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1. Introduction

Since the discovery of the top quark [1, 2], which completed the third generation of fundamental fermions in the quark sector of the Standard Model (SM) of particle physics, searches for heavier quarks have been of particular interest in high-energy physics research. These quarks are often present in new physics models aimed at solving some of the limitations of the SM.

One possibility is the addition of a fourth generation of heavy chiral fermions [3, 4], which can provide new sources of CP violation that could explain the matter-antimatter asymmetry in the universe. The new weak-isospin doublet contains heavy up-type (t') and down-type (b') quarks that mix with the lighter quarks via an extended CKM matrix. In order to be consistent with precision electroweak data, a relatively small mass splitting between the new quarks is required [5]. Assuming that $m_{t'} - m_{b'} < m_W$, where m_W is the W boson mass, the t' quark decays predominantly to a W boson and a down-type quark q ($q = d, s, b$). Based on the mixing pattern of the known quarks, it is natural to expect that this quark would be dominantly

a b quark, which has motivated the assumption of $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb) = 1$ in most experimental searches.

Another possibility is the addition of weak-isospin singlets, doublets or triplets of vector-like quarks [6], defined as quarks for which both chiralities have the same transformation properties under the electroweak group $SU(2) \times U(1)$. Vector-like quarks appear in many extensions of the SM such as little Higgs or extra-dimensional models. In these models, a top-partner quark, for simplicity referred to here as t' , often plays a key role in canceling the quadratic divergences in the Higgs boson mass induced by radiative corrections involving the top quark. Vector-like quarks can mix preferentially with third-generation quarks, as the mixing is proportional to the mass of the SM quark [7], and they present a richer phenomenology than chiral quarks in fourth-generation models. In particular, a vector-like t' quark has *a priori* three possible decay modes, $t' \rightarrow Wb$, $t' \rightarrow Zt$, and $t' \rightarrow Ht$, with branching ratios that vary as a function of $m_{t'}$ and depend on the weak-isospin quantum number of the t' quark. While all three decay modes can be sizable for a weak-isospin singlet, decays to only Zt

and Ht are most natural for a doublet. In the case of a triplet, the t' quark can decay either as a singlet or a doublet depending on its hypercharge.

The large centre-of-mass energy (\sqrt{s}) and integrated luminosity in proton-proton (pp) collisions produced at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) offer a unique opportunity to probe these models. At the LHC, these new heavy quarks would be produced predominantly in pairs via the strong interaction for masses below $O(1 \text{ TeV})$ [6], with sizable cross sections and clean experimental signatures. For higher masses, single production mediated by the electroweak interaction can potentially dominate, depending on the strength of the interaction between the t' quark and the weak gauge bosons.

Recent results of SM Higgs boson searches at the LHC have significantly impacted the prospects and focus of heavy-quark searches. In particular, the observation of a new boson by the ATLAS [8] and CMS [9] Collaborations with a mass of $\sim 126 \text{ GeV}$ and couplings close to those expected for the SM Higgs boson disfavors [5, 10] fourth-generation models. These models predict a large increase in the production rate for $gg \rightarrow H$, which is in tension with searches in the $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)}$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)}$ decay channels [11, 12]. These results severely constrain perturbative fourth-generation models, although they may not completely exclude them yet. For example, it has been pointed out that a fourth family of fermions can substantially modify the Higgs boson partial decay widths [13] and various scenarios may still remain viable [5, 14]. At the same time, the observation of this new boson raises the level of interest for vector-like quark searches, as $t' \rightarrow Ht$ and $b' \rightarrow Hb$ decays now have completely specified final states which offer an exciting opportunity for discovery of new heavy quarks.

In this Letter a search is presented for $t'\bar{t}'$ production using pp collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ collected with the ATLAS detector. The search is optimized for t' quark decays with large branching ratio to Wb . The lepton+jets final state signature, where one of the W bosons decays leptonically and the other hadronically, is considered. The most recent search by the ATLAS Collaboration in this final state [15] was based on 1.04 fb^{-1} of pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ and, under the assumption of $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb) = 1$, excluded the existence of a t' quark with a mass below 404 GeV at 95% confidence level (CL). A more stringent lower 95% CL limit of $m_{t'} > 570 \text{ GeV}$ [16] was ob-

tained by the CMS Collaboration using 5.0 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$. Searches have also been performed exploiting the dilepton signature resulting from the leptonic decay of both W bosons. A search by the ATLAS Collaboration in the dilepton final state using 1.04 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ obtained a lower 95% CL limit of $m_{t'} > 350 \text{ GeV}$ [17]. This search did not attempt to identify the flavor of the jets, making a more relaxed assumption of $BR(t' \rightarrow Wq) = 1$, where q could be any down-type SM quark. A 95% CL limit of $m_{t'} > 557 \text{ GeV}$ [18], assuming $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb) = 1$, was obtained by the CMS Collaboration using 5.0 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$.

In comparison with the previous result by the ATLAS Collaboration in the lepton+jets final state [15], the search presented in this Letter uses almost a factor of five more data and has revisited the overall strategy, as advocated in Refs. [19–21], to take advantage of the kinematic differences that exist between top quark and t' quark decays when $m_{t'} \gtrsim 400 \text{ GeV}$. In particular, the hadronically-decaying W boson can be reconstructed as a single isolated jet when it is sufficiently boosted, leading to a significantly improved sensitivity in comparison to previous searches. In addition, the result of this search is interpreted more generically in the context of vector-like quark models where $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb)$ can be substantially smaller than unity. In this case the additional signals, other than $t'\bar{t}' \rightarrow WbWb$, contribute to the signal acceptance and are accounted for in the analysis.

2. ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector [22] consists of an inner tracking system surrounded by a superconducting solenoid, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer. The inner tracking system is immersed in a 2 T axial magnetic field and consists of a silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector, and a transition radiation tracker, providing charged particle identification in the region $|\eta| < 2.5$ ¹. The electromagnetic (EM)

¹ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the centre of the detector and the z -axis along the beam pipe. The x -axis points from the IP to the centre of the LHC ring, and the y axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates (r, ϕ) are used in the transverse (x, y) plane, ϕ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$.

sampling calorimeter uses lead and liquid-argon. The hadron calorimetry is based on two different detector technologies with either scintillator tiles or liquid argon as the active medium. The barrel hadronic calorimeter consists of scintillating tiles with steel plates as the absorber material. The endcap and forward hadronic calorimeters both use liquid argon, and copper or tungsten as the absorber, respectively. The calorimeters provide coverage up to $|\eta| = 4.9$. The muon spectrometer consists of superconducting air-core toroids, a system of trigger chambers covering the range $|\eta| < 2.4$, and high-precision tracking chambers allowing muon momentum measurements in the range $|\eta| < 2.7$.

3. Data sample and event preselection

The data used in this analysis correspond to the full dataset recorded in 2011, and were acquired using single-electron and single-muon triggers. The corresponding integrated luminosity is 4.7 fb^{-1} .

The event preselection criteria closely follow those used in recent ATLAS top quark studies [23] and require exactly one isolated electron or muon with large transverse momentum (p_T), at least three jets among which at least one is identified as originating from a b quark, and large missing transverse momentum (E_T^{miss}).

Electron candidates are required to have transverse momentum $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.47$, excluding the transition region ($1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$) between the barrel and endcap EM calorimeters. Muon candidates are required to satisfy $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.5$. For leptons satisfying these p_T requirements the efficiencies of the relevant single-lepton triggers have reached their plateau values. To reduce background from non-prompt leptons produced in semileptonic b - or c -hadron decays, or in π^\pm/K^\pm decays, the selected leptons are required to be isolated, *i.e.* to have little calorimetric energy or track transverse momentum around them [24]. In this analysis τ leptons are not explicitly reconstructed. Because of the high p_T threshold requirements, only a small fraction of τ leptons decaying leptonically are reconstructed as electrons or muons, while the majority of τ leptons decaying hadronically are reconstructed as jets.

Jets are reconstructed with the anti- k_t algorithm [25] with radius parameter $R = 0.4$, from topological clusters [26] of energy deposits in the calorimeters, calibrated at the EM scale. These jets are then calibrated to the particle (truth) level [27]

using p_T - and η -dependent correction factors derived from a combination of data and simulation. Jets are required to have $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.5$. To avoid selecting jets from other pp interactions in the same bunch crossing, at least 75% of the sum of the p_T of tracks associated with a jet is required to come from tracks compatible with originating from the identified hard-scatter primary vertex. This primary vertex is chosen among the reconstructed candidates as the one with the highest $\sum p_T^2$ of associated tracks and is required to have at least three tracks with $p_T > 0.4 \text{ GeV}$.

To identify jets as originating from the hadronization of a b quark (b tagging), a continuous discriminant is produced by an algorithm [28] using multivariate techniques to combine information from the impact parameter of displaced tracks, as well as topological properties of secondary and tertiary decay vertices reconstructed within the jet. In the preselection, at least one jet is required to have a discriminant value larger than the point corresponding to an average efficiency in simulated $t\bar{t}$ events of $\sim 70\%$ for b -quark jets, of $\sim 20\%$ for c -quark jets and of $\sim 0.7\%$ for jets originating from light quarks (u, d, s) or gluons.

The E_T^{miss} is constructed [29] from the vector sum of all calorimeter energy deposits² contained in topological clusters, calibrated at the energy scale of the associated high- p_T object (*e.g.* jet or electron), and including contributions from selected muons. Background from multi-jet production is suppressed by the requirement $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 35(20) \text{ GeV}$ in the electron (muon) channel, and $E_T^{\text{miss}} + m_T > 60 \text{ GeV}$, where m_T is the transverse mass³ of the lepton and E_T^{miss} .

4. Background and signal modeling

After event preselection the main background is $t\bar{t}$ production, with lesser contributions from the production of a W boson in association with jets

²Each calorimeter cluster/cell is considered a massless object and is assigned the four-momentum $(E_{\text{cell}}, \vec{p}_{\text{cell}})$, where E_{cell} is the measured energy and \vec{p}_{cell} is a vector of magnitude E_{cell} directed from $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$ to the center of the cell.

³The transverse mass is defined by the formula $m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^\ell E_T^{\text{miss}}(1 - \cos \Delta\phi)}$, where p_T^ℓ is the p_T of the lepton and $\Delta\phi$ is the azimuthal angle separation between the lepton and E_T^{miss} directions.

(W +jets) and multi-jet events. Small contributions arise from single top-quark, Z +jets and diboson production. Multi-jet events contribute to the selected sample mostly via the misidentification of a jet or a photon as an electron, or via the presence of a non-prompt lepton, *e.g.* from a semileptonic b - or c -hadron decay. The corresponding yield is estimated via a data-driven method [30], which compares the number of events obtained with either standard or relaxed criteria for the selection of leptons. For the W +jets background, the shape of the distributions of kinematic variables is estimated from simulation but the normalization is estimated from data using the predicted asymmetry between W^+ +jets and W^- +jets production in pp collisions [31]. All other backgrounds, including the dominant $t\bar{t}$ background, and the signal, are estimated from simulation and normalized to their theoretical cross sections.

Simulated samples of $t\bar{t}$ and single top-quark backgrounds (in the s-channel and for the associated production with a W boson) are generated with MC@NLO v4.01 [32–34] using the CT10 set of parton distribution functions (PDFs) [35]. In the case of t-channel single-top quark production, the ACERMC v3.8 leading-order (LO) generator [36] with the MRST LO** PDF set [37] is used. These samples are generated assuming a top quark mass of 172.5 GeV and are normalized to approximate next-to-next-to-LO (NNLO) theoretical cross sections [38–40] using the MSTW2008 NNLO PDF set [41]. Samples of W/Z +jets events are generated with up to five additional partons using the ALPGEN v2.13 [42] LO generator and the CTEQ6L1 PDF set [43]. The parton-shower and fragmentation steps are performed by HERWIG v6.520 [44] in the case of MC@NLO and ALPGEN, and by PYTHIA 6.421 [45] in the case of ACERMC. To avoid double-counting of partonic configurations in W/Z +jets events generated by both the matrix-element calculation and the parton shower, a matching scheme [46] is employed. The W +jets samples are generated separately for W +light jets, $Wb\bar{b}$ +jets, $Wc\bar{c}$ +jets, and Wc +jets, and their relative contributions are normalized using the fraction of b -tagged jets in W +1-jet and W +2-jets data control samples [47]. The Z +jets background is normalized to the inclusive NNLO theoretical cross section [48]. The diboson backgrounds are modeled using HERWIG with the MRST LO** PDF set, and are normalized to their NLO theoretical cross sections [49]. In all cases where HERWIG is

used, the underlying event is simulated with JIMMY v4.31 [50].

For fourth-generation t' quark signals, samples are generated with PYTHIA using the CTEQ6.6 PDF set [43] for a range of masses, $m_{t'}$, from 400 GeV to 750 GeV in steps of 50 GeV. For vector-like t' signals, samples corresponding to a singlet t' quark decaying to Wb , Zt and Ht are generated with the PROTOS v2.2 LO generator [6, 51] using the CTEQ6L1 PDF set, and interfaced to PYTHIA for the parton shower and fragmentation. The $m_{t'}$ values considered range from 400 GeV to 600 GeV in steps of 50 GeV, and the Higgs boson mass is assumed to be 125 GeV. All Higgs boson decay modes are considered, with branching ratios as predicted by HDECAY [52]. For both types of signal, the samples are normalized to the approximate NNLO theoretical cross sections [38] using the MSTW2008 NNLO PDF set.

All simulated samples include multiple pp interactions and simulated events are weighted such that the distribution of the average number of interactions per bunch crossing agrees with data. The simulated samples are processed through a simulation [53] of the detector geometry and response using GEANT4 [54], and the same reconstruction software as the data. Simulated events are corrected so that the physics object identification efficiencies, energy scales and energy resolutions match those determined in data control samples, enriched in the physics objects of interest.

5. Final selection

After preselection, further background suppression is achieved by applying requirements aimed at exploiting the distinct kinematic features of the signal. The large t' quark mass results in energetic W bosons and b quarks in the final state with large angular separation between them, while the decay products from the boosted W bosons have small angular separation. The combination of these properties is very effective in suppressing the dominant $t\bar{t}$ background since $t\bar{t}$ events with boosted W boson configurations are rare, and are typically characterized by a small angular separation between the W boson and b quark from the top quark decay.

To take advantage of these properties, it is necessary to identify the hadronically-decaying W boson (W_{had}) as well as the b jets in the event. The candidate b jets are defined as the two jets with the highest b -tag discriminant (although only one of them

	<i>loose</i> selection	<i>tight</i> selection
$t\bar{t}$	94 ± 26	4.2 ± 2.9
W +jets	5.4 ± 4.2	2.0 ± 1.4
Z +jets	0.5 ± 0.4	0.2 ± 0.2
Single top	7.2 ± 1.7	1.1 ± 0.5
Dibosons	0.1 ± 0.1	0.04 ± 0.04
Multi-jet	5.9 ± 8.4	3.8 ± 3.2
Total background	113 ± 30	11.3 ± 4.8
Data	122	11
$t'\bar{t}'(500 \text{ GeV})$		
$Wb : Zt : Ht = 1.0 : 0.0 : 0.0$	47.4 ± 6.3	28.2 ± 3.6
$Wb : Zt : Ht = 0.5 : 0.0 : 0.5$	25.4 ± 3.6	11.2 ± 1.5

Table 1: Number of observed events, integrated over the whole mass spectrum, compared to the SM expectation for the combined e +jets and μ +jets channels after the *loose* and *tight* selections. The expected signal yields assuming $m_{t'} = 500 \text{ GeV}$ for different values of $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb)$, $BR(t' \rightarrow Zt)$ and $BR(t' \rightarrow Ht)$ are also shown. The case of $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb) = 1$ corresponds to a fourth-generation t' quark. The quoted uncertainties include both statistical and systematic contributions.

is explicitly required to be b tagged in the event selection). Two types of W_{had} candidates are defined, $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type I}}$ and $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type II}}$, depending on the angular separation between their decay products. $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type I}}$ is defined as a single jet with $p_{\text{T}} > 250 \text{ GeV}$ and mass in the range of 60–110 GeV. The mass distribution for $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type I}}$ candidates, prior to the jet mass requirement itself, is shown in Fig. 1(a). $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type II}}$ is defined as a dijet system with $p_{\text{T}} > 150 \text{ GeV}$, angular separation ⁴ $\Delta R(j, j) < 0.8$ and mass within the range of 60–110 GeV. If multiple pairs satisfy the above requirements, the one with mass closest to the nominal W boson mass is chosen. The mass distribution for $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type II}}$ candidates, prior to the dijet mass requirement, is shown in Fig. 1(b). In the construction of both types of W_{had} candidates, all selected jets except for the two candidate b jets are considered. Small discrepancies observed between the data and the background prediction, e.g. at low $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type II}}$ candidate invariant mass, are not significant and covered by the systematic uncertainties.

The leptonically-decaying W boson is reconstructed using the lepton and $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$, identified as the neutrino p_{T} . Requiring that the invariant mass of the lepton–neutrino system equals the nominal

⁴The angular separation is defined as $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\phi)^2 + (\Delta\eta)^2}$ where ϕ is the azimuthal angle and η the pseudorapidity.

W boson mass allows reconstruction of the neutrino longitudinal momentum up to a two-fold ambiguity. In case no real solution exists, the neutrino pseudorapidity is set equal to that of the lepton, since in the kinematic regime of interest for this analysis the decay products of the W boson tend to be collinear.

Two final selections, *loose* and *tight*, are defined. The *loose* selection considers events with either ≥ 3 jets, at least one of which is a $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type I}}$ candidate, or ≥ 4 jets, two of which combine to make at least one $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type II}}$ candidate, and no $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type I}}$ candidate. The events must satisfy $H_{\text{T}} > 750 \text{ GeV}$, where H_{T} is the scalar sum of the lepton p_{T} , $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ and the p_{T} of the four (or three if there are only three) highest- p_{T} jets. The H_{T} distribution peaks at $\sim 2m_{t'}$ for signal events, which makes the $H_{\text{T}} > 750 \text{ GeV}$ requirement particularly efficient for signal with $m_{t'} \gtrsim 400 \text{ GeV}$, while rejecting a large fraction of the background. In addition, the highest- p_{T} b -jet candidate (b_1) and the next-to-highest- p_{T} b -jet candidate (b_2) are required to have $p_{\text{T}} > 160 \text{ GeV}$ and $p_{\text{T}} > 60 \text{ GeV}$, respectively. Finally, the angular separation between the lepton and the reconstructed neutrino is required to satisfy $\Delta R(\ell, \nu) < 1.4$. The *tight* selection adds the following isolation requirements to the *loose* selection: $\min(\Delta R(W_{\text{had}}, b_{1,2})) > 1.4$ and $\min(\Delta R(\ell, b_{1,2})) > 1.4$, which are particularly

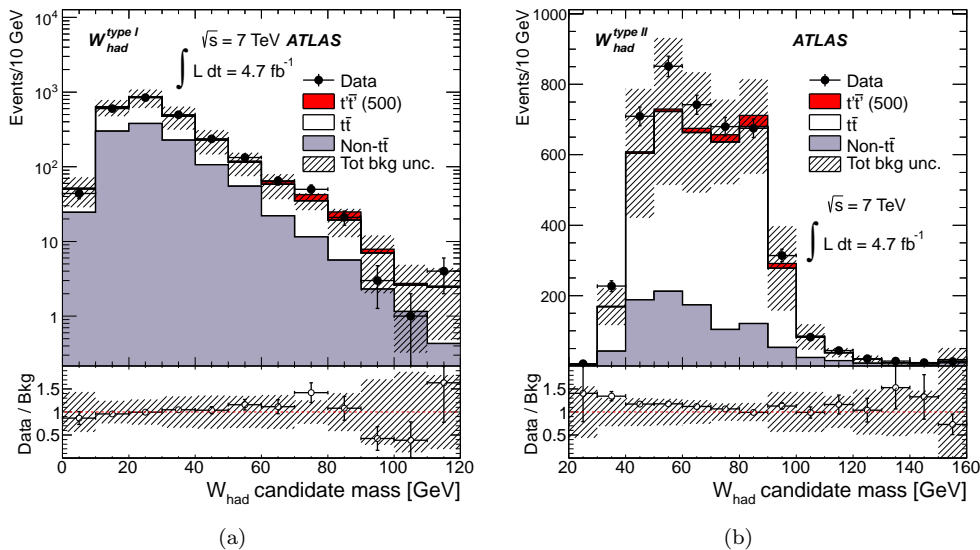


Figure 1: Distribution of the reconstructed mass for (a) $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type I}}$ and (b) $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type II}}$ candidates for the combined $e+\text{jets}$ and $\mu+\text{jets}$ channels after preselection. Figure (a) corresponds to events with ≥ 3 jets and ≥ 1 $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type I}}$ candidates, while (b) corresponds to events with ≥ 4 jets and ≥ 1 $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type II}}$ candidates (see text for details). The data (solid black points) are compared to the SM prediction (stacked histograms). The total uncertainty on the background estimation (see Section 7 for details) is shown as a black hashed band. The expected contribution from a fourth-generation t' quark with mass $m_{t'} = 500$ GeV is also shown (red shaded histogram), stacked on top of the SM background. The last bin of each figure contains overflow events. The lower panel shows the ratio of data to SM prediction.

effective at suppressing $t\bar{t}$ background. Table 1 presents a summary of the background estimates for the *loose* and *tight* selections, as well as a comparison of the total predicted and observed yields. The quoted uncertainties include both statistical and systematic contributions. The latter are discussed in Section 7. The predicted and observed yields are in agreement within these uncertainties.

6. Heavy-quark mass reconstruction

The main discriminant variable used in this search is the reconstructed heavy-quark mass (m_{reco}), built from the W_{had} candidate and one of the two b -jet candidates. The reconstruction of the leptonically-decaying W boson usually yields two solutions, and there are two possible ways to pair the b -jet candidates with the W boson candidates to form the heavy quarks. Among the four possible combinations, the one yielding the smallest absolute difference between the two reconstructed heavy quark masses is chosen. The resulting m_{reco} distributions in Fig. 2 show that the SM background has been effectively suppressed, and that, as is most visible for the *loose* selection, good discrimination

between signal and background is achieved. The small contributions from $W+\text{jets}$, $Z+\text{jets}$, diboson, single-top and multi-jet events are combined into a single background source referred to as non- $t\bar{t}$. It was verified *a priori* that the *tight* selection has the best sensitivity, and it is therefore chosen to derive the final result for the search. The *loose* selection, displaying a significant $t\bar{t}$ background at low m_{reco} which is in good agreement with the expectation, provides further confidence in the background modeling prior to the application of b -jet isolation requirements in the *tight* selection.

7. Systematic uncertainties

Systematic uncertainties affecting the normalization and shape of the m_{reco} distribution are estimated taking into account correlations.

Uncertainties affecting only the normalization include the integrated luminosity (3.9%), lepton identification and trigger efficiencies (2%), jet identification efficiency (2%), and cross sections for the various background processes. The uncertainties on the theoretical cross sections for $t\bar{t}$, single-top and diboson production are (+9.9/−10.7)% [38],

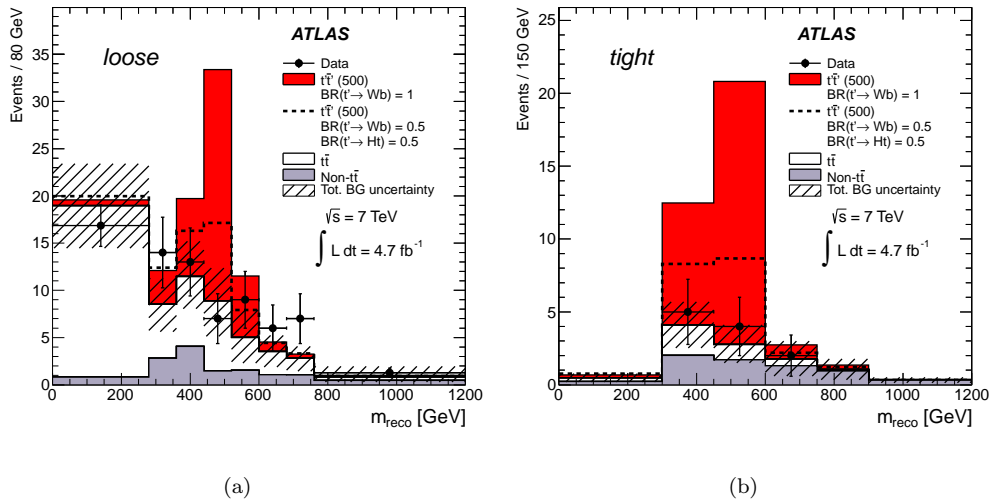


Figure 2: Distribution of m_{reco} for the combined e +jets and μ +jets channels after the (a) *loose* and (b) *tight* selection. The data (solid black points) are compared to the SM prediction. The total uncertainty on the background estimation (see Section 7 for details) is shown as a black hashed band. Also shown, stacked on top of the SM background, are the expected contributions from a signal with mass $m_{t'} = 500$ GeV for the case of $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb) = 1$ (red shaded histogram), corresponding to a fourth-generation t' quark, as well as the case of $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb) = BR(t' \rightarrow Ht) = 0.5$ (dashed black histogram). The overflow has been added to the last bin.

(+4.7/−3.7)% [39, 40], and $\pm 5\%$ [49] respectively. A total uncertainty on the W +jets normalization of 58% is assumed, including contributions from uncertainties on the W +4-jets cross section (48%) [55], the heavy-flavor content measured in W +1,2-jets data samples (23%) [47], as well as its extrapolation to higher jet multiplicities (19%). The latter is estimated from the simulation where the W +heavy-flavor fractions are studied as a function of variations in the ALPGEN generator parameters. Similarly, the Z +jets normalization is assigned an uncertainty of 48% due to the dominant Z +4-jets contribution after final selection, which is evaluated at LO by ALPGEN. The multi-jet normalization is assigned an uncertainty of 80% including contributions from the limited size of the data sample (64%) as well as the uncertainty on the jet misidentification rate (50%) in the data-driven prediction.

The rest of the systematic uncertainties modify both the normalization and shape of the m_{reco} distribution. To indicate their magnitudes, their impact on the normalization for the *tight* selection is discussed in the following. Among the largest uncertainties affecting the $t\bar{t}$ background are those related to modeling, such as (1) the choice of NLO event generator (evaluated by comparing MC@NLO and POWHEG [56]), (2) the modeling

of initial- and final-state QCD radiation (evaluated by varying the relevant parameters in PYTHIA in a range given by current experimental data [57]), and (3) the choice of parton-shower and fragmentation models (based on the comparison of HERWIG and PYTHIA). These result in $t\bar{t}$ normalization uncertainties of 55%, 1% and 26%, respectively. The uncertainty on the jet energy scale [27] affects the normalization of the $t't'$ signal, $t\bar{t}$ background and non- $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds by $\pm 6\%$, (+22/−25)%, and (+19/−10)%, respectively. The uncertainties due to the jet energy resolution are 2%, 3% and 3%, respectively. Uncertainties associated with the jet mass scale and resolution, affecting the selection of $W_{\text{had}}^{\text{type I}}$ candidates, are smaller in magnitude but are also taken into account. Uncertainties on the modeling of the b -tagging algorithms affect the identification of b , c and light jets [28, 58, 59], and collectively result in uncertainties for the $t't'$ signal, as well as the $t\bar{t}$ and non- $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds, of (5–6)%. Other systematic uncertainties such as those on jet reconstruction efficiency or the effect of multiple pp interactions on the modeling of $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ have been verified to be negligible.

In summary, taking into account all systematic uncertainties discussed above, the total uncertainty on the normalization affecting the *tight* selection for a $t't'$ signal with $m_{t'} = 500$ GeV, $t\bar{t}$ and non- $t\bar{t}$

backgrounds is 11%, 67% and 50%, respectively.

8. Statistical analysis

In the absence of any significant data excess, the m_{reco} spectrum shown in Fig. 2(b) is used to derive 95% CL upper limits on the $t'\bar{t}'$ production cross section using the CL_s method [60, 61]. This method employs a log-likelihood ratio $LLR = -2\log(L_{s+b}/L_b)$ as test-statistic, where L_{s+b} (L_b) is a binned likelihood function (product of Poisson probabilities) to observe the data under the signal-plus-background (background-only) hypothesis. Pseudo-experiments are generated for both hypotheses, taking into account per-bin statistical fluctuations of the total predictions according to Poisson statistics, as well as Gaussian fluctuations describing the effect of systematic uncertainties. The fraction of pseudo-experiments for the signal-plus-background (background-only) hypothesis with LLR larger than a given threshold defines CL_{s+b} (CL_b). Such threshold is set to the observed (median) LLR for the observed (expected) limit. Signal cross sections for which $CL_s = CL_{s+b}/CL_b < 0.05$ are deemed to be excluded at 95% CL. Dividing by CL_b avoids the possibility of mistakenly excluding a small signal due to a downward fluctuation of the background.

9. Results

The resulting observed and expected upper limits on the $t'\bar{t}'$ production cross section are shown in Fig. 3 as a function of $m_{t'}$, and compared to the theoretical prediction, assuming $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb) = 1$. The total uncertainty on the theoretical cross section [38] includes the contributions from scale variations and PDF uncertainties. An observed (expected) 95% CL limit $m_{t'} > 656$ (638) GeV is obtained for the central value of the theoretical cross section. This represents the most stringent limit to date on the mass of a fourth-generation t' quark decaying exclusively into a W boson and a b quark. This limit is also applicable to a down-type vector-like quark with electric charge of $-4/3$ and decaying into a W boson and a b quark [6].

The same analysis is used to derive exclusion limits on vector-like t' quark production, for different values of $m_{t'}$ and as a function of the two branching ratios $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb)$ and $BR(t' \rightarrow Ht)$. The branching ratio $BR(t' \rightarrow Zt)$ is fixed by $BR(t' \rightarrow$

$Zt) = 1 - BR(t' \rightarrow Wb) - BR(t' \rightarrow Ht)$. To probe this two-dimensional branching-ratio plane, the signal samples with the original branching ratios as generated by PROTOS are weighted. The resulting 95% CL exclusion limits are shown in Fig. 4 for different values of $m_{t'}$. For instance, a t' quark with a mass of 550 GeV and $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb) > 0.63$ is excluded at $\geq 95\%$ CL, regardless of the value of its branching ratios to Ht and Zt . All the decay modes contribute to the final sensitivity when setting limits. For example, assuming $m_{t'} = 550$ GeV, the efficiency of the *tight* selection with at least four jets is 2.67%, 0.64%, 0.81%, 0.27%, 0.24% and 0.25%, for decays to $WbWb$, $WbHt$, $WbZt$, $ZtHt$, $ZtZt$ and $HtHt$, respectively. The default predictions from PROTOS for the weak-isospin singlet and doublet cases are also shown. A weak-isospin singlet t' quark with $400 \leq m_{t'} \leq 500$ GeV is excluded at $\geq 95\%$ CL. It should be noted that since this analysis is optimized for $m_{t'} \gtrsim 400$ GeV (recall the $H_T > 750$ GeV requirement), it is not sensitive for vector-like quark scenarios where $m_{t'} < 400$ GeV. The doublet scenarios are shown in Fig. 4 to illustrate the fact that this analysis has no sensitivity in these cases.

10. Conclusion

The strategy followed in this search, directly exploiting the distinct boosted signature expected in the decay of a heavy t' quark, has resulted in the most stringent limits to date on a fourth-generation t' quark. This approach shows great promise for improved sensitivity in future LHC searches at higher centre-of-mass energy and integrated luminosity. This search is also interpreted more generically in the context of vector-like quark models, resulting in the first quasi-model-independent exclusions in the two-dimensional plane of $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb)$ versus $BR(t' \rightarrow Ht)$, for different values of the t' quark mass.

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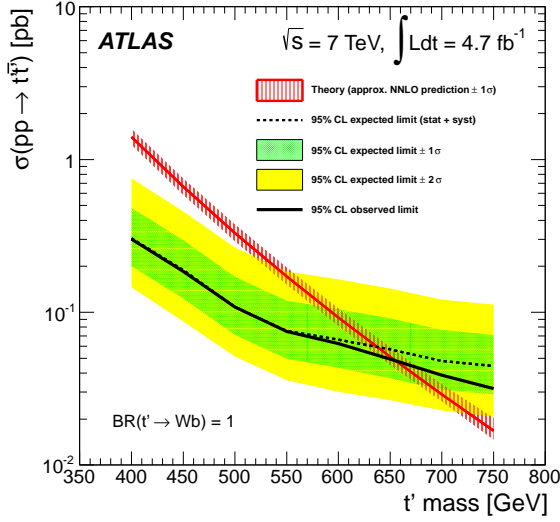


Figure 3: Observed (solid line) and expected (dashed line) 95% CL upper limits on the $t't'$ cross section as a function of the t' quark mass. The surrounding shaded bands correspond to the ± 1 and ± 2 standard deviations around the expected limit. The thin red line and band show the theoretical prediction and its ± 1 standard deviation uncertainty.

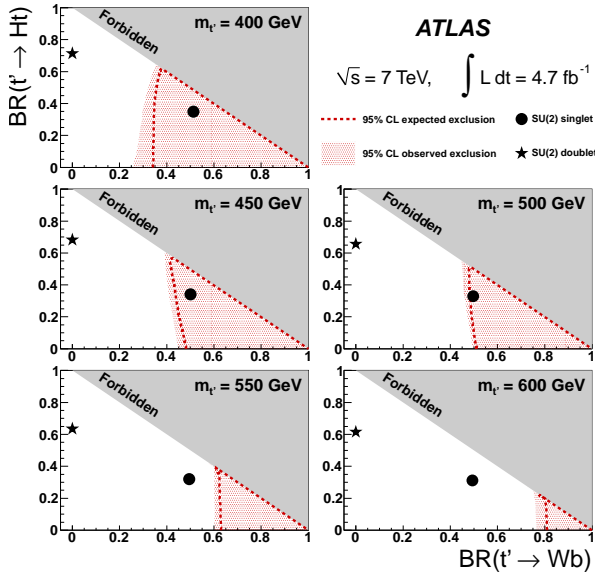


Figure 4: Observed (red filled area) and expected (red dashed line) 95% CL exclusion in the plane of $BR(t' \rightarrow Ht)$ versus $BR(t' \rightarrow Wb)$, for different values of the vector-like t' quark mass. The grey (dark shaded) area corresponds to the unphysical region where the sum of branching ratios exceeds unity. The default branching ratio values from the PROTONS event generator for the weak-isospin singlet and doublet cases are shown as plain circle and star symbols, respectively.

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The ATLAS Collaboration

G. Aad⁴⁸, T. Abajyan²¹, B. Abbott¹¹¹, J. Abdallah¹², S. Abdel Khalek¹¹⁵, A.A. Abdelalim⁴⁹, O. Abidinov¹¹, R. Aben¹⁰⁵, B. Abi¹¹², M. Abolins⁸⁸, O.S. AbouZeid¹⁵⁸, H. Abramowicz¹⁵³, H. Abreu¹³⁶, B.S. Acharya^{164a,164b}, L. Adamczyk³⁸, D.L. Adams²⁵, T.N. Addy⁵⁶, J. Adelman¹⁷⁶, S. Adomeit⁹⁸, P. Adragna⁷⁵, T. Adye¹²⁹, S. Aefsky²³, J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra^{124b,a}, M. Agustoni¹⁷, M. Aharrouche⁸¹, S.P. Ahlen²², F. Ahles⁴⁸, A. Ahmad¹⁴⁸, M. Ahsan⁴¹, G. Aielli^{133a,133b}, T.P.A. Åkesson⁷⁹, G. Akimoto¹⁵⁵, A.V. Akimov⁹⁴, M.S. Alam², M.A. Alam⁷⁶, J. Albert¹⁶⁹, S. Albrand⁵⁵, M. Aleksa³⁰, I.N. Aleksandrov⁶⁴, F. Alessandria^{89a}, C. Alexa^{26a}, G. Alexander¹⁵³, G. Alexandre⁴⁹, T. Alexopoulos¹⁰, M. Alhroob^{164a,164c}, M. Aliev¹⁶, G. Alimonti^{89a}, J. Alison¹²⁰, B.M.M. Allbrooke¹⁸, P.P. Allport⁷³, S.E. Allwood-Spiers⁵³, J. Almond⁸², A. Aloisio^{102a,102b}, R. Alon¹⁷², A. Alonso⁷⁹, F. Alonso⁷⁰, A. Altheimer³⁵, B. Alvarez Gonzalez⁸⁸, M.G. Alviggi^{102a,102b}, K. Amako⁶⁵, C. Amelung²³, V.V. Ammosov^{128,*}, S.P. Amor Dos Santos^{124a}, A. Amorim^{124a,b}, N. Amram¹⁵³, C. Anastopoulos³⁰, L.S. Ancu¹⁷, N. Andari¹¹⁵, T. Andeen³⁵, C.F. Anders^{58b}, G. Anders^{58a}, K.J. Anderson³¹, A. Andreazza^{89a,89b}, V. Andrei^{58a}, M-L. Andrieux⁵⁵, X.S. Anduaga⁷⁰, S. Angelidakis⁹, P. Anger⁴⁴, A. Angerami³⁵, F. Anghinolfi³⁰, A. Anisenkov¹⁰⁷, N. Anjos^{124a}, A. Annovi⁴⁷, A. Antonaki⁹, M. Antonelli⁴⁷, A. Antonov⁹⁶, J. Antos^{144b}, F. Anulli^{132a}, M. Aoki¹⁰¹, S. Aoun⁸³, L. Aperio Bella⁵, R. Apolle^{118,c}, G. Arabidze⁸⁸, I. Aracena¹⁴³, Y. Arai⁶⁵, A.T.H. Arce⁴⁵, S. Arfaoui¹⁴⁸, J-F. Arguin⁹³, S. Argyropoulos⁴², E. Arik^{19a,*}, M. Arik^{19a}, A.J. Armbruster⁸⁷, O. Arnaez⁸¹, V. Arnal⁸⁰, C. Arnault¹¹⁵, A. Artamonov⁹⁵, G. Artoni^{132a,132b}, D. Arutinov²¹, S. Asai¹⁵⁵, S. Ask²⁸, B. Åsman^{146a,146b}, L. Asquith⁶, K. Assamagan²⁵, A. Astbury¹⁶⁹, M. Atkinson¹⁶⁵, B. Aubert⁵, E. Auge¹¹⁵, K. Augsten¹²⁷, M. Auresseau^{145a}, G. Avolio³⁰, R. Avramidou¹⁰, D. Axen¹⁶⁸, G. Azuelos^{93,d}, Y. 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Beccherle^{50a}, P. Bechtel²¹, H.P. Beck¹⁷, A.K. Becker¹⁷⁵, S. Becker⁹⁸, M. Beckingham¹³⁸, K.H. Becks¹⁷⁵, A.J. Beddall^{19c}, A. Beddall^{19c}, S. Bedikian¹⁷⁶, V.A. Bednyakov⁶⁴, C.P. Bee⁸³, L.J. Beemster¹⁰⁵, M. Begel²⁵, S. Behar Harpaz¹⁵², P.K. Behera⁶², M. Beimforde⁹⁹, C. Belanger-Champagne⁸⁵, P.J. Bell⁴⁹, W.H. Bell⁴⁹, G. Bella¹⁵³, L. Bellagamba^{20a}, M. Bellomo³⁰, A. Belloni⁵⁷, O. Beloborodova^{107,f}, K. Belotskiy⁹⁶, O. Beltramello³⁰, O. Benary¹⁵³, D. Bencheekroun^{135a}, K. Bendtz^{146a,146b}, N. Benekos¹⁶⁵, Y. Benhammou¹⁵³, E. Benhar Noccioli⁴⁹, J.A. Benitez Garcia^{159b}, D.P. Benjamin⁴⁵, M. Benoit¹¹⁵, J.R. Bensinger²³, K. Benslama¹³⁰, S. Bentvelsen¹⁰⁵, D. Berge³⁰, E. Bergeaas Kuutmann⁴², N. Berger⁵, F. Berghaus¹⁶⁹, E. Berglund¹⁰⁵, J. Beringer¹⁵, P. Bernat⁷⁷, R. Bernhard⁴⁸, C. Bernius²⁵, T. Berry⁷⁶, C. Bertella⁸³, A. Bertin^{20a,20b}, F. Bertolucci^{122a,122b}, M.I. Besana^{89a,89b}, G.J. Besjes¹⁰⁴, N. Besson¹³⁶, S. Bethke⁹⁹, W. Bhimji⁴⁶, R.M. Bianchi³⁰, L. Bianchini²³, M. 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O. Brandt⁵⁴, U. Bratzler¹⁵⁶, B. Brau⁸⁴, J.E. Brau¹¹⁴, H.M. Braun^{175,*}, S.F. Brazzale^{164a,164c},
 B. Brelrier¹⁵⁸, J. Bremer³⁰, K. Brendlinger¹²⁰, R. Brenner¹⁶⁶, S. Bressler¹⁷², D. Britton⁵³, F.M. Brochu²⁸,
 I. Brock²¹, R. Brock⁸⁸, F. Broggi^{89a}, C. Bromberg⁸⁸, J. Bronner⁹⁹, G. Brooijmans³⁵, T. Brooks⁷⁶,
 W.K. Brooks^{32b}, G. Brown⁸², H. Brown⁸, P.A. Bruckman de Renstrom³⁹, D. Bruncko^{144b}, R. Bruneliere⁴⁸,
 S. Brunet⁶⁰, A. Bruni^{20a}, G. Bruni^{20a}, M. Bruschi^{20a}, T. Buanes¹⁴, Q. Buat⁵⁵, F. Bucci⁴⁹, J. Buchanan¹¹⁸,
 P. Buchholz¹⁴¹, R.M. Buckingham¹¹⁸, A.G. Buckley⁴⁶, S.I. Buda^{26a}, I.A. Budagov⁶⁴, B. Budick¹⁰⁸,
 V. Büscher⁸¹, L. Bugge¹¹⁷, O. Bulekov⁹⁶, A.C. Bundock⁷³, M. Bunse⁴³, T. Buran¹¹⁷, H. Burckhart³⁰,
 S. Burdin⁷³, T. Burgess¹⁴, S. Burke¹²⁹, E. Busato³⁴, P. Bussey⁵³, C.P. Buszello¹⁶⁶, B. Butler¹⁴³,
 J.M. Butler²², C.M. Buttar⁵³, J.M. Butterworth⁷⁷, W. Buttinger²⁸, S. Cabrera Urbán¹⁶⁷,
 D. Caforio^{20a,20b}, O. Cakir^{4a}, P. Calafiura¹⁵, G. Calderini⁷⁸, P. Calfayan⁹⁸, R. Calkins¹⁰⁶, L.P. Caloba^{24a},
 R. Caloi^{132a,132b}, D. Calvet³⁴, S. Calvet³⁴, R. Camacho Toro³⁴, P. Camarri^{133a,133b}, D. Cameron¹¹⁷,
 L.M. Caminada¹⁵, R. Caminal Armadans¹², S. Campana³⁰, M. Campanelli⁷⁷, V. Canale^{102a,102b},
 F. Canelli³¹, A. Canepa^{159a}, J. Cantero⁸⁰, R. Cantrill⁷⁶, L. Capasso^{102a,102b}, M.D.M. Capeans Garrido³⁰,
 I. Caprini^{26a}, M. Caprini^{26a}, D. Capriotti⁹⁹, M. Capua^{37a,37b}, R. Caputo⁸¹, R. Cardarelli^{133a}, T. Carli³⁰,
 G. Carlino^{102a}, L. Carminati^{89a,89b}, B. Caron⁸⁵, S. Caron¹⁰⁴, E. Carquin^{32b}, G.D. Carrillo-Montoya^{145b},
 A.A. Carter⁷⁵, J.R. Carter²⁸, J. Carvalho^{124a,g}, D. Casadei¹⁰⁸, M.P. Casado¹², M. Cascella^{122a,122b},
 C. Caso^{50a,50b,*}, A.M. Castaneda Hernandez^{173,h}, E. Castaneda-Miranda¹⁷³, V. Castillo Gimenez¹⁶⁷,
 N.F. Castro^{124a}, G. Cataldi^{72a}, P. Catastini⁵⁷, A. Catinaccio³⁰, J.R. Catmore³⁰, A. Cattai³⁰,
 G. Cattani^{133a,133b}, S. Caughron⁸⁸, V. Cavaliere¹⁶⁵, P. Cavalleri⁷⁸, D. Cavalli^{89a}, M. Cavalli-Sforza¹²,
 V. Cavasinni^{122a,122b}, F. Ceradini^{134a,134b}, A.S. Cerqueira^{24b}, A. Cerri³⁰, L. Cerrito⁷⁵, F. Cerutti⁴⁷,
 S.A. Cetin^{19b}, A. Chafaq^{135a}, D. Chakraborty¹⁰⁶, I. Chalupkova¹²⁶, K. Chan³, P. Chang¹⁶⁵,
 B. Chapleau⁸⁵, J.D. Chapman²⁸, J.W. Chapman⁸⁷, E. Chareyre⁷⁸, D.G. Charlton¹⁸, V. Chavda⁸²,
 C.A. Chavez Barajas³⁰, S. Cheatham⁸⁵, S. Chekanov⁶, S.V. Chekulaev^{159a}, G.A. Chelkov⁶⁴,
 M.A. Chelstowska¹⁰⁴, C. Chen⁶³, H. Chen²⁵, S. Chen^{33c}, X. Chen¹⁷³, Y. Chen³⁵, Y. Cheng³¹,
 A. Cheplakov⁶⁴, R. Cherkaoui El Moursli^{135e}, V. Chernyatin²⁵, E. Cheu⁷, S.L. Cheung¹⁵⁸, L. Chevalier¹³⁶,
 G. Chiefari^{102a,102b}, L. Chikovani^{51a,*}, J.T. Childers³⁰, A. Chilingarov⁷¹, G. Chiodini^{72a}, A.S. Chisholm¹⁸,
 R.T. Chislett⁷⁷, A. Chitan^{26a}, M.V. Chizhov⁶⁴, G. Choudalakis³¹, S. Chouridou¹³⁷, I.A. Christidi⁷⁷,
 A. Christov⁴⁸, D. Chromek-Burckhart³⁰, M.L. Chu¹⁵¹, J. Chudoba¹²⁵, G. Ciapetti^{132a,132b}, A.K. Ciftci^{4a},
 R. Ciftci^{4a}, D. Cinca³⁴, V. Cindro⁷⁴, C. Ciocca^{20a,20b}, A. Ciocio¹⁵, M. Cirilli⁸⁷, P. Cirkovic^{13b},
 Z.H. Citron¹⁷², M. Citterio^{89a}, M. Ciubancan^{26a}, A. Clark⁴⁹, P.J. Clark⁴⁶, R.N. Clarke¹⁵, W. Cleland¹²³,
 J.C. Clemens⁸³, B. Clement⁵⁵, C. Clement^{146a,146b}, Y. Coadou⁸³, M. Cobal^{164a,164c}, A. Cocco¹³⁸,
 J. Cochran⁶³, L. Coffey²³, J.G. Cogan¹⁴³, J. Coggshall¹⁶⁵, E. Cogneras¹⁷⁸, J. Colas⁵, S. Cole¹⁰⁶,
 A.P. Colijn¹⁰⁵, N.J. Collins¹⁸, C. Collins-Tooth⁵³, J. Collot⁵⁵, T. Colombo^{119a,119b}, G. Colon⁸⁴,
 G. Compostella⁹⁹, P. Conde Muiño^{124a}, E. Coniavitis¹⁶⁶, M.C. Conidi¹², S.M. Consonni^{89a,89b},
 V. Consorti⁴⁸, S. Constantinescu^{26a}, C. Conta^{119a,119b}, G. Conti⁵⁷, F. Conventi^{102a,i}, M. Cooke¹⁵,
 B.D. Cooper⁷⁷, A.M. Cooper-Sarkar¹¹⁸, K. Copic¹⁵, T. Cornelissen¹⁷⁵, M. Corradi^{20a}, F. Corriveau^{85,j},
 A. Cortes-Gonzalez¹⁶⁵, G. Cortiana⁹⁹, G. Costa^{89a}, M.J. Costa¹⁶⁷, D. Costanzo¹³⁹, D. Côté³⁰,
 L. Courneyea¹⁶⁹, G. Cowan⁷⁶, C. Cowden²⁸, B.E. Cox⁸², K. Cranmer¹⁰⁸, F. Crescioli^{122a,122b},
 M. Cristinziani²¹, G. Crosetti^{37a,37b}, S. Crépe-Renaudin⁵⁵, C.-M. Cuciuc^{26a}, C. Cuenca Almenar¹⁷⁶,
 T. Cuhadar Donszelmann¹³⁹, J. Cummings¹⁷⁶, M. Curatolo⁴⁷, C.J. Curtis¹⁸, C. Cuthbert¹⁵⁰,
 P. Cwetanski⁶⁰, H. Czirr¹⁴¹, P. Czodrowski⁴⁴, Z. Czyczula¹⁷⁶, S. D'Auria⁵³, M. D'Onofrio⁷³,
 A. D'Orazio^{132a,132b}, M.J. Da Cunha Sargedas De Sousa^{124a}, C. Da Via⁸², W. Dabrowski³⁸, A. Dafinca¹¹⁸,
 T. Dai⁸⁷, C. Dallapiccola⁸⁴, M. Dam³⁶, M. Dameri^{50a,50b}, D.S. Damiani¹³⁷, H.O. Danielsson³⁰, V. Dao⁴⁹,
 G. Darbo^{50a}, G.L. Darlea^{26b}, J.A. Dassoulas⁴², W. Davey²¹, T. Davidek¹²⁶, N. Davidson⁸⁶, R. Davidson⁷¹,
 E. Davies^{118,c}, M. Davies⁹³, O. Davignon⁷⁸, A.R. Davison⁷⁷, Y. Davygora^{58a}, E. Dawe¹⁴², I. Dawson¹³⁹,
 R.K. Daya-Ishmukhametova²³, K. De⁸, R. de Asmundis^{102a}, S. De Castro^{20a,20b}, S. De Cecco⁷⁸,
 J. de Graat⁹⁸, N. De Groot¹⁰⁴, P. de Jong¹⁰⁵, C. De La Taille¹¹⁵, H. De la Torre⁸⁰, F. De Lorenzi⁶³,
 L. de Mora⁷¹, L. De Nooij¹⁰⁵, D. De Pedis^{132a}, A. De Salvo^{132a}, U. De Sanctis^{164a,164c}, A. De Santo¹⁴⁹,
 J.B. De Vivie De Regie¹¹⁵, G. De Zorzi^{132a,132b}, W.J. Dearnaley⁷¹, R. Debbe²⁵, C. Debenedetti⁴⁶,
 B. Dechenaux⁵⁵, D.V. Dedovich⁶⁴, J. Degenhardt¹²⁰, J. Del Peso⁸⁰, T. Del Prete^{122a,122b},
 T. Delemontex⁵⁵, M. Deliyergiyev⁷⁴, A. Dell'Acqua³⁰, L. Dell'Asta²², M. Della Pietra^{102a,i},
 D. della Volpe^{102a,102b}, M. Delmastro⁵, P.A. Delsart⁵⁵, C. Deluca¹⁰⁵, S. Demers¹⁷⁶, M. Demichev⁶⁴,

B. Demirkoz^{12,k}, S.P. Denisov¹²⁸, D. Derendarz³⁹, J.E. Derkaoui^{135d}, F. Derue⁷⁸, P. Dervan⁷³, K. Desch²¹,
 E. Devetak¹⁴⁸, P.O. Deviveiros¹⁰⁵, A. Dewhurst¹²⁹, B. DeWilde¹⁴⁸, S. Dhaliwal¹⁵⁸, R. Dhullipudi^{25,l},
 A. Di Ciaccio^{133a,133b}, L. Di Ciaccio⁵, C. Di Donato^{102a,102b}, A. Di Girolamo³⁰, B. Di Girolamo³⁰,
 S. Di Luise^{134a,134b}, A. Di Mattia¹⁷³, B. Di Micco³⁰, R. Di Nardo⁴⁷, A. Di Simone^{133a,133b},
 R. Di Sipio^{20a,20b}, M.A. Diaz^{32a}, E.B. Diehl⁸⁷, J. Dietrich⁴², T.A. Dietzsch^{58a}, S. Diglio⁸⁶,
 K. Dindar Yagci⁴⁰, J. Dingfelder²¹, F. Dinut^{26a}, C. Dionisi^{132a,132b}, P. Dita^{26a}, S. Dita^{26a}, F. Dittus³⁰,
 F. Djama⁸³, T. Djobava^{51b}, M.A.B. do Vale^{24c}, A. Do Valle Wemans^{124a,m}, T.K.O. Doan⁵, M. Dobbs⁸⁵,
 D. Dobos³⁰, E. Dobson^{30,n}, J. Dodd³⁵, C. Doglioni⁴⁹, T. Doherty⁵³, Y. Doi^{65,*}, J. Dolejsi¹²⁶, I. Dolenc⁷⁴,
 Z. Dolezal¹²⁶, B.A. Dolgoshein^{96,*}, T. Dohmae¹⁵⁵, M. Donadelli^{24d}, J. Donini³⁴, J. Dopke³⁰, A. Doria^{102a},
 A. Dos Anjos¹⁷³, A. Dotti^{122a,122b}, M.T. Dova⁷⁰, A.D. Doxiadis¹⁰⁵, A.T. Doyle⁵³, N. Dressnandt¹²⁰,
 M. Dris¹⁰, J. Dubbert⁹⁹, S. Dube¹⁵, E. Duchovni¹⁷², G. Duckeck⁹⁸, D. Duda¹⁷⁵, A. Dudarev³⁰,
 F. Dudziak⁶³, M. Dührssen³⁰, I.P. Duerdoth⁸², L. Duflost¹¹⁵, M-A. Dufour⁸⁵, L. Duguid⁷⁶, M. Dunford^{58a},
 H. Duran Yildiz^{4a}, R. Duxfield¹³⁹, M. Dwuznik³⁸, M. Düren⁵², W.L. Ebenstein⁴⁵, J. Ebke⁹⁸,
 S. Eckweiler⁸¹, K. Edmonds⁸¹, W. Edson², C.A. Edwards⁷⁶, N.C. Edwards⁵³, W. Ehrenfeld⁴², T. Eifert¹⁴³,
 G. Eigen¹⁴, K. Einsweiler¹⁵, E. Eisenhandler⁷⁵, T. Ekelof¹⁶⁶, M. El Kacimi^{135c}, M. Ellert¹⁶⁶, S. Elles⁵,
 F. Ellinghaus⁸¹, K. Ellis⁷⁵, N. Ellis³⁰, J. Elmsheuser⁹⁸, M. Elsing³⁰, D. Emelianov¹²⁹, R. Engelmann¹⁴⁸,
 A. Engl⁹⁸, B. Epp⁶¹, J. Erdmann⁵⁴, A. Ereditato¹⁷, D. Eriksson^{146a}, J. Ernst², M. Ernst²⁵, J. Ernwein¹³⁶,
 D. Errede¹⁶⁵, S. Errede¹⁶⁵, E. Ertel⁸¹, M. Escalier¹¹⁵, H. Esch⁴³, C. Escobar¹²³, X. Espinal Curull¹²,
 B. Esposito⁴⁷, F. Etienne⁸³, A.I. Etiennevire¹³⁶, E. Etzion¹⁵³, D. Evangelakou⁵⁴, H. Evans⁶⁰, L. Fabbri^{20a,20b},
 C. Fabre³⁰, R.M. Fakhruddinov¹²⁸, S. Falciano^{132a}, Y. Fang¹⁷³, M. Fanti^{89a,89b}, A. Farbin⁸, A. Farilla^{134a},
 J. Farley¹⁴⁸, T. Farooque¹⁵⁸, S. Farrell¹⁶³, S.M. Farrington¹⁷⁰, P. Farthouat³⁰, F. Fassi¹⁶⁷, P. Fassnacht³⁰,
 D. Fassouliotis⁹, B. Fatholahzadeh¹⁵⁸, A. Favareto^{89a,89b}, L. Fayard¹¹⁵, S. Fazio^{37a,37b}, R. Febbraro³⁴,
 P. Federic^{144a}, O.L. Fedin¹²¹, W. Fedorko⁸⁸, M. Fehling-Kaschek⁴⁸, L. Felgioni⁸³, C. Feng^{33d}, E.J. Feng⁶,
 A.B. Fenyuk¹²⁸, J. Ferencei^{144b}, W. Fernando⁶, S. Ferrag⁵³, J. Ferrando⁵³, V. Ferrara⁴², A. Ferrari¹⁶⁶,
 P. Ferrari¹⁰⁵, R. Ferrari^{119a}, D.E. Ferreira de Lima⁵³, A. Ferrer¹⁶⁷, D. Ferrere⁴⁹, C. Ferretti⁸⁷,
 A. Ferretto Parodi^{50a,50b}, M. Fiascaris³¹, F. Fiedler⁸¹, A. Filipčić⁷⁴, F. Filthaut¹⁰⁴, M. Fincke-Keeler¹⁶⁹,
 M.C.N. Fiolhais^{124a,g}, L. Fiorini¹⁶⁷, A. Firan⁴⁰, G. Fischer⁴², M.J. Fisher¹⁰⁹, M. Flechl⁴⁸, I. Fleck¹⁴¹,
 J. Fleckner⁸¹, P. Fleischmann¹⁷⁴, S. Fleischmann¹⁷⁵, T. Flick¹⁷⁵, A. Floderus⁷⁹, L.R. Flores Castillo¹⁷³,
 M.J. Flowerdew⁹⁹, T. Fonseca Martin¹⁷, A. Formica¹³⁶, A. Forti⁸², D. Fortin^{159a}, D. Fournier¹¹⁵,
 A.J. Fowler⁴⁵, H. Fox⁷¹, P. Francavilla¹², M. Franchini^{20a,20b}, S. Franchino^{119a,119b}, D. Francis³⁰,
 T. Frank¹⁷², M. Franklin⁵⁷, S. Franz³⁰, M. Fraternali^{119a,119b}, S. Fratina¹²⁰, S.T. French²⁸, C. Friedrich⁴²,
 F. Friedrich⁴⁴, R. Froeschl³⁰, D. Froidevaux³⁰, J.A. Frost²⁸, C. Fukunaga¹⁵⁶, E. Fullana Torregrosa³⁰,
 B.G. Fulson¹⁴³, J. Fuster¹⁶⁷, C. Gabaldon³⁰, O. Gabizon¹⁷², T. Gadfort²⁵, S. Gadomski⁴⁹,
 G. Gagliardi^{50a,50b}, P. Gagnon⁶⁰, C. Galea⁹⁸, B. Galhardo^{124a}, E.J. Gallas¹¹⁸, V. Gallo¹⁷, B.J. Gallop¹²⁹,
 P. Gallus¹²⁵, K.K. Gan¹⁰⁹, Y.S. Gao^{143,e}, A. Gaponenko¹⁵, F. Garbersson¹⁷⁶, M. Garcia-Sciveres¹⁵,
 C. García¹⁶⁷, J.E. García Navarro¹⁶⁷, R.W. Gardner³¹, N. Garelli³⁰, H. Garitaonandia¹⁰⁵, V. Garonne³⁰,
 C. Gatti⁴⁷, G. Gaudio^{119a}, B. Gaur¹⁴¹, L. Gauthier¹³⁶, P. Gauzzi^{132a,132b}, I.L. Gavrilenko⁹⁴, C. Gay¹⁶⁸,
 G. Gaycken²¹, E.N. Gazis¹⁰, P. Ge^{33d}, Z. Gecse¹⁶⁸, C.N.P. Gee¹²⁹, D.A.A. Geerts¹⁰⁵, Ch. Geich-Gimbel²¹,
 K. Gellerstedt^{146a,146b}, C. Gemme^{50a}, A. Gemmell⁵³, M.H. Genest⁵⁵, S. Gentile^{132a,132b}, M. George⁵⁴,
 S. George⁷⁶, P. Gerlach¹⁷⁵, A. Gershon¹⁵³, C. Geweniger^{58a}, H. Ghazlane^{135b}, N. Ghodbane³⁴,
 B. Giacobbe^{20a}, S. Giagu^{132a,132b}, V. Giakoumopoulou⁹, V. Giangiobbe¹², F. Gianotti³⁰, B. Gibbard²⁵,
 A. Gibson¹⁵⁸, S.M. Gibson³⁰, M. Gilchriese¹⁵, D. Gillberg²⁹, A.R. Gillman¹²⁹, D.M. Gingrich^{3,d},
 J. Ginzburg¹⁵³, N. Giokaris⁹, M.P. Giordani^{164c}, R. Giordano^{102a,102b}, F.M. Giorgi¹⁶, P. Giovannini⁹⁹,
 P.F. Giraud¹³⁶, D. Giugni^{89a}, M. Giunta⁹³, B.K. Gjølsten¹¹⁷, L.K. Gladilin⁹⁷, C. Glasman⁸⁰, J. Glatzer²¹,
 A. Glazov⁴², K.W. Glitza¹⁷⁵, G.L. Glonti⁶⁴, J.R. Goddard⁷⁵, J. Godfrey¹⁴², J. Godlewski³⁰, M. Goebel⁴²,
 T. Göpfert⁴⁴, C. Goeringer⁸¹, C. Gössling⁴³, S. Goldfarb⁸⁷, T. Golling¹⁷⁶, A. Gomes^{124a,b},
 L.S. Gomez Fajardo⁴², R. Gonçalo⁷⁶, J. Goncalves Pinto Firmino Da Costa⁴², L. Gonella²¹, S. González de
 la Hoz¹⁶⁷, G. Gonzalez Parra¹², M.L. Gonzalez Silva²⁷, S. Gonzalez-Sevilla⁴⁹, J.J. Goodson¹⁴⁸,
 L. Goossens³⁰, P.A. Gorbounov⁹⁵, H.A. Gordon²⁵, I. Gorelov¹⁰³, G. Gorfine¹⁷⁵, B. Gorini³⁰,
 E. Gorini^{72a,72b}, A. Gorišek⁷⁴, E. Gornicki³⁹, A.T. Goshaw⁶, M. Gosselink¹⁰⁵, M.I. Gostkin⁶⁴,
 I. Gough Eschrich¹⁶³, M. Gouighri^{135a}, D. Goujdami^{135c}, M.P. Goulette⁴⁹, A.G. Goussiou¹³⁸, C. Goy⁵,
 S. Gozpinar²³, I. Grabowska-Bold³⁸, P. Grafström^{20a,20b}, K.-J. Grahm⁴², E. Gramstad¹¹⁷,

F. Grancagnolo^{72a}, S. Grancagnolo¹⁶, V. Grassi¹⁴⁸, V. Gratchev¹²¹, N. Grau³⁵, H.M. Gray³⁰,
 J.A. Gray¹⁴⁸, E. Graziani^{134a}, O.G. Grebenyuk¹²¹, T. Greenshaw⁷³, Z.D. Greenwood^{25,l}, K. Gregersen³⁶,
 I.M. Gregor⁴², P. Grenier¹⁴³, J. Griffiths⁸, N. Grigalashvili⁶⁴, A.A. Grillo¹³⁷, S. Grinstein¹², Ph. Gris³⁴,
 Y.V. Grishkevich⁹⁷, J.-F. Grivaz¹¹⁵, E. Gross¹⁷², J. Grosse-Knetter⁵⁴, J. Groth-Jensen¹⁷², K. Grybel¹⁴¹,
 D. Guest¹⁷⁶, C. Guicheney³⁴, E. Guido^{50a,50b}, S. Guindon⁵⁴, U. Gul⁵³, J. Gunther¹²⁵, B. Guo¹⁵⁸, J. Guo³⁵,
 P. Gutierrez¹¹¹, N. Guttman¹⁵³, O. Gutzwiller¹⁷³, C. Guyot¹³⁶, C. Gwenlan¹¹⁸, C.B. Gwilliam⁷³,
 A. Haas¹⁰⁸, S. Haas³⁰, C. Haber¹⁵, H.K. Hadavand⁸, D.R. Hadley¹⁸, P. Haefner²¹, F. Hahn³⁰,
 Z. Hajduk³⁹, H. Hakobyan¹⁷⁷, D. Hall¹¹⁸, K. Hamacher¹⁷⁵, P. Hamal¹¹³, K. Hamano⁸⁶, M. Hamer⁵⁴,
 A. Hamilton^{145b,o}, S. Hamilton¹⁶¹, L. Han^{33b}, K. Hanagaki¹¹⁶, K. Hanawa¹⁶⁰, M. Hance¹⁵, C. Handel⁸¹,
 P. Hanke^{58a}, J.R. Hansen³⁶, J.B. Hansen³⁶, J.D. Hansen³⁶, P.H. Hansen³⁶, P. Hansson¹⁴³, K. Hara¹⁶⁰,
 T. Harenberg¹⁷⁵, S. Harkusha⁹⁰, D. Harper⁸⁷, R.D. Harrington⁴⁶, O.M. Harris¹³⁸, J. Hartert⁴⁸,
 F. Hartjes¹⁰⁵, T. Haruyama⁶⁵, A. Harvey⁵⁶, S. Hasegawa¹⁰¹, Y. Hasegawa¹⁴⁰, S. Hassani¹³⁶, S. Haug¹⁷,
 M. Hauschild³⁰, R. Hauser⁸⁸, M. Havranek²¹, C.M. Hawkes¹⁸, R.J. Hawkings³⁰, A.D. Hawkins⁷⁹,
 T. Hayakawa⁶⁶, T. Hayashi¹⁶⁰, D. Hayden⁷⁶, C.P. Hays¹¹⁸, H.S. Hayward⁷³, S.J. Haywood¹²⁹, S.J. Head¹⁸,
 V. Hedberg⁷⁹, L. Heelan⁸, S. Heim¹²⁰, B. Heinemann¹⁵, S. Heisterkamp³⁶, L. Helary²², C. Heller⁹⁸,
 M. Heller³⁰, S. Hellman^{146a,146b}, D. Hellmich²¹, C. Hensens¹², R.C.W. Henderson⁷¹, M. Henke^{58a},
 A. Henrichs¹⁷⁶, A.M. Henriques Correia³⁰, S. Henrot-Versille¹¹⁵, C. Hensel⁵⁴, T. Henß¹⁷⁵,
 C.M. Hernandez⁸, Y. Hernández Jiménez¹⁶⁷, R. Herrberg¹⁶, G. Herten⁴⁸, R. Hertenberger⁹⁸, L. Hervás³⁰,
 G.G. Hesketh⁷⁷, N.P. Hessey¹⁰⁵, E. Higón-Rodríguez¹⁶⁷, J.C. Hill²⁸, K.H. Hiller⁴², S. Hillert²¹,
 S.J. Hillier¹⁸, I. Hinchliffe¹⁵, E. Hines¹²⁰, M. Hirose¹¹⁶, F. Hirsch⁴³, D. Hirschbuehl¹⁷⁵, J. Hobbs¹⁴⁸,
 N. Hod¹⁵³, M.C. Hodgkinson¹³⁹, P. Hodgson¹³⁹, A. Hoecker³⁰, M.R. Hoefkamp¹⁰³, J. Hoffman⁴⁰,
 D. Hoffmann⁸³, M. Höhlfeld⁸¹, M. Holder¹⁴¹, S.O. Holmgren^{146a}, T. Holy¹²⁷, J.L. Holzbauer⁸⁸,
 T.M. Hong¹²⁰, L. Hooft van Huysduynen¹⁰⁸, S. Horner⁴⁸, J.-Y. Hostachy⁵⁵, S. Hou¹⁵¹, A. Houmada^{135a},
 J. Howard¹¹⁸, J. Howarth⁸², I. Hristova¹⁶, J. Hrivnac¹¹⁵, T. Hryn'ova⁵, P.J. Hsu⁸¹, S.-C. Hsu¹⁵, D. Hu³⁵,
 Z. Hubacek¹²⁷, F. Hubaut⁸³, F. Huegging²¹, A. Huettmann⁴², T.B. Huffman¹¹⁸, E.W. Hughes³⁵,
 G. Hughes⁷¹, M. Huhtinen³⁰, M. Hurwitz¹⁵, N. Huseynov^{64,p}, J. Huston⁸⁸, J. Huth⁵⁷, G. Iacobucci⁴⁹,
 G. Iakovidis¹⁰, M. Ibbotson⁸², I. Ibragimov¹⁴¹, L. Iconomidou-Fayard¹¹⁵, J. Idarraga¹¹⁵, P. Iengo^{102a},
 O. Igonkina¹⁰⁵, Y. Ikegami⁶⁵, M. Ikeno⁶⁵, D. Iliadis¹⁵⁴, N. Ilic¹⁵⁸, T. Ince⁹⁹, P. Ioannou⁹, M. Iodice^{134a},
 K. Iordanidou⁹, V. Ippolito^{132a,132b}, A. Irlés Quiles¹⁶⁷, C. Isaksson¹⁶⁶, M. Ishino⁶⁷, M. Ishitsuka¹⁵⁷,
 R. Ishmukhametov¹⁰⁹, C. Issever¹¹⁸, S. Istin^{19a}, A.V. Ivashin¹²⁸, W. Iwanski³⁹, H. Iwasaki⁶⁵, J.M. Izen⁴¹,
 V. Izzo^{102a}, B. Jackson¹²⁰, J.N. Jackson⁷³, P. Jackson¹, M.R. Jaekel³⁰, V. Jain⁶⁰, K. Jakobs⁴⁸,
 S. Jakobsen³⁶, T. Jakoubek¹²⁵, J. Jakubek¹²⁷, D.O. Jamin¹⁵¹, D.K. Jana¹¹¹, E. Jansen⁷⁷, H. Jansen³⁰,
 J. Janssen²¹, A. Jantsch⁹⁹, M. Janus⁴⁸, R.C. Jared¹⁷³, G. Jarlskog⁷⁹, L. Jeanty⁵⁷, I. Jen-La Plante³¹,
 D. Jennens⁸⁶, P. Jenni³⁰, A.E. Loevschall-Jensen³⁶, P. Jez³⁶, S. Jézéquel⁵, M.K. Jha^{20a}, H. Ji¹⁷³, W. Ji⁸¹,
 J. Jia¹⁴⁸, Y. Jiang^{33b}, M. Jimenez Belenguer⁴², S. Jin^{33a}, O. Jinnouchi¹⁵⁷, M.D. Joergensen³⁶, D. Joffe⁴⁰,
 M. Johansen^{146a,146b}, K.E. Johansson^{146a}, P. Johansson¹³⁹, S. Johnert⁴², K.A. Johns⁷,
 K. Jon-And^{146a,146b}, G. Jones¹⁷⁰, R.W.L. Jones⁷¹, T.J. Jones⁷³, C. Joram³⁰, P.M. Jorge^{124a}, K.D. Joshi⁸²,
 J. Jovicevic¹⁴⁷, T. Jovin^{13b}, X. Ju¹⁷³, C.A. Jung⁴³, R.M. Jungst³⁰, V. Juranek¹²⁵, P. Jussel⁶¹,
 A. Juste Rozas¹², S. Kabana¹⁷, M. Kaci¹⁶⁷, A. Kaczmarska³⁹, P. Kadlecik³⁶, M. Kado¹¹⁵, H. Kagan¹⁰⁹,
 M. Kagan⁵⁷, E. Kajomovitz¹⁵², S. Kalinin¹⁷⁵, L.V. Kalinovskaya⁶⁴, S. Kama⁴⁰, N. Kanaya¹⁵⁵,
 M. Kaneda³⁰, S. Kaneti²⁸, T. Kanno¹⁵⁷, V.A. Kantserov⁹⁶, J. Kanzaki⁶⁵, B. Kaplan¹⁰⁸, A. Kapliy³¹,
 J. Kaplon³⁰, D. Kar⁵³, M. Karagounis²¹, K. Karakostas¹⁰, M. Karnevskiy⁴², V. Kartvelishvili⁷¹,
 A.N. Karyukhin¹²⁸, L. Kashif¹⁷³, G. Kasieczka^{58b}, R.D. Kass¹⁰⁹, A. Kastanas¹⁴, M. Kataoka⁵,
 Y. Kataoka¹⁵⁵, E. Katsoufis¹⁰, J. Katzy⁴², V. Kaushik⁷, K. Kawagoe⁶⁹, T. Kawamoto¹⁵⁵, G. Kawamura⁸¹,
 M.S. Kayl¹⁰⁵, S. Kazama¹⁵⁵, V.A. Kazanin¹⁰⁷, M.Y. Kazarinov⁶⁴, R. Keeler¹⁶⁹, P.T. Keener¹²⁰,
 R. Kehoe⁴⁰, M. Keil⁵⁴, G.D. Kekelidze⁶⁴, J.S. Keller¹³⁸, M. Kenyon⁵³, O. Kepka¹²⁵, N. Kerschen³⁰,
 B.P. Kerševan⁷⁴, S. Kersten¹⁷⁵, K. Kessoku¹⁵⁵, J. Keung¹⁵⁸, F. Khalil-zada¹¹, H. Khandanyan^{146a,146b},
 A. Khanov¹¹², D. Kharchenko⁶⁴, A. Khodinov⁹⁶, A. Khomich^{58a}, T.J. Khoo²⁸, G. Khoriauli²¹,
 A. Khoroshilov¹⁷⁵, V. Khovanskiy⁹⁵, E. Khramov⁶⁴, J. Khubua^{51b}, H. Kim^{146a,146b}, S.H. Kim¹⁶⁰,
 N. Kimura¹⁷¹, O. Kind¹⁶, B.T. King⁷³, M. King⁶⁶, R.S.B. King¹¹⁸, J. Kirk¹²⁹, A.E. Kiryunin⁹⁹,
 T. Kishimoto⁶⁶, D. Kisielewska³⁸, T. Kitamura⁶⁶, T. Kittelmann¹²³, K. Kiuchi¹⁶⁰, E. Kladiva^{144b},
 M. Klein⁷³, U. Klein⁷³, K. Kleinknecht⁸¹, M. Klemetti⁸⁵, A. Klier¹⁷², P. Klimek^{146a,146b}, A. Klimentov²⁵,

R. Klingenberg⁴³, J.A. Klinger⁸², E.B. Klinkby³⁶, T. Klioutchnikova³⁰, P.F. Klok¹⁰⁴, S. Klous¹⁰⁵,
 E.-E. Kluge^{58a}, T. Kluge⁷³, P. Kluit¹⁰⁵, S. Kluth⁹⁹, E. Kneringer⁶¹, E.B.F.G. Knoop⁸³, A. Knue⁵⁴,
 B.R. Ko⁴⁵, T. Kobayashi¹⁵⁵, M. Kobel⁴⁴, M. Kocian¹⁴³, P. Kodys¹²⁶, K. Köneke³⁰, A.C. König¹⁰⁴,
 S. Koenig⁸¹, L. Köpke⁸¹, F. Koetsveld¹⁰⁴, P. Koevesarki²¹, T. Koffas²⁹, E. Koffeman¹⁰⁵, L.A. Kogan¹¹⁸,
 S. Kohlmann¹⁷⁵, F. Kohn⁵⁴, Z. Kohout¹²⁷, T. Kohriki⁶⁵, T. Koi¹⁴³, G.M. Kolachev^{107,*}, H. Kolanoski¹⁶,
 V. Kolesnikov⁶⁴, I. Koletsou^{89a}, J. Koll⁸⁸, A.A. Komar⁹⁴, Y. Komori¹⁵⁵, T. Kondo⁶⁵, T. Kono^{42,q},
 A.I. Kononov⁴⁸, R. Konoplich^{108,r}, N. Konstantinidis⁷⁷, R. Kopeliansky¹⁵², S. Koperny³⁸, K. Korcyl³⁹,
 K. Kordas¹⁵⁴, A. Korn¹¹⁸, A. Korol¹⁰⁷, I. Korolkov¹², E.V. Korolkova¹³⁹, V.A. Korotkov¹²⁸, O. Kortner⁹⁹,
 S. Kortner⁹⁹, V.V. Kostyukhin²¹, S. Kotov⁹⁹, V.M. Kotov⁶⁴, A. Kotwal⁴⁵, C. Kourkoumelis⁹,
 V. Kouskoura¹⁵⁴, A. Koutsman^{159a}, R. Kowalewski¹⁶⁹, T.Z. Kowalski³⁸, W. Kozanecki¹³⁶, A.S. Kozhin¹²⁸,
 V. Kral¹²⁷, V.A. Kramarenko⁹⁷, G. Kramberger⁷⁴, M.W. Krasny⁷⁸, A. Krasznahorkay¹⁰⁸, J.K. Kraus²¹,
 S. Kreiss¹⁰⁸, F. Krejci¹²⁷, J. Kretzschmar⁷³, N. Krieger⁵⁴, P. Krieger¹⁵⁸, K. Kroeninger⁵⁴, H. Kroha⁹⁹,
 J. Kroll¹²⁰, J. Kroseberg²¹, J. Krstic^{13a}, U. Kruchonak⁶⁴, H. Krüger²¹, T. Kruker¹⁷, N. Krumnack⁶³,
 Z.V. Krumshteyn⁶⁴, M.K. Kruse⁴⁵, T. Kubota⁸⁶, S. Kuday^{4a}, S. Kuehn⁴⁸, A. Kugel^{58c}, T. Kuhl⁴²,
 D. Kuhn⁶¹, V. Kukhtin⁶⁴, Y. Kulchitsky⁹⁰, S. Kuleshov^{32b}, C. Kummer⁹⁸, M. Kuna⁷⁸, J. Kunkle¹²⁰,
 A. Kupco¹²⁵, H. Kurashige⁶⁶, M. Kurata¹⁶⁰, Y.A. Kurochkin⁹⁰, V. Kus¹²⁵, E.S. Kuwertz¹⁴⁷, M. Kuze¹⁵⁷,
 J. Kvita¹⁴², R. Kwee¹⁶, A. La Rosa⁴⁹, L. La Rotonda^{37a,37b}, L. Labarga⁸⁰, J. Labbe⁵, S. Lablak^{135a},
 C. Lacasta¹⁶⁷, F. Lacava^{132a,132b}, J. Lacey²⁹, H. Lacker¹⁶, D. Lacour⁷⁸, V.R. Lacuesta¹⁶⁷, E. Ladygin⁶⁴,
 R. Lafaye⁵, B. Laforge⁷⁸, T. Lagouri¹⁷⁶, S. Lai⁴⁸, E. Laisne⁵⁵, L. Lambourne⁷⁷, C.L. Lampen⁷,
 W. Lampl⁷, E. Lancon¹³⁶, U. Landgraf⁴⁸, M.P.J. Landon⁷⁵, V.S. Lang^{58a}, C. Lange⁴², A.J. Lankford¹⁶³,
 F. Lanni²⁵, K. Lantzsch¹⁷⁵, S. Laplace⁷⁸, C. Lapoire²¹, J.F. Laporte¹³⁶, T. Lari^{89a}, A. Larner¹¹⁸,
 M. Lassnig³⁰, P. Laurelli⁴⁷, V. Lavorini^{37a,37b}, W. Lavrijsen¹⁵, P. Laycock⁷³, O. Le Dortz⁷⁸,
 E. Le Guirriec⁸³, E. Le Menedeu¹², T. LeCompte⁶, F. Ledroit-Guillon⁵⁵, H. Lee¹⁰⁵, J.S.H. Lee¹¹⁶,
 S.C. Lee¹⁵¹, L. Lee¹⁷⁶, M. Lefebvre¹⁶⁹, M. Legendre¹³⁶, F. Legger⁹⁸, C. Leggett¹⁵, M. Lehmacher²¹,
 G. Lehmann Miotto³⁰, M.A.L. Leite^{24d}, R. Leitner¹²⁶, D. Lellouch¹⁷², B. Lemmer⁵⁴, V. Lendermann^{58a},
 K.J.C. Leney^{145b}, T. Lenz¹⁰⁵, G. Lenzen¹⁷⁵, B. Lenzi³⁰, K. Leonhardt⁴⁴, S. Leontsinis¹⁰, F. Lepold^{58a},
 C. Leroy⁹³, J.-R. Lessard¹⁶⁹, C.G. Lester²⁸, C.M. Lester¹²⁰, J. Levêque⁵, D. Levin⁸⁷, L.J. Levinson¹⁷²,
 A. Lewis¹¹⁸, G.H. Lewis¹⁰⁸, A.M. Leyko²¹, M. Leyton¹⁶, B. Li^{33b}, B. Li⁸³, H. Li¹⁴⁸, H.L. Li³¹, S. Li^{33b,s},
 X. Li⁸⁷, Z. Liang^{118,t}, H. Liao³⁴, B. Liberti^{133a}, P. Lichard³⁰, M. Lichtnecker⁹⁸, K. Lie¹⁶⁵, W. Liebig¹⁴,
 C. Limbach²¹, A. Limosani⁸⁶, M. Limper⁶², S.C. Lin^{151,u}, F. Linde¹⁰⁵, J.T. Linnemann⁸⁸, E. Lipeles¹²⁰,
 A. Lipniacka¹⁴, T.M. Liss¹⁶⁵, D. Lissauer²⁵, A. Lister⁴⁹, A.M. Litke¹³⁷, C. Liu²⁹, D. Liu¹⁵¹, H. Liu⁸⁷,
 J.B. Liu⁸⁷, L. Liu⁸⁷, M. Liu^{33b}, Y. Liu^{33b}, M. Livan^{119a,119b}, S.S.A. Livermore¹¹⁸, A. Lleres⁵⁵,
 J. Llorente Merino⁸⁰, S.L. Lloyd⁷⁵, E. Lobodzinska⁴², P. Loch⁷, W.S. Lockman¹³⁷, T. Loddenkoetter²¹,
 F.K. Loebinger⁸², A. Loginov¹⁷⁶, C.W. Loh¹⁶⁸, T. Lohse¹⁶, K. Lohwasser⁴⁸, M. Lokajicek¹²⁵,
 V.P. Lombardo⁵, R.E. Long⁷¹, L. Lopes^{124a}, D. Lopez Mateos⁵⁷, J. Lorenz⁹⁸, N. Lorenzo Martinez¹¹⁵,
 M. Losada¹⁶², P. Loscutoff¹⁵, F. Lo Sterzo^{132a,132b}, M.J. Losty^{159a,*}, X. Lou⁴¹, A. Lounis¹¹⁵,
 K.F. Loureiro¹⁶², J. Love⁶, P.A. Love⁷¹, A.J. Lowe^{143,e}, F. Lu^{33a}, H.J. Lubatti¹³⁸, C. Luci^{132a,132b},
 A. Lucotte⁵⁵, A. Ludwig⁴⁴, D. Ludwig⁴², I. Ludwig⁴⁸, J. Ludwig⁴⁸, F. Luehring⁶⁰, G. Luijckx¹⁰⁵,
 W. Lukas⁶¹, L. Luminari^{132a}, E. Lund¹¹⁷, B. Lund-Jensen¹⁴⁷, B. Lundberg⁷⁹, J. Lundberg^{146a,146b},
 O. Lundberg^{146a,146b}, J. Lundquist³⁶, M. Lungwitz⁸¹, D. Lynn²⁵, E. Lytken⁷⁹, H. Ma²⁵, L.L. Ma¹⁷³,
 G. Maccarrone⁴⁷, A. Macchiolo⁹⁹, B. Maček⁷⁴, J. Machado Miguens^{124a}, D. Macina³⁰, R. Mackeprang³⁶,
 R.J. Madaras¹⁵, H.J. Maddocks⁷¹, W.F. Mader⁴⁴, R. Maenner^{58c}, T. Maeno²⁵, P. Mättig¹⁷⁵, S. Mättig⁴²,
 L. Magnoni¹⁶³, E. Magradze⁵⁴, K. Mahboubi⁴⁸, J. Mahlstedt¹⁰⁵, S. Mahmoud⁷³, G. Mahout¹⁸,
 C. Maiani¹³⁶, C. Maidantchik^{24a}, A. Maio^{124a,b}, S. Majewski²⁵, Y. Makida⁶⁵, N. Makovec¹¹⁵, P. Mal¹³⁶,
 B. Malaescu³⁰, Pa. Malecki³⁹, P. Malecki³⁹, V.P. Maleev¹²¹, F. Malek⁵⁵, U. Mallik⁶², D. Malon⁶,
 C. Malone¹⁴³, S. Maltezos¹⁰, V. Malyshev¹⁰⁷, S. Malyukov³⁰, R. Mameghani⁹⁸, J. Mamuzic^{13b},
 A. Manabe⁶⁵, L. Mandelli^{89a}, I. Mandić⁷⁴, R. Mandrysch¹⁶, J. Maneira^{124a}, A. Manfredini⁹⁹,
 L. Manhaes de Andrade Filho^{24b}, J.A. Manjarres Ramos¹³⁶, A. Mann⁵⁴, P.M. Manning¹³⁷,
 A. Manousakis-Katsikakis⁹, B. Mansoulie¹³⁶, A. Mapelli³⁰, L. Mapelli³⁰, L. March¹⁶⁷, J.F. Marchand²⁹,
 F. Marchese^{133a,133b}, G. Marchiori⁷⁸, M. Marcisovsky¹²⁵, C.P. Marino¹⁶⁹, F. Marroquim^{24a}, Z. Marshall³⁰,
 L.F. Marti¹⁷, S. Marti-Garcia¹⁶⁷, B. Martin³⁰, B. Martin⁸⁸, J.P. Martin⁹³, T.A. Martin¹⁸, V.J. Martin⁴⁶,
 B. Martin dit Latour⁴⁹, S. Martin-Haugh¹⁴⁹, M. Martinez¹², V. Martinez Outschoorn⁵⁷,

A.C. Martyniuk¹⁶⁹, M. Marx⁸², F. Marzano^{132a}, A. Marzin¹¹¹, L. Masetti⁸¹, T. Mashimo¹⁵⁵,
 R. Mashinistov⁹⁴, J. Masik⁸², A.L. Maslennikov¹⁰⁷, I. Massa^{20a,20b}, G. Massaro¹⁰⁵, N. Massol⁵,
 P. Mastrandrea¹⁴⁸, A. Mastroberardino^{37a,37b}, T. Masubuchi¹⁵⁵, P. Matricon¹¹⁵, H. Matsunaga¹⁵⁵,
 T. Matsushita⁶⁶, C. Mattravers^{118,c}, J. Maurer⁸³, S.J. Maxfield⁷³, D.A. Maximov^{107,f}, A. Mayne¹³⁹,
 R. Mazini¹⁵¹, M. Mazur²¹, L. Mazzaferro^{133a,133b}, M. Mazzanti^{89a}, J. Mc Donald⁸⁵, S.P. Mc Kee⁸⁷,
 A. McCarn¹⁶⁵, R.L. McCarthy¹⁴⁸, T.G. McCarthy²⁹, N.A. McCubbin¹²⁹, K.W. McFarlane^{56,*},
 J.A. Mcfayden¹³⁹, G. Mchedlidze^{51b}, T. McLaughlan¹⁸, S.J. McMahon¹²⁹, R.A. McPherson^{169,j},
 A. Meade⁸⁴, J. Mechnich¹⁰⁵, M. Mechtel¹⁷⁵, M. Medinnis⁴², S. Meehan³¹, R. Meera-Lebbai¹¹¹,
 T. Meguro¹¹⁶, S. Mehlhase³⁶, A. Mehta⁷³, K. Meier^{58a}, B. Meirose⁷⁹, C. Melachrinou³¹,
 B.R. Mellado Garcia¹⁷³, F. Meloni^{89a,89b}, L. Mendoza Navas¹⁶², Z. Meng^{151,v}, A. Mengarelli^{20a,20b},
 S. Menke⁹⁹, E. Meoni¹⁶¹, K.M. Mercurio⁵⁷, P. Mermod⁴⁹, L. Merola^{102a,102b}, C. Meroni^{89a}, F.S. Merritt³¹,
 H. Merritt¹⁰⁹, A. Messina^{30,w}, J. Metcalfe²⁵, A.S. Mete¹⁶³, C. Meyer⁸¹, C. Meyer³¹, J-P. Meyer¹³⁶,
 J. Meyer¹⁷⁴, J. Meyer⁵⁴, S. Michal³⁰, L. Micu^{26a}, R.P. Middleton¹²⁹, S. Migas⁷³, L. Mijović¹³⁶,
 G. Mikenberg¹⁷², M. Mikesikova¹²⁵, M. Mikuz⁷⁴, D.W. Miller³¹, R.J. Miller⁸⁸, W.J. Mills¹⁶⁸, C. Mills⁵⁷,
 A. Milov¹⁷², D.A. Milstead^{146a,146b}, D. Milstein¹⁷², A.A. Minaenko¹²⁸, M. Miñano Moya¹⁶⁷,
 I.A. Minashvili⁶⁴, A.I. Mincer¹⁰⁸, B. Mindur³⁸, M. Mineev⁶⁴, Y. Ming¹⁷³, L.M. Mir¹², G. Mirabelli^{132a},
 J. Mitrevski¹³⁷, V.A. Mitsou¹⁶⁷, S. Mitsui⁶⁵, P.S. Miyagawa¹³⁹, J.U. Mjörnmark⁷⁹, T. Moa^{146a,146b},
 V. Moeller²⁸, K. Mönig⁴², N. Möser²¹, S. Mohapatra¹⁴⁸, W. Mohr⁴⁸, R. Moles-Valls¹⁶⁷, A. Molfetas³⁰,
 J. Monk⁷⁷, E. Monnier⁸³, J. Montejo Berlingen¹², F. Monticelli⁷⁰, S. Monzani^{20a,20b}, R.W. Moore³,
 G.F. Moorhead⁸⁶, C. Mora Herrera⁴⁹, A. Moraes⁵³, N. Morange¹³⁶, J. Morel⁵⁴, G. Morello^{37a,37b},
 D. Moreno⁸¹, M. Moreno Llacer¹⁶⁷, P. Morettini^{50a}, M. Morgenstern⁴⁴, M. Morii⁵⁷, A.K. Morley³⁰,
 G. Mornacchi³⁰, J.D. Morris⁷⁵, L. Morvaj¹⁰¹, H.G. Moser⁹⁹, M. Mosidze^{51b}, J. Moss¹⁰⁹, R. Mount¹⁴³,
 E. Mountricha^{10,x}, S.V. Mouraviev^{94,*}, E.J.W. Moyse⁸⁴, F. Mueller^{58a}, J. Mueller¹²³, K. Mueller²¹,
 T.A. Müller⁹⁸, T. Mueller⁸¹, D. Muenstermann³⁰, Y. Munwes¹⁵³, W.J. Murray¹²⁹, I. Mussche¹⁰⁵,
 E. Musto¹⁵², A.G. Myagkov¹²⁸, M. Myska¹²⁵, O. Nackenhorst⁵⁴, J. Nadal¹², K. Nagai¹⁶⁰, R. Nagai¹⁵⁷,
 K. Nagano⁶⁵, A. Nagarkar¹⁰⁹, Y. Nagasaka⁵⁹, M. Nagel⁹⁹, A.M. Nairz³⁰, Y. Nakahama³⁰, K. Nakamura¹⁵⁵,
 T. Nakamura¹⁵⁵, I. Nakano¹¹⁰, G. Nanava²¹, A. Napier¹⁶¹, R. Narayan^{58b}, M. Nash^{77,c}, T. Nattermann²¹,
 T. Naumann⁴², G. Navarro¹⁶², H.A. Neal⁸⁷, P.Yu. Nechaeva⁹⁴, T.J. Neep⁸², A. Negri^{119a,119b}, G. Negri³⁰,
 M. Negrini^{20a}, S. Nektarijevic⁴⁹, A. Nelson¹⁶³, T.K. Nelson¹⁴³, S. Nemecek¹²⁵, P. Nemethy¹⁰⁸,
 A.A. Nepomuceno^{24a}, M. Nessi^{30,y}, M.S. Neubauer¹⁶⁵, M. Neumann¹⁷⁵, A. Neusiedl⁸¹, R.M. Neves¹⁰⁸,
 P. Nevski²⁵, F.M. Newcomer¹²⁰, P.R. Newman¹⁸, V. Nguyen Thi Hong¹³⁶, R.B. Nickerson¹¹⁸,
 R. Nicolaidou¹³⁶, B. Nicquevert³⁰, F. Niedercorn¹¹⁵, J. Nielsen¹³⁷, N. Nikiforou³⁵, A. Nikiforov¹⁶,
 V. Nikolaenko¹²⁸, I. Nikolic-Audit⁷⁸, K. Nikolics⁴⁹, K. Nikolopoulos¹⁸, H. Nilsen⁴⁸, P. Nilsson⁸,
 Y. Ninomiya¹⁵⁵, A. Nisati^{132a}, R. Nisius⁹⁹, T. Nobe¹⁵⁷, L. Nodulman⁶, M. Nomachi¹¹⁶, I. Nomidis¹⁵⁴,
 S. Norberg¹¹¹, M. Nordberg³⁰, P.R. Norton¹²⁹, J. Novakova¹²⁶, M. Nozaki⁶⁵, L. Nozka¹¹³, I.M. Nugent^{159a},
 A.-E. Nuncio-Quiroz²¹, G. Nunes Hanninger⁸⁶, T. Nunnemann⁹⁸, E. Nurse⁷⁷, B.J. O'Brien⁴⁶,
 D.C. O'Neil¹⁴², V. O'Shea⁵³, L.B. Oakes⁹⁸, F.G. Oakham^{29,d}, H. Oberlack⁹⁹, J. Ocariz⁷⁸, A. Ochi⁶⁶,
 S. Oda⁶⁹, S. Odaka⁶⁵, J. Odier⁸³, H. Ogren⁶⁰, A. Oh⁸², S.H. Oh⁴⁵, C.C. Ohm³⁰, T. Ohshima¹⁰¹,
 W. Okamura¹¹⁶, H. Okawa²⁵, Y. Okumura³¹, T. Okuyama¹⁵⁵, A. Olariu^{26a}, A.G. Olchevski⁶⁴,
 S.A. Olivares Pino^{32a}, M. Oliveira^{124a,g}, D. Oliveira Damazio²⁵, E. Oliver Garcia¹⁶⁷, D. Olivito¹²⁰,
 A. Olszewski³⁹, J. Olszowska³⁹, A. Onofre^{124a,z}, P.U.E. Onyisi³¹, C.J. Oram^{159a}, M.J. Oreglia³¹,
 Y. Oren¹⁵³, D. Orestano^{134a,134b}, N. Orlando^{72a,72b}, I. Orlov¹⁰⁷, C. Oropeza Barrera⁵³, R.S. Orr¹⁵⁸,
 B. Osculati^{50a,50b}, R. Ospanov¹²⁰, C. Osuna¹², G. Otero y Garzon²⁷, J.P. Ottersbach¹⁰⁵, M. Ouchrif^{135d},
 E.A. Ouellette¹⁶⁹, F. Ould-Saada¹¹⁷, A. Ouraou¹³⁶, Q. Ouyang^{33a}, A. Ovcharova¹⁵, M. Owen⁸²,
 S. Owen¹³⁹, V.E. Ozcan^{19a}, N. Ozturk⁸, A. Pacheco Pages¹², C. Padilla Aranda¹², S. Pagan Griso¹⁵,
 E. Paganis¹³⁹, C. Pahl⁹⁹, F. Paige²⁵, P. Pais⁸⁴, K. Pajchel¹¹⁷, G. Palacino^{159b}, C.P. Paleari⁷,
 S. Palestini³⁰, D. Pallin³⁴, A. Palma^{124a}, J.D. Palmer¹⁸, Y.B. Pan¹⁷³, E. Panagiotopoulou¹⁰,
 J.G. Panduro Vazquez⁷⁶, P. Pani¹⁰⁵, N. Panikashvili⁸⁷, S. Panitkin²⁵, D. Pantea^{26a}, A. Papadelis^{146a},
 Th.D. Papadopoulou¹⁰, A. Paramonov⁶, D. Paredes Hernandez³⁴, W. Park^{25,aa}, M.A. Parker²⁸,
 F. Parodi^{50a,50b}, J.A. Parsons³⁵, U. Parzefall⁴⁸, S. Pashapour⁵⁴, E. Pasqualucci^{132a}, S. Passaggio^{50a},
 A. Passeri^{134a}, F. Pastore^{134a,134b,*}, Fr. Pastore⁷⁶, G. Pásztor^{49,ab}, S. Pataria¹⁷⁵, N. Patel¹⁵⁰,
 J.R. Pater⁸², S. Patricelli^{102a,102b}, T. Pauly³⁰, M. Pecsý^{144a}, S. Pedraza Lopez¹⁶⁷,

M.I. Pedraza Morales¹⁷³, S.V. Peleganchuk¹⁰⁷, D. Pelikan¹⁶⁶, H. Peng^{33b}, B. Penning³¹, A. Penson³⁵,
J. Penwell⁶⁰, M. Perantoni^{24a}, K. Perez^{35,ac}, T. Perez Cavalcanti⁴², E. Perez Codina^{159a}, M.T. Pérez
García-Estañ¹⁶⁷, V. Perez Reale³⁵, L. Perini^{89a,89b}, H. Pernegger³⁰, R. Perrino^{72a}, P. Perrodo⁵,
V.D. Peshekhonov⁶⁴, K. Peters³⁰, B.A. Petersen³⁰, J. Petersen³⁰, T.C. Petersen³⁶, E. Petit⁵,
A. Petridis¹⁵⁴, C. Petridou¹⁵⁴, E. Petrolo^{132a}, F. Petrucci^{134a,134b}, D. Petschull⁴², M. Petteni¹⁴²,
R. Pezoa^{32b}, A. Phan⁸⁶, P.W. Phillips¹²⁹, G. Piacquadio³⁰, A. Picazio⁴⁹, E. Piccaro⁷⁵, M. Piccinini^{20a,20b},
S.M. Piec⁴², R. Piegaia²⁷, D.T. Pignotti¹⁰⁹, J.E. Pilcher³¹, A.D. Pilkington⁸², J. Pina^{124a,b},
M. Pinamonti^{164a,164c}, A. Pinder¹¹⁸, J.L. Pinfeld³, B. Pinto^{124a}, C. Pizio^{89a,89b}, M. Plamondon¹⁶⁹,
M.-A. Pleier²⁵, E. Plotnikova⁶⁴, A. Poblaguev²⁵, S. Poddar^{58a}, F. Podlyski³⁴, L. Poggioli¹¹⁵, D. Pohl²¹,
M. Pohl⁴⁹, G. Polesello^{119a}, A. Policicchio^{37a,37b}, A. Polini^{20a}, J. Poll⁷⁵, V. Polychronakos²⁵,
D. Pomeroy²³, K. Pommès³⁰, L. Pontecorvo^{132a}, B.G. Pope⁸⁸, G.A. Popeneciu^{26a}, D.S. Popovic^{13a},
A. Poppleton³⁰, X. Portell Bueso³⁰, G.E. Pospelov⁹⁹, S. Pospisil¹²⁷, I.N. Potrap⁹⁹, C.J. Potter¹⁴⁹,
C.T. Potter¹¹⁴, G. Poulard³⁰, J. Poveda⁶⁰, V. Pozdnyakov⁶⁴, R. Prabhu⁷⁷, P. Pralavorio⁸³, A. Pranko¹⁵,
S. Prasad³⁰, R. Pravahan²⁵, S. Prell⁶³, K. Pretzl¹⁷, D. Price⁶⁰, J. Price⁷³, L.E. Price⁶, D. Prieur¹²³,
M. Primavera^{72a}, K. Prokofiev¹⁰⁸, F. Prokoshin^{32b}, S. Protopopescu²⁵, J. Proudfoot⁶, X. Prudent⁴⁴,
M. Przybycien³⁸, H. Przysieszniak⁵, S. Psoroulas²¹, E. Ptacek¹¹⁴, E. Pueschel⁸⁴, J. Purdham⁸⁷,
M. Purohit^{25,aa}, P. Puzo¹¹⁵, Y. Pylypchenko⁶², J. Qian⁸⁷, A. Quadt⁵⁴, D.R. Quarrie¹⁵, W.B. Quayle¹⁷³,
F. Quinonez^{32a}, M. Raas¹⁰⁴, V. Radeka²⁵, V. Radescu⁴², P. Radloff¹¹⁴, F. Ragusa^{89a,89b}, G. Rahal¹⁷⁸,
A.M. Rahimi¹⁰⁹, D. Rahm²⁵, S. Rajagopalan²⁵, M. Rammensee⁴⁸, M. Rammes¹⁴¹, A.S. Randle-Conde⁴⁰,
K. Randrianarivony²⁹, F. Rauscher⁹⁸, T.C. Rave⁴⁸, M. Raymond³⁰, A.L. Read¹¹⁷, D.M. Rebuzzi^{119a,119b},
A. Redelbach¹⁷⁴, G. Redlinger²⁵, R. Reece¹²⁰, K. Reeves⁴¹, A. Reinsch¹¹⁴, I. Reisinger⁴³, C. Rembser³⁰,
Z.L. Ren¹⁵¹, A. Renaud¹¹⁵, M. Rescigno^{132a}, S. Resconi^{89a}, B. Resende¹³⁶, P. Reznicek⁹⁸, R. Rezvani¹⁵⁸,
R. Richter⁹⁹, E. Richter-Was^{5,ad}, M. Ridel⁷⁸, M. Rijpstra¹⁰⁵, M. Rijssenbeek¹⁴⁸, A. Rimoldi^{119a,119b},
L. Rinaldi^{20a}, R.R. Rios⁴⁰, I. Riu¹², G. Rivoltella^{89a,89b}, F. Rizatdinova¹¹², E. Rizvi⁷⁵, S.H. Robertson^{85,j},
A. Robichaud-Veronneau¹¹⁸, D. Robinson²⁸, J.E.M. Robinson⁸², A. Robson⁵³, J.G. Rocha de Lima¹⁰⁶,
C. Roda^{122a,122b}, D. Roda Dos Santos³⁰, A. Roe⁵⁴, S. Roe³⁰, O. Röhne¹¹⁷, S. Rolli¹⁶¹, A. Romanouk⁹⁶,
M. Romano^{20a,20b}, G. Romeo²⁷, E. Romero Adam¹⁶⁷, N. Rompotis¹³⁸, L. Roos⁷⁸, E. Ros¹⁶⁷, S. Rosati^{132a},
K. Rosbach⁴⁹, A. Rose¹⁴⁹, M. Rose⁷⁶, G.A. Rosenbaum¹⁵⁸, E.I. Rosenberg⁶³, P.L. Rosendahl¹⁴,
O. Rosenthal¹⁴¹, L. Rossetlet⁴⁹, V. Rossetti¹², E. Rossi^{132a,132b}, L.P. Rossi^{50a}, M. Rotaru^{26a}, I. Roth¹⁷²,
J. Rothberg¹³⁸, D. Rousseau¹¹⁵, C.R. Royon¹³⁶, A. Rozanov⁸³, Y. Rozen¹⁵², X. Ruan^{33a,ae}, F. Rubbo¹²,
I. Rubinskiy⁴², N. Ruckstuhl¹⁰⁵, V.I. Rud⁹⁷, C. Rudolph⁴⁴, G. Rudolph⁶¹, F. Rühr⁷, A. Ruiz-Martinez⁶³,
L. Rumyantsev⁶⁴, Z. Rurikova⁴⁸, N.A. Rusakovich⁶⁴, A. Ruschke⁹⁸, J.P. Rutherford⁷, P. Ruzicka¹²⁵,
Y.F. Ryabov¹²¹, M. Rybar¹²⁶, G. Rybkin¹¹⁵, N.C. Ryder¹¹⁸, A.F. Saavedra¹⁵⁰, I. Sadeh¹⁵³,
H.F.W. Sadrozinski¹³⁷, R. Sadykov⁶⁴, F. Safai Tehrani^{132a}, H. Sakamoto¹⁵⁵, G. Salamanna⁷⁵,
A. Salamon^{133a}, M. Saleem¹¹¹, D. Salek³⁰, D. Salihagic⁹⁹, A. Salmikov¹⁴³, J. Salt¹⁶⁷,
B.M. Salvachua Ferrando⁶, D. Salvatore^{37a,37b}, F. Salvatore¹⁴⁹, A. Salvucci¹⁰⁴, A. Salzburger³⁰,
D. Sampsonidis¹⁵⁴, B.H. Samset¹¹⁷, A. Sanchez^{102a,102b}, V. Sanchez Martinez¹⁶⁷, H. Sandaker¹⁴,
H.G. Sander⁸¹, M.P. Sanders⁹⁸, M. Sandhoff¹⁷⁵, T. Sandoval²⁸, C. Sandoval¹⁶², R. Sandstroem⁹⁹,
D.P.C. Sankey¹²⁹, A. Sansoni⁴⁷, C. Santamarina Rios⁸⁵, C. Santoni³⁴, R. Santonico^{133a,133b}, H. Santos^{124a},
I. Santoyo Castillo¹⁴⁹, J.G. Saraiva^{124a}, T. Sarangi¹⁷³, E. Sarkisyan-Grinbaum⁸, F. Sarri^{122a,122b},
G. Sartisohn¹⁷⁵, O. Sasaki⁶⁵, Y. Sasaki¹⁵⁵, N. Sasao⁶⁷, I. Satsounkevitch⁹⁰, G. Sauvage^{5,*}, E. Sauvan⁵,
J.B. Sauvan¹¹⁵, P. Savard^{158,d}, V. Savinov¹²³, D.O. Savu³⁰, L. Sawyer^{25,l}, D.H. Saxon⁵³, J. Saxon¹²⁰,
C. Sbarra^{20a}, A. Sbrizzi^{20a,20b}, D.A. Scannicchio¹⁶³, M. Scarcella¹⁵⁰, J. Schaarschmidt¹¹⁵, P. Schacht⁹⁹,
D. Schaefer¹²⁰, U. Schäfer⁸¹, A. Schaelicke⁴⁶, S. Schaepe²¹, S. Schaezel^{58b}, A.C. Schaffer¹¹⁵, D. Schaile⁹⁸,
R.D. Schamberger¹⁴⁸, A.G. Schamov¹⁰⁷, V. Scharf^{58a}, V.A. Schegelsky¹²¹, D. Scheirich⁸⁷, M. Schernau¹⁶³,
M.I. Scherzer³⁵, C. Schiavi^{50a,50b}, J. Schieck⁹⁸, M. Schioppa^{37a,37b}, S. Schlenker³⁰, E. Schmidt⁴⁸,
K. Schmieden²¹, C. Schmitt⁸¹, S. Schmitt^{58b}, B. Schneider¹⁷, U. Schnoor⁴⁴, L. Schoeffel¹³⁶,
A. Schoening^{58b}, A.L.S. Schorlemmer⁵⁴, M. Schott³⁰, D. Schouten^{159a}, J. Schovancova¹²⁵, M. Schram⁸⁵,
C. Schroeder⁸¹, N. Schroer^{58c}, M.J. Schultens²¹, J. Schultes¹⁷⁵, H.-C. Schultz-Coulon^{58a}, H. Schulz¹⁶,
M. Schumacher⁴⁸, B.A. Schumm¹³⁷, Ph. Schune¹³⁶, C. Schwanenberger⁸², A. Schwartzman¹⁴³,
Ph. Schwegler⁹⁹, Ph. Schwemling⁷⁸, R. Schwienhorst⁸⁸, R. Schwierz⁴⁴, J. Schwindling¹³⁶, T. Schwindt²¹,
M. Schwoerer⁵, F.G. Sciacca¹⁷, G. Sciolla²³, W.G. Scott¹²⁹, J. Searcy¹¹⁴, G. Sedov⁴², E. Sedykh¹²¹,

S.C. Seidel¹⁰³, A. Seiden¹³⁷, F. Seifert⁴⁴, J.M. Seixas^{24a}, G. Sekhniadze^{102a}, S.J. Sekula⁴⁰, K.E. Selbach⁴⁶,
 D.M. Seliverstov¹²¹, B. Sellden^{146a}, G. Sellers⁷³, M. Seman^{144b}, N. Semprini-Cesari^{20a,20b}, C. Serfon⁹⁸,
 L. Serin¹¹⁵, L. Serkin⁵⁴, R. Seuster^{159a}, H. Severini¹¹¹, A. Sfyrla³⁰, E. Shabalina⁵⁴, M. Shamim¹¹⁴,
 L.Y. Shan^{33a}, J.T. Shank²², Q.T. Shao⁸⁶, M. Shapiro¹⁵, P.B. Shatalov⁹⁵, K. Shaw^{164a,164c}, D. Sherman¹⁷⁶,
 P. Sherwood⁷⁷, S. Shimizu¹⁰¹, M. Shimojima¹⁰⁰, T. Shin⁵⁶, M. Shiyakova⁶⁴, A. Shmeleva⁹⁴,
 M.J. Shochet³¹, D. Short¹¹⁸, S. Shrestha⁶³, E. Shulga⁹⁶, M.A. Shupe⁷, P. Sicho¹²⁵, A. Sidoti^{132a},
 F. Siegert⁴⁸, Dj. Sijacki^{13a}, O. Silbert¹⁷², J. Silva^{124a}, Y. Silver¹⁵³, D. Silverstein¹⁴³, S.B. Silverstein^{146a},
 V. Simak¹²⁷, O. Simard¹³⁶, Lj. Simic^{13a}, S. Simion¹¹⁵, E. Simioni⁸¹, B. Simmons⁷⁷, R. Simoniello^{89a,89b},
 M. Simonyan³⁶, P. Sinervo¹⁵⁸, N.B. Sinev¹¹⁴, V. Sipica¹⁴¹, G. Siragusa¹⁷⁴, A. Sircar²⁵, A.N. Sisakyan^{64,*},
 S.Yu. Sivoklokov⁹⁷, J. Sjölin^{146a,146b}, T.B. Sjursen¹⁴, L.A. Skinnari¹⁵, H.P. Skottowe⁵⁷, K. Skovpen¹⁰⁷,
 P. Skubic¹¹¹, M. Slater¹⁸, T. Slavicek¹²⁷, K. Sliwa¹⁶¹, V. Smakhtin¹⁷², B.H. Smart⁴⁶, L. Smestad¹¹⁷,
 S.Yu. Smirnov⁹⁶, Y. Smirnov⁹⁶, L.N. Smirnova⁹⁷, O. Smirnova⁷⁹, B.C. Smith⁵⁷, D. Smith¹⁴³,
 K.M. Smith⁵³, M. Smizanska⁷¹, K. Smolek¹²⁷, A.A. Snesarev⁹⁴, S.W. Snow⁸², J. Snow¹¹¹, S. Snyder²⁵,
 R. Sobie^{169,j}, J. Sodomka¹²⁷, A. Soffer¹⁵³, C.A. Solans¹⁶⁷, M. Solar¹²⁷, J. Solc¹²⁷, E.Yu. Soldatov⁹⁶,
 U. Soldevila¹⁶⁷, E. Solfaroli Camillocci^{132a,132b}, A.A. Solodkov¹²⁸, O.V. Solovyanov¹²⁸, V. Solovyev¹²¹,
 N. Soni¹, V. Sopko¹²⁷, B. Sopko¹²⁷, M. Sosebee⁸, R. Soualah^{164a,164c}, A. Soukharev¹⁰⁷, S. Spagnolo^{72a,72b},
 F. Spanò⁷⁶, R. Spighi^{20a}, G. Spigo³⁰, R. Spiwox³⁰, M. Spousta^{126,af}, T. Spreitzer¹⁵⁸, B. Spurlock⁸,
 R.D. St. Denis⁵³, J. Stahlman¹²⁰, R. Stamen^{58a}, E. Stanecka³⁹, R.W. Stanek⁶, C. Stanescu^{134a},
 M. Stanescu-Bellu⁴², M.M. Stanitzki⁴², S. Stapnes¹¹⁷, E.A. Starchenko¹²⁸, J. Stark⁵⁵, P. Staroba¹²⁵,
 P. Starovoitov⁴², R. Staszewski³⁹, A. Staude⁹⁸, P. Stavina^{144a,*}, G. Steele⁵³, P. Steinbach⁴⁴,
 P. Steinberg²⁵, I. Stekl¹²⁷, B. Stelzer¹⁴², H.J. Stelzer⁸⁸, O. Stelzer-Chilton^{159a}, H. Stenzel⁵², S. Stern⁹⁹,
 G.A. Stewart³⁰, J.A. Stillings²¹, M.C. Stockton⁸⁵, K. Stoerig⁴⁸, G. Stoicea^{26a}, S. Stonjek⁹⁹,
 P. Strachota¹²⁶, A.R. Stradling⁸, A. Straessner⁴⁴, J. Strandberg¹⁴⁷, S. Strandberg^{146a,146b}, A. Strandlie¹¹⁷,
 M. Strang¹⁰⁹, E. Strauss¹⁴³, M. Strauss¹¹¹, P. Striznec^{144b}, R. Ströhmer¹⁷⁴, D.M. Strom¹¹⁴,
 J.A. Strong^{76,*}, R. Stroynowski⁴⁰, B. Stugu¹⁴, I. Stumer^{25,*}, J. Stupak¹⁴⁸, P. Sturm¹⁷⁵, N.A. Styles⁴²,
 D.A. Soh^{151,t}, D. Su¹⁴³, H.S. Subramania³, R. Subramaniam²⁵, A. Succurro¹², Y. Sugaya¹¹⁶, C. Suhr¹⁰⁶,
 M. Suk¹²⁶, V.V. Sulin⁹⁴, S. Sultansoy^{4d}, T. Sumida⁶⁷, X. Sun⁵⁵, J.E. Sundermann⁴⁸, K. Suruliz¹³⁹,
 G. Susinno^{37a,37b}, M.R. Sutton¹⁴⁹, Y. Suzuki⁶⁵, Y. Suzuki⁶⁶, M. Svatos¹²⁵, S. Swedish¹⁶⁸, I. Sykora^{144a},
 T. Sykora¹²⁶, J. Sánchez¹⁶⁷, D. Ta¹⁰⁵, K. Tackmann⁴², A. Taffard¹⁶³, R. Tafirout^{159a}, N. Taiblum¹⁵³,
 Y. Takahashi¹⁰¹, H. Takai²⁵, R. Takashima⁶⁸, H. Takeda⁶⁶, T. Takeshita¹⁴⁰, Y. Takubo⁶⁵, M. Talby⁸³,
 A. Talyshev^{107,f}, M.C. Tamsett²⁵, K.G. Tan⁸⁶, J. Tanaka¹⁵⁵, R. Tanaka¹¹⁵, S. Tanaka¹³¹, S. Tanaka⁶⁵,
 A.J. Tanasijczuk¹⁴², K. Tani⁶⁶, N. Tannoury⁸³, S. Tapprogge⁸¹, D. Tardif¹⁵⁸, S. Tarem¹⁵², F. Tarrade²⁹,
 G.F. Tartarelli^{89a}, P. Tas¹²⁶, M. Tasevsky¹²⁵, E. Tassi^{37a,37b}, Y. Tayalati^{135d}, C. Taylor⁷⁷, F.E. Taylor⁹²,
 G.N. Taylor⁸⁶, W. Taylor^{159b}, M. Teinturier¹¹⁵, F.A. Teischinger³⁰, M. Teixeira Dias Castanheira⁷⁵,
 P. Teixeira-Dias⁷⁶, K.K. Temming⁴⁸, H. Ten Kate³⁰, P.K. Teng¹⁵¹, S. Terada⁶⁵, K. Terashi¹⁵⁵, J. Terron⁸⁰,
 M. Testa⁴⁷, R.J. Teuscher^{158,j}, J. Therhaag²¹, T. Theveneaux-Pelzer⁷⁸, S. Thoma⁴⁸, J.P. Thomas¹⁸,
 E.N. Thompson³⁵, P.D. Thompson¹⁸, P.D. Thompson¹⁵⁸, A.S. Thompson⁵³, L.A. Thomsen³⁶,
 E. Thomson¹²⁰, M. Thomson²⁸, W.M. Thong⁸⁶, R.P. Thun⁸⁷, F. Tian³⁵, M.J. Tibbetts¹⁵, T. Tic¹²⁵,
 V.O. Tikhomirov⁹⁴, Y.A. Tikhonov^{107,f}, S. Timoshenko⁹⁶, E. Tiouchichine⁸³, P. Tipton¹⁷⁶, S. Tisserant⁸³,
 T. Todorov⁵, S. Todorova-Nova¹⁶¹, B. Toggerson¹⁶³, J. Tojo⁶⁹, S. Tokár^{144a}, K. Tokushuku⁶⁵,
 K. Tollefson⁸⁸, M. Tomoto¹⁰¹, L. Tompkins³¹, K. Toms¹⁰³, A. Tonoyan¹⁴, C. Topfel¹⁷, N.D. Topilin⁶⁴,
 E. Torrence¹¹⁴, H. Torres⁷⁸, E. Torró Pastor¹⁶⁷, J. Toth^{83,ab}, F. Touchard⁸³, D.R. Tovey¹³⁹,
 T. Trefzger¹⁷⁴, L. Tremblet³⁰, A. Tricoli³⁰, I.M. Trigger^{159a}, S. Trincaz-Duvoid⁷⁸, M.F. Tripiana⁷⁰,
 N. Triplett²⁵, W. Trischuk¹⁵⁸, B. Trocmé⁵⁵, C. Troncon^{89a}, M. Trottier-McDonald¹⁴², P. True⁸⁸,
 M. Trzebinski³⁹, A. Trzupek³⁹, C. Tsarouchas³⁰, J.C-L. Tseng¹¹⁸, M. Tsiakiris¹⁰⁵, P.V. Tsiarehka⁹⁰,
 D. Tsionou^{5,ag}, G. Tsipolitis¹⁰, S. Tsiskaridze¹², V. Tsiskaridze⁴⁸, E.G. Tskhadadze^{51a}, I.I. Tsukerman⁹⁵,
 V. Tsulaia¹⁵, J.-W. Tsung²¹, S. Tsuno⁶⁵, D. Tsybychev¹⁴⁸, A. Tua¹³⁹, A. Tudorache^{26a}, V. Tudorache^{26a},
 J.M. Tuggle³¹, M. Turala³⁹, D. Turecek¹²⁷, I. Turk Cakir^{4e}, E. Turlay¹⁰⁵, R. Turra^{89a,89b}, P.M. Tuts³⁵,
 A. Tykhonov⁷⁴, M. Tylmad^{146a,146b}, M. Tyndel¹²⁹, G. Tzanakos⁹, K. Uchida²¹, I. Ueda¹⁵⁵, R. Ueno²⁹,
 M. Ugland¹⁴, M. Uhlenbrock²¹, M. Uhrmacher⁵⁴, F. Ukegawa¹⁶⁰, G. Unal³⁰, A. Undrus²⁵, G. Unel¹⁶³,
 Y. Unno⁶⁵, D. Urbaniec³⁵, P. Urquijo²¹, G. Usai⁸, M. Uslenghi^{119a,119b}, L. Vacavant⁸³, V. Vacek¹²⁷,
 B. Vachon⁸⁵, S. Vahsen¹⁵, J. Valenta¹²⁵, S. Valentinetti^{20a,20b}, A. Valero¹⁶⁷, S. Valkar¹²⁶,

E. Valladolid Gallego¹⁶⁷, S. Vallecorsa¹⁵², J.A. Valls Ferrer¹⁶⁷, R. Van Berg¹²⁰, P.C. Van Der Deijl¹⁰⁵, R. van der Geer¹⁰⁵, H. van der Graaf¹⁰⁵, R. Van Der Leeuw¹⁰⁵, E. van der Poel¹⁰⁵, D. van der Ster³⁰, N. van Eldik³⁰, P. van Gemmeren⁶, I. van Vulpen¹⁰⁵, M. Vanadia⁹⁹, W. Vandelli³⁰, A. Vaniachine⁶, P. Vankov⁴², F. Vannucci⁷⁸, R. Vari^{132a}, E.W. Varnes⁷, T. Varol⁸⁴, D. Varouchas¹⁵, A. Vartapetian⁸, K.E. Varvell¹⁵⁰, V.I. Vassilakopoulos⁵⁶, F. Vazeille³⁴, T. Vazquez Schroeder⁵⁴, G. Vegni^{89a,89b}, J.J. Veillet¹¹⁵, F. Veloso^{124a}, R. Veness³⁰, S. Veneziano^{132a}, A. Ventura^{72a,72b}, D. Ventura⁸⁴, M. Venturi⁴⁸, N. Venturi¹⁵⁸, V. Vercesi^{119a}, M. Verducci¹³⁸, W. Verkerke¹⁰⁵, J.C. Vermeulen¹⁰⁵, A. Vest⁴⁴, M.C. Vetterli^{142,d}, I. Vichou¹⁶⁵, T. Vickey^{145b,ah}, O.E. Vickey Boeriu^{145b}, G.H.A. Viehhauser¹¹⁸, S. Viel¹⁶⁸, M. Villa^{20a,20b}, M. Villaplana Perez¹⁶⁷, E. Vilucchi⁴⁷, M.G. Vincter²⁹, E. Vinek³⁰, V.B. Vinogradov⁶⁴, M. Virchaux^{136,*}, J. Virzi¹⁵, O. Vitells¹⁷², M. Viti⁴², I. Vivarelli⁴⁸, F. Vives Vaque³, S. Vlachos¹⁰, D. Vladoiu⁹⁸, M. Vlasak¹²⁷, A. Vogel²¹, P. Vokac¹²⁷, G. Volpi⁴⁷, M. Volpi⁸⁶, G. Volpini^{89a}, H. von der Schmitt⁹⁹, H. von Radziewski⁴⁸, E. von Toerne²¹, V. Vorobel¹²⁶, V. Vorwerk¹², M. Vos¹⁶⁷, R. Voss³⁰, T.T. Voss¹⁷⁵, J.H. Vossebeld⁷³, N. Vranjes¹³⁶, M. Vranjes Milosavljevic¹⁰⁵, V. Vrba¹²⁵, M. Vreeswijk¹⁰⁵, T. Vu Anh⁴⁸, R. Vuillermet³⁰, I. Vukotic³¹, W. Wagner¹⁷⁵, P. Wagner¹²⁰, H. Wahlen¹⁷⁵, S. Wahrmund⁴⁴, J. Wakabayashi¹⁰¹, S. Walch⁸⁷, J. Walder⁷¹, R. Walker⁹⁸, W. Walkowiak¹⁴¹, R. Wall¹⁷⁶, P. Waller⁷³, B. Walsh¹⁷⁶, C. Wang⁴⁵, H. Wang¹⁷³, H. Wang⁴⁰, J. Wang¹⁵¹, J. Wang⁵⁵, R. Wang¹⁰³, S.M. Wang¹⁵¹, T. Wang²¹, A. Warburton⁸⁵, C.P. Ward²⁸, D.R. Wardrope⁷⁷, M. Warsinsky⁴⁸, A. Washbrook⁴⁶, C. Wasicki⁴², I. Watanabe⁶⁶, P.M. Watkins¹⁸, A.T. Watson¹⁸, I.J. Watson¹⁵⁰, M.F. Watson¹⁸, G. Watts¹³⁸, S. Watts⁸², A.T. Waugh¹⁵⁰, B.M. Waugh⁷⁷, M.S. Weber¹⁷, J.S. Webster³¹, A.R. Weidberg¹¹⁸, P. Weigell⁹⁹, J. Weingarten⁵⁴, C. Weiser⁴⁸, P.S. Wells³⁰, T. Wenaus²⁵, D. Wendland¹⁶, Z. Weng^{151,t}, T. Wengler³⁰, S. Wenig³⁰, N. Wermes²¹, M. Werner⁴⁸, P. Werner³⁰, M. Werth¹⁶³, M. Wessels^{58a}, J. Wetter¹⁶¹, C. Weydert⁵⁵, K. Whalen²⁹, A. White⁸, M.J. White⁸⁶, S. White^{122a,122b}, S.R. Whitehead¹¹⁸, D. Whiteson¹⁶³, D. Whittington⁶⁰, F. Wicek¹¹⁵, D. Wicke¹⁷⁵, F.J. Wickens¹²⁹, W. Wiedenmann¹⁷³, M. Wielers¹²⁹, P. Wienemann²¹, C. Wiglesworth⁷⁵, L.A.M. Wiik-Fuchs²¹, P.A. Wijeratne⁷⁷, A. Wildauer⁹⁹, M.A. Wildt^{42,q}, I. Wilhelm¹²⁶, H.G. Wilkens³⁰, J.Z. Will⁹⁸, E. Williams³⁵, H.H. Williams¹²⁰, W. Willis³⁵, S. Willocq⁸⁴, J.A. Wilson¹⁸, M.G. Wilson¹⁴³, A. Wilson⁸⁷, I. Wingerter-Seez⁵, S. Winkelmann⁴⁸, F. Winklmeier³⁰, M. Wittgen¹⁴³, S.J. Wollstadt⁸¹, M.W. Wolter³⁹, H. Wolters^{124a,g}, W.C. Wong⁴¹, G. Wooden⁸⁷, B.K. Wosiek³⁹, J. Wotschack³⁰, M.J. Woudstra⁸², K.W. Wozniak³⁹, K. Wraight⁵³, M. Wright⁵³, B. Wrona⁷³, S.L. Wu¹⁷³, X. Wu⁴⁹, Y. Wu^{33b,ai}, E. Wulf³⁵, B.M. Wynne⁴⁶, S. Xella³⁶, M. Xiao¹³⁶, S. Xie⁴⁸, C. Xu^{33b,x}, D. Xu¹³⁹, L. Xu^{33b}, B. Yabsley¹⁵⁰, S. Yacoub^{145a,aj}, M. Yamada⁶⁵, H. Yamaguchi¹⁵⁵, A. Yamamoto⁶⁵, K. Yamamoto⁶³, S. Yamamoto¹⁵⁵, T. Yamamura¹⁵⁵, T. Yamanaka¹⁵⁵, T. Yamazaki¹⁵⁵, Y. Yamazaki⁶⁶, Z. Yan²², H. Yang⁸⁷, U.K. Yang⁸², Y. Yang¹⁰⁹, Z. Yang^{146a,146b}, S. Yanush⁹¹, L. Yao^{33a}, Y. Yao¹⁵, Y. Yasu⁶⁵, G.V. Ybeles Smit¹³⁰, J. Ye⁴⁰, S. Ye²⁵, M. Yilmaz^{4c}, R. Yoosofmiya¹²³, K. Yorita¹⁷¹, R. Yoshida⁶, K. Yoshihara¹⁵⁵, C. Young¹⁴³, C.J. Young¹¹⁸, S. Youssef²², D. Yu²⁵, J. Yu⁸, J. Yu¹¹², L. Yuan⁶⁶, A. Yurkewicz¹⁰⁶, M. Byszewski³⁰, B. Zabinski³⁹, R. Zaidan⁶², A.M. Zaitsev¹²⁸, Z. Zajacova³⁰, L. Zanello^{132a,132b}, D. Zanzi⁹⁹, A. Zaytsev²⁵, C. Zeitnitz¹⁷⁵, M. Zeman¹²⁵, A. Zemla³⁹, C. Zendler²¹, O. Zenin¹²⁸, T. Ženis^{144a}, Z. Zinonos^{122a,122b}, D. Zerwas¹¹⁵, G. Zevi della Porta⁵⁷, D. Zhang^{33b,ak}, H. Zhang⁸⁸, J. Zhang⁶, X. Zhang^{33d}, Z. Zhang¹¹⁵, L. Zhao¹⁰⁸, Z. Zhao^{33b}, A. Zhemchugov⁶⁴, J. Zhong¹¹⁸, B. Zhou⁸⁷, N. Zhou¹⁶³, Y. Zhou¹⁵¹, C.G. Zhu^{33d}, H. Zhu⁴², J. Zhu⁸⁷, Y. Zhu^{33b}, X. Zhuang⁹⁸, V. Zhuravlov⁹⁹, A. Zibell⁹⁸, D. Zieminska⁶⁰, N.I. Zimin⁶⁴, R. Zimmermann²¹, S. Zimmermann²¹, S. Zimmermann⁴⁸, M. Ziolkowski¹⁴¹, R. Zitoun⁵, L. Živković³⁵, V.V. Zmouchko^{128,*}, G. Zobernig¹⁷³, A. Zoccoli^{20a,20b}, M. zur Nedden¹⁶, V. Zutshi¹⁰⁶, L. Zwalinski³⁰.

¹ School of Chemistry and Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

² Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany NY, United States of America

³ Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, Canada

⁴ (a)Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; (b)Department of Physics, Dumlupinar University, Kutahya; (c)Department of Physics, Gazi University, Ankara; (d)Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara; (e)Turkish Atomic Energy Authority, Ankara, Turkey

⁵ LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université de Savoie, Annecy-le-Vieux, France

⁶ High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL, United States of America

⁷ Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, United States of America

- ⁸ Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX, United States of America
- ⁹ Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- ¹⁰ Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
- ¹¹ Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
- ¹² Institut de Física d'Altes Energies and Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and ICREA, Barcelona, Spain
- ¹³ ^(a)Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade; ^(b)Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
- ¹⁴ Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
- ¹⁵ Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, United States of America
- ¹⁶ Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
- ¹⁷ Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
- ¹⁸ School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
- ¹⁹ ^(a)Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; ^(b)Division of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul; ^(c)Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; ^(d)Department of Physics, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
- ²⁰ ^(a)INFN Sezione di Bologna; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
- ²¹ Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
- ²² Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America
- ²³ Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America
- ²⁴ ^(a)Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; ^(b)Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; ^(c)Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; ^(d)Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- ²⁵ Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America
- ²⁶ ^(a)National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; ^(b)University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; ^(c)West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
- ²⁷ Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- ²⁸ Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- ²⁹ Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada
- ³⁰ CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
- ³¹ Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America
- ³² ^(a)Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; ^(b)Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
- ³³ ^(a)Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; ^(b)Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui; ^(c)Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu; ^(d)School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China
- ³⁴ Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France
- ³⁵ Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America
- ³⁶ Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
- ³⁷ ^(a)INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Arcavata di Rende, Italy
- ³⁸ AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow, Poland
- ³⁹ The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
- ⁴⁰ Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America
- ⁴¹ Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America
- ⁴² DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
- ⁴³ Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
- ⁴⁴ Institut für Kern-und Teilchenphysik, Technical University Dresden, Dresden, Germany

45 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America
 46 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
 47 INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
 48 Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany
 49 Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
 50 ^(a)INFN Sezione di Genova; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
 51 ^(a)E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi; ^(b)High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
 52 II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany
 53 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom
 54 II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
 55 Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Joseph Fourier and CNRS/IN2P3 and Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble, Grenoble, France
 56 Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton VA, United States of America
 57 Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, United States of America
 58 ^(a)Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; ^(b)Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; ^(c)ZITI Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany
 59 Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
 60 Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN, United States of America
 61 Institut für Astro-und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
 62 University of Iowa, Iowa City IA, United States of America
 63 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, United States of America
 64 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia
 65 KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
 66 Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
 67 Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
 68 Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
 69 Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
 70 Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
 71 Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
 72 ^(a)INFN Sezione di Lecce; ^(b)Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
 73 Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
 74 Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
 75 School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
 76 Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
 77 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
 78 Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
 79 Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
 80 Departamento de Física Teórica C-15, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
 81 Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
 82 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
 83 CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
 84 Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA, United States of America
 85 Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada
 86 School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
 87 Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
 88 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, United States of America
 89 ^(a)INFN Sezione di Milano; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy

- ⁹⁰ B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
- ⁹¹ National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
- ⁹² Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge MA, United States of America
- ⁹³ Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
- ⁹⁴ P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁵ Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁶ Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁷ Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁸ Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
- ⁹⁹ Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
- ¹⁰⁰ Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
- ¹⁰¹ Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
- ¹⁰² ^(a)INFN Sezione di Napoli; ^(b)Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
- ¹⁰³ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, United States of America
- 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 IL, United States of America
- ¹⁰⁷ Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
- ¹⁰⁸ Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY, United States of America
- ¹⁰⁹ Ohio State University, Columbus OH, United States of America
- ¹¹⁰ Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
- ¹¹¹ Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK, United States of America
- ¹¹² Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK, United States of America
- ¹¹³ Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic
- ¹¹⁴ Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene OR, United States of America
- ¹¹⁵ LAL, Université 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 Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
- ¹¹⁹ ^(a)INFN Sezione di Pavia; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
- ¹²⁰ Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, United States of America
- ¹²¹ Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia
- ¹²² ^(a)INFN Sezione di Pisa; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
- ¹²³ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, United States of America
- ¹²⁴ ^(a)Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal; ^(b)Departamento de Fisica Teorica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain
- ¹²⁵ Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic
- ¹²⁶ Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
- ¹²⁷ Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
- ¹²⁸ State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
- ¹²⁹ Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
- ¹³⁰ Physics Department, University of Regina, Regina SK, Canada
- ¹³¹ Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan
- ¹³² ^(a)INFN Sezione di Roma I; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy
- ¹³³ ^(a)INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata,

Roma, Italy

¹³⁴ ^(a)INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy

¹³⁵ ^(a)Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca; ^(b)Centre National de l'Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat;

^(c)Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech; ^(d)Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda; ^(e)Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V-Agdal, Rabat, Morocco

¹³⁶ DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l'Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France

¹³⁷ Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA, United States of America

¹³⁸ Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, United States of America

¹³⁹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

¹⁴⁰ Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan

¹⁴¹ Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany

¹⁴² Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada

¹⁴³ SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, United States of America

¹⁴⁴ ^(a)Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava; ^(b)Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic

¹⁴⁵ ^(a)Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; ^(b)School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

¹⁴⁶ ^(a)Department of Physics, Stockholm University; ^(b)The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden

¹⁴⁷ Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden

¹⁴⁸ Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America

¹⁴⁹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

¹⁵⁰ School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

¹⁵¹ Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

¹⁵² Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel

¹⁵³ Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

¹⁵⁴ Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

¹⁵⁵ International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁵⁶ Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁵⁷ Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁵⁸ Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada

¹⁵⁹ ^(a)TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; ^(b)Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada

¹⁶⁰ Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan

¹⁶¹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford MA, United States of America

¹⁶² Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia

¹⁶³ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, United States of America

¹⁶⁴ ^(a)INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine; ^(b)ICTP, Trieste; ^(c)Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy

¹⁶⁵ Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, United States of America

¹⁶⁶ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

¹⁶⁷ Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain

¹⁶⁸ Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada

- ¹⁶⁹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada
- ¹⁷⁰ Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
- ¹⁷¹ Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
- ¹⁷² Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
- ¹⁷³ Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America
- ¹⁷⁴ Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
- ¹⁷⁵ Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
- ¹⁷⁶ Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America
- ¹⁷⁷ Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
- ¹⁷⁸ Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France
- ^a Also at Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal
- ^b Also at Faculdade de Ciências and CFNUL, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
- ^c Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
- ^d Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada
- ^e Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America
- ^f Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia
- ^g Also at Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
- ^h Also at Department of Physics, UASLP, San Luis Potosi, Mexico
- ⁱ Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy
- ^j Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada
- ^k Also at Department of Physics, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
- ^l Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
- ^m Also at Dep Física and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal
- ⁿ Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
- ^o Also at Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
- ^p Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
- ^q Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
- ^r Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, United States of America
- ^s Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
- ^t Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guanzhou, China
- ^u Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
- ^v Also at School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China
- ^w Also at Dipartimento di Fisica, Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy
- ^x Also at DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l'Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
- ^y Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
- ^z Also at Departamento de Física, Universidade de Minho, Braga, Portugal
- ^{aa} Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America
- ^{ab} Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
- ^{ac} Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena CA, United States of America
- ^{ad} Also at Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
- ^{ae} Also at LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
- ^{af} Also at Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America
- ^{ag} Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
- ^{ah} Also at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
- ^{ai} Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
- ^{aj} Also at Discipline of Physics, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa
- ^{ak} Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

* Deceased