



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

# Forward Physics at LHCb

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on behalf of the LHCb collaboration*

*7<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Diffraction in High Energy Physics  
10–15 September 2012, Puerto del Carmen, Lanzarote, Spain*



- *LHCb and its current status*
- *Electroweak boson production*
- *Drell-Yan cross-section*
- *Diffraction studies and energy flow measurements*
- *Exclusive dimuon production*
- *Summary*

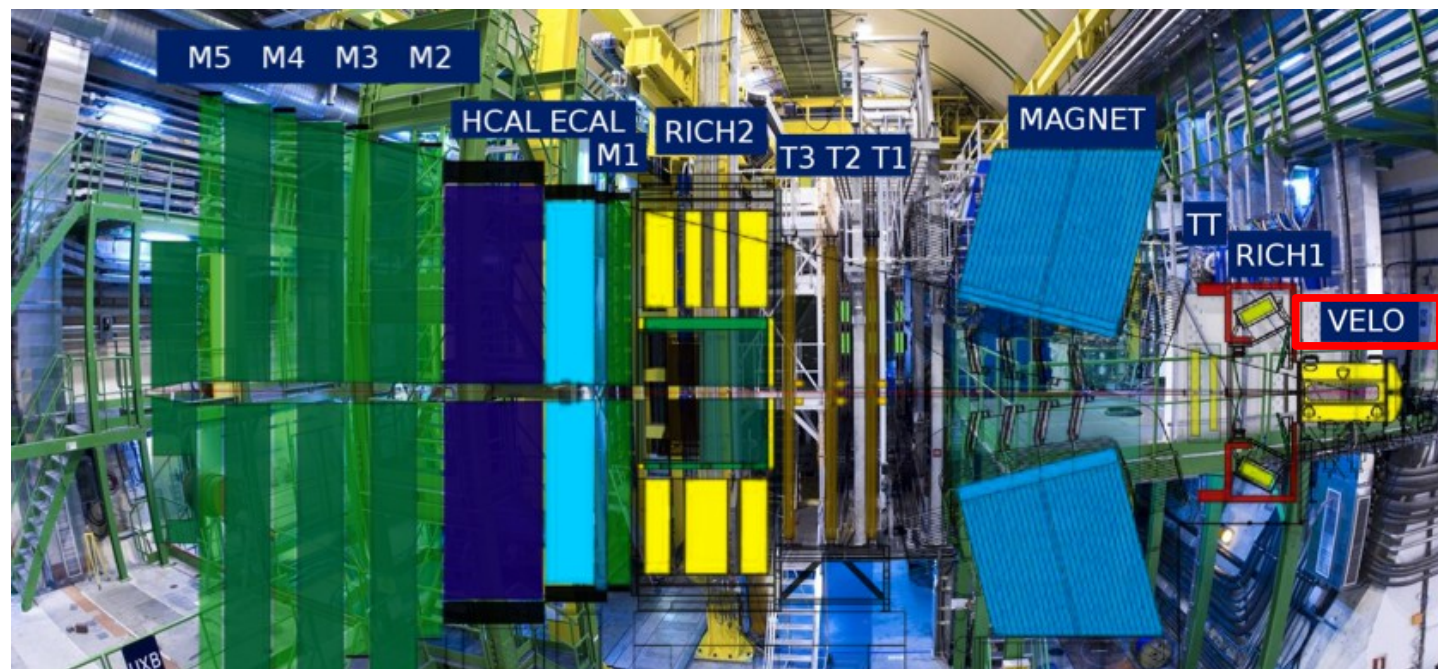




- One of the 4 main detectors at the LHC: CP violation, rare decays, New Physics searches

- Forward spectrometer with planar detectors:

- B hadrons at the LHC are mainly produced at low polar angles
- angular coverage:  $2 < \eta < 5$
- combination of PID and tracking detectors covering the full acceptance: *unique@LHC*



- Excellent tracking performance:

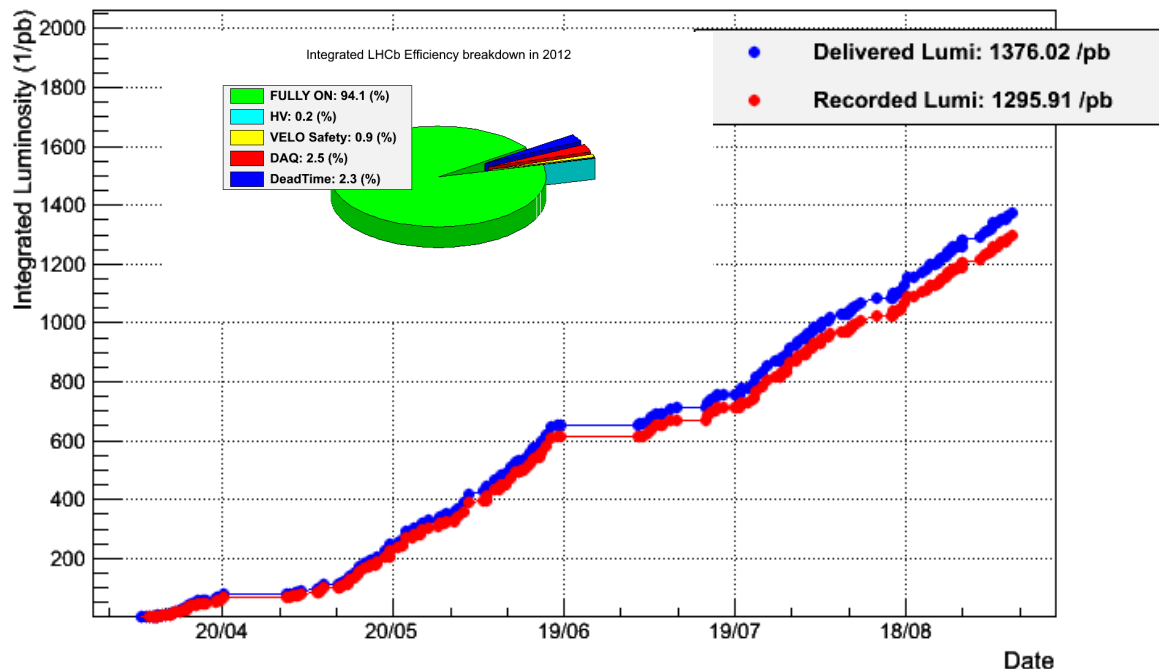
- momentum resolution of long tracks traversing the full tracking setup  $\delta p/p \sim 0.4\text{--}0.6\%$
- great invariant mass resolution and precise vertex reconstruction achieved

- High quality particle identification:

- RICH system: efficient hadron ID over the wide momentum range – *unique@LHC*
- Calorimeter and Muon Systems: robust  $e$ ,  $\gamma$ , muon, hadron separation + trigger

- Selective and flexible trigger system

LHCb Integrated Luminosity at 4 TeV in 2012



year	luminosity	energy (TeV)
2009	6.8 $\mu\text{b}^{-1}$	0.9
2010	0.3 $\text{nb}^{-1}$	0.9
2010	37 $\text{pb}^{-1}$	7
2011	0.1 $\text{pb}^{-1}$	2.76
2011	1.0 $\text{fb}^{-1}$	7
2012	2.2 $\text{fb}^{-1}$ (exp.)	8

- ~95 % data taking efficiency
- ~99% r/o channels operational
- ~99% of accumulated data is useful for physics analysis

## Running challenges:

- In 2011 and 2012, high luminosity (up to  $4.0 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) running
- LHCb design luminosity:  $2.0 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Smooth data taking by LHCb despite strong challenge for the trigger, offline reconstruction and data processing



- LHCb, due to its rapidity coverage, explores particle production in a unique kinematic range:

→ probes of PDFs at very low and at high values of  $x$  and low- $Q^2$ : collision between parton at high (known) and low- $x$  (unexplored). For ATLAS/CMS: collisions of two partons with similar  $x$

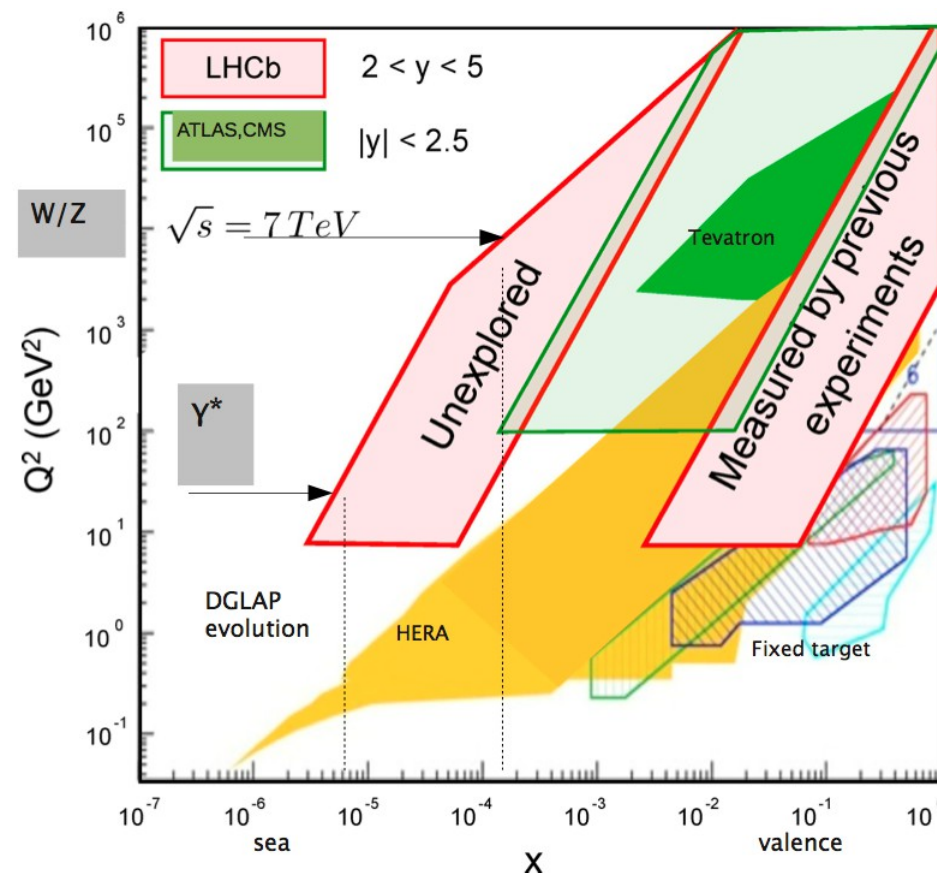
→ PDF uncertainty increases towards large  $\eta$

→ low-mass Drell-Yan and  $W/Z$  cross-section measurements: probe  $x$  values down to  $\sim 10^{-6}$  and  $10^{-4}$ , respectively

- Ability to study low- $p_T$  region ( $< 0.5$  GeV/c) at large  $\eta (> 4)$

→ the only LHC experiment that can investigate this region of the phase space

→ great potential to study soft QCD processes



- Z production studied with 4 decay modes:*

1)  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  :

$\rightarrow 37 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ , LHCb-PAPER-2012-008

2)  $Z \rightarrow ee$

$\rightarrow 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , LHCb-CONF-2012-011

3,4)  $Z \rightarrow \tau(\mu\nu\nu)\tau(\mu\nu\nu)$ ,  $Z \rightarrow \tau(\mu\nu\nu)\tau(e\nu\nu)$

$\rightarrow 0.25 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , LHCb-CONF-2011-041

- Z selection: muons/electrons with high  $p_T$*

- $W^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm \nu$  selection: high  $p_T$  and isolated muons ( $W^\pm$  purity : 78%)*

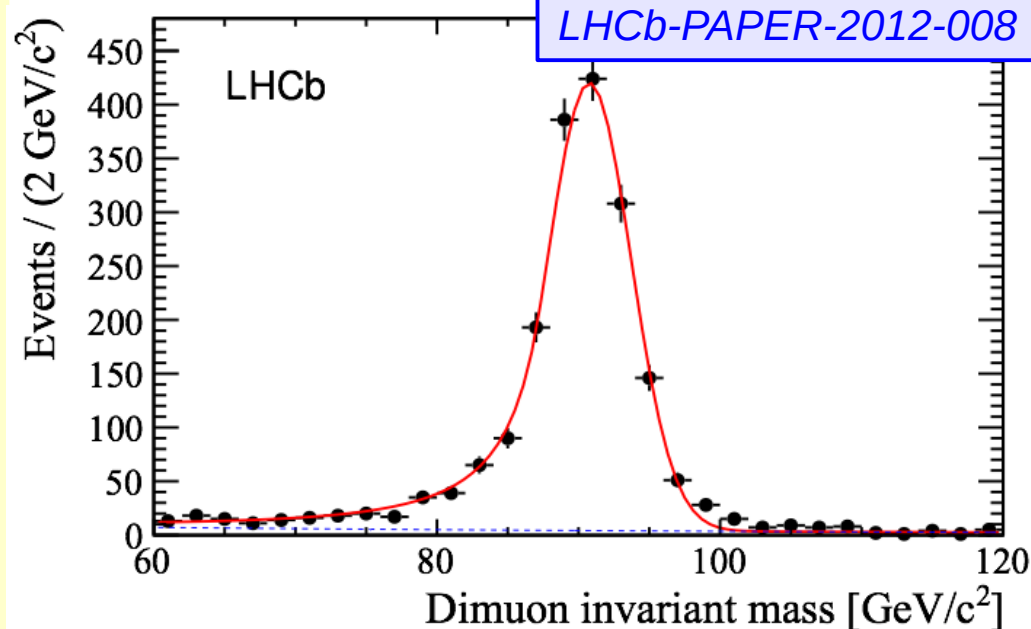
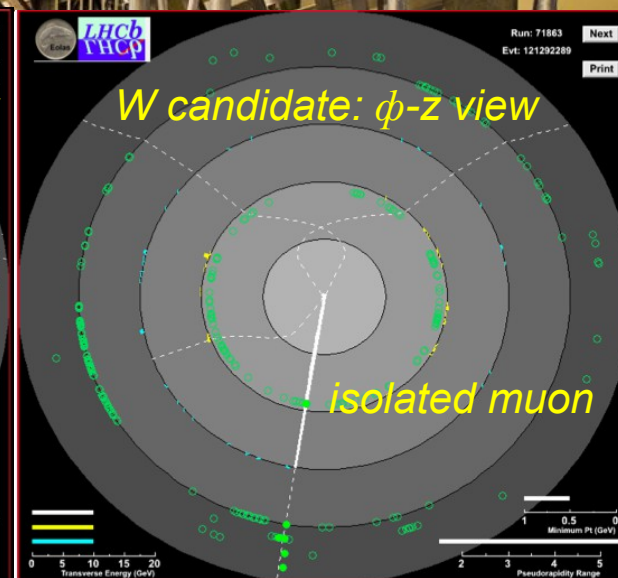
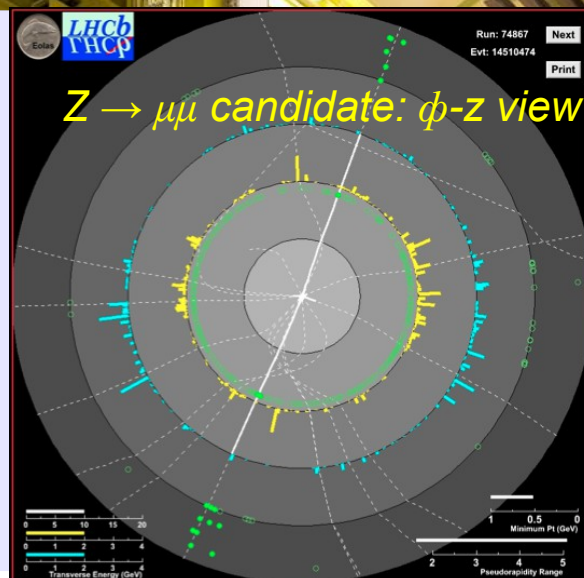
- Lepton charge asymmetries are investigated*

- Signal yield is estimated by fitting the  $p_T$  spectra of positive and negative muons in data to templates for signal and backgrounds*

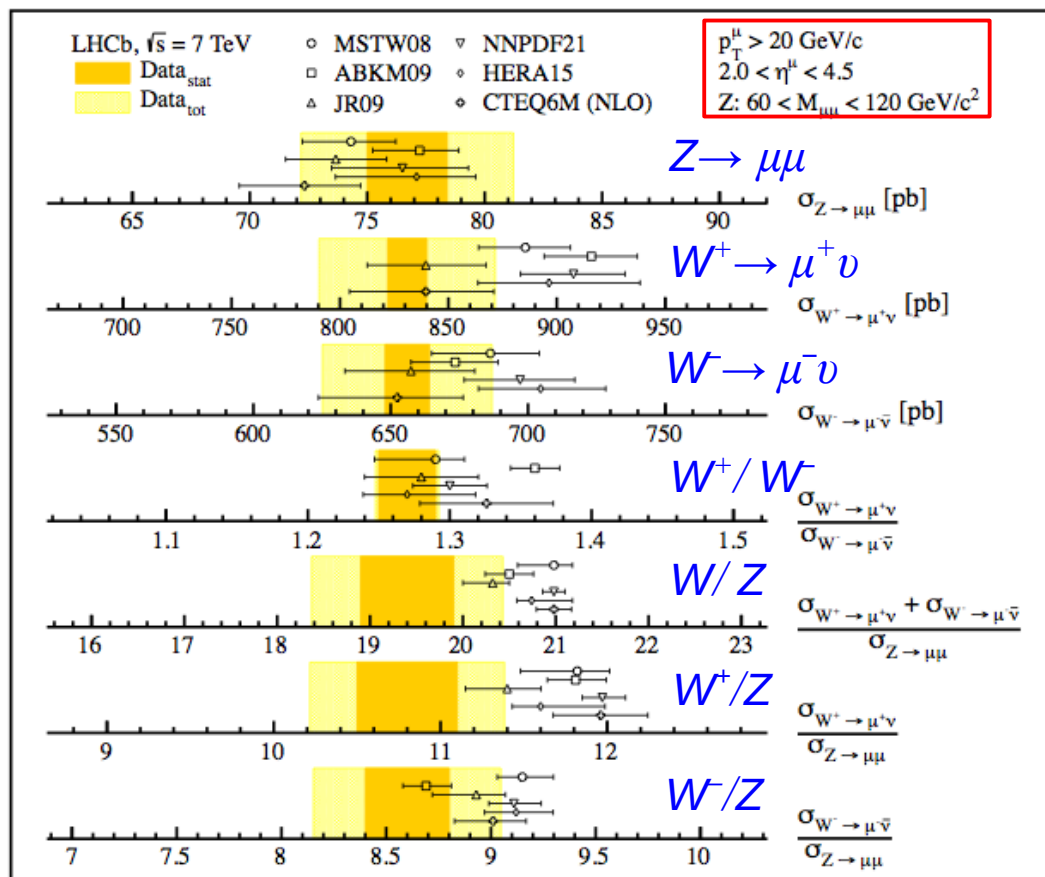
$\rightarrow$  Signal+Z-related background templates taken from MC, heavy flavor background from data

- W,Z selection efficiencies derived from data*

- All results corrected for final state radiation*





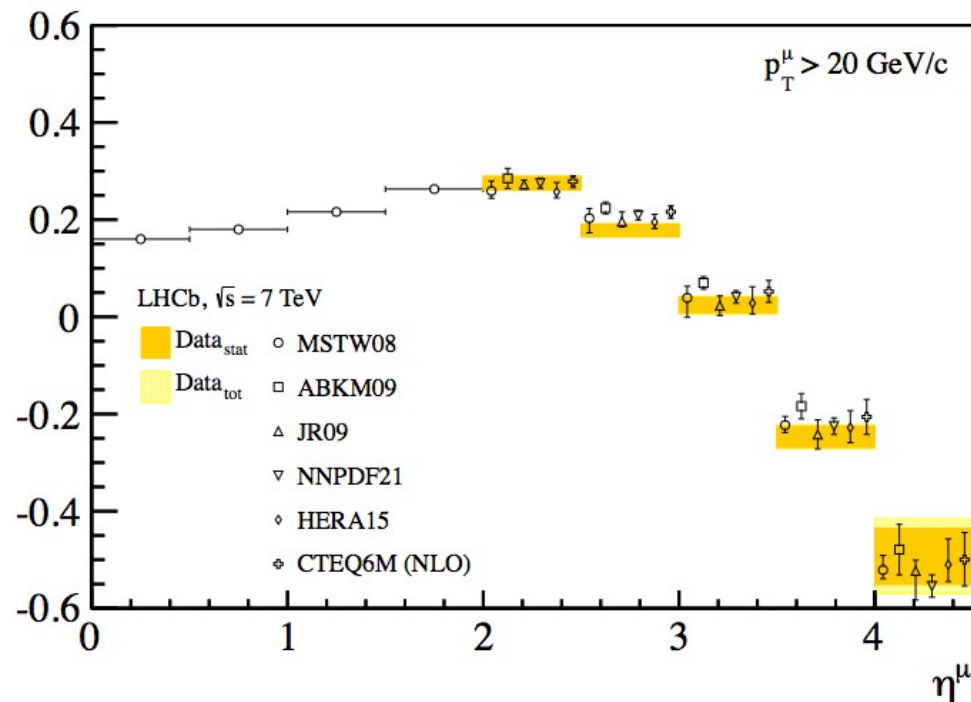


MSTW08 arXiv:0901.0002  
 ABKM09 arXiv:0908.2766  
 JR09 arXiv:0810.4274  
 NNPDF arXiv:1002.4407  
 HERA15 arXiv:0911.0884  
 CTEQ6M arXiv:0802.0007

- general agreement with the predictions, though some PDFs overestimate the ratios of the cross-sections
- errors include PDF and scale uncertainties
- accuracy of the results will be improved with more data

LHCb-PAPER-2012-008

- Lepton charge asymmetry vs muon pseudorapidity:



- $qq \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$  process studied with  $37 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- selection: high  $p_T$  identified muons with  $5 < M_{\mu\mu} < 120 \text{ GeV}$

- Signal extraction using the muon isolation:

$$z = p_T^\mu / p_T^{\text{Jet}}$$

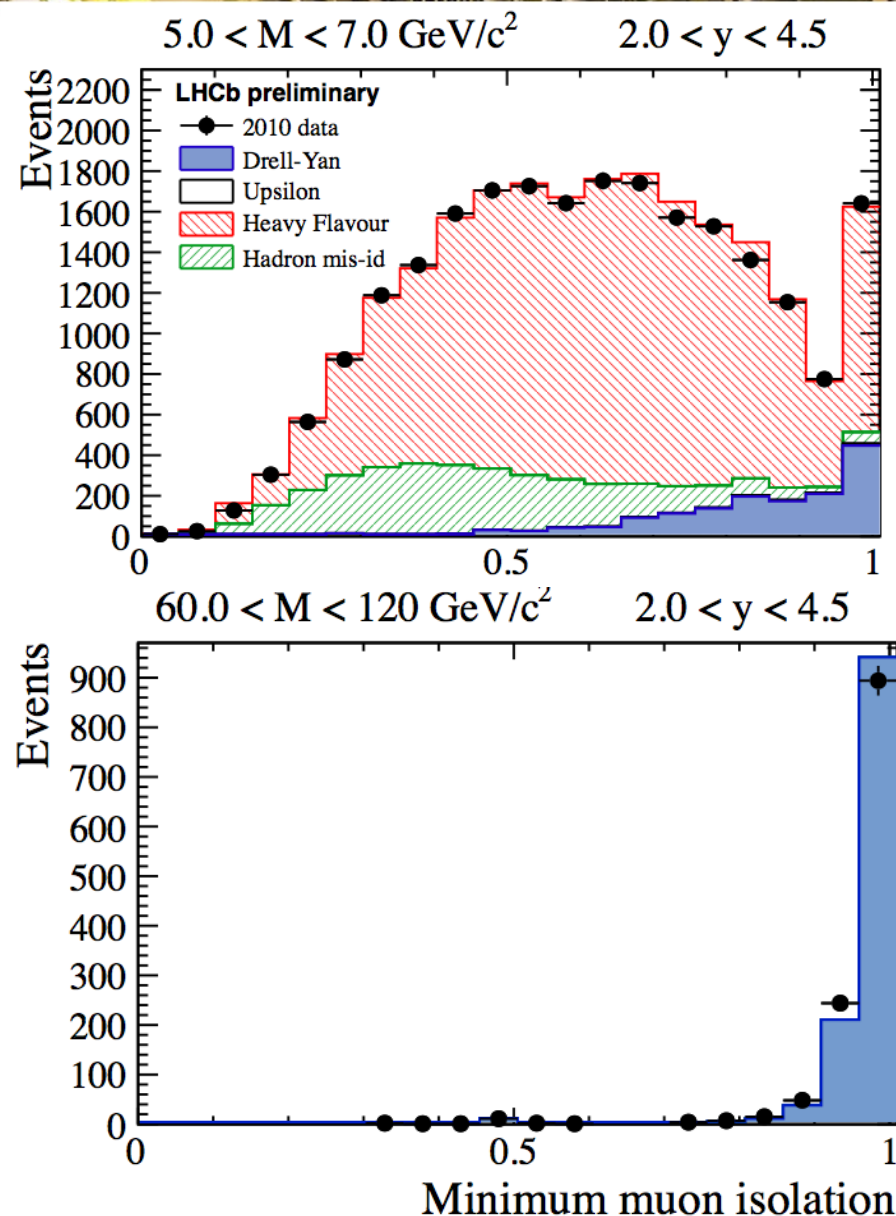
→ for signal  $z \rightarrow 1$ : checked with  $\Upsilon$  and  $Z$  data  
for background  $z < 1$ : usually produced in the same direction as the other collision products

→ minimum muon isolation of two muons is used

- Signal yield extraction using a fit to the Minimum Muon Isolation distribution of two muons in data to templates for the signal and background.

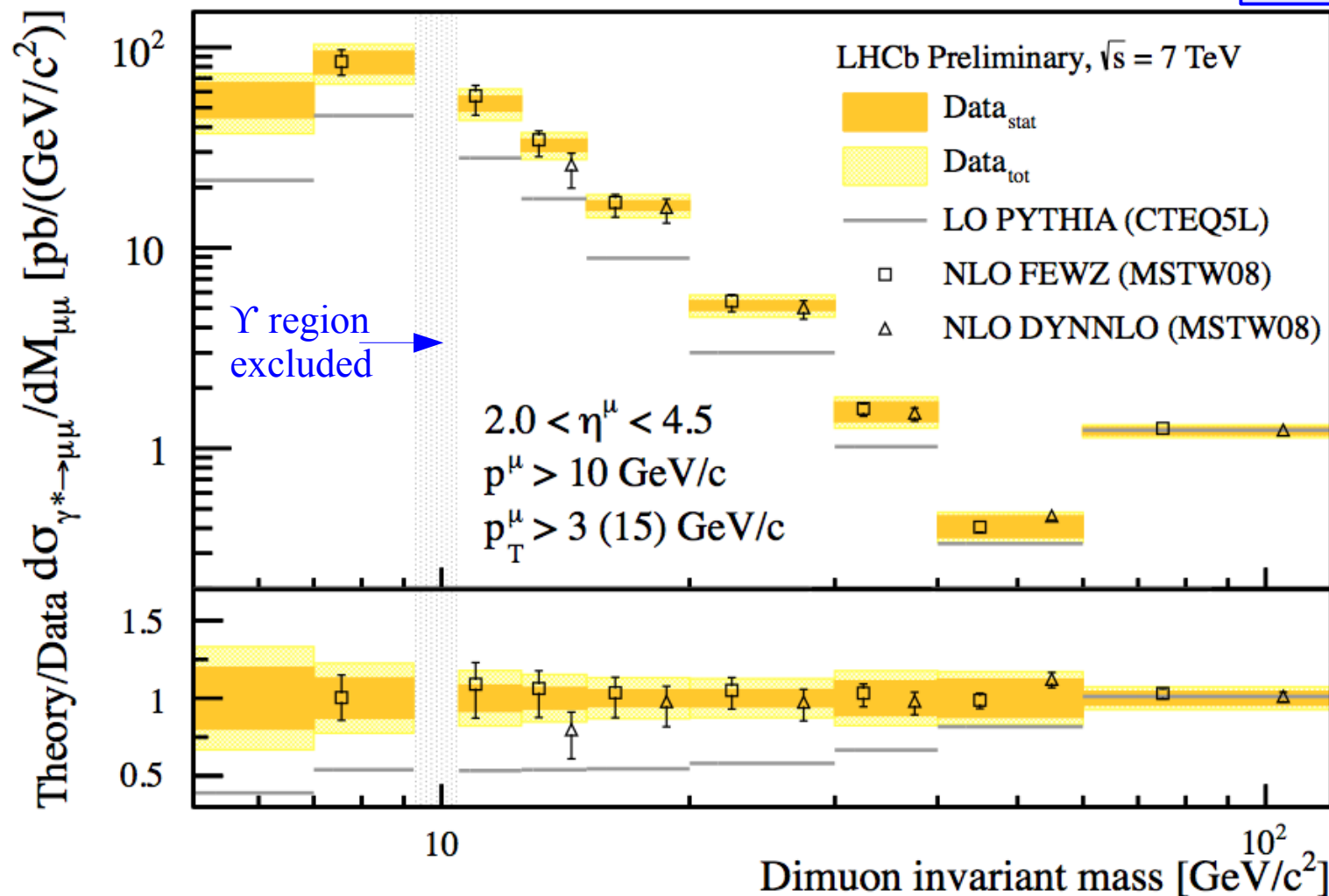
→ signal template is taken from PYTHIA, while background templates are mainly taken from data

LHCb-CONF-2012-013





LHCb-CONF-2012-013



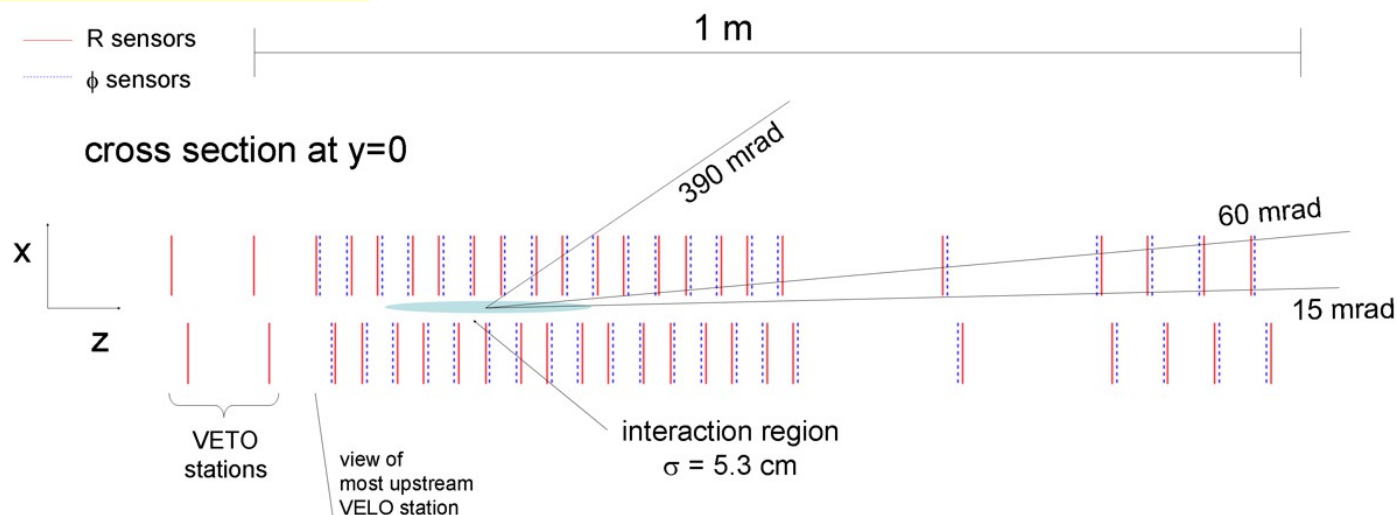
- NLO predictions provide good description of the data
- NNLO predictions are about 10-20% higher than NLO at low masses

- LHCb Vertex Locator (VELO) allows to measure diffractive processes by detecting events with Large Rapidity Gaps (LRG)
- 23 SiStrip stations surrounding the Collision Point being outside magnetic field, just 8 mm away from the beam line
- largest angular coverage among LHCb subsystems
- detection coverage:  $1.5 < \eta < 5.0$ ,  $-4 < \eta < -1.5$
- reconstruction of the primary and decay vertices, track seeds + info for the trigger
- excellent performance during data taking

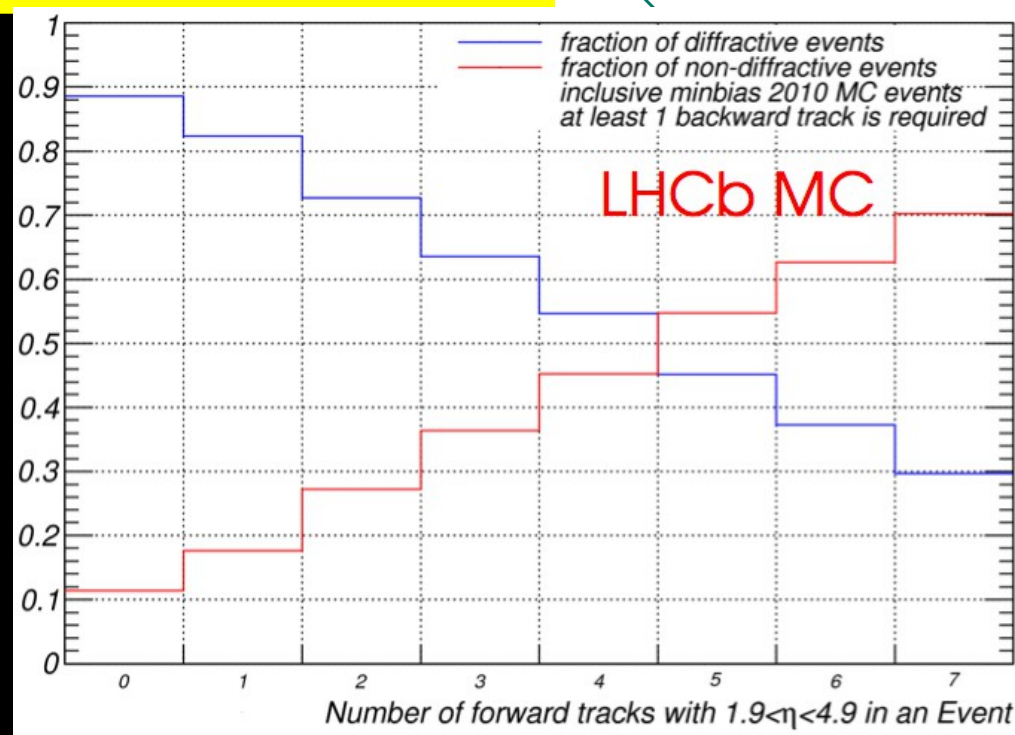
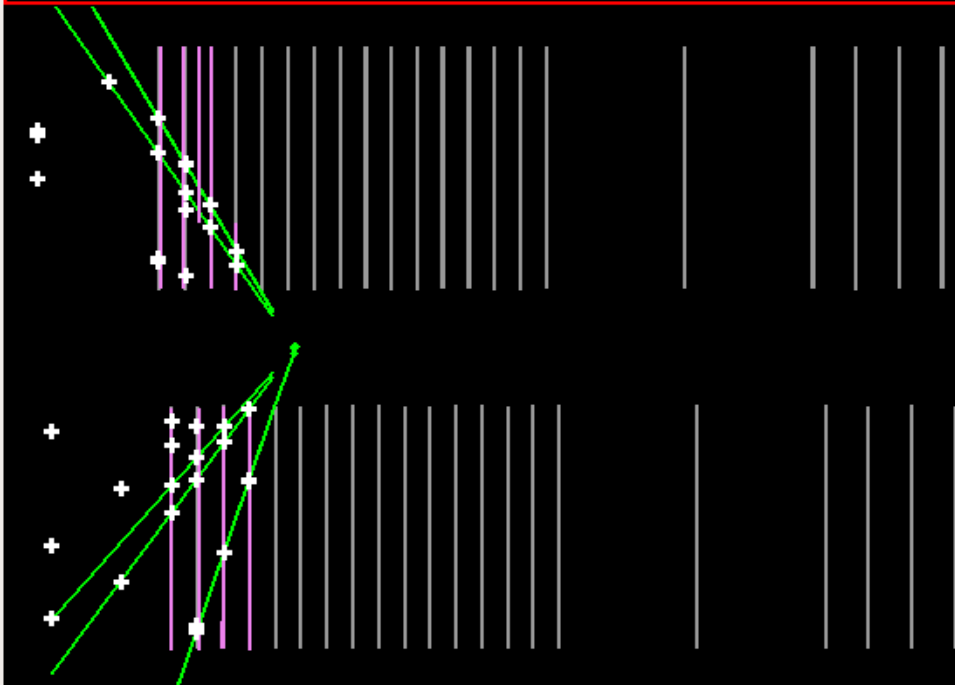
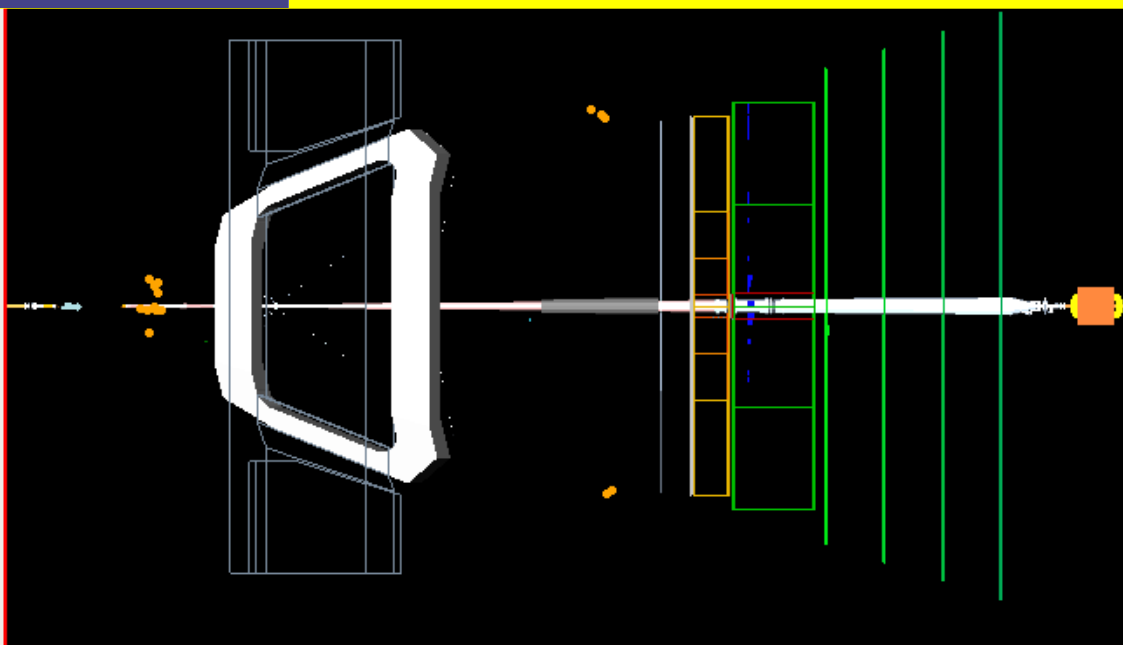


- High detection efficiency for events with LRG over:

$$\begin{aligned} -3.5 < \eta < -1.5 \\ 2.0 < \eta < 5.0 \end{aligned}$$

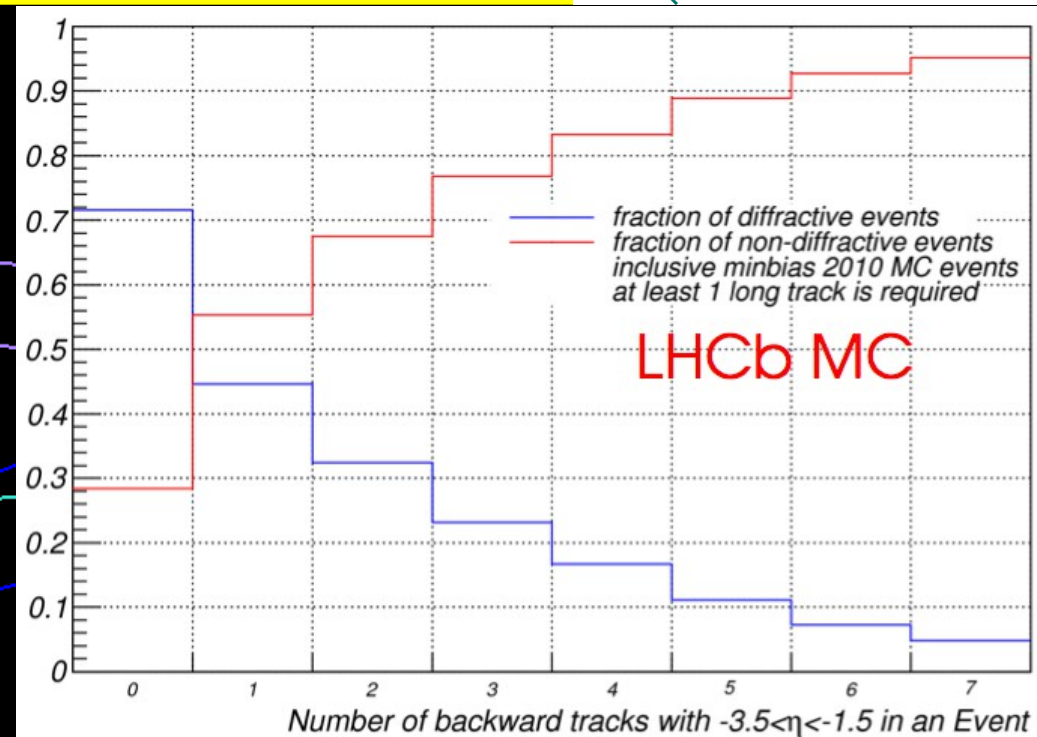
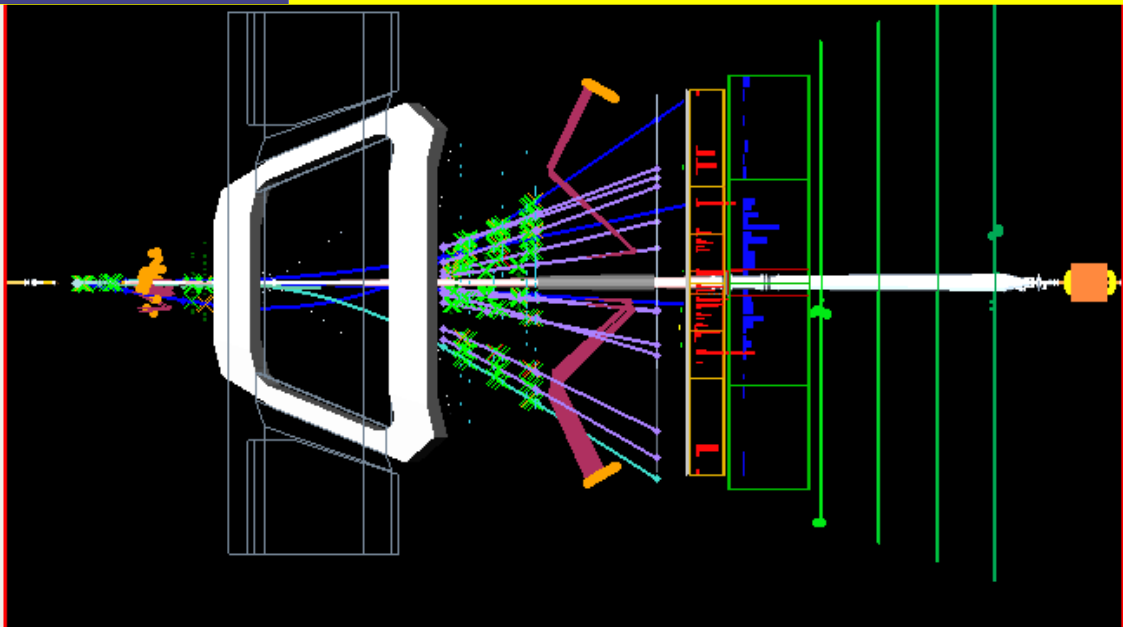






- quite a few backward tracks reconstructed
- no activity in the main detector acceptance  
→ LRG extends over  $\sim 3$  units of  $\eta$

14.5.2010 23:05:53  
Run 71816 Event 150752285 bId 2674



- *>5 forward tracks reconstructed*
- *no activity in the backward region*  
→ *LRG extends over ~2 units of  $\eta$*

14.5.2010 23:05:53

Run 71816 Event 150751518 bId 2674



## • Energy Flow (EF) :

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

LHCb-CONF-2012-012

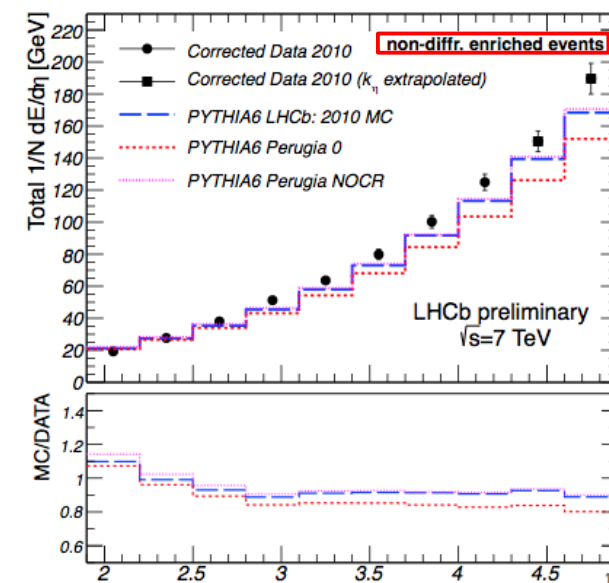
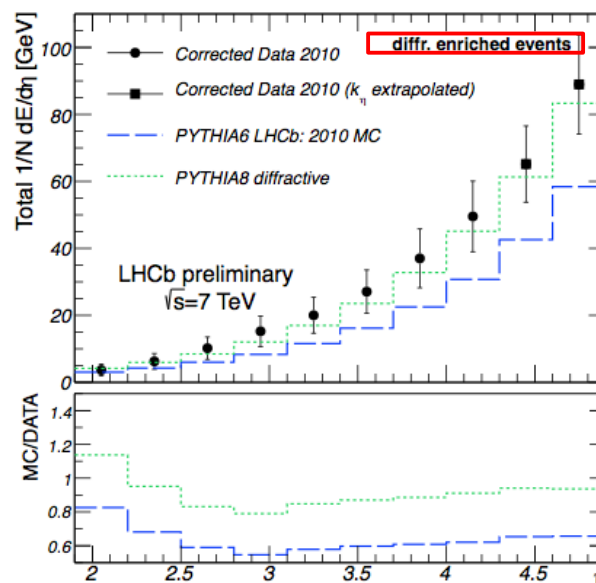
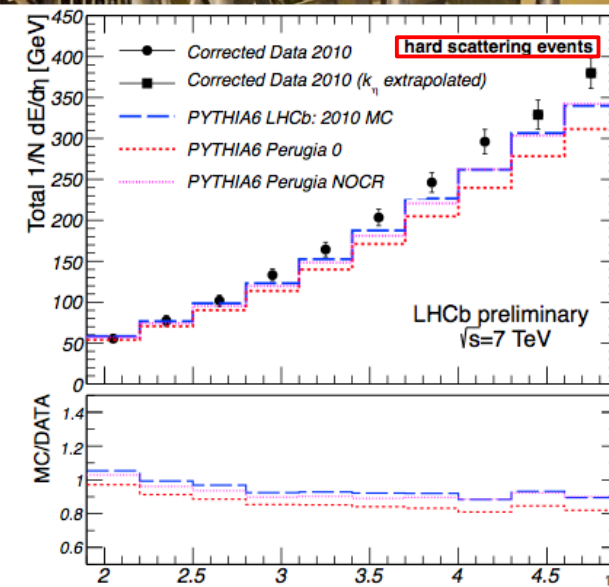
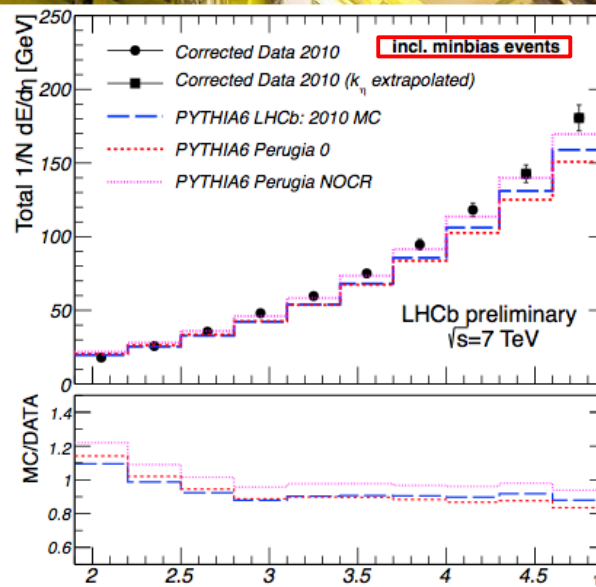
average energy created in a particular  $\eta$  interval per inelastic pp interaction and normalized to the  $\eta$  bin size

- EF directly sensitive to the amount of parton radiation and multi-parton interactions (MPI) at large  $\eta$ 
  - MPI features are still not well known: strongly needed for a precise description of the UE
  - possibility to discriminate between MPI models and determine important parameters
  - great input for MC tuning
- improve the existing constraints on ultra high energy cosmic-ray interaction models:
  - LHC provides first possibility to compare cosmic-ray showering models at  $E_{\text{lab}}$  of up to  $\sim 10^{17}$  eV
- it has never been measured at a hadron collider in the pre-LHC era

- EF is measured in  $1.9 < \eta < 4.9$  with low pile-up pp MB data at 7 TeV for the following event classes:
  - inclusive MB: at least 1 long track in  $1.9 < \eta < 4.9$  with  $p > 2$  GeV/c
  - hard scattering: at least 1 long track in  $1.9 < \eta < 4.9$  with  $p_T > 3$  GeV/c
  - diffractive enriched: inclusive MB with no backward tracks in  $-3.5 < \eta < -1.5$
  - non-diffractive enriched: inclusive MB with at least 1 backward track in  $-3.5 < \eta < -1.5$
- Data corrected for detector effects & compared to the generator level predictions (PYTHIA-based and cosmic-ray models)
- Systematic effects: tracking related factors, model dependency, pile-up contamination

- EF increases with the momentum transfer in an underlying pp process:  
 $EF_{\text{hard}} > EF_{\text{non-diffr}} > EF_{\text{incl}} > EF_{\text{diffr}}$
- PYTHIA-based models underestimate EF at large  $\eta$  and overestimate it at low  $\eta$  in case of all event classes
- PYTHIA LHCb tune and Perugia NOCR predictions for the selected inclusive and non-diffractive enriched events are similar
- Perugia 0 significantly underestimates EF at large  $\eta$  in case of all event classes
- PYTHIA8 describes the diffractive enriched EF much better than PYTHIA6

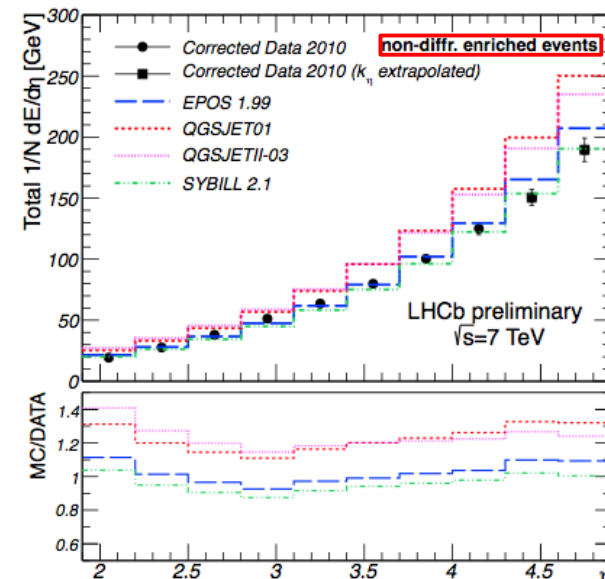
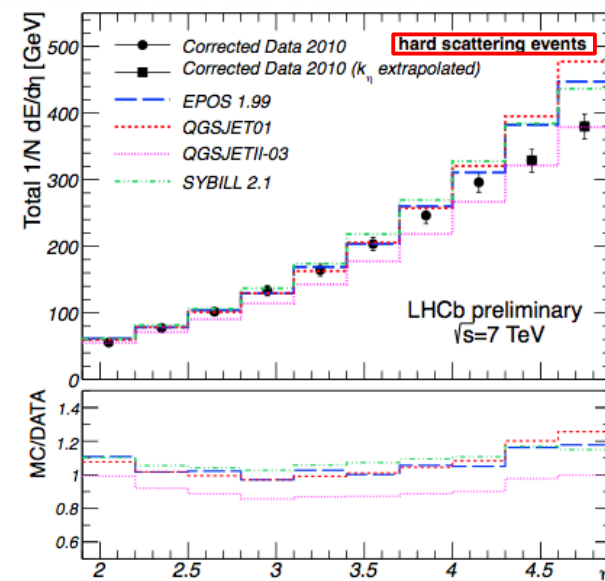
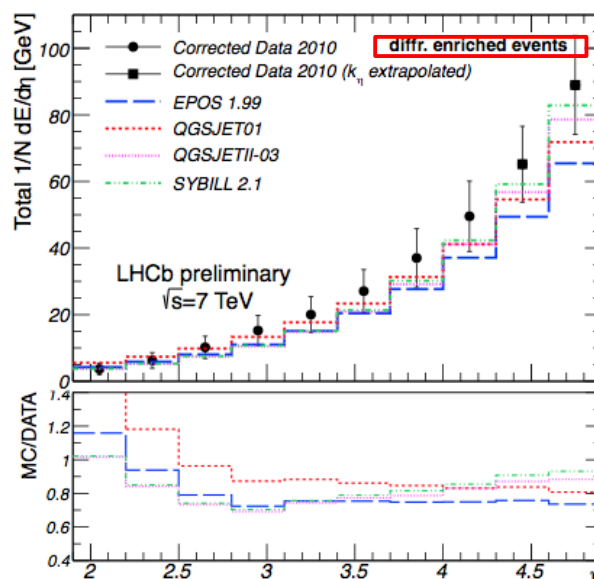
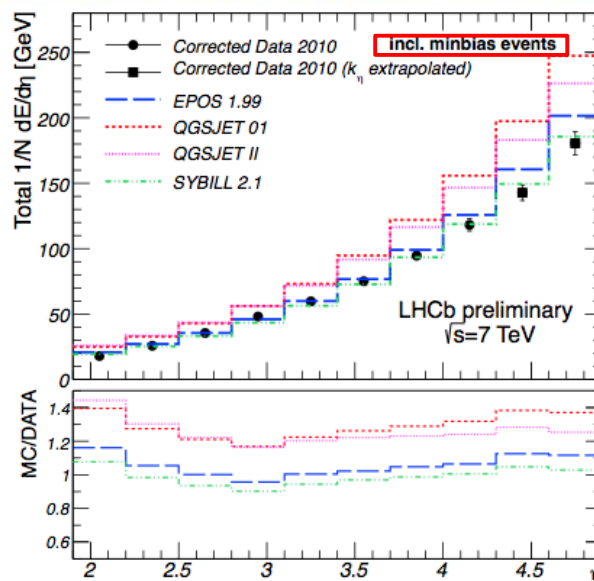
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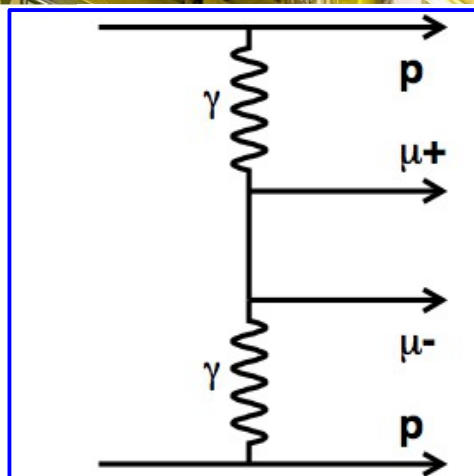
- EPOS 1.99, SYBILL 2.1, QGSJET01, QGSJETII cosmic ray interaction models
  - soft processes via Pomeron exchanges (Gribov's Reggeon Field Theory)
  - hard processes: pQCD or exchanges of semi-hard Pomerons
  - models are not tuned to LHC data
  - thanks to Ralf Ulrich and Colin Baus from KIT for providing these predictions
- Good agreement between the data and QGSJETII prediction for the hard scattering EF at large  $\eta$
- SYBILL 2.1 gives the best description of the inclusive and non-diffractive EF
- None of the models are able to describe the EF measurements for all event classes:
  - valuable input for MC tuning and MPI/UE models

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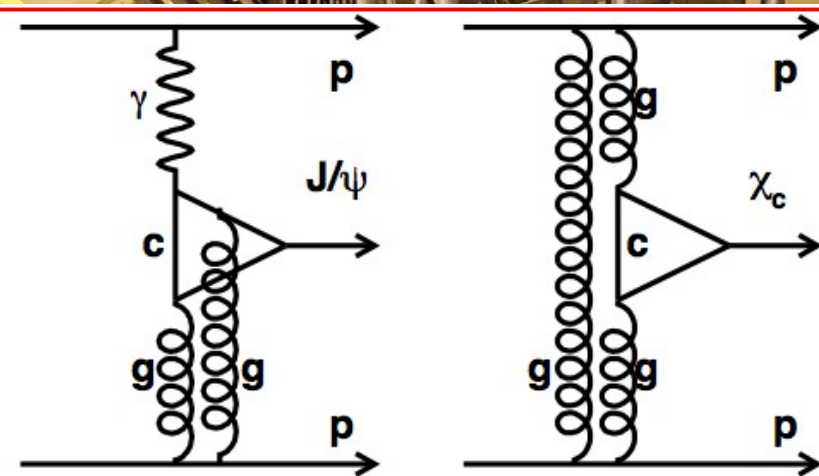


- Elastic  $pp \rightarrow p(\mu\mu)p$  process: protons remain intact
- Experimental signature: completely empty event except for two muons (and possibly  $\gamma$ )  
→ protons are undetected as they escape through the beam pipe
- Selection: no backward tracks in an event (LRG over 2 units), exactly two reconstructed tracks with  $2.0 < \eta < 4.5$  and  $p_T(\mu\mu) < 0.9 \text{ GeV}$
- Contamination from non-elastic events, where the other particles travel outside the acceptance
- Signal purity  $\sim 70\%$
- Analysis performed with  $3 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  of low pile-up data @ 7TeV

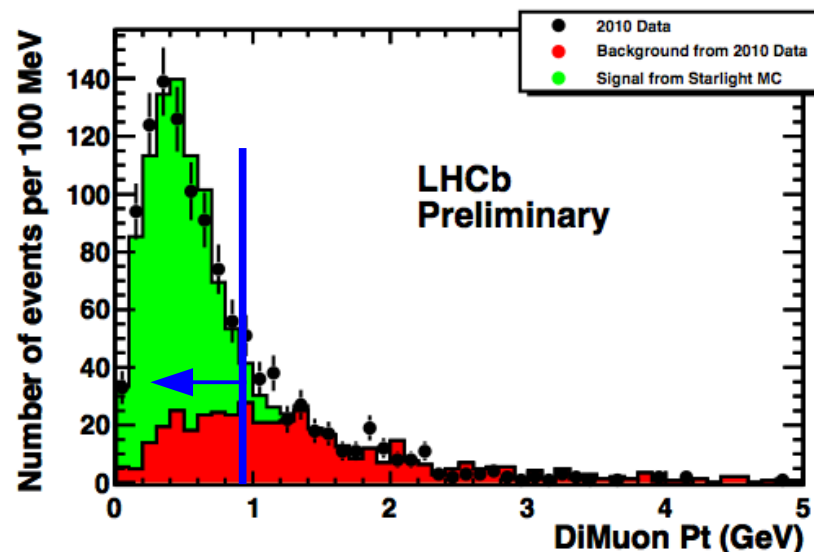
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Pure QED process:  
potential for luminosity  
measurements



Study of Pomeron and Odderon states.  
Probe of gluon density at low  $x$

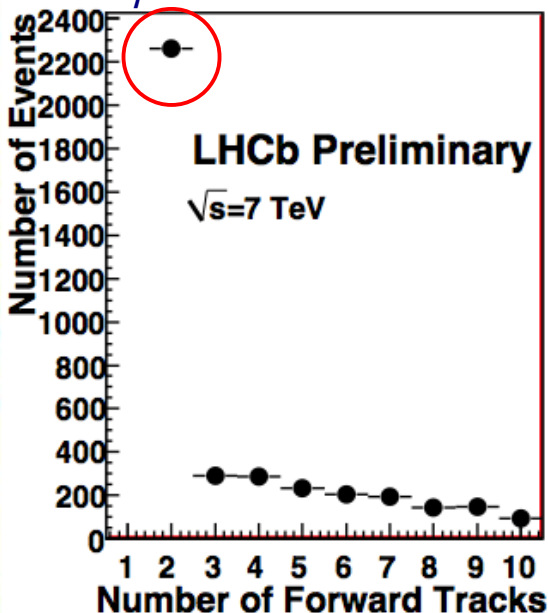




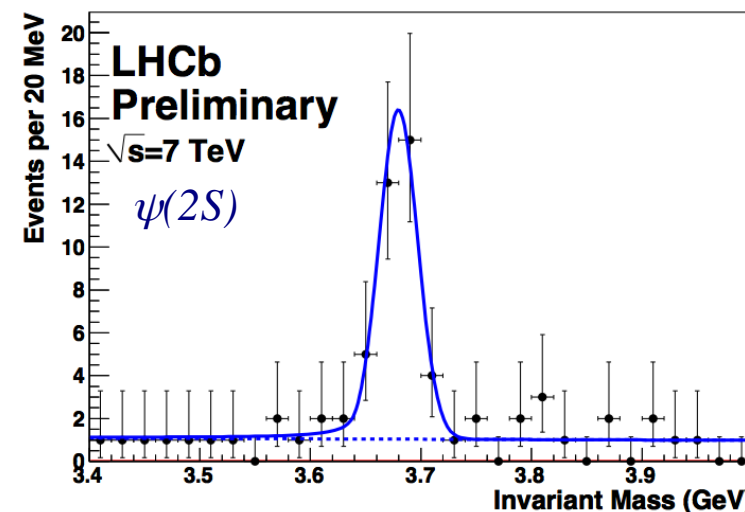
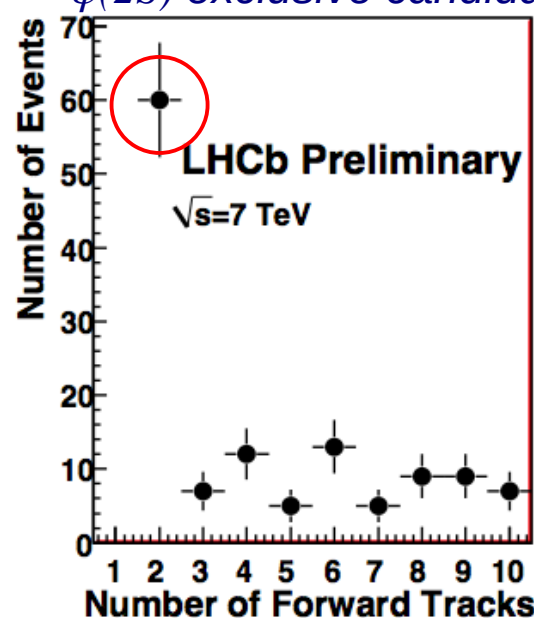
- Forward track multiplicity for events with LRG over the backward region:

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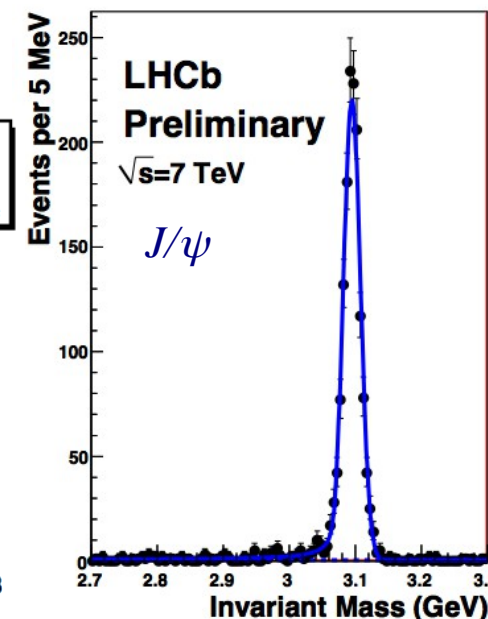
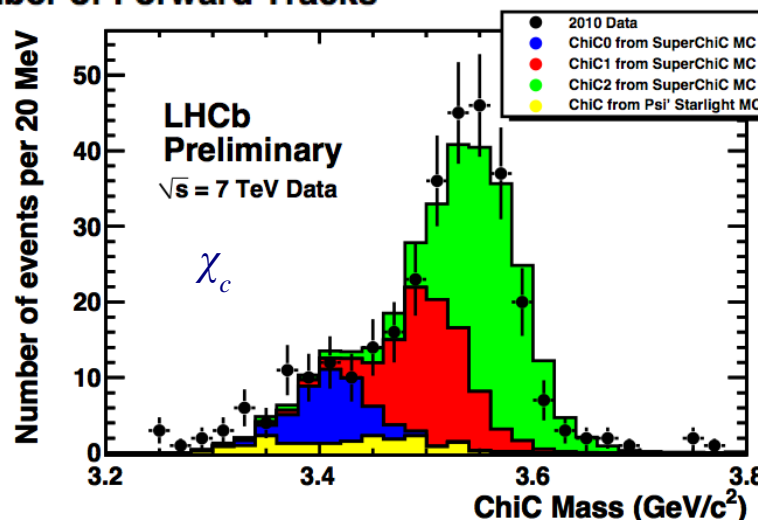
$J/\psi$  exclusive candidates



$\psi(2S)$  exclusive candidates



- $\chi_c$  exclusive candidates:  $J/\psi$  candidates combined with  $\gamma$
- fractions of  $\chi_{c0}$ ,  $\chi_{c1}$ ,  $\chi_{c2}$  obtained performing a fit to the data using template shapes provided by MC



- Preliminary results on the cross-sections of different exclusive dimuon processes:*

$$\sigma_{J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} (2 < \eta_{\mu^+}, \eta_{\mu^-} < 4.5) = 474 \pm 12 \pm 51 \pm 92 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} (2 < \eta_{\mu^+}, \eta_{\mu^-} < 4.5) = 12.2 \pm 1.8 \pm 1.3 \pm 2.4 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{\chi_{c0} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma} (2 < \eta_{\mu^+}, \eta_{\mu^-}, \eta_{\gamma} < 4.5) = 9.3 \pm 2.2 \pm 3.5 \pm 1.8 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{\chi_{c1} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma} (2 < \eta_{\mu^+}, \eta_{\mu^-}, \eta_{\gamma} < 4.5) = 16.4 \pm 5.3 \pm 5.8 \pm 3.2 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{\chi_{c2} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma} (2 < \eta_{\mu^+}, \eta_{\mu^-}, \eta_{\gamma} < 4.5) = 28.0 \pm 5.4 \pm 9.7 \pm 5.4 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow p \mu^+ \mu^- p} (2 < \eta_{\mu^+}, \eta_{\mu^-} < 4.5; m_{\mu^+ \mu^-} > 2.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2) = 67 \pm 10 \pm 7 \pm 15 \text{ pb}$$

→ *statical+systematical+luminosity uncertainties are listed*

→ *efficiencies are estimated from simulation*

- all measured cross sections are consistent with theoretical predictions which have large uncertainties*

L. Motyka, G. Watt, Phys. Rev. D 78, 014023 (2008).

W. Schäfer, A. Szczurek, Phys.Rev. D76:094014,2007. arXiv:0811.2488

SuperCHIC and Starlight generators

LHCb-CONF-2011-022



- *LHCb is much more than just a beauty experiment :-) allowing in particular to perform electroweak and QCD measurements in an unique, previously unexplored kinematic range.*
- *Electroweak results are in reasonable agreement with theoretical predictions. Good input for PDF constraining.*
- *First diffractive related measurements are performed. Diffractive enriched forward energy flow is well described by the PYTHIA8 generator.*
- *None of the models used are able to describe the forward energy flow measurements for all event classes.*
- *Preliminary results on the exclusive dimuon production are encouraging. Accuracy of the measurements is expected to be significantly improved.*

*Stay tuned for further results !*

