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M. Aaboud et al. (ATLAS Collaboration)

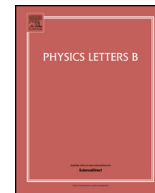
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Search for heavy resonances decaying to a Z boson and a photon in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector



The ATLAS Collaboration*

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ABSTRACT

This Letter presents a search for new resonances with mass larger than 250 GeV, decaying to a Z boson and a photon. The dataset consists of an integrated luminosity of 3.2 fb^{-1} of pp collisions collected at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector at the Large Hadron Collider. The Z bosons are identified through their decays either to charged, light, lepton pairs (e^+e^- , $\mu^+\mu^-$) or to hadrons. The data are found to be consistent with the expected background in the whole mass range investigated and upper limits are set on the production cross section times decay branching ratio to $Z\gamma$ of a narrow scalar boson with mass between 250 GeV and 2.75 TeV.

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1. Introduction

Many models of physics beyond the Standard Model (SM) introduce new bosons through either an extension of the Higgs sector or additional gauge fields. This suggests that a broad experimental survey of physics beyond the SM can be made by searching for new massive bosons. Some models predict that these bosons decay to final states containing the SM electroweak W or Z bosons or photons [1,2]. Attractive decays from an experimental perspective are to $\gamma\gamma$ [3–6], $Z\gamma$ [7,8] or ZZ [9,10] final states, since both the Z bosons and photons in pair production can be measured well with relatively low backgrounds. If such new bosons were produced, the complete reconstruction of these final states could be used to precisely measure their properties, such as their mass.

This Letter presents a search for $X \rightarrow Z\gamma$ resonances using an integrated luminosity of 3.2 fb^{-1} of proton–proton (pp) collisions at a centre-of-mass energy \sqrt{s} of 13 TeV, collected with the ATLAS detector at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) in 2015. To enhance the sensitivity of the search, both the leptonic ($Z \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$, $\ell = e, \mu$)¹ and hadronic ($Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$) decay modes of the Z boson are used. The combined selection captures about 77% of all Z boson decays. In the following, the search based on the selection of $\ell\ell\gamma$ final states is also referred to as the *leptonic* analysis, while the search based on the selection of the $q\bar{q}\gamma$ final state is also referred to as the *hadronic* analysis.

The leptonic analysis uses events collected using lepton triggers and is performed in the X boson mass (m_X) range 250 GeV–

1.5 TeV. The hadronic analysis is performed in the m_X range 700 GeV–2.75 TeV. Due to the large value of m_X , the Z bosons from $X \rightarrow Z\gamma$ are highly boosted and the two collimated sprays of energetic hadrons, called jets in the following, that are produced in $Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ decays are merged into a single, large-radius, jet J . The events used for the hadronic analysis are collected using single-photon triggers. Due to the larger Z boson branching ratio to hadrons, the boosted hadronic analysis dominates the sensitivity at high m_X , where the number of events is very small, while the leptonic analysis, with its higher signal-to-background ratio, dominates the sensitivity at low m_X .

Previous searches for non-SM bosons decaying into $Z\gamma$ final states were carried out at the Tevatron and the LHC. The D0 Collaboration set limits [11] on $X \rightarrow Z\gamma$ production using $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. At the LHC, the ATLAS Collaboration used pp collisions collected in 2011 and 2012 at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV to extend the mass range and sensitivity of $X \rightarrow Z\gamma$ searches [7,8]. The analyses assumed a narrow width for the X boson and used e^+e^- and $\mu^+\mu^-$ decays of the Z boson. No signals were observed and limits on the product of the production cross section $\sigma(pp \rightarrow X)$ times the branching ratio $BR(X \rightarrow Z\gamma)$ were determined for values of m_X in the range ≈ 200 to 1600 GeV.

The analyses presented here search for a localized excess in the reconstructed invariant mass distribution of the final state, either a photon and two leptons or a photon and a heavy, large-radius jet. In the leptonic analysis, the main background arises from continuum production of a Z boson in association with a photon, or, to a lesser extent, with a hadronic jet misidentified as a photon. In the hadronic analysis, the background is dominated by non-resonant SM production of $\gamma + \text{jet}$ events, with smaller contributions from dijet events with a jet misidentified as a photon, and from SM

* E-mail address: atlas.publications@cern.ch.

¹ In the following, $\ell^+\ell^-$ final states are referred to as $\ell\ell$ for simplicity.

$V + \gamma$ events ($V = W, Z$). The invariant mass distribution of the background should be smoothly and steeply decreasing with the mass. It is parameterized by a smooth function with free parameters, which are adjusted to the data. The intrinsic width of the heavy boson is assumed to be small compared to the experimental resolution. The boson is assumed to be a spin-0 particle produced via gluon fusion.

2. The ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector is a multi-purpose particle detector with approximately forward–backward symmetric cylindrical geometry.² Its original design [12] has been complemented with the installation, prior to the 2015 data-taking, of a new innermost silicon pixel layer [13].

A two-level trigger system [14] selects events to be recorded for offline analysis. The first-level trigger is hardware-based, while the second, high-level trigger is implemented in software and employs algorithms similar to those used offline to identify lepton and photon candidates.

3. Data sample

Data were collected in 2015 during pp collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV. The bunch spacing was 25 ns and the average number of inelastic interactions per bunch crossing was 13.

The search in the $\ell\ell\gamma$ final state is performed in events recorded using the lowest-threshold unprescaled single-lepton or dilepton triggers. The single-muon trigger has a nominal transverse momentum (p_T) threshold of 20 GeV and a loose requirement on the track isolation. This quantity, defined as the sum of the transverse momenta of the tracks in the inner detector (ID) found in a cone of size $\Delta R \equiv \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} = 0.2$ around the muon, excluding the muon track itself, is required to be less than 12% of the muon p_T . Only tracks with longitudinal impact parameter z_0 within 6 mm of that from the muon track are considered in the calculation. An additional single-muon trigger with a higher p_T threshold (50 GeV) but no isolation requirement is also used. The dimuon trigger has a p_T threshold of 10 GeV for both muon candidates and applies no isolation criteria. The single-electron (dilepton) trigger has a nominal p_T threshold of 24 GeV (12 GeV). Electron candidates are required to satisfy likelihood-based identification criteria looser than those applied offline and described in Section 5. The electron identification likelihood is computed from both the properties of the track reconstructed in the ID and the energy deposited in the electromagnetic (EM) calorimeter.

The search in the $J\gamma$ final state uses events recorded by the lowest- p_T threshold unprescaled single-photon trigger. This trigger requires at least one photon candidate with $p_T > 120$ GeV passing loose identification requirements based on the shape of the shower in the EM calorimeter and on the energy leaking into the hadronic calorimeter [15].

The trigger efficiency for events satisfying the offline selection criteria described in Section 5 is greater than 99% in the $ee\gamma$ and $J\gamma$ channels and is about 96% in the $\mu\mu\gamma$ channel due to the reduced geometric acceptance of the muon trigger system.

The integrated luminosity after the trigger and data quality requirements is $L_{\text{int}} = 3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$.

4. Monte Carlo simulation

Simulated signal and background samples were generated with a Monte Carlo (MC) technique. They are used to optimize the selection criteria and to quantify the signal efficiency of the final selection. Such MC samples are also used to test the analytic parameterization of the $Z\gamma$ invariant mass spectra of signal and background, while the estimate of the background yield after the selection is estimated *in situ* from the data.

All MC samples are generated assuming a centre-of-mass pp collision energy of 13 TeV. The samples are passed through a detailed simulation of the ATLAS detector response [16] based on GEANT4 [17]. Multiple inelastic proton–proton collisions (referred to as pile-up) are simulated with the soft QCD processes of PYTHIA 8.186 [18] using the A2 set of tuned parameters (A2 tune) [19] and the MSTW2008LO parton distribution function (PDF) set [20], and are overlaid on each MC event. The distribution of the number of pile-up interactions in the simulation is reweighted to match the data. The simulated signals in the detector are passed through the event reconstruction algorithms used for the data. The simulation is tuned to take into account small differences with data. These include corrections to photon, lepton and jet reconstruction and selection efficiencies, and their energy or momentum resolution and scale. The corrections are obtained either from control samples selected in early $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV data or from 8 TeV data with additional systematic uncertainties introduced to cover the different conditions between the 2012 and 2015 data-taking.

In the signal simulation, a scalar boson X is produced in pp collisions via gluon fusion, and decays to a photon and a Z boson. Monte Carlo samples are produced for different m_X hypotheses between 200 GeV and 3 TeV. The width of the boson X is set to 4 MeV, which is much smaller than the experimental resolution, regardless of the resonance mass. Due to the assumed narrow width of the X boson and the small contribution of gluon fusion to the non-resonant SM production of $Z + \gamma$ [21], the interference between the $gg \rightarrow X \rightarrow Z\gamma$ signal process and the SM $gg \rightarrow Z\gamma$ background is neglected in the simulation. The signal samples are generated with POWHEG-BOX [22,23] interfaced to PYTHIA 8.186 for the underlying event, parton showering and hadronization. The CT10 [24] PDF set and the AZNLO tune [25] of the underlying event are used.

Events from SM processes containing a photon and a Z or W boson ($V + \gamma$), a Z boson produced in association with jets, or a prompt photon produced in association with jets ($\gamma + \text{jets}$) are simulated using the SHERPA 2.1.1 [26] generator. The matrix elements for SM $V + \gamma$ ($\gamma + \text{jets}$) production are calculated for real emission of up to three (four) partons at leading order (LO) in the strong coupling constant α_S and are merged with the SHERPA parton shower [27] using the ME+PS@LO prescription [28]. The matrix elements of events containing Z bosons with associated jets are calculated for up to two partons at next-to-leading order (NLO) and four partons at LO and merged with the parton shower using the ME+PS@NLO prescription [29]. The matrix elements are calculated using the Comix [30] and OpenLoops [31] generators. For all the background samples, the CT10 PDF set is used in conjunction with dedicated parton shower tuning developed by the SHERPA authors. The $\gamma + \text{jets}$ and $V + \gamma$ samples are generated in binned ranges of the transverse momentum of the photon to ensure precise predictions over the full spectrum relevant for these analyses. Similarly, $Z + \text{jets}$ events are generated in binned ranges of the dilepton pair p_T from the Z boson decays.

² ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the centre of the detector and the z -axis along the beam pipe. The x -axis points from the IP to the centre of the LHC ring, and the y -axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates (r, ϕ) are used in the transverse plane, ϕ being the azimuthal angle around the z -axis. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$.

5. Event selection

Events with at least one primary vertex candidate with two or more tracks with $p_T > 400$ MeV are selected. In each event, the primary vertex candidate with the largest sum of the p_T^2 of the associated tracks is chosen as the hard interaction primary vertex.

Events are required to contain at least one photon candidate and one Z boson candidate. In the leptonic analysis, the Z boson candidate is formed from a pair of opposite-sign, same-flavour electrons or muons. In the hadronic analysis, Z bosons are required to recoil against a high-momentum photon ($p_T > 250$ GeV); as a consequence of the Z boson's large Lorentz boost, the two jets from the hadronization of the two quarks are reconstructed as a single, relatively heavy, large-radius jet. Jet-substructure variables and the jet mass are then used to discriminate between a Z boson decay and jets from single quarks or gluons [32]. Events with one or more electron or muon candidates satisfying the selection described below are vetoed in the hadronic analysis. In the following, the selection of photons, leptons, large-radius jets and of the final $X \rightarrow Z\gamma$ candidates is described.

Unconverted photons, photon conversions to electron-positron pairs, and electrons are reconstructed from clusters of energy deposits in the EM calorimeter cells found by a sliding-window algorithm and from tracks reconstructed in the ID and extrapolated to the calorimeter [33,34].

Photon candidates are required to have a pseudorapidity within the regions $|\eta| < 1.37$ or $1.52 < |\eta| < 2.37$, where the first calorimeter layer has high granularity. In the leptonic analysis, the transverse momentum of photon candidates is initially required to pass a loose preselection, $p_T > 15$ GeV, whereas the final photon p_T requirement is applied when a $Z\gamma$ candidate is reconstructed, as described later. In the hadronic analysis, the photon transverse momentum is required to be larger than 250 GeV. To reduce background from hadronic jets, photon candidates are required to satisfy a set of requirements on the shower leakage in the hadronic calorimeter and on the transverse shower profile measured with the first two layers of the electromagnetic calorimeter [33]. The requirements were optimized using simulated samples of photons and hadronic jets produced in 13 TeV pp collisions. The efficiency of the identification criteria is about 98% for converted photon candidates and 94% for unconverted photon candidates with $p_T > 100$ GeV. Background from hadronic jets is further reduced by requiring the transverse energy measured in the calorimeter in a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.4$ around the photon direction ($E_{T,\text{iso}}$ [35], also called *calorimeter isolation* in the following) to be less than $2.45\text{GeV} + 0.022 \times p_T$.

Electron candidates are required to have $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.47$, excluding the transition region between the barrel and endcaps in the EM calorimeter ($1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$). To suppress background from hadronic jets, electron candidates are required to satisfy likelihood-based identification criteria [36]. Such requirements provide approximately 85% identification efficiency for electrons with a transverse momentum of 20 GeV, increasing to 95% for $p_T > 80$ GeV.

Muons with $|\eta| < 2.5$ are reconstructed by combining tracks in the ID with tracks in the muon spectrometer (MS) [37]. The acceptance is extended to the region $2.5 < |\eta| < 2.7$ by also selecting muons whose trajectory is reconstructed only in the MS. Muon candidates are required to have transverse momentum above 10 GeV. Background muons, originating mainly from pion and kaon decays, are rejected by applying a set of quality requirements on the number of hits in the muon spectrometer and (for $|\eta| < 2.5$) on the compatibility between the ID and MS momentum measurements. The muon identification efficiency is around 97% for transverse momenta above 10 GeV.

If two electron candidates share the same track, or have clusters in the calorimeter separated by $|\Delta\eta| < 0.075$ and $|\Delta\phi| < 0.125$, only the candidate with the higher energy measured by the calorimeter is kept. In addition, if the track associated with an electron candidate is within a distance $\Delta R = 0.02$ from the track associated with a muon candidate, the electron candidate is rejected.

Track and calorimeter isolation requirements are further applied to the selected leptons. For electrons, combined criteria are applied to the calorimeter isolation, $E_{T,\text{iso}}$, in a cone of radius $\Delta R = 0.2$, and to the track isolation, $\sum_{\text{tracks}} p_T$, in a cone of radius $\Delta R = 0.2$ for electron transverse momenta $p_T < 50$ GeV and of radius $\Delta R = (10 \text{ GeV})/p_T$ for $p_T > 50$ GeV. In the calculation of the track isolation, the contribution from the electron track itself is not included. The criteria are chosen to provide an efficiency of about 99% independent of the electron transverse momentum and pseudorapidity, as determined in a control sample of $Z \rightarrow ee$ decays selected with a tag-and-probe technique [36]. For muons, combined criteria are imposed on $E_{T,\text{iso}}$ in a cone of radius $\Delta R = 0.2$ and on $\sum_{\text{tracks}} p_T$ inside a cone of radius $\Delta R = 0.3$ for muon transverse momenta $p_T < 33$ GeV and of radius $\Delta R = (10 \text{ GeV})/p_T$ for $p_T > 33$ GeV. The efficiency of these criteria increases with the muon transverse momentum, reaching 95% at 25 GeV and 99% at 60 GeV, as measured in $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ events selected with a tag-and-probe method [37].

In the hadronic analysis, topological clusters of energy in the calorimeter that were locally calibrated and assumed to be massless [38] are used as inputs to reconstruct large-radius jets, based on the anti- k_t algorithm [39] with radius parameter $R = 1.0$ [40]. Within the large-radius jets, smaller “subjets” are reconstructed using the k_\perp algorithm [41,42] with a radius parameter $R = R_{\text{sub}} = 0.2$. The large-radius jet is trimmed [43] by removing subjets that carry fractional p_T less than $f_{\text{cut}} = 5\%$ of the p_T of the original jet. The pseudorapidity, energy and mass of these trimmed large-radius jets are calibrated using a simulation-based calibration scheme [44]. The large-radius jets are required to have $p_T > 200$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.0$. Large-radius jets within $\Delta R = 1.0$ from selected photons are discarded. A p_T -dependent requirement on the substructure observable $D_2^{(\beta=1)}$ [45], defined as the ratio $e_3^{(\beta=1)} / (e_2^{(\beta=1)})^3$ of N -point energy correlation functions $e_N^{(\beta=1)}$ of the jet constituents [46], is used to select hadronically decaying bosons while rejecting jets from single quarks or gluons. The ratio makes use of the sensitivity of the e_N functions to the “pronginess” character of the jet. In particular, it relies on the sensitivity of e_2 to radiation around a single hard core, and of e_3 to radiation with two cores. The powers of the e_2 and e_3 functions in the ratio are chosen to optimize the discrimination between one- and two-prong jets following an analysis of the (e_2, e_3) phase-space of these two types of jets.

The jet mass m_J , computed from its topological cluster constituents that remain after the trimming procedure, is required to be in the range $80 \text{ GeV} < m_J < 110 \text{ GeV}$. The jet is required to be associated with less than 30 tracks with $p_T > 500$ MeV originating from the hard-interaction primary vertex (before trimming). The efficiency of the $D_2^{(\beta=1)}$, m_J and number-of-track requirements is around 22% for the signal jet and 2.2% for jets from single quarks or gluons.

After the selection of photons, leptons and large-radius jet candidates, the $Z\gamma$ candidate is chosen. If an event has multiple photon or jet candidates, only the photon or jet candidate with highest transverse momentum is kept. In the leptonic analysis, only $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ candidates with invariant mass $m_{\ell\ell}$ within ± 15 GeV of the Z boson mass [47] are retained; in case of multiple dilepton candidates, only the one with invariant mass closest to the Z bo-

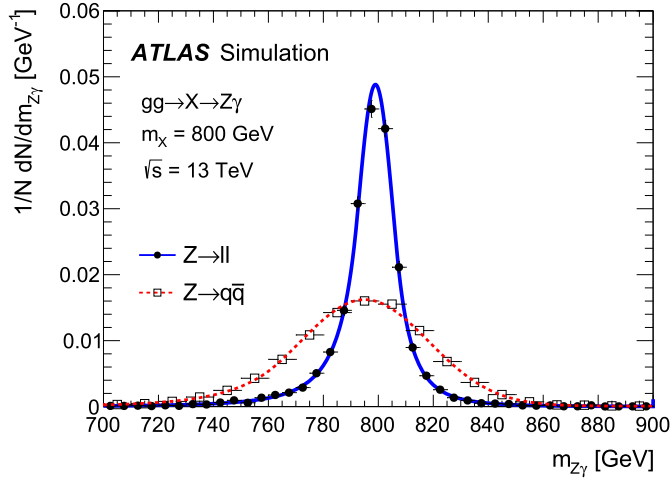


Fig. 1. Invariant-mass distribution for $X \rightarrow Z\gamma$, $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ (solid circles) or $Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ events (open squares) in a simulation of a narrow resonance X with a mass of 800 GeV produced in a gluon-fusion process in $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV pp collisions. All selection requirements have been applied. The blue solid (red dashed) line represents the fit of the points with a double-sided Crystal Ball function (sum of a Crystal Ball function and a Gaussian function).

son mass is kept. Moreover, the triggering leptons are required to match one, or both in the case of events collected with dilepton triggers, of the Z boson candidate's leptons.

The invariant mass $m_{Z\gamma}$ of the selected $Z\gamma$ candidate is computed from the four-momenta of the photon candidate and either the selected leptons or the jet ($m_{Z\gamma} = m_{\ell\ell\gamma}$ or $m_{J\gamma}$). In the leptonic analysis, the four-momentum of the photon is recalculated using the identified primary vertex as the photon's origin, while the four-momenta of the leptons are first corrected for collinear FSR (muons only) and then recomputed by means of a Z -mass-constrained kinematic fit [48]. The $Z\gamma$ invariant mass is required to be larger than 200 (640) GeV for the leptonic (hadronic) analysis, to be sufficiently far from the kinematic turn-on due to the Z boson mass and the photon transverse momentum requirement.

Finally, the leptonic analysis only retains candidates in which the photon transverse momentum is larger than 30% of $m_{Z\gamma}$, significantly suppressing background at large invariant mass while maintaining high efficiency over a large range of signal masses.

6. Signal and background models

The final discrimination between signal and background events in the selected sample is achieved by means of an unbinned maximum-likelihood fit of a signal+background model to the invariant mass distribution of the selected data events. Both the signal and background models are described in this section.

6.1. Signal model

Fig. 1 illustrates the distributions of $m_{\ell\ell\gamma}$ and $m_{J\gamma}$ for simulated signal events for a resonance mass of 800 GeV. The intrinsic width of the simulated resonance (4 MeV) is negligible compared to the experimental resolution. The $m_{\ell\ell\gamma}$ resolution ranges between 2 GeV at $m_X = 200$ GeV and 15 GeV at $m_X = 1500$ GeV (1% relative resolution). The $m_{J\gamma}$ resolution ranges between 22 GeV at $m_X = 750$ GeV (3%) and 50 GeV at $m_X = 3$ TeV (1.7%).

The $m_{\ell\ell\gamma}$ distribution is modelled with a double-sided Crystal Ball function (a Gaussian function with power-law tails on both sides). The $m_{J\gamma}$ distribution is modelled with the sum of a Crystal Ball function [49] (a Gaussian function with a power-law tail on

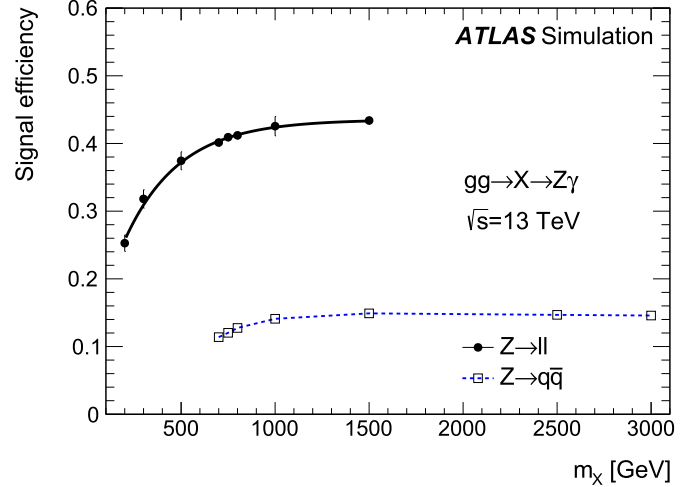


Fig. 2. Efficiency (including the acceptance of the kinematic criteria) of the leptonic selection for simulated signal events in which Z bosons decay to $\ell\ell$ (solid circles), and of the hadronic selection for simulated signal events in which the Z bosons decay to $q\bar{q}$ (open squares), as a function of the resonance mass m_X . The solid line represents an interpolation with a smooth function (of the type $a + be^{cm_X}$) of the leptonic analysis efficiency, while the dashed line represents a linear, piece-wise interpolation of the efficiencies of the hadronic analysis.

one side) and a second small, wider Gaussian component. The fraction of signal $J\gamma$ events described by the Crystal Ball function is above 90% for resonance masses up to 1.8 TeV and decreases with m_X , reaching 85% at $m_X = 3$ TeV. Polynomial parameterizations of the signal shape parameters as a function of the resonance mass m_X are obtained from a simultaneous fit to the invariant mass distributions of all the simulated signal samples, for each Z boson decay channel.

The signal detection efficiency (including the acceptance of the kinematic criteria) as a function of m_X is computed in the leptonic analysis by interpolating the efficiencies predicted by all the simulated signal samples up to $m_X = 1.5$ TeV with a function of the form $a + be^{cm_X}$. In the hadronic analysis, the efficiency at any value of m_X is obtained through a linear interpolation between the efficiencies obtained from the two simulated signal samples with masses closest to m_X . The signal detection efficiency of the leptonic analysis ranges between 28% at $m_X = 250$ GeV and 43% at $m_X = 1.5$ TeV, while that of the hadronic analysis increases from 11% at $m_X = 700$ GeV to 15% at $m_X = 3$ TeV, as shown in Fig. 2.

6.2. Background model

In both the leptonic and hadronic final states, the total background exhibits a smoothly falling spectrum as a function of the invariant mass $m_{Z\gamma}$ of the final-state products. The $m_{Z\gamma}$ distribution of the background is parameterized with a function similar to the one used in previous searches in the γ + jet and diphoton final states [5,50]:

$$f_{\text{bkg}}(m_{Z\gamma}) = \mathcal{N}(1 - x^k)^{p_1 + \xi} p_2 x^{p_2}. \quad (1)$$

Here \mathcal{N} is a normalization factor, $x = m_{Z\gamma}/\sqrt{s}$, the exponent k is 1/3 for the leptonic analysis and 1 for the hadronic analysis, and p_1 and p_2 are dimensionless shape parameters that are fitted to the data. The constant ξ is set to zero in the leptonic analysis and to the value (ten) that minimizes the correlation between the maximum-likelihood estimates of p_1 and p_2 in a fit to the background simulation for the hadronic analysis.

These parameterizations were chosen since they satisfy the following two requirements: (i) the bias in the fitted signal due to the

choice of this functional form is estimated to be sufficiently small compared to the statistical uncertainties from the background, and (ii) the addition of further degrees of freedom to Eq. (1) does not lead to a significant improvement in the goodness of the fit to the data distribution.

The bias is checked by performing signal+background fits to large background control samples, scaled to the luminosity of the data. A functional form is retained if the absolute value of the fitted signal yield N_{spur} (*spurious signal* in the following) is less than 20% (25%) of its statistical uncertainty in the leptonic (hadronic) analysis [51].

For the leptonic analysis, the control sample for the spurious signal study is obtained by summing the invariant mass distributions of $Z + \gamma$ and $Z + \text{jets}$ simulated events, normalized according to their relative fractions measured in data (90% and 10% respectively). These fractions are determined by means of a simultaneous fit of the $E_{T,\text{iso}}$ distributions of the photon candidates passing or failing the identification requirements. To increase the number of $Z + \gamma$ MC events, a very large (up to one thousand times more events than in data) simulated sample is obtained by passing the events generated by SHERPA through a fast simulation of the calorimeter response [52]. The agreement of the $m_{Z\gamma}$ distribution in the parametric simulation with that of the full-simulation $Z + \gamma$ sample described in Section 4 was evaluated with a χ^2 test. The χ^2 was found to be 23 for 28 degrees of freedom, corresponding to a p -value of 75%, indicating that the shapes agree well within statistical uncertainties. The $m_{Z\gamma}$ distribution of $Z + \text{jets}$ events is obtained by reweighting that of the large $Z + \gamma$ sample by a second-order polynomial function. The parameters of this function are determined from a fit to the ratio of the $m_{Z\gamma}$ distributions of a $Z + \text{jets}$ -enriched data control sample to that of the parameterized simulation of $Z + \gamma$.

For the hadronic analysis, the spurious signal is studied in a data control sample enriched in jets not originating from Z boson decays. This sample passes the selection described in Section 5, with the exception that the jet mass m_J is either between 50 GeV and 65 GeV, or between 110 GeV and 140 GeV. Based on simulation and data-driven studies, the $m_{J\gamma}$ distribution of $\gamma + \text{jets}$ events has a similar shape to that of the total background in the signal region, where the latter also includes contributions at the 10% level from $V + \gamma$ and dijet events. Thus, this control region (dominated by $\gamma + \text{jets}$ events) can be used to study the background in the hadronic $Z\gamma$ signal region.

Tests to check whether the degrees of freedom of the chosen function are sufficient to accurately describe the background distribution in data are performed by comparing the goodness of the fits to the data using either the nominal background function or a function with one or two additional degrees of freedom. A test statistic Λ_{12} to discriminate between two background models f_1 and f_2 is built. This uses either the χ^2 and number of degrees of freedom computed from a binned comparison between the data and the fit (leptonic analysis) or directly the maximum value of the likelihood (hadronic analysis), for the fits performed to data using either f_1 or f_2 . The simpler model f_1 is then rejected in favour of f_2 if the probability of finding values of Λ_{12} more extreme than the one measured in data is lower than 5%. No significant improvement in goodness of fit over the model of Eq. (1) is found when adding one or two extra degrees of freedom to it.

7. Systematic uncertainties

The systematic uncertainty in the measured $\sigma(pp \rightarrow X) \times BR(X \rightarrow Z\gamma)$ has contributions from uncertainties in the integrated luminosity L_{int} of the analyzed data, in the estimated signal yield N_{sig} , and in the signal efficiency ε .

An integrated-luminosity uncertainty of $\pm 5\%$ is derived, following a methodology similar to that detailed in Ref. [53], from a preliminary calibration using x - y beam-separation scans performed in August 2015.

The uncertainties in the signal yield arise from the choice of functional forms used to describe the signal and the background in the final fit to $m_{Z\gamma}$, as well as from the parameters of the signal model, which are determined from the simulation. Uncertainties due to the parameterization of the signal distribution chosen in Section 6.1 are negligible compared to the other uncertainties. Effects of spurious signals from the choice of background function on the signal are included as described in Section 6.2. The uncertainties in the signal model parameters arise from the uncertainties in the energy scales and resolutions of the final-state particles (photons, electrons, muons, and large-radius jets).

Contributions to the uncertainty in the signal detection efficiency ε originate from the trigger and the reconstruction, identification and isolation requirements of the selected final-state particles. There is also a contribution from the kinematic requirements used to select the final-state particles due to uncertainties in the energy scale and resolution. The effects of the lepton and photon trigger, reconstruction, identification and isolation efficiency uncertainties are estimated by varying the simulation-to-data efficiency correction factors by their $\pm 1\sigma$ uncertainties and recalculating the signal efficiency. The impact of the lepton and photon energy scale and resolution uncertainties is estimated by computing the relative change in efficiency and in the peak position and the width of the invariant mass distribution of the signal after varying these quantities by their uncertainties in the simulation.

The uncertainties in the jet p_T , mass and $D_2^{\beta=1}$ scales and resolutions are evaluated by comparing the ratio of calorimeter-based to track-based measurements in dijet data and simulation [32, 54]. Their effect is estimated by recomputing the efficiency of the hadronic Z boson selection and the signal $m_{J\gamma}$ distribution after varying the p_T , mass and $D_2^{\beta=1}$ scales and resolutions by their uncertainties. The requirement on the number of primary-vertex tracks associated with the jet induces a 6% systematic uncertainty in the corresponding efficiency, as estimated from the comparison of simulation and control samples of data.

In the leptonic analysis, the systematic uncertainties have a small effect on the final results, which are dominated by the statistical uncertainties originating from the small size of the selected sample. The main contributions arise from the uncertainty in the photon and electron resolution, from the spurious signal and from the luminosity uncertainty. They worsen the search sensitivity by only 4.0%–0.5%, 3.0%–2.0% and 0.5% respectively, over the m_X range from 250 GeV to 1.5 TeV.

In the hadronic analysis, the systematic uncertainties are dominated by estimates of the jet mass resolution and the jet energy resolution. The search sensitivity worsens by 4.3% (5.3%), 4.3% (1.1%) and 2.1% (1.0%) at $m_{J\gamma}$ masses of 0.7 TeV, 1.5 TeV and 2.7 TeV, from the effects of the jet mass resolution (jet energy resolution) uncertainty. The degradation of the search sensitivity due to the uncertainty in the efficiency of the requirement on the number of tracks associated with the large-radius jet is less than 1% at all tested masses.

8. Statistical procedure

A profile-likelihood-ratio method [55] is used to search for a localized excess over a smoothly falling background in the $m_{Z\gamma}$ distribution of the data, as well as to quantify its significance and estimate its production cross section. The extended likelihood function $\mathcal{L}(\alpha, \theta)$ is given by the product of a Poisson term, the

values of the probability density function $f_{\text{tot}}(m_{Z\gamma}^i, \alpha, \theta)$ of the invariant mass distribution for each candidate event i and constraint terms $G(\theta)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\alpha, \theta) \Big|_{\{m_{Z\gamma}^i\}_{i=1..n}} \\ = \frac{e^{-N(\alpha, \theta)} N^n(\alpha, \theta)}{n!} \prod_{i=1}^n f_{\text{tot}}(m_{Z\gamma}^i, \alpha, \theta) \times G(\theta). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

In this expression α represents the parameter of interest, $\alpha = \sigma(pp \rightarrow X) \times BR(X \rightarrow Z\gamma)$, θ are *nuisance parameters*, n is the observed number of events, and the expected event yield N is the sum of the number of signal events $N_{\text{sig}} = L_{\text{int}} \times (\sigma \times BR) \times \varepsilon$, the number of background events N_{bkg} , and the spurious signal yield N_{spur} described in Section 6.2. The function $f_{\text{tot}}(m_{Z\gamma}^i, \alpha, \theta)$ is built from the signal and background probability density functions of $m_{Z\gamma}$, f_{sig} and f_{bkg} :

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{tot}}(m_{Z\gamma}^i, \alpha, \theta) = \frac{1}{N} \left[(N_{\text{sig}}(m_X, \alpha, \theta_{\text{sig}}) + N_{\text{spur}}(m_X) \times \theta_{\text{spur}}) \right. \\ \left. \times f_{\text{sig}}(m_{Z\gamma}^i, \theta_{\text{sig}}) + N_{\text{bkg}} \times f_{\text{bkg}}(m_{Z\gamma}^i, \theta_{\text{bkg}}) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The uncertainties in the signal parameterization, efficiency and bias in the signal yield due to the choice of the background model are included in the fit via nuisance parameters which are constrained with Gaussian or log-normal penalty terms for signal modelling and a Gaussian penalty term for the spurious signal uncertainty.

The significance of the signal is estimated by computing the p -value of the compatibility of the data with the background-only hypothesis (p_0). A modified frequentist (CL_s) method [56] is used to set upper limits on the signal cross section times branching ratio at 95% confidence level (CL), by identifying the value of $\sigma \times BR$ for which CL_s is equal to 0.05.

Closed-form asymptotic formulae [55] are used to derive the results. Due to the small size of the selected dataset and of the expected background for large values of m_X , the results for some values of m_X , spread over the full tested range, are checked using ensemble tests. The results obtained using the asymptotic formulae are in good agreement (differences on the cross-section limits < 10%) with those from the ensemble tests for most of the m_X range, except at high m_X where the differences on the cross-section limits can be as large as 30%.

9. Results

In the data, there are 382 $Z(\rightarrow \ell\ell)\gamma$ candidates with $m_{Z\gamma} > 200$ GeV and 534 $Z(\rightarrow J)\gamma$ candidates with $m_{Z\gamma} > 640$ GeV. The candidates with largest invariant mass in the leptonic and hadronic analyses have $m_{\ell\ell\gamma} = 1.47$ TeV and $m_{J\gamma} = 2.58$ TeV respectively.

The invariant mass distributions of the selected $Z\gamma$ candidates in data in the leptonic and hadronic final states are shown in Fig. 3. The solid lines represent the results of a background-only fit.

There is no significant excess with respect to the background-only hypothesis, and the largest deviations are observed around $m_X = 350$ GeV in the leptonic analysis (2.0σ local significance) and around $m_X = 1.9$ TeV in the hadronic analysis (1.8σ local significance).

For a narrow scalar boson X of mass m_X , 95% CL upper limits on $\sigma(pp \rightarrow X) \times BR(X \rightarrow Z\gamma)$ are set for m_X between 250 GeV and 1.5 TeV in the leptonic analysis and between 700 GeV and 2.75 TeV in the hadronic analysis. In the m_X range between 700 GeV and 1.5 TeV the results of the two analyses are then

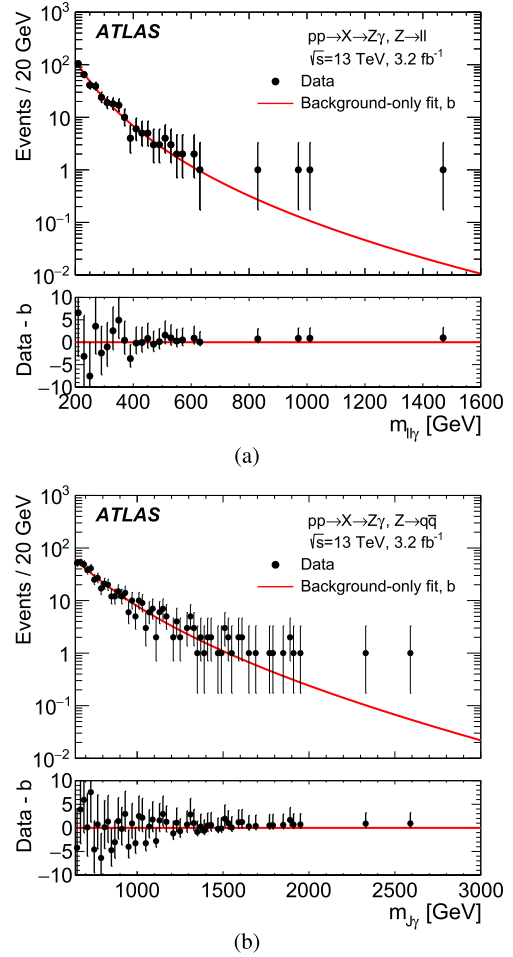


Fig. 3. Distribution of the reconstructed $Z\gamma$ invariant mass in events in which the Z boson decays to (a) electron or muon pairs, or (b) to hadrons reconstructed as a single, large-radius jet. The solid lines show the results of background-only fits to the data. The residuals of the data points with respect to the fit are also shown.

combined. The observed limits range between 295 fb for $m_X = 340$ GeV and 8.2 fb for $m_X = 2.15$ TeV, while the expected limits range between 230 fb for $m_X = 250$ GeV and 10 fb for $m_X = 2.75$ TeV. The observed and expected limits as a function of m_X are shown in Fig. 4.

10. Conclusion

A search for new resonances with masses between 250 GeV and 2.75 TeV decaying to a photon and a Z boson has been performed using 3.2 fb^{-1} of proton–proton collision data at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV collected by the ATLAS detector at the Large Hadron Collider. The Z bosons were reconstructed through their decays either to charged, light, lepton pairs (e^+e^- , $\mu^+\mu^-$) or to boosted quark–antiquark pairs giving rise to a single, large-radius, heavy jet of hadrons.

No significant excess in the invariant-mass distribution of the final-state particles due to a scalar boson with a narrow width (4 MeV) was found over the smoothly falling background.

Limits at 95% CL using a profile-likelihood ratio method were set on the production cross section times decay branching ratio to $Z\gamma$ of such a boson. The observed limits range between 295 fb for $m_X = 340$ GeV and 8.2 fb for $m_X = 2.15$ TeV, while the expected limits range between 230 fb for $m_X = 250$ GeV and 10 fb for $m_X = 2.75$ TeV.

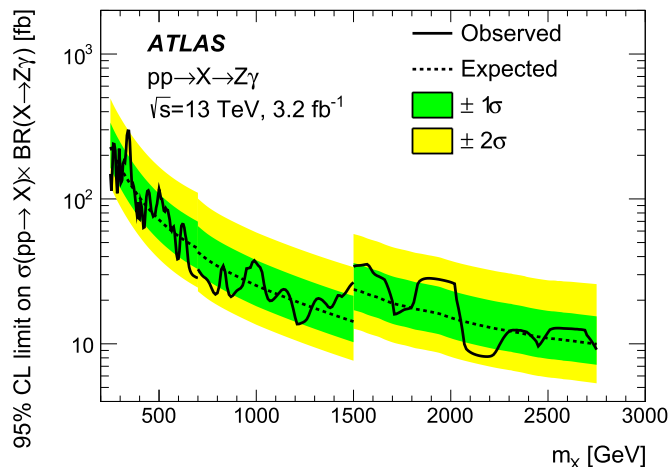


Fig. 4. Observed (solid lines) and median expected (dashed lines) 95% CL limits on the product of the production cross section times the branching ratio of a narrow scalar boson X decaying to a Z boson and a photon, $\sigma(pp \rightarrow X) \times BR(X \rightarrow Z\gamma)$, as a function of the boson mass m_X . The green and yellow solid bands correspond to the $\pm 1\sigma$ and $\pm 2\sigma$ intervals for the expected upper limit respectively. The limits in the m_X ranges of 250–700 GeV and 1.5–2.75 TeV are obtained from the leptonic and hadronic analyses respectively, while in the range 700 GeV–1.5 TeV they are obtained from the combination of the two analyses.

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ATLAS Collaboration

M. Aaboud^{135d}, G. Aad⁸⁶, B. Abbott¹¹³, J. Abdallah⁸, O. Abdinov¹², B. Abeloos¹¹⁷, R. Aben¹⁰⁷, O.S. AbouZeid¹³⁷, N.L. Abraham¹⁴⁹, H. Abramowicz¹⁵³, H. Abreu¹⁵², R. Abreu¹¹⁶, Y. Abulaiti^{146a,146b}, B.S. Acharya^{163a,163b,a}, S. Adachi¹⁵⁵, L. Adamczyk^{40a}, D.L. Adams²⁷, J. Adelman¹⁰⁸, S. Adomeit¹⁰⁰, T. Adye¹³¹, A.A. Affolder⁷⁵, T. Agatonovic-Jovin¹⁴, J. Agricola⁵⁶, J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra^{126a,126f}, S.P. Ahlen²⁴, F. Ahmadov^{66,b}, G. Aielli^{133a,133b}, H. Akerstedt^{146a,146b}, T.P.A. Åkesson⁸², A.V. Akimov⁹⁶, G.L. Alberghi^{22a,22b}, J. Albert¹⁶⁸, S. Albrand⁵⁷, M.J. Alconada Verzini⁷², M. Aleksa³², I.N. Aleksandrov⁶⁶, C. Alexa^{28b}, G. Alexander¹⁵³, T. Alexopoulos¹⁰, M. Alhroob¹¹³, B. Ali¹²⁸, M. Aliev^{74a,74b}, G. Alimonti^{92a}, J. Alison³³, S.P. Alkire³⁷, B.M.M. Allbrooke¹⁴⁹, B.W. Allen¹¹⁶, P.P. Allport¹⁹, A. Aloisio^{104a,104b}, A. Alonso³⁸, F. Alonso⁷², C. Alpigiani¹³⁸, A.A. Alshehri⁵⁵, M. Alstaty⁸⁶, B. Alvarez Gonzalez³², D. Álvarez Piqueras¹⁶⁶, M.G. Alviggi^{104a,104b}, B.T. Amadio¹⁶, K. Amako⁶⁷, Y. Amaral Coutinho^{26a}, C. Amelung²⁵, D. Amidei⁹⁰, S.P. Amor Dos Santos^{126a,126c}, A. Amorim^{126a,126b}, S. Amoroso³², G. Amundsen²⁵, C. Anastopoulos¹³⁹, L.S. Ancu⁵¹, N. Andari¹⁹, T. Andeen¹¹, C.F. Anders^{59b}, G. Anders³², J.K. Anders⁷⁵, K.J. Anderson³³, A. Andreazza^{92a,92b}, V. Andrei^{59a}, S. Angelidakis⁹, I. Angelozzi¹⁰⁷, P. Anger⁴⁶, A. Angerami³⁷, F. Anghinolfi³², A.V. Anisenkov^{109,c}, N. Anjos¹³, A. Annovi^{124a,124b}, C. Antel^{59a}, M. Antonelli⁴⁹, A. Antonov^{98,*}, F. Anulli^{132a}, M. Aoki⁶⁷, L. Aperio Bella¹⁹, G. Arabidze⁹¹, Y. Arai⁶⁷, J.P. Araque^{126a}, A.T.H. Arce⁴⁷, F.A. Arduh⁷², J-F. Arguin⁹⁵, S. Argyropoulos⁶⁴, M. Arik^{20a}, A.J. Armbruster¹⁴³, L.J. Armitage⁷⁷, O. Arnaez³², H. Arnold⁵⁰, M. Arratia³⁰, O. Arslan²³, A. Artamonov⁹⁷, G. Artoni¹²⁰, S. Artz⁸⁴, S. Asai¹⁵⁵, N. Asbah⁴⁴, A. Ashkenazi¹⁵³, B. Åsman^{146a,146b}, L. Asquith¹⁴⁹, K. Assamagan²⁷, R. Astalos^{144a}, M. Atkinson¹⁶⁵, N.B. Atlay¹⁴¹, K. Augsten¹²⁸, G. Avolio³², B. Axen¹⁶, M.K. Ayoub¹¹⁷, G. Azuelos^{95,d}, M.A. Baak³², A.E. Baas^{59a}, M.J. Baca¹⁹, H. Bachacou¹³⁶, K. Bachas^{74a,74b}, M. Backes¹²⁰, M. Backhaus³², P. Bagiachi^{132a,132b}, P. Bagnaia^{132a,132b}, Y. Bai^{35a}, J.T. Baines¹³¹, O.K. Baker¹⁷⁵, E.M. Baldin^{109,c}, P. Balek¹⁷¹, T. Balestri¹⁴⁸, F. Balli¹³⁶, W.K. Balunas¹²², E. Banas⁴¹, Sw. Banerjee^{172,e}, A.A.E. Bannoura¹⁷⁴, L. Barak³², E.L. Barberio⁸⁹, D. Barberis^{52a,52b}, M. Barbero⁸⁶, T. Barillari¹⁰¹, M-S Barisits³², T. Barklow¹⁴³, N. Barlow³⁰, S.L. Barnes⁸⁵, B.M. Barnett¹³¹, R.M. Barnett¹⁶, Z. Barnovska-Blenessy⁵, A. Baroncelli^{134a}, G. Barone²⁵, A.J. Barr¹²⁰, L. Barranco Navarro¹⁶⁶, F. Barreiro⁸³, J. Barreiro Guimarães da Costa^{35a}, R. Bartoldus¹⁴³, A.E. Barton⁷³,

P. Bartos ^{144a}, A. Basalaeu ¹²³, A. Bassalat ¹¹⁷, R.L. Bates ⁵⁵, S.J. Batista ¹⁵⁸, J.R. Batley ³⁰, M. Battaglia ¹³⁷,
 M. Bauce ^{132a,132b}, F. Bauer ¹³⁶, H.S. Bawa ^{143,f}, J.B. Beacham ¹¹¹, M.D. Beattie ⁷³, T. Beau ⁸¹,
 P.H. Beauchemin ¹⁶¹, P. Bechtel ²³, H.P. Beck ^{18,g}, K. Becker ¹²⁰, M. Becker ⁸⁴, M. Beckingham ¹⁶⁹,
 C. Becot ¹¹⁰, A.J. Beddall ^{20e}, A. Beddall ^{20b}, V.A. Bednyakov ⁶⁶, M. Bedognetti ¹⁰⁷, C.P. Bee ¹⁴⁸,
 L.J. Beemster ¹⁰⁷, T.A. Beermann ³², M. Begel ²⁷, J.K. Behr ⁴⁴, C. Belanger-Champagne ⁸⁸, A.S. Bell ⁷⁹,
 G. Bella ¹⁵³, L. Bellagamba ^{22a}, A. Bellerive ³¹, M. Bellomo ⁸⁷, K. Belotskiy ⁹⁸, O. Beltramello ³²,
 N.L. Belyaev ⁹⁸, O. Benary ¹⁵³, D. Bencheekroun ^{135a}, M. Bender ¹⁰⁰, K. Bendtz ^{146a,146b}, N. Benekos ¹⁰,
 Y. Benhammou ¹⁵³, E. Benhar Noccioli ¹⁷⁵, J. Benitez ⁶⁴, D.P. Benjamin ⁴⁷, J.R. Bensinger ²⁵,
 S. Bentvelsen ¹⁰⁷, L. Beresford ¹²⁰, M. Beretta ⁴⁹, D. Berge ¹⁰⁷, E. Bergeaas Kuutmann ¹⁶⁴, N. Berger ⁵,
 J. Beringer ¹⁶, S. Berlendis ⁵⁷, N.R. Bernard ⁸⁷, C. Bernius ¹¹⁰, F.U. Bernlochner ²³, T. Berry ⁷⁸, P. Berta ¹²⁹,
 C. Bertella ⁸⁴, G. Bertoli ^{146a,146b}, F. Bertolucci ^{124a,124b}, I.A. Bertram ⁷³, C. Bertsche ⁴⁴, D. Bertsche ¹¹³,
 G.J. Besjes ³⁸, O. Bessidskaia Bylund ^{146a,146b}, M. Bessner ⁴⁴, N. Besson ¹³⁶, C. Betancourt ⁵⁰, A. Bethani ⁵⁷,
 S. Bethke ¹⁰¹, A.J. Bevan ⁷⁷, R.M. Bianchi ¹²⁵, L. Bianchini ²⁵, M. Bianco ³², O. Biebel ¹⁰⁰, D. Biedermann ¹⁷,
 R. Bielski ⁸⁵, N.V. Biesuz ^{124a,124b}, M. Biglietti ^{134a}, J. Bilbao De Mendizabal ⁵¹, T.R.V. Billoud ⁹⁵,
 H. Bilokon ⁴⁹, M. Bindi ⁵⁶, S. Binet ¹¹⁷, A. Bingul ^{20b}, C. Bini ^{132a,132b}, S. Biondi ^{22a,22b}, T. Bisanz ⁵⁶,
 D.M. Bjergaard ⁴⁷, C.W. Black ¹⁵⁰, J.E. Black ¹⁴³, K.M. Black ²⁴, D. Blackburn ¹³⁸, R.E. Blair ⁶,
 J.-B. Blanchard ¹³⁶, T. Blazek ^{144a}, I. Bloch ⁴⁴, C. Blocker ²⁵, A. Blue ⁵⁵, W. Blum ^{84,*}, U. Blumenschein ⁵⁶,
 S. Blunier ^{34a}, G.J. Bobbink ¹⁰⁷, V.S. Bobrovnikov ^{109,c}, S.S. Bocchetta ⁸², A. Bocci ⁴⁷, C. Bock ¹⁰⁰,
 M. Boehler ⁵⁰, D. Boerner ¹⁷⁴, J.A. Bogaerts ³², D. Bogavac ¹⁴, A.G. Bogdanchikov ¹⁰⁹, C. Bohm ^{146a},
 V. Boisvert ⁷⁸, P. Bokan ¹⁴, T. Bold ^{40a}, A.S. Boldyrev ^{163a,163c}, M. Bomben ⁸¹, M. Bona ⁷⁷,
 M. Boonekamp ¹³⁶, A. Borisov ¹³⁰, G. Borissov ⁷³, J. Bortfeldt ³², D. Bortoletto ¹²⁰, V. Bortolotto ^{61a,61b,61c},
 K. Bos ¹⁰⁷, D. Boscherini ^{22a}, M. Bosman ¹³, J.D. Bossio Sola ²⁹, J. Boudreau ¹²⁵, J. Bouffard ²,
 E.V. Bouhova-Thacker ⁷³, D. Boumediene ³⁶, C. Bourdarios ¹¹⁷, S.K. Boutle ⁵⁵, A. Boveia ³², J. Boyd ³²,
 I.R. Boyko ⁶⁶, J. Bracinik ¹⁹, A. Brandt ⁸, G. Brandt ⁵⁶, O. Brandt ^{59a}, U. Bratzler ¹⁵⁶, B. Brau ⁸⁷, J.E. Brau ¹¹⁶,
 W.D. Breaden Madden ⁵⁵, K. Brendlinger ¹²², A.J. Brennan ⁸⁹, L. Brenner ¹⁰⁷, R. Brenner ¹⁶⁴, S. Bressler ¹⁷¹,
 T.M. Bristow ⁴⁸, D. Britton ⁵⁵, D. Britzger ⁴⁴, F.M. Brochu ³⁰, I. Brock ²³, R. Brock ⁹¹, G. Brooijmans ³⁷,
 T. Brooks ⁷⁸, W.K. Brooks ^{34b}, J. Brosamer ¹⁶, E. Brost ¹⁰⁸, J.H. Broughton ¹⁹, P.A. Bruckman de Renstrom ⁴¹,
 D. Bruncko ^{144b}, R. Bruneliere ⁵⁰, A. Bruni ^{22a}, G. Bruni ^{22a}, L.S. Bruni ¹⁰⁷, B.H. Brunt ³⁰, M. Bruschi ^{22a},
 N. Brusino ²³, P. Bryant ³³, L. Bryngemark ⁸², T. Buanes ¹⁵, Q. Buat ¹⁴², P. Buchholz ¹⁴¹, A.G. Buckley ⁵⁵,
 I.A. Budagov ⁶⁶, F. Buehrer ⁵⁰, M.K. Bugge ¹¹⁹, O. Bulekov ⁹⁸, D. Bullock ⁸, H. Burckhart ³², S. Burdin ⁷⁵,
 C.D. Burgard ⁵⁰, B. Burghgrave ¹⁰⁸, K. Burka ⁴¹, S. Burke ¹³¹, I. Burmeister ⁴⁵, J.T.P. Burr ¹²⁰, E. Busato ³⁶,
 D. B"uscher ⁵⁰, V. B"uscher ⁸⁴, P. Bussey ⁵⁵, J.M. Butler ²⁴, C.M. Buttar ⁵⁵, J.M. Butterworth ⁷⁹, P. Butti ¹⁰⁷,
 W. Buttinger ²⁷, A. Buzatu ⁵⁵, A.R. Buzykaev ^{109,c}, S. Cabrera Urb"an ¹⁶⁶, D. Caforio ¹²⁸, V.M. Cairo ^{39a,39b},
 O. Cakir ^{4a}, N. Calace ⁵¹, P. Calafiura ¹⁶, A. Calandri ⁸⁶, G. Calderini ⁸¹, P. Calfayan ¹⁰⁰, G. Callea ^{39a,39b},
 L.P. Caloba ^{26a}, S. Calvente Lopez ⁸³, D. Calvet ³⁶, S. Calvet ³⁶, T.P. Calvet ⁸⁶, R. Camacho Toro ³³,
 S. Camarda ³², P. Camarri ^{133a,133b}, D. Cameron ¹¹⁹, R. Caminal Armadans ¹⁶⁵, C. Camincher ⁵⁷,
 S. Campana ³², M. Campanelli ⁷⁹, A. Camplani ^{92a,92b}, A. Campoverde ¹⁴¹, V. Canale ^{104a,104b},
 A. Canepa ^{159a}, M. Cano Bret ^{35e}, J. Cantero ¹¹⁴, T. Cao ⁴², M.D.M. Capeans Garrido ³², I. Caprini ^{28b},
 M. Caprini ^{28b}, M. Capua ^{39a,39b}, R.M. Carbone ³⁷, R. Cardarelli ^{133a}, F. Cardillo ⁵⁰, I. Carli ¹²⁹, T. Carli ³²,
 G. Carlino ^{104a}, L. Carminati ^{92a,92b}, S. Caron ¹⁰⁶, E. Carquin ^{34b}, G.D. Carrillo-Montoya ³², J.R. Carter ³⁰,
 J. Carvalho ^{126a,126c}, D. Casadei ¹⁹, M.P. Casado ^{13,h}, M. Casolino ¹³, D.W. Casper ¹⁶²,
 E. Castaneda-Miranda ^{145a}, R. Castelijin ¹⁰⁷, A. Castelli ¹⁰⁷, V. Castillo Gimenez ¹⁶⁶, N.F. Castro ^{126a,i},
 A. Catinaccio ³², J.R. Catmore ¹¹⁹, A. Cattai ³², J. Caudron ²³, V. Cavaliere ¹⁶⁵, E. Cavallaro ¹³, D. Cavalli ^{92a},
 M. Cavalli-Sforza ¹³, V. Cavasinni ^{124a,124b}, F. Ceradini ^{134a,134b}, L. Cerda Alberich ¹⁶⁶, B.C. Cerio ⁴⁷,
 A.S. Cerqueira ^{26b}, A. Cerri ¹⁴⁹, L. Cerrito ^{133a,133b}, F. Cerutti ¹⁶, M. Cerv ³², A. Cervelli ¹⁸, S.A. Cetin ^{20d},
 A. Chafaq ^{135a}, D. Chakraborty ¹⁰⁸, S.K. Chan ⁵⁸, Y.L. Chan ^{61a}, P. Chang ¹⁶⁵, J.D. Chapman ³⁰,
 D.G. Charlton ¹⁹, A. Chatterjee ⁵¹, C.C. Chau ¹⁵⁸, C.A. Chavez Barajas ¹⁴⁹, S. Che ¹¹¹, S. Cheatham ^{163a,163c},
 A. Chegwidden ⁹¹, S. Chekanov ⁶, S.V. Chekulaev ^{159a}, G.A. Chelkov ^{66,j}, M.A. Chelstowska ⁹⁰, C. Chen ⁶⁵,
 H. Chen ²⁷, K. Chen ¹⁴⁸, S. Chen ^{35c}, S. Chen ¹⁵⁵, X. Chen ^{35f}, Y. Chen ⁶⁸, H.C. Cheng ⁹⁰, H.J. Cheng ^{35a},
 Y. Cheng ³³, A. Cheplakov ⁶⁶, E. Cheremushkina ¹³⁰, R. Cherkaoui El Moursli ^{135e}, V. Chernyatin ^{27,*},
 E. Cheu ⁷, L. Chevalier ¹³⁶, V. Chiarella ⁴⁹, G. Chiarelli ^{124a,124b}, G. Chiodini ^{74a}, A.S. Chisholm ³²,
 A. Chitan ^{28b}, M.V. Chizhov ⁶⁶, K. Choi ⁶², A.R. Chomont ³⁶, S. Chouridou ⁹, B.K.B. Chow ¹⁰⁰,

V. Christodoulou⁷⁹, D. Chromek-Burckhart³², J. Chudoba¹²⁷, A.J. Chuinard⁸⁸, J.J. Chwastowski⁴¹, L. Chytka¹¹⁵, G. Ciapetti^{132a,132b}, A.K. Ciftci^{4a}, D. Cinca⁴⁵, V. Cindro⁷⁶, I.A. Cioara²³, C. Ciocca^{22a,22b}, A. Ciocio¹⁶, F. Ciotto^{104a,104b}, Z.H. Citron¹⁷¹, M. Citterio^{92a}, M. Ciubancan^{28b}, A. Clark⁵¹, B.L. Clark⁵⁸, M.R. Clark³⁷, P.J. Clark⁴⁸, R.N. Clarke¹⁶, C. Clement^{146a,146b}, Y. Coadou⁸⁶, M. Cokal^{163a,163c}, A. Coccaro⁵¹, J. Cochran⁶⁵, L. Colasurdo¹⁰⁶, B. Cole³⁷, A.P. Colijn¹⁰⁷, J. Collot⁵⁷, T. Colombo¹⁶², G. Compostella¹⁰¹, P. Conde Muiño^{126a,126b}, E. Coniavitis⁵⁰, S.H. Connell^{145b}, I.A. Connelly⁷⁸, V. Consorti⁵⁰, S. Constantinescu^{28b}, G. Conti³², F. Conventi^{104a,k}, M. Cooke¹⁶, B.D. Cooper⁷⁹, A.M. Cooper-Sarkar¹²⁰, K.J.R. Cormier¹⁵⁸, T. Cornelissen¹⁷⁴, M. Corradi^{132a,132b}, F. Corriveau^{88,l}, A. Corso-Radu¹⁶², A. Cortes-Gonzalez³², G. Cortiana¹⁰¹, G. Costa^{92a}, M.J. Costa¹⁶⁶, D. Costanzo¹³⁹, G. Cottin³⁰, G. Cowan⁷⁸, B.E. Cox⁸⁵, K. Cranmer¹¹⁰, S.J. Crawley⁵⁵, G. Cree³¹, S. Crépe-Renaudin⁵⁷, F. Crescioli⁸¹, W.A. Cribbs^{146a,146b}, M. Crispin Ortuzar¹²⁰, M. Cristinziani²³, V. Croft¹⁰⁶, G. Crosetti^{39a,39b}, A. Cueto⁸³, T. Cuhadar Donszelmann¹³⁹, J. Cummings¹⁷⁵, M. Curatolo⁴⁹, J. Cúth⁸⁴, H. Czirr¹⁴¹, P. Czodrowski³, G. D'amen^{22a,22b}, S. D'Auria⁵⁵, M. D'Onofrio⁷⁵, M.J. Da Cunha Sargedas De Sousa^{126a,126b}, C. Da Via⁸⁵, W. Dabrowski^{40a}, T. Dado^{144a}, T. Dai⁹⁰, O. Dale¹⁵, F. Dallaire⁹⁵, C. Dallapiccola⁸⁷, M. Dam³⁸, J.R. Dandoy³³, N.P. Dang⁵⁰, A.C. Daniells¹⁹, N.S. Dann⁸⁵, M. Danninger¹⁶⁷, M. Dano Hoffmann¹³⁶, V. Dao⁵⁰, G. Darbo^{52a}, S. Darmora⁸, J. Dassoulas³, A. Dattagupta¹¹⁶, W. Davey²³, C. David¹⁶⁸, T. Davidek¹²⁹, M. Davies¹⁵³, P. Davison⁷⁹, E. Dawe⁸⁹, I. Dawson¹³⁹, K. De⁸, R. de Asmundis^{104a}, A. De Benedetti¹¹³, S. De Castro^{22a,22b}, S. De Cecco⁸¹, N. De Groot¹⁰⁶, P. de Jong¹⁰⁷, H. De la Torre⁹¹, F. De Lorenzi⁶⁵, A. De Maria⁵⁶, D. De Pedis^{132a}, A. De Salvo^{132a}, U. De Sanctis¹⁴⁹, A. De Santo¹⁴⁹, J.B. De Vivie De Regie¹¹⁷, W.J. Dearnaley⁷³, R. Debbé²⁷, C. Debenedetti¹³⁷, D.V. Dedovich⁶⁶, N. Dehghanian³, I. Deigaard¹⁰⁷, M. Del Gaudio^{39a,39b}, J. Del Peso⁸³, T. Del Prete^{124a,124b}, D. Delgove¹¹⁷, F. Deliot¹³⁶, C.M. Delitzsch⁵¹, A. Dell'Acqua³², L. Dell'Asta²⁴, M. Dell'Orso^{124a,124b}, M. Della Pietra^{104a,k}, D. della Volpe⁵¹, M. Delmastro⁵, P.A. Delsart⁵⁷, D.A. DeMarco¹⁵⁸, S. Demers¹⁷⁵, M. Demichev⁶⁶, A. Demilly⁸¹, S.P. Denisov¹³⁰, D. Denysiuk¹³⁶, D. Derendarz⁴¹, J.E. Derkaoui^{135d}, F. Derue⁸¹, P. Dervan⁷⁵, K. Desch²³, C. Deterre⁴⁴, K. Dette⁴⁵, P.O. Deviveiros³², A. Dewhurst¹³¹, S. Dhaliwal²⁵, A. Di Ciaccio^{133a,133b}, L. Di Ciaccio⁵, W.K. Di Clemente¹²², C. Di Donato^{132a,132b}, A. Di Girolamo³², B. Di Girolamo³², B. Di Micco^{134a,134b}, R. Di Nardo³², A. Di Simone⁵⁰, R. Di Sipio¹⁵⁸, D. Di Valentino³¹, C. Diaconu⁸⁶, M. Diamond¹⁵⁸, F.A. Dias⁴⁸, M.A. Diaz^{34a}, E.B. Diehl⁹⁰, J. Dietrich¹⁷, S. Díez Cornell⁴⁴, A. Dimitrievska¹⁴, J. Dingfelder²³, P. Dita^{28b}, S. Dita^{28b}, F. Dittus³², F. Djama⁸⁶, T. Djobava^{53b}, J.I. Djuvsland^{59a}, M.A.B. do Vale^{26c}, D. Dobos³², M. Dobre^{28b}, C. Doglioni⁸², J. Dolejsi¹²⁹, Z. Dolezal¹²⁹, M. Donadelli^{26d}, S. Donati^{124a,124b}, P. Dondero^{121a,121b}, J. Donini³⁶, J. Dopke¹³¹, A. Doria^{104a}, M.T. Dova⁷², A.T. Doyle⁵⁵, E. Drechsler⁵⁶, M. Dris¹⁰, Y. Du^{35d}, J. Duarte-Campderros¹⁵³, E. Duchovni¹⁷¹, G. Duckeck¹⁰⁰, O.A. Ducu^{95,m}, D. Duda¹⁰⁷, A. Dudarev³², A. Chr. Dudder⁸⁴, E.M. Duffield¹⁶, L. Duflot¹¹⁷, M. Dührssen³², M. Dumancic¹⁷¹, M. Dunford^{59a}, H. Duran Yildiz^{4a}, M. Düren⁵⁴, A. Durglishvili^{53b}, D. Duschinger⁴⁶, B. Dutta⁴⁴, M. Dyndal⁴⁴, C. Eckardt⁴⁴, K.M. Ecker¹⁰¹, R.C. Edgar⁹⁰, N.C. Edwards⁴⁸, T. Eifert³², G. Eigen¹⁵, K. Einsweiler¹⁶, T. Ekelof¹⁶⁴, M. El Kacimi^{135c}, V. Ellajosyula⁸⁶, M. Ellert¹⁶⁴, S. Elles⁵, F. Ellinghaus¹⁷⁴, A.A. Elliot¹⁶⁸, N. Ellis³², J. Elmsheuser²⁷, M. Elsing³², D. Emelianov¹³¹, Y. Enari¹⁵⁵, O.C. Endner⁸⁴, J.S. Ennis¹⁶⁹, J. Erdmann⁴⁵, A. Ereditato¹⁸, G. Ernis¹⁷⁴, J. Ernst², M. Ernst²⁷, S. Errede¹⁶⁵, E. Ertel⁸⁴, M. Escalier¹¹⁷, H. Esch⁴⁵, C. Escobar¹²⁵, B. Esposito⁴⁹, A.I. Etienvre¹³⁶, E. Etzion¹⁵³, H. Evans⁶², A. Ezhilov¹²³, M. Ezzi^{135e}, F. Fabbri^{22a,22b}, L. Fabbri^{22a,22b}, G. Facini³³, R.M. Fakhruddinov¹³⁰, S. Falciano^{132a}, R.J. Falla⁷⁹, J. Faltova³², Y. Fang^{35a}, M. Fanti^{92a,92b}, A. Farbin⁸, A. Farilla^{134a}, C. Farina¹²⁵, E.M. Farina^{121a,121b}, T. Farooque¹³, S. Farrell¹⁶, S.M. Farrington¹⁶⁹, P. Farthouat³², F. Fassi^{135e}, P. Fassnacht³², D. Fassouliotis⁹, M. Fauci Giannelli⁷⁸, A. Favareto^{52a,52b}, W.J. Fawcett¹²⁰, L. Fayard¹¹⁷, O.L. Fedin^{123,n}, W. Fedorko¹⁶⁷, S. Feigl¹¹⁹, L. Feligioni⁸⁶, C. Feng^{35d}, E.J. Feng³², H. Feng⁹⁰, M. Feng⁴⁷, A.B. Fenyuk¹³⁰, L. Feremenga⁸, P. Fernandez Martinez¹⁶⁶, S. Fernandez Perez¹³, J. Ferrando⁴⁴, A. Ferrari¹⁶⁴, P. Ferrari¹⁰⁷, R. Ferrari^{121a}, D.E. Ferreira de Lima^{59b}, A. Ferrer¹⁶⁶, D. Ferrere⁵¹, C. Ferretti⁹⁰, A. Ferretto Parodi^{52a,52b}, F. Fiedler⁸⁴, A. Filipčič⁷⁶, M. Filipuzzi⁴⁴, F. Filthaut¹⁰⁶, M. Fincke-Keeler¹⁶⁸, K.D. Finelli¹⁵⁰, M.C.N. Fiolhais^{126a,126c}, L. Fiorini¹⁶⁶, A. Firan⁴², A. Fischer², C. Fischer¹³, J. Fischer¹⁷⁴, W.C. Fisher⁹¹, N. Flaschel⁴⁴, I. Fleck¹⁴¹, P. Fleischmann⁹⁰, G.T. Fletcher¹³⁹, R.R.M. Fletcher¹²², T. Flick¹⁷⁴, L.R. Flores Castillo^{61a}, M.J. Flowerdew¹⁰¹, G.T. Forcolin⁸⁵, A. Formica¹³⁶, A. Forti⁸⁵, A.G. Foster¹⁹, D. Fournier¹¹⁷, H. Fox⁷³,

S. Fracchia¹³, P. Francavilla⁸¹, M. Franchini^{22a,22b}, D. Francis³², L. Franconi¹¹⁹, M. Franklin⁵⁸,
 M. Frate¹⁶², M. Fraternali^{121a,121b}, D. Freeborn⁷⁹, S.M. Fressard-Batraneanu³², F. Friedrich⁴⁶,
 D. Froidevaux³², J.A. Frost¹²⁰, C. Fukunaga¹⁵⁶, E. Fullana Torregrosa⁸⁴, T. Fusayasu¹⁰², J. Fuster¹⁶⁶,
 C. Gabaldon⁵⁷, O. Gabizon¹⁷⁴, A. Gabrielli^{22a,22b}, A. Gabrielli¹⁶, G.P. Gach^{40a}, S. Gadatsch³²,
 S. Gadomski⁷⁸, G. Gagliardi^{52a,52b}, L.G. Gagnon⁹⁵, P. Gagnon⁶², C. Galea¹⁰⁶, B. Galhardo^{126a,126c},
 E.J. Gallas¹²⁰, B.J. Gallop¹³¹, P. Gallus¹²⁸, G. Galster³⁸, K.K. Gan¹¹¹, J. Gao^{35b}, Y. Gao⁴⁸, Y.S. Gao^{143,f},
 F.M. Garay Walls⁴⁸, C. García¹⁶⁶, J.E. García Navarro¹⁶⁶, M. Garcia-Sciveres¹⁶, R.W. Gardner³³,
 N. Garelli¹⁴³, V. Garonne¹¹⁹, A. Gascon Bravo⁴⁴, K. Gasnikova⁴⁴, C. Gatti⁴⁹, A. Gaudiello^{52a,52b},
 G. Gaudio^{121a}, L. Gauthier⁹⁵, I.L. Gavrilenko⁹⁶, C. Gay¹⁶⁷, G. Gaycken²³, E.N. Gazis¹⁰, Z. Gece¹⁶⁷,
 C.N.P. Gee¹³¹, Ch. Geich-Gimbel²³, M. Geisen⁸⁴, M.P. Geisler^{59a}, K. Gellerstedt^{146a,146b}, C. Gemme^{52a},
 M.H. Genest⁵⁷, C. Geng^{35b,o}, S. Gentile^{132a,132b}, C. Gentsos¹⁵⁴, S. George⁷⁸, D. Gerbaudo¹³,
 A. Gershon¹⁵³, S. Ghasemi¹⁴¹, M. Ghneimat²³, B. Giacobbe^{22a}, S. Giagu^{132a,132b}, P. Giannetti^{124a,124b},
 B. Gibbard²⁷, S.M. Gibson⁷⁸, M. Gignac¹⁶⁷, M. Gilchriese¹⁶, T.P.S. Gillam³⁰, D. Gillberg³¹, G. Gilles¹⁷⁴,
 D.M. Gingrich^{3,d}, N. Giokaris⁹, M.P. Giordani^{163a,163c}, F.M. Giorgi^{22a}, F.M. Giorgi¹⁷, P.F. Giraud¹³⁶,
 P. Giromini⁵⁸, D. Giugni^{92a}, F. Giuli¹²⁰, C. Giuliani¹⁰¹, M. Giulini^{59b}, B.K. Gjelsten¹¹⁹, S. Gkaitatzis¹⁵⁴,
 I. Gkialas¹⁵⁴, E.L. Gkougkousis¹¹⁷, L.K. Gladilin⁹⁹, C. Glasman⁸³, J. Glatzer⁵⁰, P.C.F. Glaysheer⁴⁸,
 A. Glazov⁴⁴, M. Goblirsch-Kolb²⁵, J. Godlewski⁴¹, S. Goldfarb⁸⁹, T. Golling⁵¹, D. Golubkov¹³⁰,
 A. Gomes^{126a,126b,126d}, R. Gonçalves^{126a}, J. Goncalves Pinto Firmino Da Costa¹³⁶, G. Gonella⁵⁰,
 L. Gonella¹⁹, A. Gongadze⁶⁶, S. González de la Hoz¹⁶⁶, G. Gonzalez Parra¹³, S. Gonzalez-Sevilla⁵¹,
 L. Goossens³², P.A. Gorbounov⁹⁷, H.A. Gordon²⁷, I. Gorelov¹⁰⁵, B. Gorini³², E. Gorini^{74a,74b},
 A. Gorišek⁷⁶, E. Gornicki⁴¹, A.T. Goshaw⁴⁷, C. Gössling⁴⁵, M.I. Gostkin⁶⁶, C.R. Goudet¹¹⁷,
 D. Goujdami^{135c}, A.G. Goussiou¹³⁸, N. Govender^{145b,p}, E. Gozani¹⁵², L. Graber⁵⁶, I. Grabowska-Bold^{40a},
 P.O.J. Gradin⁵⁷, P. Grafström^{22a,22b}, J. Gramling⁵¹, E. Gramstad¹¹⁹, S. Grancagnolo¹⁷, V. Gratchev¹²³,
 P.M. Gravila^{28e}, H.M. Gray³², E. Graziani^{134a}, Z.D. Greenwood^{80,q}, C. Grefe²³, K. Gregersen⁷⁹,
 I.M. Gregor⁴⁴, P. Grenier¹⁴³, K. Grevtsov⁵, J. Griffiths⁸, A.A. Grillo¹³⁷, K. Grimm⁷³, S. Grinstein^{13,r},
 Ph. Gris³⁶, J.-F. Grivaz¹¹⁷, S. Groh⁸⁴, J.P. Grohs⁴⁶, E. Gross¹⁷¹, J. Grosse-Knetter⁵⁶, G.C. Grossi⁸⁰,
 Z.J. Grout⁷⁹, L. Guan⁹⁰, W. Guan¹⁷², J. Guenther⁶³, F. Guescini⁵¹, D. Guest¹⁶², O. Gueta¹⁵³,
 E. Guido^{52a,52b}, T. Guillemin⁵, S. Guindon², U. Gul⁵⁵, C. Gumpert³², J. Guo^{35e}, Y. Guo^{35b,o}, R. Gupta⁴²,
 S. Gupta¹²⁰, G. Gustavino^{132a,132b}, P. Gutierrez¹¹³, N.G. Gutierrez Ortiz⁷⁹, C. Gutsche⁴⁶, C. Guyot¹³⁶,
 C. Gwenlan¹²⁰, C.B. Gwilliam⁷⁵, A. Haas¹¹⁰, C. Haber¹⁶, H.K. Hadavand⁸, N. Haddad^{135e}, A. Hadeef⁸⁶,
 S. Hageböck²³, M. Hagihara¹⁶⁰, Z. Hajduk⁴¹, H. Hakobyan^{176,*}, M. Haleem⁴⁴, J. Haley¹¹⁴,
 G. Halladjian⁹¹, G.D. Hallewell⁸⁶, K. Hamacher¹⁷⁴, P. Hamal¹¹⁵, K. Hamano¹⁶⁸, A. Hamilton^{145a},
 G.N. Hamity¹³⁹, P.G. Hamnett⁴⁴, L. Han^{35b}, S. Han^{35a}, K. Hanagaki^{67,s}, K. Hanawa¹⁵⁵, M. Hance¹³⁷,
 B. Haney¹²², P. Hanke^{59a}, R. Hanna¹³⁶, J.B. Hansen³⁸, J.D. Hansen³⁸, M.C. Hansen²³, P.H. Hansen³⁸,
 K. Hara¹⁶⁰, A.S. Hard¹⁷², T. Harenberg¹⁷⁴, F. Hariri¹¹⁷, S. Harkusha⁹³, R.D. Harrington⁴⁸,
 P.F. Harrison¹⁶⁹, F. Hartjes¹⁰⁷, N.M. Hartmann¹⁰⁰, M. Hasegawa⁶⁸, Y. Hasegawa¹⁴⁰, A. Hasib¹¹³,
 S. Hassani¹³⁶, S. Haug¹⁸, R. Hauser⁹¹, L. Hauswald⁴⁶, M. Havranek¹²⁷, C.M. Hawkes¹⁹, R.J. Hawking³²,
 D. Hayakawa¹⁵⁷, D. Hayden⁹¹, C.P. Hays¹²⁰, J.M. Hays⁷⁷, H.S. Hayward⁷⁵, S.J. Haywood¹³¹, S.J. Head¹⁹,
 T. Heck⁸⁴, V. Hedberg⁸², L. Heelan⁸, S. Heim¹²², T. Heim¹⁶, B. Heinemann¹⁶, J.J. Heinrich¹⁰⁰,
 L. Heinrich¹¹⁰, C. Heinz⁵⁴, J. Hejbal¹²⁷, L. Helary³², S. Hellman^{146a,146b}, C. Helsens³², J. Henderson¹²⁰,
 R.C.W. Henderson⁷³, Y. Heng¹⁷², S. Henkelmann¹⁶⁷, A.M. Henriques Correia³², S. Henrot-Versille¹¹⁷,
 G.H. Herbert¹⁷, H. Herde²⁵, V. Herget¹⁷³, Y. Hernández Jiménez¹⁶⁶, G. Herten⁵⁰, R. Hertenberger¹⁰⁰,
 L. Hervas³², G.G. Hesketh⁷⁹, N.P. Hessey¹⁰⁷, J.W. Hetherly⁴², R. Hickling⁷⁷, E. Higón-Rodríguez¹⁶⁶,
 E. Hill¹⁶⁸, J.C. Hill³⁰, K.H. Hiller⁴⁴, S.J. Hillier¹⁹, I. Hinchliffe¹⁶, E. Hines¹²², R.R. Hinman¹⁶, M. Hirose⁵⁰,
 D. Hirschbuehl¹⁷⁴, J. Hobbs¹⁴⁸, N. Hod^{159a}, M.C. Hodgkinson¹³⁹, P. Hodgson¹³⁹, A. Hoecker³²,
 M.R. Hoferkamp¹⁰⁵, F. Hoenic¹⁰⁰, D. Hohn²³, T.R. Holmes¹⁶, M. Homann⁴⁵, T. Honda⁶⁷, T.M. Hong¹²⁵,
 B.H. Hooberman¹⁶⁵, W.H. Hopkins¹¹⁶, Y. Horii¹⁰³, A.J. Horton¹⁴², J.-Y. Hostachy⁵⁷, S. Hou¹⁵¹,
 A. Hoummada^{135a}, J. Howarth⁴⁴, J. Hoya⁷², M. Hrabovsky¹¹⁵, I. Hristova¹⁷, J. Hrivnac¹¹⁷, T. Hryn'ova⁵,
 A. Hrynevich⁹⁴, C. Hsu^{145c}, P.J. Hsu^{151,t}, S.-C. Hsu¹³⁸, Q. Hu^{35b}, S. Hu^{35e}, Y. Huang⁴⁴, Z. Hubacek¹²⁸,
 F. Hubaut⁸⁶, F. Huegging²³, T.B. Huffman¹²⁰, E.W. Hughes³⁷, G. Hughes⁷³, M. Huhtinen³², P. Huo¹⁴⁸,
 N. Huseynov^{66,b}, J. Huston⁹¹, J. Huth⁵⁸, G. Iacobucci⁵¹, G. Iakovidis²⁷, I. Ibragimov¹⁴¹,
 L. Iconomidou-Fayard¹¹⁷, E. Ideal¹⁷⁵, Z. Idrissi^{135e}, P. Iengo³², O. Igonkina^{107,u}, T. Iizawa¹⁷⁰,

Y. Ikegami⁶⁷, M. Ikeno⁶⁷, Y. Ilchenko^{11,v}, D. Iliadis¹⁵⁴, N. Ilic¹⁴³, T. Ince¹⁰¹, G. Introzzi^{121a,121b},
 P. Ioannou^{9,*}, M. Iodice^{134a}, K. Iordanidou³⁷, V. Ippolito⁵⁸, N. Ishijima¹¹⁸, M. Ishino¹⁵⁵,
 M. Ishitsuka¹⁵⁷, R. Ishmukhametov¹¹¹, C. Issever¹²⁰, S. Istin^{20a}, F. Ito¹⁶⁰, J.M. Iturbe Ponce⁸⁵,
 R. Iuppa^{133a,133b}, W. Iwanski⁶³, H. Iwasaki⁶⁷, J.M. Izen⁴³, V. Izzo^{104a}, S. Jabbar³, B. Jackson¹²²,
 P. Jackson¹, V. Jain², K.B. Jakobi⁸⁴, K. Jakobs⁵⁰, S. Jakobsen³², T. Jakoubek¹²⁷, D.O. Jamin¹¹⁴,
 D.K. Jana⁸⁰, R. Jansky⁶³, J. Janssen²³, M. Janus⁵⁶, G. Jarlskog⁸², N. Javadov^{66,b}, T. Javůrek⁵⁰,
 F. Jeanneau¹³⁶, L. Jeanty¹⁶, G.-Y. Jeng¹⁵⁰, D. Jennens⁸⁹, P. Jenni^{50,w}, C. Jeske¹⁶⁹, S. Jézéquel⁵, H. Ji¹⁷²,
 J. Jia¹⁴⁸, H. Jiang⁶⁵, Y. Jiang^{35b}, S. Jiggins⁷⁹, J. Jimenez Pena¹⁶⁶, S. Jin^{35a}, A. Jinaru^{28b}, O. Jinnouchi¹⁵⁷,
 H. Jivan^{145c}, P. Johansson¹³⁹, K.A. Johns⁷, W.J. Johnson¹³⁸, K. Jon-And^{146a,146b}, G. Jones¹⁶⁹,
 R.W.L. Jones⁷³, S. Jones⁷, T.J. Jones⁷⁵, J. Jongmanns^{59a}, P.M. Jorge^{126a,126b}, J. Jovicevic^{159a}, X. Ju¹⁷²,
 A. Juste Rozas^{13,r}, M.K. Köhler¹⁷¹, A. Kaczmarska⁴¹, M. Kado¹¹⁷, H. Kagan¹¹¹, M. Kagan¹⁴³, S.J. Kahn⁸⁶,
 T. Kaji¹⁷⁰, E. Kajomovitz⁴⁷, C.W. Kalderon¹²⁰, A. Kaluza⁸⁴, S. Kama⁴², A. Kamenshchikov¹³⁰,
 N. Kanaya¹⁵⁵, S. Kaneti³⁰, L. Kanjir⁷⁶, V.A. Kantserov⁹⁸, J. Kanzaki⁶⁷, B. Kaplan¹¹⁰, L.S. Kaplan¹⁷²,
 A. Kapliy³³, D. Kar^{145c}, K. Karakostas¹⁰, A. Karamaoun³, N. Karastathis¹⁰, M.J. Kareem⁵⁶,
 E. Karentzos¹⁰, M. Karnevskiy⁸⁴, S.N. Karpov⁶⁶, Z.M. Karpova⁶⁶, K. Karthik¹¹⁰, V. Kartvelishvili⁷³,
 A.N. Karyukhin¹³⁰, K. Kasahara¹⁶⁰, L. Kashif¹⁷², R.D. Kass¹¹¹, A. Kastanas¹⁵, Y. Kataoka¹⁵⁵, C. Kato¹⁵⁵,
 A. Katre⁵¹, J. Katzy⁴⁴, K. Kawagoe⁷¹, T. Kawamoto¹⁵⁵, G. Kawamura⁵⁶, V.F. Kazanin^{109,c}, R. Keeler¹⁶⁸,
 R. Kehoe⁴², J.S. Keller⁴⁴, J.J. Kempster⁷⁸, K. Kentaro¹⁰³, H. Keoshkerian¹⁵⁸, O. Kepka¹²⁷, B.P. Kerševan⁷⁶,
 S. Kersten¹⁷⁴, R.A. Keyes⁸⁸, M. Khader¹⁶⁵, F. Khalil-zada¹², A. Khanov¹¹⁴, A.G. Kharlamov^{109,c},
 T. Kharlamova¹⁰⁹, T.J. Khoo⁵¹, V. Khovanskiy⁹⁷, E. Khramov⁶⁶, J. Khubua^{53b,x}, S. Kido⁶⁸, C.R. Kilby⁷⁸,
 H.Y. Kim⁸, S.H. Kim¹⁶⁰, Y.K. Kim³³, N. Kimura¹⁵⁴, O.M. Kind¹⁷, B.T. King⁷⁵, M. King¹⁶⁶, J. Kirk¹³¹,
 A.E. Kiryunin¹⁰¹, T. Kishimoto¹⁵⁵, D. Kisielewska^{40a}, F. Kiss⁵⁰, K. Kiuchi¹⁶⁰, O. Kivernyk¹³⁶,
 E. Kladiva^{144b}, M.H. Klein³⁷, M. Klein⁷⁵, U. Klein⁷⁵, K. Kleinknecht⁸⁴, P. Klimek¹⁰⁸, A. Klimentov²⁷,
 R. Klingenberg⁴⁵, J.A. Klinger¹³⁹, T. Klioutchnikova³², E.-E. Kluge^{59a}, P. Kluit¹⁰⁷, S. Kluth¹⁰¹, J. Knapik⁴¹,
 E. Kneringer⁶³, E.B.F.G. Knoops⁸⁶, A. Knue⁵⁵, A. Kobayashi¹⁵⁵, D. Kobayashi¹⁵⁷, T. Kobayashi¹⁵⁵,
 M. Kobel⁴⁶, M. Kocian¹⁴³, P. Kodys¹²⁹, N.M. Koehler¹⁰¹, T. Koffas³¹, E. Koffeman¹⁰⁷, T. Koi¹⁴³,
 H. Kolanoski¹⁷, M. Kolb^{59b}, I. Koletsou⁵, A.A. Komar^{96,*}, Y. Komori¹⁵⁵, T. Kondo⁶⁷, N. Kondrashova⁴⁴,
 K. Köneke⁵⁰, A.C. König¹⁰⁶, T. Kono^{67,y}, R. Konoplich^{110,z}, N. Konstantinidis⁷⁹, R. Kopeliansky⁶²,
 S. Koperny^{40a}, L. Köpke⁸⁴, A.K. Kopp⁵⁰, K. Korcyl⁴¹, K. Kordas¹⁵⁴, A. Korn⁷⁹, A.A. Korol^{109,c},
 I. Korolkov¹³, E.V. Korolkova¹³⁹, O. Kortner¹⁰¹, S. Kortner¹⁰¹, T. Kosek¹²⁹, V.V. Kostyukhin²³,
 A. Kotwal⁴⁷, A. Kourkoumeli-Charalampidi^{121a,121b}, C. Kourkoumelis⁹, V. Kouskoura²⁷,
 A.B. Kowalewska⁴¹, R. Kowalewski¹⁶⁸, T.Z. Kowalski^{40a}, C. Kozakai¹⁵⁵, W. Kozanecki¹³⁶, A.S. Kozhin¹³⁰,
 V.A. Kramarenko⁹⁹, G. Kramberger⁷⁶, D. Krasnopevtsev⁹⁸, M.W. Krasny⁸¹, A. Krasznahorkay³²,
 A. Kravchenko²⁷, M. Kretz^{59c}, J. Kretzschmar⁷⁵, K. Kreutzfeldt⁵⁴, P. Krieger¹⁵⁸, K. Krizka³³,
 K. Kroeninger⁴⁵, H. Kroha¹⁰¹, J. Kroll¹²², J. Kroseberg²³, J. Krstic¹⁴, U. Kruchonak⁶⁶, H. Krüger²³,
 N. Krumnack⁶⁵, M.C. Kruse⁴⁷, M. Kruskal²⁴, T. Kubota⁸⁹, H. Kucuk⁷⁹, S. Kuday^{4b}, J.T. Kuechler¹⁷⁴,
 S. Kuehn⁵⁰, A. Kugel^{59c}, F. Kuger¹⁷³, A. Kuhl¹³⁷, T. Kuhl⁴⁴, V. Kukhtin⁶⁶, R. Kukla¹³⁶, Y. Kulchitsky⁹³,
 S. Kuleshov^{34b}, M. Kuna^{132a,132b}, T. Kunigo⁶⁹, A. Kupco¹²⁷, H. Kurashige⁶⁸, Y.A. Kurochkin⁹³, V. Kus¹²⁷,
 E.S. Kuwertz¹⁶⁸, M. Kuze¹⁵⁷, J. Kvita¹¹⁵, T. Kwan¹⁶⁸, D. Kyriazopoulos¹³⁹, A. La Rosa¹⁰¹,
 J.L. La Rosa Navarro^{26d}, L. La Rotonda^{39a,39b}, C. Lacasta¹⁶⁶, F. Lacava^{132a,132b}, J. Lacey³¹, H. Lacker¹⁷,
 D. Lacour⁸¹, V.R. Lacuesta¹⁶⁶, E. Ladygin⁶⁶, R. Lafaye⁵, B. Laforge⁸¹, T. Lagouri¹⁷⁵, S. Lai⁵⁶,
 S. Lammers⁶², W. Lampl⁷, E. Lançon¹³⁶, U. Landgraf⁵⁰, M.P.J. Landon⁷⁷, M.C. Lanfermann⁵¹,
 V.S. Lang^{59a}, J.C. Lange¹³, A.J. Lankford¹⁶², F. Lanni²⁷, K. Lantzsch²³, A. Lanza^{121a}, S. Laplace⁸¹,
 C. Lapoire³², J.F. Laporte¹³⁶, T. Lari^{92a}, F. Lasagni Manghi^{22a,22b}, M. Lassnig³², P. Laurelli⁴⁹,
 W. Lavrijsen¹⁶, A.T. Law¹³⁷, P. Laycock⁷⁵, T. Lazovich⁵⁸, M. Lazzaroni^{92a,92b}, B. Le⁸⁹, O. Le Dortz⁸¹,
 E. Le Guirriec⁸⁶, E.P. Le Quilleuc¹³⁶, M. LeBlanc¹⁶⁸, T. LeCompte⁶, F. Ledroit-Guillon⁵⁷, C.A. Lee²⁷,
 S.C. Lee¹⁵¹, L. Lee¹, B. Lefebvre⁸⁸, G. Lefebvre⁸¹, M. Lefebvre¹⁶⁸, F. Legger¹⁰⁰, C. Leggett¹⁶, A. Lehan⁷⁵,
 G. Lehmann Miotto³², X. Lei⁷, W.A. Leight³¹, A. Leisos^{154,aa}, A.G. Leister¹⁷⁵, M.A.L. Leite^{26d},
 R. Leitner¹²⁹, D. Lellouch¹⁷¹, B. Lemmer⁵⁶, K.J.C. Leney⁷⁹, T. Lenz²³, B. Lenzi³², R. Leone⁷,
 S. Leone^{124a,124b}, C. Leonidopoulos⁴⁸, S. Leontsinis¹⁰, G. Lerner¹⁴⁹, C. Leroy⁹⁵, A.A.J. Lesage¹³⁶,
 C.G. Lester³⁰, M. Levchenko¹²³, J. Levêque⁵, D. Levin⁹⁰, L.J. Levinson¹⁷¹, M. Levy¹⁹, D. Lewis⁷⁷,
 A.M. Leyko²³, M. Leyton⁴³, B. Li^{35b,o}, C. Li^{35b}, H. Li¹⁴⁸, H.L. Li³³, L. Li⁴⁷, L. Li^{35e}, Q. Li^{35a}, S. Li⁴⁷,

X. Li⁸⁵, Y. Li¹⁴¹, Z. Liang^{35a}, B. Liberti^{133a}, A. Liblong¹⁵⁸, P. Lichard³², K. Lie¹⁶⁵, J. Liebal²³, W. Liebig¹⁵, A. Limosani¹⁵⁰, S.C. Lin^{151,ab}, T.H. Lin⁸⁴, B.E. Lindquist¹⁴⁸, A.E. Lioni⁵¹, E. Lipeles¹²², A. Lipniacka¹⁵, M. Lisovsky^{59b}, T.M. Liss¹⁶⁵, A. Lister¹⁶⁷, A.M. Litke¹³⁷, B. Liu^{151,ac}, D. Liu¹⁵¹, H. Liu⁹⁰, H. Liu²⁷, J. Liu⁸⁶, J.B. Liu^{35b}, K. Liu⁸⁶, L. Liu¹⁶⁵, M. Liu⁴⁷, M. Liu^{35b}, Y.L. Liu^{35b}, Y. Liu^{35b}, M. Livan^{121a,121b}, A. Lleres⁵⁷, J. Llorente Merino^{35a}, S.L. Lloyd⁷⁷, F. Lo Sterzo¹⁵¹, E.M. Lobodzinska⁴⁴, P. Loch⁷, W.S. Lockman¹³⁷, F.K. Loebinger⁸⁵, A.E. Loevschall-Jensen³⁸, K.M. Loew²⁵, A. Loginov^{175,*}, T. Lohse¹⁷, K. Lohwasser⁴⁴, M. Lokajicek¹²⁷, B.A. Long²⁴, J.D. Long¹⁶⁵, R.E. Long⁷³, L. Longo^{74a,74b}, K.A. Looper¹¹¹, J.A. López^{34b}, D. Lopez Mateos⁵⁸, B. Lopez Paredes¹³⁹, I. Lopez Paz¹³, A. Lopez Solis⁸¹, J. Lorenz¹⁰⁰, N. Lorenzo Martinez⁶², M. Losada²¹, P.J. Lösel¹⁰⁰, X. Lou^{35a}, A. Lounis¹¹⁷, J. Love⁶, P.A. Love⁷³, H. Lu^{61a}, N. Lu⁹⁰, H.J. Lubatti¹³⁸, C. Luci^{132a,132b}, A. Lucotte⁵⁷, C. Luedtke⁵⁰, F. Luehring⁶², W. Lukas⁶³, L. Luminari^{132a}, O. Lundberg^{146a,146b}, B. Lund-Jensen¹⁴⁷, P.M. Luzi⁸¹, D. Lynn²⁷, R. Lysak¹²⁷, E. Lytken⁸², V. Lyubushkin⁶⁶, H. Ma²⁷, L.L. Ma^{35d}, Y. Ma^{35d}, G. Maccarrone⁴⁹, A. Macchiolo¹⁰¹, C.M. Macdonald¹³⁹, B. Maček⁷⁶, J. Machado Miguens^{122,126b}, D. Madaffari⁸⁶, R. Madar³⁶, H.J. Maddocks¹⁶⁴, W.F. Mader⁴⁶, A. Madsen⁴⁴, J. Maeda⁶⁸, S. Maeland¹⁵, T. Maeno²⁷, A. Maevskiy⁹⁹, E. Magradze⁵⁶, J. Mahlstedt¹⁰⁷, C. Maiani¹¹⁷, C. Maidantchik^{26a}, A.A. Maier¹⁰¹, T. Maier¹⁰⁰, A. Maio^{126a,126b,126d}, S. Majewski¹¹⁶, Y. Makida⁶⁷, N. Makovec¹¹⁷, B. Malaescu⁸¹, Pa. Malecki⁴¹, V.P. Maleev¹²³, F. Malek⁵⁷, U. Mallik⁶⁴, D. Malon⁶, C. Malone¹⁴³, C. Malone³⁰, S. Maltezos¹⁰, S. Malyukov³², J. Mamuzic¹⁶⁶, G. Mancini⁴⁹, L. Mandelli^{92a}, I. Mandić⁷⁶, J. Maneira^{126a,126b}, L. Manhaes de Andrade Filho^{26b}, J. Manjarres Ramos^{159b}, A. Mann¹⁰⁰, A. Manousos³², B. Mansoulié¹³⁶, J.D. Mansour^{35a}, R. Mantifel⁸⁸, M. Mantoani⁵⁶, S. Manzoni^{92a,92b}, L. Mapelli³², G. Marceca²⁹, L. March⁵¹, G. Marchiori⁸¹, M. Marcisovsky¹²⁷, M. Marjanovic¹⁴, D.E. Marley⁹⁰, F. Marroquim^{26a}, S.P. Marsden⁸⁵, Z. Marshall¹⁶, S. Marti-Garcia¹⁶⁶, B. Martin⁹¹, T.A. Martin¹⁶⁹, V.J. Martin⁴⁸, B. Martin dit Latour¹⁵, M. Martinez^{13,r}, V.I. Martinez Outschoorn¹⁶⁵, S. Martin-Haugh¹³¹, V.S. Martoiu^{28b}, A.C. Martyniuk⁷⁹, M. Marx¹³⁸, A. Marzin³², L. Masetti⁸⁴, T. Mashimo¹⁵⁵, R. Mashinistov⁹⁶, J. Masik⁸⁵, A.L. Maslennikov^{109,c}, I. Massa^{22a,22b}, L. Massa^{22a,22b}, P. Mastrandrea⁵, A. Mastroberardino^{39a,39b}, T. Masubuchi¹⁵⁵, P. Mättig¹⁷⁴, J. Mattmann⁸⁴, J. Maurer^{28b}, S.J. Maxfield⁷⁵, D.A. Maximov^{109,c}, R. Mazini¹⁵¹, S.M. Mazza^{92a,92b}, N.C. Mc Fadden¹⁰⁵, G. Mc Goldrick¹⁵⁸, S.P. Mc Kee⁹⁰, A. McCarn⁹⁰, R.L. McCarthy¹⁴⁸, T.G. McCarthy¹⁰¹, L.I. McClymont⁷⁹, E.F. McDonald⁸⁹, J.A. Mcfayden⁷⁹, G. Mchedlize⁵⁶, S.J. McMahon¹³¹, R.A. McPherson^{168,l}, M. Medinnis⁴⁴, S. Meehan¹³⁸, S. Mehlhase¹⁰⁰, A. Mehta⁷⁵, K. Meier^{59a}, C. Meineck¹⁰⁰, B. Meirose⁴³, D. Melini¹⁶⁶, B.R. Mellado Garcia^{145c}, M. Melo^{144a}, F. Meloni¹⁸, A. Mengarelli^{22a,22b}, S. Menke¹⁰¹, E. Meoni¹⁶¹, S. Mergelmeyer¹⁷, P. Mermod⁵¹, L. Merola^{104a,104b}, C. Meroni^{92a}, F.S. Merritt³³, A. Messina^{132a,132b}, J. Metcalfe⁶, A.S. Mete¹⁶², C. Meyer⁸⁴, C. Meyer¹²², J.-P. Meyer¹³⁶, J. Meyer¹⁰⁷, H. Meyer Zu Theenhausen^{59a}, F. Miano¹⁴⁹, R.P. Middleton¹³¹, S. Miglioranza^{52a,52b}, L. Mijović⁴⁸, G. Mikenberg¹⁷¹, M. Mikestikova¹²⁷, M. Mikuž⁷⁶, M. Milesi⁸⁹, A. Milic⁶³, D.W. Miller³³, C. Mills⁴⁸, A. Milov¹⁷¹, D.A. Milstead^{146a,146b}, A.A. Minaenko¹³⁰, Y. Minami¹⁵⁵, I.A. Minashvili⁶⁶, A.I. Mincer¹¹⁰, B. Mindur^{40a}, M. Mineev⁶⁶, Y. Minegishi¹⁵⁵, Y. Ming¹⁷², L.M. Mir¹³, K.P. Mistry¹²², T. Mitani¹⁷⁰, J. Mitrevski¹⁰⁰, V.A. Mitsou¹⁶⁶, A. Miucci¹⁸, P.S. Miyagawa¹³⁹, J.U. Mjörnmark⁸², M. Mlynarikova¹²⁹, T. Moa^{146a,146b}, K. Mochizuki⁹⁵, S. Mohapatra³⁷, S. Molander^{146a,146b}, R. Moles-Valls²³, R. Monden⁶⁹, M.C. Mondragon⁹¹, K. Mönig⁴⁴, J. Monk³⁸, E. Monnier⁸⁶, A. Montalbano¹⁴⁸, J. Montejo Berlingen³², F. Monticelli⁷², S. Monzani^{92a,92b}, R.W. Moore³, N. Morange¹¹⁷, D. Moreno²¹, M. Moreno Llácer⁵⁶, P. Morettini^{52a}, S. Morgenstern³², D. Mori¹⁴², T. Mori¹⁵⁵, M. Morii⁵⁸, M. Morinaga¹⁵⁵, V. Morisbak¹¹⁹, S. Moritz⁸⁴, A.K. Morley¹⁵⁰, G. Mornacchi³², J.D. Morris⁷⁷, S.S. Mortensen³⁸, L. Morvaj¹⁴⁸, M. Mosidze^{53b}, J. Moss^{143,ad}, K. Motohashi¹⁵⁷, R. Mount¹⁴³, E. Mountricha²⁷, E.J.W. Moyse⁸⁷, S. Muanza⁸⁶, R.D. Mudd¹⁹, F. Mueller¹⁰¹, J. Mueller¹²⁵, R.S.P. Mueller¹⁰⁰, T. Mueller³⁰, D. Muenstermann⁷³, P. Mullen⁵⁵, G.A. Mullier¹⁸, F.J. Munoz Sanchez⁸⁵, J.A. Murillo Quijada¹⁹, W.J. Murray^{169,131}, H. Musheghyan⁵⁶, M. Muškinja⁷⁶, A.G. Myagkov^{130,ae}, M. Myska¹²⁸, B.P. Nachman¹⁴³, O. Nackenhorst⁵¹, K. Nagai¹²⁰, R. Nagai^{67,y}, K. Nagano⁶⁷, Y. Nagasaka⁶⁰, K. Nagata¹⁶⁰, M. Nagel⁵⁰, E. Nagy⁸⁶, A.M. Nairz³², Y. Nakahama¹⁰³, K. Nakamura⁶⁷, T. Nakamura¹⁵⁵, I. Nakano¹¹², H. Namasivayam⁴³, R.F. Naranjo Garcia⁴⁴, R. Narayan¹¹, D.I. Narrias Villar^{59a}, I. Naryshkin¹²³, T. Naumann⁴⁴, G. Navarro²¹, R. Nayyar⁷, H.A. Neal⁹⁰, P.Yu. Nechaeva⁹⁶, T.J. Neep⁸⁵, A. Negri^{121a,121b}, M. Negrini^{22a}, S. Nektarijevic¹⁰⁶, C. Nellist¹¹⁷, A. Nelson¹⁶², S. Nemecek¹²⁷, P. Nemethy¹¹⁰,

A.A. Nepomuceno^{26a}, M. Nessi^{32,af}, M.S. Neubauer¹⁶⁵, M. Neumann¹⁷⁴, R.M. Neves¹¹⁰, P. Nevski²⁷,
 P.R. Newman¹⁹, D.H. Nguyen⁶, T. Nguyen Manh⁹⁵, R.B. Nickerson¹²⁰, R. Nicolaidou¹³⁶, J. Nielsen¹³⁷,
 A. Nikiforov¹⁷, V. Nikolaenko^{130,ae}, I. Nikolic-Audit⁸¹, K. Nikolopoulos¹⁹, J.K. Nilsen¹¹⁹, P. Nilsson²⁷,
 Y. Ninomiya¹⁵⁵, A. Nisati^{132a}, R. Nisius¹⁰¹, T. Nobe¹⁵⁵, M. Nomachi¹¹⁸, I. Nomidis³¹, T. Nooney⁷⁷,
 S. Norberg¹¹³, M. Nordberg³², N. Norjoharuddeen¹²⁰, O. Novgorodova⁴⁶, S. Nowak¹⁰¹, M. Nozaki⁶⁷,
 L. Nozka¹¹⁵, K. Ntekas¹⁶², E. Nurse⁷⁹, F. Nuti⁸⁹, F. O'grady⁷, D.C. O'Neil¹⁴², A.A. O'Rourke⁴⁴,
 V. O'Shea⁵⁵, F.G. Oakham^{31,d}, H. Oberlack¹⁰¹, T. Obermann²³, J. Ocariz⁸¹, A. Ochi⁶⁸, I. Ochoa³⁷,
 J.P. Ochoa-Ricoux^{34a}, S. Oda⁷¹, S. Odaka⁶⁷, H. Ogren⁶², A. Oh⁸⁵, S.H. Oh⁴⁷, C.C. Ohm¹⁶, H. Ohman¹⁶⁴,
 H. Oide³², H. Okawa¹⁶⁰, Y. Okumura¹⁵⁵, T. Okuyama⁶⁷, A. Olariu^{28b}, L.F. Oleiro Seabra^{126a},
 S.A. Olivares Pino⁴⁸, D. Oliveira Damazio²⁷, A. Olszewski⁴¹, J. Olszowska⁴¹, A. Onofre^{126a,126e},
 K. Onogi¹⁰³, P.U.E. Onyisi^{11,v}, M.J. Oreglia³³, Y. Oren¹⁵³, D. Orestano^{134a,134b}, N. Orlando^{61b}, R.S. Orr¹⁵⁸,
 B. Osculati^{52a,52b,*}, R. Ospanov⁸⁵, G. Otero y Garzon²⁹, H. Otono⁷¹, M. Ouchrif^{135d}, F. Ould-Saada¹¹⁹,
 A. Ouraou¹³⁶, K.P. Oussoren¹⁰⁷, Q. Ouyang^{35a}, M. Owen⁵⁵, R.E. Owen¹⁹, V.E. Ozcan^{20a}, N. Ozturk⁸,
 K. Pachal¹⁴², A. Pacheco Pages¹³, L. Pacheco Rodriguez¹³⁶, C. Padilla Aranda¹³, M. Pagáčová⁵⁰,
 S. Pagan Griso¹⁶, M. Paganini¹⁷⁵, F. Paige²⁷, P. Pais⁸⁷, K. Pajchel¹¹⁹, G. Palacino^{159b}, S. Palazzo^{39a,39b},
 S. Palestini³², M. Palka^{40b}, D. Pallin³⁶, E. St. Panagiotopoulou¹⁰, C.E. Pandini⁸¹, J.G. Panduro Vazquez⁷⁸,
 P. Pani^{146a,146b}, S. Panitkin²⁷, D. Pantea^{28b}, L. Paolozzi⁵¹, Th.D. Papadopoulou¹⁰, K. Papageorgiou¹⁵⁴,
 A. Paramonov⁶, D. Paredes Hernandez¹⁷⁵, A.J. Parker⁷³, M.A. Parker³⁰, K.A. Parker¹³⁹, F. Parodi^{52a,52b},
 J.A. Parsons³⁷, U. Parzefall⁵⁰, V.R. Pascuzzi¹⁵⁸, E. Pasqualucci^{132a}, S. Passaggio^{52a}, Fr. Pastore⁷⁸,
 G. Pásztor^{31,ag}, S. Pataria¹⁷⁴, J.R. Pater⁸⁵, T. Pauly³², J. Pearce¹⁶⁸, B. Pearson¹¹³, L.E. Pedersen³⁸,
 M. Pedersen¹¹⁹, S. Pedraza Lopez¹⁶⁶, R. Pedro^{126a,126b}, S.V. Peleganchuk^{109,c}, O. Penc¹²⁷, C. Peng^{35a},
 H. Peng^{35b}, J. Penwell⁶², B.S. Peralva^{26b}, M.M. Perego¹³⁶, D.V. Perepelitsa²⁷, E. Perez Codina^{159a},
 L. Perini^{92a,92b}, H. Pernegger³², S. Perrella^{104a,104b}, R. Peschke⁴⁴, V.D. Peshekhonov⁶⁶, K. Peters⁴⁴,
 R.F.Y. Peters⁸⁵, B.A. Petersen³², T.C. Petersen³⁸, E. Petit⁵⁷, A. Petridis¹, C. Petridou¹⁵⁴, P. Petroff¹¹⁷,
 E. Petrollo^{132a}, M. Petrov¹²⁰, F. Petrucci^{134a,134b}, N.E. Pettersson⁸⁷, A. Peyaud¹³⁶, R. Pezoa^{34b},
 P.W. Phillips¹³¹, G. Piacquadio^{143,ah}, E. Pianori¹⁶⁹, A. Picazio⁸⁷, E. Piccaro⁷⁷, M. Piccinini^{22a,22b},
 M.A. Pickering¹²⁰, R. Piegai²⁹, J.E. Pilcher³³, A.D. Pilkington⁸⁵, A.W.J. Pin⁸⁵, M. Pinamonti^{163a,163c,ai},
 J.L. Pinfold³, A. Pingel³⁸, S. Pires⁸¹, H. Pirumov⁴⁴, M. Pitt¹⁷¹, L. Plazak^{144a}, M.-A. Pleier²⁷, V. Pleskot⁸⁴,
 E. Plotnikova⁶⁶, P. Plucinski⁹¹, D. Pluth⁶⁵, R. Poettgen^{146a,146b}, L. Poggioli¹¹⁷, D. Pohl²³,
 G. Polesello^{121a}, A. Poley⁴⁴, A. Policicchio^{39a,39b}, R. Polifka¹⁵⁸, A. Polini^{22a}, C.S. Pollard⁵⁵,
 V. Polychronakos²⁷, K. Pommès³², L. Pontecorvo^{132a}, B.G. Pope⁹¹, G.A. Popeneciu^{28c}, A. Poppleton³²,
 S. Pospisil¹²⁸, K. Potamianos¹⁶, I.N. Potrap⁶⁶, C.J. Potter³⁰, C.T. Potter¹¹⁶, G. Poulard³², J. Poveda³²,
 V. Pozdnyakov⁶⁶, M.E. Pozo Astigarraga³², P. Pralavorio⁸⁶, A. Pranko¹⁶, S. Prell⁶⁵, D. Price⁸⁵, L.E. Price⁶,
 M. Primavera^{74a}, S. Prince⁸⁸, K. Prokofiev^{61c}, F. Prokoshin^{34b}, S. Protopopescu²⁷, J. Proudfoot⁶,
 M. Przybycien^{40a}, D. Puddu^{134a,134b}, M. Purohit^{27,aj}, P. Puzo¹¹⁷, J. Qian⁹⁰, G. Qin⁵⁵, Y. Qin⁸⁵,
 A. Quadt⁵⁶, W.B. Quayle^{163a,163b}, M. Queitsch-Maitland⁸⁵, D. Quilty⁵⁵, S. Raddum¹¹⁹, V. Radeka²⁷,
 V. Radescu¹²⁰, S.K. Radhakrishnan¹⁴⁸, P. Radloff¹¹⁶, P. Rados⁸⁹, F. Ragusa^{92a,92b}, G. Rahal¹⁷⁷,
 J.A. Raine⁸⁵, S. Rajagopalan²⁷, M. Rammensee³², C. Rangel-Smith¹⁶⁴, M.G. Ratti^{92a,92b}, F. Rauscher¹⁰⁰,
 S. Rave⁸⁴, T. Ravenscroft⁵⁵, I. Ravinovich¹⁷¹, M. Raymond³², A.L. Read¹¹⁹, N.P. Readioff⁷⁵,
 M. Reale^{74a,74b}, D.M. Rebuzzi^{121a,121b}, A. Redelbach¹⁷³, G. Redlinger²⁷, R. Reece¹³⁷, R.G. Reed^{145c},
 K. Reeves⁴³, L. Rehnisch¹⁷, J. Reichert¹²², A. Reiss⁸⁴, C. Rembser³², H. Ren^{35a}, M. Rescigno^{132a},
 S. Resconi^{92a}, O.L. Rezanova^{109,c}, P. Reznicek¹²⁹, R. Rezvani⁹⁵, R. Richter¹⁰¹, S. Richter⁷⁹,
 E. Richter-Was^{40b}, O. Ricken²³, M. Ridel⁸¹, P. Rieck¹⁷, C.J. Riegel¹⁷⁴, J. Rieger⁵⁶, O. Rifki¹¹³,
 M. Rijssenbeek¹⁴⁸, A. Rimoldi^{121a,121b}, M. Rimoldi¹⁸, L. Rinaldi^{22a}, B. Ristić⁵¹, E. Ritsch³², I. Riu¹³,
 F. Rizatdinova¹¹⁴, E. Rizvi⁷⁷, C. Rizzi¹³, S.H. Robertson^{88,l}, A. Robichaud-Veronneau⁸⁸, D. Robinson³⁰,
 J.E.M. Robinson⁴⁴, A. Robson⁵⁵, C. Roda^{124a,124b}, Y. Rodina⁸⁶, A. Rodriguez Perez¹³,
 D. Rodriguez Rodriguez¹⁶⁶, S. Roe³², C.S. Rogan⁵⁸, O. Røhne¹¹⁹, A. Romaniouk⁹⁸, M. Romano^{22a,22b},
 S.M. Romano Saez³⁶, E. Romero Adam¹⁶⁶, N. Rompotis¹³⁸, M. Ronzani⁵⁰, L. Roos⁸¹, E. Ros¹⁶⁶,
 S. Rosati^{132a}, K. Rosbach⁵⁰, P. Rose¹³⁷, N.-A. Rosien⁵⁶, V. Rossetti^{146a,146b}, E. Rossi^{104a,104b}, L.P. Rossi^{52a},
 J.H.N. Rosten³⁰, R. Rosten¹³⁸, M. Rotaru^{28b}, I. Roth¹⁷¹, J. Rothberg¹³⁸, D. Rousseau¹¹⁷, A. Rozanov⁸⁶,
 Y. Rozen¹⁵², X. Ruan^{145c}, F. Rubbo¹⁴³, M.S. Rudolph¹⁵⁸, F. Rühr⁵⁰, A. Ruiz-Martinez³¹, Z. Rurikova⁵⁰,
 N.A. Rusakovich⁶⁶, A. Ruschke¹⁰⁰, H.L. Russell¹³⁸, J.P. Rutherford⁷, N. Ruthmann³², Y.F. Ryabov¹²³,

M. Rybar¹⁶⁵, G. Rybkin¹¹⁷, S. Ryu⁶, A. Ryzhov¹³⁰, G.F. Rzehorz⁵⁶, A.F. Saavedra¹⁵⁰, G. Sabato¹⁰⁷,
 S. Sacerdoti²⁹, H.F.-W. Sadrozinski¹³⁷, R. Sadykov⁶⁶, F. Safai Tehrani^{132a}, P. Saha¹⁰⁸, M. Sahinsoy^{59a},
 M. Saimpert¹³⁶, T. Saito¹⁵⁵, H. Sakamoto¹⁵⁵, Y. Sakurai¹⁷⁰, G. Salamanna^{134a,134b}, A. Salamon^{133a,133b},
 J.E. Salazar Loyola^{34b}, D. Salek¹⁰⁷, P.H. Sales De Bruin¹³⁸, D. Salihagic¹⁰¹, A. Salmikov¹⁴³, J. Salt¹⁶⁶,
 D. Salvatore^{39a,39b}, F. Salvatore¹⁴⁹, A. Salvucci^{61a}, A. Salzburger³², D. Sammel⁵⁰, D. Sampsonidis¹⁵⁴,
 A. Sanchez^{104a,104b}, J. Sánchez¹⁶⁶, V. Sanchez Martinez¹⁶⁶, H. Sandaker¹¹⁹, R.L. Sandbach⁷⁷,
 H.G. Sander⁸⁴, M. Sandhoff¹⁷⁴, C. Sandoval²¹, D.P.C. Sankey¹³¹, M. Sannino^{52a,52b}, A. Sansoni⁴⁹,
 C. Santoni³⁶, R. Santonico^{133a,133b}, H. Santos^{126a}, I. Santoyo Castillo¹⁴⁹, K. Sapp¹²⁵, A. Saponov⁶⁶,
 J.G. Saraiva^{126a,126d}, B. Sarrazin²³, O. Sasaki⁶⁷, K. Sato¹⁶⁰, E. Sauvan⁵, G. Savage⁷⁸, P. Savard^{158,d},
 N. Savic¹⁰¹, C. Sawyer¹³¹, L. Sawyer^{80,q}, J. Saxon³³, C. Sbarra^{22a}, A. Sbrizzi^{22a,22b}, T. Scanlon⁷⁹,
 D.A. Scannicchio¹⁶², M. Scarcella¹⁵⁰, V. Scarfone^{39a,39b}, J. Schaarschmidt¹⁷¹, P. Schacht¹⁰¹,
 B.M. Schachtner¹⁰⁰, D. Schaefer³², L. Schaefer¹²², R. Schaefer⁴⁴, J. Schaeffer⁸⁴, S. Schaepe²³,
 S. Schaezel^{59b}, U. Schäfer⁸⁴, A.C. Schaffer¹¹⁷, D. Schaile¹⁰⁰, R.D. Schamberger¹⁴⁸, V. Scharf^{59a},
 V.A. Schegelsky¹²³, D. Scheirich¹²⁹, M. Schernau¹⁶², C. Schiavi^{52a,52b}, S. Schier¹³⁷, C. Schillo⁵⁰,
 M. Schioppa^{39a,39b}, S. Schlenker³², K.R. Schmidt-Sommerfeld¹⁰¹, K. Schmieden³², C. Schmitt⁸⁴,
 S. Schmitt⁴⁴, S. Schmitz⁸⁴, B. Schneider^{159a}, U. Schnoor⁵⁰, L. Schoeffel¹³⁶, A. Schoening^{59b},
 B.D. Schoenrock⁹¹, E. Schopf²³, M. Schott⁸⁴, J.F.P. Schouwenberg¹⁰⁶, J. Schovancova⁸, S. Schramm⁵¹,
 M. Schreyer¹⁷³, N. Schuh⁸⁴, A. Schulte⁸⁴, M.J. Schultens²³, H.-C. Schultz-Coulon^{59a}, H. Schulz¹⁷,
 M. Schumacher⁵⁰, B.A. Schumm¹³⁷, Ph. Schune¹³⁶, A. Schwartzman¹⁴³, T.A. Schwarz⁹⁰, H. Schweiger⁸⁵,
 Ph. Schwemling¹³⁶, R. Schwienhorst⁹¹, J. Schwindling¹³⁶, T. Schwindt²³, G. Sciolla²⁵, F. Scuri^{124a,124b},
 F. Scutti⁸⁹, J. Searcy⁹⁰, P. Seema²³, S.C. Seidel¹⁰⁵, A. Seiden¹³⁷, F. Seifert¹²⁸, J.M. Seixas^{26a},
 G. Sekhniaidze^{104a}, K. Sekhon⁹⁰, S.J. Sekula⁴², D.M. Seliverstov^{123,*}, N. Semprini-Cesari^{22a,22b},
 C. Serfon¹¹⁹, L. Serin¹¹⁷, L. Serkin^{163a,163b}, M. Sessa^{134a,134b}, R. Seuster¹⁶⁸, H. Severini¹¹³, T. Sfiligoi⁷⁶,
 F. Sforza³², A. Sfyrla⁵¹, E. Shabalina⁵⁶, N.W. Shaikh^{146a,146b}, L.Y. Shan^{35a}, R. Shang¹⁶⁵, J.T. Shank²⁴,
 M. Shapiro¹⁶, P.B. Shatalov⁹⁷, K. Shaw^{163a,163b}, S.M. Shaw⁸⁵, A. Shcherbakova^{146a,146b}, C.Y. Shehu¹⁴⁹,
 P. Sherwood⁷⁹, L. Shi^{151,ak}, S. Shimizu⁶⁸, C.O. Shimmin¹⁶², M. Shimojima¹⁰², S. Shirabe⁷¹,
 M. Shiyakova^{66,al}, A. Shmeleva⁹⁶, D. Shoaleh Saadi⁹⁵, M.J. Shochet³³, S. Shojaii^{92a,92b}, D.R. Shope¹¹³,
 S. Shrestha¹¹¹, E. Shulga⁹⁸, M.A. Shupe⁷, P. Sicho¹²⁷, A.M. Sickles¹⁶⁵, P.E. Sidebo¹⁴⁷, O. Sidiropoulou¹⁷³,
 D. Sidorov¹¹⁴, A. Sidoti^{22a,22b}, F. Siegert⁴⁶, Dj. Sijacki¹⁴, J. Silva^{126a,126d}, S.B. Silverstein^{146a},
 V. Simak¹²⁸, Lj. Simic¹⁴, S. Simion¹¹⁷, E. Simioni⁸⁴, B. Simmons⁷⁹, D. Simon³⁶, M. Simon⁸⁴,
 P. Sinervo¹⁵⁸, N.B. Sinev¹¹⁶, M. Sioli^{22a,22b}, G. Siragusa¹⁷³, S.Yu. Sivoklov⁹⁹, J. Sjölin^{146a,146b},
 M.B. Skinner⁷³, H.P. Skottowe⁵⁸, P. Skubic¹¹³, M. Slater¹⁹, T. Slavicek¹²⁸, M. Slawinska¹⁰⁷, K. Sliwa¹⁶¹,
 R. Slovak¹²⁹, V. Smakhtin¹⁷¹, B.H. Smart⁵, L. Smestad¹⁵, J. Smiesko^{144a}, S.Yu. Smirnov⁹⁸, Y. Smirnov⁹⁸,
 L.N. Smirnova^{99,am}, O. Smirnova⁸², M.N.K. Smith³⁷, R.W. Smith³⁷, M. Smizanska⁷³, K. Smolek¹²⁸,
 A.A. Snesarev⁹⁶, I.M. Snyder¹¹⁶, S. Snyder²⁷, R. Sobie^{168,l}, F. Socher⁴⁶, A. Soffer¹⁵³, D.A. Soh¹⁵¹,
 G. Sokhrannyi⁷⁶, C.A. Solans Sanchez³², M. Solar¹²⁸, E.Yu. Soldatov⁹⁸, U. Soldevila¹⁶⁶, A.A. Solodkov¹³⁰,
 A. Soloshenko⁶⁶, O.V. Solovyanov¹³⁰, V. Solovyev¹²³, P. Sommer⁵⁰, H. Son¹⁶¹, H.Y. Song^{35b,an},
 A. Sood¹⁶, A. Sopczak¹²⁸, V. Sopko¹²⁸, V. Sorin¹³, D. Sosa^{59b}, C.L. Sotiropoulou^{124a,124b},
 R. Soualah^{163a,163c}, A.M. Soukharev^{109,c}, D. South⁴⁴, B.C. Sowden⁷⁸, S. Spagnolo^{74a,74b},
 M. Spalla^{124a,124b}, M. Spangenberg¹⁶⁹, F. Spanò⁷⁸, D. Sperlich¹⁷, F. Spettel¹⁰¹, R. Spighi^{22a}, G. Spigo³²,
 L.A. Spiller⁸⁹, M. Spousta¹²⁹, R.D. St. Denis^{55,*}, A. Stabile^{92a}, R. Stamen^{59a}, S. Stamm¹⁷, E. Stanecka⁴¹,
 R.W. Stanek⁶, C. Stanescu^{134a}, M. Stanescu-Bellu⁴⁴, M.M. Stanitzki⁴⁴, S. Stapnes¹¹⁹, E.A. Starchenko¹³⁰,
 G.H. Stark³³, J. Stark⁵⁷, P. Staroba¹²⁷, P. Starovoitov^{59a}, S. Stärz³², R. Staszewski⁴¹, P. Steinberg²⁷,
 B. Stelzer¹⁴², H.J. Stelzer³², O. Stelzer-Chilton^{159a}, H. Stenzel⁵⁴, G.A. Stewart⁵⁵, J.A. Stillings²³,
 M.C. Stockton⁸⁸, M. Stoebe⁸⁸, G. Stoicea^{28b}, P. Stolte⁵⁶, S. Stonjek¹⁰¹, A.R. Stradling⁸, A. Straessner⁴⁶,
 M.E. Stramaglia¹⁸, J. Strandberg¹⁴⁷, S. Strandberg^{146a,146b}, A. Strandlie¹¹⁹, M. Strauss¹¹³,
 P. Strizenec^{144b}, R. Ströhmer¹⁷³, D.M. Strom¹¹⁶, R. Stroynowski⁴², A. Strubig¹⁰⁶, S.A. Stucci²⁷,
 B. Stugu¹⁵, N.A. Styles⁴⁴, D. Su¹⁴³, J. Su¹²⁵, S. Suchek^{59a}, Y. Sugaya¹¹⁸, M. Suk¹²⁸, V.V. Sulin⁹⁶,
 S. Sultansoy^{4c}, T. Sumida⁶⁹, S. Sun⁵⁸, X. Sun^{35a}, J.E. Sundermann⁵⁰, K. Suruliz¹⁴⁹, G. Susinno^{39a,39b},
 M.R. Sutton¹⁴⁹, S. Suzuki⁶⁷, M. Svatos¹²⁷, M. Swiatlowski³³, I. Sykora^{144a}, T. Sykora¹²⁹, D. Ta⁵⁰,
 C. Taccini^{134a,134b}, K. Tackmann⁴⁴, J. Taenzer¹⁵⁸, A. Taffard¹⁶², R. Tafirout^{159a}, N. Taiblum¹⁵³,
 H. Takai²⁷, R. Takashima⁷⁰, T. Takeshita¹⁴⁰, Y. Takubo⁶⁷, M. Talby⁸⁶, A.A. Talyshev^{109,c}, K.G. Tan⁸⁹,

J. Tanaka ¹⁵⁵, M. Tanaka ¹⁵⁷, R. Tanaka ¹¹⁷, S. Tanaka ⁶⁷, R. Tanioka ⁶⁸, B.B. Tannenwald ¹¹¹,
 S. Tapia Araya ^{34b}, S. Tapprogge ⁸⁴, S. Tarem ¹⁵², G.F. Tartarelli ^{92a}, P. Tas ¹²⁹, M. Tasevsky ¹²⁷, T. Tashiro ⁶⁹,
 E. Tassi ^{39a,39b}, A. Tavares Delgado ^{126a,126b}, Y. Tayalati ^{135e}, A.C. Taylor ¹⁰⁵, G.N. Taylor ⁸⁹, P.T.E. Taylor ⁸⁹,
 W. Taylor ^{159b}, F.A. Teischinger ³², P. Teixeira-Dias ⁷⁸, K.K. Temming ⁵⁰, D. Temple ¹⁴², H. Ten Kate ³²,
 P.K. Teng ¹⁵¹, J.J. Teoh ¹¹⁸, F. Tepel ¹⁷⁴, S. Terada ⁶⁷, K. Terashi ¹⁵⁵, J. Terron ⁸³, S. Terzo ¹³, M. Testa ⁴⁹,
 R.J. Teuscher ^{158,l}, T. Theveneaux-Pelzer ⁸⁶, J.P. Thomas ¹⁹, J. Thomas-Wilsker ⁷⁸, E.N. Thompson ³⁷,
 P.D. Thompson ¹⁹, A.S. Thompson ⁵⁵, L.A. Thomsen ¹⁷⁵, E. Thomson ¹²², M. Thomson ³⁰, M.J. Tibbetts ¹⁶,
 R.E. Ticse Torres ⁸⁶, V.O. Tikhomirov ^{96,ao}, Yu.A. Tikhonov ^{109,c}, S. Timoshenko ⁹⁸, P. Tipton ¹⁷⁵,
 S. Tisserant ⁸⁶, K. Todome ¹⁵⁷, T. Todorov ^{5,*}, S. Todorova-Nova ¹²⁹, J. Tojo ⁷¹, S. Tokár ^{144a},
 K. Tokushuku ⁶⁷, E. Tolley ⁵⁸, L. Tomlinson ⁸⁵, M. Tomoto ¹⁰³, L. Tompkins ^{143,ap}, K. Toms ¹⁰⁵, B. Tong ⁵⁸,
 P. Tornambe ⁵⁰, E. Torrence ¹¹⁶, H. Torres ¹⁴², E. Torr  Pastor ¹³⁸, J. Toth ^{86,aq}, F. Touchard ⁸⁶,
 D.R. Tovey ¹³⁹, T. Trefzger ¹⁷³, A. Tricoli ²⁷, I.M. Trigger ^{159a}, S. Trincaz-Duvoid ⁸¹, M.F. Tripiana ¹³,
 W. Trischuk ¹⁵⁸, B. Trocm  ⁵⁷, A. Trofymov ⁴⁴, C. Troncon ^{92a}, M. Trottier-McDonald ¹⁶, M. Trovatelli ¹⁶⁸,
 L. Truong ^{163a,163c}, M. Trzebinski ⁴¹, A. Trzupek ⁴¹, J.C.-L. Tseng ¹²⁰, P.V. Tsiarehka ⁹³, G. Tsipolitis ¹⁰,
 N. Tsirintanis ⁹, S. Tsiskaridze ¹³, V. Tsiskaridze ⁵⁰, E.G. Tskhadadze ^{53a}, K.M. Tsui ^{61a}, I.I. Tsukerman ⁹⁷,
 V. Tsulaia ¹⁶, S. Tsuno ⁶⁷, D. Tsybychev ¹⁴⁸, Y. Tu ^{61b}, A. Tudorache ^{28b}, V. Tudorache ^{28b}, A.N. Tuna ⁵⁸,
 S.A. Tuppiti ^{22a,22b}, S. Turchikhin ⁶⁶, D. Turecek ¹²⁸, D. Turgeman ¹⁷¹, R. Turra ^{92a,92b}, P.M. Tuts ³⁷,
 M. Tyndel ¹³¹, G. Ucchielli ^{22a,22b}, I. Ueda ¹⁵⁵, M. Ughetto ^{146a,146b}, F. Ukegawa ¹⁶⁰, G. Unal ³²,
 A. Undrus ²⁷, G. Unel ¹⁶², F.C. Ungaro ⁸⁹, Y. Unno ⁶⁷, C. Unverdorben ¹⁰⁰, J. Urban ^{144b}, P. Urquijo ⁸⁹,
 P. Urrejola ⁸⁴, G. Usai ⁸, L. Vacavant ⁸⁶, V. Vacek ¹²⁸, B. Vachon ⁸⁸, C. Valderanis ¹⁰⁰,
 E. Valdes Santurio ^{146a,146b}, N. Valencic ¹⁰⁷, S. Valentineti ^{22a,22b}, A. Valero ¹⁶⁶, L. Valery ¹³, S. Valkar ¹²⁹,
 J.A. Valls Ferrer ¹⁶⁶, W. Van Den Wollenberg ¹⁰⁷, P.C. Van Der Deijl ¹⁰⁷, H. van der Graaf ¹⁰⁷,
 N. van Eldik ¹⁵², P. van Gemmeren ⁶, J. Van Nieuwkoop ¹⁴², I. van Vulpen ¹⁰⁷, M.C. van Woerden ³²,
 M. Vanadia ^{132a,132b}, W. Vandelli ³², R. Vanguri ¹²², A. Vaniachine ¹³⁰, P. Vankov ¹⁰⁷, G. Vardanyan ¹⁷⁶,
 R. Vari ^{132a}, E.W. Varnes ⁷, T. Varol ⁴², D. Varouchas ⁸¹, A. Vartapetian ⁸, K.E. Varvell ¹⁵⁰, J.G. Vasquez ¹⁷⁵,
 G.A. Vasquez ^{34b}, F. Vazeille ³⁶, T. Vazquez Schroeder ⁸⁸, J. Veatch ⁵⁶, V. Veeraraghavan ⁷, L.M. Veloce ¹⁵⁸,
 F. Veloso ^{126a,126c}, S. Veneziano ^{132a}, A. Ventura ^{74a,74b}, M. Venturi ¹⁶⁸, N. Venturi ¹⁵⁸, A. Venturini ²⁵,
 V. Vercesi ^{121a}, M. Verducci ^{132a,132b}, W. Verkerke ¹⁰⁷, J.C. Vermeulen ¹⁰⁷, A. Vest ^{46,ar}, M.C. Vetterli ^{142,d},
 O. Viazlo ⁸², I. Vichou ^{165,*}, T. Vickey ¹³⁹, O.E. Vickey Boeriu ¹³⁹, G.H.A. Viehhauser ¹²⁰, S. Viel ¹⁶,
 L. Vignani ¹²⁰, M. Villa ^{22a,22b}, M. Villaplana Perez ^{92a,92b}, E. Vilucchi ⁴⁹, M.G. Vincter ³¹, V.B. Vinogradov ⁶⁶,
 C. Vittori ^{22a,22b}, I. Vivarelli ¹⁴⁹, S. Vlachos ¹⁰, M. Vlasak ¹²⁸, M. Vogel ¹⁷⁴, P. Vokac ¹²⁸, G. Volpi ^{124a,124b},
 M. Volpi ⁸⁹, H. von der Schmitt ¹⁰¹, E. von Toerne ²³, V. Vorobel ¹²⁹, K. Vorobev ⁹⁸, M. Vos ¹⁶⁶, R. Voss ³²,
 J.H. Vosseveld ⁷⁵, N. Vranjes ¹⁴, M. Vranjes Milosavljevic ¹⁴, V. Vrba ¹²⁷, M. Vreeswijk ¹⁰⁷, R. Vuillermet ³²,
 I. Vukotic ³³, Z. Vykydal ¹²⁸, P. Wagner ²³, W. Wagner ¹⁷⁴, H. Wahlberg ⁷², S. Wahrmund ⁴⁶,
 J. Wakabayashi ¹⁰³, J. Walder ⁷³, R. Walker ¹⁰⁰, W. Walkowiak ¹⁴¹, V. Wallangen ^{146a,146b}, C. Wang ^{35c},
 C. Wang ^{35d,86}, F. Wang ¹⁷², H. Wang ¹⁶, H. Wang ⁴², J. Wang ⁴⁴, J. Wang ¹⁵⁰, K. Wang ⁸⁸, R. Wang ⁶,
 S.M. Wang ¹⁵¹, T. Wang ²³, T. Wang ³⁷, W. Wang ^{35b}, X. Wang ¹⁷⁵, C. Wanotayaroj ¹¹⁶, A. Warburton ⁸⁸,
 C.P. Ward ³⁰, D.R. Wardrope ⁷⁹, A. Washbrook ⁴⁸, P.M. Watkins ¹⁹, A.T. Watson ¹⁹, M.F. Watson ¹⁹,
 G. Watts ¹³⁸, S. Watts ⁸⁵, B.M. Waugh ⁷⁹, S. Webb ⁸⁴, M.S. Weber ¹⁸, S.W. Weber ¹⁷³, S.A. Weber ³¹,
 J.S. Webster ⁶, A.R. Weidberg ¹²⁰, B. Weinert ⁶², J. Weingarten ⁵⁶, C. Weiser ⁵⁰, H. Weits ¹⁰⁷, P.S. Wells ³²,
 T. Wenaus ²⁷, T. Wengler ³², S. Wenig ³², N. Vermes ²³, M. Werner ⁵⁰, M.D. Werner ⁶⁵, P. Werner ³²,
 M. Wessels ^{59a}, J. Wetter ¹⁶¹, K. Whalen ¹¹⁶, N.L. Whallon ¹³⁸, A.M. Wharton ⁷³, A. White ⁸, M.J. White ¹,
 R. White ^{34b}, D. Whiteson ¹⁶², F.J. Wickens ¹³¹, W. Wiedenmann ¹⁷², M. Wielers ¹³¹, C. Wiglesworth ³⁸,
 L.A.M. Wiik-Fuchs ²³, A. Wildauer ¹⁰¹, F. Wilk ⁸⁵, H.G. Wilkens ³², H.H. Williams ¹²², S. Williams ¹⁰⁷,
 C. Willis ⁹¹, S. Willocq ⁸⁷, J.A. Wilson ¹⁹, I. Wingerter-Seez ⁵, F. Winklmeier ¹¹⁶, O.J. Winston ¹⁴⁹,
 B.T. Winter ²³, M. Wittgen ¹⁴³, J. Wittkowski ¹⁰⁰, T.M.H. Wolf ¹⁰⁷, M.W. Wolter ⁴¹, H. Wolters ^{126a,126c},
 S.D. Worm ¹³¹, B.K. Wosiek ⁴¹, J. Wotschack ³², M.J. Woudstra ⁸⁵, K.W. Wozniak ⁴¹, M. Wu ⁵⁷, M. Wu ³³,
 S.L. Wu ¹⁷², X. Wu ⁵¹, Y. Wu ⁹⁰, T.R. Wyatt ⁸⁵, B.M. Wynne ⁴⁸, S. Xella ³⁸, D. Xu ^{35a}, L. Xu ²⁷, B. Yabsley ¹⁵⁰,
 S. Yacoob ^{145a}, D. Yamaguchi ¹⁵⁷, Y. Yamaguchi ¹¹⁸, A. Yamamoto ⁶⁷, S. Yamamoto ¹⁵⁵, T. Yamanaka ¹⁵⁵,
 K. Yamauchi ¹⁰³, Y. Yamazaki ⁶⁸, Z. Yan ²⁴, H. Yang ^{35e}, H. Yang ¹⁷², Y. Yang ¹⁵¹, Z. Yang ¹⁵, W.-M. Yao ¹⁶,
 Y.C. Yap ⁸¹, Y. Yasu ⁶⁷, E. Yatsenko ⁵, K.H. Yau Wong ²³, J. Ye ⁴², S. Ye ²⁷, I. Yeletsikh ⁶⁶, A.L. Yen ⁵⁸,
 E. Yildirim ⁸⁴, K. Yorita ¹⁷⁰, R. Yoshida ⁶, K. Yoshihara ¹²², C. Young ¹⁴³, C.J.S. Young ³², S. Youssef ²⁴,

D.R. Yu¹⁶, J. Yu⁸, J.M. Yu⁹⁰, J. Yu⁶⁵, L. Yuan⁶⁸, S.P.Y. Yuen²³, I. Yusuff^{30,as}, B. Zabinski⁴¹, R. Zaidan⁶⁴, A.M. Zaitsev^{130,ae}, N. Zakharchuk⁴⁴, J. Zalieckas¹⁵, A. Zaman¹⁴⁸, S. Zambito⁵⁸, L. Zanello^{132a,132b}, D. Zanzi⁸⁹, C. Zeitnitz¹⁷⁴, M. Zeman¹²⁸, A. Zemla^{40a}, J.C. Zeng¹⁶⁵, Q. Zeng¹⁴³, K. Zengel²⁵, O. Zenin¹³⁰, T. Ženiš^{144a}, D. Zerwas¹¹⁷, D. Zhang⁹⁰, F. Zhang¹⁷², G. Zhang^{35b,an}, H. Zhang^{35c}, J. Zhang⁶, L. Zhang⁵⁰, R. Zhang²³, R. Zhang^{35b,at}, X. Zhang^{35d}, Z. Zhang¹¹⁷, X. Zhao⁴², Y. Zhao^{35d}, Z. Zhao^{35b}, A. Zhemchugov⁶⁶, J. Zhong¹²⁰, B. Zhou⁹⁰, C. Zhou¹⁷², L. Zhou³⁷, L. Zhou⁴², M. Zhou¹⁴⁸, N. Zhou^{35f}, C.G. Zhu^{35d}, H. Zhu^{35a}, J. Zhu⁹⁰, Y. Zhu^{35b}, X. Zhuang^{35a}, K. Zhukov⁹⁶, A. Zibell¹⁷³, D. Zieminska⁶², N.I. Zimine⁶⁶, C. Zimmermann⁸⁴, S. Zimmermann⁵⁰, Z. Zinonos⁵⁶, M. Zinser⁸⁴, M. Ziolkowski¹⁴¹, L. Živković¹⁴, G. Zobernig¹⁷², A. Zoccoli^{22a,22b}, M. zur Nedden¹⁷, L. Zwalinski³²

¹ Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

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

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

⁴ (a) Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; (b) Istanbul Aydın University, Istanbul; (c) Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey

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

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

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

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

⁹ Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece

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

¹¹ Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, United States

¹² Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan

¹³ Institut de Física d'Altes Energies (IFAE), The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain

¹⁴ Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

¹⁵ Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

¹⁶ Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, United States

¹⁷ Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany

¹⁸ Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

¹⁹ School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

²⁰ (a) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (b) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; (d) Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey; (c) Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey

²¹ Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia

²² (a) INFN Sezione di Bologna; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

²³ Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

²⁴ Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States

²⁵ Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States

²⁶ (a) Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; (b) Electrical Circuits Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; (c) Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; (d) Instituto de Física, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

²⁷ Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States

²⁸ (a) Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania; (b) National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; (c) National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca; (d) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; (e) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania

²⁹ Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

³⁰ Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

³¹ Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada

³² CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

³³ Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States

³⁴ (a) Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; (b) Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile

³⁵ (a) Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; (b) Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui; (c) Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu; (d) School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong; (e) Department of Physics and Astronomy, Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai³⁰; (f) Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

³⁶ Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France

³⁷ Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States

³⁸ Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

³⁹ (a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy

⁴⁰ (a) AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow; (b) Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

⁴¹ Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland

⁴² Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States

⁴³ Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States

⁴⁴ DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany

⁴⁵ Lehrstuhl für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

⁴⁶ Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

⁴⁷ Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States

⁴⁸ SUPA – School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

⁴⁹ INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

⁵⁰ Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany

⁵¹ Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland

⁵² (a) INFN Sezione di Genova; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy

⁵³ (a) E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi; (b) High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

⁵⁴ II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany

⁵⁵ SUPA – School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

⁵⁶ II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany

⁵⁷ Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Grenoble-Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble, France

⁵⁸ Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, United States

- ⁵⁹ ^(a) Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; ^(b) Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; ^(c) ZITI Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany
- ⁶⁰ Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
- ⁶¹ ^(a) Department of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong; ^(b) Department of Physics, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; ^(c) Department of Physics, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China
- ⁶² Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN, United States
- ⁶³ Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
- ⁶⁴ University of Iowa, Iowa City IA, United States
- ⁶⁵ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, United States
- ⁶⁶ Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia
- ⁶⁷ KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
- ⁶⁸ Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
- ⁶⁹ Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
- ⁷⁰ Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
- ⁷¹ Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
- ⁷² Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
- ⁷³ Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
- ⁷⁴ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Lecce; ^(b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
- ⁷⁵ Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
- ⁷⁶ Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
- ⁷⁷ School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
- ⁷⁸ Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
- ⁷⁹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
- ⁸⁰ Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States
- ⁸¹ Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
- ⁸² Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
- ⁸³ Departamento de Física Teórica C-15, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
- ⁸⁴ Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
- ⁸⁵ School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
- ⁸⁶ CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
- ⁸⁷ Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA, United States
- ⁸⁸ Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada
- ⁸⁹ School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
- ⁹⁰ Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States
- ⁹¹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, United States
- ⁹² ^(a) INFN Sezione di Milano; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
- ⁹³ B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Belarus
- ⁹⁴ National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Belarus
- ⁹⁵ Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
- ⁹⁶ P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁷ Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁸ National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁹ D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- ¹⁰⁰ Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
- ¹⁰¹ Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
- ¹⁰² Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
- ¹⁰³ Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
- ¹⁰⁴ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Napoli; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
- ¹⁰⁵ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, United States
- ¹⁰⁶ Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
- ¹⁰⁷ Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- ¹⁰⁸ Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL, United States
- ¹⁰⁹ Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
- ¹¹⁰ Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY, United States
- ¹¹¹ Ohio State University, Columbus OH, United States
- ¹¹² Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
- ¹¹³ Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK, United States
- ¹¹⁴ Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK, United States
- ¹¹⁵ Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czechia
- ¹¹⁶ Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene OR, United States
- ¹¹⁷ LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France
- ¹¹⁸ Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
- ¹¹⁹ Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
- ¹²⁰ Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
- ¹²¹ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Pavia; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
- ¹²² Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, United States
- ¹²³ National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute" B.P. Konstantinov Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia
- ¹²⁴ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Pisa; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
- ¹²⁵ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, United States
- ¹²⁶ ^(a) Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas – LIP, Lisboa; ^(b) Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; ^(c) Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra; ^(d) Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; ^(e) Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Braga; ^(f) Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain; ^(g) Dep Física and CEITEC of Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal
- ¹²⁷ Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czechia
- ¹²⁸ Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czechia
- ¹²⁹ Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Praha, Czechia
- ¹³⁰ State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics (Protvino), NRC KI, Russia
- ¹³¹ Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
- ¹³² ^(a) INFN Sezione di Roma; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
- ¹³³ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy

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

^a Also at Department of Physics, King's College London, London, United Kingdom.

^b Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan.

^c Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia.

^d Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada.

^e Also at Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, United States of America.

^f Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America.

^g Also at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland.

^h Also at Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain.

ⁱ Also at Departamento de Física e Astronomia, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade do Porto, Portugal.

^j Also at Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia.

^k Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy.

^l Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada.

^m Also at National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania.

ⁿ Also at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia.

^o Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America.

^p Also at Centre for High Performance Computing, CSIR Campus, Rosebank, Cape Town, South Africa.

^q Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America.

^r Also at Institutio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain.

^s Also at Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.

^t Also at Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan.

^u Also at Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands.

^v Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, United States of America.

^w Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland.

^x Also at Georgian Technical University (GTU), Tbilisi, Georgia.

^y Also at O Chadai Academic Production, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan.

^z Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, United States of America.

^{aa} Also at Hellenic Open University, Patras, Greece.

- ab* Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.
- ac* Also at School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China.
- ad* Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento CA, United States of America.
- ae* Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia.
- af* Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland.
- ag* Also at Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary.
- ah* Also at Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America.
- ai* Also at International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA), Trieste, Italy.
- aj* Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America.
- ak* Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China.
- al* Also at Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria.
- am* Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
- an* Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.
- ao* Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia.
- ap* Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford CA, United States of America.
- aq* Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary.
- ar* Also at Flensburg University of Applied Sciences, Flensburg, Germany.
- as* Also at University of Malaya, Department of Physics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- at* Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France.
- au* Also affiliated with PKU-CHEP.
- * Deceased.