The following full text is a publisher's version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.
http://hdl.handle.net/2066/203245

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2020-01-15 and may be subject to change.
Search for the Production of a Long-Lived Neutral Particle Decaying within the ATLAS Hadronic Calorimeter in Association with a \(Z\) Boson from \(pp\) Collisions at \(\sqrt{s}=13\) TeV

M. Aaboud et al.*
(ATLAS Collaboration)

(Received 7 November 2018; published 15 April 2019)

This Letter presents a search for the production of a long-lived neutral particle (\(Z_d\)) decaying within the ATLAS hadronic calorimeter, in association with a standard model (SM) \(Z\) boson produced via an intermediate scalar boson, where \(Z \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-\) (\(\ell = e, \mu\)). The data used were collected by the ATLAS detector during 2015 and 2016 \(pp\) collisions with a center-of-mass energy of \(\sqrt{s} = 13\) TeV at the Large Hadron Collider and correspond to an integrated luminosity of \(36.1 \pm 0.8\) fb\(^{-1}\). No significant excess of events is observed above the expected background. Limits on the production cross section of the scalar boson times its decay branching fraction into the long-lived neutral particle are derived as a function of the mass of the intermediate scalar boson, the mass of the long-lived neutral particle, and its \(c\tau\) from a few centimeters to one hundred meters. In the case that the intermediate scalar boson is the SM Higgs boson, its decay branching fraction to a long-lived neutral particle with a \(c\tau\) approximately between 0.1 and 7 m is excluded with a 95% confidence level up to 10% for \(m_{Z_d}\) between 5 and 15 GeV.

Many extensions to the standard model (SM) such as supersymmetry [1,2], inelastic dark matter [3], and hidden valley scenarios [4,5] predict the existence of long-lived neutral particles that can decay hadronically. Search for long-lived neutral particles is an emerging field of research that has attracted significant theoretical and experimental interests. So far, only searches for the pair production of such particles have been carried out by the ATLAS [6–9], CMS [10,11], and LHCb [12,13] experiments at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), and the CDF [14], and D0 [15] experiments at the Tevatron.

This Letter reports a new way to look for new physics (NP) beyond the SM in a collider using singly produced long-lived neutral particle, which is one potential scenario that NP can manifest itself but had never been considered in theories or experiments. Among many possible single production final states, this Letter focuses on search for a hadronically decaying long-lived neutral particle, denoted by \(Z_d\) hereafter, produced in association with a SM \(Z\) boson through an intermediate scalar \(\Phi\) or Higgs boson, \(pp \rightarrow \Phi/H \rightarrow ZZ_d\), where \(Z \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-\) (\(\ell = e, \mu\)).

Production of a new particle in association with a \(Z\) boson is a popular scenario in hidden- or dark-sector models with an additional \(U(1)_d\) dark gauge symmetry [16,17]. One such model has been tested by the ATLAS experiment in a search for a new particle that is mediated by the Higgs boson and decays promptly to a lepton pair [18,19]. This analysis expands the search to a more general case to include a possible new scalar (\(\Phi\)) that couples to \(Z\) and \(Z_d\), instead of only the Higgs boson, and considers the scenario in which the \(Z_d\) decays hadronically with a \(c\tau\) between a few centimeters and 100 meters, where \(c\) is the speed of light and \(r\) is the \(Z_d\) proper lifetime.

The analysis uses data from \(\sqrt{s} = 13\) TeV proton-proton (\(pp\)) collisions at the LHC that were recorded by the ATLAS detector in 2015 and 2016 with single-electron and single-muon triggers [20], corresponding to an integrated luminosity of \(36.1 \pm 0.8\) fb\(^{-1}\). The ATLAS detector [21] is a multipurpose particle detector with a cylindrical geometry [22]. The distance between two objects in the \(\eta-\phi\) space is \(\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2}\). Transverse momentum is defined by \(p_T = p \sin \theta\). It consists of an inner detector (ID) [23] surrounded by a solenoid that produces a 2 T magnetic field, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer in a magnetic field produced by a system of toroid magnets. The ID measures the trajectories of charged particles over the full azimuthal angle and in a pseudorapidity range of \(|\eta| < 2.5\) using silicon pixel, silicon microstrip, and straw-tube transition-radiation tracker detectors. Liquid-argon electromagnetic calorimeters (LArCal) extend from 1.5 to 2.0 m in radius in the barrel and from 3.6 to 4.25 m in \(|z|\) in the end caps. A scintillator-tile calorimeter (TileCal) provides hadronic calorimetry and covers the region 2.25 < \(r\) < 4.25 m.

---

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

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article’s title, journal citation, and DOI. Funded by SCOAP3.
The experimental signature searched for is the $Z_d$ decaying within the TileCal, thus producing a jet that has little or no energy deposited in the LArCal, and no charged tracks that point to the reconstructed location of the collision of interest (hereafter called the primary vertex).

Monte Carlo (MC) simulated events are used to optimize the event selection and to help validate the analysis. Signal samples were generated using the PYTHIA 8.210 [24] generator with the NNPDF23LO parton distribution functions (PDFs) [25] and the A14 set of tuned parameters (A14 tune) [26], with an assumption that the $Z_d$ decays only to the highest-mass heavy quark pair ($b\bar{b}$ or $c\bar{c}$) that is kinematically allowed. Nine samples were produced with $m_{Z_d} = \{5, 10, 15\}, \{10, 50, 100\}$, and $\{20, 100, 200\}$, respectively. The A14 generator with the NNPDF23LO parton distribution functions (PDFs) and the A14 set of tuned parameters (A14 tune) was used for the simulation. Electrons and muons are required to have $|\eta| < 2.47$ and $|\eta| < 2.4$, respectively, and $p_T > 25$ GeV (27 GeV) in data collected in 2015 (2016). The invariant mass of the $Z$ candidate ($m_{\ell\ell}$) is required to be between 66 and 116 GeV. Selected jets must have transverse energy $E_T > 40$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.0$ to ensure the jets are completely within the ID. They are reconstructed using the anti-$k_t$ algorithm [33,34] with a radius parameter $R = 0.4$ and calibrated to particle level [35].

The selected events have a pair of oppositely charged and isolated electrons [31] or muons [32] to form a $Z$ boson candidate. Electrons and muons are required to have $|\eta| < 2.47$ and $|\eta| < 2.4$, respectively, and $p_T > 25$ GeV (27 GeV) in data collected in 2015 (2016). The invariant mass of the $Z$ candidate ($m_{\ell\ell}$) is required to be between 66 and 116 GeV. Selected jets must have transverse energy $E_T > 40$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.0$ to ensure the jets are completely within the ID. They are reconstructed using the anti-$k_t$ algorithm [33,34] with a radius parameter $R = 0.4$ and calibrated to particle level [35]. Standard ATLAS jet-quality criteria [36] are applied, except the one for the ratio of the energy deposited in the hadronic calorimeter to the total energy since it removes signal jets. A jet is considered as a $Z_d$ candidate, referred to as a calorimeter-ratio jet (CR jet) hereafter, if it satisfies $\log_{10}(E_{Tile}/E_{LAr}) > 1.2$ with no associated tracks [37] of $p_T > 1$ GeV originating from the primary vertex, where $E_{Tile}$ and $E_{LAr}$ are the jet energy deposited in the TileCal and LArCal, respectively [6], as shown in Fig. 1(b). Jets with $E_T < 60$ GeV in the transition region between the barrel and end cap cryostats ($1.0 < |\eta| < 1.3$) are not considered as CR-jet candidates due to noise in the gap scintillator of the TileCal [38]. In addition, the timing of the CR jet is required to be between $-3$ and $15$ ns in order to suppress jets arising from out-of-time pileup and beam-induced backgrounds [6]. The timing of a jet is obtained from its constituent calorimeter cells by calculating an average time over cells weighted by cell energy squared where the cell time is measured.

![Graphs and histograms](image)

**FIG. 1.** (a) The probability of a $Z_d$ boson to decay within the TileCal as a function of the $c\tau$ for each choice of $m_{\phi}$ and $m_{Z_d}$. As $m_{Z_d}$ increases (for a fixed $m_{\phi}$) the $Z_d$ becomes less boosted and therefore travels less distance into the detector before decaying. (b) The distributions of $\log_{10}(E_{Tile}/E_{LAr})$ for jets in background and signal MC simulations [see legend of Fig. 1(a) for signal labels] and $W +$ jets data (prior to any requirements on the track multiplicity of jets or jet timing). The threshold for this variable is shown as a solid black line. (c) The distributions of the track multiplicity for jets prior to the selection of CR jets in the $W +$ jets and $Z +$ jets data samples.
according to the bunch crossing clock, relative to the expected time of flight from the bunch crossing to the cell [39]. After this selection, the number of selected events containing a CR jet with an $E_T$ above a chosen threshold is compared with the predicted total number of background events. The minimum $E_T$ requirement of the selected CR jets is further optimized to achieve the highest experimental sensitivity for each mass hypothesis [40]. It is set to be 40 GeV for $m_\Phi = 125$ GeV samples, 60 GeV for $m_\Phi = 250$ GeV samples, and 80 GeV for $m_\Phi = 500$ GeV samples.

The signal efficiency times acceptance ($\epsilon \times A$) is defined as the ratio of the number of selected signal events in MC simulations to the number of generated signal events. It is a function of $m_\Phi$, $m_{Z_d}$, and the $c\tau(Z_d)$. The maximum values vary between approximately 1% for lowest $m_\Phi$ samples to 5–7% for samples with larger $\Phi$ mass. The main loss is due to the low probability that $Z_d$ decays inside the TileCal, as shown in Fig. 1(a). The samples for $m_\Phi = 125$ GeV suffer further efficiency loss due to the jet $E_T$ requirement.

MC simulations are not reliable enough to estimate the backgrounds of this analysis, as illustrated by the right-hand side of Fig. 1(b). A data-driven approach is thus used for its estimation. A control data sample of SM $W +$ jets events, with the same event selection criteria of $W \rightarrow \ell
\nu(\ell = e, \mu)$ in Ref. [41], is used to derive the probability for a jet to pass the selection of the CR jet, assuming that the $Z_d$ cannot be produced in association with a $W$ boson. The probability is calculated as $f_{CR} = N_{CRjet}/N_jet$ in bins of the jet $E_T$ and $\eta$, where $N_{CRjet}$ is the number of jets that satisfy the CR-jet selection criteria and $N_jet$ is the total number of jets from the $W +$ jets sample in each bin, as summarized in Table I. For a selected event in data containing a $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ candidate and $N$ jets, the corresponding probability for $\ell = e, \mu$ is given by $P_{CR} = \prod_{i=1}^{N} P_{CR,i}$, where $P_{CR,i}$ is the probability that the $i$th jet in the event satisfies the CR-jet selection criteria. The sum of the probabilities $P$ for all the selected events is therefore the expected number of background events. Potential signal contamination of this control region was estimated using MC and found to have a <1% impact on the background estimate.

Studies [6] have shown that jets originating from quarks and gluons may have different probabilities of satisfying the selection criteria for CR jets. MC simulations predict that jets from $W +$ jets and $Z +$ jets production are mostly initiated by quarks with a similar fraction (~73%). However, $W +$ jets data samples are contaminated with a significant fraction of SM multijet events with a misidentified lepton, which is estimated to be approximately 2% in the muon final state and 17% in the electron final state using background-enriched control samples [41]. SM multijets originate primarily from gluons and thus introduce a difference between the $W +$ jets and $Z +$ jets samples. The distributions of the track multiplicity of a jet in the $W +$ jets and $Z +$ jets samples, which are sensitive to the quark/gluon jet fraction [42], show a significant difference for track multiplicities of 0 and 1 in Fig. 1(c). As a result, the $f_{CR}$ values measured in the muon final state are used for the central value of the background estimate, while the $f_{CR}$ values measured in the electron final state are used as a cross-check to assign a systematic uncertainty due to different quark or gluon jet fractions in the $W +$ jets and $Z +$ jets samples. The measured probabilities, $f_{CR}$, are found to be dependent on the jet multiplicity in the event. Studies show that this is caused by the presence of jets from pileup interactions which deposit additional energy in the LArCal, suppressing the signature of CR jets. The jet multiplicity and pileup distributions of events in the $W +$ jets sample are the same as those from the $Z +$ jets sample, and therefore the parametrization of the measured $f_{CR}$ as a function of jet multiplicity or pileup is not necessary.

Several studies were performed to validate the background estimation procedure. $A Z +$ jets sideband is formed from events satisfying all signal selection criteria except the invariant-mass requirement for the $Z$ candidate. The mass is required to be $30 < m_{\ell\ell} < 55$ GeV. The events in the higher mass sideband $m_{\ell\ell} > 116$ GeV are not used as they are still dominated by $Z +$ jets production, as indicated by background MC simulations [43]. Based on the measured CR-jet probability in $W +$ jets, the expected numbers of background events with $E_T$ of CR-jets greater than 40, 60, and 80 GeV are estimated to be $2.2 \pm 0.2$, $0.7 \pm 0.1$, and $0.3 \pm 0.1$, where the uncertainties are statistical only. They are consistent with the corresponding observations in data, which have 1, 1, and 0 events, respectively.

The background estimation method relies on an assumption that jets in the $W +$ jets sample have the same characteristics as jets in the $Z +$ jets sample. This assumption is tested using validation jets that are defined to satisfy the selection criteria of the CR jets except the zero-ghost-track requirement. Validation jets must have more than two associated tracks to avoid signal contamination, as MC-simulated signal events show that less than 1% of jets from $Z_d$ decays inside the TileCal have more than two tracks. The probability for a jet to be identified as...
a validation jet is measured in the W + jets sample as a function of jet $E_T$ and $\eta$ and subsequently used to predict the number of events containing a $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ candidate and at least one validation jet. As a result, a global scale factor of 1.24, which is defined as the observed number of events with validation jets divided by the predicted value, is applied to the measured probabilities $f_{CR}$. A 50% relative correction of the scale factor ($\pm 0.12$) is assigned as a systematic uncertainty due to potential bias of the background estimation procedure.

The systematic uncertainties of the background estimation include the statistical uncertainty from the W + jets sample (2–8%), potential difference in the quark or gluon jet fractions between the W + jets and Z + jets samples (7–20%), and the scale factor uncertainty (~10%) measured using the validation jets. The uncertainty of the integrated luminosity is 2.1% [44,45]. Uncertainties resulting from detector effects such as the trigger efficiencies, the energy scale and resolution of jets [35], lepton identification, reconstruction and isolation efficiencies, lepton momentum scales, and resolutions [31,32,46] only affect the calculation of the selection efficiencies of $Z_d$ signal events, since the background is estimated from the data. They are typically small (<1–5%). Pileup adds extra tracks and electromagnetic energy to jets. The systematic uncertainties associated with reweighting the pileup distribution from the generated MC simulations to the data are typically small (<5%) except for the samples with $m_\Phi = 125$ GeV (~13%), in which case the $Z_d$ have small energies and additional energy deposition in the LArCal from pileup can significantly affect their selection efficiencies. Since the CR jets in this analysis have a very small fraction of their energies inside the LArCal, the in situ jet energy intercalibration [6,35] is repeated using the $p_T$ balance method in dijets events, and the observed difference between the data and MC simulation is used to derive an additional systematic uncertainty of the jet energy scale. The corresponding effect on the signal efficiencies is approximately 5–9% for samples with $m_\Phi = 125$ GeV, and negligible for samples with higher $m_\Phi$ values. The effects on the signal efficiency and acceptance due to theoretical uncertainties, such as a PDF choice and initial- and final-state radiation modeling, are found to be very small (<1%).

Table II shows the predicted numbers of background events and the observed data events with different minimum $E_T$ requirements for the selected CR jets. The data are well described by the background estimate. In the absence of any significant data excess, upper limits (ULs) on the signal yield of $pp \rightarrow \Phi \rightarrow ZZ_d$ at the 95% confidence level (C.L.) are derived using the C.L._s method [40] taking into account both the statistical and systematic uncertainties. The results are listed in Table II.

The results are further reinterpreted as the UL on the production cross section of $\Phi$ times the decay branching fraction $B(\Phi \rightarrow ZZ_d)$, as a function of $m_\Phi$, $m_{Z_d}$, and $c\tau$ of the $Z_d$. In the case of the SM Higgs boson, where $m_H = 125$ GeV, the UL on $B(H \rightarrow ZZ_d)$ are evaluated using the SM Higgs boson cross section $\sigma_{SM} = 48.5^{+4.6}_{-6.7}$ pb [47] of the gluon-gluon fusion process; other production modes are ignored. The results, reweighted to other $c\tau$ [8], are shown in Fig. 2.

In conclusion, this Letter reports a novel search for a singly produced long-lived neutral particle $Z_d$ in association with an SM Z boson via coupling to an intermediate

---

**TABLE II.** Event yields for the predicted backgrounds and data, and the expected and observed ULs on the signal yields at the 95% C.L. The quoted errors include both the statistical and systematic uncertainties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum jet $E_T$ (GeV)</th>
<th>Background</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Expected UL</th>
<th>Observed UL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>175 ± 22</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>33.0 ± 4.4</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>13.2 ± 3.5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**FIG. 2.** (a) Observed 95% C.L. limits on the decay branching fraction of $B(H \rightarrow ZZ_d)$ for the SM Higgs boson as a function of the $c\tau(Z_d)$. (b) and (c) Observed 95% C.L. limits on the production cross section ($\sigma$) of $\Phi$ times its decay branching fraction to $ZZ_d$ as a function of the $c\tau(Z_d)$. 

---

151801-4
scalar boson. The analysis is based on 36.1 ± 0.8 fb\(^{-1}\) of \(pp\) collisions at \(\sqrt{s} = 13\) TeV collected in 2015 and 2016 with the ATLAS detector at the LHC. No excess over the expected background was observed. Upper limits on the production cross section of the scalar boson times its branching fraction to the long-lived neutral particle at 95% C.L. are derived as a function of the particle proper lifetimes for different masses of the scalar boson and the \(Z_d\). In the case that the intermediate scalar boson is the SM Higgs boson, its decay branching fraction to a long-lived neutral particle with a \(ct\) approximately between 0.1 and 7 m is excluded with a 95% C.L. up to 10% for \(m_{Z_d}\) between 5 and 15 GeV.

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 and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNiSW and NCN, Poland; FCT, Portugal; MINE/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, CANARIE, CRC, and Compute Canada, Canada; COST, ERC, ERDF, Horizon 2020, and Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, European Union; Investissements d’ Avenir Labex and Idex, ANR, France; DFG and AvH Foundation, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales, and Aristeia programmes co-financed by EU-ESF and the Greek NSF, Greece; BSF-NSF and GIF, Israel; CERCA Programme Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain; The Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom. The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN, the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK), and BNL (USA), the Tier-2 facilities worldwide and large non-WLCG resource providers. Major contributors of computing resources are listed in Ref. [48].


[14] CDF Collaboration, Search for heavy metastable particles decaying to jet pairs in \(p\bar{p}\) collisions at \(\sqrt{s} = 1.96\) TeV, Phys. Rev. D 85, 012007 (2012).

[15] D0 Collaboration, Search for Resonant Pair Production of Neutral Long-Lived Particles Decaying to \(b\bar{b}\) in \(p\bar{p}\) Collisions at \(\sqrt{s} = 1.96\) TeV, Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 071801 (2009).


LPC, Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France
38 Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington, New York, USA
39 Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
40 Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy
40b INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Italy
41 Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, USA
42 Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, Texas, USA
43 Department of Physics, Stockholm University, Sweden
43b Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
44 Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
45 Lehrstuhl für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
46 Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
47 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA
48 SUPA—School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
49 INFN e Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
50 Physikalisches Institut, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
51 II. Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany
52 Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Genève, Switzerland
53a Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
53b INFN Sezione di Genova, Italy
54 II. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany
55 SUPA—School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom
56 LPSC, Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble INP, Grenoble, France
57 Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
58 Department of Modern Physics and State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China
58b Institute of Frontier and Interdisciplinary Science and Key Laboratory of Particle Physics and Particle Irradiation (MOE), Shandong University, Qingdao, China
58c School of Physics and Astronomy, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, KLPPAC-MoE, SKLPPC, Shanghai, China
58d Tsung-Dao Lee Institute, Shanghai, China
59 Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
59b Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
60 Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
61a Department of Physics, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong, China
61b Department of Physics, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China
61c Department of Physics and Institute for Advanced Study, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China
62 Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan
63 Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, USA
63b INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine, Italy
64 ICTP, Trieste, Italy
64a Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy
64b INFN Sezione di Lecce, Italy
65b Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
66a INFN Sezione di Milano, Italy
66b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
67a INFN Sezione di Napoli, Italy
67b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
68a INFN Sezione di Pavia, Italy
68b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
68c INFN Sezione di Pisa, Italy
69b Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
70a INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy
70b Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
71a INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy
71b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
72a INFN Sezione di Roma Tre, Italy
72b Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
73b INFN-TIFPA, Italy
73a Università degli Studi di Trento, Trento, Italy
Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria

University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, USA

Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

Departamento de Engenharia Elétrica, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (UFJJF), Juiz de Fora, Brazil

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

Universidade Federal de São João del Rei (UFSJ), São João del Rei, Brazil

Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan

Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan

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

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

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

Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan

Research Center for Advanced Particle Physics and 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

Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Department of Experimental Particle Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and Department of Physics, 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, Egham, United Kingdom

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana, USA

Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden

Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France

Department de Física Teorica C-15 and CIAFF, Universidad Autónoma 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, CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France

Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, USA

Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, USA

B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Belarus

Research Institute for Nuclear Problems of Byelorussian State University, Minsk, Belarus

Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, 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

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, USA

Department of Physics, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, USA

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA

Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan

Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, USA

Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, USA

Palacký University, RCPTM, Joint Laboratory of Optics, Olomouc, Czech Republic