

**Evidence of the off-shell Higgs production and constraints
on the total decay width of the Higgs boson in the $ZZ \rightarrow$
 $4l$ and $ZZ \rightarrow 2l2\nu$ decay channels with the ATLAS detector**
@La Thuile 2023 - Les Rencontres de Physique de la Vallée
d'Aoste


















05-11 March 2023

Yingjie Wei

On behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

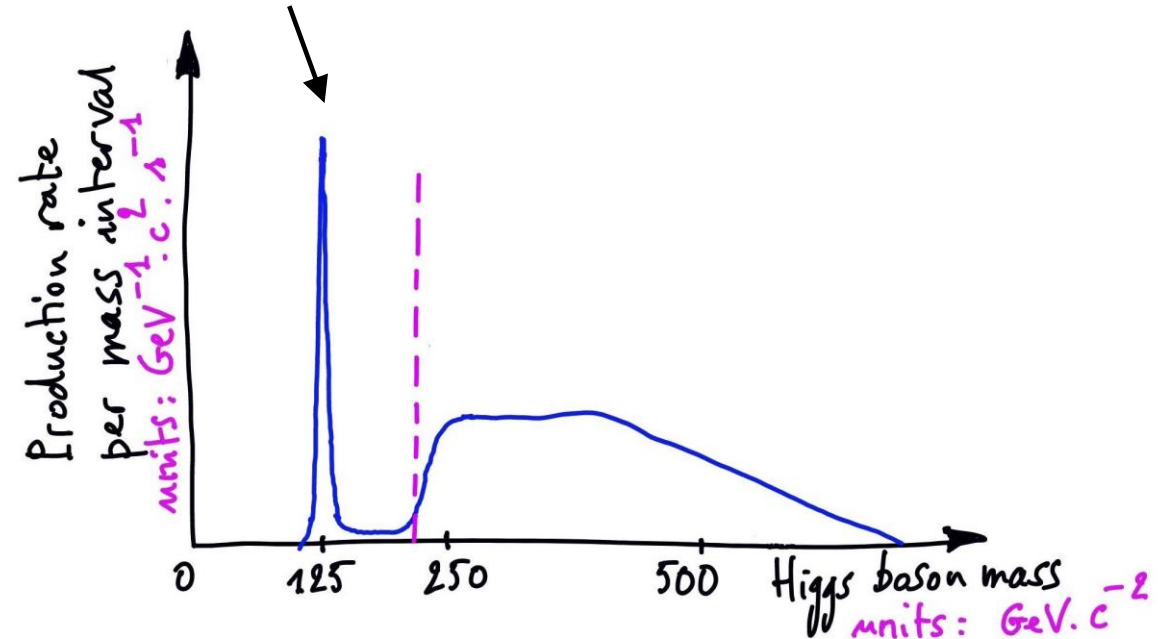
Introduction

In 2012, both ATLAS and CMS at LHC discovered the Higgs particle.

	mass → $\approx 2.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge → $2/3$ spin → $1/2$  up	mass → $\approx 1.275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge → $2/3$ spin → $1/2$  charm	mass → $\approx 173.07 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge → $2/3$ spin → $1/2$  top	mass → 0 charge → 0 spin → 1  gluon	mass → $\approx 126 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge → 0 spin → 0  Higgs boson	
QUARKS	mass → $\approx 4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge → $-1/3$ spin → $1/2$  down	mass → $\approx 95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge → $-1/3$ spin → $1/2$  strange	mass → $\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge → $-1/3$ spin → $1/2$  bottom	mass → 0 charge → 0 spin → 1  photon		
	mass → $0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge → -1 spin → $1/2$  electron	mass → $105.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge → -1 spin → $1/2$  muon	mass → $1.777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge → -1 spin → $1/2$  tau	mass → $91.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge → 0 spin → 1  Z boson	GAUGE BOSONS	
	mass → $< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$ charge → 0 spin → $1/2$  electron neutrino	mass → $< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge → 0 spin → $1/2$  muon neutrino	mass → $< 15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge → 0 spin → $1/2$  tau neutrino	mass → $80.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge → ± 1 spin → 1  W boson		



Year 2012

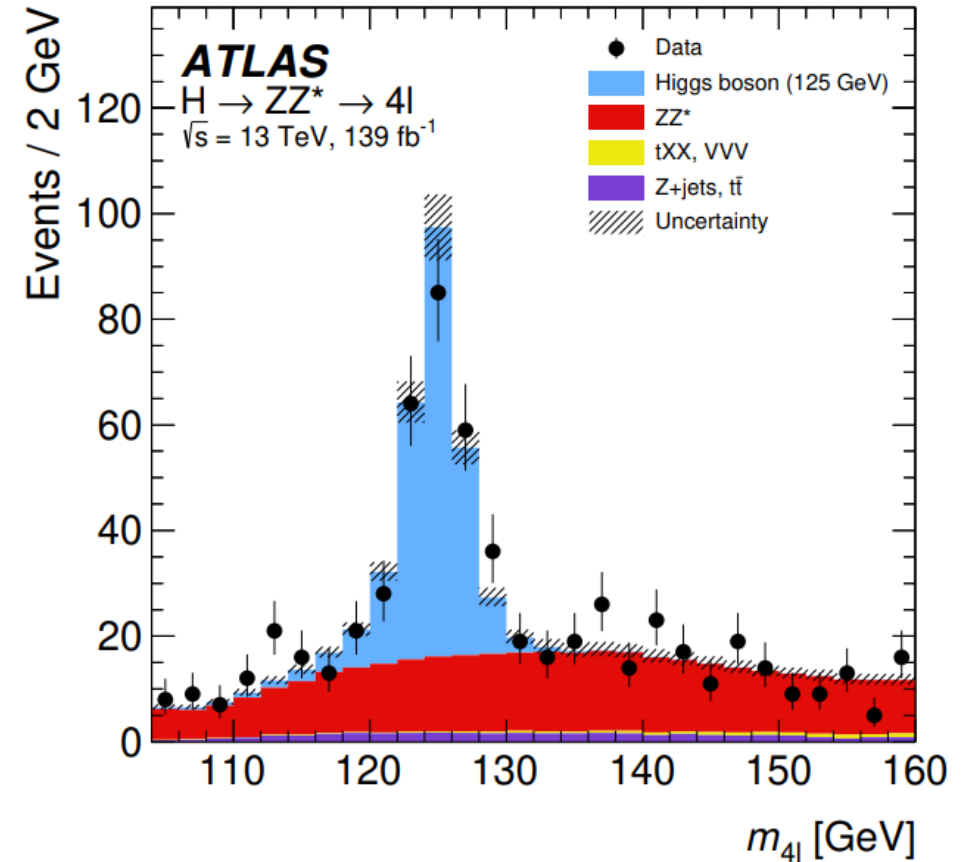


Higgs mass measurement

□ The importance of having a precise Higgs mass:

- Test the consistency of the SM
- Predicted in some BSM
- (plus top) Stability of the Universe [[1](#), [2](#)]

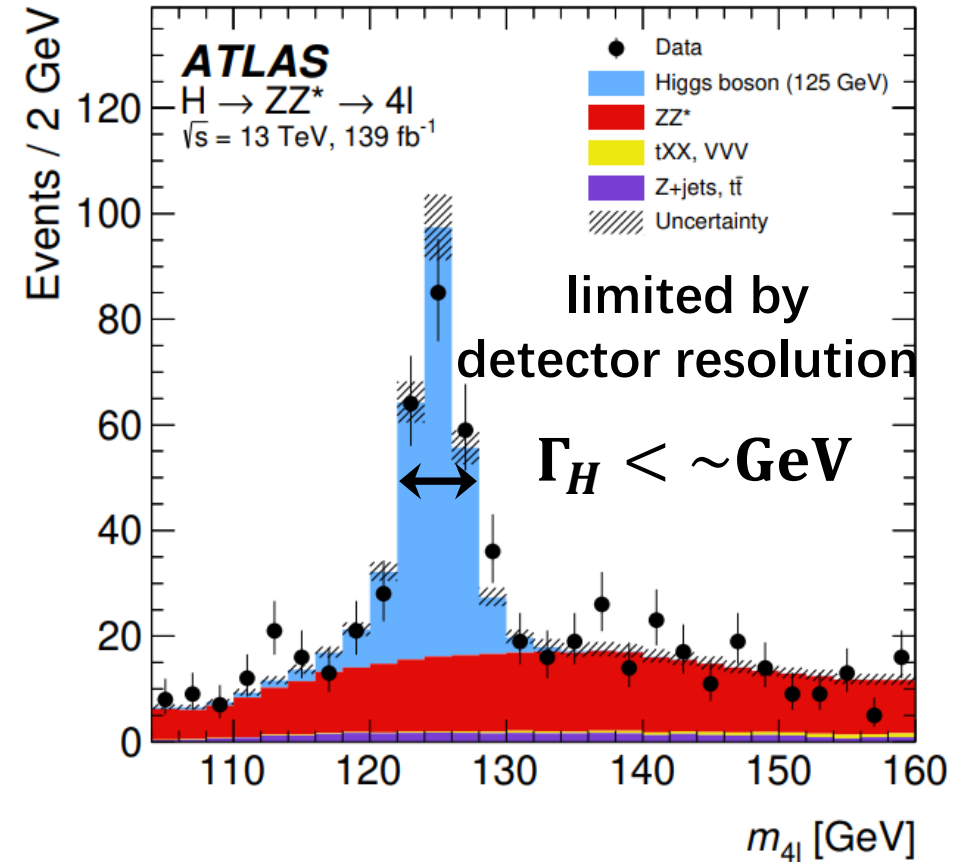
[arXiv: 2207.00320](https://arxiv.org/abs/2207.00320)



Run 1+2: $124.94 \pm 0.17(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.03(\text{syst.}) \text{ GeV}$

Higgs width measurement

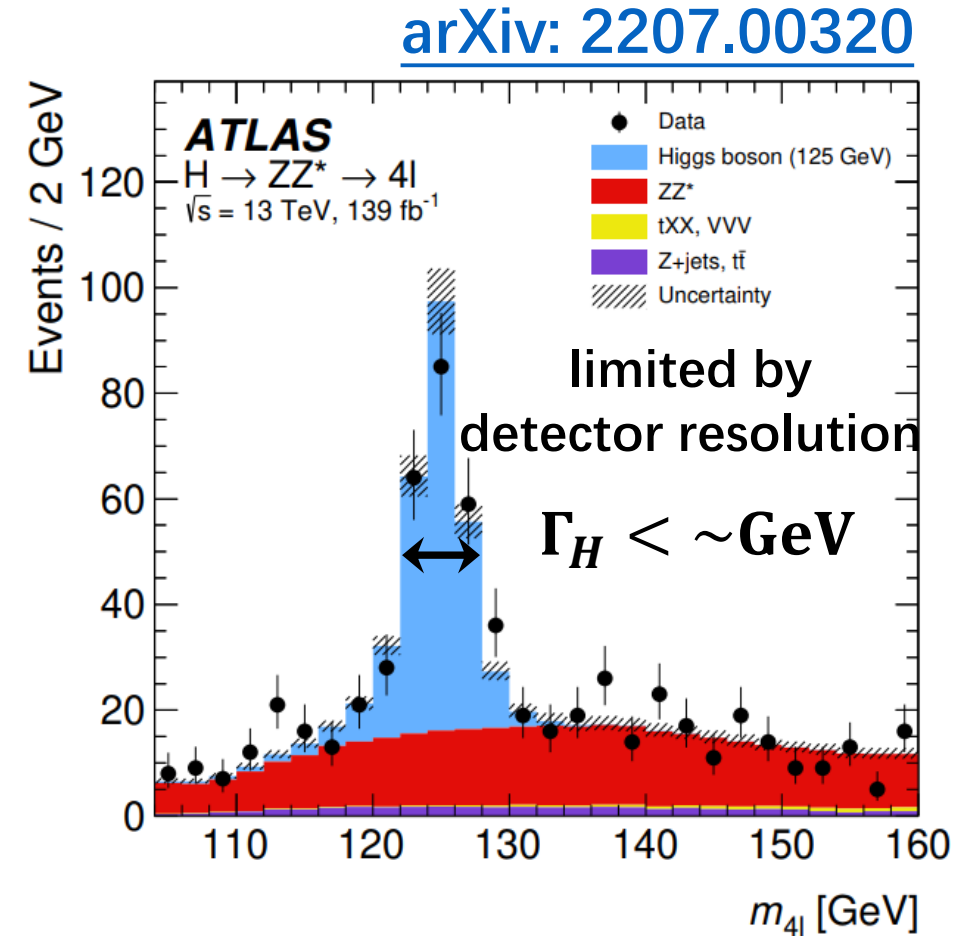
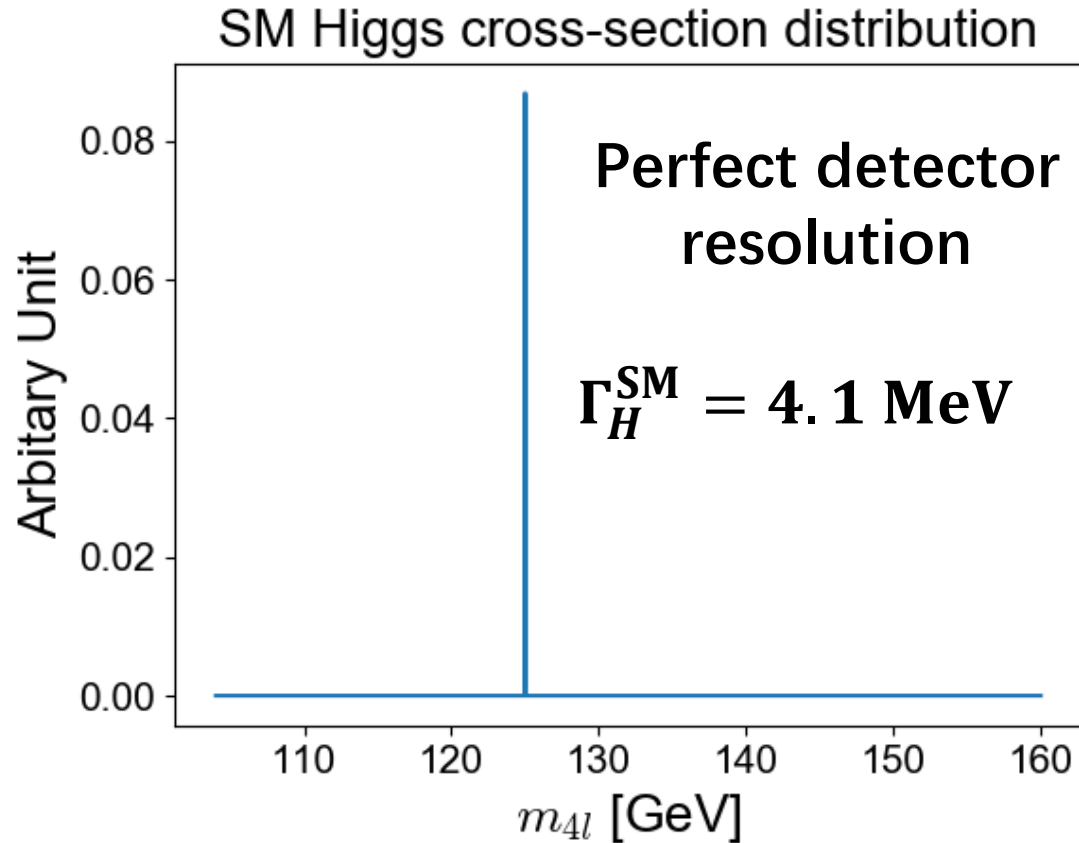
[arXiv: 2207.00320](https://arxiv.org/abs/2207.00320)



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Higgs width measurement

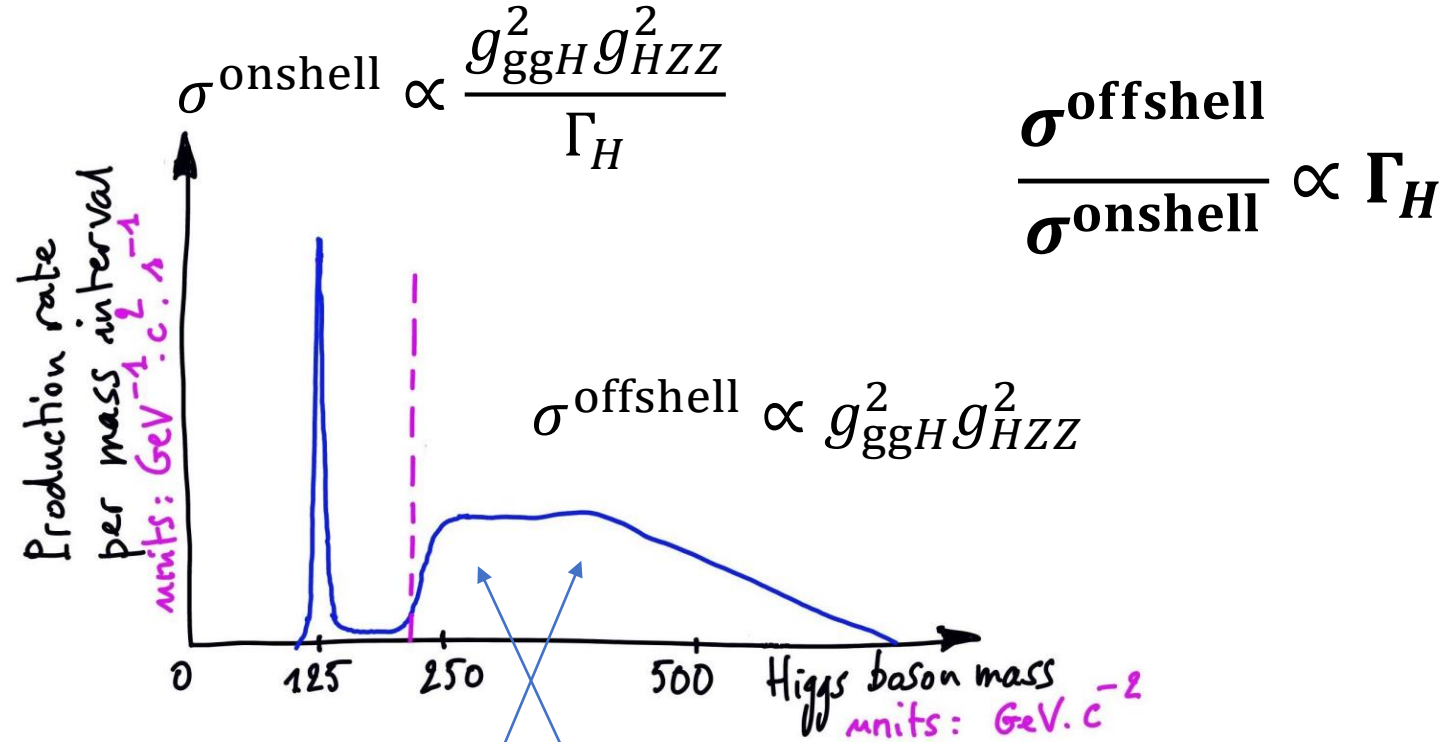
The SM prediction



Run 1+2: $124.94 \pm 0.17(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.03(\text{syst.}) \text{ GeV}$

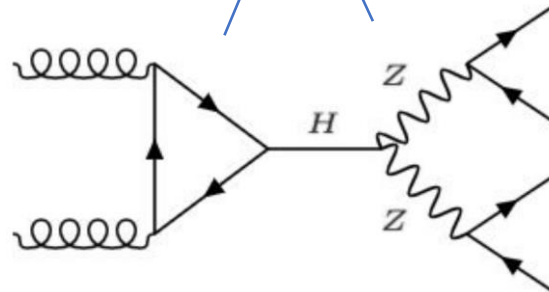
Higgs width measurement

□ Indirect method



□ Paper (Nov 2022):

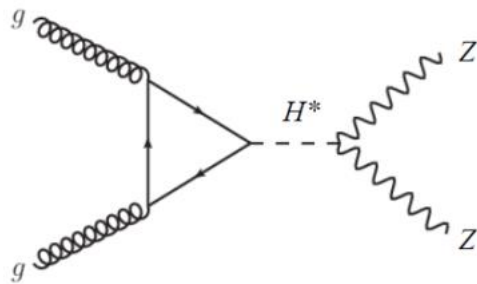
[ATLAS-CONF-2022-068](https://arxiv.org/abs/2208.08856)



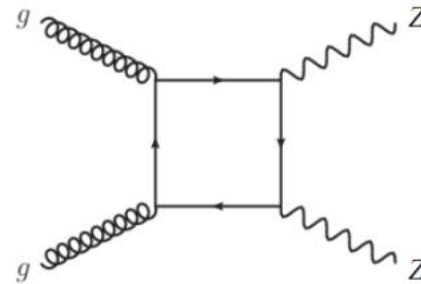
$\rightarrow 4l$ or $2l2\nu$

ggF Signal-background interference

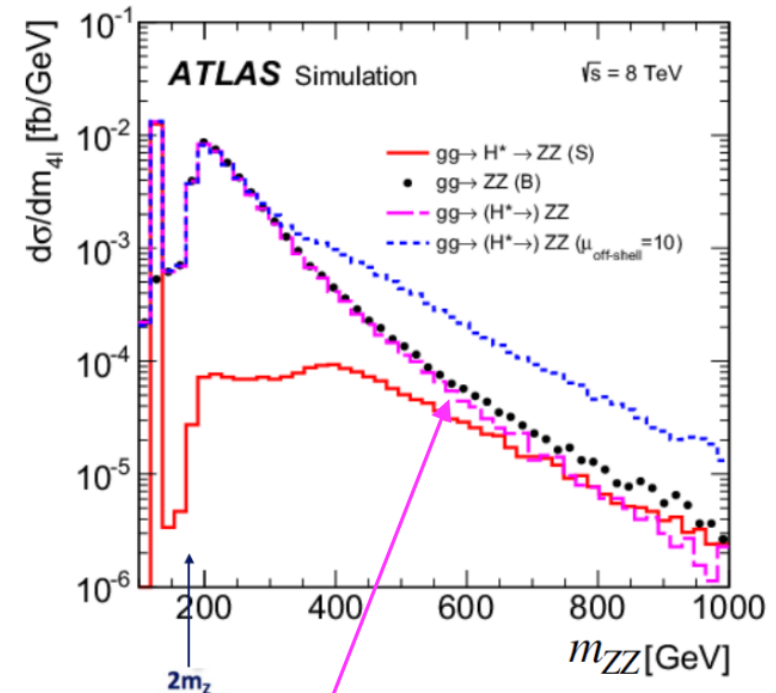
- The existence of the SM off-shell Higgs will reduce the yield due to a large **negative** interference (to preserve [unitarity](#)), i.e. $\text{Sig} + \text{Bkg} + \text{intf} < \text{Bkg}$ only



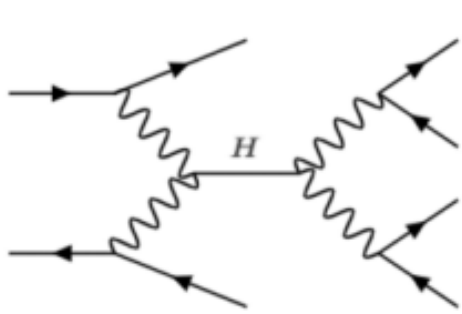
signal (S)
 $gg \rightarrow H^* \rightarrow ZZ$



background (B)
 $gg \rightarrow ZZ$

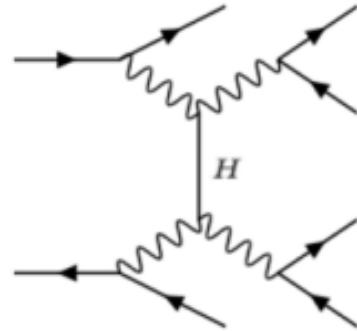


EW signal, background and interference



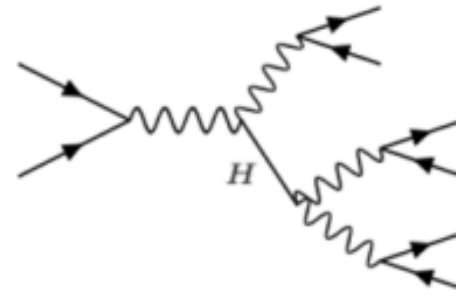
(a)

VBF s-channel



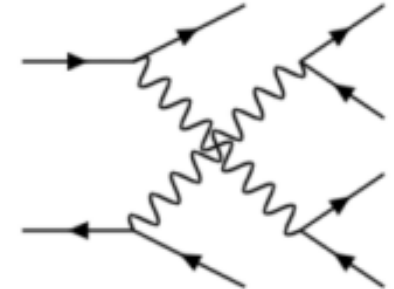
(b)

VBF t-channel



(c)

VH



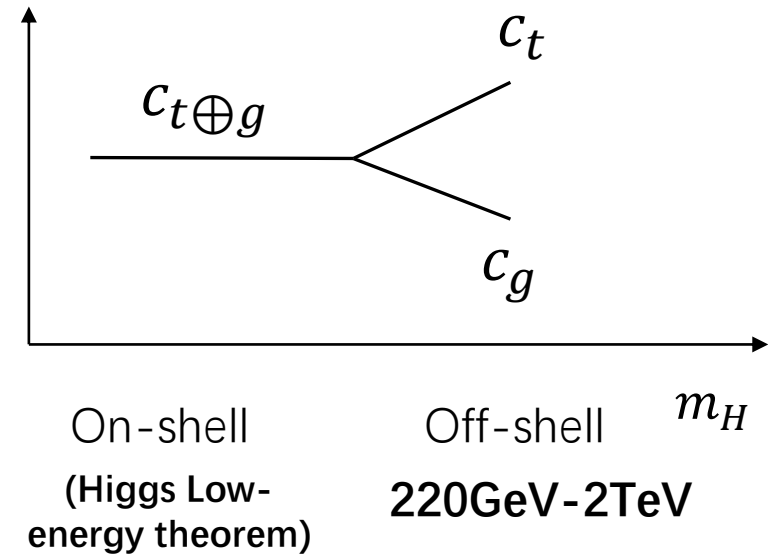
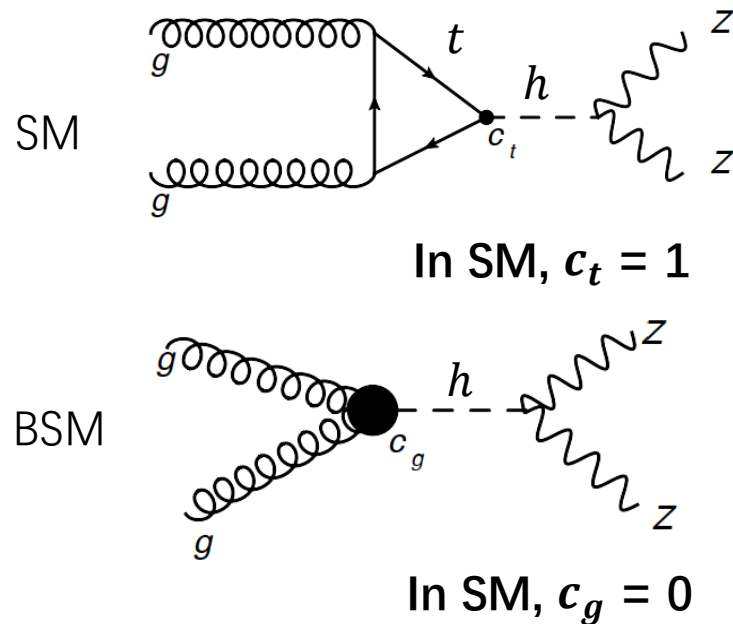
(d)

VBS

Non-negligible interference among all the components

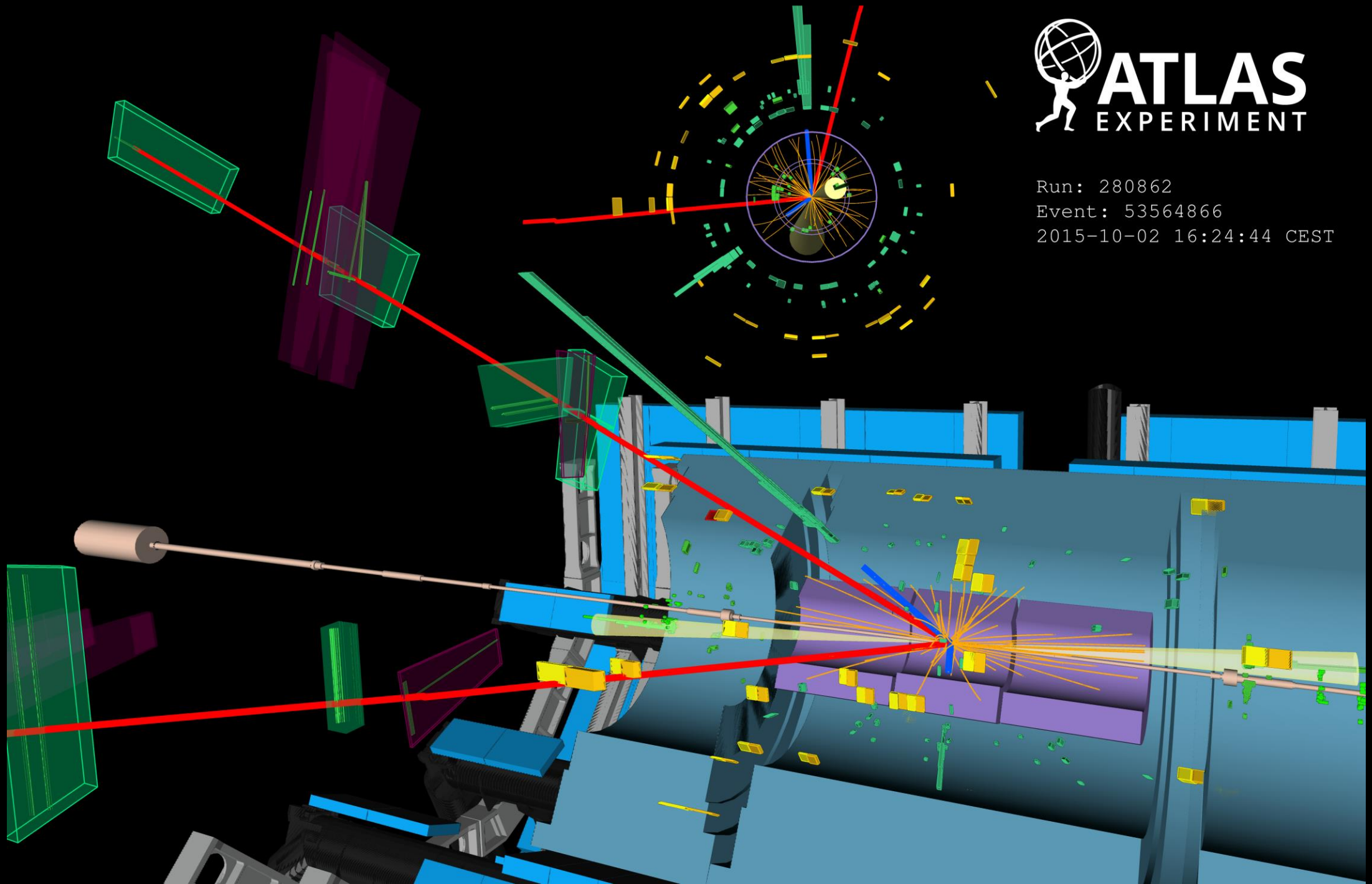
BSM/EFT analysis of the off-shell Higgs

- Off-shell Higgs can be used to probe EFT operators at \sim TeV level.
- The degeneracy of Higgs-gluon and Higgs-top can break in the off-shell region.





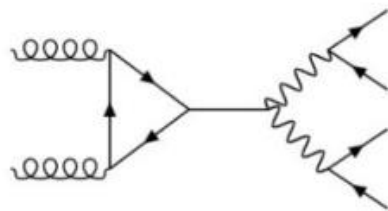
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Event: 53564866
2015-10-02 16:24:44 CEST



Event categories

Jets are selected with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$

ggF Signal region

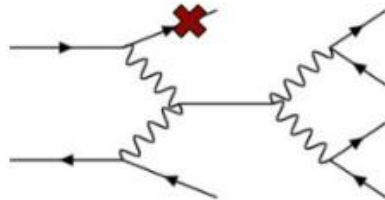


$$n_{\text{jets}} = 0$$

$$n_{\text{jets}} = 1 \text{ and } \eta_j < 2.2$$

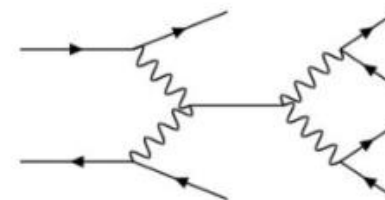
$$n_{\text{jets}} \geq 2 \text{ and } |\Delta\eta_{jj}| < 4.0$$

1 jet mixed signal region



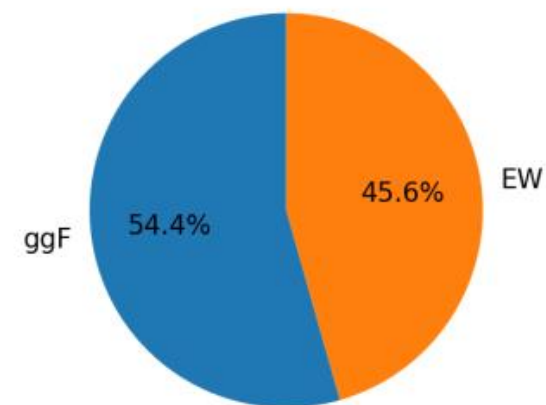
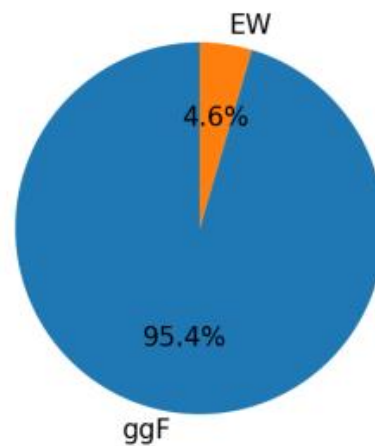
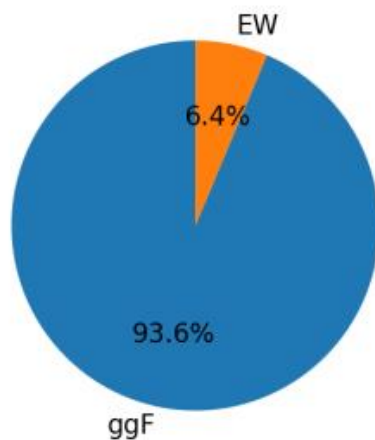
$$n_{\text{jets}} = 1 \text{ and } |\eta_j| \geq 2.2$$

EW signal region



$$n_{\text{jets}} \geq 2 \text{ and } |\Delta\eta_{jj}| \geq 4.0$$

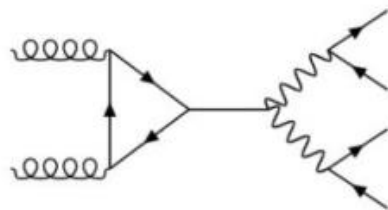
Fractions in 4ℓ channel



Event categories

Jets are selected with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$

ggF Signal region

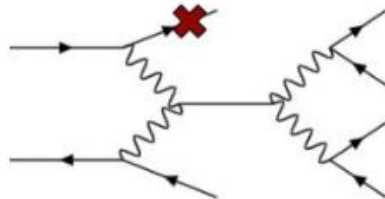


$$n_{\text{jets}} = 0$$

$$n_{\text{jets}} = 1 \text{ and } \eta_j < 2.2$$

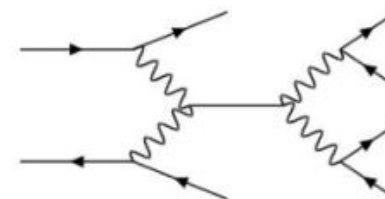
$$n_{\text{jets}} \geq 2 \text{ and } |\Delta\eta_{jj}| < 4.0$$

1 jet mixed signal region



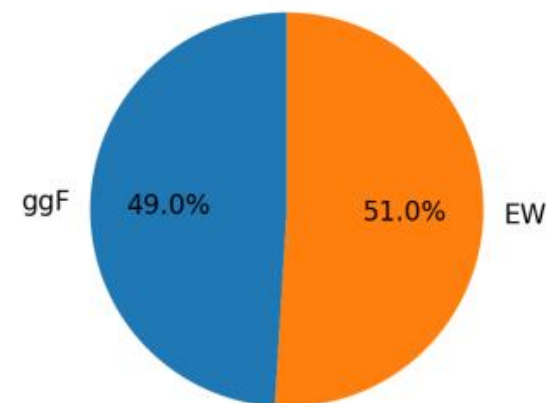
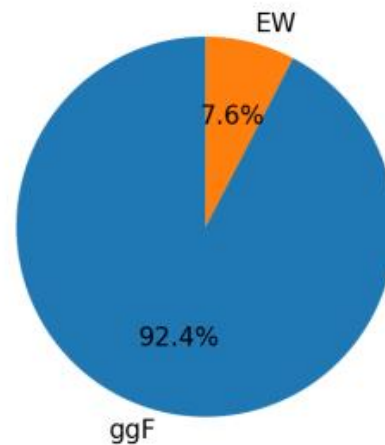
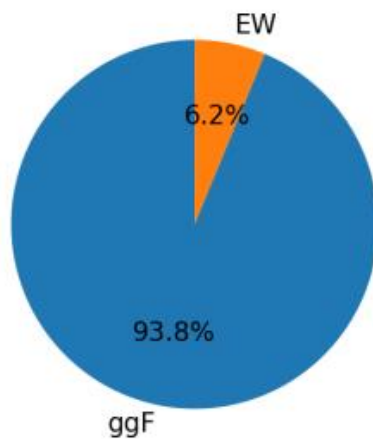
$$n_{\text{jets}} = 1 \text{ and } |\eta_j| \geq 2.2$$

EW signal region



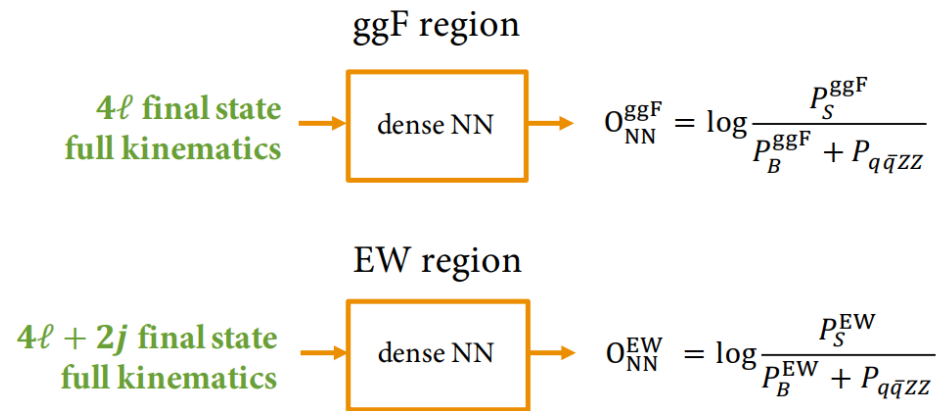
$$n_{\text{jets}} \geq 2 \text{ and } |\Delta\eta_{jj}| \geq 4.0$$

Fractions in $2\ell 2\nu$ channel

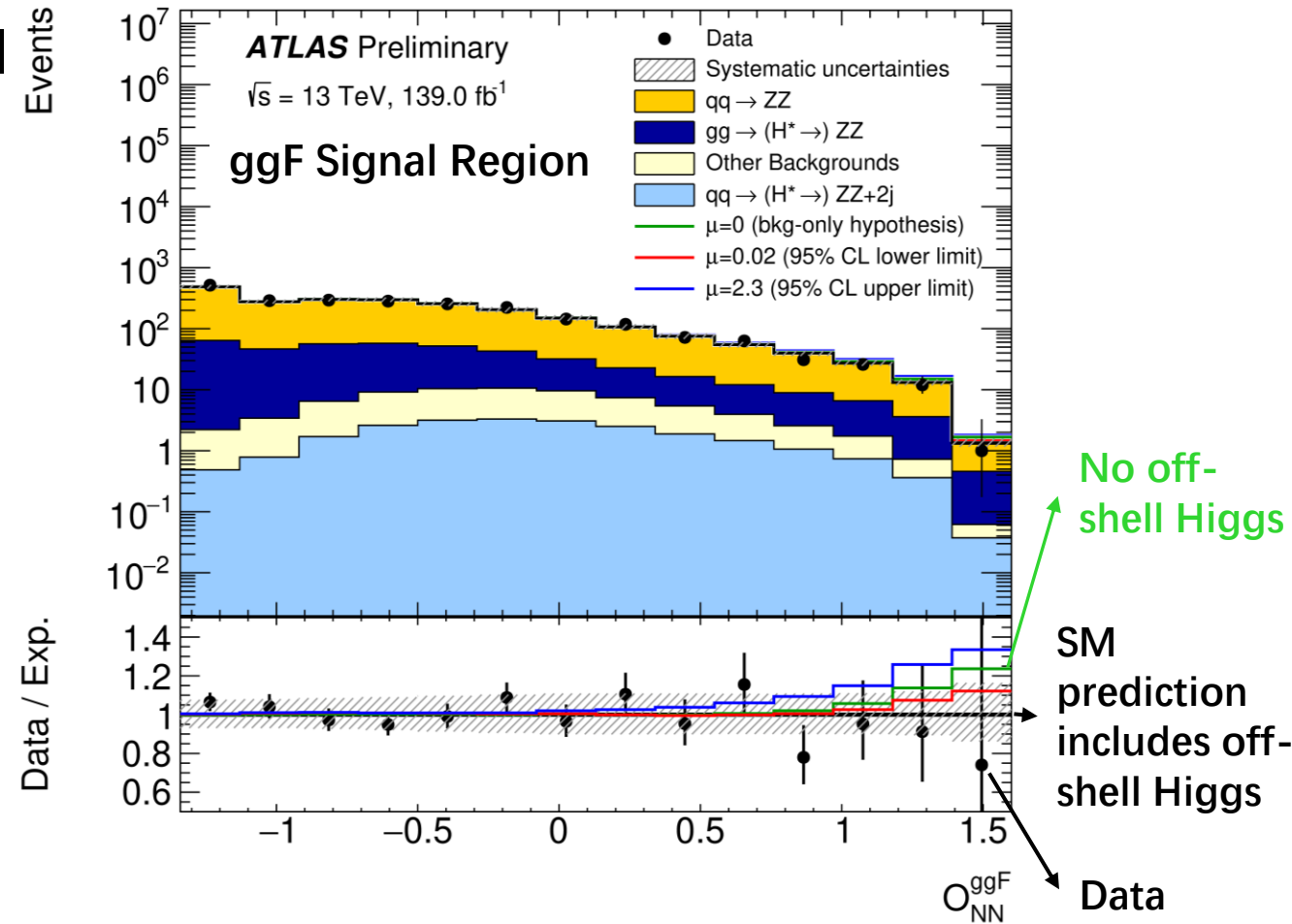


$H^* \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ channel

- Final state decay objects (e and μ) can be fully reconstructed in the 4ℓ channel
- Observables: neural network method (inputs: P_T , η , matrix-element, etc)

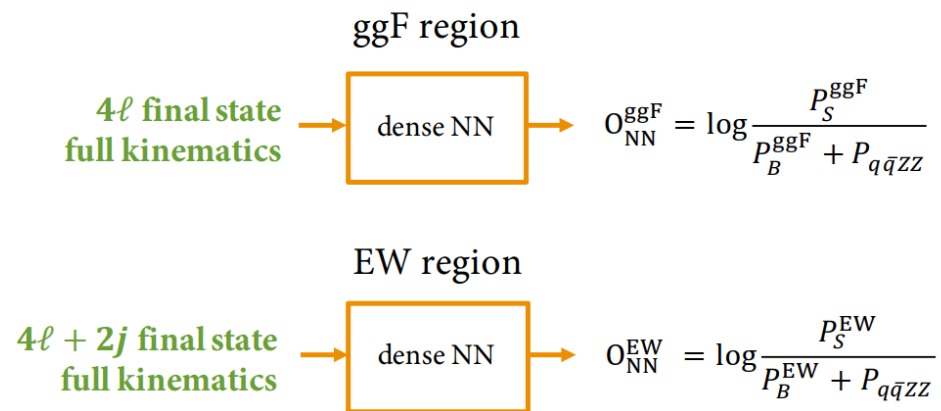


- Background: $q\bar{q}ZZ$ (main), $ggZZ$

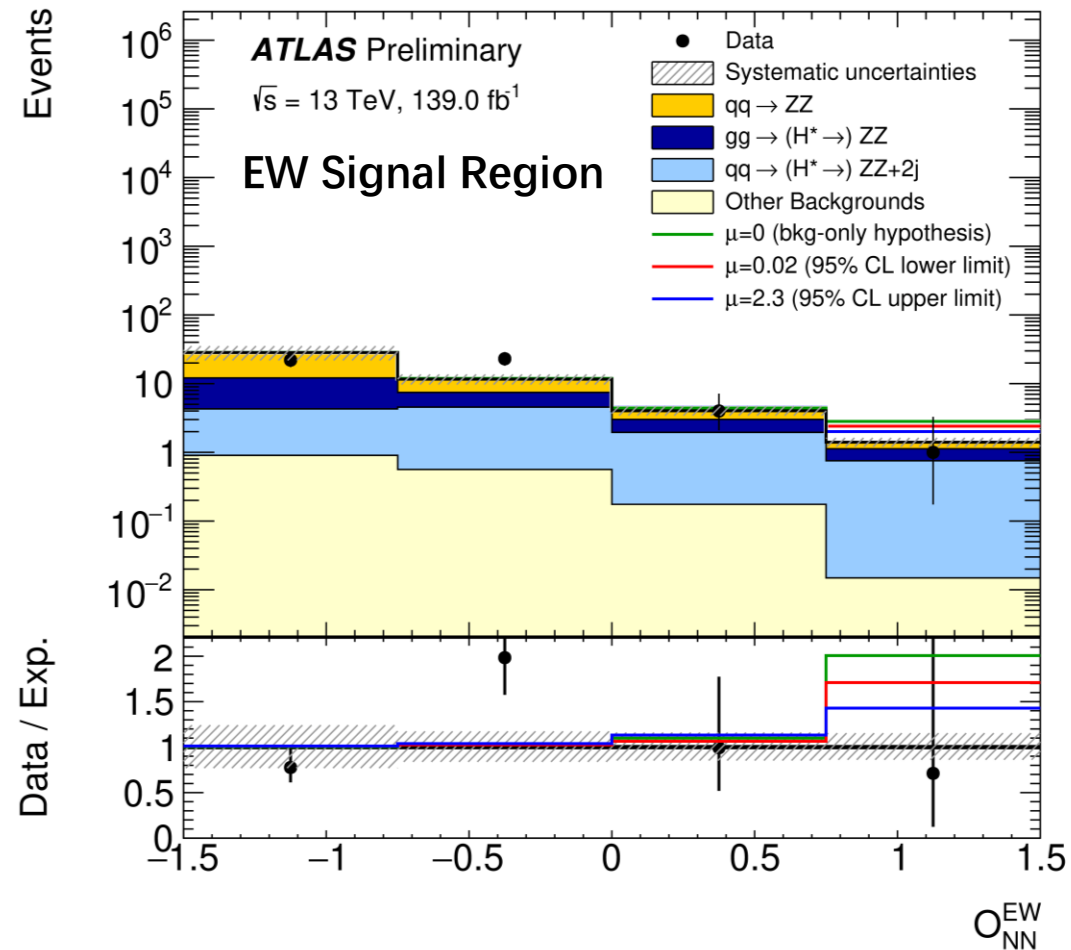


$H^* \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ channel

- Final state decay objects (e and μ) can be fully reconstructed in the 4ℓ channel
- Observables: neural network method (inputs: P_T , η , matrix-element, etc)



- Background: $qqZZ$ (main), $ggZZ$

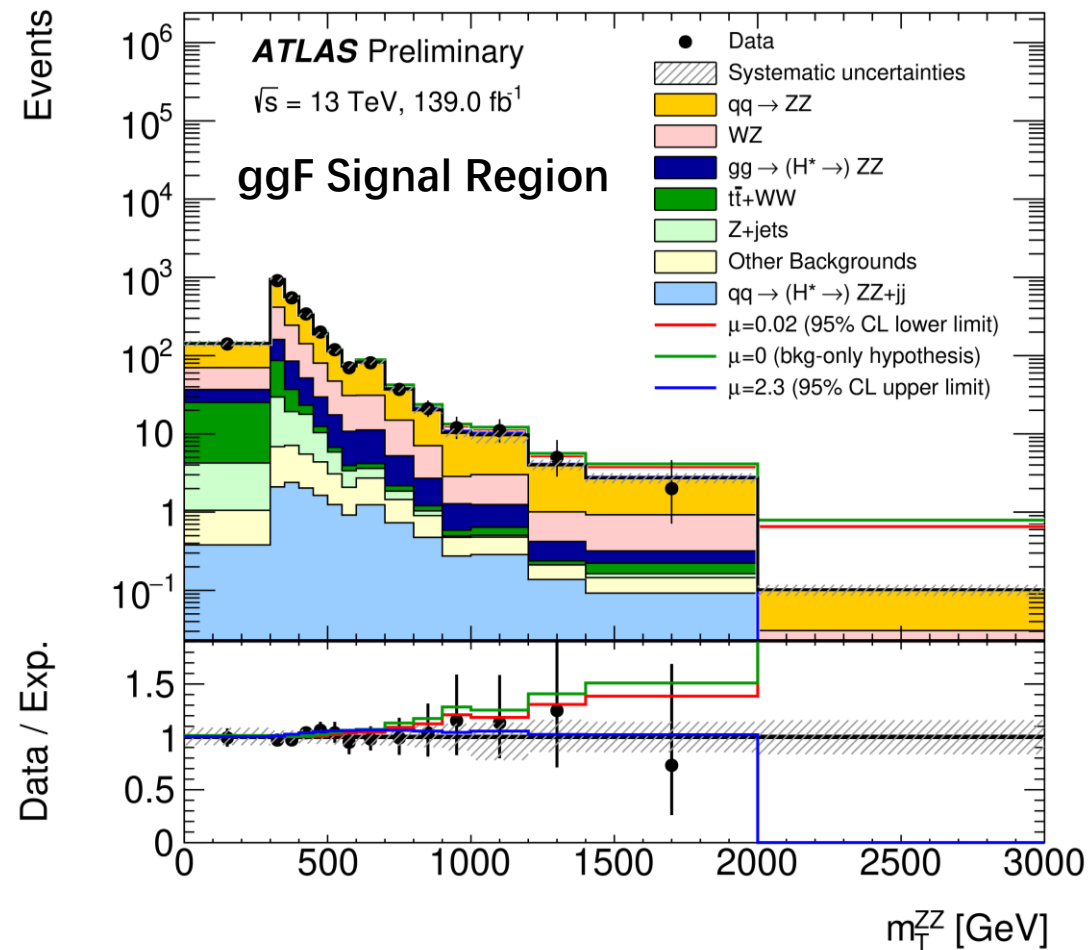


$H^* \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$ channel

- ❑ Six times larger branching ratio (compared with the 4ℓ decay channel)
- ❑ Signal regions (jet-binned SRs):
 - ggF, EW (VBF+VH) and Mixed
- ❑ Observable: transverse mass of ZZ

$$m_T^{ZZ} \equiv \sqrt{\left[\sqrt{m_Z^2 + (p_T^{\ell\ell})^2} + \sqrt{m_Z^2 + (E_T^{\text{miss}})^2} \right]^2 - \left| \vec{p}_T^{\ell\ell} + \vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}} \right|^2}$$

- ❑ More and complicated backgrounds:
 - qqZZ, ggZZ, WZ, tt, WW, Zjets, etc.

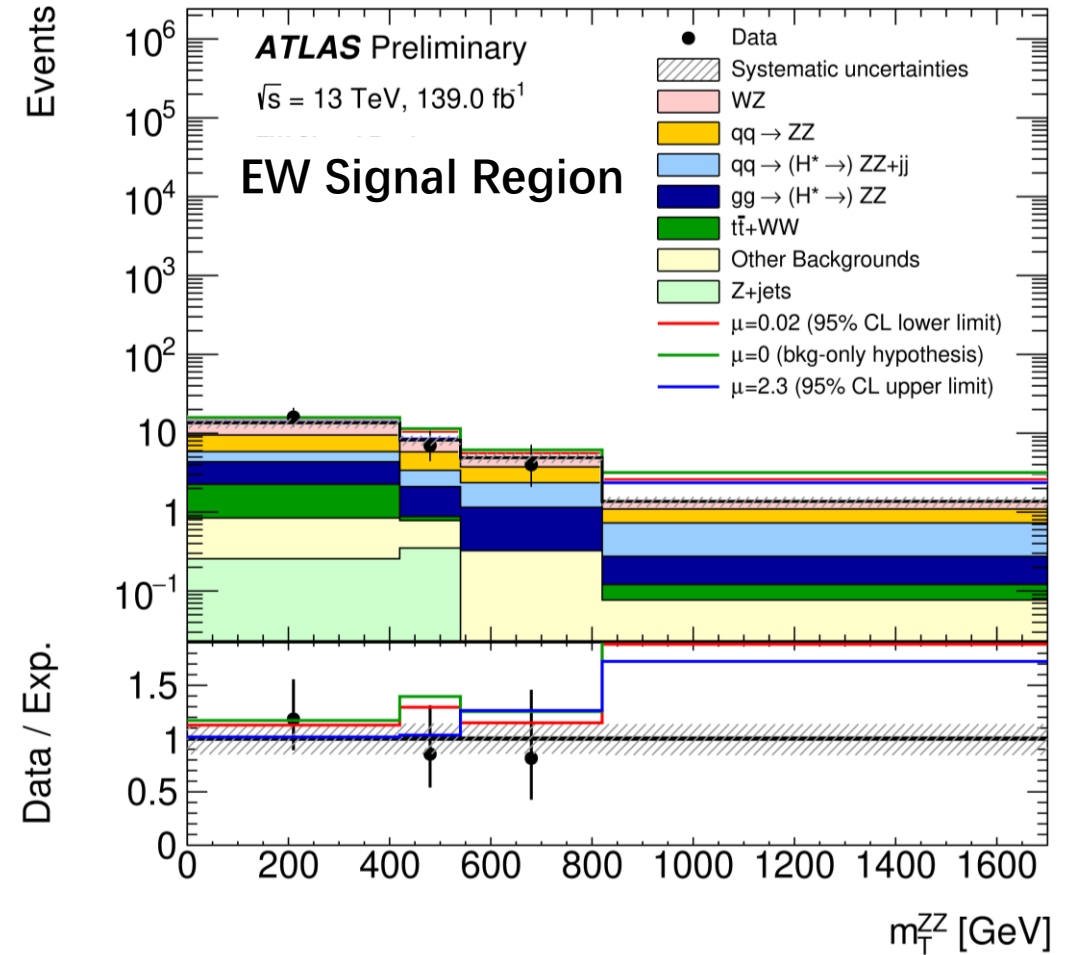


$H^* \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$ channel

- ❑ Six times larger branching ratio (compared with the 4ℓ decay channel)
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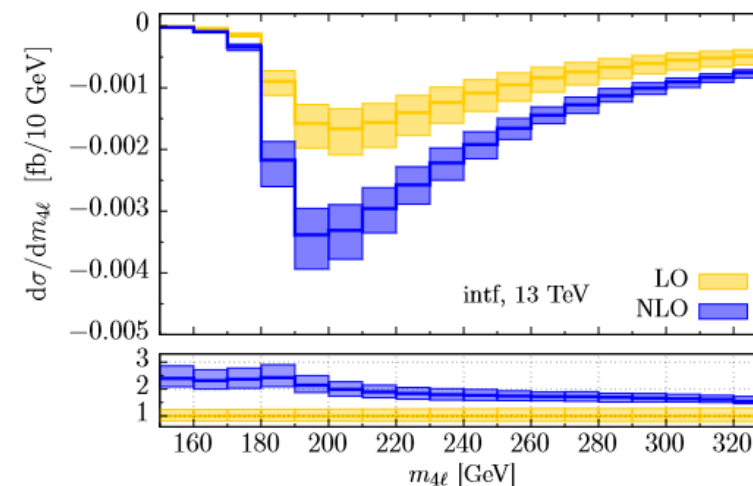
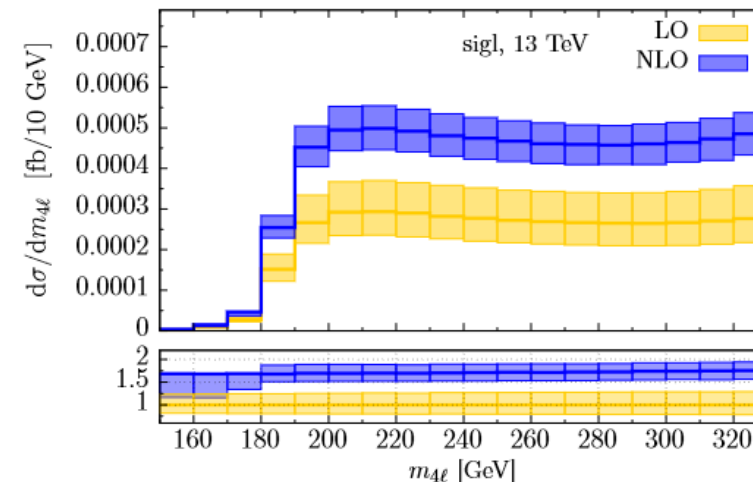
$$m_T^{ZZ} \equiv \sqrt{\left[\sqrt{m_Z^2 + (p_T^{\ell\ell})^2} + \sqrt{m_Z^2 + (E_T^{\text{miss}})^2} \right]^2 - \left| \vec{p}_T^{\ell\ell} + \vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}} \right|^2}$$

- ❑ More and complicated backgrounds:
 - qqZZ, ggZZ, WZ, tt, WW, Zjets, etc.



Systematic uncertainties

- Large uncertainties for signal ggF and VBF
 - VBF: High-order (HO) QCD
 - ggF: HOQCD and Parton Shower (PS)
- Large uncertainties for background
 - $qq \rightarrow ZZ$: HOQCD, HOEW and PS
- Jet energy and resolution uncertainties for both signal and background are large.

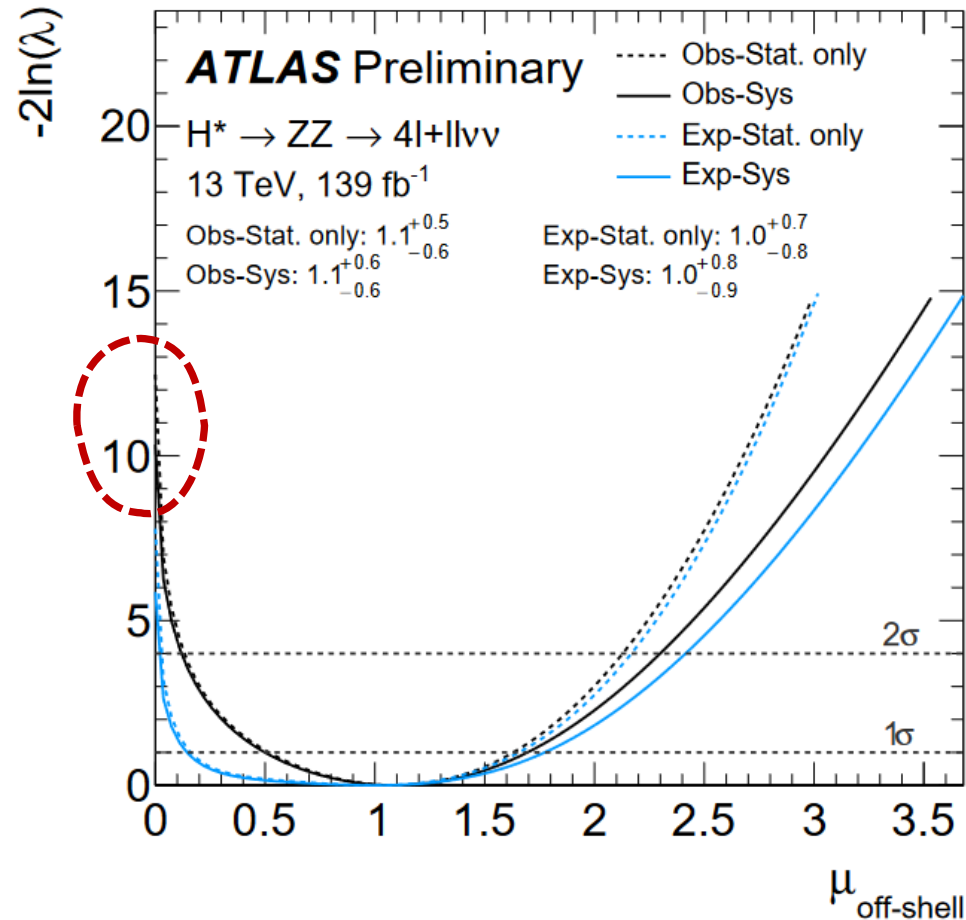


ggF: F.Caola et al. *JHEP* 07 (2016) 087

Off-shell $H^* \rightarrow ZZ$ analysis results

□ Evidence of off-shell Higgs: 3.2σ

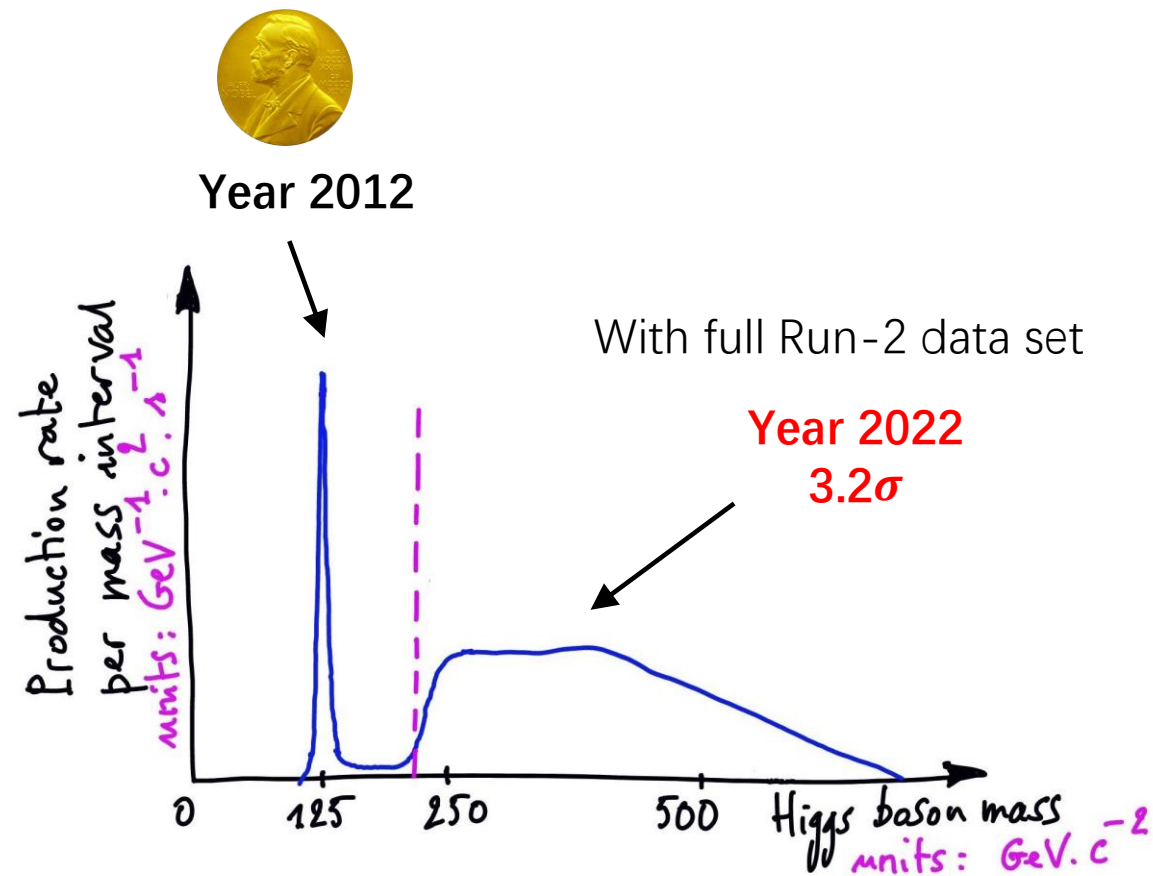
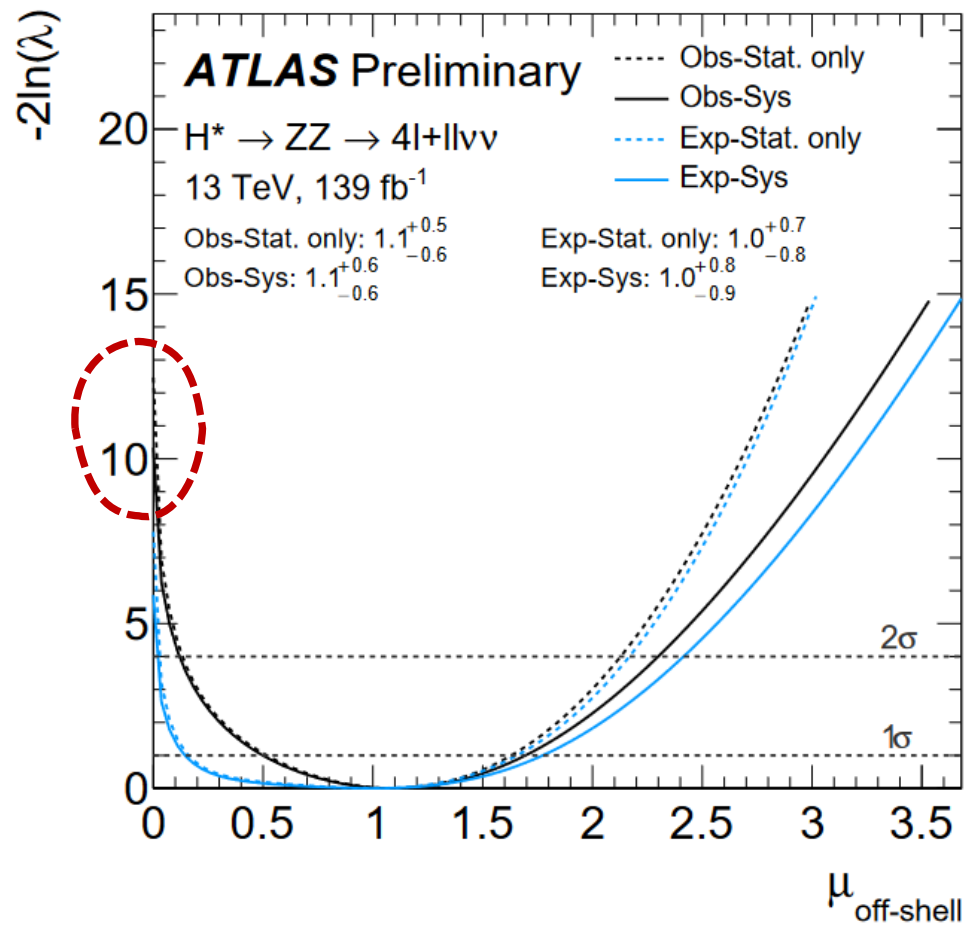
$$\sqrt{\text{NLL}(\mu_{\text{offshell}} = 0)} = 3.2$$



Off-shell $H^* \rightarrow ZZ$ analysis results

Evidence of off-shell Higgs: 3.2σ

$$\sqrt{\text{NLL}(\mu_{\text{offshell}} = 0)} = 3.2$$

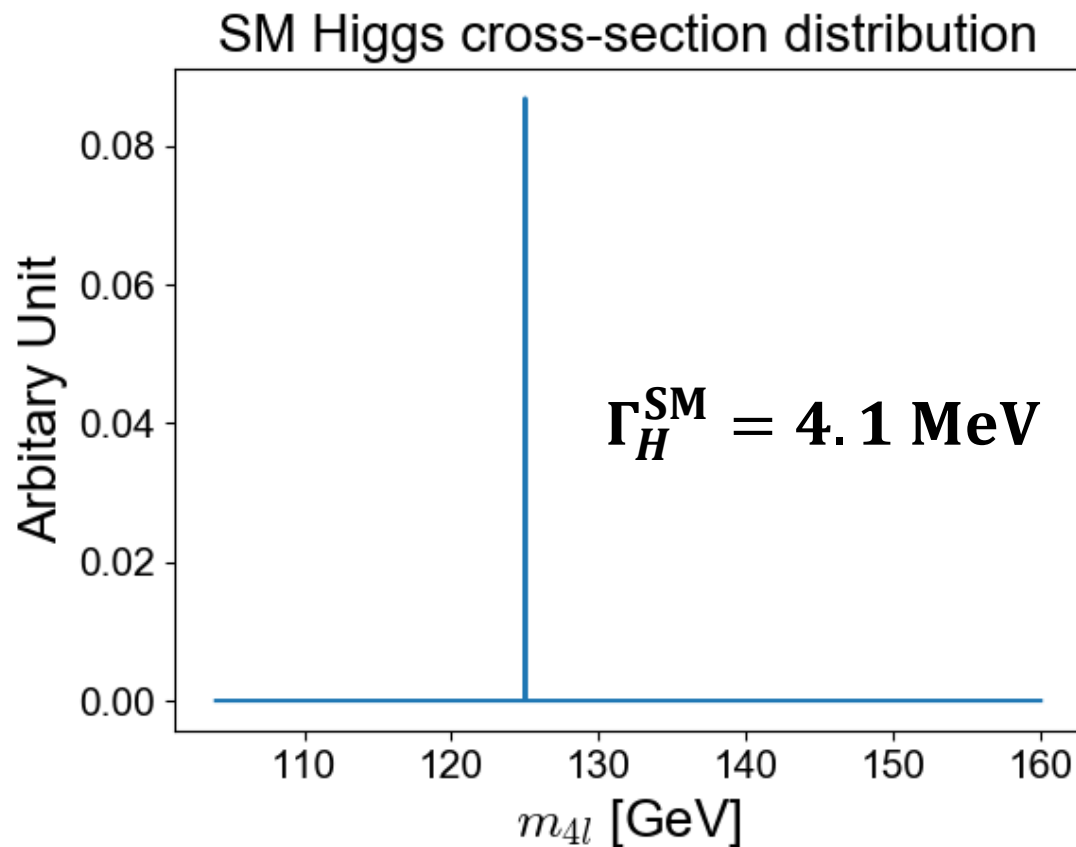
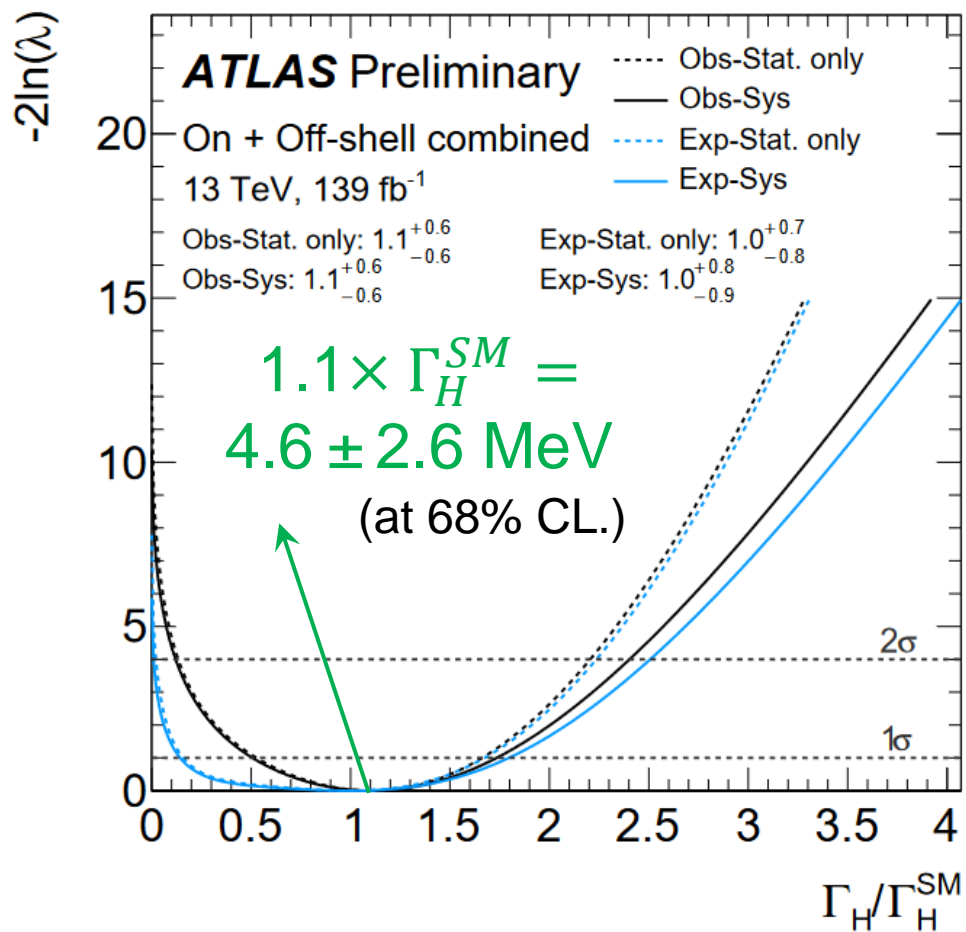


Off-shell $H^* \rightarrow ZZ$ analysis results

□ Total Higgs decay width constraints:

$$0.53 \text{ MeV} < \Gamma_H(\text{at 95\% CL.}) < 9.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\frac{\sigma^{\text{offshell}}}{\sigma^{\text{onshell}}} \propto \Gamma_H$$



Summary

- We present measurements on off-shell Higgs to ZZ and Higgs decay width.
- We find evidence of the off-shell Higgs at 3.2σ . [ATLAS-CONF-2022-068](#)
- The measurement of the Higgs total decay width is

$$\Gamma_H = 4.6_{-2.5}^{+2.6} \text{ MeV@68\% CL.}$$

- Consistent with CMS $\Gamma_H = 3.2_{-1.7}^{+2.4} \text{ MeV@68\% CL.}$ [Nature. Phys. 18 \(2022\) 1329](#)
- The BSM/EFT interpretation is almost done and will be provided soon. Stay tuned!