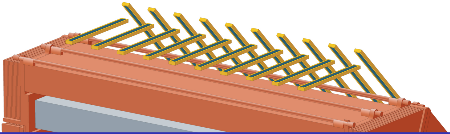
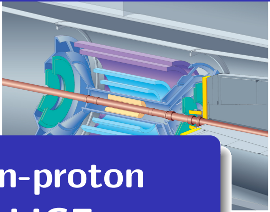
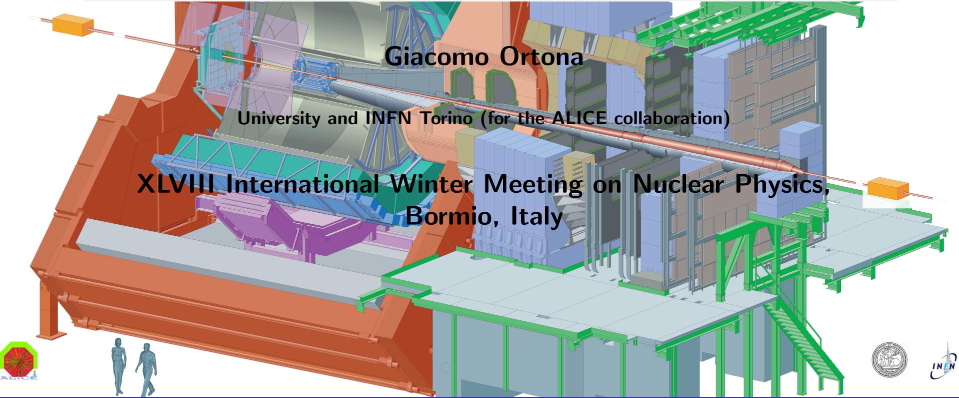




Heavy flavour analysis in proton-proton collisions at the LHC with ALICE



Giacomo Ortona

University and INFN Torino (for the ALICE collaboration)

XLVIII International Winter Meeting on Nuclear Physics, Bormio, Italy

Outline

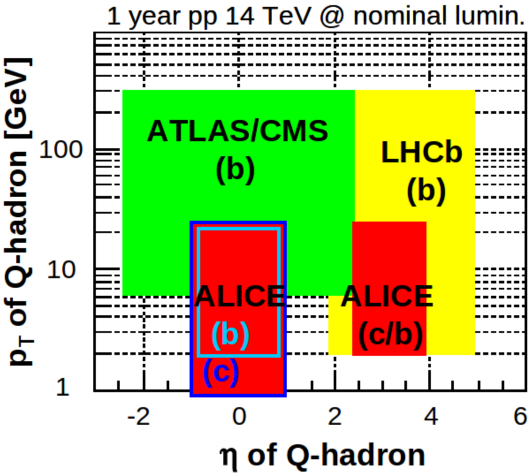
The ALICE experiment

Channels

- electronic and hadronic: $|\eta| < 0.9$
- muonic: $-4 < \eta < -2.5$

Coverage

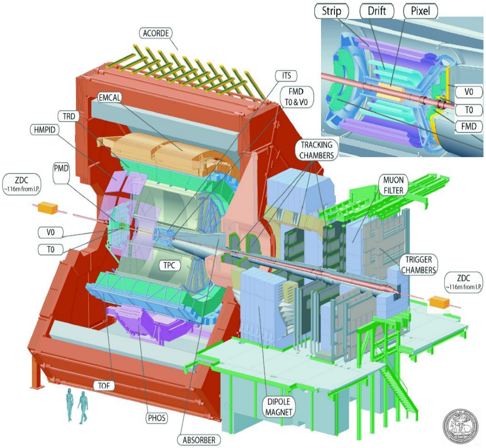
- extends to low p_t (down to 1 GeV for D^0)
- central and forward rapidity regions
- both for b and c



Heavy Flavours at ALICE

Open charm in ALICE:

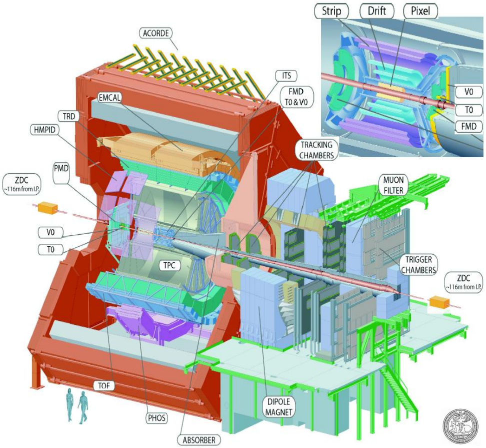
- Inner Tracking System (ITS): Vertexing
  - Silicon Pixel Detector (SPD)
  - Silicon Strip Detector (SSD)
  - Silicon Drift Detector (SDD)
- Time Projection Chamber (TPC): Tracking
- Time Of Flight (TOF): K/π id



Heavy Flavours at ALICE

Beauty in ALICE:

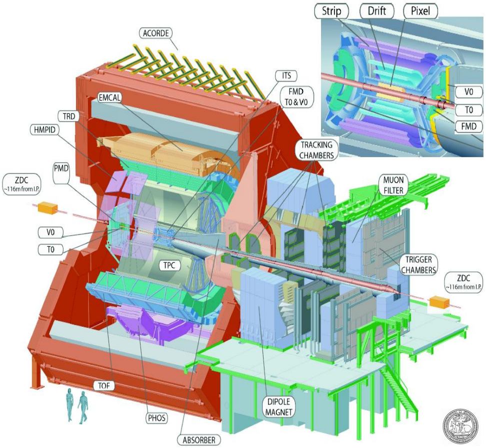
- $B \rightarrow e + X$:
  - ITS (Vertexing)
  - TPC (Tracking)
  - Transition Radiation Detector (e/π id)
- $B \rightarrow \mu + X$:
  - Muon arm



Heavy Flavours at ALICE

Quarkonia in ALICE:

- dielectron channel (ITS,TPC,TRD)
- dimuon channel (Muon Spectrometer)
- Have a look at L. Bianchi poster!



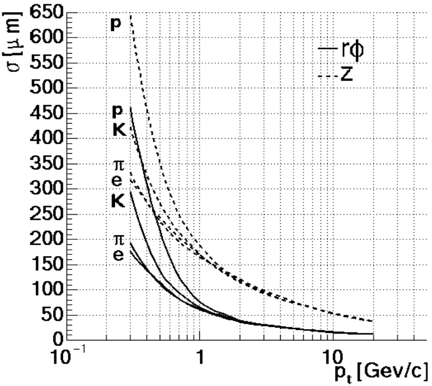
Heavy flavours at ALICE

HF are a powerful tool to investigate the hot and strongly interacting medium that will be produced at high energy heavy ions collisions at the LHC. At LHC we expect high rates of HF production.

ALICE has very good performances in HF study:

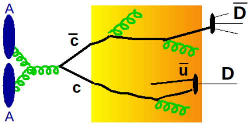
- Excellent vertexing and tracking
- electrons and muons channels are both studied in different rapidity regions
- very good track impact parameter resolution (minimum distance between track and primary vertex)
- PID is performed with several techniques ($\frac{dE}{dx}$, TOF, TRD)

Resolution on track impact parameter
central Pb-Pb



Motivations

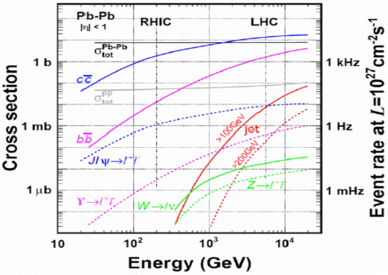
- p-p collisions
  - measurement of HF production ⇒ test of pQCD calculations
  - baseline for A-A studies
- A-A
  - study of the medium produced in A-A collisions (QGP)
    - final state effects due to the medium (Energy loss, in medium hadronization $\cdots$)
  - Quarkonium physics
- p-A
  - To disentangle initial and final state effects



Forward rapidity and low p_t charm study allows to probe extremely small ($\sim 10^{-4}$) x region

Heavy flavour production

At LHC energies much larger cross section wrt RHIC
$\Rightarrow$ much bigger c and b charm production



$\sigma_c(LHC) = \sigma_c(RHIC) \times 10$

$\sigma_b(LHC) = \sigma_b(RHIC) \times 100$

$\sigma_W(LHC) = \sigma_\Upsilon(RHIC) \times 10$

$\sigma_Z(LHC) = \sigma_\Upsilon(RHIC)$

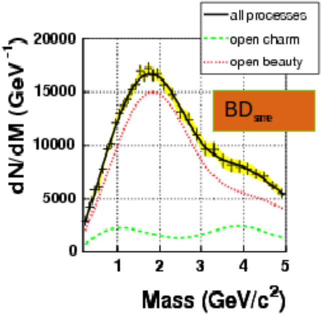
pQCD NLO + binary scaling + shadowing gives:

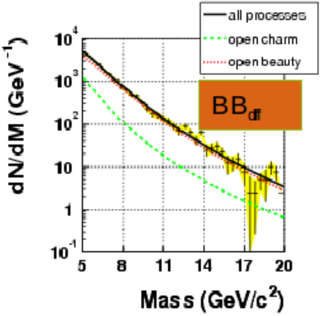
	pp	pp	PbPb (5% most central)
$\sqrt{s}(TeV)$	7	14	5.5
$N_{c\bar{c}}$	~ 0.1	0.16	115
$N_{b\bar{b}}$	~ 0.003	0.007	4.6

MNR code (NLO): Mangano, Nason, Ridolfi, NPB373 (1992) 295.

Heavy Flavours to muon

- Single muons from B are dominant at high p_T
- Single muons from C dominant at low p_T, analysis difficult due to large background
- Muon pairs from B:
  - $B \rightarrow \mu^+ + \bar{D} \rightarrow \mu^- + X$ (BD_{same})
  - $X + \mu^+ \leftarrow B\bar{B} \rightarrow \mu^- + X$ (BB_{diff})





D/B selection tools

D meson (to hadrons) analysis strategy based on invariant mass analysis of fully reconstructed decay topologies displaced from the interaction vertex

Golden channel topologies are:

Meson	Decay channel	$c\tau$	BR
D^0	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$	$\sim 120\mu m$	$\sim 3.8\%$
D^0	$D^0 \rightarrow K\pi\pi\pi$	$\sim 120\mu m$	$\sim 7.45\%$
D^+	$D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$	$\sim 310\mu m$	$\sim 9.2\%$
D_s^+	$D_s^+ \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+$	$\sim 150\mu m$	$\sim 5.2\%$
D^{*+}	$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$		$\sim 67.7\%$

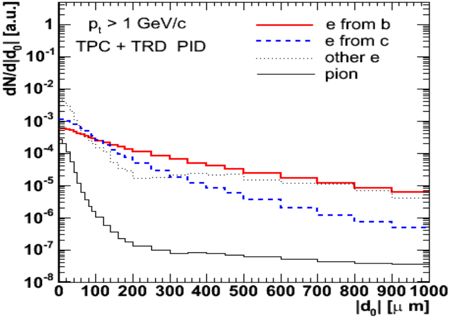
B mesons: inclusive measurement of single electron/muon/dimuon channels $B \rightarrow l\nu_l X$

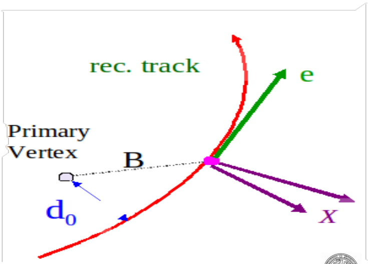
- $c\tau \sim 500\mu m$
- Large BR in semileptonic channels ($\sim 20\%$)

$B \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e X$ selection strategy

3 steps:

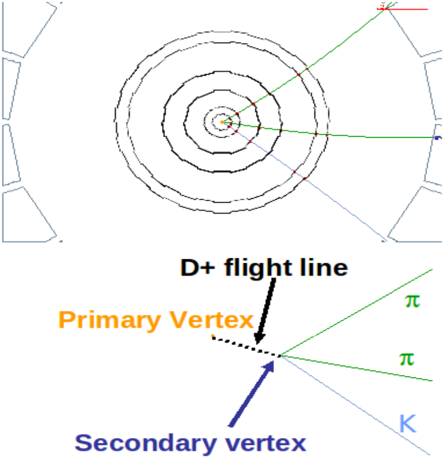
1. Electron PID to reject (most of) the hadrons
2. Impact parameter cut to reduce charm and background electrons
3. subtract residual background





D Selection Strategy

- Build pairs(D^0) / triplets(D^+) / quadruplets of tracks with the correct sign combination
- Calculate the vertex of the tracks
- Pointing of the reconstructed D meson to the primary vertex of the events
- Large impact parameter
- Possibly PID to tag decay products

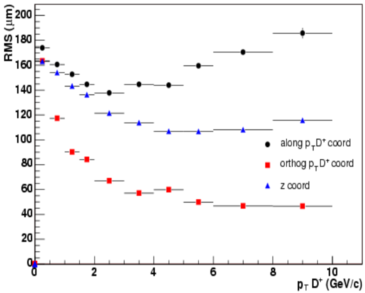


Vertexing

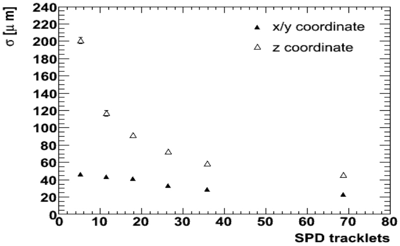
Good primary vertex resolution and secondary (decay) vertex resolution ($O(100\mu m)$) are needed to determine:

- impact parameter resolution (primary vertex)
- pointing angle
- separation between primary and secondary vertices

D^+ decay vertex



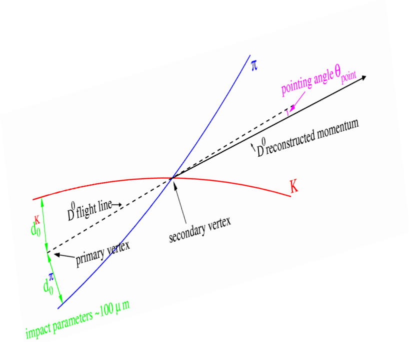
Primary vertex

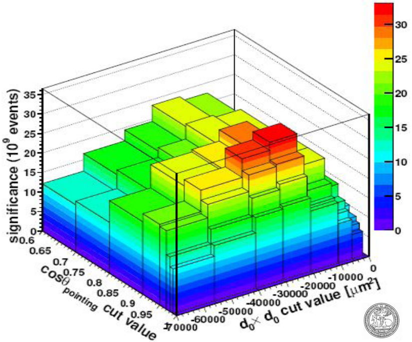


D0

$D^0 \Rightarrow K^-\pi^+$

- Pairs of opposite sign tracks
- Pointing of reconstructed D momentum to primary vertex
- Selection cut on $d_0^K \times d_0^\pi$



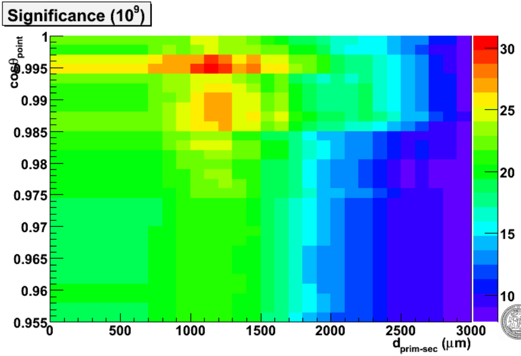


D+

$D^+ \Rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$

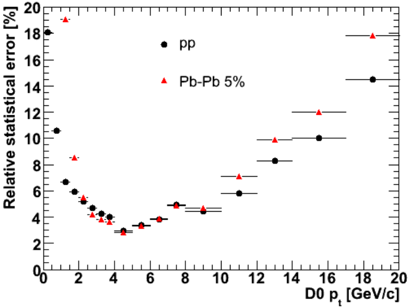
- Triplets of charged tracks with right sign combination
- Large distance ($c\tau \sim 310\mu m$) between primary and secondary vertex
- Pointing of reconstructed D momentum to primary vertex

- $3 < p_t < 5 GeV/c$

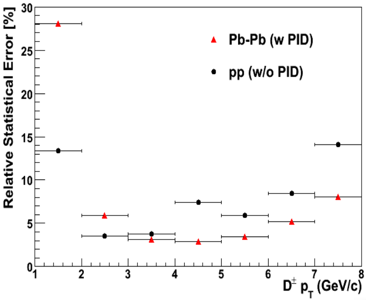


Expected results (I)

Expected statistical error ($1/\sqrt{S}$) for D^0 for pp at 14TeV and PbPb at 5,5 TeV for 1 year of data taking ($\sim 10^9$ pp events, $\sim 10^7$ PbPb events)

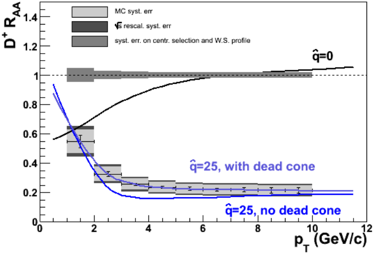


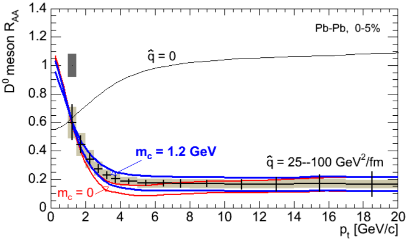
Expected statistical error ($1/\sqrt{S}$) for D^+ for pp at 14TeV and PbPb at 5,5 TeV for 1 year of data taking ($\sim 10^9$ pp events, $\sim 10^7$ PbPb events)



Expected results (II)

D R_{AA}

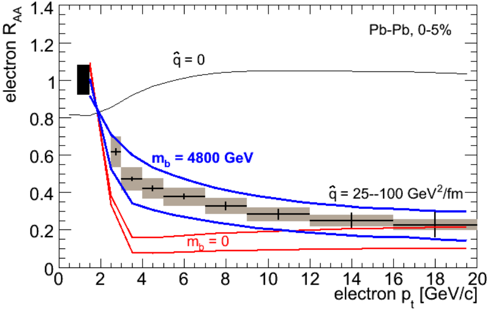




E loss: Armesto, Dainese, Salgado, Wiedemann

Expected results (III)

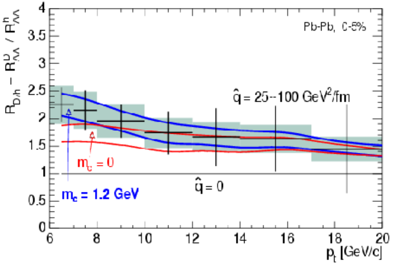
B R_{AA}

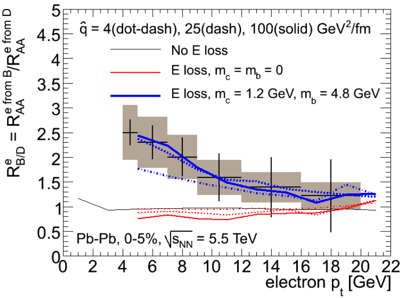


E loss: Armesto, Dainese, Salgado, Wiedemann

Heavy-to-light ratios

- $R_{Dh}(Pt) = \frac{R^D_{AA}(Pt)}{R^h_{AA}(Pt)}$
  - probe for color charge dependence of energy loss $(\Delta E_q < \Delta E_g)$
- $R_{BD}(Pt) = \frac{R^B_{AA}(Pt)}{R^D_{AA}(Pt)}$
  - probe for mass dependence of energy loss (dead cone effect)





1 year of data taking

energy loss from Armesto et al, Phys. Rev.D71 (2005) 054027

Conclusions

- D/B meson analysis tool are ready, and at ALICE we expect to get
  - A large number of charmed/beauty particles (high cross section)
  - A good significance
- First physics results, at $\sqrt{s} = 900$GeV and $\sqrt{s} = 2.36$TeV looks very good and ALICE is obtaining the expected physics performances.

- We expect to be able to have significant results in quite a short time: 1 year for D, few months for quarkonia.

Acknowledgements

I'm very thankful to Massimo Masera and Francesco Prino for the help they gave me to make this presentation and to Paolo Giubellino for the precious suggestions.

I also want to thanks Andrea Dainese and Elena Bruna, most of my work wouldn't have been possible without them.

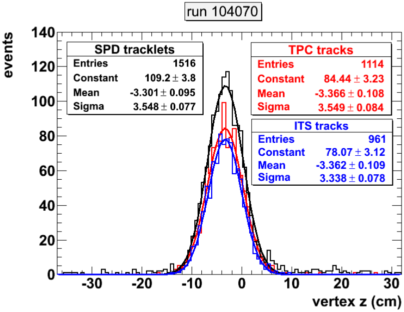
BACKUP SLIDES

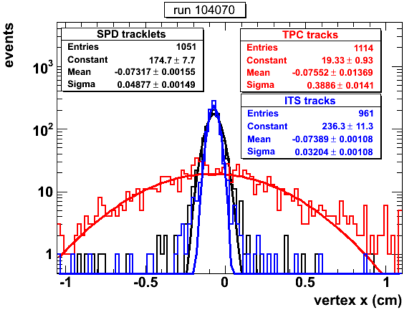
Vertexing-First results

The first physics runs of november-december collected enough data to test vertexing and track impact parameter analysis with TPC and ITS

With one single physics run (104070):

Vertex: distribution of reconstructed vertices (ITS+TPC).

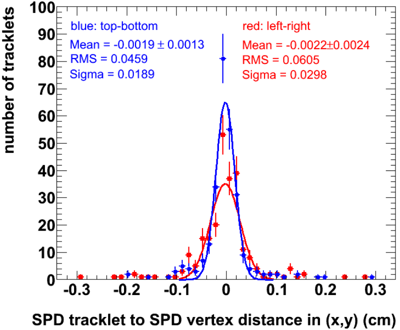




ITS, SPD, TPC give the same position: good detectors alignment

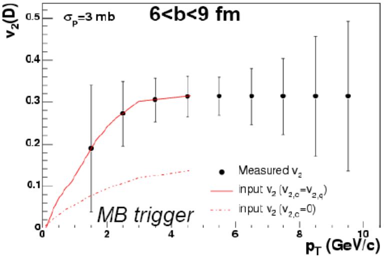
Vertexing-First results

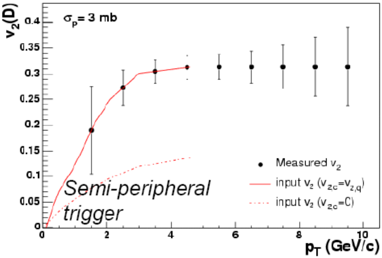
The first physics runs of november-december collected enough data to test vertexing and track impact parameter analysis with TPC and ITS
With one single physics run (104070):
Track impact parameter:



alignment error contribution: $< 15\mu m$.

Elliptic flow





v_2 theoretical prediction from Ko et al., Braz J. Phys 37 (2007) 969
1 year of data taking, centrality class $6 - 9fm$