

Simplified template cross sections for Higgs boson decays

Authorlist

Abstract

Definition of STXS Higgs decay modes and bins

Keywords

Higgs, decay, STXS

1 Introduction

For a STXS classification of Higgs boson decays, it is essential to be able to determine for each event, which decay mode it should be assigned to. The classification should be made based on the number and type of final state particles from the Higgs decay and their kinematic properties.

The aim of this document is to establish such a categorization with categories that capture the bulk of the decay events within a certain decay process. In analogy to the STXS scheme in the Higgs production modes [1–3], this categorization would be called Stage 0 STXS decay bins. As a secondary goal, additional kinematic Stage 1 sub-bins are proposed for the $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ processes.

2 Stage 0: Definition of final state

Table 1 gives an overview of the kinematic definition of Higgs decay modes. THE TABLE IS NOT COMPLETE, ESPECIALLY THERE WAS NO CARE YET HOW TO CORRECTLY TREAT CASES WITH AND WITHOUT SAME FLAVOUR, OPPOSITE CHARGE FERMION PAIRS. All numbers and definitions are first placeholders defined almost without any studies or plots to back them up!

Label	Final state	Kinematic selection	Comment
$H \rightarrow ee$	$H \rightarrow ee + X$	$m_{ee} \geq 120 \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.1
$H \rightarrow ff$	$H \rightarrow ff + X$	$m_{ff} \geq 105 \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.1
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$	$H \rightarrow ee + \gamma + X$	$50 \leq m_{ff} < 120 \text{ GeV}, m_{ff\gamma} \geq 120 \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.1
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$	$H \rightarrow ff + \gamma + X$	$50 \leq m_{ff} < 105 \text{ GeV}, m_{ff\gamma} \geq 120 \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.1
$H \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma$	$H \rightarrow ff + \gamma + X$	$m_{ff} < 50 \text{ GeV}, m_{ff\gamma} > 120 \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.1
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$m_{\gamma\gamma} = 125 \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.1
$H \rightarrow 4\ell$	$H \rightarrow 4\ell + X$	$m_{34} \geq 10 \text{ GeV}, m_{34} \leq m_{12} < 105 \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.2
$H \rightarrow 2e2\mu$	$H \rightarrow 2e2\mu + X$	$m_{34} \geq 10 \text{ GeV}, m_{34} \leq m_{12} < 105 \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.2
$H \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$	$H \rightarrow \ell\nu\nu + X$	$80 \leq m_{2\ell} < 105 \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.3
$H \rightarrow 2\ell 2f$	$H \rightarrow \ell f f + X$	$80 \leq m_{2\ell} < 105 \text{ GeV}, f f! = ee, \mu\mu, \nu\nu$	Section 2.4
$H \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$	$H \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu + X$	$10 < m_{\ell\ell} < 80 \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.3
$H \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$	$H \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu + X$	$10 < m_{e\mu} < 105 \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.3
$H \rightarrow \ell\nu f f'$	$H \rightarrow \ell\nu f f' + X$	$10 < m_{\ell\nu} < ? \text{ GeV}$	Section 2.4
$H \rightarrow f f f' f'$	$H \rightarrow f f f' f' + X$	$10 < m_{12} < 105 \text{ GeV}, f f f' f'! = \text{modes above}$	Section 2.5
$H \rightarrow f_1 f_2 f_3 f_4$	$H \rightarrow f_1 f_2 f_3 f_4 + X$	$f_1 f_2 f_3 f_4! = \text{modes above}$	Section 2.5

Table 1: Kinematic definition of Higgs decay modes. Only particles originating from the Higgs decay are considered. Definitions: $4\ell = 4e, 4\mu$; $2\ell = ee, \mu\mu$

2.1 $H \rightarrow ff, H \rightarrow Z\gamma, H \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

Figure 4 in Ref. [4] show the transition between $H \rightarrow ee$ and $H \rightarrow Z(\rightarrow ee)\gamma$ around 120 GeV. The transition for $\mu\mu$ is around 105 GeV (Figure 5 in Ref. [4]). The transition between the $H \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ process is around 50 GeV in both cases. Open questions:

- Exact value of transitions
- Is the $m_{ff\gamma}$ cut needed for $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma$?
- What is the distinction between $H \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ with converted photons?
- How to treat $\tau\tau$ decays. Figure 6 in Ref. [4] would indicate that the tree level $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ decay is dominating for almost the whole mass range
- How should final state QCD radiation be handled for processes like $H \rightarrow bb$ for a kinematic separation from 4-fermion processes?
- More in general: if f is a quark, will the binning be done according to the quarks or according to some final state jets?

2.2 $H \rightarrow 4\ell$

Open questions:

- Exact value of transitions
- Which lepton pairing choice to make if all four leptons have the same flavour
- How to treat $\tau\tau$ decays

2.2.1 *Lepton pairing definition in $H \rightarrow 4\ell$*

To be worked out by ATLAS and CMS

2.2.2 *Stage 1: Definition of additional bins in m_{34}*

To be worked out by ATLAS and CMS. Starting point of discussion: Bin boundaries at

m_{34}	[10,20)	[20,35)	[35, m_{12})
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Table 2: Bin definitions for $H \rightarrow 4\ell$

2.3 $H \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu, H \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ and $H \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$

Open questions:

- Exact value of transitions, especially for the kinematic separation of $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu$ from $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$
- How to treat $\tau\tau$ decays

2.3.1 *Stage 1: Definition of additional bins in $m_{\ell\ell}$*

To be worked out by ATLAS and CMS. Starting point of discussion: Bin boundaries at

$m_{\ell\ell}$	[10,30)	[30,50)	[50,80)
$m_{e\mu}$	[10,30)	[30,50)	[50,105)

Table 3: Bin definitions for $H \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$

2.4 Semileptonic 4-fermion decays

Semileptonic Higgs decays of the type $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow \ell\ell ff$ or $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu ff$ are currently not well constrained experimentally. The ttH multi-lepton channel and the $VH, H \rightarrow WW^*$ measurements likely have the largest signal components. Open questions:

- How to treat $\tau\tau$ decays
- How to best treat the large number of possible fermion combinations
- What to do about $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow \nu\nu ff$?

2.5 Hadronic 4-fermion decays

Hadronic Higgs decays of the type $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow ffff$ or $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow ffff$ are currently not constrained experimentally. Open questions:

- How to treat $\tau\tau$ decays
- How to best treat the large number of possible fermion combinations

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

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