



Hadronic resonance production with ALICE at the LHC



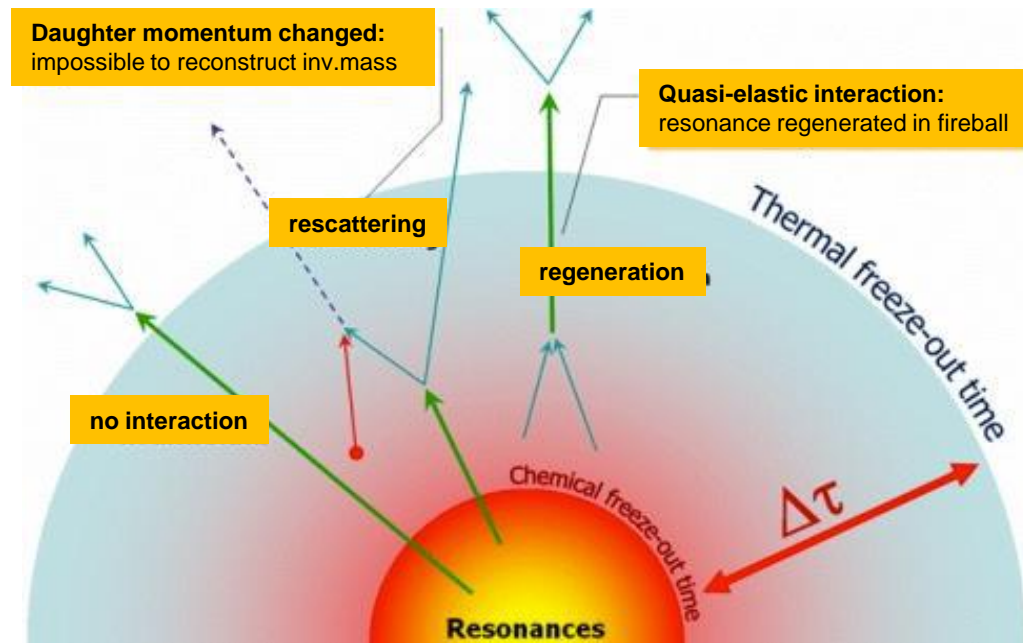
Sergey Kiselev (NRC KI - ITEP Moscow) on behalf of the ALICE Collaboration

- Motivation
- ALICE detector
- Signal extraction
- Transverse momentum spectra
- Yields
- Mean transverse momentum
- Ratios to longer-lived hadrons
- Nuclear modification factors
- Summary

Motivation

- **pp and p–Pb collisions:**
 - ✓ baseline for heavy-ion collisions
 - ✓ system size dependence
 - ✓ role of cold nuclear matter
 - ✓ study of collectivity in small collision systems
- **A–A collisions:**
 - ✓ in-medium energy loss
 - nuclear modification factor for resonances
 - ✓ restoration of chiral symmetry
 - modification of width, mass and branching ratio
 - ✓ regeneration and rescattering effects
 - modification of measurable yield and ratios to longer-lived hadrons
 - timescale between chemical and kinetic freeze-out

Resonance	$c\tau$ (fm)	Decay	System @ energy (TeV)
$\rho(770)^0$	1.3	$\pi \pi$	pp/Pb–Pb @ 2.76
$K^*(892)^0$	4.2	$K \pi$	pp/p–Pb/Pb–Pb/Xe–Xe @ all energies
$K^*(892)^\pm$	4.2	$K_S^0 \pi$	pp @ 5.02/8/13 Pb–Pb @ 5.02
$f_0(980)$	~ 5	$\pi \pi$	pp/p–Pb @ 5.02
$\Sigma(1385)^\pm$	5-5.5	$\Lambda \pi$	pp@7/13 p–Pb /Pb–Pb @ 5.02
$\Lambda(1520)$	12.6	$p K$	pp @ 7 p–Pb @ 5.02 Pb–Pb@ 5.02
$\Xi(1530)^0$	21.7	$\Xi^- \pi$	pp @ 7/13 p–Pb@ 5.02
$\phi(1020)$	46.4	$K K$	pp/p–Pb/Pb–Pb/Xe–Xe @ all energies



ALICE detector

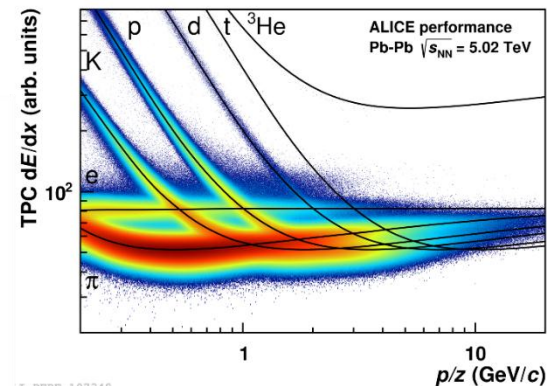
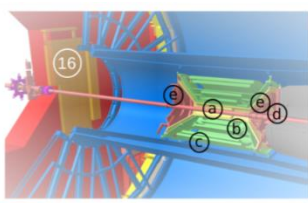
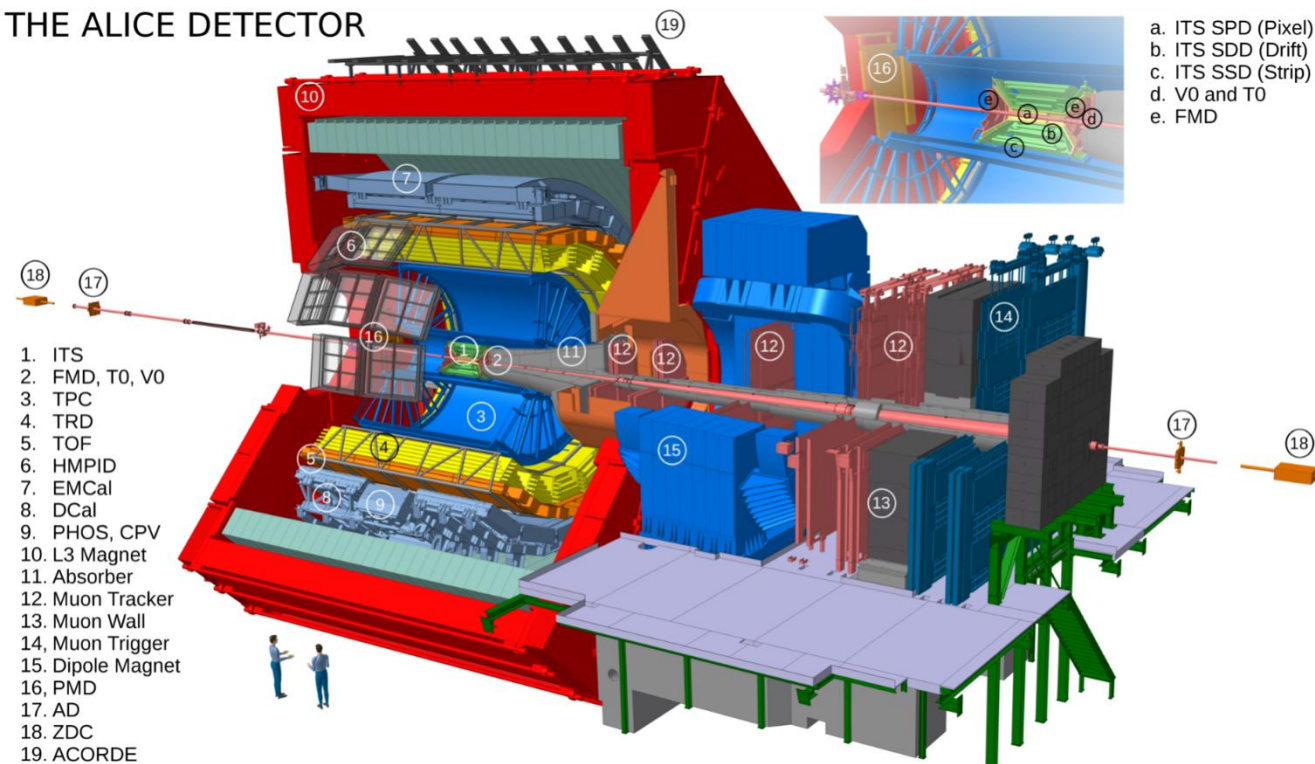
V0:

- triggering minimum bias collisions
- centrality/multiplicity estimator

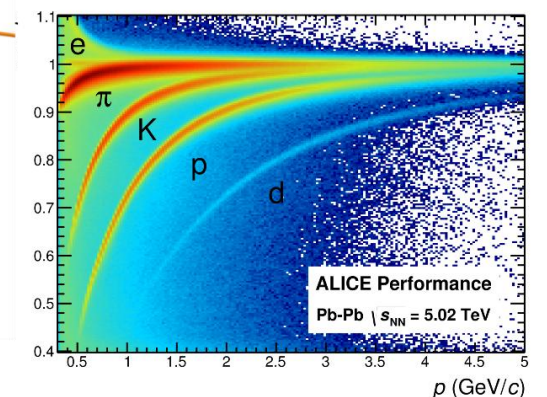
ITS: tracking and vertexing

TPC: tracking and PID through dE/dx

THE ALICE DETECTOR



TOF: PID through particle time of flight



ALICE papers

recent papers

1. in preparation (→ PLB)

Multiplicity dependence of $K^*(892)^\pm$ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

2. arXiv:2311.11786 (→ PLB)

Observation of abnormal suppression of $f_0(980)$ production in p-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

3. arXiv:2308.16119 (→ PRC)

$K^*(892)^\pm$ resonance production in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

4. arXiv:2308.16116 (→ JHEP)

Multiplicity-dependent production of $\Sigma(1385)^\pm$ and $\Xi(1530)^0$ in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

5. PRC109(2024)014911

System size dependence of hadronic rescattering effect at LHC energies

previous papers

$K^*(892)^0, \phi(1020)$

EPJC72(2012)2183
PRC91(2015)024609
EPJC76(2016)245
PRC95(2017)064606
PLB802(2020)135225
PLB807(2020)135501
PRC102(2020)024912
PRC106(2022)034907
PRC107(2023)055201
EPJC83(2023)540

$\Sigma(1385)^\pm, \Xi(1530)^0$

EPJC75(2015)1
EPJC77(2017)389
EPJC83(2023)351

$\Lambda(1520)$

PRC99(2019)024905
EPJC80(2020)160

$\rho(770)^0$

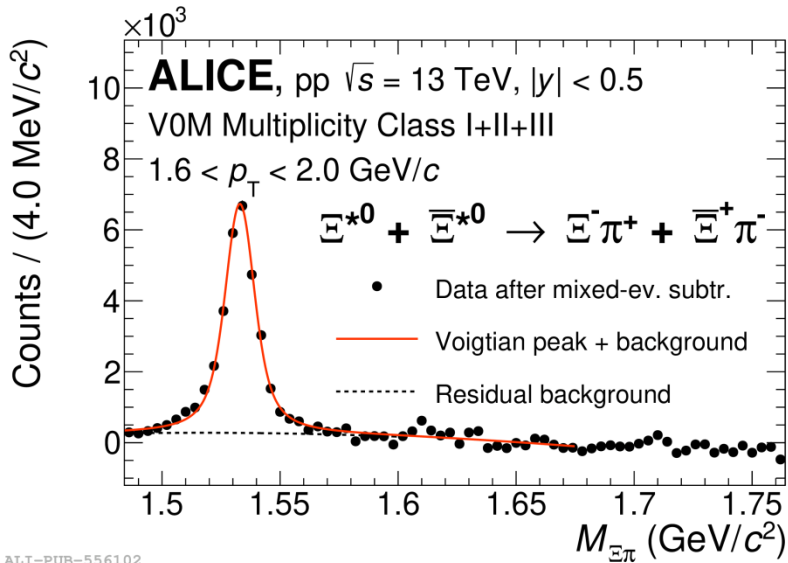
PRC99(2019)064901

$K^*(892)^\pm$

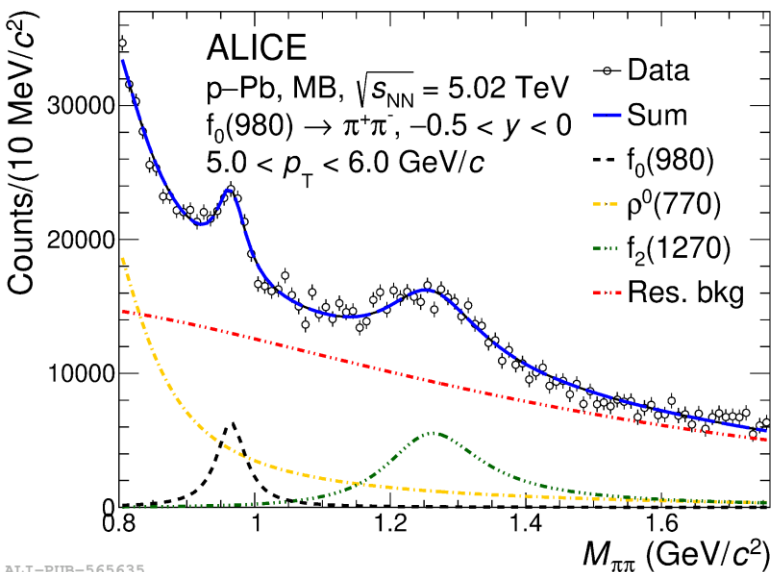
PLB828(2022)137013

$f_0(980)$

PLB846(2023)137644



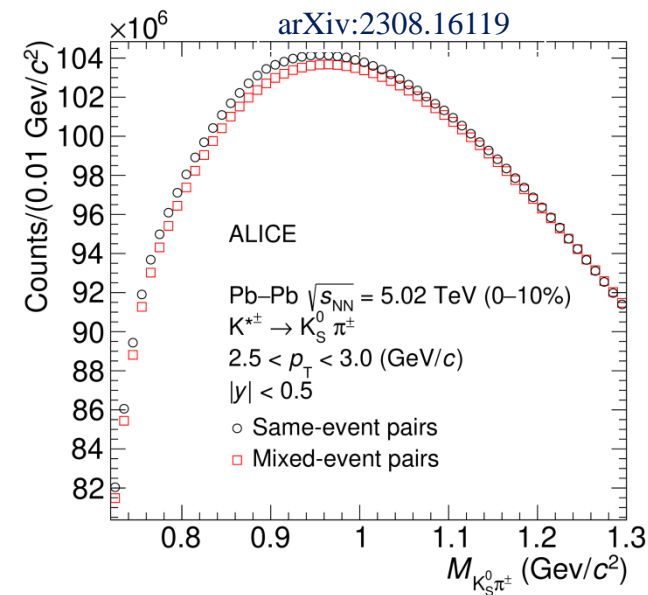
ALI-PUB-556102



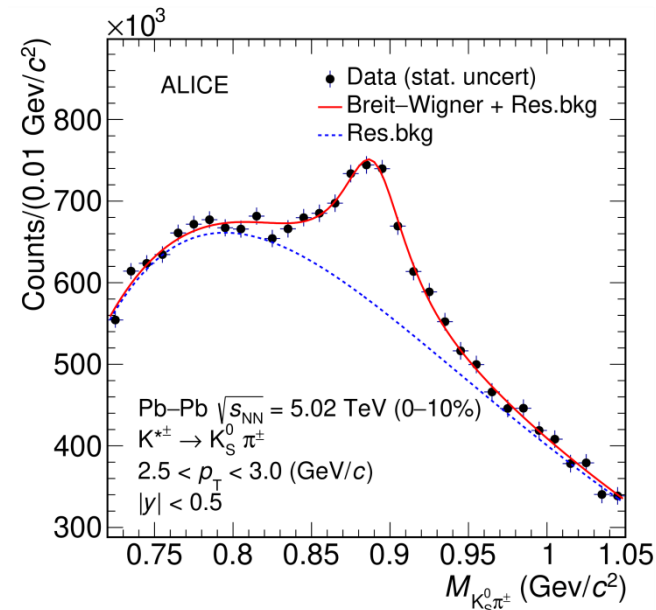
ALI-PUB-565635

1-5 Apr 2024

Signal extraction



ALI-PUB-555963



ALI-PUB-555968

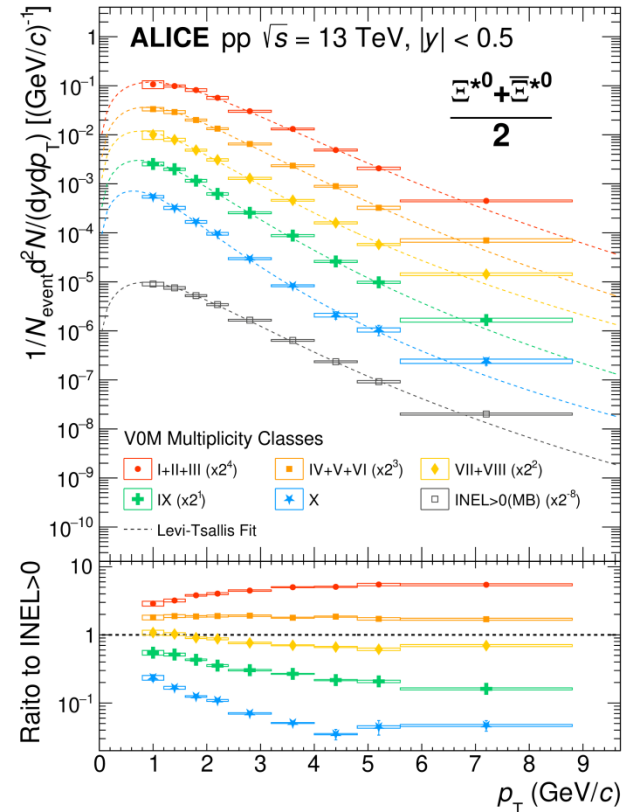
RAS24, Dubna, S.Kiselev

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Transverse momentum (p_T) spectra

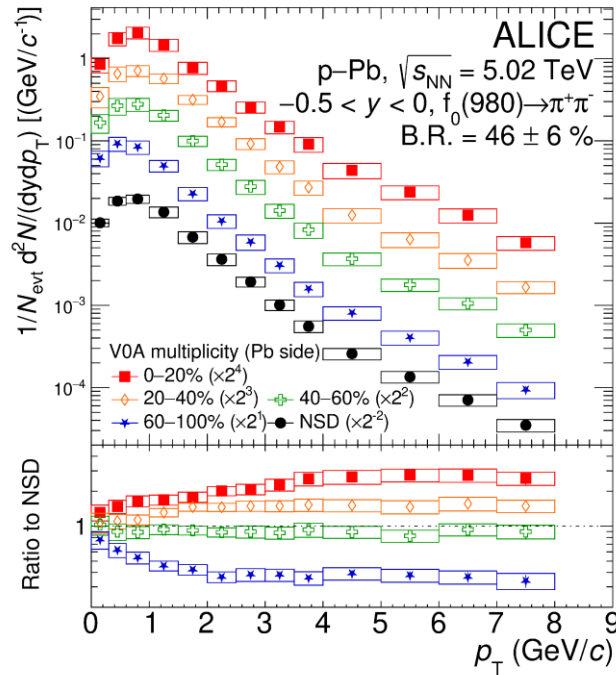
pp@13 TeV $\Xi(1530)^0$

arXiv:2308.16116



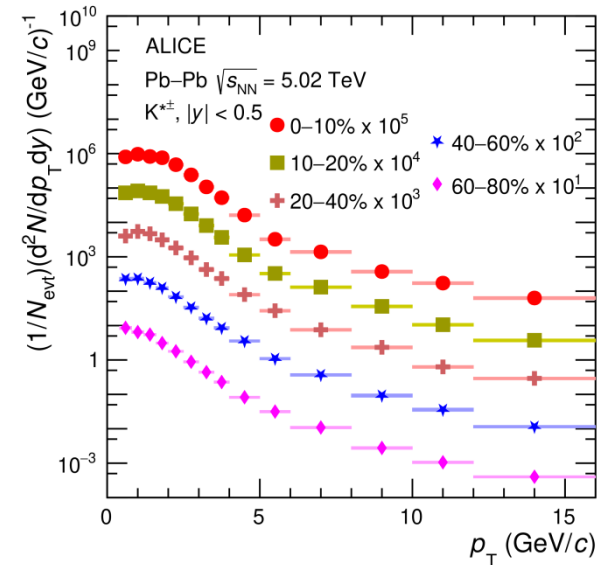
p-Pb@5.02 TeV $f_0(980)$

arXiv:2311.11786



Pb-Pb@5.02 TeV $K^*(892)$

arXiv:2308.16119

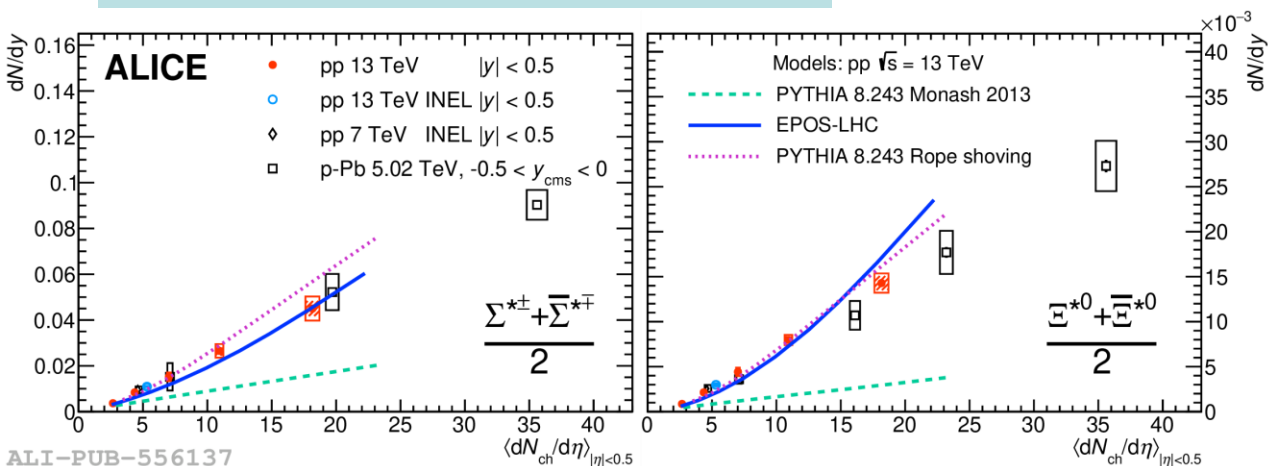


spectra become harder from low to high multiplicity collisions

yields, $\langle p_T \rangle$ vs. $dN_{ch}/d\eta$

pp@13 TeV $\Sigma(1385)^\pm, \Xi(1530)^0$

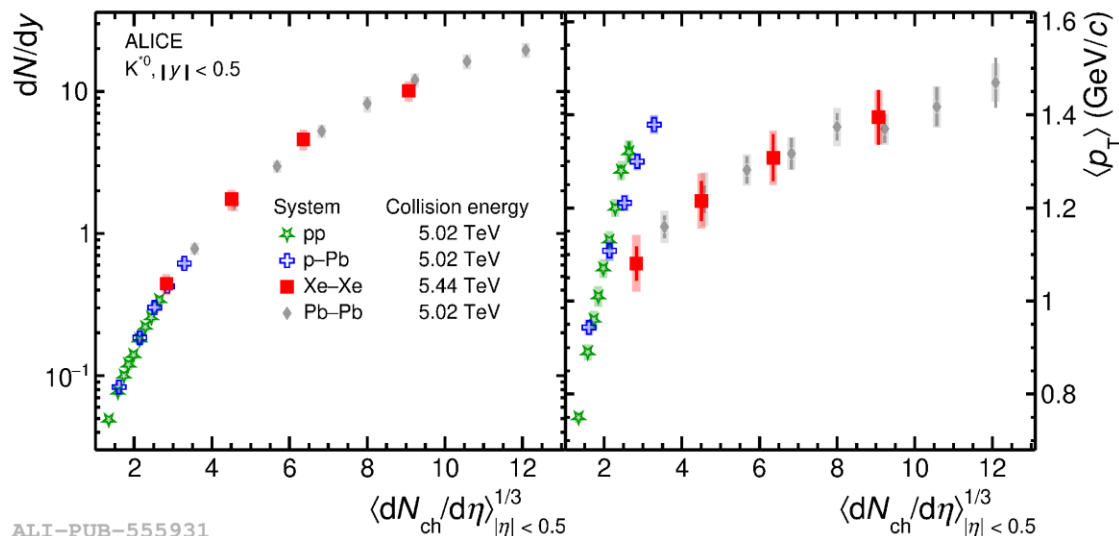
arXiv:2308.16116



- yields for a fixed multiplicity:
- independent of collision system and energy
 - appear to be driven by event multiplicity
 - EPOS-LHC and PYTHIA8 with Rope shoving describe within uncertainties

Xe-Xe@5.44 TeV $K^*(892)^0$

PRC109(2024)014911



- $\langle p_T \rangle$:
- pp, p-Pb vs. Xe-Xe, Pb-Pb
 - larger at similar multiplicity
 - steeper increase with multiplicity
 - more rapid expansion
 - can be understood as the effect of color reconnection between strings produced in multi-parton interactions, PL B727 (2013) 371

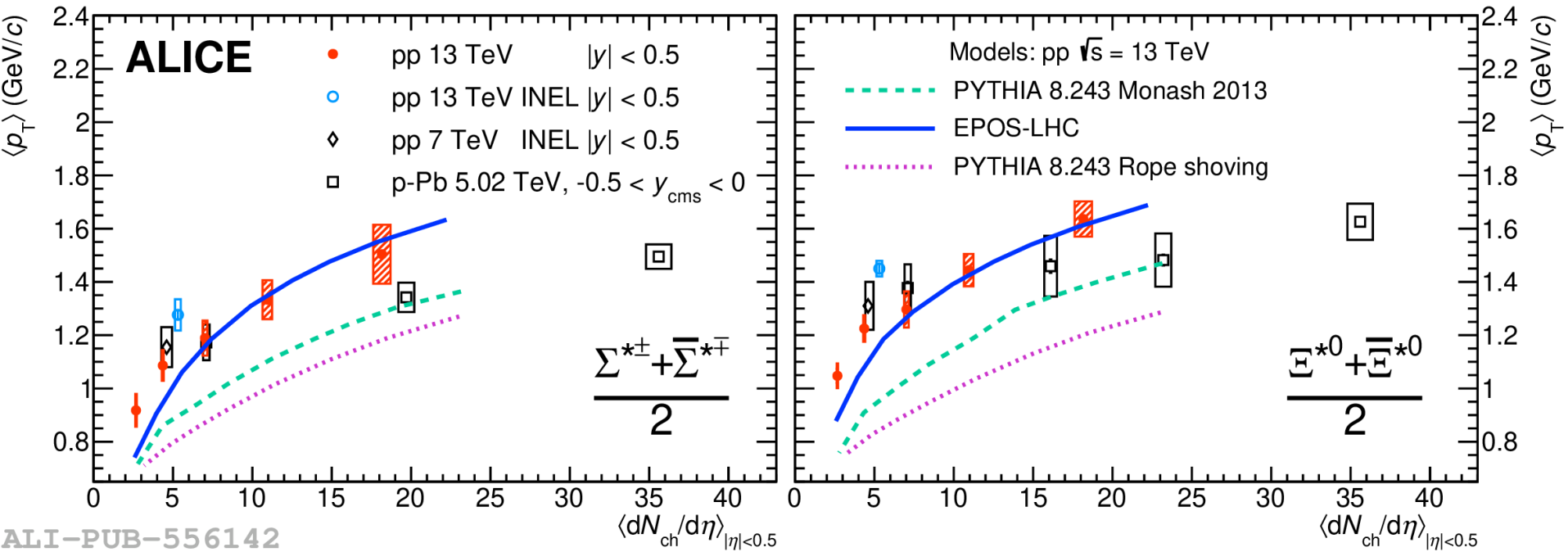
1-5 Apr 2024

RAS24, Dubna, S.Kiselev

$\langle p_T \rangle$ vs. models

pp@13 TeV $\Sigma(1385)^\pm$, $\Xi(1530)^0$

arXiv:2308.16116



ALI-PUB-556142

- steeper increase with multiplicity in pp than in p-Pb
- well described by EPOS-LHC, underestimated by PYTHIA8

$K^{*\pm}/K$ vs. $dN_{ch}/d\eta$

$\tau(K^*) = 4.2 \text{ fm}/c$

$K^{*\pm}/K$ shows a **suppression**

- going from peripheral Pb–Pb collisions to most central Pb–Pb collisions
- **consistent with the rescattering of the daughters as the dominant effect**

- models with rescattering effect (MUSIC+SMASH and HRG-PCE) **qualitatively describe** the data

- the thermal model $\gamma_s \text{CSM}$: a relatively flat ratio, overestimate

- $K^{*\pm}$ measurement is consistent with previous results for K^{*0}

- ϕ/K shows **no suppression**

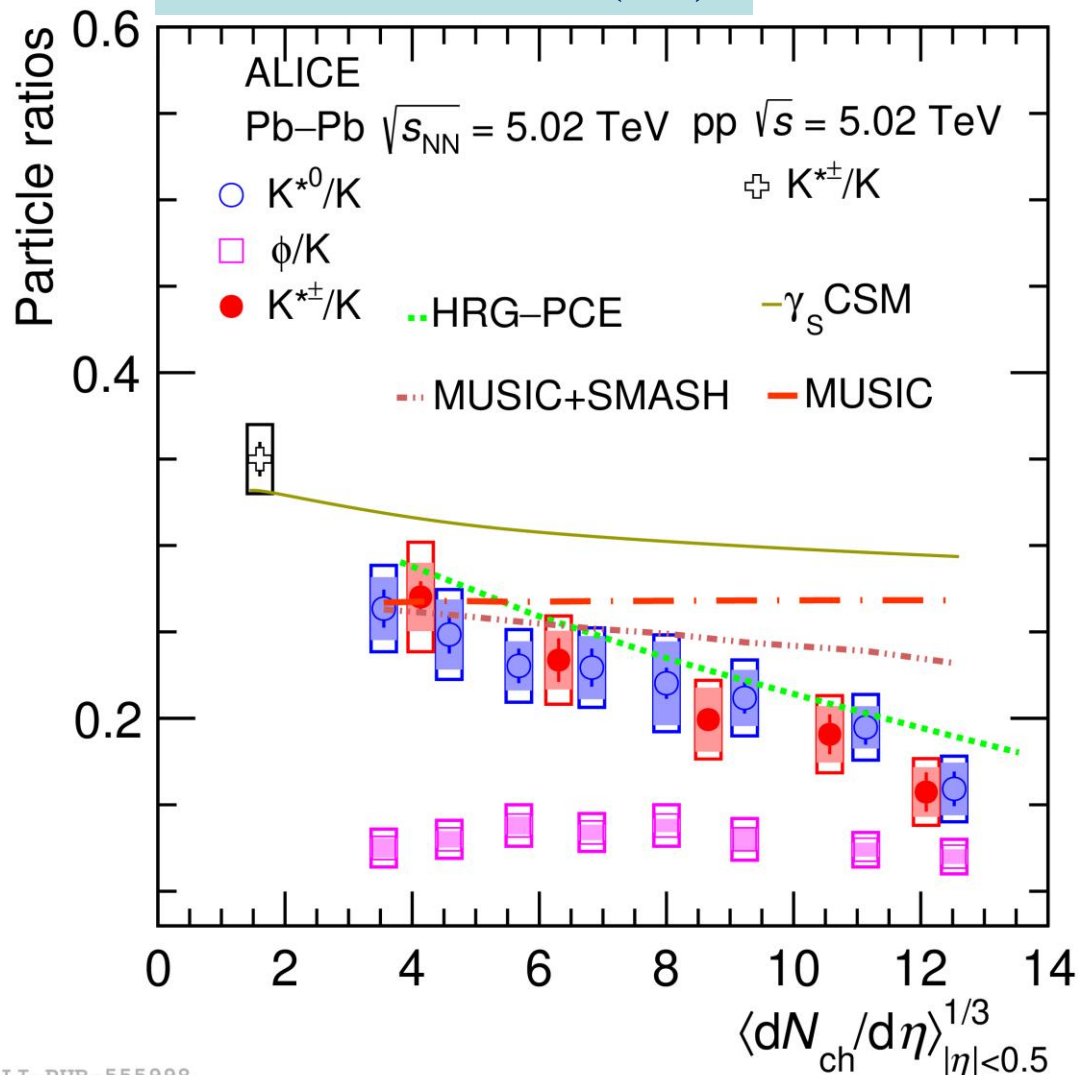
- almost constant behavior

- rescattering is not significant for ϕ :

$\tau(\phi) = 46.2 \text{ fm}/c \gg \tau(K^{*0}) = 4.2 \text{ fm}/c$

Pb–Pb@5.02 TeV $K^*(892)^\pm$

arXiv:2308.16119

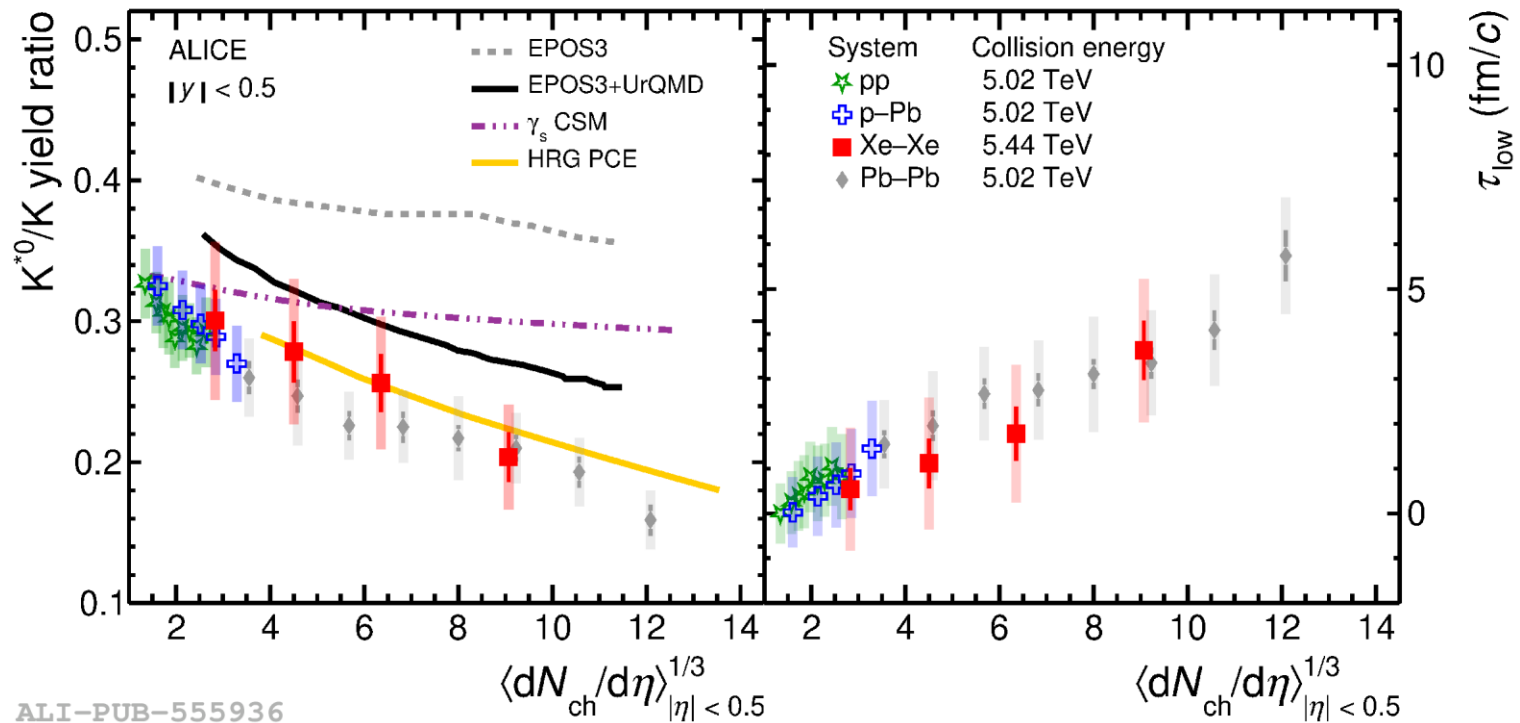


K^{*0}/K vs. $dN_{ch}/d\eta$: system size dependence

$\tau(K^*) = 4.2 \text{ fm}/c$

Xe–Xe@5.44 TeV $K^*(892)^0$

PRC109(2024)014911



ALI-PUB-555936

- results for Xe–Xe confirm the trend observed in Pb–Pb
- HRG-PCE gives the best agreement
- pp, p–Pb: **hint of decrease**

the lower bound of the hadronic phase lifetime τ_{low} :

$$r_{kin} = r_{chem} \exp(-\tau_{low}/\tau_{res})$$

r_{kin} – particle ratio at kinetic freeze-out (A–A)

r_{chem} – particle ratio at chemical freeze-out (pp)

τ_{res} – lifetime of resonance

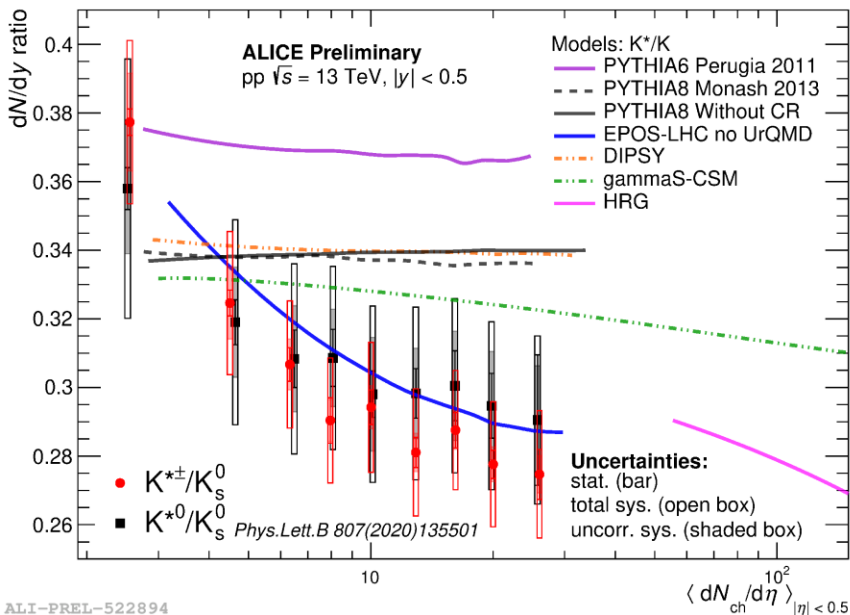
assuming no regeneration \rightarrow lower bound

K*/K: hadronic phase in pp?

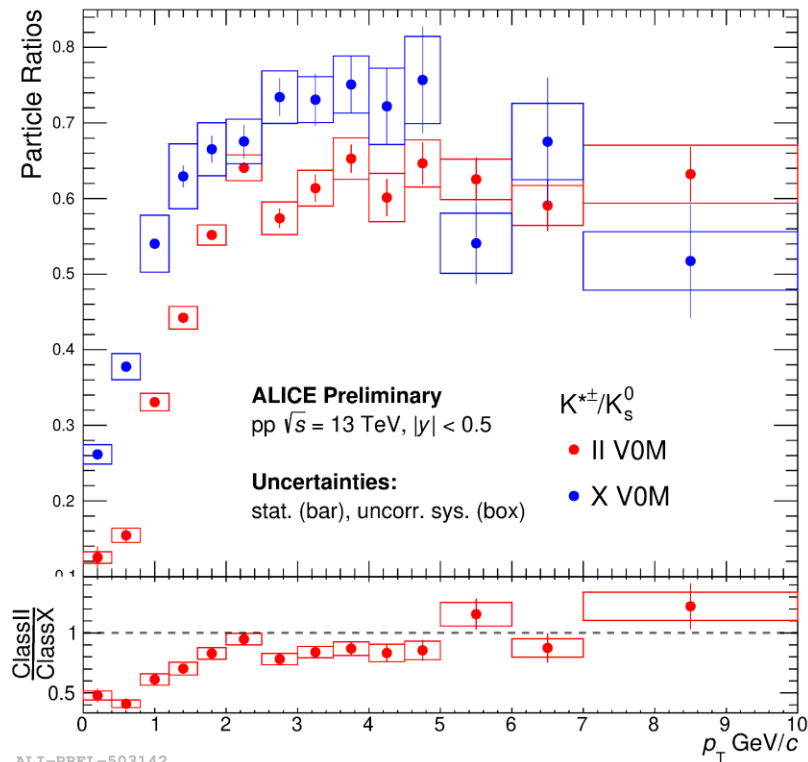
$\tau(K^*) = 4.2 \text{ fm}/c$

pp@13 TeV K*(892) $^\pm$

paper in preparation



- suppression at a $\sim 7\sigma$ level passing from low to high multiplicity pp collisions (taking into account the multiplicity-uncorrelated uncertainties)



a low p_T dominant process

- suggest the presence of a finite lifetime hadronic phase
- but EPOS-LHC without a hadronic phase reproduces the decreasing trend

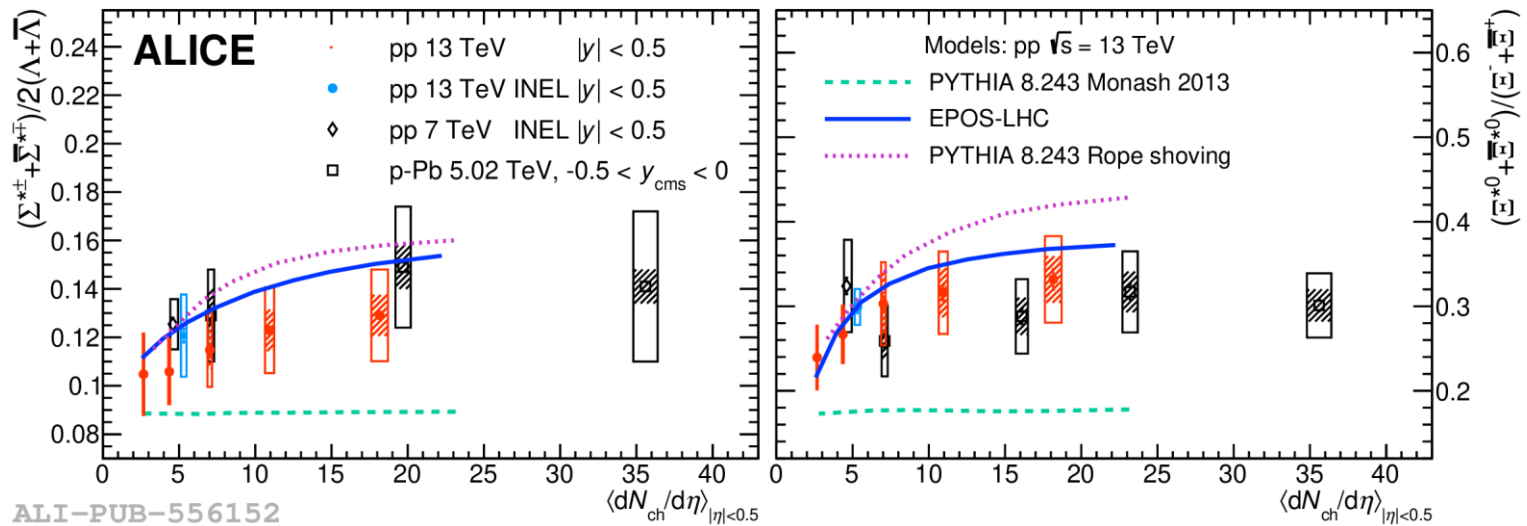
$\Sigma^{*\pm}/\Lambda$, Ξ^{*0}/Ξ : regeneration in pp?

$\tau(\Sigma^*) = 5-5.5 \text{ fm}/c$

$\tau(\Xi^*) = 21.7 \text{ fm}/c$

pp@13 TeV $\Sigma(1385)^\pm$, $\Xi(1530)^0$

arXiv:2308.16116

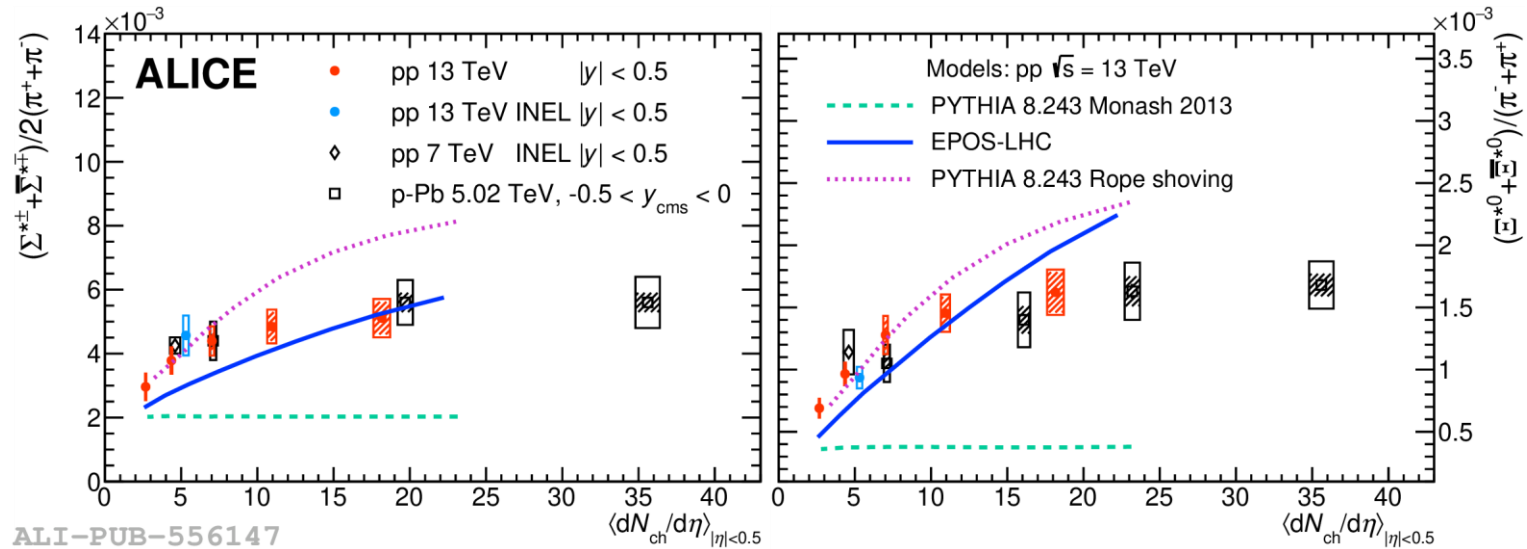


- a hint for an increase with multiplicity
- despite similar lifetimes, K^* and $\Sigma^{*\pm}$ exhibit different trends
- $\Sigma^{*\pm} \rightarrow \Lambda \pi$ $\Xi^{*0} \rightarrow \Xi^0 \pi$
As long-lived, Λ and Ξ^0 decay out of the hadronic phase only π can be rescattered
- more pronounced regeneration effect: $\Lambda \pi \rightarrow \Sigma^{*\pm}$, $\Xi^0 \pi \rightarrow \Xi^{*0}$
- EPOS-LHC and PYTHIA8 with Rope shoving predict a slight increase of the ratios

$\Sigma^{*\pm}/\pi$, Ξ^{*0}/π : increasing in pp

pp@13 TeV $\Sigma(1385)^\pm$, $\Xi(1530)^0$

arXiv:2308.16116



ALI-PUB-556147

- increasing trend with multiplicity
- the enhancement is more pronounced for Ξ^{*0} (S=2) than $\Sigma^{*\pm}$ (S=1)
- consistent with previous measurements of ground-state hyperons to pion ratios
- EPOS-LHC and PYTHIA8 with Rope shoving predict an increasing trend with multiplicity

f_0/π : hadronic phase in p-Pb?

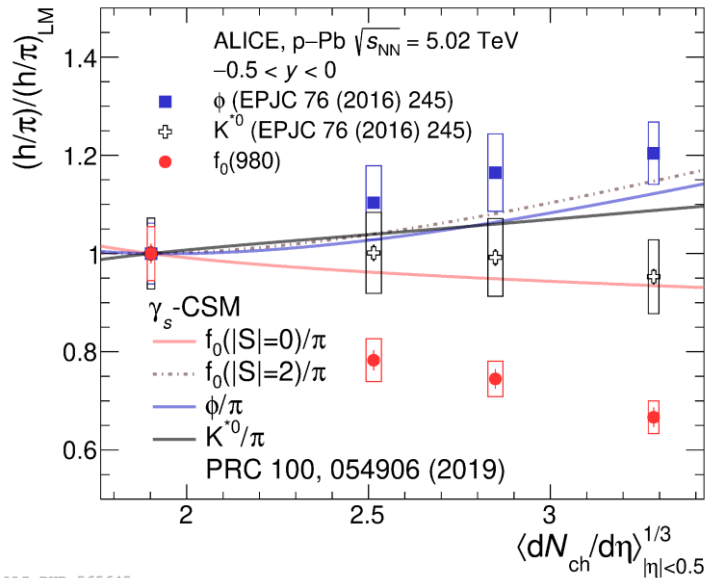
quark structure of f_0 is still unknown

possible configurations: $q\bar{q}$, $(qq)(\bar{q}\bar{q})$, hadronic molecules, ...

$$\tau(f_0) = \sim 5 \text{ fm}/c$$

p-Pb@5.02 TeV $f_0(980)$

arXiv:2311.11786



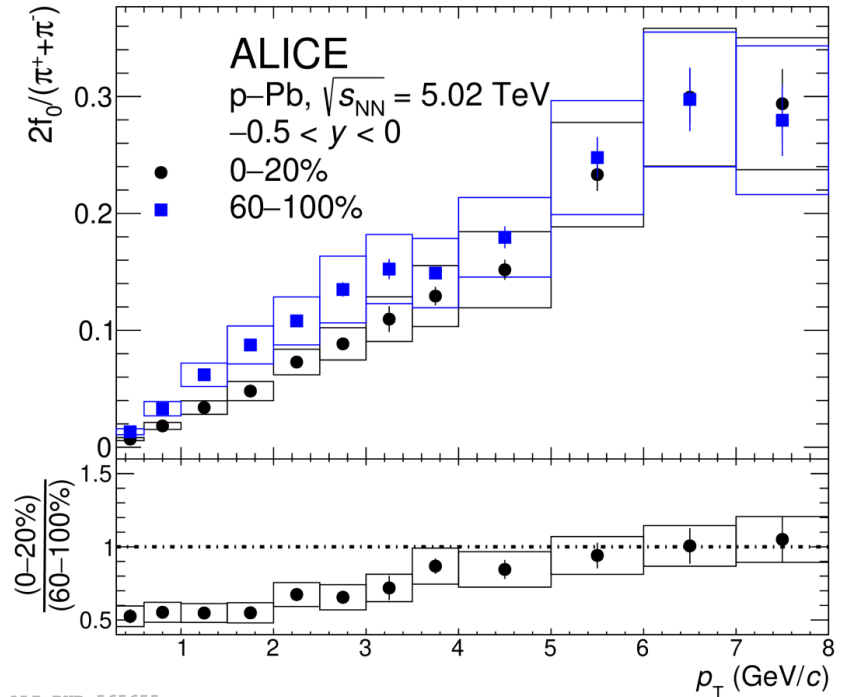
ALI-PUB-565645

ϕ/π : strangeness enhancement

K^{*0}/π : competition strangeness enhancement and rescattering effect

f_0/π : rescattering is the dominant effect exists at low p_T

γ_s -CSM (no rescattering effects): predictions with zero hidden strangeness, $|S|=0$, are closer to the data



ALI-PUB-565655

no enhancement at intermediate p_T observed for baryon-to-meson ratio
 → a hint: f_0 composed of two quarks

Nuclear modification factor R_{AA}

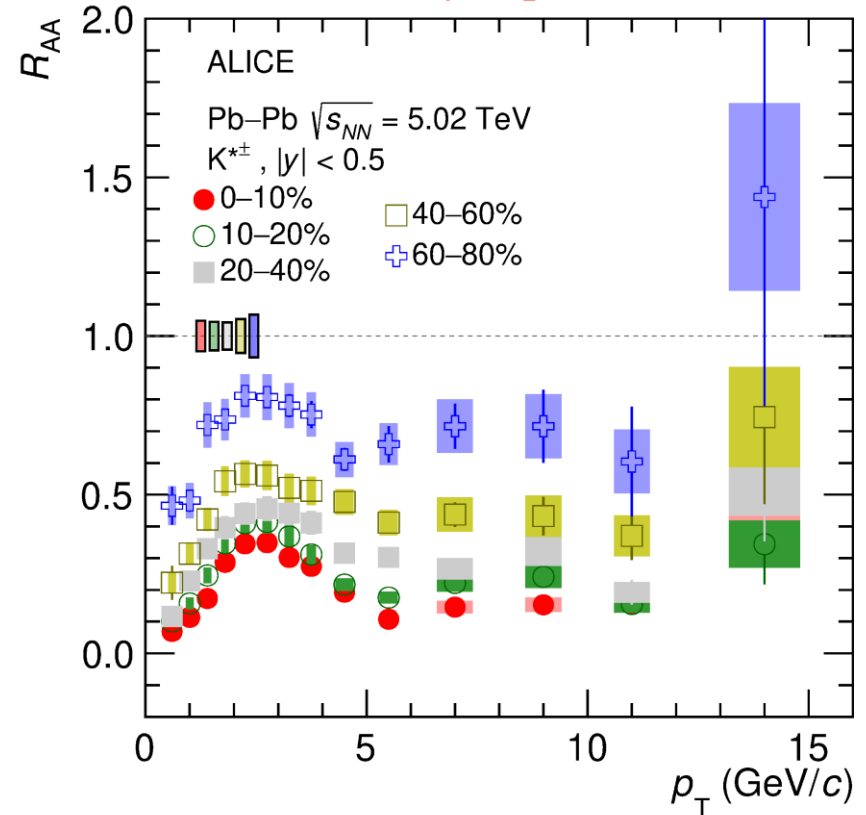
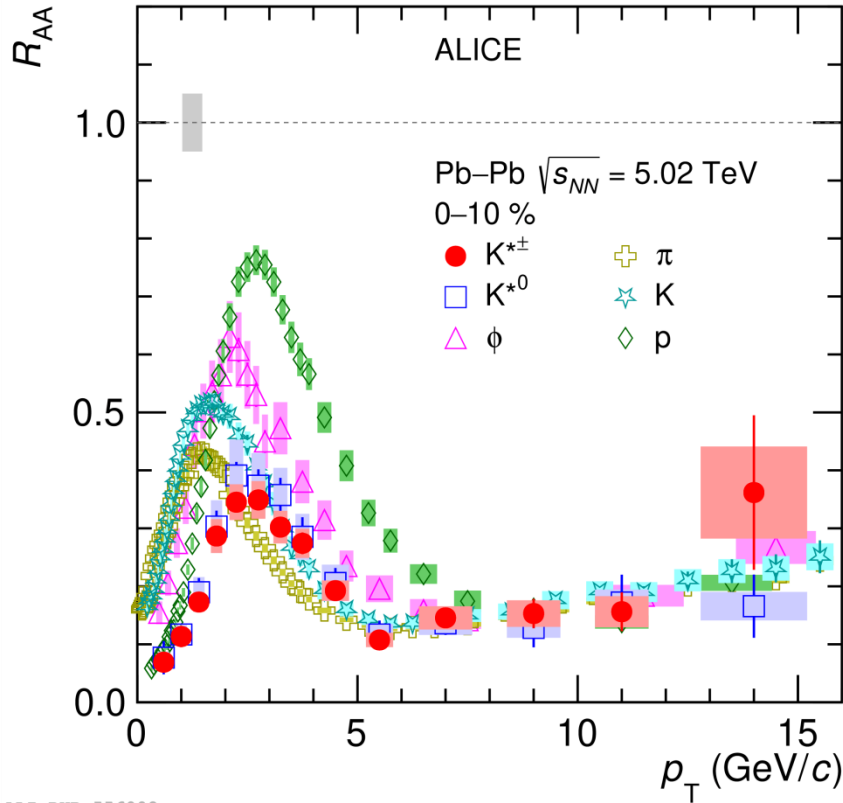
$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{\langle T_{AA} \rangle} \frac{d^2 N^{AA} / (dy dp_T)}{d^2 \sigma^{PP} / (dy dp_T)}$$

Pb–Pb@5.02 TeV $K^*(892)^\pm$

arXiv:2308.16119

species dependence

centrality dependence



ALI-PUB-556008

ALI-PUB-556013

- consistent with light-flavoured hadrons at $p_T > 8$ GeV/c
→ suppression at high p_T is not dependent on light quark content and mass
- K^* affected by radial flow and suppression at lower p_T

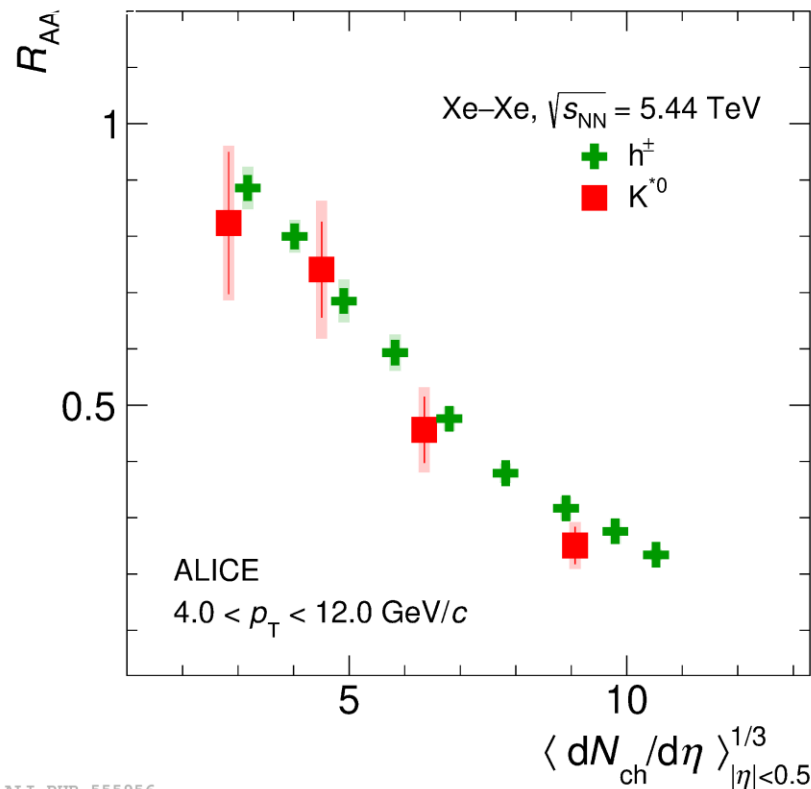
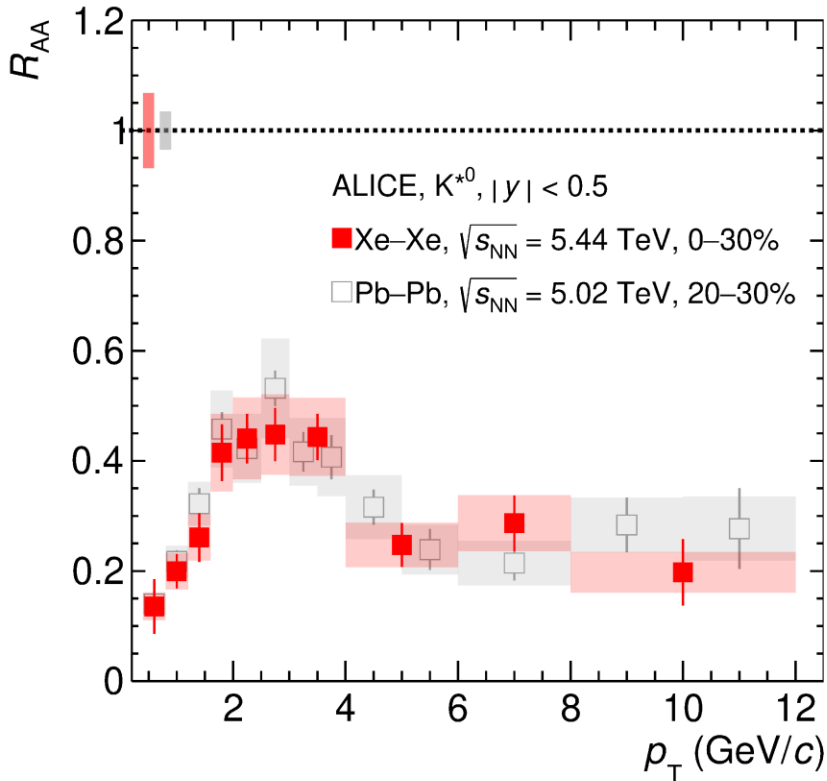
the more central the collisions
the larger the suppression

Nuclear modification factor R_{AA}

Xe–Xe@5.44 TeV $K^*(892)^0$

system size dependence

centrality dependence



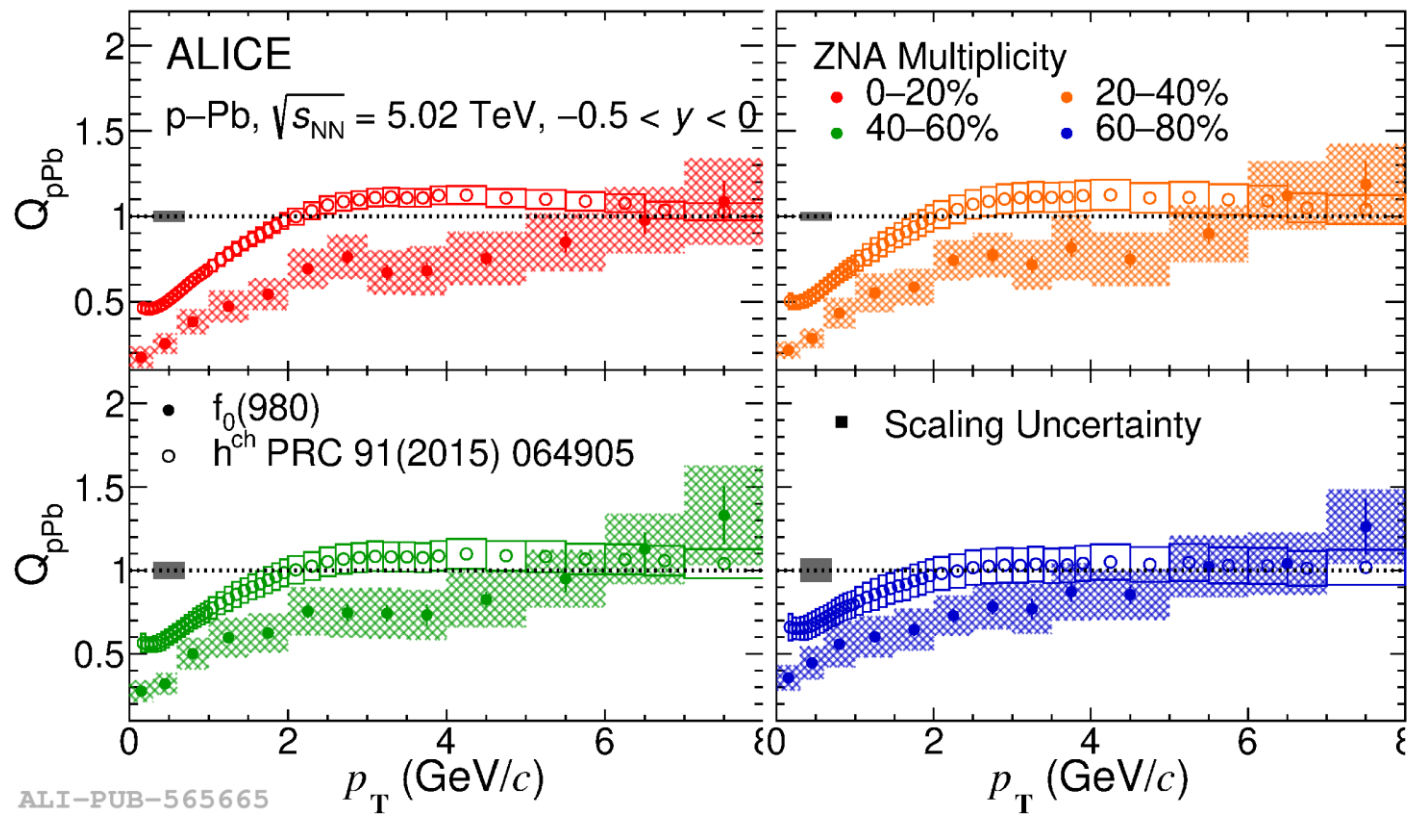
R_{AA} in Xe–Xe and Pb–Pb are consistent within uncertainties once compared at the same multiplicity (and not just centrality percentile)

Nuclear modification factor Q_{pPb}

p-Pb@5.02 TeV $f_0(980)$

arXiv:2311.11786

$$Q_{pPb} = \frac{d^2 N_{f_0(980)}^{pPb} / dp_T dy}{\langle T_{pPb} \rangle d^2 \sigma_{f_0(980)}^{pp} / dp_T dy}$$



- no Cronin-like enhancement for baryons there is Cronin-like enhancement
 → f_0 composed of two quarks
- at low $p_T < 4$ GeV/c: a suppression in p-Pb relative to pp more pronounced with increasing multiplicity
 → effects of rescattering and radial flow

Summary

Yields for a fixed multiplicity:

independent of collision system and energy
appear to be driven by event multiplicity

Mean p_T for a fixed multiplicity:

$p_T(\text{pp}) > p_T(\text{p-Pb}) > p_T(\text{Xe-Xe}) \sim p_T(\text{Pb-Pb})$

Particle yield ratios (with previous results):

to ground-state with the same strangeness content

resonance suppression (**yes** ? **no**)

resonance	ρ^0	K^*	f_0	$\Sigma^{*\pm}$	Λ^*	Ξ^{*0}	ϕ
lifetime (fm/c)	1.3	4.2	~ 5	5-5.5	12.6	21.7	46.4
Pb-Pb, Xe-Xe	yes	yes	?	?	yes	?	no
pp, p-Pb	?	yes	yes	no	no	no	no

Pb-Pb, Xe-Xe: qualitatively described by models with rescattering

pp, p-Pb: a hint for an increase for $\Sigma^{*\pm}$ and Ξ^{*0} (regeneration?)

estimation of the lower bound of the hadronic phase lifetime

to π in pp, p-Pb

strangeness enhancement for $\Sigma^{*\pm}$ and Ξ^{*0}

R_{AA} : $K^*(892)^\pm$ in Pb-Pb@ 5.02 TeV

$K^*(892)^0$ in Xe-Xe@ 5.44 TeV : at the same multiplicity $R_{AA}(\text{Xe-Xe}) \approx R_{AA}(\text{Pb-Pb})$

Q_{pPb} : no Cronin-like enhancement $\rightarrow f_0$ composed of two quarks ?