

*double parton scattering*

*12<sup>th</sup> MPI at LHC*

*LIP Lisbon, Portugal*

Albert Frithjof Bursche  
South China Normal University  
on behalf of the LHCb Collaboration



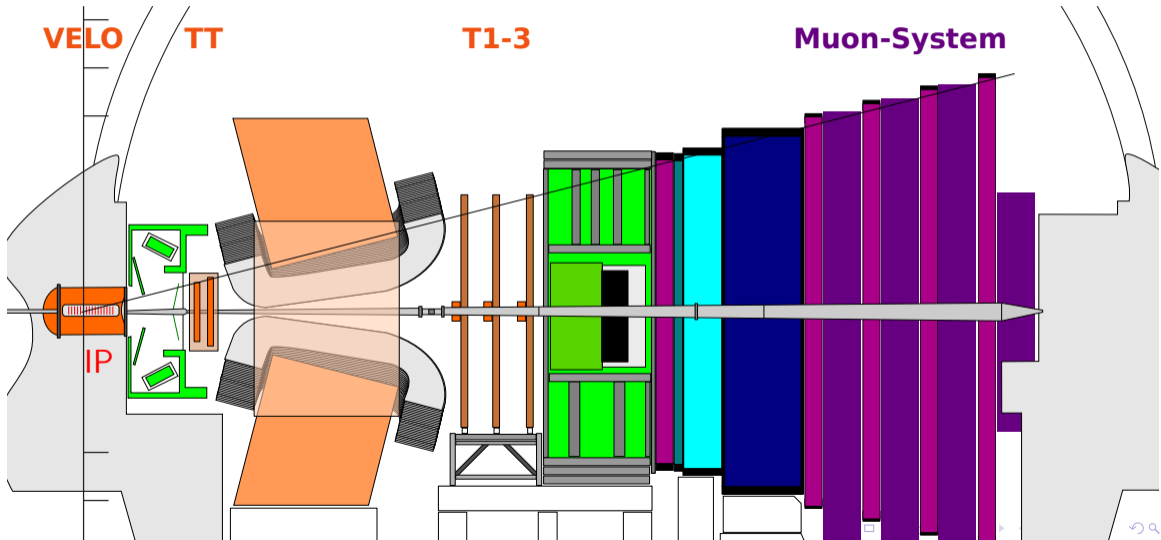
10<sup>th</sup> October 2021



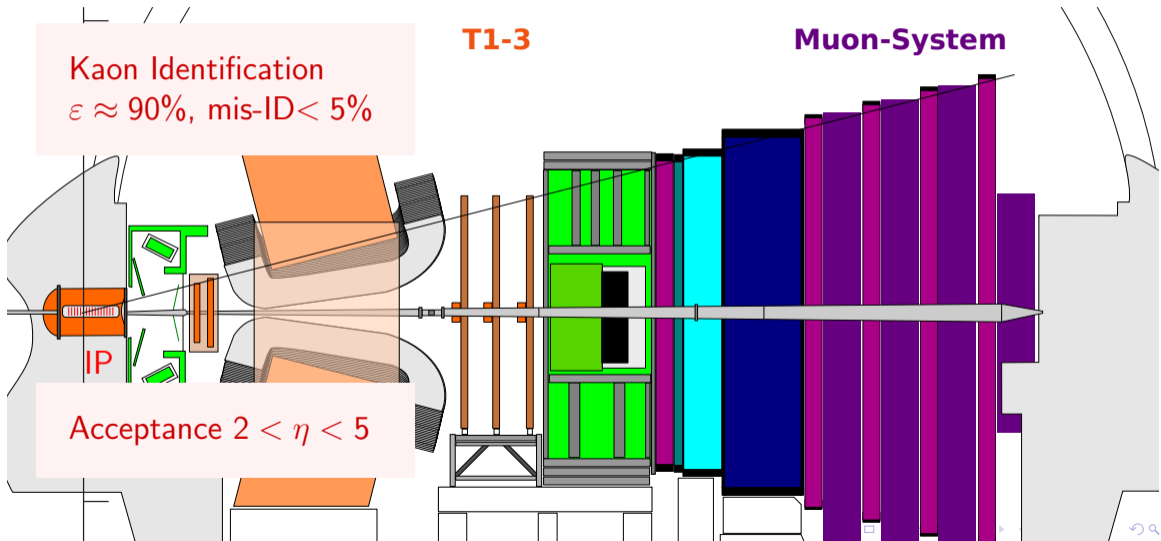
# Experimental Setup



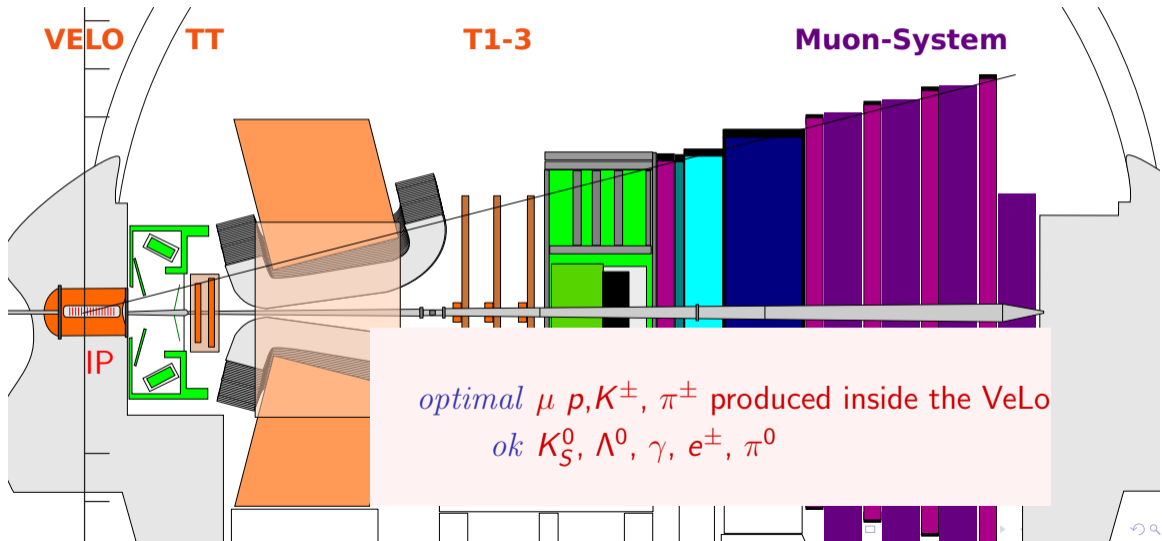
# LHCb Experiment



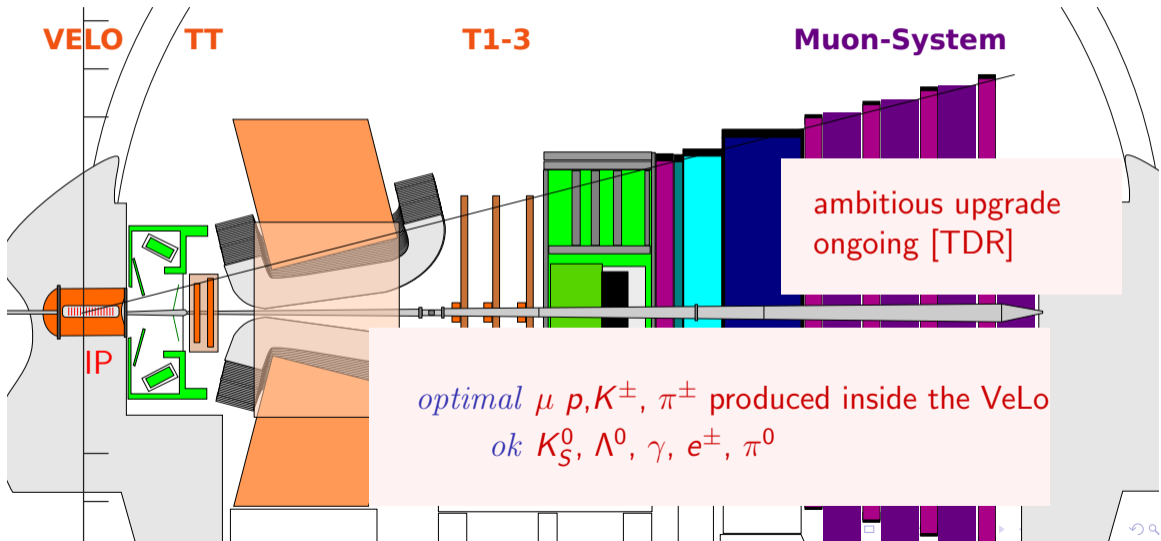
# LHCb Experiment



# LHCb Experiment



# LHCb Experiment



# Analysis

*double parton scattering  
in  
proton proton collisions*

protons



$$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = \mathcal{O}(\text{TeV})$$



protons

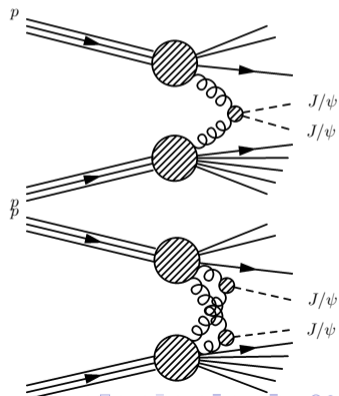




# experimentalists view on theory

$$\sigma_{AB} = \frac{m}{2} \sum_{i,j,k,l} \int dt dx_1 dx_2 dx'_1 dx'_2 d^2 b \Gamma_{i,j}(x_1, x_2, b, t_1, t_2) \Gamma_{k,l}(x'_1, x'_2, b, t_1, t_2) \hat{\sigma}_{ik}(x_1, x'_1) \hat{\sigma}_{jl}(x_2, x'_2)$$

assumptions and approximations



# experimentalists view on theory

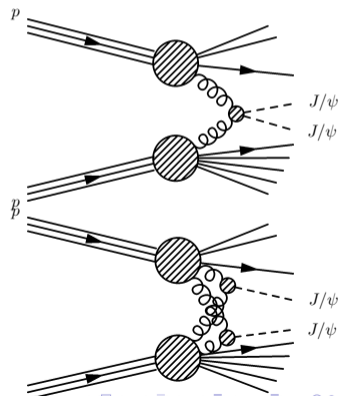
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## assumptions and approximations

- double pdf dependency on impact parameter factorizes

$$\Gamma_{i,j}(x_1, x_2, b, t_1, t_2) = D_p^{ij}(x_1, x_2, t_1, t_2) F_i^j(b) \text{ allows to define}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{eff}}^{-1} = \int d^2 b F_i^j(b)$$



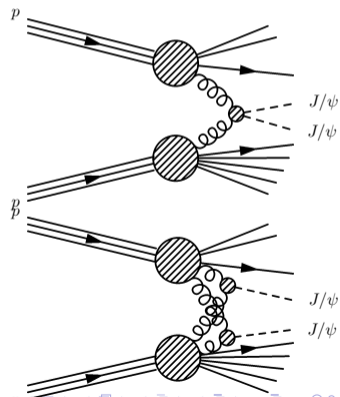
# experimentalists view on theory

$$\sigma_{AB} = \frac{m}{2\sigma_{\text{eff}}} \sum_{i,j,k,l} \int dt dx_1 dx_2 dx'_1 dx'_2 D_p^{ij}(x_1, x_2, t_1, t_2) D_p^{kl}(x'_1, x'_2, t_1, t_2) \hat{\sigma}_{ik}(x_1, x'_1) \hat{\sigma}_{jl}(x_2, x'_2)$$

## assumptions and approximations

- double pdf dependency on impact parameter factorizes  
 $\Gamma_{i,j}(x_1, x_2, b, t_1, t_2) = D_p^{ij}(x_1, x_2, t_1, t_2) F_i^j(b)$  allows to define  
 $\sigma_{\text{eff}}^{-1} = \int d^2 b F_i^j(b)$
- factorisation of the parton properties  $t_1 = t_2 = t$  and  
 $D_h^{i,j} = D^i D^j$  allows the integral to be calculated and yields full factorisation

$$\sigma_{AB} = \frac{m}{2} \frac{\sigma_{A\sigma B}}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}} \Rightarrow \sigma_{\text{eff}} = \frac{m}{2} \frac{\sigma_{A\sigma B}}{\sigma_{AB}}$$



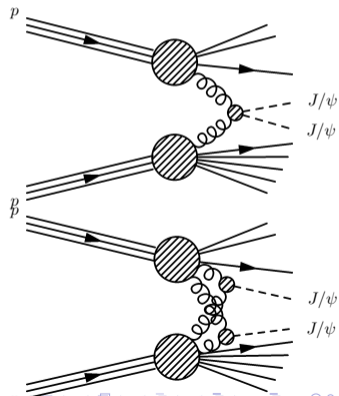
# experimentalists view on theory

$$\sigma_{AB} = \frac{m}{2\sigma_{\text{eff}}} \sum_{i,j,k,l} \int dt dx_1 dx_2 dx'_1 dx'_2 D_p^i(x_1, t) D_p^j(x_2, t) D_p^k(x'_1, t) D_p^l(x'_2, t) \hat{\sigma}_{ik}(x_1, x'_1) \hat{\sigma}_{jl}(x_2, x'_2)$$

## assumptions and approximations

- double pdf dependency on impact parameter factorizes  
 $\Gamma_{i,j}(x_1, x_2, b, t_1, t_2) = D_p^{ij}(x_1, x_2, t_1, t_2) F_i^j(b)$  allows to define  
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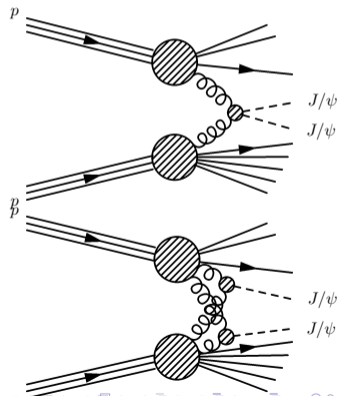
# experimentalists view on theory

$$\sigma_{AB} = \frac{m}{2\sigma_{\text{eff}}} \sum_{i,k} \int dt dx_1 dx'_1 D_p^i(x_1, t) D_p^k(x'_1, t) \hat{\sigma}_{ik}(x_1, x'_1) \sum_{j,l} \int dx_2 dx'_2 D_p^j(x_2, t) D_p^l(x'_2, t) \hat{\sigma}_{jl}(x_2, x'_2)$$

## assumptions and approximations

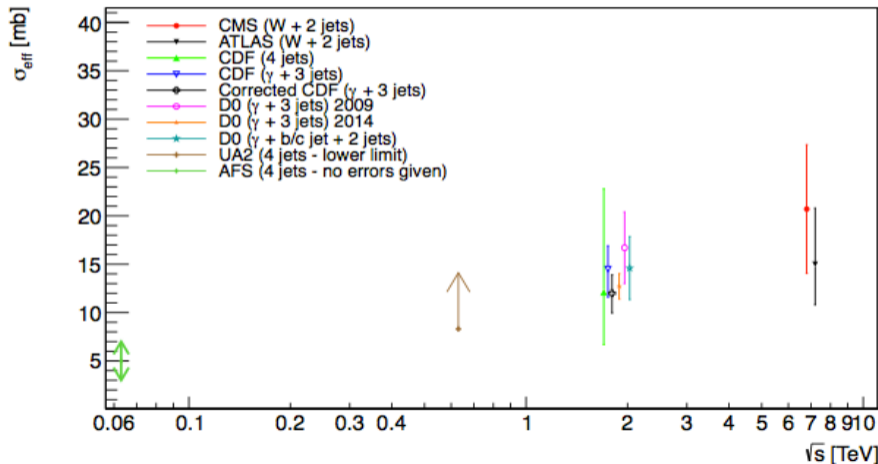
- double pdf dependency on impact parameter factorizes  
 $\Gamma_{i,j}(x_1, x_2, b, t_1, t_2) = D_p^{ij}(x_1, x_2, t_1, t_2) F_i^j(b)$  allows to define  
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# effective cross section

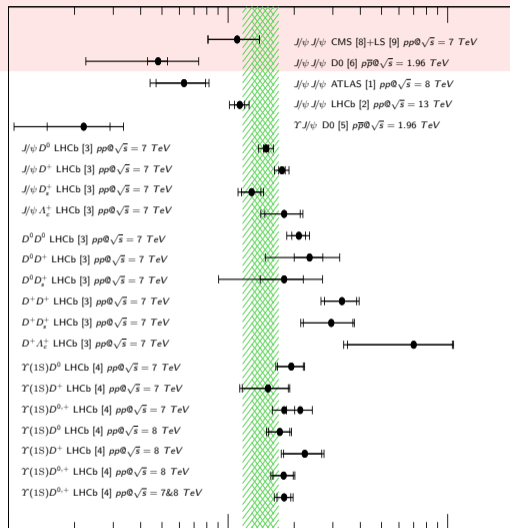
a surprisingly simple model approximately holds over a large variety of processes and energies



# effective cross section - cont.

- [1] Morad Aaboud et al. "Measurement of the prompt  $J/\psi$  pair production cross-section in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV with the ATLAS detector". In: *Eur. Phys. J. C* 77.2 (2017), p. 76. DOI: 10.1140/epjc/s10052-017-4644-9. arXiv: 1612.02950 [hep-ex].
- [2] Roel Aaij et al. "Measurement of the  $J/\psi$  pair production cross-section in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV". In: *JHEP* 06 (2017). [Erratum: *JHEP* 10, 068 (2017)], p. 047. DOI: 10.1007/JHEP06(2017)047. arXiv: 1612.07451 [hep-ex].
- [3] Roel Aaij et al. "Observation of double charm production involving open charm in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV". In: *JHEP* 06 (2012). [Addendum: *JHEP* 03, 108 (2014)], p. 141. DOI: 10.1007/JHEP06(2012)141. arXiv: 1205.0975 [hep-ex].
- [4] Roel Aaij et al. "Production of associated  $\Upsilon$  and open charm hadrons in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  and 8 TeV via double parton scattering". In: *JHEP* 07 (2016), p. 052. DOI: 10.1007/JHEP07(2016)052. arXiv: 1510.05949 [hep-ex].
- [5] Victor Mukhamedovich Abazov et al. "Evidence for simultaneous production of  $J/\psi$  and  $\Upsilon$  mesons". In: *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 116.8 (2016), p. 082002. DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.116.082002. arXiv: 1511.02428 [hep-ex].
- [6] Victor Mukhamedovich Abazov et al. "Observation and Studies of Double  $J/\psi$  Production at the Tevatron". In: *Phys. Rev. D* 90.11 (2014), p. 111101. DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.90.111101. arXiv: 1406.2380 [hep-ex].
- [7] F. Abe et al. "Double parton scattering in  $\bar{p}p$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV". In: *Phys. Rev. D* 56 (1997), pp. 3811-3832. DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.56.3811.
- [8] Vardan Khachatryan et al. "Measurement of Prompt  $J/\psi$  Pair Production in pp Collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV". In: *JHEP* 09 (2014), p. 094. DOI: 10.1007/JHEP09(2014)094. arXiv: 1406.0484 [hep-ex].
- [9] Jean-Philippe Lansberg and Hua-Sheng Shao. " $J/\psi$  -pair production at large momenta: Indications for double parton scatterings and large  $\alpha_s^2$  contributions". In: *Phys. Lett. B* 751 (2015), pp. 479-486. DOI: 10.1016/j.physletb.2015.10.083. arXiv: 1410.8822 [hep-ph].

The hatched area shows the reference value [7] of  $\sigma_{\text{eff}} = 14.5 \pm 1.7_{-2.3}^{+1.7}$  mb measured in multi-jet events at the Tevatron.



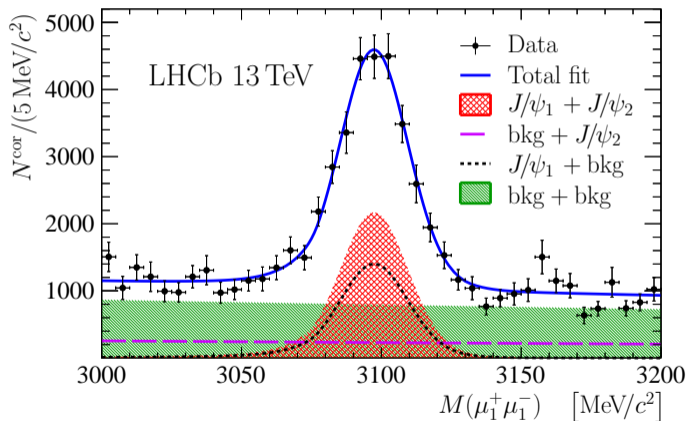
1

10

 $\sigma_{\text{eff}}$ 10<sup>2</sup>

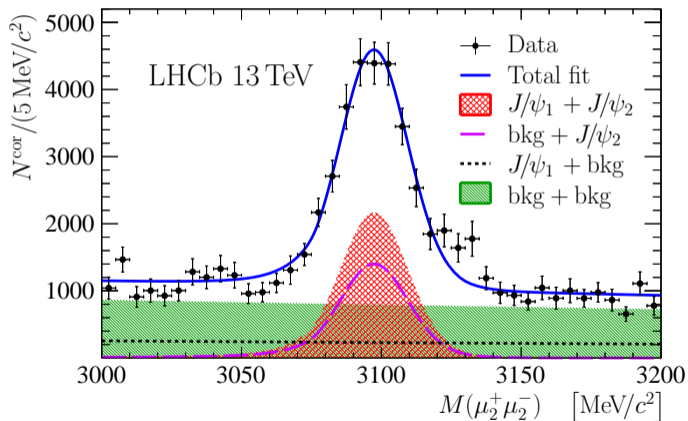
[mb]

# double $J/\psi$ production - mass

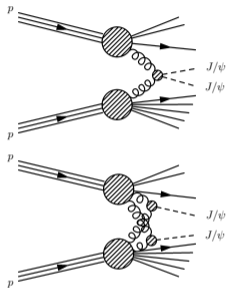




# double $J/\psi$ production - mass

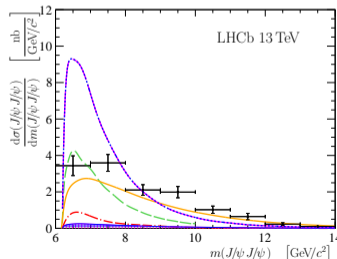
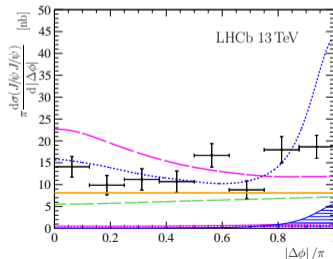
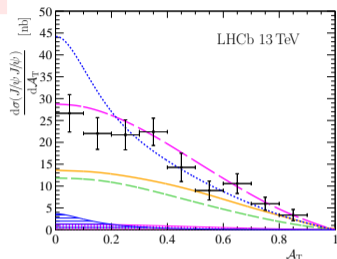
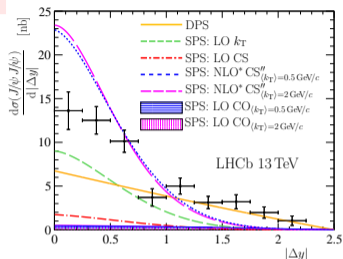


# double $J/\psi$ production - results

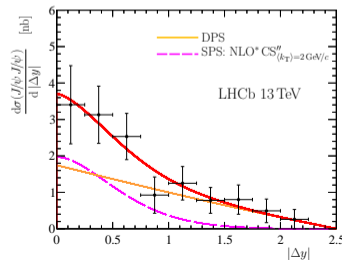
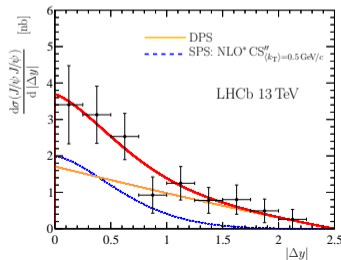
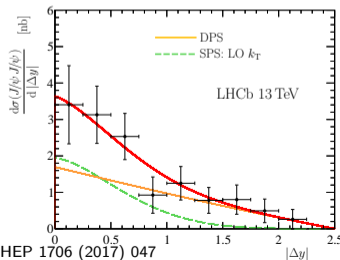
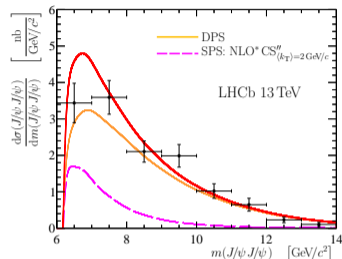
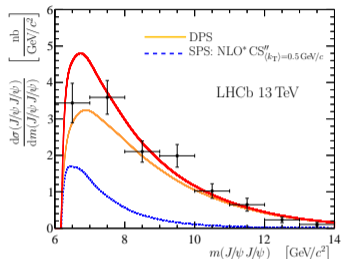
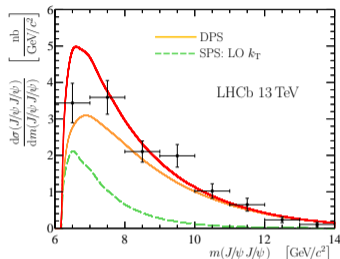


- doth SPS and DPS contribute to measured double  $J/\psi$  cross section
- fit DPS fraction

JHEP 1706 (2017) 047



# double parton scattering fraction - fits

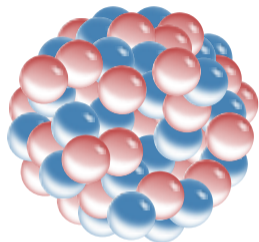


# double parton scattering fraction - fit results

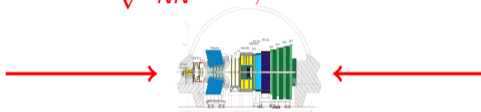
| Variable                               | LO CS       | LO $k_T$    | NLO* CS'    | NLO* CS''                               |   | NLO CS      |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|---|-------------|
|  |             |             |             | $\langle k_T \rangle = 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ | $\langle k_T \rangle = 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$ |             |
| no $p_T(J/\psi J/\psi)$ cut            |             |             |             |   |   |             |
| $p_T(J/\psi J/\psi)$                   | —           | $78 \pm 2$  | —           | $86 \pm 55$                             | $81 \pm 7$                                | —           |
| $y(J/\psi J/\psi)$                     | $83 \pm 39$ | —           | —           | $75 \pm 37$                             | $68 \pm 34$                               | —           |
| $m(J/\psi J/\psi)$                     | $76 \pm 7$  | $74 \pm 7$  | —           | $78 \pm 7$                              | —   | $77 \pm 7$  |
| $ \Delta y $                           | $59 \pm 21$ | $61 \pm 18$ | —           | $63 \pm 18$                             | $61 \pm 18$                               | $69 \pm 16$ |
| $p_T(J/\psi J/\psi) > 1 \text{ GeV}/c$ |             |             |             |   |   |             |
| $y(J/\psi J/\psi)$                     | —           | —           | $75 \pm 24$ | $71 \pm 38$                             | $68 \pm 34$                               | —           |
| $m(J/\psi J/\psi)$                     | —           | $73 \pm 8$  | $76 \pm 7$  | —                                       | $88 \pm 1$                                | —           |
| $ \Delta y $                           | —           | $57 \pm 20$ | $59 \pm 19$ | $60 \pm 18$                             | $60 \pm 19$                               | —           |
| $p_T(J/\psi J/\psi) > 3 \text{ GeV}/c$ |             |             |             |   |   |             |
| $y(J/\psi J/\psi)$                     | —           | —           | $77 \pm 18$ | $64 \pm 38$                             | $64 \pm 35$                               | —           |
| $m(J/\psi J/\psi)$                     | —           | $76 \pm 10$ | $84 \pm 7$  | —                                       | $87 \pm 2$                                | —           |
| $ \Delta y $                           | —           | $42 \pm 25$ | $53 \pm 21$ | $53 \pm 21$                             | $53 \pm 21$                               | —           |

- $\sigma_{J/\psi J/\psi} = 15.2 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.9 \text{ nb}$
- $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_{J/\psi}^2}{\sigma_{J/\psi J/\psi}} = 7.3 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.0 \text{ mb}$
- Determination of the DPS fraction introduces large model dependence
- Assumptions on the  $J/\psi$  polarisation affect the acceptance ( $\lambda_\theta \pm 20 \Rightarrow a \pm 7\%$ )

# LHCb Results from Proton Lead Collisions

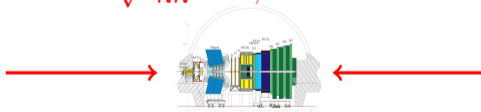


$$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5,8.2 \text{ TeV}$$

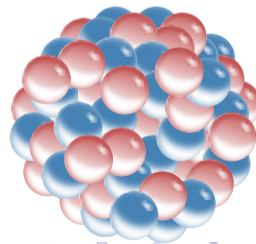


backward

$$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5,8.2 \text{ TeV}$$

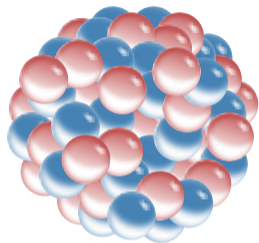


forward

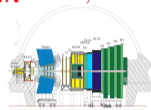


# LHCb Results from Proton

- CM frame Rapidity  $\pm 0.465$  in Lab Frame



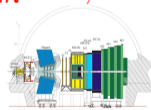
$$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5,8.2 \text{ TeV}$$



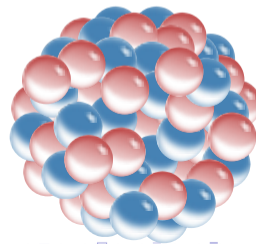
backward



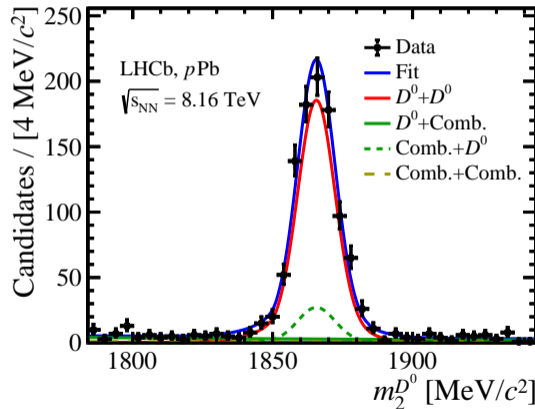
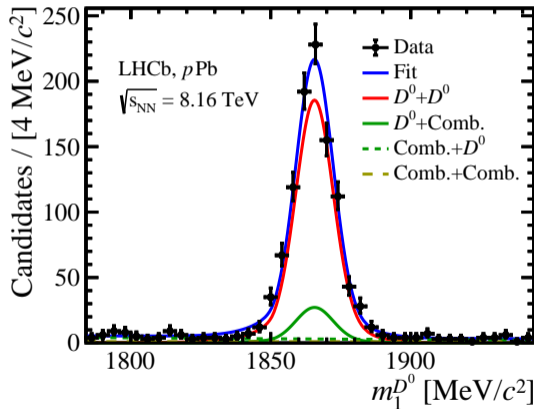
$$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5,8.2 \text{ TeV}$$



forward



# double open charm in proton ion collisions



$\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 8.2 \text{ TeV}$  *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 125 (2020) 212001

# double charm production in proton lead collisions

- select pairs of  $D^0$ ,  $\bar{D}^0$ ,  $D^+$ ,  $D^-$ ,  $D_s^+$ ,  $D_s^-$  and  $J/\psi$
- sort them into pair production and “DPS” categories

$$\sigma_{C_1, C_2} = \alpha \frac{\sigma_{C_1} \sigma_{C_2}}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}}$$

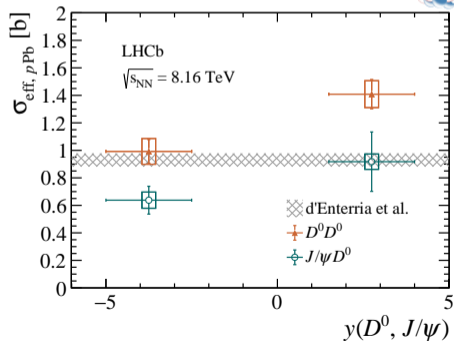
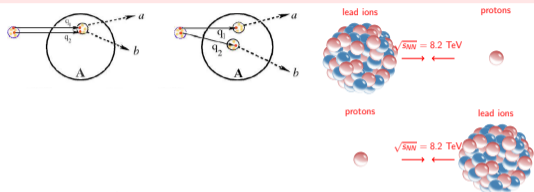
$$R_{\text{forward}}^{D_1 D_2} = \frac{\sigma_{D_1 D_2}}{\sigma_{D_1} \sigma_{D_2}} = 0.308 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.010$$

$$R_{\text{backward}}^{D_1 D_2} = 0.391 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.025$$

$$R_{pp}^{D^0 \bar{D}^0} = 0.109 \pm 0.008$$

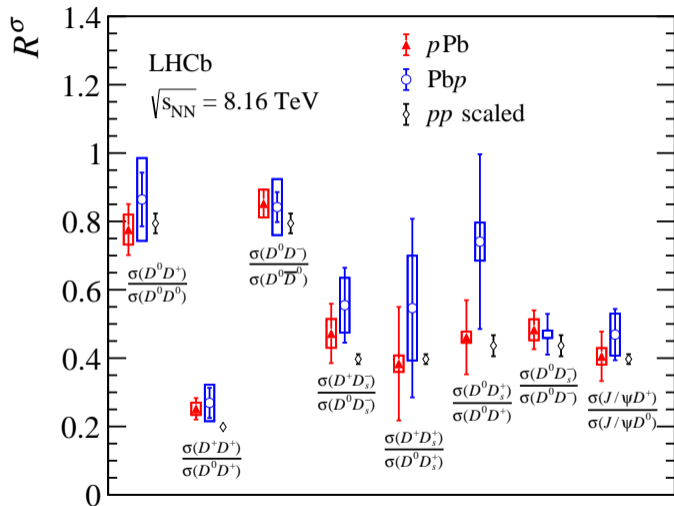
Like sign charm fraction tripled!

$$\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 8.2 \text{ TeV} \quad \text{Phys. Rev. Lett. 125 (2020) 212001}$$





- build the double production cross section ratios
- keep one state identical in nominator and denominator
- fragmentation similar to proton collisions



$$\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 8.2 \text{ TeV} \quad \text{Phys. Rev. Lett. 125 (2020) 212001}$$

# *conclusion*

- LHCb keeps producing double production results
- Theory uncertainties affect the precision of the measurements
- Large enhancement of like sign open charm in proton lead collisions