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on behalf of the LHCb collaboration



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- Motivation
- LHCb Detector
- Beam configurations
- Measurements
 - J/Ψ production
 - Y production
 - Z boson production
- Outlook
- Conclusions





LHCb fully instrumented in the forward region

 \rightarrow study proton-ion collisions in a unique kinematic region

pA collisions interesting by itself and as a reference sample for heavy ion collisions pA data should allow factorizing the QGP effects from Cold Nuclear Matter effects

Sensitive probes of properties of nuclear matter

- Nuclear parton distribution function (nPDF)
- Nuclear attenuation factors
 - \rightarrow Tests phenomenological models

Heavy flavour and quarkonium probe

- energy loss mechanisms
- medium transport properties
- quark deconfinement

Electroweak bosons:

- probe nuclear PDFs which are poorly constraint
- → LHCb sensitive to x_{Δ} range $2 \times 10^{-4} 3 \times 10^{-3}$

and 0.2-1 at mass of Z





Fully instrumented in the forward region (2 < η < 5) some detection capability in backward region (-3.5 < η < -1.5)



- Analyses based on
 - 2013 proton-lead runs @ 5 TeV
 - single arm spectrometer \rightarrow two different beam configurations

Beam Configurations

Forward:

- proton-lead collisions at 5 TeV
- luminosity: 1.1 nb⁻¹ recorded by LHCb
- proton beam in the direction of the LHCb detector
- positive rapidity with respect to the proton
- shift in rapidity: $\Delta y = y_{lab} y = 0.47$, acceptance 1.5 < y < 4.0



Beam Configurations

Backward:

- proton-lead collisions at 5 TeV
- luminosity: 0.5 nb⁻¹recorded by LHCb
- proton beam in the direction of the LHCb detector
- negative rapidity with respect to the proton
- shift in rapidity: $\Delta y = y_{lab} y = 0.47$, acceptance -5.0 < y < -2.5







LHCb Integrated Luminosity at p-Pb 4 TeV in 2013

- low instantaneous luminosity: L \approx 5 \times 10²⁷ cm⁻²s⁻¹
- low pile-up (approx. 1 primary vertex per beam crossing)
- data-taking efficiency better than 91%.
- results based on 2 beam configurations and 2 magnet configurations.
- p+Pb : $L = 1.1 \text{ nb}^{-1}$
- Pb+p : L = 0.5 nb⁻¹





Results:

- differential J/ Ψ cross sections
- nuclear modification factor
- forward-backward asymmetry



Yields: simultaneous fit to mass & pseudo-proper time Mass model: Crystal-Ball signal and exponential background



$\int J/\Psi$ production in p-Pb collisions

Yields: simultaneous fit to mass & pseudo-proper time Mass model: Crystal-Ball signal and exponential background t_z model: exponential for J/ Ψ 's from b's convoluted with double Gaussian δ function for prompt J/ Ψ 's convoluted with double Gaussian

empirical function (sPlot) from side-band for background







Acceptance and efficiency corrections from pp simulation pp simulation reweighted to describe track multiplicity



pA: 1.5 < y < 4.0prompt: $\sigma = 1168 \pm 15 \text{ (stat)} \pm 60 \text{ (sys)} \mu b$ from b's: $\sigma = 166 \pm 4.1 \text{ (stat)} \pm 9.2 \text{ (sys)} \mu b$ Ap: -5.0 < y < -2.5prompt: $\sigma = 1293 \pm 49.8 \text{ (stat)} \pm 82 \text{ (sys)} \mu b$ from b's: $\sigma = 118 \pm 6.8 \text{ (stat)} \pm 12.2 \text{ (sys)} \mu b$

Prompt J/ ψ cross section about 10 times higher than J/ ψ from b \Rightarrow similar to the values observed in pp collisions at 2.76, 7 and 8 TeV [JHEP 02 (2013) 041], [EPJC (2011) 71 1645], [JHEP 06 (2013) 064]

Largest systematic uncertainties: mass model: 2.3-3.4% difference of pT and y distribution between simulation and data: 0.1-8.7% multiplicity reweighting: 0.1-4.3% tZ fit (only for J/ψ from b) 0.2-12%



Differential J/ Ψ production cross-sections





Double differential J/ Ψ d² σ /dp_Tdy cross-section JHEP 02(2014) 072

forward: double differential cross sections





Quantified with measurement of

Nuclear modification factor

 $R_{_{DPb}} = 1/A (d\sigma_{_{DA}}/dy) / (d\sigma_{_{DD}}/dy)$ in overlap region 2.5 < |y | < 4.0

=1 if pA collision is superposition of A pp collisions

<1 in case of suppression due to medium

Forward backward production ratio

 $R_{_{FB}} = (d\sigma_{_{DA}}/dy)/(d\sigma_{_{AD}}/dy)$ in overlap region 2.5 < |y | < 4.0

 \rightarrow many uncertainties cancel

Reference pp cross section at 5 TeV not measured directly:

interpolation of $\sigma_{_{DD}}$ at $\sqrt{s}=2.76$, 7 and 8 TeV

JHEP 02(2013)041, EPJC (2011) 71 1645, JHEP 06 (2013) 064





 $R_{_{pPb}} = 1/A (d\sigma_{_{pA}}/dy) /(d\sigma_{_{pp}}/dy)$ in overlap region 2.5 < |y | < 4.0



Prompt J/ Ψ : significant sign of cold nuclear matter effects: 40% measurements agree with most of the predictions

J/Ψ from b: modest supression wrt pp first indication of suppression of b hadron production in Pb agreement with predictions in forward region

Predictions:

LO CSM with EPS09 or nDSg parametrisation for modification of PDFs Energy loss effects of initial and final state partons with or without modification

EPS09:JHEP 0904 (2009) 65, nDSG:Phys. Rev.D69(2004) 074028 Energy loss: JHEP 03(2013) 122, LO: Nucl. Phys. B127 (1980) 425, Phys. Lett. B102, (1981) 364 NLO: Phys. Rev. D17 (1978) 2324

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Forward-backward production ratio R_{FR}

 $R_{_{FB}} = (d\sigma_{_{DA}}/dy)/(d\sigma_{_{AD}}/dy)$ in three bins in |y |



Prompt J/ Ψ : significant forward-backward asymmetry J/ Ψ from b: $R_{_{FR}}$ closer to one

EPS09(NLO) predicts smaller asymmetry for prompt J/ Ψ

Predictions:

LO CSM with EPS09 or nDSg parametrisation for modification of PDFs Energy loss effects of initial and final state partons with or without modification

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- reconstruct Y in di-muon channel
- forward 1.5<y<4.0 and backward -5.0<y<-2.5
- $p_{_{T}} < 15 \text{ GeV}$

low statistics \rightarrow no differential measurement





Cross-section times branching fraction, integrated over p_{τ} and y

| $\sigma(\varUpsilon(nS)) 	imes \mathcal{B}(\varUpsilon(nS) 	o \mu^+\mu^-)$ | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | Forward | Backward |
| Υ(1 <i>S</i>) | $ m 380\pm35_{stat}\pm19_{syst}~nb$ | $295\pm56_{stat}\pm27_{syst}$ nb |
| $\Upsilon(2S)$ | $75 \pm 19_{stat} \pm 5_{syst} \ nb$ | $81\pm39_{stat}\pm17_{syst}$ nb |
| $\Upsilon(3S)$ | $27 \pm 16_{stat} \pm 4_{syst} \text{ nb}$ | < 39 nb @ 90 % C.L. |
| Relative suppression factor R ^{nS/1S} | | |
| | Forward | Backward |
| $R^{2S/1S}$ | $0.20\pm0.05_{stat}\pm0.01_{syst}$ | $0.28\pm0.14_{stat}\pm0.05_{syst}$ |
| -3S/1S | - | - |

Statistical uncertainty is dominating Dominant systematic uncertainties:

 p_{T} and y dependence of signal 4%(forward) 7%(backward) or trigger efficiency : 2%(forward) 5%(backward)

Y production: cold nuclear effects

Measurement of $R_{_{DPb}}$ and $R_{_{FB}}$ with Y(1S) complementary to J/ Ψ (probing different $x_{_A}$)



- Cold nuclear effects are also visible with Y(1S) production
- Suppression in forward region smaller than for $\ensuremath{J\!/\Psi}$
- Possible enhancement in backward region due to anti-shadowing
- Agreement with prediction EPS09(NLO) for nPDF and with and without energy loss



LHCb probes two distinct regions in

x-Q²: $x_{1,2} = (Q/\sqrt{s}) e^{\pm y}$

Forward kinematics:

@ first order, collision of a sea and a valence quark

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Complementary to ATLAS/CMS
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LHCb phase space:

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→ sensitivity to nuclear PDF at large x_A and low x_A
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Z production in pA



Nuclear PDF (nPDF) poorly constrained at high and low $x_A^{}$, where measurements at LHCb have a good sensitivity. LHCb sensitivity: 2×10^{-4} - 3×10^{-3} and 0.2-1 at $Q^2 = M_7^2$

EPS09: JHEP 04 (2009) 065, DSSZ : Phys. Rev. D 85 (2012), HKN07: Phys. Rev. C 76 (2007) 065207 PANIC, Hamburg, August 28, 2014 Katharina Müller



Forward: pA collisions Luminosity: $1.099 \pm 0.021 \text{ nb}^{-1}$

Selection:

muons: p_{τ} >20 GeV, 2< η <4.5 mass: 60<M___<120 GeV²

Purity:

from data: about 99.7%

11 candidates



ECAL SPD/PS Magne RICH2 р

arXiv:1406.2885

Z production in proton-lead

Backward: Ap collisions Luminosity: 0.521 ± 0.011 nb⁻¹

Selection:

muons: $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $2 < \eta < 4.5$ mass: $60 < M_{\mu\mu} < 120 \text{ GeV}^2$

Purity:

from data: about 99.6%

4 candidates



Pb Veriex Vociture

arXiv:1406.2885



Z production in proton-lead

Efficiencies, purity from data Cross sections:

forward:

 $\sigma_{Z(\rightarrow \mu + \mu -)} = 13.5^{+5.4}_{-4.0}$ (stat.) ± 1.2(syst.) nb backward:

 $\sigma_{Z(\rightarrow \mu + \mu -)} = 10.7^{+8.4}$ (stat.) ± 1.0(syst.) nb

Theoretical predictions: NNLO calculations (FEWZ) nuclear modification: EPS09(NLO)

future higher statistics measurements will provide important information on nuclear PDFs

40 $\sigma_{Z \to \mu^+ \mu^-} \, [nb]$ syst. LHCb $p Pb \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5 TeV$ syst. ⊕ stat. 30 FEWZ NNLO + MSTW08 FEWZ NNLO + MSTW08 + EPS09 (NLO) 20 10 0 backward forward

on nuclear PDFs

FEWZ: Y. Li and F. Petriello, Phys. Rev. D86 (2012) 094034, arXiv:1208.5967.

EPS09: K. Eskola, H. Paukkunen, and C. Salgado, JHEP 04 (2009) 065, arXiv:0902.4154.

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Fiducial volume muons: $p_T > 20$ GeV, $2 < \eta < 4.5$ mass: $60 < M(\mu\mu) < 120$ GeV²







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Outlook: Fixed target physics at LHCb

Inject Ne gas, measure beam-gas pNe (or PbNe) interaction at s=87 GeV





- LHCb successfully participated in proton-lead runs
- Measurement of J/ ψ and Y production \rightarrow cold nuclear matter effects visible in J/ ψ and Y (1S) production
- First observation of Z production in proton-nucleus collisions
- Many more measurements ongoing
- Measurements limited by statistics
 → benefit from larger data samples after the restart of LHC
- In addition, we have sample of pNe and PbNe data
- Only a small part of LHCbs potential so far used





Backup slides

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SMOG: System for Measuring Overlap with Gas

