

SEARCH FOR RESONANT DOUBLE HIGGS PRODUCTION WITH  $b\bar{b}Z\bar{Z}$   
DECAYS IN THE  $b\bar{b}\ell\ell\nu\bar{\nu}$  FINAL STATE IN  $pp$  COLLISIONS AT  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV

by

Rami Kamalieddin

A DISSERTATION

Presented to the Faculty of  
The Graduate College at the University of Nebraska  
In Partial Fulfilment of Requirements  
For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Major: Physics and Astronomy

Under the Supervision of Professor Ilya Kravchenko

Lincoln, Nebraska

May, 2019

SEARCH FOR RESONANT DOUBLE HIGGS PRODUCTION WITH  $b\bar{b}Z\bar{Z}$   
DECAYS IN THE  $b\bar{b}\ell\ell\nu\bar{\nu}$  FINAL STATE IN  $pp$  COLLISIONS AT  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV

Rami Kamalieddin, Ph.D.

University of Nebraska, 2019

Advisers: Ilya Kravchenko

Since the discovery of the Higgs boson in 2012 by the ATLAS and CMS experiments, most of the quantum mechanical properties that describe the long-awaited Higgs boson have been measured. Due to the outstanding work of the LHC, over a hundred of  $fb^{-1}$  of data have been delivered to both experiments. Finally, it became sensible for analyses teams to start working with a very low cross section processes, which made it possible to observe rare decay modes of the Higgs boson, e.g., a recent success in observing  $t\bar{t}H$  and  $VHbb$  processes. One of the main remaining untouched topics is a double Higgs boson production. However, additional hundred of  $fb^{-1}$  per year from the HL-LHC will not necessarily help us much with the SM double Higgs physics, the process may remain unseen even in the most optimistic scenarios. The solution is to work in parallel on new reconstruction and signal extraction methods as well as new analysis techniques to improve the sensitivity of measurements. This thesis is about both approaches: we have used the largest available dataset at the time the analysis has been performed and developed/used the most novel analysis methods. One of such methods is the new electron identification algorithm that we have developed at the CMS electron identification group, to which I have had a privilege to contribute during several years of my stay at CERN.

The majority of this thesis is devoted to techniques for the first search at the LHC for the double Higgs boson production mediated by a heavy narrow-width resonance

in the  $b\bar{b}ZZ$  channel:  $X \rightarrow HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}ZZ^* \rightarrow b\bar{b}\ell\ell\nu\bar{\nu}$ . The measurement searches for a resonant production of a Higgs boson pair in the range of masses of the resonant parent particle from 250 to 1000 GeV using  $35.9\text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data taken in 2016 at 13 TeV. Two spin scenarios of the resonance are considered: spin 0 and spin 2. In the absence of the evidence of the resonant double Higgs boson production from the previous searches, we proceed with setting the upper confidence limits.

*“... a place for a smart quote!”*

*Lenin, 1922.*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This will be a longgggg list!

---

## Table of Contents

---

List of Figures	vii
List of Tables	viii
1 Introduction	1
Bibliography	13
References	14

---

## List of Figures

---

1.1	The structure of an atom. Approximate scale values are indicated. . . . .	2
1.2	All SM interaction and simple vertices. . . . .	8
1.3	SM particles and force carriers. Self-interactions are also shown. The strength of the coupling to the Higgs boson increases from the bottom to the top, which is illustrated by the shades of the green color (the Higgs field). . . . .	9
1.4	Coupling of particles to SM Higgs boson versus the mass of the particle, log-log scale is used. . . . .	11
1.5	SM Higgs boson production modes: a) a gluon fashion, b) a vector boson scattering, c) an associated production with a vector boson, d) an associated production with the top anti-top pair. . . . .	12
1.6	Higgs boson decay channels. At 125 GeV the dominant decay mode is $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ . . . . .	13

---

## List of Tables

---



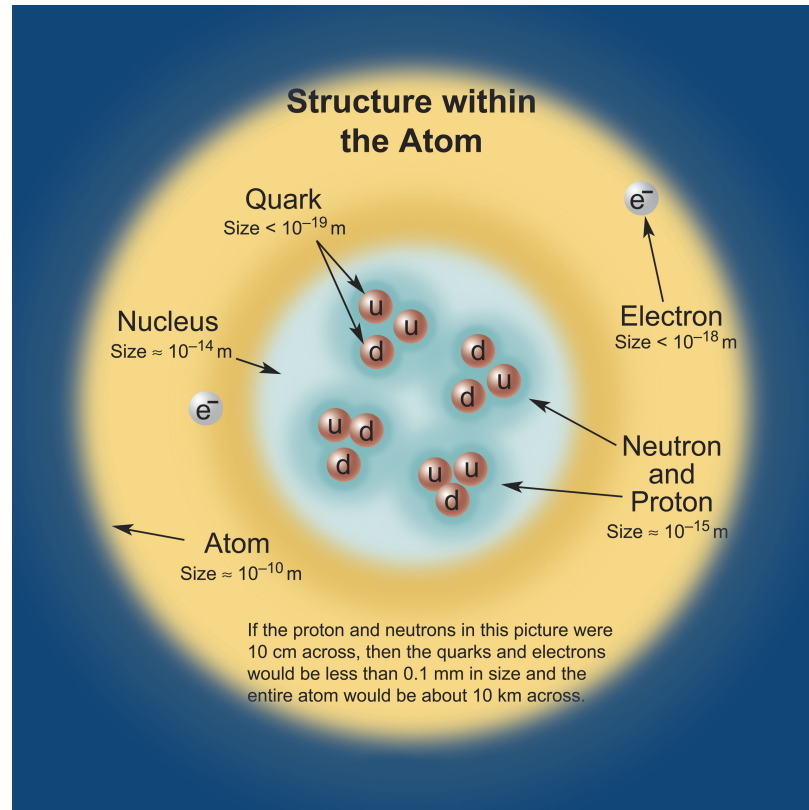
## CHAPTER 1

---

### Introduction

---

When one of the brightest physicists who has ever lived on Earth, Richard Feynman, was asked to summarise in one single phrase everything that we know about the world around us, he said, "all things are made of atoms" [1]. Feynman himself was the father of the quantum electrodynamics and definitely knew how to answer that question. In this simple response to general public he decided not go into quantum mechanics principles and rather illustrated at the highly abstract level that everything is made of smaller particles. For example, nowadays we know that atoms have nuclei and electrons on the electron shells, "orbiting" around the nucleus. The nucleus is positively charged proportionally to the number of protons it contains. To provide the stability of the nuclei of the heavy atoms our world also needs neutrons, which have no electric charge. A free neutron decays in about 15 minutes, while the proton is stable, as far as we know from the experiments, and only in some exotic theories it is hypothesised that the proton lifetime is finite. However, the estimate of the proton lifetime is a value that is larger than the age of our Universe and is at least  $10^{30}$  years [2]. Going further to an even smaller scale, we can say that protons and neutrons are not elementary, instead they are composed of point-like constituents that are called quarks (see Figure 1.1).



**Figure 1.1:** The structure of an atom. Approximate scale values are indicated.

Quarks were proposed by Gell-Mann and also by Zweig to explain periodicity in properties of observed subatomic particles. [3]. Quarks come in three families, or generations, and are arranged into doublets. Each doublet has an "up" quark with the electric charge  $+\frac{2}{3}$  and a "down" quark with the charge  $-\frac{1}{3}$ . For antiquarks signs are reversed. The fact that the charge values were fractional was so revolutionary that Gell-Mann decided not to publish his article in a highly prestigious journal but, expecting a rejection, decided to go with the second tier one [3]. In addition to charge, quarks also have a "flavor" number assigned to them. For instance, a charm quark has  $+1$  unit of "charmness", while a strange quark has  $-1$  unit of "strangeness". All the other quark flavor fields are zero for them. And this pattern is applied to all the other four quarks to fill the corresponding "quarkness" numbers. Besides, the mass of quarks

increases from the first to the third family. No explanation exists in the Standard Model (SM), masses are the parameters in this theory, even though the SM is the most tested theory of fundamental forces and elementary particles, extremely successful and is presently generally accepted by the whole physics community. However, it is hypothesised that the SM could be a part of the larger ultimate theory, the so-called "The Theory of Everything" (TOE), which is to be written (had been a lifelong journey of another genius, Einstein [4]). There is hope that the TOE will be able to explain the phenomenon of the quark mass hierarchy. Another important characteristics of quarks has been revealed at the  $e^+e^-$  colliders when physicists compared production rates of muons and hadrons. The theory was off by a factor of three. This was the motivation to introduce three quark colors: green, blue, and red.

Electrons that we discussed before were the first leptons to be observed in an experiment. In particle physics, a lepton is an elementary particle with the spin  $1/2$  that participates in all but strong interactions. All the elementary particles are split into two classes: fermions and bosons. Particles with the half-integer spin  $1/2$  (quarks and leptons) are called fermions since they obey Fermi-Dirac statistics [5]. The other class of particles is bosons. They are force carriers, have an integer spin, and are characterised by the Bose-Einstein statistics.

An electron (a charged lepton) was discovered by Thompson [6] in 1897 when he was studying the properties of a cathode ray. Due to this discovery, that year is considered the beginning of an era of a particle physics: a dozen of particles has been discovered in the next decades. In 1936, another lepton was observed, a muon [7], in an experiment of Anderson and Neddermeyer who studied cosmic radiation. A muon is almost a copy of an electron, but is 207 times heavier. There is a story that Feynman was able to derive the mass of the muon starting with the mass of an electron, but the world has never seen that calculation published [8].

Analogously to quark families, leptons are also arranged in generations. Each generation is a doublet that consists of a charged lepton (electron, muon or tau) with the charge  $-1$  and a neutral lepton (corresponding electron, muon, or a tau neutrino). An electron and a muon neutrinos have been discovered in 1956 and 1962, respectively. The existence of the electron neutrino was deduced from the violation of the conservation of energy in a beta decay, while the muon neutrino [9] was discovered by Schwartz, Lederman, and Steinberger during an experiment with the pion beam where leptons from the pion decays arrive to the aluminum spark chamber after passing the steel wall. 51 events of interest have been observed after running the experiment for several months. Those events could not be due to electron neutrinos, since they will interact with the metal and produce electrons. The presence of narrow muon tracks in the chamber in each event, hence muons, was a clear indication that those neutrinos were of a different kind, they were muon neutrinos. Finally, a tau lepton and a tau neutrino were discovered in 1975 and 2000 correspondingly [10,11]. With that, all three families of the SM leptons were observed: a long-awaited tau neutrino, which was decades ago theoretically speculated to exist, was finally discovered experimentally. In a like manner to families of quarks, lepton masses grow with the generation, where a tau from the third generation is the heaviest lepton. To classify leptons of different families the lepton numbers have been reserved: 1 unit of electron number to an electron and an electron neutrino, 1 unit of muon number to a muon and an muon neutrino, and 1 unit of tau number to a tau and a tau neutrino. In the SM all neutrinos are massless, however, it has been shown that they have a non-zero mass [12]. This fact is one of the main motivations for theorists to look for extensions of the SM.

In the SM there are four fundamental forces: gravitational, weak, electromagnetic, and strong forces. We will classify all four forces [13] in terms of the relative strength,

the range that they can cover, the spin of the mediator, and whether the force's nature is attractive, repulsive, or both. This should be taken with the grain of salt though, since this is quite ambiguous categorisation, but it has a deep pedagogical meaning because it helps to illustrate in which regime each of the forces is dominant. And this is one of the main approaches in solving physics problems: to know which effects are the dominant, which are sub-dominant, and which can be neglected so that correct approximations could be made and it would become possible to do calculations for problems where closed-form solutions do not exist, which is almost all the phenomena around us [8].

The gravitational force governs the Universe at the macroscopic level: planets, solar systems, etc. The first theory of gravity was formulated by Newton [14] and then further developed by Einstein. A good historical perspective is available at [15]. It is worth noting that the gravitational force is not included in the SM. Attempts are ongoing to expand the SM, e.g., adding the graviton as a mediator, but no real success so far has been achieved to create a renormalizable theory that would combine both SM and gravity [16]. To surprise of many, gravity is the weakest force, the only reason why the motion of planets and galaxies is governed by gravity is because those are gigantic objects. Gravity effects become the dominant ones at the macroscopic scale because of an enormous number of particles involved in the interaction. If the strength of the strongest force, which is the strong force, is set to 1, then the strength of the gravity will be about  $10^{-41}$ . It is contemplated that the gravity mediator (the graviton), if exists, would have a charge of zero, zero mass, spin 2, and should be a stable particle. The gravitational force is of the infinite range and its nature is purely attractive, while all other three forces can exhibit both an attractive and a repulsive behaviour. Einstein's general relativity theory is the only proven working theory of gravity as of now, though not a quantum theory.

The next force we are going to discuss is the weak force. It is mediated by a charged  $W$  (charge  $+1/-1$ ) boson or a neutral  $Z$  boson, thus giving name to charged and neutral weak interactions correspondingly. All SM fermions experience the weak force, both quarks and leptons. The relative strength of the weak force is  $10^{-16}$  and the range of applicability is  $10^{-3}$  fm. All three weak bosons ( $W^+$ ,  $W^-$ , and  $Z$ ) have spin 1 and are quite massive:  $m_{W^\pm} = 80.385$  GeV and  $m_Z = 91.189$  GeV. GeV is the unit of the so-called "natural system of units", in which  $\hbar = c = 1$ . This system is very popular in the high-energy physics and is widely used in this thesis. Adoption of this system simplifies how many equations look and also makes a fine-structure constant  $\alpha \approx 1/137$  dimensionless. Using the natural system of units [17] masses, momenta, and energies are measured in electronvolts (eV), with GeV ( $10^9$  eV) and TeV ( $10^{12}$  eV) being the most popular units in a modern high-energy physics due to energy regimes involved.

For leptons charged weak interactions are interesting due to the fact that a primitive interaction vertex can be thought of as a point where a charged lepton is converted to a neutral lepton or vice versa. A good example is a muon decay, which is nothing but a conversion of the muon to a muon neutrino with the help of the  $W$  boson, which further decays to an electron and a corresponding electron antineutrino. It is worth noting that charged weak interactions do not conserve the flavor of quarks, e.g., members of doublets of the third and the second families can be converted into members of the lower family of quarks. This fact is reflected in the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix [18], which contains information on the strength of the flavour-changing weak interactions. Since diagonal elements of this matrix are less than one and off-diagonal elements are non-zero, CKM matrix represents a mismatch of quantum states of quarks when they propagate freely and when they take part in the weak interactions. The matrix with non-zero off-diagonal elements means

cross-generation interactions are allowed and this is the information that the CKM matrix quantifies.

$$\begin{pmatrix} |V_{ud}| & |V_{us}| & |V_{ub}| \\ |V_{cd}| & |V_{cs}| & |V_{cb}| \\ |V_{td}| & |V_{ts}| & |V_{tb}| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.97427 \pm 0.00015 & 0.22534 \pm 0.00065 & 0.00351^{+0.00015}_{-0.00014} \\ 0.22520 \pm 0.00065 & 0.97344 \pm 0.00016 & 0.0412^{+0.0011}_{-0.0005} \\ 0.00867^{+0.00029}_{-0.00031} & 0.0404^{+0.0011}_{-0.0005} & 0.999146^{+0.000021}_{-0.000046} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1.1)$$

Moreover, W and Z bosons can couple to each other, so  $WWZ$ ,  $WWWW$ , and  $WWZZ$  vertices are possible in the SM. Finally, since W boson participates in charged interactions, it also couples to photons, so  $\gamma WW$ ,  $\gamma WWZ$ , and  $WW\gamma\gamma$  vertices are also allowed.

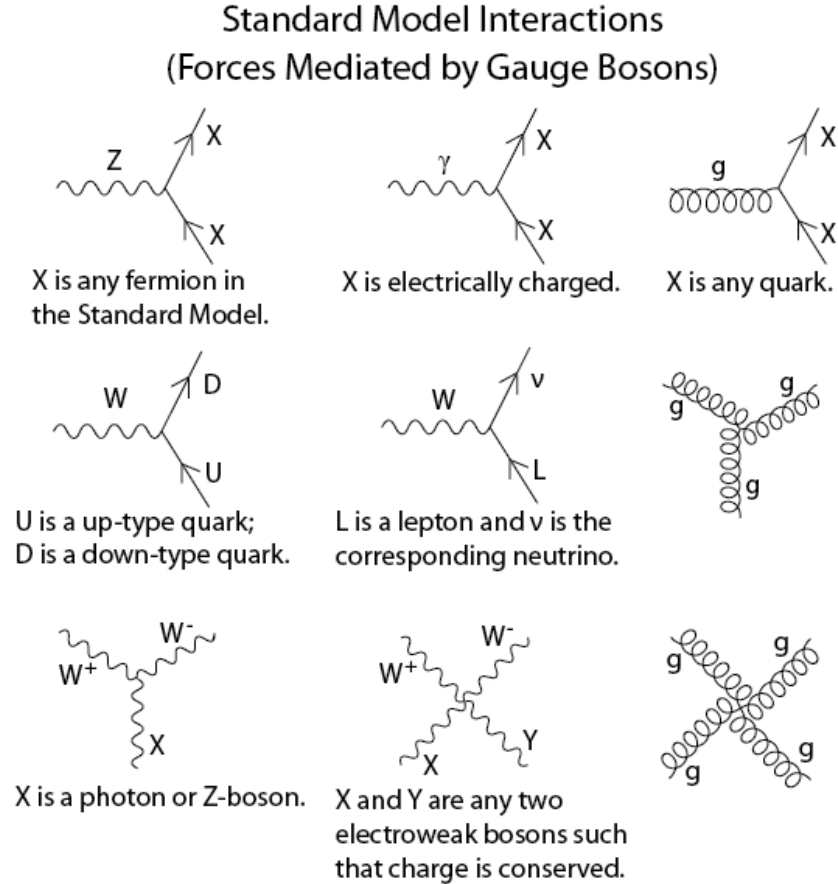
Now, we are moving to the electromagnetic (EM) force. This is one of the main forces that we experience in our everyday life. The reason the reader can sit in the chair and do not fall further down due to gravity, is that electrons of the reader's body repel electrons of the chair. Relative strength of the EM force is  $10^{-3}$  and the range of applicability is infinite. A photon, as its mediator, has zero mass, spin 1, and the theory that describes its interaction with leptons and quarks is called quantum electrodynamics (QED), developed in 1940th and 1950th by Tomonaga, Schwinger, Feynman, and Dyson [19]. Electric charge is conserved in EM interactions and no single photon-to-fermion vertex is possible, there are always two fermions that must be involved. Lastly, even though Z boson is massive and photon is massless, Z boson is neutral, thus, any interaction where the photon is a force carrier, can be also mediated by the Z boson.

Finally, we can talk about the forth force of the SM - the strong force. This is the strongest known force, where the gluons are the carriers. There are nine types of gluons and each gluon carries one unit of color and one unit of anticolor. But,

technically, the ninth gluon is a color invariant, and would give rise to an infinite range of the strong force, which contradicts experiments. That is why modern physics assumes that in our world only eight gluons exist [3, 18].

Gluons carry color charge and can couple to each other. For several high order processes in quantum chromodynamics (QCD), 3- and 4-gluon vertices have to be introduced to restore gauge invariance and no higher order vertices are required [20].

Interactions of the elementary particles that are allowed in the SM and corresponding simple vertices are shown at the Fig. 1.2.

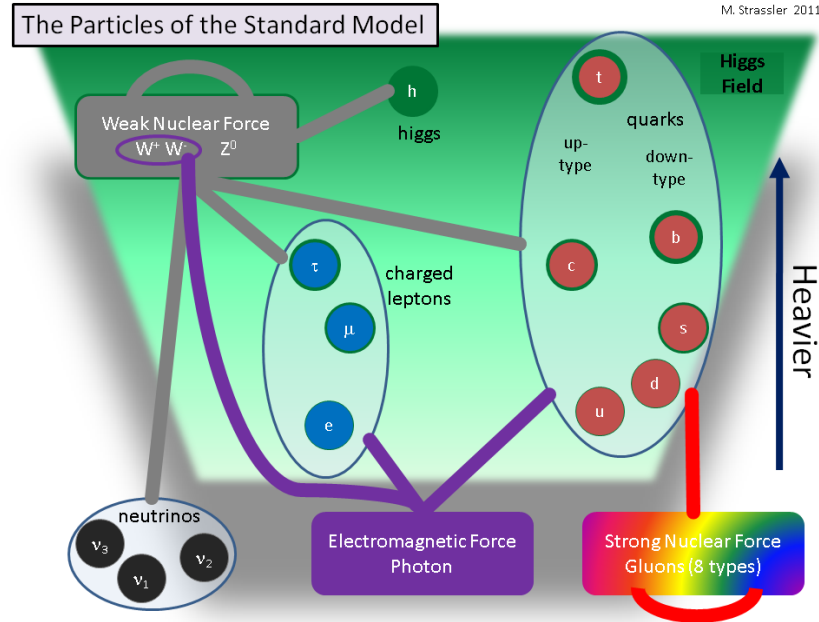


**Figure 1.2:** All SM interaction and simple vertices.

The whole SM picture will not be completed without the main particle yet miss-



ing until 2012th ... the Higgs boson! (Fig. 1.3 [21]) After the electroweak (EW) unification by Glashow, Salam, and Weinberg [22], it was still not clear what is the origin of the mass of fundamental particles. In 1964, Robert Brout and François Englert [23], Peter Higgs [24], Gerald Guralnik, C. Richard Hagen, and Tom Kibble [25] (BEHGHK authors), proposed the method by which the particles can acquire mass. This technique consists of three stages and we will discuss all three of them:



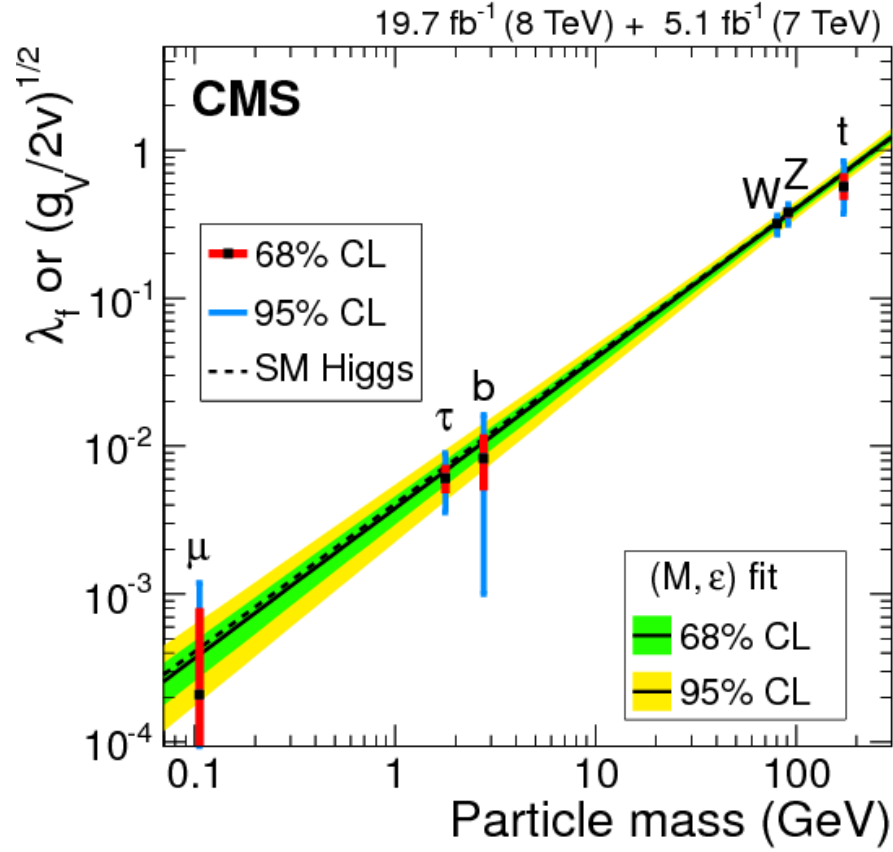
**Figure 1.3:** SM particles and force carriers. Self-interactions are also shown. The strength of the coupling to the Higgs boson increases from the bottom to the top, which is illustrated by the shades of the green color (the Higgs field).

1. The Brout-Englert-Higgs (BEH) mechanism
2. The BEH field
3. The Higgs boson.

The BEH mechanism is simply a spontaneous symmetry breaking (SSB) mechanism, which is a mathematical trick consisting of rewriting the original scalar fields

in the EW Lagrangian, rearranging equations, and requiring that the fields are real. What does this lead to? We started with a scalar complex field and a massless vector field and after SSB we obtained a single real scalar field (Higgs boson) and a massive vector field. In our physical world this gives mass to W and Z bosons.

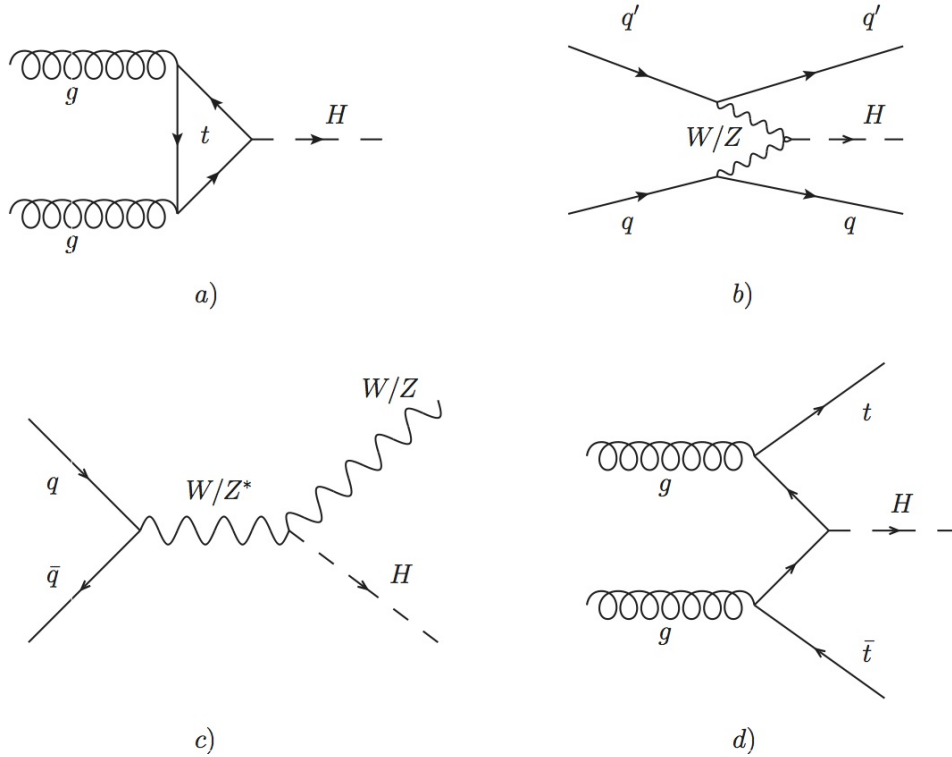
The BEH field exists everywhere and has been present almost since the Big Bang [26]. It is a property of our world. All the fundamental particles that interact with the BEH field acquire mass. Those, who do not interact directly (at the tree level), have no mass and all their energy is in the form of the momentum, thus they can travel with the speed of light. The more the particle interacts with the BEH field, the higher is the coupling to the Higgs boson or simply the higher is the mass of the particle. For example, the coupling of the Higgs boson to fermions is proportional to the mass of the fermions, while for W and Z bosons it is proportional to the squared mass of bosons, thus top quark and Z bosons are quite massive (see Fig. 1.4 [27]).



**Figure 1.4:** Coupling of particles to SM Higgs boson versus the mass of the particle, log-log scale is used.

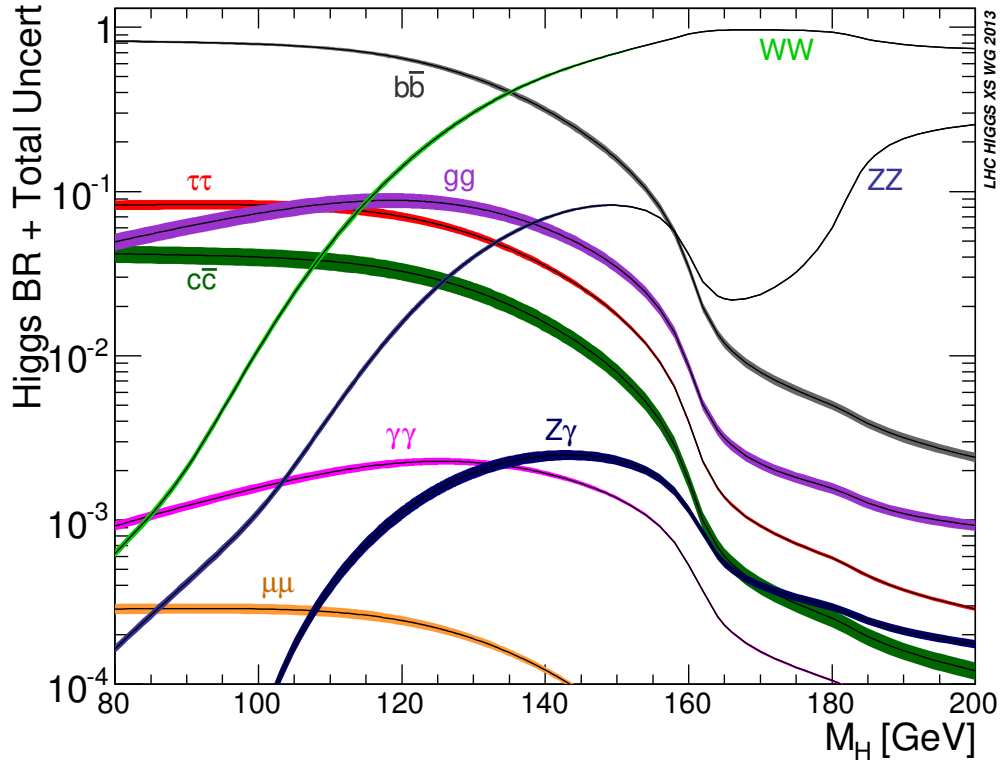
Now let us talk about the Higgs boson. First a little bit of history, an irony of life, actually. The BEH particle is called the Higgs boson, but Peter Higgs was not the first to publish the article on the BEH mechanism, in fact he was the last out of BEHGHK authors! His very first article was rejected since it contained no specific predictions or conclusions drawn from his calculations. This is why he was out-published by others. But this rejection made him write another article where he explicitly predicted an existence of the new boson. And this is what has made all the difference, he was the first to predict a new boson, and this boson now is called the Higgs boson. The Higgs boson is the excitation of the BEH field. Thus, the Higgs bosons can be produced

at colliders by pumping more and more energy in a small space-time region exciting the BEH field to "produce" the Higgs bosons. In reality this happens through making the LHC beams more energetic and thus, during the collision, having more energetic gluons (and also quarks). The main production mechanism is called a gluon fusion, when through the top quark loop a single Higgs boson is produced. This accounts for about 90% of the overall LHC Higgs production at the 13 TeV energy. The second mechanism is a vector boson fusion. The third mechanism is the associated production with a weak boson. And the smallest contributor to the Higgs boson production is the  $t\bar{t}H$  process, which stands for the associated production of the Higgs boson with the top anti-top quark pair. All mentioned Higgs boson production mechanisms are presented in the form of Feynman diagrams in Fig. 1.5.



**Figure 1.5:** SM Higgs boson production modes: a) a gluon fusion, b) a vector boson scattering, c) an associated production with a vector boson, d) an associated production with the top anti-top pair.

The final important aspect of the Higgs boson physics is the decay channels of the Higgs boson, in other words probabilities with which Higgs boson decays to other particles, so called branching fractions (see Fig. 1.6). This analysis focuses on two Higgs boson decays,  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  and  $H \rightarrow ZZ$ . The first one has the highest branching ratio, while the second one gives a clean signature when subsequent  $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$  decays are selected.



**Figure 1.6:** Higgs boson decay channels. At 125 GeV the dominant decay mode is  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ .

---

## References

---

- [1] Richard Phillips Feynman, Robert Benjamin Leighton, and Matthew Sands. *The Feynman lectures on physics; New millennium ed.* Basic Books, New York, NY, 2010. Originally published 1963-1965.
- [2] Savas Dimopoulos, Stuart Raby, and Frank Wilczek. Proton decay in supersymmetric models. *Physics Letters B*, 112(2):133 – 136, 1982.
- [3] David J Griffiths. *Introduction to elementary particles; 2nd rev. version.* Physics textbook. Wiley, New York, NY, 2008.
- [4] Jennifer Ouellette. Einstein’s quest for a unified theory. *APS*, 2015.
- [5] Erwin Schrödinger. *Statistical thermodynamics; 2nd ed.* Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1952.
- [6] E A Davis and Isabel Falconer. *J.J. Thompson and the discovery of the electron.* Taylor and Francis, Hoboken, NJ, 2002.
- [7] Oreste Piccioni. *The Discovery of the Muon*, pages 143–162. Springer US, Boston, MA, 1996.
- [8] Carl Bender. Mathematical physics.

- [9] G. Danby, J-M. Gaillard, K. Goulianos, L. M. Lederman, N. Mistry, M. Schwartz, and J. Steinberger. Observation of high-energy neutrino reactions and the existence of two kinds of neutrinos. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 9:36–44, Jul 1962.
- [10] M. L. Perl, G. S. Abrams, and et al Boyarski. Evidence for anomalous lepton production in  $e^+ - e^-$  annihilation. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 35:1489–1492, Dec 1975.
- [11] K. Kodama et al. Observation of tau neutrino interactions. *Phys. Lett.*, B504:218–224, 2001.
- [12] S. M. Bilenky. Neutrino in Standard Model and beyond. *Phys. Part. Nucl.*, 46(4):475–496, 2015.
- [13] Eric W. Weisstein. Fundamental forces.
- [14] S Chandrasekhar. *Newton's principia for the common reader*. Oxford Univ., Oxford, 2003. The book can be consulted by contacting: PH-AID: Wallet, Lionel.
- [15] Hanoeh Gutfreund and Jurgen Renn. *The road to relativity: the history and meaning of Einstein's "The foundation of general relativity" : featuring the original manuscript of Einstein's masterpiece*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, Apr 2015.
- [16] J. Butterworth. *Smashing Physics*. Headline Publishing Group, 2014.
- [17] W N Cottingham and D A Greenwood. *An Introduction to the Standard Model of Particle Physics; 2nd ed*. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 2007.
- [18] C. Patrignani et al. Review of Particle Physics. *Chin. Phys.*, C40(10):100001, 2016.

- [19] Andrew Wayne. QED and the Men Who Made It: Dyson, Feynman, Schwinger, and Tomonaga by Silvan S. Schweber. *The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science*, 46(4):624–627, 1995.
- [20] Michelangelo L Mangano. Introduction to QCD. (CERN-OPEN-2000-255), 1999.
- [21] Matt Strassler. Of particular significance: Conversations about science with theoretical physicist matt strassler.
- [22] S.L. Glashow. Partial symmetries of weak interactions. *Nucl.Phys.*, 22:579–588, 1961.
- [23] F. Englert and R. Brout. Broken symmetry and the mass of gauge vector mesons. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 13:321–323, Aug 1964.
- [24] Peter W. Higgs. Broken symmetries and the masses of gauge bosons. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 13:508–509, Oct 1964.
- [25] G. S. Guralnik, C. R. Hagen, and T. W. B. Kibble. Global conservation laws and massless particles. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 13:585–587, Nov 1964.
- [26] Pauline Gagnon. *Who cares about particle physics? : making sense of the Higgs boson, the Large Hadron Collider and CERN*. Oxford University Press, 2016.
- [27] Precise determination of the mass of the Higgs boson and studies of the compatibility of its couplings with the standard model. Technical Report CMS-PAS-HIG-14-009, CERN, Geneva, 2014.
- [28]



- [29] J. Alwall, R. Frederix, S. Frixione, V. Hirschi, F. Maltoni, O. Mattelaer, H. S. Shao, T. Stelzer, P. Torrielli, and M. Zaro. The automated computation of tree-level and next-to-leading order differential cross sections, and their matching to parton shower simulations. *JHEP*, 07:079, 2014.
- [30] Thomas Junk. Confidence level computation for combining searches with small statistics. *Nucl.Instrum.Meth.*, A434:435, 1999.
- [31] Glen Cowan, Kyle Cranmer, Eilam Gross, and Ofer Vitells. Asymptotic formulae for likelihood-based tests of new physics. *Eur. Phys. J.*, C71:1554, 2011. [Erratum: *Eur. Phys. J.*C73,2501(2013)].
- [32] SM Higgs Combination. Technical Report CMS-PAS-HIG-11-011, CERN, Geneva, 2011.
- [33] Matthew J. Dolan, Christoph Englert, and Michael Spannowsky. New Physics in LHC Higgs boson pair production. *Phys. Rev.*, D87(5):055002, 2013.
- [34] S. Frixione, P. Nason, and C. Oleari. Matching nlo qcd computations with parton shower simulations: the powheg method. *JHEP*, 11:070, 2007.
- [35] S. Agostinelli et al. GEANT4—a simulation toolkit. *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A*, 506:250, 2003.
- [36] Gionata Luisoni, Paolo Nason, Carlo Oleari, and Francesco Tramontano.  $HW^\pm/HZ + 0$  and 1 jet at NLO with the POWHEG BOX interfaced to GoSam and their merging within MiNLO. *JHEP*, 10:083, 2013.
- [37] Comparison of nuisances for background only case, 350 GeV mass hypothesis. [http://rkamalie.web.cern.ch/rkamalie/feb12/Comparison\\_of\\_nuisances\\_expectedSignal0\\_3](http://rkamalie.web.cern.ch/rkamalie/feb12/Comparison_of_nuisances_expectedSignal0_3)

- [38] Comparison of nuisances for s+b case, 350 GeV mass hypothesis.  
[http://rkamalie.web.cern.ch/rkamalie/feb12/Comparison\\_of\\_nuisances\\_expectedSignal1\\_3](http://rkamalie.web.cern.ch/rkamalie/feb12/Comparison_of_nuisances_expectedSignal1_3)
- [39] k-factor for DY/Z. <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/SummaryTable1G25ns#D>
- [40] The LHC Higgs cross-section working group.  
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LHCPhysics/LHCHXSWG>.
- [41] Standard Model Cross Sections for CMS at 13 TeV.  
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/StandardModelCrossSectionsat13TeVInclusi>
- [42] SM Higgs production cross sections at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV.  
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LHCPhysics/CERNYellowReportPageAt13TeV#ZH1H>
- [43] NNLO+NNLL top-quark-pair cross sections.  
[https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LHCPhysics/TtbarNNLO#Top\\_quark\\_pair\\_cross\\_se](https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LHCPhysics/TtbarNNLO#Top_quark_pair_cross_se)
- [44] Single Top Cross sections. <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/SingleTopSigma>.
- [45] CMS GEN XSEC Task Force. <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/GenXsecTaskF>
- [46] SM Higgs Branching Ratios and Total Decay Widths (update in CERN Report4 2016).  
[https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LHCPhysics/CERNYellowReportPageBR#Higgs\\_2\\_g](https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LHCPhysics/CERNYellowReportPageBR#Higgs_2_g)
- [47] Ryan Gavin, Ye Li, Frank Petriello, and Seth Quackenbush. W Physics at the LHC with FEWZ 2.1. *Comput. Phys. Commun.*, 184:208, 2013.
- [48] Stefano Frixione, Paolo Nason, and Giovanni Ridolfi. A Positive-weight next-to-leading-order Monte Carlo for heavy flavour hadroproduction. *JHEP*, 09:126, 2007.

- [49] J. Alwall, R. Frederix, S. Frixione, V. Hirschi, F. Maltoni, O. Mattelaer, H. S. Shao, T. Stelzer, P. Torrielli, and M. Zaro. The automated computation of tree-level and next-to-leading order differential cross sections, and their matching to parton shower simulations. *JHEP*, 07:079, 2014.
- [50] Gunter Zech. Upper Limits in Experiments with Background Or Measurement Errors. *Nucl. Instrum. Meth.*, A277:608, 1989.
- [51] A. L. Read. Presentation of search results: the CLs technique. *J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys.*, 28, 2002.
- [52] Rikkert Frederix, Emanuele Re, and Paolo Torrielli. Single-top t-channel hadroproduction in the four-flavour scheme with POWHEG and aMC@NLO. *JHEP*, 09:130, 2012.
- [53] Johan Alwall et al. Comparative study of various algorithms for the merging of parton showers and matrix elements in hadronic collisions. *Eur. Phys. J. C*, 53:473–500, 2008.
- [54] Serguei Chatrchyan et al. Determination of jet energy calibration and transverse momentum resolution in CMS. *JINST*, 6:P11002, 2011.
- [55] John M. Campbell and R. K. Ellis. MCFM for the Tevatron and the LHC. *Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl.*, 205-206:10, 2010.
- [56] Emanuele Re. Single-top Wt-channel production matched with parton showers using the POWHEG method. *Eur. Phys. J.*, C71:1547, 2011.
- [57] Gael L. Perrin, Pedro Fernandez Manteca. Muon Identification and Isolation Scale-Factors on 2016 Dataset. <https://indico.cern.ch/event/611558/>

- contributions/2465881/attachments/1407735/2151747/TnP\_06\_02\_2017.pdf.
- [58] CMS Muon POG. Tracking SFs on the full 2016 data. [https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMS/MuonWorkInProgressAndPagResults#Results\\_on\\_the\\_full\\_2016\\_data](https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMS/MuonWorkInProgressAndPagResults#Results_on_the_full_2016_data).
  - [59] Gael L. Perrin. Double Muon trigger efficiency per-leg approach. [https://indico.cern.ch/event/636555/contributions/2577291/attachments/1453162/2241537/TnP\\_DoubleMuSF\\_03\\_05\\_17.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/636555/contributions/2577291/attachments/1453162/2241537/TnP_DoubleMuSF_03_05_17.pdf).
  - [60] Peisi Huang, Aniket Joglekar, Min Li, and Carlos E. M. Wagner. Corrections to Di-Higgs Production with Light Stops and Modified Higgs Couplings. 2017.
  - [61] Grace Dupuis. Collider Constraints and Prospects of a Scalar Singlet Extension to Higgs Portal Dark Matter. *JHEP*, 07:008, 2016.
  - [62] Shinya Kanemura, Kunio Kaneta, Naoki Machida, Shinya Odori, and Tetsuo Shindou. Single and double production of the Higgs boson at hadron and lepton colliders in minimal composite Higgs models. *Phys. Rev.*, D94(1):015028, 2016.
  - [63] Alexandra Oliveira. Gravity particles from Warped Extra Dimensions, predictions for LHC. 2014.
  - [64] Oleg Antipin, David Atwood, and Amarjit Soni. Search for RS gravitons via  $W(L)W(L)$  decays. *Phys. Lett.*, B666:155–161, 2008.
  - [65] A. Liam Fitzpatrick, Jared Kaplan, Lisa Randall, and Lian-Tao Wang. Searching for the Kaluza-Klein Graviton in Bulk RS Models. *JHEP*, 09:013, 2007.
  - [66] Kaustubh Agashe, Hooman Davoudiasl, Gilad Perez, and Amarjit Soni. Warped Gravitons at the LHC and Beyond. *Phys. Rev.*, D76:036006, 2007.

- [67] CMS Higgs PAG. List of question for the preapproval checks. <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/HiggsWG/HiggsPAGPreapprovalChecks>.
- [68] CMS BTV POG. Supported Algorithms and Operating Points. [https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/BtagRecommendation80XReReco#Supported\\_Algorithms\\_and\\_Operati](https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/BtagRecommendation80XReReco#Supported_Algorithms_and_Operati).
- [69] Albert M Sirunyan et al. Search for resonant and nonresonant Higgs boson pair production in the  $b\bar{b}\mu\mu$  final state in proton-proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV. 2017.
- [70] Abdus Salam and John Clive Ward. On a gauge theory of elementary interactions. *Nuovo Cim.*, 19:165–170, 1961.
- [71] Steven Weinberg. A model of leptons. *Phys.Rev.Lett.*, 19:1264–1266, 1967.
- [72] Albert M Sirunyan et al. Evidence for the Higgs boson decay to a bottom quark-antiquark pair. 2017.
- [73] Albert M Sirunyan et al. Particle-flow reconstruction and global event description with the CMS detector. *JINST*, 12(10):P10003, 2017.
- [74] Aruna Kumar Nayak. Reconstruction of physics objects in the CMS detector. *PoS, CHARGED2012:010*, 2012.
- [75] Lisa Randall and Raman Sundrum. Large mass hierarchy from a small extra dimension. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 83:3370–3373, Oct 1999.
- [76] Alexandra Oliveira. Gravity particles from Warped Extra Dimensions, predictions for LHC. 2014.

- [77] Serguei Chatrchyan et al. Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS experiment at the LHC. *Phys. Lett.*, B716:30–61, 2012.
- [78] Georges Aad et al. Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC. *Phys. Lett.*, B716:1–29, 2012.
- [79] Giuliano Panico. Prospects for double Higgs production. *Frascati Phys. Ser.*, 61:102, 2016.
- [80] I. Belotelov, I. Golutvin, D. Bourilkov, A. Lanyov, E. Rogalev, M. Savina, and S. Shmatov. Search for ADD extra dimensional gravity in di-muon channel with the CMS detector. CMS Note 2006/076, 2006.
- [81] M. Aldaya, P. Arce, J. Caballero, B. de la Cruz, P. Garcia-Abia, J. M. Hernandez, M. I. Josa, and E. Ruiz. Discovery potential and search strategy for the standard model Higgs boson in the  $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\mu$  decay channel using a mass-independent analysis. CMS Note 2006/106, 2006.
- [82] A. Brandt et al. Measurements of single diffraction at  $\sqrt{s} = 630$  GeV: Evidence for a non-linear  $\alpha(t)$  of the pomeron. *Nucl. Phys. B*, 514:3, 1998.
- [83] W. Buchmüller and D. Wyler. Constraints on SU(5)-type leptoquarks. *Phys. Lett. B*, 177:377, 1986.
- [84] CMS Collaboration. CMS technical design report, volume II: Physics performance. *J. Phys. G*, 34:995, 2007.
- [85] CMS Collaboration. Jet performance in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s}=7$  TeV. CMS Physics Analysis Summary CMS-PAS-JME-10-003, 2010.

- [86] S. Chatrchyan et al. The CMS experiment at the CERN LHC. *JINST*, 3:S08004, 2008.
- [87] Particle Data Group, J. Beringer, et al. Review of Particle Physics. *Phys. Rev. D*, 86:010001, 2012.
- [88] ALEPH, CDF, D0, DELPHI, L3, OPAL, SLD Collaborations, the LEP Electroweak Working Group, the Tevatron Electroweak Working Group, and the SLD Electroweak and Heavy Flavour Groups. Precision electroweak measurements and constraints on the Standard Model. 2010.
- [89] I. Bertram, G. Landsberg, J. Linnemann, R. Partridge, M. Paterno, and H. B. Prosper. A recipe for the construction of confidence limits. Technical Report TM-2104, Fermilab, 2000.
- [90] L. Moneta, K. Belasco, K. S. Cranmer, A. Lazzaro, D. Piparo, G. Schott, W. Verkerke, and M. Wolf. The RooStats Project. In *13<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Advanced Computing and Analysis Techniques in Physics Research (ACAT2010)*. SISSA, 2010. PoS(ACAT2010)057.
- [91] Vardan Khachatryan et al. Search for the standard model Higgs boson produced through vector boson fusion and decaying to  $b\bar{b}$ . *Phys. Rev.*, D92(3):032008, 2015.
- [92] Performance of muon identification in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s}=7$  TeV. Technical Report CMS-PAS-MUO-10-002, CERN, Geneva, 2010.
- [93] Serguei Chatrchyan et al. Performance of CMS muon reconstruction in  $pp$  collision events at  $\sqrt{s}=7$  TeV. *JINST*, 7:P10002, 2012.

- [94] CMS COLLABORATION. Particle-flow event reconstruction in CMS and performance for jets, taus, and  $E_T^{miss}$ . CMS Physics Analysis Summary CMS-PAS-PFT-09-001, CERN, 2009.
- [95] CMS COLLABORATION. Commissioning of the particle-flow event reconstruction with the first lh collisions recorded in the cms detector. CMS Physics Analysis Summary CMS-PAS-PFT-10-001, CERN, 2010.
- [96] Vardan Khachatryan et al. Performance of Electron Reconstruction and Selection with the CMS Detector in Proton-Proton Collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV. *JINST*, 10(06):P06005, 2015.
- [97] CMS Collaboration. Search for pair production of first-generation scalar leptons in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV. Submitted to *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 2010.
- [98] CMS Collaboration. Performance of cms muon reconstruction in pp collision events at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV. Submitted to *J. Inst.*, 2012.
- [99] ATLAS Collaboration. Search for the Higgs boson in the  $H \rightarrow WW(*) \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu \ell^- \bar{\nu}$  decay channel in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV with the ATLAS detector. Submitted to *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 2011.
- [100] Matteo Cacciari and Gavin P. Salam. Dispelling the  $N^3$  myth for the  $k_t$  jet-finder. *Phys. Lett. B*, 641:57, 2006.
- [101] CMS Luminosity Measurements for the 2016 Data Taking Period. Technical Report CMS-PAS-LUM-17-001, CERN, Geneva, 2017.
- [102] CMS Muon POG. Reference muon id, isolation and trigger efficiencies for Run-II. <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/MuonReferenceEffsRun2>.



- [103] John M. Campbell, R. Keith Ellis, Paolo Nason, and Emanuele Re. Top-pair production and decay at NLO matched with parton showers. *JHEP*, 04:114, 2015.
- [104] Ryan Gavin, Ye Li, Frank Petriello, and Seth Quackenbush. FEWZ 2.0: A code for hadronic Z production at next-to-next-to-leading order. *Comput. Phys. Commun.*, 182:2388, 2011.
- [105] Ye Li and Frank Petriello. Combining QCD and electroweak corrections to dilepton production in FEWZ. *Phys. Rev. D*, 86:094034, 2012.
- [106] Vardan Khachatryan et al. Event generator tunes obtained from underlying event and multiparton scattering measurements. *Eur. Phys. J. C*, 76(3):155, 2016.
- [107] Torbjorn Sjostrand, Stephen Mrenna, and Peter Z. Skands. A Brief Introduction to PYTHIA 8.1. *Comput. Phys. Commun.*, 178:852–867, 2008.
- [108] Rikkert Frederix and Stefano Frixione. Merging meets matching in MC@NLO. *JHEP*, 12:061, 2012.
- [109] Simone Alioli, Paolo Nason, Carlo Oleari, and Emanuele Re. NLO single-top production matched with shower in POWHEG: s- and t-channel contributions. *JHEP*, 09:111, 2009. [Erratum: JHEP02,011(2010)].
- [110] Michele de Gruttola, Caterina Vernieri, Pierluigi Bortignon, David Curry, Ivan Furic, Jacobo Konigsberg, Sean-Jiun Wang, Paolo Azzurri, Tommaso Boccali, Andrea Rizzi, Silvio Donato, Stephane Brunet Cooperstein, James Olsen, Christopher Palmer, Lorenzo Bianchini, Christoph Grab, Gael Ludovic Perrin, and Luca Perrozzi. Search for the Standard Model Higgs Boson Produced in

- Association with W and Z and Decaying to Bottom Quarks. [http://cms.cern.ch/iCMS/jsp/db\\_notes/noteInfo.jsp?cmsnoteid=CMS%20AN-2015/168](http://cms.cern.ch/iCMS/jsp/db_notes/noteInfo.jsp?cmsnoteid=CMS%20AN-2015/168).
- [111] Michele de Gruttola, Rami Kamalieddin, Ilya Kravchenko, Lesya Shchutska. Search for resonant diHiggs production with bbZZ decays with the 2b2l2nu signature using 35.9/fb data of 2016 pp collisions at the LHC. [http://cms.cern.ch/iCMS/jsp/openfile.jsp?tp=draft&files=AN2017\\_198\\_v17.pdf](http://cms.cern.ch/iCMS/jsp/openfile.jsp?tp=draft&files=AN2017_198_v17.pdf).
- [112] Chris Palmer. VHbb Electron Trigger and ID+ISO SFs for 2016 data. [https://indico.cern.ch/event/604949/contributions/2543520/attachments/1439974/2216426/VHbb\\_TnP\\_SF\\_s\\_egamma\\_april.pdf#search=vhbb%20AND%20cerntaxonomy%3A%22Indico%2FExperiments%2FCMS%20meetings%2FFPH%20%2D%20Physics%2FEgamma%22](https://indico.cern.ch/event/604949/contributions/2543520/attachments/1439974/2216426/VHbb_TnP_SF_s_egamma_april.pdf#search=vhbb%20AND%20cerntaxonomy%3A%22Indico%2FExperiments%2FCMS%20meetings%2FFPH%20%2D%20Physics%2FEgamma%22).
- [113] CMS JetMET group. Jet Energy Resolution. <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/JetResolution>.
- [114] CMS MET group. MET Corrections and Uncertainties for Run-II. <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/MissingETRun2Corrections>.
- [115] CMS MET group. MET Filter Recommendations for Run II. <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMS/MissingETOptionalFiltersRun2>.
- [116] CMS EGM POG. Multivariate Electron Identification for Run2. <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/MultivariateElectronIdentificationRun2>.
- [117] Helge Voss, Andreas Höcker, Jörg Stelzer, and Frerik Tegenfeldt. TMVA, the toolkit for multivariate data analysis with ROOT. In *XIth International Work-*

*shop on Advanced Computing and Analysis Techniques in Physics Research (ACAT)*, page 40, 2007.

- [118] CMS Higgs WG. Documentation of the RooStats -based statistics tools for Higgs PAG. <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMS/SWGuideHiggsAnalysisCombinedLimit>.
- [119] CMS Higgs WG. Binned shape analysis with the Higgs Combination Tool. [https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMS/SWGuideHiggsAnalysisCombinedLimit#Binned\\_shape\\_analysis](https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMS/SWGuideHiggsAnalysisCombinedLimit#Binned_shape_analysis).
- [120] bbbb team. Search for resonant pair production of Higgs bosons decaying to bottom quark-antiquark pairs in proton-proton collisions at 13 TeV. <http://cms.cern.ch/iCMS/analysisadmin/get?analysis=HIG-17-009-pas-v5.pdf>.
- [121] Matteo Cacciari, Gavin P. Salam, and Gregory Soyez. The anti- $k_t$  jet clustering algorithm. *JHEP*, 04:063, 2008.
- [122] Torbjörn Sjöstrand, Stephen Mrenna, and Peter Skands. PYTHIA 6.4 physics and manual. *JHEP*, 05:026, 2006.
- [123] C. Giunti and M. Laveder. Neutrino mixing. In F. Columbus and V. Krasnoholovets, editors, *Developments in Quantum Physics*. Nova Science Publishers, Inc., 2004.
- [124] M. Della Negra, P. Jenni, and T. S. Virdee. Journey in the search for the higgs boson: The atlas and cms experiments at the large hadron collider. *Science*, 338(6114):1560–1568, 2012.
- [125] Matthias U. Mozer. Electroweak Physics at the LHC. *Springer Tracts Mod. Phys.*, 267:1–115, 2016.

- [126] Roger Wolf. *The Higgs Boson Discovery at the Large Hadron Collider*, volume 264. Springer, 2015.
- [127] Steven Weinberg. The Making of the Standard Model. *Eur. Phys. J. C*, 34(hep-ph/0401010):5–13. 21 p. ; streaming video, 2003.
- [128] Jose Andres Monroy Montanez, Kenneth Bloom, and Aaron Dominguez. Search for production of a Higgs boson and a single Top quark in multilepton final states in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV, Jul 2018. Presented 23 Jul 2018.
- [129] Albert M Sirunyan et al. Search for Higgs boson pair production in the  $\gamma\gamma b\bar{b}$  final state in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV. 2018.
- [130] Lisa Randall and Raman Sundrum. A Large mass hierarchy from a small extra dimension. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 83:3370–3373, 1999.
- [131] Kunihiro Uzawa, Yoshiyuki Morisawa, and Shinji Mukohyama. Excitation of Kaluza-Klein gravitational mode. *Phys. Rev.*, D62:064011, 2000.
- [132] H. Davoudiasl, J. L. Hewett, and T. G. Rizzo. Phenomenology of the Randall-Sundrum Gauge Hierarchy Model. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 84:2080, 2000.
- [133] Michael Forger and Hartmann Romer. Currents and the energy momentum tensor in classical field theory: A Fresh look at an old problem. *Annals Phys.*, 309:306–389, 2004.
- [134] Chuan-Ren Chen and Ian Low. Double take on new physics in double Higgs boson production. *Phys. Rev.*, D90(1):013018, 2014.
- [135] Roberto Contino, Margherita Ghezzi, Mauro Moretti, Giuliano Panico, Fulvio Piccinini, and Andrea Wulzer. Anomalous Couplings in Double Higgs Production. *JHEP*, 08:154, 2012.

- [136] Gennadi Sardanashvily. *Noether's theorems: applications in mechanics and field theory*. Atlantis studies in variational geometry. Springer, Paris, 2016.
- [137] Thomas Schörner-Sadenius. *The Large Hadron Collider: harvest of run 1*. Springer, Cham, 2015.
- [138] CERN. *Large Hadron Collider in the LEP Tunnel*, Geneva, 1984. CERN.
- [139] Lyndon R Evans and Philip Bryant. LHC Machine. *JINST*, 3:S08001. 164 p, 2008. This report is an abridged version of the LHC Design Report (CERN-2004-003).
- [140] Karsten Eggert, K Honkavaara, and Andreas Morsch. Luminosity considerations for the LHC. Technical Report CERN-AT-94-04-DI. CERN-LHC-Note-263. LHC-NOTE-263, CERN, Geneva, Feb 1994.
- [141] Oswald Gröbner. The LHC Vacuum System. (LHC-Project-Report-181. CERN-LHC-Project-Report-181):5 p, May 1998.
- [142] Wolfgang Adam, R Frühwirth, Are Strandlie, and T Todor. Reconstruction of Electrons with the Gaussian-Sum Filter in the CMS Tracker at the LHC. Technical Report CMS-NOTE-2005-001, CERN, Geneva, Jan 2005.
- [143] Thomas Lenzi. Development and Study of Different Muon Track Reconstruction Algorithms for the Level-1 Trigger for the CMS Muon Upgrade with GEM Detectors. Master's thesis, U. Brussels (main), 2013.
- [144] Prospects for HH measurements at the HL-LHC. Technical Report CMS-PAS-FTR-18-019, CERN, Geneva, 2018.

- [145] Combination of searches for Higgs boson pair production in proton-proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV. Technical Report CMS-PAS-HIG-17-030, CERN, Geneva, 2018.
- [146] The CMS collaboration. Missing transverse energy performance of the cms detector. *Journal of Instrumentation*, 6(09):P09001, 2011.