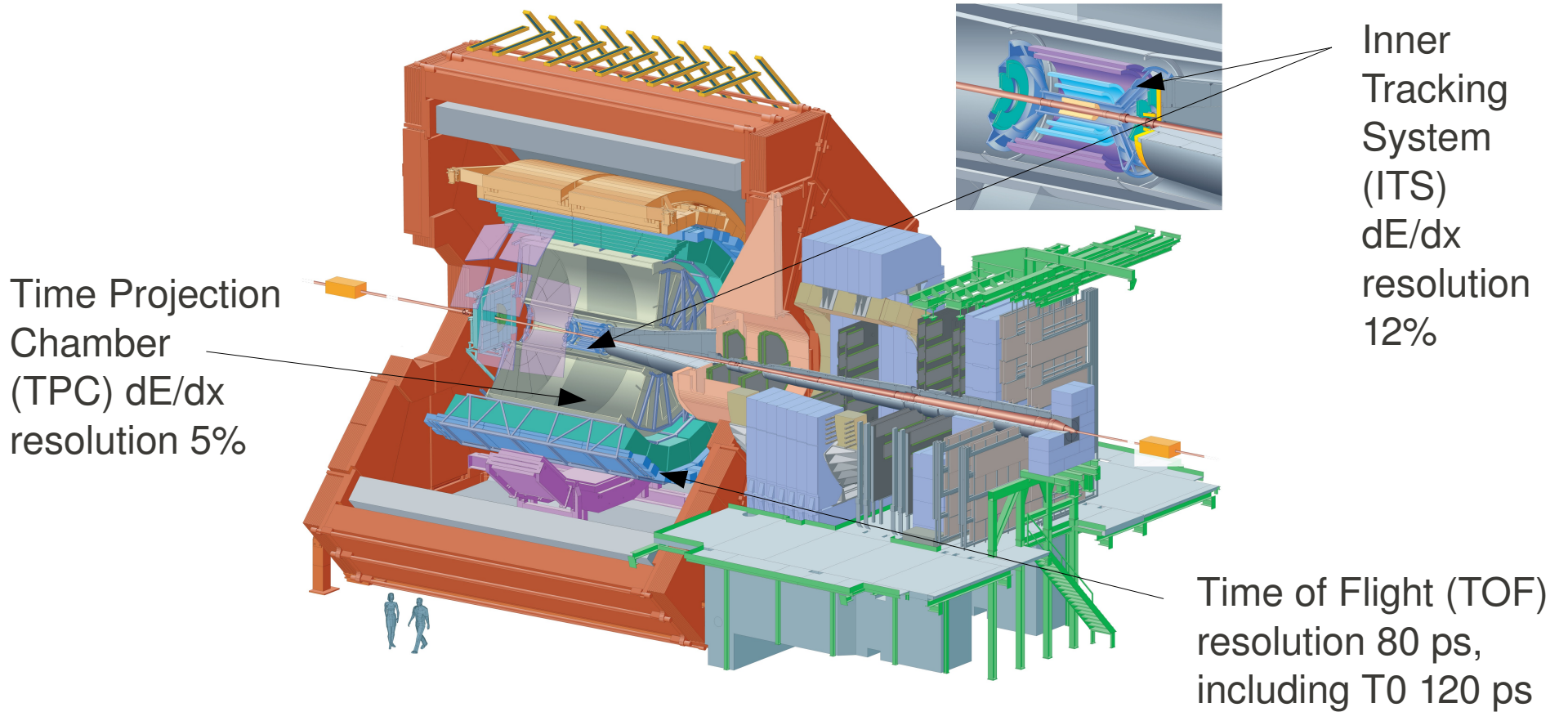


Measurement of $\pi/K/p$ spectra with ALICE in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 900$ GeV and $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

Marek Chojnacki
Utrecht University
for the ALICE Collaboration

ALICE detector



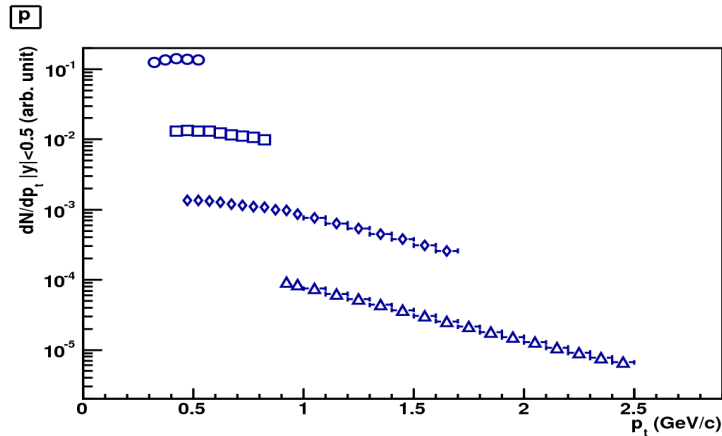
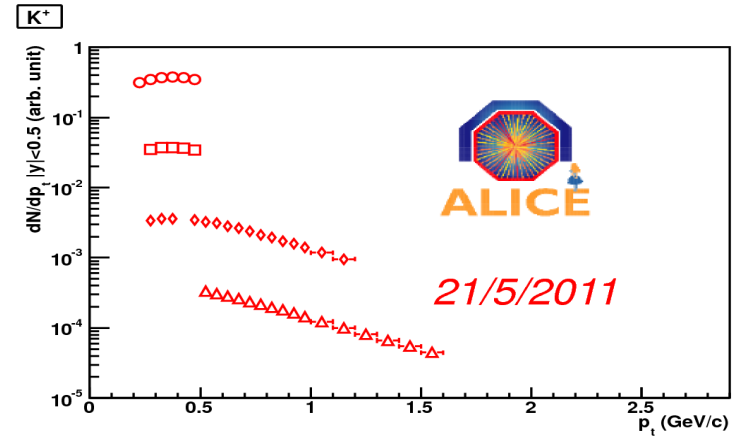
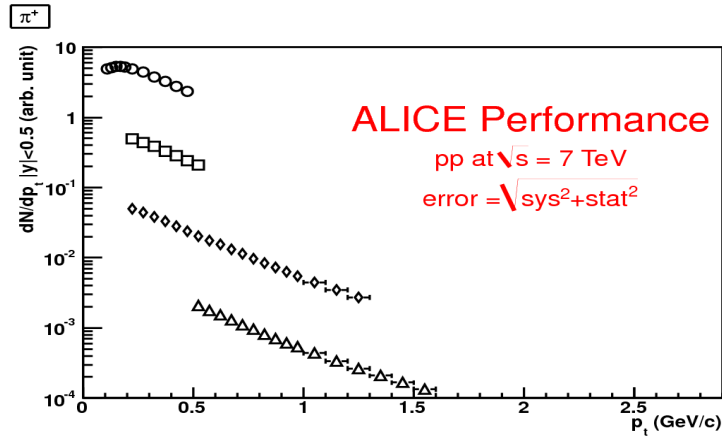
4 PID methods

	ITS	ITSTPC	TPCTOF	TOF
Tracks	standalone ¹	global	global	global
Type of PID signal	dE/dx	dE/dx	dE/dx, time	time
Method of extraction	σ cut	unfolding	σ cut	unfolding
Ranges in p_t [GeV/c]	0.1-0.5 (π) 0.2-0.5 (K) 0.3-0.55 (p)	0.2-0.55 (π) 0.25-0.5 (K) 0.4-0.85 (p)	0.2-1.4 (π) 0.25-1.4 (K) 0.45-1.7 (p)	0.5-1.6 (π) 0.5-1.6 (K) 0.9-2.5 (p)

¹poster by **Leonardo Milano**



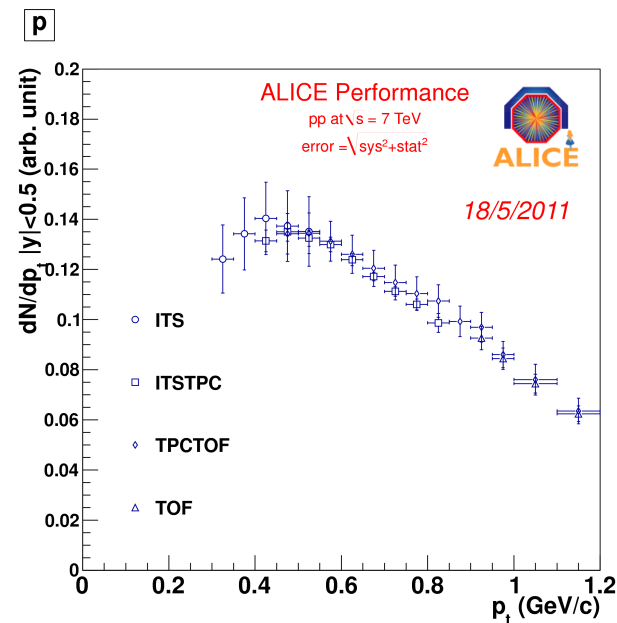
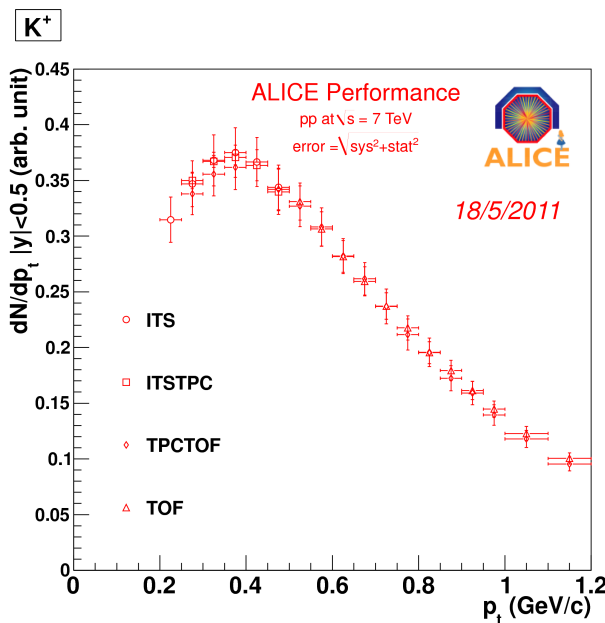
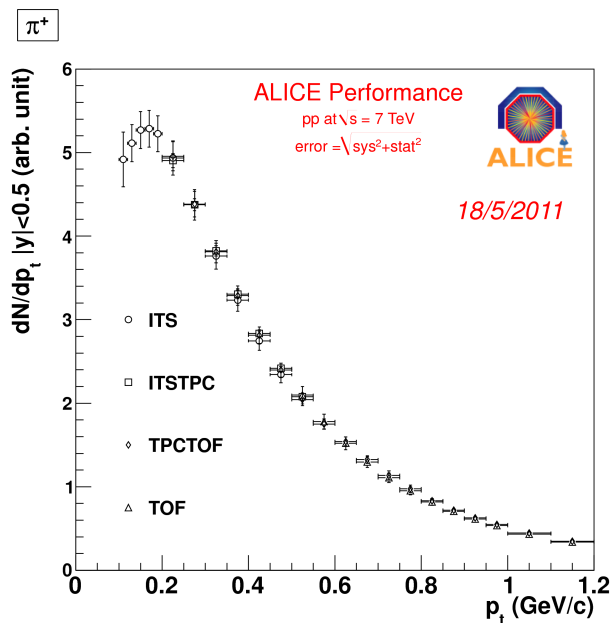
4 PID methods



π^+	K^+	p	
○	○	○	ITS
□	□	□	ITSTPC x 0.1
◇	◇	◇	TPCTOF x 0.01
△	△	△	TOF x 0.001



4 PID methods

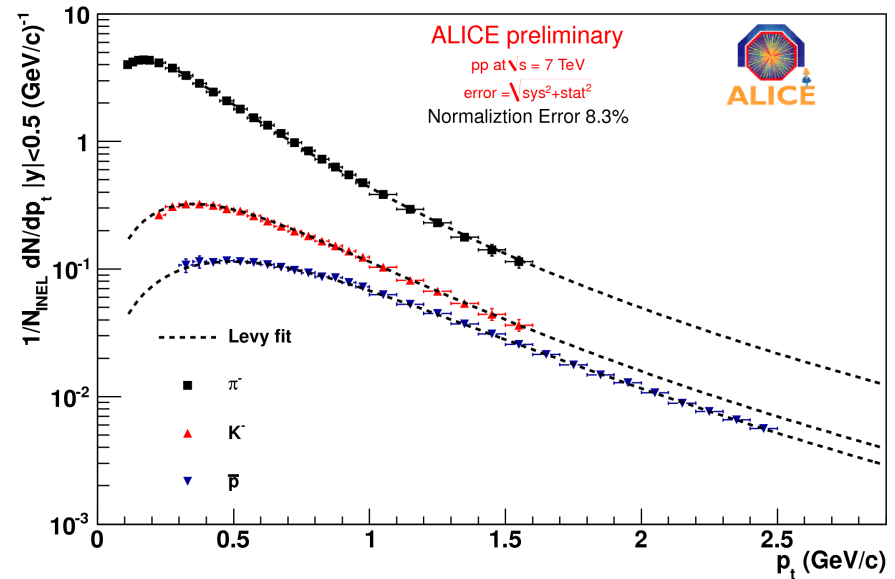
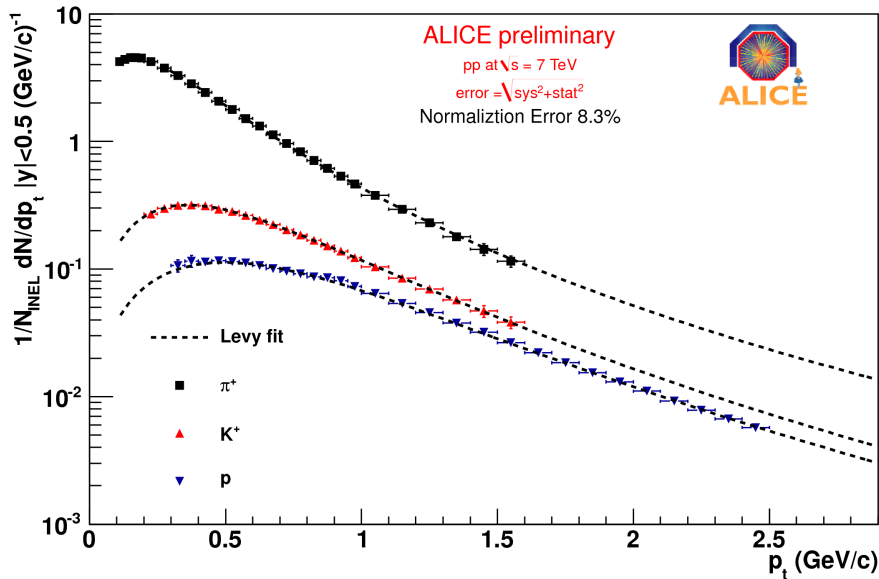


- 8M pp events $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV used for this analysis, uncertainties dominated by systematics
- 4 methods agree on the level of the systematic uncertainties (<5%)
- Protons are feed-down corrected

Method, corrections: presentation by Alexander Kalweit



Lévy fits 7 TeV spectra



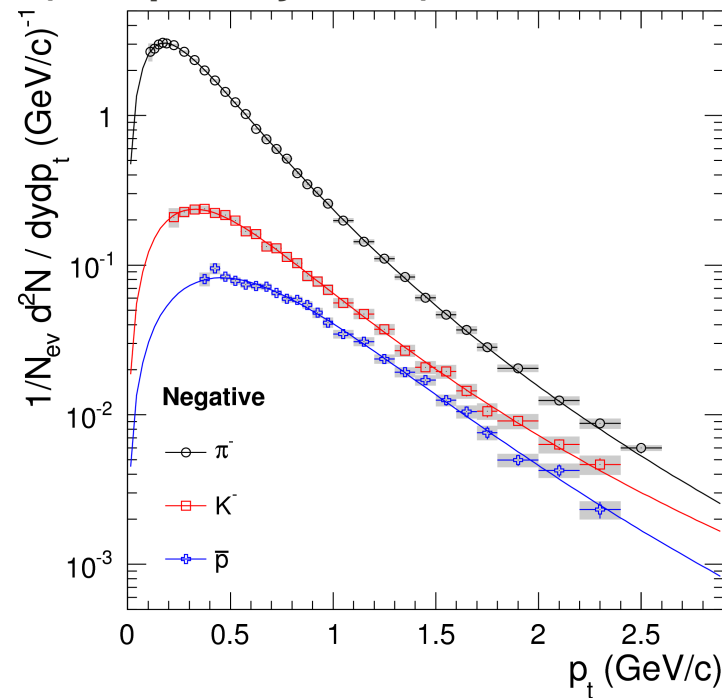
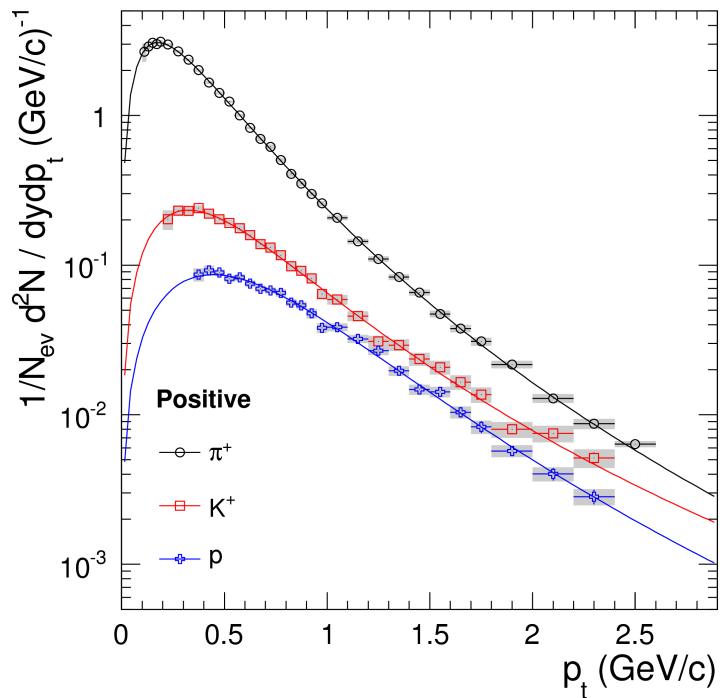
$$\frac{dN^2}{dp_t dy} = p_t \frac{dN}{dy} \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{nC(nC + m_0(n-2))} \left(1 + \frac{m_t - m_0}{nC}\right)^{-n}$$

- Lévy functions describe the spectra shapes (extrapolation 10% - 20%)
- Normalization to the number of INEL (presentations by Martin Poghosyan and Ken Oyama)



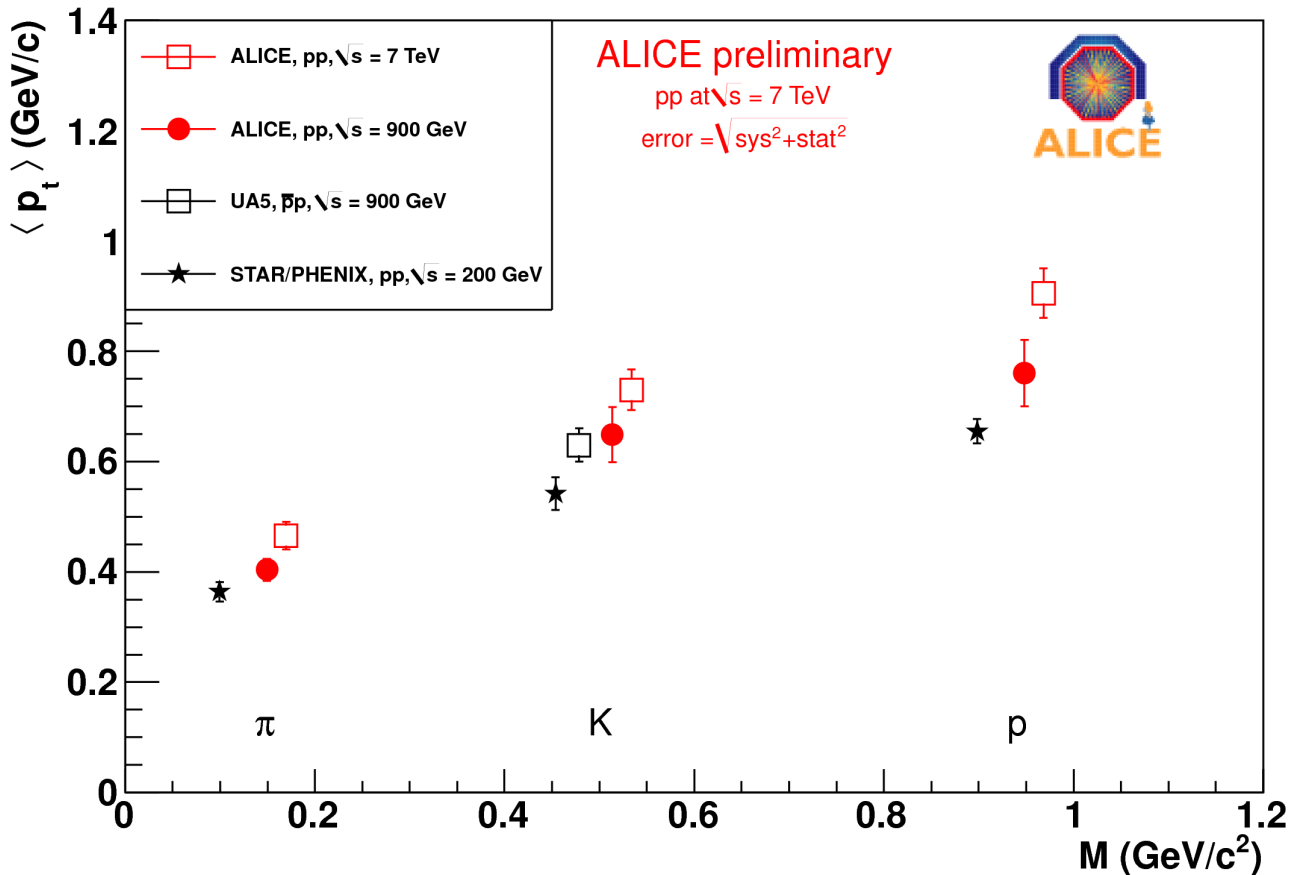
900 GeV data

Published: arXiv:1101.4110v3 (accepted by EPJC)



- 900 GeV data used for comparison
- Lévy functions also described the spectra in pp at 900GeV

$\langle p_t \rangle$ vs. m

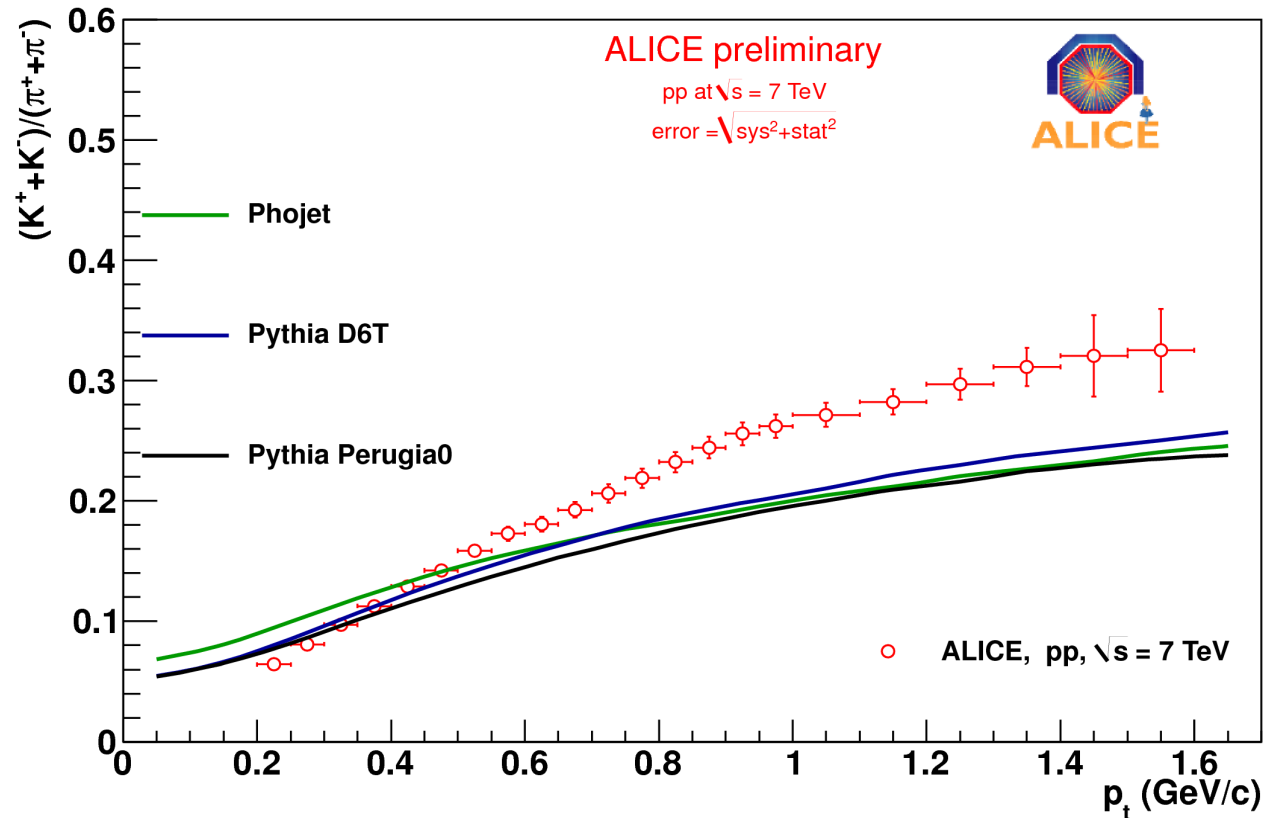


- Linear increase of the $\langle p_t \rangle$ with mass
- Increase of the $\langle p_t \rangle$ with collision energy

Systematics evaluated using different fit functions and MC models : Pythia (perugia0, D6T), Phojet , Levy, exp(p_t), exp(m_t)



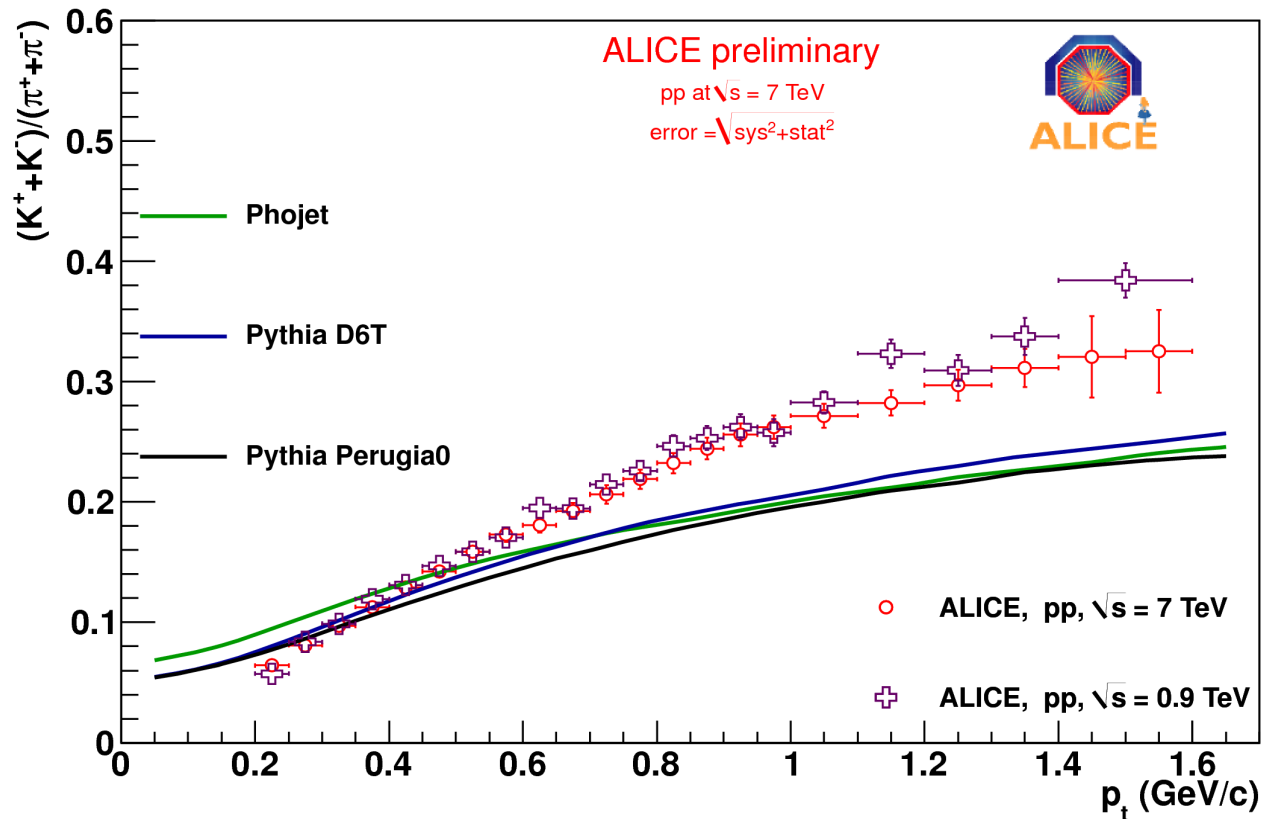
K/π vs. p_t



- Ratio for $p_t > 0.6$ (GeV/c) is not described by the MC models

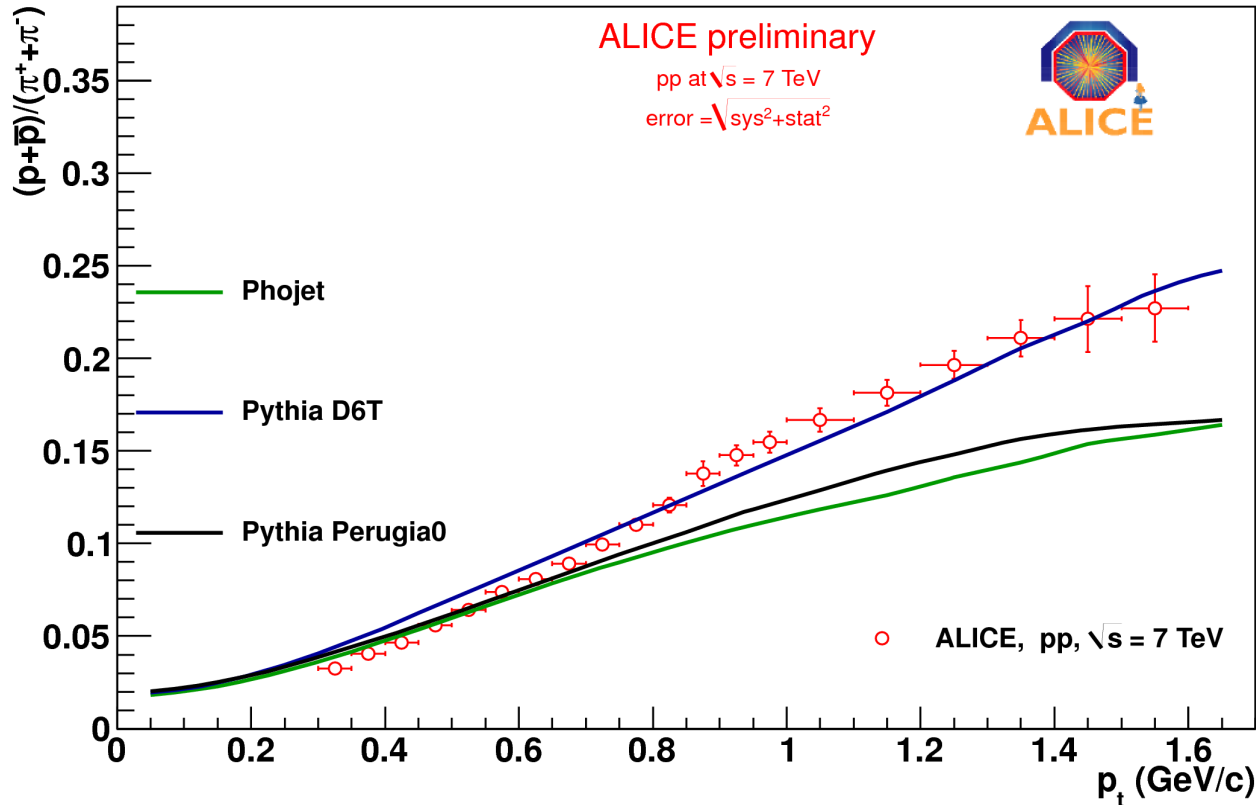
Strangeness and resonance production, see also presentations by David Dobrigkeit Chinellato and Alberto Pulvirenti

K/π vs. p_t



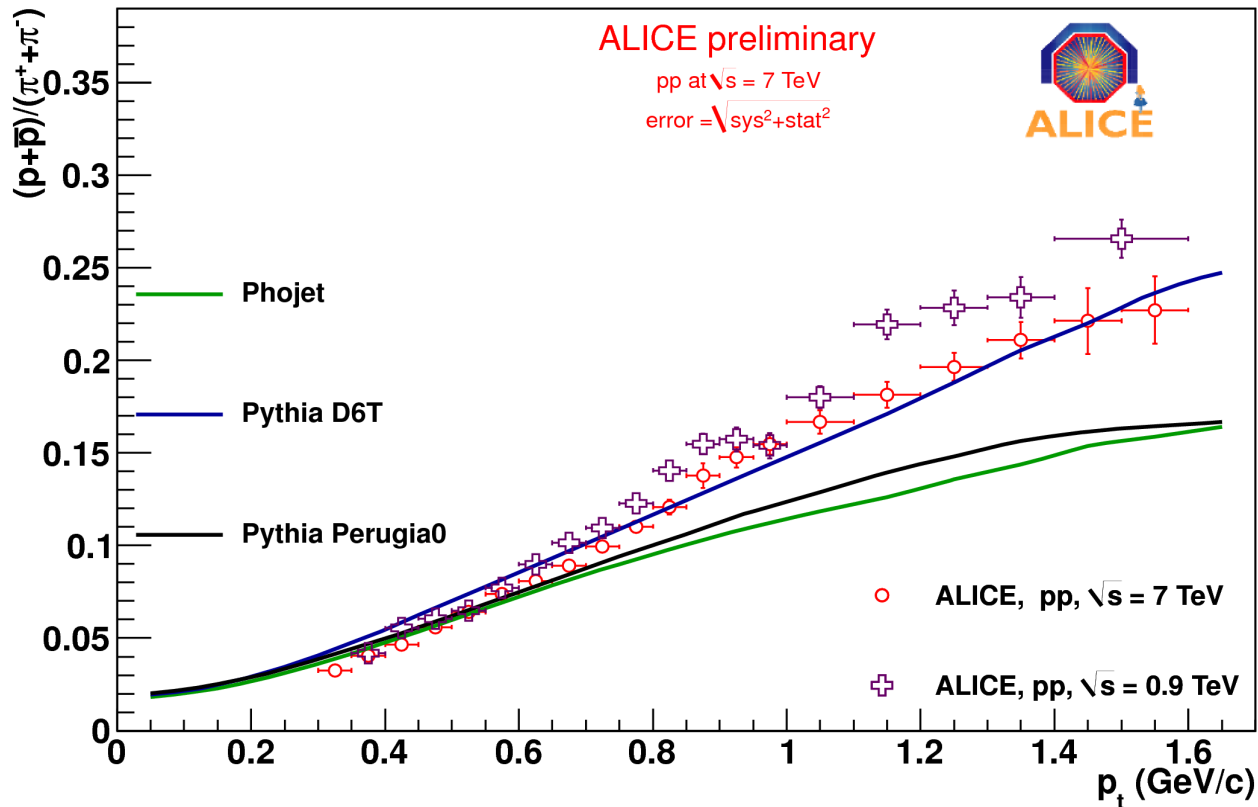
- Ratio is similar at both energies

ρ/π vs. p_t



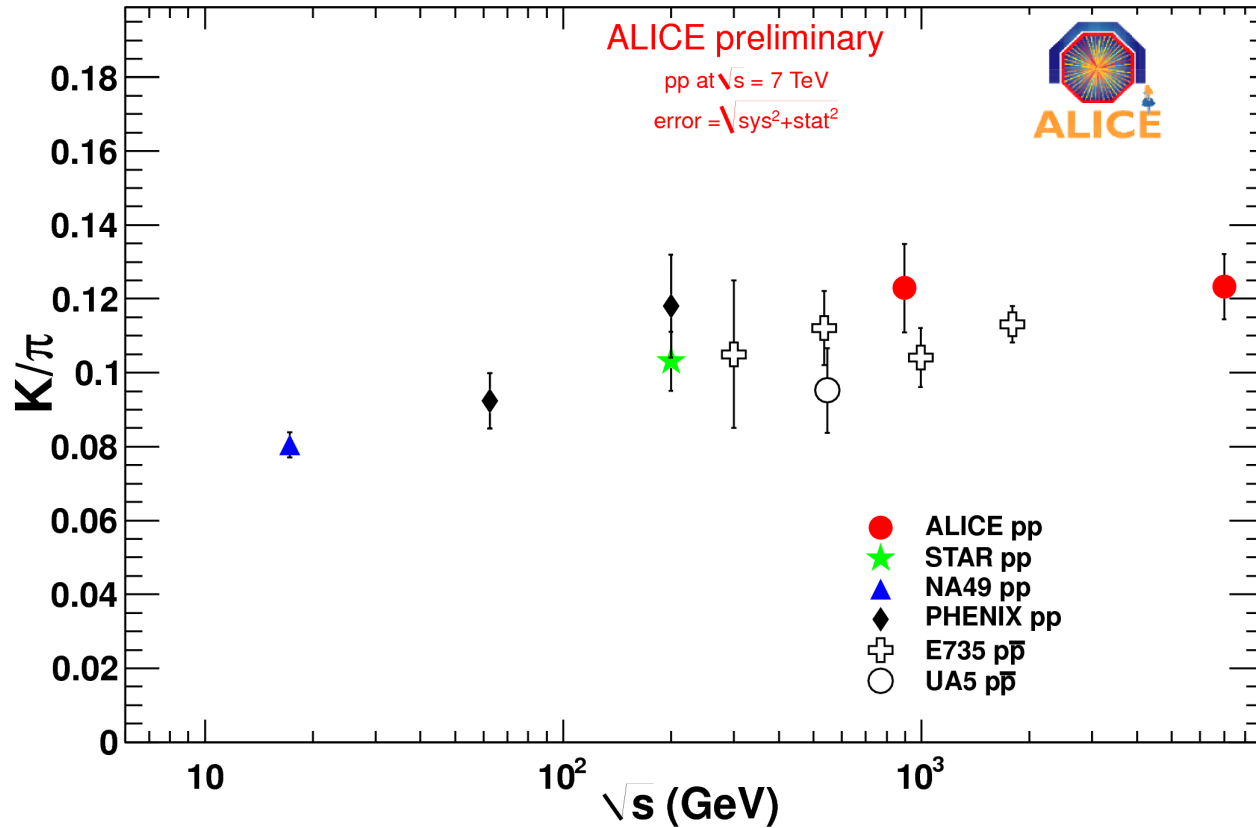
- Ratio is only described by the Pythia D6T tune, with some slight deviations in the low p_t region

ρ/π vs. p_t



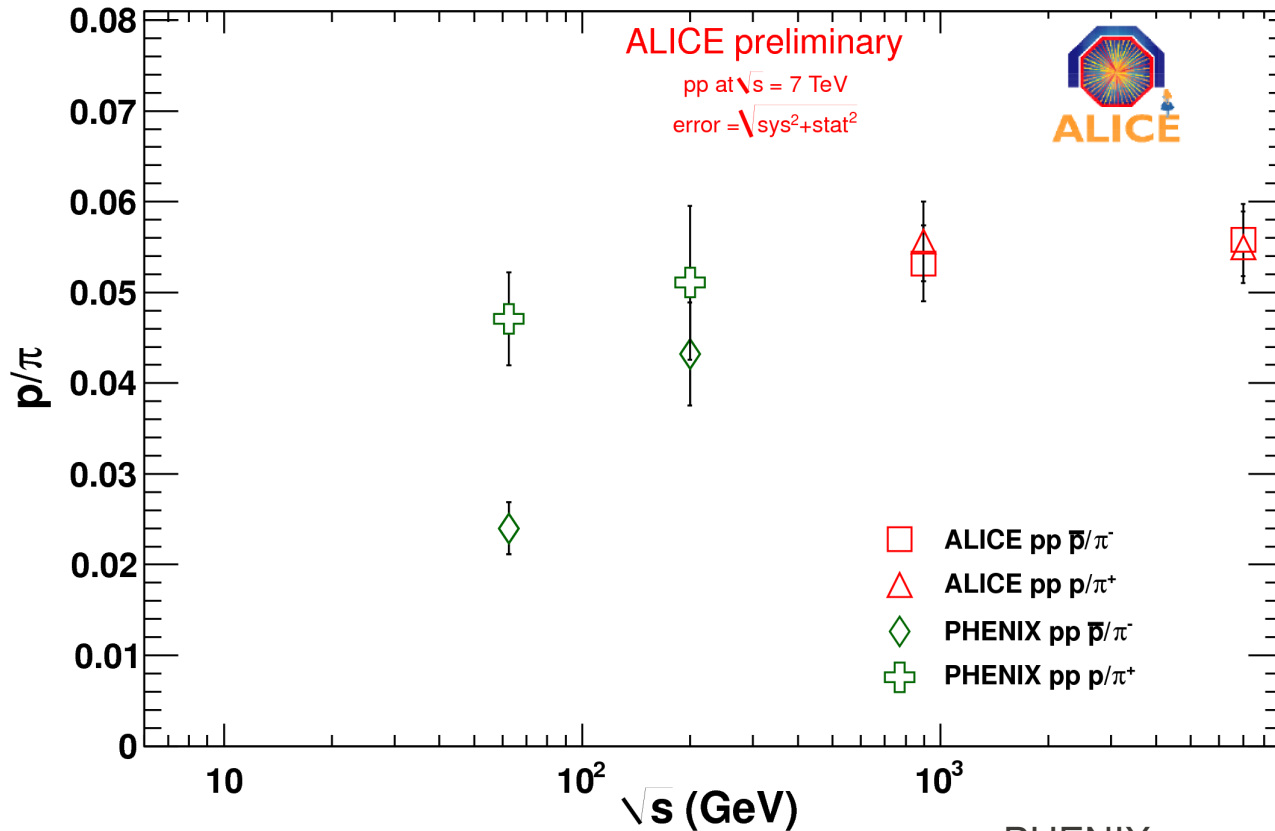
- Ratio is similar at both energies

K/ π vs. energy



• K/π ratio (dN/dy) is constant between 900 GeV and 7 TeV

p/π vs. energy



- At LHC energies p/π ratio is constant
- Lower energies baryon/anti-baryon asymmetry

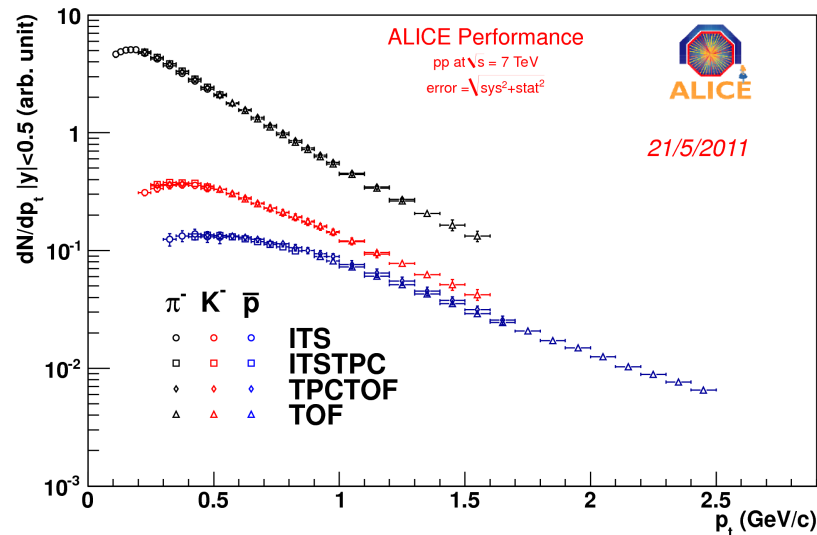
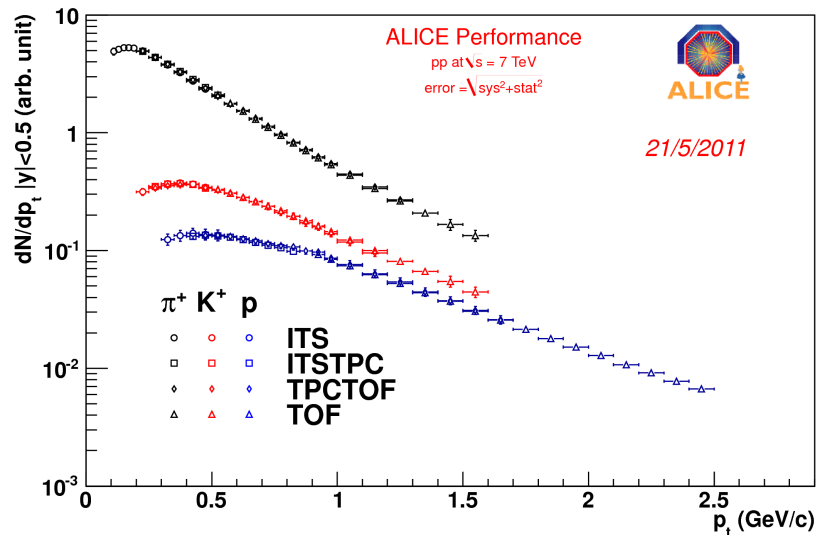
PHENIX
arXiv:1102.0753v1



Conclusion

- As the collision energy increases from 900 GeV to 7 TeV in proton-proton:
 - ✓ spectra become harder (increase of $\langle p_t \rangle$)
 - ✓ K/π and p/π ratios as function of p_t are similar
 - ✓ ratios $(dN/dy) K/\pi$, p/π remain constant
- PbPb results, see the talk by Michele Floris

4 PID methods



- 8M pp events $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV used for this analysis, uncertainties dominated by systematics
- 4 methods agree on the level of the systematic uncertainties (<5%)
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Method, corrections: presentation by Alexander Kalweit

