

# Measurement of Prompt $D^0$ , $\Lambda^+ c$ , and $\Sigma^0 c$ ; + + (2455) Production in Proton-Proton Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

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## Measurement of Prompt $D^0$ , $\Lambda_c^+$ , and $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$ (2455) Production in Proton-Proton Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

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The  $p_T$ -differential production cross sections of prompt  $D^0$ ,  $\Lambda_c^+$ , and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  (2455) charmed hadrons are measured at midrapidity ( $|y| < 0.5$ ) in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV. This is the first measurement of  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  production in hadronic collisions. Assuming the same production yield for the three  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  isospin states, the baryon-to-meson cross section ratios  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}/D^0$  and  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  are calculated in the transverse momentum ( $p_T$ ) intervals  $2 < p_T < 12$  and  $1 < p_T < 24$  GeV/ $c$ . Values significantly larger than in  $e^+e^-$  collisions are observed, indicating for the first time that baryon enhancement in hadronic collisions also extends to the  $\Sigma_c$ . The feed-down contribution to  $\Lambda_c^+$  production from  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  is also reported and is found to be larger than in  $e^+e^-$  collisions. The data are compared with predictions from event generators and other phenomenological models, providing a sensitive test of the different charm-hadronization mechanisms implemented in the models.

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The formation of hadrons out of quarks (“hadronization”) represents a fundamental process in nature that can be investigated at particle colliders where, at high collision energies, quarks represent the relevant degrees of freedom for a very short time on the order of  $10^{-23}$  s. The measurement of the relative production rates of different charm-hadron species allows us to study how charm quarks, produced only in initial hard scatterings, combine with other quarks, which may either exist in the system before hadronization or be produced in the strong-force potential at hadronization time. Recent measurements of  $\Lambda_c^+$ ,  $\Xi_c^0$ , and  $\Lambda_b^0$ -baryon production in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 5.02, 7, \text{ and } 13$  TeV [1–8] indicate that the production of charm and beauty baryons relative to that of charm and beauty mesons is enhanced in  $pp$  with respect to  $e^+e^-$  and  $ep$  collisions [9–15]. Several models tuned to reproduce the  $e^+e^-$  data significantly underestimate the ratios measured in  $pp$  collisions and do not describe the observed transverse-momentum ( $p_T$ ) trends. These measurements also set kinematic boundaries to the validity of the assumption made in perturbative-QCD calculations like fixed order next to leading log (FONLL) [16,17] and general mass-variable flavour number scheme (GM-

VFNS) [18–23] that fragmentation functions tuned on  $e^+e^-$  and  $ep$  data can be used in  $pp$  collisions.

The  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  baryon triplet is the isospin  $I = 1$  partner of the singlet ( $I = 0$ )  $\Lambda_c^+$  baryon. All these states are composed of a charm quark and a pair of light ( $u, d$ ) quarks. In  $e^+e^-$  collisions, while in the light-flavor sector the mass dependence of the yields of the  $\Sigma$  and  $\Lambda$  states is well described by a single exponential function, the yields of the  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  states are about a factor 4 smaller than those of the  $\Lambda_c^+$  states [24]. In the framework of hadronization via string fragmentation, this suppression can be ascribed to the need to form  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  via the combination of a heavy charm quark, which is always a string end point, and a diquark with spin  $S = 1$  and  $I = 1$  formed via the Schwinger tunneling process [24,25]. The large mass of  $S = 1$  diquarks suppresses their formation with respect to  $S = 0$  diquarks, hence the  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  production yield is suppressed with respect to the  $\Lambda_c^+$  yield. In the models that provide a fair description of the  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  ratio in  $pp$  collisions (here denoted as “CR-BLC” [25], “SHM + RQM” [26], “Catania” [27,28], and “QCM” [29]) this suppression mechanism is absent or heavily reduced, and a sizable contribution to  $\Lambda_c^+$  production from strong decays of  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  states is expected. Therefore, the measurement of the ground-state  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  (2455) production is fundamental to understand the dynamics of heavy-flavor baryon formation, providing a key test for the different scenarios proposed in the mentioned models. Among these, the CR-BLC model is a version of PYTHIA8 in which terms beyond the leading-color approximation (BLC) are considered in string formation, representing more accurately the QCD SU

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(3) algebra and de facto enhancing effects from color reconnection (CR). These terms cause confining potentials to also arise between quarks not produced in the same hard scattering and are relevant to hadronic collisions at high energies, where multiple-parton interactions produce an environment rich in quarks and gluons. Moreover, they give rise to “junction topologies” that favor the production of baryon states and do not penalize the formation of  $\Sigma_c^{0,+,++}$  with respect to  $\Lambda_c^+$  states. The production of  $\Sigma_c^{0,+,++}$  (2455) is expected to increase by large factors, up to 25, and become even larger than that of direct  $\Lambda_c^+$ . The SHM + RQM model predicts a large feed-down contribution to the  $\Lambda_c^+$  ground state from an enriched set of mostly unobserved excited charm-hadron states expected from the relativistic quark model (RQM [30]). The branching fractions of charm quarks to the various hadron species are assumed to follow the relative thermal densities calculated with the statistical hadronization model (SHM [31]), therefore to depend only on the state mass and spin-degeneracy factor. In the Catania model, charm quarks can hadronize via “vacuumlike” fragmentation as well as recombine (coalesce) with surrounding light quarks from the underlying event. The Wigner formalism is used to calculate the probability to form a baryon (meson) given the phase-space distribution of three (two) quarks. A different formalism is implemented in the “quark (re)combination mechanism” (QCM) model, in which charm quarks form hadrons by combining with equal-velocity light quarks. In this model, the relative abundances of the different baryon species are fixed by thermal weights.

In this Letter, the measurement performed with the ALICE experiment of the  $p_T$ -differential cross sections of prompt  $D^0$ ,  $\Lambda_c^+$ , and  $\Sigma_c^{0,+,++}$  (2455) in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV at midrapidity ( $|y| < 0.5$ ) is reported. This is the first production measurement for  $\Sigma_c^{0,+,++}$  (2455) in hadronic collisions. The baryon-to-meson ratios  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  and  $\Sigma_c^{0,+,++}/D^0$  as well as the fraction of  $\Lambda_c^+$  feed-down from  $\Sigma_c^{0,+,++}$  decays ( $\Lambda_c^+ \leftarrow \Sigma_c^{0,+,++}/\Lambda_c^+$ ) are compared with expectations from the theoretical models described above. These ratios are calculated assuming the three  $\Sigma_c^{0,+,++}$  (2455) isospin states to be equally produced. In what follows, the symbols  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  and  $\Sigma_c^{0,+,++}$  always refer to the ground-state  $\Sigma_c^{0,+,++}$  (2455) baryons.

The ALICE apparatus is described in detail in Refs. [32,33]. The  $D^0$ ,  $\Lambda_c^+$ , and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  decays are reconstructed in the central barrel, which covers the pseudorapidity interval  $|\eta| < 0.9$  and is embedded in a cylindrical solenoid providing a magnetic field of 0.5 T parallel to the beam direction. Charged particles are tracked with the inner tracking system (ITS) and the time projection chamber (TPC). The ITS detector consists of six cylindrical silicon layers surrounding the beam pipe. The measurement of the specific energy loss ( $dE/dx$ ) in the TPC gas and of the time difference between the collision time and the particle arrival

time at the time-of-flight (TOF) detector are exploited for particle identification (PID) [1,34].

The data were collected with a minimum bias trigger requiring coincident signals in the two scintillator arrays covering the intervals  $2.8 < \eta < 5.1$  (V0A) and  $-3.7 < \eta < -1.7$  (V0C). Only events with a primary vertex reconstructed within  $\pm 10$  cm from the nominal interaction point along the beam line were analyzed. Events with multiple primary vertices were rejected in order to remove collision pileup in the same bunch crossing. The remaining undetected pileup is negligible. The selected events correspond to an integrated luminosity of  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = 31.9 \pm 0.5 \text{ nb}^{-1}$  [35].

The following hadronic decay channels are reconstructed to measure the production of the  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$ ,  $\Lambda_c^+$ , and  $D^0$  particles and their antiparticles. The  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  baryons decay strongly to a  $\Lambda_c^+$  in the channel  $\Sigma_c^{0,++} \rightarrow \pi^- + \Lambda_c^+$  with a branching ratio (BR) of about 100% [36]. The  $\Lambda_c^+$  baryons are reconstructed in two different final states:  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$ , which occurs via multiple resonant and nonresonant decay channels, with a total BR of  $(6.28 \pm 0.32)\%$  and  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK_S^0$ , with a BR of  $(1.59 \pm 0.08)\%$ , followed by  $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  with a BR of  $(69.20 \pm 0.05)\%$ . The  $D^0$  mesons are reconstructed in the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$  decay channel, which has a BR of  $(3.95 \pm 0.03)\%$ .

The measurements of the  $D^0$  and  $\Lambda_c^+$  cross sections are based on an invariant-mass analysis of signal candidates selected for having the proper daughter-particle identities and a displaced decay topology. The analysis procedure, described only briefly here, closely follows that of previous measurements [1,4,37]. The  $D^0$  candidates are formed by combining pairs of tracks with opposite charge, each with  $|\eta| < 0.8$ ,  $p_T > 0.3 \text{ GeV}/c$ , and selected according to the track-quality criteria described in Ref. [37], which are adopted also in the  $\Lambda_c^+$  and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  analyses. Pions and kaons are identified by requiring the  $dE/dx$  and time-of-flight measured, respectively, with the TPC and TOF to be within 3 times the detector resolution from the expected values. The topological selections applied to reduce the combinatorial background are the same as those reported in Ref. [37]. For the  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$  decay channel,  $\Lambda_c^+$  candidates are formed by combining tracks identified as  $p$ ,  $K$ , or  $\pi$ , using the Bayesian PID approach with the “maximum-probability criterion” [38]. The reconstruction of the  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK_S^0$  decay is based on a machine-learning classification that makes use of the boosted decision trees algorithm [39]. For both decay channels, a complete description of the applied PID and topological selections can be found in Ref. [1]. A fiducial-acceptance selection  $|y| < y_{\text{fid}}(p_T)$  is applied to the  $D^0$  and  $\Lambda_c^+$  candidates, with  $y_{\text{fid}}$  smoothly increasing from about 0.6 at  $p_T = 1 \text{ GeV}/c$  to the maximum value of 0.8 at  $p_T = 5 \text{ GeV}/c$ .

For the  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  study, separate analyses are carried out with candidates obtained from the two  $\Lambda_c^+$  decay channels:

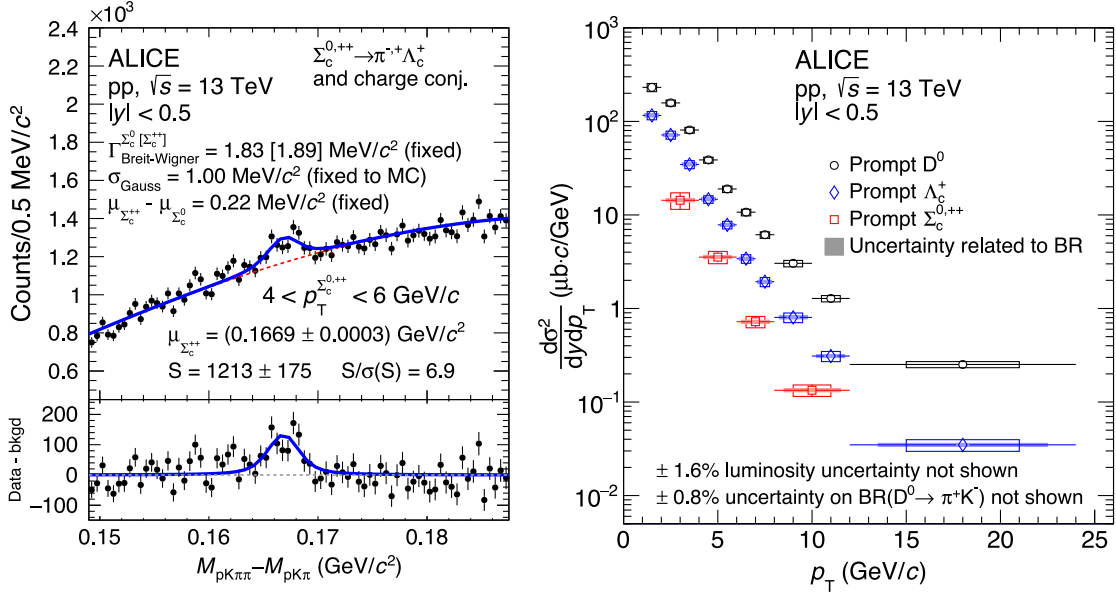


FIG. 1. Left: distribution of  $\pi^+K^-p\pi^\pm$  to  $\pi^+K^-p$  (and charge conjugate) invariant-mass difference in  $4 < p_T^{\Sigma_c} < 6$  GeV/c. Right:  $p_T$ -differential cross section of prompt  $D^0$ ,  $\Lambda_c^+$ , and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV. The statistical and systematic uncertainties are shown as vertical lines and boxes, respectively.

averages are then taken of the resulting cross sections and particle cross section ratios. For the study of the  $\Lambda_c^+ \leftarrow \Sigma_c^{0,++}$  feed-down, the analysis is performed as a function of  $\Lambda_c^+ p_T$ , rather than  $\Sigma_c^{0,++} p_T$ . The  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  candidates are built by pairing  $\Lambda_c^+$  candidates with invariant mass in the interval  $2.26 \lesssim M(\Lambda_c^+) \lesssim 2.31$  GeV/c<sup>2</sup> with charged particles with  $|\eta| < 0.9$  and  $p_T > 0.12$  GeV/c. The decay tracks are further selected for having a distance from the primary vertex smaller than 650  $\mu\text{m}$  in the transverse plane ( $d_{r\phi}$ ) and 1.5 mm along the beam axis. The signal-to-background ratio for the  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  reconstructed with  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$  candidates is improved by requiring  $|d_{r\phi} - d_{r\phi}^{\text{expected}}|/\sigma(d_{r\phi}) < 2.5$  for  $4 < p_T < 6$  GeV/c [40] and  $\cos\theta_{\text{point}} > 0.8$  for  $2 < p_T < 6$  GeV/c, where  $\theta_{\text{point}}$  is the angle between the  $\Lambda_c^+$  flight line and its reconstructed momentum vector.

The  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  and  $\Lambda_c^+ \leftarrow \Sigma_c^{0,++}$  raw yields are estimated in each  $p_T$  interval via a binned-likelihood fit to the distribution of the  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  and  $\Lambda_c^+$  candidate invariant-mass difference  $\Delta M$ . An example of a  $\Delta M$  distribution is shown in Fig. 1 (left) for the  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$  decay channel for  $4 < p_T^{\Sigma_c^{0,++}} < 6$  GeV/c. The function used to fit the signal peak is

$$f(\Delta M) = \frac{C}{2} [\mathfrak{B}(\Delta M - \mu_{\Sigma_c^{++}}; \sigma, \Gamma_{\Sigma_c^{++}}) + \mathfrak{B}(\Delta M - \mu_{\Sigma_c^+} + \delta M; \sigma, \Gamma_{\Sigma_c^0})], \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathfrak{B}$  is a Voigt function defined as the convolution of a Gaussian function and a Breit-Wigner function. Two Voigt

functions are used to account for  $\Sigma_c^0$  ( $M = 2453.75 \pm 0.14$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup>, full width  $\Gamma_{\Sigma_c^0} = 1.83_{-0.19}^{+0.11}$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup>) and  $\Sigma_c^{++}$  ( $M = 2453.97 \pm 0.14$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup>,  $\Gamma_{\Sigma_c^{++}} = 1.89_{-0.18}^{+0.09}$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup>) isospin partners, whose invariant masses differ by  $\delta M = 0.22$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup> [36]. The standard deviation of the Gaussian function, which accounts for the detector  $\Delta M$  resolution, is fixed to values  $\sigma \sim 1$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup>, determined from Monte Carlo (MC) simulations. The free parameters of the fit are  $\mu_{\Sigma_c^{++}}$ , i.e., the  $\Sigma_c^{++}$  peak mean, and  $C$ , which represents the sum of  $\Sigma_c^0$  and  $\Sigma_c^{++}$  (and charge conjugates) raw yields. Depending on the  $p_T$  interval, the background  $\Delta M$  distribution is described with a third-order polynomial function, a “threshold” function, or a template distribution, as described in the Supplemental Material [41]. The statistical uncertainty of the raw yields varies between 15% and 30% depending on the decay channel and  $p_T$  interval. It was verified that the  $\Sigma_c^0$  and  $\Sigma_c^{++}$  raw yields are compatible within statistical uncertainties.

The  $p_T$ -differential cross sections of prompt  $D^0$ ,  $\Lambda_c^+$ ,  $\Lambda_c^+ \leftarrow \Sigma_c^{0,++}$ , and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  are calculated from the raw yields  $N_{|y| < y_{\text{fid}}}$ , measured in the fiducial  $y$  acceptance in a  $p_T$  interval of width  $\Delta p_T$ , as

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T} \Big|_{|y| < 0.5} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\Delta p_T} \times \frac{f_{\text{prompt}} \times N_{|y| < y_{\text{fid}}}}{c_{\Delta y} \times (A \times \epsilon)_{\text{prompt}}} \times \frac{1}{\text{BR}} \times \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}}. \quad (2)$$

The factor 2 in the denominator takes into account that both particles and antiparticles contribute to the measured raw yields. The term  $c_{\Delta y}$  encompasses the correction for the



rapidity coverage [40] and ( $A \times \varepsilon$ ) the detector acceptance, as well as the reconstruction and selection efficiency for the signal. This is estimated from Monte Carlo simulations in which  $pp$  collisions are simulated with the PYTHIA8.243 event generator [42,43] and the generated particles are propagated through the apparatus using the GEANT3 package [44] via a simulation that reproduces the detector layout and data-taking conditions. For prompt  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$ ,  $c_{\Delta y} \times (A \times \varepsilon)$  increases from 1% (4%) in  $2 < p_T < 4$  GeV/ $c$  to 11% (22%) in  $8 < p_T < 12$  GeV/ $c$  in the  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK_S^0$  ( $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK_S^0$ ) analysis.

The fraction of prompt particles contributing to the measured raw yield,  $f_{\text{prompt}}$ , is calculated using the reconstruction efficiencies of prompt and feed-down signals and the feed-down  $\Lambda_c^+$  and  $D^0$  cross sections, from  $\Lambda_b^0$  and  $B$  meson decays (“beauty feed-down”). The latter cross sections are estimated as reported in Refs. [4,37], using computations based on FONLL calculations [16,17], beauty-quark fragmentation fractions determined from LHCb data [8] for  $b \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0$ , and from the averaged  $b$ -quark fragmentation fraction from the LEP [12] for  $b \rightarrow B$ , and modeling the  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ + X$  and  $B \rightarrow D^0 + X$  decay kinematics with PYTHIA8 simulations [45]. The values of  $f_{\text{prompt}}$  range from 0.8 to 0.96 depending on  $p_T$  and the particle species. In the  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  case, according to currently known decays [36] and to PYTHIA8 simulations, a non-negligible feed-down contribution is only expected from  $\Lambda_b^0$  decays. The probability for  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Sigma_c^{0,++} + X$  decays is estimated to be about 3% of the probability for  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ + X$  decays, resulting in  $f_{\text{prompt}} \geq 95\%$  for both  $\Lambda_c^+ \leftarrow \Sigma_c^{0,++}$  and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  analyses.

Several sources of systematic uncertainties of the measured cross sections were studied, following similar procedures to those described in Refs. [4,37] for the  $\Lambda_c^+$  and  $D^0$  analyses. The uncertainty of  $N_{|y| < y_{\text{fid}}}$ , estimated by varying the invariant-mass fit procedure, ranges from 2% to 4% for  $D^0$  and from 5% to 11% for  $\Lambda_c^+$ , depending on  $p_T$ . For  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  and  $\Lambda_c^+ \leftarrow \Sigma_c^{0,++}$ , this source provides the largest contribution to the systematic uncertainty, which was estimated by repeating the  $\Delta M$  fits varying the signal and background fit functions, as well as the fit ranges. The  $\Gamma$  and  $\delta M$  parameters were varied within their uncertainties, and the Gaussian width  $\sigma$  was changed by  $\pm 20\%$ . The estimated uncertainty decreases from 15%–30% in the first  $p_T$  interval down to 8%–10% in the last one. Imperfections in the description of the apparatus and detector conditions in the Monte Carlo simulations introduce an uncertainty on the determination of the  $c_{\Delta y} \times (A \times \varepsilon)_{\text{prompt}}$  correction factor: the systematic uncertainty of the track-reconstruction efficiency induces an uncertainty of about 4% for  $D^0$  and 8% for  $\Lambda_c^+$  and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$ , while the uncertainty related to the signal-selection efficiency, estimated by varying both topological and PID

selections, ranges between 3% and 10% depending on the  $p_T$  interval and particle species. Variations of the simulated signal spectrum  $p_T$  shapes based on FONLL (for  $D^0$ ) and CR-BLC (for  $\Lambda_c^+$  and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$ ) models alter the efficiency by 2% for  $D^0$  with  $p_T < 2$  GeV/ $c$  and, for the other analyses, by values decreasing from 10% to 1% with increasing  $p_T$ . The systematic uncertainty of the prompt fraction is about 2%–4% for  $D^0$  and  $\Lambda_c^+$ . For the  $\Lambda_c^+ \leftarrow \Sigma_c^{0,++}$  and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  analyses, the beauty feed-down contribution was varied according to the  $\Lambda_c^+$  feed-down uncertainty, with the additional variation from 3% to 6% of the ratio of  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  and  $\Lambda_c^+$  feed-down estimated with PYTHIA8 simulations as described previously. The resulting uncertainty of the cross section is within 2%. Further  $p_T$ -independent uncertainties derive from the BR and the luminosity. All the uncertainty sources described above are assumed to be uncorrelated with respect to each other. The total uncertainty in each  $p_T$  interval is calculated as the quadratic sum of the values estimated for each source.

The  $p_T$ -differential cross sections of  $D^0$ ,  $\Lambda_c^+$ , and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$  are shown in Fig. 1 (right). For  $\Lambda_c^+$  and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$ , the weighted average of the results from the analyses of the two  $\Lambda_c^+$  decay channels is calculated, using the inverse of the quadratic sum of the relative statistical and uncorrelated systematic uncertainties as weights. The total systematic uncertainty of the averaged  $\Sigma_c$  cross section varies from 20% at low  $p_T$  to 13% at high  $p_T$ . The cross section ratios  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  and  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}/D^0$  are compared with model expectations in Fig. 2 (left and middle panels). In the ratios, the systematic uncertainties of the track-reconstruction efficiency and luminosity, considered as fully correlated, cancel partly and completely, respectively. The feed-down uncertainty is propagated as partially correlated, while all other uncertainties are treated as uncorrelated. The  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  ratio decreases with increasing  $p_T$  and is significantly larger than the  $\approx 0.12$  values observed in  $e^+e^-$  and  $ep$  collisions at several collision energies [12–15,46–48]. The values measured in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV are compatible, within uncertainties, with those measured at  $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$  TeV [3,4]. As shown in Fig. 2 (middle), the  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}/D^0$  ratio is close to 0.2 for  $2 < p_T < 6$  GeV/ $c$ , and decreases with  $p_T$  down to about 0.1 for  $8 < p_T < 12$  GeV/ $c$ , though the uncertainties do not allow firm conclusions about the  $p_T$  dependence to be made. From Belle measurements (Table IV in Ref. [24]), the  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}/\Lambda_c^+$  ratio in  $e^+e^-$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 10.52$  GeV can be evaluated to be around 0.17 and, thus, the  $\Sigma_c^{0,++}/D^0$  ratio can be estimated to be around 0.02. Therefore, a remarkable difference is present between the  $pp$  and  $e^+e^-$  collision systems. Although rather approximate, such comparison is corroborated by the fact that a simulation performed with the default version of PYTHIA6.2 reasonably reproduces Belle data [24], while the default version of PYTHIA8.243 (Monash 2013 tune) severely

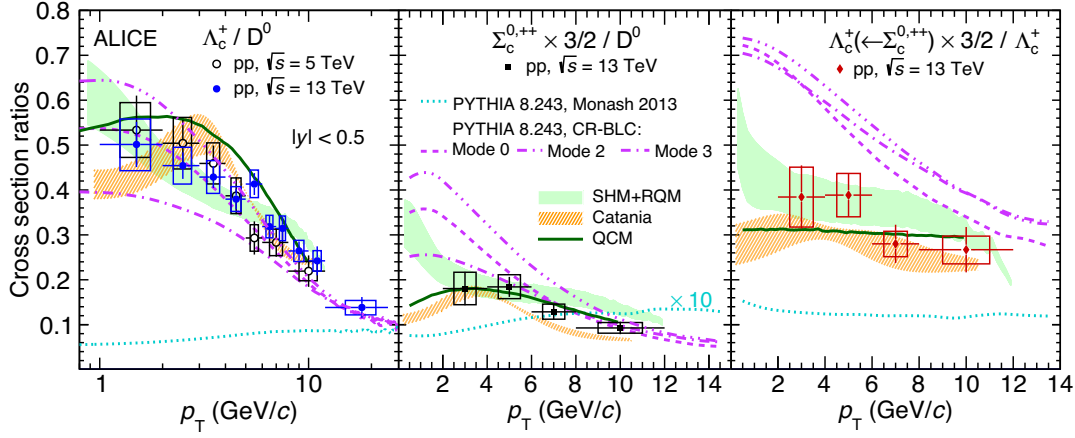


FIG. 2. Prompt-charm-hadron cross-section ratios:  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  (left),  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}/D^0$  (middle), and  $\Lambda_c^+ \leftarrow \Sigma_c^{0,+++}/\Lambda_c^+$  (right), in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV, compared with model expectations [25–27,29] and (left) with data from  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$  TeV [3]. The horizontal lines reflect the width of the  $p_T$  intervals. The PYTHIA Monash 2013 curve is scaled by a factor of 10 in the middle panel.

underpredicts ALICE data, despite the very similar modeling of charm fragmentation in the two simulations. Figure 2 (right) shows the ratio  $\Lambda_c^+ \leftarrow \Sigma_c^{0,+++}/\Lambda_c^+$  as a function of  $p_T$ , which quantifies the fraction of  $\Lambda_c^+$  feed-down from  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}$ . In order to better exploit the cancellation of correlated uncertainties, this is calculated as the weighted average of the ratios measured separately in the  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$  and  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK_S^0$  decay channels. The  $p_T$ -integrated value in the measured  $p_T > 2$  GeV/ $c$  interval is  $0.38 \pm 0.06(\text{stat}) \pm 0.06(\text{syst})$ , significantly larger than the ratio  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}/\Lambda_c^+ \sim 0.17$  from Belle data and the  $\sim 0.13$  expectation from PYTHIA8 (Monash 2013) simulations. This indicates a larger increase for  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}/D^0$  than for the direct- $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  ratio from  $e^+e^-$  to  $pp$  collisions. The larger feed-down from  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}$  partially explains the difference between the  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  ratios in  $pp$  and  $e^+e^-$  collisions.

As shown in Figure 2, the CR-BLC (for which the three variations defined in Ref. [25] are considered), SHM + RQM, and Catania models describe, within uncertainties, both the  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  and  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}/D^0$  ratios. The QCM model uses the  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  data in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV to set the total charm baryon-to-meson ratio, but it predicts correctly the  $\Lambda_c^+ \leftarrow \Sigma_c^{0,+++}/\Lambda_c^+$  and the  $p_T$  shape of all ratios. The  $\Lambda_c^+ \leftarrow \Sigma_c^{0,+++}/\Lambda_c^+$  ratio does not show a  $p_T$  trend as steep as that expected from the CR-BLC model, which significantly overestimates the  $\Lambda_c^+$  feed-down from  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}$  at low  $p_T$ . Therefore, the data suggest that further tuning of the model parameters involving the reconnection of quarks via junction topologies is needed to possibly validate this as the mechanism reducing the assumed suppression of  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}$  formation in  $e^+e^-$  collisions [24,25]. In the Catania, QCM, and SHM + RQM models, no specific penalty factor affects the formation of  $\Sigma_c$  states. The fact that the SHM + RQM model reproduces both the

$\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  ratio and the fraction of  $\Lambda_c^+$  feed-down from  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}$  may suggest that yet-unobserved higher-mass charm-baryon states exist and are formed more frequently in  $pp$  collisions than in  $e^+e^-$  and  $ep$  collisions. Similarly, the success of the Catania and QCM models in reproducing the data may indicate that charm hadronization in  $pp$  collisions involves coalescence of a charm quark with light quarks.

The  $p_T$ -differential cross section of  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}$  has been measured in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV in the range  $2 < p_T < 12$  GeV/ $c$ , the first measurement in hadron-hadron collisions, together with the  $\Lambda_c^+$  and  $D^0$  cross sections in the range  $1 < p_T < 24$  GeV/ $c$ . The charm baryon-to-meson cross section ratios were found to be larger than expectations based on  $e^+e^-$  measurements. The reported results confirm previous observations at  $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$  and  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV for the  $\Lambda_c^+$  and show for the first time that the effect also extends to the  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}$ . The feed-down from  $\Sigma_c^{0,+++}$  decays to  $\Lambda_c^+$  production amounts to  $0.38 \pm 0.06(\text{stat}) \pm 0.06(\text{syst})$  in the range  $2 < p_T < 12$  GeV/ $c$ , which is significantly larger than measurements in  $e^+e^-$  collisions. The results presented provide important constraints on models aiming at explaining the observed increase of charm baryons in a parton-rich environment, either increasing baryon-formation probability via enhanced color reconnection or coalescence mechanisms, or assuming feed-down from yet-unobserved higher-mass baryon states.

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