

Open charm and beauty production at LHCb

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On behalf of the LHCb collaboration

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*Charm and bottom quark
production at the LHC*



Charm & Beauty Production

Measurement of the b anti- b cross section in the forward region with semileptonic b -decays.
(published, 15 nb^{-1})

b -hadron fragmentation fraction with semileptonic b -decays (preliminary, 3 pb^{-1})

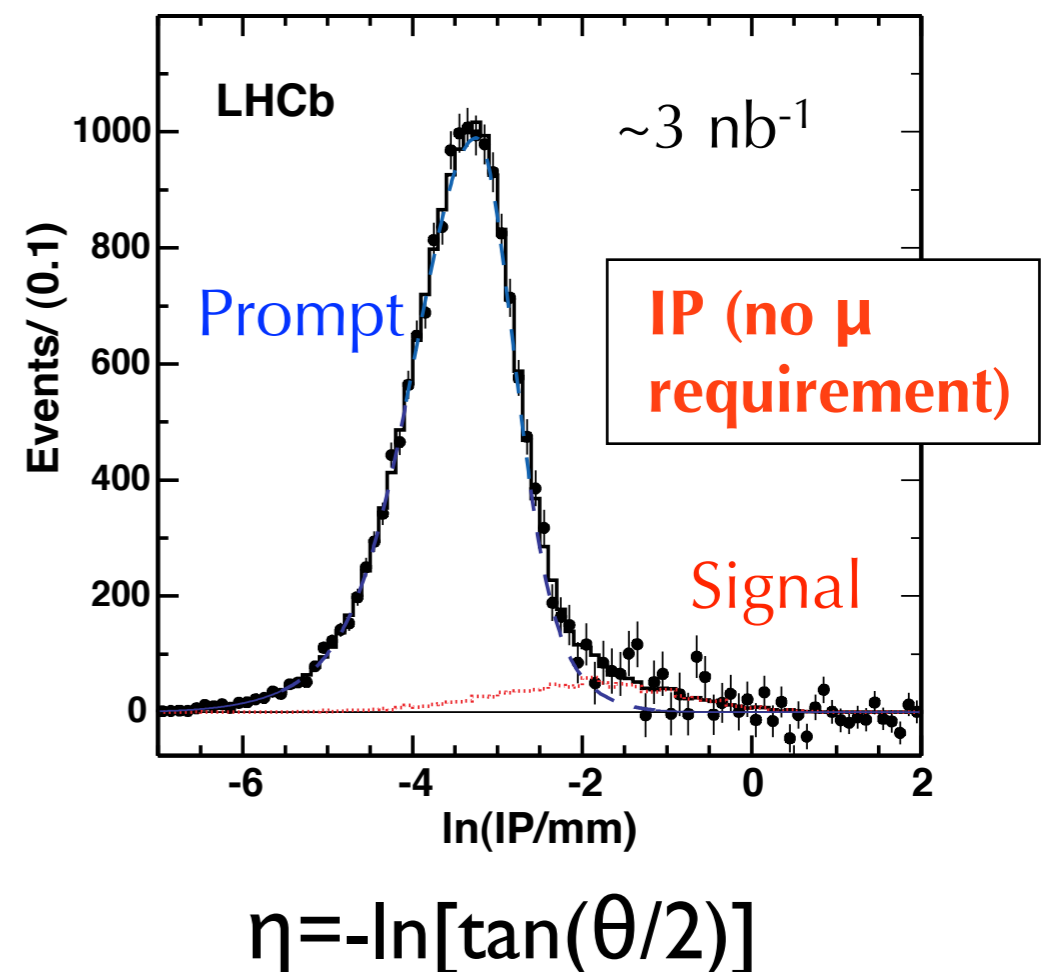
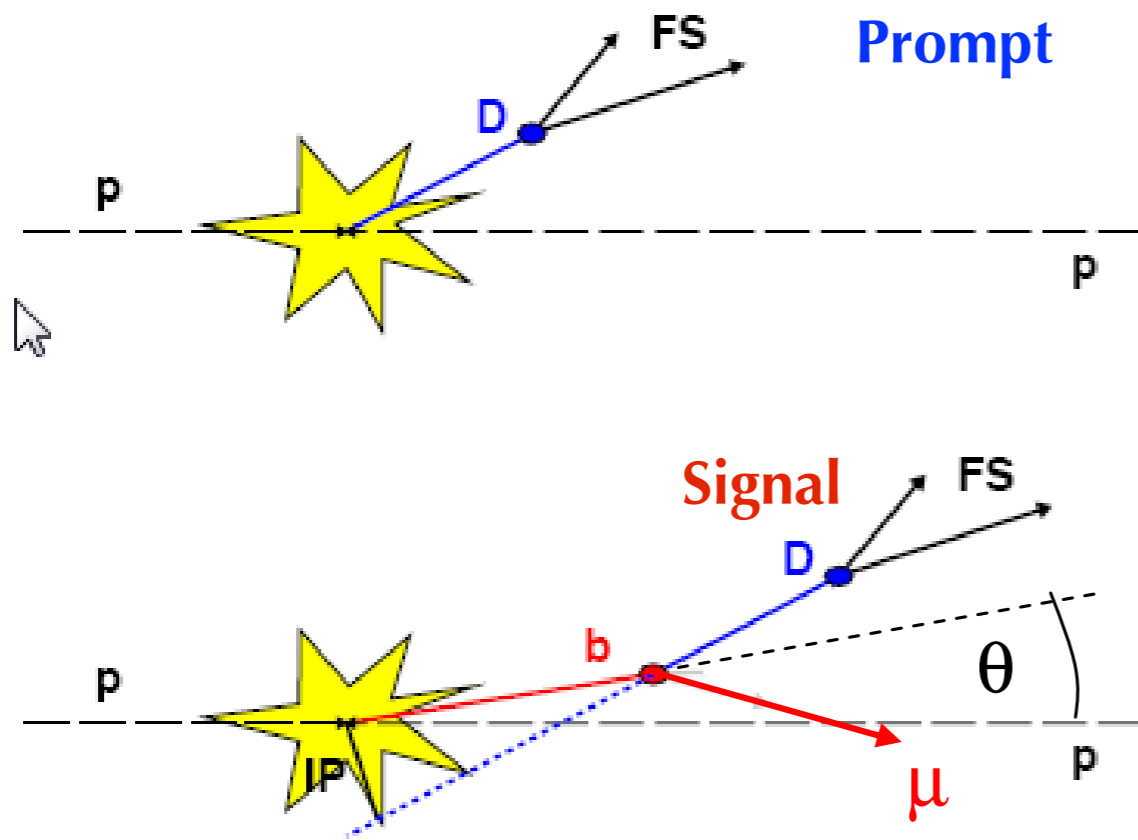
Open charm cross sections, D^+ , D^0 , D_s , D^{*+}
(preliminary, 1.8 nb^{-1})

b-Cross section

Physics Letters B 694 (2010) 209–216

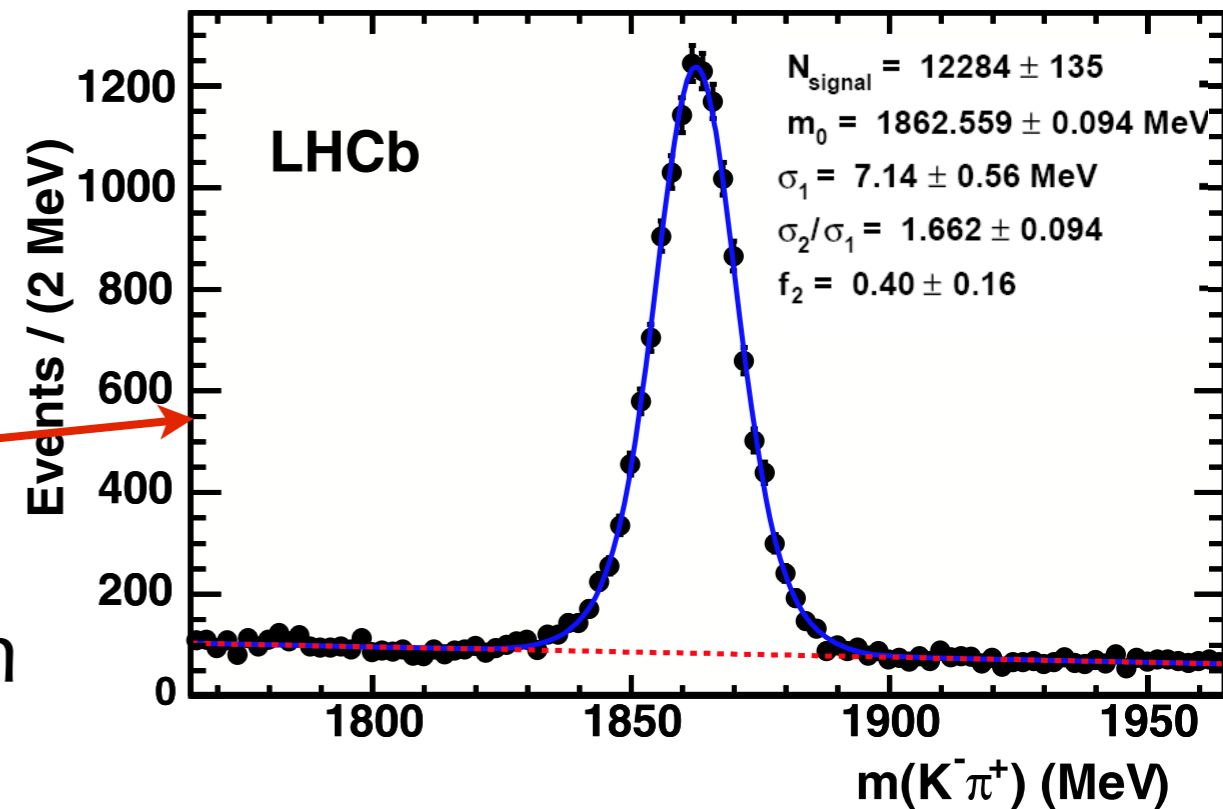
b Cross section

- Measure right-sign, vertexed, $D\mu^-$ combinations with tracks not pointing at primary vertex
- Background from “**Prompt**” D separated from Signal using impact parameter
- Require minimum p_T on D so that IP is well defined



Fit procedure

- 2D Unbinned log-likelihood fit to $m(K^-\pi^+)$ & $\ln(IP)$. Separate fits for RS and WS samples.
- $m(K^-\pi^+)$ shape from prompt D decays (no muon selection).
- $\ln(IP)$ shape for prompt taken from data, and DfB decays from MC.
- $m(K^-\pi^+)$ sidebands give background under D^0 peak.
- Only free parameters are the yields.

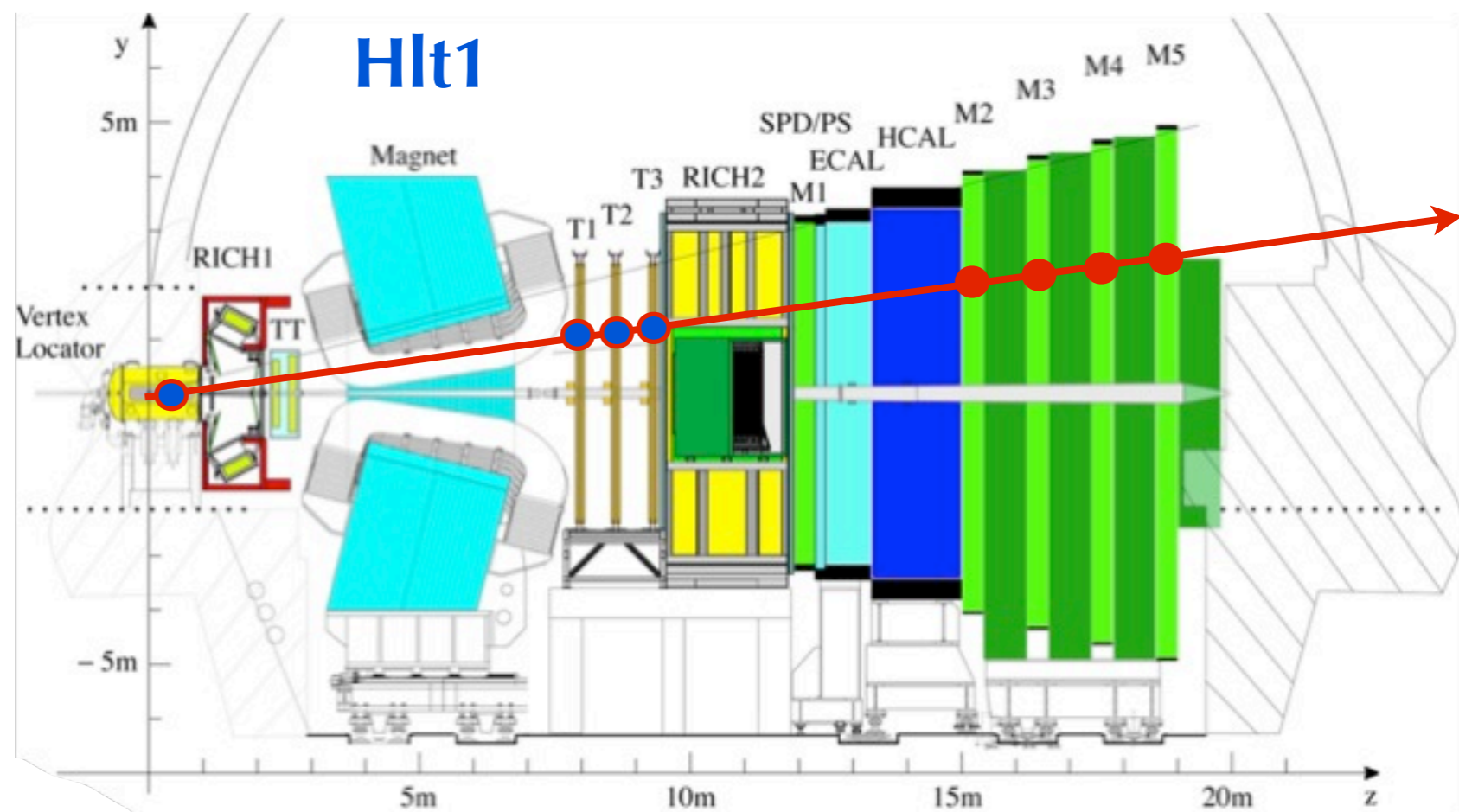


Data samples

- Two data samples:
 - 2.9 nb^{-1} of minimum bias triggers ($\geq 1 \text{ Track}$).
 - $p(\mu^-) > 3 \text{ GeV}$, $p_T(\mu^-) > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$
 - 12.2 nb^{-1} single muon trigger, $p_T > 1.3 \text{ GeV}$.

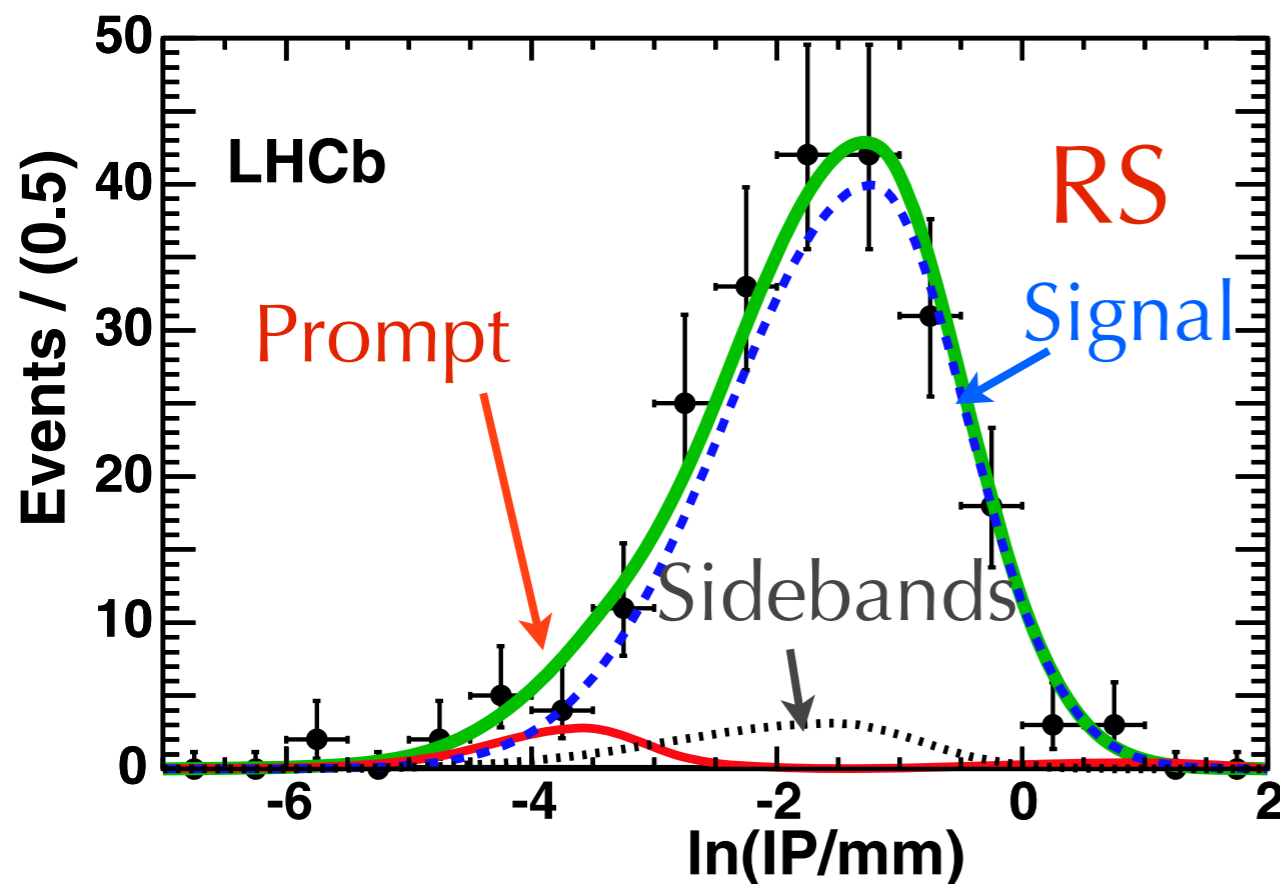
L0

- For semileptonic decays, trigger much lower than Tevatron.

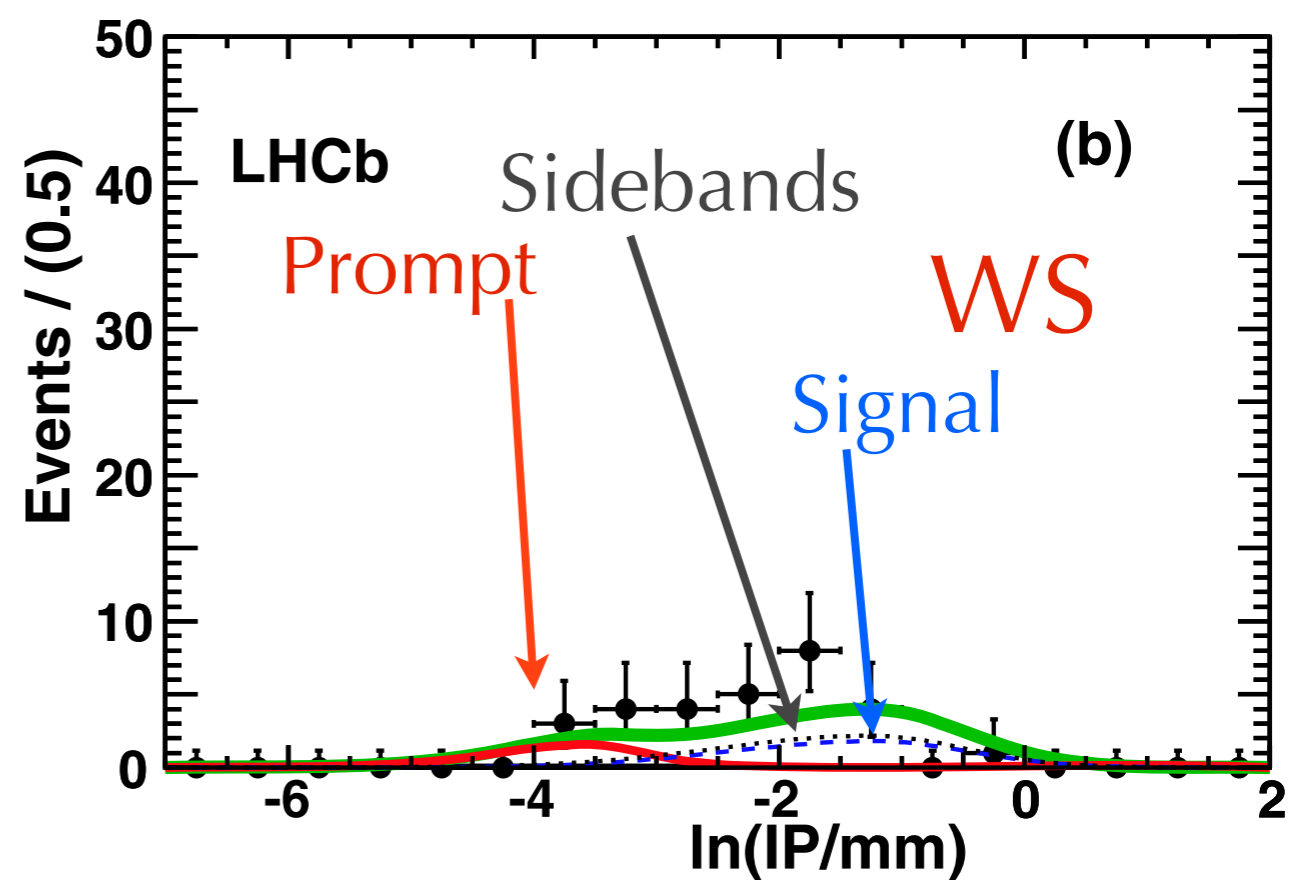


Fit projection in IP 12.2 nb^{-1}

- HLT1 Triggered Sample
- Fit results integrated over pseudo-rapidity $[2,6]$.



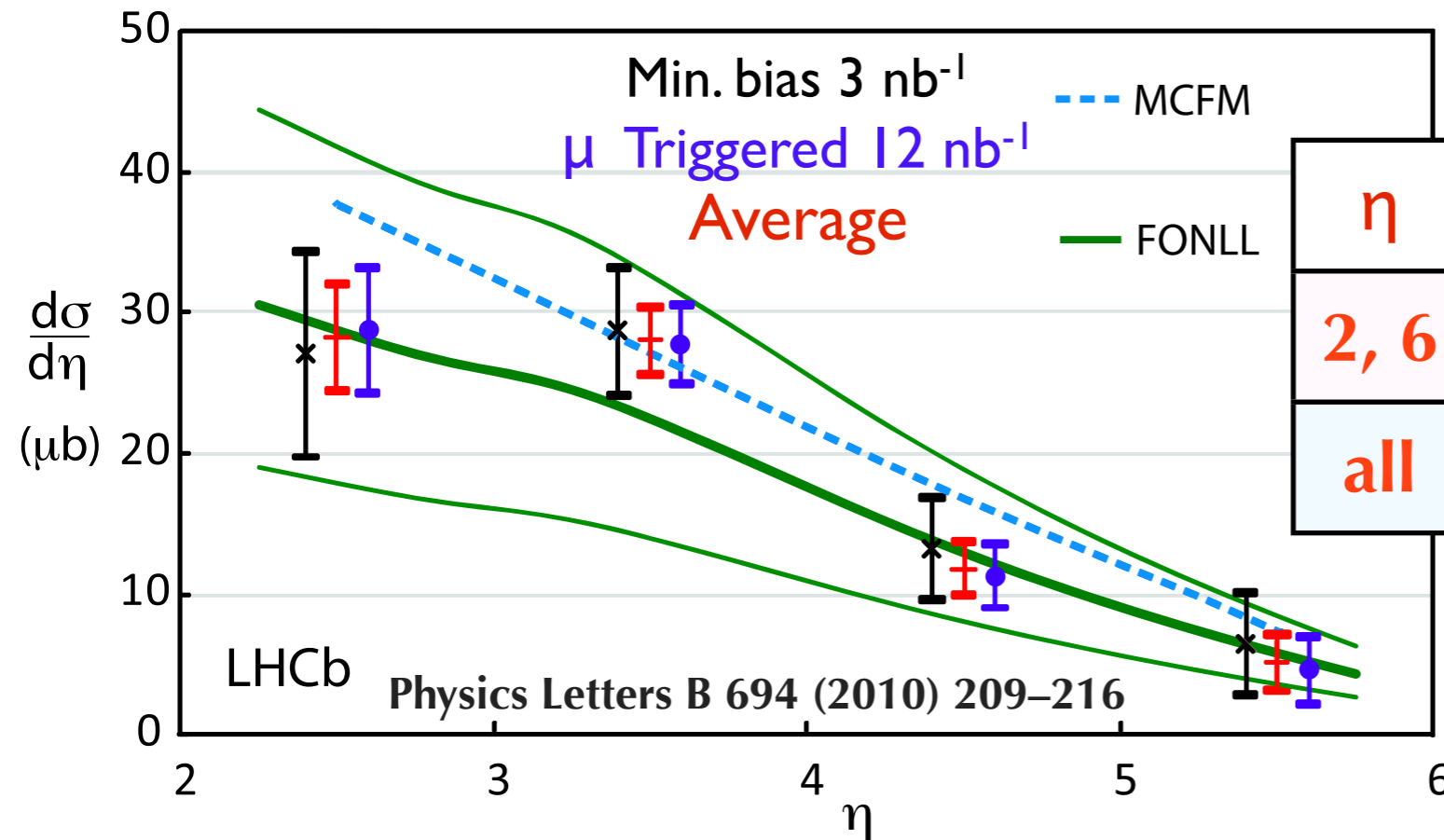
Signal: 195 ± 15



Signal: 9 ± 5

b Cross Section

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow H_b X) = \frac{\# \text{ of detected } D^0 \mu^- \text{ and } \bar{D}^0 \mu^+ \text{ events}}{2\mathcal{L} \times \text{efficiency} \times \mathcal{B}(b \rightarrow D^0 X \mu^- \bar{\nu}) \mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)}$$



η	MCFM	FONLL	Average
2, 6	89.0	70.2^{+39}_{-44}	$75.3 \pm 5.4 \pm 13.0$
all	332	253^{+114}_{-96}	$284 \pm 20 \pm 49$

Main systematics:
luminosity 10%,
tracking 10%

Tevatron numbers
 rather than LEP, raise
 cross-section by 19%!

Species	LEP Z^0 fraction %	Tevatron fraction %
B^-	40.3 ± 0.9	33.3 ± 3.0
B^0	40.3 ± 0.9	33.3 ± 3.0
B_s	10.4 ± 0.9	12.1 ± 1.5
Λ_b	9.1 ± 1.5	21.4 ± 6.8

b-hadron fractions

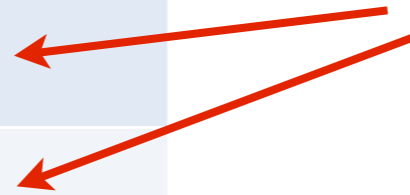
Preliminary

b-hadron fractions

- Measure using inclusive B semileptonic decays:
- $f_s/(f_u+f_d)$ & $f_{\Lambda_b}/(f_u+f_d)$ where $f_q \equiv \text{Fraction}(b \rightarrow B_q X)$
- With $D^0 X \mu^- \nu$, $D^+ X \mu^- \nu$, $D_s X \mu^- \nu$, $\Lambda_c X \mu^- \nu$
- Cross feed between channels must be taken into account.

Channel	B (%)	Error (%)
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	3.89 ± 0.05	1.3
$D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	9.14 ± 0.20	2.2
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K^- K^+ \pi^+$	5.50 ± 0.27	4.9
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$	5.0 ± 1.3	26

Limiting factors



Hadron Fractions

- Using semileptonic B decays, the fractions are determined as:

$$\frac{f_s}{f_u + f_d} = \frac{N(\overline{B}_s^0)}{N(\overline{B}^0 + B^-)} = \frac{n(\overline{B}_s^0 \rightarrow DX\mu^-\bar{\nu})}{n((\overline{B}^0 + B^-) \rightarrow DX\mu^-\bar{\nu})} \frac{\tau_{B^-} + \tau_{\overline{B}^0}}{2\tau_{\overline{B}_s^0}}$$

$$= \frac{n_{\text{corr}}(\overline{B}_s^0 \rightarrow DX\mu^-\bar{\nu})}{n_{\text{corr}}(B \rightarrow D^0 X\mu^-\bar{\nu}) + n_{\text{corr}}(B \rightarrow D^+ X\mu^-\bar{\nu})} \frac{\tau_{B^-} + \tau_{\overline{B}^0}}{2\tau_{\overline{B}_s^0}}$$

cross feed correction e.g.

↑
↓

B_s → (D_s** → DK)Xμ⁻ν
B → D_sKXμ⁻ν

- n_{corr} : efficiency, branching fraction and cross-feed corrected yield.
- Cross feed significant for $n_{\text{corr}}(B_s)$.
- $\Gamma_{\text{SL}}(B_s) = \Gamma_{\text{SL}}(B_d) = \Gamma_{\text{SL}}(B_u)$, known from theory to $<0.1\%$.

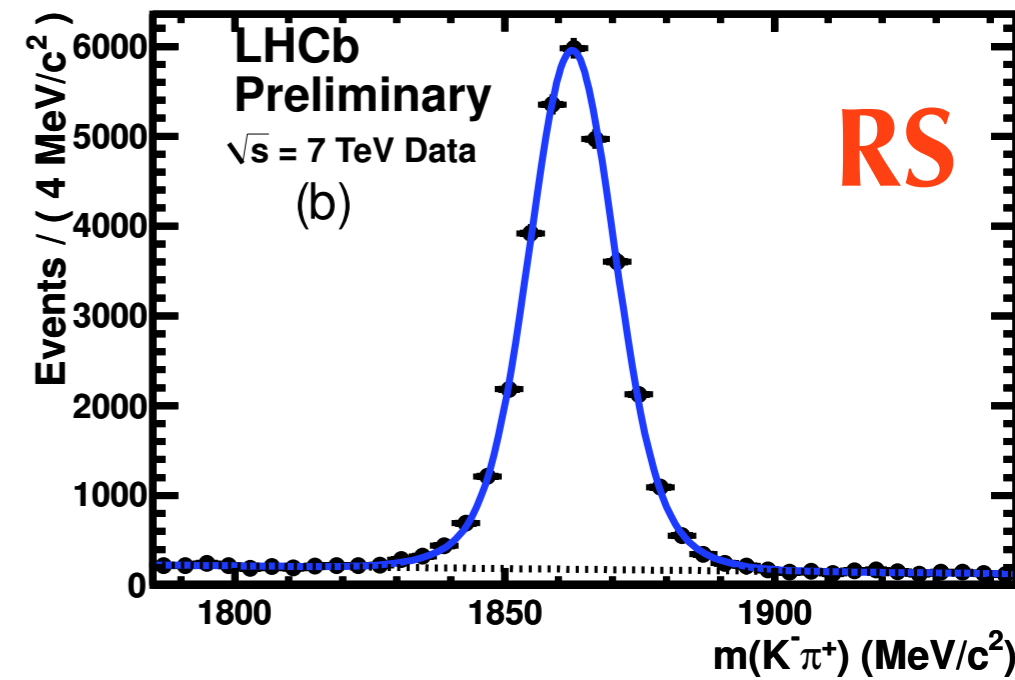
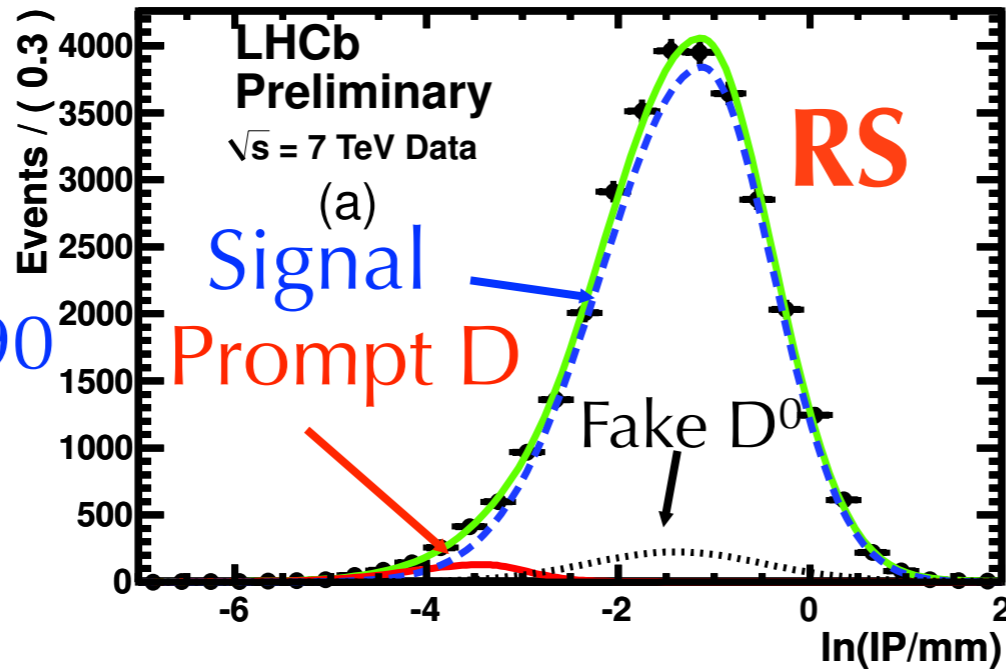
$b \rightarrow D^0 X \mu \nu$

RS

Signal = 28474 ± 190

Prompt = 773 ± 44

Sideb. = 1776 ± 33

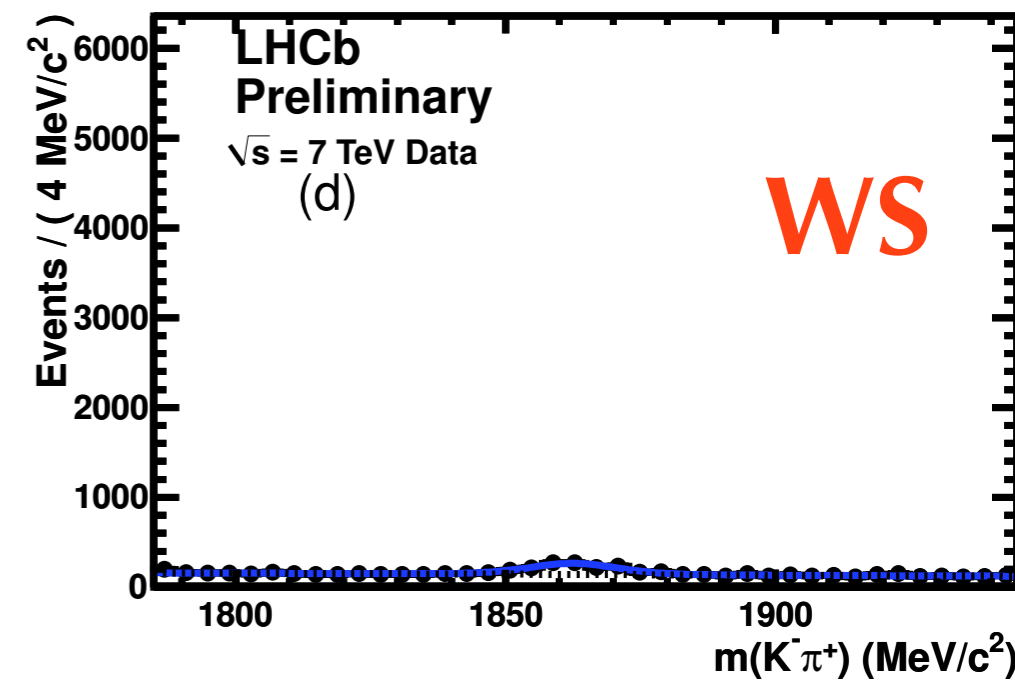
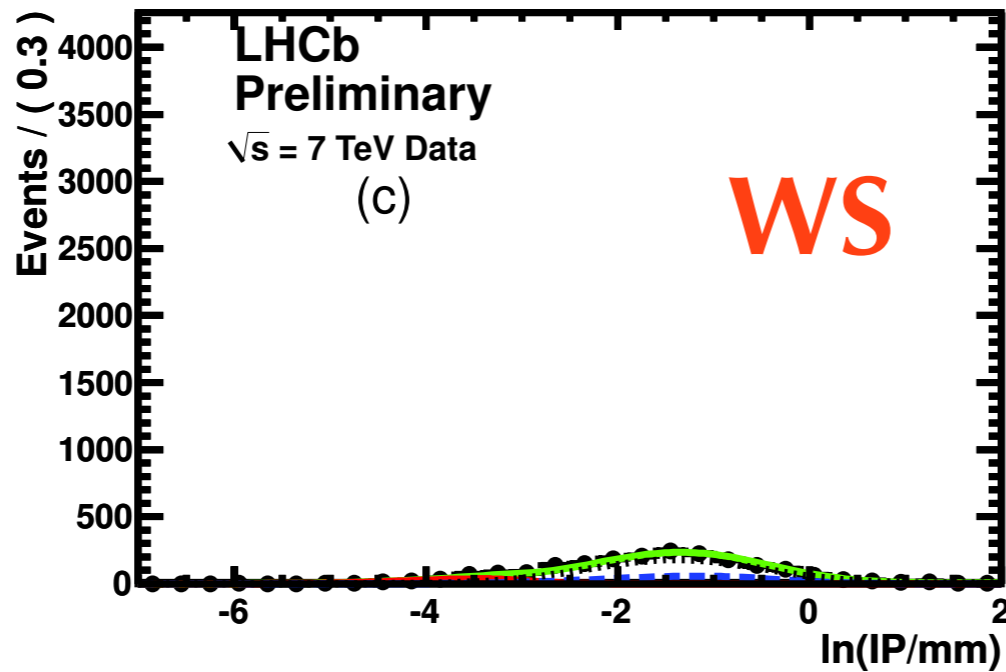


WS

Signal = 422 ± 43

Prompt = 204 ± 19

Sideb. = 1410 ± 21



$$b \rightarrow D^+ X \mu \nu$$

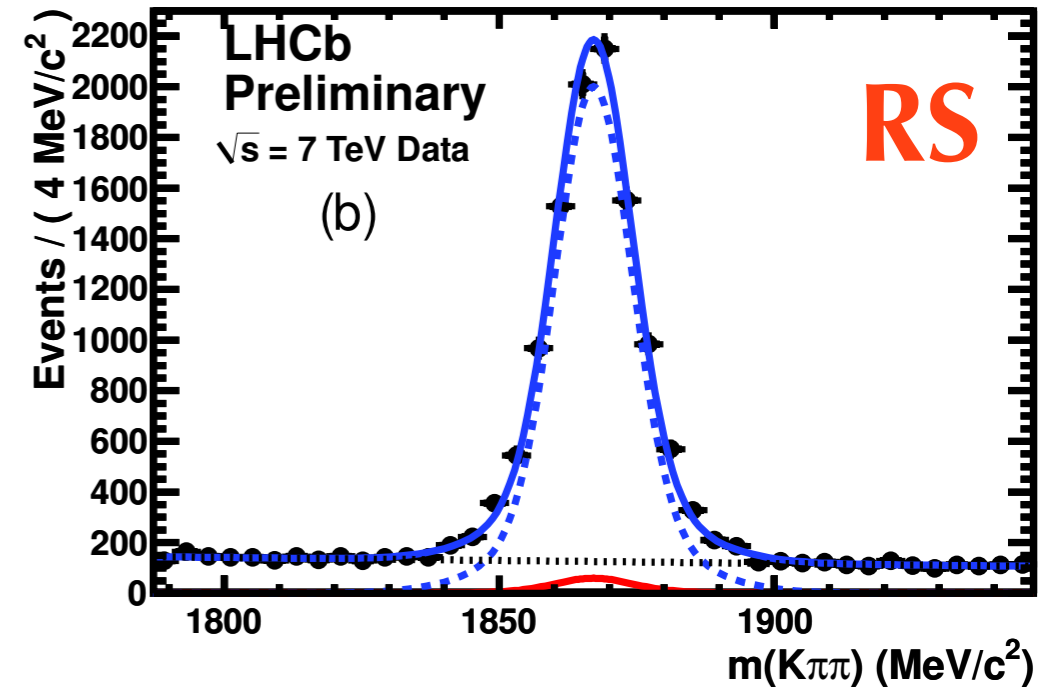
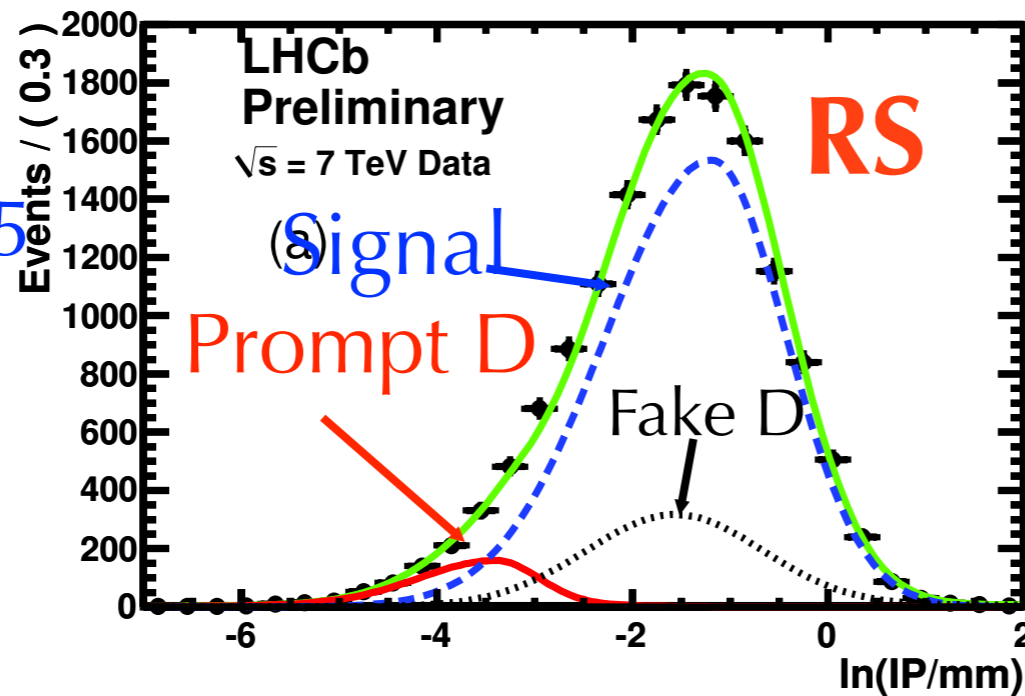
Reconstruct $D^+ \rightarrow K\pi\pi$ inclusive

RS

Signal = 9406 ± 105

Prompt = 369 ± 35

Sideb. = 1266 ± 21

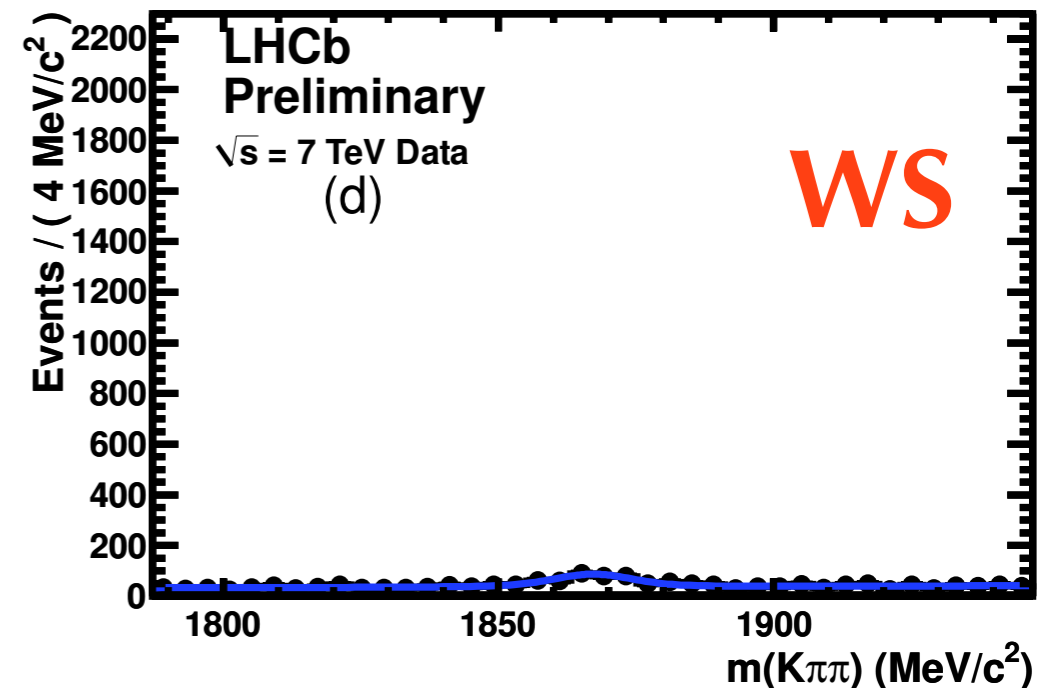
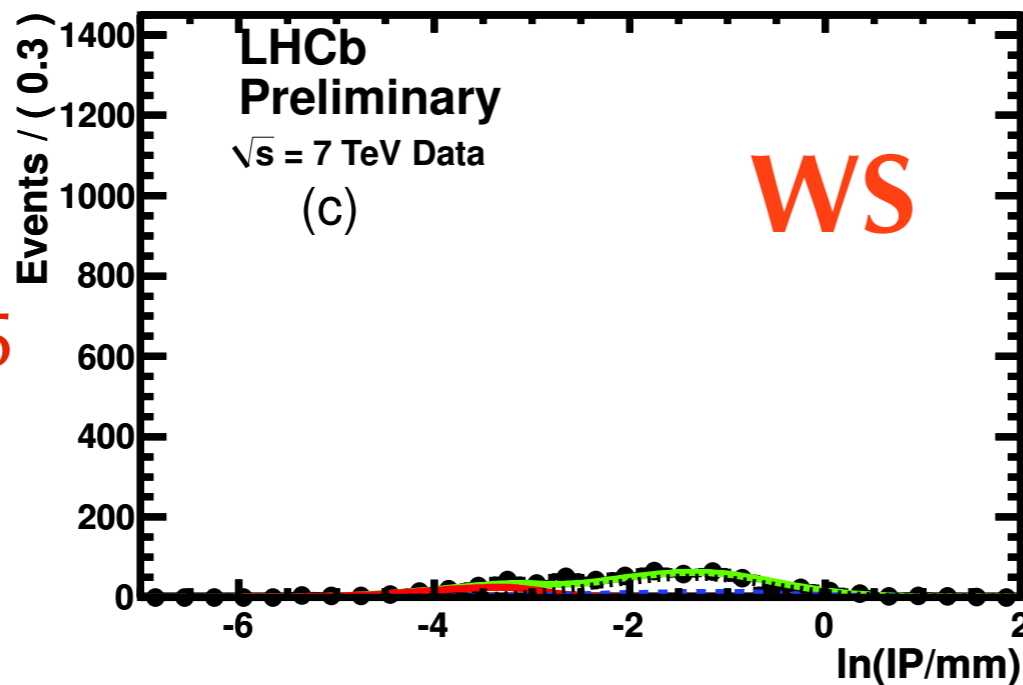


WS

Signal = 84 ± 22

Prompt = 140 ± 15

Sideb. = 374 ± 11



$b \rightarrow D_s^+ X \mu^- \nu$

$D_s^+ \rightarrow KK\pi$, Inclusive

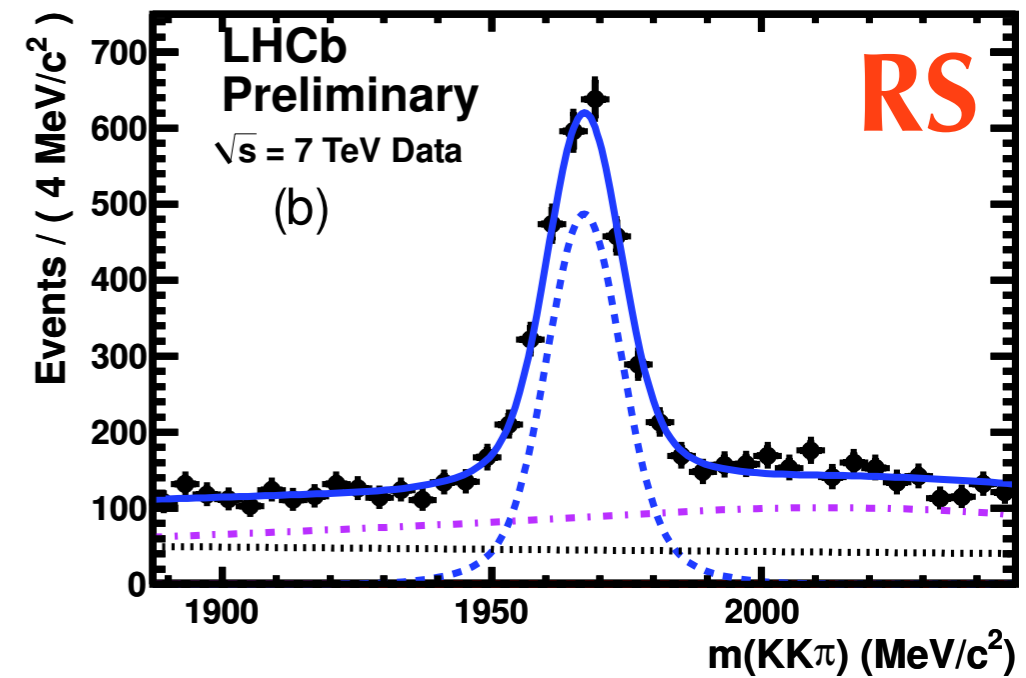
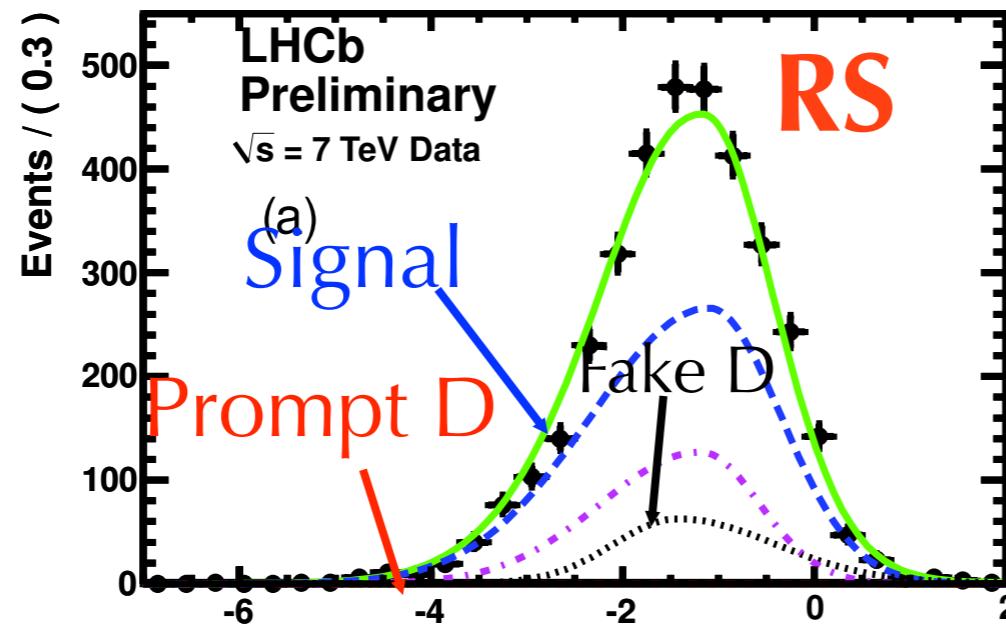
RS

Signal = 2208 ± 61

Prompt = 3 ± 13

Sideb. = 800 ± 62

$\Lambda_c = 504 \pm 64$



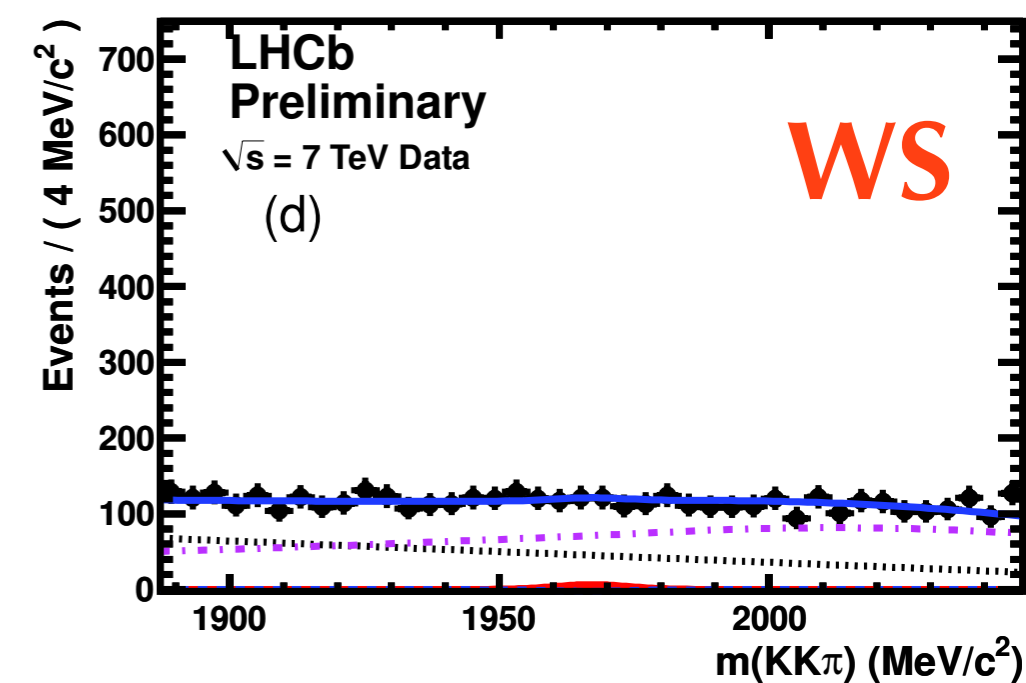
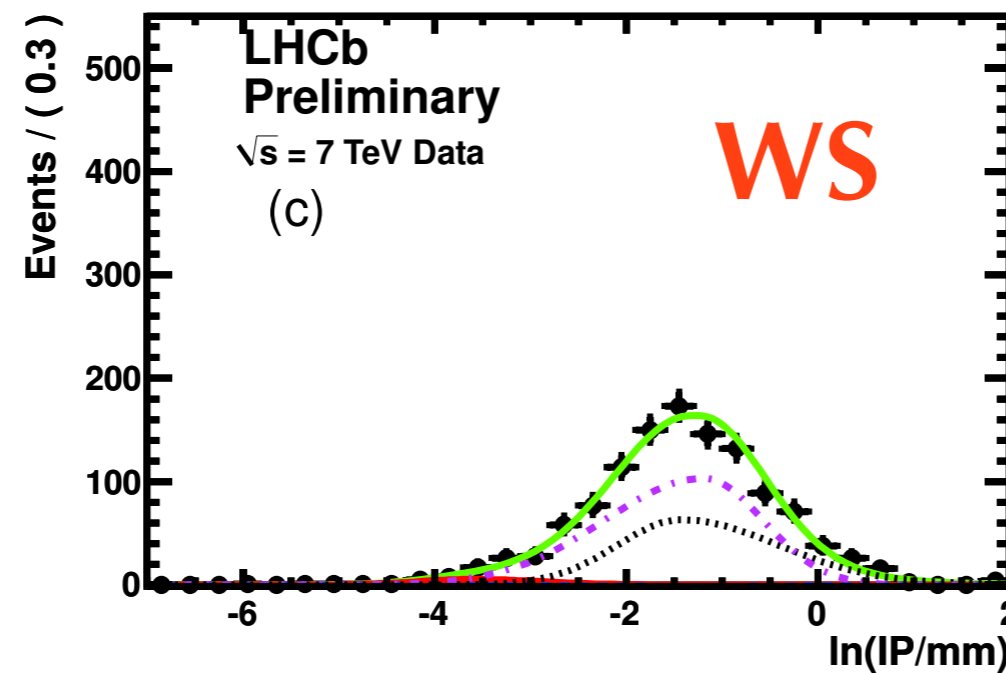
WS

Signal = 20 ± 32

Prompt = 25 ± 10

Sideb. = 621 ± 45

$\Lambda_c = 520 \pm 45$



$b \rightarrow D_s X \mu^- \nu$ Composition

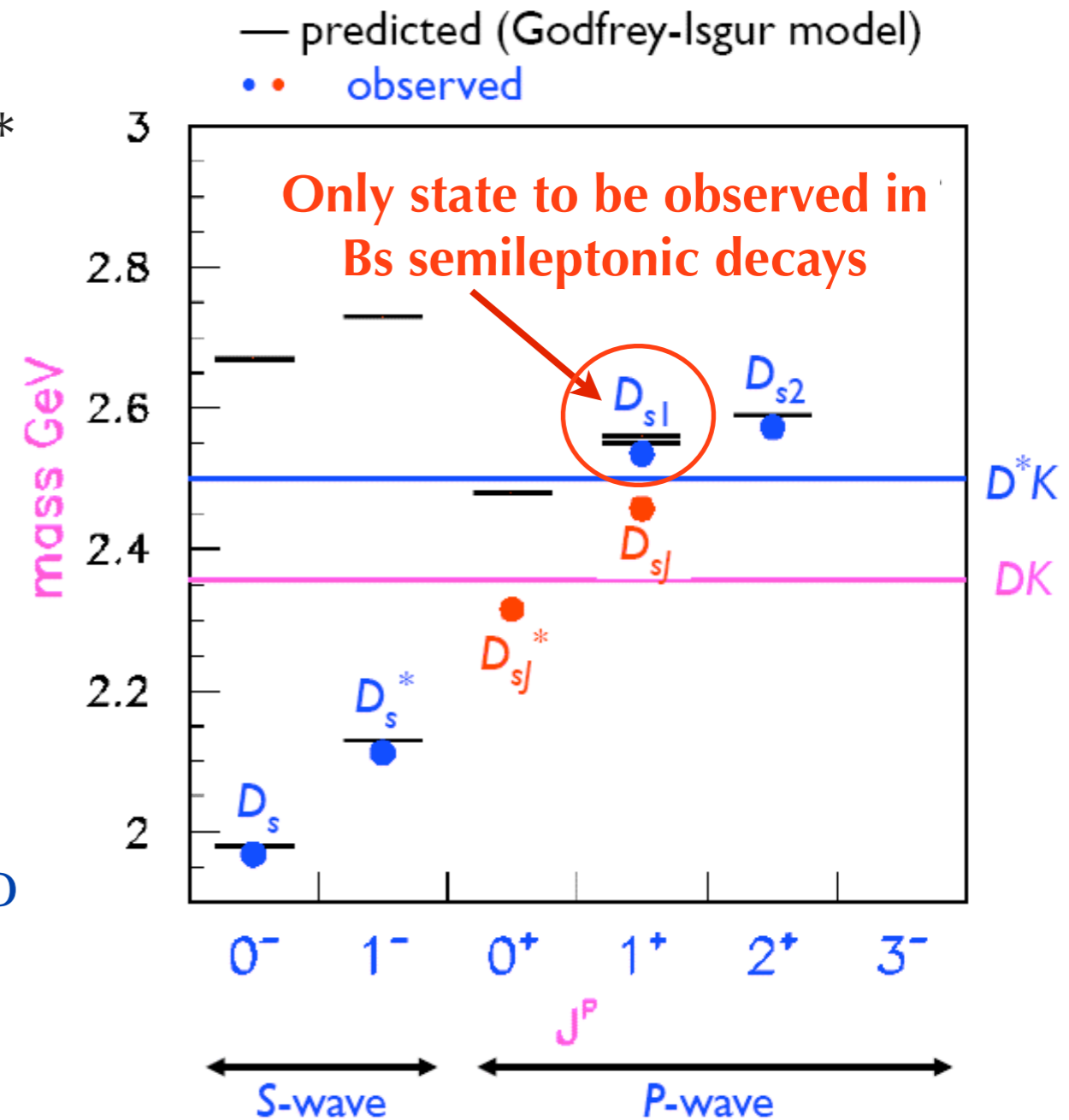
A recent theoretical prediction:

$\Gamma_{S(S)} \sim 90\% D_s + D_s^* (D_s^*/D_s = 2.4) + D_s^{**}$
(arXiv: 1003.5576)

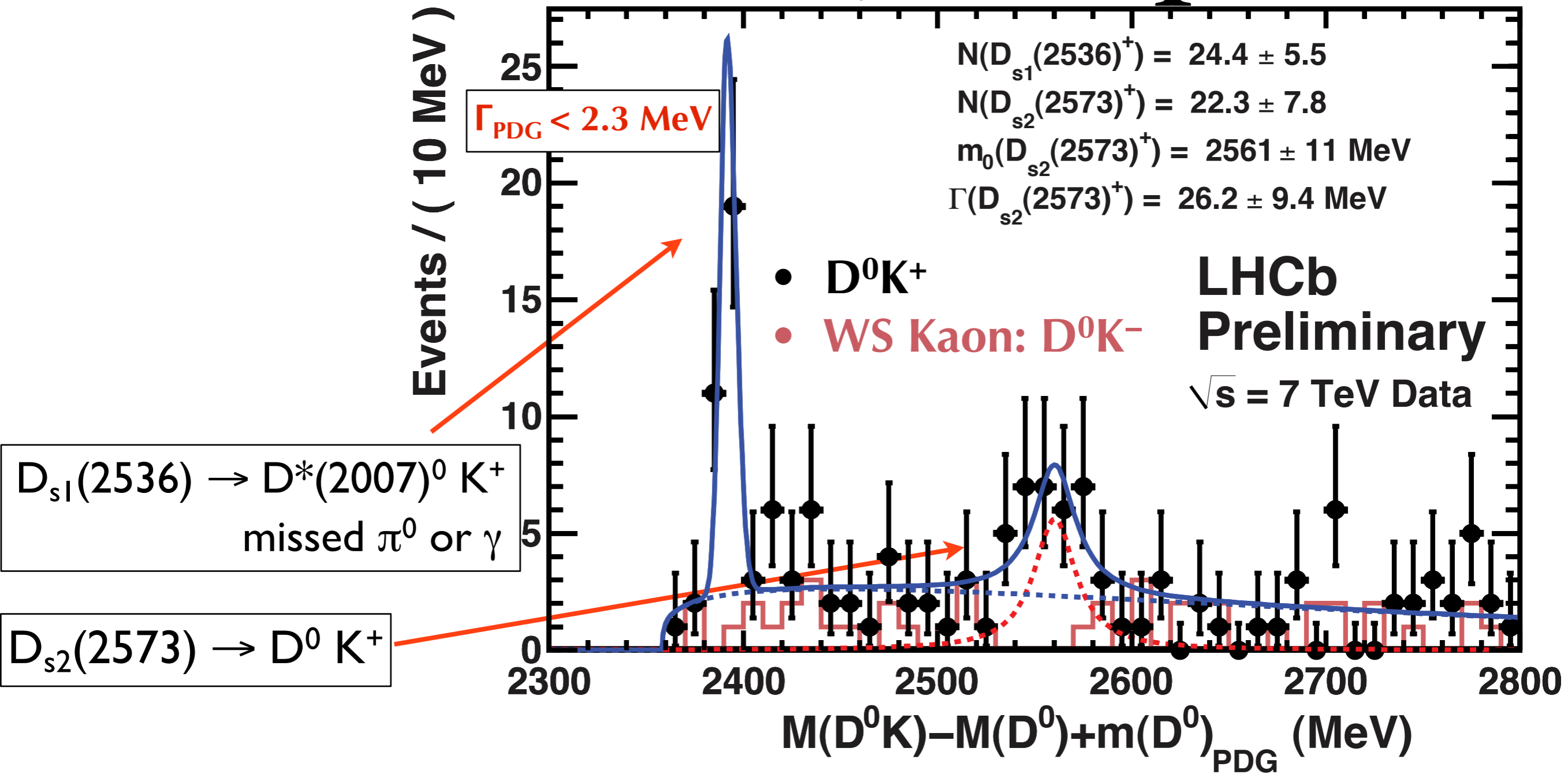
Only $B_s \rightarrow D_{s1} X \mu^- \nu$ has been measured (DØ, PRL **102** 051801).

D_{s1} & D_{s2} decays to a mixture of $D^{(*)}K$ and $D_s X$.

=> The fraction needs to be measured to determine cross feed.



$B_s \rightarrow D^0 K^+ X \mu^- \nu$ 3 pb^{-1}

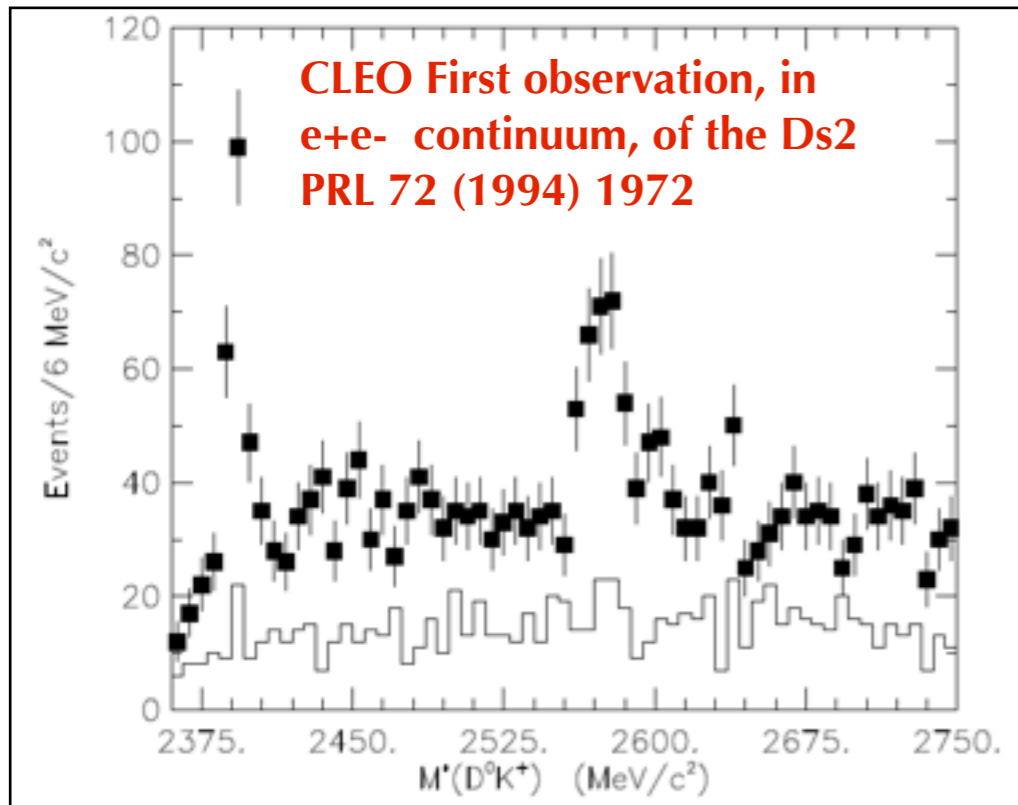
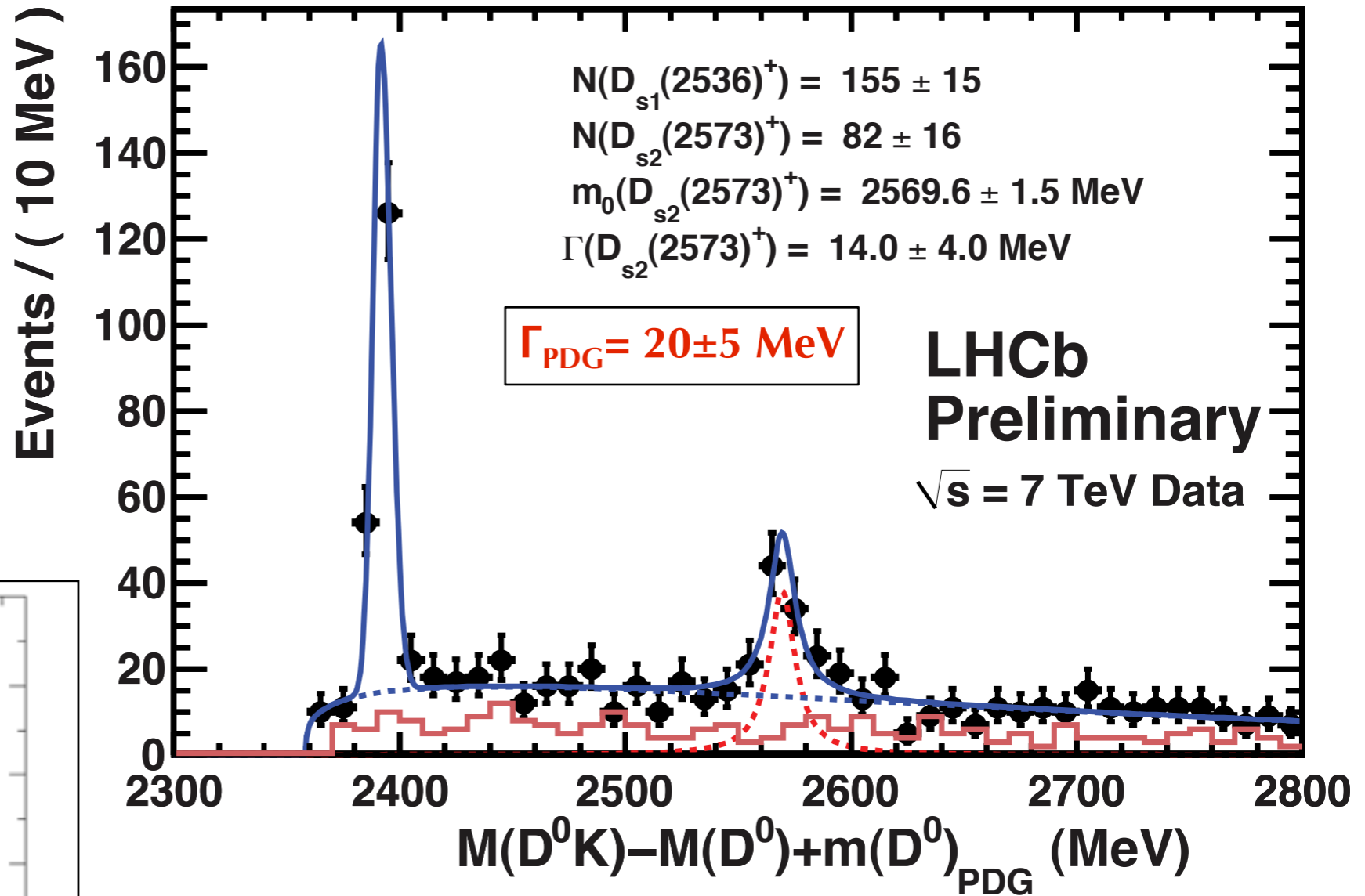


D^0 observed $B_s \rightarrow D_{s1}(2536)^+ \mu \nu$, $D_{s1}(2536)^+ \rightarrow D^{*+} K^0$ [PRL 102 051801]

Nobody has seen $B_s \rightarrow D_{s2}(2573)^+ \mu \nu$ before. We used more data to confirm it.

$$B_s \rightarrow D^0 K^+ X \mu^- \nu \quad 20 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

8.3 σ significance for
 $B_s \rightarrow D_{s2} \mu^- \nu$ mode.
Discovery!



$B_s \rightarrow D^0 K^+ X \mu^- \bar{\nu}$

- Determine branching fraction ratios:

- Ratio of D_{s2}/D_{s1} from the 20pb^{-1} sample,

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_{s2}^{*+} X \mu^- \bar{\nu})}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_{s1}^+ X \mu^- \bar{\nu})} = 0.61 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.05$$

- And with the semi-inclusive $B_s \rightarrow D_s X \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ yield from 3pb^{-1} we get:

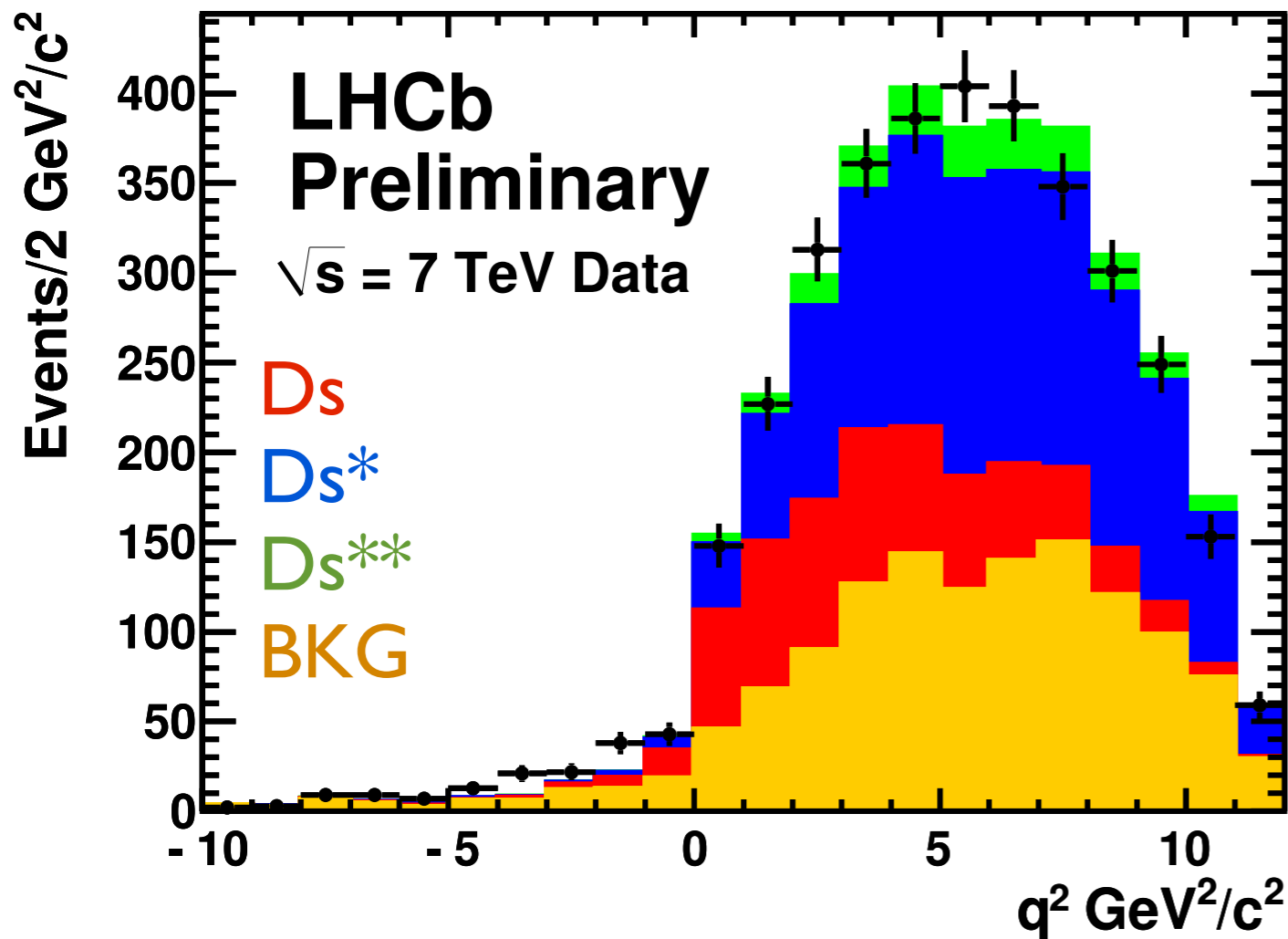
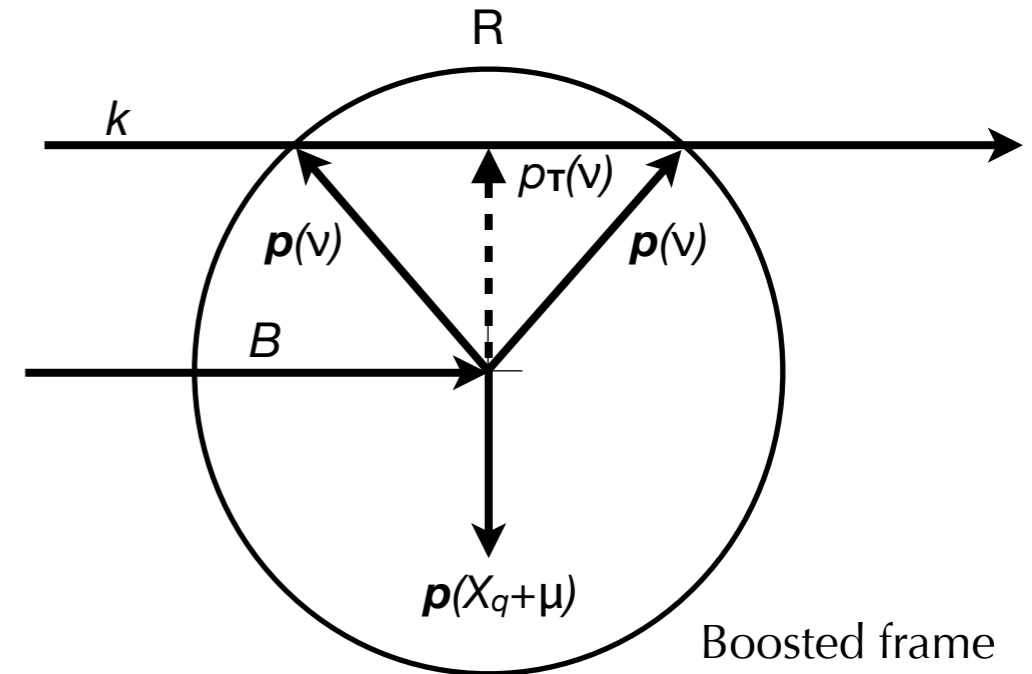
$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_{s1}^+ X \mu^- \bar{\nu})}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow X \mu^- \bar{\nu})} = 5.3 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.4\%$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_{s2}^{*+} X \mu^- \bar{\nu})}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow X \mu^- \bar{\nu})} = 3.2 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.4\%$$

$$D\emptyset, \text{PRL102 051801} \\ = (9.8 \pm 3.0)\%$$

$B_s \rightarrow D_s X \mu^- \nu$: q^2 Fit

- Must know relative BR of $D_s/D_s^*/D_s^{**}$ to constrain D_s mode efficiency.
- Use neutrino reconstruction with B-flight information to access decay kinematics.
- D_s^*/D_s ratio well predicted, but D_s^{**} fraction highly uncertain.



$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{**} X \mu \nu)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} X \mu \nu)} = (11_{-11}^{+22})\%$$

$$\Delta\text{Efficiency}(B_s \rightarrow D_s X \mu^- \nu) = 3\%.$$

$$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ X \mu^- \nu$$

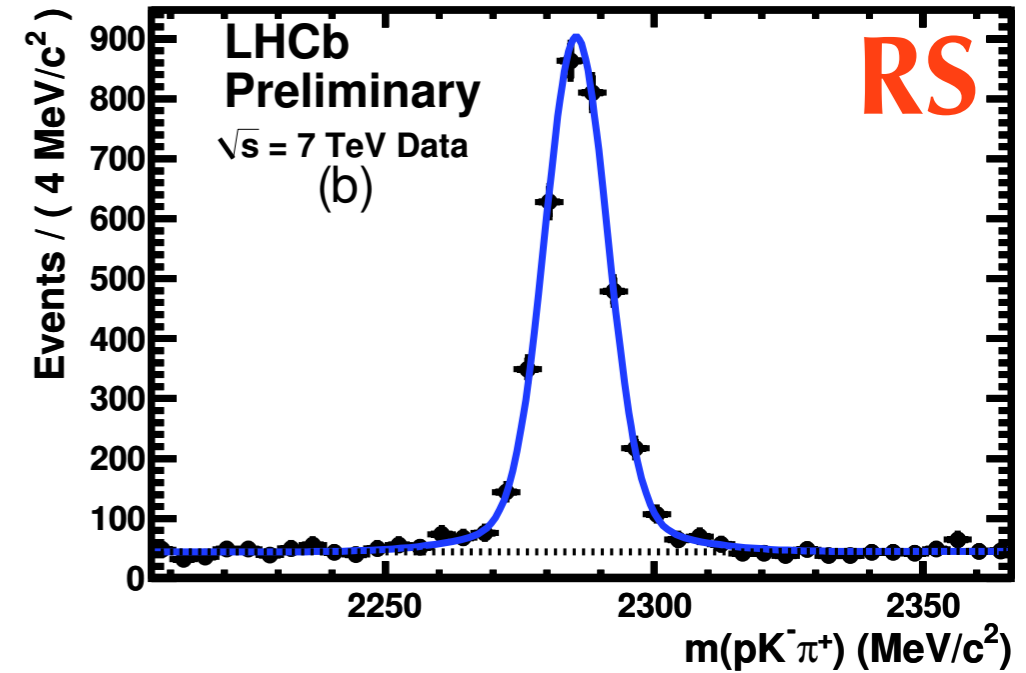
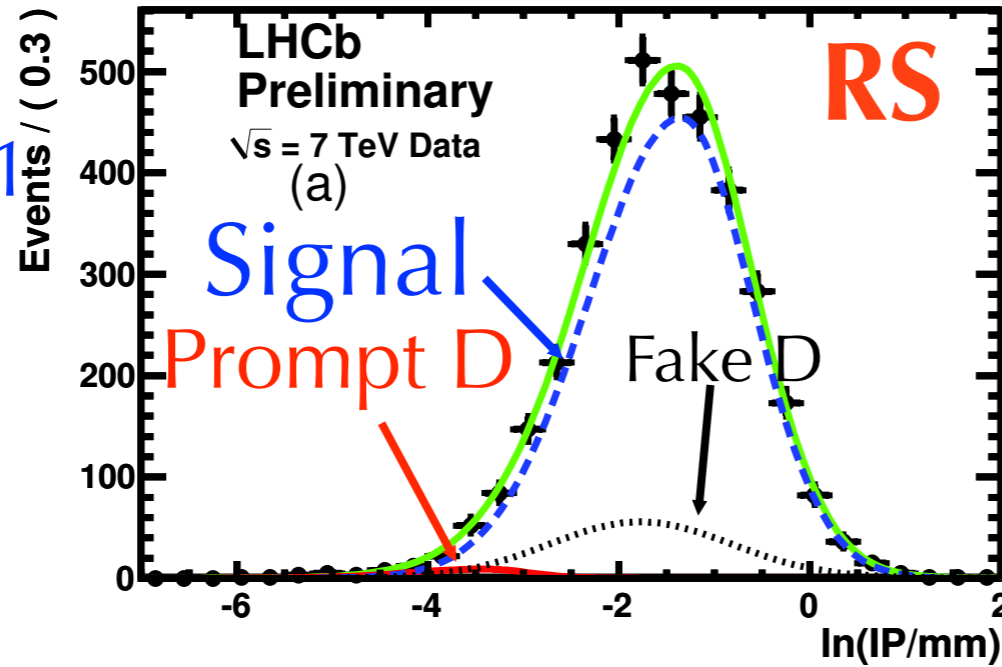
Reconstruct $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p^+ K^- \pi^+$ (BR=5.0±1.3%)

RS

Signal=3250±71

Prompt=50±13

Sideb.=446±15

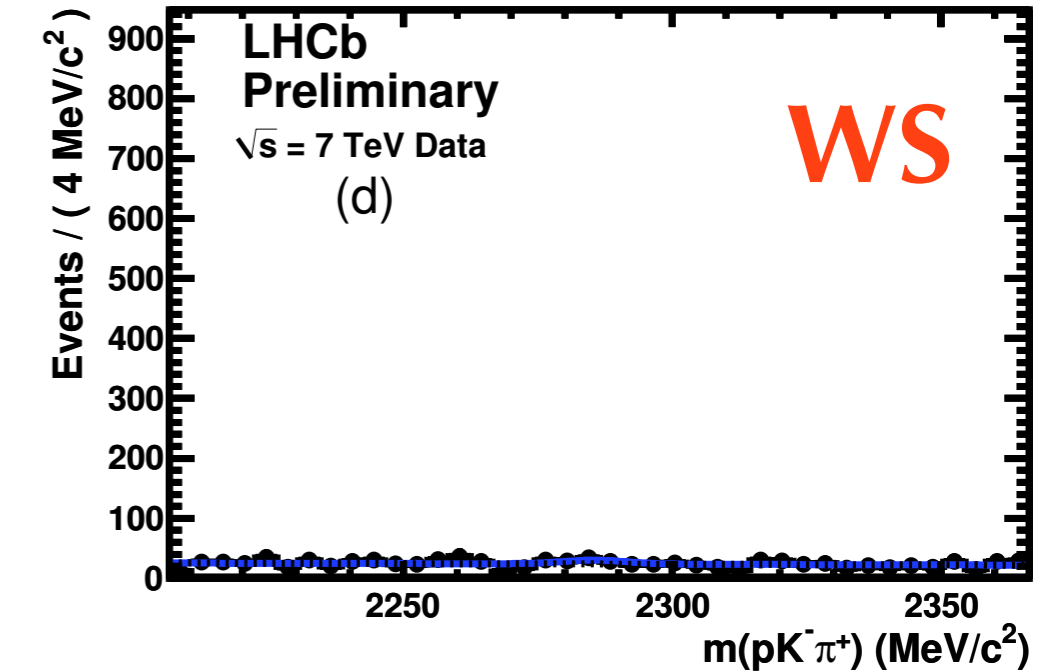
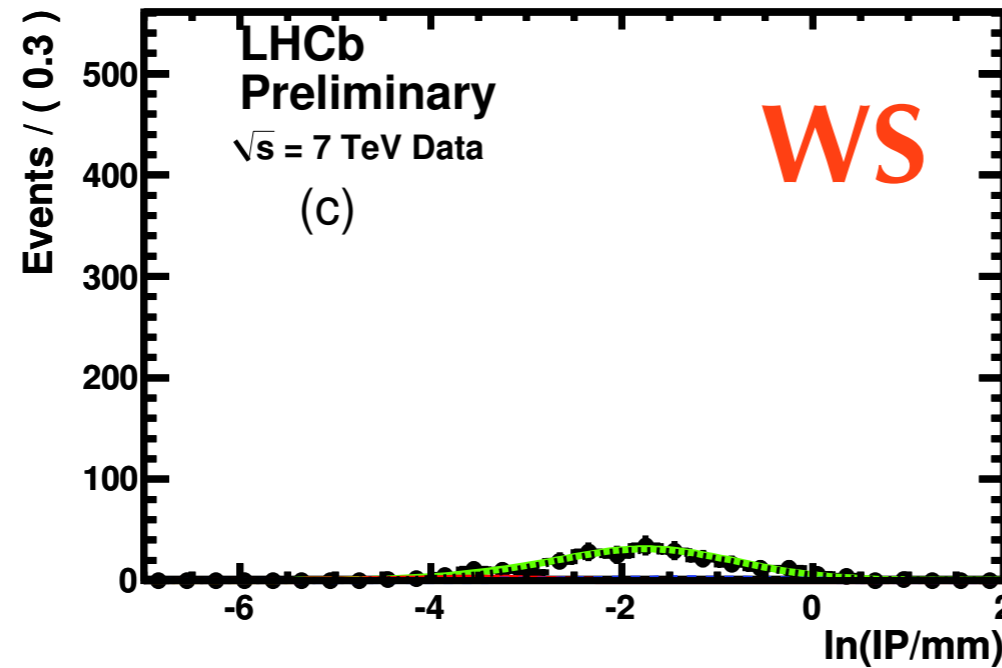


WS

Signal=12±13

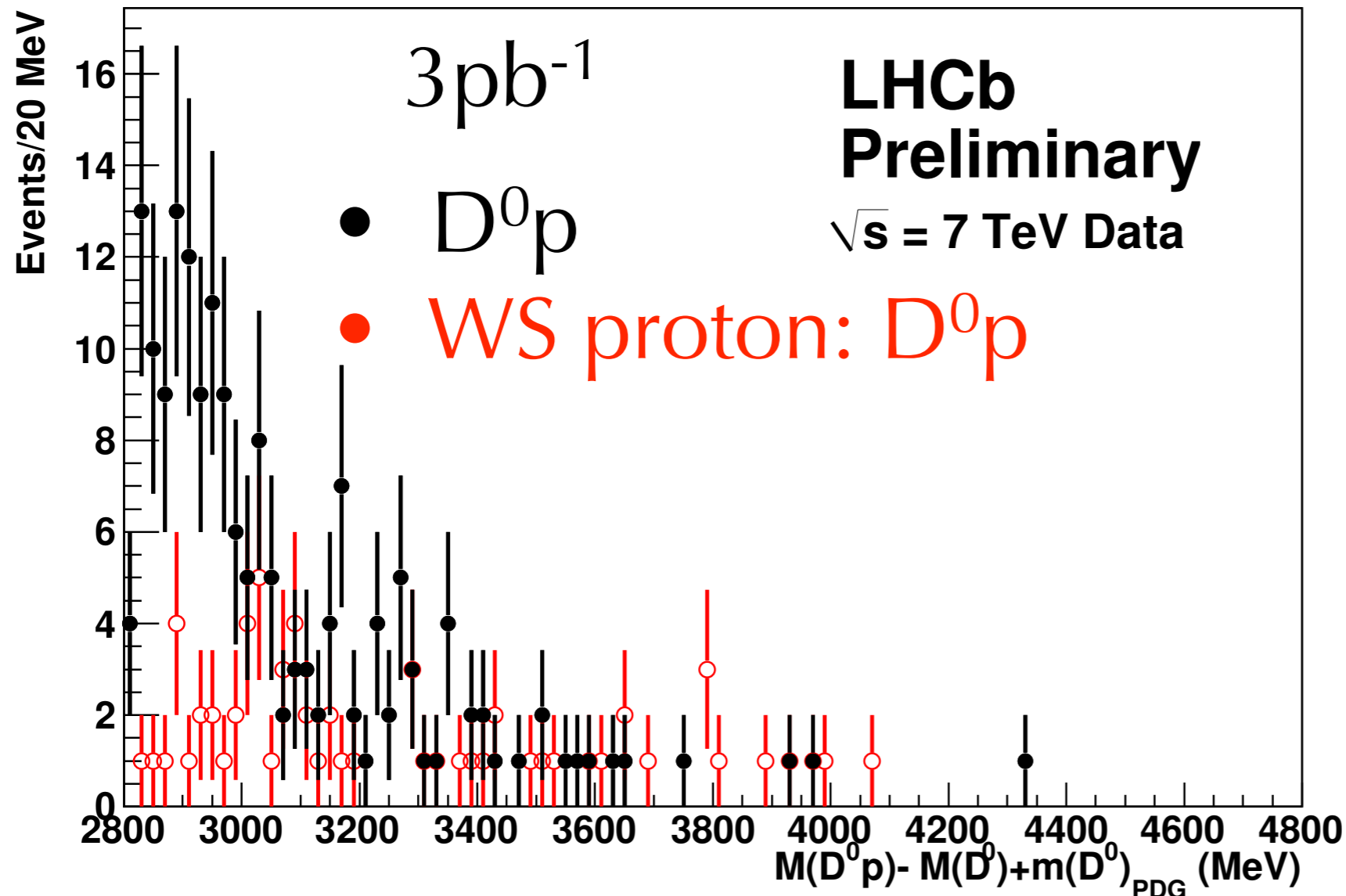
Prompt=13±6

Sideb.=238±8



$$\Lambda_b \rightarrow D^0 p X \mu^- \nu$$

Similar criteria for $D^0 p$ mode, to determine Λ_b cross feed.



$$n(D^0 p X \mu^- \nu) = 106 \pm 25 \pm 27$$

c.f. Masses of observed states, though cannot confirm their presence.

$$\Lambda_c(2880)^+ \rightarrow p D^0, m_{\text{PDG}} = 2881.5 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma_{\text{PDG}} = 5.8 \pm 1.1 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Lambda_c(2940)^+ \rightarrow p D^0, m_{\text{PDG}} = 2939.3 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma_{\text{PDG}} = 17 \pm 8 \text{ MeV}$$

$$f_s/(f_u+f_d)$$

$$f_s/(f_u+f_d) = 0.130 \pm 0.004(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.013(\text{sys.}) \text{ [preliminary]}$$

$$\text{LEP: } 0.129 \pm 0.012$$

$$\text{Tevatron: } 0.18 \pm 0.03$$

Higher p_T threshold
different cross feed
treatment.

$B_s \rightarrow D^0 K X \mu \nu$ most important
correction.

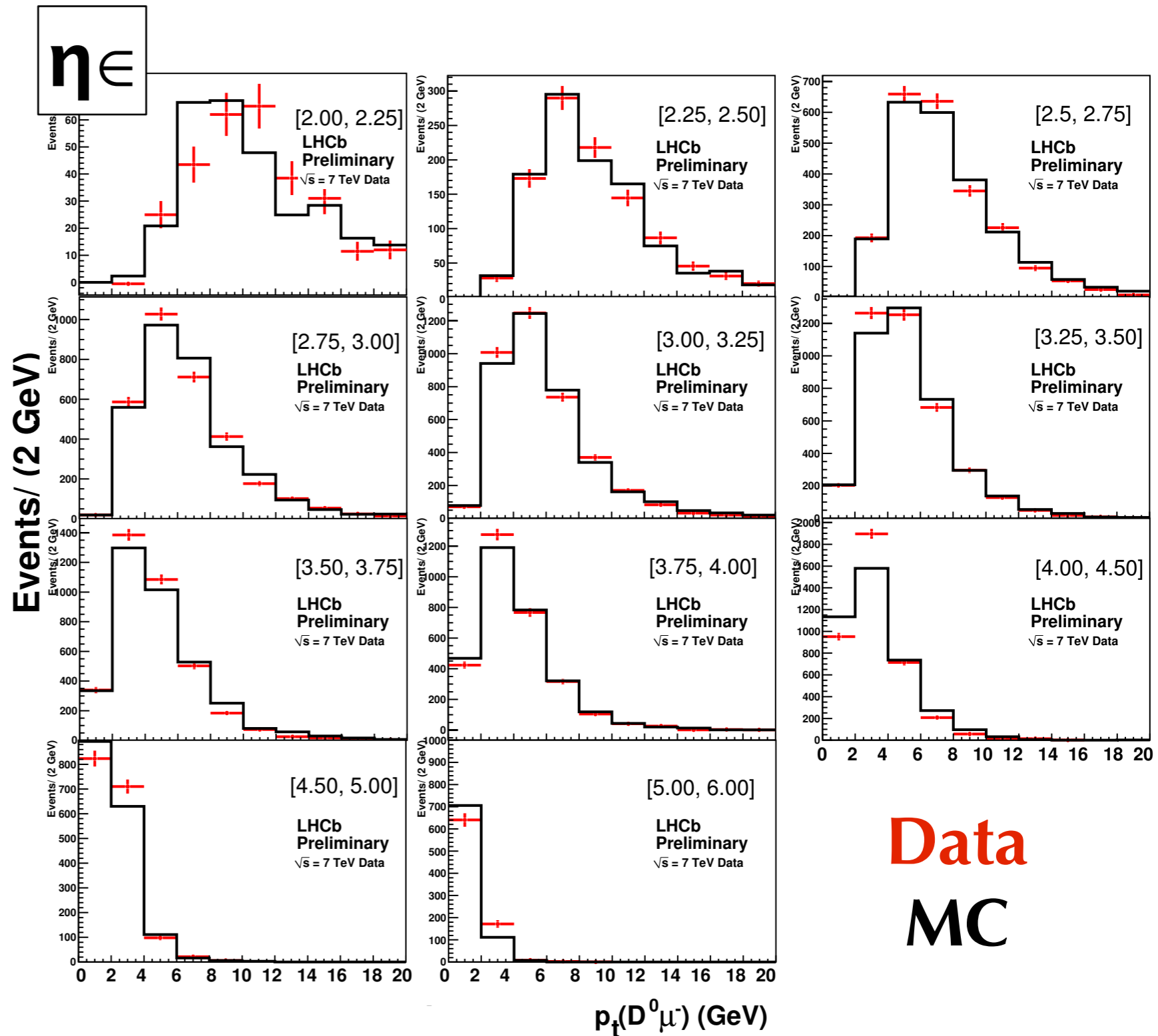
B backgrounds small.

Most systematics cancel in the
ratio.

Systematic Sources	Relative Error [%]
Charm hadron BR	5.5
$B_s \rightarrow D^0 K X \mu \nu$ Yield	6.3
$B^{0/+}, \Lambda_b \rightarrow D_s K X \mu \nu$ Correction	2.0
Efficiencies, mainly B_s	3.0
Λ_c reflection	1.0
MC statistics	3.0
Background	2.0
Tracking	2.0
Lifetime ratio	1.8
PID	1.4
Trigger	1.4
Total	10

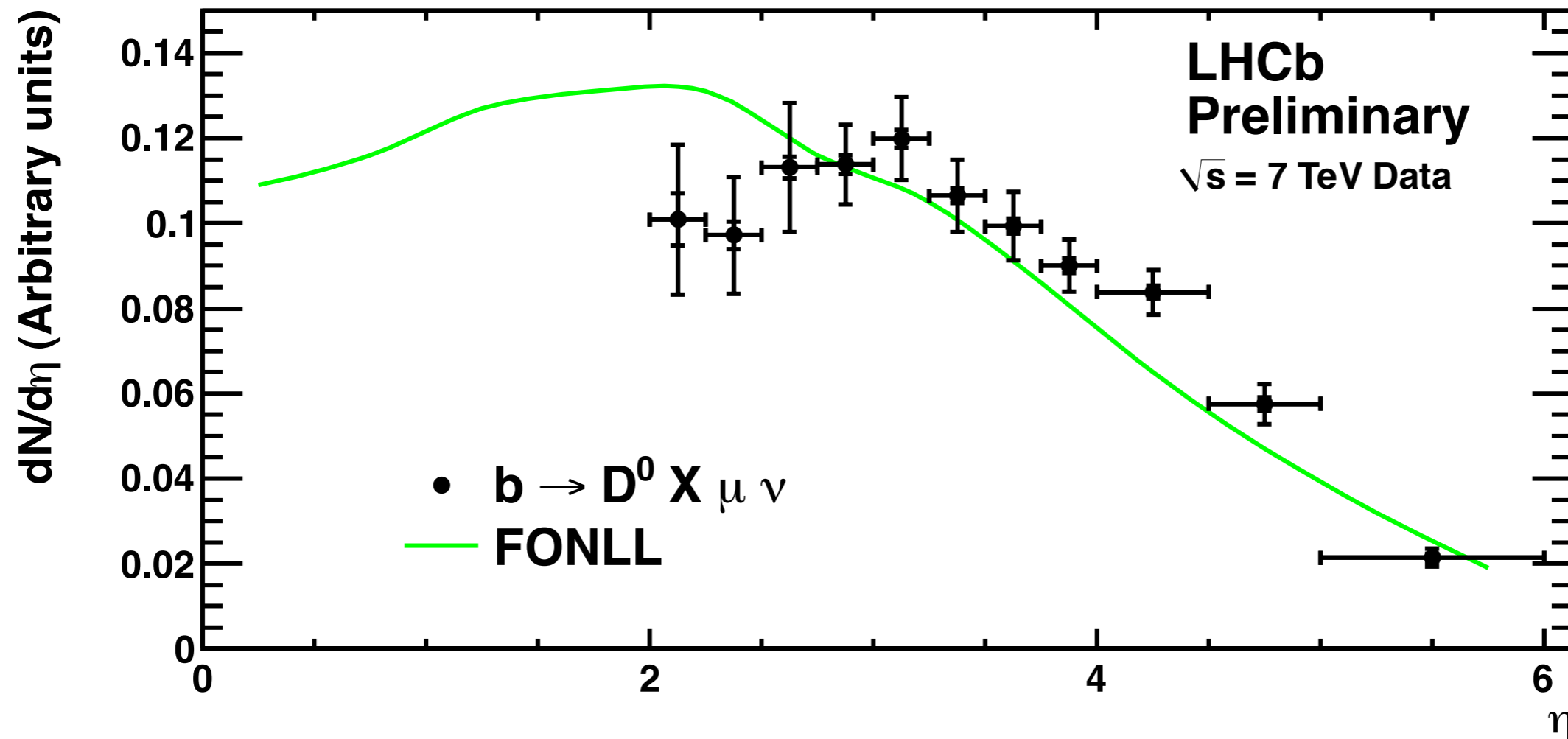
$b \rightarrow D^0 X_{\mu\nu}$ in η & p_T

- Measure η dependence in D^0 mode to compare shape with theory.
- Few events @ low p_T , low η .
- Due to μ trigger p_T threshold.
- Extrapolation error in efficiency correction for η bins with 0 efficiency @ low p_T is included.



Data
MC

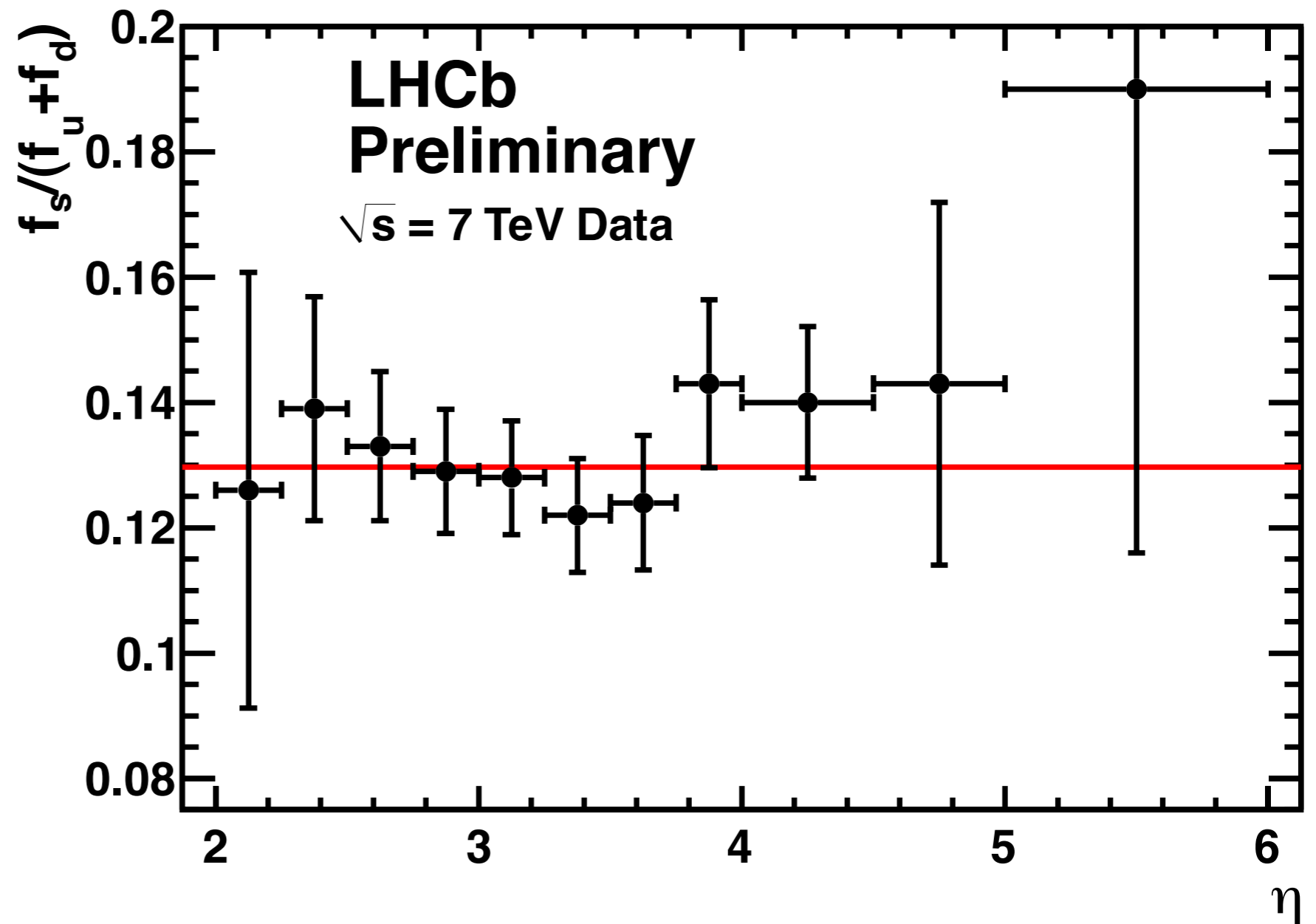
$b \rightarrow D^0 X_{\mu\nu} \frac{dN}{d\eta}$



- Background subtracted.
- Uncorrelated errors shown: stat, and systematics (including efficiency extrapolation errors).
- Correlated errors are not negligible.

Cross check

- Within error, fragmentation fraction constant in η .
- Only stat errors shown.

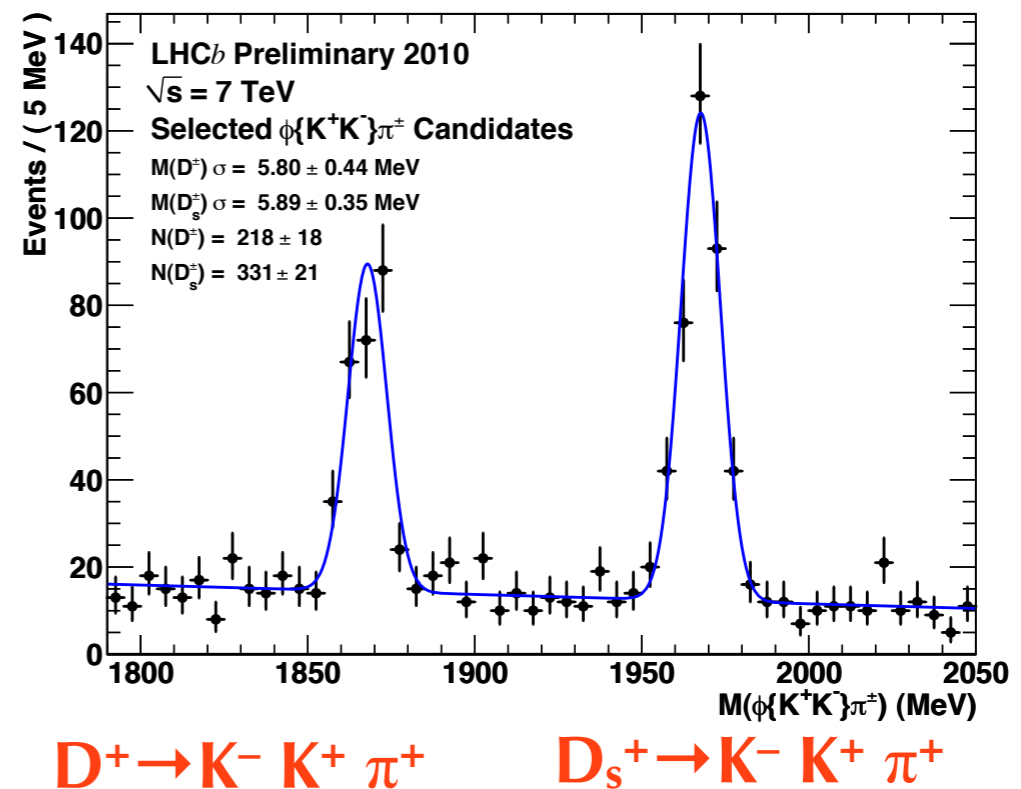
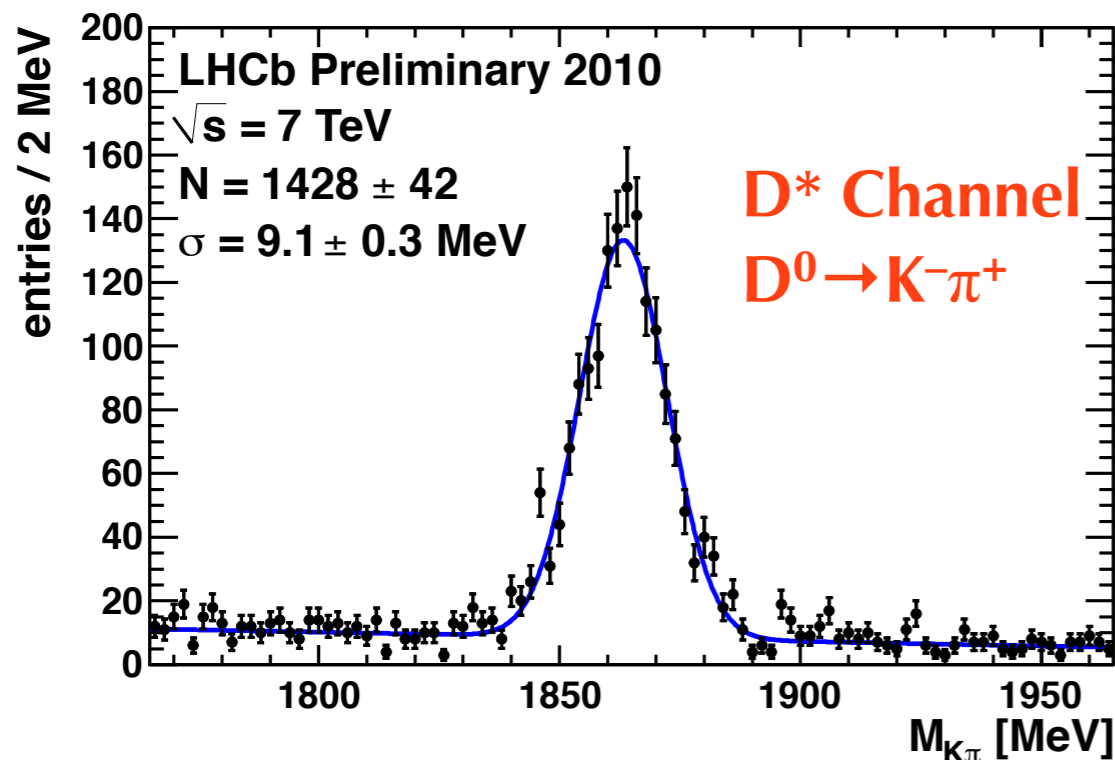


Open charm cross sections

Preliminary
LHCb-CONF-2010-013

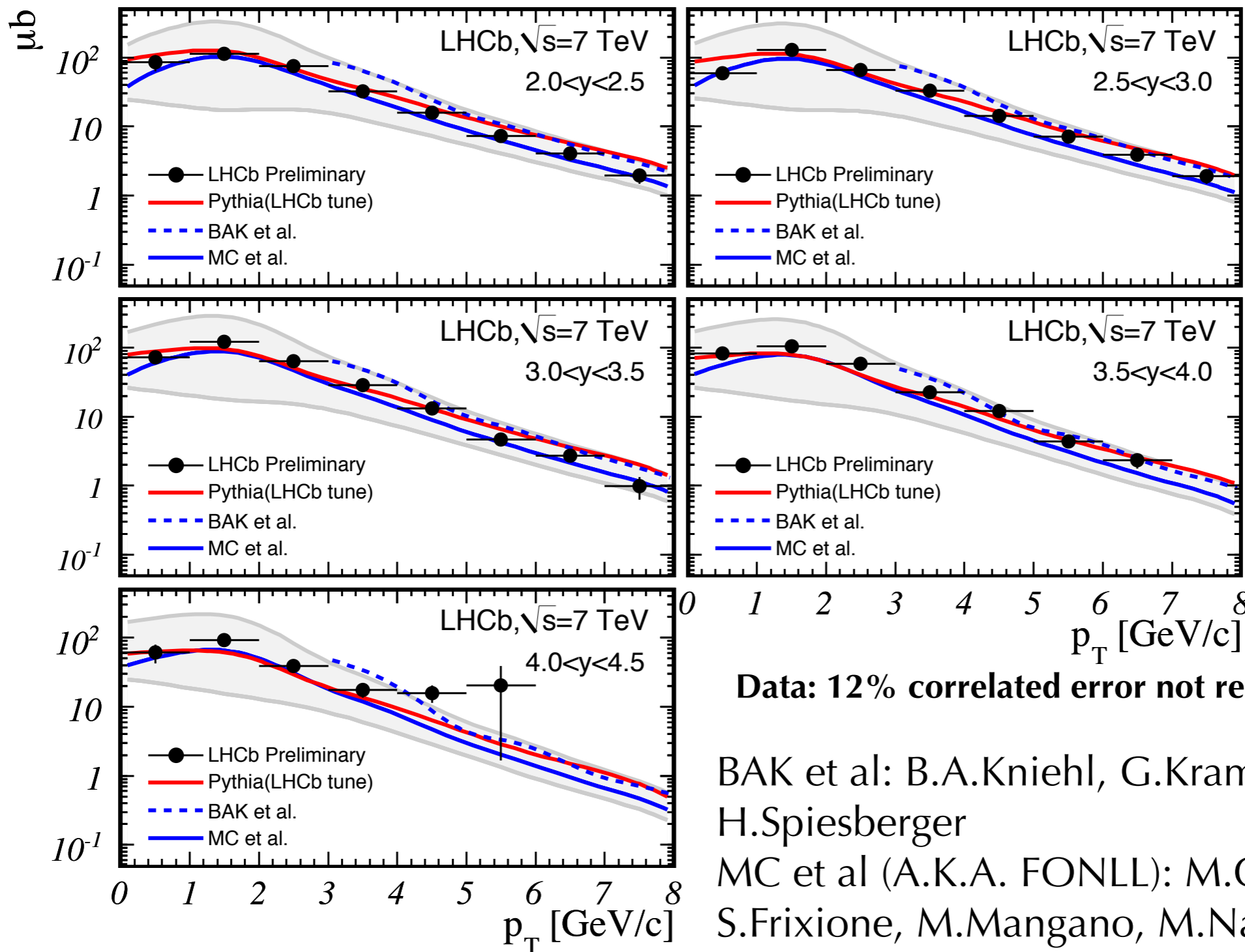
Open Charm Production

- Cross sections of D^0 , $D^{*(2010)^+}$, D^+ , D_s^+ in bins of y and p_T from $0 < p_T < 8$ GeV and $2 < Y < 4.5$
 - Preliminary results on 1.8 nb^{-1} .
- Same approach as b -cross section analysis.
 - Mass distributions determine D background fraction and Ln (IP) for background due to D's from B decays.



D⁰ Cross section 1.8 nb⁻¹

D⁰+c.c. cross-section



D⁰ → K⁻π⁺

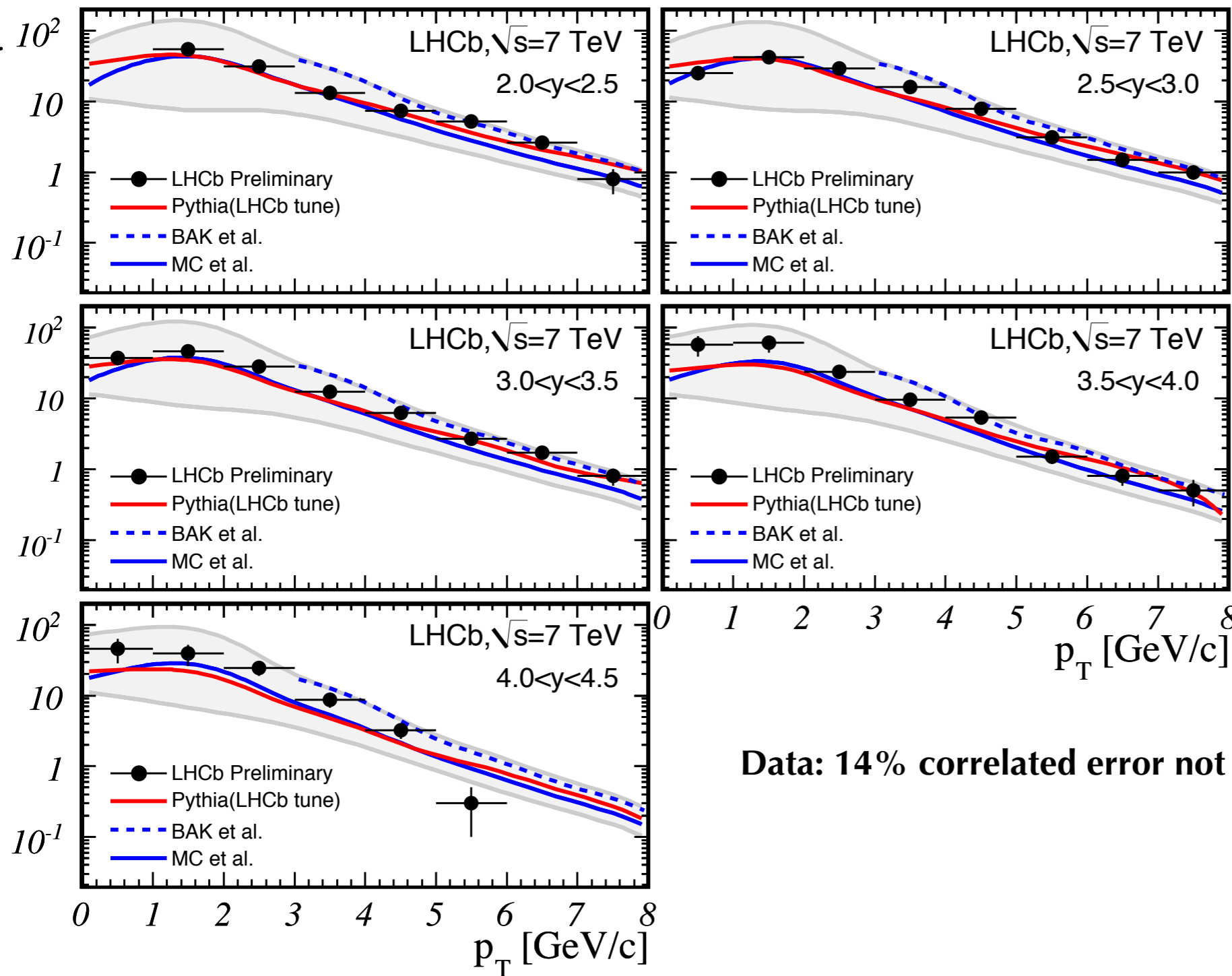
Data: 12% correlated error not represented

BAK et al: B.A.Kniehl, G.Kramer, I.Schiembein, H.Spiesberger

MC et al (A.K.A. FONLL): M.Cacciari, S.Frixione, M.Mangano, M.Nason, G.Ridolf

D⁺ Cross section 1.8 nb⁻¹

D⁺+c.c. cross-section

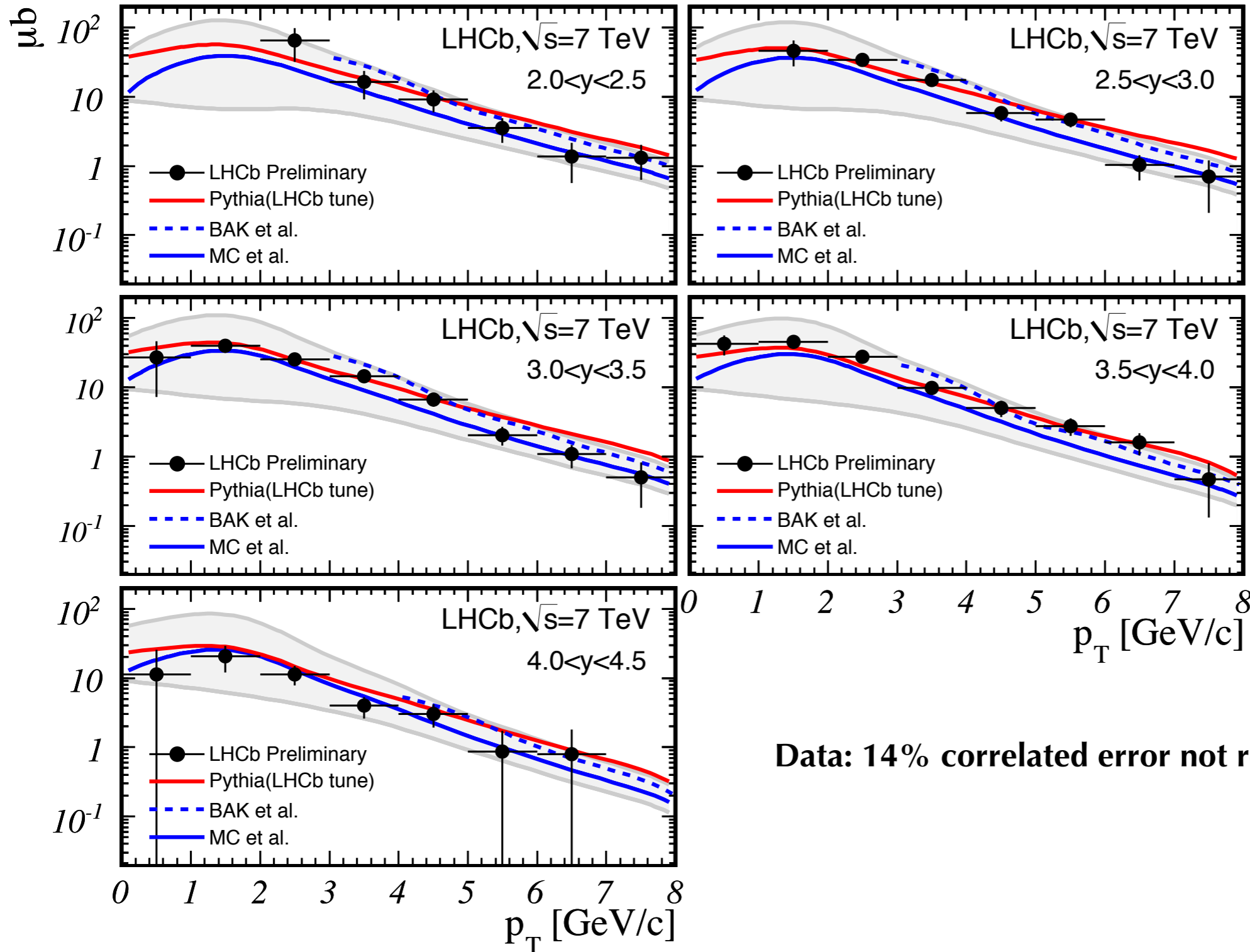


Data: 14% correlated error not represented

D*+ Cross section 1.8 nb⁻¹

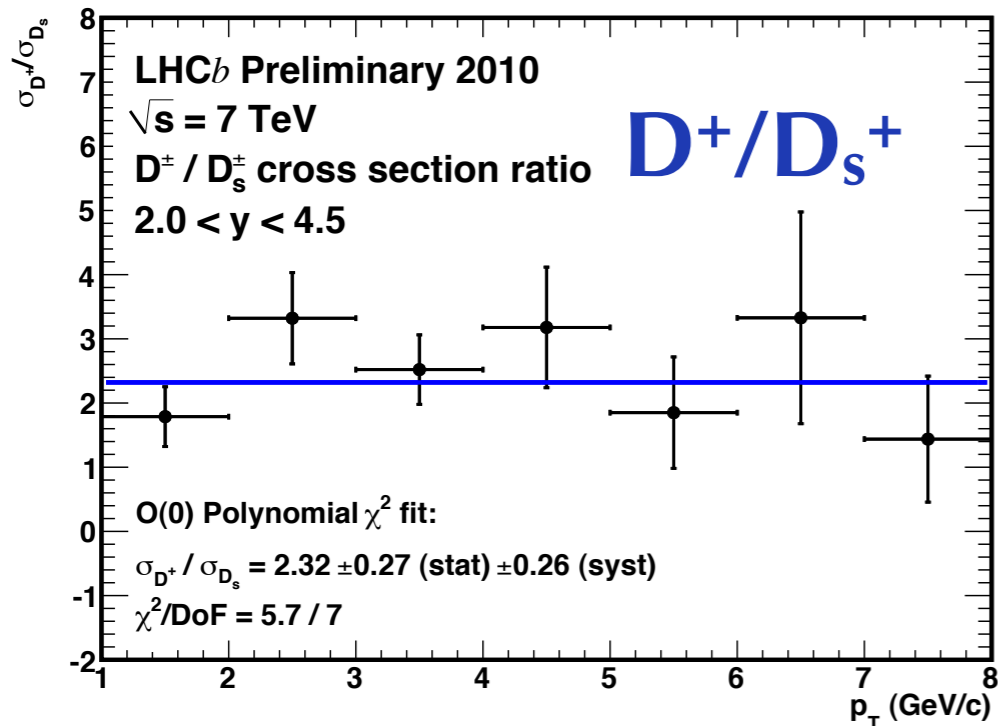
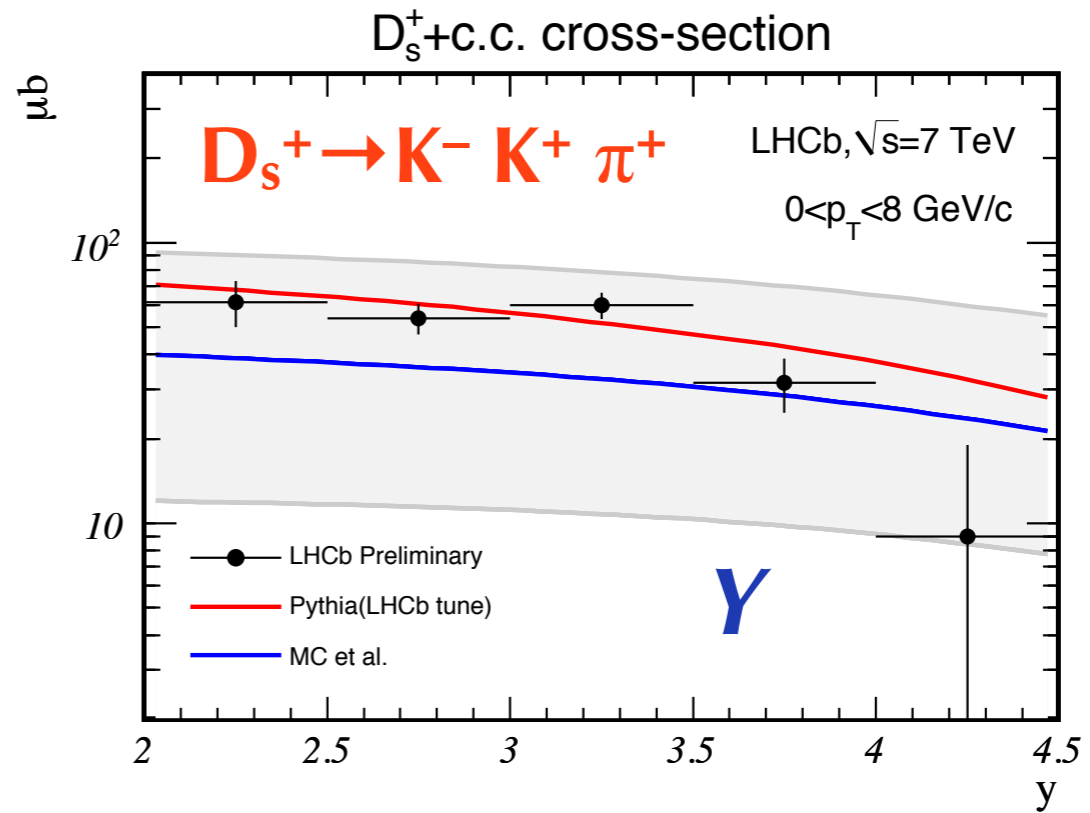
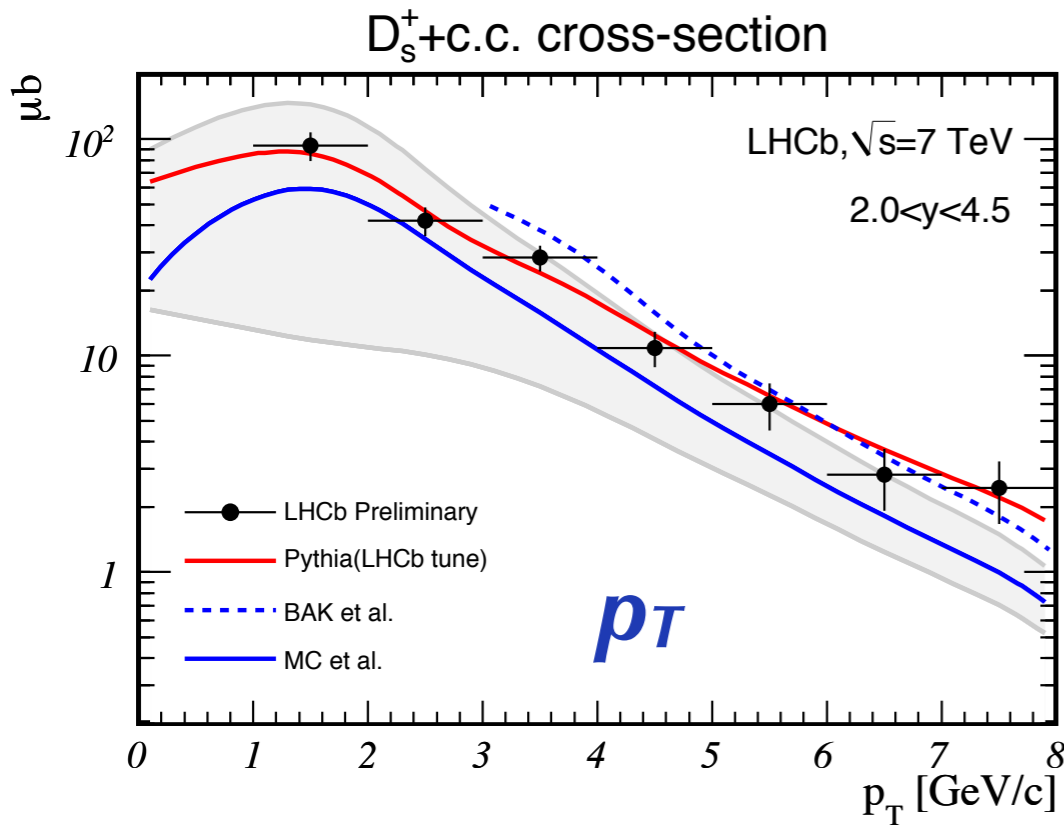
D*+ c.c. cross-section

D* → (D⁰ → K⁻π⁺)π⁺



Data: 14% correlated error not represented

D_s Cross section (1.8 nb⁻¹)



Data: 16% correlated error not represented

- $\sigma(D^+)/\sigma(D_s^+) = 2.32 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.26$
- $f(c \rightarrow D^+)/f(c \rightarrow D_s^+) = 3.08 \pm 0.70$ (PDG)

Charm Cross Section (Preliminary)

- X-sections in p_T and Y agree well with predictions.
- Combining $D^0/D^+/D^{*+}/D_s^+$ (LHCb-CONF-2010-013)
 - $\sigma(pp \rightarrow ccX) = 1234 \pm 189 \mu\text{b}$ ($p_T < 8 \text{ GeV}/c, 2 < y < 4.5$)
 - $\sigma(pp \rightarrow ccX) = 6100 \pm 934 \mu\text{b}$ (full p_T, Y , Pythia extrap.)
- Final result to come with more data $\sim 14 \text{ nb}^{-1}$.
- Systematic uncertainties mostly constant in p_T and Y
 - 10% Luminosity, 3% per track for Tracking efficiency
 - Channel dependent: Fit systematics, Particle ID, Trigger, Selection efficiencies.

Conclusions

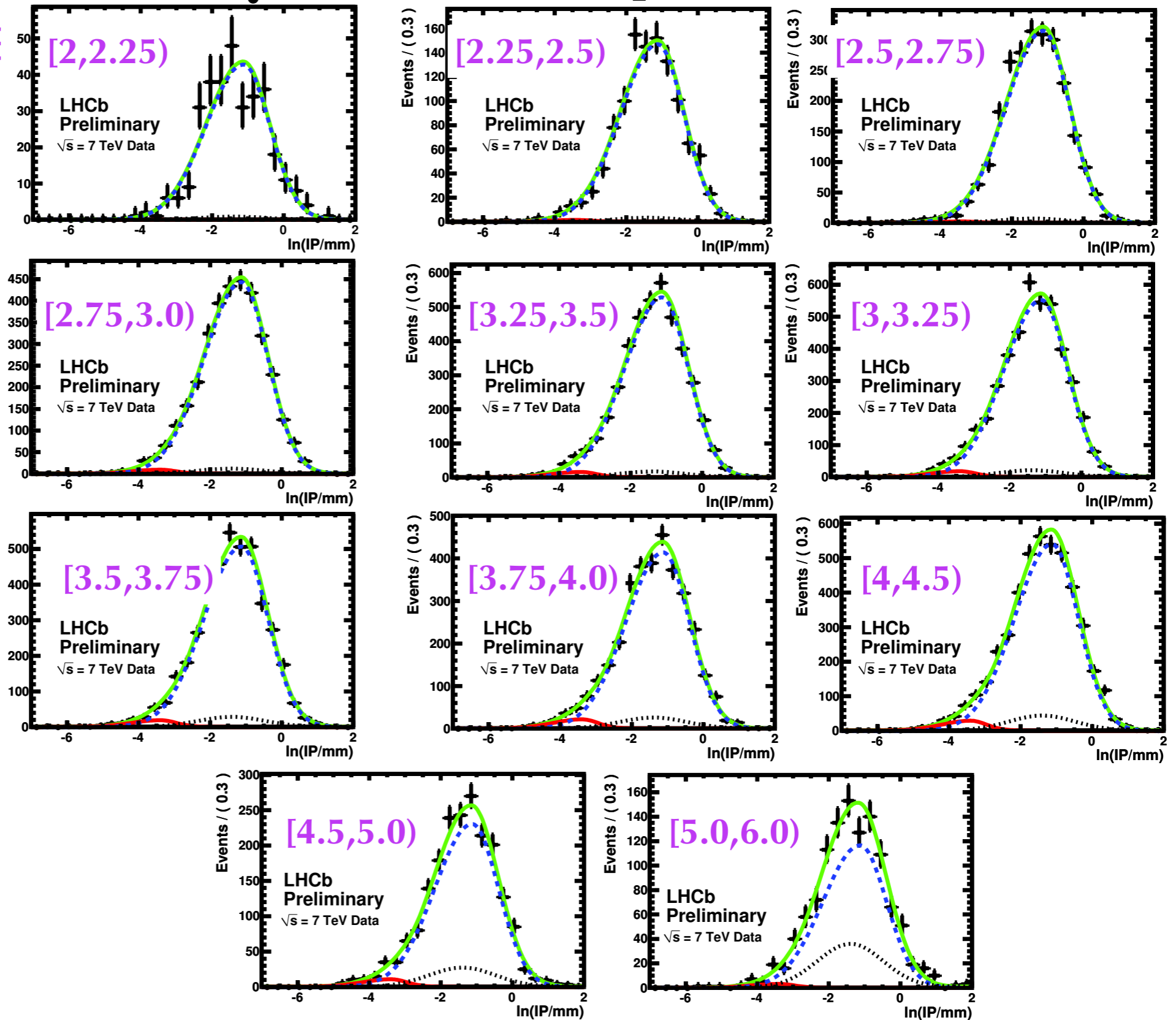
- Cross sections determined, error limited by luminosity measurement.
 - $\sigma(pp \rightarrow bbX) = 284 \pm 20 \pm 49 \mu\text{b}$ PLB 694 (2010) 209–216
 - $\sigma(pp \rightarrow ccX) = 6100 \pm 934 \mu\text{b}$ Preliminary
- Model independent b-hadron fragmentation fractions determined:
 - $f_s/(f_u+f_d) = 0.130 \pm 0.004(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.013(\text{sys.})$ Preliminary
- Discovered, and measured the BR of a new semileptonic b mode, D_{s2} , and improved understanding of B_s semileptonic width.
- Refined b -production measurements in η show unexpected shape at towards central region.
 - But must understand pT extrapolation.
- J/ψ results also tell us about b -production: *More details in Wenbin's talk.*

backup

$b \rightarrow D^0 X \mu \nu$ in η bins

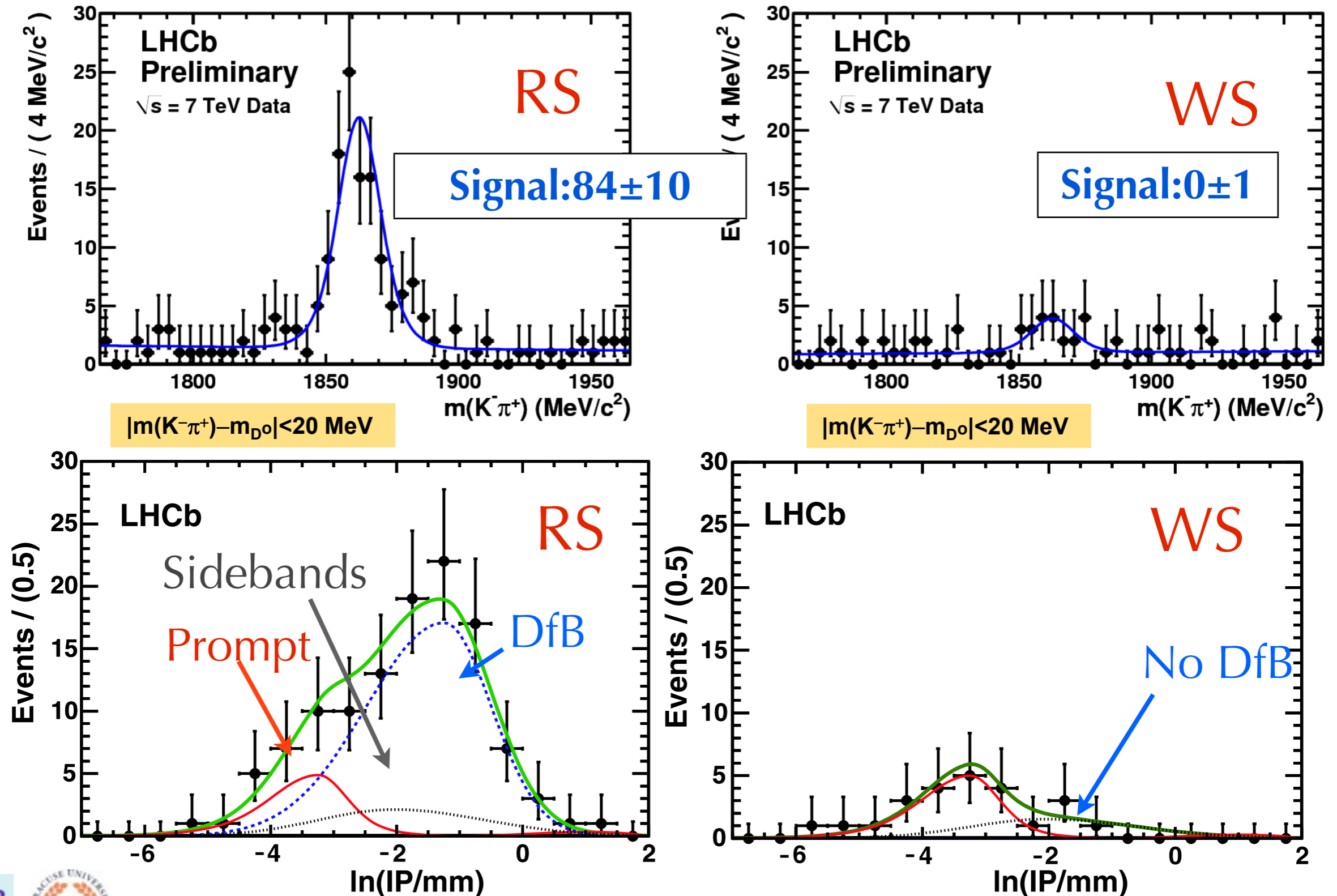
$\eta \in$

- Measure η dependence in D^0 mode to compare shape with theory.



Fits to $D^0\mu^- 2.9 \text{ nb}^{-1}$

Untriggered SampleFit results integrated $2 < \eta < 6$.



Hadron Fractions

- Yields must be corrected for cross feed between Bs, and Bu+Bd.

$$n_{\text{corr}}(\overline{B}_s^0 \rightarrow DX\mu^-\overline{\nu}) = \frac{n(D_s^+\mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+)\epsilon(\overline{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^+)} + 2 \frac{n(D^0K^+\mu^-\overline{\nu})}{\mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)\epsilon(\overline{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0K^+)}$$

$$n_{\text{corr}}(B \rightarrow D^0X\mu^-\overline{\nu}) = \frac{n(D^0X\mu^-\overline{\nu}) - n(D^0K^+X\mu^-\overline{\nu}) \frac{\epsilon(\overline{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0)}{\epsilon(\overline{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0K^+)} - n(D^0p\mu^-\overline{\nu}) \frac{\epsilon(\Lambda_b \rightarrow D^0)}{\epsilon(\Lambda_b \rightarrow D^0p)}}{\mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)\epsilon(B \rightarrow D^0)}$$

$$n_{\text{corr}}(B \rightarrow D^+X\mu^-\overline{\nu}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon(B \rightarrow D^+)} \left[\frac{n(D^+\mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+)} - \frac{n(D^0K^+\mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)} \frac{\epsilon(\overline{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^+)}{\epsilon(\overline{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0K^+)} - \frac{n(D^0p\mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)} \frac{\epsilon(\Lambda_b \rightarrow D^+)}{\epsilon(\Lambda_b \rightarrow D^0p)} \right]$$