## LHCb Highlights

## Tom Boettcher

University of Cincinnati, Indiana University

Light ion collisions at the LHC November 11, 2024



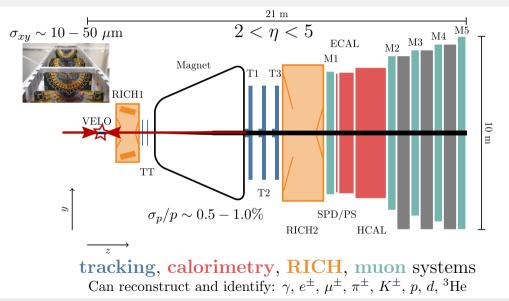




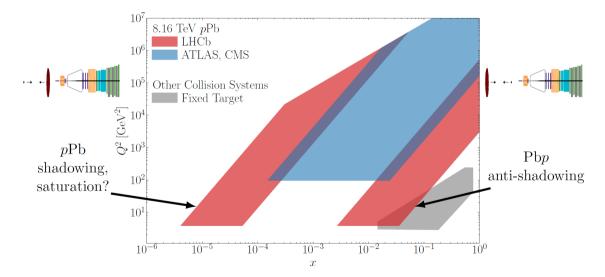
## What happens when we vary A?

- **The gluon density changes.** Varying *A* lets us probe different gluon densities without changing kinematics.
- The energy density and final-state multiplicity changes. Varying A can help us find the onset of QGP production.
- The geometry of the collision changes. Changing the nuclear geometry could reveal links between the initial state of high-energy nuclear collisions and collective flow.

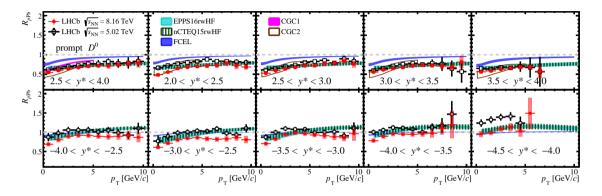
### The LHCb detector (Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 30, 1530022 (2015))



## LHCb kinematic coverage

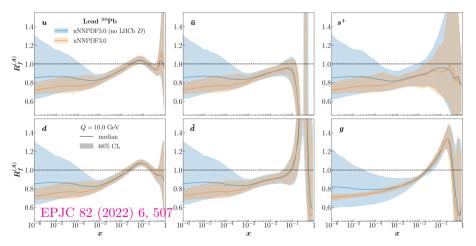


## Open charm production at LHCb (PRL 131 (2023) 102301)



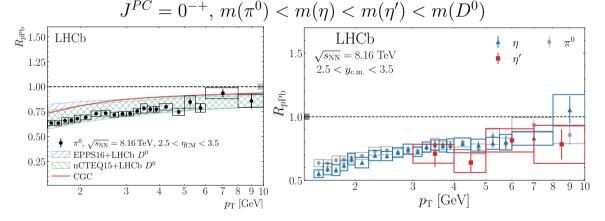
LHCb open charm production data has had a major impact on nPDF uncertainties, although nPDF predictions fail to describe all LHCb  $D^0$  production data.

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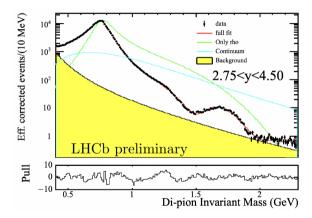


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## $\pi^0$ , $\eta$ , and $\eta'$ production (PRL 131 (2023) 042302, PRC 109 (2024), 024907)



# Light hadrons in ultraperipheral collisions (LHCb-PAPER-2024-042, in preparation)

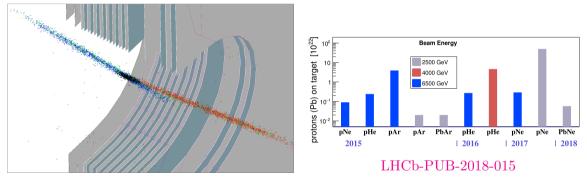


LHCb is uniquely well-suited to reconstruct light mesons, such as the  $\rho$  and  $\phi$ , in ultraperipheral nuclear collisions.

## Prospects for low-x physics with light ions at LHCb

- $\blacksquare$  LHCb can probe the gluon nPDF at low x with forward inclusive hadron production measurements.
- Constraining low-x nPDFs at various A (and gluon densities) will be important for finding nonlinear parton density evolution.
- Expected integrated luminosities for OO collisions in 2025 are small, so light probes like the ρ and φ at LHCb will be important for studying light ion UPCs.

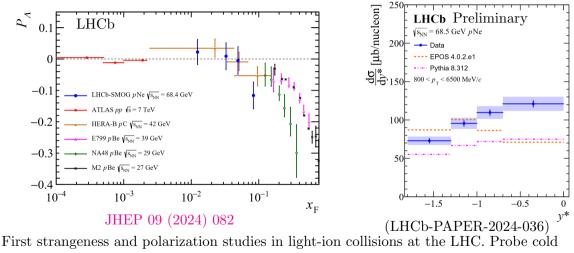
## Fixed-target physics at LHCb with SMOG



#### CERN-THESIS-2013-301

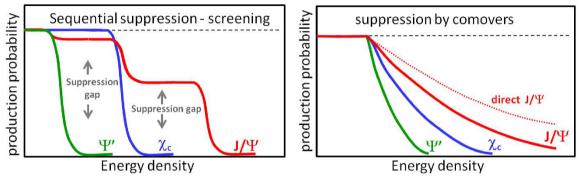
The System for Measuring Overlap with Gas was designed for precise luminosity measurements, but has since been used to study fixed-target collisions at LHCb.

## Strangeness production in fixed-target collisions



nuclear matter effects and transverse momentum dependent fragmentation functions.

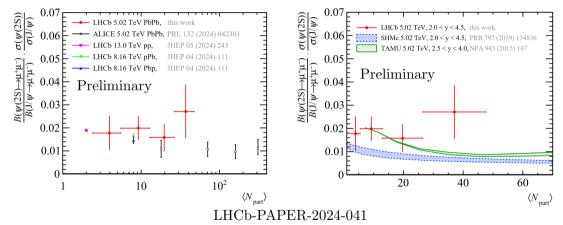
## Sequential charmonium suppression and QGP



#### CERN-SPSC-2012-031

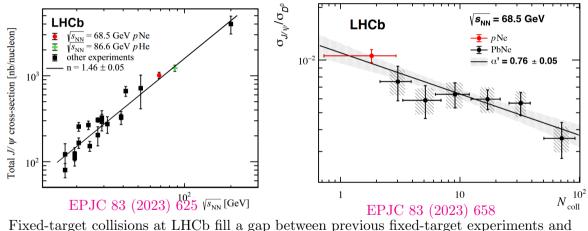
The pattern of charmonium suppression vs energy density can reveal the underlying physical mechanism. Measuring charmonium production with various collision systems lets us probe a wide range of energy densities.

## Charmonium from small to large systems at LHCb



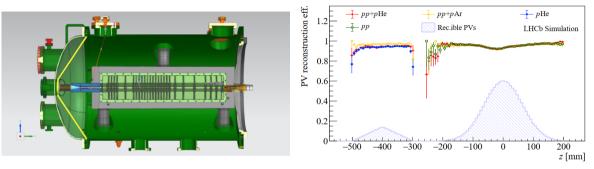
New measurements of charmonium production ratios at LHCb can help disentangle nuclear effects such as statistical hadronization and regeneration.

## Open and hidden charm production in fixed-target collisions



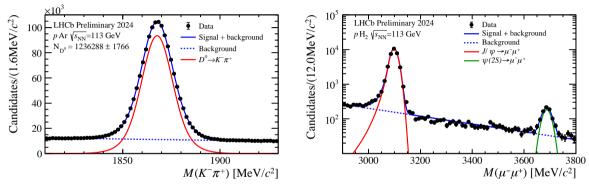
RHIC. No evidence for anomalous  $J/\psi$  suppression in PbNe collisions at this energy.

## The SMOG2 system (LHCb-DP-2024-002)



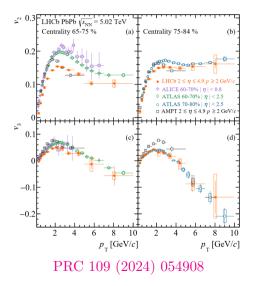
- Consists of a dedicated gas cell upstream of the the VELO.
- Up to two orders of magnitude increase in gas pressure vs the original system.
- Allows for the injection of non-noble gases (e.g. hydrogen and deuterium).
- Clean separation of beam-beam and beam-gas allows LHCb to collect collider and fixed-target data simultaneously.

## Heavy flavor with SMOG2 (LHCb-FIGURE-2024-023)



- $\blacksquare$  Collected large samples of  $p{\rm H}_2,\,p{\rm D}_2,\,p{\rm He},\,p{\rm Ne},\,{\rm and}\,\,p{\rm Ar}$  in 2024
- Plan to collect large PbNe and PbAr samples during the PbPb run this year

## Collectivity studies with SMOG2



- LHCb recently performed the first measurement of flow harmonics of charged particles at forward rapidity at the LHC.
- SMOG2 will allow us to study the impact of nuclear geometry on flow measurements by studying collisions between Pb and light nuclei.
- See the talk by Giacomo Graziani later this week!

## Final thoughts

- The LHCb detector has unique capabilities that will allow it to take particular advantage of light-ion collisions.
- LHCb has an ongoing light-ion physics program via its fixed-target system that has greatly expanded with new data in 2024.
- Light-ion beams would allow us to study a large variety of collisions systems in both fixed-target and collider modes.

Thank you!