



13th Collaboration Meeting of the BM@N Experiment at NICA



V.I.Veksler and A.M.Baldin Laboratory of High Energy Physics, JINR, October 08 – 10, 2024

Baryon femtoscopy (status)

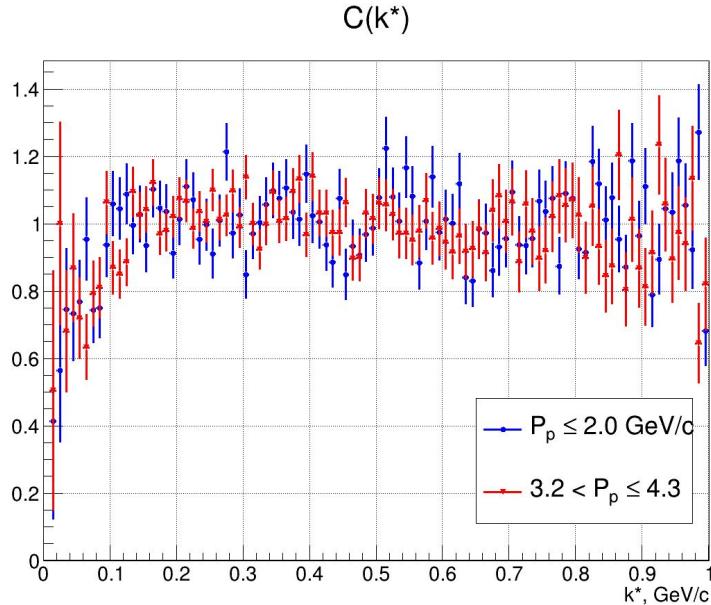
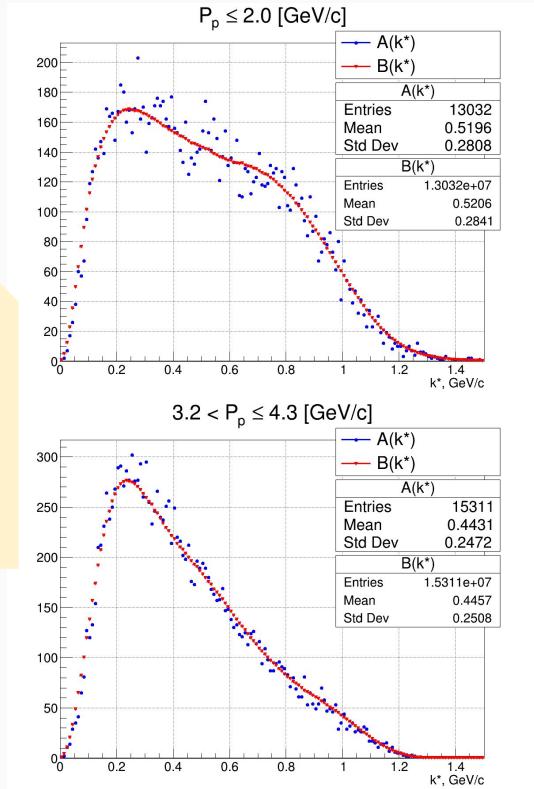
P. Alekseev, L. Kovachev, R. Lednicky, D. Peresunko, V. Plotnikov,
N. Pukhaeva, A. Stavinsky
for BM@N collaboration

Correlation function for different proton momentum ranges (experimental data)

Correlation function:

$$C(k^*) = \frac{A(k^*)}{B(k^*)}$$

$$k^* = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |\vec{p}_1^* - \vec{p}_2^*|$$

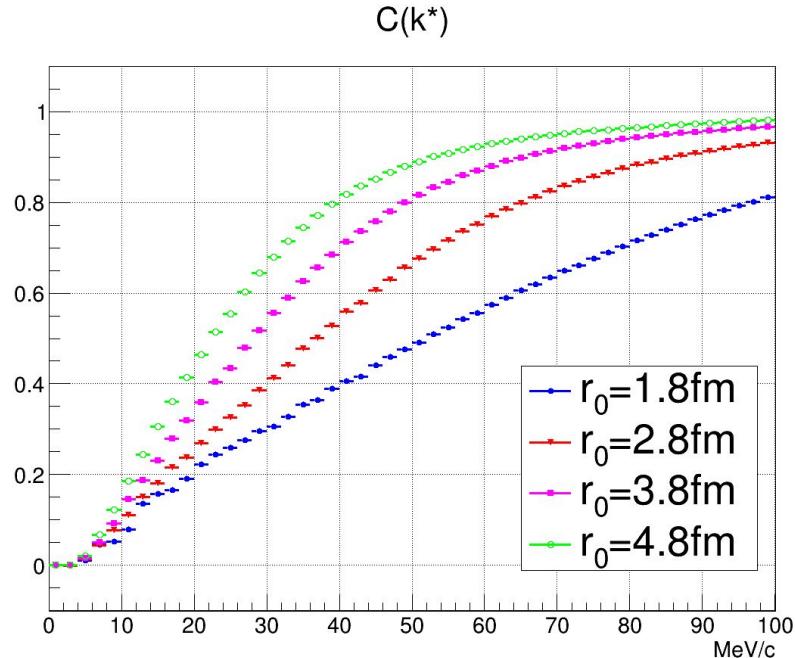


Determining effective radius of proton and deuteron sources

The FSI calculation assumes:

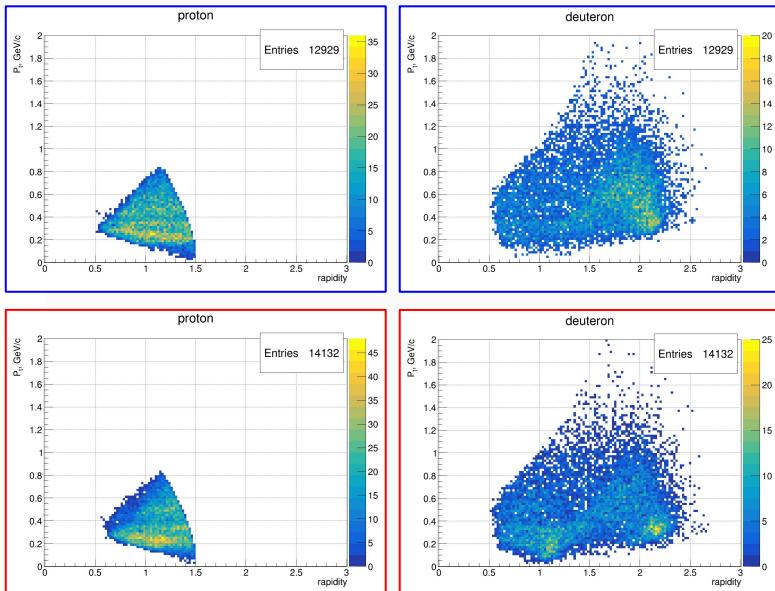
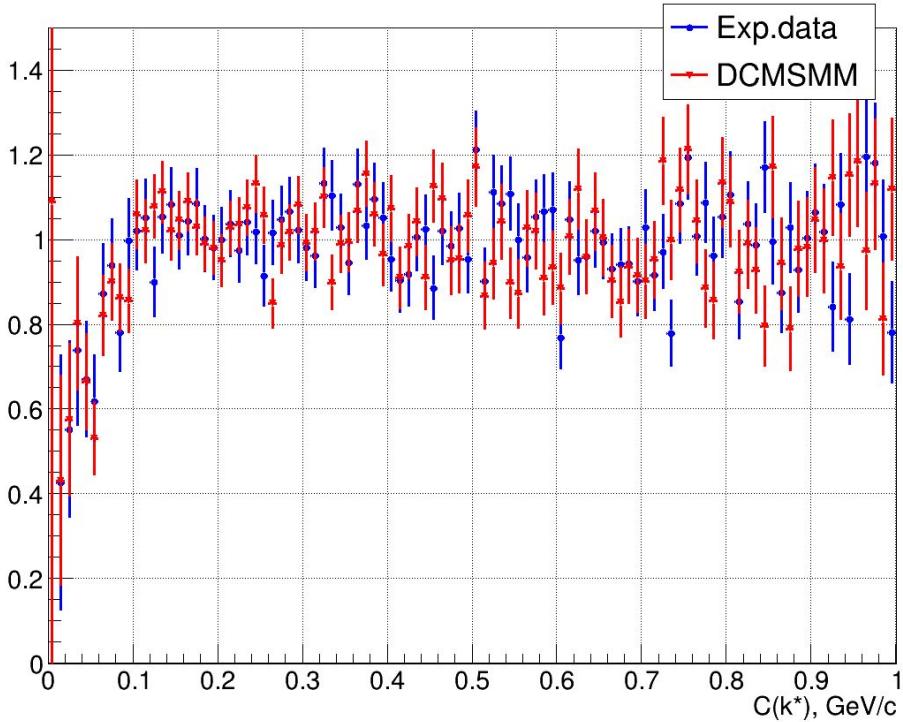
- a Gaussian r-distribution $\sim \exp(-\frac{r^2}{4r_0^2})$
where $r^2 = (\vec{r})^2$, $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2$
- short-range FSI dominated by s-wave
- approximate account of the inner region of the short-range FSI potential (valid if r_0 is larger than the effective potential radius)

Calculated FSI correlation function:



Correlation function (Run7 experimental results & DCMSMM)

Ar 3.2AGeV beam \rightarrow C,Al,Cu,Sn,Pb target



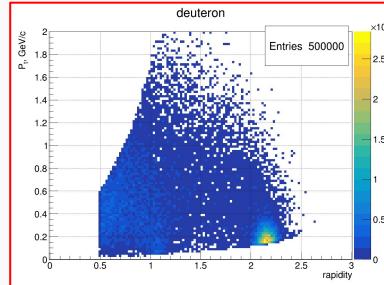
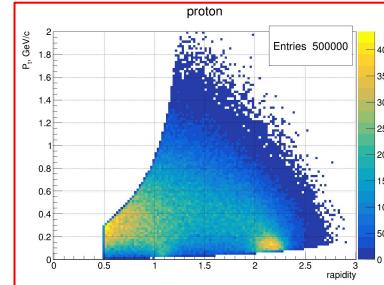
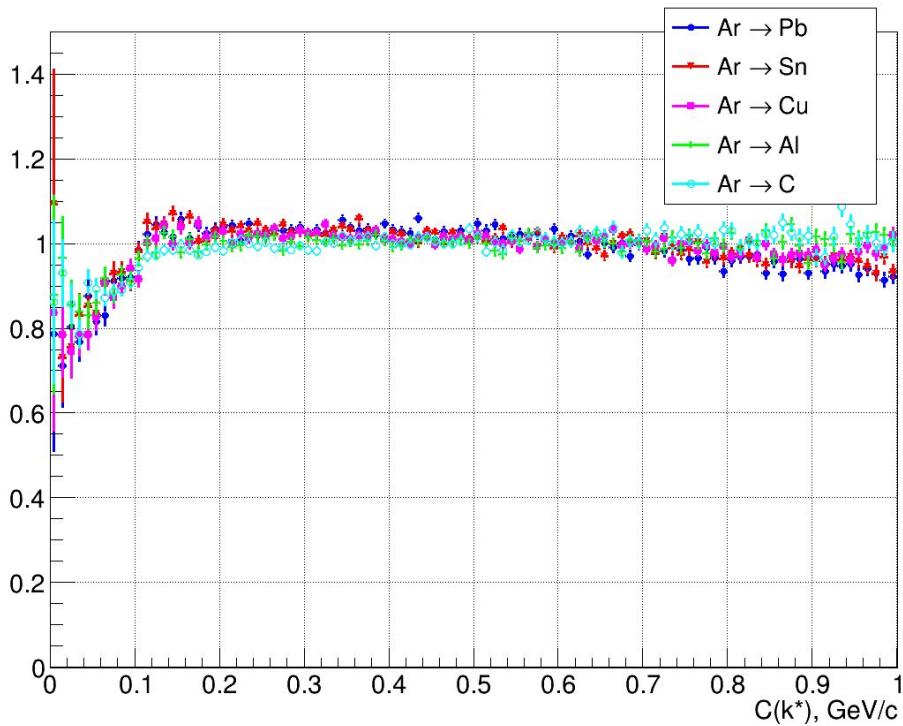
Proton momentum is less than 2 AGeV

Selecting events for mixing:

- Same target
- Equal number of protons & deuterons

Correlation function from DCMSMM generator .r12 files

DCMSMM Ar 3.2AGeV



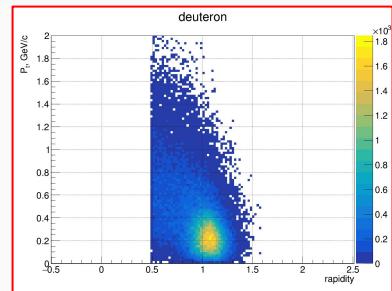
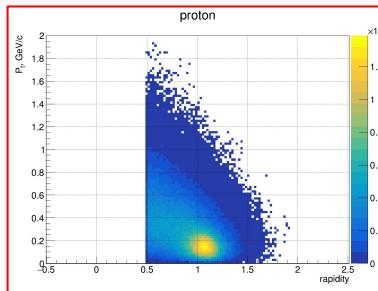
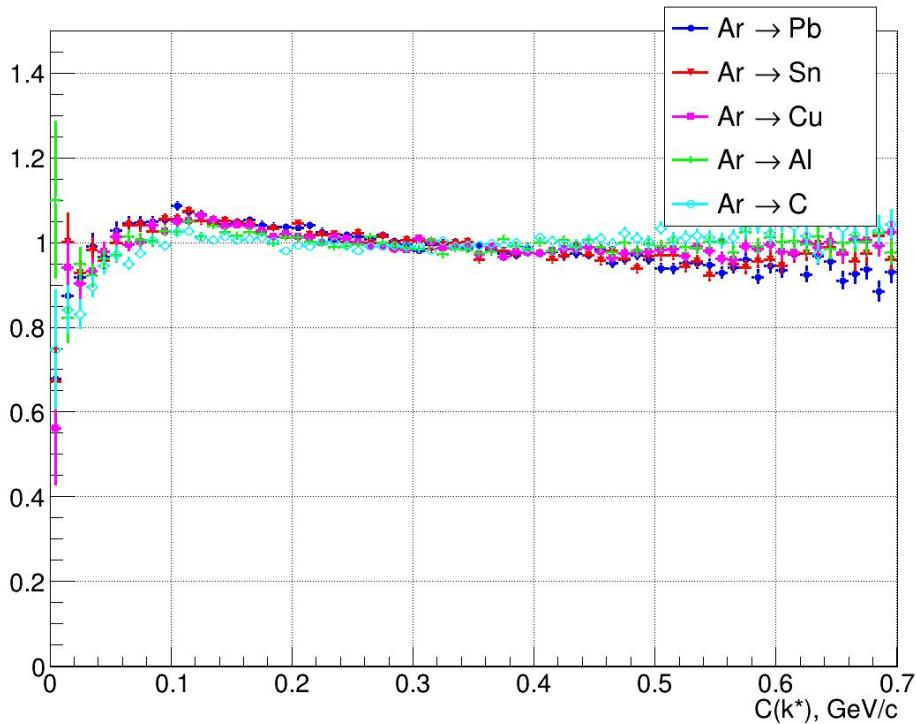
Rapidity ≥ 0.5 $1^\circ \leq \theta \leq 30^\circ$

Selecting events for mixing:

- Same target
- Equal number of protons & deuterons

Correlation function from PHQMD (CMS!)

PHQMD(CMS) - Ar 3.2AGeV(Lab)



Rapidity ≥ 0.5

Selecting events for mixing:

- Same target
- Equal number of protons & deuterons

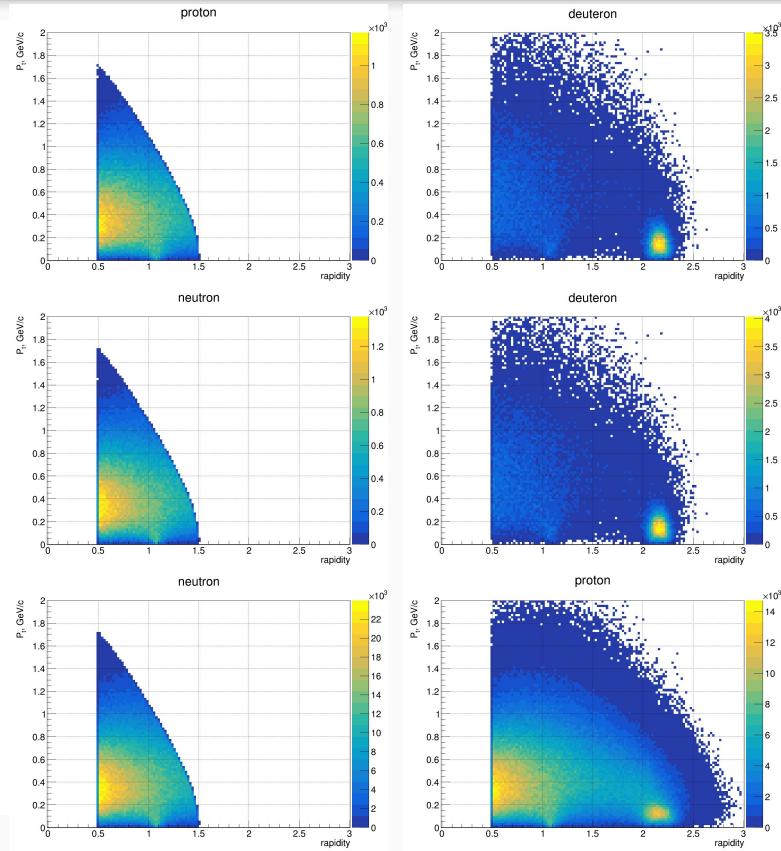
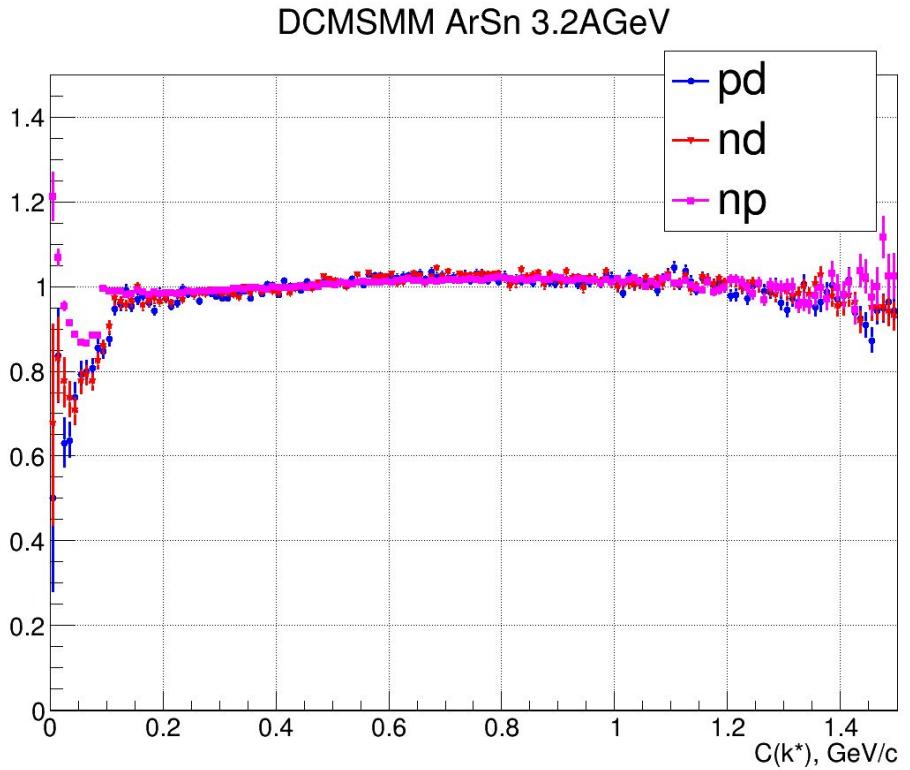
Further steps

Next steps:

- Analysis:
 - Finishing p-d on BM@N run 7 using full set of experimental data and appropriate Monte-Carlo statistic
 - Continue p-d on BM@N run 8 data
 - Go to p-p and other particles species
- Possible solutions:
 - 1. Apply additional weight func to the generator data to make $C(k^*)$ uniform
 - 2. Use random generated particles. Pass them through the detector to consider the acceptance, resolution and efficiency

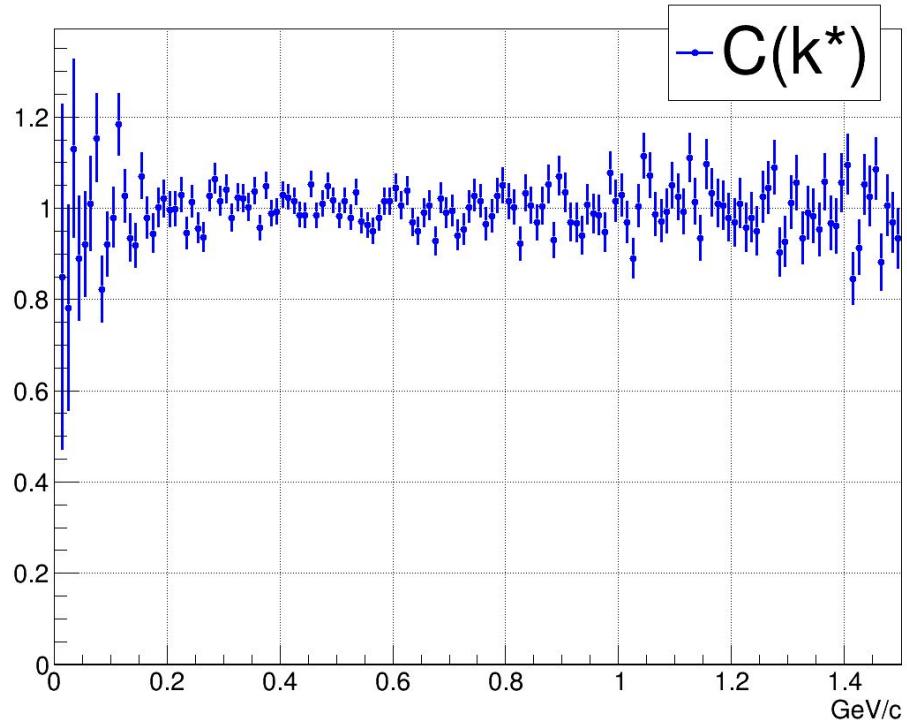
Thank you for attention!

DCMSMM pd, nd, np correlation function

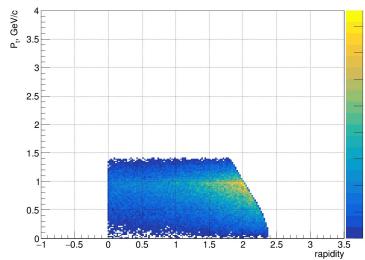


Random data

Random momentum



All p^+



All d^+

