



Search for supersymmetry with a compressed mass spectrum in events with a soft τ lepton, a highly energetic jet, and large missing transverse momentum in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

The CMS Collaboration*

Abstract

The first search for supersymmetry in events with an experimental signature of one soft, hadronically decaying τ lepton, one energetic jet from initial-state radiation, and large transverse momentum imbalance is presented. These event signatures are consistent with direct or indirect production of scalar τ leptons ($\tilde{\tau}$) in supersymmetric models that exhibit coannihilation between the $\tilde{\tau}$ and the lightest neutralino ($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$), and that could generate the observed relic density of dark matter. The data correspond to an integrated luminosity of 77.2 fb^{-1} of proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV collected with the CMS detector at the LHC in 2016 and 2017. The results are interpreted in a supersymmetric scenario with a small mass difference (Δm) between the chargino ($\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$) or next-to-lightest neutralino ($\tilde{\chi}_2^0$), and the $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$. The mass of the $\tilde{\tau}$ is assumed to be the average of the $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ and $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ masses. The data are consistent with standard model background predictions. Upper limits at 95% confidence level are set on the sum of the $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$, $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$, and $\tilde{\tau}$ production cross sections for $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50 \text{ GeV}$, resulting in a lower limit of 290 GeV on the mass of the $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$, which is the most stringent to date and surpasses the bounds from the LEP experiments.

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Supersymmetry (SUSY) [1–7] is a theoretical extension of the standard model (SM) that could describe the particle nature of dark matter (DM) and solve the gauge hierarchy problem. In SUSY models assuming \mathcal{R} parity [8] conservation, if the lightest neutralino ($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$) is the lightest SUSY particle, it is neutral, stable, and could have undergone annihilation-production interactions with SM particles in the early universe to give the DM relic density observed today [9, 10]. In models with a bino (Z-like) $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$, these interactions alone are insufficient to produce the correct DM relic abundance. As such, a model of coannihilation (CA) can be introduced, where CA refers to the interaction of $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ with another SUSY particle resulting in the production of SM particles [11].

This Letter describes a search for the production of stau particles ($\tilde{\tau}$), SUSY partners of the τ lepton, considering a mass difference (Δm) between the $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ and $\tilde{\tau}$ of ≤ 50 GeV. These scenarios are motivated by models including $\tilde{\tau}$ - $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ CA [12–19], where the calculated relic DM density is consistent with that measured by the WMAP and Planck Collaborations [9, 10]. The CA cross section is exponentially enhanced by small $\Delta m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$.

In proton-proton (pp) collisions at the LHC, $\tilde{\tau}$ particles can be produced directly in pairs or in decays of heavier SUSY particles. The $\tilde{\tau}$ can decay to a τ lepton and $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$. The analysis described in this Letter requires an extra jet (j) from initial-state radiation (ISR). The recoil effect from the ISR jet facilitates the detection of momentum imbalance and identification of the low-energy (soft) τ lepton decay products [18–26]. Thus, this analysis focuses on $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}\tilde{\tau}j$ production and indirect $\tilde{\tau}$ production via decays of the lightest chargino ($\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$) or the next-to-lightest neutralino ($\tilde{\chi}_2^0$) in processes like $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^\mp j \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}\tilde{\tau}\nu_\tau\nu_\tau j \rightarrow \tau\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tau\tilde{\chi}_1^0\nu_\tau\nu_\tau j$ and $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0 j \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}\nu_\tau\tilde{\tau}\tau j \rightarrow \tau\tilde{\chi}_1^0\nu_\tau\tau\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tau j$, which can be the dominant production mechanisms for $\tilde{\tau}$ via decays of heavier SUSY particles. While these processes yield final states with multiple τ leptons, the average transverse momentum (p_T) of the τ leptons is $\Delta m/2$ and below the reconstruction threshold in the $\Delta m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) \leq 50$ GeV scenarios. The visible decay products of the τ leptons have lower p_T than the decaying particles, so it is difficult to identify more than one τ lepton in a signal event. Furthermore, leptonic decays of τ leptons have a smaller branching fraction (\mathcal{B}) than hadronic decays (τ_h), and, on average, smaller visible p_T . Electrons and muons from such decays are also indistinguishable from prompt production of electrons and muons. Hence, we search for events with exactly one soft τ_h candidate and missing transverse momentum recoiling against a high- p_T ISR jet.

The strategy above allows this analysis to probe the $\tilde{\tau}$ - $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ CA region with $\Delta m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) \leq 50$ GeV. This is the first collider search for compressed SUSY spectra using this strategy. Earlier searches from the CMS and ATLAS Collaborations [27–33] that relate to the scenarios in this Letter produced weaker results than those from the LEP experiments [34–37]. Data collected in 2016 and 2017 with the CMS experiment [38] in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV is used. The data sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 77.2 fb^{-1} .

The central feature of the CMS apparatus [38] 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 (ECAL), and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter, each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. Forward calorimeters extend the pseudorapidity (η) coverage of the barrel and endcap detectors up to $|\eta| < 5.2$. Muons are measured in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid. A detailed description of the CMS detector can be found in Ref. [38].

Events are reconstructed from particle candidates (electrons, muons, photons, and hadrons) identified using the particle-flow (PF) algorithm [39]. The algorithm combines information from all detectors to classify final-state particles produced in the collision. Jets are clustered

using the anti- k_T clustering algorithm [40, 41] with a distance parameter of 0.4. Identification criteria are applied to jet candidates to remove anomalous effects from the calorimeters [42]. For jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$, the identification efficiency is $>99\%$ [43].

The jet energy scale and resolution are corrected depending on the p_T and η of the jet [44]. Jets originating from the hadronization of b quarks are identified using the combined secondary vertex algorithm [45]. This analysis uses the loose working point of the algorithm, which has an identification efficiency of 80% for b jets and a light-flavor quark or gluon misidentification rate of 10%.

Electrons and muons are used in control samples and as vetoes in the signal sample selection. Electrons are reconstructed and identified combining information from the ECAL and the tracking system [46]. Muons are reconstructed using the tracker and muon chambers, and requiring consistency with low-energy measurements in the calorimeters [47]. For this analysis, the electron (muon) identification efficiency is 85 (96)%, for leptons with $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.1$.

Hadronic decays of τ leptons are reconstructed and identified using the hadrons-plus-strips algorithm [48], designed to optimize τ_h reconstruction by considering specific τ_h decay modes. To suppress backgrounds from light-flavor quark or gluon jets, τ_h candidates are required to pass a threshold value of a multivariate discriminator that takes variables related to isolation and τ lepton lifetime as input. The tight isolation working point is used, which results in a τ_h identification efficiency of 55% for this analysis, and a 0.2–5% probability for a jet to be misidentified as a τ_h , depending on the p_T and η values of the τ_h candidate [48]. The τ_h candidates are subject to additional requirements, based on consistency among measurements in the tracker, calorimeters, and muon detectors, to distinguish them from electrons and muons.

The missing transverse momentum \vec{p}_T^{miss} is the negative vector p_T sum of all PF candidates. Its magnitude is p_T^{miss} . Production of undetected particles such as SM neutrinos and the $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ is inferred from the measured p_T^{miss} [49, 50]. The jet corrections described are propagated as corrections to p_T^{miss} , which improves agreement in p_T^{miss} between simulation and data.

The dominant SM background processes contributing to the search are W/Z boson production in association with jets (W+jets and Z+jets), top quark pairs ($t\bar{t}$), and quantum chromodynamics (QCD) multijet processes. The contributions of W+jets and Z+jets events contain genuine τ_h candidates, energetic jets, and p_T^{miss} from neutrinos. Background from $t\bar{t}$ events is characterized by two b quark jets in addition to a genuine τ_h . QCD multijet events are characterized by jets misidentified as τ_h , and the estimated yield of this background is derived from data.

Simulated samples for Z+jets, W+jets, $t\bar{t}$ +jets, and single top quark events are produced with the MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO 2.6.0 program [51] at leading order (LO) precision. The LO PYTHIA generator is used to model diboson (VV) processes. Two sets of signal event samples are generated using MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO 2.3.3 at LO precision. The first set considers the sum of $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^\mp$, $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0$, and $\tilde{\tau} \tilde{\tau}$ production with up to two jets. The $\tilde{\tau} \tilde{\tau}$ process represents $<2\%$ of the total cross section. Models with a bino $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ and wino (W-like) $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ and $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ are considered. We assume a simplified model scenario [52] with a left-handed $\tilde{\tau}$, $\mathcal{B}(\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \tau \tilde{\tau} \rightarrow \tau \tau \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = \mathcal{B}(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \nu_\tau \tilde{\tau} \rightarrow \nu_\tau \tau \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100\%$, and $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)$. This set of samples is motivated by the importance of the chargino-neutralino sector in connecting SUSY models and DM. We refer to this model as SUSY signal model 1 (SSM1). The second set considers direct production of left-handed $\tilde{\tau}$ pairs with up to two jets. Although the search for direct $\tilde{\tau}$ production with $\Delta m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) \leq 50$ GeV is challenging because of the small production cross section and low signal acceptance, this set of samples is included to highlight the improved sensitivity in this

analysis, compared to previous non-ISR searches [31, 34–37, 53–57]. This second set of samples allows for reinterpretation in other scenarios with $\tilde{\tau}$ -like particles. We refer to this model as SUSY signal model 2 (SSM2). It is noted that the masses of $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ are sufficiently large (10 TeV) to be considered decoupled in SSM2. The MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO generator is interfaced with PYTHIA 8.212 [58] using the CUETP8M1 and CP5 tunes [59, 60] for parton shower and fragmentation in the 2016 and 2017 simulated samples, respectively. The NNPDF3.0 LO and NLO [61] parton distribution functions (PDFs) are used in the event generation. The CMS detector response is simulated using the GEANT4 [62] package for background samples, and the CMS fast simulation package [63] for signal samples. To model the effect of additional pp interactions within the same bunch crossing or nearby bunch crossings, minimum bias events generated with PYTHIA are added to the simulated samples with a frequency distribution per bunch crossing weighted to match that observed in data. MC background yields are normalized to the integrated luminosity using next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) or next-to-leading order (NLO) cross sections, while signal production cross sections are calculated at NLO with next-to-leading logarithmic (NLL) soft-gluon resummation calculations [64–67].

Events are recorded using a p_T^{miss} trigger [68]. The trigger efficiency is measured using data events with one muon, resulting in a sample enriched in W+jets events (95% purity in simulation). Selected events are required to have $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 230$ GeV, where the trigger is fully efficient, and exactly one identified τ_h candidate with $|\eta| < 2.1$ and $20 < p_T(\tau_h) < 40$ GeV. The requirement of exactly one τ_h candidate and the upper limit on p_T reduce the W+jets, Z+jets, and $t\bar{t}$ +jets backgrounds. The highest- p_T jet is referred to as the ISR jet (j_{ISR}) and is required to satisfy $p_T > 100$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$. The absolute difference in the azimuthal angle (ϕ) between the ISR jet and \vec{p}_T^{miss} is required to be greater than 0.7 radians ($|\Delta\phi(j_{\text{ISR}}, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})| > 0.7$ radians) to reduce QCD multijet events containing large p_T^{miss} from jet mismeasurements. To reduce background processes with top quarks, events with b-tagged jets are rejected. Events with well-identified and isolated electrons or muons with $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.1$ are rejected.

The transverse mass of the selected τ_h candidate and the \vec{p}_T^{miss} , defined as

$$m_T(\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}, \tau_h) = \sqrt{2p_T^{\text{miss}}p_T(\tau_h)(1 - \cos \Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}, \tau_h))},$$

is the main observable to search for the presence of signal events. The m_T in signal events probes the SUSY mass scale, and is expected to be larger on average than for the backgrounds. The strategy is to search for a broad enhancement in the high- m_T part of the spectrum.

The yield and m_T shape of the QCD multijet background are estimated from data using control regions (CRs) enriched in QCD multijet events and with negligible signal contamination. MC simulations are used to extrapolate the W/Z+jets and $t\bar{t}$ +jets background yields from a CR to the signal region (SR) and to model m_T shapes. The agreement between data and simulation in these CRs is used to validate the modeling of the τ_h selections and to measure data-to-simulation scale factors to correct the modeling of the ISR jet and the p_T^{miss} . To calculate the correction factor, contributions from nontargeted backgrounds are subtracted from data. The uncertainty in these background processes is propagated to the final systematic uncertainty in the background predictions. Small contributions from single top quark and diboson production are estimated using simulation.

The correct modeling in the simulation of background events, in particular the W/Z+jets processes, can be affected by requiring an ISR jet. This modeling is studied using a Z($\rightarrow \mu\mu$)+jets CR in data. This CR provides a measurement of the p_T spectrum resulting from a high- p_T ISR jet, decoupling the effects of ISR modeling from the measurement of p_T^{miss} . The p_T of the Z boson is measured by vectorially summing the transverse momenta of the two muons from the

Z decay. The ratio between data and simulation in the $p_T(\mu\mu)$ distribution is used to obtain p_T -dependent correction factors, ranging from 0.79 to 1.12. The factors are validated using a $W(\rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu)+\text{jets}$ enriched sample. After applying these correction factors, we find agreement between the observed and predicted yields and shapes of distributions. These ISR correction factors are applied to all Drell–Yan processes, including the $W/Z+\text{jets}$ backgrounds and signal processes.

A $Z(\rightarrow \tau_h\tau_h)+\text{jets}$ CR is defined to study the modeling of τ_h reconstruction and identification. The CR is obtained by requiring two τ_h candidates with $p_T > 60$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.1$, selected by a dedicated $\tau_h\tau_h$ trigger [31, 69–71]. The two τ_h candidates of a pair must have opposite electric charge and a reconstructed mass between 50 and 100 GeV, and all other requirements are the same as for SR events. The contribution of QCD multijet events in the $Z(\rightarrow \tau_h\tau_h)+\text{jets}$ CR is estimated from data using CRs obtained with τ_h pairs with the same electric charge. The transfer factor between same- and opposite-sign events is calculated using events with loosened τ_h isolation requirements and $m(\tau_h\tau_h) > 100$ GeV. Correction factors of 0.92 ± 0.05 and 0.95 ± 0.04 for $Z(\rightarrow \tau_h\tau_h)+\text{jets}$ are measured in this CR for the 2016 and 2017 data sets, respectively. The uncertainties are purely statistical. These correction factors are used to scale the $Z(\rightarrow \tau\tau)+\text{jets}$ prediction in the SR.

The contribution from $t\bar{t}$ events in the SR is less than 15% of the total expected background. Correction factors of 0.94 ± 0.05 and 0.95 ± 0.04 are measured for the 2016 and 2017 data sets, respectively, in a CR obtained by selecting events with two b-tagged jets and one τ_h candidate with tighter isolation requirements with respect to the SR. These requirements allow for a $t\bar{t}$ CR sample with high purity. The correction factor is applied to scale the prediction of $t\bar{t}$ events in the SR.

A CR enriched with QCD multijet events (CR_{QCD}) is obtained by requiring the same criteria for the SR but selecting τ_h candidates that fail the tight and pass the loose τ_h isolation. The contribution from nonmultijet events is subtracted using simulation, adjusted for the scale factors discussed above. The shape and normalization of the multijet background in the SR are predicted by multiplying the data yields in CR_{QCD} with transfer factors (“tight-to-loose” ratios) to account for the isolation efficiency. The $p_T(\tau_h)$ -dependent transfer factors are derived in a $W(\rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu)+\tau_h$ CR, where the τ_h is a misidentified jet. These transfer factors, which range from 0.2 to 0.4, are validated in a region enriched in QCD multijet events by inverting the $\Delta\phi(\text{j}_{\text{ISR}}, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})$ requirement.

A major source of systematic uncertainty is the closure of the background estimation methods, where closure refers to tests (on data and simulation) which demonstrate that the background determination techniques reproduce the expected background distributions in both rate and shape within the statistical uncertainties. The background estimation uncertainty from the closure tests is 2–6% for nonmultijet backgrounds. For the QCD multijet background, this uncertainty is determined by the deviation of the tight-to-loose ratios obtained in a $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu)+\tau_h$ CR, where the τ_h is a misidentified jet, from those in the $W(\rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu)+\tau_h$ region. This uncertainty depends on $p_T(\tau_h)$ and varies from 4 to 29%. Shape-based systematic uncertainties from the use of ISR correction factors are determined by varying these factors by ± 1 standard deviation of their uncertainty and examining effects on the m_T distribution. This uncertainty is a few percent at low m_T and 15% at high m_T . Although the corrected background m_T shapes are consistent with the data distributions within statistical uncertainties, data-to-simulation ratios of the m_T distributions are fit with a first-order polynomial, and the deviation of the fit from unity, as a function of m_T , is taken as an uncertainty in the shape. This results in up to 20% uncertainty in a given m_T bin.

The signal and background yields estimated from simulation are affected by similar sources of systematic uncertainty, with small differences between the 2016 and 2017 data sets. The uncertainty from the τ_h identification and isolation requirements ranges between 6 and 9%, depending on the year and process [48]. Efficiencies for the electron and muon reconstruction, identification, and isolation requirements are considered because of the extra lepton vetoes in the SR and their use in the CRs [46, 47, 72], with an uncertainty of $\leq 1\%$. The p_T^{miss} scale uncertainties due to the jet energy scale (2–5% depending on η and p_T) result in an uncertainty of 1–3% depending on m_T . The event acceptance for the ISR selection depends on the reconstruction and identification efficiencies and the energy scale of jets. A p_T^{miss} -dependent uncertainty in the measured trigger efficiency results in a 3% uncertainty. The uncertainty in event acceptance from the PDF set used in simulation is evaluated in accordance with the PDF4LHC recommendations [73] by comparing results using the CTEQ6.6L, MSTW08, and NNPDF10 PDF sets [74–76] with those from the default PDF set. A systematic uncertainty in the signal accounts for differences between the fast and GEANT4 simulations, which depends on m_T and varies from 3 to 11%. The uncertainty in the integrated luminosity corresponds to 2.5 [77] and 2.3% [78] for the 2016 and 2017 data, respectively.

Figure 1 shows the $m_T(p_T^{\text{miss}}, \tau_h)$ distribution for events in the SR. The binning used in Fig. 1 is optimized to achieve the best discovery potential for the SSM1 scenarios, resulting in bins of 10 GeV width between m_T of 0 and 120 GeV, bins of 20 GeV width between m_T of 120 and 200 GeV, and one bin of 300 GeV width for $m_T > 200$ GeV. For a SSM1 benchmark sample with $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = 200$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\tau}) = 175$ GeV, and $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 150$ GeV, the signal-to-background ratio ranges from $\approx 1/25$ at low m_T to $\approx 1/3$ at high m_T .

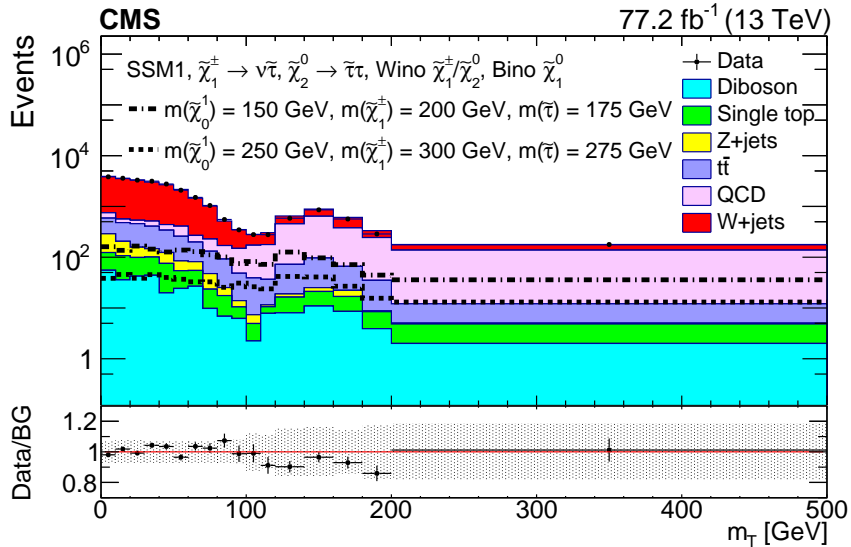


Figure 1: The m_T distribution for SR events with 2016 plus 2017 data. In the upper panel, the solid colors correspond to the expected background processes, the black dots to the observed data, and the dashed lines to the expected signal from simulation. The lower panel shows the ratio between the observed data and the total expected pre-fit background (BG). The shaded band corresponds to the total pre-fit uncertainty on the BG prediction, while the error bars on the black dots represent the statistical uncertainties on the data yields.

No significant excess above the background prediction is observed. The 95% confidence level (CL) upper limits are set on the SSM1 signal production cross sections as a function of $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)$ for fixed $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50$ GeV and $m(\tilde{\tau}) = 0.5m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) + 0.5m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ (Fig. 2 left). This benchmark is motivated by: (i) LHC searches to date have no sensitivity in these SSM1 compressed spec-

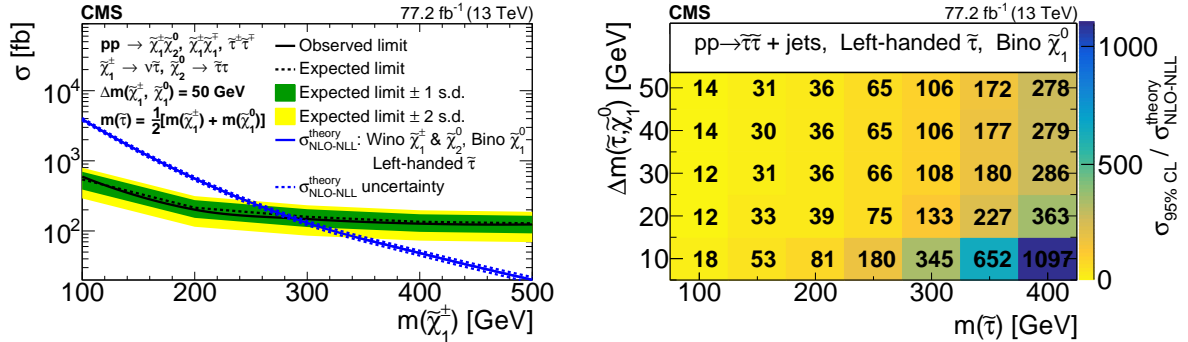


Figure 2: (left) The 95% confidence level (CL) upper limits on the SSM1 production cross sections ($\sigma_{95\% \text{ CL}}$) as a function of $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)$. The solid blue line shows the theoretical cross section, and the dashed blue line its uncertainty. The observed limit is shown with the solid black line, while the expected limit is shown with the dashed black line. The green (yellow) band corresponds to the one (two) standard deviation range about the central value of the expected limit. (right) The ratio of the 95% CL upper limit on the direct $\tilde{\tau}$ pair production signal cross section in SSM2 to the theoretical cross section, as a function of $m(\tilde{\tau})$ and $\Delta m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$.

trum scenarios; and (ii) SSM1 scenarios with $\Delta m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 25$ GeV provide the right CA cross section to give a DM relic density consistent with experiment [12–19]. Figure 2 right shows the observed 95% CL upper limits on the SSM2 signal production cross sections as a function of $m(\tilde{\tau})$ and $\Delta m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$. The limits are estimated following the modified frequentist construction CL_s method [79–81]. Maximum likelihood fits are performed using the final m_T distributions for 2016 and 2017 data to construct a combined profile likelihood ratio test statistic [79] in bins of m_T . Systematic uncertainties are represented by nuisance parameters, assuming log-normal priors for normalization parameters, and Gaussian priors for shape uncertainties. Statistical uncertainties in the shape templates are accounted for by the technique described in Ref. [82]. Correlations among the signal and backgrounds have been considered. For example, the uncertainty in the integrated luminosity is treated as fully correlated across signal and backgrounds, while uncertainties from event acceptance variation with different sets of PDFs or variations in the ISR correction factors, in a given m_T bin, are treated as uncorrelated. Uncertainties from the closure tests are treated as uncorrelated. We note that the statistical uncertainty dominates the sensitivity.

For SSM1, we exclude $\tilde{\chi}_2^0/\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ with masses below 290 GeV for $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50$ GeV and $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\tau}) = 25$ GeV. Prior experimental constraints on the SUSY parameters with these $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ and $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\tau})$ values using non-ISR searches [27–32] have not exceeded those of the LEP experiments for indirect $\tilde{\tau}$ production [34–37]. Thus the search presented in this Letter provides the first results from the LHC to surpass the LEP bound of 103.5 GeV for $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)$ for such compressed scenarios. For SSM2, small $\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\tau}$ production cross sections and low signal acceptances make these scenarios challenging, especially when $\Delta m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) \leq 50$ GeV. For a $\tilde{\tau}$ mass of 100 GeV and $\Delta m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 30$ GeV, for example, the observed limit is 12 times the theoretical cross section. It is again noted that the SSM2 results are included in this Letter to highlight the improved sensitivity in this analysis compared to previous non-ISR searches. A direct comparison with the most sensitive non-ISR search, Ref. [57], shows $\approx \times 4$ improvement in the cross section upper limit for the SSM2 scenario with $m(\tilde{\tau}) = 150$ GeV and $\Delta m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50$ GeV.

In summary, we have presented a search for compressed supersymmetry. It is the first collider search with exactly one soft, hadronically-decaying tau lepton and missing transverse momentum recoiling against an initial-state radiation jet with high transverse momentum. The search

utilizes data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 77.2 fb^{-1} collected with the CMS detector in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$. This search targets scenarios where the mass difference (Δm) between the stau ($\tilde{\tau}$) particle and the lightest neutralino ($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$) is $\leq 50 \text{ GeV}$. This is motivated by models considering $\tilde{\tau}-\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ CA to maintain consistency in the relic DM density between particle physics and cosmology. In the context of the minimal supersymmetric standard model, the search considers electroweak production of $\tilde{\tau}$ via decays of the lightest chargino ($\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$) and the next-to-lightest neutralino ($\tilde{\chi}_2^0$), and direct production of $\tilde{\tau}$. The data do not reveal evidence for new physics. For a mass splitting $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50 \text{ GeV}$ and a branching fraction of 100% for $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \tilde{\tau} \nu_\tau \rightarrow \tau \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \nu_\tau$, $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ masses up to 290 GeV are excluded at 95% confidence level. This sensitivity exceeds that of all other $\tilde{\tau}$ searches to date in these scenarios. The search presented in this Letter provides the first results from the LHC to surpass the LEP bounds.

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A The CMS Collaboration

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

A.M. Sirunyan[†], A. Tumasyan

Institut für Hochenergiephysik, Wien, Austria

W. Adam, F. Ambrogio, T. Bergauer, J. Brandstetter, M. Dragicevic, J. Erö, A. Escalante Del Valle, M. Flechl, R. Frühwirth¹, M. Jeitler¹, N. Krammer, I. Krätschmer, D. Liko, T. Madlener, I. Mikulec, N. Rad, J. Schieck¹, R. Schöfbeck, M. Spanring, D. Spitzbart, W. Waltenberger, C.-E. Wulz¹, M. Zarucki

Institute for Nuclear Problems, Minsk, Belarus

V. Drugakov, V. Mossolov, J. Suarez Gonzalez

Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

M.R. Darwish, E.A. De Wolf, D. Di Croce, X. Janssen, A. Lelek, M. Pieters, H. Rejeb Sfar, H. Van Haevermaet, P. Van Mechelen, S. Van Putte, N. Van Remortel

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

F. Blekman, E.S. Bols, S.S. Chhibra, J. D'Hondt, J. De Clercq, D. Lontkovskyi, S. Lowette, I. Marchesini, S. Moortgat, Q. Python, K. Skovpen, S. Tavernier, W. Van Doninck, P. Van Mulders

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

D. Beghin, B. Bilin, H. Brun, B. Clerbaux, G. De Lentdecker, H. Delannoy, B. Dorney, L. Favart, A. Grebenyuk, A.K. Kalsi, A. Popov, N. Postiau, E. Starling, L. Thomas, C. Vander Velde, P. Vanlaer, D. Vannerom

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

T. Cornelis, D. Dobur, I. Khvastunov², M. Niedziela, C. Roskas, M. Tytgat, W. Verbeke, B. Vermassen, M. Vit

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

O. Bondu, G. Bruno, C. Caputo, P. David, C. Delaere, M. Delcourt, A. Giammanco, V. Lemaitre, J. Prisciandaro, A. Saggio, M. Vidal Marono, P. Vischia, J. Zobec

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

F.L. Alves, G.A. Alves, G. Correia Silva, C. Hensel, A. Moraes, P. Rebello Teles

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

E. Belchior Batista Das Chagas, W. Carvalho, J. Chinellato³, E. Coelho, E.M. Da Costa, G.G. Da Silveira⁴, D. De Jesus Damiao, C. De Oliveira Martins, S. Fonseca De Souza, L.M. Huertas Guativa, H. Malbouisson, J. Martins⁵, D. Matos Figueiredo, M. Medina Jaime⁶, M. Melo De Almeida, C. Mora Herrera, L. Mundim, H. Nogima, W.L. Prado Da Silva, L.J. Sanchez Rosas, A. Santoro, A. Sznajder, M. Thiel, E.J. Tonelli Manganote³, F. Torres Da Silva De Araujo, A. Vilela Pereira

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

C.A. Bernardes^a, L. Calligaris^a, T.R. Fernandez Perez Tomei^a, E.M. Gregores^b, D.S. Lemos, P.G. Mercadante^b, S.F. Novaes^a, SandraS. Padula^a

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

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

University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

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

Beihang University, Beijing, China

W. Fang⁷, X. Gao⁷, L. Yuan

Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China

G.M. Chen, H.S. Chen, M. Chen, C.H. Jiang, D. Leggat, H. Liao, Z. Liu, A. Spiezia, J. Tao, E. Yazgan, H. Zhang, S. Zhang⁸, J. Zhao

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

A. Agapitos, Y. Ban, G. Chen, A. Levin, J. Li, L. Li, Q. Li, Y. Mao, S.J. Qian, D. Wang, Q. Wang

Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

M. Ahmad, Z. Hu, Y. Wang

Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

M. Xiao

Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

C. Avila, A. Cabrera, C. Florez, C.F. González Hernández, M.A. Segura Delgado

Universidad de Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia

J. Mejia Guisao, 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. Giljanović, N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, I. Puljak, T. Sculac

University of Split, Faculty of Science, Split, Croatia

Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac

Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia

V. Brigljevic, D. Ferencek, K. Kadija, B. Mesic, M. Roguljic, A. Starodumov⁹, T. Susa

University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

M.W. Ather, A. Attikis, E. Erodotou, A. Ioannou, M. Kolosova, S. Konstantinou, G. Mavromanolakis, J. Mousa, C. Nicolaou, F. Ptochos, P.A. Razis, H. Rykaczewski, D. Tsiakkouri

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

M. Finger¹⁰, M. Finger Jr.¹⁰, A. Kveton, J. Tomsa

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

Y. Assran^{11,12}, S. Elgammal¹²

National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

S. Bhowmik, A. Carvalho Antunes De Oliveira, R.K. Dewanjee, K. Ehataht, M. Kadastik, 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

F. Garcia, J. Havukainen, J.K. Heikkilä, V. Karimäki, M.S. Kim, R. Kinnunen, T. Lampén, K. Lassila-Perini, S. Laurila, S. Lehti, T. Lindén, P. Luukka, T. Mäenpää, H. Siikonen, E. Tuominen, J. Tuominiemi

Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland

T. Tuuva

IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

M. Besancon, 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, C. Leloup, B. Lenzi, E. Locci, J. Malcles, J. Rander, A. Rosowsky, M.Ö. Sahin, A. Savoy-Navarro¹³, M. Titov, G.B. Yu

Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, CNRS/IN2P3, Ecole Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris

S. Ahuja, C. Amendola, F. Beaudette, P. Busson, C. Charlot, B. Diab, G. Falmagne, R. Granier de Cassagnac, I. Kucher, A. Lobanov, C. Martin Perez, 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. Agram¹⁴, J. Andrea, D. Bloch, G. Bourgatte, J.-M. Brom, E.C. Chabert, C. Collard, E. Conte¹⁴, J.-C. Fontaine¹⁴, D. Gelé, U. Goerlach, M. Jansová, A.-C. Le Bihan, N. Tonon, P. Van Hove

Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucleaire et de Physique des Particules, CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne, France

S. Gadrat

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

S. Beauceron, C. Bernet, G. Boudoul, C. Camen, A. Carle, N. Chanon, R. Chierici, D. Contardo, P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, J. Fay, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, B. Ille, Sa. Jain, F. Lagarde, I.B. Laktineh, H. Lattaud, A. Lesauvage, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, S. Perries, V. Sordini, L. Torterotot, G. Touquet, M. Vander Donckt, S. Viret

Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia

A. Khvedelidze¹⁰

Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Z. Tsamalaidze¹⁰

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

C. Autermann, L. Feld, M.K. Kiesel, K. Klein, M. Lipinski, D. Meuser, A. Pauls, M. Preuten, M.P. Rauch, J. Schulz, M. Teroerde, B. Wittmer

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

M. Erdmann, B. Fischer, S. Ghosh, T. Hebbeker, K. Hoepfner, H. Keller, L. Mastrolorenzo, M. Merschmeyer, A. Meyer, P. Millet, G. Mocellin, S. Mondal, S. Mukherjee, D. Noll, A. Novak, T. Pook, A. Pozdnyakov, T. Quast, M. Radziej, 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

G. Flügge, W. Haj Ahmad¹⁵, O. Hlushchenko, T. Kress, T. Müller, A. Nowack, C. Pistone, O. Pooth, D. Roy, H. Sert, A. Stahl¹⁶

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

M. Aldaya Martin, P. Asmuss, I. Babounikau, H. Bakhshiansohi, K. Beernaert, O. Behnke, A. Bermúdez Martínez, D. Bertsche, A.A. Bin Anuar, K. Borras¹⁷, V. Botta, A. Campbell, A. Cardini, P. Connor, S. Consuegra Rodríguez, C. Contreras-Campana, V. Danilov, A. De Wit, M.M. Defranchis, C. Diez Pardos, D. Domínguez Damiani, G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein, T. Eichhorn, A. Elwood, E. Eren, E. Gallo¹⁸, A. Geiser, A. Grohsjean, M. Guthoff, M. Haranko, A. Harb, A. Jafari, N.Z. Jomhari, H. Jung, A. Kasem¹⁷, M. Kasemann, H. Kaveh, J. Keaveney, C. Kleinwort, J. Knolle, D. Krücker, W. Lange, T. Lenz, J. Lidrych, K. Lipka, W. Lohmann¹⁹, R. Mankel, I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann, A.B. Meyer, M. Meyer, M. Missiroli, G. Mittag, J. Mnich, A. Mussgiller, V. Myronenko, D. Pérez Adán, S.K. Pflitsch, D. Pitzl, A. Raspereza, A. Saibel, M. Savitskiy, V. Scheurer, P. Schütze, C. Schwanenberger, R. Shevchenko, A. Singh, H. Tholen, O. Turkot, A. Vagnerini, M. Van De Klundert, R. Walsh, Y. Wen, K. Wichmann, C. Wissing, O. Zenaiev, R. Zlebcik

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

R. Aggleton, S. Bein, L. Benato, A. Benecke, V. Blobel, T. Dreyer, A. Ebrahimi, F. Feindt, A. Fröhlich, C. Garbers, E. Garutti, D. Gonzalez, P. Gunnellini, J. Haller, A. Hinzmann, A. Karavdina, G. Kasieczka, R. Klanner, R. Kogler, N. Kovalchuk, S. Kurz, V. Kutzner, J. Lange, T. Lange, A. Malara, J. Multhaupt, C.E.N. Niemeyer, A. Perieanu, A. Reimers, O. Rieger, C. Scharf, P. Schleper, S. Schumann, J. Schwandt, J. Sonneveld, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, F.M. Stober, B. Vormwald, I. Zoi

Karlsruher Institut fuer Technologie, Karlsruhe, Germany

M. Akbiyik, C. Barth, M. Baselga, S. Baur, T. Berger, E. Butz, R. Caspart, T. Chwalek, W. De Boer, A. Dierlamm, K. El Morabit, N. Faltermann, M. Giffels, P. Goldenzweig, A. Gottmann, M.A. Harrendorf, F. Hartmann¹⁶, U. Husemann, S. Kudella, S. Mitra, M.U. Mozer, D. Müller, Th. Müller, M. Musich, A. Nürnberg, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, M. Schröder, I. Shvetsov, H.J. Simonis, R. Ulrich, M. Wassmer, M. Weber, C. Wöhrmann, R. Wolf

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

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

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

M. Diamantopoulou, G. Karathanasis, P. Kontaxakis, A. Manousakis-katsikakis, A. Panagiotou, I. Papavergou, N. Saoulidou, A. Stakia, K. Theofilatos, K. Vellidis, E. Vourliotis

National Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece

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

University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece

I. Evangelou, C. Foudas, P. Giannelis, P. Katsoulis, P. Kokkas, S. Mallios, K. Manitará, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, J. Strologas, F.A. Triantis, D. Tsitsionis

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

M. Bartók²⁰, R. Chudasama, M. Csanad, P. Major, K. Mandal, A. Mehta, M.I. Nagy, G. Pasztor, O. Surányi, G.I. Veres

Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary

G. Bencze, C. Hajdu, D. Horvath²¹, F. Sikler, T. Vámi, V. Veszpremi, G. Vesztergombi[†]

Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary

N. Beni, S. Czellar, J. Karancsi²⁰, A. Makovec, J. Molnar, Z. Szillasi

Institute of Physics, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

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

Eszterhazy Karoly University, Karoly Robert Campus, Gyongyos, Hungary

T. Csorgo, W.J. Metzger, F. Nemes, T. Novak

Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, India

S. Choudhury, J.R. Komaragiri, P.C. Tiwari

National Institute of Science Education and Research, HBNI, Bhubaneswar, IndiaS. Bahinipati²³, C. Kar, G. Kole, P. Mal, V.K. Muraleedharan Nair Bindhu, A. Nayak²⁴, D.K. Sahoo²³, S.K. Swain**Panjab University, Chandigarh, India**

S. Bansal, S.B. Beri, V. Bhatnagar, S. Chauhan, R. Chawla, N. Dhingra, R. Gupta, A. Kaur, M. Kaur, S. Kaur, P. Kumari, M. Lohan, M. Meena, K. Sandeep, S. Sharma, J.B. Singh, A.K. Viridi

University of Delhi, Delhi, India

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

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, HBNI, Kolkata, IndiaR. Bhardwaj²⁵, M. Bharti²⁵, R. Bhattacharya, S. Bhattacharya, U. Bhawandeep²⁵, D. Bhowmik, S. Dutta, S. Ghosh, B. Gomber²⁶, M. Maity²⁷, K. Mondal, S. Nandan, A. Purohit, P.K. Rout, G. Saha, S. Sarkar, T. Sarkar²⁷, M. Sharan, B. Singh²⁵, S. Thakur²⁵**Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Madras, India**

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

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India

D. Dutta, V. Jha, V. Kumar, D.K. Mishra, P.K. Netrakanti, L.M. Pant, P. Shukla

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-A, Mumbai, India

T. Aziz, M.A. Bhat, S. Dugad, G.B. Mohanty, N. Sur, RavindraKumar Verma

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-B, Mumbai, India

S. Banerjee, S. Bhattacharya, S. Chatterjee, P. Das, M. Guchait, S. Karmakar, S. Kumar, G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, N. Sahoo, S. Sawant

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

S. Dube, B. Kansal, A. Kapoor, K. Kothekar, S. Pandey, A. Rane, A. Rastogi, S. Sharma

Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), Tehran, IranS. Chenarani²⁸, E. Eskandari Tadavani, S.M. Etesami²⁸, M. Khakzad, M. Mohammadi Najafabadi, M. Naseri, F. Rezaei Hosseinabadi**University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland**

M. Felcini, M. Grunewald

INFN Sezione di Bari ^a, Università di Bari ^b, Politecnico di Bari ^c, Bari, ItalyM. Abbrescia^{a,b}, R. Aly^{a,b,29}, C. Calabria^{a,b}, A. Colaleo^a, D. Creanza^{a,c}, L. Cristella^{a,b}, N. De Filippis^{a,c}, M. De Palma^{a,b}, A. Di Florio^{a,b}, W. Elmetenawee^{a,b}, L. Fiore^a, A. Gelmi^{a,b}, G. Iaselli^{a,c}, M. Ince^{a,b}, S. Lezki^{a,b}, G. Maggi^{a,c}, M. Maggi^a, G. Miniello^{a,b}, S. My^{a,b}, S. Nuzzo^{a,b}, A. Pompili^{a,b}, G. Pugliese^{a,c}, R. Radogna^a, A. Ranieri^a, G. Selvaggi^{a,b}, L. Silvestris^a, F.M. Simone^{a,b}, R. Venditti^a, P. Verwilligen^a

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

G. Abbiendi^a, C. Battilana^{a,b}, D. Bonacorsi^{a,b}, L. Borgonovi^{a,b}, S. Braibant-Giacomelli^{a,b}, R. Campanini^{a,b}, P. Capiluppi^{a,b}, A. Castro^{a,b}, F.R. Cavallo^a, C. Ciocca^a, G. Codispoti^{a,b}, M. Cuffiani^{a,b}, G.M. Dallavalle^a, F. Fabbri^a, A. Fanfani^{a,b}, E. Fontanesi^{a,b}, P. Giacomelli^a, C. Grandi^a, L. Guiducci^{a,b}, F. Iemmi^{a,b}, S. Lo Meo^{a,30}, S. Marcellini^a, G. Masetti^a, F.L. Navarria^{a,b}, A. Perrotta^a, F. Primavera^{a,b}, A.M. Rossi^{a,b}, T. Rovelli^{a,b}, G.P. Siroli^{a,b}, N. Tosi^a

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

S. Albergo^{a,b,31}, S. Costa^{a,b}, A. Di Mattia^a, R. Potenza^{a,b}, A. Tricomi^{a,b,31}, C. Tuve^{a,b}

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

G. Barbagli^a, A. Cassese, R. Ceccarelli, V. Ciulli^{a,b}, C. Civinini^a, R. D'Alessandro^{a,b}, E. Focardi^{a,b}, G. Latino^{a,b}, P. Lenzi^{a,b}, M. Meschini^a, S. Paoletti^a, G. Sguazzoni^a, L. Viliani^a

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

L. Benussi, S. Bianco, D. Piccolo

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

M. Bozzo^{a,b}, F. Ferro^a, R. Mulargia^{a,b}, E. Robutti^a, S. Tosi^{a,b}

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

A. Benaglia^a, A. Beschi^{a,b}, F. Brivio^{a,b}, V. Ciriolo^{a,b,16}, S. Di Guida^{a,b,16}, M.E. Dinardo^{a,b}, P. Dini^a, S. Gennai^a, A. Ghezzi^{a,b}, P. Govoni^{a,b}, L. Guzzi^{a,b}, M. Malberti^a, S. Malvezzi^a, D. Menasce^a, F. Monti^{a,b}, L. Moroni^a, M. Paganoni^{a,b}, D. Pedrini^a, S. Ragazzi^{a,b}, T. Tabarelli de Fatis^{a,b}, D. Zuolo^{a,b}

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

S. Buontempo^a, N. Cavallo^{a,c}, A. De Iorio^{a,b}, A. Di Crescenzo^{a,b}, F. Fabozzi^{a,c}, F. Fienga^a, G. Galati^a, A.O.M. Iorio^{a,b}, L. Lista^{a,b}, S. Meola^{a,d,16}, P. Paolucci^{a,16}, B. Rossi^a, C. Sciacca^{a,b}, E. Voevodina^{a,b}

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

P. Azzi^a, N. Bacchetta^a, D. Bisello^{a,b}, A. Boletti^{a,b}, A. Bragagnolo^{a,b}, R. Carlin^{a,b}, P. Checchia^a, P. De Castro Manzano^a, T. Dorigo^a, U. Dosselli^a, F. Gasparini^{a,b}, U. Gasparini^{a,b}, A. Gozzelino^a, S.Y. Hoh^{a,b}, P. Lujan^a, M. Margoni^{a,b}, A.T. Meneguzzo^{a,b}, J. Pazzini^{a,b}, M. Presilla^b, P. Ronchese^{a,b}, R. Rossin^{a,b}, F. Simonetto^{a,b}, A. Tiko^a, M. Tosi^{a,b}, M. Zanetti^{a,b}, P. Zotto^{a,b}, G. Zumerle^{a,b}

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

A. Braghieri^a, D. Fiorina^{a,b}, P. Montagna^{a,b}, S.P. Ratti^{a,b}, V. Re^a, M. Ressegotti^{a,b}, C. Riccardi^{a,b}, P. Salvini^a, I. Vai^a, P. Vitulo^{a,b}

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

M. Biasini^{a,b}, G.M. Bilei^a, D. Ciangottini^{a,b}, L. Fanò^{a,b}, P. Lariccia^{a,b}, R. Leonardi^{a,b}, E. Manoni^a, G. Mantovani^{a,b}, V. Mariani^{a,b}, M. Menichelli^a, A. Rossi^{a,b}, A. Santocchia^{a,b}, D. Spiga^a

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

K. Androsov^a, P. Azzurri^a, G. Bagliesi^a, V. Bertacchi^{a,c}, L. Bianchini^a, T. Boccali^a, R. Castaldi^a, M.A. Ciocci^{a,b}, R. Dell'Orso^a, S. Donato^a, G. Fedi^a, L. Giannini^{a,c}, A. Giassi^a, M.T. Grippo^a, F. Ligabue^{a,c}, E. Manca^{a,c}, G. Mandorli^{a,c}, A. Messineo^{a,b}, F. Palla^a, A. Rizzi^{a,b}, G. Rolandi³², S. Roy Chowdhury, A. Scribano^a, P. Spagnolo^a, R. Tenchini^a, G. Tonelli^{a,b}, N. Turini, A. Venturi^a, P.G. Verdini^a

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

F. Cavallari^a, M. Cipriani^{a,b}, D. Del Re^{a,b}, E. Di Marco^{a,b}, M. Diemoz^a, E. Longo^{a,b}, P. Meridiani^a, G. Organtini^{a,b}, F. Pandolfi^a, R. Paramatti^{a,b}, C. Quaranta^{a,b}, S. Rahatlou^{a,b}, C. Rovelli^a, F. Santanastasio^{a,b}, L. Soffi^{a,b}

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

N. Amapane^{a,b}, R. Arcidiacono^{a,c}, S. Argiro^{a,b}, M. Arneodo^{a,c}, N. Bartosik^a, R. Bellan^{a,b}, A. Bellora, C. Biino^a, A. Cappati^{a,b}, N. Cartiglia^a, S. Cometti^a, M. Costa^{a,b}, R. Covarelli^{a,b}, N. Demaria^a, B. Kiani^{a,b}, F. Legger, C. Mariotti^a, S. Maselli^a, E. Migliore^{a,b}, V. Monaco^{a,b}, E. Monteil^{a,b}, M. Monteno^a, M.M. Obertino^{a,b}, G. Ortona^{a,b}, L. Pacher^{a,b}, N. Pastrone^a, M. Pelliccioni^a, G.L. Pinna Angioni^{a,b}, A. Romero^{a,b}, M. Ruspa^{a,c}, R. Salvatico^{a,b}, V. Sola^a, A. Solano^{a,b}, D. Soldi^{a,b}, A. Staiano^a, D. Trocino^{a,b}

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

S. Belforte^a, V. Candelise^{a,b}, M. Casarsa^a, F. Cossutti^a, A. Da Rold^{a,b}, G. Della Ricca^{a,b}, F. Vazzoler^{a,b}, A. Zanetti^a

Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea

B. Kim, D.H. Kim, G.N. Kim, J. Lee, S.W. Lee, C.S. Moon, Y.D. Oh, S.I. Pak, S. Sekmen, D.C. Son, Y.C. Yang

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

H. Kim, D.H. Moon, G. Oh

Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea

B. Francois, T.J. Kim, J. Park

Korea University, Seoul, Korea

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

Kyung Hee University, Department of Physics

J. Goh

Sejong University, Seoul, Korea

H.S. Kim

Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea

J. Almond, J.H. Bhyun, J. Choi, S. Jeon, J. Kim, J.S. Kim, H. Lee, K. Lee, S. Lee, K. Nam, M. Oh, S.B. Oh, B.C. Radburn-Smith, U.K. Yang, H.D. Yoo, I. Yoon

University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea

D. Jeon, J.H. Kim, J.S.H. Lee, I.C. Park, I.J. Watson

Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea

Y. Choi, C. Hwang, Y. Jeong, J. Lee, Y. Lee, I. Yu

Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia

V. Veckalns³³

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

V. Dudenas, A. Juodagalvis, A. Rinkevicius, G. Tamulaitis, J. Vaitkus

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

Z.A. Ibrahim, F. Mohamad Idris³⁴, 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

H. Castilla-Valdez, E. De La Cruz-Burelo, I. Heredia-De La Cruz³⁵, R. Lopez-Fernandez, 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

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

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

A. Morelos Pineda

University of Montenegro, Podgorica, Montenegro

J. Mijuskovic², 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. Ahmad, Q. Hassan, 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, M. Górski, M. Kazana, M. Szeleper, P. Zalewski

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

K. Bunkowski, A. Byszuk³⁶, K. Doroba, A. Kalinowski, M. Konecki, J. Krolikowski, M. Olszewski, M. Walczak

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

M. Araujo, P. Bargassa, D. Bastos, A. Di Francesco, P. Faccioli, B. Galinhas, M. Gallinaro, J. Hollar, N. Leonardo, T. Niknejad, J. Seixas, K. Shchelina, G. Strong, O. Toldaiev, J. Varela

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

S. Afanasiev, P. Bunin, M. Gavrilenko, I. Golutvin, I. Gorbunov, A. Kamenev, V. Karjavine, A. Lanev, A. Malakhov, V. Matveev^{37,38}, P. Moiseenz, V. Palichik, V. Perelygin, M. Savina, S. Shmatov, S. Shulha, N. Skatchkov, V. Smirnov, N. Voytishin, A. Zarubin

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

L. Chtchypounov, V. Golovtcov, Y. Ivanov, V. Kim³⁹, E. Kuznetsova⁴⁰, P. Levchenko, V. Murzin, V. Oreshkin, I. Smirnov, D. Sosnov, V. Sulimov, L. Uvarov, A. Vorobyev

Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

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

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

V. Epshteyn, V. Gavrilov, N. Lychkovskaya, A. Nikitenko⁴¹, V. Popov, I. Pozdnyakov, G. Safronov, A. Spiridonov, A. Stepenov, M. Toms, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin

Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, Russia

T. Aushev

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

O. Bychkova, R. Chistov⁴², S. Polikarpov⁴², E. Tarkovskii, E. Zhemchugov

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, V. Bunichev, M. Dubinin⁴³, L. Dudko, A. Ershov, A. Gribushin, V. Klyukhin, O. Kodolova, I. Lokhtin, S. Obraztsov, M. Perfilov, V. Savrin

Novosibirsk State University (NSU), Novosibirsk, Russia

A. Barnyakov⁴⁴, V. Blinov⁴⁴, T. Dimova⁴⁴, L. Kardapol'tsev⁴⁴, Y. Skovpen⁴⁴

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

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

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia

A. Babaev, A. Iuzhakov, V. Okhotnikov

Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia

V. Borchsh, V. Ivanchenko, E. Tcherniaev

University of Belgrade: Faculty of Physics and VINCA Institute of Nuclear Sciences

P. Adzic⁴⁵, P. Cirkovic, M. Dordevic, P. Milenovic, J. Milosevic, M. Stojanovic

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

M. Aguilar-Benitez, J. Alcaraz Maestre, A. Alvarez Fernández, I. Bachiller, M. Barrio Luna, Cristina F. Bedoya, J.A. Brochero Cifuentes, 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, D. Moran, . Navarro Tobar, A. Pérez-Calero Yzquierdo, J. Puerta Pelayo, I. Redondo, L. Romero, S. Sánchez Navas, M.S. Soares, A. Triossi, C. Willmott

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

C. Albajar, 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, J.R. González Fernández, E. Palencia Cortezon, V. Rodríguez Bouza, S. Sanchez Cruz

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

I.J. Cabrillo, A. Calderon, B. Chazin Quero, J. Duarte Campderros, M. Fernandez,

P.J. Fernández Manteca, A. García Alonso, G. Gomez, C. Martinez Rivero, P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, F. Matorras, J. Piedra Gomez, C. Prieels, T. Rodrigo, A. Ruiz-Jimeno, L. Russo⁴⁶, L. Scodellaro, I. Vila, J.M. Vizan Garcia

University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka

K. Malagalage

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

W.G.D. Dharmaratna, N. Wickramage

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

D. Abbaneo, B. Akgun, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, J. Baechler, P. Baillon, A.H. Ball, D. Barney, J. Bendavid, M. Bianco, A. Bocci, P. Bortignon, E. Bossini, C. Botta, E. Brondolin, T. Camporesi, A. Caratelli, G. Cerminara, E. Chapon, G. Cucciati, D. d'Enterria, A. Dabrowski, N. Daci, V. Daponte, A. David, O. Davignon, A. De Roeck, M. Deile, M. Dobson, M. Dünser, N. Dupont, A. Elliott-Peisert, N. Emriskova, F. Fallavollita⁴⁷, D. Fasanella, S. Fiorendi, G. Franzoni, J. Fulcher, W. Funk, S. Giani, D. Gigi, A. Gilbert, K. Gill, F. Glege, L. Gouskos, M. Gruchala, M. Guilbaud, D. Gulhan, J. Hegeman, C. Heidegger, Y. Iiyama, V. Innocente, T. James, P. Janot, O. Karacheban¹⁹, J. Kaspar, J. Kieseler, M. Krammer¹, N. Kratochwil, C. Lange, P. Lecoq, C. Lourenço, L. Malgeri, M. Mannelli, A. Massironi, F. Meijers, J.A. Merlin, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, F. Moortgat, M. Mulders, J. Ngadiuba, J. Niedziela, S. Nourbakhsh, S. Orfanelli, L. Orsini, F. Pantaleo¹⁶, L. Pape, E. Perez, M. Peruzzi, A. Petrilli, G. Petrucciani, A. Pfeiffer, M. Pierini, F.M. Pitters, D. Rabady, A. Racz, M. Rieger, M. Rovere, H. Sakulin, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, C. Schäfer, C. Schwick, M. Selvaggi, A. Sharma, P. Silva, W. Snoeys, P. Sphicas⁴⁸, J. Steggemann, S. Summers, V.R. Tavolaro, D. Treille, A. Tsirou, G.P. Van Onsem, A. Vartak, M. Verzetti, W.D. Zeuner

Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland

L. Caminada⁴⁹, K. Deiters, W. Erdmann, R. Horisberger, Q. Ingram, H.C. Kaestli, D. Kotlinski, U. Langenegger, T. Rohe, S.A. Wiederkehr

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

M. Backhaus, P. Berger, N. Chernyavskaya, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Donegà, C. Dorfer, T.A. Gómez Espinosa, C. Grab, D. Hits, W. Luster, R.A. Manzoni, M.T. Meinhard, F. Micheli, P. Musella, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, F. Pauss, G. Perrin, L. Perrozzi, S. Pigazzini, M.G. Ratti, M. Reichmann, C. Reissel, T. Reitspiess, B. Ristic, D. Ruini, D.A. Sanz Becerra, M. Schönenberger, L. Shchutska, M.L. Vesterbacka Olsson, R. Wallny, D.H. Zhu

Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland

T.K. Aarrestad, C. Amsler⁵⁰, D. Brzhechko, M.F. Canelli, A. De Cosa, R. Del Burgo, B. Kilminster, S. Leontsinis, V.M. Mikuni, I. Neutelings, G. Rauco, P. Robmann, K. Schweiger, C. Seitz, Y. Takahashi, S. Wertz, A. Zucchetta

National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan

T.H. Doan, C.M. Kuo, W. Lin, A. Roy, S.S. Yu

National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan

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

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

B. Asavapibhop, C. Asawatangtrakuldee, N. Srimanobhas, N. Suwonjandee

ukurova University, Physics Department, Science and Art Faculty, Adana, Turkey

A. Bat, F. Boran, A. Celik⁵¹, S. Cerci⁵², S. Damarseckin⁵³, Z.S. Demiroglu, F. Dolek, C. Dozen⁵⁴, I. Dumanoglu, G. Gokbulut, EmineGurpinar Guler⁵⁵, Y. Guler, I. Hos⁵⁶, C. Isik, E.E. Kangal⁵⁷, O. Kara, A. Kayis Topaksu, U. Kiminsu, G. Onengut, K. Ozdemir⁵⁸, S. Ozturk⁵⁹, A.E. Simsek, D. Sunar Cerci⁵², U.G. Tok, S. Turkcapar, I.S. Zorbakir, C. Zorbilmez

Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey

B. Isildak⁶⁰, G. Karapinar⁶¹, M. Yalvac

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey

I.O. Atakisi, E. Gülmez, M. Kaya⁶², O. Kaya⁶³, Ö. Özçelik, S. Tekten, E.A. Yetkin⁶⁴

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

A. Cakir, K. Cankocak, Y. Komurcu, S. Sen⁶⁵

Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

B. Kaynak, S. Ozkorucuklu

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

E. Bhal, S. Bologna, J.J. Brooke, D. Burns⁶⁶, E. Clement, D. Cussans, H. Flacher, J. Goldstein, G.P. Heath, H.F. Heath, L. Kreczko, B. Krikler, S. Paramesvaran, B. Penning, T. Sakuma, S. Seif El Nasr-Storey, V.J. Smith, J. Taylor, A. Titterton

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

K.W. Bell, A. Belyaev⁶⁷, C. Brew, R.M. Brown, D.J.A. Cockerill, J.A. Coughlan, 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, W.J. Womersley

Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

R. Bainbridge, P. Bloch, J. Borg, S. Breeze, O. Buchmuller, A. Bundock, GurpreetSingh CHAHAL⁶⁸, D. Colling, P. Dauncey, G. Davies, M. Della Negra, R. Di Maria, P. Everaerts, G. Hall, G. Iles, M. Komm, C. Laner, L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, S. Malik, A. Martelli, V. Milosevic, A. Morton, J. Nash⁶⁹, V. Palladino, M. Pesaresi, D.M. Raymond, A. Richards, A. Rose, E. Scott, C. Seez, A. Shtipliyski, M. Stoye, T. Strebler, A. Tapper, K. Uchida, T. Virdee¹⁶, N. Wardle, D. Winterbottom, J. Wright, A.G. Zecchinelli, S.C. Zenz

Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom

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

Baylor University, Waco, USA

K. Call, B. Caraway, J. Dittmann, K. Hatakeyama, C. Madrid, B. McMaster, N. Pastika, C. Smith

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, S.I. Cooper, C. Henderson, P. Rumerio, C. West

Boston University, Boston, USA

A. Albert, D. Arcaro, Z. Demiragli, D. Gastler, C. Richardson, J. Rohlf, D. Sperka, I. Suarez, L. Sulak, D. Zou

Brown University, Providence, USA

G. Benelli, B. Burkle, X. Coubez¹⁷, D. Cutts, Y.t. Duh, M. Hadley, U. Heintz, J.M. Hogan⁷⁰, K.H.M. Kwok, E. Laird, G. Landsberg, K.T. Lau, J. Lee, Z. Mao, M. Narain, S. Sagir⁷¹, R. Syarif, E. Usai, D. Yu, W. Zhang

University of California, Davis, Davis, USA

R. Band, C. Brainerd, R. Breedon, M. Calderon De La Barca Sanchez, M. Chertok, J. Conway, R. Conway, P.T. Cox, R. Erbacher, C. Flores, G. Funk, F. Jensen, W. Ko, O. Kukral, R. Lander, M. Mulhearn, D. Pellett, J. Pilot, M. Shi, D. Taylor, K. Tos, M. Tripathi, Z. Wang, F. Zhang

University of California, Los Angeles, USA

M. Bachtis, C. Bravo, R. Cousins, A. Dasgupta, A. Florent, J. Hauser, M. Ignatenko, 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, S.M.A. Ghiasi Shirazi, G. Hanson, G. Karapostoli, E. Kennedy, O.R. Long, M. Olmedo Negrete, M.I. Paneva, W. Si, L. Wang, S. Wimpenny, B.R. Yates, Y. Zhang

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA

J.G. Branson, P. Chang, S. Cittolin, S. Cooperstein, N. Deelen, M. Derdzinski, R. Gerosa, D. Gilbert, B. Hashemi, D. Klein, V. Krutelyov, J. Letts, M. Masciovecchio, S. May, S. Padhi, M. Pieri, V. Sharma, M. Tadel, F. Würthwein, A. Yagil, G. Zevi Della Porta

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

N. Amin, R. Bhandari, C. Campagnari, M. Citron, V. Dutta, M. Franco Sevilla, J. Incandela, B. Marsh, H. Mei, A. Ovcharova, H. Qu, J. Richman, U. Sarica, D. Stuart, S. Wang

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA

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

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA

M.B. Andrews, T. Ferguson, T. Mudholkar, M. Paulini, M. Sun, I. Vorobiev, M. Weinberg

University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, USA

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

Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

J. Alexander, Y. Cheng, J. Chu, A. Datta, A. Frankenthal, K. Mcdermott, J.R. Patterson, D. Quach, A. Ryd, S.M. Tan, Z. Tao, J. Thom, P. Wittich, M. Zientek

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA

S. Abdullin, 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, J. Duarte, V.D. Elvira, J. Freeman, Z. Gecse, E. Gottschalk, L. Gray, D. Green, S. Grünendahl, O. Gutsche, AllisonReinsvold Hall, J. Hanlon, R.M. Harris, S. Hasegawa, R. Heller, J. Hirschauer, B. Jayatilaka, S. Jindariani, M. Johnson, U. Joshi, T. Klijnsma, B. Klima, M.J. Kortelainen, B. Kreis, S. Lammel, J. Lewis, D. Lincoln, R. Lipton, M. Liu, T. Liu, J. Lykken, K. Maeshima, J.M. Marraffino, D. Mason,

P. McBride, P. Merkel, S. Mrenna, S. Nahn, V. O'Dell, V. Papadimitriou, K. Pedro, C. Pena, G. Rakness, F. Ravera, L. Ristori, B. Schneider, E. Sexton-Kennedy, N. Smith, A. Soha, W.J. Spalding, L. Spiegel, S. Stoynev, J. Strait, N. Strobbe, L. Taylor, S. Tkaczyk, N.V. Tran, L. Uplegger, E.W. Vaandering, C. Vernieri, R. Vidal, M. Wang, H.A. Weber

University of Florida, Gainesville, USA

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

Florida International University, Miami, USA

Y.R. Joshi

Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA

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

Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA

M.M. Baarmand, M. Hohlmann, D. Noonan, M. Rahmani, M. Saunders, F. Yumiceva

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

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

The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA

M. Alhusseini, B. Bilki⁵⁵, W. Clarida, K. Dilsiz⁷², S. Durgut, R.P. Gandrajula, M. Haytmyradov, V. Khristenko, O.K. Köseyan, J.-P. Merlo, A. Mestvirishvili⁷³, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, H. Ogul⁷⁴, Y. Onel, F. Ozok⁷⁵, A. Penzo, C. Snyder, E. Tiras, J. Wetzel

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

B. Blumenfeld, A. Cocoros, N. Eminizer, A.V. Gritsan, W.T. Hung, S. Kyriacou, P. Maksimovic, J. Roskes, M. Swartz

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA

C. Baldenegro Barrera, P. Baringer, A. Bean, S. Boren, J. Bowen, A. Bylinkin, T. Isidori, S. Khalil, J. King, G. Krintiras, A. Kropivnitskaya, C. Lindsey, D. Majumder, W. Mcbrayer, 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, D.R. Mendis, T. Mitchell, A. Modak, A. Mohammadi

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA

F. Rebassoo, D. Wright

University of Maryland, College Park, USA

A. Baden, O. Baron, A. Belloni, S.C. Eno, Y. Feng, N.J. Hadley, S. Jabeen, G.Y. Jeng, R.G. Kellogg, J. Kunkle, A.C. Mignerey, S. Nabili, F. Ricci-Tam, M. Seidel, Y.H. Shin, A. Skuja, S.C. Tonwar, K. Wong

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA

D. Abercrombie, B. Allen, A. Baty, R. Bi, S. Brandt, W. Busza, I.A. Cali, M. D'Alfonso, G. Gomez Ceballos, M. Goncharov, P. Harris, D. Hsu, M. Hu, M. Klute, D. Kovalskyi, Y.-J. Lee,

P.D. Luckey, B. Maier, A.C. Marini, C. McGinn, C. Mironov, S. Narayanan, X. Niu, C. Paus, D. Rankin, C. Roland, G. Roland, Z. Shi, G.S.F. Stephans, K. Sumorok, K. Tatar, D. Velicanu, J. Wang, T.W. Wang, B. Wyslouch

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

R.M. Chatterjee, A. Evans, S. Guts[†], P. Hansen, J. Hiltbrand, Sh. Jain, Y. Kubota, Z. Lesko, J. Mans, M. Revering, R. Rusack, R. Saradhy, N. Schroeder, M.A. Wadud

University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA

J.G. Acosta, S. Oliveros

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA

K. Bloom, S. Chauhan, D.R. Claes, C. Fangmeier, L. Finco, F. Golf, R. Kamalieddin, I. Kravchenko, J.E. Siado, G.R. Snow[†], B. Stieger, W. Tabb

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA

G. Agarwal, C. Harrington, I. Iashvili, A. Kharchilava, C. McLean, D. Nguyen, A. Parker, J. Pekkanen, S. Rappoccio, B. Roozbahani

Northeastern University, Boston, USA

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

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

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

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA

R. Bucci, N. Dev, R. Goldouzian, M. Hildreth, K. Hurtado Anampa, C. Jessop, D.J. Karmgard, K. Lannon, W. Li, N. Loukas, N. Marinelli, I. Mcalister, F. Meng, C. Mueller, Y. Musienko³⁷, M. Planer, R. Ruchti, P. Siddireddy, G. Smith, S. Taroni, M. Wayne, A. Wightman, M. Wolf, A. Woodard

The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA

J. Alimena, B. Bylsma, L.S. Durkin, B. Francis, C. Hill, W. Ji, A. Lefeld, T.Y. Ling, B.L. Winer

Princeton University, Princeton, USA

G. Dezoort, P. Elmer, J. Hardenbrook, N. Haubrich, S. Higginbotham, A. Kalogeropoulos, S. Kwan, D. Lange, M.T. Lucchini, J. Luo, D. Marlow, K. Mei, I. Ojalvo, J. Olsen, C. Palmer, P. Piroué, D. Stickland, C. Tully, Z. Wang

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA

S. Malik, S. Norberg

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA

A. Barker, V.E. Barnes, S. Das, L. Gutay, M. Jones, A.W. Jung, A. Khatiwada, B. Mahakud, D.H. Miller, G. Negro, N. Neumeister, C.C. Peng, S. Piperov, H. Qiu, J.F. Schulte, N. Trevisani, F. Wang, R. Xiao, W. Xie

Purdue University Northwest, Hammond, USA

T. Cheng, J. Dolen, N. Parashar

Rice University, Houston, USA

U. Behrens, K.M. Ecklund, S. Freed, F.J.M. Geurts, M. Kilpatrick, Arun Kumar, W. Li, B.P. Padley, R. Redjimi, J. Roberts, J. Rorie, W. Shi, A.G. Stahl Leiton, Z. Tu, A. Zhang

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, I. Laflotte, A. Lath, R. Montalvo, K. Nash, M. Osherson, H. Saka, S. Salur, S. Schnetzer, S. Somalwar, R. Stone, S. Thomas

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA

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

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA

O. Bouhali⁷⁶, M. Dalchenko, M. De Mattia, A. Delgado, S. Dildick, R. Eusebi, J. Gilmore, T. Huang, T. Kamon⁷⁷, H. Kim, S. Luo, S. Malhotra, D. Marley, R. Mueller, D. Overton, L. Perniè, D. Rathjens, A. Safonov

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA

N. Akchurin, J. Damgov, F. De Guio, 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

S. Greene, A. Gurrola, R. Janjam, W. Johns, C. Maguire, A. Melo, H. Ni, K. Padeken, F. Romeo, P. Sheldon, S. Starko, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska, M. Verweij

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA

M.W. Arenton, P. Barria, B. Cox, G. Cummings, J. Hakala, R. Hirosky, M. Joyce, A. Ledovskoy, C. Neu, B. Tannenwald, Y. Wang, E. Wolfe, F. Xia

Wayne State University, Detroit, USA

R. Harr, P.E. Karchin, N. Poudyal, J. Sturdy, P. Thapa

University of Wisconsin - Madison, Madison, WI, USA

T. Bose, J. Buchanan, C. Caillol, D. Carlsmith, S. Dasu, I. De Bruyn, L. Dodd, F. Fiori, C. Galloni, H. He, M. Herndon, A. Hervé, U. Hussain, P. Klabbers, A. Lanaro, A. Loeliger, K. Long, R. Loveless, J. Madhusudanan Sreekala, D. Pinna, T. Ruggles, A. Savin, V. Sharma, W.H. Smith, D. Teague, S. Trembath-reichert, N. Woods

†: Deceased

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

2: Also at IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

3: Also at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil

4: Also at Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

5: Also at UFMS, Nova Andradina, Brazil

6: Also at Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Pelotas, Brazil

7: Also at Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

8: Also at University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

9: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics named by A.I. Alikhanov of NRC 'Kurchatov Institute', Moscow, Russia

10: Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

11: Also at Suez University, Suez, Egypt

12: Now at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt

13: Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA

14: Also at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France

- 15: Also at Erzincan Binali Yildirim University, Erzincan, Turkey
- 16: Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
- 17: Also at RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany
- 18: Also at University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
- 19: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany
- 20: Also at Institute of Physics, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary, Debrecen, Hungary
- 21: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
- 22: Also at MTA-ELTE Lendület CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary, Budapest, Hungary
- 23: Also at IIT Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, India, Bhubaneswar, India
- 24: Also at Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, India
- 25: Also at Shoolini University, Solan, India
- 26: Also at University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India
- 27: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India
- 28: Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran
- 29: Now at INFN Sezione di Bari ^a, Università di Bari ^b, Politecnico di Bari ^c, Bari, Italy
- 30: Also at Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development, Bologna, Italy
- 31: Also at Centro Siciliano di Fisica Nucleare e di Struttura Della Materia, Catania, Italy
- 32: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell'INFN, Pisa, Italy
- 33: Also at Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia, Riga, Latvia
- 34: Also at Malaysian Nuclear Agency, MOSTI, Kajang, Malaysia
- 35: Also at Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Mexico City, Mexico
- 36: Also at Warsaw University of Technology, Institute of Electronic Systems, Warsaw, Poland
- 37: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
- 38: Now at National Research Nuclear University 'Moscow Engineering Physics Institute' (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
- 39: Also at St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia
- 40: Also at University of Florida, Gainesville, USA
- 41: Also at Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
- 42: Also at P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia
- 43: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
- 44: Also at Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia
- 45: Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
- 46: Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
- 47: Also at INFN Sezione di Pavia ^a, Università di Pavia ^b, Pavia, Italy, Pavia, Italy
- 48: Also at National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- 49: Also at Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland
- 50: Also at Stefan Meyer Institute for Subatomic Physics, Vienna, Austria, Vienna, Austria
- 51: Also at Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, BURDUR, Turkey
- 52: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
- 53: Also at Şırnak University, Sirnak, Turkey
- 54: Also at Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
- 55: Also at Beykent University, Istanbul, Turkey, Istanbul, Turkey
- 56: Also at Istanbul Aydın University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 57: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
- 58: Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 59: Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey

- 60: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 61: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
- 62: Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 63: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
- 64: Also at Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 65: Also at Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey
- 66: Also at Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium
- 67: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
- 68: Also at IPPP Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom
- 69: Also at Monash University, Faculty of Science, Clayton, Australia
- 70: Also at Bethel University, St. Paul, Minneapolis, USA, St. Paul, USA
- 71: Also at Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Karaman, Turkey
- 72: Also at Bingol University, Bingol, Turkey
- 73: Also at Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia
- 74: Also at Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey
- 75: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
- 76: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar
- 77: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea, Daegu, Korea