

Note

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1 Generate di-Higgs samples in SM

Generate the double Higgs events in the standard model by MadGraph with `loop_sm` model. Following are the MadGraph scripts for generating di-Higgs samples:

```
import model loop_sm
generate p p > h h [QCD] QED^2<=99 QCD^2<=99
output /home/r10222035/CPVDM/Di-Higgs-SM/di-Higgs-sm

launch /home/r10222035/CPVDM/Di-Higgs-SM/di-Higgs-sm

shower=OFF
detector=OFF
analysis=OFF
done

set run_card nevents 10000
set run_card ebeam1 6500.0
set run_card ebeam2 6500.0

done
```

1.1 Variation with κ_λ

Reference: [How to change the trilinear Higgs coupling in Madgraph?](#)

The definition of κ_λ

$$\kappa_\lambda \equiv \frac{\lambda_{HHH}}{\lambda_{HHH}^{\text{SM}}} \quad (1)$$

Following the below steps, we can add a parameter κ_λ in the model

1. Go to the MadGraph model file directory. Copy `loop_sm` to `my_loop_sm`.
2. Go to `my_loop_sm` directory.
3. In `parameters.py`, add a new parameter for κ_λ by

```

khhh = Parameter(name = 'khhh',
                  nature = 'external',
                  type = 'real',
                  value = 1,
                  texname = '\\text{khhh}',
                  lhablock = 'SMINPUTS',
                  lhacode = [ 10 ])

```

4. In `vertices.py`, we can find the coupling for three Higgs vertex in the form `GC_XX`.
5. In `couplings.py`, multiply the value for `GC_XX` found in step 4 by `khhh`.
6. In `restrict_default.dat`, add

```
10 2.000000e+00 # khhh
```

in Block SMINPUTS.

Finish the above setting we can use the following scripts to generate di-Higgs samples:

```

import model my_loop_sm
generate p p > h h [QCD] QED^2<=99 QCD^2<=99
output /home/r10222035/CPVDM/Di-Higgs-SM/di-Higgs-sm-kappa

launch /home/r10222035/CPVDM/Di-Higgs-SM/di-Higgs-sm-kappa

shower=OFF
detector=OFF
analysis=OFF
done

set param_card khhh 1

set run_card nevents 10000

```

```

set run_card ebeam1 6500.0
set run_card ebeam2 6500.0

```

done

1.2 Results

The cross sections of various κ_λ are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: The cross sections of various κ_λ . My data is the results from MadGraph. The reference data is from [here](#).

κ_λ	13 TeV				14 TeV				Ref. K/My K	
	Cross section (fb)		Ref./My	Cross section (fb)		Ref./My	Ref. K			
	Ref.	My data		Ref.	My data		Ref.			
-1	116.71	74.62	1.564	136.91	87.93	1.56	1.86		1.19	
0	62.51	41.96	1.490	73.64	49.45	1.49	1.79		1.20	
1	27.84	20.27	1.373	32.88	24.05	1.37	1.66		1.21	
2	12.42	9.56	1.299	14.75	11.34	1.30	1.56		1.20	
2.4	11.65	8.33	1.399	13.79	9.90	1.39	1.65		1.18	
3	16.28	9.81	1.660	19.07	11.55	1.65	1.90		1.15	
5	81.74	43.55	1.877	95.22	50.68	1.88	2.14		1.14	

The m_{HH} distribution with various κ_λ is presented in Figure 1. In the left plot, the data is the parton level data from MadGraph. The right plot comes from the ATLAS reference. Here, the $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

Figure 2 and 3 are generated at $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV.

2 Non-resonant di-Higgs event selection

2.1 Sample

Non-resonant Higgs pair process is generated by MadGraph. Then pass to Pythia for showering and hadronization. Then pass to Delphes for detector simulation.

Jets are reconstructed using the anti- k_t algorithm with radius parameter $R = 0.4$.

The b-tagging part in the Delphes card is changed such that same as the DL1r b-tagger at 77% WP. The b-jet efficiency is set to 0.77. The c-jet missing rate is set to 0.204. The light jet missing rate is set to 0.0077.

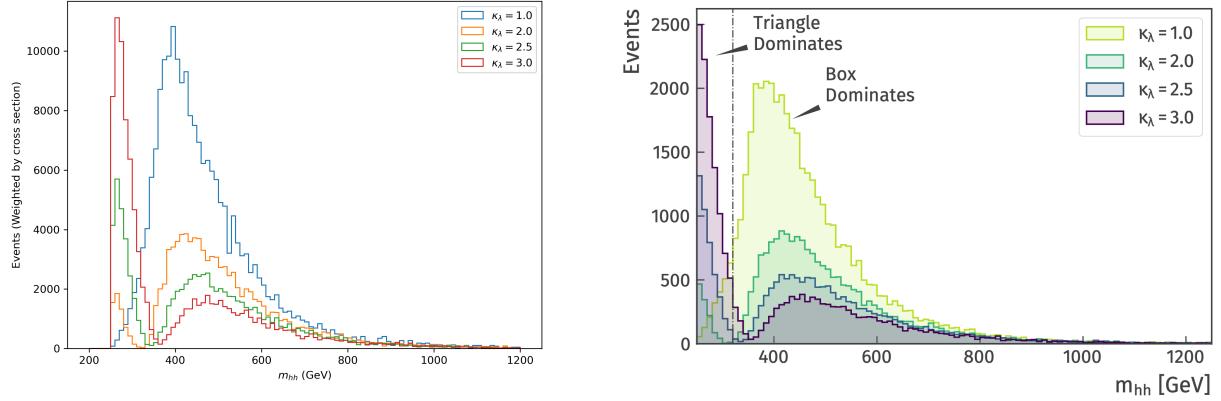


Figure 1: The m_{hh} distribution with various κ_λ . The bin height is weighted by the cross section.

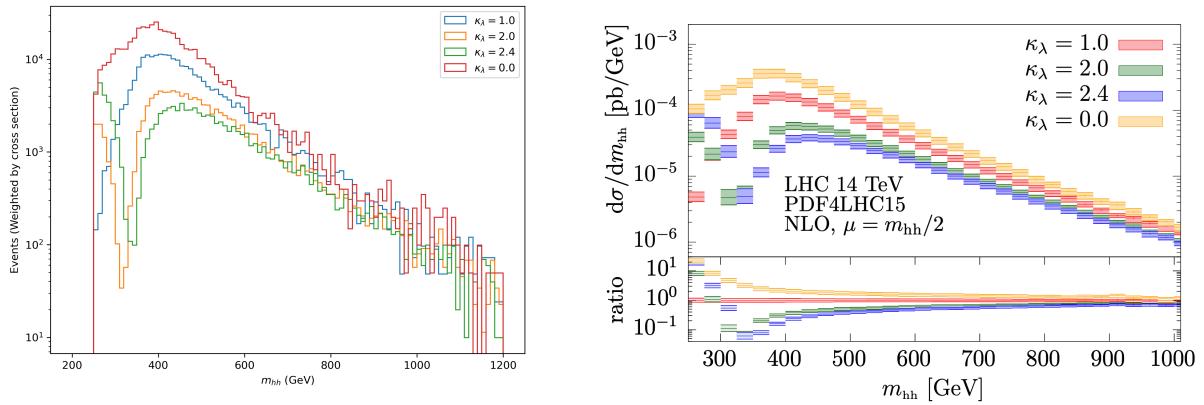


Figure 2: The m_{hh} distribution with various κ_λ . The bin height is weighted by the cross section.

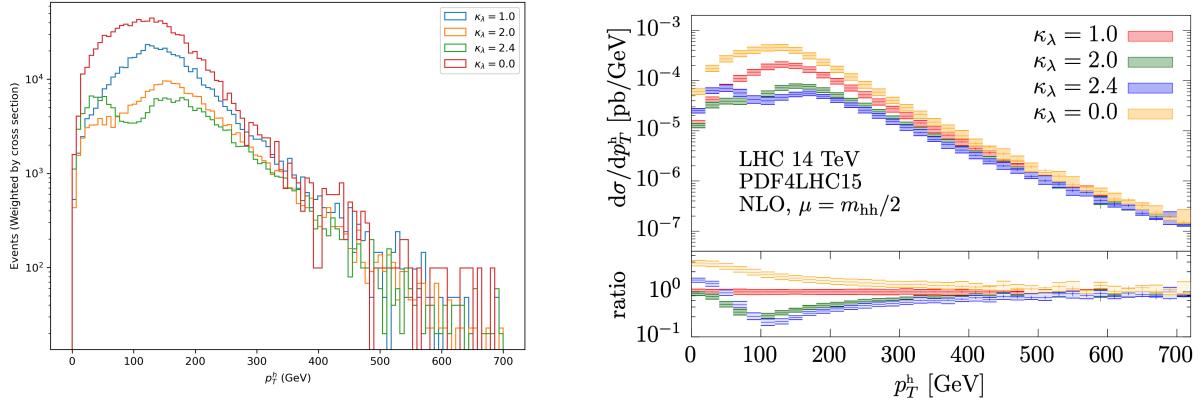


Figure 3: The p_T^h distribution with various κ_λ . The bin height is weighted by the cross section.

2.2 Event selection

Reference: [ATLAS CONF Note CONF-HDBS-2022-35](#)

The selection steps:

- Four tag: The event contains at least 4 b-tagged anti- k_t $R = 0.4$ jets with $p_T > 40$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$.
- The four jets with the highest p_T are paired to construct two Higgs boson candidates.
- min- ΔR pairing method: Choose the pairing in which the higher- p_T jet pair has the smallest ΔR separation.
- Higgs Eta:

$$|\Delta\eta_{HH}| < 1.5$$

- Top veto: Every possible pair of jets with $p_T > 40$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$, including those that were not selected for the H candidates, to form “ W candidates”. “Top quark candidates” are built by pairing W candidates with each remaining jet that was selected for H candidates. The quantity X_{Wt} is defined as

$$X_{Wt} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_W - 80.4 \text{ GeV}}{0.1m_W}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m_t - 172.5 \text{ GeV}}{0.1m_t}\right)^2}$$

Events with the smallest $X_{Wt} < 1.5$ are vetoed.

- Signal region:

$$X_{HH} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_{H_1} - 124 \text{ GeV}}{0.1m_{H_1}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m_{H_2} - 117 \text{ GeV}}{0.1m_{H_2}}\right)^2} < 1.6$$

Table 2: The selection passing rate and efficiency at each stage. The b-tagging part is the same as the DL1r 77% WP.

Cut	ATLAS		My sample	
	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency
Four tag	0.0649	0.0649	0.0852	0.0852
Higgs Eta	0.0543	0.8360	0.0688	0.8074
Top veto	0.0456	0.8401	0.0553	0.8044
Signal region	0.0220	0.4818	0.0181	0.3283

Correct selection: Consider the events in which four jets can be matched one-to-one (within $\Delta R < 0.3$) to the four b-quarks decayed from the Higgs bosons. For the highest p_T there are 89% of simulated signal events reaching this selection.

Correct pairing: Consider the correct selection events, for min- ΔR pairing method there 85% of events are correctly paired.

Figure 4 shows the Higgs mass distribution. There is a deviation between the mass distribution peak and the signal region's center.

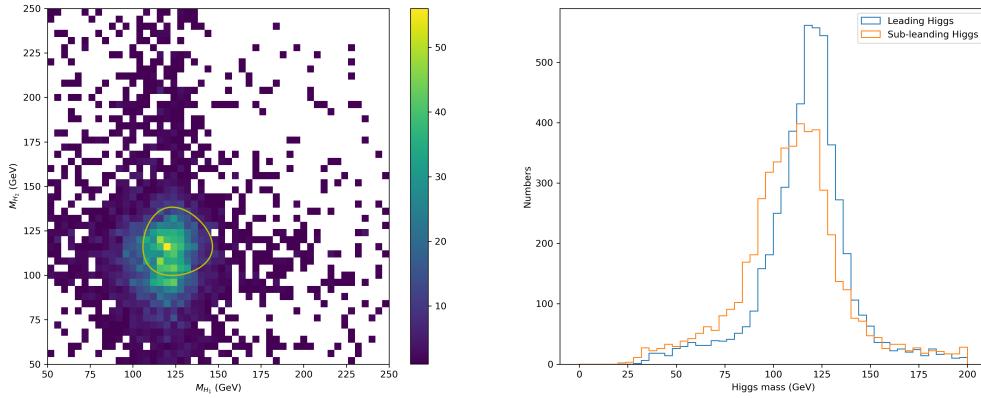


Figure 4: The mass plane and distribution for Higgs candidate.

2.2.1 Old method

Reference: Search for pair production of Higgs bosons in the $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ final state using proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

The selection steps:

- Four tag: The event contains at least 4 b-tagged anti-kt small- R ($R = 0.4$) jets with $p_T > 40$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. The four jets with the highest b-tagging score are paired to construct two Higgs boson candidates.
- The four jets with the highest p_T are paired to construct two Higgs boson candidates in my samples.
- Delta R: Pairing jets to Higgs boson candidate needs to satisfy the following requirements:
 - $\frac{360 \text{ GeV}}{m_{4j}} - 0.5 < \Delta R_{jj,\text{lead}} < \frac{653 \text{ GeV}}{m_{4j}} + 0.475$
 - $\frac{235 \text{ GeV}}{m_{4j}} < \Delta R_{jj,\text{subl}} < \frac{875 \text{ GeV}}{m_{4j}} + 0.35$
 - $0 < \Delta R_{jj,\text{lead}} < 1$
 - $0 < \Delta R_{jj,\text{subl}} < 1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{360 \text{ GeV}}{m_{4j}} - 0.5 < \Delta R_{jj,\text{lead}} < \frac{653 \text{ GeV}}{m_{4j}} + 0.475 \\ \frac{235 \text{ GeV}}{m_{4j}} < \Delta R_{jj,\text{subl}} < \frac{875 \text{ GeV}}{m_{4j}} + 0.35 \\ 0 < \Delta R_{jj,\text{lead}} < 1 \\ 0 < \Delta R_{jj,\text{subl}} < 1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{if } m_{4j} < 1250 \text{ GeV} \\ \text{if } m_{4j} > 1250 \text{ GeV} \end{array}$$

- If more than 2 pairings satisfy the Delta R requirement. Calculate D_{HH}

$$D_{HH} = \frac{|m_{2j}^{\text{lead}} - \frac{120}{110}m_{2j}^{\text{subl}}|}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{120}{110}\right)^2}}$$

the pairing with the smallest value of D_{HH} is chosen.

- Higgs PT:

$$\begin{aligned} p_T^{\text{lead}} &> m_{4j} \times 0.5 - 103 \text{ GeV} \\ p_T^{\text{subl}} &> m_{4j} \times 0.33 - 73 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

- Higgs Eta:

$$|\Delta\eta_{HH}| < 1.5$$

- Signal region:

$$X_{HH} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_{2j}^{\text{lead}} - 120 \text{ GeV}}{0.1m_{2j}^{\text{lead}}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m_{2j}^{\text{subl}} - 110 \text{ GeV}}{0.1m_{2j}^{\text{subl}}}\right)^2} < 1.6$$

- Top veto: Every possible pair of jets with $p_T > 40$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$, including those that were not selected for the H candidates, to form “ W candidates”. “Top quark candidates” are built by pairing W candidates with each remaining jet that was selected for H candidates

$$X_{Wt} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_W - 80 \text{ GeV}}{0.1m_W}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m_t - 173 \text{ GeV}}{0.1m_t}\right)^2}$$

Events with the smallest $X_{Wt} < 1.5$ are vetoed.

The results are in Table 3.

Table 3: The selection passing rate and efficiency at each stage.

Cut	ATLAS		My sample	
	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency
Four tag	0.0490	0.0490	0.0563	0.0563
Delta R	0.0448	0.9143	0.0471	0.8370
Higgs PT	0.0422	0.9420	0.0446	0.9480
Higgs Eta	0.0380	0.9005	0.0398	0.8911
Signal region	0.0193	0.5079	0.0170	0.4280
Top veto	0.0179	0.9275	0.0145	0.8537

2.3 Background event selection

Apply the same selection step to the background samples. The cutflow table is in Table 4 and the mass distribution is in Figure 5.

Table 4: The selection passing rate and efficiency at each stage for “min- ΔR ” pairing method.

Cut	pp4b min- ΔR	
	pass rate	efficiency
Four tag	0.0096	0.0096
Higgs Eta	0.0056	0.5835
Top veto	0.0042	0.7423
Signal region	0.0001	0.0232

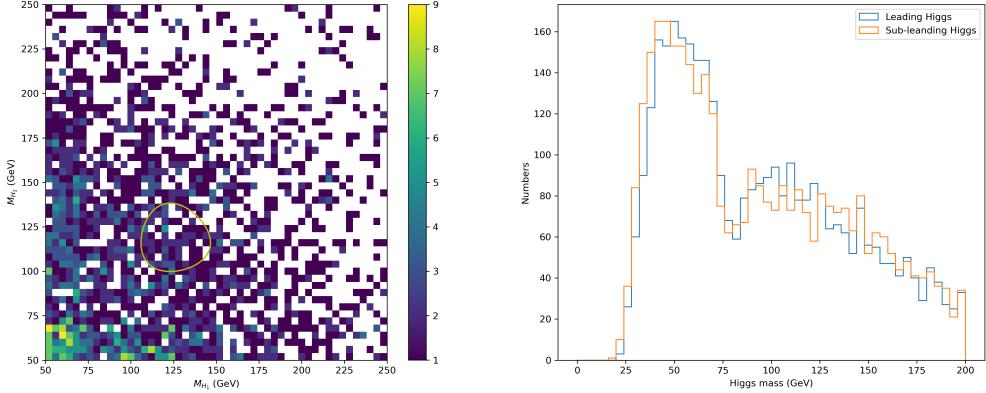


Figure 5: The mass plane and distribution for background events Higgs candidate.

3 Apply SPANET on non-resonant di-Higgs event

3.1 Training SPANET

The training samples are required to pass the “Four tag cut”, i.e., there are at least four b-tagged jets with $p_T > 40$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. The b-tagging efficiency is the same as the DL1r b-tagger at 77% WP.

- Training sample:
 - Total sample size: 76,131
 - 1h sample size: 14,527
 - 2h sample size: 60,122
 - 5% used on validation
- Testing sample:
 - Total sample size: 8,460
 - 1h sample size: 1,577
 - 2h sample size: 6,744

The training results are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: SPA-NET training results on the di-Higgs samples with “Four tag cut”.

N_{Jet}	Event Fraction	Event Efficiency	Higgs Efficiency
= 4	0.280	0.961	0.961
= 5	0.287	0.878	0.913
≥ 6	0.229	0.740	0.819
Total	0.797	0.868	0.903

Table 6: The selection passing rate and efficiency at each stage for “min- ΔR ” and SPA-NET pairing.

Cut	min- ΔR				SPA-NET	
	ATLAS		My sample		My sample	
	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency
Four tag	0.0649	0.0649	0.0852	0.0852	0.0852	0.0852
Higgs Eta	0.0543	0.8360	0.0688	0.8074	0.0635	0.7454
Top veto	0.0456	0.8401	0.0553	0.8044	0.0508	0.8006
Signal region	0.0220	0.4818	0.0181	0.3283	0.0027	0.0541

Table 7: The selection passing rate and efficiency at each stage for “min- ΔR ” and SPA-NET pairing.

Cut	pp4b			
	min- ΔR		SPA-NET	
	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency
Four tag	0.0096	0.0096	0.0096	0.0096
Higgs Eta	0.0056	0.5835	0.0055	0.5733
Top veto	0.0042	0.7423	0.0042	0.7607
Signal region	0.0001	0.0232	0.0001	0.0181

3.2 Use SPANET for event selection

The “min- ΔR ” pairing is replaced by SPA-NET pairing. Other cuts remained unchanged. The cutflow tables for signal and background are in Table 6, 7.

Figure 6 shows the Higgs mass distribution for SPA-NET pairing.

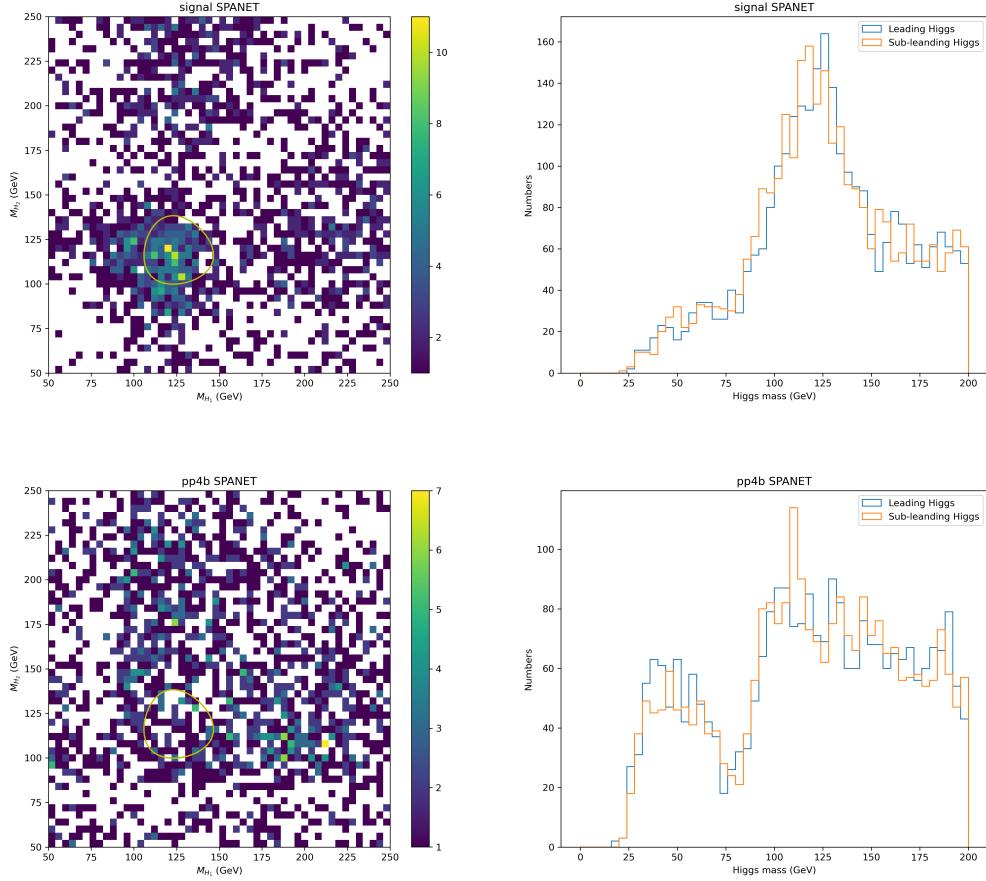


Figure 6: The mass plane and distribution for Higgs candidate for SPA-NET pairing method. The above figure is for the signal sample and the below one is for the background sample.

4 Pairing performance

The truth pairing is defined by matching the jets to the simulated quarks within the angular distance of $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} < 0.4$.

The “min- ΔR ” pairing method contain two-step: first select four b-jets with the highest p_T , and second, choose min- ΔR configuration. For the first step, the correct selection rate is 89%. For the second step, the correct pairing rate is 91%. The pairing efficiency is 81%.

The “SPA-NET” pairing method: The pairing efficiency is 86.8%.

The mass distribution for truth pairing is in Figure 7. The results are similar to the “min- ΔR ” ones, but much different to the SPA-NET’s. There are indeed some bugs in the SPA-NET pairing code.

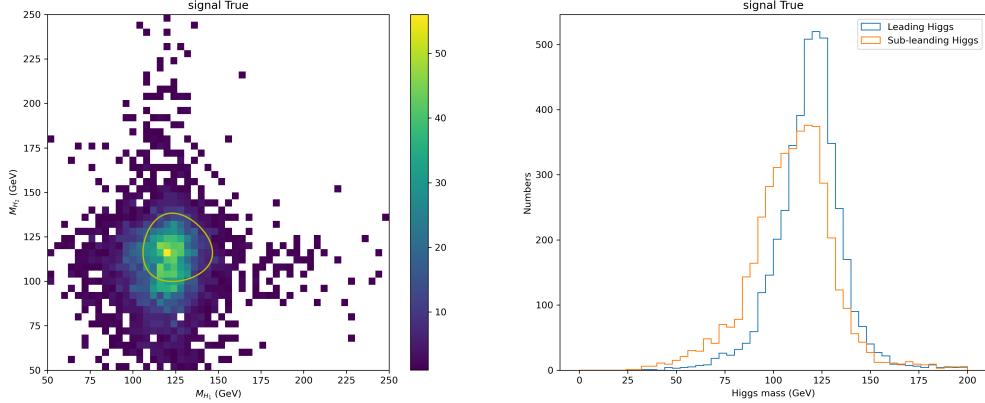


Figure 7: The mass plane and distribution for truth pairing.

5 Apply SPANET to non-resonant di-Higgs event again

The bugs for Sec.3: Some variables are misdefined twice, so they will get an incorrect number when calculating some physical quantities.

Fix this bug, then the cutflow tables for signal and background are in Table 8, 9.

Table 8: The selection passing rate and efficiency at each stage for “min- ΔR ” and SPA-NET pairing.

Cut	min- ΔR				SPA-NET	
	ATLAS		My sample		My sample	
	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency
Four tag	0.0649	0.0649	0.0852	0.0852	0.0852	0.0852
Higgs Eta	0.0543	0.8360	0.0688	0.8074	0.0676	0.7942
Top veto	0.0456	0.8401	0.0553	0.8044	0.0544	0.8051
Signal region	0.0220	0.4818	0.0181	0.3283	0.0194	0.3567

Figure 8 shows the Higgs mass distribution for SPA-NET pairing.

The “min- ΔR ” result is in Table 10. The SPANet result is in Table 11.

Table 9: The selection passing rate and efficiency at each stage for “min- ΔR ” and SPA-NET pairing.

Cut	min- ΔR		pp4b		SPA-NET
	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency	
Four tag	0.0096	0.0096	0.0096	0.0096	
Higgs Eta	0.0056	0.5835	0.0050	0.5202	
Top veto	0.0042	0.7423	0.0037	0.7341	
Signal region	0.0001	0.0232	0.0002	0.0443	

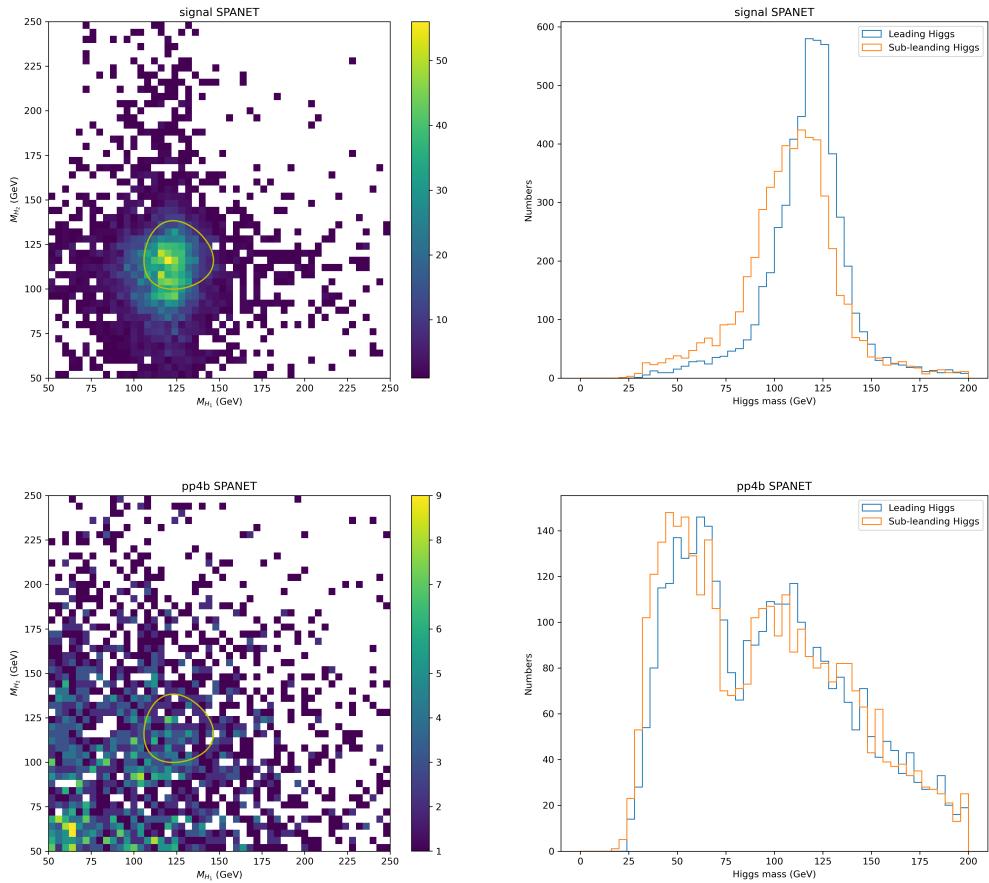


Figure 8: The mass plane and distribution for Higgs candidate for SPA-NET pairing method. The above figure is for the signal sample and the below one is for the background sample.

The SPA-NET method will let more signal events pass the Higgs signal cut, but also true for the background process. Therefore, the SPA-NET pairing method can not improve the S/\sqrt{B} .

Table 10: The cross sections for the di-Higgs signal and background processes at different cuts. The pairing method is “min- ΔR ”.

	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
No cut	6.774	6.29e+05	1.08e-05	0.101	0.148	0.468
Four tag	0.577	6.06e+03	9.52e-05	0.0874	0.128	0.406
Higgs Eta	0.466	3.54e+03	0.000132	0.0923	0.136	0.429
Top veto	0.375	2.62e+03	0.000143	0.0862	0.127	0.401
Higgs signal	0.123	61.0	0.00202	0.186	0.273	0.862

Table 11: The cross sections for the di-Higgs signal and background processes at different cuts. The pairing method is SPA-NET.

	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
No cut	6.774	6.29e+05	1.08e-05	0.101	0.148	0.468
Four tag	0.577	6.06e+03	9.52e-05	0.0874	0.128	0.406
Higgs Eta	0.458	3.15e+03	0.000145	0.0962	0.141	0.447
Top veto	0.369	2.31e+03	0.000159	0.0904	0.133	0.420
Higgs signal	0.132	1.02e+02	0.00128	0.153	0.225	0.712

6 Train on resonant test on SM

In Figure 1, there is a peak around 450 GeV in the SM ($\kappa_\lambda = 1$) m_{hh} distribution. This section trains a SPA-NET on the resonant samples with resonant mass 450 GeV, then test its performance on SM samples.

6.1 SPA-NET training on 450 GeV

Set $m_H = 450$ GeV. The training samples are required to pass the “Four tag cut”, i.e., there are at least four b-tagged jets with $p_T > 40$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$.

- Training sample:
 - Total sample size: 51,145
 - 1h sample size: 9,320
 - 2h sample size: 40,991
 - 5% used on validation
- Testing sample:
 - Total sample size: 5,683
 - 1h sample size: 1,011
 - 2h sample size: 4,582

The training results are presented in Table 12.

Table 12: SPA-NET training results on the resonant di-Higgs samples with “Four tag cut”.

N_{Jet}	Event Fraction	Event Efficiency	Higgs Efficiency
= 4	0.316	0.992	0.992
= 5	0.282	0.903	0.936
≥ 6	0.208	0.768	0.838
Total	0.806	0.903	0.933

6.2 Test SPA-NET on SM event

In the below, the SPA-NET trained in Sec.6.1 is called “resonant SPA-NET”. Test the resonant SPA-NET on the non-resonant events. The testing results are in Table 13. The event efficiency is 0.805. This result is worse than “train on resonant test on resonant 0.903” and “train on SM test on SM 0.868”.

6.3 Apply the resonant SPA-NET on SM pairing

The “min- ΔR ” pairing is replaced by SPA-NET pairing. Other cuts remained unchanged. The cutflow tables for signal and background are in Table 14, 15.

Figure 9 shows the Higgs mass distribution for resonant SPA-NET pairing. The $\frac{S}{\sqrt{B}}$ of resonant SPA-NET results are in Table 16.

Compared to “min- ΔR ” method (Table 10), the resonant SPA-NET will let roughly the same number of signal events pass the Higgs signal cut, and let the smaller number of the

Table 13: SPA-NET testing results on the non-resonant di-Higgs samples. Where the SPA-NET is trained on the resonant samples.

N_{Jet}	Event Fraction	Event Efficiency	Higgs Efficiency
= 4	0.280	0.940	0.940
= 5	0.287	0.790	0.861
≥ 6	0.229	0.649	0.756
Total	0.797	0.805	0.861

Table 14: The selection passing rate and efficiency at each stage for “min- ΔR ” and SPA-NET pairing. The SPA-NET is trained in Sec.6.1

Cut	min- ΔR				SPA-NET	
	ATLAS		My sample		My sample	
	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency
Four tag	0.0649	0.0649	0.0852	0.0852	0.0852	0.0852
Higgs Eta	0.0543	0.8360	0.0688	0.8074	0.0685	0.8022
Top veto	0.0456	0.8401	0.0553	0.8044	0.0550	0.8048
Signal region	0.0220	0.4818	0.0181	0.3283	0.0181	0.3296

Table 15: The selection passing rate and efficiency at each stage for “min- ΔR ” and SPA-NET pairing. The SPA-NET is trained in Sec.6.1

Cut	pp4b			
	min- ΔR		SPA-NET	
	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency
Four tag	0.0096	0.0096	0.0096	0.0096
Higgs Eta	0.0056	0.5835	0.0054	0.5589
Top veto	0.0042	0.7423	0.0039	0.7326
Signal region	0.0001	0.0232	0.0001	0.0200

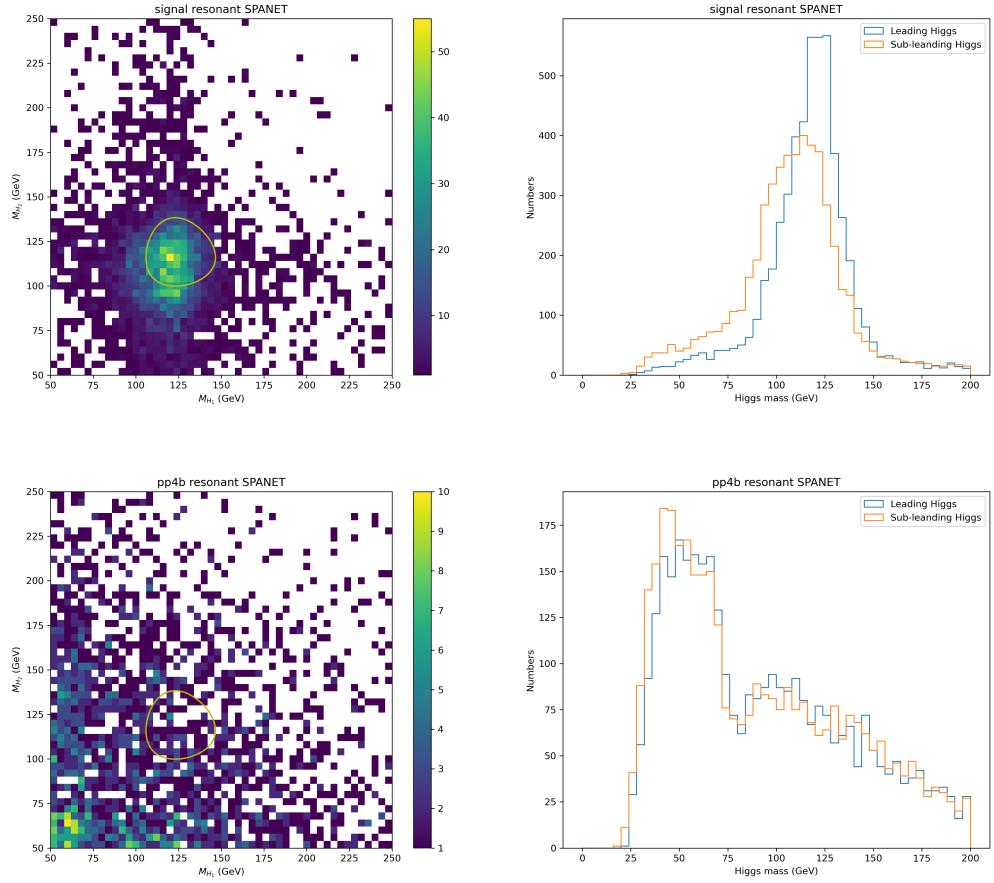


Figure 9: The mass plane and distribution for Higgs candidate for resonant SPA-NET pairing. The above figure is for the signal sample and the below one is for the background sample.

background events pass, but not so much difference. Therefore, the resonant SPA-NET can a little improve the S/\sqrt{B} .

Table 16: The cross sections for the di-Higgs signal and background processes at different cuts. The pairing method is resonant SPA-NET. There is a little improvement compared to Table 10.

	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
No cut	6.774	6.29e+05	1.08e-05	0.101	0.148	0.468
Four tag	0.577	6.06e+03	9.52e-05	0.0874	0.128	0.406
Higgs Eta	0.464	3.39e+03	0.000137	0.0941	0.138	0.437
Top veto	0.372	2.48e+03	0.00015	0.0881	0.129	0.410
Higgs signal	0.123	49.7	0.00247	0.205	0.302	0.954

7 Apply the min- ΔR method on the resonant sample

The previous pairing method for resonant samples is $\Delta R + \text{min-}D_{HH}$ method. This section will test the min- ΔR pairing method for resonant samples. The “ $\Delta R + \text{min-}D_{HH}$ ” pairing is replaced by min- ΔR pairing. Other cuts remained unchanged. The cutflow tables for signal and background are in Table 17, 18.

Table 17: The selection passing rate and efficiency at each stage for $\Delta R + \text{min-}D_{HH}$, min- ΔR and SPA-NET pairing. The resonant mass is 1000 GeV.

Cut	$\Delta R + \text{min-}D_{HH}$		min- ΔR		SPA-NET	
	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency
Four tag	0.1257	0.1257	0.1257	0.1257	0.1257	0.1257
Delta R	0.1087	0.8644	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Higgs PT	0.0896	0.8247	0.0936	0.7444	0.0978	0.7775
Higgs Eta	0.0826	0.9216	0.0863	0.9226	0.0900	0.9203
Higgs signal	0.0445	0.5391	0.0445	0.5155	0.0468	0.5197
Top veto	0.0425	0.9555	0.0425	0.9553	0.0446	0.9536

Figure 10 shows the Higgs mass distribution for resonant signal events with different pairing methods. Figure 11 is for background events with different pairing methods. The

Table 18: The selection passing rate and efficiency at each stage for $\Delta R + \min-D_{HH}$, min- ΔR and SPA-NET pairing.

Cut	pp4b					
	$\Delta R + \min-D_{HH}$		min- ΔR		SPA-NET	
	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency	pass rate	efficiency
Four tag	0.0096	0.0096	9.6420e-03	0.0096	9.6420e-03	0.0096
Delta R	0.0050	0.5234	9.6420e-03	1.0000	9.6420e-03	1.0000
Higgs PT	0.0043	0.8462	6.6460e-03	0.6893	6.7200e-03	0.6970
Higgs Eta	0.0030	0.7127	5.0040e-03	0.7529	4.8580e-03	0.7229
Higgs signal	0.0005	0.1551	1.1600e-04	0.0232	7.5000e-05	0.0154
Top veto	0.0003	0.5975	9.4000e-05	0.8103	6.6000e-05	0.8800

mass planes for the signal process all look similar. For background, $\Delta R + \min-D_{HH}$ pairing is much different from the other two methods.

The results of S/\sqrt{B} are presented in Table 19, 20, 21. Compared to the $\Delta R + \min-D_{HH}$ pairing method, the min- ΔR and SPA-NET pairing method can reduce more background events, so they can improve the S/\sqrt{B} . The SPA-NET method has the best performance.

Table 19: The cross sections for the di-Higgs signal and background processes at different cuts. The pairing method is $\Delta R + \min-D_{HH}$.

	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
No cut	0.644	6.29e+05	1.02e-06	0.0096	0.0141	0.0445
Four tag	0.081	6.06e+03	1.34e-05	0.0123	0.0180	0.0570
Delta R	0.070	3.17e+03	2.21e-05	0.0147	0.0215	0.0681
Higgs PT	0.058	2.68e+03	2.15e-05	0.0131	0.0193	0.0610
Higgs Eta	0.053	1.91e+03	2.78e-05	0.0143	0.0211	0.0666
Higgs signal	0.029	2.97e+02	9.67e-05	0.0196	0.0288	0.0912
Top veto	0.027	1.77e+02	0.000155	0.0243	0.0357	0.1128

8 Hyperparameter tuning

Some hyperparameters of SPA-NET:

- Learning rate: 0.0007

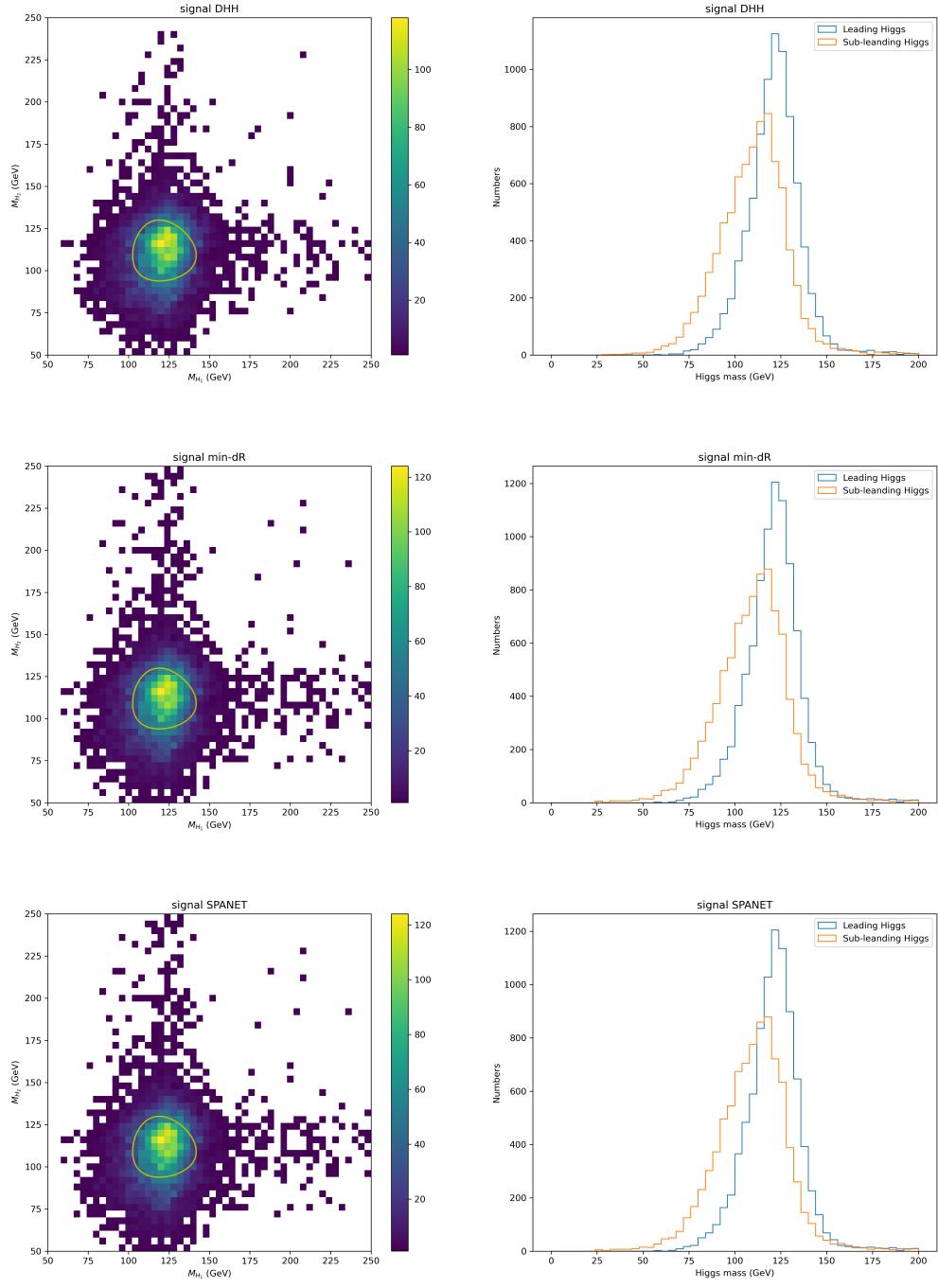


Figure 10: The mass plane and distribution of Higgs candidate for resonant signal events with different pairing methods. The top one is $\Delta R + \min-D_{HH}$ pairing, the middle one is $\min-\Delta R$ pairing, bottom one is SPA-NET pairing.

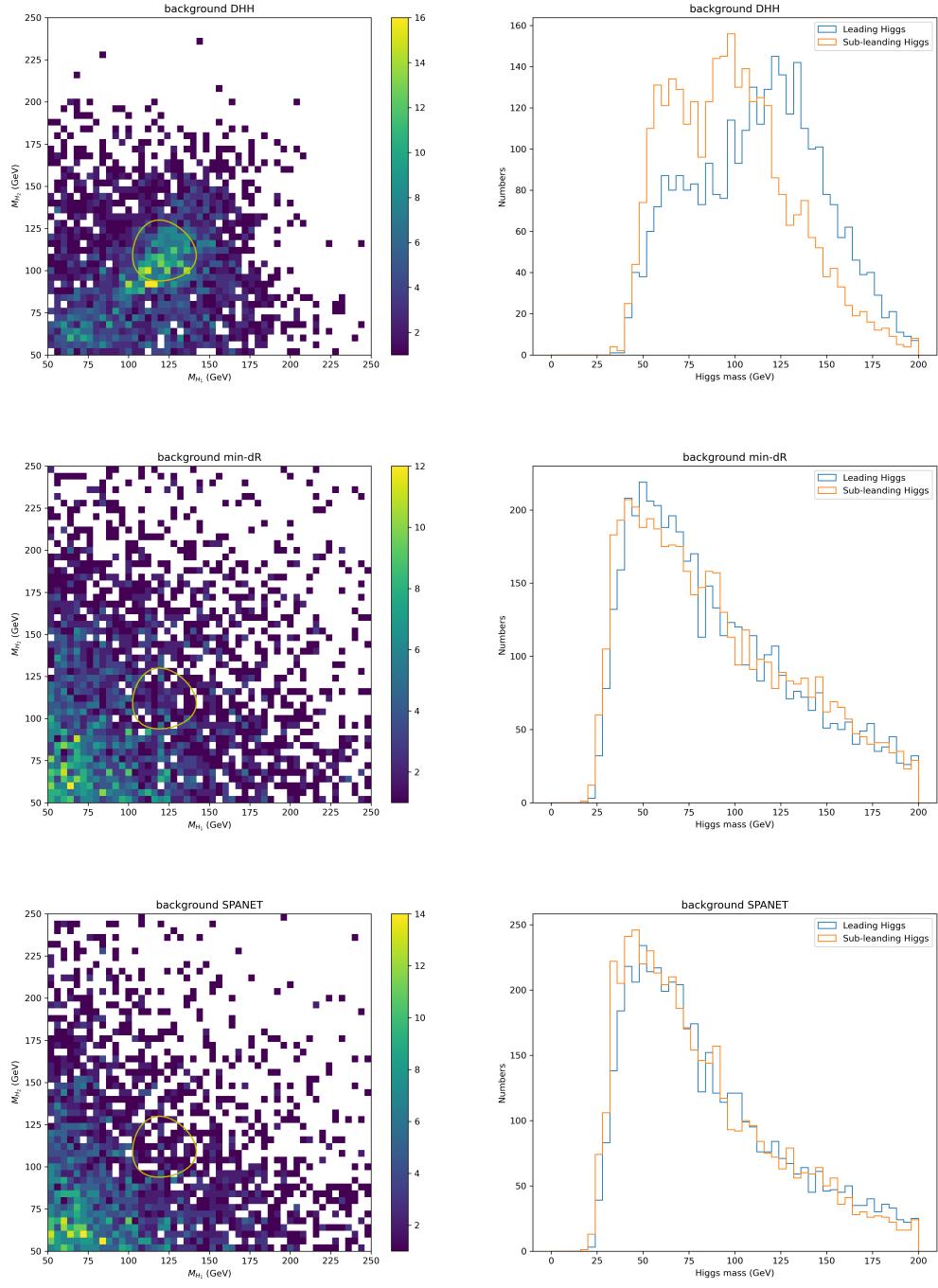


Figure 11: The mass plane and distribution of Higgs candidate for background events with different pairing methods. The top one is $\Delta R + \min-D_{HH}$ pairing, the middle one is min- ΔR pairing, bottom one is SPA-NET pairing.

Table 20: The cross sections for the di-Higgs signal and background processes at different cuts. The pairing method is min- ΔR .

	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
No cut	0.644	6.29e+05	1.02e-06	0.0096	0.0141	0.0445
Four tag	0.081	6.06e+03	1.34e-05	0.0123	0.0180	0.0570
Higgs PT	0.060	4.18e+03	1.44e-05	0.0110	0.0162	0.0511
Higgs Eta	0.056	3.15e+03	1.77e-05	0.0117	0.0172	0.0543
Higgs signal	0.029	72.9	0.000393	0.0396	0.0582	0.1839
Top veto	0.027	59.1	0.000464	0.0420	0.0617	0.1952

Table 21: The cross sections for the di-Higgs signal and background processes at different cuts. The pairing method is SPA-NET.

	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
No cut	0.644	6.29e+05	1.02e-06	0.0096	0.0141	0.0445
Four tag	0.081	6.06e+03	1.34e-05	0.0123	0.0180	0.0570
Higgs PT	0.063	4.22e+03	1.49e-05	0.0114	0.0168	0.0531
Higgs Eta	0.058	3.05e+03	1.9e-05	0.0124	0.0182	0.0574
Higgs signal	0.030	47.1	0.000639	0.0517	0.0760	0.2403
Top veto	0.029	41.5	0.000692	0.0526	0.0772	0.2443

- Central encoder count: 6
- Branch encoder count: 3
- Dropout percentage: 0.0
- L2 weight normalization: 0.0002
- L2 gradient clipping: 0.0

the above values are used in Sec.6.

8.1 Scan hyperparameters

In the below, use the same samples in Sec.6.1 for hyperparameter scan.

Learning rate Range: [0.0003, 0.0030]. Step size: 0.0003. Figure 12 is the scanning results. When the learning rate is equal to 0.0018, the model will get the best performance at the first 10 epochs, but the difference between different learning rates is very small. The model cannot be trained when the learning rate is greater than 0.0030.

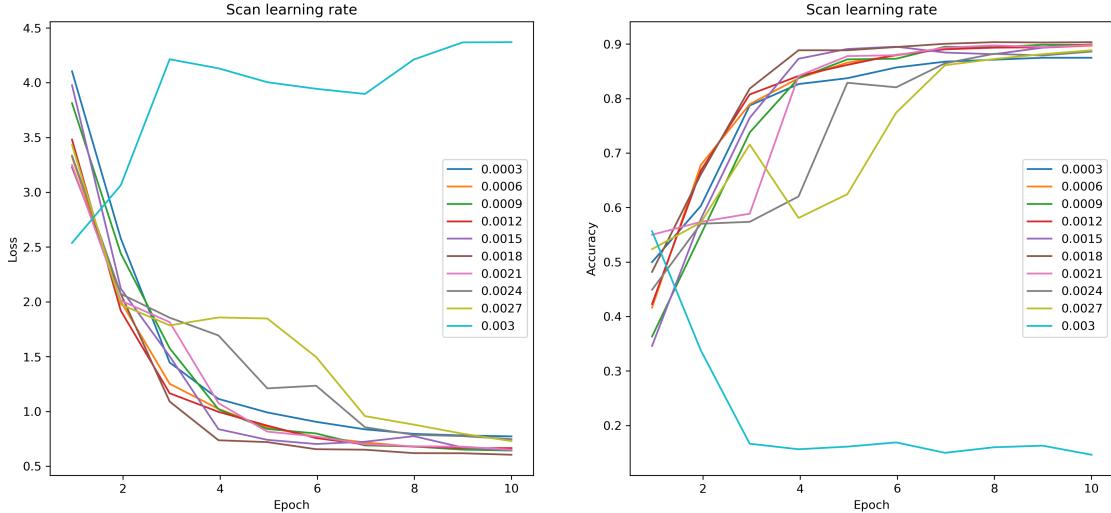


Figure 12: SPA-NET training results for different learning rates.

Central encoder count Range: [2, 6]. Step size: 1. Figure 13 is the scanning results. When the number of central encoder layers is equal to 3, the model will get the best performance at the first 10 epochs.

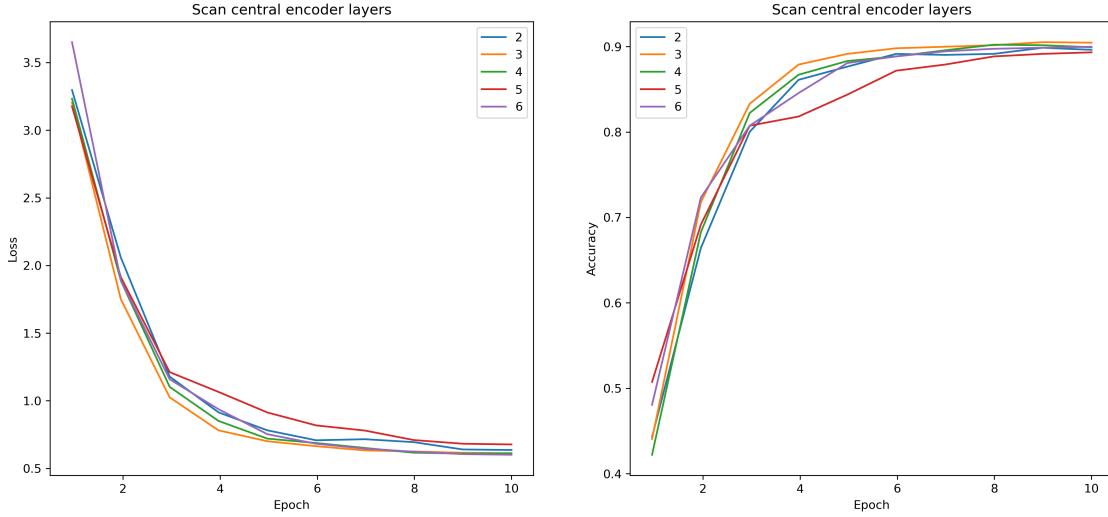


Figure 13: SPA-NET training results for different central encoder layers.

Branch encoder count Range: [2, 7]. Step size: 1. Figure 14 is the scanning results. When the number of branch encoder layers is equal to 6, the model will get the best performance at the first 10 epochs.

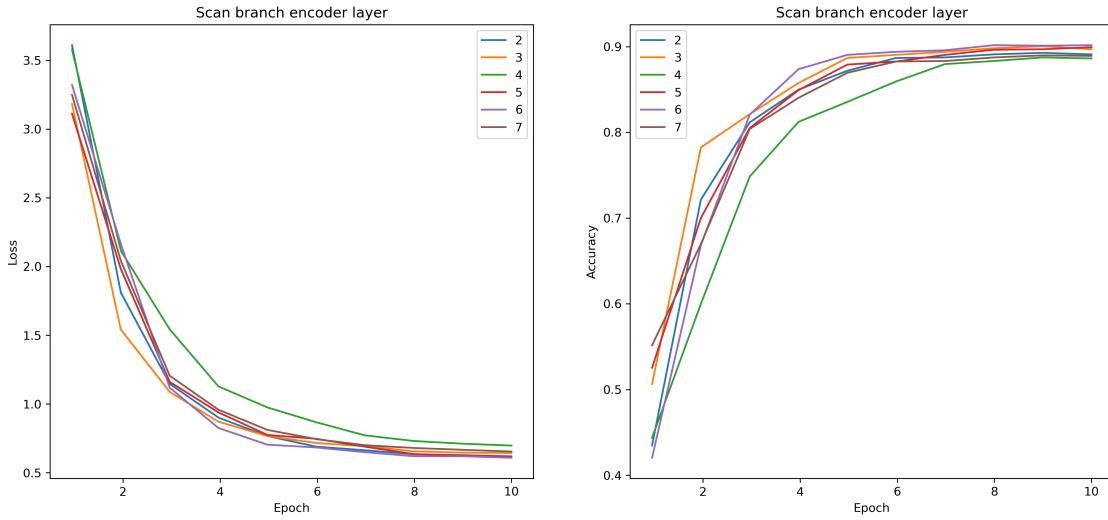


Figure 14: SPA-NET training results for different branch encoder layers.

8.2 Training results for different hyperparamers

This section uses the same samples in Sec.6.1 for training. Train 50 epochs. Table 22 is the training results for different hyperparameters. Table 23 is the testing results on SM samples.

Table 22: SPA-NET training results for different hyperparameters.

Case	Central encoder	Branch encoder	learning rate	Event efficiency	Higgs efficiency
1	6	3	0.0007	0.902	0.932
2	6	3	0.0018	0.870	0.898
3	3	3	0.0007	0.908	0.936
4	6	6	0.0007	0.911	0.941
5	3	6	0.0018	0.883	0.911
6	3	6	0.0007	0.910	0.940

Table 23: SPA-NET testing results on SM samples for different hyperparameters.

Case	Central encoder	Branch encoder	learning rate	Event efficiency	Higgs efficiency
1	6	3	0.0007	0.810	0.863
2	6	3	0.0018	0.824	0.858
3	3	3	0.0007	0.831	0.876
4	6	6	0.0007	0.812	0.865
5	3	6	0.0018	0.829	0.863
6	3	6	0.0007	0.793	0.854

8.3 Use the best SPA-NET on selection

The section uses the best SPA-NET trained in Sec.8.2 for pairing (Case 3 and 5). Other cuts remained unchanged. The cutflow tables for signal and background are presented in Table 24, 25.

Compared to the SPA-NET trained in Sec.6.1 (Table 16), the results are similar. Consider S/\sqrt{B} , for case 3: 0.2123, for case 5: 0.2060, for case 1: 0.2050 ($\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$).

9 Constraints on κ_λ

This section uses the m_{HH} distribution to set the constraints of κ_λ .

The binned m_{HH} distribution is used. The likelihood function L consisting of a product of Poisson distributions

$$L(\kappa_\lambda \mid \text{data}) = \prod_{i=1}^B \text{Pois}(n_i \mid n_{i,\text{exp}}) \quad (2)$$

where B is the number of bins, n_i is the number of events in bin i from data, $n_{i,\text{exp}}$ is the expected number of events in bin i . The expected number of events is the sum of the signal

Table 24: The cross sections for the di-Higgs signal and background processes at different cuts. The pairing method is the SPA-NET trained in Sec.8.2 case 3. The results are similar compared to Table 16.

	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
No cut	6.774	6.29e+05	1.08e-05	0.1007	0.1480	0.4680
Four tag	0.577	6.06e+03	9.52e-05	0.0874	0.1284	0.4059
Higgs Eta	0.464	3.34e+03	0.000139	0.0948	0.1392	0.4403
Top veto	0.373	2.44e+03	0.000153	0.0891	0.1309	0.4139
Higgs signal	0.125	48.4	0.00259	0.2123	0.3118	0.9862

Table 25: The cross sections for the di-Higgs signal and background processes at different cuts. The pairing method is the SPA-NET trained in Sec.8.2 case 5. The results are similar compared to Table 16.

	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
No cut	6.774	6.29e+05	1.08e-05	0.1007	0.1480	0.4680
Four tag	0.577	6.06e+03	9.52e-05	0.0874	0.1284	0.4059
Higgs Eta	0.459	3.3e+03	0.000139	0.0941	0.1383	0.4374
Top veto	0.369	2.43e+03	0.000152	0.0882	0.1296	0.4100
Higgs signal	0.125	50.9	0.00245	0.2060	0.3026	0.9568

and background events, so $n_{i,\text{exp}}$ depends on κ_λ .

From Poisson distribution

$$\text{Pois}(n \mid \lambda) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^n}{n!} \quad (3)$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \left(\prod_{i=1}^B \text{Pois}(n_i \mid n_{i,\text{exp}}) \right) &= \sum_{i=1}^B \ln \left(\frac{e^{-n_{i,\text{exp}}} n_{i,\text{exp}}^{n_i}}{n_i!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^B [-n_{i,\text{exp}} + n_i \ln(n_{i,\text{exp}}) - \ln(n_i!)] \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$\sum_{i=1}^B \ln(n_i)$ is independent of κ .

Define the test statistic as follow

$$-2\Delta \ln(L) \equiv -2 \ln \left(\frac{L(\kappa_\lambda)}{L(\hat{\kappa}_\lambda)} \right) \quad (5)$$

where $\hat{\kappa}_\lambda$ is the maximum likelihood estimate of κ_λ .

9.1 m_{HH} distribution

Figure 15 and 16 are the m_{HH} distribution of min- ΔR and SPA-NET pairing method, respectively. The events passing all selection cuts are used. For signal, both pairing methods give similar results. For background, the results look different.

Parameter setting:

- Number of bins: 10
- Range: [200, 1000]
- Luminosity: $\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

9.2 Expected limit of κ_λ

For the expected limit setting, n_i is the background data. The likelihood of different κ_λ is calculated. The range of κ_λ is $[-10, 15]$ by step 1.

Figure 17 and 18 are the profile likelihood ratio scans for κ_λ with min- ΔR and SPA-NET pairing method. The 2σ exclusion limit: The values of κ_λ beyond $[-5.01, 12.21]$ are excluded for min- ΔR method; The values of κ_λ beyond $[-5.30, 13.02]$ are excluded for SPA-NET method.

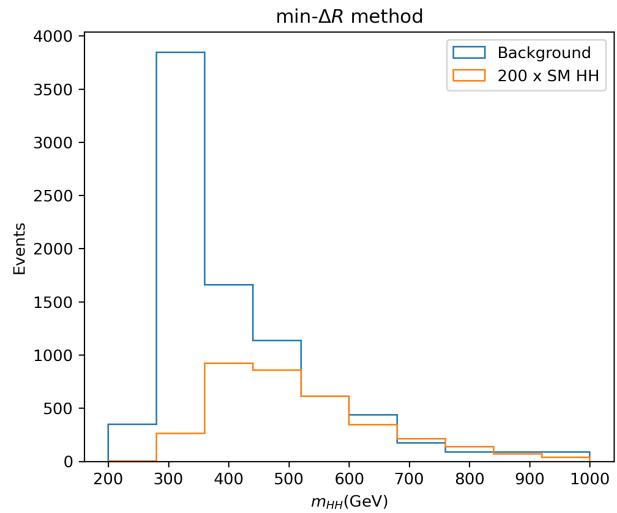


Figure 15: The m_{HH} distribution with min- ΔR pairing method.

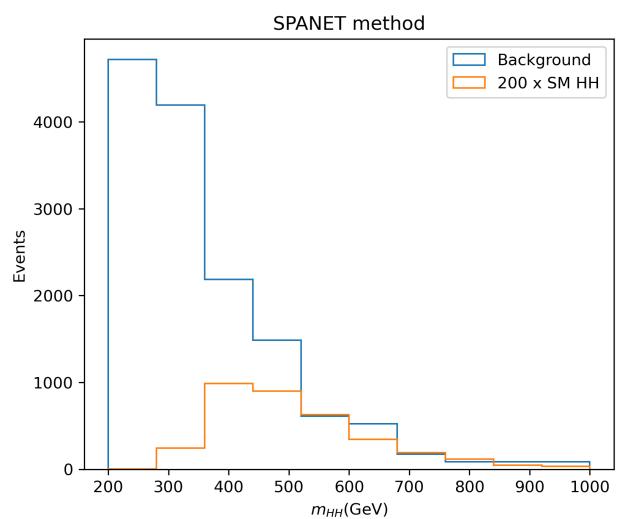


Figure 16: The m_{HH} distribution with SPA-NET pairing method.

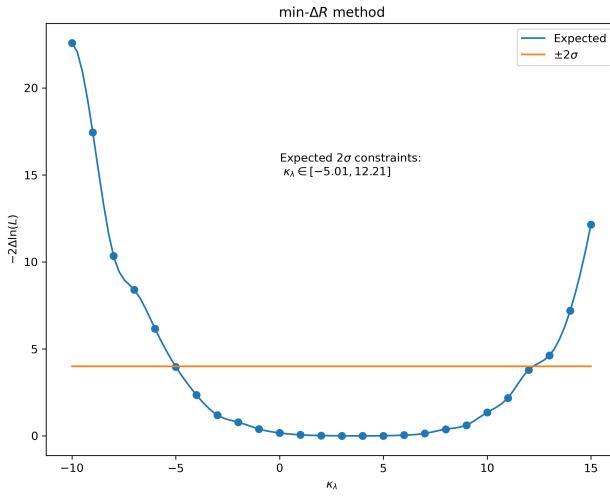


Figure 17: The profile likelihood ratio scans for κ_λ . The min- ΔR method is the pairing method. The orange line indicates the 2σ exclusion boundary.

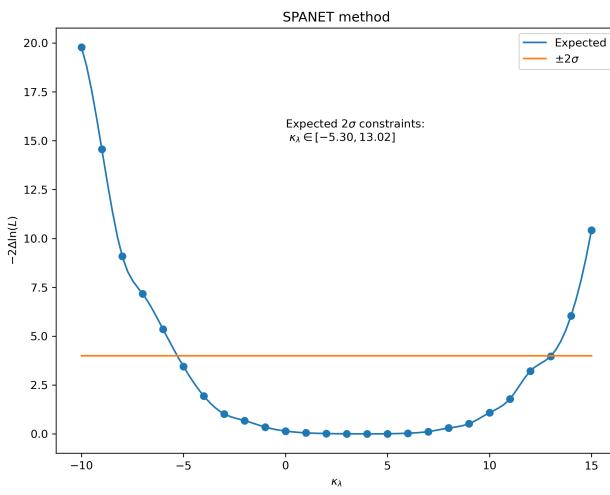


Figure 18: The profile likelihood ratio scans for κ_λ . The pairing method is the SPA-NET method. The orange line indicates the 2σ exclusion boundary.

9.3 CLs method

This section uses the CL_s method to set the constraints of κ_λ . The signal strength is chosen as the parameter of interest. The POI is excluded at the 95% confidence level when the CL_s is less than 0.05. Where the package `pyhf` is used to calculate the upper limit. When the upper limit of signal strength is got, then it can be converted to the upper limit of the cross-section.

Figure 19 and 20 are the upper limits scans for κ_λ with min- ΔR and SPA-NET pairing method. The values of κ_λ beyond $[-4.93, 12.03]$ are excluded for min- ΔR method; The values of κ_λ beyond $[-5.22, 12.86]$ are excluded for SPA-NET method.

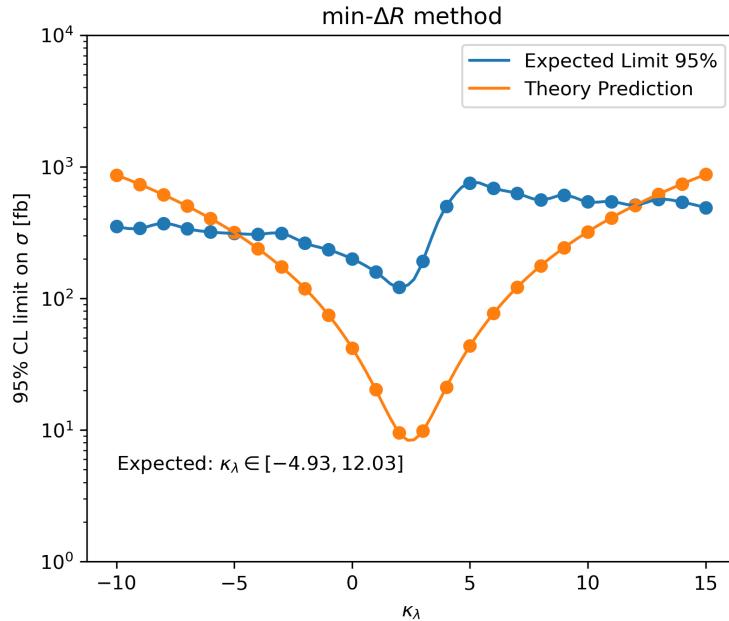


Figure 19: The upper limit of the cross-section with different κ_λ . The min- ΔR method is the pairing method.

10 SPA-NET with $\kappa_\lambda = 5$ sample

This section trains a SPA-NET with $\kappa_\lambda = 5$ samples, then use it on the analysis. Expect it can improve the low mass pairing efficiency.

10.1 Training results

Set $\kappa_\lambda = 5$, then generate the di-Higgs samples. The training samples are required to pass the “Four tag cut”, i.e., there are at least four b-tagged jets with $p_T > 40$ GeV and

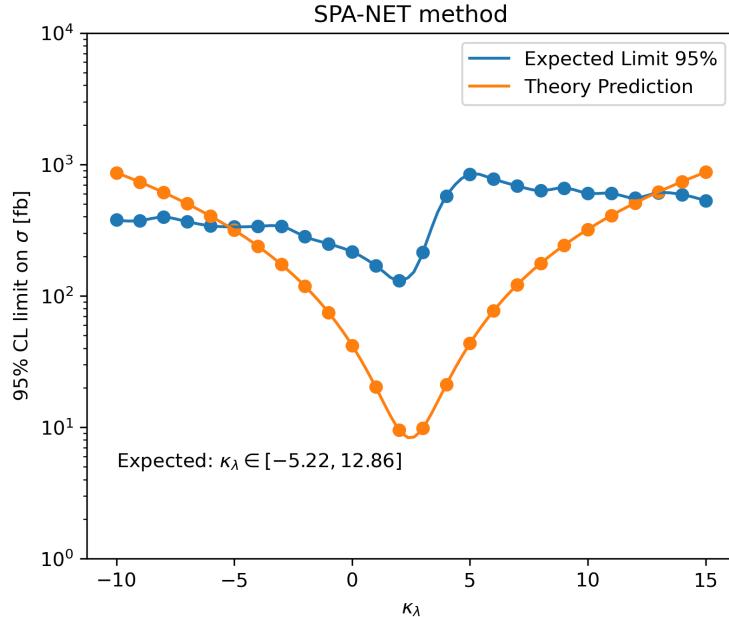


Figure 20: The upper limit of the cross-section with different κ_λ . The pairing method is the SPA-NET method.

$|\eta| < 2.5$. The b-tagging efficiency is the same as the DL1r b-tagger at 77% WP.

- Training sample:
 - Total sample size: 78,388
 - 1h sample size: 16,013
 - 2h sample size: 59,180
 - 5% used on validation
- Testing sample:
 - Total sample size: 8,710
 - 1h sample size: 1,846
 - 2h sample size: 6,486

The training results are presented in Table 26.

10.2 Test on SM samples

In the below, the SPA-NET trained in Sec.10.1 is called “ $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET”. Test the $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET on the SM events. The testing results are shown in Table 27. The event efficiency

Table 26: SPA-NET training results on the di-Higgs $\kappa_\lambda = 5$ samples.

N_{Jet}	Event Fraction	Event Efficiency	Higgs Efficiency
= 4	0.280	0.785	0.785
= 5	0.287	0.725	0.746
≥ 6	0.229	0.618	0.657
Total	0.797	0.725	0.742

is 0.839. This result is better than the “train on $\kappa_\lambda = 5$ test on $\kappa_\lambda = 5$ ” 0.725 but worse than the “train on SM test on SM” 0.868.

Table 27: SPA-NET testing results on the non-resonant di-Higgs samples. Where the SPA-NET is trained on the $\kappa_\lambda = 5$ samples.

N_{Jet}	Event Fraction	Event Efficiency	Higgs Efficiency
= 4	0.280	0.933	0.940
= 5	0.287	0.841	0.876
≥ 6	0.229	0.713	0.786
Total	0.797	0.839	0.871

10.3 Apply the κ_5 SPA-NET on SM pairing

The “min- ΔR ” pairing is replaced by κ_5 SPA-NET pairing. Other cuts remained unchanged.

Figure 21 shows the Higgs mass distribution for κ_5 SPA-NET pairing. For signal, the results are similar to before, but the shape is sculpted for the background.

The S/\sqrt{B} of resonant SPA-NET results are in Table 28.

Compared to “min- ΔR ” method (Table 10), the κ_5 SPA-NET will let roughly the same number of signal events pass the Higgs signal cut, but let more background events pass. Therefore, the κ_5 SPA-NET can not improve the S/\sqrt{B} .

10.4 Set the κ_λ constraint by κ_5 SPA-NET

Use the same method presented in Sec. 9 to determine the κ_λ constraints.

Figure 22 is the m_{HH} distribution of κ_5 SPA-NET pairing. The events passing all selection cuts are used.

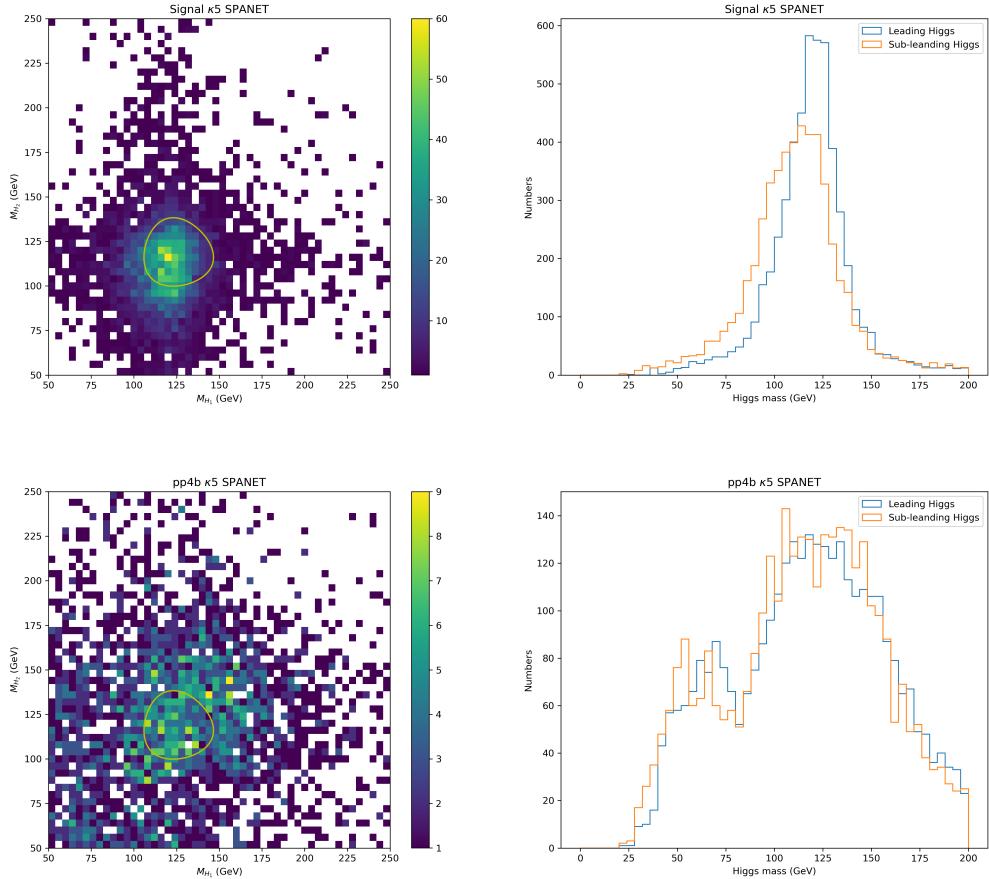


Figure 21: The mass plane and distribution for Higgs candidate for $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET pairing. The above figure is for the signal sample and the below one is for the background sample.

Table 28: The cross sections for the di-Higgs signal and background processes at different cuts. The pairing method is $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET. Compared to Table 10, the $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET cannot improve the S/\sqrt{B} .

	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
No cut	6.859	6.29e+05	1.09e-05	0.1020	0.1499	0.4739
Four tag	0.584	6.06e+03	9.64e-05	0.0885	0.1300	0.4110
Higgs Eta cut	0.465	3.16e+03	0.000147	0.0975	0.1432	0.4529
Top veto	0.374	2.35e+03	0.000159	0.0908	0.1334	0.4219
Higgs signal	0.135	2.07e+02	0.000649	0.1103	0.1620	0.5123

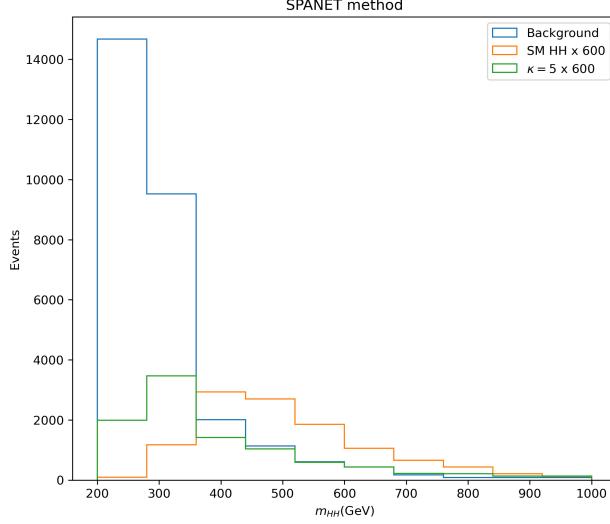


Figure 22: The m_{HH} distribution with $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET pairing.

Figure 18 is the profile likelihood ratio scans for κ_λ with $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET pairing. The 2σ exclusion limit: The values of κ_λ beyond $[-5.00, 12.15]$ are excluded for $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET method.

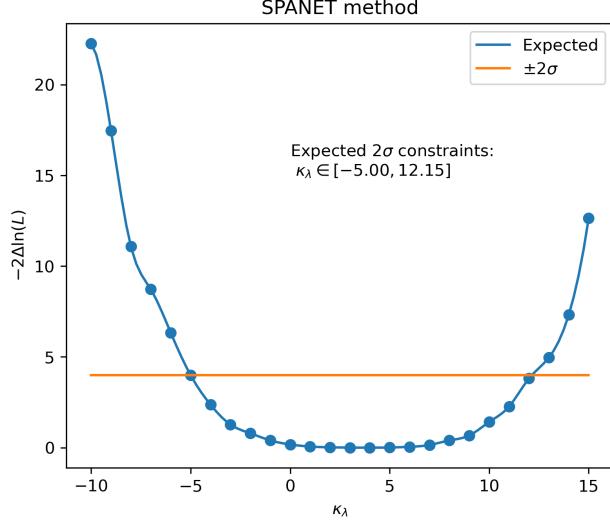


Figure 23: The profile likelihood ratio scans for κ_λ . The pairing method is the $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET. The orange line indicates the 2σ exclusion boundary.

Figure 20 is the upper limits scans for κ_λ with $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET pairing. The values of κ_λ beyond $[-4.92, 12.02]$ are excluded for $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET method.

The results of κ_λ constraints are summarized in Table 29.

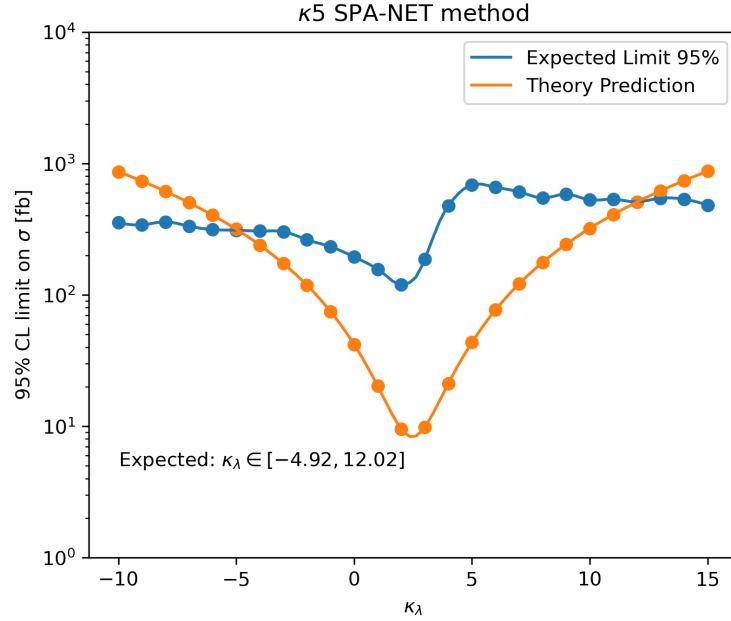


Figure 24: The upper limit of the cross-section with different κ_λ . The pairing method is the $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET method.

Table 29: The κ_λ constraints with different pairing method.

Pairing method	Expected Constraint			
	Profile likelihood		CLs	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
min- ΔR	-5.01	12.21	-4.93	12.03
resonant SPA-NET	-5.30	13.02	-5.22	12.86
$\kappa 5$ SPA-NET	-5.00	12.15	-4.92	12.02

11 Pairing performance

This section calculates the pairing efficiency of the min- ΔR ” method and SPA-NET method. The results of different κ_λ samples are shown in Figure 25.

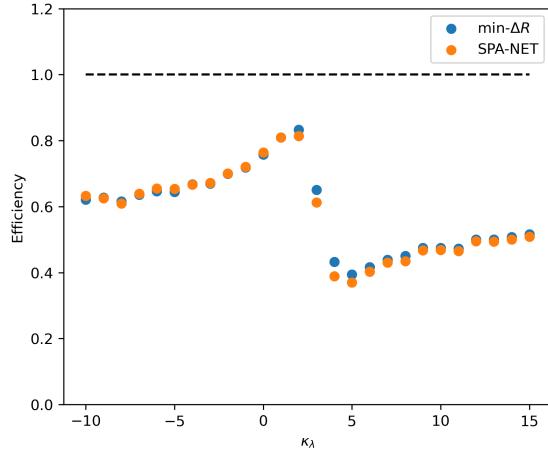


Figure 25: The pairing efficiency of differenct κ_λ samples. The SPA-NET is resonant SPA-NET trained in Sec. 6.1.

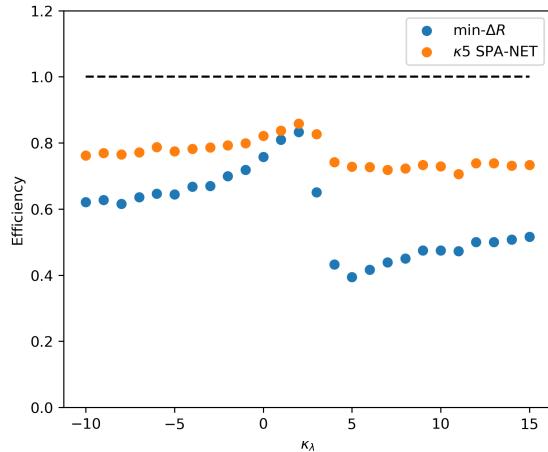


Figure 26: The pairing efficiency of differenct κ_λ samples. The SPA-NET is κ_5 SPA-NET trained in Sec. 10.1.

12 Event classifier

This section trains an event classifier to classify the signal and the background events. The deep neural network (DNN) is used. The DNN has two internal layers each with 256

nodes.

12.1 Training samples

The input variables are summarised in Table 30. There are 20 variables.

Table 30: Input variables used to train the neural network.

Reconstructed objects	Variables used for training	#
Higgs candidate	(p_T, η, ϕ, m)	8
Subjects	$\Delta R(j_1, j_2)$	2
Missing transveres momentum	$E_T^{\text{miss}}, \phi(\mathbf{p}_T^{\text{miss}})$	2
Leptons	N_e, N_μ	2
b-tagging	Boolean for $j_i \in h_{1,2}^{\text{cand}}$	4
Di-Higgs system	p_T^{hh}, m_{hh}	2

For some input variables, the Higgs pairing should be done first. There are 3 training datasets constructed from different pairing methods (min- ΔR , resonant SPA-NET, and $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET).

Training sample sizes are shown in Table 31.

Table 31: The sample size for signal and background. 80% samples are used in training, and 20% samples are used in testing.

Signal	Background
17k	20k

12.2 Training results

The DNN training results are summarized in Table 32.

Table 32: The DNN training results with different pairing methods. The average and standard deviation of 10 training are presented.

Pairing method	ACC	AUC
min- ΔR	0.810 ± 0.013	0.884 ± 0.016
resonant SPA-NET	0.810 ± 0.014	0.894 ± 0.014
$\kappa 5$ SPA-NET	0.817 ± 0.015	0.893 ± 0.015

12.3 Selection with DNN

In this section, the cuts-based selection method is replaced by the DNN trained in the previous section.

When an event is put in DNN, DNN will return a signal score p_{signal} which represents the confidence of this event is a signal event. The requirement of $p_{\text{signal}} > 0.75$ is imposed for S/\sqrt{B} counting.

Table 33 is the selection results. Compared to Table 10, 16, 28 (cuts based), more signal and background events can pass. There is an improvement of S/\sqrt{B} for min- ΔR (0.186) and $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET (0.110) pairing method. For resonant SPA-NET, the S/\sqrt{B} is similar to before (0.205).

Table 33: The DNN selection results with different pairing methods.

Pairing	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
min- ΔR	0.319	2.90e+02	0.00110	0.221	0.325	1.027
resonant SPA-NET	0.327	3.68e+02	0.00089	0.201	0.295	0.934
$\kappa 5$ SPA-NET	0.366	3.17e+02	0.00116	0.243	0.357	1.129

13 SPA-NET with mixing κ_λ sample

This section trains a SPA-NET by mixing κ_λ samples, then using it on the analysis. The different κ_λ value samples are generated, then mix it for training.

13.1 Training results

Set $\kappa_\lambda = [-5, -3, -1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12]$, for each κ_λ point generate 100,000 samples. The training samples are required to pass the “Four tag cut”, i.e., there are at least four b-tagged jets with $p_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.5$. The b-tagging efficiency is the same as the DL1r b-tagger at 77% WP. Then mix these samples for training. Note that the κ_λ values are also put in as the input feature.

- Training sample:
 - Total sample size: 1,000,000
 - 1h sample size: 198,016
 - 2h sample size: 770,950

- 5% used on validation
- Testing sample:
 - Total sample size: 100,000
 - 1h sample size: 19,918
 - 2h sample size: 77,024

The training results are presented in Table 34.

Table 34: SPA-NET training results on the mixing κ samples.

N_{Jet}	Event Fraction	Event Efficiency	Higgs Efficiency
= 4	0.304	0.882	0.882
= 5	0.265	0.837	0.861
≥ 6	0.202	0.756	0.811
Total	0.770	0.833	0.856

13.2 Test on SM samples

In the below, the SPA-NET trained in Sec. 13.1 is called “mixing SPA-NET”. Test the mixing SPA-NET on the SM events. The testing results are shown in Table 35. The event efficiency is 0.902. This result is better than the “train on mixing test on mixing” 0.833 and the “train on SM test on SM” 0.868.

Table 35: SPA-NET testing results on the SM di-Higgs samples. Where the SPA-NET is trained on the mixing samples.

N_{Jet}	Event Fraction	Event Efficiency	Higgs Efficiency
= 4	0.280	0.974	0.974
= 5	0.287	0.909	0.938
≥ 6	0.229	0.799	0.867
Total	0.797	0.902	0.931

13.3 Pairing performance

Calculate the pairing efficiency of the min- ΔR method and mixing SPA-NET method. The results of different κ_λ samples are shown in Figure 27. The mixing SPA-NET has the best performance.

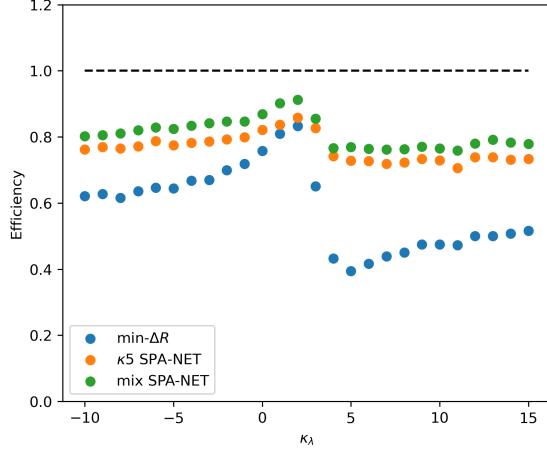


Figure 27: The pairing efficiency of different κ_λ samples. The SPA-NET is mixing SPA-NET trained in Sec. 13.1.

13.4 Apply the mix SPA-NET on SM pairing

The “min- ΔR ” pairing is replaced by the mixing SPA-NET pairing. Other cuts remained unchanged.

Figure 28 shows the Higgs mass distribution for mix SPA-NET pairing. For signal, the results are similar to before, but the shape is sculpted for the background.

The S/\sqrt{B} of resonant SPA-NET results are in Table 36.

Compared to “min- ΔR ” method (Table 10), the mixing SPA-NET will let roughly the same number of signal events pass the Higgs signal cut, but let more background events pass. Therefore, the mixing SPA-NET can not improve the S/\sqrt{B} .

Table 36: The cross sections for the di-Higgs signal and background processes at different cuts. The pairing method is mixing SPA-NET. Compared to Table 10, the mixing SPA-NET cannot improve the S/\sqrt{B} .

	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
No cut	6.859	6.29e+05	1.09e-05	0.1020	0.1499	0.4739
Four tag	0.584	6.06e+03	9.64e-05	0.0885	0.1300	0.4110
Higgs Eta cut	0.463	3.10e+03	0.000150	0.0982	0.1443	0.4563
Top veto	0.372	2.27e+03	0.000164	0.0921	0.1353	0.4279
Higgs signal	0.137	1.71e+02	0.000803	0.1238	0.1818	0.5750

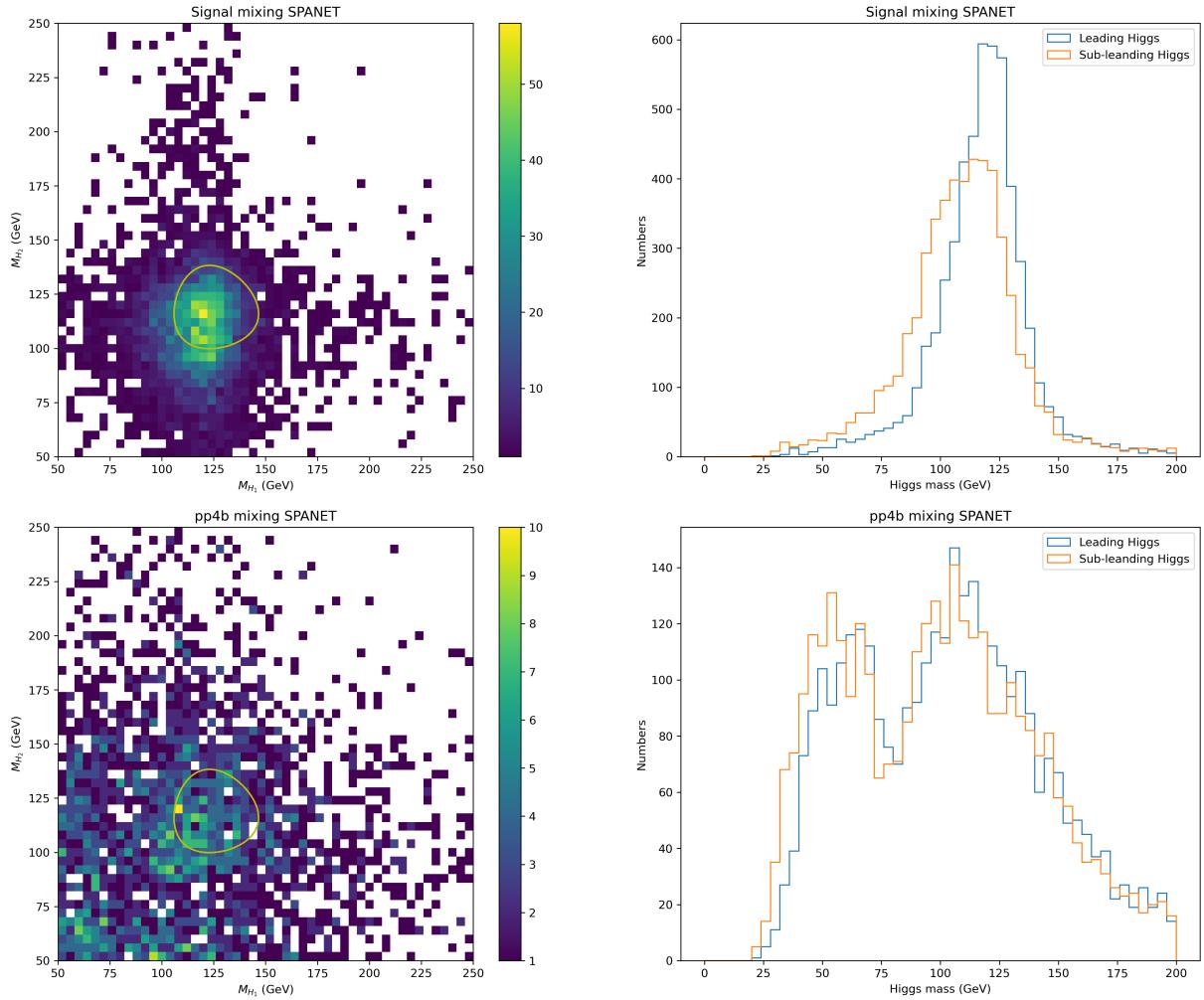


Figure 28: The mass plane and distribution of Higgs candidates for the mixing SPA-NET pairing. The above figure is for the signal sample and the below one is for the background sample.

13.5 Set the κ_λ constraint by mix SPA-NET

Use the same method presented in Sec. 9 to determine the κ_λ constraints.

Figure 29 is the m_{HH} distribution of mixing SPA-NET pairing. The events passing all selection cuts are used.

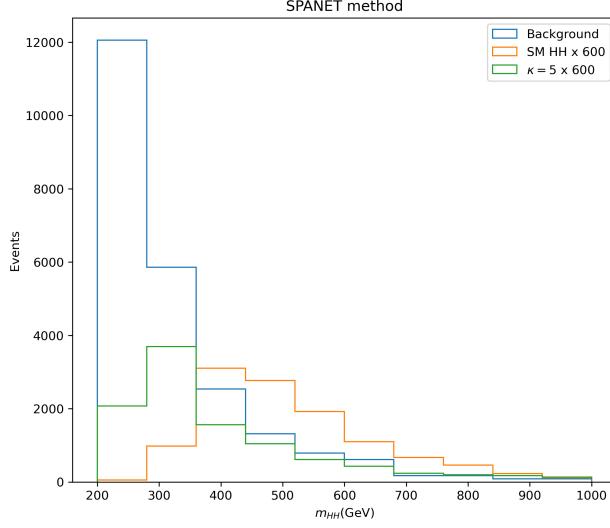


Figure 29: The m_{HH} distribution with mixing SPA-NET pairing.

Figure 30 is the profile likelihood ratio scans for κ_λ with mixing SPA-NET pairing. The 2σ exclusion limit: The values of κ_λ beyond $[-5.18, 12.04]$ are excluded for the mixing SPA-NET method.

Figure 31 is the upper limits scans for κ_λ with mixing SPA-NET pairing. The values of κ_λ beyond $[-5.12, 11.94]$ are excluded for the mixed SPA-NET method.

The results of κ_λ constraints are summarized in Table 37.

Table 37: The κ_λ constraints with different pairing method.

Pairing method	Expected Constraint			
	Profile likelihood		CLs	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
min- ΔR	-5.01	12.21	-4.93	12.03
resonant SPA-NET	-5.30	13.02	-5.22	12.86
$\kappa 5$ SPA-NET	-5.00	12.15	-4.92	12.02
mixing SPA-NET	-5.18	12.04	-5.12	11.94

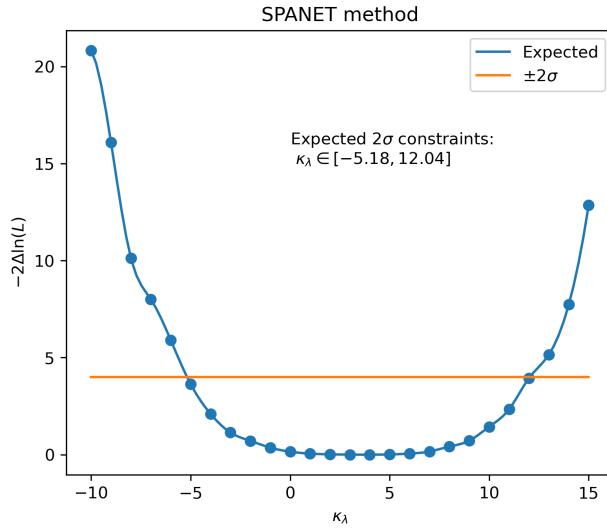


Figure 30: The profile likelihood ratio scans for κ_λ . The pairing method is the mixing SPA-NET. The orange line indicates the 2σ exclusion boundary.

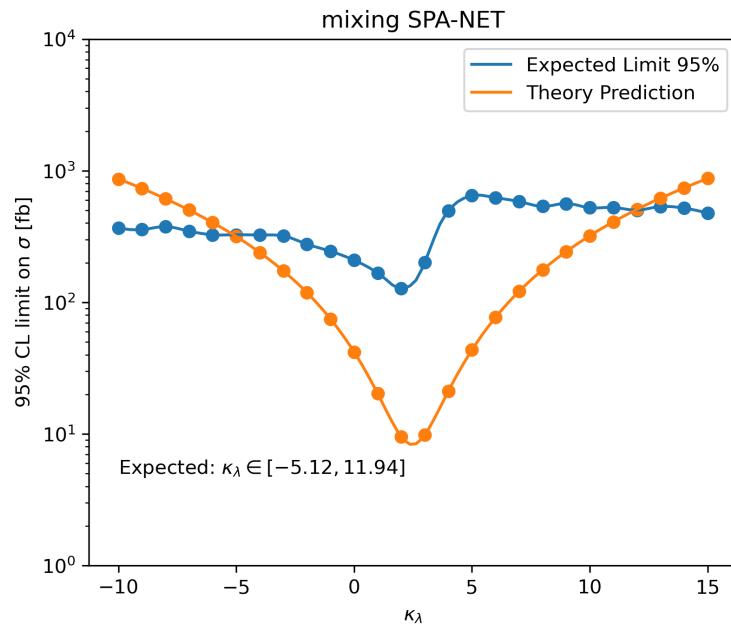


Figure 31: The upper limit of the cross-section with different κ_λ . The pairing method is the mixing SPA-NET method.

14 κ_λ constraints with DNN selection

This section uses the DNN trained in Sec. 12 to set the κ_λ constraints.

14.1 m_{HH} distribution

Figure 32 are the m_{HH} distributions after the DNN selection.

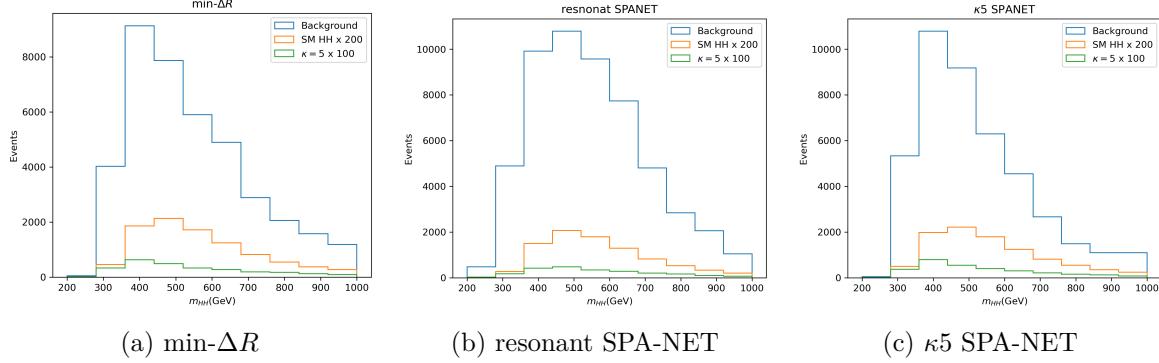


Figure 32: The m_{HH} distribution after the DNN selection. The DNNs are trained with different pairing method samples.

14.2 κ_λ limits

Set the κ_λ limits by the profile likelihood method and CLs method.

The results of κ_λ constraints are summarized in Table 38. The results are similar to Table 33.

Table 38: The κ_λ constraints with DNN selection samples.

	Expected Constraint			
	Profile likelihood		CLs	
Pairing method	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
min- ΔR	-5.04	11.61	-4.96	11.60
resonant SPA-NET	-6.19	13.53	-6.11	13.48
$\kappa 5$ SPA-NET	-4.92	11.49	-4.85	11.45

15 DNN event classifier

15.1 Training samples

The training features are the same as Sec. 12.1, but the training sample size is enlarged. Training sample sizes are shown in Table 39.

Table 39: The sample size for signal and background. 90% samples are used in training, and 10% samples are used in testing.

Signal	Background
85k	99k

15.2 Training results

The DNN training results are summarized in Table 40. The results are better than Table 32, where the DNN is trained on the smaller sample.

Table 40: The DNN training results with different pairing methods.

Pairing method	ACC	AUC
min- ΔR	0.832	0.906
resonant SPA-NET	0.828	0.907
$\kappa 5$ SPA-NET	0.832	0.909

15.3 Selection with DNN

In this section, the cuts-based selection method is replaced by the DNN trained in the previous section.

When an event is put in DNN, DNN will return a signal score p_{signal} which represents the confidence of this event is a signal event. The requirement of $p_{\text{signal}} > p_{\text{th}}$ is imposed for S/\sqrt{B} counting. The p_{th} is scanned from 0 to 1 by step 0.01, then choose the value which maximize the S/\sqrt{B} . For min- ΔR , $p_{\text{th}} = 0.91$; resonant SPA-NET, $p_{\text{th}} = 0.90$; $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET, $p_{\text{th}} = 0.92$.

Table 41 is the selection results. Compared to Table 10, 16, 28 (cuts based), more signal and background events can pass. There is an improvement of S/\sqrt{B} for min- ΔR (0.186) and $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET (0.110) pairing method. For resonant SPA-NET, the S/\sqrt{B} is similar to before (0.205). These results are also better than the previous DNNs (Table 33).

Table 41: The DNN selection results with different pairing methods. The thresholds which maximize the S/\sqrt{B} are chosen.

Pairing	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
min- ΔR	0.237	90.8	0.00261	0.2930	0.4305	1.3612
resonant SPA-NET	0.193	56.6	0.00340	0.3019	0.4436	1.4026
$\kappa 5$ SPA-NET	0.236	96.2	0.00245	0.2832	0.4160	1.3156

15.4 κ_λ limits

Set the κ_λ limits by the profile likelihood method and CLs method.

The results of κ_λ constraints are summarized in Table 42. The results are a little better than Table 38.

Table 42: The κ_λ constraints with DNN selection samples.

Pairing method	Expected Constraint			
	Profile likelihood		CLs	
Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
min- ΔR	-4.47	11.41	-4.41	11.43
resonant SPA-NET	-4.85	12.55	-4.77	12.07
$\kappa 5$ SPA-NET	-4.55	11.58	-4.46	11.55

15.5 Train on different κ_λ

The DNNs are trained on different κ_λ samples, then used to select the samples with $\kappa_\lambda = -5, 11$. The results are shown in Table 43. For the DNNs train on different κ_λ samples show better results on S/\sqrt{B} . But there is no such difference between the min- ΔR and SPA-NET pairing methods.

16 DNN classifier with mixing κ_λ samples

This section trains a DNN by mixing κ_λ samples, then using it on the analysis. The different κ_λ value samples are generated, then mix it for training.

Table 43: The DNN selection results with different training and testing samples.

Pairing method			Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Train	Test	Signal	Bkg.		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
min- ΔR	1	-5	1.791	90.8	0.0197	2.2159	3.2554	10.2946
	-5	-5	1.233	41.2	0.0300	2.2657	3.3286	10.5260
	1	11	1.272	90.8	0.0140	1.5730	2.3108	7.3075
	11	11	1.061	30.8	0.0344	2.2539	3.3113	10.4711
resonant SPA-NET	1	-5	1.196	49.0	0.0244	2.0131	2.9575	9.3525
	-5	-5	1.268	36.8	0.0345	2.4662	3.6231	11.4573
	1	11	0.778	49.0	0.0159	1.3107	1.9255	6.0891
	11	11	0.711	22.6	0.0314	1.7611	2.5872	8.1814
κ_5 SPA-NET	1	-5	1.949	1.13e+02	0.0173	2.1630	3.1777	10.0487
	-5	-5	0.640	14.5	0.0442	1.9832	2.9135	9.2134
	1	11	1.417	1.13e+02	0.0126	1.5727	2.3105	7.3064
	11	11	1.073	31.7	0.0338	2.2463	3.3000	10.4356

16.1 Training samples

Set $\kappa_\lambda = [-5, -3, -1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12]$, for each κ_λ point generate samples. The training features listed in Sec. 12.1 are also used, and another feature κ_λ value is added. For signal, the different κ_λ samples are mixed. For each type, the same number of samples is used. For background, the κ_λ values are randomly chosen from the above list. Training sample sizes are shown in Table 44.

Table 44: The sample size for signal and background, which are the training sample size plus the testing sample size.

Signal	Background
80k + 8k	80k + 8k

16.2 Training results

The DNN training results are summarized in Table 45.

16.3 Selection with DNN

In this section, the cuts-based selection method is replaced by the DNN trained in the previous section.

When an event is put in DNN, DNN will return a signal score p_{signal} which represents the confidence of this event is a signal event. The requirement of $p_{\text{signal}} > p_{\text{th}}$ is imposed

Table 45: The DNN training results with different pairing methods. The training samples contain different κ_λ samples.

Pairing method	ACC	AUC
min- ΔR	0.783	0.864
resonant SPA-NET	0.788	0.873
$\kappa 5$ SPA-NET	0.792	0.875

for S/\sqrt{B} counting. The p_{th} is scanned from 0 to 1 by step 0.01, then choose the value which maximize the S/\sqrt{B} . For min- ΔR , $p_{\text{th}} = 0.91$; resonant SPA-NET, $p_{\text{th}} = 0.92$; $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET, $p_{\text{th}} = 0.93$.

Table 46 is the selection results. Compared to Table 10, 16, 28 (cuts based), more signal and background events can pass. There is an improvement of S/\sqrt{B} for min- ΔR (0.186), $\kappa 5$ SPA-NET (0.110), and resonant SPA-NET (0.205). These results are similar to the previous DNNs (Table 41).

Table 46: The DNN selection results with different pairing methods. The thresholds which maximize the S/\sqrt{B} are chosen.

Pairing	Cross section (fb)		S/B	$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
	Signal	Background		S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}	S/\sqrt{B}
min- ΔR	0.218	78.9	0.00276	0.2893	0.4250	1.3439
resonant SPA-NET	0.227	99.6	0.00227	0.2675	0.3930	1.2429
$\kappa 5$ SPA-NET	0.223	89.3	0.00249	0.2779	0.4082	1.2908

16.4 κ_λ limits

Set the κ_λ limits by the profile likelihood method and CLs method.

The results of κ_λ constraints are summarized in Table 47. The results are a little better than Table 42.

16.5 Test on different κ_λ samples

The mixing DNN is used to select the samples with $\kappa_\lambda = -5, 11$. The results are shown in Table 48. For the DNNs train on different κ_λ samples show better results on S/\sqrt{B} . But there is no such difference between the min- ΔR and SPA-NET pairing methods.

Figure 33 is the S/\sqrt{B} for different κ_λ samples after DNN selection.

Table 47: The κ_λ constraints with DNN selection samples.

Pairing method	Expected Constraint			
	Profile likelihood		CLs	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
min- ΔR	-3.81	11.16	-3.73	11.15
resonant SPA-NET	-4.74	11.78	-4.68	11.73
κ_5 SPA-NET	-4.08	11.65	-4.02	11.68

Table 48: The DNN selection results with different training and testing samples.

Pairing method	Train	Test	Cross section (fb)		$\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	S/\sqrt{B}	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	S/\sqrt{B}	$\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	S/\sqrt{B}
			Signal	Bkg.						
min- ΔR	1	-5	1.791	90.8	0.0197	2.2159	3.2554	10.2946		
	mix	-5	2.030	78.9	0.0257	2.6949	3.9591	12.5198		
	1	11	1.272	90.8	0.0140	1.5730	2.3108	7.3075		
	mix	11	1.285	78.9	0.0163	1.7062	2.5066	7.9266		
resonant SPA-NET	1	-5	1.038	40.9	0.0254	1.9148	2.8130	8.8956		
	mix	-5	1.832	99.6	0.0184	2.1639	3.1790	10.0529		
	1	11	0.778	49.0	0.0159	1.3107	1.9255	6.0891		
	mix	11	1.362	99.6	0.0137	1.6082	2.3627	7.4714		
κ_5 SPA-NET	1	-5	1.611	81.1	0.0199	2.1096	3.0993	9.8008		
	mix	-5	1.887	89.3	0.0211	2.3543	3.4588	10.9376		
	1	11	1.130	81.1	0.0139	1.4798	2.1740	6.8747		
	mix	11	0.852	89.3	0.00954	1.0630	1.5617	4.9385		

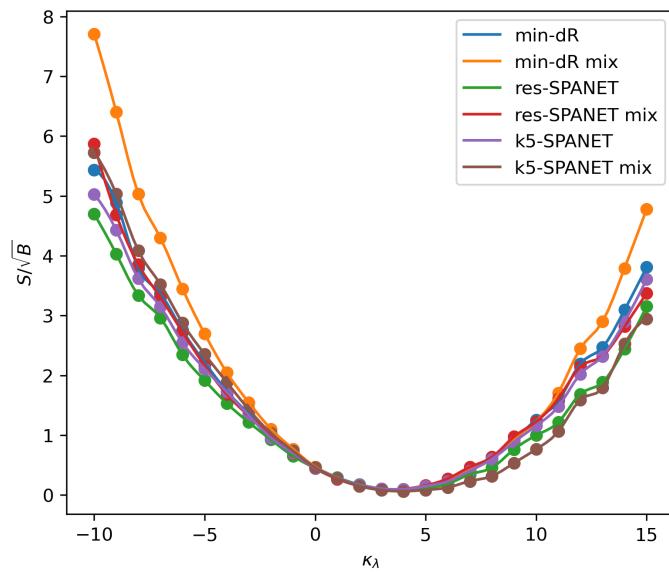


Figure 33: The S/\sqrt{B} for different κ_λ samples. The DNNs are trained with different pairing method samples. The “mix” means the mixing κ_λ samples are used. Where $\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$.