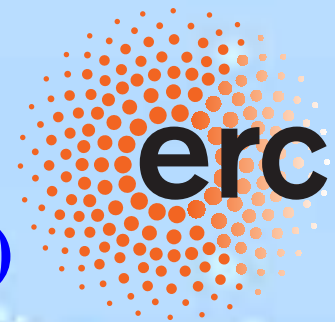


The Higgs sector at the LHC: from triumph to nightmare?



Abdelhak DJOUADI
(CNRS & Université Paris-Sud)



- 1. Standardissimo?**
- 2. Constraints on new physics: MSSM case**
- 3. Deeper probe of the Higgs sector**
- 4. An example: $D_{\gamma\gamma}$**
- 5. Conclusion**

I am supposed to briefly summarize the activities on Higgs at:

Welcome to the:



“Collider Physics and the Cosmos”

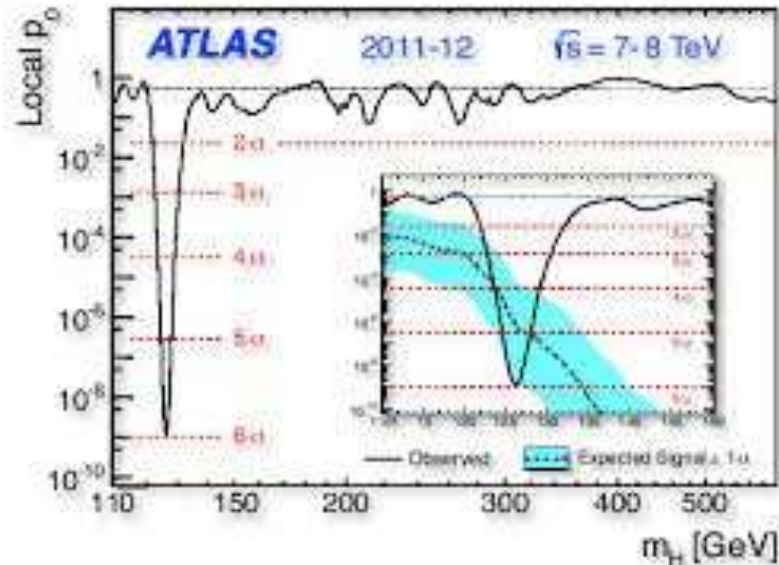
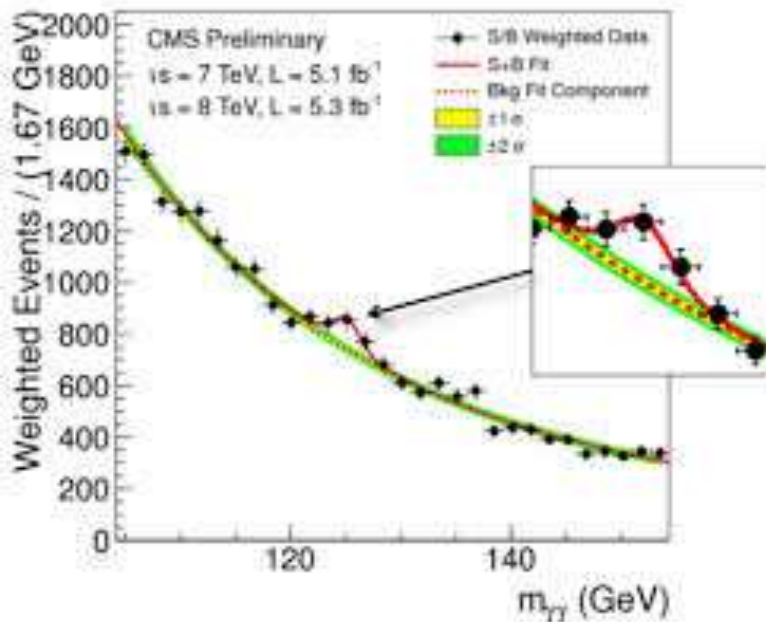
Week Schedule - September 11-15, 2017

Day	Time	Room	Speaker	Title
Monday 11	15.00 16.00	B	Abdelhak Djouadi all	<i>Status of the Higgs Sector Discussion Session</i>
Tuesday 12	11.00 15.00 16.00 16.30	B	Howard Haber Jan Henryk Kalinowski Andreas Goudelis all	<i>Extended Higgs Sectors Extended Higgs Sectors Extended Higgs Sector and DM Discussion Session</i>
Wednesday 13	11.00 16.00 16.30	B	Karim Benakli Satoshi Shirai all	<i>Naturalness Naturalness Discussion Session</i>
Thursday 14	11.00 15.15 16.00 16.30	B	Alexander Kusenko Antonio Padilla Luca Marzola all	<i>Scalar fields in cosmology Cosmological Constant Higgs and Inflation Discussion Session</i>
Friday 15	10.00 12.00			<i>Round Table Session at VILLA IL GIOIELLO Refreshments and Light Lunch</i>

and short presentations by **E.J. Chun, Tania Robens, Nazilla Mahmoudi, ...**
 I do it in a kind of personal way leaving aside some subjects to be discussed
vaccum stability (Strumia), Inflation (Bezrukov, Hill), Baryogenesis (Lee), ...

1. Standardissimo?

The Higgs discovery in July 2012: a triumph for high-energy physics.



A very non-trivial check of the SM: test at the quantum/permille level:

– constraints from data: $M_H = 92_{-26}^{+34} \text{ GeV} \lesssim 160 \text{ GeV}$ at 95% CL

– experimentally found to be: $M_H = 125.1 \pm 0.24 \text{ GeV}$ (ie within 1σ ..)

In addition, it looks as it has the properties of the SM Higgs state:

The triumph of the SM model of particle physics or Standardissimo?!

1. Standardissimo?

Triumph of the Medici's in the clouds of Mount Olympus,
Luca Giordano, fresco in the Palazzo Medici-Riccardi, 1686



1. Standardissimo?

We have a theory for the strong+electroweak forces, the SM, that is:

- a relativistic quantum field theory based on a gauge symmetry,
- renormalisable as proved by 't Hooft and Veltman for SEWSB,
- unitary as we have now a Higgs and its mass is rather small,
- perturbative up to the Planck scale as again the Higgs is light,
- leads to a (meta)stable electroweak vacuum up to high scales,
- compatible with (almost) all precision data available to date...

Is the SM the “theory of everything” and should we be satisfied with it?

No! Low energy manifestation of a fundamental theory that solves:

- “Esthetical” problems with e.g. multiple and arbitrary parameters; gauge coupling unification: $3 \neq g_i$ which do not meet a high scale.
- “Experimental” problems as it does not explain all seen phenomena: ν masses/mixing, dark matter, baryon asymmetry in the universe

(Note: SO(10) at intermediate $Q = 10^{11}$ GeV and axions cure these pbs)

- “Theory” (or consistency) problem: the hierarchy/naturalness pbs.

$\Delta M_H^2 \propto \Lambda^2 \approx (10^{18} \text{ GeV})^2$: M_H not stable against high scales.

All these indicate that there is beyond the Standard Model!

1. Standardissimo?

Three main avenues for solving the hierarchy or naturalness problems
 Discussed (in day 3) of this meeting: **K. Benakli, S. Shirai, ...**

I. Compositeness/substructure:

All particles are composite: Technicolor

⇒ **H bound state of two fermions**
 (no more spin-0 fundamental state).

II. Extra space-time dimensions

where at least $s=2$ gravitons propagate.

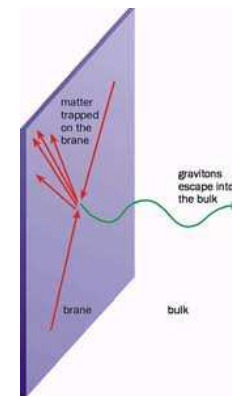
⇒ **effective gravity scale $\Lambda \approx 1 \text{ TeV}$.**

EWSB mechanism needed: H or not H!

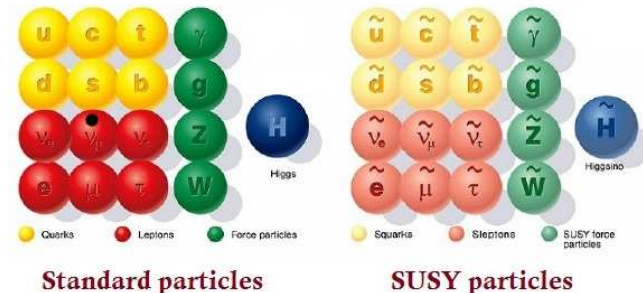
III. Supersymmetry: doubling the world

- links $s=\frac{1}{2}$ fermions to $s=1$ bosons,
- links internal/space-time symmetries,
- if made local, provides link to gravity,
- natural $\mu^2 < 0$: radiative EWSB,

⇒ **sparticle loops cancel Λ^2 behavior**



SUPERSYMMETRY



Extend H sector! **Haber, Kalinowski, Goudelis, Chun, Robens, Mahmoudi, ...**

1. Standardissimo?

Are we in in the nightmare scenario or else, in Dante Alighieri's Inferno?

Mosaic (detail) of the Satan in the Last Judgment on the ceiling of the Florence Baptistry San Giovanni (13th century).



1. Standardissimo?

The problem is that (as discussed in first day of the meeting:

A) we observe a Higgs with a mass of 125 GeV and no other Higgs:

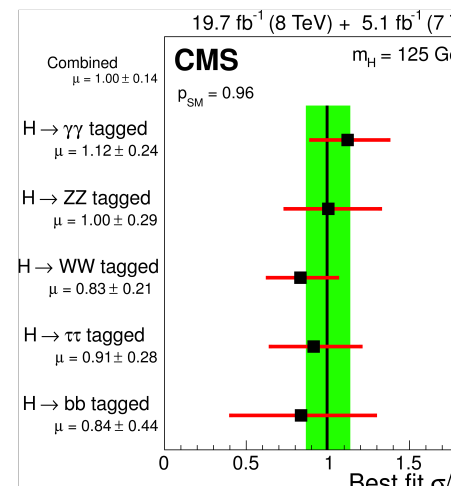
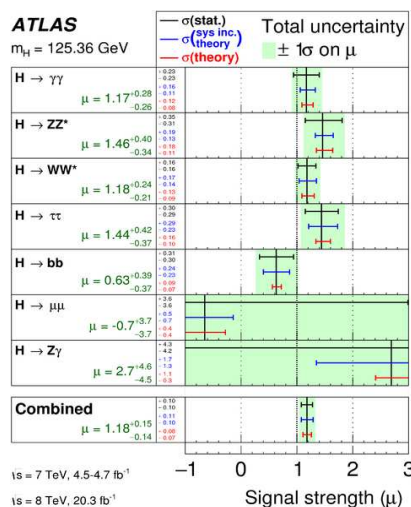
$\sigma \times \text{BR}$ rates compatible with those expected in the SM

Fit of all LHC Higgs data \Rightarrow agreement at 15–30% level

Results from the LHC 7–8 TeV campaign already give us:

$$\mu_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ATLAS}} = 1.18 \pm 0.15$$

$$\mu_{\text{tot}}^{\text{CMS}} = 1.00 \pm 0.14$$



we do not observe any new particle beyond those of SM with Higgs: profound implications for most discussed BSM scenarios; they are in:

- “Mortuary”: Higgsless, 4th generation, fermio or gauge-phobic..
- “Hospital”: Technicolor, composite models (but some loopholes)
- “Trouble” and strongly constrained: extra-dimensions, SUSY, ...

As an example, let us see what it implies for SUSY and the MSSM.

2. Constraints on new physics: MSSM

In the MSSM we need two doublets of complex scalar fields H_1 and H_2 (2HDM of type II: talks H. Haber, J. Kalinowski, A. Goudelis, EJ Chun..)

After EWSB, three dof for $W_L^\pm, Z_L \Rightarrow$ 5 physical states: h, H, A, H^\pm .

Only two free parameters at tree-level to describe the system $\tan\beta, M_A$

$$M_{h,H}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ M_A^2 + M_Z^2 \mp [(M_A^2 + M_Z^2)^2 - 4M_A^2 M_Z^2 \cos^2 2\beta]^{1/2} \right\}$$

$$M_{H^\pm}^2 = M_A^2 + M_W^2$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{-(M_A^2 + M_Z^2) \sin 2\beta}{(M_Z^2 - M_A^2) \cos 2\beta} = \tan 2\beta \frac{M_A^2 + M_Z^2}{M_A^2 - M_Z^2} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq 0\right)$$

$M_h \lesssim M_Z |\cos 2\beta| + RC \lesssim 130 \text{ GeV}$, $M_H \approx M_A \approx M_{H^\pm} \lesssim M_{\text{EWSB}}$.

- Couplings of h, H to VV are suppressed; no AVV couplings (CP).
- For $\tan\beta \gg 1$: couplings to b (t) quarks enhanced (suppressed).

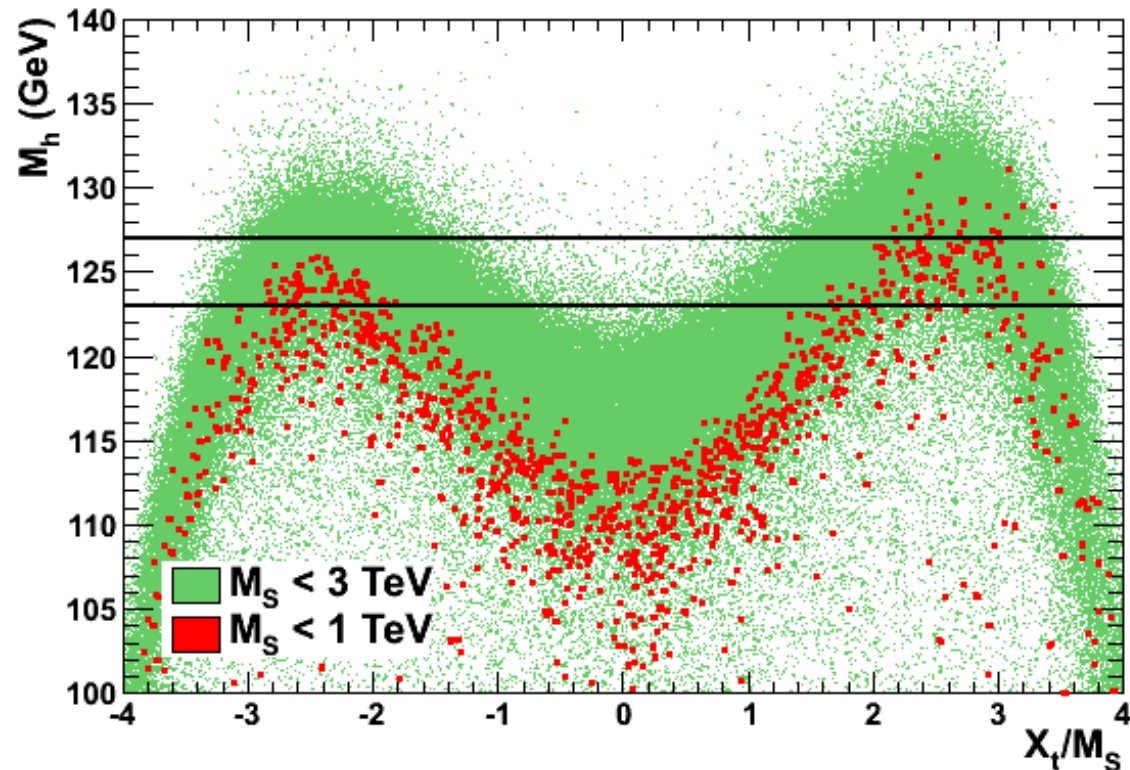
Φ	$g_{\Phi\bar{u}u}$	$g_{\Phi\bar{d}d}$	$g_{\Phi VV}$
h	$\frac{\cos\alpha}{\sin\beta} \rightarrow 1$	$\frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\beta} \rightarrow 1$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha) \rightarrow 1$
H	$\frac{\sin\alpha}{\sin\beta} \rightarrow 1/\tan\beta$	$\frac{\cos\alpha}{\cos\beta} \rightarrow \tan\beta$	$\cos(\beta - \alpha) \rightarrow 0$
A	$1/\tan\beta$	$\tan\beta$	0

In decoupling limit: MSSM Higgs sector reduces to SM with a light h .

2. Constraints on new physics: MSSM

There is first direct implication from the measurement $M_h = 125\text{GeV}$...

$$M_h^2 \xrightarrow{M_A \gg M_Z} M_Z^2 \cos^2 2\beta + \frac{3\bar{m}_t^4}{2\pi^2 v^2 \sin^2 \beta} \left[\log \frac{M_S^2}{\bar{m}_t^2} + \frac{X_t^2}{M_S^2} \left(1 - \frac{X_t^2}{12M_S^2} \right) \right] = (125)^2$$



Arbey, Battaglia, AD, Mahmoudi, Quevillon (2012)

$M_{\text{SUSY}} \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$ in general MSSM and higher in constrained models.

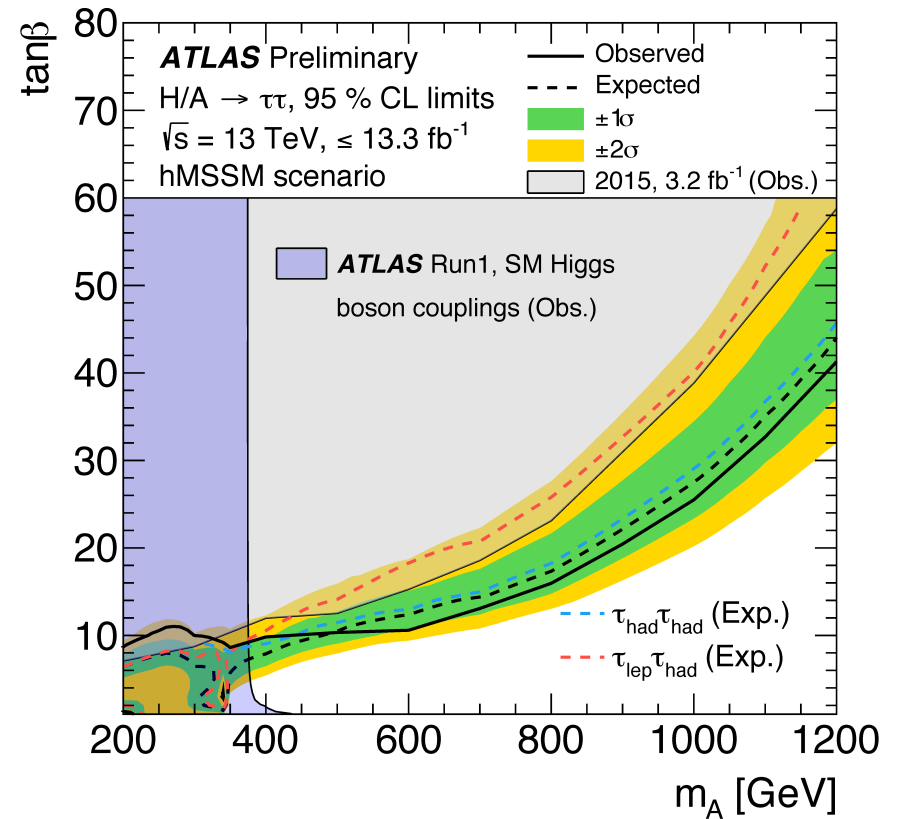
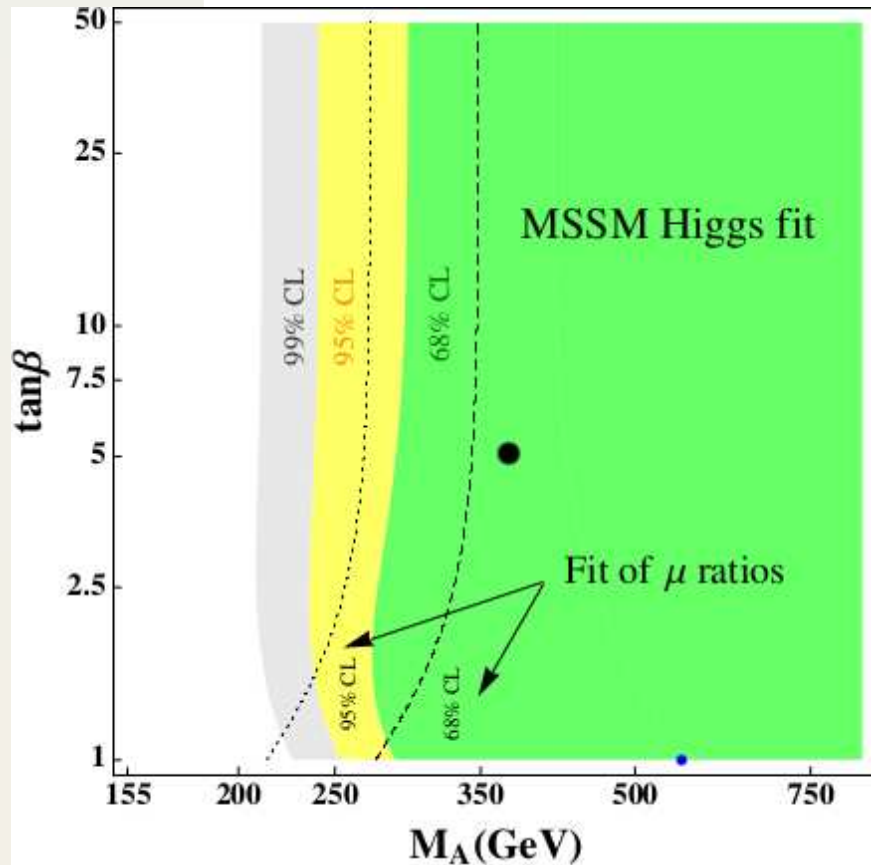
2. Constraints on new physics: MSSM

Also backed up indirectly by the measurement of the Higgs properties:
fits of the h couplings \Rightarrow constraints on the MSSM $[M_A, \tan\beta]$ plane:

MSSM: $g_{h\bar{t}t} = \cos\alpha / \sin\beta$, $g_{h\bar{b}b} = \cos\alpha / \sin\beta$, $g_{hVV} = \sin(\beta - \alpha)$

Global fit of H couplings (2013)

Direct search for $pp \rightarrow H, A$



3. Deeper probe of the Higgs sector

The question is: Particle Physics “closed” and we should all go home?

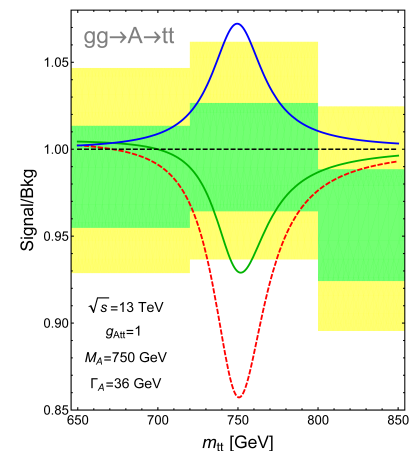
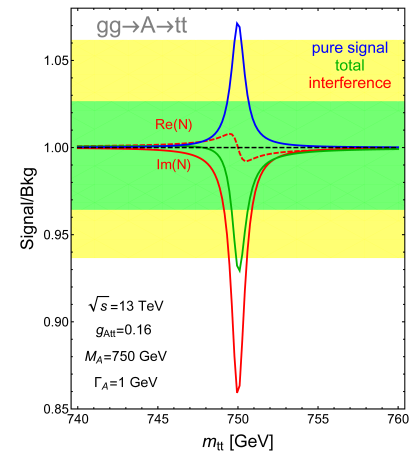
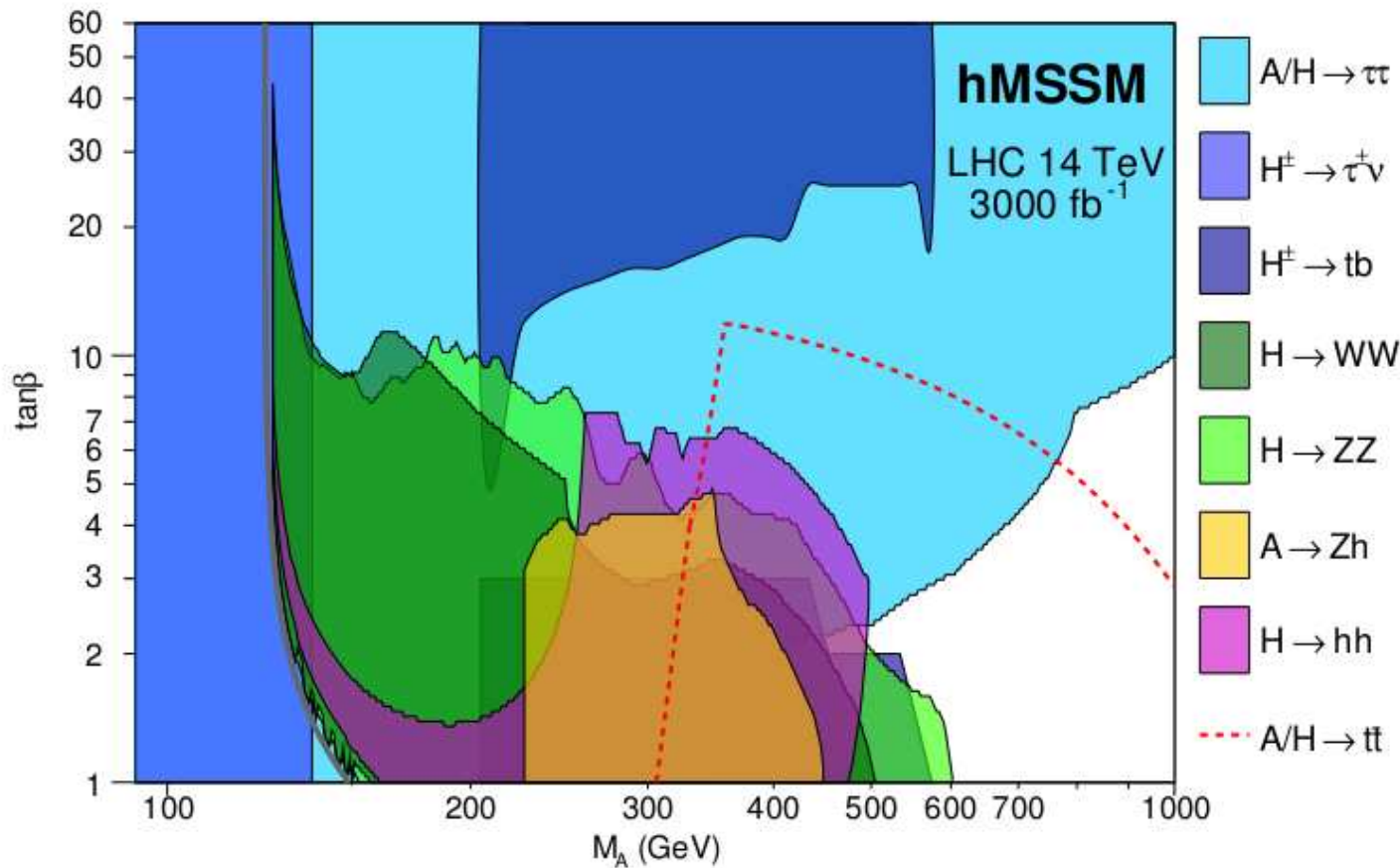
Triumph of Death (detail), Buonamico Buffalmacco de Firenze (F. Traini?)
Fresco at Camposanto Monumentale in Pisa, Italy, 1350.



3. Deeper probe of the Higgs sector

The answer is of course: No!

1) Fully probe the TeV scale that is relevant for the hierarchy problem
 ⇒ continue to search for heavier Higgs bosons (and superparticles).



AD, Maiani, Quevillon, Polosa, Riquer...

AD, Ellis, Quevillon

3. Deeper probe of the Higgs sector

Continue searches for exotic particles in all possible channels.

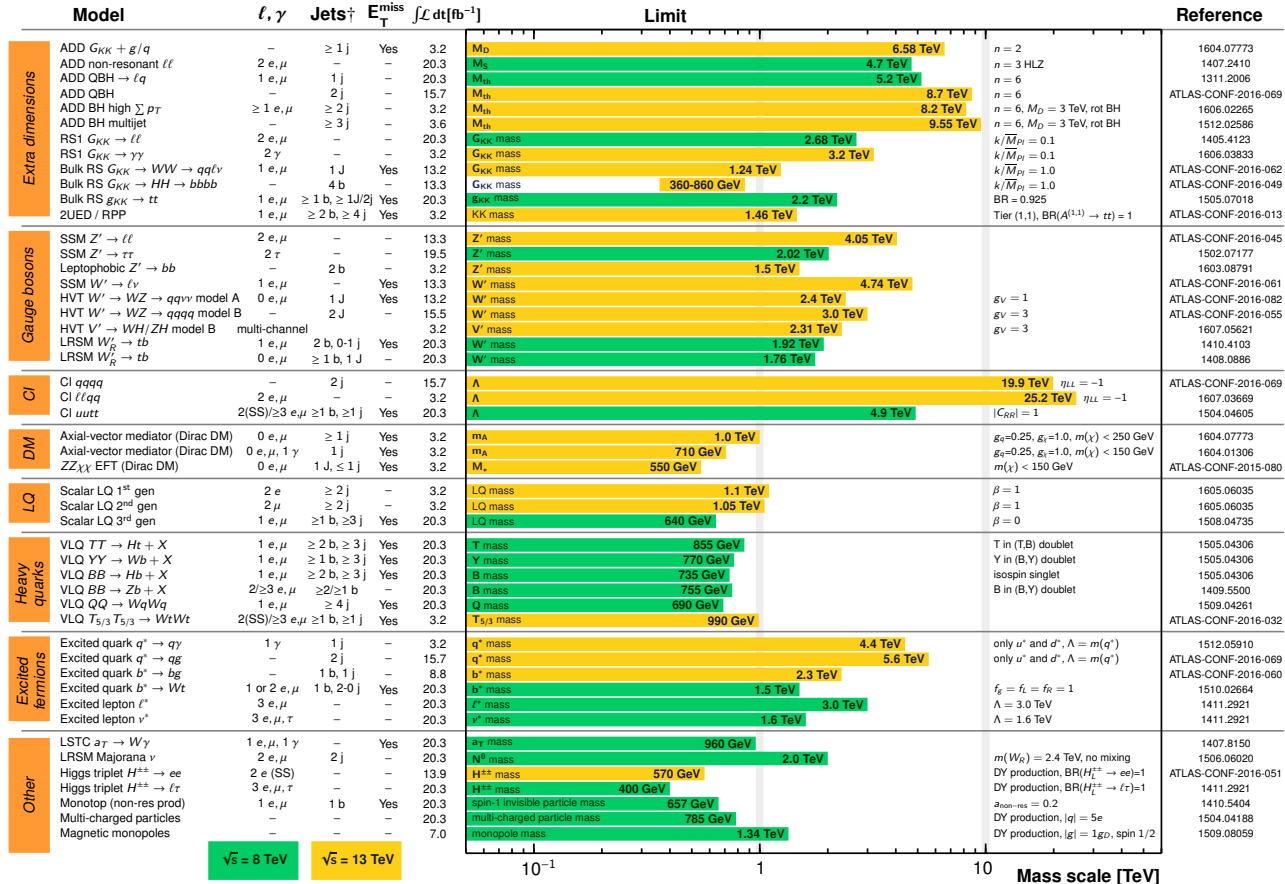
ATLAS Exotics Searches* - 95% CL Exclusion

Status: August 2016

ATLAS Preliminary

$$\int \mathcal{L} dt = (3.2 - 20.3) \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

$$\sqrt{s} = 8, 13 \text{ TeV}$$



*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. Lower bounds are specified only when explicitly not excluded.

†Small-radius (large-radius) jets are denoted by the letter j (J).

Should be continued, extended, refined:

new states are simply around the corner and can be found tomorrow!

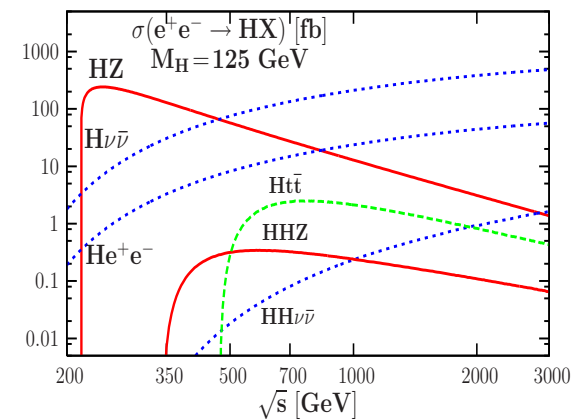
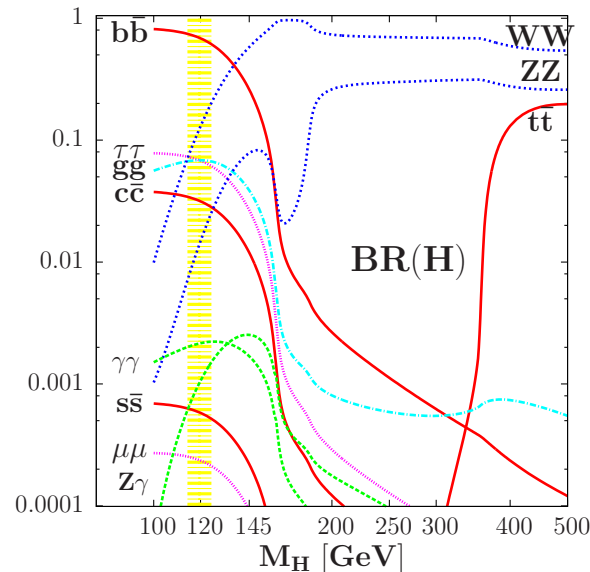
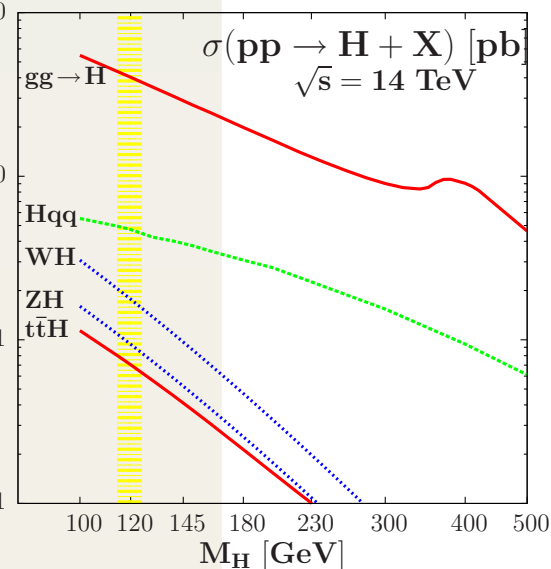
3. Deeper probe of the Higgs sector

The next question is then: “is Particle Physics closed”? Answer is no!

2) Need to check that H is indeed responsible of EWSB (and SM-like?)
 \Rightarrow measure its fundamental properties in the most precise way:

- its mass and total decay width (invisible width due to dark matter?),
- its spin–parity quantum numbers (CP violation for baryogenesis?),
- its couplings to fermions and gauge bosons and check if they are only proportional to particle masses (no new physics contributions?),
- its self-couplings to reconstruct the potential \bar{V}_S that makes EWSB.

Possible for $M_H \approx 125$ GeV as all production/decay channels useful.



3. Deeper probe of the Higgs sector

A check of spin–parity quantum numbers.

Spin: clear situation (no suspense) as the new state decays into $\gamma\gamma$
 \Rightarrow not $s=1$ from Landau–Yang and $s=2$ (KK graviton?) unlikely..

CP numbers: CP-even, CP-odd, or mixture?

(more important issue: CPV in Higgs sector.)

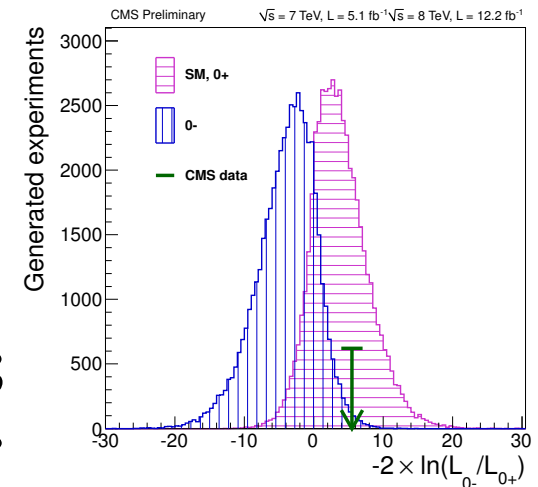
ATLAS and CMS MELA analyses for pure CP

\Rightarrow pure CP-even favored at $\gtrsim 3\sigma$ level.

But problems with this (too simple) picture:

pure CP-odd does not couple to VV @ tree-level;

in $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$ only CP-even part is projected out.



• **Direct probe:** via production/decays in extensions like C2HDM:

Ex: Undoubtable signs of CP-violation in Higgs decays at LHC run 2
combined searches of $h_i \rightarrow h_j Z$ and $h_i \rightarrow ZZ$ with $i, j = 1, 2, 3$.

• **Indirect probe:** g_{Hff} more democratic \Rightarrow fermionic decays.

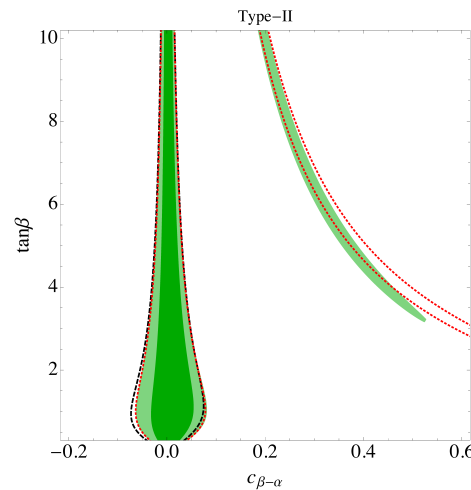
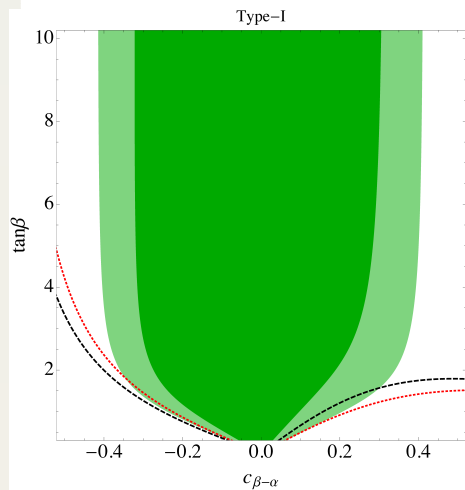
Ex: spin-correlations in $q\bar{q} \rightarrow HZ \rightarrow b\bar{b}l\bar{l}$ or $q\bar{q}/gg \rightarrow Ht\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}t\bar{t}$.

Need to be lucky or is very challenging even at the HL-LHC...

3. Deeper probe of the Higgs sector

Perform a much more precise measurement of the Higgs couplings
⇒ would allow a better sensitivity to new physics virtual effects.

• In standard production+decay channels as $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ, WW, \gamma\gamma$
Presently sensitivity is low in many cases as 2HDM of type I and II:
still large theoretical+experimental errors of about 15–20% each



Falkowski

Fontes

Romao

Silva...

- In very rare decays that allow additional/unknown information:
 - $H \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ to probe second generation fermion couplings
 - $H \rightarrow \Upsilon \gamma$ to probe the sign of some fermionic couplings (here b's).
 - $H \rightarrow Z \gamma$ with information that is complementary to $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

But will this be sufficient to probe BSM physics? (see later...)

3. Deeper probe of the Higgs sector

- **Total width:** $\Gamma_H = 4 \text{ MeV}$, too small to be resolved experimentally.
 - very loose bound from interference $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ (a factor 2–5 at most).
 - no way to access it indirectly (via production rates) in a precise way.

• **Invisible decay width: DM connection!**

Higgs portal to DM particles scenario:
discussed thoroughly at this meeting:

day 3: **Goudelis, Kim, Kusenko, Roben,...**

Best probe so far: the HZ channel:

$q\bar{q} \rightarrow HZ$ with $Z \rightarrow ll$, $H \rightarrow$ invisible

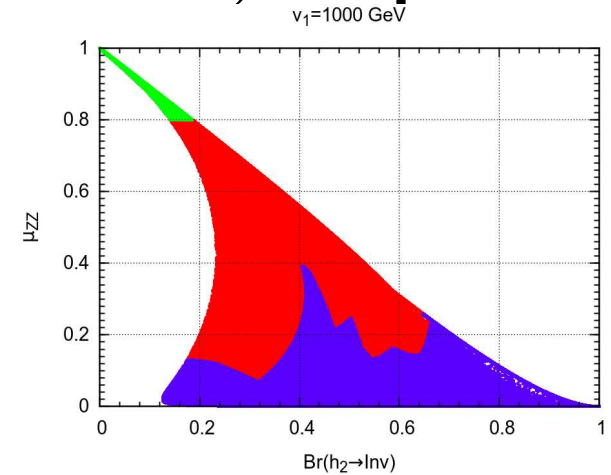
similar E_T analyses in VBF channels

and also recently in $gg \rightarrow$ Higgs+jet.

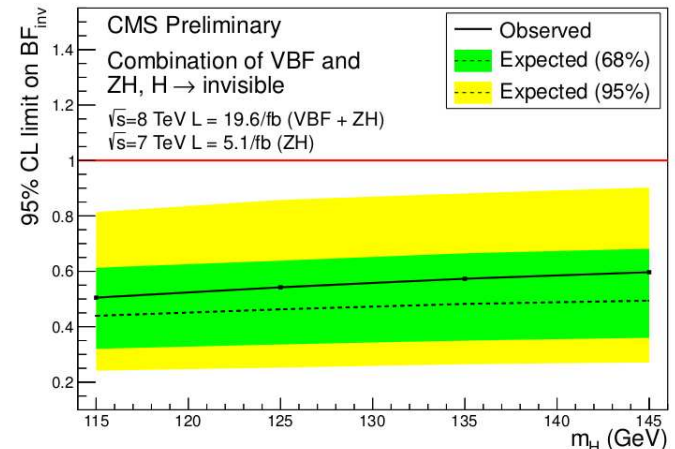
Combined HZ+VBF search from CMS

$BR_{inv} \lesssim 50\% @ 95\% \text{ CL}$ for SM Higgs

Improvement in future: 10% @ HL-LHC?



Bonilla. Romao. Valle



3. Deeper probe of the Higgs sector

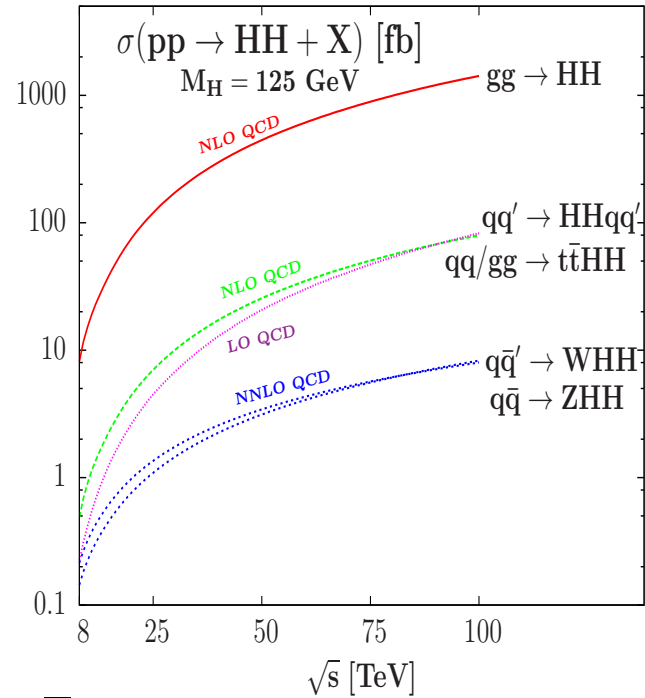
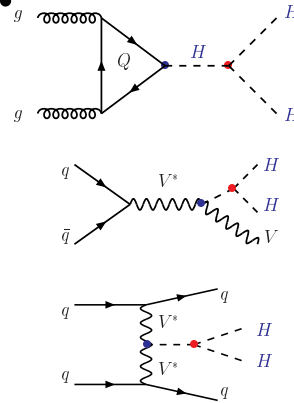
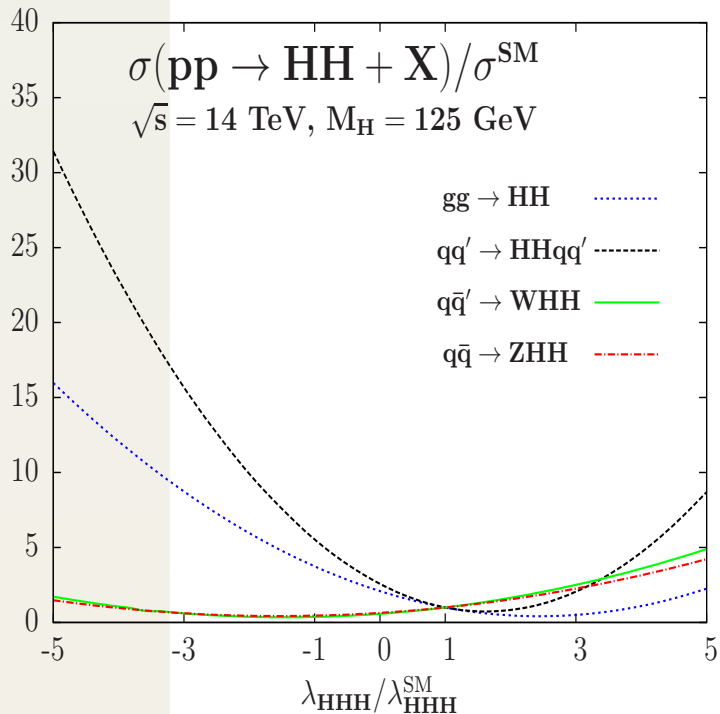
Important challenge: measure Higgs self-couplings and access to V_H .

g_{H^3} from $pp \rightarrow HH + X \Rightarrow$

g_{H^4} from $pp \rightarrow 3H + X$, hopeless.

various processes for HH prod:

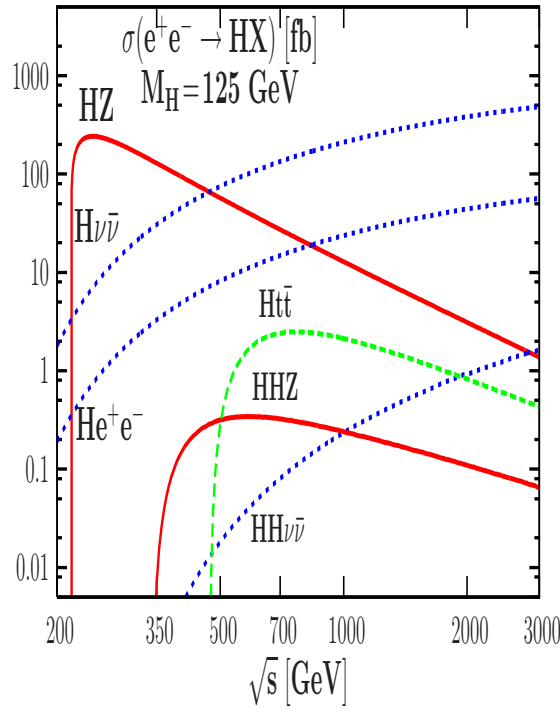
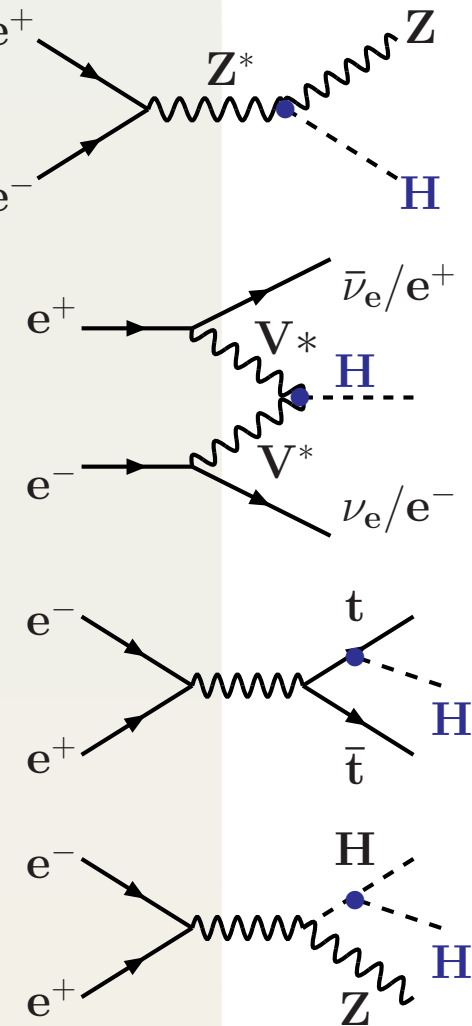
only $gg \rightarrow HHX$ relevant...



- $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay alone not clean
 - $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay very rare,
 - $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ would be possible?
 - $H \rightarrow WW$ not useful?
- $bb\tau\tau, bb\gamma\gamma$ viable? Maybe...
 but needs very large luminosity.

Baglio, Spira et al., 2012

3. Deeper probe of the Higgs sector



Very precise measurements
 mostly at $\sqrt{s} \lesssim 500$ GeV
 and mainly in $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH$
 (with $\sigma \propto 1/s$) and ZHH, ttH

g_{HWW}	± 0.012
g_{HZZ}	± 0.012
g_{Hbb}	± 0.022
g_{Hcc}	± 0.037
$g_{H\tau\tau}$	± 0.033
g_{Htt}	± 0.030
λ_{HHH}	± 0.22
M_H	± 0.0004
Γ_H	± 0.061
CP	± 0.038

\Rightarrow difficult to be beaten by anything else for ≈ 125 GeV Higgs

But let's get back to the near future: what can we do at HL-LHC?

4. Example: $D_{\gamma\gamma}$

Another way to search for New Physics: high precision measurements.
 Example: Higgs couplings in cleanest channels: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow 4\ell^\pm$

channel	atlas				cms			
$\mu_{\gamma\gamma}$	1.17	+0.23	+0.16	(+0.12)	1.14	+0.21	+0.16	(+0.09)
		-0.23	-0.11	(-0.08)		-0.21	-0.10	(-0.05)
μ_{ZZ}	1.46	+0.35	+0.19	(+0.18)	0.93	+0.26	+0.13	
		-0.31	-0.13	(-0.11)		-0.23	-0.09	

Is this enough to probe effects of new physics or BSM?

Not in the case of weakly interacting theories like 2HDM, SUSY, etc...

expect effects at $\approx \frac{C_{\text{new}}\alpha_W}{\pi} \approx \frac{M_h^2}{M_{\text{new}}^2} \approx 1\%$;

Is 1% accuracy achievable at HL-LHC (3ab^{-1})?

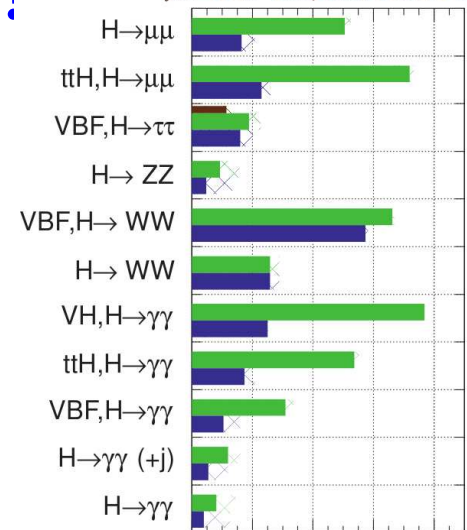
- Statistical error: $20\% / \sqrt{3 \times 100} \lesssim 1\text{--}2\%$
(projection OK with ATLAS+CMS combo)
- Systematical error: can be made $\lesssim 1\%$?
some errors are common (luminosity, etc....).
- Theoretical uncertainty (if it is $\gg 1\%$):
will be then by far the crucial/limiting issue!

\Rightarrow How big is it? Can it be reduced? Removed?

ATLAS Simulation

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$: $\int \text{Ldt}=300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$; $\int \text{Ldt}=3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$\int \text{Ldt}=300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ extrapolated from 7+8 TeV



0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8

4. Example: $D_{\gamma\gamma}$

Production cross sections

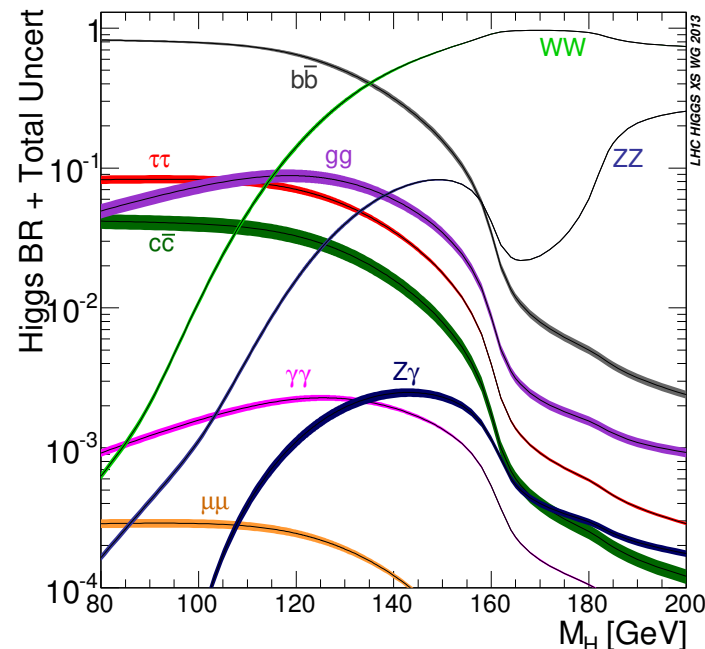
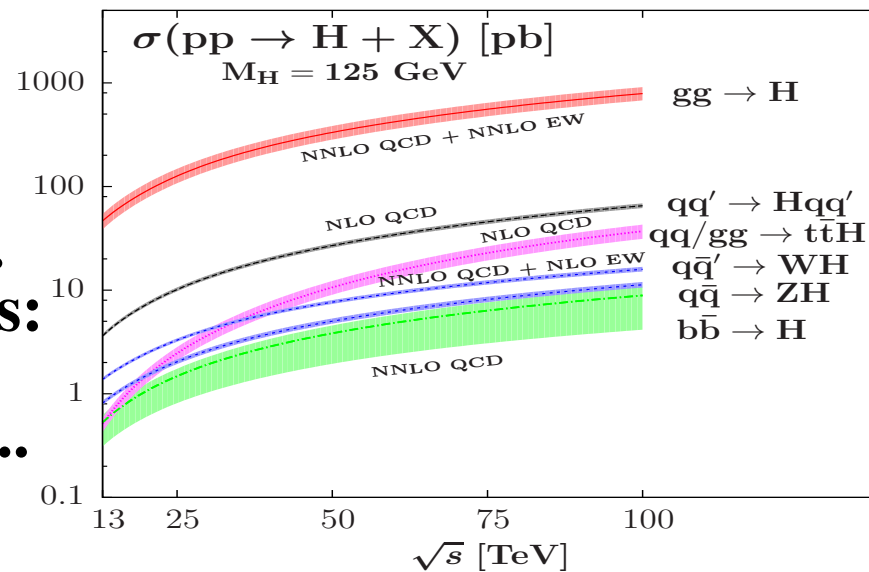
$gg \rightarrow H$ by far dominant process
 ($\approx 85\%$ of the events before cuts)
 $\Rightarrow O(10\%)$ total TH uncertainty
 followed by cleaner VBF+VH modes:
 only $\lesssim 15\%$ of rate before cuts...
 smaller TH error only for inclusive...
 $\Rightarrow O(10\%)$ for total uncertainty?

LHCXSWG (2011), Baglio et al (2015)

Decay branching ratios

Dominant decay $H \rightarrow b\bar{b} \approx 60\%$
 Affected by QCD+parametric errors:
 from m_b and α_s only, a few % \Rightarrow
 migrate to $O(5\%)$ error in other modes
 such as $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, ZZ, WW, \tau\tau$
 (partial widths very precise $\lesssim 1\%$).
 \Rightarrow **too large theory uncertainties**
 (even if reduced by a factor of 2)...

LHCXSWG + Denner et al. (2011)



4. Example: $D_{\gamma\gamma}$

Best way to eliminate theory uncertainty: use ratios of signal rates.

$H \rightarrow VV$ with $V \rightarrow \ell$ as reference and $H \rightarrow XX$ with H produced in p :

$$\begin{aligned} D_{XX} &= \sigma^P(pp \rightarrow H \rightarrow XX) / \sigma^P(pp \rightarrow H \rightarrow VV) \\ &= \sigma^P(pp \rightarrow H) \times \text{BR}(H \rightarrow XX) / \sigma^P(pp \rightarrow H) \times \text{BR}(H \rightarrow VV) \\ &= \text{BR}(H \rightarrow XX) / \text{BR}(H \rightarrow VV) = \Gamma(H \rightarrow XX) / \Gamma(H \rightarrow VV) \end{aligned}$$

To first approximation: $D_{XX} = c_X^2 / c_V^2$

Works only if one selects exactly same kinematical configuration (i.e. same "fiducial cross sections") for the two channels X and V !

- the theoretical uncertainties from the cross sections drop out;
- the parametric uncertainties from the branching ratios drop out;
- the theoretical ambiguities in the Higgs total width also drop out;

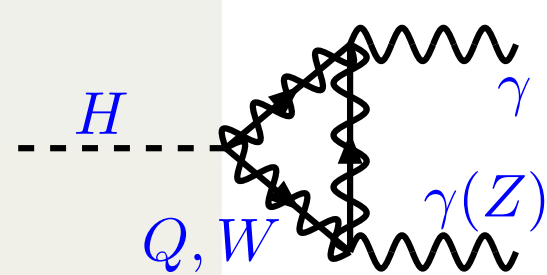
$\Rightarrow D_{XX}$ measures only the ratio of partial decay widths.

- Extremely clean theoretically, although some information will be lost.
- And maybe it has also some advantages from the experimental side?

Best probe by far is $D_{\gamma\gamma}$ which measures deviations of the $\gamma\gamma$ loop

$$D_{\gamma\gamma} = \frac{\sigma(pp \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{\sigma(pp \rightarrow H \rightarrow VV)} = \frac{\Gamma(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{\Gamma(H \rightarrow VV)} = d_{\gamma\gamma} c_\gamma^2 / c_V^2 \quad \text{AD (2012)}$$

4. Example: $D_{\gamma\gamma}$



$$\Gamma = \frac{G_\mu \alpha^2 M_H^3}{128 \sqrt{2} \pi^3} \left| \sum_f N_c e_f^2 A_{\frac{1}{2}}^H(\tau_f) + A_1^H(\tau_W) \right|^2$$

$$A_{\frac{1}{2}}^H(\tau) = 2[\tau + (\tau - 1)f(\tau)] \tau^{-2}$$

$$A_1^H(\tau) = -[2\tau^2 + 3\tau + 3(2\tau - 1)f(\tau)] \tau^{-2}$$

- Loop decay. In SM: only W- and top-loops are relevant (others small)
- For $m_i \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow A_{1/2} = \frac{4}{3}$ and $A_1 = -7$: W loop dominating!

$\gamma\gamma$ width counts the number of charged particles coupling to Higgs!

Contribution A_s^P of particle p of spin s with Higgs coupling g_{Hpp} :

$$A_0^P = -\frac{1}{3}g_{Hpp}^2/m_P^2, A_{1/2}^P = +\frac{4}{3}g_{Hpp}^2/m_P^2, A_1^P = -7g_{Hpp}^2/m_P^2,$$

$$\text{If } g_{Hpp} \propto m_p \Rightarrow A_0^P \rightarrow +\frac{1}{3}, A_{1/2}^P \rightarrow -\frac{4}{3}, A_1^P \rightarrow +7.$$

Small/calculated QCD and EW corrections: only of order of percent.

+Spira+Zerwas, Vicini et al., AD+Gambino, Actis et al., (ZZ: Denner et al.)

$$\text{In SM with W,t loops: } c_\gamma \approx 1.26 \times |c_W - 0.21 c_t|$$

Assuming custodial symmetry $g_{HZZ} = g_{HWW} = c_V$, $D_{\gamma\gamma} = c_\gamma^2/c_V^2$ is

$$c_\gamma^2/c_V^2 \approx 6.5 \times |1 - \frac{1}{5}c_t/c_V|^2$$

with $c_V = c_t = 1$ in SM. Any new physics effects will alter this value.

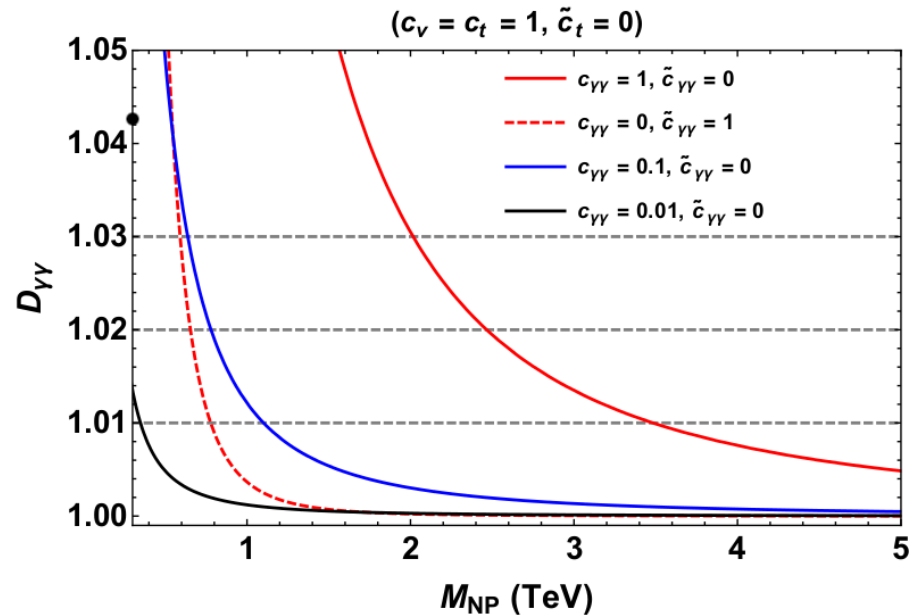
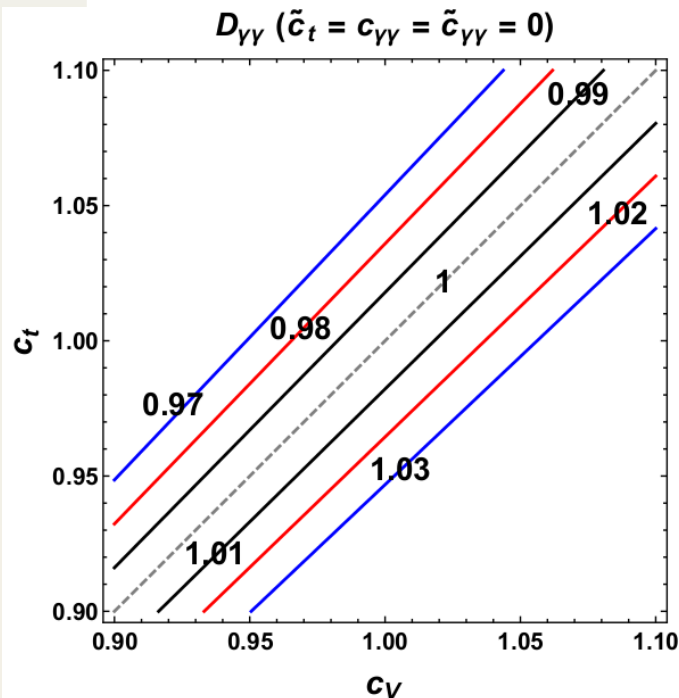
4. Example: $D_{\gamma\gamma}$

Will $D_{\gamma\gamma}$ be the g-2 of the LHC? Yes, if measured at 1% level!

Examples of BSM searches: AD, Quevillon, Vega-Morales, 1509.03913

Model independent search through an effective Lagrangian approach.

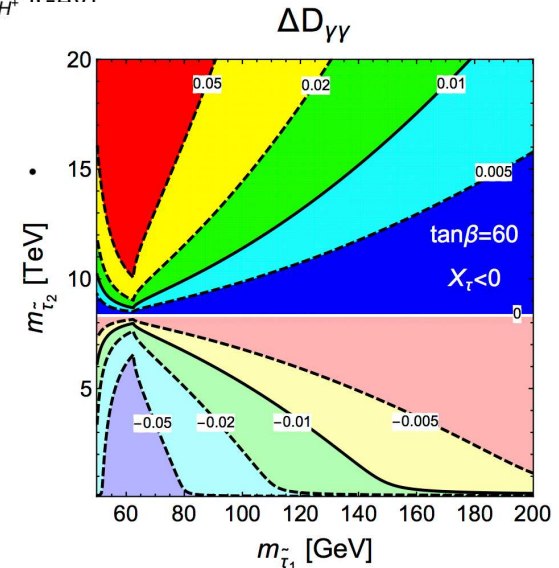
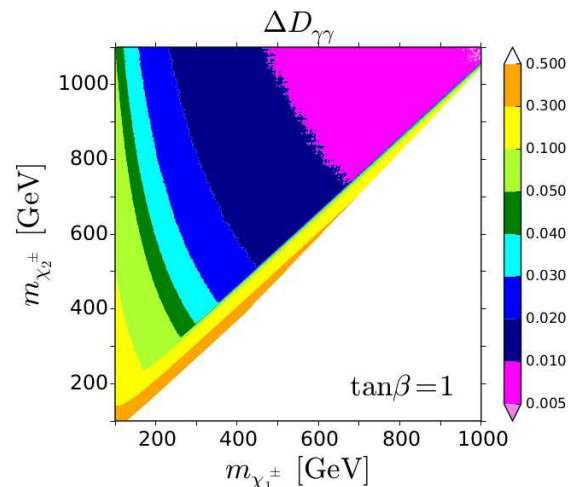
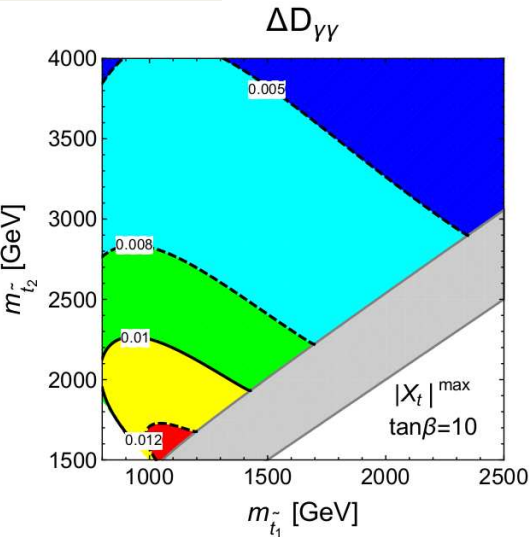
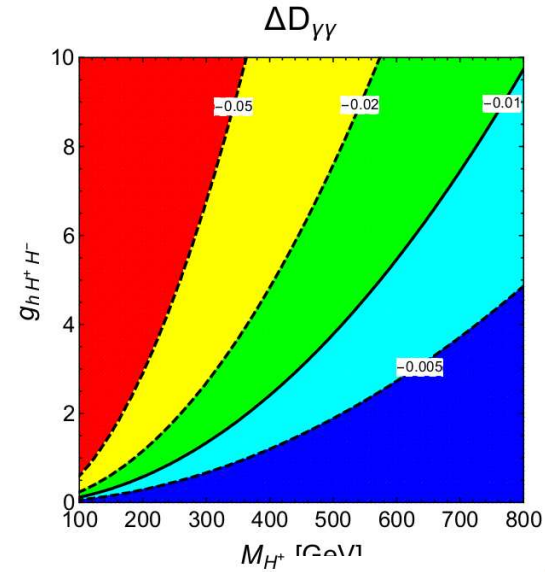
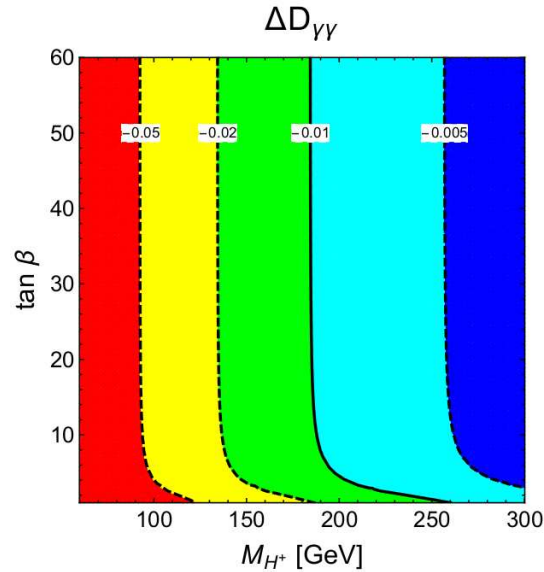
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{H}{v} \left(c_V (2M_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + M_Z^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu) - m_t \bar{t} (c_t + i\tilde{c}_t \gamma^5) t \right. \\ \left. + \frac{c_{\gamma\gamma}}{4} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} + \frac{\tilde{c}_{\gamma\gamma}}{4} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \right)$$



4. Example: $D_{\gamma\gamma}$

Will $D_{\gamma\gamma}$ be the g-2 of the LHC? Yes, if measured at 1% level!

Example: MSSM searches. AD, Quevillon, Vega-Morales, 1509.03913



5. Conclusion

- We need to continue to search for New Physics and falsify the SM:
- directly via new (heavy or light) particle searches with more data.
 - indirectly via high precision measurements in H/W/Z/top sectors,



1. Standardissimo?

So let's move forward: it is still action time!

Or it is still possible that we go from the Inferno to Paradise...!

**The last Judgement (detail), Giorgio Vasari (1572-1579)
coupole de Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence.**

