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D-meson and charmed-baryon measurements in pp and p-Pb collisions with ALICE at the LHC

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Measurements of charmed-hadron production in pp collisions are important to test predictions from perturbative QCD and provide an essential baseline for the studies in A–A collisions. Measurements in p–A collisions also allow studies of possible modifications of the charmed-hadron yields due to cold nuclear matter effects. The study of charm production as a function of the multiplicity of charged particles can give insight into multiparton interactions and into the interplay between hard and soft processes. The charmed baryon-to-meson ratio is sensitive to hadronisation mechanisms in pp and p–A collisions and it will offer a unique probe of the role of coalescence and predicted presence of diquark states in A–A collisions.

ALICE measures hadrons containing charm quarks in wide momentum and rapidity ranges in pp and p–A collisions. We will present the recent results for D0, D+, D*+ and D+s mesons reconstructed via their hadronic decays at mid-rapidity in pp collisions at $s\sqrt{}=5.02$, 7, 8 and 13 TeV and in p–Pb collisions at $sNN^{---}\sqrt{}=5.02$ TeV, collected with the ALICE detector during the LHC Run-1 and Run-2. In particular, we will show the production cross section, nuclear modification factor, multiplicity-dependent studies and the charm production measurement down to pT = 0.

We will report the first measurement of the pT-differential cross section of the Λ +c baryon in pp collisions at s $\sqrt{-7}$ TeV, and in p-Pb collisions at sNN $^{---}\sqrt{-5.02}$ TeV through the full reconstruction of two of its hadronic decay channels and the partial reconstruction of one of its semileptonic decay channels. We will also show the pT-differential cross section times branching ratio of the Ξ 0c baryon measured in the decay channel Ξ 0c \rightarrow e+ Ξ -ve in pp collisions at s $\sqrt{-7}$ TeV. The results will be compared with theoretical model predictions.

Experimental Collaboration

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