





QCD physics measurements at the LHCb experiment Lorenzo Sestini - INFN Padova

on behalf of the LHCb Collaboration



Why QCD physics at LHCb?

- **LHCb** allows to **test perturbative QCD (pQCD)** ulletpredictions in a phase space ($2 < \eta < 5$) complementary to General Purpose Detectors.
- **Parton distribution functions (PDF) and proton** ulletstructure can be studied in regions not accessible by other LHC experiments.
- **Fragmentation functions of forward jets can be studied**.
- For QCD results on heavy ions and fixed target collisions • check the talks from **Giulia** (Heavy ion session) and **Saverio** (tomorrow this session).
- Charged particles production in forward region ulletpresented by **Óscar** tomorrow in this session.





Table of content

- LHCb detector
- Measurement of differential bb- and cc-dijet cross sections: **JHEP 02 (2021) 023**
- Measurement of charged hadrons in Z+jet events: Phys. Rev. Lett. 123 (2019) 232001
- Z+c-jet production -> NEW



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Muon Chambers

SPD

two **RICH** detectors

Tracking **Stations**

VErtex

LOcator

Calorimeters



Magnet



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LHCb detector JINST 3 (2008) S08005

- LHCb, originally designed for b- and c-hadron physics, is now considered a **general purpose forward detector**.
- Track momentum resolution: 0.4% at 5 GeV and 0.6% at 100 GeV.
- Muon ID efficiency: 97% with 1-3% $\mu \rightarrow \pi$ misidentification.
- Excellent vertex reconstruction system: tagging of band c-jets with reconstruction of secondary vertices formed by tracks inside the jet cone.











bb and cc-dijet production

- Heavy flavor dijet production in the forward region is an excellent test of pQCD.
- Differential measurements are performed with the 2016 dataset (1.6 fb⁻¹)
- cc final states.



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• Preliminary measurement for bb and cc charge asymmetry and for new physics searches in bb and





bb and cc-dijet differential cross sections

- Two Secondary-Vertex (SV) tagged jets are selected, with $p_T(jet_{1,2}) > 20$ GeV, 2.2 < $\eta(jet_{1,2}) < 4.2, \Delta \Phi > 1.5$
- dijet invariant mass, $\Delta y^* = \frac{1}{2} |y_0 y_1|$
- Flavour composition obtained by fitting the combination of two multivariate discriminators:

 $t_0 = \mathrm{BDT}_{bc|q}(j_0) + \mathrm{BDT}_{bc|q}(j_1),$ $t_1 = \mathrm{BDT}_{b|c}(j_0) + \mathrm{BDT}_{b|c}(j_1).$

- BDTs are trained to separate heavy (bc) versus light (udsg) flavors and b vs c.
- Fit result dominated by systematic • uncertainties on procedure and template modeling.



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Cross section measured as a function of 4 observables (1D differential measurement): leading jet p_T, leading jet n,



bb and **cc**-dijet differential cross sections



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- Measured yields are unfolded for detector effects and corrected for selection efficiencies.
- Overall uncertainty (~20%) dominated by heavy flavour tagging efficiency.

The cross section ratio $P(c\bar{c}/b\bar{b})$ is also determine

R(cc̄/bb̄) is also determined -> systematic cancellation in both theory and uncertainty.

• This is the first measurement of cc̄-dijet differential crosssection at a hadron collider.



Charged hadrons production in Z+jet Phys. Rev. Lett. 123 (2019) 232001

- Z(->µµ)+jet is the ideal system to study transverse momentum dependent jet sub-structure.
- Z+jet production in the forward region is dominated by quark-jets.
- Moreover LHCb can access a lower jet p_T (from 20 GeV) with respect to ATLAS/CMS.







Charged hadrons production in Z+jet

Phys. Rev. Lett. 123 (2019) 232001

Three differential distributions for charged hadrons in Z-tagged jets are measured: ullet

$$z \equiv \frac{\mathbf{p}_{\text{jet}} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{\text{hadron}}}{|\mathbf{p}_{\text{jet}}|^2} \qquad \qquad j_{\text{T}} \equiv \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{\text{jet}} \times \mathbf{p}_{\text{hadron}}|}{|\mathbf{p}_{\text{jet}}|} \qquad \qquad r \equiv \sqrt{(\phi_{\text{jet}} - \phi_{\text{hadron}})^2 + (y_{\text{jet}} - y_{\text{hadron}})^2}$$

- Distributions are corrected for track and jet reconstruction efficiencies. ullet
- A 2-D unfolding $[z, p_T^{jet}]$, $[j_T, p_T^{jet}]$ and $[r, p_T^{jet}]$ is applied. ullet

Results: first measurements of jet hadronization at forward rapidities







Charged hadrons production in Z+jet

- These measurements **are important** inputs for fragmentation functions.
- **Pythia prediction does not match** \bullet exactly the measurements.



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Phys. Rev. Lett. 123 (2019) 232001



- Results are compared with those obtained by ATLAS with inclusive jets.
- Main differences are due to the different fragmentation of quark and gluons, as expected.

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Z+c-jet production: Intrinsic charm

- In proton content charm can be extrinsic (produced by gluon splitting) or intrinsic (bound to valence quarks).
- Intrinsic charm PDF can be valence-like or sea-quark-like.
 Valence-like intrinsic charm is predicted by Light Front QCD (LFQCD, not-perturbative).



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- Current limits **do not rule out the intrinsic charm content at % level**.
- The **Z+c-jet production** in the forward region is sensitive to the high-x intrinsic charm component.

Z+c-jet production in the forward region LHCb-PAPER-2021-029 in preparation

- The 13 TeV dataset is used, for a total integrated luminosity of 6 fb⁻¹.
- Z boson is reconstructed in the dimuon final state -> high purity.
- Heavy flavour jets are tagged with a Displaced Vertex (DV) technique.
- ullet**components**. Templates are obtained from calibration samples (heavy flavour enriched dijets).



The corrected DV-mass and the number of tracks in the DV are fitted to obtain the flavour

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Z+c-jet production in the forward region LHCb-PAPER-2021-029 in preparation

• Systematic uncertainty dominated by the c-tagging efficiency systematic, obtained calibration samples.



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from	Source	Relative Uncertainty
	c tagging	$6\!-\!7\%$
	DV-fit templates	3–4%
	Jet reconstruction	1%
	Jet $p_{\rm T}$ scale & resolution	1%
	Total	8%

Hint of the intrinsic charm component in the high rapidity interval.

More data is needed!

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Conclusions

- Not only flavour physics: LHCb is qualified as a general purpose \bullet forward experiment!
- **phase space** with respect to General Purpose Detectors.
- More exciting results are coming with Run 3!



• LHCb can perform **QCD physics measurements** in a **complementary**

Both perturbative and not-perturbative QCD models have been tested.

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Thanks for your attention!





