

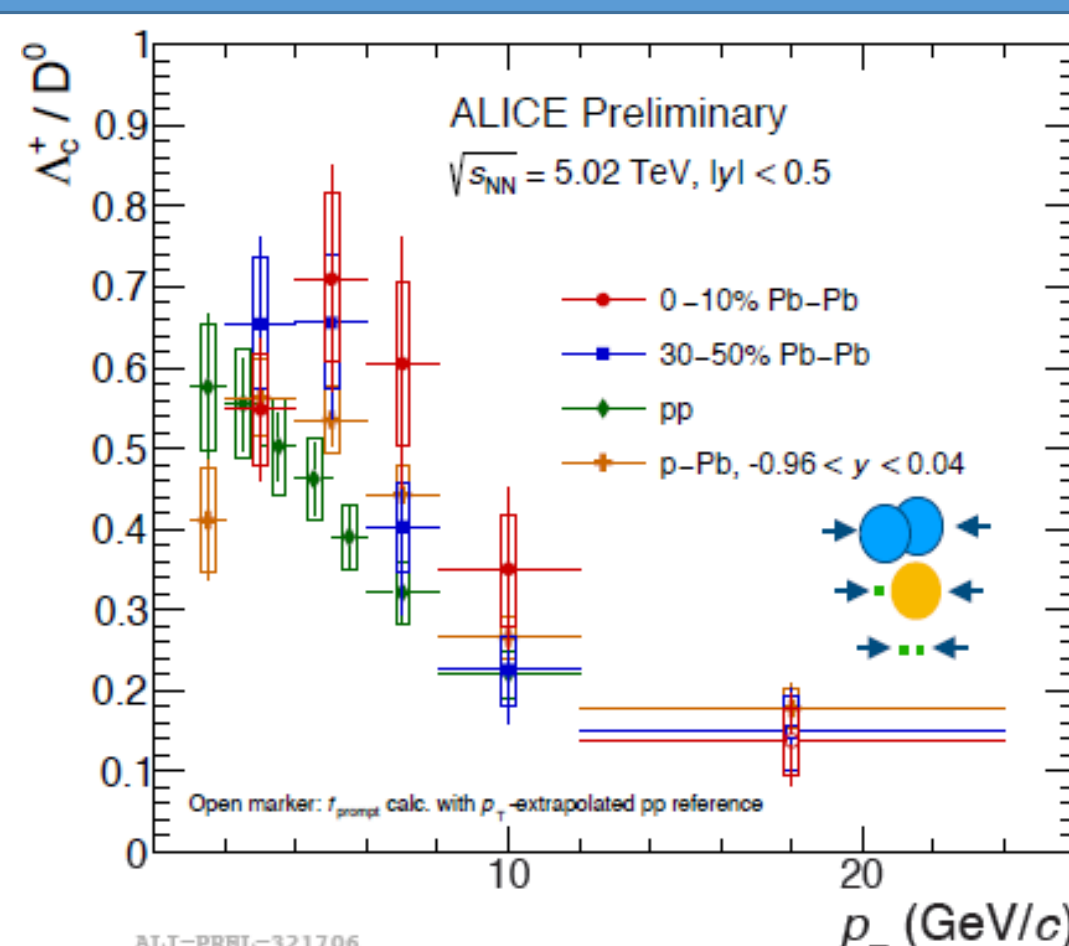
# $\Lambda_c$ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with ALICE at the LHC

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## Why $\Lambda_c$ measurement?

- Charmed hadron ratio is an excellent tool to investigate hadronization mechanism (vacuum fragmentation, recombination with thermal partons).
- Baryon over meson ratio enhancement** is expected if recombination has a dominant influence.

$\Lambda_c/D^0$  enhancement in A-A w.r.t. pp collisions.



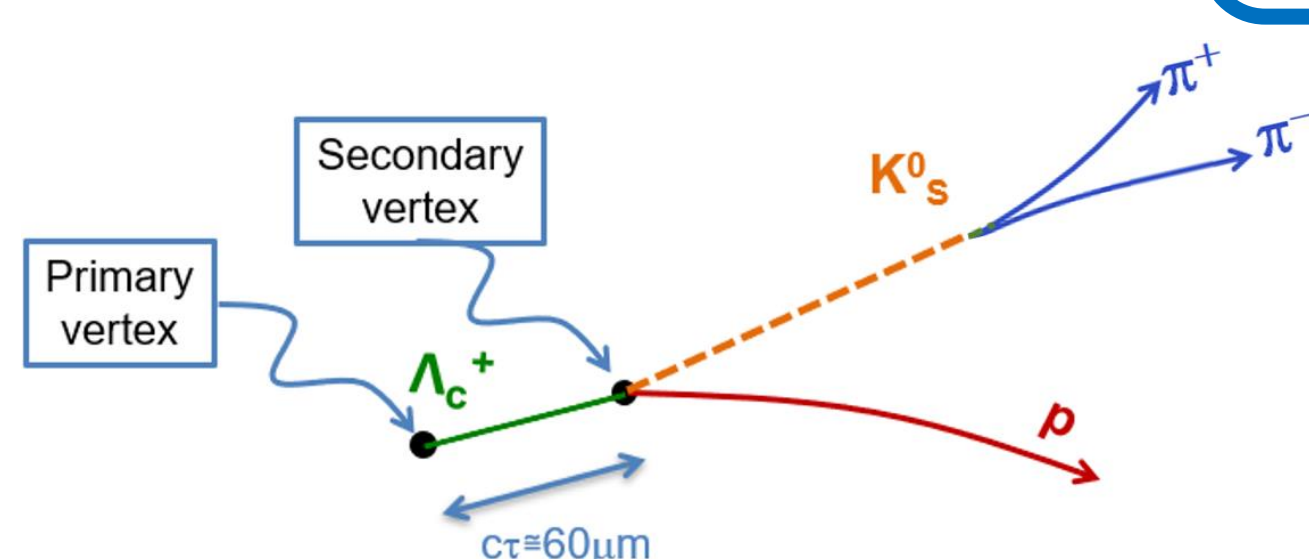
- $\Lambda_c/D^0$  ratio in pp collisions higher than results in  $e^+e^-$  and ep collisions.
- Similar  $\Lambda_c/D^0$  ratio in pp and p-Pb collisions. Hint of larger baryon-over-meson ratio in Pb-Pb collisions.

Formation of a hot deconfined medium also in small systems?

## Reconstruction of $\Lambda_c$ candidates in the decay channel $\Lambda_c \rightarrow pK_s^0$

Building  $\Lambda_c$  candidates from p- $K_s^0$  pairs:

- $K_s^0$  candidates** selected from pairs of opposite charge tracks forming a vertex displaced from the interaction vertex.
- Proton candidates** selected according to track quality selection.
- $K_s^0$  and proton candidates** are combined to build a  $\Lambda_c$  candidates.

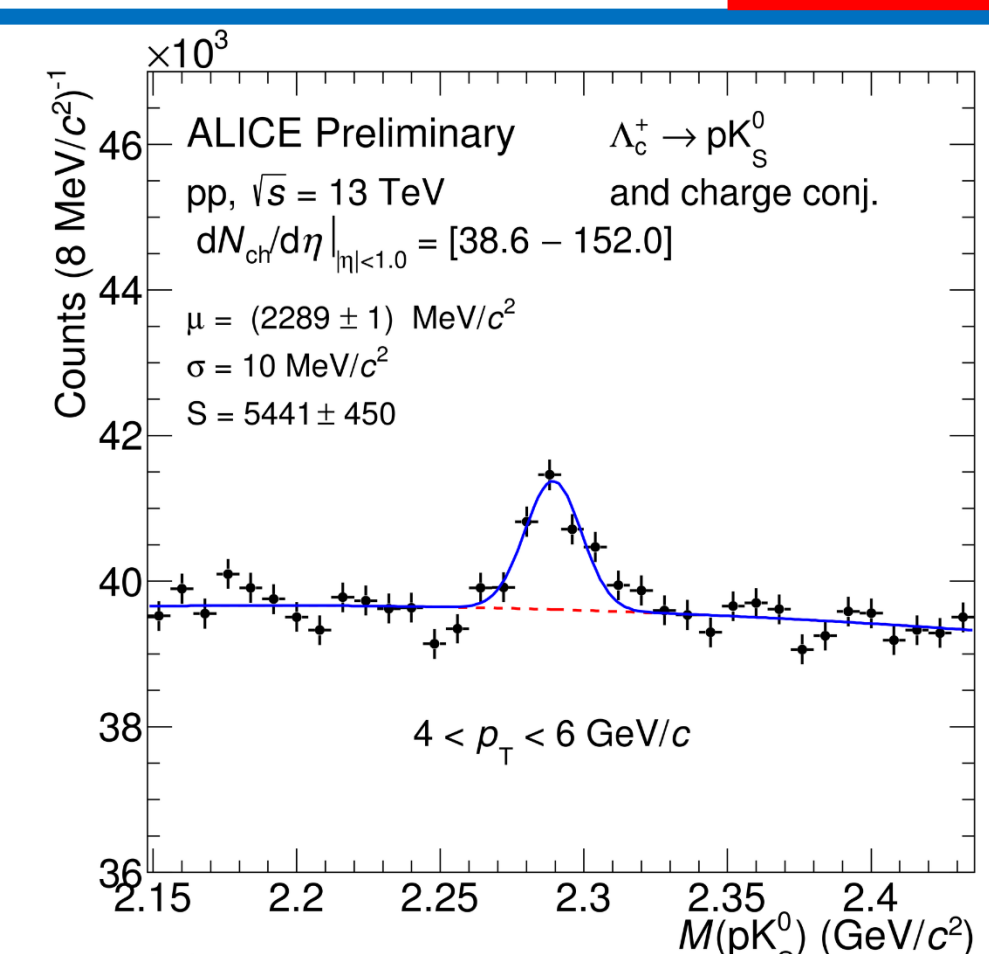


ML (Machine Learning) probability cut application to reject the combinatorial background and invariant mass plot extraction.

**Data Sample:** **MB=Minimum Bias, HM=High Multiplicity**

- MB pp collision at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV,  $1.6 \times 10^9$  events
- HM pp collision at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV,  $1.15 \times 10^6$  events **NEW**

$\Lambda_c$  is reconstructed in a wide momentum range in 1-24 GeV/c in 4 different multiplicity bins.



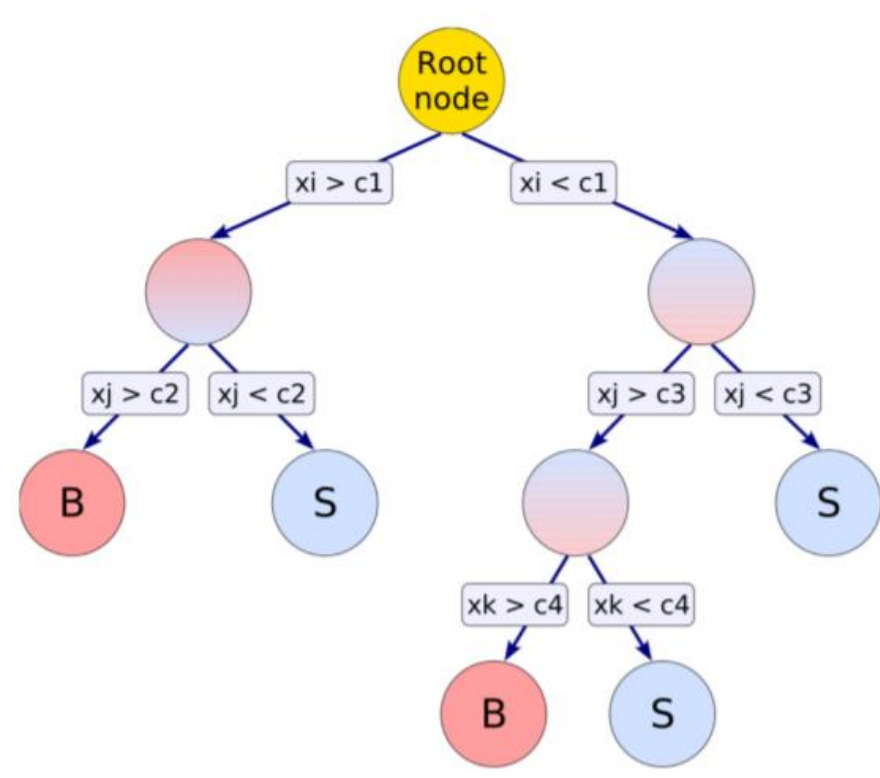
## Machine Learning: Boosted Decision Tree

N-dimensional input dataframe with **signal** and **background** distribution of the **training variables**:

- $N\sigma$  TOF
- $N\sigma$  TPC
- $\tau$   $K_s^0$
- Decay length  $K_s^0$
- Proton imp. par.
- $K_s^0$  Inv. Mass
- $K_s^0$  pointing angle

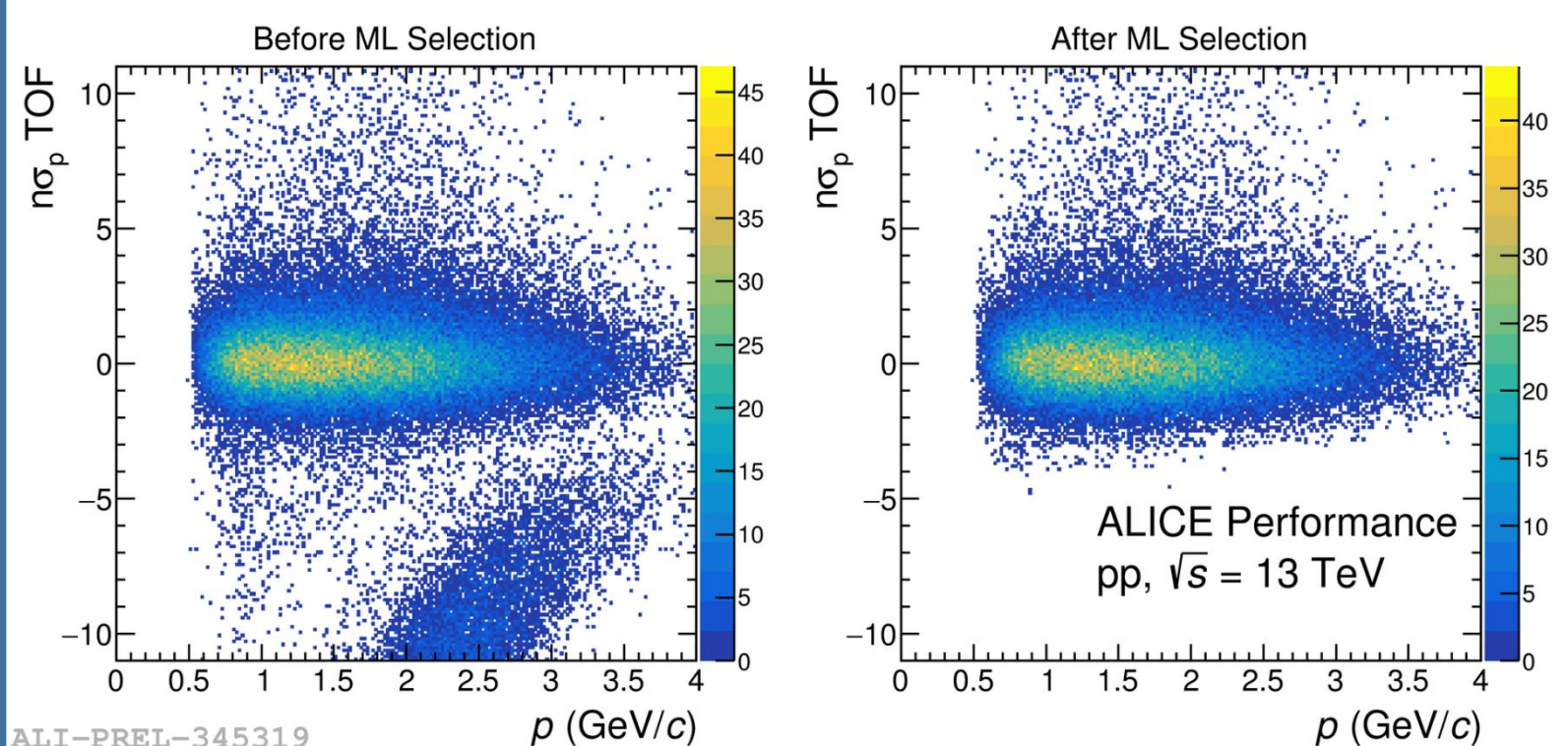
### Decision Tree building

At each node the variable and its value that maximize the separation between signal and background is selected.



A probability to be signal is associated to each  $\Lambda_c$  candidate.

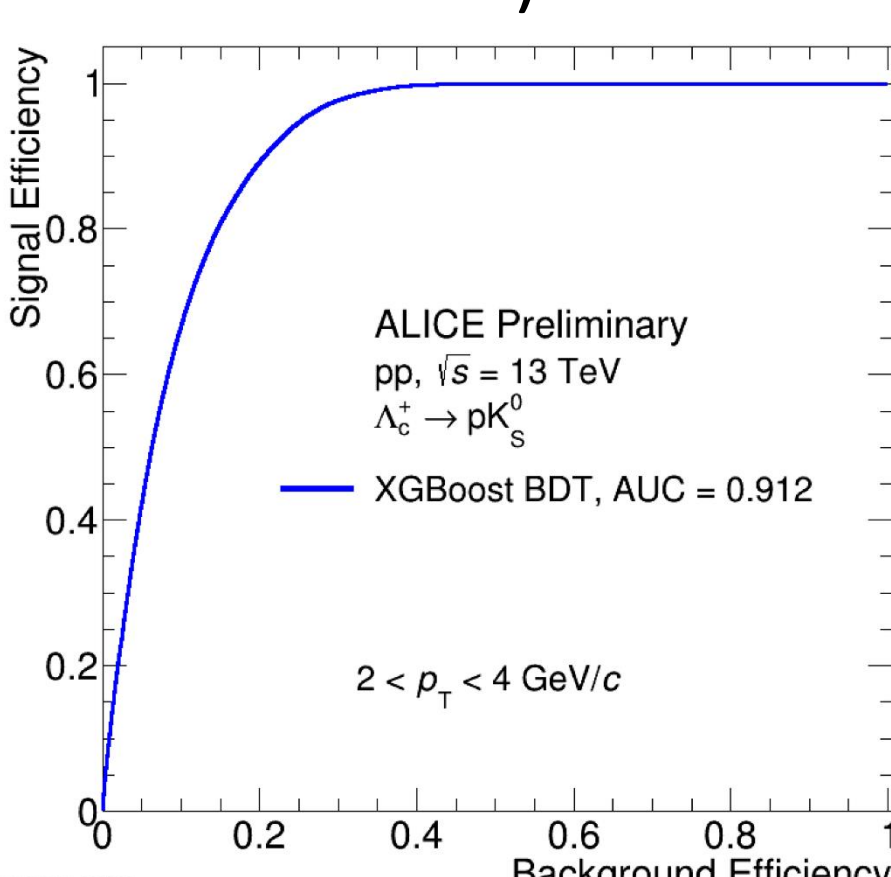
## Machine Learning: Performance Plots



$N\sigma$  TOF distribution before the Machine Learning selection.

$N\sigma$  TOF distribution after the Machine Learning selection.

**ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic) Curve.**



## $\Lambda_c$ corrected yield and $\Lambda_c/D^0$ ratio as function of multiplicity

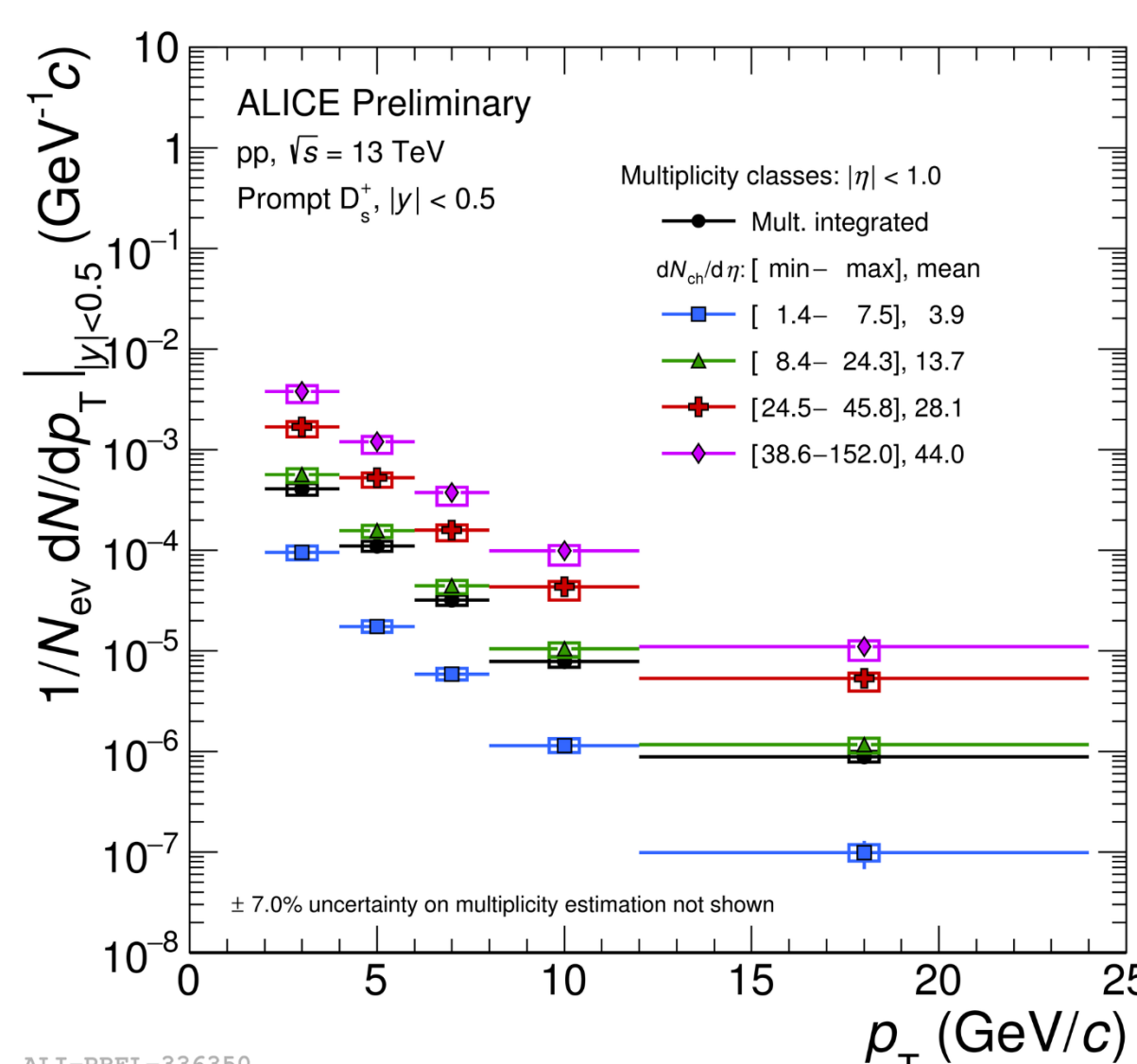
### Analysis Strategy:

- Signal extraction through invariant mass analysis.
- Acceptance and efficiency corrections.
- Subtraction of  $\Lambda_c$  from baryon from B decays based on FONLL predictions.

- Multiplicity estimator: Number of charged primary particles in ranges  $dN_{ch}/d\eta$  (in  $|\eta| < 1$ ):

**[1.4-7.5], [8.4-24.3], [24.5-45.8], [38.6-152.0]. NEW**

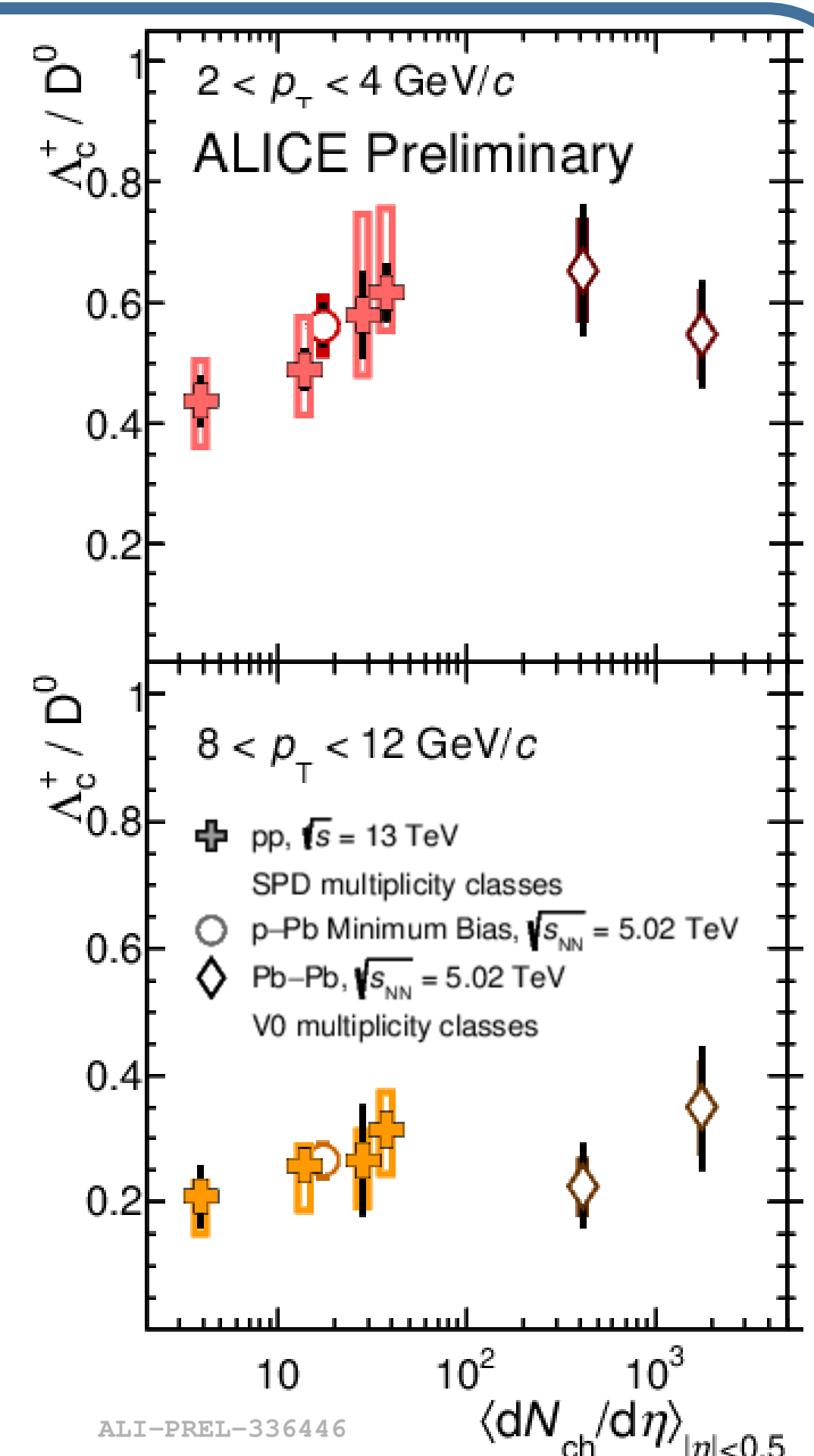
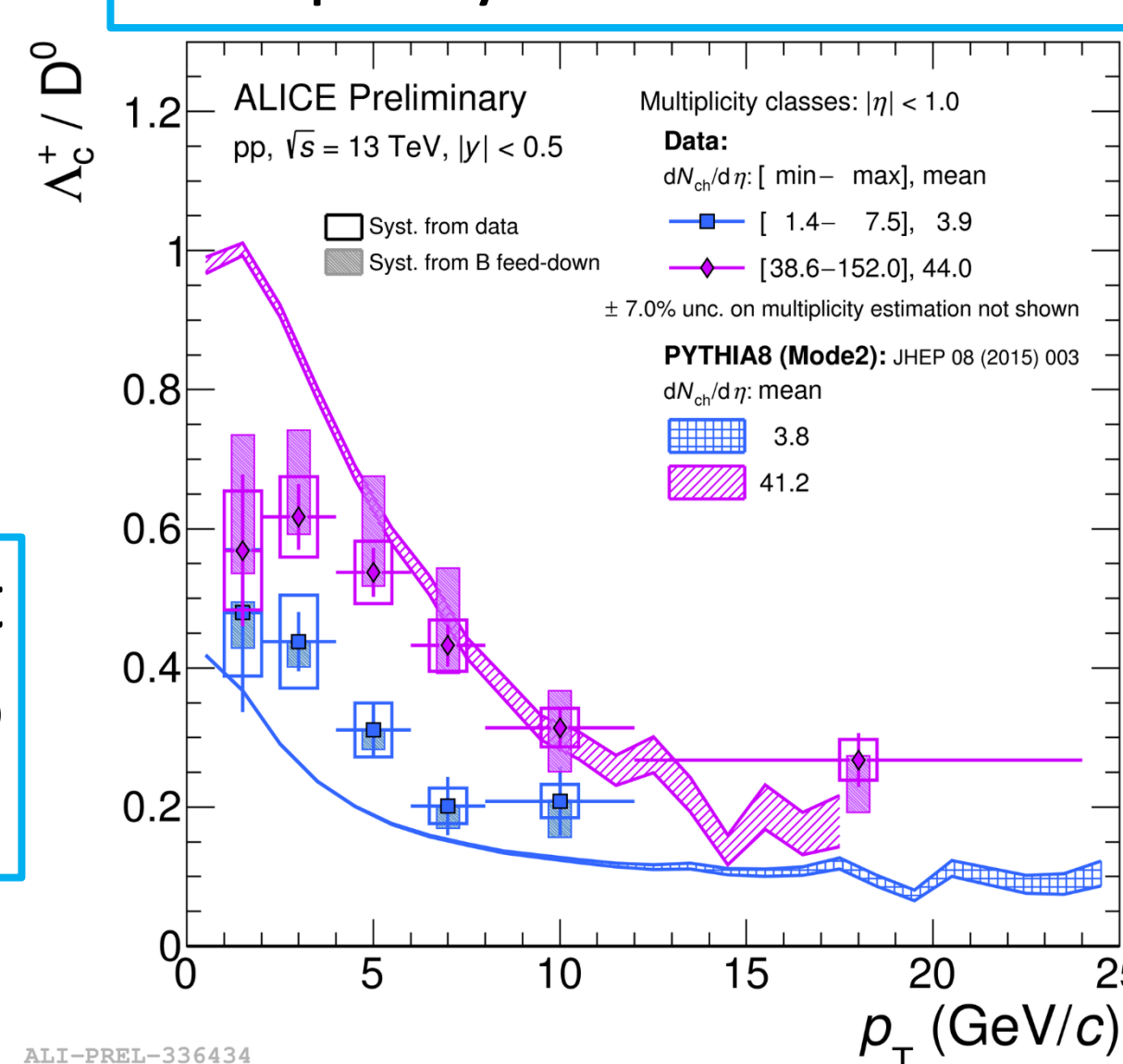
- The MB results are obtained from the  $\Lambda_c \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$  decay channel.
- The HM results are obtained merging the  $\Lambda_c \rightarrow pK_s^0$  and  $\Lambda_c \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$  decay channels.



$\Lambda_c$  corrected yields per event show an increase from low to high multiplicity.

Enhancement of the  $\Lambda_c/D^0$  ratio going towards higher multiplicities.

**Pythia8 SoftQCD (Mode2)** describes the trend vs multiplicity.



$\Lambda_c/D^0$  ratio in pp collisions at HM are compatible with the Pb-Pb results.

## Conclusions

- Baryon over meson ratio production in the HM pp collisions similar in shape (vs  $p_T$ ) and magnitude than the Pb-Pb collision results. **Hint of a hot deconfined medium also in HM pp collisions?**
- More differential measurements required to have a better understanding.