



Studies on charm-strange baryon Ξ_c^+ in
8.16 TeV pPb collisions with LHCb.

Roman Litvinov

on behalf of the LHCb collaboration.



29TH INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON ULTRARELATIVISTIC
NUCLEUS - NUCLEUS COLLISIONS
APRIL 4-10, 2022
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The LHCb detector at CERN

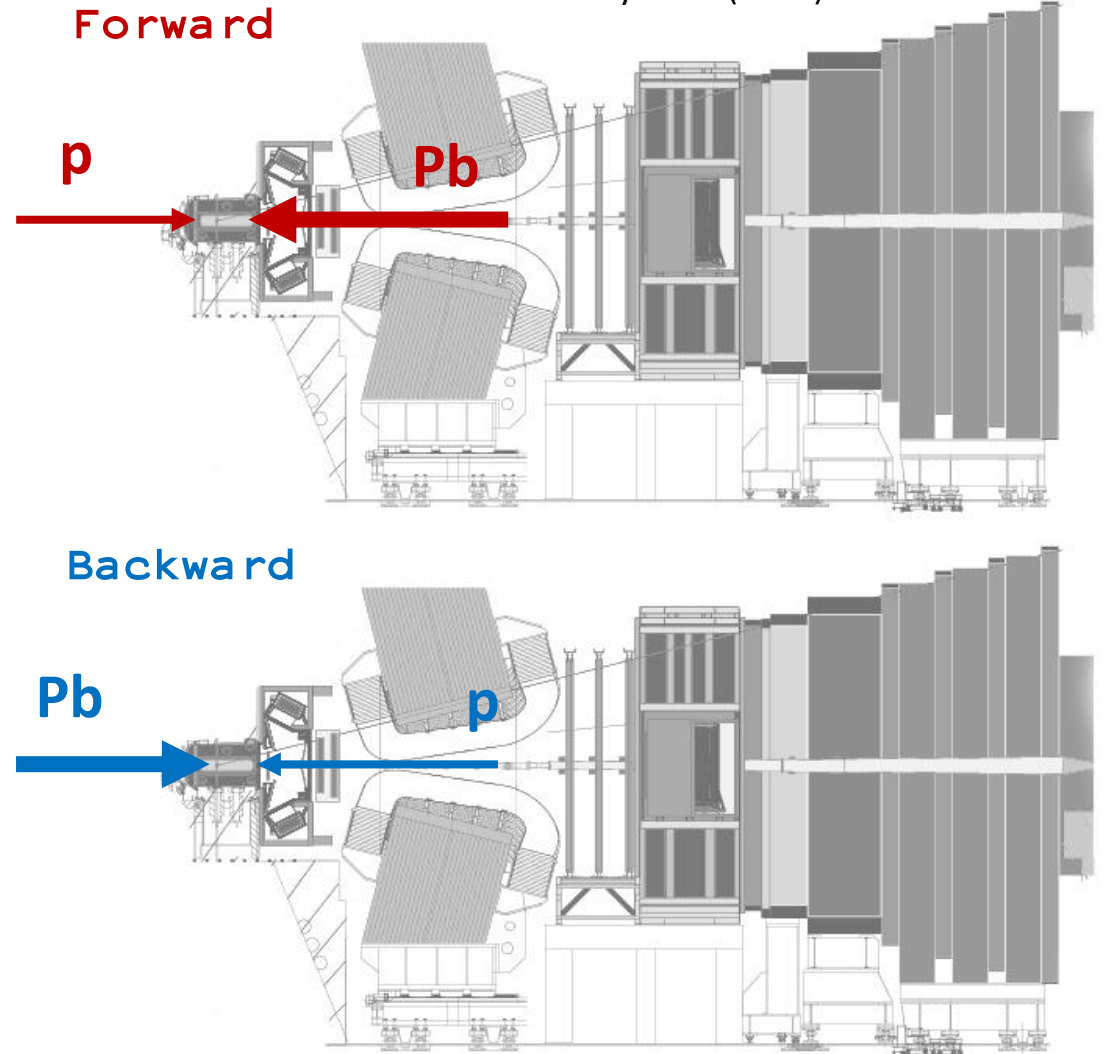
- o Precise detector in the forward region $2 < \eta < 5$;
- o Able to explore pp / Pbp / $PbPb$ collisions and fixed target mode!
- o Excellent performances:
 - Interaction point resolution $< 80 \mu\text{m}$;
 - Momentum resolution 0.5–1.0% (5–200 GeV/c);
 - High precision $e, \mu, \pi, K, p, \gamma$ identification.

Rapidity Coverage

- o y^* : rapidity in nucleon–nucleon cms;
- o $y_{cms} = \pm 0.465$;
- o Forward: $1.5 < y^* < 4.0$;
- o Backward: $-5.0 < y^* < -2.5$;

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Int.J.Mod.Phys.A30 (2015) 1530022



Motivation

$$\Xi_c^+(2467 \text{ MeV}/c^2) = usc$$

$$\Lambda_c^+(2286 \text{ MeV}/c^2) = udc$$

both decay into $\rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$

$$\frac{\sigma(\Xi_c^+)}{\sigma(\Lambda_c^+)} = \frac{N_{\Xi_c^+}}{N_{\Lambda_c^+}} \times \frac{\varepsilon^{\Lambda_c^+}}{\varepsilon^{\Xi_c^+}} \times \frac{\mathfrak{B}(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+)}{\mathfrak{B}(\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+)}$$

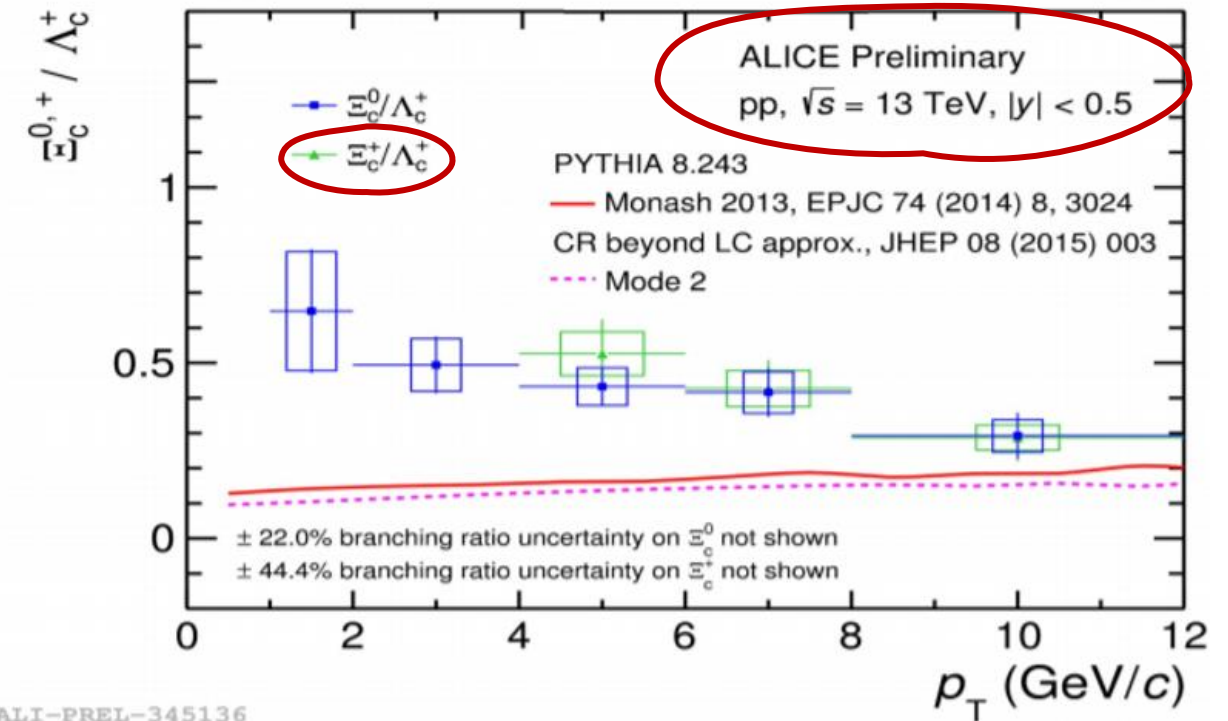
o Ratio of Ξ_c^+/Λ_c^+ in pPb:

- charm hadronization is not well understood;
- charmed baryon formation might depend on collision system;
- enhancement can be indication of other effects ([ref.](#));

o R_{FB}

- probes cold nuclear matter effects.

$$\text{Production}(\Xi_c^+) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{parton} \\ \text{distribution} \\ \text{functions} \end{array} \right) \otimes \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{hard} \\ \text{scattering} \\ \text{cross-section} \end{array} \right) \otimes \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{(modified?)} \\ \text{fragmentation} \\ \text{function} \end{array} \right) \dots$$



Strategy

$$\Xi_c^+ (2467 \text{ MeV}/c^2) = usc$$

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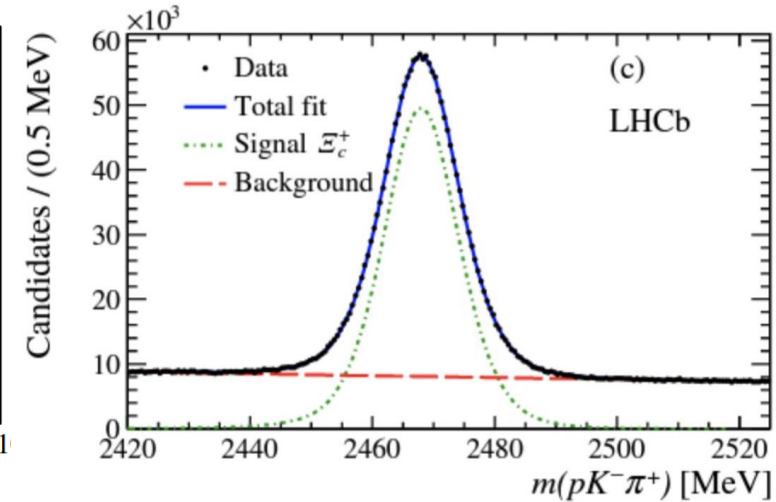
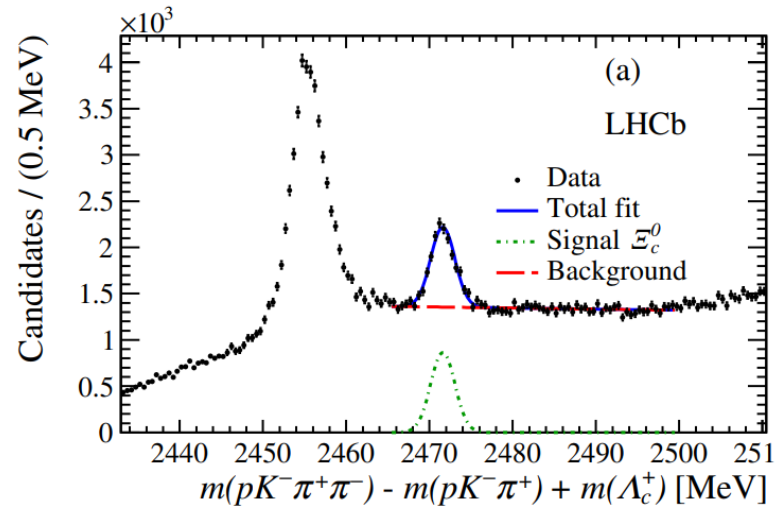
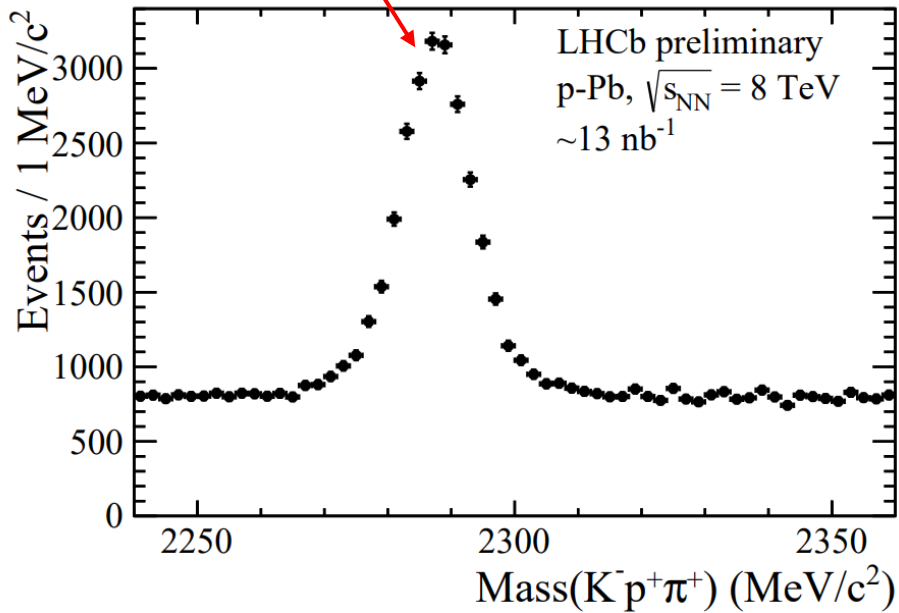
$$\frac{\sigma(\Xi_c^+)}{\sigma(\Lambda_c^+)} = \frac{N_{\Xi_c^+}}{N_{\Lambda_c^+}} \times \frac{\epsilon^{\Lambda_c^+}}{\epsilon^{\Xi_c^+}} \times \frac{\mathfrak{B}(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+)}{\mathfrak{B}(\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+)}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}(\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+) = (0.45 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.07)\% \text{ (Belle)}$$

[arXiv:1904.12093v3 \[hep-ex\] 12 Aug 2019](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.12093v3)

$$\mathfrak{B}(\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+) = (1.135 \pm 0.002 \pm 0.387)\% \text{ (LHCb)}$$

[arXiv:2007.12096v1 \[hep-ex\] 23 Jul 2020](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.12096v1)

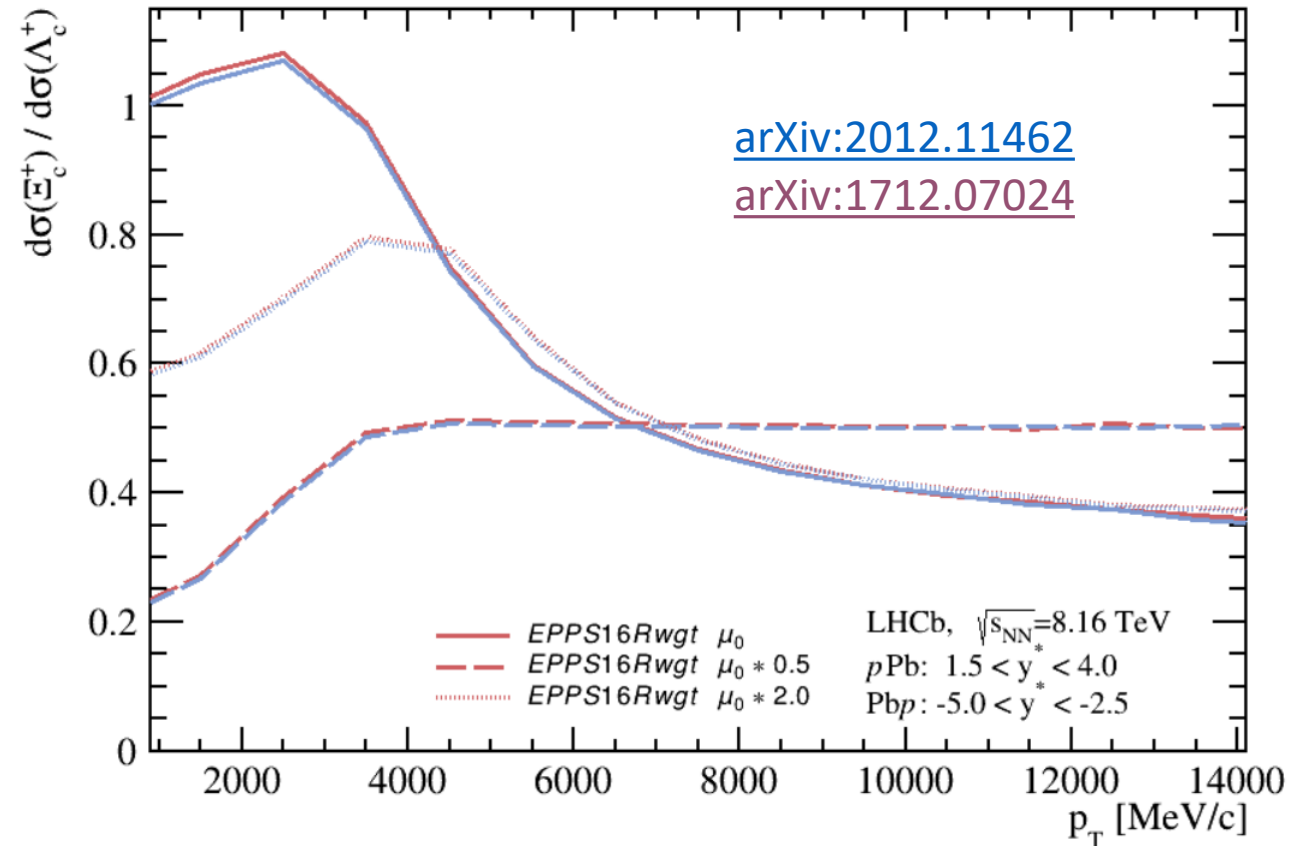


Data:

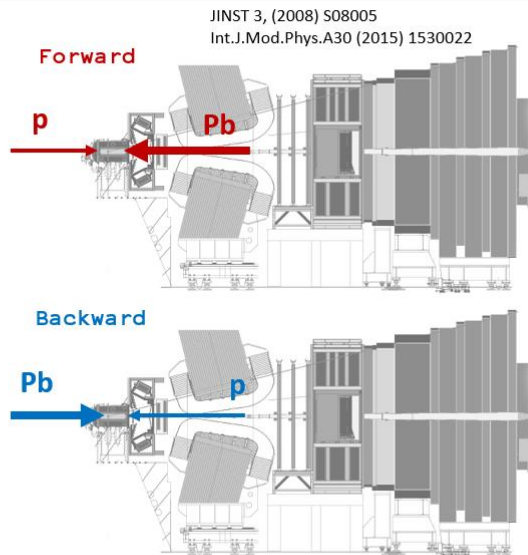
- pPb and PbP $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16 \text{ TeV}$

Conclusion

- There are no other measurements of this quantity in pPb at the moment (only in pp in a different kinematic range).
- Theory predictions with the EPPS16 nuclear PDFs computed in three different factorisation scales μ_F .
- The predictions have large difference in the region of low p_T where LHCb is most sensitive.
- Having a measurement in this region could be crucial in disentangling the different model and give clear indication of the mechanism of charm hadronisation in pPb collisions.



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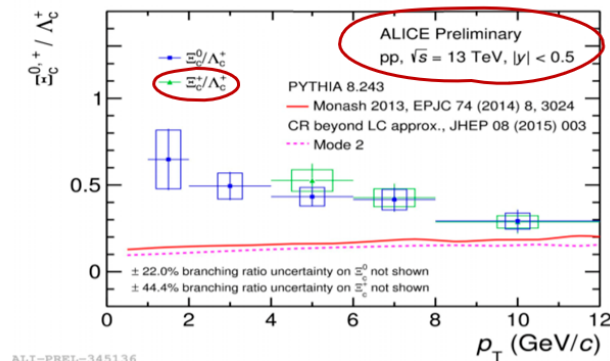
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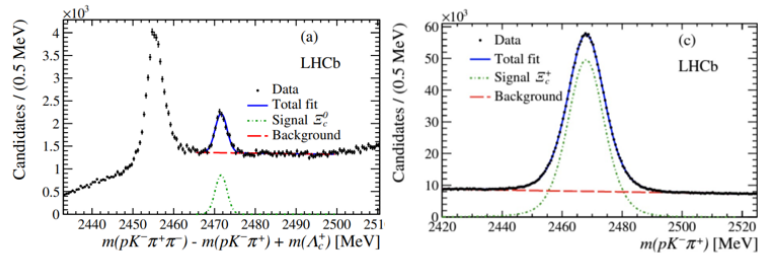
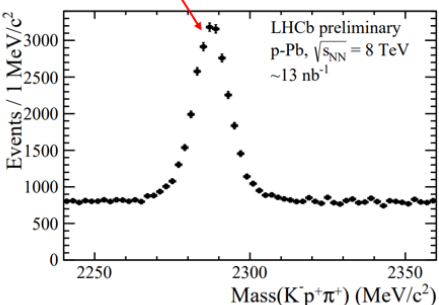
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