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Search for Pair Production of a New $b'$ Quark that Decays into a $Z$ Boson and a Bottom Quark with the ATLAS Detector

G. Aad et al.*

(ATLAS Collaboration)

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A search is reported for the pair production of a new quark $b'$ with at least one $b'$ decaying to a $Z$ boson and a bottom quark. The data, corresponding to 2.0 fb$^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity, were collected from $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS detector at the CERN Large Hadron Collider. Using events with a $b$-tagged jet and a $Z$ boson reconstructed from opposite-charge electrons, the mass distribution of large transverse momentum $b'$ candidates is tested for an enhancement. No evidence for a $b'$ signal is detected in the observed mass distribution, resulting in the exclusion at a 95% confidence level of $b'$ quarks with masses $m_{b'} < 400$ GeV that decay entirely via $b' \rightarrow Z + b$. In the case of a vectorlike singlet $b'$ mixing solely with the third standard model generation, masses $m_{b'} < 358$ GeV are excluded.

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The matter sector of the standard model (SM) consists of three generations of chiral fermions, with each generation containing a quark doublet and a lepton doublet. A natural question is whether quarks and leptons exist beyond the third generation [1]. In this Letter, we present a search for the pair production of a new quark with electric charge $-1/3$, denoted $b'$, using data collected by the ATLAS experiment at the Large Hadron Collider. New quarks appear in a variety of models that address shortcomings of the SM [1–5]. In addition to signaling a richer matter content at high energy, their existence would impact low-scale physics, such as altering Higgs boson ($H$) phenomenology [6], and providing new sources of $CP$ violation potentially sufficient to generate the baryon asymmetry in the Universe [7].

Several collaborations have previously searched for a chiral $b'$. A search by D0 [8] for the decay $b' \rightarrow \gamma + b$ excludes $b'$ quarks with masses below $m_Z + m_b = 96$ GeV. CDF [9] searches for the decay $b' \rightarrow Z + b$ exclude masses below $m_W + m_b = 256$ GeV. These limits apply to prompt $b'$ decays. CDF and D0 have also searched for nonprompt $b' \rightarrow Z + b$ decay [10], excluding, for example, $b'$ masses below 180 GeV for $c\tau = 20$ cm [11]. More recently, CDF [12], CMS [13], and ATLAS [14] have searched for the prompt charged-current decay $b' \rightarrow W + t$. This decay mode is dominant for a chiral $b'$ with mass in excess of $m_W + m_t$, as the neutral-current modes only occur through loop diagrams [1]. The ATLAS result excludes chiral $b'$ quarks with masses below 480 GeV.

Extensions to the SM often propose new quarks transforming as vectorlike representations of the electroweak gauge groups [2–5]. The decay of a vectorlike $b'$ to a $Z$ boson and a bottom quark is a tree-level process with a branching ratio comparable to that of the decay $b' \rightarrow W + t$. In particular, the branching ratios $Wt:Zb:Hb$ approach the proportion 2:1:1 in the limit of a large $b'$ mass as a consequence of the Goldstone boson equivalence theorem [2,5]. Furthermore, if a signal were observed in the $WtWt$ final state, a search for a resonant $Z + b$ signal would aid in establishing the charge of the new quark. In light of these observations, this search explores the $Z + b$ jet final state for the presence of a $b'$ quark.

The ATLAS detector [15] consists of particle-tracking detectors, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer. At small radii transverse to the beam line, the inner tracking system utilizes fine-granularity pixel and microstrip detectors designed to provide precision track impact parameter and secondary vertex measurements. These silicon-based detectors cover the pseudorapidity [16] range $|\eta| < 2.5$. A gas-filled straw tube tracker complements the silicon tracker at larger radii. The tracking detectors are immersed in a 2 T magnetic field produced by a thin superconducting solenoid located in the same cryostat as the barrel electromagnetic (EM) calorimeter. The EM calorimeters employ lead absorbers and utilize liquid argon as the active medium. The barrel EM calorimeter covers $|\eta| < 1.5$, and the end-cap EM calorimeters cover $1.4 < |\eta| < 3.2$. Hadronic calorimetry in the region $|\eta| < 1.7$ is achieved using steel absorbers and scintillating tiles as the active medium. Liquid argon calorimetry with copper absorbers is employed in the hadronic end-cap calorimeters, which cover the region $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.2$.

The search for the decay $b' \rightarrow Z + b$ is performed in the final state with the $Z$ boson decaying to an electron-positron pair ($e^+e^-$) using a dataset collected in 2011 corresponding to an integrated luminosity of

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*Full author list given at the end of the article.

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The selected events were recorded with a single-electron trigger that is over 95% efficient for reconstructed electrons [18] with momentum transverse to the beam direction, $p_T$, exceeding 25 GeV. At least two opposite-charge electron candidates are required, each satisfying $p_T > 25$ GeV and reconstructed in the pseudorapidity region $|\eta| < 2.47$, excluding the barrel to end-cap calorimeter transition region, $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$. In addition, the electron candidates satisfy medium quality requirements [18] on the reconstructed track and properties of the electromagnetic shower. The two opposite-charge electron candidates yielding an invariant mass $m_{ee}$ that satisfies $|m_{ee} - m_Z| < 15$ GeV and is closest to the $Z$ boson mass define the $Z$ candidate. Approximately 475,000 events pass the $Z \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ selection criteria.

Jets are reconstructed using the anti-$k_t$ clustering algorithm [19] with a distance parameter of 0.4. The inputs to the algorithm are three-dimensional clusters formed from calorimeter energy deposits. Jets are calibrated using $p_T$- and $\eta$-dependent factors determined from simulation and validated with data [20]. Jets are rejected if they do not satisfy quality criteria to suppress noise and noncollision backgrounds, as are jets whose axis is within $\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta \eta^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2} < 0.5$ of a reconstructed electron associated with the $Z$ candidate. A requirement is made to ensure at least 75% of the total $p_T$ of all tracks associated with the jet be attributed to tracks also associated with the selected $pp$ collision vertex [21]. Finally, jets in this analysis are restricted to the region covered by the tracking detectors, $|\eta| < 2.5$, and satisfy $p_T > 25$ GeV. Approximately 81,000 events pass the $Z \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ candidate selection and contain at least one selected jet.

The SM production of $Z$ bosons in association with jets accounts for most events passing the $Z+1$ jet selection. Two leading-order Monte Carlo (MC) generators, ALPGEN [22] and SHERPA [23], are used to assess the background arising from this process, with ALPGEN providing the baseline prediction. A description of the generation of these samples, in particular, in regard to differences between ALPGEN and SHERPA in the modeling of $Z$ boson production in association with $b$ jets, is detailed in Ref. [24]. The predictions of both are normalized such that the inclusive $Z$ boson cross section is equal to a next-to-next-to-leading-order (NNLO) calculation [25]. All MC samples fully simulate the ATLAS detector [26] and are reconstructed with the same algorithms as those applied to data. The $Z + bottom$ background category comprises simulated $Z + jet(s)$ events in which a generated $p_T > 5$ GeV bottom quark is matched to a selected reconstructed jet. Similarly, events with a jet matched to a charm quark, but not a bottom quark, constitute the $Z$ + charm category. In the $Z + light$ category, none of the selected jets are matched to a bottom or charm quark.

Additional SM backgrounds modeled with MC events include top quark pair production ($t\bar{t}$), single top production, heavy vector boson pair (diboson) production, $Z(\rightarrow \tau\tau) + jet(s)$ events, and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu) + jet(s)$ events. Processes with a top quark are simulated with MC@NLO [27,28]. The $t\bar{t}$ cross section used is the HATHOR [29] approximate NNLO value, while MC@NLO [28] values are used for the single top processes. HERWIG [30] models the contribution of diboson events, with the cross sections set by the MCFM [31] NLO predictions. The remaining $W/Z + jet(s)$ backgrounds are simulated with ALPGEN, and normalized using single vector boson production NNLO cross sections [25]. The multijet background is estimated using a data sample with both electron candidates passing loose criteria [18] but failing the slightly tighter medium criteria. This sample is normalized to the difference in the inclusive $Z$ sample between the data and all other backgrounds in the region $50 < m_{ee} < 65$ GeV. The small single top, diboson, $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$, $W \rightarrow e\nu$, and multijet contributions are combined and denoted Other SM.

Figure 1 presents the $e^+e^-$ invariant mass distribution for events passing the $Z \geq 1$ jet selection, before imposing the $|m_{ee} - m_Z| < 15$ GeV requirement, together with the SM prediction. The observed and predicted number of events are listed in Table I for this and two other stages of the event selection. Most events passing the $Z + 1$ jet selection arise from the $Z + light$ category. The appreciable lifetime of the $b$ hadron originating from the bottom quark in the decay $b' \rightarrow Z + b$ provides a means to reduce this background source. A $b$ jet tagging algorithm referred to as IP3D + SV1 [32] is utilized to select events with at

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least one $b$ jet from the $Z + \geq 1$ jet sample. The discriminant combines two likelihood variables based on the tracks associated with a jet. The first employs the longitudinal and transverse track impact parameters, while the second utilizes properties of a reconstructed secondary vertex. In a simulated $t\bar{t}$ sample, the requirement on the discriminant defining a $b$ jet is 60\% efficient for jets with a $b$ hadron, and yields a light flavor jet rejection rate of 300 [32].

A total of 3466 events satisfy the $Z + \geq 1$ jet selection. Figure 2 presents the $e^+e^-$ invariant mass distribution in this sample and the SM prediction, before imposing the $|m_{ee} - m_Z| < 15$ GeV requirement. The accurate modeling of the mass distribution for values beyond the $Z$ boson mass supports the prediction of $t\bar{t}$ and Other SM background events. Within the window around the $Z$ boson mass, ALPGEN and SHERPA agree to within 1\% and 7\% in the prediction of the number of $Z + \text{light}$ and $Z + \text{charm}$ events, respectively. However, ALPGEN and SHERPA disagree in the prediction of the $Z + \text{bottom}$ contribution, a fact previously reported in an ATLAS cross section measurement of $Z$ bosons produced in association with $b$ jets using a smaller dataset [24].

The ALPGEN and SHERPA $Z + \text{bottom}$ predictions are scaled to account for the difference between data and all other predicted backgrounds in a subsample of the $Z + \geq 1$ jet sample that contains events failing the requirement discussed below on the transverse momentum of the $b'$ candidate. The scale factors are consistent with those measured in Ref. [24], and the invariant mass distribution of secondary vertex tracks is used to confirm the validity of the resulting prediction for the flavor composition in the $Z + \geq 1$ jet sample [24].

Simulated $b'\bar{b}'$ events are generated for a range of $b'$ masses using MADGRAPH [33] with the G4LHC extension [6]. PYTHIA [34] performs fragmentation and hadronization of the parton-level events. The signal cross sections are obtained with HATHOR [29], and vary from 80 pb to 30 fb over the range $m_{b'} = 200$–700 GeV. In each sample, one $b'$ decays in the mode $b' \rightarrow Z + b$, with the $Z$ boson decaying via $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$. Two separate samples are produced for each mass value, with the other $b'$ decaying either via $b' \rightarrow Z + b$ or $b' \rightarrow W + t$, and with all decay modes of the $Z$ and $W$ bosons allowed. The factor $\beta = 2 \times \text{BR}(b' \rightarrow Zb) - \text{BR}(b' \rightarrow Zb)^2$ characterizes the fraction of signal events with at least one $b' \rightarrow Z + b$ decay as a function of the branching ratio. The case $\beta = 1$ is equivalent to previous measurements [9] which assumed $\text{BR}(b' \rightarrow Zb) = 1$. The case of a vectorlike singlet (VLS) mixing solely with the third SM generation is also considered by computing $\beta$ as a function of the $b'$ mass [5]. Over the range $m_{b'} = 200$–700 GeV, $\beta$ varies from 0.9 to 0.5. A SM Higgs of mass 125 GeV is assumed.

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**TABLE I.** Number of predicted and observed events at three stages in the event selection. The contributions from SM backgrounds are shown individually, as well as combined into the total SM prediction. The uncertainties on the predicted number of events combine all sources of uncertainty. The number of expected signal events is also listed for two representative $b'$ masses in the case where the branching ratio $\text{BR}(b' \rightarrow Zb) = 1$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>$Z + \geq 1$ jet</th>
<th>$Z + \geq 1$ $b$ jet</th>
<th>$p_T(Zb) &gt; 150$ GeV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$Z + \text{light}$</td>
<td>74 400 ± 7300</td>
<td>590 ± 140</td>
<td>19 ± 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z + \text{charm}$</td>
<td>5340 ± 520</td>
<td>870 ± 210</td>
<td>18 ± 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z + \text{bottom}$</td>
<td>2540 ± 250</td>
<td>1710 ± 270</td>
<td>52 ± 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$</td>
<td>320 ± 40</td>
<td>220 ± 40</td>
<td>20 ± 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other SM</td>
<td>1010 ± 280</td>
<td>70 ± 20</td>
<td>1.6 ± 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total SM</td>
<td>83 600 ± 8100</td>
<td>3460 ± 580</td>
<td>110 ± 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>80 519</td>
<td>3466</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$m_{b'} = 350$ GeV</td>
<td>110 ± 12</td>
<td>93 ± 11</td>
<td>55 ± 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$m_{b'} = 450$ GeV</td>
<td>27 ± 3</td>
<td>20 ± 2</td>
<td>14 ± 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The $b'$ candidate is formed from the $e^+e^-$ pair and the highest $p_T$ $b$ jet. The mass of the $b'$ candidate, $m(Zb)$, is the discriminant distinguishing the background-only and signal-plus-background hypotheses. In $b'$ pair production, the new quarks are typically produced with large transverse momentum, $p_T(Zb)$. Therefore, a $p_T(Zb) > 150$ GeV requirement is applied to increase the signal sensitivity.

Figure 3 presents the $p_T(Zb)$ distribution for data and the predicted SM backgrounds. Additionally, the signal distribution is overlaid for a $b'$ mass of 350 GeV, assuming the VLS scenario value $\beta = 0.63$, and for a mass of 450 GeV, assuming $\beta = 1$.

The fraction of signal events passing all requirements varies from 7% to 43% between $m_{\ell\ell} = 200$–700 GeV, assuming $\beta = 1$, with the efficiency to pass the minimum $p_T(Zb)$ requirement contributing most to the degree of variation. The requirement $p_T(Zb) > 150$ GeV was determined by assessing the signal sensitivity for different minimum $p_T(Zb)$ values, as quantified by the expected cross section exclusion limit. The limit is computed using a binned Poisson likelihood ratio test [35] of the $m(Zb)$ distribution for different $m_{\ell\ell}$ hypotheses. Pseudoexperiments are generated according to the background-only and signal-plus-background hypotheses, and incorporate the impact of systematic uncertainties. The cross section limit is evaluated using the CL$_s$ modified frequentist approach [35].

The impact of each systematic uncertainty on the normalization and shape of the $m(Zb)$ distribution is assessed for each SM background source and the expected $b'$ signal. The fractional uncertainty on the total number of background events passing the $p_T(Zb) > 150$ GeV requirement is 27%. Significant contributions arise from uncertainties in the $p_T(Zb)$ distribution shape in $Z + \text{jet(s)}$ events. Such sources of uncertainty include the renormalization and factorization scale choice (14%, evaluated using MCFM [36]), shape differences observed between ALPGEN and SHERPA (12%), and variations in the degree of initial and final state QCD radiation (9%). The uncertainty in the efficiency of the $b$-tagging requirement contributes an additional 12%. Other sources of uncertainty contributing at the level of 6% or less include the jet energy scale [20], parton distribution functions (PDF), MC sample sizes, electron identification efficiency, $Z$ boson cross section, luminosity, $b$ jet mistag rate, $t\bar{t}$ cross section, jet energy resolution, trigger efficiency, and the Other SM event yield. Most of the above uncertainties, with the notable exception of the $p_T(Zb)$ modeling uncertainties in $Z + \text{jet(s)}$ events, contribute to the total uncertainty on the signal normalization, which varies between 11% and 14% depending on the $b'$ mass.

Figure 4 presents the $b'$ candidate mass distribution after requiring $p_T(Zb) > 150$ GeV and the predicted SM background. The distributions for the signal scenarios depicted in Fig. 3 are shown overlaid. The data are in agreement with the SM prediction over the full range of $m(Zb)$ values. In the absence of evidence of an enhancement, 95% confidence level (C.L.) cross section exclusion limits are derived. Figure 5 presents the expected and observed cross section limits as a function of $m_{\ell\ell}$, computed under the assumption $\beta = 1$. The expected cross section limit was checked to be stable to within 15% over the full mass range considered using the signal samples in which one $b'$ quark
decays via $b' \rightarrow Z + b$ and the other decays via $b' \rightarrow W + t$. The approximate NNLO $b' b'$ cross section prediction is shown multiplied by $\beta = 1$, as well as by the VLS $\beta$ value, with the shaded region representing the total uncertainty arising from PDF uncertainties and the factorization and renormalization scale choice. The prediction is also multiplied by the $\beta$ factors described in the text.

In conclusion, a search with 2.0 fb$^{-1}$ of ATLAS data is presented for $b'$ quark pair production, with at least one $b'$ decaying to a $Z$ boson and a bottom quark. This decay mode is particularly relevant in the context of vectorlike quarks and is an essential complement to searches in the $b' \rightarrow W + t$ mode.

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[16] ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point in the center of the detector and the $z$ axis coinciding with the axis of the beam pipe. The $x$ axis points from the interaction point to the center of the LHC ring, and the $y$ axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates $(\rho, \phi)$ parametrize the transverse plane, with $\phi$ as the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle $\theta$ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$. 071801-5

(Atlas Collaboration)
Department of Physics, Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey
3d Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey
3c Turkish Atomic Energy Authority, Ankara, Turkey
4 LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université de Savoie, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
5 High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne Illinois, USA
6 Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson Arizona, USA
7 Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington Texas, USA
8 Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
9 Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
10 Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
11 Institut de Física d’Altes Energies and Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and ICREA, Barcelona, Spain
12a Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
12b Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
13 Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
14 Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley California, USA
15 Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
16 Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
17 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
18a Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
18b Division of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul, Turkey
18c Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
18d Department of Physics, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
19a INFN Sezione di Bologna, Italy
19b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
20 Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
21 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston Massachusetts, USA
22 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham Massachusetts, USA
23a Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
23b Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJJ), Juiz de Fora, Brazil
23c Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei, Brazil
23d Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
24 Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton New York, USA
25a National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania
25b University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania
25c West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
26 Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
27 Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
28 Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa Ontario, Canada
29 CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
30 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago Illinois, USA
31a Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile
31b Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
32 Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
32b Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui, China
33a Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China
33b School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China
33 Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Aubiere Cedex, France
34 Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington New York, USA
35 Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
36 INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Italy
36b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Arcavata di Rende, Italy
37 AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow, Poland
38 The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
39 Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas Texas, USA
40 Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson Texas, USA
41 DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
42 Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
43 Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technical University Dresden, Dresden, Germany
44 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham North Carolina, USA
Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
100 Graduate School of Science, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
101 INFN Sezione di Napoli, Italy
102 Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
103 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque New Mexico, USA
104 Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
105 Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
106 Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb Illinois, USA
107 Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
108 Department of Physics, New York University, New York New York, USA
109 The Ohio State University, Columbus Ohio, USA
110 Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
111 Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman Oklahoma, USA
112 Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater Oklahoma, USA
113 Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic
114 Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene Oregon, USA
115 LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
116 Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
117 Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
118 INFN Sezione di Pavia, Italy
119 Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
120 Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Pennsylvania, USA
121 Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia
122 AFIP Sezione di Pisa, Italy
123 Departamento de Fisica Teorica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain
124 Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic
125 Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic
126 State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
127 Department of Physics, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
128 Physics Department, University of Regina, Regina Saskatchewan, Canada
129 Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan
130 INFN Sezione di Roma I, Italy
131 Dipartimento di Fisica, Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy
132 INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy
133 Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
134 INFN Sezione di Roma Tre, Italy
135 Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies—Université Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco
136 Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat, Morocco
137 Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech, Morocco
138 Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda, Morocco
139 Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohammed V- Agdal, Rabat, Morocco
140 DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l’Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
141 Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz California, USA
142 Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle Washington, USA
143 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
144 Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
145 Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby British Columbia, Canada
146 SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford California, USA
147 Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
148 Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
149 Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa
150 School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

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Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guanzhou, China.
wAlso at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.
xAlso at DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l’Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France.
yAlso at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland.
zAlso at Departamento de Física, Universidade de Minho, Braga, Portugal.
aaAlso at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, USA.
bbAlso at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary.
ccAlso at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena CA, USA.
ddAlso at Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland.
eAlso at LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France.
ffAlso at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom.
gAlso at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom.
hhAlso at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.
iiAlso at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, USA.