

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



Ece Asilar

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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.

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# Abbreviations

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

Organisation of the thesis:

• itemize the chapters

# 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 Primery 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

RCS stability plots ...

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

Maybe mention: Previously : SB was 1 bjet events - $\bar{t}$  you studied the extension  
now It is btagged region

explain kappas

Explain dilepton correction on  $\kappa_{tt}$



shortly tell systemtics, will be expalin in details ...

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

continue ..

addition of diboson contributions to WJets ...

other contribution from MC

## **7.2 QCD background estimation**

keep short you did nothing

## 7.3 Validation of the background estimation

plots, table

explanation

# 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 plots

text of dilep

- 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

T5qqqqWW limit goes here

## 9.4 Comparison to other results

# Chapter 10

## Conclusion

Bitti

The End

Fin

Appendix A

Appendix