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# Observation of a new excited beauty strange baryon decaying to $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$

The CMS Collaboration\*

## Abstract

The  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  invariant mass spectrum is investigated with an event sample of proton-proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV, collected by the CMS experiment at the LHC in 2016–2018 and corresponding to an integrated luminosity of  $140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . The ground state  $\Xi_b^-$  is reconstructed via its decays to  $J/\psi \Xi^-$  and  $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$ . A narrow resonance, labeled  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$ , is observed at a  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  invariant mass of  $6100.3 \pm 0.2$  (stat)  $\pm 0.1$  (syst)  $\pm 0.6$  ( $\Xi_b^-$ ) MeV, where the last uncertainty reflects the precision of the  $\Xi_b^-$  baryon mass. The upper limit on the  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  natural width is determined to be 1.9 MeV at 95% confidence level. The low  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  signal yield observed in data does not allow a measurement of the quantum numbers of the new state. However, following analogies with the established excited  $\Xi_c$  baryon states, the new  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  resonance and its decay sequence are consistent with the orbitally excited  $\Xi_b^-$  baryon, with spin and parity quantum numbers  $J^P = 3/2^-$ .

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The  $\Xi_b$  baryon family consists of isodoublet states composed of bsq quarks, where q represents an up or a down quark for the  $\Xi_b^0$  and  $\Xi_b^-$  states, respectively. According to the quark model for baryons containing one heavy quark [1], three such isodoublets that are neither orbitally nor radially excited should exist, including one with the light diquark angular momentum  $j_{qs} = 0$  and spin-parity  $J^P = 1/2^+$  (the  $\Xi_b$  ground states), one with  $j_{qs} = 1$  and  $J^P = 1/2^+$  (the  $\Xi_b'$ ), and one with  $j_{qs} = 1$  and  $J^P = 3/2^+$  (the  $\Xi_b^*$ ). Various theoretical models and calculations predict a spectrum of excited  $\Xi_b$  baryons [2–16]. Three of the four excited states with  $j_{qs} = 1$  have been observed at the CERN LHC [17–19] via their  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_b^0 \pi^-$  decays, in agreement with predictions [2–4]. The fourth state,  $\Xi_b'^0$ , is expected to be lighter than the  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+$  mass threshold, making a strong transition to  $\Xi_b^-$  kinematically impossible. The next prominent isodoublets, in analogy with the quark model assumptions for the well-established excited  $\Xi_c$  baryons [20], are orbitally excited  $P$ -wave  $\Xi_b^{**}$  states with  $J^P = 1/2^-$  ( $3/2^-$ ), expected to decay to  $\Xi_b' (\Xi_b^*) \pi$  [12, 13, 21]. Recently, the LHCb Collaboration reported the observation of the  $\Xi_b(6227)^-$  [22] and  $\Xi_b(6227)^0$  [23] states, the former decaying to both  $\Lambda_b^0 K^-$  and  $\Xi_b^0 \pi^-$ , and the latter to  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+$ .

This Letter presents a search for  $\Xi_b^-$  excited states in the  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  invariant mass spectrum, performed using proton-proton (pp) collision data samples collected by the CMS experiment at the LHC at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV in 2016–2018, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of  $140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . The ground state  $\Xi_b^-$  is reconstructed via its decays to  $J/\psi \Xi^-$  and  $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$ , followed by the decays  $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ ,  $\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-$ , and  $\Lambda \rightarrow p \pi^-$ . The decay topologies are illustrated in Fig. 1. For the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  decay mode, following the studies reported by the LHCb Collaboration [24], the partially reconstructed  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$  channel is also used, where the photon from the  $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$  decay is too soft to be detected. The inclusion of charge-conjugated states is implied throughout this Letter. A signal peak, hereafter referred to as  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$ , is clearly observed near the  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  kinematic threshold, with a decay sequence consistent with being the  $\Xi_b(6100)^- \rightarrow \Xi_b^{*0} \pi^- \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  decay. The  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  mass and an upper limit on its width are also measured.

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the solenoid volume are a silicon pixel and strip tracker, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter, and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter, each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. Muons are detected in gas-ionization chambers embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid. A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together with a definition of the coordinate system used and the relevant kinematic variables, can be found in Ref. [25].

Events of interest are selected using a two-tiered trigger system. The first level (L1), composed of custom hardware processors, uses information from the calorimeters and muon detectors [26]. The second level, known as the high-level trigger (HLT), consists of a farm of processors running a version of the full event reconstruction software optimized for fast processing [27]. The events used in the analysis were selected at L1 by requiring the presence of at least two muons, and at HLT by requiring that the two muons have opposite sign (OS), with various thresholds on the pseudorapidity  $\eta$  and momentum transverse to the beam axis  $p_T$ , compatible with being produced in the dimuon decay of  $J/\psi$  mesons.

Several simulated event samples are used in the analysis. The PYTHIA 8.230 package [28] is used to simulate the production of the  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  state, where the  $\Sigma_b^-$  baryon, with a modified mass value, is used as a proxy for an excited  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  state. The  $\Xi_b(6100)^- \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  (including both resonant  $\Xi_b^{*0} \pi^+ \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  and non-resonant  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  modes),  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^-$ ,  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  (including  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$ ,  $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$ ), and  $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays are mod-

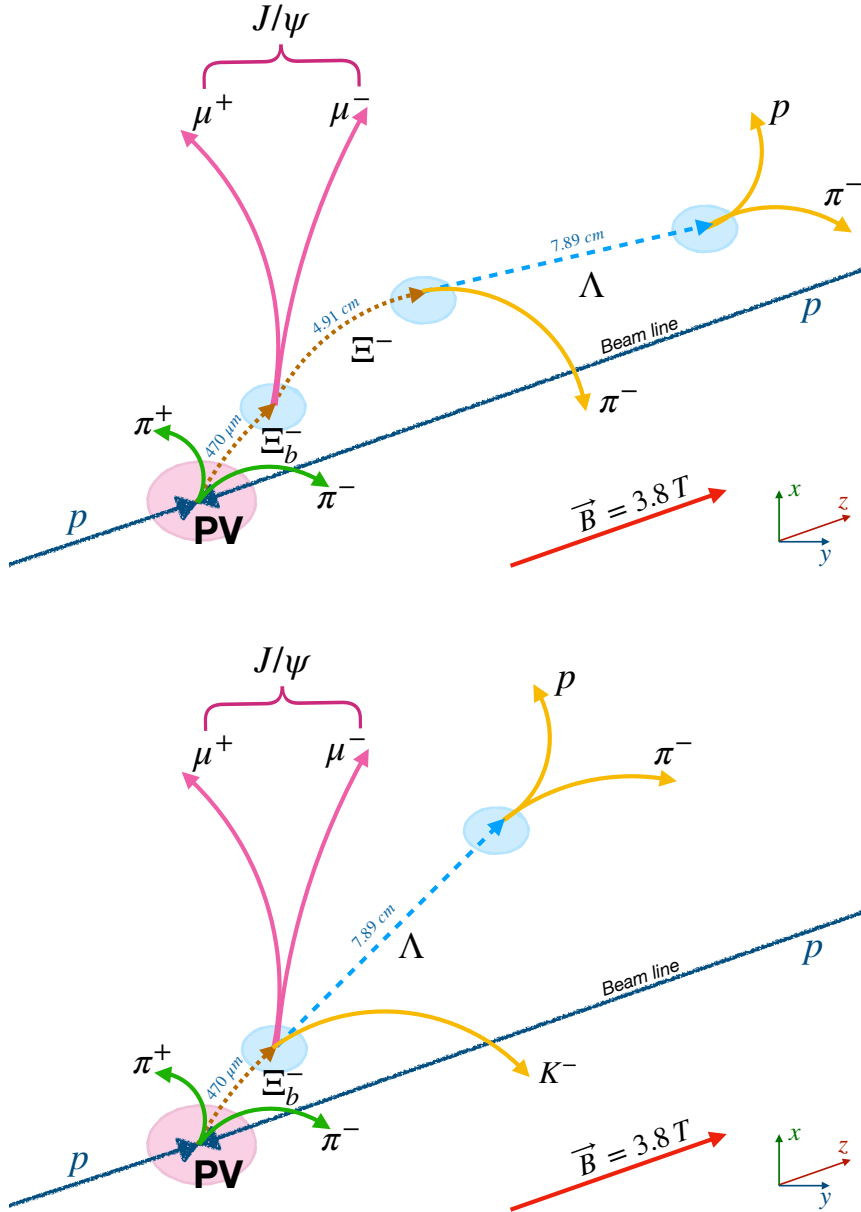


Figure 1: The  $\Xi_b(6100)^- \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  decay topology, where the  $\Xi_b^-$  decays to  $J/\psi \Xi_b^-$  (left) or to  $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  (right). The numbers in blue are average decay lengths.

eled with EVTGEN 1.6.0 [29], where final-state photon radiation is included using PHOTOS 3.61 [30, 31]. The generated events are then passed to a detailed GEANT4-based simulation [32] of the CMS detector, including the same trigger and reconstruction algorithms as used for the collision data. The simulation includes effects from multiple pp interactions in the same or nearby bunch crossings (pileup) with a multiplicity distribution matching the measured one.

The selection criteria are optimized using the Punzi figure of merit [33], which does not rely on the signal normalization. The expected background is estimated from data using the same-sign (SS) control region described below, while the signal efficiency is obtained from the simulated  $\Xi_b(6100)^- \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  events. The  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi_b^-$  and  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  requirements are optimized separately.

Events are required to have two OS muons passing the CMS soft-muon selection criteria [34] and satisfying  $p_T(\mu^\pm) > 3 \text{ GeV}$  and  $|\eta(\mu^\pm)| < 2.4$ . The muons must form a common vertex with  $\chi^2$  probability  $P_{\text{vtx}}$  above 1%. The dimuon invariant mass must be within 100 MeV of  $m_{J/\psi}^{\text{PDG}}$  (hereafter,  $m_X^{\text{PDG}}$  denotes the world-average mass of hadron X [20]), corresponding to about three times the mass resolution. The  $\Lambda$  candidates are formed from displaced two-prong vertices, assuming the decay  $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$ , as described in Ref. [35]. The  $p\pi^-$  reconstructed mass is required to be within 10 MeV of  $m_\Lambda^{\text{PDG}}$ , corresponding to about three times the mass resolution. The two tracks are then refitted with their invariant mass constrained to  $m_\Lambda^{\text{PDG}}$ . The obtained  $\Lambda$  candidates are required to have  $p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}$  and  $P_{\text{vtx}} > 1\%$ .

For the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^-$  channel, the  $\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-$  candidates are obtained by combining charged particles of  $p_T > 0.25 \text{ GeV}$  with the selected  $\Lambda$  candidates. The reconstructed  $\Xi^-$  must have  $P_{\text{vtx}} > 1\%$ ,  $p_T > 3 \text{ GeV}$ , and invariant mass within 9.5 MeV of  $m_{\Xi^-}^{\text{PDG}}$ , corresponding to about three times the mass resolution. The  $\Xi_b^-$  candidates are obtained by performing a  $\mu^+ \mu^- \Xi^-$  kinematic vertex fit, constraining the dimuon invariant mass to  $m_{J/\psi}^{\text{PDG}}$ .

For the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  decay channel, the  $\Lambda$  candidates must pass stricter requirements:  $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}$  and  $|M(p\pi^-) - m_\Lambda^{\text{PDG}}| < 9 \text{ MeV}$ . The charged kaon candidates are particle tracks with kaon mass assignment satisfying high purity tracking requirements [36] and  $p_T > 1.2 \text{ GeV}$ . The  $\Xi_b^-$  candidates are reconstructed by fitting the  $\mu^+ \mu^- \Lambda K^-$  vertex with the  $J/\psi$  mass constraint. Since the photon from the  $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$  decay is not detected, both  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  and  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$  decays contribute to the  $\mu^+ \mu^- \Lambda K^-$  reconstructed combination.

The  $\Xi_b^-$  candidates are required to have  $P_{\text{vtx}} > 1\%$  and  $p_T > 10$  (15) GeV for the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^-$  ( $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$ ) channel. From all reconstructed pp collision vertices, the primary vertex (PV) is chosen as the one with the smallest pointing angle, as done in Refs. [37–40]. The pointing angle is the three-dimensional angle between the  $\Xi_b^-$  candidate momentum and the vector joining the PV with the reconstructed  $\Xi_b^-$  candidate decay vertex. The decay length  $L_{xy}$  of the  $\Xi_b^-$  candidate in the transverse plane, computed as the two-dimensional distance between the PV and the  $\Xi_b^-$  decay vertex, is required to be at least three times larger than its uncertainty  $\sigma_{L_{xy}}$ . The  $\vec{p}_T(\Xi_b^-)$  is required to be aligned with the transverse displacement vector:  $\cos(\alpha(\Xi_b^-, \text{PV})) > 0.99$  (0.993) for the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^-$  ( $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$ ) channel, where  $\alpha(\Xi_b^-, \text{PV})$  is the pointing angle in the plane transverse to the beams. Two additional topological requirements are applied: the cosine of the pointing angle,  $\cos(\alpha(\Xi^-, \Xi_b^-))$ , must be larger than 0.999 for the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^-$  channel; and  $L_{xy}/\sigma_{L_{xy}}(\Lambda, \Xi_b^-) > 20$  for the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  channel. Besides, the pion emitted in the  $\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-$  decay and the kaon emitted in the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  decay must have  $d_{xy}/\sigma_{d_{xy}} > 0.9$  and 0.6, respectively, where  $d_{xy}$  is the impact parameter in the transverse plane with respect to the PV, and  $\sigma_{d_{xy}}$  is its uncertainty.

The invariant mass distributions of the selected  $\Xi_b^-$  candidates are shown in Fig. 2 for the  $J/\psi \Xi^-$  (left) and  $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  (right) channels. The two plots also show the results of independent unbinned extended maximum-likelihood fits. In both cases, the fully reconstructed  $\Xi_b^-$  signal is described by a double-Gaussian function with two free parameters: the common mean and the total yield; the two width parameters and the proportion of each Gaussian are fixed from simulation studies. The background is described by a first-order polynomial in the  $J/\psi \Xi^-$  fit and an exponential function in the  $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  fit. In the latter fit, the signal contribution from the partially reconstructed  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$  decays is taken into account by including an asymmetric Gaussian in the fit model, with the shape parameters fixed from simulation studies. All normalization values (signals and backgrounds) are free parameters of the fit.

The signal yields from the fits described above are  $859 \pm 36$  and  $815 \pm 74$  for the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^-$  and fully reconstructed  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  decay modes, respectively, with the uncertainties being statistical only. The fitted  $\Xi_b^-$  masses of  $5797.0 \pm 0.7$  and  $5800.1 \pm 1.2$  MeV, respectively for the  $J/\psi \Xi^-$  and  $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  channels, the uncertainties being statistical only, are consistent with each other and with the world-average value,  $5797.0 \pm 0.6$  MeV [20]. The signal components corresponding to fully reconstructed  $\Xi_b^-$  candidates are shown by the solid green curves. The fitted yield of the partially reconstructed  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$  contribution, reconstructed as  $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$ , is  $820 \pm 158$ , represented by the dotted-dashed curve in Fig. 2 (right). The  $\Xi_b^-$  fit results illustrate this part of the reconstruction procedure and provide the first confirmation of the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  decay observed by LHCb [24].

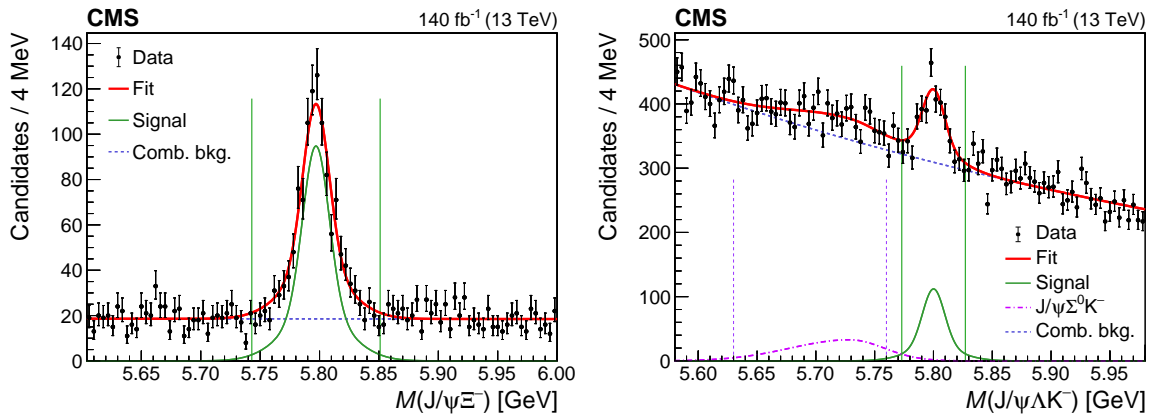


Figure 2: Invariant mass distributions of the selected  $\Xi_b^-$  candidates in the  $J/\psi \Xi^-$  (left) and  $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  (right) decay channels with the fit results superimposed. The vertical solid (dashed) lines show the mass windows discussed in the text and used in the reconstruction of the  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  candidates in  $J/\psi \Xi^-$  and  $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  ( $J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$ ) channels.

When reconstructing  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  candidates, we select events with  $\Xi_b^-$  invariant mass within 54 (27) MeV of the fitted  $\Xi_b^-$  mass for the  $J/\psi \Xi^-$  ( $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$ ) channel, corresponding to approximately 2.8 (1.8) times the mass resolution, as shown by the vertical solid lines in Fig. 2. The  $5.63 < M(J/\psi \Lambda K^-) < 5.76$  GeV mass region is used for the partially reconstructed  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$  decay mode, shown by the dashed vertical lines in Fig. 2 (right). These mass ranges are selected through the same optimization procedure as used for the other selection criteria.

Since the lifetime of the excited  $\Xi_b$  states is expected to be negligible, the  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  candidates are formed by combining the selected  $\Xi_b^-$  candidates with two OS tracks originating from the PV, as in Refs. [37–40]. Combinations of a  $\Xi_b^-$  candidate with two SS pions from the PV are used as a control channel and form the SS control region. The analysis is performed using the mass difference variable  $\Delta M = M(\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-) - M(\Xi_b^-) - 2 m_{\pi^\pm}^{\text{PDG}}$ , which has a better mass resolution than  $M(\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$ , where  $M(\Xi_b^-)$  represents the reconstructed  $\Xi_b^-$  mass. According to the simulation studies, this variable also has the advantage of being insensitive to a potential mass shift caused by the fact that the photon emitted in the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$ ,  $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$  decay sequence is not reconstructed. Following the technique developed in Ref. [40], the selected  $\Xi_b^-$  candidate and all tracks forming the PV are refit to a common vertex, further improving the  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  invariant mass resolution of the fully reconstructed channels from  $1.39 \pm 0.11$  to  $0.94 \pm 0.06$  MeV (statistical uncertainties only), as obtained from simulation studies.

Theoretical studies [12, 13, 21] and analogous decays of excited charm baryons [20, 41] suggest that the decay  $\Xi_b^{*-} \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  should proceed predominantly through  $\Xi_b^{*-} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{*0} \pi^-$ , followed by  $\Xi_b^{*0} \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+$ . Therefore, an additional requirement is applied to enhance this contri-

bution. As the  $\Xi_b^{*0}$  state has a mass of  $5952.3 \pm 0.6$  MeV, the mass difference  $M(\Xi_b^{*0}) - M(\Xi_b^-) - m_{\pi^+}^{\text{PDG}}$  will peak at 15.73 MeV [20]. To avoid complications in understanding the  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  threshold, we do not apply a minimum cut on this mass difference but simply require it to be less than 20.73 MeV, with the 5 MeV addition found to be optimal when considering the  $\Xi_b^{*0}$  natural width and our detector resolution.

The invariant mass distribution of the selected  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  candidates is shown in Fig. 3, using the mass difference variable  $\Delta M$ . The left plot combines the data from the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^-$  and  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  channels, which have identical mass resolutions, according to simulation studies (the  $\Xi_b^-$  is fully reconstructed in both channels). The right plot shows the events that use the partially reconstructed  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$  channel, with a 30% larger mass resolution. Given the definition of the  $\Delta M$  variable, the mean mass of the signal peaks should not depend on the  $\Xi_b^-$  reconstruction channel.

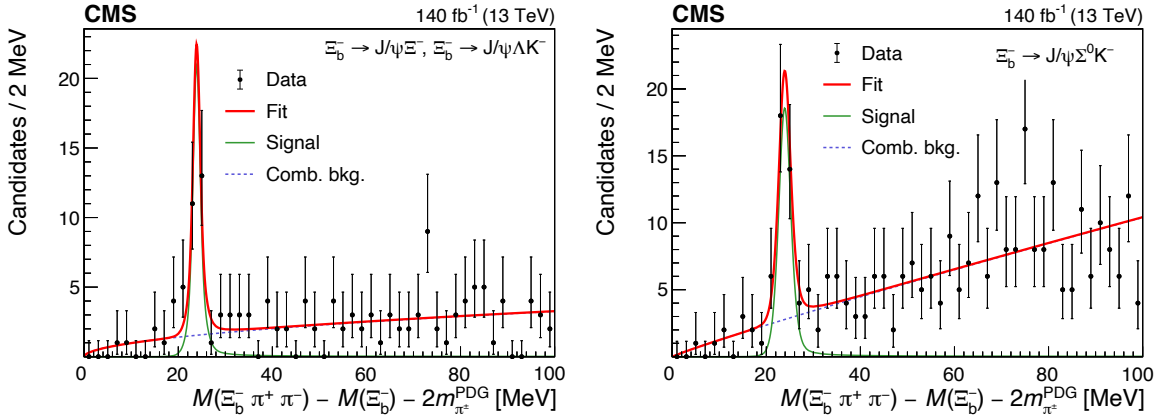


Figure 3: Distributions of the invariant mass difference  $\Delta M$  for the selected  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  candidates, with the  $\Xi_b^-$  reconstructed in the  $J/\psi \Xi^-$  and  $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  channels (left) or partially reconstructed in the  $J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$  channel (right). The result of the simultaneous fit is also shown.

A narrow peak is seen near the threshold of the  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  system in both plots of Fig. 3. The excess is also visible in each of the two independent decay channels,  $J/\psi \Xi^-$  and  $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$ . We have also studied the OS and SS distributions in a wider range of  $\Delta M$  (up to 280 MeV) and found no other significant peaks. A simultaneous unbinned extended maximum-likelihood fit is performed on the two data samples shown in Fig. 3, the result being represented by the red curves. The signal component is described with a relativistic Breit–Wigner (RBW) function [42, 43] for the  $\Xi_b(6100)^- \rightarrow \Xi_b^{*0} \pi^-$  decay, convolved with a double-Gaussian resolution function. The mass and natural width of the signal function are the two parameters of interest in the fit. The normalization and background parameters are different for the fully and partially reconstructed channels, as are the resolution parameters, which are fixed from the simulation studies. The background component is modeled with the threshold function  $(\Delta M)^\alpha$ , where  $\alpha$  is a free parameter.

The fitted mass difference of the new  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  state is  $\Delta M_{\Xi_b(6100)^-} = 24.14 \pm 0.22$  MeV, where the uncertainty is statistical only. The fitted signal yields are  $26 \pm 7$  and  $34 \pm 9$  for the fully reconstructed and the  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$  channels, respectively. The relative yield of the  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$ , w.r.t. the  $\Xi_b^-$  yield, is found to be noticeably larger in the partially reconstructed  $\Xi_b^-$  channel, compared to the fully reconstructed channels. Given the large uncertainties in the observed small  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  signal yields, this discrepancy is consistent with being a statistical fluctuation. The order-of-magnitude larger signals of the  $\Xi_b^{*0} \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+$  decays, with respect to the  $\Xi_b^-$  ground state signals, are found to be consistent between all three  $\Xi_b^-$  reconstruction channels.

The natural width of the  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  is too small to be measured with the present data sample and experimental resolution. An upper limit on  $\Gamma(\Xi_b(6100)^-)$  has been obtained through a scan of the profiled likelihood, assuming an asymptotic distribution. The measured upper limit, at 95% confidence level, is  $\Gamma(\Xi_b(6100)^-) < 1.9 \text{ MeV}$ , where the systematic uncertainties, discussed below, are taken into account.

The local statistical significance of the  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  signal is evaluated with the likelihood ratio technique, comparing the background-only and signal-plus-background hypotheses (with four additional free parameters), using asymptotic formulas [44, 45]. The resulting significance of the  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  signal varies between 6.2 and 6.7 standard deviations, depending on the fit model variations used to evaluate the systematic uncertainties.

Several sources of systematic uncertainties in the measured mass difference  $\Delta M_{\Xi_b(6100)^-}$  are considered. To evaluate the systematic uncertainties related to the choice of the fit model, several alternative functions are tested. Uncertainties related to the choice of the signal model are estimated by changing the resolution function from a double-Gaussian function to a single Gaussian function or a sum of three Gaussian functions. Two alternative background models are considered: the threshold function multiplied by an exponential and the threshold function multiplied by a first-order polynomial. The largest deviations in the measured mass are 0.01 and 0.04 MeV, respectively, for the variations of the signal and background models; these values are taken as the two corresponding systematic uncertainties.

The RBW function used in the signal modeling includes Blatt–Weisskopf barrier factors [43], which depend on the radial parameter  $r$  and on the angular momentum  $l$  (spin). In the baseline fit,  $r = 3.5 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$  and  $l = 1$ . The corresponding systematic uncertainties are obtained by varying  $r$  between 1 and  $5 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$  or by assigning  $l = 0$ . The  $r$  variations have a negligible effect on the results, while fixing  $l = 0$  changes the signal shape and induces a mass difference variation of 0.01 MeV, taken as the corresponding systematic uncertainty.

To account for a possible difference between the measured and simulated mass resolutions, the fits are repeated with resolutions scaled up or down by 1.074, a factor determined from the comparison of the  $\Xi_b^-$  resolutions in data and simulation. The resulting systematic uncertainty of the  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  mass difference is 0.02 MeV.

Simulation studies show a shift of 0.07 MeV between the generated and reconstructed mass differences; this shift is treated as an additional systematic uncertainty in the  $\Delta M_{\Xi_b(6100)^-}$  measurement.

The systematic uncertainty reflecting the  $\Delta M$  fit range is evaluated by changing the upper end of the  $\Delta M$  fit range from its default 100 MeV to 80, 120, and 150 MeV. The largest mass difference change of 0.02 MeV is taken as the corresponding systematic uncertainty.

A potential bias due to a possible misalignment of the tracker detectors is evaluated by comparing the results obtained with the data collected in 2016, 2017, and 2018. This is a reasonable evaluation, given that the inner part of the CMS tracker was replaced between the 2016 and 2017 data-taking periods. The measured mass is found to be insensitive to alignment uncertainties.

The total systematic uncertainty in the measured mass difference  $\Delta M_{\Xi_b(6100)^-}$ , calculated as the sum in quadrature of the partial terms, is 0.09 MeV.

In summary, we report the observation of a new excited beauty strange baryon, decaying to  $\Xi_b^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ . The analysis uses proton-proton collision data collected by the CMS experiment at



$\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of  $140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . The measured mass difference of this state is  $M(\Xi_b(6100)^-) - M(\Xi_b^-) - 2 m_{\pi^{\text{PDG}}} = 24.14 \pm 0.22$  (stat)  $\pm 0.09$  (syst) MeV. The known  $\Xi_b^-$  mass of  $5797.0 \pm 0.6$  MeV [20] is used to obtain  $M(\Xi_b(6100)^-) = 6100.3 \pm 0.2$  (stat)  $\pm 0.1$  (syst)  $\pm 0.6$  ( $\Xi_b^-$ ) MeV. It is particularly remarkable that if the  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  baryon were only 13 MeV heavier, it would be above the  $\Lambda_b^0 K^-$  mass threshold and could decay to this final state. The natural width of this resonance is compatible with zero and a 95% confidence level upper limit of 1.9 MeV has been determined.

Following analogies with the established excited  $\Xi_c$  baryon states [20], and considering several theoretical predictions [12, 13, 21], the new  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  resonance and its decay sequence are consistent with the lightest orbitally excited  $\Xi_b^-$  baryon, with the light diquark angular momentum  $j_{ds} = 1$  and  $J^P = 3/2^-$  (excitation with orbital momentum  $L = 1$  between the b quark and the ds diquark). This suggests that it is the beauty analogue of the  $\Xi_c(2815)$  baryon [41]. Measuring a natural width of the  $\Xi_b(6100)^-$  smaller than 1.9 MeV comes as a surprise, given the larger values predicted by the theory calculations [12, 13, 21], based on the assumption that the  $\Xi_b^{*-} \rightarrow \Xi_b^0 \pi^-$  decay proceeds predominantly via S-wave ( $3/2^- \rightarrow 3/2^+ 0^-$ ). The observation of this baryon and the measurement of its properties provide information that should help to distinguish between different theoretical models used to calculate the properties of the excited  $\Xi_b$  states.

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## A The CMS Collaboration

### Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

A.M. Sirunyan<sup>†</sup>, A. Tumasyan

### Institut für Hochenergiephysik, Wien, Austria

W. Adam, J.W. Andrejkovic, T. Bergauer, S. Chatterjee, M. Dragicevic, A. Escalante Del Valle, R. Frühwirth<sup>1</sup>, M. Jeitler<sup>1</sup>, N. Krammer, L. Lechner, D. Liko, I. Mikulec, F.M. Pitters, J. Schieck<sup>1</sup>, R. Schöfbeck, M. Spanring, S. Templ, W. Waltenberger, C.-E. Wulz<sup>1</sup>

### Institute for Nuclear Problems, Minsk, Belarus

V. Chekhovsky, A. Litomin, V. Makarenko

### Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

M.R. Darwish<sup>2</sup>, E.A. De Wolf, X. Janssen, T. Kello<sup>3</sup>, A. Lelek, H. Rejeb Sfar, P. Van Mechelen, S. Van Putte, N. Van Remortel

### Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

F. Blekman, E.S. Bols, J. D'Hondt, J. De Clercq, M. Delcourt, S. Lowette, S. Moortgat, A. Morton, D. Müller, A.R. Sahasransu, S. Tavernier, W. Van Doninck, P. Van Mulders

### Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

D. Beghin, B. Bilin, B. Clerbaux, G. De Lentdecker, L. Favart, A. Grebenyuk, A.K. Kalsi, K. Lee, M. Mahdavihorrani, I. Makarenko, L. Moureaux, L. Pétré, A. Popov, N. Postiau, E. Starling, L. Thomas, M. Vanden Bemden, C. Vander Velde, P. Vanlaer, D. Vannerom, L. Wezenbeek

### Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

T. Cornelis, D. Dobur, M. Gruchala, L. Lambrecht, G. Mestdach, M. Niedziela, C. Roskas, K. Skovpen, T.T. Tran, M. Tytgat, W. Verbeke, B. Vermassen, M. Vit

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

A. Bethani, G. Bruno, F. Bury, C. Caputo, P. David, C. Delaere, I.S. Donertas, A. Giammanco, K. Jaffel, V. Lemaître, K. Mondal, J. Prisciandaro, A. Taliércio, M. Teklishyn, P. Vischia, S. Wertz, S. Wuyckens

### Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

G.A. Alves, C. Hensel, A. Moraes

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

W.L. Aldá Júnior, M. Barroso Ferreira Filho, H. BRANDAO MALBOUISSON, W. Carvalho, J. Chinellato<sup>4</sup>, E.M. Da Costa, G.G. Da Silveira<sup>5</sup>, D. De Jesus Damiao, S. Fonseca De Souza, D. Matos Figueiredo, C. Mora Herrera, K. Mota Amarilo, L. Mundim, H. Nogima, P. Rebello Teles, L.J. Sanchez Rosas, A. Santoro, S.M. Silva Do Amaral, A. Sznajder, M. Thiel, F. Torres Da Silva De Araujo, A. Vilela Pereira

### Universidade Estadual Paulista <sup>a</sup>, Universidade Federal do ABC <sup>b</sup>, São Paulo, Brazil

C.A. Bernardes<sup>a,a</sup>, L. Calligaris<sup>a</sup>, T.R. Fernandez Perez Tomei<sup>a</sup>, E.M. Gregores<sup>a,b</sup>, D.S. Lemos<sup>a</sup>, P.G. Mercadante<sup>a,b</sup>, S.F. Novaes<sup>a</sup>, Sandra S. Padula<sup>a</sup>

### Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria

A. Aleksandrov, G. Antchev, I. Atanasov, R. Hadjiiska, P. Iaydjiev, M. Misheva, M. Rodozov, M. Shopova, G. Sultanov

### University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

A. Dimitrov, T. Ivanov, L. Litov, B. Pavlov, P. Petkov, A. Petrov

**Beihang University, Beijing, China**

T. Cheng, W. Fang<sup>3</sup>, Q. Guo, T. Javaid<sup>6</sup>, M. Mittal, H. Wang, L. Yuan

**Department of Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China**

M. Ahmad, G. Bauer, C. Dozen<sup>7</sup>, Z. Hu, J. Martins<sup>8</sup>, Y. Wang, K. Yi<sup>9,10</sup>

**Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China**

E. Chapon, G.M. Chen<sup>6</sup>, H.S. Chen<sup>6</sup>, M. Chen, F. Iemmi, A. Kapoor, D. Leggat, H. Liao, Z.-A. LIU<sup>6</sup>, R. Sharma, A. Spiezia, J. Tao, J. Thomas-wilsker, J. Wang, H. Zhang, S. Zhang<sup>6</sup>, J. Zhao

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

A. Agapitos, Y. Ban, C. Chen, Q. Huang, A. Levin, Q. Li, M. Lu, X. Lyu, Y. Mao, S.J. Qian, D. Wang, Q. Wang, J. Xiao

**Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China**

Z. You

**Institute of Modern Physics and Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion-beam Application (MOE) - Fudan University, Shanghai, China**

X. Gao<sup>3</sup>, H. Okawa

**Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China**

M. Xiao

**Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia**

C. Avila, A. Cabrera, C. Florez, J. Fraga, A. Sarkar, M.A. Segura Delgado

**Universidad de Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia**

J. Jaramillo, J. Mejia Guisao, F. Ramirez, J.D. Ruiz Alvarez, C.A. Salazar González, N. Vanegas Arbelaez

**University of Split, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, Split, Croatia**

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

**University of Split, Faculty of Science, Split, Croatia**

Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac, T. Sculac

**Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia**

V. Brigljevic, D. Ferencek, D. Majumder, M. Roguljic, A. Starodumov<sup>11</sup>, T. Susa

**University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus**

A. Attikis, E. Erodotou, A. Ioannou, G. Kole, M. Kolosova, S. Konstantinou, J. Mousa, C. Nicolaou, F. Ptochos, P.A. Razis, H. Rykaczewski, H. Saka

**Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic**

M. Finger<sup>12</sup>, M. Finger Jr.<sup>12</sup>, A. Kveton

**Escuela Politecnica Nacional, Quito, Ecuador**

E. Ayala

**Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Quito, Ecuador**

E. Carrera Jarrin

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

S. Abu Zeid<sup>13</sup>, S. Khalil<sup>14</sup>, E. Salama<sup>15,13</sup>



**Center for High Energy Physics (CHEP-FU), Fayoum University, El-Fayoum, Egypt**

A. Lotfy, M.A. Mahmoud

**National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia**

S. Bhowmik, A. Carvalho Antunes De Oliveira, R.K. Dewanjee, K. Ehataht, M. Kadastik, J. Pata, M. Raidal, C. Veelken

**Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland**

P. Eerola, L. Forthomme, H. Kirschenmann, K. Osterberg, M. Voutilainen

**Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland**

E. Brücken, F. Garcia, J. Havukainen, V. Karimäki, M.S. Kim, R. Kinnunen, T. Lampén, K. Lassila-Perini, S. Lehti, T. Lindén, M. Lotti, L. Martikainen, H. Siikonen, E. Tuominen, J. Tuominiemi

**Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland**

P. Luukka, H. Petrow, T. Tuuva

**IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France**C. Amendola, M. Besancon, F. Couderc, M. Dejardin, D. Denegri, J.L. Faure, F. Ferri, S. Ganjour, A. Givernaud, P. Gras, G. Hamel de Monchenault, P. Jarry, B. Lenzi, E. Locci, J. Malcles, J. Rander, A. Rosowsky, M.Ö. Sahin, A. Savoy-Navarro<sup>16</sup>, M. Titov, G.B. Yu**Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, CNRS/IN2P3, Ecole Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris, Palaiseau, France**

S. Ahuja, F. Beaudette, M. Bonanomi, A. Buchot Perraguin, P. Busson, A. Cappati, C. Charlot, O. Davignon, B. Diab, G. Falmagne, S. Ghosh, R. Granier de Cassagnac, A. Hakimi, I. Kucher, A. Lobanov, M. Nguyen, C. Ochando, P. Paganini, J. Rembser, R. Salerno, J.B. Sauvan, Y. Sirois, A. Zabi, A. Zghiche

**Université de Strasbourg, CNRS, IPHC UMR 7178, Strasbourg, France**J.-L. Agram<sup>17</sup>, J. Andrea, D. Apparú, D. Bloch, G. Bourgatte, J.-M. Brom, E.C. Chabert, C. Collard, D. Darej, J.-C. Fontaine<sup>17</sup>, U. Goerlach, C. Grimault, 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**

E. Asilar, S. Beauceron, C. Bernet, G. Boudoul, C. Camen, A. Carle, N. Chanon, D. Contardo, P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, J. Fay, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, B. Ille, Sa. Jain, I.B. Laktineh, H. Lattaud, A. Lesauvage, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, K. Shchablo, L. Torterotot, G. Touquet, M. Vander Donckt, S. Viret

**Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia**I. Lomidze, T. Toriashvili<sup>18</sup>, Z. Tsamalaidze<sup>12</sup>**RWTH Aachen University, I. Physikalisches Institut, Aachen, Germany**

L. Feld, K. Klein, M. Lipinski, D. Meuser, A. Pauls, M.P. Rauch, M. Teroerde

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

D. Eliseev, M. Erdmann, P. Fackeldey, B. Fischer, S. Ghosh, T. Hebbeker, K. Hoepfner, F. Ivone, H. Keller, L. Mastrolorenzo, M. Merschmeyer, A. Meyer, G. Mocellin, S. Mondal, S. Mukherjee, D. Noll, A. Novak, T. Pook, A. Pozdnyakov, Y. Rath, H. Reithler, J. Roemer, A. Schmidt, S.C. Schuler, A. Sharma, S. Wiedenbeck, S. Zaleski

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

C. Dziwok, G. Flügge, W. Haj Ahmad<sup>19</sup>, O. Hlushchenko, T. Kress, A. Nowack, C. Pistone, O. Pooth, D. Roy, H. Sert, A. Stahl<sup>20</sup>, T. Ziemons

**Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany**

H. Aarup Petersen, M. Aldaya Martin, P. Asmuss, I. Babounikau, S. Baxter, O. Behnke, A. Bermúdez Martínez, A.A. Bin Anuar, K. Borrás<sup>21</sup>, V. Botta, D. Brunner, A. Campbell, A. Cardini, C. Cheng, P. Connor, S. Consuegra Rodríguez, V. Danilov, M.M. Defranchis, L. Didukh, G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein, L.I. Estevez Banos, O. Filatov, E. Gallo<sup>22</sup>, A. Geiser, A. Giraldi, A. Grohsjean, M. Guthoff, A. Jafari<sup>23</sup>, N.Z. Jomhari, H. Jung, A. Kasem<sup>21</sup>, M. Kasemann, H. Kaveh, C. Kleinwort, J. Knolle, D. Krücker, W. Lange, T. Lenz, J. Lidrych, K. Lipka, W. Lohmann<sup>24</sup>, T. Madlener, R. Mankel, I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann, J. Metwally, A.B. Meyer, M. Meyer, J. Mnich, A. Mussgiller, V. Myronenko, Y. Otariid, D. Pérez Adán, D. Pitzl, A. Raspereza, B. Ribeiro Lopes, J. Rübenach, A. Saggio, A. Saibel, M. Savitskyi, V. Scheurer, C. Schwanenberger<sup>22</sup>, A. Singh, R.E. Sosa Ricardo, D. Stafford, N. Tonon, O. Turkot, A. Vagnerini, M. Van De Klundert, R. Walsh, D. Walter, Y. Wen, K. Wichmann, C. Wissing, S. Wuchterl, R. Zlebcik

**University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany**

R. Aggleton, S. Bein, L. Benato, A. Benecke, K. De Leo, T. Dreyer, M. Eich, F. Feindt, A. Fröhlich, C. Garbers, E. Garutti, P. Gunnellini, J. Haller, A. Hinzmann, A. Karavdina, G. Kasieczka, R. Klanner, R. Kogler, V. Kutzner, J. Lange, T. Lange, A. Malara, A. Nigamova, K.J. Pena Rodriguez, O. Rieger, P. Schleper, M. Schröder, J. Schwandt, D. Schwarz, J. Sonneveld, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, A. Tews, B. Vormwald, I. Zoi

**Karlsruher Institut fuer Technologie, Karlsruhe, Germany**

J. Bechtel, T. Berger, E. Butz, R. Caspart, T. Chwalek, W. De Boer<sup>†</sup>, A. Dierlamm, A. Droll, K. El Morabit, N. Faltermann, K. Flöh, M. Giffels, J.o. Gosewisch, A. Gottmann, F. Hartmann<sup>20</sup>, C. Heidecker, U. Husemann, I. Katkov<sup>25</sup>, P. Keicher, R. Koppenhöfer, S. Maier, M. Metzler, S. Mitra, Th. Müller, M. Neukum, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, J. Rauser, D. Savoii, D. Schäfer, M. Schnepf, D. Seith, I. Shvetsov, H.J. Simonis, R. Ulrich, J. Van Der Linden, R.F. Von Cube, M. Wassmer, M. Weber, S. Wieland, R. Wolf, S. Wozniewski, S. Wunsch

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

G. Anagnostou, P. Asenov, G. Daskalakis, T. Geralis, A. Kyriakis, D. Loukas, A. Stakia

**National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece**

M. Diamantopoulou, D. Karasavvas, G. Karathanasis, P. Kontaxakis, C.K. Koraka, A. Manousakis-katsikakis, A. Panagiotou, I. Papavergou, N. Saoulidou, K. Theofilatos, E. Tziaferi, K. Vellidis, E. Vourliotis

**National Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece**

G. Bakas, K. Kousouris, I. Papakrivopoulos, G. Tsipolitis, A. Zacharopoulou

**University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece**

I. Evangelou, C. Foudas, P. Giannelis, P. Katsoulis, P. Kokkas, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, J. Strologas

**MTA-ELTE Lendület CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary**

M. Csanad, K. Farkas, M.M.A. Gadallah<sup>26</sup>, S. Lökös<sup>27</sup>, P. Major, K. Mandal, A. Mehta, G. Pasztor, A.J. Rádl, O. Surányi, G.I. Veres

**Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary**

M. Bartók<sup>28</sup>, G. Bencze, C. Hajdu, D. Horvath<sup>29</sup>, F. Sikler, V. Veszpremi, G. Vesztergombi<sup>†</sup>

**Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary**

S. Czellar, J. Karancki<sup>28</sup>, J. Molnar, Z. Szillasi, D. Teyssier

**Institute of Physics, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary**

P. Raics, Z.L. Trocsanyi<sup>30</sup>, B. Ujvari

**Eszterhazy Karoly University, Karoly Robert Campus, Gyongyos, Hungary**

T. Csorgo<sup>31</sup>, F. Nemes<sup>31</sup>, T. Novak

**Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, India**

S. Choudhury, J.R. Komaragiri, D. Kumar, L. Panwar, P.C. Tiwari

**National Institute of Science Education and Research, HBNI, Bhubaneswar, India**

S. Bahinipati<sup>32</sup>, D. Dash, C. Kar, P. Mal, T. Mishra, V.K. Muraleedharan Nair Bindhu<sup>33</sup>, A. Nayak<sup>33</sup>, P. Saha, N. Sur, S.K. Swain

**Panjab University, Chandigarh, India**

S. Bansal, S.B. Beri, V. Bhatnagar, G. Chaudhary, S. Chauhan, N. Dhingra<sup>34</sup>, R. Gupta, A. Kaur, S. Kaur, P. Kumari, M. Meena, K. Sandeep, J.B. Singh, A.K. Viridi

**University of Delhi, Delhi, India**

A. Ahmed, A. Bhardwaj, B.C. Choudhary, R.B. Garg, M. Gola, S. Keshri, A. Kumar, M. Naimuddin, P. Priyanka, K. Ranjan, A. Shah

**Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, HBNI, Kolkata, India**

M. Bharti<sup>35</sup>, R. Bhattacharya, S. Bhattacharya, D. Bhowmik, S. Dutta, B. Gomber<sup>36</sup>, M. Maity<sup>37</sup>, S. Nandan, P. Palit, P.K. Rout, G. Saha, B. Sahu, S. Sarkar, M. Sharan, B. Singh<sup>35</sup>, S. Thakur<sup>35</sup>

**Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Madras, India**

P.K. Behera, S.C. Behera, P. Kalbhor, A. Muhammad, R. Pradhan, P.R. Pujahari, A. Sharma, A.K. Sikdar

**Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India**

D. Dutta, V. Jha, V. Kumar, D.K. Mishra, K. Naskar<sup>38</sup>, P.K. Netrakanti, L.M. Pant, P. Shukla

**Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-A, Mumbai, India**

T. Aziz, S. Dugad, M. Kumar, G.B. Mohanty, U. Sarkar

**Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-B, Mumbai, India**

S. Banerjee, S. Bhattacharya, R. Chudasama, M. Guchait, S. Karmakar, S. Kumar, G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, S. Mukherjee, D. Roy

**Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, India**

S. Dube, B. Kansal, S. Pandey, A. Rane, A. Rastogi, S. Sharma

**Department of Physics, Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran**

H. Bakhshiansohi<sup>39</sup>, M. Zeinali<sup>40</sup>

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

S. Chenarani<sup>41</sup>, S.M. Etesami, M. Khakzad, M. Mohammadi Najafabadi

**University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland**

M. Felcini, M. Grunewald

**INFN Sezione di Bari <sup>a</sup>, Università di Bari <sup>b</sup>, Politecnico di Bari <sup>c</sup>, Bari, Italy**

M. Abbrescia<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Aly<sup>a,b,42</sup>, C. Aruta<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Colaleo<sup>a</sup>, D. Creanza<sup>a,c</sup>, N. De Filippis<sup>a,c</sup>, M. De Palma<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Di Florio<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Di Pilato<sup>a,b</sup>, W. Elmetenawee<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Fiore<sup>a</sup>, A. Gelmi<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Gul<sup>a</sup>, G. Iaselli<sup>a,c</sup>, M. Ince<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Lezki<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Maggi<sup>a,c</sup>, M. Maggi<sup>a</sup>, I. Margjeka<sup>a,b</sup>, V. Mastrapasqua<sup>a,b</sup>, J.A. Merlin<sup>a</sup>, S. My<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Nuzzo<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Pellecchia<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Pompili<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Pugliese<sup>a,c</sup>, A. Ranieri<sup>a</sup>, G. Selvaggi<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Silvestris<sup>a</sup>, F.M. Simone<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Venditti<sup>a</sup>, P. Verwilligen<sup>a</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Bologna <sup>a</sup>, Università di Bologna <sup>b</sup>, Bologna, Italy**

G. Abbiendi<sup>a</sup>, C. Battilana<sup>a,b</sup>, D. Bonacorsi<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Borgonovi<sup>a</sup>, S. Braibant-Giacomelli<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Brigliadori<sup>a</sup>, R. Campanini<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Capiluppi<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Castro<sup>a,b</sup>, F.R. Cavallo<sup>a</sup>, C. Ciocca<sup>a</sup>, M. Cuffiani<sup>a,b</sup>, G.M. Dallavalle<sup>a</sup>, T. Diotallevi<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Fabbri<sup>a</sup>, A. Fanfani<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Giacomelli<sup>a</sup>, L. Giommi<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Grandi<sup>a</sup>, L. Guiducci<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Lo Meo<sup>a,43</sup>, L. Lunerti<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Marcellini<sup>a</sup>, G. Masetti<sup>a</sup>, F.L. Navarria<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Perrotta<sup>a</sup>, F. Primavera<sup>a,b</sup>, A.M. Rossi<sup>a,b</sup>, T. Rovelli<sup>a,b</sup>, G.P. Siroli<sup>a,b</sup>, N. Tosi<sup>a</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Catania <sup>a</sup>, Università di Catania <sup>b</sup>, Catania, Italy**

S. Albergo<sup>a,b,44</sup>, S. Costa<sup>a,b,44</sup>, A. Di Mattia<sup>a</sup>, R. Potenza<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Tricomi<sup>a,b,44</sup>, C. Tuve<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Firenze <sup>a</sup>, Università di Firenze <sup>b</sup>, Firenze, Italy**

G. Barbagli<sup>a</sup>, A. Cassese<sup>a</sup>, R. Ceccarelli<sup>a,b</sup>, V. Ciulli<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Civinini<sup>a</sup>, R. D'Alessandro<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Fiori<sup>a,b</sup>, E. Focardi<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Latino<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Lenzi<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Lizzo<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Meschini<sup>a</sup>, S. Paoletti<sup>a</sup>, R. Seidita<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Sguazzoni<sup>a</sup>, L. Viliani<sup>a</sup>

**INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy**

L. Benussi, S. Bianco, D. Piccolo

**INFN Sezione di Genova <sup>a</sup>, Università di Genova <sup>b</sup>, Genova, Italy**

M. Bozzo<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Ferro<sup>a</sup>, R. Mulargia<sup>a,b</sup>, E. Robutti<sup>a</sup>, S. Tosi<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca <sup>a</sup>, Università di Milano-Bicocca <sup>b</sup>, Milano, Italy**

A. Benaglia<sup>a</sup>, F. Brivio<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Cetorelli<sup>a,b</sup>, V. Ciriolo<sup>a,b,20</sup>, F. De Guio<sup>a,b</sup>, M.E. Dinardo<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Dini<sup>a</sup>, S. Gennai<sup>a</sup>, A. Ghezzi<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Govoni<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Guzzi<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Malberti<sup>a</sup>, S. Malvezzi<sup>a</sup>, A. Massironi<sup>a</sup>, D. Menasce<sup>a</sup>, F. Monti<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Moroni<sup>a</sup>, M. Paganoni<sup>a,b</sup>, D. Pedrini<sup>a</sup>, S. Ragazzi<sup>a,b</sup>, T. Tabarelli de Fatis<sup>a,b</sup>, D. Valsecchi<sup>a,b,20</sup>, D. Zuolo<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Napoli <sup>a</sup>, Università di Napoli 'Federico II' <sup>b</sup>, Napoli, Italy, Università della Basilicata <sup>c</sup>, Potenza, Italy, Università G. Marconi <sup>d</sup>, Roma, Italy**

S. Buontempo<sup>a</sup>, F. Carnevali<sup>a,b</sup>, N. Cavallo<sup>a,c</sup>, A. De Iorio<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Fabozzi<sup>a,c</sup>, A.O.M. Iorio<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Lista<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Meola<sup>a,d,20</sup>, P. Paolucci<sup>a,20</sup>, B. Rossi<sup>a</sup>, C. Sciacca<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Padova <sup>a</sup>, Università di Padova <sup>b</sup>, Padova, Italy, Università di Trento <sup>c</sup>, Trento, Italy**

P. Azzi<sup>a</sup>, N. Bacchetta<sup>a</sup>, D. Bisello<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Bortignon<sup>a</sup>, A. Bragagnolo<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Carlin<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Checchia<sup>a</sup>, P. De Castro Manzano<sup>a</sup>, T. Dorigo<sup>a</sup>, F. Gasparini<sup>a,b</sup>, U. Gasparini<sup>a,b</sup>, S.Y. Hoh<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Layer<sup>a,45</sup>, M. Margoni<sup>a,b</sup>, A.T. Meneguzzo<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Presilla<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Ronchese<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Rossin<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Simonetto<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Strong<sup>a</sup>, M. Tosi<sup>a,b</sup>, H. YARAR<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Zanetti<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Zotto<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Zucchetta<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Zumerle<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Pavia <sup>a</sup>, Università di Pavia <sup>b</sup>, Pavia, Italy**

C. Aime<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Braghieri<sup>a</sup>, S. Calzaferri<sup>a,b</sup>, D. Fiorina<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Montagna<sup>a,b</sup>, S.P. Ratti<sup>a,b</sup>, V. Re<sup>a</sup>, M. Ressegotti<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Riccardi<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Salvini<sup>a</sup>, I. Vai<sup>a</sup>, P. Vitulo<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Perugia <sup>a</sup>, Università di Perugia <sup>b</sup>, Perugia, Italy**

G.M. Bilei<sup>a</sup>, D. Ciangottini<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Fanò<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Lariccia<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Magherini<sup>b</sup>, G. Mantovani<sup>a,b</sup>,

V. Mariani<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Menichelli<sup>a</sup>, F. Moscatelli<sup>a</sup>, A. Piccinelli<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Rossi<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Santocchia<sup>a,b</sup>, D. Spiga<sup>a</sup>, T. Tedeschi<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Pisa <sup>a</sup>, Università di Pisa <sup>b</sup>, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa <sup>c</sup>, Pisa Italy, Università di Siena <sup>d</sup>, Siena, Italy**

P. Azzurri<sup>a</sup>, G. Bagliesi<sup>a</sup>, V. Bertacchi<sup>a,c</sup>, L. Bianchini<sup>a</sup>, T. Boccali<sup>a</sup>, E. Bossini<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Castaldi<sup>a</sup>, M.A. Ciocci<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Dell'Orso<sup>a</sup>, M.R. Di Domenico<sup>a,d</sup>, S. Donato<sup>a</sup>, A. Giassi<sup>a</sup>, M.T. Grippo<sup>a</sup>, F. Ligabue<sup>a,c</sup>, E. Manca<sup>a,c</sup>, G. Mandorli<sup>a,c</sup>, A. Messineo<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Palla<sup>a</sup>, S. Parolia<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Ramirez-Sanchez<sup>a,c</sup>, A. Rizzi<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Rolandi<sup>a,c</sup>, S. Roy Chowdhury<sup>a,c</sup>, A. Scribano<sup>a</sup>, N. Shafiei<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Spagnolo<sup>a</sup>, R. Tenchini<sup>a</sup>, G. Tonelli<sup>a,b</sup>, N. Turini<sup>a,d</sup>, A. Venturi<sup>a</sup>, P.G. Verdini<sup>a</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Roma <sup>a</sup>, Sapienza Università di Roma <sup>b</sup>, Rome, Italy**

M. Campana<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Cavallari<sup>a</sup>, M. Cipriani<sup>a,b</sup>, D. Del Re<sup>a,b</sup>, E. Di Marco<sup>a</sup>, M. Diemoz<sup>a</sup>, E. Longo<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Meridiani<sup>a</sup>, G. Organtini<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Pandolfi<sup>a</sup>, R. Paramatti<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Quaranta<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Rahatlou<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Rovelli<sup>a</sup>, F. Santanastasio<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Soffi<sup>a</sup>, R. Tramontano<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Torino <sup>a</sup>, Università di Torino <sup>b</sup>, Torino, Italy, Università del Piemonte Orientale <sup>c</sup>, Novara, Italy**

N. Amapane<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Arcidiacono<sup>a,c</sup>, S. Argiro<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Arneodo<sup>a,c</sup>, N. Bartosik<sup>a</sup>, R. Bellan<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Bellora<sup>a,b</sup>, J. Berenguer Antequera<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Biino<sup>a</sup>, N. Cartiglia<sup>a</sup>, S. Cometti<sup>a</sup>, M. Costa<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Covarelli<sup>a,b</sup>, N. Demaria<sup>a</sup>, B. Kiani<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Legger<sup>a</sup>, C. Mariotti<sup>a</sup>, S. Maselli<sup>a</sup>, E. Migliore<sup>a,b</sup>, E. Monteil<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Monteno<sup>a</sup>, M.M. Obertino<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Ortona<sup>a</sup>, L. Pacher<sup>a,b</sup>, N. Pastrone<sup>a</sup>, M. Pelliccioni<sup>a</sup>, G.L. Pinna Angioni<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Ruspa<sup>a,c</sup>, R. Salvatico<sup>a,b</sup>, K. Shchelina<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Siviero<sup>a,b</sup>, V. Sola<sup>a</sup>, A. Solano<sup>a,b</sup>, D. Soldi<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Staiano<sup>a</sup>, M. Tornago<sup>a,b</sup>, D. Trocino<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Trieste <sup>a</sup>, Università di Trieste <sup>b</sup>, Trieste, Italy**

S. Belforte<sup>a</sup>, V. Candelise<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Casarsa<sup>a</sup>, F. Cossutti<sup>a</sup>, A. Da Rold<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Della Ricca<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Sorrentino<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Vazzoler<sup>a,b</sup>

**Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea**

S. Dogra, C. Huh, B. Kim, D.H. Kim, G.N. Kim, J. Kim, J. Lee, S.W. Lee, C.S. Moon, Y.D. Oh, S.I. Pak, B.C. Radburn-Smith, S. Sekmen, Y.C. Yang

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

H. Kim, D.H. Moon

**Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea**

T.J. Kim, J. Park

**Korea University, Seoul, Korea**

S. Cho, S. Choi, Y. Go, B. Hong, K. Lee, K.S. Lee, J. Lim, J. Park, S.K. Park, J. Yoo

**Kyung Hee University, Department of Physics, Seoul, Republic of Korea**

J. Goh, A. Gurtu

**Sejong University, Seoul, Korea**

H.S. Kim, Y. Kim

**Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea**

J. Almond, J.H. Bhyun, J. Choi, S. Jeon, J. Kim, J.S. Kim, S. Ko, H. Kwon, H. Lee, S. Lee, B.H. Oh, M. Oh, S.B. Oh, H. Seo, U.K. Yang, I. Yoon

**University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea**

D. Jeon, J.H. Kim, B. Ko, J.S.H. Lee, I.C. Park, Y. Roh, D. Song, I.J. Watson

**Yonsei University, Department of Physics, Seoul, Korea**

S. Ha, H.D. Yoo

**Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea**

Y. Choi, Y. Jeong, H. Lee, Y. Lee, I. Yu

**College of Engineering and Technology, American University of the Middle East (AUM), Egaila, Kuwait**

T. Beyrouthy, Y. Maghrbi

**Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia**

V. Veckalns<sup>46</sup>

**Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania**

M. Ambrozys, A. Juodagalvis, A. Rinkevicius, G. Tamulaitis, A. Vaitkevicius

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

N. Bin Norjoharuddeen, W.A.T. Wan Abdullah, M.N. Yusli, Z. Zolkapli

**Universidad de Sonora (UNISON), Hermosillo, Mexico**

J.F. Benitez, A. Castaneda Hernandez, J.A. Murillo Quijada, L. Valencia Palomo

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

G. Ayala, H. Castilla-Valdez, E. De La Cruz-Burelo, I. Heredia-De La Cruz<sup>47</sup>, R. Lopez-Fernandez, C.A. Mondragon Herrera, D.A. Perez Navarro, A. Sanchez-Hernandez

**Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico**

S. Carrillo Moreno, C. Oropeza Barrera, M. Ramirez-Garcia, F. Vazquez Valencia

**Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico**

I. Pedraza, H.A. Salazar Ibarguen, C. Uribe Estrada

**University of Montenegro, Podgorica, Montenegro**

J. Mijuskovic<sup>48</sup>, N. Raicevic

**University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand**

D. Krofcheck

**University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand**

S. Bheesette, P.H. Butler

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

A. Ahmad, M.I. Asghar, A. Awais, M.I.M. Awan, H.R. Hoorani, W.A. Khan, M.A. Shah, M. Shoaib, M. Waqas

**AGH University of Science and Technology Faculty of Computer Science, Electronics and Telecommunications, Krakow, Poland**

V. Avati, L. Grzanka, M. Malawski

**National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland**

H. Bialkowska, M. Bluj, B. Boimska, T. Frueboes, M. Górski, M. Kazana, M. Szleper, P. Traczyk, P. Zalewski

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

K. Bunkowski, K. Doroba, A. Kalinowski, M. Konecki, J. Krolikowski, M. Walczak

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

M. Araujo, P. Bargassa, D. Bastos, A. Boletti, P. Faccioli, M. Gallinaro, J. Hollar, N. Leonardo, T. Niknejad, M. Pisano, J. Seixas, O. Toldaiev, J. Varela

**Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia**

S. Afanasiev, D. Budkouski, P. Bunin, M. Gavrilenko, I. Golutvin, I. Gorbunov, A. Kamenev, V. Karjavine, A. Lanev, A. Malakhov, V. Matveev<sup>49,50</sup>, V. Palichik, V. Perelygin, M. Savina, D. Seitova, V. Shalaev, S. Shmatov, S. Shulha, V. Smirnov, O. Teryaev, N. Voytishin, A. Zarubin, I. Zhizhin

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

G. Gavrilo, V. Golovtsov, Y. Ivanov, V. Kim<sup>51</sup>, E. Kuznetsova<sup>52</sup>, V. Murzin, V. Oreshkin, I. Smirnov, D. Sosnov, V. Sulimov, L. Uvarov, S. Volkov, A. Vorobyev

**Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia**

Yu. Andreev, A. Dermenev, S. Gninenko, N. Golubev, A. Karneyeu, M. Kirsanov, N. Krasnikov, A. Pashenkov, G. Pivovarov, D. Tlisov<sup>†</sup>, A. Toropin

**Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics named by A.I. Alikhanov of NRC 'Kurchatov Institute', Moscow, Russia**

V. Epshteyn, V. Gavrilo, N. Lychkovskaya, A. Nikitenko<sup>53</sup>, V. Popov, G. Safronov, A. Spiridonov, A. Stepenov, M. Toms, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin

**Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, Russia**

T. Aushev, K. Ivanov

**National Research Nuclear University 'Moscow Engineering Physics Institute' (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia**

R. Chistov<sup>54</sup>, M. Danilov<sup>55</sup>, A. Oskin, P. Parygin, S. Polikarpov<sup>55</sup>

**P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia**

V. Andreev, M. Azarkin, I. Dremin, M. Kirakosyan, A. Terkulov

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

A. Belyaev, E. Boos, M. Dubinin<sup>56</sup>, L. Dudko, A. Ershov, A. Gribushin, V. Klyukhin, O. Kodolova, I. Lokhtin, S. Obraztsov, S. Petrushanko, V. Savrin, A. Snigirev

**Novosibirsk State University (NSU), Novosibirsk, Russia**

V. Blinov<sup>57</sup>, T. Dimova<sup>57</sup>, L. Kardapoltsev<sup>57</sup>, I. Ovtin<sup>57</sup>, Y. Skovpen<sup>57</sup>

**Institute for High Energy Physics of National Research Centre 'Kurchatov Institute', Protvino, Russia**

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

**National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia**

A. Babaev, V. Okhotnikov, L. Sukhikh

**Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia**

V. Borchsh, V. Ivanchenko, E. Tcherniaev

**University of Belgrade: Faculty of Physics and VINCA Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia**

P. Adzic<sup>58</sup>, M. Dordevic, P. Milenovic, J. Milosevic, V. Milosevic

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

M. Aguilar-Benitez, J. Alcaraz Maestre, A. Álvarez Fernández, I. Bachiller, M. Barrio Luna, Cristina F. Bedoya, C.A. Carrillo Montoya, M. Cepeda, M. Cerrada, N. Colino, B. De La Cruz, A. Delgado Peris, J.P. Fernández Ramos, J. Flix, M.C. Fouz, O. Gonzalez Lopez, S. Goy Lopez, J.M. Hernandez, M.I. Josa, J. León Holgado, D. Moran, Á. Navarro Tobar, A. Pérez-Calero Yzquierdo, J. Puerta Pelayo, I. Redondo, L. Romero, S. Sánchez Navas, M.S. Soares, L. Urda Gómez, C. Willmott

**Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain**

J.F. de Trocóniz, R. Reyes-Almanza

**Universidad de Oviedo, Instituto Universitario de Ciencias y Tecnologías Espaciales de Asturias (ICTEA), Oviedo, Spain**

B. Alvarez Gonzalez, J. Cuevas, C. Erice, J. Fernandez Menendez, S. Folgueras, I. Gonzalez Caballero, E. Palencia Cortezon, C. Ramón Álvarez, J. Ripoll Sau, V. Rodríguez Bouza, A. Trapote

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

J.A. Brochero Cifuentes, I.J. Cabrillo, A. Calderon, B. Chazin Quero, J. Duarte Campderros, M. Fernandez, C. Fernandez Madrazo, P.J. Fernández Manteca, A. García Alonso, G. Gomez, C. Martinez Rivero, P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, F. Matorras, P. Matorras Cuevas, J. Piedra Gomez, C. Prieels, F. Ricci-Tam, T. Rodrigo, A. Ruiz-Jimeno, L. Scodellaro, N. Trevisani, I. Vila, J.M. Vizan Garcia

**University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka**

MK Jayananda, B. Kailasapathy<sup>59</sup>, D.U.J. Sonnadara, DDC Wickramarathna

**University of Ruhuna, Department of Physics, Matara, Sri Lanka**

W.G.D. Dharmaratna, K. Liyanage, N. Perera, N. Wickramage

**CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland**

T.K. Aarrestad, D. Abbaneo, J. Alimena, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, J. Baechler, P. Baillon<sup>†</sup>, A.H. Ball, D. Barney, J. Bendavid, N. Beni, M. Bianco, A. Bocci, E. Brondolin, T. Camporesi, M. Capeans Garrido, G. Cerminara, S.S. Chhibra, L. Cristella, D. d'Enterria, A. Dabrowski, N. Daci, A. David, A. De Roeck, M. Deile, R. Di Maria, M. Dobson, M. Dünser, N. Dupont, A. Elliott-Peisert, N. Emriskova, F. Fallavollita<sup>60</sup>, D. Fasanella, S. Fiorendi, A. Florent, G. Franzoni, J. Fulcher, W. Funk, S. Giani, D. Gigi, K. Gill, F. Glege, L. Gouskos, M. Haranko, J. Hegeman, Y. Iiyama, V. Innocente, T. James, P. Janot, J. Kaspar, J. Kieseler, M. Komm, N. Kratochwil, C. Lange, S. Laurila, P. Lecoq, K. Long, C. Lourenço, L. Malgeri, S. Mallios, M. Mannelli, F. Meijers, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, F. Moortgat, M. Mulders, S. Orfanelli, L. Orsini, F. Pantaleo, L. Pape, E. Perez, M. Peruzzi, A. Petrilli, G. Petrucciani, A. Pfeiffer, M. Pierini, M. Pitt, H. Qu, T. Quast, D. Rabady, A. Racz, M. Rieger, M. Rovere, H. Sakulin, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, S. Scarfi, C. Schäfer, C. Schwick, M. Selvaggi, A. Sharma, P. Silva, W. Snoeys, P. Sphicas<sup>61</sup>, S. Summers, V.R. Tavolaro, D. Treille, A. Tsirou, G.P. Van Onsem, M. Verzetti, J. Wanczyk<sup>62</sup>, K.A. Wozniak, W.D. Zeuner

**Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland**

L. Caminada<sup>63</sup>, A. Ebrahimi, W. Erdmann, R. Horisberger, Q. Ingram, H.C. Kaestli, D. Kotlinski, U. Langenegger, M. Missiroli, T. Rohe

**ETH Zurich - Institute for Particle Physics and Astrophysics (IPA), Zurich, Switzerland**

K. Androsov<sup>62</sup>, M. Backhaus, P. Berger, A. Calandri, N. Chernyavskaya, A. De Cosa, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Donegà, C. Dorfer, F. Eble, T. Gadek, T.A. Gómez Espinosa,



C. Grab, D. Hits, W. Luster, A.-M. Lyon, R.A. Manzoni, C. Martin Perez, M.T. Meinhard, F. Micheli, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, J. Niedziela, F. Pauss, V. Perovic, G. Perrin, S. Pigazzini, M.G. Ratti, M. Reichmann, C. Reissel, T. Reitenspiess, B. Ristic, D. Ruini, D.A. Sanz Becerra, M. Schönenberger, V. Stampf, J. Steggemann<sup>62</sup>, R. Wallny, D.H. Zhu

**Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland**

C. Amsler<sup>64</sup>, P. Bärtzsch, C. Botta, D. Brzhechko, M.F. Canelli, A. De Wit, R. Del Burgo, J.K. Heikkilä, M. Huwiler, A. Jofrehei, B. Kilminster, S. Leontsinis, A. Macchiolo, P. Meiring, V.M. Mikuni, U. Molinatti, I. Neutelings, G. Rauco, A. Reimers, P. Robmann, S. Sanchez Cruz, K. Schweiger, Y. Takahashi

**National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan**

C. Adloff<sup>65</sup>, C.M. Kuo, W. Lin, A. Roy, T. Sarkar<sup>37</sup>, S.S. Yu

**National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan**

L. Ceard, P. Chang, Y. Chao, K.F. Chen, P.H. Chen, W.-S. Hou, Y.y. Li, R.-S. Lu, E. Paganis, A. Psallidas, A. Steen, E. Yazgan, P.r. Yu

**Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Science, Department of Physics, Bangkok, Thailand**

B. Asavapibhop, C. Asawatangtrakuldee, N. Srimanobhas

**Çukurova University, Physics Department, Science and Art Faculty, Adana, Turkey**

F. Boran, S. Damarseckin<sup>66</sup>, Z.S. Demiroglu, F. Dolek, I. Dumanoglu<sup>67</sup>, E. Eskut, G. Gokbulut, Y. Guler, E. Gurpinar Guler<sup>68</sup>, I. Hos<sup>69</sup>, C. Isik, E.E. Kangal<sup>70</sup>, O. Kara, A. Kayis Topaksu, U. Kiminsu, G. Onengut, K. Ozdemir<sup>71</sup>, A. Polatoz, A.E. Simsek, B. Tali<sup>72</sup>, U.G. Tok, S. Turkcapar, I.S. Zorbakir, C. Zorbilmez

**Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey**

B. Isildak<sup>73</sup>, G. Karapinar<sup>74</sup>, K. Ocalan<sup>75</sup>, M. Yalvac<sup>76</sup>

**Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey**

B. Akgun, I.O. Atakisi, E. Gülmez, M. Kaya<sup>77</sup>, O. Kaya<sup>78</sup>, Ö. Özçelik, S. Tekten<sup>79</sup>, E.A. Yetkin<sup>80</sup>

**Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey**

A. Cakir, K. Cankocak<sup>67</sup>, Y. Komurcu, S. Sen<sup>81</sup>

**Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey**

F. Aydogmus Sen, S. Cerci<sup>72</sup>, B. Kaynak, S. Ozkorucuklu, D. Sunar Cerci<sup>72</sup>

**Institute for Scintillation Materials of National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Kharkov, Ukraine**

B. Grynyov

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

L. Levchuk

**University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom**

D. Anthony, E. Bhal, S. Bologna, J.J. Brooke, A. Bundock, E. Clement, D. Cussans, H. Flacher, J. Goldstein, G.P. Heath, H.F. Heath, L. Kreczko, B. Krikler, S. Paramesvaran, T. Sakuma, S. Seif El Nasr-Storey, V.J. Smith, N. Stylianou<sup>82</sup>, J. Taylor, A. Titterton, R. White

**Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom**

K.W. Bell, A. Belyaev<sup>83</sup>, C. Brew, R.M. Brown, D.J.A. Cockerill, K.V. Ellis, K. Harder, S. Harper, J. Linacre, K. Manolopoulos, D.M. Newbold, E. Olaiya, D. Petyt, T. Reis, T. Schuh, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous, A. Thea, I.R. Tomalin, T. Williams

**Imperial College, London, United Kingdom**

R. Bainbridge, P. Bloch, S. Bonomally, J. Borg, S. Breeze, O. Buchmuller, V. Cepaitis, G.S. Chahal<sup>84</sup>, D. Colling, P. Dauncey, G. Davies, M. Della Negra, S. Fayer, G. Fedi, G. Hall, M.H. Hassanshahi, G. Iles, J. Langford, L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, S. Malik, A. Martelli, J. Nash<sup>85</sup>, V. Palladino, M. Pesaresi, D.M. Raymond, A. Richards, A. Rose, E. Scott, C. Seez, A. Shtipliyski, A. Tapper, K. Uchida, T. Virdee<sup>20</sup>, N. Wardle, S.N. Webb, D. Winterbottom, A.G. Zecchinelli

**Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom**

K. Coldham, J.E. Cole, A. Khan, P. Kyberd, C.K. Mackay, I.D. Reid, L. Teodorescu, S. Zahid

**Baylor University, Waco, USA**

S. Abdullin, A. Brinkerhoff, B. Caraway, J. Dittmann, K. Hatakeyama, A.R. Kanuganti, B. McMaster, N. Pastika, S. Sawant, C. Smith, C. Sutantawibul, J. Wilson

**Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, USA**

R. Bartek, A. Dominguez, R. Uniyal, A.M. Vargas Hernandez

**The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA**

A. Buccilli, O. Charaf, S.I. Cooper, D. Di Croce, S.V. Gleyzer, C. Henderson, C.U. Perez, P. Rumerio<sup>86</sup>, C. West

**Boston University, Boston, USA**

A. Akpinar, A. Albert, D. Arcaro, C. Cosby, Z. Demiragli, E. Fontanesi, D. Gastler, J. Rohlf, K. Salyer, D. Sperka, D. Spitzbart, I. Suarez, A. Tsatsos, S. Yuan, D. Zou

**Brown University, Providence, USA**

G. Benelli, B. Burkle, X. Coubez<sup>21</sup>, D. Cutts, Y.t. Duh, M. Hadley, U. Heintz, J.M. Hogan<sup>87</sup>, E. Laird, G. Landsberg, K.T. Lau, J. Lee, J. Luo, M. Narain, S. Sagir<sup>88</sup>, E. Usai, W.Y. Wong, X. Yan, D. Yu, W. Zhang

**University of California, Davis, Davis, USA**

C. Brainerd, R. Breedon, M. Calderon De La Barca Sanchez, M. Chertok, J. Conway, P.T. Cox, R. Erbacher, G. Haza, F. Jensen, O. Kukral, R. Lander, M. Mulhearn, D. Pellett, B. Regnery, D. Taylor, M. Tripathi, Y. Yao, F. Zhang

**University of California, Los Angeles, USA**

M. Bachtis, R. Cousins, A. Dasgupta, A. Datta, D. Hamilton, J. Hauser, M. Ignatenko, M.A. Iqbal, T. Lam, N. Mccoll, W.A. Nash, S. Regnard, D. Saltzberg, C. Schnaible, B. Stone, V. Valuev

**University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA**

K. Burt, Y. Chen, R. Clare, J.W. Gary, M. Gordon, G. Hanson, G. Karapostoli, O.R. Long, N. Manganelli, M. Olmedo Negrete, W. Si, S. Wimpenny, Y. Zhang

**University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA**

J.G. Branson, P. Chang, S. Cittolin, S. Cooperstein, N. Deelen, J. Duarte, R. Gerosa, L. Giannini, D. Gilbert, J. Guiang, R. Kansal, V. Krutelyov, R. Lee, J. Letts, M. Masciovecchio, S. May, S. Padhi, M. Pieri, B.V. Sathia Narayanan, V. Sharma, M. Tadel, A. Vartak, F. Würthwein, Y. Xiang, A. Yagil

**University of California, Santa Barbara - Department of Physics, Santa Barbara, USA**

N. Amin, C. Campagnari, M. Citron, A. Dorsett, V. Dutta, J. Incandela, M. Kilpatrick, J. Kim, B. Marsh, H. Mei, M. Oshiro, A. Ovcharova, M. Quinnan, J. Richman, U. Sarica, D. Stuart, S. Wang

**California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA**

A. Bornheim, O. Cerri, I. Dutta, J.M. Lawhorn, N. Lu, J. Mao, H.B. Newman, J. Ngadiuba, T.Q. Nguyen, M. Spiropulu, J.R. Vlimant, C. Wang, S. Xie, Z. Zhang, R.Y. Zhu

**Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA**

J. Alison, M.B. Andrews, T. Ferguson, T. Mudholkar, M. Paulini, I. Vorobiev

**University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, USA**

J.P. Cumalat, W.T. Ford, E. MacDonald, R. Patel, A. Perloff, K. Stenson, K.A. Ulmer, S.R. Wagner

**Cornell University, Ithaca, USA**

J. Alexander, Y. Cheng, J. Chu, D.J. Cranshaw, K. Mcdermott, J. Monroy, J.R. Patterson, D. Quach, J. Reichert, A. Ryd, W. Sun, S.M. Tan, Z. Tao, J. Thom, P. Wittich, M. Zientek

**Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA**

M. Albrow, M. Alyari, G. Apollinari, A. Apresyan, A. Apyan, S. Banerjee, L.A.T. Bauerdick, A. Beretvas, D. Berry, J. Berryhill, P.C. Bhat, K. Burkett, J.N. Butler, A. Canepa, G.B. Cerati, H.W.K. Cheung, F. Chlebana, M. Cremonesi, K.F. Di Petrillo, V.D. Elvira, J. Freeman, Z. Gecse, L. Gray, D. Green, S. Grünendahl, O. Gutsche, R.M. Harris, R. Heller, T.C. Herwig, J. Hirschauer, B. Jayatilaka, S. Jindariani, M. Johnson, U. Joshi, P. Klabbers, T. Klijnsma, B. Klima, M.J. Kortelainen, K.H.M. Kwok, S. Lammel, D. Lincoln, R. Lipton, T. Liu, J. Lykken, C. Madrid, K. Maeshima, C. Mantilla, D. Mason, P. McBride, P. Merkel, S. Mrenna, S. Nahn, V. O'Dell, V. Papadimitriou, K. Pedro, C. Pena<sup>56</sup>, O. Prokofyev, F. Ravera, A. Reinsvold Hall, L. Ristori, B. Schneider, E. Sexton-Kennedy, N. Smith, A. Soha, L. Spiegel, S. Stoynev, J. Strait, L. Taylor, S. Tkaczyk, N.V. Tran, L. Uplegger, E.W. Vaandering, H.A. Weber, A. Woodard

**University of Florida, Gainesville, USA**

D. Acosta, P. Avery, D. Bourilkov, L. Cadamuro, V. Cherepanov, F. Errico, R.D. Field, D. Guerrero, B.M. Joshi, M. Kim, J. Konigsberg, A. Korytov, K.H. Lo, K. Matchev, N. Menendez, G. Mitselmakher, D. Rosenzweig, S. Rosenzweig, K. Shi, J. Sturdy, J. Wang, E. Yigitbasi, X. Zuo

**Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA**

T. Adams, A. Askew, D. Diaz, R. Habibullah, S. Hagopian, V. Hagopian, K.F. Johnson, R. Khurana, T. Kolberg, G. Martinez, H. Prosper, C. Schiber, R. Yohay, J. Zhang

**Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA**

M.M. Baarmand, S. Butalla, T. Elkafrawy<sup>13</sup>, M. Hohlmann, R. Kumar Verma, D. Noonan, M. Rahmani, M. Saunders, F. Yumiceva

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

M.R. Adams, L. Apanasevich, H. Becerril Gonzalez, R. Cavanaugh, X. Chen, S. Dittmer, O. Evdokimov, C.E. Gerber, D.A. Hangal, D.J. Hofman, C. Mills, G. Oh, T. Roy, M.B. Tonjes, N. Varelas, J. Viinikainen, X. Wang, Z. Wu, Z. Ye

**The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA**

M. Alhousseini, K. Dilsiz<sup>89</sup>, S. Durgut, R.P. Gandrajula, M. Haytmyradov, V. Khristenko, O.K. Köseyan, J.-P. Merlo, A. Mestvirishvili<sup>90</sup>, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, H. Ogul<sup>91</sup>, Y. Onel, F. Ozok<sup>92</sup>, A. Penzo, C. Snyder, E. Tiras<sup>93</sup>, J. Wetzel

**Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA**

O. Amram, B. Blumenfeld, L. Corcodilos, J. Davis, M. Eminizer, A.V. Gritsan, S. Kyriacou, P. Maksimovic, J. Roskes, M. Swartz, T.Á. Vámi

**The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA**

C. Baldenegro Barrera, P. Baringer, A. Bean, A. Bylinkin, T. Isidori, S. Khalil, J. King,

G. Krintiras, A. Kropivnitskaya, C. Lindsey, N. Minafra, M. Murray, C. Rogan, C. Royon, S. Sanders, E. Schmitz, J.D. Tapia Takaki, Q. Wang, J. Williams, G. Wilson

**Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA**

S. Duric, A. Ivanov, K. Kaadze, D. Kim, Y. Maravin, T. Mitchell, A. Modak, K. Nam

**Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA**

F. Rebassoo, D. Wright

**University of Maryland, College Park, USA**

E. Adams, A. Baden, O. Baron, A. Belloni, S.C. Eno, Y. Feng, N.J. Hadley, S. Jabeen, R.G. Kellogg, T. Koeth, A.C. Mignerey, S. Nabili, M. Seidel, A. Skuja, S.C. Tonwar, L. Wang, K. Wong

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA**

D. Abercrombie, G. Andreassi, R. Bi, S. Brandt, W. Busza, I.A. Cali, Y. Chen, M. D'Alfonso, G. Gomez Ceballos, M. Goncharov, P. Harris, M. Hu, M. Klute, D. Kovalskyi, J. Krupa, Y.-J. Lee, B. Maier, A.C. Marini, C. Mironov, C. Paus, D. Rankin, C. Roland, G. Roland, Z. Shi, G.S.F. Stephans, K. Tatar, J. Wang, Z. Wang, B. Wyslouch

**University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA**

R.M. Chatterjee, A. Evans, P. Hansen, J. Hiltbrand, Sh. Jain, M. Krohn, Y. Kubota, Z. Lesko, J. Mans, M. Revering, R. Rusack, R. Saradhy, N. Schroeder, N. Strobbe, M.A. Wadud

**University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA**

J.G. Acosta, S. Oliveros

**University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA**

K. Bloom, M. Bryson, S. Chauhan, D.R. Claes, C. Fangmeier, L. Finco, F. Golf, J.R. González Fernández, C. Joo, I. Kravchenko, M. Musich, J.E. Siado, G.R. Snow<sup>†</sup>, W. Tabb, F. Yan

**State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA**

G. Agarwal, H. Bandyopadhyay, L. Hay, I. Iashvili, A. Kharchilava, C. McLean, D. Nguyen, J. Pekkanen, S. Rappoccio, A. Williams

**Northeastern University, Boston, USA**

G. Alverson, E. Barberis, C. Freer, Y. Haddad, A. Hortiangtham, J. Li, G. Madigan, B. Marzocchi, D.M. Morse, V. Nguyen, T. Orimoto, A. Parker, L. Skinnari, A. Tishelman-Charny, T. Wamorkar, B. Wang, A. Wisecarver, D. Wood

**Northwestern University, Evanston, USA**

S. Bhattacharya, J. Bueghly, Z. Chen, A. Gilbert, T. Gunter, K.A. Hahn, N. Odell, M.H. Schmitt, K. Sung, M. Velasco

**University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA**

R. Band, R. Bucci, N. Dev, R. Goldouzian, M. Hildreth, K. Hurtado Anampa, C. Jessop, K. Lannon, N. Loukas, N. Marinelli, I. Mcalister, F. Meng, K. Mohrman, Y. Musienko<sup>49</sup>, R. Ruchti, P. Siddireddy, M. Wayne, A. Wightman, M. Wolf, M. Zarucki, L. Zygala

**The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA**

B. Bylsma, B. Cardwell, L.S. Durkin, B. Francis, C. Hill, A. Lefeld, M. Nunez Ornelas, K. Wei, B.L. Winer, B.R. Yates

**Princeton University, Princeton, USA**

F.M. Addesa, B. Bonham, P. Das, G. Dezoort, P. Elmer, A. Frankenthal, B. Greenberg,

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N. Haubrich, S. Higginbotham, A. Kalogeropoulos, G. Kopp, S. Kwan, D. Lange, M.T. Lucchini, D. Marlow, K. Mei, I. Ojalvo, J. Olsen, C. Palmer, D. Stickland, C. Tully

**University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA**

S. Malik, S. Norberg

**Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA**

A.S. Bakshi, V.E. Barnes, R. Chawla, S. Das, L. Gutay, M. Jones, A.W. Jung, S. Karmarkar, M. Liu, G. Negro, N. Neumeister, G. Paspalaki, C.C. Peng, S. Piperov, A. Purohit, J.F. Schulte, M. Stojanovic<sup>16</sup>, J. Thieman, F. Wang, R. Xiao, W. Xie

**Purdue University Northwest, Hammond, USA**

J. Dolen, N. Parashar

**Rice University, Houston, USA**

A. Baty, S. Dildick, K.M. Ecklund, S. Freed, F.J.M. Geurts, A. Kumar, W. Li, B.P. Padley, R. Redjimi, J. Roberts<sup>†</sup>, W. Shi, A.G. Stahl Leitton

**University of Rochester, Rochester, USA**

A. Bodek, P. de Barbaro, R. Demina, J.L. Dulemba, C. Fallon, T. Ferbel, M. Galanti, A. Garcia-Bellido, O. Hindrichs, A. Khukhunaishvili, E. Ranken, R. Taus

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

B. Chiarito, J.P. Chou, A. Gandrakota, Y. Gershtein, E. Halkiadakis, A. Hart, M. Heindl, E. Hughes, S. Kaplan, O. Karacheban<sup>24</sup>, I. Laflotte, A. Lath, R. Montalvo, K. Nash, M. Osherson, S. Salur, S. Schnetzer, S. Somalwar, R. Stone, S.A. Thayil, S. Thomas, H. Wang

**University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA**

H. Acharya, A.G. Delannoy, S. Spanier

**Texas A&M University, College Station, USA**

O. Bouhali<sup>94</sup>, M. Dalchenko, A. Delgado, R. Eusebi, J. Gilmore, T. Huang, T. Kamon<sup>95</sup>, H. Kim, S. Luo, S. Malhotra, R. Mueller, D. Overton, D. Rathjens, A. Safonov

**Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA**

N. Akchurin, J. Damgov, V. Hegde, S. Kunori, K. Lamichhane, S.W. Lee, T. Mengke, S. Muthumuni, T. Peltola, S. Undleeb, I. Volobouev, Z. Wang, A. Whitbeck

**Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA**

E. Appelt, S. Greene, A. Gurrola, W. Johns, C. Maguire, A. Melo, H. Ni, K. Padeken, F. Romeo, P. Sheldon, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska

**University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA**

M.W. Arenton, B. Cox, G. Cummings, J. Hakala, R. Hirosky, M. Joyce, A. Ledovskoy, A. Li, C. Neu, B. Tannenwald, E. Wolfe

**Wayne State University, Detroit, USA**

P.E. Karchin, N. Poudyal, P. Thapa

**University of Wisconsin - Madison, Madison, WI, USA**

K. Black, T. Bose, J. Buchanan, C. Caillol, S. Dasu, I. De Bruyn, P. Everaerts, F. Fienga, C. Galloni, H. He, M. Herndon, A. Hervé, U. Hussain, A. Lanaro, A. Loeliger, R. Loveless, J. Madhusudanan Sreekala, A. Mallampalli, A. Mohammadi, D. Pinna, A. Savin, V. Shang, V. Sharma, W.H. Smith, D. Teague, S. Trembath-reichert, W. Vetens

†: Deceased

- 1: Also at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria
- 2: Also at Institute of Basic and Applied Sciences, Faculty of Engineering, Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport, Alexandria, Egypt, Alexandria, Egypt
- 3: Also at Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium
- 4: Also at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil
- 5: Also at Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil
- 6: Also at University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
- 7: Also at Department of Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Beijing, China
- 8: Also at UFMS, Nova Andradina, Brazil
- 9: Also at Nanjing Normal University Department of Physics, Nanjing, China
- 10: Now at The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA
- 11: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics named by A.I. Alikhanov of NRC 'Kurchatov Institute', Moscow, Russia
- 12: Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
- 13: Also at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt
- 14: Also at Zewail City of Science and Technology, Zewail, Egypt
- 15: Also at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt
- 16: Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
- 17: Also at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France
- 18: Also at Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
- 19: Also at Erzincan Binali Yildirim University, Erzincan, Turkey
- 20: Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
- 21: Also at RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany
- 22: Also at University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
- 23: Also at Department of Physics, Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran, Isfahan, Iran
- 24: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany
- 25: Also at Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- 26: Also at Physics Department, Faculty of Science, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt
- 27: Also at Eszterhazy Karoly University, Karoly Robert Campus, Gyongyos, Hungary
- 28: Also at Institute of Physics, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary, Debrecen, Hungary
- 29: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
- 30: Also at MTA-ELTE Lendület CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary, Budapest, Hungary
- 31: Also at Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
- 32: Also at IIT Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, India, Bhubaneswar, India
- 33: Also at Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, India
- 34: Also at G.H.G. Khalsa College, Punjab, India
- 35: Also at Shoolini University, Solan, India
- 36: Also at University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India
- 37: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India
- 38: Also at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mumbai, India
- 39: Also at Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany
- 40: Also at Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran
- 41: Also at Department of Physics, University of Science and Technology of Mazandaran, Behshahr, Iran

- 
- 42: Now at INFN Sezione di Bari <sup>a</sup>, Università di Bari <sup>b</sup>, Politecnico di Bari <sup>c</sup>, Bari, Italy
- 43: Also at Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development, Bologna, Italy
- 44: Also at Centro Siciliano di Fisica Nucleare e di Struttura Della Materia, Catania, Italy
- 45: Also at Università di Napoli 'Federico II', NAPOLI, Italy
- 46: Also at Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia, Riga, Latvia
- 47: Also at Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Mexico City, Mexico
- 48: Also at IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France
- 49: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
- 50: Now at National Research Nuclear University 'Moscow Engineering Physics Institute' (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
- 51: Also at St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia
- 52: Also at University of Florida, Gainesville, USA
- 53: Also at Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
- 54: Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, Russia, Moscow, Russia
- 55: Also at P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia
- 56: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
- 57: Also at Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia
- 58: Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
- 59: Also at Trincomalee Campus, Eastern University, Sri Lanka, Nilaveli, Sri Lanka
- 60: Also at INFN Sezione di Pavia <sup>a</sup>, Università di Pavia <sup>b</sup>, Pavia, Italy, Pavia, Italy
- 61: Also at National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- 62: Also at Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
- 63: Also at Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland
- 64: Also at Stefan Meyer Institute for Subatomic Physics, Vienna, Austria, Vienna, Austria
- 65: Also at Laboratoire d'Annecy-le-Vieux de Physique des Particules, IN2P3-CNRS, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
- 66: Also at Şırnak University, Sırnak, Turkey
- 67: Also at Near East University, Research Center of Experimental Health Science, Nicosia, Turkey
- 68: Also at Konya Technical University, Konya, Turkey
- 69: Also at Istanbul University - Cerraphasa, Faculty of Engineering, Istanbul, Turkey
- 70: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
- 71: Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 72: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
- 73: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 74: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
- 75: Also at Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey
- 76: Also at Bozok Universititesi Rektörlüğü, Yozgat, Turkey, Yozgat, Turkey
- 77: Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 78: Also at Milli Savunma University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 79: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
- 80: Also at Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 81: Also at Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey
- 82: Also at Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium
- 83: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
- 84: Also at IPPP Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom
- 85: Also at Monash University, Faculty of Science, Clayton, Australia

- 86: Also at Università di Torino, TORINO, Italy  
87: Also at Bethel University, St. Paul, Minneapolis, USA, St. Paul, USA  
88: Also at Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Karaman, Turkey  
89: Also at Bingol University, Bingol, Turkey  
90: Also at Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia  
91: Also at Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey  
92: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey  
93: Also at Erciyes University, KAYSERI, Turkey  
94: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar  
95: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea, Daegu, Korea