# W<sup>±</sup> and Z bosons production in p–Pb and Pb–Pb collisions at ALICE

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# Physics motivation

Electroweak bosons are sensitive probes to nuclear modifications of the partion distribution functions (PDF):

- Produced in hard processes before QGP is formed.
- Their production is well described by perturbative QCD and electroweak theory.
- Production is sensitive to initial state which can provide input on nuclear PDF(nPDF).
- Their leptonic decay channels are insensitive to the medium

≻Help constraining the nuclear PDF

## Key concepts

≻Nuclear modification factor

Modify the suppression or enhancement of the production due to the nuclear effects compared to pp collision

$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{\langle T_{AA} \rangle} \cdot \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}N_{AA}}{\mathrm{d}y}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{pp}}{\mathrm{d}y}}, \qquad \qquad R_{pA} = \frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{AA}}{\mathrm{d}y}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{pp}}{\mathrm{d}y}}$$

 $T_{AA}$ : nuclear overlap function from Glauber model. A: Nucleon number.

### ≻W charge asymmetry

Defined as:

$$A = \frac{N_{\mu^+ \leftarrow W^+} - N_{\mu^- \leftarrow W^-}}{N_{\mu^+ \leftarrow W^+} + N_{\mu^- \leftarrow W^-}}$$

Represents the difference between W<sup>+</sup> and W<sup>-</sup> yields Directly constrains the PDF of the up and down quarks 2020/11/8 Sunday

## The ALICE detector

Large rapidity region



 $2.5 < y_{\rm cms} < 4$   $2.03 < y_{\rm cms} < 3.53$   $-4.46 < y_{\rm cms} < -2.96$ 

# Z extraction

• Z candidates: opposite-sign muon pairs in the fiducial region

 $\begin{cases} -4 < \eta_{\mu} < -2.5 \\ p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}/c \\ 60 < m_{\mu^+\mu^-} < 120 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \end{cases}$ 



Backgrounds:

 $Z \rightarrow \tau \tau \rightarrow \mu \mu, \mu^+ \mu^-$  pairs from charm, bottom and top(FONLL, POWHEG) ~1%

Combinatorial background ( $\mu^+\mu^+$ ,  $\mu^-\mu^-$ ), negligible

Low Background means that signal extracted by counting the entries in the invariant mass distribution

Raw yield corrected for the acceptance  $\times$  efficiency of the detector

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### W extraction

- Decay channels:  $W^+ \to \mu^+ + \overline{\nu_{\mu}}, W^- \to \mu^- + \overline{\nu_{\mu}}$
- In the fiducial region:

 $\begin{cases} 2.5 < \eta_{\mu} < 4 \\ p_T(\mu) > 10 \text{ GeV}/c \end{cases}$ 

- Background:
  - $\mu^{\pm}$  from Z, heavy flavor hadron.

Single muon distribution:

$$f(p_T) = N_{HF} f_{HF}(p_T) + N_{\mu \leftarrow W} (f_{\mu \leftarrow W}(p_T) + R \cdot f_{\mu \leftarrow Z^0/\gamma^*}(p_T))$$

 $f_{HF}, f_{\mu \leftarrow W}, f_{\mu \leftarrow Z^0/\gamma^*}$ : MC templates.  $N_{HF}, N_{\mu \leftarrow W}$ : free parameters. *R*: ratio of the Z to W cross sections.

Raw yield corrected for the acceptance  $\times$  efficiency of the detector.



# Results

### JHEP 2009 (2020) 076 (Z in p-Pb and Pb-Pb)

### ≻Z in p-Pb at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 8.16 TeV:

- Increased statistics compared to p-Pb at 5.02 TeV.
- 3 times more Z boson identified at forward rapidity.
- 15 times more at backward rapidity.
- ≻Z in Pb-Pb at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$  = 5.02 TeV:
  - Combining the data from the 2015 and 2018.
  - Luminosity increased from 225 to 750 μb<sup>-1</sup>, 3 times more Z bosons. Improvement of the precision of the measurement.
- ≻W in p-Pb at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$  = 8.16 TeV:
  - Increased statistics: 2 to 7 times compared to 5.02 TeV data samples.
- ≻W in Pb-Pb at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$  = 5.02 TeV:
  - Preliminary results, first measurement at large rapidities.

### Z in p-Pb at 8.16 TeV



The x-coordinates of theory points are shifted for eye. The same for the following plots.

Measured cross section compared with predictions with and without nuclear modifications

#### Theory PDF:

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CT14:	Phys. Rev. D 93, 033006(2016)
MCFM:	EPJC 77(2017)7
FEWZ:	Comp. Phys. Comm. 182(2011)2388-2403
Nuclear modification factor $R_{AA}$ :	
EPPS16:	EPJC(2017) 77:163
nCTEQ15: Phys. Rev. I	0 93, 0850037(2016)

### $W^{\pm}$ in p-Pb at 8.16 TeV



Deviation from free-PDF prediction by  $2.7\sigma$  for W<sup>+</sup> at forward rapidity.



W and Z production

 $W^{\pm}$  in p-Pb at 8.16 TeV

### Nuclear modification factor $R_{AA}$



Deviation from 1 associated to isospin and nuclear effects.



Results agree with theory.

### Z in Pb-Pb at 5.02 TeV



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• Compatible with calculations including nPDFs using three different models.

Z in Pb-Pb at 5.02 TeV



- Better agreement when including nuclear modifications.
- Larger deviation for the most central events and the largest rapidities.



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## $W^{\pm}$ in Pb-Pb at 5.02 TeV

First measurement of W in Pb-Pb at large rapidities

 $\sigma$  v.s. Centrality:

Normalized yield v.s. Centrality:



Decrease of the production for more peripheral events.



Weak centrality dependence.

Nuclear modification factor  $R_{AA}$ v. s. Centrality. Reference cross section: POWHEG + CT10nlo:



Deviation from 1 associated to isospin and nuclear effects. Weak centrality dependence.

# Conclusions

≻p-Pb:

- ≻Z: JHEP 2009 (2020) 076.
- ➤W: Preliminary results for W. Significant increase of statistics compared to analyses at 5.02 TeV: deviation of the measured W production from free-PDF at large rapidities.

≻Pb-Pb:

- ➢W: Preliminary results for W. First measurement of the W production at forward rapidity. (Now with 2015 data samples, merging with the 2018 data.)
- ➤Z: Measurement results of Z with 2015 and 2018 data (JHEP 2009 (2020) 076). Significant deviation from free-PDF prediction for Z.
- Statistic uncertainty dominates the results, which can be improved with Run3 and Run4.

# Thank you for listening!