

# Search for supersymmetry in the single lepton final state in 13 TeV pp collisions with the CMS experiment



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This thesis is dedicated to  
someone  
for some special reason

## Acknowledgements

bla bla bla bla

# Abstract

FIXME The Standard Model of particle physics is like an old family car: likable but also with problems, like the hierarchy and the lack of explanation of Dark Matter. Many extensions of the Standard Model provide solutions to these problems, and Supersymmetry seems to be one of the most promising ones. A search for Supersymmetry in events with a single electron or muon is performed on proton-proton collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 13 TeV. The data were recorded by the CMS experiment during Run 2 of the LHC, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 36.5 fb<sup>-1</sup>. The analysis is designed to look for signatures of the two different decays of pair-produced gluinos, superpartners of Standard Model gluons. In one of them each gluino decays to top quarks and a neutralino via a three-body decay. In the other one, each gluino decays to two light quarks and an intermediate chargino, with the latter decaying to a W boson and a neutralino. In these models, the neutralino is considered to be the stable lightest supersymmetric particle, or LSP. Hence, It is a strong candidate of Dark Matter. The main search variable of the analysis is the azimuthal angle between the lepton and four-vector sum of the missing energy and lepton. The angle for leading background processes tend towards low values while the expected signal events do not show dependence, due to the large missing transverse energy contribution from LSP. Thus, the region with high (low) values of this angle is chosen to be signal (control) region. To further increase the sensitivity several signal rich search regions are defined, based on the number of (b)jets, the scalar sum of all jet transverse momenta, and the scalar sum of the transverse missing momentum and transverse lepton momentum. The Standard Model background is estimated with a data-driven approach using control regions where no signal contribution is expected. Low jet multiplicity sidebands are used to obtain signal to control region transfer factor. Since no significant deviation from the predicted Standard Model background is observed, exclusion limits on gluino and neutralino masses are obtained.

# Contents

1

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Supersymmetry</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Standard Model . . . . .	3
2.1.1	Current Status of the Standard Model . . . . .	3
2.1.2	Inadequacies of the Standard Model . . . . .	3
2.2	Supersymmetry as a solution . . . . .	3
2.2.1	Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model . . . . .	3
2.2.2	Short History of SUSY searches at colliders . . . . .	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Experimental Setup</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	The LargeHadron Collider at CERN . . . . .	4
3.1.1	The CERN accelerator complex . . . . .	4
3.1.2	The future of the LHC . . . . .	4
3.2	The Compact Muon Solenoid experiment at the LHC . . . . .	4
3.2.1	Superconducting Magnet . . . . .	4
3.2.2	Tracker . . . . .	4
3.2.3	Electromagnetic Calorimeter . . . . .	4
3.2.4	Hadron Calorimeter . . . . .	4
3.2.5	Muon System . . . . .	4
3.2.6	Trigger and Data Acquisition Systems . . . . .	4
3.2.7	Luminosity measurement . . . . .	4
3.2.8	Future of CMS . . . . .	4
3.3	Event simulation . . . . .	4

<b>4</b>	<b>Object reconstruction and identification</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	Particle-Flow algorithm . . . . .	5
4.2	Physics Object reconstruction . . . . .	5
4.2.1	Primary vertices . . . . .	5
4.2.2	Electrons . . . . .	5
4.2.3	Muons . . . . .	5
4.2.4	Jets . . . . .	5
4.2.5	b tagged Jets . . . . .	5
4.2.6	Missing transverse energy . . . . .	5
<b>5</b>	<b>Event Selection</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1	SUSY signature . . . . .	6
5.2	Samples . . . . .	6
5.2.1	Data Samples . . . . .	6
5.2.2	MC Samples . . . . .	6
5.3	Baseline selection . . . . .	6
<b>6</b>	<b>Design of Search Regions</b>	<b>7</b>
6.1	Signal Regions . . . . .	7
6.1.1	Background and Signal composition in MB SR . . . . .	7
6.2	Control Regions . . . . .	7
6.2.1	Background composition in MB CR and SB SR/CR . . . . .	7
6.2.2	Signal contamination in MB CR and SB SR/CR . . . . .	7
<b>7</b>	<b>Background Estimation</b>	<b>8</b>
7.1	$R_{CS}$ method . . . . .	8
7.1.1	$R_{CS}$ method in ttbar events . . . . .	8
7.1.2	$R_{CS}$ method in w jets events . . . . .	9
7.2	QCD background estimation . . . . .	10
7.3	Validation of the background estimation . . . . .	10
<b>8</b>	<b>Systematic Uncertainties</b>	<b>11</b>
8.1	Systematic Uncertainties on background estimation . . . . .	11
8.1.1	Theoretical uncertainties . . . . .	11
8.1.2	Experimental uncertainties . . . . .	11
8.2	Systematic Uncertainties on signal modelling . . . . .	12

<b>9</b>	<b>Results and Interpretation</b>	<b>13</b>
9.1	Results of background prediction . . . . .	13
9.2	Limit settings . . . . .	13
9.3	Interpretation . . . . .	13
9.4	Comparison to other results . . . . .	13
<b>10</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Appendix</b>	<b>15</b>



# List of Figures

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[ALICE] A Large Ion Collider Experiment  
ATLAS A Toroidal LHC Apparatus  
BSM Beyond the Standard Model  
CERN European Organization for Nuclear Research  
CM Center of Mass  
CMS Compact Muon Solenoid experiment  
CMSSW CMS SoftWare framework  
DAQ Data Acquisition  
ECAL Electromagnetic Calorimeter  
HCAL Hadron Calorimeter  
HF Hadron Calorimeter (Forward)  
LHC Large Hadron Collider  
LHCb the Large Hadron Collider Beauty Experiment  
LINAC Linear particle Accelerator  
PDG Particle Data Group  
QFT Quantum Field Theory  
SM Standard Model  
SUSY Super Symmetry  
GUT Grand Unified Theory

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

Bla bla

This thesis is organized as follows:

# Chapter 2

## Supersymmetry

Supersymmetry is an extension of the Standard Model of Particle Physics ..

### 2.1 Standard Model

#### 2.1.1 Current Status of the Standard Model

Explain standard model particles Explain interactions Maybe explain also latest experimental achievements supporting SM

#### 2.1.2 Inadequacies of the Standard Model

Experimental and Theoretical puzzles..

### 2.2 Supersymmetry as a solution

#### 2.2.1 Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model

#### 2.2.2 Short History of SUSY searches at colliders

# Chapter 3

## Experimental Setup

### 3.1 The LargeHadron Collider at CERN

#### 3.1.1 The CERN accelerator complex

#### 3.1.2 The future of the LHC

### 3.2 The Compact Muon Solenoid experiment at the LHC

#### 3.2.1 Superconducting Magnet

#### 3.2.2 Tracker

#### 3.2.3 Electromagnetic Calorimeter

#### 3.2.4 Hadron Calorimeter

#### 3.2.5 Muon System

#### 3.2.6 Trigger and Data Acquisition Systems

#### 3.2.7 Luminosity measurement

#### 3.2.8 Future of CMS

### 3.3 Event simulation

# Chapter 4

## Object reconstruction and identification

### 4.1 Particle-Flow algorithm

### 4.2 Physics Object reconstruction

#### 4.2.1 Primary vertices

#### 4.2.2 Electrons

#### 4.2.3 Muons

#### 4.2.4 Jets

#### 4.2.5 b tagged Jets

mention fake rate

#### 4.2.6 Missing transverse energy

# Chapter 5

## Event Selection

### 5.1 SUSY signature

kinematic variables  $\Delta\phi$  ,  $H_T$  ,  $L_T$  ....

Put inclusive plots which then will support baseline selection

### 5.2 Samples

#### 5.2.1 Data Samples

Shortly explain triggers

#### 5.2.2 MC Samples

### 5.3 Baseline selection

# Chapter 6

## Design of Search Regions

Explain MB , SB...

### 6.1 Signal Regions

#### 6.1.1 Background and Signal composition in MB SR

### 6.2 Control Regions

#### 6.2.1 Background composition in MB CR and SB SR/CR

#### 6.2.2 Signal contamination in MB CR and SB SR/CR

Tell that It is negligible



# Chapter 7

## Background Estimation

### 7.1 $R_{CS}$ method

refer background compositions from the previous chapter

#### 7.1.1 $R_{CS}$ method in $t\bar{t}$ events

Maybe mention: Previously : SB was 1 bjet events -> you studied the extension now

It is btagged region

Explain dilepton correction on  $kappa_{t\bar{t}}$

### 7.1.2 $R_{CS}$ method in w jets events

## **7.2 QCD background estimation**

keep short you did nothing

## **7.3 Validation of the background estimation**

# Chapter 8

## Systematic Uncertainties

### 8.1 Systematic Uncertainties on background estimation

#### 8.1.1 Theoretical uncertainties

- $\sigma()$
- $\sigma(t\bar{t})$
- $\sigma(others)$

### 8.1.2 Experimental uncertainties

- Dilepton control sample  
will be long

- JES
- Tagging of b-jets
- W polarization
- nISR reweighting
- Pileup
- QCD

## 8.2 Systemcatic Uncertanities on signal modelling

- Trigger
- Pileup
- Lepton efficiency
- Luminosity
- ISR
- Tagging of b-jets
- JES
- Factorization/renormalization scale
- Reconstruction of MET

# Chapter 9

## Results and Interpretation

### 9.1 Results of background prediction

### 9.2 Limit settings

### 9.3 Interpretation

$\sqrt{s}$  limit goes here

### 9.4 Comparison to other results



# Chapter 10

## Conclusion

Bitti The End Fin

**Appendix A**

**Appendix**