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## Low mass dimuon production in pp, p-Pb and Pb-Pb collisions with the ALICE muon spectrometer

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Low mass vector meson ( $\rho$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\phi$ ) production provides key information on the hot and dense state of strongly interacting matter produced in high-energy heavy ion collisions (called Quark Gluon Plasma). Strangeness enhancement is one of the possible signatures of the Quark Gluon Plasma formation and can be accessed through the measurement of  $\phi$  meson production with respect to  $\rho$  and  $\omega$  mesons, while the measurement of the  $\phi$  nuclear modification factor provides a powerful tool to probe the production dynamics and hadronization process in relativistic heavy ion collisions.

We present results on the low mass dimuon analysis in pp, p-Pb and Pb-Pb collisions. In pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$  TeV the  $\phi$  differential cross section as a function of the transverse momentum has been measured. The comparison with PHOJET and the PYTHIA tunes Perugia-0, Perugia-11, ATLAS-CSC and D6T shows that Perugia-0, Perugia-11 and ATLAS-CSC underestimate the data, D6T slightly overestimates them and PHOJET is in good agreement.

The  $\phi$  yield and the nuclear modification factor  $R_{pPb}$  at forward and backward rapidity have been measured in p-Pb collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$  TeV.

At forward rapidity,  $R_{pPb}$  increases as a function of  $p_T$ , saturating for  $p_T > 3$  GeV/c at  $R_{pPb} \sim 1$ . At backward rapidity  $R_{pPb}$  shows an increase as a function of the transverse momentum up to a factor of 1.6 for  $p_T \sim 3-4$  GeV/c, followed by a decrease at higher  $p_T$ .

The  $\phi$  yield and nuclear modification factor  $R_{AA}$  have been measured in Pb-Pb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$  TeV in the intermediate  $p_T$  region  $2 < p_T < 5$  GeV/c, as a function of the number of participating nucleons. Remarkable differences are observed in the comparison between these results and the ones measured in the same  $p_T$  range at midrapidity in the hadronic channel  $\phi \rightarrow KK$ .

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