

## **Abstract**

IN PROGRESS

# Contents

<b>Aims and skills</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 Heavy Stable Charged Particles (HSCPs)</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Motivations for New Physics searches . . . . .	2
1.2 Overview of HSCPs in supersymmetric models . . . . .	2
1.2.1 Stau sleptons ( $\tilde{\tau}$ ) . . . . .	3
1.2.2 Identification methods: Time-Of-Flight (TOF) delay . . . . .	3
1.3 Recent developments . . . . .	3
<b>2 The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3 The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) Experiment</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Detector design . . . . .	5
3.1.1 The trackers . . . . .	5
3.1.2 The electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL) . . . . .	5
3.1.3 The hadronic calorimeter (HCAL) . . . . .	5
3.1.4 The superconducting solenoid . . . . .	5
3.1.5 The muon system . . . . .	5
<b>4 Time-Of-Flight (TOF) analysis</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5 Candidate matching and kinematic variable analysis</b>	<b>7</b>
5.1 Generated-to-generated candidate matching . . . . .	7
5.2 Generated-to-reconstructed candidate matching . . . . .	7
<b>6 Efficiency analysis</b>	<b>8</b>
6.1 Reconstruction efficiency . . . . .	8
6.2 Level-1 muon trigger efficiency . . . . .	8
<b>Conclusions and outlook</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>14</b>

# Aims and skills

The programming languages used for the analyses presented in this thesis were Python and C++, with an emphasis on the latter. The CMS SoftWare (CMSSW) framework was used to extract and analyse information from simulated, reconstructed and real data. This required how to navigate the documentation of the framework. The analyses were then summarised on plots produced using the CERN ROOT framework.

# Chapter 1

## Heavy Stable Charged Particles (HSCPs)

### 1.1 Motivations for New Physics searches

While the Standard Model has proven time and again that it is a fairly robust summary of the building blocks of matter, it still has its shortcomings. For example, the model's failure for the

### 1.2 Overview of HSCPs in supersymmetric models

In supersymmetry each SM fermion (boson) has a SUSY boson (fermion) partner.

In particular SUSY models, such as those associated with Gauge-Mediated Supersymmetry Breaking (details of which are not necessary for this thesis)

Heavy Stable Charged Particles (HSCPs) are (at the time of writing at least) theoretical long-lived particles (LLPs). LLPs are also present in

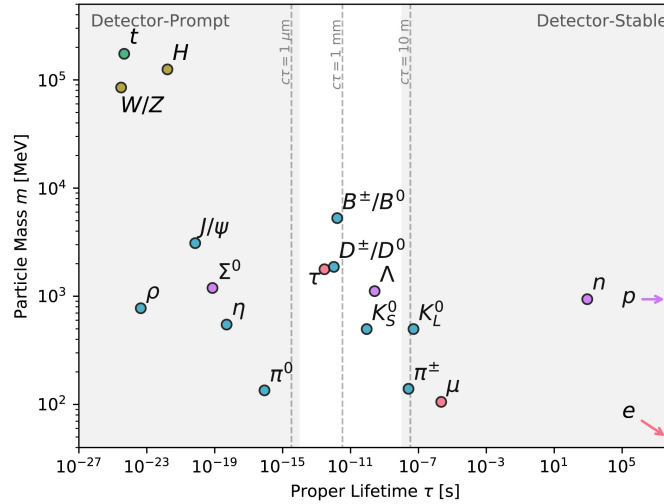


Figure 1.1: A summary of the lifetimes of the SM particles. Neutrinos are examples of LLPs within the SM. 'Detector-Stable' means that the decay of a particle within the detector material is highly unlikely.

### 1.2.1 Stau sleptons ( $\tilde{\tau}$ )

The focus of this study were tau sleptons ( $\tilde{\tau}$ ), which are the supersymmetric partners of the SM tau lepton ( $\tau$ ).

### 1.2.2 Identification methods: Time-Of-Flight (TOF) delay

There are two primary tools that can be used to identify HSCPs tranversing through detectors. The first is the expectation of a significantly larger energy loss in trackers for HSCPSs, compared to SM particles, due to HSCPs having a much higher mass. This will not be discussed further. The second method is the

## 1.3 Recent developments

The interest in searches for HSCPs at the LHC experiments has recently peaked, due to an unexpected result coming from the ATLAS<sup>1</sup> experiment. The mass distribution presented in figure 1.2

*Figure 1.2: Mass distribution*

However, the aforementioned TOF analysis method eliminated the possibility that the observed excess was due to particles of a HSCP nature.

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<sup>1</sup>ATLAS - A Torroidal LHC ApparatuS, the largest LHC experiment.

## Chapter 2

# The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the largest cyclic particle accelerator of the CERN accelerator complex on the Franco-Swiss border.

## Chapter 3

# The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) Experiment

The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) experiment[1] is one of the four experiments permanently installed on the LHC ring, located at Point 5 (P5) [maybe I'll put a diagram idk :)].

### 3.1 Detector design

The detector is considered to be hermetic/ $4\pi$ , which means that the interaction point (IP) of the two beams is surrounded by many different subdetectors in order to reconstruct collision events as fully as possible. Moving outwards from the IP, the subdetectors are: the trackers (inner and outer), the electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), the hadronic calorimeter (HCAL), the superconducting solenoid and the muon system. These are outlined below, with the details given based on their structures during Run-2 (2015-2018).

#### 3.1.1 The trackers

#### 3.1.2 The electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL)

#### 3.1.3 The hadronic calorimeter (HCAL)

#### 3.1.4 The superconducting solenoid

#### 3.1.5 The muon system

## Chapter 4

# Time-Of-Flight (TOF) analysis

*Figure 4.1*



## Chapter 5

# Candidate matching and kinematic variable analysis

### 5.1 Generated-to-generated candidate matching

In general the matching process of generated-to-generated candidate matching was performed as a sanity check to make sure that the generated  $\tilde{\tau}$  pairs behaved as expected when produced (i.e. they did not travel in vaguely the same direction). On this plot the duplicate pairs have been removed by imposing a condition that if particle  $A$  has already been matched to  $A'$ , then the matching process should not occur for  $A'$ . This was relatively simple to implement, given that each event had only one generated  $\tilde{\tau}$  pair.

*Figure 5.1: Plot for  $\Delta R$  for all generated-to-generated pairs in each event in the data sample, with duplicates removed. As expected, all of these pairs are 'back-to-back', meaning that the particles traversed in opposite directions from the production point.*

### 5.2 Generated-to-reconstructed candidate matching

*Figure 5.2: Plot for  $\Delta R$  for all generated-to-reconstructed pairs in each event in the data sample. Duplicates are not possible here. The second peak shows 'back-to-back' pairs of generated and reconstructed candidates (i.e. the generated particle traversed in the opposite direction to the reconstructed particle).*

## Chapter 6

# Efficiency analysis

Efficiency calculations relating to the reconstruction and recording of SUSY candidates are important in understanding how well existing software and hardware tools may respond to such particles. In this section, the results of efficiency calculations with respect to two tools are presented: the Monte Carlo based reconstruction, and the L1 muon trigger response. The efficiency, defined here as ( $\epsilon$ ), in this study was defined by:

$$\epsilon = \frac{X_{gen,probe+trig}}{X_{gen,probe}} \quad (6.1)$$

in which  $X_{gen,probe}$  refers to the total number of generated candidates passing initial cuts applied to the generated candidates only. The term  $X_{gen,probe+trig}$  is the number of generated candidates passing initial and secondary cuts, with the latter applied to both themselves and their reconstructed counterparts. The efficiency plots were created using the ROOT TEfficiency class, which calculated  $\epsilon$  on the basis of weights. In this particular case, generated . The efficiency was calculated with respect to four different kinematic parameters, namely:  $p_T$ ,  $p$ ,  $\eta$  and  $1/\beta$ . The first three parameters were extracted straight from the physics objects, while  $1/\beta$  was calculated using:

$$\frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{p}{E} = \frac{p}{\sqrt{p^2 + m^2}} \quad (6.2)$$

The errors on the presented efficiency plots are calculated using the Clopper-Pearson (CP) confidence level calculation method. This is the default method of the TEfficiency class. As opposed to binomial errors, the upper and lower bounds of the CP method are not necessarily equally distant from their respective data value. [summarise CP method for CL calculations :)]

The binwidths used for the different efficiency plots are presented in table ??.

### 6.1 Reconstruction efficiency

The  $\Delta R < 0.1$  condition used previously has been applied in this scenario (see figure 5.2). Other conditions have also been applied to the generated and reconstructed candidates respectively. For generated candidates, the candidate had to, as before, be a final state particle (so status 1 according to Pythia documentation),

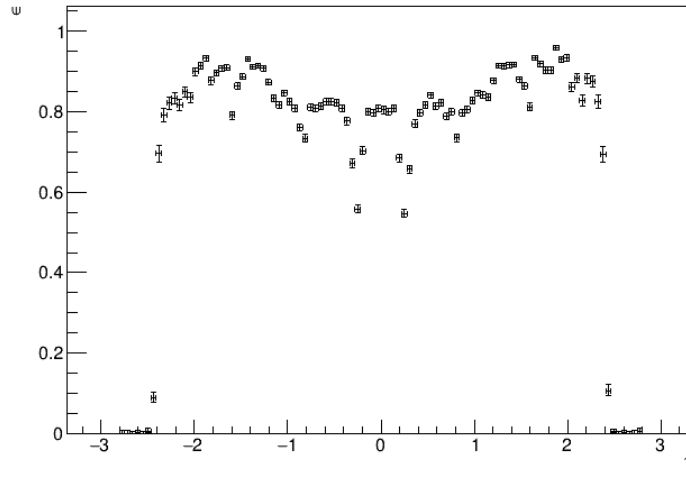
### 6.2 Level-1 muon trigger efficiency

For these efficiency plots, the  $\Delta R$  condition was increased to  $< 0.4$ , which was decided based on the profile of figure 6.1. Similarly to before, this figure accounts for all possible combinations of

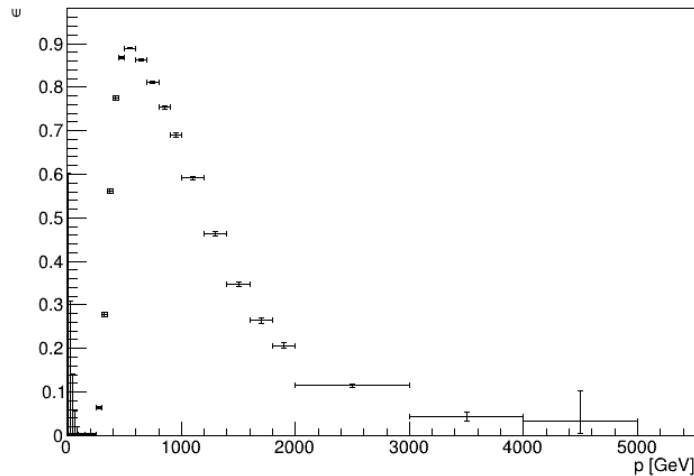
generated candidates and L1 objects in each events. The L1 trigger object kinematic parameter values may not necessarily closely resemble those of the generated particles, which can be observed on the left plot of figure ?? as the tail of the left peak - this was not present on either of the plots in figure 5.2. With a tighter constraint, such as the previously used 0.1, some matched pairs would be incorrectly disregarded. The 0.4 cutoff is more clearly visible on the right plot of figure ?. The results of this matching are shown in figure 6.1.

*Figure 6.1: The result of the matching of generated  $\tilde{\tau}$  candidates to L1 muon trigger objects. All possible pairs per event were taken into consideration. Left: linear y-axis, right: logarithmic y-axis.*

The efficiency of the L1T with respect to  $p_T$ ,  $p$ ,  $\eta$  and  $1/\beta$  for  $\tilde{\tau}$  candidates are shown in figures 6.2-6.5.



*Figure 6.2: The L1 muon trigger efficiency as a function of  $p_T$ .*



*Figure 6.3: The L1 muon trigger efficiency as a function of  $p$ .*

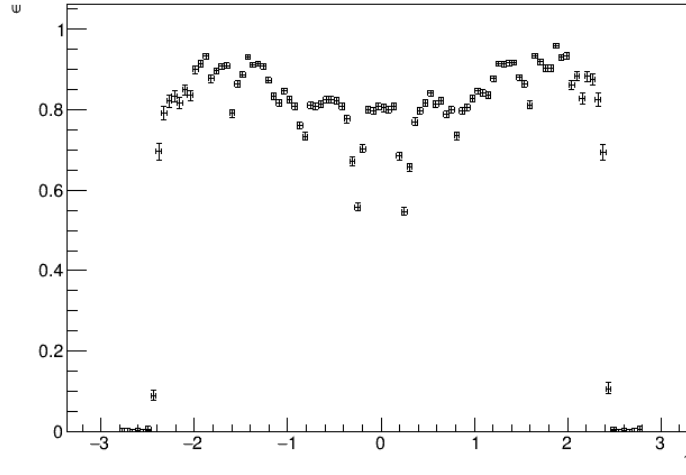


Figure 6.4: The L1 muon trigger efficiency as a function of  $\eta$ .

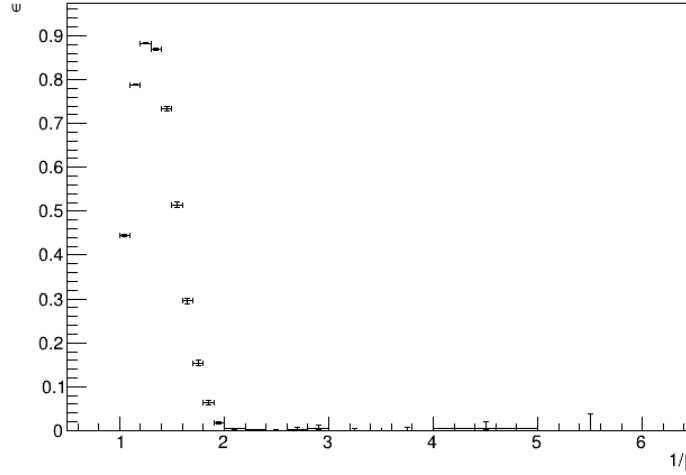


Figure 6.5: The L1 muon trigger efficiency as a function of  $1/\beta$ .

Figure 6.5 exhibits strange behaviour in the bin. It is expected that the efficiency will remain high at this point, but here it falls to an efficiency of [check percentage + CLs]. This led to a thorough investigation into the kinematic properties of the generated candidates passing all of the imposed conditions. For this, figures 6.6 and 6.7-6.9 were produced. These plots are efficiency maps for  $(\eta, 1/\beta)$  and  $(\phi, 1/\beta)$ . The latter has been produced for the three regions of the muon system, with different binwidths used for each one.

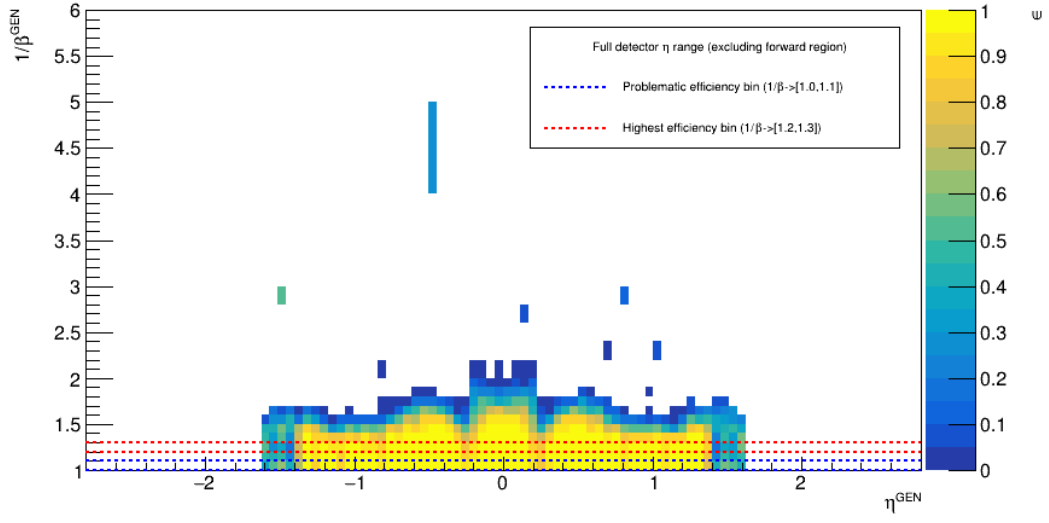


Figure 6.6: Efficiency map for  $(\eta, 1/\beta)$ . Two bins from figure 6.5 are plotted. It can be seen that beyond  $|\eta| > 1.4$  the efficiency dramatically falls,.

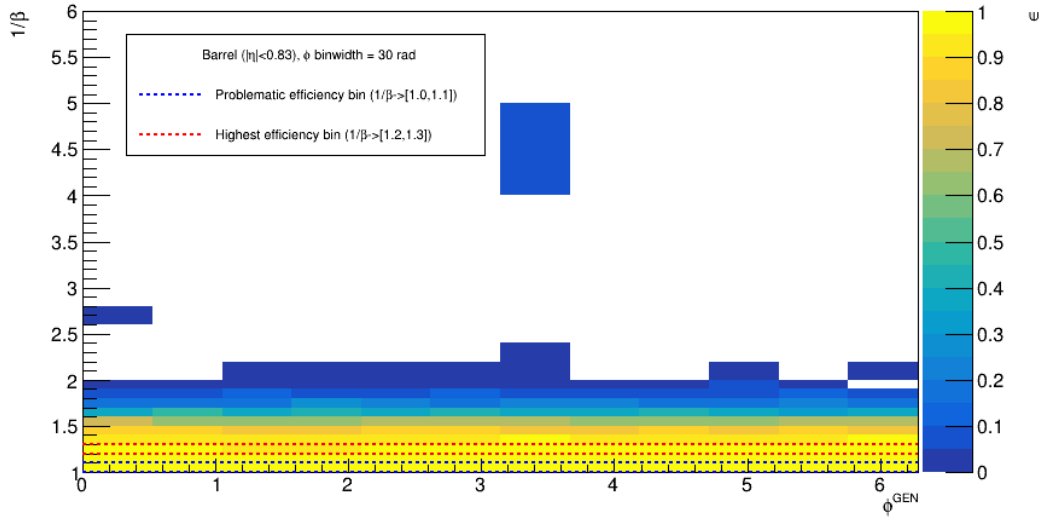


Figure 6.7: Efficiency map for  $(\phi, 1/\beta)$  in the barrel region ( $|\eta| < 0.83$ ).

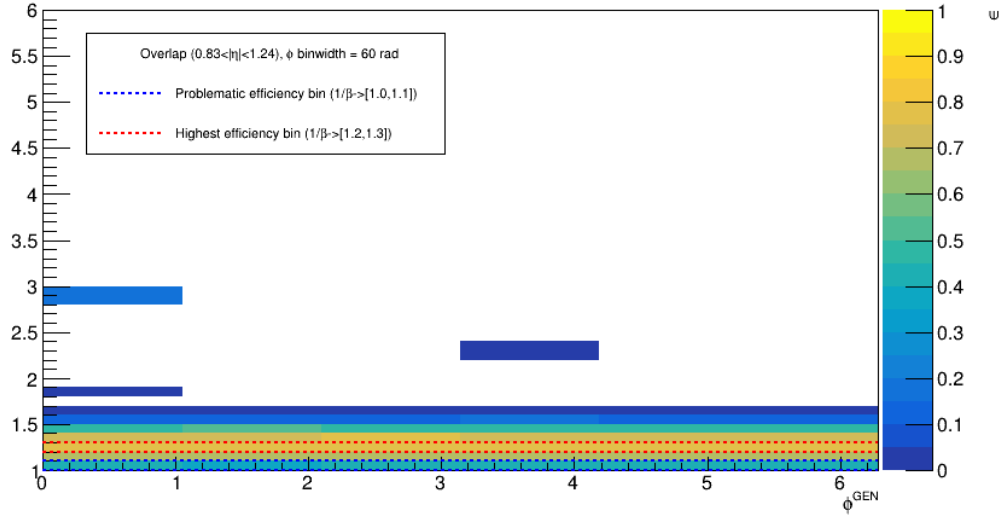


Figure 6.8: Efficiency map for  $(\phi, 1/\beta)$  in the overlap region  $(0.83 < |\eta| < 1.24)$ .

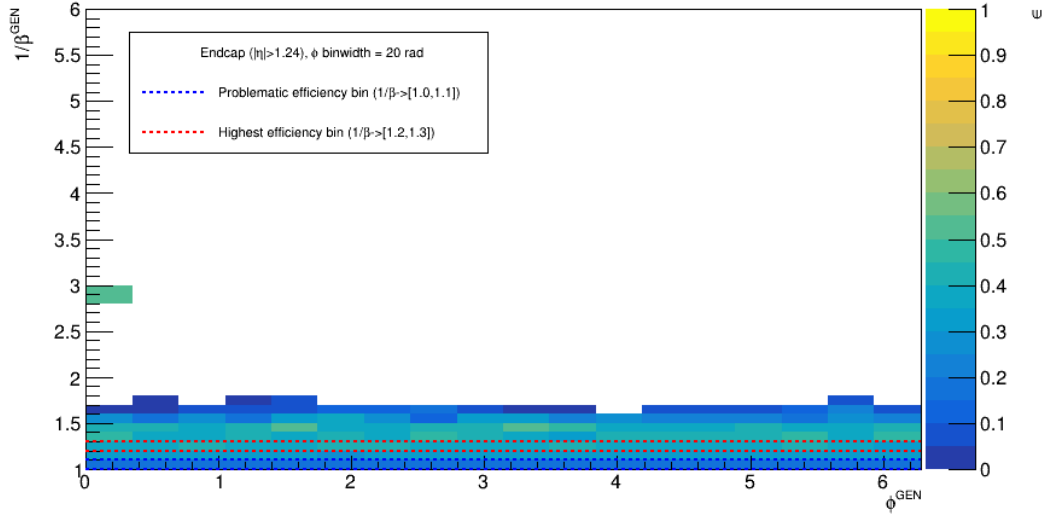


Figure 6.9: Efficiency map for  $(\phi, 1/\beta)$  in the endcap region  $(|\eta| > 1.24)$ .

The condition for  $|\eta|$  for the efficiency plots with respect to  $p_T$ ,  $p$  and  $1/\beta$  was changed to 1.3. This is a compromise between the results of figures 6.6-6.9. This boundary is within the high efficiency area of figure 6.6, and does not go too far into the EMTF region, which has the lowest efficiency across the board with respect to  $\phi$ , signalling issues with the reconstruction.

Figure 6.10: The L1 muon trigger efficiency as a function of  $p_T$ .

Figure 6.11: The L1 muon trigger efficiency as a function of  $p$ .

Figure 6.12: The L1 muon trigger efficiency as a function of  $\eta$ .

*Figure 6.13: The L1 muon trigger efficiency as a function of  $1/\beta$ .*

Eventually it was found that the most plausible reason for these results was that the data had indeed been incorrectly reconstructed, with an incompatible CMSSW version.

# Conclusions and outlook

At the time of writing, no experimental evidence confirming the existence of SUSY has been found at the LHC or other colliders.



# Bibliography

- [1] **CMS** Collaboration. *CMS Physics: Technical Design Report Volume 1: Detector Performance and Software*. CERN-LHCC-2006-001;CMS-TDR-8-1. CERN, Geneva, 2006.