

Search for massive resonances in dijet systems containing jets tagged as W or Z boson decays in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV



The CMS collaboration

E-mail: cms-publication-committee-chair@cern.ch

ABSTRACT: A search is reported for massive resonances decaying into a quark and a vector boson (W or Z), or two vector bosons (WW, WZ, or ZZ). The analysis is performed on an inclusive sample of multijet events corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.7 fb^{-1} , collected in proton-proton collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of 8 TeV with the CMS detector at the LHC. The search uses novel jet-substructure identification techniques that provide sensitivity to the presence of highly boosted vector bosons decaying into a pair of quarks. Exclusion limits are set at a confidence level of 95% on the production of: (i) excited quark resonances q^* decaying to qW and qZ for masses less than 3.2 TeV and 2.9 TeV, respectively, (ii) a Randall-Sundrum graviton G_{RS} decaying into WW for masses below 1.2 TeV, and (iii) a heavy partner of the W boson W' decaying into WZ for masses less than 1.7 TeV. For the first time mass limits are set on $W' \rightarrow WZ$ and $G_{\text{RS}} \rightarrow WW$ in the all-jets final state. The mass limits on $q^* \rightarrow qW$, $q^* \rightarrow qZ$, $W' \rightarrow WZ$, $G_{\text{RS}} \rightarrow WW$ are the most stringent to date. A model with a “bulk” graviton G_{bulk} that decays into WW or ZZ bosons is also studied.

KEYWORDS: Jet substructure, Jets, Jet physics, Hadron-Hadron Scattering, Particle and resonance production

ARXIV EPRINT: [1405.1994](https://arxiv.org/abs/1405.1994)

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	The CMS detector, data, and simulated event samples	2
3	Event reconstruction and selections	3
4	The search for a peak in the mass spectrum	9
5	Systematic uncertainties	11
6	Results	13
7	Summary	14
	The CMS collaboration	21

1 Introduction

Several models of physics beyond the standard model (SM) predict the existence of resonances with masses above 1 TeV that decay into a quark and a W or Z vector boson, or into two vector bosons. In proton-proton (pp) collisions at the energies reached at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), vector bosons emerging from such decays usually would have sufficiently large momenta so that the hadronization products of their $\bar{q}q(\gamma)$ decays would merge into a single massive jet [1]. We present a search for events containing one or two jets of this kind in pp collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV. The data sample, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.7 fb^{-1} , was collected with the CMS detector at the LHC.

The signal is characterized by a peak in the dijet invariant mass distribution m_{jj} over a continuous background from SM processes, comprised mainly of multijet events from quantum chromodynamic (QCD) processes. The sensitivity to jets from W or Z bosons is enhanced through the use of jet-substructure techniques that help differentiate such jets from remnants of quarks and gluons [2, 3], providing the possibility of “W/Z-tagging”. This search is an update of a previous CMS study [4] performed using data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. Besides increased data-sample size and larger signal cross sections from the increase in centre-of-mass energy, this analysis also benefits from an improved W/Z-tagger based on “ N -subjettiness” variables, introduced in ref. [5] and defined in section 3.

We consider four reference processes that yield one W/Z-tagged or two W/Z-tagged all-jet events: (i) an excited quark q^* [6, 7] that decays into a quark and either a W or a Z boson, (ii) a Randall-Sundrum (RS) graviton G_{RS} that decays into WW or ZZ bosons [8, 9],

(iii) a “bulk” graviton G_{bulk} that decays into WW or ZZ [10–12], and (iv) a heavy partner of the SM W boson (W') that decays into WZ [13].

Results from previous searches for these signal models include limits placed on the production of q^* at the LHC as dijet [14–16] or γ +jet [17] resonances, with a q^* lighter than ≈ 3.5 TeV at a confidence level (CL) of 95% [14]. Specific searches for resonant qW and qZ final states at the Tevatron [18, 19] exclude q^* decays into qW or qZ with $m_{q^*} < 0.54$ TeV, and results from the LHC [4, 20] exclude q^* decays into qW or qZ for $m_{q^*} < 2.4$ TeV and $m_{q^*} < 2.2$ TeV, respectively.

Resonances in final states containing candidates for WW or ZZ systems have also been sought [21–24], with lower limits set on the masses of G_{RS} and G_{bulk} as a function of the coupling parameter $k/\overline{M}_{\text{Pl}}$, where k reflects the curvature of the warped space, and \overline{M}_{Pl} is the reduced Planck mass ($\overline{M}_{\text{Pl}} \equiv M_{\text{Pl}}/\sqrt{8\pi}$) [8, 9]. The bulk graviton model is an extension of the original RS model that addresses the flavour structure of the SM through localization of fermions in the warped extra dimension. The experimental signatures of the G_{RS} and G_{bulk} models differ in that G_{bulk} favours the production of gravitons through gluon fusion, with a subsequent decay into vector bosons, rather than production and decay through fermions or photons, as the coupling to these is highly suppressed. As a consequence, G_{bulk} preferentially produces W and Z bosons that are longitudinally polarized, while G_{RS} favours the production of transversely polarized W or Z bosons. In this study, we use an improved calculation of the G_{bulk} production cross section [10, 25] that predicts a factor of four smaller yield than assumed in previous studies [21, 22].

The most stringent limits on W' boson production are those reported for searches in leptonic final states [26, 27], with the current limit specified by $m_{W'} > 2.9$ TeV. Depending on the chirality of the W' couplings, this limit could change by ≈ 0.1 TeV. Searches for W' in the WZ channel have also been reported [22, 28, 29] and set a lower limit of $m_{W'} > 1.1$ TeV.

The CMS detector, the data, and the event simulations are described briefly in section 2. Event reconstruction, including details of W/Z -tagging, and selection criteria are discussed in section 3. Section 4 presents studies of dijet mass spectra, including SM background estimates. The systematic uncertainties are discussed in section 5, the interpretation of the results in terms of the benchmark signal models is presented in section 6, and the results are summarized in section 7.

2 The CMS detector, data, and simulated event samples

The CMS detector [30] is well-suited to reconstructing particle jets, as it contains highly segmented electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters and a fine-grained precision tracking system. Charged-particle trajectories are reconstructed in the inner silicon tracker, which consists of a pixel detector surrounded by silicon strip detectors and is immersed in a 3.8 T magnetic field. A lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL) and a brass/scintillator hadron calorimeter (HCAL) surround the tracking volume, and provide complementary information for reconstructing photons, electrons, and jets. Muon trajectories are measured in gas ionization detectors embedded in the outer steel return yoke of the CMS magnet.

CMS uses a coordinate system with the origin located at the nominal collision point, the x axis pointing towards the centre of the LHC ring, the y axis pointing up (perpendicular to the plane containing the LHC ring), and the z axis along the counterclockwise beam direction. The azimuthal angle, ϕ , is measured with respect to the x axis in the (x, y) plane, and the polar angle, θ , is defined with respect to the z axis. The tracker covers the full azimuthal range of $0 \leq \phi < 2\pi$ within $|\eta| < 2.5$, where η is the pseudorapidity defined as $\eta = -\ln[\tan(\theta/2)]$. The coverages of the ECAL and HCAL extend to $|\eta| < 3$ and $|\eta| < 5$, respectively. The calorimeter cells are grouped into towers projecting radially outward from the centre of the detector. In the central region ($|\eta| < 1.74$) the towers have dimensions $\Delta\eta = \Delta\phi = 0.087$ radians, and these increase with $|\eta|$ in the forward regions.

The signals of interest are simulated using JHUGEN [31, 32], PYTHIA 6.426 [33], and HERWIG++ 2.5.0 [34] Monte Carlo (MC) event generators, and processed through a simulation of the CMS detector, based on GEANT4 [35]. Tune Z2* [36] is used in PYTHIA, while the version 23 tune [34] is used in HERWIG++. The CTEQ61L [37] parton distribution functions (PDF) are used for PYTHIA and the MRST2001 [38] leading-order (LO) PDF for HERWIG++. The $q^* \rightarrow W+\text{jet}$ and $Z+\text{jet}$ processes are generated using PYTHIA.

The RS graviton production is studied for $k/\overline{M}_{\text{Pl}} = 0.1$, which sets the resonance widths at $\approx 1\%$ of the resonance mass, a factor of five smaller than the experimental resolution in m_{jj} for resonance masses considered in the analysis. RS graviton cross sections from PYTHIA are used in the analysis to maintain consistency in comparisons with related studies [21]. On the other hand, HERWIG++ contains a more precise description of the angular distributions for G_{RS} production than PYTHIA [39], and is therefore used to model the G_{RS} signal.

Bulk graviton events are generated with $k/\overline{M}_{\text{Pl}}$ ranging from 0.1 to 0.5. Due to the detector resolution on the m_{jj} peak, the increase of the resonance width with $k/\overline{M}_{\text{Pl}}$ has no impact on the signal distribution for $k/\overline{M}_{\text{Pl}}$ values in the considered range. The reference samples are generated assuming $k/\overline{M}_{\text{Pl}} = 0.2$, with JHUGEN interfaced to PYTHIA for the showering and hadronization of quarks. Bulk graviton production is studied up to $k/\overline{M}_{\text{Pl}} = 0.5$, where the resonance width is $\approx 1\%$ of the resonance mass. The $W' \rightarrow WZ$ process is generated using PYTHIA, assuming SM $V - A$ couplings [33]. The cross section values are scaled to next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) values with the K-factors obtained using the simulation code FEWZ 2.0 [40].

All simulated samples are passed through the standard CMS event reconstruction software. Data are compared to simulated samples of multijet events, generated using both HERWIG++ and MADGRAPH 5v1.3.30 [41], and interfaced to PYTHIA for parton showering and hadronization. The simulated sample of multijet events serves only to provide guidance and cross-checks, as the distribution of the background is modelled from data.

3 Event reconstruction and selections

In this study the event selection, in the online trigger as well as offline, utilizes a global view of the event involving information combined from the individual subdetectors. Online, events are selected by at least one of two specific triggers, one based on the scalar sum of

the transverse momenta p_T of the jets, and the other on the invariant mass m_{jj} of the two jets with highest p_T . The offline reconstruction, described below, is also based on a global event description.

Events must have at least one reconstructed vertex with $|z| < 24$ cm. The primary vertex is defined as the one with the largest summed p_T^2 of its associated tracks. Individual particles are reconstructed and identified using the particle-flow (PF) algorithm [42, 43], and divided into five categories: muons, electrons, photons (including their conversions into e^+e^- pairs), charged hadrons, and neutral hadrons. Charged PF candidates not originating from the primary vertex are discarded, which reduces the contamination from additional pp interactions in the same or neighbouring bunch crossings (pileup). Ignoring isolated muons, jets are clustered from the remaining PF candidates using the Cambridge-Aachen (CA) [44, 45] jet clustering algorithm, as implemented in FASTJET [46, 47]. A distance parameter $R = 0.8$ is used for the CA algorithm. An event-by-event correction based on the jet area method [48–50] is applied to remove the remaining energy deposited by neutral particles originating from other interaction vertices. The pileup-subtracted jet four-momenta are then corrected to account for the difference between the measured and true energies of hadrons [50]. Finally, events with jets originating from calorimeter noise are rejected, requiring that a fraction of the jet energy is also detected in the tracking system. Following this selection, the jet reconstruction efficiencies (estimated from simulation) are larger than 99.9%, and contribute negligibly to the systematic uncertainties for signal events.

Events are selected by requiring at least two jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. The two jets of highest p_T are required to have a pseudorapidity separation $|\Delta\eta| < 1.3$ to reduce background from multijet events [51]. The invariant mass of the two selected jets is required to have $m_{jj} > 890$ GeV, which leads to a 99% trigger efficiency, with a negligible systematic uncertainty.

The event selection efficiency for signal is estimated using fully simulated signal event samples, as described below. These studies also show that less than 1% of the events decaying to WW or ZZ that pass the event selection criteria are from $WW \rightarrow \ell\nu_\ell\bar{q}q'$ or $ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\bar{q}q$ decays, where ℓ refers to a muon or an electron. Further, less than 1% of the selected WW events are from $WW \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau\bar{q}q'$ decays, and only 3% of the selected ZZ events correspond to $ZZ \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-\bar{q}q$ decays. Hence, these contaminants are negligible and the event selection efficiency is dominated by the final states where the W and Z bosons decay to quarks.

Although we use a full simulation to derive the exclusion limits, to enable reinterpretation of the results in models with other acceptances, in the following we consider the global efficiency approximated by the product of “nominal acceptances” and the W/Z tagging efficiency, restricted to final states where the W or Z boson decay to quarks. A matching is required within $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} < 0.5$ of the generated W and Z bosons decaying to quarks and their reconstructed single jets, as part of the nominal acceptances. The product of nominal acceptances and the W/Z tagging efficiency, ignoring leptonic decays and the correlations between detector acceptance and W/Z tagging, agree to better than 10% with the full simulations.

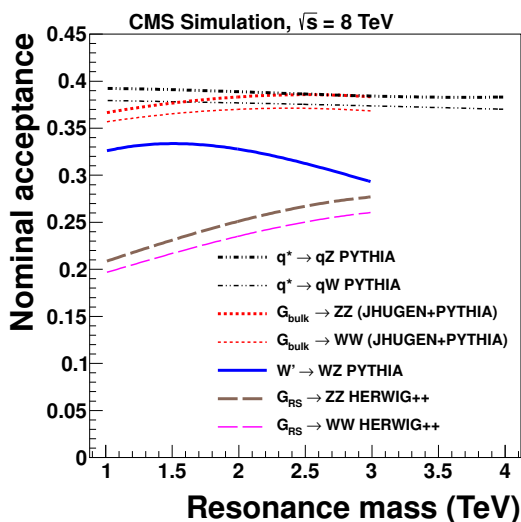


Figure 1. The fraction of simulated signal events expected for vector bosons decaying into two quarks, reconstructed as two jets, that pass the geometrical acceptance criteria ($|\eta| < 2.5$, $|\Delta\eta| < 1.3$), shown as a function of the dijet invariant mass.

In the analysis reported in this paper, the global efficiency is estimated from the full simulation of signal events, without applying the matching requirement. In this way, the correlations between the acceptance and W/Z-tagging efficiency are properly taken into account. However, interpreting this search in terms of these nominal acceptances and W/Z-tagging efficiencies for any arbitrary model requires the implementation of an additional uncertainty of 10%.

The nominal acceptance, shown in figure 1 as a function of the dijet resonance mass for several signals, takes into account the angular acceptance ($|\eta| < 2.5$, $|\Delta\eta| < 1.3$), the matching, and the branching fraction into quark final states. The acceptance for the G_{RS} model is lower than for the G_{bulk} model, primarily because the G_{RS} model predicts a wider distribution in $|\Delta\eta|$. The rise in acceptance for the G_{RS} model is primarily due to the narrowing of the $|\eta|$ distribution with increasing resonance mass.

The two jets of highest p_T are chosen as candidates of highly boosted W or Z bosons decaying to quarks, and passed through a tagging algorithm based on jet pruning [2, 52–54]. Each jet is reclustered using all the particles that form the original CA jet, associating with each step of the recombination procedure a measure of the jet’s “softness”. The CA clustering algorithm starts from a set of “protojets” given by the PF particles. Iteratively these protojets are combined with each other until a set of jets is found. Given two protojets i, j of transverse momenta p_T^i and p_T^j , the recombination, that is the sum of their transverse momenta p_T^p , is considered soft if: (i) its hardness z is found to be $z < 0.1$, where z is the smaller of the two values of p_T^i/p_T^p and p_T^j/p_T^p , or (ii) when the two protojets have a distance ΔR larger than some D_{cut} , where the value of D_{cut} is given by m^{orig}/p_T^{orig} , with m^{orig} and p_T^{orig} representing the mass and p_T of the original CA jet. If a recombination

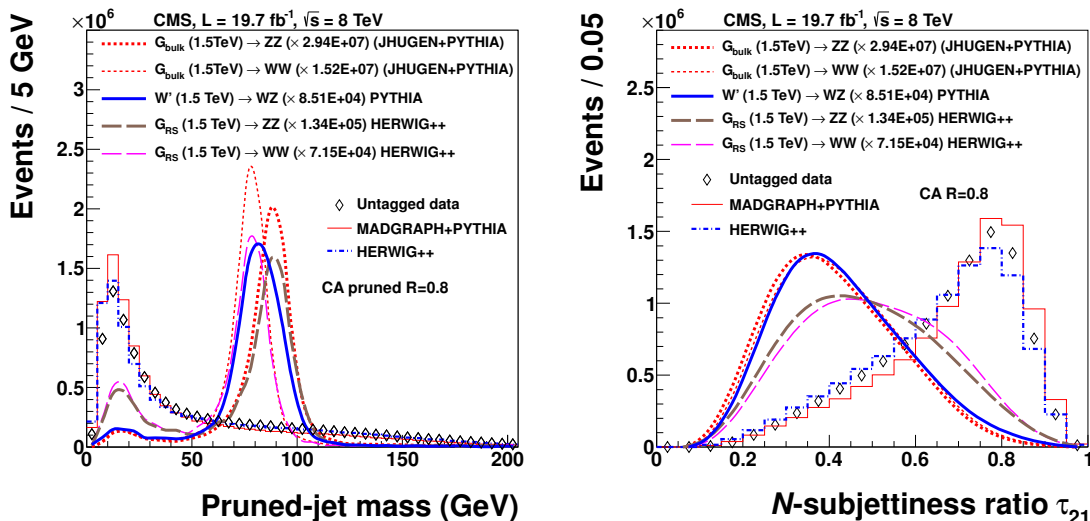


Figure 2. Distribution for (left) pruned-jet mass m_j and (right) jet N -subjettiness ratio τ_{21} in data, and in simulations of signal and background events. All simulated distributions are scaled to match the number of events in data. MADGRAPH/PYTHIA and HERWIG++ refer to QCD multijet event simulations.

is identified as soft, the protojet with smaller p_T is discarded. If the pruned jet has a mass within $70 < m_j < 100$ GeV, it is tagged as a W/Z candidate. This mass requirement was optimized specifically for this analysis. The distributions of m_j for data, and for simulated signal and background samples, are shown in figure 2 (left). Fully merged jets from W and Z decays are expected to generate a peak at $m_j \approx 80$ –90 GeV, while jets from multijet events and not-fully-merged W and Z bosons give rise to a peak around 20 GeV. The disagreement observed at small values of m_j [55] can be ignored, as the W and Z candidates with $m_j < 70$ GeV are not considered in the analysis and the overall background normalization is determined with a fit to the data.

We achieve additional discrimination against multijet events by considering the distribution of jet constituents relative to the jet axis. In particular, we quantify how well the constituents of a given jet can be arranged into N subjets. This is done by reconstructing the full set of jet constituents (before pruning) with the k_T algorithm [56] and halting the reclustering when N distinguishable protojets are formed. The directions of the N jets are used as the reference axes to compute the N -subjettiness [5, 57, 58] τ_N of the original jet, defined as

$$\tau_N = \frac{1}{d_0} \sum_k p_{T,k} \min(\Delta R_{1,k}, \Delta R_{2,k}, \dots, \Delta R_{N,k}), \quad (3.1)$$

where $p_{T,k}$ is the p_T of the particle constituent k of the original jet, and $\Delta R_{n,k}$ is its angular distance from the axis of the n th subjet (with $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$). The normalization factor d_0 for τ_N is $d_0 = \sum_k p_{T,k} R_0$, with R_0 set to the distance parameter R of the original CA jet. To improve the discriminating power, we perform a one-pass optimization of the directions of the subjet axes by minimizing τ_N [3, 57]. By using the smallest $\Delta R_{n,k}$ to weight the value of $p_{T,k}$ in eq. (3.1), τ_N yields small values when the jet originates from the hadronization of N

quarks. We therefore use the ratio $\tau_{21} = \tau_2/\tau_1$ as a discriminant between the two-pronged $W \rightarrow \bar{q}q'$ or $Z \rightarrow \bar{q}q$ decays and single jets in multijet events. The discriminating power of τ_{21} for different resonance models can be seen in figure 2 (right). The MC simulations of multijet background and the data peak near ≈ 0.8 , whereas the signal distributions have a larger fraction of events at smaller values of τ_{21} . We found a slightly better significance using N-subjettiness without pruning, taking pileup uncertainties into account.

Differences are observed in signal distributions predicted with HERWIG++ (for G_{RS}), with PYTHIA (q^* , W'), and with JHUGEN/PYTHIA (G_{bulk}), for the mass m_j of pruned jets and for τ_{21} . These differences arise from unlike polarization of the vector bosons in the various signals models and from differences between HERWIG++ and PYTHIA in the modelling of the showering and hadronization of partons. In particular, values for the polarization of the vector bosons are related to different predictions for τ_{21} in the G_{RS} and G_{bulk} models as noted in ref. [3]. Differences in the modelling of the small m_j regions for pruned jets have been observed previously [55]. The showering and hadronization differences are taken into account in the estimation of systematic uncertainties, as discussed below.

We select “high-purity” (HP) W/Z jets by requiring $\tau_{21} \leq 0.5$, and “low-purity” (LP) W/Z jets by requiring $0.5 < \tau_{21} < 0.75$. Events with just one W/Z tag are classified according to these two categories. The events with two W/Z-tagged jets are always required to have one HP W/Z tag, and are similarly divided into HP and LP events, depending on whether the other W/Z-tagged jet is of high or low purity. The selection criterion for the HP category is chosen to give optimal average performance for the models used in this search. The LP category adds sensitivity, especially at large values of m_{jj} , where the rate in the HP category drops along with the background rate.

The identification rates expected for the W and Z selection criteria for signal and background events in different event categories are shown in figure 3 as a function of m_{jj} . As expected from figure 2 (right), the background simulation shows disagreements in modelling the identification rate for background events in data; however, the dependence as a function of p_T is well modelled. While the background simulation is not used to model the background in the analysis, it shows how well the simulation models the p_T dependence of substructure variables. The W/Z-tagging efficiency for signal events in the HP categories drops at high p_T , while it is more stable in the LP categories, primarily because the τ_{21} distribution is p_T -dependent.

The modelling of the signal efficiency is cross-checked through a W-tagging efficiency estimated using merged $W \rightarrow \bar{q}q'$ decays in $t\bar{t}$ events [3]. The efficiency is obtained using ℓ +jets events with two b-tagged jets, one of which has $p_T > 200$ GeV. Such events are dominated by $t\bar{t}$ production. The data are compared to simulated $t\bar{t}$ events, generated with MADGRAPH, interfaced to PYTHIA for parton showering, and provide scale factors of 0.86 ± 0.07 and 1.39 ± 0.75 , respectively, for HP and LP events. These values are derived following the method described in ref. [3] for the selections applied in this analysis, and are used to match the simulated samples to data. The uncertainties in the scale factors contribute to the systematic uncertainty in the selection efficiency for signal.

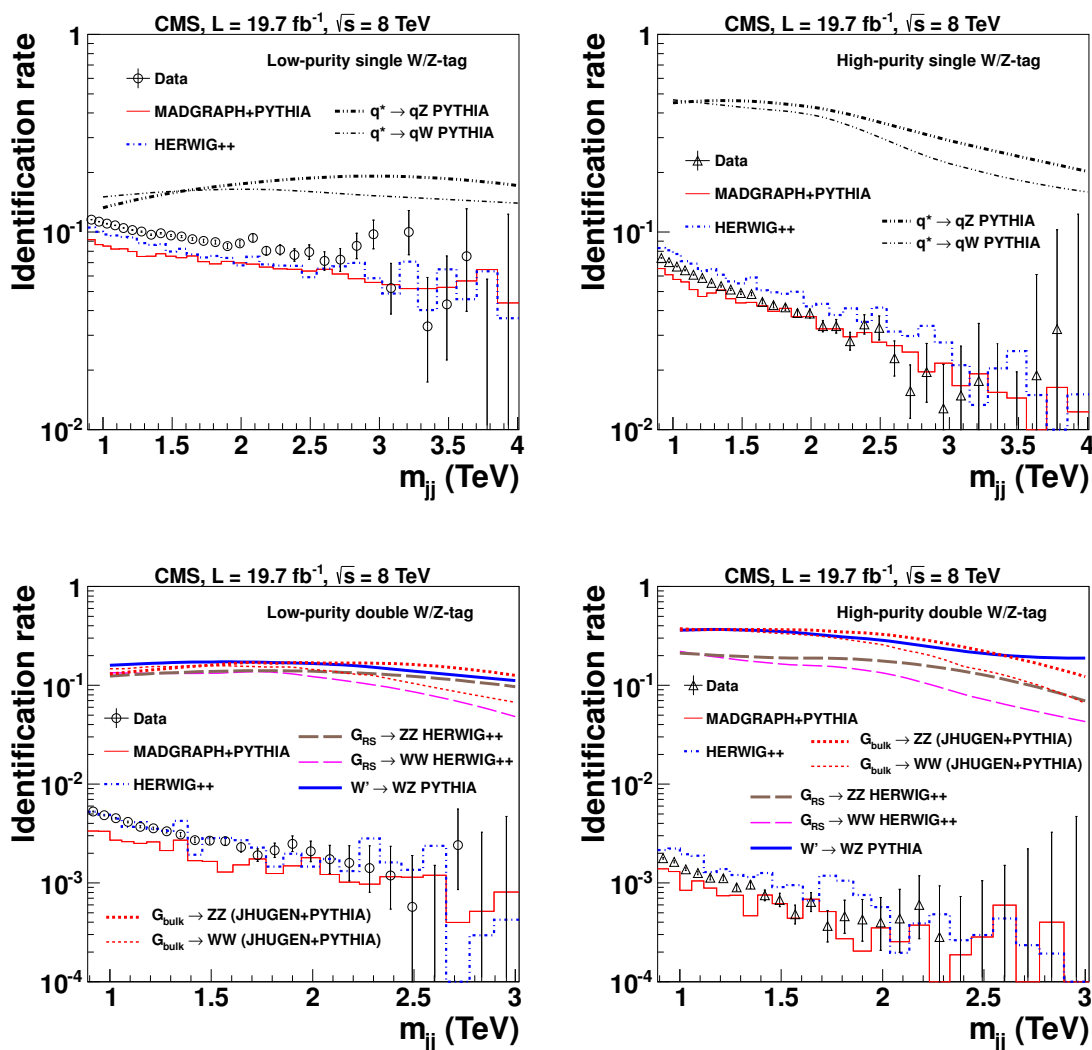


Figure 3. Identification rate for W and Z boson selections as a function of m_{jj} for quark and gluon jets in data and in simulation of background events, and for jets from W and Z bosons in simulation of signal events, with (upper left) one LP or (upper right) HP W/Z-tag, and the fraction of (lower left) doubly-tagged events in the LP and (lower right) HP category. The identification rate is computed for $W/Z \rightarrow \bar{q}q' \rightarrow$ jets events, where the jets have $|\eta| < 2.5$ and $|\Delta\eta| < 1.3$. MADGRAPH/PYTHIA and HERWIG++ refer to QCD multijet event simulations.

The m_{jj} distributions for singly and doubly tagged LP and HP event samples are shown in figure 4. These distributions provide the basis for the search. The analogous distributions from MADGRAPH/PYTHIA and HERWIG++ multijet simulations, normalized to the number of events in data, are shown. Only the dominant background from multijet production without systematic uncertainties is shown in this comparison. The prediction from HERWIG++ decreases more steeply with an increase in m_{jj} than that for MADGRAPH/PYTHIA. We estimate from simulation that backgrounds from $t\bar{t}$, W +jets and Z +jets events with the vector bosons decaying into quark final states contribute less than 2% of total background.

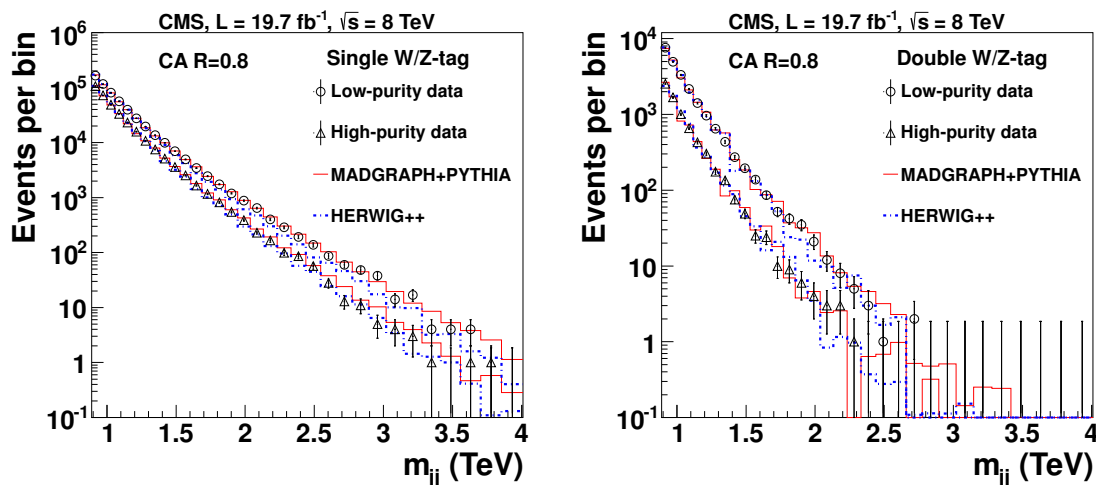


Figure 4. The m_{jj} distributions for (left) singly and (right) doubly tagged events in data, and for QCD multijet (MADGRAPH/PYTHIA and HERWIG++) simulations, normalized to data.

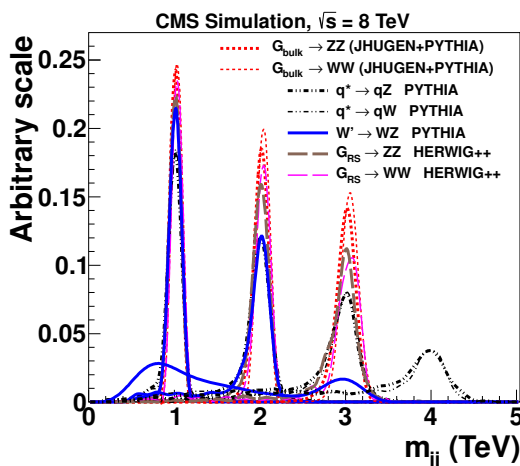


Figure 5. Distribution in m_{jj} expected in the HP category corresponding to resonance masses of 1, 2, 3 TeV, for all models, and 4 TeV, for q^* models. All distributions are normalized to the same area.

4 The search for a peak in the mass spectrum

Figure 5 shows the m_{jj} distributions expected for the HP category of $G_{RS} \rightarrow ZZ/WW$, $G_{bulk} \rightarrow ZZ/WW$, $W' \rightarrow WZ$, and $q^* \rightarrow qW/qZ$, for four resonance masses. A linear interpolation between a set of reference distributions (corresponding to masses of 1.0, 1.5, 1.8, 2.0, 2.2, 2.5, 3.0, and 4.0 TeV) is used to obtain the expected distribution for other values of resonance mass. Because of the interplay between the PDF and the resonance width, the W' distribution for large resonance masses is also characterized by a contribution

at small masses that peaks near ≈ 0.8 TeV. This search is not sensitive to this component because of the overwhelming background from multijet production. This feature is not observed for the other signal models, which assume a narrow width.

Background from multijet events is modelled by a smoothly falling distribution for each event category, given by the empirical probability density function

$$P_D(m_{jj}) = \frac{P_0(1 - m_{jj}/\sqrt{s})^{P_1}}{(m_{jj}/\sqrt{s})^{P_2}}. \quad (4.1)$$

For each category, the normalization factor P_0 and the two parameters P_1 and P_2 are treated as uncorrelated. This parameterization was deployed successfully in searches in dijet mass spectra [51]. A Fisher F-test [59] is used to check that no additional parameters are needed to model the individual background distribution, for each of the four cases considered.

We search for a peak on top of the falling background spectrum by means of a maximum likelihood fit to the data. The likelihood \mathcal{L} , computed using events binned as a function of m_{jj} , is written as

$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_i \frac{\lambda_i^{n_i} e^{-\lambda_i}}{n_i!}, \quad (4.2)$$

where $\lambda_i = \mu N_i(S) + N_i(B)$, μ is a scale factor for the signal, $N_i(S)$ is the number expected from the signal, and $N_i(B)$ is the number expected from multijet background. The parameter n_i quantifies the number of events in the i^{th} m_{jj} mass bin. The background $N_i(B)$ is described by the functional form of eq. (4.1). While maximizing the likelihood as a function of the resonance mass, μ as well as the parameters of the background function are left floating.

Figure 6 shows the m_{jj} spectra in data with a single W/Z-tag, and with a double W/Z-tag. The solid curves represent the results of the maximum likelihood fit to the data, fixing the number of expected signal events to 0, while the bottom panels show the corresponding pull distributions, quantifying the agreement between the background-only hypothesis and the data. The expected contributions from q^* and G_{RS} resonances for respective masses of 3.0 and 1.5 TeV, scaled to their corresponding cross sections, are given by the dash-dotted curves.

We quantify the consistency of the data with the null hypothesis as a function of resonance mass for the benchmark models through the local p-value. The largest local significance in the singly W/Z-tagged sample is observed for the hypothesis of a $q^* \rightarrow qW$ resonance of mass 1.5 TeV, and is equivalent to an excess of 1.8 standard deviations. The largest local significance in the doubly tagged event sample corresponds to an excess of 1.3 standard deviations for a $G_{RS} \rightarrow WW$ resonance of mass 1.9 TeV. Using the $G_{\text{bulk}} \rightarrow WW/ZZ$ model, where the LP and HP categories contribute in different proportions compared to the case for the $G_{RS} \rightarrow WW$ model, yields no excess larger than one standard deviation.

Using pseudo-experiments, we estimated the probability of observing a local statistical fluctuation of at least two standard deviations in any mass bin. This probability corresponds to an equivalent global significance of one standard deviation. The m_{jj} distri-

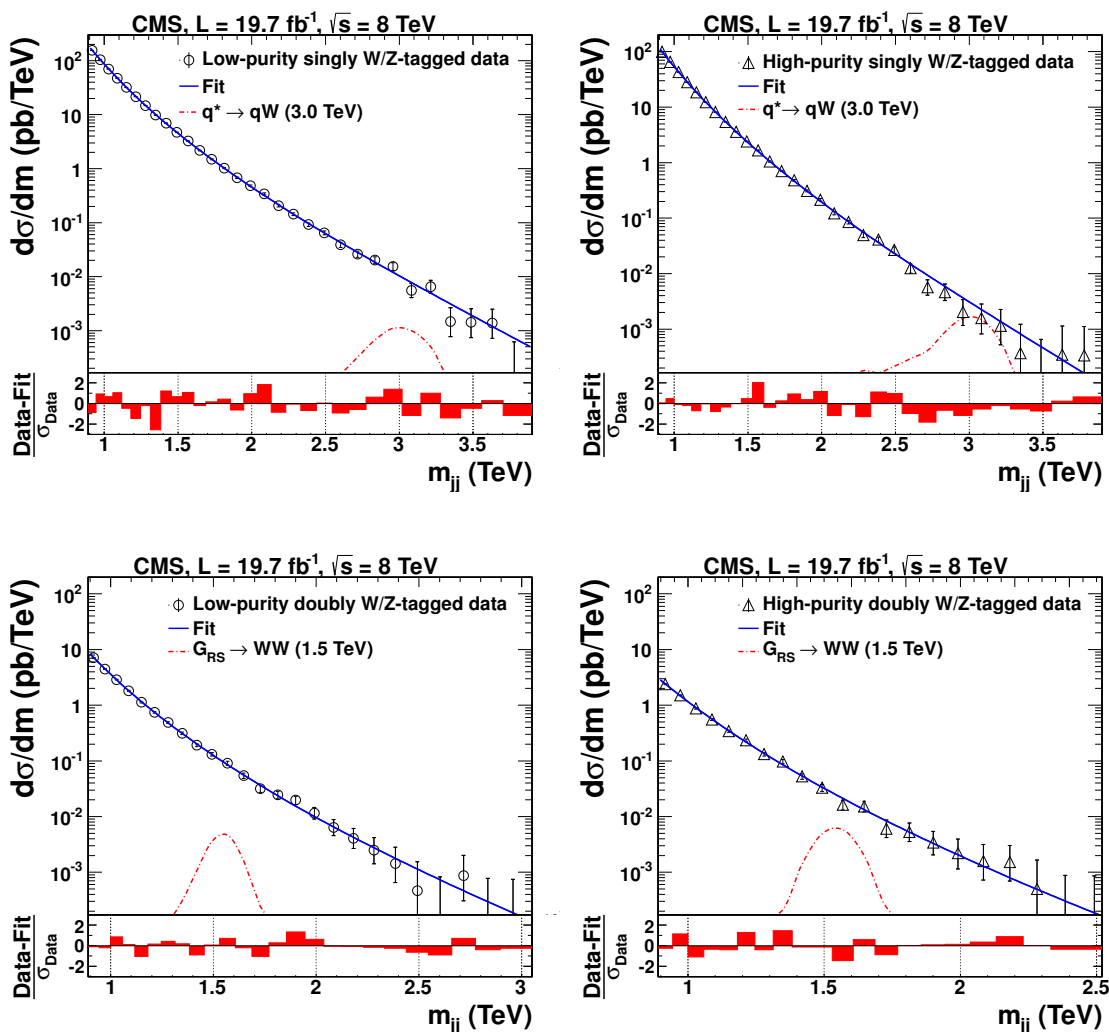


Figure 6. Distribution in m_{jj} , respectively, for (upper left) singly-tagged LP events and (upper right) HP events, and for (lower left) doubly-tagged LP events and (lower right) HP events. The solid curves represent the results of fitting eq. (4.1) to the data. The distribution for $q^* \rightarrow qW$ and $G_{RS} \rightarrow WW$ contributions, scaled to their corresponding cross sections, are given by the dash-dotted curves. The corresponding pull distributions ($\frac{\text{Data-Fit}}{\sigma_{\text{Data}}}$, where σ_{Data} represents the statistical uncertainty in the data in a bin in m_{jj}) are shown below each m_{jj} plot.

butions are used to set upper limits on the product of the production cross sections and decay branching fractions for the benchmark models.

5 Systematic uncertainties

The largest contributions to systematic uncertainties are associated with the modelling of the signal, namely the determination of the W/Z-tagging efficiency, jet energy scale (JES), jet energy resolution (JER), and integrated luminosity.

Source	Relevant quantity	LP uncertainty (%)	HP uncertainty (%)
Jet energy scale	Resonance shape	1	1
Jet energy resolution	Resonance shape	10	10
W-tagging	Efficiency (per jet)	7.5	54
Tagging p_T -dependence	Efficiency (per jet)	<4	<12
Pileup	Efficiency (per jet)	<1.5	<1.5
Integrated luminosity	Yield (per event)	2.6	2.6
PDF	Yield (per event)	5–15	5–15

Table 1. Summary of systematic uncertainties. The labels HP and LP refer to high-purity and low-purity event categories, respectively.

The uncertainty in the efficiency for singly W/Z-tagged events is estimated using the ℓ +jets control sample from $t\bar{t}$ events described above. Uncertainties of 7.5% and 54% in the respective scale factors for HP and LP tagging include contributions from control-sample statistical uncertainties, and the uncertainties in the JES and JER for pruned jets. Since the scale factors are estimated only in the kinematic regime of the $t\bar{t}$ sample, where the W decay products merge and the b quarks are reconstructed as separate jets, we use the simulation just to extrapolate to larger W/Z-jet p_T . The efficiency is therefore estimated as a function of p_T for two showering and hadronization models, using G_{bulk} samples generated with the JHUGEN event generator interfaced to PYTHIA and HERWIG++. The differences are respectively within 4% and 12% for HP and LP tagged jets, significantly smaller than the statistical uncertainties in the scale factors. Other systematic uncertainties in tagging efficiency are even smaller. Because of the rejection of charged particles not originating from the primary vertex, and the application of pruning, the dependence of the W/Z-tagging efficiency on pileup is weak, and the uncertainty in the modelling of the pileup distribution is <1.5%. These systematic contributions refer to a singly W/Z-tagged jet, and are applied to each of the two leading jets in doubly W/Z-tagged events.

The JES has an uncertainty of 1–2% [50, 60], and its p_T and η dependence is propagated to the reconstructed value of m_{jj} , yielding an uncertainty of 1%, regardless of the resonance mass. The impact of this uncertainty on the calculated limits is estimated by changing the dijet mass in the analysis within its uncertainty. The JER is known to a precision of 10%, and its non-Gaussian features observed in data are well described by the CMS simulation [50]. The effect of the JER uncertainty in the limits is also estimated by changing the reconstructed resonance width within its uncertainty. The integrated luminosity has an uncertainty of 2.6% [61], which is also taken into account in the analysis. The uncertainty related to the PDF used to model the signal acceptance is estimated from the eigenvectors of the CTEQ66 [37] and MRST2006 [62] sets of PDF. The envelope of the upward and downward variations of the estimated acceptance for the two sets is assigned as uncertainty and found to be 5%–15% in the resonance mass range of interest. A summary of all systematic uncertainties is given in table 1.

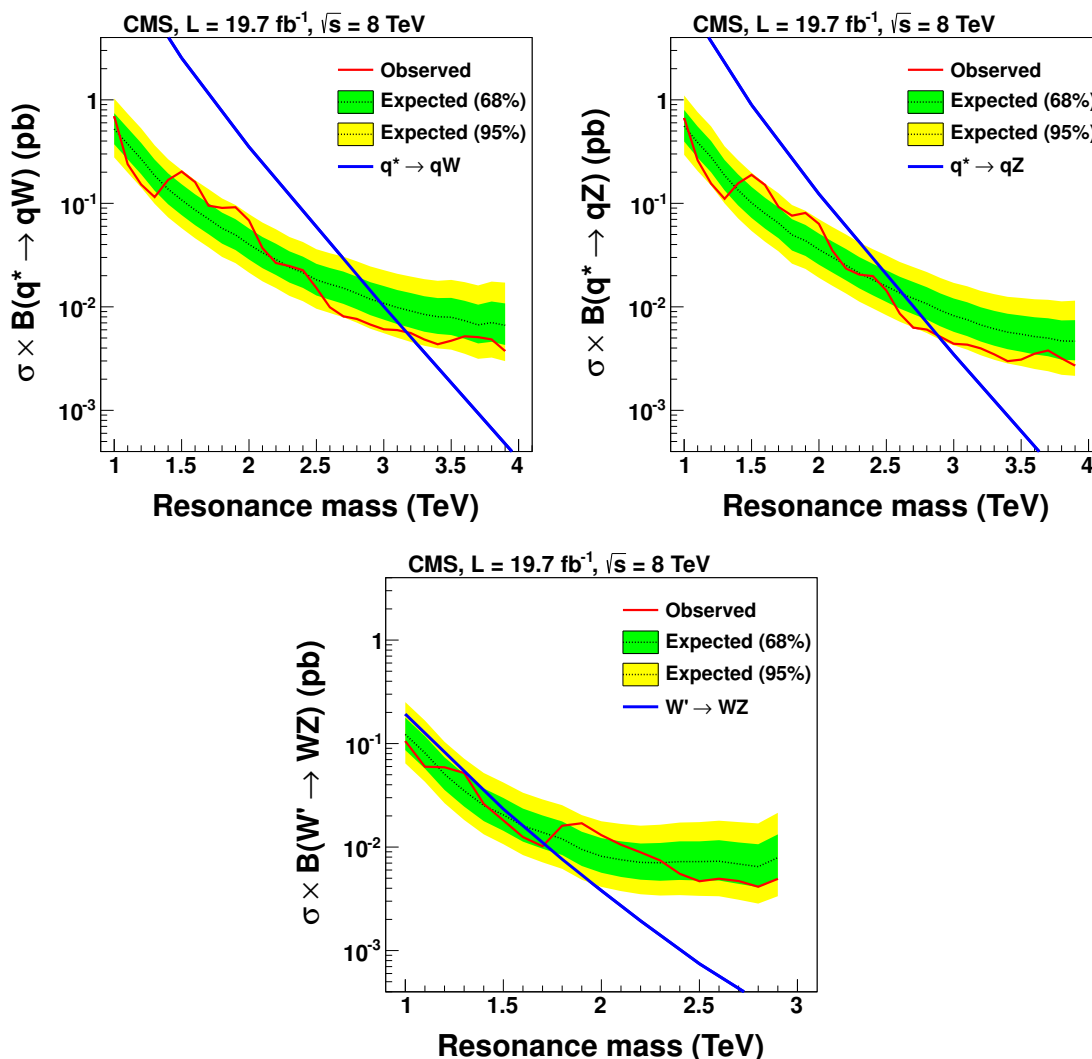


Figure 7. Expected and observed 95% CL limits on the production cross section as a function of the resonance mass for (upper left) qW resonances, (upper right) qZ resonances, and (bottom) WZ resonances, compared to their predicted cross sections for the corresponding benchmark models.

7 Summary

An inclusive sample of multijet events corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.7 fb^{-1} , collected in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ with the CMS detector, is used to measure the W/Z -tagged dijet mass spectrum for the two leading jets, produced within the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$ with a separation in pseudorapidity of $|\Delta\eta| < 1.3$. The generic multijet background is suppressed using jet-substructure tagging techniques that identify vector bosons decaying into $\bar{q}q'$ pairs merged into a single jet. In particular, the invariant mass of pruned jets and the N -subjettiness ratio τ_{21} of each jet are used to reduce the initially overwhelming multijet background. The remaining background is estimated through a fit to smooth analytic functions. With no evidence for a peak on top of the smoothly falling

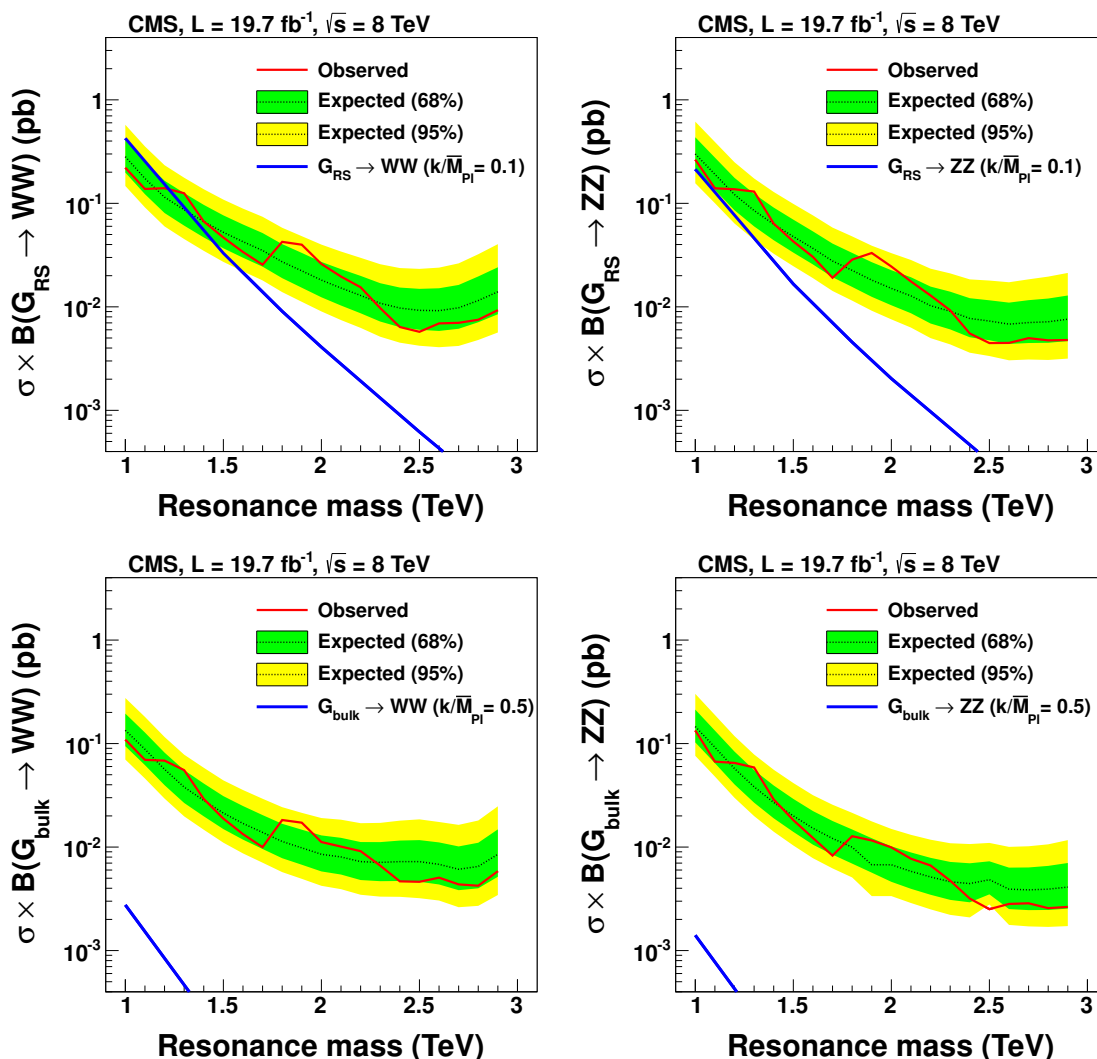


Figure 8. Expected and observed 95% CL limits on the production cross section as a function of the resonance mass for (upper left) $G_{RS} \rightarrow WW$ resonances, (upper right) $G_{RS} \rightarrow ZZ$ resonances, (bottom left) $G_{bulk} \rightarrow WW$ resonances, and (bottom right) $G_{bulk} \rightarrow ZZ$ resonances, compared to the predicted cross sections.

background, lower limits are set at the 95% confidence level on masses of excited quark resonances decaying into qW and qZ at 3.2 and 2.9 TeV, respectively. Randall-Sundrum gravitons G_{RS} decaying into WW are excluded up to 1.2 TeV, and W' bosons decaying into WZ , for masses less than 1.7 TeV. For the first time mass limits are set on $W' \rightarrow WZ$ and $G_{RS} \rightarrow WW$ in the all-jets final state. The mass limits on $q^* \rightarrow qW$, $q^* \rightarrow qZ$, $W' \rightarrow WZ$, $G_{RS} \rightarrow WW$ are the most stringent to date. A model with a “bulk” graviton G_{bulk} that decays into WW or ZZ bosons is also studied, but no mass limits could be set due to the small predicted cross sections.

Acknowledgments

We congratulate our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent performance of the LHC and thank the technical and administrative staffs at CERN and at other CMS institutes for their contributions to the success of the CMS effort. In addition, we gratefully acknowledge the computing centres and personnel of the Worldwide LHC Computing Grid for delivering so effectively the computing infrastructure essential to our analyses. Finally, we acknowledge the enduring support for the construction and operation of the LHC and the CMS detector provided by the following funding agencies: BMWFW and FWF (Austria); FNRS and FWO (Belgium); CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ, and FAPESP (Brazil); MES (Bulgaria); CERN; CAS, MoST, and NSFC (China); COLCIENCIAS (Colombia); MSES and CSF (Croatia); RPF (Cyprus); MoER, ERC IUT and ERDF (Estonia); Academy of Finland, MEC, and HIP (Finland); CEA and CNRS/IN2P3 (France); BMBF, DFG, and HGF (Germany); GSRT (Greece); OTKA and NIH (Hungary); DAE and DST (India); IPM (Iran); SFI (Ireland); INFN (Italy); NRF and WCU (Republic of Korea); LAS (Lithuania); MOE and UM (Malaysia); CINVESTAV, CONACYT, SEP, and UASLP-FAI (Mexico); MBIE (New Zealand); PAEC (Pakistan); MSHE and NSC (Poland); FCT (Portugal); JINR (Dubna); MON, RosAtom, RAS and RFBR (Russia); MESTD (Serbia); SEIDI and CPAN (Spain); Swiss Funding Agencies (Switzerland); MST (Taipei); ThEPCenter, IPST, STAR and NSTDA (Thailand); TUBITAK and TAEK (Turkey); NASU and SFFR (Ukraine); STFC (United Kingdom); DOE and NSF (USA).

Individuals have received support from the Marie-Curie programme and the European Research Council and EPLANET (European Union); the Leventis Foundation; the A. P. Sloan Foundation; the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation; the Belgian Federal Science Policy Office; the Fonds pour la Formation à la Recherche dans l'Industrie et dans l'Agriculture (FRIA-Belgium); the Agentschap voor Innovatie door Wetenschap en Technologie (IWT-Belgium); the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) of the Czech Republic; the Council of Science and Industrial Research, India; the Compagnia di San Paolo (Torino); the HOMING PLUS programme of Foundation for Polish Science, cofinanced by EU, Regional Development Fund; and the Thalís and Aristeia programmes cofinanced by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF.

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

References

- [1] M. Gouzevitch, A. Oliveira, J. Rojo, R. Rosenfeld, G.P. Salam et al., *Scale-invariant resonance tagging in multijet events and new physics in Higgs pair production*, *JHEP* **07** (2013) 148 [[arXiv:1303.6636](https://arxiv.org/abs/1303.6636)] [[INSPIRE](https://inspirehep.net/literature/1108111)].
- [2] CMS collaboration, *Study of jet substructure in pp collisions at 7 TeV in CMS*, CMS Physics Analysis Summary [CMS-PAS-JME-10-013](https://arxiv.org/abs/1010.4254) (2010).

- [3] CMS collaboration, *Identifying hadronically decaying vector bosons merged into a single jet*, CMS Physics Analysis Summary [CMS-PAS-JME-13-006](#) (2013).
- [4] CMS collaboration, *Search for heavy resonances in the W/Z-tagged dijet mass spectrum in pp collisions at 7 TeV*, *Phys. Lett. B* **723** (2013) 280 [[arXiv:1212.1910](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [5] J. Thaler and K. Van Tilburg, *Identifying Boosted Objects with N-subjettiness*, *JHEP* **03** (2011) 015 [[arXiv:1011.2268](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [6] U. Baur, I. Hinchliffe and D. Zeppenfeld, *Excited Quark Production at Hadron Colliders*, *Int. J. Mod. Phys. A* **2** (1987) 1285 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [7] U. Baur, M. Spira and P.M. Zerwas, *Excited Quark and Lepton Production at Hadron Colliders*, *Phys. Rev. D* **42** (1990) 815 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [8] L. Randall and R. Sundrum, *A Large mass hierarchy from a small extra dimension*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **83** (1999) 3370 [[hep-ph/9905221](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [9] L. Randall and R. Sundrum, *An Alternative to compactification*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **83** (1999) 4690 [[hep-th/9906064](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [10] K. Agashe, H. Davoudiasl, G. Perez and A. Soni, *Warped Gravitons at the LHC and Beyond*, *Phys. Rev. D* **76** (2007) 036006 [[hep-ph/0701186](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)] [Erratum in preparation. Private communication with authors].
- [11] O. Antipin, D. Atwood and A. Soni, *Search for RS gravitons via W(L)W(L) decays*, *Phys. Lett. B* **666** (2008) 155 [[arXiv:0711.3175](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [12] O. Antipin and A. Soni, *Towards establishing the spin of warped gravitons*, *JHEP* **10** (2008) 018 [[arXiv:0806.3427](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [13] G. Altarelli, B. Mele and M. Ruiz-Altaba, *Searching for New Heavy Vector Bosons in pp Colliders*, *Z. Phys. C* **45** (1989) 109 [*Erratum ibid.* **C 47** (1990) 676] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [14] CMS collaboration, *Search for narrow resonances using the dijet mass spectrum in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV*, *Phys. Rev. D* **87** (2013) 114015 [[arXiv:1302.4794](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [15] ATLAS collaboration, *ATLAS search for new phenomena in dijet mass and angular distributions using pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV*, *JHEP* **01** (2013) 029 [[arXiv:1210.1718](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [16] R.M. Harris and K. Kousouris, *Searches for Dijet Resonances at Hadron Colliders*, *Int. J. Mod. Phys. A* **26** (2011) 5005 [[arXiv:1110.5302](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [17] ATLAS collaboration, *Search for new phenomena in photon+jet events collected in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV with the ATLAS detector*, *Phys. Lett. B* **728** (2014) 562 [[arXiv:1309.3230](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [18] CDF collaboration, *Search for excited quarks in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **72** (1994) 3004 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [19] D0 collaboration, *Search for a heavy resonance decaying into a Z+ jet final state in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ -TeV using the D0 detector*, *Phys. Rev. D* **74** (2006) 011104 [[hep-ex/0606018](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [20] CMS collaboration, *Search for anomalous production of highly boosted Z bosons decaying to dimuons in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV*, *Phys. Lett. B* **722** (2013) 28 [[arXiv:1210.0867](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].

- [21] CMS collaboration, *Search for a narrow spin-2 resonance decaying to a pair of Z vector bosons in the semileptonic final state*, *Phys. Lett. B* **718** (2013) 1208 [[arXiv:1209.3807](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [22] ATLAS collaboration, *Search for resonant diboson production in the WW/WZ \rightarrow $lvjj$ decay channels with the ATLAS detector at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV*, *Phys. Rev. D* **87** (2013) 112006 [[arXiv:1305.0125](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [23] ATLAS collaboration, *Search for new particles decaying to ZZ using final states with leptons and jets with the ATLAS detector in $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV proton-proton collisions*, *Phys. Lett. B* **712** (2012) 331 [[arXiv:1203.0718](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [24] CDF collaboration, *Search for high-mass resonances decaying into ZZ in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV*, *Phys. Rev. D* **85** (2012) 012008 [[arXiv:1111.3432](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [25] A. Oliveira, *Gravity particles from Warped Extra Dimensions, a review. Part I - KK Graviton*, [arXiv:1404.0102](#) [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [26] CMS collaboration, *Search for new physics in final states with a lepton and missing transverse energy in pp collisions at the LHC*, *Phys. Rev. D* **87** (2013) 072005 [[arXiv:1302.2812](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [27] ATLAS collaboration, *Search for a heavy gauge boson decaying to a charged lepton and a neutrino in 1 fb⁻¹ of pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV using the ATLAS detector*, *Phys. Lett. B* **705** (2011) 28 [[arXiv:1108.1316](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [28] CMS collaboration, *Search for a W' or ρ_{TC} decaying to WZ in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **109** (2012) 141801 [[arXiv:1206.0433](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [29] ATLAS collaboration, *Search for resonant WZ production in the WZ \rightarrow $lv\ell'\ell'$ channel in $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV pp collisions with the ATLAS detector*, *Phys. Rev. D* **85** (2012) 112012 [[arXiv:1204.1648](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [30] CMS collaboration, *The CMS experiment at the CERN LHC*, *2008 JINST* **3** S08004 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [31] Y. Gao, A.V. Gritsan, Z. Guo, K. Melnikov, M. Schulze et al., *Spin determination of single-produced resonances at hadron colliders*, *Phys. Rev. D* **81** (2010) 075022 [[arXiv:1001.3396](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [32] S. Bolognesi, Y. Gao, A.V. Gritsan, K. Melnikov, M. Schulze et al., *On the spin and parity of a single-produced resonance at the LHC*, *Phys. Rev. D* **86** (2012) 095031 [[arXiv:1208.4018](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [33] T. Sjöstrand, S. Mrenna and P.Z. Skands, *PYTHIA 6.4 Physics and Manual*, *JHEP* **05** (2006) 026 [[hep-ph/0603175](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [34] S. Gieseke, D. Grellscheid, K. Hamilton, A. Papaefstathiou, S. Platzer et al., *HERWIG++ 2.5 Release Note*, [arXiv:1102.1672](#) [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [35] GEANT4 collaboration, *GEANT4—a simulation toolkit*, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **506** (2003) 250 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [36] R. Field, *Early LHC Underlying Event Data - Findings and Surprises*, [arXiv:1010.3558](#) [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [37] J. Pumplin, D.R. Stump, J. Huston, H.L. Lai, P.M. Nadolsky et al., *New generation of parton distributions with uncertainties from global QCD analysis*, *JHEP* **07** (2002) 012 [[hep-ph/0201195](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].

- [38] A.D. Martin, R.G. Roberts, W.J. Stirling and R.S. Thorne, *MRST2001: Partons and α_s from precise deep inelastic scattering and Tevatron jet data*, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **23** (2002) 73 [[hep-ph/0110215](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [39] P. Traczyk and G. Wrochna, *Search for Randall-Sundrum graviton excitations in the CMS experiment*, [hep-ex/0207061](#) [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [40] R. Gavin, Y. Li, F. Petriello and S. Quackenbush, *FEWZ 2.0: A code for hadronic Z production at next-to-next-to-leading order*, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **182** (2011) 2388 [[arXiv:1011.3540](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [41] J. Alwall, M. Herquet, F. Maltoni, O. Mattelaer and T. Stelzer, *MadGraph 5: going beyond*, *JHEP* **06** (2011) 128 [[arXiv:1106.0522](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [42] CMS collaboration, *Particle-flow event reconstruction in CMS and performance for jets, taus, and E_T^{miss}* , CMS Physics Analysis Summary [CMS-PAS-PFT-09-001](#) (2009).
- [43] CMS collaboration, *Commissioning of the particle-flow event reconstruction with the first LHC collisions recorded in the CMS detector*, CMS Physics Analysis Summary [CMS-PAS-PFT-10-011](#) (2010).
- [44] M. Wobisch and T. Wengler, *Hadronization corrections to jet cross-sections in deep inelastic scattering*, [hep-ph/9907280](#) [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [45] Y.L. Dokshitzer, G.D. Leder, S. Moretti and B.R. Webber, *Better jet clustering algorithms*, *JHEP* **08** (1997) 001 [[hep-ph/9707323](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [46] M. Cacciari and G.P. Salam, *Dispelling the N^3 myth for the k_t jet-finder*, *Phys. Lett. B* **641** (2006) 57 [[hep-ph/0512210](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [47] M. Cacciari, G.P. Salam and G. Soyez, *FastJet User Manual*, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **72** (2012) 1896 [[arXiv:1111.6097](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [48] M. Cacciari, G.P. Salam and G. Soyez, *The Catchment Area of Jets*, *JHEP* **04** (2008) 005 [[arXiv:0802.1188](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [49] M. Cacciari and G.P. Salam, *Pileup subtraction using jet areas*, *Phys. Lett. B* **659** (2008) 119 [[arXiv:0707.1378](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [50] CMS collaboration, *Determination of Jet Energy Calibration and Transverse Momentum Resolution in CMS*, *2011 JINST* **6** P11002 [[arXiv:1107.4277](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [51] CMS collaboration, *Search for Resonances in the Dijet Mass Spectrum from 7 TeV pp Collisions at CMS*, *Phys. Lett. B* **704** (2011) 123 [[arXiv:1107.4771](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [52] S.D. Ellis, C.K. Vermilion and J.R. Walsh, *Techniques for improved heavy particle searches with jet substructure*, *Phys. Rev. D* **80** (2009) 051501 [[arXiv:0903.5081](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [53] S.D. Ellis, C.K. Vermilion and J.R. Walsh, *Recombination Algorithms and Jet Substructure: Pruning as a Tool for Heavy Particle Searches*, *Phys. Rev. D* **81** (2010) 094023 [[arXiv:0912.0033](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [54] CMS collaboration, *A Cambridge-Aachen (C-A) based Jet Algorithm for boosted top-jet tagging*, [CMS-PAS-JME-09-001](#) (2009).
- [55] CMS collaboration, *Studies of jet mass in dijet and W/Z + jet events*, *JHEP* **05** (2013) 090 [[arXiv:1303.4811](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [56] M. Cacciari, G.P. Salam and G. Soyez, *The Anti- k_T jet clustering algorithm*, *JHEP* **04** (2008) 063 [[arXiv:0802.1189](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].

- [57] J. Thaler and K. Van Tilburg, *Maximizing boosted top identification by minimizing N -subjettiness*, *JHEP* **02** (2012) 093 [[arXiv:1108.2701](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [58] I.W. Stewart, F.J. Tackmann and W.J. Waalewijn, *N -Jettiness: An Inclusive Event Shape to Veto Jets*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **105** (2010) 092002 [[arXiv:1004.2489](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [59] R.G. Lomax and D.L. Hahs-Vaughn, *Statistical concepts: A second course*, Routledge Academic (2007).
- [60] CMS collaboration, *Status of the 8 TeV jet energy corrections and uncertainties based on 11fb^{-1} of data in CMS*, CMS Detector Performance Summary [DP-2013-011](#) (2013).
- [61] CMS Collaboration, *CMS Luminosity Based on Pixel Cluster Counting - Summer 2013 Update*, [CMS-PAS-LUM-13-001](#) (2013).
- [62] A.D. Martin, W.J. Stirling, R.S. Thorne and G. Watt, *Update of parton distributions at NNLO*, *Phys. Lett. B* **652** (2007) 292 [[arXiv:0706.0459](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [63] G. Cowan, K. Cranmer, E. Gross and O. Vitells, *Asymptotic formulae for likelihood-based tests of new physics*, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **71** (2011) 1554 [[arXiv:1007.1727](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [64] A.L. Read, *Presentation of search results: The CL_s technique*, *J. Phys. G* **28** (2002) 2693 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [65] T. Junk, *Confidence level computation for combining searches with small statistics*, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **434** (1999) 435 [[hep-ex/9902006](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [66] ATLAS and CMS collaborations and The LHC Higgs Combination Group, *Procedure for the LHC Higgs boson search combination in Summer 2011*, [CMS-NOTE-2011-005](#) (2011).

The CMS collaboration

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

V. Khachatryan, A.M. Sirunyan, A. Tumasyan

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der OeAW, Wien, Austria

W. Adam, T. Bergauer, M. Dragicevic, J. Erö, C. Fabjan¹, M. Friedl, R. Frühwirth¹, V.M. Ghete, C. Hartl, N. Hörmann, J. Hrubec, M. Jeitler¹, W. Kiesenhofer, V. Knünz, M. Krammer¹, I. Krätschmer, D. Liko, I. Mikulec, D. Rabady², B. Rahbaran, H. Rohringer, R. Schöfbeck, J. Strauss, A. Taurok, W. Treberer-Treberspurg, W. Waltenberger, C.-E. Wulz¹

National Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Belarus

V. Mossolov, N. Shumeiko, J. Suarez Gonzalez

Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

S. Alderweireldt, M. Bansal, S. Bansal, T. Cornelis, E.A. De Wolf, X. Janssen, A. Knutsson, S. Luyckx, S. Ochesanu, B. Roland, R. Rougny, M. Van De Klundert, H. Van Haevermaet, P. Van Mechelen, N. Van Remortel, A. Van Spilbeeck

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

F. Blekman, S. Blyweert, J. D'Hondt, N. Daci, N. Heracleous, A. Kalogeropoulos, J. Keaveney, T.J. Kim, S. Lowette, M. Maes, A. Olbrechts, Q. Python, D. Strom, S. Tavernier, W. Van Doninck, P. Van Mulders, G.P. Van Onsem, I. Villella

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

C. Caillol, B. Clerbaux, G. De Lentdecker, D. Dobur, L. Favart, A.P.R. Gay, A. Grebenyuk, A. Léonard, A. Mohammadi, L. Perniè², T. Reis, T. Seva, L. Thomas, C. Vander Velde, P. Vanlaer, J. Wang

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

V. Adler, K. Beernaert, L. Benucci, A. Cimmino, S. Costantini, S. Crucy, S. Dildick, A. Fagot, G. Garcia, B. Klein, J. Mccartin, A.A. Ocampo Rios, D. Ryckbosch, S. Salva Diblen, M. Sigamani, N. Strobbe, F. Thyssen, M. Tytgat, E. Yazgan, N. Zaganidis

Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

S. Basegmez, C. Beluffi³, G. Bruno, R. Castello, A. Caudron, L. Ceard, G.G. Da Silveira, C. Delaere, T. du Pree, D. Favart, L. Forthomme, A. Giammanco⁴, J. Hollar, P. Jez, M. Komm, V. Lemaître, J. Liao, C. Nuttens, D. Pagano, A. Pin, K. Piotrkowski, A. Popov⁵, L. Quertenmont, M. Selvaggi, M. Vidal Marono, J.M. Vizan Garcia

Université de Mons, Mons, Belgium

N. Belyi, T. Caebergs, E. Daubie, G.H. Hammad

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

G.A. Alves, M. Correa Martins Junior, T. Dos Reis Martins, M.E. Pol

Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

W.L. Aldá Júnior, W. Carvalho, J. Chinellato⁶, A. Custódio, E.M. Da Costa, D. De Jesus Damiao, C. De Oliveira Martins, S. Fonseca De Souza, H. Malbouisson, M. Malek, D. Matos Figueiredo, L. Mundim, H. Nogima, W.L. Prado Da Silva, J. Santaolalla, A. Santoro, A. Sznajder, E.J. Tonelli Manganote⁶, A. Vilela Pereira

Universidade Estadual Paulista ^a, Universidade Federal do ABC ^b, São Paulo, Brazil

C.A. Bernardes^b, F.A. Dias^{a,7}, T.R. Fernandez Perez Tomei^a, E.M. Gregores^b, P.G. Mercadante^b, S.F. Novaes^a, Sandra S. Padula^a

Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria

A. Aleksandrov, V. Genchev², P. Iaydjiev, A. Marinov, S. Piperov, M. Rodozov, G. Sultanov, M. Vutova

University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

A. Dimitrov, I. Glushkov, R. Hadjiiska, V. Kozhuharov, L. Litov, B. Pavlov, P. Petkov

Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China

J.G. Bian, G.M. Chen, H.S. Chen, M. Chen, R. Du, C.H. Jiang, D. Liang, S. Liang, R. Plestina⁸, J. Tao, X. Wang, Z. Wang

State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China

C. Asawatangtrakuldee, Y. Ban, Y. Guo, Q. Li, W. Li, S. Liu, Y. Mao, S.J. Qian, D. Wang, L. Zhang, W. Zou

Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

C. Avila, L.F. Chaparro Sierra, C. Florez, J.P. Gomez, B. Gomez Moreno, J.C. Sanabria

Technical University of Split, Split, Croatia

N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, D. Polic, I. Puljak

University of Split, Split, Croatia

Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac

Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia

V. Brigljevic, K. Kadija, J. Luetic, D. Mekterovic, L. Sudic

University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

A. Attikis, G. Mavromanolakis, J. Mousa, C. Nicolaou, F. Ptochos, P.A. Razis

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

M. Bodlak, M. Finger, M. Finger Jr.

Academy of Scientific Research and Technology of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Egyptian Network of High Energy Physics, Cairo, Egypt

Y. Assran⁹, S. Elgammal¹⁰, M.A. Mahmoud¹¹, A. Radi^{10,12}

National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

M. Kadastik, M. Murumaa, M. Raidal, A. Tiko

Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

P. Eerola, G. Fedi, M. Voutilainen

Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland

J. Härkönen, V. Karimäki, R. Kinnunen, M.J. Kortelainen, T. Lampén, K. Lassila-Perini, S. Lehti, T. Lindén, P. Luukka, T. Mäenpää, T. Peltola, E. Tuominen, J. Tuominiemi, E. Tuovinen, L. Wendland

Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland

T. Tuuva

DSM/IRFU, CEA/Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

M. Besancon, F. Couderc, M. Dejardin, D. Denegri, B. Fabbro, J.L. Faure, C. Favaro, F. Ferri, S. Ganjour, A. Givernaud, P. Gras, G. Hamel de Monchenault, P. Jarry, E. Locci, J. Malcles, A. Nayak, J. Rander, A. Rosowsky, M. Titov

Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France

S. Baffioni, F. Beaudette, P. Busson, C. Charlot, T. Dahms, M. Dalchenko, L. Dobrzynski, N. Filipovic, A. Florent, R. Granier de Cassagnac, L. Mastrolorenzo, P. Miné, C. Mironov, I.N. Naranjo, M. Nguyen, C. Ochando, P. Paganini, R. Salerno, J.B. Sauvan, Y. Sirois, C. Veelken, Y. Yilmaz, A. Zabi

Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, FranceJ.-L. Agram¹³, J. Andrea, A. Aubin, D. Bloch, J.-M. Brom, E.C. Chabert, C. Collard, E. Conte¹³, J.-C. Fontaine¹³, D. Gelé, U. Goerlach, C. Goetzmann, A.-C. Le Bihan, P. Van Hove**Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucleaire et de Physique des Particules, CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne, France**

S. Gadrat

Université de Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, CNRS-IN2P3, Institut de Physique Nucléaire de Lyon, Villeurbanne, FranceS. Beauceron, N. Beaupere, G. Boudoul², S. Brochet, C.A. Carrillo Montoya, A. Carvalho Antunes De Oliveira, J. Chasserat, R. Chierici, D. Contardo², P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, J. Fan, J. Fay, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, B. Ille, T. Kurca, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, S. Perries, J.D. Ruiz Alvarez, D. Sabes, L. Sgandurra, V. Sordini, M. Vander Donckt, P. Verdier, S. Viret, H. Xiao**Institute of High Energy Physics and Informatization, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia**Z. Tsamalaidze¹⁴**RWTH Aachen University, I. Physikalisches Institut, Aachen, Germany**C. Autermann, S. Beranek, M. Bontenackels, B. Calpas, M. Edelhoff, L. Feld, O. Hindrichs, K. Klein, A. Ostapchuk, A. Perieanu, F. Raupach, J. Sammet, S. Schael, D. Sprenger, H. Weber, B. Wittmer, V. Zhukov⁵**RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany**

M. Ata, J. Caudron, E. Dietz-Laursonn, D. Duchardt, M. Erdmann, R. Fischer, A. Güth, T. Hebbeker, C. Heidemann, K. Hoepfner, D. Klingebiel, S. Knutzen, P. Kreuzer, M. Merschmeyer, A. Meyer, M. Olschewski, K. Padeken, P. Papacz, H. Reithler, S.A. Schmitz, L. Sonnenschein, D. Teyssier, S. Thüer, M. Weber

RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut B, Aachen, GermanyV. Cherepanov, Y. Erdogan, G. Flügge, H. Geenen, M. Geisler, W. Haj Ahmad, F. Hoehle, B. Kargoll, T. Kress, Y. Kuessel, J. Lingemann², A. Nowack, I.M. Nugent, L. Perchalla, O. Pooth, A. Stahl

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

I. Asin, N. Bartosik, J. Behr, W. Behrenhoff, U. Behrens, A.J. Bell, M. Bergholz¹⁵, A. Bethani, K. Borrás, A. Burgmeier, A. Cakir, L. Calligaris, A. Campbell, S. Choudhury, F. Costanza, C. Diez Pardos, S. Dooling, T. Dorland, G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein, T. Eichhorn, G. Flucke, J. Garay Garcia, A. Geiser, P. Gunnellini, J. Hauk, G. Hellwig, M. Hempel, D. Horton, H. Jung, M. Kasemann, P. Katsas, J. Kieseler, C. Kleinwort, D. Krücker, W. Lange, J. Leonard, K. Lipka, A. Lobanov, W. Lohmann¹⁵, B. Lutz, R. Mankel, I. Marfin, I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann, A.B. Meyer, J. Mnich, A. Mussgiller, S. Naumann-Emme, O. Novgorodova, F. Nowak, E. Ntomari, H. Perrey, D. Pitzl, R. Placakyte, A. Raspereza, P.M. Ribeiro Cipriano, E. Ron, M.Ö. Sahin, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, P. Saxena, R. Schmidt¹⁵, T. Schoerner-Sadenius, M. Schröder, S. Spannagel, A.D.R. Vargas Trevino, R. Walsh, C. Wissing

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

M. Aldaya Martin, V. Blobel, M. Centis Vignali, J. Erfle, E. Garutti, K. Goebel, M. Görner, M. Gosselink, J. Haller, R.S. Höing, H. Kirschenmann, R. Klanner, R. Kogler, J. Lange, T. Lapsien, T. Lenz, I. Marchesini, J. Ott, T. Peiffer, N. Pietsch, D. Rathjens, C. Sander, H. Schettler, P. Schleper, E. Schlieckau, A. Schmidt, M. Seidel, J. Sibille¹⁶, V. Sola, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, D. Troendle, E. Usai, L. Vanelderen

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany

C. Barth, C. Baus, J. Berger, C. Böser, E. Butz, T. Chwalek, W. De Boer, A. Descroix, A. Dierlamm, M. Feindt, F. Hartmann², T. Hauth², U. Husemann, I. Katkov⁵, A. Kornmayer², E. Kuznetsova, P. Lobelle Pardo, M.U. Mozer, Th. Müller, A. Nürnberg, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, F. Ratnikov, S. Röcker, H.J. Simonis, F.M. Stober, R. Ulrich, J. Wagner-Kuhr, S. Wayand, T. Weiler, R. Wolf

Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics (INPP), NCSR Demokritos, Aghia Paraskevi, Greece

G. Anagnostou, G. Daskalakis, T. Gerasis, V.A. Giakoumopoulou, A. Kyriakis, D. Loukas, A. Markou, C. Markou, A. Psallidas, I. Topsis-Giotis

University of Athens, Athens, Greece

L. Gouskos, A. Panagiotou, N. Saoulidou, E. Stiliaris

University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece

X. Aslanoglou, I. Evangelou, G. Flouris, C. Foudas, P. Kokkas, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, E. Paradas

Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary

G. Bencze, C. Hajdu, P. Hidas, D. Horvath¹⁷, F. Sikler, V. Veszpremi, G. Vesztergombi¹⁸, A.J. Zsigmond

Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary

N. Beni, S. Czellar, J. Karancsi¹⁹, J. Molnar, J. Palinkas, Z. Szillasi

University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

P. Raics, Z.L. Trocsanyi, B. Ujvari

National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India

S.K. Swain

Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

S.B. Beri, V. Bhatnagar, N. Dhingra, R. Gupta, A.K. Kalsi, M. Kaur, M. Mittal, N. Nishu, J.B. Singh

University of Delhi, Delhi, India

Ashok Kumar, Arun Kumar, S. Ahuja, A. Bhardwaj, B.C. Choudhary, A. Kumar, S. Malhotra, M. Naimuddin, K. Ranjan, V. Sharma

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India

S. Banerjee, S. Bhattacharya, K. Chatterjee, S. Dutta, B. Gomber, Sa. Jain, Sh. Jain, R. Khurana, A. Modak, S. Mukherjee, D. Roy, S. Sarkar, M. Sharan

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India

A. Abdulsalam, D. Dutta, S. Kailas, V. Kumar, A.K. Mohanty², L.M. Pant, P. Shukla, A. Topkar

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - EHEP, Mumbai, India

T. Aziz, R.M. Chatterjee, S. Ganguly, S. Ghosh, M. Guchait²⁰, A. Gurtu²¹, G. Kole, S. Kumar, M. Maity²², G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, G.B. Mohanty, B. Parida, K. Sudhakar, N. Wickramage²³

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - HECR, Mumbai, India

S. Banerjee, R.K. Dewanjee, S. Dugad

Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), Tehran, Iran

H. Bakhshiansohi, H. Behnamian, S.M. Etesami²⁴, A. Fahim²⁵, R. Goldouzian, A. Jafari, M. Khakzad, M. Mohammadi Najafabadi, M. Naseri, S. Paktinat Mehdiabadi, B. Safarzadeh²⁶, M. Zeinali

University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

M. Felcini, M. Grunewald

INFN Sezione di Bari ^a, Università di Bari ^b, Politecnico di Bari ^c, Bari, Italy

M. Abbrescia^{a,b}, L. Barbone^{a,b}, C. Calabria^{a,b}, S.S. Chhibra^{a,b}, A. Colaleo^a, D. Creanza^{a,c}, N. De Filippis^{a,c}, M. De Palma^{a,b}, L. Fiore^a, G. Iaselli^{a,c}, G. Maggi^{a,c}, M. Maggi^a, S. My^{a,c}, S. Nuzzo^{a,b}, A. Pompili^{a,b}, G. Pugliese^{a,c}, R. Radogna^{a,b,2}, G. Selvaggi^{a,b}, L. Silvestris^{a,2}, G. Singh^{a,b}, R. Venditti^{a,b}, P. Verwilligen^a, G. Zito^a

INFN Sezione di Bologna ^a, Università di Bologna ^b, Bologna, Italy

G. Abbiendi^a, A.C. Benvenuti^a, D. Bonacorsi^{a,b}, S. Braibant-Giacomelli^{a,b}, L. Brigliadori^{a,b}, R. Campanini^{a,b}, P. Capiluppi^{a,b}, A. Castro^{a,b}, F.R. Cavallo^a, G. Codispoti^{a,b}, M. Cuffiani^{a,b}, G.M. Dallavalle^a, F. Fabbri^a, A. Fanfani^{a,b}, D. Fasanella^{a,b}, P. Giacomelli^a, C. Grandi^a, L. Guiducci^{a,b}, S. Marcellini^a, G. Masetti^{a,2}, A. Montanari^a, F.L. Navarria^{a,b}, A. Perrotta^a, F. Primavera^{a,b}, A.M. Rossi^{a,b}, T. Rovelli^{a,b}, G.P. Siroli^{a,b}, N. Tosi^{a,b}, R. Travaglini^{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Catania ^a, Università di Catania ^b, CSFNSM ^c, Catania, Italy

S. Albergo^{a,b}, G. Cappello^a, M. Chiorboli^{a,b}, S. Costa^{a,b}, F. Giordano^{a,c,2}, R. Potenza^{a,b}, A. Tricomi^{a,b}, C. Tuve^{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Firenze ^a, Università di Firenze ^b, Firenze, Italy

G. Barbagli^a, V. Ciulli^{a,b}, C. Civinini^a, R. D'Alessandro^{a,b}, E. Focardi^{a,b}, E. Gallo^a, S. Gozzi^{a,b}, V. Gori^{a,b,2}, P. Lenzi^{a,b}, M. Meschini^a, S. Paoletti^a, G. Sguazzoni^a, A. Tropiano^{a,b}

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

L. Benussi, S. Bianco, F. Fabbri, D. Piccolo

INFN Sezione di Genova ^a, Università di Genova ^b, Genova, Italy

F. Ferro^a, M. Lo Vetere^{a,b}, E. Robutti^a, S. Tosi^{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca ^a, Università di Milano-Bicocca ^b, Milano, Italy

M.E. Dinardo^{a,b}, S. Fiorendi^{a,b,2}, S. Gennai^{a,2}, R. Gerosa², A. Ghezzi^{a,b}, P. Govoni^{a,b}, M.T. Lucchini^{a,b,2}, S. Malvezzi^a, R.A. Manzoni^{a,b}, A. Martelli^{a,b}, B. Marzocchi, D. Menasce^a, L. Moroni^a, M. Paganoni^{a,b}, D. Pedrini^a, S. Ragazzi^{a,b}, N. Redaelli^a, T. Tabarelli de Fatis^{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Napoli ^a, Università di Napoli 'Federico II' ^b, Università della Basilicata (Potenza) ^c, Università G. Marconi (Roma) ^d, Napoli, Italy

S. Buontempo^a, N. Cavallo^{a,c}, S. Di Guida^{a,d,2}, F. Fabozzi^{a,c}, A.O.M. Iorio^{a,b}, L. Lista^a, S. Meola^{a,d,2}, M. Merola^a, P. Paolucci^{a,2}

INFN Sezione di Padova ^a, Università di Padova ^b, Università di Trento (Trento) ^c, Padova, Italy

P. Azzi^a, N. Bacchetta^a, D. Bisello^{a,b}, A. Branca^{a,b}, R. Carlin^{a,b}, P. Checchia^a, M. Dall'Osso^{a,b}, T. Dorigo^a, U. Dosselli^a, M. Galanti^{a,b}, F. Gasparini^{a,b}, U. Gasparini^{a,b}, P. Giubilato^{a,b}, A. Gozzelino^a, K. Kanishchev^{a,c}, S. Lacaprara^a, M. Margoni^{a,b}, A.T. Meneguzzo^{a,b}, J. Pazzini^{a,b}, N. Pozzobon^{a,b}, P. Ronchese^{a,b}, F. Simonetto^{a,b}, E. Torassa^a, M. Tosi^{a,b}, P. Zotto^{a,b}, A. Zucchetta^{a,b}, G. Zumerle^{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Pavia ^a, Università di Pavia ^b, Pavia, Italy

M. Gabusi^{a,b}, S.P. Ratti^{a,b}, C. Riccardi^{a,b}, P. Salvini^a, P. Vitulo^{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Perugia ^a, Università di Perugia ^b, Perugia, Italy

M. Biasini^{a,b}, G.M. Bilei^a, D. Ciangottini^{a,b}, L. Fanò^{a,b}, P. Lariccia^{a,b}, G. Mantovani^{a,b}, M. Menichelli^a, F. Romeo^{a,b}, A. Saha^a, A. Santocchia^{a,b}, A. Spiezia^{a,b,2}

INFN Sezione di Pisa ^a, Università di Pisa ^b, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa ^c, Pisa, Italy

K. Androsov^{a,27}, P. Azzurri^a, G. Bagliesi^a, J. Bernardini^a, T. Boccali^a, G. Broccolo^{a,c}, R. Castaldi^a, M.A. Ciocci^{a,27}, R. Dell'Orso^a, S. Donato^{a,c}, F. Fiori^{a,c}, L. Foà^{a,c}, A. Giassi^a, M.T. Grippo^{a,27}, F. Ligabue^{a,c}, T. Lomtadze^a, L. Martini^{a,b}, A. Messineo^{a,b}, C.S. Moon^{a,28}, F. Palla^{a,2}, A. Rizzi^{a,b}, A. Savoy-Navarro^{a,29}, A.T. Serban^a, P. Spagnolo^a, P. Squillacioti^{a,27}, R. Tenchini^a, G. Tonelli^{a,b}, A. Venturi^a, P.G. Verdini^a, C. Vernieri^{a,c,2}

INFN Sezione di Roma ^a, Università di Roma ^b, Roma, Italy

L. Barone^{a,b}, F. Cavallari^a, D. Del Re^{a,b}, M. Diemoz^a, M. Grassi^{a,b}, C. Jorda^a, E. Longo^{a,b}, F. Margaroli^{a,b}, P. Meridiani^a, F. Micheli^{a,b,2}, S. Nourbakhsh^{a,b}, G. Organtini^{a,b}, R. Paramatti^a, S. Rahatlou^{a,b}, C. Rovelli^a, F. Santanastasio^{a,b}, L. Soffi^{a,b,2}, P. Traczyk^{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Torino ^a, Università di Torino ^b, Università del Piemonte Orientale (Novara) ^c, Torino, Italy

N. Amapane^{a,b}, R. Arcidiacono^{a,c}, S. Argiro^{a,b,2}, M. Arneodo^{a,c}, R. Bellan^{a,b}, C. Biino^a, N. Cartiglia^a, S. Casasso^{a,b,2}, M. Costa^{a,b}, A. Degano^{a,b}, N. Demaria^a, L. Finco^{a,b}, C. Mariotti^a, S. Maselli^a, E. Migliore^{a,b}, V. Monaco^{a,b}, M. Musich^a, M.M. Obertino^{a,c,2}, G. Ortona^{a,b}, L. Pacher^{a,b}, N. Pastrone^a, M. Pelliccioni^a, G.L. Pinna Angioni^{a,b}, A. Potenza^{a,b}, A. Romero^{a,b}, M. Ruspa^{a,c}, R. Sacchi^{a,b}, A. Solano^{a,b}, A. Staiano^a, U. Tamponi^a

INFN Sezione di Trieste ^a, Università di Trieste ^b, Trieste, Italy

S. Belforte^a, V. Candelise^{a,b}, M. Casarsa^a, F. Cossutti^a, G. Della Ricca^{a,b}, B. Gobbo^a, C. La Licata^{a,b}, M. Marone^{a,b}, D. Montanino^{a,b}, A. Schizzi^{a,b,2}, T. Umer^{a,b}, A. Zanetti^a

Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Korea

S. Chang, A. Kropivnitskaya, S.K. Nam

Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea

D.H. Kim, G.N. Kim, M.S. Kim, D.J. Kong, S. Lee, Y.D. Oh, H. Park, A. Sakharov, D.C. Son

Chonnam National University, Institute for Universe and Elementary Particles, Kwangju, Korea

J.Y. Kim, S. Song

Korea University, Seoul, Korea

S. Choi, D. Gyun, B. Hong, M. Jo, H. Kim, Y. Kim, B. Lee, K.S. Lee, S.K. Park, Y. Roh

University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea

M. Choi, J.H. Kim, I.C. Park, S. Park, G. Ryu, M.S. Ryu

Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea

Y. Choi, Y.K. Choi, J. Goh, E. Kwon, J. Lee, H. Seo, I. Yu

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

A. Juodagalvis

National Centre for Particle Physics, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

J.R. Komaragiri

Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del IPN, Mexico City, Mexico

H. Castilla-Valdez, E. De La Cruz-Burelo, I. Heredia-de La Cruz³⁰, R. Lopez-Fernandez, A. Sanchez-Hernandez

Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico

S. Carrillo Moreno, F. Vazquez Valencia

Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

I. Pedraza, H.A. Salazar Ibarguen

Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, Mexico

E. Casimiro Linares, A. Morelos Pineda

University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

D. Krofcheck

University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

P.H. Butler, S. Reucroft

National Centre for Physics, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan

A. Ahmad, M. Ahmad, Q. Hassan, H.R. Hoorani, S. Khalid, W.A. Khan, T. Khurshid, M.A. Shah, M. Shoaib

National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland

H. Bialkowska, M. Bluj³¹, B. Boimska, T. Frueboes, M. Górski, M. Kazana, K. Nawrocki, K. Romanowska-Rybinska, M. Szleper, P. Zalewski

Institute of Experimental Physics, Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

G. Brona, K. Bunkowski, M. Cwiok, W. Dominik, K. Doroba, A. Kalinowski, M. Konecki, J. Krolikowski, M. Misiura, M. Olszewski, W. Wolszczak

Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas, Lisboa, Portugal

P. Bargassa, C. Beirão Da Cruz E Silva, P. Faccioli, P.G. Ferreira Parracho, M. Gallinaro, F. Nguyen, J. Rodrigues Antunes, J. Seixas, J. Varela, P. Vischia

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

S. Afanasiev, P. Bunin, M. Gavrilenko, I. Golutvin, I. Gorbunov, A. Kamenev, V. Karjavin, V. Konoplyanikov, A. Lanev, A. Malakhov, V. Matveev³², P. Moiseenz, V. Palichik, V. Perelygin, S. Shmatov, N. Skatchkov, V. Smirnov, A. Zarubin

Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina (St. Petersburg), Russia

V. Golovtsov, Y. Ivanov, V. Kim³³, P. Levchenko, V. Murzin, V. Oreshkin, I. Smirnov, V. Sulimov, L. Uvarov, S. Vavilov, A. Vorobyev, An. Vorobyev

Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

Yu. Andreev, A. Dermenev, S. Gninenko, N. Golubev, M. Kirsanov, N. Krasnikov, A. Pashenkov, D. Tlisov, A. Toropin

Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia

V. Epshteyn, V. Gavrilov, N. Lychkovskaya, V. Popov, G. Safronov, S. Semenov, A. Spiridonov, V. Stolin, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin

P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia

V. Andreev, M. Azarkin, I. Dremin, M. Kirakosyan, A. Leonidov, G. Mesyats, S.V. Rusakov, A. Vinogradov

Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

A. Belyaev, E. Boos, M. Dubinin⁷, L. Dudko, A. Ershov, A. Gribushin, V. Klyukhin, O. Kodolova, I. Lokhtin, S. Obraztsov, S. Petrushanko, V. Savrin, A. Snigirev

State Research Center of Russian Federation, Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia

I. Azhgirey, I. Bayshev, S. Bitioukov, V. Kachanov, A. Kalinin, D. Konstantinov, V. Krychkin, V. Petrov, R. Ryutin, A. Sobol, L. Tourtchanovitch, S. Troshin, N. Tyurin, A. Uzunian, A. Volkov

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia

P. Adzic³⁴, M. Dordevic, M. Ekmedzic, J. Milosevic

Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Madrid, Spain

J. Alcaraz Maestre, C. Battilana, E. Calvo, M. Cerrada, M. Chamizo Llatas², N. Colino, B. De La Cruz, A. Delgado Peris, D. Domínguez Vázquez, A. Escalante Del Valle, C. Fernandez Bedoya, J.P. Fernández Ramos, J. Flix, M.C. Fouz, P. Garcia-Abia, O. Gonzalez Lopez, S. Goy Lopez, J.M. Hernandez, M.I. Josa, G. Merino, E. Navarro De Martino, A. Pérez-Calero Yzquierdo, J. Puerta Pelayo, A. Quintario Olmeda, I. Redondo, L. Romero, M.S. Soares

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

C. Albajar, J.F. de Trocóniz, M. Missiroli

Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

H. Brun, J. Cuevas, J. Fernandez Menendez, S. Folgueras, I. Gonzalez Caballero, L. Lloret Iglesias

Instituto de Física de Cantabria (IFCA), CSIC-Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, Spain

J.A. Brochero Cifuentes, I.J. Cabrillo, A. Calderon, J. Duarte Campderros, M. Fernandez, G. Gomez, A. Graziano, A. Lopez Virto, J. Marco, R. Marco, C. Martinez Rivero, F. Matorras, F.J. Munoz Sanchez, J. Piedra Gomez, T. Rodrigo, A.Y. Rodríguez-Marrero, A. Ruiz-Jimeno, L. Scodellaro, I. Vila, R. Vilar Cortabitarte

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

D. Abbaneo, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, M. Bachtis, P. Baillon, A.H. Ball, D. Barney, A. Benaglia, J. Bendavid, L. Benhabib, J.F. Benitez, C. Bernet⁸, G. Bianchi, P. Bloch, A. Bocci, A. Bonato, O. Bondu, C. Botta, H. Breuker, T. Camporesi, G. Cerminara, T. Christiansen, S. Colafranceschi³⁵, M. D'Alfonso, D. d'Enterria, A. Dabrowski, A. David, F. De Guio, A. De Roeck, S. De Visscher, M. Dobson, N. Dupont-Sagorin, A. Elliott-Peisert, J. Eugster, G. Franzoni, W. Funk, M. Giffels, D. Gigi, K. Gill, D. Giordano, M. Girone, F. Glege, R. Guida, S. Gundacker, M. Guthoff, J. Hammer, M. Hansen, P. Harris, J. Hegeman, V. Innocente, P. Janot, K. Kousouris, K. Krajczar, P. Lecoq, C. Lourenço, N. Magini, L. Malgeri, M. Mannelli, L. Masetti, F. Meijers, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, F. Moortgat, S. Morovic, M. Mulders, P. Musella, L. Orsini, L. Pape, E. Perez, L. Perrozzi, A. Petrilli, G. Petrucciani, A. Pfeiffer, M. Pierini, M. Pimiä, D. Piparo, M. Plagge, A. Racz, G. Rolandi³⁶, M. Rovere, H. Sakulin, C. Schäfer, C. Schwick, S. Sekmen, A. Sharma, P. Siegrist, P. Silva, M. Simon, P. Sphicas³⁷, D. Spiga, J. Steggemann, B. Stieger, M. Stoye, D. Treille, A. Tsiros, G.I. Veres¹⁸, J.R. Vlimant, N. Wardle, H.K. Wöhri, W.D. Zeuner

Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland

W. Bertl, K. Deiters, W. Erdmann, R. Horisberger, Q. Ingram, H.C. Kaestli, S. König, D. Kotlinski, U. Langenegger, D. Renker, T. Rohe

Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

F. Bachmair, L. Bäni, L. Bianchini, P. Bortignon, M.A. Buchmann, B. Casal, N. Chanon, A. Deisher, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Donegà, M. Dünser, P. Eller, C. Grab, D. Hits, W. Lustermann, B. Mangano, A.C. Marini, P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, D. Meister, N. Mohr, C. Nägeli³⁸, P. Nef, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, F. Pandolfi, F. Pauss, M. Peruzzi, M. Quittnat, L. Rebane, F.J. Ronga, M. Rossini, A. Starodumov³⁹, M. Takahashi, K. Theofilatos, R. Wallny, H.A. Weber

Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland

C. AMSLER⁴⁰, M.F. Canelli, V. Chiochia, A. De Cosa, A. Hinzmann, T. Hreus, M. Ivova Rikova, B. Kilminster, B. Millan Mejias, J. Ngadiuba, P. Robmann, H. Snoek, S. Taroni, M. Verzetti, Y. Yang

National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan

M. Cardaci, K.H. Chen, C. Ferro, C.M. Kuo, W. Lin, Y.J. Lu, R. Volpe, S.S. Yu

National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan

P. Chang, Y.H. Chang, Y.W. Chang, Y. Chao, K.F. Chen, P.H. Chen, C. Dietz, U. Grundler, W.-S. Hou, K.Y. Kao, Y.J. Lei, Y.F. Liu, R.-S. Lu, D. Majumder, E. Petrakou, X. Shi, Y.M. Tzeng, R. Wilken

Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

B. Asavapibhop, N. Srimanobhas, N. Suwonjandee

Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey

A. Adiguzel, M.N. Bakirci⁴¹, S. Cerci⁴², C. Dozen, I. Dumanoglu, E. Eskut, S. Girgis, G. Gokbulut, E. Gurpinar, I. Hos, E.E. Kangal, A. Kayis Topaksu, G. Onengut⁴³, K. Ozdemir, S. Ozturk⁴¹, A. Polatoz, K. Sogut⁴⁴, D. Sunar Cerci⁴², B. Tali⁴², H. Topakli⁴¹, M. Vergili

Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey

I.V. Akin, B. Bilin, S. Bilmis, H. Gamsizkan, G. Karapinar⁴⁵, K. Ocalan, U.E. Surat, M. Yalvac, M. Zeyrek

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey

E. Gülmez, B. Isildak⁴⁶, M. Kaya⁴⁷, O. Kaya⁴⁷

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

H. Bahtiyar⁴⁸, E. Barlas, K. Cankocak, F.I. Vardarli, M. Yücel

National Scientific Center, Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology, Kharkov, Ukraine

L. Levchuk, P. Sorokin

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

J.J. Brooke, E. Clement, D. Cussans, H. Flacher, R. Frazier, J. Goldstein, M. Grimes, G.P. Heath, H.F. Heath, J. Jacob, L. Kreczko, C. Lucas, Z. Meng, D.M. Newbold⁴⁹, S. Paramesvaran, A. Poll, S. Senkin, V.J. Smith, T. Williams

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

K.W. Bell, A. Belyaev⁵⁰, C. Brew, R.M. Brown, D.J.A. Cockerill, J.A. Coughlan, K. Harder, S. Harper, E. Olaiya, D. Petyt, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous, A. Thea, I.R. Tomalin, W.J. Womersley, S.D. Worm

Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

M. Baber, R. Bainbridge, O. Buchmuller, D. Burton, D. Colling, N. Cripps, M. Cutajar, P. Dauncey, G. Davies, M. Della Negra, P. Dunne, W. Ferguson, J. Fulcher, D. Futyan, A. Gilbert, G. Hall, G. Iles, M. Jarvis, G. Karapostoli, M. Kenzie, R. Lane, R. Lucas⁴⁹, L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, S. Malik, J. Marrouche, B. Mathias, J. Nash, A. Nikitenko³⁹, J. Pela, M. Pesaresi, K. Petridis, D.M. Raymond, S. Rogerson, A. Rose, C. Seez, P. Sharp[†], A. Tapper, M. Vazquez Acosta, T. Virdee

Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom

J.E. Cole, P.R. Hobson, A. Khan, P. Kyberd, D. Leggat, D. Leslie, W. Martin, I.D. Reid, P. Symonds, L. Teodorescu, M. Turner

Baylor University, Waco, USA

J. Dittmann, K. Hatakeyama, A. Kasmi, H. Liu, T. Scarborough

The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA

O. Charaf, S.I. Cooper, C. Henderson, P. Rumerio

Boston University, Boston, USA

A. Avetisyan, T. Bose, C. Fantasia, A. Heister, P. Lawson, C. Richardson, J. Rohlf, D. Sperka, J. St. John, L. Sulak

Brown University, Providence, USA

J. Alimena, S. Bhattacharya, G. Christopher, D. Cutts, Z. Demiragli, A. Ferapontov, A. Garabedian, U. Heintz, S. Jabeen, G. Kukartsev, E. Laird, G. Landsberg, M. Luk, M. Narain, M. Segala, T. Sinthuprasith, T. Speer, J. Swanson

University of California, Davis, Davis, USA

R. Breedon, G. Breto, M. Calderon De La Barca Sanchez, S. Chauhan, M. Chertok, J. Conway, R. Conway, P.T. Cox, R. Erbacher, M. Gardner, W. Ko, R. Lander, T. Miceli, M. Mulhearn, D. Pellett, J. Pilot, F. Ricci-Tam, M. Searle, S. Shalhout, J. Smith, M. Squires, D. Stolp, M. Tripathi, S. Wilbur, R. Yohay

University of California, Los Angeles, USA

R. Cousins, P. Everaerts, C. Farrell, J. Hauser, M. Ignatenko, G. Rakness, E. Takasugi, V. Valuev, M. Weber

University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA

J. Babb, R. Clare, J. Ellison, J.W. Gary, G. Hanson, J. Heilman, P. Jandir, E. Kennedy, F. Lacroix, H. Liu, O.R. Long, A. Luthra, M. Malberti, H. Nguyen, A. Shrinivas, J. Sturdy, S. Sumowidagdo, S. Wimpenny

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA

W. Andrews, J.G. Branson, G.B. Cerati, S. Cittolin, R.T. D'Agnolo, D. Evans, A. Holzner, R. Kelley, M. Lebourgeois, J. Letts, I. Macneill, D. Olivito, S. Padhi, C. Palmer, M. Pieri, M. Sani, V. Sharma, S. Simon, E. Sudano, M. Tadel, Y. Tu, A. Vartak, F. Würthwein, A. Yagil, J. Yoo

University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, USA

D. Barge, J. Bradmiller-Feld, C. Campagnari, T. Danielson, A. Dishaw, K. Flowers, M. Franco Sevilla, P. Geffert, C. George, F. Golf, J. Incandela, C. Justus, N. Mccoll, J. Richman, D. Stuart, W. To, C. West

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA

A. Apresyan, A. Bornheim, J. Bunn, Y. Chen, E. Di Marco, J. Duarte, A. Mott, H.B. Newman, C. Pena, C. Rogan, M. Spiropulu, V. Timciuc, R. Wilkinson, S. Xie, R.Y. Zhu

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA

V. Azzolini, A. Calamba, R. Carroll, T. Ferguson, Y. Iiyama, M. Paulini, J. Russ, H. Vogel, I. Vorobiev

University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, USA

J.P. Cumalat, B.R. Drell, W.T. Ford, A. Gaz, E. Luiggi Lopez, U. Nauenberg, J.G. Smith, K. Stenson, K.A. Ulmer, S.R. Wagner

Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

J. Alexander, A. Chatterjee, J. Chu, S. Dittmer, N. Eggert, W. Hopkins, B. Kreis, N. Mirman, G. Nicolas Kaufman, J.R. Patterson, A. Ryd, E. Salvati, L. Skinnari, W. Sun, W.D. Teo, J. Thom, J. Thompson, J. Tucker, Y. Weng, L. Winstrom, P. Wittich

Fairfield University, Fairfield, USA

D. Winn

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA

S. Abdullin, M. Albrow, J. Anderson, G. Apollinari, L.A.T. Bauerdick, A. Beretvas, J. Berryhill, P.C. Bhat, K. Burkett, J.N. Butler, H.W.K. Cheung, F. Chlebana, S. Cihangir, V.D. Elvira,

I. Fisk, J. Freeman, E. Gottschalk, L. Gray, D. Green, S. Grünendahl, O. Gutsche, J. Hanlon, D. Hare, R.M. Harris, J. Hirschauer, B. Hooberman, S. Jindariani, M. Johnson, U. Joshi, K. Kaadze, B. Klima, S. Kwan, J. Linacre, D. Lincoln, R. Lipton, T. Liu, J. Lykken, K. Maeshima, J.M. Marraffino, V.I. Martinez Outschoorn, S. Maruyama, D. Mason, P. McBride, K. Mishra, S. Mrenna, Y. Musienko³², S. Nahn, C. Newman-Holmes, V. O'Dell, O. Prokofyev, E. Sexton-Kennedy, S. Sharma, A. Soha, W.J. Spalding, L. Spiegel, L. Taylor, S. Tkaczyk, N.V. Tran, L. Uplegger, E.W. Vaandering, R. Vidal, A. Whitbeck, J. Whitmore, F. Yang

University of Florida, Gainesville, USA

D. Acosta, P. Avery, D. Bourilkov, M. Carver, T. Cheng, D. Curry, S. Das, M. De Gruttola, G.P. Di Giovanni, R.D. Field, M. Fisher, I.K. Furic, J. Hugon, J. Konigsberg, A. Korytov, T. Kypreos, J.F. Low, K. Matchev, P. Milenovic⁵¹, G. Mitselmakher, L. Muniz, A. Rinkevicius, L. Shchutska, N. Skhirtladze, M. Snowball, J. Yelton, M. Zakaria

Florida International University, Miami, USA

V. Gaultney, S. Hewamanage, S. Linn, P. Markowitz, G. Martinez, J.L. Rodriguez

Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA

T. Adams, A. Askew, J. Bochenek, B. Diamond, J. Haas, S. Hagopian, V. Hagopian, K.F. Johnson, H. Prosper, V. Veeraraghavan, M. Weinberg

Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA

M.M. Baarmand, M. Hohmann, H. Kalakhety, F. Yumiceva

University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Chicago, USA

M.R. Adams, L. Apanasevich, V.E. Bazterra, D. Berry, R.R. Betts, I. Bucinskaite, R. Cavanaugh, O. Evdokimov, L. Gauthier, C.E. Gerber, D.J. Hofman, S. Khalatyan, P. Kurt, D.H. Moon, C. O'Brien, C. Silkworth, P. Turner, N. Varelas

The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA

E.A. Albayrak⁴⁸, B. Bilki⁵², W. Clarida, K. Dilsiz, F. Duru, M. Haytmyradov, J.-P. Merlo, H. Mermerkaya⁵³, A. Mestvirishvili, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, H. Ogul, Y. Onel, F. Ozok⁴⁸, A. Penzo, R. Rahmat, S. Sen, P. Tan, E. Tiras, J. Wetzel, T. Yetkin⁵⁴, K. Yi

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

B.A. Barnett, B. Blumenfeld, S. Bolognesi, D. Fehling, A.V. Gritsan, P. Maksimovic, C. Martin, M. Swartz, Y. Xin

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA

P. Baringer, A. Bean, G. Benelli, C. Bruner, J. Gray, R.P. Kenny III, M. Murray, D. Noonan, S. Sanders, J. Sekaric, R. Stringer, Q. Wang, J.S. Wood

Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA

A.F. Barfuss, I. Chakaberia, A. Ivanov, S. Khalil, M. Makouski, Y. Maravin, L.K. Saini, S. Shrestha, I. Svintradze

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA

J. Gronberg, D. Lange, F. Rebassoo, D. Wright

University of Maryland, College Park, USA

A. Baden, B. Calvert, S.C. Eno, J.A. Gomez, N.J. Hadley, R.G. Kellogg, T. Kolberg, Y. Lu, M. Marionneau, A.C. Mignerey, K. Pedro, A. Skuja, M.B. Tonjes, S.C. Tonwar

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA

A. Apyan, R. Barbieri, G. Bauer, W. Busza, I.A. Cali, M. Chan, L. Di Matteo, V. Dutta, G. Gomez Ceballos, M. Goncharov, D. Gulhan, M. Klute, Y.S. Lai, Y.-J. Lee, A. Levin, P.D. Luckey, T. Ma, C. Paus, D. Ralph, C. Roland, G. Roland, G.S.F. Stephans, F. Stöckli, K. Sumorok, D. Velicanu, J. Veverka, B. Wyslouch, M. Yang, M. Zanetti, V. Zhukova

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

B. Dahmes, A. De Benedetti, A. Gude, S.C. Kao, K. Klapoetke, Y. Kubota, J. Mans, N. Pastika, R. Rusack, A. Singovsky, N. Tambe, J. Turkewitz

University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA

J.G. Acosta, S. Oliveros

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA

E. Avdeeva, K. Bloom, S. Bose, D.R. Claes, A. Dominguez, R. Gonzalez Suarez, J. Keller, D. Knowlton, I. Kravchenko, J. Lazo-Flores, S. Malik, F. Meier, G.R. Snow

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA

J. Dolen, A. Godshalk, I. Iashvili, A. Kharchilava, A. Kumar, S. Rappoccio

Northeastern University, Boston, USA

G. Alverson, E. Barberis, D. Baumgartel, M. Chasco, J. Haley, A. Massironi, D.M. Morse, D. Nash, T. Orimoto, D. Trocino, D. Wood, J. Zhang

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

K.A. Hahn, A. Kubik, N. Mucia, N. Odell, B. Pollack, A. Pozdnyakov, M. Schmitt, S. Stoynev, K. Sung, M. Velasco, S. Won

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA

A. Brinkerhoff, K.M. Chan, A. Drozdetskiy, M. Hildreth, C. Jessop, D.J. Karmgard, N. Kellams, K. Lannon, W. Luo, S. Lynch, N. Marinelli, T. Pearson, M. Planer, R. Ruchti, N. Valls, M. Wayne, M. Wolf, A. Woodard

The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA

L. Antonelli, J. Brinson, B. Bylsma, L.S. Durkin, S. Flowers, C. Hill, R. Hughes, K. Kotov, T.Y. Ling, D. Puigh, M. Rodenburg, G. Smith, C. Vuosalo, B.L. Winer, H. Wolfe, H.W. Wulsin

Princeton University, Princeton, USA

E. Berry, O. Driga, P. Elmer, P. Hebda, A. Hunt, S.A. Koay, P. Lujan, D. Marlow, T. Medvedeva, M. Mooney, J. Olsen, P. Piroué, X. Quan, H. Saka, D. Stickland², C. Tully, J.S. Werner, S.C. Zenz, A. Zuranski

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA

E. Brownson, H. Mendez, J.E. Ramirez Vargas

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA

E. Alagoz, V.E. Barnes, D. Benedetti, G. Bolla, D. Bortoletto, M. De Mattia, A. Everett, Z. Hu, M.K. Jha, M. Jones, K. Jung, M. Kress, N. Leonardo, D. Lopes Pegna, V. Maroussov, P. Merkel, D.H. Miller, N. Neumeister, B.C. Radburn-Smith, I. Shipsey, D. Silvers, A. Svyatkovskiy, F. Wang, W. Xie, L. Xu, H.D. Yoo, J. Zablocki, Y. Zheng

Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, USA

N. Parashar, J. Stupak

Rice University, Houston, USA

A. Adair, B. Akgun, K.M. Ecklund, F.J.M. Geurts, W. Li, B. Michlin, B.P. Padley, R. Redjimi, J. Roberts, J. Zabel

University of Rochester, Rochester, USA

B. Betchart, A. Bodek, R. Covarelli, P. de Barbaro, R. Demina, Y. Eshaq, T. Ferbel, A. Garcia-Bellido, P. Goldenzweig, J. Han, A. Harel, A. Khukhumaishvili, D.C. Miner, G. Petrillo, D. Vishnevskiy

The Rockefeller University, New York, USA

R. Ciesielski, L. Demortier, K. Goulios, C. Mesropian

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, USA

S. Arora, A. Barker, J.P. Chou, C. Contreras-Campana, E. Contreras-Campana, D. Duggan, D. Ferencek, Y. Gershtein, R. Gray, E. Halkiadakis, D. Hidas, A. Lath, S. Panwalkar, M. Park, R. Patel, V. Rekovic, S. Salur, S. Schnetzer, C. Seitz, S. Somalwar, R. Stone, S. Thomas, P. Thomassen, M. Walker

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA

K. Rose, S. Spanier, A. York

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA

O. Bouhali⁵⁵, R. Eusebi, W. Flanagan, J. Gilmore, T. Kamon⁵⁶, V. Khotilovich, V. Krutelyov, R. Montalvo, I. Osipenkov, Y. Pakhotin, A. Perloff, J. Roe, A. Rose, A. Safonov, T. Sakuma, I. Suarez, A. Tatarinov

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA

N. Akchurin, C. Cowden, J. Damgov, C. Dragoiu, P.R. Duderu, J. Faulkner, K. Kovitangoon, S. Kunori, S.W. Lee, T. Libeiro, I. Volobouev

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA

E. Appelt, A.G. Delannoy, S. Greene, A. Gurrola, W. Johns, C. Maguire, Y. Mao, A. Melo, M. Sharma, P. Sheldon, B. Snook, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA

M.W. Arenton, S. Boutle, B. Cox, B. Francis, J. Goodell, R. Hirosky, A. Ledovskoy, H. Li, C. Lin, C. Neu, J. Wood

Wayne State University, Detroit, USA

S. Gollapinni, R. Harr, P.E. Karchin, C. Kottachchi Kankanamge Don, P. Lamichhane

University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA

D.A. Belknap, D. Carlsmith, M. Cepeda, S. Dasu, S. Duric, E. Friis, R. Hall-Wilton, M. Herndon, A. Hervé, P. Klubbers, J. Klukas, A. Lanaro, C. Lazaridis, A. Levine, R. Loveless, A. Mohapatra, I. Ojalvo, T. Perry, G.A. Pierro, G. Polese, I. Ross, T. Sarangi, A. Savin, W.H. Smith, N. Woods

†: Deceased

1: Also at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria

2: Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

3: Also at Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France

- 4: Also at National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia
- 5: Also at Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- 6: Also at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil
- 7: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
- 8: Also at Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France
- 9: Also at Suez University, Suez, Egypt
- 10: Also at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt
- 11: Also at Fayoum University, El-Fayoum, Egypt
- 12: Now at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt
- 13: Also at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France
- 14: Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
- 15: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany
- 16: Also at The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA
- 17: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
- 18: Also at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
- 19: Also at University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary
- 20: Also at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - HECR, Mumbai, India
- 21: Now at King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
- 22: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India
- 23: Also at University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka
- 24: Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran
- 25: Also at Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran
- 26: Also at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
- 27: Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
- 28: Also at Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) - IN2P3, Paris, France
- 29: Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
- 30: Also at Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolas de Hidalgo, Morelia, Mexico
- 31: Also at National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland
- 32: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
- 33: Also at St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia
- 34: Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
- 35: Also at Facoltà Ingegneria, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
- 36: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell'INFN, Pisa, Italy
- 37: Also at University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- 38: Also at Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland
- 39: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
- 40: Also at Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Bern, Switzerland
- 41: Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey
- 42: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
- 43: Also at Cag University, Mersin, Turkey
- 44: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
- 45: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
- 46: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 47: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
- 48: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
- 49: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

- 50: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
- 51: Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
- 52: Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA
- 53: Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey
- 54: Also at Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 55: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar
- 56: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea