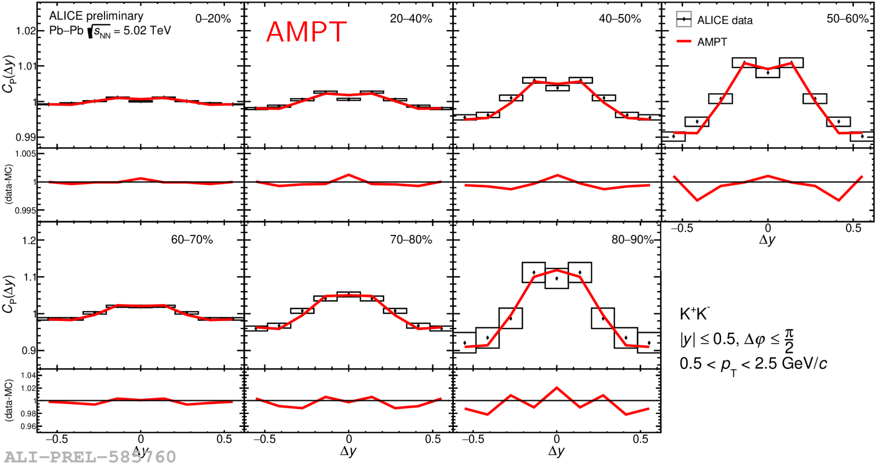
Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Unlike-sign kaons



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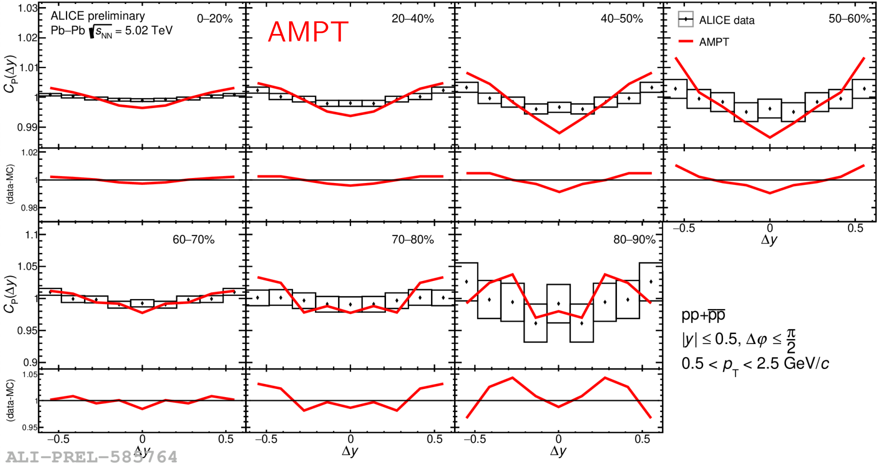
Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Like-sign protons

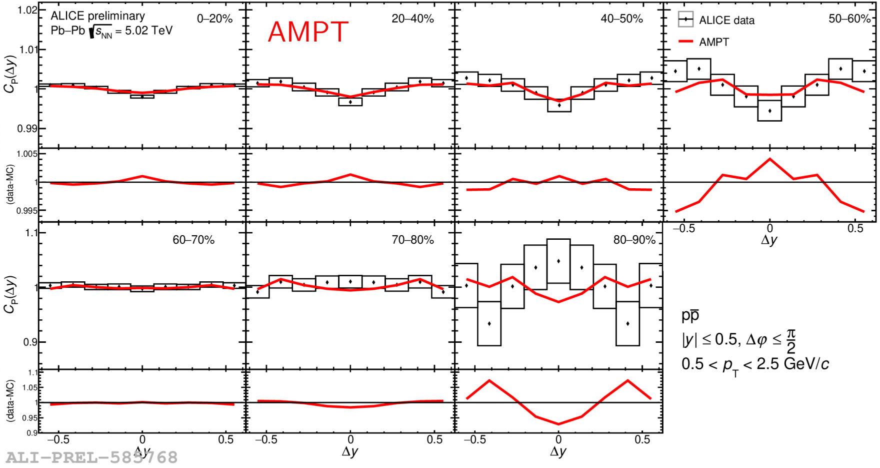


- AMPT model can reproduce qualitatively well the near side region;

Model comparison in Pb–Pb

PROBABILITY ratio

Unlike-sign protons



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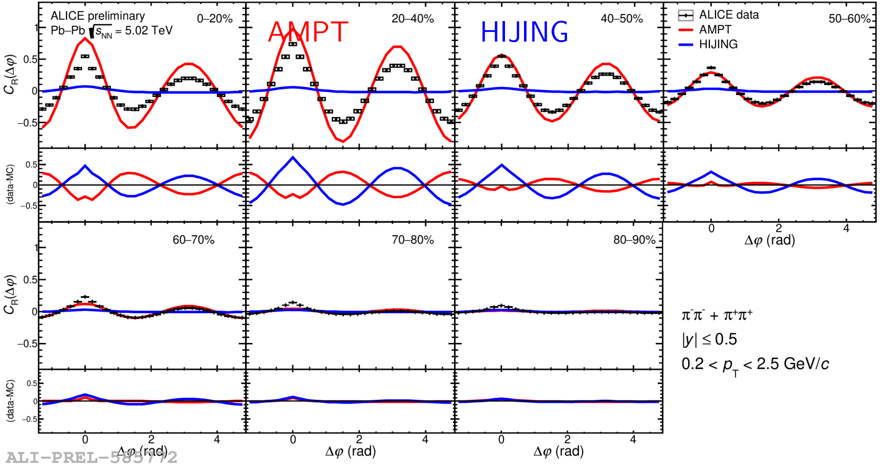
Model comparison in Pb–Pb

Rescaled two-particle CF

Like-sign pions



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Model comparison in Pb–Pb

Rescaled two-particle CF

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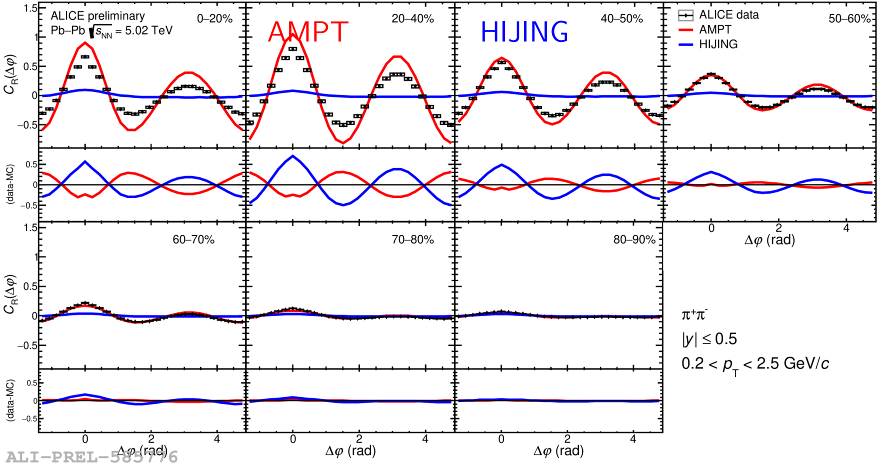

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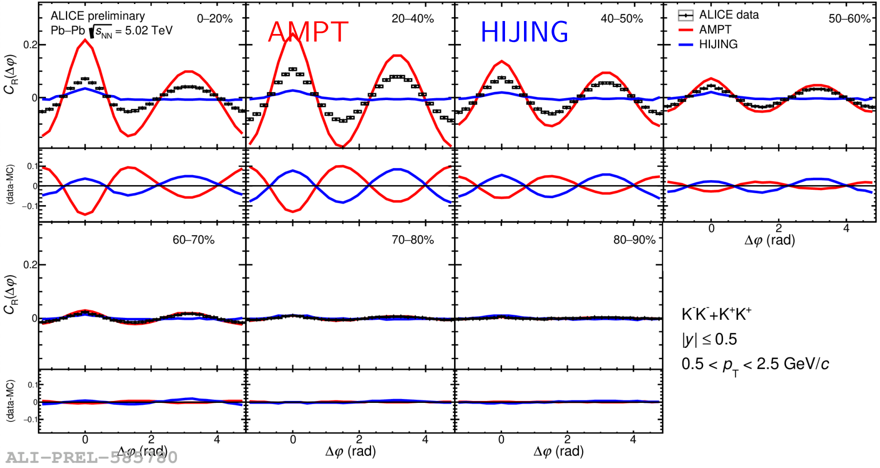
Like-sign kaons



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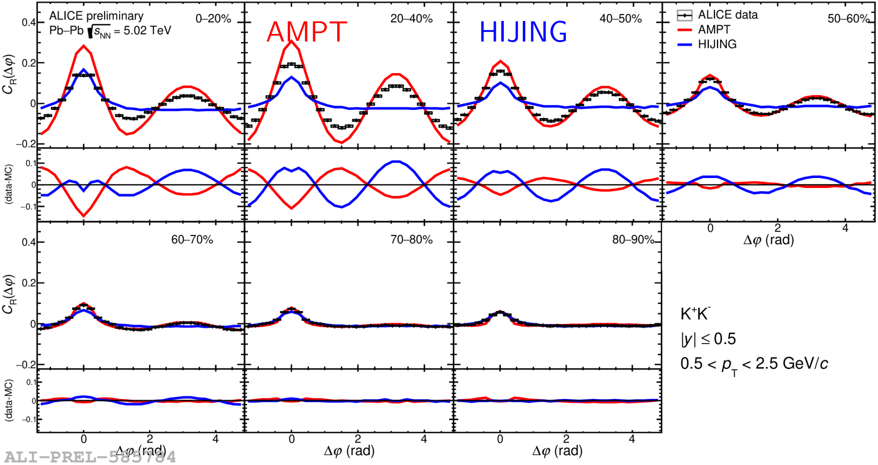

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Model comparison in Pb–Pb

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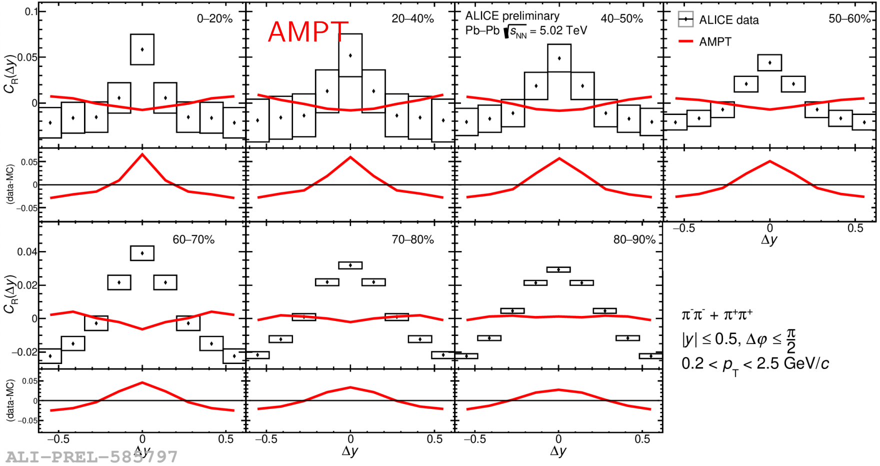

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Model comparison in Pb–Pb

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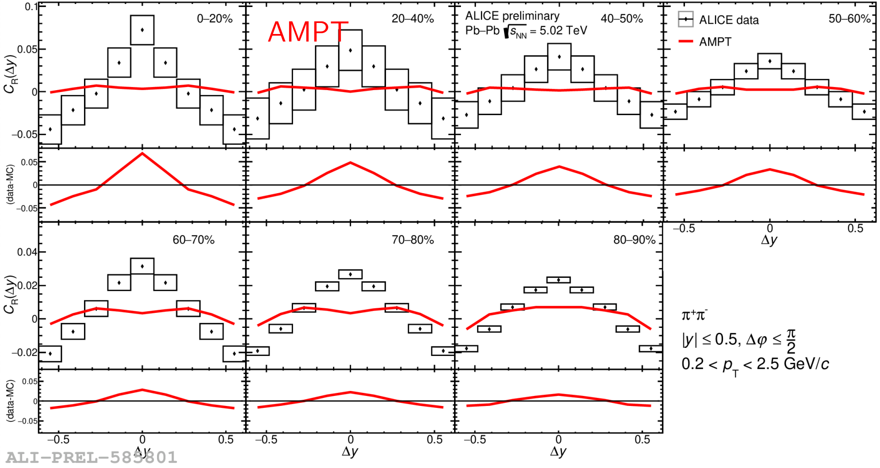

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Model comparison in Pb–Pb

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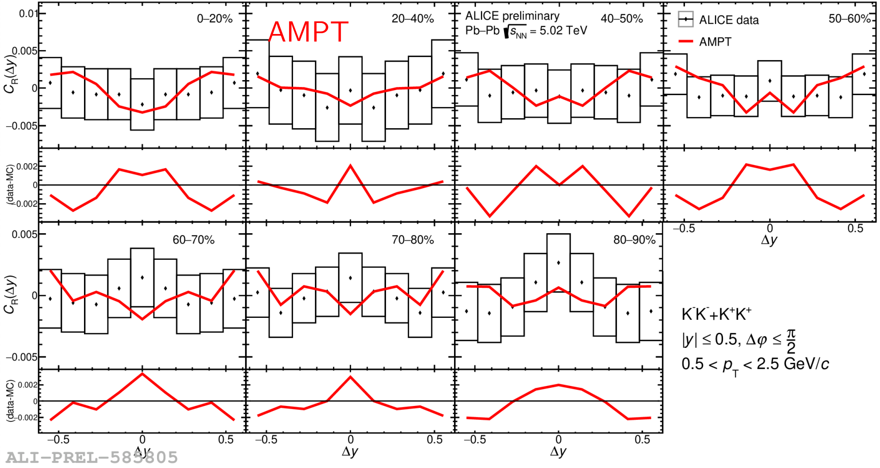

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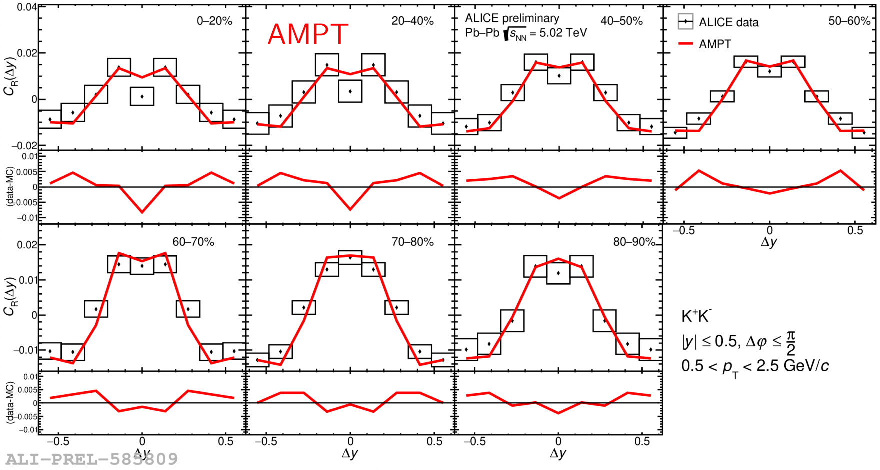
Model comparison in Pb–Pb

Rescaled two-particle CF

Unlike-sign kaons



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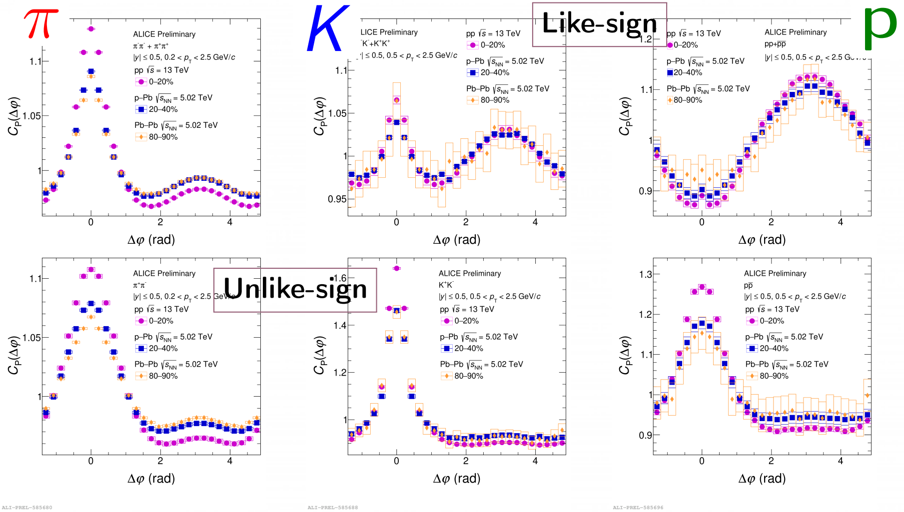
pp, p–Pb and Pb–Pb comparison



Comparison of pp, p–Pb and Pb–Pb collision system at the LHC energies for all particle types and all centralities using probability ratio definition