



University of  
Zurich<sup>UZH</sup>



# An Inquiry into the Nature and Distribution of Proton Partons

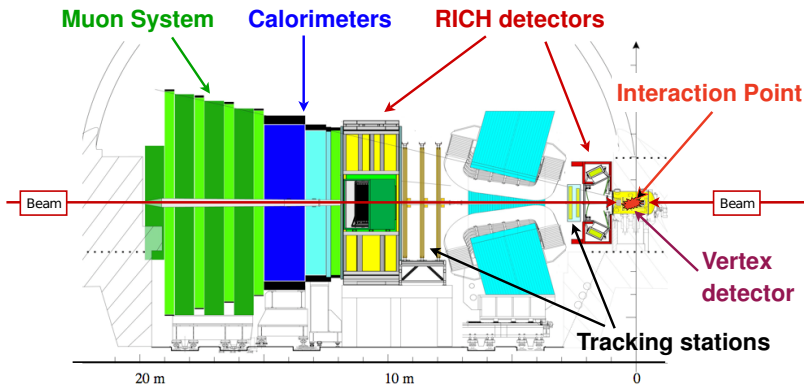
Nicola Chiapolini

Physik-Institut  
University of Zurich

PhD-Seminar ETHZ & UZH

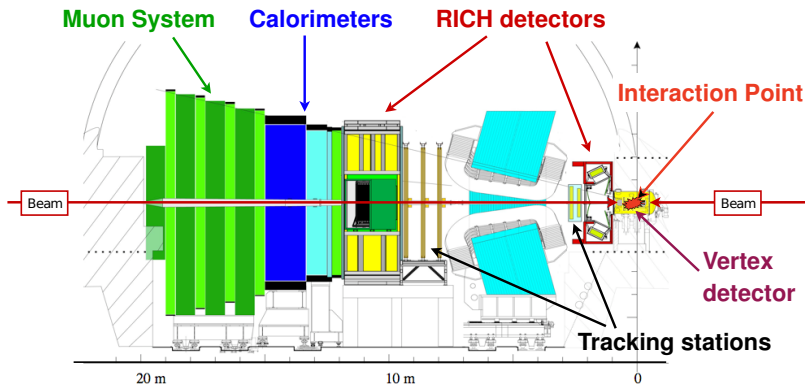
August 29, 2011

# The LHCb Experiment: Proton Proton Collisions at 7 TeV



- pseudorapidity:  $1.9 < \eta < 4.9$  (ATLAS/CMS:  $|\eta| \leq 2.5$ )
- can look at low momentum  $\mu$ :  $p_\mu > 3 \text{ GeV}$
- Luminosity:  $37 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  (2010),  $\approx 690 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  (2011)

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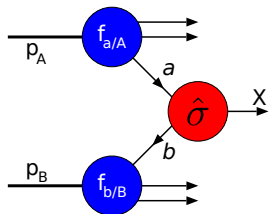


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# Scattering Process at LHC

## cross-section calculation

- parton parton scattering described by perturbative QCD
- needs parton distribution functions
- parton distribution functions determined from measurements



$$\sigma_{AB \rightarrow X} = \int dx_a dx_b \cdot f_{a/A} f_{b/B} \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow X}$$

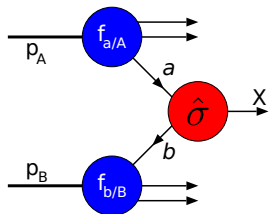
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# Parton Distributions

depend on

- momentum transfer  $Q^2$
- fraction of momentum carried by struck parton  $x_{a,b}$
- not on process
- LHCb probes two distinct regions
- low  $x$  region so far only explored by HERA
- measurements evolved with DGLAP to higher  $Q^2$

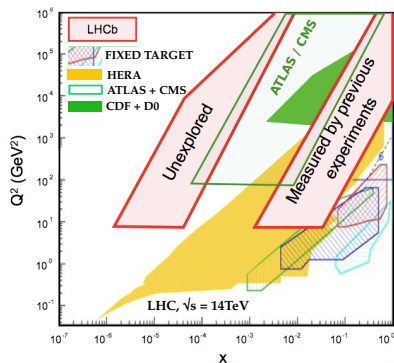
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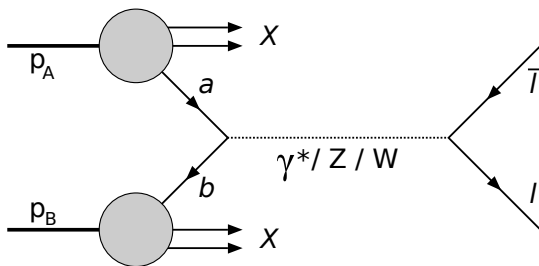
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# Electroweak Cross-Section Measurements

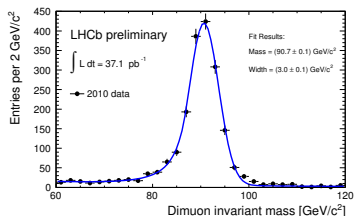
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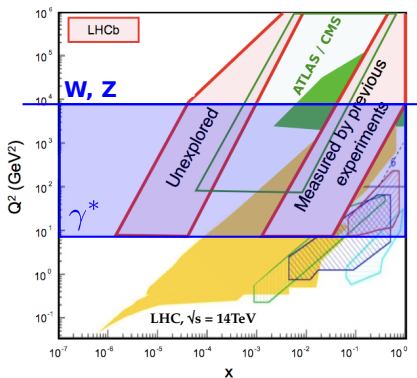


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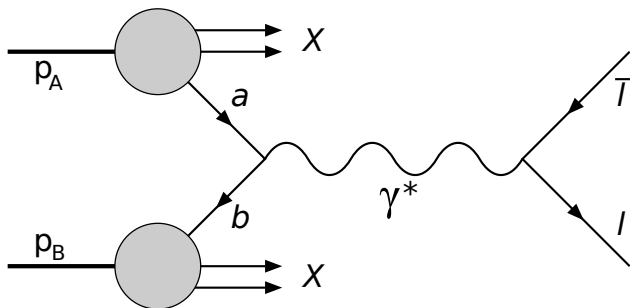
- W,Z measurements presented at conferences
- photons allow to study large kinematic area



see A. Bursche's talk

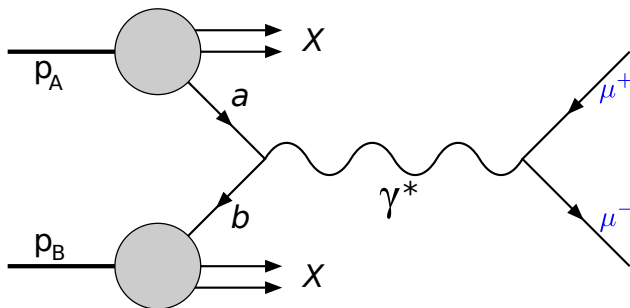


# Drell-Yan Process



Look at  $\mu$  final states only

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# Drell-Yan cross-section

**Goal:** measure the Drell-Yan cross-section

- differentially in  $\eta$  and in different mass bins  
5 – 10; 10 – 20; 20 – 40; 40 – 80 GeV
- with minimal use of Monte Carlo

## We Need Following Ingredients

- luminosity
- acceptance
- efficiencies (trigger, tracking, ...)
- selection
- purity
- theory predictions

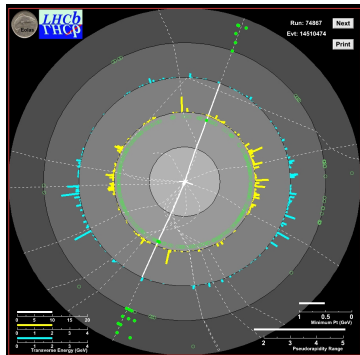
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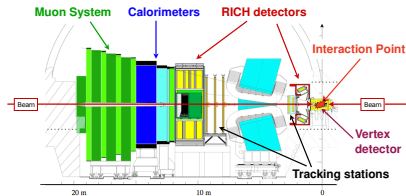
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# Drell-Yan Selection



$$r \Leftrightarrow Z$$

$$\varphi \Leftrightarrow \varphi$$



- trigger on two  $\mu$  ( $M > 2.5$  GeV)
- require minimal momentum for  $\mu = 10$  GeV
- select only good quality tracks and vertices

# Drell-Yan Backgrounds

## MisID

$K, \pi$  identified as  $\mu$

- decay in flight
- punch through

## Template Sources

- events with same sign  $\mu$
- minimum bias data

## heavy quark

$\mu$  from other process

- mostly B- and D-meson decays
- high impact parameters

## Template Sources

- data with large impact parameter
- simulation



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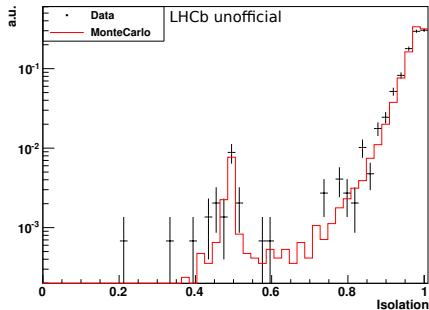
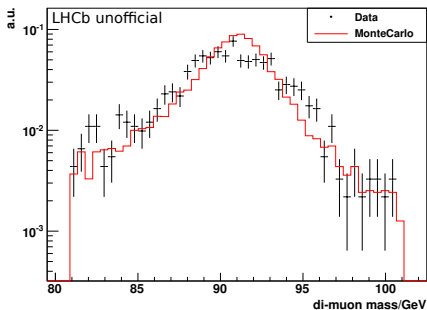
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# Validating Signal MonteCarlo

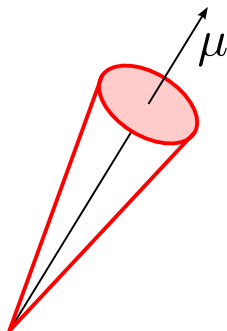
- choose known di-muon peak ( $\Upsilon$ ,  $Z$ )
- check mass peak
- look at variables of interest



## Isolation

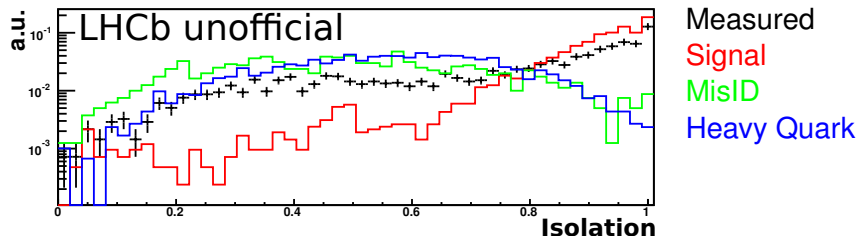
$$\text{Isolation} = \frac{P_T^{\mu - \text{in Jet}}}{P_T^{\text{full Jet}}}$$

- range:  $0 \leq \text{Isolation} \leq 1$
- signal: only  $\mu$  in cone  
⇒ peak at 1
- background: cone contains particles  
⇒ broad distribution
- use minimum of both  $\mu$



Jet-Finding:  
anti- $k_T$ ,  $R = 0.5$

## Isolation Distributions



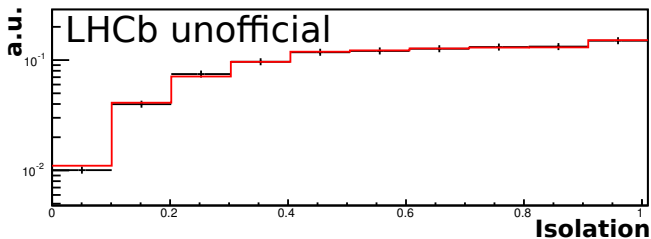
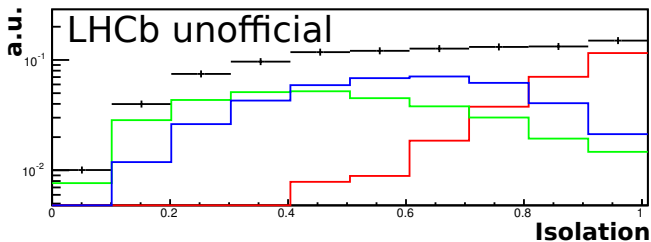
**Signal:** Monte Carlo

**MisID:** template from same sign events

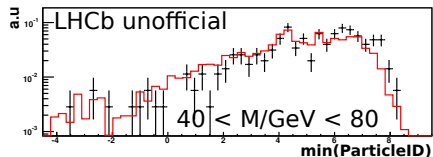
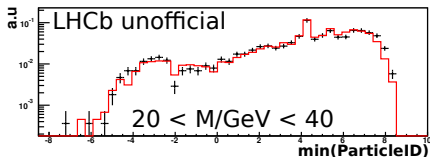
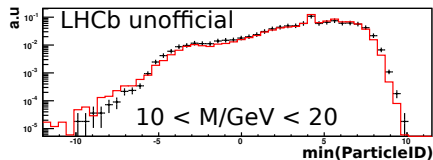
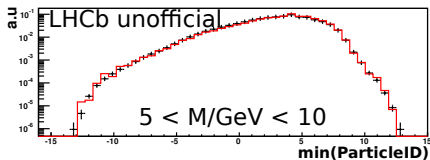
**Heavy Quark:** template from Monte Carlo

all distributions normalized to 1

## Fitting the Distributions



# Using Fractions from Isolation-Fit for ParticleID



ParticleID: log-likelihood for  $\mu$  vs.  $\pi$



## First Approximate Results

- $\gamma \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- bins of invariant mass

5-10 GeV 30443 events at 8.2% purity

10-20 GeV 7770 events at 32.1% purity

20-40 GeV 939 events at 72.5% purity

40-80 GeV 224 events at 99.7% purity

(Luminosity:  $37 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ )

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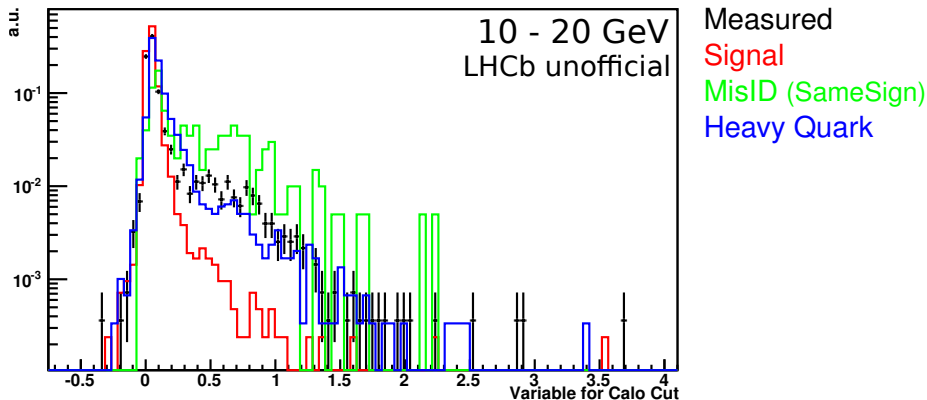
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## Using Calorimeter Info

punch-through reduced substantially in W and Z analysis

⇒ try for Drell-Yan



## Stability of Fits

bins	SameSign hqMC	SameSign hqData	MinBias hqMC	MinBias hqData
10	ok	almost	ok	problems
25	ok	almost	problems	problems
30	ok	almost	problems	problems

We were very lucky with the initial settings.

Adding trigger cuts limits the failing fits to lowest mass bin.

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# Summary

- LHCb measures Drell-Yan cross sections in unique pseudorapidity range
- provides important input for determination of parton distribution functions at low Bjorken-x
- able to produce first approximate results
- need to investigate several problems further

We hope to have results in the next few months.

# Backup

