

<sup>1</sup> Observation of the Higgs boson in the  $WW^*$   
<sup>2</sup> channel and search for Higgs boson pair  
<sup>3</sup> production in the  $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  channel with the  
<sup>4</sup> ATLAS detector

<sup>5</sup> A DISSERTATION PRESENTED  
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<sup>8</sup> TO  
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<sup>20</sup> **Observation of the Higgs boson in the  $WW^*$  channel and search  
<sup>21</sup> for Higgs boson pair production in the  $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  channel with the  
<sup>22</sup> ATLAS detector**

<sup>23</sup> ABSTRACT

<sup>24</sup> This dissertation presents the observation and measurement of the Higgs boson in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow$   
<sup>25</sup>  $\ell\nu\ell\nu$  channel at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV and  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV and a search for Higgs pair production in the  $HH \rightarrow$   
<sup>26</sup>  $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  channel at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV with the ATLAS detector in  $pp$  collisions at the Large Hadron Collider.

<sup>27</sup> First, the discovery of a particle consistent with the Higgs boson in  $4.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV and  
<sup>28</sup>  $5.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV is discussed. Then, the measurement of the Higgs boson signal strength  
<sup>29</sup> and cross section in both the gluon fusion and vector boson fusion (VBF) production modes using  
<sup>30</sup>  $20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV data combined with  $4.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of 7 TeV data is shown. The combined signal  
<sup>31</sup> strength is measured to be  $\mu = 1.09^{+0.23}_{-0.21}$ . The total observed significance of the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  process  
<sup>32</sup> is observed to be  $6.1\sigma$  (with  $5.8\sigma$  expected). Advanced methods for background reduction and estima-  
<sup>33</sup> tion, particularly in same-flavor lepton final states, are shown. The VBF signal strength is measured to  
<sup>34</sup> be  $\mu_{\text{VBF}} = 1.27^{+0.53}_{-0.45}$  with an observed significance of  $3.2\sigma$  (with  $2.7\sigma$  expected). In the VBF chan-  
<sup>35</sup> nel, a selection requirement based method, the precursor to the final multivariate technique used for the  
<sup>36</sup> result, is detailed.

<sup>37</sup> Finally, a search for Higgs pair production in the  $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  final state with  $3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV is  
<sup>38</sup> presented. A particular focus is placed on a tailored signal region for resonant production of Higgs pairs  
<sup>39</sup> at high masses. No significant excesses are observed, and upper limits on cross sections are placed for  
<sup>40</sup> spin-2 Randall Sundrum gravitons (RSG) and narrow spin-0 resonances. The cross section of  $\sigma(pp \rightarrow$   
<sup>41</sup>  $G_{\text{KK}}^* \rightarrow hh \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b})$  with  $k/\bar{M}_{\text{Pl}} = 1$  is constrained to be less than 70 fb for masses in the range  
<sup>42</sup>  $600 < m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*} < 3000$  GeV. The cross section upper limits for  $\sigma(pp \rightarrow H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b})$  ranges  
<sup>43</sup> from 30 to 300 fb in the mass range of  $500 < m_H < 3000$  GeV.

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# 0

521

522

## Introduction

523 The Higgs boson is often described as one of the cornerstones of particle physics. When the Standard  
524 Model was first developed as a theory to describe the fundamental particles and forces of nature, physicists  
525 were faced with a dilemma. The electroweak theory beautifully characterized both electromagnetism and  
526 the weak force with a single underlying framework. However, the mass of the weak  $W$  and  $Z$  bosons  
527 was puzzling given the fact that their electromagnetic counterpart, the photon, is massless. The Higgs  
528 mechanism was developed as the leading theory for the origin of this electroweak symmetry breaking. It  
529 predicted the existence of an additional spin-0 boson in the Standard Model, the Higgs boson. Generations  
530 of collider experiments searched for this elusive particle. This dissertation presents research work on the  
531 Higgs boson from its discovery to its use as a tool in the search for physics beyond the Standard Model  
532 with the ATLAS detector at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC).

533 One of the first priorities for the LHC when it began colliding proton beams in 2010 was the search  
534 for the Higgs boson. This search was initially tackled in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  channel, followed by

535 the  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  and  $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$  channels. Each channel has its own merits, but the  $WW^*$  mode is  
536 particularly suited to searching over a wide range of masses. The  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  branching ratio is large and it  
537 is the primary decay channel above the  $2m_W$  mass threshold. Despite the fact that the full Higgs invariant  
538 mass cannot be reconstructed in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  channel, its signal to background ratio makes  
539 it ideal for measurement of Higgs properties such as the production cross section and couplings.

540 In 2012, the ATLAS and CMS experiments announced the discovery of a new particle consistent with  
541 the Higgs boson [1, 2]. In ATLAS, this discovery was made with  $4.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$   
542 and  $5.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ . This dissertation first presents the search for gluon fusion production  
543 of the Higgs in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  channel, which played an important role in this discovery.  
544 Selection requirements which were optimized to maximize the discovery significance in this channel, as  
545 well as background estimation procedures, are discussed.

546 After its discovery, interest in the Higgs shifted to focus on the measurement of its properties. As a result,  
547 extensions of the initial discovery analysis in larger datasets had two main goals. Improvement of signal  
548 to background ratio was important to allow for precision measurements. Also, searches for production  
549 modes of the Higgs with lower cross sections than gluon fusion were a priority. The first such extension  
550 presented in this dissertation is a tailored selection for  $\ell\nu\ell\nu$  final states with same flavor leptons. Novel  
551 variables for the reduction of the  $Z+\text{jets}$  background that could remain robust under increasing LHC  
552 instantaneous luminosities are shown. The second post-discovery result shown is the first evidence of  
553 Vector Boson Fusion (VBF) production of the Higgs boson.

554 VBF production of the Higgs boson is particularly interesting in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  final state.  
555 In this combination of production and decay modes, the Higgs boson couples exclusively to vector bosons,  
556 allowing for precise measurement of the Higgs- $W$  coupling constant. However, it is challenging to observe  
557 VBF Higgs production because its cross section at the LHC is an order of magnitude lower than gluon  
558 fusion production. The large  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  branching ratio thus presents another advantage over other  
559 final states. Additionally, VBF production of the Higgs boson creates two forward jets in addition to the  
560 Higgs, and these jets can be used to isolate VBF Higgs events from other production modes. The VBF  
561  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis first created a selection requirement based signal region using variables

562 constructed specifically for the VBF Higgs production topology. This “cut-based” analysis is presented  
563 in detail in this dissertation. These VBF topology variables, once validated in the cut-based analysis, were  
564 then input into a multivariate boosted decision tree discriminant to achieve the first evidence of VBF Higgs  
565 production with the full  $20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  data in ATLAS. Additionally, combining these results  
566 with the dedicated gluon fusion Higgs production analysis allowed for precise measurement of the Higgs  
567 couplings.

568 After a two year shutdown, the LHC restarted in 2015 with a center of mass energy of  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ .  
569 This increase improved the LHC’s ability to probe for physics beyond the Standard Model, and the Higgs  
570 sector remained one of the largest regions of unprobed phase space where such new physics could be dis-  
571 covered. Production of high mass resonances benefit most from the center of mass energy increase. In  
572 particular, the cross section for a generic gluon-initiated 2 TeV resonance increased tenfold with the in-  
573 crease from 8 to 13 TeV. Therefore, a natural next step in studies of the Higgs was a search for a new  
574 heavy resonance which decays into a pair of Higgs bosons. The final result shown in this dissertation is  
575 a search for resonant di-Higgs production in the  $X \rightarrow HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  final state with  $3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  recorded  
576 by ATLAS at  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ . This search has the unique advantage that it can both probe new physics  
577 and gain further understanding of the Higgs potential through constraints on SM pair production of the  
578 Higgs. It also extends the previous ATLAS results at  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  and probes higher mass resonances  
579 that were not previously accessible. Additionally, it is an informative precursor to di-Higgs analyses at the  
580 future High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC), where a projected dataset of  $3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$  will  
581 begin to become sensitive to the SM Higgs self coupling.

582 As mentioned above, this dissertation begins by discussing the discovery of the Higgs and the role of  
583 the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  channel. It then presents the first evidence for the VBF production mode using  
584 the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  channel with the full ATLAS Run 1 dataset. It also shows the final combined  
585 Run 1 measurements of gluon fusion Higgs production from this channel. Finally, it presents a search for  
586 Higgs pair production in the  $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  channel. It is organized into four parts.

587 Part 1 presents the theoretical and experimental background required for the subsequent parts. Chap-  
588 ter 1 gives an overview of Higgs physics, particularly single and double Higgs production in the Standard

589 Model and beyond. Chapter 2 presents details regarding the Large Hadron Collider and the ATLAS exper-  
590 iment. The evolution of machine conditions, descriptions of the ATLAS sub-detectors, and an overview of  
591 object reconstruction in ATLAS are all shown. A brief interlude on the ATLAS Muon New Small Wheel  
592 upgrade is also given, as this upgrade has been a focus of my graduate work and will have an important  
593 impact on ATLAS' ability to study the Higgs at the High Luminosity LHC.

594 Part 2 discusses the observation and measurement of the Higgs in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  channel  
595 in the ATLAS Run 1 dataset at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  and 8 TeV. Because I worked in this channel from before the  
596 discovery through to the final analysis of the Run 1 dataset, Part 2 is organized in such a way to allow  
597 easy presentation of multiple analyses on different subsets of the full Run 1 dataset. Chapter 3 presents  
598 a general overview of the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  analysis strategy and defines many of the variables and common  
599 elements used in the rest of Part 2. Chapter 4 presents the discovery and subsequent measurements of  
600 the Higgs boson, focusing on the role of the  $WW^*$  channel in this discovery. Chapter 5 presents the  
601 first evidence for the VBF production mode of the Higgs, a result from the  $WW^*$  channel in the full  
602 Run 1 ATLAS dataset. In this chapter, the focus is mainly on the cut-based VBF analysis. The cut-based  
603 analysis was an important first step to the final VBF result which used a boosted decision tree. Where  
604 appropriate, connections between the cut-based and BDT analyses are shown and their compatibility is  
605 discussed. Finally, the VBF analysis was an important input into the combined Run 1  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow$   
606  $\ell\nu\ell\nu$  result, which used both the gluon fusion and VBF channels in a combined fit to infer properties of  
607 the Higgs, including its couplings to the gauge bosons and its production cross section. This is the topic  
608 of Chapter 6.

609 Part 3 presents a search for Higgs pair production in the  $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  channel. Chapter 7 presents  
610 an overview of this search in the boosted regime, where the Higgs pairs are the result of the decay of a  
611 heavy resonance. Chapter 8 shows the combined results between the boosted regime and the resolved  
612 regime, which is sensitive to lower mass resonances and non-resonant Higgs pair production. Finally, Part  
613 4 presents a conclusion and brief outlook of future Higgs physics with ATLAS.

614

## Part I

615

## Theoretical and Experimental Background

*In modern physics, there is no such thing as “nothing.”*

Richard Morris

# 1

616

617

## The Physics of the Higgs Boson

618 This chapter presents an overview of the Standard Model of Particle Physics and in particular the physics  
619 of the Higgs boson. First, a brief overview of the Standard Model is presented. Then, a description of  
620 the Higgs mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking is given. Next, the physics of single Higgs boson  
621 production and decay is described. The Standard Model also allows for production of two Higgs bosons  
622 and this is detailed as well. Finally, di-Higgs production in two beyond the Standard Model (BSM) theories  
623 - Randall-Sundrum gravitons (RSG) and Two Higgs Doublet Models (2HDM) - is shown.

624 **I.I THE STANDARD MODEL OF PARTICLE PHYSICS**

625 The Standard Model (SM) of Particle Physics is a quantum field theory describing the fundamental parti-  
626 cles of nature and the forces that govern their interactions. Several comprehensive pedagogical treatments  
627 of the SM already exist in the literature [3–8] and this section will not rehash those. Rather, this section  
628 presents a brief overview of the SM particles and forces in order to define them for subsequent discussions.

629      The Standard Model consists of two primary categories of fundamental particles: fermions (spin 1/2  
 630      particles) and bosons (integer spin particles). The SM also describes three forces: electromagnetism, the  
 631      weak nuclear force, and the strong nuclear force. Gravity is not included in the theory and is largely irrele-  
 632      vant at the scales currently probed by collider experiments. Within the fermions, there are both quarks  
 633      (which interact via all three forces) and leptons. The charged leptons interact via electromagnetic and weak  
 634      interactions, while neutrinos (neutral leptons) interact only via the weak force. Within the bosons, there  
 635      are the  $W^\pm$  and  $Z$  bosons (the mediators of the weak force), the gluon ( $g$ , the mediator of the strong  
 636      force), and the photon ( $\gamma$ , the mediator of the electromagnetic force). Finally, there is the Higgs boson,  
 637      a fundamental spin zero particle resulting from the Higgs mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking.  
 638      Figure 1.1 summarizes the fermions and bosons of the SM.

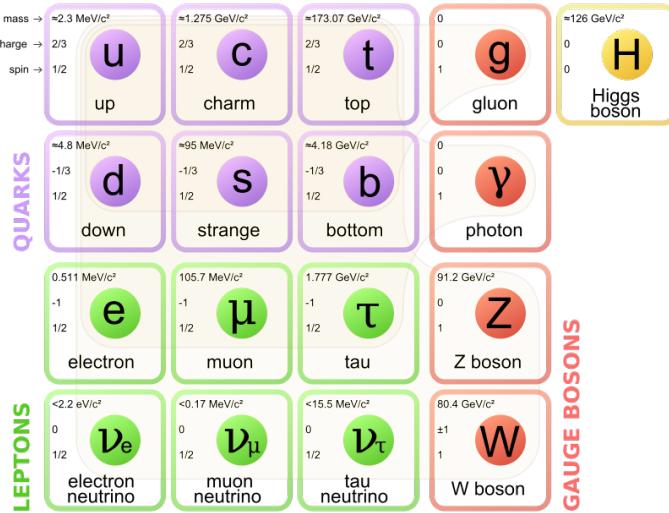


Figure 1.1: The particles of the Standard Model and their properties [6].

639      The Standard Model coalesced into a unified theoretical framework in the 1960s through the work  
 640      of Glashow, Weinberg, Salam, and others on the theory of electroweak interactions [9–12]. This theory  
 641      characterized both the electromagnetic and weak interactions as unified under a single gauge symmetry  
 642      group, namely  $SU(2) \times U(1)$ . At low enough energy scales (on the order of the  $W$  and  $Z$  masses), the  
 643      electroweak symmetry is broken, as evidenced by the fact that the weak bosons have mass while the photon  
 644      does not. The discovery of the Higgs boson in 2012 confirmed the Higgs mechanism as the most likely  
 645      candidate for this electroweak symmetry breaking [1, 2]. The complete SM consists of this electroweak

646 theory combined with the theory of quantum chromodynamics (which models the strong sector as a non-  
 647 Abelian  $SU(3)$  gauge group)<sup>1</sup>.

## 648 1.2 ELECTROWEAK SYMMETRY BREAKING AND THE HIGGS

649 In the Standard Model Lagrangian, it is difficult to include mass terms for the  $W$  and  $Z$  bosons without  
 650 breaking the fundamental gauge symmetry of the Lagrangian. A traditional mass term does not preserve  
 651 the  $SU(2) \times U(1)$  symmetry. Additionally, scattering of massive  $W$  and  $Z$  bosons violate unitarity and  
 652 these diagrams diverge at high energy scales. In the 1960s, Higgs, Brout, Englert, Guralnik, Kibble, and  
 653 Hagen developed a mechanism for spontaneous symmetry breaking via the addition of a complex scalar  
 654 doublet to the SM. Three of the four real degrees of freedom of this complex field would go to the lon-  
 655 gitudinal modes of the  $W^\pm$  and  $Z$ , thus allowing them to have mass [14–17]. The remaining degree of  
 656 freedom would manifest as an additional scalar, known now as the Higgs boson.

657 The mechanism works by introducing a Lagrangian for the newly introduced field that still respects the  
 658 symmetry of the Standard Model inherently, but with a minimum at a non-zero vacuum expectation value  
 659 for the field. In this minimum of the potential, the electroweak symmetry is broken. Specifically, consider  
 660 a complex scalar doublet  $\Phi$  with four degrees of freedom, as shown in equation 1.1.

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^+ + i\phi_2^+ \\ \phi_1^0 + i\phi_2^0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.1)$$

661 The simplest potential of a self-interacting Higgs that still respects the SM symmetry is given in equa-  
 662 tion 1.2.

$$V(\Phi) = \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi + \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 \quad (1.2)$$

663 If the  $\mu^2$  term of this potential is positive, then the potential has a minimum at  $\Phi = 0$  and the electroweak

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<sup>1</sup>For a pedagogical treatment of the physics of quantum chromodynamics, see reference [13].

<sup>664</sup> symmetry is preserved. However, if instead  $\mu^2 < 0$ , then the minimum is at a finite value of  $\Phi$ , namely

$$\Phi_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3)$$

<sup>665</sup> where  $v = \sqrt{\mu^2/\lambda}$ . Because this is the location of the minimum, it corresponds to the vacuum expecta-  
<sup>666</sup> tion value for the field ( $\langle \Phi \rangle = \Phi_{\min}$ ). The excitations of the Higgs can then be parameterized as

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v + H \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.4)$$

<sup>667</sup> The full scalar Lagrangian, including the kinetic term, is then given as

$$\mathcal{L}_s = (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger (D_\mu \Phi) - V(\Phi) \quad (1.5)$$

<sup>668</sup> where the covariant derivative is defined as

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu + \frac{ig}{2} \tau^a W_\mu^a + ig' Y B_\mu \quad (1.6)$$

<sup>669</sup> and  $W^1, W^2, W^3$  and  $B$  are the  $SU(2)$  and  $U(1)$  gauge fields of the electroweak theory, respectively.  $g$   
<sup>670</sup> and  $g'$  are the corresponding coupling constants. The Pauli matrices are represented with  $\tau$ . With the  
<sup>671</sup> scalar Lagrangian in place, the physical gauge fields can then be written as

$$W_\mu^\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (W_\mu^1 \mp i W_\mu^2) \quad (1.7)$$

<sup>672</sup>

$$Z_\mu = \frac{-g' B_\mu + g W_\mu^3}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}} \quad (1.8)$$

<sup>673</sup>

$$A_\mu = \frac{g B_\mu + g' W_\mu^3}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}} \quad (1.9)$$

674 Equation 1.7 corresponds to the charged  $W^+$  and  $W^-$  bosons, equation 1.8 corresponds to the neutral  $Z$   
 675 boson, and equation 1.9 corresponds to the neutral photon. The masses of the particles also arise from the  
 676 Lagrangian. The photon has zero mass, while the masses of the  $W$  and  $Z$  bosons are given in equation 1.10.

677

$$\begin{aligned} M_W^2 &= \frac{1}{4}g^2v^2 \\ M_Z^2 &= \frac{1}{4}(g^2 + g'^2)v^2 \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

678 The fermion masses also arise through a coupling with the Higgs via the Yukawa interaction (for a detailed  
 679 description, see [8]). In this case the coupling between the Higgs and the fermions goes as

$$g_{hf\bar{f}} = \frac{m_f}{v} \quad (1.11)$$

680 The full Lagrangian of Higgs interactions can be written as

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs}} = -g_{hf\bar{f}}\bar{f}fh + \frac{g_{hhh}}{6}h^3 + \frac{g_{hhhh}}{24}h^4 + \delta_V V_\mu V^\mu \left( g_{hVV}H + \frac{g_{hhVV}}{2}h^2 \right) \quad (1.12)$$

681 with

$$\begin{aligned} g_{hVV} &= \frac{2m_V^2}{v} & g_{hhVV} &= \frac{2m_V^2}{v^2} \\ g_{hhh} &= \frac{3m_h^2}{v} & g_{hhHH} &= \frac{3m_h^2}{v^2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

682 The last term of the Lagrangian appears twice, once for  $W$  bosons and once for  $Z$  bosons.  $V$  refers to  
 683 the  $W^\pm$  and  $Z$ , and  $\delta_W = 1$  while  $\delta_Z = 1/2$ . Phenomenologically, there are a few features of this  
 684 Lagrangian that are useful to note. First, note that the Higgs mass is a free parameter of the theory that  
 685 must be determined experimentally. Second, note that the coupling of the Higgs to the vector bosons and  
 686 fermions scales as a function of the masses of these particles, a fact that is important when considering  
 687 both the production and decays of the Higgs. Finally, note the presence of the cubic and quartic Higgs self  
 688 interaction terms, which can lead to final states with multiple Higgs bosons produced.

689 1.3 HIGGS BOSON PRODUCTION AND DECAY

690 This section discusses the properties of Higgs production and decay mechanisms. The details presented  
691 here will focus on the properties of a 125 GeV Higgs boson, as this is the mass closest to that of the newly  
692 discovered Higgs.

693 1.3.1 HIGGS PRODUCTION

694 The Higgs is produced by four main production modes at the Large Hadron Collider - gluon-gluon fusion  
695 ( $ggF$ ), vector boson fusion (VBF), associated production with a  $W$  or  $Z$  boson, or associated production  
696 with top quarks ( $t\bar{t}H$ ). Figure 1.2 shows the Feynman diagrams for these four modes.

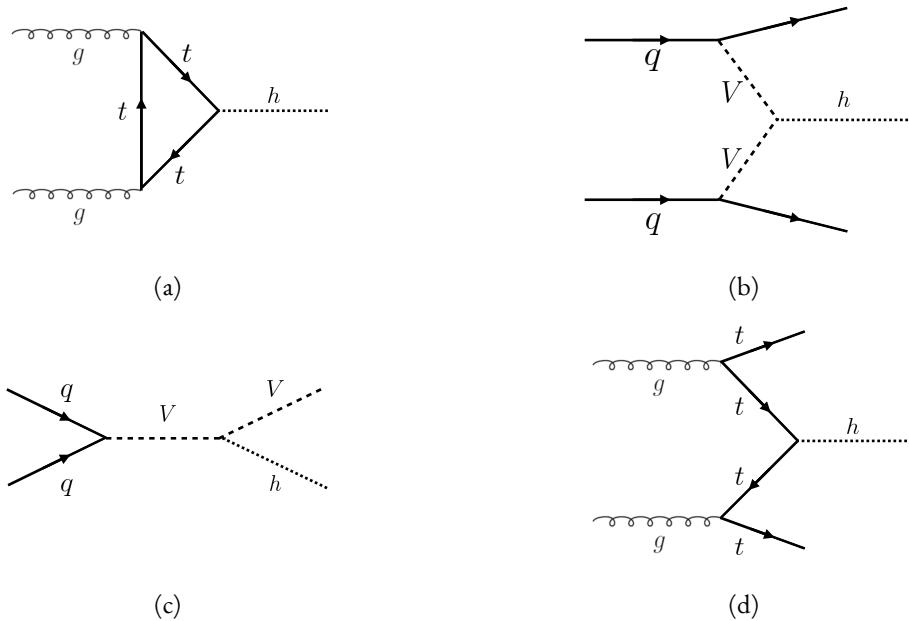


Figure 1.2: The four most common Higgs boson production modes at the LHC: (a) gluon-gluon fusion, (b) vector boson fusion, (c)  $W/Z + H$  production, (d)  $t\bar{t}H$  production

697 In gluon-gluon fusion, gluons from the incoming protons fuse via a top-quark loop to produce a Higgs.  
698 The top quark is the dominant contribution in the loop due to its heavy mass and the fact that the Higgs-  
699 fermion coupling constant scales with fermion mass. In vector boson fusion, the incoming quarks each  
700 radiate a  $W$  or  $Z$  boson which fuse to produce the Higgs. This production mode results in a final state  
701 with a Higgs boson and two additional jets which tend to be forward because they carry the longitudinal

702 momentum of the incoming partons. The Higgs can also be produced in association with a  $W$  or  $Z$  boson.  
 703 The  $W/Z$  is produced normally and then radiates a Higgs<sup>2</sup>. Finally, the Higgs can be produced in associa-  
 704 tion with two top quarks. Each incoming gluon splits into a  $t\bar{t}$  pair, and one of the top pairs combines to  
 705 create a Higgs. Figure 1.3 shows the production cross section for a 125 GeV Higgs boson in each of these  
 modes at a  $pp$  collider as a function of center of mass energy. In figure 1.3, note that gluon fusion has the

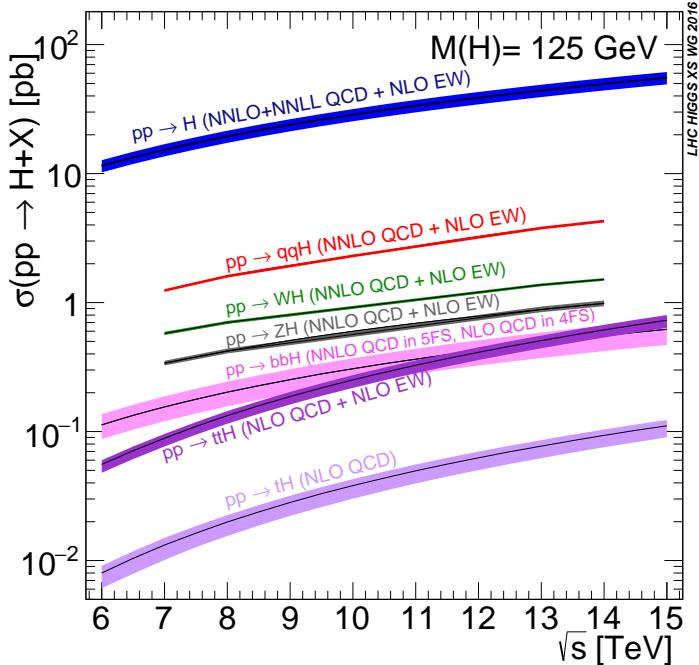


Figure 1.3: Higgs production cross sections as a function of center of mass energy ( $\sqrt{s}$ ) at a  $pp$  collider [18].

706  
 707 largest cross section, while VBF is the second largest at approximately a factor of 10 smaller. The figure also  
 708 includes the less commonly studied  $b\bar{b}H$  and  $tH$  modes. While the  $b\bar{b}H$  mode has a larger cross section  
 709 than  $t\bar{t}H$ , it also has larger backgrounds and is thus less sensitive. The  $tH$  mode is not as sensitive as  $t\bar{t}H$   
 710 due to its lower cross section. At  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV, ggF production of a 125 GeV Higgs has a cross section  
 711 of  $19.47^{+1.54}_{-1.67}$  pb, while VBF has a cross section of  $1.601^{+0.036}_{-0.035}$  pb [18]. Both the gluon fusion and vector  
 712 boson fusion cross sections have been computed to next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) in the QCD  
 713 couplings and next-to-leading order in the electroweak couplings [19–26]. The gluon fusion cross section  
 714 also includes next-to-next-to-leading logarithm (NNLL) resummation [27]. The cross sections of all of

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<sup>2</sup>This mode is also sometimes known as “Higgs-strahlung”.

715 the main Higgs production modes at this center of mass energy, as well as their uncertainties from varying  
 716 the QCD renormalization and factorization scales and PDFs, are summarized in table 1.1 for a 125 GeV  
 717 Higgs. The relative uncertainty of the gluon fusion mode is larger than the relative uncertainty in the  
 718 vector boson fusion mode due to the fact that gluon fusion production happens through a loop.

Production mode	$\sigma$ (pb)	QCD scale uncert. (%)	PDF + $\alpha_s$ uncert. (%)
Gluon fusion	19.47	+7.3 / - 8.0	3.1
Vector boson fusion	1.601	+0.3 / - 0.2	2.2
$WH$	0.7026	+0.6 / - 0.9	2.0
$ZH$	0.4208	+2.9 / - 2.4	1.7
$b\bar{b}H$	0.2021	+20.7 / - 22.3	
$t\bar{t}H$	0.1330	+4.1 / - 9.2	4.3
$tH$ ( $t$ -channel)	0.01869	+7.3 / - 16.5	4.6
$tH$ ( $s$ -channel)	$1.214 \times 10^{-3}$	+2.8 / - 2.4	2.8

Table 1.1: Production cross sections for a 125 GeV Higgs boson at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV with scale and PDF uncertainties [18].

### 719 1.3.2 HIGGS BRANCHING RATIOS

720 The fact that the Higgs couples more strongly to more massive particles is crucial for understanding its  
 721 branching ratios. The width for Higgs decays to fermions is given by equation 1.14 [5].

$$\Gamma(H \rightarrow f\bar{f}) = \frac{N_c \sqrt{2} G_F m_f^2 m_H}{8\pi} \quad (1.14)$$

722 In this case,  $N_c$  is the number of colors,  $G_F$  is the Fermi constant,  $m_f$  is the mass of the fermion, and  
 723  $m_H$  is the mass of the Higgs. Note that the width scales with the square of the fermion mass. (This also  
 724 assumes that the Higgs mass is large enough to decay with both the fermions on shell.)

725 The decay width to  $WW$ , in the case where both  $W$  bosons are produced on shell ( $m_H \geq 2m_W$ ), is  
 726 given in equation 1.15 [5].

$$\Gamma(H \rightarrow W^+ W^-) = \frac{\sqrt{2} G_F M_W^2 m_H}{16\pi} \frac{\sqrt{1-x_W}}{x_W} (3x_W^2 - 4x_W + 4) \quad (1.15)$$

727 where  $m_W$  is the mass of the  $W$  and  $x_W = 4M_W^2/m_H^2$ . To get the branching ratio to  $ZZ$  (in the regime  
 728 where  $m_H \geq 2m_Z$ ), the equation is divided by 2 to account for identical particles in the final state, and  
 729  $x_W$  is replaced with  $x_Z = 4M_Z^2/m_H^2$ . This is shown in equation 1.16 [5].

$$\Gamma(H \rightarrow ZZ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}G_F M_Z^2 m_H}{32\pi} \frac{\sqrt{1-x_Z}}{x_Z} (3x_Z^2 - 4x_Z + 4) \quad (1.16)$$

730 The more general formula for Higgs branching into  $WW$  or  $ZZ$ , taking into account the case where one  
 731 or both vector bosons is off-shell, is shown in equation 1.17 [28].

$$\Gamma(H \rightarrow V^*V^*) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_0^{M_H^2} \frac{dq_1^2 M_V \Gamma_V}{(q_1^2 - M_V^2)^2 + M_V^2 \Gamma_V^2} \int_0^{(M_H - q_1)^2} \frac{dq_2^2 M_V \Gamma_V}{(q_2^2 - M_V^2)^2 + M_V^2 \Gamma_V^2} \Gamma_0 \quad (1.17)$$

732 Here,  $q_1^2$  and  $q_2^2$  are the invariant masses of the virtual gauge bosons,  $M_V$  is the  $W$  or  $Z$  mass, and  $\Gamma_V$  is  
 733 the  $W$  or  $Z$  width.  $\Gamma_0$  is the squared matrix element, which is given in equation 1.18 [28].

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{G_F M_H^3}{8\sqrt{2}\pi} \delta_V \sqrt{\lambda(q_1^2, q_2^2, M_H^2)} \left[ \lambda(q_1^2, q_2^2, M_H^2) + \frac{12q_1^2 q_2^2}{M_H^4} \right] \quad (1.18)$$

734 The function  $\lambda$  is defined as  $\lambda(x, y, z) = (1 - x/z - y/z)^2 - 4xy/z^2$ . The integral in the general  
 735 off-shell boson case is much more difficult to interpret than the simpler on-shell branching ratios, but it  
 736 can be evaluated numerically. These branching ratio formulas can also be visualized as a function of Higgs  
 737 mass, as shown in figure 1.4. There are a few interesting features to note in this figure. First, note that at  
 738 high Higgs masses, once on-shell production of both  $W$  and  $Z$  bosons is possible, these two decays are  
 739 dominant due to the large masses of the  $W/Z$ . Also note that the branching ratio to  $W$ s is twice that of  
 740  $Z$ s at these large masses due to the fact that there are two charged  $W$  bosons ( $W^\pm$ ) and only one  $Z$  boson<sup>3</sup>.  
 741 At 125 GeV, the Higgs is accessible through many different decay modes. The largest branching ratio is  
 742 the decay  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  at 58.24% [18]. This branching is larger than the  $WW/ZZ$  decays because one of  
 743 the two bosons must be produced off-shell for  $m_h = 125$  GeV. The second largest branching ratio is  
 744 to  $WW^*$  at 21.37 % (before taking into account the branching ratios of the  $W$ ). Table 1.2 summarizes

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<sup>3</sup>In the Higgs Lagrangian, this extra symmetry factor is quantified by the  $\delta_V$  noted in equation 1.12.

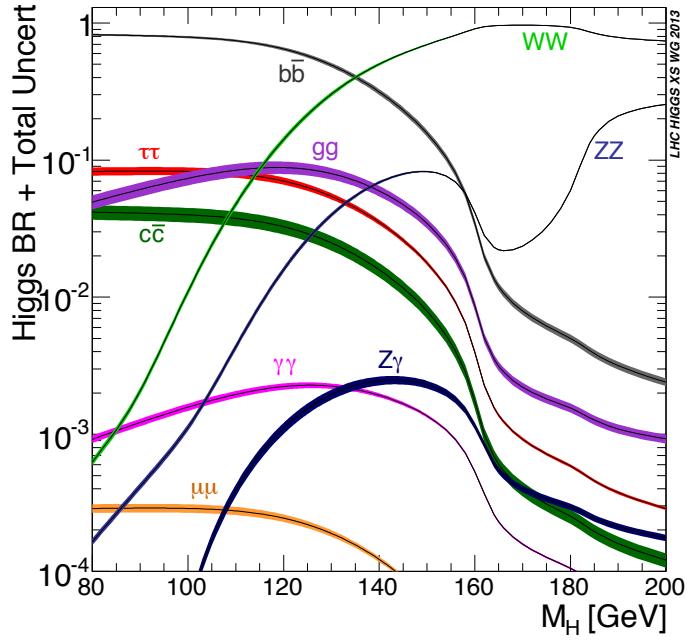


Figure 1.4: Higgs boson branching ratios as a function of  $m_H$  [18].

<sup>745</sup> the theoretical branching ratios for a Higgs with a mass of 125 GeV. Note that there is a Higgs branching  
<sup>746</sup> ratio to  $\gamma\gamma$  even though photons are massless. This decay happens through a loop, which suppresses the  
<sup>747</sup> branching ratio<sup>4</sup>.

Decay	Branching ratio (%)	Relative uncertainty (%)
$bb$	58.24	+0.25 / -0.25
$WW^*$	21.37	+0.99 / -0.99
$gg$	8.187	+3.40 / -3.41
$\tau\tau$	6.272	+1.17 / -1.16
$cc$	2.891	+1.20 / -1.20
$ZZ^*$	2.619	+0.99 / -0.99
$\gamma\gamma$	0.2270	+1.73 / -1.72
$Z\gamma$	0.1533	+5.71 / -5.71
$\mu\mu$	0.02176	+1.23 / -1.23

Table 1.2: Theoretical branching ratios for a 125 GeV Higgs boson, quoted as a percentage of the total width of the Higgs. Uncertainties shown are relative to the branching ratio value [18].

<sup>748</sup> Note that the branching ratios alone do not tell the full story of which Higgs channels are the most

<sup>4</sup>The largest contributions to the loop are the top quark and  $W$  boson.

749 sensitive. For example, the  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  channel in gluon fusion production is incredibly difficult to observe  
 750 due to the large QCD dijet background at the LHC. However, in associated production of the Higgs,  
 751 where a  $W$  or  $Z$  gives additional final state particles that can be used to reduce background, a search for  
 752  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  can be sensitive. The combinations of production and decay modes that are most commonly  
 753 studied at the LHC are summarized in table 1.3 [5].

Decay	Inclusive (incl. ggF)	VBF	$WH/ZH$	$t\bar{t}H$
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	✓	✓	✓	✓
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$			✓	✓
$H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$		✓		
$H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$	✓	✓	✓	
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$	✓			
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma \rightarrow \ell\ell\gamma$	very low			

Table 1.3: Possible channels for Higgs searches. Checkmarks denote the most sensitive production modes for each decay channel [5].

#### 754 1.4 HIGGS PAIR PRODUCTION IN THE STANDARD MODEL

755 The Standard Model also allows for processes that produce two Higgs bosons in the final state, known  
 756 as Higgs pair production or di-Higgs production. The two main production mechanisms are shown in  
 figure 1.5. The two diagrams in figure 1.5 interfere destructively with one another, resulting in a low overall

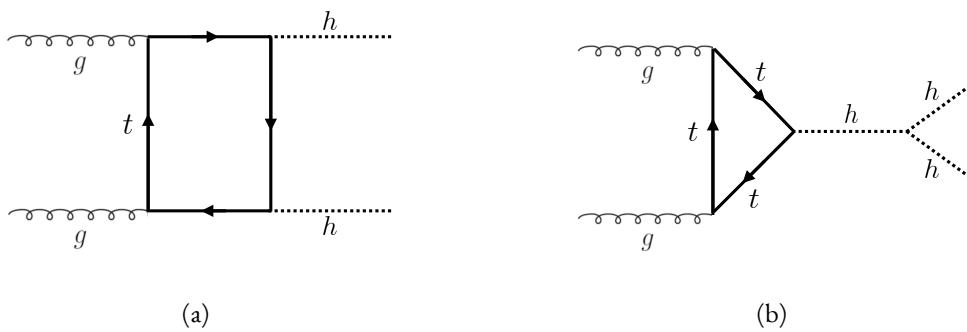


Figure 1.5: The two leading diagrams for Standard Model di-Higgs production at the LHC: (a) box diagram, (b) Higgs self coupling.

757  
 758 cross section for di-Higgs production at the LHC. Nevertheless, Higgs pair production is quite interesting

759 to study because it gives direct access to the  $\lambda$  parameter of the Higgs potential, also known as the Higgs  
760 self coupling. The diagram in figure 1.5(b) is sensitive to this coupling through the triple Higgs vertex.

761 One can substitute the gluon fusion production of diagram 1.5(b) with any of the other production  
762 modes previously discussed. These other modes do not suffer from interference with the box diagram in  
763 figure 1.5(a) due to the presence of additional particles in the final state. They still have a lower cross section  
764 than the gluon fusion mode, however. The cross sections for di-Higgs production in the different modes,  
765 as well as their uncertainties, are shown in table 1.4 [29]. These are shown for  $\sqrt{s} = 14$  TeV as this is the  
766 expected center of mass energy for the High Luminosity LHC and this energy is more sensitive to di-Higgs  
production. Note that the scale of cross section quoted is now in fb rather than pb.

Production mode	$\sigma$ (fb)	Total uncert. (%)
Gluon fusion	33.89	+37.2 / - 27.8
Vector boson fusion	2.01	+7.6 / - 5.1
$W H H$	0.57	+3.7 / - 3.3
$Z H H$	0.42	+7.0 / - 5.5
$t \bar{t} H$	1.02	-

Table 1.4: Production cross sections for pair production of a 125 GeV Higgs boson at  $\sqrt{s} = 14$  TeV with total uncertainty [29]. The uncertainties include QCD scale and PDF variations as well as uncertainties on  $\alpha_S$ .

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## 768 1.5 HIGGS PAIR PRODUCTION IN THEORIES BEYOND THE STANDARD MODEL

769 The Higgs pair production cross section in the Standard Model is rather small, and datasets on the scale of  
770 the full  $3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  expected from the High Luminosity LHC will be required to obtain sensitive measure-  
771 ments of the Higgs self-coupling [29]. However, the discovery of the Higgs also gives particle physicists  
772 a new tool that can be exploited in the search for new physics beyond the Standard Model. In particular,  
773 Higgs pair production is a promising channel in the search for new physics. The cross section for di-Higgs  
774 production can be altered through both resonant and non-resonant production of Higgs pairs. In non-  
775 resonant production, di-Higgs production vertices can arise from the presence of a new strong sector and  
776 additional colored particles [30–32]. Figure 1.6 shows examples of the types of vertices that can arise. In  
777 the resonant case, new heavy particle can decay to Higgs pairs. Such new particles can include heavy Higgs

778 bosons arising in two Higgs doublet models (2HDM) or Higgs portal models as well as heavy gravitons in  
 779 Randall-Sundrum theories [30, 33–39]. Figure 1.7 shows a generic diagram for a heavy resonance decaying  
 780 to two Higgs bosons. In the 2HDM,  $X$  corresponds to the heavy CP-even scalar  $H$ . In the Randall-  
 Sundrum model,  $X$  corresponds to a heavy spin-2 graviton  $G_{KK}^*$ . The next sections provide more detail

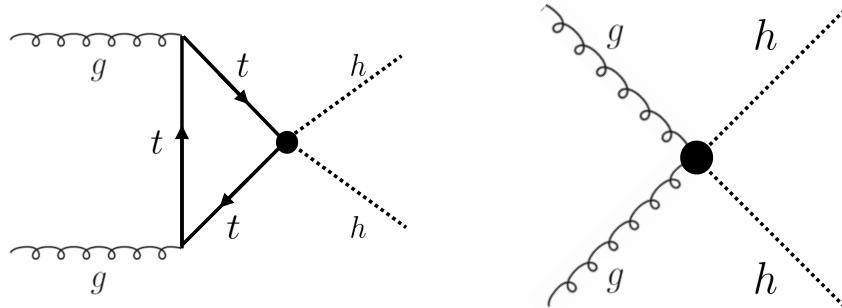


Figure 1.6: Diagrams with new vertices for non-resonant Higgs pair production arising in composite Higgs models.

781  
 782 on the phenomenology of resonant Higgs production in Randall-Sundrum and 2HDM models, as these  
 models will later be tested in a dedicated search for resonant production of boosted Higgs pairs.

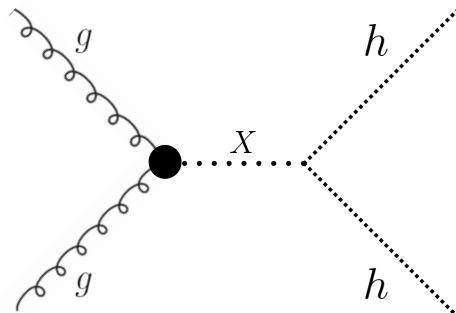


Figure 1.7: Generic Feynman diagram for resonant Higgs pair production in BSM theories.

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### 1.5.1 RANDALL-SUNDRUM GRAVITONS

784 The Randall-Sundrum model is a proposed solution to the hierarchy problem that posits a five-dimensional  
 785 warped spacetime that contains two branes: one where the force of gravity is very strong and a second brane  
 786 at the TeV scale corresponding to the known Standard Model sector [33]. In the theory, the branes are

788 weakly coupled and the graviton probability function drops exponentially going from the gravity brane  
 789 to the SM brane, rendering gravity weak on the SM brane. The experimental consequence of this theory  
 790 is a tower of widely spaced (in mass) Kaluza-Klein graviton resonances. In theories where the fermions  
 791 are localized to the SM brane, production of gravitons from fermion pairs is suppressed and the primary  
 792 mode of production is gluon fusion [34]. These gravitons have a substantial branching fraction to Higgs  
 793 pairs, ranging from 6.43% for gravitons with a mass of 500 GeV to 7.66% at 3 TeV. Figure 1.8 shows the  
 794 branching ratios of the spin-2 Randall Sundrum graviton (RSG) as a function of its mass. The predomi-  
 795 nant decays are to  $t\bar{t}$  above the mass threshold for that channel.

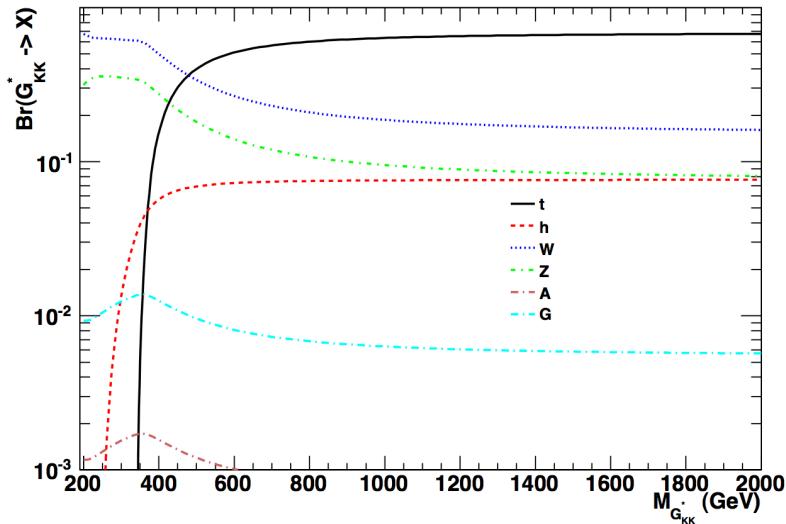


Figure 1.8: Branching ratios for a spin-2 Randall-Sundrum graviton as a function of mass computed in MadGraph with the CP3-Origins implementation [34, 40, 41].

796 Randall-Sundrum models have two free parameters - the mass of the graviton and a curvature parameter  
 797  $k$ . Typically, rather than  $k$ , the theory is parameterized using  $c \equiv k/\bar{M}_{\text{pl}}$ , where  $\bar{M}_{\text{pl}}$  is the reduced  
 798 Planck mass. The cross section for production of the RSG decreases as a function of mass and is strongly  
 799 dependent on the gluon PDF. The increase in center of mass energy from 8 to 13 TeV in LHC Run 2  
 800 greatly increases the cross section at higher mass. Figure 1.9 shows the cross section as a function of graviton  
 801 mass at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV for RSG models with  $c = 1.0$  and  $c = 2.0$ .

802 Another interesting feature of the theory is that the width of the graviton increases with both  $c$  and  
 803  $m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*}$ . Figure 1.10 shows the graviton width for both  $c = 1.0$  and  $c = 2.0$  as a function of mass. In

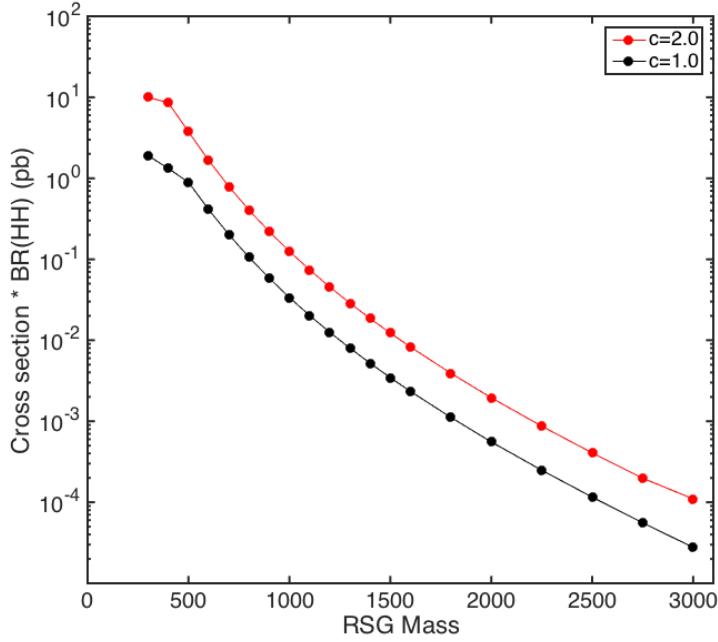


Figure 1.9:  $\sigma \times \text{BR}(HH)$  for Randall-Sundrum gravitons as a function of mass computed in MadGraph with the CP3-Origins implementation [34, 40, 41].

804      $c = 1.0$ , the width starts at 8.365 GeV for a mass of 300 GeV and increases to 187.2 GeV at a mass of  
 805     3 TeV. Similarly, with  $c = 2.0$ , the width starts at 33.46 GeV for  $m_G = 300$  GeV and increases to  
 806     748.8 GeV at a mass of 3 TeV.

### 807     1.5.2   TWO HIGGS DOUBLET MODELS

808     In Two Higgs Doublet Models (2HDM), a second complex scalar doublet is added to the Standard Model [36–  
 809     38]. In this case, all four degrees of freedom in the second doublet correspond to new particles, meaning  
 810     that there are five total scalars from the two Higgs doublets -  $h$  (light CP-even Higgs),  $H$  (heavy CP-even  
 811     Higgs),  $A$  (heavy CP-odd Higgs), and  $H^\pm$  (charged Higgs). The model is parameterized by two main pa-  
 812     rameters. The first,  $\tan \beta \equiv \frac{v_2}{v_1}$ , is the ratio of the vacuum expectation values of the two Higgs doublets  
 813     (where  $v_1$  corresponds to the  $v$  in the SM Higgs model described above). The second parameter is  $\alpha$ , a mix-  
 814     ing angle between the heavy and light Higgs fields. Models are also often parameterized with  $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$   
 815     rather than  $\alpha$  directly. The limit where  $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0$  is called the alignment limit, and in this limit the

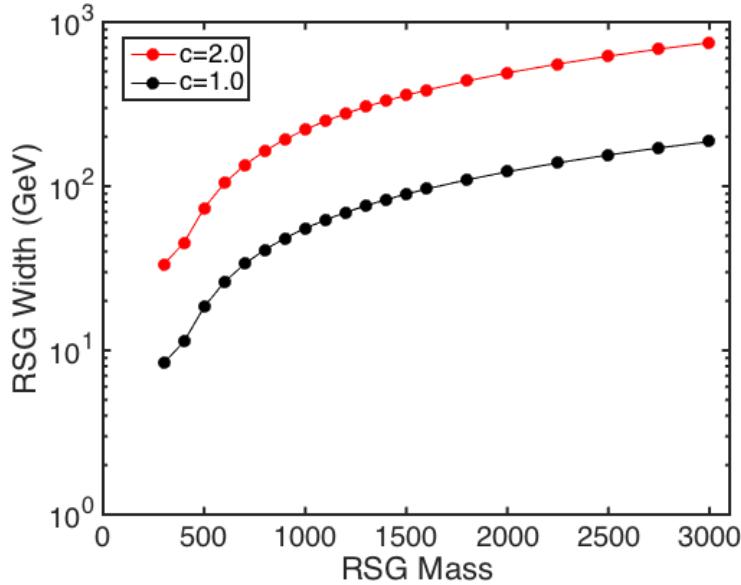


Figure 1.10: Randall-Sundrum graviton width as a function of mass computed in MadGraph with the CP3-Origins implementation [34, 40, 41]

816 light Higgs  $h$  has the same couplings as a Standard Model Higgs. Measurements of the Higgs boson have  
 817 put constraints on these two parameters, but near the alignment limit there is still much unprobed phase  
 818 space depending on the exact models and values of  $\tan \beta$  being considered [42].

819 2HDM models are usually separated into two main types - Type I and Type II. In Type I models, the  
 820 charged fermions only couple to the second Higgs doublet, leading to a fermiophobic light Higgs. In  
 821 Type II models, up-type quarks couple to the first doublet while down-type quarks couple to the second  
 822 doublet. One specific realization of a Type II 2HDM is the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model  
 823 (MSSM).

824 Resonant di-Higgs production in 2HDM models can proceed through decays of the heavy CP-even  
 825 Higgs  $H \rightarrow hh$ . The branching ratio for  $H \rightarrow hh$  depends on the model type as well as the values of  
 826  $\tan \beta$  and  $\cos \beta - \alpha$ . Figure 1.11 shows the branching ratios as a function of the mass of the heavy scalar  
 827  $H$  for both Type I and Type II models. Depending on the type of model  $hh$  can be a substantial fraction  
 828 of the decays of  $H$ .

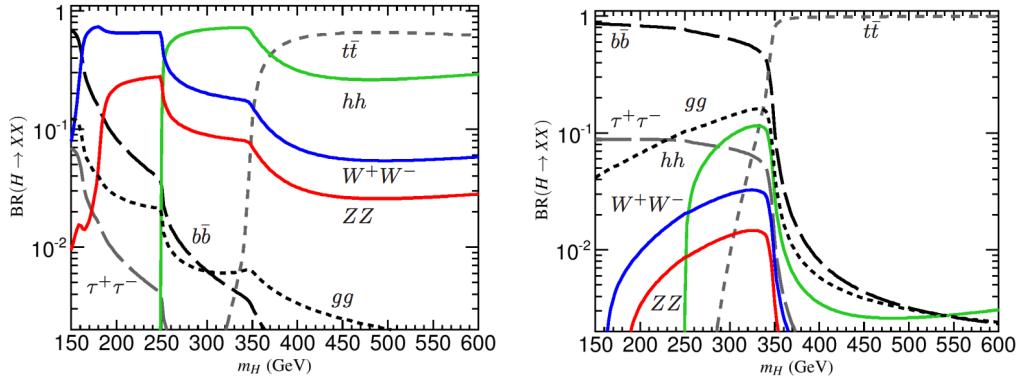


Figure 1.II: Branching ratios for heavy Higgs  $H$  in Type I (left) and Type II (right) 2HDM models with  $\tan \beta = 1.5$  and  $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0.1$  (0.01) for Type I (Type II) [38].

## 829 1.6 CONCLUSION

830 Studying the Higgs sector is essential for understanding the details of how mass arises in the Standard  
 831 Model and how the electroweak symmetry is broken. The discovery of the Higgs boson also opens the  
 832 door for its use as a tool to search for new physics, and Higgs pair production is an ideal candidate for  
 833 this study. Even if no BSM physics is found in Higgs pair production, searches for Higgs pairs will put  
 834 constraints on the Higgs self coupling and thus improve knowledge of the Standard Model and the details  
 835 of the Higgs potential.

*The enthusiasm and motivation to explore particle physics  
at the high-energy frontier knows no borders between the  
nations and regions of the planet.*

Peter Jenni

# 2

836

837

838

## The ATLAS detector and the Large Hadron Collider

839 This chapter presents an overview of the experimental systems used to conduct the measurements in this  
840 thesis. First, a brief overview of the accelerator, the Large Hadron Collider, will be given. In this section,  
841 the accelerator conditions relevant to data-taking are presented as well. Next, an overview of the ATLAS  
842 experiment is given. The basics of each sub-detector's role are summarized, as well as the details of the  
843 datasets accumulated. Then, a brief interlude on the ATLAS Muon New Small Wheel upgrade is pre-  
844 sented. While this new detector does not have a direct impact on any of the datasets recorded so far, it will  
845 have an impact on future analyses and the work done on it is briefly summarized here. Finally, an overview  
846 of object reconstruction in ATLAS is given. While the details of all of the algorithms will not be presented  
847 in detail, aspects of the reconstruction performance are shown as these are relevant to the results presented  
848 later in this thesis.

849    2.1 THE LARGE HADRON COLLIDER

850    The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is a proton-proton collider at the CERN laboratory in Geneva, Switzer-  
851    land [43]. It was designed for a maximum collision center of mass energy of  $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$  and has a  
852    circumference of 26.7 kilometers. Four main experiments are located at the interaction points (IP) of  
853    the accelerator: ATLAS (A Toroidal LHC ApparatuS), CMS (the Compact Muon Solenoid), ALICE (A  
854    Large Ion Collider Experiment), and LHCb [44–47]. Figure 2.1 shows a schematic of the LHC ring and  
855    its experiments.

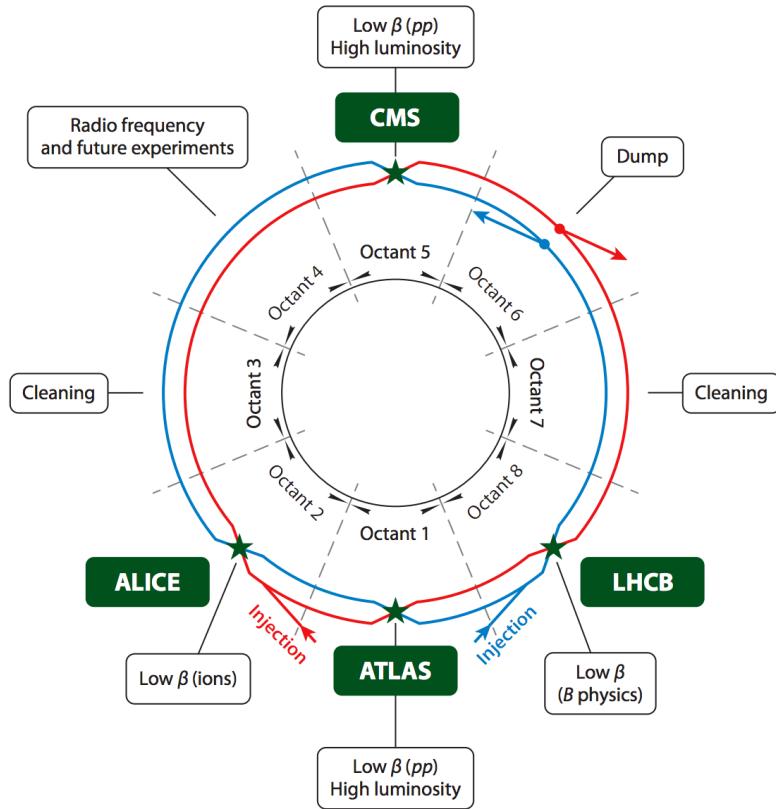


Figure 2.1: A schematic view of the LHC ring [48]. Four main experiments are located at interaction points along the ring. ATLAS and CMS are general purpose experiments, while ALICE is dedicated to heavy ion collisions and LHCb is dedicated to studying  $B$  physics.

856    One of the most interesting features of the LHC is its magnet design. Because the tunnel does not have  
857    room for separate superconducting magnets for each of the beam pipes, the LHC employs a twin-bore  
858    magnet design. Each magnet must hold an 8.3 Tesla magnetic field in order to bend the proton beams at

<sup>859</sup>  $\sqrt{s} = 14$  TeV. The superconducting magnets are cooled to a temperature of 1.9 Kelvin with superfluid  
<sup>860</sup> helium.

<sup>861</sup> **2.1.1 INSTANTANEOUS LUMINOSITY**

<sup>862</sup> The rate of physics events expected from the accelerator is dependent on the instantaneous luminosity  
<sup>863</sup> of the machine and the cross section of the physics process,  $R_{\text{events}} = L\sigma$ . Here,  $R_{\text{events}}$  is the num-  
<sup>864</sup> ber of events per second,  $L$  is the instantaneous luminosity of the machine, and  $\sigma$  is the cross section for  
<sup>865</sup> the physics process being measured. The instantaneous luminosity of the LHC is determined by numer-  
<sup>866</sup> ous factors related to beam conditions. Equation 2.1 gives the equation for instantaneous luminosity of a  
<sup>867</sup> Gaussian beam profile [48].

$$L = \frac{N_b^2 n_b f_{\text{rev}} \gamma_r}{4\pi \epsilon_n \beta^*} F \quad (2.1)$$

<sup>868</sup> The LHC collides protons in bunches, and in the above equation  $N_b$  is the number of protons per bunch  
<sup>869</sup> while  $n_b$  is the number of bunches per beam. Nominally, the LHC can hold up to 2808 proton bunches.  
<sup>870</sup>  $f_{\text{rev}}$  is the revolution frequency.  $\epsilon_n$  is the normalized transverse beam emittance, a measurement of the  
<sup>871</sup> average spread of the particles in position-momentum space which has the dimension of length.  $\beta^*$  is the  
<sup>872</sup> value of the  $\beta$  function for the beam at the interaction point. It relates the emittance to the Gaussian  
<sup>873</sup> width of the beam with  $\sigma_{\text{beam}} = \sqrt{\epsilon \cdot \beta}$ .  $F$  is a reduction factor that corrects for the fact that the beams  
<sup>874</sup> are colliding at an angle at the IP.

<sup>875</sup> Another way of writing the instantaneous luminosity is shown in equation 2.2. In this case, the instan-  
<sup>876</sup> taneous luminosity is written as the ratio of the rate of inelastic collisions to the inelastic cross section [49].

<sup>877</sup>

$$L = \frac{R_{\text{inel}}}{\sigma_{\text{inel}}} = \frac{\mu n_b f_{\text{rev}}}{\sigma_{\text{inel}}} \quad (2.2)$$

<sup>878</sup> In this case,  $\mu$  is the average number of interactions per bunch crossing in the accelerator.  $\mu$  is a useful  
<sup>879</sup> parameter for characterizing the amount of activity recorded in an experiment. As the instantaneous lu-  
<sup>880</sup> minosity and thus  $\mu$  increase, there are more interactions per bunch crossing and more activity is present  
<sup>881</sup> in the detector. The level of activity is often characterized with  $\langle \mu \rangle$ , the measured per bunch crossing  $\mu$

882 value averaged over all bunch crossings. The interactions inside each bunch crossing that are not the main  
 883 physics process of interest are often referred to as “pileup” interactions, and  $\langle \mu \rangle$  is a measurement of the  
 884 level of pileup in the detector.

885 **2.1.2 EVOLUTION OF MACHINE CONDITIONS**

886 This thesis uses datasets taken at three different center of mass energies:  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV data taken in the  
 887 year 2011,  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV data taken in the year 2012, and  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV data taken in the year 2015. In  
 888 addition to increasing center of mass energy, the instantaneous luminosity and parameters that determine  
 889 it were evolving. Table 2.1 summarizes that machine conditions in each of these datasets.

	2011	2012	2015	Design
$\sqrt{s}$ [ TeV ]	7	8	13	14
Number of bunches	1380	1380	1825	2808
Max. protons per bunch	$1.45 \times 10^{11}$	$1.7 \times 10^{11}$	$1.2 \times 10^{11}$	$1.15 \times 10^{11}$
Bunch spacing [ns]	50	50	25	25
Max. instantaneous luminosity [ $\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ ]	$3.7 \times 10^{33}$	$7.7 \times 10^{33}$	$5 \times 10^{33}$	$10^{34}$
$\beta^*$ [m]	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.55
$\langle \mu \rangle$	11.6	20.7	13.7	-

Table 2.1: Evolution of LHC machine conditions [50, 51].

890 **2.2 THE ATLAS DETECTOR**

891 The ATLAS detector is the multi-purpose particle detector experiment located at the LHC’s Point 1 [44].  
 892 It has nearly  $4\pi$  coverage in solid angle around the interaction point. It consists of an inner detector for  
 893 measuring charged particles, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer. Fig-  
 894 ure 2.2 gives an overview of the detector.

895 **2.2.1 COORDINATE SYSTEM**

896 Before defining the properties of the individual detectors, it is important to establish the coordinate system  
 897 used. Figure 2.3 shows a schematic of the coordinate system. The azimuthal plane (perpendicular to the

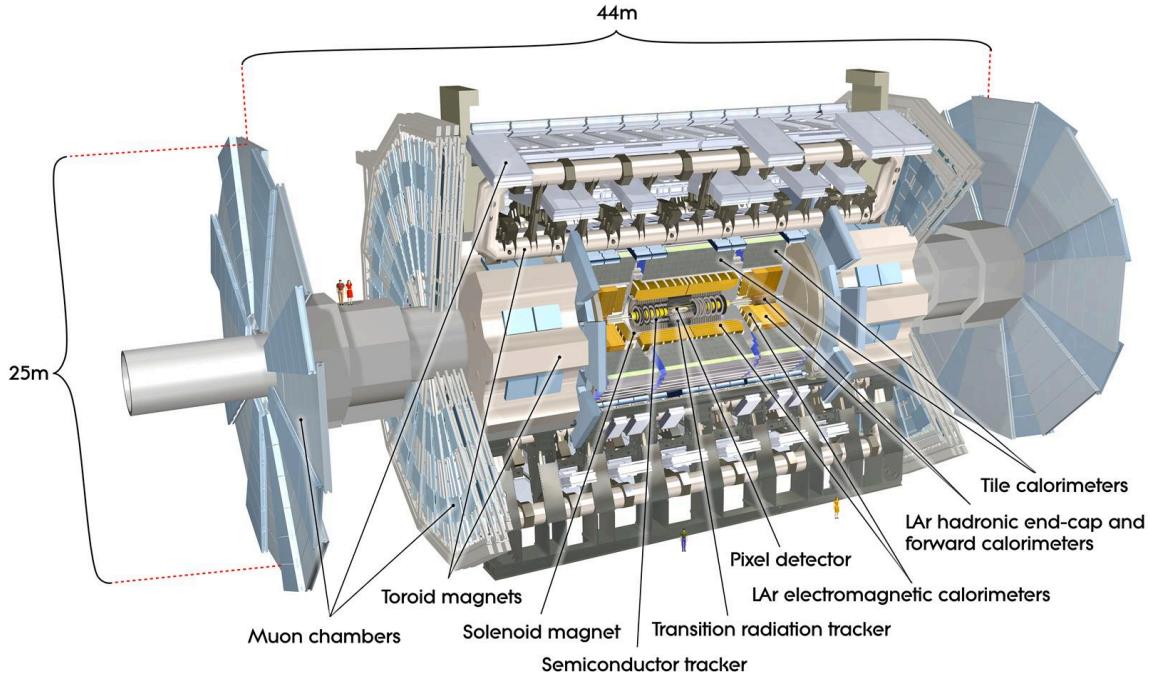


Figure 2.2: A full diagram of the ATLAS detector [44].

beam line) is defined as the  $x$ - $y$  plane. The angle in this plane is referred to as  $\phi$ . The angle relative to the beam axis is referred to as  $\theta$ . Rather than using  $\theta$  directly as a coordinate, the experiment often uses the pseudorapidity  $\eta$ , defined in equation 2.3.

$$\eta = -\ln \left( \tan \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right) \quad (2.3)$$

Pseudorapidity is the massless approximation of rapidity, the angle used to parameterize boosts in special relativity. This coordinate is useful in particle physics for two reasons. First, it means that differences in  $\eta$  are Lorentz invariant. Second, particle production is roughly constant in pseudorapidity. Particles with  $\eta$  close to zero are referred to as “central”, while those at high  $|\eta|$  are called “forward”. In general, two main detector configurations can be seen in figure 2.2. There are “barrel” elements, which surround the beam line cylindrically and are in the central region of the detector. In the forward region, there are “endcap” regions which are arranged as disks perpendicular to the beam line.

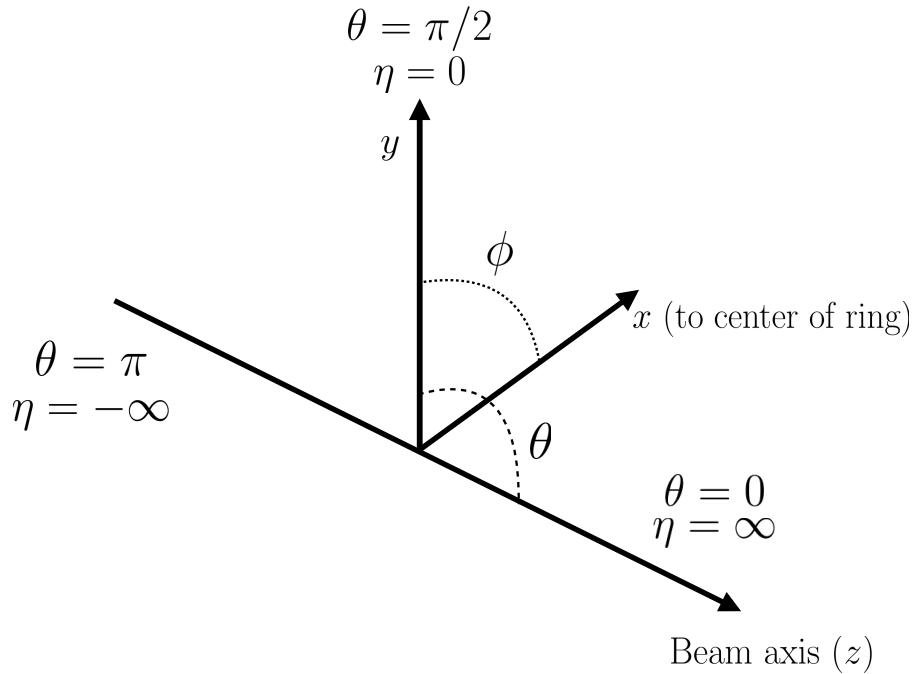


Figure 2.3: The ATLAS coordinate system. The  $z$  direction corresponds to the beam axis, while  $x$  and  $y$  define the transverse plane.  $\theta$  is the angle relative to the beam axis and  $\phi$  is the azimuthal angle.  $\eta$ , the pseudorapidity, approaches infinity at small angles relative to the beam axis.

908    2.2.2    INNER DETECTOR

909    The ATLAS Inner Detector (ID) system is built for precision tracking of charged particles. It covers the  
 910    range  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . In this range, approximately 1000 particles are generated every bunch crossing in the de-  
 911    tector [44]. This requires having fine granularity to achieve the resolutions required for good momentum  
 912    measurement and vertex reconstruction.

913    The ID consists of three sub-components: the pixel detector, semiconductor tracker (SCT), and trans-  
 914    sition radiation tracker (TRT). It is surrounded by a solenoid providing a 2 T axial magnetic field which  
 915    bends particles in the transverse plane to allow for momentum measurement. Figure 2.4 shows the layout  
 916    of each of these components.

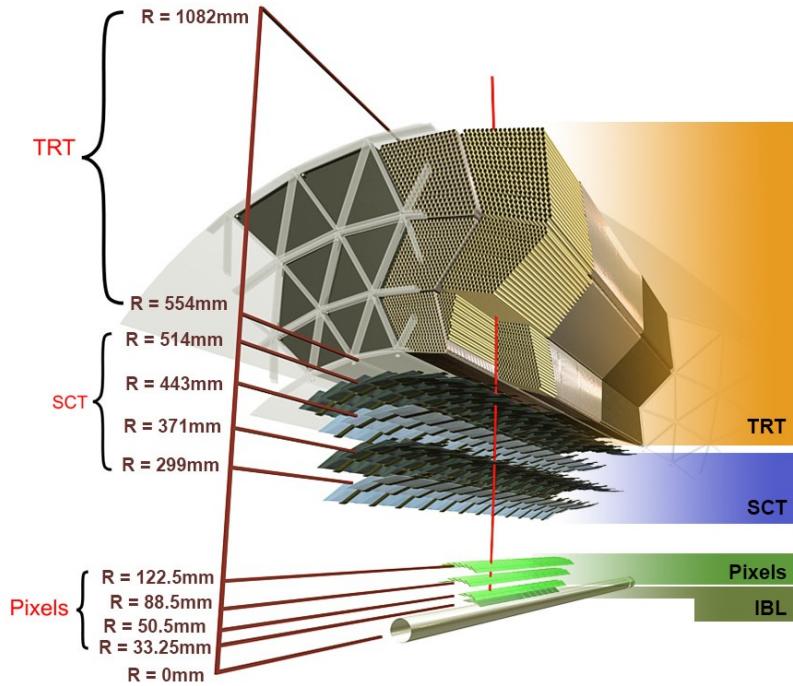


Figure 2.4: Layout of the ATLAS Inner Detector system [52].

## 917 PIXEL DETECTOR

918 The pixel detector is the first detector particles traverse after being generated in proton collisions and is  
 919 the most granular detector. Its operation is crucial for precision tracking and vertex reconstruction as well  
 920 as higher level object reconstruction like tagging of jets from  $b$ -quarks. The basic sensing element in this  
 921 subdetector is a silicon pixel detector. The operating principle for the silicon pixels is that of a  $p-n$  junction.  
 922 When a charged particle passes through, it creates electron-hole pairs that are then separated by the electric  
 923 field. The sensors are  $250 \mu\text{m}$  thick and use oxygenated  $n$ -type wafers with readout pixels on the  $n^+$  side  
 924 of the detector [44]. Overall, the pixel detector has 1744 sensors and 80.4 million readout channels.

925 In the barrel region, the pixel detector has three concentric layers of sensors surrounding the beamline.  
 926 In the endcap region, it consists of disks perpendicular to the beam axis. The detector is segmented in  
 927 the  $R-\phi$  plane and in  $z$ . Usually, three pixel layers are crossed by a charged particle track. The intrinsic  
 928 accuracies of the sensors are  $10 \mu\text{m}$  in  $R-\phi$  and  $115 \mu\text{m}$  in  $z$  (or  $R$  for the endcap).

929 **INSERTABLE B-LAYER**

930 In Run 2, a new innermost pixel layer, known as the insertable B-layer (IBL), was added to the Inner  
931 Detector [53]. This layer was added to cope with the higher luminosities planned in LHC Run 2 and at the  
932 high luminosity HL-LHC. Additionally it improves tracking position resolution which in turn improves  
933 the vertexing and *b*-tagging capabilities in ATLAS. The detector sits directly on a new beam pipe, only  
934 33.25 mm away from the collision points in the azimuthal plane.

935 **SEMICONDUCTOR TRACKER (SCT)**

936 The semiconductor tracker (SCT) consists of silicon microstrips and comprises the next four layers of  
937 the ID. This sub-detector has 6.4 cm long sensors that are daisy-chained into strips with a strip pitch of  
938 80  $\mu\text{m}$  [44]. Some of the strips have a small stereo angle to allow for measurement of both angular co-  
939 ordinates. In total there are 6.3 million readout channels. The intrinsic accuracies are 17  $\mu\text{m}$  in  $R\text{-}\phi$  and  
940 580  $\mu\text{m}$  in  $z$  (or  $R$  in the endcap).

941 **TRANSITION RADIATION TRACKER (TRT)**

942 The transition radiation tracker (TRT) serves two purposes. First, it consists of 4 mm diameter straw tubes  
943 filled with a 70/27/3% gas mixture of xenon, carbon dioxide, and oxygen to provide tracking of charged  
944 particles. Particles typically have 36 TRT straw tube hits per track. The material in between the straws  
945 is designed to induce transition radiation which can be useful for particle identification. As particles pass  
946 between media with different dielectric constants, they emit transition radiation that can cause additional  
947 showers in the TRT. In particular it is useful for discrimination between electrons and pions or other  
948 charged hadrons, as the amount of transition radiation is proportional to the Lorentz factor of the particle.

949 **2.2.3 CALORIMETERS**

950 The calorimeter system consists of two main sub-components: a fine granularity electromagnetic calorime-  
951 ter tailored for the measurement of photons and electrons and multiple coarser hadronic calorimeters ded-  
952 icated to the measurement of hadronic showers [44]. The calorimeter system has broader coverage than

953 the inner detector, covering the region out to  $|\eta| < 4.9$ . It is also designed to deliver good containment of  
954 showers so as to limit leakage into the muon system. Figure 2.5 shows the layout of the calorimeter system.

955 Both the electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters are sampling calorimeters. They alternate active  
956 material for energy measurement with passive material for energy absorption. The materials used for each  
957 purpose vary based on the type of calorimeter and its location in the detector.

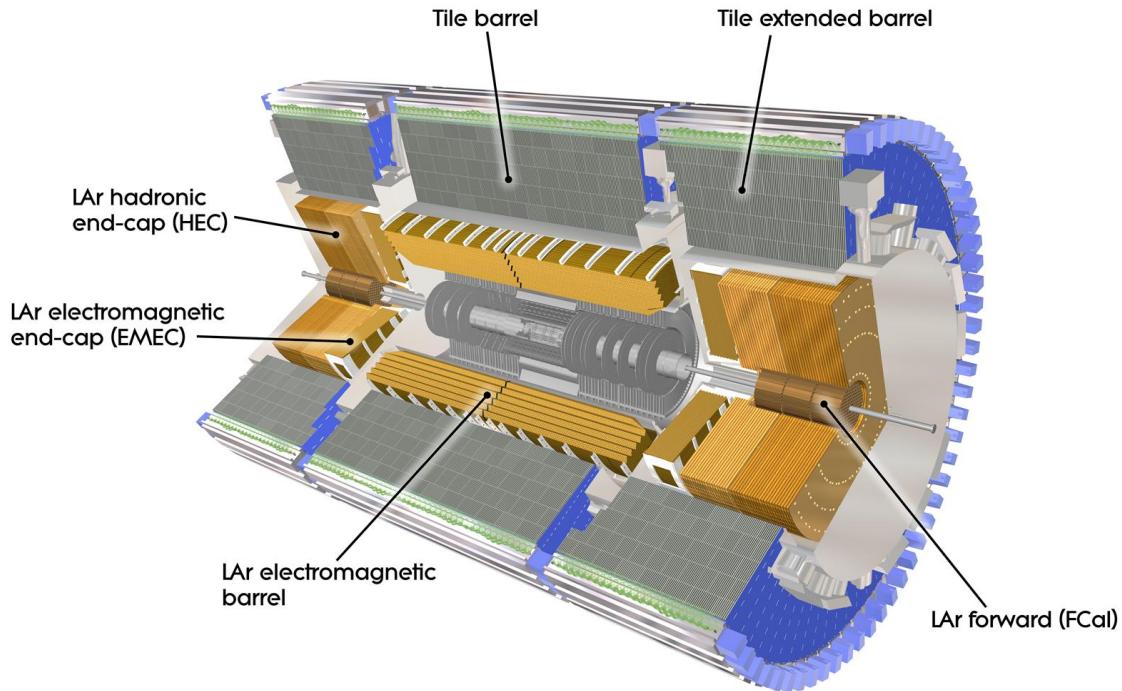


Figure 2.5: Layout of the ATLAS calorimeter system [44].

## 958 ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER

959 The electromagnetic calorimeter (EM calorimeter) use liquid Argon (LAr) as its active material and lead  
960 as its passive material. It is arranged in an accordion geometry to increase the absorption area while still  
961 allowing it to have no azimuthal cracks (complete symmetry in  $\phi$ ). The EM calorimeter is divided into a  
962 barrel portion that extends to  $|\eta| < 1.475$  and an endcap portion going from  $1.375 < |\eta| < 3.2$ . The  
963 region where these two units overlap is called the “transition region”.

964 In order to provide good containment the calorimeter depth must be optimized. Typically, for elec-  
965 tromagnetic calorimeters the depth is measured in radiation lengths. In general, the intensity of a particle  
966 beam attenuates exponentially in distance with an attenuation constant equal to the radiation length. That  
967 is,  $I(x) = I_0 e^{-x/X_0}$ , where  $I$  is the intensity,  $x$  is the distance traveled, and  $X_0$  is the radiation length.  
968 The ATLAS EM calorimeter is designed to have  $> 22$  radiation lengths in the barrel and  $> 24$  in the  
969 endcap [44].

970 **HADRONIC CALORIMETERS**

971 There are three types of hadronic calorimeters present in ATLAS: the tile calorimeter (TileCal), hadronic  
972 endcap (HEC), and forward calorimeter (FCal). Each one is optimized for stopping of hadronic showers  
973 and the materials chosen are specific to their placement in the detector.

974 The TileCal is a scintillating tile calorimeter placed directly outside the EM calorimeter. It uses steel as  
975 the absorber and plastic scintillator tiles as the active material. It has coverage in the barrel at  $|\eta| < 1.0$   
976 and in the “extended barrel” region of  $0.8 < |\eta| < 1.7$ .

977 The HEC had two wheels perpendicular to the beam line per endcap and is located directly behind the  
978 EM calorimeter endcap modules. The HEC covers the region from  $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.2$ , overlapping slightly  
979 with both the tile calorimeter and the forward calorimeter. Like the EM calorimeter, it uses liquid Argon  
980 as the active material, but it uses copper as the absorber.

981 The FCal covers the most forward regions of the calorimeter system, extending to the region of  $3.1 <$   
982  $|\eta| < 4.9$ . It again uses liquid argon as its active material. For absorber, it consists of an innermost module  
983 made of copper followed by a module made of tungsten.

984 The hadronic equivalent of radiation length is called the interaction length and is denoted as  $\lambda$ . In the  
985 barrel, the hadronic calorimeter depth is approximately  $9.7\lambda$ , while in the endcap is is  $10\lambda$ . The outer  
986 supports contribute an additional  $1.3\lambda$ . This is been shown to be sufficient to limit punch-through of  
987 showers to the muon system [44].

988 2.2.4 MUON SPECTROMETER

989 The muon spectrometer is dedicated to measuring the momentum and position of muons. It consists  
990 of tracking and trigger chambers which are unique in the barrel and endcap regions. The magnetic field  
991 for bending of muons is provided by a system of three large air-core toroid magnets (from which ATLAS  
992 derives its name.) These magnets provide 1.5 to 5.5 Tm of bending power at  $0 < |\eta| < 1.4$  and approx-  
993 imately 1 to 7.5 Tm in the endcap region of  $1.6 < |\eta| < 2.7$ . The entire muon system covers the range  
994  $0 < |\eta| < 2.7$ . Monitored drift tubes (MDTs) are used for tracking in the barrel and the two outer layers  
995 of the endcap, while cathode strip chambers (CSCs) are used to provide tracking in the innermost endcap  
996 wheel. In the barrel, resistive plate chambers (RPCs) are used as trigger chambers while thin gap chambers  
997 (TGCs) are used in the endcap. Figure 2.6 shows the layout of the ATLAS muon system. The entire muon  
998 system is designed with the specification of providing a 10% momentum resolution for a 1 TeV muon.

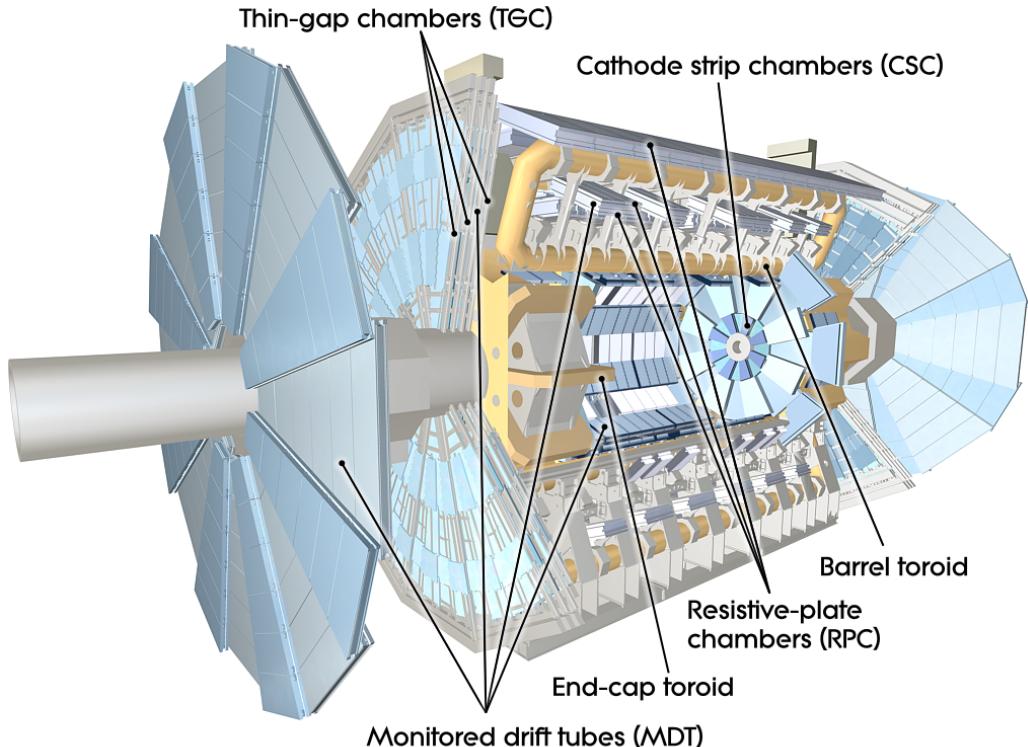


Figure 2.6: Layout of the ATLAS muon system [44].

999 MONITORED DRIFT TUBES (MDTs)

1000 The monitored drift tubes (MDTs) are aluminum 3 cm diameter tubes filled with a 93/7 % mixture of  
1001 Argon and CO<sub>2</sub>, with trace amounts of water. As a charged particle traverses the tube, it ionizes the gas  
1002 and the ions drift to a wire at the center of the tube. The radial distance of traversal of the particle in the  
1003 tube is determined by the drift time of the electrons, allowing for fine position resolution. The tubes have  
1004 an average resolution of 80  $\mu\text{m}$  per tube and a maximum drift time of approximately 700 ns. The tubes  
1005 are oriented so that they give precision measurement in  $\eta$  and run along  $\phi$ . They cover  $|\eta| < 2.7$ , except  
1006 in the innermost layer of the endcap where they only go to  $|\eta| < 2.0$  [44].

1007 CATHODE STRIP CHAMBERS (CSCs)

1008 The cathode strip chambers cover a narrow window of the innermost endcap region at  $2.0 < |\eta| <$   
1009 2.7. In this region the background rates in the cavern are particularly high and the CSCs are designed to  
1010 handle these higher rates. The CSCs are multiwire proportional chambers with wires pointing in the radial  
1011 direction (away from the beam pipe). The wire serves as an anode and there are two types of segmented  
1012 cathode strip, one perpendicular to the wires which gives the precision measurement and one parallel which  
1013 provides the transverse coordinate. It has an 80/20% gas mixture of Argon and CO<sub>2</sub> [44].

1014 RESISTIVE PLATE CHAMBERS (RPCs)

1015 The resistive plate chambers (RPCs) are gaseous electrode-plate detectors covering the region  $|\eta| < 1.05$ .  
1016 They consist of two resistive plates separated by a distance of 2 mm. The gas mixture used is a 94.7/5/0.3%  
1017 mixture of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>F<sub>4</sub>, Iso-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, and SF<sub>6</sub>. It has readout strips with a pitch of 23-35 mm for both  $\eta$  and  
1018  $\phi$  measurement and thus provides measurement of the azimuthal coordinate in the barrel. The thin gas  
1019 gap allows for a quick response time which makes it ideal for use in the trigger. Signals in the RPC have  
1020 a width of approximately 5 ns. There are three layers of RPCs which are referred to as the three trigger  
1021 stations. They allow for programmable thresholds in both a low  $p_T$  and high  $p_T$  trigger. The coincidence  
1022 of hits in the innermost chambers allows for setting muon trigger thresholds between 6 and 9 GeV, while  
1023 the outermost layer allows the trigger to set trigger thresholds in the range of 9 to 40 GeV [44].

1024 THIN GAP CHAMBERS (TGCs)

1025 The thin gap chambers (TGCs) are multiwire proportional chambers where the wire to cathode distance  
1026 (1.4mm) is smaller than the wire-to-wire distance (1.8 mm). They contain a gas mixture of CO<sub>2</sub> and *n*-  
1027 pentane and use a high electric field to gain good time resolution. They serve two functions in the end-cap  
1028 system. First, they serve as the trigger chambers. Second, they also provide azimuthal coordinate measure-  
1029 ment. They sit on the inner and middle layers of the endcap. The outermost layer's azimuthal coordinate  
1030 is determined by extrapolation [44]. As with the RPCs, the TGCs also are capable of triggering with pro-  
1031 grammable thresholds in the same  $p_T$  range specified for the RPCs above.

1032 2.2.5 MAGNET SYSTEM

1033 As mentioned previously, there are two independent magnet systems in ATLAS. The first is a 2 T solenoid  
1034 field in the inner detector which provides bending in the azimuthal plane. The second is an approximately  
1035 0.5 T toroidal field in the muon system which provides bending in  $\eta$ . Figure 2.7 shows the predicted field  
1036 integral as a function of  $|\eta|$  [44].

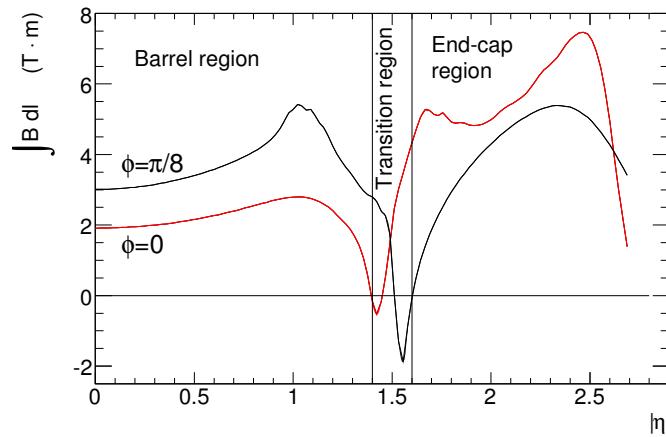


Figure 2.7: Predicted field integral as a function of  $|\eta|$  for the ATLAS magnet system [44].

1037    2.2.6    TRIGGER SYSTEM

1038    The ATLAS trigger system searches for signatures of muons, electrons, photons, hadronically decaying  $\tau$   
 1039    leptons, and jets in order to save these events for further analysis. The trigger system in ATLAS is designed  
 1040    to reduce the maximum LHC event rate of 40 MHz to a more reasonable rate that can be recorded. The  
 1041    trigger first consists of a fast, hardware based system called the Level-1 (L1) trigger. The L1 trigger consists  
 1042    of independent dedicated detector sub-components that can seed regions of interest (RoIs) for further  
 1043    analysis downstream. For muons, the RPCs and TGCs are used, while in the calorimeter coarsely grained  
 1044    sections of calorimeter cells called towers are used. Once regions of interest are seeded, a software based  
 1045    system called the High Level Trigger (HLT) is used to reconstruct objects and integrate information from  
 1046    different parts of the detector. In Run 1 of ATLAS, the HLT consisted of two separate stages: the level 2  
 1047    (L2) trigger and the event filter (EF).

1048    The maximum trigger rate that the L1 trigger can handle is 75 kHz. In the HLT, the rate of events  
 1049    written to disk is approximately 400 Hz. Figure 2.8 shows the trigger rates for different L1 triggers in 2012  
 1050    and 2015 for ATLAS [54].

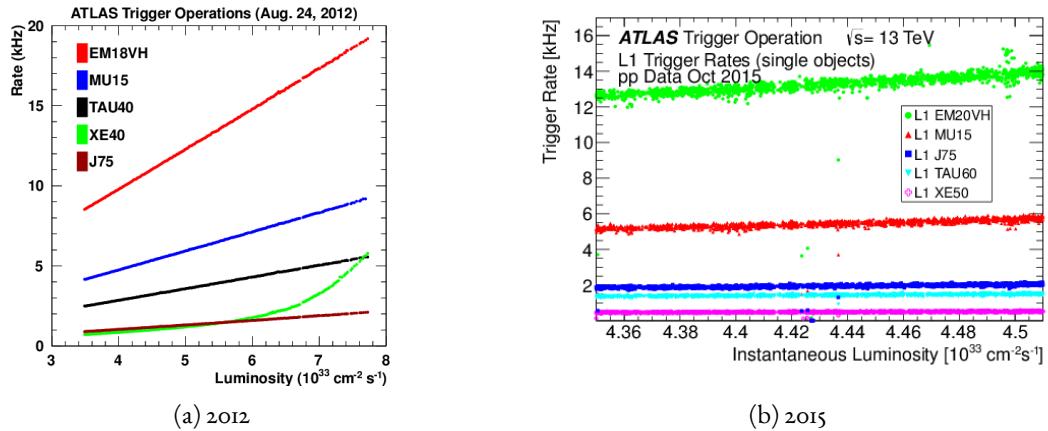


Figure 2.8: ATLAS trigger rates for Level-1 triggers as a function of instantaneous luminosity in 2012 and 2015 operation. These are single object triggers for electromagnetic clusters (EM), muons (MU), jets (J), missing energy (XE), and  $\tau$  leptons (TAU). The threshold of the trigger is given in the name in GeV [54].

1051 2.2.7 ATLAS DATASETS

1052 ATLAS has collected data at center of mass energies of 7, 8, and 13 TeV. Figure 2.9 shows the integrated  
1053 luminosity as a function of time for each of the three datasets. In the 2011 dataset with  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV,  
1054 ATLAS recorded  $5.08 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . Increased instantaneous luminosity in 2012 led to a larger dataset of  $21.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
1055 recorded at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV. After Long Shutdown 1 (LS1) of the LHC and a restart in 2015, ATLAS  
1056 recorded  $3.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV [55, 56]. The data recorded by ATLAS can only be used for  
1057 analysis if the required sub-detectors were in a stable state when the data was being taken. The fraction  
1058 of recorded ATLAS data that was labeled as being good for physics analysis was 90%, 95%, and 82% in  
1059 the 7, 8, and 13 TeV data respectively. Thus, the Run 1 results presented in this thesis use  $4.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  
1060  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV and  $20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV<sup>1</sup>. The Run 2 results use  $3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV.

1061 2.2.8 DETECTOR PERFORMANCE

1062 Table 2.2 summarizes the design requirements for each of the different sub-detectors. This table shows the  
1063 energy and momentum resolution of tracking, calorimetry, and muon measurements.

	Required resolution
Tracking	$\sigma_{p_T}/p_T = 0.05\% p_T \oplus 1\%$
EM calorimetry	$\sigma_E/E = 10\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 0.7\%$
Hadronic calorimetry	
Barrel and end-cap	$\sigma_E/E = 50\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 3\%$
Forward	$\sigma_E/E = 100\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 10\%$
Muon spectrometer	$\sigma_{p_T}/p_T$ at $p_T = 1$ TeV

Table 2.2: Performance requirements for the ATLAS detector [44].

1064 2.3 THE ATLAS MUON NEW SMALL WHEEL UPGRADE

1065 As the LHC continues operation, it is scheduled to be upgraded in several phases to allow it to reach higher  
1066 instantaneous luminosities and thus collect larger datasets. These conditions will open new doors for study

---

<sup>1</sup>The analyses combined in the Higgs discovery (presented in chapter 4) use between  $4.6$  and  $4.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $7$  TeV depending on which detectors are required to be in a stable state. The discovery also only uses the  $5.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of  $8$  TeV data that was available at the time of the analysis.

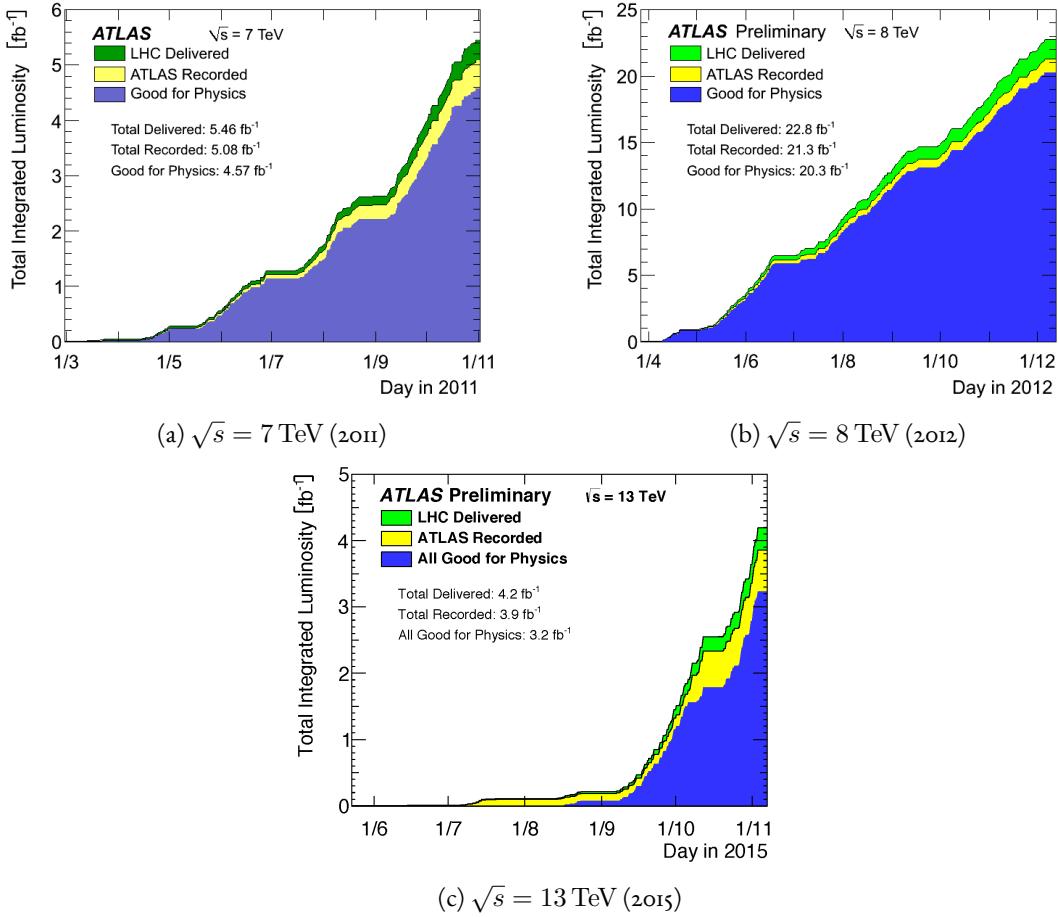


Figure 2.9: Instantaneous luminosity as a function of time for data recorded by ATLAS at different center of mass energies [55, 56].

of rare physics processes but will also present interesting challenges that must be faced. ATLAS will require new detector technologies to cope with the increased background rates in the cavern in these high luminosity conditions. One such upgrade, scheduled to be installed during Long Shutdown 2 (LS2) of the LHC in 2018, is the ATLAS Muon New Small Wheel (NSW) [57]. The NSW will replace the innermost end-cap wheel of the muon system with new technologies. This is the part of the muon detector closest to the beam line and thus experiences the highest rates of particle flux in the muon system.

1073 2.3.1 MOTIVATION

1074 The motivation of the NSW is two-fold. The first objective is to alleviate the decreased tracking efficiency  
1075 that comes in a high rate environment. As shown in figure 2.10, at the LHC design luminosity both the  
1076 efficiency of recording hits and reconstructing track segments in the MDTs decreases. While the MDTs  
1077 were designed to cope with the hit rates at the LHC design luminosity, the High Luminosity LHC will  
1078 exceed these design specifications and the MDTs will have to be replaced.

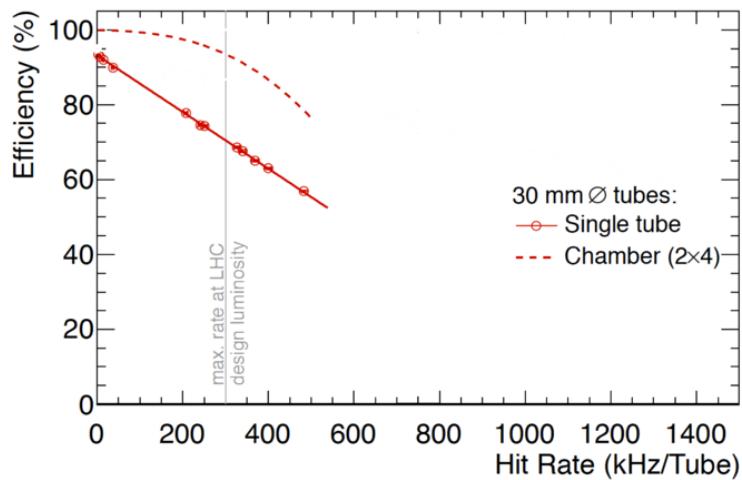


Figure 2.10: MDT tube hit (solid) and segment (dashed) efficiency as a function of hit rate per tube [57].

1079 The NSW will also work to alleviate the rate of fake triggers arising in the endcap. Figure 2.11 shows the  
1080 extrapolated trigger rates as a function of the  $p_T$  threshold with and without the NSW upgrade. As the  
1081 figure shows, the NSW upgrade will reduce the trigger rate considerably compared to the current endcap  
1082 trigger system. At a  $p_T$  threshold of 20 GeV, the level-1 trigger rate drops from 20 kHz to 7 kHz. This  
1083 reduction allows the  $p_T$  thresholds on muons to remain low, increasing the phase space of possible physics  
1084 studies and in particular maintaining good acceptance for Higgs physics.

1085 2.3.2 NSW DETECTOR TECHNOLOGIES

1086 The NSW will use two new detector technologies - micromesh gaseous structure detectors (micromegas)  
1087 and small-strip thin gap chambers (sTGCs) [57, 58]. The micromegas is more suited to tracking because

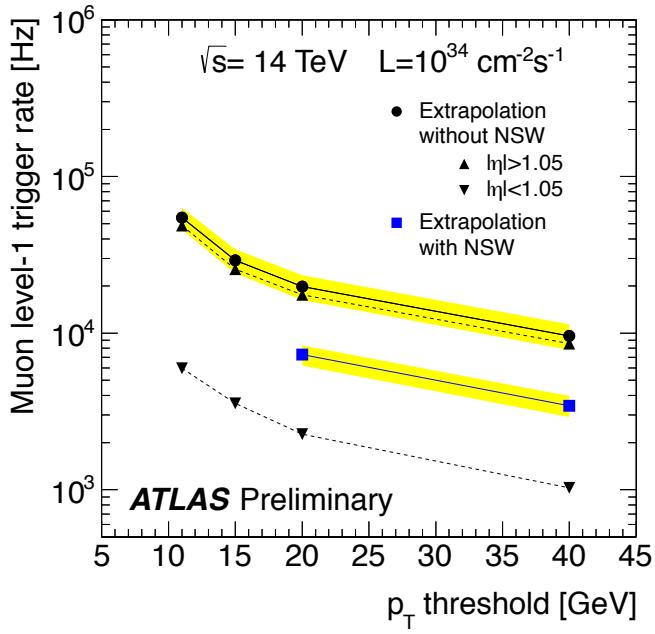


Figure 2.11: Trigger rate as a function of  $p_T$  threshold with and without the NSW upgrade [57].

of its good spatial resolution, while the sTGCs have better time resolution and are more suited for the trigger. However, both systems are capable of providing tracking and trigger information. To maintain full redundancy in cases of detector failure, both technologies will be used for tracking and trigger in the NSW.

## 1092 MICROMEGAS

1093 Micromegas detectors operate using a thin metallic mesh that sits approximately  $100\ \mu\text{m}$  away from the  
 1094 readout electrodes to create the amplification region. Above this mesh, there is a drift region on the order  
 1095 of a few mm in length capped by a drift electrode. As a charged particle traverses the detector, it ionizes gas  
 1096 and the electrons drift down towards readout strips. The timing of the drift can be used to reconstruct the  
 1097 angle of traversal of the particle. This is illustrated in figure 2.12. The micromegas used in ATLAS will be  
 1098 resistive micromegas, where the readout electrodes are topped with resistive strips [59]. This alleviates the  
 1099 risk of sparking in the large area detectors that ATLAS will use.

1100 In ATLAS, the micromegas drift gap will be 5 mm and the amplification gap will be  $128\ \mu\text{m}$ . They are

1101 filled with the same gas mixture as the MDTs. They will be stacked in an octuplet in an XXUV-UVXX  
 1102 geometry, where X refers to nominal strips and U and V refer to stereo strips at an angle of  $\pm 1.5^\circ$ . This  
 1103 arrangement allows for measurement of the azimuthal coordinate and gives a large lever arm between the  
 1104 straight strips for triggering purposes. Figure 2.12 shows the geometry of a single micromegas detector as  
 1105 well as its operating principle [57].

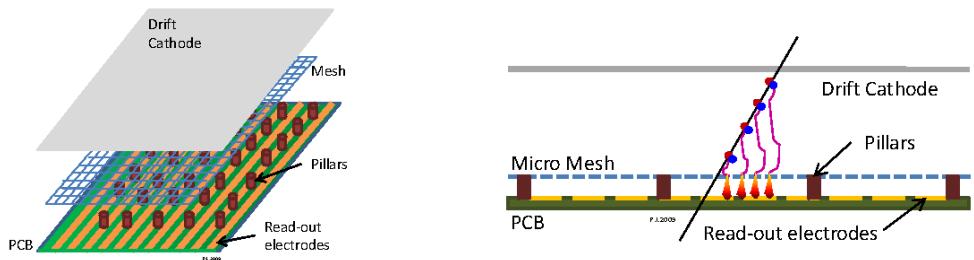


Figure 2.12: Illustrations of the geometry (left) and operating principle (right) of the micromegas detector [57].

## sTGCs

1106 sTGCs  
 1107 The sTGCs are similar to the TGCs currently in the ATLAS endcap muon system [44]. They consist  
 1108 of gold-plated tungsten wires (with a 1.8 mm pitch) between two cathode planes 1.4 mm away from the  
 1109 wire plane. One cathode plane consists of strips with a 3.2 mm pitch (much smaller pitch than the TGCs),  
 1110 while the other consists of coarser pads that are used for defining regions of interest in the sTGC trigger  
 1111 algorithm. Figure 2.13 shows the basic detector geometry.

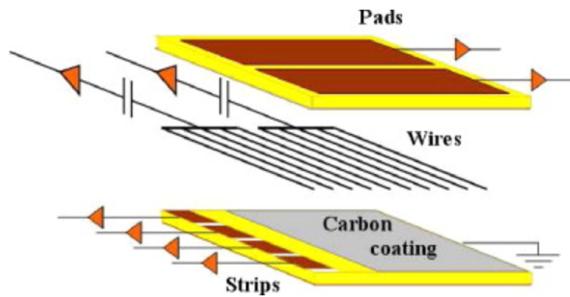


Figure 2.13: Geometry of the sTGC detector [57].

1112 2.3.3 PHYSICS IMPACT

1113 Maintaining low  $p_T$  thresholds for muons while still staying within the trigger rate budget at Level 1 for the  
1114 muon system (20 kHz) is crucial for physics analyses to be successful in high luminosity conditions. One  
1115 realm where the lepton trigger threshold is especially important is in Higgs physics. In the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$   
1116 analysis, one of the  $W$  bosons is off shell and tends to decay to soft leptons. In associated production of a  
1117 Higgs with a  $W$ , the lepton is also important because it provides the main handle which allows the event  
1118 to be triggered. Without the NSW, analyses would be required to either raise the muon  $p_T$  threshold or  
1119 only use muons triggered from the barrel muon system. Table 2.3 shows that both of these alternatives  
1120 significantly reduce the Higgs signal efficiency. With the NSW, the signal efficiency is largely maintained  
1121 and the triggers can remain unprescaled at lower  $p_T$  thresholds.

Threshold	$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (%)	$H \rightarrow WW^*$ (%)
$p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$	93	94
$p_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$	61	75
$p_T > 20 \text{ GeV} (\text{barrel only})$	43	72
$p_T > 20 \text{ GeV} (\text{with NSW})$	90	92

Table 2.3: Signal efficiencies for  $WH$  production with  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  and  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \mu\nu qq$  under different trigger configurations [57].

1122 2.4 OBJECT RECONSTRUCTION IN ATLAS

1123 ATLAS analyses first start by requiring the presence of certain reconstructed physics objects in the event.  
1124 This section will present a brief overview of the algorithms used to reconstruct electrons, muons, jets (in-  
1125 cluding  $b$ -jets), and missing energy<sup>2</sup>. The performance of physics object reconstruction and identification  
1126 will also be discussed as these are relevant to the analyses presented later. Figure 2.14 gives an overview of  
1127 the different sub-detectors that each type of particle will interact with in ATLAS.

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<sup>2</sup>Reconstruction algorithms for other objects, such as photons and hadronically decaying  $\tau$  leptons, are not detailed here as these objects are not used in the results presented in this dissertation.

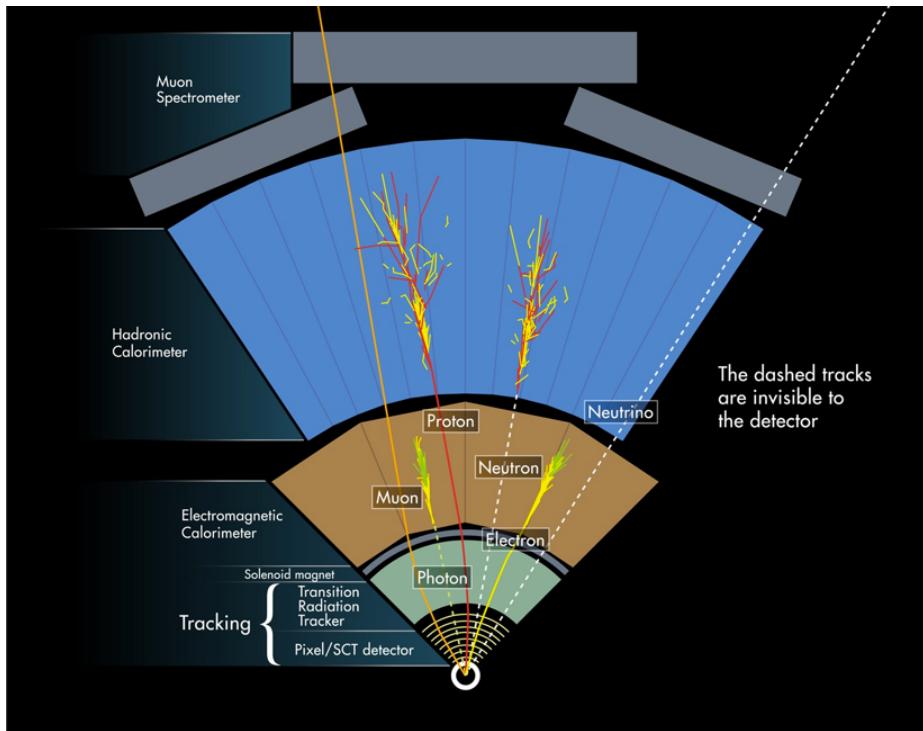


Figure 2.14: Illustration of particle interactions in ATLAS [60]

1128 2.4.I ELECTRONS

1129 Electrons in ATLAS will leave tracks in the inner detector and energy deposits in the electromagnetic  
 1130 calorimeter. The algorithm for recognizing the signature of electrons proceeds in two steps: reconstruction  
 1131 and identification.

1132 In reconstruction, an electron candidate is formed by matching EM calorimeter deposits with ID tracks.  
 1133 The algorithm first chooses seed clusters in the EM calorimeter by using a sliding window algorithm that  
 1134 searches for towers with transverse energy larger than 2.5 GeV. In addition to seed clusters, track candi-  
 1135 dates must be identified in the ID. The algorithm selects seed tracks with  $p_T > 1$  GeV that do not fit well  
 1136 with a pion hypothesis. Once candidate tracks are selected, they are re-fit with a Gaussian Sum Filter (GSF)  
 1137 algorithm to estimate electron parameters [61]. Finally, an electron candidate is formed if at least one track  
 1138 matches to a seed cluster in the calorimeter. The full details of the reconstruction algorithm can be found  
 1139 in reference [62].

1140 Once an electron candidate is present, identification criteria must be applied in order to reject fake elec-

trons from background. Many different variables are used for this identification. They include information about the shower shape in the EM calorimeter and the amount of leakage into the hadronic calorimeter, as well as information from the ID and in particular the TRT. There are both selection requirement based and likelihood-based criteria that range from “loose” to “very tight”. For details, see reference [62].  
 In the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  analysis, both medium and very tight likelihood electrons are used depending on the electron  $p_T$ .

Figure 2.15 shows the algorithm’s reconstruction efficiency for true electrons with different identification criteria as well as the electron energy resolution in simulation [62, 63]. The reconstruction efficiency is measured using both the  $Z$  and  $J/\psi$  with 8 TeV data.

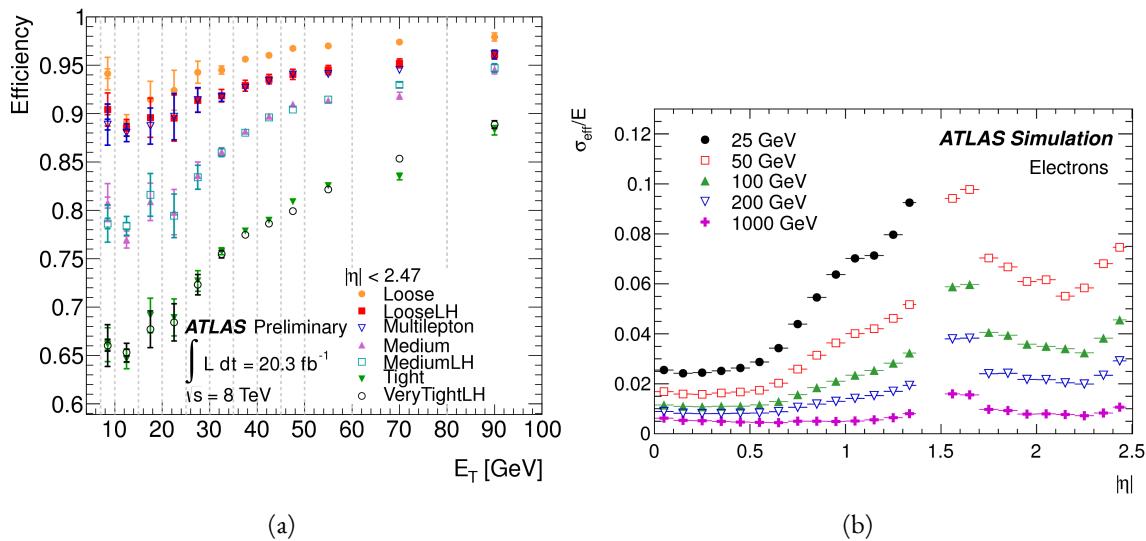


Figure 2.15: Electron performance: (a) reconstruction efficiency as a function of electron  $E_T$  [62] (b) energy resolution in simulation as a function of  $|\eta|$  for different energy electrons [63].

#### 2.4.2 MUONS

The ATLAS detector is designed to stop most particles before they reach the muon spectrometer. Muons, however, are minimum ionizing particles, meaning that they will not lose a significant amount of energy through interactions with the detector and will thus pass through. Therefore, the muon reconstruction works to match tracks in the muon spectrometer with tracks in the inner detector.

1155        The first step of reconstruction is to reconstruct local straight line tracks, called segments, in each muon  
1156        chamber. Segments are then fit to larger tracks that traverse the entire muon spectrometer. Such muon  
1157        tracks are referred to as “standalone” tracks (SA) as they only use information from the muon spectrometer.  
1158        The standalone tracks are then matched to tracks in the inner detector to form “combined” (CB) muons,  
1159        and both tracks are used to determine the momentum and direction of the muon. To improve acceptance,  
1160        segment-tagged and calorimeter-tagged muons are also reconstructed. In these cases, ID tracks are matched  
1161        to segments in the MS and calorimeter deposits consistent with a minimum ionizing particle, respectively.  
1162        The details of the reconstruction can be found in reference [64].

1163        As with electrons, once muon candidates are reconstructed they have identification criteria applied to  
1164        reduce background. These criteria include the  $\chi^2$  match between the ID and MS tracks, the number of  
1165        hits in the ID, overall ID and MS track fit quality, and additional variables. In Run 1, the muons used are  
1166        simply referred to as combined muons [64]. In Run 2, an improved reconstruction algorithm is used and  
1167        criteria ranging from “loose” to “tight” are defined (similar to what is done with electrons) [65]. Figure 2.16  
1168        shows the muon reconstruction efficiency (measured with the  $Z$  and  $J/\psi$ ) and invariant mass resolution  
1169        in  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV data.

#### 1170        2.4.3 JETS

1171        When a quark or gluon is produced in collisions, it is not measured directly in ATLAS. Rather, due to  
1172        QCD effects, it produces a collimated spray of hadrons in the direction of the original parton, which is  
1173        known as a jet. Jets are reconstructed in ATLAS using energy deposits in the hadronic calorimeter. The  
1174        first step is build “topological clusters” out of energy deposits in calorimeter cells [66, 67]. This is done  
1175        using strategy where seed cells are chosen by picking cells whose energy measurements are four times the  
1176        amount of noise expected for that cell. Adjacent cells with at least  $2\sigma$  energy measurements are added to  
1177        the cluster, then a final layer of clusters with energy above  $0\sigma$  are added. Once calorimeter clusters are  
1178        formed, they are clustered further into jet candidates. The analyses presented in this thesis use the anti- $k_T$   
1179        jet clustering algorithm [68]. This algorithm defines a parameter  $R$  that appears in the denominator of  
1180        the clustering distance metric and defines the radial size of the jet in  $\eta$ - $\phi$  space.

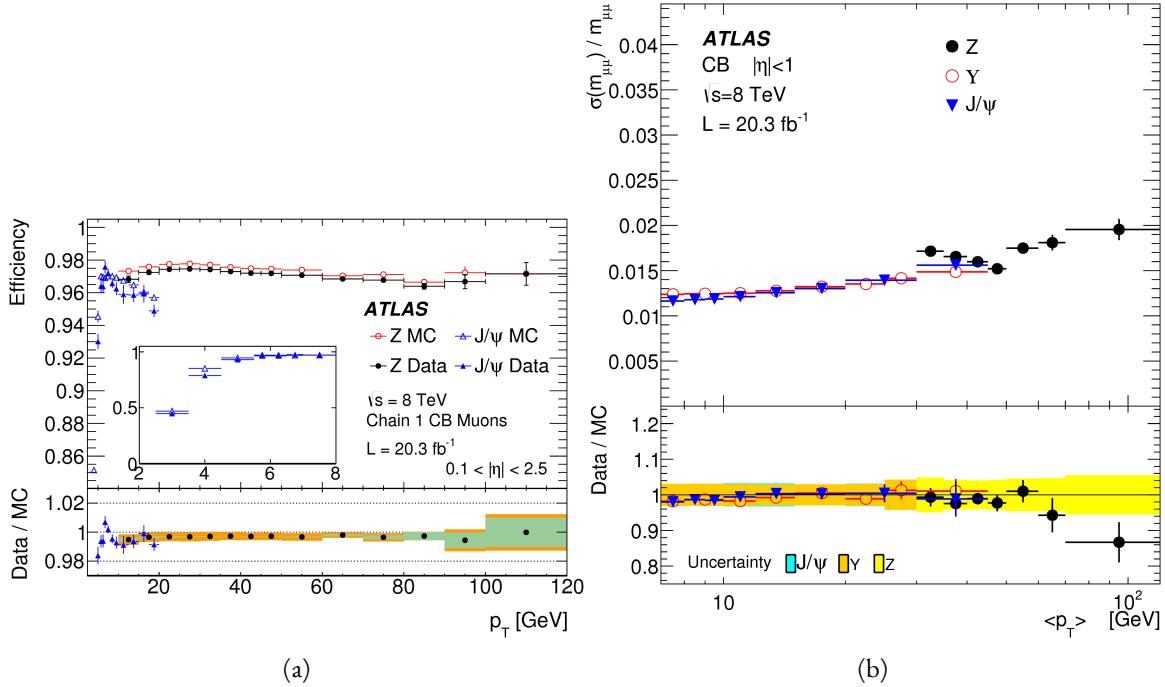


Figure 2.16: Muon performance in  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV data: (a) reconstruction efficiency as a function of muon  $p_T$  (b) dimuon mass resolution as a function of average  $p_T$  [64].

1181     The energy response of the calorimeter must be properly characterized in order to reconstruct the true  
 1182     jet energy. Calorimeter clusters can be calibrated either with the EM calibration, where each cluster is as-  
 1183     sumed to have come from the energy deposit of an electron or photon, or the LCW calibration, where local  
 1184     cluster weights are computed to allow for local calibration of clusters as hadronic or electromagnetic. The  
 1185     details of the jet energy calibration are not discussed here and are presented in reference [69]. Figure 2.17  
 1186     shows the jet energy response after calibration in Monte Carlo as a function of the true  $p_T$  of the jet [69].

1187     Analyses often need to know how consistent a particular jet is with the primary vertex of the event in  
 1188     order to avoid contamination from pileup interactions. One measure of this consistency is known as the  
 1189     jet vertex fraction (JVF). The JVF is the ratio of tracks associated with a primary vertex to the total number  
 1190     of tracks inside a jet. Jets from the primary interaction in the event should have a large fraction of tracks  
 1191     consistent with the primary vertex and therefore have a large JVF value.

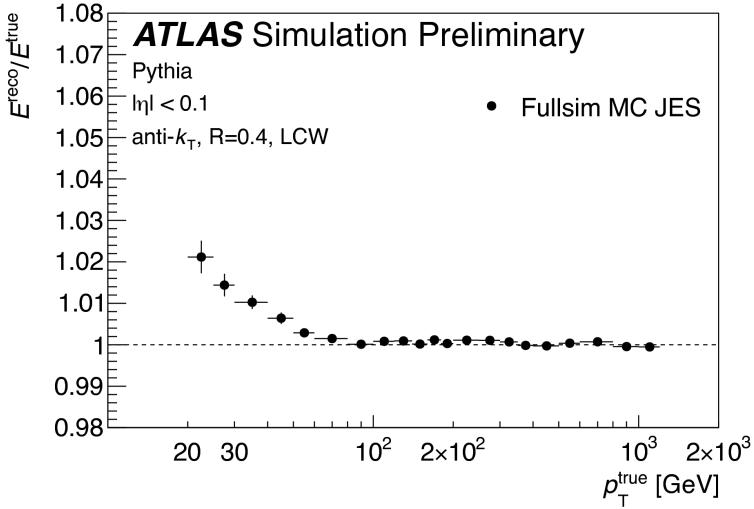


Figure 2.17: Jet energy response after calibration as a function of true  $p_T$  in simulation [69].

#### 1192 2.4.4 $b$ -TAGGING

1193 One important aspect of jet physics is the task of identifying the flavor of parton that produced the mea-  
 1194 sured jet. While in general this is very difficult, jets from  $b$ -quarks offer an interesting case where such  
 1195 identification is possible.  $B$  mesons have a lifetime on the order of  $10^{-12}$  seconds, which makes a  $c\tau$  of  
 1196 0.5 mm [6]. This type of displaced decay vertex can be identified in detectors like ATLAS and allows  $b$ -jets  
 1197 to be distinguished from other flavors of jets<sup>3</sup>. With boosts,  $B$  mesons can travel for several millimeters  
 1198 before decaying.

1199 ATLAS uses several algorithms, including a multivariate machine learning technique, to identify jets  
 1200 from  $b$ -quarks. The inputs to the multivariate algorithm are determined from lower level reconstruction  
 1201 algorithms. There are three distinct algorithms that reconstruct variables which are used as input to the  
 1202 multivariate technique.

1203 The first family of algorithms is referred to as IPxD (where the x can either be 2 or 3). These algorithms  
 1204 use the transverse and longitudinal impact parameters  $d_0$  and  $z_0$  of the tracks inside a jet to determine their  
 1205 consistency with the primary vertex. They use two or three dimensional (hence the x) templates for light

---

<sup>3</sup>Jets from charm quarks can also be detected in this way but they do not live quite as long so the displacement of the vertex is harder to distinguish

1206 flavor, charm, and bottom jets and then evaluate the likelihood of the jet coming from each of these types.

1207 The likelihood ratios are used as inputs to the multivariate algorithm.

1208 The next two algorithms used as input are referred to as the secondary vertex (SV) and JetFitter (JF)  
1209 algorithms. The SV algorithm uses tracks inside the jet to fit for vertices that are displaced from the pri-  
1210 mary vertex. The JF algorithm attempts to reconstruct the full flight path of the  $b$  by looking for multiple  
1211 displaced vertices along the same line (as  $B$  decays often result in subsequent charm meson decays).

1212 In Run 1, the multivariate  $b$ -tagging algorithm used a neural network and was referred to as MV1. The  
1213 details of this algorithm and its inputs are given in reference [70]. This algorithm is used for defining  
1214 a veto on  $b$ -jets in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis presented in Part 2. In Run 2, the number of  
1215 inputs was simplified and a boosted decision tree with 24 input variables was used, referred to as MV2 [71].  
1216 The MV2 algorithm is a boosted decision tree incorporating twenty-four input variables constructed from  
1217 three lower level input algorithms described above. This algorithm is used for  $b$ -tagging in the  $X \rightarrow$   
1218  $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  search presented in Part 3. Figure 2.18 summarizes the inputs to MV2. Figure 2.19 shows the  
1219 performance of each of these algorithms in Run 1 and Run 2.

IP2D and IP3D (6 inputs)	SV1 (8 inputs)	JetFitter (8 inputs)
$\log(p_b/p_u)$	Mass	Mass
$\log(p_b/p_c)$	Energy fraction	Energy fraction
$\log(p_c/p_u)$	# tracks at vertex	# vertices
	# 2 track vertices	# tracks at vertex
	Lxy	# 1 track vertices
	L3d	# 2 track vertices
	3D significance	3D significance
	$\Delta R$	$\Delta R$
Kinematics (2 inputs)		
	$p_T$	
	$\eta$	

Figure 2.18: Summary of the inputs to the MV2  $b$ -tagging algorithm.

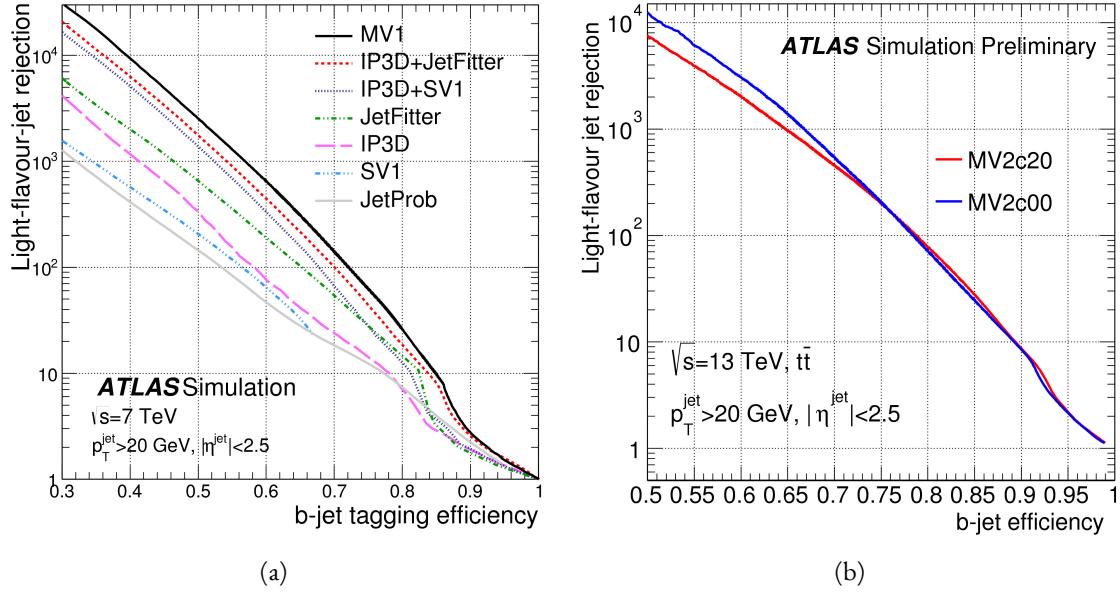


Figure 2.19: Light jet rejection ( $1/\text{efficiency}$ ) vs.  $b$ -jet efficiency for MV1 and its input algorithms (a) [70] and MV2 (b) [71] in simulated  $t\bar{t}$  events. The numbers in the algorithm names in (b) refer to the fraction of charm events used in the MV2 training.

## 1220 2.4.5 MISSING TRANSVERSE ENERGY

As noted in figure 2.14, neutrinos produced in ATLAS will pass through the detector without interacting. The only way of detecting the presence of weakly interacting particles like neutrinos (or BSM particles that are long-lived) is to use missing transverse momentum. The basic principle of missing transverse energy is to use the momentum balance of the incoming protons to infer the presence of missing particles. The net longitudinal momentum of the incoming partons that collide is not known (since each carries an unknown fraction of the proton's momentum). However, the protons (and thus incoming partons) have essentially no net momentum in the plane transverse to the beam line (the  $x$ - $y$ ) plane. Therefore, if there are no undetected particles in the final state, the transverse momenta of all of the final state particles should balance. The magnitude of the imbalance in the transverse plane is known as missing transverse momentum ( $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ ).

The basic calculation of missing transverse momentum from calorimeter cells is given in equation 2.4 [72].

1232

$$\begin{aligned} E_x^{\text{miss}} &= -\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{cell}}} E_i \sin \theta_i \cos \phi_i \\ E_y^{\text{miss}} &= -\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{cell}}} E_i \sin \theta_i \sin \phi_i \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

1233 The  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  calculation is separated into different terms based on the objects that the calorimeter clusters  
 1234 are associated with. This way, each cell's contribution is calibrated appropriately according to the object.  
 1235 This separation of terms used to define the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  in Run 1 is shown in equation 2.5 [72].

$$\begin{aligned} E_{x(y)}^{\text{miss,calo}} &= E_{x(y)}^{\text{miss},e} + E_{x(y)}^{\text{miss},\gamma} + E_{x(y)}^{\text{miss},\tau} + E_{x(y)}^{\text{miss,jets}} \\ &\quad + E_{x(y)}^{\text{miss,softjets}} + E_{x(y)}^{\text{miss},\mu} + E_{x(y)}^{\text{miss,CellOut}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

1236 The CellOut term of the above equation corresponds to calorimeter cells with energy deposits that are  
 1237 not associated with other objects. The soft jets term comes from cells associated to jets with  $p_T$  between  
 1238 7 and 20 GeV, while the jets term comes from jets with  $p_T > 20$  GeV. Because muons do not deposit  
 1239 significant energy in the calorimeter, the muon momentum (after correction for the energy deposited in  
 1240 the calorimeter for non-isolated muons) is used for the muon term [72]. The final  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  is calculated using  
 1241 equation 2.6.

$$E_T^{\text{miss}} = \sqrt{(E_x^{\text{miss}})^2 + (E_y^{\text{miss}})^2} \quad (2.6)$$

1242 Figure 2.20 shows the resolution of the components of the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  with different pileup suppression tech-  
 1243 niques [73].

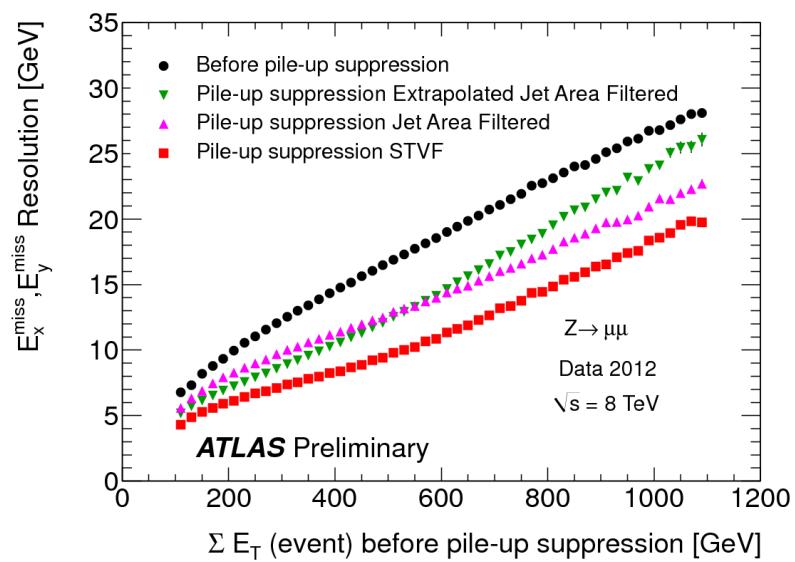


Figure 2.20: Resolution of  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  components as a function of  $\sum E_T$  before pileup suppression with different pileup techniques [73].

1244

## Part II

1245

Observation and measurement of Higgs

1246

boson decays to  $WW^*$  in LHC Run I at

1247

$\sqrt{s} = 7$  and 8 TeV

*Basic research is what I am doing when I don't know what  
I am doing.*

Wernher von Braun

# 3

1248

1249

## $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ Analysis Strategy

### 1250 3.1 INTRODUCTION

1251 This chapter presents an overview of the strategy for searching for a Higgs boson in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow$   
1252  $\ell\nu\ell\nu$  decay topology. Its purpose is to define in broad terms how the search and measurement are under-  
1253 taken, discussing common aspects of the analysis before going into the details of individual sub-categories.  
1254 First, the properties of the Higgs signal are discussed and the associated backgrounds are presented. Next,  
1255 the observables used to enhance the signal to background ratio are defined. Finally, the parameters of in-  
1256 terest in the search and measurement will be shown, along with a brief overview of the statistical treatment  
1257 of the final Higgs candidates.

1258 Following this chapter, three different results from the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  channel are shown.  
1259 Chapter 4 presents the discovery and subsequent measurement of Higgs boson production in gluon fusion  
1260 mode and the role of the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  channel. Chapter 5 shows the search and first evidence in ATLAS  
1261 for the Vector Boson Fusion (VBF) production mode of the Higgs. Finally, chapter 6 shows the combined

1262 Run 1  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  results for the measurement of the Higgs cross section and relative coupling strengths  
1263 to other SM particles.

1264 3.2 THE  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  SIGNAL IN ATLAS

1265 The signal studied in this and subsequent chapters is the Higgs boson in the  $WW^*$  final state, where each  
1266  $W$  boson subsequently decays into a charged lepton and a neutrino. In the simplest decay path, the final  
1267 state consists of two neutrinos and two charged leptons, each of which can be either an electron or a muon.  
1268 If a  $W$  decays to a  $\tau$  lepton, only leptonic decays of the  $\tau$  are considered. The  $\tau$  leptons produce additional  
1269 neutrinos in the final state but still yield two charged leptons (where each lepton is an electron or muon).  
1270 Neutrinos are not detected in ATLAS, so the final state ultimately consists of two reconstructed leptons  
1271 and missing transverse momentum. Final states where both of the charged leptons are electrons or muons  
1272 are referred to as the “same flavor” ( $ee/\mu\mu$ ) final states, while those with one electron and one muon are  
1273 referred to as “different flavor” ( $e\mu$  or  $\mu e$ ).

1274 There can be additional jets produced in association with the Higgs boson. As described in detail in  
1275 Chapter 1, if the Higgs is produced via vector boson fusion production, there will be two additional forward  
1276 jets in the event. In gluon fusion, one or more jets can be produced through initial state radiation from  
1277 the incoming gluons. Because of the varying background composition as a function of jet multiplicity,  
1278 each bin in this variable has its own dedicated requirements applied in the search and measurement. The  
1279  $n_j = 0$  and  $n_j = 1$  bins are dedicated to gluon fusion production, while the  $n_j \geq 2$  bin has separate  
1280 dedicated searches for ggF and VBF production.

1281 Figure 3.1 shows the relative branching fractions for the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  process, calculated from the Par-  
1282 ticle Data Group values for the  $W$  and  $\tau$  branching ratios [6]. The largest branching ratio corresponds  
1283 to both  $W$  bosons decaying to quark pairs at 45.44%. The second largest ratio is for one  $W$  decaying lep-  
1284 tonically and the other decaying to quarks, a branching ratio of 34.18%. In all cases,  $\ell$  denotes either an  
1285 electron or muon, and the leptonic branching ratios of the  $\tau$  are included. For example, the  $\ell\nu qq$  final  
1286 state includes one  $W$  decaying to  $e\nu$ ,  $\mu\nu$ , or  $\tau\nu$ . In the case of the  $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$  decay, the  $\tau$  lepton then  
1287 decays to an electron or muon via  $\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau \ell \nu_\ell$ . Final states with a  $\tau_h$  refer to hadronic decays of the  $\tau$ . The



Figure 3.1: Branching ratios for a  $WW$  system.  $q$  refers to quarks.  $\ell$  can be either an electron or muon, and the leptonic branching ratios of the  $\tau$  are included. For example, the  $\ell\nu qq$  final state includes one  $W$  decaying to  $e\nu$ ,  $\mu\nu$ , or  $\tau\nu$ .  $\tau_h$  refer to hadronic decays of the  $\tau$ .

1288 branching ratio of the  $\ell\nu\ell\nu$  final state is 6.43%.

1289 While the  $\ell\nu\ell\nu$  final state is not a large fraction of the branching ratio, there are significant advantages  
1290 to using this channel in an analysis. First, both the  $qqqq$  and  $\ell\nu qq$  channels suffer from a large QCD  
1291 multijet background, which is often difficult to model. Second, events in the the  $\ell\nu\ell\nu$  channel in data can  
1292 be triggered more efficiently due to the presence of two leptons.

1293 Figure 3.2 delineates the different signal regions used in the gluon fusion and vector boson fusion anal-  
1294 yses of  $H \rightarrow WW^*$ . Signal regions are defined using jet multiplicity and the flavor combination of the  
1295 final state leptons.

### 1296 3.3 BACKGROUND PROCESSES

1297 Many processes from the Standard Model can also produce a final state with two leptons and missing  
1298 transverse momentum. This section describes the dominant backgrounds to Higgs production and further  
1299 explains how they can be reduced. Table 3.1 summarizes the different background processes.

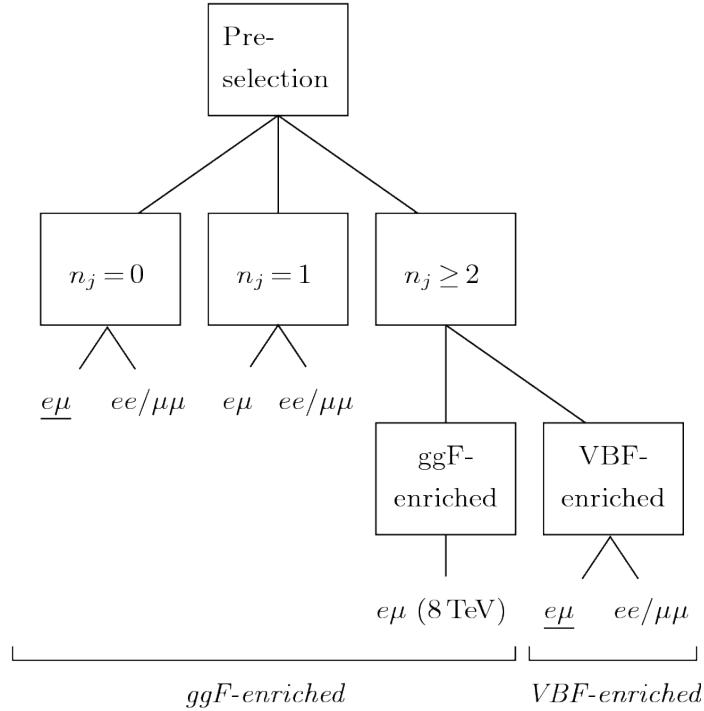


Figure 3.2: An illustration of the unique analysis signal regions [74]. The most sensitive regions for both gluon fusion and vector boson fusion production are underlined.

1300 3.3.1 STANDARD MODEL WW PRODUCTION

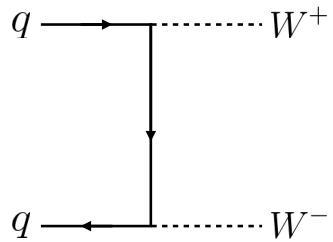


Figure 3.3: Feynman diagram for Standard Model WW production

1301 Non-resonant Standard Model diboson production, as shown in figure 3.3, is an irreducible background  
 1302 to Higgs boson production in the WW final state. It produces the same exact final state objects, namely  
 1303 leptonically decaying W bosons. There are no additional objects in the final state that allow for back-  
 1304 ground reduction. Therefore the analysis solely relies on the correlations between the leptons to reduce  
 1305 this background.

1306 3.3.2 TOP QUARK PRODUCTION

1307 Top quark production can mimic the Higgs in the  $WW^*$  final state as well. Top quarks can be produced  
1308 either in pairs ( $t\bar{t}$  production) or singly ( $s$ -channel,  $t$ -channel, or associated production  $Wt$ ). The domi-  
1309 nant top background are  $t\bar{t}$  and  $Wt$  production.

1310 Because top quarks decay via  $t \rightarrow Wb$ , top pair production can produce a final state with two  $W$  bosons  
1311 that then decay leptonically. In  $Wt$  production, there are two real  $W$  bosons produced, as with  $t\bar{t}$ . In  
1312 both cases, there is at least one  $b$ -jet in the final state. By vetoing on the presence of  $b$ -jets, these top quark  
1313 backgrounds can be reduced. Figure 3.4 shows the Feynman diagrams for  $t\bar{t}$  and  $Wt$  production.

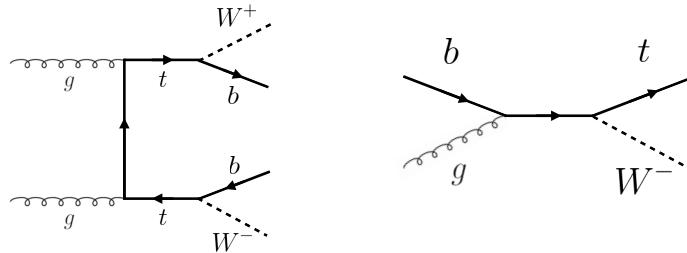


Figure 3.4: Feynman diagrams for top pair production (left) and  $Wt$  production (right)

1314 3.3.3  $W$ +JETS BACKGROUND

1315 Single  $W$  boson production in association with jets is a unique background to Higgs production. The  
1316 other backgrounds considered thus far have all included two prompt leptons, each decaying from a  $W$   
1317 boson, in the final state. In  $W$ +jets production, however, only one reconstructed lepton originates from  
1318 a  $W$ . The second reconstructed lepton is either an algorithmic “fake” or the result of non-prompt decays.  
1319 In the first case, the lepton is a jet misidentified as a lepton by either the electron or muon reconstruction  
1320 algorithms. In the second case, the lepton may be a real lepton but coming from semi-leptonic decays of  
1321 particles inside the shower of the jet. This background can be reduced by requiring that the reconstructed  
1322 lepton have little activity in the surrounding region of the calorimeter (also known as an “isolation”). Fig-  
ure 3.5 shows the Feynman diagram for  $W$ +jets production.

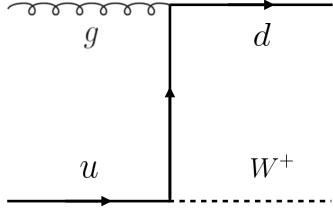


Figure 3.5: An example Feynman diagram of  $W$ +jets production

#### 1324 3.3.4 $Z/\gamma^*$ +JETS BACKGROUND

1325 Production of a  $Z$  boson or virtual photon (also known as Drell-Yan and denoted with  $Z/\gamma^*$ ) in association  
1326 with jets is also a background to Higgs production. The  $Z$  boson decays to two leptons of the same flavor. However, the background is present in both the same flavor and different flavor samples. When the  $Z/\gamma^*$  decays directly to electrons or muons, the background enters the same flavor final state sample, and when it decays to two  $\tau$  leptons the background can enter the different flavor sample as well. Figure 3.6 shows the production of a  $Z$  in association with one jet. Because there are no neutrinos in this final state, variables like  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  can be used to reduce the background<sup>1</sup>.

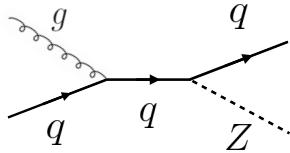


Figure 3.6: An example Feynman diagram of  $Z$ +jets production

#### 1332 3.3.5 SUBDOMINANT BACKGROUNDS

1333 There are additional processes which contribute to the background composition. These backgrounds are subdominant and contribute less to the total background estimate than those discussed previously. The

---

<sup>1</sup>The  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  cut is much more effective for the reduction of  $Z/\gamma^*$  production in the same flavor final state. If the background enters the different flavor final state through  $\tau$  decays, there will be neutrinos present. Other requirements on the lepton invariant mass are made to reduce the  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$  background.

1335 first process is referred to as  $VV$  or “Other diboson” processes and includes multiple Standard Model  
1336 diboson processes, including  $WZ$ ,  $ZZ$ ,  $W\gamma$ ,  $W\gamma^*$ , and  $Z\gamma$  production. Additionally, there is a back-  
1337 ground contribution from QCD multijet production. While the cross section for this process is large, its  
1338 contribution to the  $WW^*$  final state is small because two jets must be misidentified as leptons.

Category	Process	Description
SM $WW$	$WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$	Real leptons and neutrinos
Top quark production	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow WbW\bar{b} \rightarrow \ell\nu b\ell\nu\bar{b}$	Real leptons, untagged $b$ s
	$tW \rightarrow WbW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu b$	Real leptons, untagged $b$
	$t\bar{b}, t\bar{q}\bar{b}$	Untagged $b$ , jet misidentified as lepton
Drell-Yan	$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow ee, \mu\mu$	“Fake” $E_T^{\text{miss}}$
	$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \ell\nu\nu\ell\nu\nu$	Real leptons and neutrinos
Other dibosons	$ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu$	Real leptons and neutrinos
	$W\gamma^*, WZ \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\ell, ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell\ell$	Unreconstructed leptons
	$W\gamma, Z\gamma$	$\gamma$ reconstructed as $e$ , unreconstructed lepton
$W + \text{jets}$	$Wj \rightarrow \ell\nu j$	Jet reconstructed as lepton
QCD multijet	$jj$	Jets reconstructed as leptons

Table 3.1: A summary of backgrounds to the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  signal

### 1339 3.4 SHARED SIGNAL REGION SELECTION REQUIREMENTS

1340 As presented in section 3.2, there are many different combinations of physics objects that can define a  
1341  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  final state. The multiplicity of jets and the flavor combinations of the leptons  
1342 both lead to many potential signal regions. Additionally, signal regions can be optimized separately to be  
1343 sensitive to the distinct production modes of the Higgs. Gluon fusion, vector boson fusion, and associated  
1344 production of a Higgs all lead to unique final state topologies. While there are different optimizations  
1345 possible in each signal region, there are also some commonly shared selections that will be described here.

#### 1346 3.4.1 EVENT PRE-SELECTION

1347 Before being sorted into the distinct signal regions, basic requirements are applied to the reconstructed  
1348 objects in the event to select Higgs-like event candidates. First, two oppositely charged leptons are required.  
1349 Once the leptons are selected, the last requirement for event pre-selection is the presence of neutrinos.  
1350  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  is used as a proxy for the combined neutrino momentum in the transverse plane.

1351 In general, the signal tends to have higher values of  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  than backgrounds, especially if these back-  
 1352 grounds do not contain neutrinos in the final state. It is possible mis-measurements of objects in the detec-  
 1353 tor can lead to imbalances in the transverse plane. When such a mis-measurement occurs, the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  vector  
 1354 in the transverse plane will often point in the same direction as the mis-measured object. Therefore, a new  
 1355 variable,  $E_{T,\text{rel}}^{\text{miss}}$ , is used in the pre-selection.  $E_{T,\text{rel}}^{\text{miss}}$  is defined in equation 3.1.

$$E_{T,\text{rel}}^{\text{miss}} = \begin{cases} E_T^{\text{miss}} \sin \Delta\phi_{\text{near}} & \text{if } \Delta\phi_{\text{near}} < \pi/2 \\ E_T^{\text{miss}} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

1356 If the closest object to the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  vector is within  $\pi/2$  radians in the transverse plane, the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  is projected  
 1357 away from this object. Otherwise, the normal  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  vector is used. Figure 3.7 shows a graphical illustration  
 of this concept.

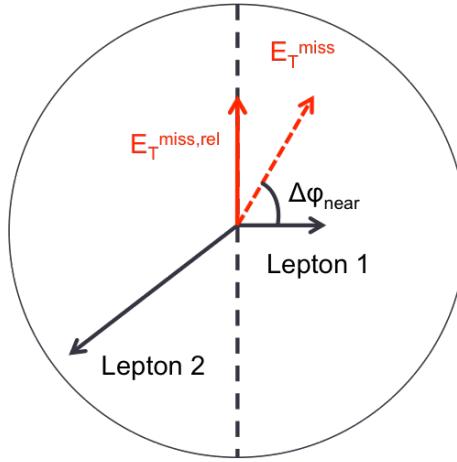


Figure 3.7: A graphical illustration of the  $E_{T,\text{rel}}^{\text{miss}}$  calculation.

1358  
 1359 Once the lepton and  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  pre-selections are made, the analysis is divided into different regions accord-  
 1360 ing to jet multiplicity.

#### 1361 3.4.2 JET MULTIPLICITY

1362 Jet multiplicity, denoted as  $n_j$ , is used to sub-divide the analysis into distinct signal regions. By creating  
 1363 separate signal regions, each bin in jet multiplicity becomes sensitive to different modes of Higgs produc-  
 1364 tion and different backgrounds. For example, the  $n_j \geq 2$  region is more sensitive to VBF production

1365 because of the two high momentum jets produced at matrix element level. For gluon fusion production  
1366 to enter this bin, two initial state radiation jets must be emitted.

1367 Figure 3.8 shows the jet multiplicity in both the different flavor and same flavor regions after the pre-  
1368 selection. It also shows the background composition in the bins of the number of  $b$ -tagged jets,  $n_b$ . A  
1369 few trends from this distribution are worth noting. The first is that the Drell-Yan background dominates  
1370 in the same flavor channels for  $n_j \leq 1$ . Second, the top background becomes a clear contributor to the  
1371 total background for  $n_j \geq 1$ . Lastly, the SM WW production dominates in the  $n_j = 0$  bin, as it is an  
1372 irreducible background to  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  production. Because of these distinct features, each jet multiplicity  
1373 bin is treated separately.

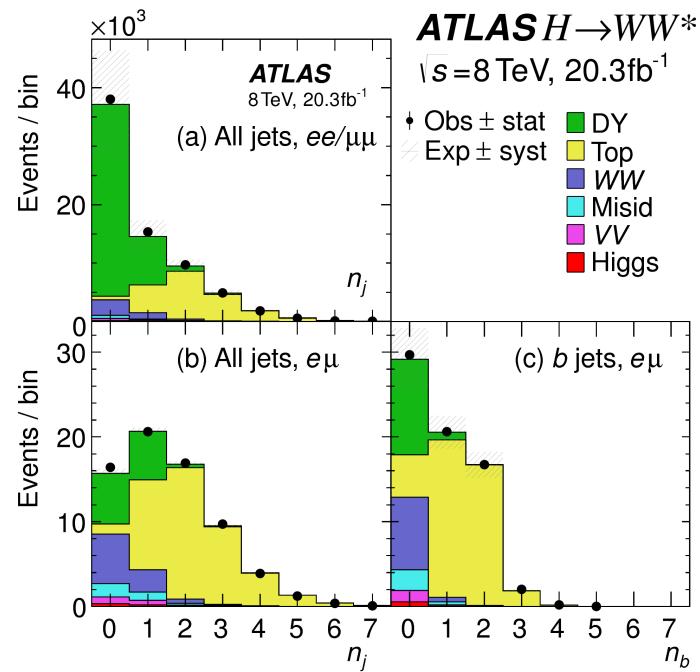


Figure 3.8: Predicted backgrounds (compared with data) as a function of the number of jets,  $n_j$  (a and b), and the number of  $b$ -tagged jets,  $n_b$  (c), after pre-selection requirements. Panel a shows  $n_j$  in the same flavor sample, while panels b and c show the  $n_j$  and  $n_b$  distributions in the different flavor sample.

1374 3.5 BACKGROUND REDUCTION IN SAME-FLAVOR FINAL STATES

1375 As described in section 3.4.2, the background composition of the same flavor final states is different from  
1376 that of the different flavor states. In particular, Drell Yan processes play a much larger role because the

1377  $Z/\gamma^*$  decays to same flavor leptons. Because real neutrinos are absent in the  $Z/\gamma^*$  decays to  $ee$  and  $\mu\mu$ , a  
1378 requirement on  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  should largely reduce the background. However, as this section will demonstrate,  
1379 with increasing pileup conditions the resolution of the calorimeter-based  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  degrades greatly. There-  
1380 fore, two new variables for  $Z/\gamma^*$  background reduction are constructed and described in this section.

1381 **3.5.1 PILEUP AND  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  RESOLUTION**

1382 Secondary interactions of protons in the colliding bunches of the LHC (known as pileup interactions,  
1383 described in detail in Chapter 2) deposit energy into the ATLAS calorimeter in addition to the energy that  
1384 comes from the hard scatter process of interest. The calculation of  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  is fundamentally like a Poisson  
1385 process - summing up all of the energy deposits in individual calorimeter cells or clusters is similar to a  
1386 counting experiment. The error on a mean of  $N$  in a Poisson distribution is  $\sqrt{N}$ , so the energy resolution  
1387 scales as  $\sqrt{E}$ . As more energy is deposited in the calorimeter, the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  resolution degrades, meaning that  
1388 the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  resolution is particularly sensitive to LHC instantaneous luminosity conditions.

1389 Figure 3.9 shows an event display of a  $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$  event candidate with the twenty-five reconstructed  
1390 primary vertices. This display illustrates that while the interaction of interest only has tracks coming from  
1391 the hardest primary vertex, all of the secondary interactions deposit energy in the calorimeter as well.

1392 Figure 3.10 shows the RMS of the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  distribution in  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  events (where there are no real neu-  
1393 trinos) as a function of the number of the average number of interactions. Under 2011 LHC conditions,  
1394 this RMS was approximately 9 GeV, while under 2012 running conditions the resolution worsened to 12  
1395 GeV. The increase in pileup dilutes the ability of the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  variable to reduce the  $Z/\gamma^*$  background.

1396 **3.5.2 TRACK-BASED DEFINITIONS OF MISSING TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM**

1397 Because the increasing number of secondary proton-proton interactions degrades calorimeter-based  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$   
1398 resolution, a new variable using only contributions from the primary interaction vertex is necessary to  
1399 further reduce the  $Z/\gamma^*$  background. While it is not possible to associate calorimeter energy deposits  
1400 with a particular vertex, individual charged particle tracks in the Inner Detector are associated to unique  
1401 vertices. Thus, two track-based definitions of missing transverse momentum, using only tracks coming

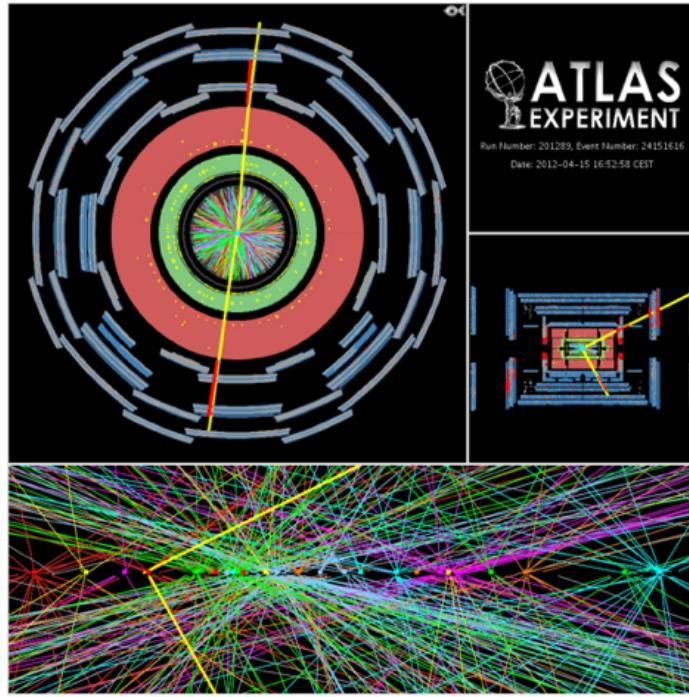


Figure 3.9: An event display of a  $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$  event illustrating the effect of pileup interactions

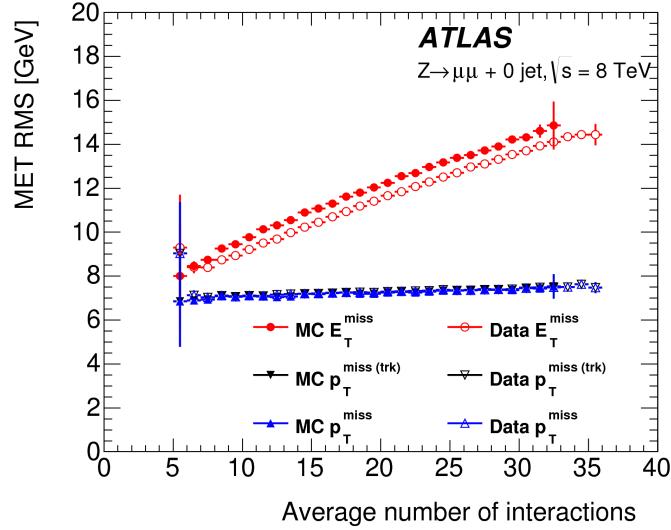


Figure 3.10: The RMS of different missing transverse momentum definitions as a function of the average number of interactions per bunch crossing

from the primary vertex in the event, are used in the analysis. These variables are not intended to substitute  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ , as they only account for charged particles and do not measure neutrals. However, the track-based variables serve as a confirmation that any measured momentum imbalance is coming from real particles

1405 and not detector effects. The simplest variable,  $p_T^{\text{miss}(\text{trk})}$ , is the vectorial sum of the  $p_T$  of all of the tracks  
 1406 from the primary vertex and the selected leptons (excluding the tracks associated with the selected leptons  
 1407 to avoid double counting). Equation 3.2 defines  $p_T^{\text{miss}(\text{trk})}$ .

$$p_T^{\text{miss}(\text{trk})} = - \left( \sum_{\text{selected leptons}} p_T + \sum_{\text{other tracks}} p_T \right), \quad (3.2)$$

1408 To further improve the resolution on the missing transverse momentum, the variable  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$  is used as de-  
 1409 fined in equation 3.3. For selected leptons and jets, the nominal  $p_T$  measurements are used, as the calorime-  
 1410 ter information improves the  $p_T$  resolution of the objects by taking into account the presence of neutral  
 1411 particles in showers. The soft component of the missing transverse momentum, which is more suscep-  
 1412 tible to spurious contributions from pileup interactions, is estimated using tracks instead of calorimeter  
 1413 measurements.

$$p_T^{\text{miss}} = - \left( \sum_{\text{selected leptons}} p_T + \sum_{\text{selected jets}} p_T + \sum_{\text{other tracks}} p_T \right), \quad (3.3)$$

1414 Figure 3.10 illustrates that these two new variables accomplish their intended purpose. The resolution as a  
 1415 function of mean number of interactions for both  $p_T^{\text{miss}(\text{trk})}$  and  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$  is much flatter than the dependence  
 1416 for  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ . Figure 3.11a shows the difference between the true and reconstructed values of missing transverse  
 1417 momentum using both the track-based  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$  and calorimeter based  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ . The RMS of the distribution  
 1418 improves by 3.5 GeV when using  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$ .

### 1419 3.5.3 DISTINGUISHING $Z/\gamma^*$ +JETS AND $H \rightarrow WW^*$ TOPOLOGIES

1420 In addition to measuring missing transverse momentum, another variable can be constructed to exploit  
 1421 kinematic and topological differences between the  $Z/\gamma^*$  background and  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  signal. Because  
 1422 there are no real neutrinos in the final state (in the case of  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow ee, \mu\mu$  decays), the dilepton system  
 1423 will be balanced with the jets produced in the hard scatter. A new variable,  $f_{\text{recoil}}$ , is constructed to es-  
 1424 timate the balance between the dilepton system and recoiling jets and is defined in equation 3.4. The  
 1425 transverse plane is divided into four sections, or quadrants, with one quadrant centered on the dilepton

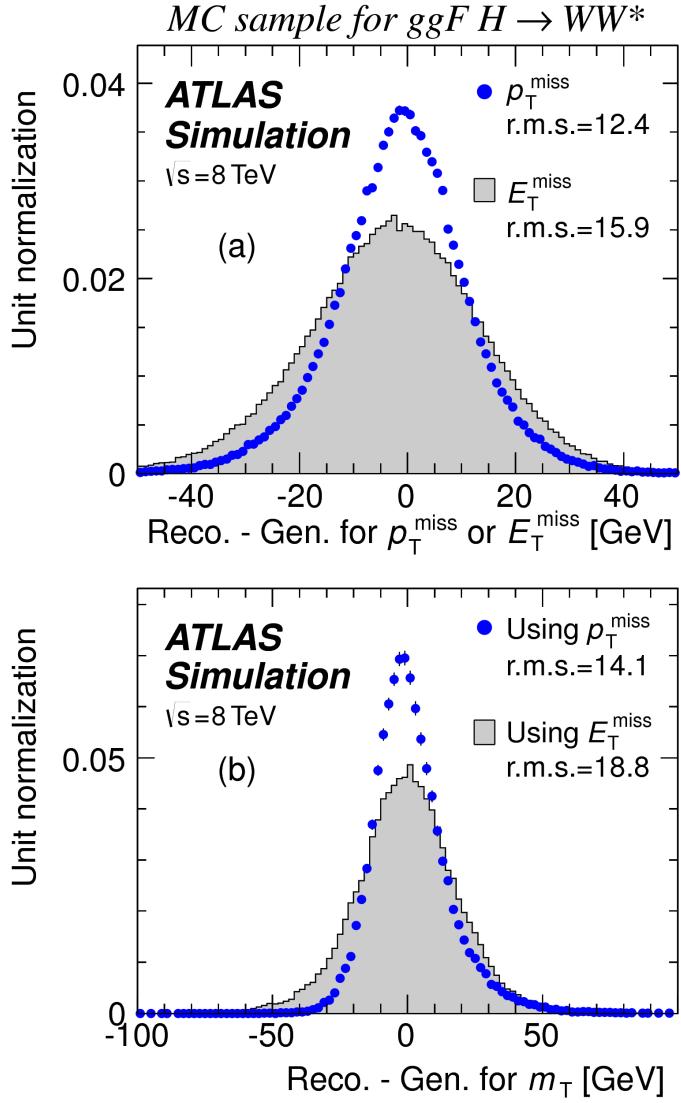


Figure 3.II: The difference between the true and reconstructed values of the missing transverse momentum (a) and  $m_T$  (b) in a gluon fusion signal sample using both track-based ( $p_T^{\text{miss}}$ ) and calorimeter-based  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  definitions.

vector. The numerator of  $f_{\text{recoil}}$  is the magnitude of the vectorial sum of the  $p_T$  of jets in the quadrant opposite the dilepton system, weighted the Jet Vertex Fraction (JVF, described in chapter 2) of each jet. The denominator is the magnitude of the dilepton  $p_T$ .

$$f_{\text{recoil}} = \left| \sum_{\text{jets } j \text{ in } \wedge} \text{JVF}_j \cdot \mathbf{p}_T^j \right| / p_T^{\ell\ell}. \quad (3.4)$$

1429 Figure 3.12 shows a shape comparison of the  $f_{\text{recoil}}$  distribution in a simulated  $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$  sample, a  
 1430  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  signal sample, and other backgrounds that contain real neutrinos. The  $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$  events  
 1431 tend to be more balanced between the dilepton system and recoiling jets, while the processes containing  
 1432 real neutrinos are less balanced in the transverse plane. Thus, a requirement on  $f_{\text{recoil}}$  will reduce the  $Z/\gamma^*$   
 1433 + jets background while maintaining a good signal efficiency.

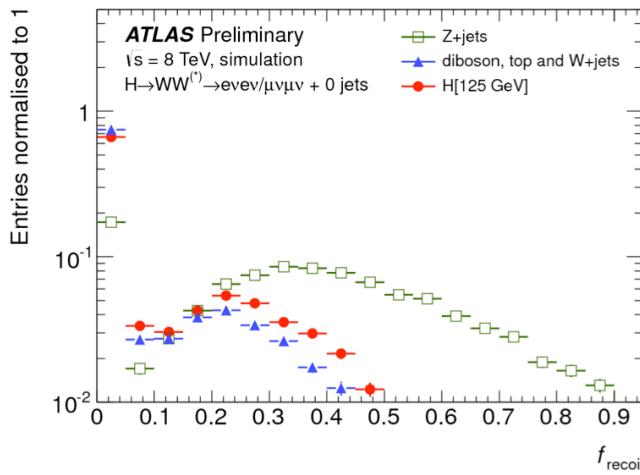


Figure 3.12: Comparison of  $f_{\text{recoil}}$  distributions for  $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$ ,  $H \rightarrow WW^*$ , and other backgrounds with real neutrinos.

### 1434 3.5.4 OPTIMIZING BACKGROUND REDUCTION SELECTION REQUIREMENTS

1435 The requirements on  $p_T^{\text{miss}(\text{trk})}$  and  $f_{\text{recoil}}$  used to reduce the  $Z + \text{jets}$  background must be optimized to  
 1436 maximize expected signal significance in the same flavor channels. Figure 3.13 shows an optimization of the  
 1437 combination of the two requirements in the gluon fusion zero jet bin. Each bin shows the expected signal  
 1438 significance if the  $p_{T,\text{rel}}^{\text{miss}(\text{trk})}$  (the track-based version of  $E_{T,\text{rel}}^{\text{miss}}$ ) is required to be greater than the left edge  
 1439 of the bin and the  $f_{\text{recoil}}$  is required to be less than the top edge of the bin. The figure shows that the best  
 1440 signal significance comes from requiring low values of  $f_{\text{recoil}}$  ( $< 0.05$ ) and  $p_{T,\text{rel}}^{\text{miss}(\text{trk})}$  values greater than  
 1441 45 GeV.

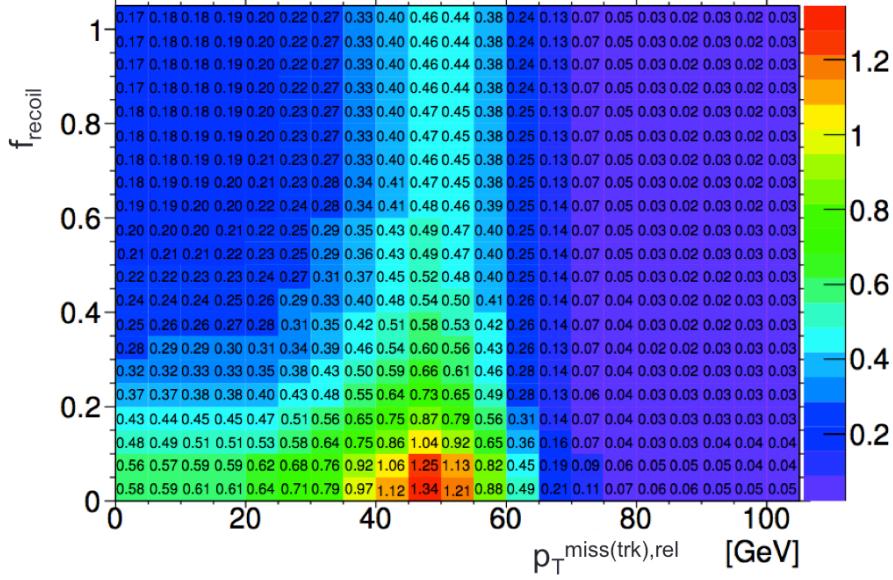


Figure 3.13: Signal significance as a function of required value for  $f_{\text{recoil}}$  and  $p_{T,\text{rel}}^{\text{miss}(\text{trk})}$  in the ggF  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  with  $n_j = 0$

### 1442 3.6 PARAMETERS OF INTEREST AND STATISTICAL TREATMENT

1443 As with any search or measurement, there are particular parameters of the Higgs that the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$   
 1444 analysis is interested in measuring. In this case, the parameters of interest are the mass of the Higgs boson  
 1445 and its production cross section. In the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  final state, it is not possible to measure  
 1446 the full invariant mass of the Higgs due to the presence of neutrinos. However, a proxy for the invariant  
 1447 mass is defined using transverse plane information and detailed in section 3.6.1. The second parameter of  
 1448 interest is the cross section  $\sigma$ , which in this analysis is measured relative to the theoretical prediction for a  
 1449 Standard Model Higgs. This ratio,  $\mu$ , is defined in equation 3.5.

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}} \quad (3.5)$$

1450 All of the likelihoods used in the statistical analysis of the final signal region events are parameterized as a  
 1451 function of  $\mu$ .  $\mu$  is a natural variable for hypothesis testing, as  $\mu = 0$  corresponds to a background only  
 1452 hypothesis and  $\mu = 1$  corresponds exactly to a Standard Model Higgs.

1453    3.6.1 TRANSVERSE MASS

1454    The  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis cannot reconstruct the full invariant mass of the Higgs because of the  
1455    neutrinos in the final state. The transverse mass serves as a proxy for the full invariant mass by exploiting  
1456    information from the transverse plane. The transverse mass is defined in equation 3.6.

$$m_T = \sqrt{(E_T^{\ell\ell} + p_T^{\text{miss}})^2 - |\vec{p}_T^{\ell\ell} + \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}|^2}, \quad (3.6)$$

1457    Here the  $E_T^{\ell\ell}$  and  $p_T^{\ell\ell}$  are the transverse energy and momentum of the dilepton system, while  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$  is a  
1458    proxy for the transverse momentum of the di-neutrino system. The track-based  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$  is used in the  $m_T$   
1459    rather than the calorimeter based  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  because it has a better resolution on the true transverse mass.  
1460    Figure 3.11b shows the improvement in the RMS of the difference between the true and reconstructed  
1461    transverse mass in a ggF signal sample. The RMS improves by 4.7 GeV using  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$  in the  $m_T$  calculation.

1462    3.6.2 STATISTICAL TREATMENT

1463    LIKELIHOOD FUNCTION

1464    The statistical analysis<sup>2</sup> of final event candidates is framed as a hypothesis test, where the null hypothesis is  
1465    background-only (no Standard Model Higgs). The first step in the analysis is to form a likelihood function  
1466    for the data. In its simplest form, this likelihood is the probability of observing the number of events seen  
1467    in the final signal region given knowledge of the signal strength. Because observation of events is funda-  
1468    mentally a Poisson counting experiment, this simple likelihood can be expressed as a Poisson probability of  
1469    observing  $N$  events given a total number of predicted signal and background events. This basic likelihood  
1470    is shown in equation 3.7.

$$\mathcal{L}(\mu) = P(N|\mu S + B) \quad (3.7)$$

1471    Here,  $P$  is the Poisson probability density function,  $N$  is the total number of observed events,  $\mu$  is the  
1472    signal strength,  $S$  is the predicted number of signal events, and  $B$  is the predicted number of background  
1473    events.

---

<sup>2</sup>Many thanks to Aaron Armbruster, whose thesis [75] inspired parts of this section.

1474      Generally, in searches, certain background estimates are commonly normalized in so-called “control” re-  
 1475      gions and those predictions are scaled by the same normalization factor in the signal region. This method  
 1476      allows for more precise background estimation by using data as a constraint, reducing the impact of theo-  
 1477      retical uncertainties on the background model. This leads to a slightly more complicated likelihood, which  
 1478      is a function of both the signal strength and the background normalization. This is shown in equation 3.8.

1479

$$\mathcal{L}(\mu, \theta) = P(N|\mu S + \theta B) P(N_{\text{CR}}|\theta B_{\text{CR}}) \quad (3.8)$$

1480      Here,  $\theta$  serves as a “nuisance parameter”, or a parameter that is not of primary interest but still enters the  
 1481      likelihood. The second Poisson term enforces that the background normalization be consistent with the  
 1482      number of observed events in data in the control region,  $N_{\text{CR}}$ .

1483      So far, these two formulations of likelihoods have assumed a single signal region and do not take into  
 1484      account any shape information of potential discriminating variables. The  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  analysis is divided  
 1485      into many different categories, and the counting experiment described above can be performed in each  
 1486      individual category. As mentioned in section 3.6.1, the transverse mass is used as the primary discriminating  
 1487      variable in many of the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  signal regions. The same counting experiment can be performed  
 1488      in each bin of the  $m_T$  distribution to incorporate some shape information. Thus, the total likelihood  
 1489      becomes a product over signal regions and bins of the  $m_T$  distribution. Finally, there are usually many  
 1490      background sources that are normalized in control regions. The new formulation of the likelihood takes  
 1491      this into account by including a product over control regions in the second Poisson term. All of these  
 1492      modifications are shown in equation 3.9.

$$\mathcal{L}(\mu, \theta) = \prod_{\substack{\text{SRs } i \\ \text{bins } b}} P\left(N_{ib} \middle| \mu S_{ib} + \sum_{\text{bkg } k} \theta_k B_{kib}\right) \prod_{\text{CRs } l} P\left(N_l \middle| \sum_{\text{bkg } k} \theta_k B_{kl}\right) \quad (3.9)$$

1493      Here, the variable  $i$  counts over the different signal regions,  $b$  counts over bins of  $m_T$ ,  $k$  counts over the  
 1494      backgrounds, and  $l$  counts over the control regions.

1495      The final step to obtain the full likelihood used in the analysis is to add nuisance parameters for the  
 1496      systematic uncertainties. In cases where the uncertainty does not affect the shape of  $m_T$  bin-by-bin, each

systematic uncertainty  $\epsilon$  is allowed to affect the expected event yields through a linear response function of the nuisance parameter, namely  $\nu(\theta) = (1 + \epsilon)\theta$ . If instead the uncertainty does affect the shape, the effect is instead parameterized by  $\nu_b(\theta) = 1 + \epsilon_b\theta$ . The value of the nuisance parameters for the systematic uncertainty are constrained with a Gaussian term that is added to the likelihood as well. This is of the form  $g(\delta|\theta) = e^{-(\delta-\theta)^2/2}/\sqrt{2\pi}$ , where  $\delta$  is the central value and  $\theta$  is a nuisance parameter. Finally, a last term is added to account for the statistical uncertainty in the Monte Carlo samples used, which adds an additional poisson term. The full likelihood used in the final statistical analysis is defined in equation 3.10.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}(\mu, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = & \prod_{\substack{\text{SRs i} \\ \text{bins b}}} P \left( N_{ib} \middle| \mu S_{ib} \cdot \prod_{\substack{\text{sig.} \\ r}} \nu_{br}(\theta_r) + \sum_{\text{bkg k}} \theta_k B_{kib} \cdot \prod_{\substack{\text{bkg.} \\ s}} \nu_{bs}(\theta_s) \right) \\
 & \cdot \prod_{\text{CRs l}} P \left( N_l \middle| \sum_{\text{bkg k}} \theta_k B_{kl} \right) \\
 & \cdot \prod_{\substack{\text{syst} \\ t}} g(\delta_t|\theta_t) \cdot \prod_{\text{bkg k}} P(\xi_k|\zeta_k \theta_k)
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

Here,  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  represents the full vector of nuisance parameters,  $r$  is an index for signal systematics,  $s$  is an index for background systematics, and  $t$  is an index for Monte Carlo samples. The fourth term of the equation quantifies the uncertainty due to finite Monte Carlo sample size. Here,  $\xi$  represents the central value of the background prediction,  $\theta$  is the associated nuisance parameter,  $\zeta = (B/\delta B)^2$ , where  $\delta B$  is the statistical uncertainty of  $B$ .

The best fit value of the signal strength  $\mu$  is determined by finding the values of  $\mu$  and  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  that maximize the likelihood, while setting  $\delta = 0$  and  $\xi = \zeta$ . Once the likelihood is defined, a test statistic must be built for use in hypothesis testing.

## TEST STATISTIC

To distinguish whether the data match a background only or background and signal hypothesis, a test statistic must be used. The  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  analysis uses the profile likelihood technique [76]. The first step

1515 in formulating this test statistic is to define the profile likelihood ratio, shown in equation 3.11.

$$\lambda(\mu) = \frac{\mathcal{L}(\mu, \hat{\theta}_\mu)}{\mathcal{L}(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\theta})} \quad (3.11)$$

1516 Here  $\hat{\theta}_\mu$  is the value of  $\theta$  that maximizes the likelihood for the choice of  $\mu$  being tested. Additionally,  $\hat{\theta}$   
1517 and  $\hat{\mu}$  represent the values of  $\theta$  and  $\mu$  that gives the overall maximum value of the likelihood.

1518 Once this is defined, a test statistic  $q_\mu$  is constructed. This is shown in equation 3.12.

$$q_\mu = -2 \ln \lambda(\mu) \quad (3.12)$$

1519 A higher value of  $q_\mu$  indicates that the data are more incompatible with the hypothesized value of  $\mu$ , and  
1520  $q_0$  then corresponds to the value of the test statistic for the background only hypothesis. A  $p_0$  value is  
1521 then defined to quantify the compatibility between the data and the null hypothesis. The  $p_0$  value is the  
1522 probability of obtaining a value of  $q_0$  larger than the observed value, and this is shown in equation 3.13.

$$p_0 = \int_{q_0^{\text{obs}}}^{\infty} f(q_\mu | \mu = 0) dq_\mu \quad (3.13)$$

1523 Here  $f(q_\mu)$  is the probability distribution function of the test statistic. Finally, the  $p_0$  value can be con-  
1524 verted into a signal significance, using the formula in equation 3.14, or the one-sided tail of the Gaussian  
1525 distribution.

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2p_0) \quad (3.14)$$

1526 The threshold for discovery used in particle physics is  $Z_0 \geq 5$ , more commonly known as a value of  $5\sigma$ .

*The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes, but in having new eyes.*

Marcel Proust

# 4

1527

## <sup>1528</sup> The discovery of the Higgs boson and the role <sup>1529</sup> of the $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ channel

### <sup>1530</sup> 4.1 INTRODUCTION

<sup>1531</sup> This chapter presents the results of the search for the Higgs boson in  $4.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$   
<sup>1532</sup> and  $5.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ . The results of three searches at  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow$   
<sup>1533</sup>  $\ell\nu\ell\nu$ ,  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ , and  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$  channels are shown. These results at  $8 \text{ TeV}$  are combined  
<sup>1534</sup> with the results of searches at  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$  in the same channels along with  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  production and  
<sup>1535</sup> associated production searches for  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ . The results of this combination are a  $5.9\sigma$  detection of a  
<sup>1536</sup> new particle consistent with a Higgs boson produced via gluon fusion. Rather than going into detail for  
<sup>1537</sup> all of the different Higgs decay searches, this chapter will discuss the three most sensitive channels and in  
<sup>1538</sup> particular focus on  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ . While the focus is on  $WW^*$ , some of the  $ZZ^*$  and  $\gamma\gamma$  results

1539 are shown for completeness. The results not discussed here can be found in the ATLAS Higgs discovery  
1540 publication [1].

1541 **4.2 DATA AND SIMULATION SAMPLES**

1542 The data sample used for the following results was taken in 2011 and 2012 at center of mass energies of 7 and  
1543 8 TeV, respectively, with  $4.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected at 7 TeV and  $5.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected at 8 TeV. Higgs production  
1544 in the gluon fusion and vector boson fusion modes is modeled with POWHEG for the hard scattering event  
1545 and PYTHIA for the showering and hadronization. Associated production of a Higgs with a vector boson  
1546 or top quarks is modeled via PYTHIA . Table 4.1 shows the Monte Carlo generators used for modeling the  
1547 signal and background processes relevant for the three analyses to be discussed.

Process	Generator
ggF, VBF $H$	POWHEG + PYTHIA
$WH, ZH, t\bar{t}H$	PYTHIA
$W + \text{jets}, Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$	ALPGEN + HERWIG
$t\bar{t}, tW, tb$	MC@NLO + HERWIG
$tqb$	ACERMC + PYTHIA
$q\bar{q} \rightarrow WW$	MC@NLO + HERWIG
$gg \rightarrow WW$	GG2WW+ HERWIG
$q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ$	POWHEG + PYTHIA
$gg \rightarrow ZZ$	GG2ZZ+ HERWIG
$WZ$	MADGRAPH+ PYTHIA , HERWIG
$W\gamma + \text{jets}$	ALPGEN + HERWIG
$W\gamma^*$	MADGRAPH+ PYTHIA
$q\bar{q}/gg \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	SHERPA

Table 4.1: Monte carlo generators used to model signal and background for the Higgs search [1].

1548 **4.3  $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$  SEARCH**

1549 The  $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$  search is unique compared to the  $ZZ$  and  $\gamma\gamma$  channels. The Higgs mass  
1550 cannot be fully reconstructed due to the presence of neutrinos in the final state, so the transverse mass  $m_T$   
1551 is used as the final discriminating variable. This channel also has a wider variety of backgrounds compared  
1552 to other channels, as discussed in chapter 3. The same flavor final states are excluded from the 8 TeV dataset

1553 due to high pileup conditions<sup>1</sup>. These final states are later included in results with the full Run 1 dataset,  
1554 as discussed in chapters 5 and 6.

1555 **4.3.1 EVENT SELECTION**

1556 The analysis requires to opposite charge isolated leptons, with the leading (sub-leading) lepton required to  
1557 have  $p_T > 25(15)$  GeV. The events are separated into different signal regions depending on which flavor  
1558 of lepton is leading ( $e\mu$  for leading electron,  $\mu e$  for leading muon). Strict lepton quality cuts are applied  
1559 to the sample to reduce backgrounds from mis-reconstructed leptons.

1560 Jets are reconstructed with the anti- $k_T$  algorithm with a radius parameter  $R = 0.4$ . The jets are re-  
1561 quired to have  $p_T > 25$  GeV and  $|\eta| < 4.5$ , with jets in the tracking volume required to have a jet vertex  
1562 fraction of 0.5 and jets in the forward region required to have  $p_T > 30$  GeV. The analysis is separated  
1563 into three different signal regions based on jet multiplicity:  $n_j = 0, 1, \geq 2$ .

1564 To indicate the presence of neutrinos in the event, a requirement of  $E_{T,\text{rel}}^{\text{miss}} > 25$  GeV is made<sup>2</sup>. This  
1565 requirement significantly reduces the QCD multijet and  $Z/\gamma^*$  + jets backgrounds. Figure 4.1 shows the  
1566 distribution of  $n_j$  in data and simulation after applying these “pre-selection” requirements.

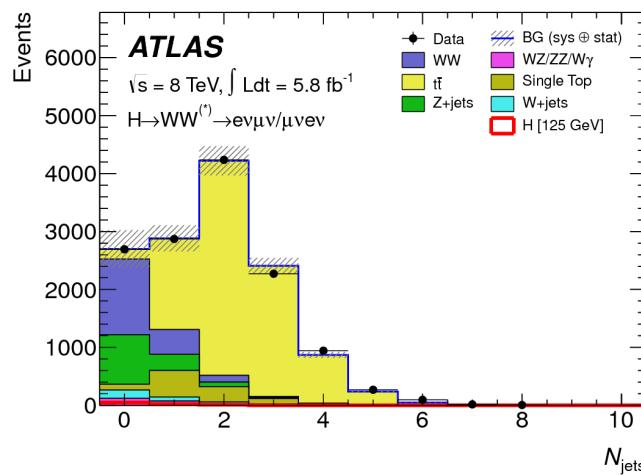


Figure 4.1: Jet multiplicity distribution in data and MC after applying lepton, jet, and  $E_{T,\text{rel}}^{\text{miss}}$  selections. The  $WW$  and top backgrounds have been normalized using control samples, and the hashed band indicates the total uncertainty on the prediction [1].

<sup>1</sup>The less sensitive 7 TeV search result includes both different flavor and same flavor final states.

<sup>2</sup>For the definition of  $E_{T,\text{rel}}^{\text{miss}}$ , see section 3.4.1.

1567        Additional selections are applied to require the dilepton topology to correspond to that of a Standard  
1568        Model Higgs boson. The requirements are presented here - more detailed discussion on the motivation  
1569        for each requirement is saved for Chapter 5. In all of the jet multiplicity channels, the dilepton system  
1570        is required to have a small gap in azimuthal angle,  $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell} < 1.8$ . Similarly, the dilepton invariant mass,  
1571         $m_{\ell\ell}$ , is required to be less than 50 GeV in the lower jet multiplicity channels and less than 80 GeV in the  
1572         $n_j \geq 2$  channel. In the  $n_j = 0$  channel, the magnitude of the dilepton  $p_T$ ,  $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ , is required to be greater  
1573        than 30 GeV.

1574        In the higher jet multiplicity channels ( $n_j \geq 1$ ), the top background is a larger fraction of the total  
1575        background and must be reduced more carefully. The total transverse momentum  $p_T^{\text{sum}}$  is thus required  
1576        to be less than 30 GeV. Additionally, the di- $\tau$  invariant mass  $m_{\tau\tau}$  (dilepton mass computed under the  
1577        assumption that the neutrinos from the  $\tau$  decay are emitted collinear to the charged leptons [77]) is used  
1578        to reject  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  events by requiring  $|m_{\tau\tau} - m_Z| > 25$  GeV. These variables are also discussed in more  
1579        detail in Chapter 5.

1580        In the  $n_j \geq 2$  channel, requirements are made to isolate the VBF contribution to Higgs production.  
1581        The kinematics of the two leading jets are used to make these requirements. In particular, the event must  
1582        have  $\Delta y_{jj} > 3.8$  and  $m_{jj} > 500$  GeV, along with a veto on having any additional jets with rapidity  
1583        between the two leading jets.

1584        **4.3.2 BACKGROUND ESTIMATION**

1585        The details of the background estimation techniques used in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis are  
1586        discussed in section 5.5. The dominant backgrounds are SM  $WW$  production and top (both pair and  
1587        single) production, and these backgrounds have their normalizations estimated from dedicated control  
1588        regions while their shapes are taken from simulation.

1589        The control sample for the Standard Model  $WW$  background is defined by making the same require-  
1590        ments as the signal region with the  $m_{\ell\ell}$  requirement inverted (now requiring  $m_{\ell\ell} > 80$  GeV) and remov-  
1591        ing the  $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$  requirement. This creates a control sample that is 70% (40%) pure in the 0(1)-jet region. The  
1592        correction to the pure MC-based background estimate is quantified by defining a normalization factor  $\beta$

1593 which is the ratio of the data yield to the MC yield ( $N_{\text{data}}/N_{\text{MC}}$ ) in this control sample. Table 4.2 shows  
 1594 the  $WW$  normalization factors in the  $n_j = 0$  and  $n_j = 1$  bins (the  $n_j \geq 2$  estimate is taken directly  
 1595 from MC).

$n_j$	$\beta_{WW}$	$\beta_t$
= 0	$1.06 \pm 0.06$	$1.11 \pm 0.06$
= 1	$0.99 \pm 0.15$	$1.11 \pm 0.05$
$\geq 2$	-	$1.01 \pm 0.26$

Table 4.2: Normalization factors (ratio of data and MC yields in a control sample) for the Standard Model  $WW$  and top backgrounds in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis [1]. Only statistical uncertainties are shown.

1596 The top background estimate is also computed separately in each jet multiplicity bin. In the  $n_j = 0$   
 1597 channel, the background is first normalized using data after pre-selection requirements with no selection  
 1598 on  $n_j$ . Then, a dedicated  $b$ -tagged control sample is used to evaluate the ratio of one-jet to two-jet events in  
 1599 data. The details of this technique are shown in reference [78]. In the  $n_j = 1$  and the  $n_j \geq 2$  regions, the  
 1600 top background is normalized in a control sample where the signal region selections are applied, but the  
 1601  $b$ -jet veto is reversed and the Higgs topology requirements on  $m_{\ell\ell}$  and  $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$  are removed. The resulting  
 1602 normalization factors for these techniques are shown in table 4.2.

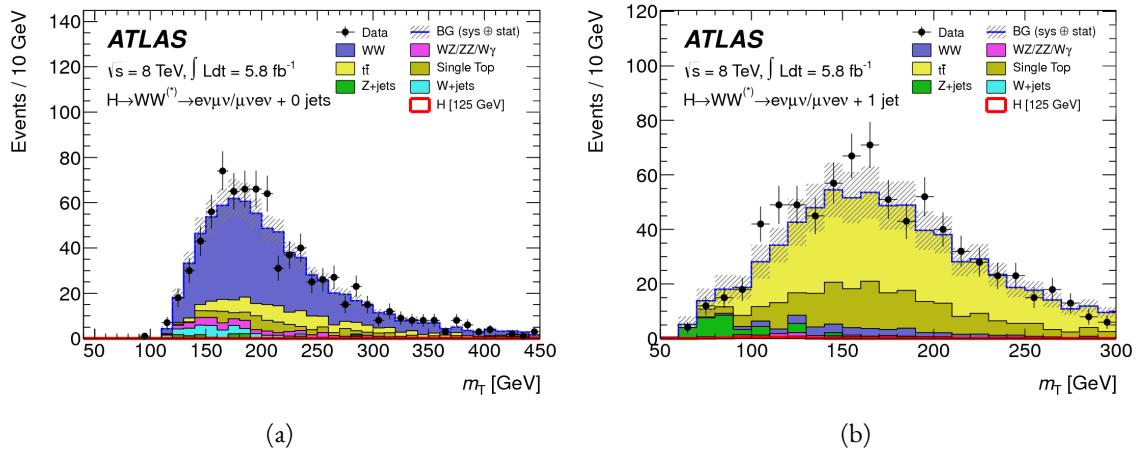


Figure 4.2: Comparison of  $m_T$  between data and simulation in the  $n_j = 0$   $WW$  (a) and  $n_j = 1$  top (b) control samples [1].

1603 The control samples which are used for background normalization can also be used to validate the mod-  
 1604 eling of the  $m_T$  distribution for each background. Figure 4.2 shows the comparison between data and MC

1605 for the  $m_T$  distribution after correcting the normalization of the backgrounds in the  $WW$  and top control  
1606 regions. Good agreement between data and simulation is seen in both cases.

1607 The  $W + \text{jets}$  background estimate is taken entirely from data using a control sample with one well recon-  
1608 structed lepton and one anti-identified lepton. All other backgrounds are taken purely from simulation.

1609 **4.3.3 SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES**

1610 The systematic uncertainties that have the largest impact on the analysis are the theoretical uncertainties  
1611 associated with the signal cross section. These are shared with the  $ZZ^*$  and  $\gamma\gamma$  channels. The uncertainties  
1612 resulting from variations of the QCD scale are  $+7\% / -8\%$  on the final signal yield. Those coming from  
1613 variations of the parton distribution function (PDF) used in the simulation add a  $\pm 8\%$  uncertainty on  
1614 the yield. The uncertainties on the branching ratios of the Higgs are  $\pm 5\%$ .

1615 The main experimental uncertainties come from variations of the jet energy scale (JES), jet energy reso-  
1616 lution, pile-up,  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ ,  $b$ -tagging efficiency,  $W + \text{jets}$  background estimate, and integrated luminosity. For  
1617 more details, see reference [1].

1618 **4.3.4 RESULTS**

1619 Table 4.3 shows the signal and background yields in the final signal region after normalizing the back-  
1620 grounds according to the methods described above.

	$n_j = 0$	$n_j = 1$	$n_j \geq 2$
Signal	$20 \pm 4$	$5 \pm 2$	$0.34 \pm 0.07$
$WW$	$101 \pm 13$	$12 \pm 5$	$0.10 \pm 0.14$
Other dibosons	$12 \pm 3$	$1.9 \pm 1.1$	$0.10 \pm 0.10$
$t\bar{t}$	$8 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$0.15 \pm 0.10$
Single top	$3.4 \pm 1.5$	$3.7 \pm 1.6$	-
$Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$	$1.9 \pm 1.3$	$0.10 \pm 0.10$	-
$W + \text{jets}$	$15 \pm 7$	$2 \pm 1$	-
Total background	$142 \pm 16$	$26 \pm 6$	$0.35 \pm 0.18$
Observed in data	185	38	0

Table 4.3: Data and expected yields for signal and background in the final  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  signal region.  
Uncertainties shown are both statistical and systematic [1].

1621      Figure 4.3 shows the  $m_T$  distribution in the  $n_j \leq 1$  channels for 8 TeV data. (No events are observed  
 1622      in data in the  $n_j \geq 2$  channels in this dataset). The excess shown here relatively flat as a function of  
 1623      hypothesized Higgs mass. The combined 7 and 8 TeV data gives an excess with local significance of  $2.8\sigma$   
 1624      with an expected significance of  $2.3\sigma$ , corresponding to a  $\mu$  measurement of  $1.3 \pm 0.5$ .

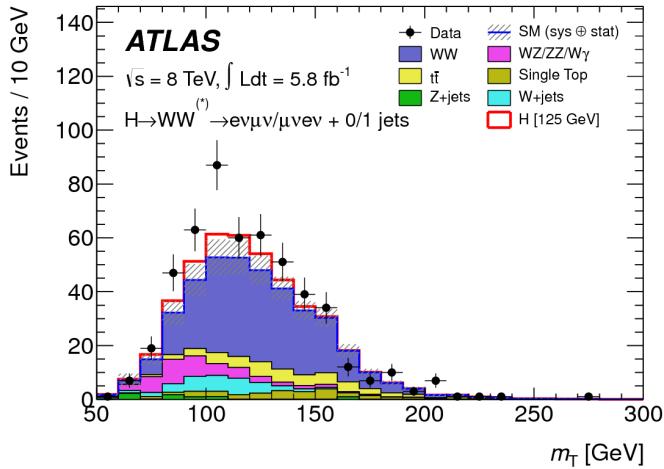


Figure 4.3:  $m_T$  distribution in the  $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$   $n_j \leq 1$  channels for 8 TeV data [1].

#### 1625    4.4    $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ SEARCH

1626    The  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  search is a search for a peaked excess above the falling SM diphoton mass spectrum, with  
 1627     $m_{\gamma\gamma}$  as the ultimate discriminating variable. Events are selected by requiring two isolated photons, with  
 1628    the leading (sub-leading) photon required to have  $E_T > 40(30)$  GeV. In the 8 TeV data, the photons are  
 1629    required to pass identification criteria consistent with a photonic shower in the electromagnetic calorimeter  
 1630    and little leakage in the hadronic calorimeter.

1631    The main challenges for this analysis are accurate mass reconstruction and background estimation. In  
 1632    order to accurately reconstruct the invariant mass of the di-photon system, both the energy and direction  
 1633    of the photons must be measured well. Therefore, the identification of the primary vertex of the hard  
 1634    interaction is particularly important, and is done using a multivariate likelihood which combines informa-  
 1635    tion about the photon direction and vertex position. The background is modeled with a falling spectrum  
 1636    in  $m_{\gamma\gamma}$  that is parameterized by different functions depending on the category of the event.

1637 **4.4.1 RESULTS**

1638 The resulting diphoton mass spectrum is shown in figure 4.4. The best fit mass value in the  $\gamma\gamma$  channel  
 1639 alone in the combined 7 and 8 TeV data is 126.5 GeV. The local significance at this point is  $4.5\sigma$ , with  
 1640 an expected significance of  $2.5\sigma$ . Therefore, the measured signal strength  $\mu$  is  $1.8 \pm 0.5$  in this channel.

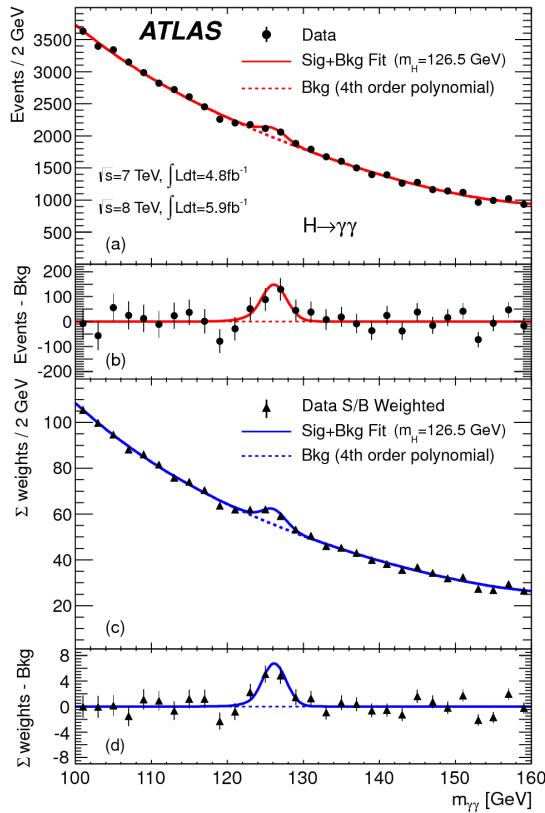


Figure 4.4: Diphoton mass spectrum in 7 and 8 TeV data. Panel a) shows the unweighted data distribution superimposed on the background fit, while panel c) shows the data where each event category is weighted by its signal to background ratio. Panels b) and d) show the respective distributions with background subtracted [1].

1641 **4.5  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$  SEARCH**

1642 The  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$  analysis searches for a Standard Model Higgs boson decaying to two  $Z$  bosons, each  
 1643 of which decays to a pair of same flavor, opposite charge isolated leptons. The ultimate discriminating  
 1644 variable is  $m_{4\ell}$ , or the invariant mass of the four selected leptons. The  $\ell$  denotes an  $e$  or  $\mu$  as with the  
 1645  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis.

1646 Four distinct signal regions are constructed depending on the flavors of the final state, additionally sep-  
 1647 arated by the flavor of the leading lepton pair. These are referred to as  $4e$ ,  $2e2\mu$ ,  $2\mu2e$ ,  $4\mu$ .

1648 The main backgrounds in the  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$  search are continuum  $ZZ^*$  production,  $Z + \text{jets}$  pro-  
 1649 duction, and  $t\bar{t}$ . The  $m_{4\ell}$  distribution for background is estimated from simulation. The normalization  
 1650 of the SM  $ZZ^*$  background is also taken from MC simulation, while the  $Z + \text{jets}$  and  $t\bar{t}$  normalizations are  
 1651 taken from data-driven methods.

#### 1652 4.5.1 RESULTS

1653 Figure 4.5 shows the  $m_{4\ell}$  spectrum measured in the 7 and 8 TeV datasets. The total number of events  
 1654 observed in the window between 120 and 130 GeV is 13, with 6 events in the  $4\mu$  channel, 2 events in  
 1655 the  $4e$  channel, and 5 events in the  $2e2\mu/2\mu2e$ . The best fit  $\mu$  value in the combined 7 and 8 TeV data  
 1656 occurs at 125 GeV and is measured to be  $1.2 \pm 0.6$ . The observed significance at this mass is  $3.6\sigma$ , with  
 1657 an expected significance of  $2.7\sigma$ .

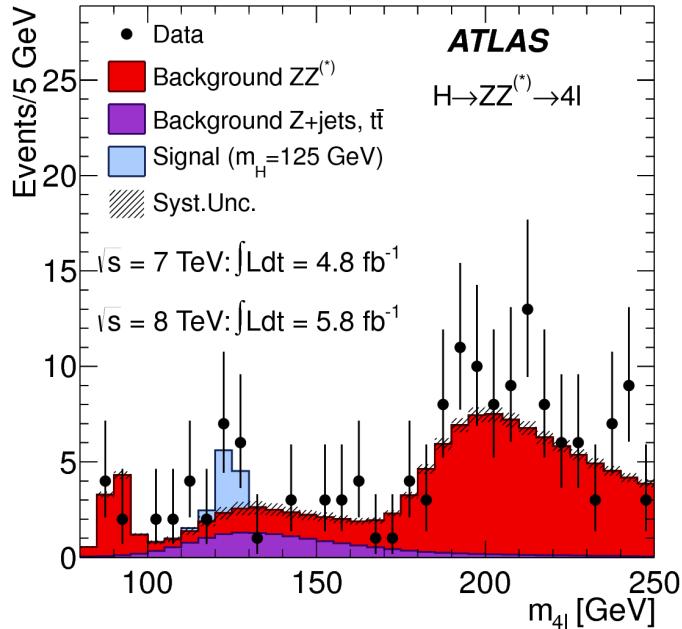


Figure 4.5: Four lepton invariant mass spectrum ( $m_{4\ell}$ ) in 7 and 8 TeV data compared to background estimate. A 125 GeV SM Higgs signal is shown in blue [1].

1658    4.6 COMBINED RESULTS

1659    The statistical interpretation of the combined results is undertaken as described in section 3.6.2, with a hy-  
1660    pothesis test based on a likelihood ratio parameterized by the Higgs signal strength  $\mu$ . The null hypothesis  
1661    corresponds to  $\mu = 0$ , while the SM Higgs corresponds to  $\mu = 1$ .

1662    Table 4.4 summarizes the properties of the individual channels as well as the significances of the excesses  
1663    seen. The most significant observed local excess comes from the  $\gamma\gamma$  channel. Figure 4.6 shows a com-  
1664    parison of the observed local  $p_0$  values as a function of hypothesized mass for the three different search  
1665    channels. Both the  $ZZ^*$  and  $\gamma\gamma$  channels have very peaked excesses, while the  $WW^*$  excess can be seen as  
1666    very broad because the  $m_T$  distribution does not provide detailed information about the true Higgs mass.  
1667    Figure 4.7 shows the combined exclusion limit,  $p_0$ , and signal strength. The highest local excess comes at  
1668    a value of 126.5 GeV and corresponds to a  $6.0\sigma$  observed excess.

Channel	Fit var.	Observed $Z_l$	Expected $Z_l$	$\hat{\mu}$
$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$	$m_{4\ell}$	3.6	2.7	$1.2 \pm 0.6$
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$m_{\gamma\gamma}$	4.5	2.5	$1.8 \pm 0.5$
$H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$	$m_T$	2.8	2.3	$1.3 \pm 0.5$
Combined	-	6.0	4.9	$1.4 \pm 0.3$

Table 4.4: Summary of the expected and observed significance and measured signal strengths in the combined 7  
and 8 TeV datasets for the Higgs discovery analysis [1].

1669    Figure 4.8 shows a comparison of the measured signal strengths between the different Higgs search  
1670    channels. All measured  $\mu$  are consistent with unity within their uncertainty, and the combined  $\mu$  mea-  
1671    surement is  $1.4 \pm 0.3$ .

1672    The likelihood can also be computed in a two-dimensional plane of  $m_H$  and  $\mu$ , and this is shown in  
1673    figure 4.9. The figure shows that while the  $\gamma\gamma$  and  $ZZ^*$  channels have very good mass resolution, the  
1674    excess in  $WW^*$  covers a broad mass range. The banana shape of the  $WW^*$  result is due to the fact that  
1675    the excess in this channel can either be explained by increasing the signal strength or by changing the mass  
1676    (and thus the cross section). The two parameters are correlated due to the lack of mass sensitivity in this  
1677    channel.

1678    Because multiple Higgs mass points are searched for, the local significance must be corrected for a look-

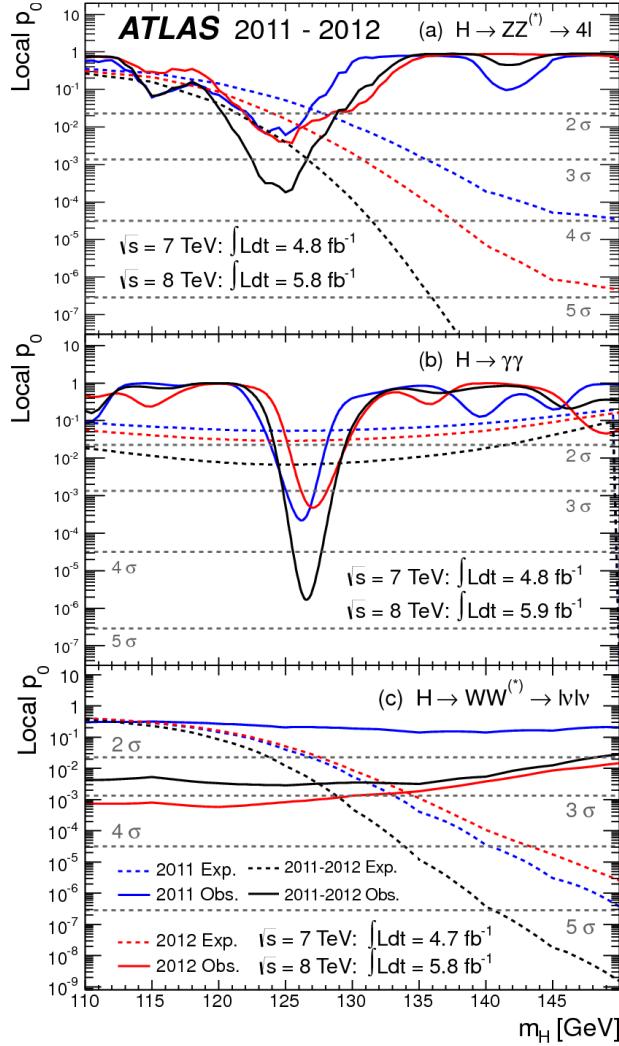


Figure 4.6: Local  $p_0$  distribution as a function of hypothesized Higgs mass for the  $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$  (a),  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  (b), and  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  (c) channels. Dashed curves show expected results, while solid curves show observed. Red curves are from 7 TeV data, blue curves from 8 TeV, and black curved combined [1].

1679 elsewhere effect to compute a true global significance. The global significance for finding a Higgs anywhere  
 1680 in the mass range of 110 GeV to 600 GeV is  $5.1\sigma$ . This increases slightly to  $5.3\sigma$  if only mass range from  
 1681 110 to 150 GeV.

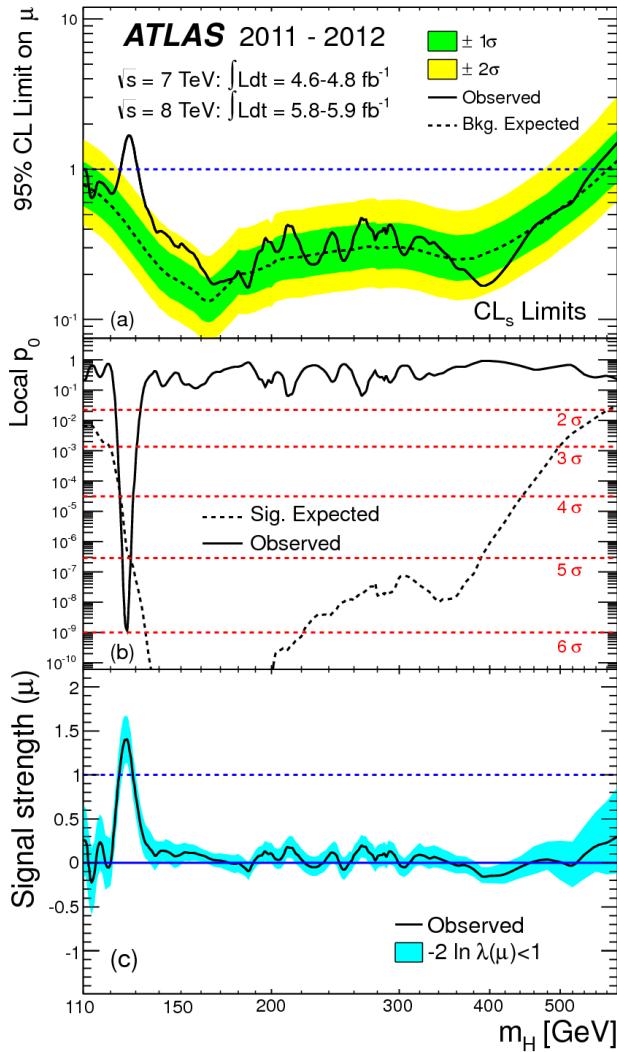


Figure 4.7: Combined 95% CL limits (a), local  $p_0$  values (b), and signal strength measurement (c) as a function of Higgs mass [1].

1682    4.7 CONCLUSION

1683    A search for the production of a Standard Model Higgs boson was conducted in  $4.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected at  
 1684     $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$  and  $5.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ . A new particle consistent with the Higgs boson was observed,  
 1685    with a mass of  $126.5 \text{ GeV}$  and a global (local) significance of  $5.1(6.0)\sigma$ . This is the first discovery level  
 1686    observation of a particle consistent with the Higgs.

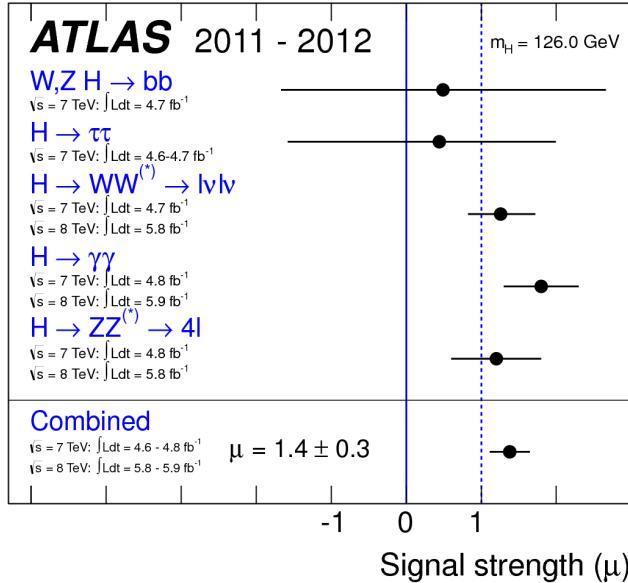


Figure 4.8: Comparison of measured signal strength  $\mu$  for a 126 GeV Higgs in the 7 and 8 TeV datasets [1].

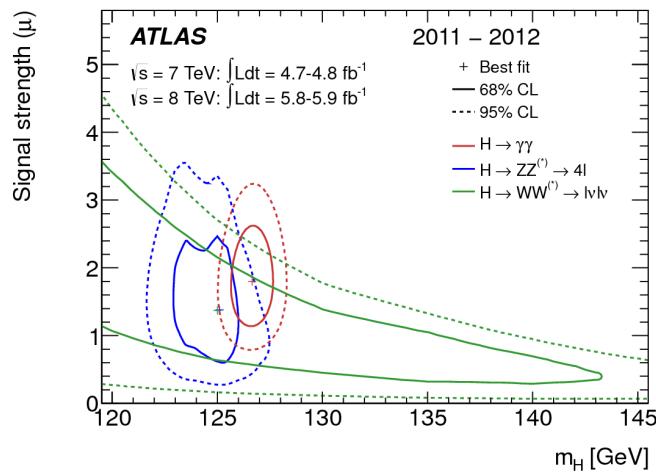


Figure 4.9: Two dimensional likelihood as a function of signal strength  $\mu$  and Higgs mass  $m_H$  [1].

*The imagination of nature is far, far greater than the imagination of man.*

Richard Feynman

# 5

1687

## 1688 Evidence for Vector Boson Fusion production

1689

$$\text{of } H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$$

### 1690 5.1 INTRODUCTION

1691 After the discovery of the Higgs boson, the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  analysis had two main goals. The first goal was  
1692 to increase the sensitivity of the analysis to fully confirm that the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  process did indeed exist.  
1693 The second goal was to characterize the particle as much as possible, including searching for the lower  
1694 cross-section production modes. This chapter presents a dedicated search for Vector Boson Fusion (VBF)  
1695 production of a Higgs boson decaying via the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  mode. First, the data and Monte  
1696 Carlo samples are detailed, along with trigger and physics object selections. Then, the details of the analysis  
1697 are shown, including signal region definition, background estimation techniques, and systematic uncer-  
1698 tainties. Finally, the results of the analysis are presented. As will be shown, this analysis is the first and

1699 most sensitive evidence for VBF production of the Higgs at the LHC.

1700 The VBF  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis defines two signal regions. The first is a more standard  
1701 selection, referred to as “cut-based”, that applies requirements on VBF topology variables and uses  $m_T$  as  
1702 the final discriminating variable. The second is a looser selection that uses an algorithm known as a Boosted  
1703 Decision Tree (BDT). A BDT is a multivariate technique that uses an ensemble of decision trees to split the  
1704 phase space of input variables into signal-like and background-like regions in order to provide separation  
1705 power [79–81]. The output score of a BDT trained to distinguish the VBF Higgs signal from background  
1706 processes is used as the final discriminating variable in the second signal region. While the BDT-based  
1707 signal region is ultimately more sensitive, the cut-based result is an important component of the analysis.  
1708 First, the cut-based analysis allows for confirming the modeling and validity of the variables used as input  
1709 to the BDT. Second, because this is the first use of a multivariate technique in the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  analysis,  
1710 the cut-based selection allows confirmation of the final BDT result with a more traditional analysis. The  
1711 cut-based techniques are the focus of this chapter, but connections to the BDT result will be illustrated  
1712 when appropriate.

1713 One important note is that because this analysis is dedicated to the measurement of the VBF pro-  
1714 duction mode of the Higgs, events coming from gluon fusion production with the Higgs decaying via  
1715  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  are treated as background events. This will be seen throughout the background  
1716 predictions shown below.

## 1717 5.2 DATA AND SIMULATION SAMPLES

1718 The results presented here are with  $20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  taken at  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  and  $4.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  taken at  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ .  
1719 The details of the LHC and detector conditions during this period are given in Chapter 2. The trigger  
1720 selection defining the dataset is discussed in section 5.2.1. The simulation samples used for signal and back-  
1721 ground modeling are given in section 5.2.2.

1722    5.2.1 TRIGGERS

1723    The analysis uses a combination of single lepton and dilepton triggers to allow lowering of the  $p_T$  thresh-  
1724    olds and increased signal acceptance. The  $p_T$  threshold on the leptons is a particularly important con-  
1725    sideration for this signal. Because the  $W^*$  produced in the decay is off-shell, it tends to produce lower  
1726    momentum leptons. Thus, being able to lower the  $p_T$  threshold while still maintaining a low background  
1727    rate is critical. Figure 5.1 shows an example of the subleading lepton  $p_T$  for a VBF  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  signal com-  
1728    pared to the corresponding  $t\bar{t}$  background. Note that the lepton  $p_T$  spectrum is considerably softer in the  
1729    signal sample. The spectrum shown here is also similar in gluon fusion production of the Higgs as well.

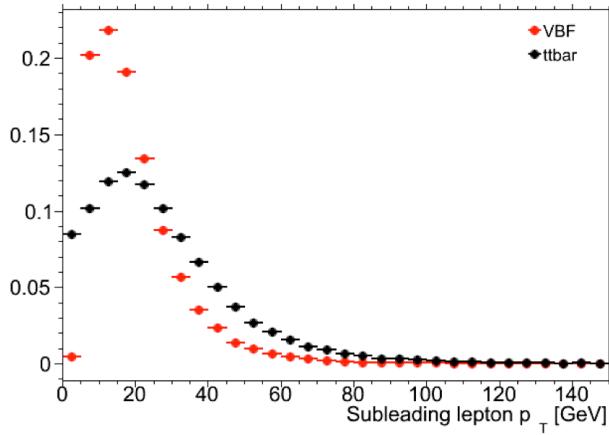


Figure 5.1: A comparison of the subleading lepton  $p_T$  spectrum between VBF  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  production and  $t\bar{t}$  background.

1730    As discussed in Chapter 2, there are multiple levels in the ATLAS trigger system, and there are different  
1731     $p_T$  thresholds imposed for the leptons at each level. Additionally, some triggers have a loose selection on  
1732    the isolation of the lepton (looser than that applied offline in the analysis object selection). Table 5.1 shows  
1733    the  $p_T$  thresholds used for single lepton triggers, while table 5.2 shows the  $p_T$  thresholds coming from  
1734    di-lepton triggers. The single lepton trigger efficiency for muons that pass the analysis object selection is  
1735    70% for muons in the barrel region ( $|\eta| < 1.05$ ) and 90% in the endcap region. The electron trigger  
1736    efficiency increases with electron  $p_T$  but the average is approximately 90%. These efficiencies are measured  
1737    by combined performance and trigger signature groups [82, 83].

	Level-1 threshold	High-level threshold
Electron	18	$24i$
	30	60
Muon	15	$24i$
		36

Table 5.1: Single lepton triggers used for electrons and muons in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis. A logical “or” of the triggers listed for each lepton type is taken. Units are in GeV, and the  $i$  denotes an isolation requirement in the trigger.

	Level-1 threshold	High-level threshold
$ee$	10 and 10	12 and 12
$\mu\mu$	15	18 and 8
$e\mu$	10 and 6	12 and 8

Table 5.2: Di-lepton triggers used for different flavor combinations in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis. The two thresholds listed refer to leading and sub-leading leptons, respectively. The di-muon trigger only requires a single lepton at level-1.

1738        The combination of all listed triggers gives good efficiency for signal events. This efficiency is summa-  
 1739        rized in table 5.3. The relative improvement in efficiency by adding the dilepton triggers is also shown  
 1740        in the same table. The largest gain comes in the  $\mu\mu$  channel. Overall the trigger selection shows a good  
 1741        efficiency for  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  signal events.

Channel	Trigger efficiency	Gain from $2\ell$ trigger
$ee$	97%	9.1%
$\mu\mu$	89%	18.5%
$e\mu$	95%	8.3%
$\mu e$	81%	8.2%

Table 5.3: Trigger efficiency for signal events and relative gain of adding a dilepton trigger on top of the single lepton trigger selection. The first lepton is the leading, while the second is the sub-leading. Efficiencies shown here are for the ggF signal in the  $n_j = 0$  category but are comparable for the VBF signal.

### 1742     5.2.2 MONTE CARLO SAMPLES

1743        In both the gluon fusion and vector boson fusion focused analyses, modeling of signal and background  
 1744        processes in the signal region is an important consideration for the final interpretation of the analysis.  
 1745        Therefore, careful consideration must be paid to which Monte Carlo (MC) generators are used for specific

1746 processes. With the exception of the  $W + \text{jet}$  and multijet backgrounds, the  $m_T$  shape used as the final  
1747 discriminant is taken from simulation<sup>1</sup>.

1748 Table 5.4 shows the MC generators used for the signal and background processes, as well as the cross  
1749 sections of each process. In order to include corrections up to next-to-leading order (NLO) in the QCD  
1750 coupling constant  $\alpha_s$ , the `POWHEG` [84] generator is often used. In some cases, only leading order gener-  
1751 ators like `ACERMC` [85] and `GG2VV` [86] are available for the process in question. If the process requires  
1752 good modeling for very high parton multiplicities, the `SHERPA` [87] and `ALPGEN` [88] generators are used  
1753 to provide merged calculations for five or fewer additional partons. These matrix element level calculations  
1754 must then be additionally matched to models of the underlying event, hadronization, and parton shower.  
1755 There are four generators used for this purpose: `SHERPA`, `PYTHIA 6` [89], `PYTHIA 8` [90], or `HERWIG`  
1756 [91] + `JIMMY` [92]. The simulation additionally requires an input parton distribution function (PDF).  
1757 The `CT10` [93] PDFs are used for `SHERPA` and `POWHEG` simulated samples, while `CTEQ6L1` [94] is used  
1758 for `ALPGEN + HERWIG` and `ACERMC` simulations. The Drell-Yan samples are reweighted to the `MRST` [95]  
1759 PDFs, as these are found to give the best agreement between data and simulation. The branching ratio  
1760 for Higgs to  $WW^*$  and  $ZZ^*$  is computed with `PROPHECY4f` [96], while the width of all other decays is  
1761 computed with `HDECAY`[97].

1762 Once the basic hard scattering process is simulated, it must be passed through a detector simulation and  
1763 additional pile-up events must be overlaid. The pile-up events are modeled with `PYTHIA 8`, and the ATLAS  
1764 detector is simulated with `GEANT4` [98]. Because of the unique phase space of the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  analysis,  
1765 events are sometimes filtered at generator level to allow for more efficient generation of relevant events.  
1766 The efficiency of the trigger in MC simulation does not always match the measured efficiency in data, so  
1767 trigger scale factors are applied to correct the MC efficiency to the data. The details of these corrections are  
1768 given in reference [82] for muons and reference [83] for electrons.

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<sup>1</sup>Many backgrounds are normalized from data, as described in section 5.5.

Process	MC generator	$\sigma \cdot \mathcal{B}$ (pb)
Signal		
ggF $H \rightarrow WW^*$	POWHEG +PYTHIA 8	0.435
VBF $H \rightarrow WW^*$	POWHEG +PYTHIA 8	0.0356
VH $H \rightarrow WW^*$	PYTHIA 8	0.0253
$WW$		
$q\bar{q} \rightarrow WW$ and $qg \rightarrow WW$	POWHEG +PYTHIA 6	5.68
$gg \rightarrow WW$	GG2VV +HERWIG	0.196
$(q\bar{q} \rightarrow W) + (q\bar{q} \rightarrow W)$	PYTHIA 8	0.480
$q\bar{q} \rightarrow WW$	SHERPA	5.68
VBS $WW + 2$ jets	SHERPA	0.0397
Top quarks		
$t\bar{t}$	POWHEG +PYTHIA 6	26.6
$Wt$	POWHEG +PYTHIA 6	2.35
$t\bar{q}\bar{b}$	ACERMC +PYTHIA 6	28.4
$t\bar{b}$	POWHEG +PYTHIA 6	1.82
Other dibosons ( $VV$ )		
$W\gamma$ ( $p_T^\gamma > 8$ GeV)	ALPGEN +HERWIG	369
$W\gamma^*$ ( $m_{\ell\ell} \leq 7$ GeV)	SHERPA	12.2
$WZ$ ( $m_{\ell\ell} > 7$ GeV)	POWHEG +PYTHIA 8	12.7
VBS $WZ + 2$ jets	SHERPA	0.0126
( $m_{\ell\ell} > 7$ GeV)		
$Z\gamma$ ( $p_T^\gamma > 8$ GeV)	SHERPA	163
$Z\gamma^*$ (min. $m_{\ell\ell} \leq 4$ GeV)	SHERPA	7.31
$ZZ$ ( $m_{\ell\ell} > 4$ GeV)	POWHEG +PYTHIA 8	0.733
$ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu$ ( $m_{\ell\ell} > 4$ GeV)	POWHEG +PYTHIA 8	0.504
Drell-Yan		
$Z$ ( $m_{\ell\ell} > 10$ GeV)	ALPGEN +HERWIG	16500
VBF $Z + 2$ jets	SHERPA	5.36
( $m_{\ell\ell} > 7$ GeV)		

Table 5.4: Monte Carlo samples used to model the signal and background processes [74]. The table lists the cross section for each process, taking into account the branching ratio for the process producing two leptons.

### 1769 5.3 OBJECT SELECTION

1770 In order to define the signal region, the analysis must first select the reconstructed physics objects to be  
 1771 considered. The details of the object reconstruction algorithms were discussed in Chapter 2, while this

1772 section gives specific selection requirements used in the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  analysis. The first step in this process  
1773 is to select a primary vertex candidates. The event's primary vertex is chosen to be the vertex with the largest  
1774 sum of  $p_T^2$  for its associated tracks. It is required to have at least three tracks with  $p_T > 450$  MeV. Many  
1775 of the object selection cuts are then made relative to this chosen primary vertex.

1776 **5.3.1 MUONS**

1777 The analysis uses combined muon candidates, where a track in the Inner Detector has been matched to a  
1778 standalone track in the Muon Spectrometer. The track parameters are combined statistically in the muon  
1779 reconstruction algorithm [64]. The muons are required to be within  $|\eta| < 2.5$  and have a  $p_T > 10$  GeV.  
1780 To reduce backgrounds coming from mis-reconstructed leptons, there are requirements on the impact  
1781 parameter of the muon relative to the primary vertex. The transverse impact parameter  $d_0$  is required to  
1782 be small relative to its estimated uncertainty, the exact cut value being  $d_0/\sigma_{d_0} < 3$ . The longitudinal  
1783 impact parameter  $z_0$  must satisfy  $|z_0 \sin \theta| < 1$  mm.

1784 As discussed previously, the muons must also be isolated. There are two types of lepton isolations  
1785 that are calculated: track-based and calorimeter-based. For muons, the track-based isolation is defined  
1786 using the scalar sum  $\sum p_T$  for tracks with  $p_T > 1$  GeV (excluding the muon track) within a cone of  
1787  $\Delta R = 0.3$  (0.4) around the track for muons with  $p_T > 15$  GeV ( $10 < p_T < 15$  GeV). The final  
1788 isolation requirement is made by requiring that this scalar sum be no more than a certain fraction of the  
1789 muon  $p_T$ . This requirement varies with muon  $p_T$  and the exact requirements are defined in table 5.5.

1790 The calorimeter-based muon isolation is defined using the  $\sum E_T$  calculated from calorimeter cells with  
1791 the same cone size as the track-based isolation but excluding cells within  $\Delta R < 0.05$  around the muon.  
1792 This isolation is also defined as a requirement on the ratio of the sum to the muon  $p_T$  and varies with  
1793 muon  $p_T$ . The requirement values as a function of  $p_T$  are also given in table 5.5.

1794 The isolation requirements loosen as a function of  $p_T$  to allow for larger signal acceptance. At low  $p_T$ ,  
1795 the isolation is tightened to reduce the  $W + \text{jets}$  background which arises from a misidentified lepton.

$p_T$ range (GeV)	Calorimeter isolation	Track isolation
10 – 15	0.06	0.06
15 – 20	0.12	0.08
20 – 25	0.18	0.12
> 25	0.30	0.12

Table 5.5:  $p_T$  dependent isolation requirements for muons. Muons are required to have their calorimeter based or track based cone sums be less than this fraction of their  $p_T$ .

1796    5.3.2 ELECTRONS

1797    Electrons are identified and reconstructed using the methods previously described in chapter 2. The elec-  
 1798    trons are required to have  $|\eta| < 2.47$ , and candidates in the transition region between the barrel and  
 1799    endcap ( $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$ ) are excluded. As the muons, the electrons are required to have transverse  
 1800    impact parameter significance  $< 3$ , while in the longitudinal direction they must have  $|z_0 \sin \theta| < 0.4$   
 1801    mm. Some electron requirements also vary with electron  $E_T$ , and these requirements are summarized in  
 1802    table 5.6.

1803    The isolation for electrons is defined similarly to the muons but with unique requirements on the ob-  
 1804    jects included. The track-based isolation is constructed using tracks with  $p_T > 400$  MeV with cone sizes  
 1805    as defined for the muons. The calorimeter-based isolation also uses the same cone size as the muon, but  
 1806    here the cells within a  $0.125 \times 0.175$  area in  $\eta \times \phi$  around the electron cluster's barycenter are excluded.  
 1807    The other difference with respect to muons is that the denominator of the isolation ratio is the electron  
 1808     $E_T$  rather than  $p_T$ . The isolation cuts very with electron  $E_T$  and are defined in table 5.6. The electron is  
 1809    also required to not be consistent with a vertex coming from a photon conversion.

$p_T$ range (GeV)	Quality cut	Calorimeter isolation	Track isolation
10 – 15	Very tight LH	0.20	0.06
15 – 20	Very tight LH	0.24	0.08
20 – 25	Very tight LH	0.28	0.10
> 25	Medium	0.28	0.10

Table 5.6:  $p_T$  dependent requirements for electrons. Electrons are required to have their calorimeter based or track based cone sums be less than this fraction of their  $E_T$ .

1810    5.3.3 JETS

1811    Jets are clustered with the anti- $k_T$  reconstruction algorithm using a radius parameter of  $R = 0.4$ . They  
1812    are required to have a jet vertex fraction (JVF) of at least 50%, meaning that half of the tracks associated with  
1813    the jet originated from the primary vertex. Jets with no tracks associated (i.e. those outside the acceptance  
1814    of the ID) do not have this requirement applied. Jets are required to have  $p_T > 25$  GeV if they are within  
1815    the tracking acceptance ( $|\eta| < 2.4$ ). Jets with  $2.4 < |\eta| < 4.5$  are required to have  $p_T > 30$  GeV. This  
1816    tighter requirement reduces jets from pileup in the region where JVF requirements cannot be applied. The  
1817    two highest  $p_T$  jets in the event are referred to as the “VBF” jets and used to compute variables used in the  
1818    analysis selection.

1819    Identification of  $b$ -jets is done using the MV1 algorithm and is limited to the acceptance of the ID ( $|\eta| <$   
1820    2.5) [70]. The operating point of MV1 used is 85% efficient for identifying true  $b$ -jets. This operating  
1821    point has a 10.3% probability of mis-tagging a light quark jet as a  $b$ -jet. The analysis vetoes events that  
1822    contain  $b$ -tagged jets with  $p_T > 20$  GeV.

1823    5.3.4 OVERLAP REMOVAL

1824    There are some cases where reconstructed objects will overlap and one will have to be chosen (for example,  
1825    an electron and a jet in the calorimeter). First, the case of lepton overlap is dealt with. If an electron  
1826    candidate extends into the muon spectrometer, it is removed. If a muon and electron are within  $\Delta R < 0.1$   
1827    of each other, the electron is removed and the muon is kept. If two electron candidates overlap within the  
1828    same radius, then the higher  $E_T$  electron is kept. Next, the overlap between leptons and jets is considered.  
1829    If an electron and jet are within  $\Delta R < 0.3$  of one another, the electron is kept and the jet is removed.  
1830    However, if a muon and jet overlap within  $\Delta R < 0.3$ , the jet is kept (as it is likely that the muon is the  
1831    result of a semileptonic decay inside the jet). Once the overlap removal is complete, the final set of objects  
1832    used in the analysis is defined.

1833 **5.4 ANALYSIS SELECTION**

1834 This section discusses the variables used to distinguish VBF production of the Higgs in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow$   
1835  $\ell\nu\ell\nu$  final state. First, pre-selection requirements are presented. Then, the definitions of analysis variables  
1836 and the cut-based signal region are shown. Finally, the BDT signal region is defined and the commonalities  
1837 between the two signal regions are discussed.

1838 **5.4.1 PRE-SELECTION**

1839 Both the cut-based and BDT analyses have a common pre-selection that is applied before the signal region  
1840 requirements. The requirements on leptons are common to all  $n_j$  bins. The analysis requires two oppo-  
1841 sitely charged leptons, with the leading lepton required to have  $p_T > 22$  GeV while the subleading lepton  
1842 must have  $p_T > 10$  GeV. Next, to remove low mass  $Z/\gamma^*$  events, a requirement on the dilepton mass  
1843  $m_{\ell\ell} > 10$  (12) GeV is applied in the different (same) flavor channel. In the same flavor channels, there is  
1844 an additional veto placed on the region around the Z peak, requiring that  $|m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z| > 15$  GeV.

1845 There are also requirements on the amount of missing transverse momentum in the event. These  
1846 are only applied in the same flavor channels, where  $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$  production is one of the dominant back-  
1847 grounds. The BDT analysis requires  $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 40$  GeV and  $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 45$  GeV. The cut-based analysis  
1848 must select more tightly on these variables to have maximal sensitivity and thus requires  $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 50$  GeV  
1849 and  $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 55$  GeV.

1850 Finally, because this analysis is focused on VBF Higgs production, a requirement on the jet multiplicity  
1851 is placed, with  $n_j \geq 2$ . Additionally, the analysis requires that there are no jets identified as b-quarks in  
1852 the event, or  $n_b = 0$ .

1853 **5.4.2 ANALYSIS VARIABLE DEFINITIONS AND CUT-BASED SELECTION**

1854 The cut-based selection places sequential requirements on variables reconstructed from the VBF jets in  
1855 order to increase the signal to background ratio. This section defines the variables that are used in the  
1856 cut-based selection and details the requirements that are placed on these variables.

1857 GENERAL BACKGROUND REDUCTION

1858 Top pair production is the primary background in the  $n_j \geq 2$  bin. Even though  $n_b = 0$  is required, an  
1859 additional variable is constructed to further suppress the top background. There is often additional QCD  
1860 radiation that accompanies the  $t\bar{t}$  system when it is produced. Therefore, a variable which tests for the  
1861 presence of this additional radiation,  $p_T^{\text{sum}}$ , is constructed. It is defined in equation 5.1.

$$p_T^{\text{sum}} = p_T^{\ell\ell} + p_T^{\text{miss}} + \sum p_T^j \quad (5.1)$$

1862 After pre-selection, the cut-based analysis requires the event to have  $p_T^{\text{sum}} < 15$  GeV to further suppress  
1863  $t\bar{t}$  production.

1864 In the different flavor channels, a requirement is made to reduce the contamination from  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$   
1865 decays. The di- $\tau$  invariant mass,  $m_{\tau\tau}$ , is constructed by assuming that the neutrinos from the  $\tau$  decays  
1866 were collinear with the leptons [77]. The analysis requires that this mass satisfy  $m_{\tau\tau} < m_Z - 25$  GeV so  
1867 that it is not consistent with the mass of the  $Z$  boson.

1868 VBF TOPOLOGICAL CUTS

1869 The characteristic feature of VBF production of the Higgs is the presence of two additional forward jets  
1870 coming from the incoming partons which radiate the vector bosons that make the Higgs. These jets are  
1871 forward because the outgoing partons still carry the longitudinal momentum of the incoming partons.  
1872 Figure 5.2 shows the distribution of the  $\eta$  for the leading jet in a VBF event compared to a background top  
1873 pair production event. As can be seen, the VBF jets tend to be more forward in  $\eta$ , while the  $t\bar{t}$  jets are more  
1874 central. Because the cross section for VBF production is an order of magnitude smaller than gluon fusion  
1875 production, these forward jets must be used in order to reduce background and achieve a good signal to  
1876 background ratio. The dedicated VBF search selection requirements are constructed to maximally exploit  
1877 the features of the unique VBF topology.

1878 Requirements on the VBF jets are collectively referred to as the “VBF topological cuts”. First, a require-  
1879 ment on the dijet invariant mass of the VBF jets,  $m_{jj}$ , is placed, requiring  $m_{jj} > 600$  GeV. Next, the

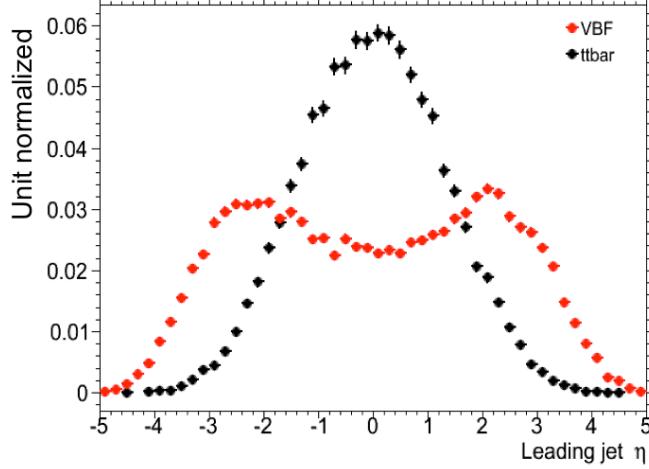


Figure 5.2: Leading jet  $\eta$  in VBF  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  (red) and  $t\bar{t}$  (black)

1880 event is required to have a large gap in rapidity between the two VBF jets, or  $\Delta y_{jj} > 3.6$ . Both of these  
 1881 are tight requirements on the presence of two forward, high  $p_T$  jets moving in opposite directions in the  
 1882 longitudinal plane.

1883 Beyond requiring the presence of the two forward VBF jets, the analysis also vetoes on the presence of  
 1884 any additional jets that fall between the two VBF jets. This requirement is referred to as the central jet  
 1885 veto, or CJV. Events are vetoed if they have a third jet with  $p_T > 20$  GeV whose rapidity is between the  
 1886 region defined by the two VBF jets. This requirement can be expressed in terms of a variable called the jet  
 1887 centrality, defined in equation 5.2.

$$C_{j3} = \left| \eta_{j3} - \frac{\eta_{j1} + \eta_{j2}}{2} \right| / \frac{|\eta_{j1} - \eta_{j2}|}{2}, \quad (5.2)$$

1888 Here,  $\eta_{j1}$  and  $\eta_{j2}$  are the pseudorapidities of the leading and subleading jets, respectively, while  $\eta_{j3}$  is  
 1889 the pseudorapidity of the extra jet in the event (if one exists). Intuitively,  $C_{j3}$  is zero when  $\eta_{j3}$  is directly  
 1890 centered between the two jets and unity when  $\eta_{j3}$  is aligned with either of the VBF jets. Thus, the CJV  
 1891 can be expressed as a requirement that  $C_{j3} > 1$ .

1892 The decay products of the Higgs tend to be central as well. Thus, the analysis also requires that both

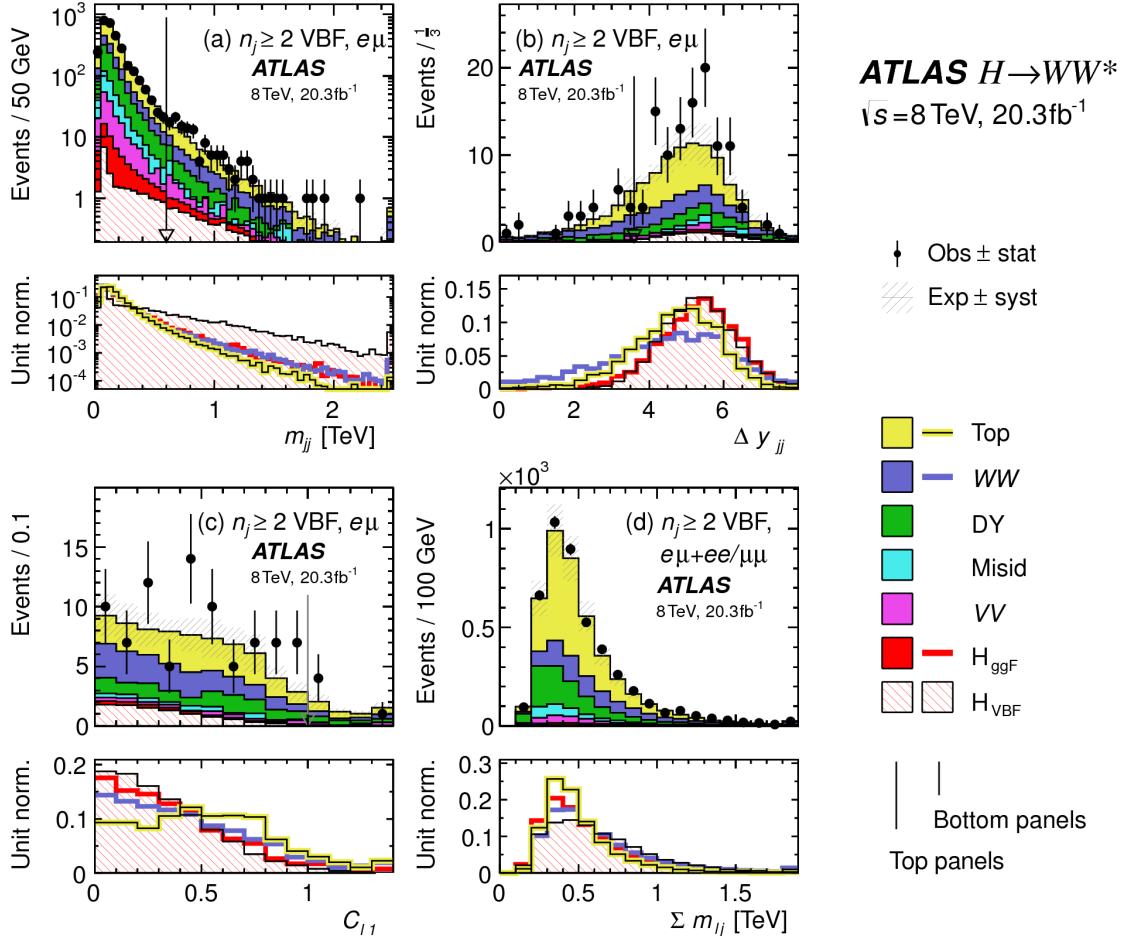


Figure 5.3: Distributions of (a)  $m_{jj}$ , (b)  $\Delta y_{jj}$ , (c)  $C_{\ell 1}$ , and (d)  $\Sigma m_{\ell j}$ , for the cut-based VBF analysis. The top panels compare simulation and data, while the bottom panels show normalized distributions for all background processes and signal for shape comparisons [74].

leptons in the analysis fall within the rapidity gap defined by the jets. This cut is referred to as the outside lepton veto, or OLV. Stated another way, leptons are required to have a centrality (defined analogously to that of the third jet in equation 5.2) within the jet rapidity gap, or  $C_{\ell} < 1$  for both leptons.

Figure 5.3a-c shows the  $m_{jj}$ ,  $\Delta y_{jj}$ , and  $C_{\ell 1}$  variables at the stage where all previous requirements in the sequence have been made. The agreement between data and Monte Carlo is good, and the bottom panels show their power in discriminating the VBF signal from the background processes.

The final signal region is also split into two bins of  $m_{jj}$ , with the first bin corresponding to  $600 \text{ GeV} < m_{jj} < 1 \text{ TeV}$  and the second bin corresponding to  $m_{jj} > 1 \text{ TeV}$ . The first bin has more events but also

1901 a larger contribution from background, while the second bin has a lower expected number of events but a  
1902 1:1 signal to background ratio.

1903 HIGGS TOPOLOGICAL CUTS

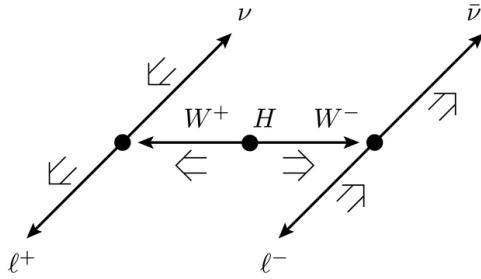


Figure 5.4: A cartoon of the WW final state. Momenta are represented with thin arrows, spins with thick arrows [74].

1904 The final state leptons will exhibit unique correlations due to the fact that they arise from the decay of  
1905 a spin zero resonance. These characteristics are present in  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  decays regardless of the  
1906 production mode being studies. In particular, the spins of the final state leptons and neutrinos must all  
1907 cancel, as shown in figure 5.4. Because the neutrino has a left handed chirality and the anti-neutrino has a  
1908 right handed chirality (in the massless neutrino approximation), the spin and momentum of the particles  
1909 will be anti-aligned and aligned, respectively. In the transverse plane, the momenta of all four final state  
1910 objects must cancel as well. With the constraint of having both the momenta and the spin alignments  
1911 cancel, the final state kinematics strongly prefer having a small angle between the leptons in the transverse  
1912 plane (low  $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$ ). This angular correlation will also lead to low values of the di-lepton invariant mass  $m_{\ell\ell}$ .  
1913 These unique signal final state kinematic correlations are exploited to define the ultimate signal region.

1914 Two requirements on dilepton kinematics are made that are common with lower multiplicity jet bins  
1915 as well. The angle between leptons in the transverse plane,  $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$ , is required to be less than 1.8 radians.  
1916 Additionally, the dilepton invariant mass,  $m_{\ell\ell}$ , is required to be less than 50 GeV.

1917 The cut-based analysis uses  $m_T$  as the final discriminating variable as in the ggF focused analysis. The  
1918 optimal number of bins in  $m_T$  was found to be three bins, with the bin boundaries at 80 and 130 GeV.

1919 Table 5.7 shows a summary of the data and estimated signal and background yields from simulation  
 1920 as each requirement described above is made. The table shows how the overall signal to background ra-  
 1921 tio grows through the various selection requirements. Table 5.8 shows the background composition after  
 1922 each selection requirement, illustrating which backgrounds are reduced most by certain requirements. Fig-  
 1923 ure 5.5 shows an ATLAS event display of a candidate event in the final signal region.

Selection	Summary					
	$N_{\text{obs}}/N_{\text{bkg}}$	$N_{\text{obs}}$	$N_{\text{bkg}}$	$N_{\text{signal}}$		
				$N_{\text{ggF}}$	$N_{\text{VBF}}$	$N_{\text{VH}}$
$e\mu$ sample	$1.00 \pm 0.00$	61434	61180	85	32	26
$n_b = 0$	$1.02 \pm 0.01$	7818	7700	63	26	16
$p_T^{\text{sum}} < 15$	$1.03 \pm 0.01$	5787	5630	46	23	13
$m_{\tau\tau} < m_Z - 25$	$1.05 \pm 0.02$	3129	2970	40	20	9.9
$m_{jj} > 600$	$1.31 \pm 0.12$	131	100	2.3	8.2	—
$\Delta y_{jj} > 3.6$	$1.33 \pm 0.13$	107	80	2.1	7.9	—
$C_{j3} > 1$	$1.36 \pm 0.18$	58	43	1.3	6.6	—
$C_{\ell 1} < 1, C_{\ell 2} < 1$	$1.42 \pm 0.20$	51	36	1.2	6.4	—
$m_{\ell\ell}, \Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}, m_T$	$2.53 \pm 0.71$	14	5.5	0.8	4.7	—
<hr/>						
$ee/\mu\mu$ sample	$0.99 \pm 0.01$	26949	27190	31	14	10.1
$n_b, p_T^{\text{sum}}, m_{\tau\tau}$	$1.03 \pm 0.03$	1344	1310	13	8.0	4.0
$m_{jj}, \Delta y_{jj}, C_{j3}, C_\ell$	$1.39 \pm 0.28$	26	19	0.4	2.9	0.0
$m_{\ell\ell}, \Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}, m_T$	$1.63 \pm 0.69$	6	3.7	0.3	2.2	0.0

Table 5.7: Summary of event selection for the  $n_j \geq 2$  VBF analysis in the 8 TeV cut-based analysis [74].

### 1924 5.4.3 BDT-BASED SELECTION

1925 The boosted decision tree based analysis uses many of the variables defined in the cut-based selection as  
 1926 inputs to the BDT. The output BDT score ( $O_{\text{BDT}}$ ) is used as the final discriminant rather than  $m_T$ <sup>2</sup>.  
 1927 The BDT is trained with the VBF  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  simulation as the signal samples and all other processes as  
 1928 background, including ggF  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  production. While the BDT based analysis is ultimately treated  
 1929 as a separate result, it has significant overlap with the cut-based selection.

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<sup>2</sup>For the final discriminant analysis, the  $O_{\text{BDT}}$  distribution is divided into four bins, with boundaries at  $[-1, -0.48, -0.3, 0.78, 1]$ .

	Composition of $N_{\text{bkg}}$									
	$N_{WW}$		$N_{t\bar{t}}$		$N_{\text{misid}}$		$N_{VV}$		$N_{\text{Drell-Yan}}$	
	$N_{WW}^{\text{QCD}}$	$N_{WW}^{\text{EW}}$	$N_{t\bar{t}}$	$N_t$	$N_{Wj}$	$N_{jj}$	$N_{VV}^{\text{QCD}}$	$N_{ee/\mu\mu}$	$N_{\tau\tau}^{\text{QCD}}$	$N_{\tau\tau}^{\text{EW}}$
$e\mu$ sample	1350	68	51810	2970	847	308	380	51	3260	46
$n_b = 0$	993	43	3000	367	313	193	273	35	2400	29
$p_T^{\text{sum}} < 15$	781	38	1910	270	216	107	201	27	2010	23
$m_{\tau\tau} < m_Z - 25$	484	22	1270	177	141	66	132	7.6	627	5.8
$m_{jj} > 600$	18	8.9	40	5.3	1.8	2.4	5.1	0.1	15	1.0
$\Delta y_{jj} > 3.6$	11.7	6.9	35	5.0	1.6	2.3	3.3	—	11.6	0.8
$C_{j3} > 1$	6.9	5.6	14	3.0	1.3	1.3	2.0	—	6.8	0.6
$C_{\ell 1} < 1, C_{\ell 2} < 1$	5.9	5.2	10.8	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	—	5.7	0.6
$m_{\ell\ell}, \Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}, m_T$	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	—	0.5	0.2
$ee/\mu\mu$ sample	594	37	23440	1320	230	8.6	137	690	679	16
$n_b, p_T^{\text{sum}}, m_{\tau\tau}$	229	12.0	633	86	26	0.9	45	187	76	1.5
$m_{jj}, \Delta y_{jj}, C_{j3}, C_\ell$	3.1	3.1	5.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	3.8	0.7	0.1
$m_{\ell\ell}, \Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}, m_T$	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.1

Table 5.8: Background composition after each requirement in the  $n_j \geq 2$  VBF analysis in the 8 TeV cut-based analysis [74].

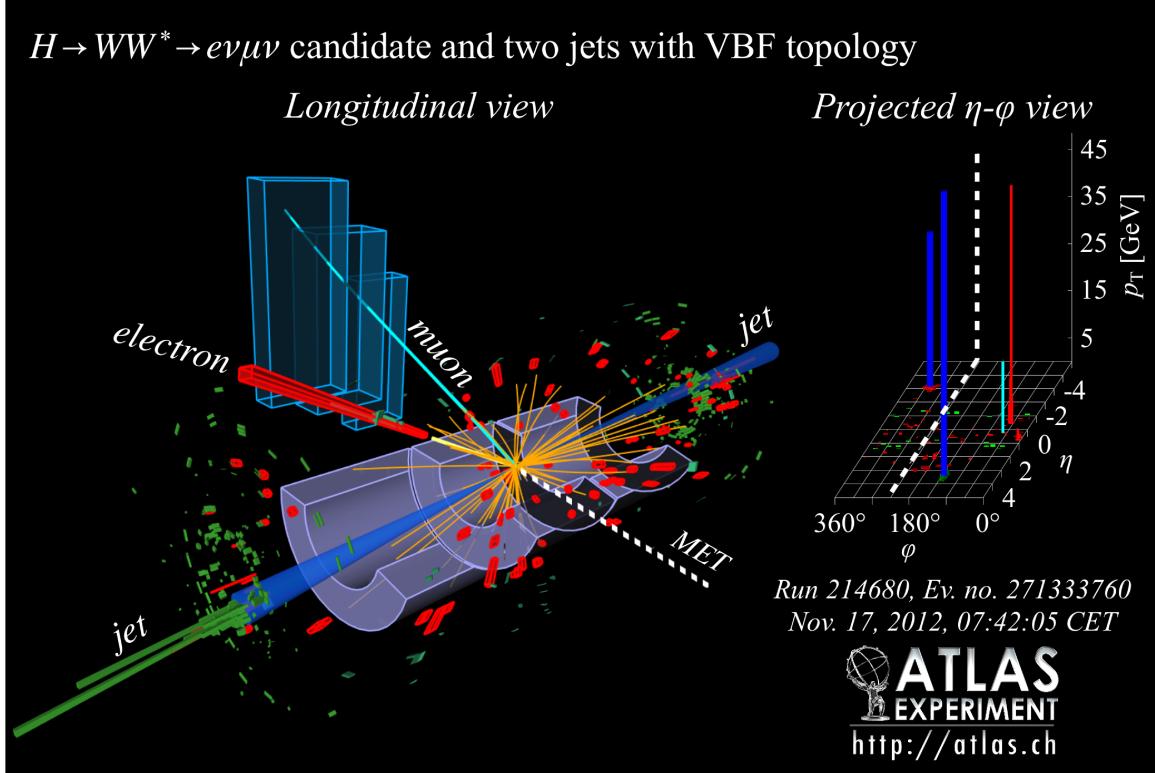


Figure 5.5: Event display of a VBF candidate event [74].

1930 PRE-TRAINING SELECTION AND BDT INPUTS

1931 Before training, the common pre-selection cuts described in section 5.4.1 are applied. Additionally, the  
 1932 central jet veto and outside lepton veto described in section 5.4.2 are applied. The BDT has eight input  
 1933 variables, six of which are also variables that are used in the cut-based analysis. The six shared variables  
 1934 are  $p_T^{\text{sum}}$ ,  $m_{jj}$ ,  $\Delta y_{jj}$ ,  $m_{\ell\ell}$ ,  $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$ , and  $m_T$ . The seventh variable input in the BDT is a combination of  
 1935 the variables used to define the OLV in the cut-based analysis. The BDT uses as input the sum of lepton  
 1936 centralities, or  $\sum C_\ell = C_{\ell 1} + C_{\ell 2}$ . The final BDT input variable,  $\Sigma m_{\ell j}$ , is constructed to account for  
 1937 the correlations between the jets and leptons in the event. It is the sum of the invariant masses of all four  
 1938 possible lepton-jet combinations. Table 5.9 summarizes the cuts applied for the cut-based and analyses, as  
 1939 well as which variables are used as input to the BDT.

Category	Selection	Cut-based value	BDT-based value
Pre-selection	Leptons	2 oppositely charged	
	Leading lepton $p_T$	$> 22 \text{ GeV}$	
	Subleading lepton $p_T$	$> 10 \text{ GeV}$	
	$m_{\ell\ell}$	$> 10 (12) \text{ GeV}$ for $e\mu/\mu e (ee/\mu\mu)$ $ m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z  > 15 \text{ GeV}$ for $ee/\mu\mu$	
	$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ ( $ee/\mu\mu$ only)	$> 55 \text{ GeV}$	$> 45 \text{ GeV}$
	$p_T^{\text{miss}}$ ( $ee/\mu\mu$ only)	$> 50 \text{ GeV}$	$> 40 \text{ GeV}$
	$b$ -veto	$n_b = 0$	
Bkg. rejection	$p_T^{\text{sum}}$	$< 15 \text{ GeV}$	Input
VBF topology	$m_{jj}$	$> 600 \text{ GeV}$	Input
	$\Delta y_{jj}$	$> 3.6$	Input
	CJV and OLV	applied	
	$\sum C_\ell$	-	Input
	$\Sigma m_{\ell j}$	-	Input
Higgs topology	$m_{\ell\ell}$	$< 50 \text{ GeV}$	Input
	$\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$	$< 1.8$	Input
	$m_T$	Three bins with boundaries at 80 and 130 GeV	Input

Table 5.9: Summary of selections for the cut-based and BDT signal regions. “Input” denotes variables used as input to the BDT algorithm. Definitions and explanations of the variables can be found in sections 5.4.2 and 5.4.3.

1940 Figure 5.3d shows the agreement between data and simulation for the  $\Sigma m_{\ell j}$  variable, as well as showing

its discriminating power. Figure 5.6 shows the distributions of the Higgs topological variables that are shared between the cut-based and BDT analyses. Figure 5.7 shows the distributions of the VBF topological variables shared between the cut-based and BDT analyses. In both cases, the VBF yield has been scaled by a factor of 50 to better show the shape difference compared to the backgrounds.

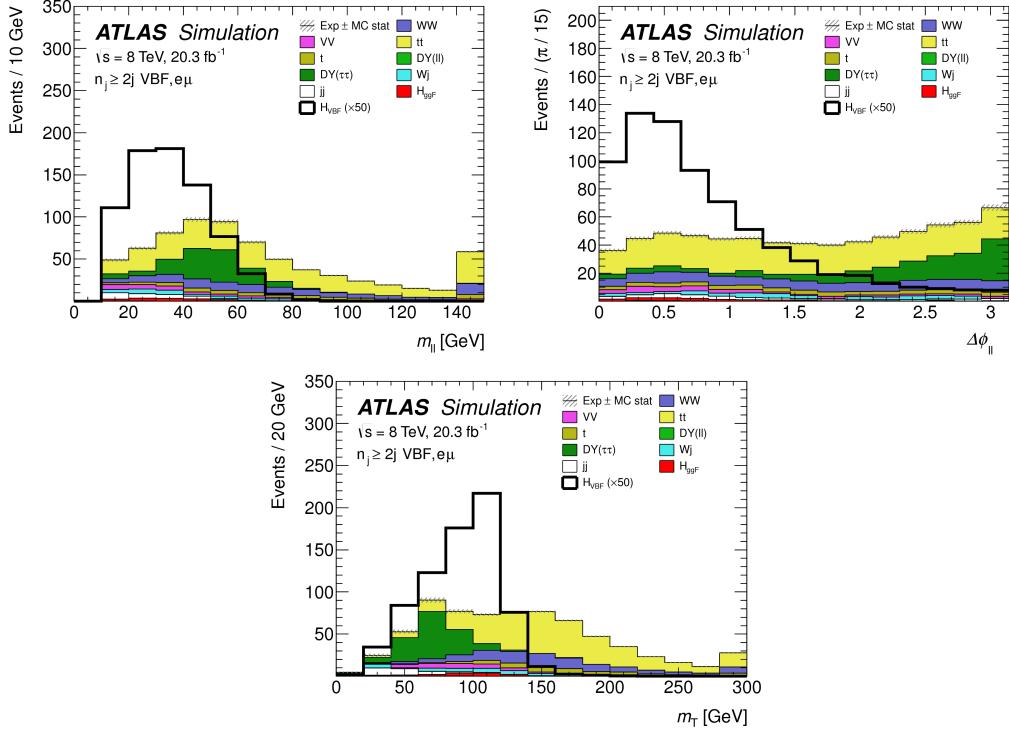


Figure 5.6: Higgs topology variables -  $m_{ll}$  (top left),  $\Delta\phi_{ll}$  (top right), and  $m_T$  (bottom) - used in the selection requirements of the cut-based signal region and as inputs to the BDT result. These are plotted after all of the BDT pre-training selection cuts [74]. The VBF Higgs signal cross section is multiplied by a factor of 50 to allow for shape comparisons.

## 5.5 BACKGROUND ESTIMATION

This section describes the procedures used to estimate backgrounds for the VBF analysis in both the cut-based and BDT analyses. First, the general strategy is presented. Then, specific procedures for each background in both signal regions are shown.

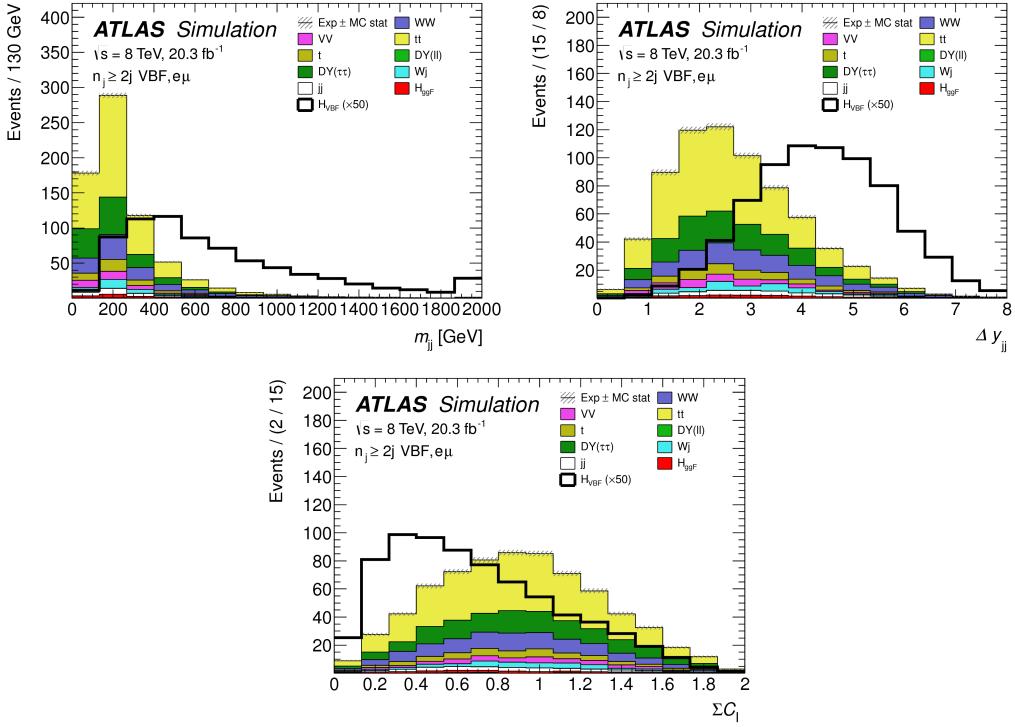


Figure 5.7: VBF topology variables -  $m_{jj}$  (top left),  $\Delta y_{jj}$  (top right),  $\sum C_\ell$  (bottom) - used in the selection requirements of the cut-based signal region and as inputs to the BDT result. These are plotted after all of the BDT pre-training selection cuts [74]. The VBF Higgs signal cross section is multiplied by a factor of 50 to allow for shape comparisons.

### 5.5.1 GENERAL STRATEGY

Most of the backgrounds in both the gluon fusion and VBF Higgs analyses have shapes estimated from Monte Carlo simulation but normalizations derived from control regions in data. In essence, a normalization factor (denoted with  $\beta$  or abbreviated as NF) is derived by scaling the MC yield in the control region to the corresponding yield in data. Once this factor is derived, it can be used to scale the MC estimate of the background in the signal region. This is illustrated in equation 5.3.

$$B_{\text{SR}}^{\text{est}} = B_{\text{SR}} \times \frac{N_{\text{CR}}}{B_{\text{CR}}} \equiv B_{\text{SR}} \times \beta \quad (5.3)$$

Here,  $B$  is the MC yield prediction in the denoted region, while  $N$  is the observed number of events in data in the denoted region.

1957 There is an alternative way of writing the same equation in terms of an extrapolation factor  $\alpha$  rather  
1958 than a normalization factor  $\beta$ . The overall calculation is exactly the same. However, when phrased in  
1959 this way, it shows how the uncertainty on the background estimation can be reduced. This is shown in  
1960 equation 5.4.

$$B_{\text{SR}}^{\text{est}} = N_{\text{CR}} \times \frac{B_{\text{SR}}}{B_{\text{CR}}} \equiv N_{\text{CR}} \times \alpha \quad (5.4)$$

1961 Phrased this way, the equation shows that with enough events in the control region, a large theoretical  
1962 uncertainty on the overall background yield in the signal region can be replaced by a small statistical un-  
1963 certainty coming from the number of data events in the CR and a smaller theoretical uncertainty on the  
1964 extrapolation from the control region to the signal region.

### 1965 5.5.2 TOP BACKGROUND

1966 The normalization factor  $\beta_t$  for the top background in the VBF analysis is derived in a region required to  
1967 have one  $b$ -tagged jet, or  $n_b = 1$ . In the cut-based analysis, normalization factors are computed after every  
1968 selection requirement by making the same requirements in the CR. These NF are then applied to the  $t\bar{t}$  and  
1969 single top event yields in the SR. In the BDT analysis, a single normalization factor is computed for each  
1970 bin of  $O_{\text{BDT}}$  after applying the BDT pre-training cuts described previously. The computed normaliza-  
1971 tion factors are derived with all flavor combinations combined in order to decrease statistical uncertainty.  
1972 Additionally, in the BDT analysis, BDT bins 2 and 3 are merged for the same reason.

1973 Table 5.10 shows the evolution of the  $\beta_t$  through the cut-based selection. Table 5.11 shows the value of the  
1974  $\beta_t$  in each bin of  $O_{\text{BDT}}$ . The computed factors are almost all relatively consistent with unity, except for bin  
1975 1 of  $O_{\text{BDT}}$  which requires a larger correction. The normalization factors in bins 2 and 3 of  $O_{\text{BDT}}$  are also  
1976 consistent with those derived in the cut-based signal region, increasing confidence in the BDT estimation.  
1977 Figure 5.8 shows the  $m_{jj}$  and  $O_{\text{BDT}}$  distributions in the top control region. Overall the modeling looks  
1978 consistent with the data. While these normalization factors can be computed and applied to the expected  
1979 background yields listed in tables like table 5.8, the final normalization of the top background is profiled  
1980 (meaning there is a dedicated Poisson constraint) and allowed to float in the final statistical fit.

Cut	$\beta_t$
$p_T^{\text{sum}} < 15 \text{ GeV}$	$1.03 \pm 0.01$
$m_{\tau\tau} < m_Z - 25$	$1.05 \pm 0.01$
$m_{jj} > 600 \text{ GeV}$	$0.96 \pm 0.06$
$\Delta y_{jj} > 3.6$	$1.02 \pm 0.08$
CJV	$1.13 \pm 0.16$
OLV	$1.01 \pm 0.19$
$m_{jj} < 1 \text{ TeV}$	$0.94 \pm 0.19$
$m_{jj} > 1 \text{ TeV}$	$1.48 \pm 0.66$

Table 5.10: Top normalization factors computed at each stage of the cut-based selection. Uncertainties are statistical only.

$O_{\text{BDT}}$	$\beta_t$
Bin 0	$1.09 \pm 0.02$
Bin 1	$1.58 \pm 0.15$
Bin 2	$0.95 \pm 0.31$
Bin 3	$0.95 \pm 0.31$

Table 5.11: Top normalization factors computed for each bin of  $O_{\text{BDT}}$ . Uncertainties are statistical only.

### 1981 5.5.3 $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$ BACKGROUND

1982 In the different flavor channels, the  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$  background is an important one. Di-tau production can  
 1983 produce an  $e\mu$  final state if each  $\tau$  lepton decays to a different flavor lepton.

1984 In the BDT analysis, a single normalization factor for the background is derived. A control region  
 1985 is defined using the pre-training selection cuts, except requiring that  $|m_{\tau\tau} - m_Z| < 25 \text{ GeV}$  so that  
 1986 the region is enriched in  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$  background. Additional requirements of  $m_{\ell\ell} < 80(75) \text{ GeV}$   
 1987 in the different (same) flavor channel, as well as  $O_{\text{BDT}} > -0.48$  are applied to increase the purity of the  
 1988 region. The final  $\beta_{Z/\gamma^*\rightarrow\tau\tau}$  is calculated to be  $0.9 \pm 0.3$  (statistical uncertainty only). Because of the small  
 1989 contribution of this background in the BDT analysis and the large statistical uncertainty, no additional  
 1990 systematics are calculated. The final SR estimate is scaled by this  $\beta$  and not allowed to float in the fit.

1991 The cut-based corrections are a bit more involved because they need to be applied selection by selection,  
 1992 as well as in the final signal region for the fit. The control region is defined including all SR requirements  
 1993 up to the  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$  veto, which is instead turned into a Z mass peak requirement as for the BDT  
 1994 region. The  $m_{\ell\ell}$  cut from the BDT region is included as well. The cut-based approach aims to correct

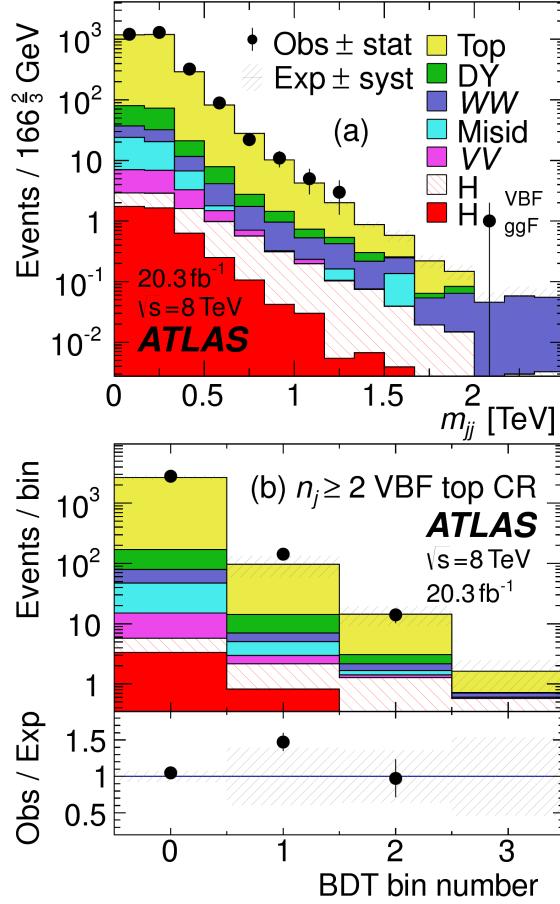


Figure 5.8: Distributions of  $m_{jj}$  (a) and  $O_{\text{BDT}}$  (b) in the VBF  $n_b = 1$  top CR [74].

1995 the normalization of the  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$  background in two ways. First, an overall normalization factor is  
 1996 computed from the control region. However, the VBF topological cuts are not included in this region,  
 1997 and applying them as is done in the top CR is not feasible due to limited statistics. So, instead, correction  
 1998 factors (CF) to the cut efficiencies of the VBF cuts are derived in a same flavor  $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$  control region,  
 1999 which has significantly more statistics. The CF is simply the ratio of the cut efficiencies in data and MC  
 2000 derived in this region. In the end, the overall background estimate is given by equation 5.5.

$$N_{Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau}^{\text{est}} = B_{Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau}^{\text{SR}} \times \beta_{\tau\tau} \times \frac{\epsilon_{\text{VBF cuts}}^{\text{data}}}{\epsilon_{\text{VBF cuts}}^{\text{MC}}} \quad (5.5)$$

2001 The hypothesis is that while the normalization correction must be derived in a dedicated region, the effi-  
 2002 ciency of the VBF topology requirements should not be sensitive to the type of  $Z/\gamma^*$  process and thus the

higher number of events can be exploited to derive the CF. Figure 5.9 shows a shape comparison for the  $m_{jj}$  variable in  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  events in the signal region and  $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$  events in the control region. The figure shows that the shapes are indeed comparable and thus any CF derived in the same flavor control region can reliably be applied in the signal region.

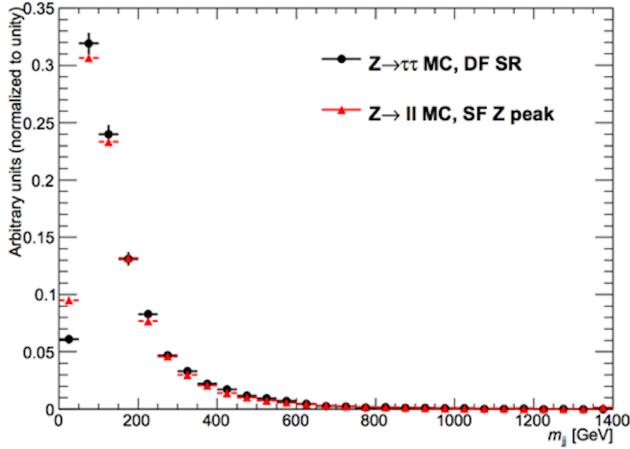


Figure 5.9: Comparison of  $m_{jj}$  shape in a same flavor  $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$  control region and the VBF cut-based signal region. The MC samples used for these distributions are given in table 5.4.

Table 5.12 shows the overall normalization factor  $\beta_{\tau\tau}$  and the efficiency correction factors for the various VBF topological cuts. In general, the statistical uncertainties on the cut efficiency corrections are quite good, and the MC tends to underestimate the efficiency of the VBF cuts for the  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$  background. The overall normalization factor is also consistent with that calculated for the BDT analysis.

$\beta_{\tau\tau}$	$0.97 \pm 0.04$
Cut	Correction factors (CF)
$m_{jj} > 600$ GeV	$1.09 \pm 0.01$
$\Delta y_{jj} > 3.6$	$1.14 \pm 0.02$
CJV	$1.20 \pm 0.02$
OLV	$1.17 \pm 0.03$
$m_{jj} < 1$ TeV	$1.17 \pm 0.06$
$m_{jj} > 1$ TeV	$1.18 \pm 0.13$

Table 5.12:  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$  correction factors for the VBF cut-based analysis. Uncertainties are statistical only.

2011    5.5.4     $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$  BACKGROUND

2012    In the same flavor channels, the  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$  background is dominant and thus must be estimated cor-  
 2013    rectly. In both the BDT and cut-based analyses, the background is estimated using the so-called “ABCD”  
 2014    method. The ABCD method creates four different regions by defining requirements on two variables.  
 2015    One of the regions (A) is the signal region, while the other regions are defined by inverting one of both of  
 2016    the requirements. in this case, the two variables used are  $m_{\ell\ell}$  and  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ , because inverting either of the  
 2017    SR cuts on these variables will give regions rich in the  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$  background. Figure 5.10 illustrates the  
 2018    definitions of each region.

Region A (SR)	Region C
High $E_T^{\text{miss}}$	High $E_T^{\text{miss}}$
Low $m_{\ell\ell}$	Z peak
Region B	Region D
Low $E_T^{\text{miss}}$	Low $E_T^{\text{miss}}$
Low $m_{\ell\ell}$	Z peak

Figure 5.10: General illustration of the ABCD region definitions for  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$  background estimation.

2019    In both of the cut-based and BDT analyses, the Z peak region is defined with  $|m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z| < 15$  GeV.  
 2020    In the cut-based analysis, low  $m_{\ell\ell}$  corresponds to  $m_{\ell\ell} < 50$  GeV (this defines the cut-based SR) while  
 2021    in the BDT it is  $m_{\ell\ell} < 75$  GeV. In the cut-based, high and low  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  are defined as opposite ends of  
 2022    the 55 GeV cut applied for the signal region definition. The BDT low  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  region is between 25 and  
 2023    45 GeV, while the high  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  region is  $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 45$  GeV.  
 2024    Once the regions are defined, the background in the signal region is estimated by extrapolating the  
 2025    estimate in region B to region A. This extrapolation is done by multiplying the number of events in region  
 2026    B by the ratio of the number of events in regions C and D. Effectively, the Z peak region is used to estimate  
 2027    the efficiency of the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  requirement in data, and then this efficiency is applied in the low  $m_{\ell\ell}$  region.  
 2028    The method assumes that the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  efficiency is uncorrelated with  $m_{\ell\ell}$ . The method can be applied in  
 2029    MC as a check on this assumption, and an additional correction,  $f_{\text{corr}}$ , is applied for the non-closure of

2030 the method in MC. This is summarized in equations 5.6 and 5.7.

$$N_{Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell}^{\text{SR}} = N_{Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell}^{\text{B}} \times \frac{N_{Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell}^{\text{C}}}{N_{Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell}^{\text{D}}} \times f_{\text{corr}} \quad (5.6)$$

2031

$$f_{\text{corr}} = \frac{B_{\text{MC}}^{\text{A}}/B_{\text{MC}}^{\text{B}}}{B_{\text{MC}}^{\text{C}}/B_{\text{MC}}^{\text{D}}} \quad (5.7)$$

2032 Here, the  $N$  refer to data yields in each region with the non  $Z/\gamma^*$  backgrounds subtracted, while  $B$  refer  
2033 to the  $Z/\gamma^*$  yields in MC in each region.

2034 A normalization factor  $\beta_{\ell\ell}$  is computed for each analysis as the ratio of the predicted data yield to the  
2035 MC yield in the SR. The shape of the BDT distribution is taken from data region B, while the shape of  
2036 the  $m_T$  distribution in the cut-based analysis is taken from  $Z/\gamma^*$  MC in the SR. The values of  $\beta_{\ell\ell}$  in the  
2037 cut-based and BDT analyses from this method are summarized in table 5.13. They are quite consistent  
2038 with one another within the statistical uncertainties. The value of  $f_{\text{corr}}$  is found to be  $0.77 \pm 0.13$ . In the  
2039 cut-based analysis, the same cut efficiency correction factors shown in table 5.12 are also applied (in product  
2040 with the  $\beta_{\ell\ell}$ ) to obtain the final estimate of the  $Z/\gamma^*$  background in the same flavor channels.

	$\beta_{\ell\ell}$
BDT Bin 1	$1.01 \pm 0.15$
BDT Bin 2	$0.89 \pm 0.28$
Cut-based	$0.81 \pm 0.21$

Table 5.13:  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$  normalization factors for cut-based and BDT analyses. Uncertainties are statistical only.

### 2041 5.5.5 $WW$ AND OTHER DIBOSON BACKGROUNDS

2042 The Standard Model  $WW$  and other diboson backgrounds ( $WZ$ ,  $ZZ$ ,  $W\gamma$ ,  $W\gamma^*$ , and  $Z\gamma$ ) have both  
2043 their shape and normalization taken from MC simulation as they are subdominant in the VBF analysis.  
2044 They are validated in dedicated control regions and found to agree with data well.

2045 As SM  $WW$  production is the largest of these backgrounds and is irreducible, validating the estimate  
2046 is of particular importance. A validation region is constructed by requiring the pre-selection requirements  
2047 on leptons and  $m_{\ell\ell}, n_b = 0$ , and  $m_T > 100$  GeV. The  $m_{T2}$  variable is an additional discriminant that

has been shown to have the ability to isolate the SM  $WW$  background [99]. It is calculated by scanning over all possible values of neutrino momentum for both  $W$  bosons and taking the minimum result. A requirement of  $m_{T2} > 160$  GeV is placed to define the  $WW$  validation region. This requirement gives a 60% purity for the validation region. The derived normalization factor in this region is  $1.15 \pm 0.19$  and is thus consistent with unity. Figure 5.11 shows the  $m_{T2}$  distribution and how it distinguishes the  $WW$  background.

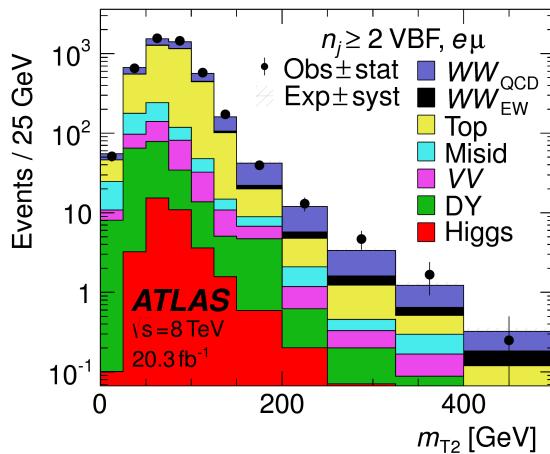


Figure 5.11: Distribution of  $m_{T2}$  in the  $WW$  validation region of the VBF analysis [74].

### 5.5.6 HIGGS PRODUCTION VIA GLUON-GLUON FUSION

Because this analysis is dedicated to measuring the VBF contribution to Higgs production, the component of Higgs production from gluon-gluon fusion is treated as a background. The shape is taken directly from simulation, using the generators described in table 5.4. In the final combined fit of all different Higgs signal regions, the normalization is controlled by either a combined signal strength parameter  $\mu$ , which controls the normalization of both ggF and VBF production, or a separate parameter  $\mu_{ggF}$  depending on the interpretation being presented in the final results.

### 5.5.7 BACKGROUNDS WITH MISIDENTIFIED LEPTONS

As discussed previously, the  $W+jets$  and QCD multijet backgrounds are derived with fully data-driven methods. These backgrounds do not make a large contribution to the final VBF signal region but their es-

2064 timation methods are discussed briefly here. Because both backgrounds involve at least one mis-identified  
2065 lepton, they are labeled as “misid” throughout this chapter.

2066 ***W+jets background***

2067 The  $W+jets$  background enters the signal region by having one of the jets mis-reconstructed as a lepton.  
2068 The background is estimated by constructing a control sample with two leptons, where one lepton passes  
2069 the usual lepton quality requirements but the second lepton fails one of those requirements (also known  
2070 as the “anti-identified” lepton). This control region is rich in the  $W+jets$  contribution because if a second  
2071 lepton is reconstructed in a  $W+jets$  event it is likely to be of poor quality. The purity of this  $W+jets$  control  
2072 sample is 85% to 90% depending on the exact configuration of leptons in the final state.

2073 The  $W+jets$  content of the signal region is estimated by extrapolation from the control sample to the  
2074 signal region using extrapolation factors derived in a  $Z+jets$  control sample in data. The assumption of  
2075 the method is that the probability of a jet being misidentified as a lepton does not change between  $W+jets$   
2076 and  $Z+jets$  samples, and systematic uncertainties are assigned for differences in sample composition. The  
2077 extrapolation factor is defined as the ratio of the number of lepton candidates satisfying all quality criteria  
2078 to the number of lepton candidates anti-identified. This ratio is measured in bins of  $p_T$  and  $\eta$ . Thus, the  
2079 final signal region estimate (binned as the extrapolation factor is binned) is simply the number of events in  
2080 the anti-identified lepton control sample multiplied by the extrapolation factor derived from the  $Z+jets$   
2081 control sample. Figure 5.12 shows the extrapolation factors derived for electrons and muons. The extrap-  
2082 olation factor can be seen in the figure to be an order of magnitude larger for muons than electrons, but  
2083 this does not indicate that jets have a larger probability to be mis-identified as a muon than an electron.  
2084 Values of the extrapolation factor are actually determined by the specific requirements used to define an  
2085 anti-identified lepton. The difference between the muon and electron extrapolation factors comes from  
2086 different definitions of the anti-identified lepton in each case.

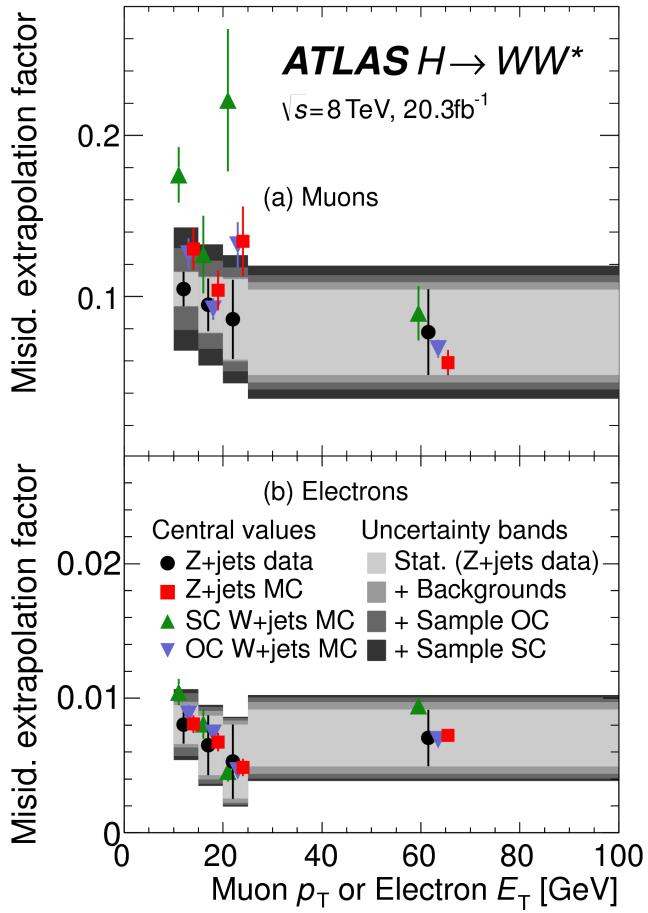


Figure 5.12: Extrapolation factors for the  $W$ +jets estimate derived for muons (a) and electrons (b) as a function of lepton  $p_T$  [74]. OC refers to the opposite charge  $W$ +jets MC sample, while SC refers to the same charge  $W$ +jets MC. The uncertainty bands have contributions from statistical uncertainty in the data and backgrounds to  $Z$ +jets that are subtracted from the data, as well as systematic uncertainties due to variations in the extrapolation factor between the three MC samples shown.

2087      QCD MULTIJET BACKGROUND

2088      The method for estimating the multijet background is very similar to the  $W$ +jets estimation method. The  
 2089      control sample in this case has two anti-identified leptons but otherwise satisfies all signal region require-  
 2090      ments. The extrapolation factor is estimated from a multijet sample and applied twice to the control sam-  
 2091      ple.

2092 5.5.8 BACKGROUND COMPOSITION IN SIGNAL REGION

2093 After all of these estimation procedures, the signal region background composition can be calculated. The  
2094 estimated yields are all shown in table 5.8. Figure 5.13 shows the relative percentages of the different back-  
2095 ground for the different flavor and same flavor final states. In  $e\mu$ , the leading backgrounds are top back-  
2096 grounds, ggF Higgs, and SM  $WW$  production. In  $ee/\mu\mu$ , the leading background is Drell-Yan, followed  
2097 by top and ggF Higgs.

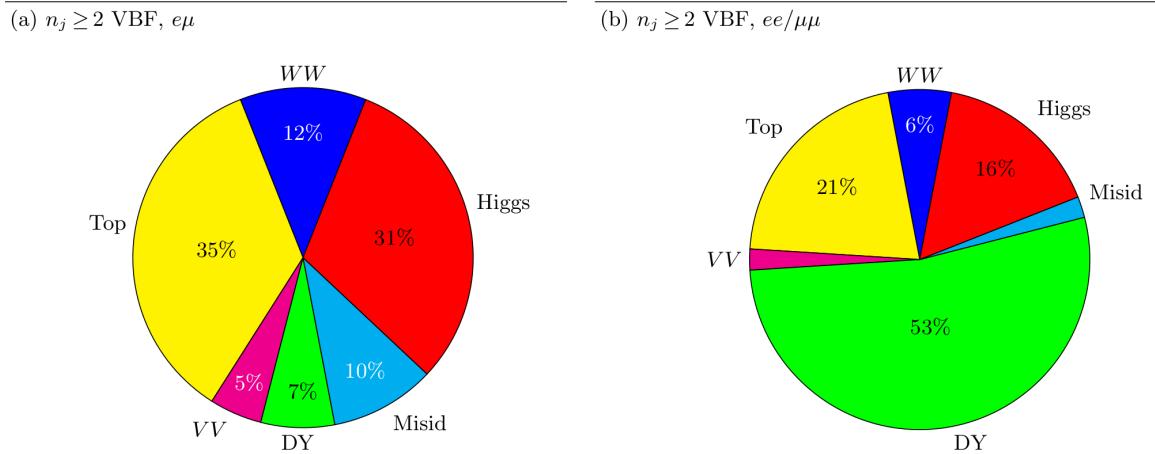


Figure 5.13: Background composition in final VBF signal region [74].

2098 5.6 SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

2099 There are two main types of systematic uncertainties that are assessed for the analysis. First, theoretical  
2100 uncertainties associated with the signal and background yield estimates are discussed. Then, experimental  
2101 uncertainties due to detector effects are shown. Normalization uncertainties refer to uncertainties that  
2102 affect the cross section of the process in question in the signal region being probed. Shape uncertainties  
2103 refer to systematic uncertainties that affect the shape of the final discriminating variable (either  $m_T$  or  
2104  $O_{\text{BDT}}$ ).

2105    5.6.1 THEORETICAL UNCERTAINTIES

2106    There are four main components to theoretical uncertainties assigned to signal and background processes  
2107    taken from Monte Carlo. Each one is a different source of variation in the overall acceptance for that  
2108    process. The first involves variation of the QCD renormalization and factorization scales used in the cal-  
2109    culation. In this case, the two scales are varied both independently and simultaneously by factors of two  
2110    high or low. The resulting variation in normalization and shape for the process is taken as a systematic  
2111    uncertainty (referred to as scale uncertainty). This uncertainty approximates the level of the correction  
2112    to the cross section that would come from including the next order of the QCD calculation. Next, there  
2113    is an uncertainty associated with the PDF set used in generating the events. The uncertainty eigenvect-  
2114    tors for the given PDF set are inspected, and the envelope of maximal variation is taken as an uncertainty  
2115    (referred to as PDF uncertainty). Finally, there are two uncertainties associated with the choice of MC  
2116    software. An uncertainty associated with the generator chosen for the hard scattering process is evaluated  
2117    by keeping the parton showering software constant but varying the matrix element generator and taking  
2118    the maximal variation as an uncertainty (referred to as the generator uncertainty). The converse variation  
2119    can also be done, where the matrix element generator remains constant and the generator used for the un-  
2120    derlying event/parton shower modeling is varied (referred to as the UE/PS uncertainty). In cases where  
2121    the background is normalized in a control region, the systematic uncertainty arises from variations of the  
2122    extrapolation factor  $\alpha$  between the CR and the SR, which can affect the normalization of the background  
2123    in the SR.

2124    There are two additional uncertainties that are applied to the Higgs processes as well. First, there are  
2125    uncertainties assigned to the Higgs total production cross section. Then, there are uncertainties assigned  
2126    based on the fact that the analysis is done in exclusive jet bins and it is possible for signal events to migrate  
2127    from one bin to the next depending on the presence or absence of jets. These are assigned using the Jet Veto  
2128    Efficiency (JVE) procedure [18, 100] for ggF events and the Stewart-Tackmann (ST) method [101] for VBF  
2129    production. Table 5.14 shows the total theory uncertainties on the backgrounds in the cut-based analysis.  
2130    These are the sum in quadrature of the uncertainties from each of the variations described above.

2131    Figures 5.14 and 5.15 show the variations in the extrapolation factor from the PDF and QCD uncertain-

Process	Theory syst. (%)
ggF $H$	48
Top	26
QCD $WW$	37
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$	6.1

Table 5.14: Theoretical systematic uncertainties for various processes in the cut-based VBF analysis, given in units of % change in yield. Values are given for the low  $m_{jj}$  signal region.

ties on the top background estimate, binned in  $m_T$ , for the cut-based analysis. In both cases, there was no significant shape uncertainty but normalization uncertainties were assigned according to the maximal variation. These uncertainties enter into the 26% total uncertainty on top quark production quoted in table 5.14

While the estimate for the same-flavor  $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$  background is data-driven, there is still a systematic uncertainty taken for the non-closure of the method in Monte Carlo. This is taken as the maximum of the deviation of the non-closure factor  $f_{\text{corr}}$  from unity and its uncertainty, or  $\max(|1 - f_{\text{corr}}|, \delta f_{\text{corr}})$ . For the cut-based analysis this non-closure uncertainty 23%, while for the BDT analysis it is 17%.

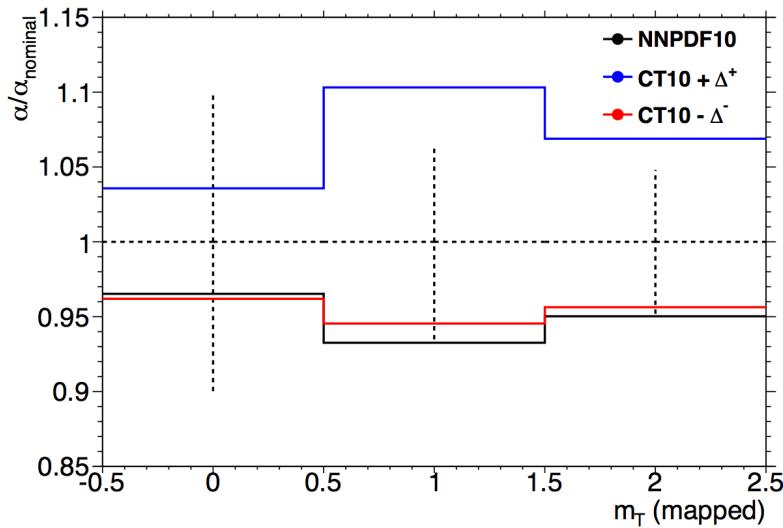


Figure 5.14: Variations in the top background extrapolation factor in the cut-based analysis due to PDF uncertainties. The uncertainties are shown in the three bins of  $m_T$  used in the final cut-based statistical fit. Variations from the eigenvector of the nominal PDF, CT10, as well as the result from an alternate PDF (NNPDF10), are compared.

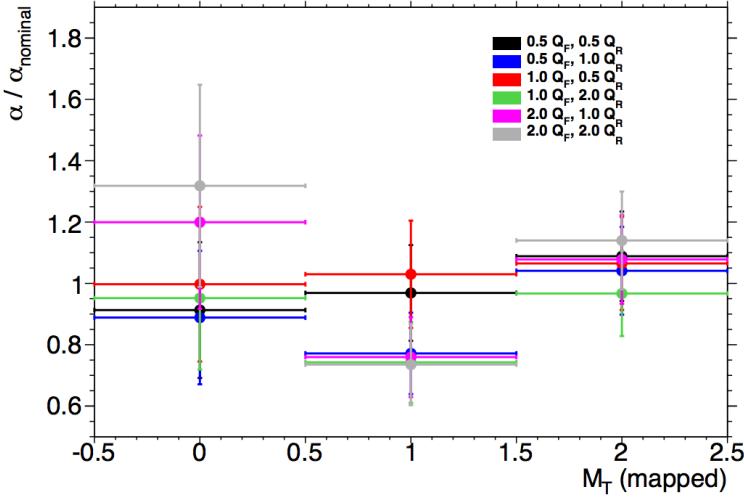


Figure 5.15: Variations in the top background extrapolation factor in the cut-based analysis due to QCD scale uncertainties. The uncertainties are shown in the three bins of  $m_T$  used in the final cut-based statistical fit.  $Q_F$  is the QCD factorization scale, while  $Q_R$  is the QCD renormalization scale.

### 2140 5.6.2 EXPERIMENTAL UNCERTAINTIES

2141 In this analysis, the theoretical uncertainties are the most dominant after statistical, but there are some  
 2142 experimental uncertainties that make a contribution as well. The first is the uncertainty on the measured  
 2143 integrated luminosity, which affects the signal estimate and backgrounds whose normalizations are taken  
 2144 from MC. It is measured to be 2.8% in the 8 TeV dataset [102]. The dominant sources of uncertainty over-  
 2145 all are uncertainties on the jet energy scale and resolution and the  $b$ -tagging efficiency. Additional sources  
 2146 include lepton uncertainties on identification, resolution, and trigger efficiency, as well as uncertainties on  
 2147 the missing transverse momentum.

2148 The jet energy scale uncertainty is split into several independent components, including jet-flavor de-  
 2149 pending calorimeter response uncertainties, uncertainties on modeling of pile-up interactions, uncertain-  
 2150 ties on extrapolation from the central to forward detector regions, and MC non-closure [103]. The uncer-  
 2151 tainty on energy scale for jets used in this analysis ranges from 1% to 7% depending on the jet  $p_T$  and  $\eta$ .  
 2152 The jet energy resolution varies from 5% to 20%, with uncertainties ranging from 2% to 40% (the largest  
 2153 uncertainties occurring at the selection threshold).

2154 The  $b$ -tagging efficiency is independently measured in data samples enriched in dileptonic decays of  $t\bar{t}$

events or in events where a muon is reconstructed in the vicinity of a jet [104, 105]. The efficiencies and their uncertainties are binned in  $p_T$  and decomposed into uncorrelated components using an eigenvector method [106]. Uncertainties on the efficiency range from 1% to 7.8%. The uncertainty on the rate of misidentification of  $c$ -jets as  $b$ -jets ranges from 6-14%, while the uncertainty on the rate of light jet mis-tagging ranges from 9-19% depending on  $p_T$  and  $\eta$ . These efficiency uncertainties are applied to each individual jet in the event.

Table 5.15 shows the effect of the experimental uncertainties on the VBF signal yield. The largest experimental uncertainty is the jet energy scale and resolution. Object uncertainties associated with  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$ , electrons, and muons also make a small contribution, as well as the uncertainty on the trigger efficiency.

Uncertainty source	Impact on signal yield (%)
Jet energy scale and resolution	5.4
Luminosity	2.8
$p_T^{\text{miss}}$ scale and resolution	1.2
Electron uncertainties	1.0
Muon uncertainties	0.9
Trigger efficiency	0.4

Table 5.15: Experimental systematic uncertainties (expressed as % of the estimated yield) for the VBF signal [74].

The total experimental uncertainties on different signal and background components are summarized in table 5.16. They are compared to the level of other statistical and systematic uncertainties as well. Overall, the experimental uncertainties are sub-dominant compared to the statistical and theoretical uncertainties.

## 5.7 RESULTS

While the combined results of all the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  sub-analyses will be discussed in the next chapter, this section presents the results of the VBF specific analysis and interpretations. As table 5.7 shows, the final cut-based signal region contains 20 events in data with  $m_T < 150$  GeV, 14 coming from the  $e\mu$  channel and 6 coming from the  $ee + \mu\mu$  channel. The BDT analysis has many more candidates due to its looser selection, and the yields in each bin of  $O_{\text{BDT}}$  are shown in table 5.17. Most of the information about the VBF signal comes from bins 2 and 3 which have significantly better signal to background ratios than bin

Sample	Total uncert.	Stat. uncert.	Expt. uncert.	Theo. uncert.
$n_j \geq 2$ VBF-enriched				
$N_{\text{sig}}$	13	—	6.8	12
$N_{\text{bkg}}$	9.2	4.7	6.4	4.5
$N_{WW}$	32	—	14	28
$N_{\text{top}}$	15	9.6	7.6	8.5
$N_{\text{misid}}$	22	—	12	19
$N_{VV}$	20	—	12	15
$N_{\tau\tau}$ (DY)	40	25	31	2.9
$N_{ee/\mu\mu}$ (DY)	19	11	15	—

Table 5.16: Composition of the post-fit uncertainties (in %) on the total signal ( $N_{\text{sig}}$ ), total background ( $N_{\text{bkg}}$ ), and individual background yields in the VBF analysis [74]. “Stat.” refers to statistical uncertainties, “Expt.” refers to experimental systematic uncertainties, and “Theo.” refers to theoretical systematic uncertainties.

- 2174 1. Additionally, the same-flavor channels contribute roughly the same sensitivity as the different flavor  
 2175 channels, highlighting the gain from adding these channels post-discovery with the techniques discussed  
 2176 in chapter 3.

(a) Before the BDT classification

Selection	Summary						Composition of $N_{\text{bkg}}$										
	$N_{\text{obs}}/N_{\text{bkg}}$	$N_{\text{obs}}$	$N_{\text{bkg}}$	$N_{\text{signal}}$			$N_{WW}^{\text{QCD}}$	$N_{WW}^{\text{EW}}$	$N_{t\bar{t}}$	$N_t$	$N_{\text{misid}}$		$N_{VV}$	$N_{\text{Drell-Yan}}$	$N_{ee/\mu\mu}^{\text{QCD}}$	$N_{\tau\tau}^{\text{QCD}}$	$N_{\tau\tau}^{\text{EW}}$
				$N_{ggF}$	$N_{VBF}$	$N_{\text{VH}}$					$N_{Wj}$	$N_{jj}$					
$e\mu$ sample	$1.04 \pm 0.04$	718	689	13	15	2.0	90	11	327	42	29	23	31	2.2	130	2	
$ee/\mu\mu$ sample	$1.18 \pm 0.08$	469	397	6.0	7.7	0.9	37	3	132	17	5.2	1.2	10.1	168	23	1	

(b) Bins in  $O_{\text{BDT}}$

$e\mu$ sample																
Bin 0 (not used)	$1.02 \pm 0.04$	661	650	8.8	3.0	1.9	83	9	313	40	26	21	28	2.2	126	1
Bin 1	$0.99 \pm 0.16$	37	37	3.0	4.2	0.1	5.0	1.0	17	3.1	3.3	1.8	2.6	—	4.0	0.2
Bin 2	$2.26 \pm 0.63$	14	6.2	1.2	4.2	—	1.5	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	—	0.3	0.3
Bin 3	$5.41 \pm 2.32$	6	1.1	0.4	3.1	—	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
$ee/\mu\mu$ sample																
Bin 0 (not used)	$1.91 \pm 0.08$	396	345	3.8	1.3	0.8	33	2	123	16	4.1	1.1	8.8	137	20.5	0.5
Bin 1	$0.82 \pm 0.14$	53	45	1.5	2.2	0.1	3.0	0.5	10.4	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.9	26	1.7	0.1
Bin 2	$1.77 \pm 0.49$	14	7.9	0.6	2.5	—	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	4.4	0.3	0.1
Bin 3	$6.52 \pm 2.87$	6	0.9	0.2	1.7	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—

Table 5.17: Event selection for the VBF BDT analysis. The event yields in (a) are shown after the pre-selection and the additional requirements applied before the BDT classification (see text). The event yields in (b) are given in bins in  $O_{\text{BDT}}$  after the classification [74].

- 2177 Figure 5.16(a) shows the final distribution of data candidates compared to the expected  $m_T$  distribution

for signal and background in the cut-based signal region. The data are very consistent with a VBF Higgs hypothesis. Figure 5.16(b) shows where the data candidates fall in the two-dimensional binning of  $m_T$  and  $m_{jj}$  used in the fit for the cut-based analysis. Figure 5.17 shows the distributions of  $O_{\text{BDT}}$  and  $m_T$  in the

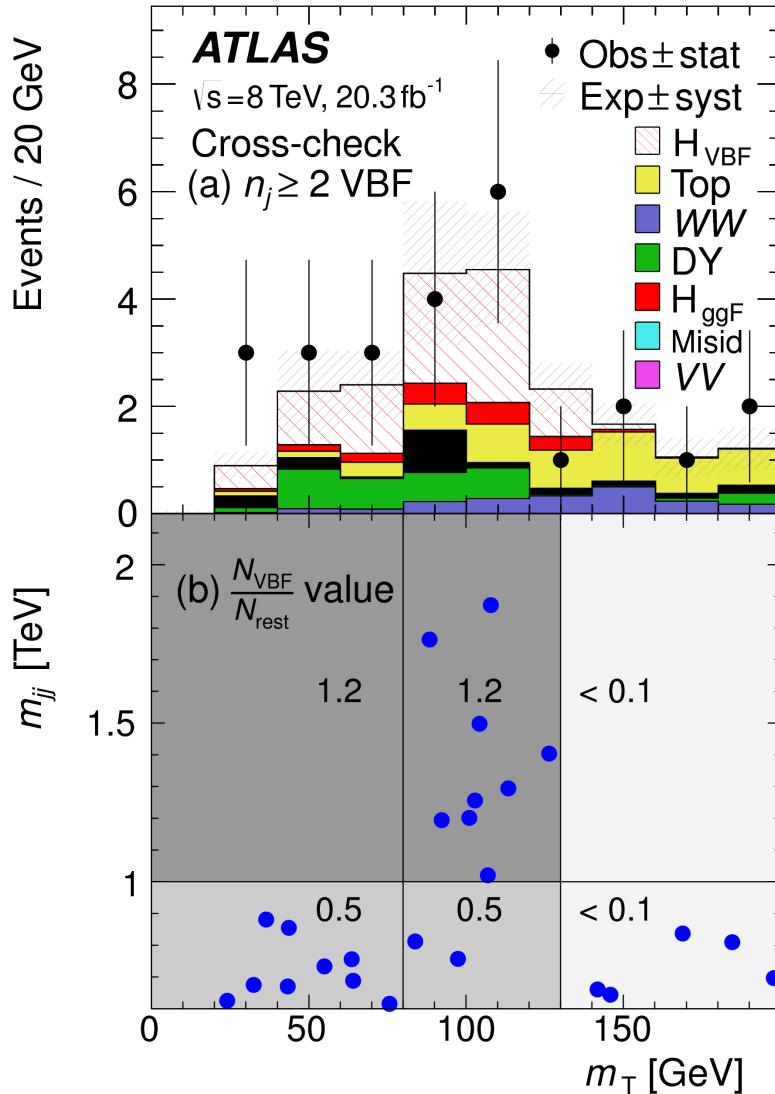


Figure 5.16: Post-fit distributions in the cut-based VBF analysis. Panel (a) shows the one-dimensional  $m_T$  distribution, while (b) shows the data candidates split into the bins of  $m_T$  and  $m_{jj}$  used in the final fit [74].

2180

VBF BDT analysis. Again the data are quite consistent with a VBF Higgs hypothesis.

Because the cut-based result is used as a validation for the BDT analysis and the two signal regions are not fully orthogonal, it is interesting to explore which events overlap between the two analyses. Of the

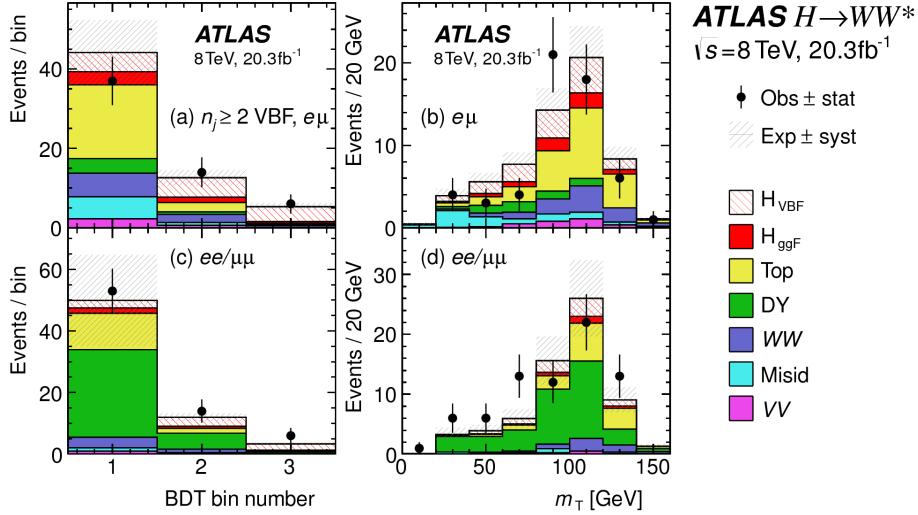


Figure 5.17: Postfit distributions in the BDT VBF analysis [74].

2184 twenty events in the cut-based signal region, only seven were not selected by the BDT analysis, while the  
 2185 other thirteen also enter the BDT signal region. Figure 5.18 shows where the different analysis candidates  
 2186 lie in the  $m_{jj}$ - $m_T$  plane. This shows clearly that the advantage of the BDT analysis is that it can extract  
 2187 signal candidates from the lower  $m_{jj}$  region due to its ability to recognize correlations with other variables.

2188 While the context of these results in the broader  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  statistical analysis will be presented in the  
 2189 next chapter, the statistical significance of the VBF Higgs result is shown here. In the BDT analysis, the  
 2190 expected signal significance was  $2.7\sigma$ , while the observed significance was  $3.1\sigma$ . In the cut-based analysis,  
 2191 the expected significance was  $2.1\sigma$  and the observed significance was  $3.0\sigma$ . The compatibility between  
 2192 these two results can be evaluated by computing the probability of observing a larger difference in  $Z_0$  values  
 2193 than the one measured. Using toy Monte Carlo with the ggF signal strength fixed to unity and considering  
 2194 only statistical uncertainties, this probability is computed to be 79%, indicating good agreement between  
 2195 the analyses. This result represents the first evidence of the vector boson fusion production of a Higgs  
 2196 boson.

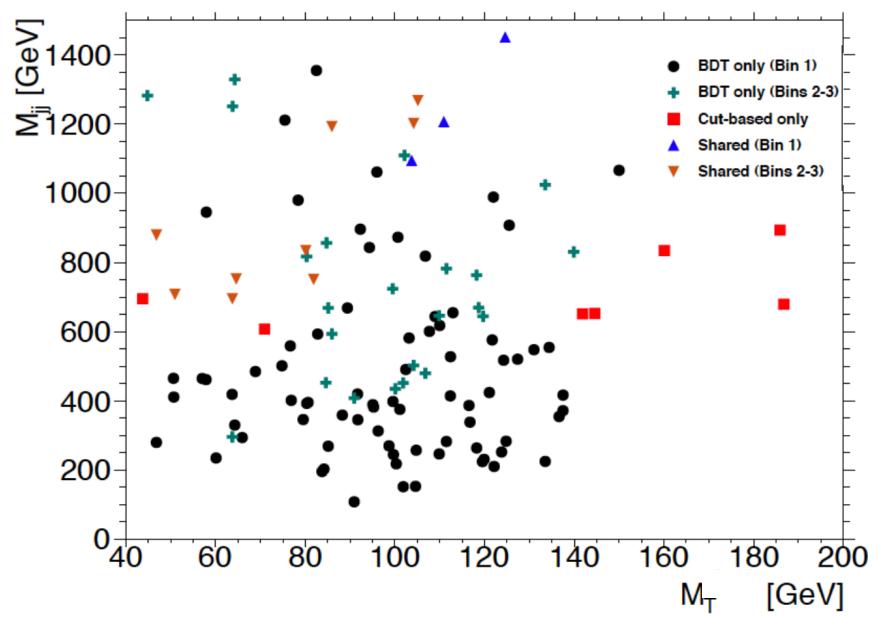


Figure 5.18: Overlap between cut-based and BDT VBF signal region candidates in the  $m_{jj}$ - $m_T$  plane.

*The feeling is less like an ending than just another starting  
point.*

Chuck Palahniuk

# 6

2197

2198

## Combined Run I $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$

2199

## results

2200 6.1 INTRODUCTION

2201 In the final statistical analysis of  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ , the dedicated gluon-gluon fusion and vector  
2202 boson fusion sensitive signal regions are all combined into a single fit to determine the main parameters of  
2203 interest, the Higgs signal strength  $\mu$  and mass  $m_H$ . Therefore, while the specific requirements applied for  
2204 the VBF sensitive analysis are discussed in chapter 5, the final measurement of these parameters can only be  
2205 discussed in combination with the results of the ggF dedicated analysis. For example, because ggF Higgs  
2206 production is considered a background in the VBF analysis, the ggF dedicated signal regions can actually  
2207 constrain the normalization of this background in the VBF dedicated region.

2208 This chapter presents the combined interpretation of results in the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis

2209 for gluon fusion and vector boson fusion Higgs production. First, the results of the dedicated gluon fu-  
 2210 sion search are presented. Then, a comparison of the individual production mode signal strengths ( $\mu_{\text{ggF}}$   
 2211 and  $\mu_{\text{VBF}}$ ) and a measurement of the combined signal strength ( $\mu$ ) are shown. Subsequently, the mea-  
 2212 sured values of the Higgs couplings to fermions and vector bosons is presented. Finally, the cross section  
 2213 measurement for ggF and VBF production are shown.

## 2214 6.2 RESULTS OF DEDICATION GLUON FUSION $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ ANALYSIS

2215 The details of the dedicated gluon fusion  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis are not discussed in this thesis  
 2216 and instead left to more comprehensive sources [74]. However, a brief summary of the results is essen-  
 2217 tial for describing the measurements of Higgs properties and interpreting the the dedicated VBF Higgs  
 2218 production search in a broader context. Additionally, the final Run 1 results on gluon fusion production  
 2219 make use of the dedicated variables for same flavor final states developed in section 3.5. The results in the  
 2220 same flavor final states will be shown here as well.

### 2221 6.2.1 RESULTS IN SAME FLAVOR ( $ee/\mu\mu$ ) FINAL STATES

2222 Final states of the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  channel where both leptons have the same flavor ( $ee/\mu\mu$ )  
 2223 were not included in the discovery result due to increased pileup conditions in the  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV data.  
 2224 Dedicated techniques for background reduction in the same flavor final states were developed, as described  
 2225 in section 3.5. The results shown in this section are the first published results using the same flavor channels  
 2226 in the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  analysis.

2227 Table 6.1 shows the background estimate, expected signal yield, and event count in data for the same  
 2228 flavor channels in the  $n_j \leq 1$  signal regions. The dedicated same flavor background reduction techniques  
 2229 allow this channel to preserve a signal to background ratio similar to that of the different flavor channels.

	$N_{\text{obs}}$	$N_{\text{bkg}}$	$N_{\text{ggF}}$	$N_{\text{VBF}}$
$n_j = 0$	1108	$1040 \pm 40$	$77 \pm 15$	$2.4 \pm 1.7$
$n_j = 1$	467	$427 \pm 21$	$22 \pm 6$	$3.6 \pm 1.8$

Table 6.1: Post-fit yields in ggF dedicated signal regions for the  $ee/\mu\mu$  final states [74].

2230     Figure 6.1 shows the final  $m_T$  distribution in data for the  $n_j \leq 1$  same flavor channels. The data is very  
 2231     consistent with the Higgs hypothesis and it can be seen that the same flavor channels are indeed sensitive  
 2232     to gluon fusion production of the Higgs.

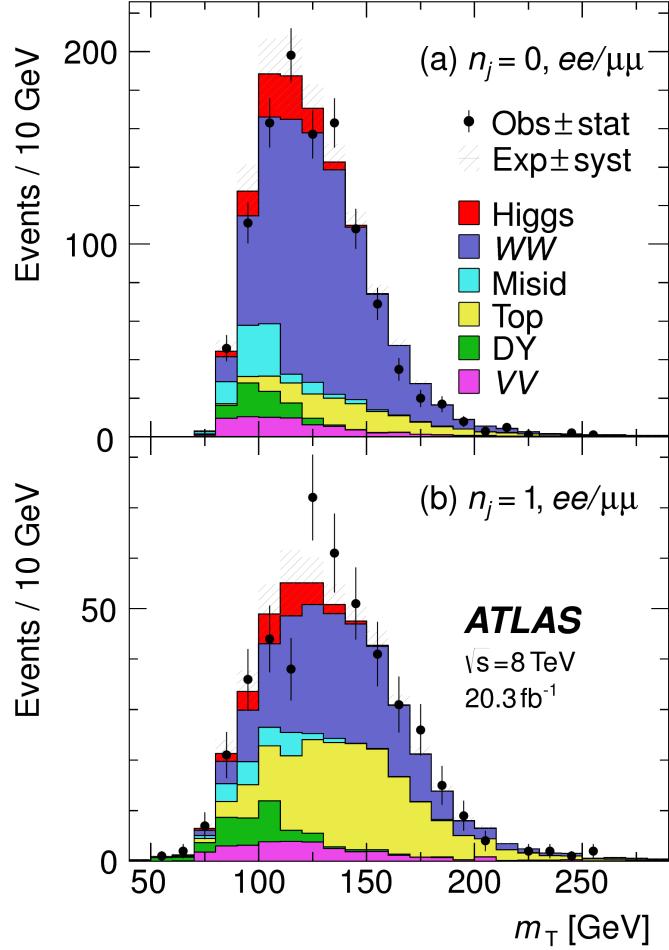


Figure 6.1: Post-fit  $m_T$  distribution in the  $n_j \leq 1$  regions for the same flavor ( $ee/\mu\mu$ ) final states [74].

### 2233     6.2.2 COMBINED GLUON FUSION RESULTS

2234     Table 6.2 shows the individual signal regions that were input into the final statistical fit. The ggF dedicated  
 2235     bins use  $m_T$  as their discriminating variable and are separated into bins of  $p_T$  of the subleading lepton as  
 2236     well. The VBF dedicated bin uses the  $O_{BDT}$  distribution as its final discriminant.

2237     Table 6.3 shows the yields in the various signal regions in both data and expected signal and back-  
 2238     grounds. The yields for signal and background are all scaled according to the final normalizations cal-

SR category $i$				Fit var.	
$n_j$ , flavor	$\otimes m_{\ell\ell}$	$\otimes p_T^{\ell 2}$	$\otimes \ell_2$		
$n_j = 0$	$e\mu$	$\otimes [10, 30, 55]$	$\otimes [10, 15, 20, \infty]$	$\otimes [e, \mu]$	$m_T$
	$ee/\mu\mu$	$\otimes [12, 55]$	$\otimes [10, \infty]$		$m_T$
$n_j = 1$	$e\mu$	$\otimes [10, 30, 55]$	$\otimes [10, 15, 20, \infty]$	$\otimes [e, \mu]$	$m_T$
	$ee/\mu\mu$	$\otimes [12, 55]$	$\otimes [10, \infty]$		$m_T$
$n_j \geq 2$ ggF	$e\mu$	$\otimes [10, 55]$	$\otimes [10, \infty]$		$m_T$
$n_j \geq 2$ VBF	$e\mu$	$\otimes [10, 50]$	$\otimes [10, \infty]$		$O_{\text{BDT}}$
	$ee/\mu\mu$	$\otimes [12, 50]$	$\otimes [10, \infty]$		$O_{\text{BDT}}$

Table 6.2: All signal regions definitions input into final statistical fit [74].

culated in the fit.

	$N_{\text{obs}}$	$N_{\text{bkg}}$	$N_{\text{ggF}}$	$N_{\text{VBF}}$
$n_j = 0$	3750	$3430 \pm 90$	$300 \pm 50$	$8 \pm 4$
$n_j = 1$	1596	$1470 \pm 40$	$102 \pm 26$	$17 \pm 5$
$n_j \geq 2$ , ggF $e\mu$	1017	$960 \pm 40$	$37 \pm 11$	$13 \pm 1.4$
$n_j \geq 2$ , VBF	130	$99 \pm 9$	$7.7 \pm 2.6$	$21 \pm 3$

Table 6.3: Post-fit yields in the both ggF and VBF dedicated signal regions with all lepton flavor final states combined [74].

Figure 6.2 shows the final post-fit  $m_T$  distribution in the  $n_j \leq 1$  regions. The data are very consistent with the hypothesis of ggF Higgs production. These yields are used as input, along with the VBF results in chapter 5, for the physical interpretation of results presented in subsequent sections.

### 6.3 SIGNAL STRENGTH MEASUREMENTS IN GGF AND VBF PRODUCTION

When all of the signal regions are combined in the fit, there can be a combined measurement of the signal strength as well as the individual ggF and VBF signal strengths. The combined signal strength is the ratio of the measured cross section in the combined gluon fusion and VBF signal regions to the theory prediction

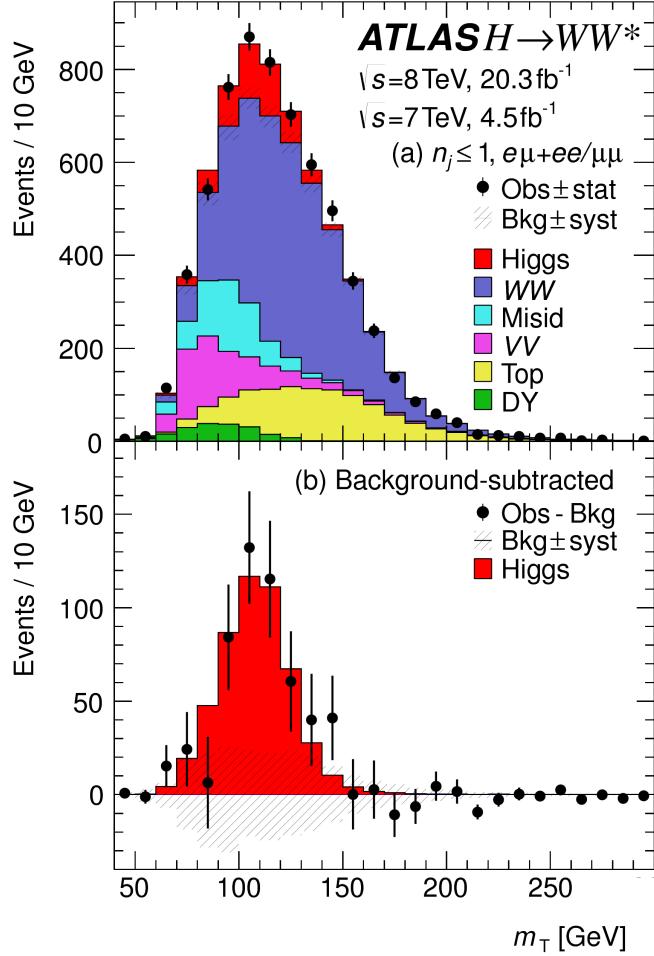


Figure 6.2: Post-fit  $m_T$  distribution in the  $n_j \leq 1$  regions [74].

for the sum of of these two processes. It is a signal strength measurement for the total Higgs production cross section that this analysis is sensitive to. The final measured combined signal strength  $\mu$  is measured shown in equation 6.1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= 1.09 \quad {}^{+0.16}_{-0.15} (\text{stat.}) \quad {}^{+0.08}_{-0.07} \left( \frac{\text{expt}}{\text{syst}} \right) \quad {}^{+0.15}_{-0.12} \left( \frac{\text{theo}}{\text{syst}} \right) \quad \pm 0.03 \left( \frac{\text{lumi}}{\text{syst}} \right) \\
 &= 1.09 \quad {}^{+0.16}_{-0.15} (\text{stat}) \quad {}^{+0.17}_{-0.14} (\text{syst}) \\
 &= 1.09 \quad {}^{+0.23}_{-0.21}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{6.1}$$

2250 Figure 6.3 gives the best fit signal strength  $\hat{\mu}$  as a function of the hypothesized Higgs mass. The value at  
 2251 a mass of 125.36 GeV corresponds to the  $\mu$  quoted in equation 6.1. This value of the Higgs mass is used  
 2252 because it is the most precise mass measurement from ATLAS, a result of the combined  $\gamma\gamma$  and  $ZZ$  mass  
 2253 measurements [107].

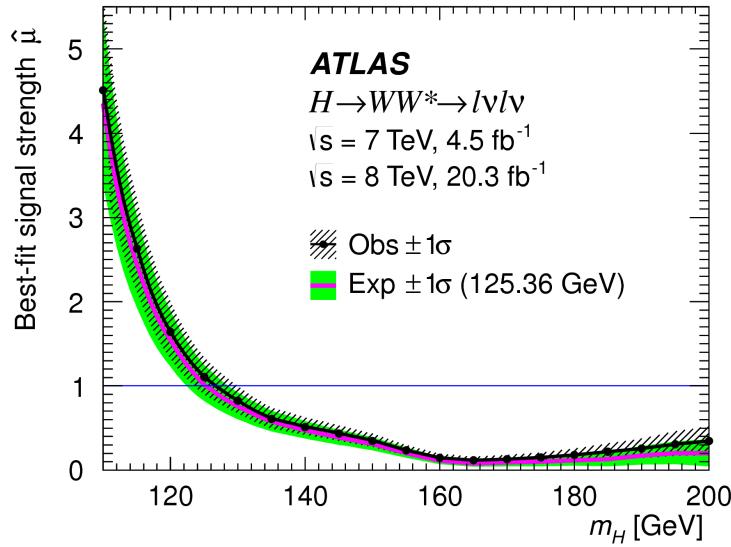


Figure 6.3: Best fit signal strength  $\hat{\mu}$  as a function of hypothesized  $m_H$  [74].

2254 As explained in chapter 3, a probability  $p_0$  can be computed using the test statistic  $q_0$  to quantify the  
 2255 probability that the background could fluctuate to produce an excess at least as large as the one observed  
 2256 in the data. The local  $p_0$  value is shown in figure 6.4 as a function of  $m_H$ . The minimum  $p_0$  value is at  
 2257  $m_H = 130$  GeV and corresponds to a significance of  $6.1\sigma$ . The curve is relatively flat and the significance  
 2258 is the same at 125.36 GeV within the quoted precision. The expected significance for a signal with strength  
 2259  $\mu = 1.0$  is  $5.8\sigma$ . This represents the first discovery level observation of Higgs production using only the  
 2260  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  analysis.

2261 All the results presented so far in this section have been for the combined gluon fusion and VBF pro-  
 2262 duction modes. However, each signal strength can be calculated separately in the likelihood as well. There  
 2263 are two ways to do this. First, the likelihood can be parameterized in terms of a single parameter, the ratio  
 2264 of the VBF and gluon fusion signal strengths. With this method, the statistical significance of the VBF  
 2265 Higgs result can be evaluated. Figure 6.5 shows the likelihood as a function of the ratio  $\mu_{\text{VBF}}/\mu_{\text{ggF}}$ .

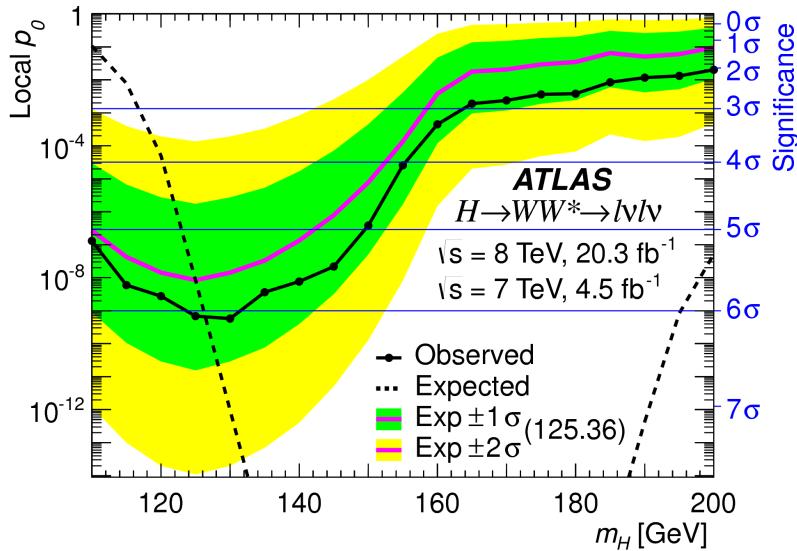


Figure 6.4: Local  $p_0$  as a function of  $m_H$  [74].

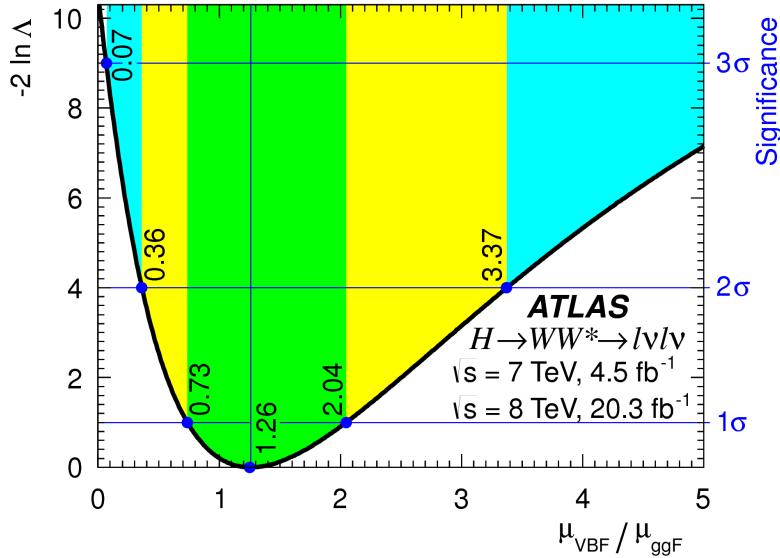


Figure 6.5: Likelihood as a function of  $\mu_{\text{VBF}} / \mu_{\text{ggF}}$  [74].

2266      The best fit value of the ratio of signal strengths is shown in equation 6.2. Within the quoted uncer-  
2267      tainties, it is consistent with a ratio of unity.

$$\frac{\mu_{\text{VBF}}}{\mu_{\text{ggF}}} = 1.26^{+0.61} (\text{stat.})^{+0.50} (\text{syst.}) = 1.26^{+0.79}_{-0.53} \quad (6.2)$$

2268 The null hypothesis for VBF production corresponds to a ratio of  $\mu_{\text{VBF}}/\mu_{\text{ggF}} = 0$ . The likelihood in  
 2269 figure 6.5 gives a significance of  $3.2\sigma$  at  $\mu_{\text{VBF}}/\mu_{\text{ggF}} = 0$ , as quoted in chapter 5.

2270 In addition to the ratio of signal strengths, each signal strength can be varied independently in the like-  
 2271 lihood as well. Figure 6.6 shows the two dimensional likelihood scan in the  $\mu_{\text{ggF}}-\mu_{\text{VBF}}$  plane. The best fit  
 2272 values of the two signal strengths are shown in equation 6.3. Both are consistent with unity within their  
 2273 uncertainties.

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{ggF}} &= 1.02 \pm 0.19^{+0.22}_{-0.18} = 1.02^{+0.29}_{-0.26} \\ \mu_{\text{VBF}} &= 1.27^{+0.44}_{-0.40}^{+0.29}_{-0.21} = 1.27^{+0.53}_{-0.45} \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

(stat.) (syst.)

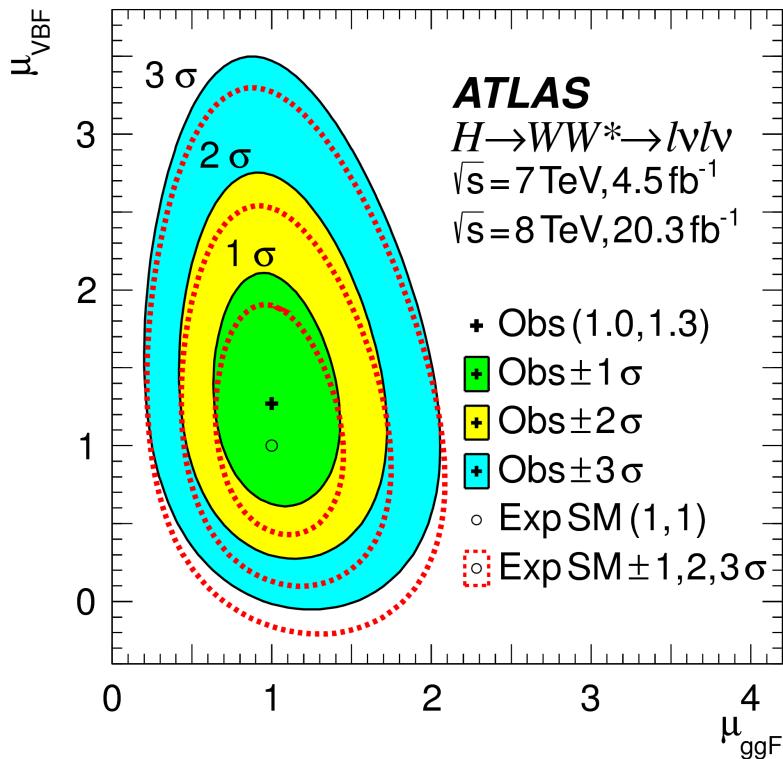


Figure 6.6: Two dimensional likelihood scan as a function of  $\mu_{\text{VBF}}$  and  $\mu_{\text{ggF}}$  [74].

2274 6.4 MEASUREMENT OF HIGGS COUPLINGS TO VECTOR BOSONS AND FERMIONS

2275 Similar to the parameterization of signal strength, the couplings of the Higgs to fermions and bosons can  
 2276 also be parameterized. The parameter of interest in this case is  $\kappa$ , or the ratio of the measured coupling to  
 2277 the Standard Model expectation. Both the fermion and boson couplings have these so-called scale factors,  
 2278  $\kappa_F$  for fermions and  $\kappa_V$  for bosons. Gluon fusion production is sensitive to the fermion couplings through  
 2279 the top quark loops in its production, while VBF production is sensitive to the vector boson couplings in  
 2280 its production. Both modes are sensitive to the vector boson couplings in their decays. The signal strengths  
 2281 will have dependence on the coupling scale factors as described in equation 6.4 [18].

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{\text{ggF}} &\propto \frac{\kappa_F^2 \cdot \kappa_V^2}{(\mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow f\bar{f}} + \mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow gg}) \kappa_F^2 + (\mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow VV}) \kappa_V^2} \\ \mu_{\text{VBF}} &\propto \frac{\kappa_V^4}{(\mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow f\bar{f}} + \mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow gg}) \kappa_F^2 + (\mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow VV}) \kappa_V^2}.\end{aligned}\quad (6.4)$$

2282 Figure 6.7 shows the two-dimensional likelihood scan of  $\kappa_F$  and  $\kappa_V$ . The best-fit values are given in equa-  
 2283 tion 6.5. The best-fit values are consistent with unity within their uncertainties.

$$\begin{aligned}\kappa_F &= 0.93 & {}^{+0.24}_{-0.18} & {}^{+0.21}_{-0.14} & = 0.93 & {}^{+0.32}_{-0.23} \\ \kappa_V &= 1.04 & {}^{+0.07}_{-0.08} & {}^{+0.07}_{-0.08} & = 1.04 & \pm 0.11.\end{aligned}\quad (6.5)$$

(stat.) (syst.)

2284

2285 6.5 HIGGS PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION MEASUREMENT

2286 Another measurement that comes naturally from the signal strength measurements quoted earlier is the  
 2287 production cross section and 7 and 8 TeV for both gluon fusion and VBF production. The general equa-

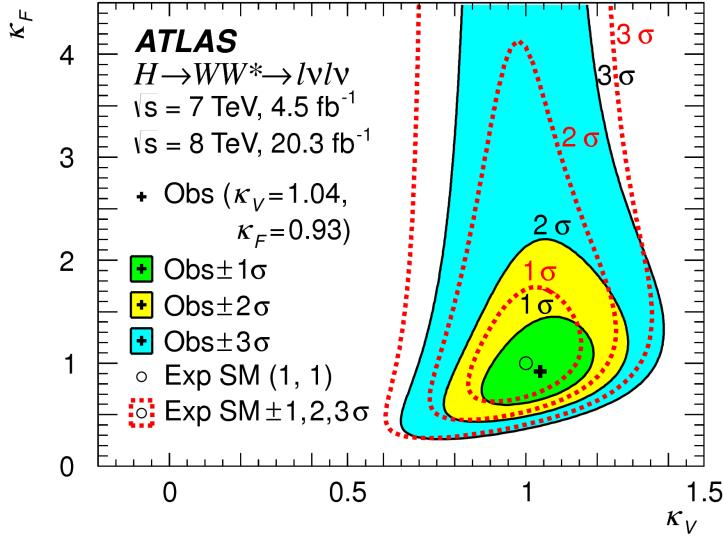


Figure 6.7: Likelihood scan as a function of  $\kappa_F$  and  $\kappa_V$ , the Higgs coupling scale factors [74].

tion for calculating the cross section is given in equation 6.6.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sigma \cdot \mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow WW^*})_{\text{obs}} &= \frac{(N_{\text{sig}})_{\text{obs}}}{\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{C} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu}} \cdot \frac{1}{\int L dt} \\
 &= \hat{\mu} \cdot (\sigma \cdot \mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow WW^*})_{\text{exp}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{6.6}$$

$(N_{\text{sig}})_{\text{obs}}$  is the number of events observed in data.  $\mathcal{A}$  is the geometric and kinematic acceptance of the detector, while  $\mathcal{C}$  is the efficiency of the signal region selection for events that are reconstructed in the detector. The branching ratio of a  $WW$  system to leptons must also be divided out. The production cross section depends on the center of mass energy and the production mode desired (gluon fusion or VBF), and so three separate cross section measurements are quoted in equation 6.7.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{\text{ggf}}^{7\text{TeV}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow WW^*} &= 2.0 \pm 1.7 \quad {}^{+1.2}_{-1.1} = 2.0 \quad {}^{+2.1}_{-2.0} \text{ pb} \\
 \sigma_{\text{ggf}}^{8\text{TeV}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow WW^*} &= 4.6 \pm 0.9 \quad {}^{+0.8}_{-0.7} = 4.6 \quad {}^{+1.2}_{-1.1} \text{ pb} \\
 \sigma_{\text{VBF}}^{8\text{TeV}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow WW^*} &= 0.51 \quad {}^{+0.17}_{-0.15} \quad {}^{+0.13}_{-0.08} = 0.51 \quad {}^{+0.22}_{-0.17} \text{ pb.}
 \end{aligned} \tag{6.7}$$

(stat.) (syst.)

2294 The predicted cross section values (including the branching ratio of  $H \rightarrow WW^*$ ) for gluon fusion are  
2295  $3.3 \pm 0.4$  pb at 7 TeV and  $4.2 \pm 0.5$  pb at 8 TeV, consistent with the measured values within their uncer-  
2296 tainties. For vector boson fusion, the predicted cross section is  $0.35 \pm 0.02$  pb, again consistent with the  
2297 measured value.

2298 **6.6 CONCLUSION**

2299 The combined analysis of the gluon fusion and vector boson fusion processes in  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  in  
2300 the 7 and 8 TeV datasets has yielded the first discovery level significance for Higgs production in this decay  
2301 channel. Additionally, precise measurements of the couplings to vector bosons and fermions are given.  
2302 Finally, signal strengths and cross sections for each production mode are measured. Figure 6.8 shows the  
2303  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  measurements in comparison with other Higgs decay channels in ATLAS. The  
2304 measurement of signal strength from this channel remains the most sensitive in both the gluon fusion and  
2305 VBF production modes for the Run 1 dataset.

**ATLAS**

### Individual analysis

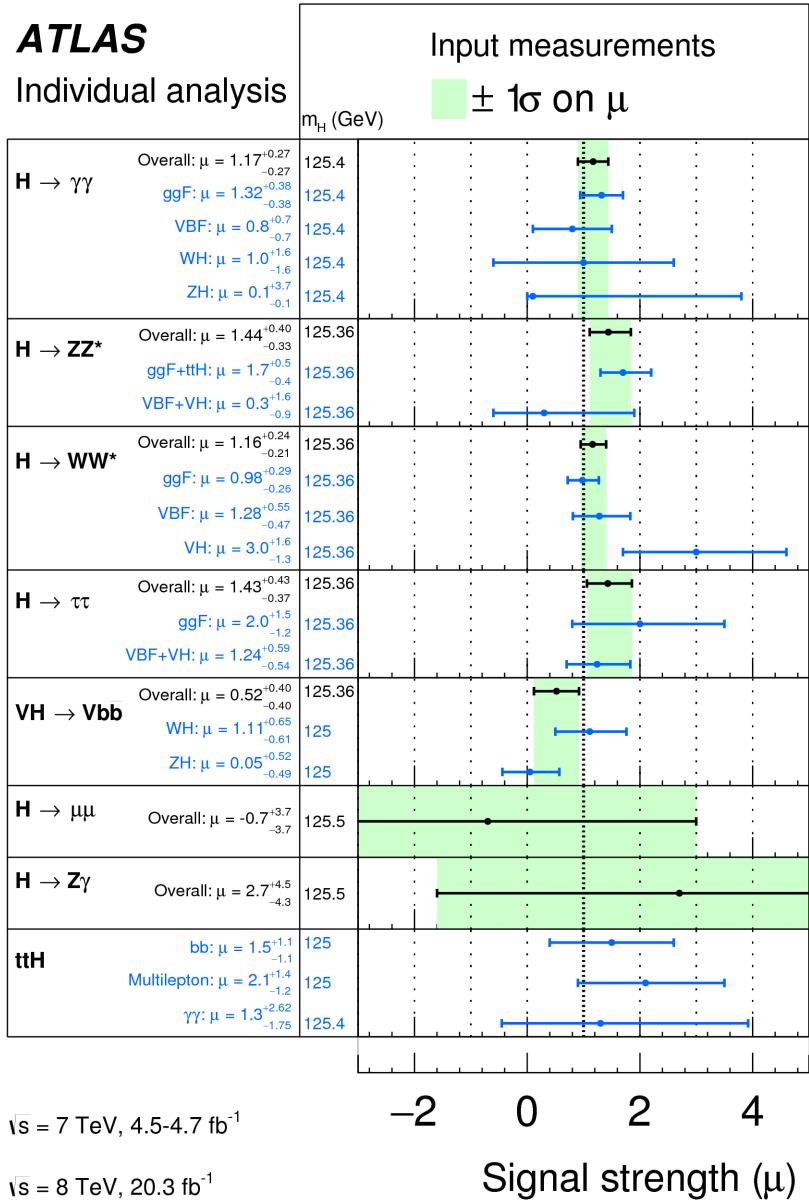


Figure 6.8: Comparison of signal strength measurements in different Higgs decay channels on ATLAS [io8].

2306

## Part III

2307

Search for Higgs pair production in the

2308

$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  channel in LHC Run 2 at  $\sqrt{s} =$

2309

13 TeV

*Passion is in all great searches and is necessary to all creative endeavors.*

W. Eugene Smith

# 7

2310

## 2311 Search for Higgs pair production in boosted 2312 $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ final states

### 2313 7.1 INTRODUCTION

2314 This chapter presents a search for resonant production of a Higgs pair in the  $X \rightarrow HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  final state in  $3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ . In particular, this chapter focuses on a search for this final state in the regime where  $m_X$  is large ( $\gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$ ) and the Higgs bosons in the decay are significantly boosted. A tailored selection for this boosted selection, using novel techniques in jet substructure and  $b$ -tagging, is discussed. Then, the data-driven background estimate is presented. Finally, the results of the search are shown. The signal models used as benchmarks are a spin-2 Randall Sundrum graviton (RSG) and a narrow width spin zero resonance. These models are described in more detail in Chapter 1. Limits on signal models are reserved for the next chapter where the results of this chapter are combined with the

2322 results of a separate selection dedicated to the lower  $m_X$  regime.

2323 **7.2 MOTIVATION**

2324 With the center of mass energy increase from  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  to  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ , the LHC and ATLAS are  
2325 able to probe new resonances at higher mass scales than previously accessible in Run 1. This is a powerful  
2326 motivator for searching for a new resonance in the early 13 TeV data. Figure 7.1 shows the ratios of parton  
2327 luminosities between 8 and 13 TeV for different resonance masses. For a resonance of  $M_X = 2 \text{ TeV}$ , the  
2328 cross section at  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$  is roughly a factor of 10 larger than at  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ .

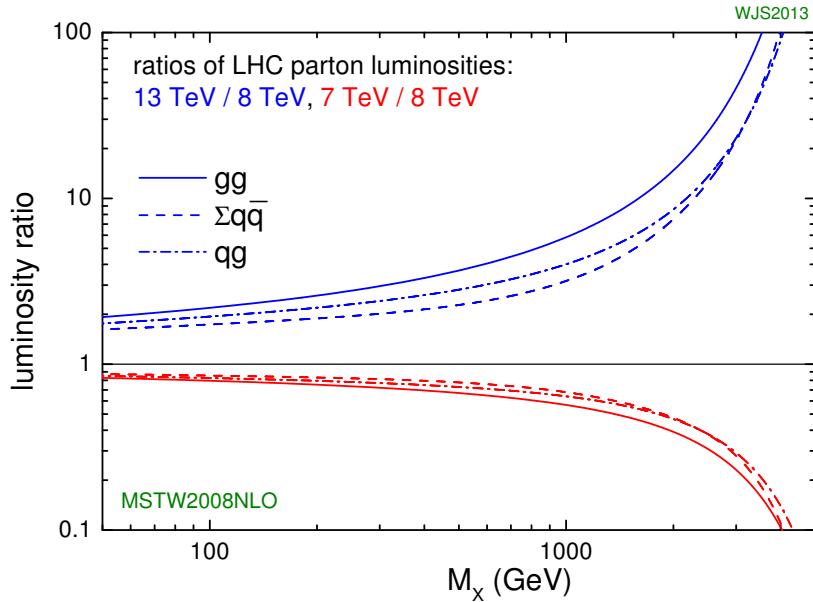


Figure 7.1: Parton luminosity ratios as a function of resonance mass  $M_X$  for 13/8 TeV and 7/8 TeV [109].

2329 Higgs pair production offers a vast array of unprobed regions of phase space where searches for BSM  
2330 physics can be made. Chapter 1 discusses some possibilities for both resonant and non-resonant enhance-  
2331 ment of the di-Higgs production cross section. Given the increased mass reach of the LHC in Run 2, it is  
2332 particularly important to focus on resonant searches at high  $m_X$ . When conducting a search in the  $HH$   
2333 final state, the different possible decay modes of each Higgs must be considered. Figure 7.2 shows the  
2334 branching ratio of the  $HH$  final state for different combinations of decays of each individual Higgs. As

2335 the largest branching ratio for the 125 GeV Higgs is  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ , the  $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  branching ratio is also the  
2336 largest at 33%.

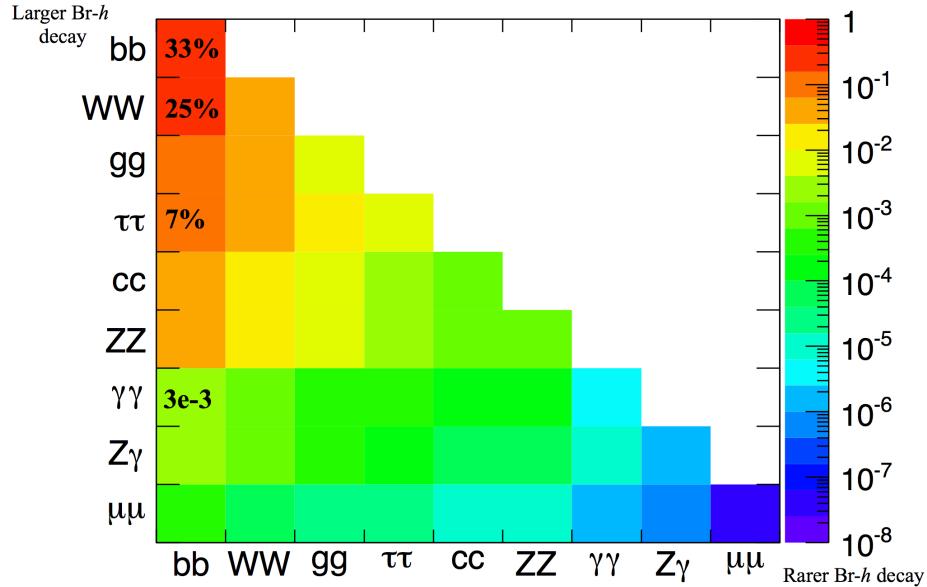


Figure 7.2: Summary of  $HH$  branching ratios [110].

2337 At high  $m_X$ , the Higgs bosons resulting from the decay of a heavy resonance will have large  $p_T$ <sup>1</sup>. The  
2338 angular separation between the decay products of the Higgs,  $\Delta R \equiv \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2}$ , is inversely  
2339 proportional to the Higgs  $p_T$ , as shown in equation 7.1.

$$\Delta R \approx \frac{2m}{p_T} \quad (7.1)$$

2340 Figure 7.3 shows the minimum  $\Delta R$  between truth level  $B$  decay vertices in simulation samples for Randall-  
2341 Sundrum gravitons of different masses. The figure shows that as the mass of the graviton increases, the  $\Delta R$   
2342 distribution between the  $b$  quarks in the Higgs decay tends to shift to lower values. Because of this effect,  
2343 it is necessary to tailor a selection to target these merged  $b$ -jets.

---

<sup>1</sup>In the limit that the resonance mass is much larger than the Higgs mass, the Higgs  $p_T$  is roughly  $m_X/2$ .

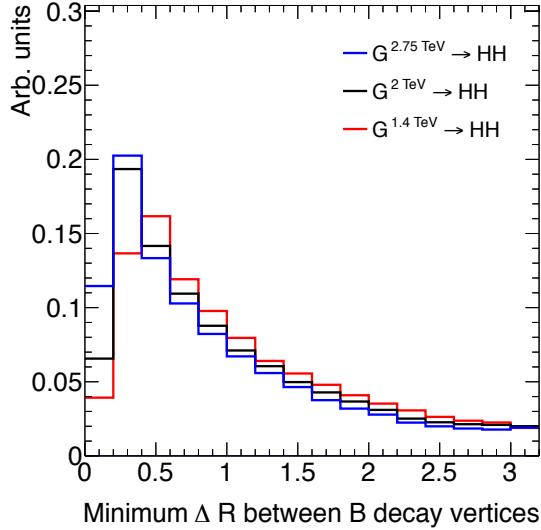


Figure 7.3: Minimum  $\Delta R$  between  $B$  decay vertices for different RSG masses in a  $G_{KK}^* \rightarrow HH \rightarrow 4b$  sample with  $c = 1$ .

### 2344 7.3 DATA AND SIMULATION SAMPLES

#### 2345 7.3.1 SIGNAL MODELS

2346 While the resonance search is by its nature generic (as it is a simple search for a peak in the  $4b$  invariant mass  
 2347 spectrum), there are two signal models that the selection requirements have been optimized for. The first  
 2348 is Randall-Sundrum (RSG) model, where a tower of massive spin-2 Kaluza-Klein gravitons is predicted.  
 2349 The second is a heavy narrow scalar resonance, the so-called “heavy Higgs”. This type of resonance arises,  
 2350 for example, in the two Higgs doublet model (2HDM). More details about the physics of these models  
 2351 and their motivation is given in chapter 1.

2352 Signal graviton ( $G_{KK}^*$ ) events are generated at leading order (LO) with **MADGRAPH5 v2.2.2** [ii]. The  
 2353 PDF set used is the **NNPDF2.3 LO** set [ii]. For modeling parton shower and hadronization in jets, **PYTHIA**  
 2354 8.186 is used with the A14 tune [90, ii]. The free parameters in the RSG model are the graviton mass  
 2355 and the coupling constant  $c \equiv k/\bar{M}_{\text{Pl}}^2$ . Both the production cross section and width of the graviton are  
 2356 proportional to  $c^2$ . Samples are generated at both  $c = 1$  and  $c = 2$  for a variety of mass points between

---

<sup>2</sup> $k$  is the curvature constant for the warped extra dimension and  $\bar{M}_{\text{Pl}}$  is the Planck mass divided by  $8\pi$

2357 300 GeV and 3 TeV.

2358 The second signal sample is a heavy spin-0 resonance  $H$  with a fixed width of  $\Gamma_H = 1$  GeV. This  
2359 is generated with **MADGRAPH5** and uses the **CT10** PDF set [93]. The parton shower and hadronization  
2360 are handled by **HERWIG ++** with the **CTEQ6L1** PDF set and the **UEEE5** event tune [94, 114, 115]. Because  
2361 the width and branching ratios depend on 2HDM parameters, each mass point generated with this fixed  
2362 width corresponds to a different point in the 2HDM parameter phase space. Mass points are generated  
2363 between 300 GeV and 1 TeV as with the RSG signal samples.

### 2364 7.3.2 BACKGROUND SAMPLES

2365 While the dominant **QCD** multijet background is estimated with a fully data-driven method, the sub-  
2366 dominant backgrounds  $t\bar{t}$  and  $Z$ +jets are modeled with some input from simulation.

2367  $t\bar{t}$  events are simulated at next-to-leading order (NLO) with the **POWHEG-BOX** version 1 generator us-  
2368 ing the **CT10** PDF set [116]. The parton shower, hadronization, and underlying event are simulated with  
2369 **PYTHIA 6.428** with the **CTEQ6L1** PDF set [89]. The Perugia 2012 tune is used [117]. NNLO **QCD** correc-  
2370 tions to the cross sections are computed in **Top++ 2.0** [118]. The top quark mass is set to 172.5 GeV. The  
2371 shapes of distributions in  $t\bar{t}$  are taken from MC while the normalization is taken from data.

2372 Finally, the  $Z$ +jets background is simulated with **PYTHIA 8.186** and the **NNPDF2.3** LO PDF set. This  
2373 background is negligible compared to the others and is taken fully from MC.

### 2374 7.3.3 DATA SAMPLE AND TRIGGER

2375 This analysis is done on  $3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data taken in 2015 at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV. The details of the machine  
2376 conditions during this time can be found in Chapter 2. Only data which was taken during stable beam  
2377 conditions with all detectors functioning is used. Events must pass a trigger which requires a single large  
2378 radius ( $R = 1.0$ ) jet with  $p_T > 360$  GeV to be reconstructed in the HLT. Figure 7.4 shows the trigger  
2379 efficiency for various trigger options as a function of graviton mass. Above  $m_{G_{KK}^*} > 1$  TeV, the single  
2380 large radius jet trigger is 99% efficient for events passing the signal selection.

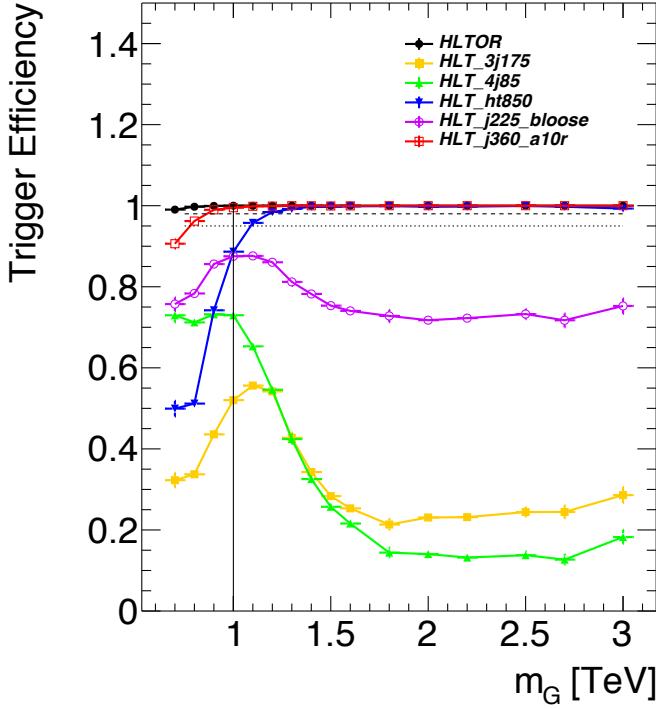


Figure 7.4: Trigger efficiency for events passing all signal region selections as a function of mass in  $G_{KK}^* \rightarrow HH \rightarrow 4b$  samples with  $c = 1$  [119]. In the trigger names, “j” refers to a jet or jets. “ht” refers to  $H_T$ , the scalar sum of transverse momenta in the event. “bloose” refers to a loose  $b$ -tagging requirement applied to the jet. “a10r” refers to anti- $k_T$  jets with  $R = 1.0$ . The numbers at the end of each trigger name are the thresholds on the given quantity in GeV.

## 2381 7.4 EVENT RECONSTRUCTION AND OBJECT SELECTION

2382 The boosted selection first begins by defining a unique set of objects that can be exploited to increase signal  
 2383 efficiency in the kinematic regime where the final state  $b$ -jets are very merged.

### 2384 7.4.1 LARGE RADIUS ( $R = 1.0$ ) JETS

2385 The first step towards reconstructing the final state is to define objects that can be used to measure the  
 2386 kinematics of the Higgs bosons. In the boosted selection anti- $k_T$  jets with a radius parameter of 1.0 are  
 2387 used. These jets are much larger in angular size than the typical  $R = 0.4$  jets and are intended to encompass  
 2388 all of the products of the Higgs decay<sup>3</sup>. The jets are built from clusters in the calorimeter calibrated with

<sup>3</sup>This is in contrast to the resolved selection, which uses two  $R = 0.4$  anti- $k_T$  jets for each Higgs.

2389 local calibration weighting [69].

2390 Because of the large extent of these jets, great care must be taken to remove potential contributions of  
2391 calorimeter clusters from pile-up. This is done using a technique called jet trimming [120]. With trimming,  
2392 the constituents of the large radius jet are re-clustered with a smaller radius using the  $k_T$  algorithm. Then,  
2393 these so-called subjets are removed from the larger jet if  $p_T^{\text{subjett}} / p_T^{\text{jet}} < f_{\text{cut}}$ . In this analysis, the subjet  
2394 radius is  $R = 0.2$  and  $f_{\text{cut}} = 0.05$ . Trimming has been shown to improve the mass resolution of large  
2395 radius jets. Figure 7.5 shows the effect of trimming on the large radius jet mass ( $M_J$ ). Because the large  
2396 radius jet fully contains the Higgs decay products, its invariant mass should correspond to the 125 GeV  
2397 mass of the Higgs. The trimming algorithm brings the jet mass much closer to the expected Higgs mass  
2398 and improves the mass resolution.

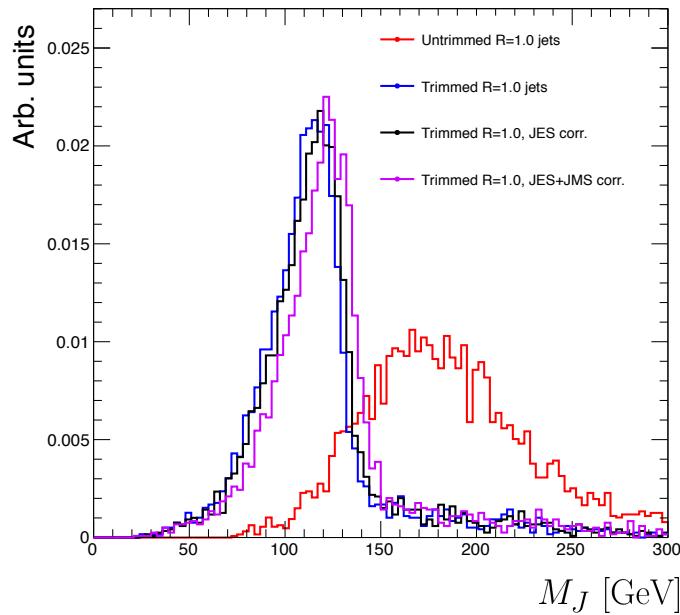


Figure 7.5: Comparison of untrimmed and trimmed jet masses for large radius jets in a RSG sample with  $m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*} = 1 \text{ TeV}$ . JES (JMS) refers to the standard jet energy (mass) scale calibration for ATLAS [69].

2399 The large radius jets are required to satisfy  $250 < p_T < 1500 \text{ GeV}$ . They must also be within  $|\eta| < 2.0$   
2400 in order to ensure that the full jet is within the inner detector tracking volume. Finally, they are required  
2401 to have  $M_J > 50 \text{ GeV}$ . The upper  $p_T$  cut and lower threshold on mass are applied to correspond to the  
2402 kinematic range where uncertainties are available in ATLAS calibrations [121, 122].

2403    7.4.2    TRACK JETS AND  $b$ -TAGGING

2404    Because the  $b$ -jets from boosted Higgs decays are so close together (as illustrated in figure 7.3), narrow radius  
 2405    jets are required to fully resolve both  $b$ -jets. The minimum radius feasible for jets based on calorimeter  
 2406    deposits is determined by the calorimeter granularity. However, because  $b$ -tagging relies on information  
 2407    from the inner detector, it is possible to define another type of jet that can have a smaller radius and better  
 2408     $b$ -tagging resolution. These jets are called “track jets” [122, 123].

2409    Track jets are formed by applying the usual anti- $k_T$  clustering algorithm to tracks that are required to be  
 2410    consistent with the primary vertex. After the jet axis has been determined using these tracks, a second step  
 2411    of track association is also performed to add tracks that can be useful for  $b$ -tagging [123]. In this analysis,  
 2412    the tracks are clustered with a radius parameter of  $R = 0.2$ . This radius has been shown to give good  
 2413    performance in boosted Higgs tagging [122, 123]. Figure 7.6 shows a comparison among different track jet  
 2414    radii of the efficiency for reconstructing two  $b$ -jets from each Higgs in a RSG sample as a function of mass.

Track jets with radius of 0.2 give the best performance, especially at high mass. In this analysis, track jets

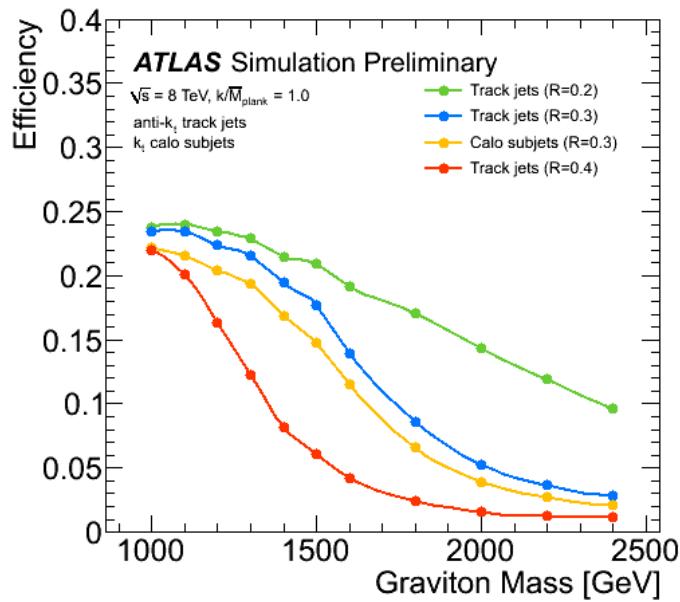


Figure 7.6: Efficiency of finding two  $b$ -jets from each Higgs in an RSG event using calorimeter jets with  $R = 0.3$  and track jet radii of  $R = [0.2, 0.3, 0.4]$  [123].

2415

2416    are required to have  $p_T > 10$  GeV and  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . They must also have at least two tracks.

2417 **7.4.3 MUONS**

2418 Muons are used in this study to correct the four-momenta of calorimeter jets by accounting for semi-  
2419 leptonic  $b$  decays. The muons used are combined ID and MS muons which must satisfy tight identification  
2420 requirements [65]. The muons must have  $p_T > 4 \text{ GeV}$  and  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . Table 7.1 summarizes the object  
2421 requirements described in this section.

	$R$	$p_T$	$ \eta $	$M$
Calorimeter jets	1.0	$250 < p_T < 1500 \text{ GeV}$	$< 2.0$	$> 50 \text{ GeV}$
Track jets	0.2	$> 10 \text{ GeV}$	$< 2.5$	-
Muons	-	$4 \text{ GeV}$	$< 2.5$	-

Table 7.1: Summary of requirements on objects used in the  $X \rightarrow HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  search

2422 **7.5 EVENT SELECTION**

2423 The first requirement in the boosted event selection is for  $\geq 2$  large radius jets satisfying the selections  
2424 outlined above. The two highest momentum large-R jets in the event are referred to as “Higgs candidates”.  
2425 The leading jet is required to have  $p_T > 350 \text{ GeV}$ .

2426 Track jets satisfying the object selections are matched to Higgs candidate jets via ghost association [124].  
2427 Each Higgs candidate must have at least 2 track jets associated with it. These basic requirements are illus-  
2428 trated graphically in figure 7.7.

2429 The QCD multijet background produces less central jets than high mass resonances, so there is an ad-  
2430 dditional requirement that the two Higgs candidates be close together in  $\eta$ . The large-R jets are required to  
2431 satisfy  $|\Delta\eta(JJ)| < 1.7$ .

2432 **7.5.1 MASS REQUIREMENTS**

2433 The final set of requirements ensures that the Higgs candidates are consistent with expected properties of  
2434 the 125.0 GeV Higgs. First, a variable ( $X_{hh}$ ) is defined to measure the consistency of both of the Higgs

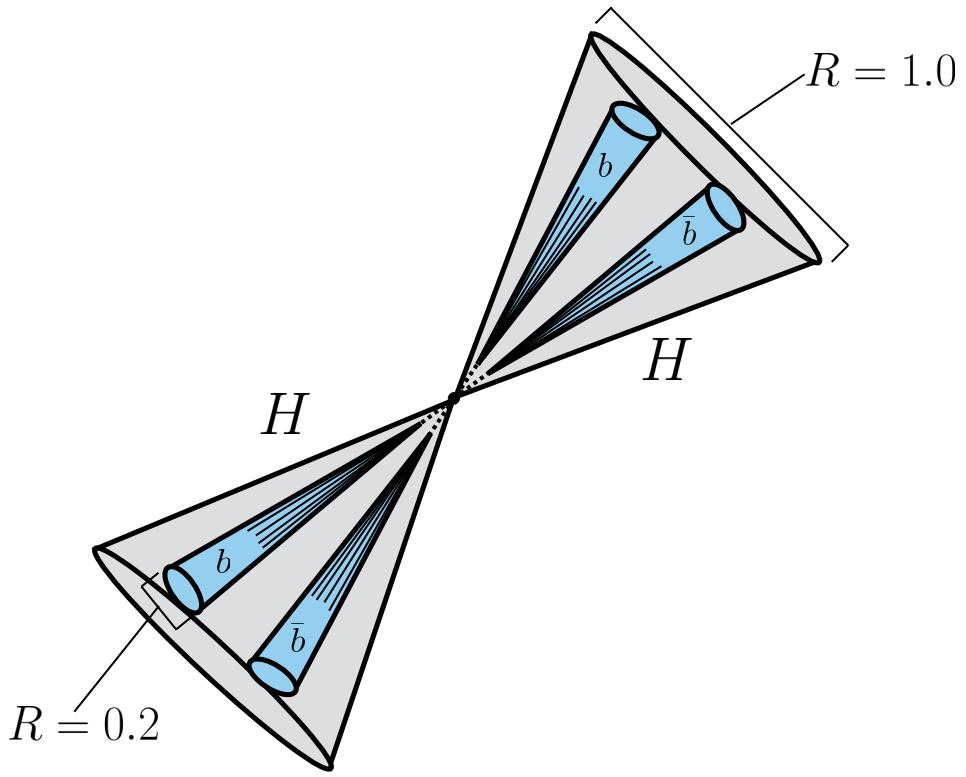


Figure 7.7: Illustration of the boosted selection requirements on Higgs candidates. Each large-radius calorimeter jet (Higgs candidate) must contain two track jets.

<sup>2435</sup> candidate jets with the SM Higgs mass. This is shown in equation 7.2.

$$X_{hh} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{M_J^{\text{lead}} - 124 \text{ GeV}}{0.1 M_J^{\text{lead}}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{M_J^{\text{sublead}} - 115 \text{ GeV}}{0.1 M_J^{\text{sublead}}}\right)^2} \quad (7.2)$$

<sup>2436</sup> The mass values in the  $X_{hh}$  formula are optimized to maximize signal efficiency. The sub-leading jet typ-  
<sup>2437</sup> ically has a lower mass due to semi-leptonic  $b$  decays and final state radiation.  $X_{hh}$  effectively acts as a  $\chi^2$   
<sup>2438</sup> measurement of the consistency of the two Higgs candidate masses with the signal hypothesis. The de-  
<sup>2439</sup> nominators of each term ( $0.1 M$ ) give the uncertainty on the mass measurement for the large radius jets.  
<sup>2440</sup> Events are required to satisfy  $X_{hh} < 1.6$ .

<sup>2441</sup> Before making the requirement on  $X_{hh}$ , the masses of the Higgs candidates are corrected for semi-  
<sup>2442</sup> leptonic  $b$  decays using muons with the criteria outlined in the previous section. Any muons within a  
<sup>2443</sup>  $\Delta R < 0.2$  of a  $b$ -tagged track jet (as described in the next section) have their four-momenta added to the

2444 four-momentum of the Higgs candidate. This correction does not affect the pre-selection requirements  
 2445 but does affect the  $X_{hh}$  requirement and the final invariant mass discriminant.

2446 **7.5.2 b-TAGGING REQUIREMENTS**

2447 The last requirement applied is on the number of  $b$ -tagged track jets. There are two signal regions defined.  
 2448 The first requires exactly four  $b$ -tagged track jets, two in each Higgs candidate (known as the  $4b$  signal re-  
 2449 gion). At high resonance masses, this requirement is inefficient, so an additional signal region requiring  
 2450 only three  $b$ -tagged track jets is also defined (known as the  $3b$  signal region). While this has a larger back-  
 2451 ground it is also more efficient for high resonance masses. For both signal regions, the MV2c2o algorithm,  
 2452 where the training sample for the algorithm has 20% charm events is used. More details for this algorithm  
 2453 can be found in Chapter 2.

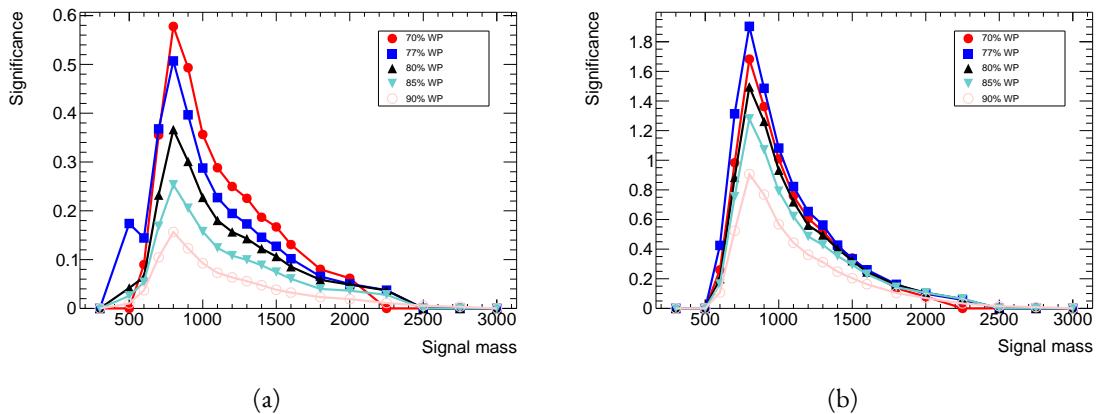


Figure 7.8: Estimated significance as a function of signal mass for RSG  $c = 1$  models in the  $3b$  (a) and  $4b$  (b) regions for different  $b$ -tagging efficiency working points

2454 Once the algorithm is selected, an efficiency working point must also be chosen. This working point  
 2455 defines the efficiency with which true  $b$ -jets are tagged and also fixes the overall background rejection of the  
 2456 algorithm. Higher efficiency working points accept more true  $b$ -jets but also allow for more background.  
 2457 Five different working points (70%, 77%, 80%, 85%, 90%) are tested. With each working point, the  
 2458 full data driven background estimation method is run to quantify the amount of background that will be  
 2459 present in the final signal region. The significance is quantified using the median discovery significance for

2460 signal and background with Poisson errors, given in equation 7.3 [125].

$$Z = \sqrt{2 \left( (s + b) \ln \left( 1 + \frac{s}{b} \right) - s \right)} \quad (7.3)$$

2461 Here,  $s$  is the expected number of signal events and  $b$  is the expected number of background events. This  
 2462 formula is derived using Poisson statistics with errors on both the signal and background. It is used because  
 2463 it is valid in the regime where  $s$  and  $b$  are of the same order. Note that in the limit where  $s$  is much smaller  
 2464 than  $b$ , this equation reduces to the more well known  $s/\sqrt{b}$ . Figure 7.8 shows the estimated significance as  
 2465 a function of signal mass in RSG  $c = 1$  models for the  $3b$  and  $4b$  signal regions. The 77% working point  
 2466 gives the best performance over a wide range of masses in the  $4b$  signal region. As this is the region which  
 2467 contributes the most to the total discovery significance, the 77% efficiency working point is chosen for the  
 2468 analysis.

### 2469 7.5.3 SELECTION EFFICIENCY

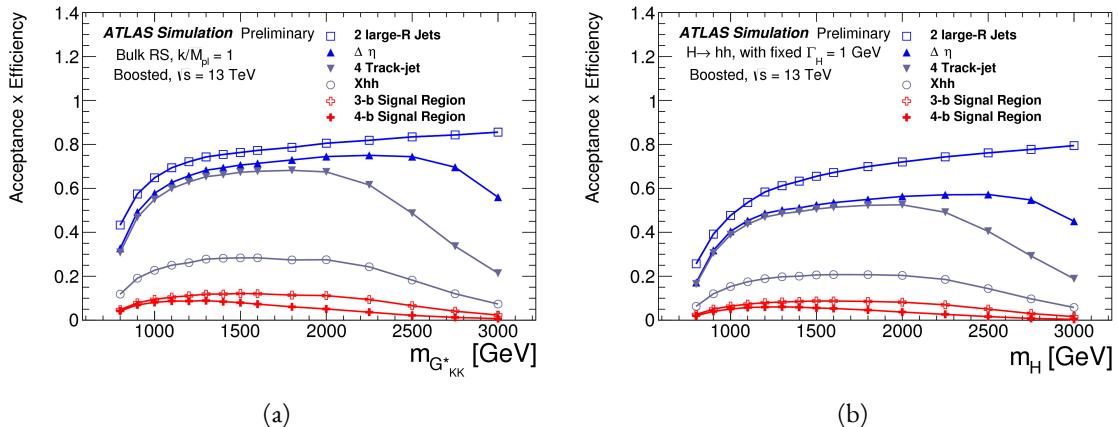


Figure 7.9: Acceptance × efficiency as a function of mass for (a) RSG and (b) narrow heavy scalar signal models [126].

2470 Figure 7.9 shows the product of acceptance and efficiency as a function of mass for both the RSG and  
 2471 narrow heavy scalar resonance signal models. After  $m_X > 1 \text{ TeV}$ , the efficiency of the  $4b$  requirement  
 2472 begins to decline. After  $m_X > 2 \text{ TeV}$ , the efficiency of requiring two track jets in each Higgs candidate  
 2473 begins to decline as well. Both of these behaviors illustrate the difficulty of resolving the merged decay

products at high mass. Figure 7.10 shows a more detailed comparison of the signal efficiency in the  $3b$  vs  $4b$  signal regions for the RSG model. The efficiencies shown here are relative to all prior selection requirements. It can be seen there that at high masses the  $3b$  signal region is more efficient for signal.

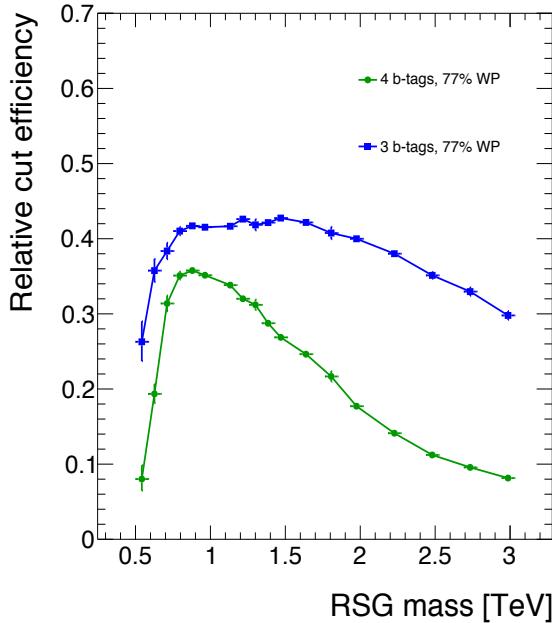


Figure 7.10: Efficiency of requiring 3 or 4  $b$ -tagged track jets vs. RSG mass. The efficiency quoted is relative to the previous selection requirements (rather than an absolute efficiency).

To investigate the degradation of  $b$ -tagging efficiency at high  $p_T$ , the individual jet tagging efficiencies can be compared as a function of signal mass. This is shown in figure 7.11. The figure shows that the leading jet tagging efficiency in both calorimeter jets degrades heavily, while the sub-lead jet tagging efficiency remains relatively constant. More details on the cause of this degradation are shown in appendix A.

The final discriminating variable used in the boosted analysis is  $M_{2J}$ , the invariant mass of the two Higgs candidates. In order to improve the mass resolution, the four-momenta of each Higgs candidate are scaled by  $m_h/M_J$ . The effect of this correction is small in the boosted analysis but is done for consistency with the resolved selection. Table 7.2 shows the effect of the selection requirements on signal and background simulations as well as data.

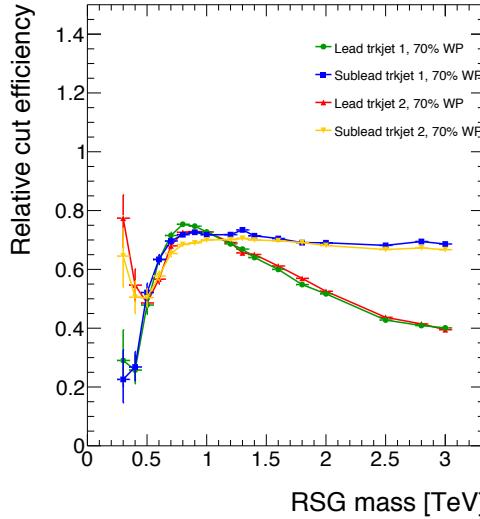


Figure 7.11: MV2c20  $b$ -tagging efficiency for each of the four track jets in the boosted  $4b$  selection as a function of RSG mass for  $c = 1$  models.

Selection	Data	$m_{G_{KK}^*} = 1\text{TeV}$	$m_{G_{KK}^*} = 2\text{TeV}$	$t\bar{t}$	$Z + \text{jets}$
$N(\text{fiducial large-R jets}) \geq 2$	2202396	23.3	0.48	32345.2	4255.7
leading large-R jet $p_T > 350\text{ GeV}$	1873741	22.9	0.48	26511.7	3649.9
Both large-R jet $m > 50\text{ GeV}$	1854625	21.2	0.47	24369.8	3575.8
Both large-R jet $p_T < 1500\text{ GeV}$	1853601	21.2	0.46	24346.5	3572.9
$ \Delta\eta(JJ)  < 1.7$	1435273	20.8	0.44	20751.0	3265.8
$\geq 2$ track-jets per large-R jet	1224727	19.8	0.40	18234.5	2692.6
$3$ $b$ -tags, $X_{hh} < 1.6$	316	3.4	0.067	46.7	2.0
$4$ $b$ -tags, $X_{hh} < 1.6$	20	2.9	0.030	1.4	0.0

Table 7.2: Effect of boosted selection on data, RSG signal models,  $t\bar{t}$ , and  $Z + \text{jets}$ . The numbers from simulation are normalized with the MC generator cross section and do not take into account the data driven estimates described in section 7.6 [127].

## 2486 7.6 DATA-DRIVEN BACKGROUND ESTIMATION

2487 The largest background to the  $X \rightarrow HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  final state is QCD multijet production, constitut-  
 2488 ing 80-90% of the total background. Because of the difficulties in modeling higher order QCD processes,  
 2489 this background is estimated with a fully data-driven method. The only other non-negligible background  
 2490 is  $t\bar{t}$ , constituting the other 10-20%. Due to the presence of  $t\bar{t}$  in the sideband region where the QCD

<sup>4</sup>The  $Z + \text{jets}$  background is a sub-percent level contribution

2491 background will be estimated, the normalization of the QCD and  $t\bar{t}$  backgrounds are simultaneously es-  
2492 timated.

2493 7.6.1 MASS REGION DEFINITIONS

2494 The first step in the data-driven background estimate is to define a sideband mass region where the back-  
2495 ground normalization can be derived. Additionally, a control region is defined where the background  
2496 estimate can be validated. The control (CR) and sideband (SB) regions are defined using a radial distance  
2497 in the two-dimensional large-R jet mass plane,  $R_{hh}$ , which is defined in equation 7.4.

$$R_{hh} = \sqrt{(M_J^{\text{lead}} - 124 \text{ GeV})^2 + (M_J^{\text{sublead}} - 115 \text{ GeV})^2} \quad (7.4)$$

2498 Events in the control region are required to fail the signal region  $X_{hh} < 1.6$  requirement and have  
2499  $R_{hh} < 35.8 \text{ GeV}$ . The sideband region consists of those events which are not in the signal or control  
regions. Figure 7.12 shows the definition of the signal, control, and sideband mass regions. Table 7.3 sum-

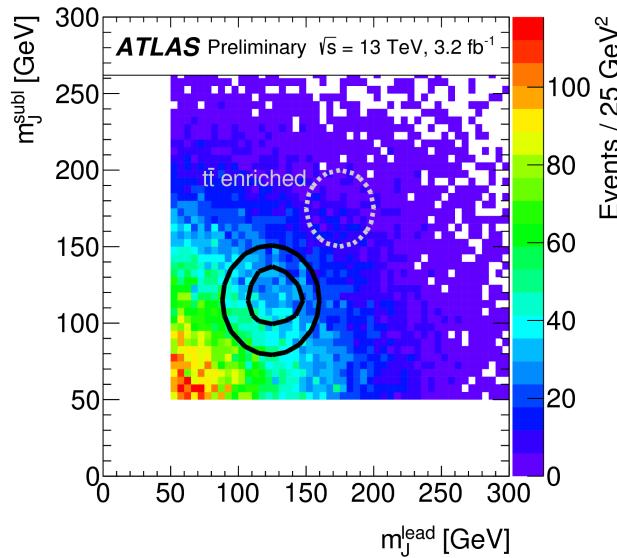


Figure 7.12:  $M_J^{\text{sublead}}$  vs.  $M_J^{\text{lead}}$  in a 2  $b$ -tag data sample. The signal region is defined by the inner black contour ( $X_{hh} < 1.6$ ) and the sideband region is defined by the outer contour ( $R_{hh} > 35.8 \text{ GeV}$ ). The region between the black contours is the control region. The mass region which is enriched in  $t\bar{t}$  background is also shown for illustration [[126](#)].

2500 marizes the mass region selections for the three different regions used in the analysis.

Region	Requirement	Notes
Signal Region (SR)	$X_{hh} < 1.6$	-
Control Region (CR)	$R_{hh} < 35.8 \text{ GeV}$ and $X_{hh} > 1.6$	Used for validation of background estimates
Sideband Region (SB)	$R_{hh} > 35.8 \text{ GeV}$	Used to derive background normalization

Table 7.3: Mass region definitions used for background estimation.

2502    7.6.2 BACKGROUND ESTIMATION

2503    The method for estimating the background in this analysis is similar to the ABCD method presented in  
 2504    Chapter 5. In this case, the two handles used to define different regions for the estimate are the number  
 2505    of  $b$ -tagged track jets and the mass requirements. A region requiring exactly two  $b$ -tagged track jets in one  
 2506    large-R jet (referred to as the 2-tag or  $2b$  region) is defined for use in the background estimate. The number  
 2507    of expected background events in the  $3b$  and  $4b$  signal regions is then given by equation 7.5.

$$N_{\text{bkg}}^{3(4)-\text{tag},\text{SR}} = \mu_{\text{Multijet}} N_{\text{Multijet}}^{2-\text{tag},\text{SR}} + \beta_{t\bar{t}} N_{t\bar{t}}^{3(4)-\text{tag},\text{SR}} + N_{Z+\text{jets}}^{3(4)-\text{tag},\text{SR}} \quad (7.5)$$

2508    In this equation,  $N_{\text{bkg}}^{3(4)-\text{tag}}$  is the expected number of background events in the  $3b$  or  $4b$  signal regions.  
 2509     $N_{\text{Multijet}}^{2-\text{tag}}$  is the number of multijet events in the 2-tag region.  $N_{t\bar{t}}^{3(4)-\text{tag}}$  is the number of  $t\bar{t}$  events pre-  
 2510    dicted in the MC for the  $3b$  or  $4b$  signal region, and the variable is similarly defined for the  $Z+\text{jets}$  back-  
 2511    ground. The  $\beta_{t\bar{t}}$  parameter is a scale factor used to correct the normalization of the  $t\bar{t}$  estimate in the signal  
 2512    region.  $\mu_{\text{Multijet}}$  is an extrapolation factor that is derived in the sideband region and used to estimate the  
 2513    ratio of 2-tag events to 3(4)-tag events in the signal region. It is defined in equation 7.6.

$$\mu_{\text{Multijet}} = \frac{N_{\text{Multijet}}^{3(4)-\text{tag},\text{SB}}}{N_{\text{Multijet}}^{2-\text{tag},\text{SB}}} = \frac{N_{\text{data}}^{3(4)-\text{tag},\text{SB}} - \beta_{t\bar{t}} N_{t\bar{t}}^{3(4)-\text{tag},\text{SB}} - N_{Z+\text{jets}}^{3(4)-\text{tag},\text{SB}}}{N_{\text{data}}^{2-\text{tag},\text{SB}} - \beta_{t\bar{t}} N_{t\bar{t}}^{2-\text{tag},\text{SB}} - N_{Z+\text{jets}}^{2-\text{tag},\text{SB}}} \quad (7.6)$$

2514    The  $t\bar{t}$  scale factor ( $\beta_{t\bar{t}}$ ) and the QCD multijet extrapolation factor ( $\mu_{\text{Multijet}}$ ) are estimated together in  
 2515    a simultaneous fit in the sideband region. Then, the number of events in the 2-tag signal region is used,  
 2516    along with the  $t\bar{t}$  estimate in the  $3b$  and  $4b$  signal regions and  $\mu_{\text{Multijet}}$ , to estimate the total number  
 2517    of background events in the two final signal regions. The shape of the final discriminant  $M_{2J}$  is also

<sup>2518</sup> taken from the 2-tag signal region where there are more events. This method is illustrated graphically in figure 7.13. In the 3 $b$  region, the fit yields values of  $\mu_{\text{Multijet}} = 0.160 \pm 0.03$  and  $\beta_{t\bar{t}} = 1.02 \pm 0.09$ .

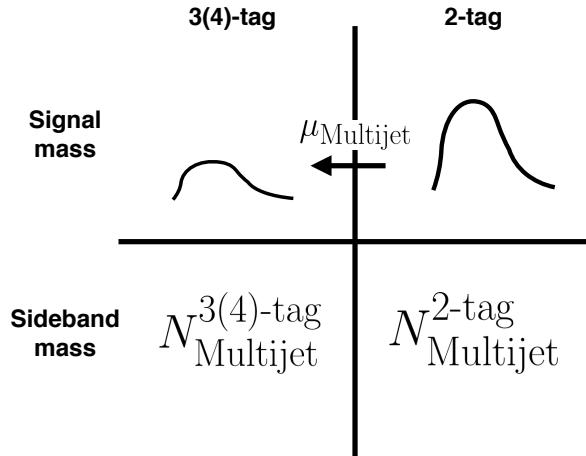


Figure 7.13: An illustration of the data-driven background estimation technique for the boosted analysis

<sup>2519</sup>

<sup>2520</sup> In the 4 $b$  region, the fit gives  $\mu_{\text{Multijet}} = 0.0091 \pm 0.0007$  and  $\beta_{t\bar{t}} = 0.82 \pm 0.39$ . The uncertainties  
<sup>2521</sup> quoted are statistical only. The larger uncertainties in the 4 $b$  values indicate the lower statistics available in  
<sup>2522</sup> that region.

<sup>2523</sup> Figure 7.14 shows the distributions of data and background estimates in the 3 $b$  and 4 $b$  sideband regions  
<sup>2524</sup> after the background fit has been done. The normalizations are constrained from the fit to match that of  
<sup>2525</sup> the data, but good modeling of the shape of the mass of the leading large-R jet is seen as well. The shapes  
<sup>2526</sup> of the kinematic distributions for the  $t\bar{t}$  background in the 4 $b$  region are taken from the 3 $b$  region due to  
<sup>2527</sup> the better MC statistics in that region.

### <sup>2528</sup> 7.6.3 BACKGROUND SHAPE FIT

<sup>2529</sup> As mentioned in the previous section, the background shape in the 3-tag and 4-tag signal regions is taken  
<sup>2530</sup> from the 2-tag signal mass region. Due to the limited statistics available, the background shapes are addi-  
<sup>2531</sup> tionally smoothed after being extrapolated to the 3-tag and 4-tag signal regions. Only the data in the range  
<sup>2532</sup>  $900 < M_{2J} < 2000$  GeV is included in the shape fit due to the limited statistics available above 2 TeV.  
<sup>2533</sup> Both the  $t\bar{t}$  and QCD multijet background are independently fit with an exponential shape,  $y = e^{ax+b}$ .

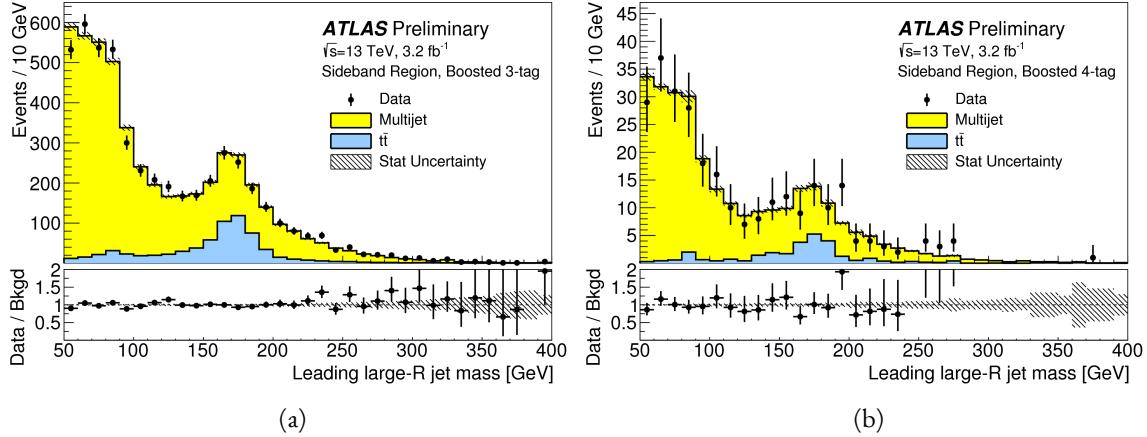


Figure 7.14: Leading large-R jet mass in the 3b (a) and 4b (b) sideband regions. The multijet and  $t\bar{t}$  backgrounds are estimated using the data-driven methods described above. Because their normalizations are derived in the sideband region, the total background normalization is constrained by default to match the normalization of the data [126].

2534 Other shapes are considered and used for the systematic uncertainties. Table 7.4 shows the fit values for  
 2535 the parameters. Because both the 3b and 4b QCD shapes come from the 2-tag region, the slopes derived  
 2536 are very similar.

	$a$	$b$
QCD (4b)	$0.00545 \pm 0.00021$	$5.44 \pm 0.24$
$t\bar{t}$ (4b)	$0.00746 \pm 0.00021$	$4.88 \pm 0.36$
QCD (3b)	$0.00545 \pm 0.00021$	$8.30 \pm 0.24$
$t\bar{t}$ (3b)	$0.00746 \pm 0.00021$	$8.58 \pm 0.36$

Table 7.4: Parameters derived for exponential fit to background  $M_{2J}$  shape in the 3b and 4b signal regions [127].

#### 2537 7.6.4 VALIDATION OF BACKGROUND ESTIMATE

2538 The background estimate can be validated by using the method to estimate the number of events in the  
 2539 control mass region rather than the signal mass region. Figure 7.15 shows the  $M_{2J}$  distribution in the 3b  
 2540 and 4b control regions, comparing data and background estimates. In both cases, both the background  
 2541 shape and normalization are consistent with the data, indicating good agreement. The ratio of data to the  
 2542 background estimates is also fit to a line in the figure to test for any shape difference. The slope of the  
 2543 line is within  $1\sigma$  (from the fit uncertainties) of flat, further indicating that the data is consistent with the  
 2544 background estimate in the control region.

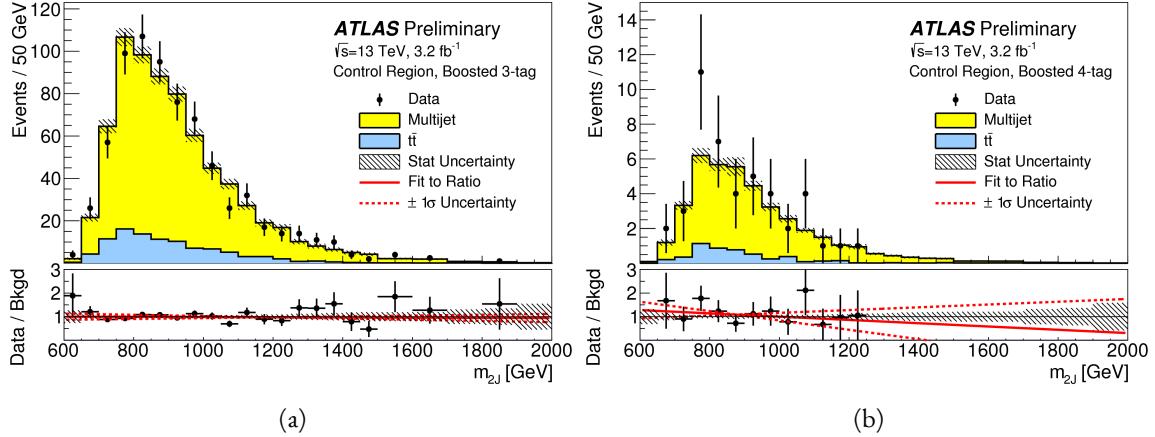


Figure 7.15: Di-jet invariant mass ( $M_{2J}$ ) in the 3b (a) and 4b (b) control regions. The multijet and  $t\bar{t}$  backgrounds are estimated using the data-driven methods described above [126].

Table 7.5 shows the yields in data and background estimates in the 3-tag and 4-tag sideband and control regions. Again, here, it can be seen that the total number of predicted background events from the data driven method is consistent with the number of data events in the region.

Sample (3-tag)	Sideband Region	Control Region
Multijet	$4328 \pm 27$	$607 \pm 10$
$t\bar{t}$	$683.5 \pm 8.1$	$99.6 \pm 3.1$
Z+jets	$31.8 \pm 3.7$	$7.7 \pm 1.8$
Total	$5043 \pm 28$	$715 \pm 11$
Data	5043	724
Sample (4-tag)	Sideband Region	Control Region
Multijet	$247.4 \pm 1.5$	$34.7 \pm 0.6$
$t\bar{t}$	$28.4 \pm 1.5$	$5.1 \pm 0.7$
Z+jets	$3.4 \pm 1.2$	$0.6 \pm 0.5$
Total	$279.2 \pm 2.5$	$40.3 \pm 1.0$
Data	279	45

Table 7.5: The number of events in data and predicted background events in the boosted 3-tag and 4-tag sideband and control regions [126]. The uncertainties shown are statistical only.

2548 7.7 SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

2549 The systematic uncertainties in this analysis can be divided into two broad categories. The first type is  
2550 uncertainties associated with the modeling of the signal processes. The second type of uncertainty is asso-  
2551 ciated with both the shape and normalization of the background prediction.

2552 7.7.1 SIGNAL MODELING UNCERTAINTIES

2553 The signal modeling uncertainty has three main components: theoretical uncertainty on the acceptance,  
2554 experimental uncertainties on the large-R jets, and experimental uncertainties on the track jets related to  
2555  $b$ -tagging. In this analysis the experimental uncertainties are the most significant.

2556 The first uncertainty on signal modeling is the theoretical uncertainty on the acceptance. As explained  
2557 in section 5.6.1, there are four components to this uncertainty. The first is related to missing higher order  
2558 terms from the matrix element calculations which is estimated by varying the QCD renormalization and  
2559 factorization scales. The second is uncertainty due to the PDF set used. The third is a generator uncer-  
2560 tainty which is estimated by modifying the generator used to model the underlying event and hadroniza-  
2561 tion. Finally, there is an uncertainty associated with the modeling of the initial state and final state radia-  
2562 tion (ISR/FSR). The total theoretical uncertainty on the signal yield is 3%, and this is dominated by the  
2563 ISR/FSR modeling.

2564 There are uncertainties on the large-R jets in both the jet energy scale (JES) and jet energy resolution  
2565 (JER) as well as the jet mass scale (JMS) and jet mass resolution (JMR). These are evaluated using  $\sqrt{s} =$   
2566 8 TeV data from Run 1 of ATLAS and extrapolated to the Run 2 beam and detector conditions using  
2567 MC<sup>5</sup>. The details of these uncertainties can be found in reference [128].

2568 Uncertainties on the track jets are related to the  $b$ -tagging efficiency. The total uncertainty on the signal  
2569 yield due to  $b$ -tagging is evaluated by propagating variations of the  $b$ -tagging efficiency through the boosted  
2570 selection requirements. The uncertainties are calculated jet-by-jet and parameterized as a function of  $b$ -jet  
2571  $p_T$  and  $\eta$  [106]. For high  $p_T$   $b$ -jets (with  $p_T > 300$  GeV), the uncertainties are extrapolated using MC  
2572 simulation from the lower  $p_T$   $b$ -jets [129].

---

<sup>5</sup>The uncertainties are correspondingly larger due to the uncertainty of this extrapolation.

2573 Table 7.6 shows the systematic uncertainties on the signal normalization for models with  $m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*} =$   
 2574  $1.5 \text{ TeV}$  and both  $c = 1$  and  $c = 2$  as well as a narrow width heavy scalar. The dominant uncertainty  
 2575 comes from  $b$ -tagging and this uncertainty is larger in the 4-tag region than the 3-tag region.

Source	Background	$G_{\text{KK}}^*$		$H$
		$c = 1$	$c = 2$	
Luminosity	-	5.0	5.0	5.0
3-tag				
JER	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
JES	2	< 1	< 1	< 1
JMR	1	12	12	11
JMS	5	14	13	17
$b$ -tagging	1	23	22	23
Theoretical	-	3	3	3
Multijet Normalization	3	-	-	-
Statistical	2	1	1	1
Total	7	31	30	33
4-tag				
JER	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
JES	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
JMR	4	12	13	13
JMS	5	13	13	14
$b$ -tagging	2	36	36	36
Theoretical	-	3	3	3
Multijet Normalization	14	-	-	-
Statistical	3	1	1	1
Total	15	42	42	43

Table 7.6: Summary of systematic uncertainties in the total background and signal event yields (expressed in %) in the boosted 3-tag and 4-tag signal regions. Systematic uncertainties on the signal normalization are shown for models with  $m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*} = 1.5 \text{ TeV}$  and both  $c = 1$  and  $c = 2$  as well as a narrow width heavy scalar.

2576 **7.7.2 BACKGROUND UNCERTAINTIES**

2577 Uncertainties on the QCD multijet background normalization and shape are estimated using the con-  
 2578 trol mass region. As shown previously, the background predictions in the control region match with the

2579 data yields within the statistical uncertainty in both the 3-tag and 4-tag control regions. As an additional  
 2580 protection, the statistical uncertainty on the background prediction in the control region is assigned as a  
 2581 systematic uncertainty on the normalization of the QCD background.

2582 Additional robustness tests are done by varying the definition of the control mass region and the  $b$ -  
 2583 tagging requirements used to define the 2-tag sample. In all cases, the effect of the variations is found to be  
 2584 within the statistical uncertainties on the background normalization in the control region.

2585 Shape uncertainties on the background are evaluated using two techniques. First, as shown in fig-  
 2586 ure 7.15, the ratio between the data and background prediction is fit with a linear function. The uncer-  
 2587 tainties on the slope of this fit are assigned as shape uncertainties. An additional uncertainty is assigned by  
 2588 using alternate power law fit functions for the smoothing of the background shape. Table 7.7 shows the  
 2589 alternate shapes used. The largest difference between the nominal fit function and the alternates, taking  
 2590 into account the  $1\sigma$  uncertainty band on each fit as well, is taken as a shape uncertainty.

Functional Form
$f_1(x) = p_0(1 - x)^{p_1}x^{p_2}$
$f_2(x) = p_0(1 - x)^{p_1}e^{p_2 x^2}$
$f_3(x) = p_0(1 - x)^{p_1}x^{p_2}x$
$f_4(x) = p_0(1 - x)^{p_1}x^{p_2} \ln x$
$f_5(x) = p_0(1 - x)^{p_1}(1 + x)^{p_2}x$
$f_6(x) = p_0(1 - x)^{p_1}(1 + x)^{p_2} \ln x$
$f_7(x) = \frac{p_0}{x}(1 - x)^{p_1-p_2} \ln x$
$f_8(x) = \frac{p_0}{x^2}(1 - x)^{p_1-p_2} \ln x$

Table 7.7: Alternate fit functions used to model the  $M_{2J}$  distribution in the QCD multijet background. In the equations,  $x = M_{2J}/\sqrt{s}$ .

2591 The uncertainties on the  $t\bar{t}$  background are obtained by propagating the various experimental variations  
 2592 (JES, JER, JMS, JMR,  $b$ -tagging) through the analysis selection requirements. Table 7.6 summarizes the  
 2593 background uncertainties in the 3-tag and 4-tag regions.

2594 7.8 RESULTS

2595 Table 7.8 shows the observed yields in the 3-tag and 4-tag signal regions for the boosted analysis compared  
 2596 to the predicted number of background events. In the 3-tag region, 316 events are observed with a pre-  
 2597 dicted background of  $285 \pm 19$ . In the 4-tag region, 20 events are observed with a predicted background  
 2598 of  $14.6 \pm 2.4$ . Figure 7.16 shows the  $M_{2J}$  distribution in the 3-tag and 4-tag regions. There are some  
 2599 small excesses in the data, in particular in the 3-tag region around  $M_{2J} \approx 900$  GeV and in the region of  
 2600  $1.6 < M_{2J} < 2.0$  TeV. The significance of these excesses will be evaluated in the next chapter in the  
 2601 statistical combination with the resolved results.

Sample	Signal Region (3-tag)	Signal Region (4-tag)
Multijet	$235 \pm 14$	$13.5 \pm 2.4$
$t\bar{t}$	$48 \pm 22$	$1.2 \pm 1.0$
$Z + \text{jets}$	$2.0 \pm 2.2$	-
Total	$285 \pm 19$	$14.6 \pm 2.4$
Data	316	20
$G_{\text{KK}}^*$ (1000 GeV), $c = 1$	$3.4 \pm 0.9$	$2.9 \pm 1.1$

Table 7.8: Observed yields in the 3-tag and 4-tag signal regions for the boosted analysis compared to the predicted number of background events Errors correspond to the total uncertainties in the predicted event yields. The yields for a graviton with  $m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*} = 1$  TeV and  $c = 1$  are also shown [126].

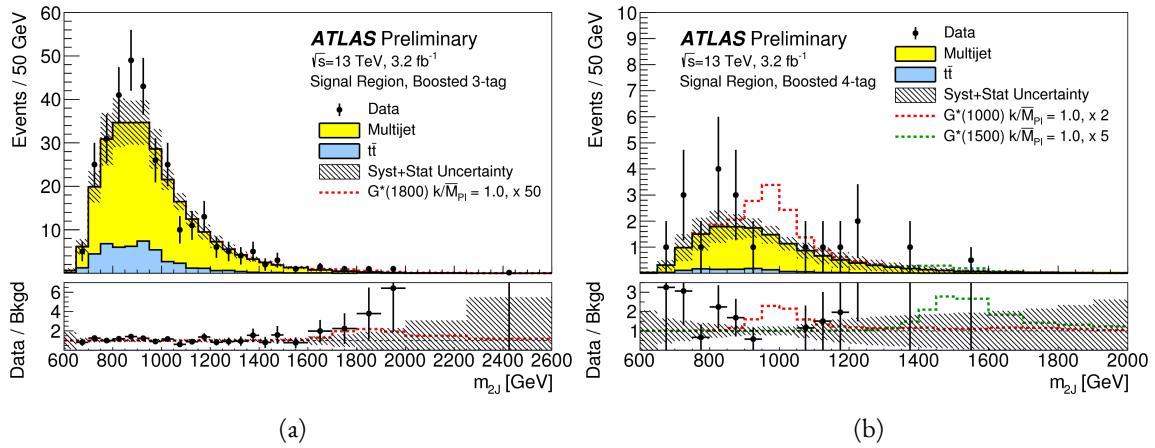


Figure 7.16: Di-jet invariant mass ( $M_{2J}$ ) in the 3b (a) and 4b (b) signal regions. The multijet and  $t\bar{t}$  backgrounds are estimated using the data-driven methods described above. In the 3b region, a graviton signal with  $m_{G_{KK}^*} = 1.8$  TeV and  $c = 1$  is overlaid, with the cross section multiplied by a factor of 50 so that the signal is visible. In the 4b region, signals with  $m_{G_{KK}^*} = 1.0$  TeV and  $m_{G_{KK}^*} = 1.5$  TeV are overlaid, both with  $c = 1$  and the yields multiplied by factors of 2 and 5 respectively [126].

*There is no real ending. It's just the place where you stop  
the story.*

Frank Herbert

# 8

2602

2603

## Combined limits from boosted and resolved searches

2604

2605

### 8.1 INTRODUCTION

2606 In order to cover the full mass range of possible resonances decaying to di-Higgs final states, two distinct  
2607 tailored selections were produced. The resolved selection is more sensitive in the mass range of  $400 < m_X < 1100$  GeV while the boosted selection is more sensitive to masses in the range  $1100 < m_X <$   
2608  $3000$  GeV. Chapter 7 presents the details of the boosted selection and results. In setting limits on spin-2  
2609 Randall-Sundrum graviton (RSG) and narrow width heavy scalar ( $H$ ) models, the results of the boosted  
2610 selection are combined with the results of the resolved selection to cover the full mass range.  
2611

2612 This chapter presents limits on signal models resulting from the  $X \rightarrow HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  search in both  
2613 the resolved and boosted selections. It first presents a brief overview of the resolved results that go into

2614 the limit setting. Then, an overview of the statistical methods used for the search and limit setting is given.  
2615 Finally, limits on the RSG and heavy scalar models are presented.

2616 **8.2 RESOLVED RESULTS**

2617 The details of the resolved selection will not be presented here and can be found in reference [126]. In  
2618 basic terms, the selection searches for four  $R = 0.4$  b-tagged calorimeter jets (where each pair of jets is  
2619 one Higgs candidate). This is distinct from the boosted methodology which searches for merged decay  
2620 products. The backgrounds to the resolved selection are the same as those presented in Chapter 7 for the  
2621 boosted analysis.

2622 Table 8.1 shows the results for data yields and expected background in the resolved signal region. Fig-  
2623 ure 8.1 shows the  $M_{2J}$  distribution in the resolved signal region. The total number of events is consistent  
2624 with the prediction and no significant excess is seen. One event in the boosted 4-tag signal is shared with  
2625 the resolved signal region and has a mass of 852 GeV.

Sample	Signal Region Yield
Multijet	$43.3 \pm 2.3$
$t\bar{t}$	$4.3 \pm 3.0$
$Z + \text{jets}$	-
Total	$47.6 \pm 3.8$
Data	46
SM $hh$	$0.25 \pm 0.07$
$G_{\text{KK}}^*(800 \text{ GeV}), c = 1$	$5.7 \pm 1.5$

Table 8.1: Observed yields in the resolved selection 4-tag signal region compared to the predicted number of background events Errors correspond to the total uncertainties in the predicted event yields. The yields for a graviton with  $m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*} = 800$  GeV and  $c = 1$  are also shown [126].

2626 **8.3 SEARCH TECHNIQUE AND RESULTS**

2627 The statistical technique used for the search in this analysis is the same as that used in the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$   
2628 analysis presented in section 3.6.2. The test statistic  $q_0$  is used to define the  $p$ -values which measure the

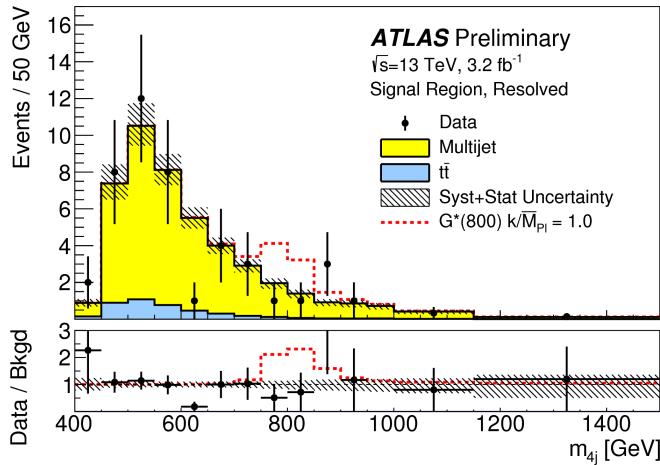


Figure 8.1: Di-jet invariant mass ( $M_{2J}$ ) in the resolved signal region. A graviton signal with  $m_{G_{KK}^*} = 800$  GeV and  $c = 1$  is overlaid. [126].

compatibility of the data with the background-only hypothesis corresponding to a signal strength  $\mu = 0$ .

Local  $p_0$  values are computed to quantify the probability that the background could produce a fluctuation greater than or equal to the one observed in the data. In the resolved analysis, no significant excesses are observed. The largest discrepancy with respect to the background only hypothesis occurs near a resonance mass of 900 GeV and is found to be less than  $2\sigma$  in significance.

In the boosted selection, the largest local excess is a broad excess in the  $3b$  signal region that begins near  $M_{2J} \approx 1.7$  GeV. Assuming a  $G_{KK}^*$  with this mass and  $c = 1.0$ , the local significance of this excess is  $2.0\sigma$ .

#### 8.4 LIMIT SETTING

In the absence of any significant excess observed in the data, limits on different signal models can be set. This section describes the limit setting procedure and presents combined results of the resolved and boosted analyses.

##### 8.4.1 LIMIT SETTING PROCEDURE

The procedure used for setting exclusion limits in this analysis is the  $CL_s$  method [130]. The first step in setting the limits is to define a test statistic which will be used. For limit setting, the test statistic is shown

2644 in equation 8.1.

$$\widetilde{q}_\mu = \begin{cases} -2 \ln \frac{L(\mu, \hat{\theta}(\mu))}{L(0, \hat{\theta}(0))} & \hat{\mu} < 0 \\ -2 \ln \frac{L(\mu, \hat{\theta}(\mu))}{L(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\theta})} & 0 \leq \hat{\mu} < \mu \\ 0 & \hat{\mu} > \mu \end{cases} \quad (8.1)$$

2645 In the above equation,  $\mu$  is the value of the signal strength under test,  $\hat{\mu}$  is the best fit  $\mu$ ,  $\hat{\theta}$  is the best fit  
2646 value of the nuisance parameters,  $\hat{\theta}$  is the best fit value of the nuisance parameters under the fixed  $\mu$  value,  
2647 and  $L$  is the Poisson likelihood of the data (as described in section 3.6.2).

2648 The test statistic  $\widetilde{q}_\mu$  is constructed to protect against two interesting corner cases when setting the upper  
2649 limit on the cross section. First, it protects against negative signal strengths  $\mu$  which are unphysical. Second,  
2650 it does not count excesses in the data larger than those expected by a signal strength  $\mu$  as evidence against  
2651 the  $\mu$  hypothesis.

2652 The  $CL_s$  statistic is constructed by taking a ratio of two probabilities.  $CL_{s+b}$  is the probability that the  
2653 signal+background hypothesis would produce a value of the test statistic that is less than or equal to the  
2654 observed value<sup>1</sup>.  $CL_b$  is the probability that the background only hypothesis will produce a value  
2655 of the test statistic less than or equal to the observed. The  $CL_s$  statistic is the ratio  $CL_{s+b}/CL_b$ . A 95%  
2656 upper limit on the cross section is set at the value of  $\mu$  that makes the  $CL_s$  statistic less than 5%. In practice,  
2657 the limits are computed numerically within an asymptotic approximation for the distribution of the test  
2658 statistic  $\widetilde{q}_\mu$ . The details of this approximation can be found in reference [76].

2659 The resolved and boosted analyses are combined using a very simple procedure rather than a full statis-  
2660 tical combination. For each mass point tested, the limit which gives the most stringent constraint is used.  
2661 This means that for mass points below 1.1 TeV the resolved signal region is used, while at and above this  
2662 point the combination of the orthogonal 3b and 4b boosted signal regions is used.

#### 2663 8.4.2 LIMIT SETTING RESULTS

2664 Figure 8.2 shows the combined 95% upper bounds as a function of mass for three different models:  $G_{KK}^*$   
2665 with  $c = 1$ ,  $G_{KK}^*$  with  $c = 2$ , and a narrow heavy scalar  $H$ .

---

<sup>1</sup>Lower values of  $\widetilde{q}_\mu$  mean better compatibility.

2666        The cross section of  $\sigma(pp \rightarrow G_{\text{KK}}^* \rightarrow hh \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b})$  with  $c = 1$  is constrained to be less than 70 fb  
2667        for masses in the range  $600 < m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*} < 3000$  GeV. For the RSG model with  $c = 2$ , cross sections limits  
2668        between 40 fb and 200 fb are set for the mass range of  $500 < m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*} < 3000$  GeV. Masses in the range  
2669        of  $475 < m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*} < 785$  GeV are excluded with  $c = 1$  (with an exclusion of the range 465 to 745 GeV  
2670        expected). Masses less than 980 GeV are excluded with  $c = 2$  (with an exclusion for masses less than  
2671        1 TeV expected).

2672        In the heavy Higgs model, the cross section upper limits for  $\sigma(pp \rightarrow H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b})$  ranges from  
2673        30 to 300 fb in the mass range of  $500 < m_H < 3000$  GeV. The resolved analysis can also set an upper  
2674        limit on the Standard Model di-Higgs production cross section discussed in chapter 3. The upper limit on  
2675         $\sigma(pp \rightarrow hh \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b})$  in the Standard Model is constrained to be less than 1.22 pb.

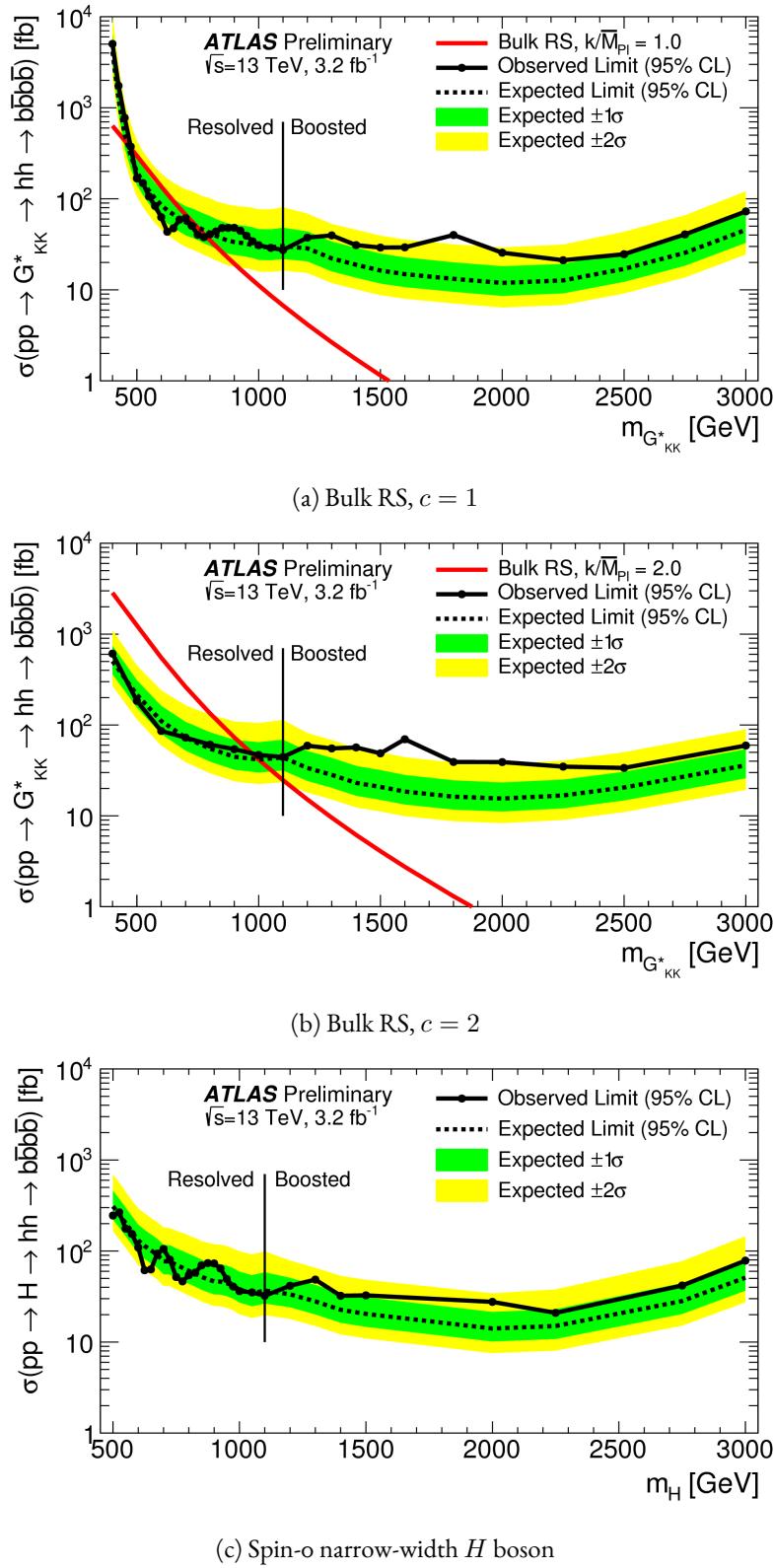


Figure 8.2: Expected and observed upper limit as a function of mass for  $G^*_{KK}$  in the RSG model with (a)  $c = 1$  and (b)  $c = 2$ , as well as (c)  $H$  with fixed  $\Gamma_H = 1$  GeV, at the 95% confidence level in the  $CL_s$  method [126].

2676

## Part IV

2677

## Looking ahead

# 9

2678

## Conclusion

2679

2680 After being sought for many years at different collider experiments, the Higgs boson was discovered by  
2681 the ATLAS and CMS experiments in 2012, confirming the leading theory for the source of electroweak  
2682 symmetry breaking and filling in the last missing piece of the Standard Model. After its discovery, mea-  
2683 surements of the particle's detailed properties and searches for new particles decaying to Higgs final states  
2684 were both extremely important in constraining physics beyond the Standard Model. This dissertation  
2685 presented this evolution through two results: the observation and measurement of the Higgs boson in the  
2686  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  channel at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV and  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV and a search for Higgs pair production  
2687 in the  $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  channel at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV with the ATLAS detector in  $pp$  collisions at the Large  
2688 Hadron Collider.

2689 In the  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ , results from both the discovery of the Higgs boson and the full ATLAS  
2690 Run 1 dataset were presented. The Higgs boson was discovered with a  $5.9\sigma$  significance in a combination  
2691 of the  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ,  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ ,  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$  with  $4.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV and  $5.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at

2692     $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV. With the full  $20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV and  $4.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV, ATLAS achieved dis-  
2693   covery level significance in the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  channel alone and obtained the first evidence of vector boson  
2694   fusion production in that channel. The combined signal strength was measured to be  $\mu = 1.09^{+0.23}_{-0.21}$ . The  
2695   total observed significance of the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  process was observed to be  $6.1\sigma$  (with  $5.8\sigma$  expected). Ad-  
2696   vanced methods for background reduction and estimation, particularly in same-flavor lepton final states,  
2697   were shown. The VBF signal strength was measured to be  $\mu_{\text{VBF}} = 1.27^{+0.53}_{-0.45}$  with an observed signifi-  
2698   cance of  $3.2\sigma$  (with  $2.7\sigma$  expected).

2699    These results required many novel innovations. The increase of pileup interactions in the higher in-  
2700   stantaneous luminosity LHC conditions of 2012 led to a degradation of missing transverse momentum  
2701   resolution. As a result, the prominent  $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$  background of the same flavor  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$   
2702   final states increased greatly. New variables, including a track-based missing transverse momentum and a  
2703   measurement of the balance between the dilepton system and recoiling jets, allowed for significant reduc-  
2704   tion of this background. In the VBF channel, selections were optimized to exploit the unique VBF final  
2705   state topology. Incorporating these variables into a boosted decision tree technique allowed the analysis  
2706   to exceed the  $3\sigma$  statistical significance threshold.

2707    After the end of Run 1, the results of Higgs measurements from ATLAS were combined with those  
2708   from CMS to produce the most precise measurements of the Higgs boson so far [131]. Figure 9.1 shows the  
2709   combination of ATLAS and CMS data for the Higgs signal strength in and coupling measurements. In the  
2710   signal strength measurements of gluon fusion and vector boson fusion, the  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  channel provides  
2711   the tightest constraints. Additionally, the Higgs coupling to  $W$  bosons is the most precisely measured with  
2712   a relative uncertainty of 10%.

2713    With the discovery of the Higgs firmly established and its properties measured, a natural next step was  
2714   to search for new physics with Higgs final states. At  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV, a search for Higgs pair production  
2715   in the  $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  final state with  $3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  was conducted. A signal region optimized for the boosted final states  
2716   arising from high mass resonances was constructed. This signal region utilized large-radius calorimeter jets  
2717   and  $b$ -tagging with small radius track jets to maximize the signal acceptance. No significant excesses were  
2718   observed, and upper limits on cross sections are placed for spin-2 Randall Sundrum gravitons (RSG) and

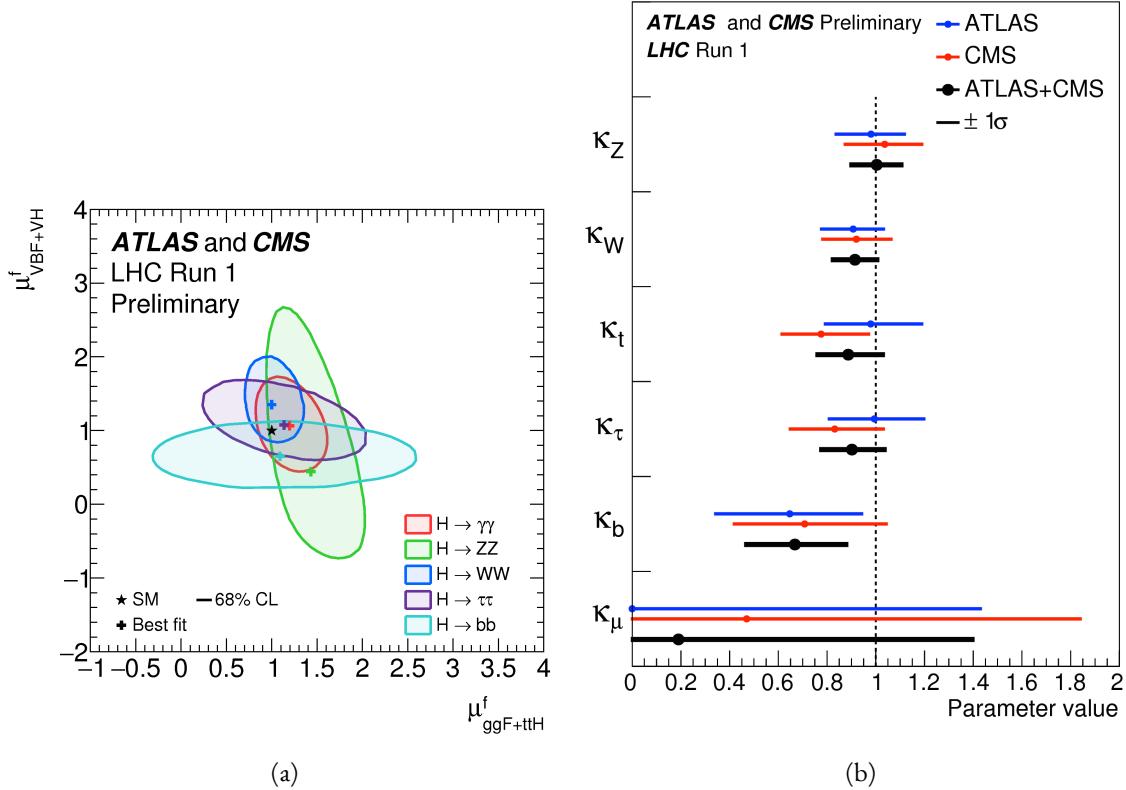


Figure 9.1: Combined ATLAS and CMS measurements in Run 1 for (a) Higgs signal strength in gluon fusion and VBF and (b) Higgs couplings normalized to their SM predictions

heavy narrow scalar resonances. The increase in center of mass energy in Run 2 allowed this analysis to quote upper cross section up to masses 3 TeV, while previous results from ATLAS in Run 1 only quote limits up to 2 TeV. The cross section of  $\sigma(pp \rightarrow G_{\text{KK}}^* \rightarrow hh \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b})$  with  $k/\bar{M}_{\text{Pl}} = 1$  was constrained to be less than 70 fb for masses in the range  $600 < m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*} < 3000$  GeV. For the RSG model with  $k/\bar{M}_{\text{Pl}} = 2$ , cross sections limits between 40 fb and 200 fb are set for the mass range of  $500 < m_{G_{\text{KK}}^*} < 3000$  GeV. The cross section upper limits for  $\sigma(pp \rightarrow H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b})$  ranges from 30 to 300 fb in the mass range of  $500 < m_H < 3000$  GeV.

While there has been a rigorous program of measurements and searches involving the Higgs, there is still much room for improvement at the High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) and beyond. The measured signal strength for VBF production in  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  still has a relative error at the level of 40%, largely dominated by statistical uncertainty. Projections for the HL-LHC show that the uncertainty on the VBF signal strength can be reduced to approximately 15% with  $3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  [132, 133]. This projection also assumes

2731 that theoretical uncertainties on the signal, which would be the largest contribution in the future dataset,  
 2732 remain as they are now. Improvements in the theoretical understanding of the Higgs signal would also  
 2733 reduce the signal strength uncertainty dramatically. Such precision results allow for measurements of the  
 2734 Higgs coupling to vector bosons precise to the few percent level, therefore giving much power to constrain  
 2735 or discover new physics.

2736 The prospects for detection of beyond the Standard Model resonant di-Higgs production at the HL-  
 2737 LHC are also quite promising. Figure 9.2 shows projections for the discovery significance of RSG signals at  
 2738 the HL-LHC in the  $X \rightarrow HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  search [133]. In all detector budget scenarios, a 1.5 TeV resonance  
 is above or near  $5\sigma$  significance, while a 2 TeV resonance is between  $4-5\sigma$  except for the lowest budget.

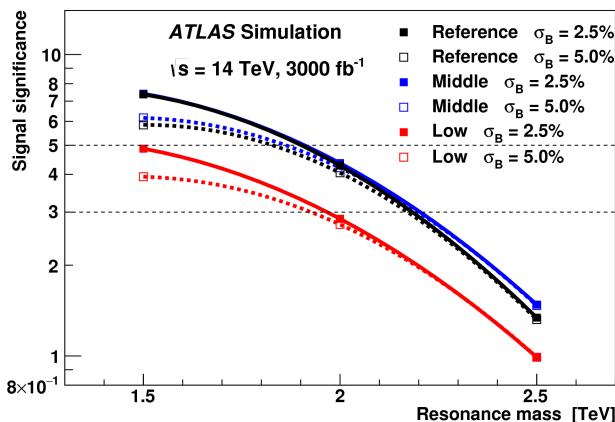


Figure 9.2: Discovery significance for RSG models at the HL-LHC in three different budget scenarios [133]. Systematic uncertainties on the background prediction ( $\sigma_B$ ) of 2.5% and 5.0% are both tested.

2739  
 2740 The Higgs will continue to be an incredibly powerful tool in the understanding of nature at the HL-  
 2741 LHC and beyond. Through both precision measurements and searches, the nature of electroweak symme-  
 2742 try breaking will be better understood and the potential for the discovery of physics beyond the Standard  
 2743 Model has never been greater.

# A

2744

2745

## *b*-tagging performance at high $p_T$

2746 One of the limiting factors of the signal acceptance in the  $X \rightarrow HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  search at high resonance  
2747 masses is the degradation of the *b*-tagging efficiency for high  $p_T$  jets. This appendix presents a study of the  
2748 underlying causes of this degradation.

### 2749 A.I CHANGES IN MV<sub>2</sub> SCORE AT HIGH $p_T$

2750 The degradation of *b*-tagging at high  $p_T$  was studied in particular in the context of RSG models at high  
2751 mass. Figure A.I shows the  $p_T$  of the leading track jet inside of the leading calorimeter jet in RSG events.  
2752 At high  $m_{G_{KK}^*}$ , the  $p_T$  spectrum of track jets is much harder than at lower masses due to the increased  
2753 Higgs  $p_T$ .

2754 Figure A.2 shows the MV<sub>2c2o</sub> algorithm score for the leading and subleading track jets inside of the  
2755 leading calorimeter jet. In both cases, it can be seen that at higher RSG masses the MV<sub>2</sub> score shifts towards  
2756 more background like (negative) values. Additionally, this effect is more pronounced in the leading track

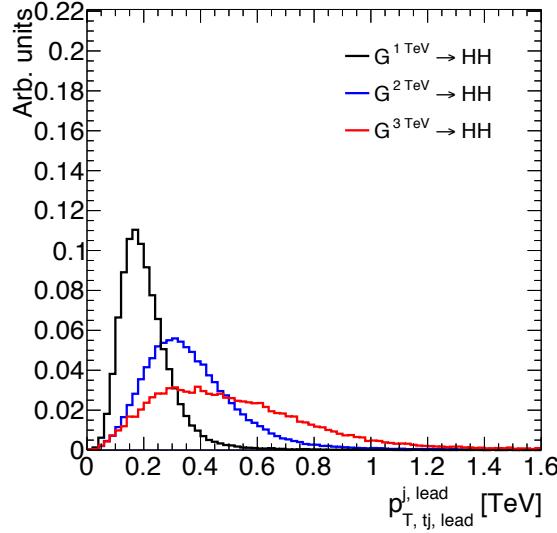


Figure A.1:  $p_T$  of the leading track jet in the leading calorimeter jet for different signal masses in RSG  $c = 1$  models

jet than the subleading.

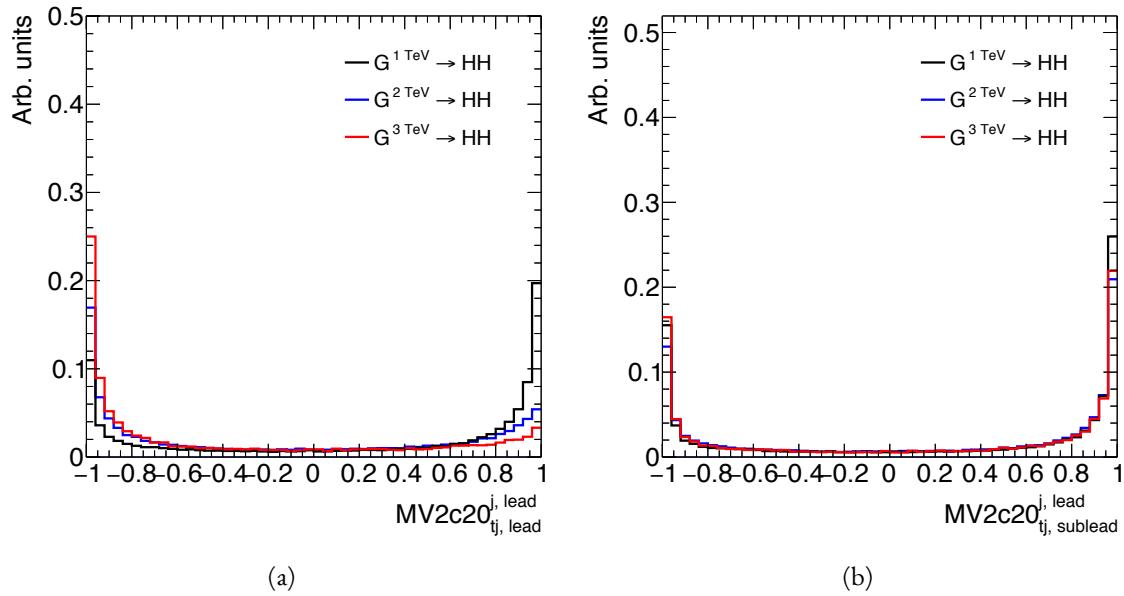


Figure A.2: MV2c20 score for the leading track jet (a) and subleading track jet (b) of the leading calorimeter jet for different signal masses in RSG  $c = 1$  models

To understand what is causing this change in the MV2c20 score, the same comparisons can be made for the input variables of MV2c20. The focus in these comparisons will be on the leading track jet as this is the one seen to have the largest difference in MV2 score. Figure A.3 shows the log likelihood ratio  $\log(p_b/p_u)$

from the IP<sub>3</sub>D (three dimensional impact parameter) algorithm. At higher masses, the IP<sub>3</sub>D likelihood ratio distribution does become more background-like.

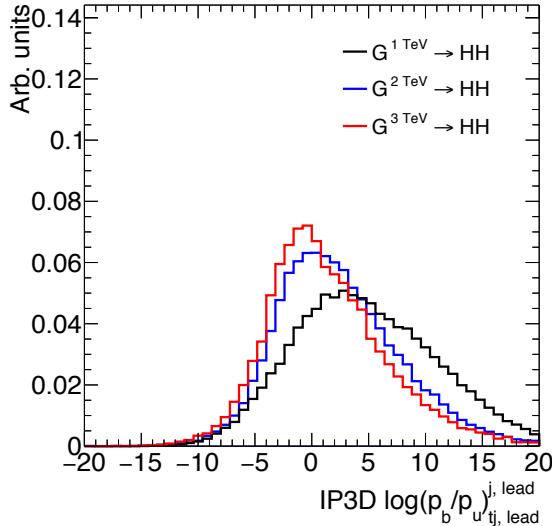


Figure A.3: IP<sub>3</sub>D log-likelihood ratio ( $\log(p_b/p_u)$ ) of the leading track jet in the leading calorimeter jet for different signal masses in RSG  $c = 1$  models

Figure A.4 shows the mass and number of tracks at the secondary vertex computed by the SV1 algorithm. When there is no secondary vertex found, the algorithm assigns a default negative value for these quantities. Both of these distributions show that there is a significantly larger fraction of jets where no secondary vertex is found in the high mass samples compared to the  $m_{G_{KK}^*} = 1$  TeV sample. The SV1 algorithm's inability to find a secondary vertex could be an important factor in the overall MV<sub>2</sub> score shift, as this eliminates eight of the input variables that would normally contribute information to the algorithm.

Figure A.5 shows the same quantities for the JetFitter algorithm. In this case, there is also a change in the fraction of jets which have their secondary vertices successfully reconstructed, but this change is not as drastic as that seen in SV1. There is also an increase in the number of jets which have high values of mass.

## A.2 EFFECT OF MULTIPLE $b$ -QUARKS INSIDE ONE JET

One hypothesis for why the efficiency of  $b$ -tagging the leading track jet degrades is that at high masses, the  $b$  quarks get close enough together that both of them are inside of the leading track jet. Because MV<sub>2</sub> is not

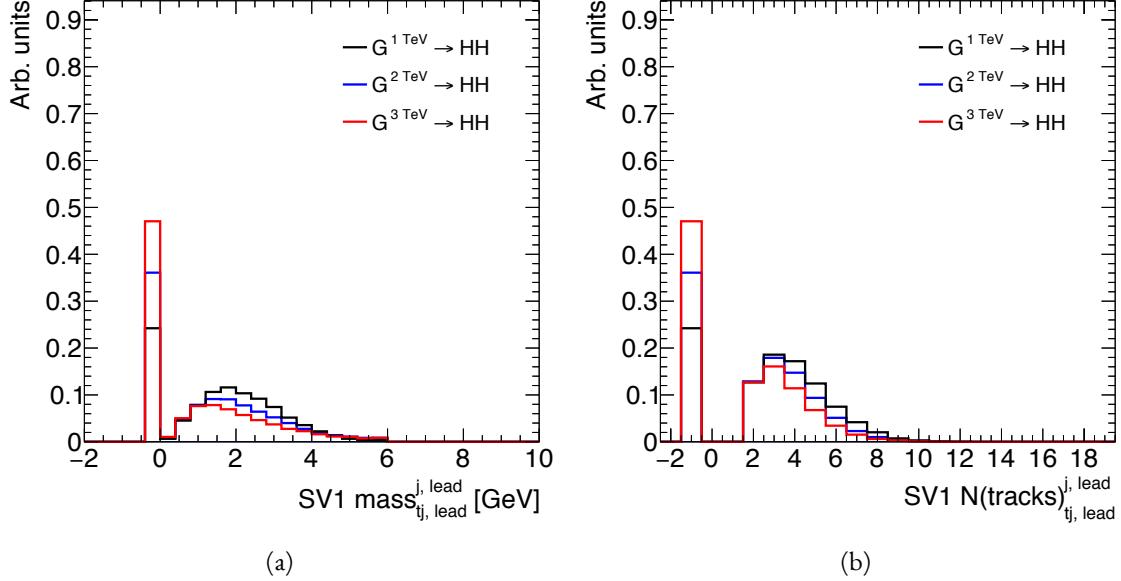


Figure A.4: Mass (a) and number of tracks (b) for the secondary vertices computed with the SV1 algorithm. When no secondary vertex is found, the quantities are assigned to default negative values.

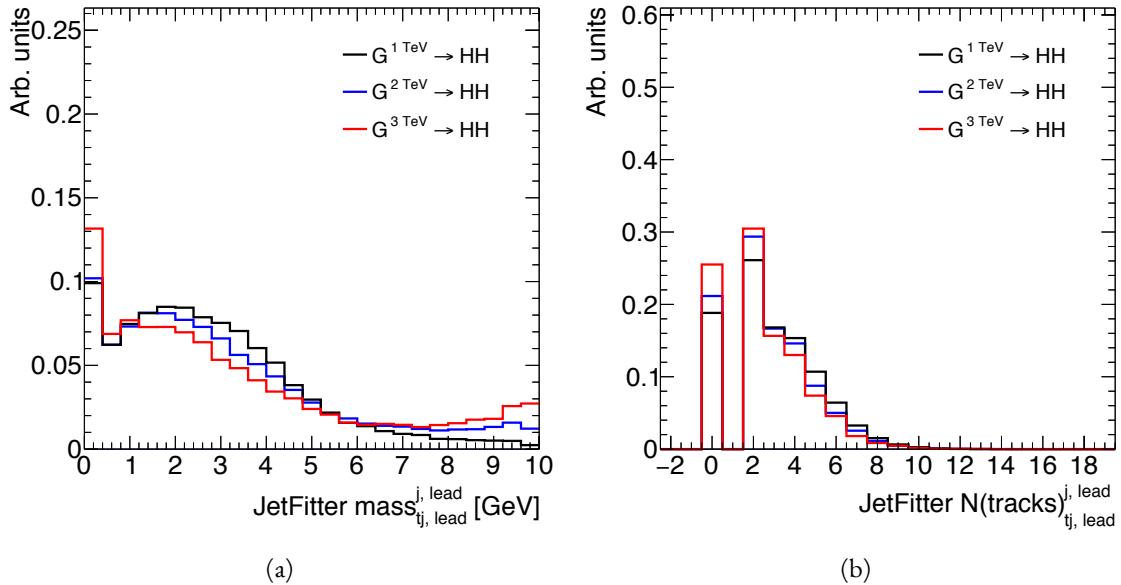


Figure A.5: Mass (a) and number of tracks (b) for vertices computed with the JetFitter algorithm. When no vertices are found, the quantities are assigned to default negative values.

2775 tuned for tagging multiple  $b$  quarks inside one jet, the tagging efficiency could degrade. Figure A.6 shows  
 2776 MV2 scores and SV1 mass for cases where there are two  $b$  quarks at truth level within the radius of the

leading track jet compared to cases where there is only one true  $b$ <sup>1</sup>. This figure suggests that the presence

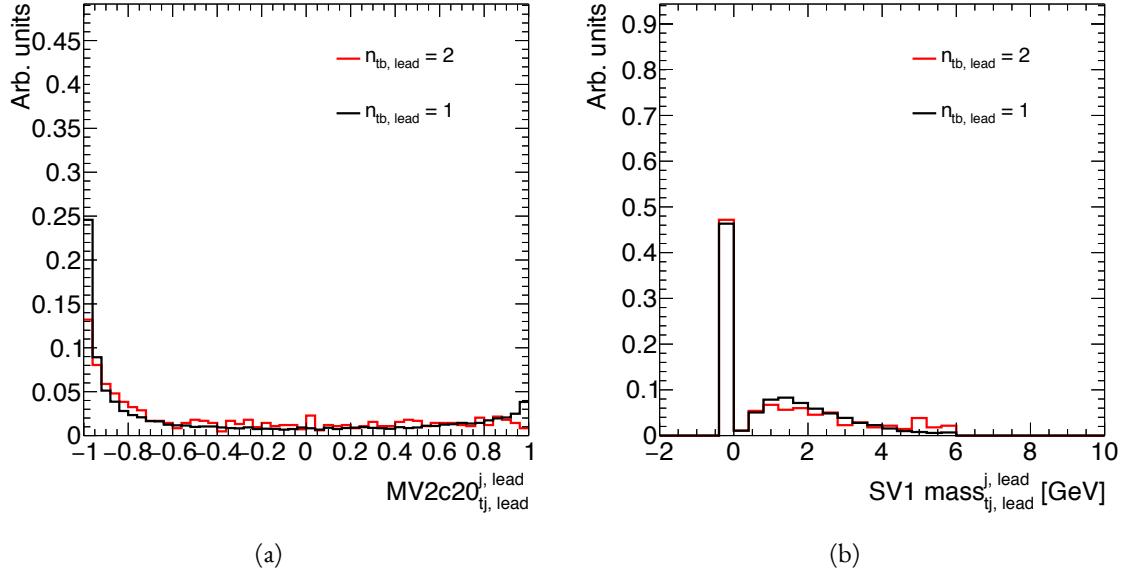


Figure A.6: MV<sub>2</sub>c20 score (a) and SV1 mass (b) for leading track jets with two truth  $b$  quarks ( $n_{tb, \text{lead}} = 2$ ) compared to those with only one truth  $b$  ( $n_{tb, \text{lead}} = 1$ ).

2777  
 2778 of two  $b$ -quarks inside the leading jet is not the cause of the degradation in efficiency. There is a change in  
 2779 the shape of the MV<sub>2</sub> score distribution, but it is not nearly as pronounced as that seen in A.2 at higher  
 2780 masses. Additionally, the fraction of jets with no secondary vertex found is nearly identical in the track jets  
 2781 with two truth  $b$ -quarks.

2782 **A.3 CHANGES IN TRACK QUALITY AT HIGH  $p_T$**

2783 Another hypothesis for the degradation of the  $b$ -tagging efficiency is a decrease in track quality for high  $p_T$   $b$   
 2784 jets. One way to check the overall quality of the tracking inside the jet is to investigate quantities related  
 2785 to the leading track inside of the track jet. Figure A.7 shows the fit  $\chi^2/n_{\text{DOF}}$  and number of hits in the  
 2786 pixel detector for the leading track of the leading track jet. In both cases, the figure shows that in higher  
 2787 mass samples, the quality of the leading track inside of the track jet degrades substantially. The fit quality  
 2788 is lessened and the tracks have less hits in the pixel detector. This is likely due to the fact that at higher  $p_T$ ,

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<sup>1</sup>When two truth  $b$  quarks are required in the leading jet, the subleading jet is required to have zero. When one is required for the leading, one is also required for the subleading.

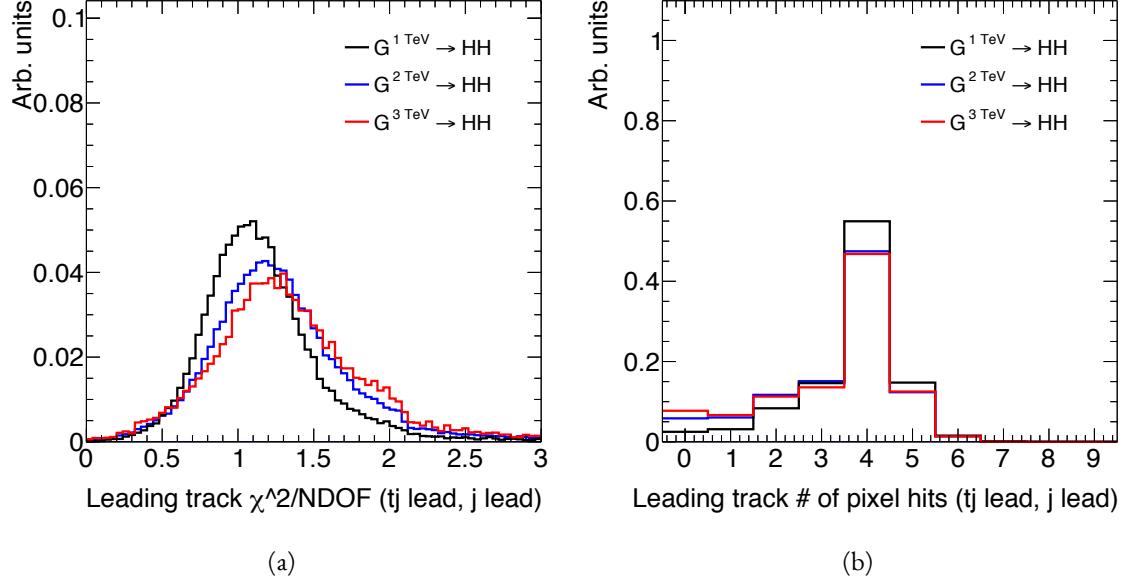


Figure A.7: Track fit  $\chi^2/\text{nDOF}$  (a) and number of pixel detector hits (b) for the leading track of the leading track jet in different mass RSG  $c = 1$  samples

the  $B$ -hadron will sometimes live long enough to miss the IBL and first pixel layer, thus decreasing the number of hits on the track.

To check whether this is the cause for the shift in the  $\text{MV}_2$  score and the higher difficulty in reconstructing secondary vertices, jets whose leading track have at least four pixel hits are compared with those whose tracks have less than four pixel hits. The results for the  $\text{MV}_2$  score and  $\text{SV}_1$  mass are shown in figure A.8. Track jets where the leading track does not have at least four pixel hits are more likely to not have a secondary vertex reconstructed. Additionally, their  $\text{MV}_{2c2o}$  score is shifted more significantly to background-like values. This seems to confirm the hypothesis that degrading track quality is responsible for the lowered  $b$ -tagging efficiency at high  $p_T$ .

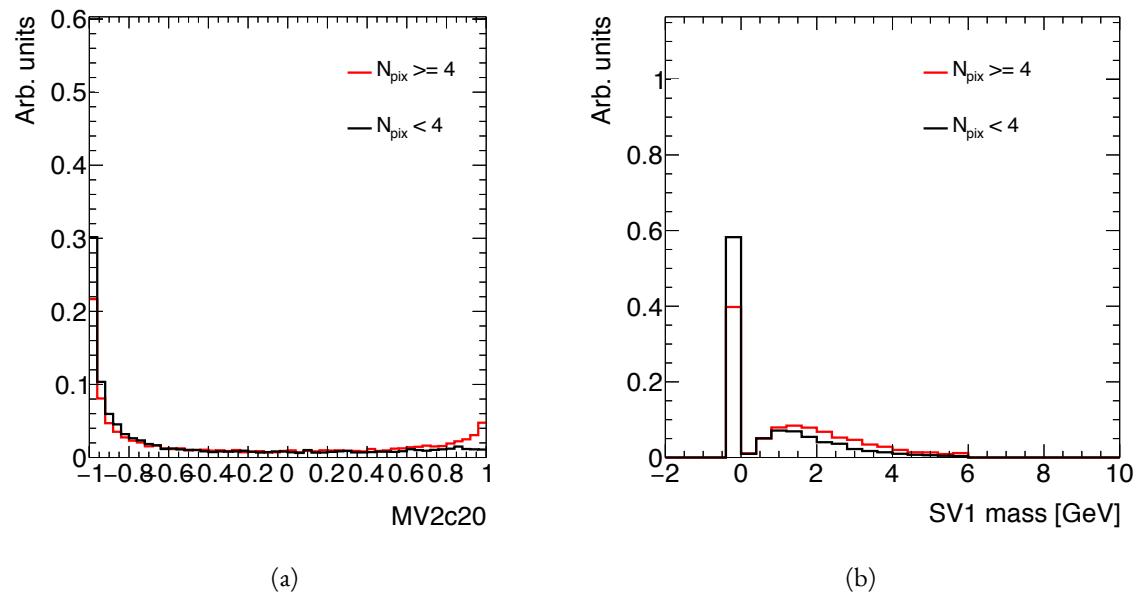


Figure A.8: MV<sub>2</sub>c<sub>20</sub> score (a) and SV1 mass (b) for leading track jets whose leading track jet has at least four pixel hits ( $N_{\text{pix}} \geq 4$ ) compared to those which do not ( $N_{\text{pix}} < 4$ ).

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