The following full text is a publisher's version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.
http://hdl.handle.net/2066/178940

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2018-04-19 and may be subject to change.
Search for Heavy Higgs Bosons $A/H$ Decaying to a Top Quark Pair in $pp$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV with the ATLAS Detector

M. Aaboud et al.
(ATLAS Collaboration)
(Received 20 July 2017; published 9 November 2017)

A search for heavy pseudoscalar ($A$) and scalar ($H$) Higgs bosons decaying into a top quark pair ($t\bar{t}$) has been performed with 20.3 fb$^{-1}$ of proton-proton collision data collected by the ATLAS experiment at the Large Hadron Collider at a center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV. Interference effects between the signal process and standard model $t\bar{t}$ production, which are expected to distort the signal shape from a single peak to a peak-dip structure, are taken into account. No significant deviation from the standard model production yields a non-negligible imaginary term in the amplitude, which at the LHC is dominated by $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ production [26–31]. As a result of the interference, the signal shape is distorted from a Breit-Wigner peak to a peak-dip structure.

The results of the search are interpreted in a $CP$-conserving type-II 2HDM with a softly broken $Z_2$ symmetry [32]. The lighter of the two neutral $CP$-even states, $h$, is assumed to be the Higgs boson discovered at a mass of $m_h = 125$ GeV [33,34] with couplings as predicted by the SM. This corresponds to the condition $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = 1$, referred to as the alignment limit, where $\alpha$ denotes the mixing angle between the two $CP$-even states. The parameter $m_{12}$ of the $Z_2$ breaking term of the potential is taken to be $m_{12}^2 = m_A^2 \tan^2 \beta / (1 + \tan^2 \beta)$. In this model, the production cross sections and widths of $A$ and $H$, as well as the signal shape, are determined by $\tan \beta$ and the masses $m_A$ and $m_H$. The search results are derived assuming mass degeneracy, $m_H = m_A$, such that both processes contribute to the $m_{12}$ spectrum, a scenario motivated, for example, by the MSSM [32]. We also consider two scenarios in which only the interference pattern of either $A$ or $H$ appears in the $m_{12}$ spectrum [35].

Data and Monte Carlo samples.—This analysis closely follows the resolved-topology analysis in Ref. [22]. Events with signatures compatible with $t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^+bW^-\bar{b}$, with one

Introduction.—The production of new particles at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) with masses close to the TeV scale is predicted by many models of physics beyond the standard model (SM). In this Letter, a search for massive pseudoscalar and scalar resonances decaying into a top-antitop quark pair ($t\bar{t}$) is presented. It is the first search in this final state to take into account the significant interference between the signal and the background from SM $t\bar{t}$ production. The search is conducted on a sample of $pp$ collision data with an integrated luminosity of 20.3 fb$^{-1}$ at a center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV, collected with the ATLAS detector [1].

New pseudoscalar ($A$) and scalar ($H$) states coupling strongly to $t\bar{t}$ are predicted by a class of models in which the Higgs sector is extended to include a second Higgs doublet, the two-Higgs-doublet models (2HDMs) [2]. These models are motivated by many theories beyond the SM, such as supersymmetry [3–8] and axion models [9]. In 2HDMs of type II [2], such as the minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM) [10–14], these states decay predominantly into $t\bar{t}$ pairs if $m_{A/H}$ $\geq 500$ GeV and the ratio of the vacuum expectation values of the two Higgs fields, $\tan \beta$, is small ($\tan \beta \lesssim 3$).

To date, this parameter region has not been probed directly by searches in other final states [15–20] or by previous searches for $t\bar{t}$ resonances [21–25]. The latter, which aim to identify resonant excesses in the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass ($m_{t\bar{t}}$) spectrum, have a reduced sensitivity to 2HDM signatures as they do not take into account interference effects between the signal and the dominant background from SM $t\bar{t}$ production. These are significant for (pseudo) scalar Higgs bosons with masses above the $t\bar{t}$ production threshold where the interference between the gluon-gluon ($gg$) initiated loop production and the irreducible background from SM $t\bar{t}$ production yields a non-negligible imaginary term in the amplitude, which at the LHC is dominated by $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ production [26–31]. As a result of the interference, the signal shape is distorted from a Breit-Wigner peak to a peak-dip structure.

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article’s title, journal citation, and DOI.
W boson decaying hadronically and the other leptonically, the lepton-plus-jets channel (ν + jets, ℓ = e, µ), were collected using single-electron and single-muon triggers. The trigger efficiency is constant in the transverse momentum (p_T) of leptons with p_T > 25 GeV [36, 37]. The dominant background arises from SM tt̄ production, followed by a contribution from W + jets processes.

Data-driven techniques were used to normalize the W + jets background contribution and to estimate the background from multijet events. All other background processes were estimated using Monte Carlo (MC) simulation. The background estimates for all processes are identical to those in Ref. [22].

The signal process gg → A/H → tt̄, including the decays of the top quarks and resulting W bosons, was simulated using MadGraph5_aMC@NLO [38] v2.3.3 with the model of Ref. [39], which implements the A/H production through loop-induced gluon-gluon fusion with loop contributions from top and bottom quarks at leading order (LO) in QCD. The CT10 set [40] of parton distribution functions (PDFs) was used and the renormalization and factorization scales were set to \( \sqrt{\sum_\text{decay products} (p_T^2 + m^2)} \).

For the statistical interpretation, the tt̄ invariant mass distributions in the signal regions in data were compared to a combination of the expected distributions from all background processes B, the pure signal process S, and the signal-plus-interference component S + I for a given signal hypothesis, as illustrated in Eq. (1) below. The most reliable description of the tt̄ background [41] is obtained at next-to-leading order (NLO) with POWHEG-BOX [42–45] + PYTHIA6 [46]. Therefore, the S + I contribution was modeled separately from this background process by modifying the MadGraph5_aMC@NLO software to remove the pure SM tt̄ process to yield only the S + I contribution on an event-by-event basis. The nominal tt̄ background prediction in m_{tt̄} is in good agreement with that obtained from MadGraph5_aMC@NLO in all signal regions. The S + I events obtained with the modified software can have positive or negative weights. Figure 1 shows the tt̄ invariant mass distributions for the S and S + I components in a model with tan β = 0.68 and a pseudoscalar of mass m_A = 500 GeV. The S + I component exhibits a peak-dip structure with the minimum around m_{A/H} for all signal hypotheses studied in this search. The width of both the S and S + I distribution decreases with increasing tan β.

The S + I distributions from the modified MadGraph5_aMC@NLO software were validated against those from the unmodified program. The latter were obtained by generating a large inclusive sample S + I + B_0 for a given parameter point and a LO SM tt̄ background B_0 sample with the same generator settings. The difference between the resulting two m_{tt̄} distributions corresponds to the S + I component, which agrees with that obtained with the modified software within 0.4% across the whole spectrum. The difference is taken as a systematic uncertainty in S + I.

PYTHIA6 with the Perugia 2011c set of tuned parameters [47] was used to model the parton shower and hadronization for all S and S + I samples and the stable particles obtained after hadronization were passed through the ATLAS fast detector simulation [48]. The effects of additional collisions within the same or nearby bunch crossings were simulated by overlaying additional pp collisions, simulated with PYTHIA V8.1 [49], on each event. Correction factors were applied to adjust the trigger and selection efficiencies in simulated events to those measured in data. The S and S + I samples with this setup were generated separately for pseudoscalar and scalar Higgs bosons.

Event samples for both the S and S + I components for different values of \( (m_{A/H}, \tan \beta) \) were obtained from signal samples S after the detector simulation by applying an event-by-event reweighting. This reweighting substantially reduces the computing time required. The weight is the ratio of the MadGraph5_aMC@NLO matrix elements, calculated from the four-momenta of the incoming gluons and outgoing top quarks of the generated event with the new and the old values of \( (m_{A/H}, \tan \beta) \), respectively. All S + I and a small number of S samples were obtained through reweighting. Signal hypotheses with m_{A/H} < 500 GeV were not considered as they require an accurate modeling of the Higgs boson decay into virtual top quarks and the implementation of higher-order corrections that are not available in the MadGraph5_aMC@NLO model. The requirement \( \tan \beta \geq 0.4 \) was imposed to ensure the perturbativity of the top-quark Yukawa coupling [2].

Correction factors K_S were applied to normalize the generated signal (S) cross section to the value calculated at partial next-to-next-to-leading-order (NNLO) precision in...
QCD [50–52]. The correction factor for the interference component \( I \) is \( K_I = \sqrt{K_S \times K_B} \), as suggested in Ref. [53], where \( K_B = 1.87 \) is the correction factor to normalize the total cross section of the SM \( t\bar{t} \) background generated at LO with MADGRAPH to the cross section calculated at NNLO accuracy in the strong coupling constant \( \alpha_s \), including resummation of next-to-next-to-leading-logarithmic soft gluon terms. The values of \( K_S \) range between two and three for the tested signal hypotheses.

**Event selection.**—The event selection criteria for the signal regions provide a high selection efficiency for \( t\bar{t} \) events. Only events with a resolved topology, in which the three jets from the hadronically decaying top quark are well separated in the detector, are selected. This is the most efficient selection strategy for signal hypotheses with \( m_{A/H} < 800 \) GeV. Events with a merged topology, in which the top quark is reconstructed as a single jet, are not considered. The event reconstruction and selection criteria are identical to those in Ref. [22] except that events that would satisfy the criteria for both topologies are classified as “resolved” instead of “merged.”

Events are required to contain exactly one isolated electron [54] or muon [55] with \( p_T > 25 \) GeV and pseudorapidity \( |\eta| < 2.5 \) [56]. Events must have large missing transverse momentum, \( E_T^{\text{miss}} > 20 \) GeV, computed as the magnitude of the negative vector sum of lepton and jet transverse momenta [57]. In addition, \( E_T^{\text{miss}} + m_W^\ell > 60 \) GeV is required to further suppress the contribution from multijet events, where \( m_W^\ell \) is the lepton–jet transverse mass [22]. Events must contain at least four hadronic jets with \( p_T > 25 \) GeV and \( |\eta| < 2.5 \), reconstructed using the anti-\( k_T \) algorithm [58,59] with radius parameter \( R = 0.4 \). Jets from additional collisions in the same bunch crossing are rejected using dedicated tracking and vertex requirements [60]. At least one of the jets must be identified as originating from the decay of a \( b \)-hadron (\( b \)-jet) using a multivariate tagging algorithm with a 70% efficiency for \( b \)-jets and light-quark and gluon mistag rates of 0.5%–2% [61].

**Event reconstruction.**—Jets are assigned to the top quarks using a \( \chi^2 \)-algorithm that relies on kinematic constraints and the expected values of the top quark and \( W \) boson masses [22]. The invariant mass \( m_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{reco}} \) of the candidate \( t\bar{t} \) pair is reconstructed from the four selected jets, the lepton, and the \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) vector. The experimental resolution for the \( t\bar{t} \) invariant mass is 8% for \( m_{A/H} = 500 \) GeV. Events in the \( e + \text{jets} \) and \( \mu + \text{jets} \) channels are classified into three categories, based on whether a \( b \)-tagged jet was assigned to either the hadronically or the semileptonically decaying top quark, or to both of them. Each category defines a signal region; hence six orthogonal signal regions are used in the statistical analysis.

**Systematic uncertainties.**—The impact of the systematic uncertainties on both the normalization and the shape of the \( m_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{reco}} \) distributions is taken into account. The average impact of the dominant uncertainties on the event yields is summarized in Table I.

The experimental uncertainties with the largest impact on the event yields and the shape of the \( m_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{reco}} \) distributions are those related to the jet energy scale (JES) and the jet energy resolution (JER) [63,64], followed by uncertainties on the \( b \)-tagging efficiency and misidentification rates [61]. The uncertainties related to leptons include those in the reconstruction and isolation efficiency, the single-lepton triggers, and the energy scale and resolution [54,55].

The uncertainty of 6.5% in the NNLO + NNLL cross section for SM \( t\bar{t} \) production is the dominant uncertainty in the total background normalization [22]. Modeling uncertainties affecting the shape of the \( m_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{reco}} \) distribution for the SM \( t\bar{t} \) background are also taken into account. These uncertainties are summarized in Table I.

**Table I:** Average impact of the dominant uncertainties on the estimated yields for the total background and for a pseudoscalar \( A \) with \( m_A = 500 \) GeV and \( \tan \beta = 0.68 \) in percent of the nominal value for all signal regions combined. Only uncertainties with a yield impact > 0.5% are shown. Dots (· · ·) indicate that an uncertainty is not applicable to a sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Systematic uncertainties [%]</th>
<th>Total background</th>
<th>( S )</th>
<th>( S + I )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luminosity [62]</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t\bar{t} ) initial-final-state radiation</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>· · ·</td>
<td>· · ·</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t\bar{t} ) parton shower + fragmentation</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>· · ·</td>
<td>· · ·</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t\bar{t} ) normalization</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>· · ·</td>
<td>· · ·</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t\bar{t} ) event generator</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>· · ·</td>
<td>· · ·</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top quark mass</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet energy scale</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet energy resolution</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b )-tagging: ( b )-jet efficiency</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b )-tagging: ( c )-jet efficiency</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electron efficiency</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muon efficiency</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal MC scales</td>
<td>· · ·</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reweighting</td>
<td>· · ·</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC statistical uncertainty</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total uncertainty</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
include uncertainties related to the choice of NLO event generator, the modeling of the parton shower and fragmentation, the modeling of gluon initial- and final-state radiation, and the value of the top quark mass $m_t$. Other sources of uncertainty related to the various background components are described in Ref. [22].

The largest uncertainty in the modeling of the $S + I$ and $S$ components is related to the ±1.0 GeV uncertainty of the value $m_t = 172.5$ GeV [65]. Uncertainties related to the choice of PDF set and renormalization and factorization scales are also considered. The latter is estimated by varying the scales by factors of 0.5 and 2.0, which yields a constant ±7.3% variation across the $m_{t_{	ext{rec}}}^{\text{rec}}$ spectrum. An asymmetric variation, for which the bins at the low and high ends of the $m_{t_{	ext{rec}}}^{\text{rec}}$ spectrum are taken as anticorrelated [66] is also considered to estimate the impact of the scale variations on the shape of the $m_{t_{	ext{rec}}}^{\text{rec}}$ spectrum. For the $S + I$ samples, an additional constant ±5% uncertainty is included to cover the difference between reweighted and generated distributions.

**Results.**—A breakdown of the observed and expected event yields in the $e +$ jets and $\mu +$ jets channels and their total uncertainties is shown in Table II. Good agreement is found between the observed number of events in data and the expected total number of background events.

The exclusion limits are derived separately for each signal hypothesis from a profile-likelihood fit [67] of the expected $m_{t_{\text{rec}}}^{\text{rec}}$ distributions to the observed ones simultaneously in all signal regions, taking the statistical and systematic uncertainties into account as nuisance parameters [22]. Only bins with $m_{t_{\text{rec}}}^{\text{rec}} > 320$ GeV are considered to avoid threshold effects not well described by the simulation. The shape of the binned $m_{t_{\text{rec}}}^{\text{rec}}$ distributions is parametrized in terms of the signal strength $\mu$ [26, 27]:

$$
\mu S + \sqrt{\mu} I + B = (\mu - \sqrt{\mu}) S + \sqrt{\mu}(S + I) + B. \quad (1)
$$

The fitted variable is $\sqrt{\mu}$ and the case $\mu = 1$ ($\mu = 0$) corresponds to the type-II 2HDM in the alignment limit (the background-only hypothesis). This approach relies on the assumption that, for a given signal hypothesis, the shape of the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass distributions for $S$ and $S + I$ in Eq. (1) does not change with $\mu$. The terms $S$ and $S + I$ on the right-hand side of Eq. (1) correspond to the $m_{t_{\text{rec}}}^{\text{rec}}$ distributions obtained from the $S$ and $S + I$ samples, respectively, while $B$ stands for the expected $m_{t_{\text{rec}}}^{\text{rec}}$ distribution of the total background.

The level of agreement between the observed and expected mass spectra is quantified in a fit under the background-only hypothesis in which only the nuisance parameters are allowed to vary. The observed $m_{t_{\text{rec}}}^{\text{rec}}$ spectra are compatible with the postfit expected spectra within the (constrained) uncertainty bands (Fig. 2).

The upper limits on $\mu$ at 95% confidence level (C.L.) are obtained with the C.L. method [68] for a number of $(m_A/m_I, \tan \beta)$ values. The upper limits at intermediate points are obtained from a linear interpolation among
the three closest points. In Fig. 3, the observed and expected exclusion regions for the type-II 2HDM (μ = 1) are shown for the three scenarios discussed in the Introduction. The excluded values of tan β for the different mass hypotheses are listed in Table III.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, the search for massive pseudoscalar and scalar resonances decaying to t¯t in 20.3 fb−1 of pp collisions at 8 TeV recorded by the ATLAS experiment yields no statistically significant deviations from the SM prediction. The results are interpreted in a type-II 2HDM in the alignment limit, and upper limits are set on the signal strength μ at 95% C.L. in the mA/H versus tan β plane. Unlike previous searches for t¯t resonances, this analysis takes into account interference effects between the signal process and the background from SM t¯t production. It tightens significantly the previously published constraints on the 2HDM parameter space in the low tan β and high mass (mA/H > 500 GeV) region.

We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently. We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWFW and FWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; STFC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, NRC and CFI, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DFN and DSNRC, Denmark; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DSM/IRFU, France; SRNSF, Georgia; BMBF, HGF, and MPG, Germany; GSRT, Greece; RGC, Hong Kong SAR, China; ISF, I-CORE and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNiSW and NCN, Poland; FCT, Portugal; MNE/IFA, Romania; MES of Russia and NRC KI, Russian Federation; JINR; MESTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MINECO, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SERI, SNSF and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; MOST, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America. In addition, individual groups and members have received support from BCKDF, the Canada Council, CANARIE, CRC, Compute Canada, FQRNT, and the Ontario Innovation Trust, Canada; EPLANET, ERC, ERDF, FP7, Horizon 2020 and Marie Sklodowska-Curie Actions, European Union; Investissements d’Avenir Labex and Idex, ANR, Région Auvergne and Fondation Partager le Savoir, France; DFG and AvH Foundation, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales and Aristeia programmes co-financed by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF; BSF, GIF and Minerva, Israel; BRF, Norway; CERCA Programme Generalitat de Catalunya, Generalitat Valenciana, Spain; the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom. The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN, the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK) and BNL (USA), the Tier-2 facilities worldwide and large non-WLCG resource providers. Major contributors of computing resources are listed in Ref. [69].


[17] CMS Collaboration, Searches for heavy Higgs bosons in two-Higgs-doublet models and for $t\bar{t}h$ decay using multilepton and diphoton final states in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, Phys. Rev. D 90, 112013 (2014).


[19] CMS Collaboration, Searches for a heavy scalar boson $H$ decaying to a pair of 125 GeV Higgs bosons $hh$ or for a heavy pseudoscalar boson $A$ decaying to $Zh$, in the final states with $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$, Phys. Lett. B 755, 217 (2016).


[25] V. M. Abazov et al. (D0 Collaboration), Search for a narrow $t\bar{t}$ resonance in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV, Phys. Rev. D 85, 051101 (2012).


[35] Scenarios with $m_H \neq m_A$ may not yield a stable Higgs potential for the chosen value of $m_{12}$ without extending the 2HDM.


[51] R.V. Harlander, S. Liebler, and H. Mantler, SusHi: A program for the calculation of Higgs production in gluon


[56] The ATLAS experiment uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the center of the detector and the z axis along the beam pipe. The x axis points from the IP to the center of the LHC ring, and the y axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates (r, φ) are used in the transverse plane, φ being the azimuthal angle around the z axis. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as η = −ln[tan(θ/2)]. Transverse momenta are computed from the three-momenta, p, as

\[ p_T = |p| \sin \theta. \]


G. Mancini,50 I. Mandic,78 J. Maneira,128a,128b L. Manhaes de Andrade Filho,26 J. Manjarres Ramos,47 K. H. Mankinen,84 A. Mann,102 A. Manousos,32 B. Mansoulie,138 J. D. Mansour,35a R. Mantifel,90 M. Mantoani,57 S. Manzoni,34a,94a,b
Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia

INFN Sezione di Bologna, Italy

Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston Massachusetts, USA

Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham Massachusetts, USA

Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Electrical Circuits Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora, Brazil

Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei, Brazil

Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton New York, USA

Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania

Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania

Department of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuca University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania

National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca, Romania

University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania

Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa Ontario, Canada

CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago Illinois, USA

Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile

Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China

Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

Department of Modern Physics and State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui, China

School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China

Department of Physics and Astronomy, Key Laboratory for Particle Physics, Astrophysics and Cosmology, Ministry of Education; Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai(also at PKU-CHEP), China

Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France

Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington New York, USA

Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark

INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Italy

Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy

AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow, Poland

Marjan Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland

Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas Texas, USA

Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson Texas, USA

DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany

Lehrstuhl für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham North Carolina, USA

SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

INFN e Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany

Departement de Physique Nucleaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland

INFN Sezione di Genova, Italy

Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy

E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universitität Giessen, Giessen, Germany

SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany

Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Grenoble-Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble, France

Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge Massachusetts, USA

PRL 119, 191803 (2017) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 10 NOVEMBER 2017

191803-16
112 Department of Physics, New York University, New York New York, USA
113 Ohio State University, Columbus Ohio, USA
114 Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
115 Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman Oklahoma, USA
116 Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater Oklahoma, USA
117 Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic
118 Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene Oregon, USA
119 LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France
119 Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
120 Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
121 Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
122 INFN Sezione di Pavia, Italy
123a INFN Sezione di Pavia, Italy
123b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
124 Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Pennsylvania, USA
125 National Research Centre “Kurchatov Institute” B.P.Konstantinov Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia
126a INFN Sezione di Pisa, Italy
126b Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
127 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, USA
128a Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal
128b Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
128c Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
128d Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
128e Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal
128f Dep Física and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciencias e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal
129 Instituto de Física, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic
129a Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
130 Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Prague, Czech Republic
131 State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics (Protvino), NRC KI, Russia
132 Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
133 INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy
134a INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy
134b Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
134c INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy
135a Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
135b INFN Sezione di Roma Tre, Italy
136a Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
137a Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco
137b Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat, Morocco
137c Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech, Morocco
137d Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda, Morocco
137e Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco
138 DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
139 Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz California, USA
140 Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle Washington, USA
141 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
142 Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan
143 Department Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
144 Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby British Columbia, Canada
145 SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford California, USA
146a Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
146b Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
147a Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
147b Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa
147c School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
148a Department of Physics, Stockholm University, Sweden
148b The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
149 Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
150 Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook New York, USA
w Also at Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain.
3 Also at Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
4 Also at Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany.
5 Also at Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands.
6 Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, USA.
7 Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia.
8 Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland.
9 Also at Georgian Technical University (GTU), Tbilisi, Georgia.
10 Also at Ochadai Academic Production, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan.
\hspace{1em} Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, USA.
12 Also at Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile.
13 Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, USA.
14 Also at The City College of New York, New York NY, USA.
15 Also at School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China.
16 Also at School of Physics, California State University, Sacramento CA, USA.
17 Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia.
18 Also at Departement de Physique Nucleaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland.
19 Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia.
20 Also at Departamento de Física Teorica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Portugal.
21 Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento CA, USA.
22 Also at Departamento de Física Teorica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Portugal.
23 Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford CA, USA.
24 Also at School of.physics, Stanford University, Stanford CA, USA.
25 Also at School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China.
26 Also at School of Physics, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China.
27 Also at Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria.
28 Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia.
29 Also at Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey.
30 Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France.
31 Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
32 Also at Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China.
33 Also at Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China.
34 Also at University of Malaya, Department of Physics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
35 Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.
36 Also at LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France.