

LHCb measurements of Quarkonia Production in Ultraperipheral PbPb collisions and Z production in pPb collisions

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on behalf of the LHCb collaboration



region

The LHCb detector







LHCb running modes and kinematic coverage



Both the collider mode and fixed-target mode running at the same time



Kinematic acceptance



Collider mode datasets:

	2013		2016		2015	2017	2018
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$	$5.02 { m ~TeV}$		$8.16 { m ~TeV}$		5.02 TeV	$5.02 { m ~TeV}$	$5.02 { m ~TeV}$
	pPb	Pbp	pPb	Pbp	PbPb	XeXe	PbPb
\mathcal{L}	$1.1 {\rm ~nb^{-1}}$	$0.5 \ \mathrm{nb}^{-1}$	$13.6 { m ~nb^{-1}}$	20.8 nb^{-1}	$10 \ \mu b^{-1}$	$0.4 \ \mu \mathrm{b}^{-1}$	$\sim 210 \ \mu \mathrm{b}^{-1}$
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Ultra-peripheral production of Charmonium

- Ultra-peripheral collisions (UPC): Two nuclei bypass each other with an impact parameter greater than the sum of their radii
- Photon-induced interactions are enhanced by the strong electromagnetic field of the nucleus
 - Coherent J/ψ and ψ(2S) production gives constraints on the gluon Probability Density Functions,
 - (J/ψ) / ψ(2S) ratio measurement is helpful to constrain the choice of the vector meson wave function in dipole scattering models [e.g. PLB 772 (2017) 832, PRC (2011) 011902]

Incoherent J/ ψ production: photon interact with particular nucleons in the nucleus



Coherent J/ ψ production:

photon interact with the

whole nucleus coherently







Ultra-peripheral and peripheral photon-production

• Cross-sections:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\psi}^{\mathrm{coh}}}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{N_{\psi}^{\mathrm{coh}}}{\mathcal{L} \times \varepsilon_{\mathrm{tot}} \times \mathcal{B}(\psi \to \mu^{+}\mu^{-}) \times \Delta x}$$

- Event selection:
 - require a near empty detector with only two long tracks reconstructed, with acceptance cuts:

 $2.0 < \eta^{\mu} < 4.5$, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mu} > 700 \mathrm{MeV}$,

$$p_T^{\mu\mu} < 1 {
m GeV}, \left| \varDelta \phi_{\mu\mu} \right| > 0.9 \pi$$

- HERSCHEL detector [JINST 13 (2018) 04 P04017] is used to further purify the selection
- Signal extraction: The (1) charmonium yields are extracted from dimuon mass fit, then the (2) coherent part is extracted from a ln(p_T²) fit

LHCb-PAPER-2022-012, arXiv:2206.08221





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Ultra-peripheral and peripheral photon-production

LHCb-PAPER-2022-012, arXiv:2206.08221

Integrated cross-section and ratio:

$(5 \pm 0.050(stat) \pm 0.222(syst) \pm 0.262(lumi))$ mb

 $\sigma_{J/\psi}^{\text{coh}} = 5.965 \pm 0.059(stat) \pm 0.232(syst) \pm 0.262(lumi) \text{ mb},$

 $\sigma^{coh}_{\psi(2S)} = 0.923 \pm 0.086(stat) \pm 0.028(syst) \pm 0.040(lumi)$ mb,

 $\sigma^{coh}_{I/\psi} / \sigma^{coh}_{\psi(2S)} = 0.155 \pm 0.014(stat) \pm 0.003 (syst).$

- Differential cross-section vs. rapidity (compared to pQCD and color-dipole models)
 - The most precise measurement for coherent J/ψ production in PbPb UPC in the forward rapidity today;
 - The first coherent $\psi(2S)$ measurement in forward rapidity region at the LHC.



Guzey et al.: PRC 93 (2016) 055206,

Krelina et al.: PRC 97 (2018) 024901,

Mantysaari et al.: PLB 772 (2017) 832, PoS DIS2014 (2014) 069, PRD 74

Goncalves et al.: PRD 96 (2017)

094027, EPJC 40 (2005) 519,

PRC 95 (2017) 025204,

arXiv:2008.05116

(2006) 074016





LHCb-PAPER-2022-012, arXiv:2206.08221

- Differential cross-section vs. charmonium p_{T} (compared to pQCD and color-dipole models)
 - The first and most precise measurement of the coherent J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ production cross-section vs. $p_{\rm T}$ in PbPb UPC today.



Mantysaari et al.: PLB 772 (2017) 832, PoS DIS2014 (2014) 069, PRD 74 (2006) 074016



Ultra-peripheral and peripheral photon-production

LHCb-PAPER-2022-012, arXiv:2206.08221

- The J/ψ measurement is compatible with 2015 and ALICE results.
 - The difference between the new results and 2015 measurement is about 2.0σ.



Probe nuclear modification with Z boson

- Z bosons are **unmodified** by the hot and dense medium created in heavy ion collisions,
 - Their leptonic decays pass through the medium without being affected by the strong interaction.
 - "conserved" the initial conditions of the collisions.
- Ideal probe of cold nuclear matter effects at Bjorken-x in $10^{-4} < x < 10^{-3}$ and $10^{-1} < x < 1$, with $Q^2 {\sim} 10^4 {\rm GeV^2}$.
- A calibration channel for probing the nuclear modification using other processes such as heavy quark production.







LHCb-PAPER-2022-009, arXiv:2205.10213



- LHCb pPb dataset at 8.16 TeV about 30 nb⁻¹.
- Fiducial volume:

$$p_{
m T}^{\mu} > 20~{
m GeV}, 2.0 < \eta_{\mu} < 4.5, \ 60 < m_{\mu\mu} < 120~{
m GeV}$$

• Cross-section:

$$\sigma_{Z \to \mu \mu} = \frac{N_{\text{cand}} \cdot \rho \cdot f_{\text{FSR}}}{\mathcal{L} \cdot \epsilon}$$

• Forward-backward ratio:

$$R_{\rm FB} = \frac{\sigma_{(1.53 < y^*_{\mu} < 4.03)}}{\sigma_{(-4.97 < y^*_{\mu} < -2.47)}} \cdot k_{\rm FB}$$

• Nuclear modification factors:

$$R_{pPb}^{\text{fw.}} = \frac{1}{208} \cdot \frac{\sigma_{(pPb, \ 1.53 < y^*_{\mu} < 4.03)}}{\sigma_{(pp, \ 2.0 < y^*_{\mu} < 4.5)}} \cdot k_{pPb}$$



- The cross-section, $R_{\rm FB}$ and $R_{p\rm Pb}$ are measured as a function of y_Z^* , $p_{\rm T}^Z$, and $\phi_{\eta}^* = \tan(\phi_{\rm acop}/2)/\cos(\Delta \eta/2)$ (an angular variable equivalent to $p_{\rm T}^Z$ w/o uncertainty from momentum calibration).
- $k_{\rm FB}$ and $k_{p\rm Pb}$ are the corresponding muon rapidity acceptance correction factors.
- pp reference cross-section at 8.16 TeV is interpolated from LHCb 7, 8 and 13 TeV results.





LHCb-PAPER-2022-009, arXiv:2205.10213

• Total fiducial cross-section:

 $\sigma_{Z \to \mu \mu, \text{ fwd.}}$

 $= 26.9 \pm 1.6$ (stat.) ± 0.9 (syst.) ± 0.7 (lumi.)nb

 $\sigma_{Z
ightarrow \mu \mu}$, bwd.

 $= 13.4 \pm 1.0$ (stat.) ± 0.5 (syst.) ± 0.3 (lumi.) nb

- Compatible with theoretical calculations using POWHEG v2:
 - CTEQ61 (PDF) for both *p* and Pb
 - CT14 (PDF) for *p* and EPPS16 (nPDF) for Pb
 - CTEQ61 (PDF) for *p* and nCTEQ15 (nPDF) for Pb
- Forward (small Bjorken-x) results show strong constraining power on the nPDFs.





LHCb-PAPER-2022-009, arXiv:2205.10213



backward

• Differential cross-section as a function of y_Z^* and ϕ_n^* :

- In good agreement with theoretical predictions.
- Forward: smaller uncertainty than prediction, constraints on nPDFs.
- Backward: larger uncertainty than predictions.

Forward





LHCb-PAPER-2022-009, arXiv:2205.10213









LHCb

3.0

 $|y_Z^*|$

0.10

 ϕ^*

 $pPb \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16 \text{ TeV}$

 $\mathcal{L}_{Forward} = 12.2\,nb^{-1}$

 $\mathcal{L}_{Backward} = 18.6 \text{ nb}^{-1}$

3.5

LHCb

 $p Pb \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16 \text{ TeV}$

(d)

 $\mathcal{L}_{Forward} = 12.2 \, \text{nb}^{-1}$

 $\mathcal{L}_{Backward} = 18.6\, nb^{-1}$

4.0

10.00

LHCb CTEQ6.1 💋 CTEQ6.1 CT14+EPPS16 $p Pb \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16 TeV$ CT14+EPPS16 2.0 2.0CTEO6.1+nCTEO15 $\mathcal{L}_{Forward} = 12.2\, nb^{-1}$ CTEO6.1+nCTEO15 🔶 Data 🔶 Data $\mathcal{L}_{Backward} = 18.6 \text{ nb}^{-1}$ $^{1.5}$ $^{\prime}$ $R_{
m FB}^{
m TB}$ Forward: $2.5 < y_Z^* < 4.0$ Forward: $2.5 < y_Z^* < 4.0$ Backward: $-4.0 < y_z^* < -2.5$ Backward: $-4.0 < y_Z^* < -2.5$ (a)1.01.00.50.5 $0.0 \\ 2.5$ 0.0 2.54.0 $|y_{Z}^{*}|$ 3.0 3.0 LHCb CTEQ6.1 /// CTEQ6.1 2.52.5CT14+EPPS16 $p Pb \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16 \text{ TeV}$ CT14+EPPS16 CTEQ6.1+nCTEQ15 CTEQ6.1+nCTEQ15 $\mathcal{L}_{Forward} = 12.2\, nb^{-1}$ 🔶 Data 🔶 Data 2.0 2.0 $\mathcal{L}_{Backward} = 18.6 \, \mathrm{nb}^{-1}$ Forward: $2.5 < y_Z^* < 4.0$ Forward: $2.5 < y_{Z}^{*} < 4.0$ $^{
m BHB}_{
m HB}$ Backward: $-4.0 < y_Z^* < -2.5$ $\overset{\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{HB}}}{H}^{1.5}$ (c) Backward: $-4.0 < y_Z^* < -2.5$

2.5

1.0

0.5

0.0

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2.5

1.0

0.5

0.0

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0.01

- Forward-backward ratio measured in common rapidity window $2.5 < |y_{Z}^{*}| < 4.0$:
 - Total $R_{\rm FB} = 0.78 \pm 0.10$
 - As a function of y_Z^* , p_T^Z , and ϕ_n^* , see plots
- A general suppression below unity.
- Compatible with theoretical predictions. •
- Higher precision in total $R_{\rm FB}$ and certain bins as a • function y_Z^* , p_T^Z , and ϕ_{η}^* can constrain the nPDFs.

10

100

1.00











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- Nuclear modification factors as a function of y_Z^* , p_T^Z , and ϕ_η^*
- Compatible with theoretical predictions.
- Constraints on nPDFs are visible in certain bins in case of forward collisions.





Conclusion



- A new measurement of exclusive coherent J/ ψ and ψ (2S) production and their cross-section ratio in UPC PbPb collisions using 2018 dataset.
 - The most precise coherent J/ ψ production measurement and the first coherent $\psi(2S)$ measurement in forward rapidity region for UPC at LHC.
 - The first measurement of coherent J/ ψ and ψ (2S) production cross-section vs. $p_{\rm T}$ in PbPb UPC.
- A new Z boson production measurement in pPb collisions at 8.16 TeV
 - The differential cross-section, $R_{\rm FB}$ and $R_{p\rm Pb}$ as a function of y_Z^* , $p_{\rm T}^Z$, and ϕ_η^* are measured for the first time in the forward region at LHCb.
 - The new results are compatible with nCTEQ15 or EPPS16 nPDFs calculations.
 - Forward (small Bjorken-x) results show strong constraining power on the nPDFs.









Supplementary material for LHCb-PAPER-2022

https://lhcbproject.web.cern.ch/Publications/p/LHCb-PAPER-2022-009.html

- Concerning the difference between the fourth data point (19 < pZ T < 34GeV) and the corresponding theoretical prediction in the differential fiducial cross-section measurement as a function of Z boson pT, a detailed study has been performed.
- This study excludes possible bugs from data quality, efficiency estimation, beam crossing angle, geometry acceptance, track reconstruction quality, and possible contributions from missing backgrounds such as standard model ZZ.
- Therefore, it is concluded as a statistical fluctuation.
- The p-value and the corresponding local significance of differences between the measurements and the PowhegBox predictions are shown in Fig. 1. The p-value of the fourth data point corresponds to about a 3-σ significance.

