

Measurement of D^{*+} -meson production in small systems with ALICE at the LHC



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Science

1. Physics motivation

- **Charm and beauty** quarks are valuable probes to study the properties of the **Quark-Gluon Plasma** created in ultra-relativistic **Pb–Pb** collisions.
- **Measurements in p–Pb** collisions are crucial to investigate Cold Nuclear Matter (CNM) effects and distinguish them from hot nuclear matter effects present in Pb–Pb collisions. Relevant CNM effects include: shadowing, gluon saturation, k_T -broadening, initial- and final- state energy loss as well as possible hot-medium like effects.
- The **nuclear modification factor**, R_{pPb} , is used to quantify CNM effects: $R_{pPb} = \frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{d^2\sigma_{pPb}/dp_T dy}{d^2\sigma_{pp}/dp_T dy}$, where $A = 208$ is the Pb mass number.
- **Measurements of heavy flavours in pp collisions** provide:
 - an excellent **test of pQCD calculations**,
 - a **reference** for measurements in p–Pb and Pb–Pb collisions.

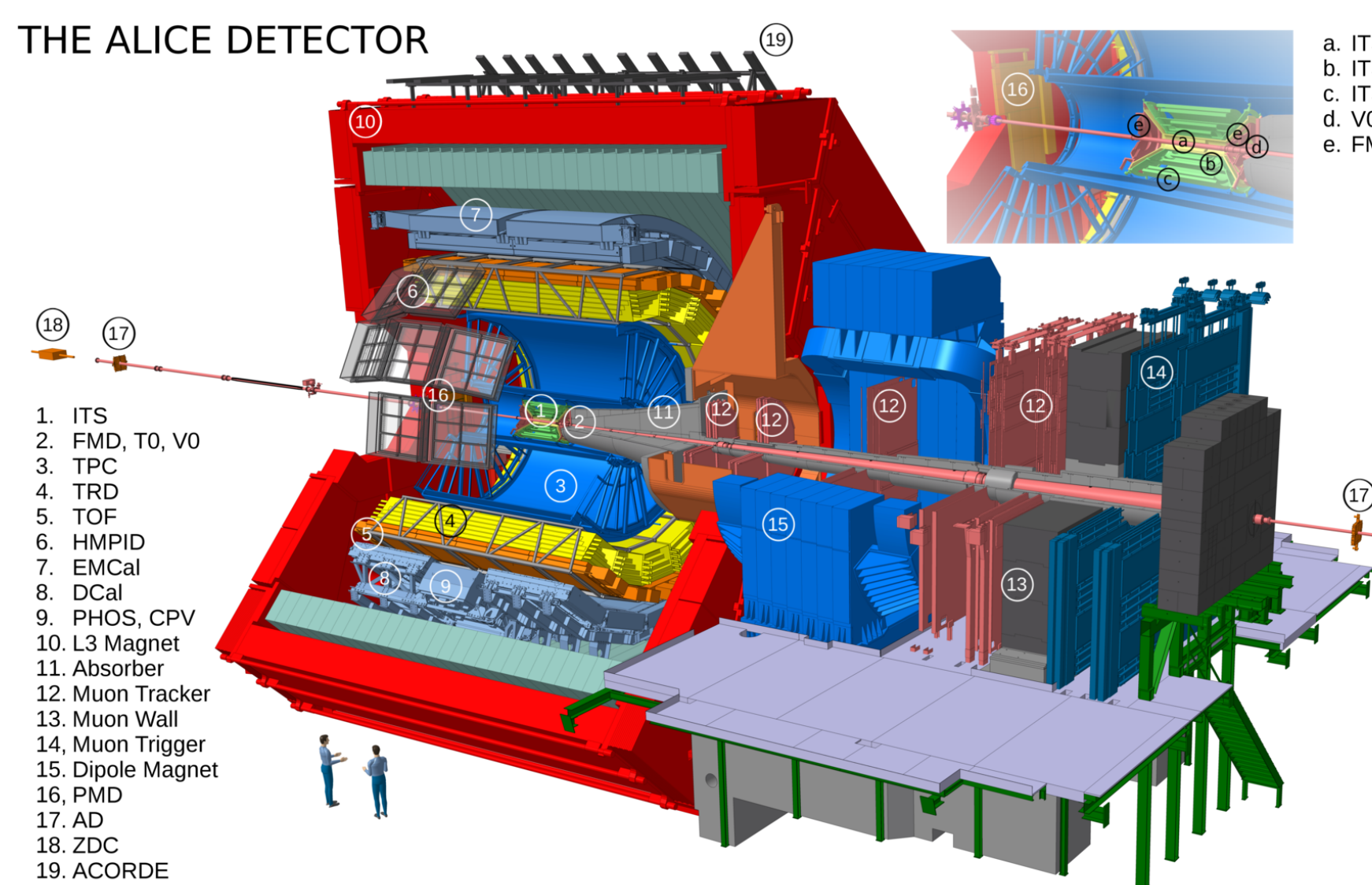
2. D^{*+} Reconstruction in ALICE

- D^{*+} reconstruction at central rapidity via the hadronic decay channel:
 $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$.
- B.R. of $67.7 \pm 0.5\%$ ($D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$) and $3.93 \pm 0.04\%$ ($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$) [1].

Analysis based on:

- **Tracking information** via
 - ① Inner Tracking System and
 - ③ Time Projection Chamber
- **Selection of D^0 decay vertices** displaced from the interaction vertex.
 - combination with pion tracks (down to very low p_T)
- **Particle identification** via the TPC and ⑤ Time-Of-Flight to reduce combinatorial background.

THE ALICE DETECTOR

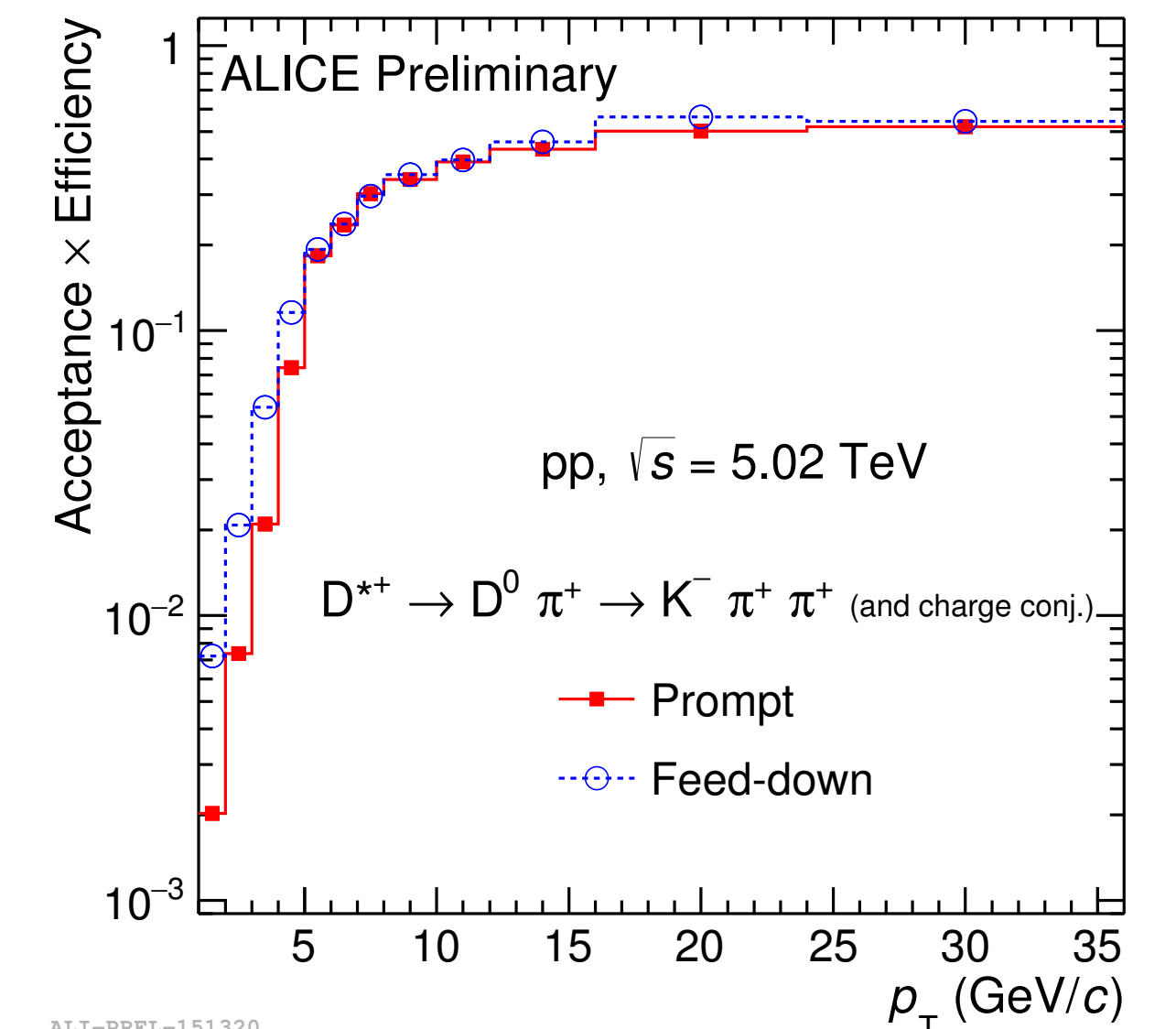
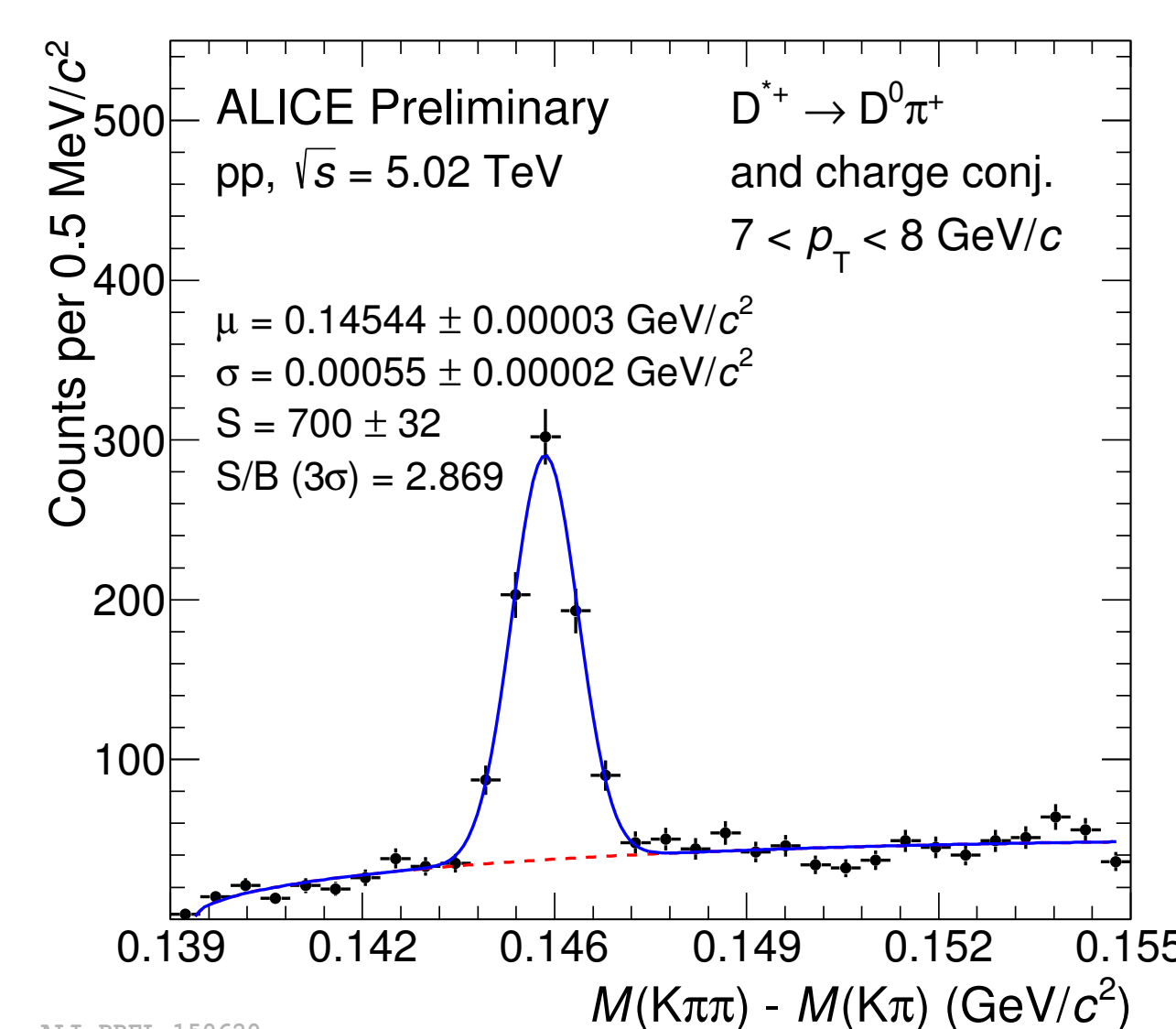


- ITS SPD (Pixel)
- ITS SDD (Drift)
- ITS SSD (Strip)
- V0 and TO
- FMD

Data Samples

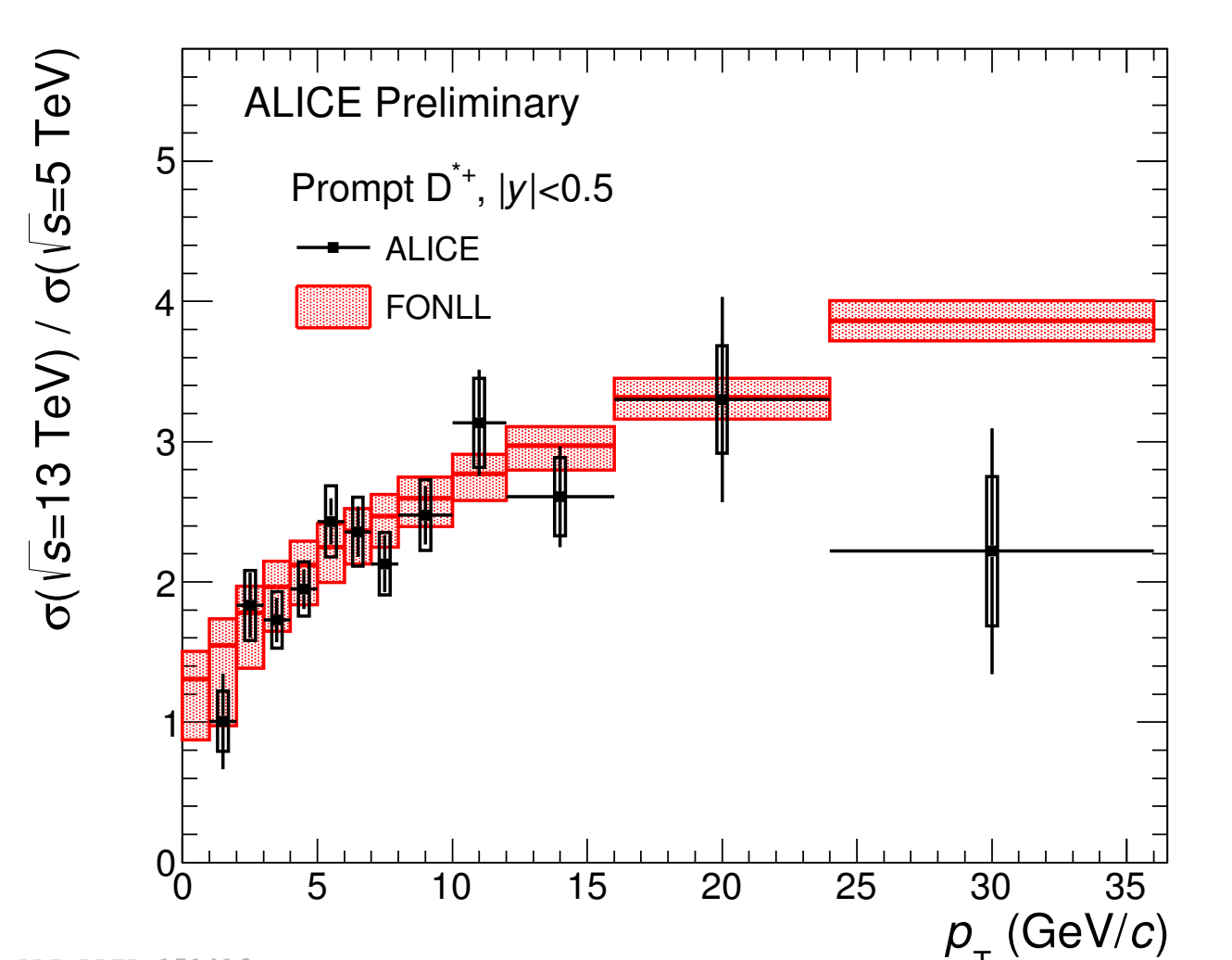
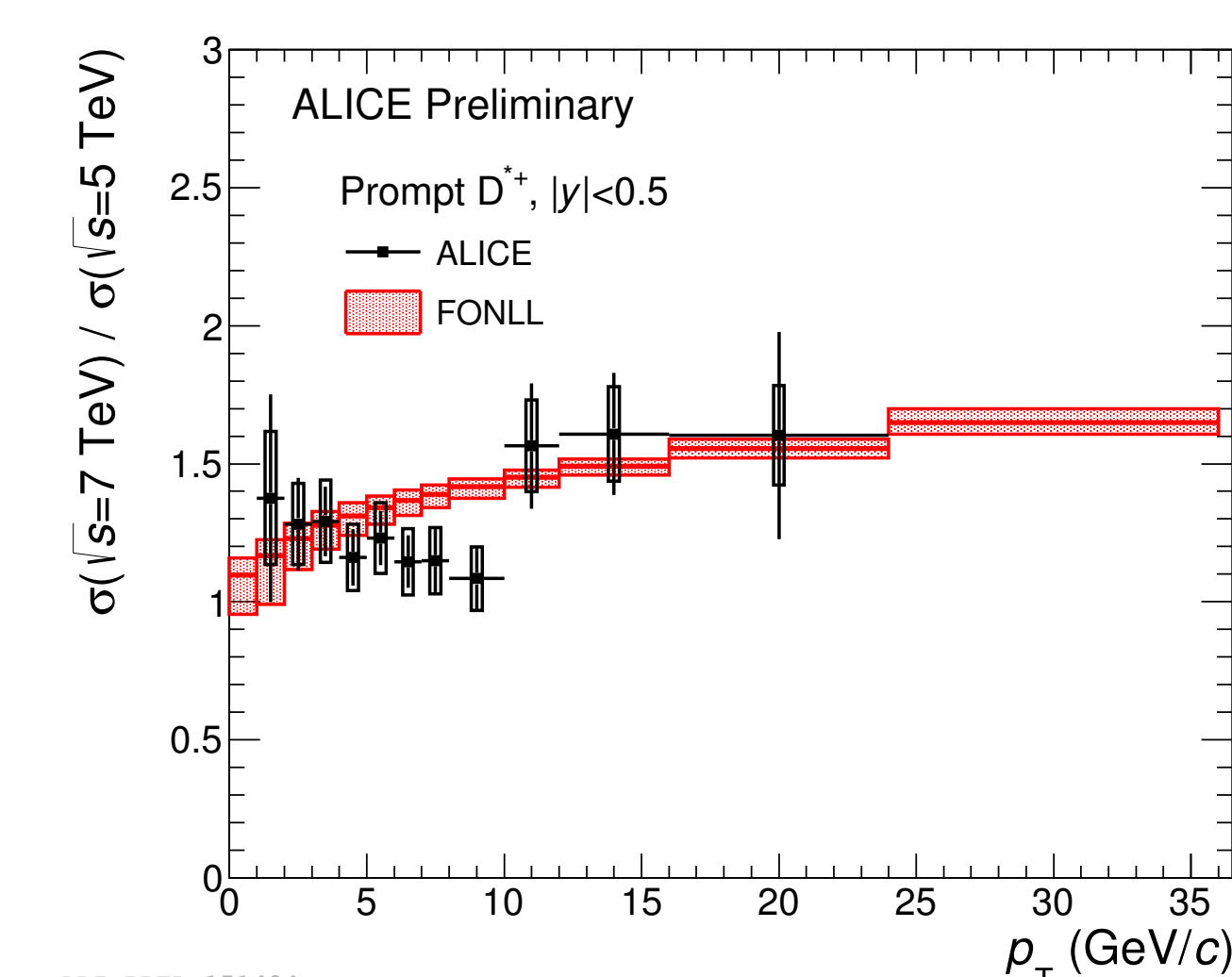
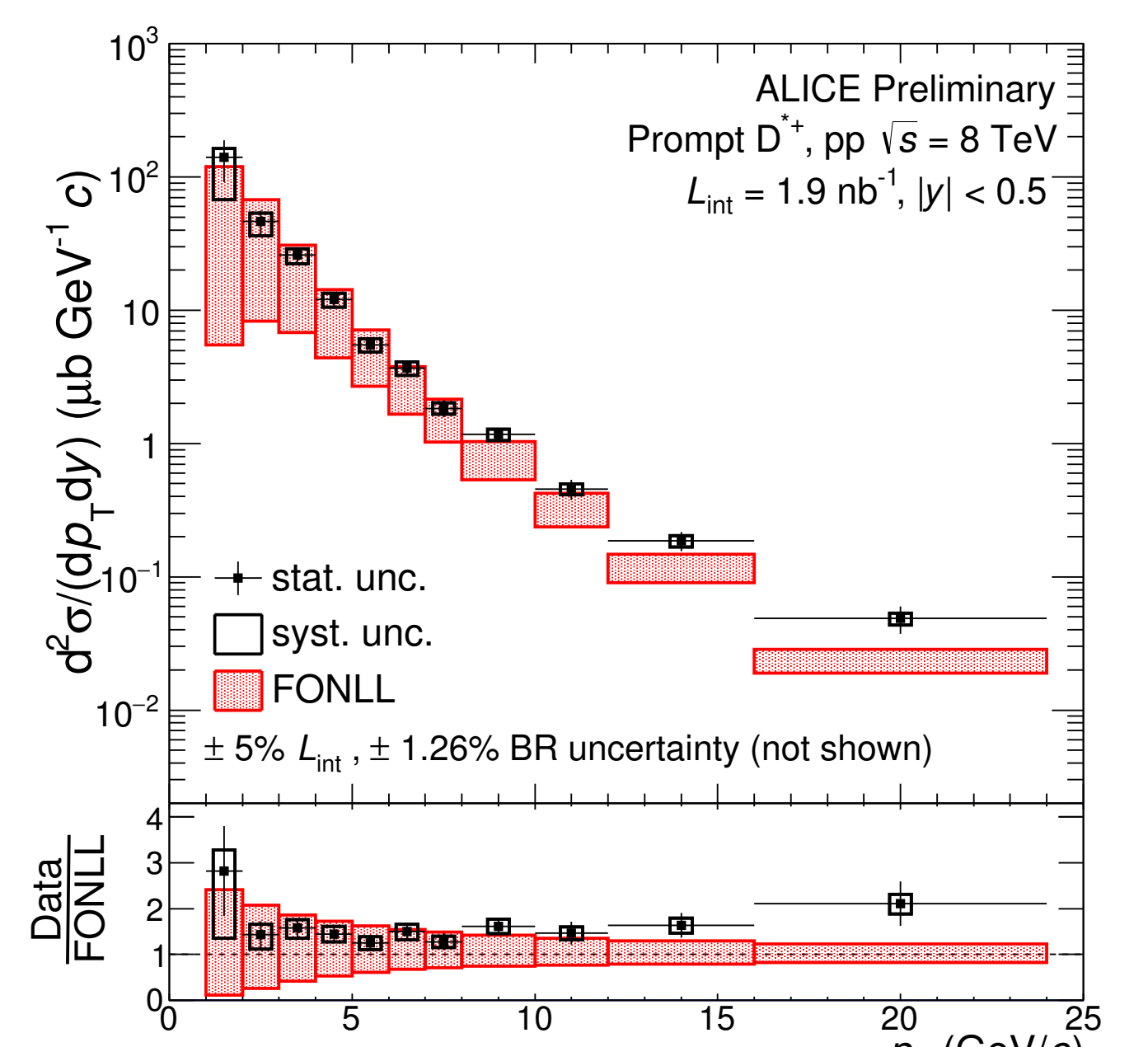
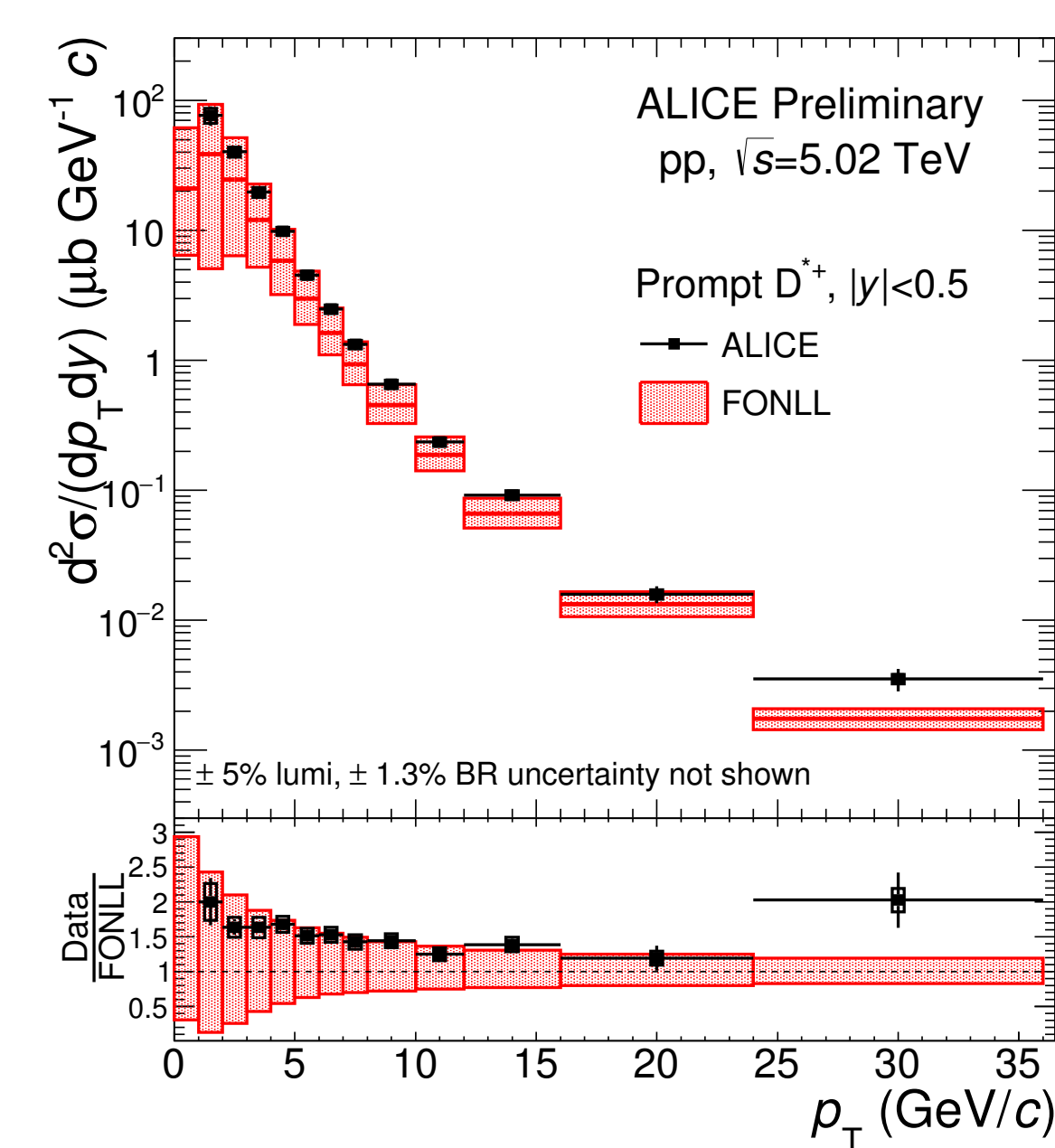
- pp @ $\sqrt{s} = 5$ TeV: $L_{\text{int}} = (19 \pm 1) \text{ nb}^{-1}$ (2017).
- pp @ $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV: $L_{\text{int}} = (5 \pm_{0.15}^{0.3}) \text{ nb}^{-1}$ (2010) [2].
- pp @ $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV: $L_{\text{int}} = (1.9 \pm 0.1) \text{ nb}^{-1}$ (2012).
- pp @ $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV: $L_{\text{int}} = (3.3 \pm 0.2) \text{ nb}^{-1}$ (2016).
- p–Pb @ $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV: $L_{\text{int}} = (292 \pm 10.8) \mu\text{b}^{-1}$ (2016) [3].

3. Analysis Method:



- D^{*+} -meson raw yield extracted via fit to the invariant mass difference $M(K^- \pi^+ \pi^+) - M(K^- \pi^+)$ distributions [2].
- Acceptance and selection efficiency correction from Monte Carlo simulations [2] and feed-down (D meson from beauty-hadron decays) correction based on FONLL calculations.

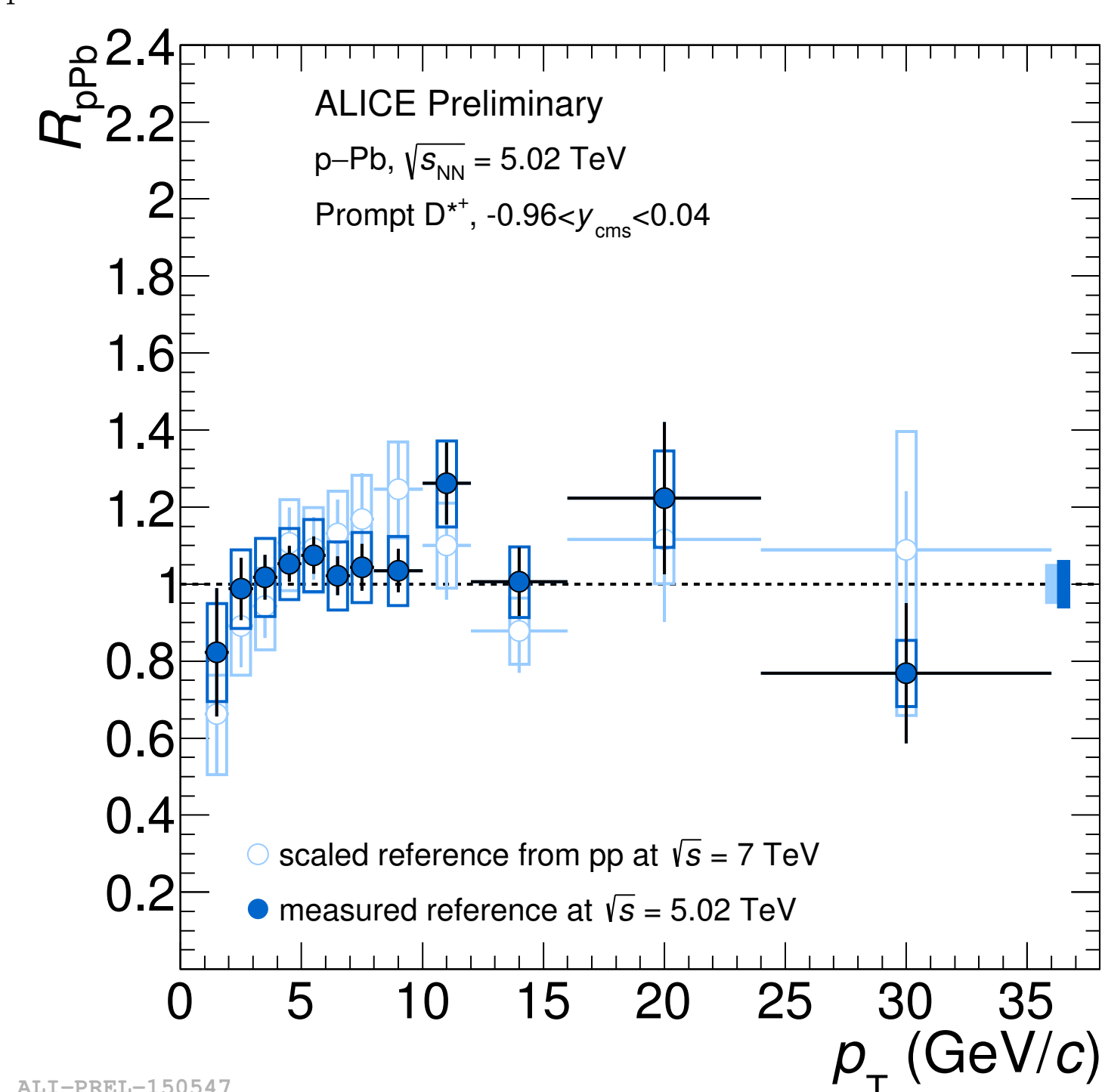
4. Production cross sections in pp collisions at various energies and ratios between different energies



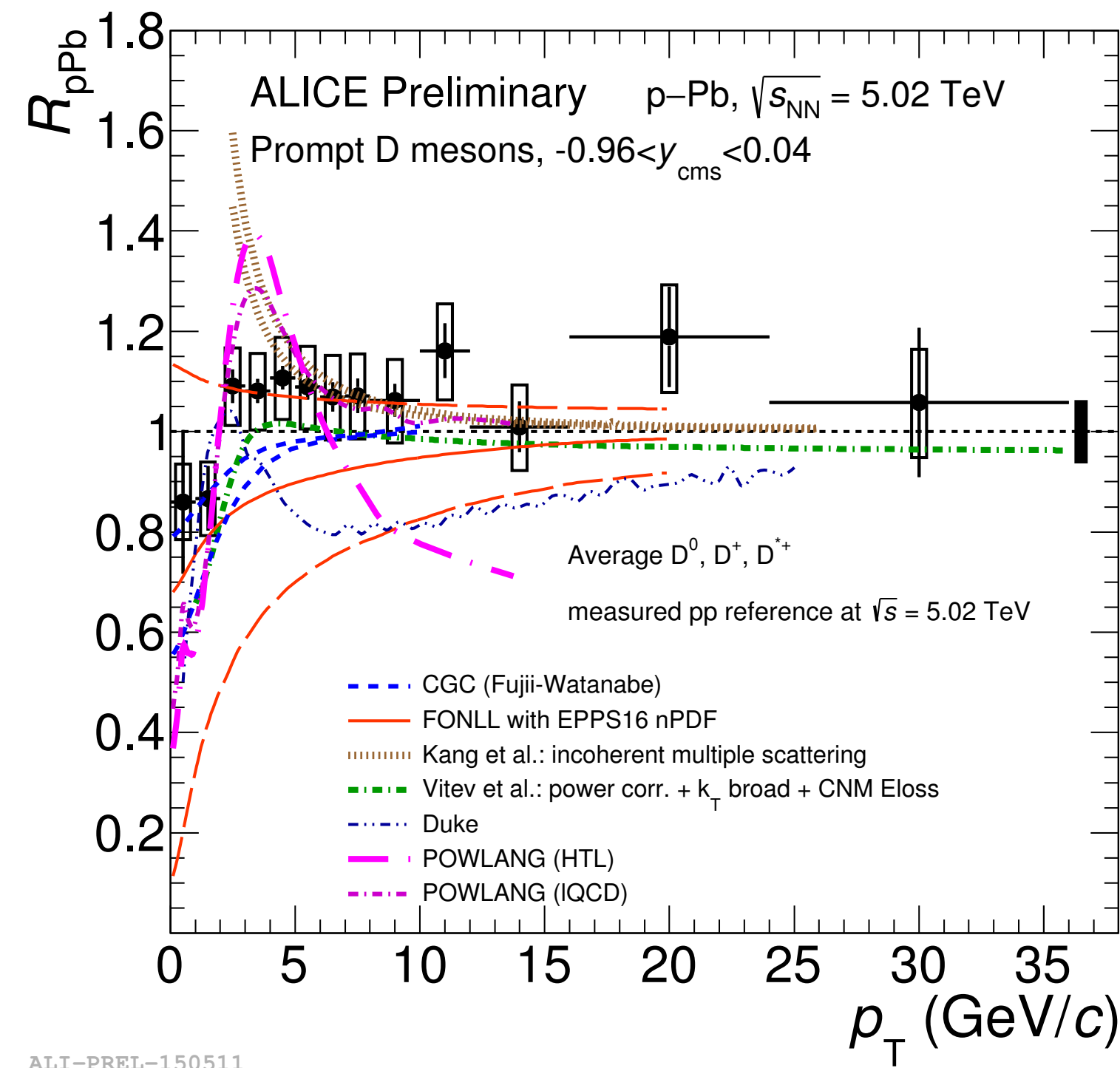
- The D^{*+} production cross sections at $\sqrt{s} = 5$ TeV and 8 TeV are measured in $1 < p_T < 36$ GeV/c and $1 < p_T < 24$ GeV/c.
- The ratio of the cross sections at different energies can help to constrain the gluon PDF used in pQCD calculations.
- The ratio D^{*+} p_T -differential cross sections at 7 / 5 TeV (left) and 13 / 5 TeV are compatible, within uncertainties, with FONLL calculations.
- D^{*+} cross section measured in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 5, 8, 7$ and 13 TeV are consistent with FONLL pQCD calculations. The central points are closer to the upper edge of the theoretical uncertainty band.

5. p–Pb results

R_{pPb} of D^{*+} mesons.



Average R_{pPb} of D^{*+} , D^0 and D^+ mesons.



- The larger data p–Pb sample collected during the LHC run 2 allows:
 - 1) extension of the cross section measurement up to $p_T = 36$ GeV/c
 - 2) reduction of the uncertainties on the measurement by a factor ~ 2 w.r.t. Run 1 results.
 - 3) improved precision on the R_{pPb} using the measured cross section in pp collisions at 5.02 TeV.
- The R_{pPb} is consistent with unity within uncertainties.
 - The current precision of the model calculations and of the measurement does not allow us to conclusively distinguish scenarios with only CNM effects and those including also hot-medium effects in p–Pb collisions.
 - The data disfavour a suppression larger than 15% at high p_T .

References

- [1] C. Patrignani *et al.* (Particle Data Group), *The review of particle physics*, Chin. Phys. C, **40**, 100001 (2016).
- [2] [ALICE Collaboration], "Measurement of D-meson production at mid-rapidity in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV," arXiv:1702.00766 [hep-ex]
- [3] [ALICE Collaboration], "Measurement of prompt D^0 , D^+ , D^{*+} and D_s^+ production in p–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV," ALICE-PUBLIC-2017-008
- [4] [ALICE Collaboration], "Measurement of D^0 , D^+ , D^{*+} and D_s^+ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$ TeV with ALICE," ALICE-PUBLIC-2018-006