The following full text is a preprint version which may differ from the publisher's version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.
http://hdl.handle.net/2066/159694

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2019-03-19 and may be subject to change.
Charged-particle distributions in $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV $pp$ interactions measured with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

The ATLAS Collaboration

Abstract

Charged-particle distributions are measured in proton–proton collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV, using a data sample of nearly 9 million events, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of $170 \, \mu b^{-1}$, recorded by the ATLAS detector during a special Large Hadron Collider fill. The charged-particle multiplicity, its dependence on transverse momentum and pseudorapidity and the dependence of the mean transverse momentum on the charged-particle multiplicity are presented. The measurements are performed with charged particles with transverse momentum greater than 500 MeV and absolute pseudorapidity less than 2.5, in events with at least one charged particle satisfying these kinematic requirements. Additional measurements in a reduced phase space with absolute pseudorapidity less than 0.8 are also presented, in order to compare with other experiments. The results are corrected for detector effects, presented as particle-level distributions and are compared to the predictions of various Monte Carlo event generators.

© 2016 CERN for the benefit of the ATLAS Collaboration.
Reproduction of this article or parts of it is allowed as specified in the CC-BY-4.0 license.
1. Introduction

Inclusive charged-particle measurements in proton–proton (pp) collisions provide insight into the strong interaction in the low-energy, non-perturbative region of quantum chromodynamics (QCD). Particle interactions at these energy scales are typically described by QCD-inspired models implemented in Monte Carlo (MC) event generators with free parameters that can be constrained by such measurements. An accurate description of low-energy strong interaction processes is essential for simulating single pp interactions as well as the effects of multiple pp interactions at high instantaneous luminosity in hadron colliders. Inclusive charged-particle distributions have been measured previously in pp and proton–antiproton collisions at various centre-of-mass energies [1–7] (and references therein).

This paper presents inclusive measurements of primary charged-particle distributions in pp collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, using data recorded by the ATLAS experiment [8] at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) corresponding to an integrated luminosity of approximately 170 $\mu$b$^{-1}$. These measurements, together with previous results, shed light on the evolution of charged-particle multiplicities with centre-of-mass energy, which is poorly constrained. A strategy similar to that in Ref. [1] is used, where more details of the analysis techniques are given. The distributions are measured using tracks from primary charged particles, corrected for detector effects, and are presented as inclusive distributions in a well-defined kinematic region. Primary charged particles are defined as charged particles with a mean lifetime $\tau > 300$ ps, either directly produced in pp interactions or from subsequent decays of directly produced particles with $\tau < 30$ ps; particles produced from decays of particles with $\tau > 30$ ps, called secondary particles, are excluded. All primary charged particles are required to have a momentum component transverse to the beam direction, $p_T$, of at least 500 MeV and absolute pseudorapidity, $|\eta|$, less than 2.5. Each event is required to have at least one primary charged particle.

In these events the following distributions are measured:

$$\frac{1}{N_{ev}} \cdot \frac{dN_{ch}}{d\eta}, \quad \frac{1}{N_{ev}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi p_T} \cdot \frac{d^2N_{ch}}{d\eta dp_T}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{N_{ev}} \cdot \frac{dN_{ev}}{dn_{ch}},$$

as well as the mean $p_T$ ($\langle p_T \rangle$) of all primary charged particles versus $n_{ch}$. Here $n_{ch}$ is the number of primary charged particles in an event, $N_{ev}$ is the number of events with $n_{ch} \geq 1$, and $N_{ch}$ is the total number of primary charged particles in the data sample. The measurements are also presented in a phase space that is common to the ATLAS, CMS [9] and ALICE [10] detectors in order to ease comparison between experiments. For this purpose an additional requirement of $|\eta| < 0.8$ is made for all primary charged particles. These results are presented in Appendix A. Finally, the mean number of primary charged particles for $\eta = 0$ is compared to previous measurements at different centre-of-mass energies. The measurements are compared to particle-level MC predictions.

The remainder of this paper is laid out as follows. The relevant components of the ATLAS detector are described in Section 2. The MC event generators and detector simulation used in the analysis are introduced in Section 3. The selection criteria applied to the data and the contributions from background

---

1 This definition differs from earlier analyses in that charged particles with a mean lifetime $30 < \tau < 300$ ps were previously included. These are charged strange baryons and have been removed due to the low efficiency of reconstructing them.

2 ATLAS 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 ($r, \phi$) are used in the transverse plane, $\phi$ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle $\theta$ as $\eta = -\ln\tan(\theta/2)$.

3 The factor $2\pi p_T$ in the $p_T$ spectrum comes from the Lorentz-invariant definition of the cross section in terms of $d^3p$. The results could thus be interpreted as the massless approximation to $d^3p$.
events are discussed in Sections 4 and 5 respectively. The selection efficiency and corresponding corrections to the data are discussed in Sections 6 and 7 respectively. The corrected results are compared to theoretical predictions in Section 8 and a conclusion is given in Section 9. The measurement of primary charged particles in the reduced phase space of $|\eta| < 0.8$ is presented in Appendix A.

2. ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector covers almost the whole solid angle around the collision point with layers of tracking detectors, calorimeters and muon chambers. For the measurements presented in this paper, the tracking devices and the trigger system are of particular importance.

The inner detector (ID) has full coverage in $\phi$ and covers the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$. It consists of a silicon pixel detector (pixel), a silicon microstrip detector (SCT) and a transition radiation straw-tube tracker (TRT). These detectors span a sensitive radial distance from the interaction point of 33–150 mm, 299–560 mm and 563–1066 mm respectively, and are situated inside a solenoid that provides a 2 T axial magnetic field. The barrel (each end-cap) consists of four (three) pixel layers, four (nine) double-layers of single-sided silicon microstrips with a 40 mrad stereo angle between the inner and outer part of a double-layer, and 73 (160) layers of TRT straws. The innermost pixel layer, the insertable B-layer (IBL) [11], was added between Run 1 and Run 2 of the LHC, around a new narrower (radius of 25 mm) and thinner beam pipe. It is composed of 14 lightweight staves arranged in a cylindrical geometry, each made of 12 silicon planar sensors in its central region and $2 \times 4$ 3D sensors at the ends. The IBL pixel dimensions are $50 \times 250 \mu m^2$ in the $\phi$ and $z$ directions (compared with $50 \times 400 \mu m^2$ for other pixel layers). The smaller radius and the reduced pixel size result in improvements of both the transverse and longitudinal impact parameter resolutions. In addition, new services have been implemented which significantly reduce the material at the boundaries of the active tracking volume. A track from a charged particle traversing the barrel detector typically has 12 silicon measurement points (hits), of which four are pixel and eight SCT, and more than 30 TRT straw hits.

The ATLAS detector employs a two-level trigger system: the level-1 hardware stage (L1) and the high-level trigger software stage (HLT). This measurement uses the L1 decision from the minimum-bias trigger scintillators (MBTS), which were replaced between Run 1 and Run 2. The MBTS are mounted at each end of the detector in front of the liquid-argon end-cap calorimeter cryostats at $z = \pm 3.56$ m and segmented into two rings in pseudorapidity ($2.07 < |\eta| < 2.76$ and $2.76 < |\eta| < 3.86$). The inner ring is segmented into eight azimuthal sectors while the outer ring is segmented into four azimuthal sectors, giving a total of twelve sectors per side. The MBTS trigger selection used for this paper requires one counter above threshold from either side of the detector and is referred to as a single-arm trigger. The efficiency of this trigger is studied with an independent control trigger. The control trigger selects events randomly at L1 which are then filtered at HLT by requiring at least one reconstructed track with $p_T > 200$ MeV.

3. Monte Carlo event generator simulation

The pythia 8 [12], epos [13] and qgsjet-II [14] MC generators are used to correct the data for detector effects and to compare with particle-level corrected data. A brief introduction to the relevant parts of these event generators is given below.
Table 1: Summary of MC tunes used to compare to the corrected data. The generator and its version are given in the first two columns, the tune name and the PDF used are given in the next two columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generator</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Tune</th>
<th>PDF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pythia 8</td>
<td>8.185</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>MSTW2008LO [21]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pythia 8</td>
<td>8.186</td>
<td>Monash</td>
<td>NNPDF2.3LO [22]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPOS</td>
<td>LHCv3400</td>
<td>LHc</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QGJET-II</td>
<td>II-04</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Pythia 8 inclusive hadron–hadron interactions are described by a model that splits the total inelastic cross section into non-diffractive (ND) processes, dominated by $t$-channel gluon exchange, and diffractive processes involving a colour-singlet exchange. The simulation of ND processes includes multiple parton–parton interactions (MPI). The diffractive processes are further divided into single-diffractive dissociation (SD), where one of the initial protons remains intact and the other is diffractively excited and dissociates, and double-diffractive dissociation (DD) where both protons dissociate. The sample contains approximately 22% SD and 12% DD processes. Such events tend to have large gaps in particle production at central rapidity. A pomeron-based approach is used to describe these events [15].

EPOS provides an implementation of a parton-based Gribov–Regge [16] theory, which is an effective QCD-inspired field theory describing hard and soft scattering simultaneously.

QGJET-II provides a phenomenological treatment of hadronic and nuclear interactions in the Reggeon field theory framework [17]. The soft and semi-hard parton processes are included in the model within the “semi-hard pomeron” approach. EPOS and QGJET-II calculations do not rely on the standard parton distribution functions (PDFs) as used in generators such as Pythia 8.

Different settings of model parameters optimised to reproduce existing experimental data are used in the simulation. These settings are referred to as tunes. For Pythia 8 two tunes are used, A2 [18] and Monash [19]; for EPOS the LHC [20] tune is used. QGJET-II uses the default tune from the generator. Each tune utilises 7 TeV minimum-bias data and is summarised in Table 1, together with the version of each generator used to produce the samples. The Pythia 8 A2 sample, combined with a single-particle MC simulation used to populate the high-$p_T$ region, is used to derive the detector corrections for these measurements. All the events are processed through the ATLAS detector simulation program [23], which is based on GEANT4 [24]. They are then reconstructed and analysed by the same program chain used for the data.

4. Data selection

The data were recorded during a period with a special configuration of the LHC with low beam currents and reduced beam focusing, and thus giving a low expected mean number of interactions per bunch crossing, $\langle \mu \rangle = 0.005$. Events were selected from colliding proton bunches using a trigger which required one or more MBTS counters above threshold on either side of the detector.

Each event is required to contain a primary vertex, reconstructed from at least two tracks with a minimum $p_T$ of 100 MeV, as described in Ref. [25]. To reduce contamination from events with more than one interaction in a bunch crossing, events with a second vertex containing four or more tracks are removed. Events where the second vertex has fewer than four tracks are dominated by contributions where
a secondary interaction is reconstructed as another primary vertex or where the primary vertex is split into two vertices, one with few tracks, and are not removed. The fraction of events rejected by the veto on additional vertices due to split vertices or secondary interactions is estimated in the simulation to be 0.02%, which is negligible and therefore ignored.

Track candidates are reconstructed [26, 27] in the silicon detectors and then extrapolated to include measurements in the TRT. Events are required to contain at least one selected track, passing the following criteria: \( p_T > 500 \text{ MeV} \) and \( |\eta| < 2.5 \); at least one pixel hit and at least six SCT hits, with the additional requirement of an innermost-pixel-layer hit if expected\(^4\) (if a hit in the innermost layer is not expected, the next-to-innermost hit is required if expected); \( |d_0^{\text{BL}}| < 1.5 \text{ mm} \), where the transverse impact parameter, \( d_0^{\text{BL}} \), is calculated with respect to the measured beam line position; and \( |z_0^{\text{BL}} \cdot \sin \theta| < 1.5 \text{ mm} \), where \( z_0^{\text{BL}} \) is the difference between the longitudinal position of the track along the beam line at the point where \( d_0^{\text{BL}} \) is measured and the longitudinal position of the primary vertex, and \( \theta \) is the polar angle of the track. Finally, in order to remove tracks with mismeasured \( p_T \) due to interactions with the material or other effects, the track-fit \( \chi^2 \) probability is required to be greater than 0.01 for tracks with \( p_T > 10 \text{ GeV} \). There are 8.87 million events selected, containing a total of 106 million selected tracks.

The performance of the ID track reconstruction in the 13 TeV data and its simulation is studied in Ref. [28]. Overall, good agreement between data and simulation is observed. Figure 1 shows selected performance plots particularly relevant to this analysis. Figure 1(a) shows the average number of silicon hits as a function of \( \eta \). There is reasonably good agreement, although discrepancies of up to 2% (in the end-caps) are seen; however, these have a small effect on the track reconstruction efficiency. The discrepancies are due to differences between data and simulation in the number of operational detector elements and an imperfect description of the amount of detector material between the pixel detector and the SCT. The impact on the results of these discrepancies is discussed in Section 6.3. Figure 1(b) shows the fraction of tracks with a given number of IBL hits per track. There is a difference of 0.5% between data and simulation in the fraction of tracks with zero IBL hits, coming predominantly from a difference in the rate of tracks from secondary particles, which is discussed in more detail in Section 5. A systematic uncertainty due to the small remaining difference in the efficiency of the requirement of at least one IBL hit is discussed in Section 6. Figures 1(c) and 1(d) show the \( d_0^{\text{BL}} \) and \( z_0^{\text{BL}} \cdot \sin \theta \) distributions respectively. In these figures the fraction of tracks from secondary particles in simulation is scaled to match the fraction seen in data, and the separate contributions from tracks from primary and secondary particles are shown. This, along with the differences between simulation and data, which have a negligible impact on the analysis, are discussed in Section 5.

5. Background contributions and non-primary tracks

The contribution from non-collision background events, such as proton interactions with residual gas molecules in the beam pipe, is estimated using events that pass the full event selection but occur when only one of the two beams is present. After normalising to the contribution expected in the selected data sample (using the difference in the time of the MBTS hits on each side of the detector) a contribution of less than 0.01% of events is found from this source, which is negligible and therefore neglected. Background events from cosmic rays, estimated by considering the expected rate of cosmic-ray events compared to the event readout rate, are also found to be negligible and therefore neglected.

\(^4\) A hit is expected if the extrapolated track crosses an active region of a pixel module that has not been disabled.
Figure 1: Comparison between data and PYTHIA 8 A2 simulation for (a) the average number of silicon hits per track, before the requirement on the number of SCT hits is applied, as a function of pseudorapidity, $\eta$; (b) the number of innermost-pixel-layer hits on a track before the requirement on the number of innermost-pixel-layer hits is applied; (c) the transverse impact parameter distribution of the tracks, prior to any requirement on the transverse impact parameter, calculated with respect to the average beam position, $d_{BL}^0$; and (d) the difference between the longitudinal position of the track along the beam line at the point where $d_{BL}^0$ is measured and the longitudinal position of the primary vertex projected to the plane transverse to the track direction, $z_{BL}^0 \cdot \sin \theta$, prior to any requirement on $z_{BL}^0 \cdot \sin \theta$. The uncertainties are the statistical uncertainties of the data. In (c) and (d) the separate contributions from tracks coming from primary and secondary particles are also shown and the fraction of secondary particles in the simulation is scaled by 1.38 to match that seen in the data, with the final simulation distributions normalised to the number of tracks in the data. The inserts in the panels for (c) and (d) show the distributions on a linear scale.
The majority of events with more than one interaction in the same bunch crossing are removed by the rejection of events with more than one primary vertex. Some events may survive because the interactions are very close in $z$ and are merged together. The probability to merge vertices is estimated by inspecting the distribution of the difference in the $z$ position of pairs of vertices ($\Delta z$). This distribution displays a deficit around $\Delta z = 0$ due to vertex merging. The magnitude of this effect is used to estimate the probability of merging vertices, which is 3.2%. When this is combined with the number of expected additional interactions for $\langle \mu \rangle = 0.005$, the remaining contribution from tracks from additional interactions is found to be less than 0.01%, which is negligible and therefore neglected. The additional tracks in events in which the second vertex has fewer than four associated tracks are mostly rejected by the $z^{\text{BL}}_0 \cdot \sin \theta$ requirement, and the remaining contribution is also negligible and neglected.

The contribution from tracks originating from secondary particles is subtracted from the number of reconstructed tracks before correcting for other detector effects. These particles are due to hadronic interactions, photon conversions and decays of long-lived particles. There is also a contribution of less than 0.1% from fake tracks (those formed by a random combination of hits or from a combination of hits from several particles); these are neglected. The contribution of tracks from secondary particles is estimated using simulation predictions for the shapes of the $d^{\text{BL}}_0$ distributions for tracks from primary and secondary particles satisfying all track selection criteria except the one on $d^{\text{BL}}_0$. These predictions form templates that are fit to the data in order to extract the relative contribution of tracks from secondary particles. The Gaussian core of the distribution is dominated by the tracks from primary particles, with a width determined by their $d^{\text{BL}}_0$ resolution; tracks from secondary particles dominate the tails. The fit is performed in the region $4 < |d^{\text{BL}}_0| < 9.5$ mm, in order to reduce the dependence on the description of the $d^{\text{BL}}_0$ resolution, which affects the core of the distribution. From the fit, it was determined that the fraction of tracks from secondary particles in simulation needs to be scaled by a factor $1.38 \pm 0.14$. This indicates that $2.3 \pm 0.6\%$ of tracks satisfying the final track selection criteria ($|d^{\text{BL}}_0| < 1.5$ mm) originate from secondary particles, where systematic uncertainties are dominant and are discussed below. The description of the $\eta$ and $p_T$ dependence of this contribution is modelled sufficiently accurately by the simulation that no additional correction is required. Figure 1(c) shows the $d^{\text{BL}}_0$ distribution for data compared to the simulation with the fraction of tracks from secondary particles scaled to the fitted value. A small disagreement is observed in the core of the $d^{\text{BL}}_0$ distribution. This has no impact in the tail of the distribution used for the fit. The dominant systematic uncertainty stems from the interpolation of the number of tracks from secondary particles from the fit region to the region $|d^{\text{BL}}_0| < 1.5$ mm. Different generators are used to estimate the interpolation and differences between data and simulation in the shape of the $d^{\text{BL}}_0$ distribution in the fit region are considered. Additional, much smaller, systematic uncertainties arise from a variation of the fit range, considering the $\eta$ dependence of the fitted fractions and from using special simulation samples with varying amounts of detector material.

There is a second source of non-primary particles: charged particles with a mean lifetime $30 < \tau < 300$ ps which, unlike in previous analyses [1], are excluded from the primary-particle definition. These are charged strange baryons that decay after a short flight length and have a very low track reconstruction efficiency. Reconstructed tracks from these particles are treated as background and are subtracted. The fraction of reconstructed tracks coming from strange baryons is estimated from simulation with EPOS to be $(0.01 \pm 0.01)\%$ on average, with the fraction increasing with track $p_T$ to be $(3 \pm 1)\%$ above 20 GeV. The fraction is much smaller at low $p_T$ due to the extremely low efficiency of reconstructing a track from a particle that decays early in the detector. The systematic uncertainty is taken as the maximum difference between the nominal EPOS prediction and that of PYTHIA 8 A2 or PYTHIA 8 MONASH, which is then symmetrised.
6. Selection efficiency

The data are corrected to obtain inclusive spectra for primary charged particles satisfying the particle-level kinematic requirements. These corrections account for inefficiencies due to trigger selection, vertex and track reconstruction.

In the following sections the methods used to obtain these efficiencies, as well as the systematic uncertainties associated with them, are described.

6.1. Trigger efficiency

The trigger efficiency, \( \epsilon_{\text{trig}} \), is measured from a data sample selected using the control trigger described in Section 2. The requirement of an event primary vertex is removed for these trigger studies, to account for possible correlations between the trigger and vertex reconstruction efficiencies. The trigger efficiency is therefore parameterised as a function of \( n_{\text{no}-z}^{\text{no-z}} \), which is defined as the number of tracks passing all of the track selection requirements except for the \( z_0 \cdot \sin \theta \) constraint, as this requires knowledge of the primary vertex position. The trigger efficiency is taken to be the fraction of events from the control trigger in which the MBTS trigger also accepted the event. This is shown in Figure 2(a) as a function of \( n_{\text{no}-z}^{\text{no-z}} \). The efficiency is measured to be just below 99% for \( n_{\text{no}-z}^{\text{no-z}} = 1 \) and it rapidly rises to 100% at higher track multiplicities. The trigger requirement is found to introduce no observable bias in the \( p_T \) and \( \eta \) distributions of selected tracks. Systematic uncertainties are estimated from differences in the trigger efficiency measured on each of the two sides of the detector and from a study that assesses the impact of beam-induced background and tracks from secondary particles by varying the impact parameter requirements on selected tracks. The total systematic uncertainty is \( \pm 0.15\% \) for \( n_{\text{no}-z}^{\text{no-z}} = 1 \) and it rapidly decreases at higher track multiplicities. This uncertainty is negligible compared to those from other sources and is therefore neglected.

6.2. Vertex reconstruction efficiency

The vertex reconstruction efficiency, \( \epsilon_{\text{vtx}} \), is determined from data by taking the ratio of the number of selected events with a reconstructed vertex to the total number of events with the requirement of a primary vertex removed. The expected contribution from beam background events is estimated using the same method as described in Section 5 and subtracted before measuring the efficiency. Like the trigger efficiency, the vertex efficiency is measured in bins of \( n_{\text{no}-z}^{\text{no-z}} \) as the \( z_0 \cdot \sin \theta \) constraint cannot be applied to the tracks in this study. The efficiency is measured to be just below 90% for \( n_{\text{sel}}^{\text{no-z}} = 1 \) and it rapidly rises to 100% at higher track multiplicities. In events with \( n_{\text{no}-z}^{\text{no-z}} = 1 \) the efficiency is also measured as a function of \( \eta \) of the track, and the efficiency increases monotonically from 81% at \( |\eta| = 2.5 \) to 93% at \( |\eta| = 0 \). The systematic uncertainty is estimated from the difference between the vertex reconstruction efficiency measured prior to and after beam background removal. The uncertainty is \( \pm 0.1\% \) for \( n_{\text{sel}}^{\text{no-z}} = 1 \) and rapidly decreases at higher track multiplicities. This uncertainty is negligible compared to those from other sources and is therefore neglected.
Figure 2: (a) Trigger efficiency with respect to the event selection, as a function of the number of reconstructed tracks without the $|\sin \theta| \cdot r_{\text{BL}}$ constraint ($n_{\text{no-z}}$). (b) Data-driven correction to the track reconstruction efficiency as a function of pseudorapidity, $\eta$. The track reconstruction efficiency after this correction as a function of (c) $\eta$ and (d) transverse momentum, $p_T$ as predicted by PYTHIA 8 A2 and single-particle simulation. The statistical uncertainties are shown as black vertical bars, the total uncertainties as green shaded areas.
6.3. Track reconstruction efficiency

The primary track reconstruction efficiency, $\epsilon_{\text{trk}}$, is determined from the simulation, corrected to account for differences between data and simulation in the amount of detector material between the pixel and SCT detectors in the region $|\eta| > 1.5$. The efficiency is parameterised in two-dimensional bins of $p_T$ and $\eta$ and is defined as:

$$\epsilon_{\text{trk}}(p_T, \eta) = \frac{N_{\text{rec}}^{\text{matched}}(p_T, \eta)}{N_{\text{gen}}(p_T, \eta)},$$

where $p_T$ and $\eta$ are generated particle properties, $N_{\text{rec}}^{\text{matched}}(p_T, \eta)$ is the number of reconstructed tracks matched to a generated primary charged particle and $N_{\text{gen}}(p_T, \eta)$ is the number of generated primary charged particles in that bin. A track is matched to a generated particle if the weighted fraction of hits on the track which originate from that particle exceeds 50%. The hits are weighted such that all subdetectors have the same weight in the sum.

The track reconstruction efficiency depends on the amount of material in the detector, due to particle interactions that lead to efficiency losses. The relatively large amount of material between the pixel and SCT detectors in the region $|\eta| > 1.5$ has changed between Run 1 and Run 2 due to the replacement of some pixel services, which are difficult to simulate accurately. The track reconstruction efficiency in this region is corrected using a method that compares the efficiency to extend a track reconstructed in the pixel detector into the SCT in data and simulation. Differences in this extension efficiency are sensitive to differences in the amount of material in this region. The correction together with the systematic uncertainty, coming predominantly from the uncertainty of the particle composition in the simulation used to make the measurement, is shown in Figure 2(b). The uncertainty in the track reconstruction efficiency resulting from this correction is $\pm 0.4\%$ in the region $|\eta| > 1.5$.

The resulting reconstruction efficiency as a function of $\eta$ integrated over $p_T$ is shown in Figure 2(c). The track reconstruction efficiency is lower in the region $|\eta| > 1$ due to particles passing through more material in that region. The slight increase in efficiency at $|\eta| \sim 2.2$ is due to the particles passing through an increasing number of layers in the ID end-cap. Figure 2(d) shows the efficiency as a function of $p_T$ integrated over $\eta$.

A good description of the material in the detector in the regions not probed by the method described above (which only probes the material between the pixel and SCT detectors in the region $|\eta| > 1.5$) is needed to obtain a good description of the track reconstruction efficiency. The material within the ID was studied extensively during Run 1 [29], where the amount of material was known to within $\pm 5\%$. This gives rise to a systematic uncertainty in the track reconstruction efficiency of $\pm 0.6\% (\pm 1.2\%)$ in the most central (forward) region. Between Run 1 and Run 2 the IBL was installed, the simulation of which must therefore be studied with the Run 2 data. Two data-driven methods are used: a study of secondary vertices from photon conversions ($\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$) and a study of secondary vertices from hadronic interactions, where the radial position of the vertex and the invariant mass of the outgoing particles are measured. Comparisons between data and simulation indicate that the material in the IBL is constrained to within $\pm 10\%$. This leads to an uncertainty in the track reconstruction efficiency of $\pm 0.1\% (\pm 0.2%)$ in the central (forward) region. This uncertainty is added linearly to the uncertainty from constraints from Run 1, and the possibility of missing material in the simulation in both cases. The resulting uncertainty is added in quadrature to the uncertainty from the data-driven correction. The total uncertainty due to the imperfect knowledge of the detector material is $\pm 0.7\%$ in the most central region and $\pm 1.5\%$ in the most forward region.
There is a small difference in efficiency, between data and simulation, of the requirement that each reconstructed track has at least one pixel hit, at least six SCT hits, an innermost-pixel-layer hit if expected (if a hit in the innermost layer is not expected, the next-to-innermost hit is required if expected) and a track-fit $\chi^2$ probability greater than 0.01 for tracks with $p_T > 10$ GeV. This difference is assigned as a further systematic uncertainty, amounting to ±0.5% for $p_T < 10$ GeV and ±0.7% for $p_T > 10$ GeV.

The total uncertainty due to the track reconstruction efficiency determination, shown in Figures 2(c) and 2(d), is obtained by adding all effects in quadrature and is dominated by the uncertainty from the material description.

7. Correction procedure

The following steps are taken to correct the measurements for detector effects.

- All distributions are corrected for the loss of events due to the trigger and vertex requirements by reweighting events according to the function:

$$w_{ev}(n^{no-z}_{sel}, \eta) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_{trig}(n^{no-z}_{sel})} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon_{vtx}(n^{no-z}_{sel}, \eta)},$$

where the $\eta$ dependence is only relevant for $n^{no-z}_{sel} = 1$, as discussed in Section 6.2.

- The $\eta$ and $p_T$ distributions of selected tracks are corrected using a track-by-track weight:

$$w_{trk}(p_T, \eta) = 1 - f_{sec}(p_T, \eta) - f_{sb}(p_T) - f_{okr}(p_T, \eta) \epsilon_{trk}(p_T, \eta),$$

where $f_{sec}$ and $f_{sb}$ are the fraction of tracks from secondary particles and from strange baryons respectively, determined as described in Section 5. The fraction of selected tracks for which the corresponding primary particle is outside the kinematic range, $f_{okr}(p_T, \eta)$, originates from resolution effects and is estimated from the simulation. No additional corrections are needed for the $\eta$ distribution. For the $p_T$ distribution a Bayesian unfolding [30] is applied to correct the measured track $p_T$ distribution to that for primary particles.

- After applying the trigger and vertex efficiency corrections, the Bayesian unfolding is applied to the multiplicity distribution in order to correct from the observed track multiplicity to the multiplicity of primary charged particles. The correction procedure also accounts for events that have migrated out of the selected kinematic range ($n_{ch} \geq 1$).

- The total number of events, $N_{ev}$, used to normalise the distributions, is defined as the integral of the $n_{ch}$ distribution, after all corrections are applied.

- The dependence of $\langle p_T \rangle$ on $n_{ch}$ is obtained by first separately correcting $\sum_i p_T(i)$ (summing over the $p_T$ of all tracks and all events) and the total number of tracks in all events, both versus the number of selected tracks, and then taking the ratio. They are corrected using the appropriate track weights first, followed by the Bayesian unfolding procedure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Range of values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Track reconstr. eff.</td>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>0.5% – 1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$p_T$</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$n_{ch}$</td>
<td>0% – +17% – 14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-primaries</td>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$p_T$</td>
<td>0.5% – 0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$n_{ch}$</td>
<td>0% – +10% –8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-closure</td>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$p_T$</td>
<td>0% – 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$n_{ch}$</td>
<td>0% – 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$p_T$-bias</td>
<td>$p_T$</td>
<td>0% – 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-$p_T$</td>
<td>$p_T$</td>
<td>0% – 1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Systematic uncertainties in the track reconstruction efficiency, discussed in Section 6, and the fraction of tracks from non-primary particles, discussed in Section 5, give rise to an uncertainty in $w_{trk}(p_T, \eta)$, directly affecting the $\eta$ and $p_T$ distributions. For the $n_{ch}$ distribution, where the track weights are not explicitly applied, the effects from uncertainties in these sources are found by modifying the distribution of selected tracks in data. In each multiplicity interval tracks are randomly removed or added with probabilities dependent on the uncertainties in the track weights of tracks populating that bin. This modified distribution is then unfolded and the deviation from the nominal $n_{ch}$ distribution is taken as a systematic uncertainty. An uncertainty from the fact that the correction procedure, when applied to simulated events, does not reproduce exactly the distribution from generated particles (non-closure) is included in all measurements. An additional systematic uncertainty in the measured $p_T$ distribution arises from possible biases and degradation in the $p_T$ measurement. This is quantified by comparing the track hit residuals in data and simulation. The effectiveness of the track-fit $\chi^2$ probability selection in suppressing tracks reconstructed with high momentum but originating from low momentum particles was also considered; it was found that the fraction of these tracks remaining was consistent with predictions from simulation. An uncertainty due to the statistical precision of the check is included for the $p_T$ distribution. Uncertainty sources that also affect $N_{ev}$ partially cancel in the final distributions. A summary of the main systematic uncertainties affecting the $\eta$, $p_T$ and $n_{ch}$ distributions is given in Table 2.

Uncertainties in the $\langle p_T \rangle$ vs. $n_{ch}$ measurement are found in the same way as those in the $n_{ch}$ distribution. The dominant uncertainty is from non-closure which varies from $\pm 2\%$ at low $n_{ch}$ to $\pm 0.5\%$ at high $n_{ch}$. All other uncertainties largely cancel in the ratio and are negligible. At high $n_{ch}$ the total uncertainty is dominated by the statistical uncertainty.

8. Results

The corrected distributions for primary charged particles in events with $n_{ch} \geq 1$ in the kinematic range $p_T > 500$ MeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ are shown in Figure 3. In most regions of all distributions the dominant uncertainty comes from the track reconstruction efficiency. The results are compared to predictions of models tuned to a wide range of measurements. The measured distributions are presented as inclusive
distributions with minimal model-dependent corrections to facilitate an accurate comparison with models.

Figure 3(a) shows the multiplicity of charged particles as a function of pseudorapidity. The mean particle density is roughly constant at 2.9 for $|\eta| < 1.0$ and decreases at higher values of $|\eta|$. EPOS describes the data for $|\eta| < 1.0$, and predicts a slightly larger multiplicity at larger $|\eta|$ values. OGSJET-II and PYTHIA 8 MONASH predict multiplicities that are too large by approximately 15% and 5% respectively. PYTHIA 8 A2 predicts a multiplicity that is 3% too low in the central region, but describes the data well in the forward region.

Figure 3(b) shows the charged-particle transverse momentum distribution. EPOS describes the data well over the entire $p_T$ spectrum. The PYTHIA 8 tunes describe the data reasonably well, but are slightly above the data in the high-$p_T$ region. OGSJET-II gives a poor prediction over the entire spectrum, overshooting the data in the low-$p_T$ region and undershooting it in the high-$p_T$ region.

Figure 3(c) shows the charged-particle multiplicity distribution. The high-$n_{ch}$ region has significant contributions from events with numerous MPI. PYTHIA 8 A2 describes the data in the region $n_{ch} < 50$, but predicts too few events at larger $n_{ch}$ values. PYTHIA 8 MONASH, EPOS and OGSJET-II describe the data reasonably well in the region $n_{ch} < 30$ but predict too many events in the mid-$n_{ch}$ region, with PYTHIA 8 MONASH and EPOS predicting too few events in the region $n_{ch} > 100$ while OGSJET-II continues to be above the data.

Figure 3(d) shows the mean transverse momentum versus the charged-particle multiplicity. The $\langle p_T \rangle$ rises with $n_{ch}$, from 0.8 to 1.2 GeV. This increase is expected due to colour coherence effects being important in dense parton environments and is modelled by a colour reconnection mechanism in PYTHIA 8 or by the hydrodynamical evolution model used in EPOS. If the high-$n_{ch}$ region is assumed to be dominated by events with numerous MPI, without colour coherence effects the $\langle p_T \rangle$ is approximately independent of $n_{ch}$. Including colour coherence effects leads to fewer additional charged particles produced with every additional MPI, with an equally large $p_T$ to be shared among the produced hadrons [31]. EPOS predicts a slightly lower $\langle p_T \rangle$, but describes the dependence on $n_{ch}$ very well. The PYTHIA 8 tunes predict a steeper rise of $\langle p_T \rangle$ with $n_{ch}$ than the data, predicting lower values in the low-$n_{ch}$ region and higher values in the high-$n_{ch}$ region. OGSJET-II predicts a $\langle p_T \rangle$ of $\sim$ 1 GeV, with very little dependence on $n_{ch}$; this is expected as it contains no model for colour coherence effects.

In summary, EPOS and the PYTHIA 8 tunes describe the data most accurately, with EPOS reproducing the $\eta$ and $p_T$ distributions and the $\langle p_T \rangle$ vs. $n_{ch}$ the best and PYTHIA 8 A2 describing the multiplicity the best in the low- and mid-$n_{ch}$ regions. OGSJET-II provides an inferior description of the data.

The mean number of primary charged particles in the central region is computed by averaging over $|\eta| < 0.2$ to be $2.874 \pm 0.001$ (stat.) $\pm 0.033$ (syst.). This measurement is then corrected for the contribution from strange baryons and compared to previous measurements [1] at different $\sqrt{s}$ values in Figure 4 together with the MC predictions. The correction factor for strange baryons depends on the MC model used and is found to be $1.0241 \pm 0.0003$ (EPOS), $1.0150 \pm 0.0004$ (PYTHIA 8 MONASH) and $1.0151 \pm 0.0002$ (PYTHIA 8 A2), where the uncertainties are statistical. OGSJET-II does not include charged strange baryons. The prediction from EPOS is used to perform the extrapolation and the deviation from the PYTHIA 8 MONASH prediction is taken as a systematic uncertainty and symmetrised to give $1.024 \pm 0.009$.

The mean number of primary charged particles increases by a factor of 2.2 when $\sqrt{s}$ increases by a factor of about 14 from 0.9 TeV to 13 TeV. EPOS and PYTHIA 8 A2 describe the dependence on $\sqrt{s}$ very well, while PYTHIA 8 MONASH and OGSJET-II predict a steeper rise in multiplicity with $\sqrt{s}$.
Figure 3: Primary-charged-particle multiplicities as a function of (a) pseudorapidity, $\eta$, and (b) transverse momentum, $p_T$; (c) the multiplicity, $n_{ch}$, distribution and (d) the mean transverse momentum, $\langle p_T \rangle$, versus $n_{ch}$ in events with $n_{ch} \geq 1$, $p_T > 500$ MeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. The dots represent the data and the curves the predictions from different MC models. The $x$-value in each bin corresponds to the bin centroid. The vertical bars represent the statistical uncertainties, while the shaded areas show statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature. The bottom panel in each figure shows the ratio of the MC simulation to data. Since the bin centroid is different for data and simulation, the values of the ratio correspond to the averages of the bin content.
Universal period dependence on \( \eta \):

\[
\frac{1}{N_{\text{ev}}} \cdot \frac{dN}{d\eta} \bigg|_{\eta} = 0
\]

\[
\eta = \left| \eta \right| < 0.2
\]

\[\frac{N}{d\chi N} \cdot \text{ev} N^{1/2} \geq 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5 \]

\[\text{ch} \quad N \quad > 500 \text{ MeV}, \quad T \quad p_{T} > 30 \text{ ps (extrapolated)} \]

**Figure 4:** The average primary-charged-particle multiplicity in \( pp \) interactions per unit of pseudorapidity, \( \eta \), for \( |\eta| < 0.2 \) as a function of the centre-of-mass energy. The values at centre-of-mass energies other than 13 TeV are taken from Ref. [1]. Charged strange baryons are included in the definition of primary particles. The data are compared to various particle-level MC predictions. The vertical error bars on the data represent the total uncertainty.

## 9. Conclusion

Primary-charged-particle multiplicity measurements with the ATLAS detector using proton–proton collisions delivered by the LHC at \( \sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV} \) are presented. From a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of \( 170 \mu \text{b}^{-1} \), nearly nine million inelastic interactions with at least one reconstructed track with \( |\eta| < 2.5 \) and \( p_{T} > 500 \text{ MeV} \) are analysed. The results highlight clear differences between MC models and the measured distributions. Among the models considered, EPOS reproduces the data the best, PYTHIA8 A2 and MONASH give reasonable descriptions of the data and QGSJET-II provides the worst description of the data.

### Acknowledgements

We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently.

We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWFW and FWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; SSTC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, NRC and CFI, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DNRF, DNSRC and Lundbeck Foundation, Denmark; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DSM/IRFU, France; GNSF, Georgia; BMBF, HGF, and MPG, Germany; GSRT, Greece; RGC, Hong Kong SAR, China; ISF, I-CORE and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; FOM and NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNiSW and NCN, Poland; FCT, Portugal; MNE/IFA, Romania; MES of Russia and NRC KI, Russian Federation; JINR; MESTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa;
MINECO, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SERI, SNSF and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; MOST, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America. In addition, individual groups and members have received support from BCKDF, the Canada Council, CANARIE, CRC, Compute Canada, FQRNT, and the Ontario Innovation Trust, Canada; EPLANET, ERC, FP7, Horizon 2020 and Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, European Union; Investissements d’Avenir Labex and Idex, ANR, Region Auvergne and Fondation Partager le Savoir, France; DFG and AvH Foundation, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales and Aristeia programmes co-financed by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF; BSF, GIF and Minerva, Israel; BRF, Norway; the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom.

The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN and the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK) and BNL (USA) and in the Tier-2 facilities worldwide.
References

[1] ATLAS Collaboration, 
Charged-particle multiplicities in pp interactions measured with the ATLAS detector at the LHC, 

[2] CMS Collaboration, 
Charged particle multiplicities in pp interactions at $\sqrt{s} = 0.9$, 2.36, and 7 TeV, 


Appendix

A. Results in a common phase space

The corrected distributions for primary charged particles in events with $n_{\text{ch}} \geq 1$ in the kinematic range $p_T > 500$ MeV and $|\eta| < 0.8$ are shown in Figure 5. This is the phase space that is common to the ATLAS, CMS and ALICE experiments.

The method used to correct the distributions and obtain the systematic uncertainties is exactly the same as that used for the results with $|\eta| < 2.5$, but obtained using the $|\eta| < 0.8$ selection.

Figure 5(a) shows the primary-charged-particle multiplicity as a function of pseudorapidity, where the mean particle density is roughly 3.5, larger than in the main phase space due to the tighter restriction of at least one primary charged particle with $|\eta| < 0.8$. The $p_T$ and $n_{\text{ch}}$ distributions are shown in Figures 5(b) and 5(c) respectively and the $\langle p_T \rangle$ as a function of $n_{\text{ch}}$ is shown in Figure 5(d). The level of agreement between the data and MC generator predictions follows the same pattern as seen in the main phase space.
Figure 5: Primary-charged-particle multiplicities as a function of (a) pseudorapidity, $\eta$, and (b) transverse momentum, $p_T$; (c) the multiplicity, $n_{ch}$, distribution and (d) the mean transverse momentum, $\langle p_T \rangle$, versus $n_{ch}$ in events with $n_{ch} \geq 1$, $p_T > 500$ MeV and $|\eta| < 0.8$. The dots represent the data and the curves the predictions from different MC models. The $x$-value in each bin corresponds to the bin centroid. The vertical bars represent the statistical uncertainties, while the shaded areas show statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature. The bottom panel in each figure shows the ratio of the MC simulation over the data. Since the bin centroid is different for data and simulation, the values of the ratio correspond to the averages of the bin content.
The ATLAS Collaboration

Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey
5 LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université Savoie Mont Blanc, 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 (IFAE), The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain, Spain
13 Institute of Physics, 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) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; (d) Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey; (e) Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey, Turkey
20 Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
21 (a) INFN Sezione di Bologna; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
22 Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
23 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America
24 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America
25 (a) Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; (b) Electrical Circuits Department, 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
26 Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America
27 (a) Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania; (b) National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; (c) National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca; (d) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; (e) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
28 Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
29 Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
30 Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada
31 CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
32 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America
33 (a) Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; (b) Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federal de Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
34 (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; (e) Department of Physics and Astronomy, Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Shanghai Jiao
Tong University, Shanghai; (also affiliated with PKU-CHEP); (f) Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

32 Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France

33 Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America

34 Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, København, Denmark

35 (a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy

36 (a) AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow; (b) Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

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

38 Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America

39 Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America

40 DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany

41 Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

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

43 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America

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

45 INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

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

47 Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland

48 (a) INFN Sezione di Genova; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy

49 II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany

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

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, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany

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

54 Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton VA, United States of America

55 Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, United States of America

56 (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

57 Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan

58 Department of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong

59 (a) Department of Physics, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; (b) Department of Physics, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China

60 Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN, United States of America

61 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, United States of America

62 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia

63 KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan

64 Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan

65 Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

University of Iowa, Iowa City IA, United States of America

66 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, United States of America

67 Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan

68 Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

32
Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
(a) INFN Sezione di Lecce; (b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
Departamento de Fisica Teorica C-15, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA, United States of America
Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada
School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, United States of America
(a) INFN Sezione di Milano; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
(a) INFN Sezione di Napoli; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, United States of America
Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan
Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, United States of America
(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
(a) Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; (b) Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; (c) School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Department of Physics, Stockholm University; (b) The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada
(a) TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; (b) Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada
Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, and Center for Integrated Research in Fundamental Science and Engineering, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford MA, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, United States of America
(a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine; (b) ICTP, Trieste; (c) Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden
Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, United States of America
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
Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada
Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America
Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford CA, United States of America
Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
Also at Flensburg University of Applied Sciences, Flensburg, Germany
Also at University of Malaya, Department of Physics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
* Deceased