



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

QCD measurements in the forward region with the LHCb experiment



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(on behalf of the LHCb collaboration)



PHENO 2014

May 5-7 2014 University of Pittsburgh



The LHCb detector



Detector acceptance
 $2 < \eta < 5$

Dipole magnet

Tracking Stations

Collision point!

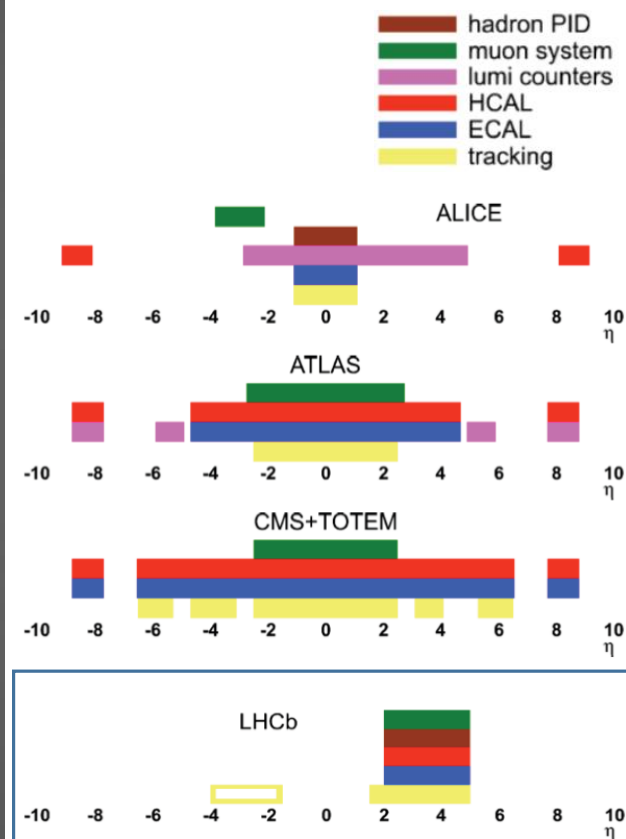
Vertex Locator (VELO)
backwards coverage $-4 < \eta < -1,5$

Cherenkov detectors
(RICH)

EM + Hadronic
Calorimeter

Muon System

JINST 3 (2008) S08005



LHCb is fully equipped over the whole acceptance in the forward region ($2 < \eta < 5$) !



List of Soft-QCD/Charm publications



Global event properties:

- EPJC73(2012)1947 Measurement of charged particle multiplicities at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$
- ➔ ▪ EPJC73(2013)2124 Measurement of the forward energy flow at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$
- ➔ ▪ arXiv:1402.4430 Measurement of charged particle multiplicities and densities in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ in the forward region

Light quarks & strangeness:

- PLB693(2010) 69 Prompt K_S^0 production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 0.9 \text{ TeV}$
- PLB703(2011) 267 Measurement of in the inclusive ϕ -cross-section $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$
- JHEP08(2011) 034 Measurement of V^0 production ratios at $\sqrt{s} = 0.9$ and 7 TeV
- EPJC72(2012) 2168 Prompt hadron production ratios at $\sqrt{s} = 0.9$ and 7 TeV

Open charm and charmonium:

- EPJC71(2011) 1645 J/Ψ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$
- EPJC72(2012) 2100 $\Psi(2S)$ meson production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$
- ➔ ▪ NPB871(2013) 1 Prompt charm production at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$
- JHEP02(2013) 041 J/Ψ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$
- JHEP06(2013) 064 Production of J/Ψ and Υ mesons in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$
- JPG40(2013)045001 Exclusive J/Ψ and $\Psi(2S)$ production at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$

Proton-Ion collisions:

- JHEP 02 (2014) 072 Study of J/Ψ production and cold nuclear matter effects in pPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5 \text{ TeV}$



Charged particle multiplicities & densities

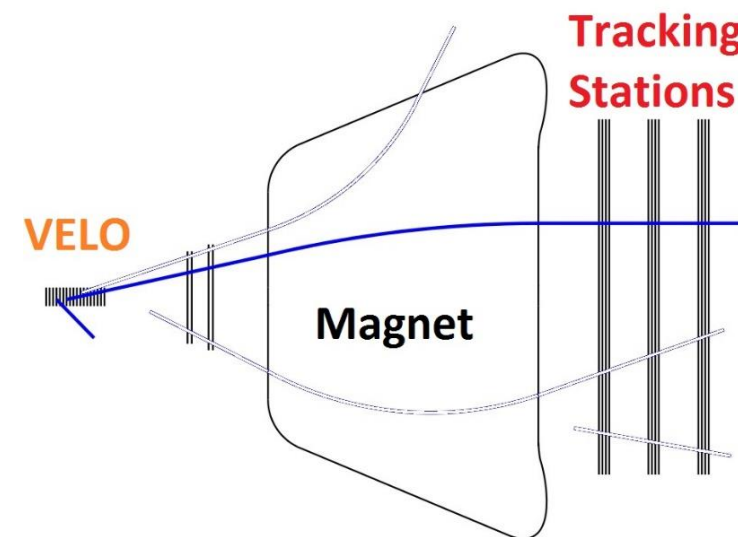


[arXiv:1402.4430](https://arxiv.org/abs/1402.4430)

(accepted for publication in EPJC)

new

- Second multiplicity measurement from LHCb ([link to previous paper](#))
- This new analysis uses entire LHCb tracking system
 - ✓ Different kinematic range:
 $2.0 < \eta < 4.8$ and $p > 2\text{GeV}$ and $p_T > 200\text{ MeV}$
 - ✓ Gives access to momentum information
→ differential measurement in p_T and η
 - ✓ measure particle multiplicities $P(n)$
and particle densities dn/dX
- Used a minimum bias **data sample** of pp-collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{ TeV}$
 - ✓ 3M events (equal proportion of both magnetic field configurations)
 - ✓ low pile-up contribution of less than 4%
- Prompt charged particles are defined as:
particles originating directly from the PV or from a decay chain with $\sum \tau_{PDG} < 10\text{ps}$.





Charged particle multiplicities & densities



➤ Motivation:

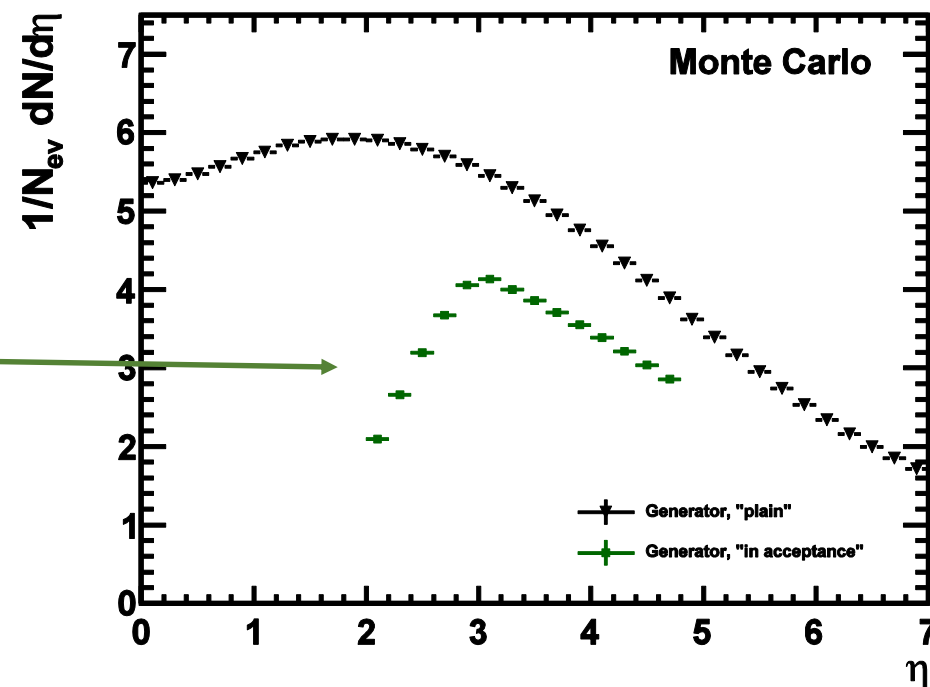
- Soft-QCD processes (e.g. light particle production) cannot be calculated perturbatively
- Fragmentation, hadronisation and modelling of final states are treated differently in MC generators
- Phenomenological models can be tested and optimized with multiplicity measurements.

➤ In order to compare the result directly to MC generator predictions the following definition is applied:

An **event is defined as visible**, if it contains at least one prompt charged particle within the kinematic range of the analysis:

- $2.0 < \eta < 4.8$
- $p > 2\text{GeV}$
- $p_T > 200\text{ MeV}$

typical momentum resolution: $\frac{\Delta p}{p} = 0.4 - 0.6\%$

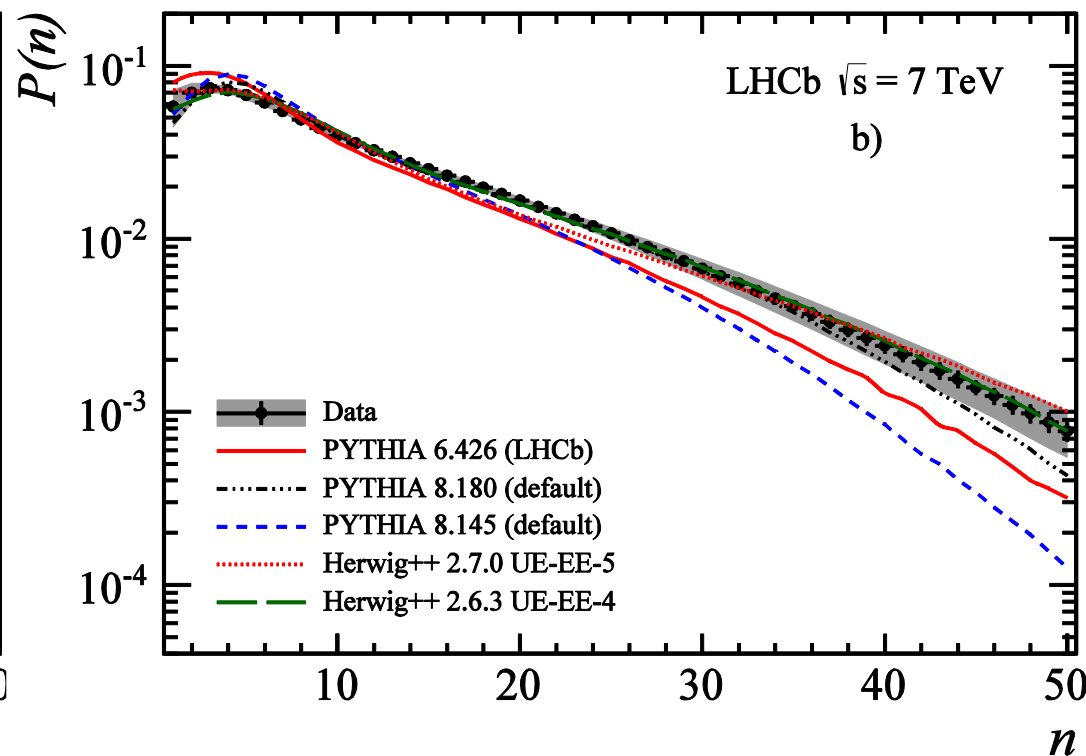
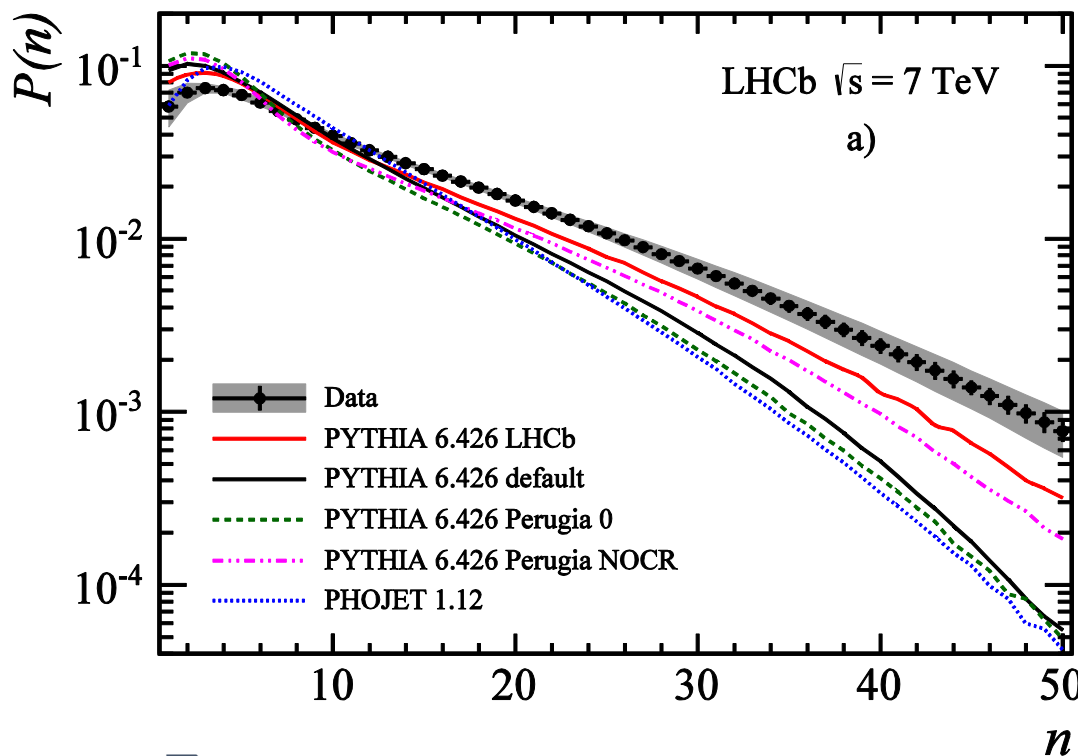




Results – particle multiplicities



[arXiv:1402.4430](https://arxiv.org/abs/1402.4430)



Kinematic range:
- $2.0 < \eta < 4.8$
- $p_T > 200 \text{ MeV}$
- $p > 2 \text{ GeV}$

➡ Multiplicities
also measured in
bins of η and p_T !

❑ Non-LHC tuned generators:

- All PYTHIA 6 tunes, PHOJET and PYTHIA 8.145 underestimate charged particle production significantly!
- LHCb tune of PYTHIA 6 is closest to data but still $\sim 15\%$ too small

❑ Generators tuned to LHC data in central rapidity:

- PYTHIA 8.180 (Tune 4C) shows reasonable agreement
- HERWIG++ tunes have good agreement, UE-EE-4 better than more recent UE-EE-5



Results – particle densities

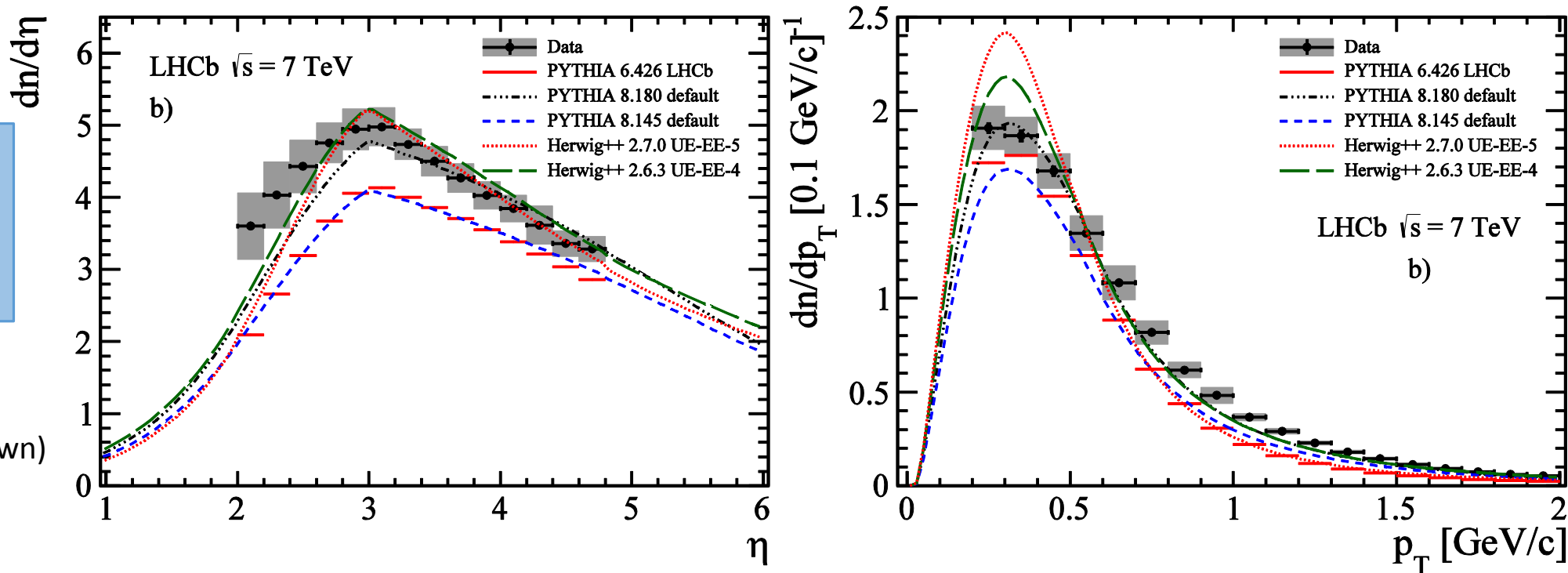


[arXiv:1402.4430](https://arxiv.org/abs/1402.4430)

Kinematic range:

- $2.0 < \eta < 4.8$
- $p_T > 200 \text{ MeV}$
- $p > 2 \text{ GeV}$

(only comparison to recent generators shown)



Result compared to generators predictions, **tuned to LHC data** from the central rapidity region:

- PYTHIA 8.180 (Tune 4C) describes data significantly better than previous PYTHIA versions
 - Also HERWIG++ gives a good description of the measurement, UE-EE-4 better than UE-EE-5
 - The HERWIG++ tunes overestimate the density at small p_T and underestimate towards large p_T
- ➡ MC predictions are not yet optimal, still room for improvement



Energy flow

Energy Flow (EF):

$$\frac{1}{N_{int}} \frac{dE_{total}}{d\eta} = \frac{1}{\Delta\eta} \left(\frac{1}{N_{int}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{part,\eta}} E_{i,\eta} \right)$$

energy per particle

number of inelastic interactions

- Energy Flow at large pseudorapidity probes *multi-parton-interactions* (MPI) & *parton radiation*
- MPI is a predominant source of the *underlying event*
- Valuable input for generator tunings
- Comparison to *PYTHIA* and *cosmic-ray* event generators
- Analysis uses 0.1nb^{-1} of low pile-up pp-collision at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{ TeV}$

Energy Flow measured in 4 different event classes:

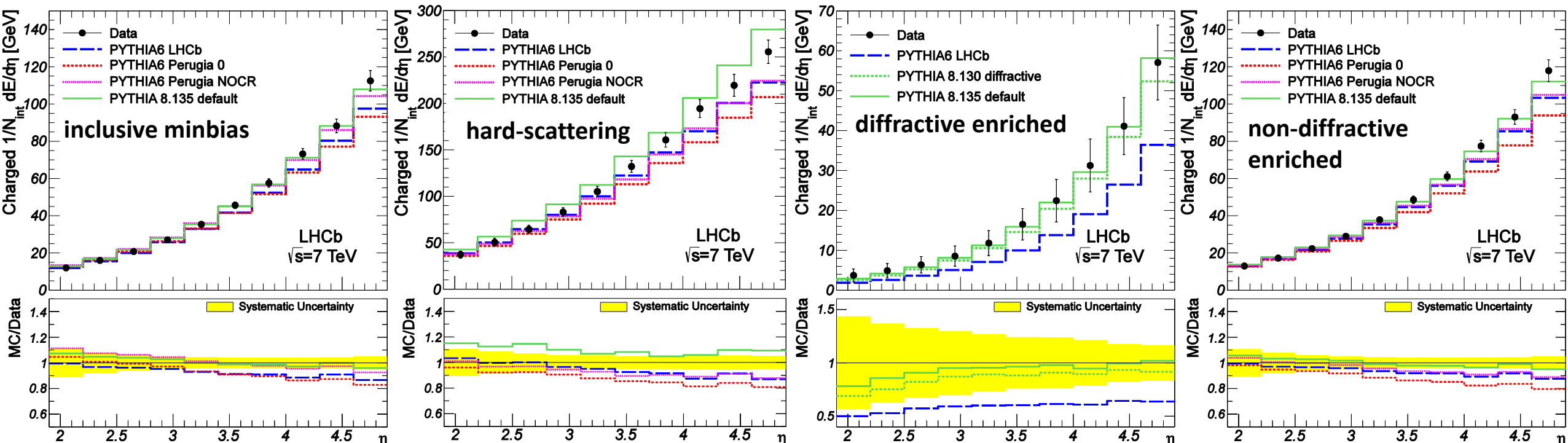
- **Inclusive minimum-bias:** at least 1 track in $1.9 < \eta < 4.9$ and $p > 2\text{ GeV}$
 - **Hard- scattering:** + $p_T > 3\text{ GeV}$
 - **Diffractive enriched:** + no tracks in $-3.5 < \eta < -1.5$
 - **Non-diffractive enriched:** + ≥ 1 track in $-3.5 < \eta < -1.5$
- Large rapidity gap for diffractive processes

Purity of the samples (PYTHIA6 based):
non-diffractive sample: ~90%
diffractive sample: ~70%



Energy flow

Eur. Phys. J. C 73 (2013) 2421



Charged Energy Flow

- Uncertainties decrease towards larger η
- EF increases with momentum transfer:
 $EF_{\text{hard}} > EF_{\text{non-diff}} > EF_{\text{incl}} > EF_{\text{diff}}$

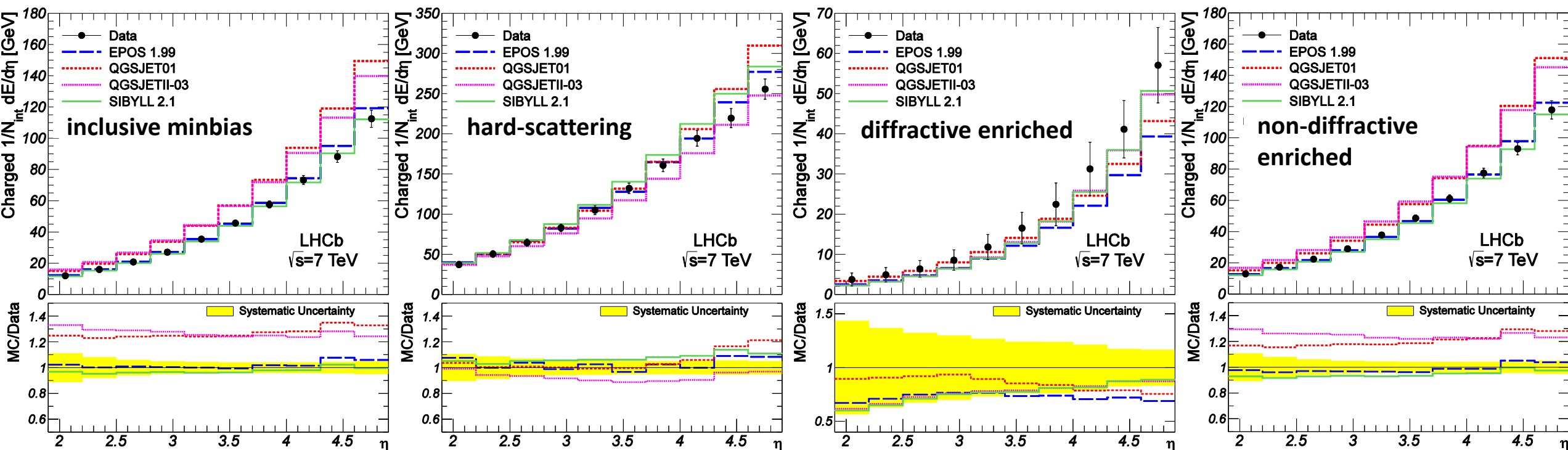
- PYTHIA 6 tunes: in all samples EF is
 -> overestimated at small η
 -> underestimated at large η

- PYTHIA 8 tunes:
 EF in all samples is well described
 at large η , except for hard scattering



Energy flow

Eur. Phys. J. C 73 (2013) 2421



Compared to **cosmic-ray** generators
(not tuned to LHC data!)

- Best description by SIBYLL
- All models underestimate EF in diffractive sample
- SIBYLL is good at large pseudorapidities

- EPOS & SIBYLL
good description of minimum-bias and non-diffractive events
- QGSJET models
overestimated EF in minimum-bias and non-diffractive events,
but good description of hard scattering



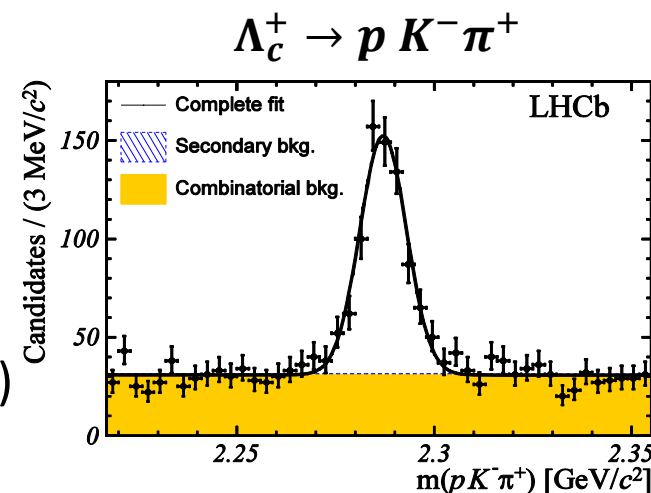
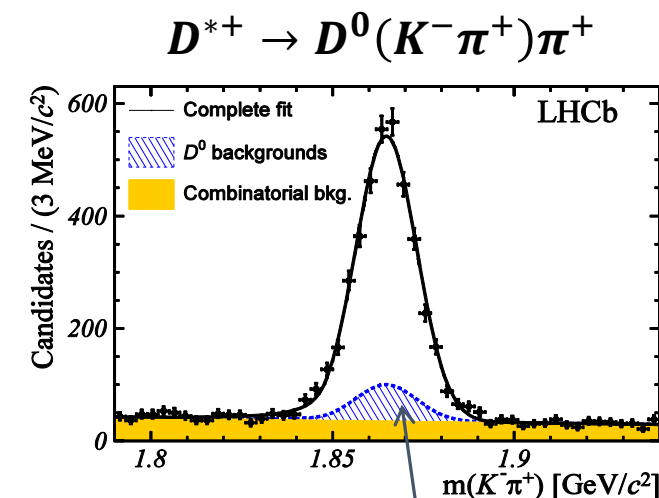
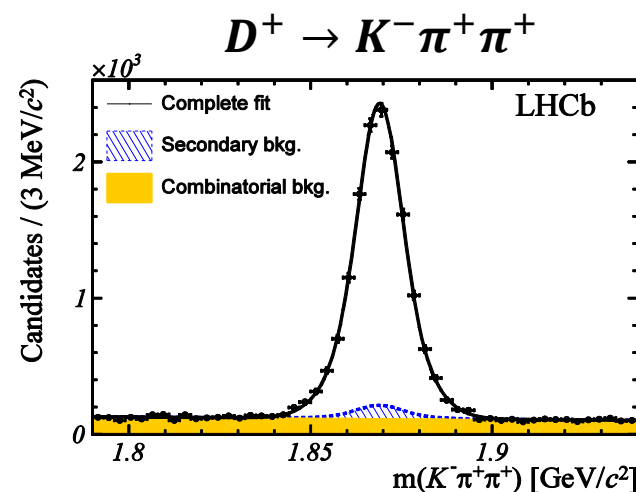
Prompt charm production



➤ Cross-section measurement tests QCD **fragmentation** and **hadronisation** models

[Nucl. Phys. B 871 \(2013\)](#)

- $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{TeV}$ data set, $\mathcal{L}=15\text{nb}^{-1}$
- Fiducial region:
 $2.0 < y < 4.5$; $0 < p_T < 8 \text{ GeV}$
- Use fully reconstructed decays of prompt charm hadrons:
 D^0 , D^+ , D^{*+} , D_s^+ and Λ_c^+
- PID efficiencies from data using K_S^0 , ϕ and Λ decays
- Prompt signal yield gained from multidimensional extended maximum likelihood fit (mass + IP distribution)



additional BG from prompt and secondary slow pions



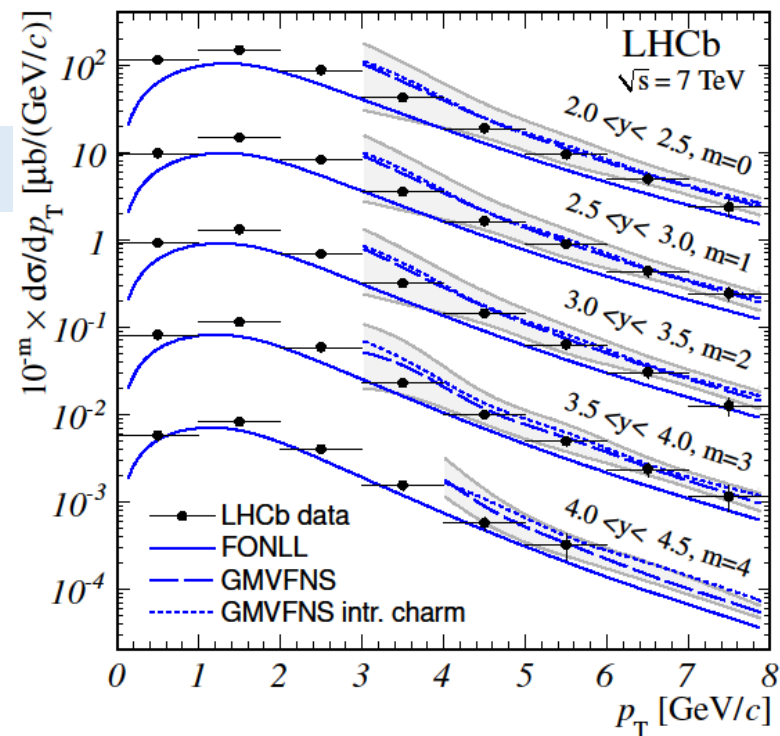
Prompt charm production



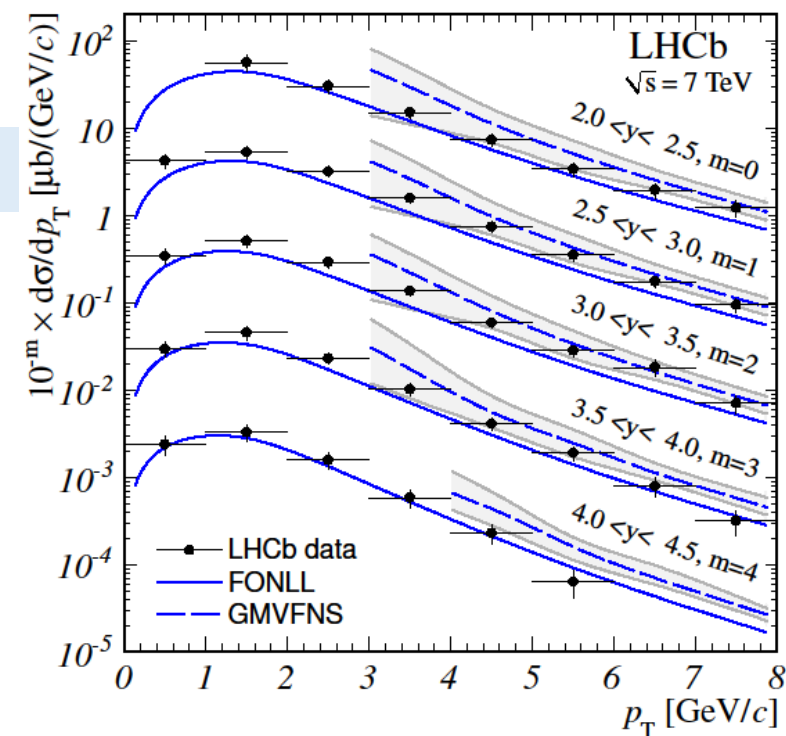
Nucl. Phys. B 871 (2013)

Differential cross-sections are compared to theoretical expectations, which reproduce Tevatron and ALICE measurements in the central rapidity region

D^0



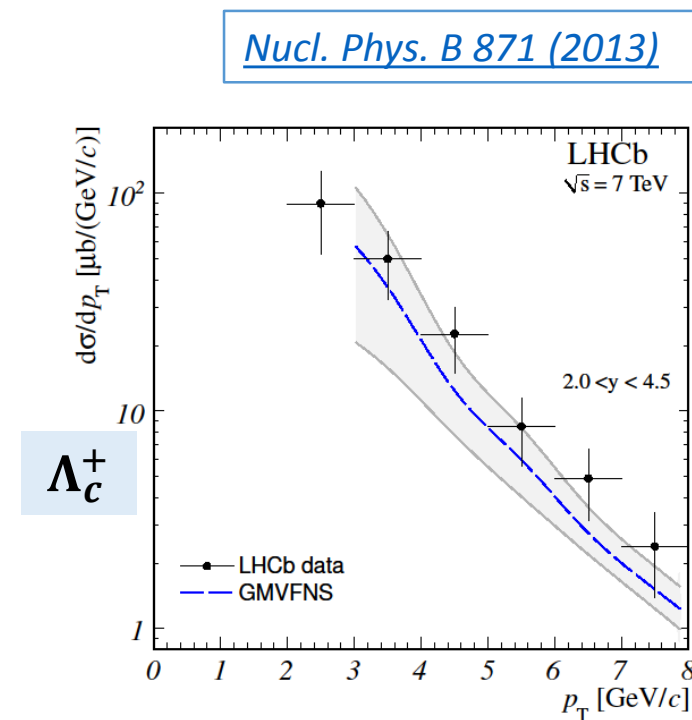
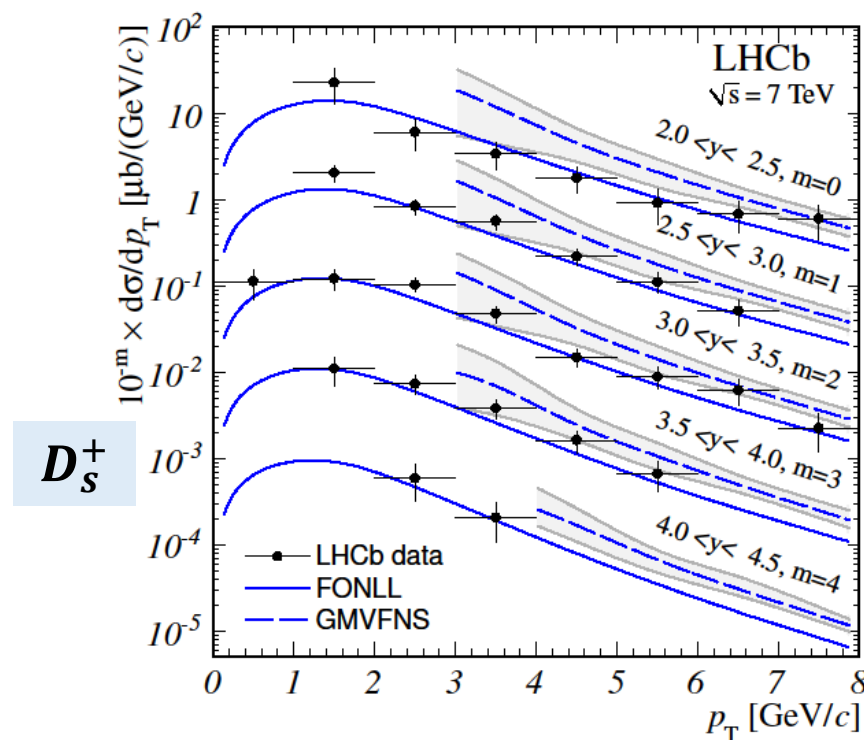
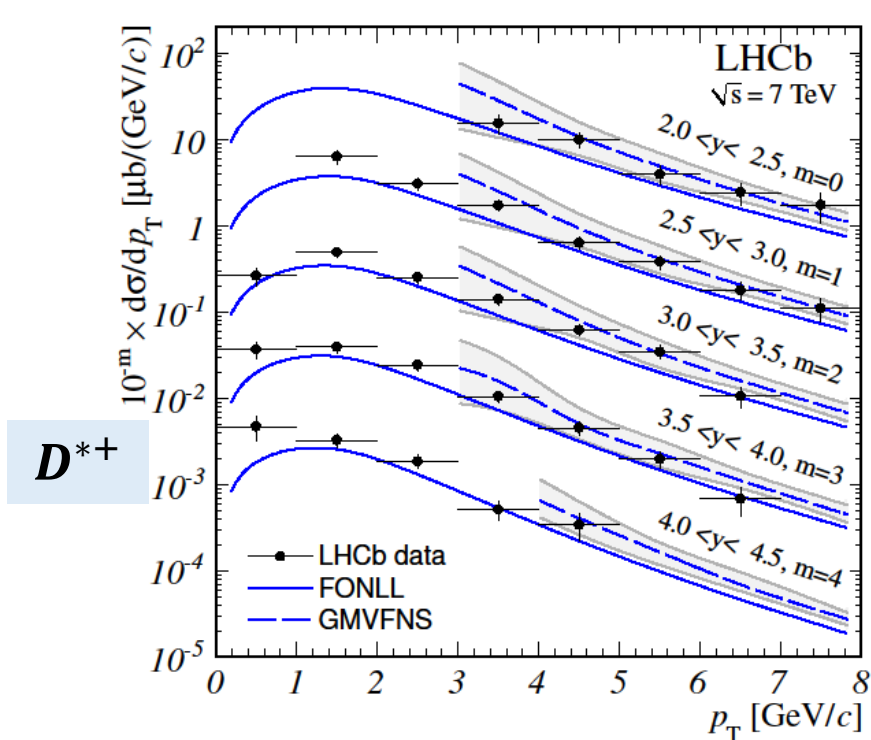
D^+



- Fixed order with next to leading-log resummation (**FONLL**) using CTEQ 6.6 (e.g. M.Cacciari et al. JHEP 1210 (2012) 137)
- NLO calculation in the *Generalized Mass Variable Flavour Number Scheme* (**GMVFNS**) using CTEQ 6.5 and CTEQ 6.5c2 (**intrinsic charm**), (e.g. B.Kniehl EPJ C72 (2012) 2082)
 - Predictions in good agreement with our measurement
 - Effect of intrinsic charm is predicted to be small in this phase space region



Prompt charm production



➤ Good agreement in these modes as well

➤ Total charm cross-section* ($p_T < 8$ GeV, $2.0 < y < 4.5$): $\sigma(c\bar{c}) = 1419 \pm 12(\text{stat}) \pm 116(\text{syst}) \pm 65(\text{frag}) \mu\text{b}$

* Combination of bins where rel. precision $< 50\%$,
otherwise using extrapolation based on Pythia tunes
(Perugia0, PerugiaNOCR, Perugia2010 & LHCb tune)



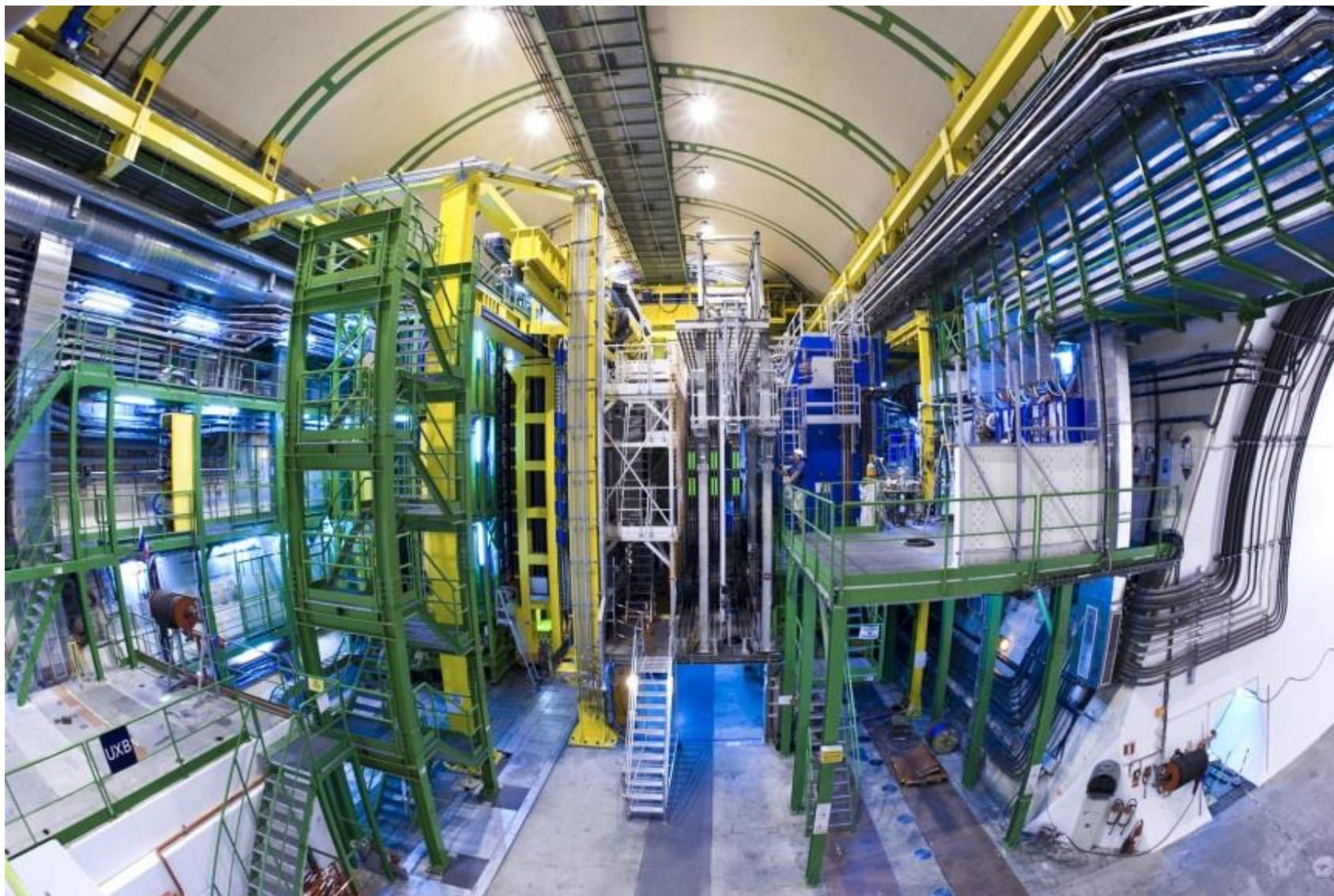
Summary



- LHCb performs QCD studies in unique kinematic range at the LHC
- Charged particle multiplicities & densities
 - > ...underestimated by older MC generators
 - > recent generators (optimized to LHC data in central rapidity region) show reasonable agreement
 - > input for further optimization (RIVET plugin will be available)
- Energy Flow measured separately for inclusive, (non-)diffractive and hard scattering event classes
 - > PYTHIA 8 superior than PYTHIA 6
 - > Also cosmic-ray generators do a good job describing LHCb data
- Prompt Charm production, good probes for hadronisation and fragmentation models
- Results will be supplemented with further measurements
 - > pp data sets available at $\sqrt{s} = 0.9, 2.76, 7$ and 8 TeV
 - > Also huge data sets of p-Pb & Pb-p collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5$ TeV

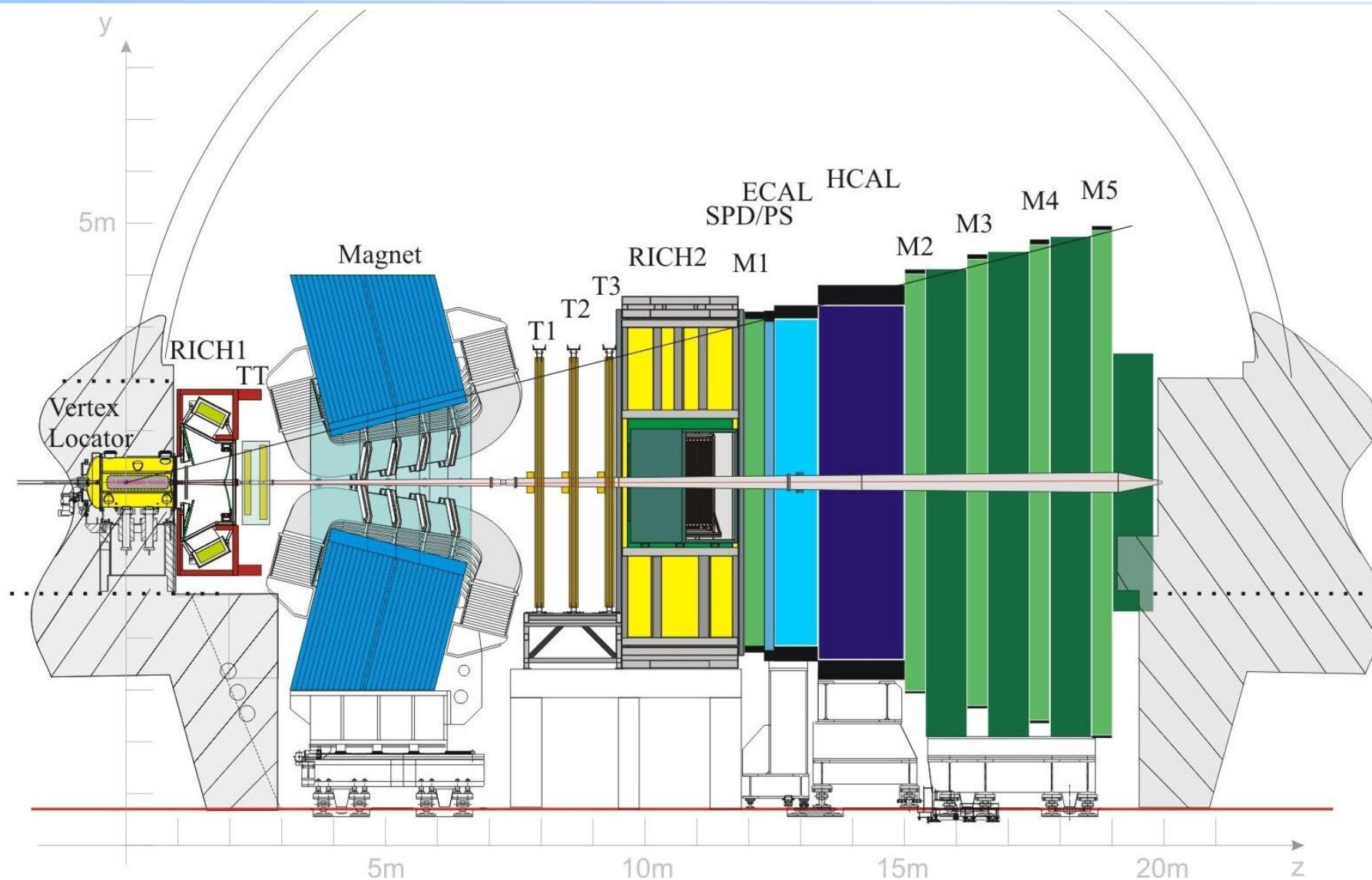


BACKUP





The LHCb detector





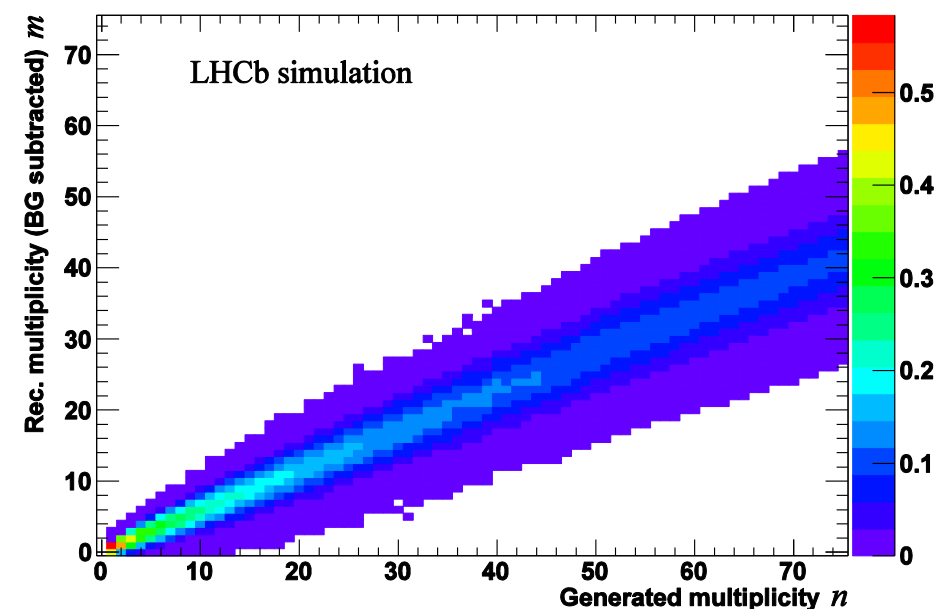
Charged particle multiplicities & densities



[arXiv:1402.4430](https://arxiv.org/abs/1402.4430)

Analysis strategy:

- Prompt charged particles are selected by
 - requiring tracks to originate from a “luminous region”
 - cut on distance to beam line
- Applied corrections to measured particle multiplicities & densities:
 - 1) Event-by-event correction for **reconstruction artefacts** (fake + duplicate tracks) & **non-prompt particles**
-> weighting factor for each track according to purity of track
 - 2) Event sample is corrected for **undetected “visible” events**
 - 3) Subtraction of **pile-up** contamination
 - 4) **Detector acceptance** and **Tracking Efficiencies**
 - > particle densities:
additional weighting factor $w = 1/\epsilon$
 - > particle multiplicities:
unfold physical distribution by using a response matrix:





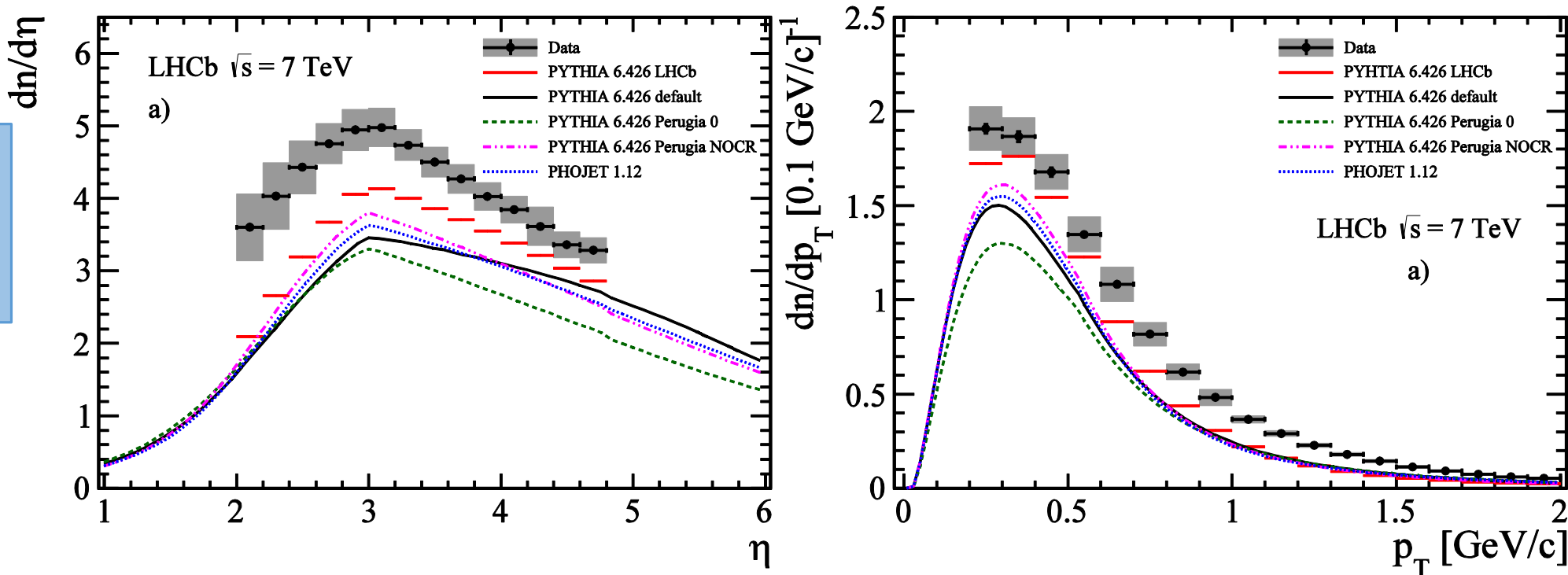
Results – particle densities (I)



[arXiv:1402.4430](https://arxiv.org/abs/1402.4430)

Kinematic range:

- $2.0 < \eta < 4.8$
- $p_T > 200 \text{ MeV}$
- $p > 2 \text{ GeV}$



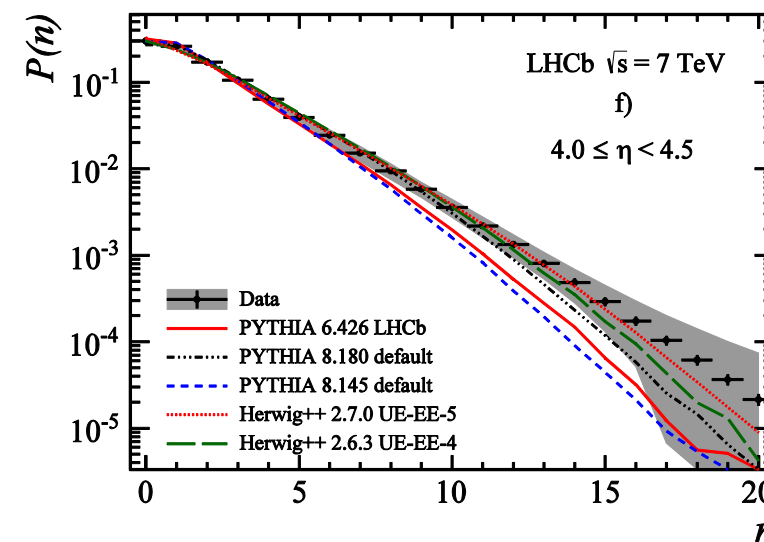
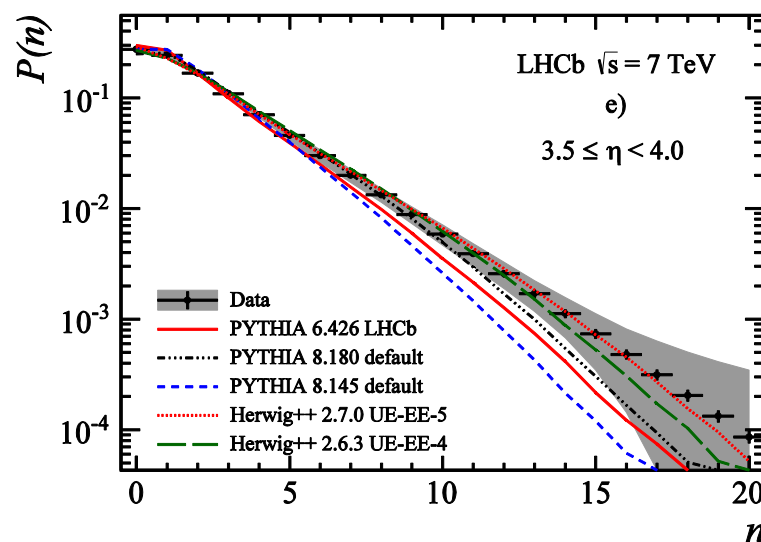
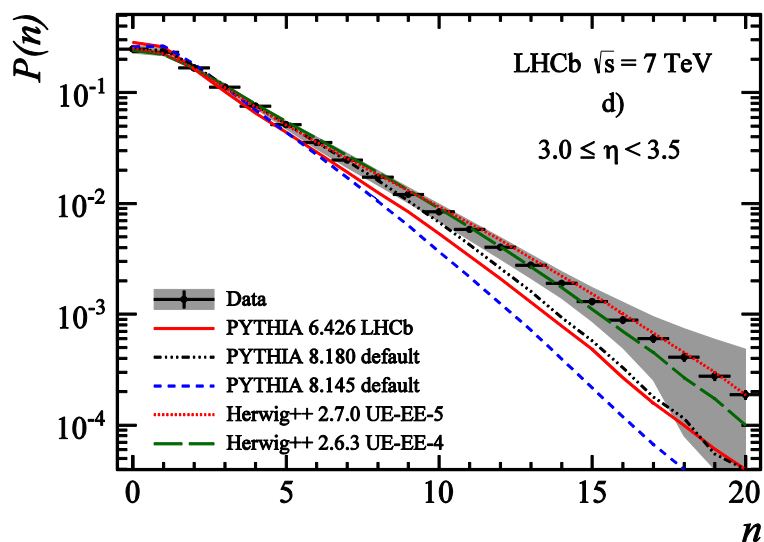
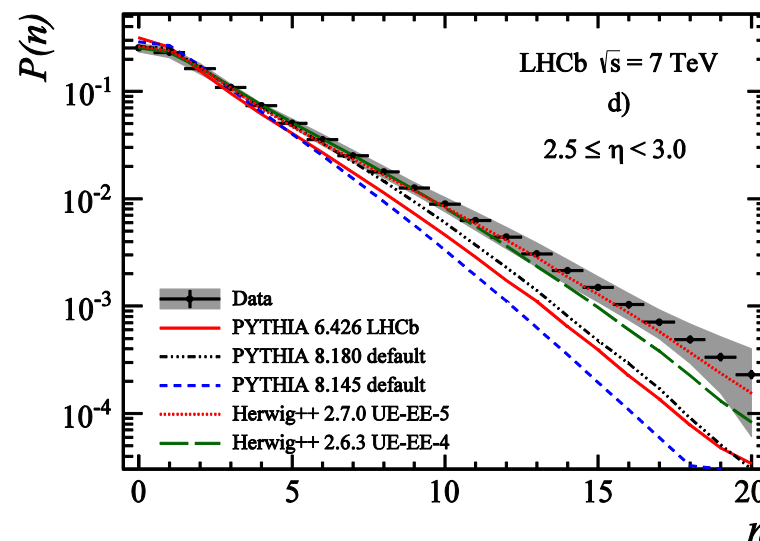
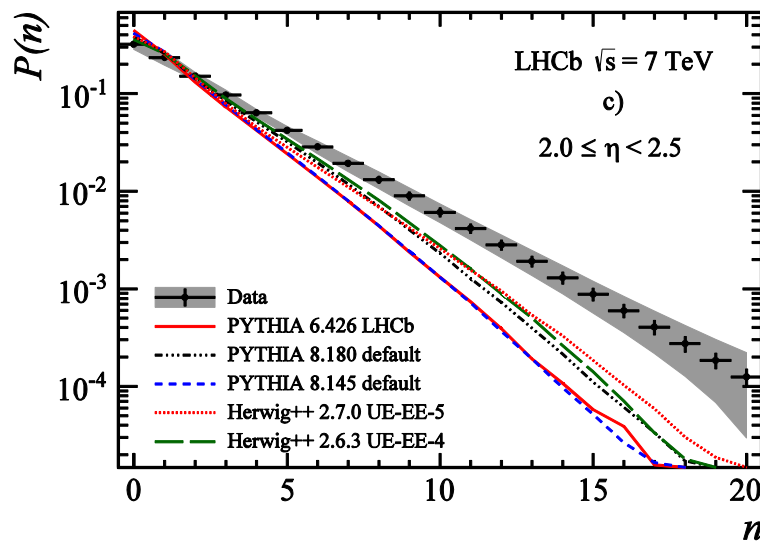
LHCb data are shown with black points, stat. error bars and combined uncertainty band (stat.+syst.)

Particle densities compared to MC generators prediction (**non-LHC tuned**):

- All PHYTHIA 6 tunes and PHOJET predict too small particle densities



Results –particle multiplicities (η)





Results –particle multiplicities (p_T)

