



Open charm production using the $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ decay in ALICE

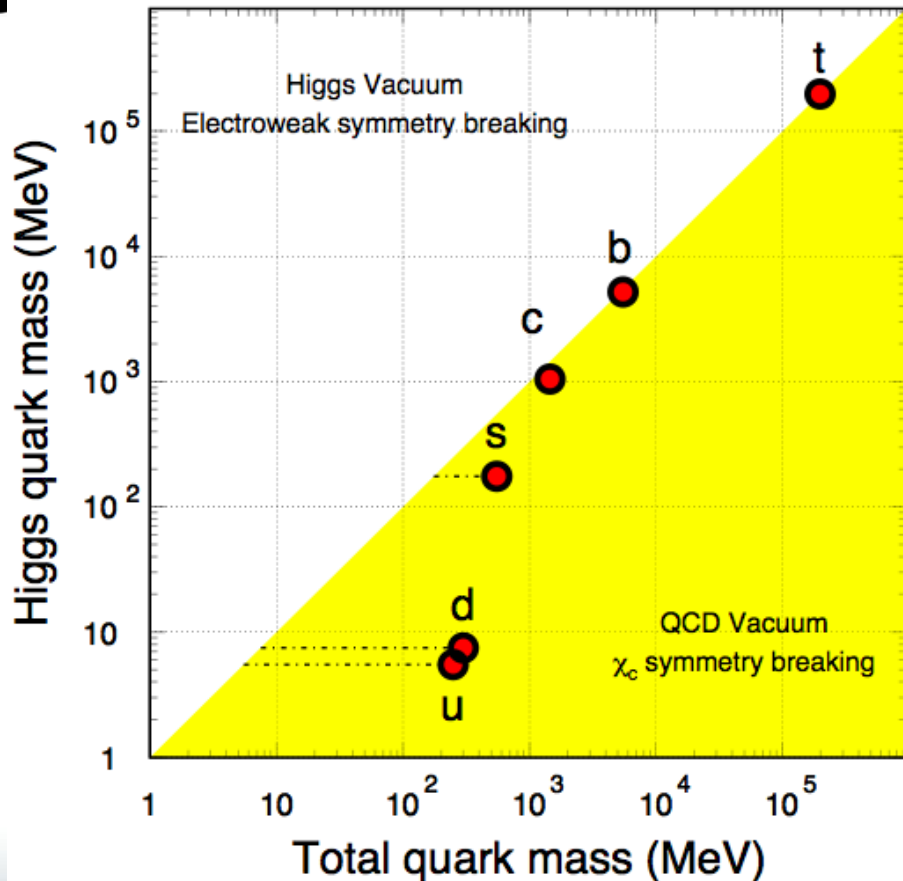


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Heavy Flavour Quarks



X. Zhu, M. Bleicher, K. Schweda, H. Stoecker, N. Xu et al., PLB 647 (2007) 366.

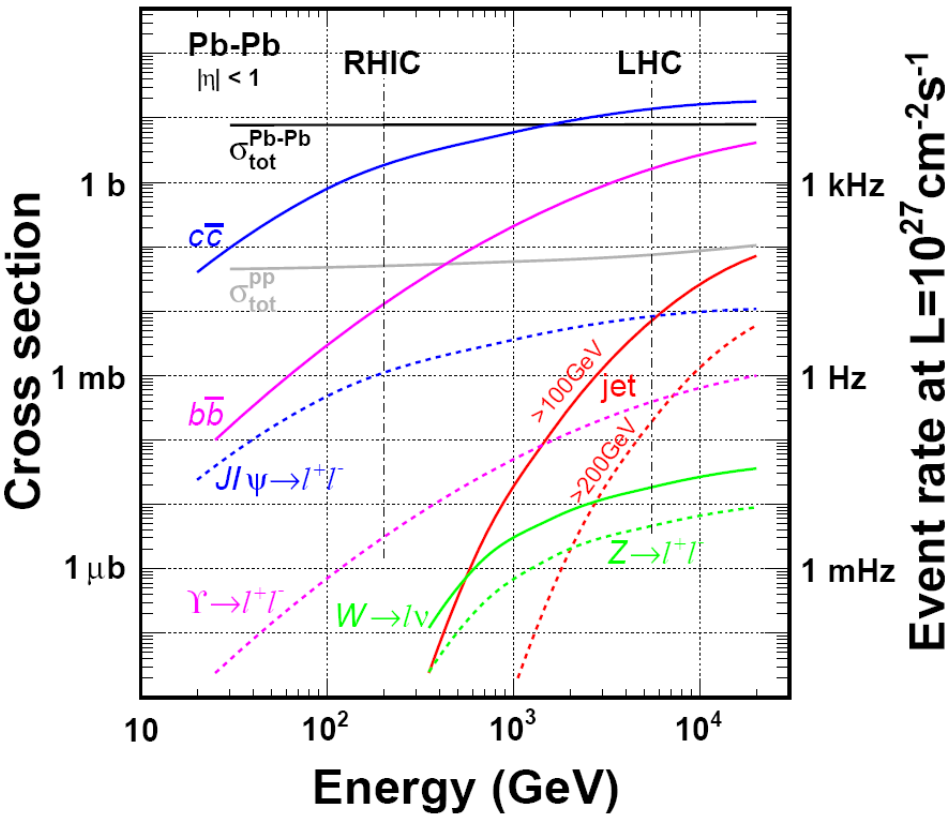
- As beauty and top quarks, charm quark has heavy mass composition
- In QGP where the chiral symmetry is restored, charm quark remains heavy
- Charm is a good probe for the medium

The measurement of charm cross section allows:

- Test of pQCD
- Probe parton distributions
- Baseline for J/ψ enhancement in Pb + Pb^[1]

[1] P. Braun-Munzinger and J. Stachel, Nature 448(2007)302

Expectations for LHC



Cross-sections of interesting probes expected to increase relative to RHIC by factors

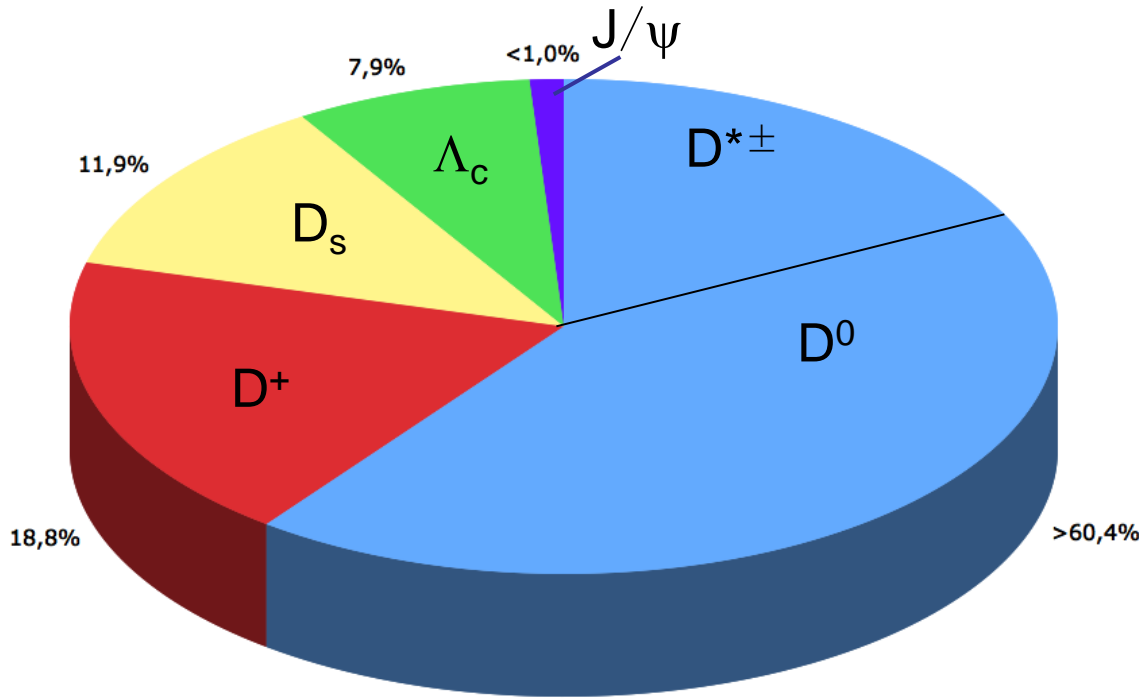
- ~ 10 ($c\bar{c}$) to
- $\sim 10^2$ ($b\bar{b}$) to
- $> 10^5$ (very high p_T jets)

⇒ LHC is the ultimate machine for quark matter studies with hard-probes

Where does all the charm go?

Relative abundance for hadrons with charm

PYTHIA: p+p collisions at 14 TeV, $|y| < 1$
ALICE PPR II: Table 6.56



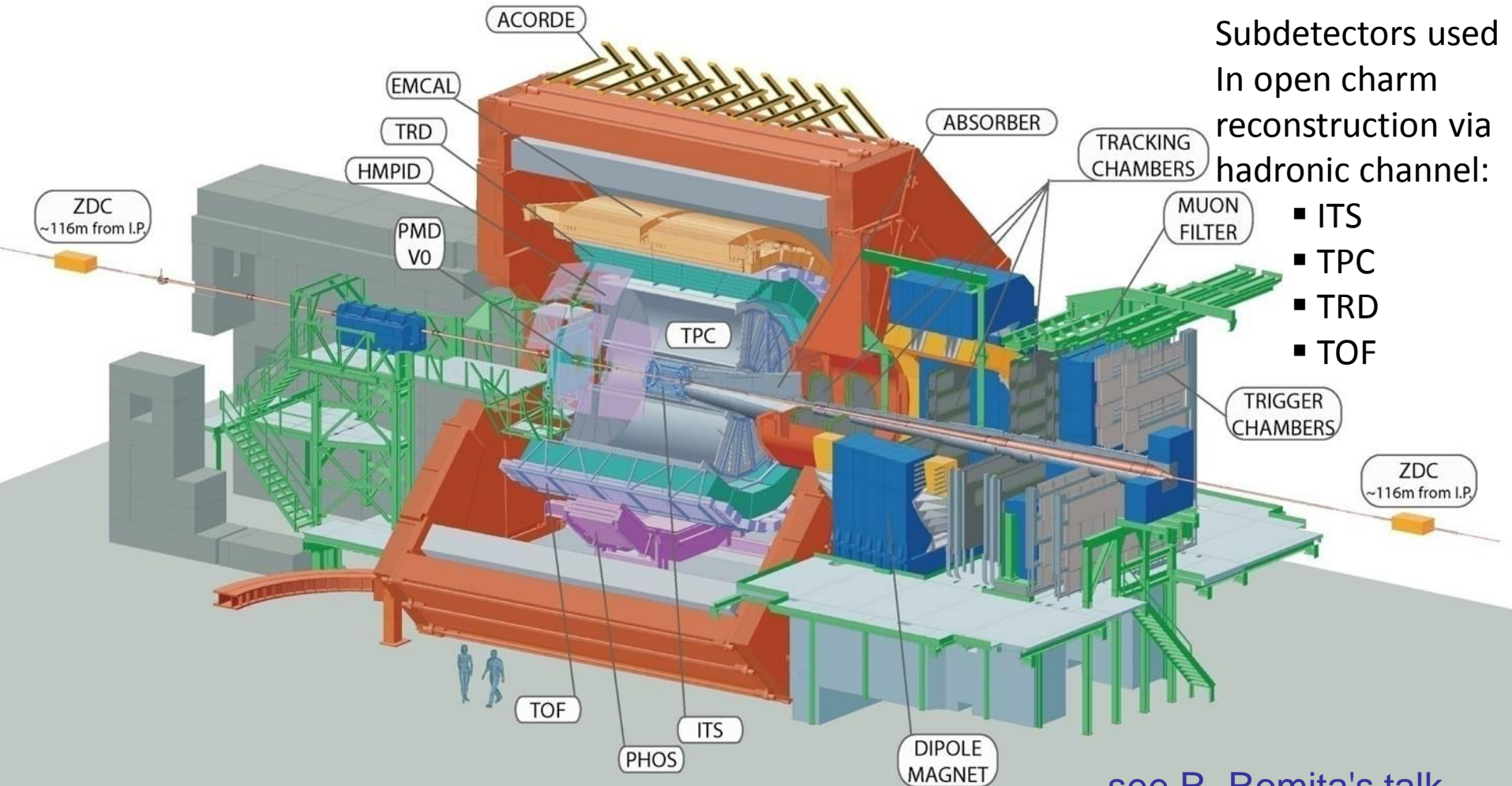
open charm
measurement in
ALICE:

- $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$
 - $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
 - $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$
 - $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$
 - $D_s^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+$
 - $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$
 - $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+$
 - $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K_s^0$
- R. Bala's talk

☐ Measure open-charm mesons, e.g. D^0 and D^* to address:

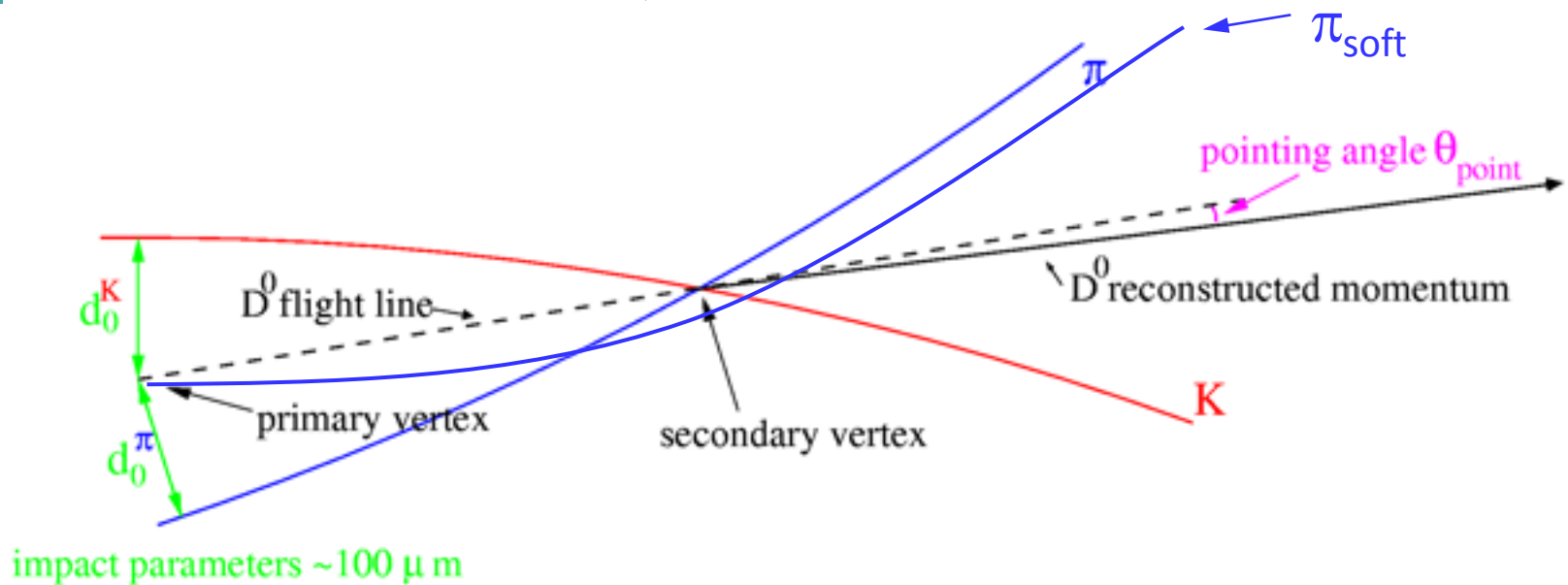
- (a) total charm production in pp and AA
- (b) heavy-quark collectivity in AA

A Large Ion Collider Experiment



$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ Channel

$|, K^- + \pi^+$

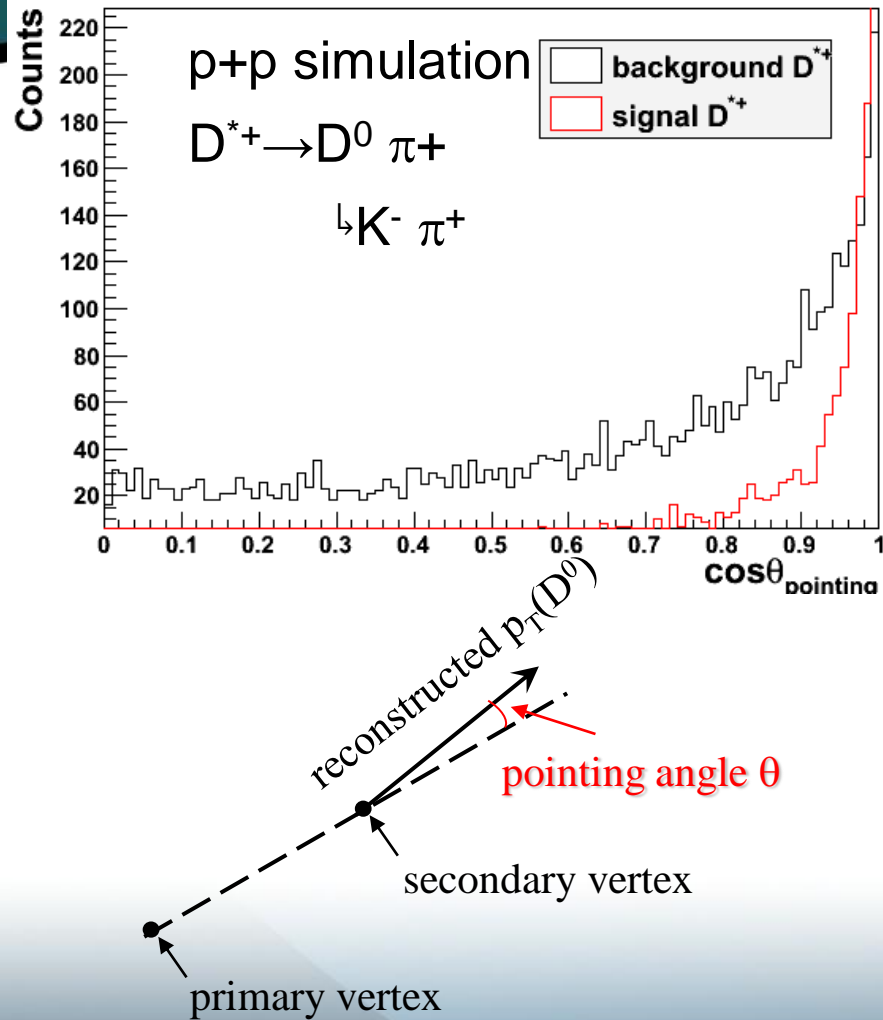


D^0 Mass $m = 1864.5 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV}$
Mean life $c\tau = 123.0 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{m}$
 $D^0 \rightarrow K^- + \pi^+$ $(3.80 \pm 0.07)\%$

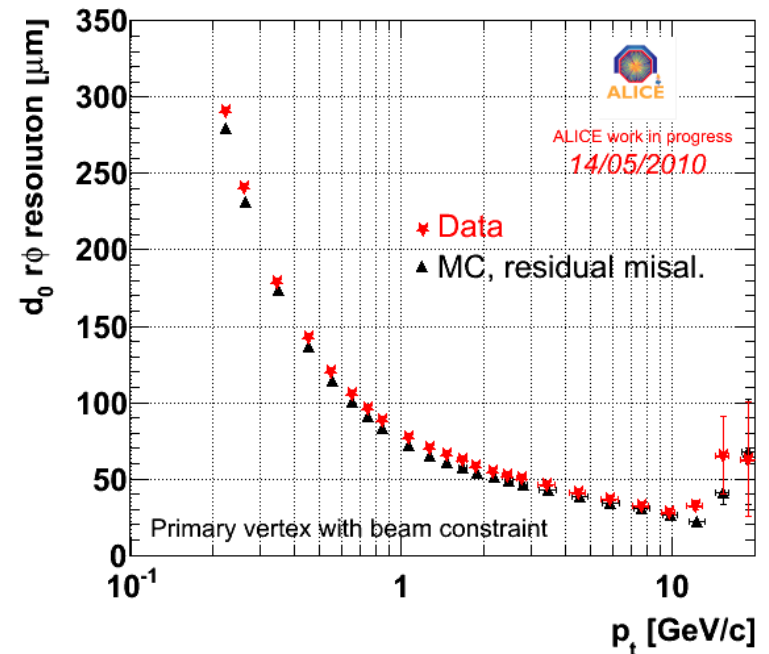
D^{*+} Mass $m = 2010.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV}$
Full width $\Gamma = 96 \pm 22 \text{ keV}$
Kinematics q value: $39 \text{ MeV}/c$
 $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ $(67.7 \pm 0.5)\%$

W-M Yao et al, J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. (2006) 1-1232

Impact parameter



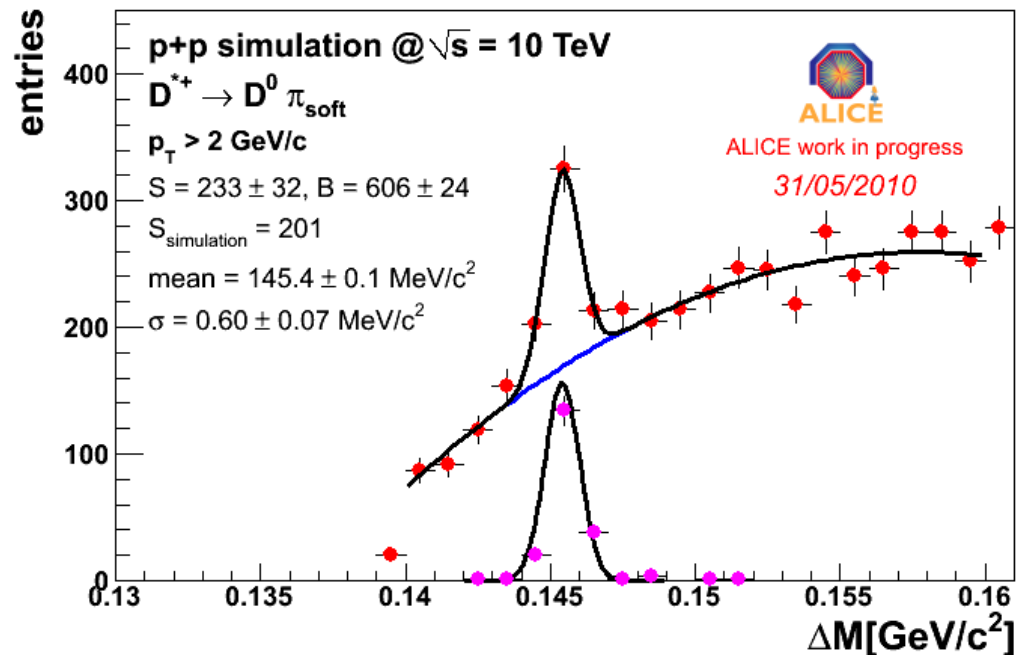
- impact parameter $\sim 80 \mu\text{m}$ for 1 GeV/c track
- provide pointing separation between signal and background



Monte Carlo Inv. Mass Spectrum

- binomial + gaus fit
- fit range 0.14~0.16 GeV
- signal and background counts extracted by integrating the fit function over $\pm 3\sigma$ region
- significance = $S/\sqrt{(S+B)}$

- in 25M 10TeV MB pp simulation



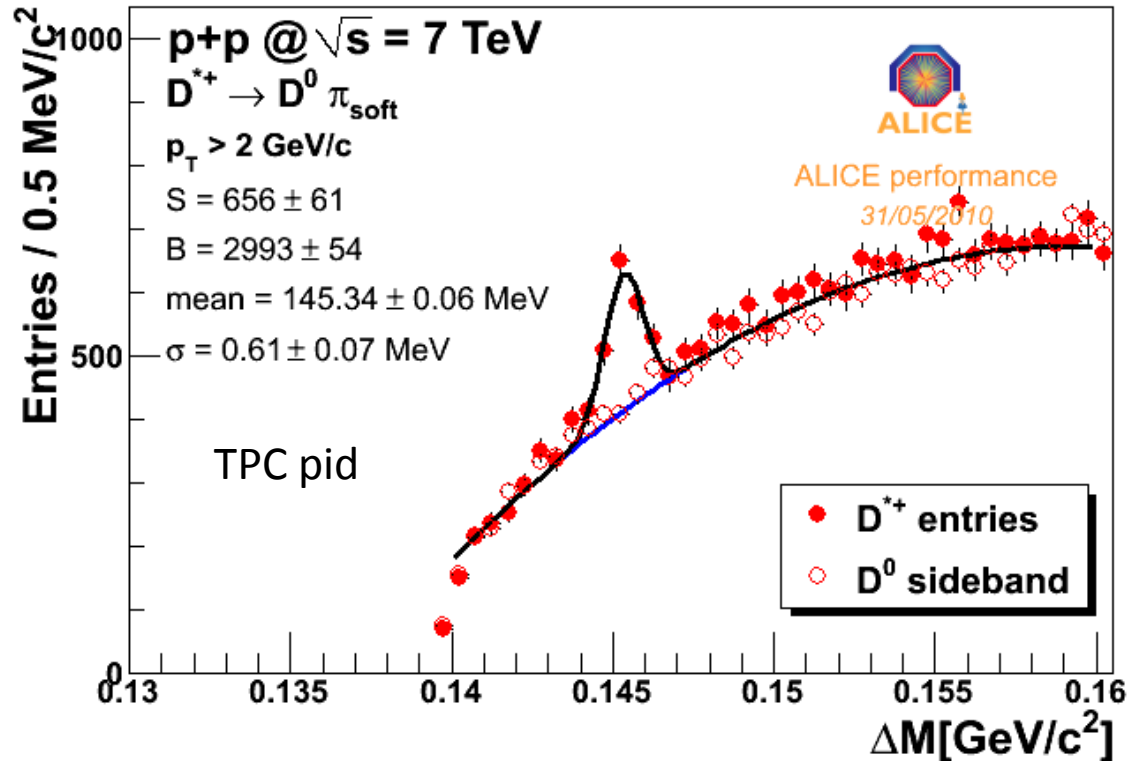
D^{*+} reconstruction

Data sets:

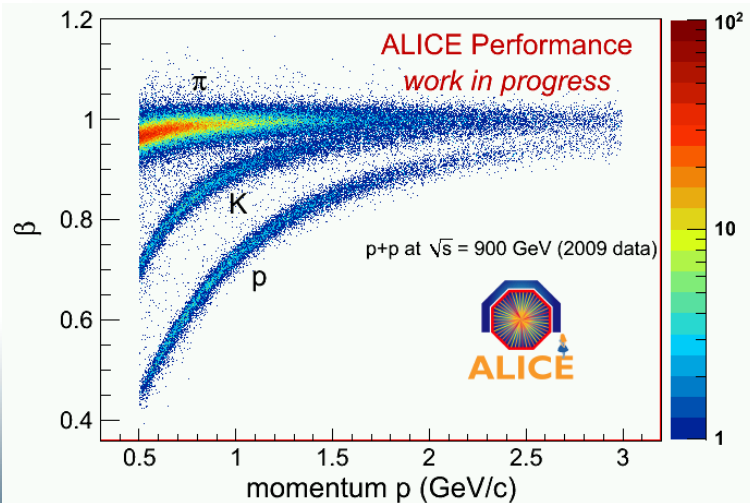
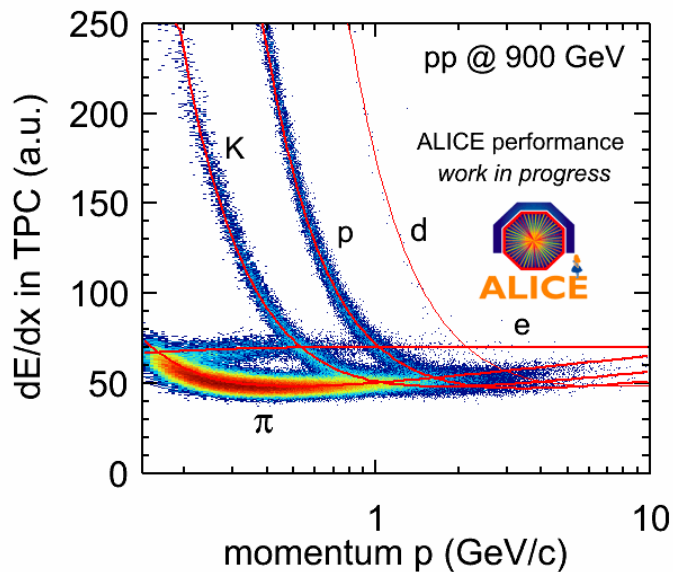
- 98M events

D^{*+} reconstruction:

- D⁰ reconstruction with K, π
- select D⁰ : $\pm 2\sigma$ (24MeV/c²)
- combine D⁰ and soft π to reconstruct D^{*+}
- $\Delta M = M(K, \pi, \pi_{\text{soft}}) - M(K, \pi)$
- ΔM from PDG: 145.57MeV

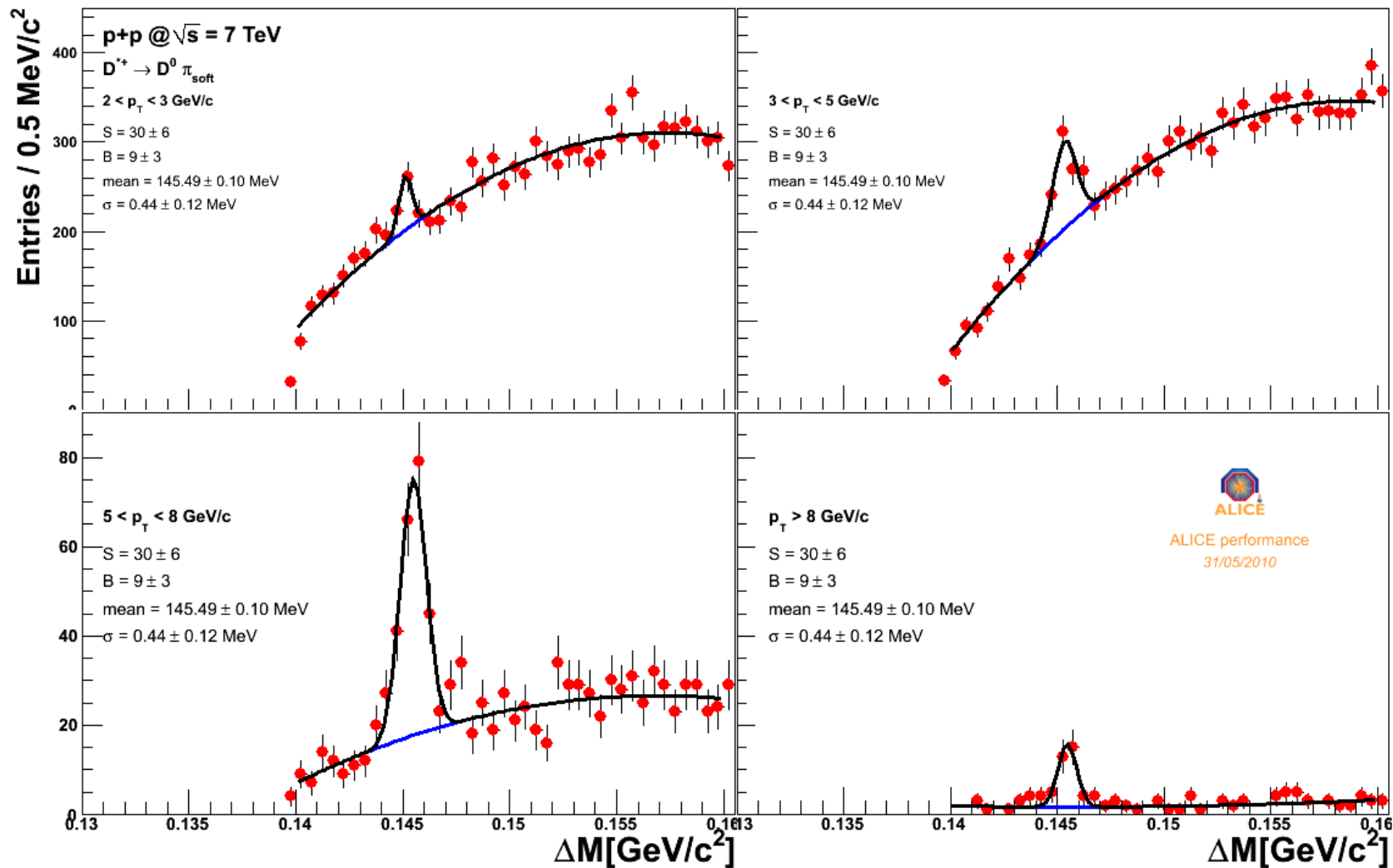


Particle Identification

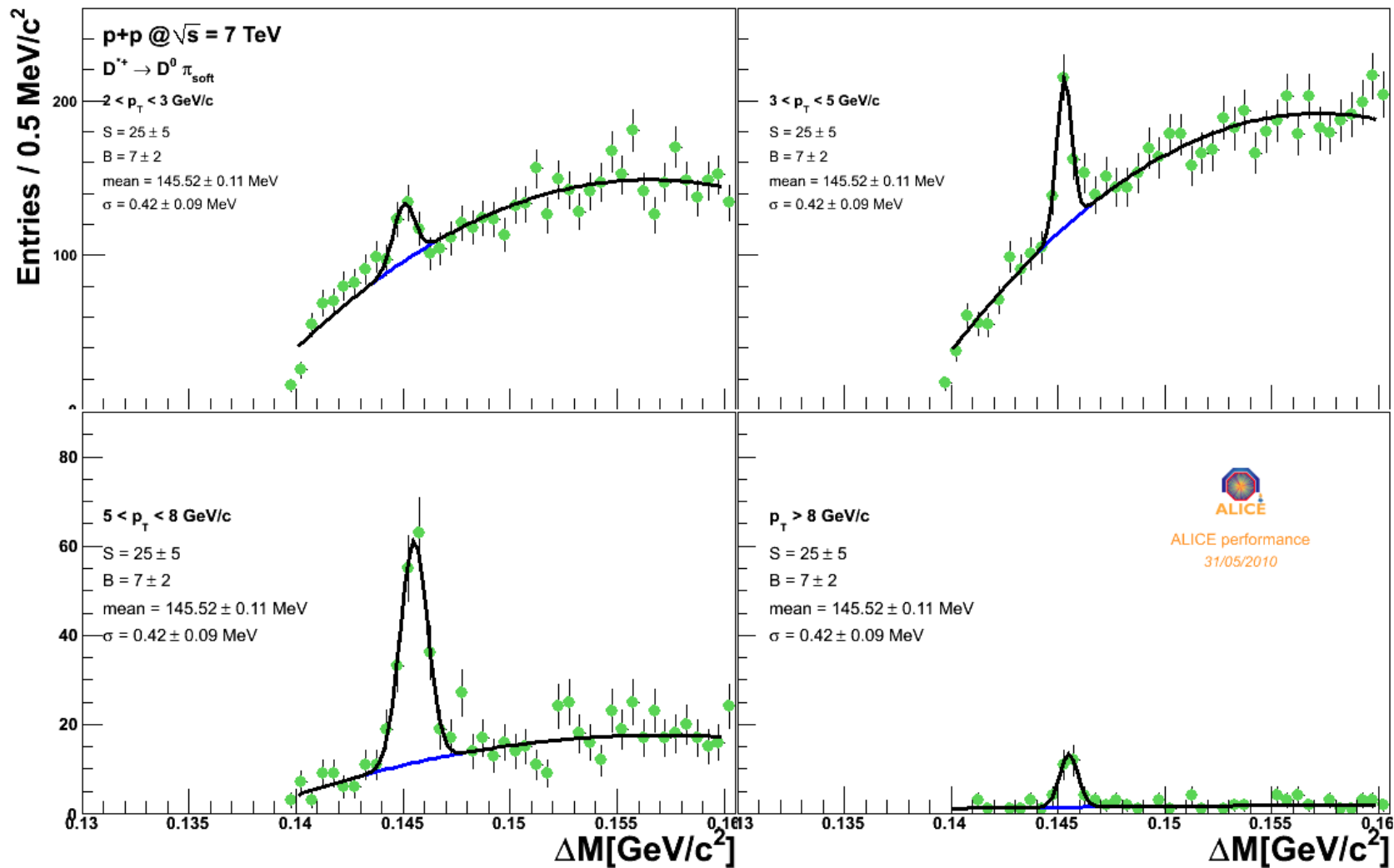


- PID used for K π from D^0
- PID method:
 - TPC dE/dx: K π separation below 600 MeV/c
 - Time of flight: K π separation below 1.5 GeV/c
- no PID applied for π_{soft}

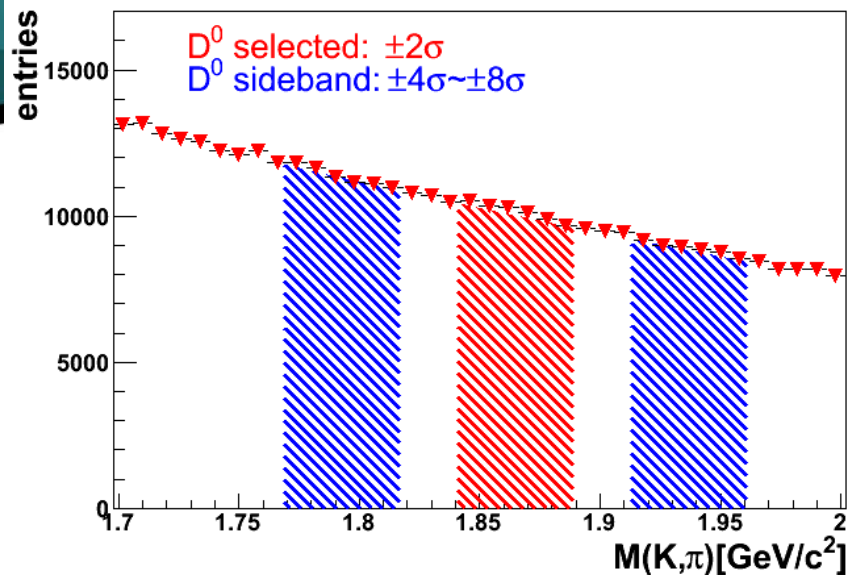
Inv. Mass in p_T (w/ TPC PID)



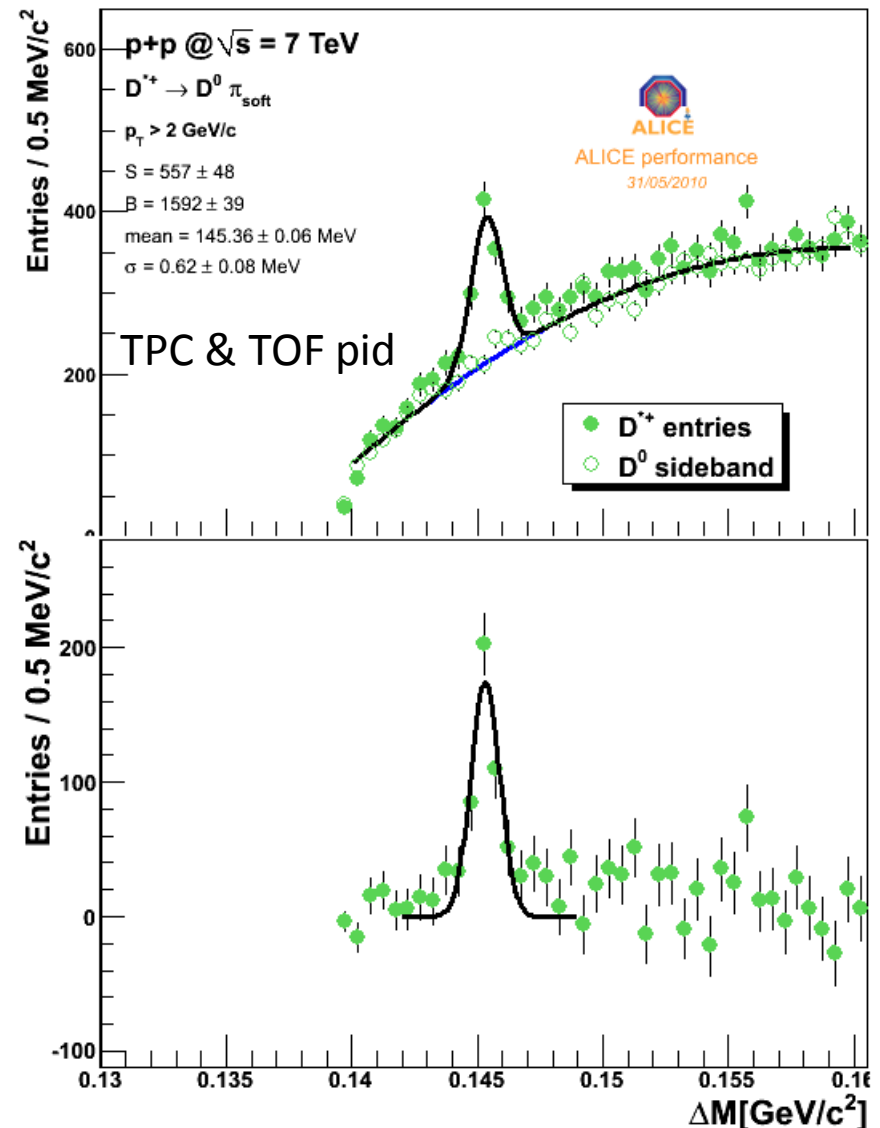
Inv. Mass in p_T (w/ TPC & TOF PID)



Sideband background



- signal D^0 : $-2\sigma \sim +2\sigma$
- select D^0 : $\pm 4\sigma \sim \pm 8\sigma$
- D^0 width from simulation: $\sigma = 12 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- reproduce the background shape



Conclusion

- ALICE has been taking data from p+p collisions @7TeV
- D^{*+} are reconstructed using $D^0 \pi^+$ decay channel

- Expect to collect 10^9 events in year 2010
- LHC schedule 1 month Pb+Pb run at Nov. 2010

backup PID: TPC and TOF

