Search for heavy ZZ resonances in the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ and $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ final states using proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

The ATLAS Collaboration

DOI
10.1140/epjc/s10052-018-5686-3

Publication date
2018

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
European Physical Journal C

License
CC BY

Citation for published version (APA):
The ATLAS Collaboration (2018). Search for heavy ZZ resonances in the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ and $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ final states using proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector. European Physical Journal C, 78(4), Article 293. https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-018-5686-3

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

UvA-DARE is a service provided by the library of the University of Amsterdam (https://dare.uva.nl)
Search for heavy $ZZ$ resonances in the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ and $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ final states using proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

ATLAS Collaboration*

CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Received: 19 December 2017 / Accepted: 28 February 2018 / Published online: 11 April 2018
© CERN for the benefit of the ATLAS collaboration 2018

Abstract
A search for heavy resonances decaying into a pair of $Z$ bosons leading to $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ and $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ final states, where $\ell$ stands for either an electron or a muon, is presented. The search uses proton–proton collision data at a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 36.1 fb$^{-1}$ collected with the ATLAS detector during 2015 and 2016 at the Large Hadron Collider. Different mass ranges for the hypothetical resonances are considered, depending on the final state and model. The different ranges span between 200 and 2000 GeV. The results are interpreted as upper limits on the production cross section of a spin-0 or spin-2 resonance. The upper limits for the spin-0 resonance are translated to exclusion contours in the context of Type-I and Type-II two-Higgs-doublet models, while those for the spin-2 resonance are used to constrain the Randall–Sundrum model with an extra dimension giving rise to spin-2 graviton excitations.

1 Introduction

In 2012, the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations at the LHC discovered a new particle [1,2], an important milestone in the understanding of the mechanism of electroweak (EW) symmetry breaking [3–5]. Both experiments have confirmed that the spin, parity and couplings of the new particle are consistent with those predicted for the Standard Model (SM) Higgs boson [6–8] (denoted by $h$ throughout this paper). They measured its mass to be $m_h = 125.09 \pm 0.21$ (stat) $\pm 0.11$ (syst) GeV[9] and reported recently on a combination of measurements of its couplings to other SM particles [10].

One important question is whether the newly discovered particle is part of an extended scalar sector as postulated by various extensions to the Standard Model such as the two-Higgs-doublet model (2HDM) [11]. These extensions predict additional Higgs bosons, motivating searches in an extended range of mass.

This paper reports on two searches for a heavy resonance decaying into two SM $Z$ bosons, encompassing the final states $ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ and $ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ where $\ell$ stands for either an electron or a muon and $\nu$ stands for all three neu-
trino flavours. These final states are referred to as $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ and $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ respectively.

It is assumed that an additional Higgs boson (denoted as $H$ throughout this paper) would be produced predominantly via gluon–gluon fusion (ggF) and vector-boson fusion (VBF) processes, but that the ratio of the two production mechanisms is unknown in the absence of a specific model. For this reason, the results are interpreted separately for the ggF and VBF production modes, with events being classified into high signal-to-background ratio, the $\ell$ and VBF production modes, with events being classified into this reason, the results are interpreted separately for the ggF

### 2 ATLAS detector

The ATLAS experiment is described in detail in Ref. [23]. ATLAS is a multi-purpose detector with a forward–backward symmetric cylindrical geometry and a solid-angle coverage of nearly 4π. The inner tracking detector (ID), covering the region $|\eta| < 2.5$, consists of a silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector and a transition-radiation tracker. The innermost layer of the pixel detector, the insertable B-layer (IBL) [24], was installed between Run 1 and Run 2 of the LHC. The inner detector is surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T magnetic field, and by a finely segmented lead/liquid-argon (LAr) electromagnetic calorimeter covering the region $|\eta| < 3.2$. A steel/scintillator-tile hadronic calorimeter provides coverage in the central region $|\eta| < 1.7$. The end-cap and forward regions, covering the pseudorapidity range 1.5 < $|\eta|$ < 4.9, are instrumented with electromagnetic and hadronic LAr calorimeters, with steel, copper or tungsten as the absorber material. A muon spectrometer (MS) system incorporating large superconducting toroidal air-core magnets surrounds the calorimeters. Three layers of precision wire chambers provide muon tracking in the range $|\eta| < 2.7$, while dedicated fast chambers are used for triggering in the region $|\eta| < 2.4$. The trigger system, composed of two stages, was upgraded [25] before Run 2. The first stage, implemented with custom hardware, uses information from calorimeters and muon chambers to reduce the event rate from about 40 MHz to a maximum of 100 kHz. The second stage, called the high-level trigger (HLT), reduces the data acquisition rate to about 1 kHz on average. The HLT is software-based and runs reconstruction algorithms similar to those used in the offline reconstruction.

### 3 Data and Monte Carlo samples

The proton–proton ($pp$) collision data used in these searches were collected by the ATLAS detector at a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV with a 25 ns bunch-spacing configura-
tion during 2015 and 2016. The data are subject to quality requirements: if any relevant detector component is not operating correctly during a period in which an event is recorded, the event is rejected. After these quality requirements, the total accumulated data sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 36.1 fb$^{-1}$.

Simulated events are used to determine the signal acceptance and some of the background contributions to these searches. The particle-level events produced by each Monte Carlo (MC) event generator were processed through the ATLAS detector simulation [26] within the GEANT 4 framework [27]. Additional inelastic $pp$ interactions (pile-up) were overlaid on the simulated signal and background events. The MC event generator used for this is PYTHIA 8.186 [28] with the A2 set of tuned parameters [29] and the MSTW2008LO [30] parton distribution functions (PDF) set. The simulated events are weighted to reproduce the observed distribution of the mean number of interactions per bunch crossing in data (pile-up reweighting). The properties of the bottom and charm hadron decays were simulated by the EVTGEN v1.2.0 program [31].

Heavy spin-0 resonance production was simulated using the POWHEG-BOX v2 [32] MC event generator. Gluon–gluon fusion and vector-boson fusion production modes were calculated separately with matrix elements up to next-to-leading order (NLO) in QCD. POWHEG-Box was interfaced to PYTHIA 8.212 [33] for parton showering and hadronisation, and for decaying the Higgs boson into the $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^−\ell^+\ell^−$ or $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^−\nu\bar{\nu}$ final states. The CT10 PDF set [34] was used for the hard process. Events from ggF and VBF production were generated in the 300 GeV $< m_H < 1600$ GeV mass range under the NWA, using a step of 100 (200) GeV up to (above) 1000 GeV in mass. For the $\ell^+\ell^−\ell^+\ell^−$ final state, due to the sensitivity of the analysis at lower masses, events were also generated for $m_H = 200$ GeV.

In addition, events from ggF production with a boson width of 5, 10 and 15% of the scalar mass $m_H$ were generated with MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO v2.3.2 [35] interfaced to PYTHIA 8.210 for parton showering and hadronisation for both final states. For the $\ell^+\ell^−\ell^+\ell^−$ final state, the $m_{\Delta t}$ distribution is parameterised analytically as described in Sect. 5.3, and the samples with a width of 15% of $m_H$ are used to validate the parameterisation. For the $\ell^+\ell^−\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state, a reweighting procedure as described in Sect. 6.3 is used on fully simulated events to obtain the reconstructed $m_{T\ell}$ distribution at any value of mass and width tested. To have a better description of the jet multiplicity, MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO was also used to generate events for the process $pp \rightarrow H + \geq 2$ jets at NLO QCD accuracy with the FxFx merging scheme [36].

The fraction of the ggF events that enter into the VBF-enriched category is estimated from the MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO simulation.

Spin-2 Kaluza–Klein gravitons from the Bulk Randall–Sundrum model [37] were generated with MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO at leading order (LO) in QCD. The dimensionless coupling $k/M_{Pl}$, where $M_{Pl} = M_P/\sqrt{8\pi}$ is the reduced Planck scale and $k$ is the curvature scale of the extra dimension, is set to 1. In this configuration, the width of the resonance is expected to be $\sim 6\%$ of its mass.

Mass points between 600 GeV and 2 TeV with 200 GeV spacing were generated for the $\ell^+\ell^−\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state. These samples were processed through a fast detector simulation [26] that uses a parameterisation of the response of electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters [38], while the response of the ID and MS detectors is fully simulated.

The $q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ$ background for the $\ell^+\ell^−\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state was simulated by the POWHEG-BOX v2 event generator [32] and interfaced to PYTHIA 8.186 [28] for parton showering and hadronisation. The CT10NLO PDF set [34] was used for hard-scattering processes. Next-to-next-to-leading-order (NNLO) QCD and NLO EW corrections are included [39–41] as a function of the invariant mass $m_{ZZ}$ of the ZZ system. For the $\ell^+\ell^−\ell^+\ell^−$ final state, this background was simulated with the SHERPA v2.2.1 [42–44] event generator, with the NNPDF3.0 NNLO PDF set [45] for the hard-scattering process. NLO accuracy is achieved in the matrix-element calculation for 0- and 1-jet final states and LO accuracy for 2- and 3-jet final states. The merging with the SHERPA parton shower [46] was performed using the MEPS@NLO prescription [47].

NLO EW corrections were applied as a function of $m_{ZZ}$ [41,48]. In addition, SHERPA v2.2.1 was used for the $\ell^+\ell^−\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state to scale the fraction of events in the VBF-enriched category obtained from POWHEG-BOX simulation, because the SHERPA event generator calculates matrix elements up to one parton at NLO and up to three partons at LO. The EW production of a ZZ pair and two additional jets via vector-boson scattering up to $O(\alpha^3_{EW})$ was generated using SHERPA, where the process $ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell qq$ is also taken into account.

The $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ production was modelled by SHERPA v2.1.1 at LO in QCD for the $\ell^+\ell^−\ell^+\ell^−$ final state and by gg2VV [49] for the $\ell^+\ell^−\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state and by gg2VV [49] for the $\ell^+\ell^−\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state, both including the off-shell $h$ boson contribution and the interference between the $h$ and $ZZ$ backgrounds. The K-factor accounting for higher-order QCD effects for the $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ continuum production was calculated for massless quark loops [50–52] in the heavy-top-quark approximation [53], including the $gg \rightarrow H^+ \rightarrow ZZ$ process [54]. Based on these studies, a constant K-factor of 1.7 is used, and a relative uncertainty of 60% is assigned to the normalisation in both searches.
The $WW$ and $WZ$ diboson events were simulated by \textsc{Powheg-Box}, using the CT10NLO PDF set and PYTHIA 8.186 for parton showering and hadronisation. The production cross section of these samples is predicted at NLO in QCD.

Events containing a single $Z$ boson with associated jets were simulated using the \textsc{Sherpa} v2.2.1 event generator. Matrix elements were calculated for up to two partons at NLO and four partons at LO using the \textsc{Comix} [43] and \textsc{OpenLoops} [44] matrix-element generators and merged with the \textsc{Sherpa} parton shower [46] using the ME+PS@NLO prescription [47]. The NNPDF3.0 NNLO PDF set was used in conjunction with dedicated parton-shower tuning developed by the \textsc{Sherpa} authors. The $Z$ + jets events are normalised using the NNLO cross sections [55].

The triboson backgrounds $ZZZ$, $WZZ$, and $WWZ$ with fully leptonic decays and at least four prompt charged leptons were modelled using \textsc{Sherpa} v2.1.1. For the fully leptonic $t\bar{t}+Z$ background, with four prompt leptons originating from the decays of the top quarks and $Z$ boson, \textsc{MadGraph5_aMC@NLO} was used. The $t\bar{t}$ background, as well as the single-top and $Wt$ production, were modelled using \textsc{Powheg-Box} v2 interfaced to PYTHIA 6.428 [56] with the Perugia 2012 [57] set of tuned parameters for parton showering and hadronisation, to PHOTOS [58] for QED radiative corrections and to \textsc{Tauola} [59,60] for the simulation of $\tau$-lepton decays.

In order to study the interference treatment for the LWA case, samples containing the $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ continuum background ($B$) as well as its interference ($I$) with a hypothetical heavy scalar ($S$) were used and are referred to as $SBI$ samples hereafter. In the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ final state the MCFM NLO event generator [61], interfaced to PYTHIA 8.212, was used to produce $SBI$ samples where the width of the heavy scalar is set to 15% of its mass, for masses of 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, 1000, 1200 and 1400 GeV. Background-only samples were also generated with the MCFM event generator, and are used to extract the signal-plus-interference term ($SI$) by subtracting them from the aforementioned $SBI$ samples.

For the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state, the $SBI$ samples were generated with the gg2VV event generator. The samples include signal events with a scalar mass of 400, 700, 900, 1200 and 1500 GeV.

4 Event reconstruction

Electrons are reconstructed using information from the ID and the electromagnetic calorimeter [62]. Electron candidates are clusters of energy deposits associated with ID tracks, where the final track–cluster matching is performed after the tracks have been fitted with a Gaussian-sum filter (GSF) to account for bremsstrahlung energy losses. Background rejection relies on the longitudinal and transverse shapes of the electromagnetic showers in the calorimeters, track–cluster matching and properties of tracks in the ID. All of this information, except for that related to track hits, is combined into a likelihood discriminant.

The selection used combines the likelihood with the number of track hits and defines two working points (WP) which are used in the analyses presented here. The $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ analysis uses a “loose” WP, with an efficiency ranging from 90% for transverse momentum $p_T = 20$ GeV to 96% for $p_T > 60$ GeV. A “medium” WP was chosen for the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ analysis with an efficiency increasing from 82% at $p_T = 20$ GeV to 93% for $p_T > 60$ GeV. The electron’s transverse momentum is computed from the cluster energy and the track direction at the interaction point.

Muons are formed from tracks reconstructed in the ID and MS, and their identification is primarily based on the presence of the track or track segment in the MS [63]. If a complete track is present in both the ID and the MS, a combined muon track is formed by a global fit using the hit information from both the ID and MS detectors (combined muon), otherwise the momentum is measured using the ID, and the MS track segment serves as identification (segment-tagged muon). The segment-tagged muon is limited to the centre of the barrel region ($|\eta| < 0.1$) which has reduced MS geometrical coverage. Furthermore, in this central region an ID track with $p_T > 15$ GeV is identified as a muon if its calorimetric energy deposition is consistent with a minimum-ionising particle (calorimeter-tagged muon). In the forward region ($2.5 < |\eta| < 2.7$) with limited or no ID coverage, the MS track is either used alone (stand-alone muon) or combined with silicon hits, if found in the forward ID (combined muon). The ID tracks associated with the muons are required to have a minimum number of associated hits in each of the ID subdetectors to ensure good track reconstruction. The stand-alone muon candidates are required to have hits in each of the three MS stations they traverse. A “loose” muon identification WP, which uses all muon types and has an efficiency of 98.5%, is adopted by the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ analysis as a “medium” WP is used, which only includes combined muons and has an efficiency of 97%.

Jets are reconstructed using the anti-$k_t$ algorithm [64] with a radius parameter $R = 0.4$ implemented in the \textsc{FastJet} package [65], and positive-energy clusters of calorimeter cells as input. The algorithm suppresses noise and pile-up by keeping only cells with a significant energy deposit and their neighbouring cells. Jets are calibrated using a dedicated scheme designed to adjust, on average, the energy measured in the calorimeter to that of the true jet energy [66]. The jets used in this analysis are required to satisfy $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$. To reduce the number of jet candidates originating from pile-up vertices, an additional requirement that uses the track and vertex information inside a jet is imposed on jets with $p_T < 60$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$ [67].
Jets containing $b$-hadrons, referred to as $b$-jets, are identified by the long lifetime, high mass and decay multiplicity of $b$-hadrons, as well as the hard $b$-quark fragmentation function. The $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ analysis identifies $b$-jets of $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ using an algorithm that achieves an identification efficiency of about 85% in simulated $t\bar{t}$ events, with a rejection factor for light-flavour jets of about 33 [68,69].

Selected events are required to have at least one vertex with two associated tracks with $p_T > 400$ MeV, and the primary vertex is chosen to be the vertex reconstructed with the largest $\sum p_T^2$. As lepton and jet candidates can be reconstructed from the same detector information, a procedure to resolve overlap ambiguities is applied. If an electron and a muon share the same ID track, the muon is selected unless it is calorimeter-tagged and does not have a MS track, or is a segment-tagged muon, in which case the electron is selected. Reconstructed jets which overlap with electrons (muons) in a cone of size $\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta\eta^2 + \Delta\phi^2} = 0.2$ (0.1) are removed.

The missing transverse momentum $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, which accounts for the imbalance of visible momenta in the plane transverse to the beam axis, is computed as the negative vector sum of the transverse momenta of all identified electrons, muons and jets, as well as a “soft term”, accounting for unclassified soft tracks and energy clusters in the calorimeters [70]. This analysis uses a track-based soft term, which is built using the momenta of the tracks associated with the primary vertex, while the jet and electron momenta are computed at the calorimeter level to allow the inclusion of neutral particles. Jet–nu-electron overlap is accounted for in the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ calculation. This corrects for fake jets due to pile-up close to muons and double-counted jets from muon energy losses.

5 $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ event selection and background estimation

5.1 Event selection

Four-lepton events are selected and initially classified according to the lepton flavours: $4\mu$, $2e2\mu$, $4e$, called “channels” hereafter. They are selected with single-lepton, dilepton and trilepton triggers, with the dilepton and trilepton ones including electron(s)–muon(s) triggers. Single-electron triggers apply “medium” or “tight” likelihood identification, whereas multi-electron triggers apply “loose” or “medium” identification. For the bulk of the data, recorded in 2016, the lowest $p_T$ threshold for the single-electron (muon) triggers used is set to 26 (26) GeV, for the di-electron (dimuon) triggers to 15 (10) GeV and for the trilepton (trimuon) triggers to 12 (6) GeV. For the data collected in 2015, the instantaneous luminosity was lower so the trigger thresholds were lower; this increases the signal efficiency by less than 1%. Globally, the trigger efficiency for signal events passing the final selection requirements is about 98%.

In each channel, four-lepton candidates are formed by selecting a lepton-quadruplet made out of two same-flavour, opposite-sign lepton pairs, selected as described in Sect. 4. Each electron (muon) must satisfy $p_T > 7$ (5) GeV and be measured in the pseudorapidity range of $|\eta| < 2.47$ (2.7). The highest-$p_T$ lepton in the quadruplet must satisfy $p_T > 20$ GeV, and the second (third) lepton in $p_T$ order must satisfy $p_T > 15$ GeV (10 GeV). In the case of muons, at most one calorimeter-tagged, segment-tagged or stand-alone ($2.5 < |\eta| < 2.7$) muon is allowed per quadruplet.

If there is ambiguity in assigning leptons to a pair, only one quadruplet per channel is selected by keeping the quadruplet with the lepton pairs closest (leading pair) and second closest (subleading pair) to the $Z$ boson mass, with invariant masses referred to as $m_{12}$ and $m_{34}$ respectively. In the selected quadruplet, $m_{12}$ is required to be 50 GeV $< m_{12} < 106$ GeV, while $m_{34}$ is required to be less than 115 GeV and greater than a threshold that is 12 GeV for $m_{4\ell} \leq 140$ GeV, rises linearly from 12 GeV to 50 GeV with $m_{4\ell}$ in the interval of [140 GeV, 190 GeV] and is fixed to 50 GeV for $m_{4\ell} > 190$ GeV.

Selected quadruplets are required to have their leptons separated from each other by $\Delta R > 0.1$ if they are of the same flavour and by $\Delta R > 0.2$ otherwise. For $4\mu$ and $4e$ quadruplets, if an opposite-charge same-flavour lepton pair is found with $m_{4\ell} < 5$ GeV, the quadruplet is removed to suppress the contamination from $J/\psi$ mesons. If multiple quadruplets from different channels are selected at this point, only the quadruplet from the channel with the highest expected signal rate is retained, in the order: $4\mu, 2e2\mu, 4e$.

The $Z$ + jets and $t\bar{t}$ background contributions are reduced by imposing impact-parameter requirements as well as track- and calorimeter-based isolation requirements on the leptons. The transverse impact-parameter significance, defined as the impact parameter calculated with respect to the measured beam line position in the transverse plane divided by its uncertainty, $|d_0|/\sigma_d$, for all muons (electrons) is required to be lower than 3 (5). The normalised track-isolation discriminant, defined as the sum of the transverse momenta of tracks, inside a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.3$ (0.2) around the muon (electron) candidate, excluding the lepton track, divided by the lepton $p_T$, is required to be smaller than 0.15. The larger muon cone size corresponds to that used by the muon trigger. Contributions from pile-up are suppressed by requiring tracks in the cone to originate from the primary vertex. To retain efficiency at higher $p_T$, the track-isolation cone size is reduced to 10 GeV/$p_T$ for $p_T$ above 33 (50) GeV for muons (electrons).

The relative calorimetric isolation is computed as the sum of the cluster transverse energies $E_T$, in the electromagnetic
and hadronic calorimeters, with a reconstructed barycentre inside a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the candidate lepton, divided by the lepton $p_T$. The clusters used for the isolation are the same as those for reconstructing jets. The relative calorimetric isolation is required to be smaller than 0.3 (0.2) for muons (electrons). The measured calorimeter energy around the muon (inside a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.1$) and the cells within $0.125 \times 0.175$ in $\eta \times \phi$ around the electron barycentre are excluded from the respective sums. The pile-up and underlying-event contributions to the calorimeter isolation are subtracted event by event [71]. For both the track- and calorimeter-based isolation requirements, any contribution arising from other leptons of the quadruplet is subtracted.

An additional requirement based on a vertex-reconstruction algorithm, which fits the four-lepton candidates with the constraint that they originate from a common vertex, is applied in order to further reduce the $Z + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ background contributions. A loose cut of $\chi^2/\text{ndof} < 6$ for $4\mu$ and $< 9$ for the other channels is applied, which retains a signal efficiency larger than 99% in all channels.

The QED process of radiative photon production in $Z$ boson decays is well modelled by simulation. Some of the final-state-radiation (FSR) photons can be identified in the calorimeter and incorporated into the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ analysis. The strategy to include FSR photons into the reconstruction of $Z$ bosons is the same as in Run 1 [21]. It consists of a search for collinear (for muons) and non-collinear FSR photons (for muons and electrons) with only one FSR photon allowed per event. After the FSR correction, the lepton four-momenta of both dilepton pairs are recomputed by means of a $Z$-mass-constrained kinematic fit. The fit uses a Breit–Wigner $Z$ boson line-shape and a single Gaussian function per lepton to model the momentum response function with the Gaussian width set to the expected resolution for each lepton. The $Z$-mass constraint is applied to both $Z$ candidates, and improves the $m_{4\ell}$ resolution by about 15%.

In order to be sensitive to the VBF production mode, events are classified into four categories: one for the VBF production mode and three for the ggF production mode, one for each of the three channels. If an event has two or more jets with $p_T$ greater than 30 GeV, with the two leading jets being well separated in $\eta$, $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 3.3$, and having an invariant mass $m_{jj} > 400$ GeV, this event is classified into the VBF-enriched category; otherwise the event is classified into one of the ggF-enriched categories. Such classification is used only in the search for a heavy scalar produced with the NWA.

The signal acceptance, defined as the ratio of the number of reconstructed events passing the analysis requirements to the number of simulated events for each channel/category, is shown in Table 1, for the ggF and VBF production modes as well as different resonance masses. The contribution from final states with $\tau$ leptons decaying into electrons or muons is found to be negligible.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mass</th>
<th>Production mode</th>
<th>ggF-enriched categories</th>
<th>VBF-enriched category (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4$\mu$ channel (%)</td>
<td>2$e+2\mu$ channel (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 GeV</td>
<td>ggF</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VBF</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 GeV</td>
<td>ggF</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VBF</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 Background estimation

The main background component in the $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ final state, accounting for 97% of the total expected background events, is non-resonant $ZZ$ production. This arises from quark–antiquark annihilation (86%), gluon-initiated production (10%) and a small contribution from EW vector-boson scattering (1%). The last is more important in the VBF-enriched category, where it accounts for 16% of the total expected background. These backgrounds are all modelled by MC simulation as described in Sect. 3. Additional background comes from the $Z + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ processes, which contribute at the percent level and decrease more rapidly than the non-resonant $ZZ$ production as a function of $m_{4\ell}$. These backgrounds are estimated using data where possible, following slightly different approaches for final states with a dimuon ($\ell\ell + \mu\mu$) or a dielectron ($\ell\ell + ee$) subleading pair [72].

The $\ell\ell + \mu\mu$ non-$ZZ$ background comprises mostly $t\bar{t}$ and $Z + \text{jets}$ events, where in the latter case the muons arise mostly from heavy-flavour semileptonic decays and to a lesser extent from $\tau/K$ in-flight decays. The contribution from single-top production is negligible. The normalisations of the $Z + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds are determined using fits to the invariant mass of the leading lepton pair in dedicated data control regions. The control regions are formed by relaxing the $\chi^2$ requirement on the vertex fit, and by inverting and relaxing isolation and/or impact-parameter requirements on the sub-
leading muon pair. An additional control region \((e\mu\mu\mu)\) is used to improve the \(t\bar{t}\) background estimate. Transfer factors to extrapolate from the control regions to the signal region are obtained separately for \(t\bar{t}\) and \(Z + \text{ jets}\) using simulated events. The transfer factors have a negligible impact on the \(m_{4\ell}\) shape of the \(\ell\ell + \mu\mu\) background.

The main background for the \(\ell\ell + ee\) process arises from the misidentification of light-flavour jets as electrons, photon conversions and the semileptonic decays of heavy-flavour hadrons. The \(\ell\ell + ee\) control-region selection requires the electrons in the subleading lepton pair to have the same charge, and relaxes the identification and isolation requirements on the electron candidate, denoted \(X\), with the lower transverse momentum. The heavy-flavour background is completely determined from simulation, whereas the light-flavour and photon-conversion background is obtained with the sPlot method, defined as a function of the number of hits in the innermost ID layer in the data control region. Transfer factors for the light-flavour jets and converted photons, obtained from simulated samples, are corrected using a \(Z + X\) control region and then used to extrapolate the extracted yields to the signal region. Both the yield extraction and the extrapolation are performed in bins of the transverse momentum of the electron candidate and the jet multiplicity.

The \(WZ\) production process is included in the data-driven estimates for the \(\ell\ell + ee\) final states, while it is added from simulation for the \(\ell\ell + \mu\mu\) final states. The contributions from \(t\bar{t}V\) (where \(V\) stands for either \(a W\) or a \(Z\) boson) and triboson processes are minor and taken from simulated samples.

5.3 Signal and background modelling

The parameterisation of the reconstructed four-lepton invariant mass \(m_{4\ell}\) distribution for signal and background is based on the MC simulation and used to fit the data.

![Graph](image)

**Fig. 1** a Parameterisation of the four-lepton invariant mass \((m_{4\ell})\) spectrum for various resonance mass \((m_H)\) hypotheses in the NWA. Markers show the simulated \(m_{4\ell}\) distribution for three specific values of \(m_H\) (300, 600, 900 \(\text{GeV}\)), normalised to unit area, and the dashed lines show the parameterisation used in the \(2\ell 2\mu\) channel for these mass points as well as for intervening ones. b RMS of the four-lepton invariant mass distribution as a function of \(m_H\).

In the case of a narrow resonance, the width in \(m_{4\ell}\) is determined by the detector resolution, which is modelled by the sum of a Crystal Ball \((C)\) function \([74,75]\) and a Gaussian \((G)\) function:

\[
P_3(m_{4\ell}) = f_C \times C(m_{4\ell}; \mu, \sigma_C, \alpha_C, n_C) + (1 - f_C) \times G(m_{4\ell}; \mu, \sigma_G).
\]

The Crystal Ball and the Gaussian functions share the same peak value of \(m_{4\ell}\) \((\mu)\), but have different resolution parameters, \(\sigma_C\) and \(\sigma_G\). The \(\alpha_C\) and \(n_C\) parameters control the shape and position of the non-Gaussian tail and the parameter \(f_C\) ensures the relative normalisation of the two probability density functions. To improve the stability of the parameterisation in the full mass range considered, the parameter \(n_C\) is set to a fixed value. The bias in the extraction of signal yields introduced by using the analytical function is below 1.5%. The function parameters are determined separately for each mass point in the data, and fitted to first- and second-degree polynomials in scalar mass \(m_H\) to interpolate between the generated mass points. The use of this parameterisation for the function parameters introduces an extra bias in the signal yield and \(m_H\) extraction of about 1%. An example of this parameterisation is illustrated in Fig. 1, where the left plot shows the mass distribution for simulated samples at \(m_H = 300, 600, 900\) \(\text{GeV}\) and the right plot shows the RMS of the \(m_{4\ell}\) distribution in the range considered for this search.

In the case of the LWA, the particle-level line-shape of \(m_{4\ell}\) is derived from a theoretical calculation, as described in Ref. [76], and is convolved with the detector resolution, using the same procedure as for the modelling of the narrow resonance.

The \(m_{4\ell}\) distribution for the \(ZZ\) continuum background is taken from MC simulation, and parameterised by an empirical function for both the quark- and gluon-initiated processes:
the interference effects and the total line-shape for different mass and width hypotheses assuming the couplings expected in the SM for a heavy Higgs boson. As can be seen, the two interference effects tend to cancel out, and the total interference yield is for the most part positive, enhancing the signal.

6 $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ event selection and background estimation

6.1 Event selection

The analysis is designed to select $ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ events (with $\ell = e, \mu$), where the missing neutrinos are identified by a large $E_T^{miss}$, and to discriminate against the large $Z$ + jets, $WZ$ and top-quark backgrounds.

Events are required to pass either a single-electron or a single-muon trigger, where different $p_T$ thresholds are used depending on the instantaneous luminosity of the LHC. For the 2015 data the electron and muon triggers had $p_T$ thresholds of 24 and 20 GeV respectively, while for 2016 the muon trigger threshold was increased to 24 GeV. For both triggers, the threshold is set to 26 GeV when the instantaneous luminosity exceeds the value of $10^{34}$ cm$^{-2}$s$^{-1}$. The trigger efficiency for signal events passing the final selection is about 99%.

Events are selected if they contain exactly two opposite-charge leptons of the same flavour and “medium” identification, with the more energetic lepton having $p_T > 30$ GeV and the other one having $p_T > 20$ GeV. The same impact-parameter significance criteria as defined in Sect. 5.1 are applied to the selected leptons. Track- and calorimeter-based isolation criteria as defined in Sect. 5.1 are also applied to the leptons, but in this analysis the isolation criteria are optimised by adjusting the isolation threshold so that their selec-
Fig. 2 Particle-level four-lepton mass $m_{4\ell}$ model for signal only (red), $H-h$ interference (green), $H-B$ interference (blue) and the sum of the three processes (black). Three values of the resonance mass $m_H$ (400, 600, 800 GeV) are chosen, as well as three values of the resonance width $\Gamma_H$ (1, 5, 10% of $m_H$). The signal cross section, which determines the relative contribution of the signal and interference, is taken to be the cross section of the expected limit for each combination of $m_H$ and $\Gamma_H$. The full model (black) is finally normalised to unity and the other contributions are scaled accordingly.

Events with neutrinos in the final state are selected by requiring $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 120$ GeV, and this requirement heavily reduces the amount of $Z + \text{jets}$ background. In signal events with no initial- or final-state radiation the visible $Z$ boson’s transverse momentum is expected to be opposite the missing transverse momentum, and this characteristic is used to further suppress the $Z + \text{jets}$ background. The azimuthal angle between the dilepton system and the missing transverse momentum ($\Delta \phi(\ell\ell, E_T^{\text{miss}})$) is thus required.
to be greater than 2.7 and the fractional $p_T$ difference, defined as $|p_T^{\text{miss}} - p_T^{\ell\ell}|/p_T^{\ell\ell}$, to be less than 20%, where $p_T^{\text{miss,jet}} = |E_T^{\text{miss}} + \Sigma_{\text{jet}} E_T^{\text{jet}}|$.

Additional selection criteria are applied to keep only events with $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ originating from neutrinos rather than detector inefficiencies, poorly reconstructed high-$p_T$ muons or mismeasurements in the hadronic calorimeter. If at least one reconstructed jet has a $p_T$ greater than 100 GeV, the azimuthal angle between the highest-$p_T$ jet and the missing transverse momentum is required to be greater than 0.4. Similarly, if $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is found to be less than 40% of the scalar sum of the transverse momenta of leptons and jets in the event ($H_T$), the event is rejected. Finally, to reduce the $t\bar{t}$ background, events are rejected whenever a $b$-tagged jet is found.

The sensitivity of the analysis to the VBF production mode is increased by creating a dedicated category of VBF-enriched events. The selection criteria, determined by optimising the expected signal significance using signal and background MC samples, require the presence of at least two jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV where the two highest-$p_T$ jets are widely separated in $\eta$, $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 4.4$, and have an invariant mass $m_{jj}$ greater than 550 GeV.

The signal acceptance, defined as the ratio of the number of reconstructed events passing the analysis requirements to the number of simulated events in each category, is shown in Table 2, for the ggF and VBF production modes as well as for different resonance masses. The acceptance increases with mass due to a kinematic threshold determined by the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ selection criteria. Hence the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ search considers only masses of 300 GeV and above, where its inclusion improves the combined sensitivity.

### 6.2 Background estimation

The dominant and irreducible background for this search is non-resonant ZZ production, which accounts for about 60% of the expected background events. The second largest background comes from $WZ$ production ($\sim 30\%$) followed by $Z + \text{jets}$ production with poorly reconstructed $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ ($\sim 6\%$). Other sources of background are the $WW$, $t\bar{t}$, $Wt$ and $Z \to \tau\tau$ processes ($\sim 3\%$). Finally, a small contribution comes from $W + \text{jets}$, $t\bar{t}$, single-top-quark and multi-jet processes, with at least one jet misidentified as an electron or muon, as well as from $t\bar{t}VVV$ events. In both the ggF- and in the VBF-enriched signal regions, the ZZ background is modelled using MC simulation and normalised using SM predictions, as explained in Sect. 3. The remaining backgrounds are mostly estimated using control samples in data.

The $WZ$ background is modelled using simulation but a correction factor for its normalisation is extracted as the ratio of data to simulated events in a dedicated control region, after subtracting from data the non-$WZ$ background contributions. The $WZ$-enriched control sample, called the 3$\ell$ control region, is built by selecting $Z \to \ell\ell$ candidates with an additional electron or muon. This additional lepton is required to satisfy all selection criteria used for the other two leptons, with the only difference that its transverse momentum is required to be greater than 7 GeV. The contamination from $Z + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ events is reduced by vetoing events with at least one $b$-tagged jet and by requiring the transverse mass of the $W$ boson ($m_W^{T}$), built using the additional lepton and the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ vector, to be greater than 60 GeV. The distribution of the missing transverse momentum for data and simulated events in the 3$\ell$ control region is shown in Fig. 3a. The correction factor derived in the 3$\ell$ control region is found to be $1.29 \pm 0.09$, where the uncertainty includes effects from the number of events in the control region as well as from experimental systematic uncertainties. Since there are few events after applying all the VBF selection requirements to the $WZ$-enriched control sample, the estimation for the VBF-enriched category is performed by including in the 3$\ell$ control region only the requirement of at least two jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV. Finally, a transfer factor is derived from MC simulation by calculating the probability of events satisfying all analysis selection criteria and containing two jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV to satisfy the $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 4.4$ and $m_{jj} > 550$ GeV requirements. An additional systematic uncertainty obtained from the comparison of the $|\Delta\eta_{jj}|$ distribution between SHERPA and POWHEG-BOX generators is included to cover potential mismodellings of the VBF selection. Such systematic

---

**Table 2** Signal acceptance for the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ analysis, for both the ggF and VBF production modes and resonance masses of 300 and 600 GeV. The acceptance is defined as the ratio of the number of reconstructed events after all selection requirements to the number of simulated events for each channel/category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mass (GeV)</th>
<th>Production mode</th>
<th>ggF-enriched categories</th>
<th>e$^+e^-$ channel (%)</th>
<th>VBF-enriched category (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>ggF</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&lt; 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VBF</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>ggF</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VBF</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
uncertainty is included in all background estimations when extrapolating from a control region.

The non-resonant background includes mainly $WW$, $t\bar{t}$ and $Wt$ processes, but also $Z \rightarrow \tau \tau$ events in which the $\tau$ leptons produce light leptons and $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. It is estimated by using a control sample of events with lepton pairs of different flavour ($e^+\mu^-$), satisfying all analysis selection criteria.

Figure 3b shows the missing-transverse-momentum distribution for $e^+\mu^-$ events in data and simulation after applying the dilepton invariant-mass selection but before applying the other selection requirements. The non-resonant background includes mainly $WW$, $t\bar{t}$, and other small backgrounds subtracted using simulation.

The number of $Z + \text{jets}$ background events in the signal region is estimated from data, using a so-called ABCD method [78], since events with no genuine $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ in the final state are difficult to model using simulation. The method combines the selection requirements presented in Sect. 6.1 (with $n_{\text{b-tags}}$ representing the number of $b$-tagged jets in the event) into two Boolean discriminants, $V_1$ and $V_2$, defined as:

$$V_1 \equiv E_T^{\text{miss}} > 120 \text{ GeV and } E_T^{\text{miss}}/H_T > 0.4,$$

$$V_2 \equiv |p_T^{\text{miss,jet}} - p_T^{\ell\ell}|/p_T^{\ell\ell} < 0.2 \text{ and } \Delta \phi(\ell\ell, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 2.7 \text{ and } \Delta R_{\ell\ell} < 1.8 \text{ and } n_{\text{b-tags}} = 0,$$

with all events required to pass the trigger and dilepton invariant-mass selections. The signal region (A) is thus obtained by requiring both $V_1$ and $V_2$ to be true, control regions B and C require only one of the two Boolean discriminants to be false ($V_1$ and $V_2$ respectively) and finally control region D is defined by requiring both $V_1$ and $V_2$ to be false. With this definition, an estimate of the number of events in region A is given by $N_{\text{est}} = N_{\text{obs}} \times (N_{\text{B}}/N_{\text{D}})$, where $N_{\text{obs}}$ is the number of events observed in region X after subtracting non-$Z$-boson backgrounds. This relation holds as long as the correlation between $V_1$ and $V_2$ is small, and this is achieved by introducing two additional requirements on control regions B and D, namely $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 30 \text{ GeV and } E_T^{\text{miss}}/H_T > 0.1$. The estimation of the $Z + \text{jets}$ background was cross-
checked with another approach in which a control region is defined by inverting the analysis selection on $E_T^{miss}/H_T$ and then using $Z +$ jets MC simulation to perform the extrapolation to the signal region, yielding results compatible with the ABCD method. Finally, the estimate for the VBF-enriched category is performed by extrapolating the inclusive result obtained with the ABCD method to the VBF signal region, extracting the efficiency of the two-jet, $|\Delta \eta_{jj}|$ and $m_{jj}$ selection criteria from $Z +$ jets simulation.

The $W +$ jets and multi-jet background contributions are estimated from data using a so-called fake-factor method [79]. A control region enriched in fake leptons or non-prompt leptons from decays of hadrons is designed by requiring one lepton to pass all analysis requirements (baseline selection) and the other one to not pass either the lepton “medium” identification or the isolation criteria (inverted selection). The background in the signal region is then derived using a transfer factor, measured in a data sample enriched in $Z +$ jets events, as the ratio of jets passing the baseline selection to those passing the inverted selection.

Finally, the background from the $t\bar{t}V$ and $VVV$ processes is estimated using MC simulation.

6.3 Signal and background modelling

The modelling of the transverse mass $m_T$ distribution for signal and background is based on templates derived from fully-simulated events and afterwards used to fit the data. In the case of a narrow resonance, simulated MC events generated for fixed mass hypotheses as described in Sect. 3 are used as the inputs in the moment-morphing technique [80] to obtain the $m_T$ distribution for any mass hypothesis.

The extraction of the interference terms for the LWA case is performed in the same way as in the $e^+e^−$ inclusive final state, as described in Sect. 5.3. In the case of the $e^+e^−\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state a correction factor, extracted as a function of $m_{ZZ}$, is used to reweight the interference distributions obtained at particle level to account for reconstruction effects. The final expected LWA $m_T$ distribution is obtained from the combination of the interference distributions with simulated $m_T$ distributions, which are interpolated between the simulated mass points with a weighting technique using the Higgs propagator, a method similar to that used for the interference.

7 Systematic uncertainties

The systematic uncertainties can be classified into experimental and theoretical uncertainties. The first category relates to the reconstruction and identification of leptons and jets, their energy scale and resolution, and the integrated luminosity. Systematic uncertainties in the data-driven background estimates are also included in this category. The second category includes uncertainties in the theoretical description of the signal and background processes.

In both cases the uncertainties are implemented as additional nuisance parameters (NP) that are constrained by a Gaussian distribution in the profile likelihood ratio, as discussed in Sect. 8.1. The uncertainties affect the signal acceptance, its selection efficiency and the discriminant distributions as well as the background estimates for both final states. Each source of uncertainty is either fully correlated or anti-correlated among the different channels and categories.

7.1 Experimental uncertainties

The uncertainty in the combined 2015 and 2016 integrated luminosity is 3.2%. This is derived from a preliminary calibration of the luminosity scale using $x−y$ beam-separation scans performed in August 2015 and May 2016, following a methodology similar to that detailed in Ref. [81].

The lepton identification and reconstruction efficiency and energy/momentum scale and resolution are derived from data using large samples of $J/\psi \rightarrow \ell\ell$ and $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ decays. The uncertainties in the reconstruction performance are computed following the method described in Ref. [63] for muons and Ref. [62] for electrons. Typical uncertainties in the identification and reconstruction efficiency are in the range 0.5–3.0% for muons and 1.0%–1.7% for electrons. The uncertainties in the electron energy scale, the muon momentum scale and their resolutions are small, and are fully correlated between the two searches ($e^+e^−\nu\bar{\nu}$ and $e^+e^−\nu\bar{\nu}$ final states).

The uncertainties in the jet energy scale and resolution have several sources, including uncertainties in the absolute and relative in situ calibration, the correction for pile-up, the flavour composition and response [66]. These uncertainties are separated into independent components, which are fully correlated between the two searches. They vary from 4.5% for jets with transverse momentum $p_T = 20$ GeV, decreasing to 1% for jets with $p_T = 100−1500$ GeV and increasing again to 3% for jets with higher $p_T$, for the average pile-up conditions of the 2015 and 2016 data-taking period.

Uncertainties in the lepton and jet energy scales are propagated to the uncertainty in the $E_T^{miss}$. Additionally, the uncertainties from the momentum scale and resolution of the tracks that are not associated with any identified lepton or jet contribute 8 and 3% respectively, to the uncertainty in the $E_T^{miss}$ value.

The efficiency of the lepton triggers in events with reconstructed leptons is nearly 100%, and hence the related uncertainties are negligible.

7.2 Theoretical uncertainties

For simulated signal and backgrounds, theoretical modelling uncertainties associated with the PDFs, missing QCD higher-
order corrections (via variations of factorisation and renormalisation scales), and parton showering are considered.

For all signal hypotheses under consideration, the largest theoretical modelling uncertainties are due to missing QCD higher-order corrections and parton showering. The missing QCD higher-order corrections for ggF production events that fall into the VBF-enriched category are accounted for by varying the scales in MadGraph5_aMC@NLO and affect the signal acceptance by 10%. Parton showering uncertainties are of order 10% and are estimated by comparing Pythia 8.212 to Herwig++ [82].

For the $q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ$ background, the effect of the PDF uncertainties in the full mass range varies between 2% and 5% in all categories, and that of missing QCD higher-order corrections is about 10% in the ggF-enriched categories and 30% in the VBF-enriched category. The parton-shower uncertainties result in less than 1% impact in the ggF-enriched categories and about 10% impact in the VBF-enriched category.

For the $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ background, as described in Sect. 3, a 60% relative uncertainty in the inclusive cross section is considered, while a 100% uncertainty is assigned in the VBF-enriched category.

8 Results and interpretations

8.1 Statistical procedure

The statistical treatment of the data follows the procedure for the Higgs-boson search combination [83, 84], and is implemented with RooFit [85] and RooStats [86]. The test statistic employed for hypothesis testing and limit setting is the profiled likelihood ratio $\Lambda(\alpha, \theta)$, which depends on one or more parameters of interest $\alpha$, and additional nuisance parameters $\theta$. The parameter of interest is the cross section times branching ratio. The nuisance parameters represent the estimates of the systematic uncertainties and are each constrained by a Gaussian distribution. For each category of each search, a likelihood fit to the kinematic distribution of a discriminating variable is used to further separate signal from background. The $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ final state uses $m_{4\ell}$ as the discriminant in each category, while the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state uses $m_T$ in each category except for the VBF-enriched one where only the overall event counts are used.

As discussed in Sect. 7, the signal acceptance uncertainties, and many of the background theoretical and experimental uncertainties, are treated as fully correlated between the searches. A given correlated uncertainty is modelled in the fit by using a nuisance parameter common to all of the searches. The impact of a systematic uncertainty on the result depends on the production mode and the mass hypothesis. For ggF production, at lower masses the luminosity uncertainty, the modelling uncertainty of the $Z + \text{jets}$ background and the statistical uncertainty in the $e\mu$ control region of the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state dominate, and at higher masses the uncertainties in the electron-isolation efficiency become important, as also seen in VBF production. For VBF production, the dominant uncertainties come from the theoretical predictions of the $ZZ$ events in the VBF category. Additionally at lower masses, the pile-up reweighting and the jet-energy-resolution uncertainties are also important. Table 3 shows the impact of the leading systematic uncertainties on the predicted signal event yield when the cross section times branching ratio is set to the expected upper limit (shown in Fig. 6), for ggF and VBF production modes. The impact of the uncertainty in the integrated luminosity, 3.2%, enters both in the normalisation of the fitted number of signal events as well as in the background predicted by simulation. This leads to a luminosity uncertainty which varies from 4 to 7% across the mass distribution, depending on the signal-to-background ratio.

8.2 General results

The numbers of observed candidate events with mass above 130 GeV together with the expected background yields are presented in Table 4 for each of the four categories of the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ analysis. The $m_{4\ell}$ spectrum for the ggF-enriched and VBF-enriched categories is shown in Fig. 4.

Table 5 contains the number of observed candidate events along with the background yields for the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ analysis, while Fig. 5 shows the $m_T$ distribution for the electron and muon channels with the ggF-enriched and VBF-enriched categories combined.

In the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ search, two excesses are observed in the data for $m_{4\ell}$ around 240 and 700 GeV, each with a local significance of 3.6$\sigma$ estimated in the asymptotic approximation, assuming the signal comes only from ggF production. The global significance is 2.2$\sigma$ and is calculated, for each excess individually, using the NWA, in the range of 200 GeV $< m_H <$ 1200 GeV using pseudo-experiments.

The excess at 240 GeV is observed mostly in the $4e$ channel, while the one at 700 GeV is observed in all channels and categories. No significant deviation from the expected background is observed in the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state. The excess observed in the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ search at a mass around 700 GeV is excluded at 95% confidence level (CL) by the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ search, which is more sensitive in this mass range. The excess at 240 GeV is not covered by the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ search, the sensitivity of which starts from 300 GeV. When combining the results from the two final states, the largest deviation with respect to the background expectation is observed around 700 GeV with a global significance of less than 1$\sigma$ and a local significance of about 2$\sigma$. The combined yield of the two final states is 1870 events observed in data compared
Table 3  Impact of the leading systematic uncertainties on the predicted signal event yield which is set to the expected upper limit, expressed as a percentage of the yield for the ggF (left) and VBF (right) production modes at $m_H = 300, 600$, and $1000$ GeV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ggF production</th>
<th>VBF production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m_H = 300 GeV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminosity</td>
<td>Parton showering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z + \text{jets modelling} (\ell^+\ell^-\nu \bar{\nu})$</td>
<td>Jet energy scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parton showering</td>
<td>Luminosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e\mu$ statistical uncertainty $\ell^+\ell^-\nu \bar{\nu}$</td>
<td>$q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ$ QCD scale (VBF-enriched category)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m_H = 600 GeV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminosity</td>
<td>Parton showering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile-up reweighting</td>
<td>Pile-up reweighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z + \text{jets modelling} (\ell^+\ell^-\nu \bar{\nu})$</td>
<td>Jet energy scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCD scale of $q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ$</td>
<td>Luminosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m_H = 1000 GeV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminosity</td>
<td>Parton showering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCD scale of $gg \rightarrow ZZ$</td>
<td>Jet energy scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet vertex tagger</td>
<td>$Z + \text{jets modelling} (\ell^+\ell^-\nu \bar{\nu})$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z + \text{jets modelling} (\ell^+\ell^-\nu \bar{\nu})$</td>
<td>Luminosity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4  $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^-\ell^-$ search: expected and observed numbers of events for $m_{4\ell} > 130$ GeV, together with their statistical and systematic uncertainties, for the ggF- and VBF-enriched categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>ggF-enriched categories</th>
<th>VBF-enriched category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4$\mu$ channel</td>
<td>2$e\mu$ channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ZZ$</td>
<td>297 ± 1 ± 40</td>
<td>480 ± 1 ± 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ZZ$ (EW)</td>
<td>1.92 ± 0.11 ± 0.19</td>
<td>3.36 ± 0.14 ± 0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z + \text{jets}tt/WZ$</td>
<td>3.7 ± 0.1 ± 0.8</td>
<td>7.8 ± 0.1 ± 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other backgrounds</td>
<td>5.1 ± 0.1 ± 0.6</td>
<td>8.7 ± 0.1 ± 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total background</td>
<td>308 ± 1 ± 40</td>
<td>500 ± 1 ± 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observed</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

to $1643 ± 164$ (combined statistical and systematic uncertainty) for the expected background. This corresponds to a $1.3\sigma$ global excess in data. Since no significant excess is found, the results are interpreted as upper limits on the production cross section of a spin-0 or spin-2 resonance.

8.3 Spin-0 resonance interpretation

Limits from the combination of the two searches in the context of a spin-0 resonance are described below.

8.3.1 NWA interpretation

Upper limits on the cross section times branching ratio ($\sigma \times B(H \rightarrow ZZ)$) for a heavy resonance are obtained as a function of $m_H$ with the CL$_s$ procedure [87] in the asymptotic approximation from the combination of the two final states. It is assumed that an additional heavy scalar would be produced predominantly via the ggF and VBF processes but that the ratio of the two production mechanisms is unknown in the absence of a specific model. For this reason, fits for the ggF and VBF production processes are done separately, and in each case the other process is allowed to float in the fit as an additional nuisance parameter. Figure 6 presents the observed and expected limits at 95% CL on $\sigma \times B(H \rightarrow ZZ)$ of a narrow scalar resonance for the ggF (left) and VBF (right) production modes, as well as the expected limits from the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^-\ell^-$ and $\ell^+\ell^-\nu \bar{\nu}$ searches. This result is valid for models in which the width is less than 0.5% of $m_H$. When combining the two final states, the 95% CL upper limits range from 0.68 pb at $m_H = 242$ GeV to 11 fb at $m_H = 1200$ GeV for the ggF production mode and from 0.41 pb at $m_H = 236$ GeV to 13 fb at $m_H = 1200$ GeV for the vector-boson fusion production mode. Compared with
the results from Run 1 [21], where all four final states of $ZZ$ decays were combined, the exclusion region presented here is significantly extended considering that the ratios of parton luminosities [88] increase by factors of about two to seven for heavy scalar masses from 200 GeV to 1200 GeV.

### 8.3.2 LWA interpretation

In the case of the LWA, limits on the cross section for the ggF production mode times branching ratio ($\sigma_{ggF} \times B(H \rightarrow ZZ)$) are set for different widths of the heavy scalar. The interference between the heavy scalar and the SM Higgs boson, $H - h$, as well as the heavy scalar and the $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ continuum, $H - B$, are modelled by either analytical functions or reweighting the signal-only events as explained in Sects. 5.3 and 6.3. Figure 7a–c show the limits for a width of 1, 5 and 10% of $m_H$ respectively. The limits are set for masses of $m_H$ higher than 400 GeV.

### 8.3.3 2HDM interpretation

A search in the context of a CP-conserving 2HDM is also presented. This model has five physical Higgs bosons after electroweak symmetry breaking: two CP-even, one CP-odd, and two charged. The model considered here has seven free parameters: the Higgs boson masses, the ratio of the vacuum expectation values of the two doublets ($\tan \beta$), the mixing angle between the CP-even Higgs bosons ($\alpha$), and the potential parameter $m_{12}^2$ that mixes the two Higgs doublets. The two Higgs doublets $\Phi_1$ and $\Phi_2$ can couple to leptons and up- and down-type quarks in several ways. In the Type-I model, $\Phi_2$ couples to all quarks and leptons, whereas for Type-II, $\Phi_1$ couples to down-type quarks and leptons and $\Phi_2$ couples to up-type quarks. The “lepton-specific” model is similar to Type-I except for the fact that the leptons couple to $\Phi_1$, instead of $\Phi_2$; the “flipped” model is similar to Type-II except that the leptons couple to $\Phi_2$, instead of $\Phi_1$. In all these models, the coupling of the heaviest CP-even Higgs

### Table 5 $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ search: expected and observed number of events together with their statistical and systematic uncertainties, for the ggF- and VBF-enriched categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>ggF-enriched categories</th>
<th>VBF-enriched category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$e^+e^-$ channel</td>
<td>$\mu^+\mu^-$ channel</td>
<td>$\mu^+\mu^-$ channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ZZ$</td>
<td>$177 \pm 3 \pm 21$</td>
<td>$180 \pm 3 \pm 21$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$WZ$</td>
<td>$93 \pm 2 \pm 4$</td>
<td>$99.5 \pm 2.3 \pm 3.2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$WW/\tau\tau/WW/Z\tau$</td>
<td>$9.2 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.4$</td>
<td>$10.7 \pm 2.5 \pm 0.9$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z + jets$</td>
<td>$17 \pm 1 \pm 11$</td>
<td>$19 \pm 1 \pm 17$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other backgrounds</td>
<td>$1.12 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.08$</td>
<td>$1.03 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.08$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total background</td>
<td>$297 \pm 4 \pm 24$</td>
<td>$311 \pm 5 \pm 27$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observed</td>
<td>$320$</td>
<td>$352$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 5 Transverse mass $m_T$ distribution in the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ search for a the electron channel and b the muon channel, including events from both the ggF-enriched and the VBF-enriched categories. The backgrounds are determined following the description in Sect. 6.2 and the last bin includes the overflow. The simulated $m_H = 600$ GeV signal is normalized to a cross section corresponding to five times the observed limit given in Sect. 8.3.1. The error bars on the data points indicate the statistical uncertainty and markers are drawn at the bin centre. The systematic uncertainty in the prediction is shown by the hatched band. The lower panels show the ratio of data to prediction.

Fig. 6 The upper limits at 95% CL on the cross section times branching ratio as a function of the heavy resonance mass $m_H$ for a the ggF production mode ($\sigma_{ggF} \times B(H \to ZZ)$) and b for the VBF production mode ($\sigma_{VBF} \times B(H \to ZZ)$) in the case of the NWA. The green and yellow bands represent the $\pm 1\sigma$ and $\pm 2\sigma$ uncertainties in the expected limits. The dashed coloured lines indicate the expected limits obtained from the individual searches.

boson to vector bosons is proportional to $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$. In the limit $\cos(\beta - \alpha) \to 0$, the light CP-even Higgs boson is indistinguishable from a SM Higgs boson with the same mass. In the context of $H \to ZZ$ decays there is no direct coupling of the Higgs boson to leptons, and so only the Type-I and -II interpretations are presented.

Figure 8 shows exclusion limits in the $\tan \beta$ versus $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$ plane for Type-I and Type-II 2HDMs, for a heavy Higgs boson with mass $m_H = 200$ GeV. This $m_H$ value is chosen so that the assumption of a narrow Higgs boson is valid over most of the parameter space, and the experimental sensitivity is maximal. At this low mass, only the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ final state contributes to this result. The range of $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$ and $\tan \beta$ explored is limited to the region where the assumption of a heavy narrow Higgs boson with negligible interference is valid. When calculating the limits at a given choice of $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$ and $\tan \beta$, the relative rates of ggF and VBF production in the fit are set to the prediction of the 2HDM for that parameter choice. Figure 9 shows exclusion limits as a function of the heavy Higgs boson mass $m_H$ and the parameter $\tan \beta$ for $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = -0.1$. The white regions in the exclusion plots indicate regions of parameter space which are not excluded by the present analysis. In these regions the cross section predicted by the 2HDM is below the observed cross section limit. Compared with the results from Run 1 [21], the exclusion presented here is almost twice as stringent.
ATLAS

Fig. 7 The upper limits at 95% CL on the cross section for the ggF production mode times branching ratio ($\sigma_{ggF} \times B(H \rightarrow ZZ)$) as function of $m_H$ for an additional heavy scalar assuming a width of a 1%, b 5%, and c 10% of $m_H$. The green and yellow bands represent the ±1σ and ±2σ uncertainties in the expected limits. The dashed coloured lines indicate the expected limits obtained from the individual searches.

The results are also interpreted as a search for a Kaluza–Klein graviton excitation, $G_{KK}$, in the context of the bulk RS model using the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state because the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ final state was found to have negligible sensitivity for this type of model. The limits on $\sigma \times B(G_{KK} \rightarrow ZZ)$ at 95% CL as a function of the KK graviton mass, $m(G_{KK})$, are shown in Fig. 10 together with the predicted $G_{KK}$ cross section. A spin-2 graviton is excluded up to a mass of 1300 GeV. These limits have been extracted using the asymptotic approxima-

8.4 Spin-2 resonance interpretation

The results are also interpreted as a search for a Kaluza–Klein graviton excitation, $G_{KK}$, in the context of the bulk RS model using the $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ final state because the $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ final state was found to have negligible sensitivity for this type of model. The limits on $\sigma \times B(G_{KK} \rightarrow ZZ)$ at 95% CL as a function of the KK graviton mass, $m(G_{KK})$, are shown in Fig. 10 together with the predicted $G_{KK}$ cross section. A spin-2 graviton is excluded up to a mass of 1300 GeV. These limits have been extracted using the asymptotic approxima-

9 Summary

A search is conducted for heavy resonances decaying into a pair of $Z$ bosons which subsequently decay into $\ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ or $\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ final states. The search uses proton–proton collision data collected with the ATLAS detector during 2015 and 2016 at the Large Hadron Collider at a centre-of-mass
energy of 13 TeV corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 36.1 fb$^{-1}$. The results of the search are interpreted as upper limits on the production cross section of a spin-0 or spin-2 resonance. The mass range of the hypothetical resonances considered is between 200 and 2000 GeV depending on the final state and the model considered. The spin-0 resonance is assumed to be a heavy scalar, whose dominant production modes are gluon–gluon fusion and vector-boson fusion and it is studied in the narrow-width approximation and with the large-width assumption. In the case of the narrow-width approximation, limits on the production rate of a narrow scalar decaying into two $Z$ bosons are set separately for $ggF$ and VBF production modes. Combining the two final states, 95% CL upper limits range from 0.68 pb at $m_H = 242$ GeV to 11 fb at $m_H = 1200$ GeV for the gluon–gluon fusion production mode and from 0.41 pb at $m_H = 236$ GeV to 13 fb at $m_H = 1200$ GeV for the vector-boson fusion production mode. The results are also interpreted in the context of Type-I and Type-II two-Higgs-doublet models, with exclusion contours given in the tan $\beta$ versus $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$ (for $m_H = 200$ GeV) and tan $\beta$ versus $m_H$ planes. This $m_H$ value is chosen so that the assumption of a narrow Higgs boson is valid over most of the parameter space and the experimental sensitivity is maximal. The limits on the production rate of a large-width scalar are obtained for widths of 1, 5 and 10% of the mass of the resonance, with the interference between the heavy scalar and the SM Higgs boson as well as the heavy scalar and the $g \rightarrow ZZ$ continuum taken into account. In the framework of the Randall–Sundrum model with one warped extra dimension a graviton excitation spin-2 resonance with $m(G_{KK}) < 1300$ GeV is excluded at 95% CL.

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; BMWFW and FWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; SSTC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, NRC and CFI, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DNRF and DNSRC, Denmark; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DRF/IRFU, France; SRNSFG, Georgia; BMBF, HGF, and MPG, Germany; GSRT, Greece; RGC, Hong Kong SAR, China; ISF, I-CORE and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNiSW and NCN, Poland; FCT, Portugal; MNE/IFA, Romania; MES of Russia and NRC KI, Russian Federation; JINR; MESTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MINECO, Spain; SRC and Wallace Foundation, Sweden; SERI, SNSF and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; MOST, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America. In addition, individual groups and members have received support from BCKDF, the Canada Council, CANARIE, CRC, Compute Canada, FQRNT, and the Ontario Innovation Trust, Canada; EPLANET, ERC, ERDF, FP7, Horizon 2020 and Marie Sklodowska-Curie Actions, European Union; Investissements d'Avenir Labex and Idex, ANR, Région Auvergne and
Fondation Partager le Savoir, France; DFG and AvH Foundation, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales and Aristea programmes co-financed by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF; BSF, GIF and Minerva, Israel; BRF, Norway; CERCA Programme Generalitat de Catalunya, Generalitat Valenciana, Spain; the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom. The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN, the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NLT1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK) and BNL (USA), the Tier-2 facilities worldwide and large non-WLCG resource providers. Major contributors of computing resources are listed in Ref. [89].

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

Funded by SCOAP3.

References


18. CMS Collaboration, Search for massive resonances decaying into WW, ZZ, qW, and qZ with dijet final states at √s(s) = 13 TeV (2017), arXiv:1708.05379 [hep-ex]


O. Cakir4a, N. Calace 52, P. Calafiura 16, A. Calandri 88, G. Calderini 83, P. Calfayan 64, G. Callea 40a, 40b, L. P. Caloba 26a,
F. Fabbri 22a, 22b, L. Fabbri 22a, 22b, V. Fabiani 108, G. Facini 81, R. M. Fakhrutdinov 132, S. Falciano 134a, R. J. Falla 23,
C. Escobar 170, B. Esposito 50, O. Estrada Pastor 170, A. I. Etienne 138, E. Etzion 155, H. Evans 64, A. Ezhilov 125, M. Ezzi 137a,
M. Ellert 168, S. Elles 5, F. Ellinghaus 178, A. A. Elliot 172, N. Ellis 32, J. Elmsheuser 27, M. Emelianov 133, R. C. Edgar 92,
T. Eifert 32, G. Eigen 15, K. Einsweiler 16, T. Ekelof 168, M. El Kacimi 137c, R. El Kosseifi 88, V. Ellajosyula 88,
A. Durglishvili 54b, D. Duschinger 47, B. Dutta 45, M. Dyndal 45, B. S. Dziedzic 42, C. Eckardt 45, K. M. Eckert 52,
M. Dobre 28b, D. Dodsworth 25, C. Doglioni 84, J. Dolejsi 131, Z. Dolezal 131, M. Donadelli 26d, S. Donati 126a, 126b,
P. Dita 28b, S. Dita 28b, F. Dittus 32, F. Djama 32, T. Djouba 54b, J. I. Djuvsland 60a, M. A. B. do Vale 26c, D. Dobos 32,
A. Di Simone 54, R. Di Sipio 161, D. Di Valentino 34, C. Diaconu 88, M. Diamond 161, F. A. Dias 39, M. A. Diaz 44a, J. Dickinson 16,
E. B. Diehl 92, J. Dietrich 17, S. Diez Cornell 45, A. Dimitrievska 14, J. Dingfelder 23, P. Dita 28b, S. Dita 28b, F. Dittus 32, F. Djama 32,
T. Djouba 54b, J. I. Djuvsland 60a, M. A. B. d’Oyle 26c, D. Dobos 32, M. Dobre 28b, D. Dodsworth 25, C. Doglioni 84, J. Dolejsi 131, Z. Dolezal 131, M. Donadelli 26d, S. Donati 126a, 126b,
P. Dondero 12a, 12b, J. Donini 37, J. Dopke 133, A. Doria 106a, M. T. Dova 74, A. T. Doyle 56, E. Drechsel 57, M. Dris 10,
Y. Du 36b, J. Duarte-Campderros 155, F. Dubinin 98, A. Dubreuil 92, E. Duchnovich 157, G. Duchek 102, A. Ducourthial 83,
M. Dumancic 175, A. E. Dumitriu 88, A. K. Duncan 56, M. Dunford 90a, A. Duperrin 88, H. Duran Yildiz 44a, M. Düren 55,
A. Durglishvili 54b, D. Duschinger 47, B. Dutta 45, D. Duvnjak 1a, M. Dynna 45, B. S. Dziedzic 42, C. Eckardt 45, K. M. Eckert 103,
M. Ellert 168, S. Elles 5, F. Ellinghaus 178, A. A. Elliot 172, N. Ellis 32, J. Elmsheuser 27, M. Elsing 32, D. Emelianov 133,
C. Escobar 170, B. Esposito 50, O. Estrada Pastor 170, A. I. Etienne 138, E. Etzion 155, H. Evans 64, A. Ezhilov 125, M. Ezzi 137a,
F. Fabbrini 22a, 22b, L. Fabbrini 22a, 22b, V. Fabiani 108, G. Facini 81, R. M. Fakhruddin 132, S. Falciano 134a, R. J. Falla 81,
Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogotá, Colombia

(a) INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston, MA, USA

Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA, USA

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

Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, USA

(a) Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania; (b) Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania; (c) Department of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania; (d) Physics Department, National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Cluj Napoca, Romania; (e) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania; (f) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania

(a) Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
(b) Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada

CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

(a) Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile; (b) Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile

(a) Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China; (b) Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China; (c) Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; (d) University of Chinese Academy of Science (UCAS), Beijing, China

(a) Department of Modern Physics and State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui, China; (b) School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China; (c) School of Physics and Astronomy, Key Laboratory for Particle Physics, Astrophysics and Cosmology, Ministry of Education; Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Tsung-Dao Lee Institute, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai Shi, China

Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France

Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington, NY, USA

Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark

(a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy

(a) Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, AGH University of Science and Technology, Krakow, Poland; (b) Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland

Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX, USA

Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, TX, USA

DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany

Lehrstuhl für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA

SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

INFN e Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany

Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland

(a) INFN Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genoa, Italy

(a) E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia; (b) High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany

SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK
57 II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
58 Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Grenoble-Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble, France
59 Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA
60 (a) Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; (b) Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
61 Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
62 (a) Department of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong; (b) Department of Physics, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China; (c) Department of Physics, Institute for Advanced Study, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China
63 Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan, Taiwan
64 Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, USA
65 Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
66 University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, USA
67 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, USA
68 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia
69 KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
70 Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
71 Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
72 Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
73 Research Center for Advanced Particle Physics and Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
74 Instituto di Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
75 Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK
76 (a) INFN Sezione di Lecce, Lecce, Italy; (b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
77 Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK
78 Department of Experimental Particle Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and Department of Physics, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
79 School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK
80 Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, UK
81 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, UK
82 Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, LA, USA
83 Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
84 Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
85 Departamento de Física Teorica C-15, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
86 Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
87 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK
88 CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
89 Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, USA
90 Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada
91 School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
92 Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA
93 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA
94 (a) INFN Sezione di Milano, Milano, Italy; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milan, Italy
95 B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
96 Research Institute for Nuclear Problems of Byelorussian State University, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
97 Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal, QC, Canada
98 P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
99 Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
100 National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
101 D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
102 Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
103 Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
104 Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
105 Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
106 (a) INFN Sezione di Napoli, Napoli, Italy; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
107 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, USA
108 Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
109 Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
110 Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, USA
111 Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
112 Department of Physics, New York University, New York, NY, USA
113 Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA
114 Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
115 Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK, USA
116 Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, USA
117 Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic
118 Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, USA
119 LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France
120 Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
121 Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
122 Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, UK
123 (a) INFN Sezione di Pavia, Pavia, Italy; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
124 Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA
125 National Research Centre “Kurchatov Institute” B.P. Konstantinov Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia
126 (a) INFN Sezione di Pisa, Pisa, Italy; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
127 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA
128 (a) Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisbon, Portugal; (b) Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal; (c) Departamento de Física, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; (d) Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal; (e) Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal; (f) Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain; (g) Dep. Física and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Carapito, Portugal
129 Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic
130 Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
131 Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
132 State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics (Protvino), NRC KI, Protvino, Russia
133 Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, UK
134 (a) INFN Sezione di Roma, Roma, Italy; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
135 (a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
136 (a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tre, Roma, Italy; (b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
137 (a) Faculté des Sciences Aïn Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies-Université Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco; (b) Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat, Morocco; (c) Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech, Marrakech, Morocco; (d) Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda, Morocco; (e) Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco
138 DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
139 Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, USA
140 Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA
141 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK
142 Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan
143 Department Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
144 Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada

Springer