

D-mesons at the LHC

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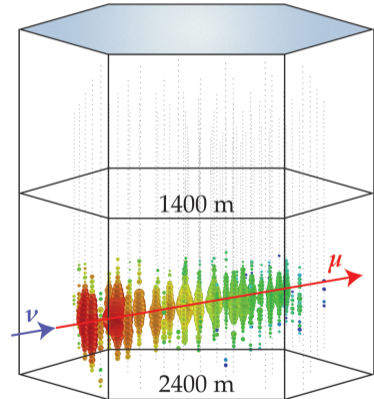
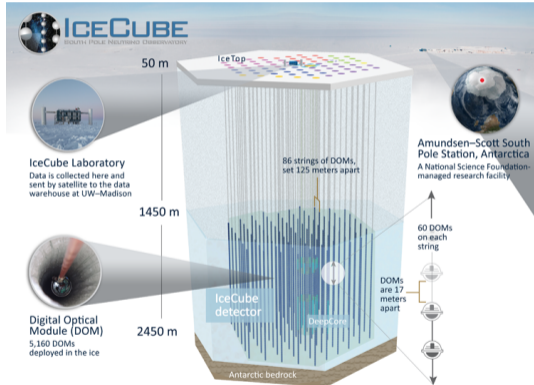
Helsinki Institute of Physics, Finland

Hitupäivä, November 7th 2019



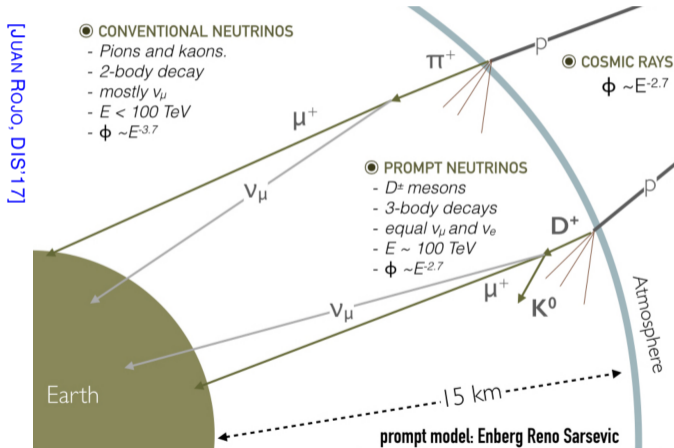
Prelude

- Neutrino telescopes opening a **new window to the Universe**



Prelude

- Background created by D-mesons from **cosmic-proton - air** collisions

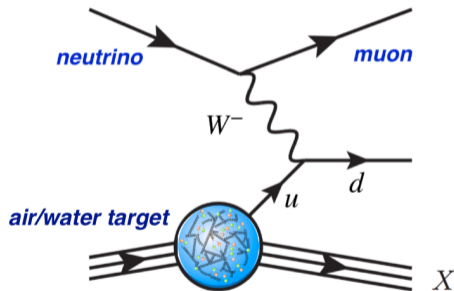


Prelude

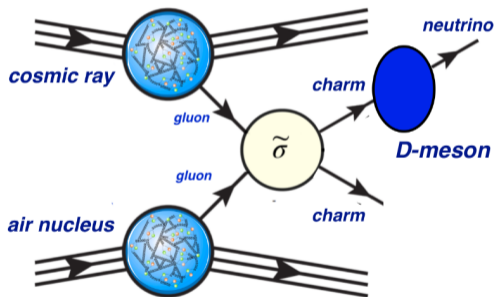
- Background created by D-mesons from **cosmic-proton - air** collisions

[JUAN ROJO, DIS'17]

signal: cosmic neutrino - nucleus scattering



background: prompt charm production

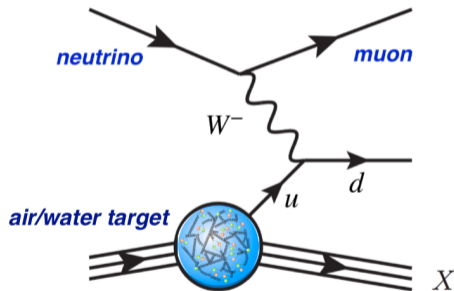


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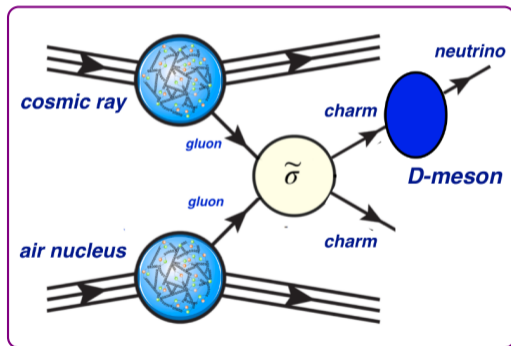
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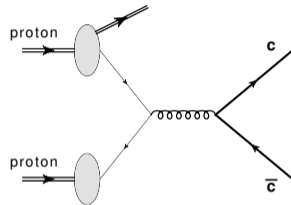
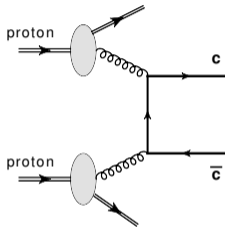


This talk!

Inclusive heavy-quark & D-meson production

Heavy-quark production @ hadron colliders

- To leading order, the heavy quarks Q are produced in two partonic processes

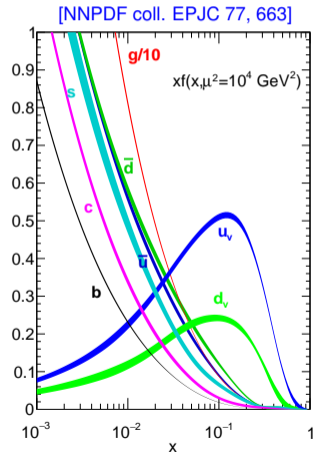
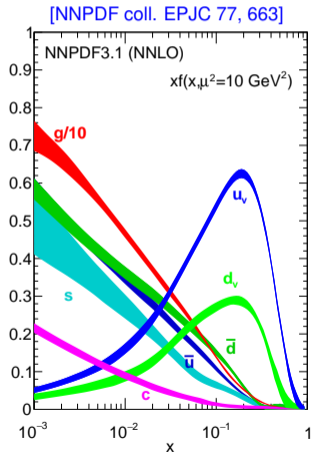


$$\frac{d\sigma^{PP}}{dp_T dy} = \sum_{ij} \int dx_1 \int dx_2 \underbrace{f_i^P(x_1, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2)}_{\text{Parton distributions (PDFs)}} \underbrace{\frac{d\hat{\sigma}^{ij \rightarrow Q+X}(x_1, x_2, m^2, \mu_{\text{ren}}^2, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2)}{dp_T dy}}_{\text{Partonic coefficient functions}} \underbrace{f_j^P(x_2, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2)}_{\text{Parton distributions (PDFs)}}$$

- NLO coefficient functions known since the 80's (Nason, Dawson, Ellis)
- NNLO results also basically known, e.g. **Top++** (Czakon, Mitov)

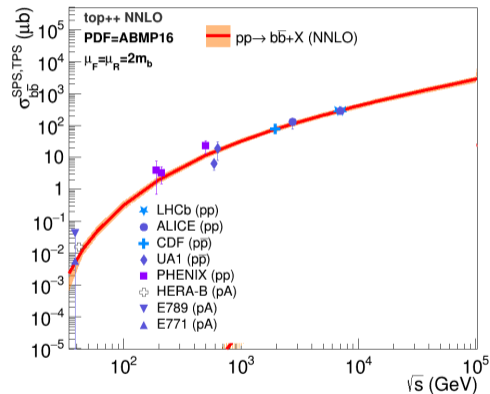
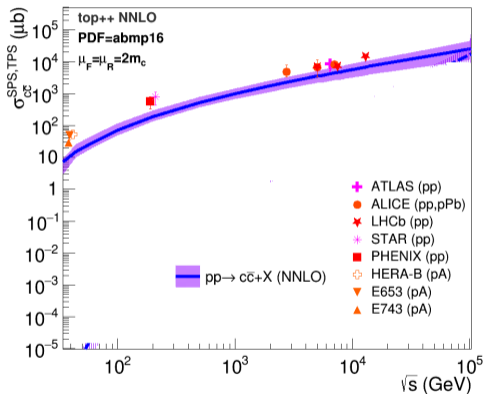
Heavy-quark production @ hadron colliders

- Parton distributions $f_i^P(x, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2)$ “known” from global fits (HERA, Tevatron, LHC)



Heavy-quark production @ hadron colliders

- Integrated cross sections at **NNLO** vs. world data [ENTERRIA, SNIGIREV, PRL 118, 122001]



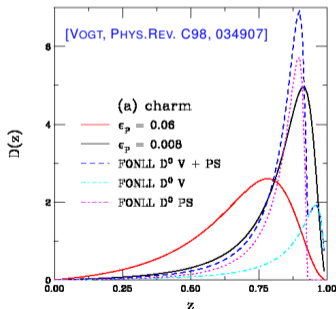
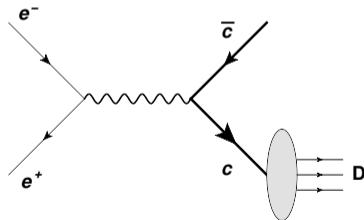
- Charm production somewhat underestimated – bottom production looks OK

D-meson production @ hadron colliders

- Parton-level calculations folded with charm \rightarrow D **fragmentation functions** (FFs), $D_{Q \rightarrow D}(z)$

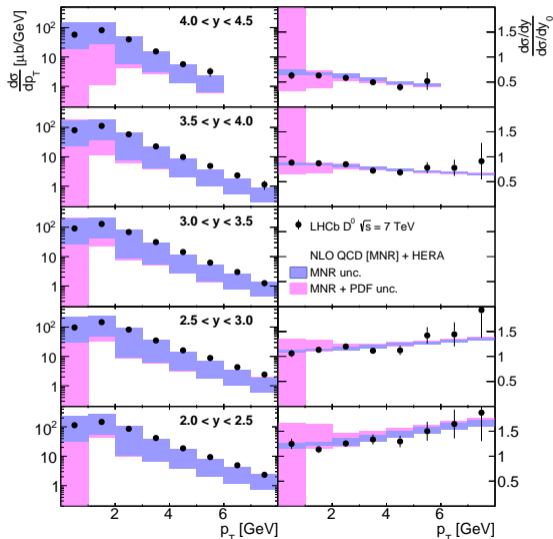
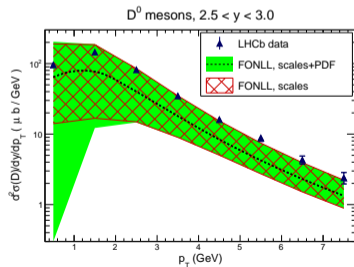
$$\frac{d\sigma^{\text{PP}}}{dP_{\text{T}}dY} = \sum_{ij} \int \frac{dz}{z} \int dx_1 \int dx_2 \underbrace{f_i^p(x_1, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2)}_{\text{Parton distributions}} \underbrace{\frac{d\hat{\sigma}^{ij \rightarrow Q+X}(x_1, x_2, m^2, \mu_{\text{ren}}^2, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2)}{dp_{\text{T}}dy}}_{\text{Coefficient functions}} \underbrace{f_j^p(x_2, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2)}_{\text{Parton distributions}} \underbrace{D_{Q \rightarrow D}(z)}_{\text{FFs}}$$

- FFs can be fitted to $e^+e^- \rightarrow D + X$ data



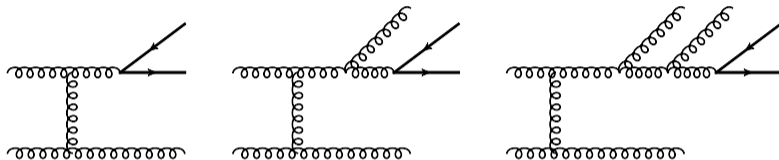
D-meson production @ hadron colliders

- Calculations [ZENAIEV EPJ C77, 151, GAULD ET.AL. JHEP 1511] compared with LHCb data
- Tendency to underestimate the LHCb data – still within the large QCD scale uncertainties



Resummation of final-state $\log(p_T^2/m^2)$ terms

- Cross section $d\sigma \sim \log(p_T^2/m_{\text{charm}}^2)$ at $p_T \gg m_{\text{charm}}$ due to collinear splittings



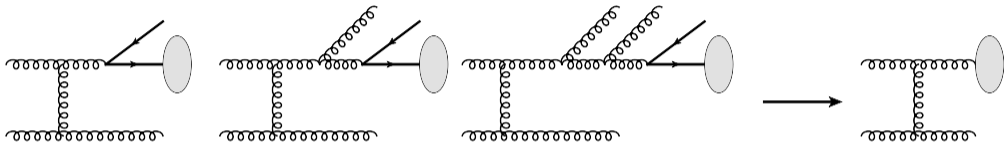
- These can be formally resummed via **scale-dependent FFs** $D_{i \rightarrow D}(z, \mu_{\text{frag}}^2)$

$$D_{g \rightarrow D}(x, \mu_{\text{frag}}^2) = \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \right) \log \left(\frac{\mu_{\text{frag}}^2}{m^2} \right) \underbrace{P_{qg}}_{\text{splitting functions}} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \right)^2 \log^2 \left(\frac{\mu_{\text{frag}}^2}{m^2} \right) \underbrace{P_{qg} \otimes P_{gg}}_{\text{splitting functions}} + \dots \right] \otimes D_{Q \rightarrow D}$$

- Leads to a DGLAP renormalization-group equation for FFs

Resummation of final-state $\log(p_T^2/m^2)$ terms

- Effectively, also other partons than charm can fragment into a D meson

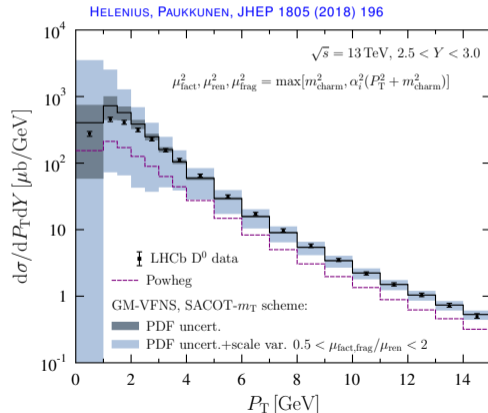
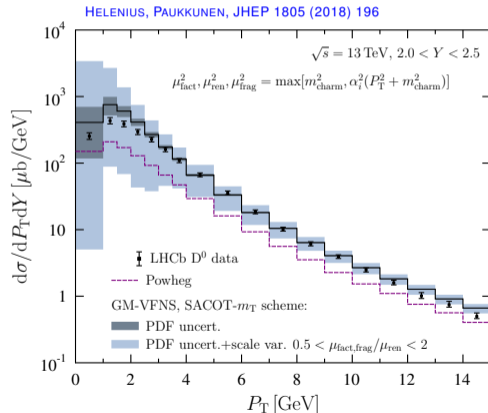


$$\int \frac{dz}{z} dx_1 dx_2 f_g^p(x_1, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2) \frac{d\hat{\sigma}^{gg \rightarrow g+X}(x_1, x_2)}{dp_T dy} f_g^p(x_2, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2) D_{g \rightarrow D}(z, \mu_{\text{frag}}^2)$$

- The heavy-quark implicitly regulates e.g. here the t -channel divergence towards $p_T \rightarrow 0$.
- Kinematic constraint worked out in [HELENIUS, PAUKKUNEN, JHEP 1805, 196] – ignored in the early implementations [KNIEHL ET.AL. PRD 71 (2005) 014018] & [CACCIARI ET.AL. JHEP 9805, 007, FONLL]

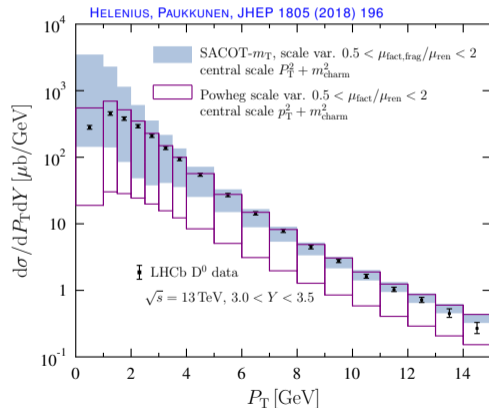
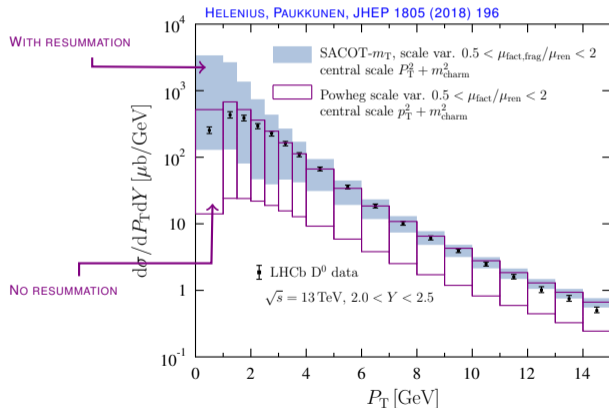
Comparison with the LHCb 13 TeV data

- LHCb p-p cross sections well reproduced by the resummed approach at NLO



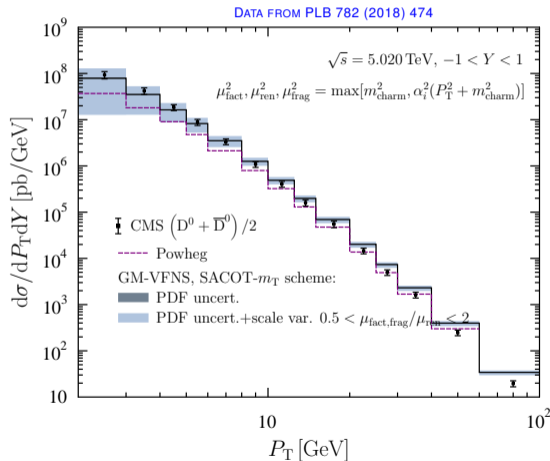
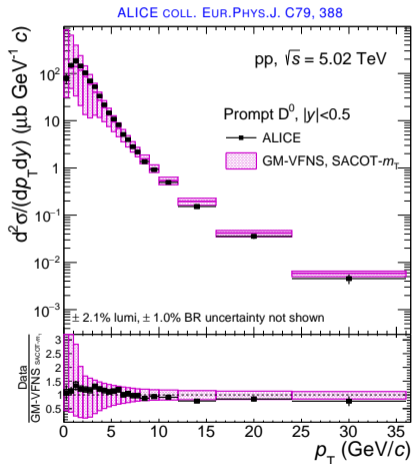
Comparison with the LHCb 13 TeV data

- Scale uncertainties dramatically reduced at $p_T \gtrsim 3$ GeV



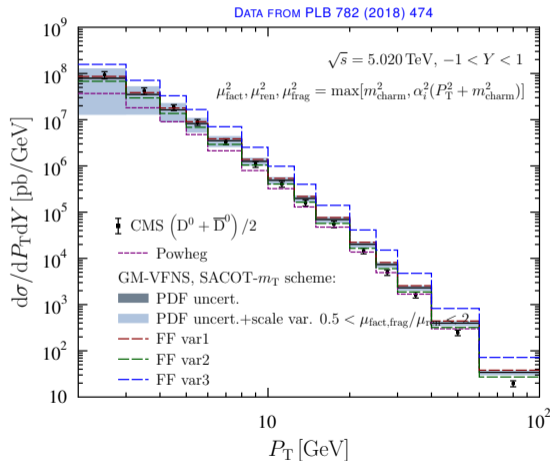
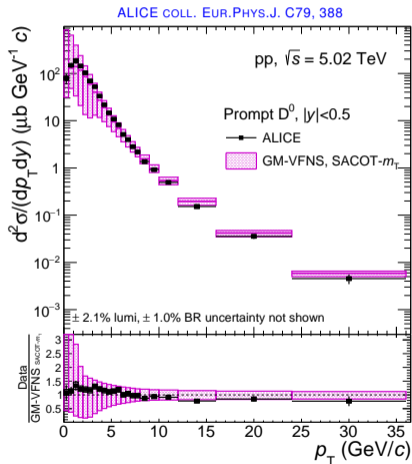
Comparison with the ALICE & CMS 5 TeV data

● ALICE & CMS p-p cross sections vs. resummed NLO calculation



Comparison with the ALICE & CMS 5 TeV data

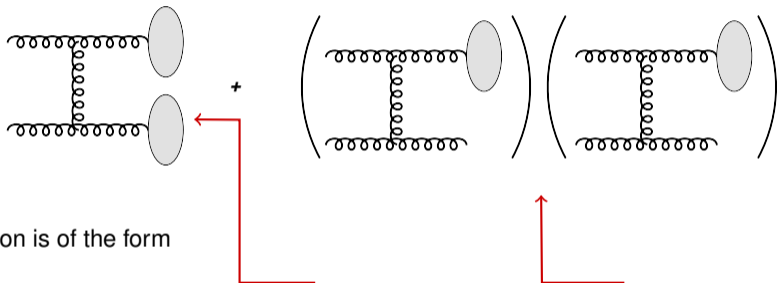
ALICE & CMS p-p cross sections vs. resummed NLO calculation



Double D-meson production

Application to double-D production

- Simultaneous production of two D mesons from **single- (SPS) and double-parton scattering (DPS)**



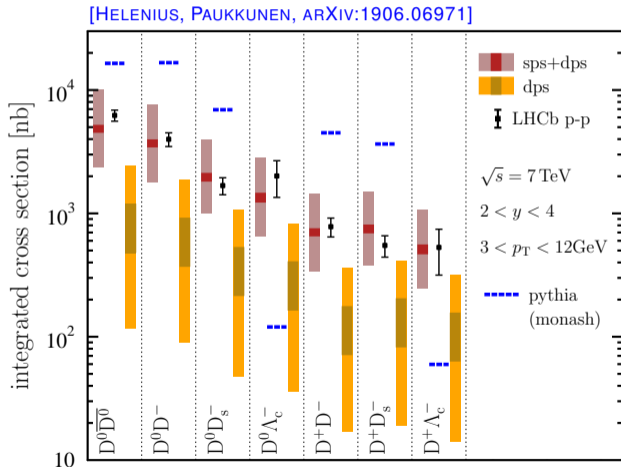
- The cross section is of the form

$$\frac{d\sigma_{AB \rightarrow a+b+X}}{d^3\vec{p}^a d^3\vec{p}^b} = AB \left[\frac{d\sigma_{nn \rightarrow a+b+X}^{\text{SPS}}}{d^3\vec{p}^a d^3\vec{p}^b} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}^{AB}} \frac{d\sigma_{nn \rightarrow a+X}^{\text{SPS}}}{d^3\vec{p}^a} \frac{d\sigma_{nn \rightarrow b+X}^{\text{SPS}}}{d^3\vec{p}^b} \right]$$

- In p-Pb collisions, an enhanced DPS signal theoretically expected, $\frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}^{\text{pPb}}} \approx \frac{2.5 \dots 4.8}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}^{\text{pp}}}$

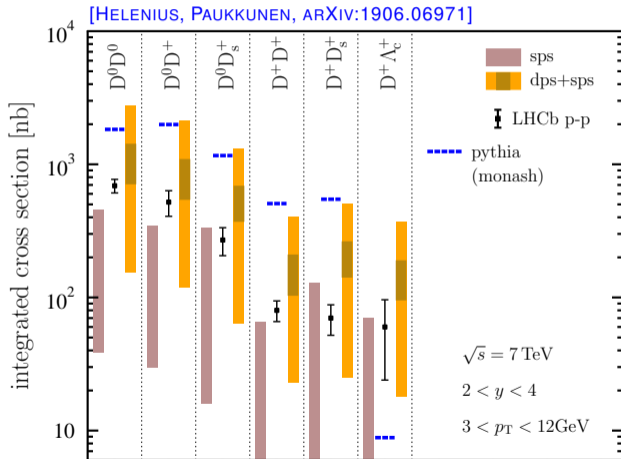
Application to double-D production – opposite-sign case

- Resummed calculation agrees with the LHCb p-p data – default Pythia fails quite completely



Application to double-D production – same-sign case

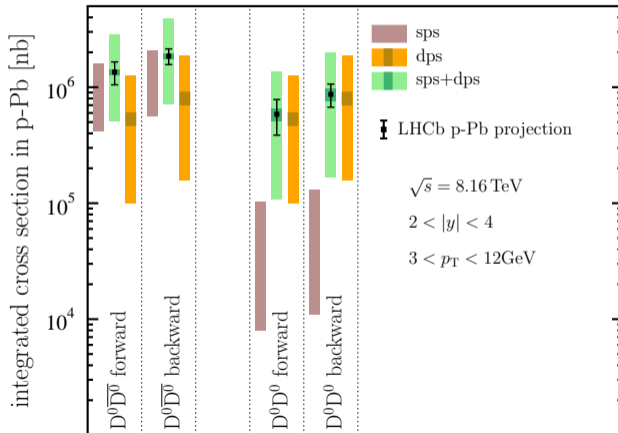
- Resummed calculation agrees with the LHCb p-p data – default Pythia fails quite completely



Application to double-D production – p-Pb predictions

- DPS signal in p-Pb should be visible in the $12.2 \text{ nb}^{-1}(\text{p-Pb}) + 18.6 \text{ nb}^{-1}(\text{Pb-p})$ Run-II data sample

[HELENIUS, PAUKKUNEN, ARXIV:1906.06971]

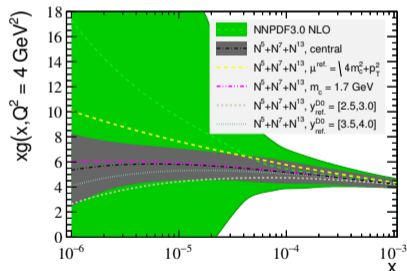


Constraining (nuclear) PDFs with D mesons

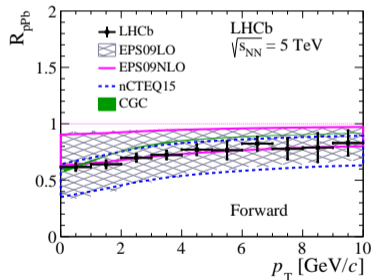
Constraining PDFs with D mesons

- The potential of D-meson production as a PDF constraint under active investigation
[\[GAULD, ROJO, PRL 118, 072001 ; PROSA, EPJ C75, 396 ; KUSINA ET.AL. PRL 121,052004\]](#)

reduction of NNPDF3.0 gluon uncertainty upon including LHCb D-meson data



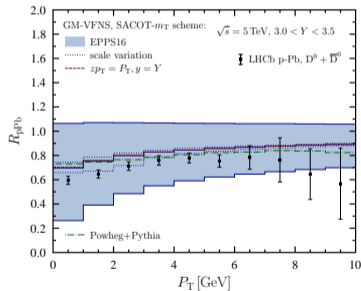
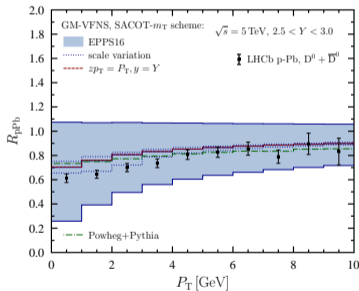
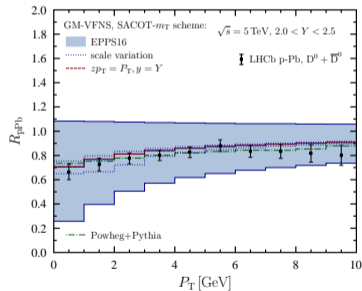
nuclear modification in p-Pb at large rapidity from LHCb



Constraining nuclear PDFs with D mesons

- Cross-section ratios $d\sigma^{\text{pPb}}/d\sigma^{\text{pp}}$ sensitive to the nuclear effects in Pb PDFs
- The LHCb data significantly more precise than the EPPS16 nuclear PDFs

[ESKOLA, HELENIUS, PAAKKINEN, PAUKKUNEN, ARXIV:1906.02512]

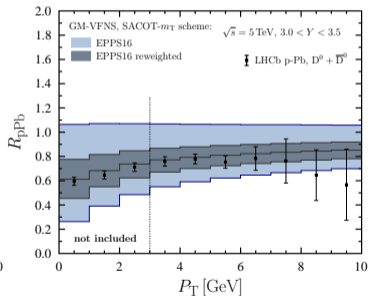
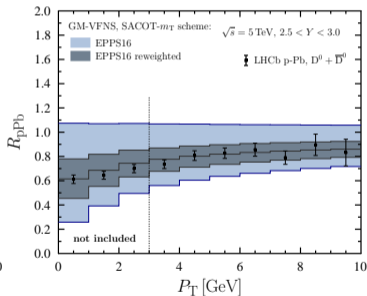
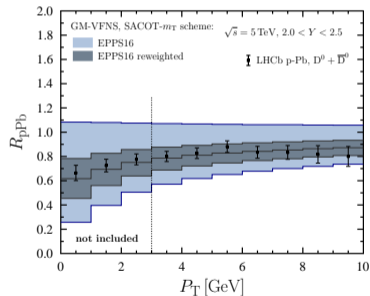


- Estimate the impact of these data via PDF reweighting [PAUKKUNEN, ZURITA, JHEP 1412, 100]

Constraining nuclear PDFs with D mesons

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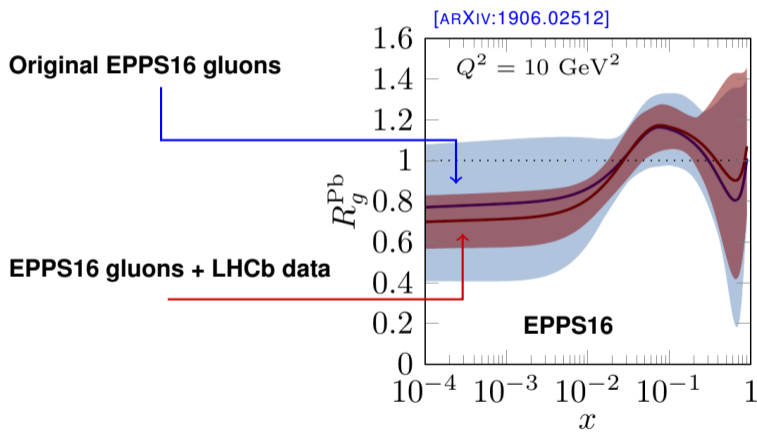
[ESKOLA, HELENIUS, PAAKKINEN, PAUKKUNEN, ARXIV:1906.02512]



- Can reproduce the data down to $p_T = 0$ GeV – **no signs of non-linear dynamics** (a la CGC)

Constraining nuclear PDFs with D mesons

- Effect for gluon-PDF nuclear modification $f_g^{P,Pb}(x, Q^2)/f_g^P(x, Q^2)$,



• The world of D mesons at the LHC

