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The W boson as a probe for the initial state of hadron collisions at the LHC

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The charged vector boson (W^\pm) is produced in the hard partonic scattering of relativistic hadronic collisions, where its production cross-section can be calculated theoretically from perturbation theory and the relevant hadronic parton distribution functions (PDFs). Since it does not interact strongly and decays leptonically, the W boson serves as an ideal probe of the initial state of the collision - such as the contributing quark PDFs. In this presentation, the focus will be on the production of W^\pm in the forward rapidity region of simulated relativistic proton-proton collisions, where the POWHEG and Pythia event generators are used to simulate the events of interest. The W^\pm production is studied via the muonic decay channel as $W^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ and $W^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$, where the muon can be measured with the ALICE Muon Spectrometer in the forward rapidity region of $2.5 < y < 4.0$. The primary charged-particle multiplicity is introduced as an additional observable of interest to study the initial state - where the self-normalised $W \rightarrow \mu$ production as a function of the self-normalised multiplicity is defined and studied specifically. It is demonstrated that the study in proton-proton collisions can serve as a meaningful baseline measurement for other hadronic collision systems, where an outlook is presented to do the same study in proton-lead and lead-lead collisions with Run 3 data from ALICE.

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Primary author: POTGIETER, Stephan (University of Cape Town)

Presenter: POTGIETER, Stephan (University of Cape Town)

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