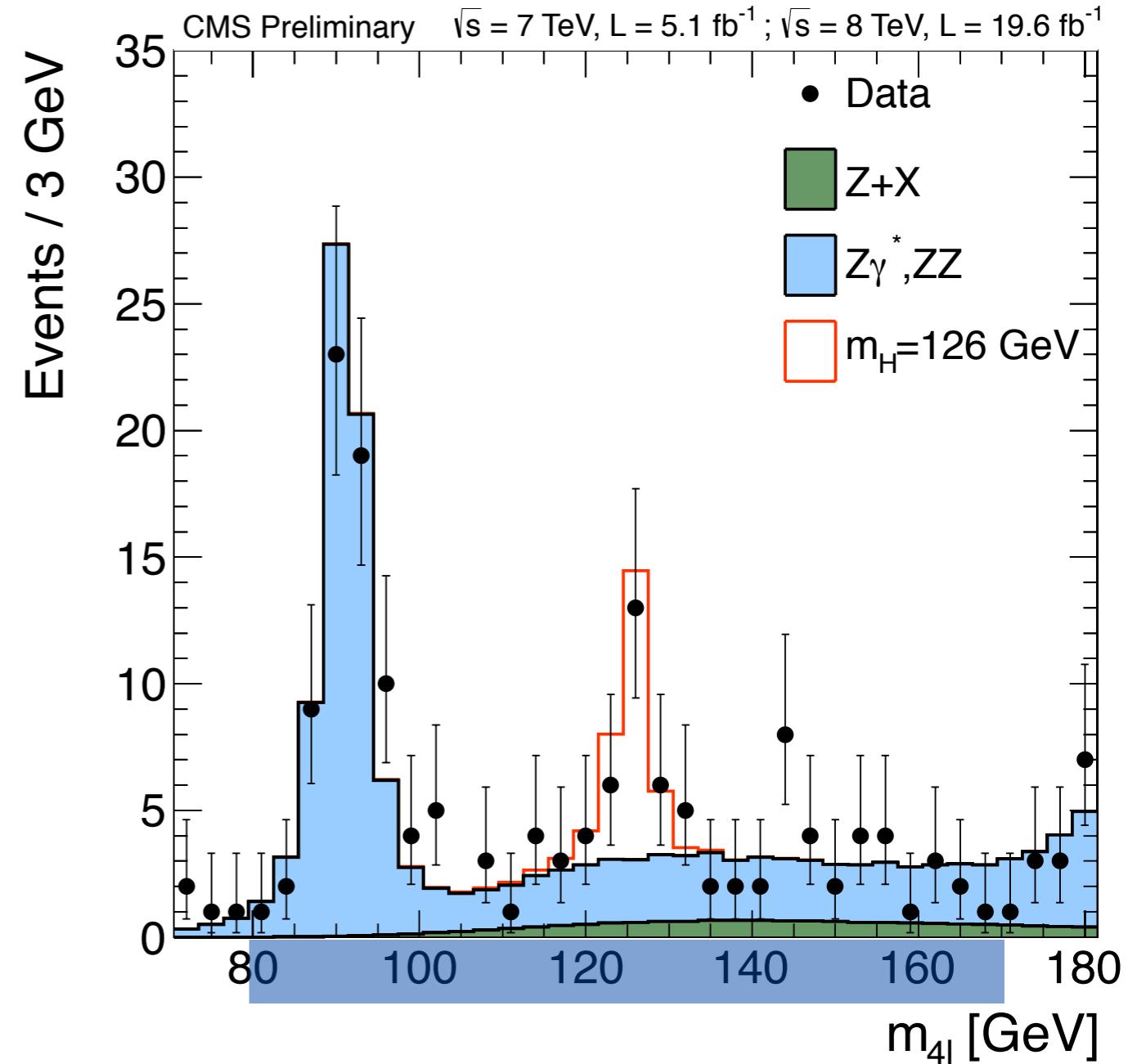
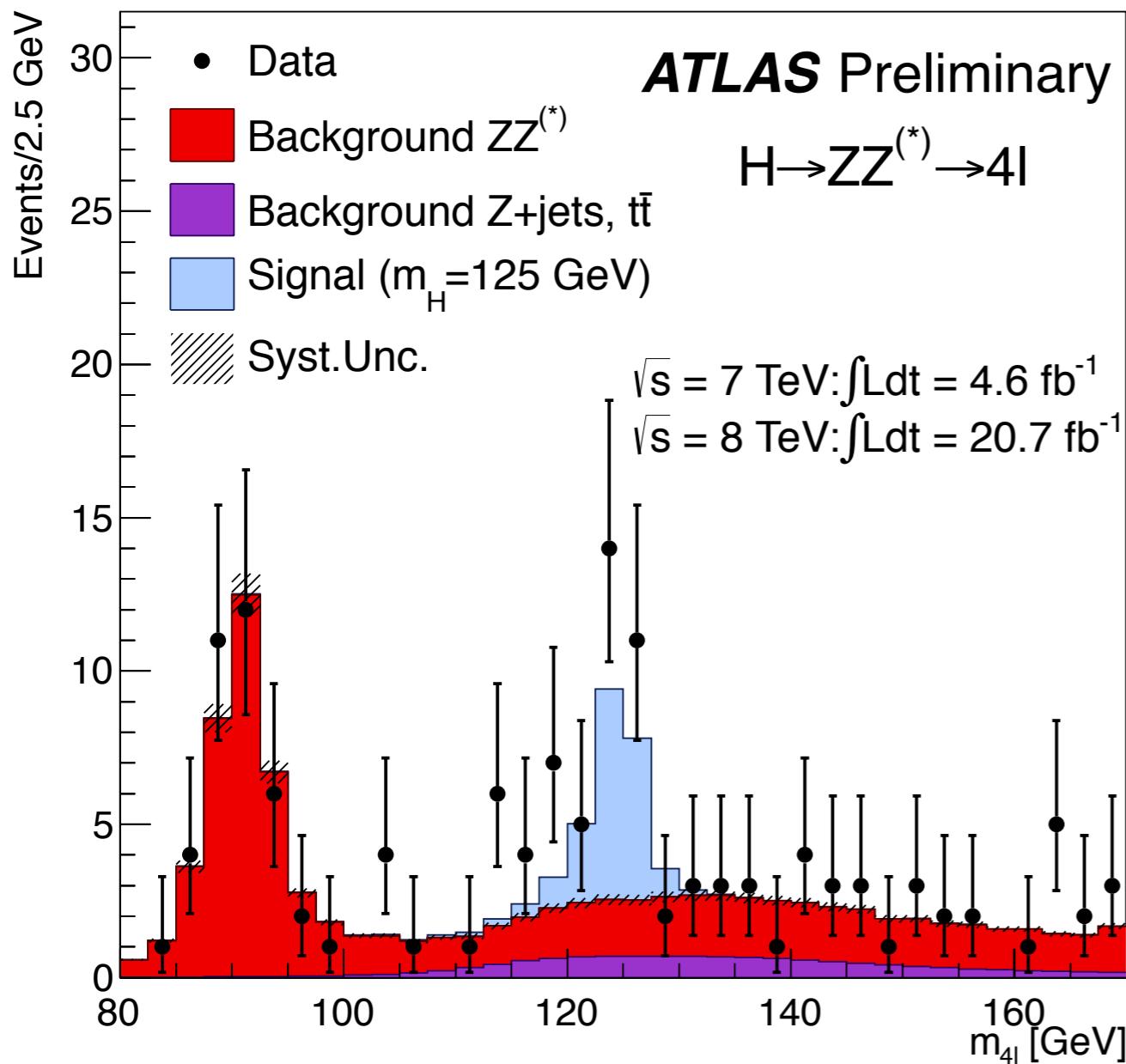


# Higgs $\rightarrow$ ZZ

Nicola Amapane<sup>1</sup>, Giacomo Artoni<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> INFN Torino

<sup>2</sup> Brandeis University (US)



Focus on  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ : we have left the discovery phase  
and we are now entering the measurement phase!

# Talk overview

Review of latest results in the  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$  channel presented by  
**ATLAS (on the left)** and **CMS (on the right)** at Moriond

General analysis strategies:

lepton selection, signal modeling, background estimations, etc.

Measurements:

Significance, Mass and Signal Strength

Spin/CP

Couplings

High mass and other final states in the backup slides

# $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ : analysis strategy

Reconstruct 4 leptons in final state (electrons and muons)

$p_T$  thresholds:

20, 15, 10, 7 (6 for muons)

20, 15, 7, 7 (5 for muons)

$M_{\ell\ell}$  cuts:

Closest di-lepton to  $M_Z^{\text{PDG}}$  ( $Z_1$ )

$50 < M_{Z_1} [\text{GeV}/c^2] < 106$

$40 < M_{Z_1} [\text{GeV}/c^2] < 120$

Remaining di-lepton ( $Z_2$ )

$12 < M_{Z_2} [\text{GeV}/c^2] < 115$

$12 < M_{Z_2} [\text{GeV}/c^2] < 120$

Isolation

Track Iso less than 15% ( $\Delta R < 0.2$ )

Isolation less than 40% ( $\Delta R < 0.4$ )

Calo Iso less than 20% ( $\Delta R < 0.2$ )

(charged and neutral particles from PF)

# $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ : object selection

\*more in backup!

## Electrons:

Identification: rectangular cuts

Coverage:  $|\eta| < 2.47$

Reco+ID efficiency: 70%-90%\*

Coverage:  $|\eta| < 2.7$

Reco+ID efficiency: ~98%\*

Algorithm: Anti-Kt ( $\Delta R=0.4$ )

$p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}/c$  ( $|\eta| < 2.5$ )

$p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}/c$  ( $2.5 < |\eta| < 4.5$ )

Identification: boosted decision tree

Coverage:  $|\eta| < 2.5$

Reco+ID efficiency+isolation: 60%-95%\*

## Muons:

Coverage:  $|\eta| < 2.4$

Reco+ID efficiency: >98%\*

## Jets:

Algorithm: Anti-Kt ( $\Delta R=0.4$ )

$p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}/c$  ( $|\eta| < 4.7$ )

# $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ : FSR correction

Applied to:

$Z_1 \rightarrow \mu\mu$ , only if  $66 < M_{\mu\mu} [\text{GeV}/c^2] < 89$

and  $M_{\mu\mu\gamma} < 100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

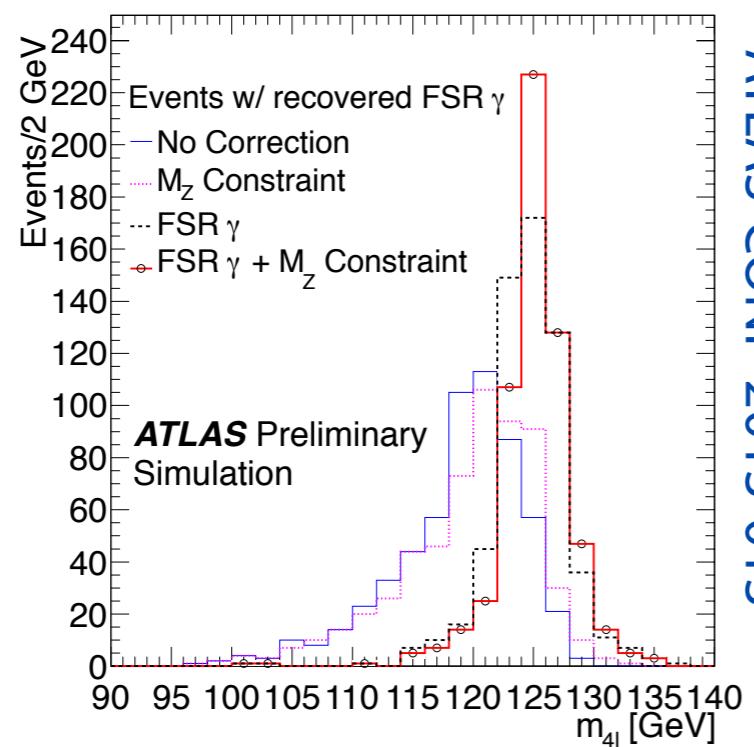
Both  $Z$ , both  $e$  and  $\mu$ , if  $M_{ll\gamma} < 100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

and closer to nominal  $Z$  mass

Photon selection:

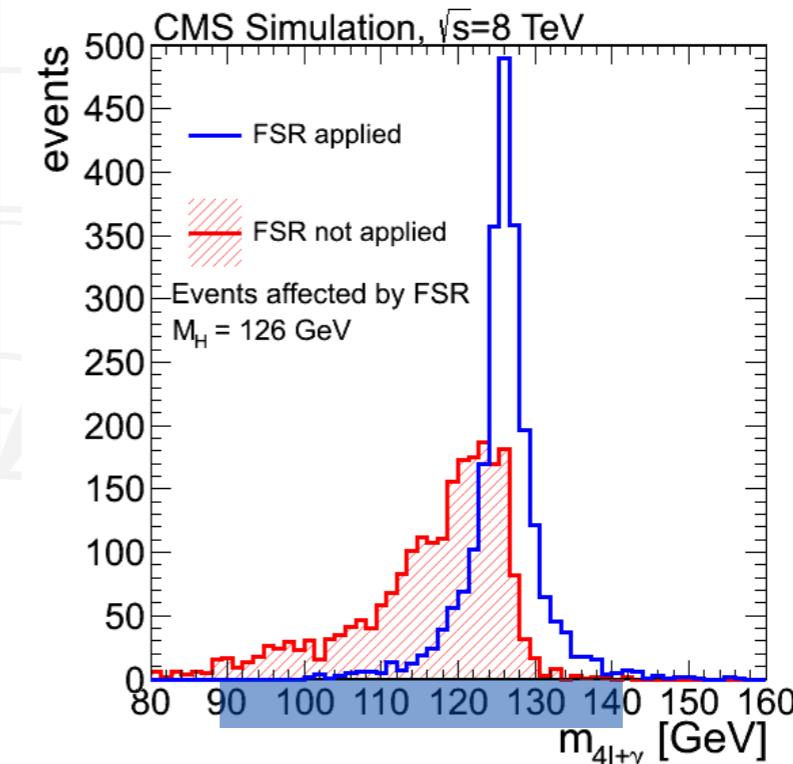
$1 < E_T < 3.5 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\Delta R < 0.08$ ,  $f_1 > 0.2$

$E_T > 3.5 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\Delta R < 0.15$ ,  $f_1 > 0.1$



ATLAS-CONF-2013-013

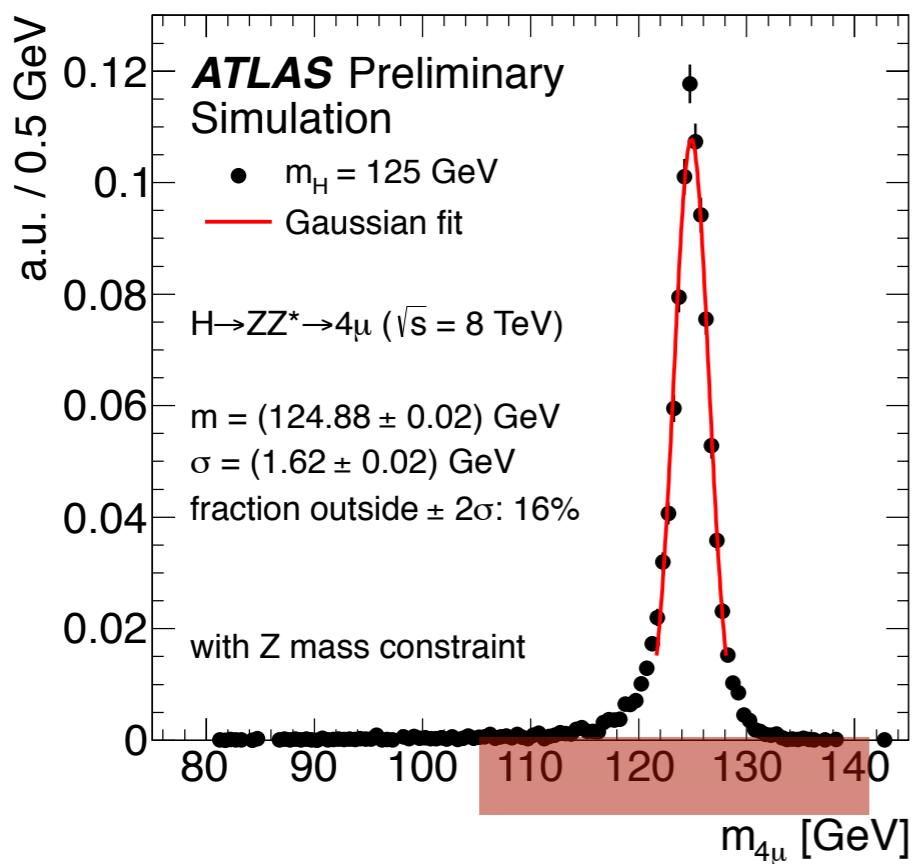
$E_T > 4 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $0.07 < \Delta R < 0.5$ , isolated



CMS-PAS-HIG-13-002

# M<sub>4l</sub> resolution

Mass constraint on Z<sub>1</sub> : refit  
 momentum parameters of leptons,  
 using covariance matrix and Z line shape



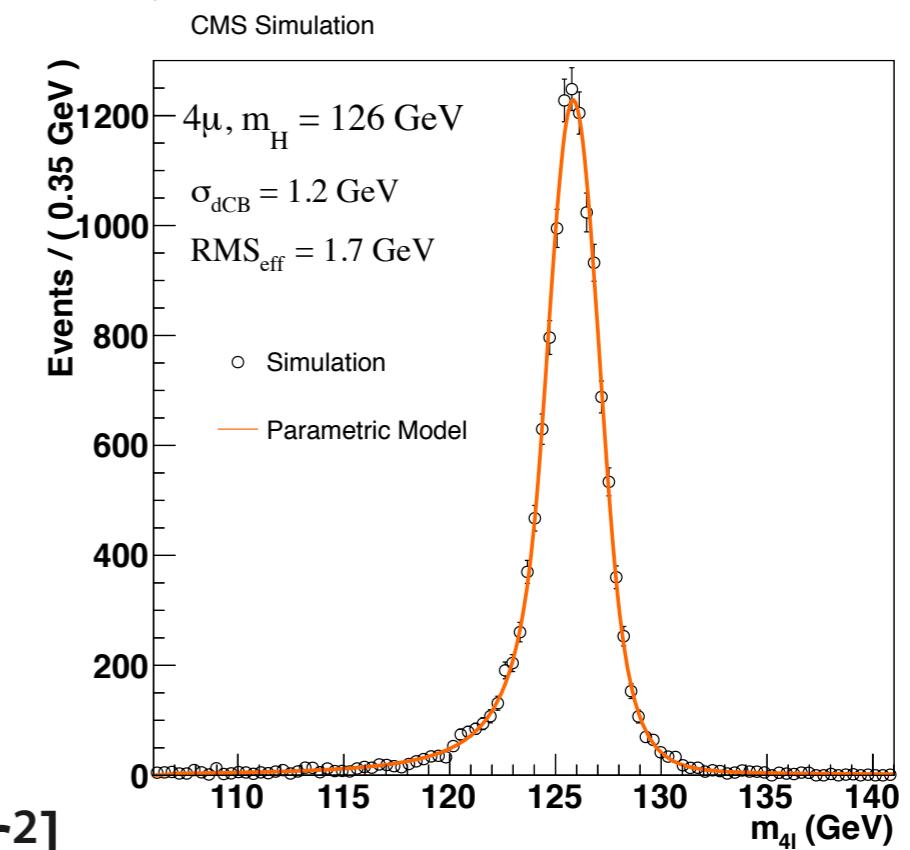
ATLAS-CONF-2013-013

**4μ**  
1.6

**2μ2e**  
1.9

**4e**  
2.4

No refitting, strong magnetic  
 field provides great resolution and M<sub>Z1</sub>  
 directly used in definition of K<sub>D</sub>



CMS-PAS-HIG-13-002

**4μ**  
1.2

**2μ2e**  
1.7

**4e**  
2.0

# Backgrounds

Same strategy adopted by both experiments:

Irreducible background (ZZ): taken from Monte Carlo

Samples used: POWHEG+Pythia6 ( $qq \rightarrow ZZ$ ), gg2zz+Pythia6 ( $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ ),

**Sherpa (ATLAS, for  $ZZ^{(*)}qq'$ )**

Reducible backgrounds ( $tt$ ,  $Z+jets$ ):

- ⇒ Measure yields in control region ( $Z+XX$  or  $Z+\ell+X$ )
- ⇒ Extrapolate to signal region with transfer factors taken from MC/data
  - (control regions built by relaxing and/or inverting identification cuts or isolation cuts)

# Results of event selection

	ATLAS (25.3 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	CMS (24.7 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	
M <sub>H</sub> range [GeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	100-160	110-160	
Signal (M <sub>H</sub> =125)	6.8 ± 0.7	6.8 ± 0.8	
ZZ	14.6 ± 0.6	13.8 ± 1.0	
Reducible Bkg.	2.1 ± 0.6	1.6 ± 0.6	4μ
Total expected	<b>23.5 ± 1.1</b>	<b>22.2 ± 1.4</b>	
Observed	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	

Signal (M <sub>H</sub> =125)	8.1 ± 0.9	8.9 ± 1.0	
ZZ	17.2 ± 0.9	18.1 ± 1.3	
Reducible Bkg.	8.5 ± 0.2	4.0 ± 1.6	2e2μ
Total expected	<b>33.8 ± 1.3</b>	<b>31.0 ± 2.3</b>	
Observed	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	

Signal (M <sub>H</sub> =125)	3.3 ± 0.4	3.5 ± 0.5	
ZZ	6.2 ± 0.5	6.6 ± 0.8	
Reducible Bkg.	4.5 ± 0.8	2.5 ± 1.0	4e
Total expected	<b>14.0 ± 1.0</b>	<b>12.6 ± 1.4</b>	
Observed	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	

# Some experimental systematics

Expected signal rate:

for  $m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

$$4\mu = 0.8\%$$

$$4e = 9.4\%$$

$100 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m_H < 1 \text{ TeV}/c^2$

$$4\mu = 2.9-4.3\%$$

$$4e = 5.5-11\%$$

Expected rate for reducible backgrounds:

$$4\mu = 30\%$$

$$4e = 20\%$$

$$4\mu = 40\%$$

$$4e = 40\%$$

Mass shift induced by energy scale systematics:

$$4\mu = 0.2 \%$$

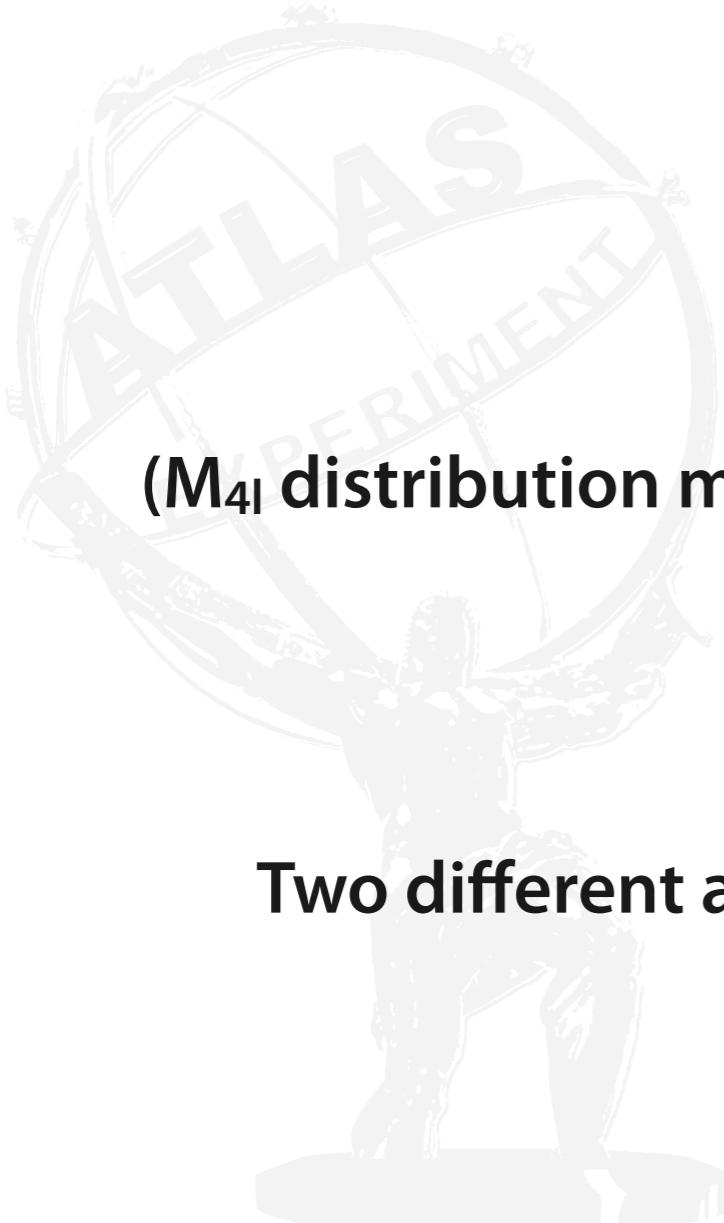
$$4e = 0.4 \%$$

$$4\mu = 0.1\%$$

$$4e = 0.3 \%$$

# Analysis workflow: ATLAS

Explained selection, then branching into each different topic:



## Mass measurement

Inclusive fit to  $M_{4l}$

( $M_{4l}$  distribution modeled using templates from Monte Carlo)

## Spin/CP

Two different approaches, BDT and  $J^P$  MELA (see later)

## Couplings

Events split into ggF-like, VBF-like and VH-like categories

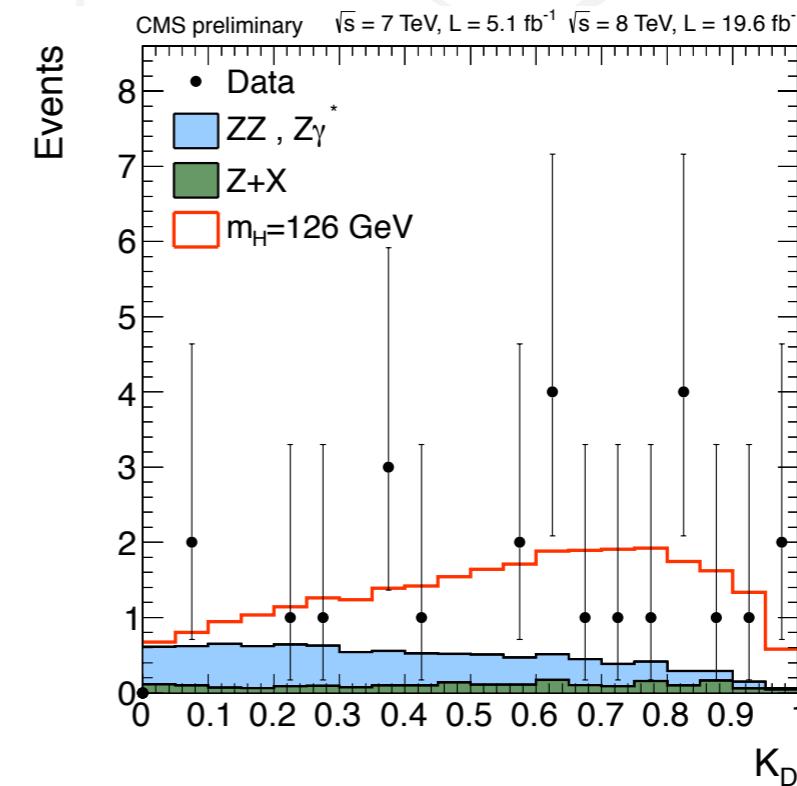
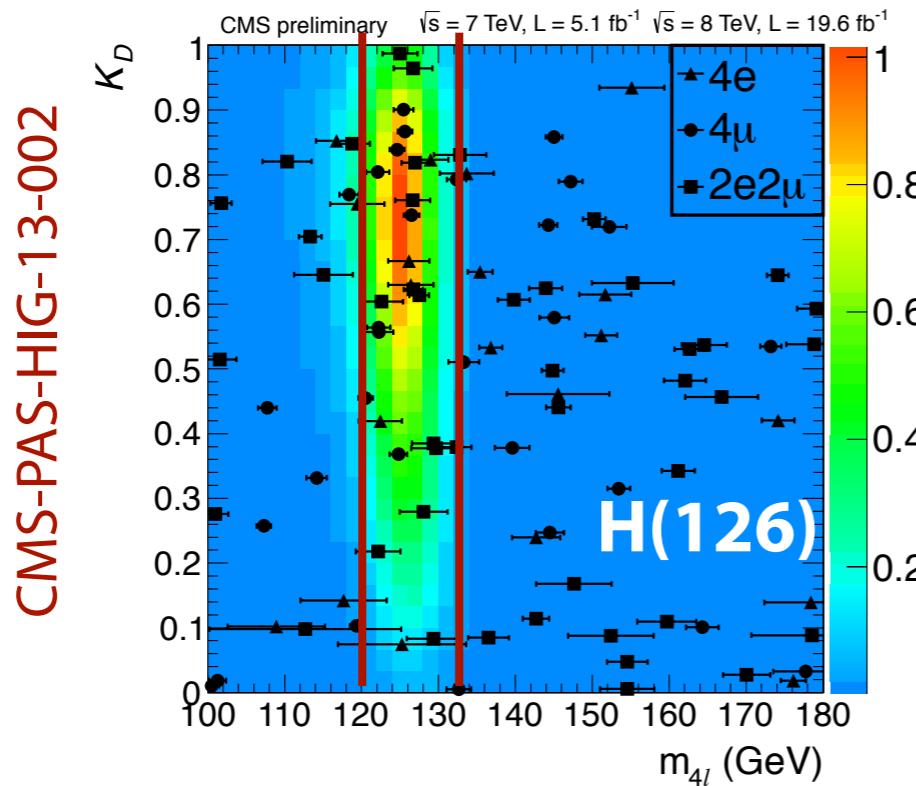
# Analysis workflow: CMS

Use a signal/background kinematic discriminant:

$$K_D(\theta^*, \Phi_1, \theta_1, \theta_2, \Phi, M_{Z1}, M_{Z2} | M_{4\ell}) = P_{sig}/(P_{sig} + P_{bkg})$$

$P$  defined using matrix element techniques

- Analytical parametrization, JHUGen, MCFM and Madgraph studied – similar performance
- Use JHUGen for signal, MCFM for ZZ
- Include interference in same-flavour final states
- cross-check with machine training techniques ( BDT, BNN )



# Analysis workflow: CMS

**"3D" models:**  $P(M_{4\ell}, K_D, \xi) = P(M_{4\ell}|M_X) \times P(K_D|M_{4\ell}) \times P(\xi|M_{4\ell})$

Analytic: BW $\otimes$ DCB	2D templates
----------------------------	--------------

# Mass measurement

# Event-by-event $M_{4l}$ estimated uncertainty

# Significance, $\mu$ , Couplings

## VBF sensitive variable:

- Di-jet tag:  $V_D$ = linear combination of  $M_{JJ}$ ,  $\Delta\eta_{JJ}$
  - Untagged:  $p_T/M_{4l}$  (Use HRes to reweight ggH  $p_T$  spectrum)

# Spin/CP

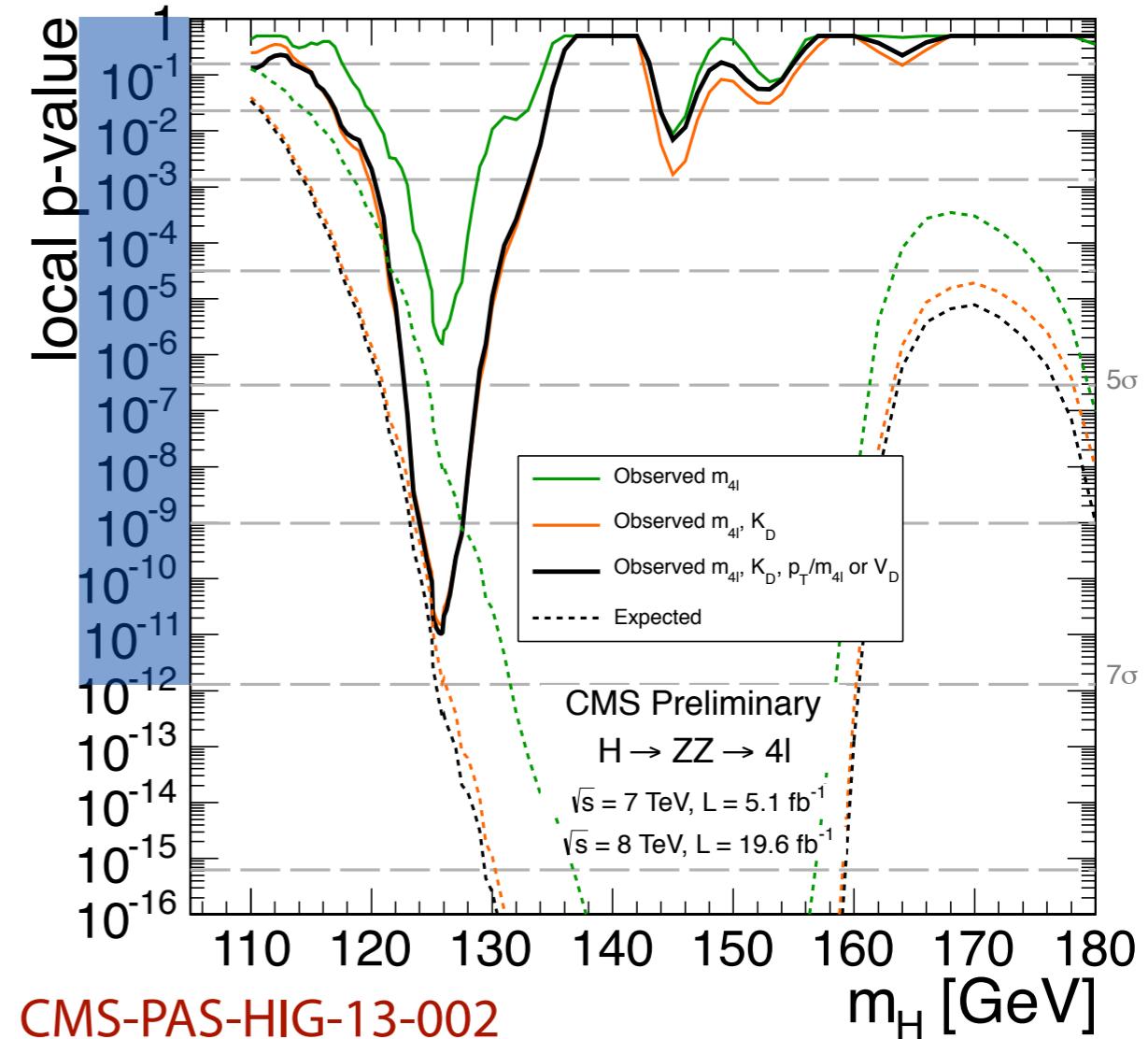
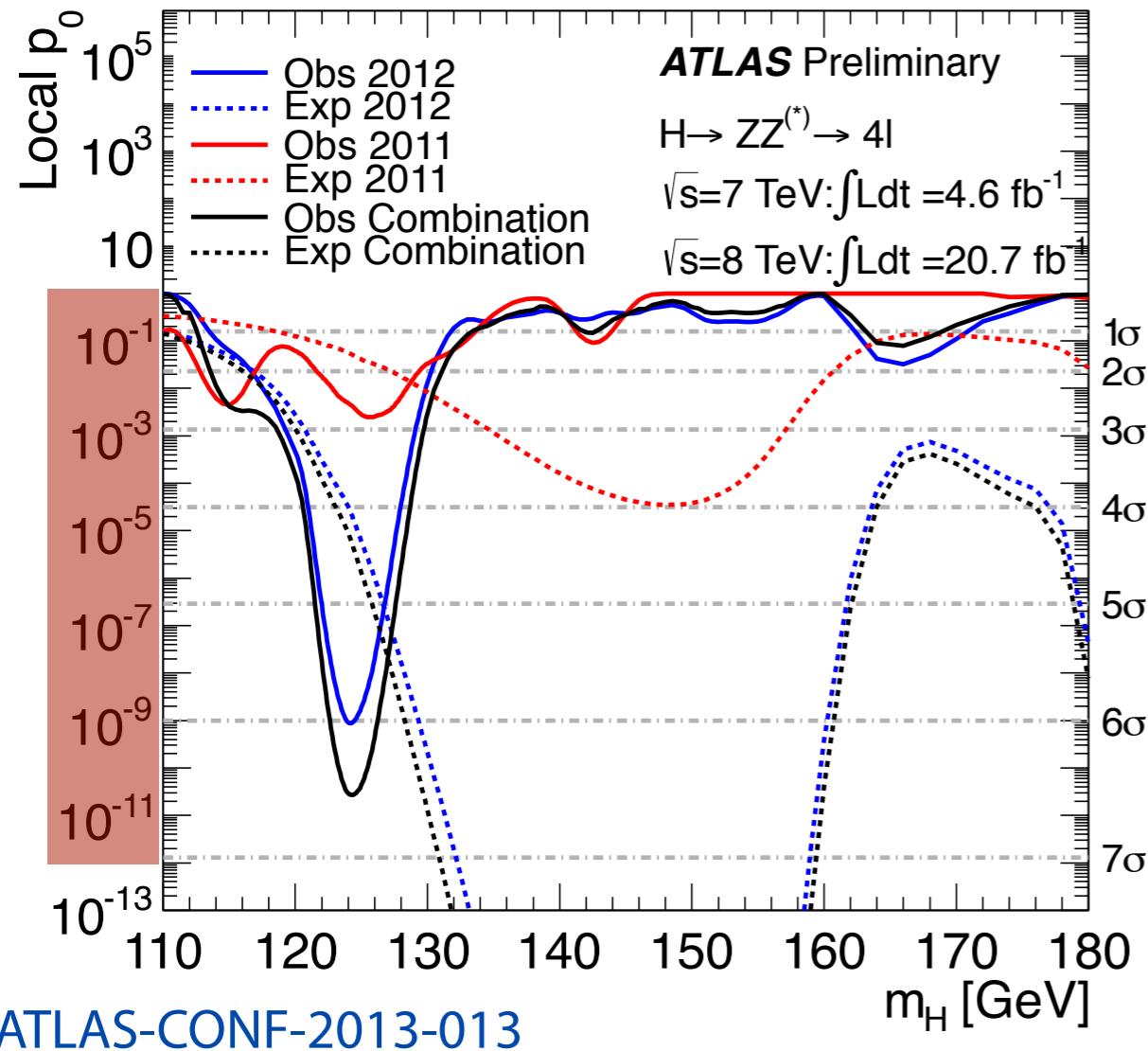
# D<sub>JP</sub>: SM vs J<sup>P</sup> discriminant built from Matrix Element likelihood technique

N. Amapane, G. Artoni

Higgs $\rightarrow$ ZZ

# **Significance, Mass and Signal Strength**

# Significance

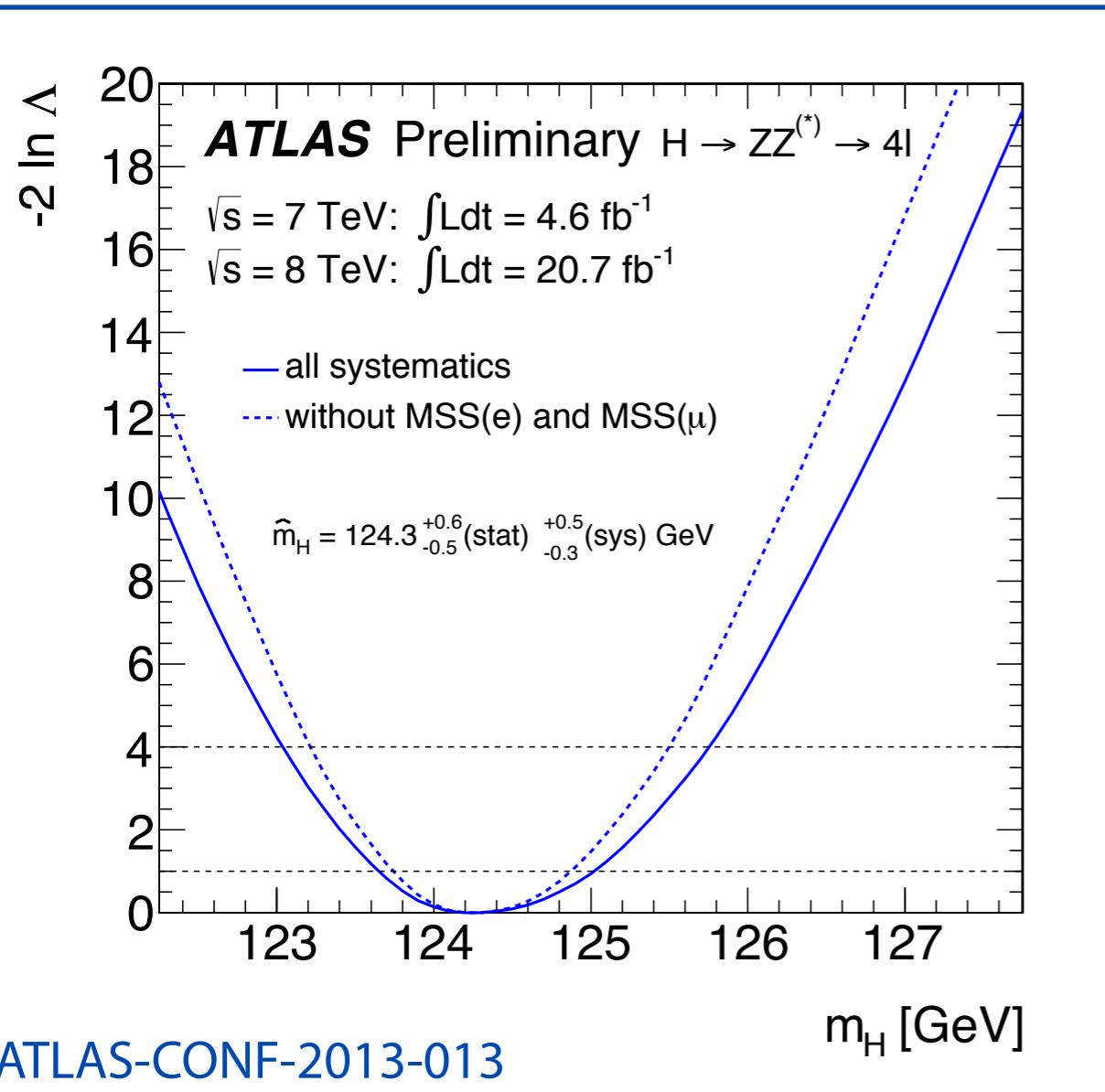


	Expected*	Observed
only $M_{4l}$	$4.4 \sigma$	$6.6 \sigma$

\*evaluated at minimum  $p_0$

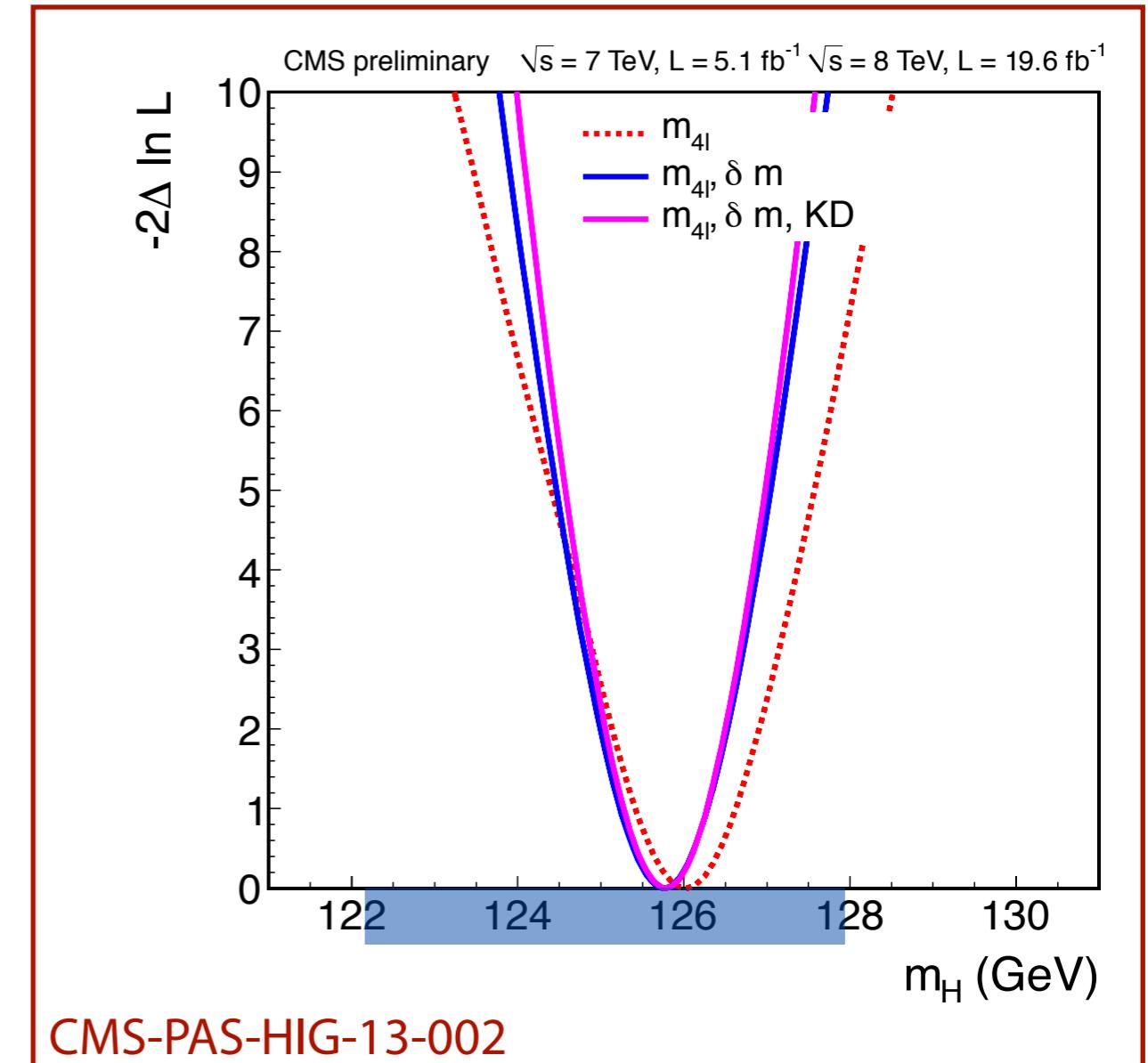
	Expected*	Observed
only $M_{4l}$ with $K_D$ and categories	$5.6 \sigma$ $7.2 \sigma$	$4.7 \sigma$ $6.7 \sigma$

# Mass measurement



Inclusive fit to  $M_{4l}$

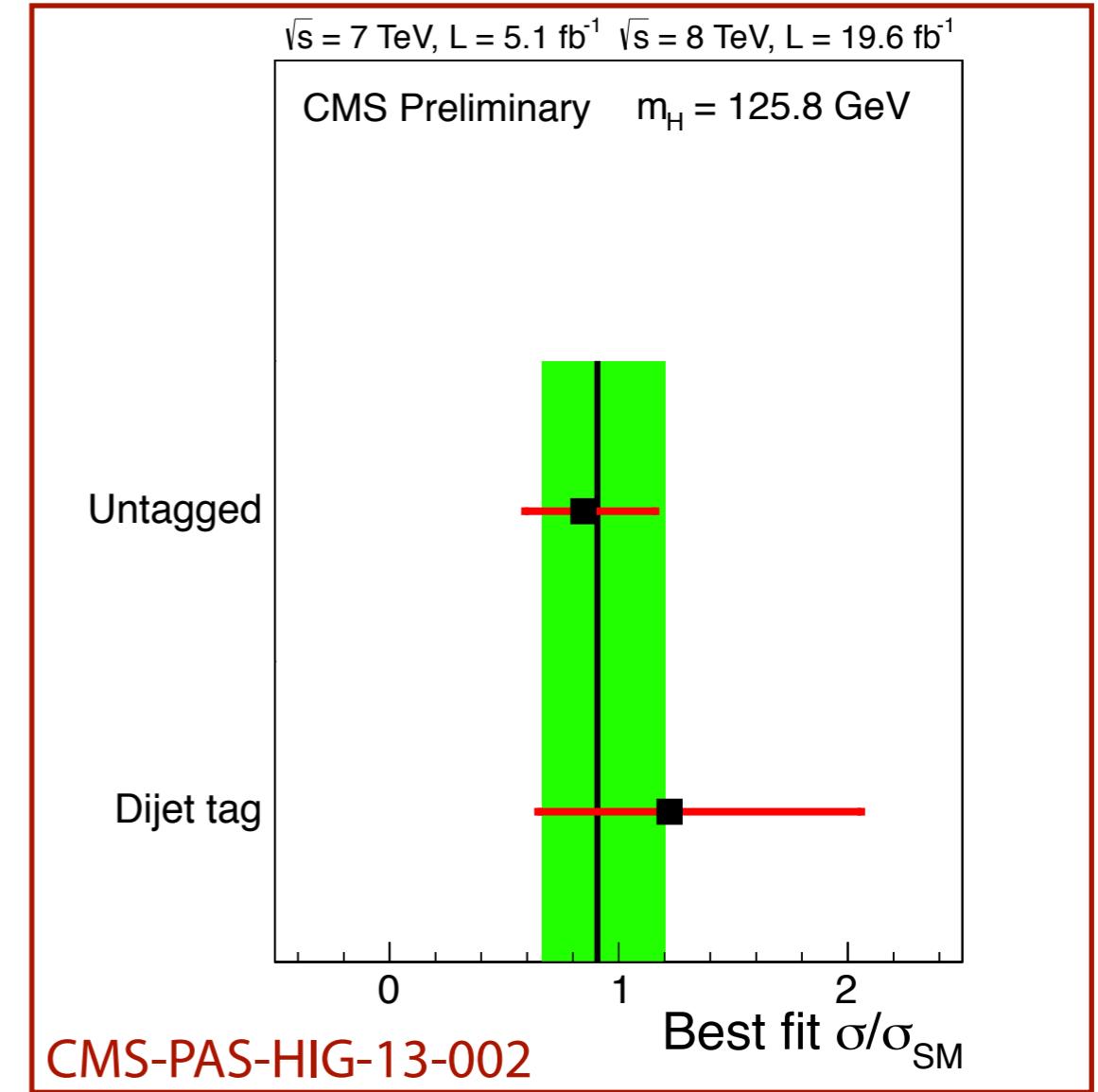
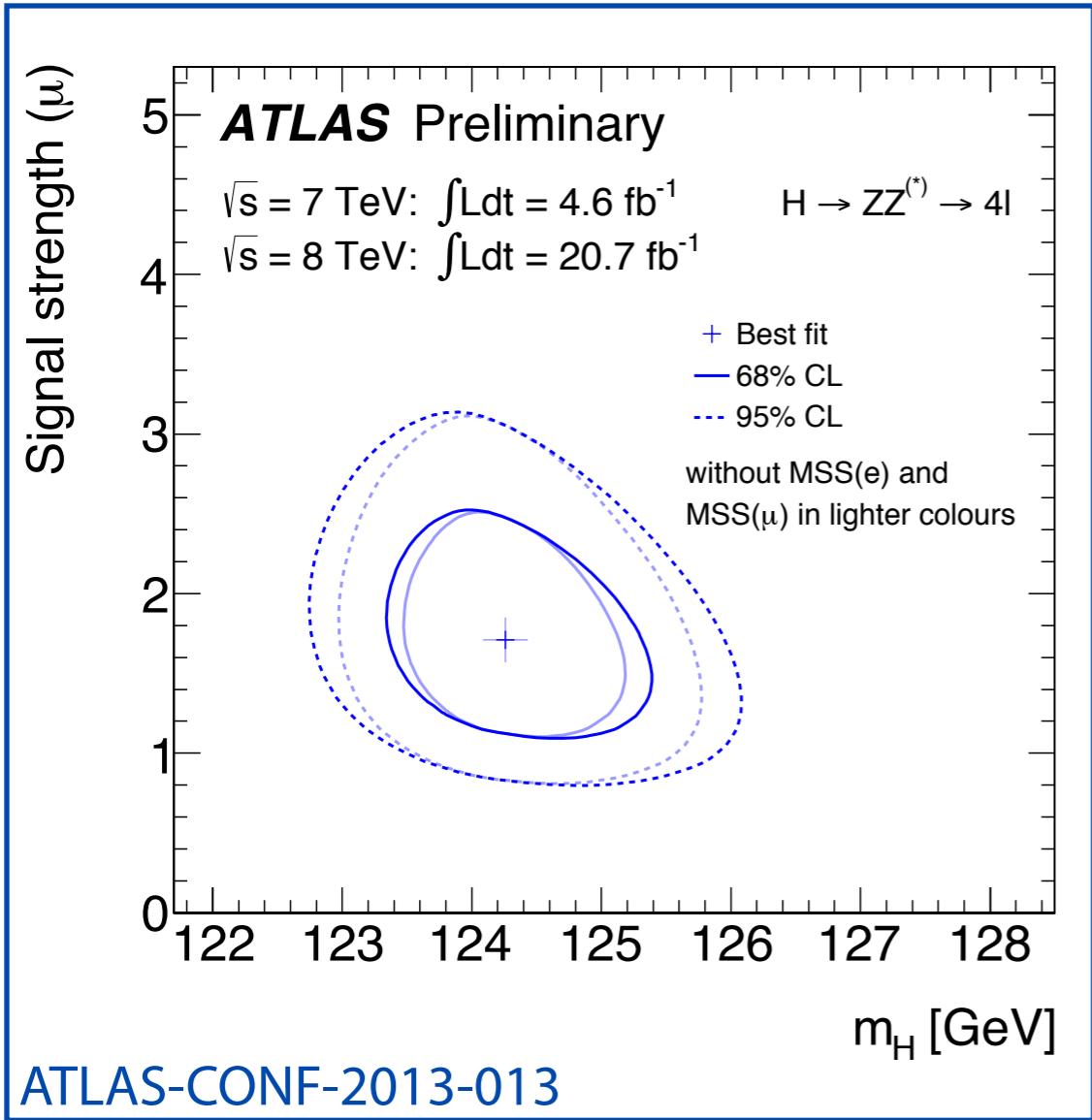
$$M_H = 124.3^{+0.6}_{-0.5} {}^{+0.5}_{-0.3} \text{ GeV}/c^2$$



Inclusive fit to  $M_{4l}$ ,  $K_D$  and per-event errors

$$M_H = 125.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

# Signal strength



Inclusive fit to  $M_{4l}$

$\mu$  at  $124.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2 : 1.7^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$

Inclusive fit to  $M_{4l}$ ,  $K_D$  and

$p_T/M_{4l}$  ( $V_D$ ) for Category 1 (2)

$\mu$  at  $125.8 \text{ GeV}/c^2 : 0.91^{+0.3}_{-0.24}$

# **Spin/CP**

# Methods: ATLAS

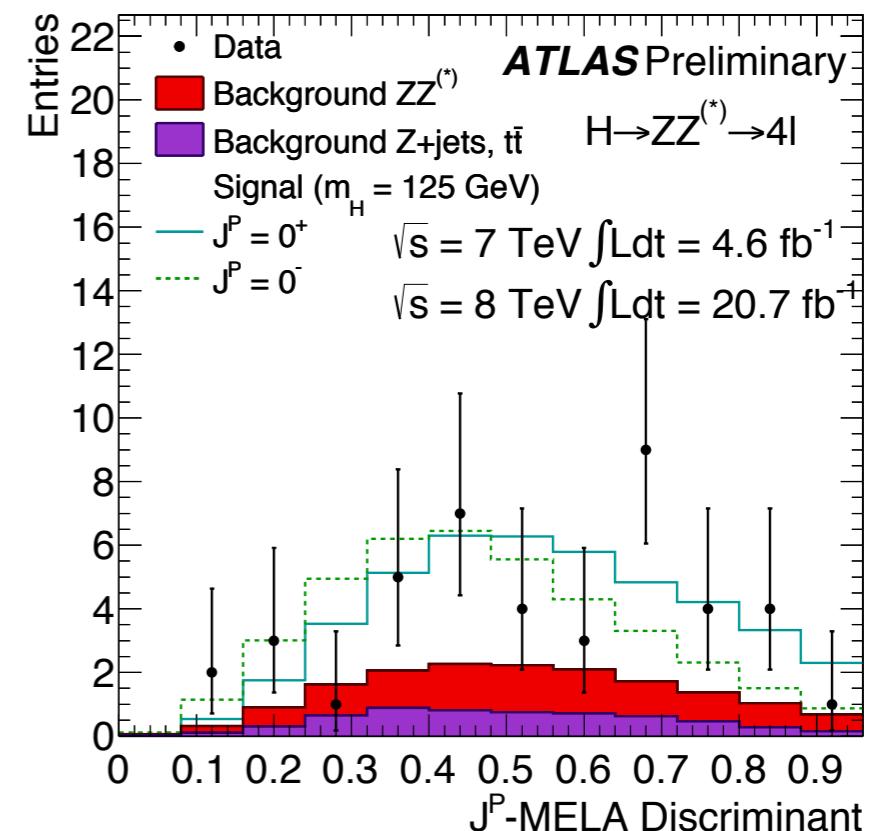
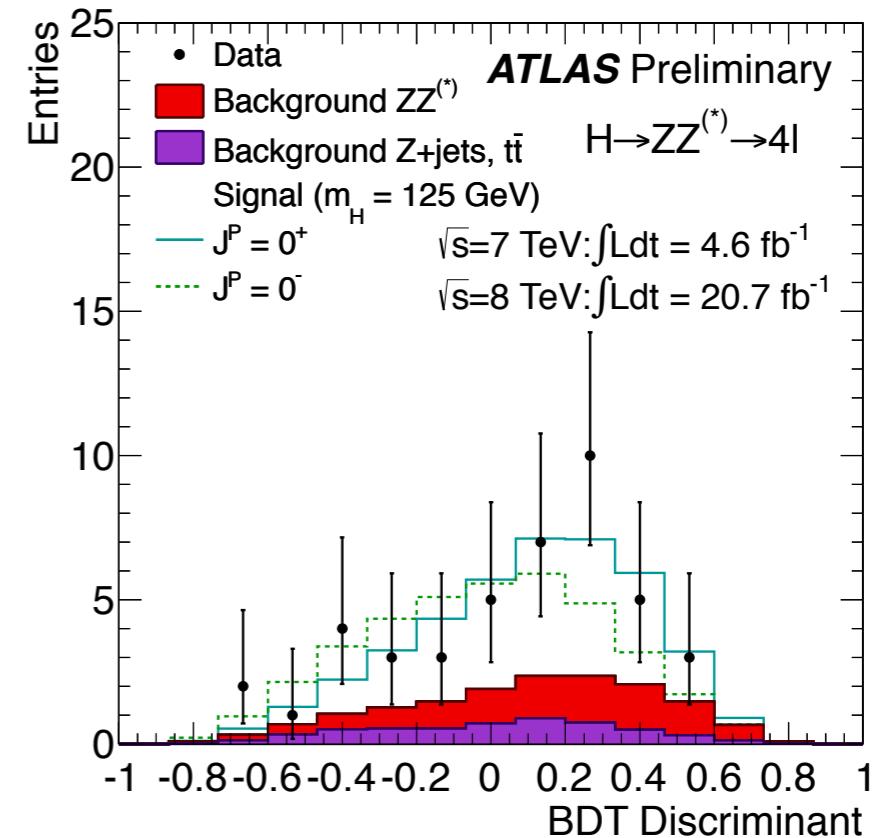
Two different approaches:

## Boosted decision tree

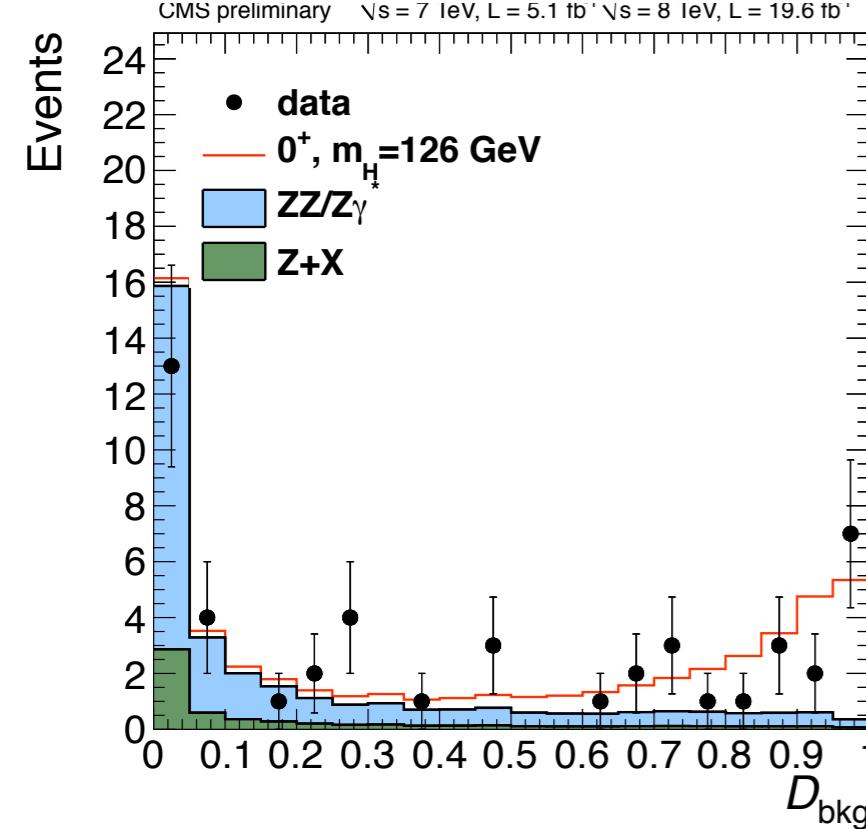
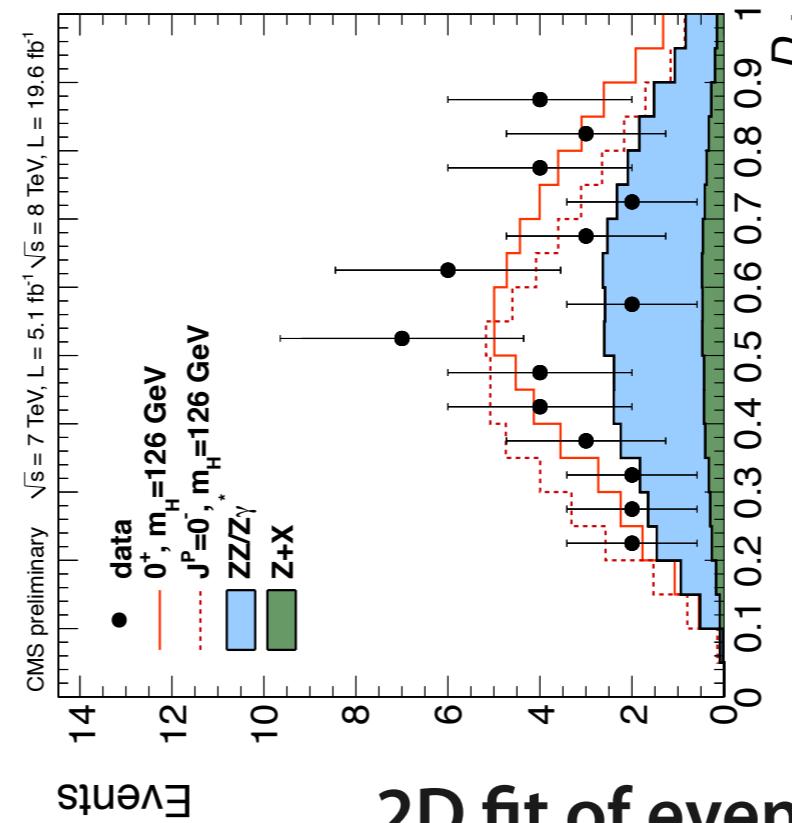
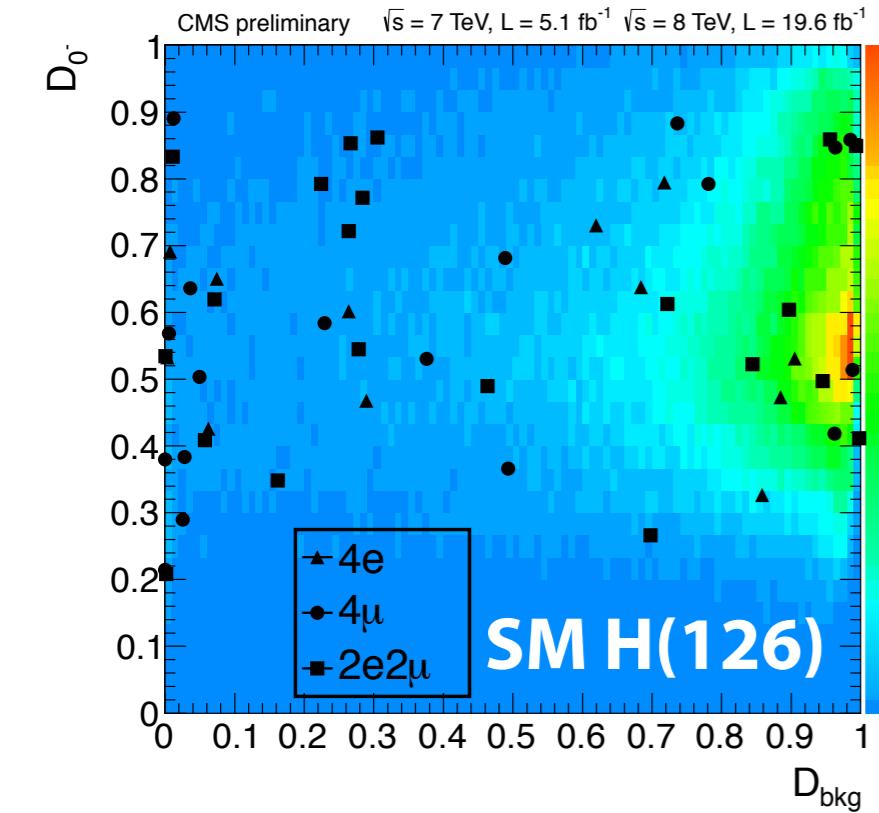
$J^P$  discriminant formed for each pair of spin hypotheses to be tested

## MELA approach

The theoretical decay rates for the variables used in the discriminant (angles,  $M_{12}$  and  $M_{34}$ ) are corrected for detector acceptance and analysis selection



# Methods: CMS



2D fit of events in  $106 < M_{4l} < 141 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ :

-  $D_{\text{bkg}} = \text{combination of } M_{4l} \text{ and } K_D$   
**(discriminates signal vs background)**

-  $D_{JP} = P_{SM} / ( P_{SM} + P_{JP} )$   
**(discriminates SM  $0^+$  vs  $J^P$  hypothesis)**

In addition to hypothesis testing: first measurement  
of  $f_{a3}$  (indicates mixture of  $0^+$  and  $0^-$  states)

# Results

ATLAS ( BDT )					ATLAS ( j <sup>P</sup> MELA )			
j <sup>P</sup>	expected	obs. 0 <sup>+</sup>	obs. j <sup>P</sup>	CL <sub>S</sub>	expected	obs. 0 <sup>+</sup>	obs. j <sup>P</sup>	CL <sub>S</sub>
0 <sup>-</sup>	2.7 $\sigma$	0.5 $\sigma$	2.2 $\sigma$	0.022	3.1 $\sigma$	0.2 $\sigma$	2.8 $\sigma$	0.004
1 <sup>-</sup>	2.7 $\sigma$	1.0 $\sigma$	1.6 $\sigma$	0.060	3.1 $\sigma$	1.2 $\sigma$	1.9 $\sigma$	0.031
1 <sup>+</sup>	2.9 $\sigma$	-0.1 $\sigma$	3.1 $\sigma$	0.002	2.7 $\sigma$	0.0 $\sigma$	2.8 $\sigma$	0.006
2 <sup>+_{\text{mgg}}</sup>	1.3 $\sigma$	-0.1 $\sigma$	1.4 $\sigma$	0.168	1.5 $\sigma$	0.3 $\sigma$	1.2 $\sigma$	0.182
2 <sup>-</sup>	2.5 $\sigma$	1.8 $\sigma$	0.7 $\sigma$	0.258	2.7 $\sigma$	1.4 $\sigma$	1.2 $\sigma$	0.116

CMS				
j <sup>P</sup>	expected	obs. 0 <sup>+</sup>	obs. j <sup>P</sup>	CL <sub>S</sub>
0 <sup>-</sup>	2.6 $\sigma$	0.5 $\sigma$	3.3 $\sigma$	0.0016
0 <sup>+_{\text{m}}</sup>	1.7 $\sigma$	0.0 $\sigma$	1.7 $\sigma$	0.081
1 <sup>-</sup>	2.8 $\sigma$	1.4 $\sigma$	>4.0 $\sigma$	<0.001
1 <sup>+</sup>	2.3 $\sigma$	1.7 $\sigma$	>4.0 $\sigma$	<0.001
2 <sup>+_{\text{mgg}}</sup>	1.8 $\sigma$	0.8 $\sigma$	2.7 $\sigma$	0.015
2 <sup>+_{\text{mqq}}</sup>	1.7 $\sigma$	1.8 $\sigma$	4.0 $\sigma$	<0.001

# Couplings

# Categorization details

If  $n_{\text{jets}} \geq 2$  and  $\Delta\eta_{JJ} > 3$  and  $M_{JJ} > 350 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Same categorization as before!



**VBF category**

otherwise if additional lepton

(isolated and with  $p_T > 8 \text{ GeV}/c$ ) is found



**VH category**

otherwise



**ggF category**

If  $n_{\text{jets}} \geq 2$



**di-jet category**

( $V_D$  used for ggF/VBF separation)

otherwise

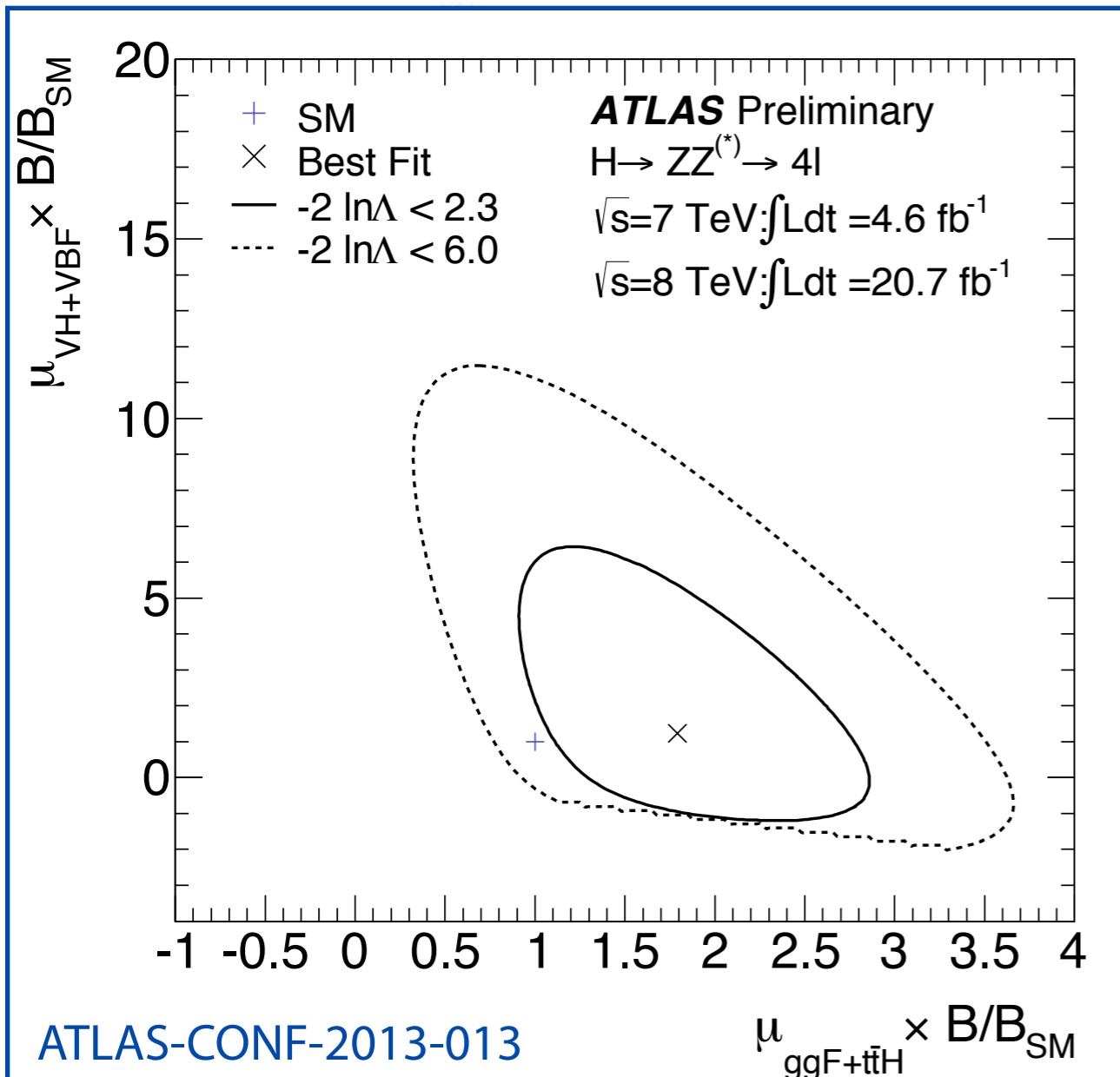


**untagged category**

( $p_T/M_{4l}$  used for ggF/VBF separation)

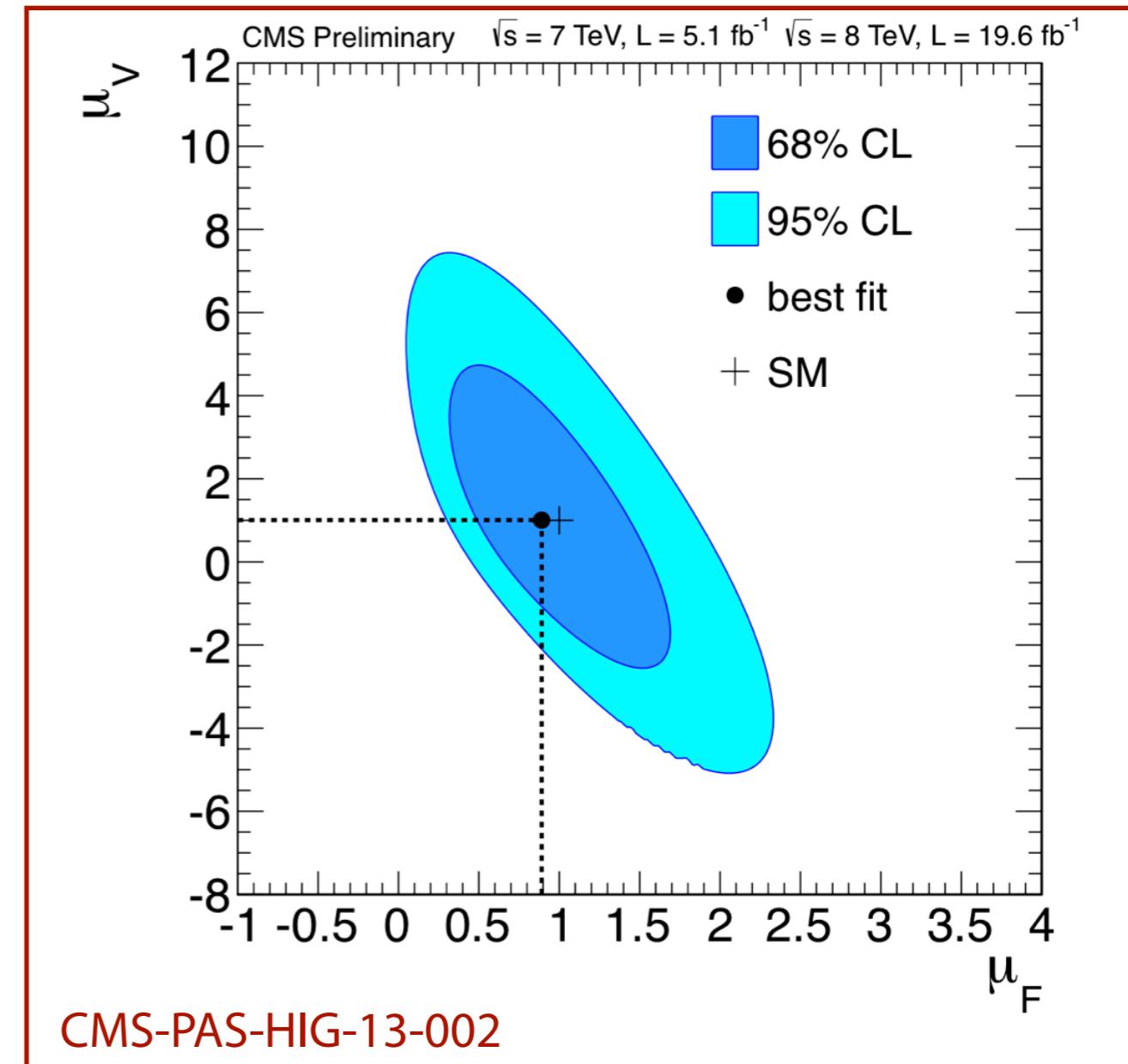
# Coupling results

Mass profiled



$$\mu_F = 1.8^{+0.8}_{-0.5} \quad \mu_V = 1.2^{+3.8}_{-1.4}$$

Mass fixed at best fit ( $125.8 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ )



$$\mu_F = 0.9^{+0.5}_{-0.4} \quad \mu_V = 1.0^{+2.4}_{-2.3}$$

# Conclusions

- The  $H \rightarrow ZZ$  channel has played a major role in the Higgs discovery with Run 1 data  
**The  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$  channel provides the best significance, can measure the Higgs mass with the highest precision and can shed light on the spin/CP of this particle**
- Both collaborations put a lot of effort in these analyses and provided results which have been thoroughly cross-checked
- In general, this is an extremely mature analysis and there is not much room for improvement at the moment No substantial changes expected in the upcoming months!
- So far ATLAS and CMS have consistent results and so far we are both dominated by the statistical uncertainty
- What is interesting about this channel for the future?

# Discussion

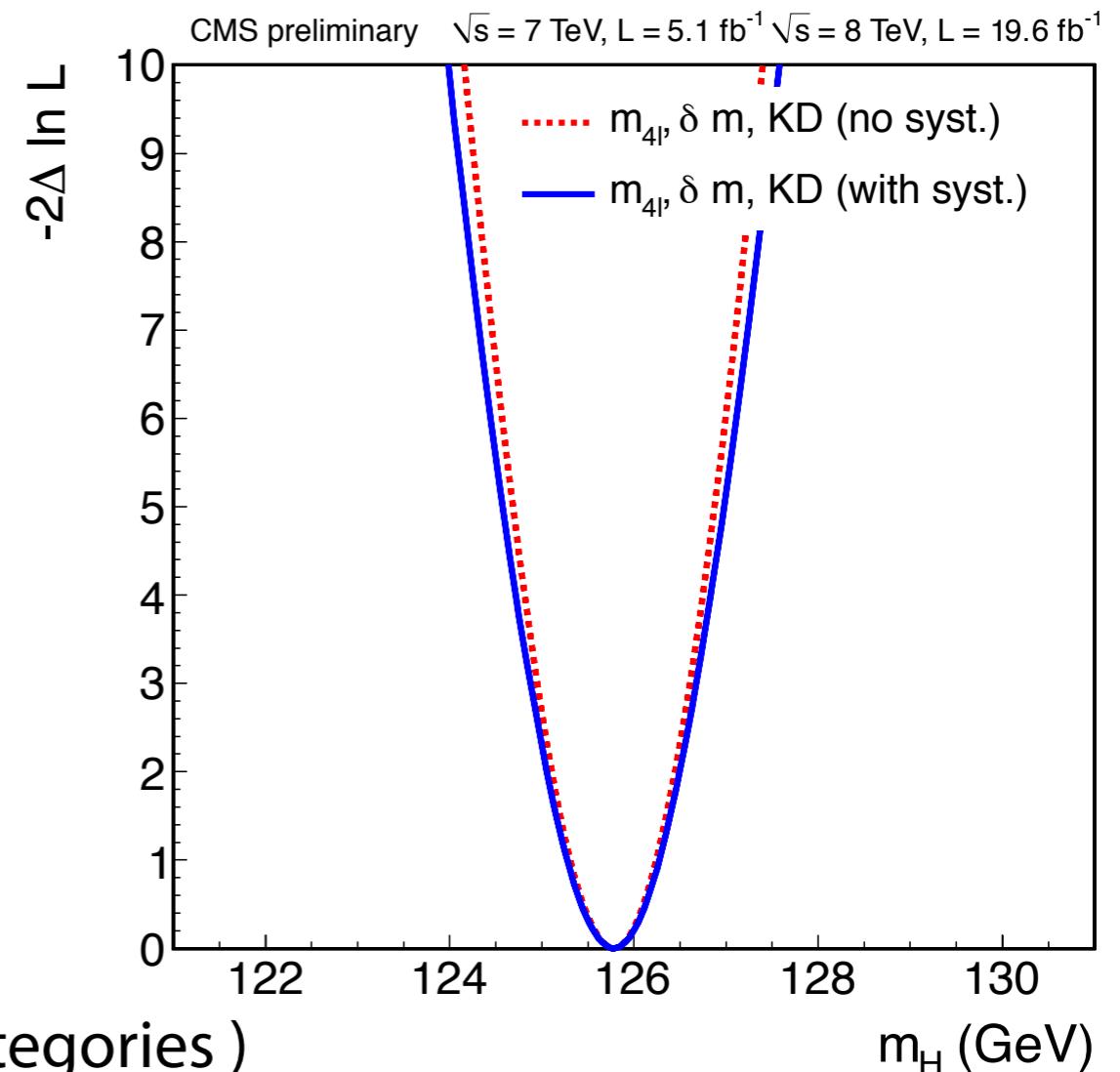
# Systematics

- This is a low-stat channel. Still fully dominated by statistics.

- Mass uncertainty could be still dominated by stat at the end of 2015...
- Huge effort to keep energy scale uncertainties under control

- Some critical theoretical uncertainties:

- $gg \rightarrow H + 2 \text{ jets}$  ( ggF contamination in VBF categories )
- Knowledge of Higgs  $p_T$  spectrum

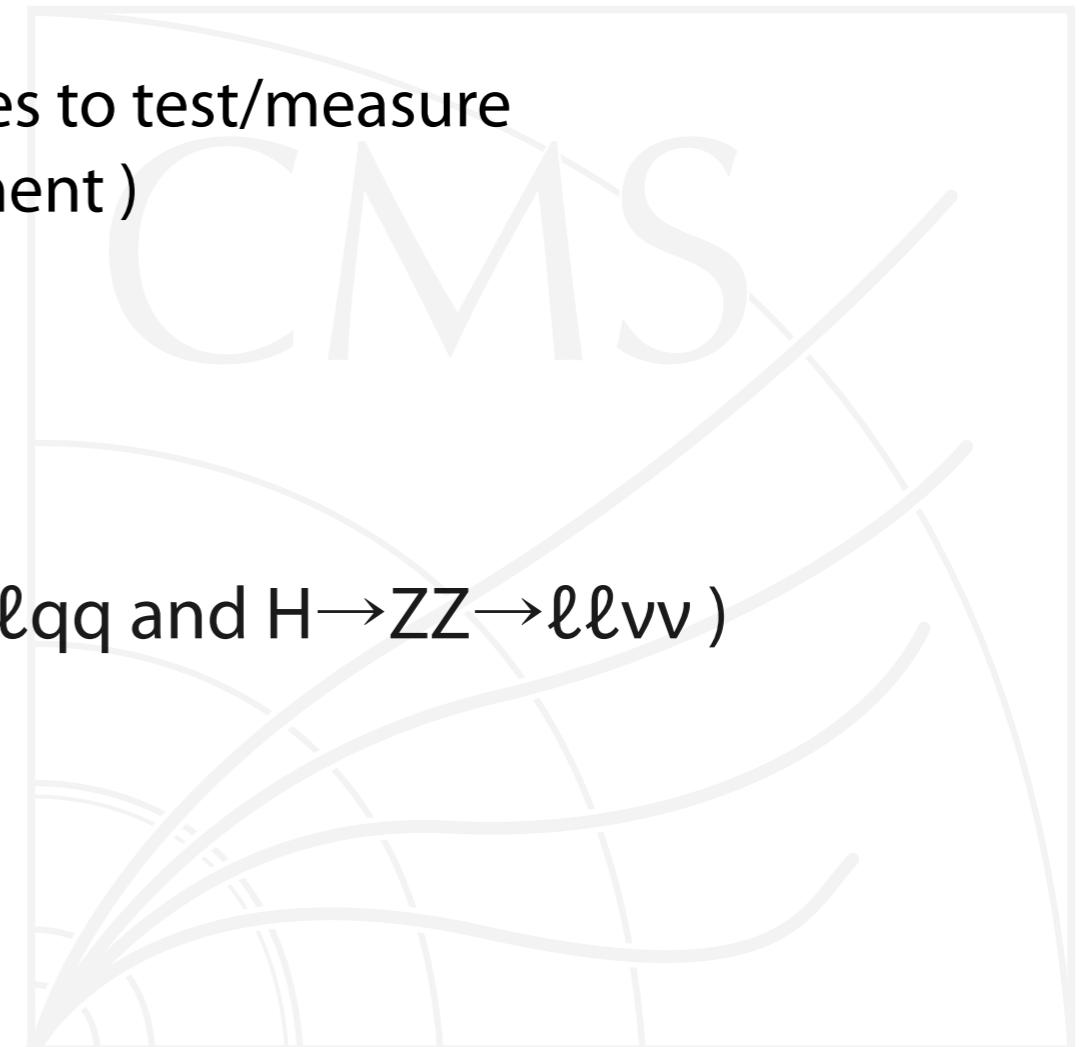
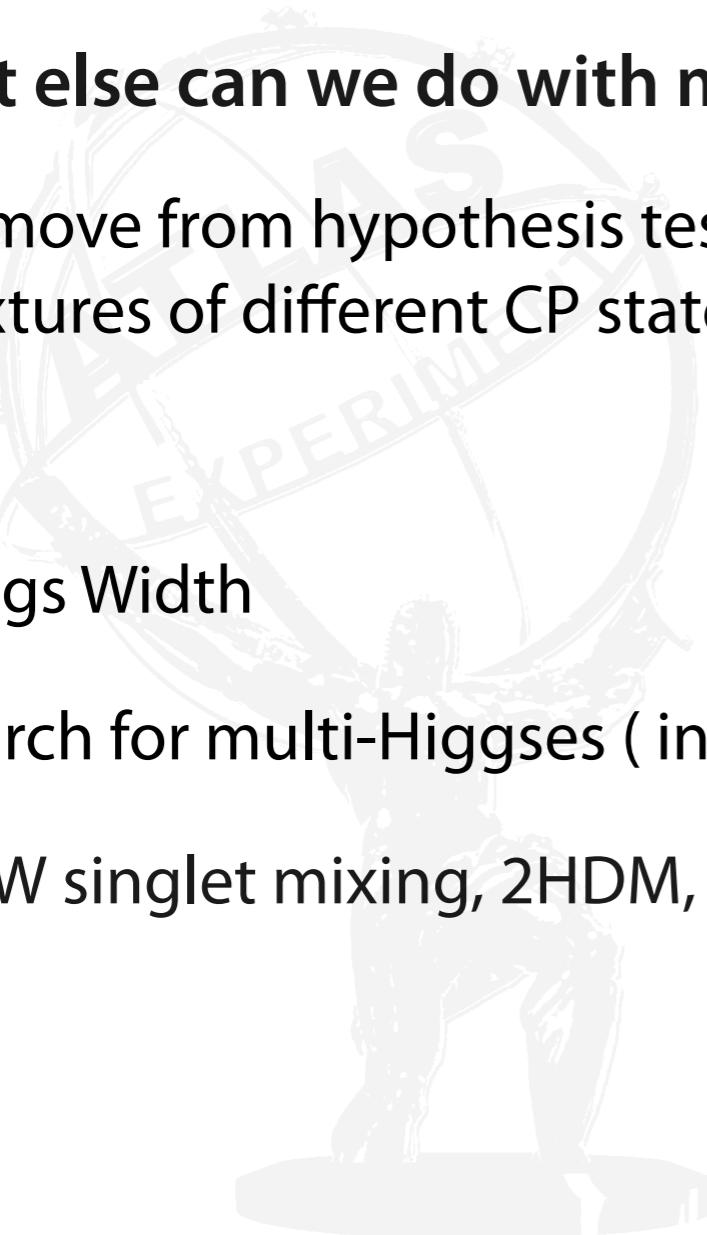


# What next?

- How will Run 2 data taking conditions affect our experimental results?
  - Pile-up conditions affecting isolation, jets, electron resolution, etc.
  - Trigger conditions
  - Detector upgrades?
- Do we need to review any of the methods/models used in obtaining our results?
  - E.g. definition of FSR, Matrix element methods

# What else?

- What else can we do with more statistics at 14 TeV?
  - $J^P$ : move from hypothesis testing of pure  $J^P$  states to test/measure mixtures of different CP states ( cf.  $f_{a3}$  measurement )
  - VH
  - Higgs Width
  - Search for multi-Higgses ( including  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell qq$  and  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell vv$  )
  - EW singlet mixing, 2HDM, ...

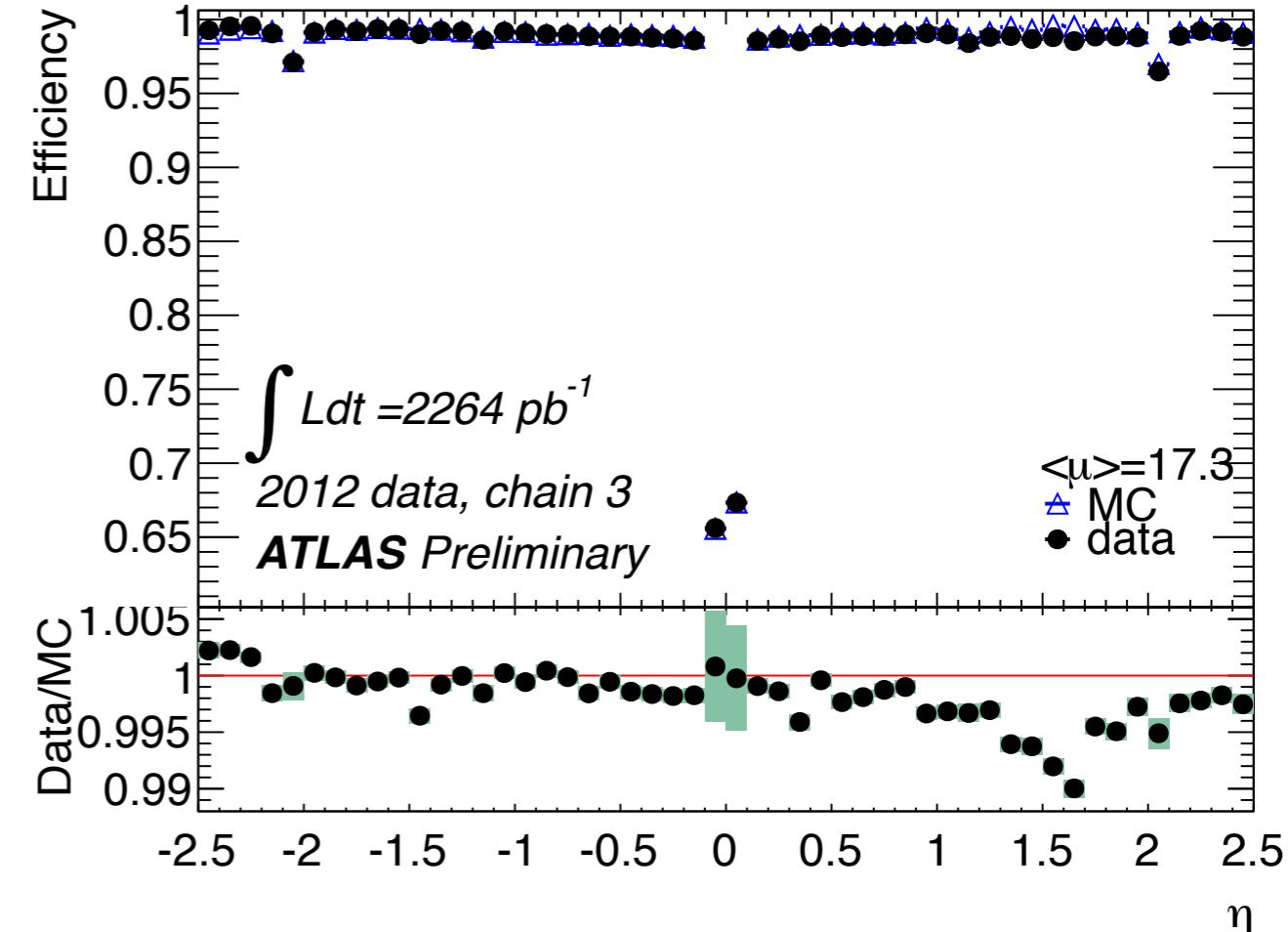
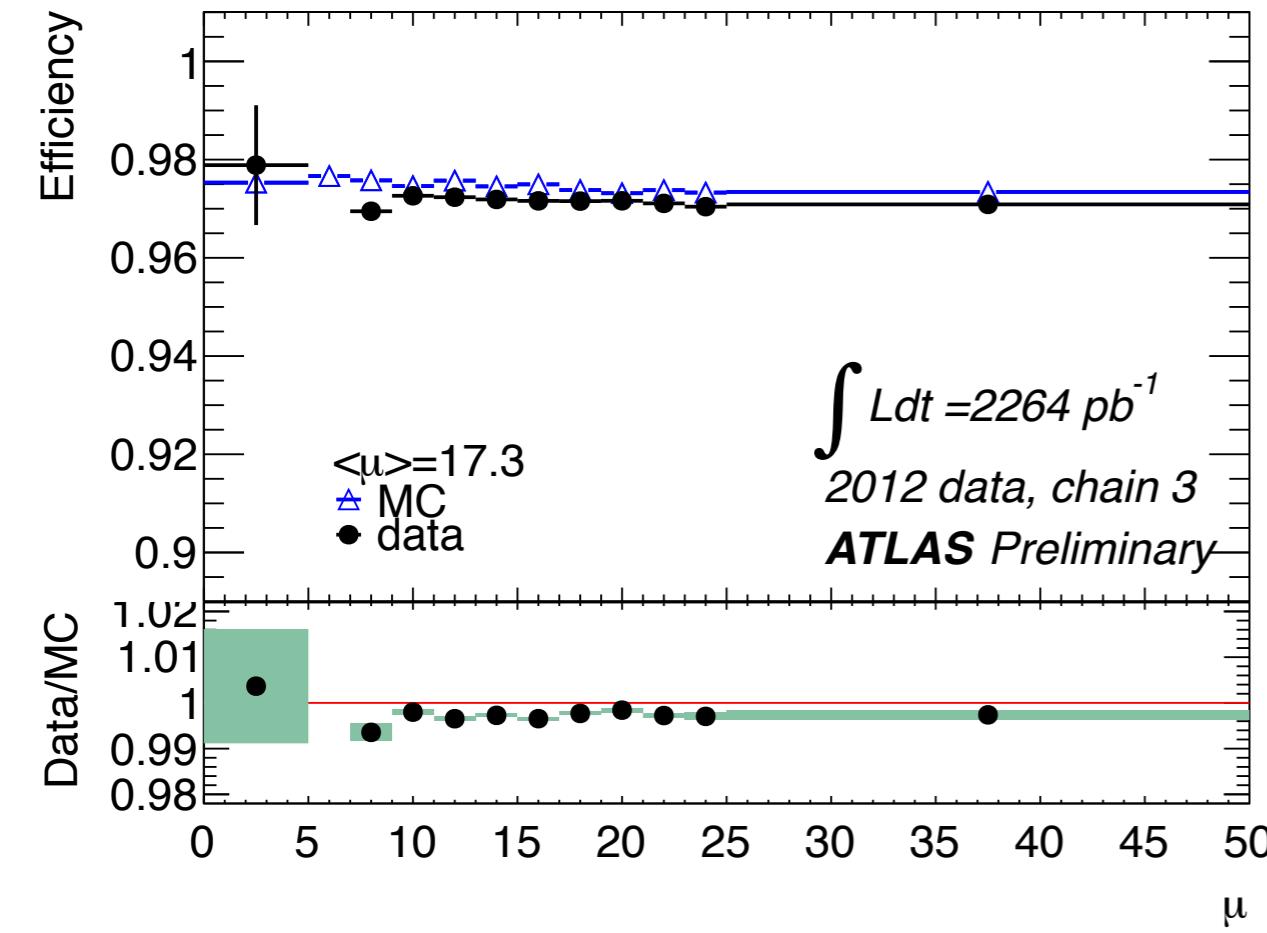


# Backup

# Lepton efficiencies

# Muon Efficiency (ATLAS)

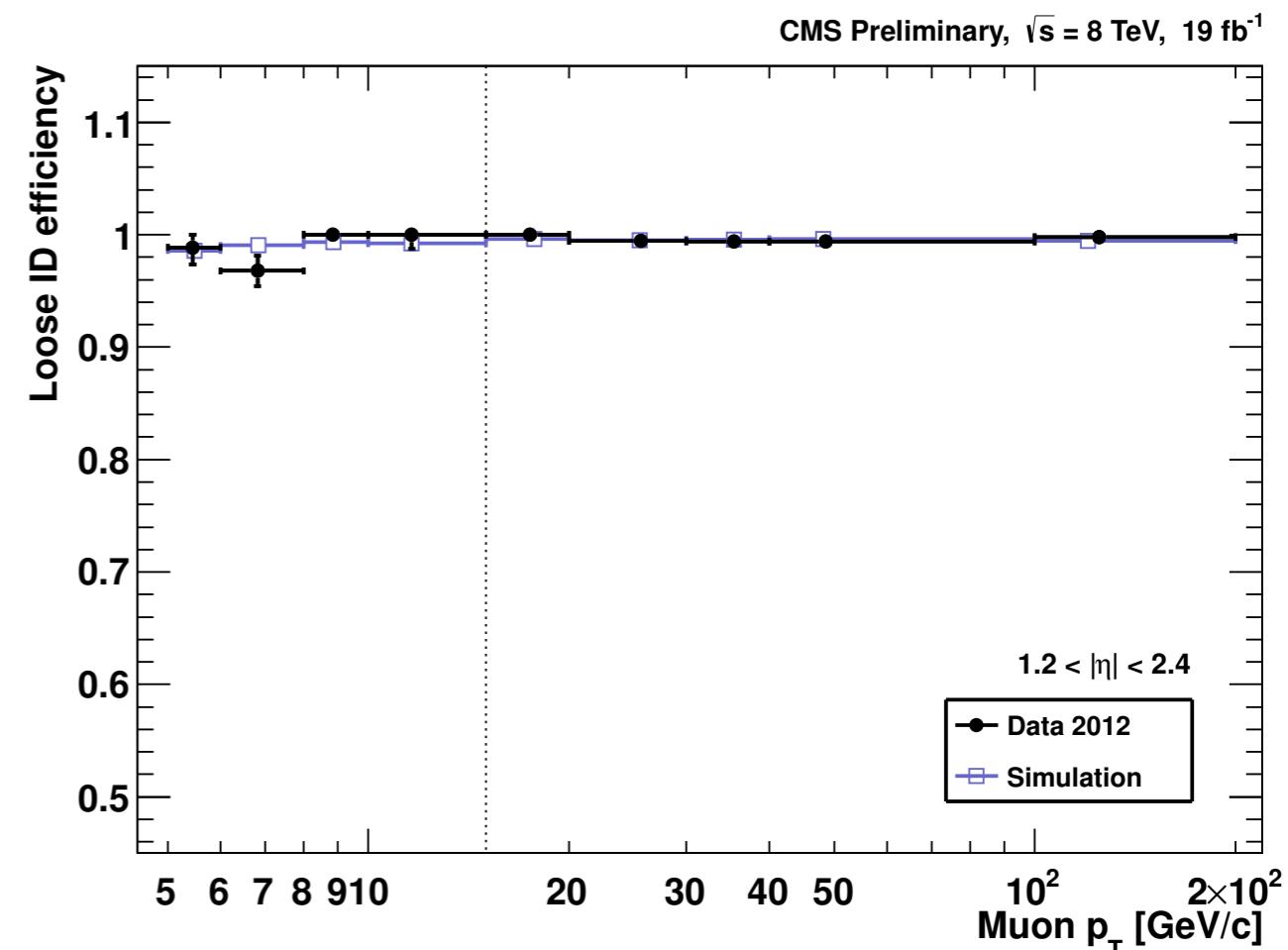
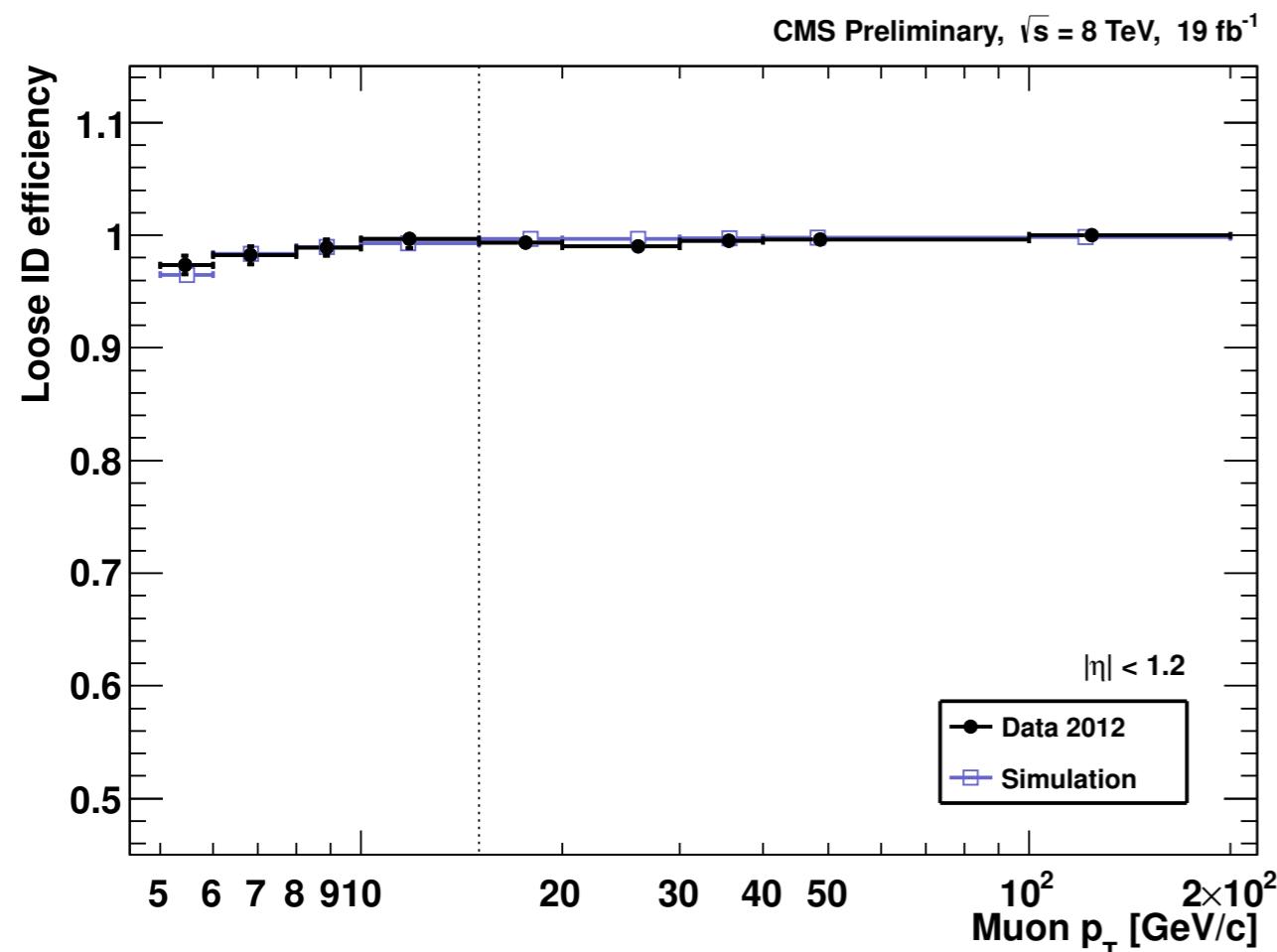
ATL-COM-PHYS-2012-716



# Muon Efficiency (CMS)

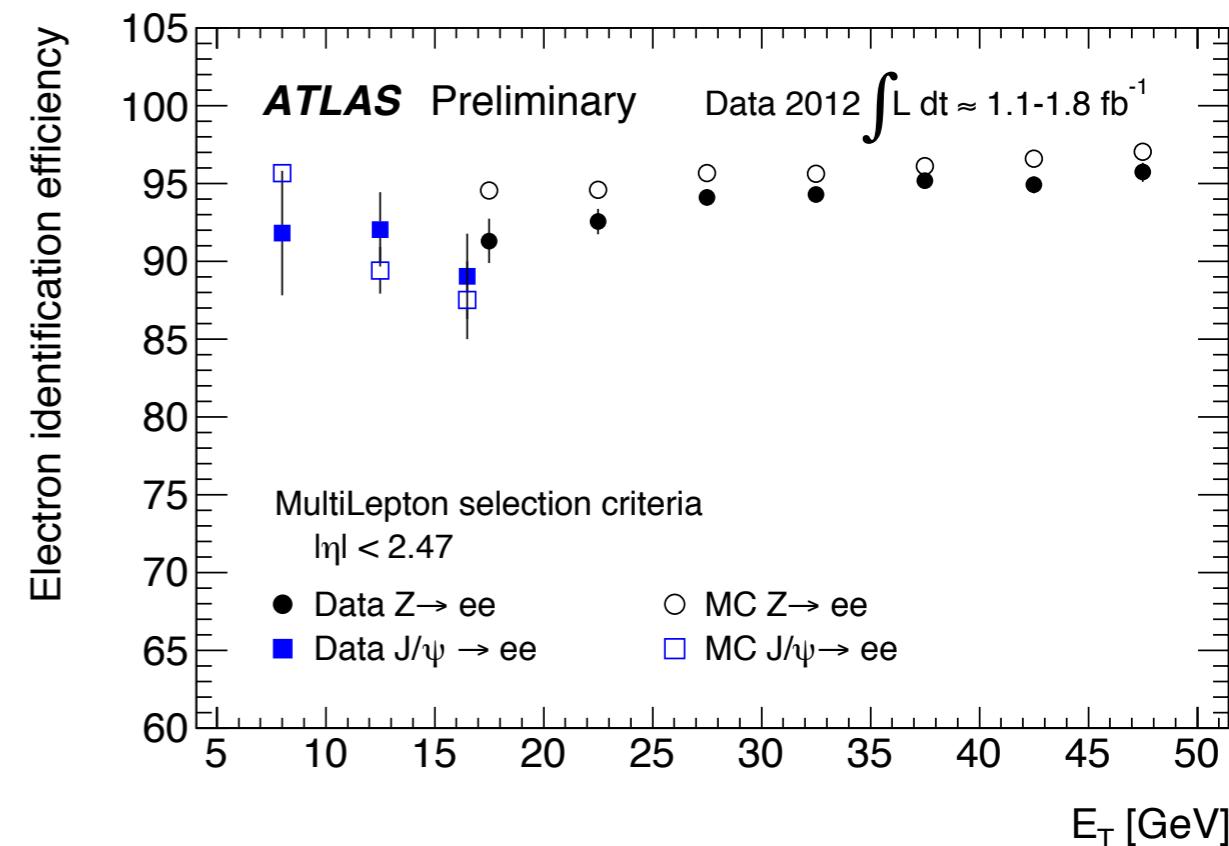
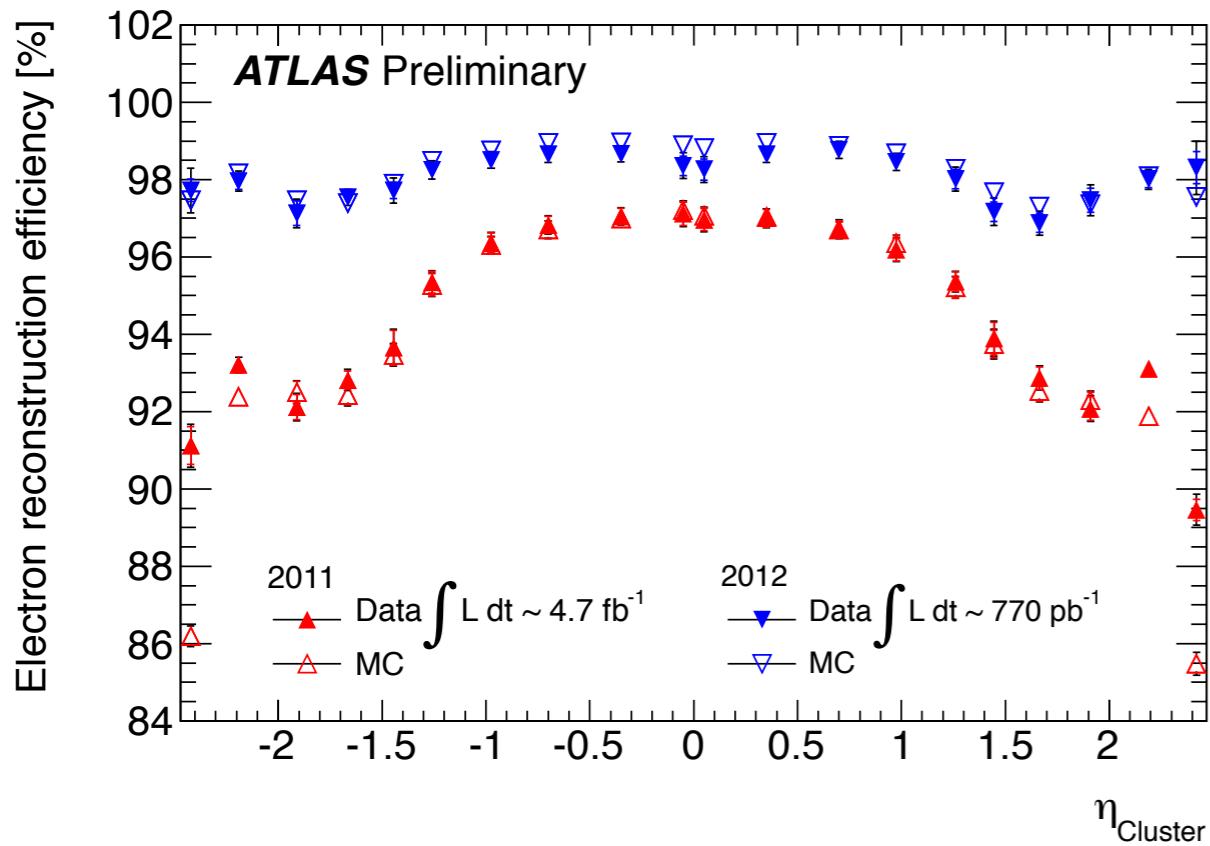
Reconstruction + Identification

CMS-PAS-HIG-13-002



# Electron Efficiency (ATLAS)

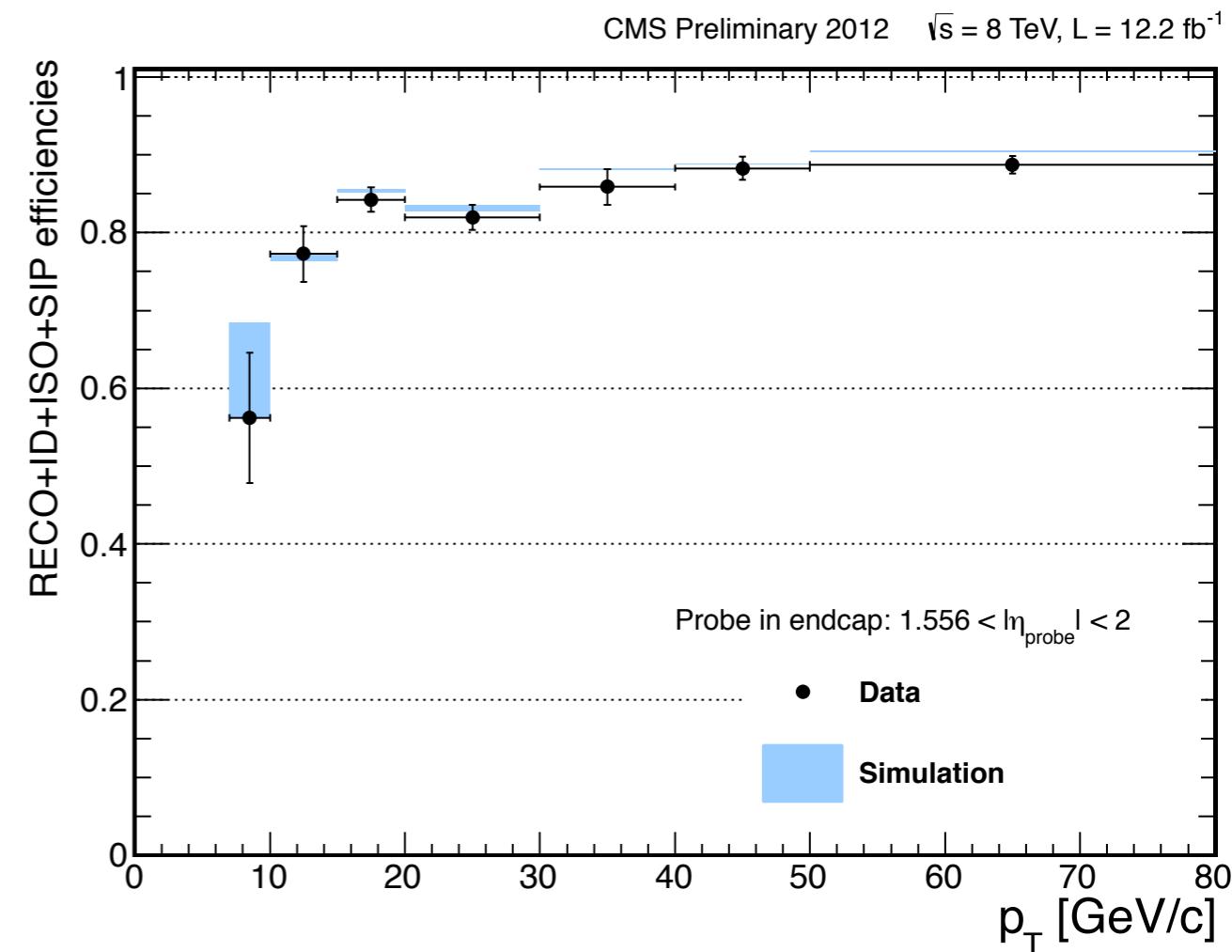
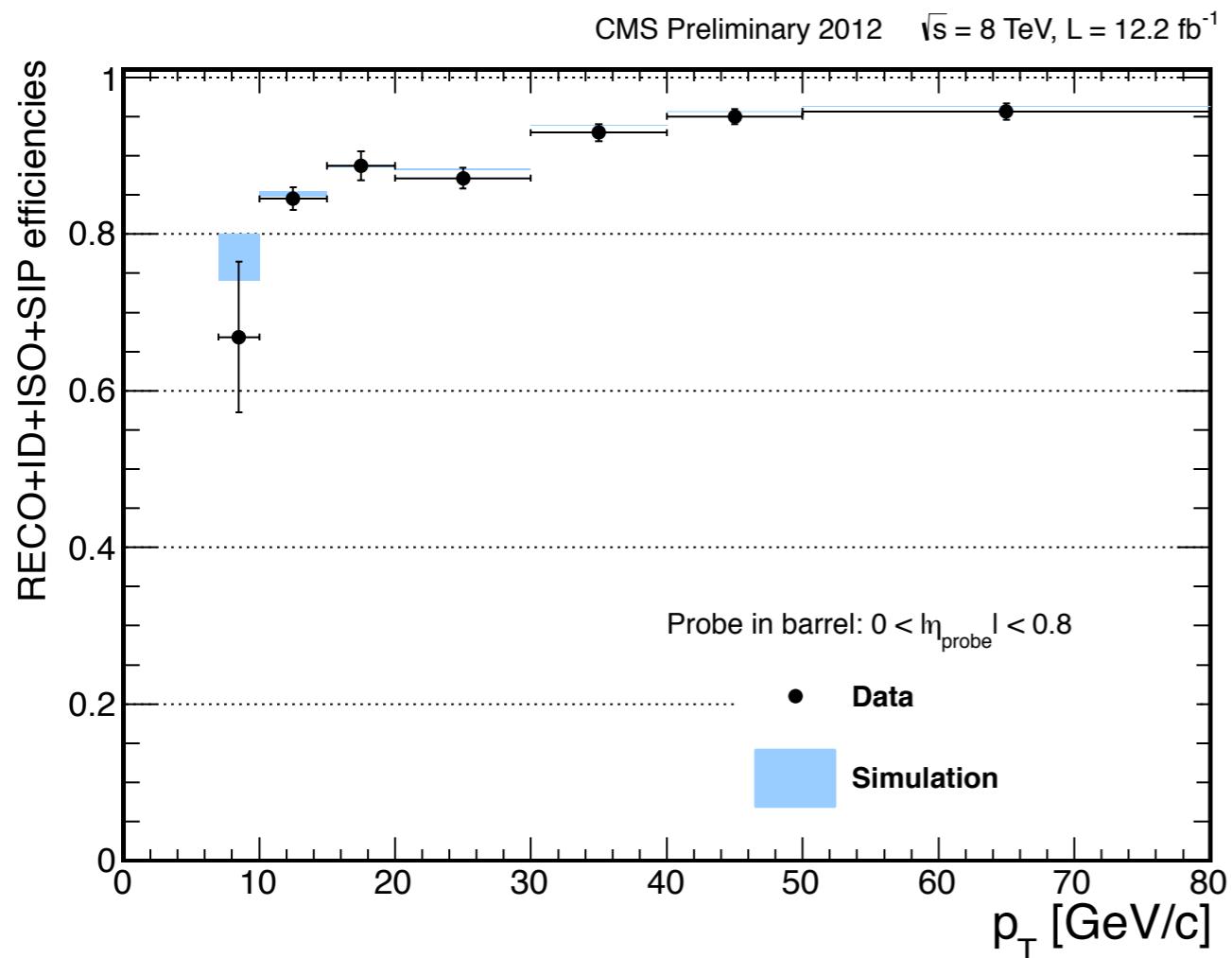
[https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/EGAMMA/  
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PHYS-2011-783/ATL-COM-PHYS-2011-783.pdf](https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/EGAMMA/PublicPlots/20120611/ElectronEfficiency2012/ATL-COM-PHYS-2011-783/ATL-COM-PHYS-2011-783.pdf)



# Electron Efficiency (CMS)

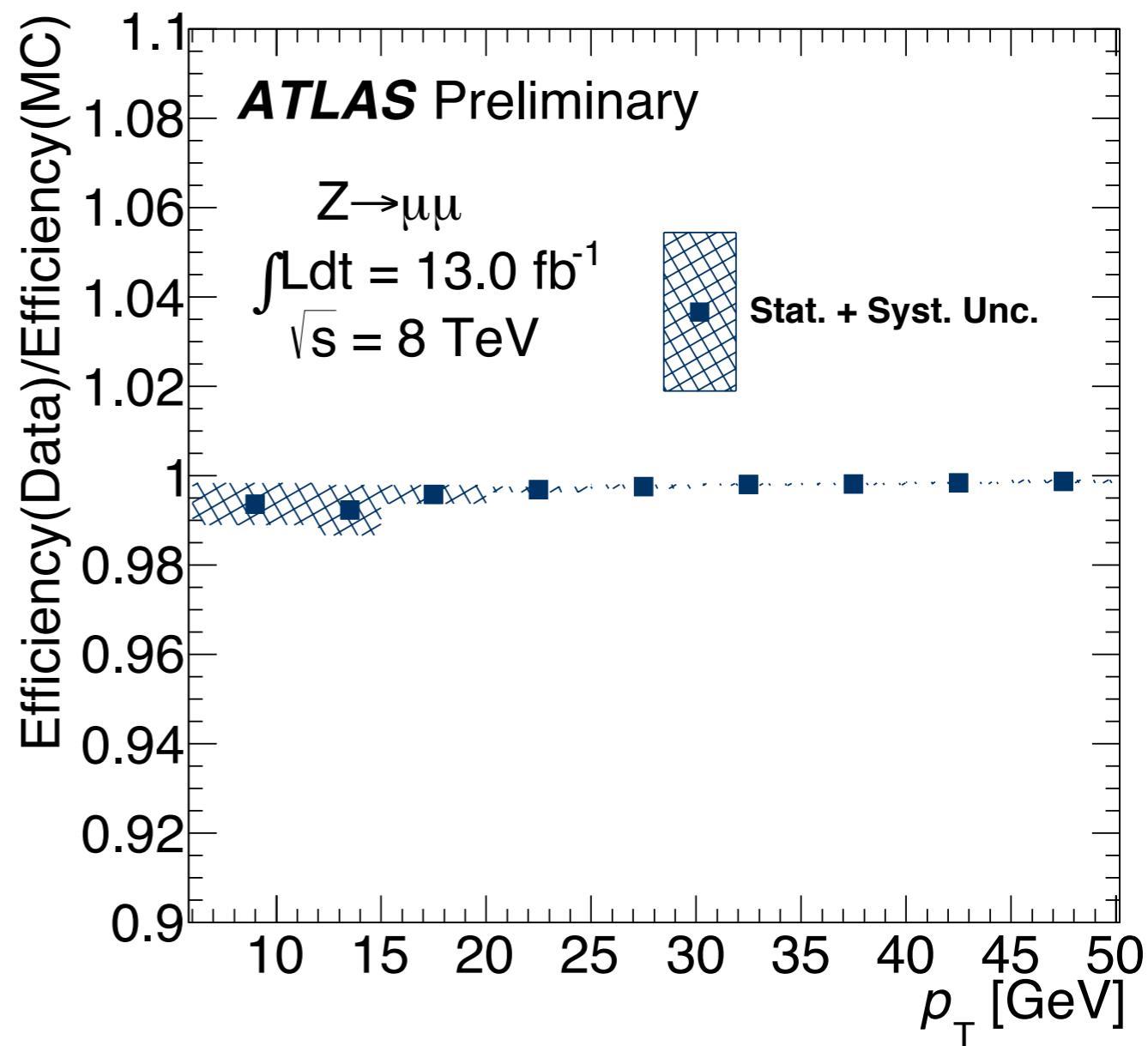
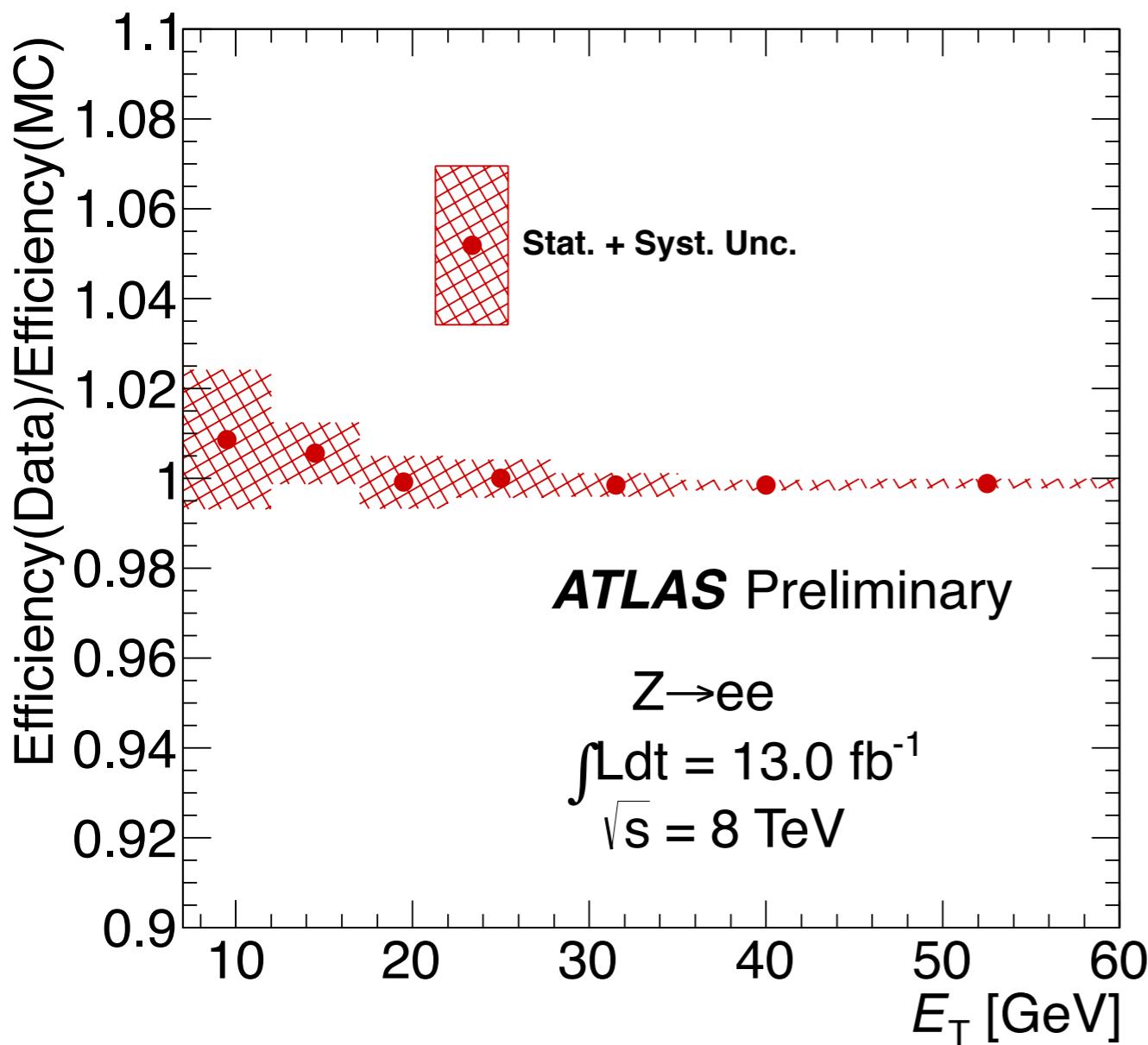
Reconstruction + Identification + Isolation + SIP

CMS-PAS-HIG-13-002



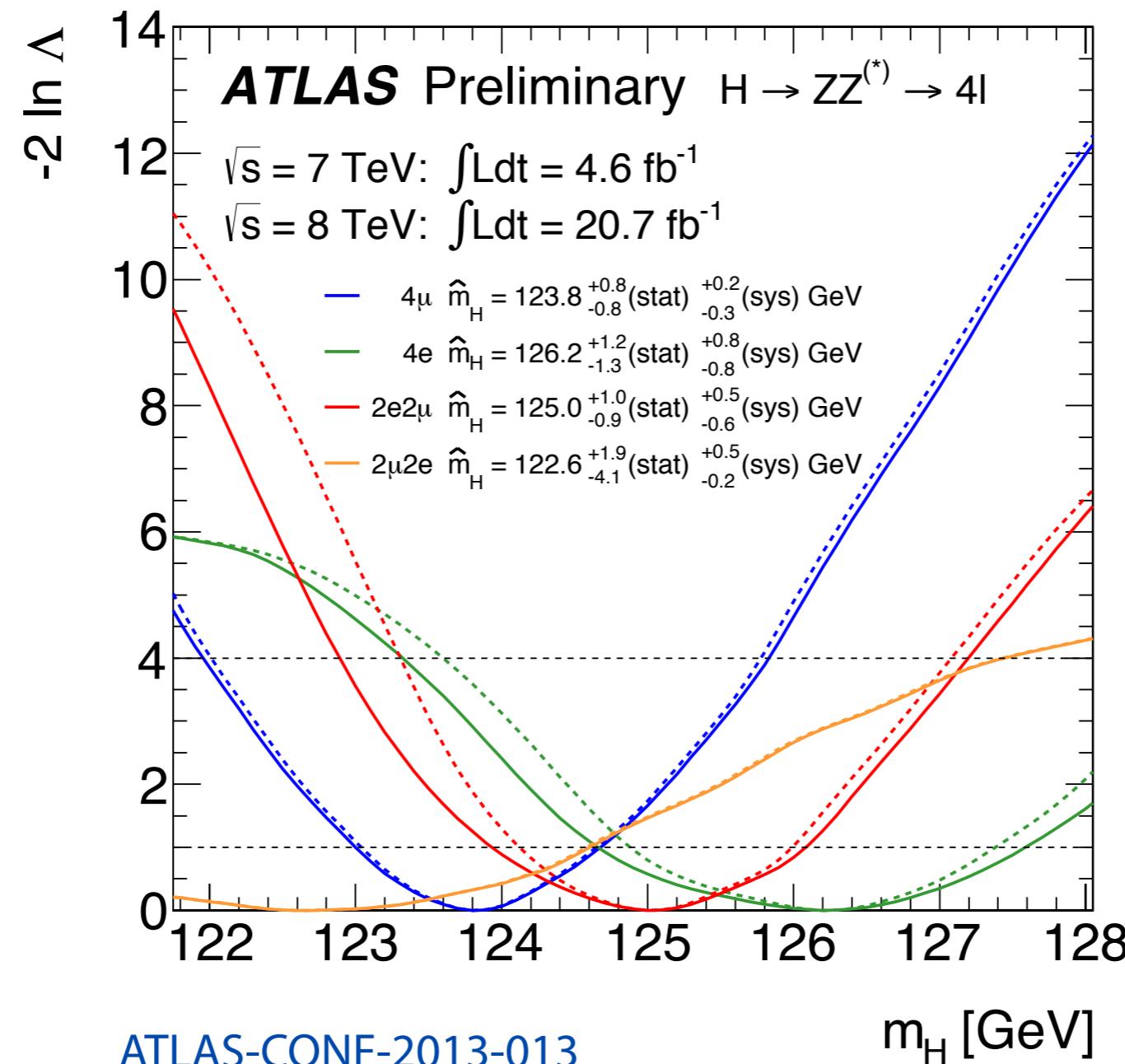
# Additional selections control (ATLAS)

ATLAS-CONF-2012-169

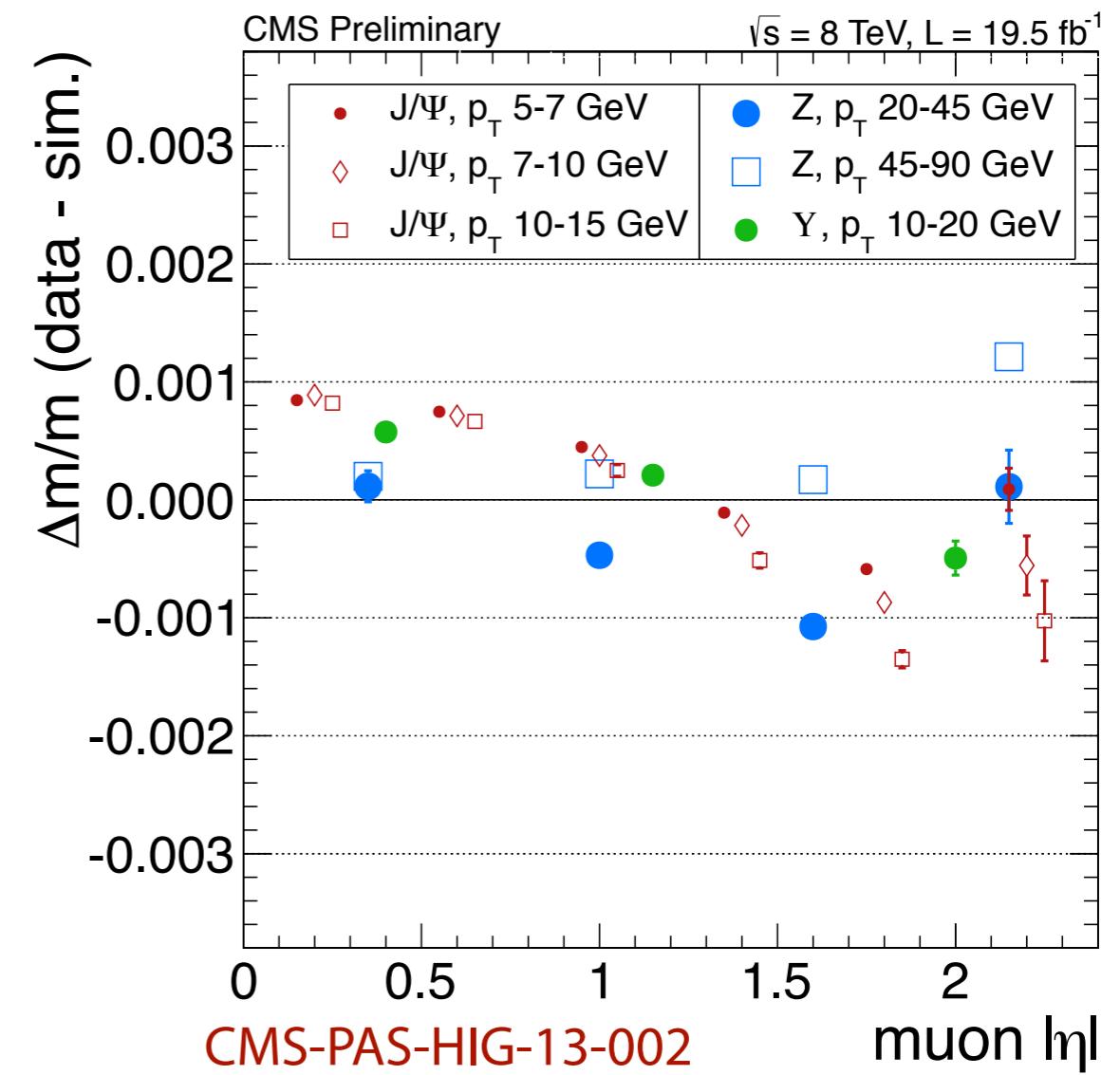
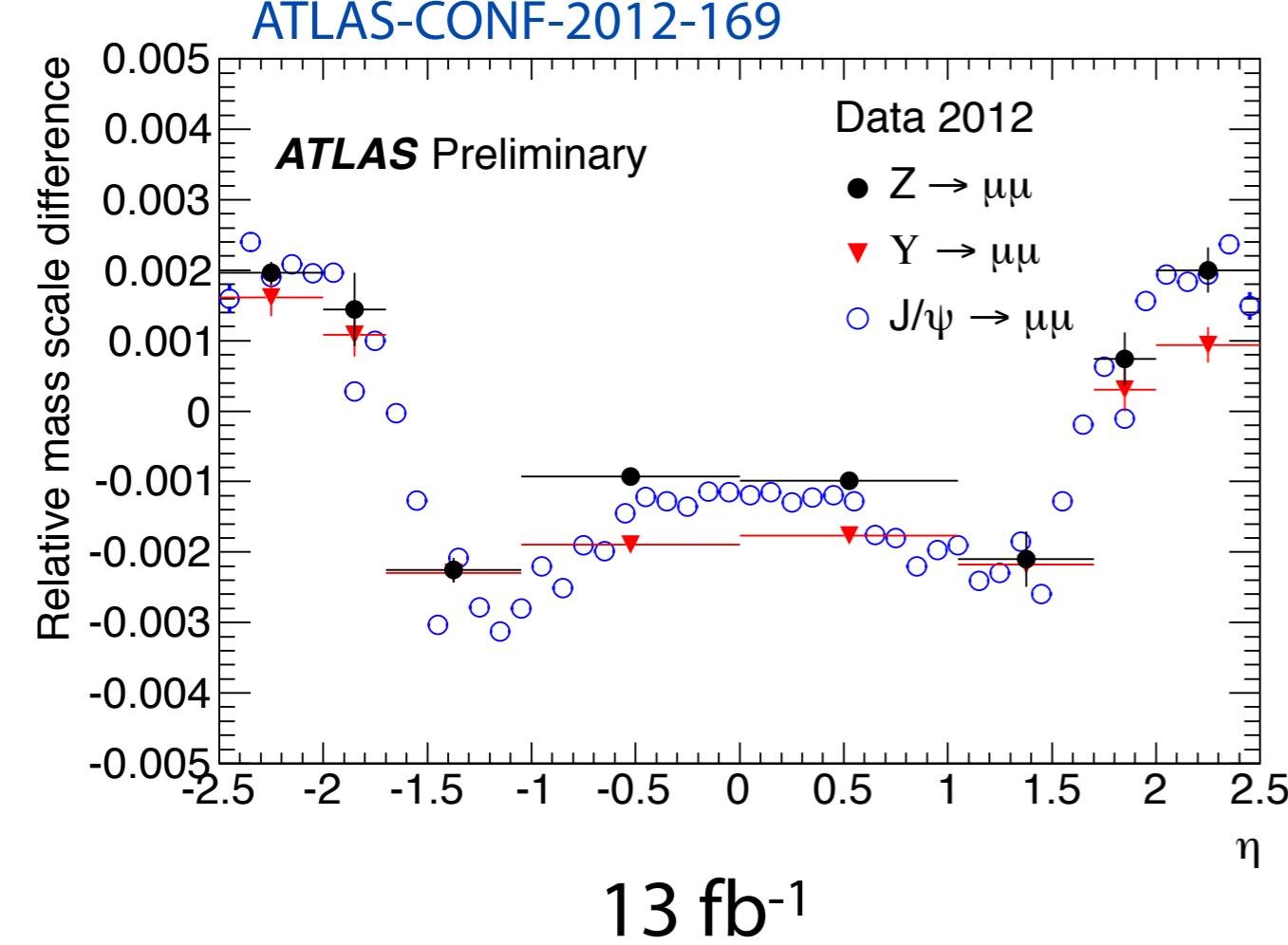


# **Mass measurement, cross-checks**

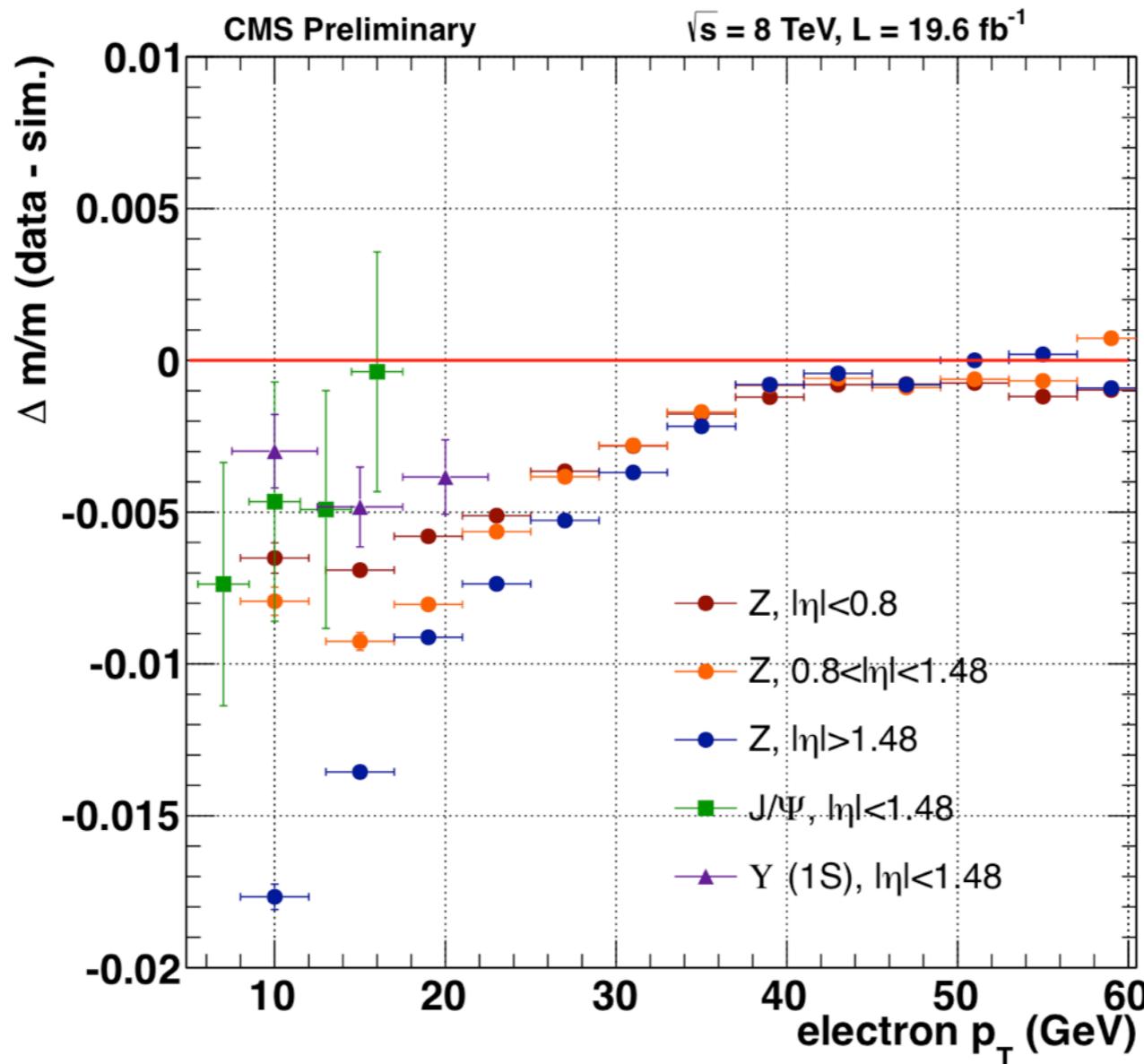
# Mass measurement in different channels



# Relative mass scale difference



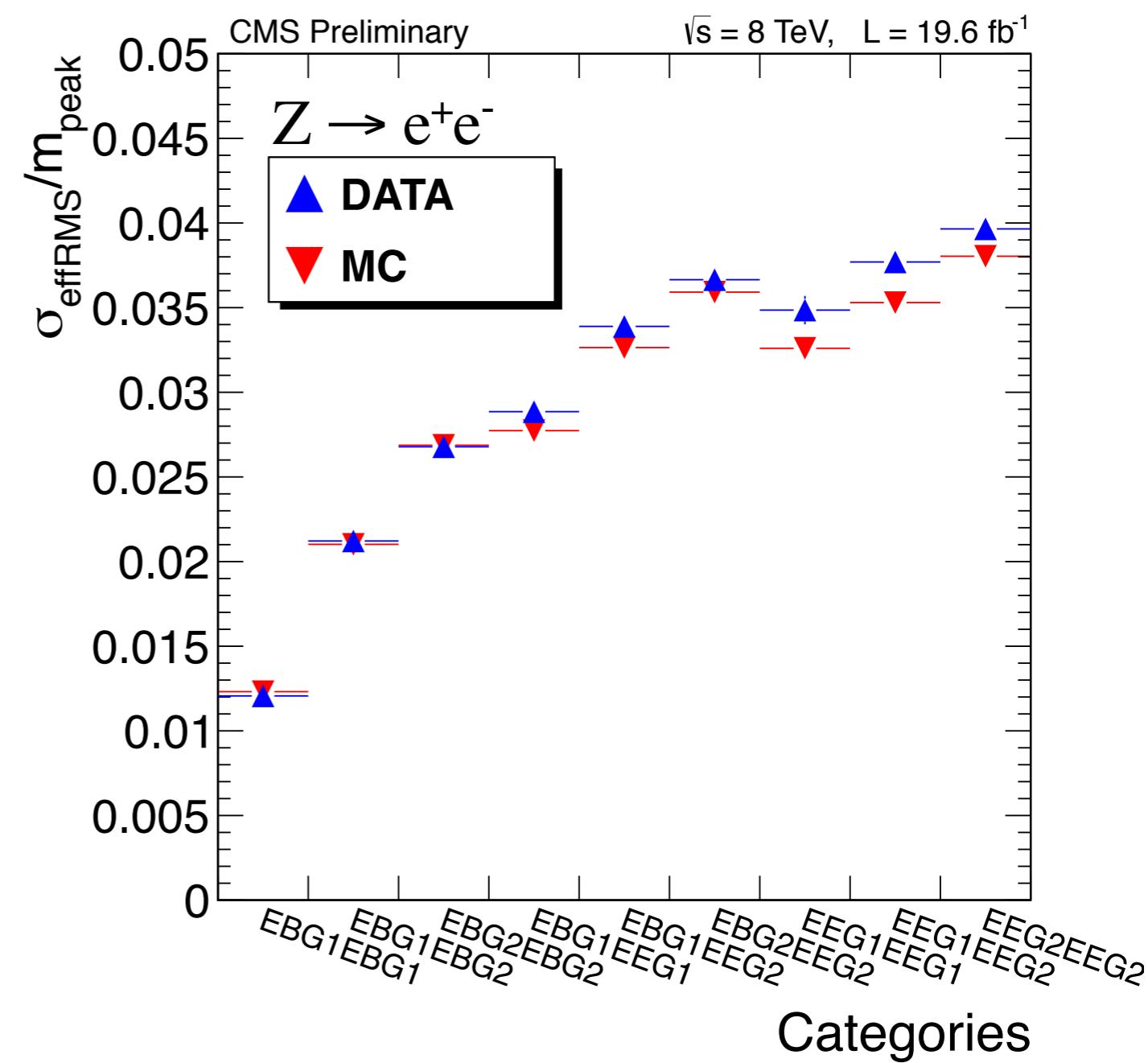
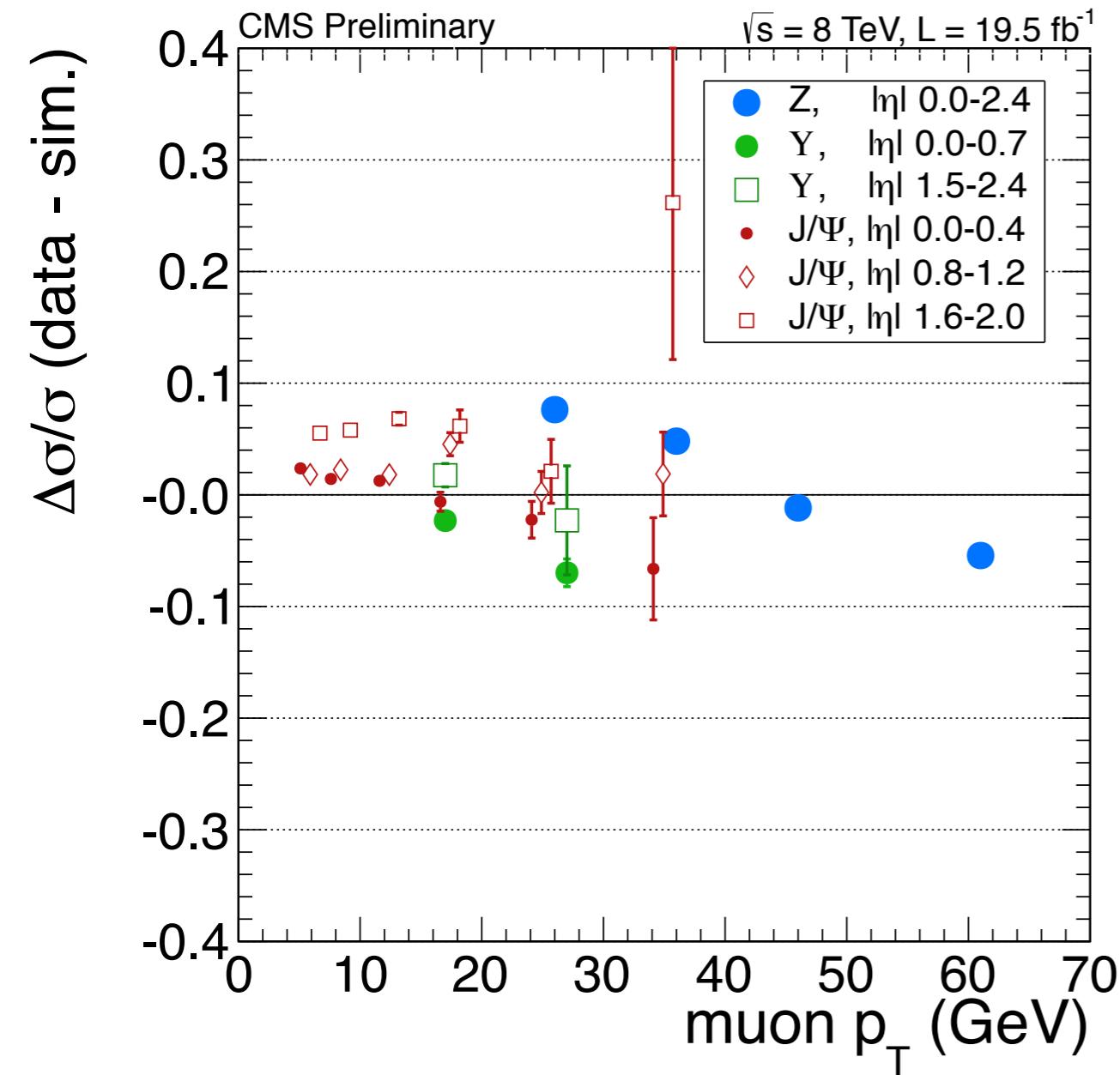
# Relative mass scale difference



CMS-PAS-HIG-13-002

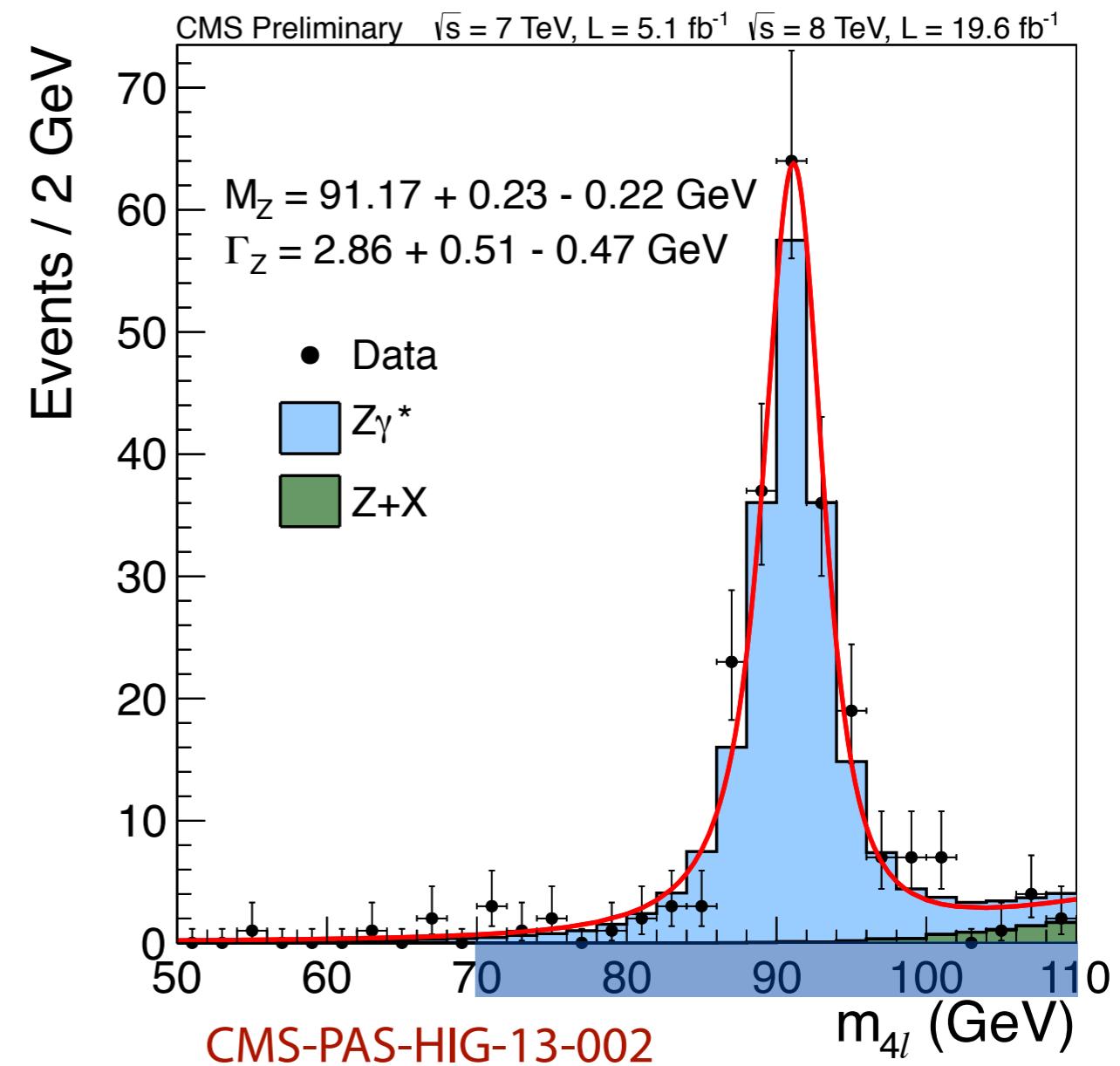
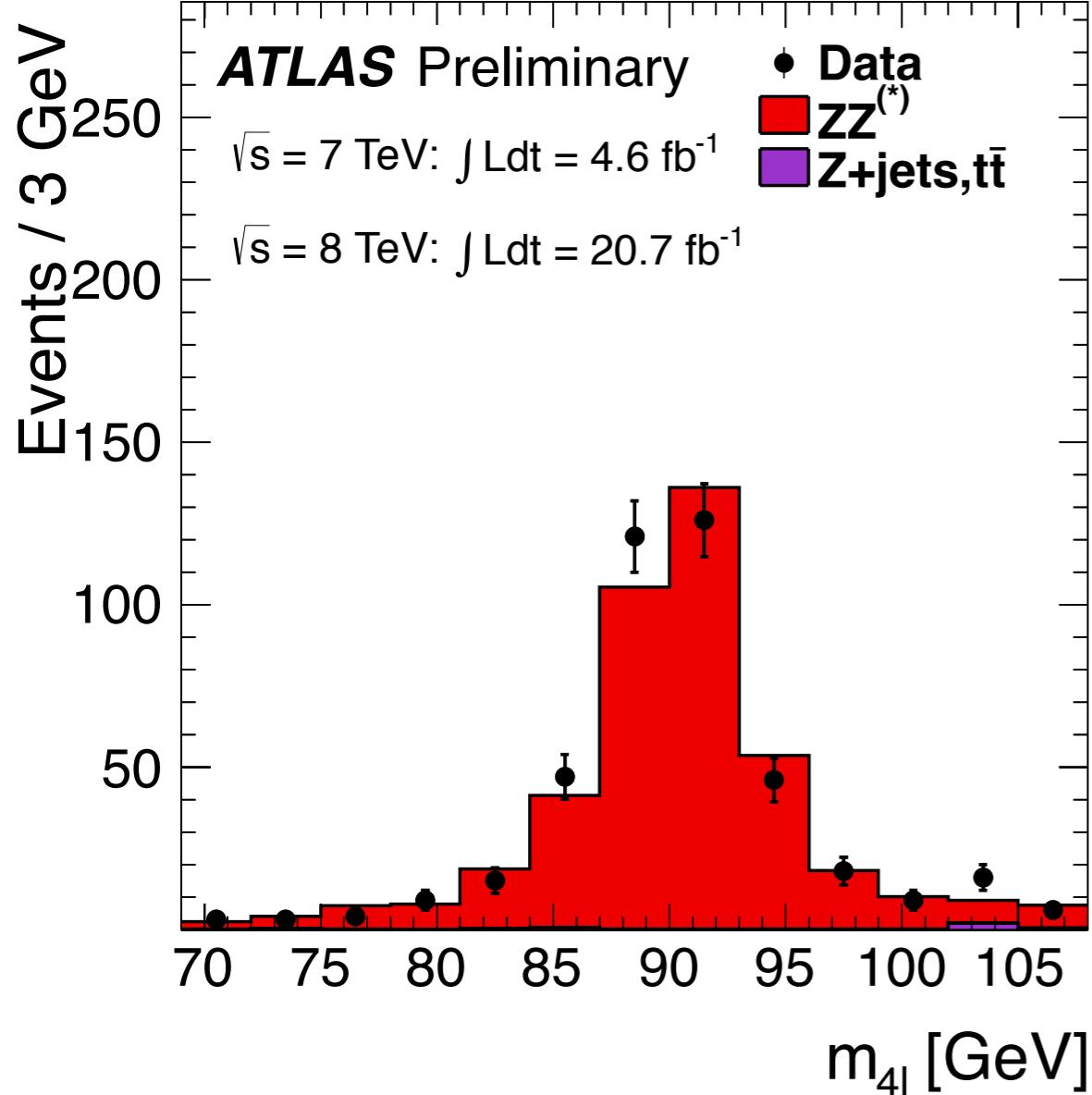
# Resolution validation

**CMS only**  
CMS-PAS-HIG-13-002



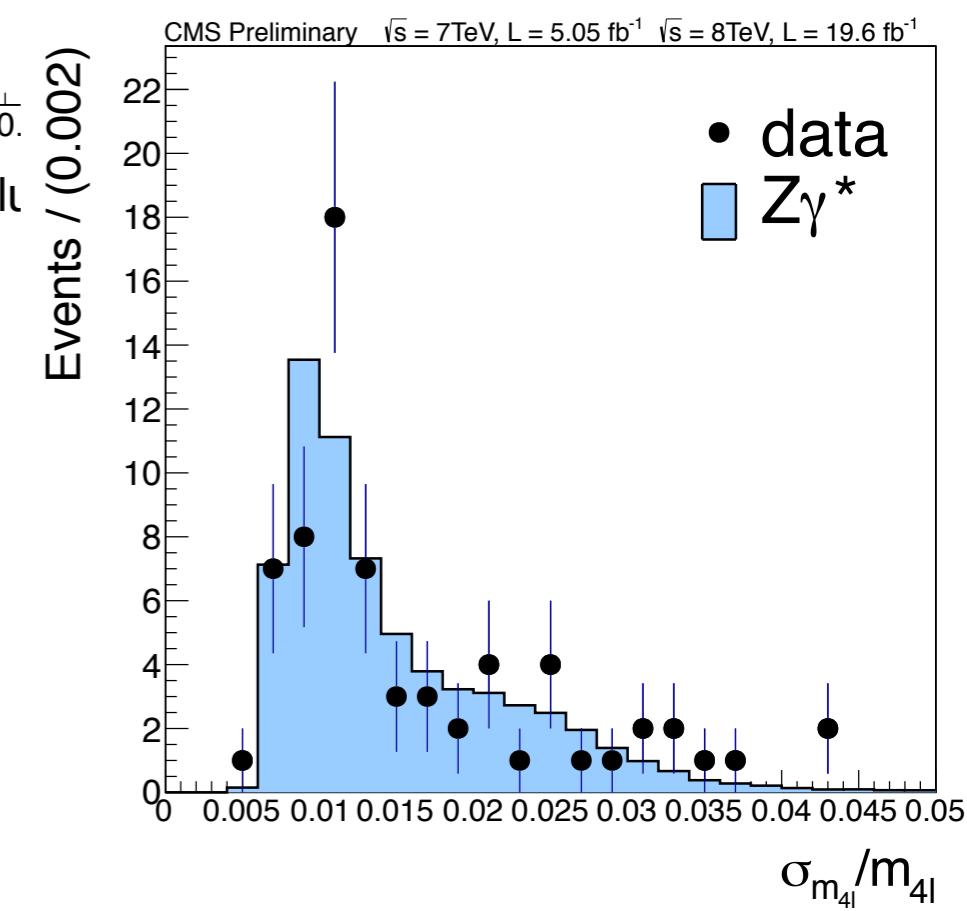
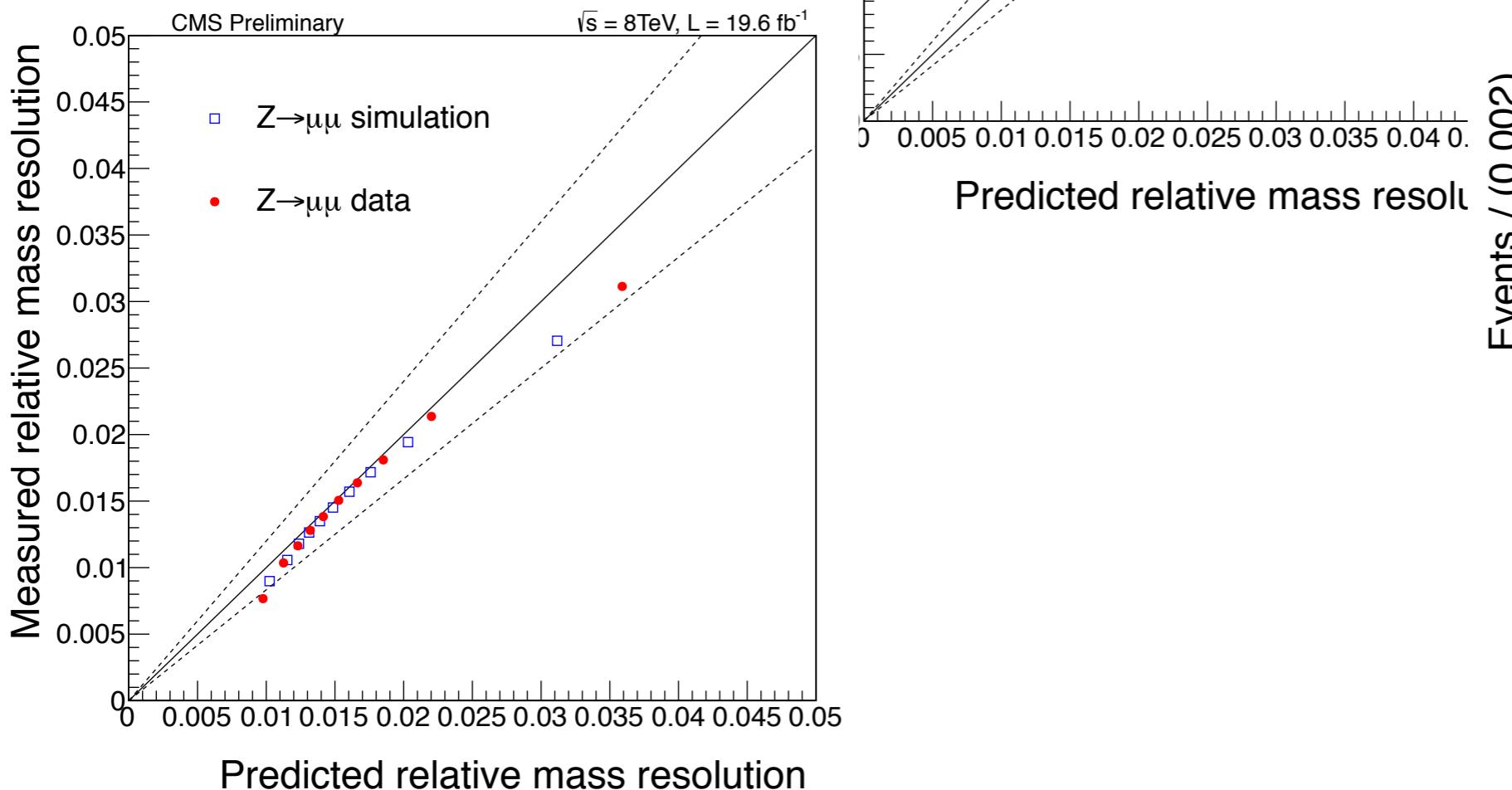
# Single resonant Z

ATLAS-CONF-2013-013



# Event by event errors validation

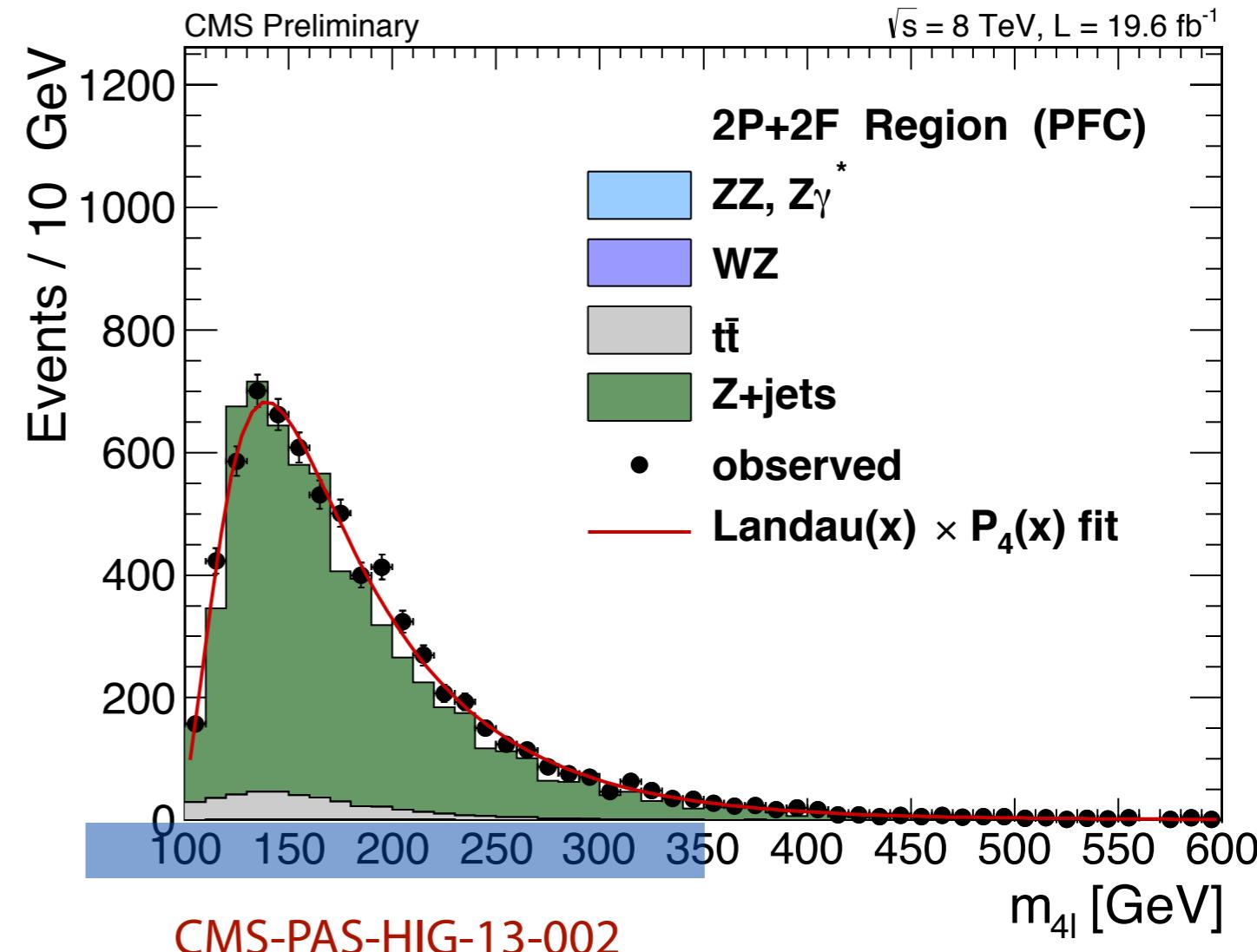
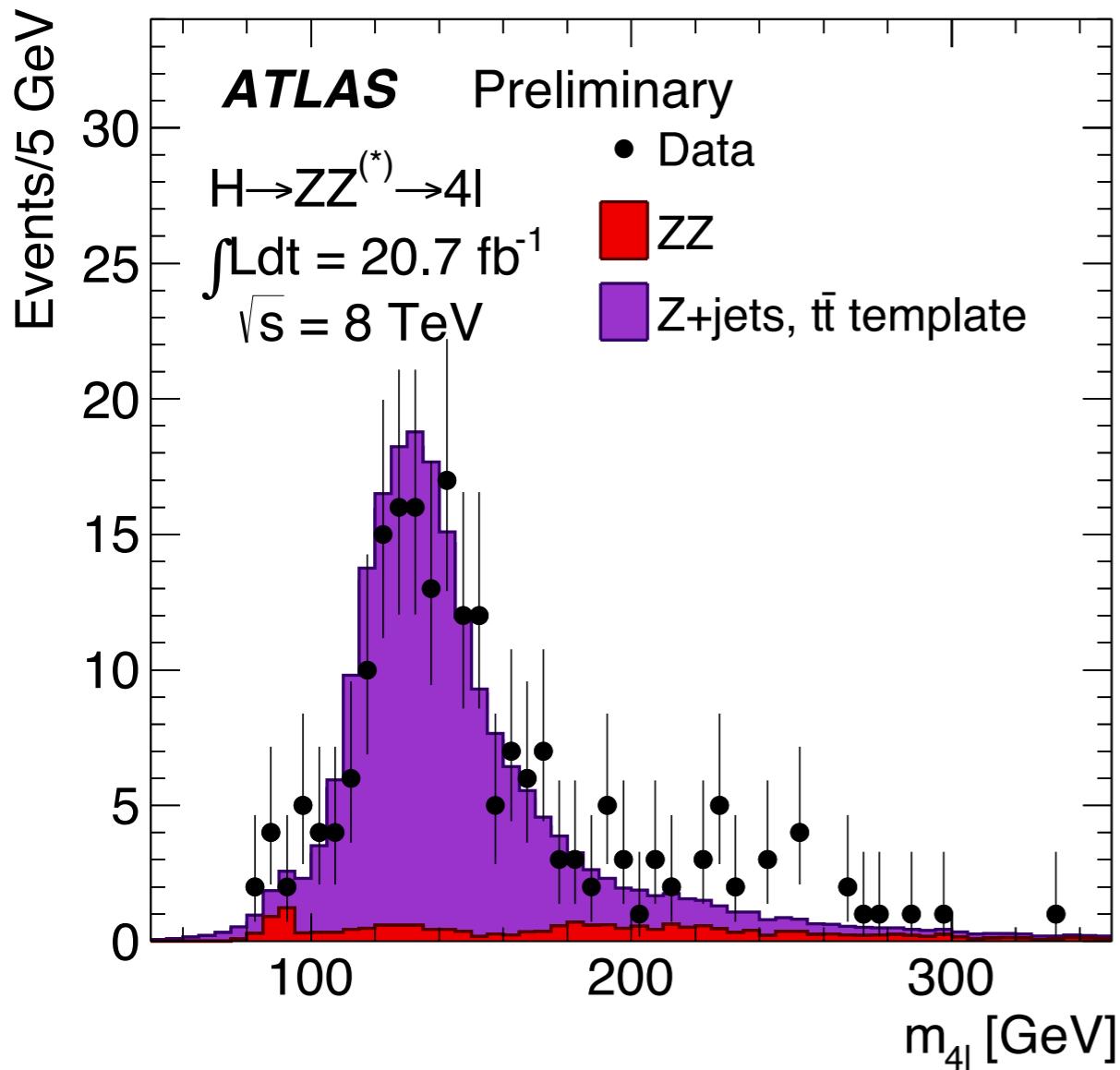
**CMS only**  
CMS-PAS-HIG-13-002



# Backgrounds

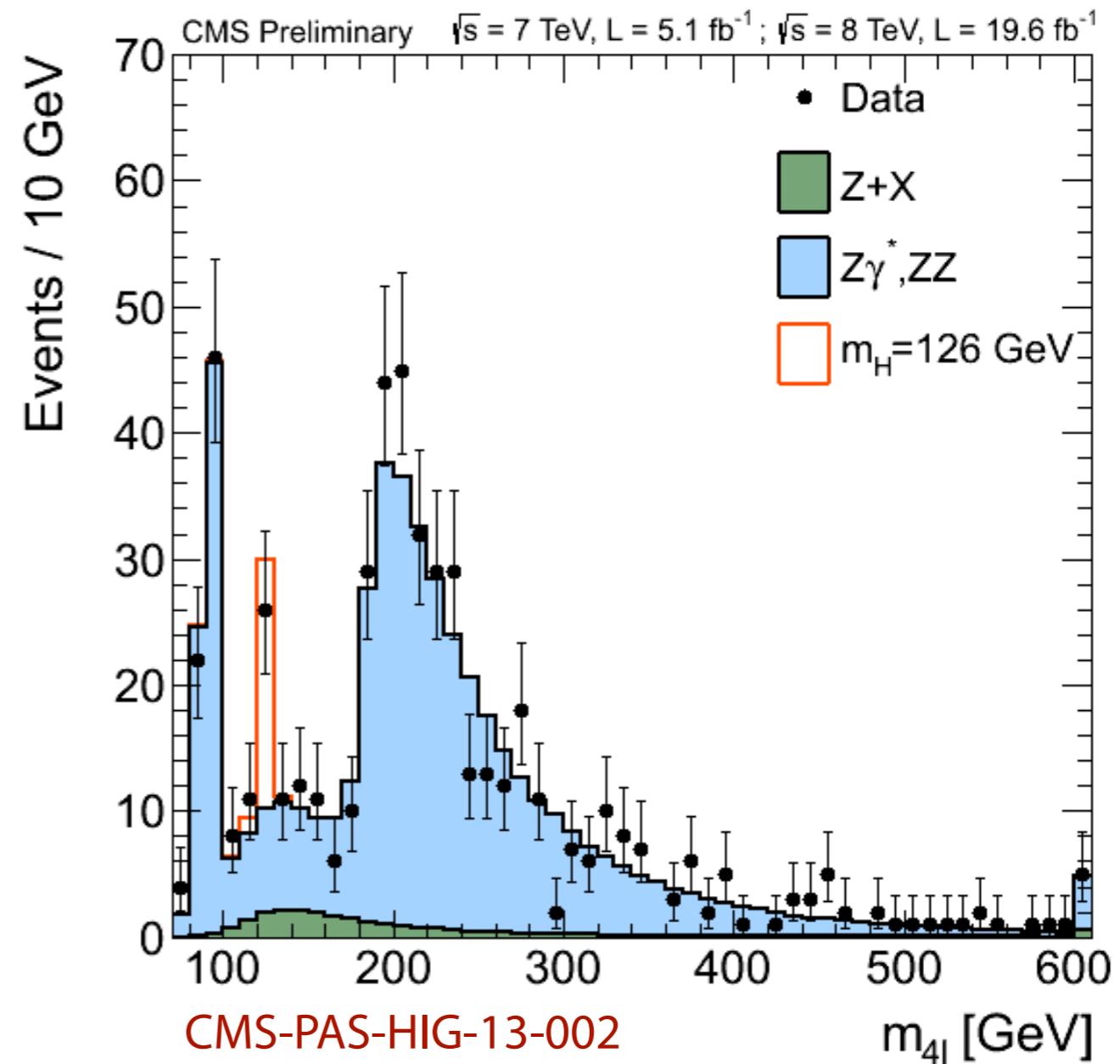
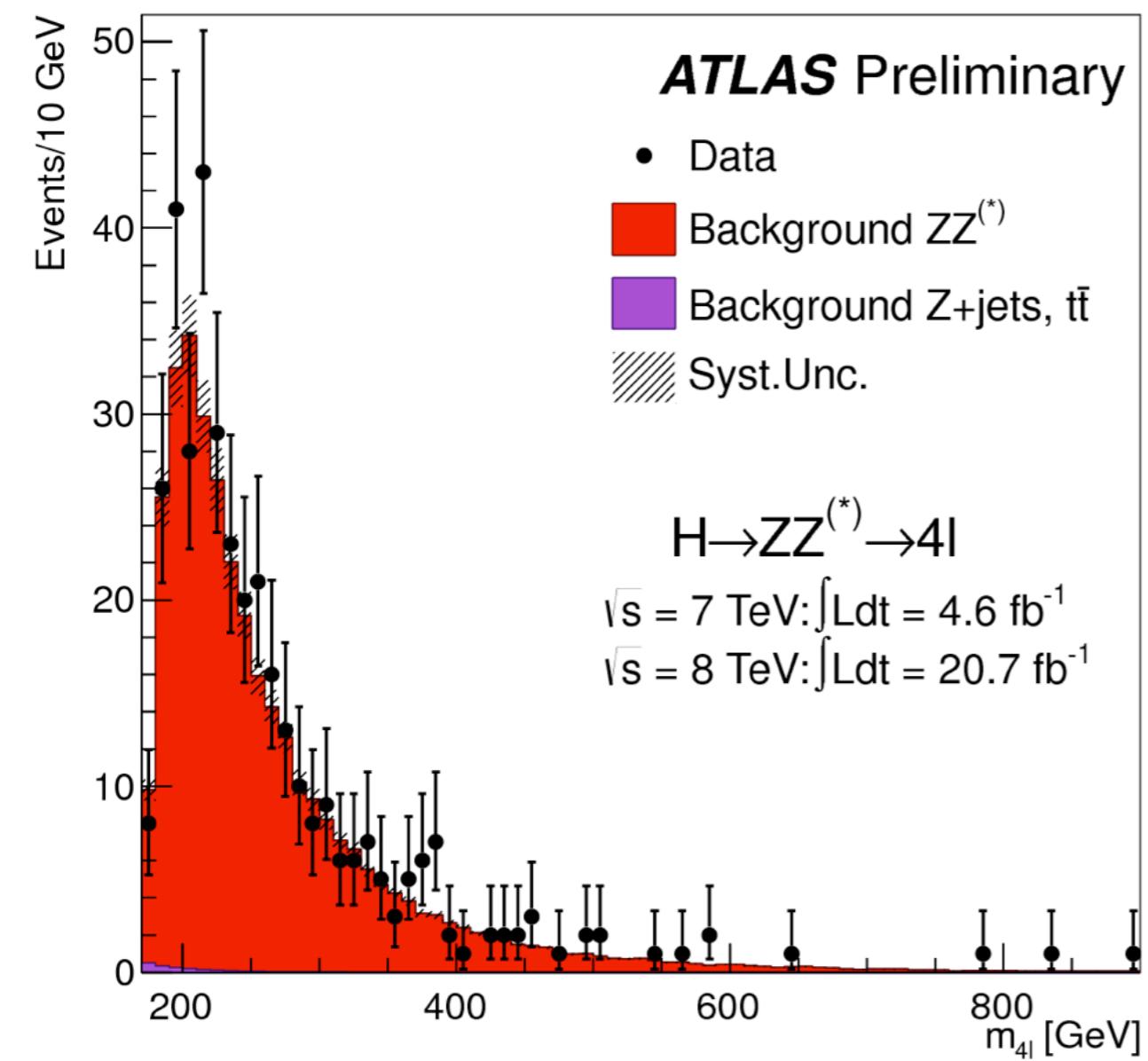
# Reducible backgrounds shape

ATLAS-CONF-2013-013



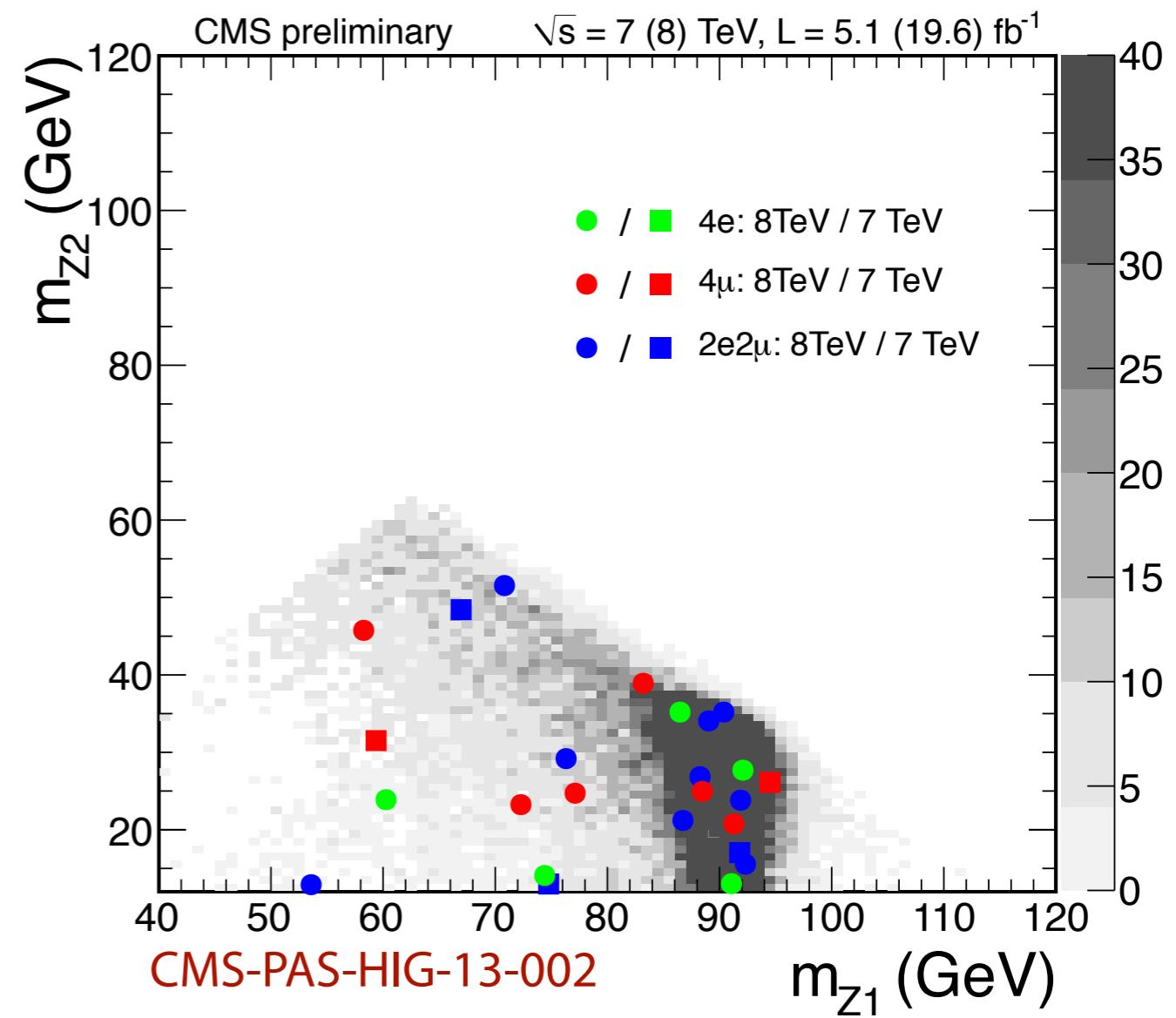
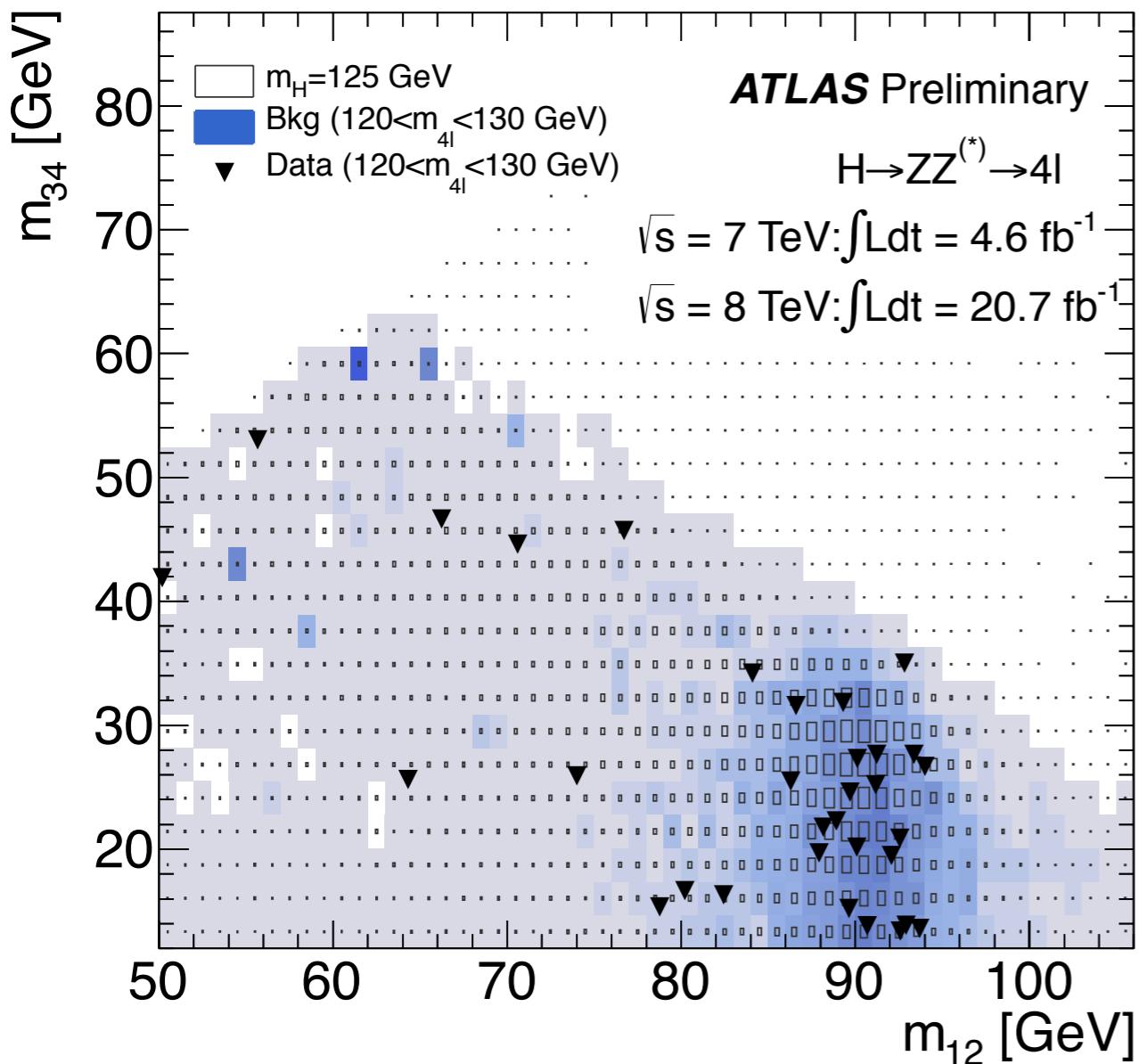
# Complete spectrum

ATLAS-CONF-2013-013



# M<sub>Z1</sub> vs M<sub>Z2</sub>

ATLAS-CONF-2013-013



# Results of event selection

	<b>ATLAS (25.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>CMS (24.7 fb<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	
M <sub>H</sub> range [GeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	<b>100-1000</b>	<b>110-1000</b>	
Signal (M <sub>H</sub> =125)	6.8	6.8	
ZZ	124	118.9	<b>4μ</b>
Reducible Bkg.	2.8	3.8	

Signal (M <sub>H</sub> =125)	8.1	8.9	
ZZ	187.8	192.8	<b>2e2μ</b>
Reducible Bkg.	10.6	9.9	

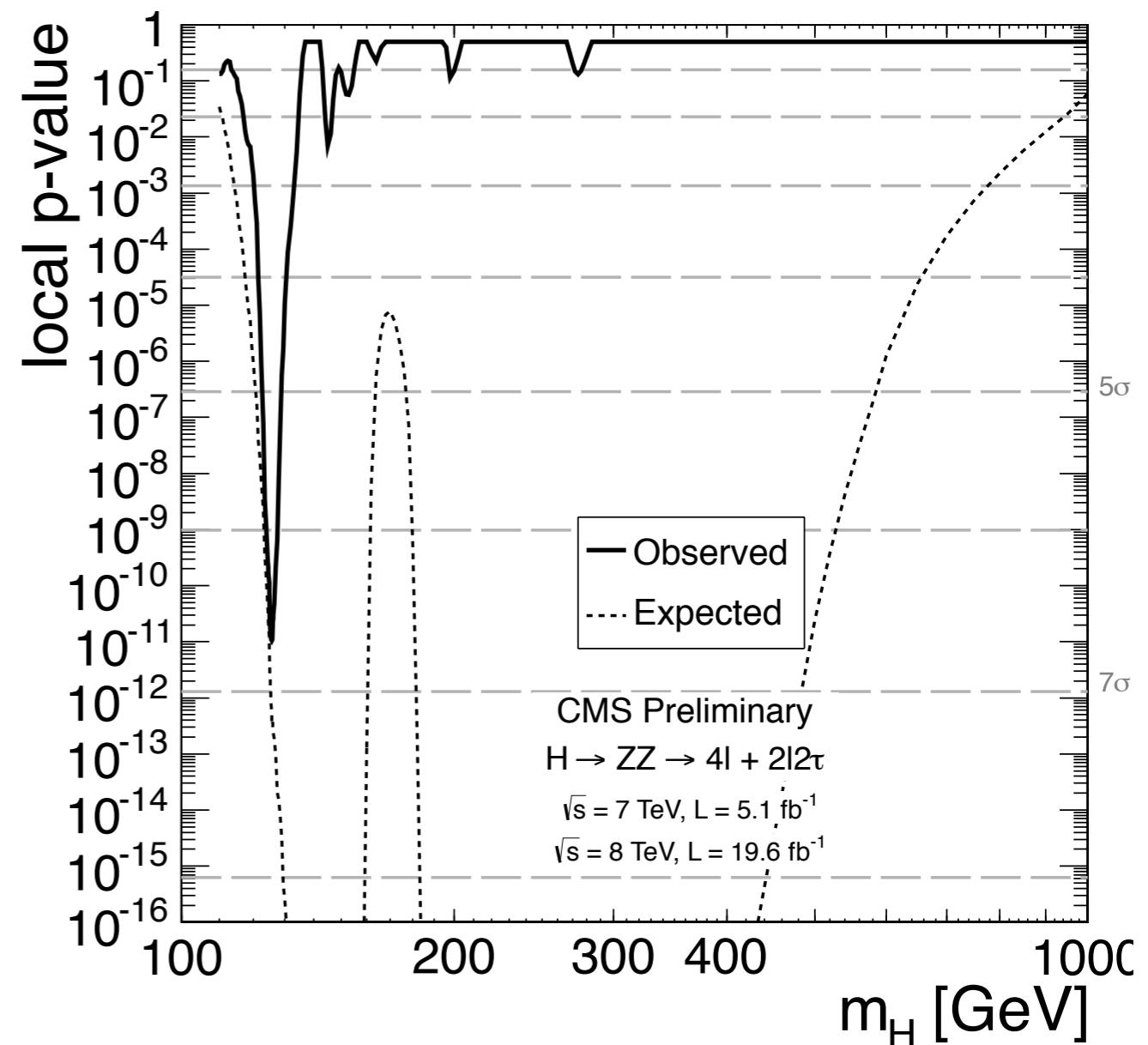
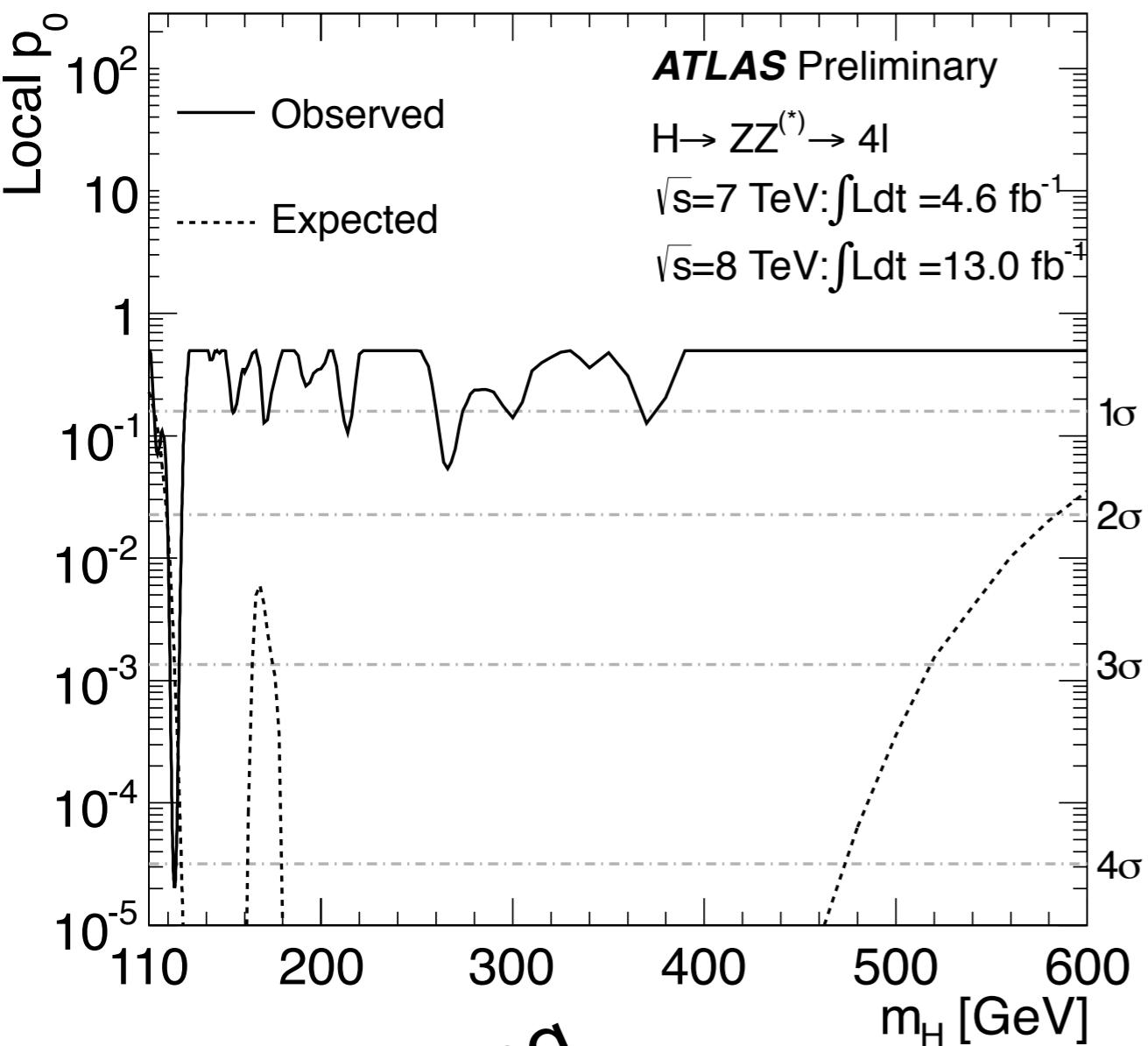
Signal (M <sub>H</sub> =125)	3.3	3.5	
ZZ	71.5	78.9	<b>4e</b>
Reducible Bkg.	5.7	6.5	

# **High mass**

# High mass

ATLAS-CONF-2012-169

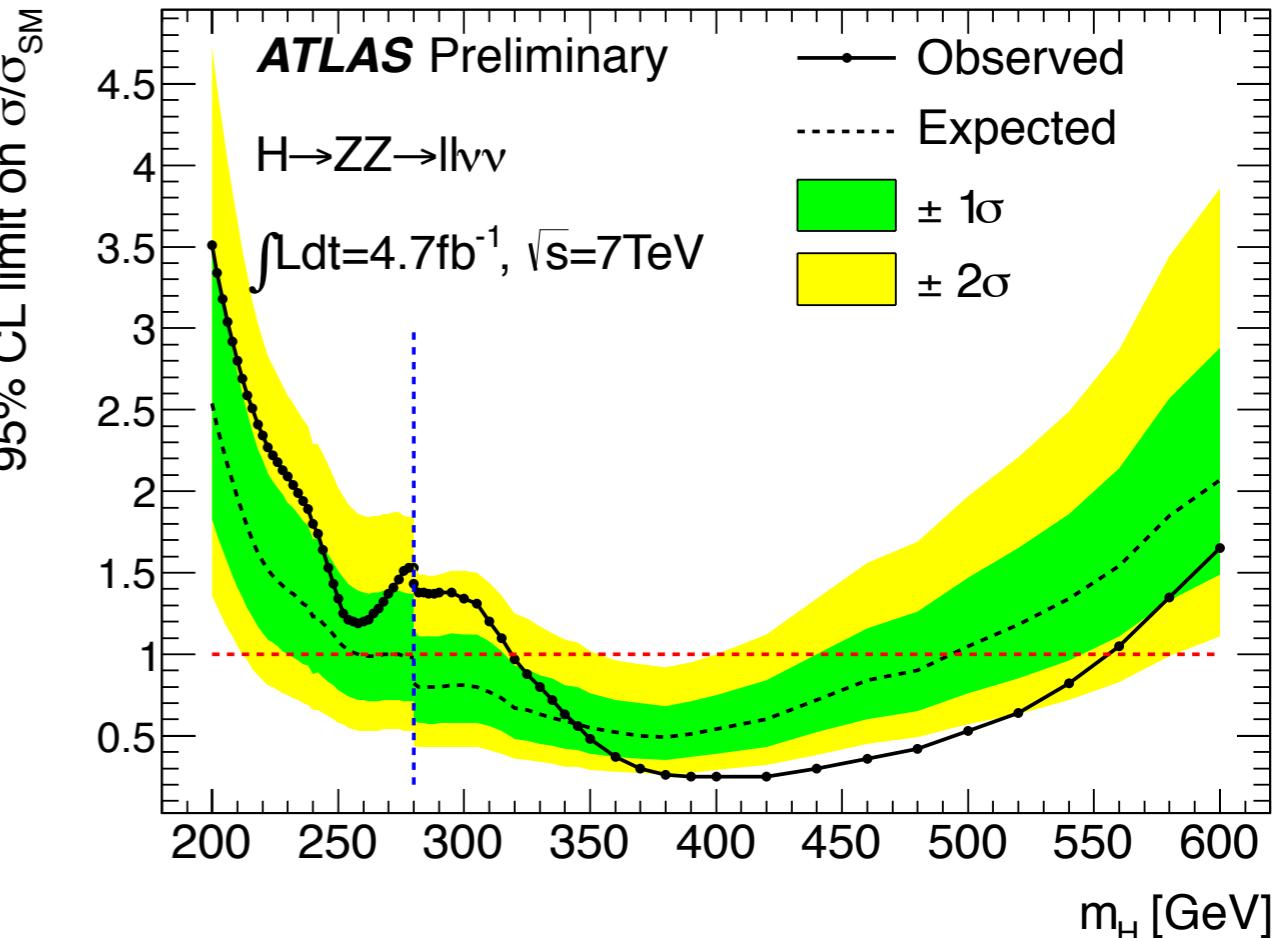
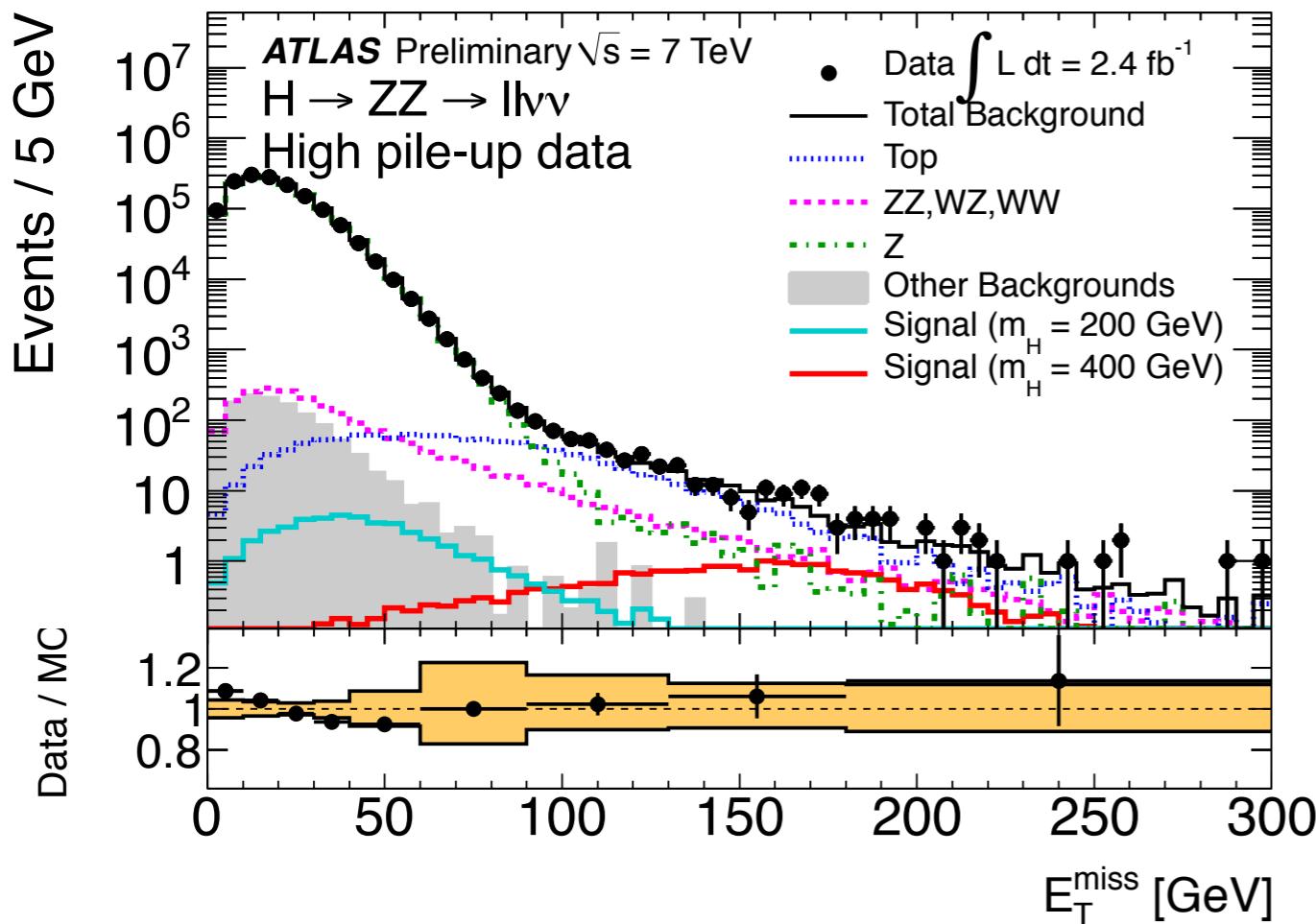
CMS-PAS-HIG-13-002



Also contributing  
at high mass:

2l2 $\tau$	-	CMS-HIG-13-002
2l2q	ATLAS-CONF-2012-017	CMS-HIG-12-034
2l2v	ATLAS-CONF-2012-016	CMS-HIG-12-034

# $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu$ (ATLAS)

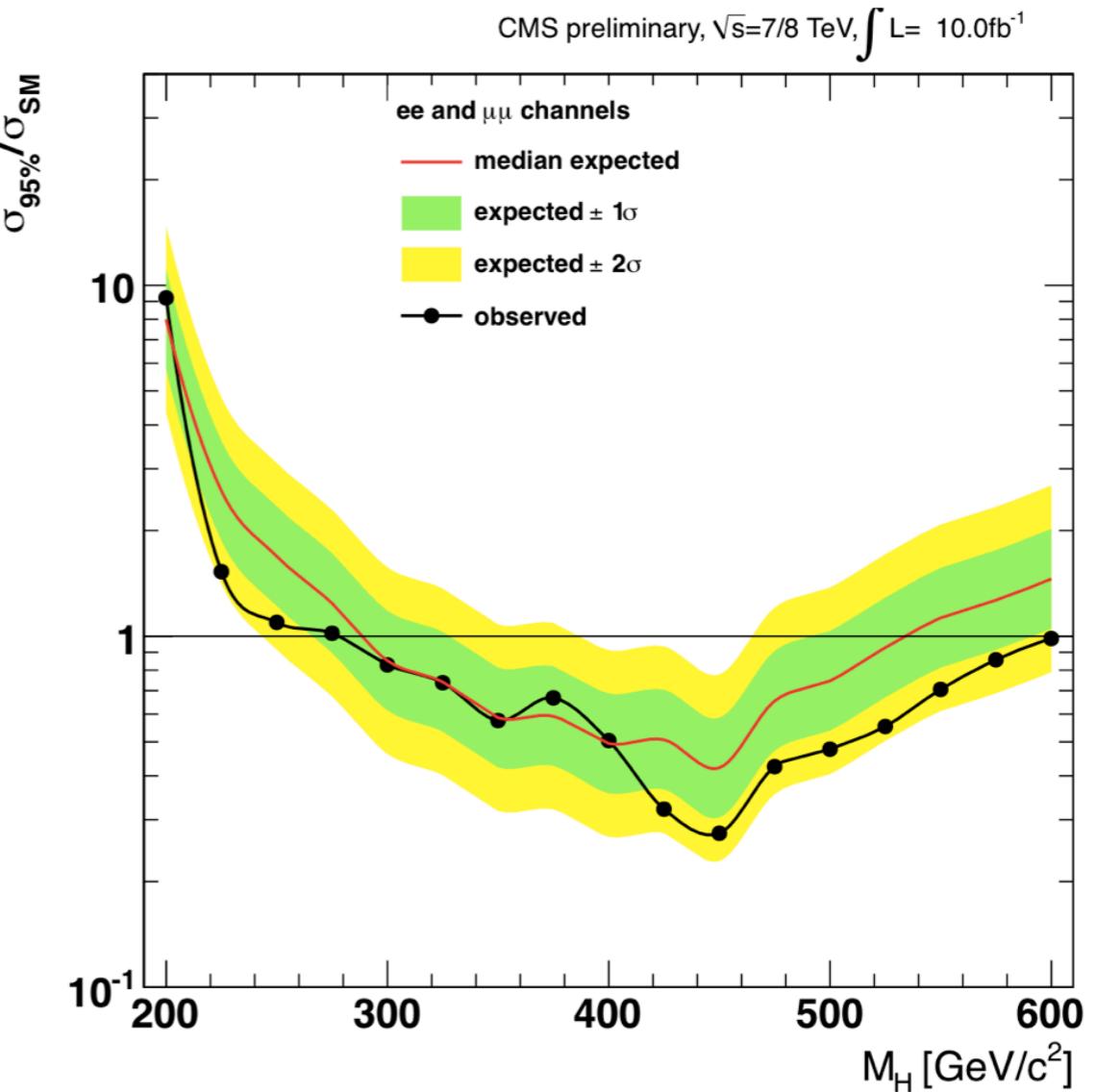
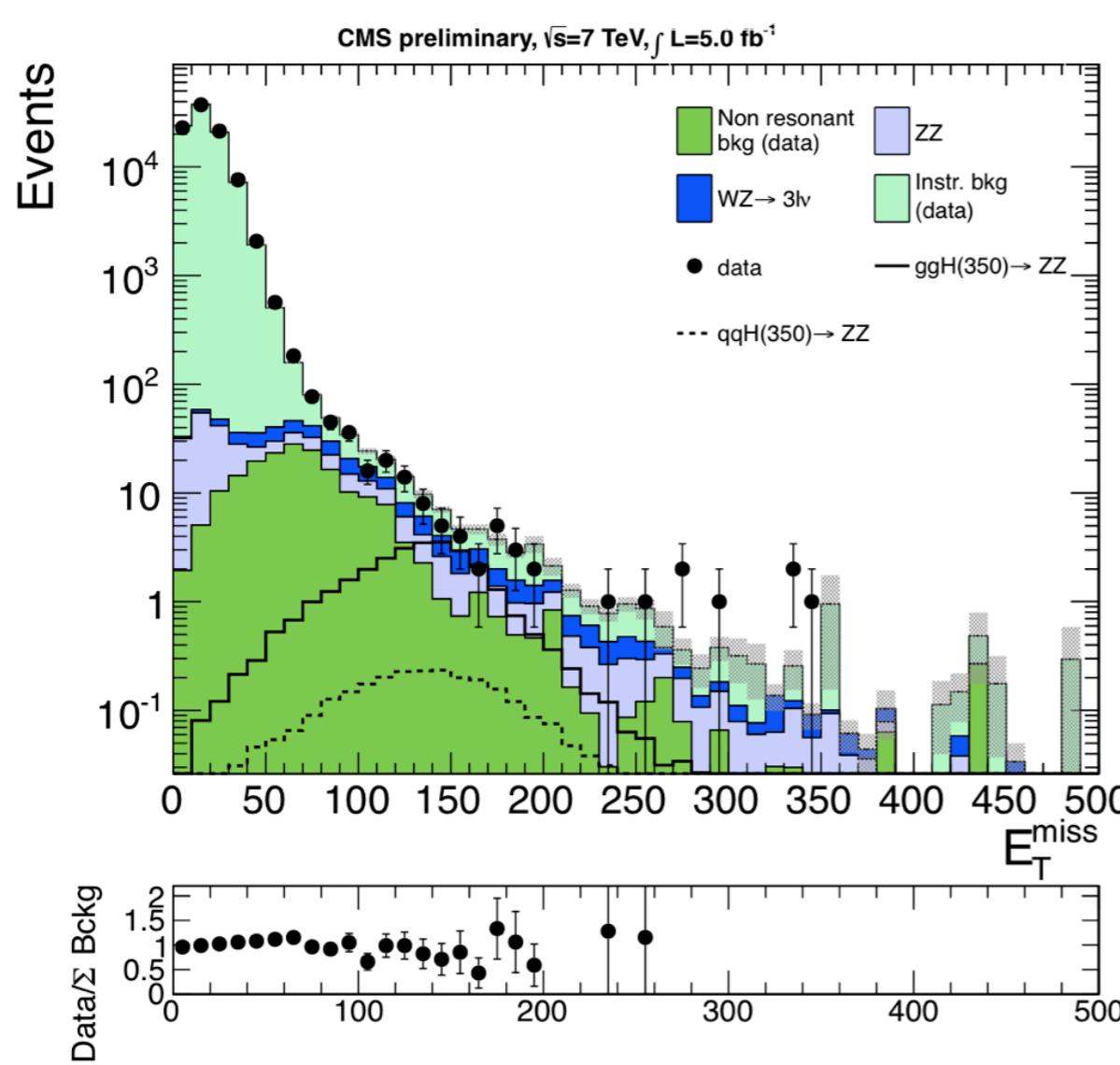


Two leptons from a Z boson, large  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$

Using  $m_T$  as final variable

Split in categories: electrons/muons

# $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell vv$ (CMS)

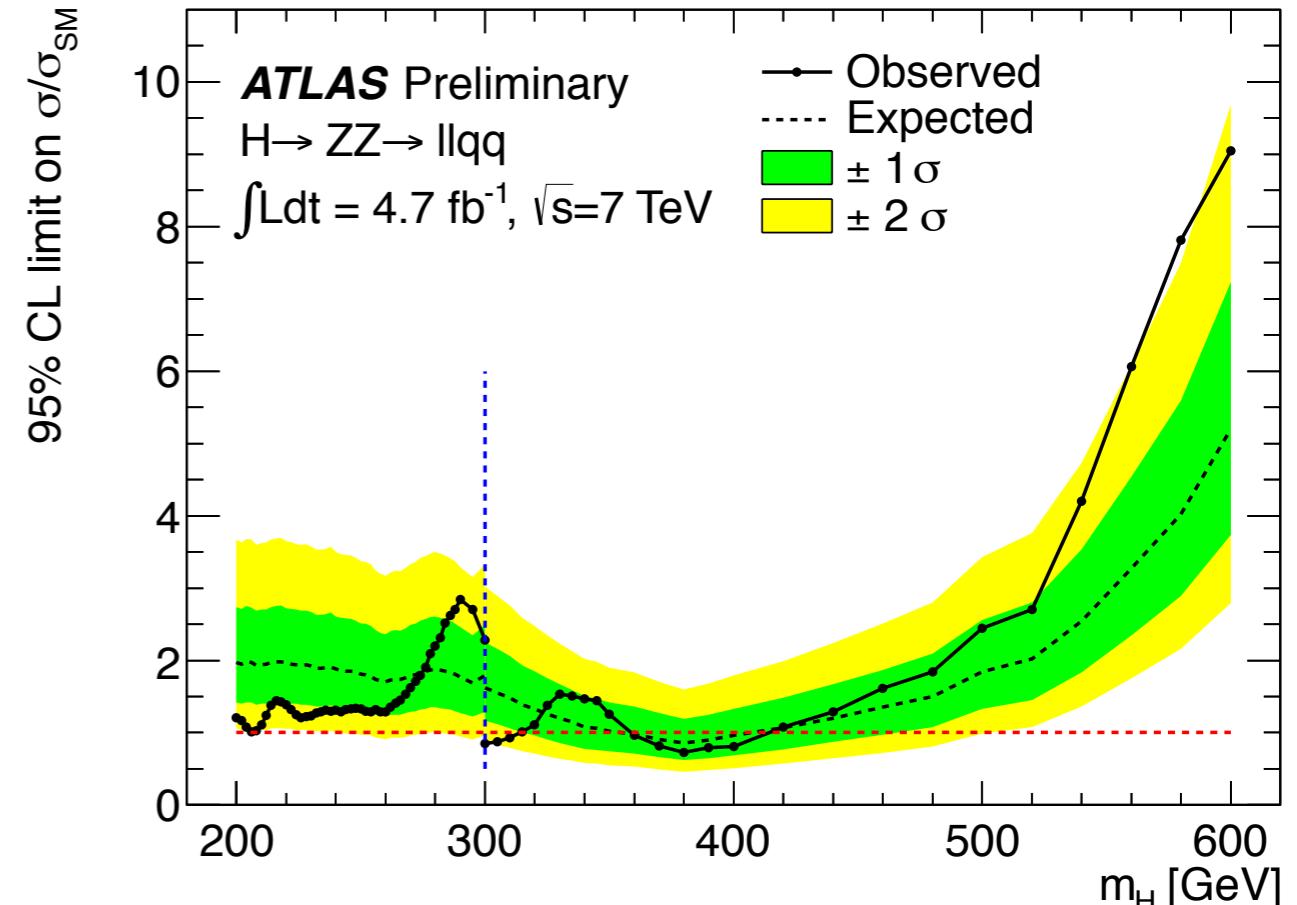
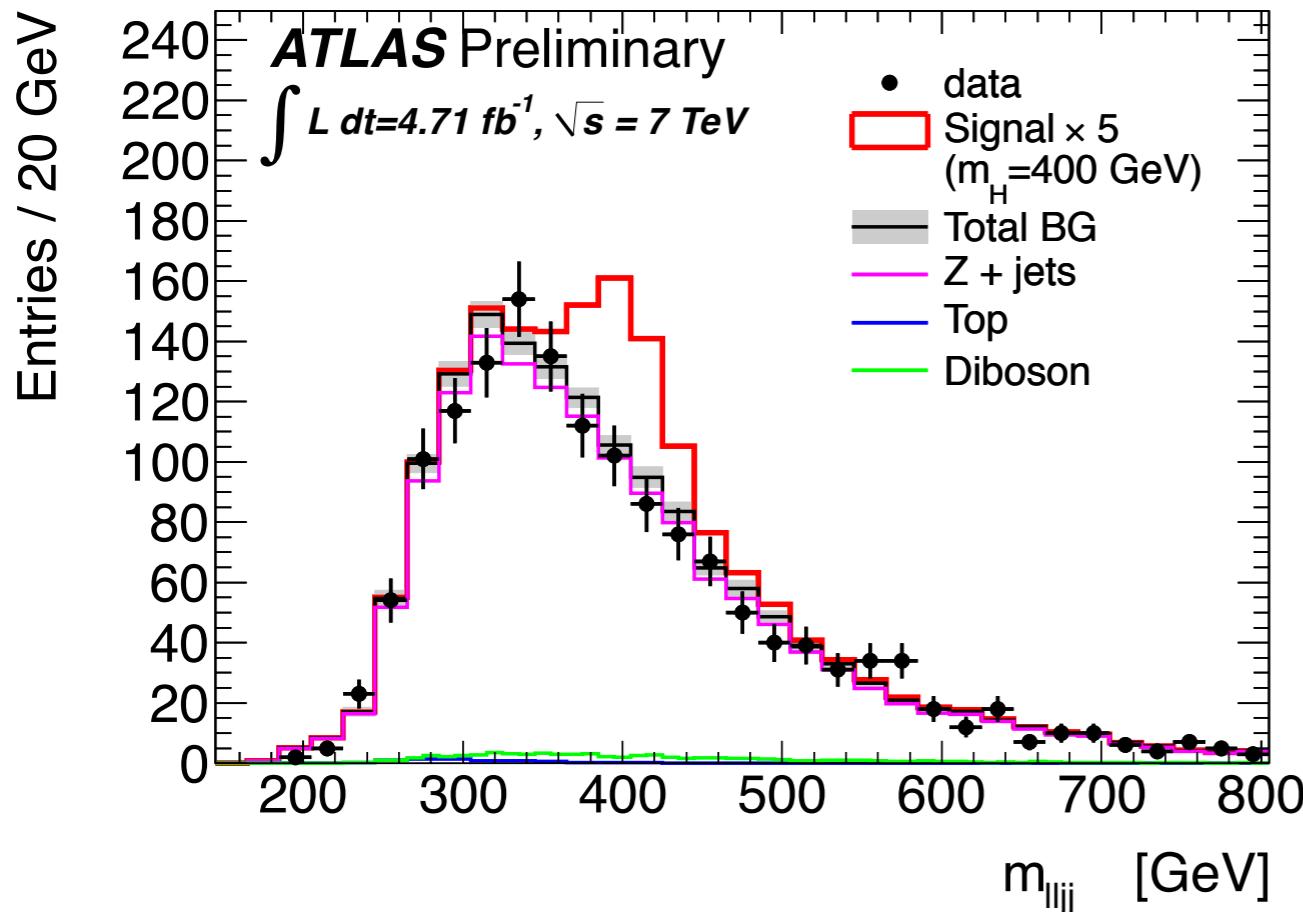


Two leptons from a Z boson, large  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$

Using  $m_T$  as final variable

Split in several categories: electrons/muons, 0/1/2 jets

# $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell qq$ (ATLAS)

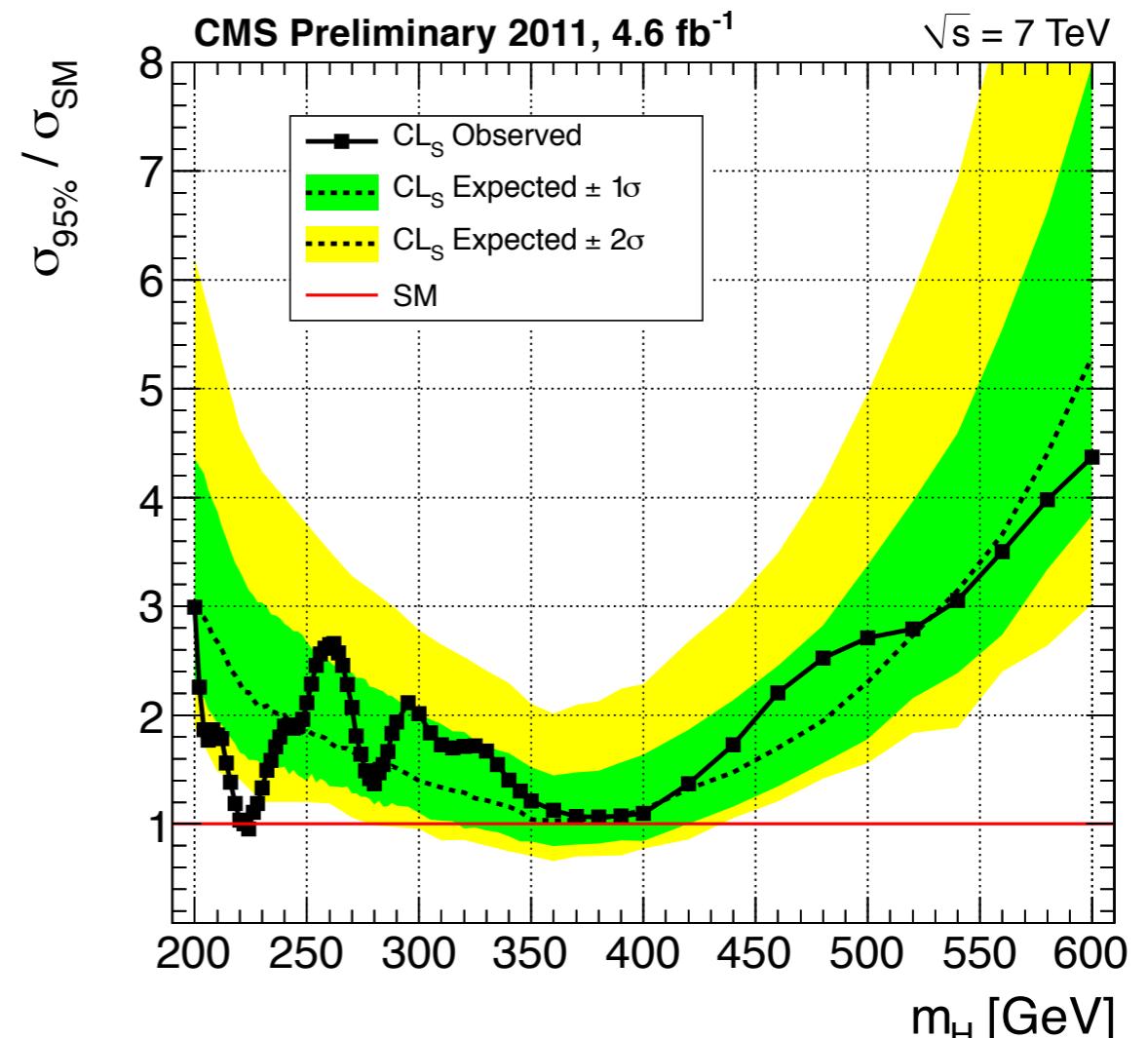
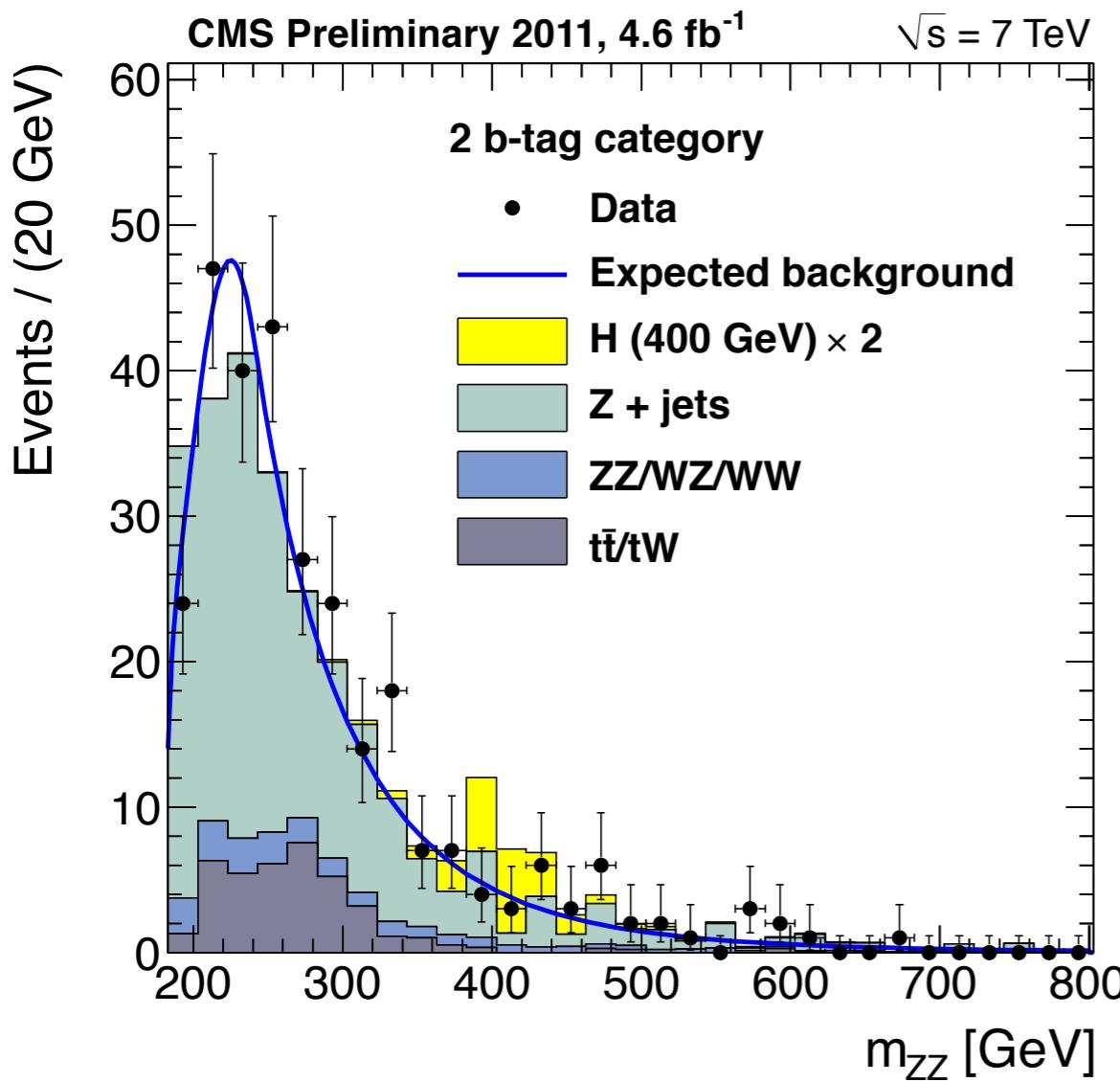


Two leptons from a Z boson, two jets from another Z boson

Using  $m_{2l2q}$  as final variable

Split in several categories: electrons/muons, 0 or at least 1 b-jet

# $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell qq$ (CMS)



Two leptons from a Z boson, two jets from another Z boson

Using  $m_{2l2q}$  as final variable

Split in several categories: electrons/muons, 0/1/2 b-jets

# Other

# Fermiophobic Higgs

**ATLAS only**

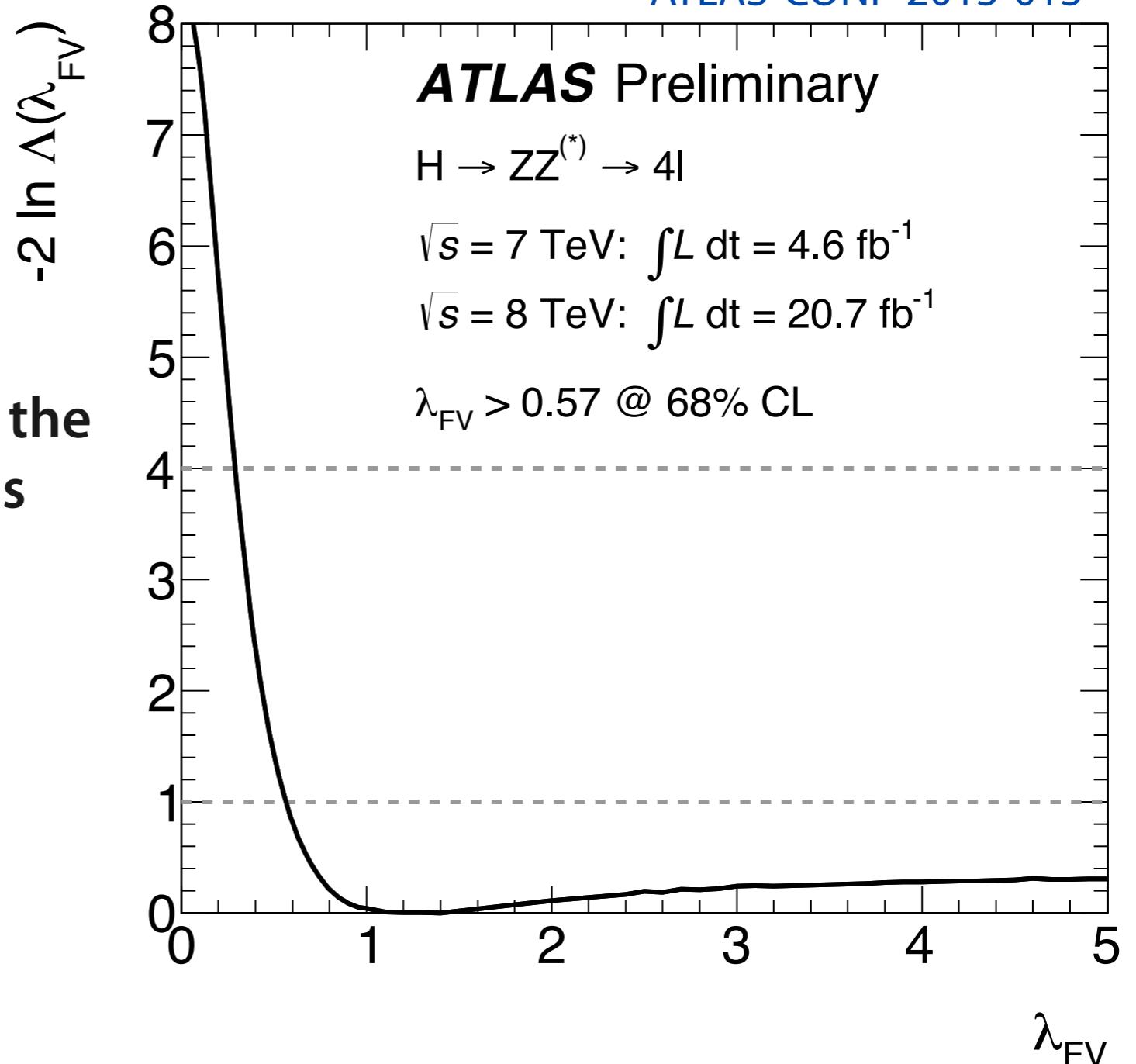
ATLAS-CONF-2013-013

Also done in ATLAS:

measurement of the ratio between the coupling to fermions (F) and bosons

(V):  $\lambda_{FV}$

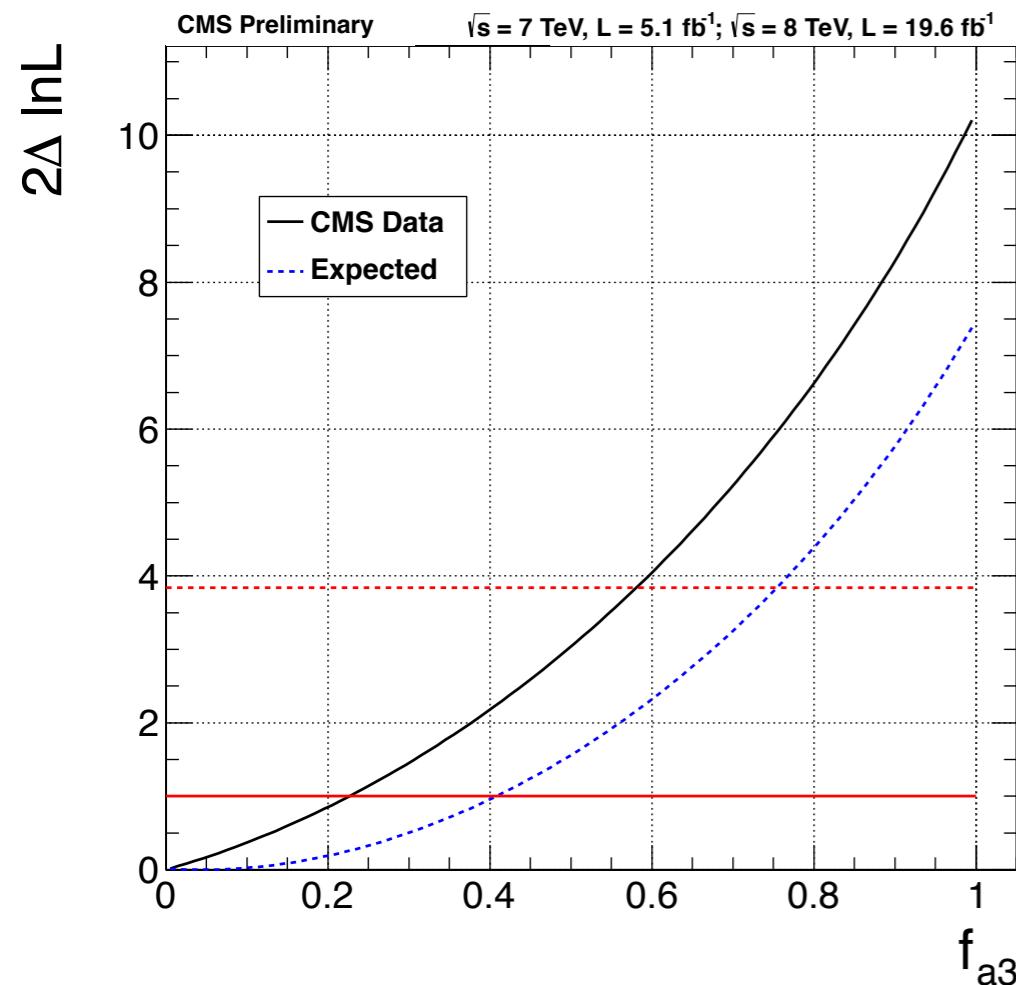
Already starting to rule out fermiophobic scenarios!



# Measurement of $f_{a3}$

**CMS only**  
CMS-PAS-HIG-13-002

$$A(X \rightarrow V_1 V_2) = v^{-1} \varepsilon_1^{*\mu} \varepsilon_2^{*\nu} \left( \cancel{a_1 g_{\mu\nu} m_X^2} + \cancel{a_2 q_\mu q_\nu} + \underline{a_3 \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} q_1^\alpha q_2^\beta} \right)$$



$$f_{a3} = \frac{|A_3|^2}{|A_1|^2 + |A_3|^2}$$

$$f_{a3} = 0.00^{+0.23}_{-0.00}$$

$$f_{a3} < 0.58 @ 95\% \text{ CL}$$