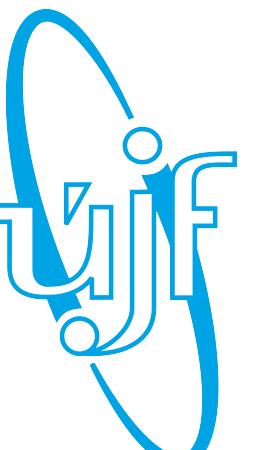
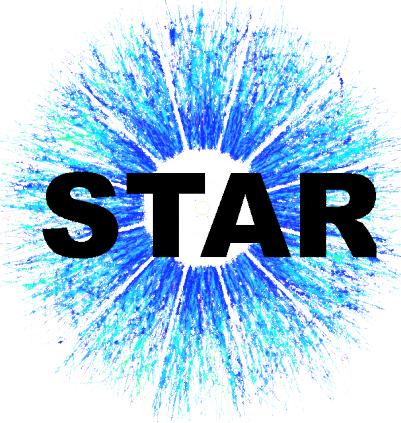


# $D^0$ production in $p+p \sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV collisions at STAR



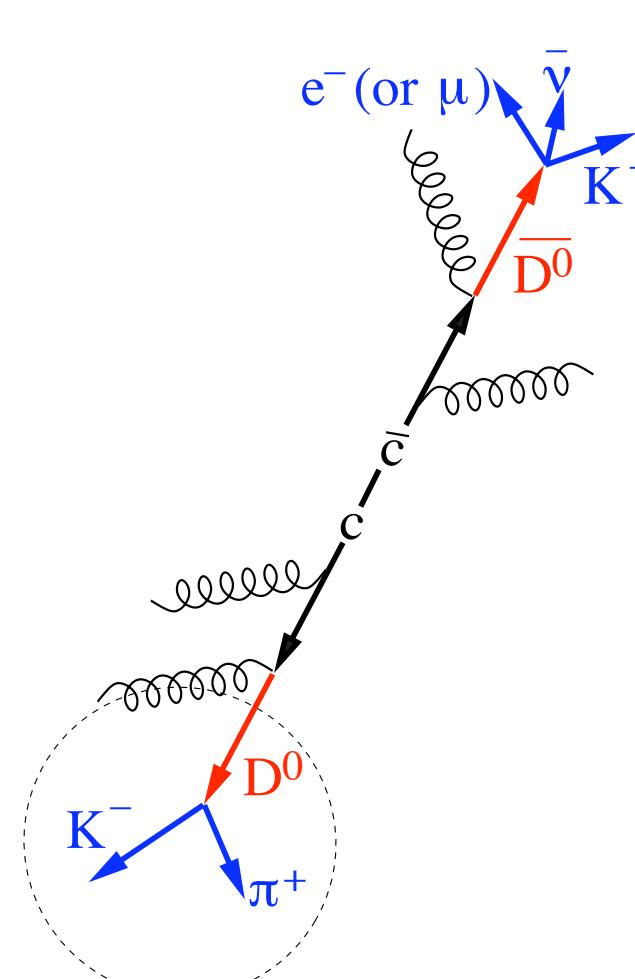
# David Tlusty, NPI ASCR and CTU in Prague for the STAR collaboration

# Abstract and motivation

The charm production is sensitive to early dynamics of the created system in RHIC heavy ion collisions. Understanding both the charm production total cross section and the fragmentation in p+p collisions is a baseline to further explore the QCD medium via open charm and charmonium in heavy ion collisions.

- Poster presents the  $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$  (B.R.:3.8%) reconstruction.
  - $D^0 = (c, \bar{u})$ ,  $c\tau = 123\mu\text{m}$ ,  $m_{D^0} = 1.865 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

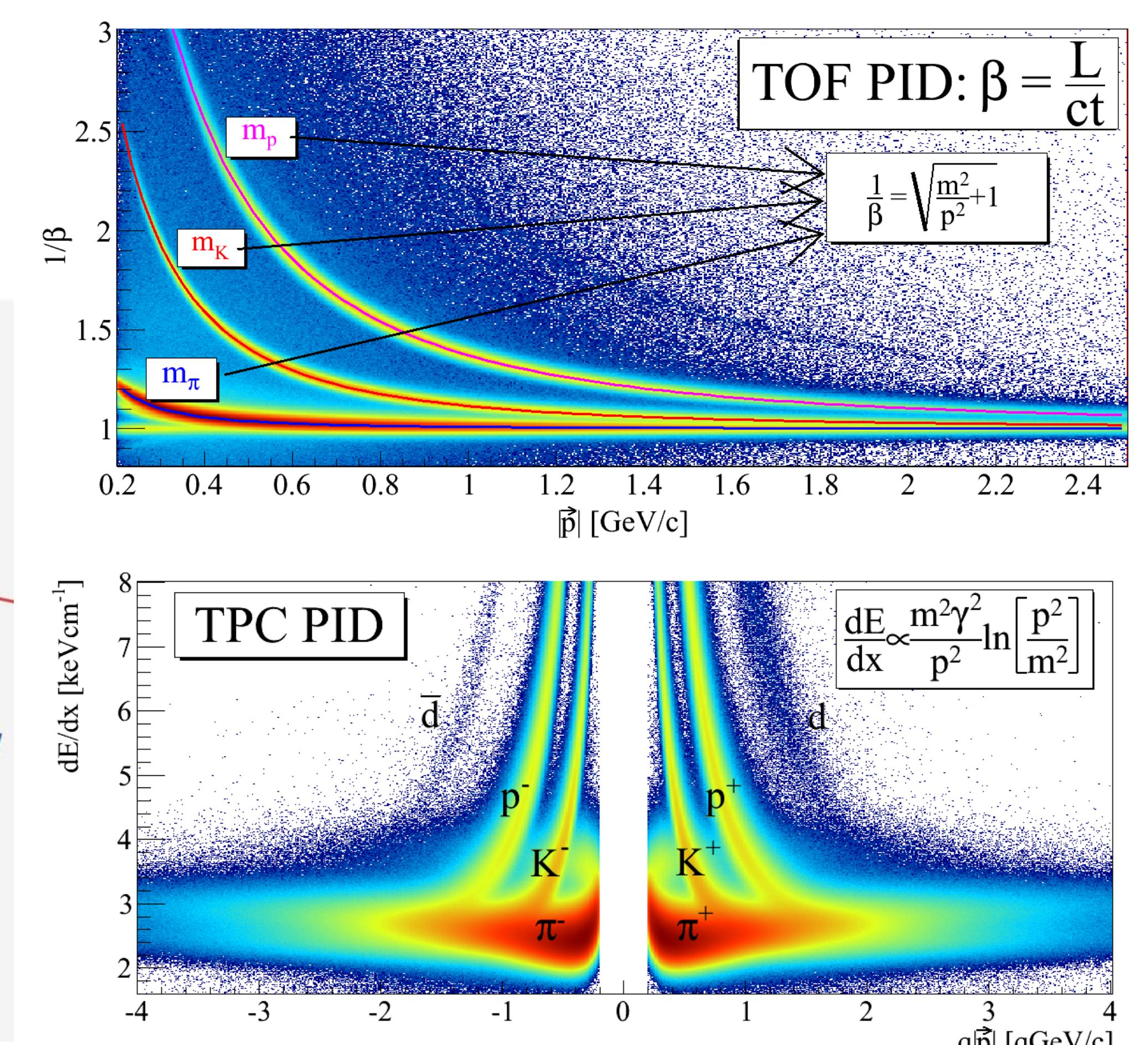
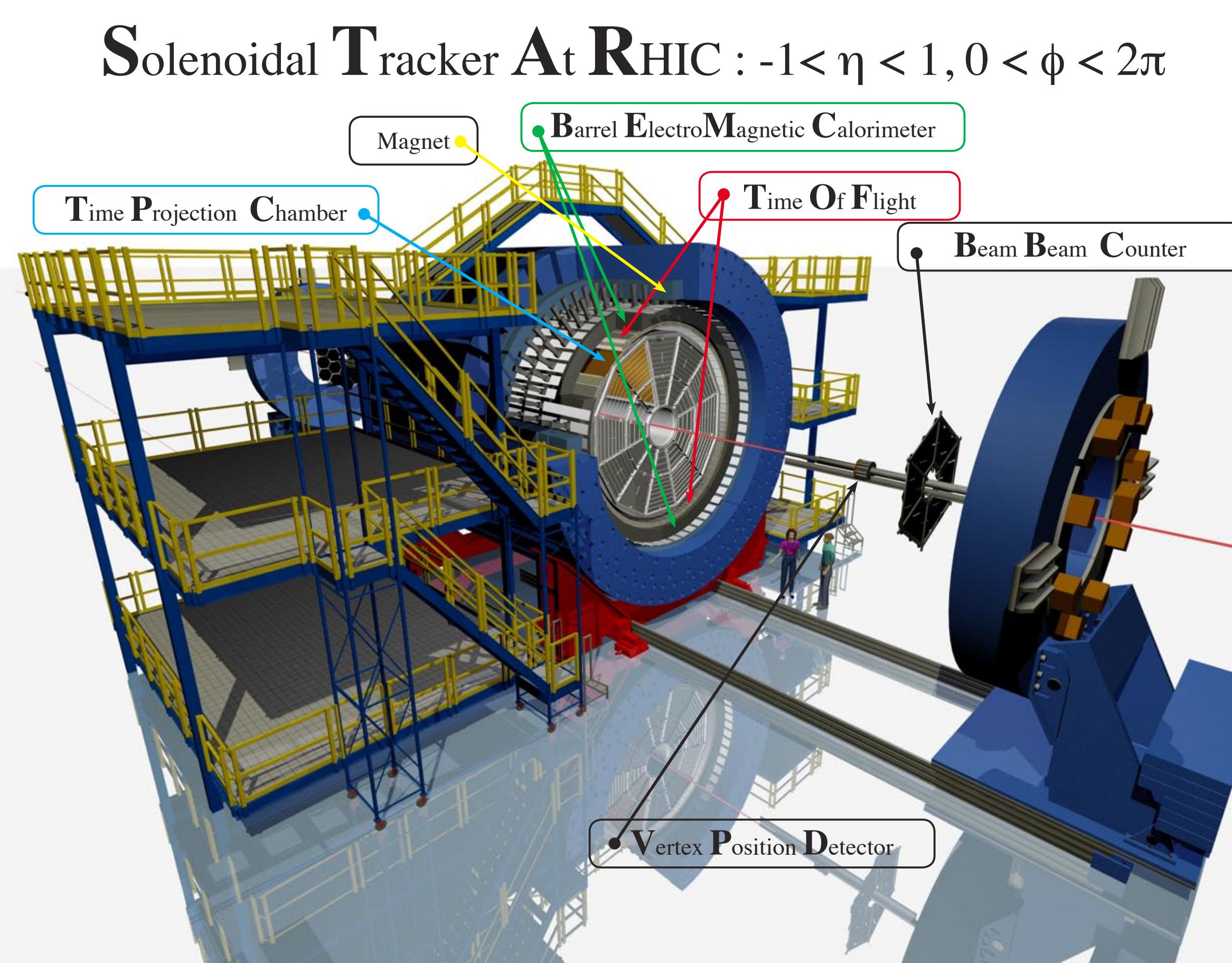
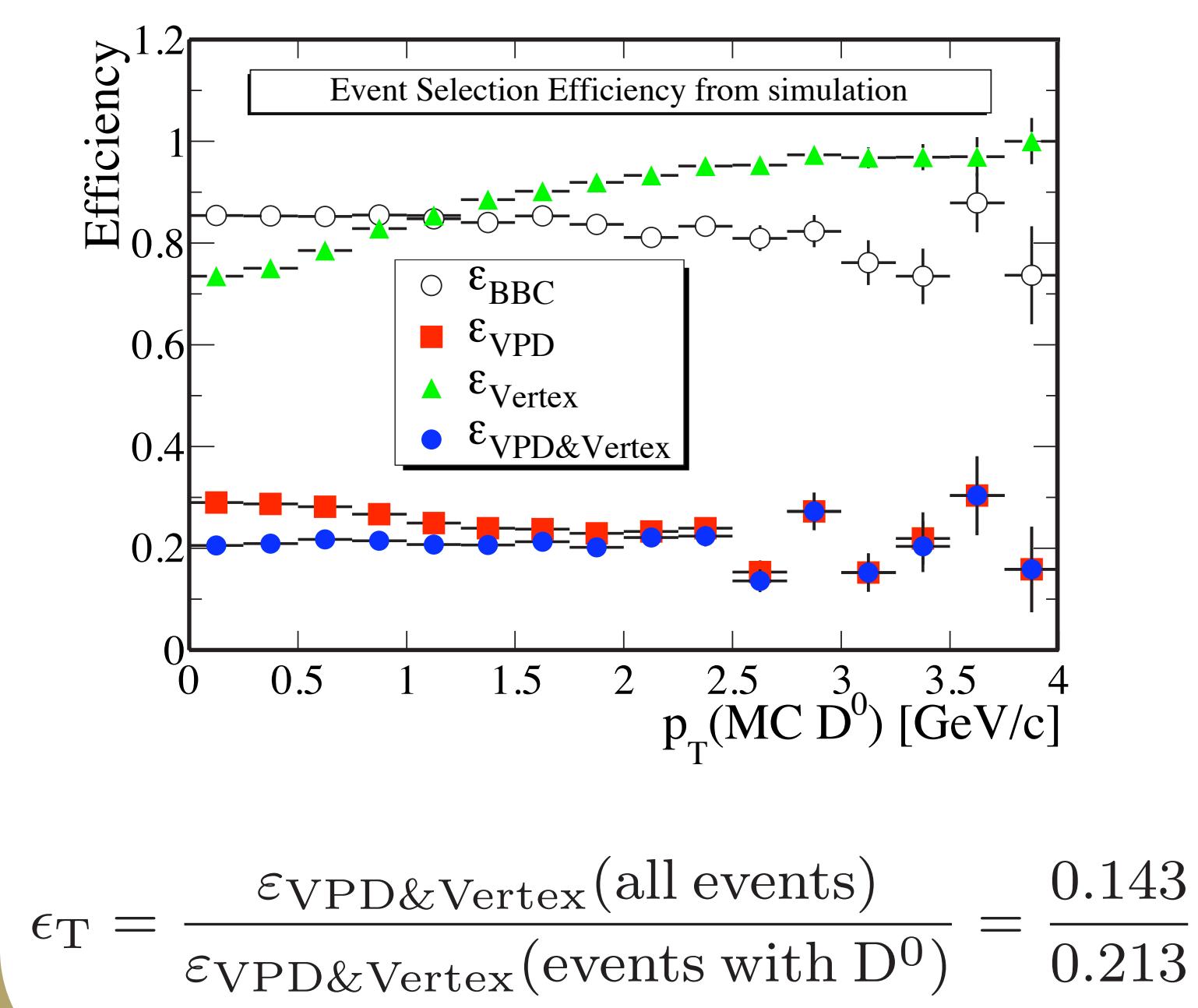
- pp collisions
- $m_c = 1.27 \text{ GeV}/c^2 > \Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \Rightarrow \text{pQCD}$
- Heavy ion collisions
  - Energy loss in partonic matter: pQCD
  - Sensitive to medium ( $R_{AA}, v_2 \Rightarrow \eta/S$ )
  - pp as an important baseline



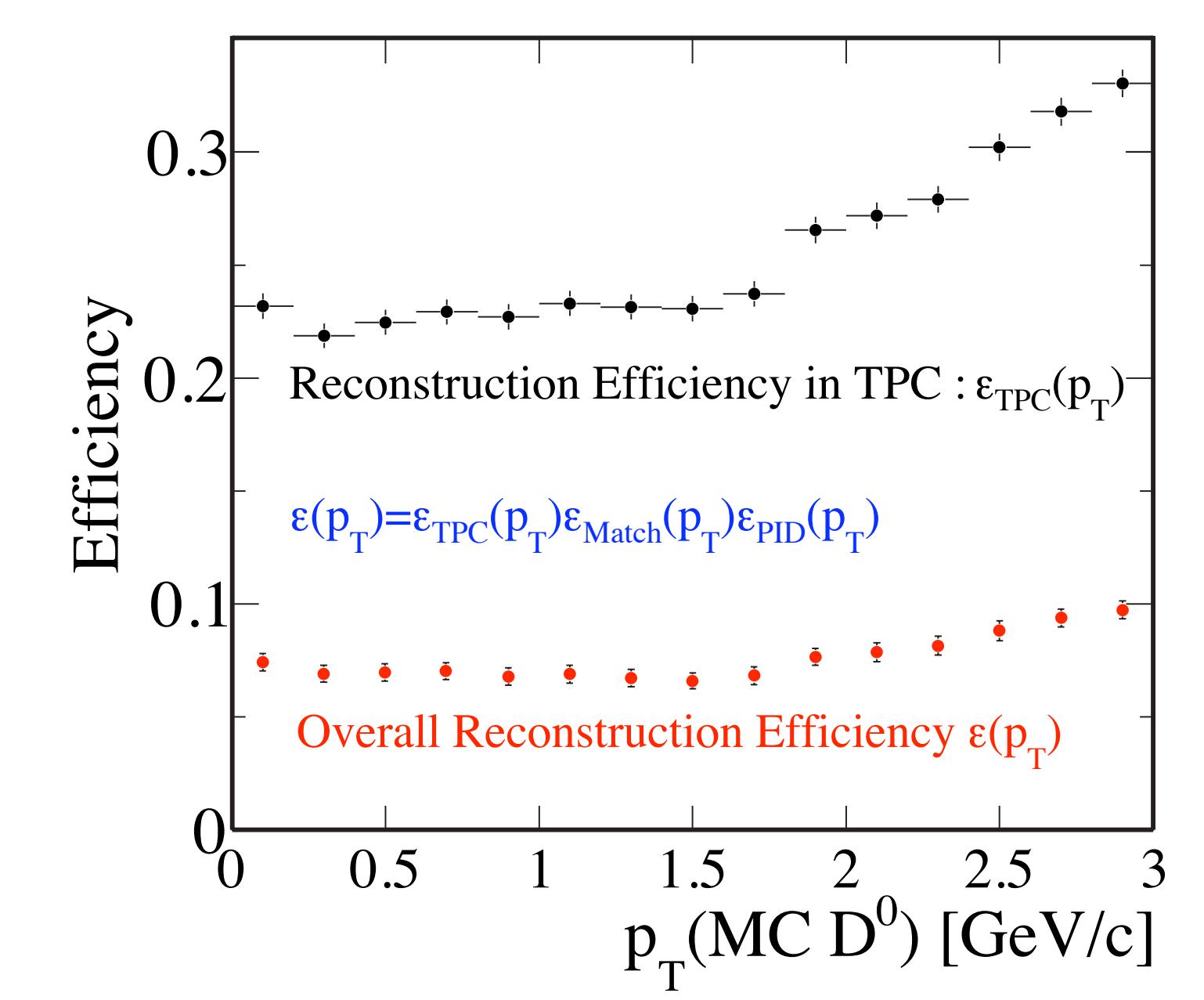
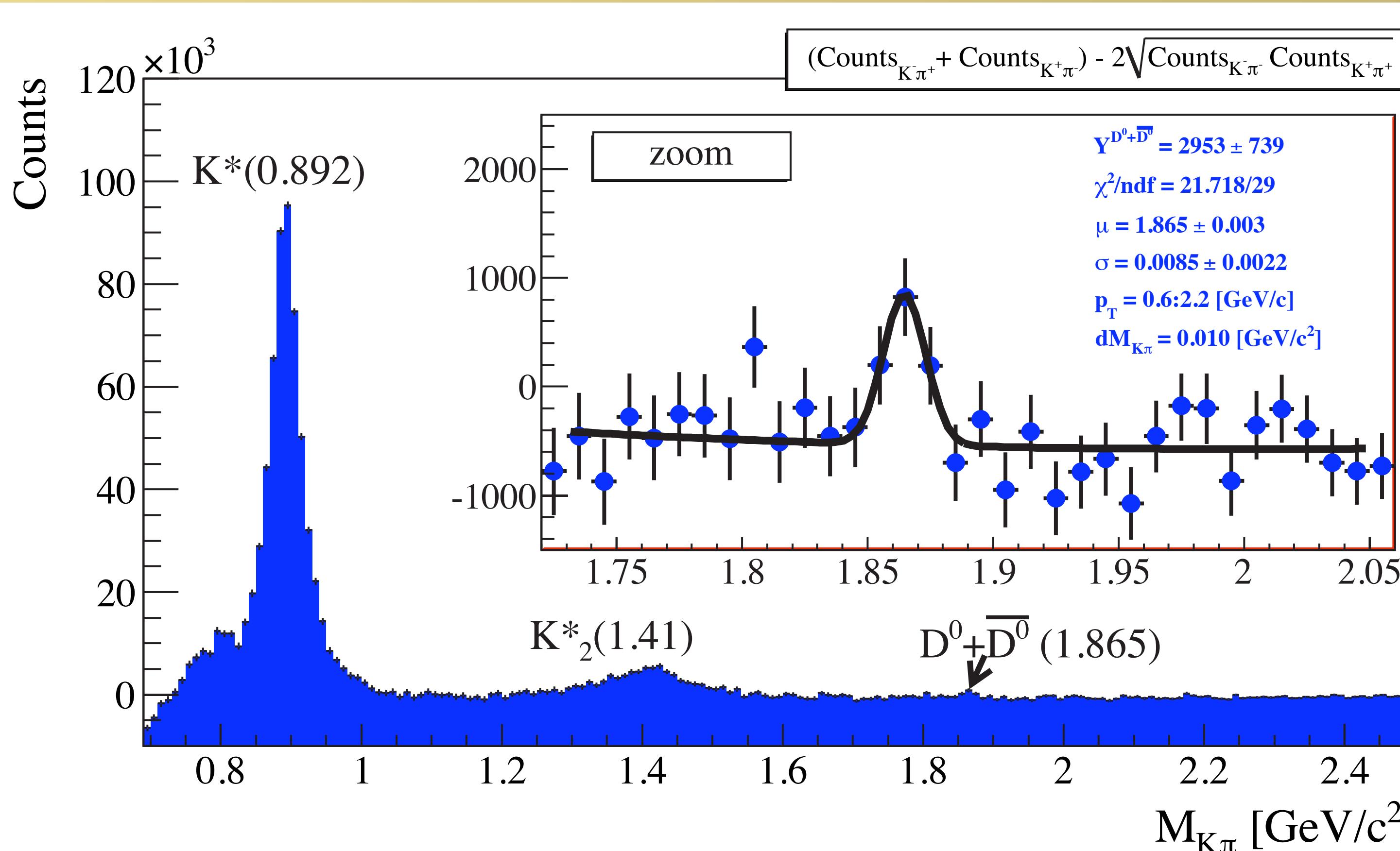
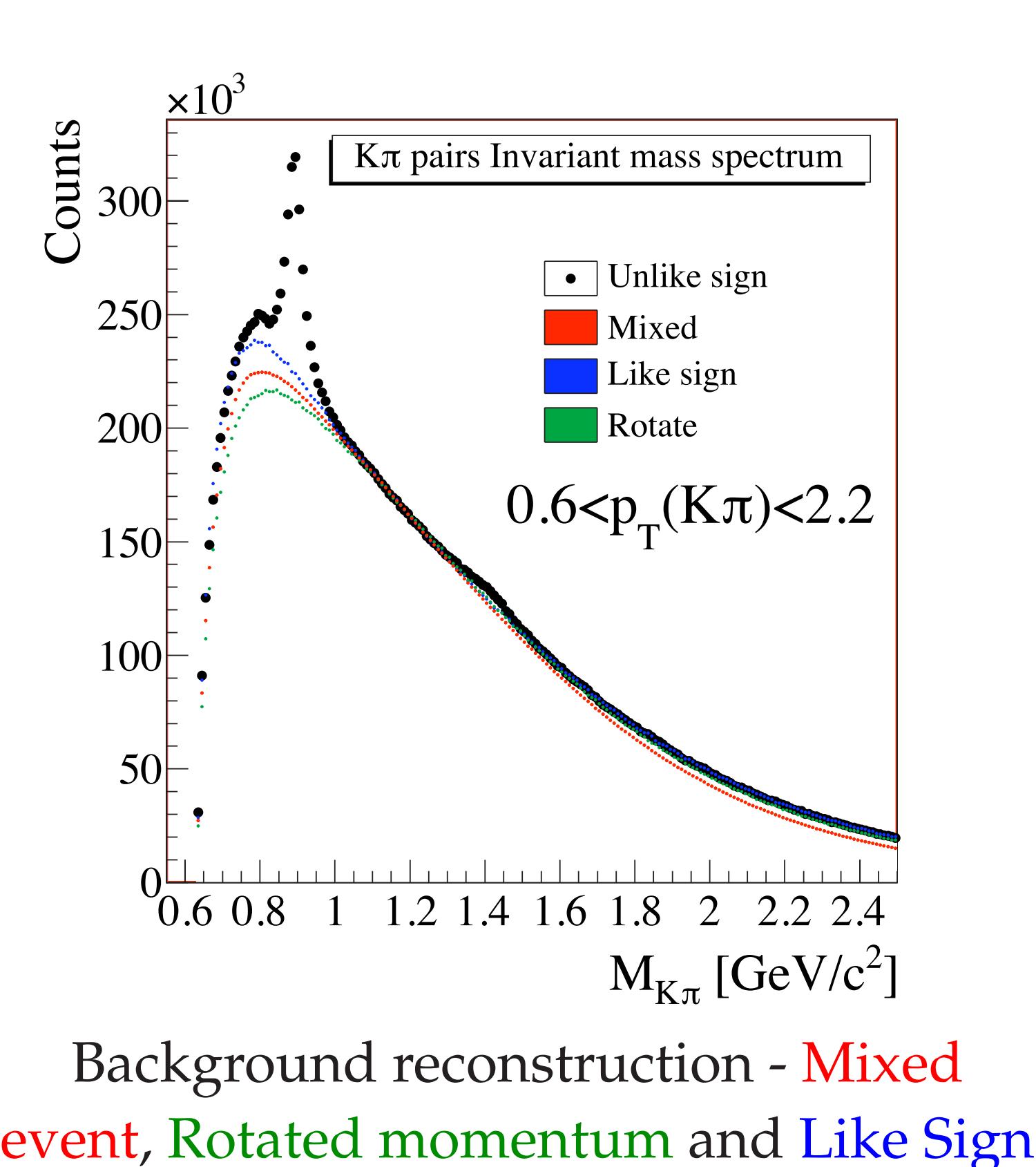
- **Semileptonic decay**  
can deploy a special trigger  
contribution from open beauty  
photonic  $e^-$  background  
kinematics smearing
  - **Hadronic decay**  
Direct clean identification (peak)  
Large combinatorial background  
need high resolution silicon vertex detectors

# Measurement: The Trigger and PID

Trigger and Vertexing more sensitive on charmed events. Number of events  $N_{\text{evt}}$  corrected by a factor  $\epsilon_T$  based on PYTHIA simulations.

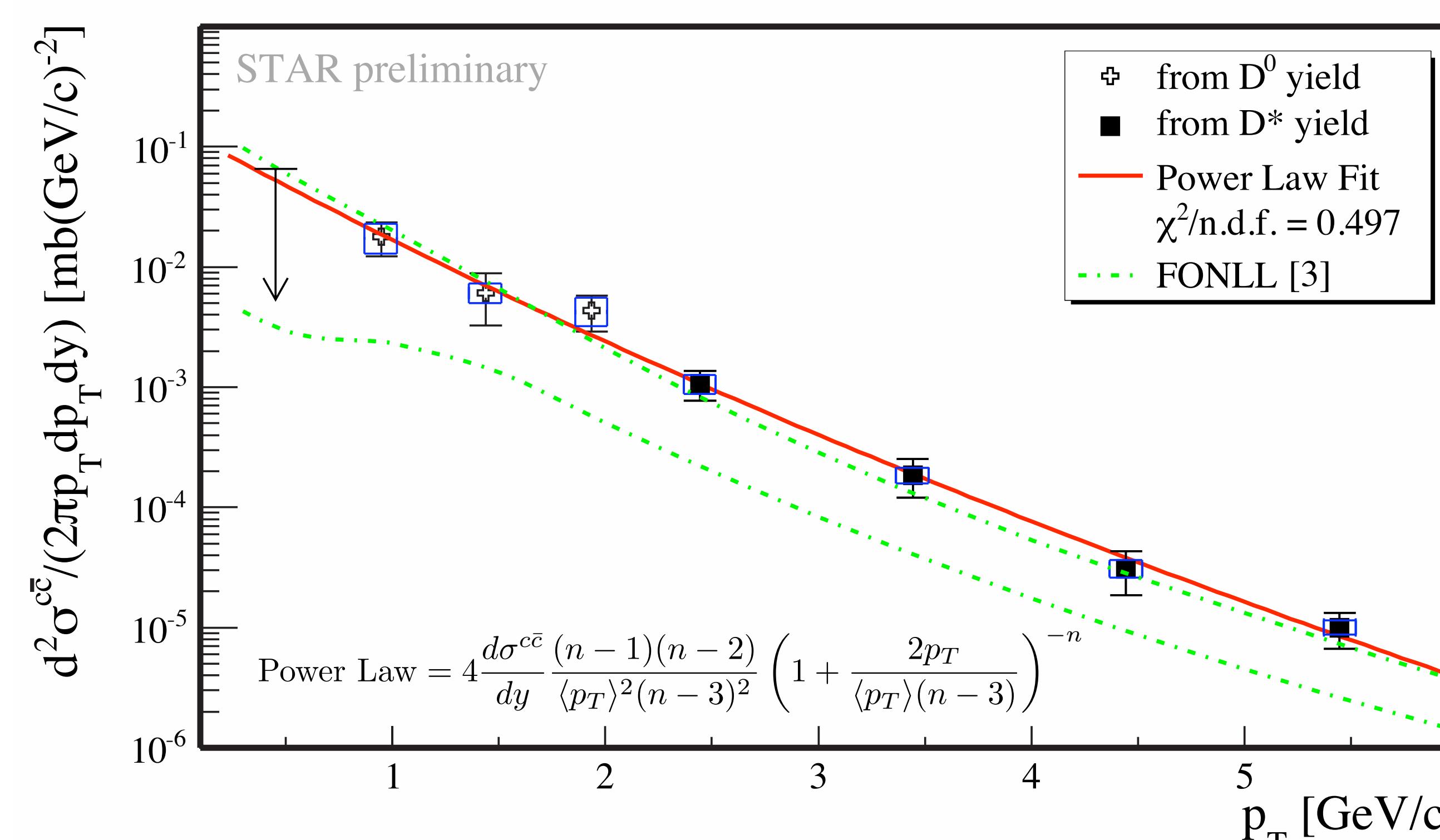


# Results



$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{c\bar{c}}}{2\pi p_T dp_T dy} = \frac{Y^{D^0 + \overline{D^0}}}{4\pi p_T \Delta p_T \Delta y \text{BR} \varepsilon} \frac{\sigma^{\text{NSD}} \epsilon_T}{N f_{\text{frag}}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^{\text{NSD}} &= 30 \text{ mb} \\ \text{BR}^{D^0 \rightarrow K\pi} &= 0.038[1] \\ \text{BR}^{D^* \rightarrow D^0 \pi} &= 0.677[1] \\ \Delta y &= 2 \\ f_{\text{frag.}}^{c \rightarrow D^0} &= 0.565 \pm 0.032[1] \\ f_{\text{frag.}}^{c \rightarrow D^*} &= 0.224 \pm 0.028[1] \\ \epsilon_T &= 0.67\end{aligned}$$



# Charm Cross section at mid $y$

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## Referencias

- ## References

  - [1] K. Nakamura *et al.* [Particle Data Group], J. Phys. G **37**, 075021 (2010)
  - [2] J. Adams *et al.* [STAR Collaboration], Nucl. Phys. A **757**, 102 (2005)
  - [3] M.Cacciari, P.Nason and R.Vogt, Phys.Rev.Lett. **95**, 122001 (2005)
  - [4] D. Kharzeev *et al.* Phys. Lett. B **519**, 199 (2001)