Measurements of Higgs boson production and couplings in diboson final states with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

The ATLAS Collaboration

Abstract

Measurements are presented of production properties and couplings of the recently discovered Higgs boson using the decays into boson pairs, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow ZZ^{*} \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $H \rightarrow WW^{*} \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$. The results are based on the complete $pp$ collision data sample recorded by the ATLAS experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider at centre-of-mass energies of $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV and $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of about 25 fb$^{-1}$. Evidence for Higgs boson production through vector-boson fusion is reported. Results of combined fits probing Higgs boson couplings to fermions and bosons, as well as anomalous contributions to loop-induced production and decay modes, are presented. All measurements are consistent with expectations for the Standard Model Higgs boson.
Measurements of Higgs boson production and couplings in diboson final states with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

ATLAS Collaboration

Abstract

Measurements are presented of production properties and couplings of the recently discovered Higgs boson using the decays into boson pairs, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$. The results are based on the complete $pp$ collision data sample recorded by the ATLAS experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider at centre-of-mass energies of $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV and $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of about 25 fb$^{-1}$. Evidence for Higgs boson production through vector-boson fusion is reported. Results of combined fits probing Higgs boson couplings to fermions and bosons, as well as anomalous contributions to loop-induced production and decay modes, are presented. All measurements are consistent with expectations for the Standard Model Higgs boson.

1. Introduction

The discovery of a new particle of mass about 125 GeV in the search for the Standard Model (SM) Higgs boson at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [1], reported in July 2012 by the ATLAS [2] and CMS [3] Collaborations, is a milestone in the quest to understand the origin of electroweak symmetry breaking [4–9].

This paper presents measurements of several properties of the newly observed particle, including its mass, production strengths and couplings to fermions and bosons, using diboson final states: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$, and $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$. Spin studies are reported elsewhere [10]. Due to the outstanding performance of the LHC accelerator throughout 2012, the present data sample is a factor of $\sim 2.5$ larger than that used in Ref. [2]. With these additional data, many aspects of the ATLAS studies have been improved: several experimental uncertainties have been reduced and new exclusive analyses have been included. In particular, event categories targeting specific production modes have been introduced, providing enhanced sensitivity to different Higgs boson couplings.

The results reported here are based on the data samples recorded with the ATLAS detector [11] in 2011 (at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV) and 2012 (at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV), corresponding to integrated luminosities of about 4.7 fb$^{-1}$ and 20.7 fb$^{-1}$, respectively. Similar studies, including also fermionic decays, have been reported recently by the CMS Collaboration using a smaller dataset [12].

This paper is organised as follows. Section 2 describes the data sample and the event reconstruction. Section 3 summarises the Monte Carlo (MC) samples used to model signal and background processes. The analyses of the three decay channels are presented in Sections 4–6. Measurements of the Higgs boson mass, production properties and couplings are discussed in Section 7. Section 8 is devoted to the conclusions.

2. Data sample and event reconstruction

After data quality requirements, the integrated luminosities of the samples used for the studies reported here are about 4.7 fb$^{-1}$ in 2011 and 20.7 fb$^{-1}$ in 2012, with uncertainties given in Table 1 (determined as described in Ref. [13]). Because of the high LHC peak luminosity (up to $7.7 \times 10^{33}$ cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$ in 2012) and the 50 ns bunch spacing, the number of proton–proton interactions occurring in the same bunch crossing is large (on average 20.7, up to about 40). This “pile-up” of events requires the use of dedicated algorithms and corrections to mitigate its impact on the reconstruction of e.g. leptons, photons and jets.

For the $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ channels, the primary vertex of the event is defined as the reconstructed vertex with the highest $\sum p_T^2$, where $p_T$ is the magnitude of the transverse momentum$^2$ of each

$^1$Throughout this paper, the symbol $\ell$ stands for electron or muon.

$^2$ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at
associated track; it is required to have at least three associated tracks with \( p_T > 0.4 \text{ GeV} \). For the \( H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \) analysis a different primary vertex definition is used, as described in Section 4.

Muon candidates [17] are formed by matching reconstructed tracks in the inner detector (ID) with either complete tracks or track segments reconstructed in the muon spectrometer (MS). The muon acceptance is extended to the region \( 2.5 < |\eta| < 2.7 \), which is outside the ID coverage, using tracks reconstructed in the forward part of the MS.

Electron candidates [18] must have a well-reconstructed ID track pointing to a cluster of cells with energy deposition in the electromagnetic calorimeter. The cluster should satisfy a set of identification criteria requiring the longitudinal and transverse shower profiles to be consistent with those expected for electromagnetic showers. Tracks associated with electromagnetic clusters are fitted using a Gaussian Sum Filter [19], which allows bremsstrahlung energy losses to be taken into account. The identification criteria described in Ref. [18] have been modified with time to maintain optimal performance as a function of pile-up, in particular for low-\( p_T \) electrons.

The reconstruction, identification and trigger efficiencies for electrons and muons, as well as their energy and momentum scales and resolutions, are determined using large samples of \( Z \rightarrow \ell\ell', W \rightarrow \ell\nu \text{ and } J/\psi \rightarrow \ell\ell \) events [18, 20]. The resulting uncertainties are smaller than \( \pm 1\% \) in most cases, one exception being the uncertainty on the electron selection efficiency which varies between \( \pm 2\% \) and \( \pm 5\% \) as a function of \( p_T \) and \( \eta \).

Photon candidates [21] are reconstructed and identified using shower shapes in the electromagnetic calorimeter, with or without associated conversion tracks, as described in Section 4.

Jets [22, 23] are built from topological clusters [24] using the anti-\( k_t \) algorithm [25] with a distance parameter \( R = 0.4 \). They are typically required to have transverse energies greater than 25 GeV (30 GeV) for \( |\eta| < 2.4 \) (2.4 \( \leq |\eta| < 4.5 \)), where the higher threshold in the forward region reduces the contribution from jet candidates produced by pile-up. To reduce this contribution further, jets within the ID acceptance (\( |\eta| < 2.47 \)) are required to have more than 25–75\% (depending on the pile-up conditions and Higgs boson decay mode) of the summed scalar \( p_T \) of their associated tracks coming from tracks originating from the event primary vertex.

Pile-up corrections based on the average event transverse energy density in the jet area [26] and the number of reconstructed vertices in the data are also applied.

Jets originating from b-quarks [27–29] are identified (“b-tagged”) by combining information from algorithms exploiting the impact parameter of tracks (defined as the distance of closest approach to the primary vertex in the transverse plane), the presence of a displaced vertex, and the reconstruction of D- and B-hadron decays.

The missing transverse momentum, \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) [30], is the magnitude of the negative vector sum of the \( p_T \) of muons, electrons, photons, jets and clusters of calorimeter cells with \( |\eta| < 4.9 \) not associated with these objects. The uncertainty on the \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) energy scale is obtained from the propagation of the uncertainties on the contributing components and thus depends on the considered final state. A track-based missing transverse momentum, \( p_T^{\text{miss}} \), is calculated as the negative vector sum of the transverse momenta of tracks associated with the primary vertex.

The main sources of experimental uncertainty common to all the channels considered in this study are summarised in the top part of Table 1.

### Table 1: Main sources of experimental uncertainty, and of theoretical uncertainty on the signal yield, and of theoretical uncertainty on the signal yield

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source (experimental)</th>
<th>Uncertainty (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luminosity</td>
<td>( \pm 1.8 ) (2011), ( \pm 3.6 ) (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electron efficiency</td>
<td>( \pm 2–5 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet energy scale</td>
<td>( \pm 1–5 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet energy resolution</td>
<td>( \pm 2–40 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source (theory)</th>
<th>Uncertainty (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QCD scale</td>
<td>( \pm 8 ) (ggF), ( \pm 1 ) (VBF, VH), ( \pm 5 ) (tH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFs + ( \alpha_s )</td>
<td>( \pm 8 ) (ggF, ttH), ( \pm 4 ) (VBF, VH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Signal and background simulation

The SM Higgs boson production processes considered in these studies are gluon fusion (\( gg \rightarrow H \), denoted ggF), vector-boson fusion (\( qq' \rightarrow qq'H \), denoted...
are employed to model Higgs boson production and compute signal selection efficiencies. The event generators are listed in Table 2. Cross-section normalisations and other corrections (e.g. Higgs boson $p_T$ spectrum) are obtained from up-to-date calculations as described in Refs. [2, 14–16, 49–77]. Table 3 shows the production cross sections and the branching ratios for the final states considered in this study for a Higgs boson with mass $m_H = 125$ GeV, while Table 1 summarises the theoretical uncertainties on the expected signal common to all channels.

Backgrounds are determined using data alone or a combination of data and MC simulation, as discussed in Sections 4.1. The generators employed in most cases are also listed in Table 2. To generate parton showers and their hadronisation, and to simulate the underlying event [78, 80], PYTHIA6 (for 7 TeV samples as well as for 8 TeV samples produced with MadGraph or AcerMC) or PYTHIA8 (for other 8 TeV samples) are used. Alternatively, HERWIG is employed, combined with the underlying event simulation provided by JIMMY [81]. When PYTHIA6 or HERWIG are used, PHOTOS [82, 83] is employed to describe additional photon radiation from charged leptons. The small contributions from $Z^{(*)}$ and $W^{(*)}$ decays to electrons and muons through intermediate $\tau$-leptons are included in the signal and background generation.

The following parton distribution function (PDF) sets are used in most cases: CT10 [84] for the POWHEG, MC@NLO, gg2WW and gg2ZZ samples; CTEQ6L1 [85] for the PYTHIA8, ALPGEN, AcerMC, MadGraph, HERWIG and SHERPA samples; and MRSTMCa [86] for the PYTHIA6 samples. In most cases, the generated MC samples are processed through a full simulation [87] of the ATLAS detector based on GEANT4 [88]. Corrections obtained from measurements in the data are applied to the simulation to account for small differences between data and simulation in e.g. the reconstruction of leptons, photons and jets. The simulation also includes realistic modelling (tuned to the data) of the event pile-up from the same and nearby bunch crossings.

### Table 2: Event generators used to model the signal and the main backgrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Generator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ggF, VBF</td>
<td>POWHEG [33, 34]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WH, ZH, tH</td>
<td>PYTHIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H \rightarrow Z\gamma \rightarrow 4\ell$ decay</td>
<td>PROPHETCY4f [35, 36]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W^\pm$, $\gamma^\pm$ $+$ jets</td>
<td>ALPGEN [37] + HERWIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$q\bar{q}$ $\rightarrow$ WW</td>
<td>POWHEG + PYTHIA6, SHERPA [39]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$, $tW$ $+$ jets</td>
<td>AcerMC [41] + PYTHIA6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$q\bar{q}$ $\rightarrow$ ZZ</td>
<td>gg2WW [42, 43] + HERWIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$gg$ $\rightarrow$ $WZ$</td>
<td>gg2ZZ [43, 45] + HERWIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W$ $+$ jets</td>
<td>ALPGEN + HERWIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W^\gamma$ $+$ jets</td>
<td>MadGraph [48] + PYTHIA6, HERWIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$q\bar{q}$/$gg$ $\rightarrow$ $\gamma\gamma$</td>
<td>SHERPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3: SM Higgs boson cross sections (in pb) at $\sqrt{s}=8$ (7) TeV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross section (pb) at $\sqrt{s}=8$ (7) TeV</th>
<th>Branching ratio (relative uncertainty)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ggF$</td>
<td>4.52 (15.32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$VBF$</td>
<td>1.58 (1.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WH</td>
<td>0.70 (0.57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZH</td>
<td>0.39 (0.31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$tH$</td>
<td>0.13 (0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22.32 (17.51)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. The $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel

This channel is particularly sensitive to physics beyond the Standard Model since the decay proceeds via loops (which in the SM are dominated by $W$-boson exchange).

Events are required to have two high-$p_T$ photons with invariant mass in the range $100–160$ GeV. The main background is continuum $\gamma\gamma$ production, with smaller contributions from $\gamma$+jet and dijet processes. Compared to the previously published results [2], additional categories of events are introduced in the analysis of the 8 TeV data to increase the sensitivity to production through VBF or in association with a W or Z boson.

4.1. Event selection

The data used in this channel are selected using a diphoton trigger [90] requiring two clusters formed from energy depositions in the electromagnetic...
calorimeter, with shapes compatible with electromagnetic showers. An $E_T$ threshold of 20 GeV is applied to each cluster for the 7 TeV data, while at 8 TeV the thresholds are increased to 35 GeV on the leading (highest $E_T$) and 25 GeV on the sub-leading (next-highest $E_T$) cluster. The trigger efficiency is larger than 99% for events passing the final event selection.

In the offline analysis, photon candidates are required to have $E_T > 40$ GeV and 30 GeV for the leading and sub-leading photon, respectively. Both photons must be reconstructed in the fiducial region $|\eta| < 2.37$, excluding the calorimeter barrel/end-cap transition region 1.37 $< |\eta| < 1.56$.

Photon candidates are required to pass tight identification criteria based mainly on shower shapes in the electromagnetic calorimeter \cite{2}. They are classified as converted if they are associated with two tracks consistent with a $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ conversion process or a single track leaving no hit in the innermost layer of the inner detector, and as unconverted otherwise \cite{91}. Identification efficiencies, averaged over $\eta$, range from 85% to above 95% for the $E_T$ range under consideration. Jets misidentified as photons are further rejected by applying calorimeter and track isolation requirements to the photon candidates. The calorimeter isolation is defined as the sum of the transverse energies of positive-energy topological clusters within a cone of size $\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta \phi^2 + \Delta \eta^2} = 0.4$ around the photon candidates, excluding the core of the showers. It is required to be smaller than 4 GeV and 6 GeV for the 7 TeV and 8 TeV data, respectively. The pile-up contribution is corrected on an event-by-event basis \cite{92}. The track isolation, applied to the 8 TeV data only, is defined as the scalar sum of the transverse momenta of all tracks with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV associated with the diphoton production vertex (defined below) and lying within a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the photon candidate; it is required to be smaller than 2.6 GeV. Conversion tracks associated with either photon candidate are excluded.

For the precise measurement of the diphoton invariant mass ($m_{\gamma\gamma}$), as well as for the computation of track-based quantities (e.g. track isolation, selection of jets associated with the hard interaction), the diphoton production vertex should be known precisely. The determination of the vertex position along the beam axis is based on so-called “photon pointing”, where the directions of the two photons, measured using the longitudinal and lateral segmentation of the electromagnetic calorimeter, are combined with a constraint from the average beamspot position. For converted photons the position of the conversion vertex is also used. This technique alone is sufficient to ensure that the contribution of angular measurement uncertainties to the diphoton invariant mass resolution is negligible. For a more precise identification of the primary vertex, needed for the computation of track-based quantities, this pointing information is combined with tracking information from each reconstructed vertex: the $\Sigma p_T^2$ for the tracks associated with a given vertex and, for the 8 TeV data, the $\Sigma p_T$ of the tracks and the azimuthal angle between the transverse momentum of the diphoton system and that of the vector sum of the track $p_T$. A Neural Network (likelihood) discriminant is used for the 8 TeV (7 TeV) data. The performance of this algorithm is studied using $Z \rightarrow ee$ decays, ignoring the tracks associated with the electrons and weighting the events so that the $p_T$ and rapidity distributions of the $Z$ boson match those expected from the Higgs boson signal. The probability of finding a vertex within 0.3 mm of the one computed from the electron tracks is larger than 75%.

The photon energy calibration is obtained from a detailed simulation of the detector geometry and response, independently for converted and unconverted photons. The calibration is refined by applying $\eta$-dependent correction factors determined from studies of $Z \rightarrow ee$ events in data \cite{18}: they range from $\pm 0.5\%$ to $\pm 1.5\%$ depending on the pseudorapidity of the photon. Samples of radiative $Z \rightarrow \ell\gamma$ decays are used to verify the photon energy scale. The energy response of the calorimeter shows a stability of better than $\pm 0.1\%$ with time and various pile-up conditions.

The signal efficiency of the above selections at 8 TeV is estimated to be 37.5% for a Higgs boson with $m_H = 125$ GeV.

The number of events in the diphoton mass region 100–160 GeV passing this inclusive selection is 23788 in the 7 TeV data and 118893 in the 8 TeV data. The fraction of genuine $\gamma\gamma$ events, as estimated from data \cite{93}, is $(75^{+3}_{-4})\%$.

4.2. Event categorisation

To increase the sensitivity to the overall Higgs boson signal, as well as to the specific VBF and VH production modes, the selected events are separated into 14 mutually exclusive categories for further analysis, following the order of preference listed below.

Lepton category (8 TeV data only): This category targets mainly VH events where the $W$ or $Z$ bosons decay to charged leptons. An isolated electron ($E_T > 15$ GeV) or muon ($p_T > 10$ GeV) candidate is required. To remove contamination from $Z\gamma$ production with $Z \rightarrow ee$, electrons forming an invariant mass with either photon
in the range $84 \text{ GeV} < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 94 \text{ GeV}$ are not considered.

$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ category (8 TeV data only): This category targets $VH$ events with $W \to t\bar{t}$ or $Z \to \nu\nu$. An $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ significance (defined as $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sigma_E^{\text{miss}}$, where in this case $\sigma_E^{\text{miss}} = 0.67 \text{ GeV}^{1/2} \sqrt{\Sigma E_T}$ with $\Sigma E_T$ being the event total transverse energy) greater than five is required, corresponding to $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 70–100 \text{ GeV}$ depending on $\Sigma E_T$.

Low-mass two-jet category (8 TeV data only): To select $VH$ events where the $W$ or $Z$ boson decays hadronically, a pair of jets with invariant mass in the range $60 \text{ GeV} < m_{jj} < 110 \text{ GeV}$ is required. To reduce the ggF contamination, the pseudorapidity difference between the dijet and diphoton systems is required to be $|\Delta \eta_{\gamma\gamma,jj}| < 1$, and the component of the diphoton transverse momentum orthogonal to the diphoton thrust axis in the transverse plane is required to satisfy $p_T^\gamma > 70 \text{ GeV}$.

High-mass two-jet categories: These categories are designed to select events produced through the VBF process, which is characterised by the presence of two forward jets with little hadronic activity in the central part of the detector. Jets are reconstructed as described in Section 2. The selection for the 8 TeV data is based on a multivariate technique using a Boosted Decision Tree (BDT), whose input quantities are: the pseudorapidities of the two jets ($\eta_1, \eta_2$) and their separation in $\eta$; the invariant mass of the dijet system; the difference $\eta^* = \eta_{\gamma\gamma} - (\eta_1 + \eta_2)/2$, where $\eta_{\gamma\gamma}$ is the pseudorapidity of the diphoton system; the minimal radial distance ($\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta \eta^2 + \Delta \phi^2}$) of any jet–photon pair; and the difference $\Delta \phi_{\gamma\gamma,jj}$ between the azimuthal angles of the diphoton and dijet momenta. The BDT training is performed using a signal sample, as well as a background sample composed of simulated $\gamma\gamma$ events combined with $\gamma j$ and $jj$ components obtained from data. The BDT response distributions for data and simulation are shown in Fig. 1. The BDT output is used to define two high-mass two-jet categories: a “tight” category corresponding to BDT $\geq 0.74$, and a “loose” category for $0.44 \leq \text{BDT} < 0.74$. For the 7 TeV data, the same cut-based selection as described in Ref. 2 is applied, namely $m_{jj} > 400 \text{ GeV}$, $|\Delta \eta_{jj}| > 2.8$ and $|\Delta \phi_{\gamma\gamma,jj}| > 2.8$.

Untagged events: Not selected in any of the above categories are classified in nine additional categories according to the properties of their diphoton system.

$3p_T^\gamma = (p_T^{\gamma_1} + p_T^{\gamma_2}) \times \ell$, where $\ell = \frac{p_T^{\gamma_1} \times p_T^{\gamma_2}}{p_T^{\gamma_1} \cdot p_T^{\gamma_2}}$ denotes the thrust axis in the transverse plane, and $p_T^{\gamma_1}, p_T^{\gamma_2}$ are the transverse momenta of the two photons.

Figure 1: Distribution of the VBF BDT response after applying the selection of the inclusive analysis and requiring in addition the presence of two jets with $|\Delta \eta_{jj}| > 2$ and $|\eta_j| < 5$. The data in the signal sidebands (i.e. excluding the $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ region 120–130 GeV), the expected background, and the expected signal from VBF and ggF production are shown. They are all normalised to unity except ggF, which is normalised to the ratio between the numbers of ggF and VBF events passing the selection described above.

4.3. Background estimation

The background is obtained from fits to the diphoton mass spectrum in the data over the range 100–160 GeV after the full selection. The procedure, the choice of the analytical forms for the background and the determination of the corresponding uncertainties follow the method described in Ref. 2. Depending on the category, the analytical form is either a fourth-order Bernstein polynomial (96) (used also for the inclusive sample), an exponential of a second-order polynomial, or a single exponential. In these fits, the Higgs boson signal is described by the sum of a Crystal Ball function (97) for the core of the distribution and a Gaussian function for the tails.
4.4. Systematic uncertainties

Systematic uncertainties can affect the signal yield, the signal fractions in the various categories (with possible migrations between them), the signal mass resolution and the mass measurement. The main sources specific to the $H \to \gamma\gamma$ channel are listed in Table 4 while sources in common with other decay channels are summarised in Section 4.3 and Table 1. The uncertainties described below are those affecting the 8 TeV analysis (see Ref. [2] for the 7 TeV analysis).

Table 4: For $m_H = 125$ GeV and the 8 TeV data analysis, the impact of the main sources of systematic uncertainty specific to the $H \to \gamma\gamma$ channel on the signal yield, event migration between categories and mass measurement and resolution. Uncertainties common to all channels are listed in Table 1. The uncertainties on category population (migration) are estimated by comparing simulations with and without jet energy scale, photon energy scale, isolation, photodissection, photon identification, jet energy scale and resolution, material modelling, impact of the photon isolation requirement and the photon energy scale. In addition to the theoretical uncertainties on inclusive Higgs boson production listed in Table 1 the ggF contribution to the two-jet categories is subject to large uncertainties (Table 4) due to missing higher-order corrections; they are estimated using the method described in Ref. [98] and the MCFM generator calculations. Finally, the background modelling contributes an uncertainty between ±2% and ±14% depending on the category.

Event migration: Mis-modelling of the detector material could cause event migration between the unconverted and converted photon categories in the simulation. The uncertainty is obtained from MC samples produced with variations of the material description. The uncertainty in the population of the $p_T$ categories due to the description of the Higgs boson $p_T$ spectrum is determined by varying the QCD scales and PDFs used in the $HqT$ program [62].

Signal yield: Relevant experimental uncertainties on the signal yield come from the knowledge of the luminosity (Table 1) and the photon identification efficiency. The latter is estimated by comparing the efficiencies obtained using MC simulations and several data-driven methods: $Z \to ee$ events with a simulation-based extrapolation from electrons to photons, an isolation side-band technique using an inclusive photon sample, and photons from $Z \to \ell\ell$ radiative decays. Owing to several analysis improvements and the large size of the 8 TeV data sample, the resulting uncertainty is significantly reduced compared to that reported in Ref. [2] and amounts to ±2.4%. Smaller experimental uncertainties come from the knowledge of the trigger efficiency, the impact of the photon isolation requirement and the photon energy scale. In addition to the theoretical uncertainties on inclusive Higgs boson production listed in Table 1 the ggF contribution to the two-jet categories is subject to large uncertainties (Table 4) due to missing higher-order corrections; they are estimated using the method described in Ref. [98] and the MCFM generator calculations. Finally, the background modelling contributes an uncertainty between ±2% and ±14% depending on the category.

Mass measurement and mass resolution: The measurement of the Higgs boson mass in the $H \to \gamma\gamma$ channel is discussed in Section 4.3. Uncertainties on the diphoton mass scale come from the following sources: the calibration of the electron energy scale (obtained from $Z \to ee$ events); the uncertainty on its extrapolation to the energy scale of photons, dominated by the description of the detector material; and the knowledge of the energy scale of the presampler detector located in front of the electromagnetic calorimeter. The total uncertainty amounts to ±0.55% (corresponding to ±0.7 GeV). The mass resolution, obtained from the Crystal Ball function used in the fits described in Section 4.3 ranges from 1.4 GeV to 2.5 GeV depending on the category. The main uncertainties come from the calorimeter energy scale and the extrapolation from the electron to the photon response. Smaller contributions arise from pile-up and the primary vertex selection.
4.5. Results

The diphoton invariant mass distribution after selections for the full data sample is shown in Fig. 2. At the maximum deviation from the background-only expectation, which occurs for \( m_H \sim 126.5 \text{ GeV} \), the significance of the observed peak is 7.4\( \sigma \) for the combined 7 TeV and 8 TeV data and the category-based analysis (compared with 4.3\( \sigma \) expected from SM Higgs boson production at this mass), which establishes a discovery-level signal in the \( \gamma \gamma \) channel alone. Table 5 lists the observed number of events in the main categories, the estimated background from fits to the data (described in Section 4.3), and the predicted signal contributions from the various production processes.

Additional interpretation of these results is presented in Section 7.

5. The \( H \to ZZ^* \to 4\ell \) channel

Despite the small branching ratio, this channel provides good sensitivity to Higgs boson studies, e.g. to the coupling to Z bosons, mainly because of the large signal-to-background ratio.

Events are required to have two pairs of same-flavour, opposite-charge, isolated leptons: 4e, 2e2\( \mu \), 2\( \mu \)2e, 4\( \mu \) (where final states with two electrons and two muons are ordered by the flavour of the dilepton pair with mass closest to the Z-boson mass). The largest background comes from continuum \((Z^v/\gamma^v)(Z^v/\gamma^v)\) production, referred to hereafter as \( ZZ^* \). Important contributions arise also from Z + jets and t\( \bar{t} \) production, where two of the charged lepton candidates can come from decays of hadrons with \( b\)- or \( c\)-quark content, misidentification of light-quark jets, and photon conversions.

The analysis presented here is largely the same as that described in Ref. [100] with only minor changes. The electron identification is tightened in the 8 TeV data to improve the background rejection for final states with a pair of electrons forming the lower-mass \( Z^* \) boson. The mass measurement uses a constrained fit to the \( Z \) mass to improve the resolution. The lepton pairing is modified to reduce the mis-pairing in the 4\( \mu \) and 4e final states, and the minimum requirement on the mass of the second \( Z^* \) boson is relaxed. Final-state radiation (FSR) is included in the reconstruction of the first \( Z^* \) in events containing muons. Finally, a classification which separates Higgs boson candidate events into ggF–like, VBF–like and VH–like categories is introduced.

5.1. Event selection

The data are selected using single-lepton or dilepton triggers. The \( p_T \) threshold of the single-muon trigger is 24 GeV (18 GeV) in 2012 (2011) and the \( E_T \) threshold of the single-electron trigger is 24 GeV (20–22 GeV). The dielectron trigger threshold is \( E_T = 12 \text{ GeV} \) and the dimuon trigger threshold is \( p_T = 13 \text{ GeV} \) (10 GeV in 2011) for both leptons. In addition, an asymmetric dimuon trigger and electron–muon triggers are used as described in Ref. [100]. The efficiency for events passing the offline analysis cuts is selected by at least one of the above triggers is between 97% and 100%.

Muon and electron candidates are reconstructed as described in Section 2. In the region \(|\eta| < 0.1\), which
has limited MS coverage, ID tracks with $p_T > 15$ GeV are identified as muons if their calorimetric energy deposits are consistent with a minimum ionising particle. Only one muon per event is allowed to be reconstructed either in the MS alone or without MS information. For the 2012 data, the electron requirements are tightened in the transition region between the barrel and end-cap calorimeters (1.37 < $|\eta|$ < 1.52), and the pixel-hit requirements are stricter to improve the rejection of photon conversions.

Each electron (muon) must satisfy $E_T > 7$ GeV ($p_T > 6$ GeV) and be measured in the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.47$ ($|\eta| < 2.7$). The highest-$p_T$ lepton in the quadruplet must satisfy $p_T > 20$ GeV, and the second (third) lepton must satisfy $p_T > 15$ GeV ($p_T > 10$ GeV). To reject cosmic rays, muon tracks are required to have a transverse impact parameter of less than 1 mm.

Multiple quadruplets within a single event are possible. For each quadruplet, the same-flavour, opposite-charge lepton pair with invariant mass closest to the $Z$-boson mass ($m_Z$) is referred to as the leading lepton pair. Its invariant mass, denoted by $m_{12}$, is required to be between 50 GeV and 106 GeV. The transverse mass of the other (sub-leading) lepton pair, $m_{34}$, is required to be in the range $m_{\text{min}} < m_{34} < 115$ GeV. The value of $m_{\text{min}}$ is 12 GeV for a reconstructed four-lepton mass $m_{4\ell} < 140$ GeV, rises linearly to 50 GeV at $m_{4\ell} = 190$ GeV, and remains constant for higher masses. If two or more quadruplets satisfy the above requirements, the one with $m_{34}$ closest to the $Z$-boson mass is selected. For further analysis, events are classified in four sub-channels, $4\ell$, $2\ell 2\mu$, $2\mu 2e$, $4\mu$.

The $Z+\text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ background contributions are reduced by applying requirements on the lepton transverse impact parameter divided by its uncertainty, $|d_0/\sigma_d|$. This ratio must be smaller than 3.5 for muons and smaller than 6.5 for electrons (the electron impact parameter is affected by bremsstrahlung and thus its distribution has longer tails). In addition, leptons must satisfy isolation requirements based on tracking and calorimetric information, similar to those described in Section 4.1 as discussed in Ref. 2.

The impact of FSR photon emission on the reconstructed invariant mass is modelled using the MC simulation (PHOTOS), which reproduces the rate of collinear photons with $E_T > 1.3$ GeV in $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ decays in data to $\pm 5\%$ [10]. Leading muon pairs with $66$ GeV < $m_{12}$ < $89$ GeV are corrected for FSR by including any reconstructed photon with $E_T$ above 1 GeV lying close (typically within $\Delta R < 0.15$) to the muon tracks, provided that the corrected $m_{12}$ satisfies $m_{12} < 100$ GeV. The MC simulation predicts that about 4% of all $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\mu$ candidate events should have this correction.

For the 8 TeV data, the signal reconstruction and selection efficiency for a SM Higgs boson with $m_H = 125$ GeV is $39\%$ for the $4\mu$ sub-channel, $26\%$ for the $2\ell 2\mu/2\ell 2e$ sub-channels and $19\%$ for the $4e$ sub-channel.

The final discriminating variable in this analysis is the $4\ell$ invariant mass. Its resolution, which is improved by typically 15% by applying a $Z$-mass constrained kinematic fit to the leading lepton pair, is about 1.6 GeV, 1.9 GeV and 2.4 GeV for the $4\mu$, $2\ell 2\mu/2\ell 2e$ and $4e$ sub-channels, respectively, and for $m_H = 125$ GeV.

5.2. Event categorisation

To enhance the sensitivity to the individual production modes, events passing the above selection are assigned to one of three categories, named VBF–like, VH–like, and ggF–like. Events are VBF–like if the two highest $p_T$ jets are separated by more than three units in pseudorapidity and have an invariant mass greater than 350 GeV. Events that do not qualify as VBF–like are considered for the VH–like category. They are accepted in this category if they contain an additional lepton (e or $\mu$) with $p_T > 8$ GeV, satisfying the same requirements as the four leading leptons. The remaining events are assigned to the ggF–like category. No classification based on the $4\ell$ flavour is made in the VBF–like and VH–like categories. Higgs boson production through VBF and VH is expected to account for about $60\%$ and $70\%$ of the total signal events in the VBF–like and VH–like categories, respectively. The signal-to-background ratio in the signal peak region is about five for the VBF–like category, about three for the VH–like category, and about 1.5 for the inclusive analysis.

5.3. Background estimation

The expected background yield and composition are estimated using the MC simulation for $ZZ^*$ production, and methods based on control regions (CRs) from data for the $Z+\text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ processes [2]. The transfer factors used to extrapolate the background yields from the CRs to the signal region are obtained from the MC simulation and cross-checked with data. Since the background composition depends on the flavour of the sub-leading lepton pair, different approaches are followed for the $\ell\ell + \mu\mu$ and the $\ell\ell + ee$ final states.

The reducible $\ell\ell + \mu\mu$ background is dominated by $t\bar{t}$ and $Z+\text{jets}$ (mostly Zbb) events. A CR is defined by removing the isolation requirement for the muons of the sub-leading pair, and by requiring that at least one
of them fails the transverse impact parameter selection. This procedure allows the $t\bar{t}$ and $Z + \text{jets}$ backgrounds to be estimated simultaneously from a fit to the $m_{12}$ distribution.

To determine the reducible $\ell\ell + ee$ background, a CR is formed by relaxing the selection criteria for the electrons of the sub-leading pair: each of these electrons is then classified as “electron–like” or “fake–like” based on requirements on appropriate discriminating variables [102]. The numbers of events with different combinations of “electron–like” or “fake–like” objects are then used to estimate the true composition of the CR (in terms of isolated electrons, non-prompt electrons from heavy-flavour decays, electrons from photon conversions and jets misidentified as electrons), from which the expected yields in the signal region can be obtained using transfer factors from the MC simulation.

Similar techniques are used to determine the backgrounds for the VBF–like and VH–like categories.

5.4. Systematic uncertainties

The dominant sources of systematic uncertainty affecting the $H \to ZZ^*$ 8 TeV analysis are listed in Table 6 (see Ref. [2] for the 7 TeV analysis). Lepton reconstruction and identification, electron reconstruction and identification, electron energy and momentum resolutions and scales, are determined using large control samples from the data, as described in Section 2. Only the electron uncertainty contributes significantly to the uncertainty on the signal yield.

The background uncertainty is dominated by the uncertainty on the transfer factors from the CRs to the signal region and the available number of events in the control regions.

The uncertainty on the population of the various categories (migration) comes mainly from the knowledge of


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Uncertainty (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal yield</td>
<td>4$\sigma$ 2$\sigma$ 2$\sigma$ 4$\sigma$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muon reconstruction and identification</td>
<td>$\pm$0.8 $\pm$0.4 $\pm$0.4 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electron reconstruction and identification</td>
<td>$\pm$0.7 $\pm$0.4 $\pm$0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducible background (inclusive analysis)</td>
<td>$\pm$2.4 $\pm$1.0 $\pm$2.3 $\pm$1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration between categories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ggF/VBF/H contributions to VBF–like cat.</td>
<td>$\pm$32/11/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZZ$^*$ contribution to VBF–like cat.</td>
<td>$\pm$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ggF/VBF/H contributions to VH–like cat.</td>
<td>$\pm$6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZZ$^*$ contribution to VH–like cat.</td>
<td>$\pm$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass measurement</td>
<td>4$\sigma$ 2$\sigma$ 2$\sigma$ 4$\sigma$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepton energy and momentum scale</td>
<td>$\pm$0.2 $\pm$0.2 $\pm$0.3 $\pm$0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5. Results

The reconstructed four-lepton mass spectrum after all selections of the inclusive analysis is shown in Fig. 7. The data are compared to the (scaled) expected Higgs boson signal for $m_H = 124.3$ GeV and to the estimated backgrounds. At the maximum deviation from the background-only expectation (occurring at $m_H = 124.3$ GeV), the significance of the observed peak is $6.6\sigma$ for the combined 7 TeV and 8 TeV data, to be compared with $4.4\sigma$ expected from SM Higgs boson production at this mass. This result establishes a discovery-level signal in the $4\ell$ channel alone.

Table 7 presents the numbers of observed and expected events in the peak region. Out of a total of
32 events selected in the data, one and zero candidates are found in the VBF–like and VH–like categories, respectively, compared with an expectation of 0.7 and 0.1 events from the signal and 0.14 and 0.04 events from the background.

Additional interpretation of these results is presented in Section 7.

Table 7: For the $H \rightarrow ZZ^{\ast} \rightarrow 4l$ inclusive analysis, the number of expected signal ($m_H = 125$ GeV) and background events, together with the number of events observed in the data, in a window of size $\pm 5$ GeV around $m_t$, $t \rightarrow 125$ GeV, for the combined $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>ZZ$^{\ast}$</th>
<th>Z + jets, $t\bar{t}$</th>
<th>Observed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$4\mu$</td>
<td>6.3±0.8</td>
<td>2.3±0.1</td>
<td>0.35±0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2e2\mu$/$2\mu2e$</td>
<td>7.0±0.6</td>
<td>3.5±0.1</td>
<td>2.11±0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4e$</td>
<td>2.6±0.4</td>
<td>1.2±0.1</td>
<td>1.11±0.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. The $H \rightarrow WW^{\ast} \rightarrow 2l\nu\nu$ channel

This decay mode provides direct access to the Higgs boson couplings to W bosons. Its rate is large, but a narrow mass peak cannot be reconstructed due to the presence of two neutrinos in the final state. The reconstructed topology consists of two opposite-charge leptons and a large momentum imbalance from the neutrinos. The dominant SM backgrounds are WW (which includes WW$^{\ast}$), $t\bar{t}$ and Wt, all of which produce two W bosons. The classification of events by jet multiplicity ($N_{\text{jet}}$) allows the control of the background from top quarks, which contains $b$-quark jets, as well as the extraction of the signal strengths for the ggF and VBF production processes. For the hypothesis of a SM Higgs boson, the spin-zero initial state and the decay of two neutrinos in the final state. The reconstruction of events is suppressed by requiring large missing transverse momentum and angular separation $\Delta \phi_{\text{miss}}$ in the selection criteria described below. Drell–Yan (DY) events ($pp \rightarrow Z/\gamma^{\ast} \rightarrow lle$) may be reconstructed with significant missing transverse momentum because of leptonic $\tau$ decays or the degradation of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ measurement in the high pile-up environment of the 2012 run. Finally, W+jets production in which a jet is reconstructed as a lepton, and the diboson processes $W\gamma^{\ast}$, $WZ$, and $ZZ^{\ast}$, are also significant backgrounds after all event selection.

The studies presented here are a significant update of those reported in Ref. [2]. The signal regions considered include $ee, e\mu$, and $\mu\mu$ final states with zero, one, or at least two reconstructed jets. The $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$ analysis has been re-optimised to increase the sensitivity to Higgs boson production through VBF for $m_H = 125$ GeV. Improved DY rejection and estimation techniques have allowed the inclusion of $ee$ and $\mu\mu$ events from the 8 TeV data. The analysis of the 7 TeV data, most recently documented in Ref. [103], has been updated to apply improvements from the 8 TeV analysis, including more stringent lepton isolation requirements, which reduce the W+jets background by 40%.

6.1. Event selection

Events are required to have two opposite-charge leptons ($e$ or $\mu$) and to pass the same single-lepton triggers as described in Section 5 for the $H \rightarrow ZZ^{\ast}$ channel. The leading lepton must satisfy $p_T > 25$ GeV and the subleading lepton $p_T > 15$ GeV. Electron and muon identification and isolation requirements (see Ref. [2]) are more restrictive than those used in the $H \rightarrow ZZ^{\ast}$ analysis in order to suppress the W+jets background.

In the $ee/\mu\mu$ channels, $Z \rightarrow ll$ and low-mass $\gamma^{\ast} \rightarrow ll$ events, including J/$\psi$ and $\tau$ production, are rejected by requiring $|m_{ll} - m_Z| > 15$ GeV and $m_{ll} > 12$ GeV, respectively. In the $e\mu$ channels, low-mass $\gamma^{\ast} \rightarrow \tau^{\pm} \nu\nu$ production is rejected by imposing $m_{ll} > 10$ GeV.

Drell–Yan and multi-jet backgrounds are suppressed by requiring large missing transverse momentum. For $N_{\text{jet}} \leq 1$, a requirement is made on $E_T^{\text{miss}} = E_T^{\text{miss}} \cdot \sin |\Delta \phi_{\text{closest}}|$, where $|\Delta \phi_{\text{closest}}|$ is the smallest azimuthal angle between the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ vector and any jet or high-$p_T$ charged lepton in the event; if $|\Delta \phi_{\text{closest}}| > \pi/2$, then $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is taken. For additional rejection of the DY background in the $ee/\mu\mu$ channels with $N_{\text{jet}} \leq 1$, the track-based $p_T^{\text{miss}}$ described in Section 2 is used, modified to $p_T^{\text{miss}}$ in a similar way as $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. For these channels, requirements are also made on $f_{\text{recoil}}$, an estimate of the magnitude of the soft hadronic recoil opposite to the system consisting of the leptons and any accompanying jet, normalised to the momentum of the system itself. The $f_{\text{recoil}}$ value in DY events is on average larger than that of non-DY events, where the high-$p_T$ system is balanced in part by recoiling neutrinos.

The $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$ analysis uses $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ instead of $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, because the larger number of jets in the final states reduces the signal efficiency of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ criterion. For the $ee/\mu\mu$ channels with $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$, an $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ variant called “$E_T^{\text{miss}}_{\text{STVF}}”$ is also employed. In the calculation of $E_T^{\text{miss}}_{\text{STVF}}$, the energies of (soft) calorimeter deposits
unassociated with high-$p_T$ leptons, photons, or jets are scaled by the ratio of the summed scalar $p_T$ of tracks from the primary vertex unmatched with such objects to the summed scalar $p_T$ of all tracks from any vertex in the event which are also unmatched with objects [104].

For all jet multiplicities, selections exploiting the kinematic features of $H\rightarrow WW^*\rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ events are applied. The dilepton invariant mass is required to be small, $m_{\ell\ell} < 50$ GeV for $N_{\text{jet}} \leq 1$ and $m_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV for $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$; the azimuthal separation of the leptons is also required to be small, $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell} < 1.8$.

6.2. Event categorisation

The analysis is divided into categories with $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$, $N_{\text{jet}} = 1$, and $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$. In the $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$ analysis, $E_{\text{Tmiss}}^\text{miss} > 25$ GeV ($E_{\text{Tmiss}}^\text{T,rel} > 45$ GeV and $p_{T,\text{T,rel}}^\text{T,rel} > 45$ GeV) is required for $e\mu$ ($ee/\mu\mu$) final states. The transverse momentum of the dilepton system is required to be large, $p_T^\text{rel} > 30$ GeV. For $ee/\mu\mu$ events, the hadronic recoil is required to be typical of events with neutrinos in the final state, $f_{\text{recoil}} < 0.05$. Finally, the azimuthal separation between the $p_T^\text{rel}$ and $E_{\text{Tmiss}}$ vectors must satisfy $|\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell, E_{\text{Tmiss}}} | > \pi/2$, in order to remove potentially poorly reconstructed events.

In the $N_{\text{jet}} = 1$ analysis, the $E_{\text{Tmiss}}^\text{T,rel}$ and $p_{T,\text{T,rel}}^\text{miss}$ requirements are the same as for $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$, but the hadronic recoil threshold is looser, $f_{\text{recoil}} < 0.2$. The top-quark background is suppressed by rejecting events with a $b$-tagged jet. The $b$-tagging algorithm described in Section 2 is used, at an operating point with 85% efficiency for $b$-quark jets and a mis-tag rate of 11% for light-quark and gluon jets, as measured in a sample of simulated $t\bar{t}$ events. The $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ background in $e\mu$ final states is suppressed using an invariant mass $m_{\tau\tau}$ computed assuming that the neutrinos from $\tau$ decays are collinear with the charged leptons [105] and that they are the only source of $E_{\text{Tmiss}}$. The requirement $|m_{\tau\tau} - m_Z| \geq 25$ GeV is applied.

The $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$ analysis is optimised for the selection of the VBF production process. The two leading jets, referred to as “tagging jets”, are required to have a large rapidity separation, $|\Delta y_{jj}| > 2.8$, and a high invariant mass, $m_{jj} > 500$ GeV. To reduce the contribution from $ggF$ events containing any jet with $p_T > 20$ GeV in the rapidity gap between the two tagging jets are rejected. Both leptons are required to be in the rapidity gap. The DY background is suppressed by imposing $E_{\text{Tmiss}} > 20$ GeV for $e\mu$, and $E_{\text{Tmiss}} > 45$ GeV and $E_{\text{Tmiss}}^\text{T,STVG} > 35$ GeV for $ee/\mu\mu$. The same $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ veto and $b$-jet veto are applied as in the $N_{\text{jet}} = 1$ analysis. The $t\bar{t}$ background is further reduced by requiring a small total transverse momentum, $|p_T^{\text{tot}}| < 45$ GeV, where $p_T^{\text{tot}} = p_T^\ell + p_T^{\text{jets}} + E_{\text{Tmiss}}$, and $p_T^{\text{jets}}$ is the vectorial sum of all jets in the event with $p_T > 25$ GeV.

The total signal selection efficiency for $H \rightarrow WW^*\rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ events produced with $t = e, \mu$, including all the final state topologies considered, is about 5.3% at 8 TeV for a Higgs boson mass of 125 GeV.

The dilepton transverse mass $m_T$ is the discriminating variable used in the fit to the data to extract the signal strength. It is defined as

$$m_T = (E_T^{\ell\ell} + E_{\text{Tmiss}})^2 - (p_T^{\ell\ell} + E_{\text{Tmiss}}^\text{T,rel})^2/2$$

with $E_T^{\ell\ell} = (p_T^{\ell\ell}| + m_{\ell\ell}|)^{1/2}$. For the $e\mu$ channels with $N_{\text{jet}} \leq 1$, the fit is performed separately for events with $10$ GeV $< m_{\ell\ell} < 30$ GeV and events with $30$ GeV $< m_{\ell\ell} < 50$ GeV, since the signal-to-background ratio varies across the $m_{\ell\ell}$ distribution, as shown in Fig. 4.

6.3. Background estimation

The leading SM processes producing two isolated high-$p_T$ leptons and large values of $E_{\text{Tmiss}}$ are $WW$ and top-quark production, where the latter includes (here and in the following) both $t\bar{t}$ and single top-quark processes ($tW$, $tb$ and $t\bar{b}h$). These backgrounds, as well as $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$, are normalised to the data in control regions defined by selections similar to those used for the signal region, but with some criteria reversed or modified to obtain signal-depleted samples enriched in particular backgrounds. The event yield in the CR (after subtracting contributions from processes other than the targeted one) is extrapolated to the signal region using transfer factors obtained from MC simulation.

Additional significant backgrounds arise from $W$+jets and $Z/\gamma^*$, which are dissimilar to the signal but have large cross sections. A small fraction of these pass the event selection through rare final-state configurations and/or mis-measurements. This type of background is difficult to model reliably with the simulation and is therefore estimated mainly from data.

A third category of background consists of diboson processes with smaller cross sections, including $WY$, $WZ$, and $ZZ^*$ (inclusively indicated in the following as $Other$ $VV$), and the $WW$ background in the $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$ analysis. These processes are estimated using the MC simulation normalised to the NLO cross sections from MCFM [106], except for the $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$ WW background, for which the cross section from the relevant MC generators (see Table 2) is used. The $Other$ $VV$ processes all produce same-charge and opposite-charge lepton pairs, as does $W$+jets. The number and kinematic features of same-charge events which would otherwise pass the full event selection are compared to the above-mentioned
predictions for these backgrounds, and good agreement is observed.

6.3.1. W+jets

The W+jets background is estimated using a CR in the data in which one of the two leptons satisfies the identification and isolation criteria, and the other lepton (denoted here as “anti-identified”) fails these criteria but satisfies looser requirements. All other analysis selections are applied. The contribution to the signal region is then obtained by scaling the number of events in the CR by transfer factors, defined as the ratio of the number of fully identified lepton candidates passing all selections to the number of anti-identified leptons. The transfer factors are obtained from a dijet sample as a function of the $p_T$ and $\eta$ of the anti-identified lepton.

6.3.2. Z/\gamma^* 

The Z/\gamma* yield in the ee/\mu\mu channels for $N_{\text{jet}} \leq 1$ is estimated using the $f_{\text{reco}}$ requirement efficiency in data for DY and non-DY processes. The former is measured in ee/\mu\mu events in the Z-boson peak region. The latter is measured in the $e\mu$ signal region, taking advantage of the fact that the $f_{\text{reco}}$ distribution is nearly identical for all non-DY processes including the signal, as well as for $e\mu$ and ee/\mu\mu final states. The DY normalisation in the ee/\mu\mu signal region can then be extracted, given the two measured efficiencies and the total number of events in the ee/\mu\mu signal region before and after the $f_{\text{reco}}$ requirement. For the ee/\mu\mu channels with $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$, the two-dimensional distribution ($E_{T,\text{miss}}$, $m_{\ell\ell}$) in the data is used to estimate the total Z/\gamma* yield, as in Ref. [103].

The $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ background is normalised to the data using an $e\mu$ CR defined by the back-to-back configuration of the leptons, $\Delta p_T > 2.8$. For the corresponding CR with $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$, no $b$-tagged jets are allowed, and $|p_T^{\text{jet}}| < 45 \text{ GeV}$ is required in addition, in order to reduce the contamination from top-quark production. A separate CR in the $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ peak region is used to correct the modelling of the VBF-related event selection.

6.3.3. $t\bar{t}$ and single top-quark

The top-quark background for the $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$ category is estimated using the procedure described in Ref. [2], namely from the number of events in data with any number of reconstructed jets passing the $E_{T,\text{rel}}$ requirement (a sample dominated by top-quark production), multiplied by the fraction of top-quark events with no reconstructed jets obtained from simulation. This estimate is corrected using a CR containing $b$-tagged jets. The top-quark background in the $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ channels is normalised to the data in a CR defined by requiring exactly one $b$-tagged jet and all other signal selections except for the requirements on $\Delta p_T$ and $m_{\ell\ell}$.

6.3.4. WW

The WW background for $N_{\text{jet}} \leq 1$ is normalised using CRs in data defined with the same selection as the signal region except that the $\Delta p_T$ requirement is removed and the $m_{\ell\ell}$ bound is modified: for $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$ 50 GeV $\leq m_{\ell\ell} < 100$ GeV is required, while for $N_{\text{jet}} = 1$ $m_{\ell\ell} > 80$ GeV is used to define the CR. Figure 4 shows the $m_{\ell\ell}$ distribution of $e\mu$ events with $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$ for the 8 TeV $H \rightarrow WW^{*} \rightarrow e\mu\nu + 0 \text{ jets}$ analysis. The events with $m_{\ell\ell} < 50$ GeV correspond to the signal region except that the $\Delta p_T > 1.8$ requirement is not applied here, and the events with $50 \text{ GeV} < m_{\ell\ell} < 100 \text{ GeV}$ correspond to the $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$ WW control region. The signal is stacked on top of the background. The hatched area represents the total uncertainty on the sum of the signal and background yields from statistical, experimental, and theoretical sources. The lower part of the figure shows the ratio of the data to the predicted background. For comparison, the expected ratio of the signal plus background to the background alone is also shown.
Table 8: For \( m_H = 125 \) GeV, the leading systematic uncertainties for the 8 TeV \( H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu \) analysis. All numbers are summed over lepton flavours. Sources contributing less than 4% are omitted, and individual entries below 1% are indicated with a ‘.’. Relative signs indicate correlation and anticorrelation (migration) between the \( N_{\text{jet}} \) categories represented by adjacent columns, and a ± indicates an uncorrelated uncertainty. The exception is the jet energy scale and resolution, which includes multiple sources of uncertainty treated as correlated across categories but uncorrelated with each other. All rows are uncorrelated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>( N_{\text{jet}} = 0 )</th>
<th>( N_{\text{jet}} = 1 )</th>
<th>( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theoretical uncertainties on total signal yield (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCD scale for ggF, ( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 0 )</td>
<td>+13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCD scale for ggF, ( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1 )</td>
<td>+10</td>
<td>−27</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCD scale for ggF, ( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2 )</td>
<td>−15</td>
<td>+4</td>
<td>+4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCD scale for ggF, ( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 3 )</td>
<td>+3</td>
<td>−10</td>
<td>±5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parton shower and underlying event</td>
<td>+3</td>
<td>−4</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCD scale (acceptance)</td>
<td>+4</td>
<td>+4</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet energy scale and resolution</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 0 )</th>
<th>( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1 )</th>
<th>( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jet energy scale and resolution</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainties on total background yield (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WW transfer factors (theory)</td>
<td>±1</td>
<td>±2</td>
<td>±4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet energy scale and resolution</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b-tagging efficiency</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+7</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( f_{\text{ recoil}} ) efficiency</td>
<td>±4</td>
<td>±2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4. Systematic uncertainties

The main sources of systematic uncertainty affecting this analysis are reported in Table 8 and described in detail in Ref. [107].

Theoretical uncertainties on the inclusive signal production cross sections are given in Section 2. Additional, larger uncertainties from the QCD renormalisation and factorisation scales affect the predicted distribution of the ggF signal among the exclusive jet bins and can produce migration between categories. These uncertainties are estimated using the HNNLO program [108, 109] and the method reported in Ref. [110]. Their impact on the signal yield is summarised in Table 8, in addition to other non-negligible contributions (parton shower and underlying event modelling, as well as acceptance uncertainties due to QCD scale variations).

The experimental uncertainties affecting the expected signal and background yields are associated primarily with the reconstruction and identification efficiency, and with the energy and momentum scale and resolution, of the final-state objects (leptons, jets, and \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \)), as described in Section 2. The largest impact on the signal expectation comes from the knowledge of the jet energy scale and resolution (up to 6% in the \( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2 \) channel).

For the backgrounds normalised using control regions, the backgrounds come from the numbers of events in the CR and the contributions of other processes, as well as the transfer factors to the signal region.

For the WW background in the \( N_{\text{jet}} \leq 1 \) final states, the theoretical uncertainties on the transfer factors (evaluated according to the prescription of Ref. [13]) include the impact of missing higher-order QCD corrections, PDF variations, and MC modelling choices. They amount to ±2% and ±4–6% relative to the predicted WW background in the \( N_{\text{jet}} = 0 \) and \( N_{\text{jet}} = 1 \) final states, respectively. For the WW yield in the \( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2 \) channel, which is obtained from simulation, the total uncertainty is 42% for QCD production with gluon emission, and 11% for the smaller but non-negligible contribution from purely electroweak processes; the latter includes the size of possible interference with Higgs boson production through VBF.

The leading uncertainties on the top-quark background are experimental. The b-tagging efficiency is the most important of these, and it appears in Table 8 primarily through its effect on this background. Theoretical uncertainties have the greatest relative importance for \( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2 \), giving ±2% on the total background yield in this final state.

The W+jets transfer factor uncertainty (±(40–45)%) is dominated by differences in the jet composition between dijet and W+jets samples as observed in the MC simulation. The uncertainties on the muon and electron transfer factors are treated as correlated among the \( N_{\text{jet}} \) categories but uncorrelated with each other. Their impact on the total background uncertainty is smaller than ±2.5%. The main uncertainty on the DY contribution in the \( N_{\text{jet}} \leq 1 \) channels comes from the use of the \( f_{\text{ recoil}} \) efficiency evaluated at the peak of the Z-boson mass distribution for the estimation of the DY contamination in the low-\( m_T \) region.

The uncertainty on the \( m_T \) shape for the total background, which is used in the fit to extract the signal yield, is dominated by the uncertainties on the normalisations of the individual components. The only explicit \( m_T \) shape uncertainty is applied to the WW background, and is determined by comparing several generators and showering algorithms.

The estimated background contributions with their uncertainties are listed in Table 9.

6.5. Results

Figure 5 shows the transverse mass distributions after the full selection for \( N_{\text{jet}} \leq 1 \) and \( N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2 \) final states. The regions with \( m_T > 150 \) GeV are depleted of signal contribution; the level of agreement of the data with the expectation in these regions, which are different from
Table 9: For the $H \rightarrow WW^{*-}\ell\nu\ell\nu$ analysis of the 8 TeV data, the numbers of events observed in the data and expected from signal ($m_H = 125.5$ GeV) and backgrounds inside the transverse mass regions $0.75 m_T < m_H < m_H$ for $N_{jet} \leq 1$ and $m_T < 1.2 m_H$ for $N_{jet} \geq 2$. All lepton flavours are combined. The total background as well as its main components are shown. The quoted uncertainties include the statistical and systematic contributions, and account for anticorrelations between the background predictions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$N_{jet}$</th>
<th>Observed</th>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Total background</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>100 ± 21</td>
<td>739 ± 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>41 ± 14</td>
<td>261 ± 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥2</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>108 ± 40</td>
<td>36 ± 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those used to normalise the backgrounds, illustrates the quality of the background estimates. The expected numbers of signal and background events at 8 TeV are presented in Table 9. The VBF process contributes 2%, 12% and 81% of the predicted signal in the $N_{jet} = 0$, $N_{jet} = 1$, and $N_{jet} \geq 2$ final states, respectively. The total number of observed events in the same $m_T$ windows as in Table 9 is 218 in the 7 TeV data and 1195 in the 8 TeV data.

An excess of events relative to the background-only expectation is observed in the data, with the maximum deviation (4.1σ) occurring at $m_H = 140$ GeV. For $m_H = 125.5$ GeV, a significance of 3.8σ is observed, compared with an expected value of 3.8σ for a SM Higgs boson.

Additional interpretation of these results is presented in Section 7.

7. Higgs boson property measurements

The results from the individual channels described in the previous sections are combined here to extract information about the Higgs boson mass, production properties and couplings.

7.1. Statistical method

The statistical treatment of the data is described in Refs. [111–115]. Hypothesis testing and confidence intervals are based on the profile likelihood ratio ($\Lambda$($\alpha$)). The latter depends on one or more parameters of interest $\alpha$, such as the Higgs boson production strength $\mu$ normalised to the SM expectation (so that $\mu = 1$ corresponds to the SM Higgs boson hypothesis and $\mu = 0$ those used to normalise the backgrounds, illustrates the quality of the background estimates. The expected numbers of signal and background events at 8 TeV are presented in Table 9. The VBF process contributes 2%, 12% and 81% of the predicted signal in the $N_{jet} = 0$, $N_{jet} = 1$, and $N_{jet} \geq 2$ final states, respectively. The total number of observed events in the same $m_T$ windows as in Table 9 is 218 in the 7 TeV data and 1195 in the 8 TeV data.

An excess of events relative to the background-only expectation is observed in the data, with the maximum deviation (4.1σ) occurring at $m_H = 140$ GeV. For $m_H = 125.5$ GeV, a significance of 3.8σ is observed, compared with an expected value of 3.8σ for a SM Higgs boson.

Additional interpretation of these results is presented in Section 7.

7. Higgs boson property measurements

The results from the individual channels described in the previous sections are combined here to extract information about the Higgs boson mass, production properties and couplings.

7.1. Statistical method

The statistical treatment of the data is described in Refs. [111–115]. Hypothesis testing and confidence intervals are based on the profile likelihood ratio ($\Lambda$($\alpha$)). The latter depends on one or more parameters of interest $\alpha$, such as the Higgs boson production strength $\mu$ normalised to the SM expectation (so that $\mu = 1$ corresponds to the SM Higgs boson hypothesis and $\mu = 0$
to the background-only hypothesis), mass $m_{H}$, coupling strengths $\alpha$, ratios of coupling strengths $\lambda$, as well as on nuisance parameters $\theta$:

$$\Lambda(\alpha) = \frac{L(\alpha, \hat{\theta}(\alpha))}{L(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\theta})}$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

The likelihood functions in the numerator and denominator of the above equation are built using sums of signal and background probability density functions (pdfs) in the discriminating variables (chosen to be the $\gamma\gamma$ and $4\ell$ mass spectra for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ' \rightarrow 4\ell$, respectively, and the $m_{T}$ distribution for the $H \rightarrow WW' \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ channel). The pdfs are derived from MC simulation for the signal and from both data and simulation for the background, as described in Sections 4.4 and 5.4. Likelihood fits to the observed data are done for the parameters of interest. The single circumflex in Eq. (1) denotes the unconditional maximum likelihood estimate of a parameter and the double circumflex denotes the conditional maximum likelihood estimate for given fixed values of the parameters of interest $\alpha$. Systematic uncertainties and their correlations are modelled by introducing nuisance parameters $\theta$ described by likelihood functions associated with the estimate of the corresponding effect. The choice of the parameters of interest depends on the test under consideration, with the remaining parameters being “profiled”, i.e., similarly to nuisance parameters they are set to the values that maximise the likelihood function for the given fixed values of the parameters of interest.

7.2. Mass and production strength

The mass of the new particle is measured from the data using the two channels with the best mass resolution, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ' \rightarrow 4\ell$. In the two cases, $m_{H} = 126.8 \pm 0.2$ (stat) $\pm 0.7$ (sys) GeV and $m_{H} = 124.3^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$ (stat) $^{+0.5}_{-0.3}$ (sys) GeV are obtained from fits to the mass spectra.

To derive a combined mass measurement, the profile likelihood ratio $\Lambda(m_{H})$ is used, where the individual signal strengths $\mu_{\gamma\gamma}$ and $\mu_{4\ell}$ are treated as independent nuisance parameters in order to allow for the possibility of different deviations from the SM expectation in the two channels. The ratios of the cross sections for the various production modes for each channel are fixed to the SM values. It was verified that this restriction does not cause any bias in the results. The combined mass is measured to be:

$$m_{H} = 125.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ (stat)}^{+0.5}_{-0.6} \text{ (sys)} \text{ GeV} \hspace{1cm} (2)$$

As discussed in Sections 4.4 and 5.4, the main sources of systematic uncertainty are the photon and lepton energy and momentum scales. In the combination, the consistency between the muon and electron final states in the $H \rightarrow ZZ' \rightarrow 4\ell$ channel causes a $\sim 0.8\sigma$ adjustment of the overall $e/\gamma$ energy scale, which translates into a $\sim 350\text{MeV}$ downward shift of the fitted $m_{H}$ value with respect to the value measured from the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel alone.

To quantify the consistency between the fitted $m_{H}^{\gamma\gamma}$ and $m_{H}^{4\ell}$ masses, the data are fitted with the profile likelihood ratio $\Lambda(\Delta m_{H})$, where the parameter of interest is the mass difference $\Delta m_{H} = m_{H}^{\gamma\gamma} - m_{H}^{4\ell}$. The average mass $m_{H}$ and the signal strengths $\mu_{\gamma\gamma}$ and $\mu_{4\ell}$ The result is:

$$\Delta m_{H} = 2.3^{+0.6}_{-0.7} \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.6 \text{ (sys)} \text{ GeV} \hspace{1cm} (3)$$

where the uncertainties are 68% confidence intervals computed with the asymptotic approximation.

From the value of the likelihood at $\Delta m_{H} = 0$, the probability for a single Higgs boson to give a value of $\Lambda(\Delta m_{H})$ disfavouring the $\Delta m_{H} = 0$ hypothesis more strongly than observed in the data is found to be at the level of 1.2% (2.5$\sigma$) using the asymptotic approximation, and 1.5% (2.4$\sigma$) using Monte Carlo ensemble tests. In order to test the effect of a possible non-Gaussian behaviour of the three principal sources contributing to the electron and photon energy scale systematic uncertainty (the $Z \rightarrow ee$ calibration procedure, the knowledge of the material upstream of the electromagnetic calorimeter and the energy scale of the presampler detector) the consistency between the two mass measurements is also evaluated by considering $\pm 1\sigma$ values for these uncertainties. With this treatment, the consistency increases to up to 8%.

To measure the Higgs boson production strength, the parameter $\mu$ is determined from a fit to the data using the profile likelihood ratio $\Lambda(\mu)$ for a fixed mass hypothesis corresponding to the measured value $m_{H} = 125.5$ GeV. The results are shown in Fig. 5 where the production strengths for the three channels and their main analysis categories, as well as the overall combination, are presented. The overall signal production strength is measured to be:

$$\mu = 1.33 \pm 0.14 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.15 \text{ (sys)} \hspace{1cm} (4)$$

where the systematic uncertainty receives similar contributions from the theoretical uncertainty on the signal cross section (ggF QCD scale and PDF, see Table 1) and all other, mainly experimental, sources. The uncertainty on the mass measurement reported in Eq. (2) produces a
±3% variation of \( \mu \). The consistency between this measurement and the SM Higgs boson expectation (\( \mu = 1 \)) is about 7%; the use of a flat likelihood for the ggF QCD scale systematic uncertainty in the quoted ±1\( \sigma \) interval yields a similar level of consistency with the \( \mu = 1 \) hypothesis. The overall compatibility between the signal strengths measured in the three final states and the SM predictions is about 14\%, with the largest deviation (~ 1.9\( \sigma \)) observed in the \( H \to \gamma \gamma \) channel. Good consistency between the measured and expected signal strengths is also found for the various categories of the \( H \to \gamma \gamma, H \to ZZ^* \to 4\ell \) and \( H \to WW^* \to \ell \nu \nu \) analyses, which are the primary experimental inputs to the fit discussed in this section. If the preliminary \( H \to \tau \tau \) results, for which only part of the 8 TeV dataset is used (13 fb\(^{-1}\)), were included, the combined signal strength would be \( \mu = 1.23 \pm 0.18 \).

7.3. Evidence for production via vector-boson fusion

The measurements of the signal strengths described in the previous section do not give direct information on the relative contributions of the different production mechanisms. Furthermore, fixing the ratios of the production cross sections for the various processes to the values predicted by the Standard Model may conceal tensions between the data and the theory. Therefore, in addition to the signal strengths for different decay modes, the signal strengths of different production processes contributing to the same decay modes are determined, exploiting the sensitivity offered by the use of event categories in the analyses of the three channels.

The data are fitted separating vector-boson-mediated processes, VBF and VH, from gluon-mediated processes, ggF and tH, involving fermion (mainly top-quark) loops or legs. Two signal strength parameters, \( \mu_{ggF+nll} = \mu_{ggF} = \mu_{tll} \) and \( \mu_{VBF-VH} = \mu_{VBF} = \mu_{VH} \), which scale the SM-predicted rates to those observed, are introduced for each of the considered final states. The results are shown in Fig. 7. The 95% CL contours of the measurements are consistent with the SM expectation. A combination of all channels would provide a higher-sensitivity test of the theory. This can be done in a model-independent way (i.e. without assumptions on the Higgs boson branching ratios) by measuring the ratios (\( \mu_{VBF-VH} \times B/\text{BOSM})/(\mu_{ggF+nll} \times B/\text{BOSM})\)

\[ \text{Figure 6: The measured production strengths for a Higgs boson of mass } m_H=125.5 \text{ GeV, normalised to the SM expectations, for diboson final states and their combination. Results are also given for the main categories of each analysis (described in Sections 4.2.1-4.2.2 and 5.2). The best-fit values are shown by the solid vertical lines, with the total ±1\( \sigma \) uncertainty indicated by the shaded band, and the statistical uncertainty by the superimposed horizontal error bars. The numbers in the second column specify the contributions of the (symmetrised) statistical uncertainty (top), the total (experimental and theoretical) systematic uncertainty (middle), and the theory uncertainty (bottom) on the signal cross section (from QCD scale, PDF, and branching ratios) alone; for the individual categories only the statistical uncertainty is given.}

\[ \frac{B/\text{BOSM}}{\mu} \text{ for the individual channels and their combination. The results of the fit to the data with the likelihood } \Lambda(\mu_{ggF+nll}/\mu_{ggF+nll}) \text{ are shown in Fig. 8. Good agreement with the SM expectation is observed for the individual final states and their combination. To test the sensitivity to VBF production alone, the data are also fitted with the ratio } \mu_{VBF}/\mu_{ggF+nll}. \text{ A value}

\[ \mu_{VBF}/\mu_{ggF+nll} = 1.4^{+0.4}_{-0.3} \text{ (stat)}^{+0.6}_{-0.4} \text{ (sys)} \]

\text{is obtained from the combination of the three channels (Fig. 9), where the main components of the systematic uncertainty come from the theoretical predictions for the ggF contributions to the various categories and jet multiplicities and the knowledge of the jet energy scale and resolution. This result provides evidence at the 3.3\( \sigma \) level that a fraction of Higgs boson production}}
occurs through VBF (Fig. 7), which also provide some sensitivity to this ratio, would give a significance of 3.1\(\sigma\).

7.4. Couplings measurements

Following the approach and benchmarks recommended in Refs. [119, 120], measurements of couplings are implemented using a leading-order tree-level motivated framework. This framework is based on the following assumptions:

- The signals observed in the different search channels originate from a single resonance. A mass of 125.5 GeV is assumed here; the impact of the uncertainty reported in Eq. (2) on the results discussed in this section is negligible.

- The width of the Higgs boson is narrow, justifying the use of the zero-width approximation. Hence the predicted rate for a given channel can be decomposed in the following way:

\[
\sigma \cdot B(i \rightarrow H \rightarrow f) = \frac{\sigma_i \cdot \Gamma_f}{\Gamma_H} \tag{6}
\]

where \(\sigma_i\) is the production cross section through the initial state \(i\), \(\Gamma_f\) the partial decay width into the final state \(f\) and \(\Gamma_H\) the total width of the Higgs boson.

Figure 7: Likelihood contours for the \(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\), \(H \rightarrow ZZ^{-} \rightarrow 4\ell\) and \(H \rightarrow WW^{-} \rightarrow 4\ell\) channels in the \((\mu_{\text{ggF+ttH}} \times \mu_{\text{VBF+VH}})\) plane for a Higgs boson mass \(m_H = 125.5\) GeV. The branching-ratio scale factors \(\mu_{\text{SM}}\) can a priori be different for the different final states. The sharp lower edge of the \(H \rightarrow ZZ^{-} \rightarrow 4\ell\) contours is due to the small number of events in this channel and the requirement of a positive pdf. The best fits to the data (x) and the 68\% (full) and 95\% (dashed) CL contours are indicated, as well as the SM expectation (+).

Figure 8: Measurements of the \(\mu_{\text{ggF+ttH}} / \mu_{\text{VBF+VH}}\) ratios for diboson final states and their combination, for a Higgs boson mass \(m_H = 125.5\) GeV. The best-fit values are represented by the solid vertical lines, with the total ±1\(\sigma\) and ±2\(\sigma\) uncertainties indicated by the dark and light-shaded band, respectively, and the statistical uncertainties by the superimposed horizontal error bars. The numbers in the second column specify the contributions of the statistical uncertainty (top), the total (experimental and theoretical) systematic uncertainty (middle), and the theoretical uncertainty (bottom) on the signal cross section (from QCD scale, PDF, and branching ratios) alone. For a more complete illustration, the distributions of the likelihood ratios from which the total uncertainties are extracted are overlaid.

- Only modifications of coupling strengths are considered, while the tensor structure of the Lagrangian is assumed to be the same as in the Standard Model. This implies in particular that the observed state is a CP-even scalar.\(^8\)

The coupling scale factors \(\kappa_j\) are defined in such a way that the cross sections \(\sigma_j\) and the partial decay widths \(\Gamma_j\) associated with the SM particle \(j\) scale with \(\kappa_j^2\) compared to the SM prediction [119]. With this notation, and with \(\kappa_j^2\) being the scale factor for the total Higgs boson width \(\Gamma_H\), the cross section for the \(gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\) process, for example, can be expressed as:

\(^8\)The spin-CP hypothesis is addressed in Ref. [11].
The assumptions made for the various measurements are summarised in Table 10 and discussed in the next sections together with the results.

\[
\frac{\sigma \cdot B (gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}(gg \rightarrow H) \cdot B_{\text{SM}}(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} = \frac{k_\gamma^2 \cdot k_\gamma^2}{k_H^2} \quad (7)
\]

In some of the fits, \(k_\gamma\) and the effective scale factors \(k_\gamma\) for the loop-induced \(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\) and \(gg \rightarrow H\) processes are expressed as a function of the more fundamental factors \(k_W, k_2, k_\kappa, k_b,\) and \(k_\gamma\) (only the dominant fermion contributions are indicated here for simplicity). The relevant relationships are:

\[
k_{\gamma}^2(k_{b}, k_{\kappa}) = \frac{k_b^2 \cdot \sigma_{ggH}^{b} + k_\kappa^2 \cdot \sigma_{ggH}^{b} + k_b k_\kappa \cdot \sigma_{ggH}^{b}}{\sigma_{ggH}^{b} + \sigma_{ggH}^{b} + \sigma_{ggH}^{b}}
\]

\[
k_{\gamma}^2(k_{b}, k_{\kappa}, k_{\gamma}, k_{W}) = \frac{\sum_{i,j} \kappa_{b} \kappa_{\kappa} \Gamma_{ij}^{\gamma\gamma}}{\sum_{i,j} \Gamma_{ij}^{\gamma\gamma}} \quad (8)
\]

\[
k_{H}^2 = \sum_{\gamma\gamma, Z\gamma, gg, \bar{t}t, \bar{c}c, \bar{s}s, \bar{b}b} \frac{k_{SM}^{ij} \Gamma_{ij}^{SM}}{\Gamma_{SM}}
\]

where \(\sigma_{ggH}^{b}, \Gamma_{ij}^{\gamma\gamma},\) and \(\Gamma_{SM}^{ij}\) are obtained from theory [14], [15], [119].

Results are extracted from fits to the data using the profile likelihood ratio \(\Lambda(\kappa)\), where the \(k_f\) couplings are treated either as parameters of interest or as nuisance parameters, depending on the measurement.

The assumptions made for the various measurements are summarised in Table 10 and discussed in the next sections together with the results.

7.4.1. Couplings to fermions and bosons

The first benchmark considered here (indicated as model 1 in Table 10) assumes one coupling scale factor for fermions, \(k_F\), and one for bosons, \(k_V\); in this scenario, the \(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\) and \(gg \rightarrow H\) loops and the total Higgs boson width depend only on \(k_F\) and \(k_V\), with no contributions from physics beyond the Standard Model (BSM). The strongest constraint on \(k_F\) comes indirectly from the \(gg \rightarrow H\) production loop.

Figure 10 shows the results of the fit to the data for the three channels and their combination. Since only the relative sign of \(k_F\) and \(k_V\) is physical, in the following \(k_V > 0\) is assumed. Some sensitivity to this relative sign is provided by the negative interference between the \(W\)-boson loop and \(t\)-quark loop in the \(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\) decay. The data prefer the minimum with positive relative sign, which is consistent with the SM prediction, but the local minimum with negative sign is also compatible with the observation (at the \(\sim 2\sigma\) level). The two-dimensional compatibility of the SM prediction with the best-fit value is 12%. The 68% CL intervals of \(k_F\) and \(k_V\), obtained by profiling over the other parameter, are:

\[
k_F \in [0.76, 1.18] \quad (9)
\]

\[
k_V \in [1.05, 1.22] \quad (10)
\]

with similar contributions from the statistical and systematic uncertainties.

In this benchmark model, the assumption of no contributions from new particles to the Higgs boson width provides strong constraints on the fermion coupling \(k_F\), as about 75% of the total SM width comes from decays to fermions or involving fermions. If this assumption is relaxed, only the ratio \(\lambda_{FV} = k_F/k_V\) can be measured.
Table 10: Summary of the coupling benchmark models discussed in this paper, where \( \lambda_j = \kappa_j / \kappa_i, \) \( \kappa_i = \kappa_i / \kappa_H, \) and the functional dependence assumptions are: \( \kappa_V = \kappa_W = \kappa_F, \kappa_F = \kappa_i = \kappa_j = \kappa_H \) (and similarly for the other fermions), \( \kappa_j = \kappa_j (\kappa_i, \kappa_H), \) \( \kappa_j = \kappa_j (\kappa_i, \kappa_H), \) and \( \kappa_F = \kappa_F (\kappa_j). \) The tick marks indicate which assumptions are made in each case. The last column shows, as an example, the relative couplings involved in the \( gg \to H \to \gamma \gamma \) process, see Eq. (4), and their functional dependence in the various benchmark models.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Probed couplings</th>
<th>Parameters of interest</th>
<th>Functional assumptions</th>
<th>Example: ( gg \to H \to \gamma \gamma )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Couplings to ( \kappa_V, \kappa_F )</td>
<td>( \kappa_V ) ( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } )</td>
<td>( \kappa_V^2 ) ( \cdot ) ( \kappa_F^2 (\kappa_V, \kappa_H) / \kappa_H^2 (\kappa_V, \kappa_H) )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>fermions and bosons ( \kappa_V, \kappa_F )</td>
<td>( \kappa_V ) ( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } )</td>
<td>( \kappa_V^2 ) ( \cdot ) ( \kappa_F^2 (\kappa_V, \kappa_H) / \kappa_H^2 (\kappa_V, \kappa_H) )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Custodial symmetry ( \lambda_{WZ}, \lambda_{FZ}, \lambda_{ZZ} )</td>
<td>( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } )</td>
<td>( \lambda_{WZ, \lambda_F}^2 \cdot \lambda_{FZ}^2 ) ( \cdot ) ( \lambda_{ZZ}^2 ) ( \cdot ) ( \lambda_{WZ}^2 ) ( \cdot ) ( \lambda_{FZ}^2 ) ( \cdot ) ( \lambda_{ZZ}^2 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vertex loops ( \kappa_V, \kappa_F )</td>
<td>( \kappa_V ) ( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } ) ( \sqrt{\ } )</td>
<td>( \kappa_V^2 ) ( \cdot ) ( \kappa_F^2 (\kappa_V, \kappa_H) / \kappa_H^2 (\kappa_V, \kappa_H) )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(benchmark model 2 in Table 10), which still provides useful information on the relationship between Yukawa and gauge couplings. Fits to the data give the following 68% CL intervals for \( \lambda_{FV} \) and \( \kappa_{VV} = \kappa_V / \kappa_H \) (when profiling over the other parameter):

\[
\lambda_{FV} \in [0.70, 1.01] \quad (11)
\]
\[
\kappa_{VV} \in [1.13, 1.45] \quad (12)
\]

The two-dimensional compatibility of the SM prediction with the best-fit value is 12%. These results also exclude vanishing couplings of the Higgs boson to fermions (indirectly, mainly through the \( gg \to H \) production loop) by more than 5\sigma.

7.4.2. Ratio of couplings to the W and Z bosons

In the Standard Model, custodial symmetry imposes the constraint that the \( W \) and \( Z \) bosons have identical couplings to the Higgs boson and that \( \rho = 1 \) (as measured at LEP [121]). The former constraint is tested here by measuring the ratio \( \lambda_{WZ} = \kappa_W / \kappa_Z \).

The simplest and most model-independent approach is to extract the ratio of branching ratios normalised to their SM expectation, \( \lambda_{WZ}^2 = B(H \to WW^*) / B(H \to ZZ^*) \cdot B_{SM}(H \to WW^*) / B_{SM}(H \to ZZ^*) \), from the measured inclusive rates of the \( H \to WW^* \) and \( H \to ZZ^* \) channels. A fit to the data with the likelihood \( \Lambda(\lambda_{WZ}) \), where \( \mu_{ggF} \cdot B(H \to ZZ^*) / B_{SM}(H \to ZZ^*) \) and \( \mu_{VBF} \cdot \mu_{VH} \cdot \mu_{ggF} \cdot \mu_{VH} \) are profiled, gives \( \lambda_{WZ} = 0.81^{+0.15}_{-0.15} \).

A more sensitive measurement can be obtained by also using information from \( WH \) and \( ZH \) production, from the VBF process (which in the SM is roughly 75% W-fusion and 25% Z-fusion mediated) and from the \( H \to \gamma \gamma \) decay mode. A fit to the data using benchmark model 3 in Table 10 gives the likelihood curve shown in Fig. 11 with \( \lambda_{WZ} \in [0.61, 1.04] \) at the 68% CL, dominated by the statistical uncertainty; the other parameters, \( \lambda_{ZZ} \) and \( \lambda_{ZZ} \), are profiled. The three-dimensional compatibility of the SM prediction with the best-fit value is 19%.

![Figure 11: Likelihood curve for the coupling scale factor \( \lambda_{WZ} \) (benchmark model 3 in Table 10). The thin dotted lines indicate the continuation of the likelihood curve when restricting \( \lambda_{ZZ} \) to be either positive or negative. The dashed curves show the SM expectation with the right (left) minimum indicating \( \lambda_{ZZ} \) positive (negative).](image-url)

Potential contributions from BSM physics affecting the \( H \to \gamma \gamma \) channel could produce apparent deviations of the ratio \( \lambda_{WZ} \) from unity even if custodial symmetry is not broken. It is therefore desirable to decouple the observed \( H \to \gamma \gamma \) event rate from the measurement of \( \lambda_{WZ} \). This is done with an extended fit for the ratio \( \lambda_{WZ} \), where one extra degree of freedom (\( \lambda_{ZZ} = \kappa_z / \kappa_Z \)) absorbs possible BSM effects in the \( H \to \gamma \gamma \) channel (benchmark model 4 in Table 10). This measurement yields:

\[
\lambda_{WZ} = 0.82 \pm 0.15 \quad (13)
\]

and a four-dimensional compatibility of the SM prediction with the best-fit value of 20%.
7.4.3. Constraints on production and decay loops

Many BSM physics scenarios predict the existence of new heavy particles, which can contribute to loop-induced processes such as $gg \to H$ production and $H \to \gamma\gamma$ decay. In the approach used here (benchmark model 5 in Table 10), it is assumed that no BSM contributions to the total Higgs boson width (benchmark model 5 in Table 10). The best-fit result ($\sigma$) and the SM expectations ($\epsilon$) are represented by the solid vertical lines, with the corresponding to an integrated luminosity of up to 25 fb$^{-1}$.

The coupling of the new particle to gauge bosons $\kappa_V$ and $\kappa_Y$ are introduced to parameterise the Higgs boson interactions with the $W$, $Z$, and $\gamma$ bosons. The ratio of the relative couplings of the Higgs boson to the $W$ and $Z$ bosons, $\lambda_{W} / \lambda_{Z}$, is measured to be consistent with unity, as predicted by custodial symmetry. Under the hypothesis that all couplings of the Higgs boson to the known particles are fixed to their SM values, and assuming no BSM contributions to the Higgs boson width, no significant anomalous contributions to the $gg \to H$ and $H \to \gamma\gamma$ loops are observed.

\[
\kappa_Y = 1.04 \pm 0.14 \quad \text{(14)}
\]
\[
\kappa_Y = 1.20 \pm 0.15 \quad \text{(15)}
\]

The two-dimensional compatibility of the SM prediction with the best-fit value is 14%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Model: $\kappa_V, \kappa_Y$</th>
<th>Model: $\lambda_{W}, \lambda_{Z}$</th>
<th>Model: $\lambda_{VV}, \lambda_{VZ}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\kappa_V$</td>
<td>$\pm 1\sigma$</td>
<td>$\pm 2\sigma$</td>
<td>$\pm 1\sigma$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\kappa_Y$</td>
<td>$\pm 1\sigma$</td>
<td>$\pm 2\sigma$</td>
<td>$\pm 1\sigma$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Conclusions

Data recorded by the ATLAS experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider in 2011 and 2012, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of up to 25 fb$^{-1}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, have been analysed to determine several properties of the recently discovered Higgs boson using the $H \to \gamma\gamma$, $H \to ZZ^* \to 4\ell$ and...
$H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow ℓνℓν$ decay modes. The reported results include measurements of the mass and signal strength, evidence for production through vector-boson fusion, and constraints on couplings to bosons and fermions as well as on anomalous contributions to loop-induced processes. The precision exceeds previously published results in several cases. All measurements are consistent with expectations for the Standard Model Higgs boson.

9. Acknowledgements

We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently.

We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWF and FWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; STFC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, NRC and CFI, Canada; CERN: CONICYT, Chile; MOST and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DFN, DSNRC and Lundbeck Foundation, Denmark; EPLANET, ERC and NSRF, European Union; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DSM/IRFU, France; GNSF, Georgia; BMBF, DFG, HGF, MPG and AvH Foundation, Germany; GSRT and NSRF, Greece; IFJ, IMJ and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, Hungary; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; FOM and NWO, Netherlands; BRF and RCN, Norway; MNiSW, Poland; GRICES and FCT, Portugal; MURST, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MICINN, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SER, SNSF and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; NSC, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America.

The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN and the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK) and BNL (USA) and in the Tier-2 facilities worldwide.

References

[22] ATLAS Collaboration, Jet energy measurement with the ATLAS detector in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV.
A TLAS Collaboration, Measurements of the properties of the Higgs-like boson in the WW(*)\to l\nu l\nu decay channel with the ATLAS detector using 25 fb^{-1} of proton-proton collision data, ATLAS-CONF-2013-030 (2013).
http://cds.cern.ch/record/1527126.


M. Grazzini, NNLO predictions for the Higgs boson signal in the H \to WW \to l\nu l\nu and H \to ZZ \to 4l decay channels, JHEP 0802 (2008) 043, arXiv:0801.3232 [hep-ph].


A TLAS Collaboration, Search for the Standard Model Higgs boson in $H \to \tau^+\tau^-$ decays in proton-proton collisions with the ATLAS detector, ATLAS-CONF-2012-160 (2012).


LHC Higgs Cross Section Working Group, A. David et al., LHC HXXSWG interim recommendations to explore the coupling structure of a Higgs-like particle, arXiv:1209.0040 [hep-ph].


1 School of Chemistry and Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
2 Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany NY, United States of America
3 Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, Canada
4 (a) Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; (b) Department of Physics, Gazi University, Ankara; (c) Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara; (d) Turkish Atomic Energy Authority, Ankara, Turkey
5 LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université de Savoie, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
6 High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL, United States of America
7 Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, United States of America
8 Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX, United States of America
9 Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
10 Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
11 Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
12 Institut de Física d’Altes Energies and Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
13 (a) Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade; (b) Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
14 Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
15 Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, United States of America
16 Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
17 Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
18 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
19 (a) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (b) Department of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul; (c) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
20 (a) INFN Sezione di Bologna; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
21 Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
22 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America
23 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America
24 (a) Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; (b) Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; (c) Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; (d) Instituto de Física, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
25 Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America
26 (a) National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; (b) National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca; (c) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; (d) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
27 Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
28 Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
29 Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada
30 CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
31 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America
32 (a) Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; (b) Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
33 (a) Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; (b) Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui; (c) Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu; (d) School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong; (e) Physics Department, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China
34 Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3,
Clermont-Ferrand, France
35 Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America
36 Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
37 (a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy
38 (a) AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow; (b) Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
39 The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
40 Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America
41 Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America
42 DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
43 Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
44 Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
45 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America
46 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
47 INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
48 Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik. Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany
49 Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
50 (a) INFN Sezione di Genova; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
51 (a) E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi; (b) High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
52 (a) 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 Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
79 Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada
Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America
Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America
Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France
Also at Department of Physics, King’s College London, London, United Kingdom
Also at Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal
Also at Faculdade de Ciências e CNFNUL, Universidade de Lisboa, 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 Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy
Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada
Also at Department of Physics, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
Also at Dep Fisica and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciencias e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal
Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, United States of America
Also at Department of Financial and Management Engineering, University of the Aegean, Chios, Greece
Also at Institut Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain
Also at Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, United States of America
Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guanzhou, China
Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Also at Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Énergies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
Also at School of Physical Sciences, National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India
Also at Dipartimento di Fisica, Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy
Also at DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l’Énergie Atomique et aux Énergies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia
Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
Also at Departamento de Fisica, Universidade de Minho, Braga, Portugal
Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, United States of America
Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
Also at DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
Also at International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA), Trieste, Italy
Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America
America

ak Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
ad Also at Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America
am Also at Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America
an Also at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
ao Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
ap Also at Discipline of Physics, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa
* Deceased