Combined search for the Standard Model Higgs boson using up to 4.9 fb$^{-1}$ of pp collision data at $s = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS detector at the LHC


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ATLAS Collaboration

1. Introduction

The discovery of the mechanism for electroweak symmetry breaking (EWSB) is a major goal of the physics programme at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). In the Standard Model (SM), EWSB is achieved by invoking the Higgs mechanism, which requires the existence of the Higgs boson [1–6]. In the SM, the Higgs boson mass, $m_H$, is a priori unknown. However, for a given $m_H$ hypothesis, the production cross sections and branching fractions of each decay mode are predicted, which enables a combined search with data from several decay channels.

Direct searches at the CERN LEP $e^+e^-$ collider excluded the production of a SM Higgs boson with mass below 114.4 GeV at the 95% CL [7]. The combined searches at the Fermilab Tevatron $p\bar{p}$ collider have excluded the production of a Higgs boson with mass between 156 GeV and 177 GeV at the 95% CL [8].

In 2011, the LHC delivered to ATLAS an integrated luminosity of 5.6 fb$^{-1}$ of pp collisions at 7 TeV centre-of-mass energy. The ATLAS experiment collected and analysed an integrated luminosity corresponding to up to 4.9 fb$^{-1}$ of data fulfilling all the data quality requirements to search for the SM Higgs boson. In this Letter a combined search using six distinct channels, covering the mass range 110 GeV to 600 GeV, is presented. The Higgs boson is produced primarily through the gluon fusion process and the following decay modes are considered: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)}$, $H \rightarrow ZZ'$, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma'$, $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)}$, and $H \rightarrow WW'$. The diphoton invariant mass distribution of the observed candidates, summing over all nine independent categories of varying sensitivity, is used as a discriminating variable to distinguish signal and background, and to estimate the background. The inclusive invariant mass distribution of the observed candidates, summing over all categories, is shown in Fig. 1(a).

New limits on SM Higgs boson production are established and the significance of an excess of events observed in the low mass region around $m_H = 126$ GeV is quantified.

2. Search channels

All search analyses are described in their respective references [9–14] and therefore only the main features relevant to the statistical combination of the various channels are summarised here. Two channels, the $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^- q\bar{q}$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$, have been updated to a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity larger than that used in the previously published results and are described in more detail.

The $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ search is carried out for $m_H$ hypotheses between 110 GeV and 150 GeV and uses an integrated luminosity of 4.9 fb$^{-1}$ [9]. The analysis in this channel separates events into nine independent categories of varying sensitivity. The categorisation is based on the direction of each photon and whether it was reconstructed as a converted or unconverted photon, together with the momentum component of the diphoton system transverse to the thrust axis. The diphoton invariant mass $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ is used as a discriminating variable to distinguish signal and background, to take advantage of the mass resolution of approximately 1.4% for $m_H \sim 120$ GeV. The distribution of $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ in the data is fit to a smooth function to estimate the background. The inclusive invariant mass distribution of the observed candidates, summing over all categories, is shown in Fig. 1(a).

The search in the $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell'^+\ell'^-$ channel is performed for $m_H$ hypotheses in the full 110 GeV to 600 GeV mass range using data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 4.8 fb$^{-1}$ [10]. The main irreducible $ZZ^{(*)}$ background is estimated...
using Monte Carlo simulation. The reducible $Z + \text{jets}$ background, which has an impact mostly for low four-lepton invariant masses, is estimated from control regions in the data. The top-quark background normalisation is validated in a control sample of events with an opposite sign electron–muon pair with an invariant mass consistent with that of the $Z$ boson and two leptons of the same flavour. The events are categorised according to the lepton flavour combinations. The mass resolutions are approximately 1.5% in the four-muon channel and 2% in the four-electron channel for $m_{H} \sim 120$ GeV. The four-lepton invariant mass is used as a discriminating variable. Its distribution for events selected after all cuts is displayed in Fig. 1(b) for the low mass range and Fig. 1(c) for the full mass range.

The $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell^{+}\ell^{-}\nu\bar{\nu}$ search is performed as an event counting analysis for $m_{H}$ hypotheses between 110 GeV and 300 GeV, using an integrated luminosity of 2.05 fb$^{-1}$ [11]. The main background contribution, from non-resonant $WW$ production, is estimated from the data using control regions based on the dilepton invariant mass $m_{ll}$. The analysis is separated into 0-jet and 1-jet categories as well as according to lepton flavour. In the 1-jet category, a b-jet veto is applied to reject events from top-quark production. The relative fractions of the background contributions expected in the signal and control regions are taken from Monte Carlo simulation. The transverse mass distribution of events for both jet categories is displayed in Fig. 1(d).

The $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell^{+}\ell^{-}\nu\bar{\nu}$ analysis covers $m_{H}$ hypotheses in the 240 GeV to 600 GeV range and is carried out using data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 1.04 fb$^{-1}$ [12]. This channel is also separated according to lepton flavour and into 0-jet and 1-jet categories, where the number of jets refers to those in addition to the jets selected as originating from the $W$-boson decay. Events with at least one $b$-tagged jet are rejected to reduce backgrounds from top-quark production. The $\ell\nu\bar{\nu}$ mass is reconstructed using a constraint to the $\ell\nu$ system to $W$-boson mass. It is used as a discriminating variable and its distribution is illustrated in Fig. 2(a).

The search in the $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^{+}\ell^{-}\nu\bar{\nu}$ channel is performed in the 200 GeV to 600 GeV range of $m_{H}$. The analysis described in Ref. [13] is based on data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 1.04 fb$^{-1}$. It has been updated using a dataset corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 2.05 fb$^{-1}$. The main change in the event selection is the use of an improved $b$-tagging algorithm [15] to veto events with jets likely to have originated from $b$-quarks. The analysis is tuned for two search regions with $m_{H}$ hypotheses above and below 280 GeV and separated into lepton flavour categories. The $\ell^{+}\ell^{-}$ pair invariant mass is required to be within 15 GeV of the $Z$-boson mass. The reverse requirement is applied to same flavor leptons in the $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell^{+}\ell^{-}\nu\bar{\nu}$ channel to avoid overlaps. The transverse mass is used as a discriminating variable. Its distribution is shown in Fig. 2(b) for the high $m_{H}$ search. In total 175 events are selected in the low $m_{H}$ search and 192 ± 23 are expected from the background. Similarly, the high-mass search selects 89 events, while 100 ± 11 are expected from the background. The expected number of signal events in the low mass search for $m_{H}$ = 200 GeV is 9.5 ± 1.8 and 19.6 ± 3.4 for the high-mass selection for $m_{H}$ = 400 GeV.

The analysis of the $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^{+}\ell^{-}q__{q'}q__{q''}$ channel, carried out in the $m_{H}$ range from 200 GeV to 600 GeV using data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 1.04 fb$^{-1}$, is described in Ref. [14]. It has been updated using a dataset corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 2.05 fb$^{-1}$, taking advantage of the improved $b$-tagging algorithm and of the larger sample of data to better constrain systematic uncertainties on the background yield. The analysis is separated into search regions above and below $m_{H} = 300$ GeV, where the event selections are independently optimised. The dominant background arises from $Z + \text{jets}$ production, which is normalised from data using the sidebands of the dilepton invariant mass distribution. To profit from the sizable branching fraction of the $Z$ decaying into a pair of $b$-quarks in the signal, the analysis is divided into two categories, the first containing events where the two jets are $b$-tagged and the second with events with fewer than two $b$-tags. Using the $Z$-boson
mass constraint improves the mass resolution of the $\ell\ell qq$ system by approximately 10%. The number of events selected in the data with the low $m_H$ (high $m_H$) untagged search is 21000 (851) where 21370 ± 310 (920 ± 100) are expected from the background, and 67 ± 11 (21.1 ± 0.8) from a signal with $m_H = 200$ GeV ($m_H = 400$ GeV). For the tagged search, the number of observed events in the data with the low $m_H$ (high $m_H$) selection is 145 (6), in reasonable agreement with the 165 ± 22 (11.6 ± 1.9) expected from the background, while 4.4 ± 1.2 (2.1 ± 3.4) are expected from a signal with $m_H = 200$ GeV ($m_H = 400$ GeV). The invariant mass is used as the discriminating variable and its distribution is shown in Figs. 2(c) and 2(d) for the two categories.

3. Systematic uncertainties

The sources of systematic uncertainties, and their effects on the signal and background yields and shapes in each individual channel, are described in detail in Refs. [9–14]. In the combination, systematic uncertainties are considered either as fully correlated or uncorrelated. Partial correlations are treated by separating a given systematic uncertainty into two components, one correlated and one uncorrelated among channels. These correlations are shown in Figs. 2(c) and 2(d) for the two categories.

The dominant correlated systematic uncertainties are those on the measurement of the integrated luminosity and on the theoretical predictions of the signal production cross sections, decay branching ratios [42–45] and their related uncertainties for $m_H = 120$ GeV amount to $+12\%$ for the $gg \rightarrow H$ process, $+1\%$ for the $qq' \rightarrow qq'H$ and associated $WH/ZZ$ processes, and $+3\%$ for the $qq'/gg' \rightarrow tH$ process. The uncertainties related to the parton distribution functions (PDF) for low $m_H$ hypotheses typically amount to $\pm 8\%$ for the predominantly gluon-initiated processes $gg \rightarrow H$ and $qq'/gg' \rightarrow tH$, and $\pm 4\%$ for the predominantly quark-initiated $qq' \rightarrow qq'H$ and $WH/ZZ$ processes [47–50]. The theoretical uncertainty associated with the exclusive Higgs boson production process with one additional jet in the $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow e^+e^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ channel amounts to $\pm 20\%$ and is treated according to the prescription of Refs. [51–53]. Additional theoretical uncertainty on the signal normalisation, to account for effects related to off-shell Higgs boson production and interference with other SM processes, is assigned at high Higgs boson masses ($m_H \gtrsim 300$ GeV) as $150\% \times (m_H/\mathrm{TeV})^3$ [53–56].

The detector-related sources of systematic uncertainty are modelled using the following classification: trigger and identification
efficiencies, energy scale and energy resolution for electrons, photons and for muons; jet energy scale (JES) and jet energy resolution, which include a specific treatment for b-jets; contributions to the \( E_{\text{miss}} \) uncertainties uncorrelated with the JES; b-tagging and b-veto. The effect of these systematic uncertainties depends on the topology of each final state, but is typically small compared to that from the theoretical prediction of the production cross section. The only exception is the jet energy scale uncertainty which can reach \( \sim 20\% \) on the signal yield in channels such as \( H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell q\bar{q}'q \) and \( H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-'q\bar{q}' \). The electron and muon energy scales are directly constrained by \( Z \rightarrow e^+e^- \) and \( Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- \) events; the impact of the resulting systematic uncertainty on the four-lepton invariant mass is of the order of \( \sim 0.5\% \) for electrons and negligible for muons. The impact of the photon energy scale systematic uncertainty on the diphoton invariant mass is approximately 0.6\%.

4. Exclusion limits

The signal strength, \( \mu \), is defined as \( \mu = \sigma/\sigma_{\text{SM}} \), where \( \sigma \) is the Higgs boson production cross section being tested and \( \sigma_{\text{SM}} \) its SM value; it is a single factor used to scale all signal production processes for a given \( m_H \) hypothesis. The combination procedure of Refs. [52,57,58] is based on the profile likelihood ratio test statistic \( \lambda(\mu) \) [59], which extracts the information on the signal strength from the full likelihood including all the parameters describing the systematic uncertainties and their correlations. Exclusion limits are based on the CLs method [60] and a value of \( \mu \) is regarded as excluded at the 95\% (99\%) CL when CLs takes on the corresponding value.

The combined 95\% CL exclusion limits on \( \mu \) are shown in Fig. 3(a) as a function of \( m_H \). These results are based on the asymptotic approximation [59]. The observed and expected limits using this procedure have been validated using ensemble tests and a Bayesian calculation of the exclusion limits with a uniform prior on the signal cross section. These approaches agree with the asymptotic median results to within a few percent. The expected 95\% CL exclusion regions are from 131 GeV to 238 GeV and from 251 GeV to 466 GeV. The regions between 133 GeV and 230 GeV and between 260 GeV and 437 GeV are excluded at the 99\% CL. A deficit of events is observed in two \( m_H \) regions. At very low masses a local deficit in the diphoton channel allows an additional small mass range between 112.9 GeV and 115.5 GeV to be excluded at the 95\% CL. Small deficits in various high-mass channels lead to observed limits for masses between 300 GeV and 400 GeV that are stronger than expected. The local probability of such a downward fluctuation of a background-only experiment corresponds to a significance of approximately 2.5\sigma. The probability to observe such a downward fluctuation over the full inspected mass range in the absence of a signal, using the method described in Section 5 [61], is estimated to be approximately 30\%.

The observed exclusion covers a large part of the expected exclusion range, with the exception of the low and high \( m_H \) regions where excesses of events above the expected background are observed in various channels, and in a small mass interval around 245 GeV, which is not excluded due to an excess mostly in the \( H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell'^+\ell'^- \) channel.

5. Significance of the excess

An excess of events is observed near \( m_H \sim 126 \) GeV in the \( H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \) and \( H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell'^+\ell'^- \) channels, both of which provide a high-resolution invariant mass for fully reconstructed candidates. The \( H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell^+\nu\ell'^-\bar{\nu} \) channel as well has a broad excess of events in the transverse mass distribution as seen in Fig. 1(d).

The significance of an excess is quantified by the probability \( (p_0) \) that a background-only experiment is more signal-like than that observed. The profile likelihood ratio test statistic is defined such that \( p_0 \) cannot exceed 50\% [52,58,59].

The local \( p_0 \) probability is assessed for a fixed \( m_H \) hypothesis and the equivalent formulation in terms of number of standard deviations is referred to as the local significance. The probability for a background-only experiment to produce a local significance of this size or larger anywhere in a given mass region is referred to as the global \( p_0 \). The corresponding reduction in the significance is referred to as the look-elsewhere effect and is estimated using the prescription described in Refs. [52,61].

The observed local \( p_0 \) values, calculated using the asymptotic approximation [59], as a function of \( m_H \) and the expected value in the presence of a SM Higgs boson signal at that mass, are shown in Fig. 3(b) in the entire search mass range and in Fig. 4 for the individual channels and their combination in the low mass range. Numerically consistent results are obtained using ensemble tests.
The largest local significance for the combination is achieved for $m_H = 126$ GeV, where it reaches 3.6σ with an expected value of 2.5σ for a SM signal. The observed (expected) local significance for $m_H = 126$ GeV is 2.8σ (1.4σ) in the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel, 2.1σ (1.4σ) in the $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell'^+\ell'^-$ channel, and 1.4σ (1.4σ) in the $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell^+\ell'^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ channel.

The significance of the excess is mildly sensitive to systematic uncertainties on the energy scale (herein referred to as ESS) and resolution for photons and electrons. The muon energy scale uncertainties on the energy scale (ESS) are 2.8σ, 2.0σ and 1.4σ, respectively. The expected local significances of these channels, for a 126 GeV SM Higgs boson are, coincidentally, all ~1.4σ. The combined local significance of these excesses is 3.6σ. When the energy scale uncertainties are taken into account, the combined local significance is reduced to 3.5σ.

The expected combined local significance in the presence of a SM Higgs boson signal at that mass is 2.5σ. The global probability for such an excess to be found in the full search range, in the absence of a signal, is approximately 1.4%, corresponding to 2.2σ.

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