



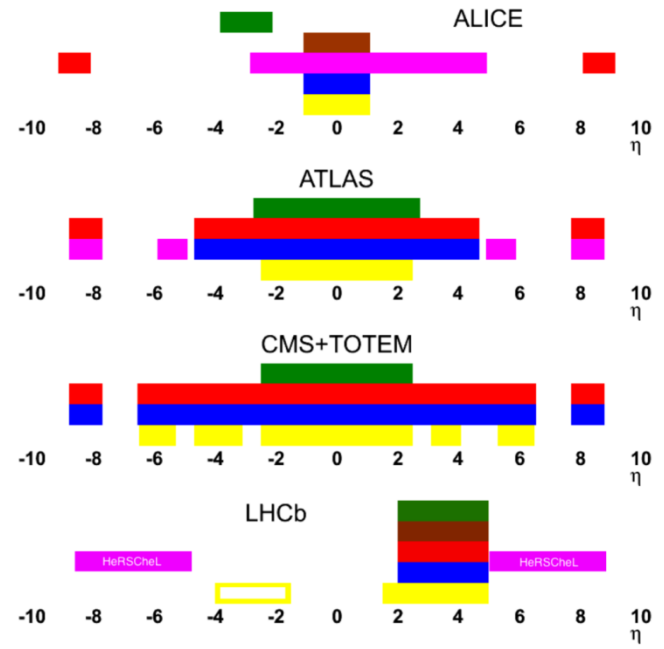
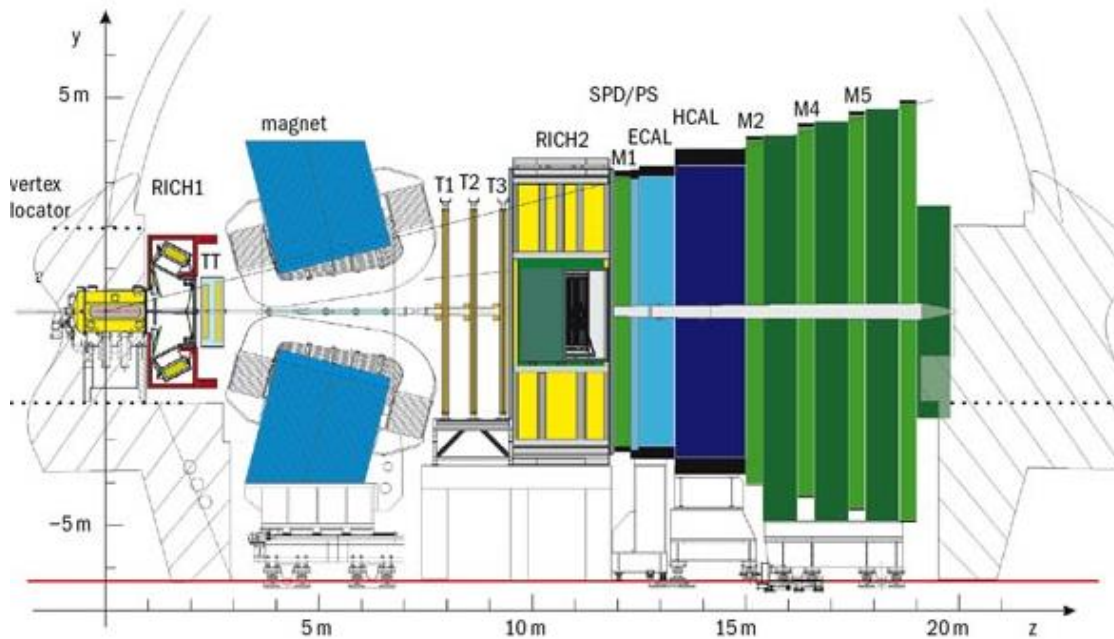
# Charm production with SMOG at LHCb

Running LHCb in a fixed-target mode

Heavy flavor production in Heavy Ion collisions

F. Fleuret on behalf of the LHCb collaboration

- Designed for heavy flavor physics
- Single arm spectrometer, fully instrumented in  $2 < y < 5$



Excellent vertex, IP and decay time resolution

$$\sigma(\text{IP}) \approx 20 \mu\text{m}$$

Very good momentum resolution

$$\delta p/p \approx 0.5\text{--}1\% \text{ for } 0 < p < 200 \text{ GeV}/c$$

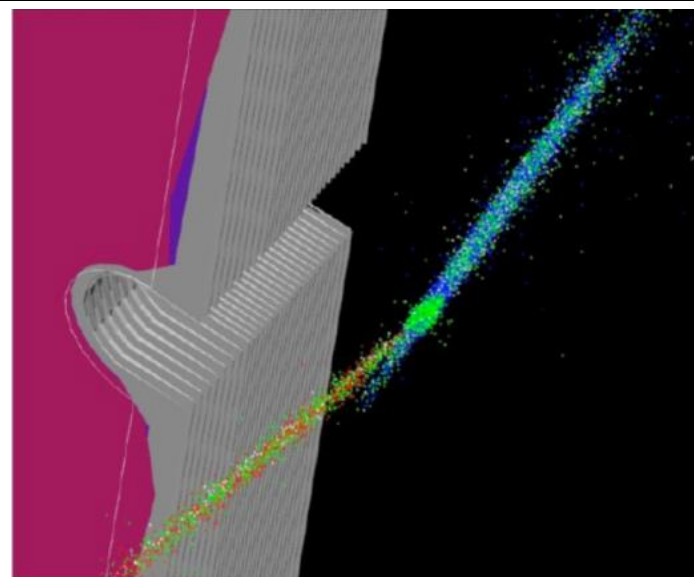
Particle identification

$$\epsilon_{K \rightarrow K} \approx 95\% \text{ for } \epsilon_{\pi \rightarrow K} \approx 5\% \text{ up to } 100 \text{ GeV}/c$$

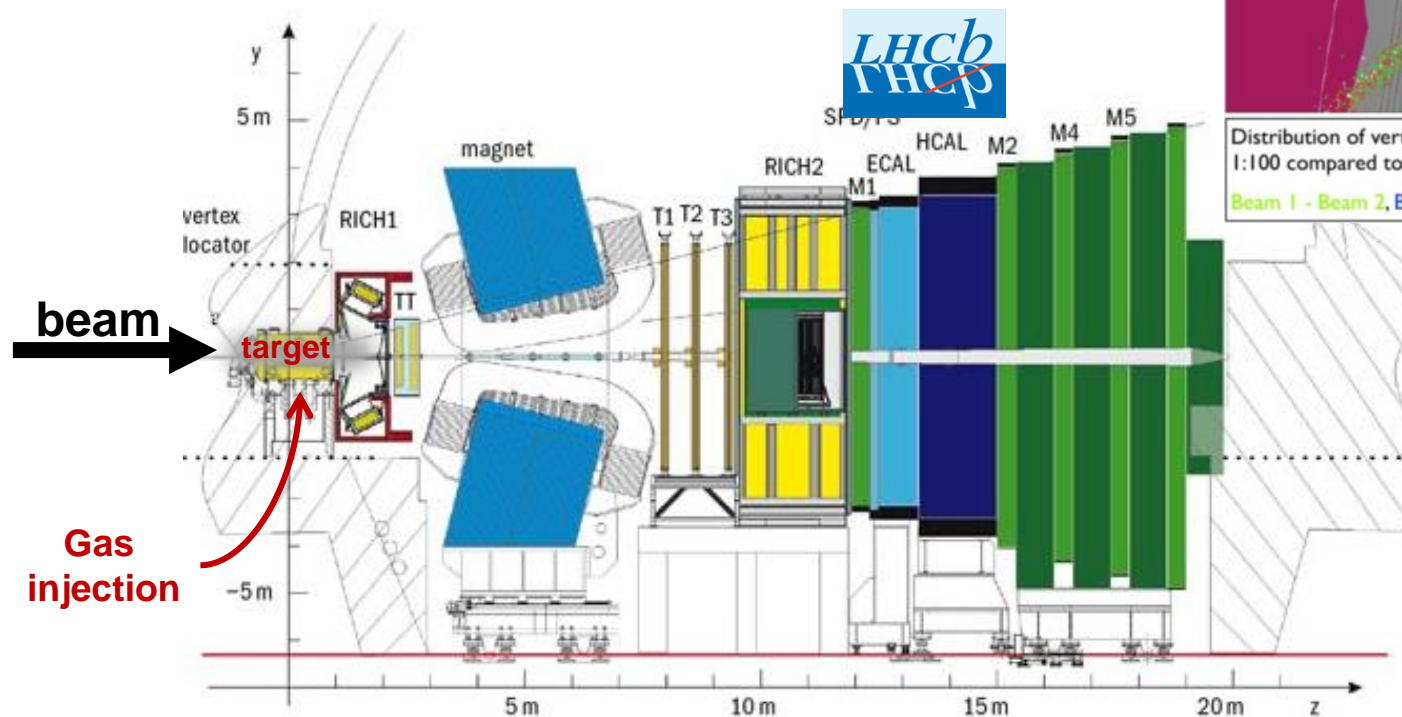
$$\epsilon_{\mu \rightarrow \mu} \approx 97\% \text{ for } \epsilon_{\pi \rightarrow \mu} \approx 1\text{--}3\%$$

JINST 3 (2008) S08005  
IJMPA 30 (2015) 1530022

- Injecting gas in LHCb Vertex Locator (VELO) region
  - Primary role : luminosity measurement
  - Can be used as an **internal gas target**
  - Allows measurement of p-gas and ion-gas interactions



Distribution of vertices overlaid on detector display. z-axis is scaled by 1:100 compared to transverse dimensions to see the beam angle.  
 Beam 1 - Beam 2, Beam 1 - Gas, Beam 2 - Gas.



**Noble gas only :**  
 (very low chemical reactivity)

He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe  
 A = 4, 20, 40, 84, 131

Gaz pressure:  
 $10^{-7}$  to  $10^{-6}$  mbar

# Fixed-target program

$\sqrt{s}_{NN}^{SPS} \sim 20 \text{ GeV}$

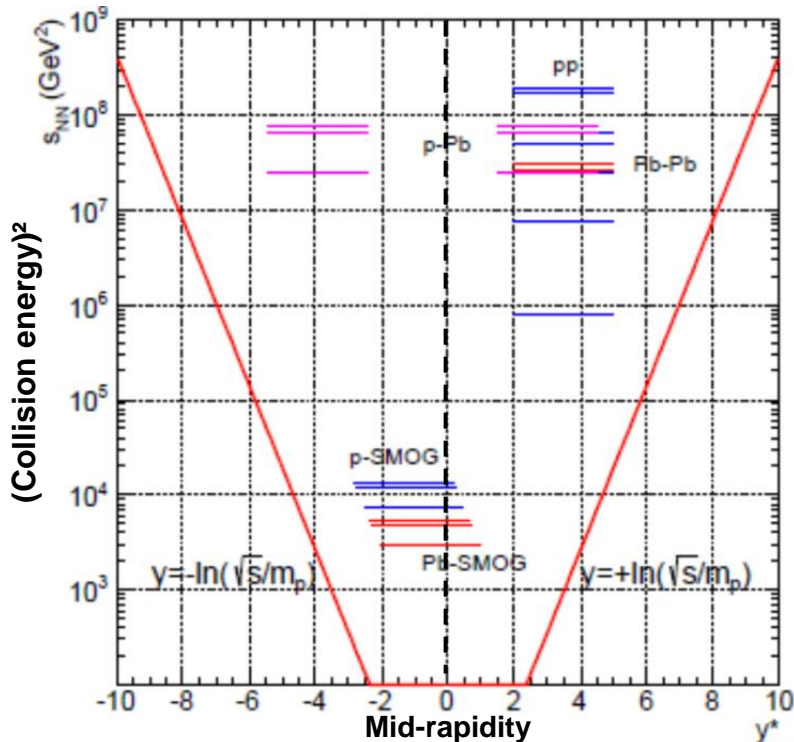
$\sqrt{s}_{NN}^{RHIC} = 200 \text{ GeV}$

$\sqrt{s}_{NN}^{LHC} = 5 \text{ TeV}$

$\sqrt{s}_{NN} = 90 \text{ à } 110 \text{ GeV}$



$\sqrt{s}_{NN} = 69 \text{ GeV}$



← Colliding mode (forward rapidity)

$E_{\text{beam}}(p)$	pp	p-SMOG	p-Pb/Pb-p	Pb-SMOG	Pb-Pb
450 GeV	0.90 TeV				
1.38 TeV	2.76 TeV				
2.5 TeV	5 TeV	69 GeV			
3.5 TeV	7 TeV				
4.0 TeV	8 TeV	87 GeV	5. TeV	54 GeV	
6.5 TeV	13 TeV	110 GeV	8.2 TeV	69 GeV	5.02 TeV
7.0 TeV	14 TeV	115 GeV	8.8 TeV	72 GeV	5.5 TeV

← Fixed-target mode (backward rapidity)

At  $\sqrt{s}_{NN} = 110 \text{ GeV}$   $y^* = y_{\text{lab}} - 4.77$

Give access to the target large Bjorken-x region

LHCb rapidity coverage in the center-of-mass system

- **Physics case**

- 2.75 TeV Pb beam on fixed target →  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \sim 71$  GeV (close to the 17 GeV regime reached at SPS)
  - Investigate the **Quark Gluon Plasma (QGP) phase transition**
  - Thanks to **unique capabilities**, LHCb offers **new opportunities** in the charm sector:  $J/\psi$ ,  $\psi'$ ,  $\chi_c$ ,  $D^0$ ,  $D^{+/-}$ ,  $D^*$ ,  $\Lambda_c$ ... (in the 90's the NA50/SPS experiment measured only  $J/\psi$  and  $\psi'$  in PbPb @ 17 GeV)

- **Accessing similar energy density regime (than SPS): operate PbAr@71 GeV**

- Particle multiplicity is related to event centrality and center-of-mass energy
- Particle multiplicity can be used to compare different A+B collisions at different  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$

System \ centrality	60 – 100%	50 – 60%	40 – 50%	30 – 40%	20 – 30%	10 – 20 %	0 – 10%
PbNe – 71 GeV	108.6	254.4	392.5	588.0	814.5	1086.0	1494.9
<b>PbAr – 71 GeV</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>308.8</b>	<b>496.5</b>	<b>806.6</b>	<b>1228.3</b>	<b>1711.9</b>	<b>2372.7</b>
PbKr – 71 GeV	196.9	533.6	919.1	1451.2	2205.5	2986.6	4084.3
<b>PbPb – 17 GeV</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>331.6</b>	<b>605.9</b>	<b>919.6</b>	<b>1338.7</b>	<b>2035.8</b>	<b>2980.5</b>

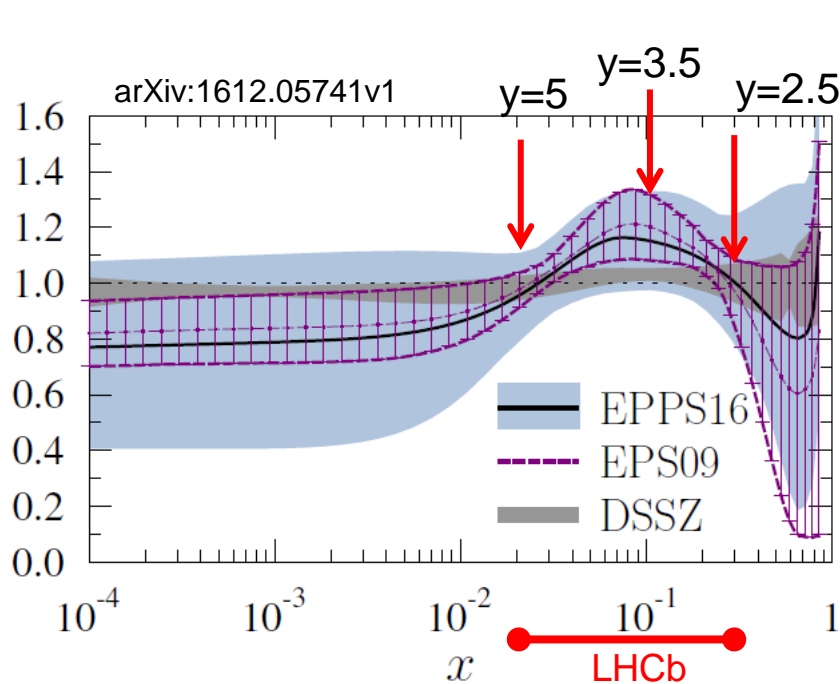
(based on EPOS-LHC-v3400)

- PbAr @ 71 GeV multiplicity  $\equiv$  PbPb@17 GeV multiplicity

→ **PbAr @ 71 GeV is a good starting point to compare with NA50 (SPS)**

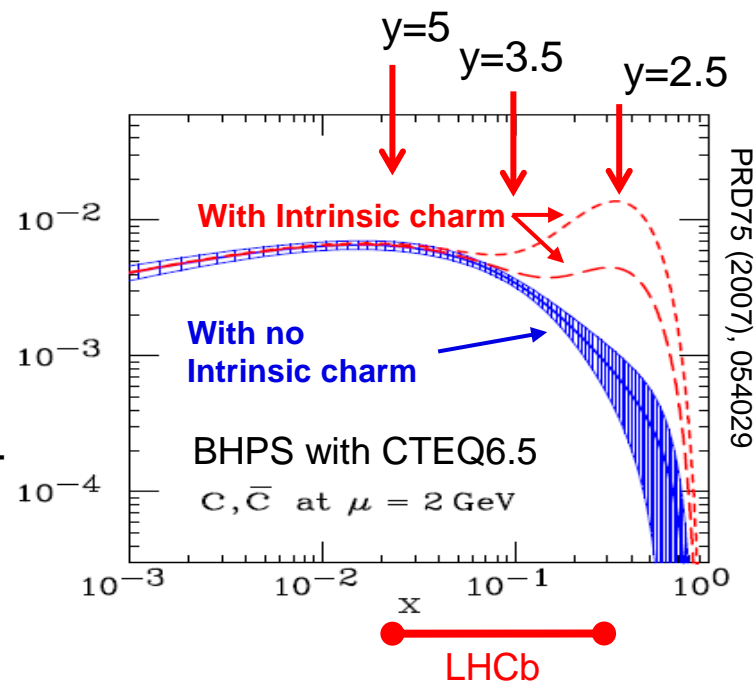
- Serve as a **baseline** for nucleus-nucleus collisions
- **Specific proton-nucleus physics program:**
  - Precision cross-section measurement for cosmic ray physics (see G. Graziani's talk)
  - Nuclear parton distribution function (nPDF), saturation, energy loss, nuclear absorption, ...
- With SMOG, LHCb offers a large rapidity coverage ( $\sim 3$  rapidity units) at **large Bjorken- $x$** 
  - Give access to **nPDF anti-shadowing** region and **intrinsic charm** content in the nucleon

PDF in a Pb nucleus/PDF in a single nucleon



Bjorken- $x$  = fraction of the nucleon momentum carried by a parton

Charm quark distributions



- **Data recorded**
  - Gas pressure in the VELO:  $\sim 1 - 2 \times 10^{-7}$  mbar

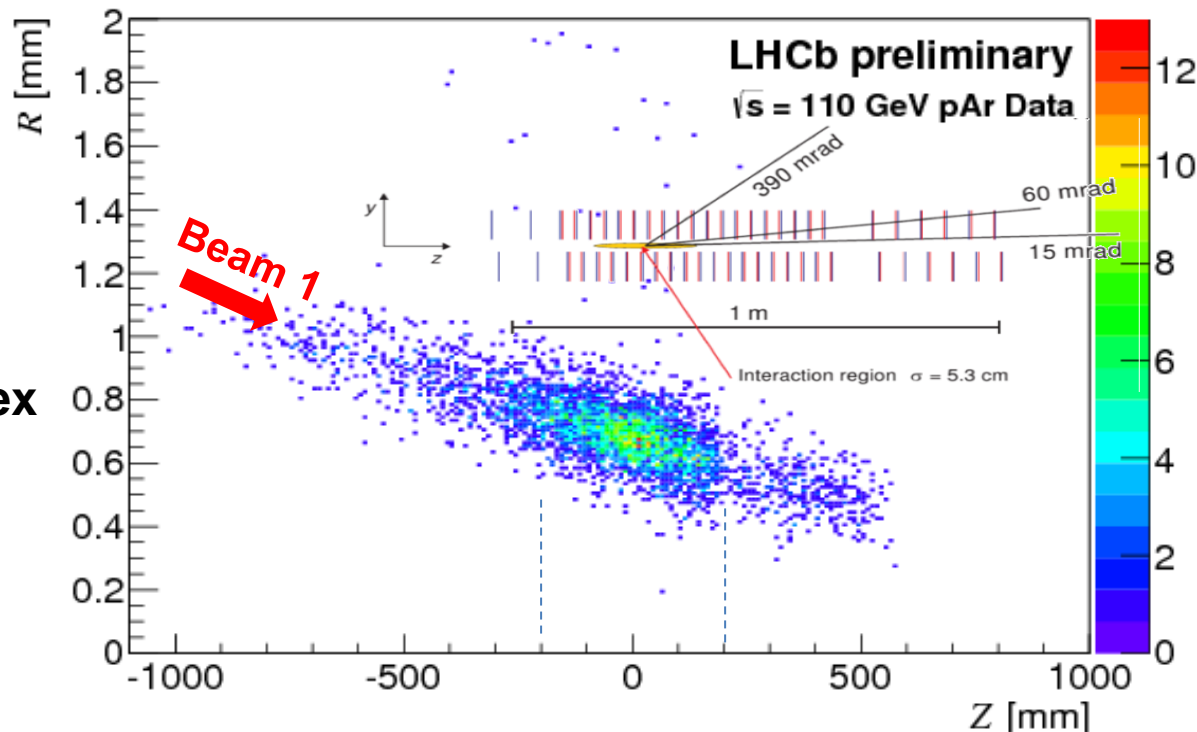
System	Duration	CMS energy	Protons on target
<b>2015</b>			
pHe	7h	110 GeV	$2 \times 10^{21}$
pNe	12h	110 GeV	$1 \times 10^{21}$
<b>pAr</b>	<b>17h</b>	<b>110 GeV</b>	<b><math>4 \times 10^{22}</math></b>
pAr	11h	69 GeV	$2 \times 10^{20}$
<b>PbAr (To be analyzed)</b>	<b>100h</b>	<b>69 GeV</b>	<b><math>2 \times 10^{20}</math></b>
<b>2016</b>			
<i>pHe (see G. Graziani's talk)</i>	<i>18h</i>	<i>110 GeV</i>	<i><math>3 \times 10^{21}</math></i>
<b>pHe (to be analyzed)</b>	<b>87h</b>	<b>87 GeV</b>	<b><math>4 \times 10^{22}</math></b>

- **Presented here : [pAr @ 110 GeV \(LHCb-CONF-2017-001\)](#)**
  - Preliminary results on heavy flavor production with SMOG
  - **Study  $J/\psi$  and  $D^0$  production in  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=110$  GeV proton-argon collisions**
    - Demonstration of feasibility of the heavy- flavor LHCb fixed-target program

- pAr collisions @ 110 GeV

$$R = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$$

(R,Z) position of the Primary Vertex

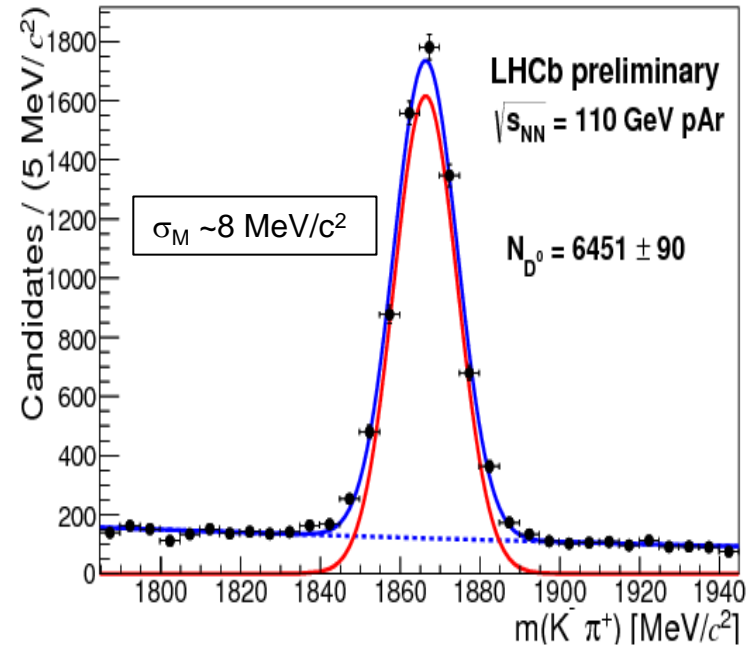
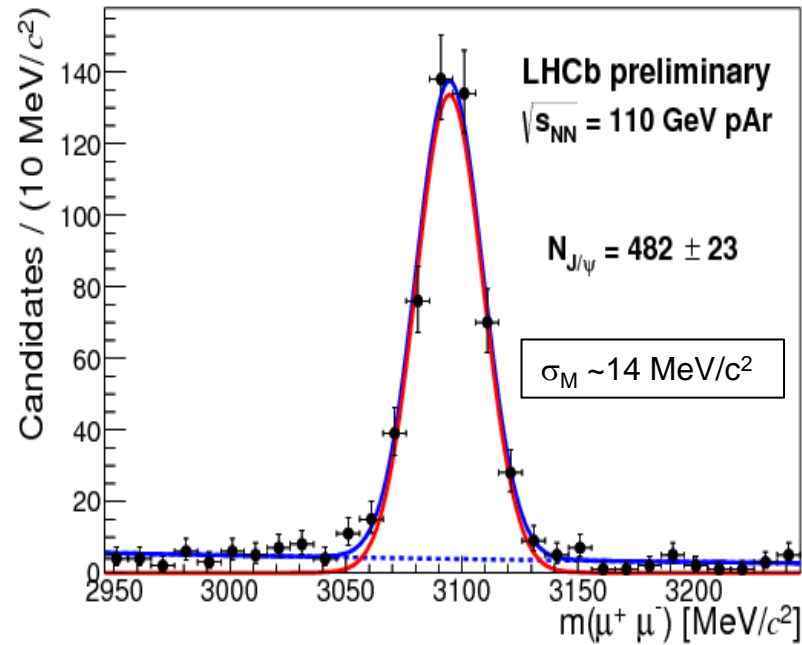


- 17h of pAr collisions with 685 non-colliding bunches:  $\sim 4 \times 10^{22}$  protons on target
- Select events with Beam 1 only at interaction point
- Apply topological cuts to remove possible residual proton-proton collisions (ghost charge)
- **Select events with  $Z_{\text{vertex}}$  inside VELO**  $Z_{\text{vertex}} \in [-20 \text{ cm}, 20 \text{ cm}]$



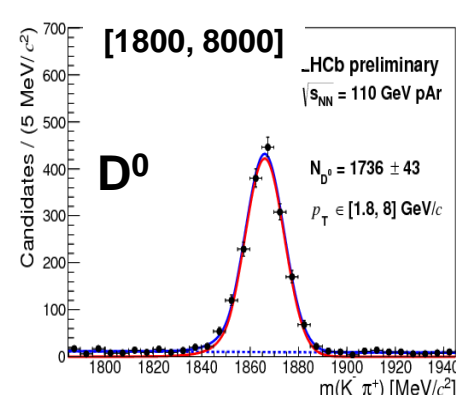
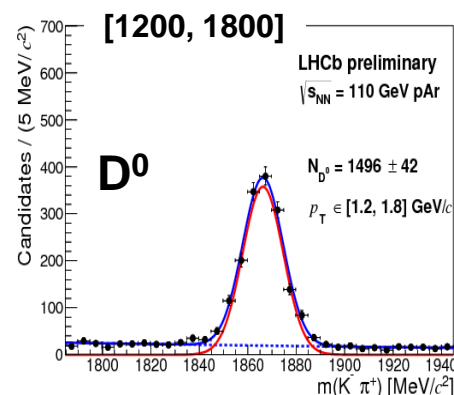
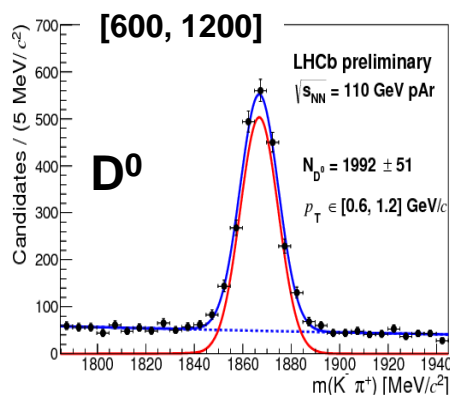
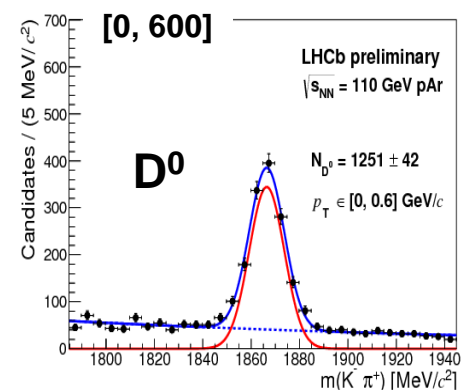
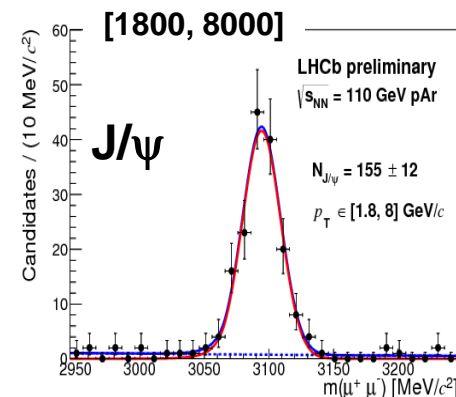
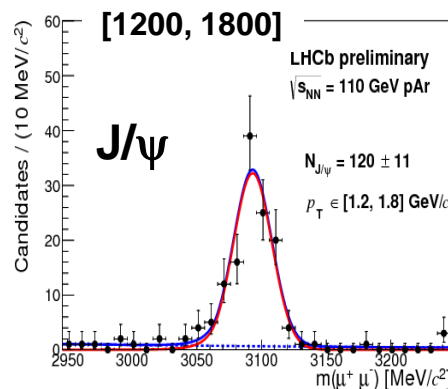
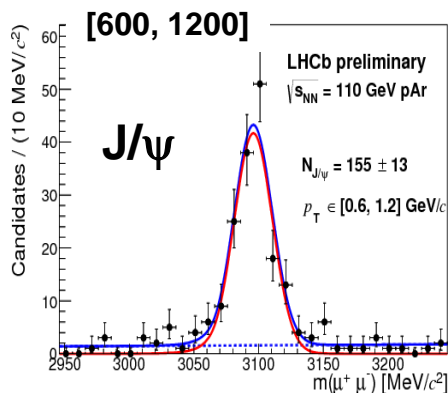
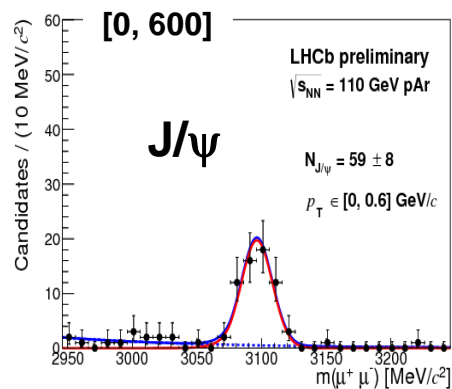
- $J/\psi$  and  $D^0$  signal

- Overall data (17h) :  $\sim 500 J/\psi$   $\sim 6500 D^0$

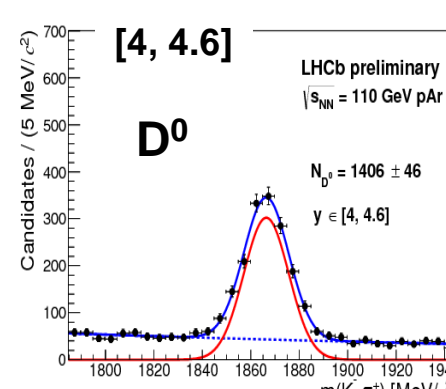
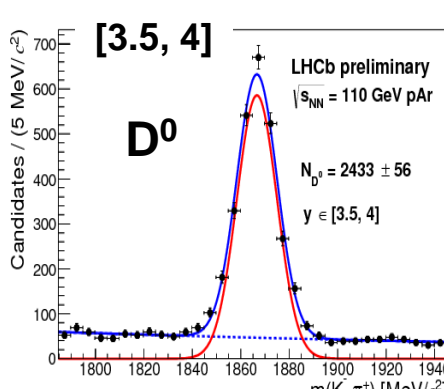
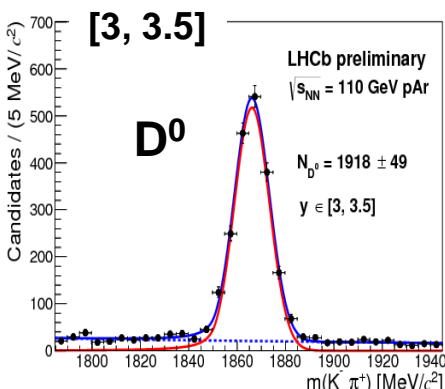
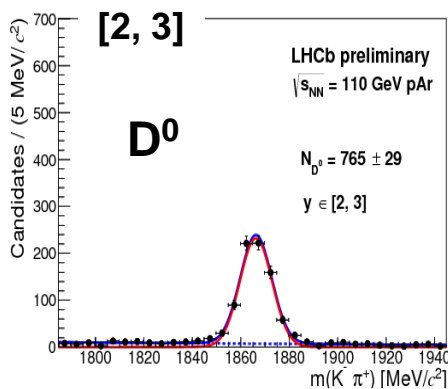
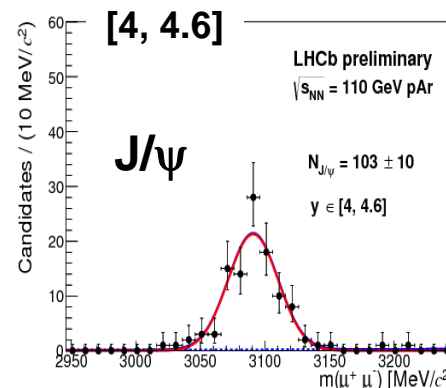
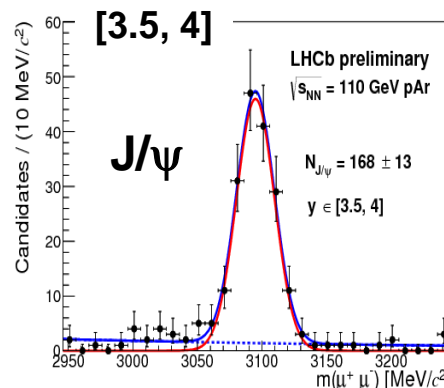
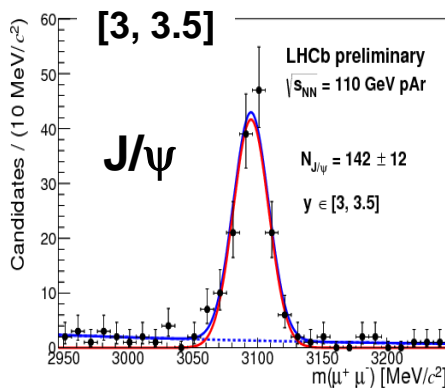
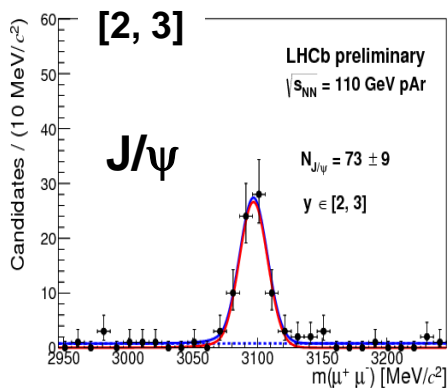


- Very clear signal, very small background

- 4  $p_T$  bins  $\in [0, 600] - [600, 1200] - [1200, 1800] - [1800, 8000]$  MeV/c



- 4 rapidity bins : [2, 3] – [3, 3.5] – [3.5, 4] – [4, 4.6]



$$Y = \frac{Y^{\text{measured}}}{\epsilon}$$

$Y^{\text{measured}}$  extracted from mass fits are corrected for different efficiencies:

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_{\text{acc}} \times \epsilon_{\text{trig}} \times \epsilon_{\text{sel}} \times \epsilon_{\text{reco}} \times \epsilon_{\text{PID}}$$

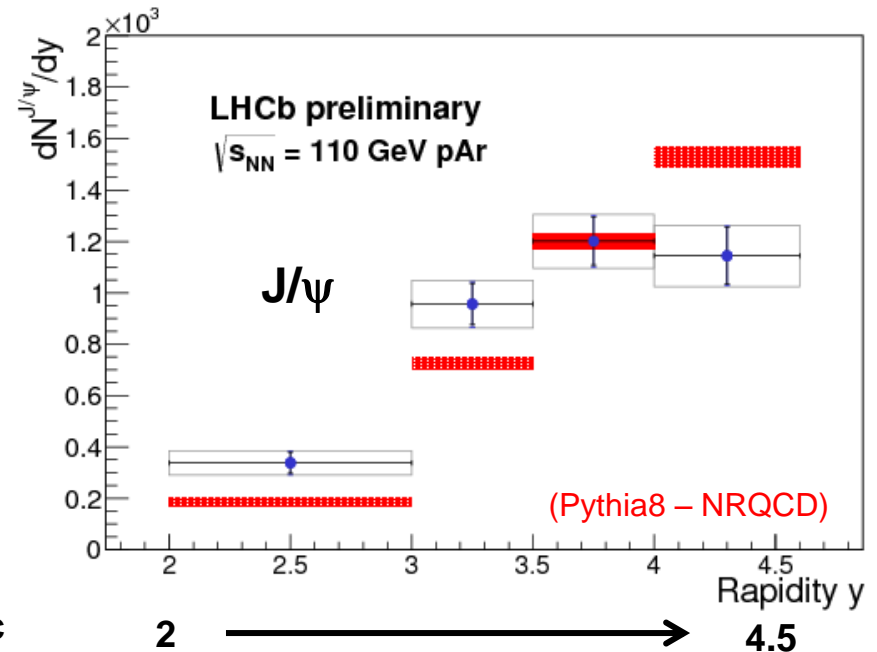
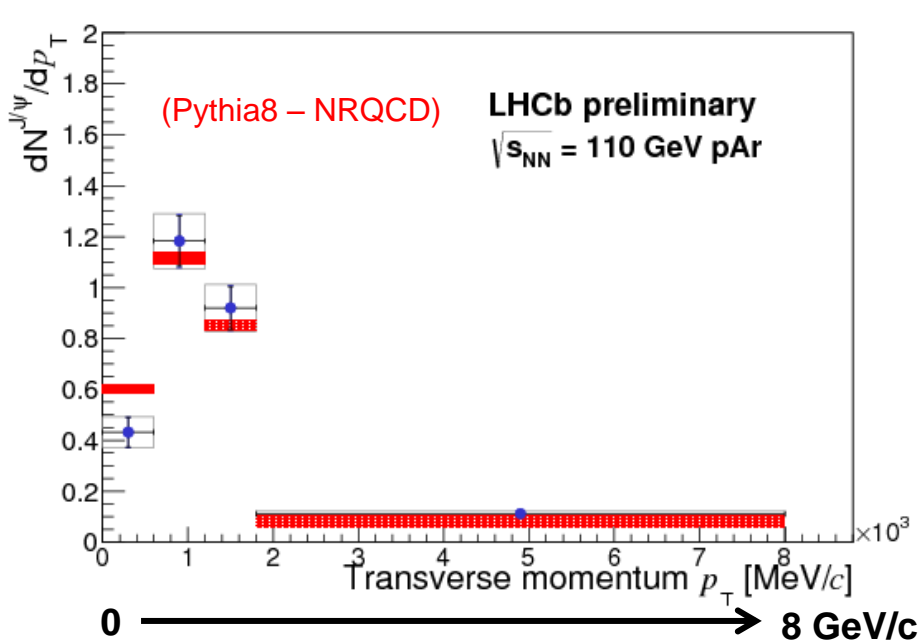
*geometrical acceptance, trigger, selection, reconstruction, particle identification*

Corrections are computed using pAr simulation samples and pp 13 TeV data

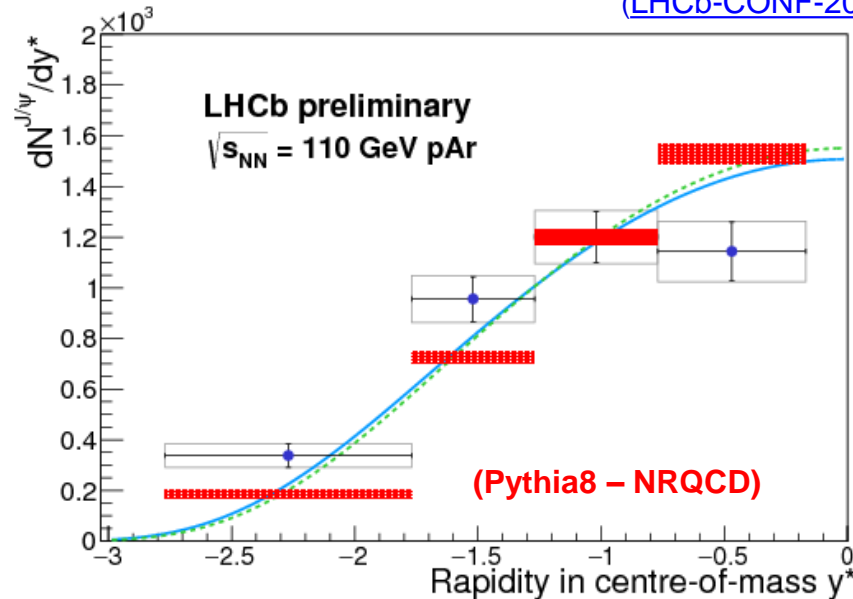
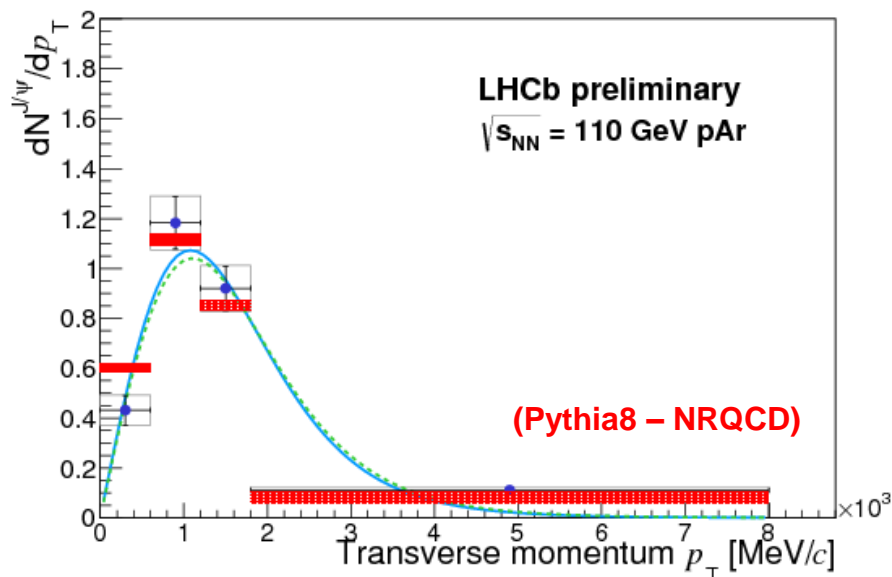
Source of uncertainties	$J/\psi \gamma$	$J/\psi p_T$	$D^0 \gamma$	$D^0 p_T$
<b>Corr. between bins</b>				
Signal selection	1.4%	1.4%	2.2%	2.2%
Signal extraction	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.7%
<b>Uncorr. between bins</b>				
MC sample	(1.2 – 2.6)%	(0.9 – 1.4)%	(1.0 – 1.9)%	(1.0 – 1.5)%
Tracking	(2.2 – 3.7)%	(2.2 – 2.9)%	(2.7 – 3.4)%	(2.8 – 3.6)%
PID	(0.2 – 2.7)%	(0.1 – 2.0)%	<b>(4.1 – 8.8)%</b>	<b>(4.8 – 6.9)%</b>
<b>Stat. uncertainties</b>	<b>(7.7 – 12.5)%</b>	<b>(7.8 – 13.6)%</b>	(0.7 – 3.7)%	(0.6 – 3.4)%

**$J/\psi$  uncertainties are dominated by statistical uncertainties**

- J/ψ transverse momentum and rapidity distributions
  - Box = quadratic sum of all uncertainties



- Red boxes = MC
  - Pythia8-CT09MCS/NRQCD
  - Overall MC yields normalized to overall data yields

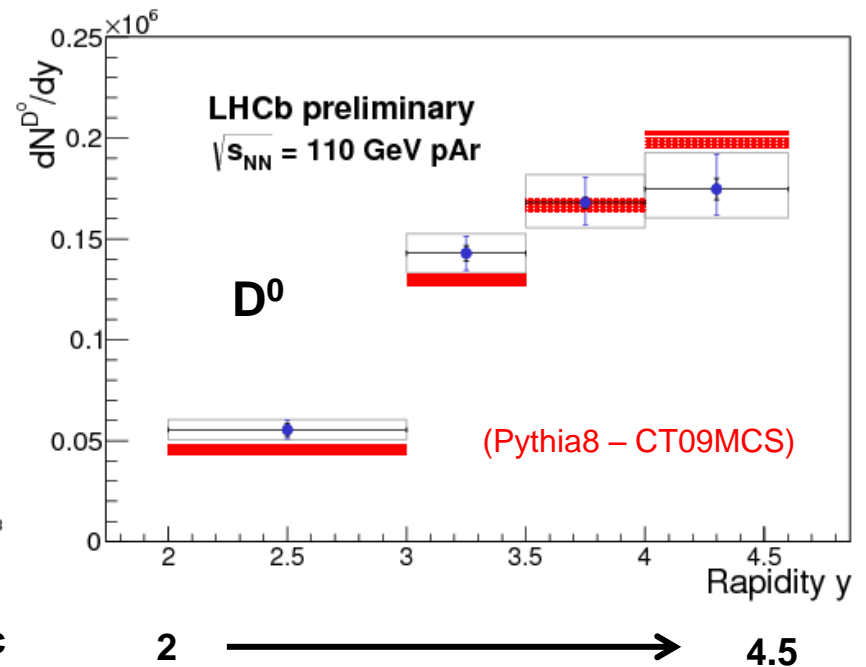
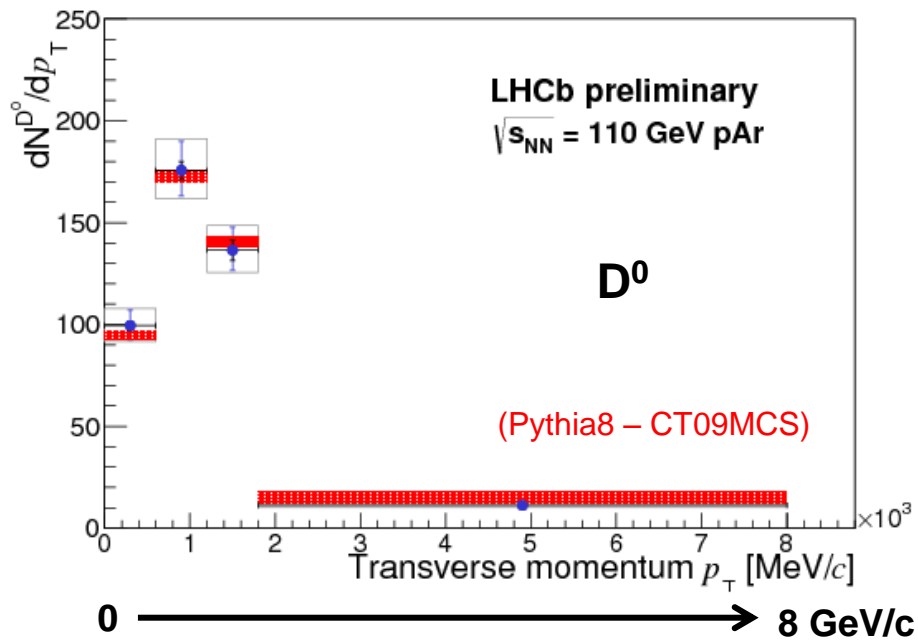


Rapidity in CMS:  $y^* = y - 4.77$

- **Phenomenological parametrizations based on**
  - Arleo, F. and Peigné, S. J. High Energ. Phys. (2013) 2013:122
  - Arleo, F. et al., J. High Energ. Phys. (2013) 2013: 155
  - *MC and phenomenological distributions are normalized to data*
- **Phenomenological parameters**
  - extracted from linear (blue plain curve) and logarithmic (green dashed curve) interpolations between 41.5 GeV and 200 GeV measurements
- **No strong difference observed within uncertainties**

- **D<sup>0</sup> transverse momentum and rapidity distributions**

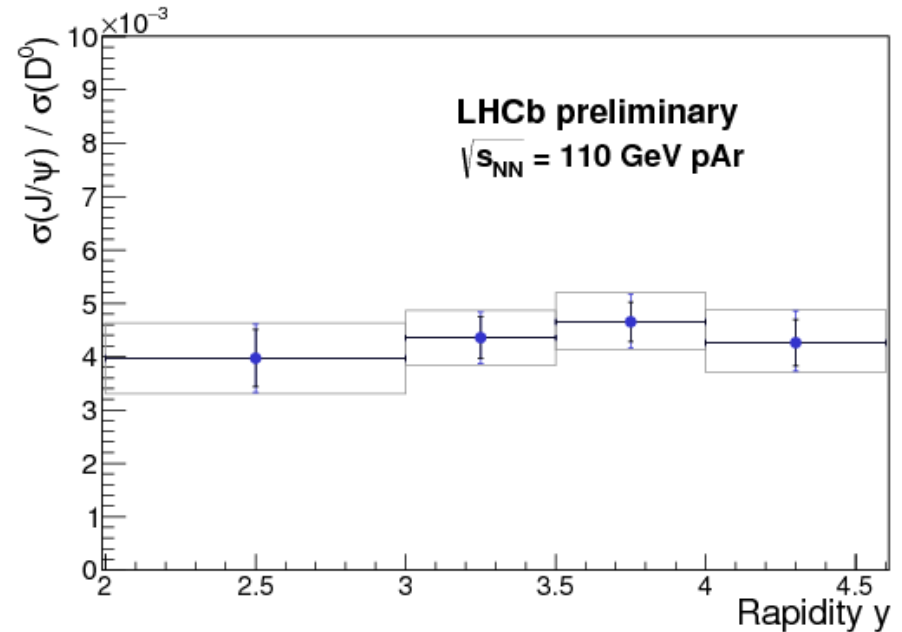
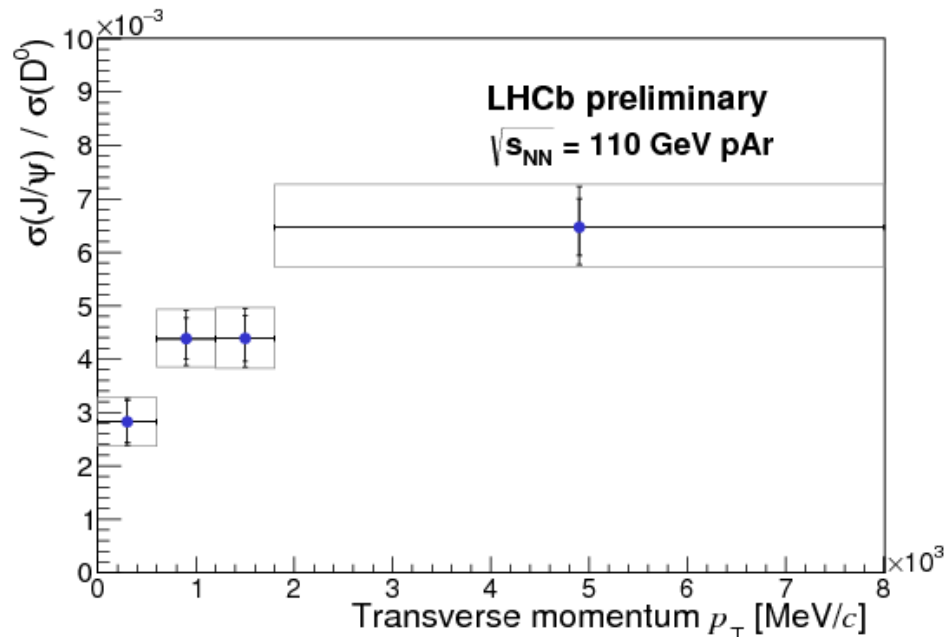
- Box = quadratic sum of all uncertainties



- Red boxes = MC

- Pythia8-CT09MCS
- Overall MC yields normalized to overall data yields

- J/ψ / D<sup>0</sup> cross section ratio vs. p<sub>T</sub> and rapidity

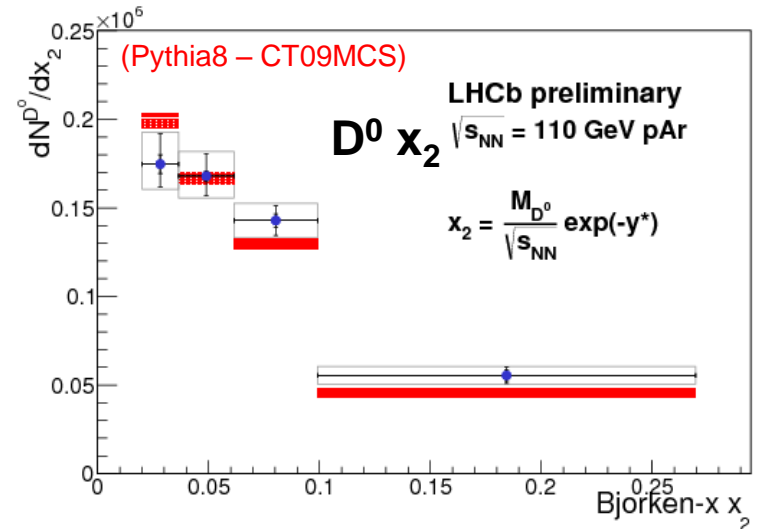
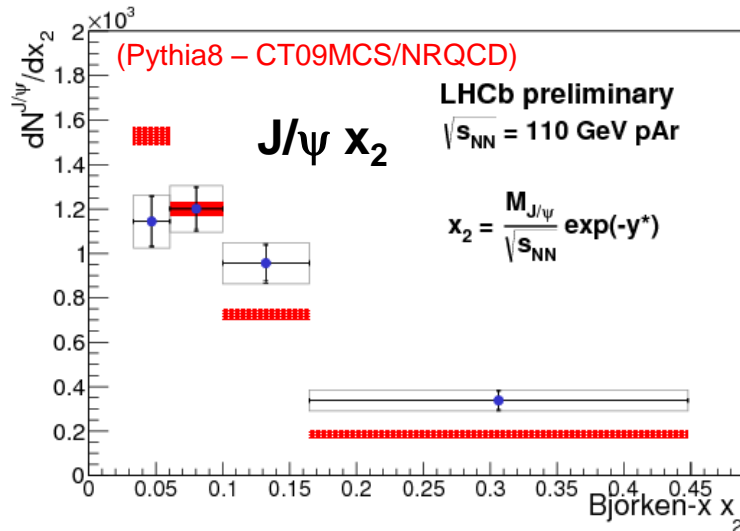


- Luminosity cancel out in the cross section ratio  $\left( \frac{\sigma(J/\psi)}{\sigma(D^0)} = \frac{Y(J/\psi)}{\mathcal{L}} \times \frac{\mathcal{L}}{Y(D^0)} \right)$
- **No significant dependence of  $\sigma(J/\psi)/\sigma(D^0)$  with rapidity**
- $\sigma(J/\psi)/\sigma(D^0)$  ratio increases with **transverse momentum**
- ***Need theoretical predictions !***



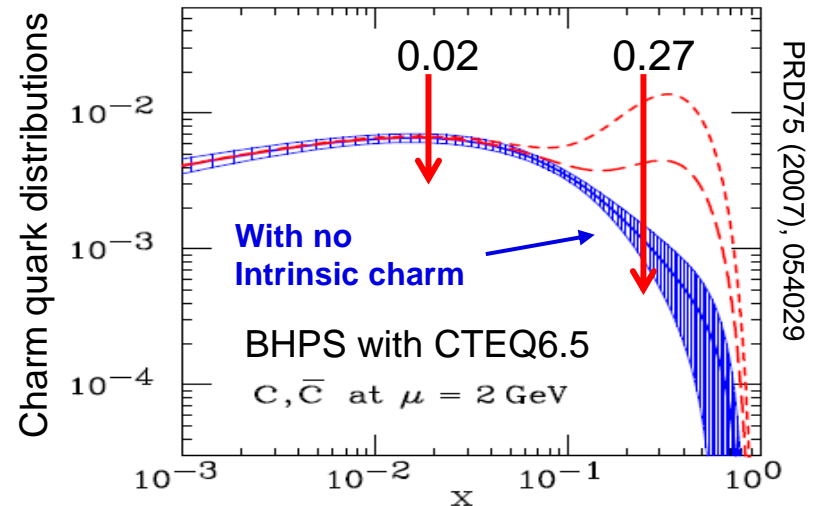
- **Definition used in this analysis:**  $x_2 = \frac{M}{\sqrt{s_{NN}}} e^{-y^*}$ 
  - Overall MC yields normalized to overall data yields

(Rapidity in CMS:  $y^* = y - 4.77$ )

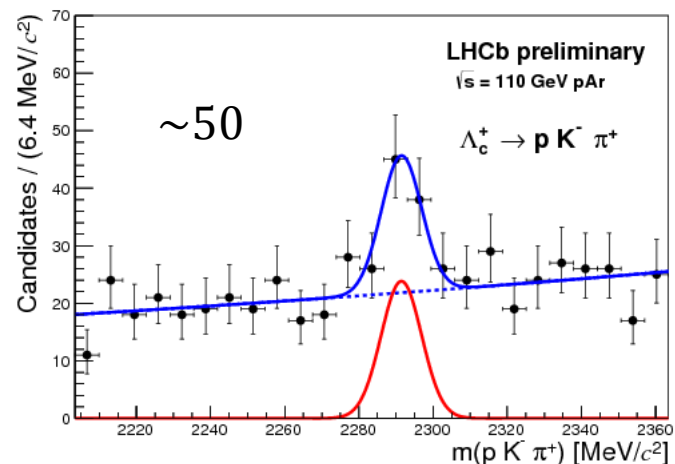
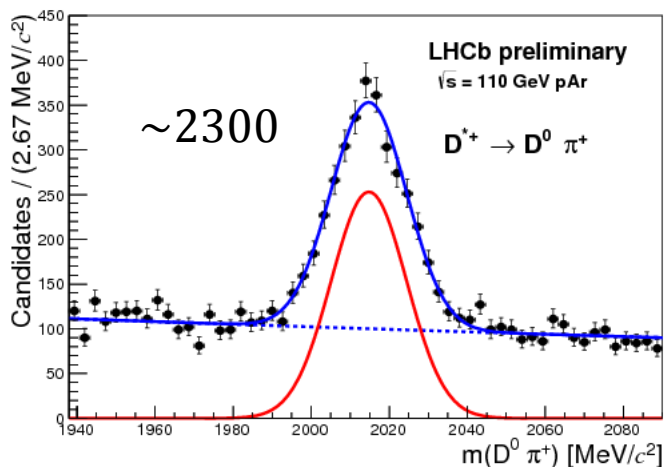
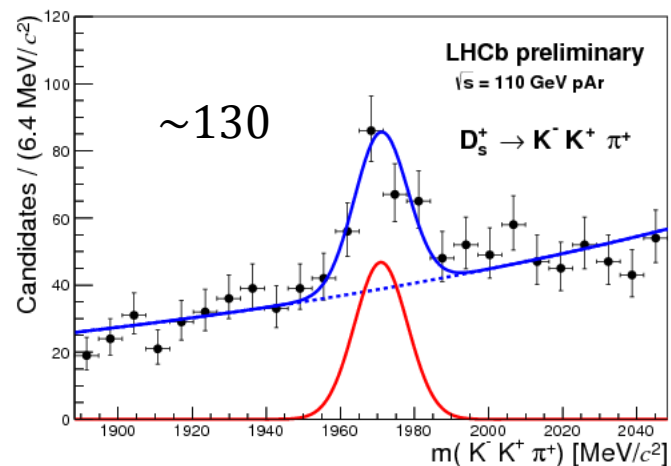
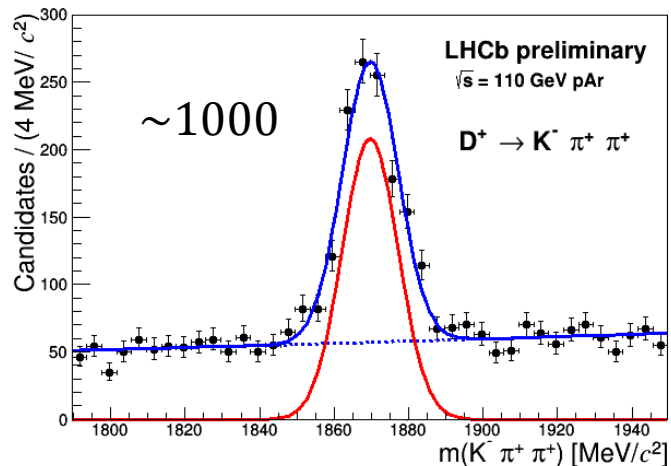


- Bjorken-x range covered by the data
  - $J/\psi$   $x_2 \in [0.03, 0.45]$
  - $D^0$   $x_2 \in [0.02, 0.27]$

- **Access Intrinsic charm regime**
- **Need theoretical predictions !**



- Other possible measurements: signals extracted from these pAr data



- **LHCb has been designed for heavy flavor studies**
  - Offers the capabilities to measure many charm hadrons in a wide rapidity range
  
- **LHCb is the only experiment at LHC capable of running in a fixed-target mode**
  - Operate at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 70$  GeV in lead-nucleus collisions
  - Operate at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 110$  GeV in proton-nucleus collisions
  
- **First measurement of heavy flavor production in fixed-target mode completed**
  - Measured  $\sim 500$   $J/\psi$  and 6500  $D^0$ , other charm hadrons observed
  - Theoretical predictions needed for  $J/\psi / D^0$  ratio (nPDF) and  $D^0$  yield (Intrinsic Charm)
  - *Demonstrate the feasibility of a heavy-flavor fixed-target program with LHCb*
  
- **Future**
  - (Close) Analyse PbAr@69 GeV and pHe@87 GeV data samples
  - Record larger statistics (10 to 100 times) to access  $\chi_c$  and  $\psi'$  ( $\psi'$  yield  $\sim 2\%$   $J/\psi$  yield)