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Ξ_c^0 and Ξ_c^+ baryon production in pp collisions with ALICE

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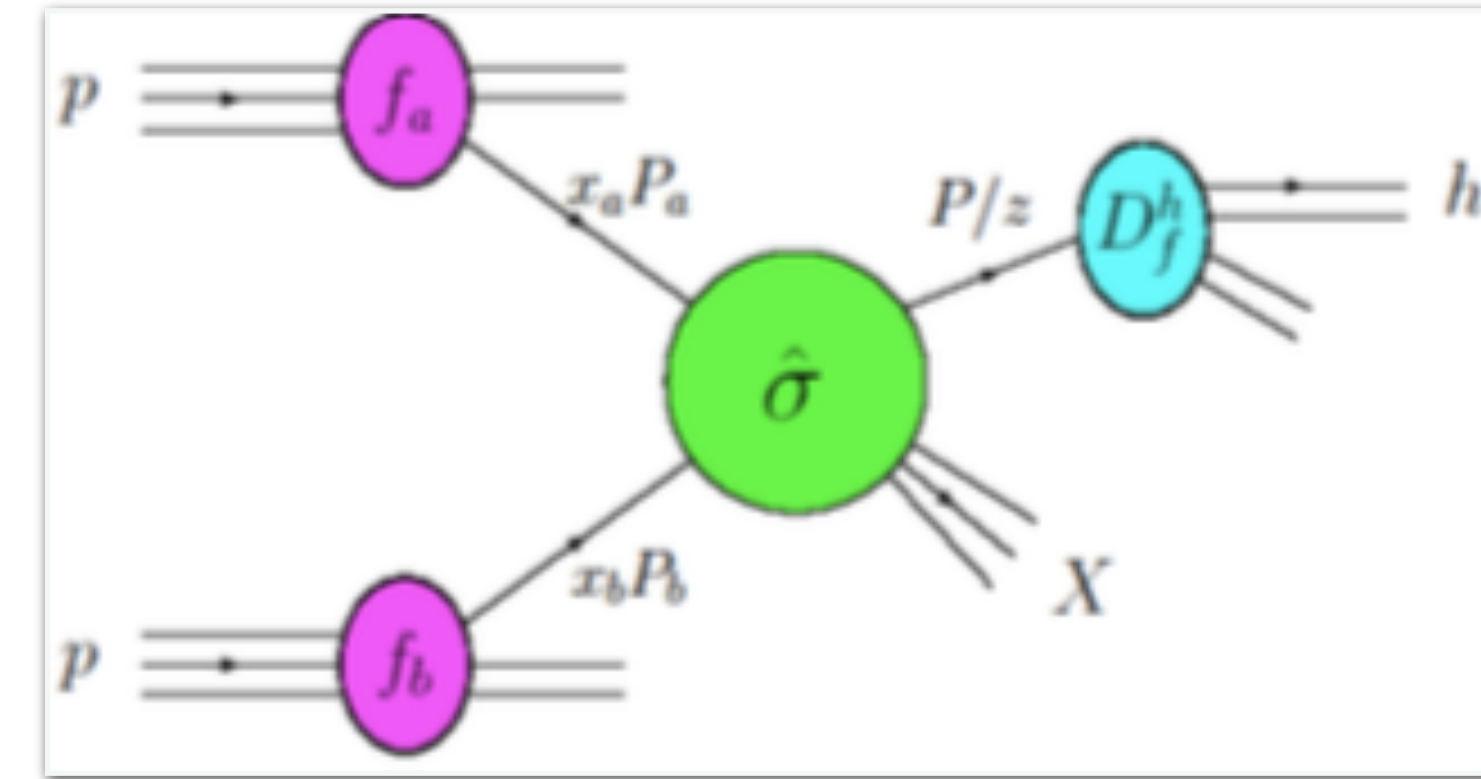
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Motivation

- Charmed & beauty meson production can be described by factorization:

$$\frac{d\sigma^D}{dP_T^D}(p_T; \mu_F; \mu_R) = \underbrace{PDF(x_1, \mu_F)PDF(x_2, \mu_F)}_{\text{initial state parton distribution function}} \otimes \underbrace{\frac{d\sigma^c}{dp_T^c}(x_1, x_2, \mu_R, \mu_F)}_{\text{pQCD partonic cross section}} \otimes \underbrace{D_{c \rightarrow D}(z = p_D/p_c, \mu_F)}_{\text{hadronization by fragmentation}}$$



- The importance of studying charm hadrons in all collision systems
 - pp: test ground for perturbative QCD calculations
 - p-Pb: cold nuclear matter effects
 - Pb-Pb: modification of hadronization mechanism in the medium
- Heavier charmed-baryon measurement
 - Possible enhancement due to strange component
 - Needed for total charm cross section
- Charmed baryon-to-meson ratio sensitive to hadronization mechanism

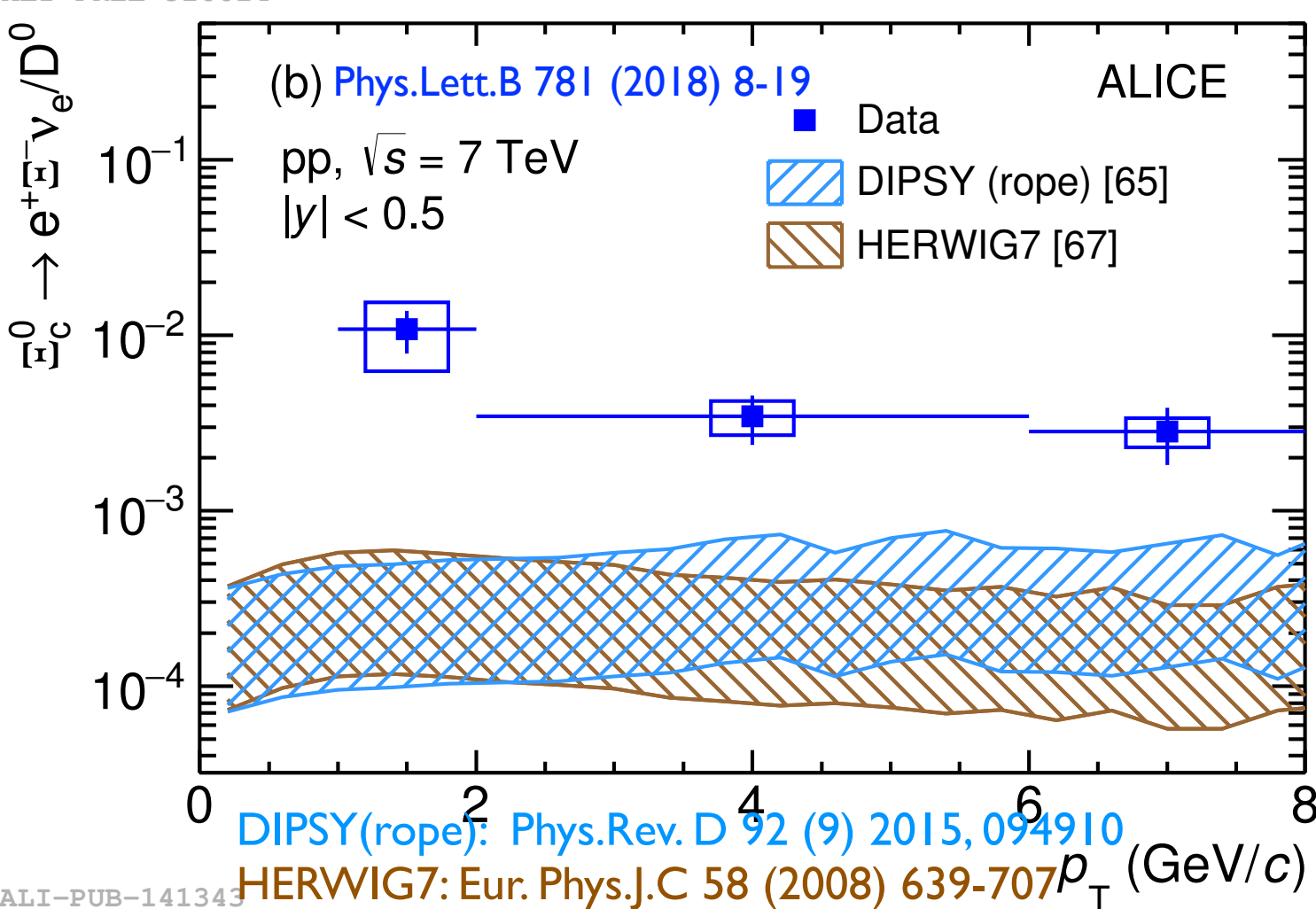
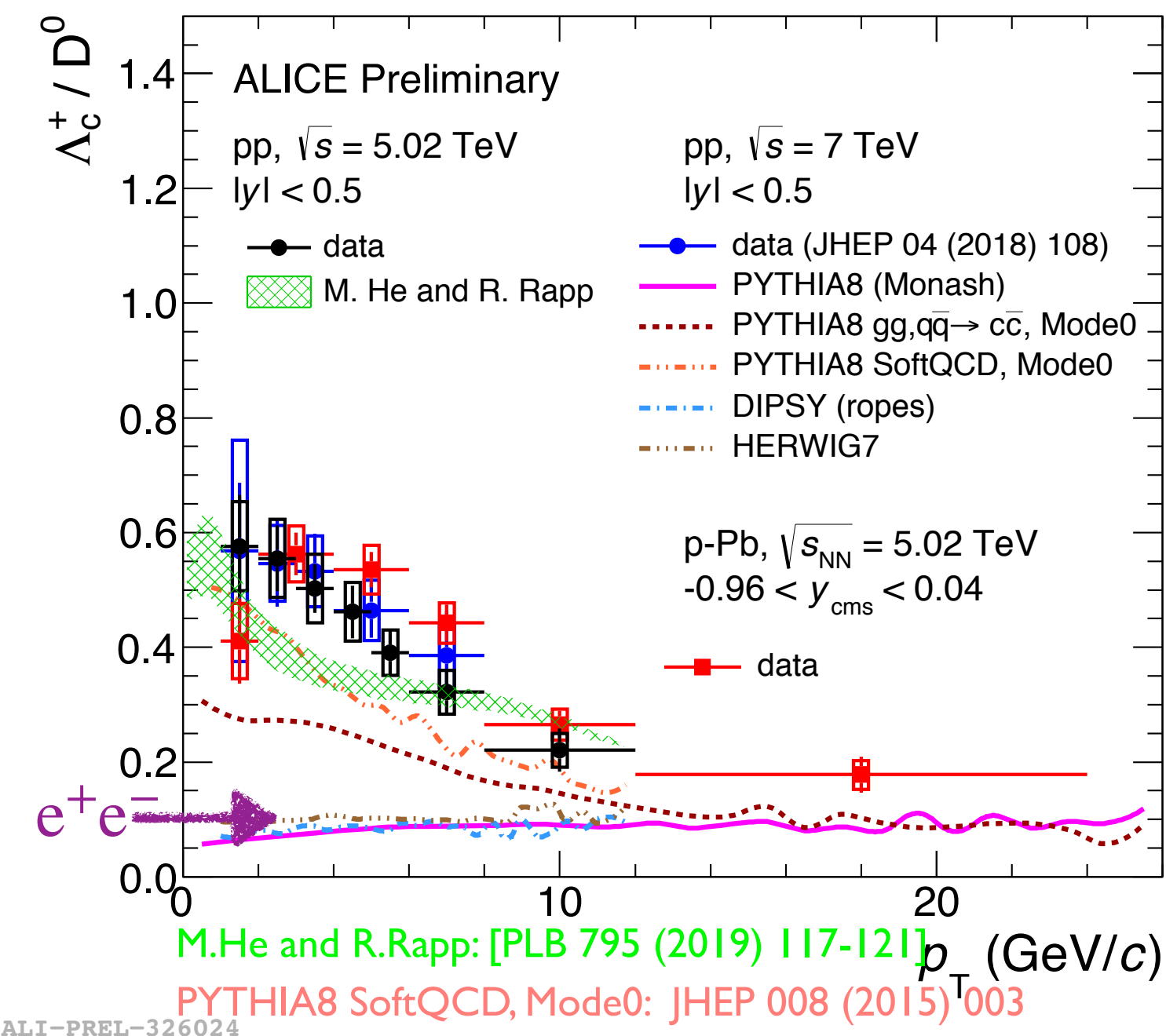


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Motivation

- Charmed baryon-to-meson ratio in pp and p-Pb collisions at LHC **higher** than the predictions from MC generators tuned to e^+e^- measurement
- Two models close to data in Λ_c^+/D^0
 - M.He and R.Rapp**: feed-down from augmented set of charm-baryon states
 - PYTHIA8 SoftQCD, Mode0**: PYTHIA8 with string formation beyond leading color approximation
- Calculations from QCD-inspired models like PYTHIA8 with Monash tune, **DIPSY(rope)**, and **HERWIG7 underestimate** both Λ_c^+/D^0 and Ξ_c^0/D^0





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ALICE detector

$$\Xi_c^0, \Xi_c^+$$

mid-rapidity $|y| < 0.5$

Inner Tracking System
(ITS)

- Tracking
- Vertex reconstruction

Time Projection
Chamber(TPC)

- Track reconstruction
- PID (dE/dx)

Time of Flight (TOF)

- PID (time-of-flight)



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Charm-baryon analysis



Semi-leptonic decays:

- $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow e^+ \Xi^- \nu_e$ (5 & 7 & 13 TeV)

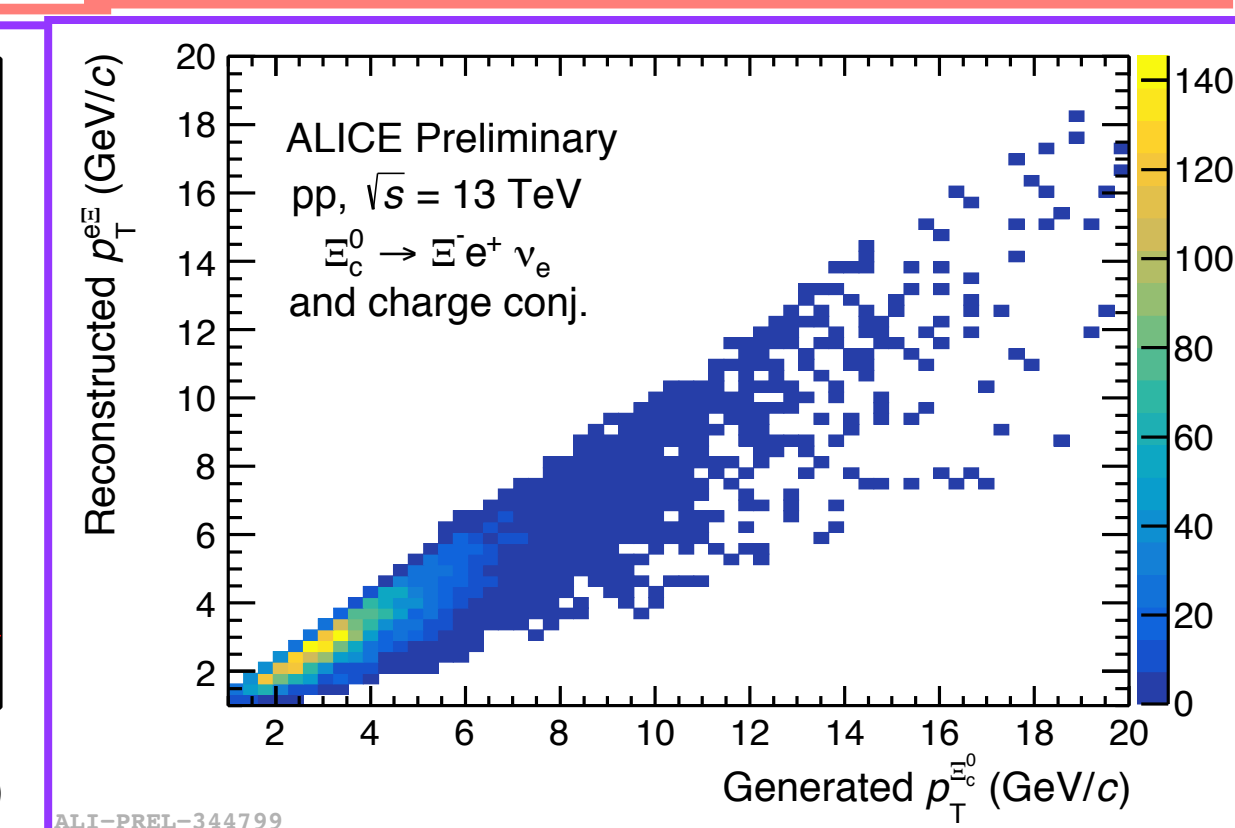
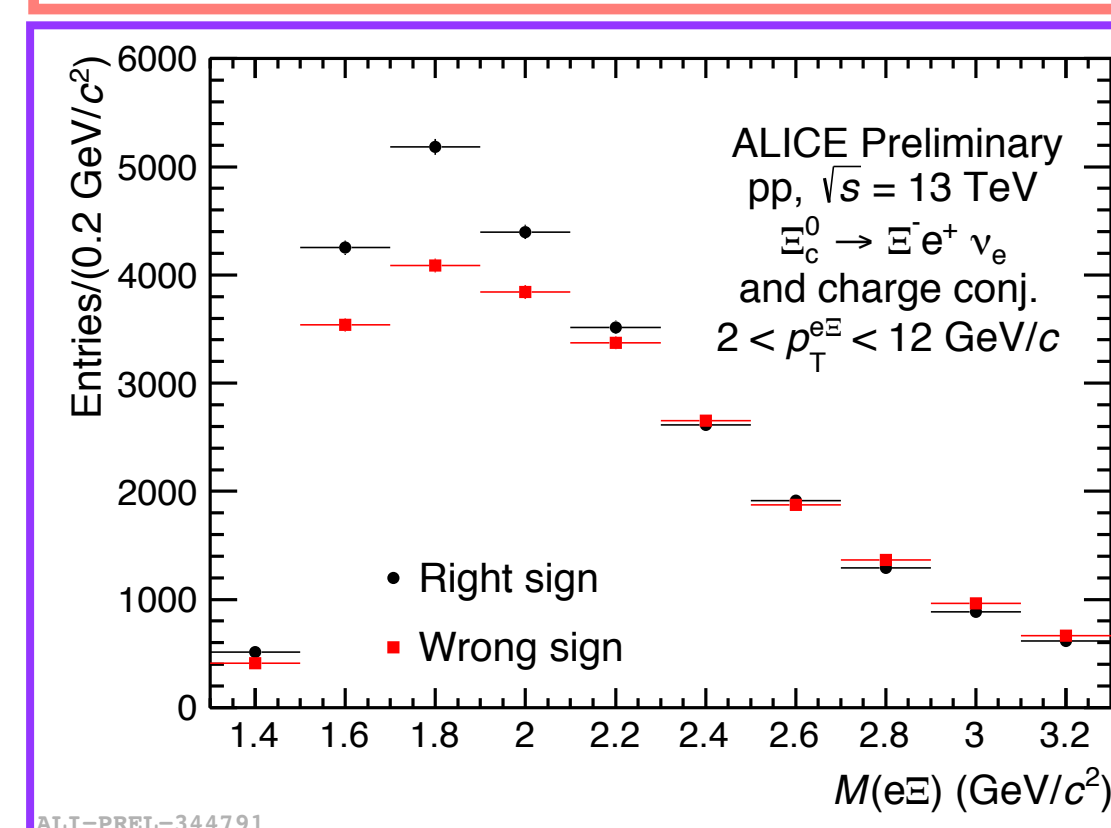
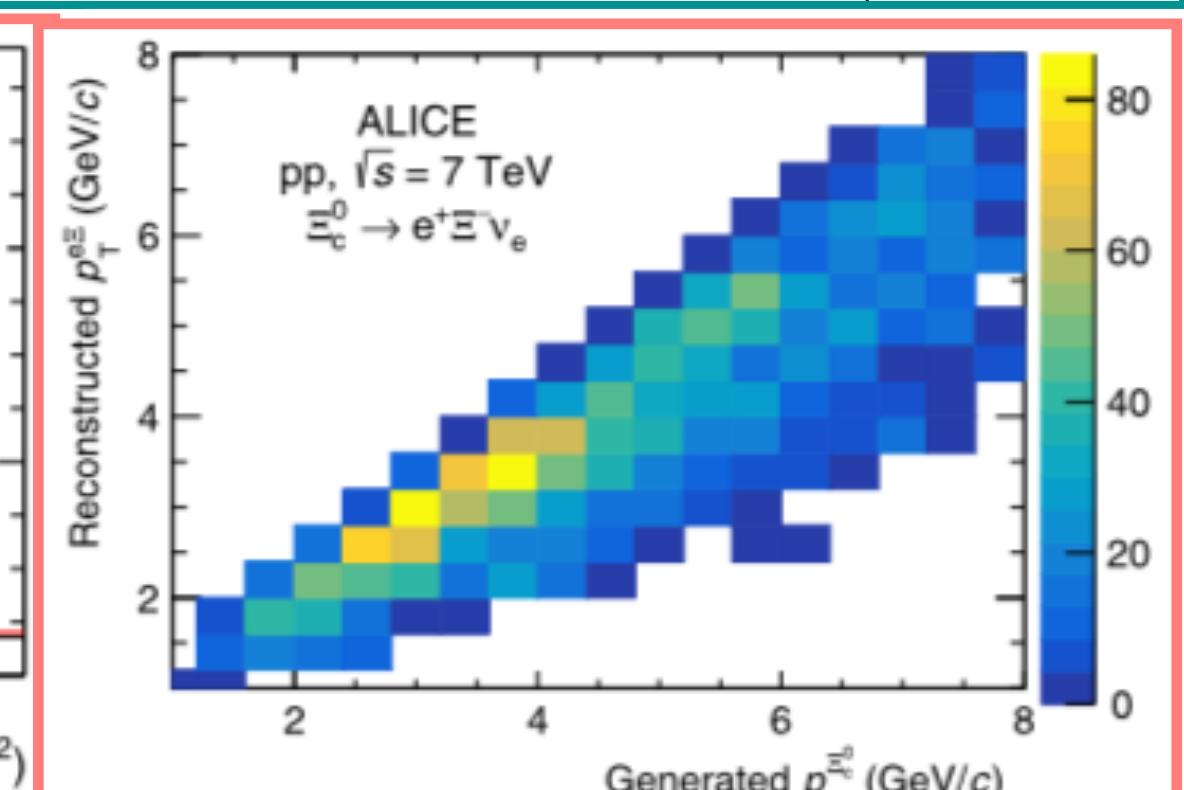
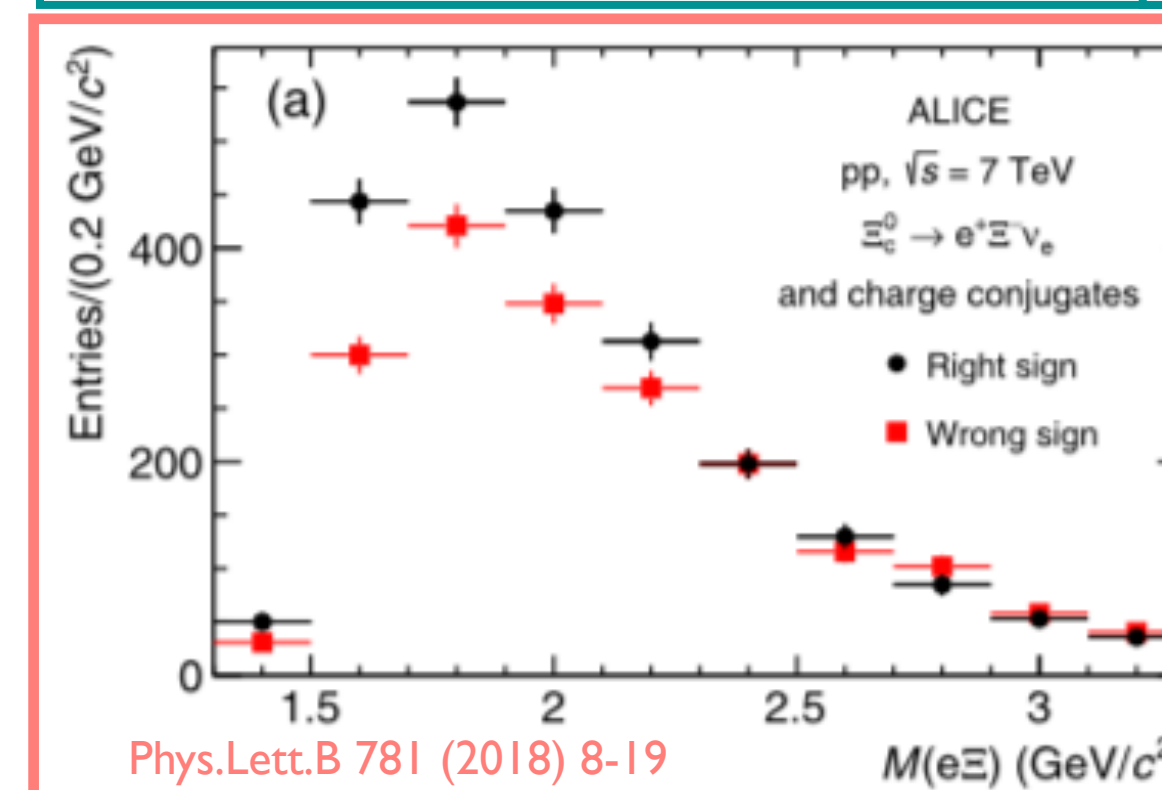
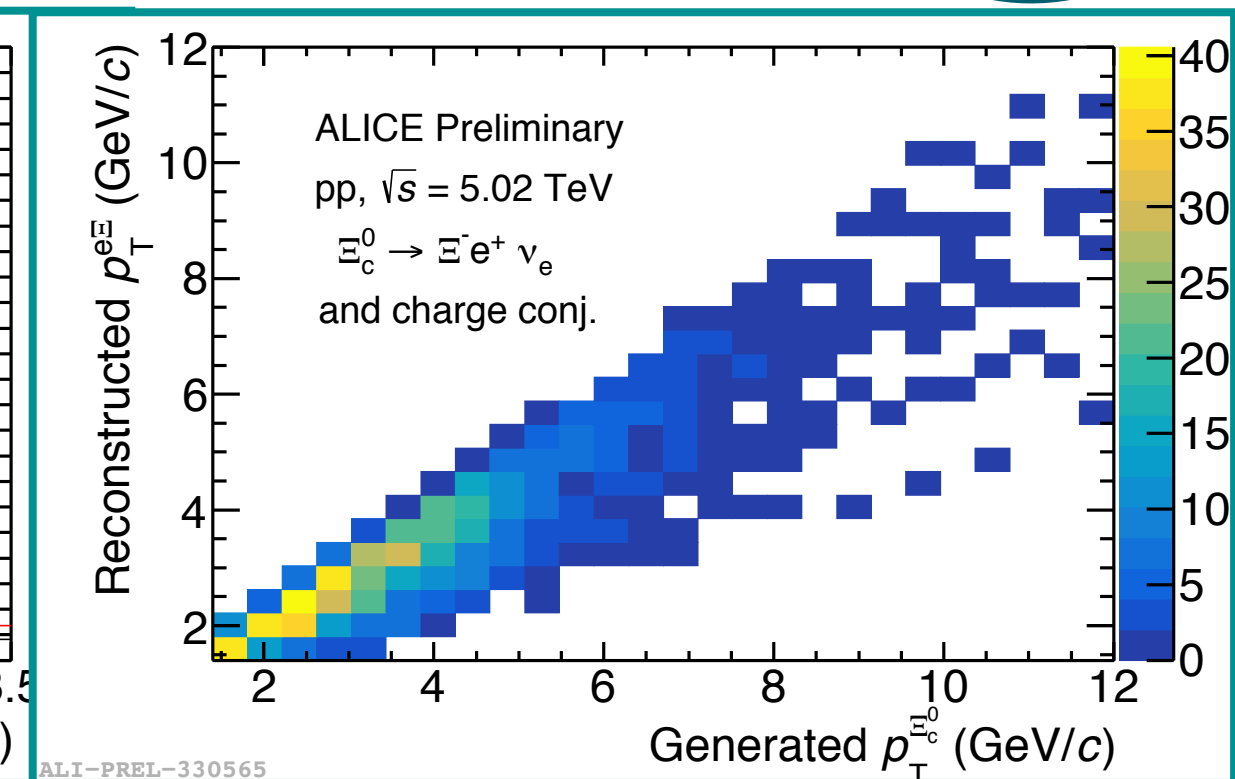
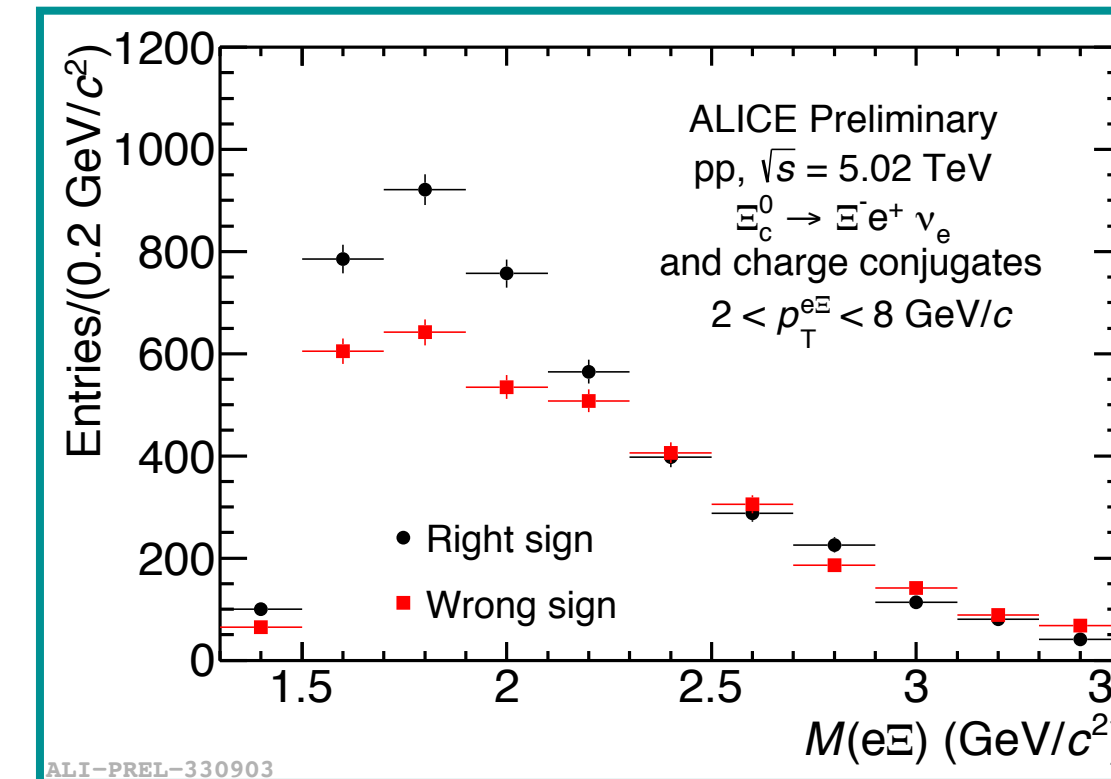
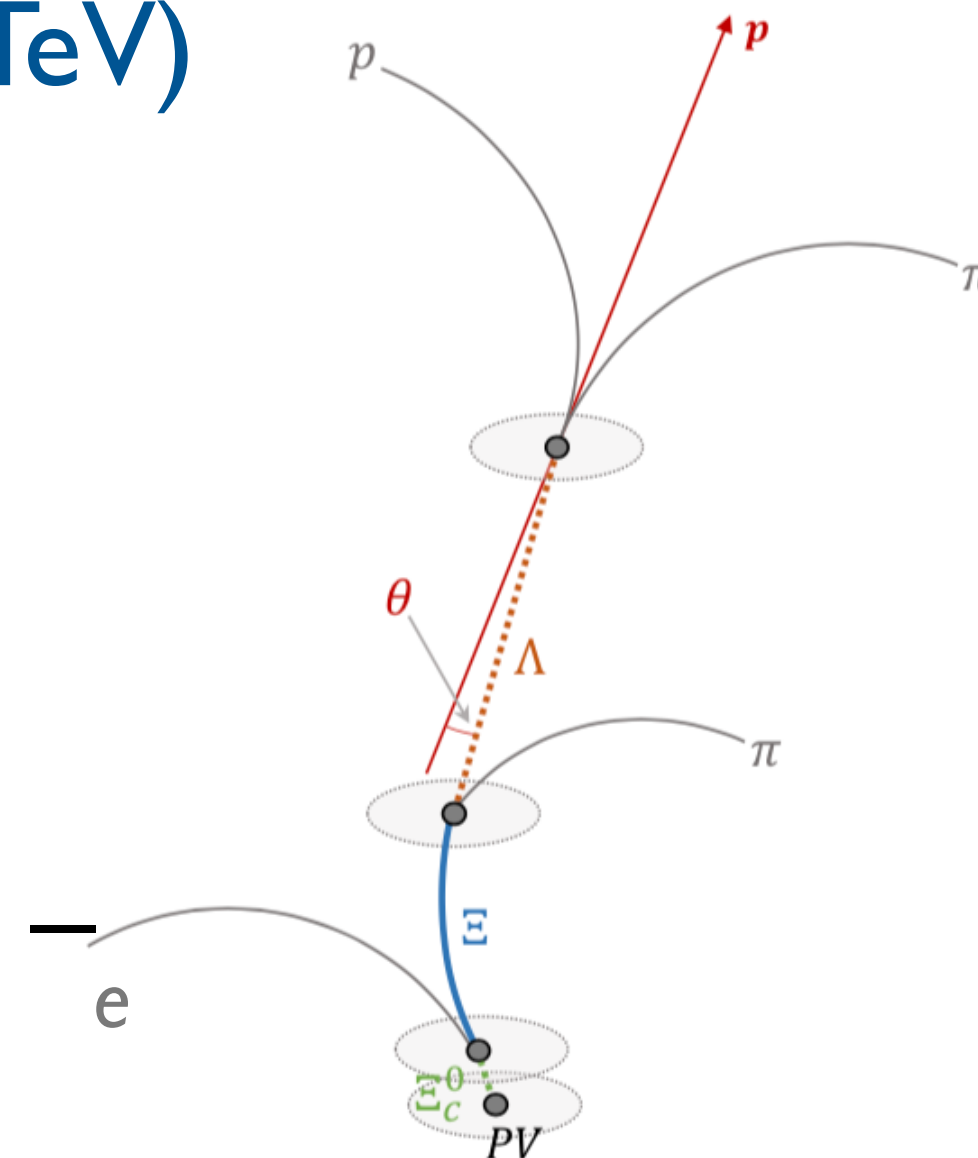
Analysis strategy:

- PID and topological selections
- Signal extraction via (Right-Sign

Wrong-Sign)

- Unfolding method (convert $p_T^{e\Xi}$ into $p_T^{\Xi_c^0}$)

- Acceptance x efficiency correction



Charm-baryon analysis

- **Hadronic decays:**

- $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+$ (13 TeV)

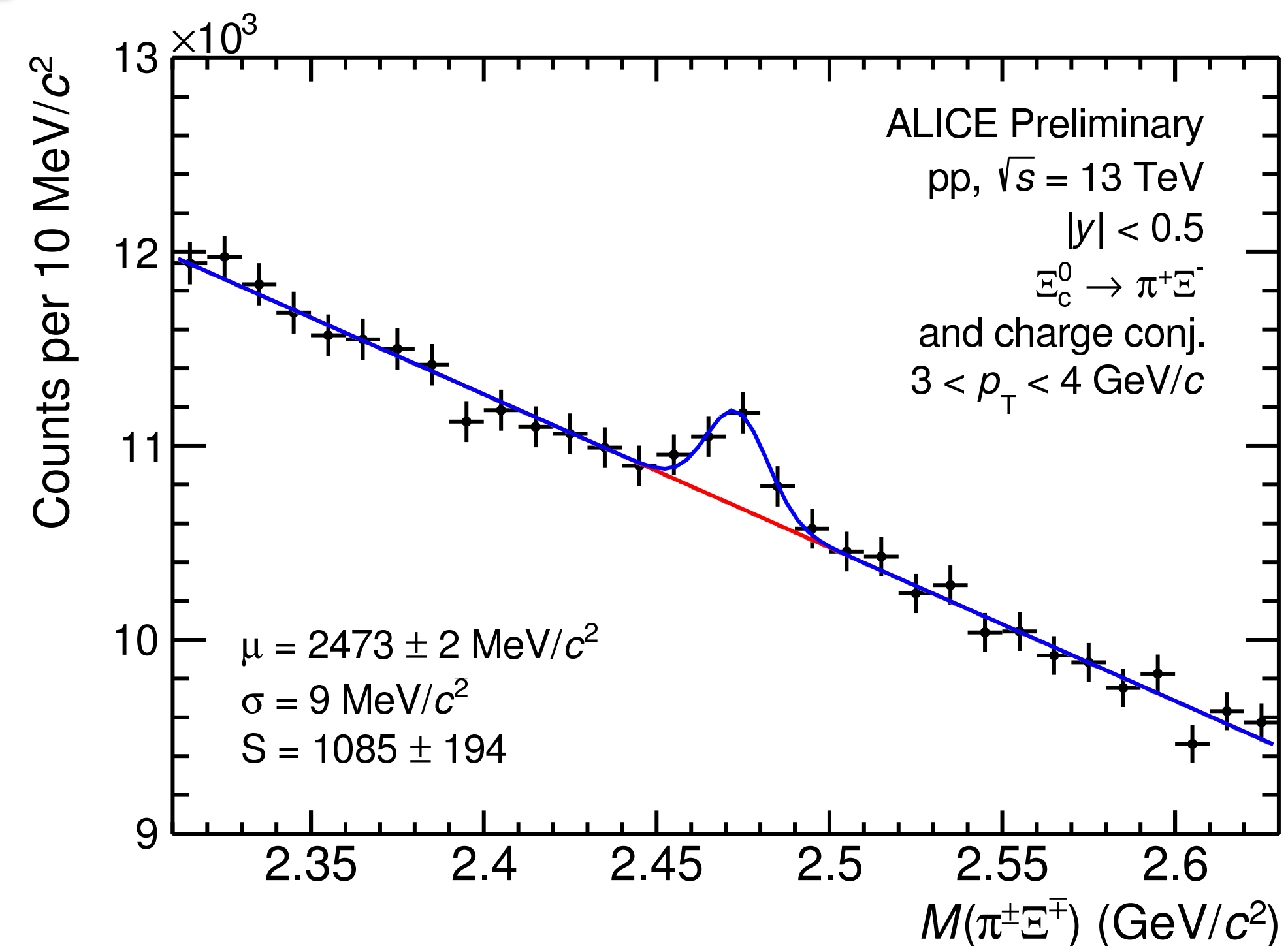


- **Short-lived particle:**

- Topological cuts are not available
- KF particle is used for reconstruction
(KFParticle Vertexing Package more details in backup)

Analysis strategy:

- Select $\pi^\pm$ and $\Xi^\mp$ (pre-selections)
- $\Xi^\mp$ reconstruction with KF
- Signal extraction via invariant mass analysis
- Selection optimized with ML (Boosted Decision Tree (BDT) algorithm)
- Acceptance x efficiency correction



Charm-baryon analysis

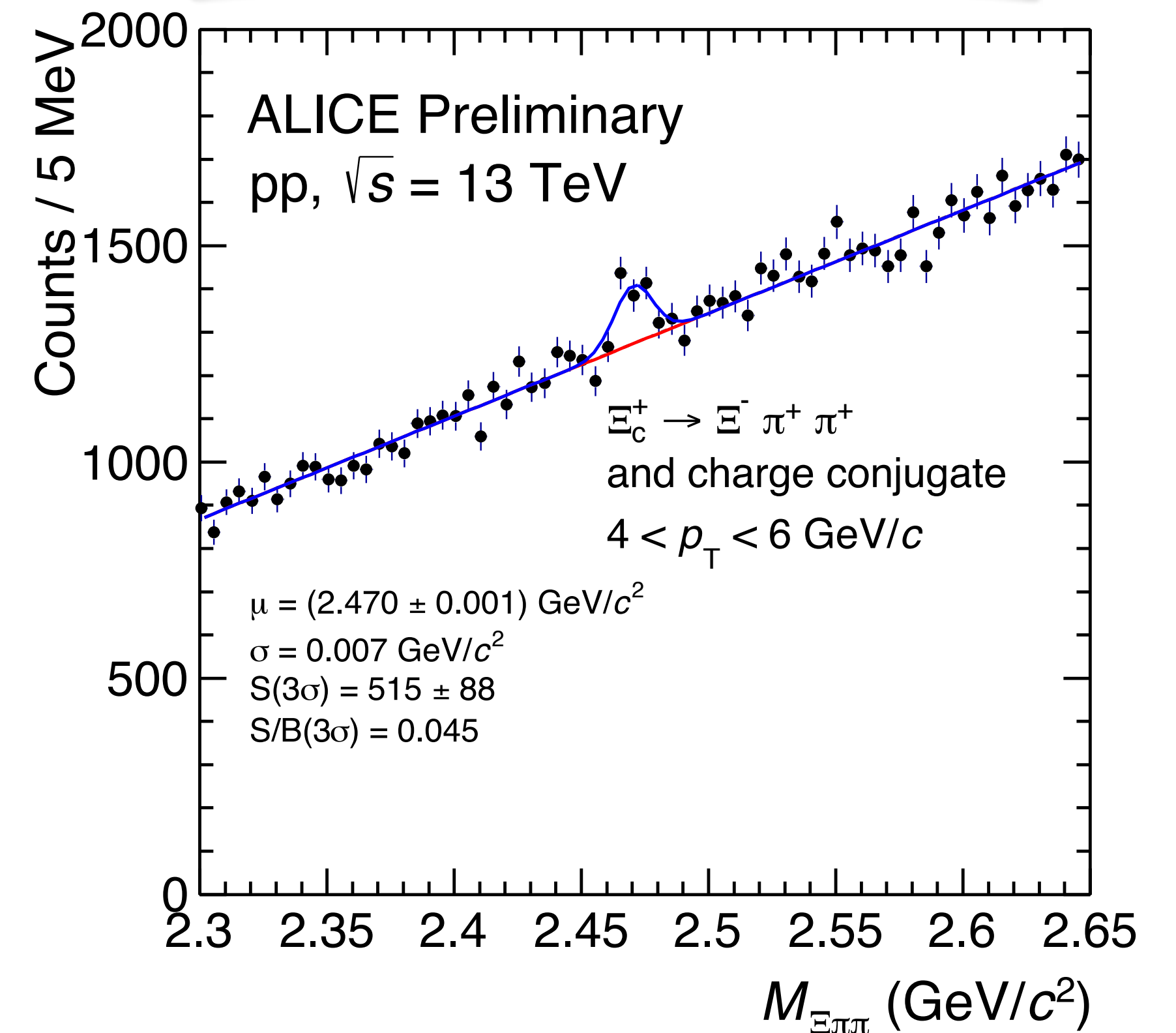
- **Hadronic decays:**

- $\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$ (13 TeV)

	Ξ_c^+ (usc)
Mass (MeV/c ²)	2467.93±0.18
Life time (μm)	132
Decay channel	$\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$ [BR=(2.86±1.21±0.38)%] [*] [*] [Phys. Rev. D 100, 031101]

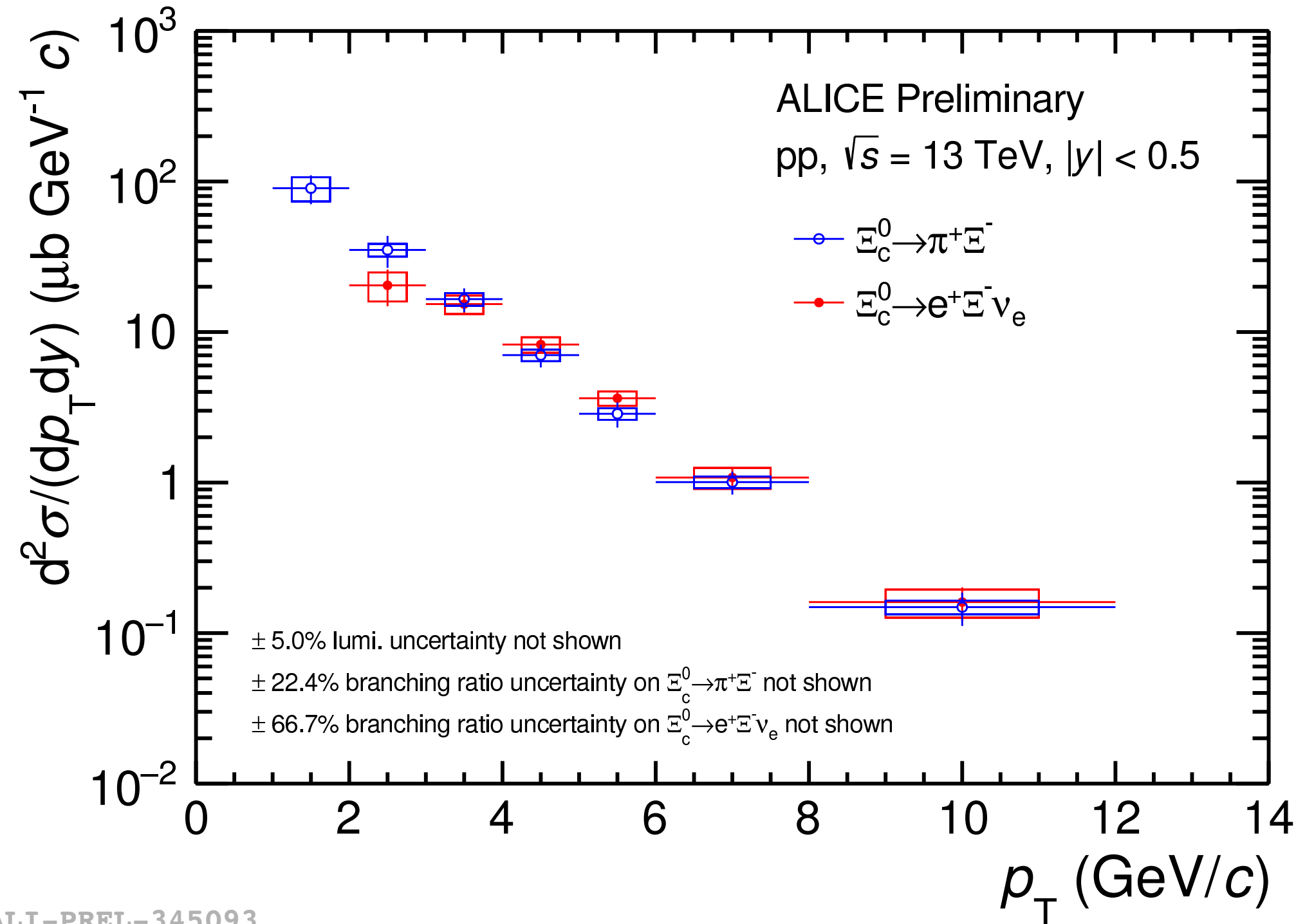
Analysis strategy:

- Select $\pi^\pm$ and $\Xi^\mp$ (pre-selection)
- Combine the Cascade with the charged tracks
- Reconstruct secondary vertex of two selected π
- Signal extraction via invariant mass analysis
- Acceptance x efficiency correction

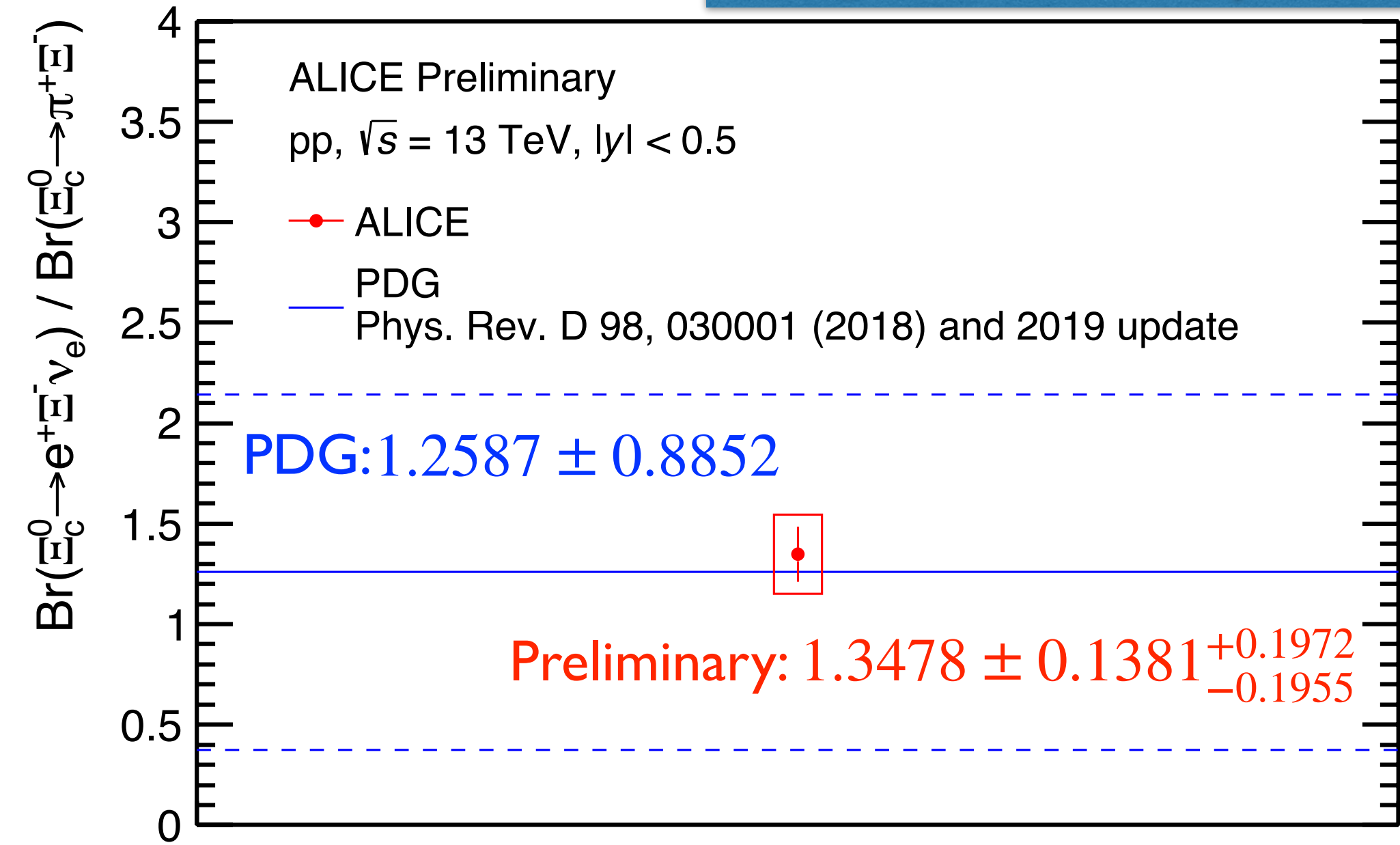


$$\text{BR}(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow e^+ \Xi^- \nu_e) / \text{BR}(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+)$$

Average of e/h ratio vs p_T used to estimate BR ratio



ALI-PREL-345093



ALI-PREL-345624

- First measurement of ratio of semi-leptonic and hadronic decay with ALICE
- The final syst. value on the ratio:
 - Summing in quadrature of relative statistic and relative p_T uncorrelated systematic uncertainties
- $\text{Br}(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow e^+ \Xi^- \nu_e) / \text{Br}(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+)$:
 - **~4 times smaller** uncertainty w.r.t. PDG value

$$\text{Br}(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow e^+ \Xi^- \nu_e, \text{PDG}) = (1.8 \pm 1.2) \%$$

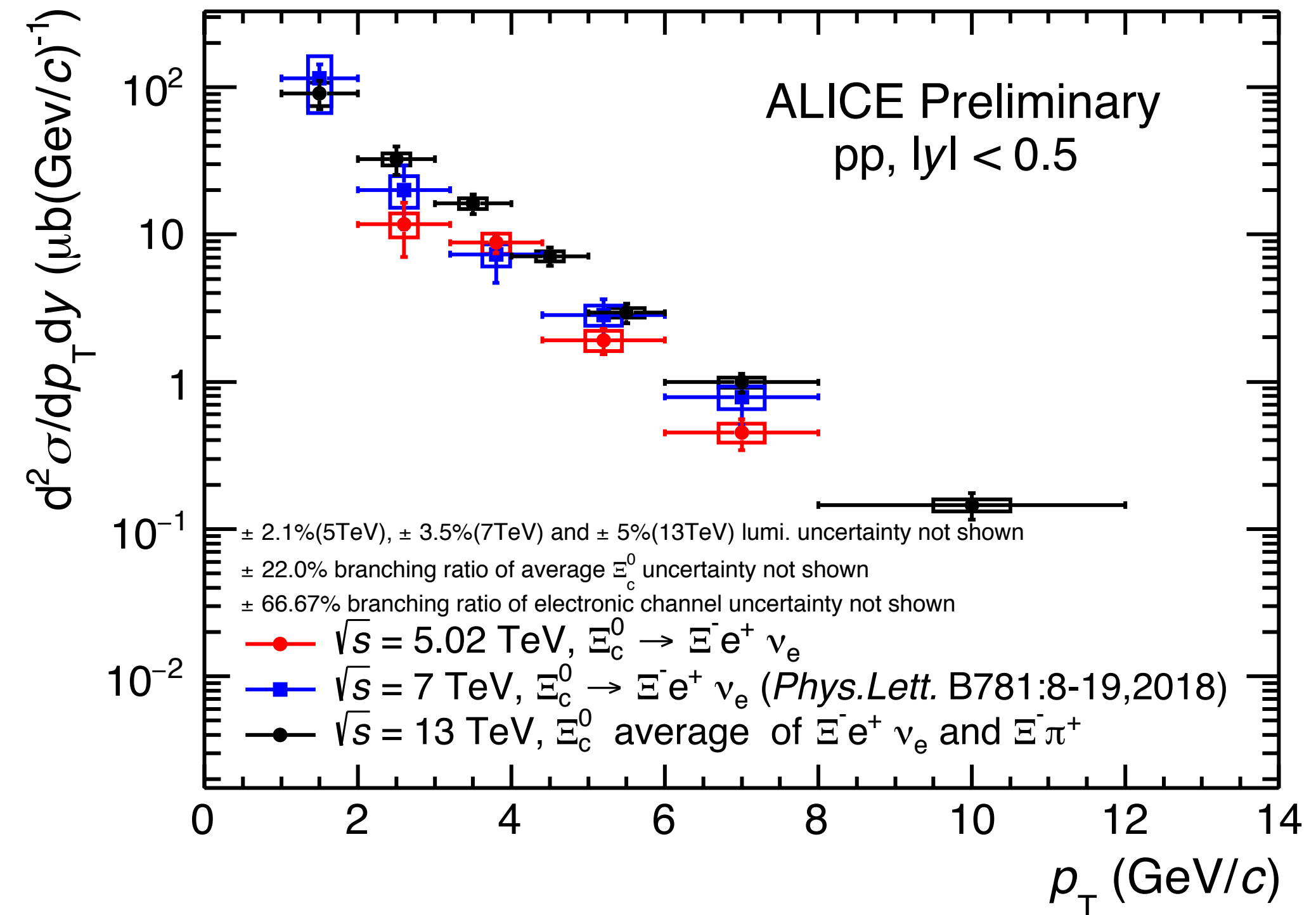
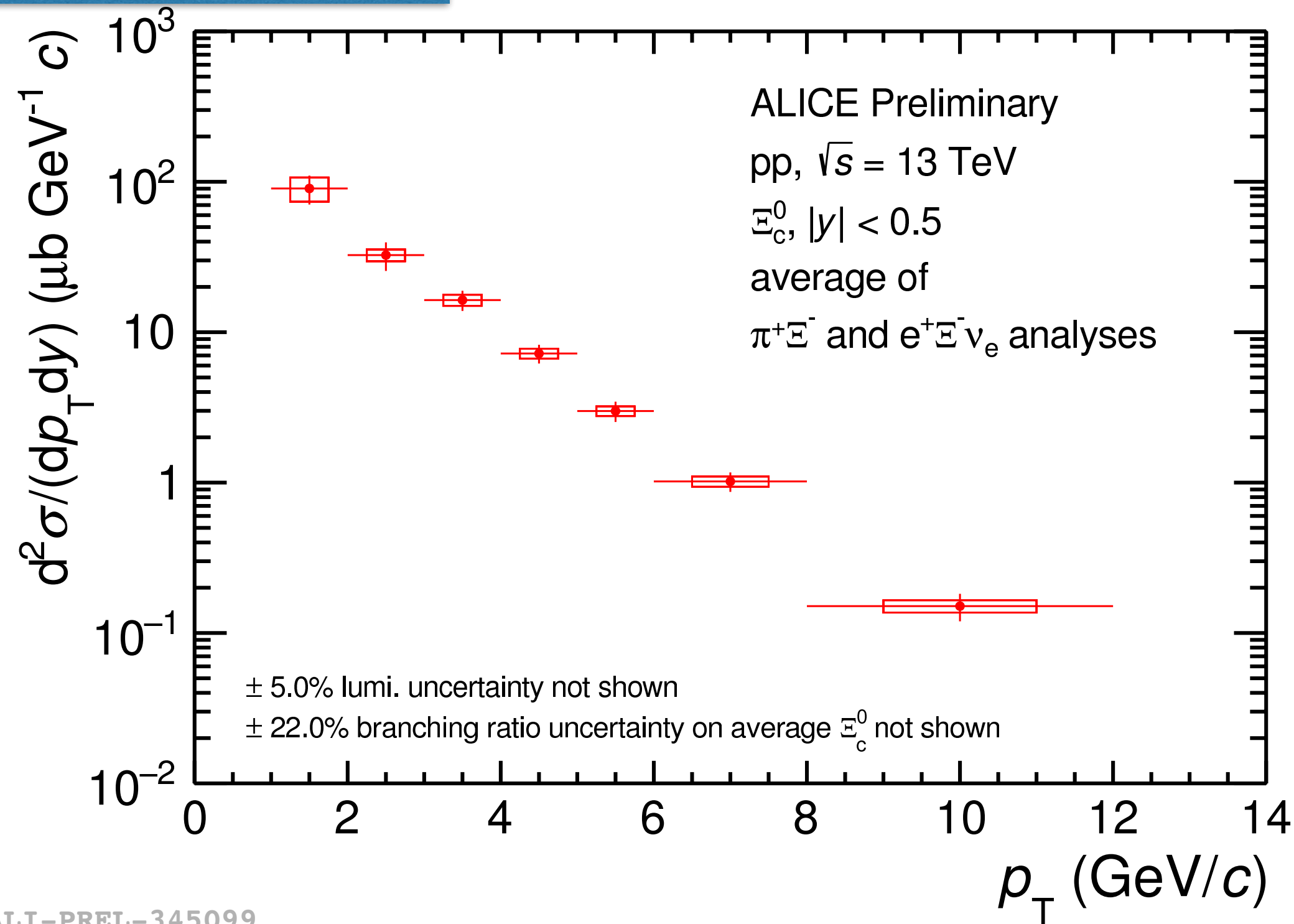
$$\text{Br}(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+, \text{PDG}) = (1.43 \pm 0.32) \%$$



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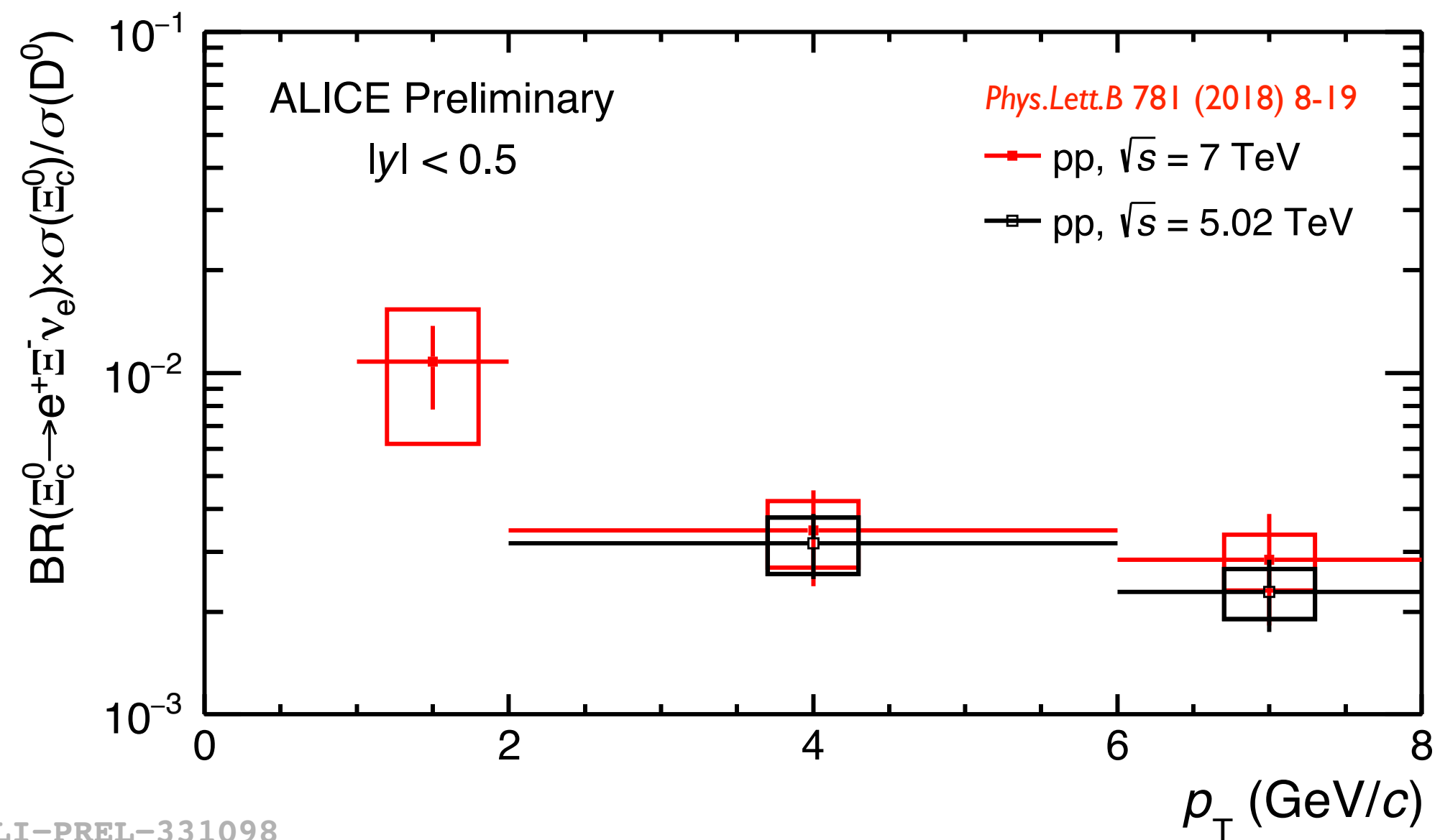
Weighted average cross section

Ξ_c^0 cross section production

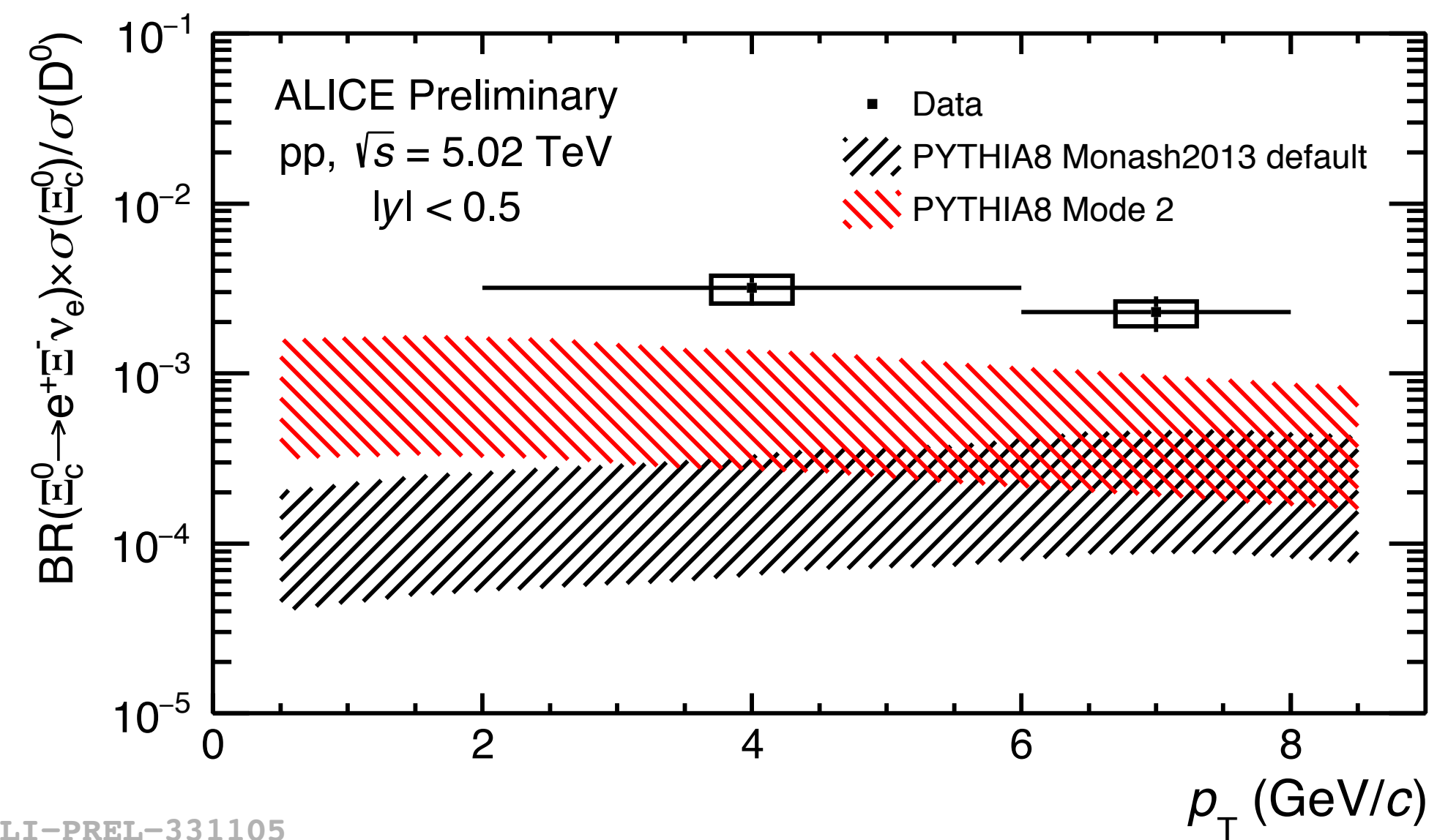


- More precise measurement of Ξ_c^0 is obtained by combining the two decay channels
- **Weights:**
the inverse of the quadratic sum of the relative statistical and uncorrelated systematic uncertainties
- More differential measurements are shown

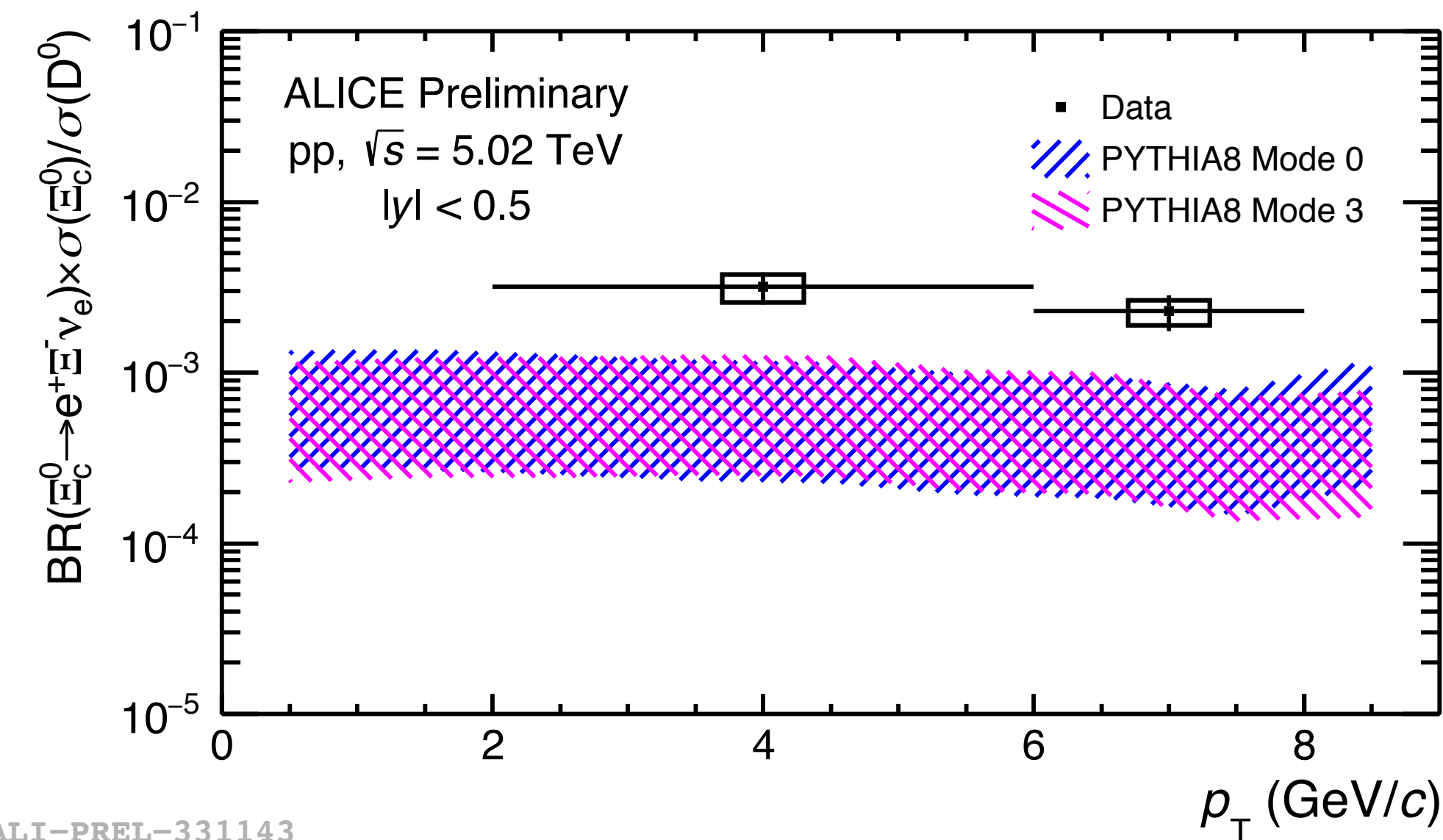
E_c^0/D^0 in pp collisions at 5&7 TeV



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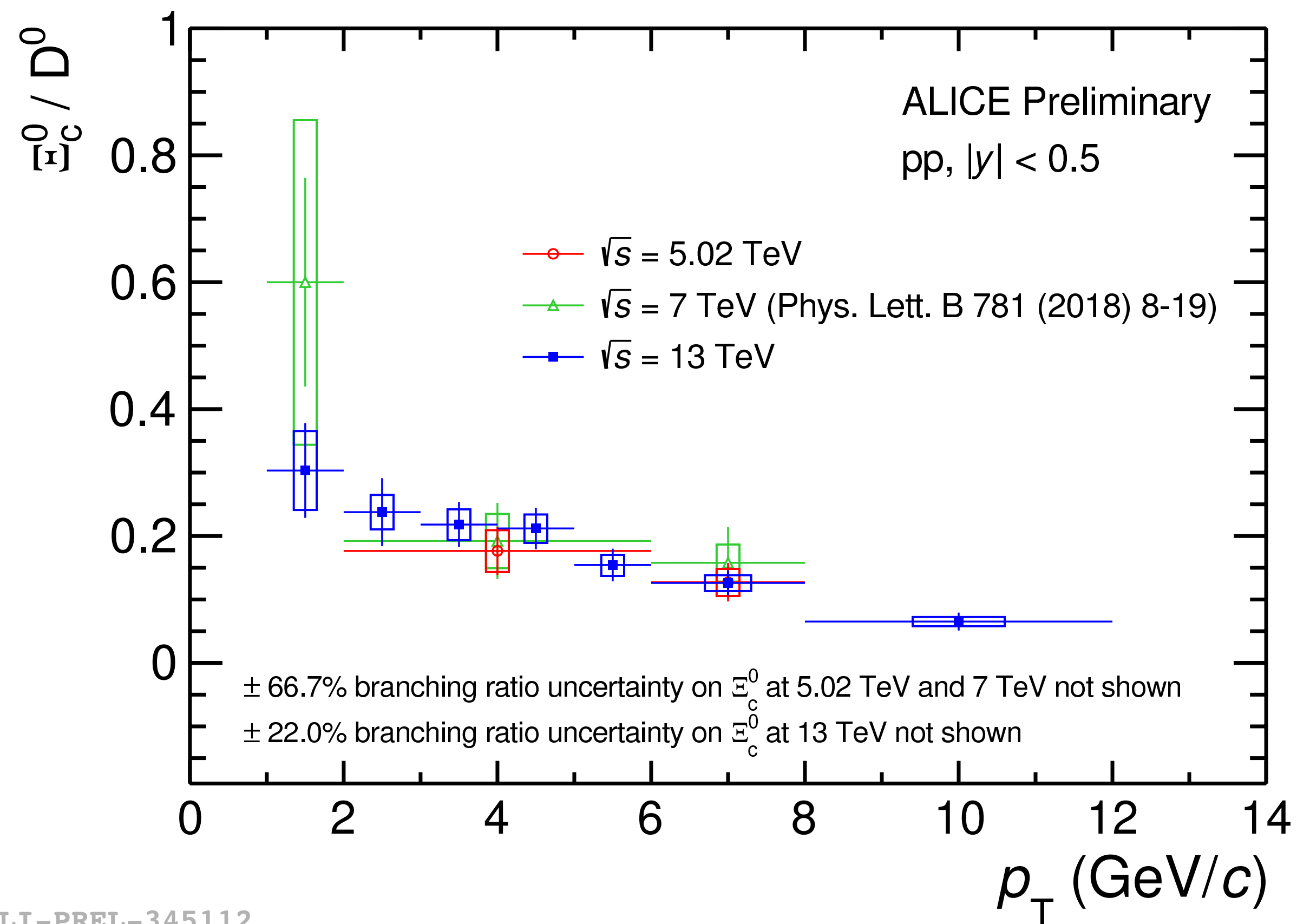
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ALI-PREL-331143

- The ratio at 5 and 7 TeV are fully compatible
- PYTHIA8 with various tunes also underestimated the measured ratio at 5 TeV

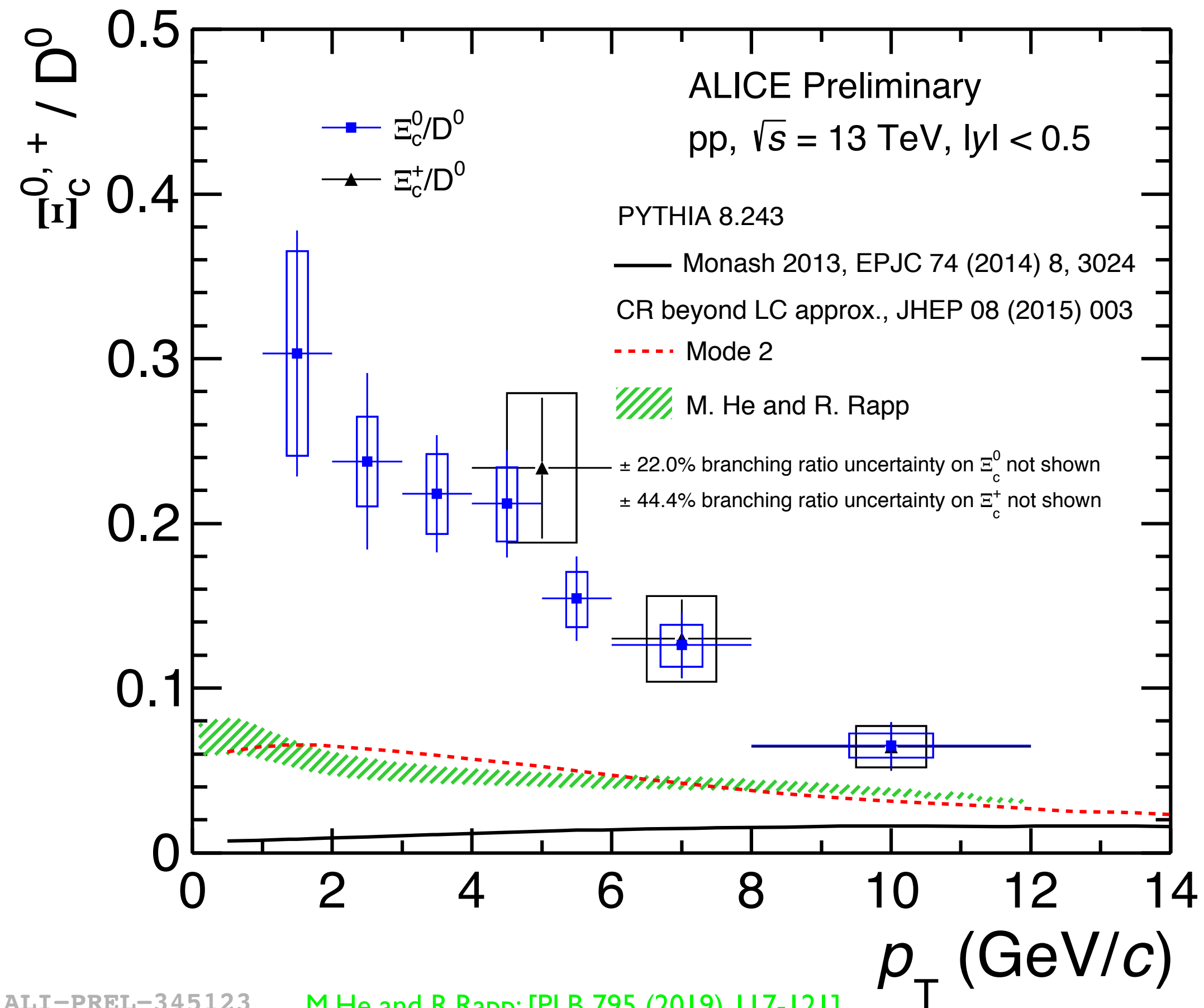
Ξ_c^0/D^0 in pp collisions at 5&7&13 TeV



Ξ_c^0/D^0 :

- Consistent ratios are obtained with different decay channel in different collision energy
 - At low p_T , the ratio value is about 0.2
 - At high p_T , the ratio value is about 0.1

$\Xi_c^{0,+}/D^0$ in pp collisions at 13 TeV



$\Xi_c^{0,+}/D^0$:

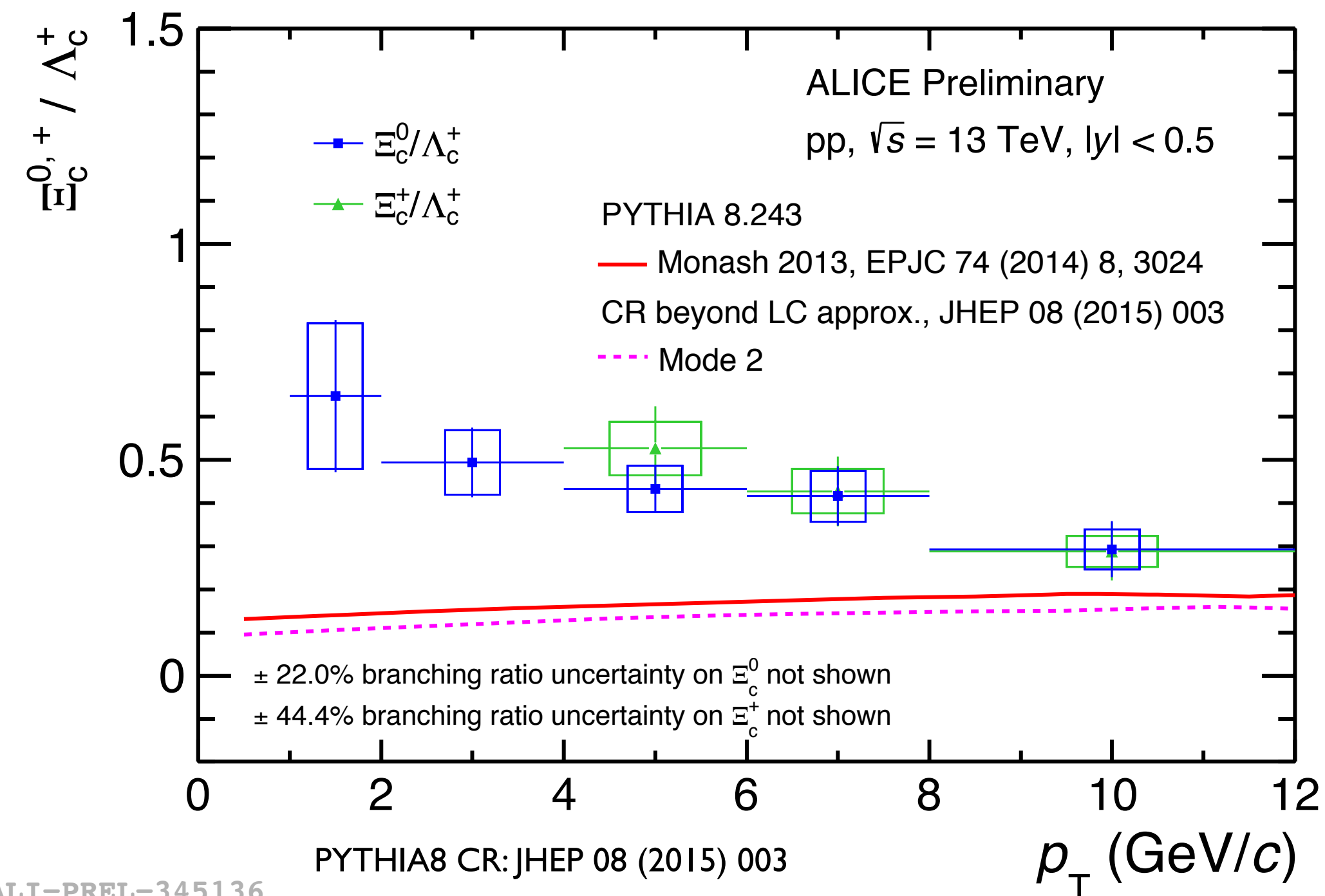
- First measurement of Ξ_c^0 and Ξ_c^+ production via hadronic decay channel at LHC
- Observed **enhanced $\Xi_c^{0,+}$ production** in pp collisions
- **Underestimated** by PYTHIA8 with CR& M.He and R.Rapp
- **More constraints** on the microscopic description of the enhancement



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$\Xi_c^{0,+}/\Lambda_c^+, \Sigma_c^{0,+,++}/\Xi_c^{0,+}$ in pp collisions

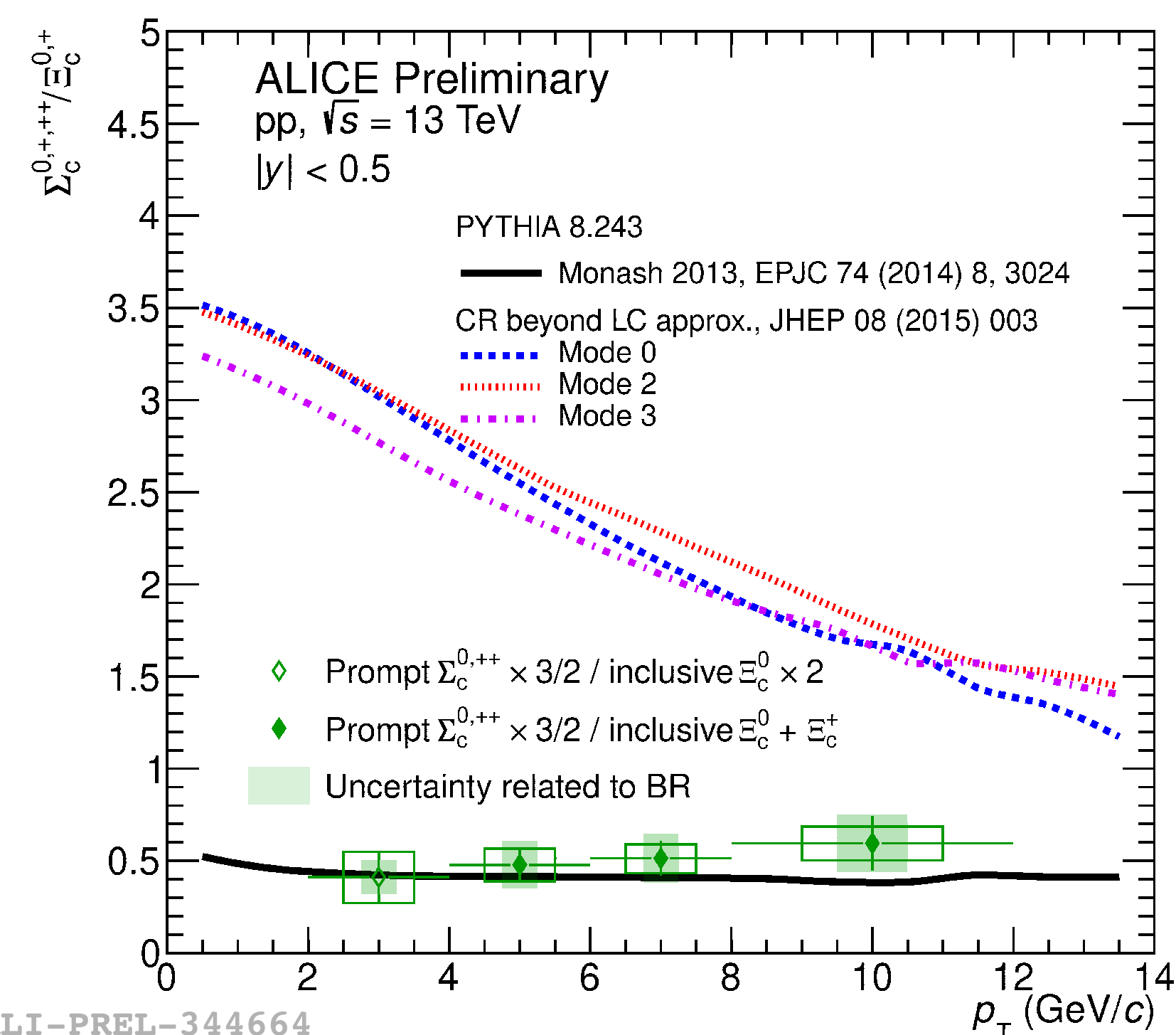


$$\Xi_c^{0,+}/\Lambda_c^+ :$$

- The ratio is about 0.5 with a mild p_T dependence
- None of the modes reported are able to describe the ratio

$$\Sigma_c^{0,+,++}/\Xi_c^{0,+} :$$

- Overestimated by PYTHIA8 with CR
- Described by PYTHIA8 Monash (why?)





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Summary

- The measurement of $\Xi_c^{0,+}$
 - Check universality of charm fragmentation in hadronic collision at LHC
 - Stringent constraints on models of charm quark hadronic hadronisation in pp collisions
- PYTHIA8 with CR beyond LC and SHM with augmented set of charm-baryon states does not describe $\Xi_c^{0,+}/D^0$ well
- **First measurement** of ratio of semi-leptonic and hadronic decay with ALICE and smaller uncertainty w.r.t. PDG value

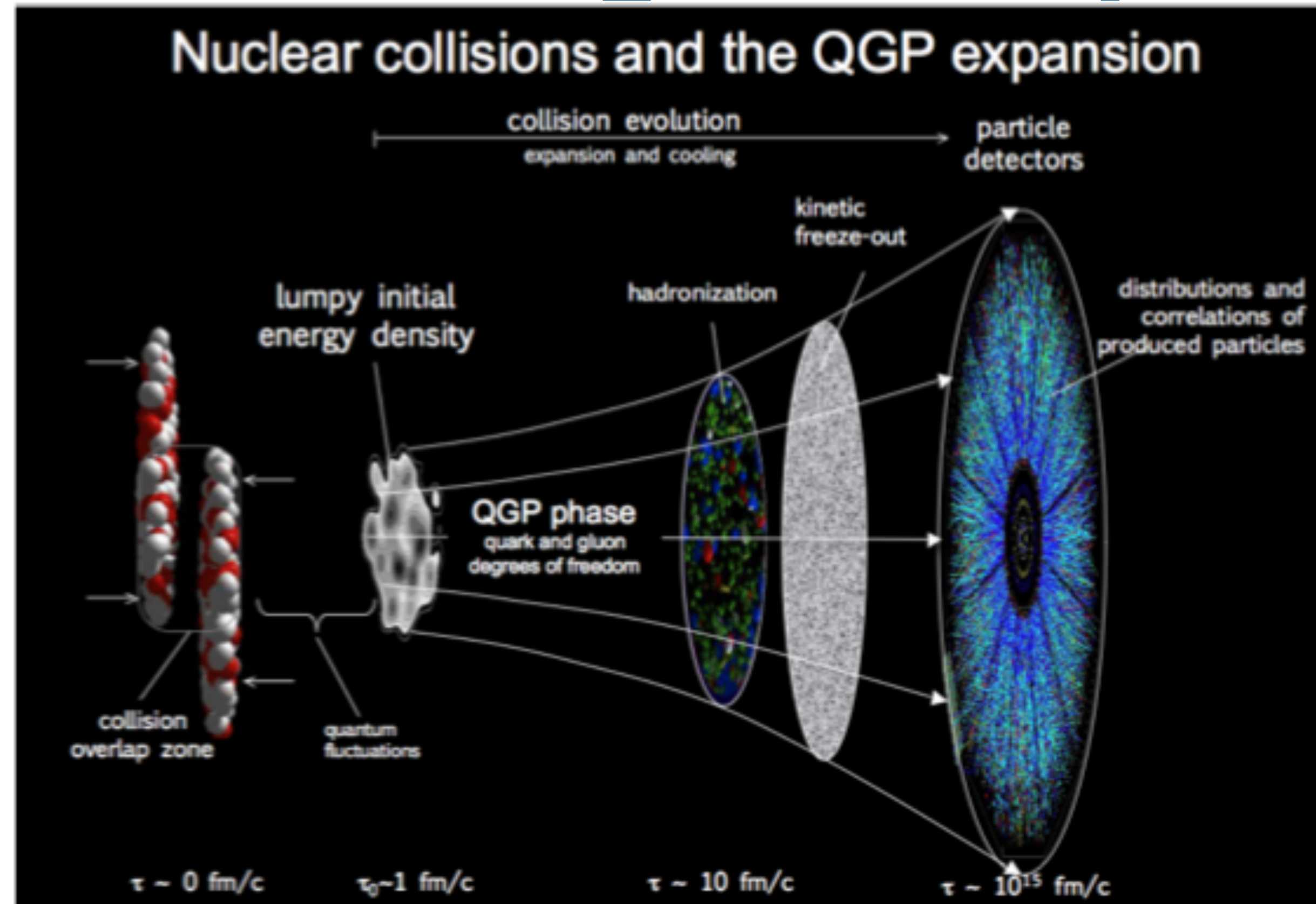


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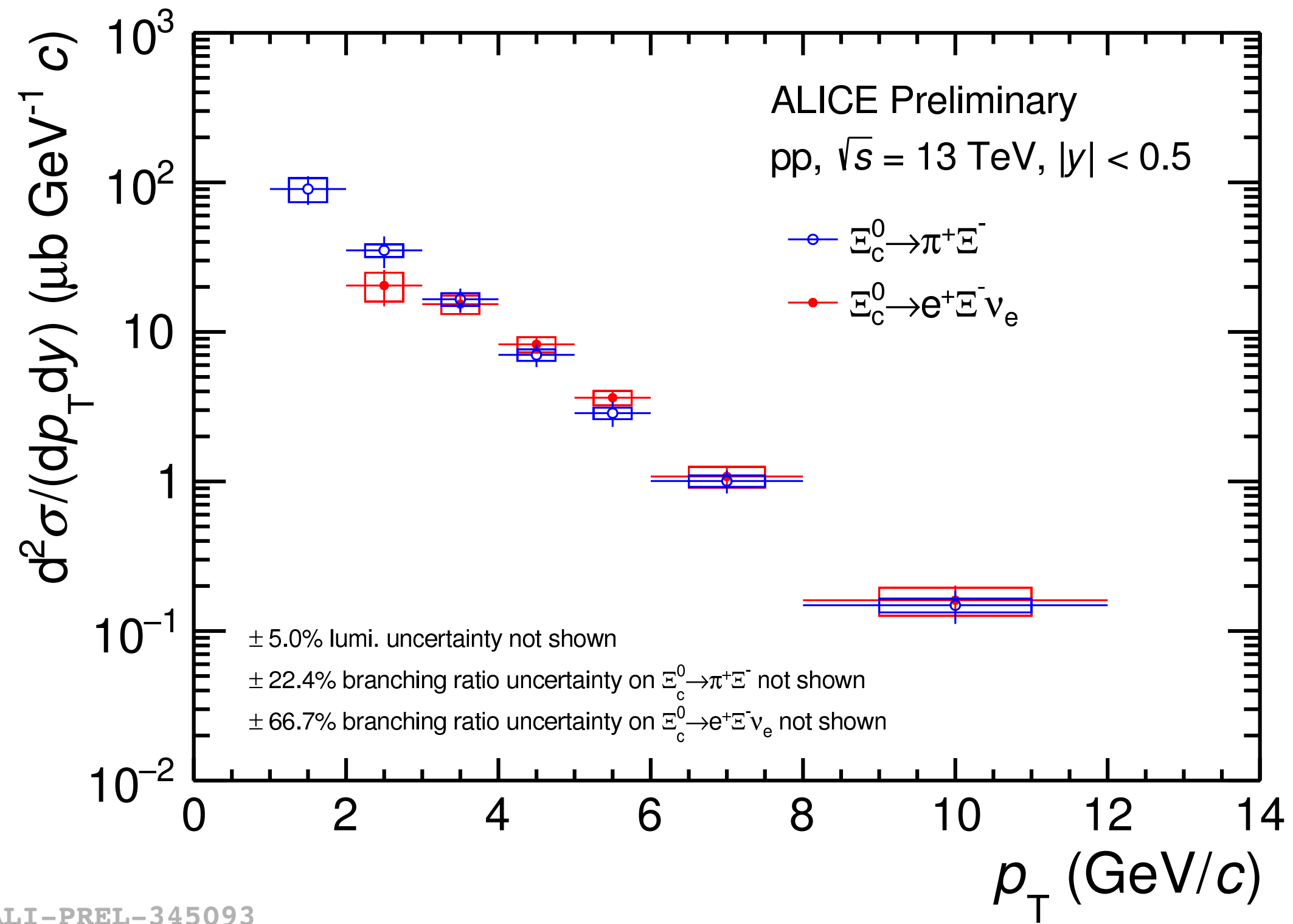
THANK YOU!

Heavy quarks through a heavy-ion collision

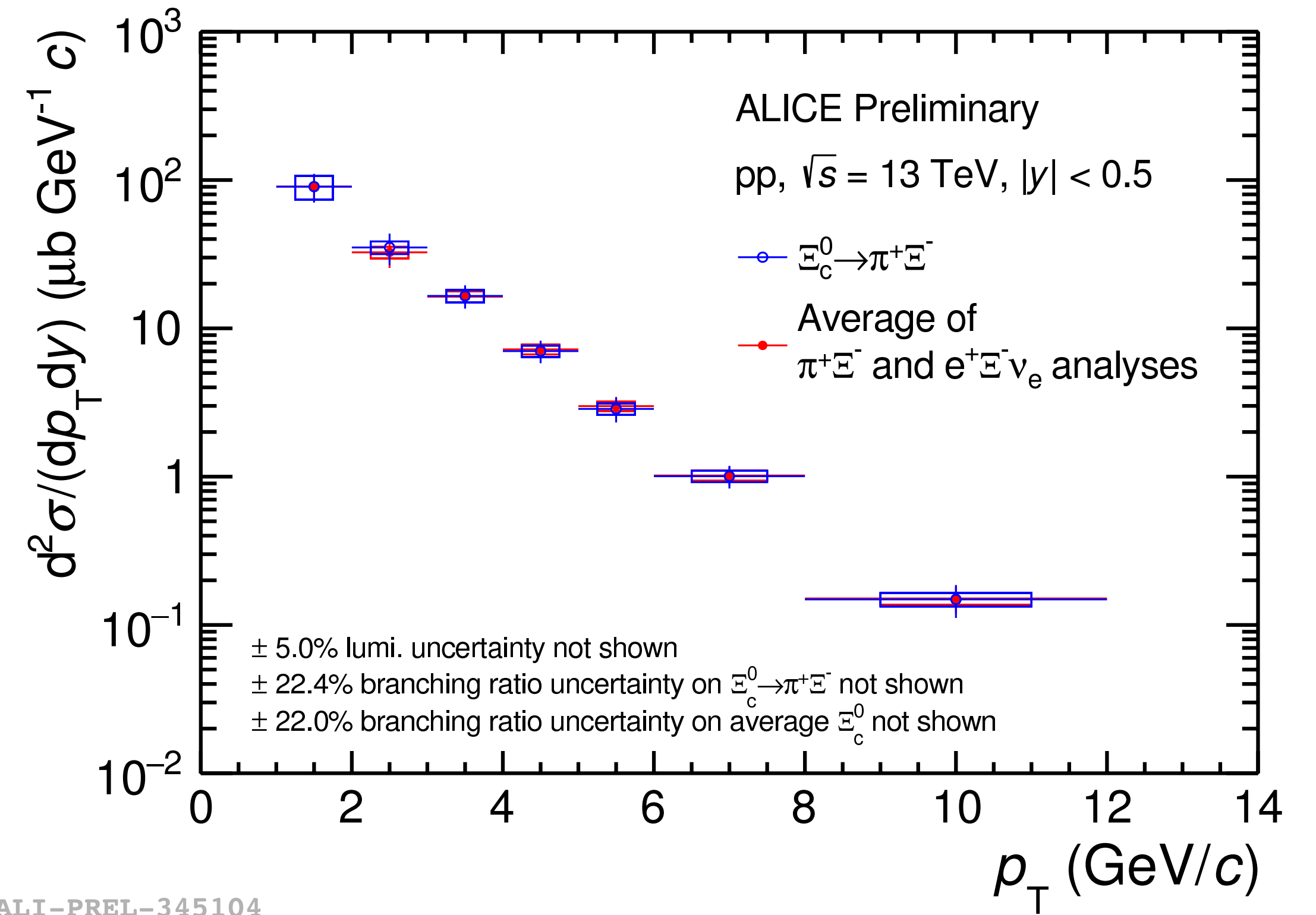


- **Initial hard scatterings**
 - nPDFs
 - Cold nuclear effects
- **Pre-equilibrium**
 - Time to equilibration
 - Pre-equilibrium energy loss
 - Magnetic field
- **QGP evolution**
 - Hydro model
 - Transport coefficients
- **Freeze-out**
 - Fragmentation
 - Coalescence effects
 - Hadrochemistry
- **Hadronic phase**
 - Diffusion through hadronic phase

Ξ_c^0 cross section production



ALI-PREL-345093



ALI-PREL-345104



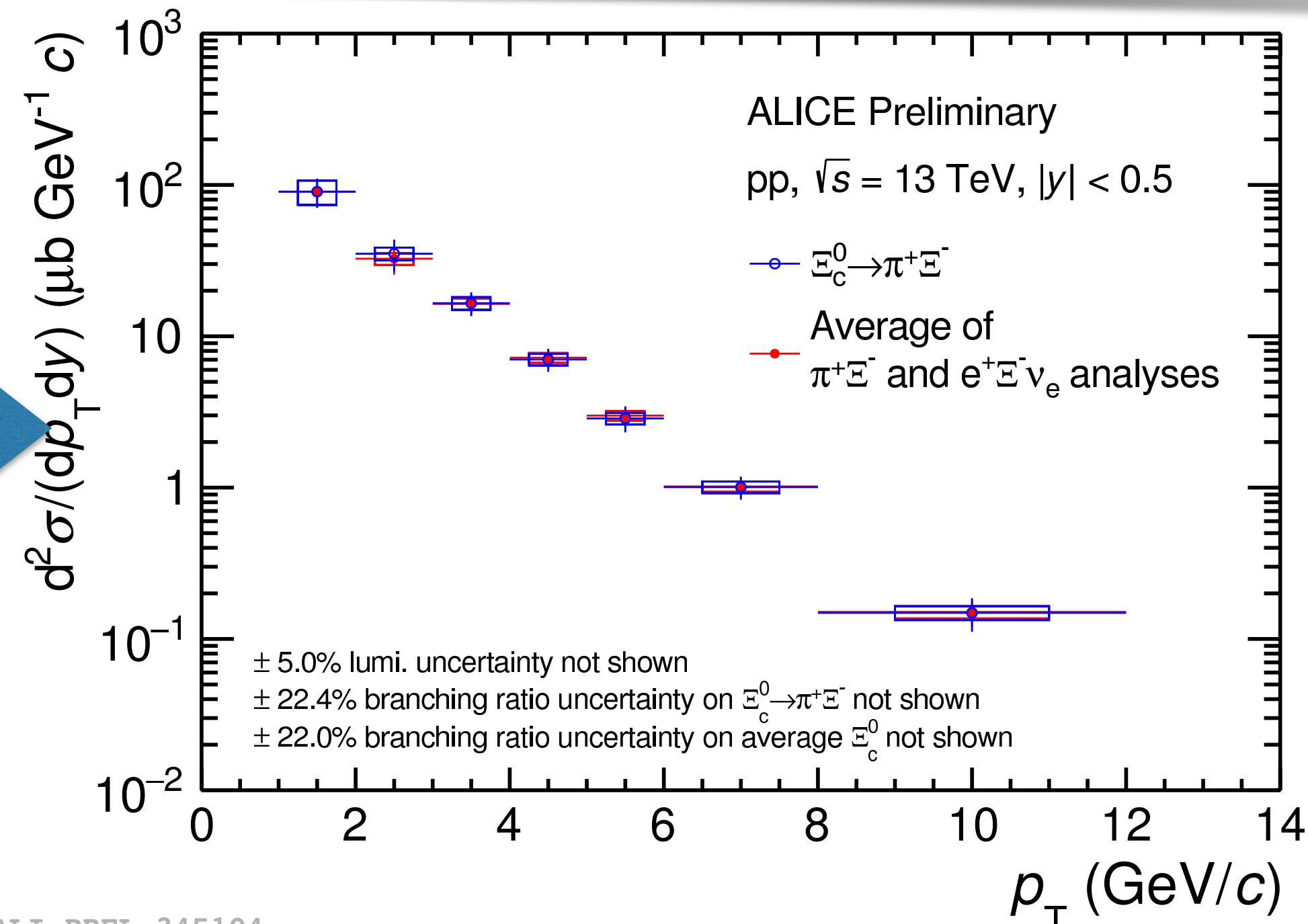
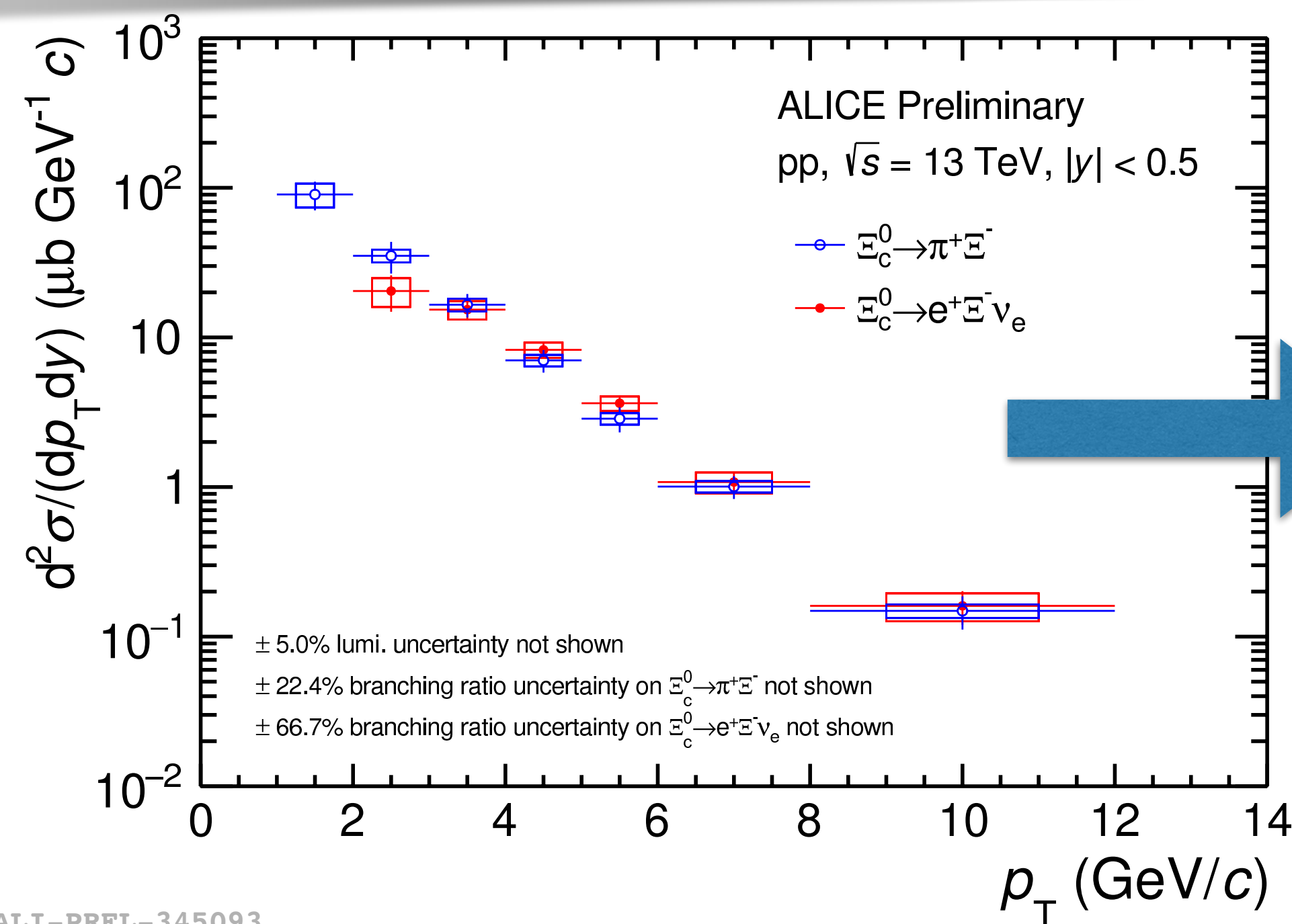
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Merged cross section(hadronic and electronic)

- Merged measurement by hadronic decay and electronic decay
 - Include systematic of BR only in the weight

$$w_i^{uncorr} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_i^{stat}}{N_i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_i^{uncorr, syst}}{N_i}\right)^2} \quad \langle N \rangle = \frac{N_h * \frac{1}{w_h^2} + N_e * \frac{1}{w_e^2}}{\frac{1}{w_h^2} + \frac{1}{w_e^2}} \quad \langle \sigma_{stat} \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{(\sigma_h^{stat} * \frac{1}{w_h^2})^2 + (\sigma_e^{stat} * \frac{1}{w_e^2})^2}}{\frac{1}{w_h^2} + \frac{1}{w_e^2}} \quad \langle \sigma_{syst} \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{(\sigma_h^{syst} * \frac{1}{w_h^2})^2 + (\sigma_e^{syst} * \frac{1}{w_e^2})^2}}{\frac{1}{w_h^2} + \frac{1}{w_e^2}}$$



KFParticle Vertexing Package

- Kalman Filter

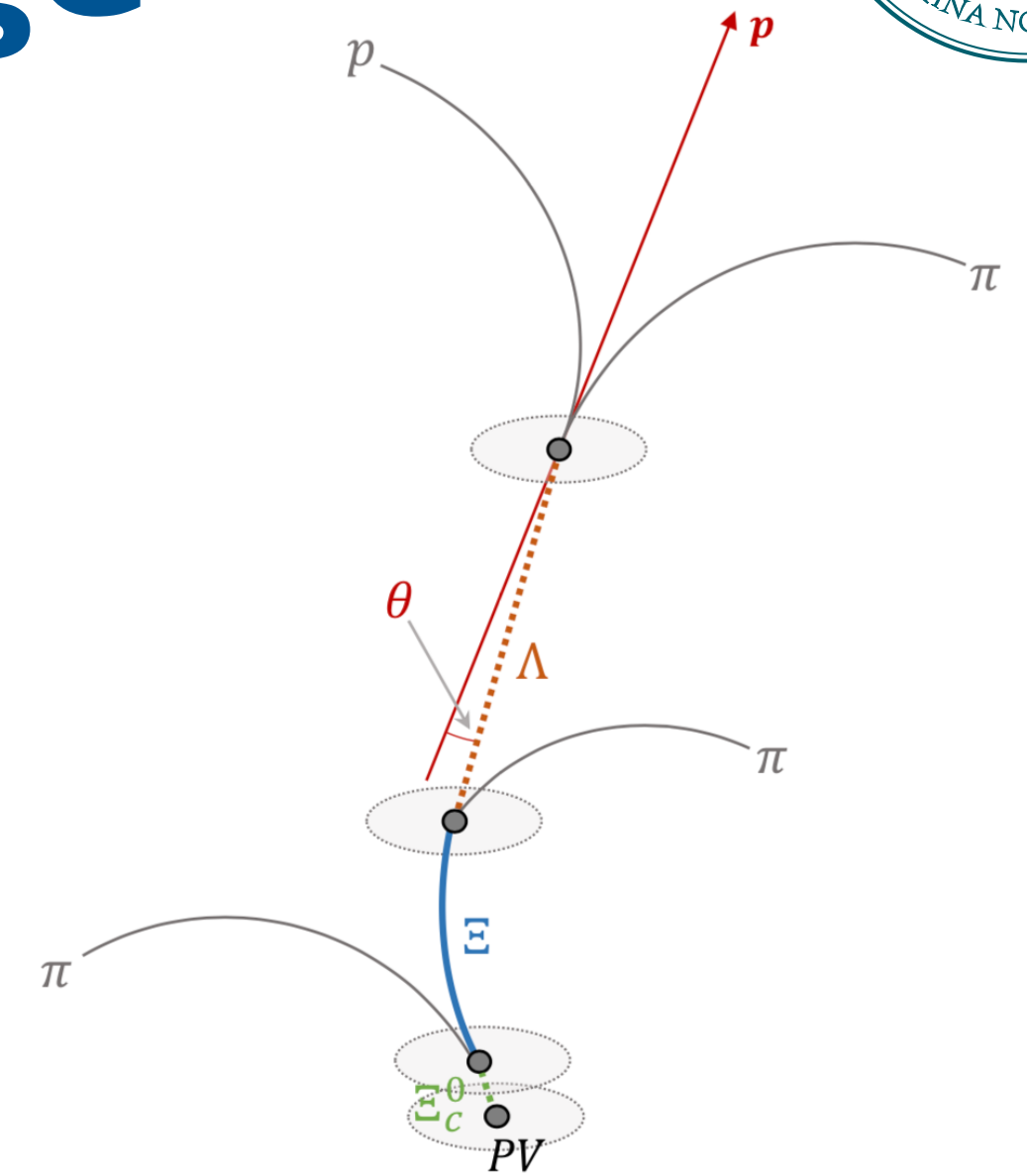
- State Vector $\mathbf{r}^T = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{p}_x, \mathbf{p}_y, \mathbf{p}_z, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{s})$
- Covariance Matrix $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Cov}(\mathbf{r})$

- KFParticle

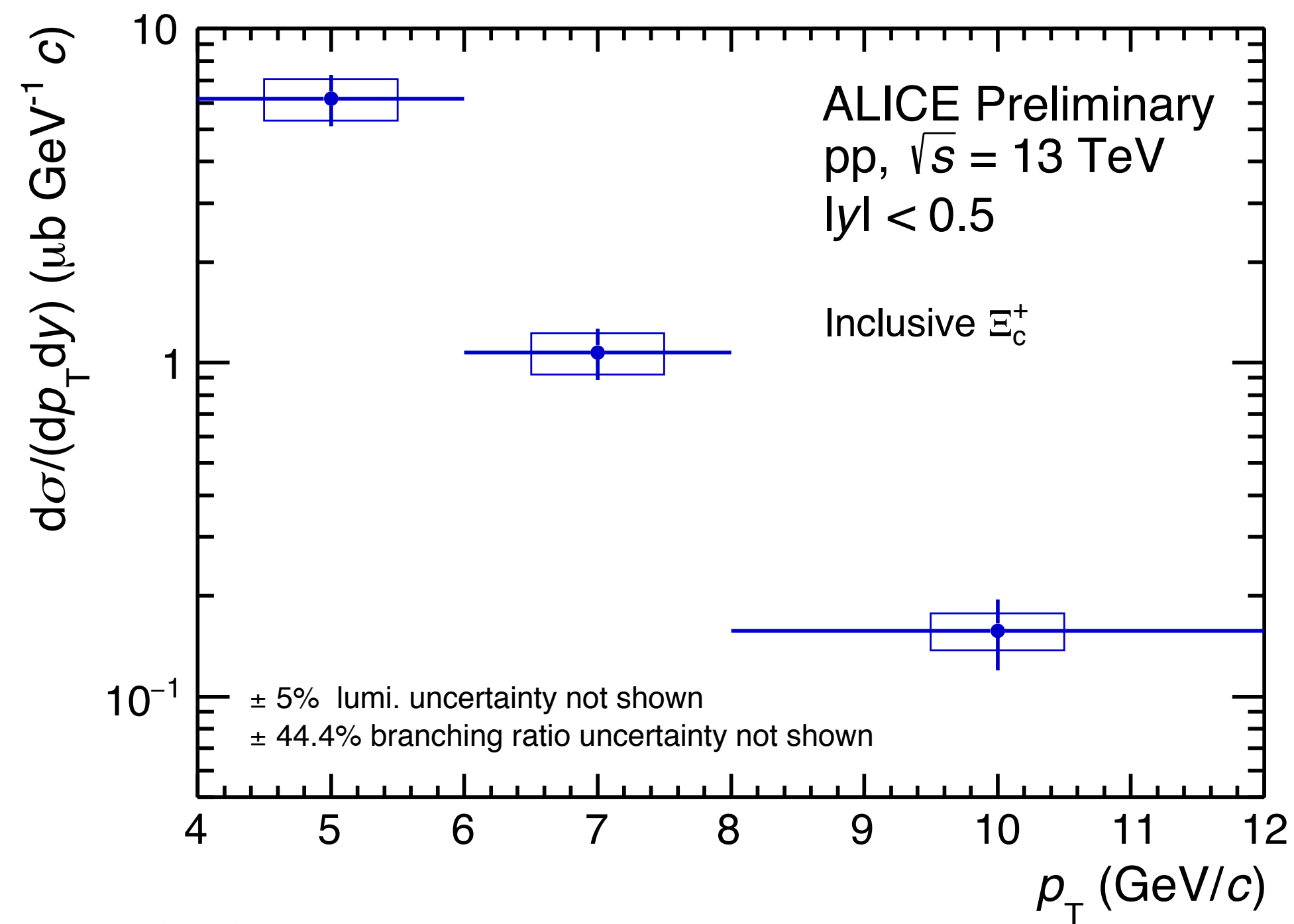
- Mother and daughter particle have same state vector
- Take into account track uncertainties
- Allows to move tracks to make them converge to certain vertex
- Easy reconstruction of decay trees

- Variables

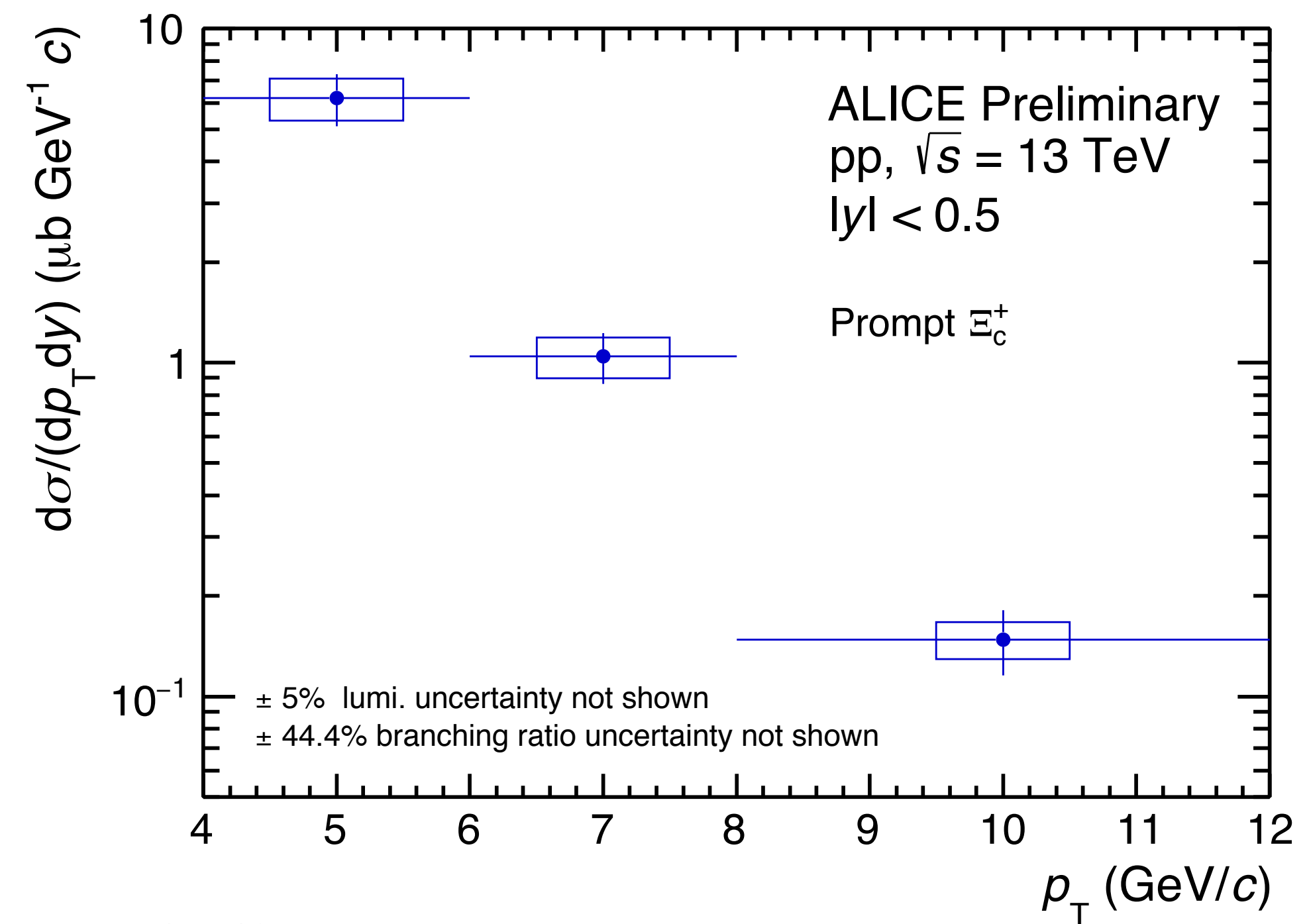
- χ_{geo}^2 : Fit on daughter tracks
- χ_{topo}^2 : Fit on production vertex
- $l/\Delta l$: Distance between PV and decay vertex in terms of localization error of vertices
- θ : Pointing Angle



Ξ_c^+ cross section in pp collisions 13 TeV



ALI-PREL-345587



ALI-PREL-345591