

## The two- and three-nucleon correlation functions

When a high-energy pp or p–nucleus collision occurs, particles are produced and emitted at relative distances of the order of the nuclear force. The effect of the mutual interaction between hadrons is reflected as a correlation signal in the momentum distributions of the detected particles which can be studied using correlation functions. The correlation function incorporate information on the emission process as well as on the final state interaction of the emitted pairs. By measuring correlated particle pairs or triplets at low relative energies and comparing the yields to theoretical predictions, it is possible to study the hadron dynamics.

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