

**Arbeit zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades  
Bachelor of Science**

**Search for single top-quark production  
in the s-channel with the ATLAS  
experiment**

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## Kurzfassung

In dieser Arbeit werden Studien zur Messung des Wirkungsquerschnitts für die Erzeugung einzelner Top-Quarks im s-Kanal bei Proton-Proton Kollisionen mit einer Schwerpunktsenergie von  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$  durchgeführt. Die Daten stammen aus Kollisionsexperimenten des LHC und wurden vom ATLAS Detektor in den Jahren 2015 bis 2018 aufgenommen. Zur Extrahierung des Wirkungsquerschnitts wird ein Profile Likelihood Fit verwendet, wobei als Diskriminante die Ergebnisse eines *Deep Neural Networks*(DNN) fungieren. Die Signal Signatur besteht aus einem geladenen Lepton, entweder Elektron oder Myon, zwei b-tagged Jets und fehlendem transversalen Impuls. Eine Vielzahl an von kinematischen Variablen wird hinsichtlich ihrer Trennkraft zwischen Signal und Untergrund untersucht.

Was mache ich denn eigentlich genau in meiner Arbeit? Was könnte ich noch dazu schreiben?

- Run 2 Daten
- integrierte Luminosität
- Wie funktioniert die DNN? Es nutzt high-level kinematic variables. Was ist das überhaupt?
- Mache deutlicher dass ich simulierte Daten verwende
- Erkenntnisse aus dem Resultat vielleicht hier noch mit rein schreiben?
- Welche Uncertainties behindern uns am meisten? Background modelling, signal modelling, detector modelling
- kleiner Wirkungsquerschnitt des s-kanals und großer hintergrund bei ähnlichen signaturen
- s kanal bis jetzt nicht präzise gemessen, andere single top channel schon präzise genug gemessen
- Machen wir einen Asimov Fit? Was ist das genau?

## Abstract

The abstract is a short summary of the thesis in English, together with the German summary it has to fit on this page.

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# 1 Introduction

The Standard Model (SM) of particle physics is the best descriptor for the behaviour of elementary particles and the interactions between them. Despite its major successes, like the discovery of the Higgs boson or the top quark, many phenomena remain unexplained. Physics beyond the Standard Model (BSM) is needed to make breakthroughs in dark matter, neutrino oscillations or the matter-antimatter disbalance.

As the heaviest fermion with a mass of about 172.5 GeV, the top quark is the strongest coupler with the Higgs field and may act as a potential probe for electroweak symmetry breaking. Therefore it lies potential in uncovering BSM physics. The challenge lies in its short lifetime of  $5 \times 10^{-25}$  s, which makes hadronisation impossible and almost exclusively leads to a  $W$ -boson and a bottom-quark as decay products.

At the ATLAS experiment of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) top-quarks predominantly come in pairs of  $t\bar{t}$  via the strong interaction. Although, top quarks can be produced singly via the electroweak interaction, with the single-top production in the s- and t-channel, as well as in  $tW$  associated production. The s-channel has the smallest cross section of 10.32 pb of all mentioned processes and is dominated heavily by background processes. Unlike the other single modes, the s-channel has not yet been measured precisely with a significance over  $5\sigma$ , with the latest ATLAS measurement achieving an observed (expected) significance of 3.3(3.9). Even with its small cross section, the major hindrance in the measurement is the systematic uncertainties. To get a better measurement, this thesis will use a more modern approach, with a DNN output as the discriminant for a profile likelihood fit. Simulated data from proton-proton collisions in the LHC at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV corresponding to the full Run 2 dataset with a luminosity of 140/fb from the ATLAS detector is used.

The structure of this work constitutes the following content. In Kapitel 2 an overview of the SM, the s-channel production mode as well as the dominant backgrounds and the previous measurement is given. Kapitel 3 presents the ATLAS detector. Kapitel 4 lists the samples, the object definitions and event selections used. Kapitel 5 describes the main study presented in this thesis. Finally Kapitel 6 gives a short summary of the results and an outlook for further advances in the measurement of the single top s-channel.

## 2 Properties of the Top Quark within the Standard Model

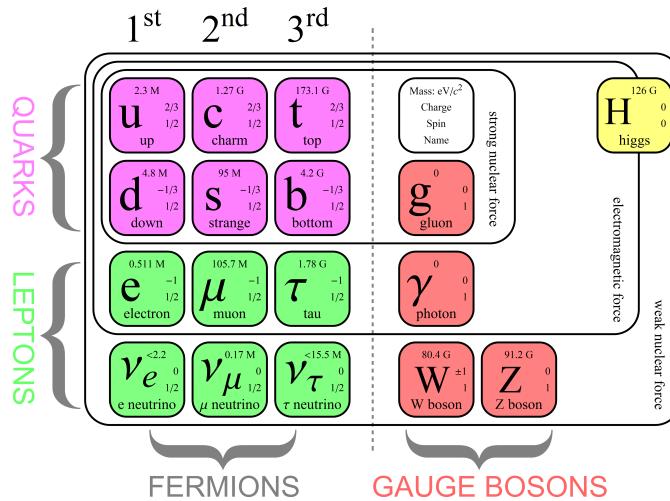
### 2.1 Overview of the Standard Model

The SM of particle physics is a gauge invariant theory, which describes the fundamental particles and the interactions between them. It was developed throughout the 20th century by combining the discoveries of quantum mechanics and special relativity into a quantum field theory. Three of the four fundamental forces, electromagnetism, the strong interaction and the weak interaction are characterized by it, only excluding gravity. Whereas electromagnetism and gravity act on infinite ranges, the strong and weak force act on subatomic scales.

The SM divides the fundamental particles into two main categories. First fermions, which constitute all known matter and carry half integer spin. Second bosons, which act out the interactions between fermions and carry a whole integer spin. Further, bosons can be divided into vector bosons, with spin 1 and a scalar boson, the Higgs boson ( $H$ ) with spin 0. The fermions are comprised of quarks and leptons, where both interact with the electromagnetic (EM) force but only quarks experience the strong force. Neutrinos, which take part in the lepton category, only interact via the weak force. The fundamental particles are further split into three generations in relation to their masses and time of discovery. The first generation is comprised of the electron ( $e$ ) and the corresponding electron neutrino ( $\nu_e$ ) for the lepton part, and the up quark ( $u$ ) as well as the down quark ( $d$ ). The second generation leptons include the muon ( $\mu$ ) and the muon neutrino ( $\nu$ ), while the charm quark ( $c$ ) and the strange quark ( $s$ ) constitute the second generation quarks. The third generation includes the heaviest fermions, with the tau lepton ( $\tau$ ) and its corresponding tau neutrino ( $\nu_{\text{tau}}$ ) on the lepton side and the top quark ( $t$ ) and bottom quark ( $b$ ) on the quark side. The electric charge defines the interaction strength with the EM force. All charged leptons posses an electric charge of -1 elementary charge (e). Whereas up-type quarks ( $u, c, t$ ) carry a charge of  $+2/3$  e and down-type quarks ( $d, s, b$ ) carry a charge of  $-1/3$  e. For every fermion there exists an antiparticle counterpart with opposite electric charge and spin. Especially the first generation of fermions constitute to the overwhelming part of matter, where protons and neutrons are build with the  $u$ - and  $d$ -quarks and electrons as part of atoms.

## 2.1 Overview of the Standard Model

The force carrying bosons include the photon ( $\gamma$ ) for the EM interaction, the  $W^\pm$  and  $Z$  bosons for the weak interaction and eight gluons with different colour for the strong interaction. The photon is mass- and chargeless, with it coupling to every particle possessing an electric charge. The  $W^\pm$  and  $Z$  bosons of the weak interaction carry relatively high mass, which is the reason for its narrow interaction range. The weak force acts on every fermion, where the  $W^\pm$  bosons couple to the weak isospin and the  $Z$  boson couples to the weak hypercharge, a combined value of the electric charge and weak isospin. Gluons, mediating the strong interaction, are massless as well and couple to any particle carrying a colour charge, either quarks or gluons themselves. There are the three base colours red, green and blue with a respective anticolour counterpart. Gluons always carry two colour charges, one base colour and one anticolour, resulting in eight different possible permutations. Quarks carry only one colour charge. Colour confinement states that every stable composite particle has to be colorless, which is the reason for the finite range of the strong interaction. These stable composites are called hadrons and are further split into mesons and baryons. Mesons are colour neutral quark-antiquark pairs. Baryons are colour neutral composites of three quarks. The Higgs Boson, proposed by Peter Higgs in 1964 [higgs], was discovered in 2012 in a combined effort of the ATLAS [atlas\_higgs] and CMS [cms\_higgs] experiment at the LHC. As a scalar boson it carries spin 0, no electric charge and is the heaviest boson ( $m_H = (125.20 \pm 0.11)$  GeV [higgs\_mass]). It mediates none of the fundamental forces, but by coupling to it fermions and the  $W^\pm$  and  $Z$  boson gain their mass.



**Abbildung 2.1:** The fundamental particles of the Standard Model, showing which forces act on them respectively [1]

### **3 detector**

## **4 objet definition and event selection**

## **5 main study and results**

## 6 Summary and outlook

## **A Ein Anhangskapitel**

Hier könnte ein Anhang stehen, falls Sie z. B. Code, Konstruktionszeichnungen oder Ähnliches mit in die Arbeit bringen wollen. Im Normalfall stehen jedoch alle Ihre Resultate im Hauptteil der Bachelorarbeit und ein Anhang ist überflüssig.

## Literatur

- [1] Nicola Serra. *Standard Model*. 2025. URL: <https://www.physik.uzh.ch/groups/serra/StandardModel.html>.



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