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Keywords: Standard Model Higgs Boson, ATLAS

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

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

2. Data and Monte Carlo samples
The data used in this search were recorded by the ATLAS experiment during the 2011 LHC run with pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. They correspond to an integrated luminosity of approximately 4.7 fb$^{-1}$ after data quality selections to require that all systems used in this analysis were operational. The data were collected using single-lepton triggers with a transverse momentum ($p_T$) threshold of 20 to 22 GeV for electrons and 18 GeV for muons, supplemented with a dielectron trigger with a threshold of 12 GeV. The resulting trigger criteria are about 95% efficient in the muon channel and close to 100% efficient in the electron channel, relative to the selection criteria described below. Collision events are selected by requiring a reconstructed
primary vertex with at least three associated tracks with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The average number of collisions per bunch crossing in this data sample is about nine.

The $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- q\bar{q}$ signal is modelled with the POWHEG Monte Carlo (MC) event generator \cite{10, 11}, which calculates separately the gluon and vector-boson fusion Higgs boson production mechanisms up to next-to-leading order (NLO). Generated signal events are hadronised with PYTHIA \cite{12}, interfaced to PHOTOS \cite{13} to model final-state radiation and TAUOLA \cite{14, 15} to simulate $\tau$ decays. The parton distribution function (PDF) is MRSTMCAL \cite{16}. The Higgs boson $p_T$ spectrum is reweighted to match Ref. \cite{17}, which provides QCD corrections up to NLO and QCD soft-gluon resummations up to next-to-next-to-leading logarithms. The small contribution from $Z$ boson decay to $\tau$ leptons is also included.

The Higgs boson production cross sections and decay branching ratios as well as their uncertainties, are taken from Refs. \cite{18, 19}. The predicted cross sections for the gluon fusion processes are based on calculations to next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) in QCD \cite{20, 25}, and also include QCD soft-gluon resummations up to next-to-next-to-leading logarithms \cite{26} and NLO electroweak (EW) corrections \cite{27, 28}. These results are compiled in Refs. \cite{29, 31} and assume factorisation between QCD and EW corrections \cite{32, 34} and approximate NNLO QCD corrections \cite{35}. The uncertainty in the production cross section due to the choice of the QCD scale is $\pm 12\%$ for the gluon fusion process and $\pm 1\%$ for the vector-boson fusion process \cite{18, 19}. The uncertainty in the production cross section due to uncertainties in the PDFs and $\alpha_s$ is $\pm 8\%$ for the gluon-initiated process and $\pm 4\%$ for quark-initiated processes \cite{36, 40}. The Higgs boson decay branching ratio \cite{41} to the four-fermion final state is predicted by PROPEH4F \cite{42, 43}. The combined production cross section and decay branching ratio for the $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- q\bar{q}$ channel ranges from $140 \pm 20$ fb for $m_H = 200$ GeV to $10 \pm 2$ fb for $m_H = 600$ GeV.

The cross section calculations do not take into account the width of the Higgs boson, which increases from $1.4$ GeV at $m_H = 200$ GeV to $120$ GeV at $m_H = 600$ GeV, and which is implemented through a relativistic Breit-Wigner line shape applied at the event generator level. It has been suggested \cite{13, 14, 16} that effects related to off-shell Higgs boson production and interference with other SM processes may become sizeable for the highest masses ($m_H > 400$ GeV) considered in this search. Currently, in the absence of a full calculation for the different production mechanisms, a conservative estimate of the possible size of such effects is included as a signal normalisation systematic uncertainty parameterised as a function of $m_H$ as $1.5 \times m_H^{-0.3}$[GeV], for $m_H \geq 300$ GeV \cite{19}.

The $Z +$ light-jets background is modelled with the ALPGEN generator \cite{17} with the CTEQ6L1 PDF set \cite{48}, interfaced to HERWIG \cite{49} for parton showers and hadronisation, while SHERPA \cite{50} with the CTEQ6L1 PDF set is used for $Z +$ heavy-flavour events. Top quark production, both $tt$ and single-top, is modelled using the MC@NLO generator \cite{51} with the CT10 PDF set \cite{52}, interfaced to HERWIG for parton showers and hadronisation.

The SM $ZZ$ process is an irreducible background for $H \rightarrow ZZ$. The $q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ$ process (also WZ) is modelled using HERWIG with the MRSTMCAL PDF set, interfaced to PHOTOS and TAUOLA. Alternative samples with PYTHIA and MC@NLO are used for systematics studies: HERWIG and PYTHIA use only leading-order matrix elements, but they can generate off-shell vector bosons, while MC@NLO generates only on-shell bosons. The $q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ$ production cross section has been calculated up to NLO in QCD \cite{52}. Due to the large gluon flux at the LHC, NNLO gluon pair quark-box diagrams ($gg \rightarrow ZZ$) are significant and the $q\bar{q}$ cross section is increased by $6\%$ to account for this additional contribution \cite{53}.

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

### 3. Event selection

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

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

The offline selection starts with the reconstruction of either a $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ or a $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ lepton pair. Electron and muon candidates must satisfy $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$, in addition to standard ATLAS quality requirements \cite{56, 58}, and must also be isolated from surrounding tracks. Electrons within $\Delta R > 0.4$ of an electron or in which less than 75% of the momentum of the associated tracks originates from the primary vertex are rejected. The missing transverse momentum, with magnitude $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is the (negative) vectorial sum of the transverse momenta of all cells in the calorimeters with $|\eta| < 4.9$, calibrated appropriately based on their identification as electrons, photons, $\tau$ leptons, jets, or unassociated calorimeter cells, and all selected muons in the event \cite{61}. Calorimeter deposits associated with muons are subtracted from $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ to avoid double counting. Since no high-$p_T$ neutrinos are present in the signal, events are required to satisfy $E_T^{\text{miss}} < 50$ GeV, which primarily reduces the background from $t\bar{t}$ production.

Events are required to have at least one candidate $Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ decay with dijet invariant mass $m_{jj}$ within 70–105 GeV in order to be consistent with a $Z$ boson decay. This selection is asymmetric around the $Z$ boson mass to account for non-Gaussian tails extending to lower masses. The jets forming a candidate must also be separated by $\Delta R > 0.7$, excluding phase space regions poorly modelled by MC simulation. For untagged events, all pairs of jets formed from the three highest-$p_T$ jets are considered. All such pairs are retained with unit weight, leading to the possibility of multiple candidates per event. The fraction of untagged events with multiple pairs retained is 13–16% (2–5%) for the low-$m_H$ (high-$m_H$) selection defined below. For tagged events, the two tagged jets are used to form the dijet invariant mass; their energies are scaled up by 5% to take into account the average energy scale difference between heavy- and light-quark jets. The resulting dijet invariant mass distributions are well described by the MC simulation, as shown in Fig. 1.

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

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ring, and the $y$-axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates $(r,\phi)$ are used in the transverse plane, $\phi$ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle $\theta$ as $\eta = -\ln\tan(\theta/2)$. 3
Accordingly, in addition to the low-$m_H$ selection, the following requirements are applied for $m_H \geq 300$ GeV: the two jets must have $p_T > 45$ GeV and the azimuthal difference between the two leptons ($\Delta \phi_{\ell\ell}$) and the two jets ($\Delta \phi_{jj}$) must both be less than $\pi/2$. These criteria define the “high-$m_H$” selection.

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

4. Background estimates

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

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

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

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

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

As in Ref. [3], the small irreducible background from diboson ($ZZ$ and $WZ$) production is estimated directly from MC simulation. The background due to multijets in which jets are misidentified as isolated electrons is estimated from data using a sample of events containing electron candidates that fail the selection requirements but pass loosened requirements. The multijet background to the muon channel was found to be negligible. The background from $W + jets$ production was also found to be negligible.

5. Systematic uncertainties

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

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

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

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

6. Results

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low-$m_H$</th>
<th>High-$m_H$</th>
<th>Low-$m_H$</th>
<th>High-$m_H$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Untagged</td>
<td>Tagged</td>
<td>Untagged</td>
<td>Tagged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z + \text{jets}$</td>
<td>$36190 \pm 80 \pm 640$</td>
<td>$1450 \pm 14 \pm 35$</td>
<td>$239 \pm 6 \pm 15$</td>
<td>$11 \pm 1 \pm 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>$85 \pm 3 \pm 10$</td>
<td>$7.1 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.8$</td>
<td>$23 \pm 1 \pm 3$</td>
<td>$1.9 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multijet</td>
<td>$15 \pm 0 \pm 8$</td>
<td>$0.2 \pm 0.0 \pm 0.1$</td>
<td>$&lt;0.1$</td>
<td>$&lt;0.1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ZZ$</td>
<td>$348 \pm 3 \pm 47$</td>
<td>$25 \pm 1 \pm 7$</td>
<td>$22 \pm 1 \pm 4$</td>
<td>$2.3 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$WZ$</td>
<td>$434 \pm 4 \pm 70$</td>
<td>$45 \pm 1 \pm 7$</td>
<td>$0.7 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.3$</td>
<td>$&lt;0.2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total background</td>
<td>$37070 \pm 80 \pm 670$</td>
<td>$1530 \pm 14 \pm 37$</td>
<td>$285 \pm 6 \pm 18$</td>
<td>$15 \pm 1 \pm 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>$36898$</td>
<td>$1444$</td>
<td>$286$</td>
<td>$18$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$m_H = 200 \text{ GeV}$</td>
<td>$118 \pm 2 \pm 19$</td>
<td>$6.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.3$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$m_H = 300 \text{ GeV}$</td>
<td>$24.3 \pm 0.7 \pm 4.1$</td>
<td>$2.1 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$m_H = 400 \text{ GeV}$</td>
<td>$40.5 \pm 0.5 \pm 6.4$</td>
<td>$4.4 \pm 0.2 \pm 1.0$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$m_H = 500 \text{ GeV}$</td>
<td>$18.5 \pm 0.2 \pm 3.1$</td>
<td>$2.0 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.5$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$m_H = 600 \text{ GeV}$</td>
<td>$6.3 \pm 0.1 \pm 1.1$</td>
<td>$0.7 \pm 0.0 \pm 0.2$</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>

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

7. Summary

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

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References


The ATLAS Collaboration

University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
13 Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
14 Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, United States of America
15 Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
16 Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
17 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
18 (a)Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (b)Division of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul; (c)Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; (d)Department of Physics, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
19 (a)INFN Sezione di Bologna; (b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
20 Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
21 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America
22 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America
23 (a)Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; (b)Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; (c)Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei;
24 (d)Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
25 Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America
26 (a)National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; (b)University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; (c)West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
27 Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
28 Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
29 Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada
30 CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
31 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America
32 (a)Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; (b)Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
33 (a)Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; (b)Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui; (c)Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu; (d)School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China
34 Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Aubiere Cedex, France
35 Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America
36 (a)Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
37 (b)INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza; (b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Arcavata di Rende, Italy
38 AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow, Poland
39 The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
40 Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America
41 Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America
42 DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
43 Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
44 Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technical University Dresden, Dresden, Germany
45 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America
46 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
47 Fachhochschule Wiener Neustadt, Johannes Gutenbergstrasse 3 2700 Wiener Neustadt, Austria
48 INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
49 Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg i.Br., Germany
50 (a)INFN Sezione di Genova; (b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
51 (a) E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi; (b) High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
52 II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany
53 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom
54 II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
55 Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Joseph Fourier and CNRS/IN2P3 and Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble, Grenoble, France
56 Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton VA, United States of America
57 Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, United States of America
58 (a) Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; (b) Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; (c) ZITI Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany
59 Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
60 Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN, United States of America
61 Department of Physics, Göttingen University, Göttingen, Germany
62 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, United States of America
63 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia
64 KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
65 Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
66 Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
67 Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
68 Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
69 Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
70 Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
71 INFN Sezione di Lecce; (b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
72 Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
73 Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
74 School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
75 Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
76 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
77 Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
78 Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
79 Departamento de Física Teorica C-15, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
80 Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
81 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
82 CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
83 Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA, United States of America
84 Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada
85 School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
86 Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
87 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, United States of America
88 (a) INFN Sezione di Milano; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
89 B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
90 National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
91 Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge MA, United States of America
92 Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
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<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia</td>
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<td>Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia</td>
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<td>Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany</td>
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<td>Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany</td>
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<td>Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan</td>
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<td>Graduate School of Science, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan</td>
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<td>(a) INFN Sezione di Napoli; (b) Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, United States of America</td>
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<td>Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands</td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands</td>
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<td>106</td>
<td>Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL, United States of America</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia</td>
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<td>108</td>
<td>Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY, United States of America</td>
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<td>109</td>
<td>Ohio State University, Columbus OH, United States of America</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan</td>
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<td>111</td>
<td>Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK, United States of America</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK, United States of America</td>
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<td>113</td>
<td>Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic</td>
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<td>114</td>
<td>Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene OR, United States of America</td>
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<td>LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France</td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway</td>
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<td>(a) INFN Sezione di Pavia; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, United States of America</td>
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<td>121</td>
<td>Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia</td>
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<td>(a) INFN Sezione di Pisa; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy</td>
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<td>123</td>
<td>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, United States of America</td>
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<td>124</td>
<td>(a) Laboratorio de Instrumentación e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal; (b) Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos y CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain</td>
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<td>125</td>
<td>Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic</td>
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<td>126</td>
<td>Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic</td>
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<td>127</td>
<td>Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic</td>
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<td>128</td>
<td>State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia</td>
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<td>129</td>
<td>Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>Physics Department, University of Regina, Regina SK, Canada</td>
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<td>131</td>
<td>Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan</td>
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<td>132</td>
<td>(a) INFN Sezione di Roma I; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy</td>
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<td>(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy</td>
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<td>(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy</td>
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| 135 | (a) Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Université des Sciences et des Technological de Rabat; (b) Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohammed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda; (c) Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed
V-Agdal, Rabat, Morocco

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

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

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

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

Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan

Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany

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

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

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

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

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

Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden

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

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

School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

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

Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America