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Keywords: Standard Model Higgs Boson, ATLAS

1. Introduction

In the Standard Model (SM), the as-yet-unobserved Higgs boson \cite{1-3} gives mass to the weak vector bosons and other particles. Direct searches performed at the CERN Large Electron-Positron Collider (LEP) excluded at 95% confidence level (CL) the production of a SM Higgs boson with mass $m_H$ less than $114.4 \text{ GeV}$ \cite{4}. Searches at the Fermilab Tevatron $pp$ collider have excluded at 95% CL the regions 100–106 GeV and 147–179 GeV \cite{5}. At the ATLAS experiment at the LHC, the search was extended as far as 600 GeV using up to 4.9 $\text{fb}^{-1}$ of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV data recorded through 2011 (including an earlier version of this analysis with less data), ruling out the production of a SM Higgs boson at 95% CL in the regions 112.5–115.5 GeV, 131–237 GeV, and 251–468 GeV \cite{6}. Corresponding results from CMS \cite{7}, using 4.6–4.8 $\text{fb}^{-1}$ of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV data, excluded at 95% CL the region 127–600 GeV.

If $m_H$ is larger than twice the $Z$ boson mass, $m_Z$, the Higgs boson is expected to decay to two on-shell $Z$ bosons with a large branching ratio. This Letter reports a search for a SM Higgs boson in the mass range 200–600 GeV decaying to a pair of $Z$ bosons, where one $Z$ boson decays into two leptons and the other to two quarks: $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-q\bar{q}$ with $\ell = e, \mu$. The analysis uses the full data set of 4.7 $\text{fb}^{-1}$ recorded by the ATLAS experiment in 2011. Previous results from the ATLAS Collaboration in this channel \cite{6,8}, using up to 2.05 $\text{fb}^{-1}$ of data, excluded a SM Higgs boson production cross section between 1.2 and 12 times the SM cross section over this mass range. The corresponding exclusions from the CMS collaboration with 4.6 $\text{fb}^{-1}$ of data are between 1.0 and 4 times the SM cross section over the same mass range \cite{9}.

2. Data and Monte Carlo samples

The data used in this search were recorded by the ATLAS experiment during the 2011 LHC run with $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. They correspond to an integrated luminosity of approximately 4.7 $\text{fb}^{-1}$ after data quality selections to require that all systems used in this analysis were operational. The data were collected using single-lepton triggers with a transverse momentum ($p_T$) threshold of 20 to 22 GeV for electrons and 18 GeV for muons, supplemented with a dielectron trigger with a threshold of 12 GeV. The resulting trigger criteria are about 95% efficient in the muon channel and close to 100% efficient in the electron channel, relative to the selection criteria described below. Collision events are selected by requiring a reconstructed
The $H \to ZZ \to \ell^+\ell^- q\bar{q}$ signal is modelled with the POWHEG Monte Carlo (MC) event generator \cite{10,11}, which calculates separately the gluon and vector-boson fusion Higgs boson production mechanisms up to next-to-leading order (NLO). Generated signal events are hadronised with PYTHIA \cite{12}, interfaced to PHOTOS \cite{13} to model final-state radiation and TAUOLA \cite{14,15} to simulate $\tau$ decays. The parton distribution function (PDF) is MRSTMCAL \cite{16}. The Higgs boson $p_T$ spectrum is reweighted to match Ref. \cite{17}, which provides QCD corrections up to NLO and QCD soft-gluon resummations up to next-to-next-to-leading logarithms. The small contribution from $Z$ boson decay to $\tau$ leptons is also included.

The Higgs boson production cross sections and decay branching ratios as well as their uncertainties, are taken from Refs. \cite{18,19}. The predicted cross sections for the gluon fusion processes are based on calculations to next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) in QCD \cite{20,21}, and also include QCD soft-gluon resummations up to next-to-next-to-leading logarithms \cite{22} and NLO electroweak (EW) corrections \cite{23,24}. These results are compiled in Refs. \cite{25,26} and assume factorisation between QCD and EW corrections. The cross sections for the vector-boson fusion processes are calculated with full NLO QCD and EW corrections \cite{27,28} and approximate NNLO QCD corrections \cite{29}. The uncertainty in the production cross section due to the choice of the QCD scale is $\pm 12\%$ for the gluon fusion process and $\pm 1\%$ for the vector-boson fusion process \cite{18,19}. The uncertainty in the production cross section due to uncertainties in the PDFs and $\alpha_s$ is $\pm 8\%$ for the gluon-initiated process and $\pm 4\%$ for quark-initiated processes \cite{30,31}. The Higgs boson decay branching ratio \cite{32} to the four-fermion final state is predicted by PROPHECY4F \cite{33,34}. The combined production cross section and decay branching ratio for the $H \to ZZ \to \ell^+\ell^- q\bar{q}$ channel ranges from $140 \pm 20$ fb for $m_H = 200$ GeV to $10 \pm 2$ fb for $m_H = 600$ GeV.

The cross section calculations do not take into account the width of the Higgs boson, which increases from 1.4 GeV at $m_H = 200$ GeV to 120 GeV at $m_H = 600$ GeV, and which is implemented through a relativistic Breit-Wigner line shape applied at the event generator level. It has been suggested \cite{10,40,41} that effects related to off-shell Higgs boson production and interference with other SM processes may become sizeable for the highest masses ($m_H > 400$ GeV) considered in this search. Currently, in the absence of a full calculation for the different production mechanisms, a conservative estimate of the possible size of such effects is included as a signal normalisation systematic uncertainty parameterised as a function of $m_H$ as $1.5 \times m_H^2$ $[\text{GeV}]$, for $m_H \geq 300$ GeV \cite{19}.

The $Z$+light-jets background is modelled with the ALPGEN generator \cite{42} with the CTEQ6L1 PDF set \cite{43}, interfaced to HERWIG \cite{44} for parton showers and hadronisation, while SHERPA \cite{50} with the CTEQ6L1 PDF set is used for $Z$+heavy-flavour events. Top quark production, both $t\bar{t}$ and single-top, is modelled using the MC@NLO generator \cite{51} with the CT10 PDF set \cite{52}, interfaced to HERWIG for parton showers and hadronisation.

The SM ZZ process is an irreducible background for $H \to ZZ$. The $q\bar{q} \to ZZ$ process (also $WZ$) is modelled using HERWIG with the MRSTMCAL PDF set, interfaced to PHOTOS and TAUOLA. Alternative samples with PYTHIA and MC@NLO are used for systematics studies: HERWIG and PYTHIA use only leading-order matrix elements, but they can generate off-shell vector bosons, while MC@NLO generates only on-shell bosons. The $q\bar{q} \to ZZ$ production cross section has been calculated up to NLO in QCD \cite{53}. Due to the large gluon flux at the LHC, NNLO gluon pair quark-box diagrams ($gg \to ZZ$) are significant and the $q\bar{q}$ cross section is increased by 6$\%$ to account for this additional contribution \cite{54}.

Those simulations that use HERWIG for hadronisation use JIMMY \cite{54} for the modelling of the underlying event, while PYTHIA and SHERPA implement their own underlying event model.

3. Event selection

The ATLAS detector \cite{55} has a forward-backward symmetric cylindrical geometry. An inner tracking detector immersed in a 2 Tesla axial magnetic field covers $|\eta| < 2.5$ with silicon detectors and straw tubes. A

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1. ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the centre of the detector and the z-axis coinciding with the axis of the beam pipe. The x-axis points from the IP to the centre of the LHC.
liquid-argon electromagnetic calorimeter is divided into barrel ($|\eta| < 1.475$), endcap ($1.375 < |\eta| < 3.1$), and forward ($3.1 < |\eta| < 4.9$) regions. Hadronic calorimeters (using liquid argon or scintillating tiles as active materials) surround the electromagnetic calorimeter and cover $|\eta| < 4.9$. A muon spectrometer measures the deflection of muon tracks in the field of three large toroidal magnets and covers $|\eta| < 2.7$. A three-level trigger system selects events to be recorded for offline analysis.

The offline selection starts with the reconstruction of either a $Z \to ee$ or a $Z \to \mu\mu$ lepton pair. Electron and muon candidates must satisfy $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$, in addition to standard ATLAS quality requirements [56–58], and must also be isolated from surrounding tracks. Electrons within $\Delta R < 0.4$ of a muon are rejected. The two muons in a pair are required to have opposite charge, but this requirement is not imposed for electrons because larger energy losses from showering in material in the inner tracking detector lead to higher charge misidentification probabilities. The invariant mass of the lepton pair $m_{\ell\ell}$ must lie within the range 83–99 GeV, and events with any additional selected electrons or muons are rejected to reduce background from $WZ$ production where both bosons decay leptonically.

$H \to ZZ \to \ell^+\ell^- q\bar{q}$ decays contain a pair of jets from $Z \to q\bar{q}$ decay. Events are thus required to contain at least two jets with $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. Jets are reconstructed with the anti-$k_T$ algorithm [59] with radius parameter $R = 0.4$. They are calibrated using energy- and $\eta$-dependent correction factors based on MC simulation and validated with data [60]; this calibration includes effects of energy from additional proton-proton interactions. Jets within $\Delta R = 0.4$ of an electron or in which less than $75\%$ of the momentum of the associated tracks originates from the primary vertex are rejected. The missing transverse momentum, with magnitude $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, is the (negative) vectorial sum of the transverse momenta of all cells in the calorimeters with $|\eta| < 4.9$, calibrated appropriately based on their identification as electrons, photons, $\tau$ leptons, jets, or unassociated calorimeter cells, and all selected muons in the event [61]. Calorimeter deposits associated with muons are subtracted from $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ to avoid double counting. Since no high-$p_T$ neutrinos are present in the signal, events are required to satisfy $E_T^{\text{miss}} < 50$ GeV, which primarily reduces the background from $t\bar{t}$ production.

Jets originating from $b$-quarks can be discriminated from other jets ("tagged") based on the relatively long lifetime of hadrons containing $b$-quarks. This discrimination is important for this analysis because about $21\%$ of signal events contain $b$-jets from $Z \to bb$ decay, while $b$-jets are produced less often ($\sim 2\%$) in the dominant ($Z \to \ell\ell$)+jets background. A jet is tagged by taking the set of tracks associated with the jet and looking for either a secondary vertex or for tracks that have a significant impact parameter with respect to the primary vertex [62]. This information is combined into a single discriminating variable and a selection is applied that gives an efficiency of about $70\%$ ($20\%$) for identifying true $b$-jets (c-jets) with a light-quark jet rejection of about $130$ [63] [64]. To optimise the expected sensitivity, the analysis is divided into "tagged" and "untagged" subchannels, containing events with exactly two and with fewer than two $b$-tags, respectively. Events with more than two $b$-tags ($< 3\%$ of the data sample with two $b$-tags) are rejected.

Events are required to have at least one candidate $Z \to q\bar{q}$ decay with dijet invariant mass $m_{jj}$ within 70–105 GeV in order to be consistent with a $Z$ boson decay. This selection is asymmetric around the $Z$ boson mass to account for non-Gaussian tails extending to lower masses. The jets forming a candidate must also be separated by $\Delta R > 0.7$, excluding phase space regions poorly modelled by MC simulation. For untagged events, all pairs of jets formed from the three highest-$p_T$ jets are considered. All such pairs are retained with unit weight, leading to the possibility of multiple candidates per event. The fraction of untagged events with multiple pairs retained is $13$–$16\%$ ($2$–$5\%$) for the low-$m_H$ (high-$m_H$) selection defined below. For tagged events, the two tagged jets are used to form the dijet invariant mass; their energies are scaled up by $5\%$ to take into account the average energy scale difference between heavy- and light-quark jets. The resulting dijet invariant mass distributions are well described by the MC simulation, as shown in Fig. 11.

The selection criteria above define the "low-$m_H$" selection, which is applied when searching for a Higgs boson with $m_H < 300$ GeV. For higher Higgs boson masses, the $Z$ bosons from the $H \to ZZ$ decay have large momenta in the laboratory reference frame, decreasing the opening angles between their decay products.

ring, and the $y$-axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates $(r, \phi)$ are used in the transverse plane, $\phi$ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle $\theta$ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$. 

3
Accordingly, in addition to the low-$m_H$ selection, the following requirements are applied for $m_H \geq 300$ GeV: the two jets must have $p_T > 45$ GeV and the azimuthal difference between the two leptons ($\Delta \phi_{\ell\ell}$) and the two jets ($\Delta \phi_{jj}$) must both be less than $\pi/2$. These criteria define the “high-$m_H$” selection.

Following this event selection, a $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-q\bar{q}$ signal should appear as a peak in the invariant mass distribution of the $\ell\ell jj$ system, with $m_{\ell\ell jj}$ around $m_H$. To improve the Higgs boson mass resolution, the energies of the jets forming each dijet pair are scaled event-by-event by a single multiplicative factor to set the dijet invariant mass $m_{jj}$ to the nominal mass of the $Z$ boson. The resolution is improved by a factor of 2.4 at $m_H = 200$ GeV; the improvement decreases with increasing $m_H$ due to the increase in the natural width of the Higgs boson. The total efficiency for the selection of signal events is about 8% over most of the mass range.

4. Background estimates

The main background to this analysis is $Z$ boson production in association with jets ($Z + \text{jets}$). The shapes of the relevant kinematic distributions for this background are taken from MC simulation, with a small data-driven correction for the low-$m_H$ untagged selection, while the normalisations for all selections are derived directly from data.

The flavour composition of the $Z + \text{jets}$ sample is determined from three exclusive MC samples containing at least one true $b$-jet, at least one true $c$-jet, and all light jets, respectively. The relative normalisations of the three components are adjusted by fitting the distribution of the MC $b$-tagging discriminant to data.

To set the overall $Z + \text{jets}$ normalisation, the $m_{\ell\ell jj}$ distribution is compared between data and MC simulation for events in which the dijet invariant mass $m_{jj}$ is in sidebands of the $Z$ boson mass: 40–70 GeV or 105–150 GeV (see Figs. 2(a) and 2(b)). The numbers of events in the sidebands, after subtraction of the contribution from other background sources, are then used to derive scale factors to correct the normalisation of the $Z + \text{jets}$ MC simulation to that observed in the data. The scale factors are determined for the untagged channel separately for the low- and high-$m_H$ selections; the results agree within statistical uncertainties. In the tagged channel, there are too few events in the sidebands to determine the scale factor for the high-$m_H$ selection, hence the low-$m_H$ scale factor is used for both selections. Since the top quark background is not negligible, the $Z + \text{jets}$ MC normalisations are determined in a simultaneous fit to the $Z + \text{jets}$ control region and the corresponding top quark control region (see below). The overall data to MC scale factors for $Z + \text{jets}$ are approximately 0.9 for light-jets, 1.9 for $c$-jets, and 1.5 for $b$-jets.

In the $m_{jj}$ sidebands of the untagged low-$m_H$ selection, the $Z + \text{jets}$ MC simulation is about 3% above the data at $m_{\ell\ell jj} = 200$ GeV and about 1% below it at $m_{\ell\ell jj} = 300$ GeV (see Fig. 2(a)). Since similar
Figure 2: Distributions from the background control samples, after application of scale factors, for the low-$m_H$ selection. Top row: the $m_{jj}$ invariant mass for $40\text{ GeV} < m_{jj} < 70\text{ GeV}$ or $105\text{ GeV} < m_{jj} < 150\text{ GeV}$ for (a) the untagged and (b) the tagged sample. Bottom row: the invariant mass of the $jj$ system for events with $60\text{ GeV} < m_{\ell\ell} < 76\text{ GeV}$ or $106\text{ GeV} < m_{\ell\ell} < 150\text{ GeV}$ and $E_T^{miss} > 50\text{ GeV}$ for (c) the untagged sample and (d) the tagged sample.
results are seen for both the low and high mass sidebands, a linear fit to the ratio of data to MC simulation in the $m_{\ell\ell jj}$ sideband distribution is used to correct the prediction in the signal region. For the high-$m_H$ untagged selection and the tagged selections no difference between the data and MC distributions is seen within statistical uncertainties. Thus, no correction is applied to these samples, but similar fits to the one described above are used to evaluate systematic uncertainties on the $Z + jets$ $m_{\ell\ell jj}$ shape.

The second most significant background is top quark production, which is most important in the tagged channel. The shapes of the relevant kinematic distributions are taken from MC simulation and the normalisation from data, using the $m_{\ell\ell}$ sidebands, 60–76 GeV or 106–150 GeV, with the $E_T^{miss}$ selection reversed. Figures 2(c) and 2(d) show the $m_{jj}$ distributions for these control regions for the untagged and tagged selections respectively; good agreement is found after scaling up the MC prediction by about 5% for the untagged selection and 20% for the tagged selection.

As in Ref. [8], the small irreducible background from diboson ($ZZ$ and $WZ$) production is estimated directly from MC simulation. The background due to multijet events in which jets are misidentified as isolated electrons is estimated from data using a sample of events containing electron candidates that fail the selection requirements but pass loosened requirements. The multijet background to the muon channel was found to be negligible. The background from $W + jets$ production was also found to be negligible.

5. Systematic uncertainties

The theoretical uncertainties on the Higgs boson production cross section from Refs. [18, 19] are 15–20% for the gluon fusion process and 3–9% for the vector-boson fusion process, depending on the Higgs boson mass. As mentioned in Section 2, an additional uncertainty $\propto m_H^3$ is applied for $m_H \geq 300$ GeV. The selection efficiency uncertainty due to the production process modelling is estimated by varying parameters of the signal MC simulation, including the amount of initial- and final-state radiation, the factorisation and normalisation scales, and the underlying event model; a further comparison uses PYTHIA instead of POWHEG. This procedure gives a 3% (12%) uncertainty for the low- (high-) $m_H$ selection.

The uncertainty in the normalisation of the $Z + jets$ background from the procedure described in Section 4 is evaluated by comparing the scale factors obtained from the upper or lower sideband separately. The uncertainty is taken as the difference between the scale factors or the statistical uncertainty, whichever is larger. This procedure gives 1.7% for the low-$m_H$ untagged selection, 2.2% for the high-$m_H$ untagged selection, and 5.5% for both tagged selections. The uncertainty in the flavour composition of the $Z + jets$ background is estimated by varying the relative fraction of $Z + c$-jets by $\pm 30\%$ as determined by altering the selection criteria applied in the fitting procedure described in Section 4. An uncertainty due to the modelling of the $m_{\ell\ell jj}$ shape as described in Section 4 is also applied. Additional uncertainties on the shape of the $Z + jets$ background are estimated by finding variations of the MC $m_{jj}$ and $Z$ boson $p_T$ distributions that sufficiently cover any differences between MC simulation and data in the $m_{jj}$ sidebands.

The uncertainty in the normalisation of the $t\bar{t}$ background is derived from the statistical uncertainties on the normalisation scale factors. It is found to be 2.7% for the untagged selection and 4.0% for the tagged selection. The diboson cross sections have a combined 5% QCD scale and PDF uncertainty [10]; adding an additional 10% uncertainty, corresponding to the maximum difference seen between MC@NLO and $K$-factor scaled PYTHIA results, yields an overall uncertainty of 11% on the diboson background normalisation. A 50% systematic uncertainty is assigned to the normalisation of the multijet background in the electron channel by comparing the result of fitting the $m_{\ell\ell}$ distribution before and after the requirement of at least two jets. An overall 3.9% uncertainty from the integrated luminosity [63, 64] is added to the uncertainties on all MC processes that are not normalised from data (i.e. excluding $Z + jets$ and top quark production), correlated across all samples.

Contributions to systematic uncertainties also arise from detector effects, including the lepton and jet trigger and identification efficiencies, the energy or momentum calibration and resolution of the leptons and jets, and the $b$-tagging efficiency and mistag rates. The dominant uncertainty on the tagged sample comes from the $b$-tagging efficiency and corresponds to an average uncertainty of 9% on the signal [63, 64]. For the untagged sample, the uncertainties on the jet energy scale and resolution contribute 3% and 4% respectively to the uncertainty on the signal [64].
The normalisations of the $Z + \text{jets}$ and top quark backgrounds are redetermined for each systematic variation following the procedures described in Section 4.

6. Results

Table 1 shows the numbers of candidates observed in data for each of the four selections compared with the background expectations. Figure 3 shows the $m_{lljj}$ distributions for both the tagged and untagged channels for the low- and high-$m_H$ selections.

Table 1: The expected numbers of signal and background candidates in the $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-q\bar{q}$ channel, along with the numbers of candidates observed in data, for an integrated luminosity of 4.7 fb$^{-1}$. The low-$m_H$ analysis is applied when searching for a Higgs boson with $m_H < 300$ GeV and the high-$m_H$ analysis for $m_H \geq 300$ GeV. The first error indicates the statistical uncertainty, the second error the systematic uncertainty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low-$m_H$</th>
<th>High-$m_H$</th>
<th>Low-$m_H$</th>
<th>High-$m_H$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untagged</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z + \text{jets}$</td>
<td>36190 $^{+80}_{-70}$</td>
<td>1450 $^{+14}_{-13}$</td>
<td>239 $^{+6}_{-5}$</td>
<td>11 $^{+1}_{-2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>85 $^{+3}_{-2}$</td>
<td>7.1 $^{+0.7}_{-0.8}$</td>
<td>23 $^{+1}_{-3}$</td>
<td>1.9 $^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multijet</td>
<td>15 $^{+0}_{-0}$</td>
<td>0.2 $^{+0.0}_{-0.1}$</td>
<td>&lt; 0.1</td>
<td>&lt; 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ZZ$</td>
<td>348 $^{+3}_{-2}$</td>
<td>25 $^{+1}_{-2}$</td>
<td>22 $^{+1}_{-4}$</td>
<td>2.3 $^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$WZ$</td>
<td>434 $^{+4}_{-3}$</td>
<td>45 $^{+1}_{-7}$</td>
<td>0.7 $^{+0.2}_{-0.3}$</td>
<td>&lt; 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total background</td>
<td>37070 $^{+80}_{-70}$</td>
<td>1530 $^{+14}_{-13}$</td>
<td>285 $^{+6}_{-18}$</td>
<td>15 $^{+1}_{-2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>36898</td>
<td>1444</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No significant excess of events above the expected background is seen; the smallest $p_0$ value is 0.15 at $m_H = 540$, where $p_0$ represents the probability that a background-only experiment would yield a result that is more signal-like than the observed result. Upper limits are set on the SM Higgs boson cross section at 95% CL as a function of mass, using the $CL_s$ modified frequentist formalism with the profile likelihood test statistic [67, 68]. This method is based on a likelihood that compares, bin-by-bin using Poisson statistics, the observed $m_{lljj}$ distribution to either the expected background or the sum of the expected background and a mass-dependent hypothesised signal. The tagged and untagged channels, which contribute approximately equally across the $m_H$ range, are combined by forming the product of their likelihoods; systematic uncertainties, with their correlations, are incorporated as nuisance parameters. Figure 4 shows the resulting upper limit on the cross section for Higgs boson production and decay in the channel $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-q\bar{q}$ relative to the Standard Model cross section as a function of the hypothetical Higgs boson mass.

7. Summary

A search for the SM Higgs boson in the decay mode $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-q\bar{q}$ has been performed in the Higgs mass range 200 to 600 GeV using 4.7 fb$^{-1}$ of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV $pp$ data recorded by the ATLAS experiment at the LHC. No significant excess over the expected background is found. A Standard Model Higgs boson is excluded at a 95% CL within the range $300$ GeV $\leq m_H \leq 322$ GeV and $353$ GeV $\leq m_H \leq 410$ GeV. The corresponding expected exclusion range is $351$ GeV $\leq m_H \leq 404$ GeV at 95% CL.
Figure 3: The invariant mass of the $\ell\ell jj$ system for both the untagged (a, c) and tagged (b, d) channels, for the low-$m_H$ (top row) and high-$m_H$ (bottom row) selections. The hatched band represents the systematic error on the total background prediction. Examples of the expected Higgs boson signal for $m_H = 200$ and 400 GeV are also shown; in the untagged plots (a, c), the signal has been scaled up by a factor of five to make it more visible.
Figure 4: The expected (dashed line) and observed (solid line) upper limits on the total cross section divided by the expected SM Higgs boson cross section, calculated using $CL_s$ at 95%. The inner and outer bands, obtained from pseudo-experiments, indicate the ±1σ and ±2σ ranges in which the limit is expected to lie in the absence of a signal. The horizontal dotted line shows the SM value of unity. The discontinuity in the limit at $m_H = 300$ GeV is due to the transition between the use of the low- and high-$m_H$ selections.

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University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, United States of America

Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany

Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; Division of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul; Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; Department of Physics, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

INFN Sezione di Bologna; Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America

Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America

Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America

Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada

INFN Sezione di Genova; Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
51 (a) E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi; (b) High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
52 II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany
53 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom
54 II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
55 Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Joseph Fourier and CNRS/IN2P3 and Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble, Grenoble, France
56 Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton VA, United States of America
57 Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, United States of America
58 (a) Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; (b) Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; (c) ZITI Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany
59 Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
60 Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN, United States of America
61 Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
62 University of Iowa, Iowa City IA, United States of America
63 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, United States of America
64 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia
65 KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
66 Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
67 Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
68 Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
69 Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
70 Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
71 Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
72 (a) INFN Sezione di Lecce; (b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
73 Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
74 Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
75 School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
76 Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
77 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
78 Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
79 Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
80 Departamento de Física Teorica C-15, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
81 Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
82 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
83 CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
84 Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA, United States of America
85 Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada
86 School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
87 Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
88 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, United States of America
89 (a) INFN Sezione di Milano; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
90 B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
91 National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
92 Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge MA, United States of America
93 Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
V-Agdal, Rabat, Morocco

136 DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l’Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France

137 Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA, United States of America

138 Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, United States of America

139 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

140 Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan

141 Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany

142 Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada

143 SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, United States of America

144 (a) Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava; (b) Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic

145 (a) Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; (b) School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

146 (a) Department of Physics, Stockholm University; (b) The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden

147 Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden

148 Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America

149 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

150 School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

151 Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

152 Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel

153 Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

154 Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

155 International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

156 Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan

157 Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

158 Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada

159 (a) TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; (b) Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada

160 Institute of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8571, Japan

161 Science and Technology Center, Tufts University, Medford MA, United States of America

162 Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia

163 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, United States of America

164 (a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine; (b) ICTP, Trieste; (c) Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy

165 Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, United States of America

166 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

167 Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain

168 Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada

169 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada

170 Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom

171 Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

172 Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel

173 Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America
Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America
Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
Also at Laboratorio de Instrumentacae e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal
Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada
Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America
Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia
Also at Fermilab, Batavia IL, United States of America
Also at Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
Also at Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
Also at Instituto de Física, Universidade de Minho, Braga, Portugal
Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America
Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena CA, United States of America
Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena CA, United States of America
Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America
Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena CA, United States of America
Also at Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
Also at LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
Also at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
\* Deceased