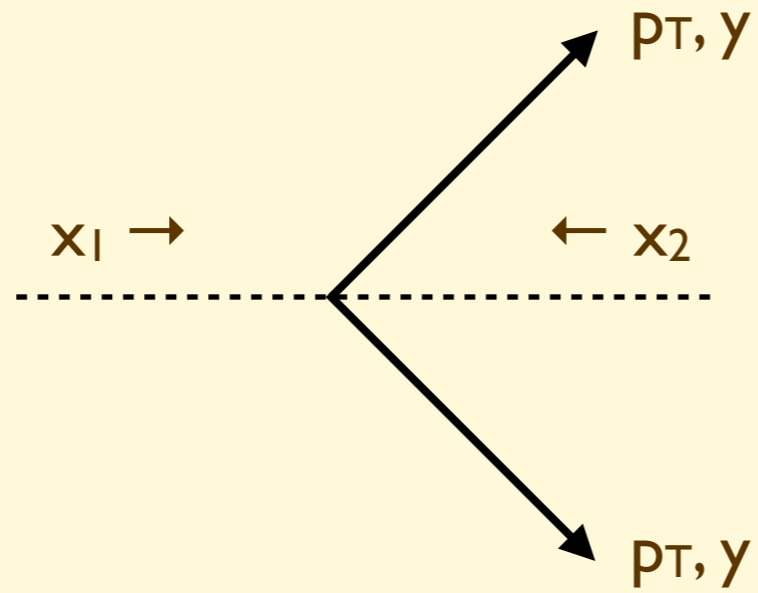


Some opportunities and challenges for b-production dynamics studies

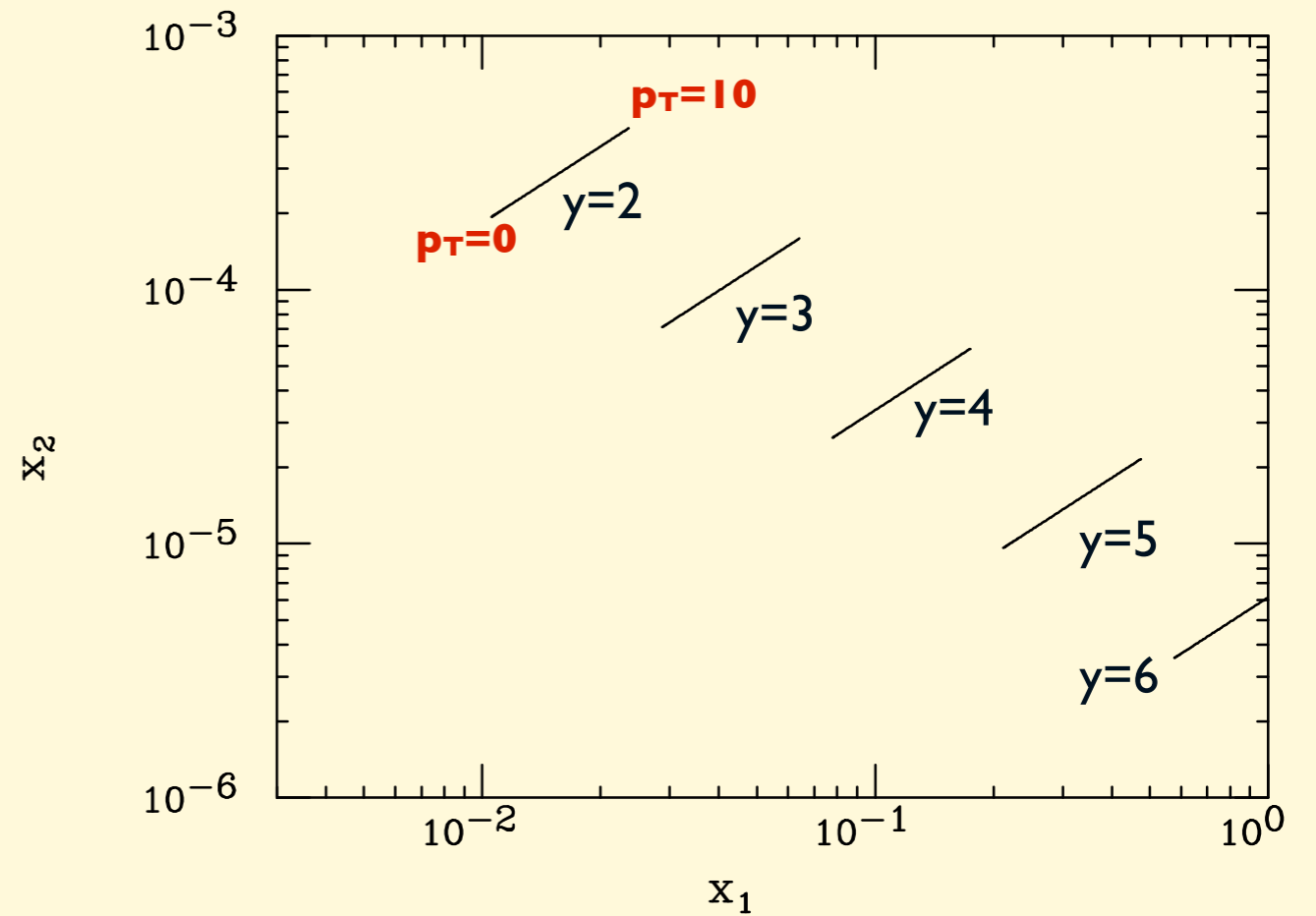
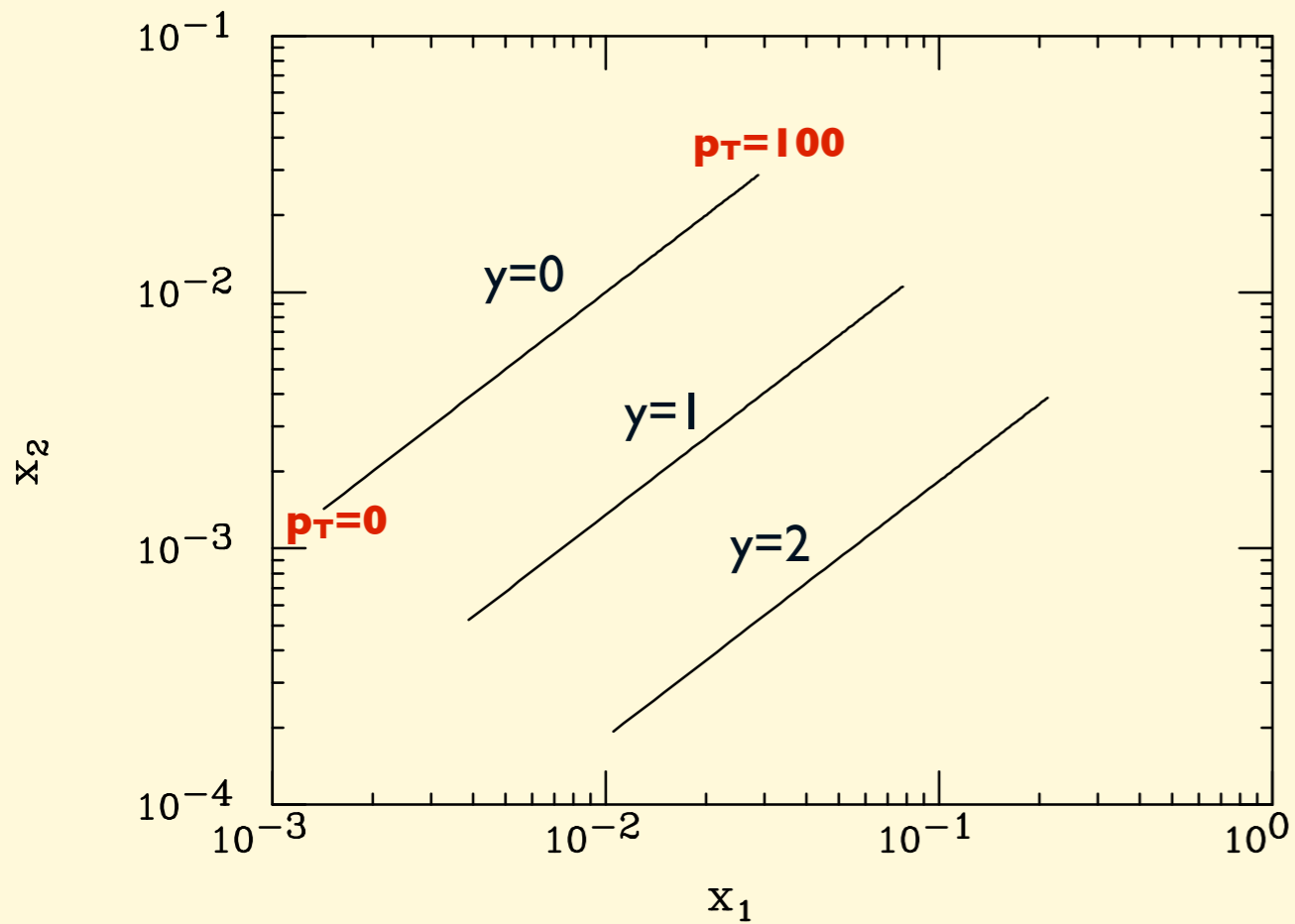
Charm and bottom quark production at the LHC
CERN, Dec 3 2010

Michelangelo L. Mangano
CERN PH-TH

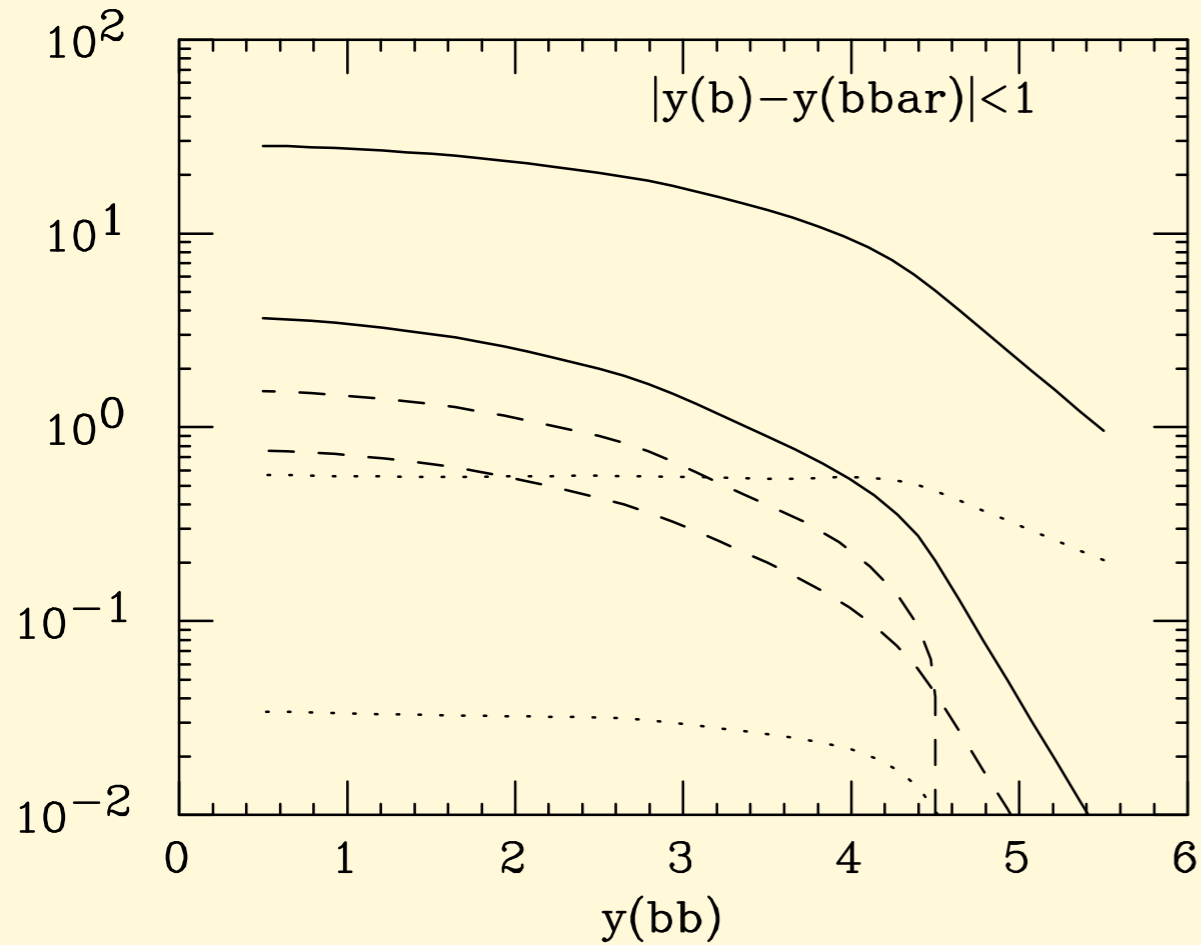
Kinematic reach



$$x_{1,2} = \frac{m_T}{E_b} e^{\pm y}$$



Initial state composition:

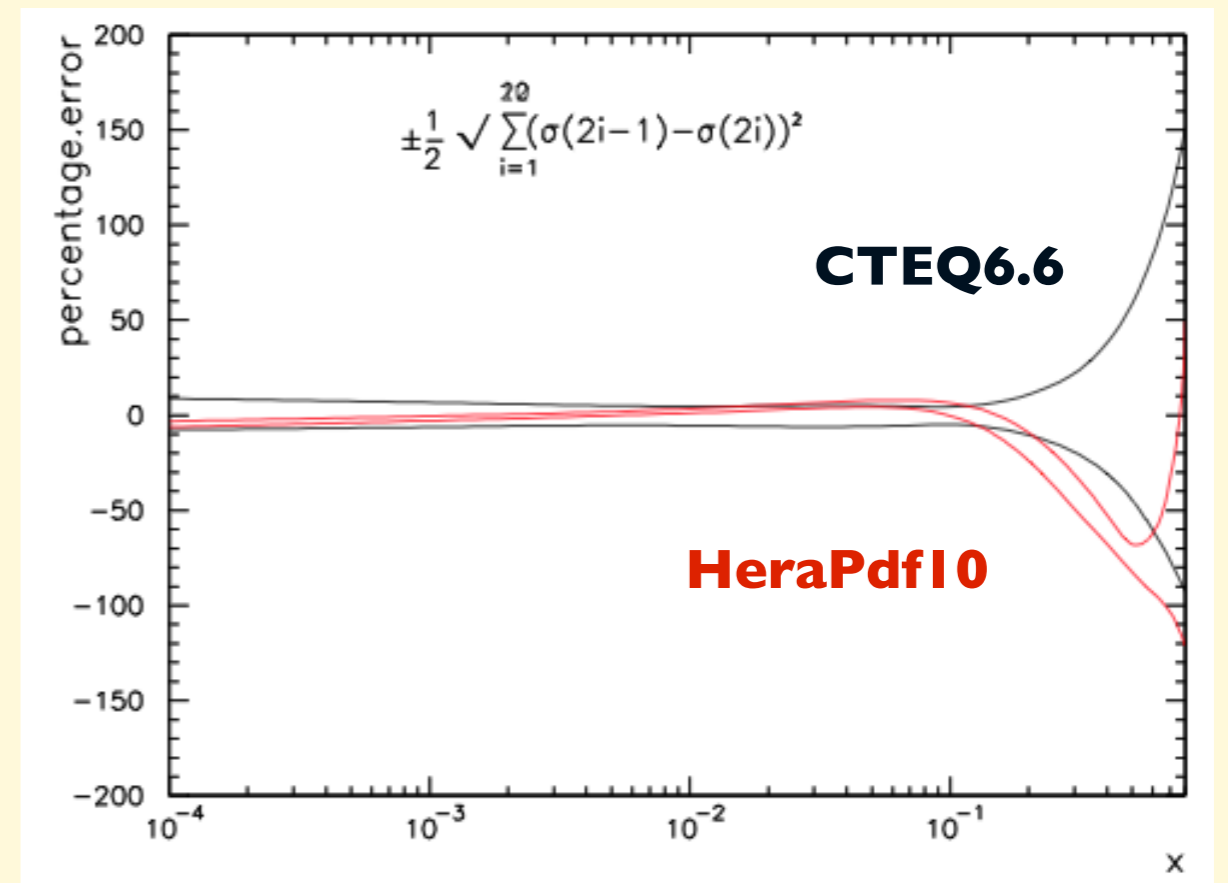


— gg
 - - - qg
 $qq\bar{b}$

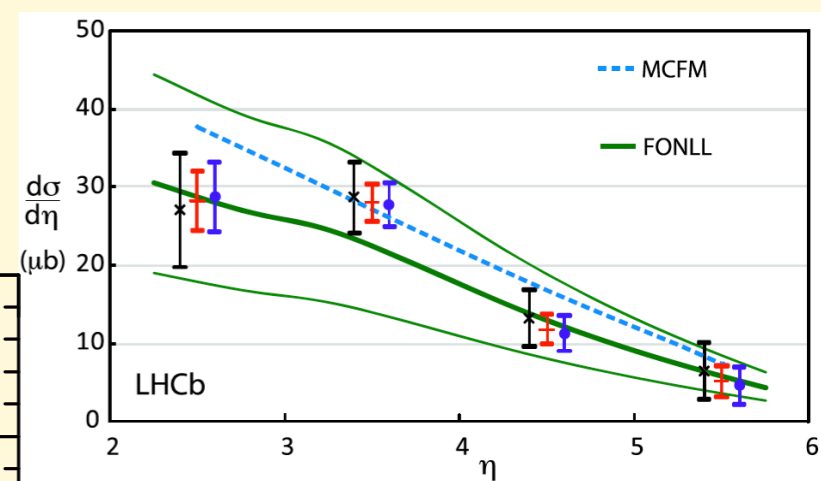
Upper curves: $p_T > 0$

Lower curves: $p_T > 12 \text{ GeV}$

**Dominated by gg initial state,
 possibly sensitive to gluon PDF**



Scale vs PDF systematics

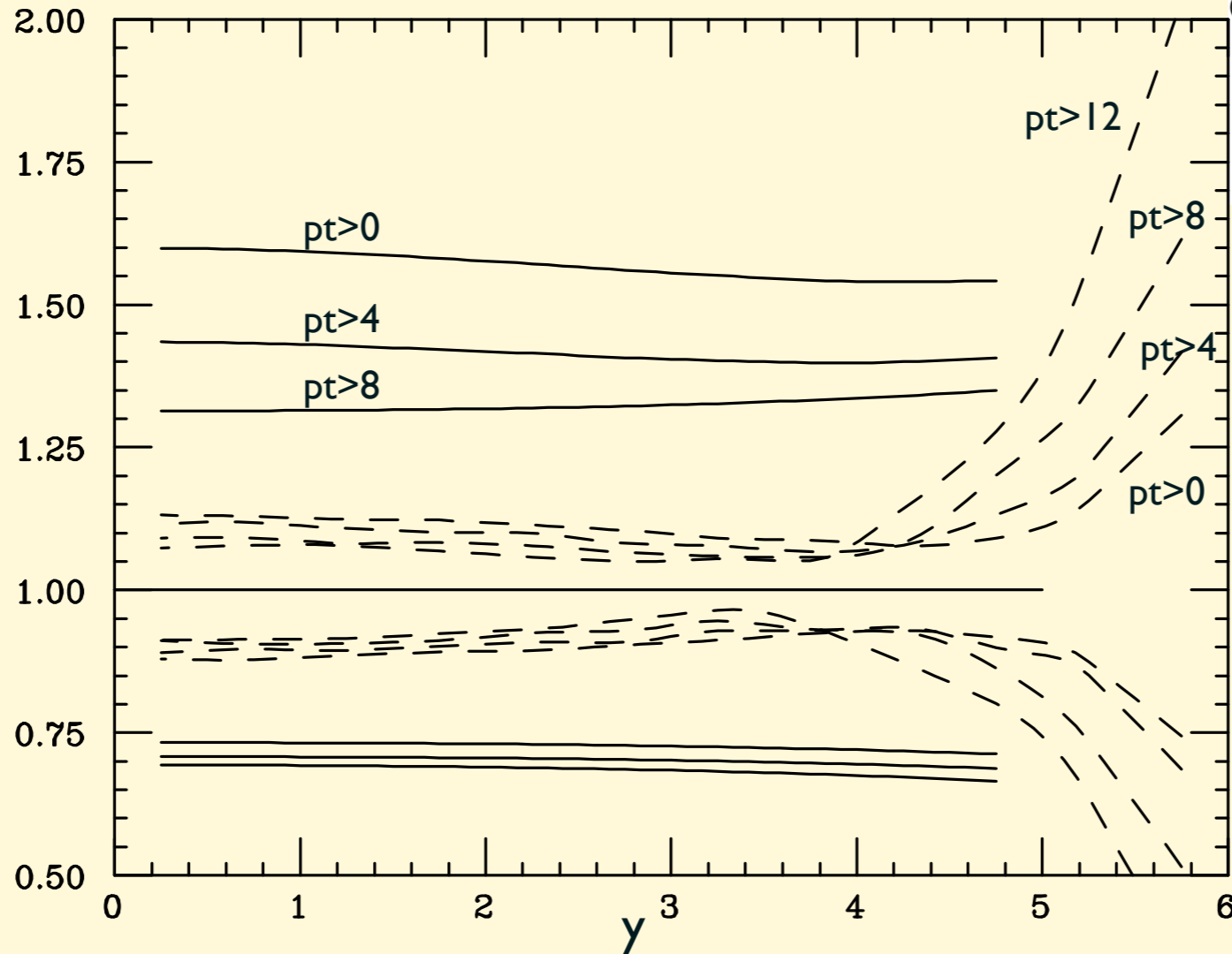


Dashed lines:
PDF systematics
(CTEQ6.6)

Solid lines:
scale/mass
systematics

$$\frac{\frac{d\sigma}{dy}(\mu_R^{max}, \mu_F^{max}, m_b^{max})}{\frac{d\sigma}{dy}(\mu_R^0, \mu_F^0, m_b^0)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{d\sigma}{dy}(\mu_R^{min}, \mu_F^{min}, m_b^{min})}{\frac{d\sigma}{dy}(\mu_R^0, \mu_F^0, m_b^0)}$$



$\mu_{F,R}^{\max,\min,0}, m_b^{\max,\min,0}$ parameter values at **maximum, minimum and central** values of the cross-section

- great stability of the y distribution vs scale/mass variations
- scale systematics fully correlated in y , so **y shape is robust**
- scale dependence at the $\pm 30\%$ level dominates over mass-dependence for $p_T \gtrsim m_b$
- PDF systematics affects the shape of the y distribution well beyond the effects of scale variations, once $y > 4 \Rightarrow$ **PDF sensitivity**
- **theory issues:** $x_1 \sim 1 \Rightarrow$ Sudakov logs? $x_2 \sim 10^{-5} \Rightarrow$ small- x logs?

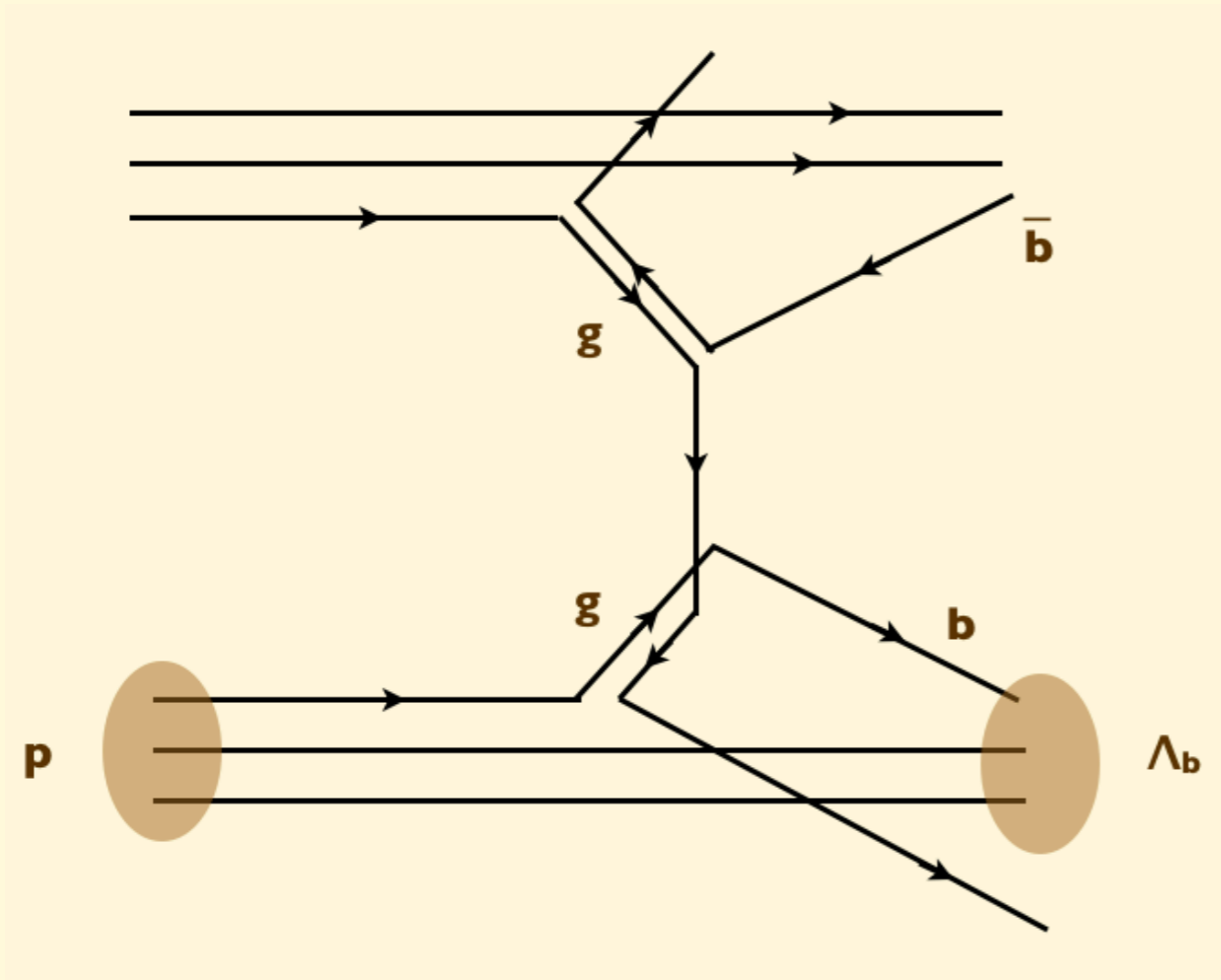
non-pQCD issues

b → **H_b** fragmentation fractions:

Species	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

- **Needs clarification!**
- **To the least it points to — not unexpected — deviations from factorization**
- **In view of the CP non-invariance of the initial state, and of the forward kinematics of LHCb, each individual fraction will have to be measured very accurately**

Example



$$gg \rightarrow \bar{b} \Lambda_b$$

$$gg \not\rightarrow b \bar{\Lambda}_b$$

$$\frac{N(B^0)}{N(\bar{B}^0)} = \frac{1 - f(b \rightarrow \Lambda_b)}{1 - f(\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_b)}$$

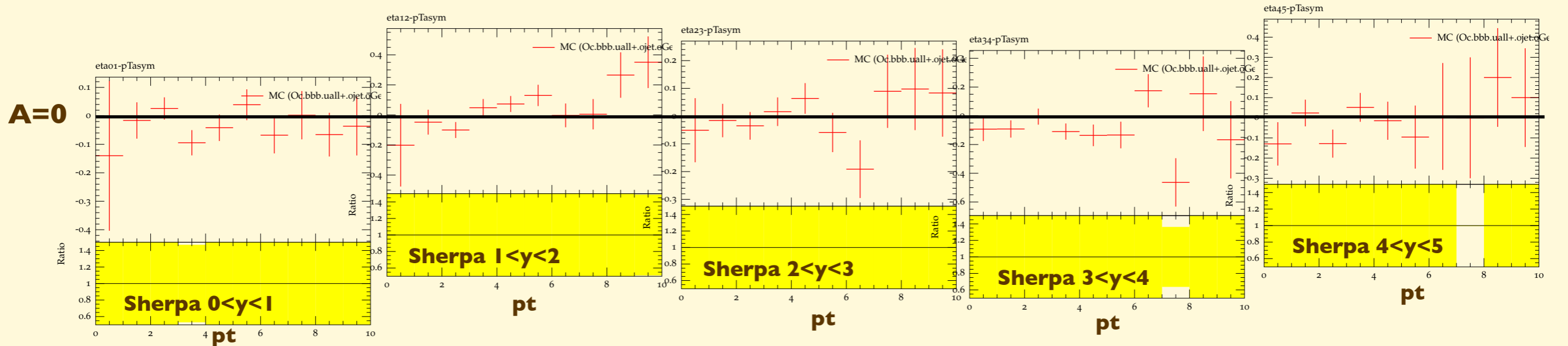
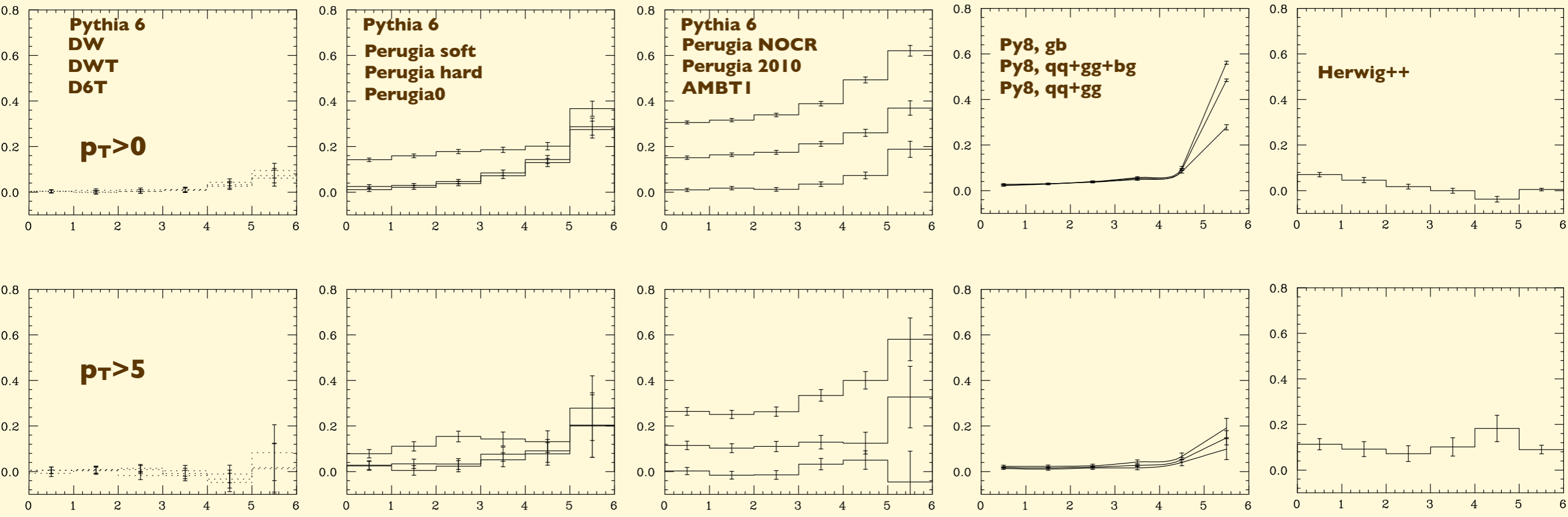
$$A(y) = \frac{dN(\Lambda_b)/dy - dN(\bar{\Lambda}_b)/dy}{dN(\Lambda_b)/dy + dN(\bar{\Lambda}_b)/dy}$$

If $A(y) \neq 0 \Rightarrow N(B) \neq N(Bbar) \Rightarrow$ apparent CP violation!

Modeling

Thanks to P.Skands, T.Sjostrand, D.Grellscheid, J.Winter for providing these predictions

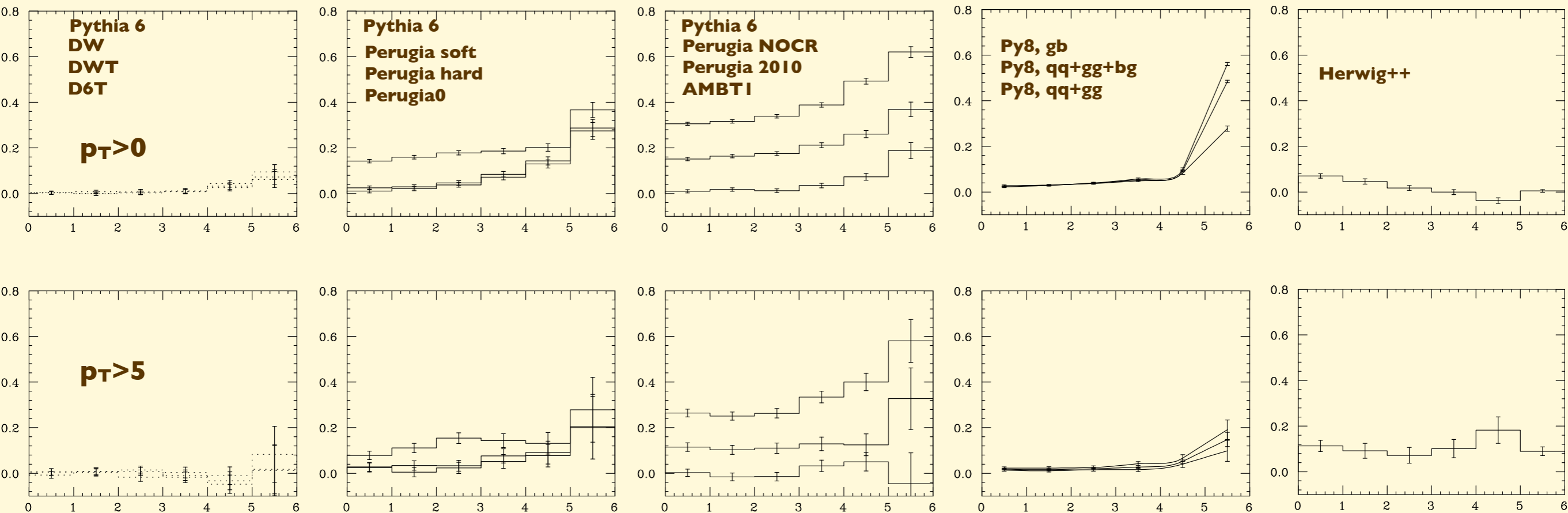
A(y) predictions from various MC codes and tunings:



Modeling

Thanks to P.Skands, T.Sjostrand, D.Grellscheid, J.Winter for providing these predictions

A(y) predictions from various MC codes and tunings:



- **Very broad range of “predictions”, no robust benchmark**
- **Strong dependence on modeling of perturbative part: more/less gluon radiation will reduce/increase the color-coupling of the b with the proton diquark fragment**
- **Expect correlation with the modeling of strange and charmed baryons**
- **Looking forward to LHCb data!**