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Higgs boson mass measurement using H->ZZ->41 decays at CMS

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The Higgs boson is an integral piece of the Standard Model and knowing its properties helps to establish limits on and to lower the uncertainties of other parameters in a wide variety of analyses. This presentation will summarize the methods used to make the world's most accurate Higgs mass measurement which currently stands at: $m_H = 125.26 \pm 0.21$ GeV. This analysis studies the $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ channel (where $\ell = e, \mu$) using 2016 data collected by the CMS experiment ($35.9 \ fb^{-1}$) at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV. A 3-dimensional likelihood fit is performed, which uses: (1) the four-lepton invariant mass, (2) event-by-event four-lepton mass uncertainty, and (3) a matrix element-based kinematic discriminant. In addition, a kinematic constraint on an invariant mass of two leptons coming from the mostly on-shell Z boson is used to improve measurements of their momenta and, hence, a measurement of the Higgs boson mass on an event-by-event basis.

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