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Production of (anti-)(hyper-)nuclei production at LHC energies with ALICE

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The ALICE experiment has measured a variety of (anti-)(hyper-) nuclei produced in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}}$ = 5.02 TeV and at 2.76 TeV. In addition, a large sample of high quality data was recorded in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and 13 TeV and in p-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}} = 5$ TeV. These data are used to study the production of a variety of (anti-)(hyper-)nuclei produced in the collisions, namely (anti-)deuteron, (anti-)helium-3, (anti-)alpha and (anti-)hypertriton. The identification of these (anti-)(hyper-)nuclei is based on the energy loss measurement in the Time Projection Chamber and the velocity measurement in the Time-Of-Flight detector. In addition, the Inner Tracking System is used to distinguish secondary vertices originating from weak decays from the primary vertex. New results on deuteron production as a function of multiplicity in pp, p-Pb and Pb-Pb collisions will be put on new results of the hypertriton in its 2- and 3-body decay modes. Additionally, the high energy deposit of Z=2 particles in the Transition Radiation Detector has been exploited to collect a hardware-triggered data sample in the high-interaction rate p-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}} = 8.16$ TeV. First findings from this (anti-)nuclei enriched sample will be shown. The large variety of measurements at different energies and system sizes allows to constrain the models of the production mechanisms of light flavour baryon clusters, in particular those based on coalescence and the statistical hadronisation approaches.

List of tracks

Freeze-out, hadronisation and statistical models

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