

# Fiducial cross sections for the lepton-pair-plus-photon decay mode in Higgs production up to NNLO QCD

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**ABSTRACT:** The rare three-body decay of a Higgs boson to a lepton-antilepton pair and a photon is starting to become experimentally accessible at the LHC. We investigate how higher-order QCD corrections to the dominant gluon-fusion production process impact on the fiducial cross sections in this specific Higgs decay mode for electrons and muons. Corrections up to NNLO QCD are found to be sizeable. They are generally uniform in kinematical variables related to the Higgs boson, but display several distinctive features in the kinematics of its individual decay products.

**KEYWORDS:** QCD Phenomenology

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## 1 Introduction

The discovery of the Higgs boson [1, 2] at the CERN LHC has initiated a large-scale research program that is aiming to determine the Higgs boson properties, its interactions with all Standard Model particles and with itself, as well as the dynamics of the Higgs sector of electroweak symmetry breaking in the Standard Model. This program proceeds mainly through the study of multiple Higgs boson productions processes and decay modes, which are becoming increasingly accessible with the accumulation of the LHC data set.

Among the different Higgs boson decay modes, the final state containing a lepton-antilepton pair and an identified photon,  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$ , has several peculiar features. Its tree-level contribution arises from the Yukawa coupling between the Higgs boson to the leptons. Owing to the smallness of the electron and muon Yukawa couplings, this contribution is highly suppressed, and the dominant processes leading to  $H \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$  and  $H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$  final states is the loop-mediated coupling of the Higgs boson to the lepton pair and the photon. The amplitudes for this process involve the decay of the Higgs boson into an electroweak gauge boson  $Z/\gamma^*$  and a photon [3–5], as well as box contributions with a non-resonant coupling to the lepton pair [6]. Provided the lepton mass can be neglected, the amplitude for this loop-induced process does not interfere with the Yukawa-induced tree-level amplitude. By selecting specific ranges in lepton pair invariant mass, the resonant  $Z/\gamma^*$  contribution can be strongly enhanced, while the numerical effect of the box contributions becomes negligible. Given these restrictions, it is not sensible to define a branching fraction for  $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$  or  $H \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma$  as a pseudo-observable in the Higgs sector. Instead, the fully differential three-body decay  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  should be studied over its phase space in the Higgs rest frame (Dalitz decay) [7], applying dedicated cuts on invariant masses or particle energies to single out or enhance particular contributions of physics interest [8–10].

This is precisely what is being done in two recent ATLAS studies [11, 12] that consider both high-mass (resonant- $Z$ ) and low-mass ranges in the lepton pair invariant mass, with

the resonant-Z region receiving an enhanced contribution from  $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$  decays and the low-mass region being dominated by  $H \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma$  decays.

Next-to-leading order (NLO) QCD corrections to the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay mode affect only the top-quark loop contribution to the amplitude and are found to be moderate [13–15]. Higher-order QCD corrections are much more sizeable for the dominant Higgs boson production mode, gluon fusion. For the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay mode, these have up to now been considered in a fully differential manner up to NLO, as part of the MCFM code [16, 17]. Fixed-order QCD corrections were computed up to N<sup>3</sup>LO [18–21] for Higgs boson production in gluon fusion and up to NNLO [22–26] for Higgs-boson-plus-jet production. These calculations are now being combined with the dominant decay modes ( $\gamma\gamma$ ,  $4l$ ,  $2l2\nu$ ) to yield fully exclusive final states accurate to these orders [27–33].

In the present paper, we investigate the impact of NNLO QCD corrections on fiducial cross sections related to  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  final states. Our predictions are obtained by including this decay mode in our earlier NNLO calculations for Higgs production and Higgs-plus-jet production in gluon fusion, as described in section 2. Numerical results are presented in section 3 for the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay mode, focusing on the fiducial regions defined by the ATLAS studies [11, 12]. While the corrections are uniform in many of the kinematical variables, we observe perturbative instabilities in selected distributions. These could potentially be eased by including resummation corrections or by modifications to the fiducial cuts, which we discuss in section 4.

## 2 Setup

The recent ATLAS studies [11, 12] of the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay at the 13 TeV LHC provided evidence for this decay mode in the range of low invariant masses of the di-lepton system. Our numerical investigation of higher-order QCD effects on the fiducial cross sections in this decay mode aims to reproduce the kinematical setup of the ATLAS physics analysis.

Due to the scalar nature of the Higgs boson, its production and decay fully factorise. Using the narrow-width approximation for the Higgs propagator, we combine the dominant Higgs boson production process, gluon fusion, with the Higgs  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay matrix elements. The gluon-fusion production matrix elements are calculated with the assumption of five massless quark flavours and an infinitely heavy top quark with effective  $ggH$  coupling (HTL) [34–36]. QCD corrections up to NNLO are computed for Higgs production and Higgs-plus-jet production using the NNLOJET framework, which is based on the antenna subtraction method [37–39], closely following our earlier work for other Higgs boson decay modes [24, 31]. The  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay is described using leading-order matrix elements from loop-induced (closed quark and W boson loops) contribution of  $(Z/\gamma^*) + \gamma$  production [3–5]. The same-flavour-opposite-sign (SFOS) lepton pair is the decay product from the  $Z/\gamma^*$ . We only consider massless  $e^\pm$  and  $\mu^\pm$  in the final state throughout this paper. The implementation of  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  in NNLOJET is validated for Born-level predictions with up to three jets with MCFM [16, 17].

The ATLAS studies [11, 12] consider fiducial cross sections for SFOS lepton pairs in two lepton-pair invariant mass ranges, named ‘low-mass’ and ‘resonant-Z’. The fiducial

Fiducial variables	Low-mass region	Resonant-Z region
$m_{l^+l^-}$ (GeV)	[0.21, 30]	[81.2, 101.2]
$m_{e^+e^-}$ veto (GeV)	[2.5, 3.5], [8, 11]	—
$m_{\mu^+\mu^-}$ veto (GeV)	[2.9, 3.3], [9.1, 10.6]	—
$m_{l^+l^-\gamma}$ (GeV)	125	125
$p_T^\gamma$ (GeV)	$> 37.5$	$> 15$
$ y^\gamma $	$< 2.37$	$< 2.37$
$p_T^{l^+l^-}$ (GeV)	$> 37.5$	—
1st lepton $p_T^{e_1(\mu_1)}$ (GeV)	$> 13$ (11)	$> 10$
2nd lepton $p_T^{e_2(\mu_2)}$ (GeV)	$> 4.5$ (3)	$> 10$
$ \eta^{e(\mu)} $	$< 2.47(2.7)$	$< 2.47(2.7)$
$\Delta R(l^\pm, \gamma)$	$> 0.4$	$> 0.3$

**Table 1.** Fiducial selection criteria of  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  final states inspired by ATLAS analysis for near on-shell Z boson mass region [11] and low-mass region [12].

selection criteria are summarised in table 1. To avoid the divergent on-shell photon pole in the low-mass region, a minimum pair invariant mass of  $m_{l^+l^-}$  of 210 MeV is required. In addition,  $m_{l^+l^-}$  veto regions to eliminate background contributions of decay products from  $J/\psi$  and  $\Upsilon$  mesons are defined. Owing to the different resolution in the reconstruction of electrons and muons, the size of these veto regions depends on the lepton flavour. To study the impact of fiducial selection criteria in table 1, we define acceptance factors as the ratio of the fiducial cross sections divided by the cross sections for inclusive  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  production (identical for  $e^+e^-$  and  $\mu^+\mu^-$  channels) in the low-mass or resonant-Z region. These inclusive  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  production cross sections are obtained by only applying the  $m_{l^+l^-}$  cuts relevant to each mass region (first row of table 1), i.e. without any further cuts on the lepton and photon momenta and no invariant mass vetoes.

The predictions are obtained using the Higgs boson parameters: mass  $m_H = 125$  GeV, decay width  $\Gamma_H = 4.088 \times 10^{-3}$  GeV [40] and vacuum expectation value  $v = 246.2$  GeV. The top quark mass in the pole scheme is set to  $m_t = 173.2$  GeV. We employ the  $G_\mu$  scheme for electroweak couplings with  $m_Z = 91.19$  GeV,  $\Gamma_Z = 2.495$  GeV and  $m_W = 80.38$  GeV. We use the NNPDF3.1 parton distribution functions (PDFs) at NNLO accuracy with the value of  $\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.118$  [41]. Note that we systematically use the same set of PDFs and the same value of  $\alpha_s(m_Z)$  for LO, NLO and NNLO predictions. The central factorisation ( $\mu_F$ ) and renormalisation ( $\mu_R$ ) scales are fixed to be  $m_H/2$ . The theoretical uncertainty is estimated by varying  $\mu_F$  and  $\mu_R$  independently by a factor of two while ignoring the extreme combinations of  $\mu_F/\mu_R$  being 1/4 or 4. This is the so-called 7-point scale variation and we present scale uncertainties by taking the envelope of the seven combinations.

Finite top quark mass effects in gluon fusion Higgs production are mandatory to obtain reliable predictions for precision phenomenology. These are included by reweighting higher order corrections obtained in the HTL approximation by the full top mass dependence at leading order. This procedure has proven to be reliable at NLO [42–46], where the full top

$\sigma[\text{fb}]$	Low-mass region			Resonant-Z region		
	HTL	HTL $\otimes$ SM	Acceptance	HTL	HTL $\otimes$ SM	Acceptance
$H \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ @ LO	$0.243^{+0.065}_{-0.046}$	$0.259^{+0.069}_{-0.049}$	41.7%	$0.425^{+0.114}_{-0.081}$	$0.453^{+0.121}_{-0.086}$	56.3%
$H \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ @ NLO	$0.504^{+0.103}_{-0.079}$	$0.537^{+0.109}_{-0.084}$	37.7%	$0.976^{+0.221}_{-0.165}$	$1.040^{+0.235}_{-0.175}$	56.3%
$H \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ @ NNLO	$0.636^{+0.059}_{-0.063}$	$0.678^{+0.063}_{-0.068}$	37.7%	$1.229^{+0.110}_{-0.124}$	$1.310^{+0.117}_{-0.133}$	56.3%
$H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$ @ LO	$0.299^{+0.080}_{-0.057}$	$0.319^{+0.085}_{-0.061}$	51.3%	$0.451^{+0.121}_{-0.086}$	$0.481^{+0.129}_{-0.091}$	59.8%
$H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$ @ NLO	$0.613^{+0.124}_{-0.096}$	$0.653^{+0.132}_{-0.102}$	45.8%	$1.034^{+0.233}_{-0.174}$	$1.102^{+0.249}_{-0.186}$	59.7%
$H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$ @ NNLO	$0.774^{+0.072}_{-0.077}$	$0.825^{+0.077}_{-0.082}$	45.9%	$1.302^{+0.116}_{-0.132}$	$1.387^{+0.124}_{-0.140}$	59.7%

**Table 2.** Fiducial total cross sections for  $H \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$  and  $H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$  productions at the LHC in the HTL reweighted by SM predictions with LO top quark mass effect. Predictions include up to NNLO QCD correction from hadronic initial states. The upper and lower values correspond to the envelope of 7-point scale variations.

mass dependence of the inclusive Higgs production cross section [47–49] and its transverse momentum distribution [50–52] are known. In this paper, we adopt the multiplicative reweighting strategy at histogram level using LO fiducial total and differential cross sections with finite top mass corrections. We label the reweighted HTL results as HTL $\otimes$ SM following the procedure described in [24]. The scales are chosen identically between the reweighting factor and the HTL predictions, i.e. in a fully correlated manner, in order to ensure that HTL $\otimes$ SM results at LO exactly reproduce the LO predictions with full top mass dependence.

### 3 Results

In this section, we present predictions for fiducial cross sections in the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay channel at the LHC. We include up to NNLO QCD corrections for the gluon-fusion Higgs production channel and correct multiplicatively for finite top mass effects at LO. Applying the fiducial selection criteria listed in table 1, we compute the fiducial total and differential cross sections for both low-mass and resonant-Z boson mass windows to determine the signal yield and shape of distributions for the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay channel with final state electrons or muons. We aim to provide theoretical benchmarks to increase the sensitivity of the LHC data analysis and to prepare for the discovery of  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay mode.

#### 3.1 Fiducial total cross sections

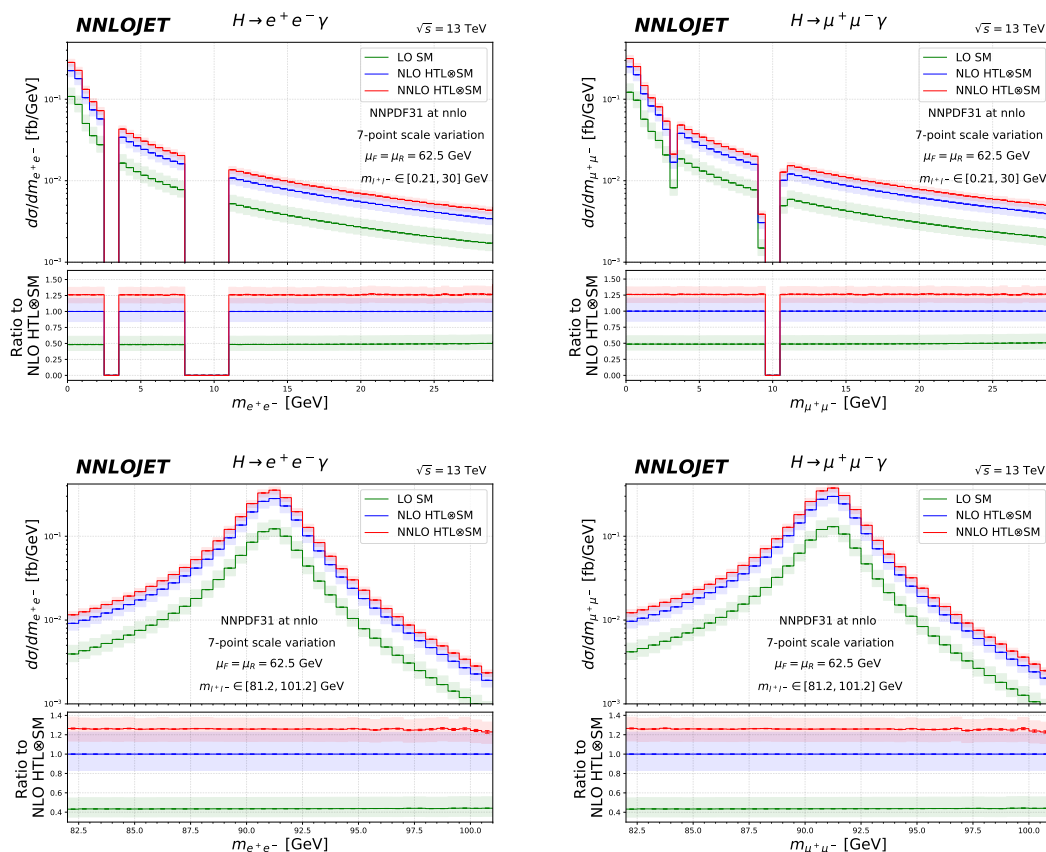
The total cross sections with fiducial cuts are documented in table 2 for low-mass and resonant-Z regions with up to NNLO QCD corrections in the HTL approximation. Adopting the reweighting procedure introduced above, finite top quark mass effects are accounted for to LO accuracy for the HTL $\otimes$ SM predictions. We observe positive corrections of about 6.6% after including top quark mass effects for both low-mass and resonant-Z regions. The relative size of scale uncertainties remains the same between HTL and HTL $\otimes$ SM predictions.

For the  $H \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$  channel, higher order QCD corrections to the gluon fusion process result in an enhancement of the signal yield in the low-mass region by 107% at NLO and a further 26% at NNLO. The scale uncertainty band decreases slightly from LO to NLO and is reduced substantially to  $\pm 10\%$  at NNLO. For the resonant-Z boson mass region, we observe a larger enhancement of the signal yield at NLO (by 130%) and a further 26% enhancement at NNLO. The NNLO scale uncertainty amounts to  $\pm 10\%$  as in the low-mass region. The signal yield in the resonant-Z region is about twice as large as in the low-mass region. The acceptance factor for the low-mass region decreases from 41.7% at LO to 37.7% at NLO and stabilizes at NNLO. This change in acceptance factor can be attributed to the sensitivity of the lepton and photon transverse momentum distributions on higher order QCD radiation, which will be discussed in more detail below. In the resonant-Z region, the acceptance factors are independent of higher order QCD corrections, being 56.3% throughout at LO, NLO and NNLO.

For the  $H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$  channel, the fiducial selection criteria in table 1 yield a more inclusive coverage of the final state phase space. Reducing the mass veto windows in  $m_{l+l^-}$  and accepting muon pseudo-rapidities up to  $\pm 2.7$  results in larger fiducial cross sections. The enhancement of the fiducial cross sections from electrons to muons is more prominent for the low-mass region, where it amounts (at NNLO HTL $\otimes$ SM accuracy) to +22%, compared to +6% in the resonant-Z region. The relative size of the higher-order QCD corrections and the associated uncertainties are very similar to the  $H \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$  channel. The acceptance factors of the  $H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$  channel are larger than for the  $H \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$  channel as expected, with the enhancement being more prominent for the low-mass than in the resonant-Z region. We observe again that the acceptance factors depend on the perturbative order only in the low-mass region.

The study of above fiducial total cross sections indicates that the signal yield between low-mass and resonant-Z regions are of a comparable order of magnitude, and they receive large and positive QCD corrections. The acceptance factors behave very differently between low-mass and resonant-Z regions with sensitivity to the higher order QCD corrections only in the low-mass region.

The dominant irreducible background for both mass regions is the ordinary continuum Drell-Yan production with extra photon radiation. For the resonant-Z region, the signal extraction is particularly challenging due to the expected low values of photon transverse momentum. For Born-level kinematics and an on-shell Z-boson, the maximum photon transverse momentum amounts to 29.2 GeV, with higher values attained only if the Z-boson or the Higgs boson is off its mass shell. Consequently, the ATLAS search in [11] incorporated an improved photon identification efficiency in the  $p_T^\gamma$  range of 10 to 35 GeV. For the low-mass region, on the contrary, a dedicated trigger is applied in [12] for  $p_T^\gamma > 35$  GeV to reduce the continuum background. Without much loss of signal yield in the low-mass region, it appears that an adequately large  $p_T^\gamma$  cut is the key fiducial selection criterion towards the discovery of  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  channel. More details regarding the impact of fiducial selection criteria will be discussed by examining fiducial differential cross sections in the following.



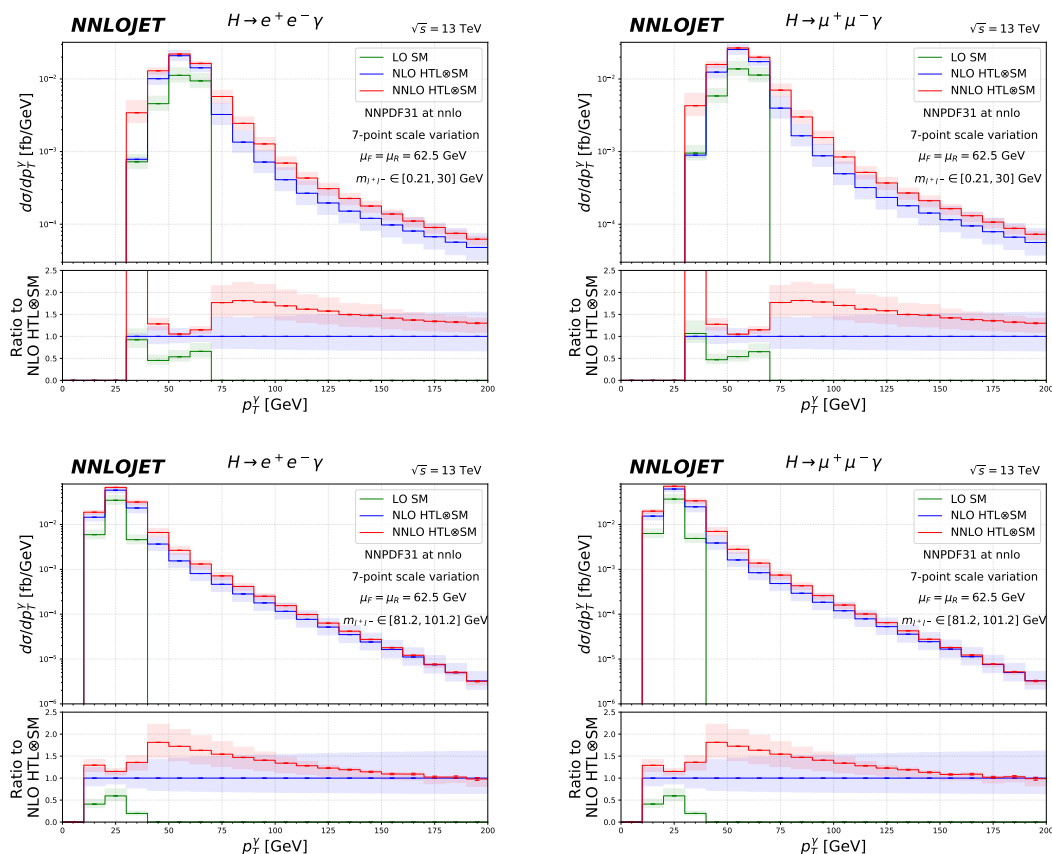
**Figure 1.** Fiducial invariant mass distribution of lepton pair in low-mass (upper) and resonant-Z (lower) regions for electrons (left) and muons (right).

### 3.2 Fiducial differential cross sections

Measurements of differential cross sections for the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay channel at the LHC are currently not available due to limited luminosity and large background contributions. Nevertheless, theoretical predictions for fiducial differential cross sections for this channel reveal kinematic information that could help the experimental analysis to define its signal regions and to improve signal-to-background ratios. Based on the fiducial cuts listed in table 1, we present some selected differential observables in this section and discuss the impact of fiducial cuts on the size and shape of the distributions.

Figure 1 displays the invariant mass distributions of the SFOS lepton pair. The top row presents the distribution in the low-mass region while the bottom row contains results for the resonant-Z region. The left and right columns are for the electron and muon final state leptons with different fiducial cuts listed in table 1. The peak of each distribution is either near the on-shell photon or the Z boson pole. There are two gaps in the distribution for the low-mass region due to the mass veto cuts to remove the resonant contributions from  $J/\psi$  and  $\Upsilon$  decay products. In the resonant-Z region, the slope of the  $m_{l+l-}$  distribution drops faster above the Z-pole than below. With similar distance from the on-shell Z boson



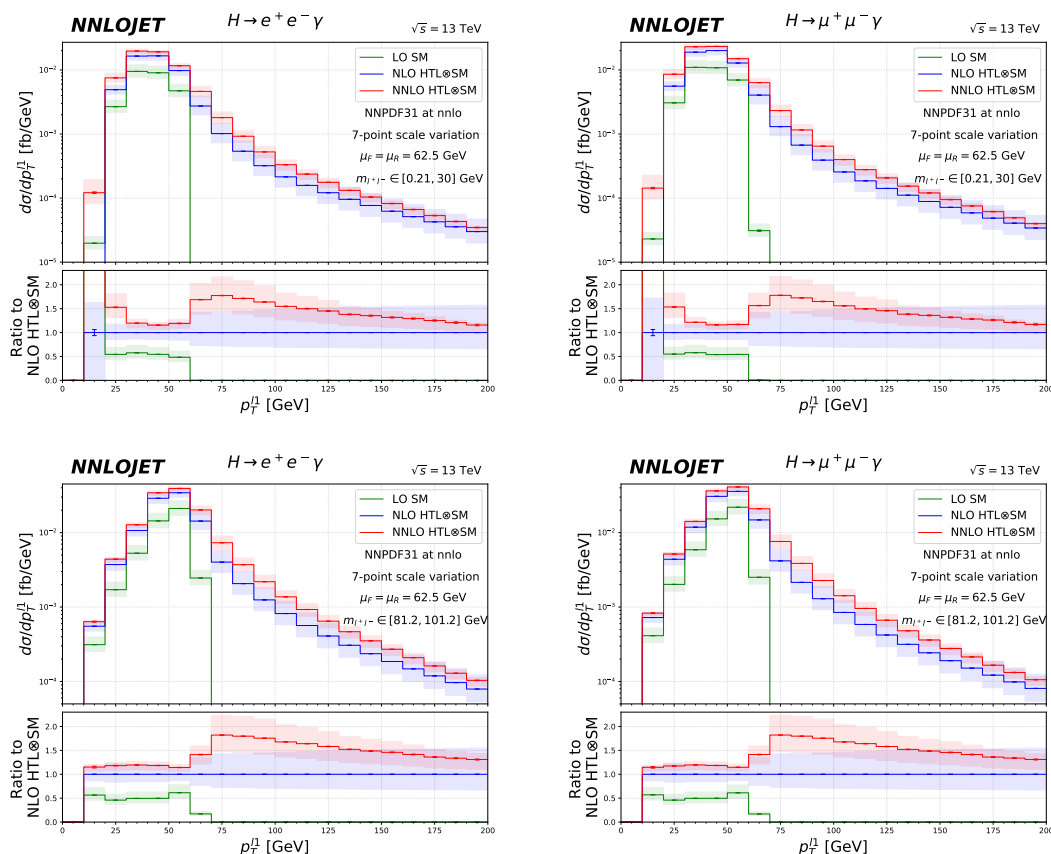


**Figure 2.** Fiducial transverse momentum distribution of the final state photon in low-mass (upper) and resonant-Z (lower) regions for electrons (left) and muons (right).

mass, the signal yield around 81.2 GeV is about six times larger than the signal yield at 101.2 GeV. This difference can be explained by the large  $m_{l+l-}$  value competing with the final state photon phase space while  $m_{l+l-\gamma}$  is constrained by the Higgs boson mass. The lower panel of each subfigure displays the ratio of the fixed order contributions to the central value of the NLO HTL $\otimes$ SM prediction. It is found that the NNLO corrections and their uncertainties are constant in  $m_{l+l-}$ , reproducing the values observed for the total fiducial cross sections given in table 2.

Transverse momentum distributions of the final state photon are summarized in figure 2. By examining the LO results, we see that the distribution is constrained within the range between the minimum fiducial  $p_T^\gamma$  cut and a maximal value determined by the kinematical mass window. The maximum  $p_T^\gamma$  could reach  $\sim 65$  GeV in the low-mass range while only extending up to  $\sim 35$  GeV within the kinematic constraints for the resonant-Z region. This phase space constraint is lifted when including higher order QCD corrections due to initial state radiation, which transfers a transverse momentum recoil to the  $l^+l^-\gamma$  system. We observe a further strong enhancement in the distribution from NLO to NNLO by 80% just beyond the LO phase space edge due to the additional radiation allowed at NNLO, which is accompanied by a large scale uncertainty even at NNLO. This Sudakov

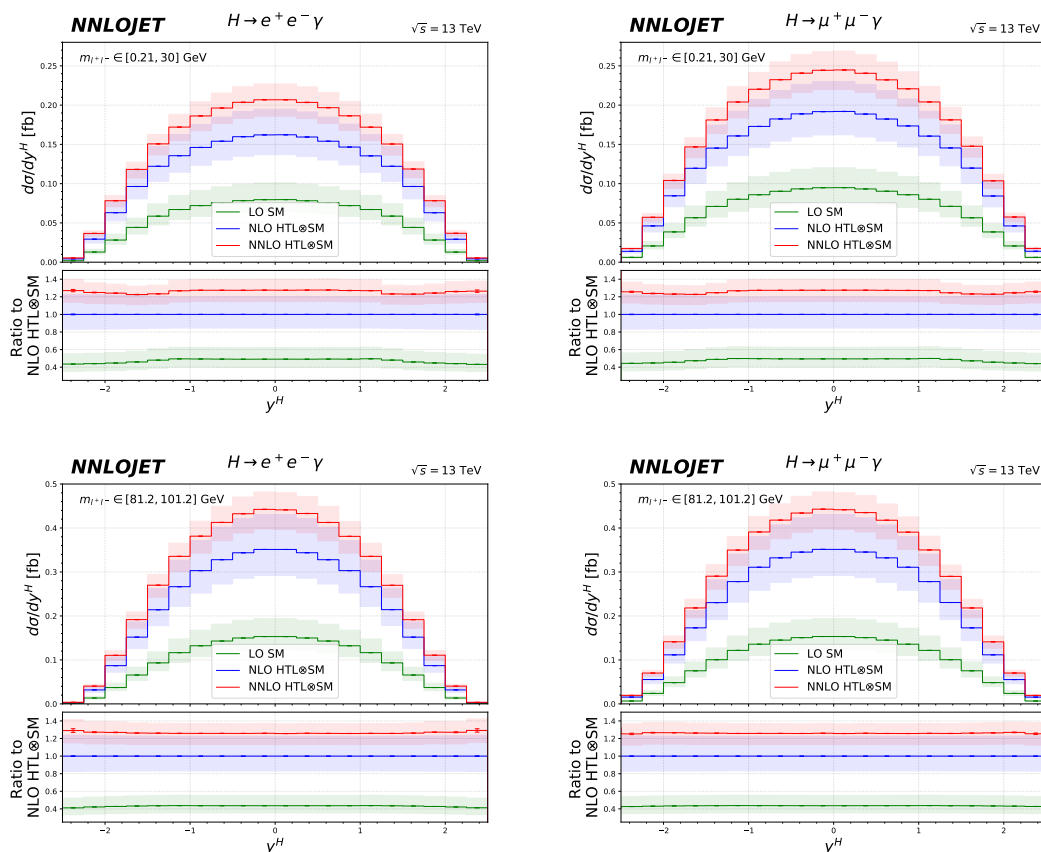




**Figure 3.** Transverse momentum distribution of the leading lepton in low-mass and Z boson resonant regions.

shoulder effect [53] of large perturbative corrections at the edge of a Born-forbidden phase space region is well-understood. This enhancement attenuates with increasing  $p_T^\gamma$ , where also a reduced scale uncertainty is observed. The scale variation band of the  $p_T^\gamma$  distribution starts to completely overlap with NLO above 100 GeV for the resonant-Z region while the same behaviour only happens above 160 GeV for the low-mass region. The  $p_T^\gamma$  distribution peaks at 55 GeV for the low-mass region while only at 25 GeV for the resonant-Z region. This distinct difference allows the experimental analysis to apply higher  $p_T^\gamma$  cuts for the low-mass region with small penalty on the signal yield. In the low-mass range, we do moreover observe very large NNLO corrections in the lowest  $p_T^\gamma$  bin. These are a result of the symmetric cuts on  $p_T^\gamma$  and  $p_T^{l+l-}$ , which lead to implicit constraints on the direction of soft real radiation at NLO, which are overcome at NNLO, resulting in the observed large corrections. Staged cuts on  $p_T^\gamma$  and  $p_T^{l+l-}$  can circumvent this problem, and should be applied in future experimental studies.

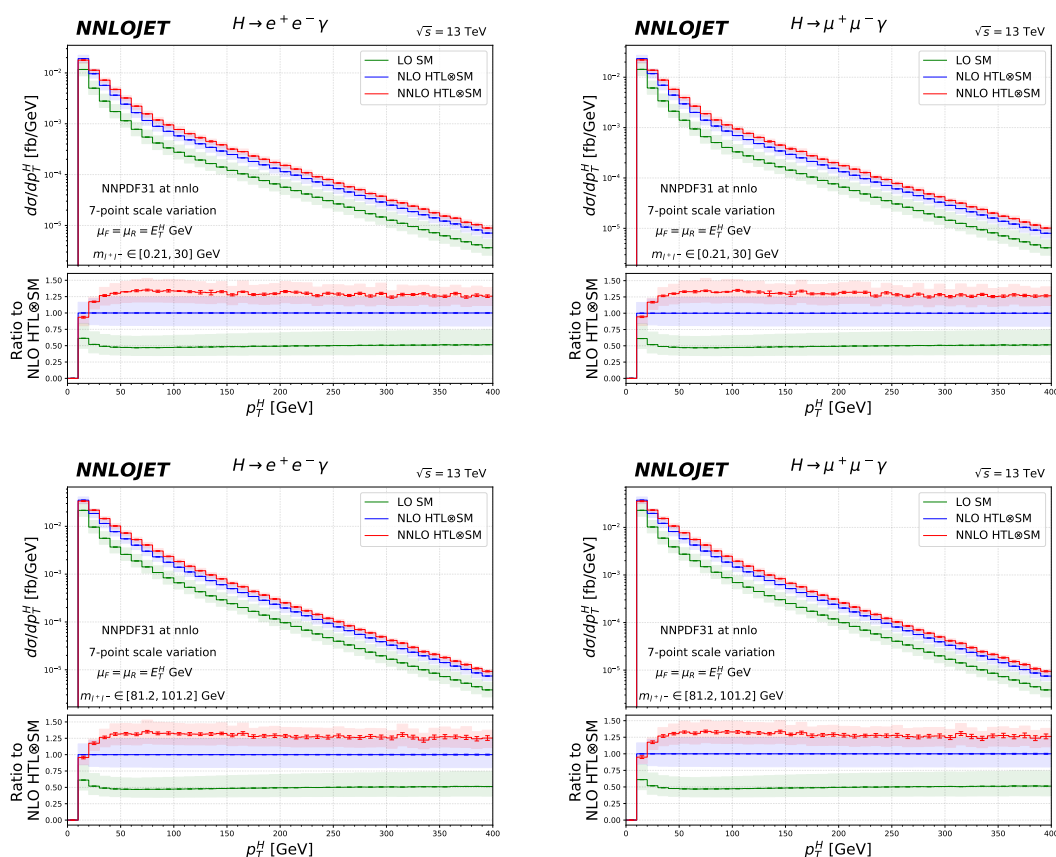
The transverse momentum distribution of the leading lepton in figure 3 shares many similarities with the  $p_T^l$  distributions in figure 2. Phase space restrictions appear at LO and constrain  $p_T^l$  to be below 62.5 GeV in both mass regions (corresponding to a kinematical situation where the leading lepton recoils against the subleading lepton and the photon),



**Figure 4.** Fiducial rapidity distribution of the Higgs boson in low-mass (upper) and resonant-Z (lower) regions for electrons (left) and muons (right).

and the lepton-photon isolation as well as the low-mass  $m_{e^+e^-}$  window can further lower this upper bound. NLO and NNLO corrections extend the allowed kinematics to larger  $p_T^{l1}$  regions with a non-trivial NNLO/NLO ratio especially directly above the Born-level kinematic threshold. In the low-mass region, we also observe very large corrections in the first bin of the  $p_T^{l1}$  spectrum, again resulting from the symmetric cuts on  $p_T^\gamma$  and  $p_T^{l+l-}$ . The peak of the  $p_T^{l1}$  distribution is at 30 GeV for the low-mass region while being at 50 GeV for the resonant-Z region. The difference in fiducial cuts for the  $H \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$  and  $H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$  channels results in an increase of about 20% in the signal yield for the  $\mu^+\mu^-$  channel in the low-mass region. The difference only appears as a normalization effect with negligible impact to the shape of distributions.

Figure 4 displays the Higgs boson rapidity distributions. We observe flat differential K-factors at NLO and NNLO in the resonant-Z region. The scale variation bands partially overlap between NLO and NNLO predictions with +25% correction at NNLO. For the low-mass region, there is a small modulation of radiative corrections around  $y^H \sim \pm 1.3$  due to kinematical effects. For di-lepton production near the on-shell photon pole, the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay channel is effectively a two-body decay with massless final states. Again, the symmetric fiducial cuts on  $p_T^\gamma$  and  $p_T^{l+l-}$  introduce implicit constraints on the Born-level



**Figure 5.** Fiducial transverse momentum distribution of Higgs boson in low-mass (upper) and resonant-Z (lower) regions for electrons (left) and muons (right).

kinematics. In the centre-of-mass (COM) frame of Higgs boson production, the rapidity of final state photon is  $|y^\gamma|_{\text{COM}} = \cosh^{-1}(m_H/(2p_T^\gamma))$  which leads to  $|y^\gamma|_{\text{COM}} \lesssim 1.1$  for  $p_T^\gamma > 37.5$  GeV. This constraint is overcome by higher-order QCD radiation. Due to the non-vanishing longitudinal momentum of the Higgs boson, this does not translate into a sharp edge in the laboratory frame, it does nevertheless induce a variation of the higher order corrections with the Higgs rapidity at approximately  $|y^H| \lesssim |y^\gamma|_{\text{max}} - |y^\gamma|_{\text{COM}} \sim 1.3$ . A similar effect has been discussed recently in [32, 54, 55] for the  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  decay channel. Away from the on-shell photon pole, the genuine three-body decay kinematics protect against this effect, which fully disappears from the  $y^H$  distributions in the resonant-Z region.

The predictions for the Higgs transverse momentum distributions in the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  channel are shown in figure 5. The Born-level kinematics of inclusive Higgs boson production correspond to vanishing transverse momentum. Consequently, the fixed-order prediction of the transverse momentum distribution requires one extra power of  $\alpha_s$ , as compared to inclusive production. Our calculation of the  $p_T^H$  distribution is based on Higgs-plus-jet production, with the jet requirement replaced by a minimum cut on  $p_T^H > 10$  GeV. A consistent counting of orders is applied, with the LO  $p_T^H$  distribution corresponding to the NLO contribution to inclusive production in the previous figures. The NNLO QCD correction is

based on our previous work [24, 25, 30], extended to the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay channels. We use a dynamical central scale choice of  $E_T^H = \sqrt{m_H^2 + (p_T^H)^2}$  in the calculation of the  $p_T^H$  distribution to improve the perturbative convergence in the large transverse momentum region. For both low-mass and resonant-Z region, we observe flat differential K-factors from higher order corrections above  $p_T^H = 50$  GeV. There is a 30–35% enhancement from NLO to NNLO with scale uncertainties reducing from about  $\pm 22\%$  to  $\pm 13\%$ . For the  $p_T^H$  distribution below 30 GeV, transverse momentum resummation effects up to N<sup>3</sup>LL should be considered [25, 30, 33], which are beyond the scope of this study.

The differences that were observed in the shapes of the  $m_{l^+l^-}$ ,  $p_T^\gamma$  and  $p_T^{l_1}$  distributions between electrons and muons are not present in the  $p_T^H$  and  $y^H$  distributions for either low-mass and resonant-Z regions. This will be an advantage when combining various Higgs decay channels to reconstruct inclusive Higgs observables.

## 4 Conclusions and outlook

The rare Higgs boson decay mode  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  can provide important information on the Higgs boson couplings and is particularly sensitive to physics effects beyond the Standard Model. Searches for this decay mode [11, 12] concentrate on two lepton invariant mass ranges (low-mass and resonant-Z), with first evidence reported recently [11] in the low-mass range.

In this paper, we investigated the impact of QCD corrections up to NNLO on fiducial cross sections related to the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay mode for final-state electrons and muons, by combining this decay mode with the NNLO calculations for Higgs and Higgs-plus-jet final states. Higher order QCD corrections were found to be quite uniform for the distributions in the lepton pair invariant mass and in the Higgs boson transverse momentum and rapidity. Non-trivial kinematical features are observed in QCD corrections to the transverse momentum distributions of the leading lepton and the photon, which can be understood from a non-trivial interplay between the fiducial event selection cuts and higher-order QCD radiation. These effects are particularly pronounced in the low-mass region, where they lead to sizeable QCD corrections to the acceptance factors for electrons and muons, which decrease at higher orders while remaining constant in the resonant-Z region. Several perturbative instabilities (Sudakov shoulders) are observed in these distributions, which could be partly eased by the introduction of asymmetric cuts on the final state particles [55] or by including all order contributions through dedicated resummation [33, 54] or a parton shower description.

Our results can contribute to the optimisation of searches for the  $H \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$  decay mode and will subsequently enable its precision study on the increasing LHC data set.

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