



Contribution ID: 116

Type: **Experimental talk**

## Charm and multi-charm baryon measurements via strangeness tracking in the upgraded ALICE detectors

*Tuesday, 18 May 2021 11:10 (20 minutes)*

A fundamental ingredient of the ALICE physics programme for the new decade is a comprehensive study of charm and multi-charm baryon production. Because charm is exclusively produced in initial hard scatterings, such measurements may provide unique insight into the QGP medium as well as hadronization from proton-proton to lead-lead collisions.

We will present a new method for detection of multiply charmed baryons via their decays into strange baryons, using ‘strangeness tracking’. In this method, the state-of-the-art upgraded silicon detectors in ALICE during Runs 3, 4 and beyond will enable the novel possibility of tracking strange hadrons directly before they decay, leading to a very significant improvement in impact-parameter resolution. In this work, we will discuss how this new technique will be crucial to distinguish secondary strange baryons originating from charm decays from primary strange baryons. This is a particularly interesting possibility for the  $\Omega^-$  baryon coming from  $\Omega_c^0 \rightarrow \Omega^- \pi^+$  decays, since there is no other feeddown source for  $\Omega^-$ . This, in turn, means that the main  $\Omega^-$  background for the  $\Omega_c$  measurement will point most accurately to the primary vertex, unlike pions or protons from other charmed baryon decays.

We will illustrate the achievable performance of strangeness tracking for the Run 3 configuration of ALICE with the upgraded Inner Tracking System, which is fully instrumented with silicon pixel detectors. Moreover, we will discuss the potential of this technique in a future experiment with an extensive silicon tracking detector with a first layer very close to the interaction point. Finally, we will also cover other potential major applications of strangeness tracking, including measurements of hypernuclei such as the  ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ .

### Collaboration

ALICE

**Primary author:** DOBRIGKEIT CHINELLATO, David (University of Campinas UNICAMP (BR))

**Presenter:** DOBRIGKEIT CHINELLATO, David (University of Campinas UNICAMP (BR))

**Session Classification:** Upgrades and New Experiments

**Track Classification:** Open questions and new developments