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## Rapidity dependence of $K^{*0}$ and $\phi$ production in p-Pb collisions with ALICE at the LHC

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Hadronic resonances are interesting probes of the hot and dense matter created in the heavy-ion collision. Due to their short lifetimes, resonances are useful tools to understand the mechanism of particle production and properties of the hadronic phase created after the collision. The yield of resonances might be modified with respect to expectations due to effects such as rescattering and regeneration. Moreover, the study of resonance production in p-Pb collisions fills the gap between pp and heavy-ion (Pb-Pb, Xe-Xe) collisions and helps us understand initial state effects due to cold nuclear matter. In asymmetric collisions (p-Pb), the particle yield will differ in the p and Pb-going direction. The rapidity asymmetry ( $Y_{\text{asym}}$ ) and nuclear modification factor will help in understanding the nuclear modification effects, like shadowing, the Cronin enhancement, multiple scattering, and energy loss.

We will report on the production of  $K^{*0}$  and  $\phi$  resonances in p-Pb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$  TeV. The measurements are performed in five rapidity windows in the interval  $-1.2 < y < 0.3$ . The results include transverse momentum spectra ( $p_T$ ), integrated yields, mean transverse momenta for various rapidity windows, and multiplicity classes, including minimum bias. The rapidity asymmetry ( $Y_{\text{asym}}$ ) and nuclear modification factor ( $Q_{\text{CP}}$ ) are studied to understand the particle production mechanisms and nuclear effects. The results will also be compared with model predictions.

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