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Measurement of ω meson production in pp and p–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}}=5.02$ TeV with ALICE

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By comparing the particle production in pp and p–Pb collisions, nuclear initial state effects can be studied. Measurements of the ω meson $p_{\rm T}$ -spectra in pp and p–Pb collisions not only allow for a determination of the nuclear modification factor $R_{\rm pA}$, but also provide insight into the fragmentation process and serve as vital input for direct-photon cocktail simulations.

The ω mesons can be reconstructed in ALICE via their primary decay channel into three pions ($\omega \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$). While the two charged pions are being directly identified with the tracking detectors, i.e. the Time Projection Chamber and the Inner Tracking System, the π^0 is reconstructed from its two decay photons. These photons can either be detected in the calorimeters or via tracks in case they convert to an electron-positron pair in the detector material.

In this poster, measurements of the ω meson production in pp and p–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}} = 5.02$ TeV will be presented. This includes the signal extraction and various corrections of the ω meson yields, leading to their production cross sections and the first measured nuclear modification factor $R_{\rm pA}$ (2.2 $\leq p_{\rm T} < 16$ GeV/c) of the ω meson at LHC energies.

Category

Experiment

Collaboration (if applicable)

ALICE

Primary author: STRANGMANN, Nicolas (Goethe University Frankfurt (DE))Presenter: STRANGMANN, Nicolas (Goethe University Frankfurt (DE))Session Classification: Poster Session

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