Search for exclusive Higgs and Z boson decays to $\phi \gamma$ and $\rho \gamma$ with the ATLAS detector

The ATLAS collaboration

E-mail: atlas.publications@cern.ch

ABSTRACT: A search for the exclusive decays of the Higgs and Z bosons to a $\phi$ or $\rho$ meson and a photon is performed with a pp collision data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of up to $35.6 \, \text{fb}^{-1}$ collected at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \, \text{TeV}$ with the ATLAS detector at the CERN Large Hadron Collider. These decays have been suggested as a probe of the Higgs boson couplings to light quarks. No significant excess of events is observed above the background, as expected from the Standard Model. Upper limits at 95% confidence level were obtained on the branching fractions of the Higgs boson decays to $\phi \gamma$ and $\rho \gamma$ of $4.8 \times 10^{-4}$ and $8.8 \times 10^{-4}$, respectively. The corresponding 95% confidence level upper limits for the Z boson decays are $0.9 \times 10^{-6}$ and $25 \times 10^{-6}$ for $\phi \gamma$ and $\rho \gamma$, respectively.

KEYWORDS: Hadron-Hadron scattering (experiments), Higgs physics

ArXiv ePrint: 1712.02758

https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP07(2018)127
1 Introduction

Following the observation [1, 2] of a Higgs boson, $H$, with a mass of approximately 125 GeV [3] by the ATLAS and CMS collaborations at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), the properties of its interactions with the electroweak gauge bosons have been measured extensively [4–6]. The coupling of the Higgs boson to leptons has been established through the observation of the $H \to \tau^+\tau^-$ channel [4, 7, 8], while in the quark sector indirect evidence is available for the coupling of the Higgs boson to the top-quark [4] and evidence for the Higgs boson decays into $b\bar{b}$ has been recently presented [9, 10]. Despite this progress, the Higgs boson interaction with the fermions of the first and second generations is still to be confirmed experimentally. In the Standard Model (SM), Higgs boson interactions to fermions are implemented through Yukawa couplings, while a wealth of beyond-the-SM theories predict substantial modifications. Such scenarios include the Minimal Flavour Violation framework [11], the Froggatt-Nielsen mechanism [12], the Higgs-dependent Yukawa couplings model [13], the Randall-Sundrum family of models [14], and the possibility of the Higgs boson being a composite pseudo-Goldstone boson [15]. An overview of relevant models of new physics is provided in ref. [16].
The rare decays of the Higgs boson into a heavy quarkonium state, $J/\psi$ or $Y(nS)$ with $n = 1, 2, 3$, and a photon have been suggested for probing the charm- and bottom-quark couplings to the Higgs boson [17–20] and have already been searched for by the ATLAS Collaboration [21], resulting in 95% confidence level (CL) upper limits of $1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ and $(1.3, 1.9, 1.3) \times 10^{-3}$ on the branching fractions, respectively. The $H \to J/\psi \gamma$ decay mode has also been searched for by the CMS Collaboration [22], yielding the same upper limit. The corresponding SM predictions for these branching fractions [23] are $\mathcal{B}(H \to J/\psi \gamma) = (2.95 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-6}$ and $\mathcal{B}(H \to Y(nS)\gamma) = (4.6^{+1.7}_{-1.2}, 2.3^{+0.8}_{-1.0}, 2.1^{+0.8}_{-1.1}) \times 10^{-9}$. The prospects for observing and studying exclusive Higgs boson decays into a meson and a photon with an upgraded High Luminosity LHC [16] or a future hadron collider [24] have also been studied.

Currently, the light ($u, d, s$) quark couplings to the Higgs boson are loosely constrained by existing data on the total Higgs boson width, while the large multijet background at the LHC inhibits the study of such couplings with inclusive $H \to q\bar{q}$ decays. Rare exclusive decays of the Higgs boson into a light meson, $M$, and a photon, $\gamma$, have been suggested as a probe of the couplings of the Higgs boson to light quarks and would allow a search for potential deviations from the SM prediction [23, 25, 26]. Specifically, the observation of the Higgs boson decay to a $\phi$ or $\rho(770)$ (denoted as $\rho$ in the following) meson and a photon would provide sensitivity to its couplings to the strange-quark, and the up- and down-quarks, respectively. The expected SM branching fractions are $\mathcal{B}(H \to \phi\gamma) = (2.31 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-6}$ and $\mathcal{B}(H \to \rho\gamma) = (1.68 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-5}$ [23]. The decay amplitude receives two main contributions that interfere destructively. The first is referred to as “direct” and proceeds through the $H \to q\bar{q}$ coupling, where subsequently a photon is emitted before the $q\bar{q}$ hadronises exclusively to $M$. The second is referred to as “indirect” and proceeds via the $H \to \gamma\gamma$ coupling followed by the fragmentation $\gamma^* \to M$. In the SM, owing to the smallness of the light-quark Yukawa couplings, the latter amplitude dominates, despite being loop induced. As a result, the expected branching fraction predominantly arises from the “indirect” process, while the Higgs boson couplings to the light quarks are probed by searching for modifications of this branching fraction due to changes in the “direct” amplitude.

This paper describes a search for Higgs boson decays into the exclusive final states $\phi\gamma$ and $\rho\gamma$. The decay $\phi \to K^+K^-$ is used to reconstruct the $\phi$ meson, and the decay $\rho \to \pi^+\pi^-$ is used to reconstruct the $\rho$ meson. The branching fractions of the respective meson decays are well known and are accounted for when calculating the expected signal yields. The presented search uses approximately 13 times more integrated luminosity than the first search for $H \to \phi\gamma$ decays [27], which led to a 95% CL upper limit of $\mathcal{B}(H \to \phi\gamma) < 1.4 \times 10^{-3}$, assuming SM production rates of the Higgs boson. Currently, no other experimental information about the $H \to \rho\gamma$ decay mode exists.

The searches for the analogous decays of the $Z$ boson into a meson and a photon are also presented in this paper. These have been theoretically studied [28, 29] as a unique precision test of the SM and the factorisation approach in quantum chromodynamics (QCD), in an environment where the power corrections in terms of the QCD energy scale over the vector boson’s mass are small [29]. The large $Z$ boson production cross section at the LHC
means that rare $Z$ boson decays can be probed at branching fractions much smaller than for Higgs boson decays into the same final states. The SM branching fraction predictions for the decays considered in this paper are $B(Z \to \phi \gamma) = (1.04 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-8}$ [28, 29] and $B(Z \to \rho \gamma) = (4.19 \pm 0.47) \times 10^{-8}$ [29]. The first search for $Z \to \phi \gamma$ decays by the ATLAS Collaboration was presented in ref. [27] and a 95% CL upper limit of $B(Z \to \phi \gamma) < 8.3 \times 10^{-6}$ was obtained. So far no direct experimental information about the decay $Z \to \rho \gamma$ exists.

2 ATLAS detector

ATLAS [30] is a multi-purpose particle physics detector with a forward-backward symmetric cylindrical geometry and near $4\pi$ coverage in solid angle.\footnote{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 $z$-axis. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle $\theta$ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$.} It consists of an inner tracking detector surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer.

The inner tracking detector (ID) covers the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$, and is surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T magnetic field. At small radii, a high-granularity silicon pixel detector covers the vertex region and typically provides three measurements per track. A new innermost pixel-detector layer, the insertable B-layer, was added before 13 TeV data-taking began in 2015 and provides an additional measurement at a radius of about 33 mm around a new and thinner beam pipe [31]. The pixel detectors are followed by a silicon microstrip tracker, which typically provides four space-point measurements per track. The silicon detectors are complemented by a gas-filled straw-tube transition radiation tracker, which enables radially extended track reconstruction up to $|\eta| = 2.0$, with typically 35 measurements per track.

The calorimeter system covers the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 4.9$. A high-granularity lead/liquid-argon (LAr) sampling electromagnetic calorimeter covers the region $|\eta| < 3.2$, with an additional thin LAr presampler covering $|\eta| < 1.8$ to correct for energy losses upstream. The electromagnetic calorimeter is divided into a barrel section covering $|\eta| < 1.475$ and two endcap sections covering $1.375 < |\eta| < 3.2$. For $|\eta| < 2.5$ it is divided into three layers in depth, which are finely segmented in $\eta$ and $\phi$. A steel/scintillator-tile calorimeter provides hadronic calorimetry in the range $|\eta| < 1.7$. LAr technology, with copper as absorber, is used for the hadronic calorimeters in the endcap region, $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.2$. The solid-angle coverage is completed with forward copper/LAr and tungsten/LAr calorimeter modules in $3.1 < |\eta| < 4.9$, optimised for electromagnetic and hadronic measurements, respectively.

The muon spectrometer surrounds the calorimeters and comprises separate trigger and high-precision tracking chambers measuring the deflection of muons in a magnetic field provided by three air-core superconducting toroids.
A two-level trigger and data acquisition system is used to provide an online selection and record events for offline analysis [32]. The level-1 trigger is implemented in hardware and uses a subset of detector information to reduce the event rate to 100 kHz or less from the maximum LHC collision rate of 40 MHz. It is followed by a software-based high-level trigger which filters events using the full detector information and records events for detailed offline analysis at an average rate of 1 kHz.

3 Data and Monte Carlo simulation

The search is performed with a sample of $pp$ collision data recorded at a centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV. Events are retained for further analysis only if they were collected under stable LHC beam conditions and the detector was operating normally. This results in an integrated luminosity of 35.6 and 32.3 fb$^{-1}$ for the $\phi\gamma$ and $\rho\gamma$ final states, respectively. The integrated luminosity of the data sample has an uncertainty of 3.4% derived using the method described in ref. [33].

The $\phi\gamma$ and $\rho\gamma$ data samples used in this analysis were each collected with a specifically designed trigger. Both triggers require an isolated photon with a transverse momentum, $p_T$, greater than 35 GeV and an isolated pair of ID tracks, one of which must have a $p_T$ greater than 15 GeV, associated with a topological cluster of calorimeter cells [34] with a transverse energy greater than 25 GeV. The photon part of the trigger follows the same process as the inclusive photon trigger requiring an electromagnetic cluster in the calorimeter consistent with a photon and is described with more detail in ref. [32], while requirements on the ID tracks are applied in the high-level trigger through an appropriately modified version of the $\tau$-lepton trigger algorithms which are described in more detail in ref. [35]. The trigger for the $\phi\gamma$ final state was introduced in September 2015. This trigger requires that the invariant mass of the pair of tracks, under the charged-kaon hypothesis, is in the range 987–1060 MeV, consistent with the $\phi$ meson mass. The trigger efficiency for both the Higgs and $Z$ boson signals is approximately 75% with respect to the offline selection, as described in section 4. The corresponding trigger for the $\rho\gamma$ final state was introduced in May 2016. This trigger requires the invariant mass of the pair of tracks, under the charged-pion hypothesis, to be in the range 475–1075 MeV to include the bulk of the broad $\rho$ meson mass distribution. The trigger efficiency for both the Higgs and $Z$ boson signals is approximately 78% with respect to the offline selection.

Higgs boson production through the gluon-gluon fusion ($ggH$) and vector-boson fusion (VBF) processes was modelled up to next-to-leading order (NLO) in $\alpha_S$ using the Powheg-Box v2 Monte Carlo (MC) event generator [36–40] with CT10 parton distribution functions [41]. Powheg-Box was interfaced with the Pythia 8.186 MC event generator [42, 43] to model the parton shower, hadronisation and underlying event. The corresponding parameter values were set according to the AZNLO tune [44]. Additional contributions from the associated production of a Higgs boson and a $W$ or $Z$ boson (denoted by $WH$ and $ZH$, respectively) are modelled by the Pythia 8.186 MC event generator with NNPDF23LO parton distribution functions [45] and the A14 tune for hadronisation and the underlying event [46]. The production rates and kinematic distributions for the
SM Higgs boson with $m_H = 125$ GeV are assumed throughout. These were obtained from ref. [16] and are summarised below. The $ggH$ production rate is normalised such that it reproduces the total cross section predicted by a next-to-next-to-leading-order QCD calculation with NLO electroweak corrections applied [47–50]. The VBF production rate is normalised to an approximate NNLO QCD cross section with NLO electroweak corrections applied [51–53]. The $WH$ and $ZH$ production rates are normalised to cross sections calculated at next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) in QCD with NLO electroweak corrections [54, 55] including the NLO QCD corrections [56] for $gg \rightarrow ZH$. The expected signal yield is corrected to include the 2% contribution from the production of a Higgs boson in association with a $t\bar{t}$ or a $b\bar{b}$ pair.

The Powheg-Box v2 MC event generator with CT10 parton distribution functions was also used to model inclusive $Z$ boson production. Pythia 8.186 with CTEQ6L1 parton distribution functions [57] and the AZNLO parameter tune was used to simulate parton showering and hadronisation. The prediction is normalised to the total cross section obtained from the measurement in ref. [58], which has an uncertainty of 2.9%. The Higgs and $Z$ boson decays were simulated as a cascade of two-body decays, respecting angular momentum conservation. The meson line shapes were simulated by Pythia. The branching fraction for the decay $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$ is $(48.9 \pm 0.5)\%$ whereas the decay $\rho \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ has a branching fraction close to 100% [59]. The simulated events were passed through the detailed GEANT 4 simulation of the ATLAS detector [60, 61] and processed with the same software used to reconstruct the data. Simulated pile-up events (additional $pp$ collisions in the same or nearby bunch crossings) are also included and the distribution of these is matched to the conditions observed in the data.

4 Event selection for $\phi\gamma \rightarrow K^+K^-\gamma$ and $\rho\gamma \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ final states

The $\phi\gamma$ and $\rho\gamma$ exclusive final states are very similar. Both final states consist of a pair of oppositely charged reconstructed ID tracks. The difference is that for the former the mass of the pair, under the charged-kaon hypothesis for the two tracks, is consistent with the $\phi$ meson mass, while for the latter, under the charged-pion hypothesis for the tracks, it is consistent with the $\rho$ meson mass. Events with a $pp$ interaction vertex reconstructed from at least two ID tracks with $p_T > 400$ MeV are considered in the analysis. Within an event, the primary vertex is defined as the reconstructed vertex with the largest sum of the transverse momenta of all tracks within $R = \sqrt{(\Delta \phi)^2 + (\Delta \eta)^2} = 0.2$ of the photon direction, excluding those associated with the reconstructed photon, is re-
quired to be less than 5% of $p_T^\gamma$. Moreover, the sum of the transverse momenta of all calorimeter energy deposits within $\Delta R = 0.4$ of the photon direction, excluding those associated with the reconstructed photon, is required to be less than $2.45 \text{ GeV} + 0.022 \times p_T^\gamma$.

To mitigate the effects of multiple $pp$ interactions in the same or neighbouring bunch crossings, only ID tracks which originate from the primary vertex are considered in the photon track-based isolation. For the calorimeter-based isolation the effects of the underlying event and multiple $pp$ interactions are also accounted for on an event by event basis using an average underlying event energy density determined from data, as described in ref. [62].

Charged particles satisfying the requirements detailed below are assumed to be a $K^\pm$ meson in the $\phi \gamma$ analysis and a $\pi^\pm$ meson in the $\rho \gamma$ analysis. No further particle identification requirements are applied. In the following, when referring to charged particles collectively the term “charged-hadron candidates” is used, while when referring to the charged particles relevant to the $\phi \gamma$ and the $\rho \gamma$ analyses the terms “kaon candidates” and “pion candidates” are used, respectively, along with the corresponding masses. A pair of oppositely-charged charged-hadron candidates is referred to collectively as $M$.

Charged-hadron candidates are reconstructed from ID tracks which are required to have $|\eta| < 2.5$, $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$ and to satisfy basic quality criteria, including a requirement on the number of hits in the silicon detectors [63]. The $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$ and $\rho \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ decays are reconstructed from pairs of oppositely charged-hadron candidates; the candidate with the higher $p_T$, referred to as the leading charged-hadron candidate, is required to have $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$.

Pairs of charged-hadron candidates are selected based on their invariant masses. Those with an invariant mass, under the charged-kaon hypothesis, $m_{K^+K^-}$ between 1012 MeV and 1028 MeV are selected as $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$ candidates. Pairs with an invariant mass, under the charged-pion hypothesis, $m_{\pi^+\pi^-}$ between 635 MeV and 915 MeV are selected as $\rho \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ candidates. The candidates where $m_{K^+K^-}$ is consistent with the $\phi$ meson mass are rejected from the $\phi \gamma$ analysis. This requirement rejects a negligible fraction of the signal in the $\rho \gamma$ analysis. Selected $M$ candidates are required to satisfy an isolation requirement: the sum of the $p_T$ of the reconstructed ID tracks from the primary vertex within $\Delta R = 0.2$ of the leading charged hadron candidate (excluding the charged-hadron candidates defining the pair) is required to be less than 10% of the $p_T$ of the $M$ candidate.

The $M$ candidates are combined with the photon candidates, to form $M\gamma$ candidates. When multiple combinations are possible, a situation that arises only in a few percent of the events, the combination of the highest-$p_T$ photon and the $M$ candidate with an invariant mass closest to the respective meson mass is selected. The event is retained for further analysis if the requirement $\Delta\phi(M, \gamma) > \pi/2$ is satisfied. The transverse momentum of the $M$ candidates is required to be greater than a threshold that varies as a function of the invariant mass of the three-body system, $m_{M\gamma}$. Thresholds of $40 \text{ GeV}$ and $47.2 \text{ GeV}$ are imposed on $p_T^M$ for the regions $m_{M\gamma} < 91 \text{ GeV}$ and $m_{M\gamma} \geq 140 \text{ GeV}$, respectively. The threshold is varied from $40 \text{ GeV}$ to $47.2 \text{ GeV}$ as a linear function of $m_{M\gamma}$ in the region $91 \leq m_{M\gamma} < 140 \text{ GeV}$. This approach ensures good sensitivity for both the Higgs and $Z$ boson searches, while keeping a single kinematic selection.
For the $\phi(\to K^+K^-)\gamma$ final state, the total signal efficiencies (kinematic acceptance, trigger and reconstruction efficiencies) are 17% and 8% for the Higgs and Z boson decays, respectively. The corresponding efficiencies for the $\rho\gamma$ final state are 10% and 0.4%. The difference in efficiency between the Higgs and Z boson decays arises primarily from the softer $p_T$ distributions of the photon and charged-hadron candidates associated with the $Z \to M\gamma$ production, as can be seen for the $\phi\gamma$ case by comparing figures 1(a) and 1(b).

The overall lower efficiency in the $\rho\gamma$ final state is a result of the lower efficiency of the $m_M$ requirement due to the large $\rho$-meson natural width and the different kinematics of the $\rho$ decay products, as presented in figures 1(c) and 1(d). Meson helicity effects have a relatively small impact for the $\phi \to K^+K^-$ decays, where the kaons carry very little momentum in the $\phi$ rest frame. Specifically, the expected Higgs (Z) boson signal yield in the signal region is 6% larger (9% smaller) than in the hypothetical scenario where the meson is unpolarised. For the $\rho \to \pi^+\pi^-$ decays the yields are increased by 33% (decreased by 83%).

The average $m_M$ resolution is 1.8% for both the Higgs and Z boson decays. The Higgs boson signal $m_M$ distribution is modelled with a sum of two Gaussian probability density functions (pdf) with a common mean value, while the Z boson signal $m_M$ distribution is modelled with a double Voigtian pdf (a convolution of relativistic Breit-Wigner and Gaussian pdfs) corrected with a mass-dependent efficiency factor.

The $m_{K^+K^-}$ distribution for the selected $\phi\gamma$ candidates, with no $m_{K^+K^-}$ requirement applied, is shown in figure 2(a) exhibiting a visible peak at the $\phi$ meson mass. The $\phi$ peak is fitted with a Voigtian pdf, while the background is modelled with a function typically used to describe kinematic thresholds [64]. The experimental resolution in $m_{K^+K^-}$ is approximately 4 MeV, comparable to the 4.3 MeV [59] width of the $\phi$ meson. In figure 2(b), the corresponding distribution for the selected $\rho\gamma$ candidates is shown, where the $\rho$ meson can also be observed. The $\rho$ peak is fitted with a single Breit-Wigner pdf, modified by a mass-dependent width to match the distribution obtained from PYTHIA [42]. The background is fitted with the sum of a combinatoric background, estimated from events containing a same-sign di-track pair, and other backgrounds determined in the fit using a linear combination of Chebychev polynomials up to the second order. Figure 2 only qualitatively illustrates the meson selection in the studied final state, and is not used any further in this analysis.

5 Background

For both the $\phi\gamma$ and $\rho\gamma$ final states, the main sources of background in the searches are events involving inclusive photon + jet or multijet processes where an $M$ candidate is reconstructed from ID tracks originating from a jet.

From the selection criteria discussed earlier, the shape of this background exhibits a turn-on structure in the $m_{M\gamma}$ distribution around 100 GeV, in the region of the Z boson signal, and a smoothly falling background in the region of the Higgs boson signal. Given the complex shape of this background, these processes are modelled in an inclusive fashion with a non-parametric data-driven approach using templates to describe the relevant distributions. The background normalisation and shape are simultaneously extracted from a
Figure 1. Generator-level transverse momentum ($p_T$) distributions of the photon and of the charged-hadrons, ordered in $p_T$, for (a) $H \rightarrow \phi \gamma$, (b) $Z \rightarrow \phi \gamma$, (c) $H \rightarrow \rho \gamma$ and (d) $Z \rightarrow \rho \gamma$ simulated signal events, respectively. The hatched histograms denote the full event selection while the dashed histograms show the events at generator level that fall within the analysis geometric acceptance (both charged-hadrons are required to have $|\eta| < 2.5$ while the photon is required to have $|\eta| < 2.37$, excluding the region $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$). The dashed histograms are normalised to unity, and the relative difference between the two sets of distributions corresponds to the effects of reconstruction, trigger, and event selection efficiencies. The leading charged-hadron candidate $h = K, \pi$ is denoted by $p_T^h_1$ and the sub-leading candidate by $p_T^h_2$. 
fit to the data. A similar procedure was used in the earlier search for Higgs and $Z$ boson
decays into \( \phi\gamma \) [27] and the search for Higgs and $Z$ boson decays into \( J/\psi\gamma \) and \( \Upsilon(nS)\gamma \)
described in ref. [21].

5.1 Background modelling

The background modelling procedure for each final state exploits a sample of approxi-
mately 54 000 $K^+K^-$ and 220 000 $\pi^+\pi^-$ candidate events in data. These events pass
all the kinematic selection requirements described previously, except that the photon and
$M$ candidates are not required to satisfy the nominal isolation requirements, and a looser
$\mathbf{p}_T > 35 \text{ GeV}$ requirement is imposed. This selection defines the background-dominated
“generation region” (GR). From these events, pdfs are constructed to describe the distri-
butions of the relevant kinematic and isolation variables and their most important correla-
tions. In this way, in the absence of appropriate simulations, pseudocandidate events are
generated, from which the background shape in the discriminating variable is derived.

This ensemble of pseudocandidate events is produced by randomly sampling the distribu-
tions of the relevant kinematic and isolation variables, which are estimated from the data
in the GR. Each pseudocandidate event is described by $M$ and $\gamma$ four-momentum vectors
and the associated $M$ and photon isolation variables. The $M$ four-momentum vector is
constructed from sampled $\eta_M$, $\phi_M$, $m_M$ and $\mathbf{p}_T^M$ values. For the $\gamma$ four-momentum vector,
the $\eta_\gamma$ and $\phi_\gamma$ are determined from the sampled $\Delta\phi(M,\gamma)$ and $\Delta\eta(M,\gamma)$ values whereas
$\mathbf{p}_T^\gamma$ is sampled directly.

The most important correlations among these kinematic and isolation variables in
background events are retained in the generation of the pseudocandidates through the
following sampling scheme, where the steps are performed sequentially:

i) Values for $\eta_M$, $\phi_M$, $m_M$ and $\mathbf{p}_T^M$ are drawn randomly and independently according to
the corresponding pdfs.

![Figure 2](image-url)
ii) The distribution of \( p_T \) values is parameterised in bins of \( p_T^M \), and values are drawn from the corresponding bins given the previously generated value of \( p_T^M \). The \( M \) isolation variable is parameterised in bins of \( p_T^M \) for the \( \phi \gamma \) (\( \rho \gamma \)) model and sampled accordingly. The difference between the two approaches for the \( \phi \gamma \) and \( \rho \gamma \) accounts for the difference in the observed correlations arising in the different datasets.

iii) The distributions of the values for \( \Delta \eta(M, \gamma) \), photon calorimeter isolation, normalised to \( p_T \), and their correlations are parameterised in a two-dimensional distribution. For the \( \phi \gamma \) analysis, several distributions are produced corresponding to the \( p_T^M \) bins used earlier to describe the \( p_T^M \) and \( M \) isolation variables, whereas for the \( \rho \gamma \) final state the two-dimensional distribution is produced inclusively for all \( p_T^M \) values.

iv) The photon track isolation, normalised to \( p_T \), and the \( \Delta \phi(M, \gamma) \) variables are sampled from pdfs generated in bins of relative photon calorimeter isolation and \( \Delta \eta(M, \gamma) \), respectively, using the values drawn in step iii).

The nominal selection requirements are imposed on the ensemble, and the surviving pseudocandidates are used to construct templates for the \( m_{M \gamma} \) distribution, which are then smoothed using Gaussian kernel density estimation [65]. It was verified through signal injection tests that the shape of the background model is not affected by potential signal contamination.

5.2 Background validation

To validate the background model, the \( m_{M \gamma} \) distributions in several validation regions, defined by kinematic and isolation requirements looser than the nominal signal requirements, are used to compare the prediction of the background model with the data. Three validation regions are defined, each based on the GR selection and adding one of the following: the \( p_T^M \) requirement (VR1), the photon isolation requirements (VR2), or the meson isolation requirement (VR3). The \( m_{M \gamma} \) distributions in these validation regions are shown in figure 3. The background model is found to describe the data in all regions within uncertainties (see section 6).

Potential background contributions from \( Z \rightarrow \ell \ell \gamma \) decays and inclusive Higgs decays were studied and found to be negligible for the selection requirements and dataset used in this analysis.

A further validation of the background modelling is performed using events within a sideband of the \( M \) mass distribution. For the \( \phi \gamma \) analysis the sideband region is defined by \( 1.035 \text{ GeV} < m_{K^+ K^-} < 1.051 \text{ GeV} \). For the \( \rho \gamma \) analysis the sideband region is defined by \( 950 \text{ MeV} < m_{\pi^+ \pi^-} < 1050 \text{ MeV} \). All other selection requirements and modelling procedures are identical to those used in the signal region. Figures 4(a) and 4(b) show the \( m_{M \gamma} \) distributions for the sideband region. The background model is found to describe the data within the systematic uncertainties described in section 6.
Figure 3. The distribution of $m_{K^+K^-}$ top ($m_{\pi^+\pi^-}$ bottom) in data compared to the prediction of the background model for the VR1, VR2 and VR3 validation regions. The background model is normalised to the observed number of events within the region shown. The uncertainty band corresponds to the uncertainty envelope derived from variations in the background modelling procedure. The ratio of the data to the background model is shown below the distributions.

Figure 4. The distribution of $m_{M_{\gamma\gamma}}$ for the (a) $\phi\gamma$ and (b) $\rho\gamma$ selections in the sideband control region. The background model is normalised to the observed number of events within the region shown. The uncertainty band corresponds to the uncertainty envelope derived from variations in the background modelling procedure. The ratio of the data to the background model is shown below the distributions.
6 Systematic uncertainties

Trigger and identification efficiencies for photons are determined from samples enriched with $Z \to e^+e^-$ events in data [32, 62]. The systematic uncertainty in the expected signal yield associated with the trigger efficiency is estimated to be 2.0%. The photon identification and isolation uncertainties, for both the converted and unconverted photons, are estimated to be 2.4% and 2.6% for the Higgs and $Z$ boson signals, respectively. An uncertainty of 6.0% per $M$ candidate is assigned to the track reconstruction efficiency and accounts for effects associated with the modelling of ID material and track reconstruction algorithms if a nearby charged particle is present. This uncertainty is derived conservatively by assuming a 3% uncertainty in the reconstruction efficiency of each track [66], and further assuming the uncertainty to be fully correlated between the two tracks of the $M$ candidate.

The systematic uncertainties in the Higgs production cross section are obtained from ref. [16] as described in section 3. The $Z$ boson production cross-section uncertainty is taken from the measurement in ref. [58].

The photon energy scale uncertainty, determined from $Z \to e^+e^-$ events and validated using $Z \to \ell\ell\gamma$ events [67], is applied to the simulated signal samples as a function of $\eta^{\gamma}$ and $p_T^{\gamma}$. The impact of the photon energy scale uncertainty on the Higgs and $Z$ boson mass distributions does not exceed 0.2%. The uncertainty associated with the photon energy resolution is found to have a negligible impact. Similarly, the systematic uncertainty associated with the ID track momentum measurement is found to be negligible. The systematic uncertainties in the expected signal yields are summarised in table 1.

The shape of the background model is allowed to vary around the nominal shape, and the parameters controlling these systematic variations are treated as nuisance parameters in the maximum-likelihood fit used to extract the signal and background yields. Three such shape variations are implemented through varying $p_T^{\gamma}$, linear distortions of the shape of the $\Delta\phi(M, \gamma)$, and a global tilt of the three-body mass. The first two variations alter the kinematics of the pseudocandidates that are propagated to the three-body mass.

7 Results

The data are compared to background and signal predictions using an unbinned maximum-likelihood fit to the $m_{M\gamma}$ distribution. The parameters of interest are the Higgs and $Z$ boson signal normalisations. Systematic uncertainties are modelled using additional nuisance parameters in the fit; in particular the background normalisation is a free parameter in the model. The fit uses the selected events with $m_{M\gamma} < 300$ GeV. The expected and observed numbers of background events within the $m_{M\gamma}$ ranges relevant to the Higgs and $Z$ boson signals are shown in table 2. The observed yields are consistent with the number of events expected from the background-only prediction within the systematic and statistical uncertainties. The results of the background-only fits for the $\phi\gamma$ and $\rho\gamma$ analyses are shown in figures 5(a) and 5(b), respectively.

Upper limits are set on the branching fractions for the Higgs and $Z$ boson decays into $M\gamma$ using the $CL_s$ modified frequentist formalism [68] with the profile-likelihood-ratio test.
### Table 1
Summary of the relative systematic uncertainties in the expected signal yields. The magnitude of the effects are the same for both the φγ and ργ selections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of systematic uncertainty</th>
<th>Yield uncertainty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total $H$ cross section</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total $Z$ cross section</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated luminosity</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photon ID efficiency</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger efficiency</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracking efficiency</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2
The number of observed events and the mean expected background, estimated from the maximum-likelihood fit and shown with the associated total uncertainty, for the $m_{M_{\gamma}}$ ranges of interest. The expected Higgs and $Z$ boson signal yields, along with the total systematic uncertainty, for φγ and ργ, estimated using simulations, are also shown in parentheses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mass range [GeV]</th>
<th>Expected signal yields</th>
<th>Observed yields (Mean expected background)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$H$ $[B = 10^{-4}]$</td>
<td>$[B = 10^{-6}]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>15.6 ± 1.5</td>
<td>83 ± 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81–101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120–130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φγ</td>
<td>12051</td>
<td>(3500 ± 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1076</td>
<td>(1038 ± 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.0 ± 1.7</td>
<td>7.5 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ργ</td>
<td>58702</td>
<td>(12660 ± 60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5473</td>
<td>(5450 ± 30)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 5
The (a) $m_{K^+K^-\gamma}$ and (b) $m_{\pi^+\pi^-\gamma}$ distributions of the selected φγ and ργ candidates, respectively, along with the results of the maximum-likelihood fits with a background-only model. The Higgs and $Z$ boson contributions for the branching fraction values corresponding to the observed 95% CL upper limits are also shown. Below the figures the ratio of the data to the background-only fit is shown.
Table 3. Expected and observed branching fraction upper limits at 95% CL for the $\phi\gamma$ and $\rho\gamma$ analyses. The ±1σ intervals of the expected limits are also given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branching Fraction Limit (95% CL)</th>
<th>Expected</th>
<th>Observed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$B(H \to \phi\gamma)$ $[10^{-4}]$</td>
<td>$4.2^{+1.8}_{-1.2}$</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B(Z \to \phi\gamma)$ $[10^{-6}]$</td>
<td>$1.3^{+0.6}_{-0.4}$</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B(H \to \rho\gamma)$ $[10^{-4}]$</td>
<td>$8.4^{+1.1}_{-2.4}$</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B(Z \to \rho\gamma)$ $[10^{-6}]$</td>
<td>$33^{+13}_{-9}$</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the upper limits on the branching fractions, the SM production cross section is assumed for the Higgs boson [16], while the ATLAS measurement of the inclusive $Z$ boson cross section is used for the $Z$ boson signal [58], as discussed in section 3. The results are summarised in table 3. The observed 95% CL upper limits on the branching fractions for $H \to \phi\gamma$ and $Z \to \phi\gamma$ decays are 208 and 87 times the expected SM branching fractions, respectively. The corresponding values for the $\rho\gamma$ decays are 52 and 597 times the expected SM branching fractions, respectively. Upper limits at 95% CL on the production cross section times branching fraction are also estimated for the Higgs boson decays, yielding 25.3 fb for the $H \to \phi\gamma$ decay, and 45.5 fb for the $H \to \rho\gamma$ decay.

The systematic uncertainties described in section 6 result in a 14% deterioration of the post-fit expected 95% CL upper limit on the branching fraction in the $H \to \phi\gamma$ and $Z \to \phi\gamma$ analyses, compared to the result including only statistical uncertainties. For the $\rho\gamma$ analysis the systematic uncertainties result in a 2.3% increase in the post-fit expected upper limit for the Higgs boson decay, while for the $Z$ boson decay the upper limit deteriorates by 29%.

8 Summary

A search for the decays of Higgs and $Z$ bosons into $\phi\gamma$ and $\rho\gamma$ has been performed with $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV $pp$ collision data samples collected with the ATLAS detector at the LHC corresponding to integrated luminosities of up to 35.6 fb$^{-1}$. The $\phi$ and $\rho$ mesons are reconstructed via their dominant decays into the $K^+K^-$ and $\pi^+\pi^-$ final states, respectively.

The background model is derived using a fully data driven approach and validated in a number of control regions including sidebands in the $K^+K^-$ and $\pi^+\pi^-$ mass distributions.

No significant excess of events above the background expectations is observed, as expected from the SM. The obtained 95% CL upper limits are $B(H \to \phi\gamma) < 4.8 \times 10^{-4}$, $B(Z \to \phi\gamma) < 0.9 \times 10^{-6}$, $B(H \to \rho\gamma) < 8.8 \times 10^{-4}$ and $B(Z \to \rho\gamma) < 25 \times 10^{-6}$.

Acknowledgments

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; BMWF 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 and DNSRC, Denmark; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DRF/IRFU, France; SRNSFG, Georgia; BMBF, HGF, and MPG, Germany; GSRT, Greece; RGC, Hong Kong SAR, China; ISF, I-CORE and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNiSW and NCN, Poland; FCT, Portugal; MNE/IFA, Romania; MES of Russia and NRC KI, Russian Federation; JINR; MESTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MINECO, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SERI, SNSF and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; MOST, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America. In addition, individual groups and members have received support from BCKDF, the Canada Council, CANARIE, CRC, Compute Canada, FQRNT, and the Ontario Innovation Trust, Canada; EPLANET, ERC, ERDF, FP7, Horizon 2020 and Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, European Union; Investissements d’Avenir Labex and Idex, ANR, Région Auvergne and Fondation Partager le Savoir, France; DFG and AvH Foundation, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales and Aristeia programmes co-financed by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF; BSF, GIF and Minerva, Israel; BRF, Norway; CERCA Programme Generalitat de Catalunya, Generalitat Valenciana, Spain; the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom.

The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN, the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (U.K.) and BNL (U.S.A.), the Tier-2 facilities worldwide and large non-WLCG resource providers. Major contributors of computing resources are listed in ref. [70].

Open Access. This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC-BY 4.0), which permits any use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and source are credited.

References


ATLAS collaboration, *The ATLAS Experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider*, 2008 JINST 3 S08003 [INSPIRE].


19 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
20 (a) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (b) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; (c) Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul; (d) Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
21 Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
22 (a) INFN Sezione di Bologna; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
23 Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
24 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America
25 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America
26 (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
27 Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America
28 (a) Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov; (b) Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; (c) Department of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi; (d) National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca; (e) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; (f) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
29 Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
30 Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
31 Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada
32 CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
33 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America
34 (a) Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; (b) Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
35 (a) Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; (b) Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu; (c) Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084; (d) University of Chinese Academy of Science (UCAS), Beijing, China
36 (a) Department of Modern Physics and State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui; (b) School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong; (c) School of Physics and Astronomy, Key Laboratory for Particle Physics, Astrophysics and Cosmology, Ministry of Education; Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Tsung-Dao Lee Institute, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China
37 Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France
38 Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America
39 Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
40 (a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy
41 (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
42 Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
43 Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America
44 Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America
45 DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
46 Lehrstuhl für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
47 Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
48 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America
49 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
50 INFN e Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
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), Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia - CSIC, 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
Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
Fakultät für Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften, Fachgruppe Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America
Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France
Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

a Also at Department of Physics, King’s College London, London, United Kingdom
b Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
c Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia
d Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada
e Also at Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, United States of America
f Also at Physics Department, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine
g Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America
h Also at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland
i Also at Il Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
j Also at Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
k Also at Departamento de Física e Astronomia, Faculdade de Ciencias, Universidade do Porto, Portugal
l Also at Tomsk State University, Tomsk, and Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia
m Also at The Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter (CICQM), Beijing, China
n Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy
o Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada
p Also at Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania
q Also at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia
r Also at Borough of Manhattan Community College, City University of New York, New York City, United States of America
s Also at Department of Financial and Management Engineering, University of the Aegean, Chios, Greece

Also at Centre for High Performance Computing, CSIR Campus, Rosebank, Cape Town, South Africa
Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
Also at Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain
Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
Also at Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
Also at Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany
Also at Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, United States of America
Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
Also at Georgian Technical University (GTU), Tbilisi, Georgia
Also at Ochadai Academic Production, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan
Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, United States of America
Also at The City College of New York, New York NY, United States of America
Also at Departamento de Física Teorica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Portugal
Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento CA, United States of America
Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia
Also at Departement de Physique Nucleaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
Also at Institut de Física d’Altes Energies (IFAE), The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain
Also at School of Physics, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China
Also at Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria
Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
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 Giresun University, Faculty of Engineering, Turkey
Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
Also at Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China
Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Also at University of Malaya, Department of Physics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Also at LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France

* Deceased