



CMS-TOP-11-010

Search for Z' resonances decaying to $t\bar{t}$ in dilepton+jets final states in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

The CMS Collaboration*

Abstract

A search for resonances decaying to top quark-antiquark pairs is performed using a dilepton+jets data sample recorded by the CMS experiment at the LHC in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 5.0 fb^{-1} . No significant deviations from the standard model background are observed. Upper limits are presented for the production cross section times branching fraction of top quark-antiquark resonances for masses from 750 to 3000 GeV. In particular, the existence of a leptophobic topcolor particle Z' is excluded at the 95% confidence level for resonance masses $M_{Z'} < 1.3$ TeV for $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$, and $M_{Z'} < 1.9$ TeV for $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$.

Submitted to Physical Review D

1 Introduction

Electroweak symmetry breaking is a cornerstone for the understanding of particle physics. However, despite the spectacular phenomenological success of the standard model (SM), and the recent observation of a new boson at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [1, 2], the precise mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking remains unknown. Various new models have been proposed to explain this mechanism. One such class of models, topcolor-assisted technicolor (TC2) [3–5], provides a dynamical explanation for electroweak symmetry breaking and flavor symmetry breaking, giving masses to the weak gauge bosons and fermions. Under one of the scenarios of TC2, a heavy boson Z' is predicted with preferential couplings to the third quark generation and with no significant couplings to the leptons (“leptophobic”).

Direct searches for massive resonances that decay preferentially to top quark-antiquark ($t\bar{t}$) pairs are currently feasible only at hadron colliders. Experiments seek to observe an excess beyond that predicted by the SM, typically in the distribution of the invariant mass of the $t\bar{t}$ decay products. Searches in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at the Tevatron and the early searches in pp collisions at the LHC by the ATLAS experiment have excluded a narrow-width, leptophobic Z' with a mass lower than 900 GeV [6–8]. The searches by the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) experiment at the LHC have excluded a narrow-width, leptophobic Z' in the mass range 1.3–1.5 TeV and in a narrow window around 1 TeV [9, 10]. This paper describes a search for a $Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ resonance in pp collisions in the $2\ell + 2\nu + \text{jets}$ final state, where ℓ is an electron (e) or a muon (μ). This is the first search for topcolor leptophobic Z' in final states involving two leptons. The data sample corresponds to a total integrated luminosity of 5.0 fb^{-1} [11] at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ collected by the CMS detector in 2011.

2 The CMS detector

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid, 13 m in length and 6 m in diameter, which provides an axial magnetic field of 3.8 T. The bore of the solenoid is surrounded by various particle detection systems. Charged particle trajectories are measured by a silicon pixel and strip tracker, covering $0 < \phi \leq 2\pi$ in azimuth and $|\eta| < 2.5$, where the pseudorapidity η is defined as $\eta = -\ln[\tan(\theta/2)]$, and θ is the polar angle of the trajectory of the particle with respect to the counterclockwise-beam direction. A crystal electromagnetic calorimeter and a brass/scintillator hadronic calorimeter surround the tracking volume. The calorimeter provides high-resolution energy measurement of electrons. Muons are measured in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel flux return yoke outside the solenoid. The detector is nearly hermetic, which facilitates the measurement of energy balance in the plane transverse to the beam direction. A two-tier trigger system selects the most interesting pp collision events for use in physics analysis. A more detailed description of the CMS detector can be found in Ref. [12].

3 Event reconstruction

In the $Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ search, a $t\bar{t}$ decay topology is used where each top quark decays to a W boson and a b quark, and subsequently each W boson decays into a lepton and a neutrino. The signature for such an event is two oppositely charged, isolated leptons with high transverse momenta (p_T), large momentum imbalance due to two undetected neutrinos, and at least two jets. Events are required to pass a trigger requiring at least two high- p_T isolated leptons, and are separated into three channels based on lepton flavor: ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$. The principal sources of

background are SM $t\bar{t}$, $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell}$ (Drell–Yan, DY), single-top-quark, and diboson (WW, WZ, and ZZ) production. Other minor contributions are from $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ and multijet production. Electrons, muons, jets, and the momentum imbalance are reconstructed using a particle-flow algorithm [13]. The negative of the vector sum of the momenta of all reconstructed particles in the plane transverse to the beams is the missing transverse momentum [14], whose magnitude is called missing transverse energy (\cancel{E}_T). The identification criteria of each object and additional selections are chosen to reduce all backgrounds other than SM $t\bar{t}$ production.

Electron candidates are reconstructed from clusters of energy deposits in the electromagnetic calorimeter, which are then matched to hits in the silicon tracker. Electron identification is based on shower-shape and track-cluster matching variables [15]. Electrons are required to have $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$, and are excluded if they are in the transition region between the barrel and endcap calorimeters, $1.4442 < |\eta| < 1.5560$, because their reconstruction in this region is degraded due to additional material there. The electron track must pass within 0.04 cm of the primary vertex in the plane transverse to the beam. Additionally, electrons coming from photon conversions in the detector material are rejected if there are missing hits in the inner tracker layers or if there is another close track with opposite charge and with a similar polar angle.

Muons are reconstructed using the information from the muon detectors and the silicon tracker [16]. The reconstructed muon track must be within 0.02 cm of the primary vertex in the plane transverse to the beam. Muons are required to have $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$.

To remove leptons arising from decays of hadrons immersed in jets, the electrons and muons are required to be isolated. The isolation requirement is based on the ratio of the total transverse energy observed from all particles in a cone of size $R = \sqrt{(\Delta\phi)^2 + (\Delta\eta)^2} < 0.3$ centered on the direction of the lepton to the transverse momentum of the lepton. This quantity must be less than 0.17 for electrons, and less than 0.20 for muons.

In order to reduce the background from low-mass dilepton resonances, events are rejected if the dilepton invariant mass $M_{\ell\ell} < 12$ GeV. To suppress the contribution from Z-boson production, a veto on events with $76 < M_{\ell\ell} < 106$ GeV is applied in the ee and $\mu\mu$ channels.

Events are required to contain at least two jets, reconstructed using an anti- k_T clustering algorithm with a distance parameter of 0.5 [17]. Corrections are applied to account for the dependence of the detector response to jets as a function of η and p_T and the effect of pileup (multiple pp collisions) [18]. The corrections are based on in-situ calibration using dijet and γ/Z +jet samples. In the p_T region above ~ 1 TeV, where the statistics of the calibration samples become insufficient, the jet energy scale is constrained using the single particle response from test beam data [18]. All corrections are propagated to recalculate the missing transverse energy. The jets are required to have $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. Additionally, at least one of the jets is required to be tagged as a b jet based on the identification of a secondary vertex [19].

Finally, in order to further reduce the DY and multijet backgrounds in the ee channel, and the DY contribution in the $\mu\mu$ channel, a requirement of $\cancel{E}_T > 30$ GeV is applied in these channels. The DY and multijet backgrounds are negligible in the $e\mu$ channel.

4 Signal and background modeling

The signal efficiency and background rejection of the selection outlined above are determined from simulation studies augmented where necessary by corrections based on control samples in data. The resonance signal $Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ is modeled using the MADGRAPH 5.1.1 [20] Monte Carlo

(MC) event generator, with the top-quark mass (M_t) set to 172.5 GeV and CTEQ6L [21] parton distribution functions. Samples are generated with resonance masses between 750–3000 GeV, and for two resonance-width scenarios: narrow ($\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$) and wide ($\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$). To calculate the expected number of signal events, we use cross sections for a leptophobic topcolor Z' [22]. A scale factor of 1.3 is used to account for next-to-leading-order (NLO) corrections [23].

The background events from SM $t\bar{t}$, DY, and $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ are generated using MADGRAPH 5.1.1. Diboson events are generated using PYTHIA 6.424 [24], and single-top-quark events are generated using POWHEG 1.0 r1380 [25–27]. The same set of parton distribution functions are used for each process as for the resonance signal Z' . The MADGRAPH and POWHEG events are processed through PYTHIA in order to add the initial- and final-state radiation and showering, together with the production of the underlying event [28]. To estimate the expected number of background events, the background samples are normalized to the theoretical cross sections shown in Table 1. All MC events are processed through a simulation of the CMS detector based

Table 1: Theoretical cross sections, including higher-order corrections, for the SM backgrounds [29–33].

Background	Cross section [pb]
$t\bar{t}$	160
DY ($M_{\ell\ell} > 10$ GeV)	15000
$WW \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$	4.5
$WZ \rightarrow 3\ell\nu$	0.61
ZZ (inclusive)	7.4
$W \rightarrow \ell\nu$	31000
Single top	85

on GEANT4 [34], and are overlaid with events from minimum-bias interaction to account for pileup effects at high instantaneous luminosity. An additional set of corrections is applied to account for data-MC differences. These include reweighting MC events to match the overlaid pileup distribution to that inferred from the data, and applying a scale factor of 0.95 per tagged b jet [19] to account for the observed difference in b-tagging efficiency between data and MC. The b-tagging efficiency is measured using $t\bar{t}$ and muon+jets events [19], with the uncertainty on the data/MC scale factor amounting to 10–20%.

The simulation of the DY background does not adequately reproduce the production rate, especially in the presence of missing transverse energy. The overall normalization for the DY process is therefore obtained using data in the DY-enriched region of $76 < M_{\ell\ell} < 106$ GeV in the ee and $\mu\mu$ channels. This region is excluded from the dataset used for the main analysis and thus provides an independent DY control sample. In the $e\mu$ channel, the DY-enriched region is between $40 < M_{\ell\ell} < 70$ GeV since the main contribution to DY in this channel is from $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\bar{\tau}$ events. These events have a peak at lower dilepton masses on account of the invisible decay products of the τ lepton. As the Z-mass veto is not applied in the $e\mu$ channel, the requirement of at least two jets is modified to exactly one jet in order to ensure the exclusion of this calibration sample from the main signal sample. The normalization factors obtained are 1.34 ± 0.025 , 1.24 ± 0.021 , and 1.20 ± 0.052 in the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels, respectively.

The multijet background is estimated directly from data. This background is from misidentified leptons or genuine leptons from semi-leptonic decays of b/\bar{b} or c/\bar{c} quarks, which pass the isolation requirement. It is determined from data by inverting the isolation criteria for both leptons, and then extrapolating that yield to the signal region. The extrapolation is performed by multiplying the yield by a normalization factor that accounts for the isolation efficiency

obtained from like-sign lepton events, defined as:

$$f_{\text{QCD}} = \frac{N_{\text{data}}^{\pm\pm,\text{isolated}} - N_{\text{MC}}^{\pm\pm,\text{isolated}}}{N_{\text{data}}^{\pm\pm,\text{non-isolated}}}, \quad (1)$$

where $N^{\pm\pm}$ represents the number of like-sign lepton events with the isolation criteria on both leptons either applied or inverted, and MC represents background predictions for $t\bar{t}$, DY, diboson, $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$, and single-top quark events. The multijet estimate was cross-checked with an alternate method in a similar analysis with the same final state, and good agreement was observed [35].

In order to check the background modeling, a control sample is created by requiring zero b-tagged jets. This sample is dominated by non- $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds. Figure 1 shows representative distributions from this sample in the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. The shape of the multijet background distribution is derived directly from the data using a control sample of non-isolated leptons, in contrast to the other background shapes, which are taken from simulation. Good agreement is observed between data and background prediction in all three channels.

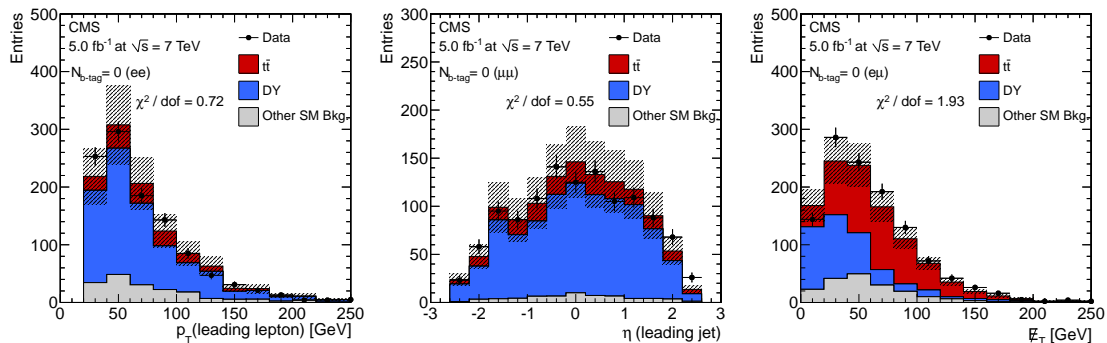


Figure 1: Distributions of the transverse momentum of the highest- p_T electron in the ee channel, the pseudorapidity of the highest- p_T jet in the $\mu\mu$ channel, and the missing transverse energy in the $e\mu$ channel in the control sample (zero b-tagged jets). The hatched region indicates systematic uncertainties on the sum of SM backgrounds discussed in Section 7.

5 Event yields

The number of events for the expected SM backgrounds and the observed data after all selections and corrections to account for data-MC differences are listed in Table 2. The uncertainties shown for the backgrounds are from the systematic effects discussed in Section 7. There is good agreement between data and SM backgrounds in all three channels. For comparison, the numbers of expected Z' signal events for $M_{Z'} = 750\text{--}3000$ GeV are listed in Table 3.

Distributions of the transverse momentum of the highest- p_T electron in the ee channel, the pseudorapidity of the highest- p_T jet in the $\mu\mu$ channel, and $\Delta\phi$ between the missing transverse momentum and highest- p_T lepton in the $e\mu$ channel are shown in Fig. 2. Also shown are the distributions of the missing transverse energy in the three channels. There is good agreement between data and the sum of all SM backgrounds. Similarly, a good agreement is seen in all four-vector distributions (p_T , η , and ϕ) of all final-state objects in the three channels.

The $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass is constructed using the four-vectors of the two leading leptons, the two leading jets, and the missing transverse energy. The longitudinal momenta p_z of the two neutrinos in the final state cannot be measured experimentally and are set to zero. The $t\bar{t}$ invariant

Table 2: Event yields for SM backgrounds and data in the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels.

Sample	ee	$\mu\mu$	$e\mu$
$t\bar{t}$	2210 ± 460	2550 ± 550	7300 ± 1500
DY	410 ± 130	420 ± 130	179 ± 57
Diboson	11.5 ± 1.5	15.4 ± 2.0	32.3 ± 4.2
$W \rightarrow \ell\nu$	17^{+24}_{-17}	$0^{+3.4}_{-0}$	26^{+37}_{-26}
Single top	106 ± 15	121 ± 18	343 ± 50
Multijets	41.8 ± 6.9	50 ± 10	103 ± 14
Total background	2790 ± 510	3150 ± 600	8000 ± 1500
Data	2690	3098	7704

Table 3: Event yields for a leptophobic Z' in ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels.

Sample	ee	$\mu\mu$	$e\mu$
$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} = 0.012$			
Z' (750 GeV)	67	79	200
Z' (1000 GeV)	26	28	68
Z' (1250 GeV)	8.2	9.8	22
Z' (1500 GeV)	2.9	3.1	7.0
Z' (2000 GeV)	0.3	0.4	0.8
$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} = 0.10$			
Z' (1000 GeV)	180	200	480
Z' (1500 GeV)	23	26	57
Z' (2000 GeV)	2.9	2.9	7.0
Z' (3000 GeV)	0.1	0.1	0.2

mass distributions for the data, the sum of all backgrounds, and the Z' signals for the narrow-width scenario ($\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$) are shown in Fig. 3 for the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. The data are described well by the SM backgrounds, and there is no statistically significant evidence for the presence of a Z' signal.

6 Bayesian neural network analysis

A multivariate analysis, based on Bayesian neural networks (BNN) [36], has been carried out to provide a more powerful discriminant between backgrounds and the Z' signal than that based on invariant mass alone. The discriminant lies in the interval $[0,1]$. It is constructed such that the signal events tend to have a value closer to 1 than the background events that peak instead closer to 0. To build this discriminant the background is defined as the sum of all SM processes, and the signal is set to $M_{Z'} = 750$ GeV for narrow width, and $M_{Z'} = 1000$ GeV for wide width. The separation power increases with hypothetical Z' mass. Thus, using the Z' simulated sample with the lowest Z' mass for the signal when training the BNN ensures good discrimination between signal and background even for the higher Z' masses. A separate discriminant is constructed in each of the three channels. As inputs to the training, the following 17 variables are used in each of the two scenarios, and in each channel:

- p_T and η of the highest- p_T lepton,
- p_T , η , and $\Delta\phi$ of the second highest- p_T lepton,
- p_T , η , and $\Delta\phi$ of the highest- p_T jet,
- p_T , η , and $\Delta\phi$ of the second highest- p_T jet,

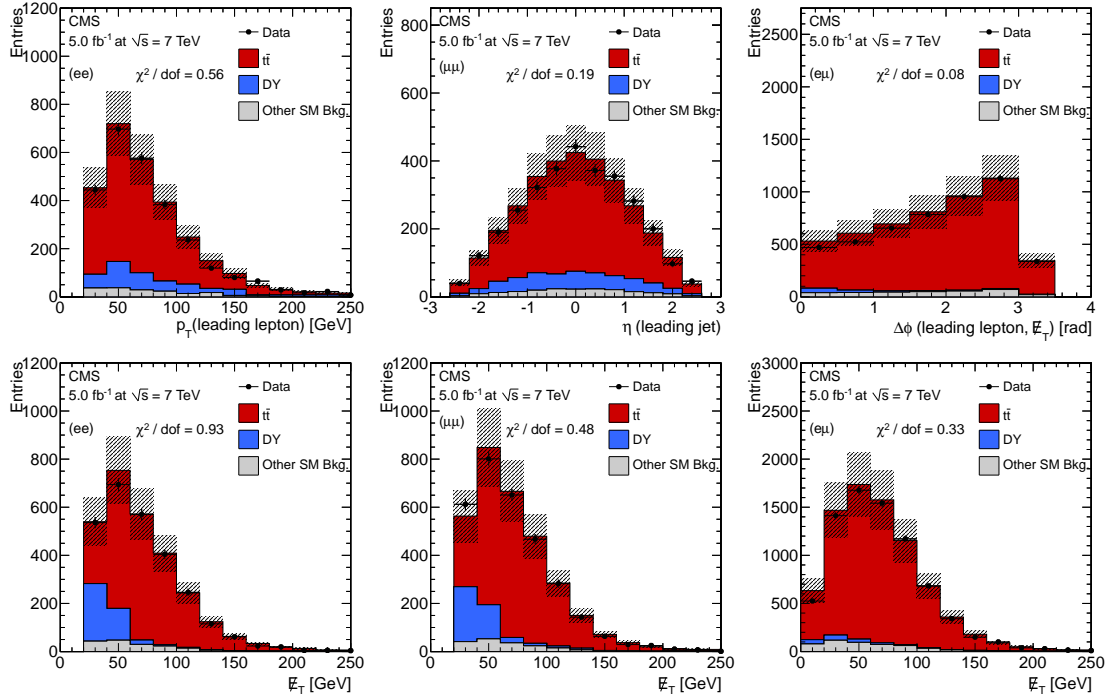


Figure 2: Distributions of the transverse momentum of the highest- p_T electron in the ee channel, the pseudorapidity of the highest- p_T jet in the $\mu\mu$ channel, and $\Delta\phi$ between the missing transverse momentum and highest- p_T lepton in the $e\mu$ channel (top row), and the missing transverse energy in the three channels (bottom row). The hatched region indicates systematic uncertainties on the sum of SM backgrounds.

- \cancel{E}_T , and $\Delta\phi$ of the missing transverse momentum,
- p_T , η , and $\Delta\phi$ of the highest- p_T b-tagged jet, and number n_b of b-tagged jets,

where $\Delta\phi$ is the difference in azimuth between the object and the highest- p_T lepton. All input variables are internally transformed by the BNN to have a range of $[-1, 1]$. This set of input variables constitutes the full array of four vectors of final-state objects that are measured in the analysis, along with additional information about the b-tagged jets. Using additional derived quantities such as the reconstructed $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass as an input to the BNN does not improve the performance of the BNN.

The resulting BNN outputs for the observed data, the SM background, and the Z' signals for $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$ and $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$ are shown in Figs. 4 and 5, respectively, for the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. There is good agreement between data and the SM background in all three channels with no evidence of a resonance signal. Upper limits are set on $\sigma_{Z'}\mathcal{B}(Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t})$.

7 Systematic uncertainties

The signal and background models are affected by a number of systematic uncertainties, which are propagated into the limit calculation. The uncertainties are divided into two categories: those that affect only the overall normalization of a process (“rate”) and those that affect also the distribution of the BNN discriminant (“shape”). The rate effects include the uncertainty on predicted cross section and normalization for each SM background based on data, as discussed in Section 4, and the uncertainties from integrated luminosity, lepton identification and isolation, b-tagging scale factor, jet energy scale, and pileup reweighting for both SM background

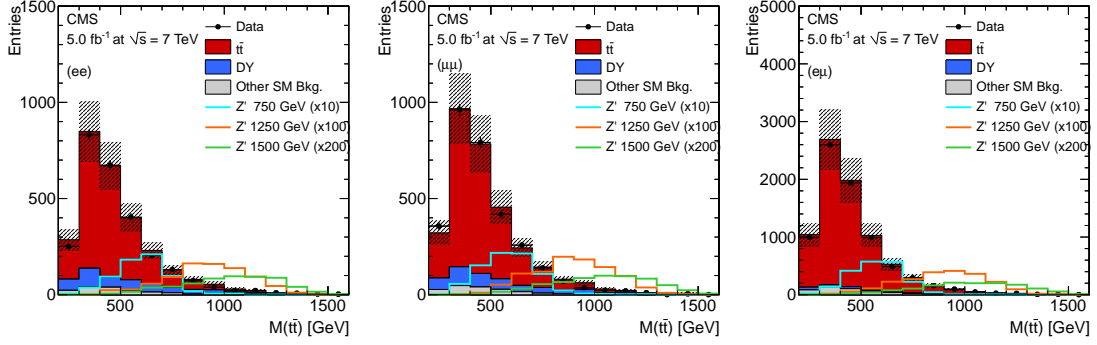


Figure 3: Distributions of the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass for the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. The p_z values for both neutrinos are set to zero. The hatched region indicates systematic uncertainties on the sum of SM backgrounds. The Z' signal corresponds to a resonance width of $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$, and has been scaled up so as to be visible.

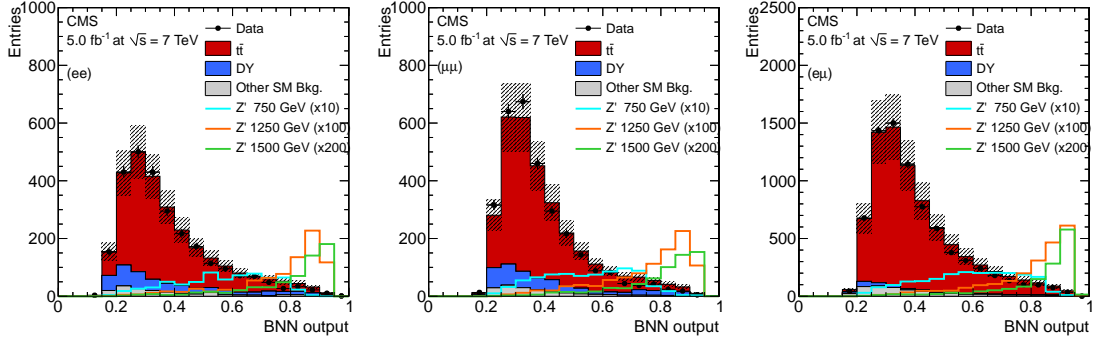


Figure 4: Distributions of the BNN output discriminant for the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. The hatched region indicates systematic uncertainties on the sum of SM backgrounds. The Z' signal corresponds to a resonance width of $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$, and has been scaled up so as to be visible.

and Z' signals. Rate uncertainties are also included for the SM $t\bar{t}$ and $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ events from variations in the renormalization and factorization scales (λ), and the matching scale for jet production threshold between jets from matrix-element generation in MADGRAPH and parton showering in PYTHIA [37]. The nominal value of λ is set to a dynamical mass scale of $(2M_t)^2 + (\sum p_T^{\text{jet}})^2$ for SM $t\bar{t}$ events, and $(M_W)^2 + (\sum p_T^{\text{jet}})^2$ with $M_W = 80.4$ GeV for $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ events. The nominal value of matching scale is set to 20 GeV. The λ and matching scales are each varied up and down by a factor of two with respect to their nominal values in order to estimate the uncertainty. The shape effects include the change in shape of the BNN distributions from the uncertainties from jet energy scale, pileup reweighting, and λ and matching scales. The uncertainty due to parton distribution functions is negligible and therefore not included. The uncertainty on the multijet background is dominated by the statistical uncertainty of the same-sign samples in Eq. 1. All uncertainties are summarized in Table 4, where each row represents an independent entity. The dominant source of systematic uncertainty in the background estimate is due to the $t\bar{t}$ cross-section uncertainty of 15% which is fully correlated between the channels. The total uncertainty on the sum of all SM backgrounds is 18%.

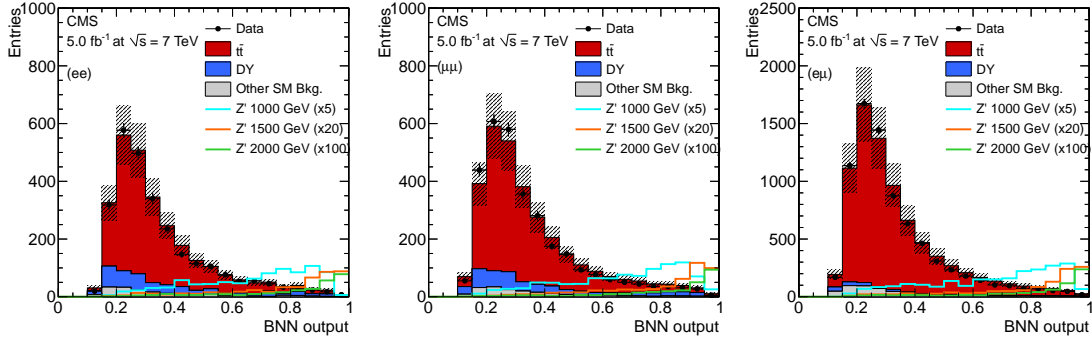


Figure 5: Distributions of the BNN output discriminant for the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. The hatched region indicates systematic uncertainties on the sum of SM backgrounds. The Z' signal corresponds to a resonance width of $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$, and has been scaled up so as to be visible.

Table 4: Rate (top part) and shape (bottom part) uncertainties, from different components, affecting the total expected number of signal and background events. The uncertainties on the λ and matching scales in SM $t\bar{t}$, the jet energy scale, and the pileup reweighting are indicated by their range across bins of the BNN distribution.

Component	Uncertainty [%]
$t\bar{t}$ cross section	15
DY normalization	30
Diboson cross section	3.8
$W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ cross section	5.0
Single top cross section	7.7
QCD normalization	13 (ee), 18.2 ($\mu\mu$), 9.7 ($e\mu$)
Integrated luminosity	2.2
Lepton identification	2.0
b-tagging scale factor	10
λ scale ($W \rightarrow \ell\nu$)	100
Matching scale ($W \rightarrow \ell\nu$)	100
λ scale ($t\bar{t}$)	1.9–2.9
Matching scale ($t\bar{t}$)	3.4–5.5
Jet energy scale	0.3–4.7
Pileup reweighting	0.3–2.4

8 Results

With no excess observed, upper limits on $\sigma_{Z'}\mathcal{B}(Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t})$ at the 95% confidence level (CL) for different values of $M_{Z'}$ are set using the CL_s criteria [38, 39]. All systematic effects are included with correlations across the different samples and channels. The sensitivity of the results is estimated using the invariant mass distributions shown in Fig. 3 and the BNN output distributions shown in Fig. 4, and comparing the expected limit on $\sigma_{Z'}\mathcal{B}(Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t})$ for the two methods at $M_{Z'} = 750$ GeV and $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$. An expected limit is obtained from an ensemble of simulated pseudo-data sets, where each set is constructed from the background-only hypothesis. Using the BNN distribution improves the expected limit by 29% compared to using invariant mass distribution. For this reason, the more sensitive BNN technique is used for the subsequent measurements. The resulting expected limits and the observed limits using data are shown in Fig. 6 for both narrow and wide resonances.

The theoretical predictions for a leptophobic Z' [22, 23] are used to exclude heavy Z' resonances

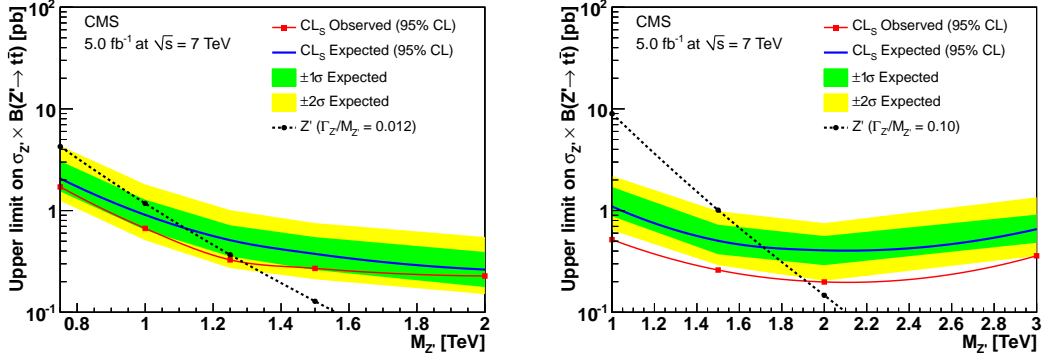


Figure 6: Upper limits on $\sigma_{Z'}\mathcal{B}(Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t})$ versus $M_{Z'}$ for narrow and wide resonances. Also shown is the theoretical prediction for the Z' .

of masses $M_{Z'} < 1.3$ TeV for a width $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$, and $M_{Z'} < 1.9$ TeV for a width $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$. In the current analysis, the expected lower limits on $M_{Z'}$ are 1.1 TeV and 1.7 TeV for $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$ and $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$, respectively.

9 Summary

A data sample, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 5.0 fb^{-1} collected in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, has been analyzed in a search for heavy resonances decaying to top quark-antiquark pairs with subsequent leptonic decay of both top quark and antiquark. No excess beyond the standard model prediction is observed. Upper limits at the 95% CL are derived on the product of the production cross section and branching fraction for these decays, for various masses of narrow and wide resonances. The existence of a leptophobic Z' topcolor particle is excluded for $M_{Z'} < 1.3$ TeV with $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$, and for $M_{Z'} < 1.9$ TeV with $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$.

Acknowledgements

We congratulate our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent performance of the LHC and thank the technical and administrative staffs at CERN and at other CMS institutes for their contributions to the success of the CMS effort. In addition, we gratefully acknowledge the computing centres and personnel of the Worldwide LHC Computing Grid for delivering so effectively the computing infrastructure essential to our analyses. Finally, we acknowledge the enduring support for the construction and operation of the LHC and the CMS detector provided by the following funding agencies: BMWF and FWF (Austria); FNRS and FWO (Belgium); CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ, and FAPESP (Brazil); MEYS (Bulgaria); CERN; CAS, MoST, and NSFC (China); COLCIENCIAS (Colombia); MSES (Croatia); RPF (Cyprus); MoER, SF0690030s09 and ERDF (Estonia); Academy of Finland, MEC, and HIP (Finland); CEA and CNRS/IN2P3 (France); BMBF, DFG, and HGF (Germany); GSRT (Greece); OTKA and NKTH (Hungary); DAE and DST (India); IPM (Iran); SFI (Ireland); INFN (Italy); NRF and WCU (Korea); LAS (Lithuania); CINVESTAV, CONACYT, SEP, and UASLP-FAI (Mexico); MSI (New Zealand); PAEC (Pakistan); MSHE and NSC (Poland); FCT (Portugal); JINR (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan); MON, RosAtom, RAS and RFBR (Russia); MSTD (Serbia); SEIDI and CPAN (Spain); Swiss Funding Agencies (Switzerland); NSC (Taipei); ThEP, IPST and NECTEC (Thailand); TUBITAK and TAEK (Turkey); NASU (Ukraine); STFC (United Kingdom); DOE and NSF (USA).

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A The CMS Collaboration

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

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

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der OeAW, Wien, Austria

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

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

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

Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

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

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

F. Blekman, S. Blyweert, J. D'Hondt, R. Gonzalez Suarez, A. Kalogeropoulos, M. Maes, A. Olbrechts, S. Tavernier, W. Van Doninck, P. Van Mulders, G.P. Van Onsem, I. Vilella

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

B. Clerbaux, G. De Lentdecker, V. Dero, A.P.R. Gay, T. Hreus, A. Léonard, P.E. Marage, A. Mohammadi, T. Reis, L. Thomas, C. Vander Velde, P. Vanlaer, J. Wang

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

V. Adler, K. Bernaert, A. Cimmino, S. Costantini, G. Garcia, M. Grunewald, B. Klein, J. Lellouch, A. Marinov, J. McCartin, A.A. Ocampo Rios, D. Ryckbosch, M. Sigamani, N. Strobbe, F. Thyssen, M. Tytgat, S. Walsh, E. Yazgan, N. Zaganidis

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

S. Basegmez, G. Bruno, R. Castello, L. Ceard, C. Delaere, T. du Pree, D. Favart, L. Forthomme, A. Giammanco³, J. Hollar, V. Lemaitre, J. Liao, O. Militaru, C. Nuttens, D. Pagano, A. Pin, K. Piotrkowski, J.M. Vizan Garcia

Université de Mons, Mons, Belgium

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

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

G.A. Alves, M. Correa Martins Junior, T. Martins, M.E. Pol, M.H.G. Souza

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

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

Instituto de Fisica Teorica ^a, Universidade Estadual Paulista ^b, Sao Paulo, Brazil

T.S. Anjos^{b,4}, C.A. Bernardes^{b,4}, F.A. Dias^{a,5}, T.R. Fernandez Perez Tomei^a, E.M. Gregores^{b,4}, C. Lagana^a, F. Marinho^a, P.G. Mercadante^{b,4}, S.F. Novaes^a, Sandra S. Padula^a

Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria

V. Genchev², P. Iaydjiev², S. Piperov, M. Rodozov, S. Stoykova, G. Sultanov, V. Tcholakov, R. Trayanov, M. Vutova

University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

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

Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China

J.G. Bian, G.M. Chen, H.S. Chen, C.H. Jiang, D. Liang, S. Liang, X. Meng, J. Tao, J. Wang, X. Wang, Z. Wang, H. Xiao, M. Xu, J. Zang, Z. Zhang

State Key Lab. of Nucl. Phys. and Tech., Peking University, Beijing, China

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

Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

C. Avila, C.A. Carrillo Montoya, J.P. Gomez, B. Gomez Moreno, A.F. Osorio Oliveros, J.C. Sanabria

Technical University of Split, Split, Croatia

N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, R. Plestina⁶, D. Polic, I. Puljak²

University of Split, Split, Croatia

Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac

Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia

V. Brigljevic, S. Duric, K. Kadija, J. Luetic, D. Mekterovic, S. Morovic, L. Tikvica

University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

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

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

M. Finger, M. Finger Jr.

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

Y. Assran⁷, S. Elgammal⁸, A. Ellithi Kamel⁹, A.M. Kuotb Awad¹⁰, M.A. Mahmoud¹⁰, A. Radi^{11,12}

National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

M. Kadastik, M. Müntel, M. Murumaa, M. Raidal, L. Rebane, A. Tiko

Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

P. Eerola, G. Fedi, M. Voutilainen

Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland

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

Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland

A. Korpela, T. Tuuva

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

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

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

S. Baffioni, F. Beaudette, L. Benhabib, L. Bianchini, M. Bluj¹³, P. Busson, C. Charlot, N. Daci, T. Dahms, M. Dalchenko, L. Dobrzynski, A. Florent, R. Granier de Cassagnac, M. Haguenaer,

P. Miné, C. Mironov, I.N. Naranjo, M. Nguyen, C. Ochando, P. Paganini, D. Sabes, R. Salerno, Y. Sirois, C. Veelken, A. Zabi

Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France

J.-L. Agram¹⁴, J. Andrea, D. Bloch, D. Bodin, J.-M. Brom, M. Cardaci, E.C. Chabert, C. Collard, E. Conte¹⁴, F. Drouhin¹⁴, J.-C. Fontaine¹⁴, D. Gelé, U. Goerlach, P. Juillot, A.-C. Le Bihan, P. Van Hove

Université de Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, CNRS-IN2P3, Institut de Physique Nucléaire de Lyon, Villeurbanne, France

S. Beauceron, N. Beaupere, O. Bondu, G. Boudoul, S. Brochet, J. Chasserat, R. Chierici², D. Contardo, P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, J. Fay, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, B. Ille, T. Kurca, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, S. Perries, L. Sgandurra, V. Sordini, Y. Tschudi, P. Verdier, S. Viret

Institute of High Energy Physics and Informatization, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Z. Tsamalaidze¹⁵

RWTH Aachen University, I. Physikalisches Institut, Aachen, Germany

C. Autermann, S. Beranek, B. Calpas, M. Edelhoff, L. Feld, N. Heracleous, O. Hindrichs, R. Jussen, K. Klein, J. Merz, A. Ostapchuk, A. Perieanu, F. Raupach, J. Sammet, S. Schael, D. Sprenger, H. Weber, B. Wittmer, V. Zhukov¹⁶

RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany

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

RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut B, Aachen, Germany

M. Bontenackels, V. Cherepanov, Y. Erdogan, G. Flügge, H. Geenen, M. Geisler, W. Haj Ahmad, F. Hoehle, B. Kargoll, T. Kress, Y. Kuessel, J. Lingemann², A. Nowack, I.M. Nugent, L. Perchalla, O. Pooth, P. Sauerland, A. Stahl

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

M. Aldaya Martin, I. Asin, N. Bartosik, J. Behr, W. Behrenhoff, U. Behrens, M. Bergholz¹⁷, A. Bethani, K. Borras, A. Burgmeier, A. Cakir, L. Calligaris, A. Campbell, E. Castro, F. Costanza, D. Dammann, C. Diez Pardos, T. Dorland, G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein, G. Flucke, A. Geiser, I. Glushkov, P. Gunnellini, S. Habib, J. Hauk, G. Hellwig, H. Jung, M. Kasemann, P. Katsas, C. Kleinwort, H. Kluge, A. Knutsson, M. Krämer, D. Krücker, E. Kuznetsova, W. Lange, J. Leonard, W. Lohmann¹⁷, B. Lutz, R. Mankel, I. Marfin, M. Marienfeld, I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann, A.B. Meyer, J. Mnich, A. Mussgiller, S. Naumann-Emme, O. Novgorodova, F. Nowak, J. Olzem, H. Perrey, A. Petrukhin, D. Pitzl, A. Raspereza, P.M. Ribeiro Cipriano, C. Riedl, E. Ron, M. Rosin, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, R. Schmidt¹⁷, T. Schoerner-Sadenius, N. Sen, A. Spiridonov, M. Stein, R. Walsh, C. Wissing

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

V. Blobel, H. Enderle, J. Erfle, U. Gebbert, M. Görner, M. Gosselink, J. Haller, T. Hermanns, R.S. Höing, K. Kaschube, G. Kaussen, H. Kirschenmann, R. Klanner, J. Lange, T. Peiffer, N. Pietsch, D. Rathjens, C. Sander, H. Schettler, P. Schleper, E. Schlieckau, A. Schmidt, M. Schröder, T. Schum, M. Seidel, J. Sibille¹⁸, V. Sola, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, J. Thomsen, L. Vanelderen

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany

C. Barth, C. Baus, J. Berger, C. Böser, T. Chwalek, W. De Boer, A. Descroix, A. Dierlamm, M. Feindt, M. Guthoff², C. Hackstein, F. Hartmann², T. Hauth², M. Heinrich, H. Held, K.H. Hoffmann, U. Husemann, I. Katkov¹⁶, J.R. Komaragiri, P. Lobelle Pardo, D. Martschei, S. Mueller, Th. Müller, M. Niegel, A. Nürnberg, O. Oberst, A. Oehler, J. Ott, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, F. Ratnikov, N. Ratnikova, S. Röcker, F.-P. Schilling, G. Schott, H.J. Simonis, F.M. Stober, D. Troendle, R. Ulrich, J. Wagner-Kuhr, S. Wayand, T. Weiler, M. Zeise

Institute of Nuclear Physics "Demokritos", Aghia Paraskevi, Greece

G. Anagnostou, G. Daskalakis, T. Gerasis, S. Kesisoglou, A. Kyriakis, D. Loukas, I. Manolakos, A. Markou, C. Markou, E. Ntomari

University of Athens, Athens, Greece

L. Gouskos, T.J. Mertzimekis, A. Panagiotou, N. Saoulidou

University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece

I. Evangelou, C. Foudas, P. Kokkas, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos

KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary

G. Bencze, C. Hajdu, P. Hidas, D. Horvath¹⁹, F. Sikler, V. Veszpremi, G. Vesztergombi²⁰, A.J. Zsigmond

Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary

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

University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

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

Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

S.B. Beri, V. Bhatnagar, N. Dhingra, R. Gupta, M. Kaur, M.Z. Mehta, M. Mittal, N. Nishu, L.K. Saini, A. Sharma, J.B. Singh

University of Delhi, Delhi, India

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

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India

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

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India

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

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - EHEP, Mumbai, India

T. Aziz, R.M. Chatterjee, S. Ganguly, M. Guchait²¹, A. Gurtu²², M. Maity²³, G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, G.B. Mohanty, B. Parida, K. Sudhakar, N. Wickramage

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - HECR, Mumbai, India

S. Banerjee, S. Dugad

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

H. Arfaei²⁴, H. Bakhshiansohi, S.M. Etesami²⁵, A. Fahim²⁴, M. Hashemi²⁶, H. Hesari, A. Jafari, M. Khakzad, M. Mohammadi Najafabadi, S. Paktinat Mehdiabadi, B. Safarzadeh²⁷, M. Zeinali

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

M. Abbrescia^{a,b}, L. Barbone^{a,b}, C. Calabria^{a,b,2}, S.S. Chhibra^{a,b}, A. Colaleo^a, D. Creanza^{a,c}, N. De

Filippis^{a,c,2}, M. De Palma^{a,b}, L. Fiore^a, G. Iaselli^{a,c}, G. Maggi^{a,c}, M. Maggi^a, B. Marangelli^{a,b}, S. My^{a,c}, S. Nuzzo^{a,b}, N. Pacifico^a, A. Pompili^{a,b}, G. Pugliese^{a,c}, G. Selvaggi^{a,b}, L. Silvestris^a, G. Singh^{a,b}, R. Venditti^{a,b}, P. Verwilligen^a, G. Zito^a

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

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

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

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

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

G. Barbagli^a, V. Ciulli^{a,b}, C. Civinini^a, R. D'Alessandro^{a,b}, E. Focardi^{a,b}, S. Frosali^{a,b}, E. Gallo^a, S. Gonzi^{a,b}, M. Meschini^a, S. Paoletti^a, G. Sguazzoni^a, A. Tropiano^{a,b}

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

L. Benussi, S. Bianco, S. Colafranceschi²⁸, F. Fabbri, D. Piccolo

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

P. Fabbricatore^a, R. Musenich^a, S. Tosi^{a,b}

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

A. Benaglia^a, F. De Guio^{a,b}, L. Di Matteo^{a,b,2}, S. Fiorendi^{a,b}, S. Gennai^{a,2}, A. Ghezzi^{a,b}, M.T. Lucchini², S. Malvezzi^a, R.A. Manzoni^{a,b}, A. Martelli^{a,b}, A. Massironi^{a,b}, D. Menasce^a, L. Moroni^a, M. Paganoni^{a,b}, D. Pedrini^a, S. Ragazzi^{a,b}, N. Redaelli^a, T. Tabarelli de Fatis^{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Napoli ^a, Università di Napoli "Federico II" ^b, Napoli, Italy

S. Buontempo^a, N. Cavallo^{a,29}, A. De Cosa^{a,b,2}, O. Dogangun^{a,b}, F. Fabozzi^{a,29}, A.O.M. Iorio^{a,b}, L. Lista^a, S. Meola^{a,30}, M. Merola^a, P. Paolucci^{a,2}

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

P. Azzi^a, N. Bacchetta^{a,2}, P. Bellan^{a,b}, D. Bisello^{a,b}, A. Branca^{a,b,2}, R. Carlin^{a,b}, P. Checchia^a, T. Dorigo^a, U. Dosselli^a, F. Gasparini^{a,b}, U. Gasparini^{a,b}, A. Gozzelino^a, K. Kanishchev^{a,c}, S. Lacaprara^a, I. Lazzizzera^{a,c}, M. Margoni^{a,b}, A.T. Meneguzzo^{a,b}, M. Nespolo^{a,2}, J. Pazzini^{a,b}, P. Ronchese^{a,b}, F. Simonetto^{a,b}, E. Torassa^a, S. Vanini^{a,b}, P. Zotto^{a,b}, G. Zumerle^{a,b}

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

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

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

M. Biasini^{a,b}, G.M. Bilei^a, L. Fanò^{a,b}, P. Lariccia^{a,b}, G. Mantovani^{a,b}, M. Menichelli^a, A. Nappi^{a,b†}, F. Romeo^{a,b}, A. Saha^a, A. Santocchia^{a,b}, A. Spiezia^{a,b}, S. Taroni^{a,b}

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

P. Azzurri^{a,c}, G. Bagliesi^a, J. Bernardini^a, T. Boccali^a, G. Broccolo^{a,c}, R. Castaldi^a, R.T. D'Agnolo^{a,c,2}, R. Dell'Orso^a, F. Fiori^{a,b,2}, L. Foà^{a,c}, A. Giassi^a, A. Kraan^a, F. Ligabue^{a,c}, T. Lomtadze^a, L. Martini^{a,31}, A. Messineo^{a,b}, F. Palla^a, A. Rizzi^{a,b}, A.T. Serban^{a,32}, P. Spagnolo^a, P. Squillacioti^{a,2}, R. Tenchini^a, G. Tonelli^{a,b}, A. Venturi^a, P.G. Verdini^a

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

L. Barone^{a,b}, F. Cavallari^a, D. Del Re^{a,b}, M. Diemoz^a, C. Fanelli^{a,b}, M. Grassi^{a,b,2}, E. Longo^{a,b}

P. Meridiani^{a,2}, F. Micheli^{a,b}, S. Nourbakhsh^{a,b}, G. Organtini^{a,b}, R. Paramatti^a, S. Rahatlou^{a,b}, L. Soffi^{a,b}

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

N. Amapane^{a,b}, R. Arcidiacono^{a,c}, S. Argiro^{a,b}, M. Arneodo^{a,c}, C. Biino^a, N. Cartiglia^a, S. Casasso^{a,b}, M. Costa^{a,b}, N. Demaria^a, C. Mariotti^{a,2}, S. Maselli^a, E. Migliore^{a,b}, V. Monaco^{a,b}, M. Musich^{a,2}, M.M. Obertino^{a,c}, N. Pastrone^a, M. Pelliccioni^a, A. Potenza^{a,b}, A. Romero^{a,b}, M. Ruspa^{a,c}, R. Sacchi^{a,b}, A. Solano^{a,b}, A. Staiano^a

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

S. Belforte^a, V. Candelise^{a,b}, M. Casarsa^a, F. Cossutti^{a,2}, G. Della Ricca^{a,b}, B. Gobbo^a, M. Marone^{a,b,2}, D. Montanino^{a,b}, A. Penzo^a, A. Schizzi^{a,b}

Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Korea

T.Y. Kim, S.K. Nam

Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea

S. Chang, D.H. Kim, G.N. Kim, D.J. Kong, H. Park, D.C. Son, T. Son

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

J.Y. Kim, Zero J. Kim, S. Song

Korea University, Seoul, Korea

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

University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea

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

Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea

Y. Choi, Y.K. Choi, J. Goh, M.S. Kim, E. Kwon, B. Lee, J. Lee, S. Lee, H. Seo, I. Yu

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

M.J. Bilinskas, I. Grigelionis, M. Janulis, A. Juodagalvis

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

H. Castilla-Valdez, E. De La Cruz-Burelo, I. Heredia-de La Cruz, R. Lopez-Fernandez, J. Martínez-Ortega, A. Sánchez Hernández, L.M. Villasenor-Cendejas

Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico

S. Carrillo Moreno, F. Vazquez Valencia

Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

H.A. Salazar Ibarguen

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

E. Casimiro Linares, A. Morelos Pineda, M.A. Reyes-Santos

University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

D. Krofcheck

University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

A.J. Bell, P.H. Butler, R. Doesburg, S. Reucroft, H. Silverwood

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

M. Ahmad, M.I. Asghar, J. Butt, H.R. Hoorani, S. Khalid, W.A. Khan, T. Khurshid, S. Qazi, M.A. Shah, M. Shoaib

National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland

H. Bialkowska, B. Boimska, T. Frueboes, M. Górski, M. Kazana, K. Nawrocki, K. Romanowska-Rybinska, M. Szeleper, G. Wrochna, P. Zalewski

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

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

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

N. Almeida, P. Bargassa, A. David, P. Faccioli, P.G. Ferreira Parracho, M. Gallinaro, J. Seixas, J. Varela, P. Vischia

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

I. Belotelov, P. Bunin, M. Gavrilenko, I. Golutvin, I. Gorbunov, A. Kamenev, V. Karjavin, G. Kozlov, A. Lanev, A. Malakhov, P. Moisenz, V. Palichik, V. Perelygin, S. Shmatov, V. Smirnov, A. Volodko, A. Zarubin

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

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

Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

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

Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia

V. Epshteyn, M. Erofeeva, V. Gavrilo, M. Kossov, N. Lychkovskaya, V. Popov, G. Safronov, S. Semenov, I. Shreyber, V. Stolin, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin

Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

A. Belyaev, E. Boos, M. Dubinin⁵, L. Dudko, A. Ershov, A. Gribushin, V. Klyukhin, O. Kodolova, I. Lokhtin, A. Markina, S. Obraztsov, M. Perfilov, S. Petrushanko, A. Popov, L. Sarycheva[†], V. Savrin, A. Snigirev

P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia

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

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

I. Azhgirey, I. Bayshev, S. Bitioukov, V. Grishin², V. Kachanov, D. Konstantinov, V. Krychkin, V. Petrov, R. Ryutin, A. Sobol, L. Tourtchanovitch, S. Troshin, N. Tyurin, A. Uzunian, A. Volkov

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

P. Adzic³³, M. Djordjevic, M. Ekmedzic, D. Krpic³³, J. Milosevic

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

M. Aguilar-Benitez, J. Alcaraz Maestre, P. Arce, C. Battilana, E. Calvo, M. Cerrada, M. Chamizo Llatas, N. Colino, B. De La Cruz, A. Delgado Peris, D. Domínguez Vázquez, C. Fernandez

Bedoya, J.P. Fernández Ramos, A. Ferrando, J. Flix, M.C. Fouz, P. Garcia-Abia, O. Gonzalez Lopez, S. Goy Lopez, J.M. Hernandez, M.I. Josa, G. Merino, J. Puerta Pelayo, A. Quintario Olmeda, I. Redondo, L. Romero, J. Santaolalla, M.S. Soares, C. Willmott

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

C. Albajar, G. Codispoti, J.F. de Trocóniz

Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

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

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

J.A. Brochero Cifuentes, I.J. Cabrillo, A. Calderon, S.H. Chuang, J. Duarte Campderros, M. Felcini³⁴, M. Fernandez, G. Gomez, J. Gonzalez Sanchez, A. Graziano, C. Jorda, A. Lopez Virto, J. Marco, R. Marco, C. Martinez Rivero, F. Matorras, F.J. Munoz Sanchez, T. Rodrigo, A.Y. Rodríguez-Marrero, A. Ruiz-Jimeno, L. Scodellaro, I. Vila, R. Vilar Cortabitarte

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

D. Abbaneo, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, M. Bachtis, P. Baillon, A.H. Ball, D. Barney, J.F. Benitez, C. Bernet⁶, G. Bianchi, P. Bloch, A. Bocci, A. Bonato, C. Botta, H. Breuker, T. Camporesi, G. Cerminara, T. Christiansen, J.A. Coarasa Perez, D. D'Enterria, A. Dabrowski, A. De Roeck, S. Di Guida, M. Dobson, N. Dupont-Sagorin, A. Elliott-Peisert, B. Frisch, W. Funk, G. Georgiou, M. Giffels, D. Gigi, K. Gill, D. Giordano, M. Girone, M. Giunta, F. Glege, R. Gomez-Reino Garrido, P. Govoni, S. Gowdy, R. Guida, J. Hammer, M. Hansen, P. Harris, C. Hartl, J. Harvey, B. Hegner, A. Hinzmann, V. Innocente, P. Janot, K. Kaadze, E. Karavakis, K. Kousouris, P. Lecoq, Y.-J. Lee, P. Lenzi, C. Lourenço, N. Magini, T. Mäki, M. Malberti, L. Malgeri, M. Mannelli, L. Masetti, F. Meijers, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, R. Moser, M. Mulders, P. Musella, E. Nesvold, L. Orsini, E. Palencia Cortezon, E. Perez, L. Perrozzi, A. Petrilli, A. Pfeiffer, M. Pierini, M. Pimiä, D. Piparo, G. Polese, L. Quertenmont, A. Racz, W. Reece, J. Rodrigues Antunes, G. Rolandi³⁵, C. Rovelli³⁶, M. Rovere, H. Sakulin, F. Santanastasio, C. Schäfer, C. Schwick, I. Segoni, S. Sekmen, A. Sharma, P. Siegrist, P. Silva, M. Simon, P. Sphicas³⁷, D. Spiga, A. Tsirou, G.I. Veres²⁰, J.R. Vlimant, H.K. Wöhri, S.D. Worm³⁸, W.D. Zeuner

Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland

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

Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

F. Bachmair, L. Bäni, P. Bortignon, M.A. Buchmann, B. Casal, N. Chanon, A. Deisher, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Donegà, M. Dünser, P. Eller, J. Eugster, K. Freudenreich, C. Grab, D. Hits, P. Lecomte, W. Lustermann, A.C. Marini, P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, N. Mohr, F. Moortgat, C. Nägeli³⁹, P. Nef, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, F. Pandolfi, L. Pape, F. Pauss, M. Peruzzi, F.J. Ronga, M. Rossini, L. Sala, A.K. Sanchez, A. Starodumov⁴⁰, B. Stieger, M. Takahashi, L. Tauscher[†], A. Thea, K. Theofilatos, D. Treille, C. Urscheler, R. Wallny, H.A. Weber, L. Wehrli

Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland

C. Amsler⁴¹, V. Chiochia, S. De Visscher, C. Favaro, M. Ivova Rikova, B. Kilminster, B. Millan Mejias, P. Otiougova, P. Robmann, H. Snoek, S. Tuppiti, M. Verzetti

National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan

Y.H. Chang, K.H. Chen, C. Ferro, C.M. Kuo, S.W. Li, W. Lin, Y.J. Lu, A.P. Singh, R. Volpe, S.S. Yu

National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan

P. Bartalini, P. Chang, Y.H. Chang, Y.W. Chang, Y. Chao, K.F. Chen, C. Dietz, U. Grundler, W.-

S. Hou, Y. Hsiung, K.Y. Kao, Y.J. Lei, R.-S. Lu, D. Majumder, E. Petrakou, X. Shi, J.G. Shiu, Y.M. Tzeng, X. Wan, M. Wang

Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

B. Asavapibhop, E. Simili, N. Srimanobhas, N. Suwonjandee

Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey

A. Adiguzel, M.N. Bakirci⁴², S. Cerci⁴³, C. Dozen, I. Dumanoglu, E. Eskut, S. Girgis, G. Gokbulut, E. Gurpinar, I. Hos, E.E. Kangal, T. Karaman, G. Karapinar⁴⁴, A. Kayis Topaksu, G. Onengut, K. Ozdemir, S. Ozturk⁴⁵, A. Polatoz, K. Sogut⁴⁶, D. Sunar Cerci⁴³, B. Tali⁴³, H. Topakli⁴², L.N. Vergili, M. Vergili

Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey

I.V. Akin, T. Aliev, B. Bilin, S. Bilmis, M. Deniz, H. Gamsizkan, A.M. Guler, K. Ocalan, A. Ozpineci, M. Serin, R. Sever, U.E. Surat, M. Yalvac, E. Yildirim, M. Zeyrek

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey

E. Gülmez, B. Isildak⁴⁷, M. Kaya⁴⁸, O. Kaya⁴⁸, S. Ozkorucuklu⁴⁹, N. Sonmez⁵⁰

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

H. Bahtiyar⁵¹, E. Barlas, K. Cankocak, Y.O. Günaydin⁵², F.I. Vardarli, M. Yücel

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

L. Levchuk

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

J.J. Brooke, E. Clement, D. Cussans, H. Flacher, R. Frazier, J. Goldstein, M. Grimes, G.P. Heath, H.F. Heath, L. Kreczko, S. Metson, D.M. Newbold³⁸, K. Nirunpong, A. Poll, S. Senkin, V.J. Smith, T. Williams

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

L. Basso⁵³, K.W. Bell, A. Belyaev⁵³, C. Brew, R.M. Brown, D.J.A. Cockerill, J.A. Coughlan, K. Harder, S. Harper, J. Jackson, B.W. Kennedy, E. Olaiya, D. Petyt, B.C. Radburn-Smith, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous, I.R. Tomalin, W.J. Womersley

Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

R. Bainbridge, G. Ball, R. Beuselinck, O. Buchmuller, D. Colling, N. Cripps, M. Cutajar, P. Dauncey, G. Davies, M. Della Negra, W. Ferguson, J. Fulcher, D. Futyan, A. Gilbert, A. Guneratne Bryer, G. Hall, Z. Hatherell, J. Hays, G. Iles, M. Jarvis, G. Karapostoli, M. Kenzie, L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, J. Marrouche, B. Mathias, R. Nandi, J. Nash, A. Nikitenko⁴⁰, J. Pela, M. Pesaresi, K. Petridis, M. Pioppi⁵⁴, D.M. Raymond, S. Rogerson, A. Rose, C. Seez, P. Sharp[†], A. Sparrow, M. Stoye, A. Tapper, M. Vazquez Acosta, T. Virdee, S. Wakefield, N. Wardle, T. Whyntie

Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom

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

Baylor University, Waco, USA

K. Hatakeyama, H. Liu, T. Scarborough

The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA

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

Boston University, Boston, USA

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

Brown University, Providence, USA

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

University of California, Davis, Davis, USA

R. Breedon, G. Breto, M. Calderon De La Barca Sanchez, S. Chauhan, M. Chertok, J. Conway, R. Conway, P.T. Cox, J. Dolen, R. Erbacher, M. Gardner, R. Houtz, W. Ko, A. Kopecky, R. Lander, O. Mall, T. Miceli, R. Nelson, D. Pellett, F. Ricci-Tam, B. Rutherford, M. Searle, J. Smith, M. Squires, M. Tripathi, R. Vasquez Sierra, R. Yohay

University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA

V. Andreev, D. Cline, R. Cousins, J. Duris, S. Erhan, P. Everaerts, C. Farrell, J. Hauser, M. Ignatenko, C. Jarvis, G. Rakness, P. Schlein[†], P. Traczyk, V. Valuev, M. Weber

University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA

J. Babb, R. Clare, M.E. Dinardo, J. Ellison, J.W. Gary, F. Giordano, G. Hanson, H. Liu, O.R. Long, A. Luthra, H. Nguyen, S. Paramesvaran, J. Sturdy, S. Sumowidagdo, R. Wilken, S. Wimpenny

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA

W. Andrews, J.G. Branson, G.B. Cerati, S. Cittolin, D. Evans, A. Holzner, R. Kelley, M. Lebourgeois, J. Letts, I. Macneill, B. Mangano, S. Padhi, C. Palmer, G. Petrucciani, M. Pieri, M. Sani, V. Sharma, S. Simon, E. Sudano, M. Tadel, Y. Tu, A. Vartak, S. Wasserbaech⁵⁵, F. Würthwein, A. Yagil, J. Yoo

University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, USA

D. Barge, R. Bellan, C. Campagnari, M. D'Alfonso, T. Danielson, K. Flowers, P. Geffert, C. George, F. Golf, J. Incandela, C. Justus, P. Kalavase, D. Kovalskyi, V. Krutelyov, S. Lowette, R. Magaña Villalba, N. Mccoll, V. Pavlunin, J. Ribnik, J. Richman, R. Rossin, D. Stuart, W. To, C. West

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA

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

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA

V. Azzolini, A. Calamba, R. Carroll, T. Ferguson, Y. Iiyama, D.W. Jang, Y.F. Liu, M. Paulini, H. Vogel, I. Vorobiev

University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, USA

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

Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

J. Alexander, A. Chatterjee, N. Eggert, L.K. Gibbons, B. Heltsley, W. Hopkins, A. Khukhunaishvili, B. Kreis, N. Mirman, G. Nicolas Kaufman, J.R. Patterson, A. Ryd, E. Salvati, W. Sun, W.D. Teo, J. Thom, J. Thompson, J. Tucker, J. Vaughan, Y. Weng, L. Winstrom, P. Wittich

Fairfield University, Fairfield, USA

D. Winn

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA

S. Abdullin, M. Albrow, J. Anderson, L.A.T. Bauerdick, A. Beretvas, J. Berryhill, P.C. Bhat, K. Burkett, J.N. Butler, V. Chetluru, H.W.K. Cheung, F. Chlebana, V.D. Elvira, I. Fisk, J. Freeman, Y. Gao, D. Green, O. Gutsche, J. Hanlon, R.M. Harris, J. Hirschauer, B. Hooberman, S. Jindariani, M. Johnson, U. Joshi, B. Klima, S. Kunori, S. Kwan, C. Leonidopoulos⁵⁶, J. Linacre, D. Lincoln, R. Lipton, J. Lykken, K. Maeshima, J.M. Marraffino, V.I. Martinez Outschoorn, S. Maruyama, D. Mason, P. McBride, K. Mishra, S. Mrenna, Y. Musienko⁵⁷, C. Newman-Holmes, V. O'Dell, O. Prokofyev, E. Sexton-Kennedy, S. Sharma, W.J. Spalding, L. Spiegel, L. Taylor, S. Tkaczyk, N.V. Tran, L. Uplegger, E.W. Vaandering, R. Vidal, J. Whitmore, W. Wu, F. Yang, J.C. Yun

University of Florida, Gainesville, USA

D. Acosta, P. Avery, D. Bourilkov, M. Chen, T. Cheng, S. Das, M. De Gruttola, G.P. Di Giovanni, D. Dobur, A. Drozdetskiy, R.D. Field, M. Fisher, Y. Fu, I.K. Furic, J. Gartner, J. Hugon, B. Kim, J. Konigsberg, A. Korytov, A. Kropivnitskaya, T. Kypreos, J.F. Low, K. Matchev, P. Milenovic⁵⁸, G. Mitselmakher, L. Muniz, M. Park, R. Remington, A. Rinkevicius, P. Sellers, N. Skhirtladze, M. Snowball, J. Yelton, M. Zakaria

Florida International University, Miami, USA

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

Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA

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

Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA

M.M. Baarmand, B. Dorney, M. Hohlmann, H. Kalakhety, I. Vodopyanov, F. Yumiceva

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

M.R. Adams, L. Apanasevich, Y. Bai, V.E. Bazterra, R.R. Betts, I. Bucinskaite, J. Callner, R. Cavanaugh, O. Evdokimov, L. Gauthier, C.E. Gerber, D.J. Hofman, S. Khalatyan, F. Lacroix, C. O'Brien, C. Silkworth, D. Strom, P. Turner, N. Varelas

The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA

U. Akgun, E.A. Albayrak, B. Bilki⁵⁹, W. Clarida, F. Duru, S. Griffiths, J.-P. Merlo, H. Mermerkaya⁶⁰, A. Mestvirishvili, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, C.R. Newsom, E. Norbeck, Y. Onel, F. Ozok⁵¹, S. Sen, P. Tan, E. Tiras, J. Wetzel, T. Yetkin, K. Yi

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

B.A. Barnett, B. Blumenfeld, S. Bolognesi, D. Fehling, G. Giurgiu, A.V. Gritsan, Z.J. Guo, G. Hu, P. Maksimovic, M. Swartz, A. Whitbeck

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA

P. Baringer, A. Bean, G. Benelli, R.P. Kenny Iii, M. Murray, D. Noonan, S. Sanders, R. Stringer, G. Tinti, J.S. Wood

Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA

A.F. Barfuss, T. Bolton, I. Chakaberia, A. Ivanov, S. Khalil, M. Makouski, Y. Maravin, S. Shrestha, I. Svintradze

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA

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

University of Maryland, College Park, USA

A. Baden, B. Calvert, S.C. Eno, J.A. Gomez, N.J. Hadley, R.G. Kellogg, M. Kirn, T. Kolberg,

Y. Lu, M. Marionneau, A.C. Mignerey, K. Pedro, A. Peterman, A. Skuja, J. Temple, M.B. Tonjes, S.C. Tonwar

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA

A. Apyan, G. Bauer, J. Bendavid, W. Busza, E. Butz, I.A. Cali, M. Chan, V. Dutta, G. Gomez Ceballos, M. Goncharov, Y. Kim, M. Klute, K. Krajczar⁶¹, A. Levin, P.D. Luckey, T. Ma, S. Nahn, C. Paus, D. Ralph, C. Roland, G. Roland, M. Rudolph, G.S.F. Stephans, F. Stöckli, K. Sumorok, K. Sung, D. Velicanu, E.A. Wenger, R. Wolf, B. Wyslouch, M. Yang, Y. Yilmaz, A.S. Yoon, M. Zanetti, V. Zhukova

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

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

University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA

L.M. Cremaldi, R. Kroeger, L. Perera, R. Rahmat, D.A. Sanders

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA

E. Avdeeva, K. Bloom, S. Bose, D.R. Claes, A. Dominguez, M. Eads, J. Keller, I. Kravchenko, J. Lazo-Flores, S. Malik, G.R. Snow

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA

A. Godshalk, I. Iashvili, S. Jain, A. Kharchilava, A. Kumar, S. Rappoccio, Z. Wan

Northeastern University, Boston, USA

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

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

A. Anastassov, K.A. Hahn, A. Kubik, L. Lusito, N. Mucia, N. Odell, R.A. Ofierzynski, B. Pollack, A. Pozdnyakov, M. Schmitt, S. Stoynev, M. Velasco, S. Won

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA

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

The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA

L. Antonelli, B. Bylsma, L.S. Durkin, C. Hill, R. Hughes, K. Kotov, T.Y. Ling, D. Puigh, M. Rodenburg, C. Vuosalo, G. Williams, B.L. Winer

Princeton University, Princeton, USA

E. Berry, P. Elmer, V. Halyo, P. Hebda, J. Hegeman, A. Hunt, P. Jindal, S.A. Koay, D. Lopes Pegna, P. Lujan, D. Marlow, T. Medvedeva, M. Mooney, J. Olsen, P. Piroué, X. Quan, A. Raval, H. Saka, D. Stickland, C. Tully, J.S. Werner, S.C. Zenz, A. Zuranski

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA

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

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA

E. Alagoz, V.E. Barnes, D. Benedetti, G. Bolla, D. Bortoletto, M. De Mattia, A. Everett, Z. Hu, M. Jones, O. Koybasi, M. Kress, A.T. Laasanen, N. Leonardo, V. Maroussov, P. Merkel, D.H. Miller, N. Neumeister, I. Shipsey, D. Silvers, A. Svyatkovskiy, M. Vidal Marono, H.D. Yoo, J. Zablocki, Y. Zheng

Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, USA

S. Guragain, N. Parashar

Rice University, Houston, USA

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

University of Rochester, Rochester, USA

B. Betchart, A. Bodek, Y.S. Chung, R. Covarelli, P. de Barbaro, R. Demina, Y. Eshaq, T. Ferbel, A. Garcia-Bellido, P. Goldenzweig, J. Han, A. Harel, D.C. Miner, D. Vishnevskiy, M. Zielinski

The Rockefeller University, New York, USA

A. Bhatti, R. Ciesielski, L. Demortier, K. Goulios, G. Lungu, S. Malik, C. Mesropian

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

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

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA

G. Cerizza, M. Hollingsworth, S. Spanier, Z.C. Yang, A. York

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA

R. Eusebi, W. Flanagan, J. Gilmore, T. Kamon⁶², V. Khotilovich, R. Montalvo, I. Osipenkov, Y. Pakhotin, A. Perloff, J. Roe, A. Safonov, T. Sakuma, S. Sengupta, I. Suarez, A. Tatarinov, D. Toback

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA

N. Akchurin, J. Damgov, C. Dragoiu, P.R. Duderu, C. Jeong, K. Kovitanggoon, S.W. Lee, T. Libeiro, I. Volobouev

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA

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

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA

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

Wayne State University, Detroit, USA

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

University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA

M. Anderson, Donald A. Belknap, L. Borrello, D. Carlsmith, M. Cepeda, S. Dasu, E. Friis, L. Gray, K.S. Grogg, M. Grothe, R. Hall-Wilton, M. Herndon, A. Hervé, P. Klabbers, J. Klukas, A. Lanaro, C. Lazaridis, R. Loveless, A. Mohapatra, M.U. Mozer, I. Ojalvo, F. Palmonari, G.A. Pierro, I. Ross, A. Savin, W.H. Smith, J. Swanson

†: Deceased

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

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

3: Also at National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

4: Also at Universidade Federal do ABC, Santo Andre, Brazil

- 5: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
- 6: Also at Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France
- 7: Also at Suez Canal University, Suez, Egypt
- 8: Also at Zewail City of Science and Technology, Zewail, Egypt
- 9: Also at Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt
- 10: Also at Fayoum University, El-Fayoum, Egypt
- 11: Also at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt
- 12: Now at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt
- 13: Also at National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland
- 14: Also at Université de Haute-Alsace, Mulhouse, France
- 15: Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
- 16: Also at Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- 17: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany
- 18: Also at The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA
- 19: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
- 20: Also at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
- 21: Also at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - HECR, Mumbai, India
- 22: Now at King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
- 23: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India
- 24: Also at Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran
- 25: Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran
- 26: Also at Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran
- 27: Also at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
- 28: Also at Facoltà Ingegneria, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
- 29: Also at Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy
- 30: Also at Università degli Studi Guglielmo Marconi, Roma, Italy
- 31: Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
- 32: Also at University of Bucharest, Faculty of Physics, Bucuresti-Magurele, Romania
- 33: Also at Faculty of Physics of University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
- 34: Also at University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA
- 35: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell'INFN, Pisa, Italy
- 36: Also at INFN Sezione di Roma, Roma, Italy
- 37: Also at University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- 38: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
- 39: Also at Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland
- 40: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
- 41: Also at Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Bern, Switzerland
- 42: Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey
- 43: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
- 44: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
- 45: Also at The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA
- 46: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
- 47: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 48: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
- 49: Also at Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey
- 50: Also at Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- 51: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
- 52: Also at Kahramanmaras Sütcü Imam University, Kahramanmaras, Turkey

53: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom

54: Also at INFN Sezione di Perugia; Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy

55: Also at Utah Valley University, Orem, USA

56: Now at University of Edinburgh, Scotland, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

57: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

58: Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia

59: Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA

60: Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey

61: Also at KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary

62: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea