



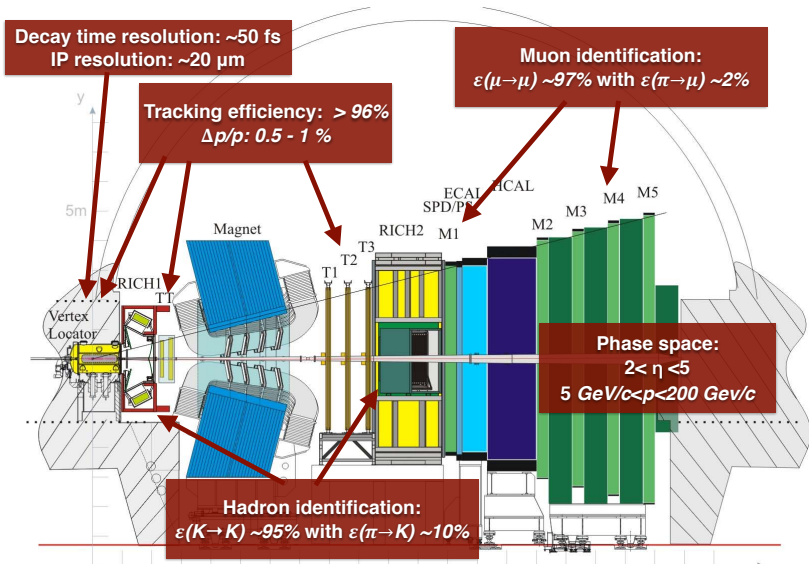
LHCb results on 13 TeV pp collisions

Rencontres de Blois
France Blois
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on behalf of the LHCb collaboration

The LHCb detector

Int. J. Mod. Phys. A30 (2015) 1530022



- **Deferred trigger**

To finalize trigger selection, events are buffered to the disks, and are processed providing uniform load of the computer farm even in absence of data-taking.

- **Online calibration and alignment**

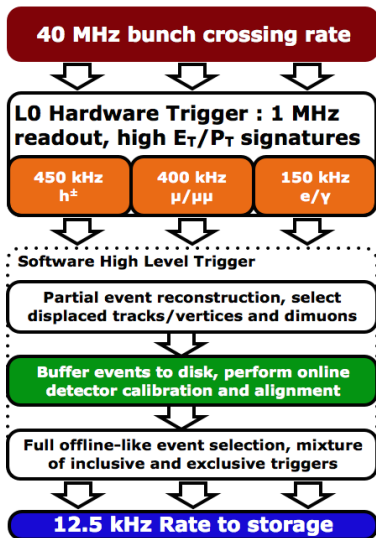
In the beginning of every fill $\sim 200 \times 10^3$ events are used for tracker alignment and PID calibration

- **Tesla and Turbo stream**

Novel software allows to perform analysis on candidates out of trigger.

Turbo stream:

Offline-quality reconstructed candidates out of trigger

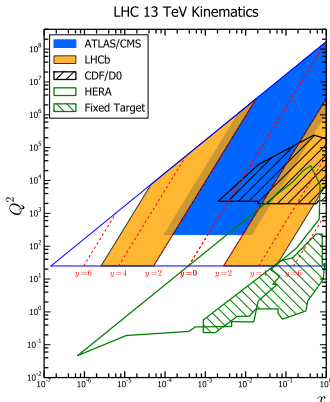


Schema of the LHCb trigger in RunII

Motivation for production measurements I

$$\sigma^{pp \rightarrow X} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{N_f} \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 f_i(x_1, Q^2) f_j(x_2, Q^2) \sigma^{i,j \rightarrow X}$$

- Production cross-sections are sensitive to PDFs, $f(x, Q^2)$ (which can not be calculated perturbatively):
 - gluon PDFs from heavy flavour production
 - u, d PDFs from Z production
 - Unique LHCb acceptance gives access to the low- x regions
- Tests of different pQCD approaches (FONLL^[1], POWHEG^[2], aMC@NLO^[3])
- b -quark production cross-section
- Inputs for neutrino astronomy [arXiv:1506.08025]



[1] *Eur.Phys.J.* C75.610 (2015)

[2] *JHEP* 1511 (2015) 009

[3] *JHEP* 1407 (2014) 079

Motivation for production measurements II

Charmonium production mechanism: long and not yet solved puzzle

First attempt to describe charmonium production:

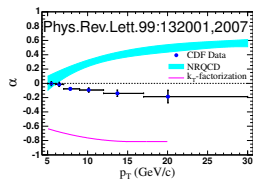
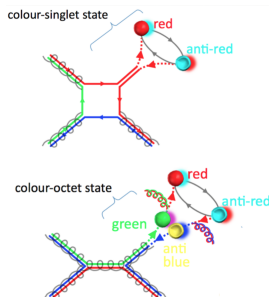
Colour Singlet Model^[1]

- Values of free parameters may be determined from experiment
- Predicts production at low (at LO) and high (at NLO) energies
- Large corrections at higher orders in α_s , not clear if it converges
- Inconsistent in predictions for high orbital momentum states

The most popular approach nowadays - NRQCD^[2]

$$\sigma(H) = \sum_i \sigma_i(\Lambda) \langle \mathcal{O}_n^H(\Lambda) \rangle$$

- Summation over all possible $Q\bar{Q}$ states (colour octet and singlet)
- $\langle \mathcal{O}_n^H(\Lambda) \rangle$ are universal matrix elements defined experimentally
- Good agreement with production measurements
- Fails to describe polarisation at high p_T



[1] *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 101:152001(2008)

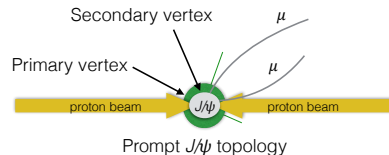
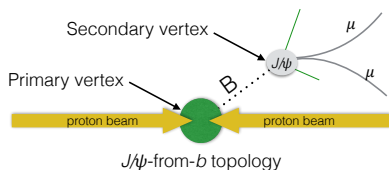
[2] *JHEP* 1505 (2015) 103

To find out more read, for instance, *Eur.Phys.J.* C71:1534 (2011)

Heavy flavour measurements. Analysis strategy.

- Select decay candidates (Turbo stream):

- Efficiencies from simulation and data-driven techniques



Open charm analysis

JHEP 03(2016)159

Production cross-section of prompt D^0 , D^+ , D_s^+ and D^{*+} mesons are measured in $\mathcal{L} = 4.98 \pm 0.19 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ of LHCb data.

$$0 < p_T < 15 \text{ GeV}/c, 2.0 < y < 4.5$$

J/ψ analysis

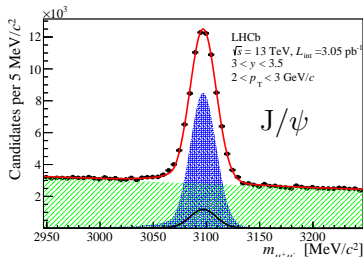
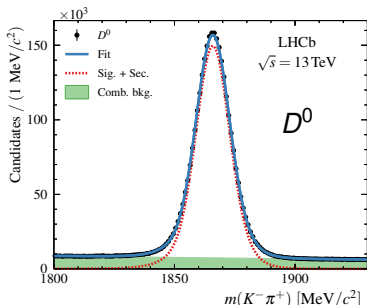
JHEP 10(2015)172

Production cross-sections of prompt J/ψ and J/ψ -from- b mesons are measured in $\mathcal{L} = 3.05 \pm 0.12 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ of LHCb data.

$$0 < p_T < 14 \text{ GeV}/c, 2.0 < y < 4.5$$

Heavy flavour measurements. Analysis strategy.

- Select decay candidates (Turbo stream):
 - Efficiencies from simulation and data-driven techniques
- Fit data in $p_T - y$ bins
 - Mass fit to estimate yields



Open charm: *JHEP* 03(2016)159

J/ψ : *JHEP* 10(2015)172

Heavy flavour measurements. Analysis strategy.

- Select decay candidates (Turbo stream):

- Efficiencies from simulation and data-driven techniques

- Fit data in $p_T - y$ bins

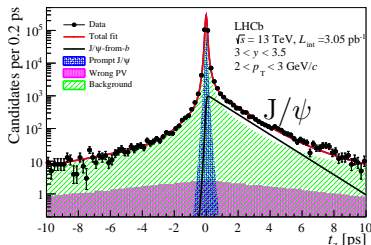
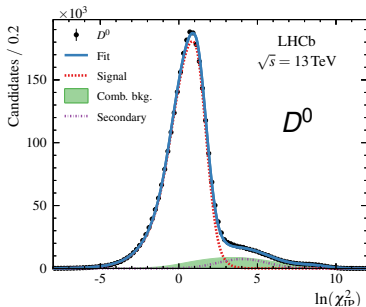
- Mass fit to estimate yields
- t_z or χ_{IP}^2 fit to disentangle prompt and secondary contributions

χ_{IP}^2 : variation of vertex fit χ^2 on association of tracks to the vertex.

$$t_z = \frac{(z_{J/\psi} - z_{PV}) \times M_{J/\psi}}{p_z}$$

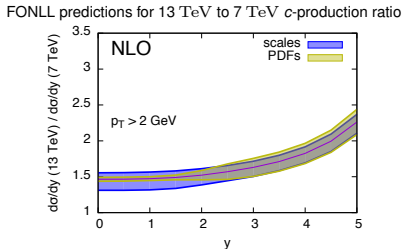
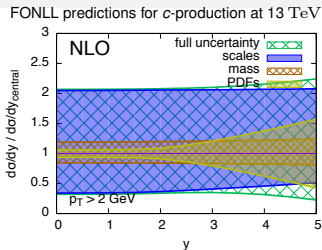
Open charm: *JHEP* 03(2016)159

J/ψ : *JHEP* 10(2015)172

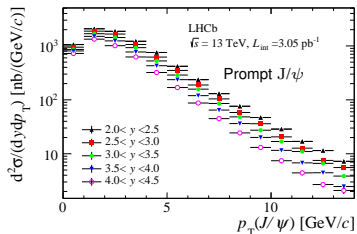


Heavy flavour measurements. Analysis strategy.

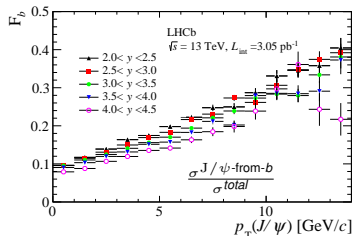
- Select decay candidates (Turbo stream):
 - Efficiencies from simulation and data-driven techniques
- Fit data in $p_T - y$ bins
 - Mass fit to estimate yields
 - t_z or χ_{IP}^2 fit to disentangle prompt and secondary contributions
- Define 13 TeV to 7(8) TeV cross-section ratios
 - Many of experimental and theoretical uncertainties cancel due to correlation



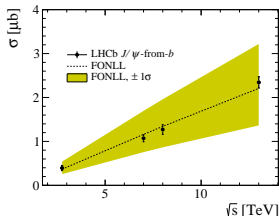
Figures are taken from *Eur. Phys. J. C75.610* (2015)



Differential cross-section for prompt J/ψ



Fractions of J/ψ -from- b



Integrated cross-section of J/ψ -from- b in fiducial region.

Integrated σ in LHCb acceptance:

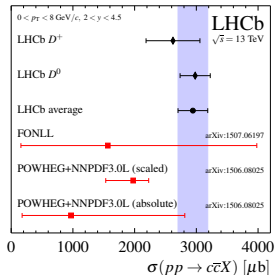
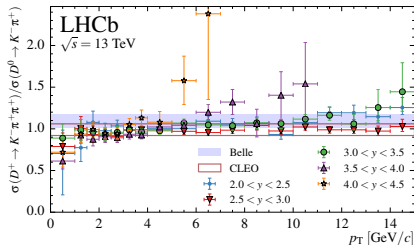
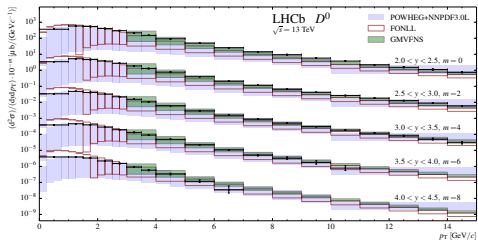
$$\sigma_{prompt} = 15.35 \pm 0.03(stat) \pm 0.85(syst) \mu b$$

$$\sigma_{from\ b} = 2.36 \pm 0.01(stat) \pm 0.13(syst) \mu b$$

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow b\bar{b}X} = 512 \pm 2(stat) \pm 53(syst) \mu b^*$$

* Integrated $\sigma_{pp \rightarrow b\bar{b}X}$ for 4π with extrapolation factor from LHCb tuning of

PYTHIA 6



Integrated in $1 < p_T < 8 \text{ GeV}/c$, $2 < y < 4.5$:

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow D^0 X) = 2460 \pm 3(\text{stat}) \pm 130(\text{syst}) \mu\text{b}$$

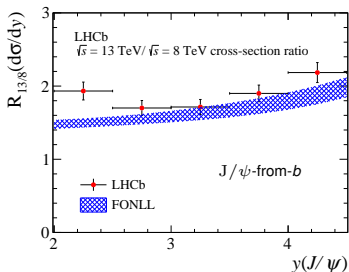
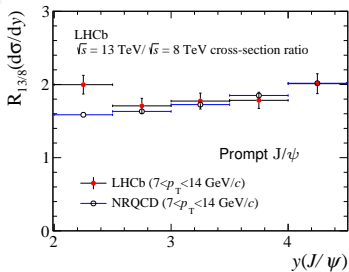
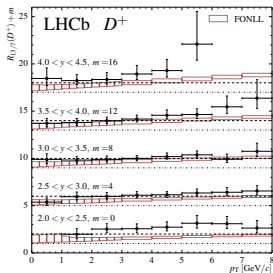
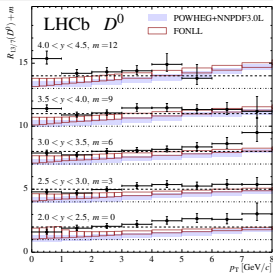
$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow D^+ X) = 1000 \pm 3(\text{stat}) \pm 110(\text{syst}) \mu\text{b}$$

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow D_s^+ X) = 460 \pm 13(\text{stat}) \pm 130(\text{syst}) \mu\text{b}$$

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow D^{*+} X) = 880 \pm 5(\text{stat}) \pm 140(\text{syst}) \mu\text{b}$$

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow c\bar{c}X}^{p_T < 8 \text{ GeV}/c} = 2940 \pm 3(\text{stat}) \pm 180(\text{stat}) \pm 160(\text{frag}) \mu\text{b}$$

Comparison with lower energy results



J/ ψ data:

13 TeV: *JHEP* 10(2015)172
8 TeV: *JHEP* 06(2013)064

Charm data:

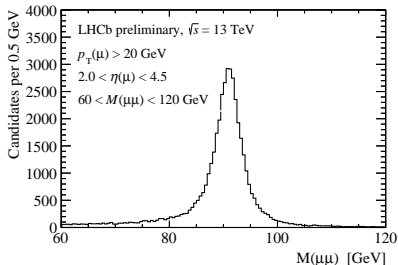
13 TeV: *JHEP* 03 (2016) 159
7 TeV: *Nucl.Phys.B* 871
(2013) 1

Theory:

POWHEG: *JHEP* 1511 (2015)
009
FONLL: *Eur.Phys.J*
C75.610(2015)
NRQCD: *JHEP* 1505 (2015)
103

$$\sigma_{Z \rightarrow \mu\mu} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}} \times \rho \times f_{\text{FSR}} \times f_{\text{unf}} \times \sum_{j=1}^{N^Z} \frac{1}{\epsilon_{\text{REC}}^j}$$

- Cross-section is defined in $p_{\text{T}} - y - \phi_{\eta}^*$ bins of Z-boson
- Summation runs over candidates in given bin
- Efficiency ϵ and sample purity ρ are defined by data-driven techniques
- Final state radiation corrections f_{FSR} are estimated using HERWIG ++ and PYTHIA 8
- Possible bin-to-bin migrations are accounted by f_{unf}
- $\mathcal{L} = 294 \pm 11 \text{ pb}^{-1}$



ϕ_{η}^* [arXiv:1009.1580]

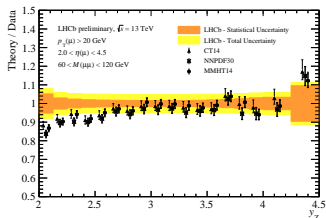
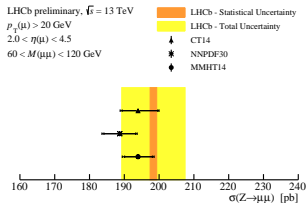
$\delta\phi$ - the azimuthal opening angle between the two leptons
 $\cos\theta_{\eta}^* = \tanh((\eta^- - \eta^+)/2)$
 $\phi_{\eta}^* \equiv \tan((\pi - \delta\phi)/2) \sin\theta_{\eta}^*$

Measured Z-boson production

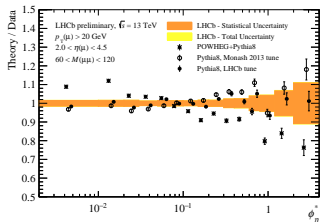
LHCb-CONF-2016-02

Integrated within LHCb acceptance (*preliminary*):

$$\sigma_{Z \rightarrow \mu\mu} = 198.4 \pm 1.0(\text{stat}) \pm 4.7(\text{syst}) \pm 7.7(\text{lum}) \text{ pb}$$



- More data will constraint PDFs
- Data agree better with PYTHIA 8 than with POWHEG + PYTHIA 8
- LHCb tune of PYTHIA 8 does not perform significantly better than Monash 2013 tune



Conclusions

- Major update of the LHCb data-taking sequence is proven to be successful
- Three public measurements at new energy:
 - Measurement of forward J/ψ production cross-sections in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV [*JHEP* 10(2015)172]
 - Measurement of prompt charm production cross-section in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV [*JHEP* 03(2016)159]
 - Measurement of the $Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ production cross-section at forward rapidities in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV [LHCb-CONF-2016-02]
- New sensitivity for tests of QCD predictions

Thank you for attention!

Backup

CMS results on Z -production

CMS PAS SMP-15-011

