## CERN Summer School 2011 Chrysoula Markou National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

"W-boson polarization measurement in the context of BSM searches in the CMS experiment"

CERN group on single-lepton analysis

## PP collisions

- Parton Distribution Functions (PDFs): probability density for finding a particle with a certain longitudinal momentum fraction $x$ at momentum transfer Q^2
- Unknown boost of the CM frame in the beam axis in pp collisions: that's why we are studying the transverse plane



## Missing Transverse Energy

- Transverse plane: use conservation of energy to find missing transverse energy
- We are looking for new physics, with SUSY being a possible discovery
- LSP predicted by SUSY would be weakly interacting $\Rightarrow$ large missing
 energy
- W flight direction: along the beam axis $\Rightarrow P T(W)=0$
- the W is moving in the direction of the u quark
- Electroweak theory: particles left-handed, antiparticles right-handed
- Angular momentum conservation: justifies spin direction
- Conclusion: the W+ produced is $100 \%$ lefthanded!


## W polarization along the beam axis

## But if PT(W) is large? More complex case

- Interesting events: those in which the W produced carries large PT and decays leptonically thus missing energy can be large
- Each colliding parton carries a momentum fraction according to PDFs; this determines W polarization and the amount of momentum the produced leptons end up with
- At high PT(W): left-handed helicity states of the W boson are dominant $\Rightarrow$ we need to measure polarization when it comes to BSM searches that have high PT W bosons as a background
- Dominant W production mechanism at the LHC (with large PT): quark-gluon initial state


## Work Project

- Update W polarization measurements in W+ jet events at high PT(W)

$$
\mathrm{LP}=\frac{\vec{P}_{T}(\ell) \cdot \vec{P}_{T}(W)}{\left|\vec{P}_{T}(W)\right|^{2}}
$$

- Constrain W polarization uncertainties \& check PDF uncertainties
- Implement higher PT cuts; look for SUSY in the new signal region



## Perhaps symmetry is the answer once again...



