

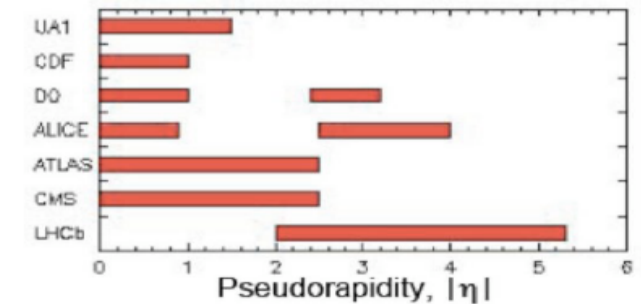
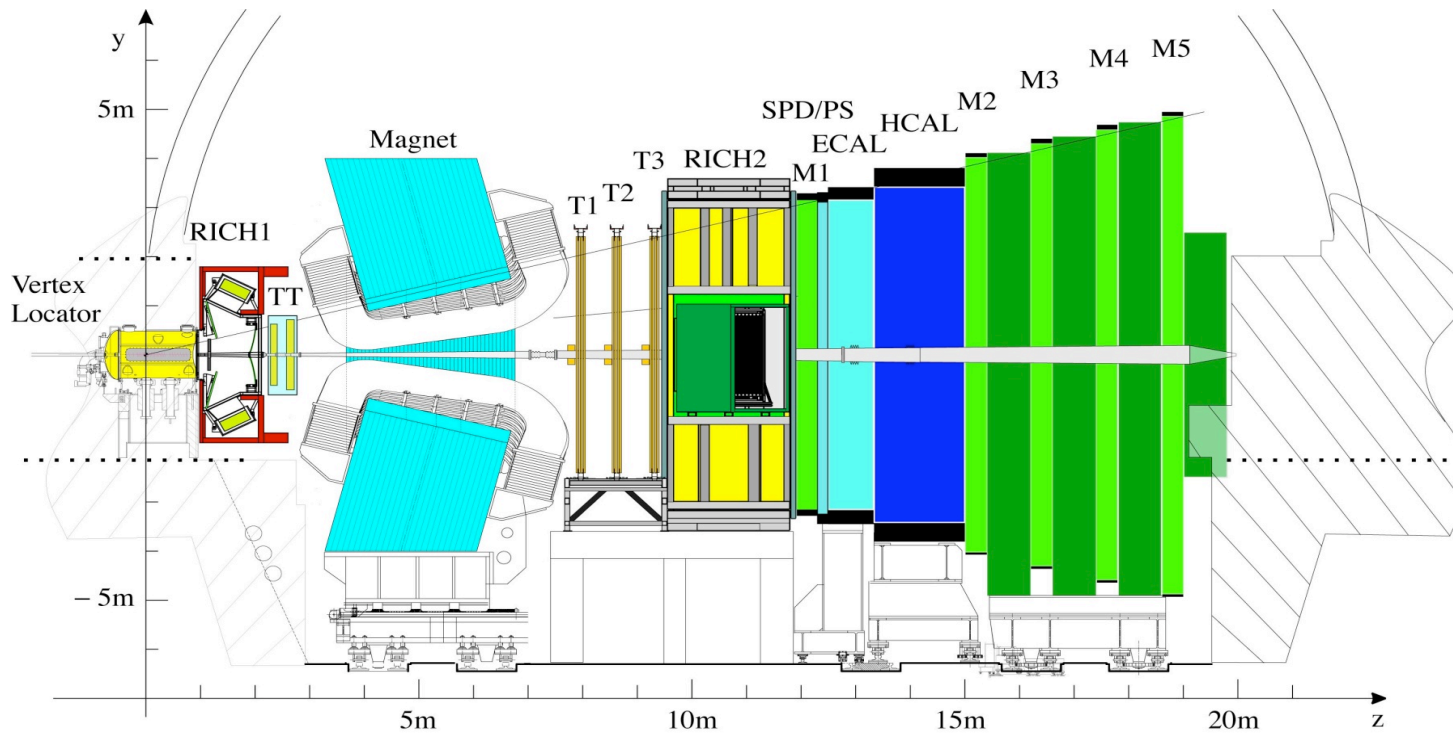
Heavy Flavour Production@LHCb

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On behalf of the LHCb collaboration

Workshop on “SM Benchmarks at the Tevatron and LHC”
Fermilab November 19-20th 2010



The LHCb experiment



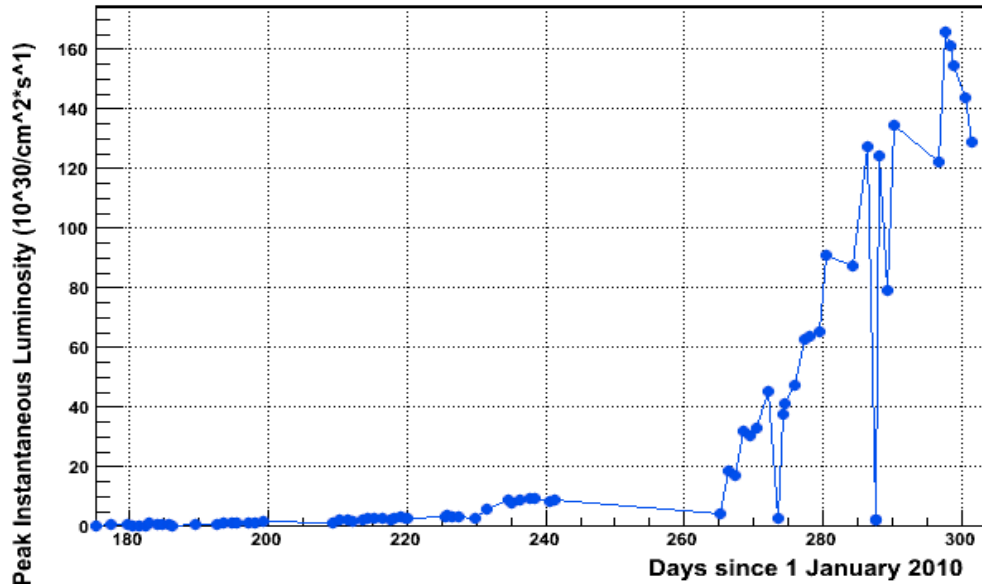
$2 < |\eta| < 5$
partially overlaps with
ATLAS/CMS/ALICE

- LHCb experiment optimized to study b-physics
- Excellent also for charm physics at startup
- Detector:
 - **Vertex & Tracking:** secondary vertex momentum & mass resolution
 - **Particle Identification** ($\pi/K/p$ RICH, e/γ ECAL, μ , MUON)
 - **Trigger: L0** (hardware: high p_T e/γ /hadron/ μ candidates) + **HLT1** (software: L0 confirmation + cuts on impact parameters) + **HLT2** (software: Global event reconstruction & selection)

LHCb run in 2010

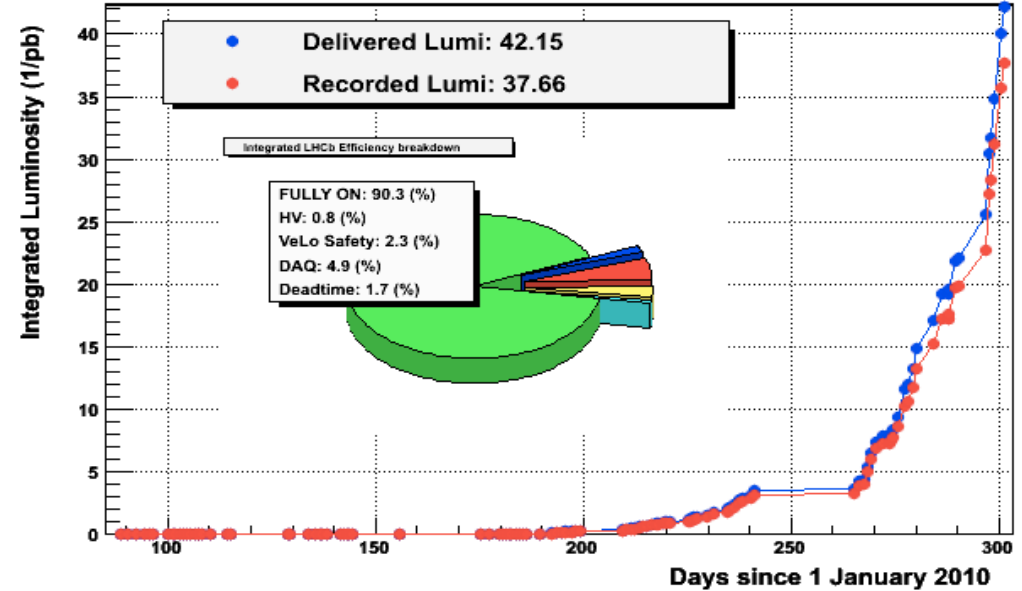
Peak Instantaneous Lumi over Time at 3.5 TeV

2010-11-15 12:00:03



LHCb Integrated Lumi over Time at 3.5 TeV

2010-11-15 12:00:03



- 2010 LHC run $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV
 - Almost reached already the nominal instantaneous luminosity for LHCb: $2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$, even if not at the same pile-up multiplicity
 - Different running conditions:
 - Trigger thresholds adjusted to the instantaneous luminosity
 - The pile-up multiplicity also changed in time
 - 37.7 pb^{-1} stored on tape (90% efficiency)
 - Will present results on the first period with partial statistics sample.

Heavy Flavour at LHCb

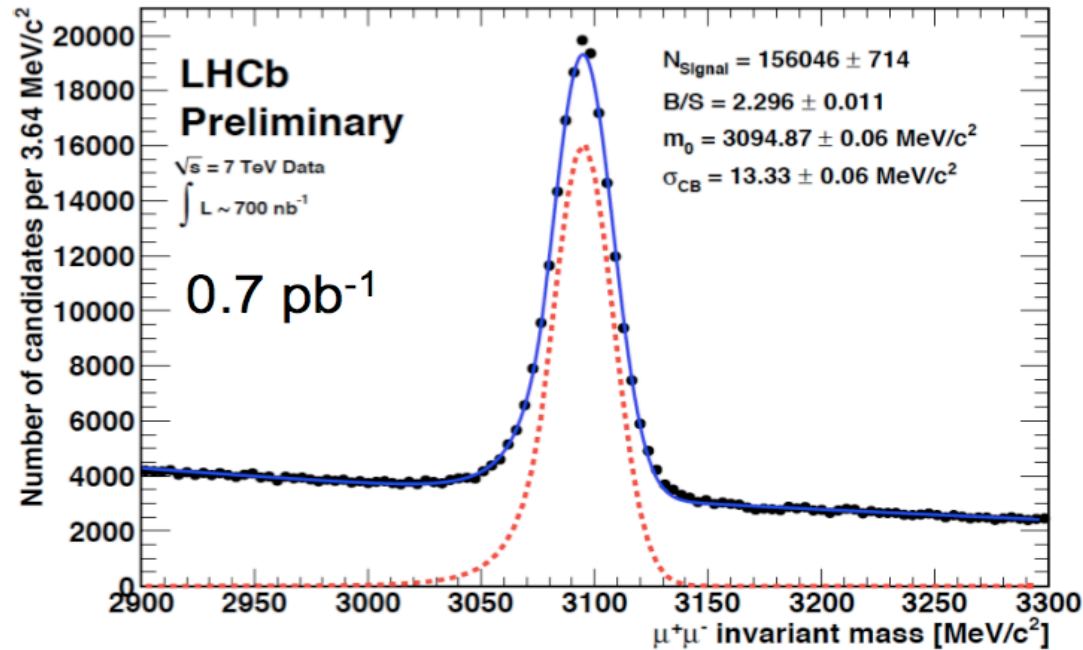
- LHCb Physics program: perform precise measurements on b- and c-hadron decays
 - CP violation
 - Rare decays
 - D^0 mixing

Aim: Improve the knowledge of the SM or find evidences of NP contributions to flavour physics.

- With first data LHCb can study b and c production for
 - Test the production models by measuring the cross section/polarization
 - Heavy flavour spectroscopy by looking for/confirm new resonant states
 - Measure the fragmentation fractions
 - Tuning of monte-carlo generators

Quarkonia: $J/\psi(1S)$

$J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ with 700 nb^{-1}



- $J/\psi(1S)$ **cross section & polarization** measurements @LHC provide important reference to test the production mechanism
 - Color singlet/octet models
 - Compare with existing results
- $J/\psi(1S)$ sources:
 - Direct pp production
 - Feed-down from heavier charmonium: $\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\gamma$, $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\pi\pi$
 - From b-hadrons decays $H_b \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)X$

Quarkonia production: $J/\psi(1S)$

- Cross section measurement with first 14.2nb^{-1}

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)X) = (7.65 \pm 0.19 \pm 1.10^{+0.87}_{-1.27}) \mu\text{b}$$

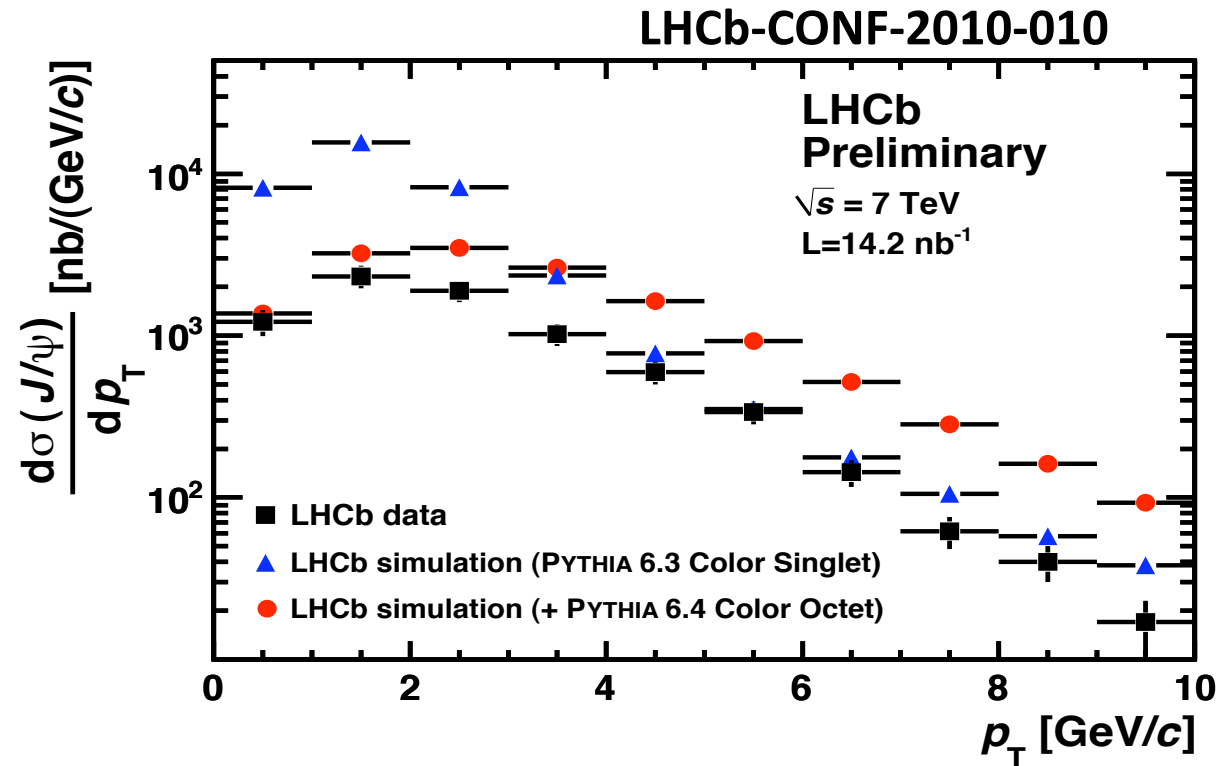
$p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}/c$, $2.5 < y < 4$ $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$

- efficiency depend on the polarization (systematic)

- $J/\psi(1S)$ measurement are not well represented by either the results of the simulation of color singlet and octet models

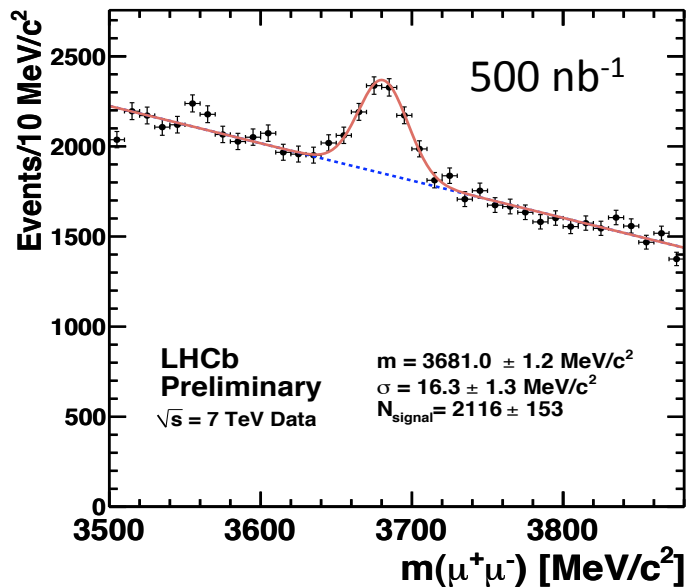
- Plans:

- Publish soon more detailed measurement with a larger data sample 5.3pb^{-1} in finer bins of p_T & y and extended p_T range.
- Measure the $J/\psi(1S)$ polarization.

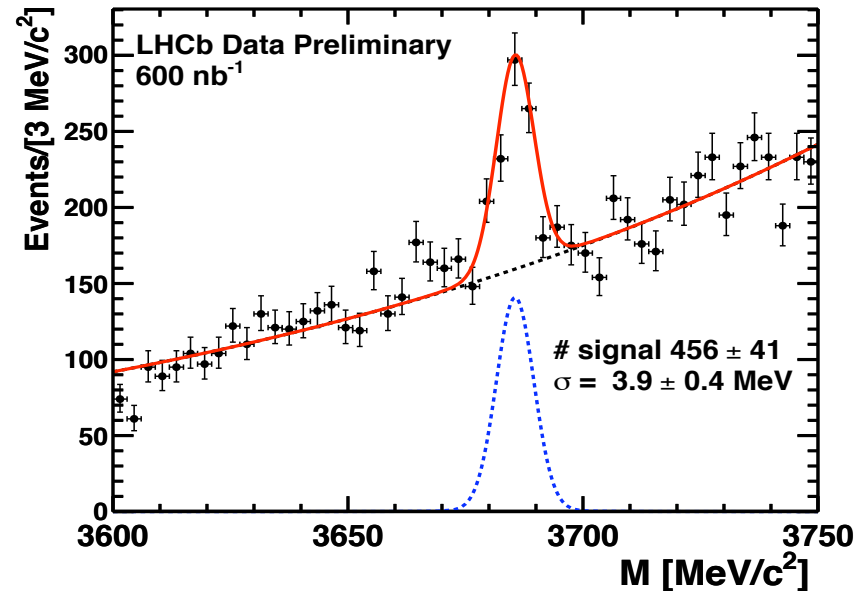


Quarkonia: $\psi(2S)$

$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$



$\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$

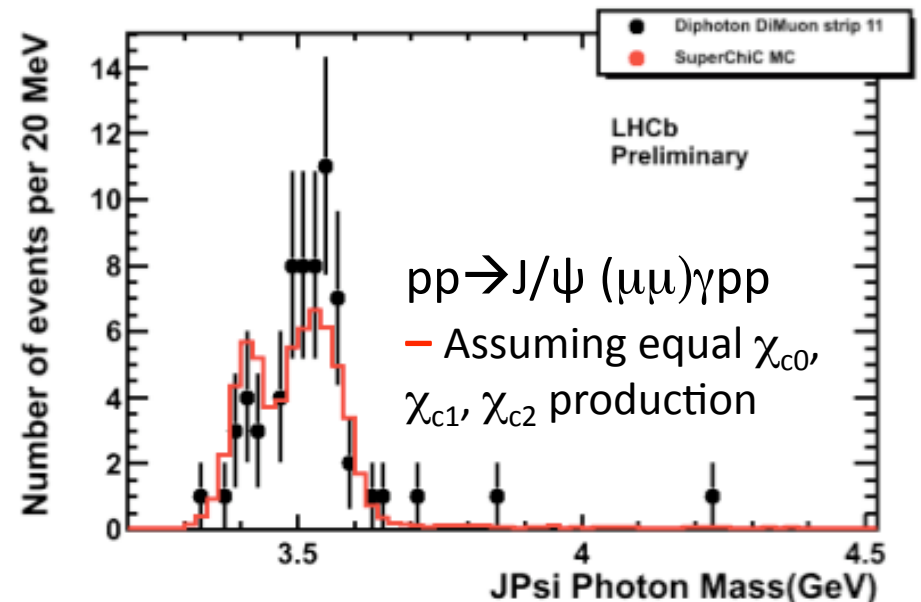
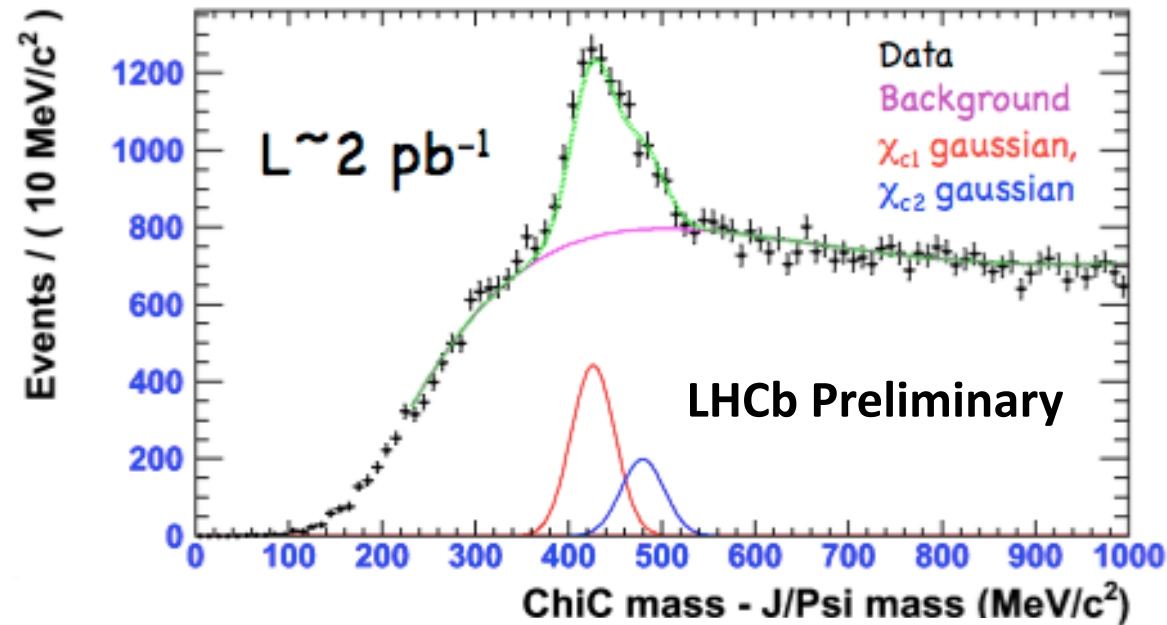


- Lower yield than $J/\psi(1S)$ ($\sim 2\%$)
- The production cross section is easier to interpret than $J/\psi(1S)$.
 - dominant direct pp production
 - suffers less from higher charmonium states feed-down
 - Feed-down from b -hadron decays
- Plans:
 - Measure the production relative to $J/\psi(1S)$ (systematics due to polarization $\sim 22\%$)
 - Measure the production cross section as a function of p_T and γ from prompt and from b
 - Measure the polarization (statistics)

Quarkonia: χ_c states

$$\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\gamma$$

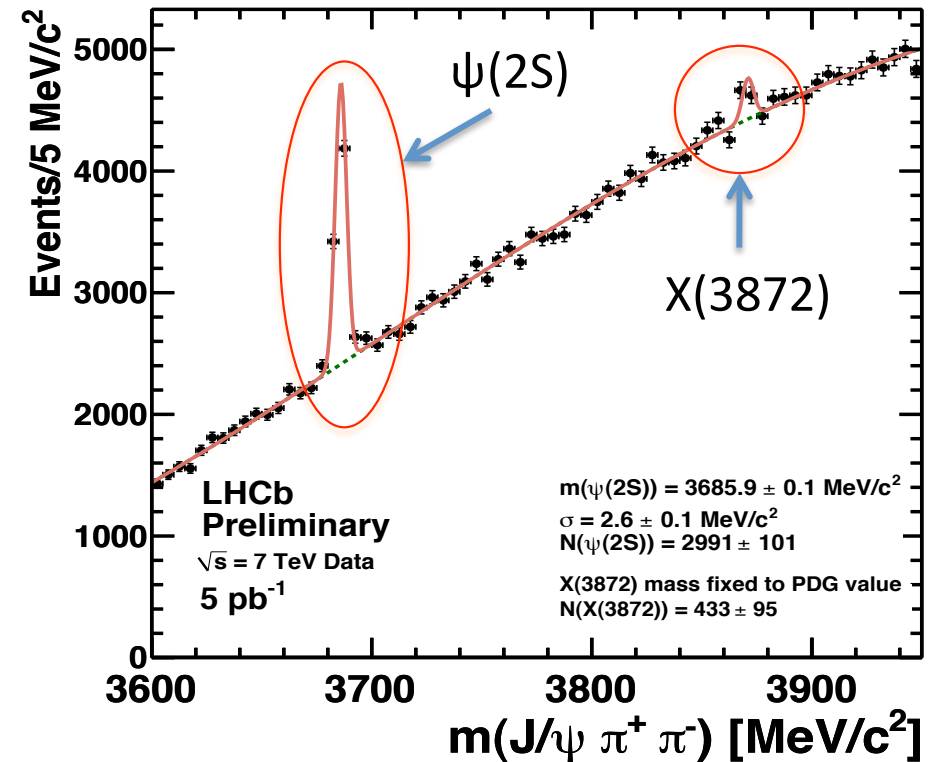
- Evidence of χ_c with sensitivity to $\chi_{c1}(1P)$ and $\chi_{c2}(2P)$ if the mass resolution is fixed.
- Plans:
 - Measure $\sigma(\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\gamma)/\sigma(J/\psi(1S))$ from prompt and b and $\sigma(\chi_{c1})/\sigma(\chi_{c2})$ in bins of $J/\psi(1S) p_T$
 - important to interpret the inclusive $\sigma(J/\psi(1S))$ correctly
- Similarly we can study $\chi_{b2}(1P) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\gamma$
- Under study the exclusive production of heavy quarkonia:
 - Already some candidates of:
 - $J/\psi(1S)$ – photon pomeron fusion
 - $\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\gamma$ – double pomeron exchange
- important tests for QCD.



Quarkonia: heavier charmonia states

- Prompt X(3872) shows up @5pb⁻¹
- Plans:
 - Measure the mass precisely: reference $\psi(2S)$ ($O(0.2\text{MeV}/c^2)$)
 - Measure the cross section relative to $\psi(2S)$
 - \rightarrow helps the interpretation of this state

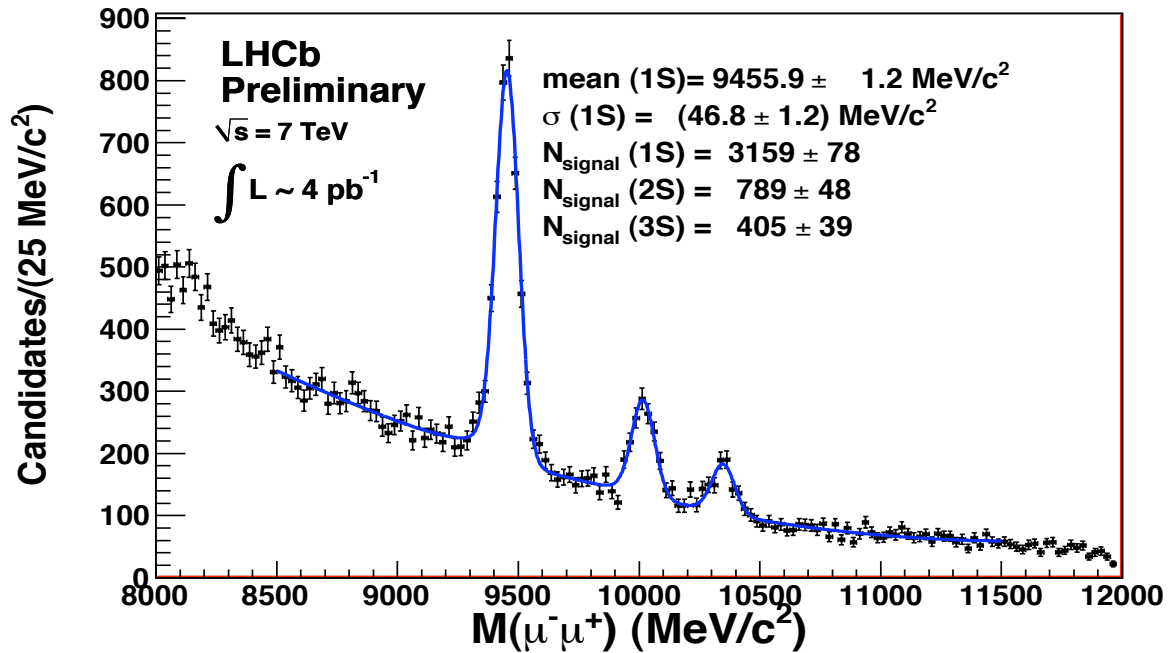
$X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-$ 5 pb⁻¹



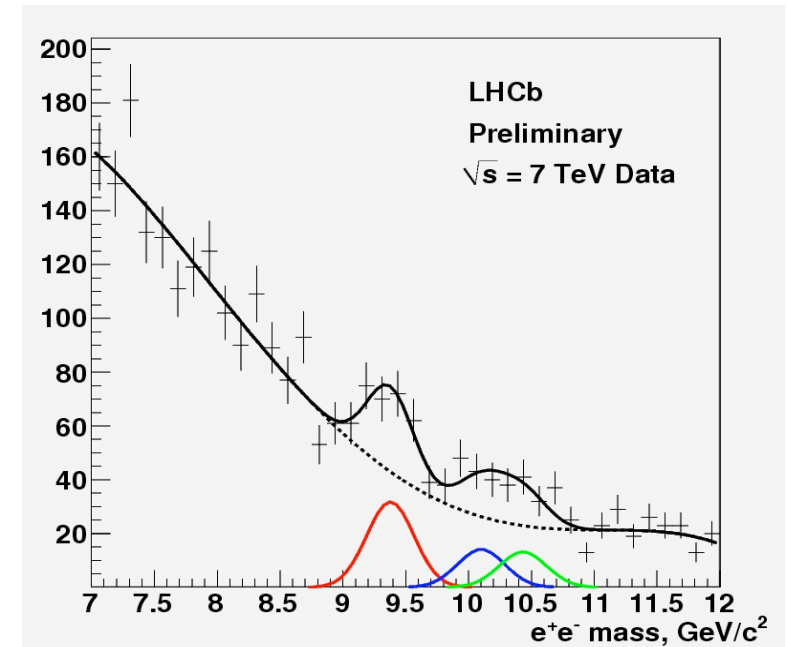
- Feasibility studies on montecarlo
 - X(3872) can be also studied in $B \rightarrow X(3872)K \rightarrow$ determine J^{PC}
 - Z(4430)[±] can be studied $B \rightarrow Z(4430)^\pm K$, $Z(4430)^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi(1S) \pi^\pm$
 - $B_c^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi(1S) \pi^\pm$ study mass, lifetime and cross section

Quarkonia: Υ states

$\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ 4 pb⁻¹



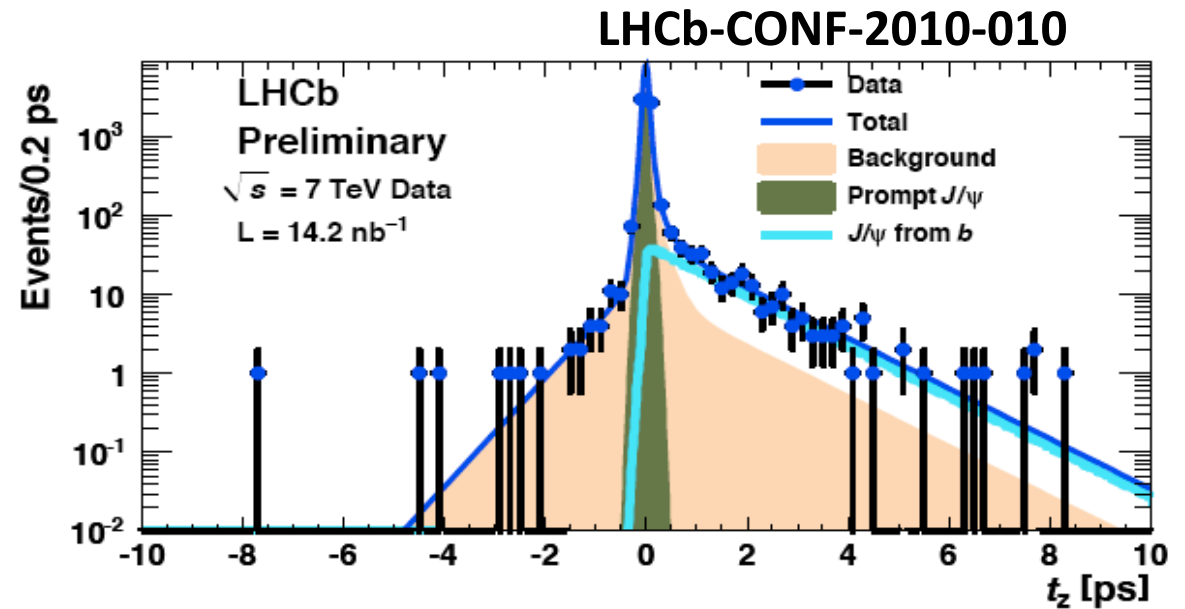
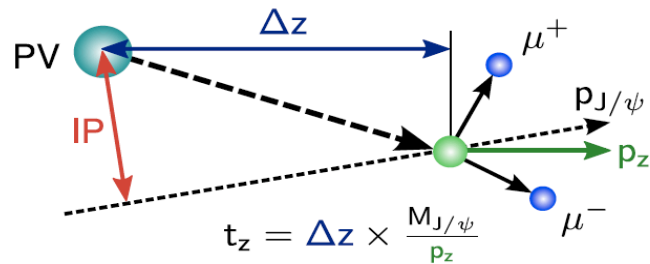
$\Upsilon \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ 1 pb⁻¹



- Plans:

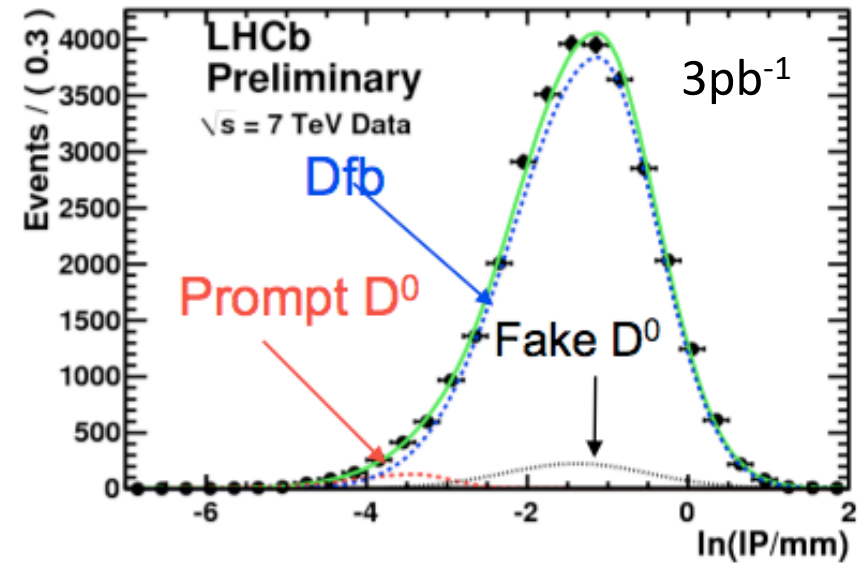
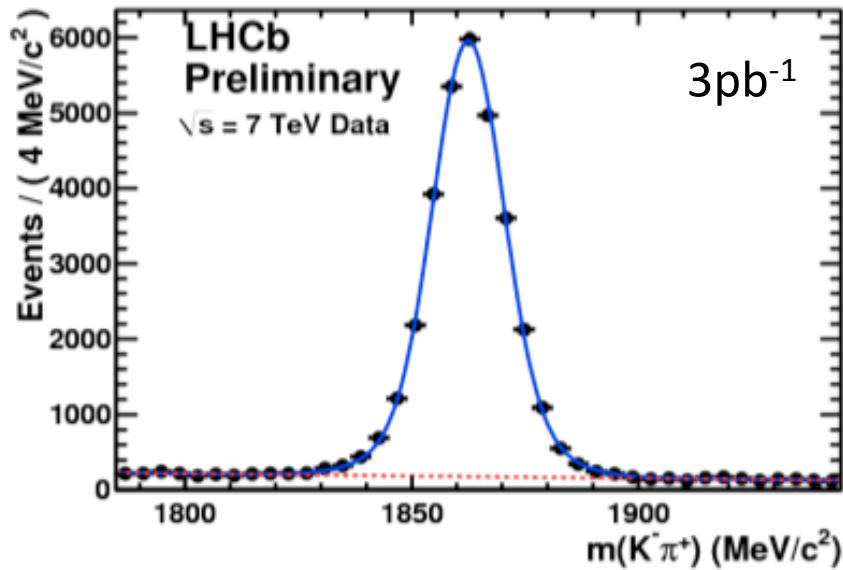
- Measure the production cross-section times the $\text{BR}(\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ in p_T and/or y
- Measure the ratio of production cross sections between different Υ states
- Measure the polarization

$\bar{b}b$ cross section measurement (1/3): $\bar{b}b \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)X$



- $J/\psi(1S)$ produced can be prompt or detached, from a b -hadron decay. Analysis of the “pseudo” proper time to disentangle the two components:
 - $f_b = 11.1 \pm 0.8 \%$ in the acceptance
 - $\sigma(J/\psi(1S) \text{ from } b) = (0.81 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.13) \mu\text{b}$ $p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}/c, 2.5 < y < 4$
 - Using MC:
 - $\sigma(pp \rightarrow H_b X) = (84.5 \pm 6.3 \pm 15.6) \mu\text{b}$ $2 < \eta(H_b) < 6$
 - $\sigma(pp \rightarrow \bar{b}b X) = (319 \pm 24 \pm 59) \mu\text{b}$ in 4π
- Plans: measure the $\sigma(J/\psi(1S) \text{ from } b)$ in bins of p_T and y like for the inclusive $J/\psi(1S)$

$\bar{b}b$ cross section measurement (2/3): $B \rightarrow D^0 \mu^- \nu_\mu$



- First measurement of the cross section using the decay $B \rightarrow D^0(K^- \pi^+) \mu^- \nu_\mu$ published 15 nb⁻¹: **Phys. Letters B 694 (2010) 209**
 - Use Wrong Sign $D^0 \mu^-$ combination to disentangle background
 - Fit the distribution of the **Impact Parameter (IP)** of the D^0 respect to the primary vertex to separate D^0 prompt from the signal (from B).

$\bar{b}b$ cross section measurement (2/3): $B \rightarrow D^0 \mu^- \nu_{\mu}$

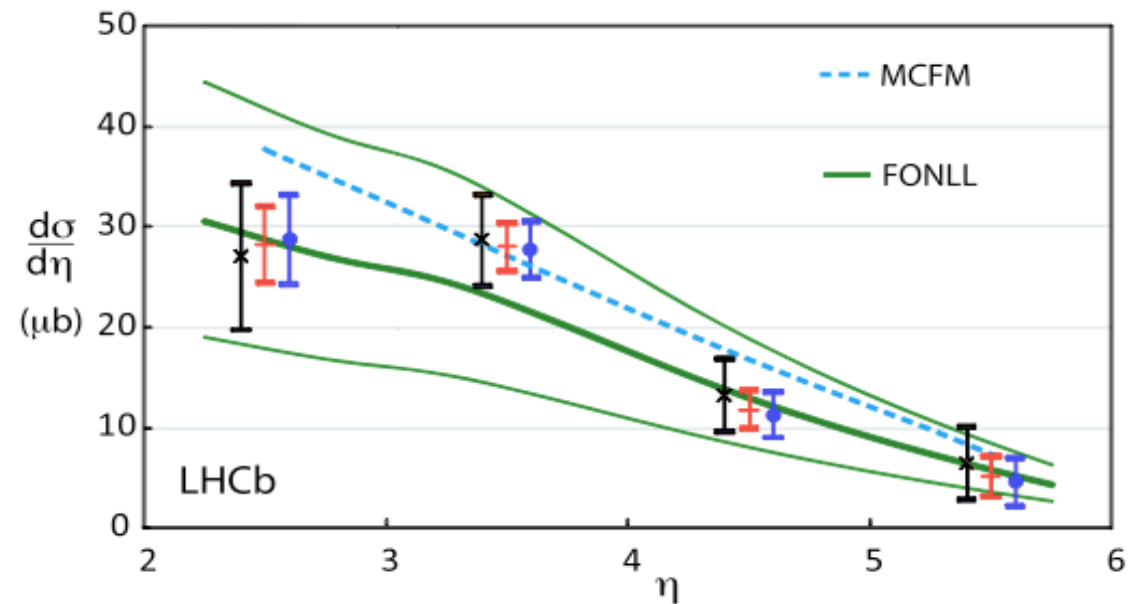
Data:

microbias trigger (x)

triggered (\bullet)

average (+)

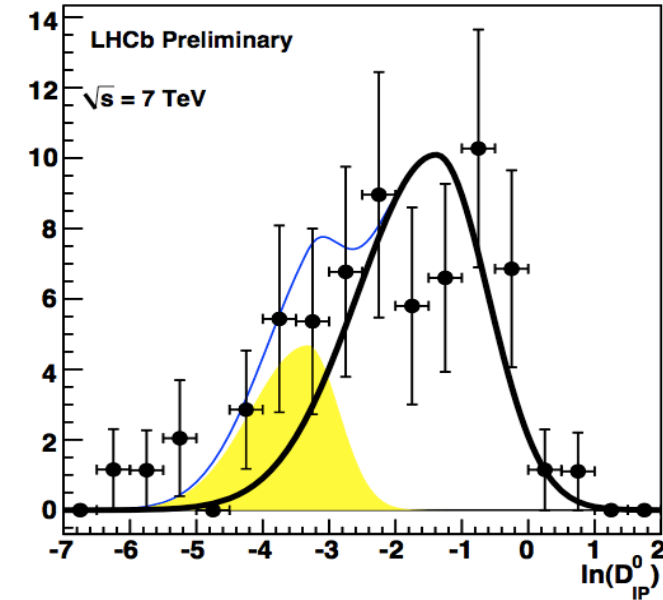
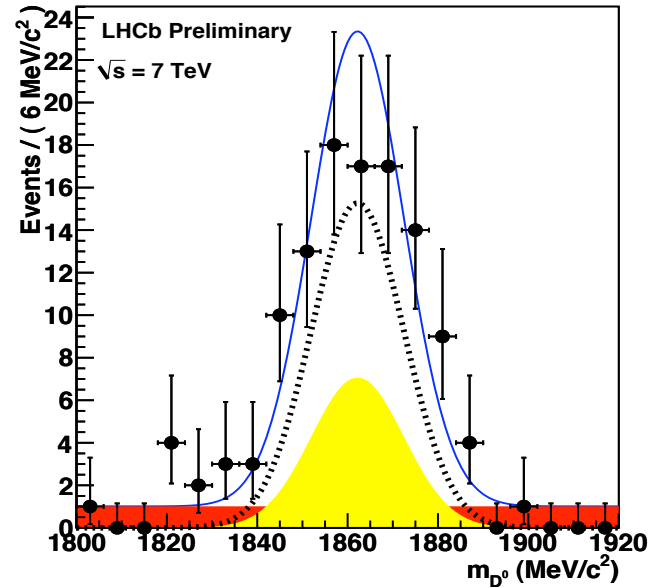
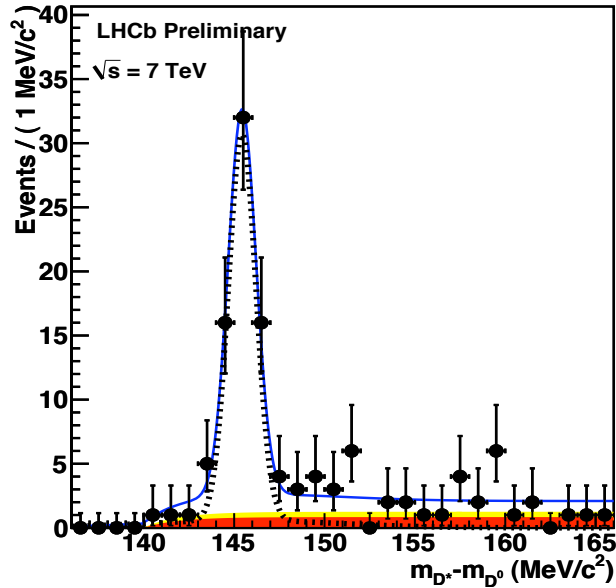
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- Comparison with:
 - **MCFM** (NLO with a PDF MSTW8NL <http://mcfm.fnal.gov>)
 - **FONLL** (CTE6.5 PDF; NLO + improvements with the resummation of p_T logarithms up to the next-to-leading order. Includes the b-quark fragmentation into hadrons. Cacciari, Nason, ... Mangano)
- Measurement:
 - $\sigma(pp \rightarrow H_b X) = (75.3 \pm 5.4 \pm 13.0) \mu\text{b}$ $2 < \eta(H_b) < 6 \rightarrow$ Agreement with the other measurement
 - $\sigma(pp \rightarrow b\bar{b} X) = (284 \pm 20 \pm 49) \mu\text{b}$ in 4π using LEP fragmentation fractions (+19% if Tevatron fb)
- Plans: update with larger statistics
 - Analyze different inclusive semileptonic decays to extract b-hadronization fractions

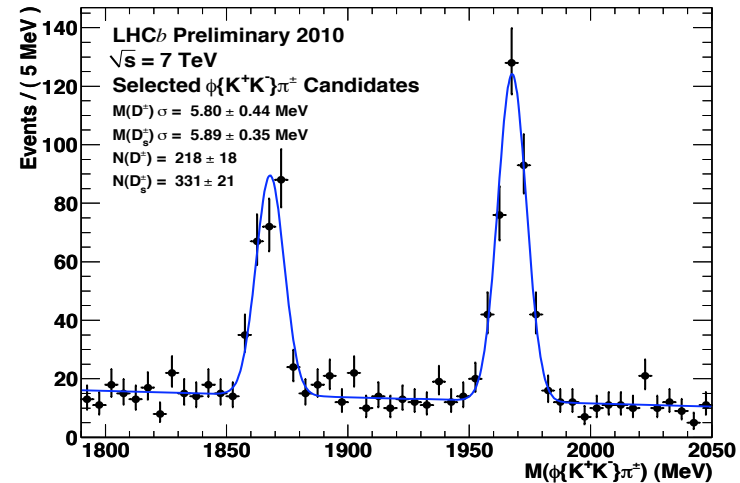
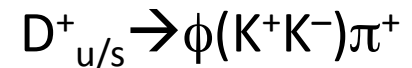
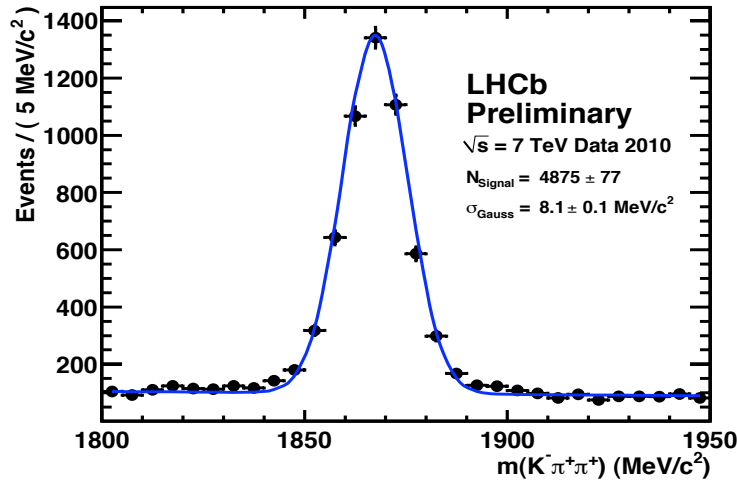
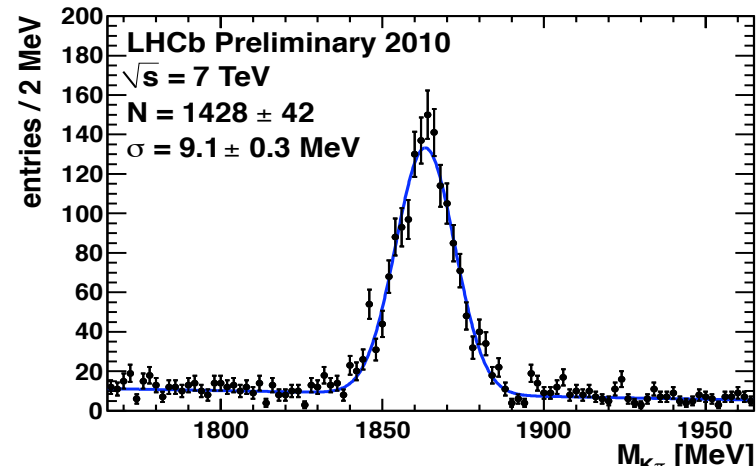
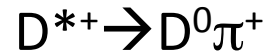
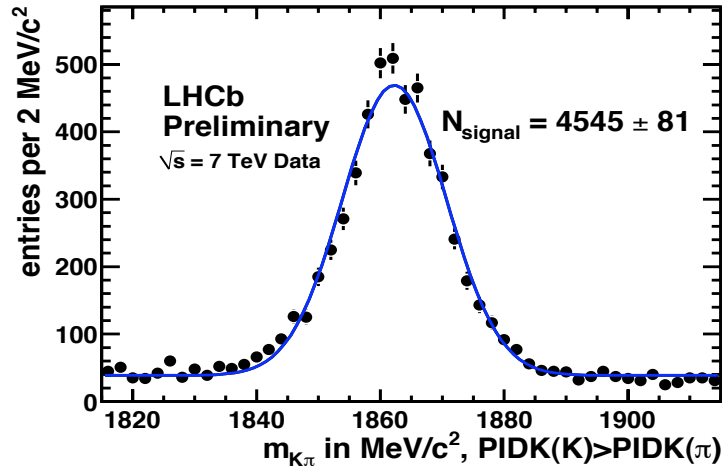
$\bar{b}b$ cross section measurement (3/3): $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$

LHCb-CONF-2010-012



- Measurement of the cross section using $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} (\pi^- D^0 (K^+ \pi^-)) \mu^- \nu_\mu$ 14.9 nb^{-1} :
 - D^0 tagged by the D^*
 - Use Wrong Sign $D^{*-} \mu^+$ combination to disentangle background
 - Fit the distribution of the Impact Parameter (IP) of the D^0 respect to the primary vertex to separate D^0 prompt from the signal (from B).
- $\sigma(pp \rightarrow H_b X) = (59 \pm 9 \pm 14) \mu\text{b}$ $2 < \eta(H_b) < 6 \rightarrow$ Agreement with the other measurements
- $\sigma(pp \rightarrow \bar{b}b X) = (275 \pm 44 \pm 66) \mu\text{b}$ in 4π using LEP fragmentation fractions (+19% if Tevatron fb)

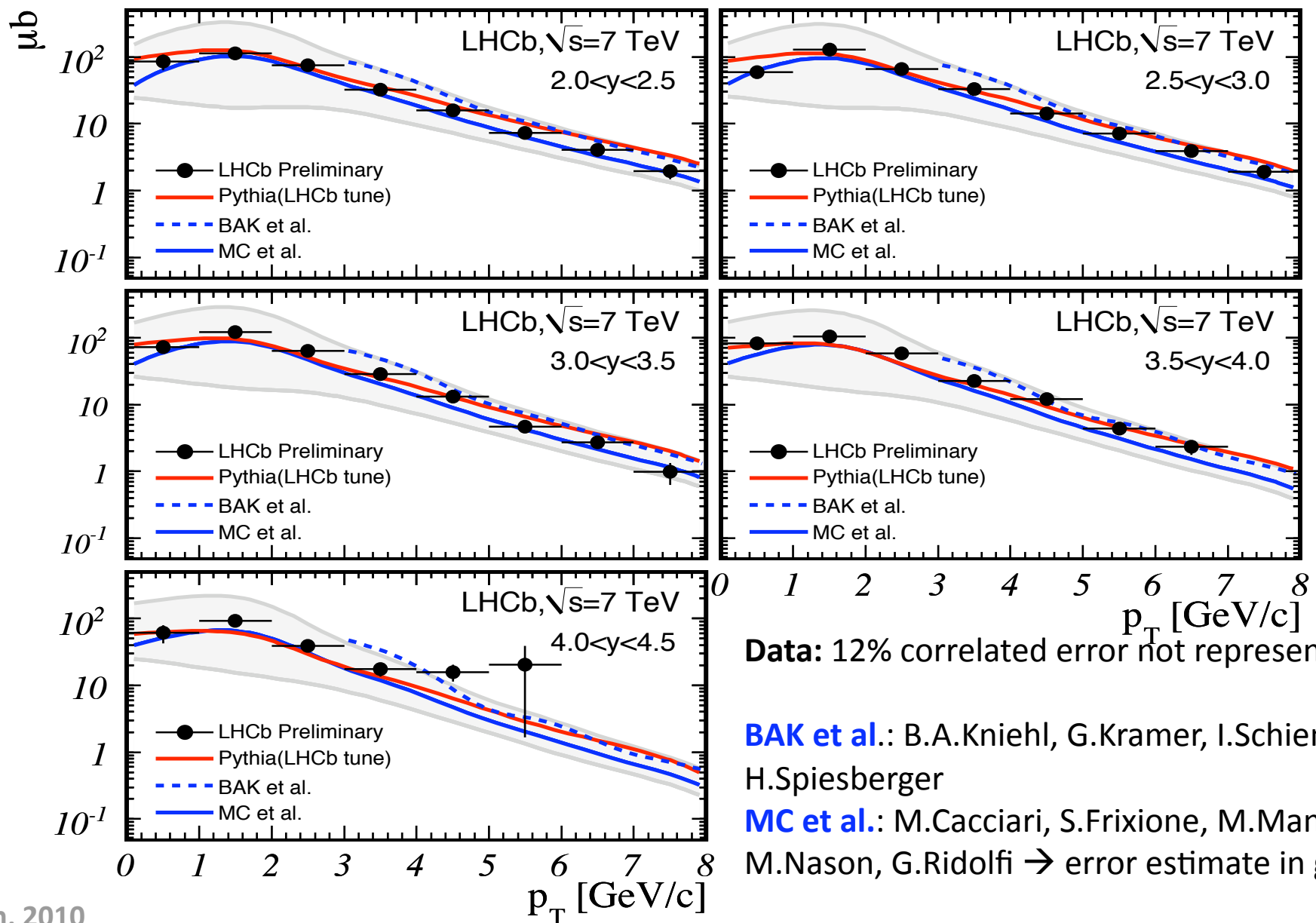
Open charm production



- Measurement of the open charm production cross sections and ratios using four independent channels in bins of $p_T < 8 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $2 < y < 4.5$.
 - Sample 1.9 nb^{-1} , micro-bias 100% efficient trigger
- Fit the D IP distribution to disentangle prompt contribution (signal) from D from b-hadron decays

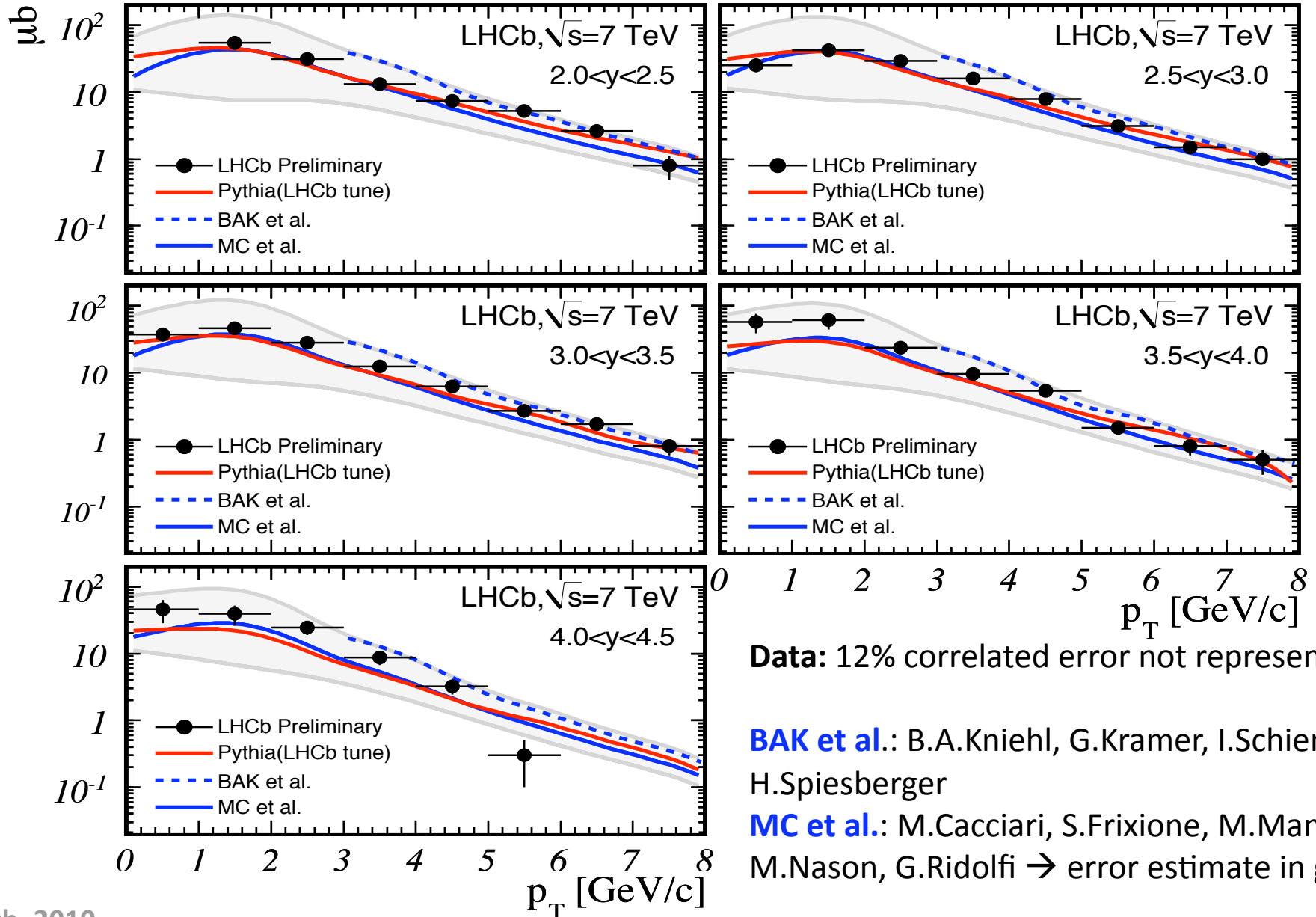
Open charm production: D^0+cc

$D^0+c.c.$ cross-section LHCb-CONF-2010-013



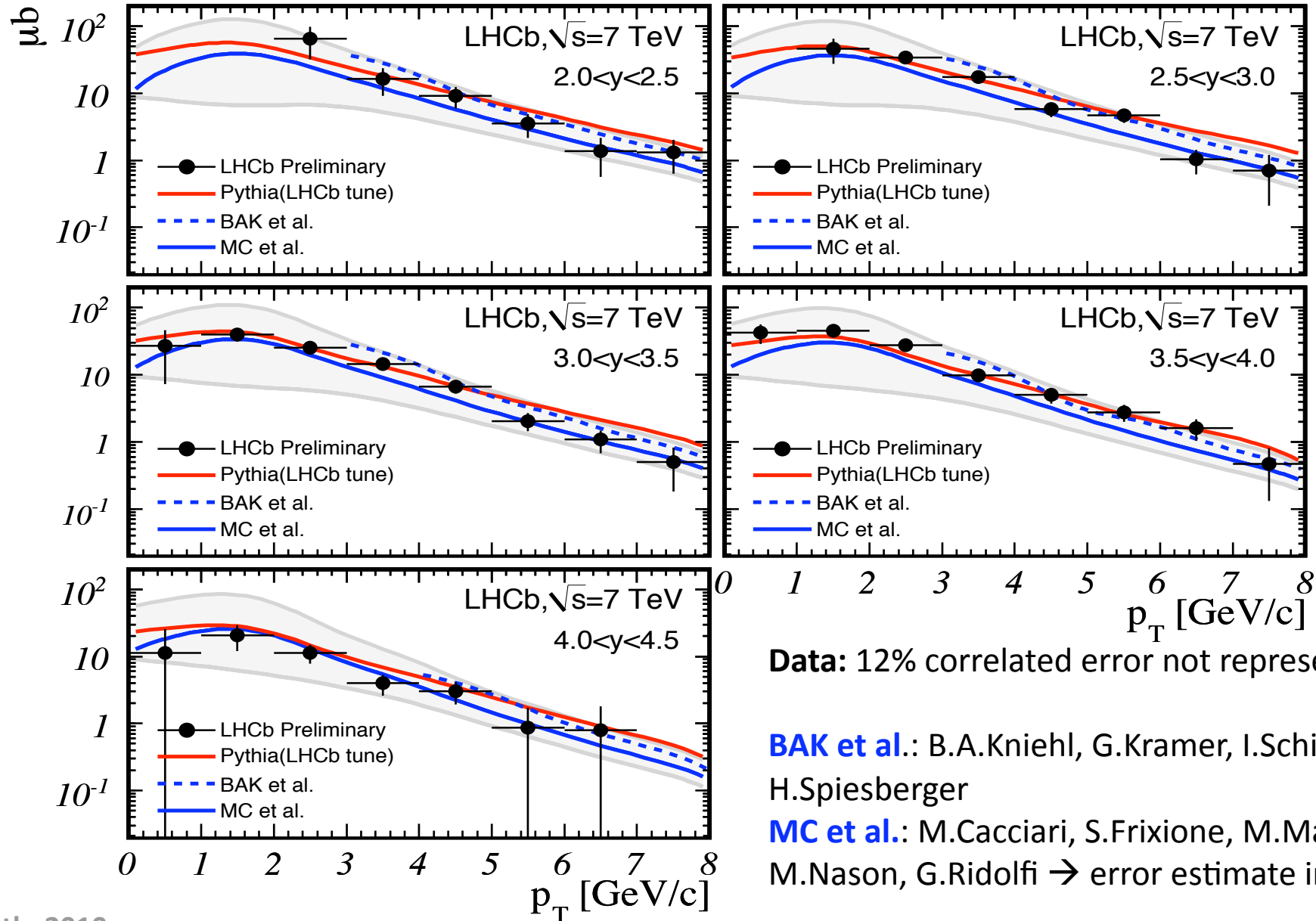
Open charm production: $D^+ + c\bar{c}$

$D^+ + c.c.$ cross-section LHCb-CONF-2010-013



Open charm production: $D^{*+}+cc$

$D^{*+}+c.c.$ cross-section LHCb-CONF-2010-013



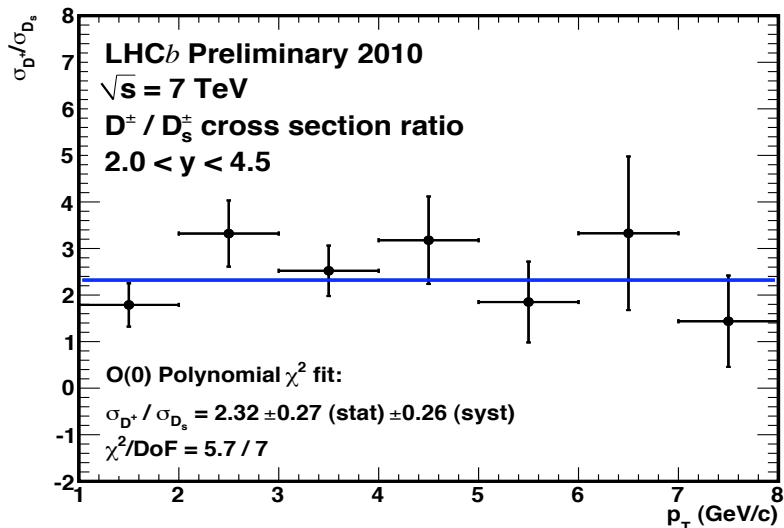
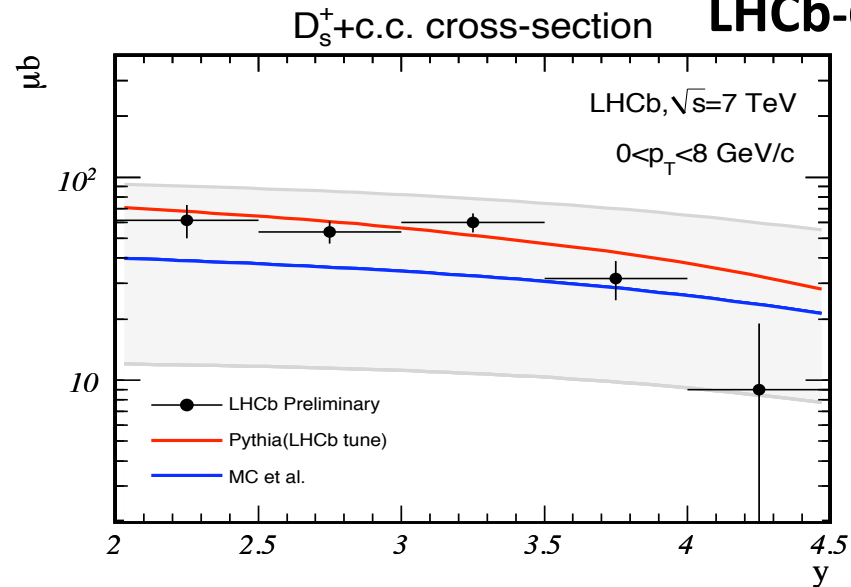
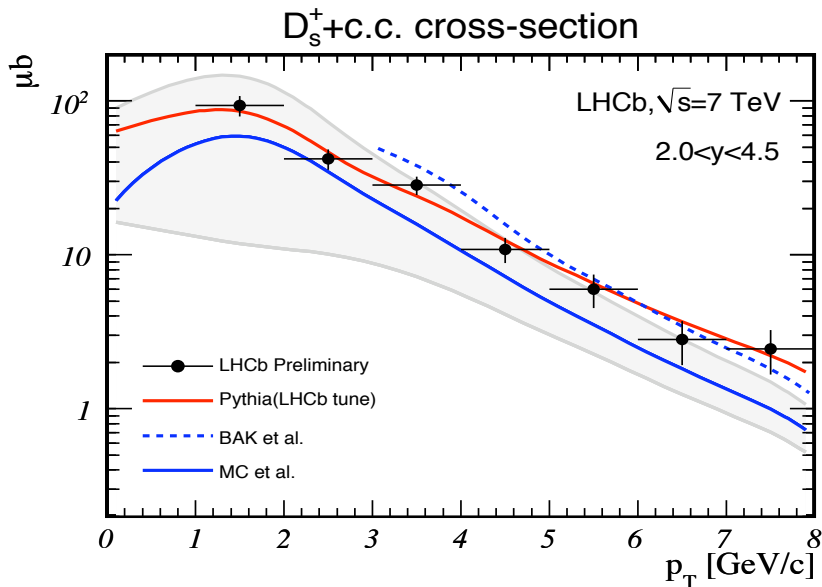
Data: 12% correlated error not represented

BAK et al.: B.A.Kniehl, G.Kramer, I.Schiembein, H.Spiesberger

MC et al.: M.Cacciari, S.Frixione, M.Mangano, M.Nason, G.Ridolfi \rightarrow error estimate in grey

Open charm production: $D_s^+ + cc$

LHCb-CONF-2010-013



From the analysis of the $\phi(K^+K^-)\pi^+$ final state the ratio D^+/D_s^+ can be extracted.

$$\sigma(D^+)/\sigma(D_s^+) = 2.32 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.26$$

Consistent with

$$f(c \rightarrow D^+)/f(c \rightarrow D_s^+) = 3.08 \pm 0.70 \text{ (PDG)}$$

Combining the $D^0/D^+/D^{*+}/D_s^+$ results

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow c\bar{c}) = 1234 \pm 189 \mu\text{b} \text{ in } p_T < 8 \text{ GeV/c } 2 < y < 4.5$$

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow c\bar{c}) = 6100 \pm 934 \mu\text{b} \text{ in the full acceptance}$$

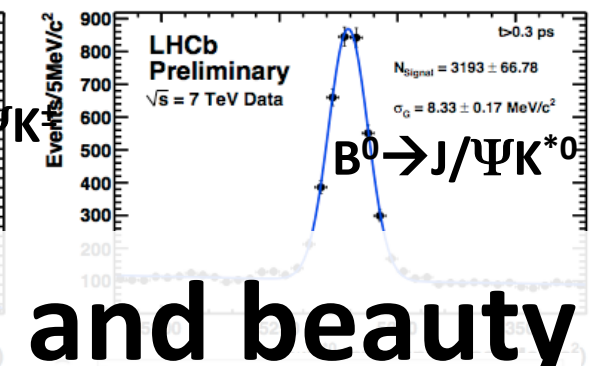
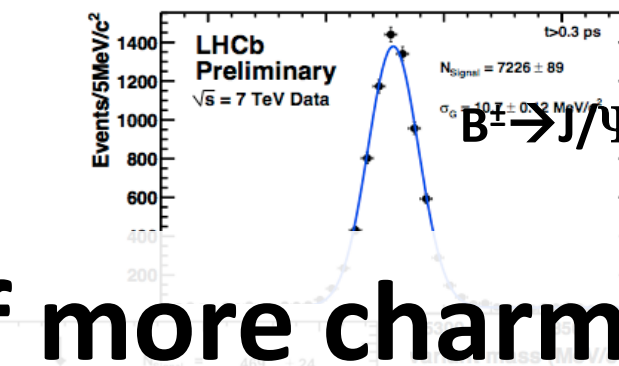
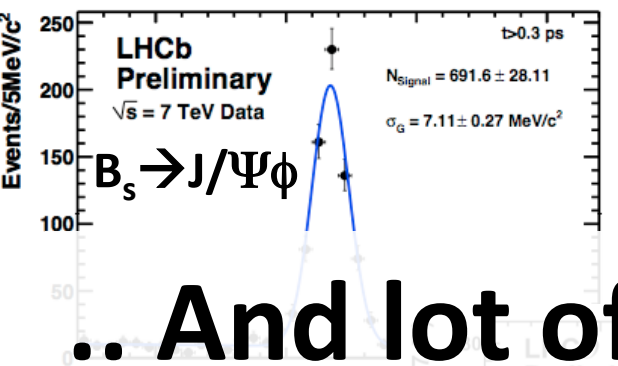
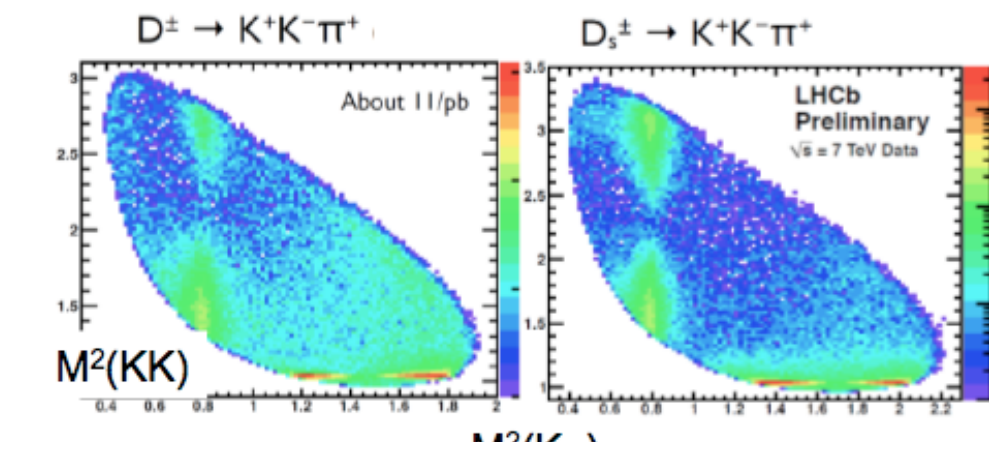
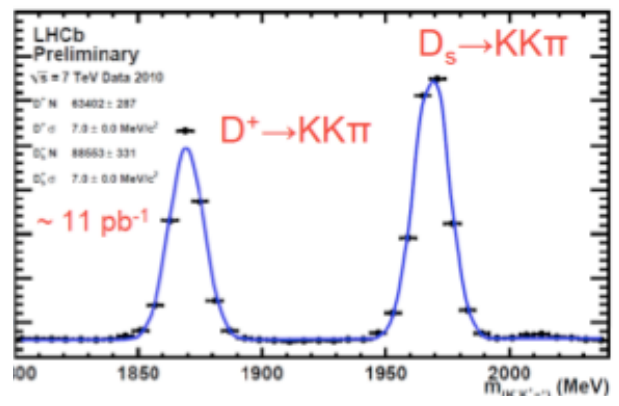
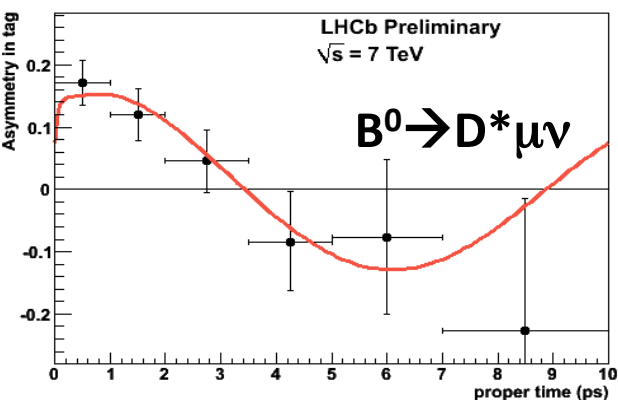
Plans:

update with more statistics (14 nb^{-1}), add the Λc production

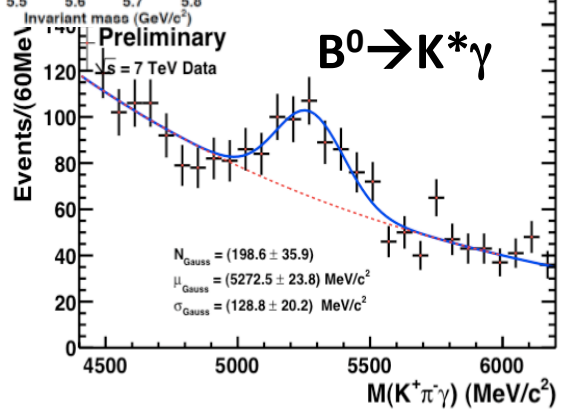
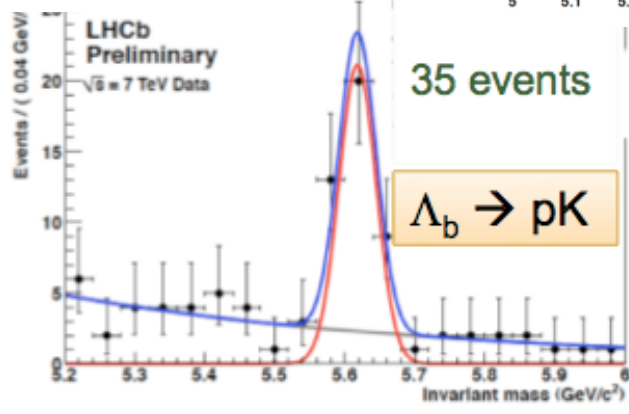
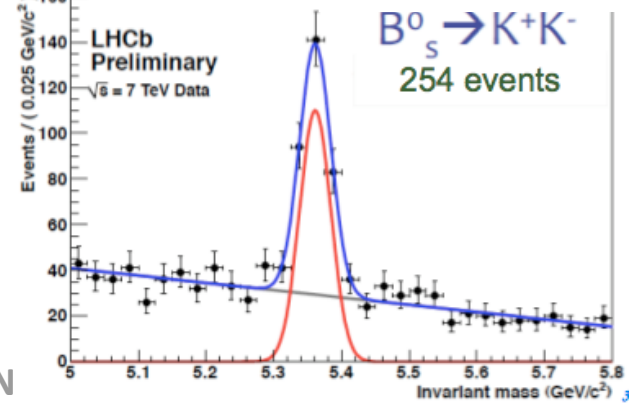
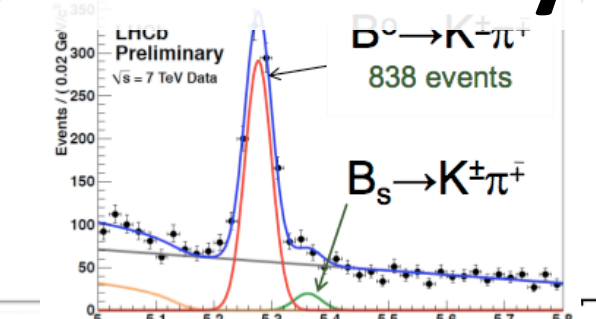
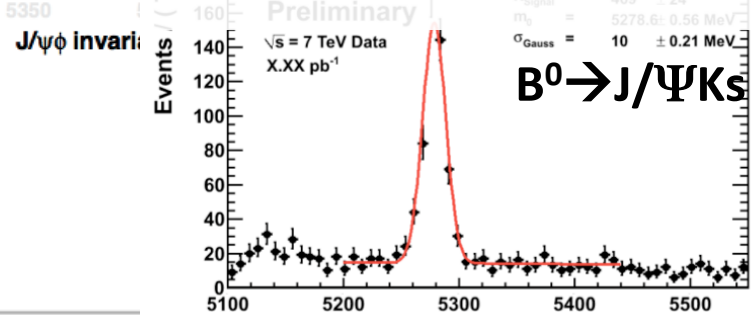
Conclusions

- Many analyses on the heavy flavour production and spectroscopy are ongoing at LHCb.
- With the first sample collected in 2010 at $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV $2\text{-}15\text{nb}^{-1}$ several results were already obtained:
 - Inclusive $J/\psi(1S)$ production cross section in p_T bins, $p_T < 10$ GeV/c, $2.5 < y < 4$
 - b-hadron & $b\bar{b}$ cross section in η bins using $B \rightarrow D^0 \mu^- \nu_\mu$, $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ and $H_b \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)X$.
 - Nice agreement with the expectation
 - Open charm & $c\bar{c}$ cross sections measured in different modes in p_T and y bins, $p_T < 8$ GeV/c, $2 < y < 4.5$
 - Nice agreement with the expectation (shape and normalization)
- More results will be presented in the coming months based on larger statistics samples:
 - Quarkonia production cross sections or ratios: $J/\psi(1S)$, $\psi(2S)$, χ_c , Υ
 - $J/\psi(1S)$, $\psi(2S)$, Υ polarization
 - c and b-Hadron production
 - Study of conventional and non-conventional HF states $X(3872)$, $Z^\pm(4440)$, B_c^\pm

Flavour Oscillation signal region

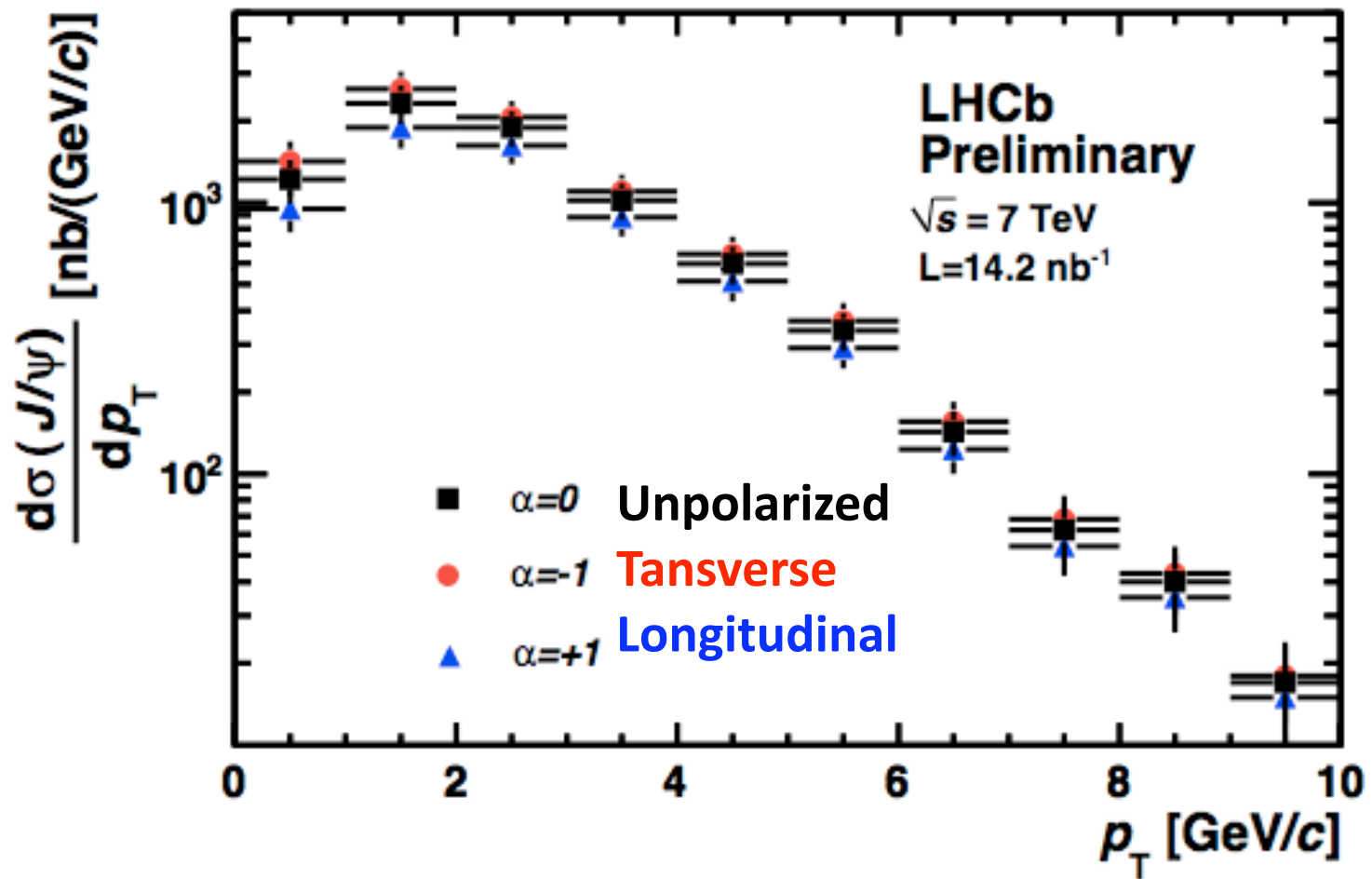


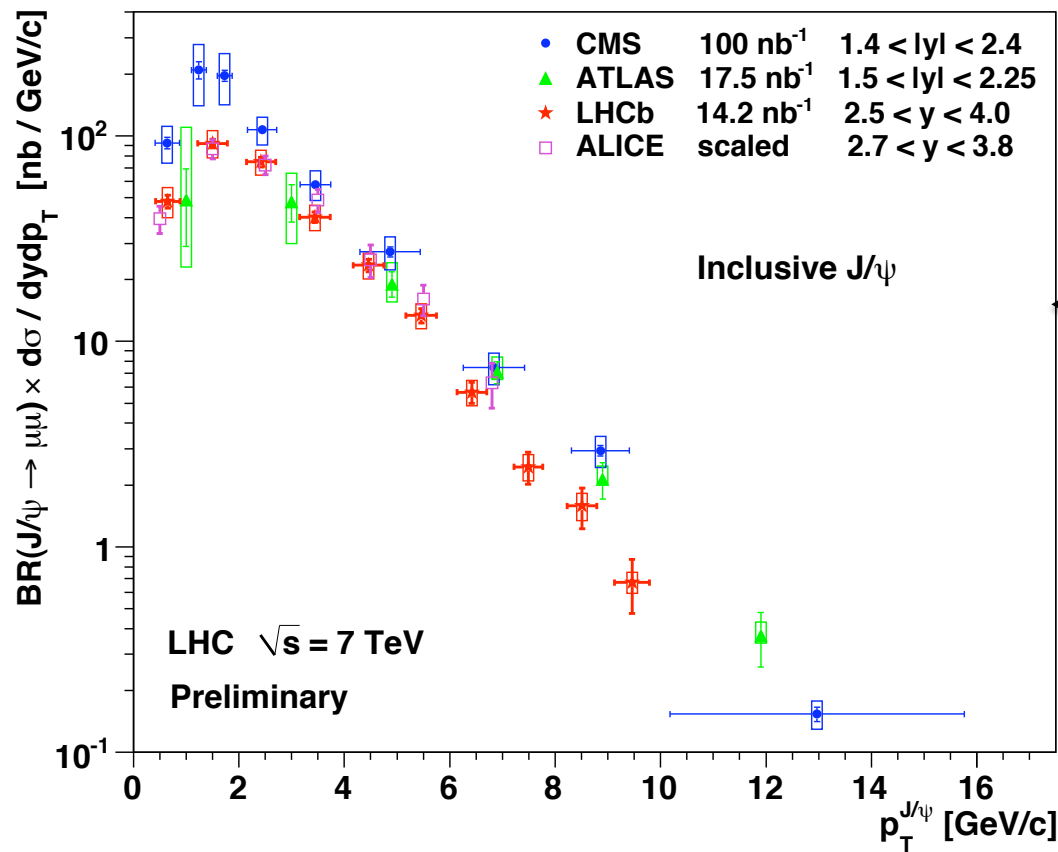
.. And lot of more charm and beauty physics



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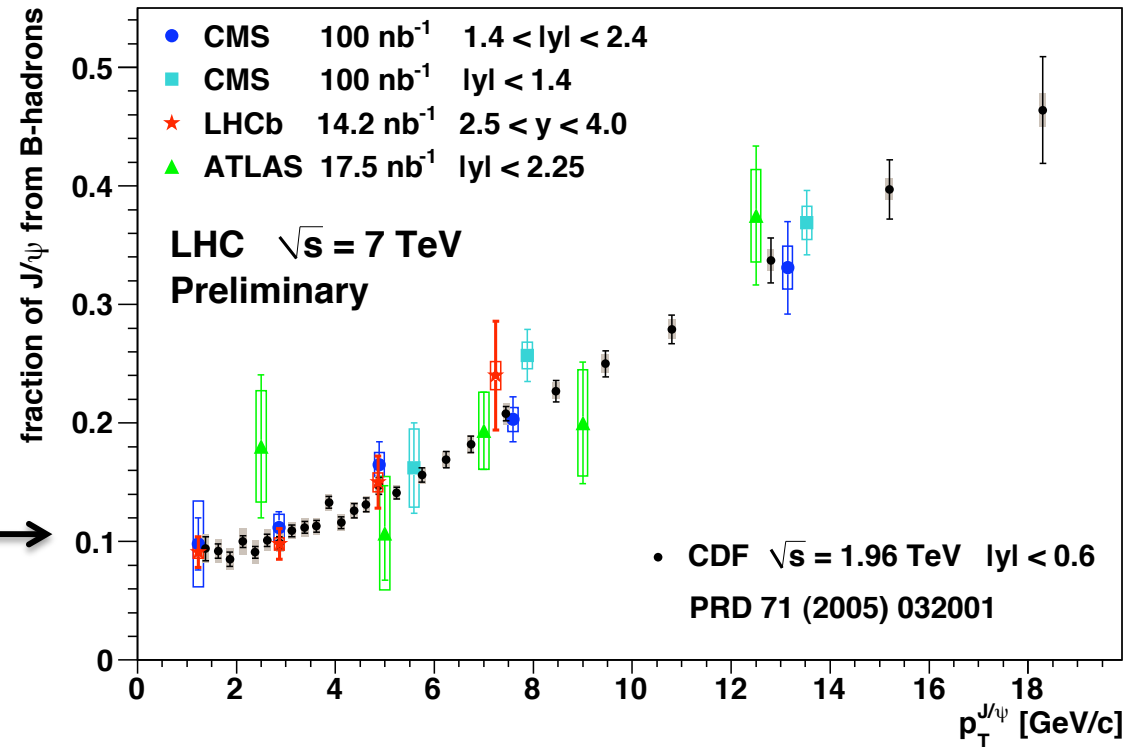
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Inclusive Jpsi cross section

Fraction of jpsi from b



Open charm cross section

- From the measurement of the differential cross section, integrating over the p_T and y range we get: ($p_T < 8 \text{ GeV}/c$ & $2 < y < 4.5$)
- NB:** the cross sections are for the sum of a D-meson + its $c\bar{c}$
- With a proper treatment of the error propagation (separate correlated/uncorrelated global systematic errors) we calculate the production ratios:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(D^0) &= 1488 \pm 41 \pm 34 \pm 174 \mu\text{b} = 1488 \pm 182 \mu\text{b} \\ \sigma(D^{*+}) &= 676 \pm 64 \pm 21 \pm 119 \mu\text{b} = 676 \pm 137 \mu\text{b} \\ \sigma(D^+) &= 717 \pm 39 \pm 26 \pm 98 \mu\text{b} = 717 \pm 109 \mu\text{b} \\ \sigma(D_s^+) &= 194 \pm 23 \pm 16 \pm 26 \mu\text{b} = 194 \pm 38 \mu\text{b} .\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}\frac{\sigma(D^0)}{\sigma(D^{*+})} = 2.20 \pm 0.48 & \frac{\sigma(D^0)}{\sigma(D^+)} = 2.07 \pm 0.37 & \frac{\sigma(D^0)}{\sigma(D_s^+)} = 7.67 \pm 1.67 \\ \frac{\sigma(D^{*+})}{\sigma(D^+)} = 0.94 \pm 0.22 & \frac{\sigma(D^{*+})}{\sigma(D_s^+)} = 3.48 \pm 0.93 & \frac{\sigma(D^+)}{\sigma(D_s^+)} = 3.70 \pm 0.84\end{array}$$

- Correcting for the $f(c \rightarrow H)$ probability (different measurement at different energy scales exist, use the range covered by measurement @ Z, Y)
- Values agree: $\chi^2/\text{ndof} = 2.28/3$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(c\bar{c}, D^0) &= 1280 \pm 36 \pm 151 \pm 150 \mu\text{b} = 1280 \pm 216 \mu\text{b} \\ \sigma(c\bar{c}, D^{*+}) &= 1474 \pm 140 \pm 176 \pm 260 \mu\text{b} = 1474 \pm 343 \mu\text{b} \\ \sigma(c\bar{c}, D^+) &= 1474 \pm 80 \pm 164 \pm 202 \mu\text{b} = 1474 \pm 272 \mu\text{b} \\ \sigma(c\bar{c}, D_s^+) &= 1092 \pm 130 \pm 151 \pm 147 \mu\text{b} = 1092 \pm 247 \mu\text{b}\end{aligned}$$