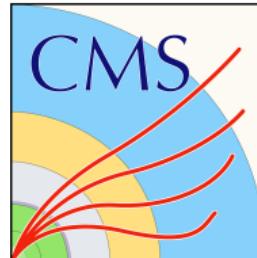


Update on double differential charm σ at 7 TeV 2010

Nur Zulaiha Jomhari, Achim Geiser, Josry Reda Metwally

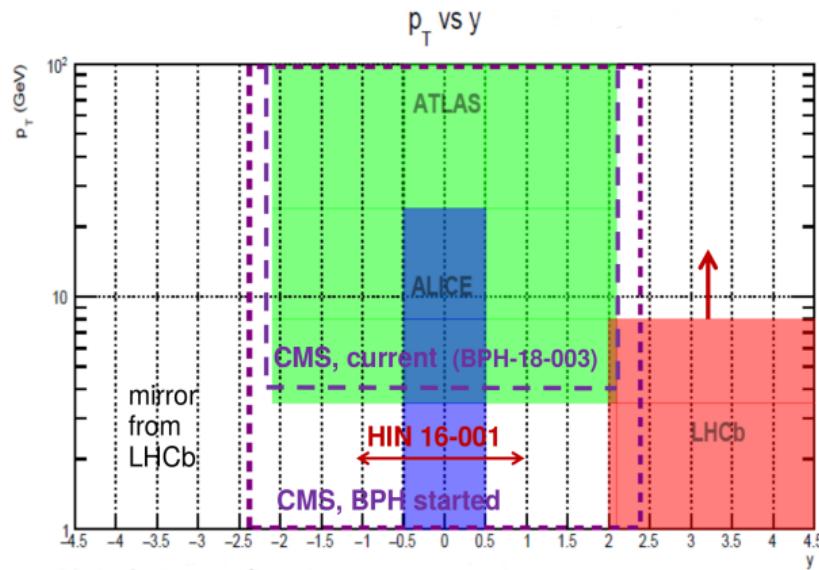
October 8, 2020

DESY Hamburg
QCD meeting



Intro

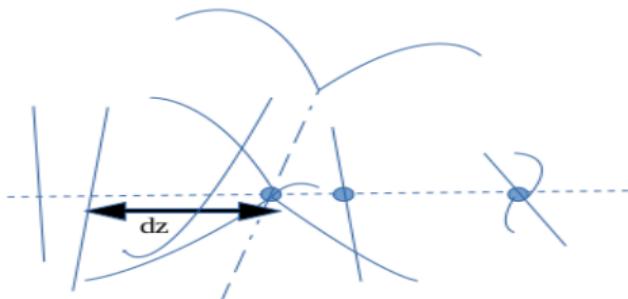
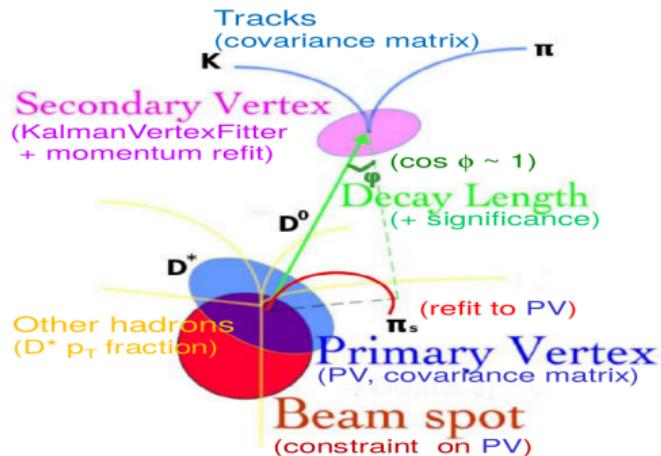
- **Objective:** To measure the total cross section of inclusive charm at different pp center of mass energies (0.9, 2.76, 5, 7, 8, 13 (from PU in BParking) TeV)
- **Strategy:** By covering full phase space and by using all PVs in the event. More details can be found in backup and AN-18-284
- **What's new? with respect to [prev.]**
 - Loosen $D^{*\pm}$ pre-selection
 - Added dE/dx cut
 - Signal yield
 - Efficiency
 - σ as a function of p_T and y
 - Towards total cross section
 - Conclusion and outlook



$D^{*\pm}$ selection

$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0\pi^\pm \rightarrow K^\mp\pi^\pm\pi^\pm$ selection

- Possible combination:
 - Right charge: $K^\mp\pi^\pm\pi_s^\pm$
 - Wrong charge: $K^\mp\pi^\mp\pi_s^\pm$ (combinatorial background)
- Optimized for low p_T charm
- Different cut at higher p_T (> 3.5 GeV) and lower p_T (< 3.5 GeV)*
- Track p_T cut only apply to pion, instead of kaon and pion; $p_T^\pi > 0.5$ GeV
- Cut on dE/dx for kaon
 - discriminate K & π and K & p
- Cut on max. distance from tracks to PV
 - loosen dz cut at D^* preselection (from 0.1 to 0.5 cm)
 - tighten $(dz \times \sin\theta)$ cut at analysis level*

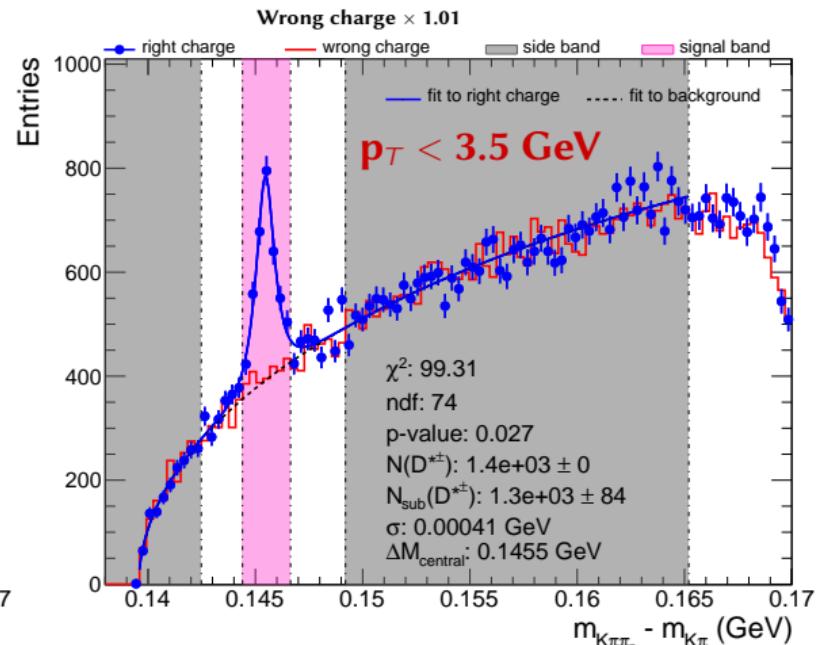
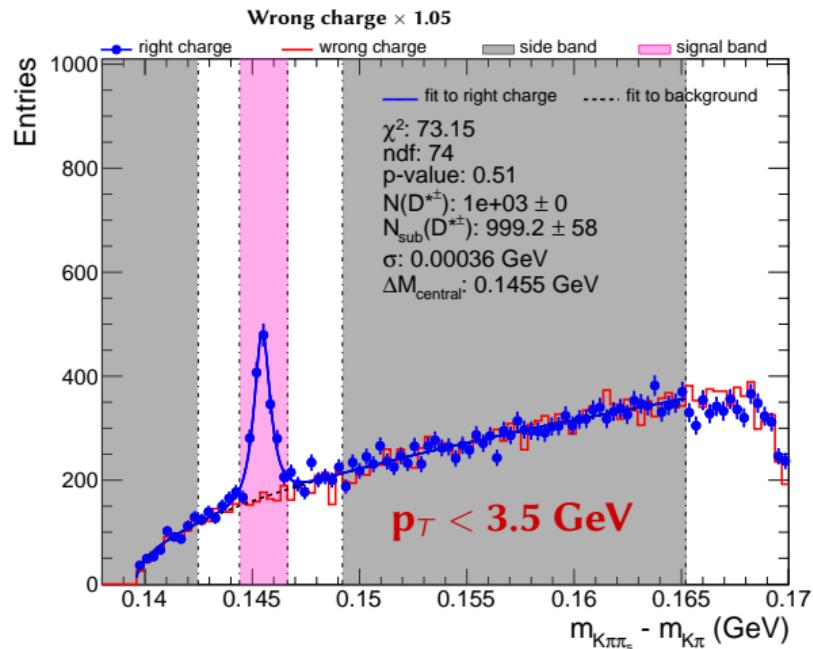


*See cuts in backup

Signal extraction

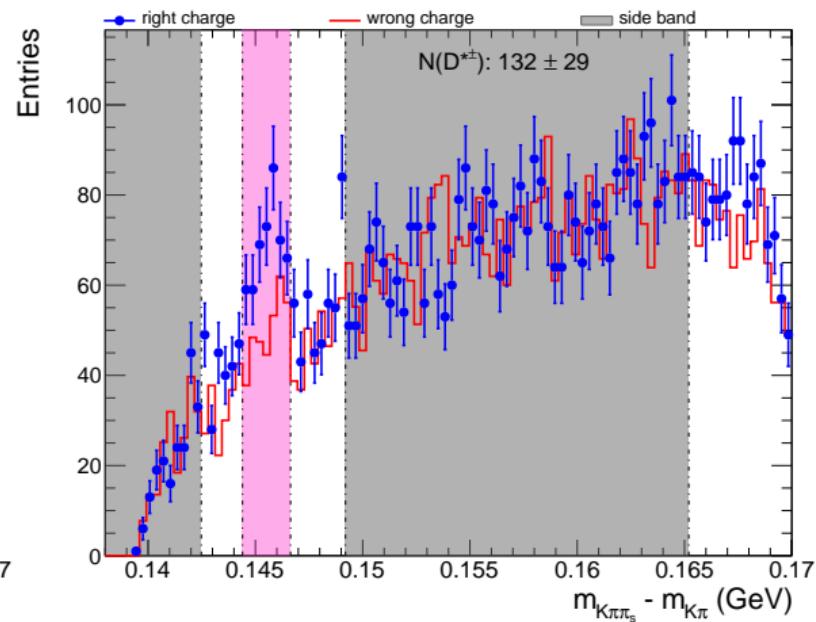
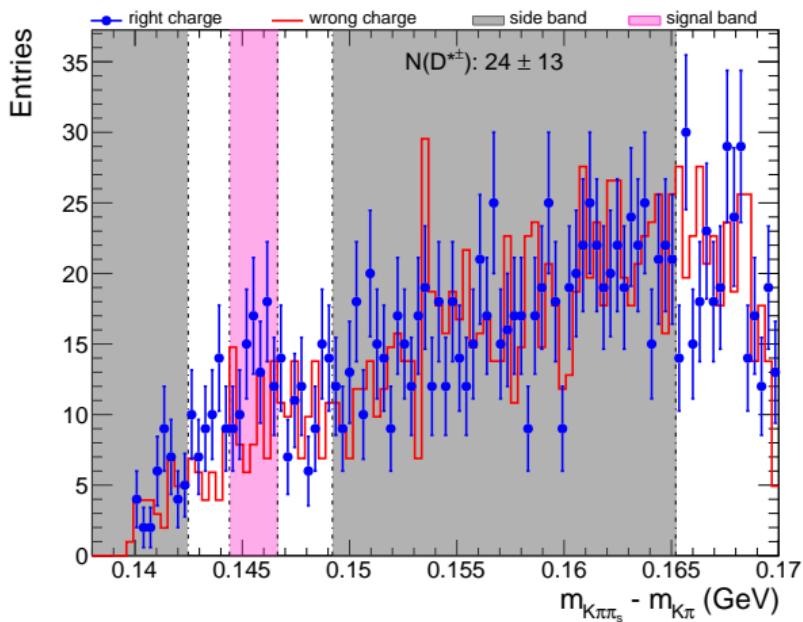
Signal extraction

- Using wrong charge background subtraction method



The plots show Nsignal at lower p_T . More signal are gain as well as the background. See backup for Nsignal at higher p_T and at different phase space (left: old, right:new)

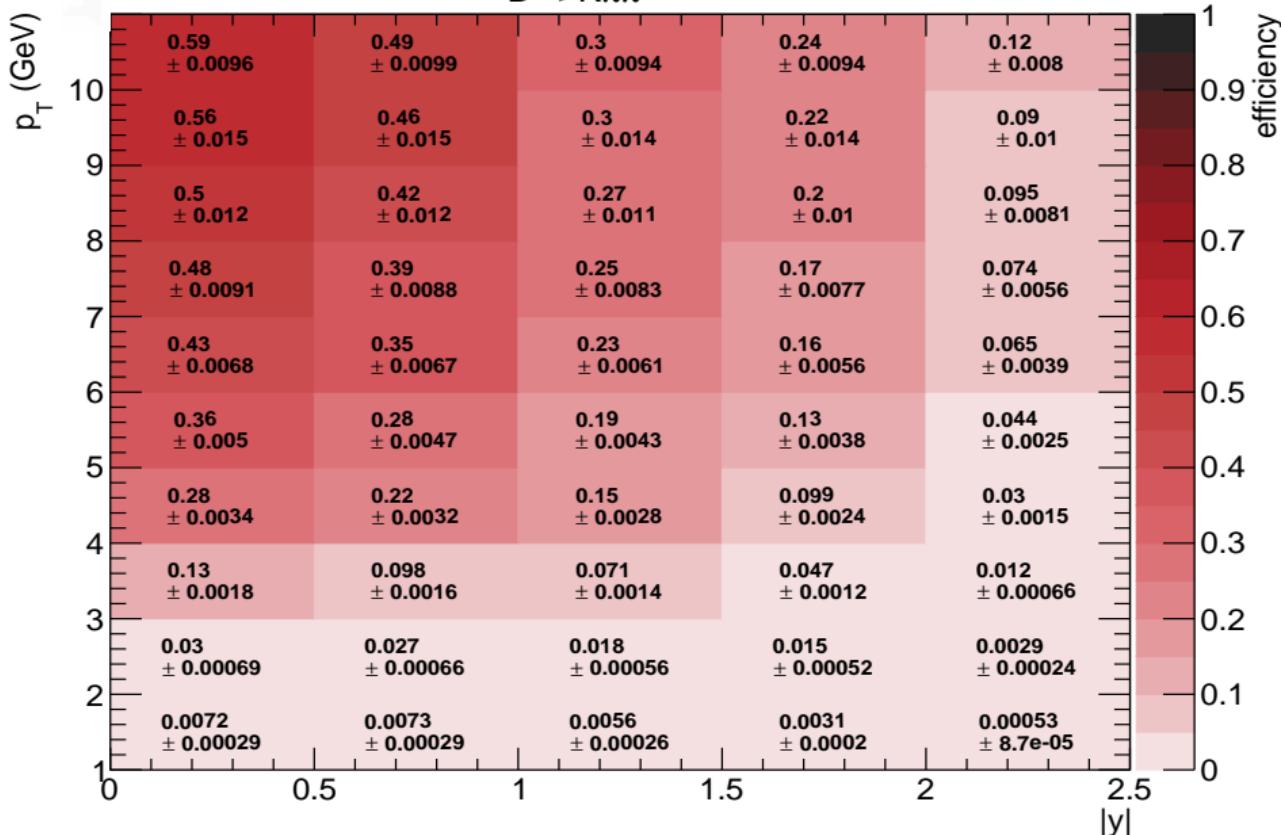
Nsignal at p_T : 2-3 GeV, $|y|$: 1.5-2.0



One example of phase space where you can see clearly the improvement (right plot) with these latest selection cuts

Efficiency

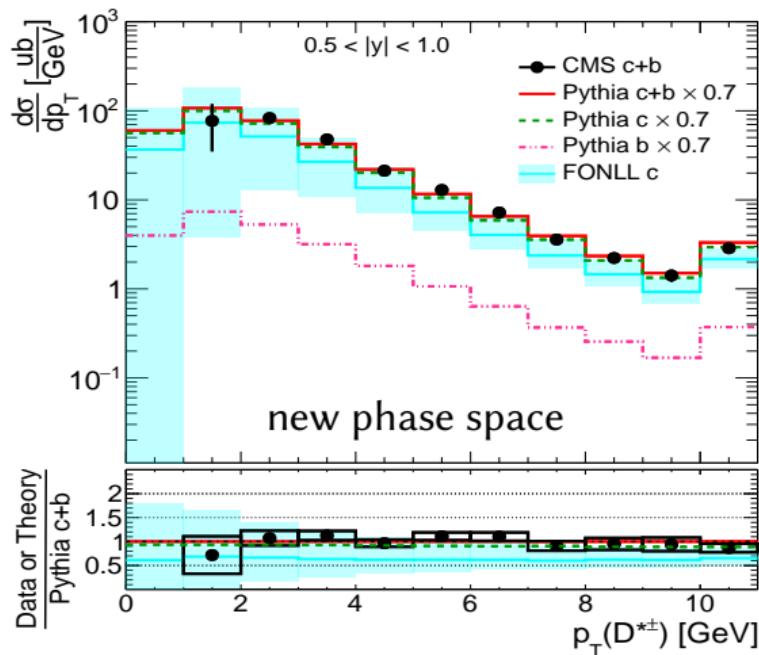
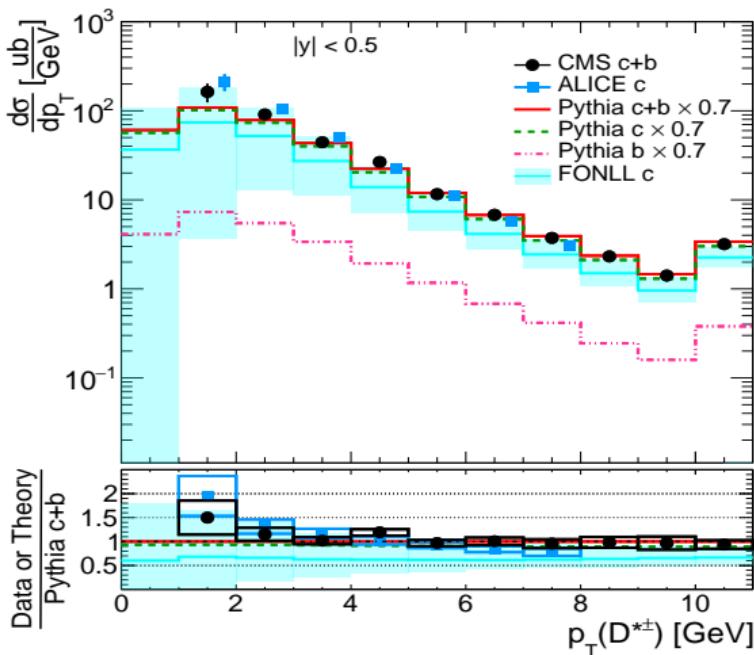
$\text{eff}_{D^* \rightarrow K\pi\pi}$ in MCDO



Efficiency improves at the region that we measure compared with the old ones (see backup)

Cross section as a function of
 p_T & $|y|$
(statistical uncertainty only)
after applied efficient

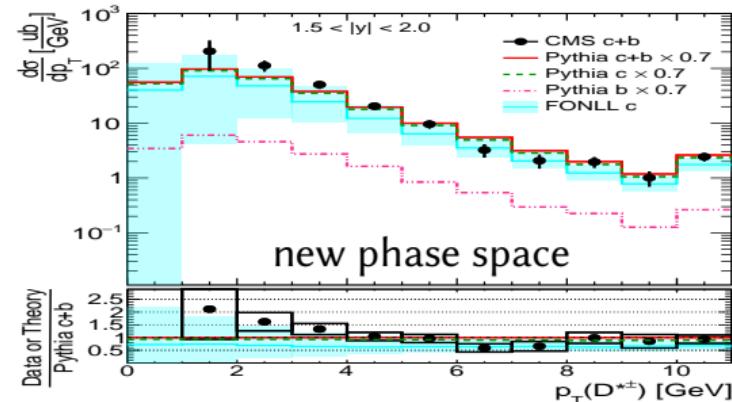
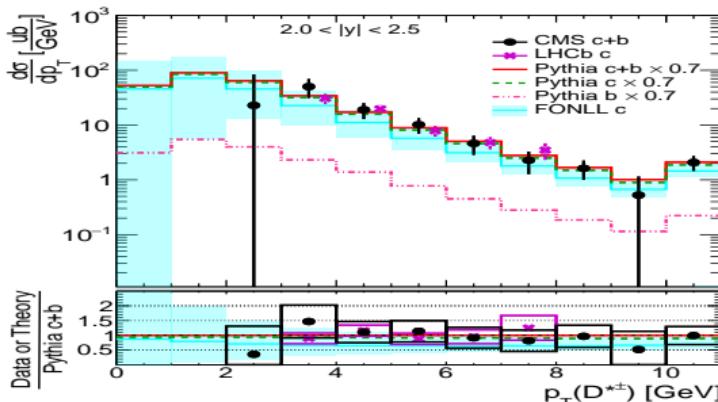
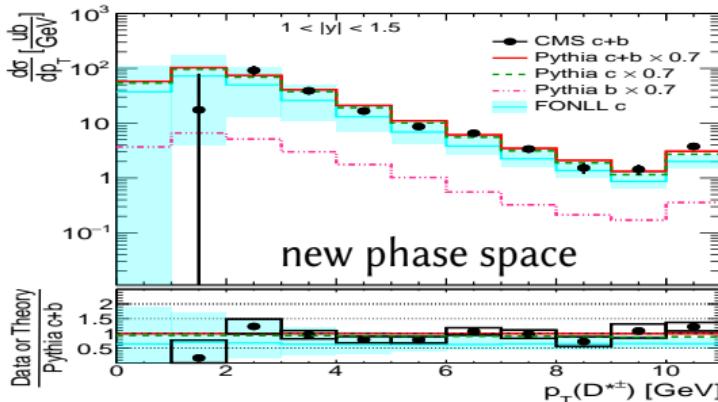
σ as a function of p_T in y bins



(Left) The cross section is comparable with ALICE

(Right) Region where cross sections have never been measured before

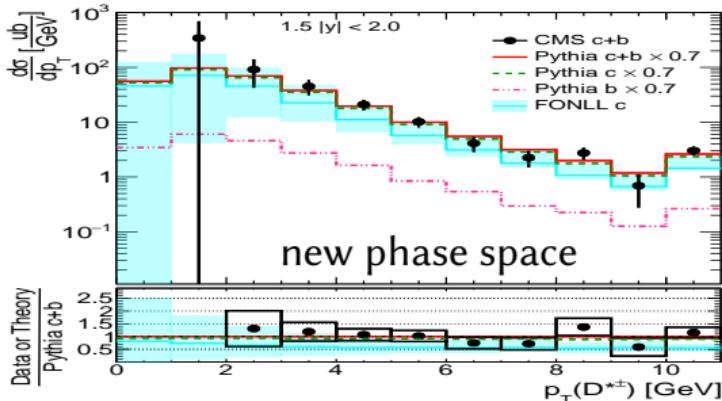
σ as a function of p_T in y bins



- Cross section is consistent with LHCb
- For $|y|$ above 2.5, will use LHCb measurement

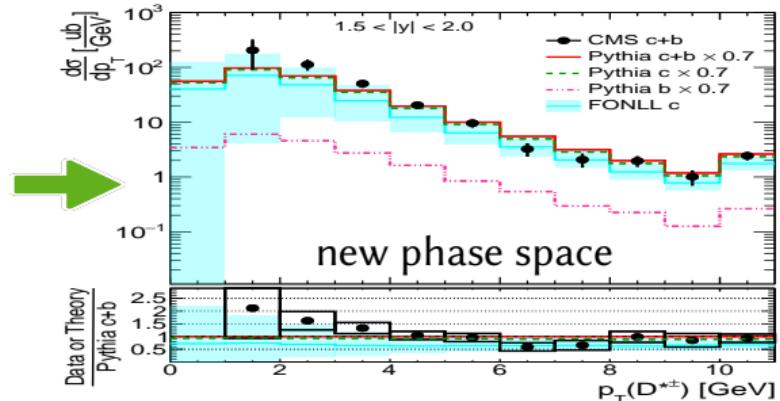
σ as a function of p_T in $|y|$ bins: 1.5-2.0 & 2.0-2.5

old

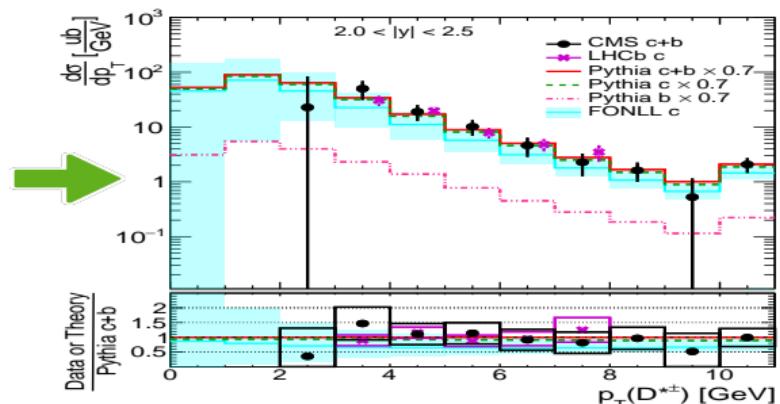
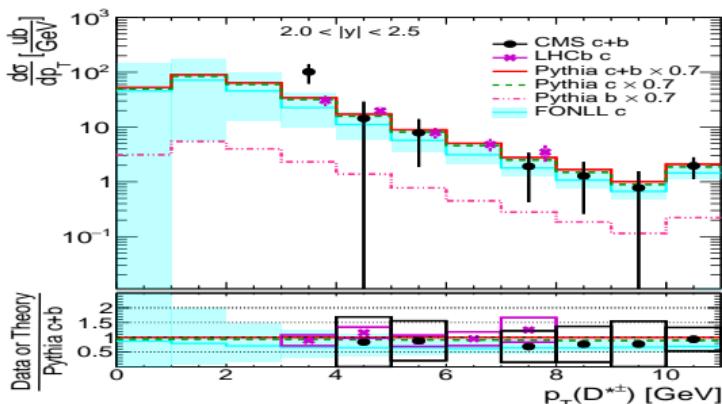


new phase space

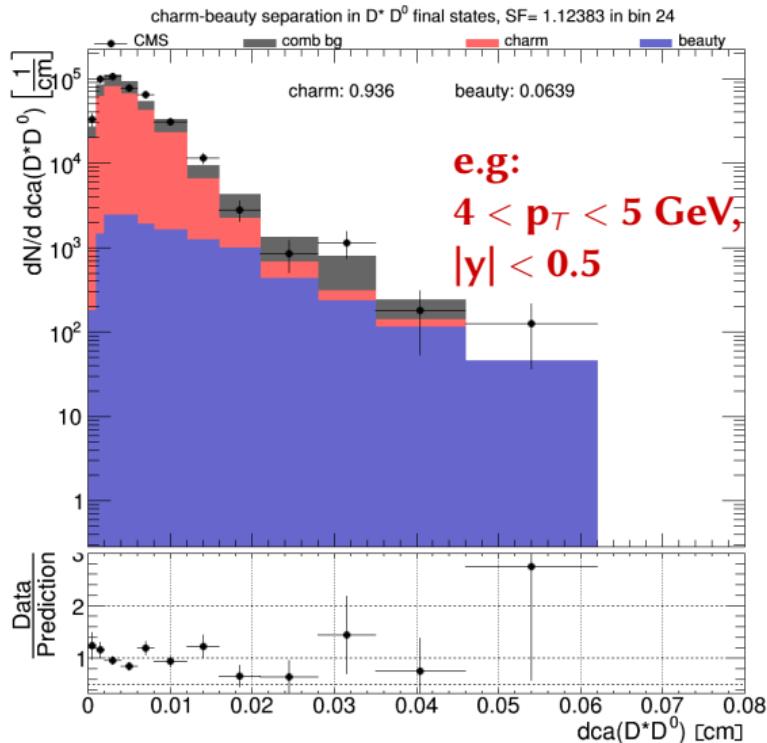
new



new phase space



Distance closest approach (dca) fit 7 TeV 2010



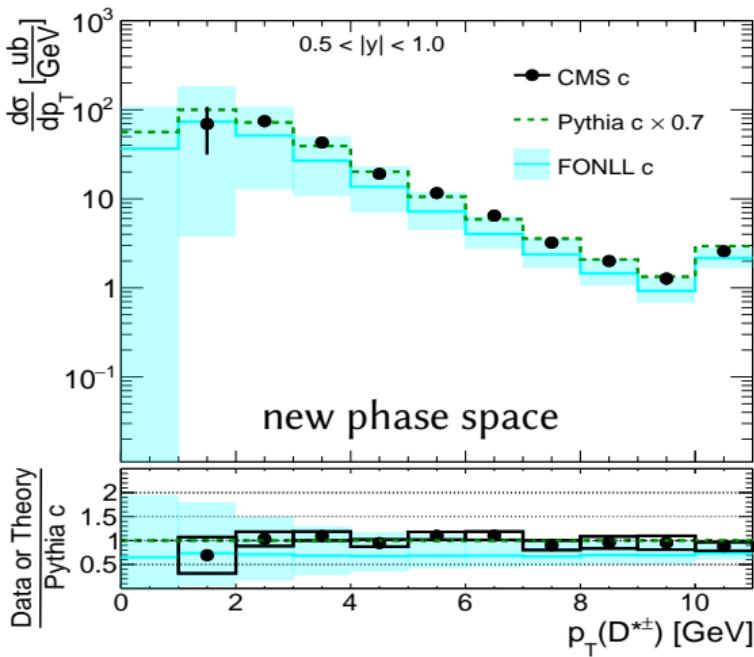
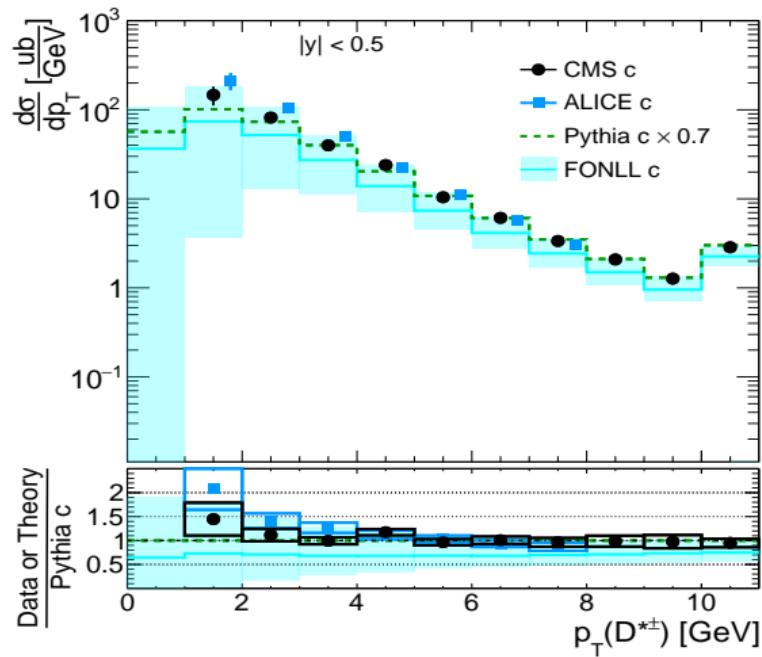
Using linear ave. from Pythia for
charm beauty separation, charm_{frac} = 0.9

Measured and expected charm fraction $ y < 0.5$		
P _T (GeV)	Data	Pythia
1 - 2	1.00 +- 0.09	0.875
2 - 3	0.71 +- 0.13	0.890
3 - 4	0.90 +- 0.04	0.894
4 - 5	0.94 +- 0.03	0.910
5 - 6	0.95 +- 0.06	0.892
6 - 7	0.85 +- 0.10	0.899
7 - 8	0.91 +- 0.06	0.904
8 - 9	0.89 +- 0.08	0.909
9 - 10	0.84 +- 0.16	0.909
> 10	1.00 +- 0.02	0.903
Linear ave. (charm frac.)	0.90 +- 0.5	0.90

- Pythia describes charm fraction well within very large data uncertainties

Cross section as a function of
 p_T & $|y|$ after $c+b \rightarrow c$ rescaling
to 0.9 (statistical uncertainty
only)

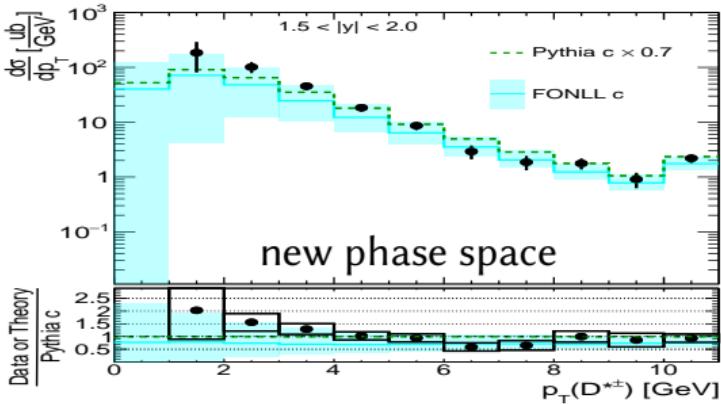
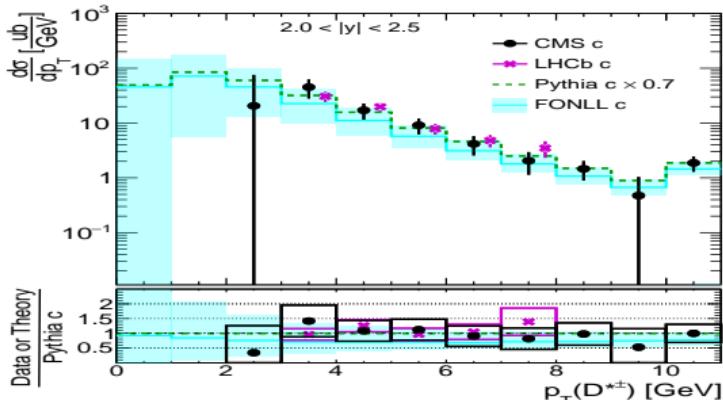
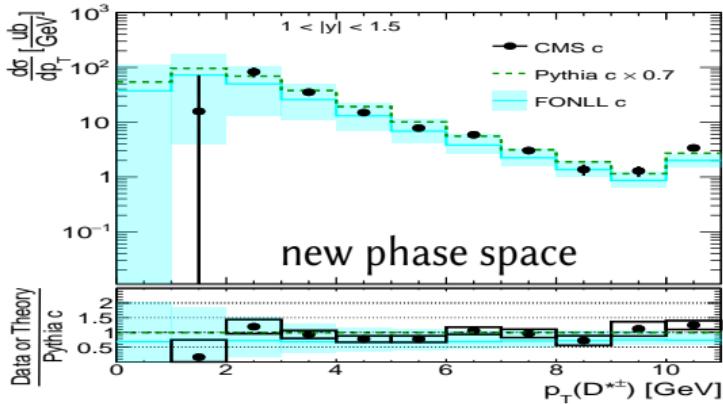
σ as a function of p_T in $|y|$ bin



(Left) The cross section is comparable with ALICE

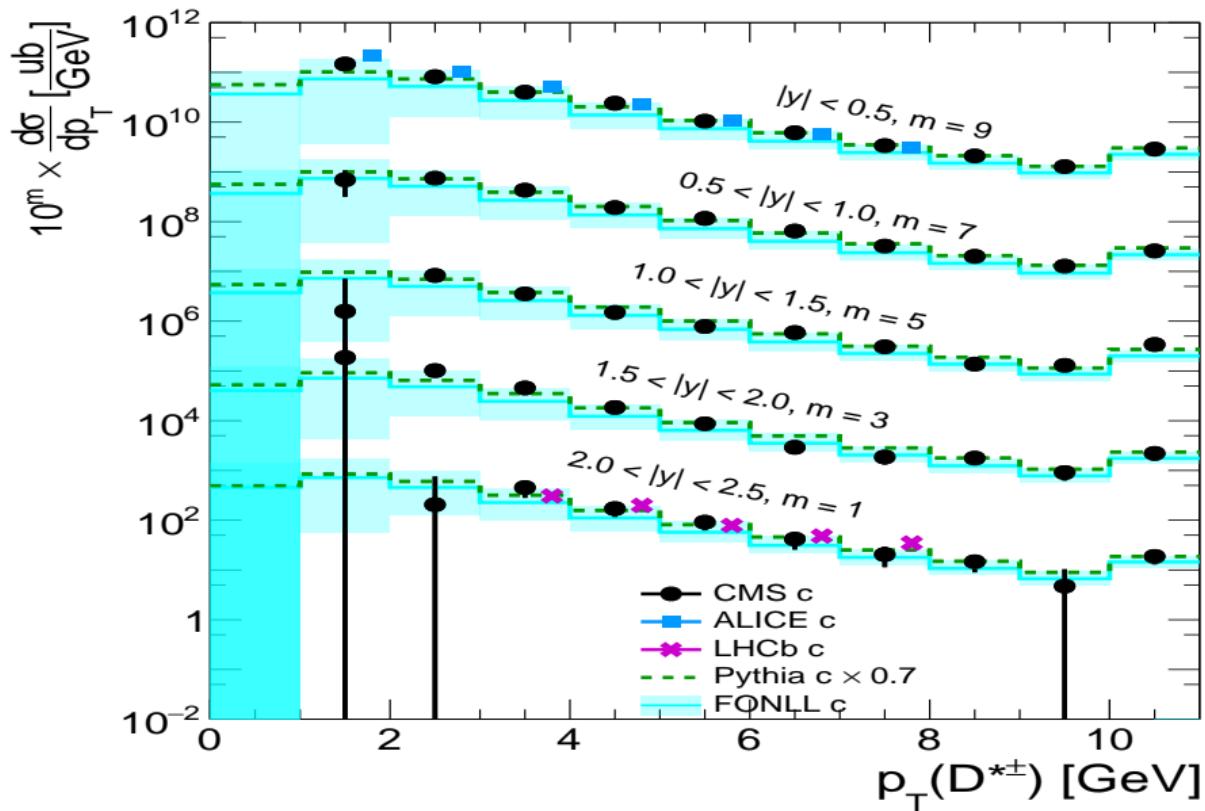
(Right) Region where cross sections have never been measured before

σ as a function of p_T in $|y|$ bin



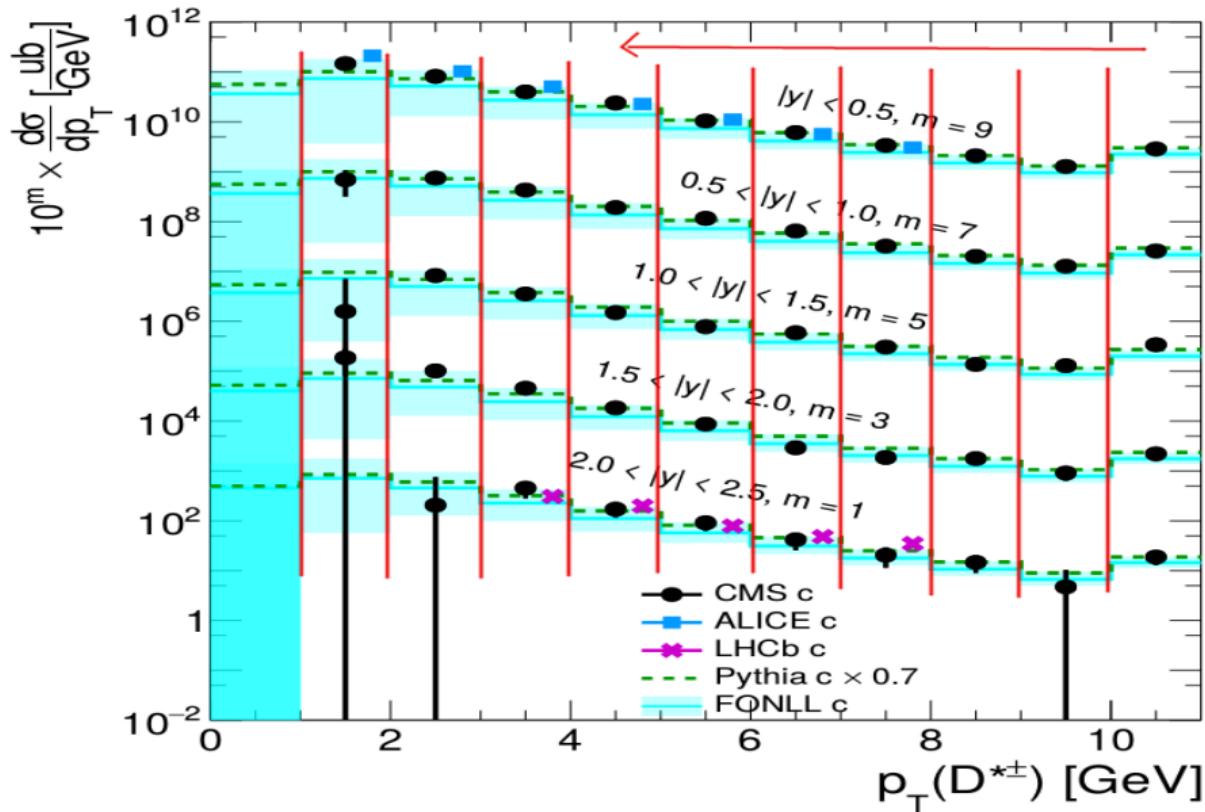
- Cross section is consistent with LHCb
- For $|y|$ above 2.5, will use LHCb measurement

double differential σ as a function of p_T in $|y|$ bins



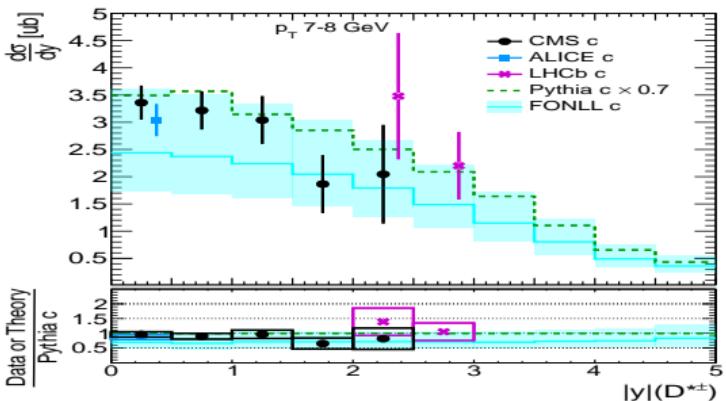
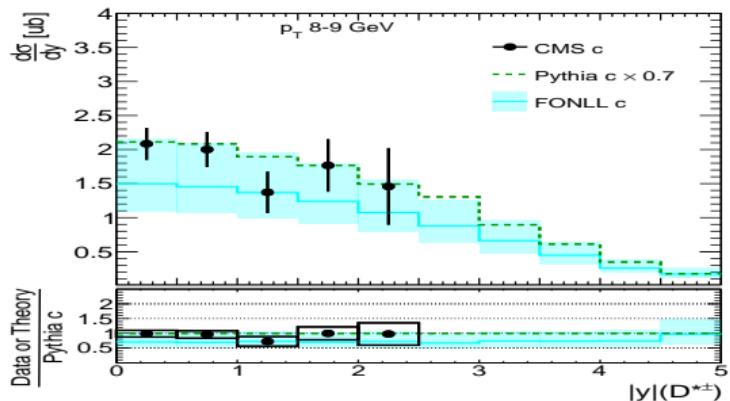
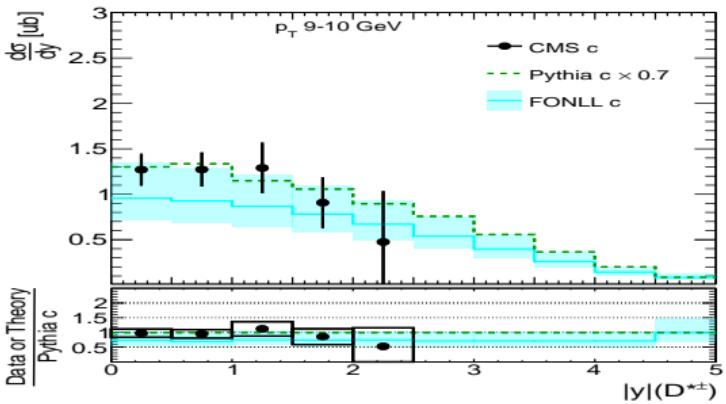
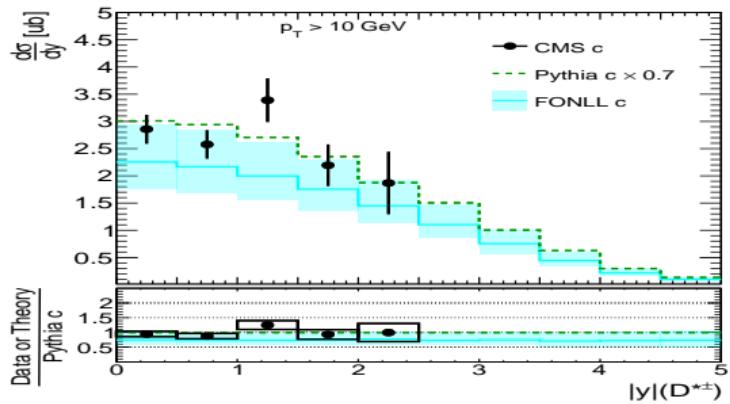
The upper band of FONLL is in agreement with data

double differential σ as a function of p_T in $|y|$ bins

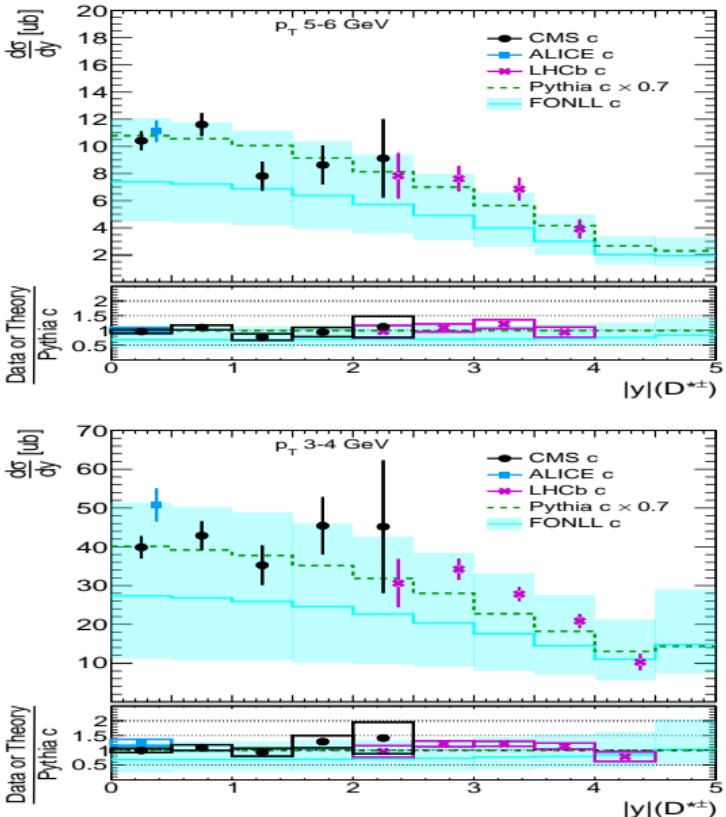
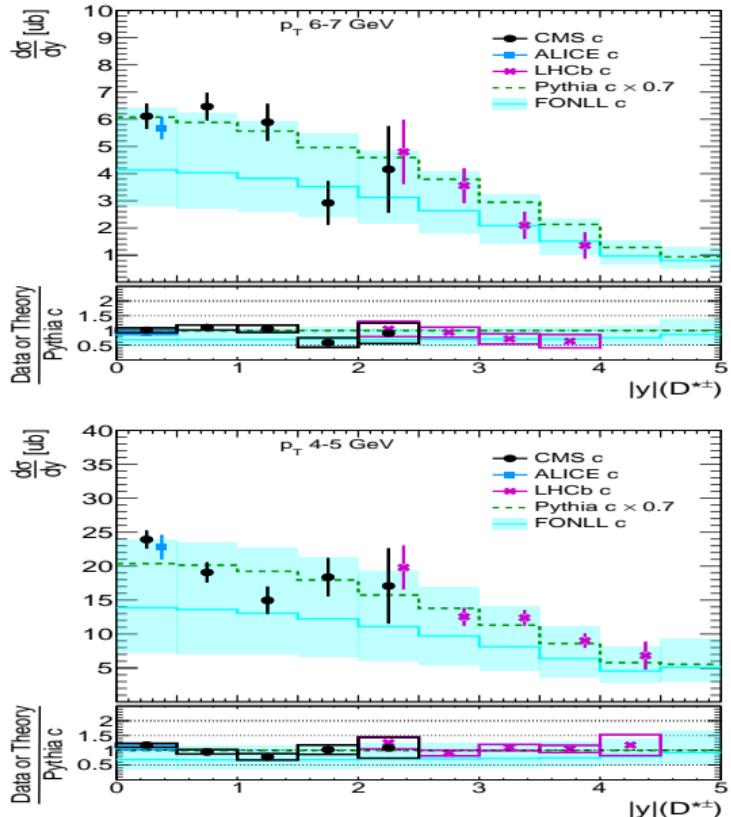


The columns between the red lines show the same D^* σ as a function of $|y|$ (start from high p_T region)

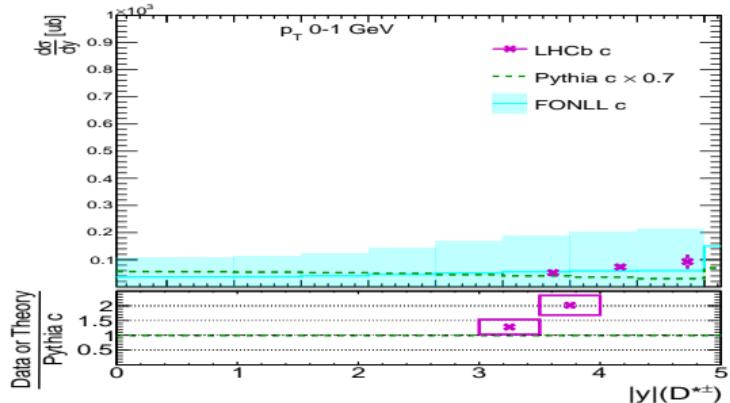
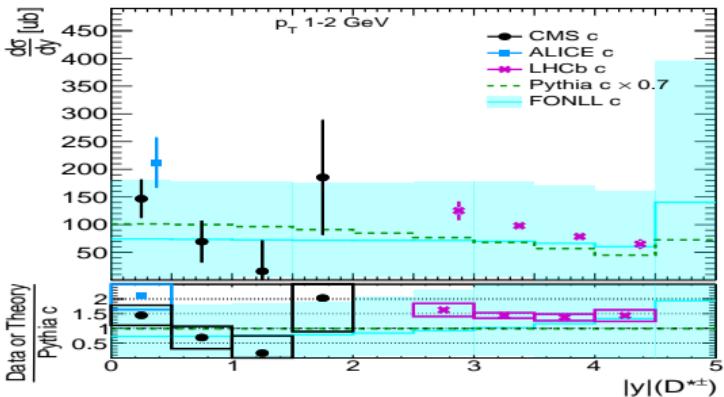
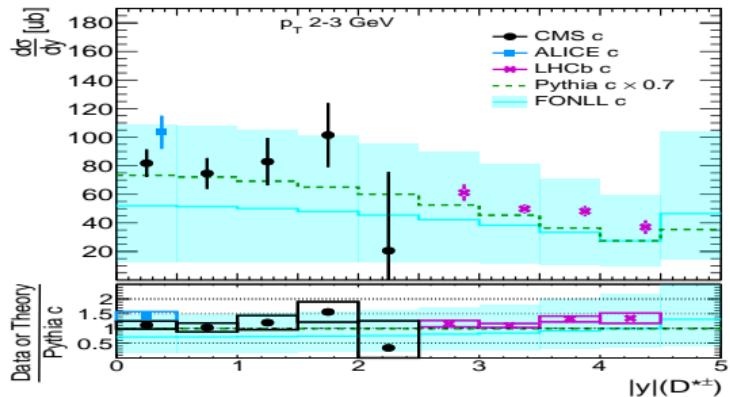
σ as a function of $|y|$ in p_T bin



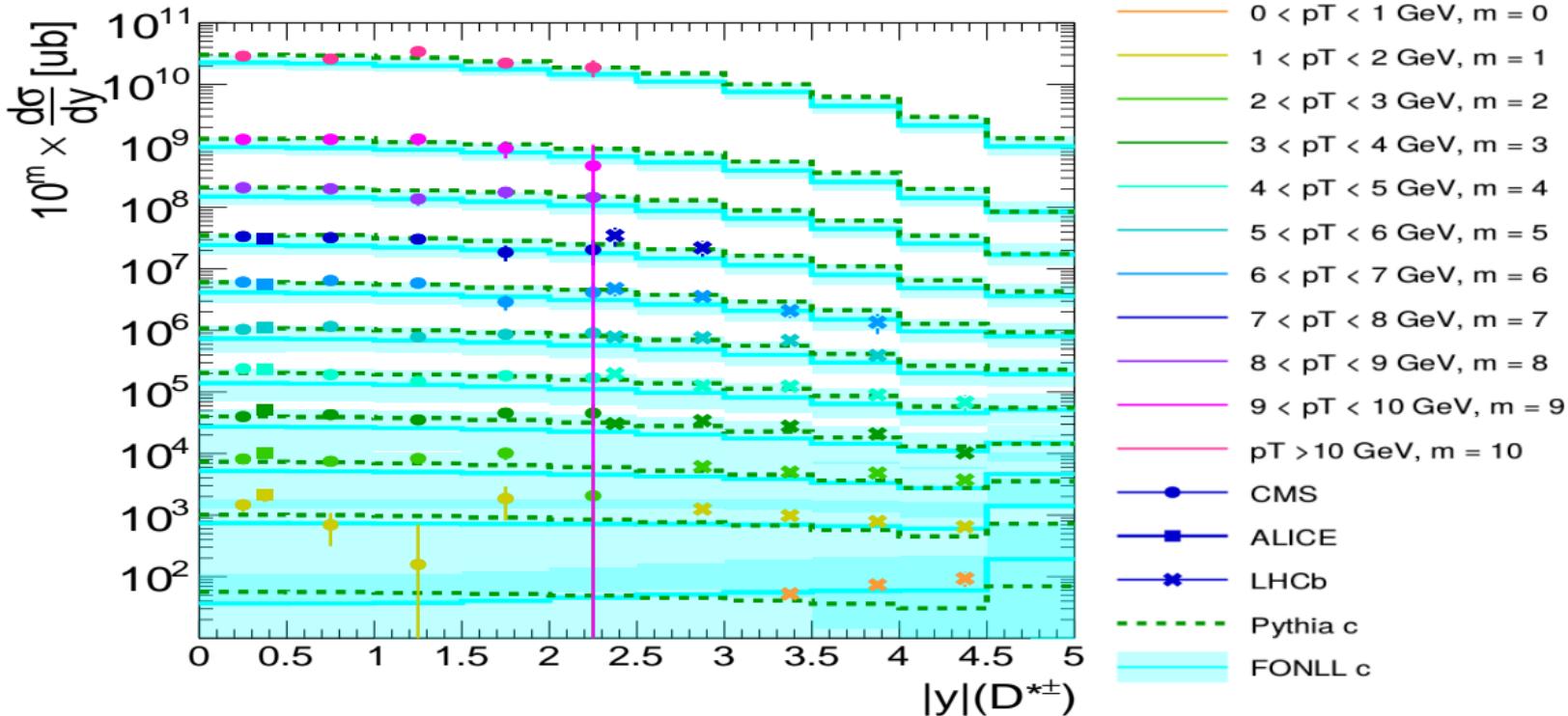
σ as a function of $|y|$ in p_T bin



σ as a function of $|y|$ in p_T bin



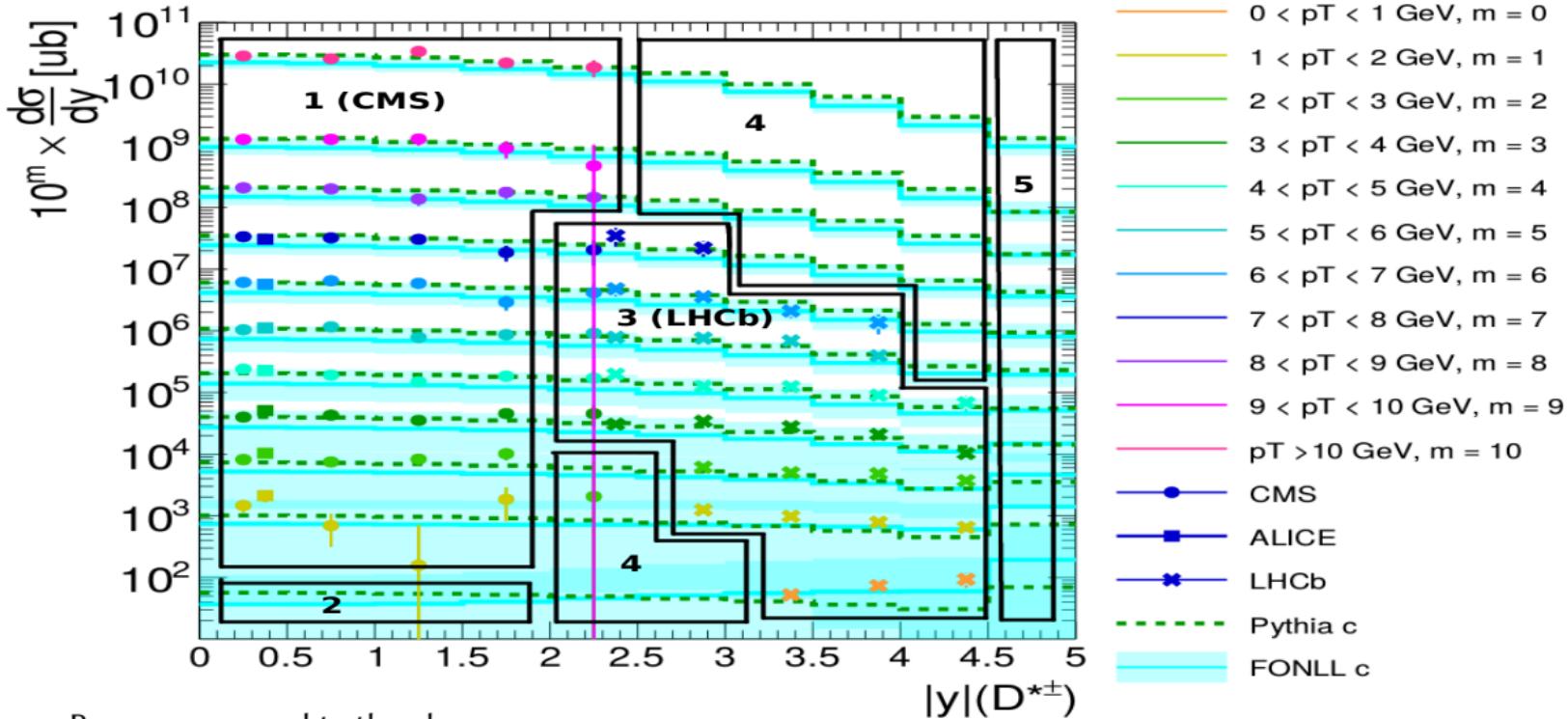
double differential σ as a function of $|y|$ in p_T bins



The σ was compared with ALICE and LHCb result for each $|y|$ bin

Towards a total charm cross section (very preliminary)

double differential σ as a function of $|y|$ in p_T bins



Boxes correspond to the phase space in calculating total charm σ from measurement and extrapolation

total $c\bar{c}$ σ : 8.3 ± 0.8 (stat.) $\pm ??$ (sys.) mb

Towards a total charm cross section (very preliminary)

	Phase space	Integrated D* cross section (μb)
1	CMS region measured: $ y < 2, p_T > 1$	1096 ± 133 (stat.) $\pm ??$ (sys.)
2	CMS region extrapolated (pt 0-1): (FONLL upper limit)	472 ± 57 (stat.) $\pm ??$ (sys.) $\pm ??$ (extrapolation)
3	LHCb region measured: $2 < y < 4.5, 1 < p_T < 8$	1018 ± 40 (stat.) ± 120 (sys.)
4	LHCb region extrapolated:	344 ± 15 (stat.) ± 38 (sys.) ± 19 (extrapolation)
5	beyond LHCb extrapolated $ y > 4.5$: (FONLL upper limit, except PDF)	1059 (tbc) $\pm ??$ (stat.)
	Total	3989 ± 360 (stat.) $\pm ??$ (sys.)

- fragmentation fraction: 0.239 / 2
- **total $c\bar{c}$ cross section**: 8.3 ± 0.8 (stat.) $\pm ??$ (sys.) mb
- theory extrapolation factor: ~ 1.9 (if confirmed): smallest extrapolation factor ever achieved at LHC (but still somewhat larger than hoped for)

Systematic uncertainties (very preliminary)

Systematic uncertainties (very preliminary)

- Below are parts of the systematics that is ongoing and it is not a complete list yet
- These values are not yet applied to the current results
- PU = 5% (limited statistic of MinimumBias MC)
- lumi = 4% (from CMS DP-2011/002)
- tracking = 9.4% (from Valentina's PAS: BPH-18-003)
- BR = 1.1% (from PDG 2020)
- trigger = negligible (by definition)
- charm fraction = 5.5%

Conclusion

- The analysis is performed using 7 TeV 2010 data (special low p_T tracking)
- Since statistics is a limiting factor for this analysis, using (in addition) pile-up vertices helps to get sizeable additional statistics
- The double differential $D^* \sigma$ has been measured
- The upper edge of the FONLL theory band is in agreement with the data (as in all other existing measurements)
- The result for the charm cross section is in agreement with ALICE at low $|y|$, with LHCb at high $|y|$, and covers the phase space in between that was never (fully) measured before
- First attempt in calculating the total $c\bar{c} \sigma = 8.3$ mb

Backup

Introduction overview

- **Objective:** To measure the total cross section of inclusive charm at different pp center of mass energies (0.9, 2.7, 5, 7, 8, 13 (from PU in BParking) TeV)
- **Why?** Test NNLO QCD, constraints on PDFs, measurement of charm quark mass
- **Strategy:** By using all PVs in the event & CMS + LHCb together can **cover** essentially **full phase space** of $\sigma_{c\bar{c}}^{tot}$
- **Challenge:** Acceptance of D mesons at low p_T

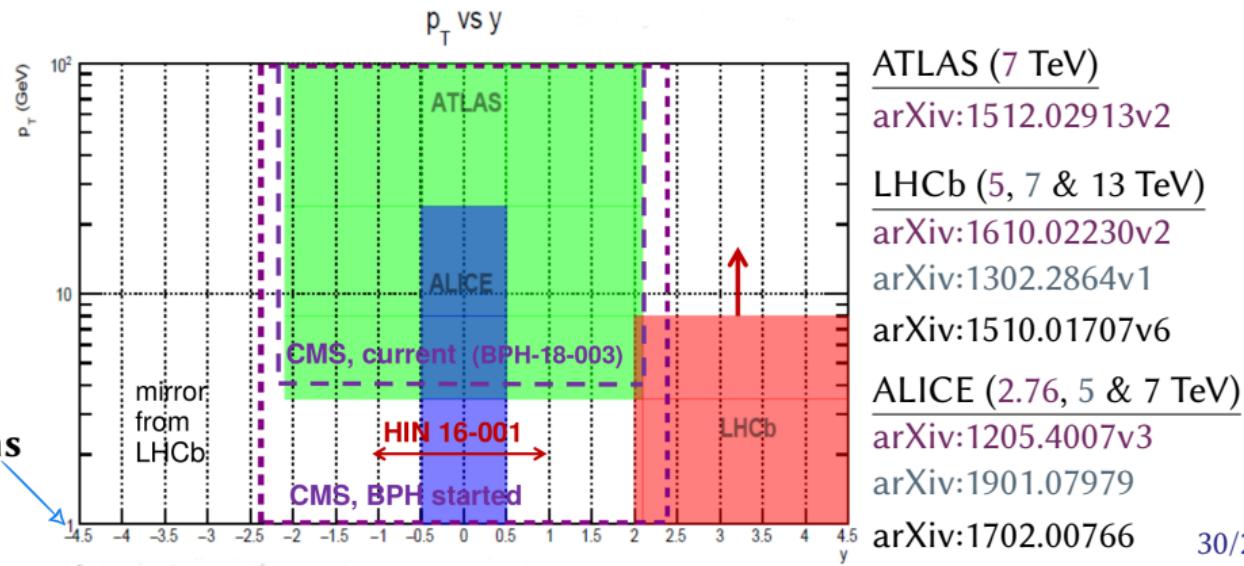
$\sigma_{c\bar{c}}^{tot}$ expected to be ~ 10 mb!

CMS (5 & 13 TeV)
arXiv:1708.04962

BPH-18-003

Goal:

Measure D mesons down to p_T 1 GeV



ATLAS (7 TeV)
arXiv:1512.02913v2

LHCb (5, 7 & 13 TeV)
arXiv:1610.02230v2

arXiv:1302.2864v1
arXiv:1510.01707v6

ALICE (2.76, 5 & 7 TeV)
arXiv:1205.4007v3
arXiv:1901.07979
arXiv:1702.00766

Datasets & luminosity

Table 1: Data 7 TeV 2010

Data	#Events	(N)MB	eff.lumi (nb^{-1})
/ZeroBias/Commissioning10-May19ReReco-v1/RECO	129,186,198	646,080	0.0124
/ZeroBias/Run2010A-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	34,923,622	9,884,247	0.190
/MinimumBias/Commissioning10-May19ReReco-v1/RECO	46,553,963	32,246,050	0.619
/MinimumBias/Run2010A-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	103,848,957	25,950,980	0.498
/MinimumBias/Run2010B-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	40,785,403	16,092,377	0.309
/MuOnia/Run2010A-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	33,021,472	4,258,204	0.0817
/MuOnia/Run2010B-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	26,685,576	20,388,79x	0.391
/Mu/Run2010A-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	51,802,592	6,039,449	0.116
/Mu/Run2010B-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	32,376,291	15,094,68x	0.290
/MuMonitor/Run2010A-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	55,740,719	717,184	0.0138
/MuMonitor/Run2010B-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	12,728,741	1,799,123	0.0345
/EG/Run2010A-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	53,163,466	5,729,356	0.110
/Electron/Run2010B-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	32,772,061	19,213,11x	0.369
/EGMonitor/Run2010A-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	67,929,392	126,022	0.00242
/EGMonitor/Run2010B-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	11,826,859	1,922,025	0.0369
Total	733,345,312	160,107,677	3.0 nb^{-1}

Table 2: JSON file 7 TeV 2010

JSON file
 Run2010A, Run2010B:
Cert_136033-149442_7TeV_Apr21ReReco_Collisions10_JSON_v2.txt

All the datasets
 are available as
Open Data!
 No need to
 stage on disk

Table 3: MC 7 TeV 2010

MC Sample	#Events	eff.lumi (nb^{-1})
/D0Kpi_pT0toInf_TuneZ2star_7TeV_pythia6-evtgen/ LowPU2010DR42-NoPU2010_DR42_START42_V17B-v2/AODSIM	5,801,549	20.37 nb^{-1}

(more details in [here](#) or AN-18-284)

Table 1: Data 7 TeV 2010

Data	#Events	(N)MB	eff.lumi (nb^{-1})
/ZeroBias/Commissioning10-May19ReReco-v1/RECO	129,186,198	646,080	0.0124
/ZeroBias/Run2010A-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	34,923,622	9,884,247	0.190
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/EG/Run2010A-Apr21ReReco-v1/AOD	53,163,466	5,729,356	0.110
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Total	733,345,312	160,107,677	3.0 nb^{-1}

Table 2: JSON file 7 TeV 2010

JSON file
 Run2010A, Run2010B:
 Cert_136033-149442_7TeV_Apr21ReReco_Collisions10_JSON_v2.txt

Why 7 TeV 2010? (see backup)

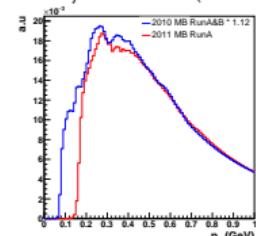
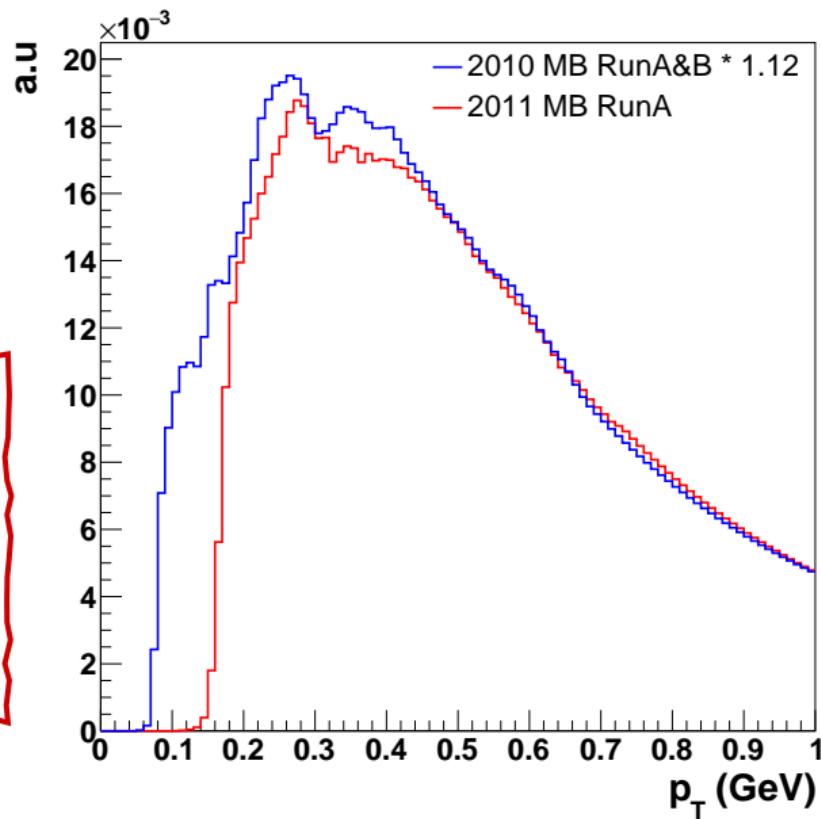


Table 3: MC 7 TeV 2010

MC Sample	#Events	eff.lumi (nb^{-1})
/DOKpi_pT0toInf_TuneZ2star_7TeV-pythia6-evtgen/ LowPU2010DR42-NoPU2010_DR42_START42_V17B-v2/AODSIM	5,801,549	20.37 nb^{-1}

(more details in [here](#) or AN-18-284)

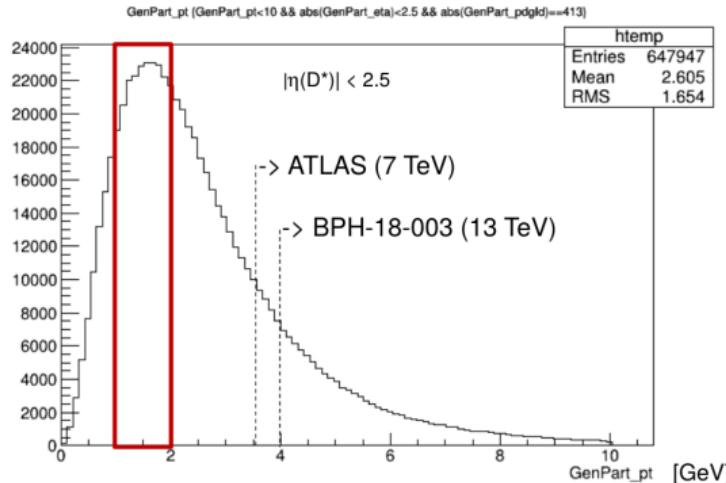
Low p_T tracks in 2010 vs 2011 MinimumBias data



- min. threshold p_T 2010 is lower than 2011
- able to access π_s from D^* decays with $p_T < 200$ MeV

D^* p_T distribution

D^* p_T distribution at 7 TeV
2010 Minimum Bias MC



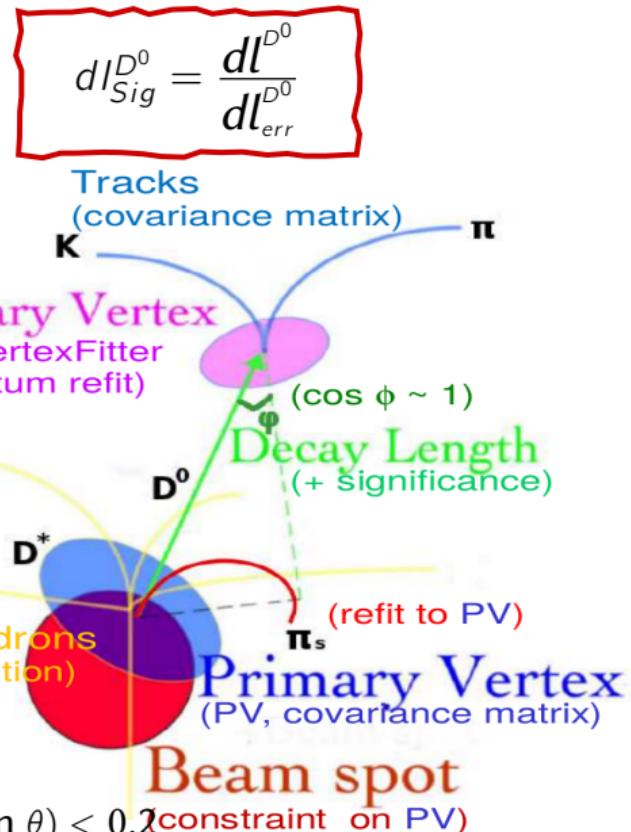
p_T -bin 1-2 GeV (slow π p_T 70-150 MeV) crucial for total cross section
(and 2-3 GeV)

$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0\pi^\pm \rightarrow K^\mp\pi^\pm\pi^\pm$ selection

optimized for
low p_T charm

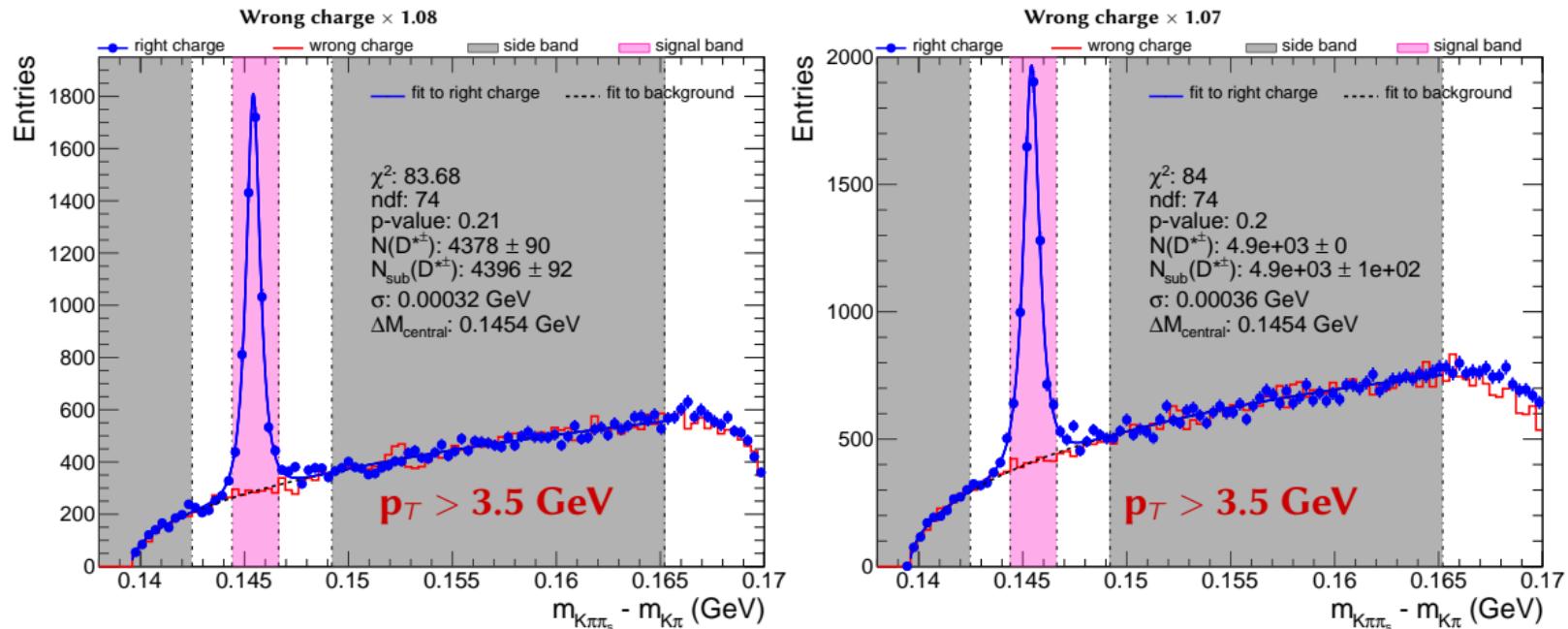
$$p_{Tfrac} = \frac{p_T \text{ of } D \text{ meson}}{\sum p_T \text{ of all tracks at respective PV}}$$

- Possible combination:
 - Right charge: $K^\mp\pi^\pm\pi_s^\pm$
 - Wrong charge: $K^\mp\pi^\mp\pi_s^\pm$ (combinatorial background)
- For higher p_T ($p_T^{D^*} > 3.5$ GeV):
 - $(dl_{Sig}^{D^0} > -1 \text{ and } p_{Tfrac}^{D^*} > 0.15 \text{ and } \cos\phi > 0.8)$ or $dl_{Sig}^{D^0} > 2$
- For lower p_T ($p_T^{D^*} < 3.5$ GeV):
 - $((dl_{Sig}^{D^0} > 1.5 \text{ and } p_{Tfrac}^{D^*} > 0.15) \text{ or } dl_{Sig}^{D^0} > 3$ or $(dl_{Sig}^{D^0} > 2 \text{ and } \cos\phi_{D^0} > 0.995)$) and $p_{Tfrac}^{D^0} > 0.1$ and $\cos\phi > 0.8$
- $dxy^K < 0.15$ or $dxy^\pi < 0.15$ or $dxy^{\pi_s} < 0.3$
- $(dz^K \times \sin\theta) < 0.1$ or $(dz^\pi \times \sin\theta) < 0.1$ or $(dz^{\pi_s} \times \sin\theta) < 0.2$ constraint on PV



Signal extraction

- Using wrong charge background subtraction method

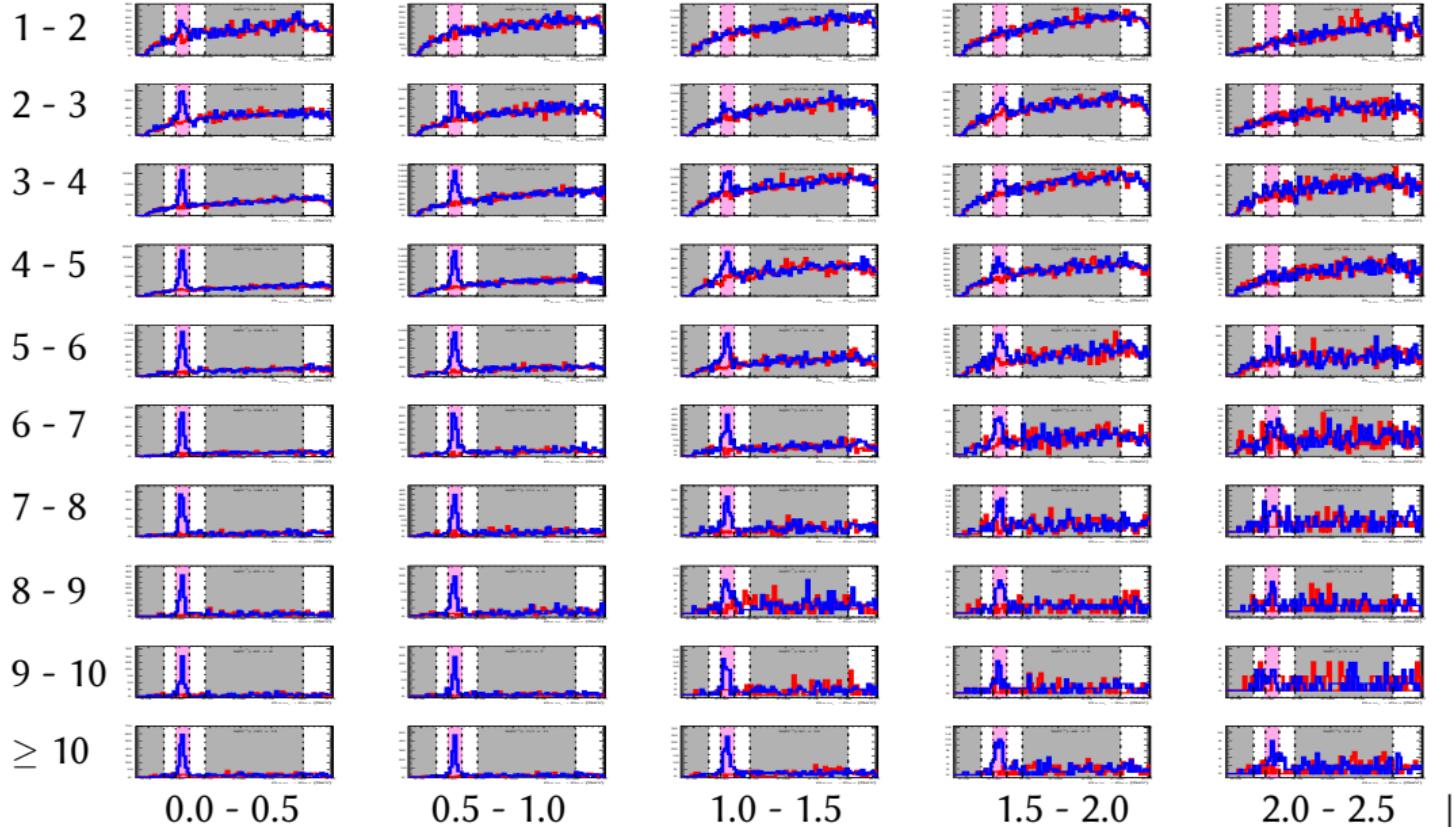


The plots show Nsignal at higher p_T . More signal are gain as well as the background..

$\Delta m = m_{K\pi\pi_s} - m_{K\pi}$ in 50 bins

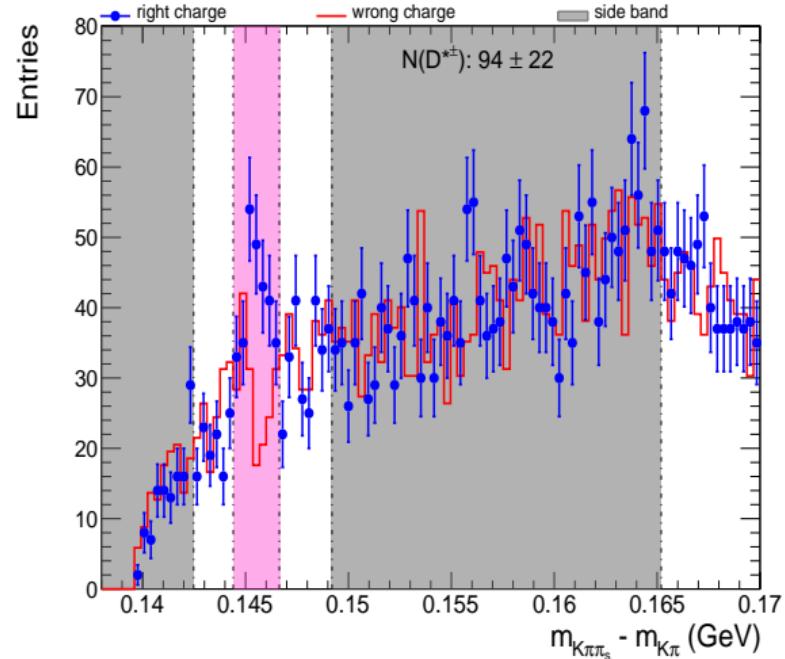
p_T (GeV)

Δm peak can be seen in most of the phase space

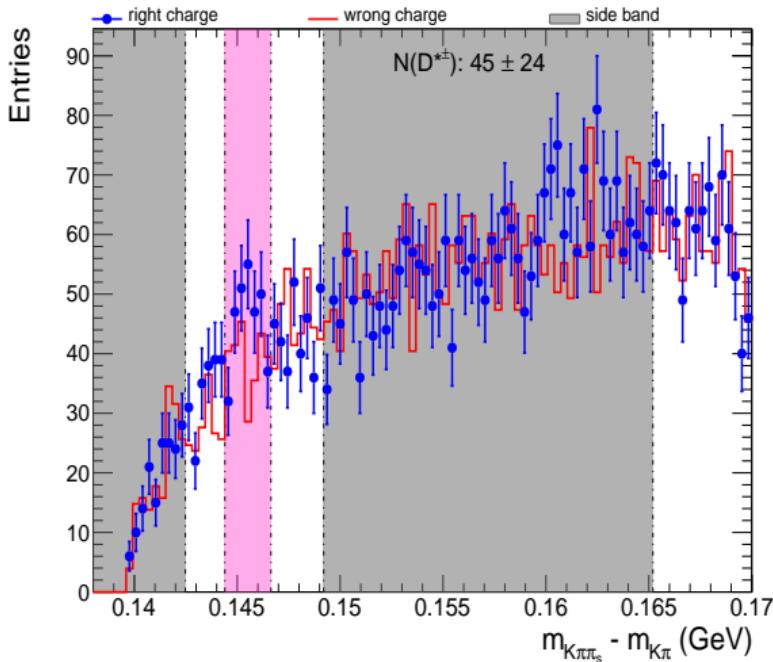


Nsignal at different phase space

$p_T: 1-2 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.0-0.5$

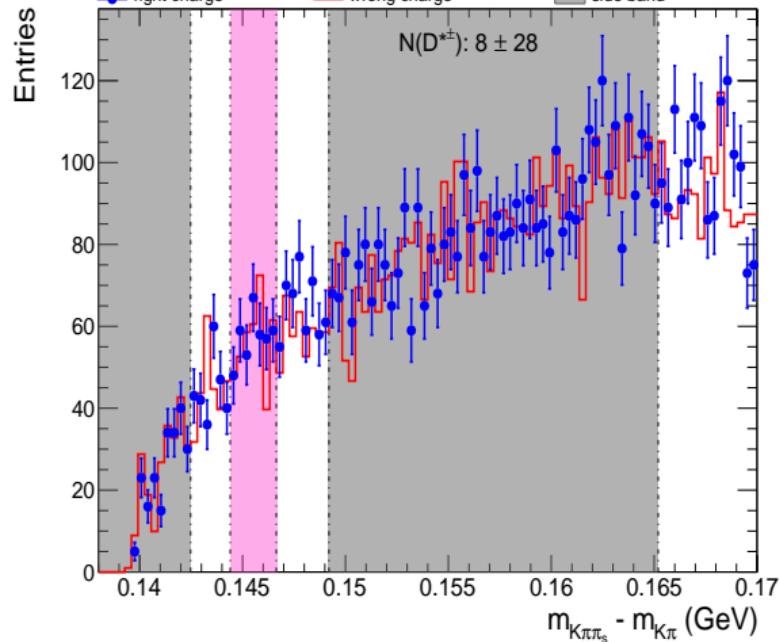


$p_T: 1-2 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.5-1.0$

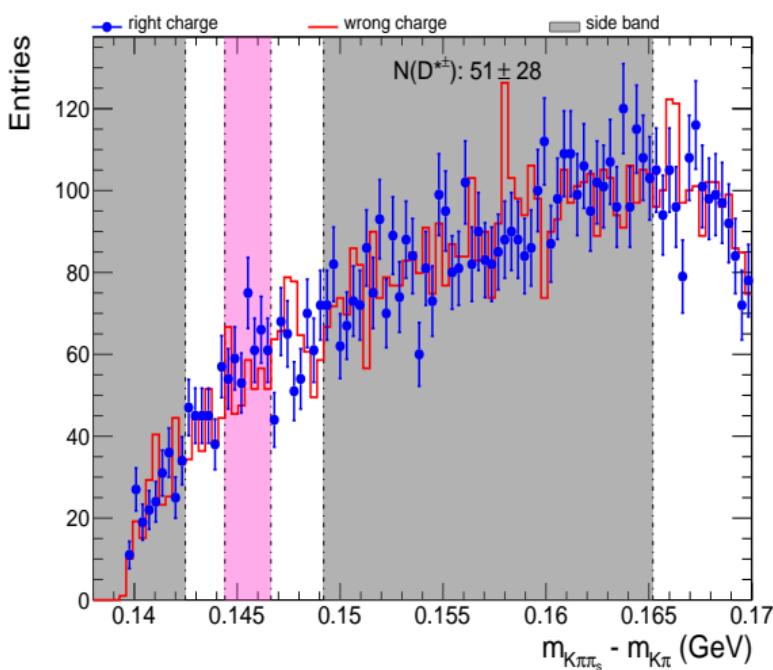


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 1-2 \text{ GeV}, |y|: 1.0-1.5$

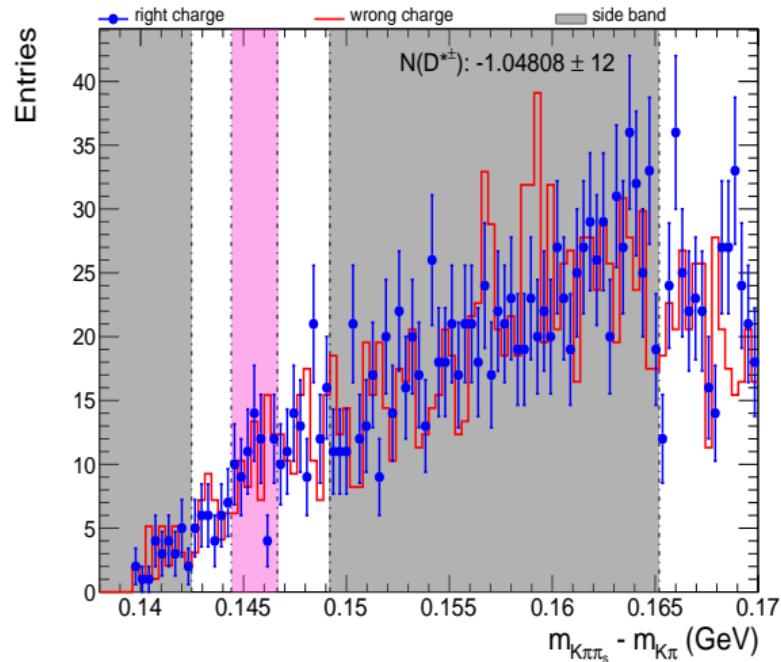


$p_T: 1-2 \text{ GeV}, |y|: 1.5-2.0$



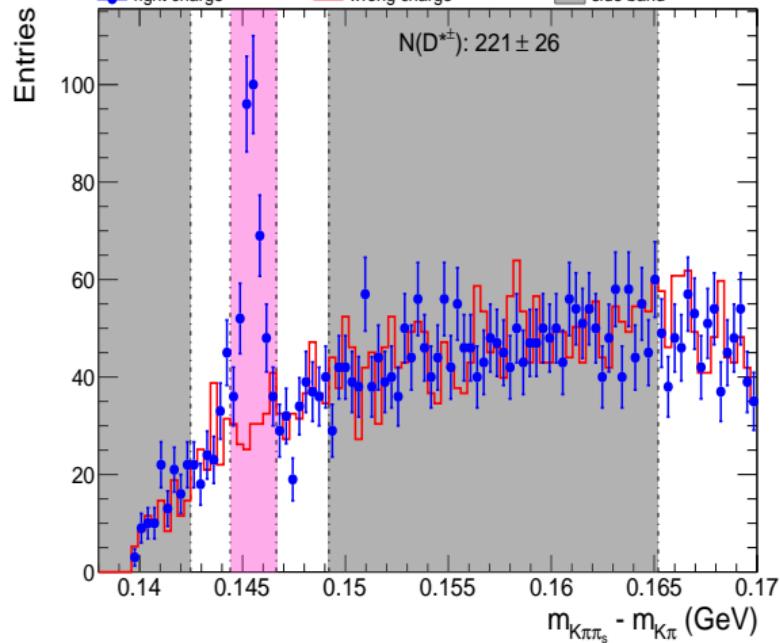
Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 1-2 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 2.0-2.5$

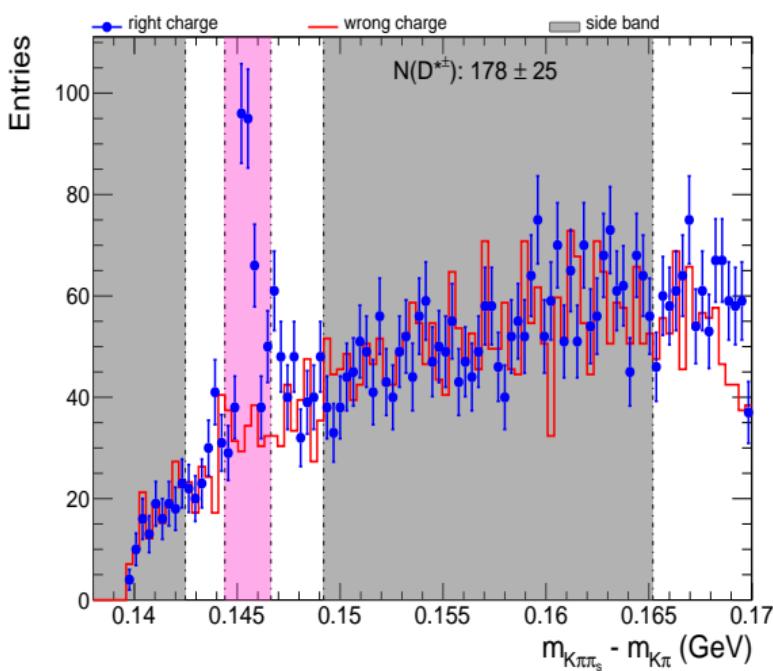


Nsignal using background subtraction

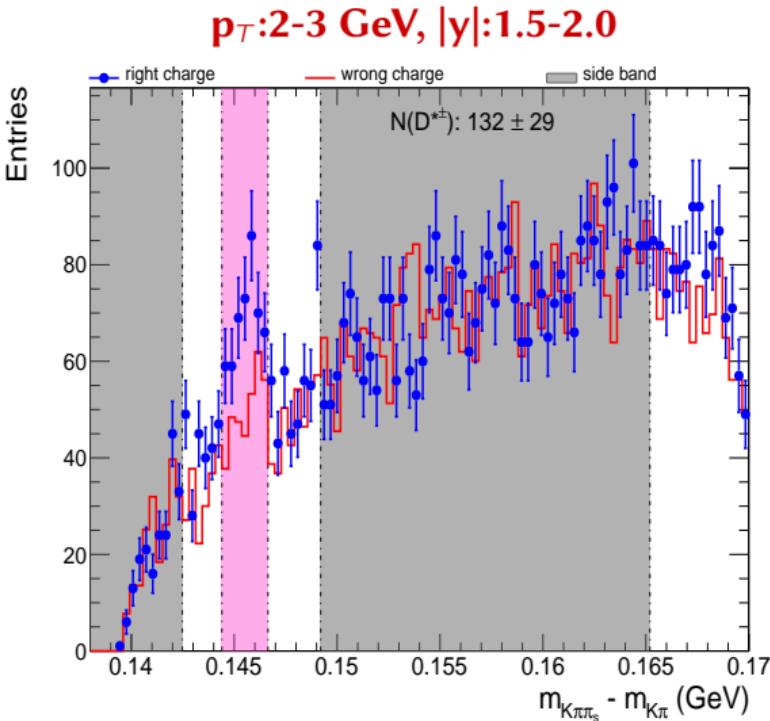
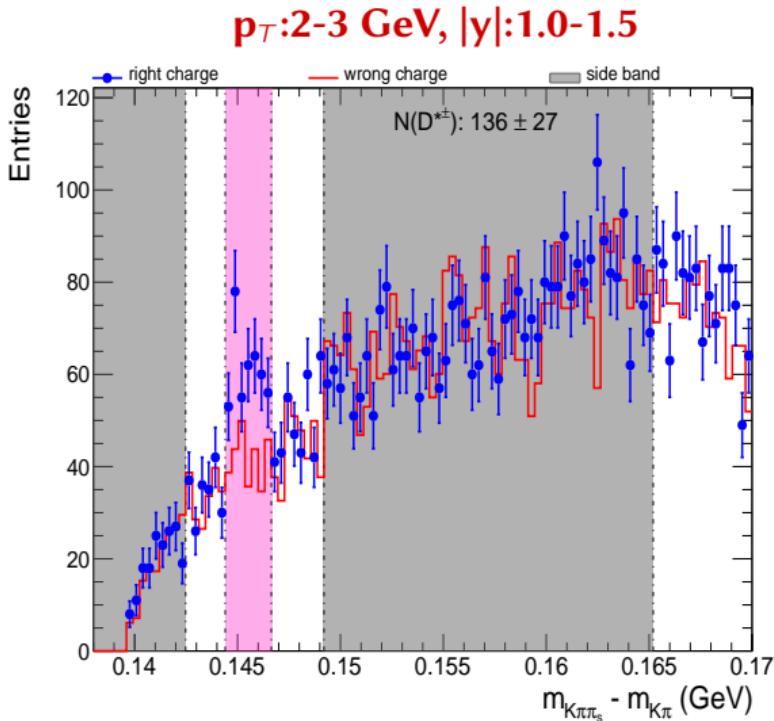
$p_T: 2-3 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.0-0.5$



$p_T: 2-3 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.5-1.0$

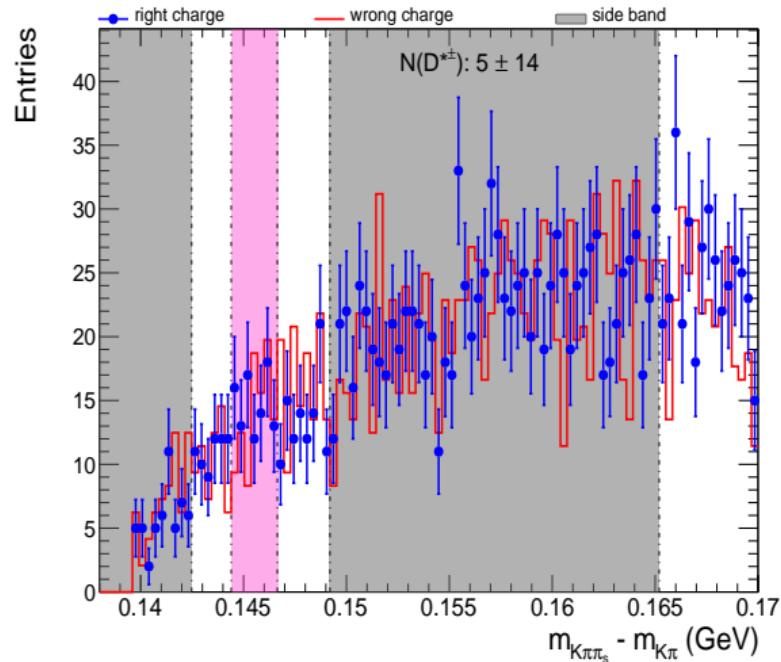


Nsignal using background subtraction



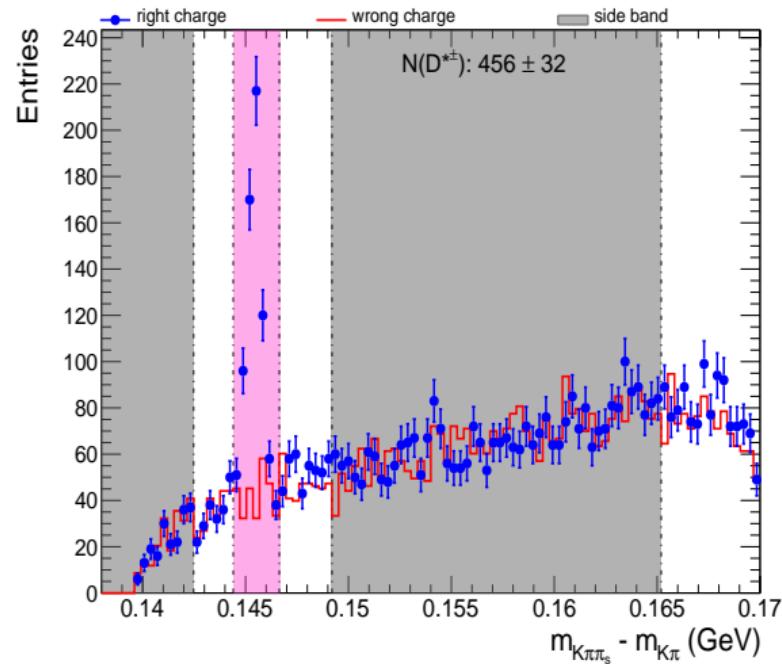
Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 2-3 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 2.0-2.5$

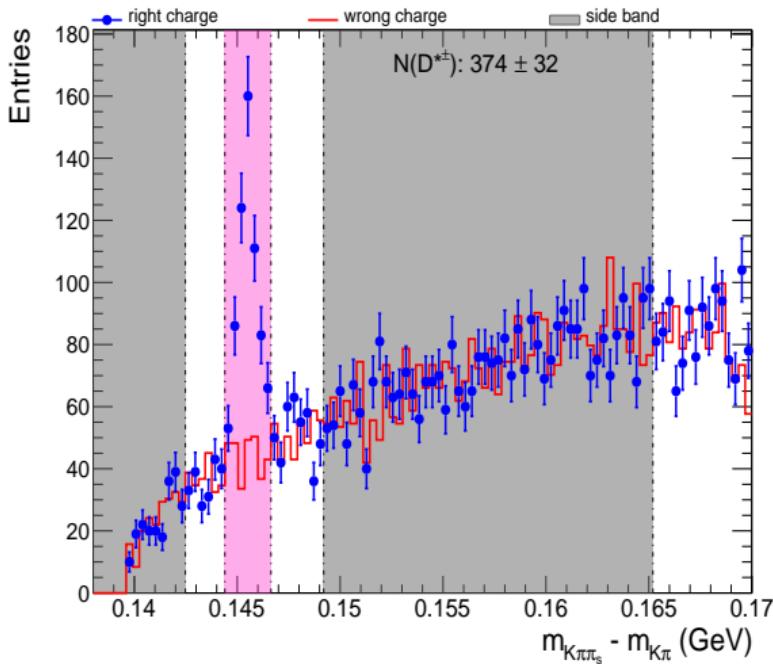


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 3-4 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.0-0.5$

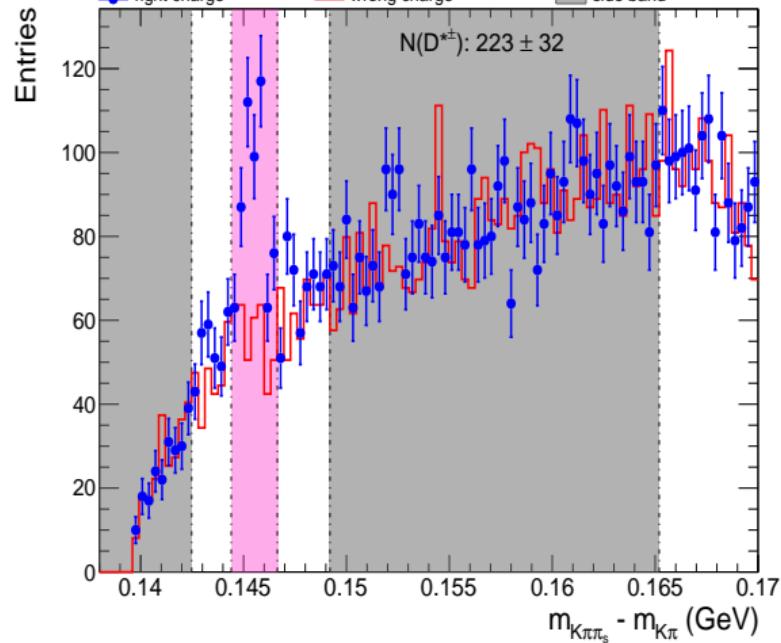


$p_T: 3-4 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.5-1.0$

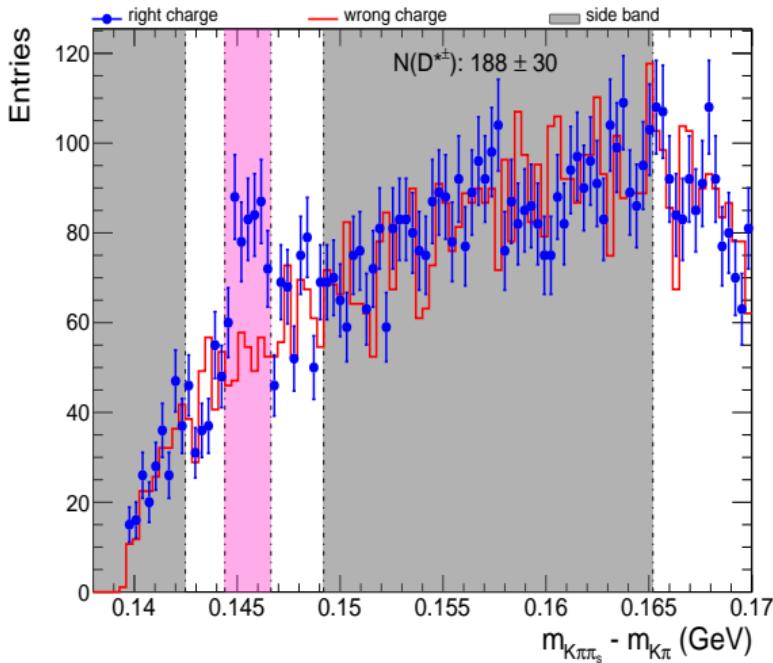


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 3-4 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.0-1.5$

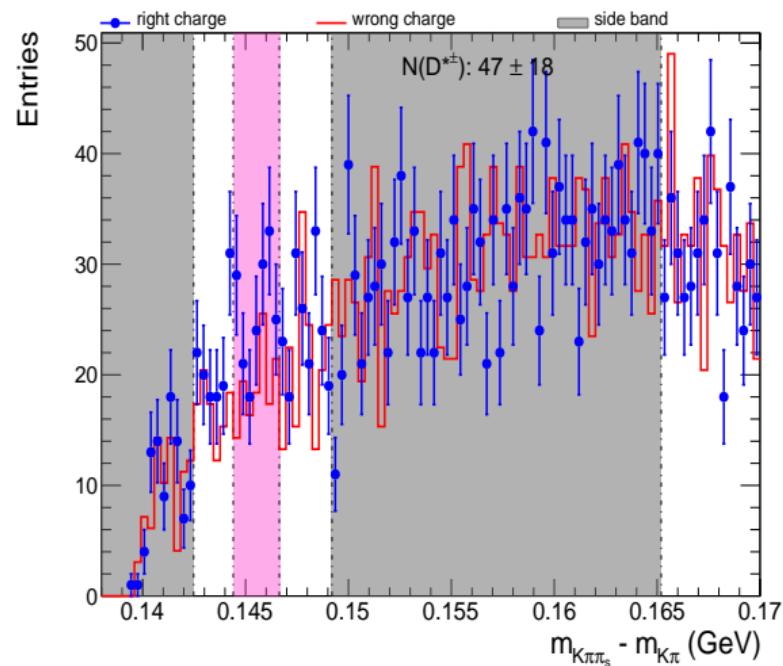


$p_T: 3-4 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.5-2.0$



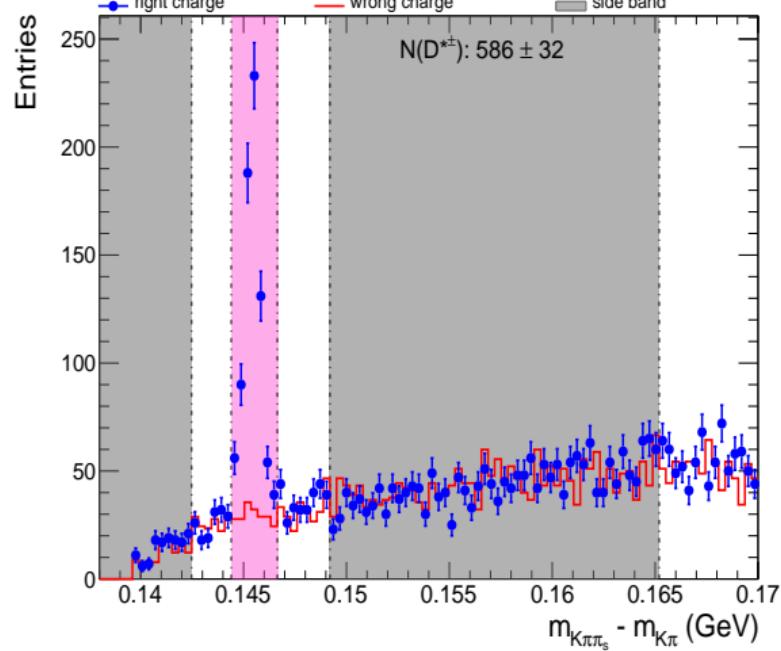
Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 3-4 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 2.0-2.5$

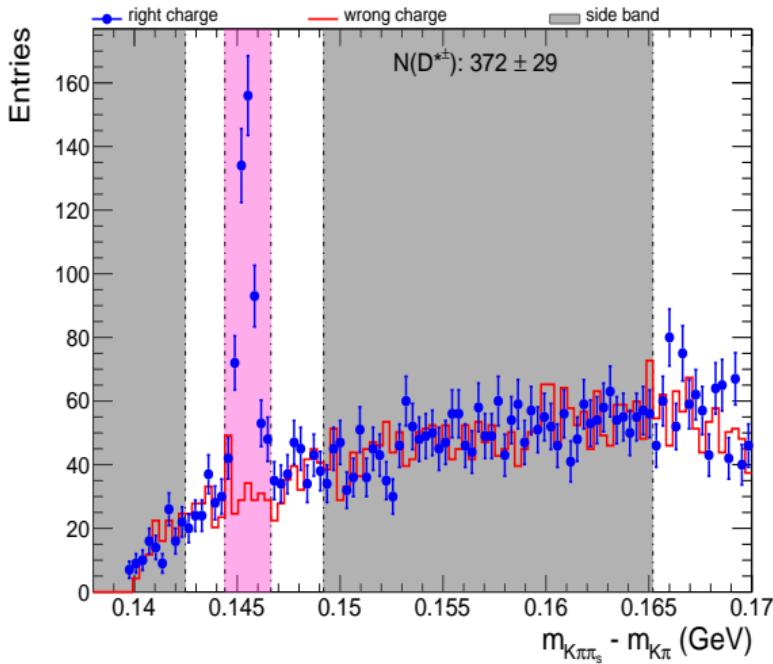


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 4-5 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.0-0.5$

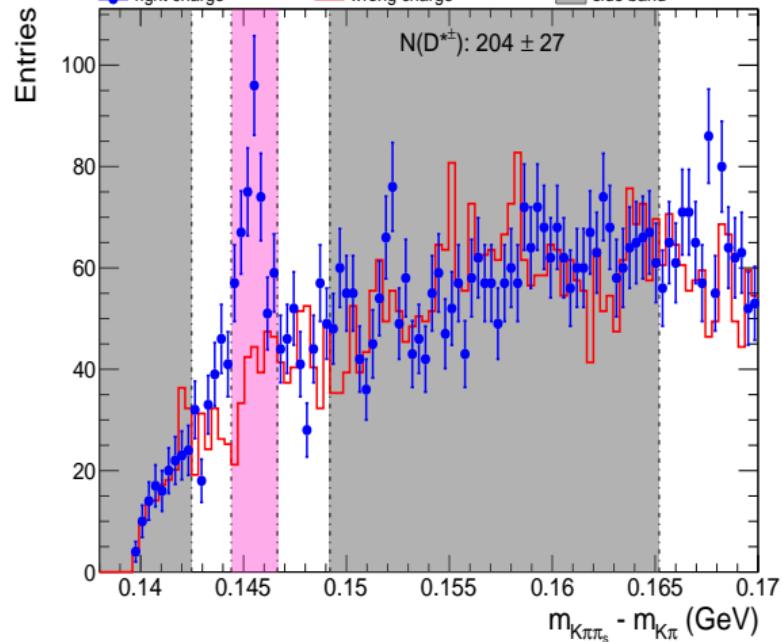


$p_T: 4-5 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.5-1.0$

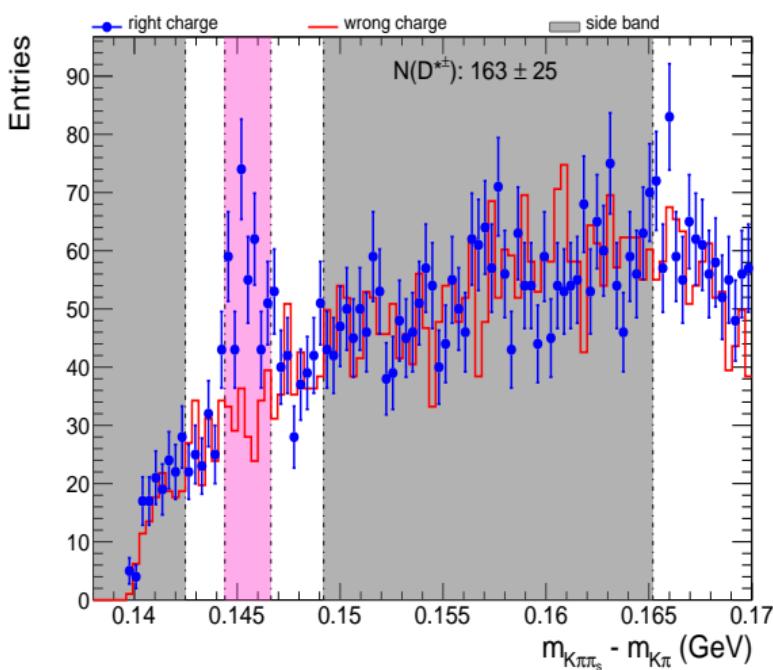


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 4-5 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.0-1.5$

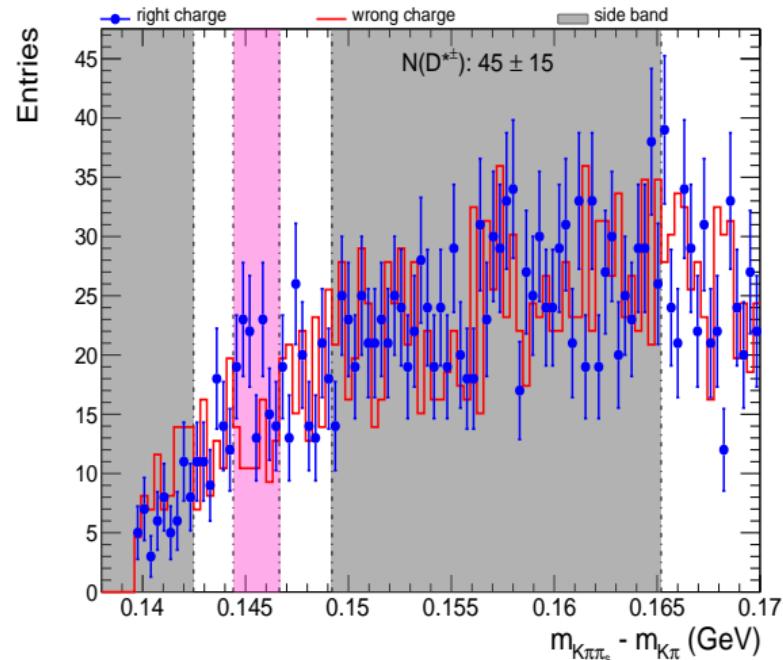


$p_T: 4-5 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.5-2.0$



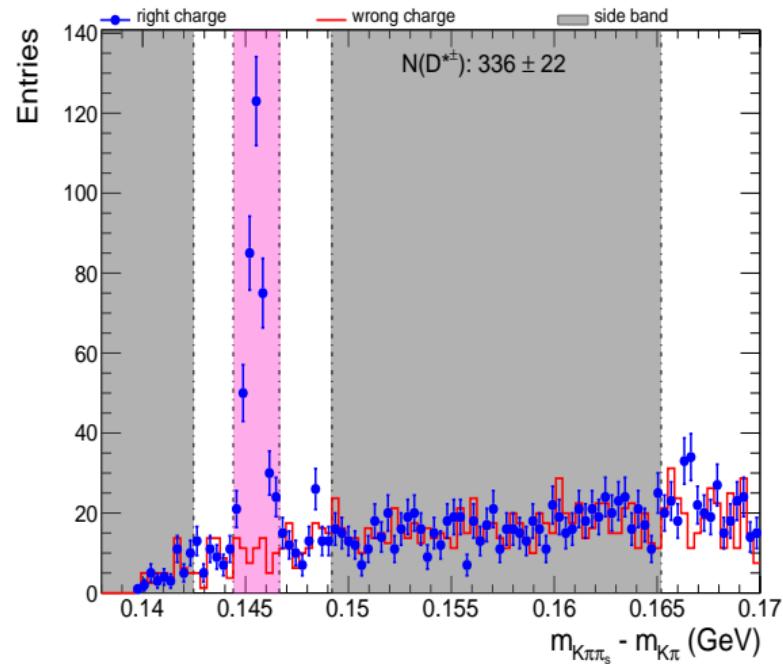
Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 4-5 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 2.0-2.5$

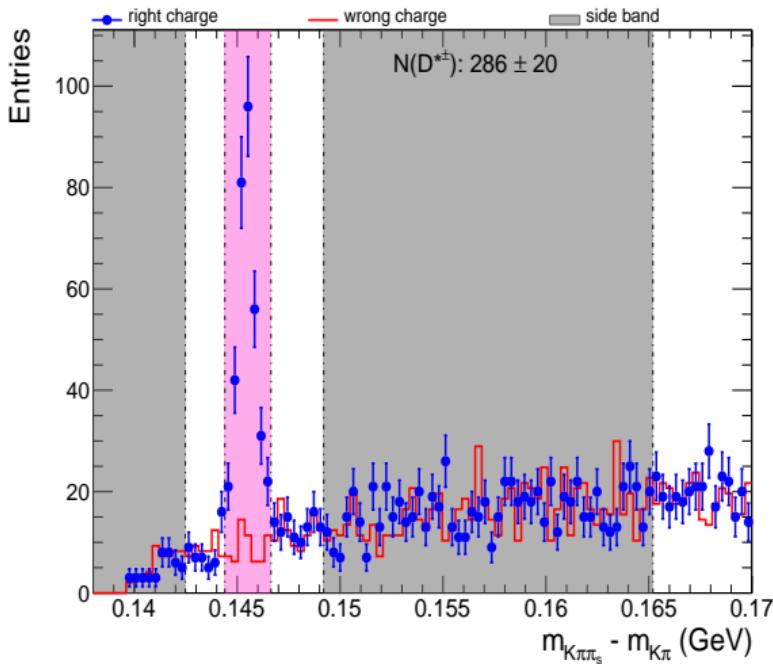


Nsignal using background subtraction

p_T :5-6 GeV, $|y|$:0.0-0.5

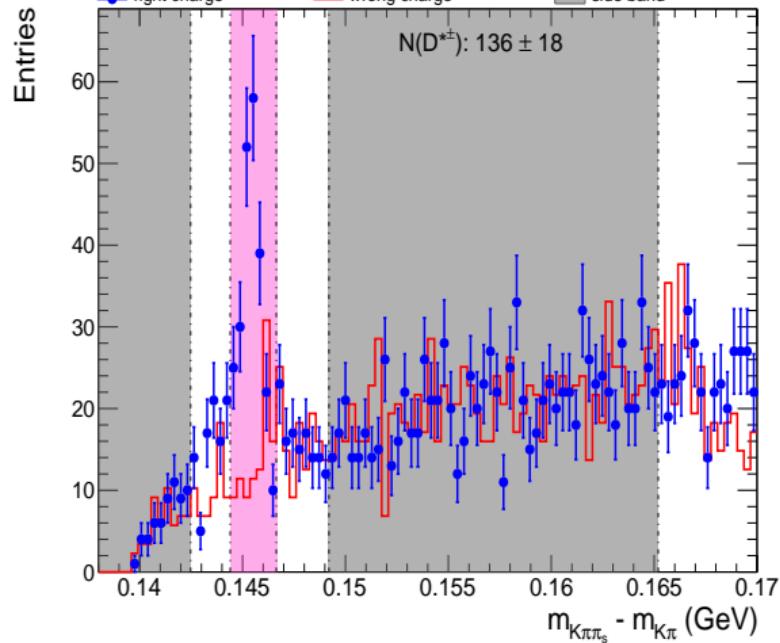


p_T :5-6 GeV, $|y|$:0.5-1.0

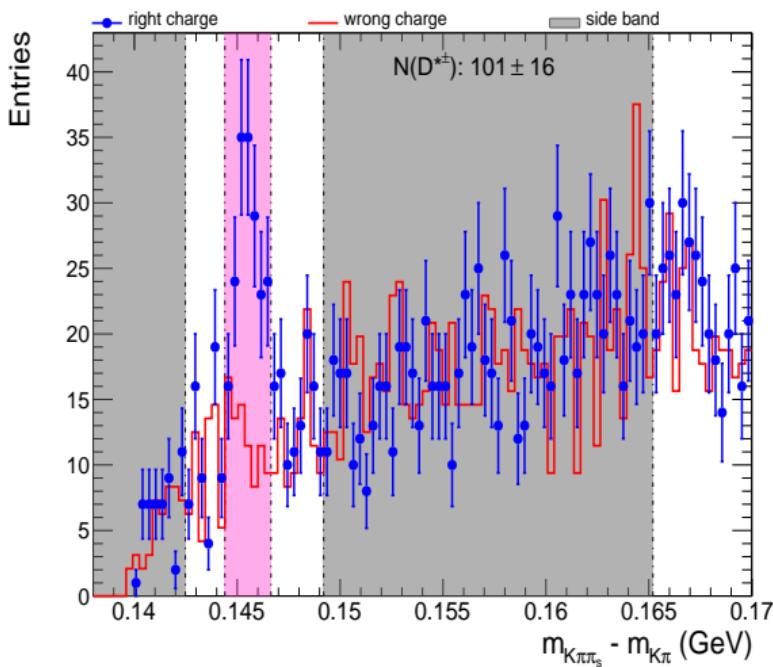


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 5-6 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.0-1.5$

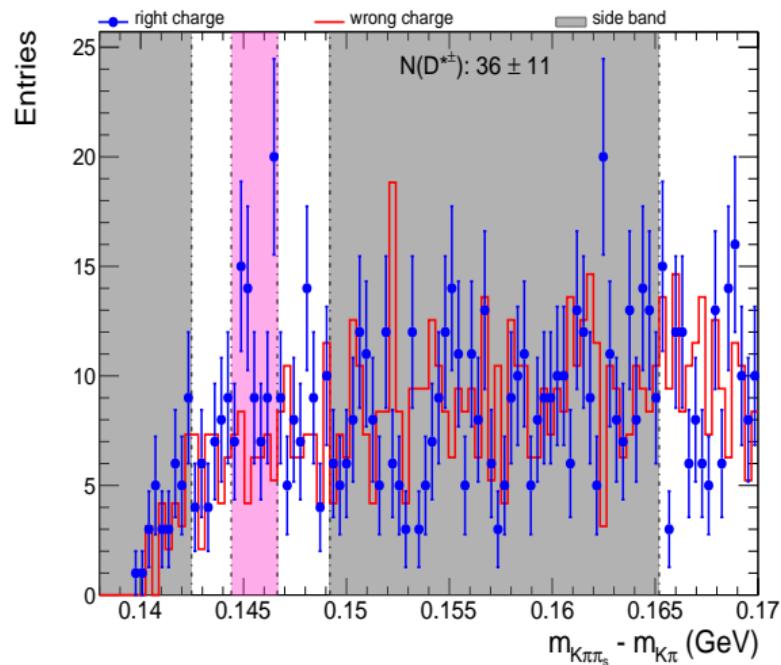


$p_T: 5-6 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.5-2.0$



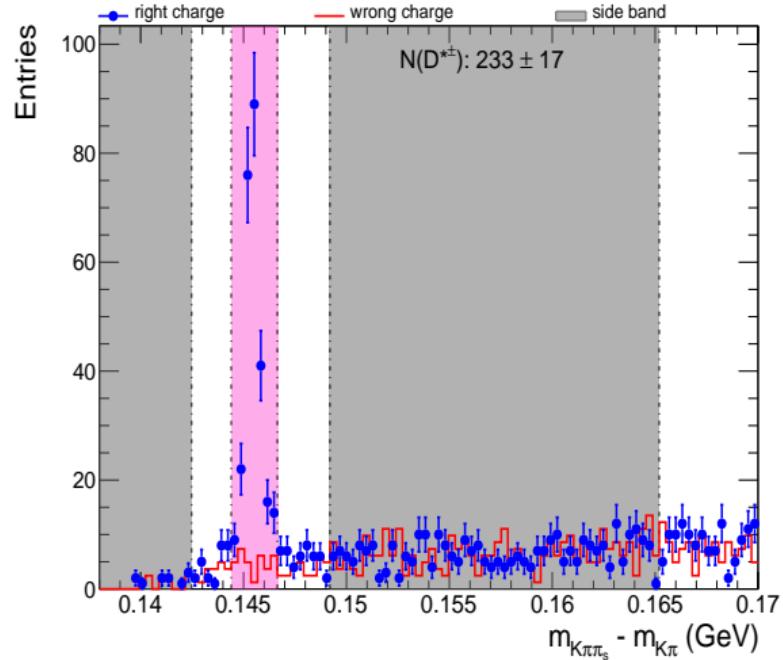
Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 5-6 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 2.0-2.5$

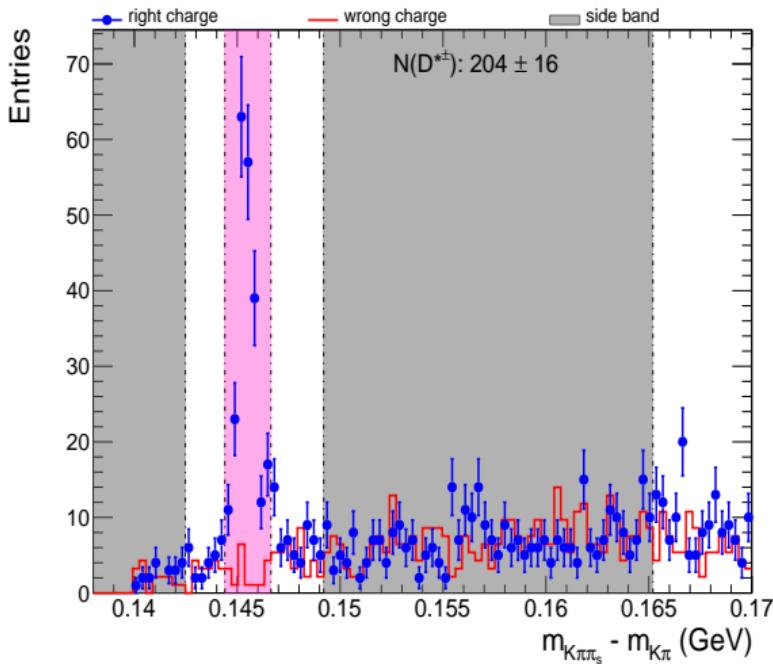


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 6-7 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.0-0.5$

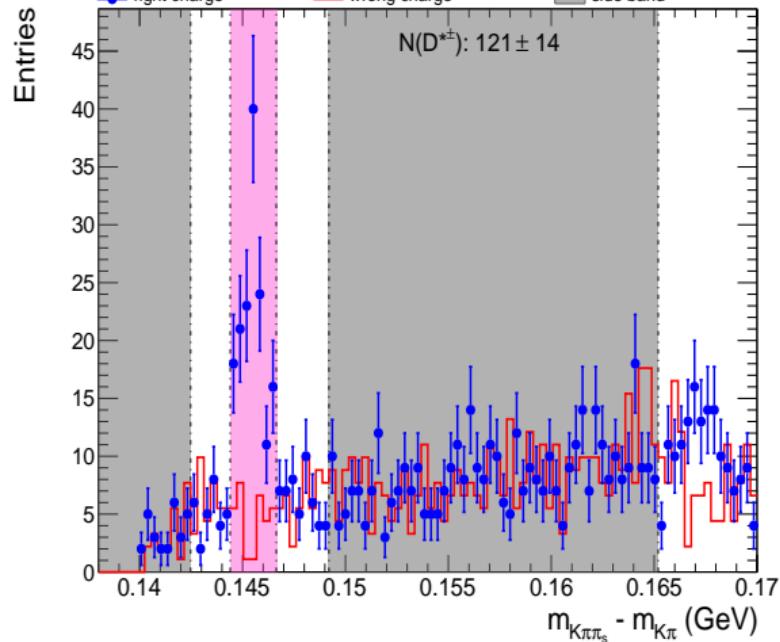


$p_T: 6-7 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.5-1.0$

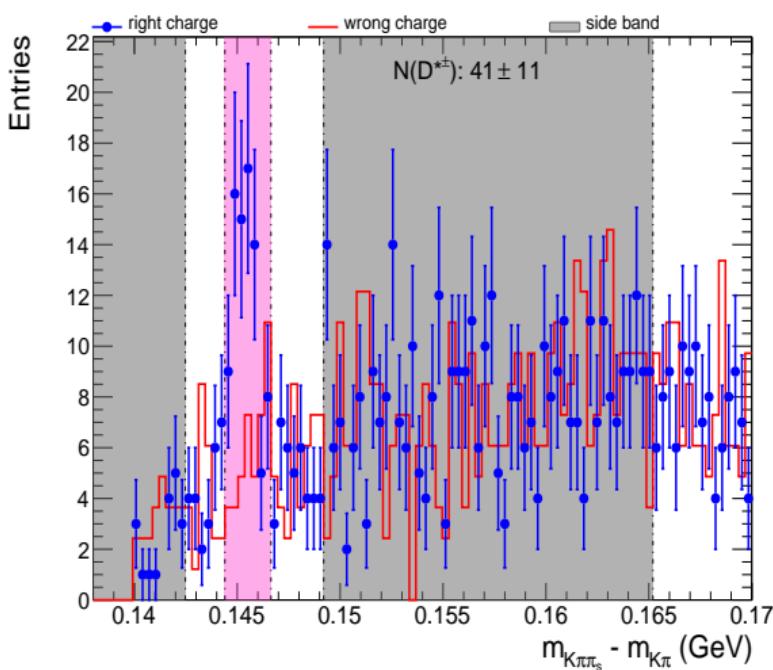


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 6-7 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.0-1.5$

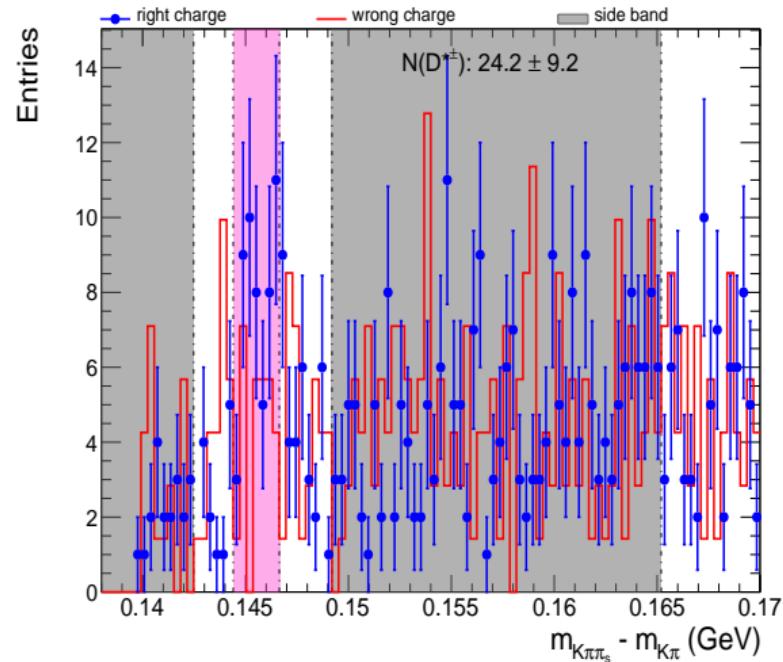


$p_T: 6-7 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.5-2.0$



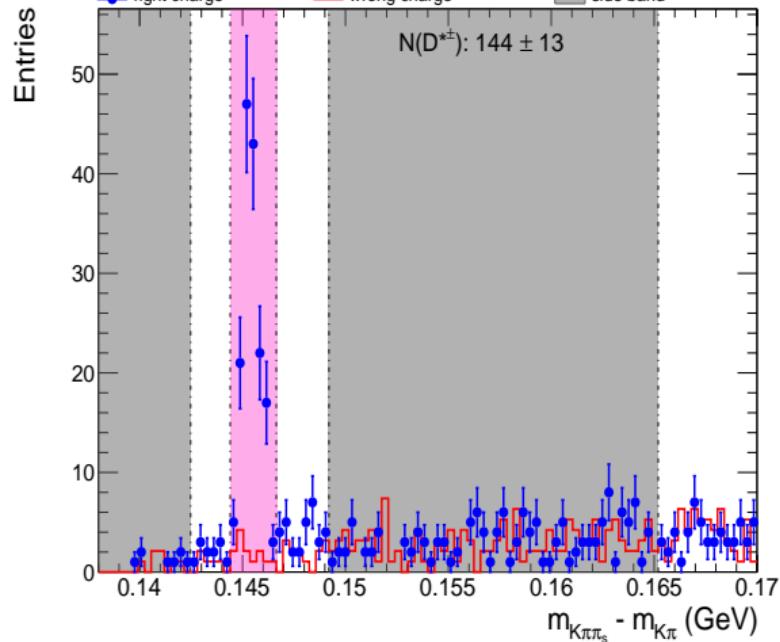
Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 6-7 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 2.0-2.5$

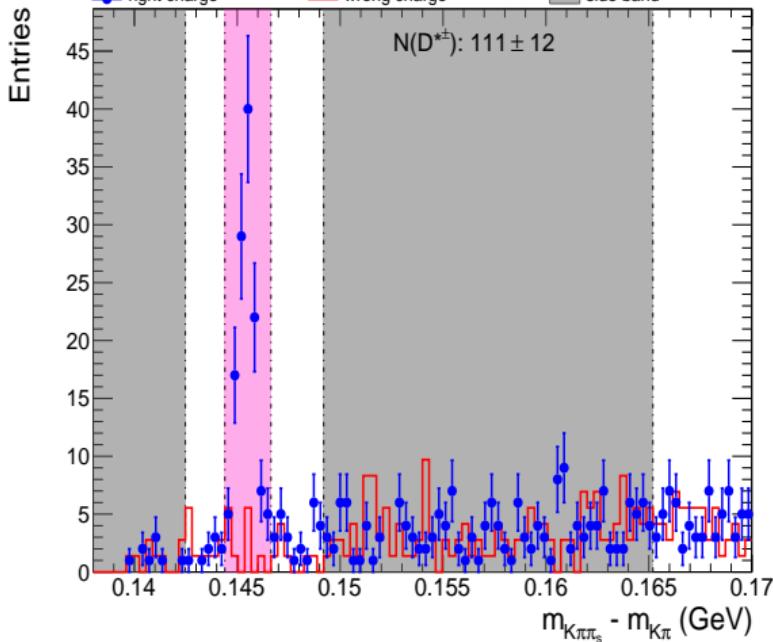


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 7-8 \text{ GeV}, |y|: 0.0-0.5$

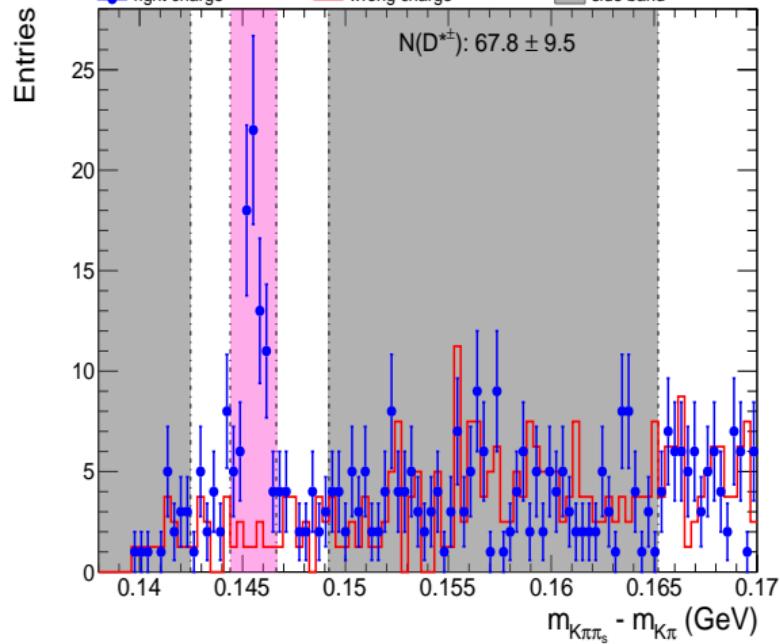


$p_T: 7-8 \text{ GeV}, |y|: 0.5-1.0$

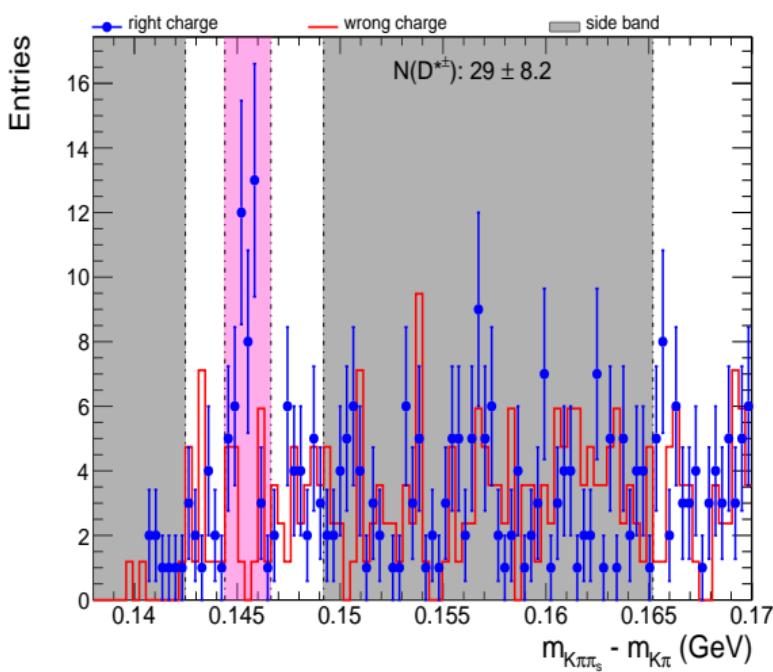


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 7-8 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.0-1.5$

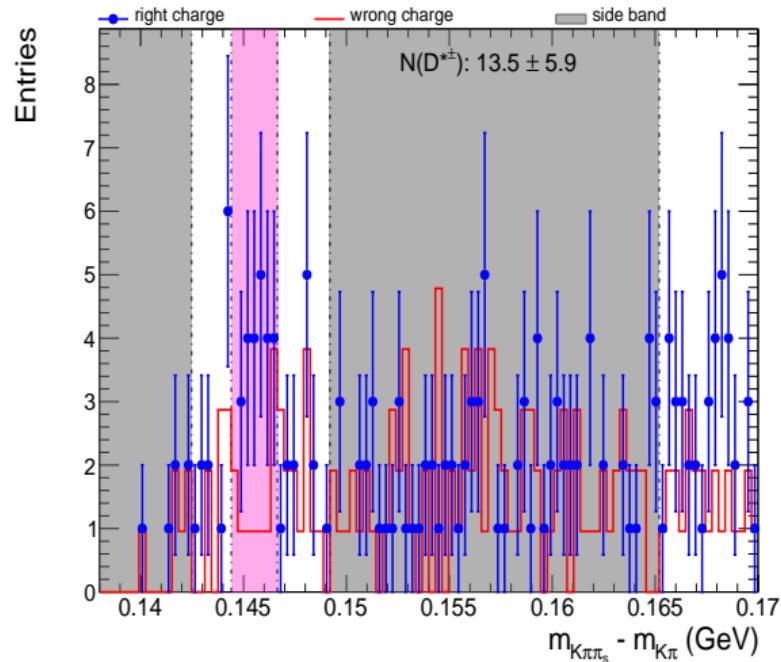


$p_T: 7-8 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.5-2.0$



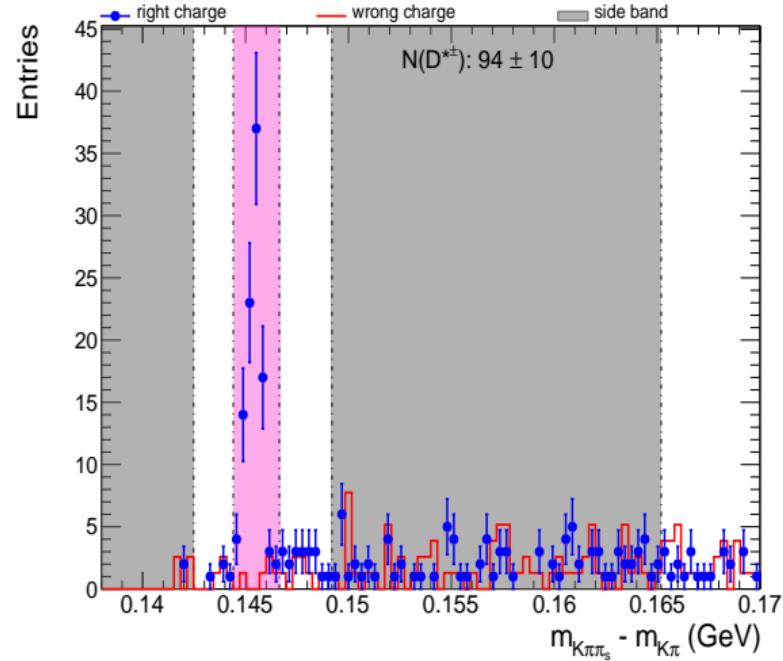
Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 7-8 \text{ GeV}, |y|: 2.0-2.5$

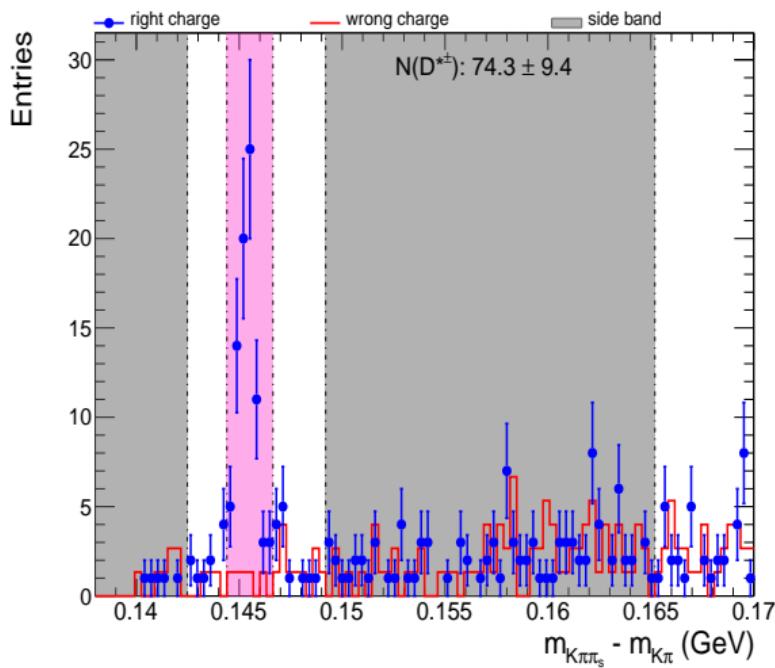


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 8-9 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.0-0.5$

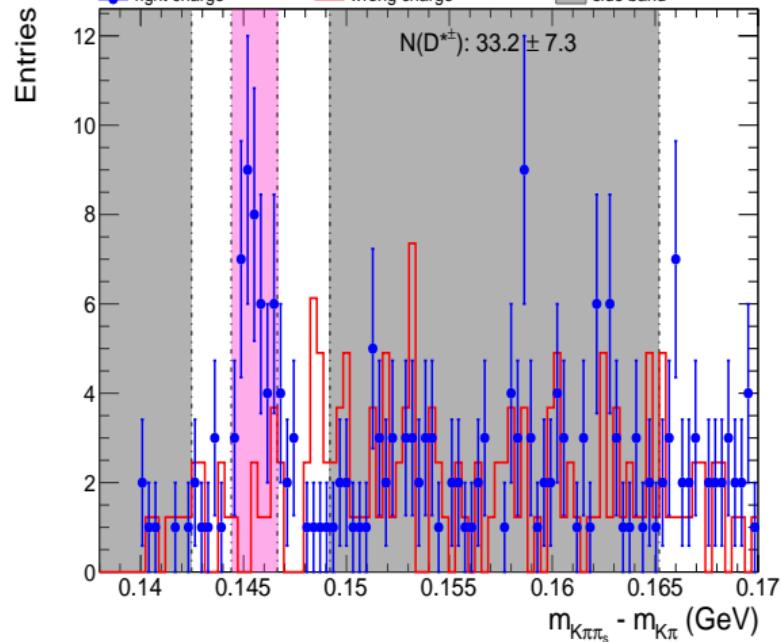


$p_T: 8-9 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.5-1.0$

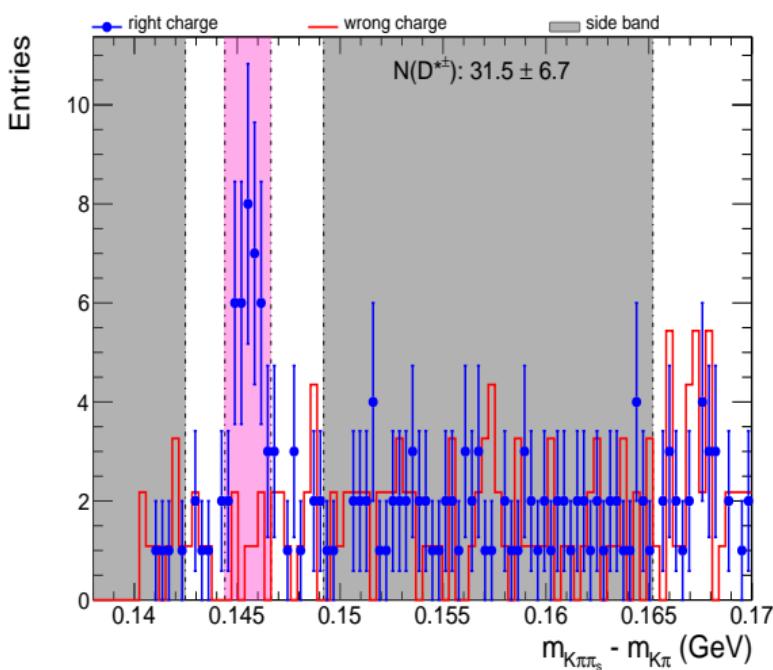


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 8-9 \text{ GeV}, |y|: 1.0-1.5$

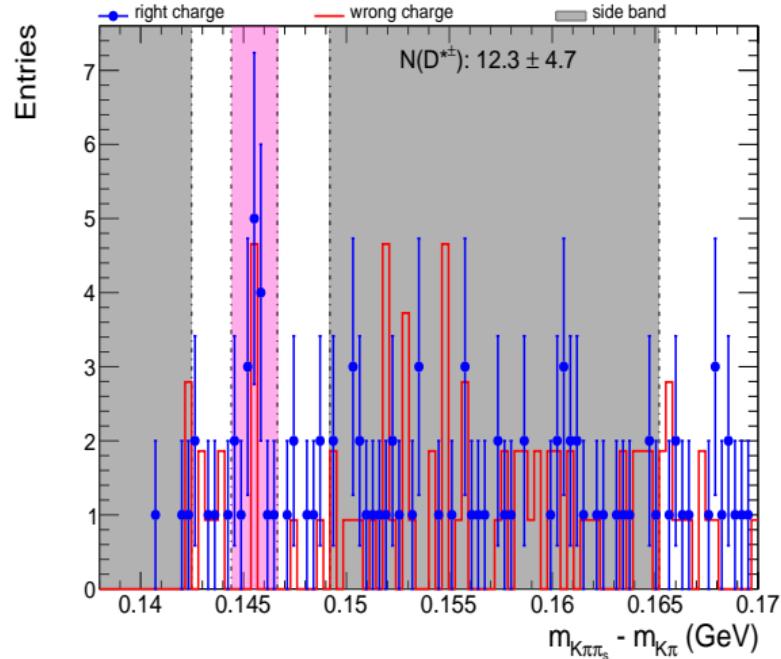


$p_T: 8-9 \text{ GeV}, |y|: 1.5-2.0$



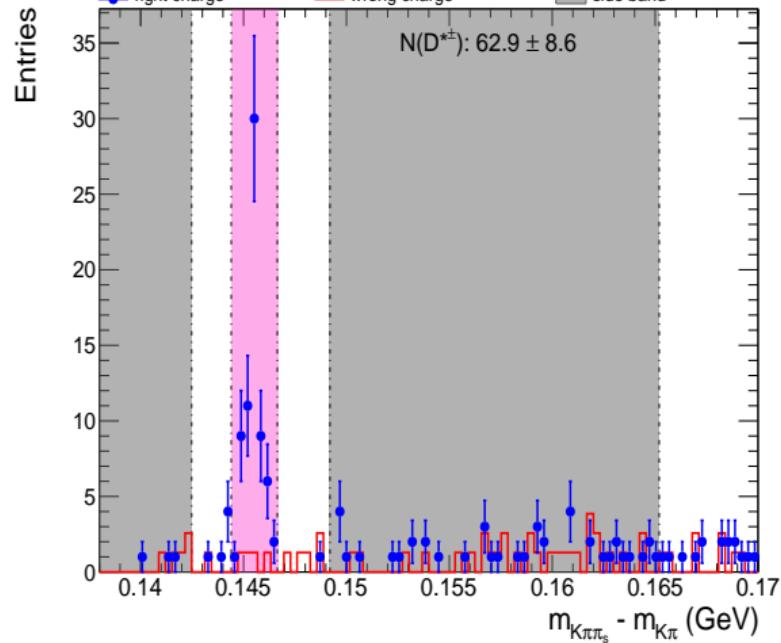
Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 8-9 \text{ GeV}, |y|: 2.0-2.5$

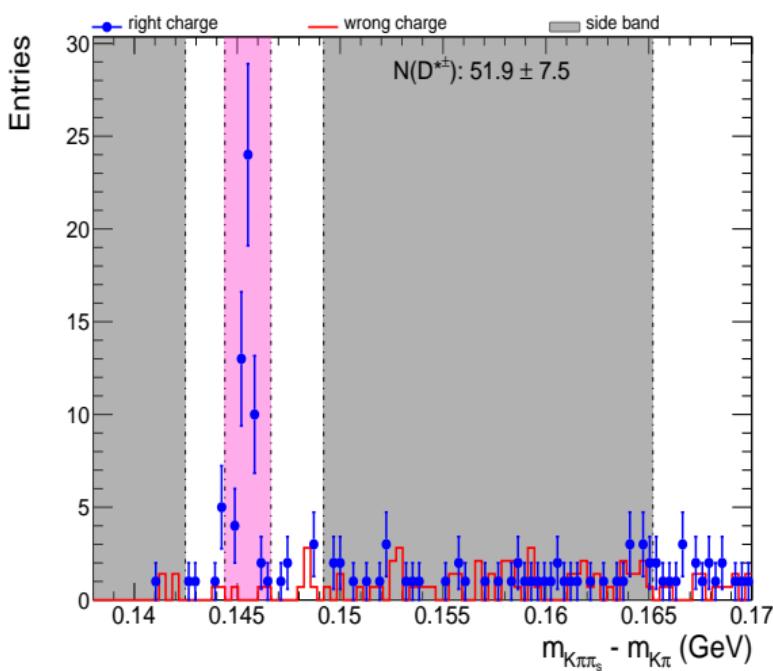


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 9-10 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.0-0.5$

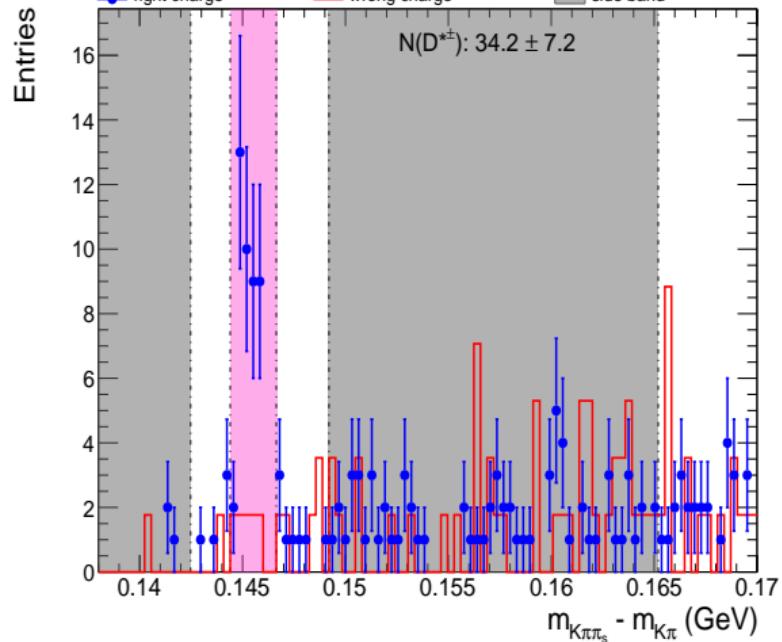


$p_T: 9-10 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 0.5-1.0$

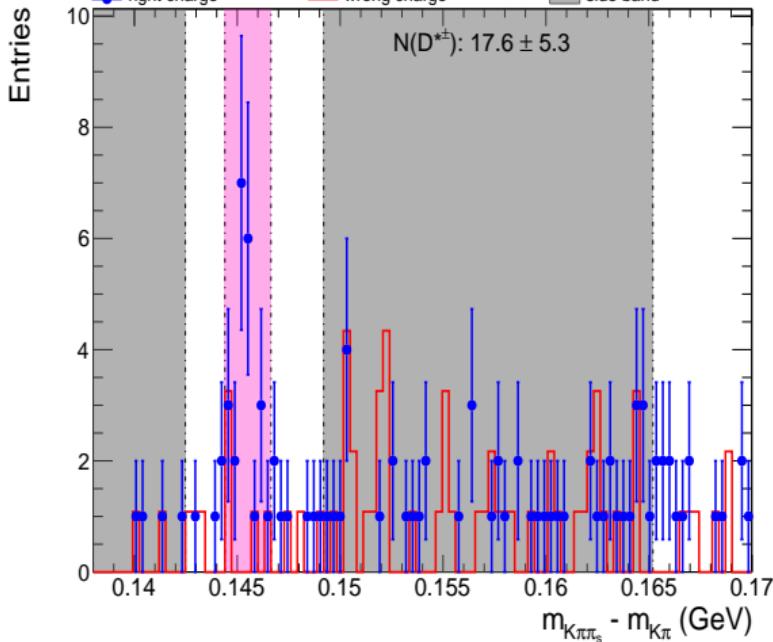


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 9-10 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.0-1.5$

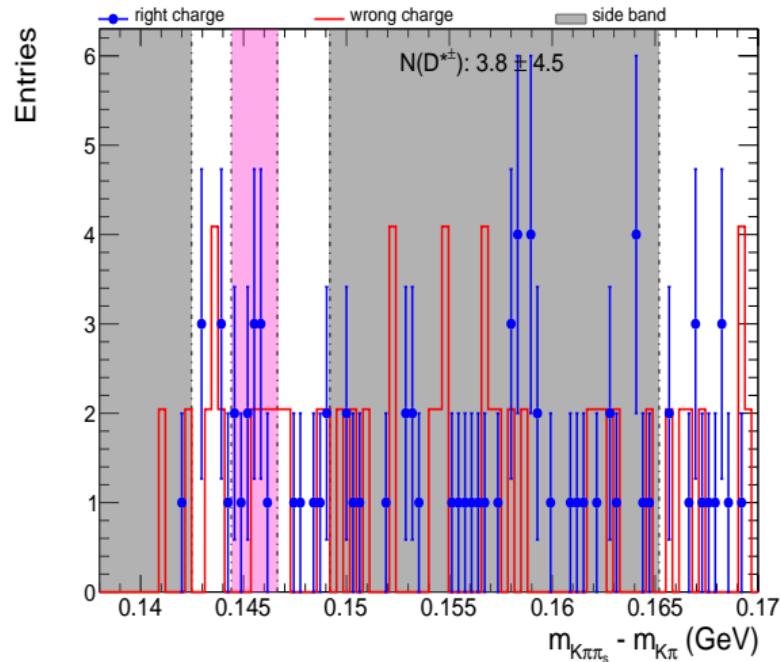


$p_T: 9-10 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.5-2.0$



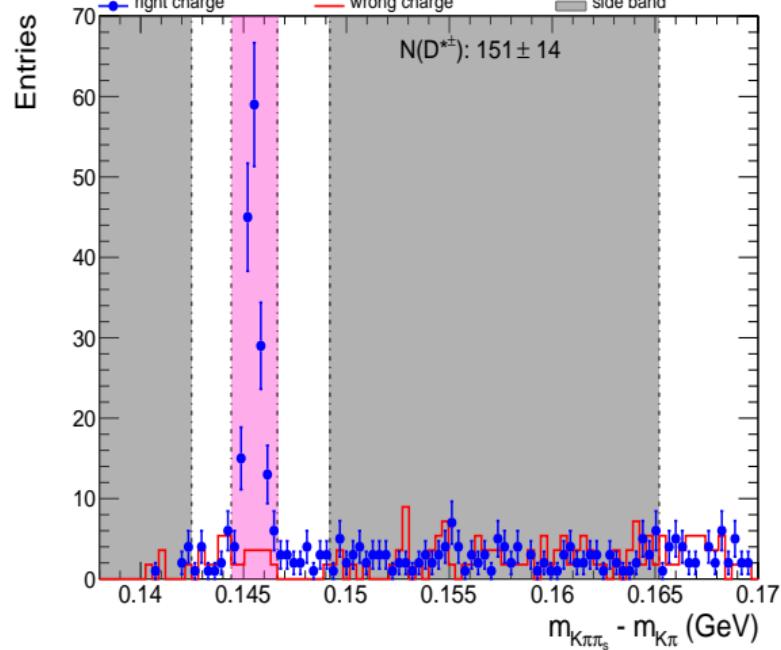
Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 9-10 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 2.0-2.5$

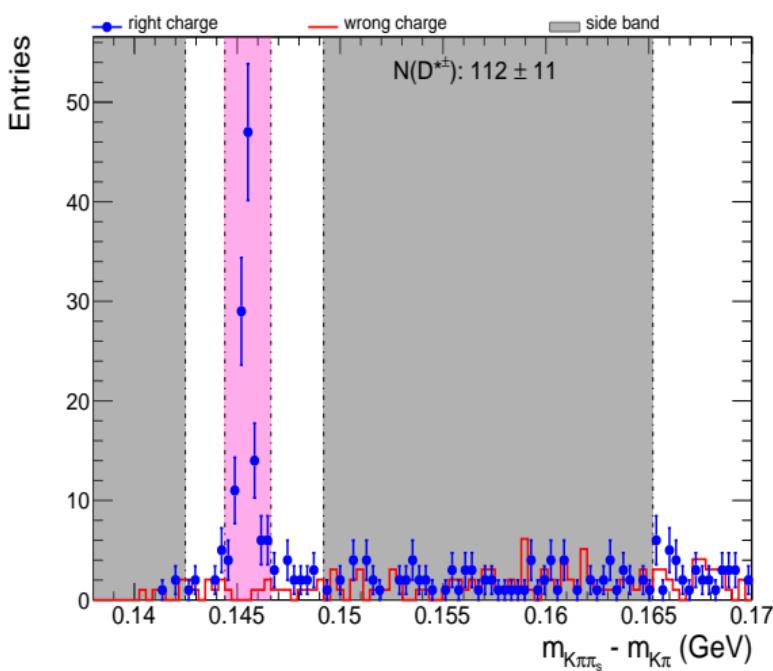


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 10-11 \text{ GeV}, |y|: 0.0-0.5$

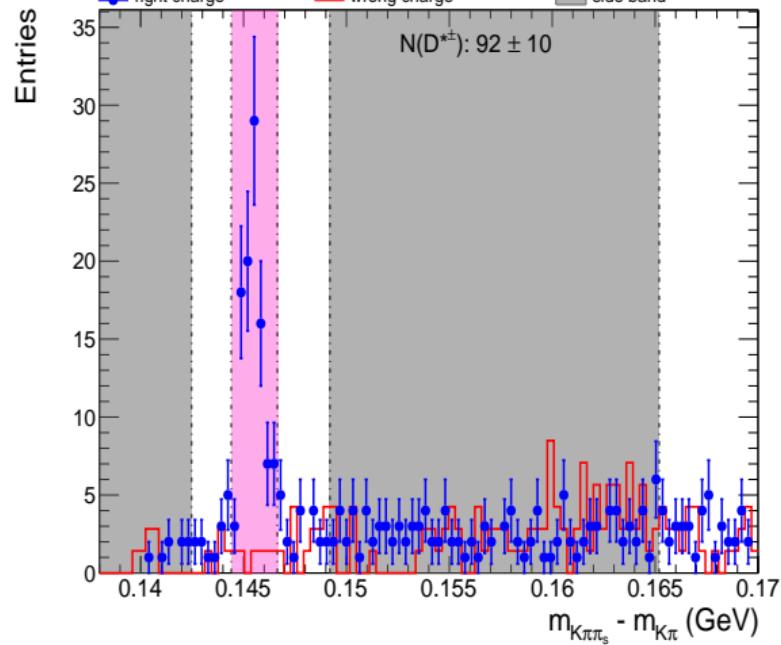


$p_T: 10-11 \text{ GeV}, |y|: 0.5-1.0$

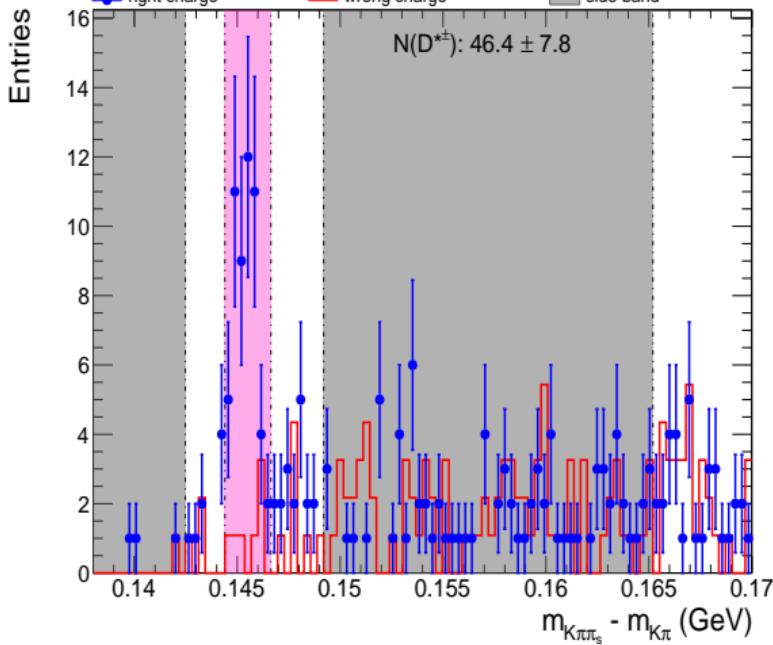


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 10-11 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.0-1.5$

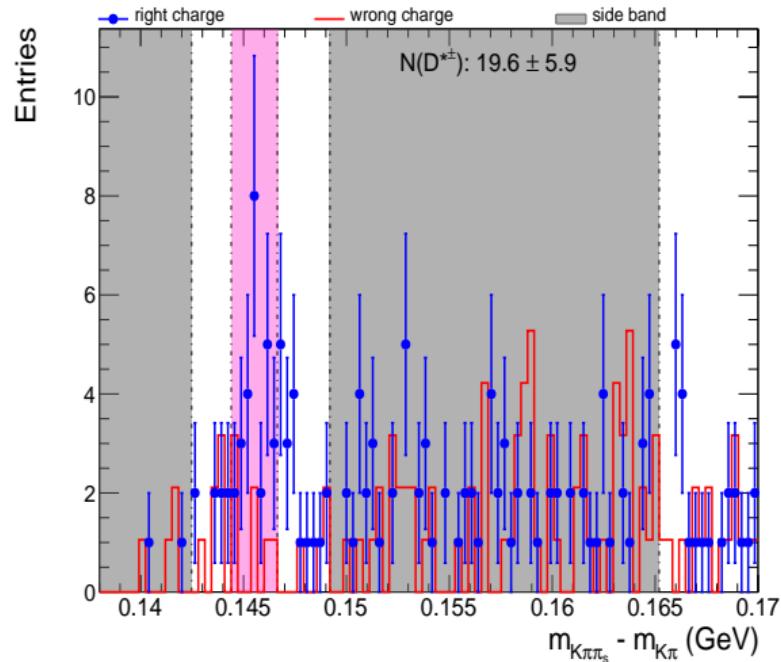


$p_T: 10-11 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 1.5-2.0$

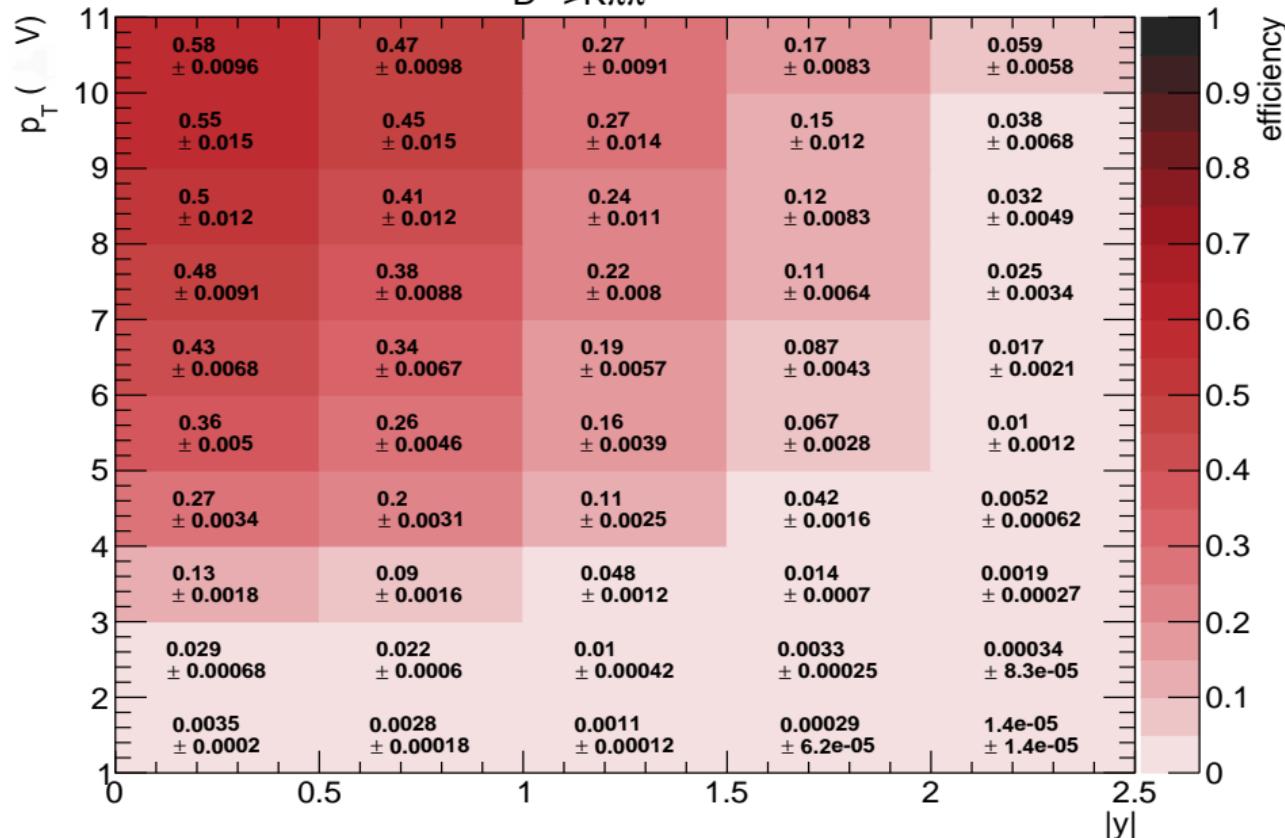


Nsignal using background subtraction

$p_T: 10-11 \text{ GeV}$, $|y|: 2.0-2.5$



$\text{eff}_{D^* \rightarrow K\pi\pi}$ in MCDO



Efficiency from previous presentation

dca fit fot higher and lower p_T region

- dca fit has also been done at higher and lower p_T region to cover all phase space:

Measured and expected charm fraction (all rapidity)		
P_T (GeV)	Data	Pythia
< 3.5	0.95 +- 0.02	0.911
> 3.5	0.91 +- 0.07	0.884