



Search for large extra dimensions in dimuon and dielectron events in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV [☆]

CMS Collaboration ^{*}

CERN, Switzerland

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 17 February 2012
 Received in revised form 9 March 2012
 Accepted 12 March 2012
 Available online 19 March 2012
 Editor: M. Doser

Keywords:

CMS
 Physics
 Exotica
 Dimuon
 Dielectron
 ADD
 Extra dimensions
 Gravitons
 Field theories in dimensions other than four

ABSTRACT

Results are presented from a search for large, extra spatial dimensions in events with either two isolated muons or two isolated electrons. The data are from proton–proton interactions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV collected with the CMS detector at the LHC. The size of the data sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity of approximately 2 fb^{-1} . The observed dimuon and dielectron mass spectra are found to be consistent with standard-model expectations. Depending on the number of extra dimensions, the 95% confidence level limits from the combined $\mu\mu$ and ee channels range from $M_s > 2.4 \text{ TeV}$ to $M_s > 3.8 \text{ TeV}$, where M_s characterizes the scale for the onset of quantum gravity.

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Models that extend the structure of space–time predict new phenomena beyond the standard model (SM) of particle physics. Additional spatial dimensions, essential for formulating quantum gravity in the context of string theory, have been proposed as a solution to the SM hierarchy problem [1–3]. In this Letter, we present a search for events at large dimuon or dielectron invariant mass due to contributions from virtual-graviton processes in the Arkani-Hamed–Dimopoulos–Dvali (ADD) model [1,2].

The ADD model postulates the existence of compactified extra dimensions. Gravity is assumed to propagate in the entire higher-dimensional space, while particles of the SM are confined to a 3-dimensional slice of the multidimensional space. The resulting fundamental Planck energy scale M_D in the ADD model can be reduced to significantly lower values than suggested by the apparent Planck mass $M_{\text{Pl}} \approx 1.2 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ GeV}$ deduced for 3 spatial dimensions. M_D must be of the order of the scale of electroweak symmetry breaking to provide an explanation of the hierarchy problem. This scenario predicts phenomenological effects that might be observed in proton–proton collisions at the LHC. In this Letter, we adopt the assumption [4,5] that all extra dimensions are compactified

on a torus of size r . In this case, M_D is related to M_{Pl} through $M_D^{n+2} = M_{\text{Pl}}^2 / (8\pi r^n)$, where n is the number of extra dimensions.

The graviton in this $(3+n)$ -dimensional formulation can be equivalently expressed as a set of 3-dimensional Kaluza–Klein (KK) modes [6] with different graviton masses. The coupling of the KK modes to the SM energy–momentum tensor leads to an effective theory with virtual-graviton exchange at leading order (LO) in perturbation theory. An ultraviolet (UV) cutoff Λ must be introduced to avoid divergences in the summed contributions from all modes. A phenomenological consequence of the small mass separation between adjacent KK modes is an enhancement in the expected rate of dilepton events at large invariant masses that appears to be non-resonant. Depending on the details of the model, virtual-graviton effects can provide the dominant experimental ADD signature at high-energy colliders [4,5].

Several ways of parameterizing the LO differential cross sections are provided in the literature, including the Han–Lykken–Zhang (HLZ) [4] and the Giudice–Rattazzi–Wells (GRW) [5] conventions. In the GRW convention, the leading-order phenomenology for partonic center-of-mass energies $\sqrt{\hat{s}} \ll \Lambda$ is described by a single parameter Λ_T , which does not depend on $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ for $n \geq 3$. The HLZ convention describes the phenomenology in terms of n and a mass scale M_s , where M_s is related to the selected UV cutoff and reflects the scale for the onset of quantum gravity. Typically, M_s is expected to be of order M_D . The parameter Λ_T can be related to the

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^{*} E-mail address: cms-publication-committee-chair@cern.ch.

parameters in the HLZ convention [7]. The results of the analysis are interpreted in terms of both the HLZ and the GRW parameter conventions.

The effective theory breaks down at energy scales at which the underlying theory of quantum gravity starts to affect the phenomenology. We assume that the range of validity is characterized by a value $\sqrt{\hat{s}_{\max}}$, roughly corresponding to the mass M_{\max} of the lepton pairs emitted in the decay of the graviton. As no clear prediction for $\sqrt{\hat{s}_{\max}}$ can be made within the ADD model, and to take into account the requirement $\sqrt{\hat{s}_{\max}} \ll \Lambda$, most results in this Letter are presented both for $M_{\max} = M_s$ and for a range of different values of M_{\max} .

Constraints on virtual-graviton signatures in the ADD model of extra dimensions have been obtained at HERA [8,9], LEP [10–15], and the Tevatron [16,17]. At the LHC, limits have been presented based on measurements of diphoton events [18–20].

CMS uses a right-handed coordinate system with axes labeled x , y , and z , and the origin at the center of the detector. The z -axis points along the direction of the anticlockwise beam. The azimuthal and polar angles are ϕ and θ , with θ measured from the positive z -axis. The pseudorapidity η is defined by $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$.

A main feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Located within the field volume are silicon pixel and strip inner trackers, an electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), and a hadronic calorimeter (HCAL). The ECAL consists of lead-tungstate crystals covering pseudorapidities of $|\eta| < 1.5$ (barrel) and $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.0$ (endcaps). The CMS muon detectors are embedded in the return yoke of the magnet. Muons are measured with detection planes using three different technologies: Drift Tubes, Cathode Strip Chambers, and Resistive Plate Chambers. The first stage of the CMS trigger system employs custom hardware and processes information from the calorimeters and the muon system. The event rate is further reduced by a computer farm using the event information from all detector systems. A detailed description of CMS can be found in Ref. [21].

This analysis uses data samples collected with the CMS detector in 2011, corresponding to an integrated luminosity [22] \mathcal{L} of $2.3 \pm 0.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (dimuons) or $2.1 \pm 0.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (dielectrons). The integrated luminosity for the dimuon channel is larger because the muon selection has less stringent requirements on the performance of the calorimeters during data-taking. The muon data sample was collected using a single-muon trigger with a transverse momentum (p_T) threshold which was varied between 15 and 40 GeV over the course of data-taking to allow for changes in instantaneous luminosity. The selection of electron events is based on a trigger requiring the presence of 2 electrons or photons with energy depositions > 33 GeV. Candidate events are required to have a reconstructed interaction vertex with $|z| < 24$ cm, and a radial distance $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 2$ cm. For events passing the complete selection requirements, the trigger efficiencies for signal and SM Drell–Yan (DY) events with large mass are $> 99\%$, with an uncertainty of $< 1\%$.

Muons with $|\eta| < 2.1$ and $p_{T,\mu} > 45$ GeV are selected. The candidates are required to be identified both in the outer muon system and the inner tracker, and the inner track must contain reconstructed energy deposits in at least 1 pixel layer and more than 10 strip-tracker layers. Muon candidates are required to have signals from at least two muon detector layers included in the reconstructed muon track. Muon candidates satisfy the isolation requirement $\sum p_T^i / p_{T,\mu} < 0.1$, where the sum extends over the momenta p_T^i of all charged particle tracks (excluding the muon track) within a cone of size $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} = 0.3$ around the muon di-

rection of flight. To reject backgrounds from cosmic-ray muons, we require a transverse impact parameter relative to the primary vertex of < 0.2 cm, and an opening angle of $\alpha_{\mu\mu} < \pi - 0.02$ between the 2 muon momentum vectors. No charge requirement is applied to the muon pairs. However, all selected muon pairs of mass > 450 GeV are found to have opposite charges. Events with 2 muons passing the selection criteria are accepted for analysis.

Electron candidates are reconstructed from energy depositions in the ECAL (superclusters) matched to a track in the silicon tracker. ECAL superclusters are constructed from 1 or more clusters of energy depositions surrounding the crystal with the highest local energy deposition. An associated track is required to contain signals from at least 5 tracker layers. The track must be matched geometrically to the supercluster, and the spatial distribution of energy must be consistent with that expected for an electron. Only electron candidates with a ratio of energy depositions in the HCAL and ECAL below 0.05 are considered. To minimize the contamination from jets, electron candidates are required to be isolated. Candidates with a sum of transverse track momenta ≥ 5 GeV within $0.04 < \Delta R < 0.3$ around the candidate track are rejected. In the ECAL and inner HCAL layer, the deposited transverse energy E_T in a cone $\Delta R = 0.3$ around the electron candidate (excluding the transverse energy $E_{T,e}$ of the electron) must be $< 2 \text{ GeV} + 0.03 \times E_{T,e}$ for the barrel, or $< 2.5 \text{ GeV} (< 2.5 \text{ GeV} + 0.03 \times (E_{T,e} - 50 \text{ GeV}))$ for the endcaps if $E_{T,e} < 50 \text{ GeV}$ ($E_{T,e} \geq 50 \text{ GeV}$). Additionally, the E_T deposition in the outer HCAL layer within $0.15 < \Delta R < 0.3$ around the electron position is restricted to $< 0.05 \text{ GeV}$. Selected events must contain 2 electrons of opposite charge, each with transverse energy $E_T > 35 \text{ GeV}$ (in the barrel region), or with $E_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$ (in the endcaps). The explicit charge requirement is found to have negligible influence on the presented results. Events in which both electrons are reconstructed in the endcaps are not used in the analysis, since electrons from the ADD signal would on average be produced at smaller values of η than the SM backgrounds.

The search is performed with a set of events that contains either electron or muon pairs above a mass value M_{\min} . The lower bound of the signal region is chosen to maximize the expected upper limits of the ADD model parameter Λ_T in each lepton channel. The optimum value of M_{\min} is found to be 1.1 TeV for both the dimuon and the dielectron channel, based on simulation studies.

In both search channels, the PYTHIA 8.142 [23,24] event generator with the MSTW08 [25] parton distribution function (PDF) set is used to simulate the expected signal. Interference terms between the standard model DY process and the virtual graviton are taken into account in the evaluation of the signal cross sections. Simulated events for both signal and SM backgrounds are passed through a detailed detector simulation based on GEANT4 [26], using a realistic CMS alignment scenario, and the same reconstruction chain as data.

In this analysis, the SM DY process is the dominant background. In the dimuon channel, we use the MC@NLO [27,28] event generator with the CTQ6.6 [29] PDF set to simulate the DY background. The parton level events from MC@NLO are passed to HERWIG 6 [30] for the simulation of the QCD parton shower and hadronization, PHOTOS [31] for the simulation of the electroweak (EW) parton shower, and JIMMY [32] for the simulation of multiple parton interactions. The simulated reconstruction efficiencies in the chosen region of acceptance, including all selection criteria, are found to be $90\% \pm 3\%$ for the high-mass DY dimuon background and $90\% \pm 4\%$ for the ADD dimuon signal.

Mass-dependent corrections [33] beyond the QCD next-to-leading-order (NLO) predictions implemented in MC@NLO are studied to improve the SM DY estimate in the dimuon channel. EW NLO effects are evaluated by comparing HORACE [34] NLO predictions interfaced to HERWIG 6 with HORACE LO predictions interfaced

to HERWIG 6 and PHOTOS. In this procedure, PHOTOS corrections are applied to the LO results to account for radiation effects as these corrections are also included in the DY simulation based on MC@NLO. The effect of electroweak NLO corrections is found to be smaller than the QCD NLO contribution and of opposite sign. The estimated correction factor for the DY background beyond 1.1 TeV is $\approx 0.90 \pm 0.06$. Next-to-next-to-leading-order (NNLO) QCD corrections are obtained using higher-order calculations from FEWZ [35]. The corresponding multiplicative correction factor for the DY background in the signal region is estimated to be 1.03 ± 0.03 . For the purpose of setting limits, both the EW NLO and QCD NNLO corrections are applied to the DY background prediction obtained from MC@NLO.

The DY background in the dielectron channel is simulated with PYTHIA 6 [36] and normalized according to the observed data in the range 60–120 GeV around the Z resonance. As in the dimuon channel, electroweak NLO corrections at large mass are studied with HORACE. The estimated correction factor for the DY background beyond 1.1 TeV is found to be 0.92 ± 0.06 . The simulated reconstruction efficiency for the high-mass DY dielectron background and the ADD dielectron signal in the selected acceptance range, including all selection criteria, is found to be $84\% \pm 3\%$.

The parton distribution functions have a strong impact on the SM DY background in both search channels. The PDF uncertainties for the DY process are evaluated by comparing results from the CTEQ6.6 [29], MSTW08 [25], and NNPDF21 [37] PDF groups. This procedure follows the recommendations of the PDF4LHC working group [38]. The uncertainties are defined by constructing an envelope that embraces the three separate PDF sets from the respective groups, together with their individual associated uncertainties. Within each group, PDF reweighting [39] is used to evaluate the respective uncertainties. Additional uncertainties from the dependence on the strong coupling constant α_s are estimated with MSTW08 PDF sets. The resulting uncertainty on the integrated SM DY distribution for masses above 1.1 TeV, from all uncertainties related to the choice of PDF, is estimated to be 13%.

Contributions from $t\bar{t}$, tW , and EW vector boson pair production to the dimuon and dielectron mass spectrum are estimated by using simulations with MADGRAPH [40] and PYTHIA 6. The background contributions are cross-checked with a control sample dominated by these processes, including events with an electron and a muon passing requirements similar to those used for the signal leptons. Taking into account the differences in the acceptance and efficiencies between muons and electrons, the ratios between the expected ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ backgrounds from the $t\bar{t}$, tW , and diboson contributions in the SM are well understood from lepton universality. The measured $e\mu$ mass spectrum is found to be well reproduced by the simulations. The agreement has been confirmed up to masses of ≈ 500 GeV, above which the statistical uncertainties on the $e\mu$ spectrum become large.

Background contributions at large dimuon mass from multijet processes and cosmic-ray muons are negligible for our event selection requirements.

In addition to those backgrounds that are common with the dimuon channel, the dielectron channel receives background contributions from multijet events with 2 jets that pass the electron selection and $W + \text{jets}$ events with 1 jet passing electron selection. Events of the type $\gamma + \text{jets}$, where the photon converts to e^+e^- and both the photon and a jet are reconstructed as electrons that pass selection, are also considered. The rate for jets to be reconstructed as electrons is determined from a control sample of events selected by a single-electromagnetic-cluster trigger with a lower threshold. The electron selection criteria, including the isolation requirements, are relaxed to define electron candidates in this sample. Events are required to have no more than

Table 1

Summary of systematic uncertainties for the integrated dimuon and dielectron invariant mass spectra in the signal regions.

Systematic uncertainty	Uncertainty on signal (%)	Uncertainty on background (%)
Integrated luminosity	4.5	4.5
Trigger and reconstruction efficiency	4 ($\mu\mu$), 3 (ee)	3 ($\mu\mu$), 3 (ee)
Muon momentum resolution	1	5
Electron energy scale	1–3	1–3
Drell–Yan PDF uncertainties	–	13
Drell–Yan higher-order corrections	–	10

1 such reconstructed electron to suppress the contribution from the DY process. Residual contributions from $W + \text{jets}$ and $\gamma + \text{jets}$ events in the control sample are estimated from simulation. The estimated probability for an electron candidate to pass the full set of electron selection criteria is then used to weight the events that have 2 such candidates passing the double-electromagnetic-cluster trigger.

Both for dimuon and dielectron events, the contributions from non-DY processes sum up to less than 10% of the expected background in the signal region.

Using Z-candidate events, detailed studies are performed of possible differences in the electron and muon reconstruction efficiencies of simulated events and data [41]. No statistically significant deviations between data and simulations are found, indicating that the simulated lepton reconstruction efficiencies are reliable. In both channels, uncertainties on the simulated acceptance and reconstruction efficiencies at large dilepton mass are included in the statistical evaluation of the result. Uncertainties related to momentum reconstruction of muons and energy estimation of electrons are also taken into account.

The systematic uncertainties for the integrated dimuon and dielectron backgrounds in the signal region are summarized in Table 1. With the exception of the uncertainty on the integrated luminosity, which is treated as fully correlated between the 2 channels, they are assumed to be independent.

Fig. 1 shows the observed and expected mass distributions in the 2 search channels as a function of dilepton mass. Measurements and SM predictions are found to be in agreement within statistical and systematic uncertainties. In both channels, no significant excess of events is observed in the high-mass region, and no events are found in the signal region. The corresponding SM background expectation in the signal region is 1.0 ± 0.2 events in the dielectron channel and 1.3 ± 0.2 events in the dimuon channel. The observed number of events N_{obs} and the SM expectation are in agreement in several control regions, as shown in Table 2.

For the statistical evaluation of the measurements, we count the observed events in the signal region. For each channel, the probability of observing N_{obs} events in the signal region is given by a Poisson distribution. The statistical model for the Poisson means includes parameters that are used to describe the influence of the systematic uncertainties listed in Table 1 on the expected signal and background events. Limits on the cross sections for signals in the regions of acceptance are calculated with a CL_s approach [42]. The applied test statistic is a one-sided profile likelihood ratio [43] corresponding to the selected models. The systematic uncertainties are included in the statistical evaluation by extending the likelihood with additional probability density functions that parameterize the respective uncertainties. The exclusion threshold is set to $CL_s = 0.05$ ($> 95\%$ confidence).

The RooStats [44] software for statistical data analysis is used for the numerical evaluation of the CL_s limits. At 95% confidence level (CL), we exclude signal cross sections σ_s above 1.2 fb (1.8 fb expected) in the dimuon channel and 1.6 fb (2.3 fb expected) in

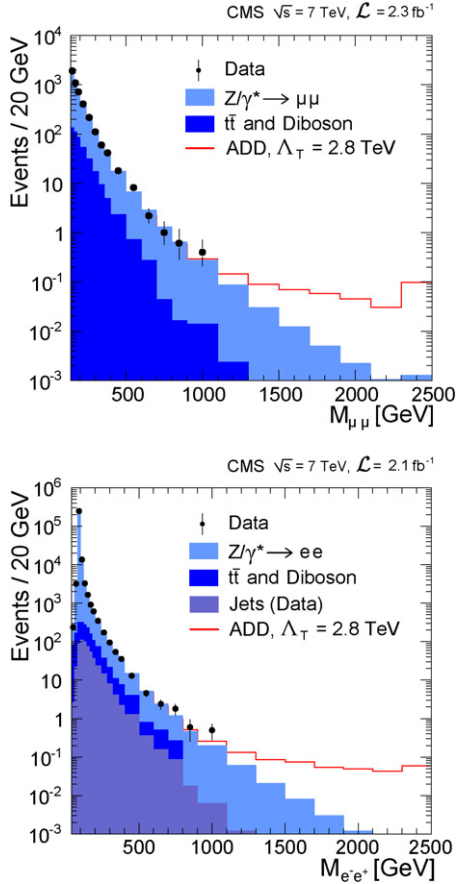


Fig. 1. Dimuon (top) and dielectron (bottom) invariant mass spectra compared with the stacked SM predictions and an added simulated ADD signal with $\Lambda_T = 2.8$ TeV (ADD K-factor 1.0, no signal truncation). The highest-mass bins contain all contributions above 2.3 TeV. The error bars reflect the statistical uncertainty.

the dielectron channel. The combined upper limit at 95% CL on the signal cross section in both channels $\sigma_{s,\mu\mu+ee}$ is found to be 1.4 fb, while the expected limit is 2.2 fb.

The observed limits on σ_s are translated into exclusion limits on the ADD parameters. To account for interference effects, the expected signal contribution for a particular choice of model parameters is evaluated by subtracting the SM DY cross section at LO from the cross section with the ADD LO contributions. Limits are based either on the leading-order ADD scenario without higher-order corrections or on an assumed higher-order correction factor (K-factor) of 1.3 for the ADD signal contributions. Based on studies of QCD NLO corrections to dilepton processes in the ADD model [45,46], the K-factor of 1.3 corresponds to a conservative choice.

Table 2

Comparison of the observed and expected number of events in control and signal regions for the dimuon and dielectron mass distributions. Expected signal contributions are shown for $\Lambda_T = 2.8$ TeV (ADD K-factor 1.0, signal truncation at $M_{\max} = \Lambda_T$).

$\mu\mu, \mathcal{L} = 2.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$				$ee, \mathcal{L} = 2.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$			
Mass region [TeV]	N_{obs}	Background expectation	Signal exp. $\Lambda_T = 2.8 \text{ TeV}$	Mass region [TeV]	N_{obs}	Background expectation	Signal exp. $\Lambda_T = 2.8 \text{ TeV}$
Control regions				Control regions			
0.14–0.20	3723	3690 ± 300	–	0.12–0.20	6592	6598 ± 530	–
0.20–0.40	1674	605 ± 160	–	0.20–0.40	1413	1301 ± 120	–
0.40–0.60	131	122 ± 13	–	0.40–0.60	88	103 ± 11	–
0.60–0.80	16	21 ± 3	–	0.60–0.80	21	18 ± 3	–
0.80–1.10	7	6 ± 1	0.8	0.80–1.10	8	5 ± 1	0.6
Signal region				Signal region			
>1.10	0	1.3 ± 0.2	3.2	>1.10	0	1.0 ± 0.2	2.7

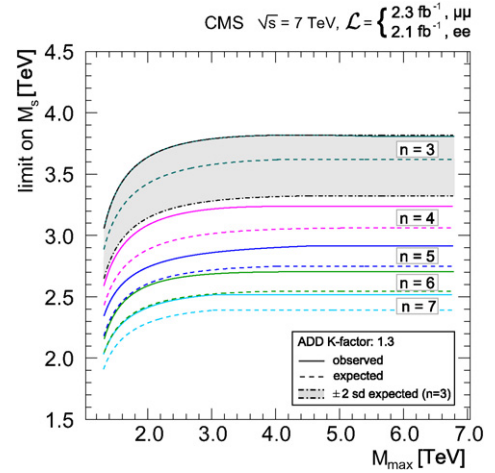


Fig. 2. Observed and expected 95% CL lower limits on M_s , obtained by combining the $\mu\mu$ and ee results, for different numbers of extra dimensions n , applying a signal K-factor of 1.3. A confidence interval for the expected limit corresponding to 2 standard deviations (sd) is shown for the case $n = 3$.

Fig. 2 shows the limits for the HLZ convention for different ranges of validity of the model, assuming a K-factor of 1.3 and no signal contribution beyond the cutoff M_{\max} . Table 3 summarizes the limits on the GRW and HLZ parameters for truncation of the signal at $M_{\max} = \Lambda_T$ or $M_{\max} = M_s$. Results are also given for an evaluation of limits separately for dimuon or dielectron measurements. Including our recently published results on diphoton events [19], which have comparable sensitivity, improves the observed combined limits on M_s presented in Table 3 by 0.1 (0.3) TeV for $n = 2$ and 0.1 (0.1) TeV for $n \geq 3$ without (with) K-factors for the signal contributions.

In summary, a search for the effects of large extra dimensions in dimuon and dielectron invariant mass spectra using the CMS detector at the LHC has been presented. The results are found to be in agreement with SM predictions, and no significant excess of events is observed at large values of dimuon or dielectron mass. In the signal region of dilepton masses above 1.1 TeV, no events are found. Our results extend the limits on ADD models based on the analysis of dilepton signatures. The combination with diphoton results provides the most stringent limits on graviton decay in the ADD framework to date.

Acknowledgements

We thank M.C. Kumar, P. Mathews, and V. Ravindran for useful discussions on QCD NLO corrections in the ADD model. We wish to congratulate our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent performance of the LHC machine. We thank

Table 3Observed lower limits in TeV at 95% CL within GRW and HLZ conventions for truncation at $M_{\max} = A_T$ (GRW) or $M_{\max} = M_s$ (HLZ).

ADD K-factor	A_T [TeV] (GRW)	M_s [TeV] (HLZ)					
		$n = 2$	$n = 3$	$n = 4$	$n = 5$	$n = 6$	$n = 7$
$\mu\mu, \sigma_{s,\mu\mu} < 1.2$ fb (1.8 fb expected) at 95% CL							
1.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
1.3	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3
$ee, \sigma_{s,ee} < 1.6$ fb (2.3 fb expected) at 95% CL							
1.0	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
1.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2
$\mu\mu$ and $ee, \sigma_{s,\mu\mu+ee} < 1.4$ fb (2.2 fb expected) at 95% CL							
1.0	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.4
1.3	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5

the technical and administrative staff at CERN and other CMS institutes, and acknowledge support from: FMSR (Austria); FNRS and FWO (Belgium); CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ, and FAPESP (Brazil); MES (Bulgaria); CERN; CAS, MoST, and NSFC (China); COLCIENCIAS (Colombia); MSES (Croatia); RPF (Cyprus); Academy of Sciences and NICPB (Estonia); Academy of Finland, MEC, and HIP (Finland); CEA and CNRS/IN2P3 (France); BMBF, DFG, and HGF (Germany); GSRT (Greece); OTKA and NKTH (Hungary); DAE and DST (India); IPM (Iran); SFI (Ireland); INFN (Italy); NRF and WCU (Korea); LAS (Lithuania); CINVESTAV, CONACYT, SEP, and UASLP-FAI (Mexico); MSI (New Zealand); PAEC (Pakistan); MSHE and NSC (Poland); FCT (Portugal); JINR (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan); MON, RosAtom, RAS and RFBR (Russia); MSTD (Serbia); MICINN and CPAN (Spain); Swiss Funding Agencies (Switzerland); NSC (Taipei); TUBITAK and TAEK (Turkey); STFC (United Kingdom); DOE and NSF (USA). Individuals have received support from the Marie-Curie programme and the European Research Council (European Union); the Leventis Foundation; the A.P. Sloan Foundation; the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation; the Belgian Federal Science Policy Office; the Fonds pour la Formation à la Recherche dans l'Industrie et dans l'Agriculture (FRIA-Belgium); the Agentschap voor Innovatie door Wetenschap en Technologie (IWT-Belgium); the Council of Science and Industrial Research, India; and the HOMING PLUS programme of Foundation for Polish Science, cofinanced from European Union, Regional Development Fund.

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CMS Collaboration

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

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

W. Adam, T. Bergauer, M. Dragicevic, J. Erö, C. Fabjan, M. Friedl, R. Frühwirth, V.M. Ghete, J. Hammer¹, M. Hoch, N. Hörmann, J. Hrubec, M. Jeitler, W. Kiesenhofer, M. Krammer, D. Liko, I. Mikulec, M. Pernicka[†], B. Rahbaran, C. Rohringer, H. Rohringer, R. Schöfbeck, J. Strauss, A. Taurok, F. Teischinger, P. Wagner, W. Waltenberger, G. Walzel, E. Widl, C.-E. Wulz

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der OeAW, Wien, Austria

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

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

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

Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

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

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

O. Charaf, B. Clerbaux, G. De Lentdecker, V. Dero, A.P.R. Gay, G.H. Hammad, T. Hreus, A. Léonard, P.E. Marage, L. Thomas, C. Vander Velde, P. Vanlaer, J. Wickens

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

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

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

S. Basegmez, G. Bruno, J. Caudron, L. Ceard, J. De Favereau De Jeneret, C. Delaere, T. du Pree, D. Favart, L. Forthomme, A. Giammanco², G. Grégoire, J. Hollar, V. Lemaitre, J. Liao, O. Militaru, C. Nuttens, D. Pagano, A. Pin, K. Piotrkowski, N. Schul

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

N. Belyi, T. Caeberts, E. Daubie

Université de Mons, Mons, Belgium

G.A. Alves, D. De Jesus Damiao, M.E. Pol, M.H.G. Souza

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

W.L. Aldá Júnior, W. Carvalho, A. Custódio, E.M. Da Costa, C. De Oliveira Martins, S. Fonseca De Souza, D. Matos Figueiredo, L. Mundim, H. Nogima, V. Oguri, W.L. Prado Da Silva, A. Santoro, S.M. Silva Do Amaral, L. Soares Jorge, A. Sznajder

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

T.S. Anjos³, C.A. Bernardes³, F.A. Dias⁴, T.R. Fernandez Perez Tomei, E.M. Gregores³, C. Lagana, F. Marinho, P.G. Mercadante³, S.F. Novaes, Sandra S. Padula

Instituto de Fisica Teorica, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Sao Paulo, Brazil

V. Genchev¹, P. Iaydjiev¹, S. Piperov, M. Rodozov, S. Stoykova, G. Sultanov, V. Tcholakov, R. Trayanov, M. Vutova

Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria

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

University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

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

Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China

C. Asawatangtrakuldee, Y. Ban, S. Guo, Y. Guo, W. Li, S. Liu, Y. Mao, S.J. Qian, H. Teng, S. Wang, B. Zhu, W. Zou

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

A. Cabrera, B. Gomez Moreno, A.F. Osorio Oliveros, J.C. Sanabria

Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, R. Plestina⁵, D. Polic, I. Puljak¹

Technical University of Split, Split, Croatia

Z. Antunovic, M. Dzelalija, M. Kovac

University of Split, Split, Croatia

V. Brigljevic, S. Duric, K. Kadija, J. Luetic, S. Morovic

Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia

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

University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

M. Finger, M. Finger Jr.

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Y. Assran⁶, A. Ellithi Kamel⁷, S. Khalil⁸, M.A. Mahmoud⁹, A. Radi^{8,10}

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

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

National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

V. Azzolini, P. Eerola, G. Fedi, M. Voutilainen

Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

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

Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland

K. Banzuzi, A. Korpela, T. Tuuva

Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland

D. Sillou

Laboratoire d'Annecy-le-Vieux de Physique des Particules, IN2P3-CNRS, Annecy-le-Vieux, France

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

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

S. Baffioni, F. Beaudette, L. Benhabib, L. Bianchini, M. Bluj¹¹, C. Broutin, P. Busson, C. Charlot, N. Daci, T. Dahms, L. Dobrzynski, S. Elgammal, R. Granier de Cassagnac, M. Haguenaer, P. Miné, C. Mironov, C. Ochando, P. Paganini, D. Sabes, R. Salerno, Y. Sirois, C. Thiebaux, C. Veelken, A. Zabi

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

J.-L. Agram¹², J. Andrea, D. Bloch, D. Bodin, J.-M. Brom, M. Cardaci, E.C. Chabert, C. Collard, E. Conte¹², F. Drouhin¹², C. Ferro, J.-C. Fontaine¹², D. Gelé, U. Goerlach, S. Greder, P. Juillot, M. Karim¹², A.-C. Le Bihan, P. Van Hove

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

F. Fassi, D. Mercier

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

C. Baty, S. Beauceron, N. Beaupere, M. Bedjidian, O. Bondu, G. Boudoul, D. Boumediene, H. Brun, J. Chasserat, R. Chierici¹, D. Contardo, P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, A. Falkiewicz, J. Fay, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, B. Ille, T. Kurca, T. Le Grand, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, S. Perries, V. Sordini, S. Tosi, Y. Tschudi, P. Verdier, S. Viret

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

D. Lomidze

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

G. Anagnostou, S. Beranek, M. Edelhoff, L. Feld, N. Heracleous, O. Hindrichs, R. Jussen, K. Klein, J. Merz, A. Ostapchuk, A. Perieanu, F. Raupach, J. Sammet, S. Schael, D. Sprenger, H. Weber, B. Wittmer, V. Zhukov¹³

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

M. Ata, E. Dietz-Laursonn, M. Erdmann, A. Güth, T. Hebbeker, C. Heidemann, K. Hoepfner, T. Klimkovich, D. Klingebiel, P. Kreuzer, D. Lanske[†], J. Lingemann, C. Magass, M. Merschmeyer, A. Meyer, M. Olschewski, P. Papacz, H. Pieta, H. Reithler, S.A. Schmitz, L. Sonnenschein, J. Steggemann, D. Teyssier, M. Weber

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

M. Bontenackels, V. Cherepanov, M. Davids, G. Flügge, H. Geenen, M. Geisler, W. Haj Ahmad, F. Hoehle, B. Kargoll, T. Kress, Y. Kuessel, A. Linn, A. Nowack, L. Perchalla, O. Pooth, J. Rennefeld, P. Sauerland, A. Stahl, D. Tornier, M.H. Zoeller

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

M. Aldaya Martin, W. Behrenhoff, U. Behrens, M. Bergholz¹⁴, A. Bethani, K. Borras, A. Cakir, A. Campbell, E. Castro, D. Dammann, G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein, A. Flossdorf, G. Flucke, A. Geiser, J. Hauk, H. Jung¹, M. Kasemann, P. Katsas, C. Kleinwort, H. Kluge, A. Knutsson, M. Krämer, D. Krücker, E. Kuznetsova, W. Lange, W. Lohmann¹⁴, B. Lutz, R. Mankel, I. Marfin, M. Marienfeld, I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann, A.B. Meyer, J. Mnich, A. Mussgiller, S. Naumann-Emme, J. Olzem, A. Petrukhin, D. Pitzl, A. Raspereza, P.M. Ribeiro Cipriano, M. Rosin, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, R. Schmidt¹⁴, T. Schoerner-Sadenius, N. Sen, A. Spiridonov, M. Stein, J. Tomaszewska, R. Walsh, C. Wissing

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

C. Autermann, V. Blobel, S. Bobrovskiy, J. Draeger, H. Enderle, J. Erfle, U. Gebbert, M. Görner, T. Hermanns, K. Kaschube, G. Kaussen, H. Kirschenmann, R. Klanner, J. Lange, B. Mura, F. Nowak, N. Pietsch, C. Sander, H. Schettler, P. Schlexer, E. Schlieckau, M. Schröder, T. Schum, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, J. Thomsen

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

C. Barth, J. Berger, T. Chwalek, W. De Boer, A. Dierlamm, G. Dirkes, M. Feindt, J. Gruschke, M. Guthoff¹, C. Hackstein, F. Hartmann, M. Heinrich, H. Held, K.H. Hoffmann, S. Honc, I. Katkov¹³, J.R. Komaragiri, T. Kuhr, D. Martschei, S. Mueller, Th. Müller, M. Niegel, O. Oberst, A. Oehler, J. Ott, T. Peiffer, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, F. Ratnikov, N. Ratnikova, M. Renz, S. Röcker, C. Saout, A. Scheurer, P. Schieferdecker, F.-P. Schilling, M. Schmanau, G. Schott, H.J. Simonis, F.M. Stober, D. Troendle, J. Wagner-Kuhr, T. Weiler, M. Zeise, E.B. Ziebarth

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany

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

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

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

University of Athens, Athens, Greece

I. Evangelou, C. Foudas¹, P. Kokkas, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, V. Patras, F.A. Triantis

University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece

A. Aranyi, G. Bencze, L. Boldizsar, C. Hajdu¹, P. Hidas, D. Horvath¹⁵, A. Kapusi, K. Krajczar¹⁶, F. Sikler¹, G. Vesztergombi¹⁶

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

N. Beni, J. Molnar, J. Palinkas, Z. Szillasi, V. Veszpremi

Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary

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

University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

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

Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

S. Ahuja, B.C. Choudhary, A. Kumar, A. Kumar, S. Malhotra, M. Naimuddin, K. Ranjan, V. Sharma, R.K. Shivpuri

University of Delhi, Delhi, India

S. Banerjee, S. Bhattacharya, S. Dutta, B. Gomber, S. Jain, S. Jain, R. Khurana, S. Sarkar

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India

R.K. Choudhury, D. Dutta, S. Kailas, V. Kumar, A.K. Mohanty¹, L.M. Pant, P. Shukla

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India

T. Aziz, S. Ganguly, M. Guchait¹⁷, A. Gurtu¹⁸, M. Maity¹⁹, D. Majumder, G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, G.B. Mohanty, B. Parida, A. Saha, K. Sudhakar, N. Wickramage

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research – EHEP, Mumbai, India

S. Banerjee, S. Dugad, N.K. Mondal

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research – HECR, Mumbai, India

H. Arfaei, H. Bakhshiansohi²⁰, S.M. Etesami²¹, A. Fahim²⁰, M. Hashemi, H. Hesari, A. Jafari²⁰, M. Khakzad, A. Mohammadi²², M. Mohammadi Najafabadi, S. Paktinat Mehdiabadi, B. Safarzadeh²³, M. Zeinali²¹

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

M. Abbrescia^{a,b}, L. Barbone^{a,b}, C. Calabria^{a,b}, S.S. Chhibra^{a,b}, A. Colaleo^a, D. Creanza^{a,c}, N. De Filippis^{a,c,1}, M. De Palma^{a,b}, L. Fiore^a, G. Iaselli^{a,c}, L. Lusito^{a,b}, G. Maggi^{a,c}, M. Maggi^a, N. Manna^{a,b}, B. Marangelli^{a,b}, S. My^{a,c}, S. Nuzzo^{a,b}, N. Pacifico^{a,b}, A. Pompili^{a,b}, G. Pugliese^{a,c}, F. Romano^{a,c}, G. Selvaggi^{a,b}, L. Silvestris^a, G. Singh^{a,b}, S. Tupputi^{a,b}, G. Zito^a

^a INFN Sezione di Bari, Bari, Italy

^b Università di Bari, Bari, Italy

^c Politecnico di Bari, Bari, Italy

G. Abbiendi^a, A.C. Benvenuti^a, D. Bonacorsi^a, S. Braibant-Giacomelli^{a,b}, L. Brigliadori^a, P. Capiluppi^{a,b}, A. Castro^{a,b}, F.R. Cavallo^a, M. Cuffiani^{a,b}, G.M. Dallavalle^a, F. Fabbri^a, A. Fanfani^{a,b}, D. Fasanella^{a,1}, P. Giacomelli^a, C. Grandi^a, S. Marcellini^a, G. Masetti^a, M. Meneghelli^{a,b}, A. Montanari^a, F.L. Navarria^{a,b}, F. Odorici^a, A. Perrotta^a, F. Primavera^a, A.M. Rossi^{a,b}, T. Rovelli^{a,b}, G. Siroli^{a,b}, R. Travaglini^{a,b}

^a INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

^b Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

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

^a INFN Sezione di Catania, Catania, Italy

^b Università di Catania, Catania, Italy

G. Barbagli^a, V. Ciulli^{a,b}, C. Civinini^a, R. D'Alessandro^{a,b}, E. Focardi^{a,b}, S. Frosali^{a,b}, E. Gallo^a, S. Gonzi^{a,b}, M. Meschini^a, S. Paoletti^a, G. Sguazzoni^a, A. Tropiano^{a,1}

^a INFN Sezione di Firenze, Firenze, Italy

^b Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy

L. Benussi, S. Bianco, S. Colafranceschi²⁴, F. Fabbri, D. Piccolo

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

P. Fabbriatore, R. Musenich

INFN Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy

A. Benaglia^{a,b,1}, F. De Guio^{a,b}, L. Di Matteo^{a,b}, S. Gennai^{a,1}, A. Ghezzi^{a,b}, S. Malvezzi^a, A. Martelli^{a,b}, A. Massironi^{a,b,1}, D. Menasce^a, L. Moroni^a, M. Paganoni^{a,b}, D. Pedrini^a, S. Ragazzi^{a,b}, N. Redaelli^a, S. Sala^a, T. Tabarelli de Fatis^{a,b}

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

^b Università di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy

S. Buontempo^a, C.A. Carrillo Montoya^{a,1}, N. Cavallo^{a,25}, A. De Cosa^{a,b}, O. Dogangun^{a,b}, F. Fabozzi^{a,25}, A.O.M. Iorio^{a,1}, L. Lista^a, M. Merola^{a,b}, P. Paolucci^a

^a INFN Sezione di Napoli, Napoli, Italy

^b Università di Napoli "Federico II", Napoli, Italy

P. Azzi^a, N. Bacchetta^{a,1}, P. Bellan^{a,b}, D. Bisello^{a,b}, A. Branca^a, R. Carlin^{a,b}, P. Checchia^a, T. Dorigo^a, U. Dosselli^a, F. Fanzago^a, F. Gasparini^{a,b}, U. Gasparini^{a,b}, A. Gozzelino^a, S. Lacaprara^{a,26}, I. Lazzizzera^{a,c}, M. Margoni^{a,b}, M. Mazzucato^a, A.T. Meneguzzo^{a,b}, M. Nespolo^{a,1}, L. Perrozzi^a, N. Pozzobon^{a,b}, P. Ronchese^{a,b}, F. Simonetto^{a,b}, E. Torassa^a, M. Tosi^{a,b,1}, S. Vanini^{a,b}, P. Zotto^{a,b}, G. Zumerle^{a,b}

^a INFN Sezione di Padova, Padova, Italy

^b Università di Padova, Padova, Italy

^c Università di Trento (Trento), Padova, Italy

P. Baesso^{a,b}, U. Berzano^a, S.P. Ratti^{a,b}, C. Riccardi^{a,b}, P. Torre^{a,b}, P. Vitulo^{a,b}, C. Viviani^{a,b}

^a INFN Sezione di Pavia, Pavia, Italy

^b Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy

M. Biasini^{a,b}, G.M. Bilei^a, B. Caponeri^{a,b}, L. Fanò^{a,b}, P. Lariccia^{a,b}, A. Lucaroni^{a,b,1}, G. Mantovani^{a,b}, M. Menichelli^a, A. Nappi^{a,b}, F. Romeo^{a,b}, A. Santocchia^{a,b}, S. Taroni^{a,b,1}, M. Valdata^{a,b}

^a INFN Sezione di Perugia, Perugia, Italy

^b Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy

P. Azzurri^{a,c}, G. Bagliesi^a, T. Boccali^a, G. Broccolo^{a,c}, R. Castaldi^a, R.T. D'Agnolo^{a,c}, R. Dell'Orso^a, F. Fiori^{a,b}, L. Foà^{a,c}, A. Giassi^a, A. Kraan^a, F. Ligabue^{a,c}, T. Lomtadze^a, L. Martini^{a,27}, A. Messineo^{a,b}, F. Palla^a, F. Palmonari^a, A. Rizzi, G. Segneri^a, A.T. Serban^a, P. Spagnolo^a, R. Tenchini^a, G. Tonelli^{a,b,1}, A. Venturi^{a,1}, P.G. Verdini^a

^a INFN Sezione di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

^b Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

^c Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

L. Barone^{a,b}, F. Cavallari^a, D. Del Re^{a,b,1}, M. Diemoz^a, C. Fanelli, D. Franci^{a,b}, M. Grassi^{a,1}, E. Longo^{a,b}, P. Meridiani^a, F. Micheli, S. Nourbakhsh^a, G. Organtini^{a,b}, F. Pandolfi^{a,b}, R. Paramatti^a, S. Rahatlou^{a,b}, M. Sigamani^a, L. Soffi

^a INFN Sezione di Roma, Roma, Italy

^b Università di Roma "La Sapienza", Roma, Italy

N. Amapane^{a,b}, R. Arcidiacono^{a,c}, S. Argiro^{a,b}, M. Arneodo^{a,c}, C. Biino^a, C. Botta^{a,b}, N. Cartiglia^a, R. Castello^{a,b}, M. Costa^{a,b}, N. Demaria^a, A. Graziano^{a,b}, C. Mariotti^{a,1}, S. Maselli^a, E. Migliore^{a,b}, V. Monaco^{a,b}, M. Musich^a, M.M. Obertino^{a,c}, N. Pastrone^a, M. Pelliccioni^a, A. Potenza^{a,b}, A. Romero^{a,b}, M. Ruspa^{a,c}, R. Sacchi^{a,b}, V. Sola^{a,b}, A. Solano^{a,b}, A. Staiano^a, A. Vilela Pereira^a

^a INFN Sezione di Torino, Torino, Italy

^b Università di Torino, Torino, Italy

^c Università del Piemonte Orientale (Novara), Torino, Italy

S. Belforte^a, F. Cossutti^a, G. Della Ricca^{a,b}, B. Gobbo^a, M. Marone^{a,b}, D. Montanino^{a,b,1}, A. Penzo^a

^a INFN Sezione di Trieste, Trieste, Italy

^b Università di Trieste, Trieste, Italy

S.G. Heo, S.K. Nam

Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Republic of Korea

S. Chang, J. Chung, D.H. Kim, G.N. Kim, J.E. Kim, D.J. Kong, H. Park, S.R. Ro, D.C. Son

Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Republic of Korea

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

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

H.Y. Jo

Konkuk University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

S. Choi, D. Gyun, B. Hong, M. Jo, H. Kim, T.J. Kim, K.S. Lee, D.H. Moon, S.K. Park, E. Seo, K.S. Sim

Korea University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

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

University of Seoul, Seoul, Republic of Korea

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

Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Republic of Korea

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

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

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

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

S. Carrillo Moreno, F. Vazquez Valencia

Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico

H.A. Salazar Ibarquen

Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

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

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

D. Krofcheck

University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

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

University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

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

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

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

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

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

Soltan Institute for Nuclear Studies, Warsaw, Poland

N. Almeida, P. Bargassa, A. David, P. Faccioli, P.G. Ferreira Parracho, M. Gallinaro, P. Musella, A. Nayak, J. Pela¹, P.Q. Ribeiro, J. Seixas, J. Varela, P. Vischia

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

I. Belotelov, I. Golutvin, N. Gorbounov, I. Gramenitski, A. Kamenev, V. Karjavin, V. Korenkov, G. Kozlov, A. Lanev, P. Moisenz, V. Palichik, V. Perelygin, M. Savina, S. Shmatov, V. Smirnov, E. Tikhonenko, A. Zarubin

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

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

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

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

Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

V. Epshteyn, M. Erofeeva, V. Gavrillov, M. Kossov¹, A. Krokhotin, N. Lychkovskaya, V. Popov, G. Safronov, S. Semenov, V. Stolin, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin

Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia

A. Belyaev, E. Boos, M. Dubinin⁴, L. Dudko, A. Ershov, A. Gribushin, O. Kodolova, I. Lokhtin, A. Markina, S. Obraztsov, M. Perfilov, S. Petrushanko, L. Sarycheva, V. Savrin, A. Snigirev

Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

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

P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia

I. Azhgirey, I. Bayshev, S. Bitiukov, V. Grishin¹, V. Kachanov, D. Konstantinov, A. Korablev, V. Krychkin, V. Petrov, R. Ryutin, A. Sobol, L. Tourtchanovitch, S. Troshin, N. Tyurin, A. Uzunian, A. Volkov

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

P. Adzic²⁸, M. Djordjevic, M. Ekmedzic, D. Krpic²⁸, J. Milosevic

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

M. Aguilar-Benitez, J. Alcaraz Maestre, P. Arce, C. Battilana, E. Calvo, M. Cerrada, M. Chamizo Llatas, N. Colino, B. De La Cruz, A. Delgado Peris, C. Diez Pardos, D. Domínguez Vázquez, C. Fernandez Bedoya, J.P. Fernández Ramos, A. Ferrando, J. Flix, M.C. Fouz, P. Garcia-Abia, O. Gonzalez Lopez, S. Goy Lopez, J.M. Hernandez, M.I. Josa, G. Merino, J. Puerta Pelayo, I. Redondo, L. Romero, J. Santaolalla, M.S. Soares, C. Willmott

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

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

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

J. Cuevas, J. Fernandez Menendez, S. Folgueras, I. Gonzalez Caballero, L. Lloret Iglesias, J.M. Vizan Garcia

Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

J.A. Brochero Cifuentes, I.J. Cabrillo, A. Calderon, S.H. Chuang, J. Duarte Campderros, M. Felcini²⁹, M. Fernandez, G. Gomez, J. Gonzalez Sanchez, C. Jorda, P. Lobelle Pardo, A. Lopez Virto, J. Marco, R. Marco, C. Martinez Rivero, F. Matorras, F.J. Munoz Sanchez, J. Piedra Gomez³⁰, T. Rodrigo, A.Y. Rodríguez-Marrero, A. Ruiz-Jimeno, L. Scodellaro, M. Sobron Sanudo, I. Vila, R. Vilar Cortabitarte

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

D. Abbaneo, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, P. Baillon, A.H. Ball, D. Barney, C. Bernet⁵, W. Bialas, G. Bianchi, P. Bloch, A. Bocci, H. Breuker, K. Bunkowski, T. Camporesi, G. Cerminara, T. Christiansen, J.A. Coarasa Perez, B. Curé, D. D'Enterria, A. De Roeck, S. Di Guida, M. Dobson, N. Dupont-Sagorin, A. Elliott-Peisert, B. Frisch, W. Funk, A. Gaddi, G. Georgiou, H. Gerwig, M. Giffels, D. Gigi, K. Gill, D. Giordano, M. Giunta, F. Glege, R. Gomez-Reino Garrido, P. Govoni, S. Gowdy, R. Guida, L. Guiducci, M. Hansen, C. Hartl, J. Harvey, B. Hegner, A. Hinzmann, H.F. Hoffmann, V. Innocente, P. Janot, K. Kaadze, E. Karavakis, K. Kousouris, P. Lecoq, P. Lenzi, C. Lourenço, T. Mäki, M. Malberti, L. Malgeri, M. Mannelli, L. Masetti, G. Mavromanolakis, F. Meijers, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, R. Moser, M.U. Mozer, M. Mulders, E. Nesvold, M. Nguyen, T. Orimoto, L. Orsini, E. Palencia Cortezon, E. Perez, A. Petrilli, A. Pfeiffer, M. Pierini, M. Pimiä, D. Piparo, G. Polese, L. Quertenmont, A. Racz, W. Reece, J. Rodrigues Antunes, G. Rolandi³¹, T. Rommerskirchen, C. Rovelli³², M. Rovere, H. Sakulin, F. Santanastasio, C. Schäfer, C. Schwick, I. Segoni, A. Sharma, P. Siegrist, P. Silva, M. Simon, P. Sphicas^{33,*}, D. Spiga, M. Spiropulu⁴, M. Stoye, A. Tsirou, G.I. Veres¹⁶, P. Vichoudis, H.K. Wöhri, S.D. Worm³⁴, W.D. Zeuner

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

W. Bertl, K. Deiters, W. Erdmann, K. Gabathuler, R. Horisberger, Q. Ingram, H.C. Kaestli, S. König, D. Kotlinski, U. Langenegger, F. Meier, D. Renker, T. Rohe, J. Sibille³⁵

Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland

L. Bäni, P. Bortignon, M.A. Buchmann, B. Casal, N. Chanon, Z. Chen, A. Deisher, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Dünser, J. Eugster, K. Freudenreich, C. Grab, P. Lecomte, W. Lustermann, P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, N. Mohr, F. Moortgat, C. Nägeli³⁶, P. Nef, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, L. Pape, F. Pauss, M. Peruzzi, F.J. Ronga, M. Rossini, L. Sala, A.K. Sanchez, M.-C. Sawley, A. Starodumov³⁷, B. Stieger, M. Takahashi, L. Tauscher[†], A. Thea, K. Theofilatos, D. Treille, C. Urscheler, R. Wallny, H.A. Weber, L. Wehrli, J. Weng

Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

E. Aguilo, C. Amsler, V. Chiochia, S. De Visscher, C. Favaro, M. Ivova Rikova, B. Millan Mejias, P. Otiougova, P. Robmann, A. Schmidt, H. Snoek, M. Verzetti

Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland

Y.H. Chang, K.H. Chen, C.M. Kuo, S.W. Li, W. Lin, Z.K. Liu, Y.J. Lu, D. Mekterovic, R. Volpe, S.S. Yu

National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan

P. Bartalini, P. Chang, Y.H. Chang, Y.W. Chang, Y. Chao, K.F. Chen, C. Dietz, U. Grundler, W.-S. Hou, Y. Hsiung, K.Y. Kao, Y.J. Lei, R.-S. Lu, X. Shi, J.G. Shiu, Y.M. Tzeng, X. Wan, M. Wang

National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan

A. Adiguzel, M.N. Bakirci³⁸, S. Cerci³⁹, C. Dozen, I. Dumanoglu, E. Eskut, S. Girgis, G. Gokbulut, I. Hos, E.E. Kangal, G. Karapinar, A. Kayis Topaksu, G. Onengut, K. Ozdemir, S. Ozturk⁴⁰, A. Polatoz, K. Sogut⁴¹, D. Sunar Cerci³⁹, B. Tali³⁹, H. Topakli³⁸, D. Uzun, L.N. Vergili, M. Vergili

Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey

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

Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey

M. Deliomeroglu, E. Gülmez, B. Isildak, M. Kaya⁴², O. Kaya⁴², S. Ozkorucuklu⁴³, N. Sonmez⁴⁴

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey

L. Levchuk

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

F. Bostock, J.J. Brooke, E. Clement, D. Cussans, H. Flacher, R. Frazier, J. Goldstein, M. Grimes, G.P. Heath, H.F. Heath, L. Kreczko, S. Metson, D.M. Newbold³⁴, K. Nirunpong, A. Poll, S. Senkin, V.J. Smith, T. Williams

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

L. Basso⁴⁵, K.W. Bell, A. Belyaev⁴⁵, C. Brew, R.M. Brown, D.J.A. Cockerill, J.A. Coughlan, K. Harder, S. Harper, J. Jackson, B.W. Kennedy, E. Olaiya, D. Petyt, B.C. Radburn-Smith, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous, I.R. Tomalin, W.J. Womersley

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

R. Bainbridge, G. Ball, R. Beuselinck, O. Buchmuller, D. Colling, N. Cripps, M. Cutajar, P. Dauncey, G. Davies, M. Della Negra, W. Ferguson, J. Fulcher, D. Futyan, A. Gilbert, A. Guneratne Bryer, G. Hall, Z. Hatherell, J. Hays, G. Iles, M. Jarvis, G. Karapostoli, L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, J. Marrouche, B. Mathias, R. Nandi, J. Nash, A. Nikitenko³⁷, A. Papageorgiou, M. Pesaresi, K. Petridis, M. Pioppi⁴⁶, D.M. Raymond, S. Rogerson, N. Rompotis, A. Rose, M.J. Ryan, C. Seez, P. Sharp, A. Sparrow, A. Tapper, S. Tourneur, M. Vazquez Acosta, T. Virdee, S. Wakefield, N. Wardle, D. Wardrope, T. Whyntie

Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

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

Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom

K. Hatakeyama, H. Liu, T. Scarborough

Baylor University, Waco, USA

C. Henderson

The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA

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

Boston University, Boston, USA

S. Bhattacharya, D. Cutts, A. Ferapontov, U. Heintz, S. Jabeen, G. Kukartsev, G. Landsberg, M. Luk, M. Narain, D. Nguyen, M. Segala, T. Sinthuprasith, T. Speer, K.V. Tsang

Brown University, Providence, USA

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

University of California, Davis, Davis, USA

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

University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA

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

University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA

W. Andrews, J.G. Branson, G.B. Cerati, S. Cittolin, D. Evans, F. Golf, A. Holzner, R. Kelley, M. Lebourgeois, J. Letts, I. Macneill, B. Mangano, S. Padhi, C. Palmer, G. Petrucciani, H. Pi, M. Pieri, R. Ranieri, M. Sani, I. Sfiligoi, V. Sharma, S. Simon, E. Sudano, M. Tadel, Y. Tu, A. Vartak, S. Wasserbaech⁴⁷, F. Würthwein, A. Yagil, J. Yoo

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA

D. Barge, R. Bellan, C. Campagnari, M. D'Alfonso, T. Danielson, K. Flowers, P. Geffert, J. Incandela, C. Justus, P. Kalavase, S.A. Koay, D. Kovalskyi¹, V. Krutelyov, S. Lowette, N. Mccoll, V. Pavlunin, F. Rebassoo, J. Ribnik, J. Richman, R. Rossin, D. Stuart, W. To, J.R. Vlimant, C. West

University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, USA

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

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA

B. Akgun, R. Carroll, T. Ferguson, Y. Iiyama, D.W. Jang, S.Y. Jun, Y.F. Liu, M. Paulini, J. Russ, H. Vogel, I. Vorobiev

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA

J.P. Cumalat, M.E. Dinardo, B.R. Drell, C.J. Edelmaier, W.T. Ford, A. Gaz, B. Heyburn, E. Luigi Lopez, U. Nauenberg, J.G. Smith, K. Stenson, K.A. Ulmer, S.R. Wagner, S.L. Zang

University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, USA

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

Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

A. Biselli, G. Cirino, D. Winn

Fairfield University, Fairfield, USA

S. Abdullin, M. Albrow, J. Anderson, G. Apollinari, M. Atac, J.A. Bakken, L.A.T. Bauerdick, A. Beretvas, J. Berryhill, P.C. Bhat, I. Bloch, K. Burkett, J.N. Butler, V. Chetluru, H.W.K. Cheung, F. Chlebana, S. Cihangir, W. Cooper, D.P. Eartly, V.D. Elvira, S. Esen, I. Fisk, J. Freeman, Y. Gao, E. Gottschalk, D. Green, O. Gutsche, J. Hanlon, R.M. Harris, J. Hirschauer, B. Hooberman, H. Jensen, S. Jindariani, M. Johnson, U. Joshi, B. Klima, S. Kunori, S. Kwan, C. Leonidopoulos, D. Lincoln, R. Lipton, J. Lykken, K. Maeshima, J.M. Marraffino, S. Maruyama, D. Mason, P. McBride, T. Miao, K. Mishra, S. Mrenna, Y. Musienko⁴⁸, C. Newman-Holmes, V. O'Dell, J. Pivarski, R. Pordes, O. Prokofyev, T. Schwarz, E. Sexton-Kennedy, S. Sharma, W.J. Spalding, L. Spiegel, P. Tan, L. Taylor, S. Tkaczyk, L. Uplegger, E.W. Vaandering, R. Vidal, J. Whitmore, W. Wu, F. Yang, F. Yumiceva, J.C. Yun

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA

D. Acosta, P. Avery, D. Bourilkov, M. Chen, S. Das, M. De Gruttola, G.P. Di Giovanni, D. Dobur, A. Drozdetskiy, R.D. Field, M. Fisher, Y. Fu, I.K. Furic, J. Gartner, S. Goldberg, J. Hugon, B. Kim, J. Konigsberg, A. Korytov, A. Kropivnitskaya, T. Kypreos, J.F. Low, K. Matchev, P. Milenovic⁴⁹, G. Mitselmakher, L. Muniz, R. Remington, A. Rinkevicius, M. Schmitt, B. Scurlock, P. Sellers, N. Skhirtladze, M. Snowball, D. Wang, J. Yelton, M. Zakaria

University of Florida, Gainesville, USA

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

Florida International University, Miami, USA

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

Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA

M.M. Baarmand, B. Dorney, M. Hohlmann, H. Kalakhety, I. Vodopiyanov

Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA

M.R. Adams, I.M. Anghel, L. Apanasevich, Y. Bai, V.E. Bazterra, R.R. Betts, J. Callner, R. Cavanaugh, C. Dragoiu, L. Gauthier, C.E. Gerber, D.J. Hofman, S. Khalatyan, G.J. Kunde⁵⁰, F. Lacroix, M. Malek, C. O'Brien, C. Silkworth, C. Silvestre, D. Strom, N. Varelas

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

U. Akgun, E.A. Albayrak, B. Bilki⁵¹, W. Clarida, F. Duru, S. Griffiths, C.K. Lae, E. McCliment, J.-P. Merlo, H. Mermerkaya⁵², A. Mestvirishvili, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, C.R. Newsom, E. Norbeck, J. Olson, Y. Onel, F. Ozok, S. Sen, E. Tiras, J. Wetzel, T. Yetkin, K. Yi

The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA

B.A. Barnett, B. Blumenfeld, S. Bolognesi, A. Bonato, C. Eskew, D. Fehling, G. Giurgiu, A.V. Gritsan, Z.J. Guo, G. Hu, P. Maksimovic, S. Rappoccio, M. Swartz, N.V. Tran, A. Whitbeck

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

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

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA

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

Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA

J. Gronberg, D. Lange, D. Wright

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA

A. Baden, M. Boutemour, B. Calvert, S.C. Eno, J.A. Gomez, N.J. Hadley, R.G. Kellogg, M. Kirn, T. Kolberg, Y. Lu, A.C. Mignerey, A. Peterman, K. Rossato, P. Rumerio, A. Skuja, J. Temple, M.B. Tonjes, S.C. Tonwar, E. Twedt

University of Maryland, College Park, USA

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

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA

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

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

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

University of Mississippi, University, USA

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

University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, USA

U. Baur, A. Godshalk, I. Iashvili, S. Jain, A. Kharchilava, A. Kumar, S.P. Shipkowski, K. Smith, Z. Wan

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA

G. Alverson, E. Barberis, D. Baumgartel, M. Chasco, D. Trocino, D. Wood, J. Zhang

Northeastern University, Boston, USA

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

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

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

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA

B. Bylsma, L.S. Durkin, C. Hill, P. Killewald, K. Kotov, T.Y. Ling, M. Rodenburg, C. Vuosalo, G. Williams

The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA

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

Princeton University, Princeton, USA

J.G. Acosta, X.T. Huang, A. Lopez, H. Mendez, S. Oliveros, J.E. Ramirez Vargas, A. Zatserklyaniy

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA

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

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA

S. Guragain, N. Parashar

Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, USA

A. Adair, C. Boulahouache, V. Cuplov, K.M. Ecklund, F.J.M. Geurts, B.P. Padley, R. Redjimi, J. Roberts, J. Zabel

Rice University, Houston, USA

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

University of Rochester, Rochester, USA

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

The Rockefeller University, New York, USA

S. Arora, O. Atramentov, A. Barker, J.P. Chou, C. Contreras-Campana, E. Contreras-Campana, D. Duggan, D. Ferencek, Y. Gershtein, R. Gray, E. Halkiadakis, D. Hidas, D. Hits, A. Lath, S. Panwalkar, M. Park, R. Patel, A. Richards, K. Rose, S. Salur, S. Schnetzer, S. Somalwar, R. Stone, S. Thomas

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

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

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA

R. Eusebi, W. Flanagan, J. Gilmore, T. Kamon⁵³, V. Khotilovich, R. Montalvo, I. Osipenkov, Y. Pakhotin, A. Perloff, J. Roe, A. Safonov, T. Sakuma, S. Sengupta, I. Suarez, A. Tatarinov, D. Toback

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA

N. Akchurin, C. Bardak, J. Damgov, P.R. Duderov, C. Jeong, K. Kovitanggoon, S.W. Lee, T. Libeiro, P. Mane, Y. Roh, A. Sill, I. Volobouev, R. Wigmans

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA

E. Appelt, E. Brownson, D. Engh, C. Florez, W. Gabella, A. Gurrola, M. Issah, W. Johns, P. Kurt, C. Maguire, A. Melo, P. Sheldon, B. Snook, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA

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

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA

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

Wayne State University, Detroit, USA

M. Anderson, M. Bachtis, D. Belknap, J.N. Bellinger, J. Bernardini, D. Carlsmith, M. Cepeda, S. Dasu, J. Efron, E. Friis, L. Gray, K.S. Grogg, M. Grothe, R. Hall-Wilton, M. Herndon, A. Hervé, P. Klabbbers, J. Klukas, A. Lanaro, C. Lazaridis, J. Leonard, R. Loveless, A. Mohapatra, I. Ojalvo, G.A. Pierro, I. Ross, A. Savin, W.H. Smith, J. Swanson

University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA

* Corresponding author.

† Deceased.

¹ Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland.

² Also at National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia.

³ Also at Universidade Federal do ABC, Santo Andre, Brazil.

⁴ Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA.

⁵ Also at Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France.

⁶ Also at Suez Canal University, Suez, Egypt.

⁷ Also at Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt.

⁸ Also at British University, Cairo, Egypt.

⁹ Also at Fayoum University, El-Fayoum, Egypt.

¹⁰ Now at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.

¹¹ Also at Soltan Institute for Nuclear Studies, Warsaw, Poland.

¹² Also at Université de Haute-Alsace, Mulhouse, France.

¹³ Also at Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

¹⁴ Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany.

¹⁵ Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary.

¹⁶ Also at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary.

¹⁷ Also at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research – HECR, Mumbai, India.

¹⁸ Now at King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

¹⁹ Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India.

²⁰ Also at Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran.

²¹ Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran.

- ²² Also at Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.
- ²³ Also at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Teheran, Iran.
- ²⁴ Also at Facoltà Ingegneria Università di Roma, Roma, Italy.
- ²⁵ Also at Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy.
- ²⁶ Also at Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro dell'INFN, Legnaro, Italy.
- ²⁷ Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy.
- ²⁸ Also at Faculty of Physics of University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia.
- ²⁹ Also at University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA.
- ³⁰ Also at University of Florida, Gainesville, USA.
- ³¹ Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell'INFN, Pisa, Italy.
- ³² Also at INFN Sezione di Roma; Università di Roma "La Sapienza", Roma, Italy.
- ³³ Also at University of Athens, Athens, Greece.
- ³⁴ Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom.
- ³⁵ Also at The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA.
- ³⁶ Also at Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland.
- ³⁷ Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia.
- ³⁸ Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey.
- ³⁹ Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey.
- ⁴⁰ Also at The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA.
- ⁴¹ Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey.
- ⁴² Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey.
- ⁴³ Also at Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey.
- ⁴⁴ Also at Ege University, Izmir, Turkey.
- ⁴⁵ Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom.
- ⁴⁶ Also at INFN Sezione di Perugia; Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy.
- ⁴⁷ Also at Utah Valley University, Orem, USA.
- ⁴⁸ Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia.
- ⁴⁹ Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia.
- ⁵⁰ Also at Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, USA.
- ⁵¹ Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA.
- ⁵² Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey.
- ⁵³ Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Republic of Korea.