



### VELO DQM and Central Exclusive Dimuon Production at LHCb

Ciarán Hickey (University College Dublin)





### Outline

- 1. Brief introduction to LHCb and the VErtex LOcator (VELO)
- 2. Update of VELO DQM TWiki and GUI
- 3. Analysis of central exclusive dimuon production at LHCb





### The LHCb Experiment







### The VELO detector

- Silicon strip detector made up of 2 retractable halves of 21 modules each
- Each module has both an r and φ sensor
- Needed to precisely locate both primary and secondary vertices









### VELO Data Quality Monitoring

- A number of macros are used to produce plots detailing VELO performance during a run.
- The plots are usually (and most easily) accessed from the VELO monitoring GUI.







### Update to VELO GUI TWiki page

- There are 16 tabs in the GUI using a total of 20 macros
- Updated/wrote documentation for each macro including:
  - A summary of plots produced by the macro
  - Usage
  - Ideal behaviour
  - Examples of ideal and bad plots
  - Known problems







Contents of "Noise" monitoring: Filled for NZS data

(For more info see Help->Information on plots...->WELO Layout, provides link to https://lbtwiki.cern.ch/bin/view/VELO/VetraScripts#DrawNoiseAverageOverview)

Summary noise (CMS) in all VELO stations, separated for the A- and C-side, and for R and Phi sensors



### Update to the monitoring GUI



Contents of "Noise" monitoring: Filled for NZS data

(For more info see Help->Information on plots...->VELO Layout, provides link to https://lbtwiki.cern.ch/bin/view/VELO/VetraScripts#DrawNoiseAverageOverview)

Summary noise (CMS) in all VELO stations, separated for the A- and C-side, and for R and Phi sensors





### Update to the monitoring GUI







### Update to the monitoring GUI

### drawNoiseAverageOverview.C macro

### Summary

This gives an overview of the average sensor noise in the VELO layout. It plots the average sensor noise for every sensor, with the A-side above the y-axis and the C-side below the y-axis. The R sensors are coloured green and the Phi sensors are coloured red. It's also possible to check noise histograms before and after Common-Mode Suppression (CMS).

### Usage (with NZS file)

In the GUI:

In the "Noise" tab, click on "VELO layout". There are check boxes in the upper left corner for ADC and CMS noise histograms.

```
In stand alone mode
```

In ROOT, run as follows:

```
>.L drawNoiseAverageOverview.C
drawNoiseAverageOverview( "myinputfile.root" )
```

This script is also used by the monitoring GUI to display the very same histograms it produces in standalone. The drawNoiseAverageOverview.C macro produces a single plot. The macro needs as input a file with NZS data produced by the Noise/Androma algorithm in the Velo/VeloDataMonitor package, containing the directory: structureVetra/Noise/ADCCMSuppressed/TELL1\_NNN/ and Vetra/Noise/DecodedADC/TELL1\_NNN/ with histograms RMSNoise\_vs\_ChipChannel and RMSNoise\_vs\_Strip.

### Ideal Behaviour

Ideally the noise should be around 2 (for summer 2011) with all of the sensors having roughly equal noise. If there is a sensor missing (see bad plots below) or if one or more of the sensors has unusually high noise compared to the rest then this should be reported in the e-log.

### Ideal plots









Por more info see Help->Information on plots...->VELO Layout, provides link to https://lbtwiki.cern.ch/bin/view/VELO/VetraScripts#DrawNoiseAverageOverview)

Summary noise (CMS) in all VELO stations, separated for the A- and C-side, and for R and Phi sensors





# 3. Analysis of Central Exclusive Dimuon Production at LHCb

## (carried out with G.P. McGread, University of Cambridge)





### What is central exclusive dimuon production?

- Central = Particles are produced far from the beam line
- Exclusive = Class of reactions whereby the colliding particles remain intact. Additional particles are produced by photon and/or gluon propogators,
   i.e. A + B → A + X + B
- Dimuon = Two muons, a  $\mu^+\mu^-$  pair, are produced
- At LHCb we are studying:  $p + p \rightarrow p + \mu^+\mu^- + p$







### Online cuts to the data

- Hardware Trigger Settings:
  - Less than 10 SPD hits.
  - Single muon with a transverse momentum, p<sub>t</sub> > 400 MeV/c<sup>2</sup> or two muons both with p<sub>t</sub> > 80 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>.
- Software Trigger Settings:
  - Invariant mass of dimuon candidate is > 1 GeV/c<sup>2</sup> and its p<sub>t</sub> < 900 MeV/c<sup>2</sup> or its mass is > 2.7 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>.







### Offline cuts

- Red = All dimuon candidates passing the triggers
- Blue = Required that; the number of long tracks = 2, number of backward tracks = 0 and the pseudorapidity is in the range 2<η<4.5</li>
- Green = Additional requirement that the total number of tracks = 2







### Dimuon Invariant Mass Spectrum







## Invariant Mass Distributions of J/ $\Psi$ and $\Psi$ (2S)

- J/Ψ:
  - Gaussian fit gives mean of 3090.9±0.3 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>
  - PDG value of mass is
     3096.916±0.011 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>
- Ψ(2S):
  - Gaussian fit gives mean of 3678±3 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>
  - PDG value of mass is
     3689.09±0.04 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>







### Conclusions

- We can see clear signals of ψ(2S), J/ψ, φ and ρ, ω from 2011 LHCb data.
- More analysis needed in order to determine the exclusivity of these events.
- It is also necessary to calculate the efficiencies, purity, effective luminosity and background so that the cross sections can be calculated, σ = (pN)/(εL<sub>eff</sub>).

• Special thanks to Dr. Ronan McNulty, Stephen Farry and Gráinne McGread.