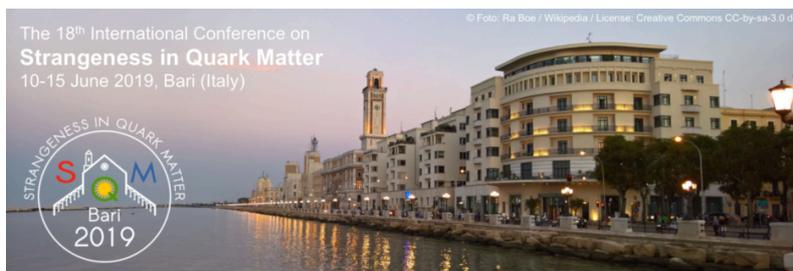


Strangeness in Quark Matter 2019



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Latest results on D_s and Λ_c^+ in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV with ALICE at the LHC

Tuesday, 11 June 2019 15:20 (20 minutes)

Charm quarks are a powerful probe of the Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP) formed in high energy heavy-ion collisions. Produced in hard scattering processes on a timescale shorter than the QGP formation time, they experience the whole system evolution. There have been extensive researches regarding the production of charm mesons, such as D^0 , D^+ , D^{*+} , in heavy-ion collisions to investigate the interactions of charm quarks with the QGP constituents and the transport properties of the medium.

At low and intermediate p_T , the D_s -meson measurements can reveal information about the heavy-quark hadronization mechanism. If recombination occurs, at low p_T the relative abundance of D_s mesons with respect to non strange D mesons is expected to be larger in Pb-Pb than in pp collisions.

The measurement of charm-baryon production, and in particular the baryon-to-meson ratio, provides unique information on hadronisation mechanisms, constraining the role of coalescence and testing the predicted presence of diquark states in the QGP.

In this contribution, a comprehensive review of ALICE results on D_s production will be presented, with particular emphasis on the latest ALICE results from the large-size 2018 Pb-Pb data taking campaign at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV, essential to provide more conclusive results on D_s -meson suppression at low-intermediate p_T and to improve the statistical precision of the v_2 measurement obtained with 2015 Pb-Pb data. In addition, the new results on charm-baryon production from the 2018 Pb-Pb sample will be shown. They will allow for a significant reduction of the uncertainties as well as for an extension of the accessible p_T interval with respect to the first measurement of Λ_c^+ in Pb-Pb collisions based on the 2015 data in the centrality range 0-80%. For both D_s and Λ_c^+ results, comparison to theoretical models will be shown.

Collaboration name

ALICE

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Hadronisation and coalescence

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