

Table of Contents

Search for electroweak production of gauge mediated supersymmetry with photons at CMS (SUS-14-016)	1
Abstract	1
Figures in the paper.....	1
Tables in the paper.....	2
Additional material.....	3

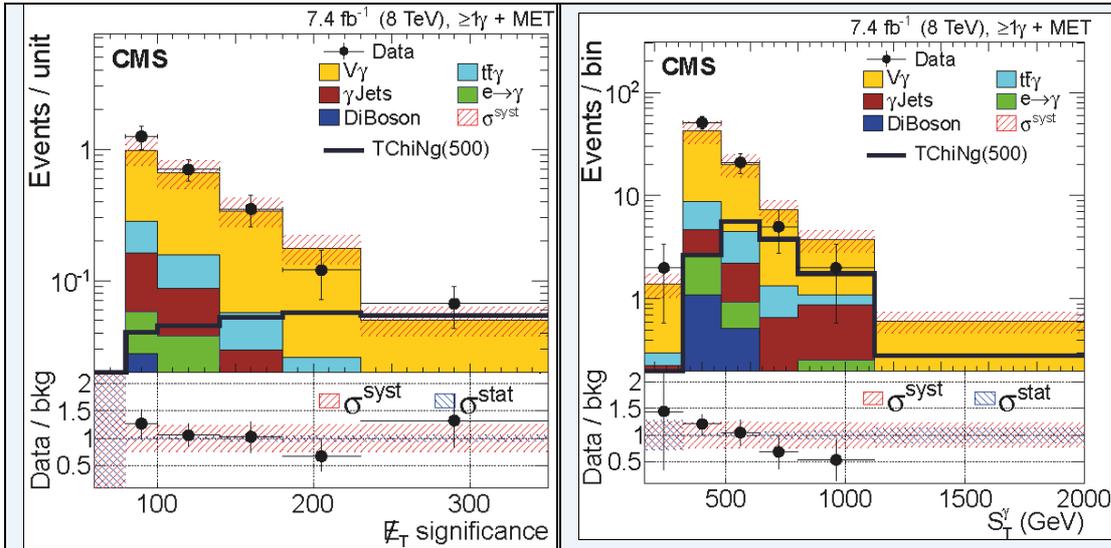


Figure 2: The $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ (left) and $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ (right) variables in the signal region. Formed with $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}} = 200$ and $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}} = 600$ CMS. GeV partitioned into TChiNg signal points $M_{\text{win}} = 100$ GeV shown for comparison.

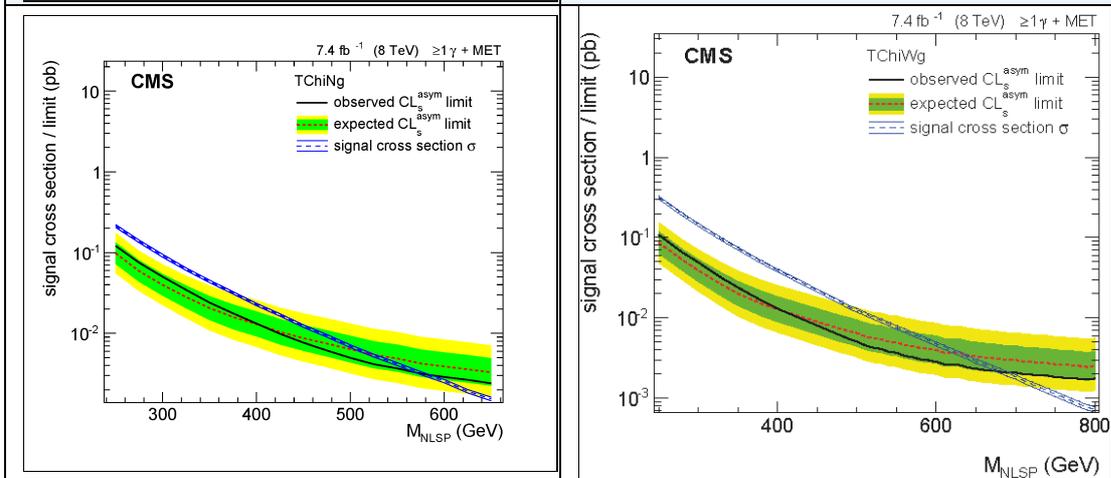


Figure 3: Exclusion limits for TChiNg (left) and TChiWg (right) scenarios. In the TChiNg scenario, $M_{\text{NLSP}} < 570$ GeV is excluded in the TChiWg scenario, $M_{\text{NLSP}} < 680$ GeV. Electronic version of TChiNg_Obs.root, TChiWg_Obs.root.

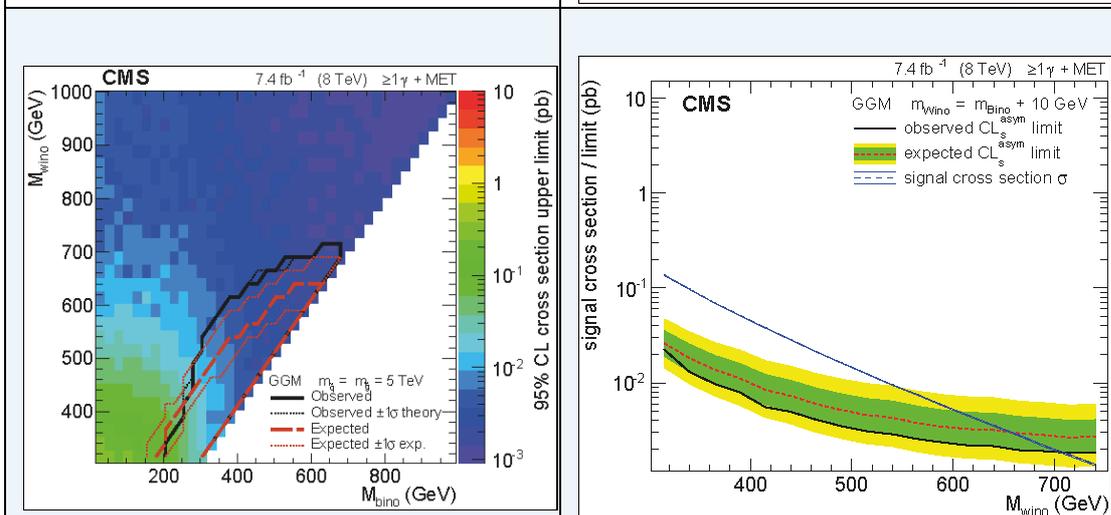


Figure 4: Observed CL_s limit at 95% for signal points for $m_{\text{bino}} = m_{\text{wino}} + 10$ GeV in the GGM scenario. $M_{\text{win}} = 100$ GeV is shown for an integrated cross section of 10^{-3} pb. The observed exclusion contours near the diagonal $M_{\text{win}} = M_{\text{bino}} + 10$ GeV up to $M_{\text{win}} = 1000$ GeV are excluded (right). Electronic version of limits: WnoBino_10_Obs.root, WnoBino_10_Exp.root.

Tables in the paper

Tables	Caption
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	$E_T^{\text{miss, signif}} > 200, S_T^\gamma > 600 \text{ GeV}$	$E_T^{\text{miss, signif}} < 200, S_T^\gamma > 600 \text{ GeV}$	$E_T^{\text{miss, signif}} < 200, S_T^\gamma < 600 \text{ GeV}$	$E_T^{\text{miss, signif}} > 200, S_T^\gamma < 600 \text{ GeV}$
$V\gamma$	4.7 ± 1.2	7.0 ± 1.8	42.3 ± 10.4	5.0 ± 1.3
γjets	0.1 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.3	3.4 ± 0.7	0.0 ± 0.1
$t\bar{t}\gamma$	0.3 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.3	5.5 ± 1.5	0.4 ± 0.1
Diboson	0.1 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.8	0.2 ± 0.1
$e \rightarrow \gamma$	0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1	1.6 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.1
QCD-multijet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Background	5.3 ± 1.2	9.7 ± 1.8	54.3 ± 10.6	5.8 ± 1.3
Data	4	4	65	8
Signal	6.2 ± 0.2	2.1 ± 0.1	4.6 ± 0.1	3.3 ± 0.1
Acceptance [%]	12.2 ± 0.3	4.2 ± 0.1	9.0 ± 0.2	6.5 ± 0.2

Table 1: Event yields for data corresponding to 7.4 fb⁻¹ and the estimated backgrounds. The signal yields correspond to the benchmark TChiNg signal point with M_{Wino} = 500 GeV shown in Fig. 2.

Additional material

Figures and tables		
Source	Sample	Rel. uncertainty (on total BG)
$V\gamma$ normalization	$V\gamma$	24 % (19 %)
γjets normalization	γjets	14 % (1 %)
Tag&Probe fit	$e \rightarrow \gamma$	11 % (0.3 %)
Cross-section measurement	$t\bar{t}\gamma$	26 % (3 %)
MC simulation	diboson	50 % (1 %)
MC simulation	multijet	100 % (0 %)
PDF uncertainty on acceptance	signal	<0.1–11 %
PDF and scale uncertainty	signal	4–8 %
Luminosity	diboson, multijet, and signal	2.6 %
Trigger efficiency	diboson, multijet, and signal	1.2 %
Jet energy scale	diboson, multijet, and signal	1–2 %

Table 2: Summary of relevant uncertainties for the luminosity and trigger to the backgrounds data normalization, diboson and multijet uncertainty of the selection are dominated by $e \rightarrow \gamma$ background.

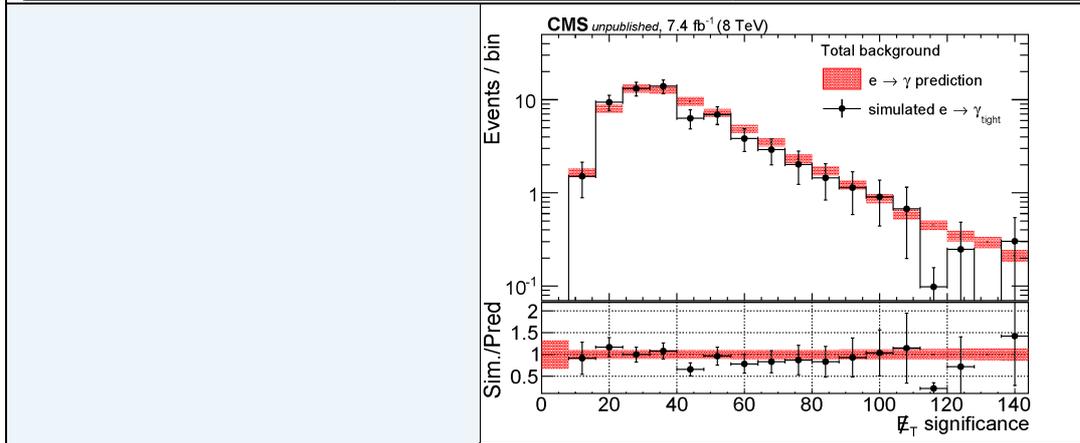


Figure 5: Validation of events arising from $e \rightarrow \gamma$ depending on the significance. The prediction (red bars) is compared to the distribution with simulated $e \rightarrow \gamma_{\text{tight}}$ (black points) using generator in agreement is observed.

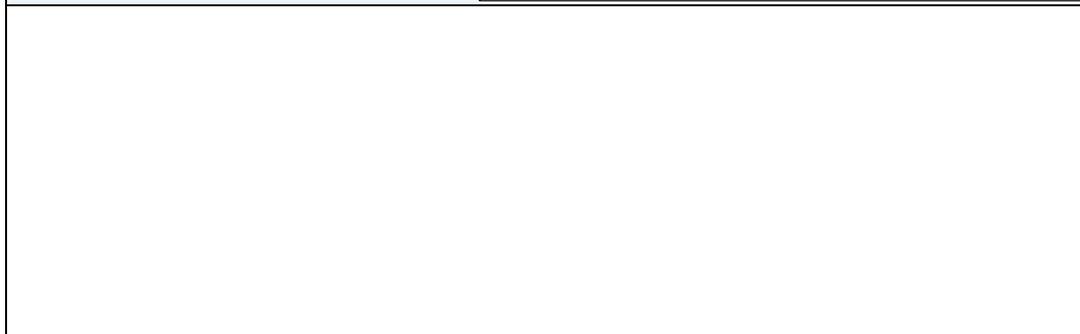
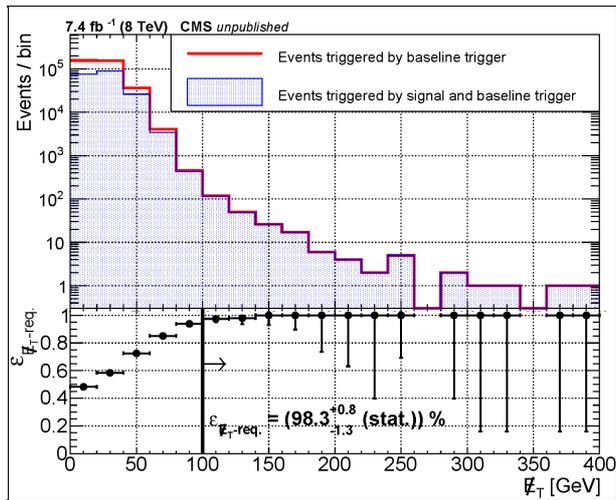


Figure 6: Measurement of missing transverse energy broad turn-on due to the trigger and the distribution is flat for $M_T > 100 \text{ GeV}$ and given $\epsilon_{\text{trig}} = 0.5$.



$\text{text}\{(98.3)\}^{\{+\}$

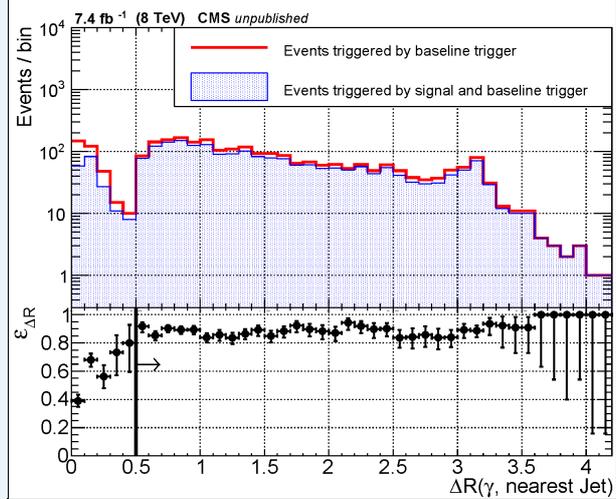


Figure 7: Measurement of the photon part in dependence on the photon and the nearest jet ($\Delta R(\gamma, \text{nearest Jet})$). The required efficiency for small spherical regions is $\epsilon_{\Delta R} = (98.3^{+0.8}_{-1.3})\%$.

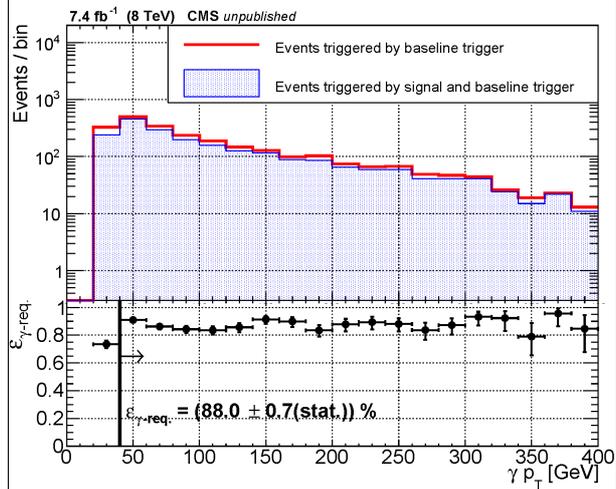
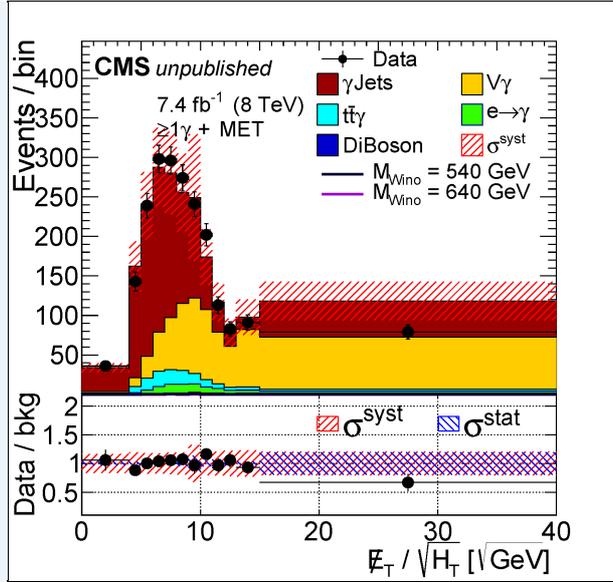


Figure 8: Measurement of the photon part as a function of the photon transverse momentum. The plateau region is observed and the efficiency is given by $\epsilon_{p_T} = (88.0 \pm 0.7(\text{stat.}))\%$.



Figure 9: Control of γ jets background using the ten thousand events $E_{\text{hrm}(T)}^{\text{H}_{\text{text}\{T\}}}$.



Cut	TChiNg_500		TChiWg_650		GGM_640_630	
	N_{signal}	ϵ	N_{signal}	ϵ	N_{signal}	ϵ
generated	51.0	1.0	21.2	1.0	29.9	1.0
E_T filters	50.98	1.0	21.16	1.0	29.86	1.0
$E_T > 100$ GeV	46.1	0.90	19.9	0.94	27.6	0.93
$\geq 1\gamma_{\text{tight}}$ ($p_T > 40$ GeV)	28.5	0.56	12.9	0.61	17.7	0.59
$r_9(\gamma_{\text{tight}}) > 0.9, \eta(\gamma_{\text{tight}}) < 1.44$	26.7	0.52	12.3	0.58	17.0	0.57
$\Delta R(1^{\text{st}}\gamma, \text{nearest jet}) > 0.5$	26.1	0.51	12.1	0.57	16.6	0.56
$H_T > 100$ GeV	21.8	0.43	10.4	0.49	14.3	0.48
control + signal region	21.4	0.42	10.2	0.48	14.1	0.47
signal region	16.3	0.32	8.7	0.41	12.0	0.40

Table 3: Number of events and efficiency after selection cuts for three scenarios, each corresponding to a different wino mass. The TChiNg scenario is for a wino mass of 500 GeV, The TChiWg for a wino mass of 650 GeV and the GGM for a wino mass of 640 GeV.

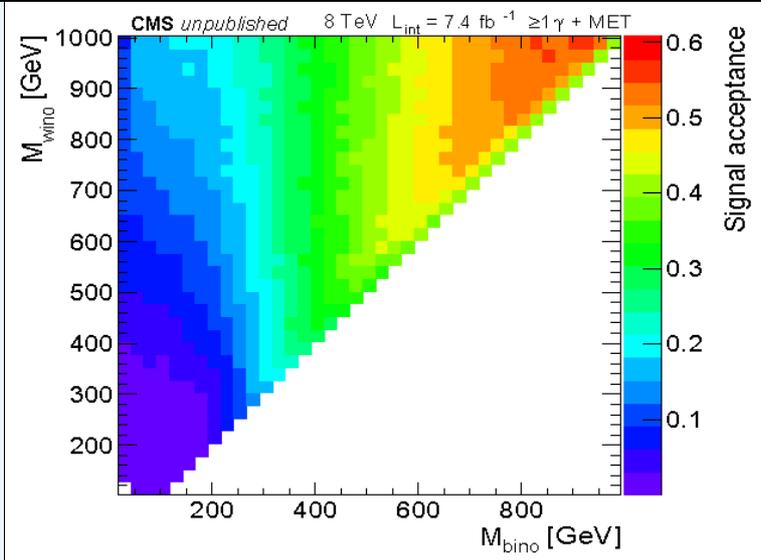


Figure 10: Efficiency as a function of M_{bino} and M_{wino} for the $\geq 1\gamma + \text{MET}$ channel. The plot is for the $\tilde{W} \rightarrow \text{Bino} + \gamma$ decay mode.

Figure 11: Efficiency as a function of M_{bino} and M_{wino} for the $\tilde{W} \rightarrow \text{Bino} + \gamma$ decay mode. The plot is for the $\geq 1\gamma + \text{MET}$ channel.

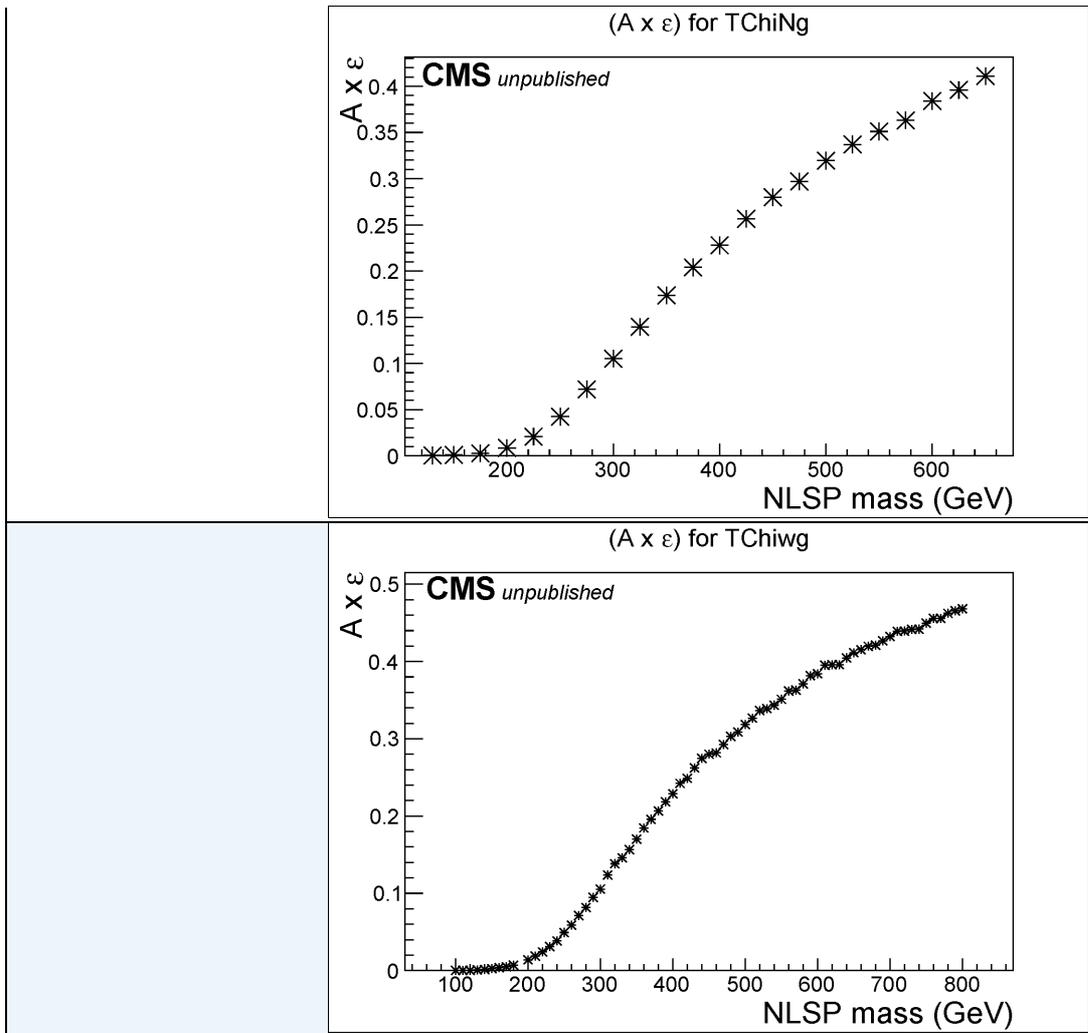


Figure 12: Efficiency depending on the mass selection. The TChiNg compared to the TChiwg_acc.root

-- JohannesSchulz - 2015-07-22

This topic: CMSPublic > PhysicsResultsSUS14016
 Topic revision: r13 - 2016-03-04 - FilipMortgat



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