Charm production in pp collisions at 5 TeV and 13 TeV at LHCb

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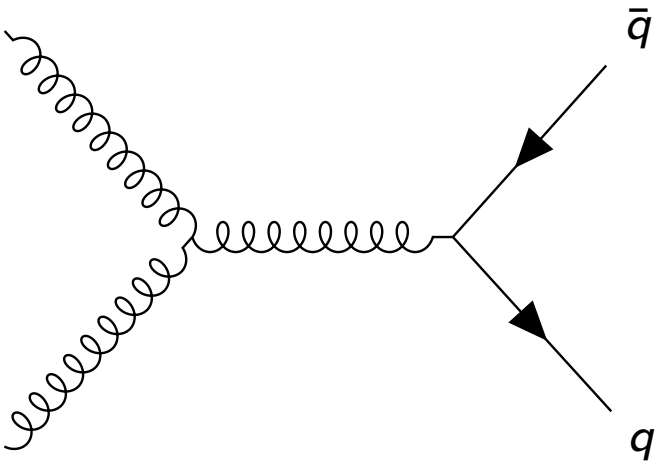
Outline

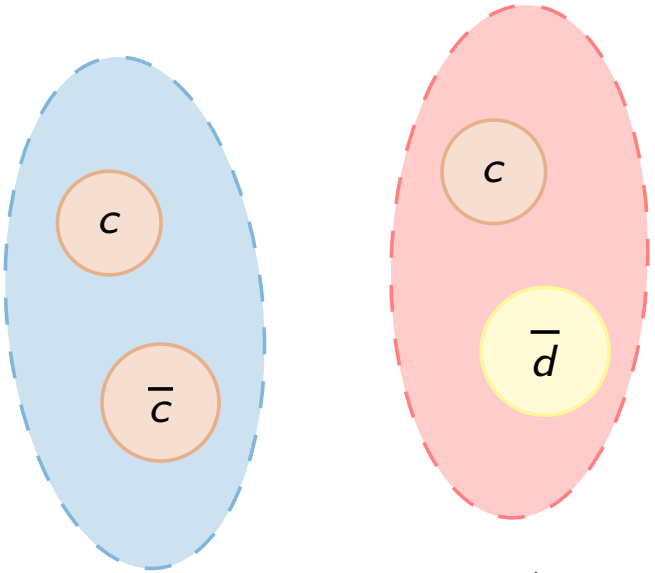
1. Motivation
2. J/ψ and D mesons analysis overview
3. Results for J/ψ at $\sqrt{s} = 13\,\text{TeV}$
4. Results for D mesons at $\sqrt{s} = 5\,\text{TeV}$ and $13\,\text{TeV}$
5. Summary

Motivation

Why measure charm meson cross-sections (at $\sqrt{s} = 13\,\text{TeV}$ and $5\,\text{TeV}$)?

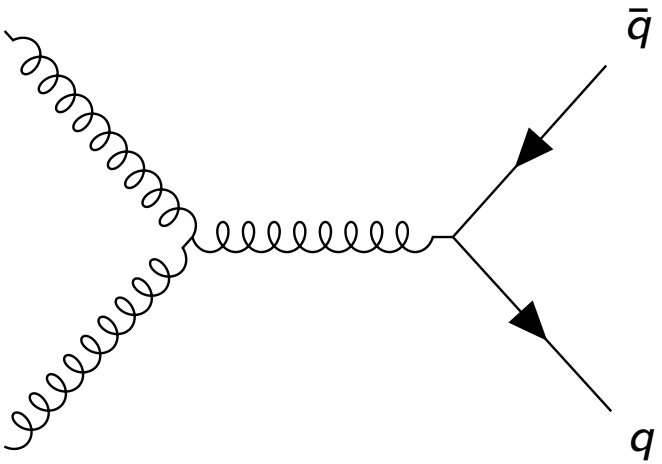


Perturbative QCD



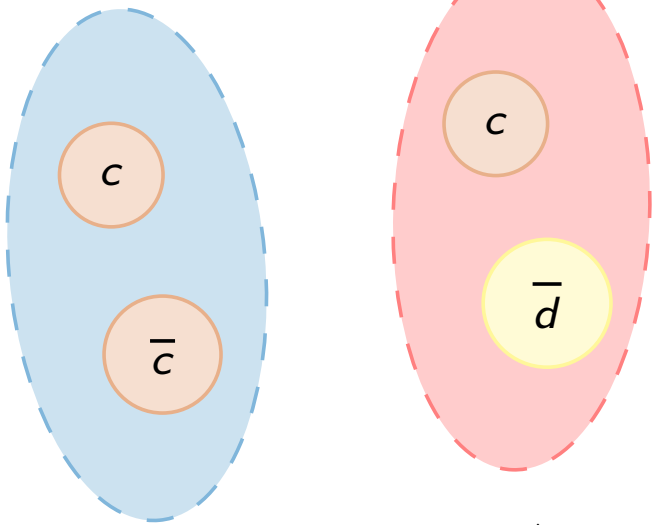
Non-perturbative QCD

Why measure charm meson cross-sections (at $\sqrt{s} = 13\,\text{TeV}$ and $5\,\text{TeV}$)?



Perturbative QCD

magic



J/ψ D^+

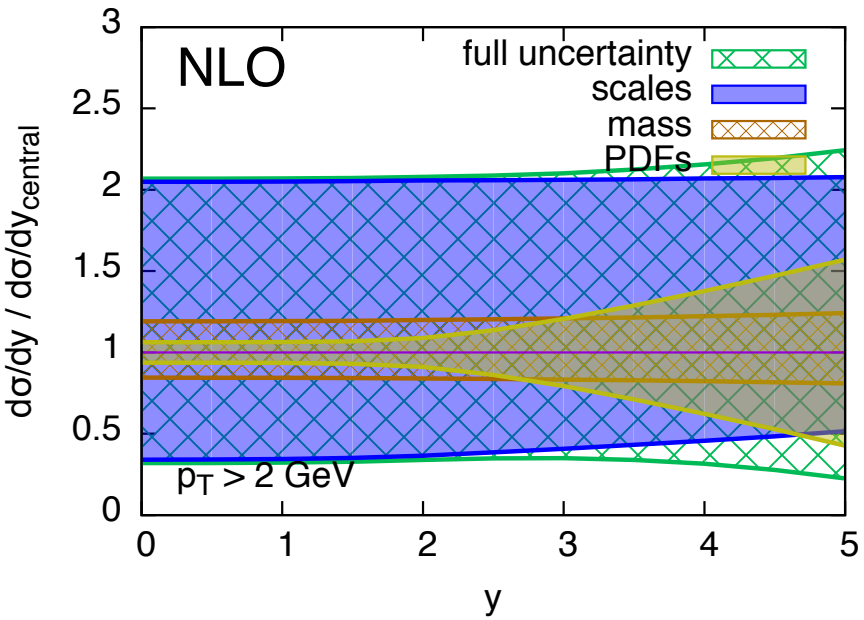
Non-perturbative QCD

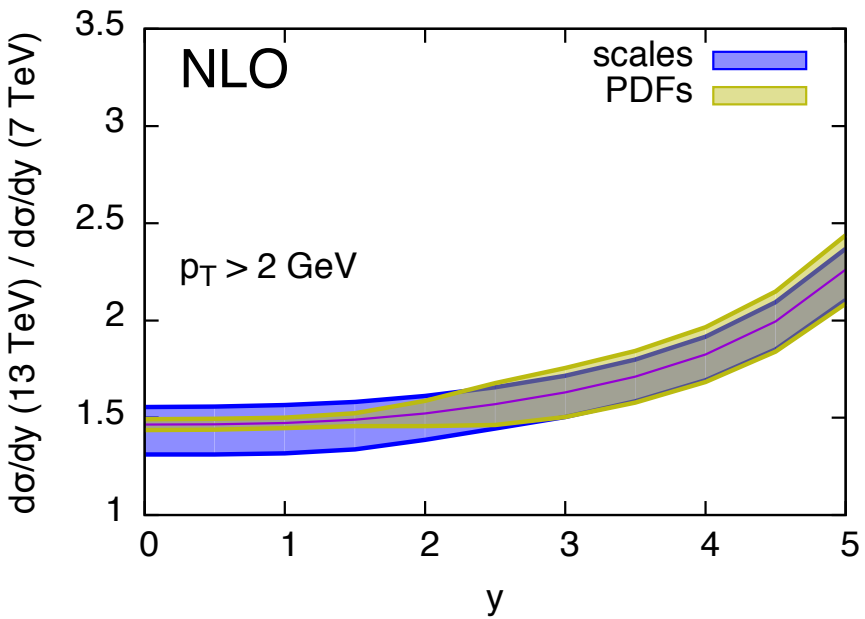
- Non-perturbative parameters must come from experiment
- Some predictions not matching new experimental results after 40 years of progress

Parton distribution functions

- Production dominated by gg fusion, measurements can constrain low x gluon pdf.[1]

$c\bar{c}$ next-to-leading order predictions[2]



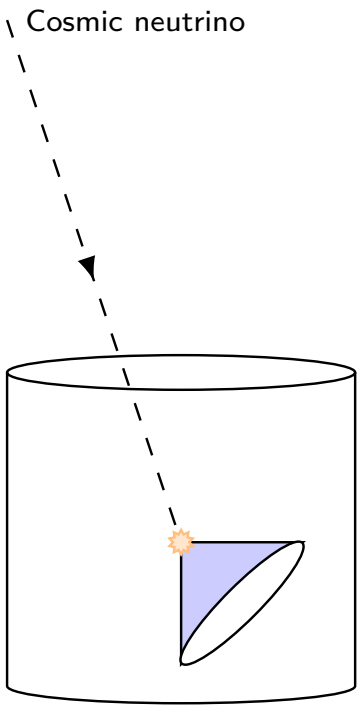


- 13/5 TeV cross-section ratio allows to further constrain the uncertainty.

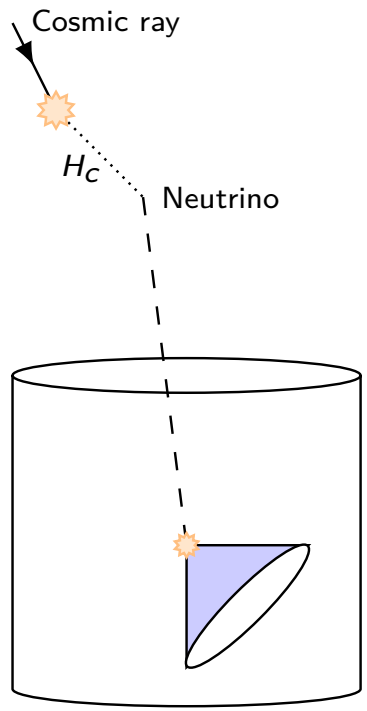
[1] PROSA collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C75 (2015) 396
[2] Cacciari et al., Eur. Phys. J. C75 (2015) 610

Background in atmospheric neutrino experiments

Background in atmospheric neutrino experiments



Signal



Background

- Production cross-sections can be used to estimate background contributions of neutrino experiments.[1]
- Proton-proton $\sqrt{s} = 13\,\text{TeV}$ is equivalent to a 90 PeV cosmic ray

[1] IceCube collaboration, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 (2014) 101101

J/ψ and D production measurement overview

Measurement overview

Measurement overview

Double differential cross-sections for different charm mesons D:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\sigma_i(D)}{\mathrm{d}p_\mathrm{T}\,\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{1}{\Delta p_\mathrm{T}\Delta y}\cdot\frac{N_i(D\to f)}{\varepsilon_{i,\mathrm{tot}}(D\to f)\mathcal{B}(D\to f)\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{int}} \text{ with } y = \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{E+p_z c}{E-p_z c}$$

Measurement overview

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- Prompt and from b decays J/ψ cross-sections, previously measured by LHCb at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$, 7, and 8 TeV[1,2,3]

[1] LHCb collaboration, JHEP 1302 (2013) 041
[2] LHCb collaboration, Eur.Phys.J.C71 (2011) 1645
[3] LHCb collaboration, J. High Energy Phys. 06 (2013) 064

Measurement overview

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- Prompt and from b decays J/ψ cross-sections, previously measured by LHCb at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$, 7, and 8 TeV[1,2,3]
- Prompt D^0, D^+, D_s^+ and D^{*+} cross-sections, previously measured by LHCb at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV[4]

[1] LHCb collaboration, JHEP 1302 (2013) 041
[2] LHCb collaboration, Eur.Phys.J.C71 (2011) 1645
[3] LHCb collaboration, J. High Energy Phys. 06 (2013) 064
[4] LHCb collaboration, Nuclear Physics, Section B 871 (2013), pp. 1-20

The dataset

- $\sqrt{s} = 13\,\text{TeV}$ data collected during ramp-up of the LHC in July 2015.
- $\sqrt{s} = 5\,\text{TeV}$ data collected over one weekend in November 2015.

J/ψ production measurement[1]

- Used $3\,\text{pb}^{-1}$ of luminosity.
- Final state: $J/\psi \to \mu^-\mu^+$.

Charm production measurement[2,3]

$\sqrt{s} = 13\,\text{TeV}$

- $5\,\text{pb}^{-1}$ of luminosity.
- Prescaler $\Rightarrow 532\,\text{nb}^{-1}$

$\sqrt{s} = 5\,\text{TeV}$

- $8.6\,\text{pb}^{-1}$ of luminosity.
- Prescaler $\Rightarrow 166\,\text{nb}^{-1}$

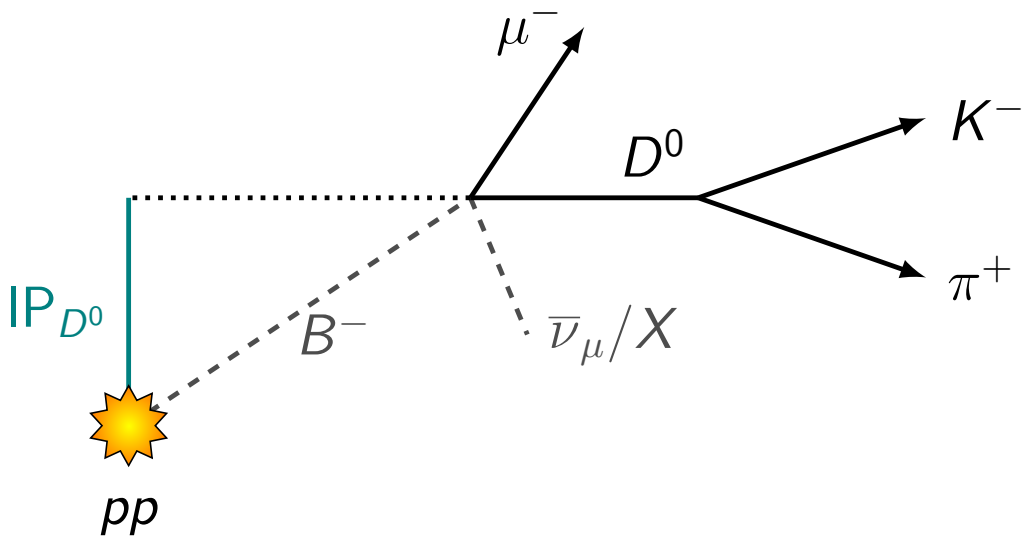
- Final states: $D^0 \to K^-\pi^+$, $D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+$, $D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+$ with $\phi \to K^-K^+$ and $D^{*+} \to D^0\pi^+$ with $D^0 \to K^-\pi^+$.

- Event selection relies on kinematic and quality cuts on the reconstructed tracks in the detector as well as requirements on the vertices.

[1] LHCb collaboration, JHEP10 (2015) 172
[2] LHCb collaboration, JHEP03 (2016) 159, Erratum-ibid 09 (2016) 013
[3] LHCb-Paper-2016-042 in prepration

Prompt and secondary discrimination

- For the long-lived D mesons, the reconstructed D has to point back to the primary vertex of the pp collision:



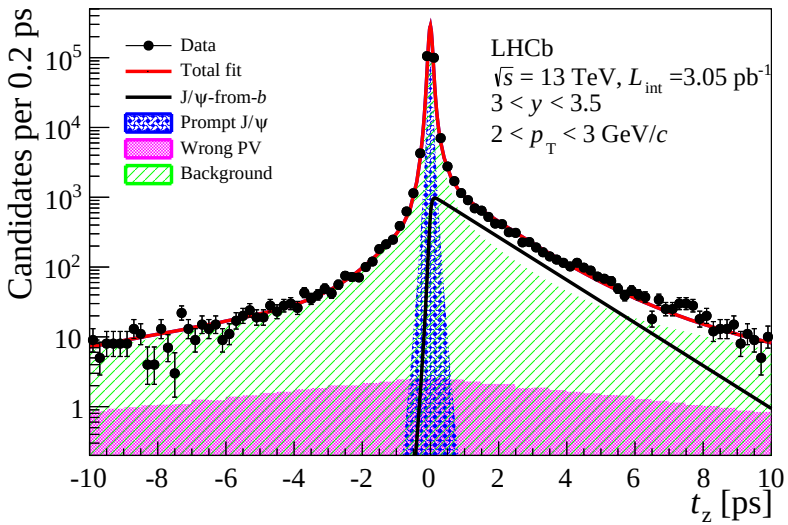
- J/ψ decays instantaneously, lifetime has to agree with zero:

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

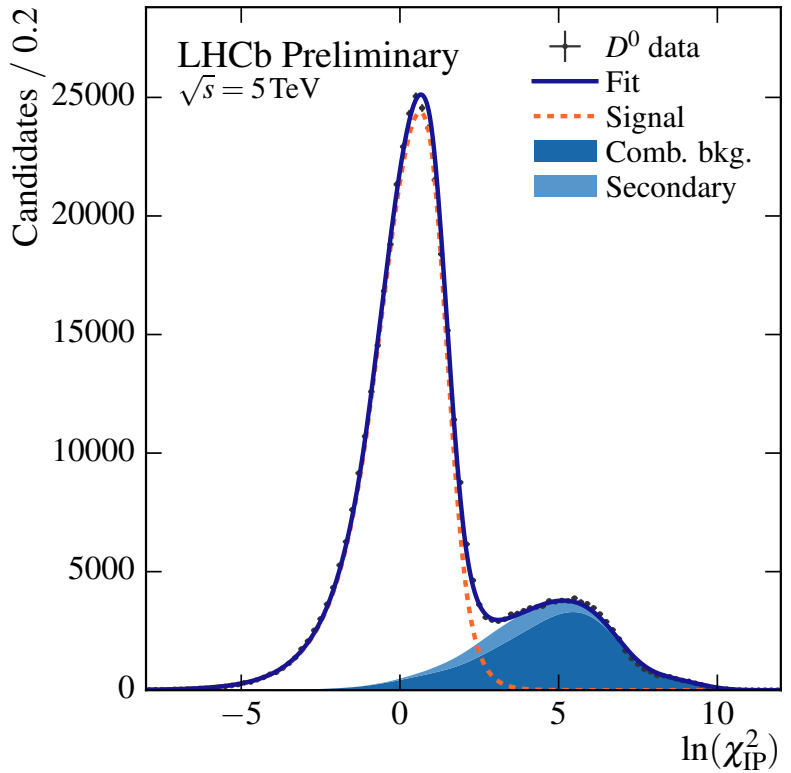
- Both methods are smeared due to resolution effects.

Number of signal events

$J/\psi \to \mu^- \mu^+$ [1]



$D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$ [3]



- For the J/ψ, both components are used to measure prompt and from b production cross-sections.
- Only the prompt signal is measured for the different D mesons.

[1] LHCb collaboration, JHEP10 (2015) 172
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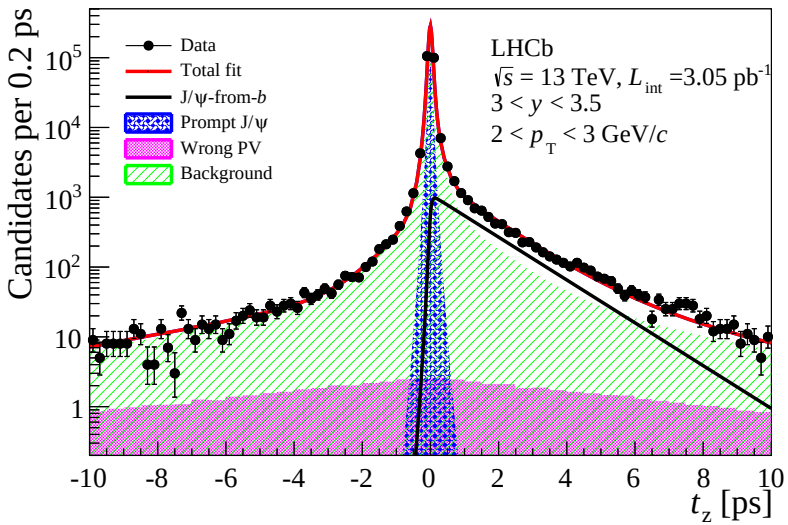

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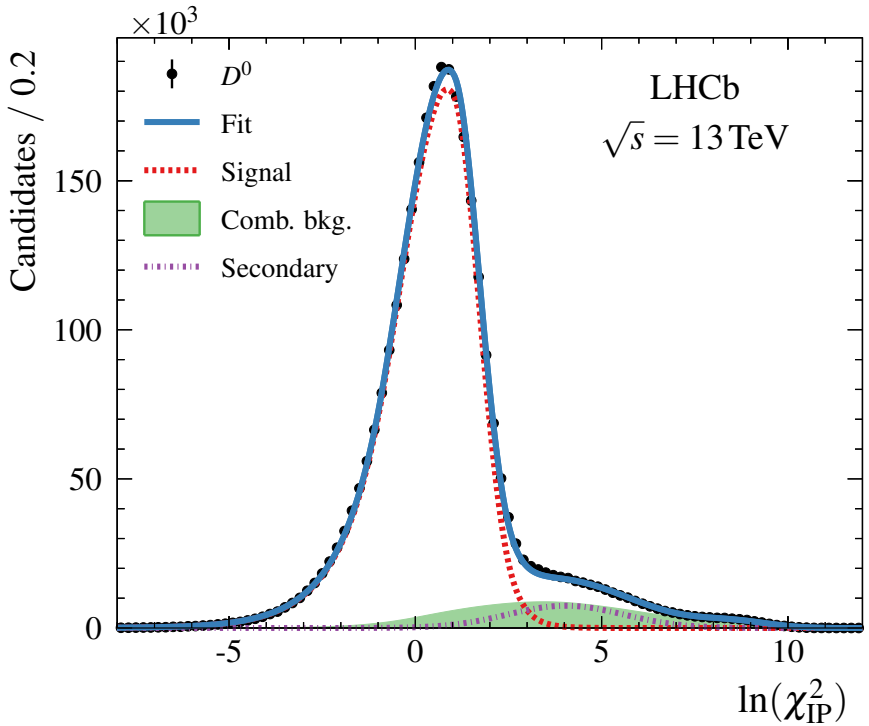

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[3] LHCb-Paper-2016-042 in prepration

Results for J/ψ at $\sqrt{s} = 13\,\text{TeV}$

Results for J/ψ

LHCb collaboration, JHEP10 (2015) 172

- Double and single differential cross-sections in p_T and/or y.
- Ratios between 13 and 8 TeV cross-sections.
- Integrated cross-sections.

Dominant systematic uncertainties

Luminosity, tracking and Monte Carlo statistics.

- Compared to theoretical predictions:

  NRQCD non-relativistic QCD[1]

  FONLL fixed order next-to-leading logarithms[2]

[1] Shao et al., JHEP05 (2015) 103

[2] Cacciari et al., JHEP10 (2012) 137

J/ψ cross-sections at $\sqrt{s} = 13\,\text{TeV}$

LHCb collaboration, JHEP10 (2015) 172

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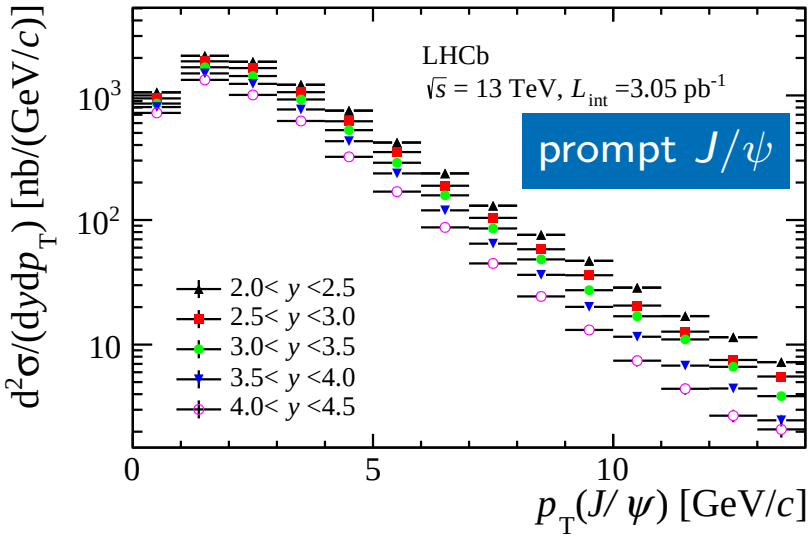

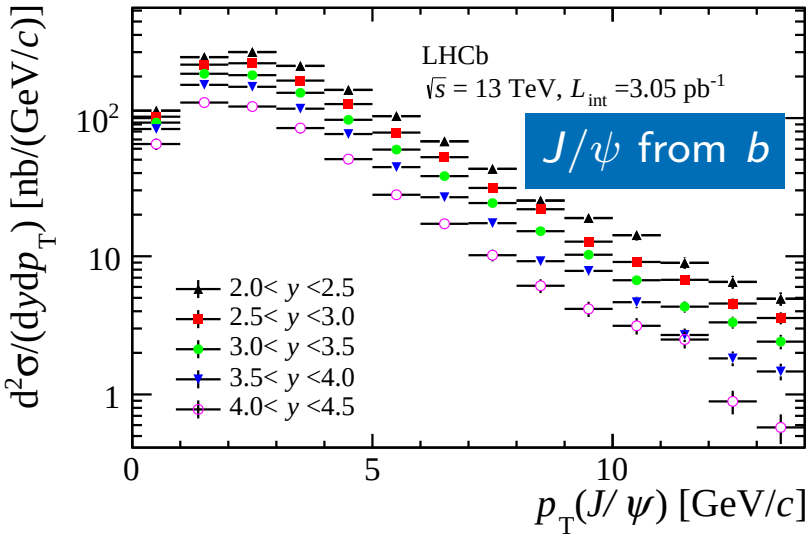

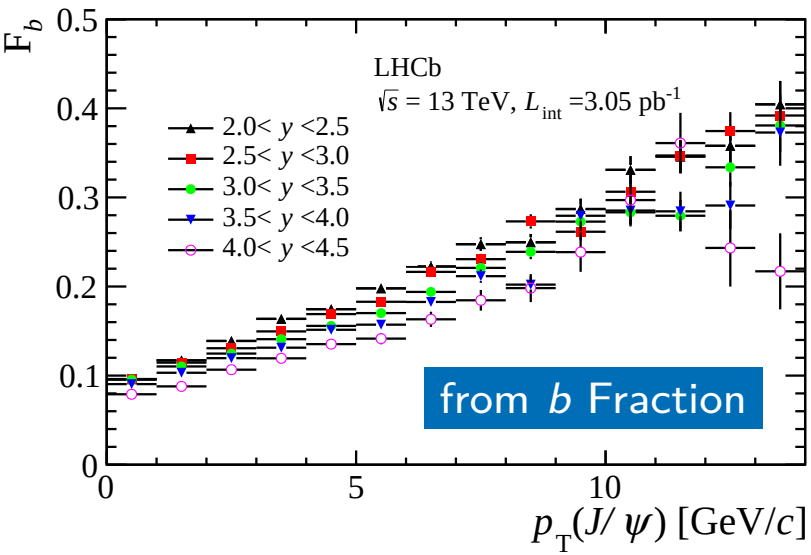

In LHCb acceptance

$$\sigma_{\text{Prompt}} = 15.30 \pm 0.03\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.86\,(\text{sys})\ \mu\text{b}$$
$$\sigma_{\text{from-}b} = 2.34 \pm 0.01\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.13\,(\text{sys})\ \mu\text{b}$$

J/ψ cross-sections at $\sqrt{s} = 13\,\text{TeV}$- theory comparison

LHCb collaboration, JHEP10 (2015) 172

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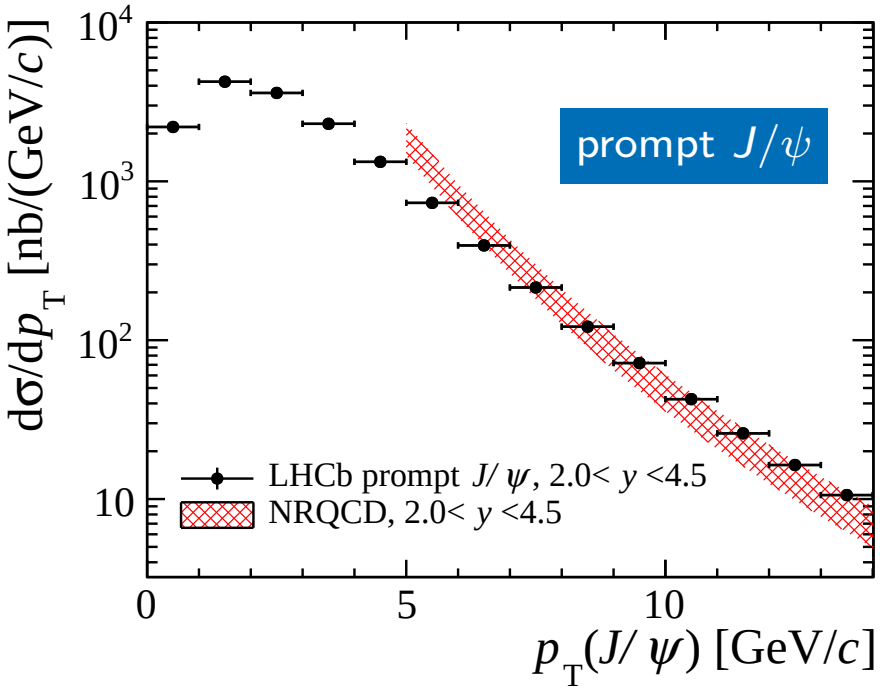

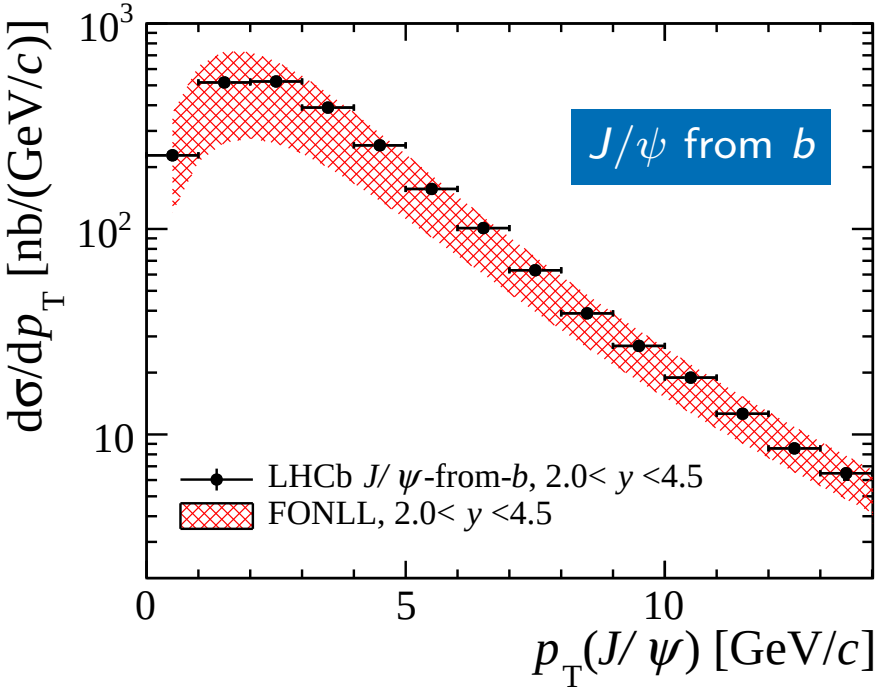

- Compared to theoretical predictions:

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[2] Cacciari et al., JHEP10 (2012) 137

J/ψ cross-sections - 13 to 8 TeV ratio

LHCb collaboration, JHEP10 (2015) 172

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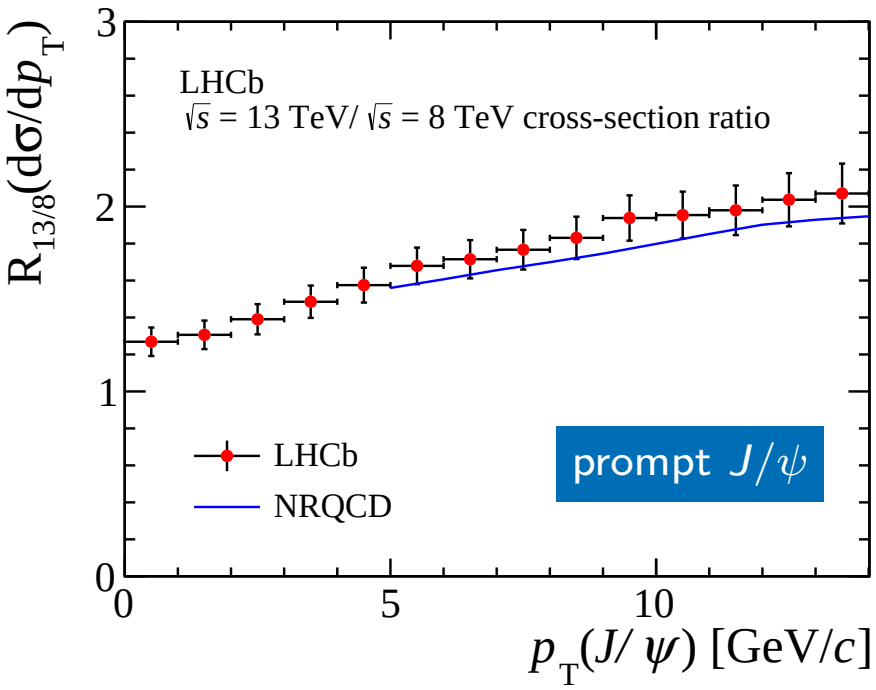

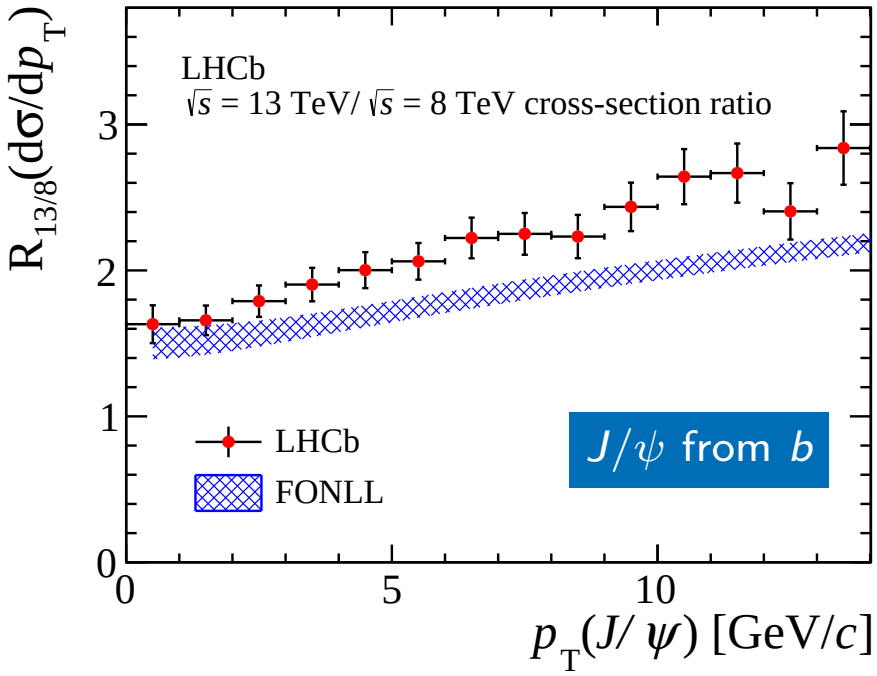

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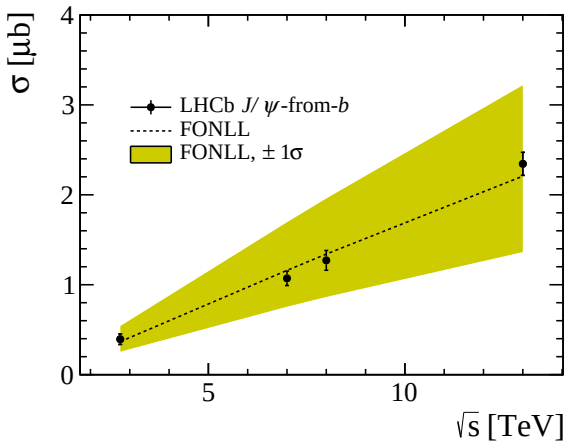


Results for D mesons at $\sqrt{s} = 5\,\text{TeV}$ and $13\,\text{TeV}$

Results for D mesons

LHCb collaboration, JHEP03 (2016) 159, Erratum-ibid 09 (2016) 013& LHCb-Paper-2016-042 in prepration

- Double differential cross-sections in p_T and y.
- Integrated cross-sections per D meson.
- Estimates for $c\bar{c}$ cross-sections using fragmentation fractions.[1]
- Ratios of cross-sections between different $\sqrt{s}$.
- Ratios between different meson species.

Dominant systematic uncertainties

Luminosity, tracking, particle identification efficiencies and Monte Carlo statistics.

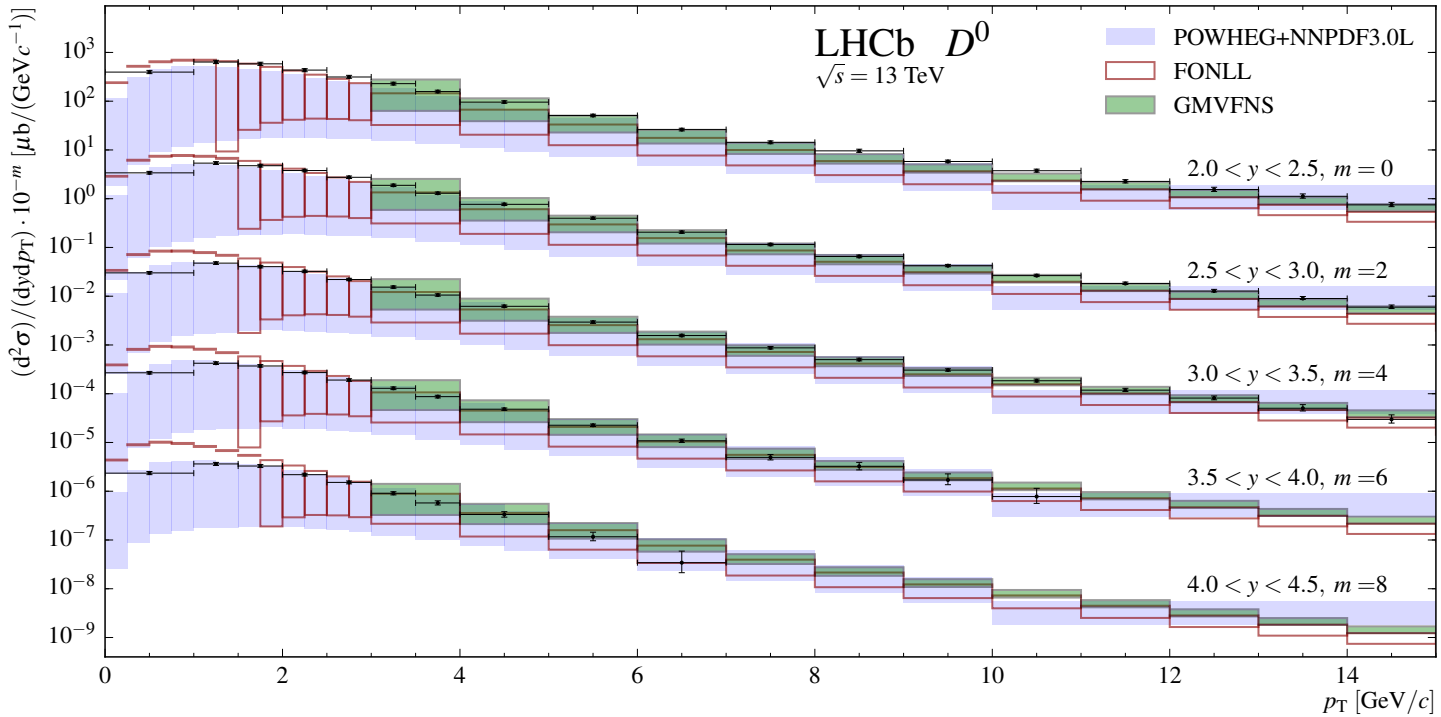
- Compared to theoretical predictions:

FONLL	fixed order next-to-leading logarithms[2]
GMVFNS	general mass — variable flavor — number scheme[3]
POWHEG	with a modified NNPDF3.0 using the 7 TeV LHCb results[4]

[1] Particle Data Group collaboration et al., Phys. Lett. B 667 (2008) 1
[2] Cacciari et al., Eur. Phys. J. C75 (2015) 610
[3] Spiesberger et al., Eur. Phys. J. C72 (2012) 2082
[4] Gauld et al., JHEP11 (2015) 9

D^0 meson cross-sections at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

LHCb collaboration, JHEP03 (2016) 159, Erratum-ibid 09 (2016) 013



$$\sigma(D^0)_{1<p_\mathrm{T}<8\,\mathrm{GeV}} = 2460 \pm 3(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 130(\mathrm{syst})\,\mu\mathrm{b}$$

FONLL fixed order next-to-leading logarithms[1]

GMVFNS general mass — variable flavor — number scheme[2]

POWHEG with a modified NNPDF3.0 using the 7 TeV LHCb results[3]

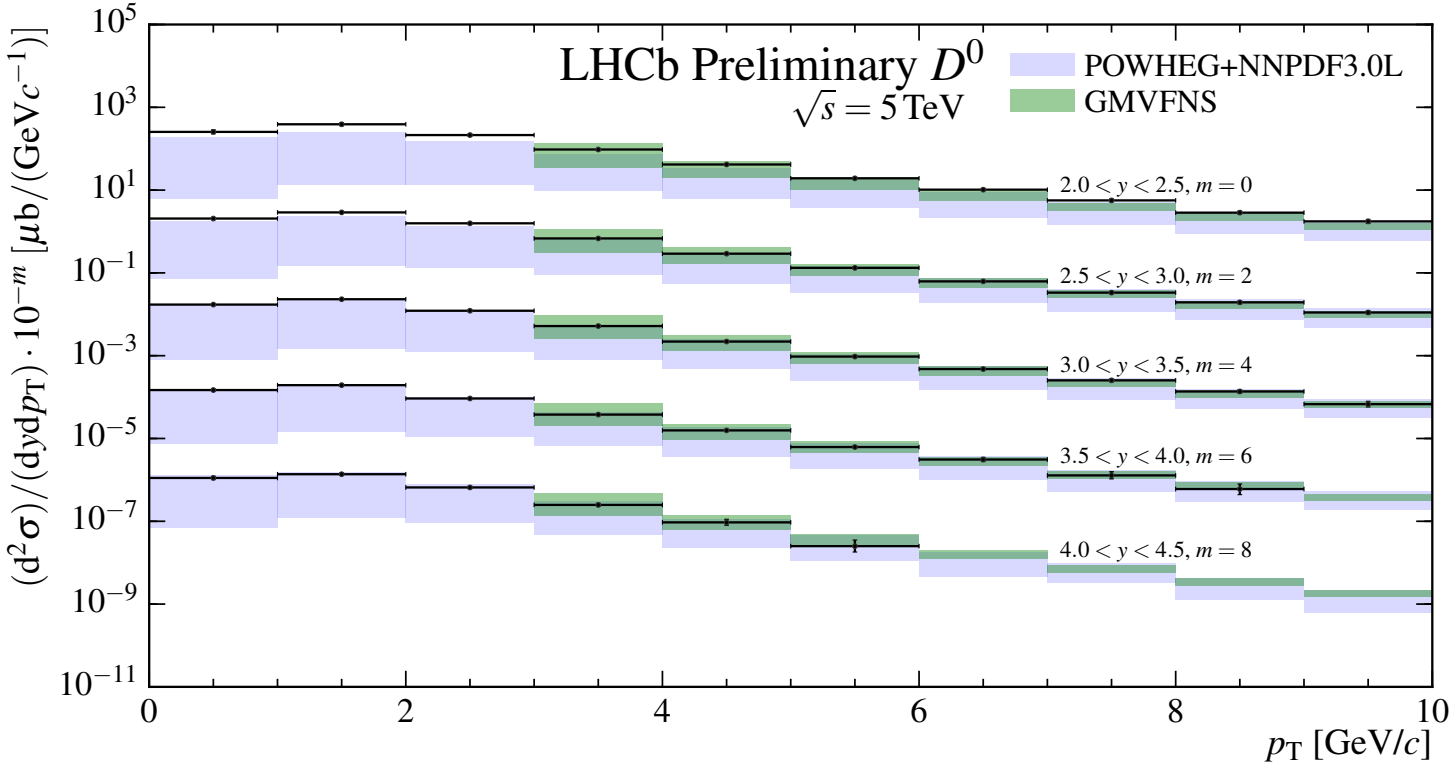
[1] Cacciari et al., Eur. Phys. J. C75 (2015) 610

[2] Spiesberger et al., Eur. Phys. J. C72 (2012) 2082

[3] Gauld et al., JHEP11 (2015) 9

D^0 meson cross-sections $\sqrt{s} = 5\,\text{TeV}$

LHCb-Paper-2016-042 in prepration



$$\sigma(D^0)_{1<p_\mathrm{T}<8\,\text{GeV}} \quad = \quad 1190 \pm 3(\text{stat}) \pm 64(\text{syst})\,\mu\text{b}$$

GMVFNS general mass — variable flavor — number scheme[1]

POWHEG with a modified NNPDF3.0 using the 7 TeV LHCb results[2]

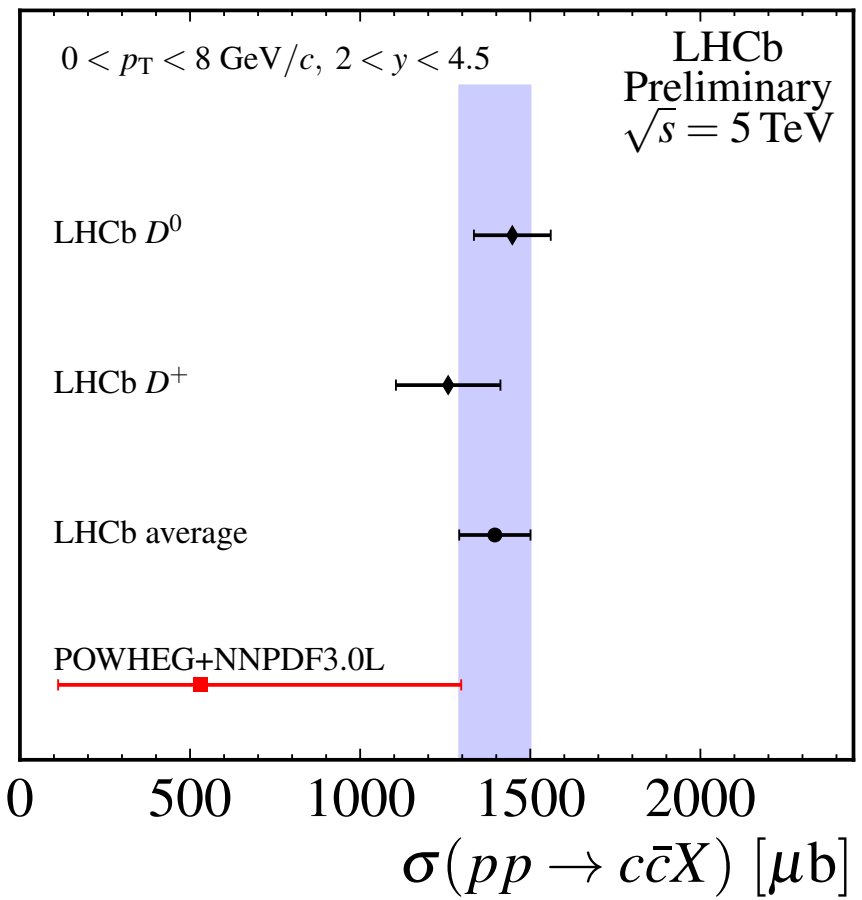
[1] Spiesberger et al., Eur. Phys. J. C72 (2012) 2082

[2] Gauld et al., JHEP11 (2015) 9

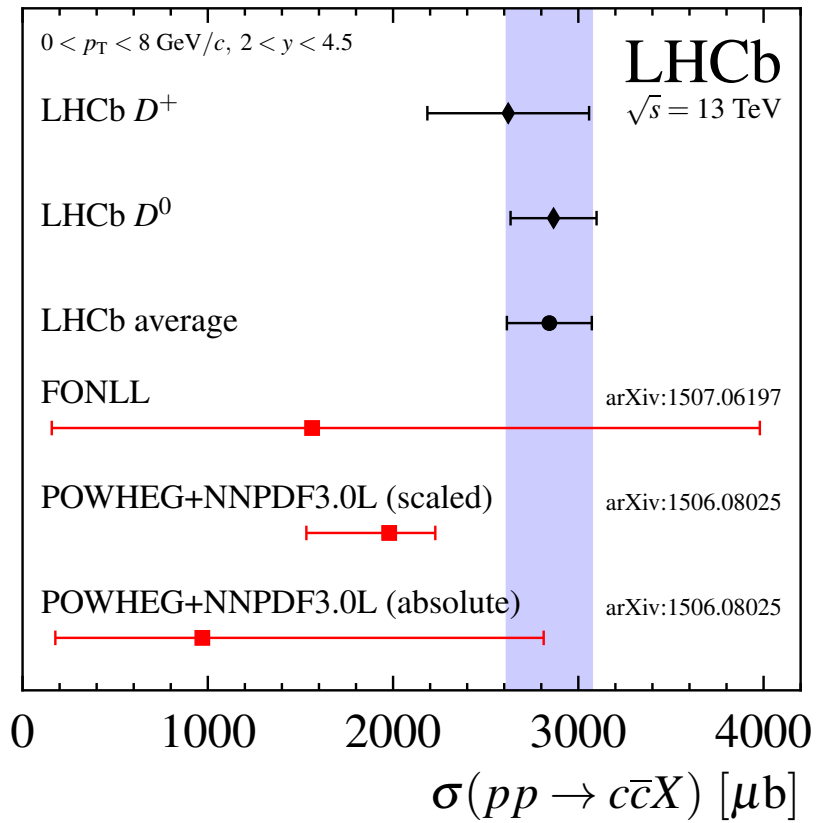
$c\bar{c}$ cross-section estimate

LHCb collaboration, JHEP03 (2016) 159, Erratum-ibid 09 (2016) 013& LHCb-Paper-2016-042 in prepration

$\sqrt{s} = 5$ TeV



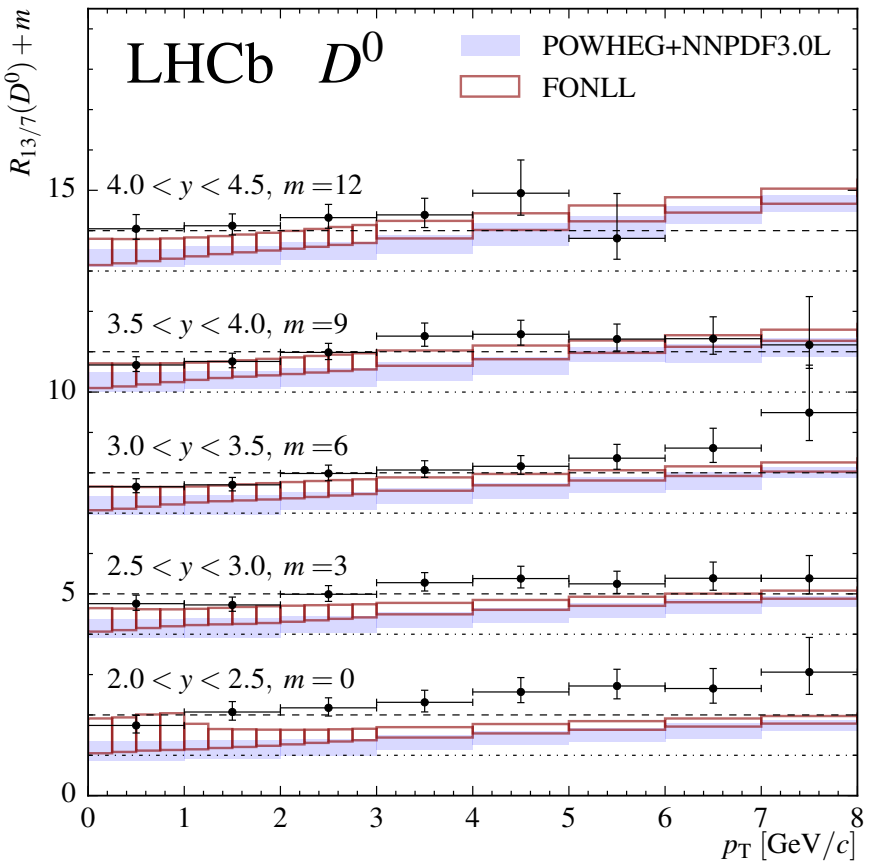
$\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV



D^0 meson cross-section ratios between different $\sqrt{s}$

LHCb collaboration, JHEP03 (2016) 159, Erratum-ibid 09 (2016) 013& LHCb-Paper-2016-042 in prepration

13 TeV over 7 TeV



13 TeV over 5 TeV

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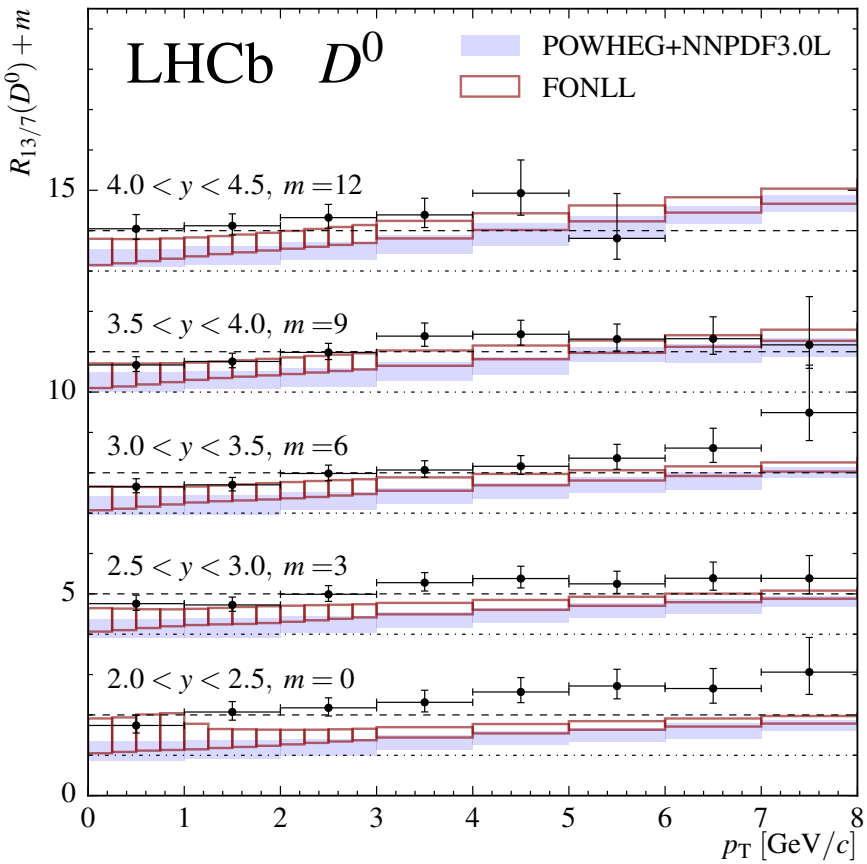
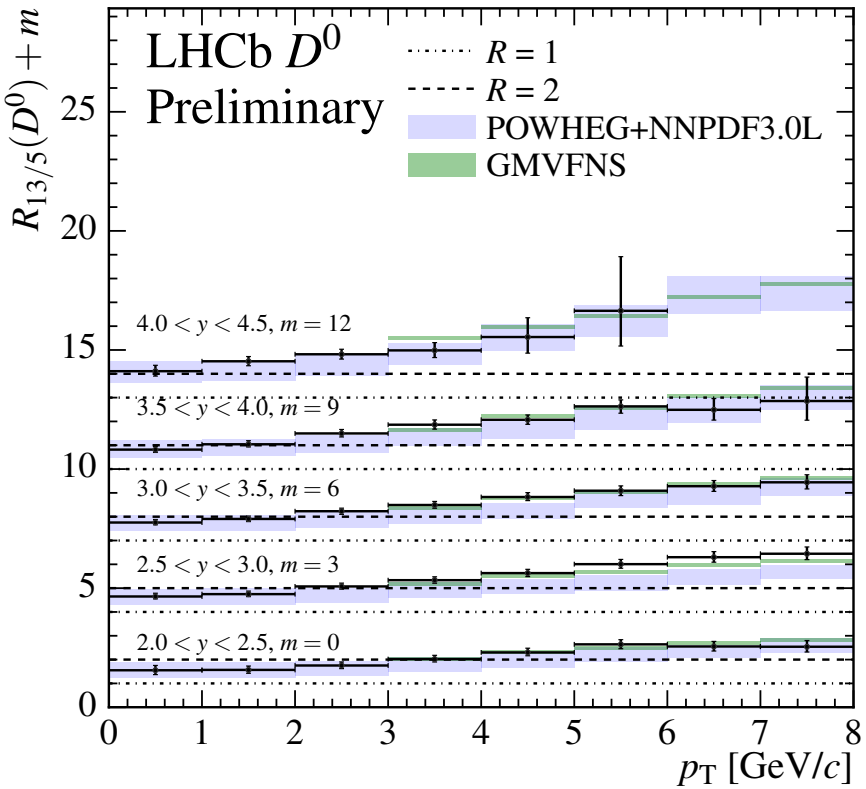
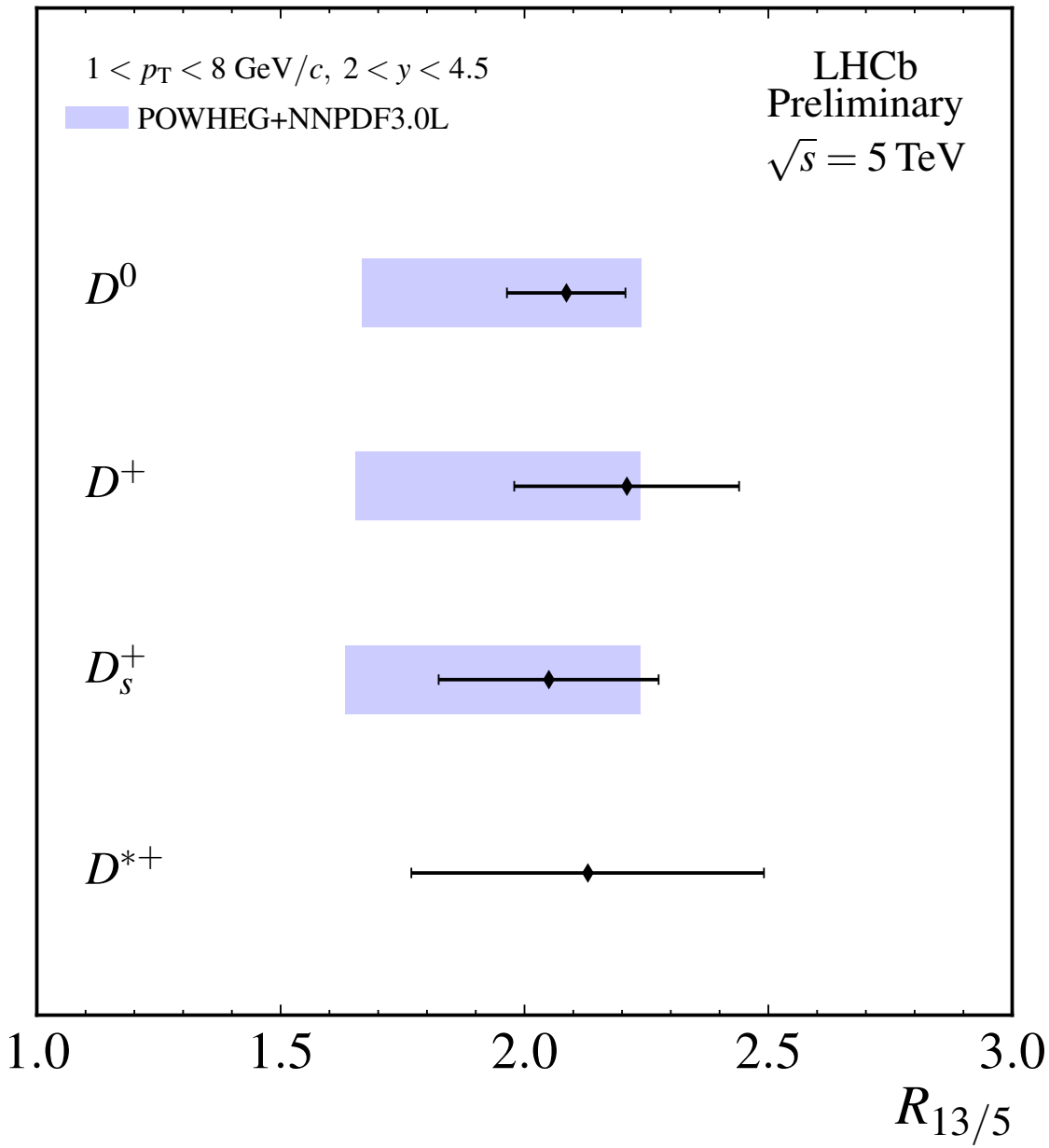


13 TeV over 5 TeV



Integrated cross-section ratios

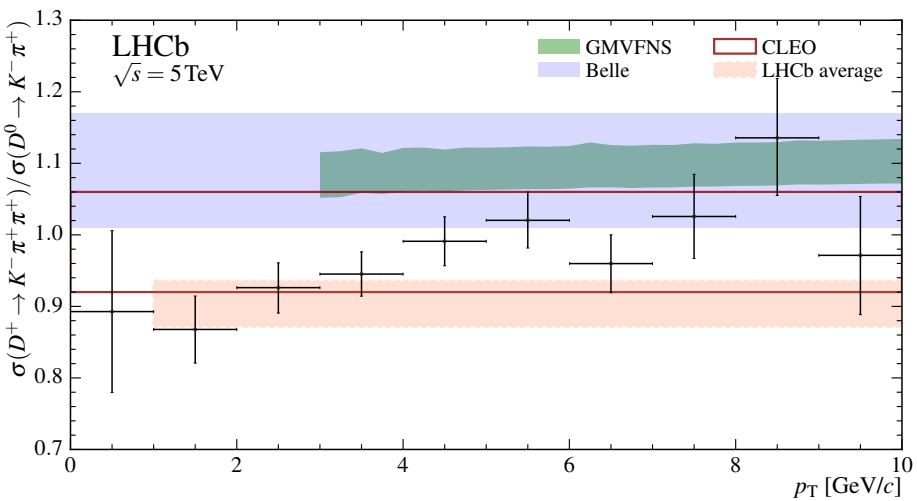
LHCb collaboration, JHEP03 (2016) 159, Erratum-ibid 09 (2016) 013& LHCb-Paper-2016-042 in prepration

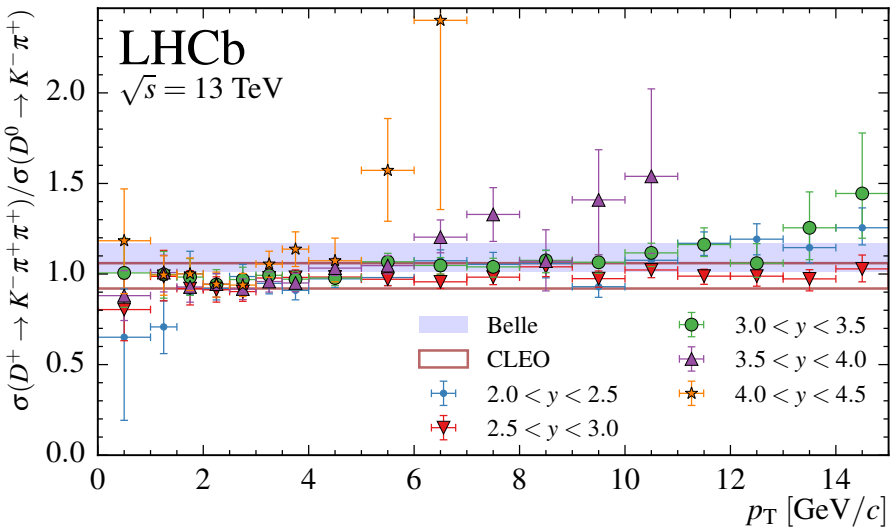


Ratios between D^+ and D^0 mesons

LHCb collaboration, JHEP03 (2016) 159, Erratum-ibid 09 (2016) 013& LHCb-Paper-2016-042 in prepration

- Ratios of $\sigma \cdot \Gamma$ for different D mesons.
- Compared to ratios of measurements performed at e^+e^- colliders.[1,2,3]





[1] Cleo collaboration, Phys. Rev. D 70 (2004) 112001
[2] Belle collaboration, Phys. Rev. D 73 (2006) 032002
[3] Babar collaboration, Phys. Rev. D 65 (2002) 091104

Summary

Summary

- Presented $\sqrt{s} = 13\,\text{TeV}$ production cross-sections for prompt and from-b J/ψ.
- Presented $\sqrt{s} = 13\,\text{TeV}$ and $\sqrt{s} = 5\,\text{TeV}$ production cross-sections for prompt D mesons.
- Measurements found at the upper end of the theoretical predictions.

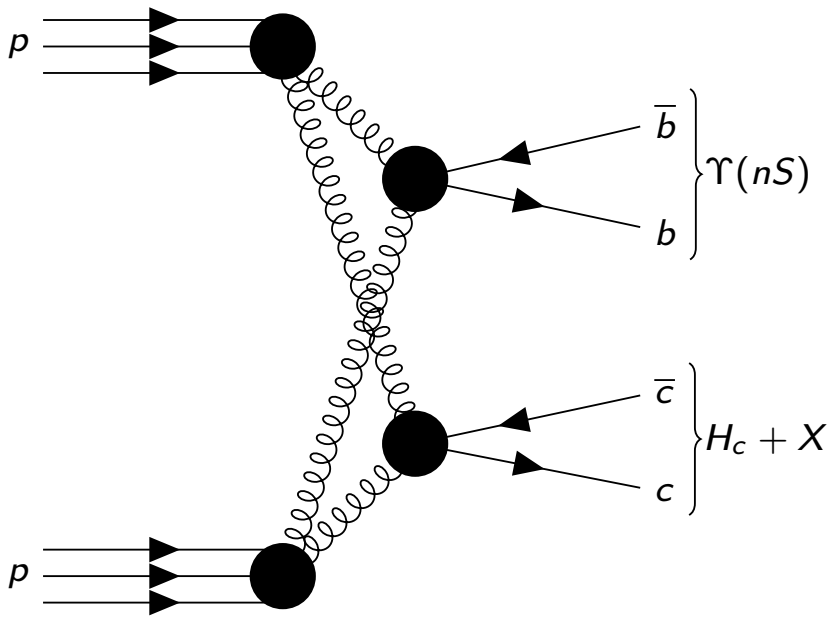
Backup

Associated production of Υ and open charm mesons at 7 and 8 TeV

Motivation

LHCb collaboration, JHEP07 (2016) 052

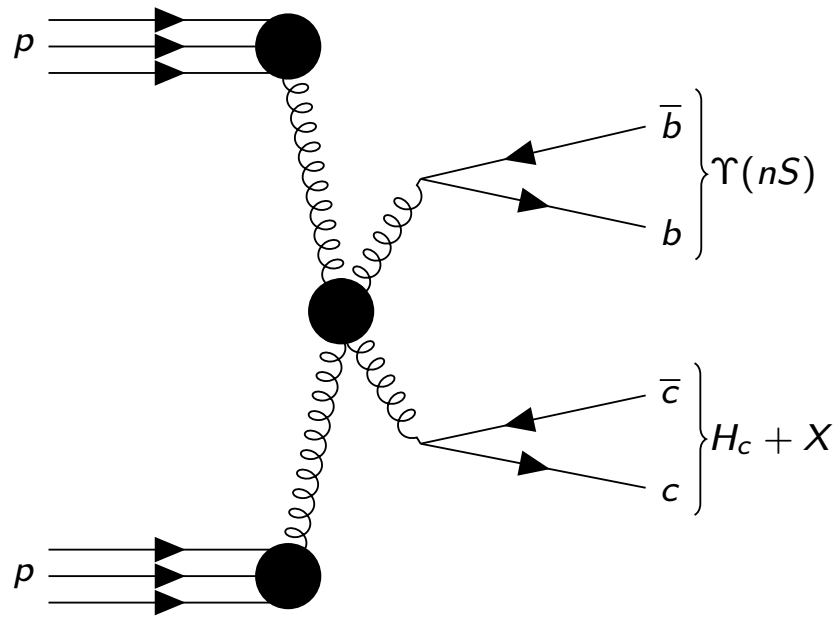
Double parton scattering (DPS)



$$\sigma^{\Upsilon c\bar{c}} = \frac{\sigma^{\Upsilon} \cdot \sigma^{c\bar{c}}}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}},$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{\text{DPS}} = \frac{\sigma^{\Upsilon c\bar{c}}}{\sigma^{\Upsilon}} = \frac{\sigma^{c\bar{c}}}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}} \approx 10\%.$$

Single parton scattering (SPS)



$$R_{\text{SPS}} = \frac{\sigma^{\Upsilon c\bar{c}}}{\sigma^{\Upsilon}} \approx 0.2 - 0.6\%.^{1}$$

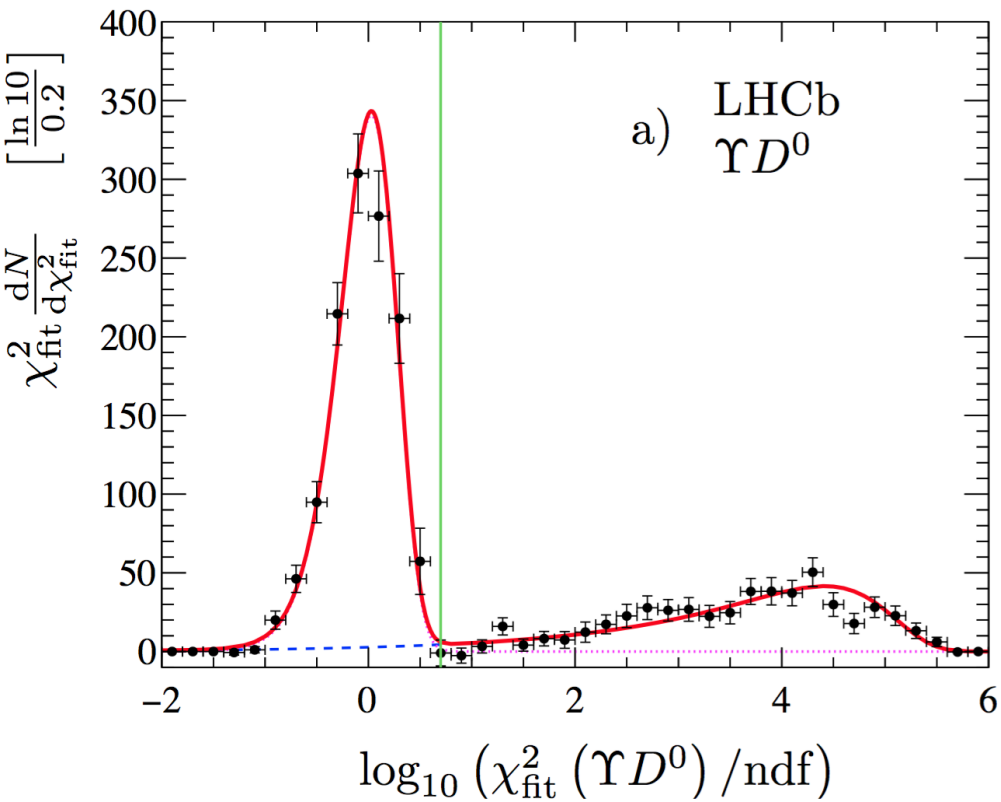
- LHCb previously measured J/ψ and open charm pair production.[2,3]

[1] A. Berezhnoy et al., IJMP A30 (2015) 1550125
[2] LHCb collaboration, PLB 707 (2012) 52
[3] JHEP 06 (2012) 141

The measurement

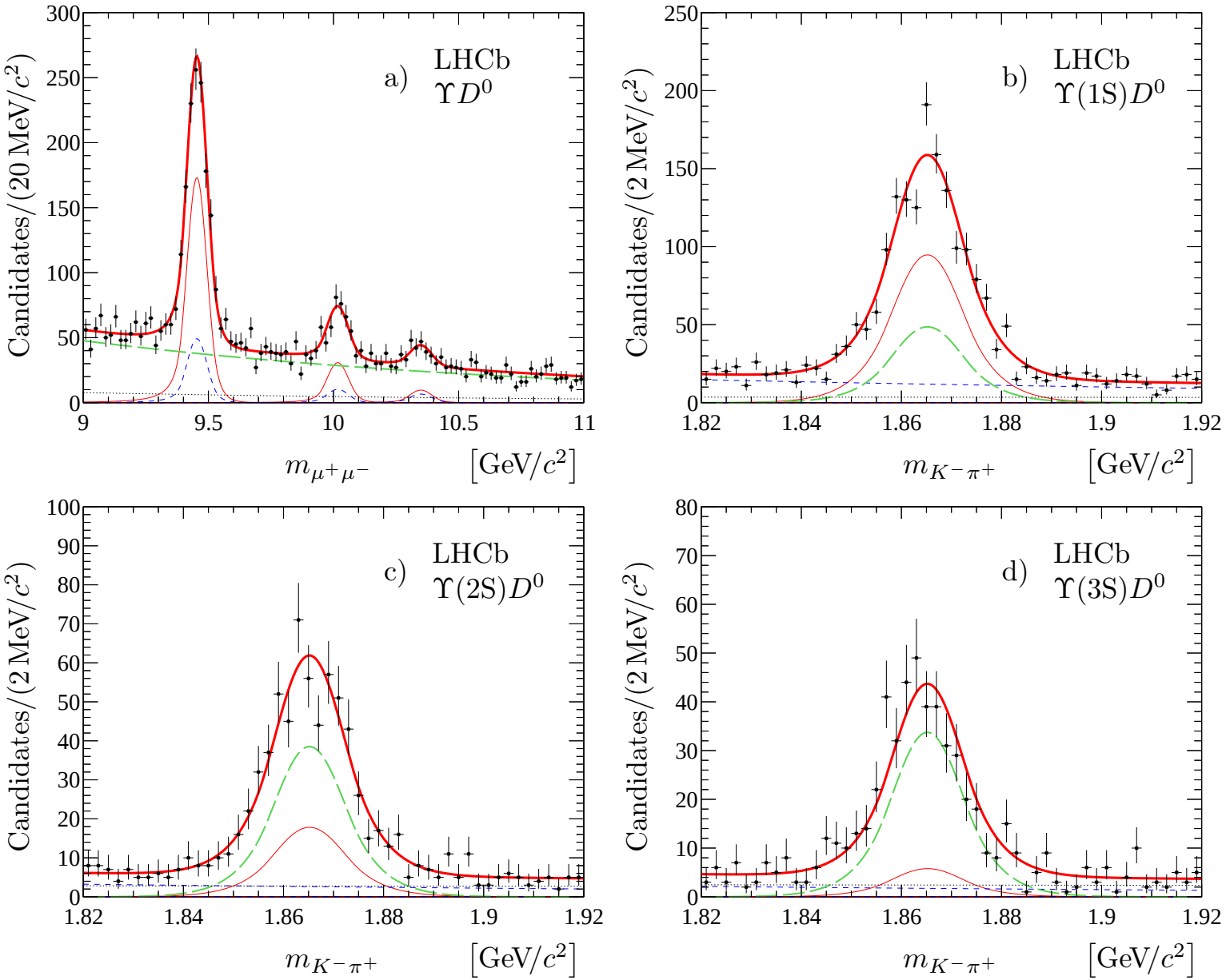
LHCb collaboration, JHEP07 (2016) 052

- Reconstruct and select events with $\Upsilon(nS) \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and either $D^0 \to K^-\pi^+$, $D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ or $D_s^+ \to K^-K^+\pi^+$.
- Both parts of the event are selected independently to allow independent correction for reconstruction and selection efficiencies.
- χ^2/ndf requirement on the common $\Upsilon(nS)$ and D production vertex to reject decays from pile-up.



Fit to $\Upsilon(nS)$ and D invariant mass

LHCb collaboration, JHEP07 (2016) 052



Results

LHCb collaboration, JHEP07 (2016) 052

- Measurement limited by sample size.
- First observation of associated production of $\Upsilon(1S)D^0$, $\Upsilon(2S)D^0$, $\Upsilon(1S)D^+$, $\Upsilon(2S)D^+$ and $\Upsilon(1S)D_s^+$!
- Integrated cross-section measurements for D^0 and D^+ modes:

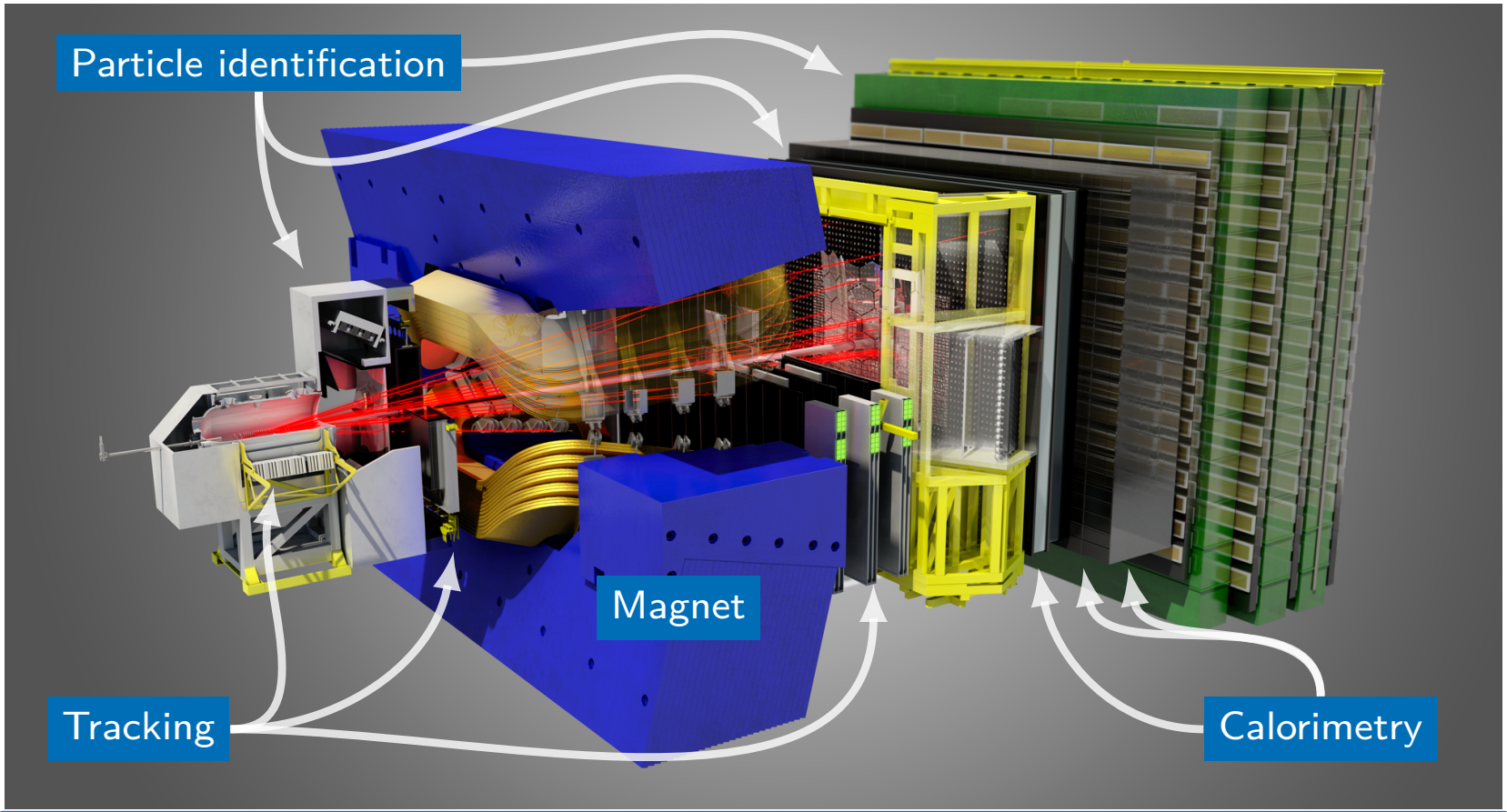
$$\mathcal{B}\left(\Upsilon(1S) \to \mu^+\mu^-\right) \cdot \sigma^{\Upsilon(1S)D^0}_{\sqrt{s}=7\text{ TeV}} = 155 \pm 21(\text{stat}) \pm 7(\text{syst})\,\text{pb}$$

- Differential kinematic distribution of the event indicate dominant production via DPS.
- Assuming 100% DPS:

$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} = 18.0 \pm 1.3(\text{stat}) \pm 1.2(\text{syst})\,\text{mb}$$

The LHCb detector

JINST 3 S08005 (2008)



VELO	Primary and secondary vertex, impact parameter
TT, IT, OT	Momentum of charged particles
RICHs	$K^{\pm}$, $\pi^{\pm}$, and $p/\overline{p}$ PID
MUON	Trigger on high p_{T} $\mu^{\pm}$, add PID
SPD/PS	Separate $\gamma/e^{\pm}$ and $h^{\pm}/e^{\pm}$
ECAL/HCAL	EM/hadronic energy

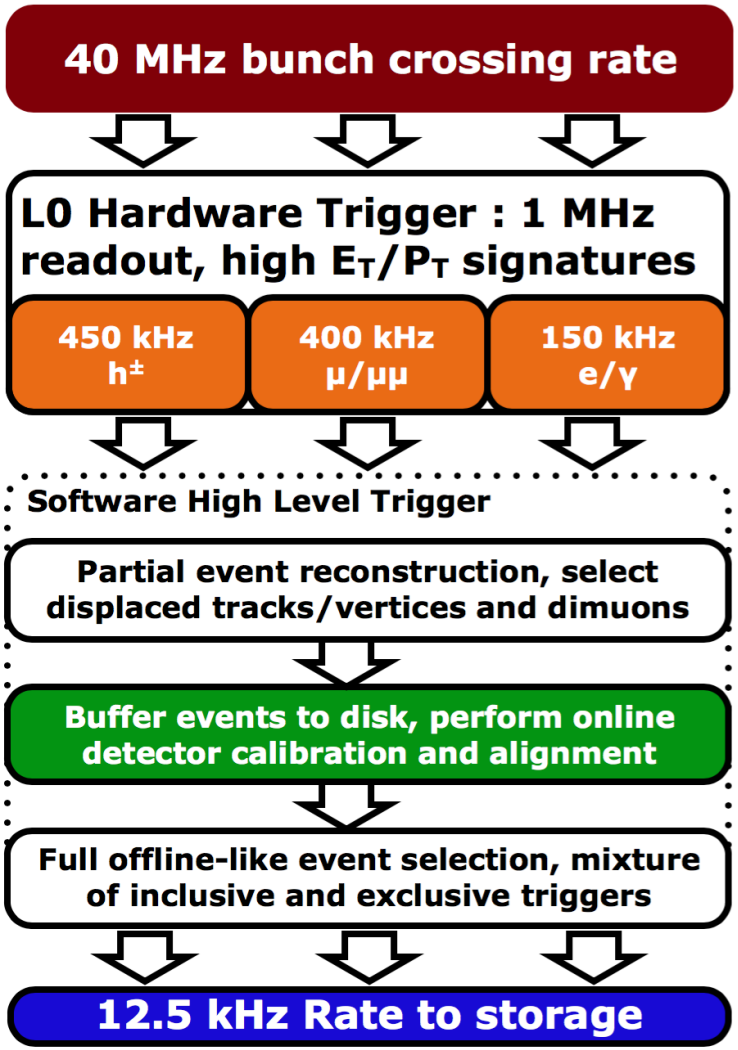
The LHCb trigger system in LHC run 2

Real time detector alignment and calibration[1]

At the beginning of every fill: buffer and use a small subset of data to do alignment and calibration.

Turbo stream[2]

- Candidates out of trigger with offline-quality reconstruction.
- Analysis-ready candidates stored to disk with no need for additional offline reconstruction.
- Faster and smaller event size on disk.
- Candidate to become default procedure in Run3.



[1] G. Dujany et al., LHCb-PROC-2015-011

[2] R. Aaij et al., arXiv:1604.05596