This Dissertation

entitled

Search for lepton flavor violating decays

of Higgs Bosons

with the CMS experiment

typeset with NDdiss 2ε v3.0 (2005/07/27) on January 30, 2018 for

Nabarun Dev

This LaTeX 2ε classfile conforms to the University of Notre Dame style guidelines established in Spring 2004. However it is still possible to generate a nonconformant document if the instructions in the class file documentation are not followed!

Be sure to refer to the published Graduate School guidelines at http://graduateschool.nd.edu as well. Those guidelines override everything mentioned about formatting in the documentation for this $NDdiss2_{\varepsilon}$ class file.

It is YOUR responsibility to ensure that the Chapter titles and Table caption titles are put in CAPS LETTERS. This classfile does *NOT* do that!

This page can be disabled by specifying the "noinfo" option to the class invocation. (i.e.,\documentclass[...,noinfo] {nddiss2e})

This page is **NOT** part of the dissertation/thesis, but MUST be turned in to the proofreader(s) or the reviwer(s)!

 $NDdiss2_{\varepsilon}$ documentation can be found at these locations:

http://www.gsu.nd.edu http://graduateschool.nd.edu

Search for lepton flavor violating decays of Higgs Bosons with the CMS experiment

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Graduate School of the University of Notre Dame in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

Physics

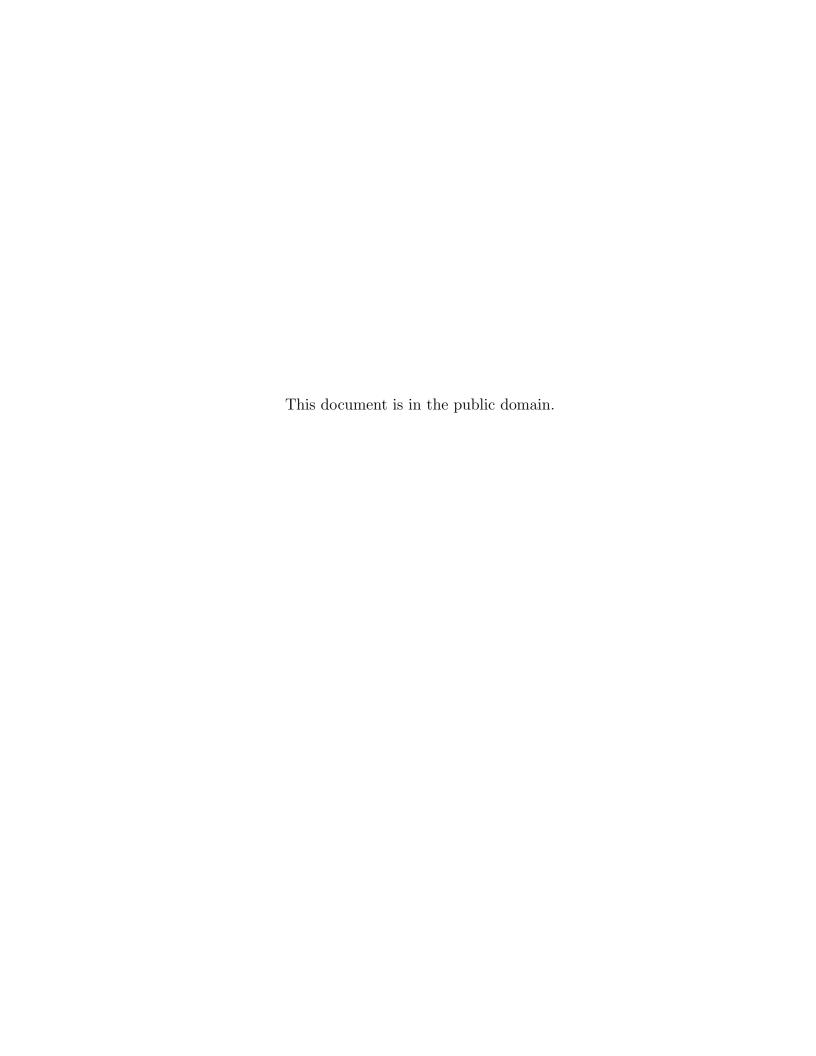
by

Nabarun Dev,

Colin Philip Jessop, Director

Graduate Program in Physics

Notre Dame, Indiana



Search for lepton flavor violating decays
of Higgs Bosons
with the CMS experiment

Abstract

by

Nabarun Dev

Please note that the full LaTeX source code (and an associated Makefile) is available from the University of Notre Dame Graduate Student Union web site. The Information Technology Committee page¹ has all the necessary files in download-able form. This particular dissertation was developed under Unix, but is also be usable under Windows with the appropriate LaTeX setup and was modified on a Windows system in 2012-2013. It should also work with on Mac.

While the source code for this document provides an excellent example for how to use the $NDdiss2_{\varepsilon}$ Lagrange to write a Notre Dame thesis, it is *not* a substitution for the documentation of the $NDdiss2_{\varepsilon}$ Lagrange thesis, it is *not* a substitution for the documentation of the $NDdiss2_{\varepsilon}$ Lagrange thesis, it is *not* a substitution for the documentation of the $NDdiss2_{\varepsilon}$ Lagrange thesis.

In this thesis, I will tell all that I know about Gnus. Gnus are wonderful little creatures that inhabit the center of the earth and give us wonderful and plentiful trees, dirt, and other earthly-things.

In short, we should love and cherish the Gnus. They can be very friendly, and are often mistaken for squirrels on the University of Notre Dame campus. Feed

 $^{^1}$ http://www.gsu.nd.edu/

them whenever possible. If they get caught in trash cans, tip them over so that they can get out.

This abstract is going to continue on, including a few formulas, just for the sake of spilling over on to two pages so that we can see the author's name in the top right corner:

$$a^{2} + b^{2} = c^{2}$$

$$E = mc^{2}$$

$$\frac{e}{m} = c^{2}$$

$$a^{2} + b^{2} = \frac{e}{m}$$

These equations, by themselves mean nothing. But to the common Gnu, they define a whole way of living. While intricate mathematical implications certainly do not infiltrate the majority of humans' lives, every Gnu, from birth, is imbued with a sense of mathematical certainty and guidance. All Gnus, great and small, feel at one with mathematics. The cute furry bit is just a scam for their calculating minds.

Dedicated to

To my family

CONTENTS

FIGUR	ES	iv
TABLE	s	v
PREFA	CE	vi
ACKNO	OWLEDGMENTS	⁄ii
SYMBO	DLS	iii
СНАРТ	TER 1: Introduction	3
СНАРТ	TER 2: Theoretical bases	5
2.1	The Standard Model	5
	2.1.1 The LoG	5
2.2	Physics beyond the standard model	6
СНАРТ	TER 3: Experimental Setup	9
3.1	The Large Hadron Collider	9
	3.1.1 The LoG	12
3.2	Physics beyond the standard model	12
APPEN	DIX A: GNU GENERALISMS	16
		16

FIGURES

3.1	Cern Accelerator	Complex												-	11

TABLES

2.1	Electoral College Results for the LoG Election in the Year 2000 .	6
3.1	Electoral College Results for the LoG Election in the Year 2000 $$.	13
A.1	Commonly used Gnu Terms	17
A.2	Top Ten Gnus From Table 3.1 With Reviewer Comments. Gnus are Listed Below in Alphabetic Order.	19

PREFACE

I would like to preface this work with all the wonderful things that Gnus have brought to our society: trees, dirt, flowers, grass, lakes, and other earthly-things. We should not forget them in our daily lives.

Additionally, we should offer them food for all their hard work. In fact, Gnus work so hard that they sleep for the colder half of the year. As such, they tend to grow a little rotund. Humans should not fault them for this, as it is necessary for their survival. Indeed, many humans grow rotund on their on accord!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to acknowledge all the loving Gnus at Notre Dame. Particularly the one that comes to the window in the Hayes Healy building. He (she?) has given me much inspiration, love, and dirt. I would also like to thank my advisor, Dr. Gary Greenfield, with whom this work would not have been possible.

Finally, I would like to thank the U.S. Government, Department of Gnus, for their generous grant, number GNU3042920920.3, which allowed me to pursue my work.

SYMBOLS

- \mathcal{F} sighting frequency of Gnus about campus
- p student population
- f type of food available
- d day of week
- c speed of light
- m mass
- e elementary charge
- a, b miscellaneous constants
- E energy

Features of Formatting in This Example File

This chapter has been added to the original sample file to highlight the various features with the formatting that conforms to the Graduate school guidelines — whether obtained due to the use of $NDdiss2_{\varepsilon}$ class file or just plain good practice.

- An important note on line-breaks via \\ in titles: the titles of the thesis as well as chapters and table captions use \MakeTextUppercase{} from the textcase package. Due to the nature of the center environment, any line-breaks introduced in titles and captions should be protected, as in \protect\\. To preserve the case in titles and captions, use, e.g., \NoCaseChange{Gnus}.
- In the *dedication*, the title name has been modified. So, you know how to and that it can be done.
- The entries in the *List of figures* and *List of Tables* are single-spaced themselves but are double-spaced from the other.
- The table captions are not in all CAPS as well for the reason mentioned above.
- Appropriate space is left between the Table xx and its corresponding caption (which is double-spaced itself) as in table ??.
- Tables look much better without the vertical lines (good practice).
- There is double-spacing between the table entries but single-spacing within the entry.
- The chapter (see Chapter ??) or section titles are double-spaced as mentioned in the guidelines.

- There is a subsubsection present (eg. section ??) and is properly formatted in the TOC.
- Sections deeper than subsubsection should not appear in the TOC.
- Table A.1 is an example of the use of landscape environment in which a normal table is formatted in a landscape mode.
- The longtable environment is used in Tables 3.1 and A.2, in normal and landscape mode, respectively. The table captions are formatted properly in both cases.
- In the table 3.1, the footnote in the table header does not appear at all. This is not an error of the NDdiss2 ε class but of the longtable package.
- An example of citing a website is shown in the bibliography (see [?]) which is formatted using the nddiss2e.bst citation style file.
- A bit of information on the $NDdiss2_{\varepsilon}$ class file and the typesetting program used is included in a box on the last page of the thesis.
- Footnotes should space properly.
- Items in itemize, enumerate, and description environment should automatically single-space within an item, but double space between items.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The standard model of particle physics is the most complete description of nature available today. The discovery of the Higgs Boson added another feather to the hat of the standard model...

...expand...

Besides confirming the mechanism by which particles acquire mass, this discovery has provided us a portal to look for and possibly study newer and exotic physics process. The search for such processes are generally referred to as search for physics beyond the standard model (BSM). One such interesting class of processes is those in which lepton flavor is violated in interactions involving charged leptons. In particular the decay of the Higgs into charged leptons of different flavor is forbidden by the SM if the theory is to be renormalizable. However, if the cut-off scale is finite such process can occur. Further many beyond the standard model extensions allow for such processes. These include susy models, randal-sundrum models, 2 HDM models. This interactions could be a strong indicator of new physics providing us with a strong motivation to perform searches looking for them.

..expand..

This thesis describes a search for lepton flavour violating decays of the SM Higgs boson followed by a search for.... In both cases the search is performed in a channel where the Higgs decays via a lepton flavor violating interaction into a muon and a tau lepton with the tau lepton subsequently decaying to an electron....
...expand...

The search is performed with data collected by the CMS detector at the LHC experiment. The results presented here build on and improve resultd from all such searches performed in the past.

CHAPTER 2

Theoretical bases

2.1 The Standard Model

So why do gnus do what they do? This is a perennial question that has yet to be answered definitively by scientists. Is their future somehow tied inexplicably with that of humans? Hard to say, but we do feed them a lot. It has even been theorized that rotundness is a symbol of status or class within the Gnus; those who are more productive (i.e., cute, furry, friendly) will be fed more than those who are less so. So the more rotund, the higher status one has in the Gnu society.

One could extrapolate this to mean that there is a super-Gnu out there somewhere; the biggest, rotundest Gnu that you've ever seen, probably of epic proportions! This would have to be the Leader of Gnus, or LoG for short. But the LoG would definitely have to be the cutest, furriest, and most friendly Gnu that you've ever seen.

2.1.1 The LoG

So how does the LoG get chosen? Ultimately by humans. So we can say that the Gnu society is perhaps the truest democracy that has ever existed; the leader is chosen by merit, and chosen by complete outsiders. As such, the LoG must truly epitomize all that Gnus stand for: opposedness to overmanagement,

cuteness, friendliness, and furriness [?]. The gnus themselves vote at an anual election, based upon these attributes (campagaining is an anethema to Gnus; see Section ??).

2.2 Physics beyond the standard model

Table 3.1 shows the latest electoral college voting by the LoG for the year 2000. Each Gnu is scored on a scale of one to ten on the attributes described above. The results shown in the table are average scores in each category for all votes; the Gnu's final score is shown in the final column.

TABLE 2.1 Electoral College Results for the LoG Election in the Year 2000 $\,$

Candidate ¹	Anti-management	Cuteness	Friendliness	Furriness	Aggregate
Glen	6.2	7.0	6.1	9.8	7.2
Goober	6.9	2.1	5.7	4.1	4.6
Genevra	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.6
Greg	8.3	0.4	1.1	9.5	4.8
Gina	6.0	7.8	6.4	4.9	6.2
Geof	1.1	8.7	3.7	7.3	5.2
Grendel	2.8	1.7	3.4	3.2	2.7
Geronimo	1.2	1.2	8.8	2.2	3.3
Gabrielle	4.7	3.6	0.8	2.0	2.7
Giovani	8.4	5.8	3.4	7.4	6.2

TABLE 2.1

Continued

Candidate	Anti-management	Cuteness	Friendliness	Furriness	Aggregate
Graham	4.7	5.8	5.3	0	3.9
Gil	5.9	4.0	5.5	7.6	5.7
Gerald	2.0	3.7	8.0	4.3	4.5
Guilani	7.7	3.9	2.7	6.4	5.1
Guido	7.6	4.3	6.5	1.0	4.8
Godzilla	5.1	2.2	5.3	6.9	4.8
Gail	5.7	7.9	4.1	1.0	4.6
Garth	4.7	7.1	2.5	3.0	4.3
Gavin	1.1	9.5	0.4	8.0	4.7
George	9.5	4.5	9.1	7.5	7.6
Gunnar	1.4	5.8	4.8	6.2	4.5
Gillian	7.6	9.0	6.4	4.6	6.9
Greta	1.5	0.5	0.9	7.7	2.6
Gabby	1.2	3.3	7.0	2.1	3.4
Gaetena	6.8	1.9	4.1	8.3	5.2
Ganet	2.3	1.1	8.5	7.3	4.8
Gardenia	1.8	9.5	9.9	3.0	6.0
Genna	5.2	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.0
Genesis	1.7	8.3	6.7	4.9	5.4
Genaveve	4.7	8.9	3.4	9.2	6.5

TABLE 2.1

Continued

Candidate	Anti-management	Cuteness	Friendliness	Furriness	Aggregate
Gene	3.3	6.9	0.6	5.5	4.0
Gilda	5.2	4.6	9.9	1.4	5.2
Goldie	8.9	9.1	2.0	8.2	7.0
Grace	5.9	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.1
Gretchen	4.5	6.5	1.6	1.3	3.4
Garrick	4.8	5.7	9.4	5.1	6.2
Gallagher	7.4	0.4	7.6	0.4	3.9
Gerry	1.4	8.8	4.7	0.5	3.8
Gertrude	9.1	8.3	0.4	5.5	5.8
Gehosephet	6.6	2.9	8.3	4.4	5.5
Gohn	8.7	2.6	7.4	2.3	5.2
Gibby	8.7	6.9	4.7	7.2	6.9

As you can see from Table 3.1, George (my favorite Gnu) won for the year 2000, with an aggregate score of 7.6.

CHAPTER 3

Experimental Setup

..intoduce...

3.1 The Large Hadron Collider

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is a powerful proton-proton synchrotron. It was built and is operated at the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) and is situated about 100 m underground close to Geneva, Switzerland. It has a circumference of 26.7 km and uses a tunnel previously built for LEP (Large Electron Positron Collider). Being a particle-particle collider, it consists of two rings with counterrotating beams which are steered using magnets and accelerated using radiofrequency resonating cavities. These beams are made to intersect at four collision points around the LHC ring, at one of which rests the CMS detector. Besides proton-proton collisions the LHC can also collide heavy ions (lead-lead collisions) or heavy ions with protons (lead-proton collisions). Since starting operation in September 2008 the LHC has been the world's most powerful apparatus and will probably remain so in the forseeable future. The following section describes proton-proton collisions at the LHC as the data used in the subsequent physics analysis corresponds to events from these collisions.

The injector chain that supplies protons to the LHC consists of four CERN accelerators that actually predate the LHC: Linac 2, PSB (Proton Synchroton

Booster), PS (Proton Synchotron) and SPS (Super Proton Synchotron). This is illustrated in figure 3.1. The proton source is simply tank of hydrogen gas. The hydrogen atoms are ionized to yield protons which are then fed in the Linac 2, a linear accelerator. This accelerates the protons to an energy of about 50 MeV which are then fed into a series of circular accelerators starting with the PSB which accelerates the protons to 1.4 GeV. The PS then accelerates them to 25 GeV and they are then sent to the SPS which accelerates them to 450 GeV before being finally fed into the LHC beampipe. Inside the LHC the protons are accelerated by sixteen radiofrequency cavities which are made to oscillate at 400 MHz and the proton beam is sorted into discrete packet called 'bunches'. The beam is steered by 1232 Niobium-Titanium superconducting dipole magnets and collimated using quadrupole magnets. This magnet system is kept at a temperature below 2 K, using a pressurised bath of superfluid helium at about 0.13 MPa, and operates at fields above 8T. The LHC has three sophisticated vacuum systems: the insulation vacuum for cryomagnets, the insulation vacuum for helium distribution, and the beam vacuum.

It takes about 4 minutes and 20 seconds to fill up the each of the LHC rings wih protons, and about 20 minutes for the proton beam to reach its current peak energy 6.5 TeV. At this point, each LHC beam contains 2808 bunches each consisting of 1.5×10^{11} protons, and colliding at a center of mass energy of 13 TeV. It is anticipated for the COM energy to increase to 14 TeV in 2018. Looking for physics beyond the standard model by colliding protons at such high energies is one of the primary aims of the LHC.

Another important parameter for a collider like the LHC is the instantaneous luminosity (referred to as just luminosity in the following), \mathcal{L} . The number of

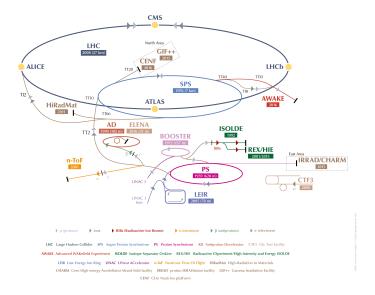


Figure 3.1: Cern Accelerator Complex

events (N) generated per second for some processes is given by:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \sigma \mathcal{L} \tag{3.1}$$

where σ is the cross-section of the processes. The luminosity of the LHC can be expressed in terms of only beam parameters as:

$$L = \frac{N_b^2 n_b f_{rev} \gamma_r}{4\pi \epsilon_n \beta^*} F \tag{3.2}$$

where N_b is number of protons in a bunch, n_b is number of bunches per beam, f_{rev} is the revolution frequency, γ_r the relativistic gamma factor, ϵ_n the transverse beam emittance, β^* the beta function at the collision point, and F is a reduction factor coming from the fact that the beams cross at an angle.

This luminosity intergrated over time represents the total amount of per unit

cross section and is called the integrated luminosity (L). The LHC has already reached its nominal design luminosity of $10^3 4 cm^{-2} s^{-1}$, and it delivered data amounting to a more than 36 fb - 1 in 2016. Figure "??" shows the amount of data delivered by the LHC overallid with the subset collected by the CMS detector.

So why do gnus do what they do? This is a perennial question that has yet to be answered definitively by scientists. Is their future somehow tied inexplicably with that of humans? Hard to say, but we do feed them a lot. It has even been theorized that rotundness is a symbol of status or class within the Gnus; those who are more productive (i.e., cute, furry, friendly) will be fed more than those who are less so. So the more rotund, the higher status one has in the Gnu society.

One could extrapolate this to mean that there is a super-Gnu out there somewhere; the biggest, rotundest Gnu that you've ever seen, probably of epic proportions! This would have to be the Leader of Gnus, or LoG for short. But the LoG would definitely have to be the cutest, furriest, and most friendly Gnu that you've ever seen.

3.1.1 The LoG

So how does the LoG get chosen? Ultimately by humans. So we can say that the Gnu society is perhaps the truest democracy that has ever existed; the leader is chosen by merit, and chosen by complete outsiders. As such, the LoG must truly epitomize all that Gnus stand for: opposedness to overmanagement, cuteness, friendliness, and furriness [?]. The gnus themselves vote at an anual election, based upon these attributes (campagaining is an anethema to Gnus; see Section ??).

3.2 Physics beyond the standard model

Table 3.1 shows the latest electoral college voting by the LoG for the year 2000. Each Gnu is scored on a scale of one to ten on the attributes described above. The results shown in the table are average scores in each category for all votes; the Gnu's final score is shown in the final column.

TABLE 3.1 Electoral College Results for the LoG Election in the Year 2000 $\,$

Candidate ¹	Anti-management	Cuteness	Friendliness	Furriness	Aggregate
Glen	6.2	7.0	6.1	9.8	7.2
Goober	6.9	2.1	5.7	4.1	4.6
Genevra	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.6
Greg	8.3	0.4	1.1	9.5	4.8
Gina	6.0	7.8	6.4	4.9	6.2
Geof	1.1	8.7	3.7	7.3	5.2
Grendel	2.8	1.7	3.4	3.2	2.7
Geronimo	1.2	1.2	8.8	2.2	3.3
Gabrielle	4.7	3.6	0.8	2.0	2.7
Giovani	8.4	5.8	3.4	7.4	6.2
Graham	4.7	5.8	5.3	0	3.9
Gil	5.9	4.0	5.5	7.6	5.7
Gerald	2.0	3.7	8.0	4.3	4.5
Guilani	7.7	3.9	2.7	6.4	5.1

TABLE 3.1

Continued

Candidate	Anti-management	Cuteness	Friendliness	Furriness	Aggregate
Guido	7.6	4.3	6.5	1.0	4.8
Godzilla	5.1	2.2	5.3	6.9	4.8
Gail	5.7	7.9	4.1	1.0	4.6
Garth	4.7	7.1	2.5	3.0	4.3
Gavin	1.1	9.5	0.4	8.0	4.7
George	9.5	4.5	9.1	7.5	7.6
Gunnar	1.4	5.8	4.8	6.2	4.5
Gillian	7.6	9.0	6.4	4.6	6.9
Greta	1.5	0.5	0.9	7.7	2.6
Gabby	1.2	3.3	7.0	2.1	3.4
Gaetena	6.8	1.9	4.1	8.3	5.2
Ganet	2.3	1.1	8.5	7.3	4.8
Gardenia	1.8	9.5	9.9	3.0	6.0
Genna	5.2	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.0
Genesis	1.7	8.3	6.7	4.9	5.4
Genaveve	4.7	8.9	3.4	9.2	6.5
Gene	3.3	6.9	0.6	5.5	4.0
Gilda	5.2	4.6	9.9	1.4	5.2
Goldie	8.9	9.1	2.0	8.2	7.0
Grace	5.9	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.1

TABLE 3.1

Continued

Candidate	Anti-management	Cuteness	Friendliness	Furriness	Aggregate
Gretchen	4.5	6.5	1.6	1.3	3.4
Garrick	4.8	5.7	9.4	5.1	6.2
Gallagher	7.4	0.4	7.6	0.4	3.9
Gerry	1.4	8.8	4.7	0.5	3.8
Gertrude	9.1	8.3	0.4	5.5	5.8
Gehosephet	6.6	2.9	8.3	4.4	5.5
Gohn	8.7	2.6	7.4	2.3	5.2
Gibby	8.7	6.9	4.7	7.2	6.9

As you can see from Table 3.1, George (my favorite Gnu) won for the year 2000, with an aggregate score of 7.6.

APPENDIX A

GNU GENERALISMS

A.1 Definitions

Several definitions are presented in Table A.1 to show both how to do rotated, line-spanning tables, as well as to define some commonly used Gnu terms.

TABLE A.1

Commonly used Gnu Terms

Definition	Small furry animal that is related to the squirrel (although they won't admit it).	Abbreviation for the "Leader of Gnus". See Chapter ??.	s Red, twisty candy that is among the most favorite of Gnu foods. Gnus frequently appear overly cute and friendly to humans bearing twizzler packages. This is known as "trolling for twizzlers" among the Gnus.
Term	Gnu	LoG	Twizzlers

Finally, Table A.2 shows the top ten Gnus from Table 3.1 ranked in order by their aggregate score (along with some of the raters' comments). This follows a long-standing Gnu tradition of self-improvement through public announcement of score (which some associate with military origins [?]). Indeed, this very table has been observed in the Gnu lodge where it was posted for peer review [?].

TABLE A.2

Top Ten Gnus From Table 3.1 With Reviewer Comments.

Gnus are Listed Below in Alphabetic Order.

Candidate	Candidate Aggregate score	Reviewer Comments
George	7.6	George is an excellent candidate for the LoG. Slightly low C, but hopefully, this 7.6 will be high enough!
Glen	7.2	A little weak on AM and Fr, but good scores overall. One or two more years of experience should be enough.
Goldie	7.0	Dismal score in Fr; suspect it had something to do with strenuous weight loss program this past year.
Gillian	6.9	Excellent C, but a little shabby on the Fu. Suggest more roughage.
Gibby	6.9	Reasonable scores, but need to work on Fr. Gibby is definitely not a morning Gnu.
Genaveve	6.5	Very low Fr; perhaps more coffee? Suggest practicing "cute faces" in the mirror several hours per day.
Giovani	6.2	Very low Fr; suspect hanging out with Genaveve too much.

TABLE A.2

Continued

Reviewer Comments	Mediochre Fu, somewhat low AM. Perhaps a future in marketing or advertising?	Fairly low AM. Fu could be better as well; buy a comb. And a mirror. Immediately.	Dismal AM; very low Fu. Seems to care more about meeting agendas than personal appearance.
Candidate Aggregate score	6.2	6.2	0.9
Candidate	Gina	Garrick	Gardenia

This document was prepared & typeset with pdfIATeX, and formatted with NDdiss2 ε classfile (v3.0[2005/07/27]) provided by Sameer Vijay.