

# Heavy hadron production with a coalescence plus fragmentation hadronization approach: AA system size scan down to pp collisions

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Heavy baryon production in various collision systems, from RHIC to LHC energies, is a challenge for theoretical understanding of heavy quarks (HQs) hadronization. An hadronization via coalescence-fragmentation predicts large  $\Lambda_c/D_0$  from AA collisions at RHIC and LHC to pp collisions at top LHC energies. The model shows significant enhancements in  $\Xi_c/D_0$  and  $\Omega_c/D_0$  in pp collisions in agreement with ALICE data. We extend this approach to multi-charmed baryons:  $\Xi_{cc}$  and  $\Omega_{ccc}$ . Investigating the impact of system size from PbPb, KrKr, ArAr, and OO as planned by ALICE3 will permit to study the role of non-equilibrium in charm quark distribution. We show that in PbPb collisions it resembles SHM predictions under full thermalization, but baryons like  $\Omega_{ccc}$ , are sensitive to HQ thermalization. Predictions for B mesons,  $\Lambda_b$ , and  $\Xi_b$  in PbPb and pp collisions at top LHC energies are presented. The study of heavy hadron production could sheds light on hadronization and equilibration of HQ in the QGP.

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