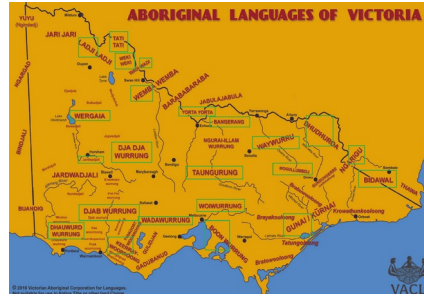


# Acknowledgment of Country



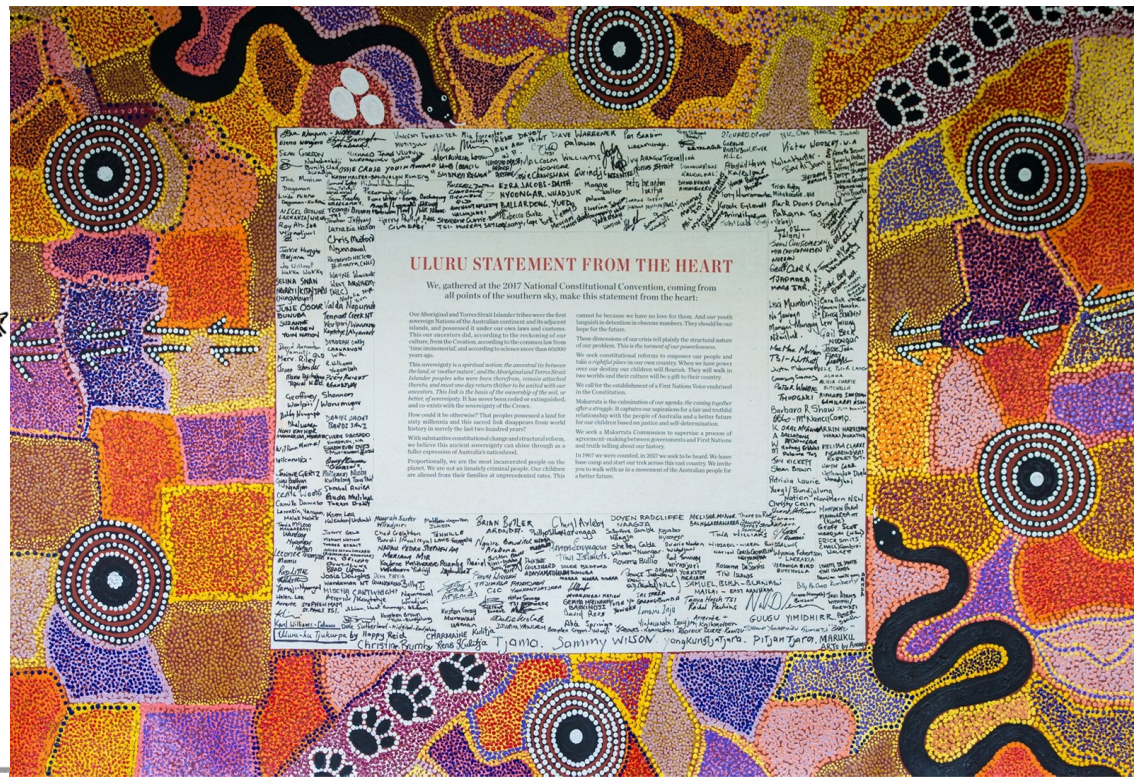
THE PRE 1770 ANCESTORS  
THE CHILDREN OF 1901  
THE SUPPORTERS OF THE 1967 REFERENDUM  
THE ABORIGINAL VOICE  
**WE CAN'T WAIT ANY LONGER!!**



**JOINT VOICES - WE ARE ALL ONE**



THE ULURU STATEMENT FROM THE HEART  
**OUR FUTURE DEPENDS ON IT**



# Measuring Multi-Parton Interactions (MPI) with the LHCb Detector



Eliot Walton (she/her)

Monash Warwick Alliance Particle Physics Meeting 15 March 2023

Supervised by Ulrik Egede in collaboration with Tom Hadavizdeh and Matt Durham

# Multi-Parton Interactions (MPI)

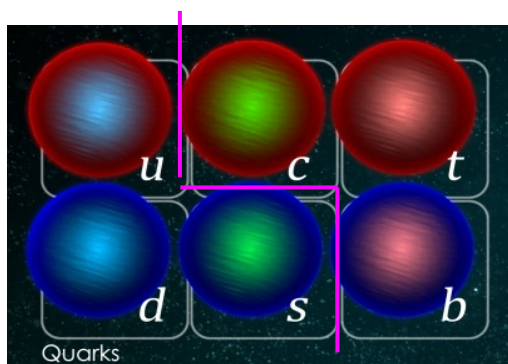
Multi-Parton Interactions are a ubiquitous feature of hadron collisions.

Hadrons are composite objects containing, valence quarks, sea quarks and gluons.

Any one of these may interact in a collision, there is nothing which prohibits more than one parton interacting.

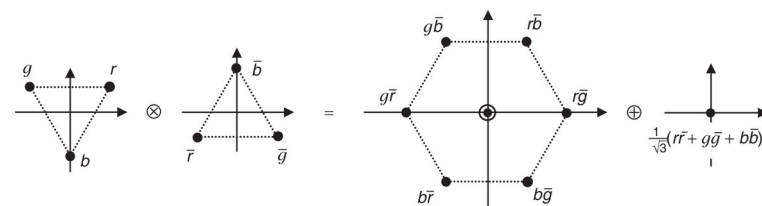
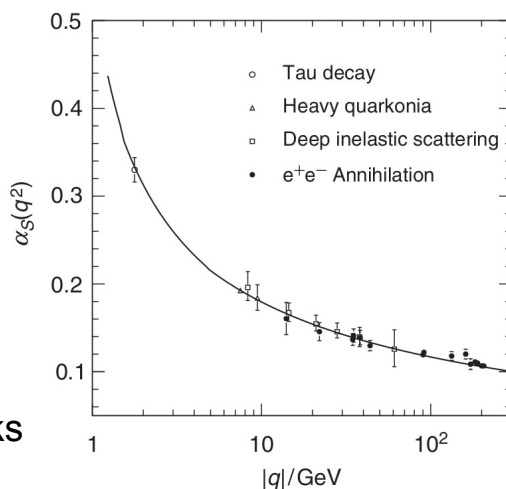
Often these interactions are low energy and therefore non-perturbative

Modeled using a combination pQCD such as parton-showers and semi-empirical models; folded into the generic “underlying event”.



Light Quarks

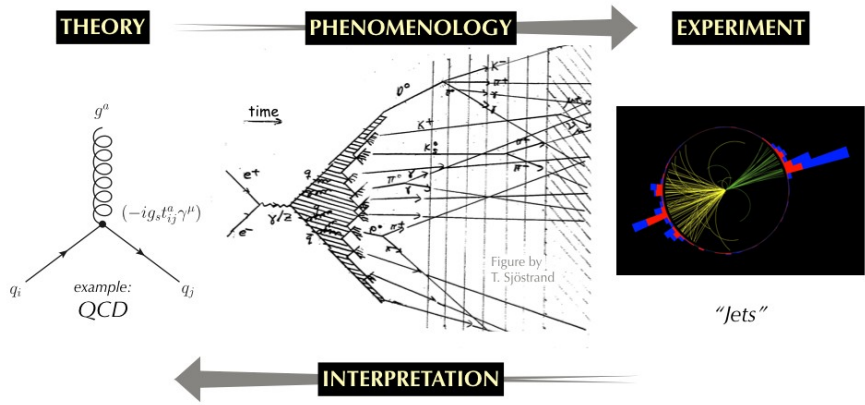
Heavy Quarks



# The Leading Colour Limit

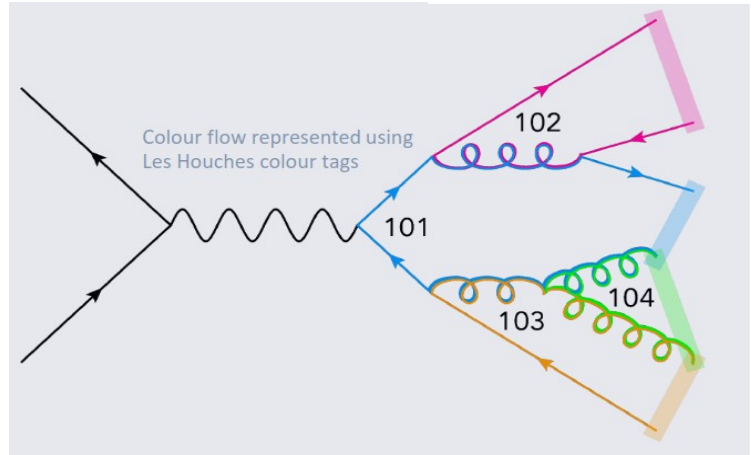
Monte Carlo (MC) event generators are the engines of theoretical particle physics

- “Virtual” colliders which recreate collisions to make predictions
- Use pQCD where possible models otherwise
- All models are wrong but some are useful



Starting point for all MC event generators is the Leading Colour (LC) limit:  $N_c \rightarrow \infty$

- Each colour is unique and matched to its anti-colour
- Expect corrections to be suppressed by  $1/N_c^2 \sim 10\%$



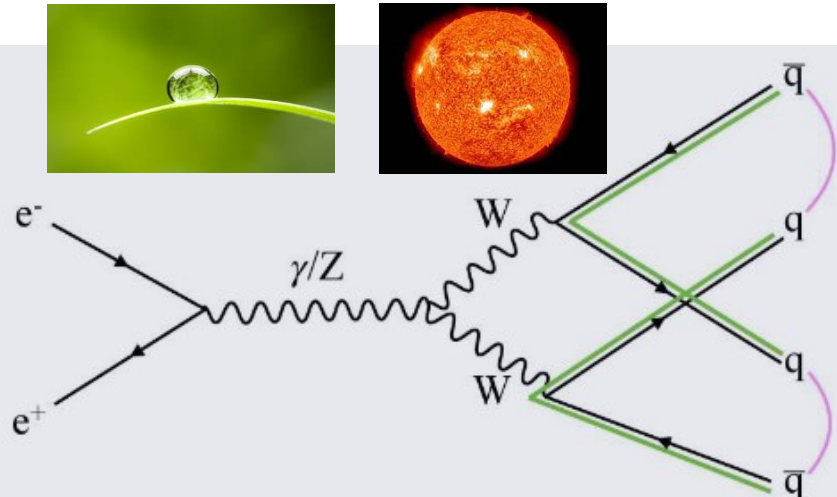
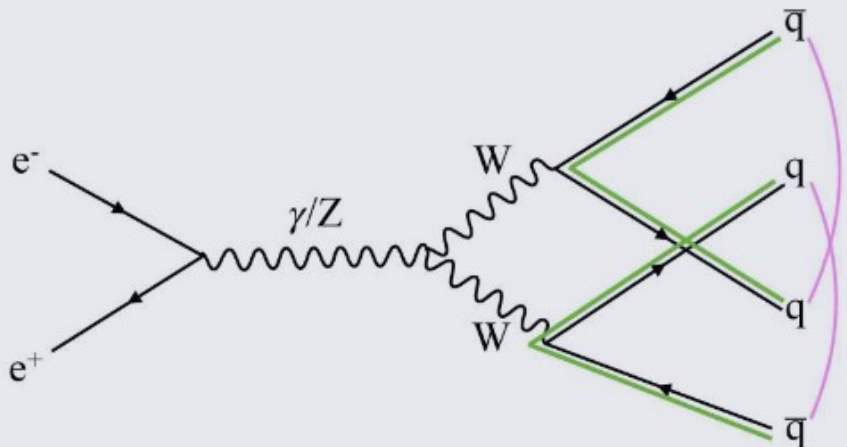
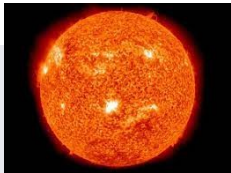
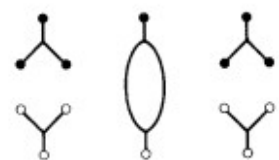
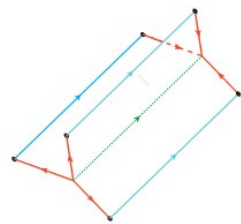
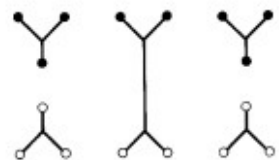
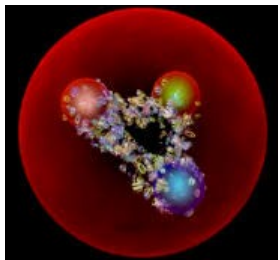
# Colour Reconnection (CR)

Colour Reconnections are a method to stochastically restore colour correlations.

Approximates LC-partons as uncorrelated and uses SU(3) rules

- $3 \otimes 3 = 8 \oplus 1$  anti-colour colour connections (gives dipole CR)
- $3 \otimes 3 = 6 \oplus 3$  colour-colour connections (gives junctions)

See Javira Altmann's talk [here](#) (last MWAPP meeting).



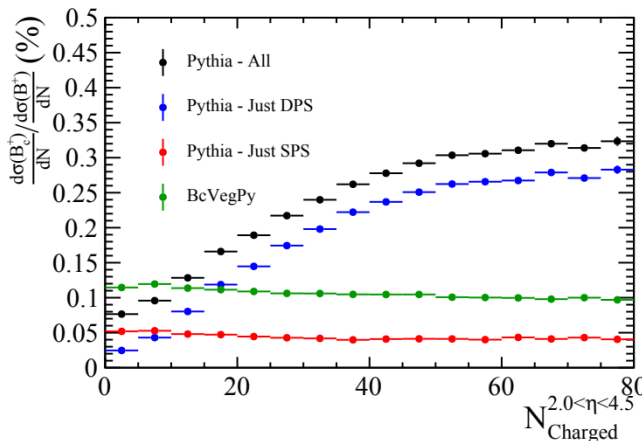
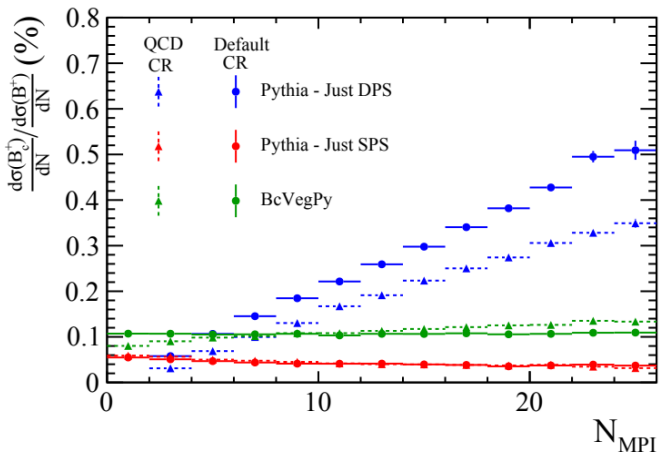
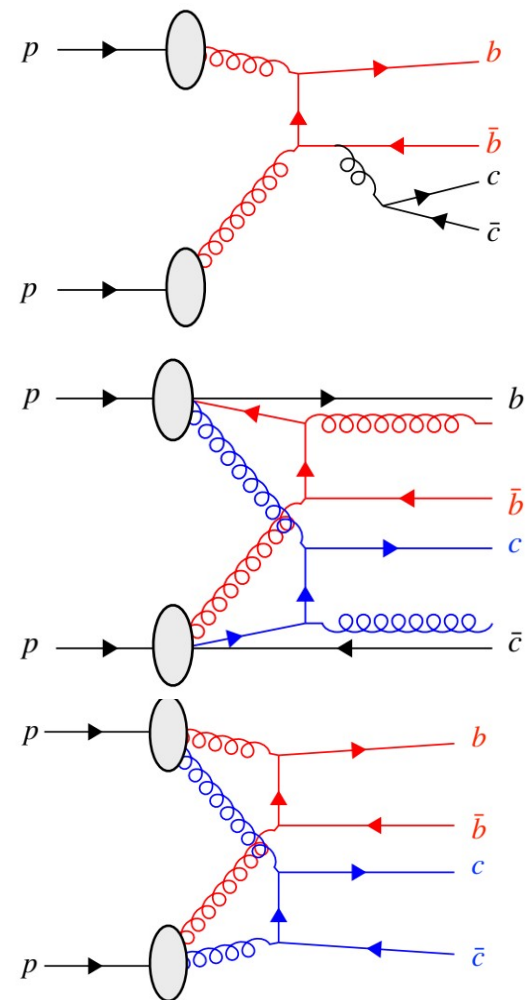
# The Measurement $B_c^\pm / B^\pm$ vs Multiplicity

$B_c^\pm$  meson composed of a  $b$  quark and a  $c$  quark

Production of a  $cc$  in  $bb$  fragmentation is heavily suppressed due to the  $c$  mass

Therefore formation of the  $B_c^\pm$  should be sensitive to different formation and hadronisation mechanisms compared to the  $B^\pm$

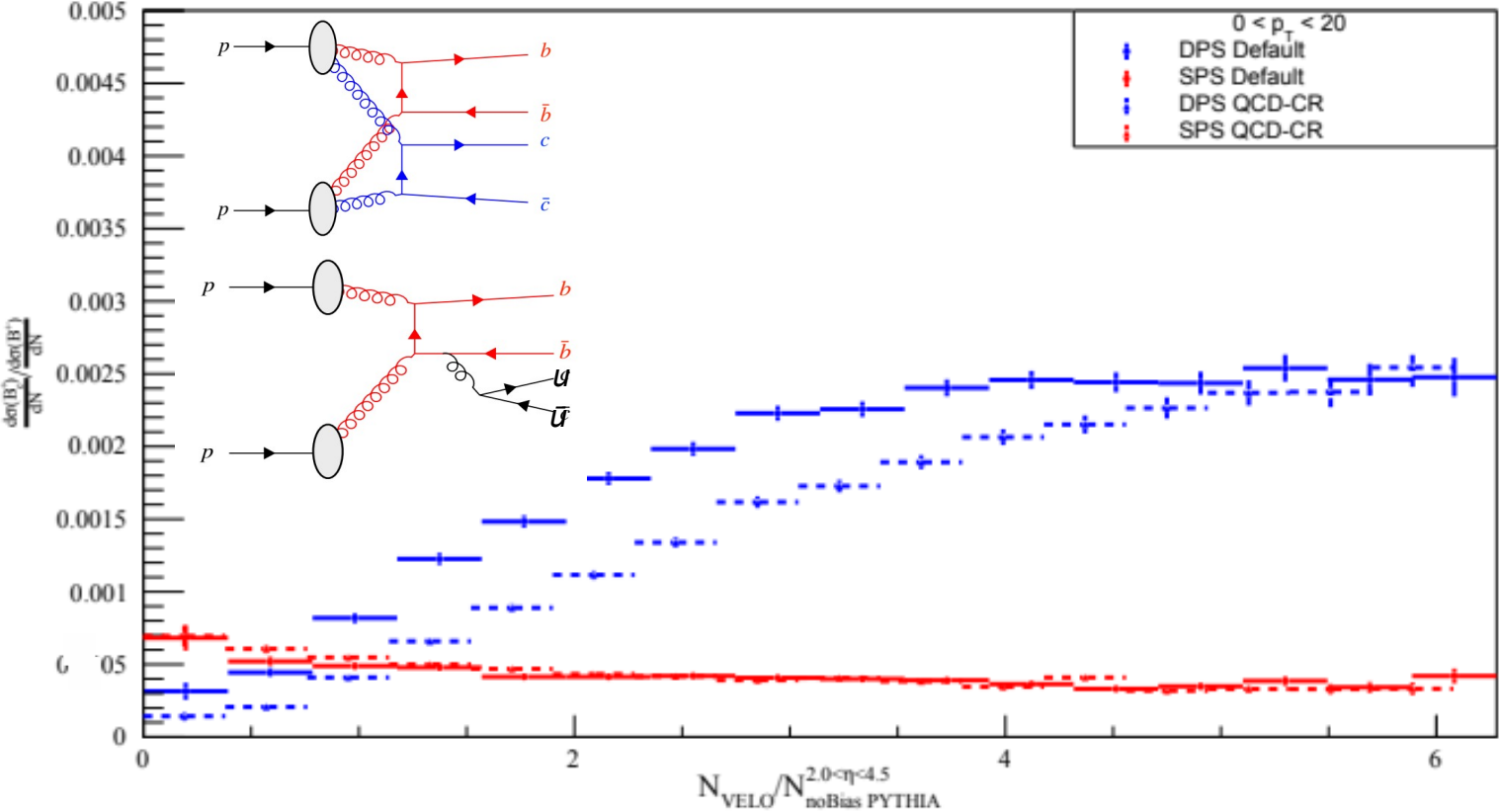
The particular formation mechanism probed using MC event generators is Double Parton Scattering (DPS) [<https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.15681>]



# Sensitivity of $B_c^\pm / B^\pm$ Slope to CR

Measurement of the  $B_c^\pm$  cross section is sensitive to Colour Reconnection model

- more gentle slope with SU(3) CR : requires the b and c quark to be in a colour singlet ?



# Event Selection

## Stripping Line:

- FullDSTDiMuonJpsi2MuMuDetachedLine

## Pions:

- TRCHI2DOF < 3
- PT > 1000\*MeV
- P > 3000\*MeV

## J/psi:

- ADMASS('J/psi(1S)') < 50\*MeV
- PT > 500\*MeV

## Bc:

- (ADOCA(1,2)<0.5\*mm)
- in\_range(5.0 GeV < M < 6.5 GeV)
- VFASPF(VCHI2/VDOF)<5

## Comments:

- Selection is deliberately loose
- no PID variables used in the selection so that the same event selection can be used for:

$$B_c^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^\pm \text{ and } B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi K^\pm$$

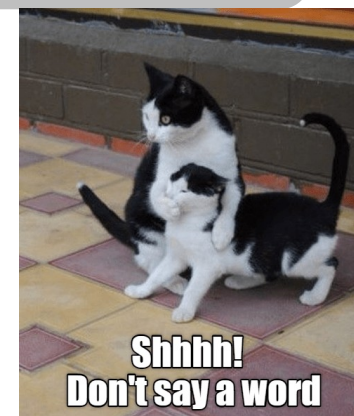
## Comments:

- the  $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi K^\pm$  mode is used in preference to the  $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^\pm$  mode because of CKM suppression
- unlike standard multiplicity analyses nPV not restricted to 1.
- Use BDT for second stage of selection.

# Measurement in Progress

Expect the measurement to be published by September

- 3 months to finish the work (April - May)
- 3 months for internal review (July – August)
- 1 month for journal review (August - September)



# References

[1]. Acknowledgment of Country. Sources:

[Cartoon from Simon Kneebone](#) [Uluru Statement from the Heart](#) [Treaty in Victoria](#) [First Peoples' Assembly](#)

[2]. “Visual Representation of SU(3)” from M. Thomson, *Modern Particle Physics*, Cambridge University Press, 2013

[3]. “Particles of the Standard Model of particle physics”. Image: Daniel Dominguez/CERN.  
<https://home.cern/science/physics/standard-model> Accessed 13/2/2023.

[4]. “World average of  $\alpha_s$ ” from M. Thomson, *Modern Particle Physics*, Cambridge University Press, 2013

[5]. ”Sketch of Particle Phenomenology”, figure by T. Sjöstrand, reproduced from P. Skands.  
<https://skands.physics.monash.edu/research/> Accessed 13/2/2023.

[6]. J. Altmann “The Leading Colour Limit” and “Colour Reconnection Topologies” from *Production of heavy flavour baryons in event generators (specifically Pythia)*, presented on 25/10/2022.  
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1213707/contributions/5106685/attachments/2534610/4361806/Heavy%20baryon%20production.pdf>

[7]. “Proton animation”, ID: CERN-FOOTAGE-2015-005-001 created on 2015-02-13  
<https://home.cern/tags/animation>. Accessed 13/2/2023.

# References

- [8]. G.C. Rossi, *A unified QCD-string description of ordinary hadrons and multi-quark states* presented on 13/12/2022. <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1184070/>.
- [9]. ThomasVogel. “Waterdrop. Water Drop Leaf Environmental Conservation Balance Green Nature stock photo”. Accessed 13/2/2023.  
<https://www.istockphoto.com/photo/waterdrop-water-drop-leaf-environmental-conservation-balance-green-nature-gm157429894-10083565>
- [10]. NASA/SDO/AIA, “Sun Blasts a M6.6 Flare”, from *National Geographic*.  
<https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/sun>. Accessed 13/2/2023.
- [11]. U. Egede *et al.*, The role of multi-parton interactions in doubly-heavy hadron production, 2022. doi: 10.48550/ARXIV.2205.15681.
- [12]. annief, “shh” posted by taloringe. <https://cheezburger.com/9088389376>. Accessed 13/2/2023.
- [13]. C. Ratti, F. Geurts, R. Rapp and R. Bellwied, “Banner” in *Quark Matter 2023*.  
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1139644/>. Accessed 13/2/2023.

# Back Up: Possible Trigger List

Possible trigger list courtesy of Dr Tom Hadavizdeh

Trigger line	2011 and 2012	2016	2017 and 2018
L0MuonDecision_TOS	✓	✓	✓
L0DiMuonDecision_TOS	✓	✓	✓
Hlt1TrackMuonDecision_TOS	✓	✓	✓
Hlt1TrackAllL0Decision_TOS	✓		
Hlt1TrackMVADecision_TOS		✓	✓
Hlt1TwoTrackMVADecision_TOS		✓	✓
Hlt2Topo{2,3,4}BodyDecision_TOS		✓	✓
Hlt2TopoMu{2,3,4}BodyDecision_TOS		✓	✓
Hlt2Topo{2,3,4}BodyBBDTDecision_TOS	✓		
Hlt2TopoMu{2,3,4}BodyBBDTDecision_TOS	✓		
Hlt2SingleMuonDecision_TOS	✓		
Hlt2DiMuonDetachedDecision_TOS	✓		✓

Table 4: Trigger lines required in different data taking periods. For each trigger level the requirement is the logical OR of the listed lines.