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Keywords: exotics, Z' , ditau, resonance, search

1. Introduction

Many extensions of the Standard Model (SM), motivated by grand unification, predict additional heavy gauge bosons [1–6]. As lepton universality is not necessarily a requirement for these new gauge bosons, it is essential to search in all decay modes. In particular, some models with extended weak or hypercharge gauge groups that offer an explanation for the high mass of the top quark predict that such bosons preferentially couple to third-generation fermions [7].

This Letter presents the first search for high-mass resonances decaying into $\tau^+\tau^-$ pairs using the ATLAS detector [8]. The Sequential Standard Model (SSM) is a benchmark model that contains a heavy neutral gauge boson, Z'_{SSM} , with the same couplings to fermions as the Z boson of the SM. This model is used to optimise the event selection of the search; limits on the cross section times $\tau^+\tau^-$ branching fraction of a generic neutral resonance are reported.

Direct searches for high-mass ditau resonances have been performed previously by the CDF [9] and CMS [10] collaborations. The latter search sets the most stringent 95% confidence level limits and excludes Z'_{SSM} masses below 1.4 TeV, with an expected limit of 1.1 TeV, using 4.9 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. Indirect limits on Z' bosons with non-universal flavour couplings have been set using measurements from LEP and LEP II [11] and translate to a lower bound on the Z' mass of 1.09 TeV. For comparison, the most stringent limits on Z'_{SSM} in the dielectron and dimuon decay channels combined are 2.2 TeV from ATLAS [12] and 2.3 TeV from CMS [13].

Tau leptons can decay into a charged lepton and two neutrinos ($\tau_{\text{lep}} = \tau_e$ or τ_μ), or hadronically (τ_{had}), predominantly into one or three charged pions, a neutrino and of-

ten additional neutral pions. The $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ (branching ratio, BR=42%), $\tau_\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$ (BR=23%), $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ (BR=23%) and $\tau_e\tau_\mu$ (BR=6%) channels are analysed. Due to the different dominant background contributions and signal sensitivities, each channel is analysed separately and a statistical combination is used to maximise the sensitivity.

While the expected natural width of the Z'_{SSM} is small, approximately 3% of the Z' mass, the mass resolution is 30–50% in $\tau^+\tau^-$ decay modes due to the undetected neutrinos from the tau decays. Therefore, a counting experiment is performed in all analysis channels from events that pass a high-mass requirement.

2. Event samples

The data used in this search were recorded with the ATLAS detector in proton-proton (pp) collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV during the 2011 run of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [14]. The ATLAS detector consists of an inner tracking detector surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid, electromagnetic (EM) and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer incorporating large superconducting toroid magnets. Each subdetector is divided into barrel and end-cap components.

Only data taken with pp collisions in stable beam conditions and with all ATLAS subsystems operational are used, resulting in an integrated luminosity of 4.6 fb^{-1} . The data were collected using a combination of single-tau and ditau triggers, designed to select hadronic tau decays, and single-lepton triggers. The $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel uses events passing either a ditau trigger with transverse energy (E_{T}) thresholds of 20 and 29 GeV, or a single-tau trigger with an E_{T} threshold of 125 GeV. The $\tau_\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$ and $\tau_e\tau_\mu$ channels use events passing a single-muon trigger with a transverse momentum (p_{T}) threshold of 18 GeV, which

is supplemented by accepting events that pass a single-muon trigger with a p_T threshold of 40 GeV that operates only in the barrel region but does not require a matching inner detector track. The $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel uses events passing a single-electron trigger with p_T thresholds in the range 20–22 GeV, depending on the data-taking period. Events that pass the trigger are selected if the vertex with the largest sum of the squared track momenta has at least four associated tracks, each with $p_T > 0.5$ GeV.

Monte Carlo (MC) simulation is used to estimate signal efficiencies and some background contributions. MC samples of background processes from W +jets and Z/γ^* +jets (enriched in high-mass $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$) events are generated with ALPGEN 2.13 [15], including up to five additional partons. Samples of $t\bar{t}$, Wt and diboson (WW , WZ , and ZZ) events are generated with MC@NLO 4.01 [16, 17]. For these MC samples, the parton showering and hadronisation is performed by HERWIG 6.520 [18] interfaced to JIMMY 4.31 [19] for multiple parton interactions. Samples of s -channel and t -channel single top-quark production are generated with AcerMC 3.8 [20], with the parton showering and hadronisation performed by PYTHIA 6.425 [21]. Samples of Z'_{SSM} signal events are generated with PYTHIA 6.425, for eleven mass hypotheses ranging from 500 to 1750 GeV in steps of 125 GeV. In all samples photon radiation is performed by PHOTOS [22], and tau lepton decays are generated with TAUOLA [23]. The choice of parton distribution functions (PDFs) depends on the generator: CTEQ6L1 [24] is used with ALPGEN, CT10 [25] with MC@NLO and MRST2007 LO* [26] with PYTHIA and AcerMC.

The Z/γ^* cross section calculated at next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) using PHOZPR [27] with MSTW2008 PDFs [28] is used to derive mass-dependent K -factors that are applied to the leading order Z/γ^* +jets and $Z' \rightarrow \tau\tau$ cross sections. The W +jets cross section is calculated at NNLO using FEWZ 2.0 [29, 30]. The $t\bar{t}$ cross section is calculated at approximate NNLO [31–33]. The cross sections for single-top production are calculated at next-to-next-to-leading-logarithm for the s -channel [34] and approximate NNLO for t -channel and Wt production modes [35].

The detector response for each MC sample is simulated using a detailed GEANT4 [36] model of the ATLAS detector and subdetector-specific digitisation algorithms [37]. As the data are affected by the detector response to multiple pp interactions occurring in the same or in neighbouring bunch crossings (referred to as pile-up), minimum-bias interactions generated with PYTHIA 6.425 (with a specific LHC tune [38]) are overlaid on the generated signal and background events. The resulting events are re-weighted so that the distribution of the number of minimum-bias interactions per bunch crossing agrees with data. All samples are simulated with more than twice the effective luminosity of the data, except W +jets, where an equivalent of approximately 1.5 fb^{-1} is simulated.

3. Physics object reconstruction

Muon candidates are reconstructed by combining an inner detector track with a track from the muon spectrometer. They are required to have $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ ¹. Muon quality criteria are applied in order to achieve a precise measurement of the muon momentum and reduce the misidentification rate [39]. These quality requirements correspond to a muon reconstruction and identification efficiency of approximately 95%.

Electrons are reconstructed by matching clustered energy deposits in the EM calorimeter to tracks reconstructed in the inner detector [40]. The electron candidates are required to have $p_T > 15$ GeV and to be within the fiducial volume of the inner detector, $|\eta| < 2.47$. The transition region between the barrel and end-cap EM calorimeters, with $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$, is excluded. The candidates are required to pass quality criteria based on the expected calorimeter shower shape and amount of radiation in the transition radiation tracker. These quality requirements correspond to an electron identification (ID) efficiency of approximately 90%. Electrons and muons are considered isolated if they are away from large deposits of energy in the calorimeter, or tracks with large p_T consistent with originating from the same vertex². In the $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel, isolated electrons are also required to pass a tighter identification requirement corresponding to an efficiency of approximately 80%.

Jets are reconstructed using the anti- k_t algorithm [41, 42] with a radius parameter value of 0.4. The algorithm uses reconstructed, noise-suppressed clusters of calorimeter cells [43]. Jets are calibrated to the hadronic energy scale with correction factors based on simulation and validated using test-beam and collision data [44]. All jets are required to have $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$. For jets within the inner detector acceptance ($|\eta| < 2.4$), the *jet vertex fraction* is required to be at least 0.75; the jet vertex fraction is defined as the sum of the p_T of tracks associated with the jet and consistent with originating from the selected primary vertex, divided by the sum of the p_T of all tracks associated with the jet. This requirement reduces the number of jets that originate from pile-up or

¹ 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, ϕ) are used in the transverse plane, ϕ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$. Separation in the η - ϕ plane is defined as $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2}$.

² Lepton isolation is defined using the sum of the E_T deposited in calorimeter cells within $\Delta R < 0.2$ of the lepton, $E_T^{0.2}$, and the scalar sum of the p_T of tracks with $p_T > 0.5$ GeV consistent with the same vertex as the lepton and within $\Delta R < 0.4$, $p_T^{0.4}$. Muons are considered isolated if they have $E_T^{0.2}/p_T < 4\%$ (and $p_T^{0.4}/p_T < 6\%$ in the $\tau_e\tau_\mu$ channel). Isolated electrons must have $p_T^{0.4}/p_T < 5\%$ and $E_T^{0.2}/p_T < 5\%$ if $p_T < 100$ GeV or $E_T^{0.2} < 5$ GeV otherwise ($E_T^{0.2}/p_T < 6\%$ and $p_T^{0.4}/p_T < 8\%$ in the $\tau_e\tau_\mu$ channel).

are heavily contaminated by it. Events are discarded if a jet is associated with out-of-time activity or calorimeter noise [45].

Candidates for hadronic tau decays are defined as jets with either one or three associated tracks reconstructed in the inner detector. The kinematic properties of the tau candidate are reconstructed from the *visible* tau lepton decay products (all products excluding neutrinos). The tau charge is reconstructed from the sum of the charges of the associated tracks and is required to be ± 1 . The charge misidentification probability is found to be negligible. Hadronic tau decays are identified with a multivariate algorithm that employs boosted decision trees (BDTs) to discriminate against quark- and gluon-initiated jets using shower shape and tracking information [46]. Working points with a tau identification efficiency of about 50% (*medium*) for the $\tau_\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$ and $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ channels and 60% (*loose*) for the $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel are chosen, leading to a rate of false identification for quark- and gluon-initiated jets of a few percent [47]. Tau candidates are also required to have $p_T > 35$ GeV and to be in the fiducial volume of the inner detector, $|\eta| < 2.47$ (the EM calorimeter transition region is excluded). In the $\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channels, tau candidates are required to have only one track, which must not be in the range $|\eta| < 0.05$, and to pass a muon veto. The removed pseudorapidity region corresponds to a gap in the transition radiation tracker that reduces the power of electron/pion discrimination. In the $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel, tau candidates are also required to pass an electron veto using BDTs.

Geometric overlap of objects with $\Delta R < 0.2$ is resolved by selecting only one of the overlapping objects in the following order of priority: muons, electrons, tau candidates and jets. The missing transverse momentum (with magnitude E_T^{miss}) is calculated from the vector sum of the transverse momenta of all high- p_T objects reconstructed in the event, as well as a term for the remaining activity in the calorimeter [48]. Clusters associated with electrons, hadronic tau decays and jets are calibrated separately, with the remaining clusters calibrated at the EM energy scale.

4. Event selection

Selected events in the $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel must contain at least two oppositely-charged tau candidates with $p_T > 50$ GeV and no electrons with $p_T > 15$ GeV or muons with $p_T > 10$ GeV. If the event was selected by the ditau trigger, both tau candidates are required to be geometrically matched to the objects that passed the trigger. For events that pass only the single-tau trigger there is no ambiguity, so trigger matching is not required. If multiple tau candidates are selected, the two highest- p_T candidates are chosen. The angle between the tau candidates in the transverse plane must be greater than 2.7 radians.

Selected events in the $\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channels must contain exactly one isolated muon with $p_T > 25$ GeV or an isolated electron with $p_T > 30$ GeV; no additional electrons with

$p_T > 15$ GeV or muons with $p_T > 4$ GeV; and exactly one tau candidate with $p_T > 35$ GeV. The angle between the lepton and tau candidate in the transverse plane must be greater than 2.7 radians, and the pair must have opposite electric charge.

For the $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel, the $Z \rightarrow ee$ and multijet contributions are reduced to a negligible level by requiring $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 30$ GeV. The W +jets background is suppressed by requiring the transverse mass, m_T , of the electron- E_T^{miss} system, defined as

$$m_T = \sqrt{2p_{Te}E_T^{\text{miss}}(1 - \cos \Delta\phi)}, \quad (1)$$

where $\Delta\phi$ is the angle between the lepton and E_T^{miss} in the transverse plane, to be less than 50 GeV.

Selected events in the $\tau_e\tau_\mu$ channel must contain exactly one isolated muon with $p_T > 25$ GeV and one isolated electron with $p_T > 35$ GeV and opposite electric charge, no additional electrons with $p_T > 15$ GeV or muons with $p_T > 10$ GeV and not more than one jet. The jet requirement suppresses $t\bar{t}$ events, which typically have higher jet multiplicity than the signal. The two leptons are required to be back-to-back in the transverse plane using the criterion $p_\zeta^{\text{vis}} < 10$ GeV, with

$$p_\zeta^{\text{vis}} = \vec{p}_{Te} \cdot \hat{\zeta} + \vec{p}_{T\mu} \cdot \hat{\zeta}, \quad (2)$$

where $\hat{\zeta}$ is a unit vector along the bisector of the e and μ momenta. This selection provides good suppression of the diboson and $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds. For Z' events, the E_T^{miss} tends to point away from the highest- p_T lepton, so the angle between the highest- p_T lepton and E_T^{miss} in the transverse plane is required to be greater than 2.6 radians.

The search in all channels is performed by counting events in signal regions with *total transverse mass* above thresholds optimised separately for each signal mass hypothesis in each channel to give the best expected exclusion limits (see Table 1). The total transverse mass, m_T^{tot} , is defined as the mass of the visible decay products of both tau leptons and E_T^{miss} , neglecting longitudinal momentum components and the tau lepton mass,

$$m_T^{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{2p_{T1}p_{T2}C + 2E_T^{\text{miss}}p_{T1}C_1 + 2E_T^{\text{miss}}p_{T2}C_2}, \quad (3)$$

where p_{T1} and p_{T2} are the transverse momenta of the visible products of the two tau decays; C is defined as $1 - \cos \Delta\phi$, where $\Delta\phi$ is the angle in the transverse plane between the visible products of the two tau decays; and C_1 and C_2 are defined analogously for the angles in the transverse plane between E_T^{miss} and the visible products of the first and second tau decay, respectively. Figs. 1(a)–(d) show the m_T^{tot} distribution after event selection in each channel.

5. Background estimation

The dominant background processes in the $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel are multijet production and $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$. Minor

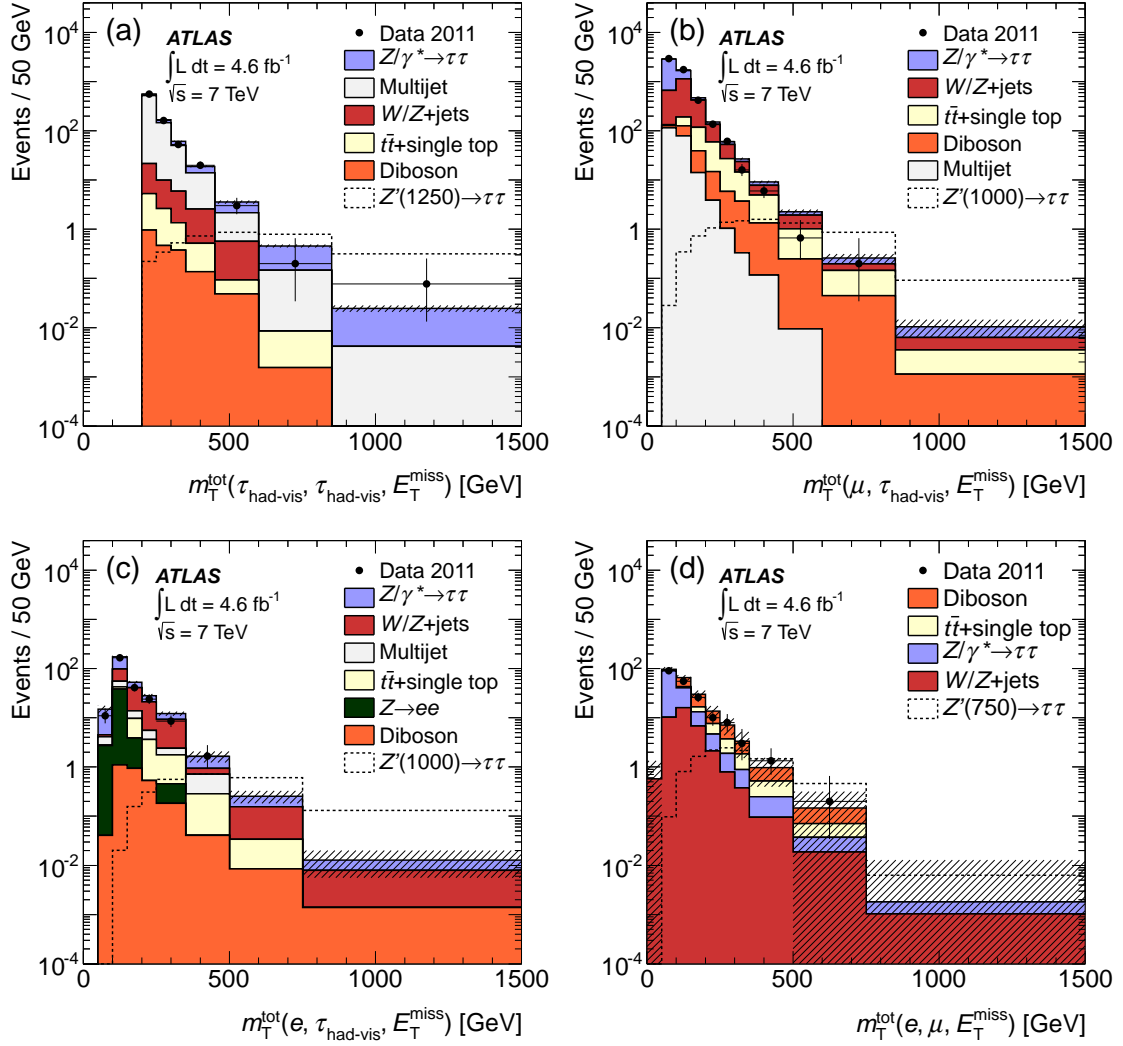


Figure 1: The m_T^{tot} distribution after event selection without the m_T^{tot} requirement for each channel: (a) $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$, (b) $\tau_{\mu}\tau_{\text{had}}$, (c) $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ and (d) $\tau_e\tau_{\mu}$. The estimated contributions from SM processes are stacked and appear in the same order as in the legend. The contribution from $Z \rightarrow ee$ events in which an electron is misidentified as a tau candidate is shown separately in the $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel. A Z'_{SSM} signal and the events observed in data are overlaid. The signal mass point closest to the Z'_{SSM} exclusion limit in each channel is chosen and is indicated in parentheses in the legend in units of GeV. The uncertainty on the total estimated background (hatched) includes only the statistical uncertainty from the simulated samples. The visible decay products of hadronically decaying taus are denoted by $\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$.

$m_{Z'}$	500	625	750	875	1000	1125	≥ 1250
$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	350	400	500	500	650	650	700
$\tau_{\mu}\tau_{\text{had}}$	400	400	500	500	600	600	600
$\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$	400	400	400	500	500	500	500
$\tau_e\tau_{\mu}$	300	350	350	350	500	500	500

Table 1: Thresholds on m_T^{tot} used for each signal mass point in each channel. All values are given in GeV.

contributions come from $W(\rightarrow \tau\nu)+\text{jets}$, $Z(\rightarrow \ell\ell)+\text{jets}$ ($\ell = e$ or μ), $W(\rightarrow l\nu)+\text{jets}$, $t\bar{t}$, single top-quark and diboson production. The shape of the multijet mass distribution is estimated from data that pass the full event selection but have two tau candidates of the same electric charge. The contribution is normalised to events that

pass the full event selection but have low m_T^{tot} . All other background contributions are estimated from simulation.

The main background contributions in the $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channels come from $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$, $W+\text{jets}$, $t\bar{t}$ and diboson production, with minor contributions from $Z(\rightarrow \ell\ell)+\text{jets}$, multijet and single top-quark events. The contributions involving fake hadronic tau decays from multijet and $W+\text{jets}$ events are modelled with data-driven techniques involving *fake factors*, which parameterise the rate for lepton candidates in jets to pass lepton isolation or jets to pass tau identification, respectively. The remaining background is estimated using simulation.

The dominant background processes in the $\tau_e\tau_{\mu}$ channel are $t\bar{t}$, $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and diboson production. Contributions from processes such as $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu)+\text{jets}$, $W+\text{jets}$

and $W\gamma$ +jets, where a jet or photon is misidentified as an electron, are very small in the signal region. Multijet events are suppressed by tight lepton isolation criteria. Since background processes involving fake leptons make only minor contributions, all background contributions in the $\tau_e\tau_\mu$ channel are estimated using simulation. The MC estimates of the dominant background contributions are checked using high-purity control regions in data.

The following subsections describe the data-driven background estimates in more detail.

5.1. Multijet background in the $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel

The shape of the $m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}}$ distribution for the multijet background is estimated using events that pass the standard event selection, but have two selected τ_{had} candidates with the same electric charge and with $m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}} > 200$ GeV to avoid the low $m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}}$ region which is affected by the tau p_{T} threshold. For a low-mass signal with $m_{Z'} \leq 625$ GeV, a lower bound of 160 GeV is used, as discussed below. This control region has only 2% contamination from other background processes and negligible signal contamination. The $m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}}$ distribution is modelled by performing an unbinned maximum likelihood fit to the data in the control region using the following function:

$$f(m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}}|p_0, p_1, p_2) = p_0 \cdot (m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}})^{p_1+p_2 \log(m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}})}, \quad (4)$$

where p_0 , p_1 and p_2 are free parameters. The integral of the fitted function in the high-mass tail matches the number of observed events well for any choice of the $m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}}$ threshold, and the function models the high-mass tail well in a simulated dijet sample enriched in high-mass events. The statistical uncertainty is estimated using pseudo-experiments and increases monotonically from 12% to 83% with increasing $m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}}$ threshold. The systematic uncertainty due to the choice of the fitting function is evaluated using alternative fitting functions and ranges from 1% to 7%. The multijet model is normalised to data that pass all analysis requirements but have $m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}}$ in the range 200–250 GeV. For the low-mass points with $m_{Z'} \leq 625$ GeV, the low- $m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}}$ side-band is lowered to 160–200 GeV to keep signal contamination negligible. Both side-bands have a maximum contamination of 5% from other background processes, which is subtracted, and negligible contamination from signal. The statistical uncertainty from the normalisation ranges from 2% to 5%. Systematic uncertainties affecting the normalisation of the background processes are propagated when performing the subtraction but have a negligible effect.

5.2. Multijet background in the $\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channels

The background from multijet events is negligible at high $m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}}$, but it is important to estimate its contribution to model the inclusive mass distribution. Multijet events are exceptional among the background processes because the muons and electrons produced in heavy-flavour decays or the light-flavour hadrons falsely identified as electrons,

are typically not isolated in the calorimeter but produced in jets. To estimate the multijet background, events in the data that fail lepton isolation are weighted event-by-event, with fake factors for lepton isolation measured from data in a multijet-rich control region (multijet-CR). The multijet-CR is defined by requiring exactly one selected lepton, as in Section 4, but without the isolation requirement; at least one tau candidate that fails the BDT ID; no tau candidates that pass the BDT ID; $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}} < 15$ GeV for the $\tau_\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel, $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}} < 30$ GeV for the $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel; and the transverse mass formed by the lepton and $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$, $m_{\text{T}}(\ell, E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}})$, to be less than 30 GeV. For the $\tau_\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel, where the multijet contribution is dominated by b -quark-initiated jets, the muon is additionally required to have a transverse impact parameter of $|d_0(\mu)| > 0.08$ mm with respect to the primary vertex, which increases the purity of the multijet control region. The leptons in the multijet control region are divided into those that pass (isolated) and a subset that fail (anti-isolated) the isolation requirements. In the $\tau_\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel the anti-isolated sample includes all muons that fail isolation, while in the $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel, the anti-isolation requirement is tightened to reduce contamination from real isolated electrons. Isolation fake factors, f_{iso} , are defined as the number of isolated leptons in the data, N^{iso} , divided by the number of anti-isolated leptons, $N^{\text{anti-iso}}$, binned in p_{T} and η :

$$f_{\text{iso}}(p_{\text{T}}, \eta) \equiv \frac{N^{\text{iso}}(p_{\text{T}}, \eta)}{N^{\text{anti-iso}}(p_{\text{T}}, \eta)} \Big|_{\text{multijet-CR}}. \quad (5)$$

Contamination from real isolated leptons is estimated using simulation and subtracted from N^{iso} ($\sim 3\%$ for $\tau_\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$ and $\sim 25\%$ for $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$). The number of multijet events passing lepton isolation, N_{multijet} , is predicted by weighting the events with anti-isolated leptons by their fake factor:

$$N_{\text{multijet}}(p_{\text{T}}, \eta, x) = f_{\text{iso}}(p_{\text{T}}, \eta) \times \left(N_{\text{data}}^{\text{anti-iso}}(p_{\text{T}}, \eta, x) - N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{anti-iso}}(p_{\text{T}}, \eta, x) \right). \quad (6)$$

The shape of the multijet background in a given kinematic variable, x , is modelled from the events in the data with anti-isolated leptons, $N_{\text{data}}^{\text{anti-iso}}$, corrected by subtracting the expected contamination from other background processes predicted with MC simulation, $N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{anti-iso}}$.

This method assumes that the ratio of the number of isolated leptons to the number of anti-isolated leptons in multijet events is not strongly correlated with the requirements used to enrich the multijet control sample. This assumption has been verified by varying the $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ and d_0 selection criteria used to define the multijet control region. A conservative 100% systematic uncertainty on the isolation fake factor is assumed, but this has negligible effect on the sensitivity because the expected multijet background is less than a percent of the total background in both the $\tau_\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$ and $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ channels.

5.3. W +jets background in the $\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channels

The W +jets background is estimated using a technique similar to the multijet estimate, where tau candidates that

fail the BDT ID are weighted event-by-event with fake factors for jets to pass the BDT ID in W +jets events. A high purity W +jets control region (W -CR) is defined by selecting events that have exactly one isolated lepton, as in Section 4; at least one tau candidate that is not required to pass the BDT ID; and $m_T(\ell, E_T^{\text{miss}})$ between 70 and 200 GeV. For the $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel, the tau candidate is additionally required to pass the electron veto. Tau ID fake factors, f_τ , are defined as the number of tau candidates that pass the BDT ID, $N^{\text{pass } \tau\text{-ID}}$, divided by the number that fail, $N^{\text{fail } \tau\text{-ID}}$, binned in p_T and η :

$$f_\tau(p_T, \eta) \equiv \frac{N^{\text{pass } \tau\text{-ID}}(p_T, \eta)}{N^{\text{fail } \tau\text{-ID}}(p_T, \eta)} \Big|_{W\text{-CR}}. \quad (7)$$

The number of W +jets events passing the BDT ID, $N_{W\text{+jets}}$, is predicted by weighting the events that fail the BDT ID by their fake factor:

$$N_{W\text{+jets}}(p_T, \eta, x) = f_\tau(p_T, \eta) \times \left(N_{\text{data}}^{\text{fail } \tau\text{-ID}}(p_T, \eta, x) - N_{\text{multijet}}^{\text{fail } \tau\text{-ID}}(p_T, \eta, x) - N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{fail } \tau\text{-ID}}(p_T, \eta, x) \right). \quad (8)$$

The shape of the W +jets background is modelled using events in the data that failed the BDT ID, $N_{\text{data}}^{\text{fail } \tau\text{-ID}}$, with the multijet contamination, $N_{\text{multijet}}^{\text{fail } \tau\text{-ID}}$ (estimated from data), and other contamination, $N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{fail } \tau\text{-ID}}$ (estimated from simulation), subtracted.

A 30% systematic uncertainty on the fake factors is assigned by comparing the fake factors to those measured in a data sample enriched in Z +jets instead of W +jets, which provides a sample of jets with a similar quark/gluon fraction [49]. This background estimation method relies on the assumption that the tau identification fake factors for W +jets events are not strongly correlated with the selection used to define the W +jets control region. This assumption has been verified by varying the m_T selection criterion used to define the W +jets control region, resulting in a few percent variation, which is well within the systematic uncertainty.

6. Systematic uncertainties

Systematic effects on the contributions of signal and background processes estimated from simulation are discussed in this section. These include theoretical uncertainties on the cross sections of simulated processes and experimental uncertainties on the trigger, reconstruction and identification efficiencies; on the energy and momentum scales and resolutions; and on the measurement of the integrated luminosity. For each source of uncertainty, the correlations across analysis channels, as well as the correlations between signal and background, are taken into account. Uncertainties on the background contributions estimated from data have been discussed in their respective sections.

The overall uncertainty on the Z' signal and the $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$ background due to PDFs, α_S and scale variations is estimated to be 12% at 1.5 TeV, dominated by the PDF uncertainty [12]. The uncertainty is evaluated using PDF error sets, and the spread of the variations covers the difference between the central values obtained with the CTEQ and MSTW PDF sets. Additionally, for $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$, a systematic uncertainty of 10% is attributed to electroweak corrections [50]. This uncertainty is not considered for the signal as it is strongly model-dependent. An uncertainty of 4–5% is assumed for the inclusive cross section of the single gauge boson and diboson production mechanisms and a relative uncertainty of 24% is added in quadrature per additional jet, due to the irreducible Berends-scaling uncertainty [51, 52]. For $t\bar{t}$ and single top-quark production, the QCD scale uncertainties are in the range of 3–6% [35, 53, 54]. The uncertainties related to the proton PDFs, including those arising from the choice of PDF set, amount to 8% for the predominantly gluon-initiated processes such as $t\bar{t}$ and 4% for the predominantly quark-initiated processes at low mass, such as on-shell single gauge boson and diboson production [25, 28, 55–57].

The uncertainty on the integrated luminosity is 3.9% [58, 59]. The efficiencies of the electron, muon and hadronic tau triggers are measured in data and are used to correct the simulation. The associated systematic uncertainties are typically 1–2% for electrons and muons, 2.5% for the ditau trigger and 5% for the high- p_T single-tau trigger. Differences between data and simulation in the reconstruction and identification efficiencies of electrons, muons, and hadronic tau decays are taken into account, as well as the differences in the energy and momentum scales and resolutions. The associated uncertainties for muons and electrons are typically <1%.

The systematic uncertainties on the identification efficiency of hadronic tau decays are estimated at low p_T from data samples enriched in $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$ and $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ events. At high p_T , there are no abundant sources of real hadronic tau decays to make an efficiency measurement. Rather, the fraction of jets that pass the tau identification is studied in high- p_T dijet events as a function of the jet p_T , which indicates that there is no degradation in the modelling of the detector response as a function of the p_T of tau candidates. From these studies, an efficiency uncertainty of up to 8% is assigned to high- p_T tau candidates. The uncertainty on the jet-to-tau misidentification rate is 50%, determined from data-MC comparisons in W +jet events. The uncertainty on the electron-to-tau misidentification rate is 50–100%, depending on the pseudorapidity of the tau candidate, based on measurements made using a $Z \rightarrow ee$ sample selected from data [47]. The energy scale uncertainty on taus and jets is evaluated based on the single-hadron response in the calorimeters [44, 60]. In addition, the tau energy scale is validated in data samples enriched in $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ events. The systematic uncertainties related to the jet and tau energy scale and resolution are functions of η and p_T , and are generally near 3%. These

uncertainties are treated as fully correlated. Energy scale and resolution uncertainties on all objects are propagated to the E_T^{miss} calculation. The uncertainty on the E_T^{miss} due to clusters that do not belong to any reconstructed object is measured to be negligible in all channels.

Table 2 summarises the uncertainties on the estimated signal and total background contributions in each channel. For the background, the contribution from each uncertainty depends on the fraction of the background estimated with simulation. The dominant uncertainties on the background come from the multijet shape estimation and the tau energy scale uncertainty for $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$ events in the $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel, from the limited sample size and the fake factor estimate of the W +jets background in the $\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channels and from the statistical uncertainty of the MC samples in the $\tau_e\tau_\mu$ channel. The dominant uncertainty on the signal for the $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ and $\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channels comes from the tau identification efficiency and for the $\tau_e\tau_\mu$ channel, from the statistical uncertainty on the MC samples.

Uncertainty [%]	Signal				Background			
	hh	μh	eh	$e\mu$	hh	μh	eh	$e\mu$
Stat. uncertainty	1	2	2	3	5	20	23	7
Eff. and fake rate	16	10	8	1	12	16	4	3
Energy scale and res.	5	7	6	2	$^{+22}_{-11}$	3	8	5
Theory cross section	8	6	6	5	9	4	4	5
Luminosity	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	4
Data-driven methods	–	–	–	–	$^{+21}_{-11}$	6	16	–

Table 2: Uncertainties on the estimated signal and total background contributions in percent for each channel. The following signal masses, chosen to be close to the region where the limits are set, are used: 1250 GeV for $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ (hh); 1000 GeV for $\tau_\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$ (μh) and $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ (eh); and 750 GeV for $\tau_e\tau_\mu$ ($e\mu$). A dash denotes that the uncertainty is not applicable. The statistical uncertainty corresponds to the uncertainty due to limited sample size in the MC and control regions.

7. Results and discussion

The numbers of observed and expected events including their total uncertainties, after the full selection in all channels, are summarised in Table 3. In all cases, the number of observed events is consistent with the expected Standard Model background. Therefore, upper limits are set on the production of a high-mass resonance decaying to $\tau^+\tau^-$ pairs.

The statistical combination of the channels employs a likelihood function constructed as the product of Poisson probability terms describing the total number of events observed in each channel. The Poisson probability in each channel is evaluated for the observed number of data events given the signal plus background expectation. Systematic uncertainties on the expected number of events are incorporated into the likelihood via Gaussian-distributed nuisance parameters. Correlations across channels are taken into account. A signal strength parameter multiplies the

expected signal in each channel, for which a positive uniform prior probability distribution is assumed. Theoretical uncertainties on the signal cross section are not included in the calculation of the experimental limit as they are model-dependent.

Bayesian 95% credibility upper limits are set on the cross section times branching fraction for a high-mass resonance decaying into a $\tau^+\tau^-$ pair as a function of the resonance mass, using the Bayesian Analysis Toolkit [61]. Figs. 2(a) and 2(b) show the limits for the individual channels and for the combination, respectively. The resulting 95% credibility lower limit on the mass of a Z'_{SSM} decaying to $\tau^+\tau^-$ pairs is 1.40 TeV, with an expected limit of 1.42 TeV. The observed and expected limits in the individual channels are, respectively: 1.26 and 1.35 TeV ($\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$); 1.07 and 1.06 TeV ($\tau_\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$); 1.10 and 1.03 TeV ($\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$); and 0.72 and 0.82 TeV ($\tau_e\tau_\mu$).

The impact of the choice of the prior on the signal strength parameter has been evaluated by also considering the reference prior [62]. Use of the reference prior improves the mass limits by approximately 50 GeV. The impact of the vector and axial coupling strengths of the Z' has been investigated, as these can alter the fraction of the tau momentum carried by the visible decay products. For purely $V-A$ couplings, the limit on the cross section times $\tau^+\tau^-$ branching fraction is improved by $\sim 10\%$ over the mass range. For purely $V+A$ couplings, there is a mass-dependent degradation, from $\sim 15\%$ at high mass to $\sim 40\%$ at low mass. All variations lie within the 1σ band of the expected exclusion limit.

8. Conclusion

A search for high-mass ditau resonances has been performed using 4.6fb^{-1} of data collected with the ATLAS detector in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV at the LHC. The $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$, $\tau_\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$, $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ and $\tau_e\tau_\mu$ channels are analysed. The observed number of events in the high-transverse-mass region is consistent with the SM expectation. Limits are set on the cross section times branching fraction for such resonances. The resulting lower limit on the mass of a Z' decaying to $\tau^+\tau^-$ in the Sequential Standard Model is 1.40 TeV at 95% credibility, in agreement with the expected limit of 1.42 TeV in the absence of a signal.

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	$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	$\tau_{\mu}\tau_{\text{had}}$	$\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$	$\tau_e\tau_{\mu}$
$m_{Z'}$ [GeV]	1250	1000	1000	750
$m_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}}$ threshold [GeV]	700	600	500	350
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$	0.73 ± 0.23	0.36 ± 0.06	0.57 ± 0.11	0.55 ± 0.07
W +jets	< 0.03	0.28 ± 0.22	0.8 ± 0.4	0.33 ± 0.10
$Z(\rightarrow \ell\ell)$ +jets	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.01	0.06 ± 0.02
$t\bar{t}$	< 0.02	0.33 ± 0.15	0.13 ± 0.09	0.97 ± 0.22
Diboson	< 0.01	0.23 ± 0.07	0.06 ± 0.03	1.69 ± 0.24
Single top	< 0.01	0.19 ± 0.18	< 0.1	< 0.1
Multijet	0.24 ± 0.15	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.01
Total expected background	0.97 ± 0.27	1.4 ± 0.4	1.6 ± 0.5	3.6 ± 0.4
Events observed	2	1	0	5
Expected signal events	6.3 ± 1.1	5.5 ± 0.7	5.0 ± 0.5	6.72 ± 0.26
Signal efficiency (%)	4.3	1.1	1.0	0.4

Table 3: Number of expected and observed events after event selection for each analysis channel. The expected contribution from the signal and background in each channel is calculated for the signal mass point closest to the Z'_{SSM} exclusion limit. The total uncertainties on each estimated contribution are shown. The signal efficiency denotes the expected number of signal events divided by the product of the production cross section, the ditau branching fraction and the integrated luminosity, $\sigma(pp \rightarrow Z'_{\text{SSM}}) \times \text{BR}(Z'_{\text{SSM}} \rightarrow \tau\tau) \times \int L dt$.

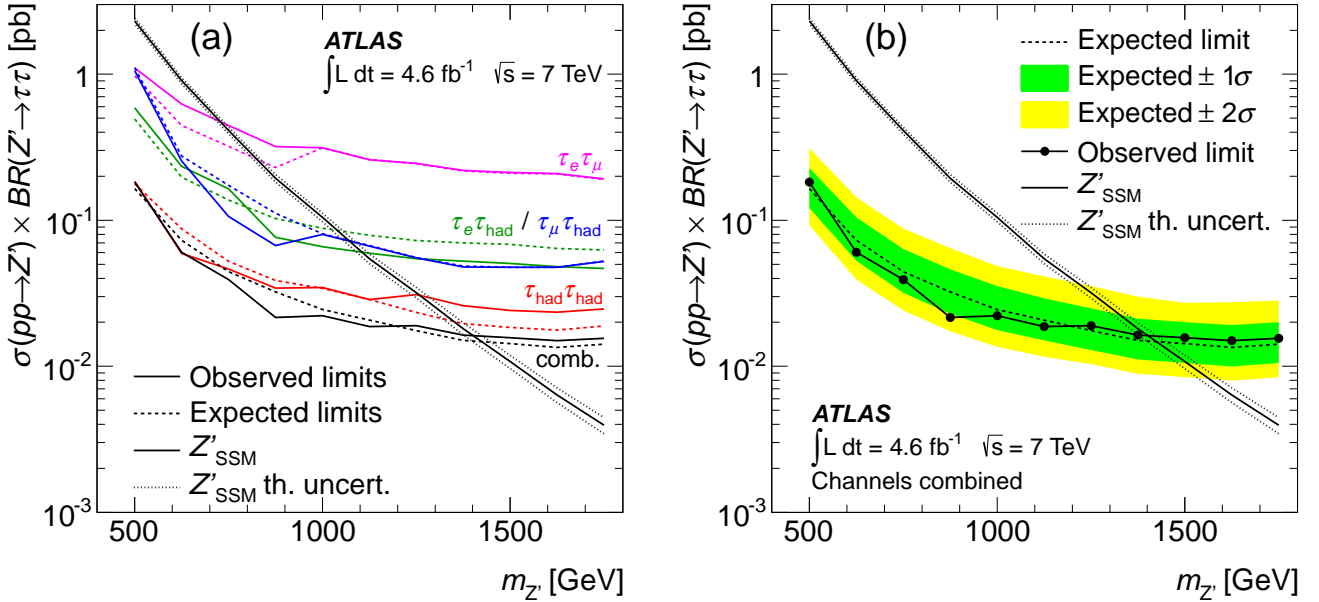


Figure 2: (a) The expected (dashed) and observed (solid) 95% credibility upper limits on the cross section times $\tau^+\tau^-$ branching fraction, in the $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$, $\tau_{\mu}\tau_{\text{had}}$, $\tau_e\tau_{\text{had}}$ and $\tau_e\tau_{\mu}$ channels and for the combination. The expected Z'_{SSM} production cross section and its corresponding theoretical uncertainty (dotted) are also included. (b) The expected and observed limits for the combination including 1σ and 2σ uncertainty bands. Z'_{SSM} masses up to 1.40 TeV are excluded, in agreement with the expected limit of 1.42 TeV in the absence of a signal.

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G. Aad⁴⁸, T. Abajyan²¹, B. Abbott¹¹¹, J. Abdallah¹², S. Abdel Khalek¹¹⁵, A.A. Abdelalim⁴⁹, O. Abdinov¹¹,
 R. Aben¹⁰⁵, B. Abi¹¹², M. Abolins⁸⁸, O.S. AbouZeid¹⁵⁸, H. Abramowicz¹⁵³, H. Abreu¹³⁶, B.S. Acharya^{164a,164b},
 L. Adamczyk³⁸, D.L. Adams²⁵, T.N. Addy⁵⁶, J. Adelman¹⁷⁶, S. Adomeit⁹⁸, P. Adragna⁷⁵, T. Adye¹²⁹, S. Aefsky²³,
 J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra^{124b,a}, M. Agustoni¹⁷, M. Aharrouche⁸¹, S.P. Ahlen²², F. Ahles⁴⁸, A. Ahmad¹⁴⁸, M. Ahsan⁴¹,
 G. Aielli^{133a,133b}, T.P.A. Åkesson⁷⁹, G. Akimoto¹⁵⁵, A.V. Akimov⁹⁴, M.S. Alam², M.A. Alam⁷⁶, J. Albert¹⁶⁹,
 S. Albrand⁵⁵, M. Aleksa³⁰, I.N. Aleksandrov⁶⁴, F. Alessandria^{89a}, C. Alexa^{26a}, G. Alexander¹⁵³, G. Alexandre⁴⁹,
 T. Alexopoulos¹⁰, M. Alhroob^{164a,164c}, M. Aliev¹⁶, G. Alimonti^{89a}, J. Alison¹²⁰, B.M.M. Allbrooke¹⁸, P.P. Allport⁷³,
 S.E. Allwood-Spiers⁵³, J. Almond⁸², A. Aloisio^{102a,102b}, R. Alon¹⁷², A. Alonso⁷⁹, F. Alonso⁷⁰, A. Altheimer³⁵,
 B. Alvarez Gonzalez⁸⁸, M.G. Alviggi^{102a,102b}, K. Amako⁶⁵, C. Amelung²³, V.V. Ammosov^{128,*},
 S.P. Amor Dos Santos^{124a}, A. Amorim^{124a,b}, N. Amram¹⁵³, C. Anastopoulos³⁰, L.S. Ancu¹⁷, N. Andari¹¹⁵,
 T. Andeen³⁵, C.F. Anders^{58b}, G. Anders^{58a}, K.J. Anderson³¹, A. Andreazza^{89a,89b}, V. Andrei^{58a}, M-L. Andrieux⁵⁵,
 X.S. Anduaga⁷⁰, S. Angelidakis⁹, P. Anger⁴⁴, A. Angerami³⁵, F. Anghinolfi³⁰, A. Anisenkov¹⁰⁷, N. Anjos^{124a},
 A. Annovi⁴⁷, A. Antonaki⁹, M. Antonelli⁴⁷, A. Antonov⁹⁶, J. Antos^{144b}, F. Anulli^{132a}, M. Aoki¹⁰¹, S. Aoun⁸³,
 L. Aperio Bella⁵, R. Apolle^{118,c}, G. Arabidze⁸⁸, I. Aracena¹⁴³, Y. Arai⁶⁵, A.T.H. Arce⁴⁵, S. Arfaoui¹⁴⁸, J-F. Arguin⁹³,
 S. Argyropoulos⁴², E. Arik^{19a,*}, M. Arik^{19a}, A.J. Armbruster⁸⁷, O. Arnaez⁸¹, V. Arnal⁸⁰, C. Arnault¹¹⁵,
 A. Artamonov⁹⁵, G. Artoni^{132a,132b}, D. Arutinov²¹, S. Asai¹⁵⁵, S. Ask²⁸, B. Åsman^{146a,146b}, L. Asquith⁶,
 K. Assamagan^{25,d}, A. Astbury¹⁶⁹, M. Atkinson¹⁶⁵, B. Aubert⁵, E. Auge¹¹⁵, K. Augsten¹²⁷, M. Aurousseau^{145a},
 G. Avolio³⁰, R. Avramidou¹⁰, D. Axen¹⁶⁸, G. Azuelos^{93,e}, Y. Azuma¹⁵⁵, M.A. Baak³⁰, G. Baccaglioni^{89a},
 C. Bacci^{134a,134b}, A.M. Bach¹⁵, H. Bachacou¹³⁶, K. Bachas³⁰, M. Backes⁴⁹, M. Backhaus²¹, J. Backus Mayes¹⁴³,
 E. Badescu^{26a}, P. Bagnaia^{132a,132b}, S. Bahinipati³, Y. Bai^{33a}, D.C. Bailey¹⁵⁸, T. Bain¹⁵⁸, J.T. Baines¹²⁹,
 O.K. Baker¹⁷⁶, M.D. Baker²⁵, S. Baker⁷⁷, P. Balek¹²⁶, E. Banas³⁹, P. Banerjee⁹³, Sw. Banerjee¹⁷³, D. Banfi³⁰,
 A. Bangert¹⁵⁰, V. Bansal¹⁶⁹, H.S. Bansil¹⁸, L. Barak¹⁷², S.P. Baranov⁹⁴, A. Barbaro Galtieri¹⁵, T. Barber⁴⁸,
 E.L. Barberio⁸⁶, D. Barberis^{50a,50b}, M. Barbero²¹, D.Y. Bardin⁶⁴, T. Barillari⁹⁹, M. Barisonzi¹⁷⁵, T. Barklow¹⁴³,
 N. Barlow²⁸, B.M. Barnett¹²⁹, R.M. Barnett¹⁵, A. Baroncelli^{134a}, G. Barone⁴⁹, A.J. Barr¹¹⁸, F. Barreiro⁸⁰, J. Barreiro
 Guimarães da Costa⁵⁷, P. Barrillon¹¹⁵, R. Bartoldus¹⁴³, A.E. Barton⁷¹, V. Bartsch¹⁴⁹, A. Basye¹⁶⁵, R.L. Bates⁵³,
 L. Batkova^{144a}, J.R. Batley²⁸, A. Battaglia¹⁷, M. Battistin³⁰, F. Bauer¹³⁶, H.S. Bawa^{143,f}, S. Beale⁹⁸, T. Beau⁷⁸,
 P.H. Beauchemin¹⁶¹, R. Beccherle^{50a}, P. Bechtel²¹, H.P. Beck¹⁷, A.K. Becker¹⁷⁵, S. Becker⁹⁸, M. Beckingham¹³⁸,
 K.H. Becks¹⁷⁵, A.J. Beddall^{19c}, A. Beddall^{19c}, S. Bedikian¹⁷⁶, V.A. Bednyakov⁶⁴, C.P. Bee⁸³, L.J. Beamster¹⁰⁵,
 M. Begel²⁵, S. Behar Harpaz¹⁵², P.K. Behera⁶², M. Beimforde⁹⁹, C. Belanger-Champagne⁸⁵, P.J. Bell⁴⁹, W.H. Bell⁴⁹,
 G. Bella¹⁵³, L. Bellagamba^{20a}, M. Bellomo³⁰, A. Belloni⁵⁷, O. Beloborodova^{107,g}, K. Belotskiy⁹⁶, O. Beltramello³⁰,
 O. Benary¹⁵³, D. Benchekroun^{135a}, K. Bendtz^{146a,146b}, N. Benekos¹⁶⁵, Y. Benhammou¹⁵³, E. Benhar Noccioli⁴⁹,
 J.A. Benitez Garcia^{159b}, D.P. Benjamin⁴⁵, M. Benoit¹¹⁵, J.R. Bensinger²³, K. Benslama¹³⁰, S. Bentvelsen¹⁰⁵,
 D. Berge³⁰, E. Bergeaas Kuutmann⁴², N. Berger⁵, F. Berghaus¹⁶⁹, E. Berglund¹⁰⁵, J. Beringer¹⁵, P. Bernat⁷⁷,
 R. Bernhard⁴⁸, C. Bernius²⁵, T. Berry⁷⁶, C. Bertella⁸³, A. Bertin^{20a,20b}, F. Bertolucci^{122a,122b}, M.I. Besana^{89a,89b},
 G.J. Besjes¹⁰⁴, N. Besson¹³⁶, S. Bethke⁹⁹, W. Bhimji⁴⁶, R.M. Bianchi³⁰, L. Bianchini²³, M. Bianco^{72a,72b}, O. Biebel⁹⁸,
 S.P. Bieniek⁷⁷, K. Bierwagen⁵⁴, J. Biesiada¹⁵, M. Biglietti^{134a}, H. Bilokon⁴⁷, M. Bindi^{20a,20b}, S. Binet¹¹⁵, A. Bingul^{19c},
 C. Bini^{132a,132b}, C. Biscarat¹⁷⁸, B. Bittner⁹⁹, C.W. Black¹⁵⁰, K.M. Black²², R.E. Blair⁶, J.-B. Blanchard¹³⁶,
 G. Blanchot³⁰, T. Blazek^{144a}, I. Bloch⁴², C. Blocker²³, J. Blocki³⁹, A. Blondel⁴⁹, W. Blum⁸¹, U. Blumenschein⁵⁴,
 G.J. Bobbink¹⁰⁵, V.S. Bobrovnikov¹⁰⁷, S.S. Bocchetta⁷⁹, A. Bocci⁴⁵, C.R. Boddy¹¹⁸, M. Boehler⁴⁸, J. Boek¹⁷⁵,
 N. Boelaert³⁶, J.A. Bogaerts³⁰, A. Bogdanchikov¹⁰⁷, A. Bogouch^{90,*}, C. Bohm^{146a}, J. Bohm¹²⁵, V. Boisvert⁷⁶,
 T. Bold³⁸, V. Boldea^{26a}, N.M. Bolnet¹³⁶, M. Bomben⁷⁸, M. Bona⁷⁵, M. Boonekamp¹³⁶, S. Bordon⁷⁸, C. Borer¹⁷,
 A. Borisov¹²⁸, G. Borisso⁷¹, I. Borjanovic^{13a}, M. Borri⁸², S. Borroni⁸⁷, J. Bortfeldt⁹⁸, V. Bortolotto^{134a,134b},
 K. Bos¹⁰⁵, D. Boscherini^{20a}, M. Bosman¹², H. Boterenbrood¹⁰⁵, J. Bouchami⁹³, J. Boudreau¹²³,
 E.V. Bouhova-Thacker⁷¹, D. Boumediene³⁴, C. Bourdarios¹¹⁵, N. Bousson⁸³, A. Boveia³¹, J. Boyd³⁰, I.R. Boyko⁶⁴,
 I. Bozovic-Jelisavcic^{13b}, J. Bracinik¹⁸, P. Branchini^{134a}, A. Brandt⁸, G. Brandt¹¹⁸, O. Brandt⁵⁴, U. Bratzler¹⁵⁶,
 B. Brau⁸⁴, J.E. Brau¹¹⁴, H.M. Braun^{175,*}, S.F. Brazzale^{164a,164c}, B. Brelief¹⁵⁸, J. Bremer³⁰, K. Brendlinger¹²⁰,
 R. Brenner¹⁶⁶, S. Bressler¹⁷², D. Britton⁵³, F.M. Brochu²⁸, I. Brock²¹, R. Brock⁸⁸, F. Broggi^{89a}, C. Bromberg⁸⁸,
 J. Bronner⁹⁹, G. Brooijmans³⁵, T. Brooks⁷⁶, W.K. Brooks^{32b}, G. Brown⁸², H. Brown⁸, P.A. Bruckman de Renstrom³⁹,
 D. Bruncko^{144b}, R. Brunelieire⁴⁸, S. Brunet⁶⁰, A. Bruni^{20a}, G. Bruni^{20a}, M. Bruschi^{20a}, T. Buanes¹⁴, Q. Buat⁵⁵,
 F. Bucci⁴⁹, J. Buchanan¹¹⁸, P. Buchholz¹⁴¹, R.M. Buckingham¹¹⁸, A.G. Buckley⁴⁶, S.I. Buda^{26a}, I.A. Budagov⁶⁴,
 B. Budick¹⁰⁸, V. Büscher⁸¹, L. Bugge¹¹⁷, O. Bulekov⁹⁶, A.C. Bundock⁷³, M. Bunse⁴³, T. Buran¹¹⁷, H. Burckhart³⁰,
 S. Burdin⁷³, T. Burgess¹⁴, S. Burke¹²⁹, E. Busato³⁴, P. Bussey⁵³, C.P. Buszello¹⁶⁶, B. Butler¹⁴³, J.M. Butler²²,
 C.M. Buttar⁵³, J.M. Butterworth⁷⁷, W. Buttinger²⁸, S. Cabrera Urbán¹⁶⁷, D. Caforio^{20a,20b}, O. Cakir^{4a},
 P. Calafiura¹⁵, G. Calderini⁷⁸, P. Calfayan⁹⁸, R. Calkins¹⁰⁶, L.P. Caloba^{24a}, R. Caloi^{132a,132b}, D. Calvet³⁴, S. Calvet³⁴,
 R. Camacho Toro³⁴, P. Camarri^{133a,133b}, D. Cameron¹¹⁷, L.M. Caminada¹⁵, R. Caminal Armadans¹², S. Campana³⁰,

M. Campanelli⁷⁷, V. Canale^{102a,102b}, F. Canelli³¹, A. Canepa^{159a}, J. Cantero⁸⁰, R. Cantrill⁷⁶, L. Capasso^{102a,102b}, M.D.M. Capeans Garrido³⁰, I. Caprini^{26a}, M. Caprini^{26a}, D. Capriotti⁹⁹, M. Capua^{37a,37b}, R. Caputo⁸¹, R. Cardarelli^{133a}, T. Carli³⁰, G. Carlino^{102a}, L. Carminati^{89a,89b}, B. Caron⁸⁵, S. Caron¹⁰⁴, E. Carquin^{32b}, G.D. Carrillo-Montoya^{145b}, A.A. Carter⁷⁵, J.R. Carter²⁸, J. Carvalho^{124a,h}, D. Casadei¹⁰⁸, M.P. Casado¹², M. Cascella^{122a,122b}, C. Caso^{50a,50b,*}, A.M. Castaneda Hernandez^{173,i}, E. Castaneda-Miranda¹⁷³, V. Castillo Gimenez¹⁶⁷, N.F. Castro^{124a}, G. Cataldi^{72a}, P. Catastini⁵⁷, A. Catinaccio³⁰, J.R. Catmore³⁰, A. Cattai³⁰, G. Cattani^{133a,133b}, S. Caughron⁸⁸, V. Cavaliere¹⁶⁵, P. Cavalleri⁷⁸, D. Cavalli^{89a}, M. Cavalli-Sforza¹², V. Cavasinni^{122a,122b}, F. Ceradini^{134a,134b}, A.S. Cerqueira^{24b}, A. Cerri³⁰, L. Cerrito⁷⁵, F. Cerutti⁴⁷, S.A. Cetin^{19b}, A. Chafaq^{135a}, D. Chakraborty¹⁰⁶, I. Chalupkova¹²⁶, K. Chan³, P. Chang¹⁶⁵, B. Chapleau⁸⁵, J.D. Chapman²⁸, J.W. Chapman⁸⁷, E. Chareyre⁷⁸, D.G. Charlton¹⁸, V. Chavda⁸², C.A. Chavez Barajas³⁰, S. Cheatham⁸⁵, S. Chekanov⁶, S.V. Chekulaev^{159a}, G.A. Chelkov⁶⁴, M.A. Chelstowska¹⁰⁴, C. Chen⁶³, H. Chen²⁵, S. Chen^{33c}, X. Chen¹⁷³, Y. Chen³⁵, Y. Cheng³¹, A. Cheplakov⁶⁴, R. Cherkaoui El Moursli^{135e}, V. Chernyatin²⁵, E. Cheu⁷, S.L. Cheung¹⁵⁸, L. Chevalier¹³⁶, G. Chiefari^{102a,102b}, L. Chikovani^{51a,*}, J.T. Childers³⁰, A. Chilingarov⁷¹, G. Chiodini^{72a}, A.S. Chisholm¹⁸, R.T. Chislett⁷⁷, A. Chitan^{26a}, M.V. Chizhov⁶⁴, G. Choudalakis³¹, S. Chouridou¹³⁷, I.A. Christidi⁷⁷, A. Christov⁴⁸, D. Chromek-Burkhardt³⁰, M.L. Chu¹⁵¹, J. Chudoba¹²⁵, G. Ciapetti^{132a,132b}, A.K. Ciftci^{4a}, R. Ciftci^{4a}, D. Cinca³⁴, V. Cindro⁷⁴, C. Ciocca^{20a,20b}, A. Ciocio¹⁵, M. Cirilli⁸⁷, P. Cirkovic^{13b}, Z.H. Citron¹⁷², M. Citterio^{89a}, M. Ciubancan^{26a}, A. Clark⁴⁹, P.J. Clark⁴⁶, R.N. Clarke¹⁵, W. Cleland¹²³, J.C. Clemens⁸³, B. Clement⁵⁵, C. Clement^{146a,146b}, Y. Coadou⁸³, M. Cobal^{164a,164c}, A. Cocco¹³⁸, J. Cochran⁶³, L. Coffey²³, J.G. Cogan¹⁴³, J. Coggeshall¹⁶⁵, E. Cogneras¹⁷⁸, J. Colas⁵, S. Cole¹⁰⁶, A.P. Colijn¹⁰⁵, N.J. Collins¹⁸, C. Collins-Tooth⁵³, J. Collot⁵⁵, T. Colombo^{119a,119b}, G. Colon⁸⁴, G. Compostella⁹⁹, P. Conde Muiño^{124a}, E. Coniavitis¹⁶⁶, M.C. Conidi¹², S.M. Consonni^{89a,89b}, V. Consorti⁴⁸, S. Constantinescu^{26a}, C. Conta^{119a,119b}, G. Conti⁵⁷, F. Conventi^{102a,j}, M. Cooke¹⁵, B.D. Cooper⁷⁷, A.M. Cooper-Sarkar¹¹⁸, K. Copic¹⁵, T. Cornelissen¹⁷⁵, M. Corradi^{20a}, F. Corriveau^{85,k}, A. Cortes-Gonzalez¹⁶⁵, G. Cortiana⁹⁹, G. Costa^{89a}, M.J. Costa¹⁶⁷, D. Costanzo¹³⁹, D. Côté³⁰, L. Courneyea¹⁶⁹, G. Cowan⁷⁶, C. Cowden²⁸, B.E. Cox⁸², K. Cranmer¹⁰⁸, F. Crescioli^{122a,122b}, M. Cristinziani²¹, G. Crossetti^{37a,37b}, S. Crépe-Renaudin⁵⁵, C.-M. Cuciu^{26a}, C. Cuenca Almenar¹⁷⁶, T. Cuhadar Donszelmann¹³⁹, J. Cummings¹⁷⁶, M. Curatolo⁴⁷, C.J. Curtis¹⁸, C. Cuthbert¹⁵⁰, P. Cwetanski⁶⁰, H. Cziri¹⁴¹, P. Czodrowski⁴⁴, Z. Czyczula¹⁷⁶, S. D'Auria⁵³, M. D'Onofrio⁷³, A. D'Orazio^{132a,132b}, M.J. Da Cunha Sargedas De Sousa^{124a}, C. Da Via⁸², W. Dabrowski³⁸, A. Dafinca¹¹⁸, T. Dai⁸⁷, C. Dallapiccola⁸⁴, M. Dam³⁶, M. Dameri^{50a,50b}, D.S. Damiani¹³⁷, H.O. Danielsson³⁰, V. Dao⁴⁹, G. Darbo^{50a}, G.L. Darlea^{26b}, J.A. Dassoulas⁴², W. Davey²¹, T. Davidek¹²⁶, N. Davidson⁸⁶, R. Davidson⁷¹, E. Davies^{118,c}, M. Davies⁹³, O. Davignon⁷⁸, A.R. Davison⁷⁷, Y. Davygora^{58a}, E. Dawe¹⁴², I. Dawson¹³⁹, R.K. Daya-Ishmukhametova²³, K. De⁸, R. de Asmundis^{102a}, S. De Castro^{20a,20b}, S. De Cecco⁷⁸, J. de Graat⁹⁸, N. De Groot¹⁰⁴, P. de Jong¹⁰⁵, C. De La Taille¹¹⁵, H. De la Torre⁸⁰, F. De Lorenzi⁶³, L. de Mora⁷¹, L. De Nooij¹⁰⁵, D. De Pedis^{132a}, A. De Salvo^{132a}, U. De Sanctis^{164a,164c}, A. De Santo¹⁴⁹, J.B. De Vivie De Regie¹¹⁵, G. De Zorzi^{132a,132b}, W.J. Dearnaley⁷¹, R. Debbe²⁵, C. Debenedetti⁴⁶, B. Dechenaux⁵⁵, D.V. Dedovich⁶⁴, J. Degenhardt¹²⁰, J. Del Peso⁸⁰, T. Del Prete^{122a,122b}, T. Delemontex⁵⁵, M. Deliyergiyev⁷⁴, A. Dell'Acqua³⁰, L. Dell'Asta²², M. Della Pietra^{102a,j}, D. della Volpe^{102a,102b}, M. Delmastro⁵, P.A. Delsart⁵⁵, C. Deluca¹⁰⁵, S. Demers¹⁷⁶, M. Demichev⁶⁴, B. Demirkoz^{12,l}, S.P. Denisov¹²⁸, D. Derendarz³⁹, J.E. Derkaoui^{135d}, F. Derue⁷⁸, P. Dervan⁷³, K. Desch²¹, E. Devetak¹⁴⁸, P.O. Deviveiros¹⁰⁵, A. Dewhurst¹²⁹, B. DeWilde¹⁴⁸, S. Dhaliwal¹⁵⁸, R. Dhullipudi^{25,m}, A. Di Ciaccio^{133a,133b}, L. Di Ciaccio⁵, C. Di Donato^{102a,102b}, A. Di Girolamo³⁰, B. Di Girolamo³⁰, S. Di Luise^{134a,134b}, A. Di Mattia¹⁷³, B. Di Micco³⁰, R. Di Nardo⁴⁷, A. Di Simone^{133a,133b}, R. Di Sipio^{20a,20b}, M.A. Diaz^{32a}, E.B. Diehl⁸⁷, J. Dietrich⁴², T.A. Dietzsch^{58a}, S. Diglio⁸⁶, K. Dindar Yagci⁴⁰, J. Dingfelder²¹, F. Dinut^{26a}, C. Dionisi^{132a,132b}, P. Dita^{26a}, S. Dita^{26a}, F. Dittus³⁰, F. Djama⁸³, T. Djobava^{51b}, M.A.B. do Vale^{24c}, A. Do Valle Wemans^{124a,n}, T.K.O. Doan⁵, M. Dobbs⁸⁵, D. Dobos³⁰, E. Dobson^{30,o}, J. Dodd³⁵, C. Doglioni⁴⁹, T. Doherty⁵³, Y. Doi^{65,*}, J. Dolejsi¹²⁶, I. Dolenc⁷⁴, Z. Dolezal¹²⁶, B.A. Dolgoshein^{96,*}, T. Dohmae¹⁵⁵, M. Donadelli^{24d}, J. Donini³⁴, J. Dopke³⁰, A. Doria^{102a}, A. Dos Anjos¹⁷³, A. Dotti^{122a,122b}, M.T. Dova⁷⁰, A.D. Doxiadis¹⁰⁵, A.T. Doyle⁵³, N. Dressnandt¹²⁰, M. Dris¹⁰, J. Dubbert⁹⁹, S. Dube¹⁵, E. Duchovni¹⁷², G. Duckeck⁹⁸, D. Duda¹⁷⁵, A. Dudarev³⁰, F. Dudziak⁶³, M. Dührssen³⁰, I.P. Duerdoth⁸², L. Dufloth¹¹⁵, M.-A. Dufour⁸⁵, L. Duguid⁷⁶, M. Dunford^{158a}, H. Duran Yildiz^{4a}, R. Duxfield¹³⁹, M. Dwuznik³⁸, M. Düren⁵², W.L. Ebenstein⁴⁵, J. Ebke⁹⁸, S. Eckweiler⁸¹, K. Edmonds⁸¹, W. Edson², C.A. Edwards⁷⁶, N.C. Edwards⁵³, W. Ehrenfeld⁴², T. Eifert¹⁴³, G. Eigen¹⁴, K. Einsweiler¹⁵, E. Eisenhandler⁷⁵, T. Ekelof¹⁶⁶, M. El Kacimi^{135c}, M. Ellert¹⁶⁶, S. Elles⁵, F. Ellinghaus⁸¹, K. Ellis⁷⁵, N. Ellis³⁰, J. Elmsheuser⁹⁸, M. Elsing³⁰, D. Emeliyanov¹²⁹, R. Engelmann¹⁴⁸, A. Engl⁹⁸, B. Epp⁶¹, J. Erdmann⁵⁴, A. Ereditato¹⁷, D. Eriksson^{146a}, J. Ernst², M. Ernst²⁵, J. Ernwein¹³⁶, D. Errede¹⁶⁵, S. Errede¹⁶⁵, E. Ertel⁸¹, M. Escalier¹¹⁵, H. Esch⁴³, C. Escobar¹²³, X. Espinal Curull¹², B. Esposito⁴⁷, F. Etienne⁸³, A.I. Etievre¹³⁶, E. Etzion¹⁵³, D. Evangelakou⁵⁴, H. Evans⁶⁰, L. Fabbri^{20a,20b}, C. Fabre³⁰, R.M. Fakhruddinov¹²⁸, S. Falciano^{132a}, Y. Fang^{33a}, M. Fanti^{89a,89b}, A. Farbin⁸, A. Farilla^{134a}, J. Farley¹⁴⁸, T. Farooque¹⁵⁸, S. Farrell¹⁶³, S.M. Farrington¹⁷⁰, P. Farthouat³⁰, F. Fassi¹⁶⁷, P. Fassnacht³⁰, D. Fassouliotis⁹, B. Fatholahzadeh¹⁵⁸, A. Favareto^{89a,89b}, L. Fayard¹¹⁵, S. Fazio^{37a,37b}, R. Febbraro³⁴, P. Federic^{144a}, O.L. Fedin¹²¹,

W. Fedorko⁸⁸, M. Fehling-Kaschek⁴⁸, L. Feligioni⁸³, C. Feng^{33d}, E.J. Feng⁶, A.B. Fenyuk¹²⁸, J. Ferencei^{144b}, W. Fernando⁶, S. Ferrag⁵³, J. Ferrando⁵³, V. Ferrara⁴², A. Ferrari¹⁶⁶, P. Ferrari¹⁰⁵, R. Ferrari^{119a}, D.E. Ferreira de Lima⁵³, A. Ferrer¹⁶⁷, D. Ferrere⁴⁹, C. Ferretti⁸⁷, A. Ferretto Parodi^{50a,50b}, M. Fiascaris³¹, F. Fiedler⁸¹, A. Filipčić⁷⁴, F. Filthaut¹⁰⁴, M. Fincke-Keeler¹⁶⁹, M.C.N. Fiolhais^{124a,b}, L. Fiorini¹⁶⁷, A. Firan⁴⁰, G. Fischer⁴², M.J. Fisher¹⁰⁹, M. Flechl⁴⁸, I. Fleck¹⁴¹, J. Fleckner⁸¹, P. Fleischmann¹⁷⁴, S. Fleischmann¹⁷⁵, T. Flick¹⁷⁵, A. Floderus⁷⁹, L.R. Flores Castillo¹⁷³, A.C. Florez Bustos^{159b}, M.J. Flowerdew⁹⁹, T. Fonseca Martin¹⁷, A. Formica¹³⁶, A. Forti⁸², D. Fortin^{159a}, D. Fournier¹¹⁵, A.J. Fowler⁴⁵, H. Fox⁷¹, P. Francavilla¹², M. Franchini^{20a,20b}, S. Franchino^{119a,119b}, D. Francis³⁰, T. Frank¹⁷², M. Franklin⁵⁷, S. Franz³⁰, M. Fraternali^{119a,119b}, S. Fratina¹²⁰, S.T. French²⁸, C. Friedrich⁴², F. Friedrich⁴⁴, R. Froeschl³⁰, D. Froidevaux³⁰, J.A. Frost²⁸, C. Fukunaga¹⁵⁶, E. Fullana Torregrosa³⁰, B.G. Fulsom¹⁴³, J. Fuster¹⁶⁷, C. Gabaldon³⁰, O. Gabizon¹⁷², T. Gadfort²⁵, S. Gadowski⁴⁹, G. Gagliardi^{50a,50b}, P. Gagnon⁶⁰, C. Galea⁹⁸, B. Galhardo^{124a}, E.J. Gallas¹¹⁸, V. Gallo¹⁷, B.J. Gallop¹²⁹, P. Gallus¹²⁵, K.K. Gan¹⁰⁹, Y.S. Gao^{143.f}, A. Gaponenko¹⁵, F. Garberson¹⁷⁶, M. Garcia-Sciveres¹⁵, C. García¹⁶⁷, J.E. García Navarro¹⁶⁷, R.W. Gardner³¹, N. Garelli³⁰, H. Garitaonandia¹⁰⁵, V. Garonne³⁰, C. Gatti⁴⁷, G. Gaudio^{119a}, B. Gaur¹⁴¹, L. Gauthier¹³⁶, P. Gauzzi^{132a,132b}, I.L. Gavrilenko⁹⁴, C. Gay¹⁶⁸, G. Gaycken²¹, E.N. Gazis¹⁰, P. Ge^{33d}, Z. Gece¹⁶⁸, C.N.P. Gee¹²⁹, D.A.A. Geerts¹⁰⁵, Ch. Geich-Gimbel²¹, K. Gellerstedt^{146a,146b}, C. Gemme^{50a}, A. Gemmell⁵³, M.H. Genest⁵⁵, S. Gentile^{132a,132b}, M. George⁵⁴, S. George⁷⁶, P. Gerlach¹⁷⁵, A. Gershon¹⁵³, C. Geweniger^{58a}, H. Ghazlane^{135b}, N. Ghodbane³⁴, B. Giacobbe^{20a}, S. Giagu^{132a,132b}, V. Giakoumopoulou⁹, V. Giangiobbe¹², F. Gianotti³⁰, B. Gibbard²⁵, A. Gibson¹⁵⁸, S.M. Gibson³⁰, M. Gilchriese¹⁵, D. Gillberg²⁹, A.R. Gillman¹²⁹, D.M. Gingrich^{3,e}, J. Ginzburg¹⁵³, N. Giokaris⁹, M.P. Giordani^{164c}, R. Giordano^{102a,102b}, F.M. Giorgi¹⁶, P. Giovannini⁹⁹, P.F. Giraud¹³⁶, D. Giugni^{89a}, M. Giunta⁹³, B.K. Gjelsten¹¹⁷, L.K. Gladilin⁹⁷, C. Glasman⁸⁰, J. Glatzer²¹, A. Glazov⁴², K.W. Glitza¹⁷⁵, G.L. Glonti⁶⁴, J.R. Goddard⁷⁵, J. Godfrey¹⁴², J. Godlewski³⁰, M. Goebel⁴², T. Göpfert⁴⁴, C. Goeringer⁸¹, C. Gössling⁴³, S. Goldfarb⁸⁷, T. Golling¹⁷⁶, A. Gomes^{124a,b}, L.S. Gomez Fajardo⁴², R. Gonçalo⁷⁶, J. Goncalves Pinto Firmino Da Costa⁴², L. Gonella²¹, S. González de la Hoz¹⁶⁷, G. Gonzalez Parra¹², M.L. Gonzalez Silva²⁷, S. Gonzalez-Sevilla⁴⁹, J.J. Goodson¹⁴⁸, L. Goossens³⁰, P.A. Gorbounov⁹⁵, H.A. Gordon²⁵, I. Gorelov¹⁰³, G. Gorfine¹⁷⁵, B. Gorini³⁰, E. Gorini^{72a,72b}, A. Gorišek⁷⁴, E. Gornicki³⁹, A.T. Goshaw⁶, M. Gosselink¹⁰⁵, M.I. Gostkin⁶⁴, I. Gough Eschrich¹⁶³, M. Gouighri^{135a}, D. Goujdami^{135c}, M.P. Goulette⁴⁹, A.G. Goussiou¹³⁸, C. Goy⁵, S. Gozpinar²³, I. Grabowska-Bold³⁸, P. Grafström^{20a,20b}, K.-J. Grahn⁴², E. Gramstad¹¹⁷, F. Grancagnolo^{72a}, S. Grancagnolo¹⁶, V. Grassi¹⁴⁸, V. Gratchev¹²¹, N. Grau³⁵, H.M. Gray³⁰, J.A. Gray¹⁴⁸, E. Graziani^{134a}, O.G. Grebenyuk¹²¹, T. Greenshaw⁷³, Z.D. Greenwood^{25,m}, K. Gregersen³⁶, I.M. Gregor⁴², P. Grenier¹⁴³, J. Griffiths⁸, N. Grigalashvili⁶⁴, A.A. Grillo¹³⁷, S. Grinstein¹², Ph. Gris³⁴, Y.V. Grishkevich⁹⁷, J.-F. Grivaz¹¹⁵, E. Gross¹⁷², J. Grosse-Knetter⁵⁴, J. Groth-Jensen¹⁷², K. Grybel¹⁴¹, D. Guest¹⁷⁶, C. Guicheney³⁴, E. Guido^{50a,50b}, S. Guindon⁵⁴, U. Gul⁵³, J. Gunther¹²⁵, B. Guo¹⁵⁸, J. Guo³⁵, P. Gutierrez¹¹¹, N. Guttman¹⁵³, O. Gutzwiller¹⁷³, C. Guyot¹³⁶, C. Gwenlan¹¹⁸, C.B. Gwilliam⁷³, A. Haas¹⁰⁸, S. Haas³⁰, C. Haber¹⁵, H.K. Hadavand⁸, D.R. Hadley¹⁸, P. Haefner²¹, F. Hahn³⁰, Z. Hajduk³⁹, H. Hakobyan¹⁷⁷, D. Hall¹¹⁸, K. Hamacher¹⁷⁵, P. Hamal¹¹³, K. Hamano⁸⁶, M. Hamer⁵⁴, A. Hamilton^{145b,p}, S. Hamilton¹⁶¹, L. Han^{33b}, K. Hanagaki¹¹⁶, K. Hanawa¹⁶⁰, M. Hance¹⁵, C. Handel⁸¹, P. Hanke^{58a}, J.R. Hansen³⁶, J.B. Hansen³⁶, J.D. Hansen³⁶, P.H. Hansen³⁶, P. Hansson¹⁴³, K. Hara¹⁶⁰, T. Harenberg¹⁷⁵, S. Harkusha⁹⁰, D. Harper⁸⁷, R.D. Harrington⁴⁶, O.M. Harris¹³⁸, J. Hartert⁴⁸, F. Hartjes¹⁰⁵, T. Haruyama⁶⁵, A. Harvey⁵⁶, S. Hasegawa¹⁰¹, Y. Hasegawa¹⁴⁰, S. Hassani¹³⁶, S. Haug¹⁷, M. Hauschild³⁰, R. Hauser⁸⁸, M. Havranek²¹, C.M. Hawkes¹⁸, R.J. Hawkins³⁰, A.D. Hawkins⁷⁹, T. Hayakawa⁶⁶, T. Hayashi¹⁶⁰, D. Hayden⁷⁶, C.P. Hays¹¹⁸, H.S. Hayward⁷³, S.J. Haywood¹²⁹, S.J. Head¹⁸, V. Hedberg⁷⁹, L. Heelan⁸, S. Heim¹²⁰, B. Heinemann¹⁵, S. Heisterkamp³⁶, L. Hellary²², C. Heller⁹⁸, M. Heller³⁰, S. Hellman^{146a,146b}, D. Hellmich²¹, C. Helsens¹², R.C.W. Henderson⁷¹, M. Henke^{58a}, A. Henrichs¹⁷⁶, A.M. Henriques Correia³⁰, S. Henrot-Versille¹¹⁵, C. Hensel⁵⁴, C.M. Hernandez⁸, Y. Hernández Jiménez¹⁶⁷, R. Herrberg¹⁶, G. Herten⁴⁸, R. Hertenberger⁹⁸, L. Hervas³⁰, G.G. Hesketh⁷⁷, N.P. Hesse¹⁰⁵, E. Higón-Rodríguez¹⁶⁷, J.C. Hill²⁸, K.H. Hiller⁴², S. Hillert²¹, S.J. Hillier¹⁸, I. Hinchliffe¹⁵, E. Hines¹²⁰, M. Hirose¹¹⁶, F. Hirsch⁴³, D. Hirschbuehl¹⁷⁵, J. Hobbs¹⁴⁸, N. Hod¹⁵³, M.C. Hodgkinson¹³⁹, P. Hodgson¹³⁹, A. Hoecker³⁰, M.R. Hoferkamp¹⁰³, J. Hoffman⁴⁰, D. Hoffmann⁸³, M. Hohlfeld⁸¹, M. Holder¹⁴¹, S.O. Holmgren^{146a}, T. Holy¹²⁷, J.L. Holzbauer⁸⁸, T.M. Hong¹²⁰, L. Hooft van Huysduynen¹⁰⁸, S. Horner⁴⁸, J.-Y. Hostachy⁵⁵, S. Hou¹⁵¹, A. Hoummada^{135a}, J. Howard¹¹⁸, J. Howarth⁸², I. Hristova¹⁶, J. Hrivnac¹¹⁵, T. Hryn'ova⁵, P.J. Hsu⁸¹, S.-C. Hsu¹⁵, D. Hu³⁵, Z. Hubacek¹²⁷, F. Hubaut⁸³, F. Huegging²¹, A. Huettmann⁴², T.B. Huffman¹¹⁸, E.W. Hughes³⁵, G. Hughes⁷¹, M. Huhtinen³⁰, M. Hurwitz¹⁵, N. Huseynov^{64,q}, J. Huston⁸⁸, J. Huth⁵⁷, G. Iacobucci⁴⁹, G. Iakovidis¹⁰, M. Ibbotson⁸², I. Ibragimov¹⁴¹, L. Iconomidou-Fayard¹¹⁵, J. Idarraga¹¹⁵, P. Iengo^{102a}, O. Igonkina¹⁰⁵, Y. Ikegami⁶⁵, M. Ikeno⁶⁵, D. Iliadis¹⁵⁴, N. Ilic¹⁵⁸, T. Ince⁹⁹, P. Ioannou⁹, M. Iodice^{134a}, K. Iordanidou⁹, V. Ippolito^{132a,132b}, A. Irls Quiles¹⁶⁷, C. Isaksson¹⁶⁶, M. Ishino⁶⁷, M. Ishitsuka¹⁵⁷, R. Ishmukhametov¹⁰⁹, C. Issever¹¹⁸, S. Istin^{19a}, A.V. Ivashin¹²⁸, W. Iwanski³⁹, H. Iwasaki⁶⁵, J.M. Izen⁴¹, V. Izzo^{102a}, B. Jackson¹²⁰, J.N. Jackson⁷³, P. Jackson¹, M.R. Jaekel³⁰, V. Jain⁶⁰, K. Jakobs⁴⁸, S. Jakobsen³⁶, T. Jakoubek¹²⁵, J. Jakubek¹²⁷, D.O. Jamin¹⁵¹, D.K. Jana¹¹¹, E. Jansen⁷⁷, H. Jansen³⁰, J. Janssen²¹, A. Jantsch⁹⁹, M. Janus⁴⁸, R.C. Jared¹⁷³, G. Jarlskog⁷⁹, L. Jeanty⁵⁷, I. Jen-La Plante³¹, D. Jennens⁸⁶, P. Jenni³⁰, A.E. Loevschall-Jensen³⁶, P. Jez³⁶,

S. Jézéquel⁵, M.K. Jha^{20a}, H. Ji¹⁷³, W. Ji⁸¹, J. Jia¹⁴⁸, Y. Jiang^{33b}, M. Jimenez Belenguer⁴², S. Jin^{33a}, O. Jinnouchi¹⁵⁷, M.D. Joergensen³⁶, D. Joffe⁴⁰, M. Johansen^{146a,146b}, K.E. Johansson^{146a}, P. Johansson¹³⁹, S. Johnert⁴², K.A. Johns⁷, K. Jon-And^{146a,146b}, G. Jones¹⁷⁰, R.W.L. Jones⁷¹, T.J. Jones⁷³, C. Joram³⁰, P.M. Jorge^{124a}, K.D. Joshi⁸², J. Jovicevic¹⁴⁷, T. Jovin^{13b}, X. Ju¹⁷³, C.A. Jung⁴³, R.M. Jungst³⁰, V. Juranek¹²⁵, P. Jussel⁶¹, A. Juste Rozas¹², S. Kabana¹⁷, M. Kaci¹⁶⁷, A. Kaczmarek³⁹, P. Kadlecik³⁶, M. Kado¹¹⁵, H. Kagan¹⁰⁹, M. Kagan⁵⁷, E. Kajomovitz¹⁵², S. Kalinin¹⁷⁵, L.V. Kalinovskaya⁶⁴, S. Kama⁴⁰, N. Kanaya¹⁵⁵, M. Kaneda³⁰, S. Kaneti²⁸, T. Kanno¹⁵⁷, V.A. Kantserov⁹⁶, J. Kanzaki⁶⁵, B. Kaplan¹⁰⁸, A. Kapliy³¹, J. Kaplon³⁰, D. Kar⁵³, M. Karagounis²¹, K. Karakostas¹⁰, M. Karnevskiy⁴², V. Kartvelishvili⁷¹, A.N. Karyukhin¹²⁸, L. Kashif⁷³, G. Kasieczka^{58b}, R.D. Kass¹⁰⁹, A. Kastanas¹⁴, M. Kataoka⁵, Y. Kataoka¹⁵⁵, E. Katsoufis¹⁰, J. Katzy⁴², V. Kaushik⁷, K. Kawagoe⁶⁹, T. Kawamoto¹⁵⁵, G. Kawamura⁸¹, M.S. Kayl¹⁰⁵, S. Kazama¹⁵⁵, V.A. Kazanin¹⁰⁷, M.Y. Kazarinov⁶⁴, R. Keeler¹⁶⁹, P.T. Keener¹²⁰, R. Kehoe⁴⁰, M. Keil⁵⁴, G.D. Kekelidze⁶⁴, J.S. Keller¹³⁸, M. Kenyon⁵³, O. Kepka¹²⁵, N. Kerschen³⁰, B.P. Kerševan⁷⁴, S. Kersten¹⁷⁵, K. Kessoku¹⁵⁵, J. Keung¹⁵⁸, F. Khalil-zada¹¹, H. Khandanyan^{146a,146b}, A. Khanov¹¹², D. Kharchenko⁶⁴, A. Khodinov⁹⁶, A. Khomich^{58a}, T.J. Khoo²⁸, G. Khorialuli²¹, A. Khoroshilov¹⁷⁵, V. Khovanskij⁹⁵, E. Khramov⁶⁴, J. Khubua^{51b}, H. Kim^{146a,146b}, S.H. Kim¹⁶⁰, N. Kimura¹⁷¹, O. Kind¹⁶, B.T. King⁷³, M. King⁶⁶, R.S.B. King¹¹⁸, J. Kirk¹²⁹, A.E. Kiryunin⁹⁹, T. Kishimoto⁶⁶, D. Kisielewska³⁸, T. Kitamura⁶⁶, T. Kittelmann¹²³, K. Kiuchi¹⁶⁰, E. Kladiva^{144b}, M. Klein⁷³, U. Klein⁷³, K. Kleinknecht⁸¹, M. Klemetti⁸⁵, A. Klier¹⁷², P. Klimek^{146a,146b}, A. Klimentov²⁵, R. Klingenberg⁴³, J.A. Klinger⁸², E.B. Klinkby³⁶, T. Klioutchnikova³⁰, P.F. Klok¹⁰⁴, S. Klous¹⁰⁵, E.-E. Kluge^{58a}, T. Kluge⁷³, P. Kluit¹⁰⁵, S. Kluth⁹⁹, E. Kneringer⁶¹, E.B.F.G. Knoops⁸³, A. Knue⁵⁴, B.R. Ko⁴⁵, T. Kobayashi¹⁵⁵, M. Kobel⁴⁴, M. Kocian¹⁴³, P. Kodys¹²⁶, K. Köneke³⁰, A.C. König¹⁰⁴, S. Koenig⁸¹, L. Köpke⁸¹, F. Koetsveld¹⁰⁴, P. Koevesarki²¹, T. Koffas²⁹, E. Koffeman¹⁰⁵, L.A. Kogan¹¹⁸, S. Kohlmann¹⁷⁵, F. Kohn⁵⁴, Z. Kohout¹²⁷, T. Kohriki⁶⁵, T. Koi¹⁴³, G.M. Kolachev^{107,*}, H. Kolanoski¹⁶, V. Kolesnikov⁶⁴, I. Koletsou^{89a}, J. Koll⁸⁸, A.A. Komar⁹⁴, Y. Komori¹⁵⁵, T. Kondo⁶⁵, T. Kono^{42,r}, A.I. Kononov⁴⁸, R. Konoplich^{108,s}, N. Konstantinidis⁷⁷, R. Kopeliainsky¹⁵², S. Koperny³⁸, K. Korcyl³⁹, K. Kordas¹⁵⁴, A. Korn¹¹⁸, A. Korol¹⁰⁷, I. Korolkov¹², E.V. Korolkova¹³⁹, V.A. Korotkov¹²⁸, O. Kortner⁹⁹, S. Kortner⁹⁹, V.V. Kostyukhin²¹, S. Kotov⁹⁹, V.M. Kotov⁶⁴, A. Kotwal⁴⁵, C. Kourkoumelis⁹, V. Kouskoura¹⁵⁴, A. Koutsman^{159a}, R. Kowalewski¹⁶⁹, T.Z. Kowalski³⁸, W. Kozanecki¹³⁶, A.S. Kozhin¹²⁸, V. Kral¹²⁷, V.A. Kramarenko⁹⁷, G. Kramberger⁷⁴, M.W. Krasny⁷⁸, A. Krasznahorkay¹⁰⁸, J.K. Kraus²¹, S. Kreiss¹⁰⁸, F. Krejci¹²⁷, J. Kretzschmar⁷³, N. Krieger⁵⁴, P. Krieger¹⁵⁸, K. Kroeninger⁵⁴, H. Kroha⁹⁹, J. Kroll¹²⁰, J. Kroseberg²¹, J. Krstic^{13a}, U. Kruchonak⁶⁴, H. Krüger²¹, T. Krüker¹⁷, N. Krumnack⁶³, Z.V. Krumshcheyn⁶⁴, M.K. Kruse⁴⁵, T. Kubota⁸⁶, S. Kuday^{4a}, S. Kuehn⁴⁸, A. Kugel^{58c}, T. Kuhl⁴², D. Kuhn⁶¹, V. Kukhtin⁶⁴, Y. Kulchitsky⁹⁰, S. Kuleshov^{32b}, C. Kummer⁹⁸, M. Kuna⁷⁸, J. Kunkle¹²⁰, A. Kupco¹²⁵, H. Kurashige⁶⁶, M. Kurata¹⁶⁰, Y.A. Kurochkin⁹⁰, V. Kus¹²⁵, E.S. Kuwertz¹⁴⁷, M. Kuze¹⁵⁷, J. Kvita¹⁴², R. Kwee¹⁶, A. La Rosa⁴⁹, L. La Rotonda^{37a,37b}, L. Labarga⁸⁰, J. Labbe⁵, S. Lablak^{135a}, C. Lacasta¹⁶⁷, F. Lacava^{132a,132b}, J. Lacey²⁹, H. Lacker¹⁶, D. Lacour⁷⁸, V.R. Lacuesta¹⁶⁷, E. Ladygin⁶⁴, R. Lafaye⁵, B. Laforge⁷⁸, T. Lagouri¹⁷⁶, S. Lai⁴⁸, E. Laisne⁵⁵, L. Lambourne⁷⁷, C.L. Lampen⁷, W. Lampl⁷, E. Lancon¹³⁶, U. Landgraf⁴⁸, M.P.J. Landon⁷⁵, V.S. Lang^{58a}, C. Lange⁴², A.J. Lankford¹⁶³, F. Lanni²⁵, K. Lantzsch¹⁷⁵, A. Lanza^{119a}, S. Laplace⁷⁸, C. Lapoire²¹, J.F. Laporte¹³⁶, T. Lari^{89a}, A. Lerner¹¹⁸, M. Lassnig³⁰, P. Laurelli⁴⁷, V. Lavorini^{37a,37b}, W. Lavrijsen¹⁵, P. Laycock⁷³, O. Le Dortz⁷⁸, E. Le Guirriec⁸³, E. Le Menedeu¹², T. LeCompte⁶, F. Ledroit-Guillon⁵⁵, H. Lee¹⁰⁵, J.S.H. Lee¹¹⁶, S.C. Lee¹⁵¹, L. Lee¹⁷⁶, M. Lefebvre¹⁶⁹, M. Legendre¹³⁶, F. Legger⁹⁸, C. Leggett¹⁵, M. Lehmacher²¹, G. Lehmann Miotto³⁰, A.G. Leister¹⁷⁶, M.A.L. Leite^{24d}, R. Leitner¹²⁶, D. Lellouch¹⁷², B. Lemmer⁵⁴, V. Lendermann^{58a}, K.J.C. Leney^{145b}, T. Lenz¹⁰⁵, G. Lenzen¹⁷⁵, B. Lenzi³⁰, K. Leonhardt⁴⁴, S. Leontsinis¹⁰, F. Lepold^{58a}, C. Leroy⁹³, J-R. Lessard¹⁶⁹, C.G. Lester²⁸, C.M. Lester¹²⁰, J. Levêque⁵, D. Levin⁸⁷, L.J. Levinson¹⁷², A. Lewis¹¹⁸, G.H. Lewis¹⁰⁸, A.M. Leyko²¹, M. Leyton¹⁶, B. Li^{33b}, B. Li⁸³, H. Li¹⁴⁸, H.L. Li³¹, S. Li^{33b,t}, X. Li⁸⁷, Z. Liang^{118,u}, H. Liao³⁴, B. Liberti^{133a}, P. Lichard³⁰, M. Lichtnecker⁹⁸, K. Lie¹⁶⁵, W. Liebig¹⁴, C. Limbach²¹, A. Limosani⁸⁶, M. Limper⁶², S.C. Lin^{151,v}, F. Linde¹⁰⁵, J.T. Linnemann⁸⁸, E. Lipeles¹²⁰, A. Lipniacka¹⁴, T.M. Liss¹⁶⁵, D. Lissauer²⁵, A. Lister⁴⁹, A.M. Litke¹³⁷, C. Liu²⁹, D. Liu¹⁵¹, H. Liu⁸⁷, J.B. Liu⁸⁷, L. Liu⁸⁷, M. Liu^{33b}, Y. Liu^{33b}, M. Livan^{119a,119b}, S.S.A. Livermore¹¹⁸, A. Lleres⁵⁵, J. Llorente Merino⁸⁰, S.L. Lloyd⁷⁵, E. Lobodzinska⁴², P. Loch⁷, W.S. Lockman¹³⁷, T. Loddenkoetter²¹, F.K. Loebinger⁸², A. Loginov¹⁷⁶, C.W. Loh¹⁶⁸, T. Lohse¹⁶, K. Lohwasser⁴⁸, M. Lokačiček¹²⁵, V.P. Lombardo⁵, R.E. Long⁷¹, L. Lopes^{124a}, D. Lopez Mateos⁵⁷, J. Lorenz⁹⁸, N. Lorenzo Martinez¹¹⁵, M. Losada¹⁶², P. Loscutoff¹⁵, F. Lo Sterzo^{132a,132b}, M.J. Losty^{159a,*}, X. Lou⁴¹, A. Lounis¹¹⁵, K.F. Loureiro¹⁶², J. Love⁶, P.A. Love⁷¹, A.J. Lowe^{143,f}, F. Lu^{33a}, H.J. Lubatti¹³⁸, C. Luci^{132a,132b}, A. Lucotte⁵⁵, A. Ludwig⁴⁴, D. Ludwig⁴², I. Ludwig⁴⁸, J. Ludwig⁴⁸, F. Luehring⁶⁰, G. Luijckx¹⁰⁵, W. Lukas⁶¹, L. Luminari^{132a}, E. Lund¹¹⁷, B. Lund-Jensen¹⁴⁷, B. Lundberg⁷⁹, J. Lundberg^{146a,146b}, O. Lundberg^{146a,146b}, J. Lundquist³⁶, M. Lungwitz⁸¹, D. Lynn²⁵, E. Lytken⁷⁹, H. Ma²⁵, L.L. Ma¹⁷³, G. Maccarrone⁴⁷, A. Macchiolo⁹⁹, B. Maček⁷⁴, J. Machado Miguens^{124a}, D. Macina³⁰, R. Mackeprang³⁶, R.J. Madaras¹⁵, H.J. Maddocks⁷¹, W.F. Mader⁴⁴, R. Maenner^{58c}, T. Maeno²⁵, P. Mättig¹⁷⁵, S. Mättig⁴², L. Magnoni¹⁶³, E. Magradze⁵⁴, K. Mahboubi⁴⁸, J. Mahlstedt¹⁰⁵, S. Mahmoud⁷³, G. Mahout¹⁸, C. Maiani¹³⁶, C. Maidantchik^{24a}, A. Maio^{124a,b}, S. Majewski²⁵, Y. Makida⁶⁵, N. Makovec¹¹⁵, P. Mal¹³⁶, B. Malaescu³⁰, Pa. Malecki³⁹, P. Malecki³⁹, V.P. Maleev¹²¹, F. Malek⁵⁵, U. Mallik⁶², D. Malon⁶, C. Malone¹⁴³,

S. Maltezos¹⁰, V. Malyshev¹⁰⁷, S. Malyukov³⁰, R. Mameghani⁹⁸, J. Mamuzic^{13b}, A. Manabe⁶⁵, L. Mandelli^{89a}, I. Mandić⁷⁴, R. Mandrysch¹⁶, J. Maneira^{124a}, A. Manfredini⁹⁹, L. Manhaes de Andrade Filho^{24b}, J.A. Manjarres Ramos¹³⁶, A. Mann⁵⁴, P.M. Manning¹³⁷, A. Manousakis-Katsikakis⁹, B. Mansoulie¹³⁶, A. Mapelli³⁰, L. Mapelli³⁰, L. March¹⁶⁷, J.F. Marchand²⁹, F. Marchese^{133a,133b}, G. Marchiori⁷⁸, M. Marcisovsky¹²⁵, C.P. Marino¹⁶⁹, F. Marroquim^{24a}, Z. Marshall³⁰, L.F. Marti¹⁷, S. Marti-Garcia¹⁶⁷, B. Martin³⁰, B. Martin⁸⁸, J.P. Martin⁹³, T.A. Martin¹⁸, V.J. Martin⁴⁶, B. Martin dit Latour⁴⁹, S. Martin-Haugh¹⁴⁹, M. Martinez¹², V. Martinez Outechorn⁵⁷, A.C. Martyniuk¹⁶⁹, M. Marx⁸², F. Marzano^{132a}, A. Marzin¹¹¹, L. Masetti⁸¹, T. Mashimo¹⁵⁵, R. Mashinistov⁹⁴, J. Masik⁸², A.L. Maslennikov¹⁰⁷, I. Massa^{20a,20b}, G. Massaro¹⁰⁵, N. Massol⁵, P. Mastrandrea¹⁴⁸, A. Mastroberardino^{37a,37b}, T. Masubuchi¹⁵⁵, P. Matricon¹¹⁵, H. Matsunaga¹⁵⁵, T. Matsushita⁶⁶, C. Mattravers^{118,c}, J. Maurer⁸³, S.J. Maxfield⁷³, D.A. Maximov^{107,g}, A. Mayne¹³⁹, R. Mazini¹⁵¹, M. Mazur²¹, L. Mazzaferro^{133a,133b}, M. Mazzanti^{89a}, J. Mc Donald⁸⁵, S.P. Mc Kee⁸⁷, A. McCarn¹⁶⁵, R.L. McCarthy¹⁴⁸, T.G. McCarthy²⁹, N.A. McCubbin¹²⁹, K.W. McFarlane^{56,*}, J.A. Mcfayden¹³⁹, G. Mchedlidze^{51b}, T. Mclaughlan¹⁸, S.J. McMahon¹²⁹, R.A. McPherson^{169,k}, A. Meade⁸⁴, J. Mechnich¹⁰⁵, M. Mechtel¹⁷⁵, M. Medinnis⁴², S. Meehan³¹, R. Meera-Lebbai¹¹¹, T. Meguro¹¹⁶, S. Mehlhase³⁶, A. Mehta⁷³, K. Meier^{58a}, B. Meirose⁷⁹, C. Melachrinou³¹, B.R. Mellado Garcia¹⁷³, F. Meloni^{89a,89b}, L. Mendoza Navas¹⁶², Z. Meng^{151,w}, A. Mengarelli^{20a,20b}, S. Menke⁹⁹, E. Meoni¹⁶¹, K.M. Mercurio⁵⁷, P. Mermod⁴⁹, L. Merola^{102a,102b}, C. Meroni^{89a}, F.S. Merritt³¹, H. Merritt¹⁰⁹, A. Messina^{30,x}, J. Metcalfe²⁵, A.S. Mete¹⁶³, C. Meyer⁸¹, C. Meyer³¹, J-P. Meyer¹³⁶, J. Meyer¹⁷⁴, J. Meyer⁵⁴, S. Michal³⁰, L. Micu^{26a}, R.P. Middleton¹²⁹, S. Migas⁷³, L. Mijović¹³⁶, G. Mikenberg¹⁷², M. Mikestikova¹²⁵, M. Mikuz⁷⁴, D.W. Miller³¹, R.J. Miller⁸⁸, W.J. Mills¹⁶⁸, C. Mills⁵⁷, A. Milov¹⁷², D.A. Milstead^{146a,146b}, D. Milstein¹⁷², A.A. Minaenko¹²⁸, M. Miñano Moya¹⁶⁷, I.A. Minashvili⁶⁴, A.I. Mincer¹⁰⁸, B. Mindur³⁸, M. Mineev⁶⁴, Y. Ming¹⁷³, L.M. Mir¹², G. Mirabelli^{132a}, J. Mitrevski¹³⁷, V.A. Mitsou¹⁶⁷, S. Mitsui⁶⁵, P.S. Miyagawa¹³⁹, J.U. Mjörnmark⁷⁹, T. Moa^{146a,146b}, V. Moeller²⁸, K. Mönig⁴², N. Möser²¹, S. Mohapatra¹⁴⁸, W. Mohr⁴⁸, R. Moles-Valls¹⁶⁷, A. Molfetas³⁰, J. Monk⁷⁷, E. Monnier⁸³, J. Montejo Berlingen¹², F. Monticelli⁷⁰, S. Monzani^{20a,20b}, R.W. Moore³, G.F. Moorhead⁸⁶, C. Mora Herrera⁴⁹, A. Moraes⁵³, N. Morange¹³⁶, J. Morel⁵⁴, G. Morello^{37a,37b}, D. Moreno⁸¹, M. Moreno Llácer¹⁶⁷, P. Moretini^{50a}, M. Morgenstern⁴⁴, M. Morii⁵⁷, A.K. Morley³⁰, G. Mornacchi³⁰, J.D. Morris⁷⁵, L. Morvaj¹⁰¹, H.G. Moser⁹⁹, M. Mosidze^{51b}, J. Moss¹⁰⁹, R. Mount¹⁴³, E. Mountricha^{10,y}, S.V. Mouraviev^{94,*}, E.J.W. Moyses⁸⁴, F. Mueller^{58a}, J. Mueller¹²³, K. Mueller²¹, T.A. Müller⁹⁸, T. Mueller⁸¹, D. Muenstermann³⁰, Y. Munwes¹⁵³, W.J. Murray¹²⁹, I. Mussche¹⁰⁵, E. Musto¹⁵², A.G. Myagkov¹²⁸, M. Myska¹²⁵, O. Nackenhorst⁵⁴, J. Nadal¹², K. Nagai¹⁶⁰, R. Nagai¹⁵⁷, K. Nagano⁶⁵, A. Nagarkar¹⁰⁹, Y. Nagasaka⁵⁹, M. Nagel⁹⁹, A.M. Nairz³⁰, Y. Nakahama³⁰, K. Nakamura¹⁵⁵, T. Nakamura¹⁵⁵, I. Nakano¹¹⁰, G. Nanava²¹, A. Napier¹⁶¹, R. Narayan^{58b}, M. Nash^{77,c}, T. Nattermann²¹, T. Naumann⁴², G. Navarro¹⁶², H.A. Neal⁸⁷, P.Yu. Nechaeva⁹⁴, T.J. Neep⁸², A. Negri^{119a,119b}, G. Negri³⁰, M. Negrini^{20a}, S. Nektarijevic⁴⁹, A. Nelson¹⁶³, T.K. Nelson¹⁴³, S. Nemecek¹²⁵, P. Nemethy¹⁰⁸, A.A. Nepomuceno^{24a}, M. Nessi^{30,z}, M.S. Neubauer¹⁶⁵, M. Neumann¹⁷⁵, A. Neusiedl⁸¹, R.M. Neves¹⁰⁸, P. Nevski²⁵, F.M. Newcomer¹²⁰, P.R. Newman¹⁸, V. Nguyen Thi Hong¹³⁶, R.B. Nickerson¹¹⁸, R. Nicolaidou¹³⁶, B. Nicquevert³⁰, F. Niedercorn¹¹⁵, J. Nielsen¹³⁷, N. Nikiforou³⁵, A. Nikiforov¹⁶, V. Nikolaenko¹²⁸, I. Nikolic-Audit⁷⁸, K. Nikolics⁴⁹, K. Nikolopoulos¹⁸, H. Nilsen⁴⁸, P. Nilsson⁸, Y. Ninomiya¹⁵⁵, A. Nisati^{132a}, R. Nisius⁹⁹, T. Nobe¹⁵⁷, L. Nodulman⁶, M. Nomachi¹¹⁶, I. Nomidis¹⁵⁴, S. Norberg¹¹¹, M. Nordberg³⁰, P.R. Norton¹²⁹, J. Novakova¹²⁶, M. Nozaki⁶⁵, L. Nozka¹¹³, I.M. Nugent^{159a}, A.-E. Nuncio-Quiroz²¹, G. Nunes Hanninger⁸⁶, T. Nunnemann⁹⁸, E. Nurse⁷⁷, B.J. O'Brien⁴⁶, D.C. O'Neil¹⁴², V. O'Shea⁵³, L.B. Oakes⁹⁸, F.G. Oakham^{29,e}, H. Oberlack⁹⁹, J. Ocariz⁷⁸, A. Ochi⁶⁶, S. Oda⁶⁹, S. Odaka⁶⁵, J. Odier⁸³, H. Ogren⁶⁰, A. Oh⁸², S.H. Oh⁴⁵, C.C. Ohm³⁰, T. Ohshima¹⁰¹, W. Okamura¹¹⁶, H. Okawa²⁵, Y. Okumura³¹, T. Okuyama¹⁵⁵, A. Olariu^{26a}, A.G. Olchevski⁶⁴, S.A. Olivares Pino^{32a}, M. Oliveira^{124a,h}, D. Oliveira Damazio²⁵, E. Oliver Garcia¹⁶⁷, D. Olivito¹²⁰, A. Olszewski³⁹, J. Olszowska³⁹, A. Onofre^{124a,aa}, P.U.E. Onyisi³¹, C.J. Oram^{159a}, M.J. Oreglia³¹, Y. Oren¹⁵³, D. Orestano^{134a,134b}, N. Orlando^{72a,72b}, I. Orlov¹⁰⁷, C. Oropeza Barrera⁵³, R.S. Orr¹⁵⁸, B. Osculati^{50a,50b}, R. Ospanov¹²⁰, C. Osuna¹², G. Otero y Garzon²⁷, J.P. Ottersbach¹⁰⁵, M. Ouchrif^{135d}, E.A. Ouellette¹⁶⁹, F. Ould-Saada¹¹⁷, A. Ouraou¹³⁶, Q. Ouyang^{33a}, A. Ovcharova¹⁵, M. Owen⁸², S. Owen¹³⁹, V.E. Ozcan^{19a}, N. Ozturk⁸, A. Pacheco Pages¹², C. Padilla Aranda¹², S. Pagan Griso¹⁵, E. Paganis¹³⁹, C. Pahl⁹⁹, F. Paige²⁵, P. Pais⁸⁴, K. Pajchel¹¹⁷, G. Palacino^{159b}, C.P. Paleari⁷, S. Palestini³⁰, D. Pallin³⁴, A. Palma^{124a}, J.D. Palmer¹⁸, Y.B. Pan¹⁷³, E. Panagiotopoulou¹⁰, J.G. Panduro Vazquez⁷⁶, P. Pani¹⁰⁵, N. Panikashvili⁸⁷, S. Panitkin²⁵, D. Pantea^{26a}, A. Papadelis^{146a}, Th.D. Papadopoulou¹⁰, A. Paramonov⁶, D. Paredes Hernandez³⁴, W. Park^{25,ab}, M.A. Parker²⁸, F. Parodi^{50a,50b}, J.A. Parsons³⁵, U. Parzefall⁴⁸, S. Pashapour⁵⁴, E. Pasqualucci^{132a}, S. Passaggio^{50a}, A. Passeri^{134a}, F. Pastore^{134a,134b,*}, Fr. Pastore⁷⁶, G. Pásztor^{49,ac}, S. Pataria¹⁷⁵, N. Patel¹⁵⁰, J.R. Pater⁸², S. Patricelli^{102a,102b}, T. Pauly³⁰, M. Pecszy^{144a}, S. Pedraza Lopez¹⁶⁷, M.I. Pedraza Morales¹⁷³, S.V. Peleganchuk¹⁰⁷, D. Pelikan¹⁶⁶, H. Peng^{33b}, B. Penning³¹, A. Penson³⁵, J. Penwell⁶⁰, M. Perantoni^{24a}, K. Perez^{35,ad}, T. Perez Cavalcanti⁴², E. Perez Codina^{159a}, M.T. Pérez García-Estañ¹⁶⁷, V. Perez Reale³⁵, L. Perini^{89a,89b}, H. Pernegger³⁰, R. Perrino^{72a}, P. Perrodo⁵, V.D. Peshekhonov⁶⁴, K. Peters³⁰, B.A. Petersen³⁰, J. Petersen³⁰, T.C. Petersen³⁶, E. Petit⁵, A. Petridis¹⁵⁴, C. Petridou¹⁵⁴, E. Petrolo^{132a}, F. Petrucci^{134a,134b}, D. Petschull⁴², M. Petteni¹⁴², R. Pezosa^{32b}, A. Phan⁸⁶, P.W. Phillips¹²⁹, G. Piacquadio³⁰,

A. Picazio⁴⁹, E. Piccaro⁷⁵, M. Piccinini^{20a,20b}, S.M. Piec⁴², R. Piegai²⁷, D.T. Pignotti¹⁰⁹, J.E. Pilcher³¹,
 A.D. Pilkington⁸², J. Pina^{124a,b}, M. Pinamonti^{164a,164c}, A. Pinder¹¹⁸, J.L. Pinfeld³, B. Pinto^{124a}, C. Pizio^{89a,89b},
 M. Plamondon¹⁶⁹, M.-A. Pleier²⁵, E. Plotnikova⁶⁴, A. Poblaguev²⁵, S. Poddar^{58a}, F. Podlyski³⁴, L. Poggioli¹¹⁵,
 D. Pohl²¹, M. Pohl⁴⁹, G. Polesello^{119a}, A. Policicchio^{37a,37b}, A. Polini^{20a}, J. Poll⁷⁵, V. Polychronakos²⁵, D. Pomeroy²³,
 K. Pommès³⁰, L. Pontecorvo^{132a}, B.G. Pope⁸⁸, G.A. Popeneacu^{26a}, D.S. Popovic^{13a}, A. Poppleton³⁰,
 X. Portell Bueso³⁰, G.E. Pospelov⁹⁹, S. Pospisil¹²⁷, I.N. Potrap⁹⁹, C.J. Potter¹⁴⁹, C.T. Potter¹¹⁴, G. Poulard³⁰,
 J. Poveda⁶⁰, V. Pozdnyakov⁶⁴, R. Prabhu⁷⁷, P. Pralavorio⁸³, A. Pranko¹⁵, S. Prasad³⁰, R. Pravahan²⁵, S. Prell⁶³,
 K. Pretzl¹⁷, D. Price⁶⁰, J. Price⁷³, L.E. Price⁶, D. Prieur¹²³, M. Primavera^{72a}, K. Prokofiev¹⁰⁸, F. Prokoshin^{32b},
 S. Protopopescu²⁵, J. Proudfoot⁶, X. Prudent⁴⁴, M. Przybycien³⁸, H. Przysieszniak⁵, S. Psoroulas²¹, E. Ptacek¹¹⁴,
 E. Pueschel⁸⁴, J. Purdham⁸⁷, M. Purohit^{25,ab}, P. Puzo¹¹⁵, Y. Pylypchenko⁶², J. Qian⁸⁷, A. Quadt⁵⁴, D.R. Quarrie¹⁵,
 W.B. Quayle¹⁷³, F. Quinonez^{32a}, M. Raas¹⁰⁴, V. Radeka²⁵, V. Radescu⁴², P. Radloff¹¹⁴, F. Ragusa^{89a,89b}, G. Rahal¹⁷⁸,
 A.M. Rahimi¹⁰⁹, D. Rahm²⁵, S. Rajagopalan²⁵, M. Rammensee⁴⁸, M. Rammes¹⁴¹, A.S. Randle-Conde⁴⁰,
 K. Randrianarivony²⁹, F. Rauscher⁹⁸, T.C. Rave⁴⁸, M. Raymond³⁰, A.L. Read¹¹⁷, D.M. Rebuffi^{119a,119b},
 A. Redelbach¹⁷⁴, G. Redlinger²⁵, R. Reece¹²⁰, K. Reeves⁴¹, A. Reinsch¹¹⁴, I. Reisinger⁴³, C. Rembser³⁰, Z.L. Ren¹⁵¹,
 A. Renaud¹¹⁵, M. Rescigno^{132a}, S. Resconi^{89a}, B. Resende¹³⁶, P. Reznicek⁹⁸, R. Rezvani¹⁵⁸, R. Richter⁹⁹,
 E. Richter-Was^{5,ae}, M. Ridel⁷⁸, M. Rijpstra¹⁰⁵, M. Rijssenbeek¹⁴⁸, A. Rimoldi^{119a,119b}, L. Rinaldi^{20a}, R.R. Rios⁴⁰,
 I. Riu¹², G. Rivoltella^{89a,89b}, F. Rizatdinova¹¹², E. Rizvi⁷⁵, S.H. Robertson^{85,k}, A. Robichaud-Veronneau¹¹⁸,
 D. Robinson²⁸, J.E.M. Robinson⁸², A. Robson⁵³, J.G. Rocha de Lima¹⁰⁶, C. Roda^{122a,122b}, D. Roda Dos Santos³⁰,
 A. Roe⁵⁴, S. Roe³⁰, O. Röhne¹¹⁷, S. Rolli¹⁶¹, A. Romaniouk⁹⁶, M. Romano^{20a,20b}, G. Romeo²⁷, E. Romero Adam¹⁶⁷,
 N. Rompotis¹³⁸, L. Roos⁷⁸, E. Ros¹⁶⁷, S. Rosati^{132a}, K. Rosbach⁴⁹, A. Rose¹⁴⁹, M. Rose⁷⁶, G.A. Rosenbaum¹⁵⁸,
 E.I. Rosenberg⁶³, P.L. Rosendahl¹⁴, O. Rosenthal¹⁴¹, L. Rosselet⁴⁹, V. Rossetti¹², E. Rossi^{132a,132b}, L.P. Rossi^{50a},
 M. Rotaru^{26a}, I. Roth¹⁷², J. Rothberg¹³⁸, D. Rousseau¹¹⁵, C.R. Royon¹³⁶, A. Rozanov⁸³, Y. Rozen¹⁵², X. Ruan^{33a,af},
 F. Rubbo¹², I. Rubinskiy⁴², N. Ruckstuhl¹⁰⁵, V.I. Rud⁹⁷, C. Rudolph⁴⁴, G. Rudolph⁶¹, F. Rühr⁷, A. Ruiz-Martinez⁶³,
 L. Rumyantsev⁶⁴, Z. Rurikova⁴⁸, N.A. Rusakovich⁶⁴, A. Ruschke⁹⁸, J.P. Rutherford⁷, P. Ruzicka¹²⁵, Y.F. Ryabov¹²¹,
 M. Rybar¹²⁶, G. Rybkin¹¹⁵, N.C. Ryder¹¹⁸, A.F. Saavedra¹⁵⁰, I. Sadeh¹⁵³, H.F.-W. Sadrozinski¹³⁷, R. Sadykov⁶⁴,
 F. Safai Tehrani^{132a}, H. Sakamoto¹⁵⁵, G. Salamanna⁷⁵, A. Salamon^{133a}, M. Saleem¹¹¹, D. Salek³⁰, D. Salihagic⁹⁹,
 A. Salnikov¹⁴³, J. Salt¹⁶⁷, B.M. Salvachua Ferrando⁶, D. Salvatore^{37a,37b}, F. Salvatore¹⁴⁹, A. Salvucci¹⁰⁴,
 A. Salzburger³⁰, D. Sampsonidis¹⁵⁴, B.H. Samset¹¹⁷, A. Sanchez^{102a,102b}, V. Sanchez Martinez¹⁶⁷, H. Sandaker¹⁴,
 H.G. Sander⁸¹, M.P. Sanders⁹⁸, M. Sandhoff¹⁷⁵, T. Sandoval²⁸, C. Sandoval¹⁶², R. Sandstroem⁹⁹, D.P.C. Sankey¹²⁹,
 A. Sansoni⁴⁷, C. Santamarina Rios⁸⁵, C. Santoni³⁴, R. Santonico^{133a,133b}, H. Santos^{124a}, I. Santoyo Castillo¹⁴⁹,
 J.G. Saraiva^{124a}, T. Sarangi¹⁷³, E. Sarkisyan-Grinbaum⁸, B. Sarrazin²¹, F. Sarri^{122a,122b}, G. Sartisohn¹⁷⁵, O. Sasaki⁶⁵,
 Y. Sasaki¹⁵⁵, N. Sasao⁶⁷, I. Satsounkevitch⁹⁰, G. Sauvage^{5,*}, E. Sauvan⁵, J.B. Sauvan¹¹⁵, P. Savard^{158,e},
 V. Savinov¹²³, D.O. Savu³⁰, L. Sawyer^{25,m}, D.H. Saxon⁵³, J. Saxon¹²⁰, C. Sbarra^{20a}, A. Sbrizzi^{20a,20b},
 D.A. Scannicchio¹⁶³, M. Scarcella¹⁵⁰, J. Schaarschmidt¹¹⁵, P. Schacht⁹⁹, D. Schaefer¹²⁰, U. Schäfer⁸¹, A. Schaelicke⁴⁶,
 S. Schaepe²¹, S. Schaetzel^{58b}, A.C. Schaffer¹¹⁵, D. Schaile⁹⁸, R.D. Schamberger¹⁴⁸, A.G. Schamov¹⁰⁷, V. Scharf^{58a},
 V.A. Schegelsky¹²¹, D. Scheirich⁸⁷, M. Schernau¹⁶³, M.I. Scherzer³⁵, C. Schiavi^{50a,50b}, J. Schieck⁹⁸, M. Schioppa^{37a,37b},
 S. Schlenker³⁰, E. Schmidt⁴⁸, K. Schmieden²¹, C. Schmitt⁸¹, S. Schmitt^{58b}, B. Schneider¹⁷, U. Schnoor⁴⁴,
 L. Schoeffel¹³⁶, A. Schoening^{58b}, A.L.S. Schorlemmer⁵⁴, M. Schott³⁰, D. Schouten^{159a}, J. Schovancova¹²⁵,
 M. Schram⁸⁵, C. Schroeder⁸¹, N. Schroer^{58c}, M.J. Schultens²¹, J. Schultes¹⁷⁵, H.-C. Schultz-Coulon^{58a}, H. Schulz¹⁶,
 M. Schumacher⁴⁸, B.A. Schumm¹³⁷, Ph. Schune¹³⁶, C. Schwanenberger⁸², A. Schwartzman¹⁴³, Ph. Schwegler⁹⁹,
 Ph. Schwemling⁷⁸, R. Schwienhorst⁸⁸, R. Schwierz⁴⁴, J. Schwindling¹³⁶, T. Schwindt²¹, M. Schwoerer⁵, F.G. Siccacchia¹⁷,
 G. Sciolla²³, W.G. Scott¹²⁹, J. Searcy¹¹⁴, G. Sedov⁴², E. Sedykh¹²¹, S.C. Seidel¹⁰³, A. Seiden¹³⁷, F. Seifert⁴⁴,
 J.M. Seixas^{24a}, G. Sekhniaidze^{102a}, S.J. Sekula⁴⁰, K.E. Selbach⁴⁶, D.M. Seliverstov¹²¹, B. Sellden^{146a}, G. Sellers⁷³,
 M. Seman^{144b}, N. Semprini-Cesari^{20a,20b}, C. Serfon⁹⁸, L. Serin¹¹⁵, L. Serkin⁵⁴, R. Seuster^{159a}, H. Severini¹¹¹,
 A. Sfyrta³⁰, E. Shabalina⁵⁴, M. Shamim¹¹⁴, L.Y. Shan^{33a}, J.T. Shank²², Q.T. Shao⁸⁶, M. Shapiro¹⁵, P.B. Shatalov⁹⁵,
 K. Shaw^{164a,164c}, D. Sherman¹⁷⁶, P. Sherwood⁷⁷, S. Shimizu¹⁰¹, M. Shimojima¹⁰⁰, T. Shin⁵⁶, M. Shiyakova⁶⁴,
 A. Shmeleva⁹⁴, M.J. Shochet³¹, D. Short¹¹⁸, S. Shrestha⁶³, E. Shulga⁹⁶, M.A. Shupe⁷, P. Sicho¹²⁵, A. Sidoti^{132a},
 F. Siegert⁴⁸, Dj. Sijacki^{13a}, O. Silbert¹⁷², J. Silva^{124a}, Y. Silver¹⁵³, D. Silverstein¹⁴³, S.B. Silverstein^{146a}, V. Simak¹²⁷,
 O. Simard¹³⁶, Lj. Simic^{13a}, S. Simion¹¹⁵, E. Simioni⁸¹, B. Simmons⁷⁷, R. Simoniello^{89a,89b}, M. Simonyan³⁶,
 P. Sinervo¹⁵⁸, N.B. Sinev¹¹⁴, V. Sipica¹⁴¹, G. Siragusa¹⁷⁴, A. Sircar²⁵, A.N. Sisakyan^{64,*}, S.Yu. Sivoklokov⁹⁷,
 J. Sjölin^{146a,146b}, T.B. Sjusen¹⁴, L.A. Skinnari¹⁵, H.P. Skottowe⁵⁷, K. Skovpen¹⁰⁷, P. Skubic¹¹¹, M. Slater¹⁸,
 T. Slavicek¹²⁷, K. Sliwa¹⁶¹, V. Smakhtin¹⁷², B.H. Smart⁴⁶, L. Smestad¹¹⁷, S.Yu. Smirnov⁹⁶, Y. Smirnov⁹⁶,
 L.N. Smirnova⁹⁷, O. Smirnova⁷⁹, B.C. Smith⁵⁷, D. Smith¹⁴³, K.M. Smith⁵³, M. Smizanska⁷¹, K. Smolek¹²⁷,
 A.A. Snesarev⁹⁴, S.W. Snow⁸², J. Snow¹¹¹, S. Snyder²⁵, R. Sobie^{169,k}, J. Sodomka¹²⁷, A. Soffer¹⁵³, C.A. Solans¹⁶⁷,
 M. Solar¹²⁷, J. Solc¹²⁷, E.Yu. Soldatov⁹⁶, U. Soldevila¹⁶⁷, E. Solfaroli Camillocci^{132a,132b}, A.A. Solodkov¹²⁸,
 O.V. Solovyanov¹²⁸, V. Solovyev¹²¹, N. Soni¹, A. Sood¹⁵, V. Sopko¹²⁷, B. Sopko¹²⁷, M. Sosebee⁸, R. Soualah^{164a,164c},
 A. Soukharev¹⁰⁷, S. Spagnolo^{72a,72b}, F. Spanò⁷⁶, R. Spighi^{20a}, G. Spigo³⁰, R. Spiwoks³⁰, M. Spousta^{126,ag},

T. Spreitzer¹⁵⁸, B. Spurlock⁸, R.D. St. Denis⁵³, J. Stahlman¹²⁰, R. Stamen^{58a}, E. Stanecka³⁹, R.W. Stanek⁶, C. Stanescu^{134a}, M. Stanescu-Bellu⁴², M.M. Stanitzki⁴², S. Stapnes¹¹⁷, E.A. Starchenko¹²⁸, J. Stark⁵⁵, P. Staroba¹²⁵, P. Starovoitov⁴², R. Staszewski³⁹, A. Staude⁹⁸, P. Stavina^{144a,*}, G. Steele⁵³, P. Steinbach⁴⁴, P. Steinberg²⁵, I. Stekl¹²⁷, B. Stelzer¹⁴², H.J. Stelzer⁸⁸, O. Stelzer-Chilton^{159a}, H. Stenzel⁵², S. Stern⁹⁹, G.A. Stewart³⁰, J.A. Stillings²¹, M.C. Stockton⁸⁵, K. Stoerig⁴⁸, G. Stoicea^{26a}, S. Stonjek⁹⁹, P. Strachota¹²⁶, A.R. Stradling⁸, A. Straessner⁴⁴, J. Strandberg¹⁴⁷, S. Strandberg^{146a,146b}, A. Strandlie¹¹⁷, M. Strang¹⁰⁹, E. Strauss¹⁴³, M. Strauss¹¹¹, P. Strizenec^{144b}, R. Ströhmer¹⁷⁴, D.M. Strom¹¹⁴, J.A. Strong^{76,*}, R. Stroynowski⁴⁰, B. Stugu¹⁴, I. Stumer^{25,*}, J. Stupak¹⁴⁸, P. Sturm¹⁷⁵, N.A. Styles⁴², D.A. Soh^{151,u}, D. Su¹⁴³, HS. Subramania³, R. Subramaniam²⁵, A. Succuro¹², Y. Sugaya¹¹⁶, C. Suhr¹⁰⁶, M. Suk¹²⁶, V.V. Sulim⁹⁴, S. Sultansoy^{4d}, T. Sumida⁶⁷, X. Sun⁵⁵, J.E. Sundermann⁴⁸, K. Suruliz¹³⁹, G. Susinno^{37a,37b}, M.R. Sutton¹⁴⁹, Y. Suzuki⁶⁵, Y. Suzuki⁶⁶, M. Svatos¹²⁵, S. Swedish¹⁶⁸, I. Sykora^{144a}, T. Sykora¹²⁶, J. Sánchez¹⁶⁷, D. Ta¹⁰⁵, K. Tackmann⁴², A. Taffard¹⁶³, R. Tafirout^{159a}, N. Taiblum¹⁵³, Y. Takahashi¹⁰¹, H. Takai²⁵, R. Takashima⁶⁸, H. Takeda⁶⁶, T. Takeshita¹⁴⁰, Y. Takubo⁶⁵, M. Talby⁸³, A. Talyshev^{107,g}, M.C. Tamsett²⁵, K.G. Tan⁸⁶, J. Tanaka¹⁵⁵, R. Tanaka¹¹⁵, S. Tanaka¹³¹, S. Tanaka⁶⁵, A.J. Tanasijczuk¹⁴², K. Tani⁶⁶, N. Tannoury⁸³, S. Tapprogge⁸¹, D. Tardif¹⁵⁸, S. Tarem¹⁵², F. Tarrade²⁹, G.F. Tartarelli^{89a}, P. Tas¹²⁶, M. Tasevsky¹²⁵, E. Tassi^{37a,37b}, Y. Tayalati^{135d}, C. Taylor⁷⁷, F.E. Taylor⁹², G.N. Taylor⁸⁶, W. Taylor^{159b}, M. Teinturier¹¹⁵, F.A. Teischinger³⁰, M. Teixeira Dias Castanheira⁷⁵, P. Teixeira-Dias⁷⁶, K.K. Temming⁴⁸, H. Ten Kate³⁰, P.K. Teng¹⁵¹, S. Terada⁶⁵, K. Terashi¹⁵⁵, J. Terron⁸⁰, M. Testa⁴⁷, R.J. Teuscher^{158,k}, J. Therhaag²¹, T. Theveneaux-Pelzer⁷⁸, S. Thoma⁴⁸, J.P. Thomas¹⁸, E.N. Thompson³⁵, P.D. Thompson¹⁸, P.D. Thompson¹⁵⁸, A.S. Thompson⁵³, L.A. Thomsen³⁶, E. Thomson¹²⁰, M. Thomson²⁸, W.M. Thong⁸⁶, R.P. Thun⁸⁷, F. Tian³⁵, M.J. Tibbetts¹⁵, T. Tic¹²⁵, V.O. Tikhomirov⁹⁴, Y.A. Tikhonov^{107,g}, S. Timoshenko⁹⁶, E. Tiouchichine⁸³, P. Tipton¹⁷⁶, S. Tisserant⁸³, T. Todorov⁵, S. Todorova-Nova¹⁶¹, B. Toggerson¹⁶³, J. Tojo⁶⁹, S. Tokár^{144a}, K. Tokushuku⁶⁵, K. Tollefson⁸⁸, M. Tomoto¹⁰¹, L. Tompkins³¹, K. Toms¹⁰³, A. Tonoyan¹⁴, C. Topfel¹⁷, N.D. Topilin⁶⁴, E. Torrence¹¹⁴, H. Torres⁷⁸, E. Torró Pastor¹⁶⁷, J. Toth^{83,ac}, F. Touchard⁸³, D.R. Tovey¹³⁹, T. Trefzger¹⁷⁴, L. Tremblet³⁰, A. Tricoli³⁰, I.M. Trigger^{159a}, S. Trincaz-Duvold⁷⁸, M.F. Tripiana⁷⁰, N. Triplett²⁵, W. Trischuk¹⁵⁸, B. Trocmé⁵⁵, C. Troncon^{89a}, M. Trotter-McDonald¹⁴², P. True⁸⁸, M. Trzebinski³⁹, A. Trzupek³⁹, C. Tsarouchas³⁰, J.C-L. Tseng¹¹⁸, M. Tsiakiris¹⁰⁵, P.V. Tsiareshka⁹⁰, D. Tsiou^{5,ah}, G. Tsipolitis¹⁰, S. Tsiskaridze¹², V. Tsiskaridze⁴⁸, E.G. Tskhadadze^{51a}, I.I. Tsukerman⁹⁵, V. Tsulaia¹⁵, J.-W. Tsung²¹, S. Tsuno⁶⁵, D. Tsybychev¹⁴⁸, A. Tua¹³⁹, A. Tudorache^{26a}, V. Tudorache^{26a}, J.M. Tuggle³¹, A.N. Tuna¹²⁰, M. Turala³⁹, D. Turecek¹²⁷, I. Turk Cakir^{4e}, E. Turlay¹⁰⁵, R. Turra^{89a,89b}, P.M. Tuts³⁵, A. Tykhonov⁷⁴, M. Tylmad^{146a,146b}, M. Tyndel¹²⁹, G. Tzanakos⁹, K. Uchida²¹, I. Ueda¹⁵⁵, R. Ueno²⁹, M. Ugland¹⁴, M. Uhlenbrock²¹, M. Uhrmacher⁵⁴, F. Ukegawa¹⁶⁰, G. Unal³⁰, A. Undrus²⁵, G. Unel¹⁶³, Y. Unno⁶⁵, D. Urbaniec³⁵, P. Urquijo²¹, G. Usai⁸, M. Uslenghi^{119a,119b}, L. Vacavant⁸³, V. Vacek¹²⁷, B. Vachon⁸⁵, S. Vahsen¹⁵, J. Valenta¹²⁵, S. Valentini^{20a,20b}, A. Valero¹⁶⁷, S. Valkar¹²⁶, E. Valladolid Gallego¹⁶⁷, S. Vallecorsa¹⁵², J.A. Valls Ferrer¹⁶⁷, R. Van Berg¹²⁰, P.C. Van Der Deijl¹⁰⁵, R. van der Geer¹⁰⁵, H. van der Graaf¹⁰⁵, R. Van Der Leeuw¹⁰⁵, E. van der Poel¹⁰⁵, D. van der Ster³⁰, N. van Eldik³⁰, P. van Gemmeren⁶, I. van Vulpen¹⁰⁵, M. Vanadia⁹⁹, W. Vandelli³⁰, A. Vaniachine⁶, P. Vankov⁴², F. Vannucci⁷⁸, R. Vari^{132a}, E.W. Varnes⁷, T. Varol⁸⁴, D. Varouchas¹⁵, A. Vartapetian⁸, K.E. Varvell¹⁵⁰, V.I. Vassilakopoulos⁵⁶, F. Vazeille³⁴, T. Vazquez Schroeder⁵⁴, G. Vegni^{89a,89b}, J.J. Veillet¹¹⁵, F. Veloso^{124a}, R. Veness³⁰, S. Veneziano^{132a}, A. Ventura^{72a,72b}, D. Ventura⁸⁴, M. Venturi⁴⁸, N. Venturi¹⁵⁸, V. Vercesi^{119a}, M. Verducci¹³⁸, W. Verkerke¹⁰⁵, J.C. Vermeulen¹⁰⁵, A. Vest⁴⁴, M.C. Vetterli^{142,e}, I. Vichou¹⁶⁵, T. Vickey^{145b,ai}, O.E. Vickey Boeriu^{145b}, G.H.A. Viehhauser¹¹⁸, S. Viel¹⁶⁸, M. Villa^{20a,20b}, M. Villaplana Perez¹⁶⁷, E. Vilucchi⁴⁷, M.G. Vincter²⁹, E. Vinek³⁰, V.B. Vinogradov⁶⁴, M. Virchaux^{136,*}, J. Virzi¹⁵, O. Vitells¹⁷², M. Viti⁴², I. Vivarelli⁴⁸, F. Vives Vaque³, S. Vlachos¹⁰, D. Vladouiu⁹⁸, M. Vlasak¹²⁷, A. Vogel²¹, P. Vokac¹²⁷, G. Volpi⁴⁷, M. Volpi⁸⁶, G. Volpini^{89a}, H. von der Schmitt⁹⁹, H. von Radziewski⁴⁸, E. von Toerne²¹, V. Vorobel¹²⁶, V. Vorwerk¹², M. Vos¹⁶⁷, R. Voss³⁰, T.T. Voss¹⁷⁵, J.H. Vossebeld⁷³, N. Vranjes¹³⁶, M. Vranjes Milosavljevic¹⁰⁵, V. Vrba¹²⁵, M. Vreeswijk¹⁰⁵, T. Vu Anh⁴⁸, R. Vuillermet³⁰, I. Vukotic³¹, W. Wagner¹⁷⁵, P. Wagner¹²⁰, H. Wahlen¹⁷⁵, S. Wahrmund⁴⁴, J. Wakabayashi¹⁰¹, S. Walch⁸⁷, J. Walder⁷¹, R. Walker⁹⁸, W. Walkowiak¹⁴¹, R. Wall¹⁷⁶, P. Waller⁷³, B. Walsh¹⁷⁶, C. Wang⁴⁵, H. Wang¹⁷³, H. Wang⁴⁰, J. Wang¹⁵¹, J. Wang⁵⁵, R. Wang¹⁰³, S.M. Wang¹⁵¹, T. Wang²¹, A. Warburton⁸⁵, C.P. Ward²⁸, D.R. Wardrope⁷⁷, M. Warsinsky⁴⁸, A. Washbrook⁴⁶, C. Wasicki⁴², I. Watanabe⁶⁶, P.M. Watkins¹⁸, A.T. Watson¹⁸, I.J. Watson¹⁵⁰, M.F. Watson¹⁸, G. Watts¹³⁸, S. Watts⁸², A.T. Waugh¹⁵⁰, B.M. Waugh⁷⁷, M.S. Weber¹⁷, J.S. Webster³¹, A.R. Weidberg¹¹⁸, P. Weigell⁹⁹, J. Weingarten⁵⁴, C. Weiser⁴⁸, P.S. Wells³⁰, T. Wenaus²⁵, D. Wendland¹⁶, Z. Weng^{151,u}, T. Wengler³⁰, S. Wenig³⁰, N. Vermes²¹, M. Werner⁴⁸, P. Werner³⁰, M. Werth¹⁶³, M. Wessels^{58a}, J. Wetter¹⁶¹, C. Weydert⁵⁵, K. Whalen²⁹, A. White⁸, M.J. White⁸⁶, S. White^{122a,122b}, S.R. Whitehead¹¹⁸, D. Whiteson¹⁶³, D. Whittington⁶⁰, F. Wicke¹¹⁵, D. Wicke¹⁷⁵, F.J. Wickens¹²⁹, W. Wiedenmann¹⁷³, M. Wielers¹²⁹, P. Wienemann²¹, C. Wiglesworth⁷⁵, L.A.M. Wiik-Fuchs²¹, P.A. Wijeratne⁷⁷, A. Wildauer⁹⁹, M.A. Wildt^{42,r}, I. Wilhelm¹²⁶, H.G. Wilkens³⁰, J.Z. Will⁹⁸, E. Williams³⁵, H.H. Williams¹²⁰, W. Willis³⁵, S. Willocq⁸⁴, J.A. Wilson¹⁸, M.G. Wilson¹⁴³, A. Wilson⁸⁷, I. Wingerter-Seetz⁵, S. Winkelmann⁴⁸, F. Winklmeier³⁰, M. Wittgen¹⁴³, S.J. Wollstadt⁸¹, M.W. Wolter³⁹, H. Wolters^{124a,h}, W.C. Wong⁴¹, G. Wooden⁸⁷, B.K. Wosiek³⁹, J. Wotschack³⁰,

M.J. Woudstra⁸², K.W. Wozniak³⁹, K. Wraight⁵³, M. Wright⁵³, B. Wrona⁷³, S.L. Wu¹⁷³, X. Wu⁴⁹, Y. Wu^{33b,aj}, E. Wulf³⁵, B.M. Wynne⁴⁶, S. Xella³⁶, M. Xiao¹³⁶, S. Xie⁴⁸, C. Xu^{33b,y}, D. Xu¹³⁹, L. Xu^{33b}, B. Yabsley¹⁵⁰, S. Yacoob^{145a,ak}, M. Yamada⁶⁵, H. Yamaguchi¹⁵⁵, A. Yamamoto⁶⁵, K. Yamamoto⁶³, S. Yamamoto¹⁵⁵, T. Yamamura¹⁵⁵, T. Yamanaka¹⁵⁵, T. Yamazaki¹⁵⁵, Y. Yamazaki⁶⁶, Z. Yan²², H. Yang⁸⁷, U.K. Yang⁸², Y. Yang¹⁰⁹, Z. Yang^{146a,146b}, S. Yanush⁹¹, L. Yao^{33a}, Y. Yao¹⁵, Y. Yasu⁶⁵, G.V. Ybeles Smit¹³⁰, J. Ye⁴⁰, S. Ye²⁵, M. Yilmaz^{4c}, R. Yoosofmiya¹²³, K. Yorita¹⁷¹, R. Yoshida⁶, K. Yoshihara¹⁵⁵, C. Young¹⁴³, C.J. Young¹¹⁸, S. Youssef²², D. Yu²⁵, D.R. Yu¹⁵, J. Yu⁸, J. Yu¹¹², L. Yuan⁶⁶, A. Yurkewicz¹⁰⁶, M. Byszewski³⁰, B. Zabinski³⁹, R. Zaidan⁶², A.M. Zaitsev¹²⁸, Z. Zajacova³⁰, L. Zanello^{132a,132b}, D. Zanzi⁹⁹, A. Zaytsev²⁵, C. Zeitnitz¹⁷⁵, M. Zeman¹²⁵, A. Zemla³⁹, C. Zender²¹, O. Zenin¹²⁸, T. Ženiš^{144a}, Z. Zinonos^{122a,122b}, D. Zerwas¹¹⁵, G. Zevi della Porta⁵⁷, D. Zhang^{33b,al}, H. Zhang⁸⁸, J. Zhang⁶, X. Zhang^{33d}, Z. Zhang¹¹⁵, L. Zhao¹⁰⁸, Z. Zhao^{33b}, A. Zhemchugov⁶⁴, J. Zhong¹¹⁸, B. Zhou⁸⁷, N. Zhou¹⁶³, Y. Zhou¹⁵¹, C.G. Zhu^{33d}, H. Zhu⁴², J. Zhu⁸⁷, Y. Zhu^{33b}, X. Zhuang⁹⁸, V. Zhuravlov⁹⁹, A. Zibell⁹⁸, D. Zieminska⁶⁰, N.I. Zimin⁶⁴, R. Zimmermann²¹, S. Zimmermann²¹, S. Zimmermann⁴⁸, M. Ziolkowski¹⁴¹, R. Zitouni⁵, L. Živković³⁵, V.V. Zmouchko^{128,*}, G. Zobernig¹⁷³, A. Zoccolì^{20a,20b}, M. zur Nedden¹⁶, V. Zutshi¹⁰⁶, L. Zwalinski³⁰.

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

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

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

⁴ (a) Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; (b) Department of Physics, Dumlupinar University, Kutahya;

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

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

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

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

⁸ Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX, United States of America

⁹ Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece

¹⁰ Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece

¹¹ Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan

¹² Institut de Física d'Altes Energies and Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and ICREA, Barcelona, Spain

¹³ (a) Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade; (b) Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

¹⁴ Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

¹⁵ Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, United States of America

¹⁶ Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany

¹⁷ Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

¹⁸ School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

¹⁹ (a) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (b) Division of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul;

(c) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; (d) Department of Physics, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

²⁰ (a) INFN Sezione di Bologna; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

²¹ Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

²² Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America

²³ Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America

²⁴ (a) Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; (b) Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; (c) Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; (d) Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

²⁵ Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America

²⁶ (a) National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; (b) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; (c) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania

²⁷ Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

²⁸ Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

²⁹ Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada

³⁰ CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

³¹ Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America

³² (a) Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; (b) Departamento de Física,

Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile

³³ ^(a)Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; ^(b)Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui; ^(c)Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu; ^(d)School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong; ^(e)Physics Department, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China

³⁴ Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France

³⁵ Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America

³⁶ Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark

³⁷ ^(a)INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Arcavata di Rende, Italy

³⁸ AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow, Poland

³⁹ The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland

⁴⁰ Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America

⁴¹ Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America

⁴² DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany

⁴³ Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

⁴⁴ Institut für Kern-und Teilchenphysik, Technical University Dresden, Dresden, Germany

⁴⁵ Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America

⁴⁶ SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

⁴⁷ INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

⁴⁸ Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany

⁴⁹ Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland

⁵⁰ ^(a)INFN Sezione di Genova; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy

⁵¹ ^(a)E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi; ^(b)High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

⁵² II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany

⁵³ SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

⁵⁴ II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany

⁵⁵ Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Joseph Fourier and CNRS/IN2P3 and Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble, Grenoble, France

⁵⁶ Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton VA, United States of America

⁵⁷ Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, United States of America

⁵⁸ ^(a)Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; ^(b)Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; ^(c)ZITI Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

⁵⁹ Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan

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

⁶¹ Institut für Astro-und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria

⁶² University of Iowa, Iowa City IA, United States of America

⁶³ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, United States of America

⁶⁴ Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia

⁶⁵ KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan

⁶⁶ Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan

⁶⁷ Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

⁶⁸ Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan

⁶⁹ Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan

⁷⁰ Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina

⁷¹ Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom

⁷² ^(a)INFN Sezione di Lecce; ^(b)Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy

⁷³ Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

⁷⁴ Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

⁷⁵ School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom

⁷⁶ Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom

⁷⁷ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom

⁷⁸ Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France

⁷⁹ Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden

⁸⁰ Departamento de Física Teórica C-15, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

- 81 Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
- 82 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
- 83 CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
- 84 Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA, United States of America
- 85 Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada
- 86 School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
- 87 Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
- 88 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, United States of America
- 89 ^(a)INFN Sezione di Milano; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
- 90 B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
- 91 National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
- 92 Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge MA, United States of America
- 93 Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
- 94 P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
- 95 Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
- 96 Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
- 97 Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- 98 Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
- 99 Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
- 100 Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
- 101 Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
- 102 ^(a)INFN Sezione di Napoli; ^(b)Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
- 103 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, United States of America
- 104 Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
- 105 Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- 106 Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL, United States of America
- 107 Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
- 108 Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY, United States of America
- 109 Ohio State University, Columbus OH, United States of America
- 110 Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
- 111 Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK, United States of America
- 112 Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK, United States of America
- 113 Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic
- 114 Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene OR, United States of America
- 115 LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
- 116 Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
- 117 Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
- 118 Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
- 119 ^(a)INFN Sezione di Pavia; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
- 120 Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, United States of America
- 121 Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia
- 122 ^(a)INFN Sezione di Pisa; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
- 123 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, United States of America
- 124 ^(a)Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal; ^(b)Departamento de Fisica Teorica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain
- 125 Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic
- 126 Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
- 127 Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
- 128 State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
- 129 Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
- 130 Physics Department, University of Regina, Regina SK, Canada
- 131 Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan
- 132 ^(a)INFN Sezione di Roma I; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy
- 133 ^(a)INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
- 134 ^(a)INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; ^(b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy

- ¹³⁵ ^(a)Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca; ^(b)Centre National de l'Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat; ^(c)Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech; ^(d)Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda; ^(e)Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V-Agdal, Rabat, Morocco
- ¹³⁶ DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l'Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
- ¹³⁷ Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA, United States of America
- ¹³⁸ Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, United States of America
- ¹³⁹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
- ¹⁴⁰ Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan
- ¹⁴¹ Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
- ¹⁴² Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada
- ¹⁴³ SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, United States of America
- ¹⁴⁴ ^(a)Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava; ^(b)Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
- ¹⁴⁵ ^(a)Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; ^(b)School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
- ¹⁴⁶ ^(a)Department of Physics, Stockholm University; ^(b)The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
- ¹⁴⁷ Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
- ¹⁴⁸ Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America
- ¹⁴⁹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
- ¹⁵⁰ School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
- ¹⁵¹ Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
- ¹⁵² Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
- ¹⁵³ Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
- ¹⁵⁴ Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
- ¹⁵⁵ International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
- ¹⁵⁶ Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan
- ¹⁵⁷ Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
- ¹⁵⁸ Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada
- ¹⁵⁹ ^(a)TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; ^(b)Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada
- ¹⁶⁰ Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
- ¹⁶¹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford MA, United States of America
- ¹⁶² Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
- ¹⁶³ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, United States of America
- ¹⁶⁴ ^(a)INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine; ^(b)ICTP, Trieste; ^(c)Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy
- ¹⁶⁵ Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, United States of America
- ¹⁶⁶ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden
- ¹⁶⁷ Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain
- ¹⁶⁸ Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada
- ¹⁶⁹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada
- ¹⁷⁰ Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
- ¹⁷¹ Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
- ¹⁷² Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
- ¹⁷³ Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America
- ¹⁷⁴ Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
- ¹⁷⁵ Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
- ¹⁷⁶ Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America
- ¹⁷⁷ Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
- ¹⁷⁸ Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France

- ^a Also at Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal
- ^b Also at Faculdade de Ciencias and CFNUL, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
- ^c Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
- ^d Also at Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa
- ^e Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada
- ^f Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America
- ^g Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia
- ^h Also at Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
- ⁱ Also at Department of Physics, UASLP, San Luis Potosi, Mexico
- ^j Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy
- ^k Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada
- ^l Also at Department of Physics, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
- ^m Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
- ⁿ Also at Dep Fisica and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciencias e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal
- ^o Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
- ^p Also at Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
- ^q Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
- ^r Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
- ^s Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, United States of America
- ^t Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
- ^u Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guanzhou, China
- ^v Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
- ^w Also at School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China
- ^x Also at Dipartimento di Fisica, Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy
- ^y Also at DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l'Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
- ^z Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
- ^{aa} Also at Departamento de Fisica, Universidade de Minho, Braga, Portugal
- ^{ab} Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America
- ^{ac} Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
- ^{ad} Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena CA, United States of America
- ^{ae} Also at Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
- ^{af} Also at LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
- ^{ag} Also at Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America
- ^{ah} Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
- ^{ai} Also at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
- ^{aj} Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
- ^{ak} Also at Discipline of Physics, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa
- ^{al} Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
- * Deceased