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## Charm baryon production in pp, p–Pb and Pb–Pb collisions with ALICE at the LHC

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Charm quarks are a powerful probe of the Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP) created in high-energy heavy-ion collisions. They are produced in hard scattering processes on a timescale shorter than the QGP formation time and experience the whole system evolution. There have been extensive researches regarding the production of charm mesons, such as  $D^0$ ,  $D^+D_+$ ,  $D^{*+}$ , in heavy-ion collisions to investigate the interactions of charm quarks with the QGP constituents and the transport properties of the medium. The measurement of charm-baryon production, and in particular the baryon-to-meson ratios, provide unique information on hadronisation mechanisms, constraining the role of coalescence and testing the predicted presence of diquark states in the QGP.

Measurements of charm-baryon production in pp and p–Pb collisions are also essential to establish a baseline for Pb–Pb collisions. The measurements in pp collisions provide critical tests of pQCD calculations and models of charm hadronisation in vacuum; the measurements in p–Pb collisions are useful to study cold nuclear matter effects and the possible evolution with charged-particle multiplicity of the modification of charm hadronisation.

In this talk, ALICE results of charm-baryon measurements in pp, p-Pb, and Pb-Pb collisions are presented. The  $p_{\rm T}$ -differential cross sections of  $\Lambda_c^+$ -baryon production in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s}$  = 7 TeV and, for the first time, at  $\sqrt{s}$  = 5.02 TeV are reported, along with the results in p–Pb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}}$  = 5.02 TeV. The  $p_{\rm T}$ -differential cross section times branching ratio of the  $\Xi_c^0$  baryon measured in the decay channel  $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow e^+ \Xi^- \nu_e$  in pp collisions is also discussed. Finally, the first measurement of the  $\Lambda_c^+$  production in Pb–Pb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}}$  = 5.02 TeV is shown.

## Summary

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