Search for the Dimuon Decay of the Higgs Boson in pp Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS Detector

Aaboud, M.; ATLAS Collaboration

DOI
10.1103/PhysRevLett.119.051802

Publication date
2017

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
Physical Review Letters

License
CC BY

Citation for published version (APA):

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 the Dimuon Decay of the Higgs Boson in \( pp \) Collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 13 \) TeV with the ATLAS Detector

M. Aaboud et al.*
(ATLAS Collaboration)
(Received 15 May 2017; published 4 August 2017)

A search for the dimuon decay of the Higgs boson was performed using data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 36.1 fb\(^{-1}\) collected with the ATLAS detector in \( pp \) collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 13 \) TeV at the Large Hadron Collider. No significant excess is observed above the expected background. The observed (expected) upper limit on the cross section times branching ratio is 3.0 (3.1) times the Standard Model prediction at the 95% confidence level for a Higgs boson mass of 125 GeV. When combined with the \( pp \) collision data at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV and \( \sqrt{s} = 8 \) TeV, the observed (expected) upper limit is 2.8 (2.9) times the Standard Model prediction.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.119.051802

In July 2012, the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations discovered a new particle with a mass of approximately 125 GeV [1–3] at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC). Subsequent measurements have indicated that this particle is consistent with the Standard Model (SM) Higgs boson [4–10], denoted by \( H \). The \( H \to \mu \mu \) decay is a sensitive channel in which the Higgs coupling to second-generation fermions can be measured with a clean final-state signature at the LHC. The SM branching ratio for the Higgs boson to dimuon decay is \( 2.18 \times 10^{-4} \) [11] for \( m_H = 125 \) GeV. Several scenarios beyond the SM [12–14] predict a higher branching ratio. Any deviation from the SM prediction could be a sign of new physics. The ATLAS experiment carried out a search for the \( H \to \mu \mu \) process using data collected in 2011 and 2012 (LHC Run 1), corresponding to integrated luminosities of 4.5 fb\(^{-1}\) at a center-of-mass energy \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV and 20 fb\(^{-1}\) at \( \sqrt{s} = 8 \) TeV [15]. For a Higgs boson with a mass of 125 GeV, an observed (expected) upper limit of 7.1 (7.2) was set at the 95% confidence level (C.L.) on the signal strength, defined as the production rate of the \( H \to \mu \mu \) process normalized to the SM prediction. The CMS experiment also performed searches for the \( H \to \mu \mu \) process with data collected in LHC Run 1 [16]. The observed (expected) upper limit from CMS on the signal strength was 7.4 (6.5) at the 95% C.L. for a Higgs boson with \( m_H = 125 \) GeV.

In this Letter, a search for the dimuon decay of the Higgs boson is presented. The Higgs boson mass is assumed to be \( m_H = 125 \) GeV for all the results presented in this Letter. The search is performed using \( pp \) collision data recorded with the ATLAS detector in 2015 and 2016 at \( \sqrt{s} = 13 \) TeV. The data set corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 36.1 fb\(^{-1}\). This analysis selects events with exactly two opposite-charge muons and classifies them into eight orthogonal categories. Two categories are defined using a multivariable discriminant and provide good sensitivity to the vector-boson fusion (VBF) process. Signal events produced in the VBF process tend to have two high-\( p_T \) forward jets in opposite detector hemispheres and little hadronic activity between them. The other six categories are sensitive to signal events produced in the gluon–gluon fusion (ggF) process and are defined with different requirements on muon pseudorapidity (\( \eta \)) and the transverse momentum of the dimuon system (\( p_T^{\mu \mu} \)). The dominant irreducible background is the \( Z/\gamma^* \to \mu \mu \) (Drell-Yan) process. A simultaneous fit to distributions of the dimuon invariant mass \( m_{\mu \mu} \) in all the categories is performed in the range 110 to 160 GeV to extract the overall \( H \to \mu \mu \) signal strength and determine the background normalizations and shapes. The fitting range is chosen to avoid the \( Z \) boson mass peak and have enough data events to constrain the background.

The ATLAS detector [17] at the LHC covers nearly the entire solid angle around the collision point [18]. It consists of an inner tracking detector (ID) surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer (MS) incorporating three large superconducting toroidal magnets. Events used in this analysis were recorded using a combination of single-muon triggers, with the transverse momentum (\( p_T \)) threshold being 26 GeV for isolated muons or 50 GeV for muons without any isolation requirement imposed. The trigger efficiency is about 95% for the signal processes. Monte Carlo (MC) simulated samples are used to optimize the event selection, to model the signal processes, and to develop an analytic function to model the \( m_{\mu \mu} \) distributions for the total background. Signal events from

*Full author list given at the end of the article.
the $ggF$ and VBF processes were generated with POWHEG-BOX v2 [19] at next-to-leading order (NLO) in quantum chromodynamics (QCD) using the CT10 [20] parton distribution function (PDF) set and PYTHIA8 [21] for parton showering and hadronization. PYTHIA8 was also used to model $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ events produced in association with a $W$ or $Z$ boson ($VH$). The hadronization and underlying-event parameters were set according to the A2ZNLO tune based on the $Z$ boson $p_T$ distribution measurement in 7 TeV $pp$ collisions [22]. The simulated Higgs boson $p_T$ spectrum for the $ggF$ process is tuned to match the HRES prediction [23,24].

The signal samples are normalized to the predicted cross sections times branching ratio. The production cross sections of the Higgs boson at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV are reported in Refs. [11,25,26]. The cross section for the $ggF$ process is calculated at next-to-next-to-leading-order QCD [27] and NLO electroweak accuracies [28,29]. Both the VBF and $VH$ cross sections are computed with next-to-next-to-leading-order QCD [30] and NLO electroweak precision [31–33]. The branching ratio for the $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ decay is calculated using HDECAY [34] at NLO in QCD.

Drell-Yan background events were generated with MADGRAPH5 [35] with the NNPDF23LO [36] PDF set interfaced to PYTHIA8. The $t\bar{t}$ and single-top quark samples were generated with POWHEG-BOX v2 using the CT10 PDF set interfaced to PYTHIA8 [37] for parton showering and hadronization. The diboson processes ($WW$, $WZ$, and $ZZ$) were generated with SHERPA v2.1 [38] with the CT10 PDF set.

All simulated samples were processed through the full ATLAS detector simulation [39] based on GEANT4 [40]. The effects arising from multiple $pp$ collisions in the same or neighboring bunch crossings (pileup) were included in the MC simulation. Events are reweighted such that the distribution of the average number of interactions per bunch crossing matches that observed in data. Simulated events are corrected to reflect the muon momentum scale and resolution and the muon trigger and identification efficiencies measured in data.

Events are required to contain at least one reconstructed $pp$ collision vertex candidate with at least two associated ID tracks, each with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The vertex with the largest sum of $p_T^2$ of tracks is considered to be the primary vertex. Dimuon events are selected by requiring two opposite-charge muons. Muons are reconstructed by combining tracks in the ID with tracks in the MS. Candidate muons are required to satisfy the “medium” criteria defined in Ref. [41] and required to have $p_T > 15$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. Muons are matched to the primary vertex by requiring the longitudinal impact parameter $z_0$ to satisfy $|z_0 \sin(\theta)| < 0.5$ mm, where $\theta$ is the polar angle of the track. The significance of the transverse impact parameter $d_0$ calculated with respect to the measured beam line position is required to satisfy $|d_0|/\sigma(d_0) < 3$, where $\sigma(d_0)$ is the uncertainty in $d_0$. Furthermore, the “loose” isolation criteria described in Ref. [41] are applied to suppress muons from $b$-hadron decays. Jets are reconstructed using the anti-$k_t$ algorithm [42] with a radius parameter of $R = 0.4$. Candidate jets must have $|\eta| < 4.5$, and the jet $p_T$ must be larger than 25 (30) GeV for $|\eta| < 2.5$ ($2.5 < |\eta| < 4.5$). To suppress pileup contributions, an additional requirement using the track and vertex information inside a jet [43] is imposed on jets with $|\eta| < 2.4$ and $p_T < 60$ GeV. Top quark production is the second largest background with neutrinos and $b$ hadrons in the final states. Jets containing $b$ hadrons with $|\eta| < 2.5$ are identified as $b$-tagged jets using a multivariate $b$-tagging algorithm that provides a 60% efficiency and a rejection factor of more than 1000 for light-flavor jets [44]. Neutrinos escape from the detector and lead to missing transverse momentum $E_T^{miss}$. The $E_T^{miss}$ is defined as the magnitude of the negative vectorial sum of the transverse momenta of the selected and calibrated physics objects (including muons and jets) and the ID tracks not associated with any physics object (soft term) [45]. To reduce the top quark contribution, events are required to have $E_T^{miss} < 80$ GeV and no $b$-tagged jets.

To ensure a high trigger efficiency, the leading muon must have $p_T > 27$ GeV. These criteria form the preselection, and events passing the preselection with $110 \text{ GeV} < m_{\mu\mu} < 160 \text{ GeV}$ constitute the inclusive signal region. The signal efficiency is 57% (59%) for the $ggF$ (VBF) process. The $m_{\mu\mu}$ distributions for data and MC events in the inclusive signal region are shown in Fig. 1.

The VBF categories are only considered for events containing at least two jets. To optimize the selections, several kinematic variables that are sensitive to the

![FIG. 1. Observed and simulated $m_{\mu\mu}$ distributions in the inclusive signal region. The expected signals are scaled by a factor of 100. The total background prediction is normalized to the observed data yield, while the relative fractions between the different processes are fixed to the SM predictions. The error band only reflects the statistical and experimental uncertainties in the MC background prediction, while the theoretical uncertainties are not included.](image-url)
Table I. Event yields for the expected signal (S) and background (B) processes, and numbers of the observed data events in different categories. The full widths at half maximum (FWHM) of the signal $m_{\mu\mu}$ distributions are also shown. In each category, the event yields are counted within an $m_{\mu\mu}$ interval, which is centered at the simulated signal peak and contains 90% of the expected signal events. The expected signal event yields are normalized to 36.1 fb$^{-1}$. The background in each category is normalized to the observed data yield, while the relative fractions between the different processes are fixed to the SM predictions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>$S/\sqrt{B}$</th>
<th>FWHM (GeV)</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central low $p_T^{\mu\mu}$</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncentral low $p_T^{\mu\mu}$</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>38 000</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>38 777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central medium $p_T^{\mu\mu}$</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6400</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncentral medium $p_T^{\mu\mu}$</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>31 000</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>31 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central high $p_T^{\mu\mu}$</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>3160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncentral high $p_T^{\mu\mu}$</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13 000</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>12 829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBF loose</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBF tight</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

characteristics of the VBF production are used. For jet-related variables, only the two jets with highest $p_T$ are considered, with the leading (subleading) jet denoted by $j_1$ ($j_2$). Among those variables, the most sensitive ones are dijet invariant mass ($m_{jj}$), $p_T^{\mu\mu}$, difference in pseudorapidity $\Delta \eta_{jj}$, and angular distance $\Delta R_{jj}$ between the two jets. Other variables with less discriminating power include transverse momentum of the dijet system ($p_T^{jj}$), $E_T^{miss}$, scalar $p_T$ sum of muons and jets ($S_T$), $p_T$ of the system containing two muons and one or two jets ($p_T^{\mu\mu jj}$, $p_T^{\mu jj}$, and $p_T^{\mu jj}$), rapidity difference between the dijet system and the jets ($\Delta \gamma_{\mu\mu jj}$, $\Delta \gamma_{\mu jj}$, and $\Delta \gamma_{\mu jj}$), and “centrality”, defined as the difference between the dijet pseudorapidity and the averaged jet rapidity divided by the absolute rapidity difference between $j_1$ and $j_2$. The MC modeling of these variables for the Drell-Yan process is compared with data in the region with $76 \text{ GeV} < m_{\mu\mu} < 106 \text{ GeV}$, and no significant mis-modeling is found. All these variables are combined into a multivariate discriminant, which is then trained using MC events with a boosted-decision-tree (BDT) method [46–48] to maximize the separation between the VBF signal and the total background. Events with a larger BDT score are more signallike, while background events tend to populate the low BDT score region. Finally, events with BDT score $\geq 0.9$ constitute one of the VBF categories (“VBF tight”), and the other one (“VBF loose”) is defined with $0.7 < \text{BDT score} < 0.9$.

The remaining events that are not selected for the VBF categories all enter into the ggF categories. Signal events from the ggF process tend to have a harder $p_T^{\mu\mu}$ spectrum than Drell-Yan events due to the higher initial-state QCD radiation. To take advantage of this feature, events are separated into three $p_T^{\mu\mu}$ categories: “low $p_T^{\mu\mu}$” ($p_T^{\mu\mu} \leq 15 \text{ GeV}$), “medium $p_T^{\mu\mu}$” ($15 \text{ GeV} < p_T^{\mu\mu} < 50 \text{ GeV}$), and “high $p_T^{\mu\mu}$” ($p_T^{\mu\mu} \geq 50 \text{ GeV}$). Since the muon momentum resolution in the barrel region ($|\eta| \leq 1.05$) is better than that in the end cap regions ($1.05 < |\eta| < 2.7$), events in each $p_T$ category are further divided according to the pseudorapidities of the muons. Requiring both muons to have $|\eta| \leq 1$ forms the “central” category, while the remaining events constitute the “noncentral” category.

Table I shows the expected signal and background event yields as well as the observed number of data events within an $m_{\mu\mu}$ interval in each category. Each chosen interval is centered at the simulated signal peak and contains 90% of the expected signal events. These numbers are provided to demonstrate the expected detection sensitivity, while in the final results, the signal and background yields are determined by fitting the observed $m_{\mu\mu}$ distributions.

Analytical models are used to describe the $m_{\mu\mu}$ distributions for both the signal and background processes. To describe the Higgs boson peak with a lower-mass tail due to final-state photon radiation, the signal model is chosen as the sum of a Crystal Ball function (CB) [49] and a Gaussian function (GS):

$$P_S(m_{\mu\mu}) = f_{\text{CB}} \times \text{CB}(m_{\mu\mu}, m_{\text{CB}}, \sigma_{\text{CB}}, \alpha, n) + (1 - f_{\text{CB}}) \times \text{GS}(m_{\mu\mu}, m_{\text{GS}}, \sigma_{\text{GS}}^S),$$

where $f_{\text{CB}}$ is the fraction of the CB contribution when each component (CB or GS) is normalized to unity. The parameters $\alpha$ and $n$ define the power-law tail of the CB distribution. The parameters $m_{\text{CB}}$, $m_{\text{GS}}$, $\sigma_{\text{CB}}$, and $\sigma_{\text{GS}}^S$ denote the CB mean value, GS mean value, CB width, and GS width, respectively. These parameters are determined for each signal category by fitting the signal model to the simulated $m_{\mu\mu}$ spectrum. In each category, the ggF, VBF, and VH signal shapes are obtained separately and then combined into the total signal shape according to their SM predictions.

The background model should be able to describe the steeply falling $m_{\mu\mu}$ distributions from the dominant Drell-Yan process. At the same time, it should have sufficient flexibility to absorb potential differences between data and MC simulation, and allow variations in the $m_{\mu\mu}$ spectra due to different selections and additional contributions from minor background processes. The adopted model is the sum of a Breit-Wigner function (BW)
convolved with a GS, and an exponential function divided by a cubic function,

\[ P_B(m_{\mu\mu}) = f \times [\text{BW}(m_{\mu\mu}, \Gamma_{BW}) \otimes \text{GS}(\sigma_{GS}^B)](m_{\mu\mu}) + (1 - f) \times e^{\lambda m_{\mu\mu}/m_{\mu\mu}^3}, \]

where \( f \) is the fraction of the BW component when each component is normalized to unity. The \( \sigma_{GS}^B \) parameter in each category is fixed to the corresponding average \( m_{\mu\mu} \) resolution as determined from MC Drell-Yan events. For all the categories, the BW parameters are fixed to \( m_{BW} = 91.2 \text{ GeV} \) and \( \Gamma_{BW} = 2.49 \text{ GeV} \). The parameters \( f \) and \( A \) are unconstrained and uncorrelated between different categories.

A binned maximum-likelihood fit to the observed \( m_{\mu\mu} \) distributions in the range 110–160 GeV is performed using the sum of the signal and background models (“S + B model”). The fit is done simultaneously in all the categories. In addition to the background model parameters \( (f \) and \( A \)) described earlier, the background normalization in each category is a free parameter in the fit. The product of the \( H \rightarrow \mu\mu \) signal strength \( \mu_S \) and the expected signal yield gives the signal normalization in each category.

The expected signal yields used in the fit are subject to experimental and theoretical uncertainties. The systematic uncertainties in the expected signal are correlated between all the categories.

The uncertainty in the combined 2015 and 2016 integrated luminosity is 3.2%, derived, following a methodology similar to that detailed in Ref. [51], from a preliminary calibration of the luminosity scale using \( x-y \) beam separation scans performed in August 2015 and May 2016. Other sources of experimental uncertainty include the muon reconstruction and identification efficiencies, the efficiencies due to the trigger, isolation, and impact parameter requirements, the muon momentum scale and resolution, the determination of the \( E_T^\text{miss} \) soft term, the \( b \)-tagging efficiency, the pileup modeling, as well as the jet energy scale and resolution. The total experimental uncertainty in the predicted signal yield in each \( ggF \) category is between 4% and 6%, dominated by the luminosity, muon, jet, and pileup contributions. The experimental uncertainty increases to 15% in the VBF categories, due to larger contributions from the jet energy scale and resolution uncertainties. The effects of the experimental uncertainties in the predicted signal \( m_{\mu\mu} \) shapes are found to be minor and are therefore neglected in this search.

The theoretical uncertainties in the production cross section of the Higgs boson and the \( H \rightarrow \mu\mu \) decay branching ratio are set according to Refs. [25,26]. The uncertainty in the signal acceptance in the \( ggF \) categories, due to the modeling of the Higgs boson \( p_T \) spectrum, is estimated by varying the QCD scales used in the HERA program. The acceptance uncertainties of \( ggF \) signal events in the VBF categories are estimated using the method described in Ref. [15]. The uncertainties associated with the modeling of multiparton interactions are estimated by turning them off in the event generation, according to the recommendations in Ref. [11]. The uncertainty in the \( ggF \) signal prediction ranges from 15% to 25%, dominated by the uncertainties due to omitted high-order effects. The total theoretical uncertainty in the VBF signal yield in each category is typically around 5%.

Any systematic bias in the background model when describing the underlying \( m_{\mu\mu} \) spectrum might result in spurious signal events in the measurement. In each category, the number of spurious signal events \( (N_{\text{spur}}) \) is estimated by fitting the parameterized S + B model to the simulated background \( m_{\mu\mu} \) distribution in the range 110–160 GeV. The \( m_{\mu\mu} \) spectra are obtained from large Drell-Yan MC samples, which were produced with POWHEG-BOX and MADGRAPH for the \( ggF \) and VBF categories, respectively, and correspond to an equivalent integrated luminosity of about 5 ab\(^{-1}\). Values of \( N_{\text{spur}} \) are derived for three nearby Higgs boson masses (120, 125, and 130 GeV), and from these the largest value between the yields and their statistical uncertainties is taken as the \( N_{\text{spur}} \) value for a certain category.

A detailed discussion about how \( N_{\text{spur}} \) is used in the fitting procedure is given in Ref. [52]. The background modeling uncertainty is treated as uncorrelated among all the categories. This uncertainty varies from 8% to 50% of the statistical uncertainties of the background, depending on the selection category. The impact of the background mismodeling on the expected upper limit on the signal strength is about 2%.

The observed \( m_{\mu\mu} \) spectrum is compared to the background-only fit in Fig. 2 for the VBF tight category. The S + B model is fitted to the observed \( m_{\mu\mu} \) spectra in eight signal categories simultaneously, and the measured overall

![FIG. 2. Background-only fit to the observed \( m_{\mu\mu} \) distribution in the VBF tight category. Only the statistical uncertainties are shown for the data points. The expected signal is scaled by a factor of 20.](image)
signal strength is $\mu_S = -0.1 \pm 1.5$. An upper limit on $\mu_S$ is computed using a modified frequentist CLs method \cite{53,54} with the profile-likelihood-ratio test statistic \cite{53}. The observed (expected) upper limit on $\mu_S$ at the 95% C.L. is found to be 3.0 (3.1). This limit is driven by the data statistical uncertainty, while the impact of the systematic uncertainties is found to be 2.2%. When combined with the ATLAS Run 1 data, the observed (expected) upper limit is 2.8 (2.9) at the 95% C.L. The corresponding measured signal strength is $\mu_S = -0.1 \pm 1.4$. The theoretical and experimental uncertainties in the expected signal and the background modeling uncertainty are correlated in the combination.

To conclude, a search for the dimuon decay of the Higgs boson is performed using 36.1 fb$^{-1}$ of data collected with the ATLAS detector in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV at the LHC. No significant excess is observed in data, and an upper limit is set on the signal strength.

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-DSM/IRFU, France; SRNSF, Georgia; BMBF, HGF, and MPG, Germany; GSRT, Greece; RGC, Hong Kong SAR, China; ISF, I-CORE and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and 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. \cite{55}.

Seventh Framework Programme

[14] A. Dery, A. Efrati, Y. Hochberg, and Y. Nir, What if $BR(h \rightarrow \mu \mu)/BR(h \rightarrow \tau \tau)$ does not equal $m_\mu^2/m_\tau^2$, J. High Energy Phys. 05 (2013) 039.


[18] ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the center of the detector and the z axis along the beam pipe. The x axis points from the IP to the center of the LHC ring, and the y axis points upwards. Cylindrical coordinates $(\rho, \phi)$ are used in the transverse plane, $\phi$ being the azimuthal angle around the $z$ axis. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle $\theta$ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$. Angular distance is measured in units of $\Delta R \equiv \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2}$.


[23] D. de Florian, G. Ferrera, M. Grazzini, and D. Tommasini, Higgs boson production at the LHC: transverse momentum resummation effects in the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ decay modes, J. High Energy Phys. 06 (2012) 132.


[52] ATLAS Collaboration, Measurement of Higgs boson production in the diphoton decay channel in $pp$ collisions at


1Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
2Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany, New York, USA
3Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
4aDepartment of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey
4bIstanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Turkey
4cDivision of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey
5LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université Savoie Mont Blanc, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
6High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois, USA
7Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA
8Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas, USA
9Physics Department, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
10Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
11Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, USA
12Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
13Institut de Física d’Altes Energies (IFAE), The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain
14Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
15Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
16Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
17Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
18Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
19School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
20aDepartment of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
20bDepartment of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
20dIstanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
20eBahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
21Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
22aINFN Sezione di Bologna, Italy
22bDipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
23Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
24Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
25Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA
26aUniversidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
26bElectrical Circuits Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora, Brazil
26cFederal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei, Brazil
26dInstituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
27Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York, USA
28aTransilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania
28bHoria Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania
28cDepartment of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania
28dNational Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca, Romania
28eUniversity Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania
29West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
29Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
30Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
31Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
32CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
33Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA
34aDepartamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile
34bDepartamento de Física, Universidad Tecnica Federico Santa Maria, Valparaiso, Chile
35Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
35aDepartment of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA
Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
Fakultät für Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften, Fachgruppe Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA
Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France
Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

Department of Physics, King’s College London, London, United Kingdom.
Also at Department of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan.
Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia.
Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada.
Also at Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, USA.
Also at Physics Department, King’s College London, London, United Kingdom.
Also at Institute for Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan.
Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia.
Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada.

Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia.
Also at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia.
Also at Borough of Manhattan Community College, City University of New York, New York City, USA.
Also at Department of Financial and Management Engineering, University of the Aegean, Chios, Greece.
Also at Centre for High Performance Computing, CSIR Campus, Rosebank, Cape Town, South Africa.
Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, USA.
Also at Instituto Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain.
Also at Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
Also at Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany.
Also at Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands.
Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, USA.
Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia.
Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland.
Also at Georgian Technical University (GTU), Tbilisi, Georgia.
Also at Ochadai Academic Production, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan.
Also at Manchester College, New York NY, USA.
Also at Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile.
Also at Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile.
Also at The City College of New York, New York NY, USA.
Also at School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China.
Also at Departamento de Física Teorica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Portugal.
Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento CA, USA.
Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia.
Also at Department of Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland.
Also at Institute of Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria.
Also at School of Physics, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China.
Also at Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria.
Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia.
Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford CA, USA.
Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary.

051802-19
Also at Giresun University, Faculty of Engineering, Turkey.

Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France.

Also at Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China.

Also at University of Malaya, Department of Physics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.

Also at LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France.