Summary of yields for the $\tilde{t} \to t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ model with $m_{\tilde{t}} = 250$ GeV and $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 50$ GeV. No trigger efficiency or ISR reweighting is applied. In the first block of the table, the first row shows the yield after requiring at least one analysis lepton, at least 4 jets, and MET > 50 GeV. In each subsequent row, the preselection requirements are added one at a time. In the second block of the table the low-mass (LM) signal region yields are indicated. In the third block the high-mass (HM) signal region yields are indicated. The number after LM or HM indicates the MET requirement. The latter results may be compared to the signal yields in Table 4 of http://arxiv.org/pdf/1308.1586.pdf but they are slightly higher ($\sim 10 - 20\%$) because the trigger and ISR weights are not applied. All uncertainties are statistical only. The bold entry indicates the signal region with the best sensitivity, i.e., the signal region used for limit-setting. Signal regions with tighter requirements than LM150 may not be well-reproduced with fast simulation programs such as Delphes, since the tighter requirements cut in the far tails of kinematic distributions.

$\ell + \geq 4$ jets + MET>50	8033.0 $\pm$ 38.7
+ MET>100	4059.2 $\pm$ 27.5
+ nb ≥ 1	3380.1 $\pm$ 25.1
+ iso-track veto	2770.0 $\pm$ 22.7
+ tau-veto	2683.1 $\pm$ 22.4
+ min-dphi	2019.1 $\pm$ 19.4
+ chi2	1375.9 $\pm$ 16.0
+ MT>120	355.1 $\pm$ 8.1
LM150	**124.0 $\pm$ 4.8**
LM200	38.3 $\pm$ 2.7
LM250	14.9 $\pm$ 1.7
LM300	6.5 $\pm$ 1.1
HM150	12.0 $\pm$ 1.5
HM200	5.4 $\pm$ 1.0
HM250	3.0 $\pm$ 0.7
HM300	1.9 $\pm$ 0.6