



# Heavy flavors production and spectroscopy at LHCb

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## Outline



- LHCb detector and dataset
- Heavy flavor production. Cross section measurements
  - Prompt charm: 2/nb (2010 data) LHCb-CONF-2010-013
  - ✓ D<sup>0</sup> production asymmetry: 37/pb (2010 data) LHCb-CONF-2011-023
  - ✓ J/ψ:5.2/pb (2010 data) Eur.Phys.J.C71:1645,2011
  - Double J/ψ:37.5/pb (2010 data) arXiv:1109.0963v1. Submitted to Phys.Lett.B
  - $m \psi(2S)$ : 35/pb (2010 data) LHCb-CONF-2011-026
  - χ<sub>c</sub> ratios: 35.6/pb (2010 data) LHCb-CONF-2011-020
  - Charged B: 34.6/pb (2010 data) LHCb-CONF-2011-033
  - Y(1S): 32.4/pb (2010 data) LHCb-CONF-2011-016
- Heavy flavor spectroscopy
  - D<sub>(s)</sub> spectroscopy: 320/pb (2011 data) Preliminary
  - B<sub>(s)J</sub> spectroscopy: 326/pb (2011 data) LHCb-CONF-2011-053
  - X(3872) mass: 35/pb (2010) LHCb-CONF-2011-021
  - $\Omega_{\rm b}$  and  $\Xi_{\rm b}$  mass: 576/pb (2011 data) LHCb-CONF-2011-060 (to appear)

Conclusions

# LHCb detector and dataset

 Optimized for the strongly forward peaked heavy quark production at LHC

 Covers ~4% of the solid angle but captures ~40% of heavy quark production cross-section

Single-arm forward 5m
spectrometer, covers a unique
rapidity range: 1.9<η<4.9</li>

 Great tracking, vertexing and PID performance

 Excellent machine for B and charm physics



#### More info have a look at M.John's talk on Monday





### Heavy flavor production at LHCb

Measurement of heavy quark production cross sections in LHC, probes the spectrum and dynamics of partons of the colliding hadrons.

Heavy quarkonium remains as a challenging problem for the understanding of QCD.  $pp \rightarrow q\underline{q}$  LO gluon-gluon interactions (pQCD).

Quarkonium formation through NLO NRQCD: CS (Color Singlet) + CO (Color Octet) evolving via exchange of soft gluons.

Fixed-order next to leading log (FONLL) for b-quark fragmentation and hadronization



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### Double J/ $\psi$ production



arXiv:1109.0963v1. Submitted to Phys.Lett.B



 ✓ Quarkonia production in NRQCD depends on the CS and CO (for high p<sub>T</sub>) matrix elements.
✓ Theoretical calculations of LO production of CS-states predicts σ(pp→J/ψJ/ψ)=4nb at √s=7TeV (J.Phys.G37 075019(2010), arXiv:1101.5881), in the LHCb rapidity range. Accounts for ψ(2S) feed-down and prompt J/ψ.

✓ J/ $\psi$ → $\mu^+\mu^-$ , p<sub>T</sub>( $\mu$ )>0.65GeV, all tracks consistent with the same PV and muon ID applied.

 Signal described with a double-sided Crystall Ball.

 Efficiency corrected: particle ID, trigger and reconstruction.

- Systematic effects
  - Polarization, trigger efficiency

 $\sigma^{J/\psi J/\psi} = 5.1 \pm 1.0 \pm 1.1 \text{ nb}$ 



### $\chi_c$ cross-section ratio







✓ P-wave  $\chi_{cJ}$  important since it contributes to J/ψ production via radiative decays.  $\chi_{cJ}$  →

 $J/\psi(\mu^+\mu^-)\gamma$ 

- Measurement of  $\sigma(\chi_{c2})/\sigma(\chi_{c1})$  as a function of

the  $p_T(J/\psi)$ 

 Photons identified using a CL likelihood with information from the calorimeter and tracking (converted and not converted)

- *v* p<sub>⊤</sub>>650MeV, p>5GeV.
- J/ψ pseudo-proper time strategy to remove  $\chi_{cJ}$  from B decays

- Unknown  $\chi_c$  and J/ $\psi$  polarization accounted for in the efficiency.

- Larger systematic effect from  $\chi_{c}$  branching ratios

$$\frac{\sigma(\chi_{c2})}{\sigma(\chi_{c1})} = \frac{N_{\chi_{c2}}}{N_{\chi_{c1}}} \cdot \frac{\epsilon_{J/\psi}^{\chi_{c1}} \epsilon_{\gamma}^{\chi_{c1}} \epsilon_{sel}^{\chi_{c1}}}{\epsilon_{J/\psi}^{\chi_{c2}} \epsilon_{\gamma}^{\chi_{c2}} \epsilon_{sel}^{\chi_{c2}}} \cdot \frac{B(\chi_{c1} \to J/\psi \gamma)}{B(\chi_{c2} \to J/\psi \gamma)}$$

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### **B<sup>±</sup>** production LHCB-CONF-2011-033



Reconstruction of B<sup>±</sup>→J/ψ(μ<sup>+</sup>μ<sup>-</sup>)K<sup>±</sup>.
p<sub>T</sub>(μ)>0.7GeV, p<sub>T</sub>(K)>0.5GeV. Good vertex quality
~8800 signal events with a ~10MeV mass resolution

dơ/dp<sub>T</sub> (μb / (GeV/c)) → LHCb (2<y<4.5) 10 ----- FONLL (2<y<4.5) LHCb Preliminary √s = 7 TeV Data 34.6/pb, 2010 data 10-1 5 10 p\_ (GeV/c)  $\sigma(B^{\pm}, y \in [2, 4.5]) = 37.1 \pm 1.9 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 5.3 \text{ (syst.)} \mu \text{b}$ 



 Trigger and tracking the largest contribution to systematics, enclosed on the efficiency term.
FONLL uncertainty includes uncertainty on the b-quark mass, renormalization/factorization scales and PDF uncertainty



# Y(1S) production



 $1 + \alpha \cos^2 \theta$ 

 $2 + 2\alpha/3$ 

dN

 $d\cos\theta$ 

- Y(1S) production at LHCb
  - Prompt production
  - Feed-down from heavier bottomonium  $\chi_{b0}$ ,  $\chi_{b1}$ ,  $\chi_{b2}$  and excited Y.
- ✓  $Y(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  reconstruction
  - Track quality,  $p_T$ >1GeV, Y(1S) vertex.
- Fits to the M(  $\mu^{\scriptscriptstyle +}\mu^{\scriptscriptstyle -}$  ) repeated for 15x5 bins in  $p_{_T}$  and  $\eta.$
- Efficiency variation only in the helicity frame ignoring the azymuthal component

 $\sigma(pp \to \Upsilon(1S)X; p_T(\Upsilon(1S)) < 15 \text{ GeV}/c; 2 < y(\Upsilon(1S)) < 4.5) = 108.3 \pm 0.7 ^{+30.9}_{-25.8} \text{ nb}$ 



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### Heavy flavor spectroscopy at LHCb

A large variety of high mass charmed and bottom states are awaiting to be found and many others with their properties still to be determined.

Spectra for high mass mesons predicted using QCD potentials and chiral model. Experimental approach often difficult since background levels are very high in inclusive production.



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### **B**<sub>(s)J</sub> spectroscopy

#### LHCB-CONF-2011-053



 B-mesons properties are predicted from HQET in the limit of infinite bquark mass

 Reconstruction of Bh and B\*(Bγ)h decay modes. Soft photon is not reconstructed

- ∽ J/ψ→μ<sup>+</sup>μ<sup>-</sup>
- ·  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$
- ·  $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$

✓ K<sup>\*0</sup>(892) → K<sup>+</sup>
$$\pi$$
<sup>-</sup>

- Particle ID and track quality constraints applied to all tracks.
- B<sub>(s)</sub>\*\* required p<sub>T</sub>>5GeV and good vertex quality

Fits to Q=M(Bh)-M(B)-M(h) are performed

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2011

data





### X(3872) mass LHCB-CONF-2011-021



- Exotic meson, with J<sup>PC</sup> = 2<sup>-+</sup> or 1<sup>++</sup>. First of a large list of exotic structures, up to 4.7GeV
  - Charmonium state,  $\eta_{c2}(1D)$  but mass inconsistency.
  - Near the thresohlod D\*D, may it be a loosely bound molecule
  - Tetraquark state
- ightarrow Reconstruction of X(3872)→J/ψ(μ<sup>+</sup>μ<sup>-</sup>)π<sup>+</sup>π<sup>-</sup> final state
- Momentum scale calibrated using  $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ .
- X(3872) described using a BW function with fixed width.
- Background from wrong-sign pions combination





### $\Omega_{b}$ and $\Xi_{b}$ mass





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#### Mass $\Xi_{\rm b}^-$ : 5796.5 ± 1.2 ± 1.2 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>









### Conclusions

 We present some of the LHCb results on heavy flavors production and spectroscopy

 The collaboration is actively working in order to supersede the results with low statistics (2010 data), with measurements using the full 2011 data sample

 LHCb is in a great position to perform precise and competitive measurements, and ready to explore the nature of the production and the spectra of states, in the heavy flavors sector





### **Backup slides**

# Prompt charm production



 Open charm cross section is a key input for estimate sensitivity for CPV, mixing and rare decays of charmed mesons

- Prompt: Direct production and feeddown
- Secondary: from B-hadron decays

 $D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+, D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+, D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+.$ 

di Fisica Nucleare

#### Integrated cross section in LHCb acceptance

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

Uncorrelated systematics: Selection, data MC comparison...

Correlated systematics: Lumi, tracking

Integrated extrapolated cross section

 $\sigma(pp \to c\bar{c}X) = 6.10 \pm 0.93\,{\rm mb}$ 

All results in agreement with LHCb tune to PYTHIA

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### J/ψ production

#### Eur.Phys.J.C71:1645,2011

- J/ $\psi$  reconstructed into  $\mu^+\mu^-$ 
  - Prompt production
    - From heavier prompt charmonium. Direct prompt J/Ψ
  - From B decays. Separation using pseudo-proper time.
- Pseudo-proper time
  - Prompt: delta function
  - $t_z = \frac{(z_{J/\psi} z_{\rm PV}) \times M_{J/\psi}}{p_z}$ From B: decaying exponential
  - Tail from  $J/\psi$  with wrong PV association
- Differential cross section
  - $\sim$  Effects of the J/ $\psi$  polarization on the efficiency studied from MC.
  - Most important systematics effects: Tracking efficiency and luminosity.
- $\sim$  Prompt J/ $\psi$  in very good agreement with NLO NRQCD
- J/ψ from B, good agreement with FONL

 $\sigma$  (prompt  $J/\psi$ ,  $p_{\rm T} < 14 \text{ GeV}/c$ , 2.0 < y < 4.5) =  $10.52 \pm 0.04 \pm 1.40^{+1.64}_{-2.20} \,\mu b$  $\sigma (J/\psi \text{ from } b, p_{\rm T} < 14 \text{ GeV}/c, 2.0 < y < 4.5) = 1.14 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.16 \,\mu b$ 



 $p_{\pi}$  [GeV/c]



### **ψ(2S) production** LHCb-CONF-2011-026



LHCb 2010 preliminary

Lot = 33.8 pb\*

35/pb, 2010 data

No appreciable feed-down from higher charmonium states

Direct production and from b-hadron decay

ψ(2S) reconstructed in  $\mu^+\mu^-$  and  $J/\psi(\mu^+\mu^-)\pi^+\pi^-$ 

 Particle ID, and vertex and track quality constraints
Unknown polarization accounted for in the efficiency by using the helicity distribution. (largest systematic)



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