



Search for high-mass $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ resonances using hadronic W/Z boson decays from 139 fb^{-1} of pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ with the ATLAS detector

ATLAS Collaboration

A search for high-mass charged and neutral bosons decaying to $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ final states is presented in this paper. The analysis uses a data sample of $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ proton–proton collisions with an integrated luminosity of 139 fb^{-1} collected by the ATLAS detector during LHC Run 2 operation. The sensitivity of the search is determined using models of the production and decay of spin-1 charged bosons and spin-0/2 neutral bosons. The range of resonance masses explored extends from 1.0 TeV to 6.8 TeV. At these high resonance masses, it is beneficial to target the hadronic decays of the W and Z bosons because of their large branching fractions. The decay products of the high-momentum W/Z bosons are strongly collimated and boosted-boson tagging techniques are employed to improve the sensitivity. No evidence of a signal above the Standard Model backgrounds is observed, and upper limits on the production cross-sections of these bosons times their branching fractions to $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ are derived for various boson production models.

1 Introduction

Speculations about physics phenomena beyond those described by the Standard Model (SM) often result in the introduction of new bosons, due to either additional gauge symmetries or postulated extensions of the Higgs sector [1–3]. The high-energy proton–proton (pp) collisions provided by the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) make it possible to produce these new bosons with masses up to approximately one hundred times the mass of the SM W and Z bosons. A broad range of beyond-the-SM (BSM) scenarios can therefore be tested with experiments at the LHC that search for high-mass charged and neutral bosons.

Some of the BSM theories predict new charged X^\pm and neutral X^0 bosons [3, 4]. From an experimental perspective, $W\gamma$ or $Z\gamma$ final states are attractive since a high-energy photon signature efficiently selects signal events and rejects background. For bosons with masses of the order of TeV, decays of the type $X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ or $X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ result in a highly boosted W or Z boson, where the decay products of such a boson are very collimated. This analysis targets the hadronic decay modes of W and Z bosons to quark–antiquark pairs reconstructed as large-radius (large- R) jets that have a two-prong structure identified using jet-substructure information [5]. The complete reconstruction of the $W\gamma$ or $Z\gamma$ final state can then be used to determine the mass and other properties of the new bosons.

This paper presents searches for massive X^\pm and X^0 bosons using 139 fb^{-1} of pp collisions at a centre-of-mass energy (\sqrt{s}) of 13 TeV recorded with the ATLAS detector. The searches assume that the decay width of the heavy bosons is small compared to the experimental resolution, but are otherwise generic, looking for any excess of events above smooth SM background $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ invariant mass spectra. The measurements are compared with the predictions of models of the production and decay of spin-1 charged bosons and spin-0/2 neutral bosons. These include $q\bar{q}'$ annihilation production of spin-1 $X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$, gluon–gluon fusion production of spin-0 $X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$, and both gluon–gluon fusion and $q\bar{q}$ annihilation production of spin-2 $X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$. A boson mass (m_X) range from 1.0 to 6.8 TeV is covered by these searches.

Previous searches for bosons of mass greater than 1.0 TeV decaying to $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ final states have been carried out at the LHC by the ATLAS [6–8] and CMS [9–12] Collaborations. Compared to the previous ATLAS search based on 36.1 fb^{-1} of Run 2 $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ pp collision data [8], the search reported in this paper achieves better sensitivity in part by including the entire dataset collected by the ATLAS experiment during Run 2. In addition to the four times larger dataset, the search is further improved by an optimization of the identification of the hadronic decays of highly boosted W and Z bosons.

2 ATLAS detector

The ATLAS experiment is a multipurpose detector [13] having a forward-backward symmetric cylindrical geometry and almost 4π coverage in solid angle. The inner tracking detectors are immersed in a 2 T magnetic field produced by a thin superconducting solenoid. The tracking detectors cover a pseudorapidity¹ range $|\eta| < 2.5$ using a combination of silicon pixel detectors closest to the beam pipe, followed by silicon microstrip trackers and an outer transition radiation tracker. The innermost layer, known as the insertable B-layer [14, 15], provides high-resolution hits at small radius to improve the tracking performance.

¹ ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the centre of the detector and the z -axis along the beam pipe. The x -axis points from the IP to the centre of the LHC ring, and the y -axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates (r, ϕ) are used in the transverse plane, ϕ being the azimuthal angle around the z -axis. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$.

The inner tracking detectors are surrounded by calorimeters and a muon spectrometer. The electromagnetic (EM) calorimeter is a lead/liquid-argon (LAr) sampling calorimeter with high granularity. Its barrel ($|\eta| < 1.475$) and endcap ($1.375 < |\eta| < 3.2$) components provide EM energy measurements of electrons and photons up to a pseudorapidity $|\eta| = 3.2$. In the range used for precision measurements of electrons and photons ($|\eta| < 2.5$ excluding a transition region $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$), the EM calorimeter is segmented into three layers along the shower depth, providing excellent measurements of photon properties and allowing precise photon identification. A steel/scintillator-tile hadronic calorimeter covers the central pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 1.7$. The endcap and forward regions are instrumented up to $|\eta| = 4.9$ with LAr calorimeters for EM and hadronic energy measurements.

The muon spectrometer (MS) comprises separate trigger and high-precision tracking chambers measuring the deflection of muons in a magnetic field generated by superconducting air-core toroidal magnets. The field integral of the toroids ranges between 2.0 and 6.0 Tm across most of the detector. A set of precision chambers covers the region $|\eta| < 2.7$ with three layers of monitored drift tubes, complemented by cathode-strip chambers in the forward region, where the background is highest. The muon trigger system covers the range $|\eta| < 2.4$ with resistive-plate chambers in the barrel, and thin-gap chambers in the endcap regions.

Events are selected from the LHC's pp bunch crossings, which occur at a rate of 40 MHz, by a first-level trigger implemented in custom hardware followed by a software-based high-level trigger that employs algorithms similar to those used in offline event reconstruction [16]. The first-level trigger selects events at a rate of 100 kHz by using a subset of detector information, with the high-level trigger then accepting events for offline analysis at the rate of about 1 kHz. An extensive software suite [17] is used in data simulation, in the reconstruction and analysis of real and simulated data, in detector operation, and in the trigger and data acquisition systems of the experiment.

3 Data collection and Monte Carlo event simulation

3.1 Data samples

The data used for this analysis were collected by the ATLAS detector from 2015 to 2018 when the LHC provided pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV. Events were selected using a single-photon trigger with loose photon identification requirements based upon EM calorimeter cluster shower-shape variables [18]. The trigger with a photon transverse energy (E_T^γ) threshold of 140 GeV is fully efficient for events used in this search. In addition to the trigger selection, events are required to have at least one offline reconstructed signal photon matched to the object that fired the photon trigger. After requiring that all detector systems were recording high-quality data, the final dataset has an integrated luminosity of 139 fb^{-1} [19, 20].

3.2 Monte Carlo simulation

Monte Carlo (MC) event generators were used to simulate SM background events and BSM heavy-boson signal events. These simulated event samples are used to optimize the event selection for the new-BSM-boson search and validate the parameterization of the templates used to fit the $W/Z + \gamma$ mass distributions. The largest background is due to single-photon production in association with jets (γ +jets) where the jet fulfils the boson-tagging criteria used to identify the large- R jets from W/Z boson hadronic

decays. These events were simulated using the SHERPA 2.2.2 generator [21], with up to two additional parton emissions included at next-to-leading-order (NLO) precision and up to four additional partons at leading-order (LO) precision. The matrix elements of these events were calculated with the Comix [22] and OPENLOOPS [23, 24] libraries and then matched to the SHERPA parton shower [25] using the MEPS@NLO prescription [26–29]. The NNPDF3.0_{NNLO} [30] parton distribution function (PDF) set was used to describe the parton distributions in the incoming protons. The irreducible SM background from the hadronic decays of W and Z bosons produced with a radiated photon was simulated at LO precision with the SHERPA 2.1.1 generator, and the parton distributions were modelled with the CT10 PDF set [31]. The SM $t\bar{t}+\gamma$ process was simulated with a matrix element at LO with MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 [32], followed by PYTHIA 8.186 [33] for the parton showering. The NNPDF2.3_{LO} PDF set [34] and a set of tuned parameters called the A14 tune [35] were used for this $t\bar{t}+\gamma$ event generation.

Various samples of simulated BSM boson signal events are used to optimize the event selection criteria and to estimate the acceptance and efficiency for the detection of the $X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ and $X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ signals. The production of the X^\pm and X^0 bosons was modelled in a narrow-width approximation where the natural width of the bosons is much smaller than the expected experimental resolution of the invariant mass of the $W^\pm\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ resonances.

The production of a spin-0 boson decaying into $Z\gamma$ was simulated in gluon–gluon fusion, $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ [36]. This process was modelled with the MC generator POWHEG BOX v2 [37] at NLO precision as used for SM $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ production, with the Higgs boson mass varied. The CT10 PDF set was used to generate these events. The parton showering was modelled with PYTHIA 8.212 [38] with the AZNLO tune [39].

The spin-1 resonance $q\bar{q}' \rightarrow X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ signal process event generation utilized the heavy-vector-triplet framework [3] for event kinematic modelling. The simulations of the spin-2 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ and $q\bar{q} \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ signal events are based on a resonance model benchmarked from the Higgs characterization model framework with s-channel direct couplings between the spin-2 heavy resonance and the SM Z boson and the γ [40–42]. The MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO v2.3.3 MC generator was used at LO precision, followed by PYTHIA 8.212 for the parton showering with the NNPDF2.3_{LO} PDF set and the A14 tune. In these models the W (Z) boson is produced longitudinally (transversely) polarized. In samples with PYTHIA used for parton showering, decays of c - and b -hadrons were simulated with EVTGEN 1.2.0 [43].

The resulting MC event samples were processed using a detailed simulation of the ATLAS detector with GEANT4 [44, 45], and then passed through the same reconstruction algorithms as those used for the data. Effects of multiple pp collisions (pile-up) are included during reconstruction by overlaying inelastic events simulated with PYTHIA 8.186 using the A3 tune [46] and the NNPDF2.3_{LO} PDF set. These minimum-bias events are overlaid with multiplicity distributions that approximately match the pile-up observed in the data. A pile-up reweighting approach is then performed to correct for the residual difference between simulation and data in the analysis.

A summary of the MC generators used for the SM and BSM processes is given in Table 1.

4 Event reconstruction

Events are required to pass a loose identification photon trigger with a transverse energy (E_T^γ) threshold of 140 GeV. Each of these events is then processed through offline particle reconstruction to identify high- E_T photons and to search for jets that pass a W/Z boson tagging requirement. The details of the photon, jet and

Table 1: Generators used for the simulation of SM backgrounds and BSM signals.

Process	Matrix element generator	QCD order	PDF	Parton shower
SM backgrounds				
SM γ +jets	SHERPA 2.2.2	NLO	NNPDF3.0 _{NNLO}	SHERPA MEPS@NLO
SM $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$	SHERPA 2.1.1	LO	CT10	SHERPA MEPS@LO
SM $t\bar{t}+\gamma$	MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3	LO	NNPDF2.3 _{LO}	PYTHIA 8.186 + EVTGEN 1.2.0
Signals				
Spin-0 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$	POWHEG BOX v2	NLO	CT10	PYTHIA 8.212 + EVTGEN 1.2.0
Spin-2 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$	MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3	LO	NNPDF2.3 _{LO}	PYTHIA 8.212 + EVTGEN 1.2.0
Spin-2 $q\bar{q} \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$	MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3	LO	NNPDF2.3 _{LO}	PYTHIA 8.212 + EVTGEN 1.2.0
Spin-1 $q\bar{q}' \rightarrow X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$	MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3	LO	NNPDF2.3 _{LO}	PYTHIA 8.212 + EVTGEN 1.2.0

W/Z boson reconstruction and identification are described in this section, along with the categorization applied to define the signal regions for the $X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ and $X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ BSM boson searches.

4.1 Particle reconstruction

Photon candidates are reconstructed from clusters of energy in the EM calorimeter and classified either as converted photons (those with a reconstructed vertex consistent with a $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ conversion) or as unconverted photons [47]. The photon identification algorithm uses shower shape variables measured from both the fine segmentation of the inner layers of the EM calorimeter and the outer layers of the EM and hadronic calorimeters to suppress background from photons from neutral meson decays in jets. For this analysis, *tight* photons are selected, with a measured photon identification efficiency greater than 90% (95%) for unconverted (converted) photon candidates with $E_T^\gamma > 200$ GeV [47].

To further reduce backgrounds from jets, an isolation requirement [47] is imposed on the photons, using the transverse energy (E_T^{iso}) deposited in the EM calorimeter within a cone of size $\Delta R \equiv \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} = 0.4$ centred on the photon candidate, excluding the photon transverse energy within an area $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi = 0.125 \times 0.175$. After corrections for photon energy leakage into the isolation cone and contributions from the underlying event and pile-up interactions, the photon isolation transverse energy E_T^{iso} is required to be less than $0.022 \times E_T^\gamma + 2.45$ GeV. For the signal photons passing the reconstruction and identification requirements, the isolation efficiency is approximately 98%. Events selected for analysis must have at least one isolated photon candidate with $E_T^\gamma > 200$ GeV and $|\eta^\gamma| < 1.37$. The η requirement is motivated by the fact that the photon from a signal event tends to be more central than those from the background.

Jets are reconstructed using charged-particle tracks and calorimeter energy clusters, combining their information to optimize the measurement of the jet direction and energy [48]. The clustering method is that of the anti- k_r algorithm [49, 50] with radius parameter $R = 1.0$. In order to reduce contributions to the jet from pile-up, a trimming algorithm [51] is applied, which removes contributions from sub-jets clustered using the k_r algorithm [52] with $R = 0.2$ if they carry less than 5% of the jet's transverse momentum. The jets are calibrated to the level of stable final-state particles using MC simulations [53]. Jets are selected if they have a transverse momentum $p_T^J > 200$ GeV and are within a pseudorapidity region $|\eta^J| < 2.0$, where the inner tracker has good charged-particle tracking coverage. The jets are also required to be separated from photons by $\Delta R(J, \gamma) > 1.0$.

A W or Z boson produced by the decay of a boson with a mass of the order of a few TeV is highly boosted, with the di-quark decay products often forming a single large- R jet. The characteristics of these di-quark

jets can be used to distinguish W/Z bosons from a large background of jets originating from single quarks or gluons. The main distinguishing features are the jet mass and the presence of two-prong substructure within the jet.

The jet mass (m_J) is calculated using a combination of particle four-momenta measured from charged-particle tracks and calorimeter cell energies [54]. The jet mass resolution ranges from 8% to 15% for jets with transverse momentum between 500 and 2500 GeV, respectively. Reconstructed jet mass distributions from simulated hadronic decays of W and Z bosons are shown in Figure 1. The low mass tail is caused by events where the decay products from a W or Z boson are not fully captured in the large- R jet. The effects are different for Z and W bosons since the Z boson from X^0 decay is transversely polarized whereas the W boson from X^\pm decay is longitudinally polarized. The jet mass is required to be in a window around the boson mass where the window's size is optimized as a function of p_T^J to maximize the significance of the W or Z boson selection over multijet backgrounds [55]. The size of the mass window increases from about 20 to 50 GeV as p_T^J increases from 500 to 2500 GeV. For a large- R jet with $p_T < 500$ GeV ($p_T > 2500$ GeV), the criterion defined at $p_T = 500$ GeV ($p_T = 2500$ GeV) is applied.

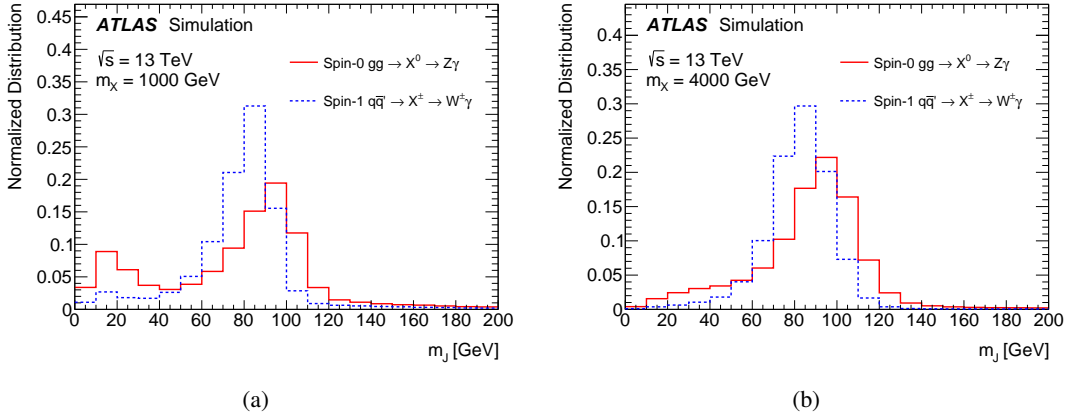


Figure 1: The jet mass distribution of large- R jets originating from the hadronic decay of W and Z bosons produced from the decay of BSM bosons with mass (a) $m_X = 1000$ GeV and (b) $m_X = 4000$ GeV. The decays simulated are for the production models $q\bar{q}' \rightarrow X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ with a spin-1 resonance X^\pm and $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ with a spin-0 resonance X^0 . The Z bosons from $Z\gamma$ decays of spin-2 resonances have jet mass distributions very similar to those shown for spin-0 resonances.

The two-prong jet substructure from hadronic W/Z boson decays is identified using the energies and pairwise angular distances between clusters of particles within the large- R jets. This is quantified with a variable D_2 defined as the ratio $\epsilon_3/[\epsilon_2]^3$ of N -point energy correlation functions ϵ_N computed from the jet constituents [56, 57]. This variable exploits the sensitivity of ϵ_2 to the hadronic shower produced from a single quark or gluon versus ϵ_3 , which is sensitive to the two hadronic-jet clusters produced from the di-quark decay of W/Z bosons. Studies using simulations and data were used to choose the requirements on D_2 that optimize the W/Z boson identification significance [55]. The chosen upper limit on D_2 varies from 1.0 at low jet p_T to slightly above 2.0 at high jet p_T for the W/Z hadronic jets used in this analysis.

For the fraction of Z bosons that decay into $b\bar{b}$, the purity of the selection can be further improved by applying b -hadron identification requirements. A tagging algorithm is used that exploits the long lifetime of b -hadrons, which leads to tracks with large impact parameters and to secondary vertices. The outputs of

three b -tagging techniques are combined into a single multivariate discriminant, called MV2c10, allowing the selection of b -hadrons with various efficiencies and background rejections [58]. This b -tagging algorithm is applied to variable-radius (VR) track-jets associated with the large- R jet, as determined by the ghost-association algorithm [59]. The VR track-jets are reconstructed from ID tracks using the anti- k_t algorithm with a variable radius parameter R that ranges between 0.02 and 0.4 depending on the jet p_T [60]. The tagging efficiency is determined with simulated $t\bar{t}$ events and corrected to the measurement in data [61]. A working point with a b -tagging efficiency of 70% is used. Two VR track-jets are required to pass this b -tagging requirement to select $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ events.

4.2 Event selection and categorization

The events selected are required to have a photon with $E_T^\gamma > 200$ GeV and $|\eta^\gamma| < 1.37$ and a jet with $p_T^J > 200$ GeV and $|\eta^J| < 2.0$, using the identification criteria described above. These selection criteria are called the ‘baseline selection’ for this analysis. The pp interaction vertex selected for reconstruction of these physics objects is the one with the highest sum of the p_T^2 of the tracks coming from the vertex. If multiple photons or jets satisfy the photon/jet selection criteria, those with the highest transverse energy or momentum are used. The search considers resonances with masses larger than 1 TeV. Below this mass, the signal selection efficiency drops significantly because of the criteria used to select the hadronic decays of the W/Z bosons, and searches for $pp \rightarrow X \rightarrow W/Z + \gamma$ with leptonic W/Z boson decays are more sensitive. The search range is limited to 6.8 TeV using the highest-mass γ +jet event observed in data. The selected events are further sorted into exclusive categories of different W and Z boson identification purities to maximize the signal sensitivity.

For the $X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ search, two categories are defined according to the D_2 and jet mass criteria shown below, with the category designation indicated in parentheses.

- *pass* D_2 and W boson mass selection (D2),
- *fail* D_2 and *pass* W boson mass selection (WMASS).

For the $X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ search, three categories are defined, based on the b -tagging, D_2 and jet mass criteria shown below.

- *pass* two b -tagged sub-jets and *pass* Z boson mass selection (BTAG),
- *fail* two b -tagged sub-jets: *pass* D_2 and Z boson mass selection (D2),
- *fail* two b -tagged sub-jets: *fail* D_2 and *pass* Z boson mass selection (ZMASS).

Figure 2 illustrates the categorization of $X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ and $X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ events.

The rejection of the dominant γ +jet background varies strongly among the categories, being highest in those using jet substructure and mass information. A further optimization of the signal sensitivity is implemented by varying the photon E_T^γ threshold as a function of the invariant mass $m_{J\gamma}$ of the photon and large- R jet, where the figure of merit is the statistical-only significance of the simulated BSM signal over the expected SM backgrounds, where the SM backgrounds are estimated from the simulated background samples described in Section 3.2. This photon E_T^γ optimization is done separately for each of the event categories, taking advantage of the large difference in photon and jet kinematics between signal and background. The photon E_T^γ threshold increases with $m_{J\gamma}$, varying from about 300 to 1200 GeV. This results in a small loss of signal efficiency, but a very large suppression of the SM backgrounds. Figure 3

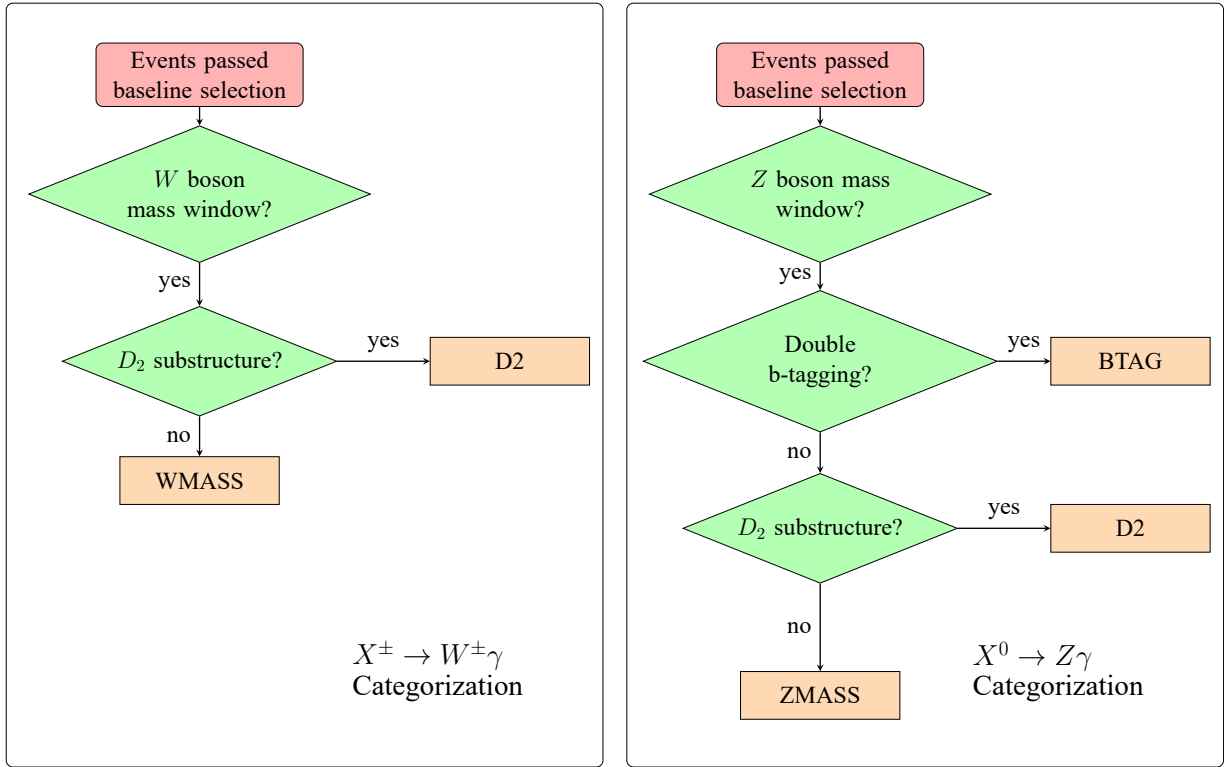


Figure 2: The flow charts of event categorization of $X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ and $X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$.

shows the total signal selection efficiencies after optimization of the photon E_T^γ thresholds, and also the contributions to the signal selection from each of the individual categories. The BTAG category has the lowest efficiency but the highest signal purity. The spin-2 $Z\gamma$ channel with gg production mode has a different X boson polarization than the $q\bar{q}$ production mode, leading to a longer lower tail in the photon and jet p_T distributions, and wider pseudorapidity distributions, and therefore a lower baseline selection efficiency. For signals with a resonance mass above 4 TeV, the applied D_2 requirement is relatively loose, which results in most signal events entering the D2 category and the W/ZMASS selection appearing to lose efficiency. The signal selection efficiencies increase with the mass m_X , ranging from about 20% at the lowest mass to about 60% at 6.8 TeV.

5 Signal and background modelling

The search for BSM boson signals is carried out by inspecting the invariant mass distribution of the highest- E_T photon and large- R jet identified in each event. The distribution of $m_{J\gamma}$ from SM backgrounds falls smoothly over the mass range 1.0 to 6.8 TeV used in this search. The presence of a boson $X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ or $X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ would therefore appear in the data as an excess of events above the background $m_{J\gamma}$ distribution in a relatively narrow mass region around m_X . The search sensitivity is quantified by fitting the data with the sum of the SM background plus a signal that is parameterized from simulations of the various production modes described in Section 3.2. The functional forms chosen for the background and signal are described below, and the fitting procedure used to search for signals is presented in Section 7.

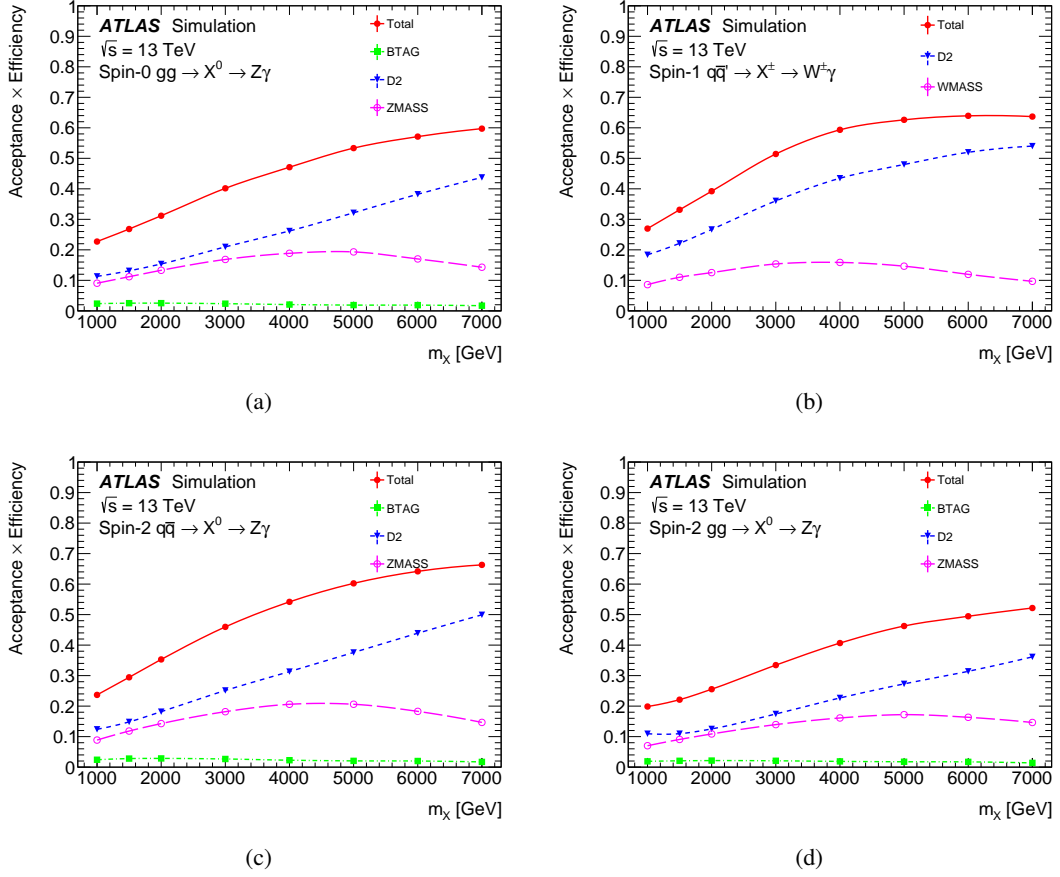


Figure 3: Efficiencies for the selection of signal events after categorization and application of the tighter photon E_T^γ selection used to optimize the signal significance: (a) spin-0 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$, (b) spin-1 $q\bar{q}' \rightarrow X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$, (c) spin-2 $q\bar{q} \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$, and (d) spin-2 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$. In addition to the total efficiency, contributions to the signal selection from each of the separate event categories are shown. The efficiencies calculated from MC samples with W/Z hadronic decays are shown as the points on each curve. The line presents interpolated results.

5.1 SM background modelling

The SM background is dominated by γ +jet events. In the D2 (W/ZMASS) event category, the production of a photon in association with light-flavour jets and c -jets contributes about 92% (96%) of the SM background, while in the BTAG category the contribution from SM γ + b -jet events is about 88%. The next highest background contribution comes from SM $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ production with the W/Z bosons decaying hadronically. The contribution from SM $t\bar{t}+\gamma$ production is found to be negligible after the final event selection. Contributions from events with photons misidentified as jets are found to be small and not significant in changing the background shape from the dominant γ +jet backgrounds.

The $m_{J\gamma}$ distribution of the background is parameterized with a function that is flexible enough to accommodate the background shape in each of the four event categories used in the signal search. The function chosen to model the background is taken from Ref. [62], and is described by Eq. (1):

$$\mathcal{B}(m_{J\gamma}; \mathbf{p}) = (1 - x)^{p_1} x^{p_2 + p_3 \log(x)}, \quad (1)$$

where $x = m_{J\gamma}/\sqrt{s}$, and $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$ is a vector of parameters used to control the shape of the distribution. The ability of the function to describe backgrounds is tested using $m_{J\gamma}$ distributions from MC simulations which have about five times the number of data events in the signal region. The number of parameters p_i is determined by testing the ability of each function to fit these background $m_{J\gamma}$ distributions over the mass range used for each category. The determination of the number of parameters also includes studies of fits of the background-only mass distributions to a signal-plus-background hypothesis in order to quantify any ‘spurious signal’ (N^{SS}) resulting from the parameterization with the procedure documented in Ref. [63]. The number of fit parameters that minimizes the spurious signal is chosen. With this criterion, the number of fit parameters is two or three depending on the category and signal model. The spurious signal is then included as a systematic uncertainty in the fitted signal yield associated with the background fit function, and included in the statistical treatment used for the signal search. The choice of functional form and the spurious signal obtained from MC simulated samples are validated with data in a control region. The control region (CR) events are selected with the photon required to be in the forward pseudorapidity region $1.52 < |\eta^\gamma| < 2.37$. This CR is found to have a small signal leakage which varies from 2% to 17% depending on the signal type and the resonance mass. This validation process confirms that the chosen functional form is flexible enough to model the $m_{J\gamma}$ distribution in data.

5.2 BSM signal modelling

The distribution of $m_{J\gamma}$ for a given BSM boson mass is generated with a natural width that is much smaller than the experimental resolution. These MC events are passed through a full detector simulation and selected in the same way as data events. The signal $m_{J\gamma}$ distribution is modelled with a double-sided Crystal Ball (DSCB) function [64]. This function is found to be the best model to describe the peak and the long tails of the signal distribution. It is described by Eq. (2):

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{S}(m_{J\gamma}; N, \mu, \sigma, \alpha_1, n_1, \alpha_2, n_2) \\ &= N \cdot \begin{cases} \left(\frac{n_1}{|\alpha_1|} \right)^{n_1} \exp\left(-\frac{|\alpha_1|^2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{n_1}{|\alpha_1|} - |\alpha_1| - \frac{m_{J\gamma} - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^{-n_1} & \frac{m_{J\gamma} - \mu}{\sigma} \leq -\alpha_1 \\ \exp\left(-\frac{(m_{J\gamma} - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) & -\alpha_1 < \frac{m_{J\gamma} - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \alpha_2 \\ \left(\frac{n_2}{|\alpha_2|} \right)^{n_2} \exp\left(-\frac{|\alpha_2|^2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{n_2}{|\alpha_2|} - |\alpha_2| + \frac{m_{J\gamma} - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^{-n_2} & \alpha_2 < \frac{m_{J\gamma} - \mu}{\sigma}. \end{cases} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

The DSCB function includes a central Gaussian core, to model the experimental resolution of the signal, with tails parameterized with power-law functions above and below the peak. The Gaussian core has a mean μ and width σ , while the low (high) $m_{J\gamma}$ tail is fitted using the parameters α_1 (α_2) and n_1 (n_2), with all the parameters constrained to be positive in the fit.

This signal model is used to fit the $m_{J\gamma}$ distribution generated from the four signal hypotheses at masses ranging from 1.0 to 7.0 TeV in steps of 1.0 TeV, with one additional mass point at 1.5 TeV. A linear interpolation between adjacent mass points is performed for each of the fit parameters to obtain the signal shapes at intermediate mass values. The width of the central core grows linearly from a σ of about 30 to 120 GeV as the boson mass increases from 1.0 to 7.0 TeV.

6 Systematic uncertainties

The systematic uncertainties considered in this analysis come from the background estimation, the signal prediction and the detector performance. The effects of these systematic uncertainties are parameterized according to their impact on the signal efficiency, the signal shape peak position and the core width of the signal shape. All these uncertainties are included in the statistical procedure when fitting the signal-plus-background model to the data.

The potential bias from the background fit function describing the data $m_{J\gamma}$ distribution is evaluated using the spurious-signal test described in Section 5. A spurious signal is treated as a systematic uncertainty arising from the choice of background parameterization and only affects the signal yield during the fitting procedure. Assuming there is no signal in the data, the impact of spurious-signal uncertainties when setting cross-section limits decreases from 20% to a negligible value with increasing resonance mass.

The uncertainty in the luminosity determination affects the signal yield prediction. The integrated luminosity is measured using the LUCID-2 Cherenkov detector [65] and calibrated with a van der Meer scan following the methodology documented in Ref. [66]. This results in a 1.7% uncertainty in the 139 fb^{-1} integrated luminosity collected during the 2015–2018 data-taking period.

The uncertainty in the modelling of inelastic pp pile-up collisions overlaid on the simulation introduces a 2% uncertainty in the signal detection efficiency.

The uncertainty in the photon energy measurement affects the signal selection efficiency and the shape of the invariant mass $m_{J\gamma}$ distribution. The photon energy is calibrated using the method described in Ref. [47]. Various sources of uncertainty contribute to the measurement of the photon energy scale and the photon energy resolution. The photon identification, isolation and trigger efficiencies are all measured from data following the method in Refs. [18, 47].

The uncertainty in large- R jet energy and mass calibration also affects the signal selection efficiency and the $m_{J\gamma}$ shape. The large- R jet energy and mass are calibrated with the method described in Ref. [53]. The impact of the jet energy resolution uncertainty is estimated by applying Gaussian smearing to each jet so as to degrade the jet p_T resolution by 2% [53]. To estimate the impact of the jet mass resolution (JMR) uncertainty, a similar method is used to degrade the JMR by 20%. Similarly, the effect of uncertainty in the D_2 resolution is estimated by degrading the D_2 resolution by 15% with Gaussian smearing.

The uncertainty in the jet-flavour tagging efficiency measurement impacts both the signal selection efficiency and the $m_{J\gamma}$ distribution. The jet-flavour tagging efficiency is measured in a data region enriched in $t\bar{t}$ events and compared with simulations to derive corrections [61]. The uncertainties for high- p_T VR

track-jets are extrapolated with simulated samples because there are too few events in data [67]. The associated uncertainties are grouped into b -jet, c -jet and light-flavour jet components that are described by uncorrelated eigenvector variations.

The uncertainty in the signal selection efficiency due to the PDF set is evaluated using the eigenvector variations following the method in Ref. [68]. The uncertainty in the signal selection efficiency from the QCD scales is estimated from alternative samples with the renormalization scale (μ_r) and factorization scale (μ_f) varied by factors of 0.5 and 2 with the cases that differ by a factor of four being ignored. The uncertainty in the signal selection efficiency from the parton shower is estimated from alternative PYTHIA samples with different values of the A14 tune parameters, affecting the underlying events, initial/final-state radiation, multiple parton interactions and colour reconnection [35].

The limited size of the generated signal samples introduces a systematic uncertainty in the signal parameterization with analytic functions as described in Section 5.2. Only the effect on the signal resolution is found to have a significant impact on the final result and is included in the statistical analysis as a systematic uncertainty.

Table 2 summarizes the main sources of signal uncertainty and their impact on the signal measurement. The dominant uncertainties for the signal in this analysis come from jet mass scale, jet mass resolution and jet energy resolution.

7 Statistical analysis

The search for BSM resonance signals above a smoothly falling background $m_{J\gamma}$ mass distribution is carried out with a statistical procedure based on an unbinned likelihood fit over the $m_{J\gamma}$ spectrum, implemented in a RooFit [69] and RooStats [70] framework. The likelihood function is defined as the product of several factors using a Poisson model for the observed event yield in each category. This product includes probabilities for events distributed in $m_{J\gamma}$ as described by a model based on the sum of signal (\mathcal{S}) and background (\mathcal{B}) probability density functions described in Section 5 and probabilities for auxiliary measurements with their prior distributions (\mathcal{G}). This can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{m}_{J\gamma}^{\text{obs}} | \sigma_{\text{had}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\text{SS}}, \mathbf{N}^{\text{B}}, \mathbf{p}) = & \prod_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \left\{ \text{Pois}(N_c^{\text{obs}} | N_c^{\text{S}}(\sigma_{\text{had}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + N_c^{\text{SS}}(\theta_c^{\text{SS}}) + N_c^{\text{B}}) \right. \\ & \prod_{i=1}^{N_c^{\text{obs}}} \left[\left(\frac{N_c^{\text{S}}(\sigma_{\text{had}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + N_c^{\text{SS}}(\theta_c^{\text{SS}})}{N_c^{\text{S}}(\sigma_{\text{had}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + N_c^{\text{SS}}(\theta_c^{\text{SS}}) + N_c^{\text{B}}} \right) \mathcal{S}(m_{J\gamma}^{c,i,\text{obs}} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) + \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left(\frac{N_c^{\text{B}}}{N_c^{\text{S}}(\sigma_{\text{had}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + N_c^{\text{SS}}(\theta_c^{\text{SS}}) + N_c^{\text{B}}} \right) \mathcal{B}(m_{J\gamma}^{c,i,\text{obs}} | \mathbf{p}^c) \right] \right\} \times \\ & \prod_{s \in \mathbb{S}} \mathcal{G}(0 | \theta_s, 1) \prod_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \mathcal{G}(0 | \theta_c^{\text{SS}}, 1), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $\mathbf{m}_{J\gamma}^{\text{obs}} = \{m_{J\gamma}^{1,1,\text{obs}}, \dots, m_{J\gamma}^{c,i,\text{obs}}, \dots\}$ is a set of observations of $m_{J\gamma}$ in data, c is the label of the various event categories and i the index of events in each category. The Poisson term for each category, $\text{Pois}(N_c^{\text{obs}} | N_c^{\text{S}}(\sigma_{\text{had}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + N_c^{\text{SS}} + N_c^{\text{B}})$, is defined according to observed data events in the signal region, N_c^{obs} , and the expected signal-plus-background yield, which is a sum of the signal yield $N_c^{\text{S}}(\sigma_{\text{had}}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$, the

Table 2: The impact of systematic uncertainties on the signal yield, signal peak position and signal peak resolution. Presented numbers are derived before performing the statistical analysis. A range of values shows the variation of the uncertainty across the m_X range.

Source of uncertainty	Impact on signal yield [%]
Luminosity	1.7
Jet energy scale	1–7
Jet mass scale	1–20
Jet mass resolution	2–12
Jet D_2 resolution	2
Photon energy scale	0.2
Photon energy resolution	0.1
Flavour tagging	1–8
Pile-up	0–3
PDF	2–12
QCD	2
Parton shower	1–2
	Impact on signal peak position [%]
Jet energy scale	0–4
Jet mass scale	0–1
Photon energy scale	0.4
	Impact on signal resolution [%]
Jet energy scale	1–7
Jet mass scale	0–11
Jet energy resolution	5–20
Photon energy scale	0.2–2
Photon energy resolution	0.2–1.2
Flavour tagging	0.2–4
Signal sample statistics	1–6

background yield N_c^B , and the spurious signal N_c^{SS} . The signal yield N_c^S can be expanded as a function of the signal production cross-section σ_{had} , which is the parameter of interest (POI) in the statistical analysis. This cross-section σ_{had} , as the abbreviation for $\sigma(pp \rightarrow X \rightarrow W/Z(\rightarrow \text{hadrons}) + \gamma)$, includes the production cross-section $\sigma(pp \rightarrow X)$ of the resonance and the branching fractions of $X \rightarrow W/Z + \gamma$ and $W/Z \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$. The experimental and theoretical uncertainties are described by the nuisance parameters (NPs) θ_s for each systematic uncertainty s and shared among categories. A collection of such nuisance parameters is written as θ . These nuisance parameters are constrained with a normal distribution $\mathcal{G}(0|\theta_s, 1)$. The spurious-signal contribution N_c^{SS} is formalized as a function of the associated nuisance parameter θ_c^{SS} for each category individually, with this NP following a normal distribution $\mathcal{G}(0|\theta_c^{SS}, 1)$. The collection of spurious-signal nuisance parameters is written as θ^{SS} . Both θ_s and θ_c^{SS} can have an impact on the signal expectation ($N_c^S + N_c^{SS}$) of the fit model, while the parameter θ_s can also modify the signal shape. The background shape parameters $\mathbf{p}^c = (p_1^c, p_2^c, p_3^c)$ are allowed to float during the fit to data and are uncorrelated among categories. The signal model \mathcal{S} is fixed for each tested m_X using the coefficients presented in Section 5.

Both the signal and background yields are extracted by maximizing the likelihood as defined in Eq. (3) for

various hypothetical values of m_X . The fit stability is checked with signal injection tests, and no significant bias is observed. For each of these mass points, the p -value of the background-only hypothesis is calculated to test the compatibility of the background-only hypothesis and the data. This is done with the profiled likelihood ratio (PLR) test statistic [71], which is defined as the ratio of the conditional maximum-likelihood value for a POI value of zero to the global maximum-likelihood value. Its distribution in the low resonance mass region ($m_X < 4000$ GeV) is derived following the asymptotic approach as described in Ref. [71]. In the high resonance mass region ($m_X \geq 4000$ GeV), test statistic distributions are obtained with the pseudo-experiment sampling method. The p -value reflects the possibility of background to produce a signal-like excess larger than that found in the fit to the data, which is reported as the significance according to the normal distribution. Beside the significance, an exclusion of the signal model is derived and presented as the 95% confidence level (CL) upper limit on the resonance production cross-section times branching fraction of $X \rightarrow W/Z + \gamma$ for hadronic decay of the W/Z bosons. Similar to the p -value, the upper limit is also calculated from PLR distributions but with a running POI value to indicate various signal cross-section hypotheses. The CL_s approach [72, 73] is used for the limit calculation. The limits are calculated in the low resonance mass regions at 20 GeV steps and are based on the asymptotic approach. In the high resonance mass region, limits are derived by using the pseudo-experiment sampling method. To obtain smooth expected limit bands, the expected limits and the corresponding bands are calculated at 500 GeV steps in the high resonance mass region while the observed ones are obtained at 100 GeV steps. Upper limits on $\sigma(pp \rightarrow X) \times B(X \rightarrow W/Z + \gamma)$ are derived by assuming the branching fractions of W and Z bosons to hadrons to be 67.41% [74] and 69.91% [74] respectively.

8 Results

Table 3 presents the observed number of events in different categories after the final event selection. The yields quoted are for $m_{J\gamma} \geq 800$ GeV in the BTAG and D2 categories and for $m_{J\gamma} \geq 1000$ GeV in the VMASS (ZMASS or WMASS) categories. The BTAG categories are defined in the same way for the three Z signal hypotheses, while for the D2 and VMASS categories the selection criteria for the photon and jet are chosen differently for each channel. The latter optimizes the signal significance by exploiting differences in the $W/Z + \gamma$ production angular distributions and in the decays of the longitudinally polarized W bosons and transversely polarized Z bosons.

Table 3: Data yields in various categories defined for the four search channels.

Channel	BTAG	D2	VMASS
Spin-0 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$	436	5 659	20 728
Spin-2 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$	436	10 772	32 281
Spin-2 $q\bar{q} \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$	436	5 618	18 264
Spin-1 $q\bar{q}' \rightarrow X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$	—	6 373	25 146

The $m_{J\gamma}$ distributions in different categories are shown in Figures 4–7 for the four signal channels. The background-only fit result is shown as the solid curve overlaid with a shaded band corresponding to statistical uncertainties in background parameters. Various signal mass hypotheses are also plotted, where the signal cross-sections correspond to the expected upper limits obtained in this analysis. For the BTAG category, the fit range is limited to below 3200 GeV due to the significant loss of sensitivity because of the decrease in b -tagging efficiency beyond that range, while for other categories the fit upper boundary is

7000 GeV. The bottom panel presents the binned local significance (filled bars) from a comparison of the data with the background fit using a Poisson model [75]. The background-only model fits the data well, with most of the deviations of the data from the background-only hypothesis having a local significance below two standard deviations. When testing the data with the background-only model, the largest local signal significance (2.5σ) is found for spin-0 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ production from gluon–gluon fusion at $m_X = 3640$ GeV.

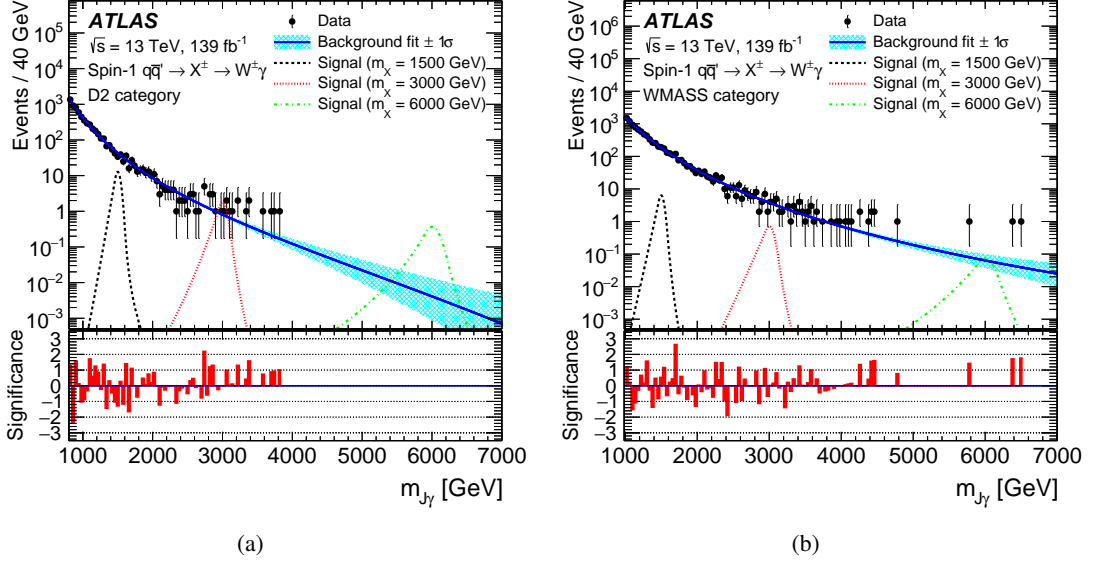


Figure 4: The $m_{J\gamma}$ distributions of data events selected for the spin-1 $qq' \rightarrow X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ search in the (a) D2 and (b) WMASS categories. The background-only fit function shape is shown as the solid curve overlaid with a shaded band corresponding to statistical uncertainties in background parameters. Various signal shapes with cross-sections corresponding to expected limits are shown as dashed lines. The bottom panel presents the binned local significance (filled bars) from a comparison of the data with the background fit using a Poisson model [75].

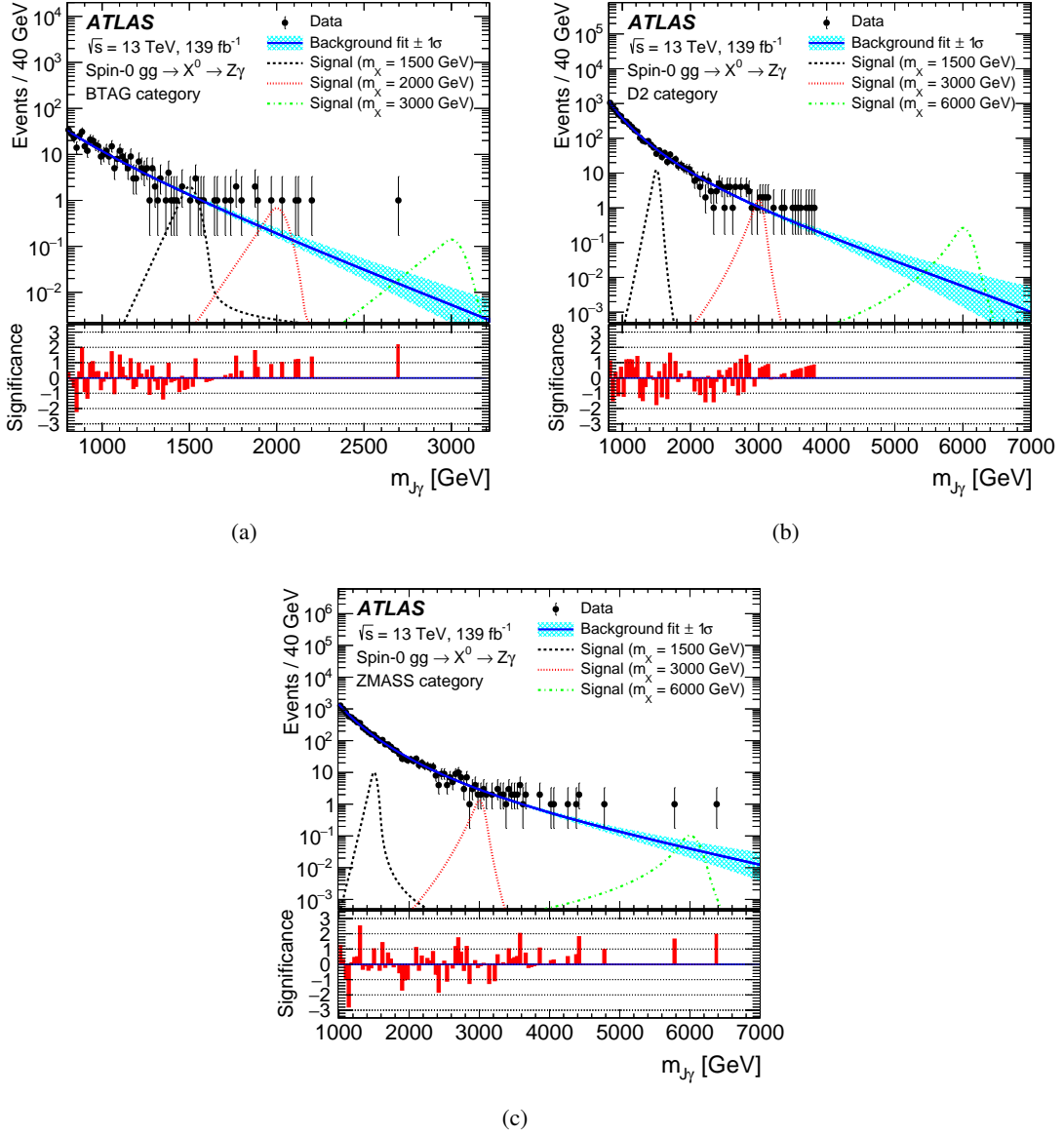
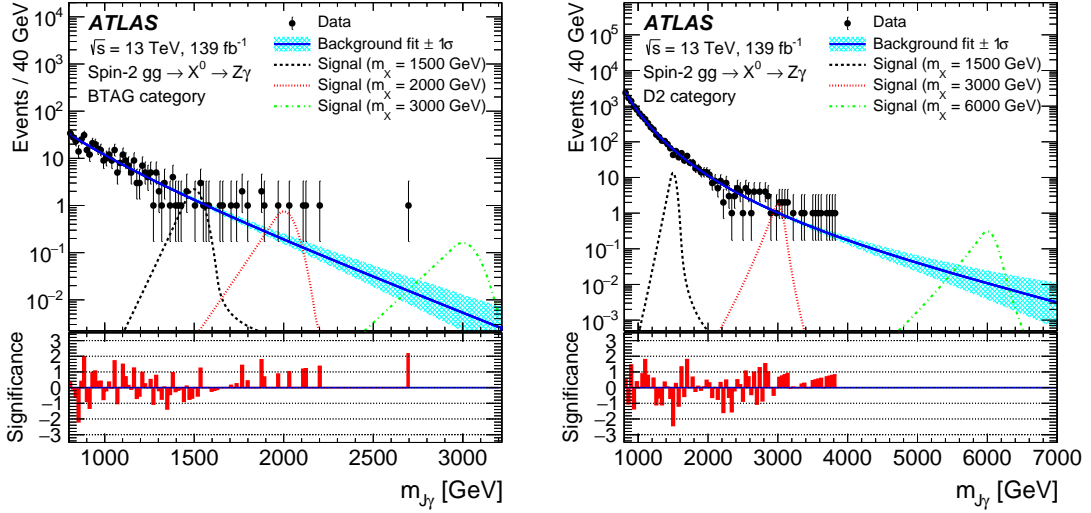
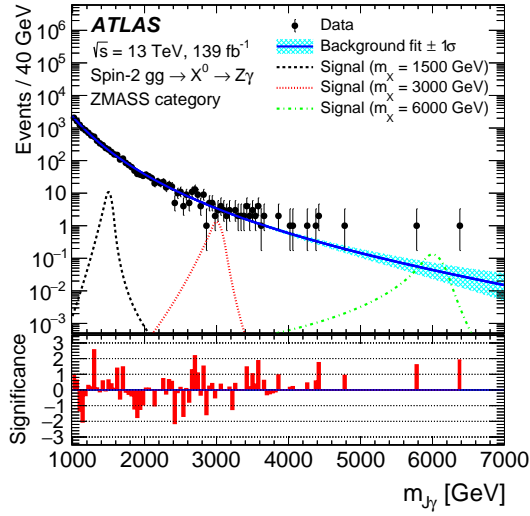


Figure 5: The $m_{J\gamma}$ distributions of data events selected for the spin-0 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ search in the (a) BTAG, (b) D2, and (c) ZMASS categories. The background-only fit function shape is shown as the solid curve overlaid with a shaded band corresponding to statistical uncertainties in background parameters. Various signal shapes with cross-sections corresponding to expected limits are shown as dashed lines. The bottom panel presents the binned local significance (filled bars) from a comparison of the data with the background fit using a Poisson model [75].



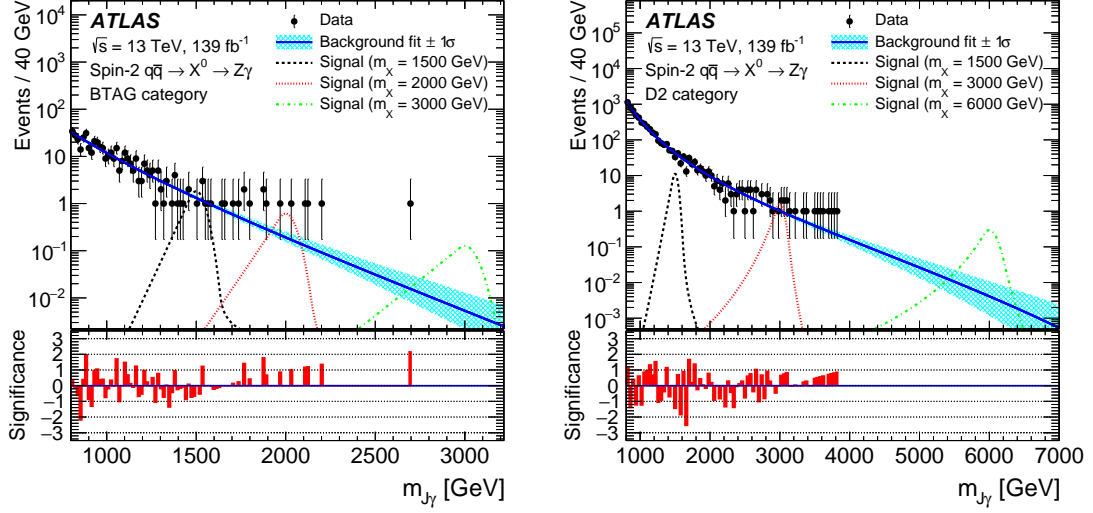
(a)

(b)



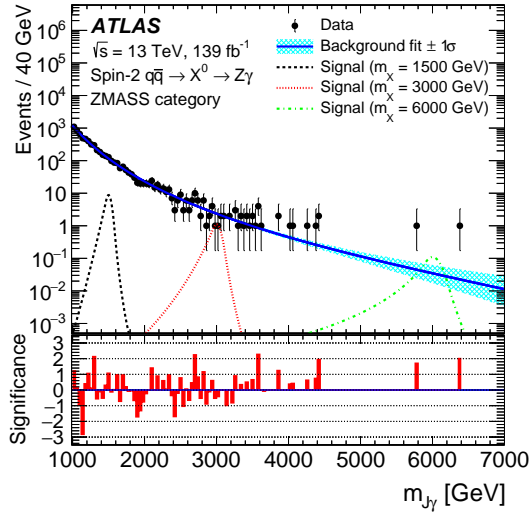
(c)

Figure 6: The $m_{J\gamma}$ distributions of data events selected for the spin-2 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ search in the (a) BTAG, (b) D2, and (c) ZMASS categories. The background-only fit function shape is shown as the solid curve overlaid with a shaded band corresponding to statistical uncertainties in background parameters. Various signal shapes with cross-sections corresponding to expected limits are shown as dashed lines. The bottom panel presents the binned local significance (filled bars) from a comparison of the data with the background fit using a Poisson model [75].



(a)

(b)



(c)

Figure 7: The $m_{J\gamma}$ distributions of data events selected for the spin-2 $q\bar{q} \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ search in the (a) BTAG, (b) D2, and (c) ZMASS categories. The background-only fit function shape is shown as the solid curve overlaid with a shaded band corresponding to statistical uncertainties in background parameters. Various signal shapes with cross-sections corresponding to expected limits obtained in this analysis are shown as dashed lines. The bottom panel presents the binned local significance (filled bars) from a comparison of the data with the background fit using a Poisson model [75].

Having found no significant deviation of the data from the SM background predictions, upper limits on signal cross-sections are calculated at a 95% confidence level for each of the four search channels. The observed cross-section limits (solid curves) are presented in Figure 8, along with the expected limits (dotted curves) obtained by assuming only SM backgrounds. The limits range between approximately 0.05 fb and 10 fb for m_X between 1 and 6.8 TeV. The one- and two-standard-deviation bands around the expected limits cover the observed limits almost everywhere, which is consistent with the observation that the data agree well with the background-only expectations.

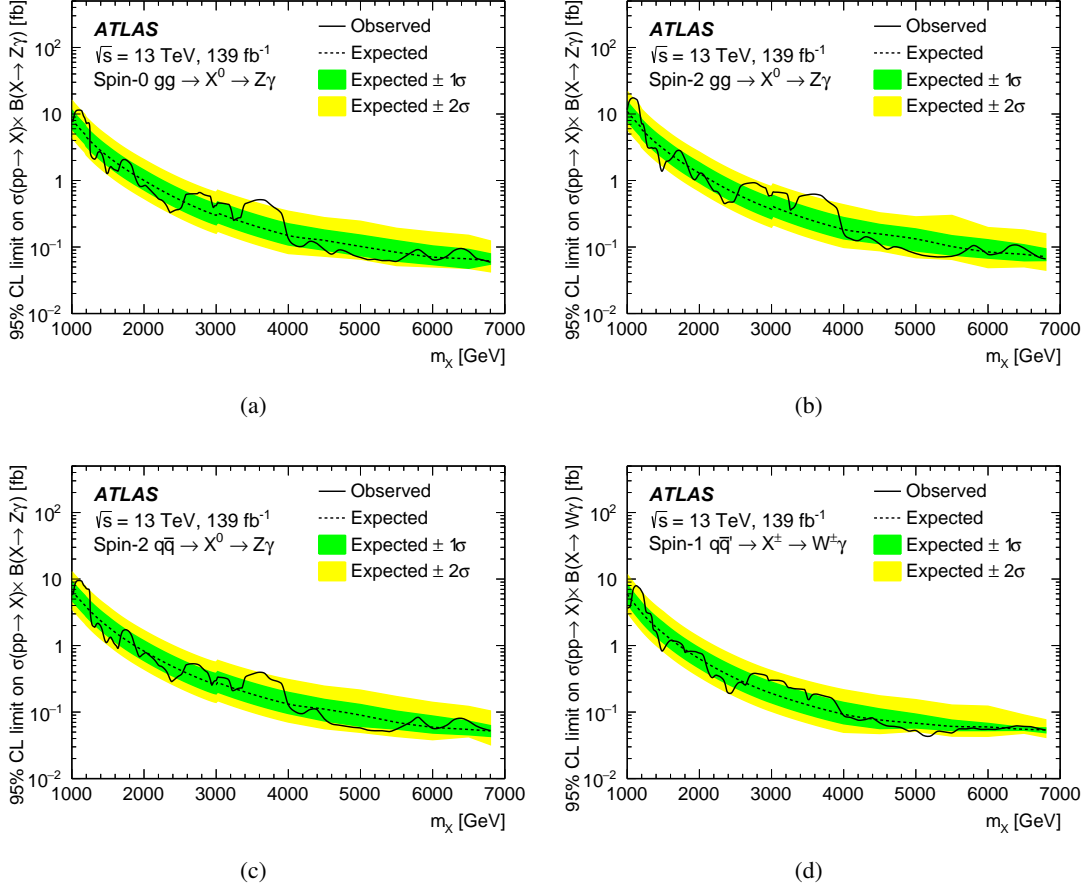


Figure 8: The 95% CL upper limits on $\sigma(pp \rightarrow X) \times B(X \rightarrow W/Z\gamma)$ as a function of m_X for (a) spin-0 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$, (b) spin-2 $gg \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$, (c) spin-2 $q\bar{q} \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ and (d) spin-1 $q\bar{q}' \rightarrow X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$. The observed limits are shown as a solid black line and the expected ones are shown as a dashed line with the 1σ (2σ) uncertainty band presented as the green (yellow) band. Small discontinuities in $pp \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ limits are due to dropping the BTAG category from the limit calculation for mass points with $m_X > 3000$ GeV. Limits for $m_X < 4000$ GeV are derived with the asymptotic approach, while the ones for higher masses are calculated with the pseudo-experiment sampling method.

9 Conclusion

Results of searches for high-mass bosons decaying to $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ final states are presented, using 139 fb^{-1} of $\sqrt{s} = 13\text{ TeV}$ pp collision data collected with the ATLAS detector during the operation of the LHC from 2015 to 2018. The analysis maximizes the sensitivity of the search by selecting events passing a high- E_T photon trigger and identifying jets from the hadronic decays of highly boosted W and Z bosons. Distributions of the invariant mass of the photon–jet pairs in the mass range from 1.0 to 6.8 TeV are used to search for $X^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ and $X^0 \rightarrow Z\gamma$ signals above a smoothly falling SM background. No evidence of a new resonance is found, and 95% confidence-level upper limits on the resonance production cross-section times decay branching fraction are set. These vary from about 10 to 0.05 fb as the heavy-boson mass increases from 1.0 to 6.8 TeV. Individual studies are carried out for resonances with spin 0, 1, and 2 produced via gluon–gluon fusion and $q\bar{q}$ annihilation, currently providing the most stringent exclusion limits for these processes. Due to improved analysis techniques, the search sensitivity at high mass has been improved by a factor of two relative to that expected from the increase in integrated luminosity of the analysed data.

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The ATLAS Collaboration

G. Aad ⁹⁹, B. Abbott ¹¹⁷, D.C. Abbott ¹⁰⁰, A. Abed Abud ³⁴, K. Abeling ⁵³,
D.K. Abhayasinghe ⁹², S.H. Abidi ²⁷, A. Aboulhorma ^{33e}, H. Abramowicz ¹⁴⁹, H. Abreu ¹⁴⁸,
Y. Abulaiti ⁵, A.C. Abusleme Hoffman ^{134a}, B.S. Acharya ^{66a,66b,p}, B. Achkar ⁵³, L. Adam ⁹⁷,
C. Adam Bourdarios ⁴, L. Adamczyk ^{82a}, L. Adamek ¹⁵³, S.V. Addepalli ²⁴, J. Adelman ¹¹²,
A. Adiguzel ^{11c,aa}, S. Adorni ⁵⁴, T. Auyeub ¹³¹, A.A. Affolder ¹³³, Y. Afik ³⁴, C. Agapopoulou ⁶⁴,
M.N. Agaras ¹², J. Agarwala ^{70a,70b}, A. Aggarwal ¹¹⁰, C. Agheorghiesei ^{25c},
J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra ^{127f,127a,z}, A. Ahmad ³⁴, F. Ahmadov ^{36,x}, W.S. Ahmed ¹⁰¹, X. Ai ⁴⁶,
G. Aielli ^{73a,73b}, I. Aizenberg ¹⁶⁶, S. Akatsuka ⁸⁴, M. Akbiyik ⁹⁷, T.P.A. Åkesson ⁹⁵,
A.V. Akimov ³⁵, K. Al Khoury ³⁹, G.L. Alberghi ^{21b}, J. Albert ¹⁶², P. Albicocco ⁵¹,
M.J. Alconada Verzini ⁸⁷, S. Alderweireldt ⁵⁰, M. Aleksa ³⁴, I.N. Aleksandrov ³⁶, C. Alexa ^{25b},
T. Alexopoulos ⁹, A. Alfonsi ¹¹¹, F. Alfonsi ^{21b}, M. Alhroob ¹¹⁷, B. Ali ¹²⁹, S. Ali ¹⁴⁶,
M. Aliev ³⁵, G. Alimonti ^{68a}, C. Allaire ³⁴, B.M.M. Allbrooke ¹⁴⁴, P.P. Allport ¹⁹,
A. Aloisio ^{69a,69b}, F. Alonso ⁸⁷, C. Alpigiani ¹³⁶, E. Alunno Camelia ^{73a,73b}, M. Alvarez Estevez ⁹⁶,
M.G. Alvigi ^{69a,69b}, Y. Amaral Coutinho ^{79b}, A. Ambler ¹⁰¹, L. Ambroz ¹²³, C. Amelung ³⁴,
D. Amidei ¹⁰³, S.P. Amor Dos Santos ^{127a}, S. Amoroso ⁴⁶, K.R. Amos ¹⁶⁰, C.S. Amrouche ⁵⁴,
V. Ananiev ¹²², C. Anastopoulos ¹³⁷, N. Andari ¹³², T. Andeen ¹⁰, J.K. Anders ¹⁸,
S.Y. Andreev ^{45a,45b}, A. Andreazza ^{68a,68b}, S. Angelidakis ⁸, A. Angerami ³⁹, A.V. Anisenkov ³⁵,
A. Annovi ^{71a}, C. Antel ⁵⁴, M.T. Anthony ¹³⁷, E. Antipov ¹¹⁸, M. Antonelli ⁵¹,
D.J.A. Antrim ^{16a}, F. Anulli ^{72a}, M. Aoki ⁸⁰, J.A. Aparisi Pozo ¹⁶⁰, M.A. Aparo ¹⁴⁴,
L. Aperio Bella ⁴⁶, N. Aranzabal ³⁴, V. Araujo Ferraz ^{79a}, C. Arcangeletti ⁵¹, A.T.H. Arce ⁴⁹,
E. Arena ⁸⁹, J-F. Arguin ¹⁰⁵, S. Argyropoulos ⁵², J.-H. Arling ⁴⁶, A.J. Armbruster ³⁴,
A. Armstrong ¹⁵⁷, O. Arnaez ¹⁵³, H. Arnold ³⁴, Z.P. Arrubarrena Tame ¹⁰⁶, G. Artoni ¹²³,
H. Asada ¹⁰⁸, K. Asai ¹¹⁵, S. Asai ¹⁵¹, N.A. Asbah ⁵⁹, E.M. Asimakopoulou ¹⁵⁸, L. Asquith ¹⁴⁴,
J. Assahsah ^{33d}, K. Assamagan ²⁷, R. Astalos ^{26a}, R.J. Atkin ^{31a}, M. Atkinson ¹⁵⁹, N.B. Atlay ¹⁷,
H. Atmani ^{60b}, P.A. Atlasiddha ¹⁰³, K. Augsten ¹²⁹, S. Auricchio ^{69a,69b}, V.A. Austrup ¹⁶⁸,
G. Avner ¹⁴⁸, G. Avolio ³⁴, M.K. Ayoub ^{13c}, G. Azuelos ^{105,af}, D. Babal ^{26a}, H. Bachacou ¹³²,
K. Bachas ¹⁵⁰, A. Bachiu ³², F. Backman ^{45a,45b}, A. Badea ⁵⁹, P. Bagnaia ^{72a,72b},
H. Bahrasemani ¹⁴⁰, A.J. Bailey ¹⁶⁰, V.R. Bailey ¹⁵⁹, J.T. Baines ¹³¹, C. Bakalis ⁹, O.K. Baker ¹⁶⁹,
P.J. Bakker ¹¹¹, E. Bakos ¹⁴, D. Bakshi Gupta ⁷, S. Balaji ¹⁴⁵, R. Balasubramanian ¹¹¹,
E.M. Baldin ³⁵, P. Balek ¹³⁰, E. Ballabene ^{68a,68b}, F. Balli ¹³², L.M. Baltes ^{61a},
W.K. Balunas ¹²³, J. Balz ⁹⁷, E. Banas ⁸³, M. Bandieramonte ¹²⁶, A. Bandyopadhyay ²²,
S. Bansal ²², L. Barak ¹⁴⁹, E.L. Barberio ¹⁰², D. Barberis ^{55b,55a}, M. Barbero ⁹⁹, G. Barbour ⁹³,
K.N. Barends ^{31a}, T. Barillari ¹⁰⁷, M-S. Barisits ³⁴, J. Barkeloo ¹²⁰, T. Barklow ¹⁴¹,
B.M. Barnett ¹³¹, R.M. Barnett ^{16a}, A. Baroncelli ^{60a}, G. Barone ²⁷, A.J. Barr ¹²³,
L. Barranco Navarro ^{45a,45b}, F. Barreiro ⁹⁶, J. Barreiro Guimarães da Costa ^{13a}, U. Barron ¹⁴⁹,
S. Barsov ³⁵, F. Bartels ^{61a}, R. Bartoldus ¹⁴¹, G. Bartolini ⁹⁹, A.E. Barton ⁸⁸, P. Bartos ^{26a},
A. Basalaev ⁴⁶, A. Basan ⁹⁷, M. Baselga ⁴⁶, I. Bashta ^{74a,74b}, A. Bassalat ^{64,ab}, M.J. Basso ¹⁵³,
C.R. Basson ⁹⁸, R.L. Bates ⁵⁷, S. Batlamous ^{33e}, J.R. Batley ³⁰, B. Batool ¹³⁹, M. Battaglia ¹³³,
M. Bause ^{72a,72b}, F. Bauer ^{132,*}, P. Bauer ²², H.S. Bawa ²⁹, A. Bayirli ^{11c}, J.B. Beacham ⁴⁹,
T. Beau ¹²⁴, P.H. Beauchemin ¹⁵⁶, F. Becherer ⁵², P. Bechtel ²², H.P. Beck ^{18,q}, K. Becker ¹⁶⁴,
C. Becot ⁴⁶, A.J. Beddall ^{11a}, V.A. Bednyakov ³⁶, C.P. Bee ¹⁴³, T.A. Beermann ³⁴,
M. Begalli ^{79b}, M. Began ²⁷, A. Behara ¹⁴³, J.K. Behr ⁴⁶, C. Beirao Da Cruz E Silva ³⁴,
J.F. Beirer ^{53,34}, F. Beisiegel ²², M. Belfkir ⁴, G. Bella ¹⁴⁹, L. Bellagamba ^{21b}, A. Bellerive ³²,
P. Bellos ¹⁹, K. Beloborodov ³⁵, K. Belotskiy ³⁵, N.L. Belyaev ³⁵, D. Benckekroun ^{33a},

Y. Benhammou [ID](#)¹⁴⁹, D.P. Benjamin [ID](#)²⁷, M. Benoit [ID](#)²⁷, J.R. Bensinger [ID](#)²⁴, S. Bentvelsen [ID](#)¹¹¹,
 L. Beresford [ID](#)³⁴, M. Beretta [ID](#)⁵¹, D. Berge [ID](#)¹⁷, E. Bergeaas Kuutmann [ID](#)¹⁵⁸, N. Berger [ID](#)⁴,
 B. Bergmann [ID](#)¹²⁹, L.J. Bergsten [ID](#)²⁴, J. Beringer [ID](#)^{16a}, S. Berlendis [ID](#)⁶, G. Bernardi [ID](#)¹²⁴,
 C. Bernius [ID](#)¹⁴¹, F.U. Bernlochner [ID](#)²², T. Berry [ID](#)⁹², P. Berta [ID](#)¹³⁰, A. Berthold [ID](#)⁴⁸, I.A. Bertram [ID](#)⁸⁸,
 O. Bessidskaia Bylund [ID](#)¹⁶⁸, S. Bethke [ID](#)¹⁰⁷, A. Betti [ID](#)⁴², A.J. Bevan [ID](#)⁹¹, S. Bhatta [ID](#)¹⁴³,
 D.S. Bhattacharya [ID](#)¹⁶³, P. Bhattarai [ID](#)²⁴, V.S. Bhopatkar [ID](#)⁵, R. Bi [ID](#)¹²⁶, R.M. Bianchi [ID](#)¹²⁶,
 O. Biebel [ID](#)¹⁰⁶, R. Bielski [ID](#)¹²⁰, N.V. Biesuz [ID](#)^{71a,71b}, M. Biglietti [ID](#)^{74a}, T.R.V. Billoud [ID](#)¹²⁹,
 M. Bindi [ID](#)⁵³, A. Bingul [ID](#)^{11d}, C. Bini [ID](#)^{72a,72b}, S. Biondi [ID](#)^{21b,21a}, A. Biondini [ID](#)⁸⁹, C.J. Birch-sykes [ID](#)⁹⁸,
 G.A. Bird [ID](#)^{19,131}, M. Birman [ID](#)¹⁶⁶, T. Bisanz [ID](#)³⁴, D. Biswas [ID](#)^{167,k}, A. Bitadze [ID](#)⁹⁸, C. Bittrich [ID](#)⁴⁸,
 K. Bjørke [ID](#)¹²², I. Bloch [ID](#)⁴⁶, C. Blocker [ID](#)²⁴, A. Blue [ID](#)⁵⁷, U. Blumenschein [ID](#)⁹¹, J. Blumenthal [ID](#)⁹⁷,
 G.J. Bobbink [ID](#)¹¹¹, V.S. Bobrovnikov [ID](#)³⁵, M. Boehler [ID](#)⁵², D. Bogavac [ID](#)¹², A.G. Bogdanchikov [ID](#)³⁵,
 C. Bohm [ID](#)^{45a}, V. Boisvert [ID](#)⁹², P. Bokan [ID](#)⁴⁶, T. Bold [ID](#)^{82a}, M. Bomben [ID](#)¹²⁴, M. Bona [ID](#)⁹¹,
 M. Boonekamp [ID](#)¹³², C.D. Booth [ID](#)⁹², A.G. Borbély [ID](#)⁵⁷, H.M. Borecka-Bielska [ID](#)¹⁰⁵, L.S. Borgna [ID](#)⁹³,
 G. Borissov [ID](#)⁸⁸, D. Bortoletto [ID](#)¹²³, D. Boscherini [ID](#)^{21b}, M. Bosman [ID](#)¹², J.D. Bossio Sola [ID](#)³⁴,
 K. Bouaouda [ID](#)^{33a}, J. Boudreau [ID](#)¹²⁶, E.V. Bouhova-Thacker [ID](#)⁸⁸, D. Boumediene [ID](#)³⁸, R. Bouquet [ID](#)¹²⁴,
 A. Boveia [ID](#)¹¹⁶, J. Boyd [ID](#)³⁴, D. Boye [ID](#)²⁷, I.R. Boyko [ID](#)³⁶, A.J. Bozson [ID](#)⁹², J. Bracinik [ID](#)¹⁹,
 N. Brahimy [ID](#)^{60d,60c}, G. Brandt [ID](#)¹⁶⁸, O. Brandt [ID](#)³⁰, F. Braren [ID](#)⁴⁶, B. Brau [ID](#)¹⁰⁰, J.E. Brau [ID](#)¹²⁰,
 W.D. Breaden Madden [ID](#)⁵⁷, K. Brendlinger [ID](#)⁴⁶, R. Brenner [ID](#)¹⁶⁶, L. Brenner [ID](#)³⁴, R. Brenner [ID](#)¹⁵⁸,
 S. Bressler [ID](#)¹⁶⁶, B. Brickwedde [ID](#)⁹⁷, D.L. Briglin [ID](#)¹⁹, D. Britton [ID](#)⁵⁷, D. Britzger [ID](#)¹⁰⁷, I. Brock [ID](#)²²,
 R. Brock [ID](#)¹⁰⁴, G. Brooijmans [ID](#)³⁹, W.K. Brooks [ID](#)^{134f}, E. Brost [ID](#)²⁷, P.A. Bruckman de Renstrom [ID](#)⁸³,
 B. Brüers [ID](#)⁴⁶, D. Bruncko [ID](#)^{26b,*}, A. Bruni [ID](#)^{21b}, G. Bruni [ID](#)^{21b}, M. Bruschi [ID](#)^{21b}, N. Bruscinò [ID](#)^{72a,72b},
 L. Bryngemark [ID](#)¹⁴¹, T. Buanes [ID](#)¹⁵, Q. Buat [ID](#)¹⁴³, P. Buchholz [ID](#)¹³⁹, A.G. Buckley [ID](#)⁵⁷,
 I.A. Budagov [ID](#)^{36,*}, M.K. Bugge [ID](#)¹²², O. Bulekov [ID](#)³⁵, B.A. Bullard [ID](#)⁵⁹, S. Burdin [ID](#)⁸⁹,
 C.D. Burgard [ID](#)⁴⁶, A.M. Burger [ID](#)¹¹⁸, B. Burghgrave [ID](#)⁷, J.T.P. Burr [ID](#)⁴⁶, C.D. Burton [ID](#)¹⁰,
 J.C. Burzynski [ID](#)¹⁴⁰, E.L. Busch [ID](#)³⁹, V. Büscher [ID](#)⁹⁷, P.J. Bussey [ID](#)⁵⁷, J.M. Butler [ID](#)²³, C.M. Buttar [ID](#)⁵⁷,
 J.M. Butterworth [ID](#)⁹³, W. Buttinger [ID](#)¹³¹, C.J. Buxo Vazquez [ID](#)¹⁰⁴, A.R. Buzykaev [ID](#)³⁵, G. Cabras [ID](#)^{21b},
 S. Cabrera Urbán [ID](#)¹⁶⁰, D. Caforio [ID](#)⁵⁶, H. Cai [ID](#)¹²⁶, V.M.M. Cairo [ID](#)¹⁴¹, O. Cakir [ID](#)^{3a}, N. Calace [ID](#)³⁴,
 P. Calafiura [ID](#)^{16a}, G. Calderini [ID](#)¹²⁴, P. Calfayan [ID](#)⁶⁵, G. Callea [ID](#)⁵⁷, L.P. Caloba [ID](#)^{79b}, D. Calvet [ID](#)³⁸,
 S. Calvet [ID](#)³⁸, T.P. Calvet [ID](#)⁹⁹, M. Calvetti [ID](#)^{71a,71b}, R. Camacho Toro [ID](#)¹²⁴, S. Camarda [ID](#)³⁴,
 D. Camarero Munoz [ID](#)⁹⁶, P. Camarri [ID](#)^{73a,73b}, M.T. Camerlingo [ID](#)^{74a,74b}, D. Cameron [ID](#)¹²²,
 C. Camincher [ID](#)¹⁶², M. Campanelli [ID](#)⁹³, A. Camplani [ID](#)⁴⁰, V. Canale [ID](#)^{69a,69b}, A. Canesse [ID](#)¹⁰¹,
 M. Cano Bret [ID](#)⁷⁷, J. Cantero [ID](#)¹¹⁸, Y. Cao [ID](#)¹⁵⁹, F. Capocasa [ID](#)²⁴, M. Capua [ID](#)^{41b,41a},
 A. Carbone [ID](#)^{68a,68b}, R. Cardarelli [ID](#)^{73a}, J.C.J. Cardenas [ID](#)⁷, F. Cardillo [ID](#)¹⁶⁰, T. Carli [ID](#)³⁴,
 G. Carlino [ID](#)^{69a}, B.T. Carlson [ID](#)¹²⁶, E.M. Carlson [ID](#)^{162,154a}, L. Carminati [ID](#)^{68a,68b}, M. Carnesale [ID](#)^{72a,72b},
 R.M.D. Carney [ID](#)¹⁴¹, S. Caron [ID](#)¹¹⁰, E. Carquin [ID](#)^{134f}, S. Carrá [ID](#)⁴⁶, G. Carratta [ID](#)^{21b,21a},
 J.W.S. Carter [ID](#)¹⁵³, T.M. Carter [ID](#)⁵⁰, D. Casadei [ID](#)^{31c}, M.P. Casado [ID](#)^{12,h}, A.F. Casha [ID](#)¹⁵³,
 E.G. Castiglia [ID](#)¹⁶⁹, F.L. Castillo [ID](#)^{61a}, L. Castillo Garcia [ID](#)¹², V. Castillo Gimenez [ID](#)¹⁶⁰,
 N.F. Castro [ID](#)^{127a,127e}, A. Catinaccio [ID](#)³⁴, J.R. Catmore [ID](#)¹²², A. Cattai [ID](#)³⁴, V. Cavaliere [ID](#)²⁷,
 N. Cavalli [ID](#)^{21b,21a}, V. Cavasinni [ID](#)^{71a,71b}, E. Celebi [ID](#)^{11b}, F. Celli [ID](#)¹²³, M.S. Centonze [ID](#)^{67a,67b},
 K. Cerny [ID](#)¹¹⁹, A.S. Cerqueira [ID](#)^{79a}, A. Cerri [ID](#)¹⁴⁴, L. Cerrito [ID](#)^{73a,73b}, F. Cerutti [ID](#)^{16a}, A. Cervelli [ID](#)^{21b},
 S.A. Cetin [ID](#)^{11b}, Z. Chadi [ID](#)^{33a}, D. Chakraborty [ID](#)¹¹², M. Chala [ID](#)^{127f}, J. Chan [ID](#)¹⁶⁷, W.S. Chan [ID](#)¹¹¹,
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 C.L. Cheng [ID](#)¹⁶⁷, H.C. Cheng [ID](#)^{62a}, A. Cheplakov [ID](#)³⁶, E. Cheremushkina [ID](#)⁴⁶, E. Cherepanova [ID](#)³⁶,
 R. Cherkaoui El Moursli [ID](#)^{33e}, E. Cheu [ID](#)⁶, K. Cheung [ID](#)⁶³, L. Chevalier [ID](#)¹³², V. Chiarella [ID](#)⁵¹,

G. Chiarelli [id](#)^{71a}, G. Chiodini [id](#)^{67a}, A.S. Chisholm [id](#)¹⁹, A. Chitan [id](#)^{25b}, Y.H. Chiu [id](#)¹⁶², M.V. Chizhov [id](#)^{36,r}, K. Choi [id](#)¹⁰, A.R. Chomont [id](#)^{72a,72b}, Y. Chou [id](#)¹⁰⁰, E.Y.S. Chow [id](#)¹¹¹, T. Chowdhury [id](#)^{31f}, L.D. Christopher [id](#)^{31f}, M.C. Chu [id](#)^{62a}, X. Chu [id](#)^{13a,13d}, J. Chudoba [id](#)¹²⁸, J.J. Chwastowski [id](#)⁸³, D. Cieri [id](#)¹⁰⁷, K.M. Ciesla [id](#)⁸³, V. Cindro [id](#)⁹⁰, I.A. Cioară [id](#)^{25b}, A. Ciocio [id](#)^{16a}, F. Cirotto [id](#)^{69a,69b}, Z.H. Citron [id](#)^{166,1}, M. Citterio [id](#)^{68a}, D.A. Ciubotaru [id](#)^{25b}, B.M. Ciungu [id](#)¹⁵³, A. Clark [id](#)⁵⁴, P.J. Clark [id](#)⁵⁰, J.M. Clavijo Columbie [id](#)⁴⁶, S.E. Clawson [id](#)⁹⁸, C. Clement [id](#)^{45a,45b}, L. Clissa [id](#)^{21b,21a}, Y. Coadou [id](#)⁹⁹, M. Cobal [id](#)^{66a,66c}, A. Coccaro [id](#)^{55b}, J. Cochran [id](#)⁷⁸, R.F. Coelho Barrue [id](#)^{127a}, R. Coelho Lopes De Sa [id](#)¹⁰⁰, S. Coelli [id](#)^{68a}, H. Cohen [id](#)¹⁴⁹, A.E.C. Coimbra [id](#)³⁴, B. Cole [id](#)³⁹, J. Collot [id](#)⁵⁸, P. Conde Muiño [id](#)^{127a,127g}, S.H. Connell [id](#)^{31c}, I.A. Connelly [id](#)⁵⁷, E.I. Conroy [id](#)¹²³, F. Conventi [id](#)^{69a,ag}, H.G. Cooke [id](#)¹⁹, A.M. Cooper-Sarkar [id](#)¹²³, F. Cormier [id](#)¹⁶¹, L.D. Corpe [id](#)³⁴, M. Corradi [id](#)^{72a,72b}, E.E. Corrigan [id](#)⁹⁵, F. Corriveau [id](#)^{101,w}, M.J. Costa [id](#)¹⁶⁰, F. Costanza [id](#)⁴, D. Costanzo [id](#)¹³⁷, B.M. Cote [id](#)¹¹⁶, G. Cowan [id](#)⁹², J.W. Cowley [id](#)³⁰, K. Cranmer [id](#)¹¹⁴, S. Crépe-Renaudin [id](#)⁵⁸, F. Crescioli [id](#)¹²⁴, M. Cristinziani [id](#)¹³⁹, M. Cristoforetti [id](#)^{75a,75b,c}, V. Croft [id](#)¹⁵⁶, G. Crosetti [id](#)^{41b,41a}, A. Cueto [id](#)³⁴, T. Cuhadar Donszelmann [id](#)¹⁵⁷, H. Cui [id](#)^{13a,13d}, A.R. Cukierman [id](#)¹⁴¹, W.R. Cunningham [id](#)⁵⁷, F. Curcio [id](#)^{41b,41a}, P. Czodrowski [id](#)³⁴, M.M. Czurylo [id](#)^{61b}, M.J. Da Cunha Sargedas De Sousa [id](#)^{60a}, J.V. Da Fonseca Pinto [id](#)^{79b}, C. Da Via [id](#)⁹⁸, W. Dabrowski [id](#)^{82a}, T. Dado [id](#)⁴⁷, S. Dahbi [id](#)^{31f}, T. Dai [id](#)¹⁰³, C. Dallapiccola [id](#)¹⁰⁰, M. Dam [id](#)⁴⁰, G. D'amen [id](#)²⁷, V. D'Amico [id](#)^{74a,74b}, J. Damp [id](#)⁹⁷, J.R. Dandoy [id](#)¹²⁵, M.F. Daneri [id](#)²⁸, M. Danninger [id](#)¹⁴⁰, V. Dao [id](#)³⁴, G. Darbo [id](#)^{55b}, S. Darmora [id](#)⁵, A. Dattagupta [id](#)¹²⁰, S. D'Auria [id](#)^{68a,68b}, C. David [id](#)^{154b}, T. Davidek [id](#)¹³⁰, D.R. Davis [id](#)⁴⁹, B. Davis-Purcell [id](#)³², I. Dawson [id](#)⁹¹, K. De [id](#)⁷, R. De Asmundis [id](#)^{69a}, M. De Beurs [id](#)¹¹¹, S. De Castro [id](#)^{21b,21a}, N. De Groot [id](#)¹¹⁰, P. de Jong [id](#)¹¹¹, H. De la Torre [id](#)¹⁰⁴, A. De Maria [id](#)^{13c}, D. De Pedis [id](#)^{72a}, A. De Salvo [id](#)^{72a}, U. De Sanctis [id](#)^{73a,73b}, M. De Santis [id](#)^{73a,73b}, A. De Santo [id](#)¹⁴⁴, J.B. De Vivie De Regie [id](#)⁵⁸, D.V. Dedovich [id](#)³⁶, J. Degens [id](#)¹¹¹, A.M. Deiana [id](#)⁴², J. Del Peso [id](#)⁹⁶, Y. Delabat Diaz [id](#)⁴⁶, F. Deliot [id](#)¹³², C.M. Delitzsch [id](#)⁶, M. Della Pietra [id](#)^{69a,69b}, D. Della Volpe [id](#)⁵⁴, A. Dell'Acqua [id](#)³⁴, L. Dell'Asta [id](#)^{68a,68b}, M. Delmastro [id](#)⁴, P.A. Delsart [id](#)⁵⁸, S. Demers [id](#)¹⁶⁹, M. Demichev [id](#)³⁶, S.P. Denisov [id](#)³⁵, L. D'Eramo [id](#)¹¹², D. Derendarz [id](#)⁸³, J.E. Derkaoui [id](#)^{33d}, F. Derue [id](#)¹²⁴, P. Dervan [id](#)⁸⁹, K. Desch [id](#)²², K. Dette [id](#)¹⁵³, C. Deutsch [id](#)²², P.O. Deviveiros [id](#)³⁴, F.A. Di Bello [id](#)^{72a,72b}, A. Di Ciaccio [id](#)^{73a,73b}, L. Di Ciaccio [id](#)⁴, A. Di Domenico [id](#)^{72a,72b}, C. Di Donato [id](#)^{69a,69b}, A. Di Girolamo [id](#)³⁴, G. Di Gregorio [id](#)^{71a,71b}, A. Di Luca [id](#)^{75a,75b}, B. Di Micco [id](#)^{74a,74b}, R. Di Nardo [id](#)^{74a,74b}, C. Diaconu [id](#)⁹⁹, F.A. Dias [id](#)¹¹¹, T. Dias Do Vale [id](#)^{127a}, M.A. Diaz [id](#)^{134a,134b}, F.G. Diaz Capriles [id](#)²², J. Dickinson [id](#)^{16a}, M. Didenko [id](#)¹⁶⁰, E.B. Diehl [id](#)¹⁰³, J. Dietrich [id](#)¹⁷, S. Díez Cornell [id](#)⁴⁶, C. Diez Pardos [id](#)¹³⁹, A. Dimitrievska [id](#)^{16a}, W. Ding [id](#)^{13b}, J. Dingfelder [id](#)²², I-M. Dinu [id](#)^{25b}, S.J. Dittmeier [id](#)^{61b}, F. Dittus [id](#)³⁴, F. Djama [id](#)⁹⁹, T. Djobava [id](#)^{147b}, J.I. Djuvsland [id](#)¹⁵, M.A.B. Do Vale [id](#)¹³⁵, D. Dodsworth [id](#)²⁴, C. Doglioni [id](#)⁹⁵, J. Dolejsi [id](#)¹³⁰, Z. Dolezal [id](#)¹³⁰, M. Donadelli [id](#)^{79c}, B. Dong [id](#)^{60c}, J. Donini [id](#)³⁸, A. D'Onofrio [id](#)^{13c}, M. D'Onofrio [id](#)⁸⁹, J. Dopke [id](#)¹³¹, A. Doria [id](#)^{69a}, M.T. Dova [id](#)⁸⁷, A.T. Doyle [id](#)⁵⁷, E. Drechsler [id](#)¹⁴⁰, E. Dreyer [id](#)¹⁴⁰, T. Dreyer [id](#)⁵³, A.S. Drobac [id](#)¹⁵⁶, D. Du [id](#)^{60a}, T.A. du Pree [id](#)¹¹¹, F. Dubinin [id](#)³⁵, M. Dubovsky [id](#)^{26a}, A. Dubreuil [id](#)⁵⁴, E. Duchovni [id](#)¹⁶⁶, G. Duckeck [id](#)¹⁰⁶, O.A. Ducu [id](#)^{34,25b}, D. Duda [id](#)¹⁰⁷, A. Dudarev [id](#)³⁴, M. D'uffizi [id](#)⁹⁸, L. Duflost [id](#)⁶⁴, M. Dührssen [id](#)³⁴, C. Dülßen [id](#)¹⁶⁸, A.E. Dumitriu [id](#)^{25b}, M. Dunford [id](#)^{61a}, S. Dungs [id](#)⁴⁷, K. Dunne [id](#)^{45a,45b}, A. Duperrin [id](#)⁹⁹, H. Duran Yildiz [id](#)^{3a}, M. Düren [id](#)⁵⁶, A. Durglishvili [id](#)^{147b}, B. Dutta [id](#)⁴⁶, B.L. Dwyer [id](#)¹¹², G.I. Dyckes [id](#)^{16a}, M. Dyndal [id](#)^{82a}, S. Dysch [id](#)⁹⁸, B.S. Dziedzic [id](#)⁸³, B. Eckerova [id](#)^{26a}, M.G. Eggleston [id](#)⁴⁹, E. Egidio Purcino De Souza [id](#)^{79b}, L.F. Ehrke [id](#)⁵⁴, T. Eifert [id](#)⁷, G. Eigen [id](#)¹⁵, K. Einsweiler [id](#)^{16a}, T. Ekelof [id](#)¹⁵⁸, Y. El Ghazali [id](#)^{33b}, H. El Jarrari [id](#)^{33e}, A. El Moussaouy [id](#)^{33a}, V. Ellajosyula [id](#)¹⁵⁸, M. Ellert [id](#)¹⁵⁸, F. Ellinghaus [id](#)¹⁶⁸, A.A. Elliot [id](#)⁹¹, N. Ellis [id](#)³⁴, J. Elmsheuser [id](#)²⁷, M. Elsing [id](#)³⁴, D. Emelianov [id](#)¹³¹, A. Emerman [id](#)³⁹, Y. Enari [id](#)¹⁵¹, J. Erdmann [id](#)⁴⁷, A. Ereditato [id](#)¹⁸, P.A. Erland [id](#)⁸³, M. Errenst [id](#)¹⁶⁸, M. Escalier [id](#)⁶⁴,

C. Escobar [ID160](#), O. Estrada Pastor [ID160](#), E. Etzion [ID149](#), G. Evans [ID127a](#), H. Evans [ID65](#), M.O. Evans [ID144](#),
 A. Ezhilov [ID35](#), F. Fabbri [ID57](#), L. Fabbri [ID21b,21a](#), G. Facini [ID164](#), V. Fadeyev [ID133](#),
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 Y. Fang [ID13a,13d](#), G. Fanourakis [ID44](#), M. Fanti [ID68a,68b](#), M. Faraj [ID60c](#), A. Farbin [ID7](#), A. Farilla [ID74a](#),
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 D. Fassouliotis [ID8](#), M. Faucci Giannelli [ID73a,73b](#), W.J. Fawcett [ID30](#), L. Fayard [ID64](#), O.L. Fedin [ID35,a](#),
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 I. Fleck [ID139](#), P. Fleischmann [ID103](#), T. Flick [ID168](#), B.M. Flierl [ID106](#), L. Flores [ID125](#), M. Flores [ID31d](#),
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 A. Gabrielli [ID21b,21a](#), A. Gabrielli [ID34](#), P. Gadow [ID46](#), G. Gagliardi [ID55b,55a](#), L.G. Gagnon [ID16a](#),
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 D. Garg [ID77](#), R.B. Garg [ID141](#), S. Gargiulo [ID52](#), C.A. Garner [ID153](#), V. Garonne [ID122](#), S.J. Gasiorowski [ID136](#),
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 D.M. Gingrich [ID2,af](#), M.P. Giordani [ID66a,66c](#), P.F. Giraud [ID132](#), G. Giugliarelli [ID66a,66c](#), D. Giugni [ID68a](#),
 F. Giuli [ID73a,73b](#), I. Gkialas [ID8,i](#), P. Gkoutoumis [ID9](#), L.K. Gladilin [ID35](#), C. Glasman [ID96](#),
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 S. Grancagnolo [ID17](#), M. Grandi [ID144](#), V. Gratchev [ID35,*](#), P.M. Gravila [ID25f](#), F.G. Gravili [ID67a,67b](#),
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 R. Gupta [ID46](#), S. Gurbuz [ID22](#), G. Gustavino [ID117](#), M. Guth [ID54](#), P. Gutierrez [ID117](#),

L.F. Gutierrez Zagazeta ¹²⁵, C. Gutschow ⁹³, C. Guyot ¹³², C. Gwenlan ¹²³, C.B. Gwilliam ⁸⁹,
 E.S. Haaland ¹²², A. Haas ¹¹⁴, M. Habedank ⁴⁶, C. Haber ^{16a}, H.K. Hadavand ⁷, A. Hadeif ⁹⁷,
 S. Hadzic ¹⁰⁷, M. Haleem ¹⁶³, J. Haley ¹¹⁸, J.J. Hall ¹³⁷, G. Halladjian ¹⁰⁴, G.D. Hallewell ⁹⁹,
 L. Halser ¹⁸, K. Hamano ¹⁶², H. Hamdaoui ^{33e}, M. Hamer ²², G.N. Hamity ⁵⁰, K. Han ^{60a},
 L. Han ^{13c}, L. Han ^{60a}, S. Han ^{16a}, Y.F. Han ¹⁵³, K. Hanagaki ⁸⁰, M. Hance ¹³³,
 M.D. Hank ³⁷, R. Hankache ⁹⁸, E. Hansen ⁹⁵, J.B. Hansen ⁴⁰, J.D. Hansen ⁴⁰, M.C. Hansen ²²,
 P.H. Hansen ⁴⁰, K. Hara ¹⁵⁵, T. Harenberg ¹⁶⁸, S. Harkusha ³⁵, Y.T. Harris ¹²³, P.F. Harrison ¹⁶⁴,
 N.M. Hartman ¹⁴¹, N.M. Hartmann ¹⁰⁶, Y. Hasegawa ¹³⁸, A. Hasib ⁵⁰, S. Hassani ¹³²,
 S. Haug ¹⁸, R. Hauser ¹⁰⁴, M. Havranek ¹²⁹, C.M. Hawkes ¹⁹, R.J. Hawkins ³⁴,
 S. Hayashida ¹⁰⁸, D. Hayden ¹⁰⁴, C. Hayes ¹⁰³, R.L. Hayes ¹⁶¹, C.P. Hays ¹²³, J.M. Hays ⁹¹,
 H.S. Hayward ⁸⁹, S.J. Haywood ¹³¹, F. He ^{60a}, Y. He ¹⁵², Y. He ¹²⁴, M.P. Heath ⁵⁰,
 V. Hedberg ⁹⁵, A.L. Heggelund ¹²², N.D. Hehir ⁹¹, C. Heidegger ⁵², K.K. Heidegger ⁵²,
 W.D. Heidorn ⁷⁸, J. Heilman ³², S. Heim ⁴⁶, T. Heim ^{16a}, B. Heinemann ^{46,ac}, J.G. Heinlein ¹²⁵,
 J.J. Heinrich ¹²⁰, L. Heinrich ³⁴, J. Hejbal ¹²⁸, L. Helary ⁴⁶, A. Held ¹¹⁴, S. Hellesund ¹²²,
 C.M. Helling ¹³³, S. Hellman ^{45a,45b}, C. Hensens ³⁴, R.C.W. Henderson ⁸⁸, L. Henkelmann ³⁰,
 A.M. Henriques Correia ³⁴, H. Herde ¹⁴¹, Y. Hernández Jiménez ¹⁴³, H. Herr ⁹⁷, M.G. Herrmann ¹⁰⁶,
 T. Herrmann ⁴⁸, G. Herten ⁵², R. Hertenberger ¹⁰⁶, L. Hervas ³⁴, N.P. Hessey ^{154a}, H. Hibi ⁸¹,
 S. Higashino ⁸⁰, E. Higón-Rodríguez ¹⁶⁰, K.H. Hiller ⁴⁶, S.J. Hillier ¹⁹, M. Hils ⁴⁸,
 I. Hinchliffe ^{16a}, F. Hinterkeuser ²², M. Hirose ¹²¹, S. Hirose ¹⁵⁵, D. Hirschbuehl ¹⁶⁸, B. Hiti ⁹⁰,
 O. Hladik ¹²⁸, J. Hobbs ¹⁴³, R. Hobincu ^{25e}, N. Hod ¹⁶⁶, M.C. Hodgkinson ¹³⁷,
 B.H. Hodgkinson ³⁰, A. Hoecker ³⁴, J. Hofer ⁴⁶, D. Hohn ⁵², T. Holm ²², T.R. Holmes ³⁷,
 M. Holzbock ¹⁰⁷, L.B.A.H. Hommels ³⁰, B.P. Honan ⁹⁸, J. Hong ^{60c}, T.M. Hong ¹²⁶,
 Y. Hong ⁵³, J.C. Honig ⁵², A. Hönle ¹⁰⁷, B.H. Hooberman ¹⁵⁹, W.H. Hopkins ⁵, Y. Horii ¹⁰⁸,
 L.A. Horyn ³⁷, S. Hou ¹⁴⁶, J. Howarth ⁵⁷, J. Hoya ⁸⁷, M. Hrabovsky ¹¹⁹, A. Hrynevich ³⁵,
 T. Hryn'ova ⁴, P.J. Hsu ⁶³, S.-C. Hsu ¹³⁶, Q. Hu ³⁹, S. Hu ^{60c}, Y.F. Hu ^{13a,13d,ah},
 D.P. Huang ⁹³, X. Huang ^{13c}, Y. Huang ^{60a}, Y. Huang ^{13a}, Z. Hubacek ¹²⁹, F. Hubaut ⁹⁹,
 M. Huebner ²², F. Huegging ²², T.B. Huffman ¹²³, M. Huhtinen ³⁴, S.K. Huiberts ¹⁵,
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 G. Iacobucci ⁵⁴, G. Iakovidis ²⁷, I. Ibragimov ¹³⁹, L. Iconomidou-Fayard ⁶⁴, P. Iengo ³⁴,
 R. Iguchi ¹⁵¹, T. Iizawa ⁵⁴, Y. Ikegami ⁸⁰, A. Ilg ¹⁸, N. Ilic ¹⁵³, H. Imam ^{33a},
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 T.J. Jones ⁸⁹, J. Jovicevic ¹⁴, X. Ju ^{16a}, J.J. Junggeburth ³⁴, A. Juste Rozas ^{12,t}, S. Kabana ^{134e},
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 C. Kahra ⁹⁷, T. Kaji ¹⁶⁵, E. Kajomovitz ¹⁴⁸, C.W. Kalderon ²⁷, A. Kamenshchikov ³⁵,
 M. Kaneda ¹⁵¹, N.J. Kang ¹³³, S. Kang ⁷⁸, Y. Kano ¹⁰⁸, D. Kar ^{31f}, K. Karava ¹²³,
 M.J. Kareem ^{154b}, I. Karkanas ¹⁵⁰, S.N. Karpov ³⁶, Z.M. Karpova ³⁶, V. Kartvelishvili ⁸⁸,
 A.N. Karyukhin ³⁵, E. Kasimi ¹⁵⁰, C. Kato ^{60d}, J. Katzy ⁴⁶, K. Kawade ¹³⁸, K. Kawagoe ⁸⁶,
 T. Kawaguchi ¹⁰⁸, T. Kawamoto ¹³², G. Kawamura ⁵³, E.F. Kay ¹⁶², F.I. Kaya ¹⁵⁶, S. Kazakos ¹²,
 V.F. Kazanin ³⁵, Y. Ke ¹⁴³, J.M. Keaveney ^{31a}, R. Keeler ¹⁶², J.S. Keller ³², A.S. Kelly ⁹³,
 D. Kelsey ¹⁴⁴, J.J. Kempster ¹⁹, J. Kendrick ¹⁹, K.E. Kennedy ³⁹, O. Kepka ¹²⁸, S. Kersten ¹⁶⁸,

B.P. Kerševan ⁹⁰, S. Ketabchi Haghighat ¹⁵³, M. Khandoga ¹²⁴, A. Khanov ¹¹⁸,
 A.G. Kharlamov ³⁵, T. Kharlamova ³⁵, E.E. Khoda ¹³⁶, T.J. Khoo ¹⁷, G. Khoriauli ¹⁶³,
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 N. Kimura ⁹³, A. Kirchhoff ⁵³, D. Kirchmeier ⁴⁸, C. Kirfel ²², J. Kirk ¹³¹, A.E. Kiryunin ¹⁰⁷,
 T. Kishimoto ¹⁵¹, D.P. Kisliuk ¹⁵³, C. Kitsaki ⁹, O. Kivernyk ²², T. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus ⁵²,
 M. Klassen ^{61a}, C. Klein ³², L. Klein ¹⁶³, M.H. Klein ¹⁰³, M. Klein ⁸⁹, U. Klein ⁸⁹,
 P. Klimek ³⁴, A. Klimentov ²⁷, F. Klimpel ¹⁰⁷, T. Klingl ²², T. Klioutchnikova ³⁴,
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 D. Kobayashi ⁸⁶, R. Kobayashi ⁸⁴, M. Kobel ⁴⁸, M. Kocian ¹⁴¹, T. Kodama ¹⁵¹, P. Kodyš ¹³⁰,
 D.M. Koeck ¹⁴⁴, P.T. Koenig ²², T. Koffas ³², N.M. Köhler ³⁴, M. Kolb ¹³², I. Koletsou ⁴,
 T. Komarek ¹¹⁹, K. Köneke ⁵², A.X.Y. Kong ¹, T. Kono ¹¹⁵, V. Konstantinides ⁹³,
 N. Konstantinidis ⁹³, B. Konya ⁹⁵, R. Kopeliansky ⁶⁵, S. Koperny ^{82a}, K. Korcyl ⁸³,
 K. Kordas ¹⁵⁰, G. Koren ¹⁴⁹, A. Korn ⁹³, S. Korn ⁵³, I. Korolkov ¹², E.V. Korolkova ¹³⁷,
 N. Korotkova ³⁵, B. Kortman ¹¹¹, O. Kortner ¹⁰⁷, S. Kortner ¹⁰⁷, W.H. Kostecka ¹¹²,
 V.V. Kostyukhin ^{139,35}, A. Kotsokechagia ⁶⁴, A. Kotwal ⁴⁹, A. Koulouris ³⁴,
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 R. Kowalewski ¹⁶², W. Kozanecki ¹³², A.S. Kozhin ³⁵, V.A. Kramarenko ³⁵, G. Kramberger ⁹⁰,
 P. Kramer ⁹⁷, D. Krasnopevtsev ^{60a}, M.W. Krasny ¹²⁴, A. Krasznahorkay ³⁴, J.A. Kremer ⁹⁷,
 J. Kretzschmar ⁸⁹, K. Kreul ¹⁷, P. Krieger ¹⁵³, F. Krieter ¹⁰⁶, S. Krishnamurthy ¹⁰⁰,
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 J. Kroll ¹²⁵, K.S. Krowpman ¹⁰⁴, U. Kruchonak ³⁶, H. Krüger ²², N. Krumnack ⁷⁸, M.C. Kruse ⁴⁹,
 J.A. Krzysiak ⁸³, A. Kubota ¹⁵², O. Kuchinskaia ³⁵, S. Kuday ^{3a}, D. Kuechler ⁴⁶,
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 M.P.J. Landon ⁹¹, V.S. Lang ⁵², J.C. Lange ⁵³, R.J. Langenberg ¹⁰⁰, A.J. Lankford ¹⁵⁷,
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 B. Leban ⁹⁰, A. Lebedev ⁷⁸, M. LeBlanc ³⁴, T. LeCompte ⁵, F. Ledroit-Guillon ⁵⁸, A.C.A. Lee ⁹³,
 G.R. Lee ¹⁵, L. Lee ⁵⁹, S.C. Lee ¹⁴⁶, S. Lee ⁷⁸, L.L. Leeuw ^{31c}, B. Lefebvre ^{154a},
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 G. Lehmann Miotto ³⁴, W.A. Leight ⁴⁶, A. Leisos ^{150,s}, M.A.L. Leite ^{79c}, C.E. Leitgeb ⁴⁶,
 R. Leitner ¹³⁰, K.J.C. Leney ⁴², T. Lenz ²², S. Leone ^{71a}, C. Leonidopoulos ⁵⁰, A. Leopold ¹⁴²,
 C. Leroy ¹⁰⁵, R. Les ¹⁰⁴, C.G. Lester ³⁰, M. Levchenko ³⁵, J. Levêque ⁴, D. Levin ¹⁰³,
 L.J. Levinson ¹⁶⁶, D.J. Lewis ¹⁹, B. Li ^{13b}, B. Li ^{60b}, C. Li ^{60a}, C-Q. Li ^{60c,60d}, H. Li ^{60a},
 H. Li ^{60b}, H. Li ^{60b}, J. Li ^{60c}, K. Li ¹³⁶, L. Li ^{60c}, M. Li ^{13a,13d}, Q.Y. Li ^{60a}, S. Li ^{60d,60c,d},
 T. Li ^{60b}, X. Li ⁴⁶, Y. Li ⁴⁶, Z. Li ^{60b}, Z. Li ¹²³, Z. Li ¹⁰¹, Z. Li ⁸⁹, Z. Liang ^{13a},
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 M. Liu ^{60a}, M.Y. Liu ^{60a}, P. Liu ^{13a}, X. Liu ^{60a}, Y. Liu ⁴⁶, Y. Liu ^{13c,13d}, Y.L. Liu ¹⁰³,
 Y.W. Liu ^{60a}, M. Livan ^{70a,70b}, J. Llorente Merino ¹⁴⁰, S.L. Lloyd ⁹¹, E.M. Lobodzinska ⁴⁶,

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 I. Longarini ^{72a,72b}, L. Longo ³⁴, R. Longo ¹⁵⁹, I. Lopez Paz ¹², A. Lopez Solis ⁴⁶,
 J. Lorenz ¹⁰⁶, N. Lorenzo Martinez ⁴, A.M. Lory ¹⁰⁶, A. Lösle ⁵², X. Lou ^{45a,45b}, X. Lou ^{13a,13d},
 A. Lounis ⁶⁴, J. Love ⁵, P.A. Love ⁸⁸, J.J. Lozano Bahilo ¹⁶⁰, G. Lu ^{13a,13d}, M. Lu ^{60a},
 S. Lu ¹²⁵, Y.J. Lu ⁶³, H.J. Lubatti ¹³⁶, C. Luci ^{72a,72b}, F.L. Lucio Alves ^{13c}, A. Lucotte ⁵⁸,
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 G. Maccarrone ⁵¹, C.M. Macdonald ¹³⁷, J.C. MacDonald ¹³⁷, R. Madar ³⁸, W.F. Mader ⁴⁸,
 M. Madugoda Ralalage Don ¹¹⁸, N. Madysa ⁴⁸, J. Maeda ⁸¹, T. Maeno ²⁷, M. Maerker ⁴⁸,
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 G. Mchedlidze ^{147b}, M.A. McKay ⁴², K.D. McLean ¹⁶², S.J. McMahan ¹³¹, P.C. McNamara ¹⁰²,
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 S. Mehlhase ¹⁰⁶, A. Mehta ⁸⁹, B. Meirose ⁴³, D. Melini ¹⁴⁸, B.R. Mellado Garcia ^{31f},
 A.H. Melo ⁵³, F. Meloni ⁴⁶, A. Melzer ²², E.D. Mendes Gouveia ^{127a},
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 M. Michetti ¹⁷, R.P. Middleton ¹³¹, L. Mijović ⁵⁰, G. Mikenberg ¹⁶⁶, M. Mikestikova ¹²⁸,
 M. Mikuž ⁹⁰, H. Mildner ¹³⁷, A. Milic ¹⁵³, C.D. Milke ⁴², D.W. Miller ³⁷, L.S. Miller ³²,
 A. Milov ¹⁶⁶, D.A. Milstead ^{45a,45b}, T. Min ^{13c}, A.A. Minaenko ³⁵, I.A. Minashvili ^{147b}, L. Mince ⁵⁷,
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 M. Miralles Lopez ¹⁶⁰, M. Mironova ¹²³, T. Mitani ¹⁶⁵, V.A. Mitsou ¹⁶⁰, M. Mittal ^{60c}, O. Miu ¹⁵³,
 P.S. Miyagawa ⁹¹, Y. Miyazaki ⁸⁶, A. Mizukami ⁸⁰, J.U. Mjörnmark ⁹⁵, T. Mkrtchyan ^{61a},
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 A.F. Mohammed ^{13a,13d}, S. Mohapatra ³⁹, G. Mokgatitwane ^{31f}, B. Mondal ¹³⁹, S. Mondal ¹²⁹,
 K. Mönig ⁴⁶, E. Monnier ⁹⁹, L. Monsonis Romero ¹⁶⁰, A. Montalbano ¹⁴⁰, J. Montejo Berlingen ³⁴,
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G.A. Mullier ⁹⁵, J.J. Mullin ¹²⁵, D.P. Mungo ^{68a,68b}, J.L. Munoz Martinez ¹²,
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J.M. Muse ¹¹⁷, M. Muškinja ^{16a}, C. Mwewa ²⁷, A.G. Myagkov ^{35,a}, A.J. Myers ⁷, A.A. Myers ¹²⁶,
G. Myers ⁶⁵, M. Myska ¹²⁹, B.P. Nachman ^{16a}, O. Nackenhorst ⁴⁷, A.Nag Nag ⁴⁸, K. Nagai ¹²³,
K. Nagano ⁸⁰, J.L. Nagle ²⁷, E. Nagy ⁹⁹, A.M. Nairz ³⁴, Y. Nakahama ¹⁰⁸, K. Nakamura ⁸⁰,
H. Nanjo ¹²¹, F. Napolitano ^{61a}, R. Narayan ⁴², E.A. Narayanan ¹⁰⁹, I. Naryshkin ³⁵,
M. Naseri ³², C. Nass ²², T. Naumann ⁴⁶, G. Navarro ^{20a}, J. Navarro-Gonzalez ¹⁶⁰,
R. Nayak ¹⁴⁹, P.Y. Nechaeva ³⁵, F. Nechansky ⁴⁶, T.J. Neep ¹⁹, A. Negri ^{70a,70b}, M. Negrini ^{21b},
C. Nellist ¹¹⁰, C. Nelson ¹⁰¹, K. Nelson ¹⁰³, S. Nemecek ¹²⁸, M. Nessi ^{34,g}, M.S. Neubauer ¹⁵⁹,
F. Neuhaus ⁹⁷, J. Neundorf ⁴⁶, R. Newhouse ¹⁶¹, P.R. Newman ¹⁹, C.W. Ng ¹²⁶, Y.S. Ng ¹⁷,
Y.W.Y. Ng ¹⁵⁷, B. Ngair ^{33e}, H.D.N. Nguyen ¹⁰⁵, R.B. Nickerson ¹²³, R. Nicolaidou ¹³²,
D.S. Nielsen ⁴⁰, J. Nielsen ¹³³, M. Niemeyer ⁵³, N. Nikiforou ¹⁰, V. Nikolaenko ^{35,a},
I. Nikolic-Audit ¹²⁴, K. Nikolopoulos ¹⁹, P. Nilsson ²⁷, H.R. Nindhito ⁵⁴, A. Nisati ^{72a},
N. Nishu ², R. Nisius ¹⁰⁷, T. Nitta ¹⁶⁵, T. Nobe ¹⁵¹, D.L. Noel ³⁰, Y. Noguchi ⁸⁴,
I. Nomidis ¹²⁴, M.A. Nomura ²⁷, M.B. Norfolk ¹³⁷, R.R.B. Norisam ⁹³, J. Novak ⁹⁰, T. Novak ⁴⁶,
O. Novgorodova ⁴⁸, L. Novotny ¹²⁹, R. Novotny ¹⁰⁹, L. Nozka ¹¹⁹, K. Ntekas ¹⁵⁷, E. Nurse ⁹³,
F.G. Oakham ^{32,af}, J. Ocariz ¹²⁴, A. Ochi ⁸¹, I. Ochoa ^{127a}, J.P. Ochoa-Ricoux ^{134a}, S. Oda ⁸⁶,
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D.C. O'Neil ¹⁴⁰, A.P. O'Neill ¹²³, A. Onofre ^{127a,127e}, P.U.E. Onyisi ¹⁰, R.G. Oreamuno Madriz ¹¹²,
M.J. Oreglia ³⁷, G.E. Orellana ⁸⁷, D. Orestano ^{74a,74b}, N. Orlando ¹², R.S. Orr ¹⁵³,
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H.A. Pacey ³⁰, K. Pachal ⁴⁹, A. Pacheco Pages ¹², C. Padilla Aranda ¹², S. Pagan Griso ^{16a},
G. Palacino ⁶⁵, S. Palazzo ⁵⁰, S. Palestini ³⁴, M. Palka ^{82b}, P. Palni ^{82a}, D.K. Panchal ¹⁰,
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C. Papadatos ¹⁰⁵, S. Parajuli ⁴², A. Paramonov ⁵, C. Paraskevopoulos ⁹,
D. Paredes Hernandez ^{62b}, S.R. Paredes Saenz ¹²³, B. Parida ¹⁶⁶, T.H. Park ¹⁵³, A.J. Parker ²⁹,
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S.V. Peleganchuk ³⁵, O. Penc ¹²⁸, C. Peng ^{62b}, H. Peng ^{60a}, M. Penzin ³⁵, B.S. Peralva ^{79a},
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R.F.Y. Peters ⁹⁸, B.A. Petersen ³⁴, T.C. Petersen ⁴⁰, E. Petit ⁹⁹, V. Petousis ¹²⁹, C. Petridou ¹⁵⁰,
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A. Picazio ¹⁰⁰, R. Piegaia ²⁸, D. Pietreanu ^{25b}, J.E. Pilcher ³⁷, A.D. Pilkington ⁹⁸,
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R. Poettgen ⁹⁵, R. Poggi ⁵⁴, L. Poggioli ¹²⁴, I. Pogrebnyak ¹⁰⁴, D. Pohl ²², I. Pokharel ⁵³,
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 P. Sherwood ⁹³, L. Shi ⁹³, C.O. Shimmin ¹⁶⁹, Y. Shimogama ¹⁶⁵, J.D. Shinner ⁹²,
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 K. Tariq ^{60b}, G. Tarna ^{25b}, G.F. Tartarelli ^{68a}, P. Tas ¹³⁰, M. Tasevsky ¹²⁸, E. Tassi ^{41b,41a},
 G. Tateno ¹⁵¹, Y. Tayalati ^{33e}, G.N. Taylor ¹⁰², W. Taylor ^{154b}, H. Teagle ⁸⁹, A.S. Tee ¹⁶⁷,
 R. Teixeira De Lima ¹⁴¹, P. Teixeira-Dias ⁹², H. Ten Kate ³⁴, J.J. Teoh ¹¹¹, K. Terashi ¹⁵¹,
 J. Terron ⁹⁶, S. Terzo ¹², M. Testa ⁵¹, R.J. Teuscher ^{153,w}, N. Themistokleous ⁵⁰,
 T. Theveneaux-Pelzer ¹⁷, O. Thielmann ¹⁶⁸, D.W. Thomas ⁹², J.P. Thomas ¹⁹, E.A. Thompson ⁴⁶,

P.D. Thompson ¹⁹, E. Thomson ¹²⁵, E.J. Thorpe ⁹¹, Y. Tian ⁵³, V. Tikhomirov ^{35,a},
 Yu.A. Tikhonov ³⁵, S. Timoshenko ³⁵, P. Tipton ¹⁶⁹, S. Tisserant ⁹⁹, S.H. Tlou ^{31f}, A. Tnourji ³⁸,
 K. Todome ^{21b,21a}, S. Todorova-Nova ¹³⁰, S. Todt ⁴⁸, M. Togawa ⁸⁰, J. Tojo ⁸⁶, S. Tokár ^{26a},
 K. Tokushuku ⁸⁰, E. Tolley ¹¹⁶, R. Tombs ³⁰, M. Tomoto ^{80,108}, L. Tompkins ¹⁴¹,
 P. Tornambe ¹⁰⁰, E. Torrence ¹²⁰, H. Torres ⁴⁸, E. Torró Pastor ¹⁶⁰, M. Toscani ²⁸, C. Toscirri ³⁷,
 J. Toth ^{99,v}, D.R. Tovey ¹³⁷, A. Traet ¹⁵, C.J. Treado ¹¹⁴, T. Trefzger ¹⁶³, A. Tricoli ²⁷,
 I.M. Trigger ^{154a}, S. Trincaz-Duvoid ¹²⁴, D.A. Trischuk ¹⁶¹, B. Trocmé ⁵⁸, A. Trofymov ⁶⁴,
 C. Troncon ^{68a}, F. Trovato ¹⁴⁴, L. Truong ^{31c}, M. Trzebinski ⁸³, A. Trzupke ⁸³, F. Tsai ¹⁴³,
 A. Tsiamis ¹⁵⁰, P.V. Tsireshka ^{35,a}, A. Tsirigotis ^{150,s}, V. Tsiskaridze ¹⁴³, E.G. Tskhadadze ^{147a},
 M. Tsopoulou ¹⁵⁰, Y. Tsujikawa ⁸⁴, I.I. Tsukerman ³⁵, V. Tsulaia ^{16a}, S. Tsuno ⁸⁰, O. Tsur ¹⁴⁸,
 D. Tsybychev ¹⁴³, Y. Tu ^{62b}, A. Tudorache ^{25b}, V. Tudorache ^{25b}, A.N. Tuna ³⁴, S. Turchikhin ³⁶,
 I. Turk Cakir ^{3a}, R.J. Turner ¹⁹, R. Turra ^{68a}, P.M. Tuts ³⁹, S. Tzamarias ¹⁵⁰, P. Tzanis ⁹,
 E. Tzovara ⁹⁷, K. Uchida ¹⁵¹, F. Ukegawa ¹⁵⁵, P.A. Ulloa Poblete ^{134d}, G. Unal ³⁴, M. Unal ¹⁰,
 A. Undrus ²⁷, G. Unel ¹⁵⁷, F.C. Ungaro ¹⁰², K. Uno ¹⁵¹, J. Urban ^{26b}, P. Urquijo ¹⁰², G. Usai ⁷,
 R. Ushioda ¹⁵², M. Usman ¹⁰⁵, Z. Uysal ^{11d}, V. Vacek ¹²⁹, B. Vachon ¹⁰¹, K.O.H. Vadla ¹²²,
 T. Vafeiadis ³⁴, C. Valderanis ¹⁰⁶, E. Valdes Santurio ^{45a,45b}, M. Valente ^{154a},
 S. Valentinetti ^{21b,21a}, A. Valero ¹⁶⁰, R.A. Vallance ¹⁹, A. Vallier ⁹⁹, J.A. Valls Ferrer ¹⁶⁰,
 T.R. Van Daalen ¹³⁶, P. Van Gemmeren ⁵, S. Van Stroud ⁹³, I. Van Vulpen ¹¹¹, M. Vanadia ^{73a,73b},
 W. Vandelli ³⁴, M. Vandenbroucke ¹³², E.R. Vandewall ¹¹⁸, D. Vannicola ¹⁴⁹, L. Vannoli ^{55b,55a},
 R. Vari ^{72a}, E.W. Varnes ⁶, C. Varni ^{16a}, T. Varol ¹⁴⁶, D. Varouchas ⁶⁴, K.E. Varvell ¹⁴⁵,
 M.E. Vasile ^{25b}, L. Vaslin ³⁸, G.A. Vasquez ¹⁶², F. Vazeille ³⁸, D. Vazquez Furelos ¹²,
 T. Vazquez Schroeder ³⁴, J. Veatch ⁵³, V. Vecchio ⁹⁸, M.J. Veen ¹¹¹, I. Veliscek ¹²³,
 L.M. Veloce ¹⁵³, F. Veloso ^{127a,127c}, S. Veneziano ^{72a}, A. Ventura ^{67a,67b}, A. Verbytskyi ¹⁰⁷,
 M. Verducci ^{71a,71b}, C. Vergis ²², M. Verissimo De Araujo ^{79b}, W. Verkerke ¹¹¹,
 A.T. Vermeulen ¹¹¹, J.C. Vermeulen ¹¹¹, C. Vernieri ¹⁴¹, P.J. Verschuuren ⁹², M. Vessella ¹⁰⁰,
 M.L. Vesterbacka ¹¹⁴, M.C. Vetterli ^{140,af}, A. Vgenopoulos ¹⁵⁰, N. Viaux Maira ^{134f},
 T. Vickey ¹³⁷, O.E. Vickey Boeriu ¹³⁷, G.H.A. Viehhauser ¹²³, L. Vignani ^{61b}, M. Villa ^{21b,21a},
 M. Villaplana Perez ¹⁶⁰, E.M. Villhauer ⁵⁰, E. Vilucchi ⁵¹, M.G. Vincter ³², G.S. Virdee ¹⁹,
 A. Vishwakarma ⁵⁰, C. Vittori ^{21b,21a}, I. Vivarelli ¹⁴⁴, V. Vladimirov ¹⁶⁴, E. Voevodina ¹⁰⁷,
 M. Vogel ¹⁶⁸, P. Vokac ¹²⁹, J. Von Ahnen ⁴⁶, E. Von Toerne ²², V. Vorobel ¹³⁰, K. Vorobev ³⁵,
 M. Vos ¹⁶⁰, J.H. Vosseveld ⁸⁹, M. Vozak ⁹⁸, L. Vozdecky ⁹¹, N. Vranjes ¹⁴,
 M. Vranjes Milosavljevic ¹⁴, V. Vrba ^{129,*}, M. Vreeswijk ¹¹¹, R. Vuillermet ³⁴, O. Vujanovic ⁹⁷,
 I. Vukotic ³⁷, S. Wada ¹⁵⁵, C. Wagner ¹⁰⁰, W. Wagner ¹⁶⁸, S. Wahdan ¹⁶⁸, H. Wahlberg ⁸⁷,
 R. Wakasa ¹⁵⁵, M. Wakida ¹⁰⁸, V.M. Walbrecht ¹⁰⁷, J. Walder ¹³¹, R. Walker ¹⁰⁶, S.D. Walker ⁹²,
 W. Walkowiak ¹³⁹, A.M. Wang ⁵⁹, A.Z. Wang ¹⁶⁷, C. Wang ^{60a}, C. Wang ^{60c}, H. Wang ^{16a},
 J. Wang ^{62a}, P. Wang ⁴², R.-J. Wang ⁹⁷, R. Wang ⁵⁹, R. Wang ¹¹², S.M. Wang ¹⁴⁶,
 S. Wang ^{60b}, T. Wang ^{60a}, W.T. Wang ⁷⁷, W.X. Wang ^{60a}, X. Wang ^{13c}, X. Wang ¹⁵⁹,
 X. Wang ^{60c}, Y. Wang ^{60a}, Z. Wang ¹⁰³, C. Wanotayaroj ³⁴, A. Warburton ¹⁰¹, C.P. Ward ³⁰,
 R.J. Ward ¹⁹, N. Warrack ⁵⁷, A.T. Watson ¹⁹, M.F. Watson ¹⁹, G. Watts ¹³⁶, B.M. Waugh ⁹³,
 A.F. Webb ¹⁰, C. Weber ²⁷, M.S. Weber ¹⁸, S.A. Weber ³², S.M. Weber ^{61a}, C. Wei ^{60a},
 Y. Wei ¹²³, A.R. Weidberg ¹²³, J. Weingarten ⁴⁷, M. Weirich ⁹⁷, C. Weiser ⁵², T. Wenaus ²⁷,
 B. Wendland ⁴⁷, T. Wengler ³⁴, S. Wenig ³⁴, N. Wermes ²², M. Wessels ^{61a}, K. Whalen ¹²⁰,
 A.M. Wharton ⁸⁸, A.S. White ⁵⁹, A. White ⁷, M.J. White ¹, D. Whiteson ¹⁵⁷,
 L. Wickremasinghe ¹²¹, W. Wiedenmann ¹⁶⁷, C. Wiel ⁴⁸, M. Wielers ¹³¹, N. Wieseotte ⁹⁷,
 C. Wiglesworth ⁴⁰, L.A.M. Wiik-Fuchs ⁵², D.J. Wilbern ¹¹⁷, H.G. Wilkens ³⁴, L.J. Wilkins ⁹²,
 D.M. Williams ³⁹, H.H. Williams ¹²⁵, S. Williams ³⁰, S. Willocq ¹⁰⁰, P.J. Windischhofer ¹²³,
 I. Wingerter-Seez ⁴, F. Winklmeier ¹²⁰, B.T. Winter ⁵², M. Wittgen ¹⁴¹, M. Wobisch ⁹⁴,

A. Wolf ⁹⁷, R. Wölker ¹²³, J. Wollrath ¹⁵⁷, M.W. Wolter ⁸³, H. Wolters ^{127a,127c}, V.W.S. Wong ¹⁶¹, A.F. Wongel ⁴⁶, S.D. Worm ⁴⁶, B.K. Wosiek ⁸³, K.W. Woźniak ⁸³, K. Wraight ⁵⁷, J. Wu ^{13a,13d}, S.L. Wu ¹⁶⁷, X. Wu ⁵⁴, Y. Wu ^{60a}, Z. Wu ^{132,60a}, J. Wuerzinger ¹²³, T.R. Wyatt ⁹⁸, B.M. Wynne ⁵⁰, S. Xella ⁴⁰, L. Xia ^{13c}, M. Xia ^{13b}, J. Xiang ^{62c}, X. Xiao ¹⁰³, M. Xie ^{60a}, X. Xie ^{60a}, I. Xiolidis ¹⁴⁴, D. Xu ^{13a}, H. Xu ^{60a}, H. Xu ^{60a}, L. Xu ^{60a}, R. Xu ¹²⁵, T. Xu ^{60a}, W. Xu ¹⁰³, Y. Xu ^{13b}, Z. Xu ^{60b}, Z. Xu ¹⁴¹, B. Yabsley ¹⁴⁵, S. Yacoob ^{31a}, N. Yamaguchi ⁸⁶, Y. Yamaguchi ¹⁵², M. Yamatani ¹⁵¹, H. Yamauchi ¹⁵⁵, T. Yamazaki ^{16a}, Y. Yamazaki ⁸¹, J. Yan ^{60c}, S. Yan ¹²³, Z. Yan ²³, H.J. Yang ^{60c,60d}, H.T. Yang ^{16a}, S. Yang ^{60a}, T. Yang ^{62c}, X. Yang ^{60a}, X. Yang ^{13a}, Y. Yang ¹⁵¹, Z. Yang ^{60a,103}, W-M. Yao ^{16a}, Y.C. Yap ⁴⁶, H. Ye ^{13c}, J. Ye ⁴², S. Ye ²⁷, I. Yeletsikh ³⁶, M.R. Yexley ⁸⁸, P. Yin ³⁹, K. Yorita ¹⁶⁵, K. Yoshihara ⁷⁸, C.J.S. Young ⁵², C. Young ¹⁴¹, M. Yuan ¹⁰³, R. Yuan ^{60b,j}, X. Yue ^{61a}, M. Zaazoua ^{33e}, B. Zabinski ⁸³, G. Zacharis ⁹, E. Zaid ⁵⁰, T. Zakareishvili ^{147b}, N. Zakharchuk ³², S. Zambito ³⁴, D. Zanzi ⁵², S.V. Zeifner ⁴⁷, C. Zeitnitz ¹⁶⁸, J.C. Zeng ¹⁵⁹, D.T. Zenger Jr ²⁴, O. Zenin ³⁵, T. Ženiš ^{26a}, S. Zenz ⁹¹, S. Zerradi ^{33a}, D. Zerwas ⁶⁴, B. Zhang ^{13c}, D.F. Zhang ¹³⁷, G. Zhang ^{13b}, J. Zhang ⁵, K. Zhang ^{13a,13d}, L. Zhang ^{13c}, M. Zhang ¹⁵⁹, R. Zhang ¹⁶⁷, S. Zhang ¹⁰³, X. Zhang ^{60c}, X. Zhang ^{60b}, Z. Zhang ⁶⁴, P. Zhao ⁴⁹, T. Zhao ^{60b}, Y. Zhao ¹³³, Z. Zhao ^{60a}, A. Zhemchugov ³⁶, Z. Zheng ¹⁴¹, D. Zhong ¹⁵⁹, B. Zhou ¹⁰³, C. Zhou ¹⁶⁷, H. Zhou ⁶, N. Zhou ^{60c}, Y. Zhou ⁶, C.G. Zhu ^{60b}, C. Zhu ^{13a,13d}, H.L. Zhu ^{60a}, H. Zhu ^{13a}, J. Zhu ¹⁰³, Y. Zhu ^{60a}, X. Zhuang ^{13a}, K. Zhukov ³⁵, V. Zhulanov ³⁵, D. Ziemska ⁶⁵, N.I. Zimine ³⁶, S. Zimmermann ^{52,*}, J. Zinsser ^{61b}, M. Ziolkowski ¹³⁹, L. Živković ¹⁴, A. Zoccoli ^{21b,21a}, K. Zoch ⁵⁴, T.G. Zorbas ¹³⁷, O. Zormpa ⁴⁴, W. Zou ³⁹, L. Zwalinski ³⁴.

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

²Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB; Canada.

³(^a)Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; (^b)Istanbul Aydin University, Application and Research Center for Advanced Studies, Istanbul; (^c)Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara; Türkiye.

⁴LAPP, Univ. Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS/IN2P3, Annecy; France.

⁵High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL; United States of America.

⁶Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ; United States of America.

⁷Department of Physics, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX; United States of America.

⁸Physics Department, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens; Greece.

⁹Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou; Greece.

¹⁰Department of Physics, University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX; United States of America.

¹¹(^a)Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul; (^b)Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul; (^c)Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (^d)Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; Türkiye.

¹²Institut de Física d'Altes Energies (IFAE), Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona; Spain.

¹³(^a)Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; (^b)Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing; (^c)Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Nanjing; (^d)University of Chinese Academy of Science (UCAS), Beijing; China.

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

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

¹⁶(^a)Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley CA; (^b)University of California, Berkeley CA; United States of America.

¹⁷Institut für Physik, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Berlin; Germany.

- ¹⁸Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern; Switzerland.
- ¹⁹School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham; United Kingdom.
- ²⁰(*a*) Facultad de Ciencias y Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Nariño, Bogotá; (*b*) Departamento de Física, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá; Colombia.
- ²¹(*a*) Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia A. Righi, Università di Bologna, Bologna; (*b*) INFN Sezione di Bologna; Italy.
- ²²Physikalisches Institut, Universität Bonn, Bonn; Germany.
- ²³Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA; United States of America.
- ²⁴Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA; United States of America.
- ²⁵(*a*) Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov; (*b*) Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; (*c*) Department of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi; (*d*) National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj-Napoca; (*e*) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; (*f*) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara; Romania.
- ²⁶(*a*) Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava; (*b*) Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice; Slovak Republic.
- ²⁷Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY; United States of America.
- ²⁸Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Departamento de Física, y CONICET, Instituto de Física de Buenos Aires (IFIBA), Buenos Aires; Argentina.
- ²⁹California State University, CA; United States of America.
- ³⁰Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge; United Kingdom.
- ³¹(*a*) Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; (*b*) iThemba Labs, Western Cape; (*c*) Department of Mechanical Engineering Science, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; (*d*) National Institute of Physics, University of the Philippines Diliman (Philippines); (*e*) University of South Africa, Department of Physics, Pretoria; (*f*) School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg; South Africa.
- ³²Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON; Canada.
- ³³(*a*) Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca; (*b*) Faculté des Sciences, Université Ibn-Tofail, Kénitra; (*c*) Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech; (*d*) LPMR, Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier, Oujda; (*e*) Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat; (*f*) Institute of Applied Physics, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Ben Guerir; Morocco.
- ³⁴CERN, Geneva; Switzerland.
- ³⁵Affiliated with an institute covered by a cooperation agreement with CERN.
- ³⁶Affiliated with an international laboratory covered by a cooperation agreement with CERN.
- ³⁷Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL; United States of America.
- ³⁸LPC, Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand; France.
- ³⁹Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY; United States of America.
- ⁴⁰Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen; Denmark.
- ⁴¹(*a*) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende; (*b*) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati; Italy.
- ⁴²Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX; United States of America.
- ⁴³Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX; United States of America.
- ⁴⁴National Centre for Scientific Research "Demokritos", Agia Paraskevi; Greece.
- ⁴⁵(*a*) Department of Physics, Stockholm University; (*b*) Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm; Sweden.

- ⁴⁶Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen; Germany.
- ⁴⁷Fakultät Physik, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund; Germany.
- ⁴⁸Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden; Germany.
- ⁴⁹Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC; United States of America.
- ⁵⁰SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh; United Kingdom.
- ⁵¹INFN e Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati; Italy.
- ⁵²Physikalisches Institut, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Freiburg; Germany.
- ⁵³II. Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Göttingen; Germany.
- ⁵⁴Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Genève; Switzerland.
- ⁵⁵(^a)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova; (^b)INFN Sezione di Genova; Italy.
- ⁵⁶II. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen; Germany.
- ⁵⁷SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow; United Kingdom.
- ⁵⁸LPSC, Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble INP, Grenoble; France.
- ⁵⁹Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA; United States of America.
- ⁶⁰(^a)Department of Modern Physics and State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei; (^b)Institute of Frontier and Interdisciplinary Science and Key Laboratory of Particle Physics and Particle Irradiation (MOE), Shandong University, Qingdao; (^c)School of Physics and Astronomy, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Key Laboratory for Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology (MOE), SKLPPC, Shanghai; (^d)Tsung-Dao Lee Institute, Shanghai; China.
- ⁶¹(^a)Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; (^b)Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; Germany.
- ⁶²(^a)Department of Physics, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong; (^b)Department of Physics, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; (^c)Department of Physics and Institute for Advanced Study, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong; China.
- ⁶³Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu; Taiwan.
- ⁶⁴IJCLab, Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS/IN2P3, 91405, Orsay; France.
- ⁶⁵Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN; United States of America.
- ⁶⁶(^a)INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine; (^b)ICTP, Trieste; (^c)Dipartimento Politecnico di Ingegneria e Architettura, Università di Udine, Udine; Italy.
- ⁶⁷(^a)INFN Sezione di Lecce; (^b)Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce; Italy.
- ⁶⁸(^a)INFN Sezione di Milano; (^b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano; Italy.
- ⁶⁹(^a)INFN Sezione di Napoli; (^b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli; Italy.
- ⁷⁰(^a)INFN Sezione di Pavia; (^b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia; Italy.
- ⁷¹(^a)INFN Sezione di Pisa; (^b)Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa; Italy.
- ⁷²(^a)INFN Sezione di Roma; (^b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma; Italy.
- ⁷³(^a)INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; (^b)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma; Italy.
- ⁷⁴(^a)INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; (^b)Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma; Italy.
- ⁷⁵(^a)INFN-TIFPA; (^b)Università degli Studi di Trento, Trento; Italy.
- ⁷⁶Universität Innsbruck, Department of Astro and Particle Physics, Innsbruck; Austria.
- ⁷⁷University of Iowa, Iowa City IA; United States of America.
- ⁷⁸Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA; United States of America.
- ⁷⁹(^a)Departamento de Engenharia Elétrica, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; (^b)Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; (^c)Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo; Brazil.

- ⁸⁰KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba; Japan.
- ⁸¹Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe; Japan.
- ⁸²(^a) AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow; (^b) Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow; Poland.
- ⁸³Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow; Poland.
- ⁸⁴Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto; Japan.
- ⁸⁵Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto; Japan.
- ⁸⁶Research Center for Advanced Particle Physics and Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka ; Japan.
- ⁸⁷Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata; Argentina.
- ⁸⁸Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster; United Kingdom.
- ⁸⁹Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool; United Kingdom.
- ⁹⁰Department of Experimental Particle Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and Department of Physics, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana; Slovenia.
- ⁹¹School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London; United Kingdom.
- ⁹²Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Egham; United Kingdom.
- ⁹³Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London; United Kingdom.
- ⁹⁴Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA; United States of America.
- ⁹⁵Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund; Sweden.
- ⁹⁶Departamento de Física Teórica C-15 and CIAFF, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid; Spain.
- ⁹⁷Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz; Germany.
- ⁹⁸School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester; United Kingdom.
- ⁹⁹CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille; France.
- ¹⁰⁰Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA; United States of America.
- ¹⁰¹Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC; Canada.
- ¹⁰²School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria; Australia.
- ¹⁰³Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI; United States of America.
- ¹⁰⁴Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI; United States of America.
- ¹⁰⁵Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC; Canada.
- ¹⁰⁶Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München; Germany.
- ¹⁰⁷Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München; Germany.
- ¹⁰⁸Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya; Japan.
- ¹⁰⁹Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM; United States of America.
- ¹¹⁰Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University/Nikhef, Nijmegen; Netherlands.
- ¹¹¹Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Netherlands.
- ¹¹²Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL; United States of America.
- ¹¹³(^a) New York University Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi; (^b) United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain; (^c) University of Sharjah, Sharjah; United Arab Emirates.
- ¹¹⁴Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY; United States of America.
- ¹¹⁵Ochanomizu University, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; Japan.
- ¹¹⁶Ohio State University, Columbus OH; United States of America.
- ¹¹⁷Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK; United States of America.

- ¹¹⁸Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK; United States of America.
- ¹¹⁹Palacký University, Joint Laboratory of Optics, Olomouc; Czech Republic.
- ¹²⁰Institute for Fundamental Science, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR; United States of America.
- ¹²¹Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka; Japan.
- ¹²²Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo; Norway.
- ¹²³Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford; United Kingdom.
- ¹²⁴LPNHE, Sorbonne Université, Université Paris Cité, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris; France.
- ¹²⁵Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA; United States of America.
- ¹²⁶Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA; United States of America.
- ¹²⁷^(a)Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa;^(b)Departamento de Física, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa;^(c)Departamento de Física, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra;^(d)Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa;^(e)Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Braga;^(f)Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada (Spain);^(g)Departamento de Física, Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; Portugal.
- ¹²⁸Institute of Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague; Czech Republic.
- ¹²⁹Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague; Czech Republic.
- ¹³⁰Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Prague; Czech Republic.
- ¹³¹Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot; United Kingdom.
- ¹³²IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette; France.
- ¹³³Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA; United States of America.
- ¹³⁴^(a)Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago;^(b)Millennium Institute for Subatomic physics at high energy frontier (SAPHIR), Santiago;^(c)Instituto de Investigación Multidisciplinario en Ciencia y Tecnología, y Departamento de Física, Universidad de La Serena;^(d)Universidad Andres Bello, Department of Physics, Santiago;^(e)Instituto de Alta Investigación, Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica;^(f)Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso; Chile.
- ¹³⁵Universidade Federal de São João del Rei (UFSJ), São João del Rei; Brazil.
- ¹³⁶Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA; United States of America.
- ¹³⁷Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield; United Kingdom.
- ¹³⁸Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano; Japan.
- ¹³⁹Department Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen; Germany.
- ¹⁴⁰Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC; Canada.
- ¹⁴¹SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA; United States of America.
- ¹⁴²Department of Physics, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm; Sweden.
- ¹⁴³Departments of Physics and Astronomy, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY; United States of America.
- ¹⁴⁴Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton; United Kingdom.
- ¹⁴⁵School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney; Australia.
- ¹⁴⁶Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei; Taiwan.
- ¹⁴⁷^(a)E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi;^(b)High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi;^(c)University of Georgia, Tbilisi; Georgia.
- ¹⁴⁸Department of Physics, Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa; Israel.
- ¹⁴⁹Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv; Israel.
- ¹⁵⁰Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki; Greece.

- ¹⁵¹International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, University of Tokyo, Tokyo; Japan.
- ¹⁵²Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo; Japan.
- ¹⁵³Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON; Canada.
- ¹⁵⁴(^a)TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; (^b)Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON; Canada.
- ¹⁵⁵Division of Physics and Tomonaga Center for the History of the Universe, Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba; Japan.
- ¹⁵⁶Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford MA; United States of America.
- ¹⁵⁷Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA; United States of America.
- ¹⁵⁸Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala; Sweden.
- ¹⁵⁹Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL; United States of America.
- ¹⁶⁰Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC), Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia - CSIC, Valencia; Spain.
- ¹⁶¹Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC; Canada.
- ¹⁶²Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC; Canada.
- ¹⁶³Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg; Germany.
- ¹⁶⁴Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry; United Kingdom.
- ¹⁶⁵Waseda University, Tokyo; Japan.
- ¹⁶⁶Department of Particle Physics and Astrophysics, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot; Israel.
- ¹⁶⁷Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI; United States of America.
- ¹⁶⁸Fakultät für Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften, Fachgruppe Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal; Germany.
- ¹⁶⁹Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT; United States of America.
- ^a Also Affiliated with an institute covered by a cooperation agreement with CERN.
- ^b Also at Borough of Manhattan Community College, City University of New York, New York NY; United States of America.
- ^c Also at Bruno Kessler Foundation, Trento; Italy.
- ^d Also at Center for High Energy Physics, Peking University; China.
- ^e Also at Centro Studi e Ricerche Enrico Fermi; Italy.
- ^f Also at CERN, Geneva; Switzerland.
- ^g Also at Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Genève; Switzerland.
- ^h Also at Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona; Spain.
- ⁱ Also at Department of Financial and Management Engineering, University of the Aegean, Chios; Greece.
- ^j Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI; United States of America.
- ^k Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY; United States of America.
- ^l Also at Department of Physics, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva; Israel.
- ^m Also at Department of Physics, California State University, East Bay; United States of America.
- ⁿ Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno; United States of America.
- ^o Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento; United States of America.
- ^p Also at Department of Physics, King's College London, London; United Kingdom.
- ^q Also at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg; Switzerland.
- ^r Also at Faculty of Physics, Sofia University, 'St. Kliment Ohridski', Sofia; Bulgaria.
- ^s Also at Hellenic Open University, Patras; Greece.

- ^t Also at Institutio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona; Spain.
- ^u Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg; Germany.
- ^v Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest; Hungary.
- ^w Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP); Canada.
- ^x Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku; Azerbaijan.
- ^y Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, Ilia State University, Tbilisi; Georgia.
- ^z Also at Instituto de Fisica Teorica, IFT-UAM/CSIC, Madrid; Spain.
- ^{aa} Also at Istanbul University, Dept. of Physics, Istanbul; Türkiye.
- ^{ab} Also at Physics Department, An-Najah National University, Nablus; Palestine.
- ^{ac} Also at Physikalisches Institut, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Freiburg; Germany.
- ^{ad} Also at The City College of New York, New York NY; United States of America.
- ^{ae} Also at The Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter (CICQM), Beijing; China.
- ^{af} Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; Canada.
- ^{ag} Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli; Italy.
- ^{ah} Also at University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS), Beijing; China.
- ^{ai} Also at Yeditepe University, Physics Department, Istanbul; Türkiye.
- * Deceased