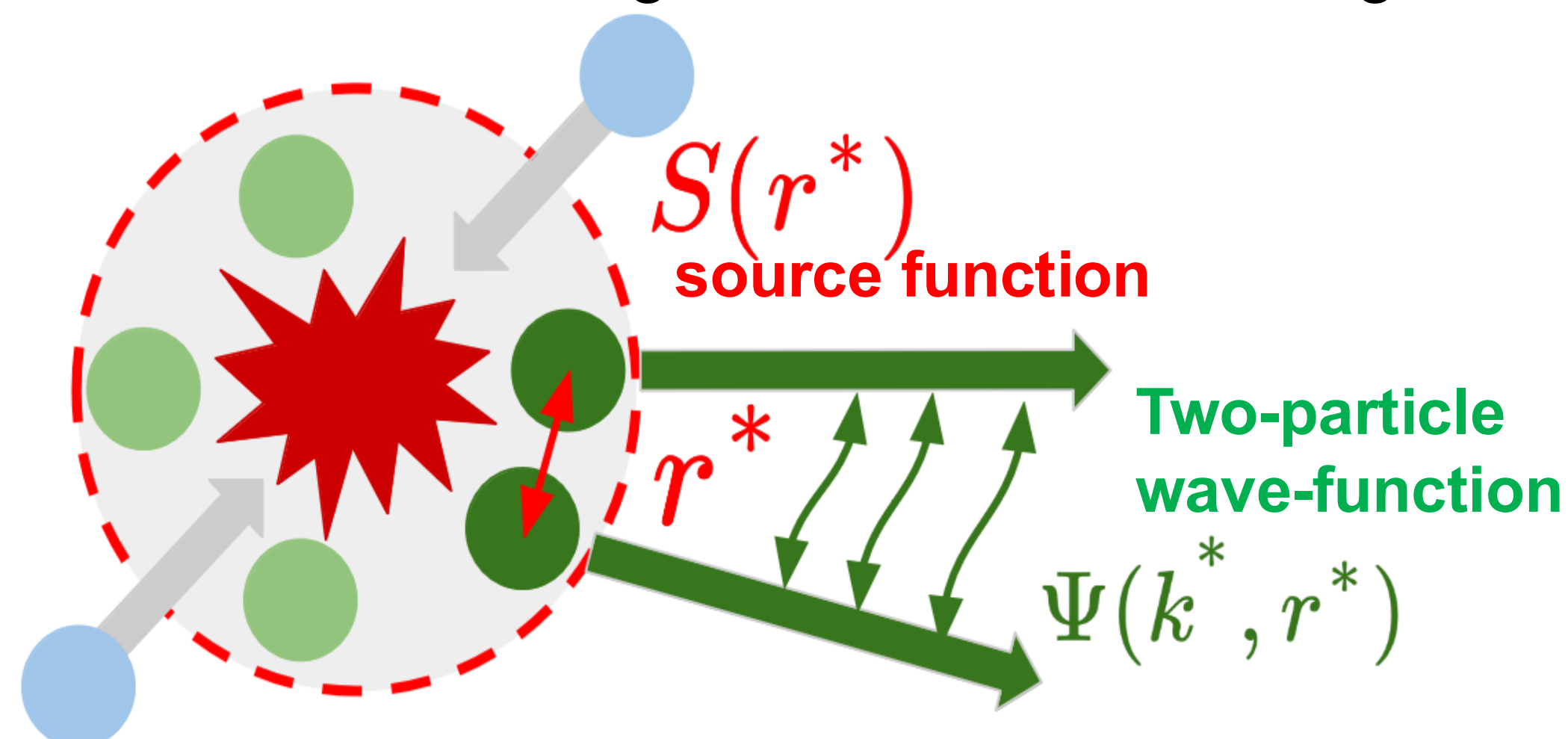


Femtoscscopy

- The correlation function $C(k^*)$ can be measured by computing the ratio of the same- (SE) and mixed-event (ME) distributions as a function of the relative momentum in the pair rest frame k^* [1]

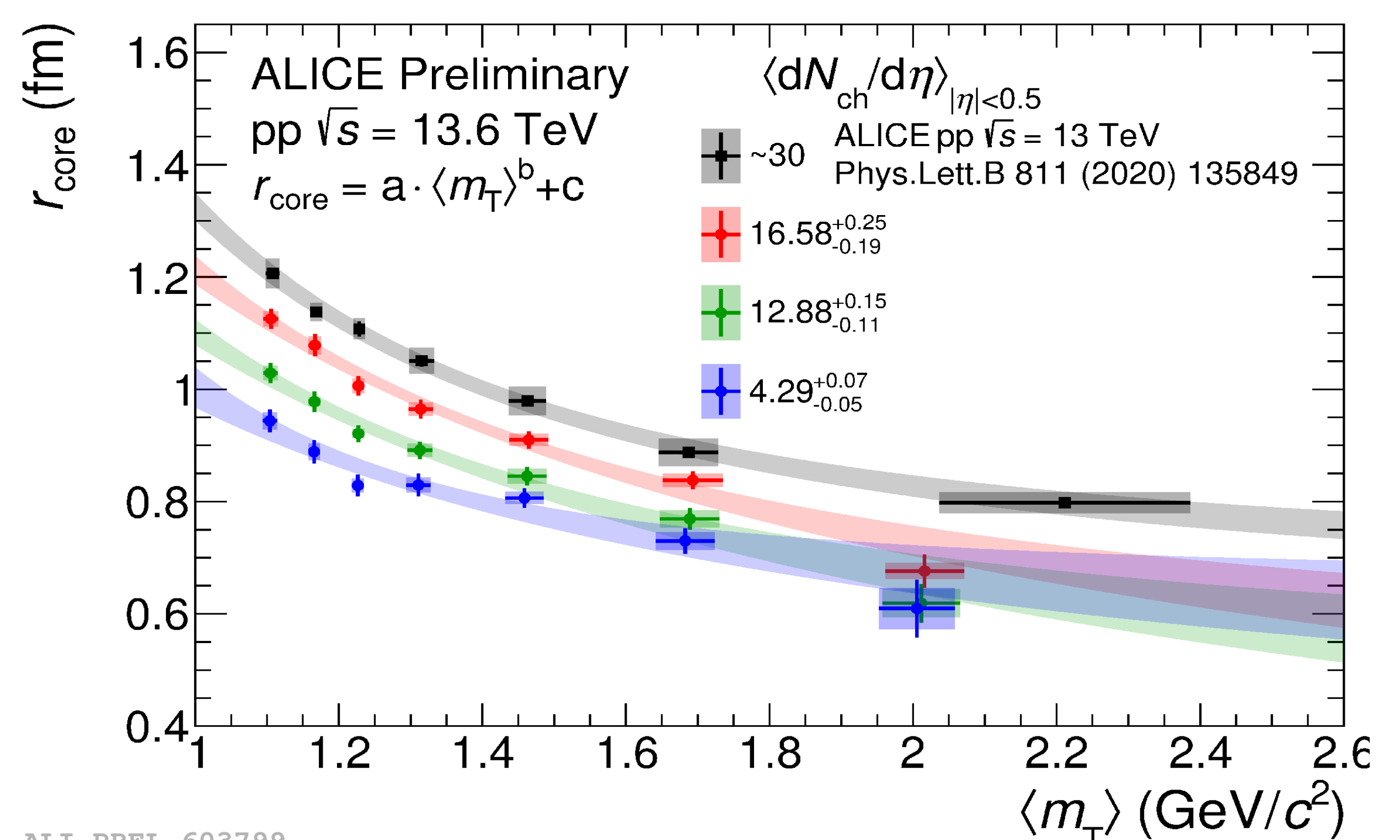
$$C(k^*) = \underbrace{\mathcal{N} \frac{N_{SE}(k^*)}{N_{ME}(k^*)}}_{\text{Experiment}} = \underbrace{\int S(r^*) |\Psi(k^*, r^*)|^2 d^3 r^*}_{\text{Theory}}$$

- Study hadronic systems with **known interactions** to constrain the **source function**
- Study interaction of multistrange-, charmed- and light nuclei-hadron pairs



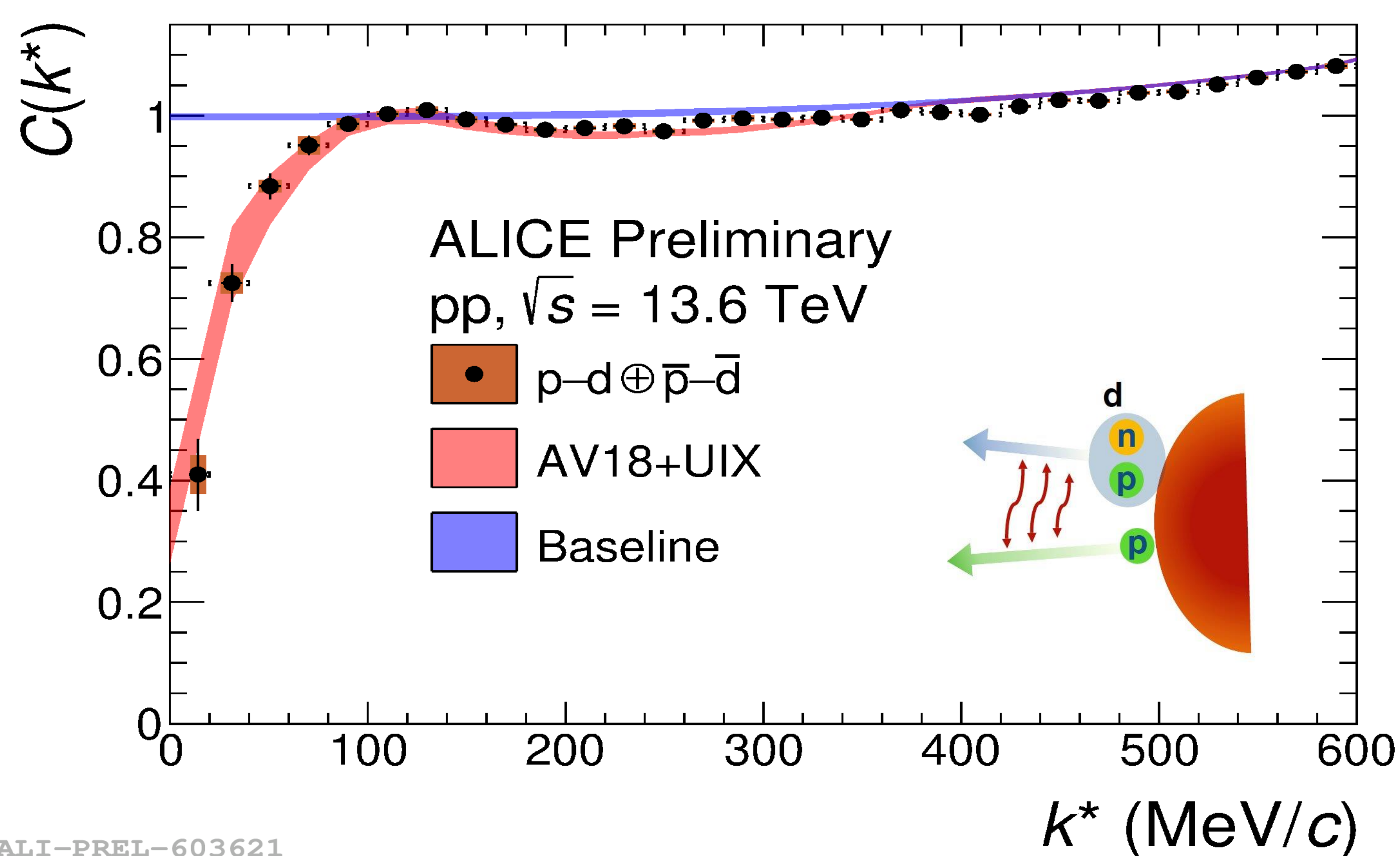
Emission Source

- From the measured proton-proton correlation function in pp collisions at 13.6 TeV, the **core source size** have been measured **differentially in both m_T (transverse mass) of the pairs and the average charge track multiplicity of the events**



- These measurement can be used to estimate the **effective emission source size for any hadron-hadron pair** by accounting for contributions from short-lived resonances [2,3]

p-d correlation measurement



- Calculation performed with **hyperspherical harmonics approach** with Argonne V18 (AV18) + Urbana IX (UIX) potentials considering an **underlying 3 nucleon system** [4]

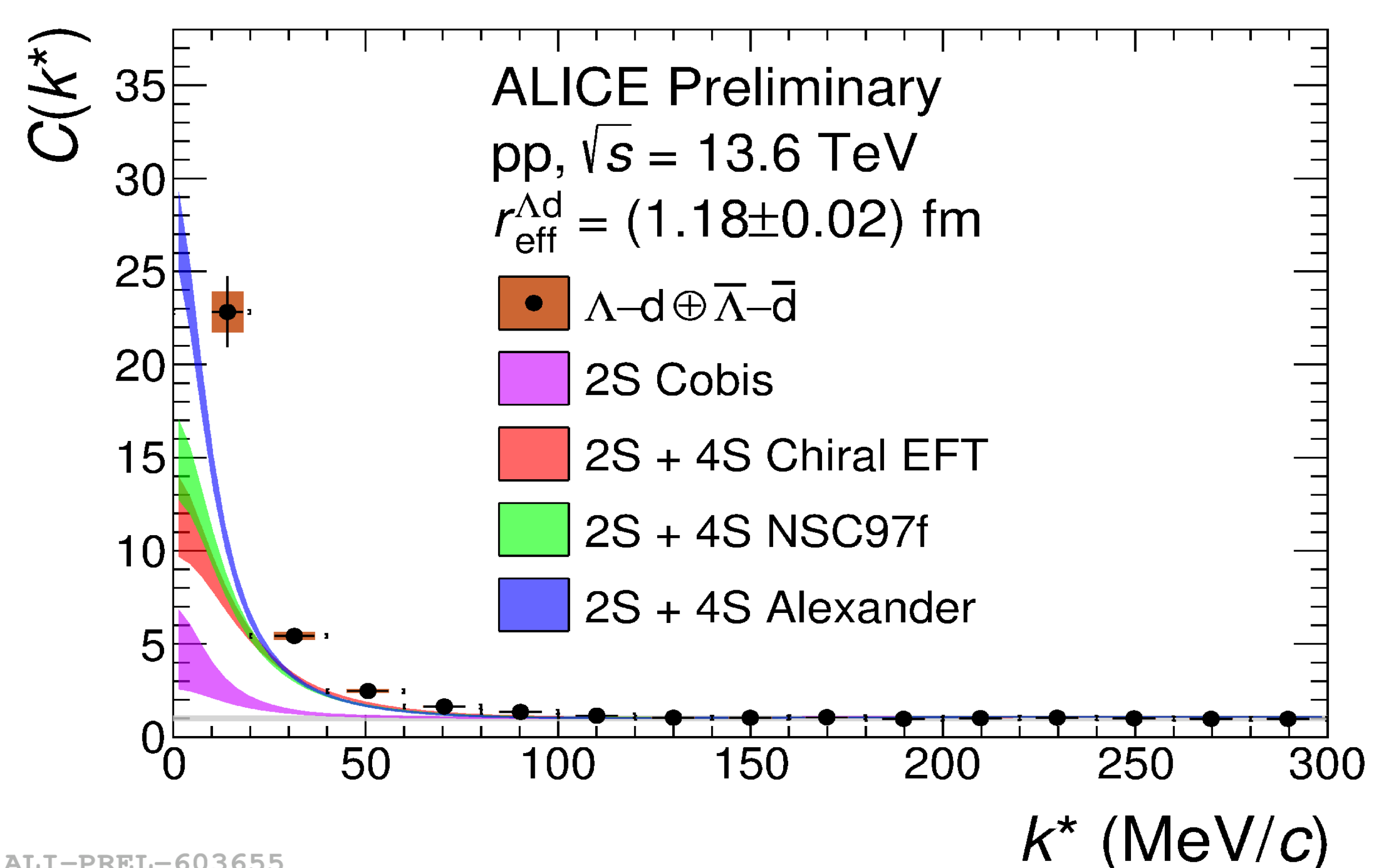
Three-nucleon
wave function

$$C_{pd}(k^*) = \frac{1}{16A_d} \int S(\rho, R_M) |\Psi(k^*, \rho)|^2 \rho^5 d\rho d\Omega$$

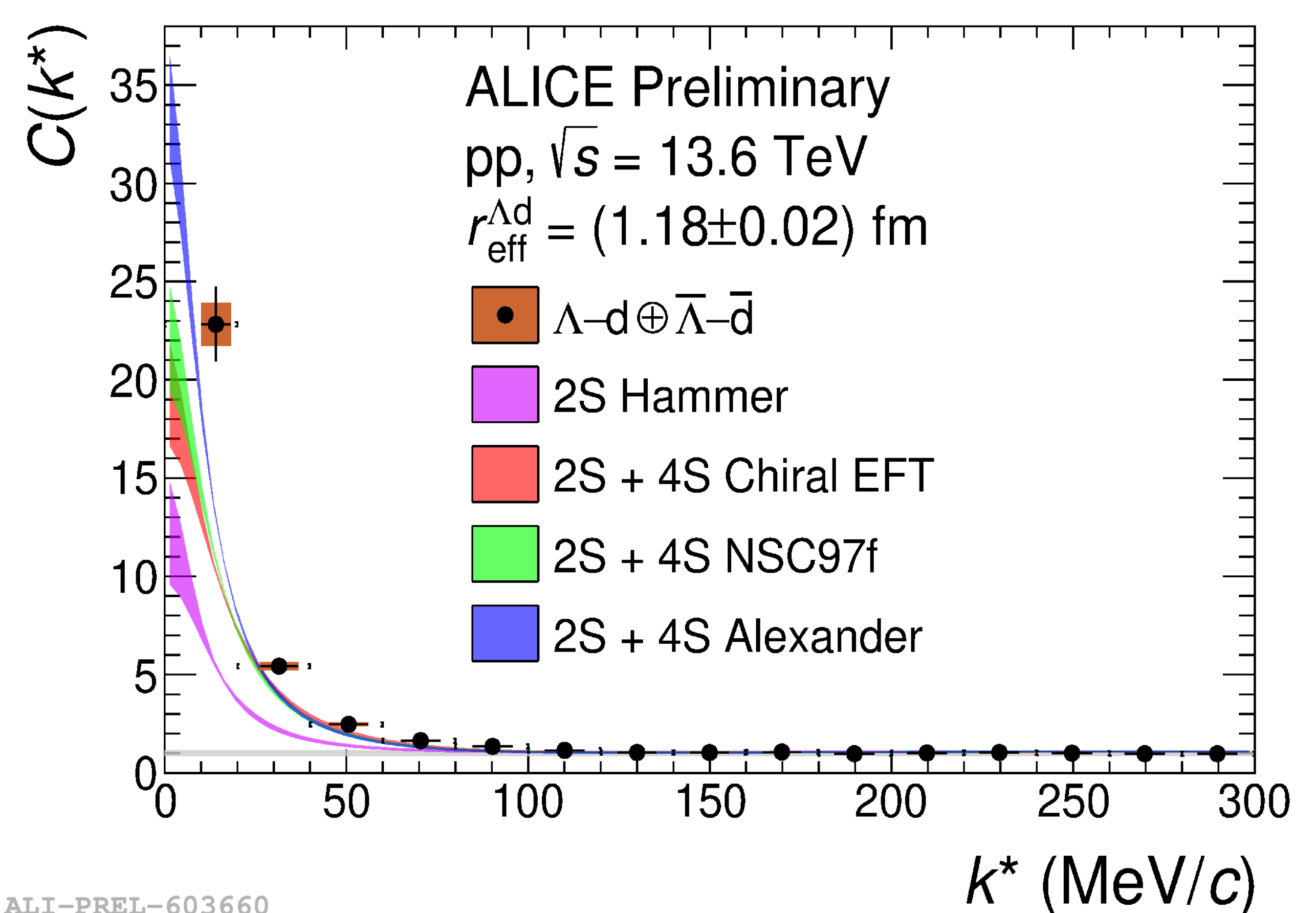
Effective nucleon-nucleon
source size in the p-d system

- Effective nucleon-nucleon source size is estimated from source size measurement of proton-proton pairs
- Preliminary results with data taken in **Run 3 increases statistics with respect to Run 2 by a factor of 20** [5]
- In the future the increase in statistics offer possibility for more **differential studies to probe genuine three-body dynamics**

Λ -d correlation measurement



- First ever measurement of **Λ -d correlation function in pp collisions**
- Effective source size $r_{eff}^{\Lambda d}$ estimated from source size measurement of proton-proton pairs
- The interaction in $^2S_{1/2}$ channel (2S) and $^4S_{3/2}$ channel (4S) is obtained using the Lednicky-Lyuboshits approach with scattering parameter from different theoretical assumption, **revealing tensions between available models and data** [6-11]



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