Mass dependence of the HBT radii observed in $e^+e^-$ annihilation

A.Bialas and K.Zalewski
M.Smoluchowski Institute of Physics
Jagellonian University, Cracow
Institute of Nuclear Physics, Cracow
March 27, 2022

Abstract

It is shown that the recently established strong mass-dependence of the radii of the hadron sources, as observed in HBT analyses of the $e^+e^-$ annihilation, can be explained by assuming a generalized inside-outside cascade, i.e. that (i) the four-momenta and the space-time position four-vectors of the produced particles are approximately proportional to each other and (ii) the "freeze-out" times are distributed along the hyperbola $t^2 - z^2 = \tau_0^2$.

It has been found recently that the parameters describing the B-E interference in $e^+e^-$ annihilation depend strongly on the masses of the particles used in the analysis [1, 2]. One finds $r_\pi$ between 0.7 and 1 fm; $r_K$ between 0.5 and 0.7 fm; $r_\Lambda$ between 0.1 and 0.2 fm.

In the present note we suggest that this dependence can be understood if the produced particles satisfy approximately the (generalized) Bjorken-Gottfried conditions [3, 4]:

*Address: Reymonta 4, 30-059 Krakow, Poland; e-mail:bialas@thp1.if.uj.edu.pl, Zalewski@chall.ifj.edu.pl
(i) The 4-momentum $q_\mu$ and the 4-vector $x_\mu$ describing the space-time position of the production ("freeze-out") point of a particle are proportional

$$q_\mu = \lambda x_\mu. \quad (1)$$

The proportionality factor $\lambda$ is a scalar with respect to boost in the longitudinal direction;

(ii) Particles are produced at a fixed proper time $\tau_0$ after the collision, i.e.

$$t^2 - z^2 = \tau_0^2 \quad (2)$$

where $t, z$ are time and longitudinal position of the production point.

From (1) and (2) we derive

$$\lambda = \frac{M_\perp}{\tau_0} \quad (3)$$

where $M_\perp^2 = E^2 - q^2_\parallel$. Thus finally we have

$$q_\mu = \frac{M_\perp}{\tau_0} x_\mu. \quad (4)$$

This picture is, of course, purely classical and can only be treated as a heuristic guide-line when applied to actual production processes. A more adequate formulation of these conditions can be achieved using the Wigner representation $W(P, x)$ of the (single-particle) density matrix which, as is well known (see e.g. [3]), corresponds - as close as possible without contradicting quantum mechanics - to the space-time and momentum distribution of the produced particles. To implement the conditions (i), (ii) above, we postulate $W(P, x)$ in the form

$$W(P, x) \sim \delta(t^2 - z^2 - \tau_0^2) \exp \left[ -\frac{x_\perp^2}{2R_\perp^2} - \frac{P_\perp^2}{2\Delta_\perp^2} \right] \exp \left[ -\frac{(P_+ - \frac{M_\perp}{\tau_0} x_+)^2}{2\delta_+^2} + \frac{(P_- - \frac{M_\perp}{\tau_0} x_-)^2}{2\delta_-^2} - \frac{(P_\perp - \frac{M_\perp}{\tau_0} x_\perp)^2}{2\delta_\perp^2} \right] \quad (5)$$

where

$$x_\pm = t \pm z; \quad P_\pm = P_0 \pm P_z. \quad (6)$$
so that
\[ M_\perp^2 = P_+ P_-; \quad \tau_0^2 = x_+ x_- . \] (7)
The first exponential represents a standard cylindrically symmetric "longitudinal" distribution in momentum and in configuration space. The new point is the second exponential which introduces correlation between the momentum and the point of emission of the particle, as required by the generalized Bjorken-Gottfried condition (4). Such correlations are known to influence strongly the HBT effect on particle spectra (6). It is thus this factor which, we think, is responsible for the mass dependence of the observed HBT radii.

To derive HBT correlations we need to calculate from (5) the density matrix in momentum space (see e.g. (7, 8, 9, 10)). This can be done using the relation between \( W(P, x) \) and \( \rho(q, q') \) which reads
\[ \rho(q = P + \frac{Q}{2}, q' = P - \frac{Q}{2}) = \int d^4 x e^{iQx} W(P, x). \] (8)
From (8) we see that now we have to take
\[ P = \frac{q + q'}{2}; \quad M_\perp^2 = P_+ P_-; \quad Q = q - q' \] (9)
with the 4-momenta \( q \) and \( q' \) on the mass-shell.

To continue, it is convenient, as usual, to introduce the rapidities
\[ Y = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{P_+}{P_-}; \quad \eta = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{x_+}{x_-} . \] (10)
The longitudinal integral
\[ I_\parallel \equiv \int d\eta \exp \left( -\frac{M_\perp^2}{2\delta_\parallel^2} \left[ (e^Y - e^\eta)^2 + (e^{-Y} - e^{-\eta})^2 \right] \right) \]
\[ \exp \left( i\tau_0 [m_\perp \cosh(y - \eta) - m'_\perp \cosh(y' - \eta)] \right) \] (11)
\[ ^1 \text{To simplify the argument, we ignore the longitudinal momentum and z dependence of the single particle spectrum. This seems a reasonable approximation at high energy.} \]
\[ ^2 \text{Admittedly, the form (8) is rather schematic. In particular, gaussians are taken for simplicity and can be replaced if necessary. We also did not include fluctuations of } \tau_0. \text{ These simplifications are not essential for our argument, however.} \]
where \((m_\perp, y)\) and \((m'_\perp, y')\) are transverse masses and rapidities corresponding to momenta \(q\) and \(q'\), can be approximated by

\[
I_\parallel \approx \int d\eta \exp \left( -\frac{M^2_\perp}{\delta^2_\parallel} (Y - \eta)^2 \right) \exp \left( i\tau_0 \left[ m_\perp \left( 1 + \frac{(\eta - y)^2}{2} \right) - m'_\perp \left( 1 + \frac{(\eta - y')^2}{2} \right) \right] \right)
\]  

(12)

Ignoring normalization and phase factors, inessential for our argument, we thus obtain

\[
I_\parallel \sim \exp \left( -i\tau_0 \frac{M^2_\perp}{2B \delta^2_\parallel} (m_\perp(Y - y)^2 - m'_\perp(Y - y')^2) \right) \exp \left( -\frac{\tau^2_0}{4B} m_\perp m'_\perp (y - y')^2 \right)
\]  

(13)

where

\[
B = \frac{M^2_\perp}{\delta^2_\parallel} - i\frac{\tau_0}{2} (m_\perp - m'_\perp)
\]  

(14)

The transverse integral can be evaluated exactly. Ignoring again the normalization and phase factors we have

\[
I_\perp \equiv \exp \left( -\frac{\bar{P}^2}{2\Delta^2_\perp} \right) \int d^2 x \exp \left( -\frac{\bar{x}^2}{2R^2_\perp} - \frac{(\bar{P} - \frac{M_\perp}{\tau_0} \bar{x})^2}{2\delta^2_\perp} - i\bar{Q}\bar{x} \right)
\]

\[\sim \exp \left[ -\frac{(\bar{q} + \bar{q}')^2}{8\Delta^2_{eff}} - \frac{(\bar{q} - \bar{q}')^2 R^2_{eff}}{2} \right]
\]  

(15)

where all vectors are two-dimensional (transverse) and

\[
\frac{1}{\Delta^2_{eff}} = \frac{\tau^2_0}{M^2_\perp R^2_\perp + \tau^2_0 \delta^2_\perp} + \frac{1}{\Delta^2_\perp}; \quad R^2_{eff} = \frac{R^2_\perp \tau^2_0 \delta^2_\perp}{M^2_\perp R^2_\perp + \tau^2_0 \delta^2_\perp}
\]  

(16)

From (15) we find the single particle transverse momentum distribution:

\[
\frac{d\sigma}{d^2 q_\perp} \sim I_\perp (\bar{q} = \bar{q}' \equiv \bar{q}_\perp) = \exp \left( -\frac{q^2_\perp \tau^2_0}{2(m^2 + q^2_\perp)R^2_\perp + 2\tau^2_0 \delta^2_\perp} - \frac{q^2_\perp}{2\Delta^2_\perp} \right)
\]  

(17)
One sees that the average transverse momentum is largely determined by the value of $\Delta_\perp$ which thus cannot be too large if one wants to insure average transverse momentum smaller than, say, 500 MeV.

Let us also note at this point that consistency with uncertainty principle implies the inequality \[10\]

As seen from \(16\), at large transverse mass $M_\perp$, this inequality can only be satisfied if $\delta_\perp$ is significantly larger than $\Delta_\perp$ (and thus than the average transverse momentum).

To proceed, we shall assume that all correlations between particles which are not caused by Bose-Einstein interference can be neglected. Using the formulation of \(10\) we thus write the two-particle density matrix as a product\[19\]

It then follows from the general theory of HBT effect (see, e.g.\[9\]) that the observed two-particle distribution is given by\[20\]

where\[21\]

describes the HBT correlations.

Using \(13\) we find\[22\]

where

\[23\]

Since

\[24\]
we conclude that indeed $R_{\perp HBT}^2$ falls with increasing (transverse) mass of the particle.

For $C_\parallel$ we have

$$C_\parallel(q_1, q_2) = \exp \left( -R_{\parallel HBT}^2 (m_{1\perp} y_1 - m_{2\perp} y_2 + (m_{1\perp} - m_{2\perp}) Y)^2 \right) \quad (25)$$

where

$$R_{\parallel HBT}^2 = \frac{\tau_0^2 M_\perp^2}{2 |B^2| \delta_\parallel^2} \quad (26)$$

From (14), one sees that also $R_{\parallel HBT}^2$ falls with increasing $M_\perp^2$.

If, as is customary (see e.g. [1]), one works in the frame where $Y = 0$, (25) can be written as

$$C_\parallel(q_1, q_2) \approx e^{-R_{\parallel HBT}^2 (q_1z - q_2z)^2} = e^{-R_{\parallel HBT}^2 q_\parallel^2} \quad (27)$$

This completes the qualitative discussion of the mass effect in our approach. It remains to be seen if the values of the HBT radii given by (23) and (26) can be adjusted to be close to the ones obtained from the LEP data [1, 2].

In Fig. 1 $R_{\parallel HBT}$ and $R_{\perp HBT}$ are plotted versus $M_\perp^2$, the transverse mass of the two-particle system. The values of other parameters were taken as follows: $\Delta_\perp = 360$ MeV, $\tau_0 = R_\perp = 1.2$ fm, $\delta_\perp = 700$ MeV, $\delta_\parallel = 350$ MeV, $|m_{1\perp} - m_{2\perp}| = 150$ MeV. One sees a rather strong mass dependence of both longitudinal and transverse radii. We did not try to fit the obtained values to the data as this would require working directly with data themselves and thus goes beyond the scope of the present investigation. It is nevertheless reassuring to observe that the HBT radii, obtained with ”reasonable” values of the model parameters, are not far from the ones found in LEP experiments.

We thus conclude that the existing data on HBT radii are consistent with the hypothesis that -in $e^+e^-$ annihilation at high energy- 4-momentum of a produced particle is approximately proportional to its space time position 4-vector at the freeze-out time.

This proportionality is of course well-known for the longitudinal components [3, 4], and is exhibited explicitly in numerous models [11]. At this point our approach is similar to the one proposed for a longitudinally expanding

\footnote{Recently an alternative interpretation has been proposed in [12].}
Figure 1. $R_{\perp HB}$ and $R_{\parallel HB}$ plotted against $M_\perp$. The parameters are shown in the figure. The data from $\pi\pi$, $KK$, and $\Lambda\Lambda$ correlations are also indicated.

The results shown in Fig. 1 do not represent a fit to experimental data which we think would be premature at the present...
stage. Therefore, the values of the parameters used to produce this figure are by no means final. Some of them seem rather stable, however. In particular, $\Delta_\perp$ is closely related to the average transverse momentum and thus cannot be arbitrarily changed. Also a rather large value of $\delta_\perp$ seems necessary to satisfy the consistency condition (18). This means that the correlation between the transverse momentum and transverse position of a particle at freeze-out is fairly weak. It is remarkable that such a weak correlation is sufficient to create a strong variation of $R_{\perp HBT}$ with the transverse mass of the investigated two-particle system.

(iii) From the point of view of data analysis, our argument emphasizes the importance of the investigation of the HBT correlations as function of the transverse mass of the pion pair.

(iv) Relation (4), when applied to transverse directions, implies the existence of an important "collective transverse flow" in the system of particles produced in $e^+e^-$ annihilation. It would be interesting to search for other evidence of such a "flow" in the data.

(v) A natural modification of the relation (2) is to consider freeze-out times given by the fully Lorentz-invariant formula

$$t^2 - z^2 - y^2 - x^2 = \tau_0^2$$

which leads to qualitatively similar results as those discussed in the present paper. It is not clear if the present data can distinguish between (2) and (28) but investigation of this question is certainly a challenging issue for future work.

(vi) The recent data of L3 coll. [15] show a strong dependence of the transverse $\pi\pi$ HBT radius (and a somewhat weaker dependence of the longitudinal radius) on the average transverse mass of the two pions $m_\perp = \frac{1}{2}(m_{1\perp} + m_{2\perp})$. This seems not inconsistent with our results, although more work is needed to establish a closer connection between $M_\perp$ and the average transverse mass $m_\perp$ which is used to parametrize the data. Thus before more detailed calculations (including a realistic single particle distribution) are performed, it is not clear to what extent the results shown in Fig.1 are related to the observations of [15].

Acknowledgements

---

4It roughly corresponds to Bjorken’s proposal of "expanding shell" (c.f. also [14].
We would like to thank G.Alexander for calling our attention to this problem and for informing us about his recent results. The help of H.Palka in interpretation of data is also highly appreciated. This investigation was supported in part by the KBN Grant No 2 P03B 086 14.

References

[1] G. Alexander and I.Cohen, Tel-Aviv preprint, hep-ph/9811338, to be published in Proc. of "Hadron Structure '98" (Stara Lesna, Sept. 1998).

[2] DELPHI coll., P.Abreu et al., Phys.Letters B286 (1992) 201; Phys. Letters 379 (1996) 330; Proc. EPS Conf, Jerusalem (1997) and H.Palka, private comm.

OPAL coll., P.D.Acton et al. Phys.Letters B298 (1993) 456; G.Alexander et al., Phys. Letters B384 (1996) 377; Z.Phys. C73 (1996) 389;

ALEPH coll., D.Decamp et al., Z.Phys. C54 (1992) 75; D.Baskulic et al., Z.Phys. C64 (1994) 361;

[3] K. Gottfried, Phys.Rev.Letters 32 (1974) 957; Acta Physica Polonica B3 (1972) 769; F.E.Low and K.Gottfried, Phys.Rev D17 (1978) 2487.

[4] J.D.Bjorken, Proc. SLAC Summer Inst. on Particle Physica, SLAC-167 (1973) Vol.I, 1; Phys.Rev D7 (1973) 282; Phys.Rev. D27 (1983) 140; Proc. of the XXIV Int. Symp. on Multiparticle Dynamics, Vietri (1994), ed. by A. Giovannini et al, World Scientific 1995 ,p.579.

[5] P.Carruthers and F.Zachariasen, Rev. Mod. Phys. 55 (1983) 245.

[6] M.G.Bowler, Z.Phys. C29 (1985) 617. Y.M.Sinyukov, in Hot Hadronic Matter: Theory and Experiment, eds. J.Lettesier et al., Plenum , NY, 1995 p. 309. W.A. Zajc, in Particle Production in Highly Excited Matter, eds. H.H.Gutbrod and J.Rafelski, NATO ASI Series B 303 (1993) 435.

[7] E.Shuryak, Phys. Lett. 44B (1973) 387; S.Pratt, Phys.Rev. Lett. 53 (1984) 1219.

[8] A.Bialas and A.Krzywicki, Phys.Letters B354 (1995) 134.
[9] S. Chapman, P. Scotto and U. Heinz, Heavy Ion Physics 1 (1995) 1 and references quoted there; K. Geiger et al., hep-ph/9811270.

[10] A. Bialas and K. Zalewski, Eur. Phys. J. C6 (1999) 349; Phys. Letters B436 (1998) 153.

[11] X. Artru and G. Menessier, Nucl. Phys. B70 (1974) 93; B. Andersson et al., Phys. Reports 97 (1983) 31; J. Kogut and L. Susskind, Phys. Rep. 8C (1973) 85.

[12] G. Alexander, I. Cohen and E. Levin, Tel Aviv preprint TAUP-2549-99 and hep-ph/9901341.

[13] A. Makhlin and Y. Sinyukov, Z. Phys. C39 (1988) 69; T. Csorgo, Phys. Lett. B347 (1995) 354.

[14] S. Pratt, Phys. Rev. Letters 53 (1984) 13; T. Csorgo and B. Lorstad, Phys. Rev. C54 (1996) 1390.

[15] L3 Coll., L3 98-2268 Proc. ICHEP98 Vancouver (1998) Ref. 506.