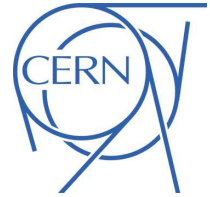


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Measurements of four-lepton production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

The ATLAS Collaboration

Abstract

The four-lepton (4ℓ , $\ell = e, \mu$) production cross section is measured in the mass range from 80 to 1000 GeV using 20.3 fb^{-1} of data in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV collected with the ATLAS detector at the LHC. The 4ℓ events are produced in the decays of resonant Z and Higgs bosons and the non-resonant ZZ continuum originating from $q\bar{q}$, gg , and qg initial states. A total of 476 signal candidate events are observed with a background expectation of 26.2 ± 3.6 events, enabling the measurement of the integrated cross section and the differential cross section as a function of the invariant mass and transverse momentum of the four-lepton system.

In the mass range above 180 GeV, assuming the theoretical constraint on the $q\bar{q}$ production cross section calculated with perturbative NNLO QCD and NLO electroweak corrections, the signal strength of the gluon-fusion component relative to its leading-order prediction is determined to be $\mu_{gg} = 2.4 \pm 1.0$ (stat.) ± 0.5 (syst.) ± 0.8 (theory).

1 Introduction

This paper presents measurements of the production of four isolated charged-leptons in proton–proton collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV using 20.3 fb^{-1} of data collected with the ATLAS detector at the LHC. For the four-lepton (4ℓ , $\ell = e, \mu$) production, both the integrated cross section and the differential cross sections as functions of invariant mass ($m_{4\ell}$) and transverse momentum ($p_{\text{T}}^{4\ell}$) of the 4ℓ system, are measured in a mass range $80 < m_{4\ell} < 1\,000$ GeV. In addition, the 4ℓ signal strength of gluon fusion (ggF) production relative to its leading-order (LO) QCD estimate is measured. These measurements test the validity of the Standard Model (SM) through the interplay of QCD and electroweak effects for different 4ℓ production mechanisms as described by the LO Feynman diagrams shown in Figure 1.

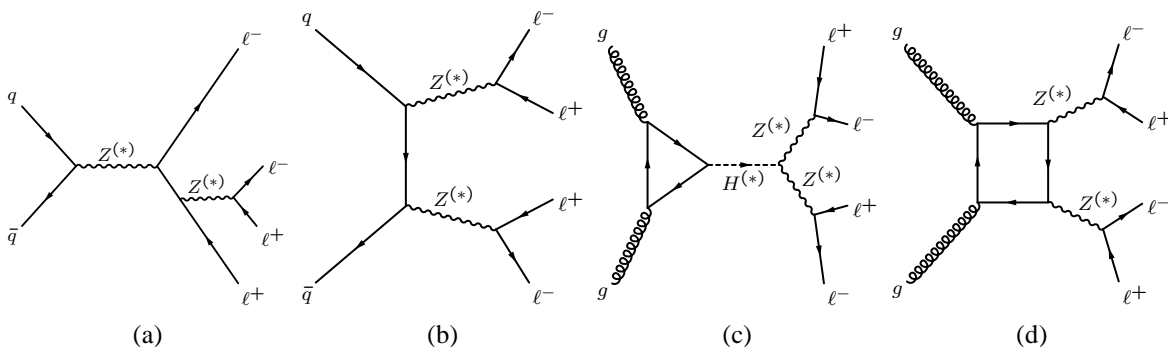


Figure 1: The LO Feynman diagrams for the $q\bar{q}$ - and gg -initiated production of 4ℓ : (a) s -channel production of $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$ with associated radiative decays to an additional lepton pair; (b) t -channel production of $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z^{(*)}Z^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$; (c) Higgs-boson production through gluon fusion $gg \rightarrow H^{(*)} \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$; (d) non-resonant 4ℓ production through the quark-box diagram $gg \rightarrow Z^{(*)}Z^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$. The $Z^{(*)}$ notation stands for production of on- and off-shell Z bosons (Z and Z^*) and production of off-shell photons (γ^*).

The 4ℓ signal events come from the decays of resonant Z and Higgs bosons and the non-resonant ZZ continuum produced from $q\bar{q}$, gg , and qg initial states, which are briefly discussed below.

• $q\bar{q}$ -initiated 4ℓ production

The tree-level diagrams for $q\bar{q} \rightarrow 4\ell$ production are shown in Figure 1(a) and Figure 1(b). The cross section as a function of $m_{4\ell}$ is shown in Figure 2 (the dashed black histogram). The 4ℓ event production at the Z resonance occurs predominantly via the s -channel diagram as shown in Figure 1(a), and was measured previously by the ATLAS and CMS collaborations [1, 2]. In the 4ℓ invariant mass region above the Z resonance the 4ℓ event production mainly proceeds through the t -channel process as shown in Figure 1(b). The cross section significantly increases when both Z bosons are produced on-shell, resulting in a rise in the $m_{4\ell}$ spectrum around 180 GeV. In addition, a small portion of the 4ℓ events with the $q\bar{q}$ initial state can be produced from the vector-boson scattering (VBS) process.

• gg -initiated 4ℓ production

The LO diagrams of the Higgs-boson production and non-resonant 4ℓ production via ggF are shown in Figure 1(c) and Figure 1(d), respectively. The cross sections as a function of $m_{4\ell}$ are shown in Figure 2 (the colored histograms). The features of the 4ℓ events from the decays of Higgs-boson and continuum ZZ production via ggF are described below.

(1) The dominant Higgs-boson production mechanism is ggF . Other Higgs-boson production mechanisms, vector-boson fusion (VBF), vector-boson associated production (VH), and top-pair associated pro-

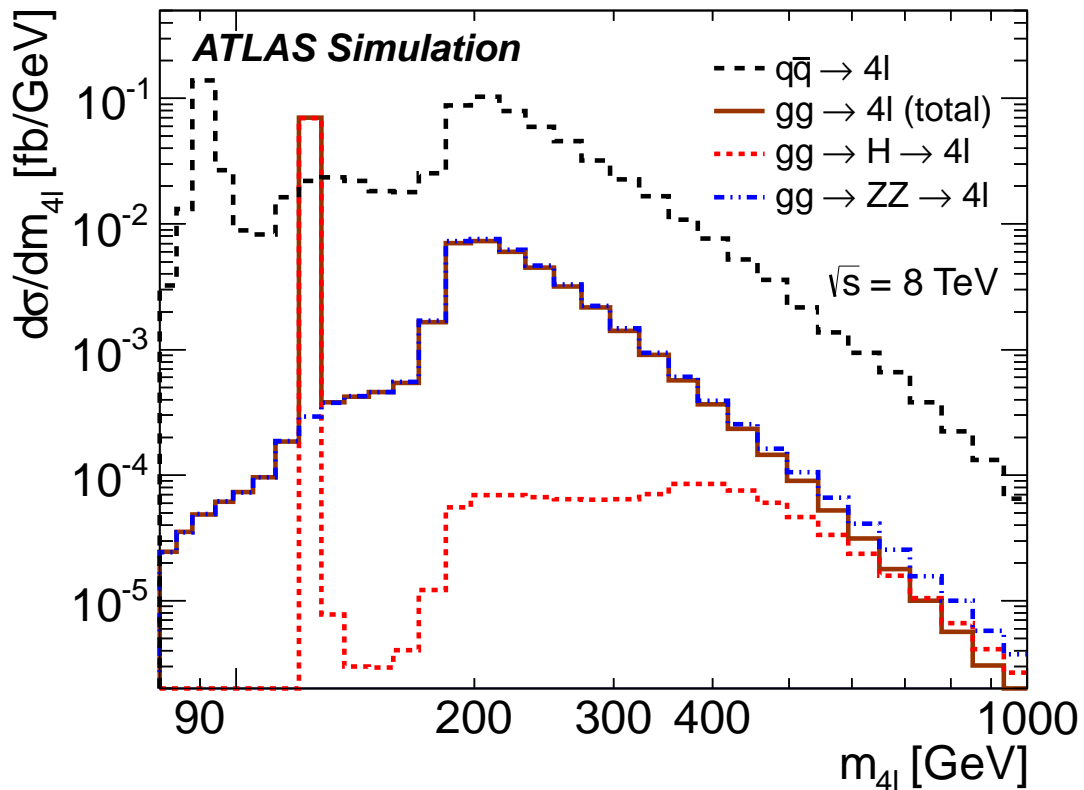


Figure 2: The differential cross sections, $d\sigma/dm_{4\ell}$ versus the invariant mass of the four leptons $m_{4\ell}$, calculated by MCFM from the $q\bar{q}$ and gg initial states at $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV for the $2e2\mu$ final state in the experimental fiducial phase space (see Table 2 for definition). The inclusive $gg \rightarrow 4\ell$ distribution is the sum of the $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow 4\ell$ and the $gg \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$, and interference terms. The calculation of the $q\bar{q} \rightarrow 4\ell$ differential production cross section includes perturbative QCD corrections at NLO, while the distributions from the gg initial state are calculated at LO. The NNLO K -factors are applied to on-shell Higgs-boson production.

duction ($t\bar{t}H$), contribute less than 15% to the on-shell Higgs-boson decay to ZZ^* event rate. The on-shell Higgs-boson production and decay leads to a narrow resonance around 125 GeV, which has been a key signature in the Higgs-boson discovery by the ATLAS [3] and CMS [4] collaborations. The off-shell Higgs-boson production has a large destructive interference with continuum ZZ production from the ggF processes [5–7]. This effect can be observed in the high-mass tail of the distributions shown in Figure 2, and has been used as a tool to constrain the total Higgs-boson width by the ATLAS and CMS collaborations [8, 9].

(2) The non-resonant $ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ production via ggF , includes the production of off-shell Higgs bosons and continuum ZZ production as well as their interference. This process produces a sizeable number of 4ℓ events in the $m_{4\ell} > 2 \times m_Z$ mass region and dominates the total gg -initiated 4ℓ production.

Contributions from different processes have different strengths as a function of $m_{4\ell}$ (Figure 2) and $p_T^{4\ell}$. Therefore, differential 4ℓ production cross sections are measured separately as a function of $m_{4\ell}$ and $p_T^{4\ell}$. The measurement of the integrated cross section is first performed in the experimental fiducial phase

space, and then extended to a common phase space for three 4ℓ channels: $4e$, 4μ , and $2e2\mu$. This common phase space is defined by $80 < m_{4\ell} < 1\,000$ GeV, $m_{\ell^+\ell^-} > 4$ GeV, $p_T^{Z_{1,2}} > 2$ GeV, and the presence of four leptons each with $p_T > 5$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.8$.

Currently, the gluon-fusion production is estimated theoretically with only a LO QCD approximation for the gg continuum production [6, 10]. In this analysis the mass range above 180 GeV is used to determine the signal strength of the gluon-fusion component with respect to its LO prediction. This is done by fitting the observed $m_{4\ell}$ spectrum using the next-to-next-to-leading-order (NNLO) QCD theoretical prediction, corrected for next-to-leading-order (NLO) electroweak effects, for the production originating from the $q\bar{q}$ initial state.

2 The ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector [11] has a cylindrical geometry¹ and consists of an inner tracking detector (ID) surrounded by a 2 T superconducting solenoid, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer (MS) with a toroidal magnetic field. The ID provides tracking for charged particles for $|\eta| < 2.5$. It consists of silicon pixel and strip detectors surrounded by a straw tube tracker that also provides transition radiation measurements for electron identification. The electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeter system covers the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 4.9$. For $|\eta| < 2.5$, the liquid-argon electromagnetic calorimeter is finely segmented and plays an important role in the electron identification. The MS includes fast trigger chambers ($|\eta| < 2.4$) and high-precision tracking chambers covering $|\eta| < 2.7$. A three-level trigger system selects events to be recorded for offline physics analysis.

3 Signal and background simulation

The signal modelling for $q\bar{q} \rightarrow 4\ell$ production uses the POWHEG-BOX Monte Carlo (MC) program [12–14], which includes perturbative QCD corrections at NLO. The production through the $q\bar{q}$ initial state is an NLO contribution to the $q\bar{q}$ process. The CT10NLO [15] set of parton distribution functions (PDFs), with QCD renormalisation and factorisation scales (μ_R, μ_F) set to $m_{4\ell}$ are used to calculate the cross section and generate the kinematic distributions. The NNLO QCD [16] and the NLO electroweak (EW) [17] corrections are applied to the NLO cross section calculated by POWHEG-BOX as a function of the 4ℓ mass for the kinematic region where both Z bosons are produced on-shell. Following the same approach as described in Ref. [8], the 4ℓ event distributions are re-weighted to match those expected when using QCD scales of $m_{4\ell}/2$. This is done to unify the QCD scales used in simulation of the $q\bar{q}$ and the gg processes.

The signal modelling of the on-shell Higgs-boson production via the ggF and VBF mechanisms uses POWHEG-BOX which provides calculations at NLO QCD, with the CT10NLO PDFs and $\mu_R, \mu_F = m_{4\ell}$. The Higgs-boson production via the VH and $t\bar{t}H$ mechanisms is simulated with PYTHIA8 [18]. The NNLO QCD and NLO EW effects on the cross-section calculations for on-shell Higgs-boson production

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 beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$.

are summarised in Ref. [19]. The expected event yields of on-shell Higgs boson are normalised to the higher-order corrected cross sections.

The non-resonant 4ℓ signal production includes off-shell Higgs-boson production, continuum ZZ production, and their interference. The LO MCFM generator [20] is used to simulate the non-resonant ggF production, with the CT10NNLO [21] set of PDFs with QCD scales of μ_R, μ_F set to $m_{4\ell}/2$; while the LO MADGRAPH generator [22] is used to simulate non-resonant VBF and VBS production and their interference. The NNLO QCD corrections are available for off-shell Higgs-boson production [23] and for the interference between off-shell Higgs bosons and ZZ pairs from the gg initial state [24]. However, no higher-order corrections are available for the continuum $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ process, which dominates the 4ℓ events from the gg initial state in the region outside the Higgs-boson resonance. Therefore, the LO cross section is used for the normalisation of the 4ℓ events produced in gluon-fusion processes.

All the signal MC generators are interfaced to PYTHIA8 for parton shower simulation, except MADGRAPH, which is interfaced to PYTHIA6 [25].

Backgrounds in this analysis include reconstructed 4ℓ events from Z +jets, $t\bar{t}$, diboson (ZW , $Z\gamma$ and double Drell-Yan), triboson VVV ($V=Z, W$), and VH ($H \rightarrow VV$), and Z +top ($t\bar{t}$ and t) processes, which are also simulated.

The reducible background from Z +jets production, which includes light- and heavy-flavour contributions, is modelled using both SHERPA [26] and ALPGEN [27]. The $Z\gamma$ process is simulated with SHERPA. The $t\bar{t}$ background is modelled using POWHEG-BOX.

Background events from ZH production, where $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ and $H \rightarrow VV$ ($VV = WW$ or ZZ with two leptons and two neutrinos or two leptons and two jets in the final state), are simulated with PYTHIA8. The ZW and the tZ processes are simulated with SHERPA and MADGRAPH, respectively. The irreducible background from VVV and $t\bar{t}Z$ is modelled with MADGRAPH. Finally, the double-Drell-Yan ZZ production is modelled with PYTHIA8.

For background modelling the POWHEG-BOX and MADGRAPH generators are interfaced to PYTHIA6 for the parton shower, hadronisation and underlying-event simulation. The ALPGEN generator is interfaced to HERWIG [28] for the parton shower and to JIMMY [29] for the underlying event simulation. SHERPA uses built-in models for both the parton shower and underlying-event description.

Both the signal and background MC events are simulated using the ATLAS detector simulation [30] based on the GEANT4 [31] framework. Additional pp interactions in the same and nearby bunch crossings (pile-up) are included in the simulations. The MC samples are re-weighted to reproduce the distribution of the mean number of interactions per bunch crossing observed in the data.

4 Event reconstruction and selection

The following event selection criteria are applied to the events collected with a single-lepton or dilepton trigger. The transverse momentum and transverse energy thresholds of the single-muon and single-electron triggers are 24 GeV. Two dimuon triggers are used, one with symmetric thresholds at 13 GeV and the other with asymmetric thresholds at 18 GeV and 8 GeV. For the dielectron trigger the symmetric thresholds are 12 GeV. Furthermore, there is an electron–muon trigger of thresholds at 12 GeV (electron) and 8 GeV (muon).

A primary vertex reconstructed from at least three tracks, each with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV, is required. For events with more than one primary vertex, the vertex with the largest $\sum p_T^2$ of the associated tracks is selected.

Electron candidates are reconstructed from a combination of a cluster of energy deposits in the electromagnetic calorimeter and a track in the ID. They are required to have $p_T > 7$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.47$. Candidate electrons must satisfy a loose set of identification criteria based on a likelihood built from parameters characterising the shower shape and track association as described in Ref. [32].

Muon identification is performed according to several criteria based on the information from the ID, the MS, and the calorimeter. The different types of reconstructed muons are: a) Combined (CB), which is the combination of tracks reconstructed independently in the ID and MS; b) Stand-Alone (SA), where the muon trajectory is reconstructed only in the MS; c) Segment-tagged (ST), where a track in the ID is associated with at least one local track segment in the MS; and d) Calorimeter-tagged (CaloTag), where a track in the ID is identified as a muon if it is associated with a minimum ionizing particle's energy deposit in the calorimeter.

The acceptance for both the CB and ST muons is $|\eta| < 2.5$, while the SA muons are used to extend the $|\eta|$ acceptance to include the region from 2.5 to 2.7, which is not covered by the ID. CaloTag muons are used in the rapidity range $|\eta| < 0.1$ where there is incomplete MS coverage. All muon candidates are required to have $p_T > 6$ GeV.

In order to reject electrons and muons from hadron decays, only isolated leptons are selected. Two isolation requirements are used, one for the ID and one for the calorimeter. For the ID, the requirement is that the scalar sum of the transverse momenta, $\sum p_T$, of all tracks inside a cone of $\Delta R \equiv \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} = 0.2$ around the lepton, excluding the lepton itself, be less than 15% of the lepton p_T . For the calorimeter, the $\sum E_T$ deposited inside a cone of $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the lepton, excluding the lepton itself and corrected for contributions from pile-up and, in the case of electrons, shower leakage, is required to be less than 30% of the muon p_T (15% for SA muons) and 20% of the electron E_T .

At the closest approach of a track to the primary vertex, the ratio of the transverse impact parameter d_0 to its uncertainty, the d_0 significance, must be smaller than 3.5 (6.5) for muons (electrons) to further reject leptons from heavy-flavour decays. The longitudinal impact parameter, $|z_0|$, must be less than 10 mm for electrons as well as muons (no vertex requirements are applied to SA muons).

Selection of lepton quadruplets is done separately in each of the channels $4\mu, 2e2\mu, 4e$, keeping only a single quadruplet per channel. Candidate quadruplets are formed by selecting two opposite-sign, same-flavour lepton pairs ($\ell^+\ell^-$). The two leading- p_T leptons of the quadruplet must have $p_T > 20$ and 15 GeV, respectively, while the third lepton must have $p_T > 10$ (8) GeV if it is an electron (muon). The four leptons of a quadruplet are required to be separated from each other by $\Delta R > 0.1$ (0.2) for same (different) flavour. At most one SA or a CaloTag muon is allowed in each quadruplet. The inclusion of final-state radiation to charged leptons follows the same approach as described in Ref. [33]. Each event is required to have the triggering lepton(s) matched to one or two of the selected leptons. All the selected 4ℓ events must lie in the $80 < m_{4\ell} < 1\,000$ GeV range.

For each channel, the lepton pair with the mass closest to the Z -boson mass is selected as the leading dilepton pair and its invariant mass, m_{12} , is required to be between 50 and 120 GeV. The sub-leading $\ell^+\ell^-$ pair with the largest invariant mass, m_{34} , among the remaining possible pairs, is selected in the invariant mass range $12 < m_{34} < 120$ GeV. In the $4e$ and 4μ channels all possible $\ell^+\ell^-$ pairs are required to have $m_{\ell^+\ell^-} > 5$ GeV to reject events containing $J/\psi \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$ decays. The transverse momenta of the lepton pairs must be above 2 GeV.

5 Background estimation

The dominant reducible backgrounds for this analysis are from Z + jets and $t\bar{t}$ processes and are estimated from data. Contributions from ZW , $Z\gamma$, tZ as well as from the irreducible backgrounds from $t\bar{t}Z$, VVV , ZH and double-DY processes are estimated from simulation.

The Z +jets and $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds are estimated using two different final states in data: $\ell\ell + \mu\mu$ and $\ell\ell + ee$, where $\ell\ell$ ($\ell = e, \mu$) is the leading-lepton pair. The $\ell\ell + \mu\mu$ background arises from Z + jets and $t\bar{t}$ processes where the Z + jets contribution involves the associated production of a Z boson and heavy-flavour hadrons, which decay semileptonically, and a component arising from Z + light-flavour jets with subsequent π/K in-flight decays. The background for $\ell\ell + ee$ final states arises from associated production of a Z boson with other objects namely jets misidentified as electrons, which can be light-flavour hadrons misidentified as electrons, photon conversions reconstructed as electrons, or electrons from semileptonic decays of heavy-flavour hadrons.

For both the $\ell\ell + \mu\mu$ and $\ell\ell + ee$ cases, the numbers of background events are estimated from a fit performed simultaneously to three mutually exclusive control regions, each of them providing information on one or more background components. The fit is based on the mass of the leading dilepton, m_{12} , which peaks at the Z mass for the Z + jets component and has a broad distribution for the $t\bar{t}$ component. The three control regions are fit simultaneously to extract the different components of the reducible background, using a profile likelihood approach where the input template shapes for Z + jets and $t\bar{t}$ are obtained from simulation. The fitted yields in the control regions are extrapolated to the signal region using efficiencies, referred to as transfer factors, obtained from simulation. Independent validation regions are used to check the extrapolations.

The three control regions for $\ell\ell + \mu\mu$ background are defined based on the impact parameter significance and isolation variables of the sub-leading muon pair and are constructed as follows:

- A heavy-flavour-enriched control region where at least one of the muons in the second pair fails the impact parameter significance requirement while the isolation requirement is relaxed;
- A light-flavour-enriched control region where at least one of the muons in the second pair fails the isolation requirement but passes the impact parameter significance cut;
- A $t\bar{t}$ -enriched region where the leading lepton pair is made of opposite-sign and different-flavour leptons. For the muons of the second pair there is no charge requirement, the isolation cut is relaxed and the muons must not satisfy the impact parameter requirement.

A validation region to check the $\ell\ell + \mu\mu$ background extrapolation is populated by both Z + jets and $t\bar{t}$. The leading lepton pair is required to fulfil the full selection criteria, while there is neither isolation nor impact parameter requirements on the sub-leading muon pair. This region is used to check the fit results and verify that the data and MC simulation agree.

The three control regions for $\ell\ell + ee$ background are defined based on the impact parameter significance, isolation and electron identification requirements on the second electron pair. In all control regions at least one of the electrons in the second pair must not satisfy the identification criteria. These regions are constructed as follows:

- A Z + jets-enriched control region where at least one of the electrons of the second pair fails the track isolation and no calorimeter isolation is required;

- An additional Z +jets-enriched control region where no charge requirement is made on the electrons of the second pair, while at least one of these electrons fails the impact parameter selection and no calorimeter or track isolation is required;
- A $t\bar{t}$ -enriched region, where the leading lepton pair is selected from opposite-sign and different-flavour leptons. There is no charge requirement for the sub-leading electron pair. At least one of the electrons of the second pair fails the calorimeter isolation requirement and neither track isolation nor impact parameter requirements are applied.

A validation region to check the $\ell\ell + ee$ background extrapolation is defined by removing the calorimeter isolation and requiring that at least one electron in the sub-leading pair fails the electron identification. Each candidate in the pair is required to pass the impact parameter and the track isolation selections. This region is used to check the fit outcome and verify that the data and MC simulation agree.

The residual contributions from ZZ and ZW production in all control regions are estimated from simulation. The purity of the Z +jets and $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds in the control regions is above 95%.

In the validation regions, the post-fit MC predictions agree with the data within the statistical uncertainty.

The major uncertainties for the fitted reducible background come from the number of events in the control regions followed by the systematic uncertainty in the transfer factors. The latter is evaluated from the difference in the selection efficiency determined in data and simulation in dedicated control regions using leptons accompanying $Z \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$ candidates, where the leptons composing the Z -boson candidate are required to satisfy isolation and impact parameter criteria. Events with four leptons are excluded. For the MC estimated background the systematic uncertainties mainly come from theoretical cross-section uncertainties for different processes and from luminosity uncertainties in normalisations. The differential distributions for all background processes are taken from simulation.

Table 1: Numbers of expected background events for different processes and channels.

Process	$4e$	4μ	$2e2\mu$
$t\bar{t}$	0.45 ± 0.24	0.68 ± 0.19	1.3 ± 0.5
Z + jets	0.6 ± 0.29	5.3 ± 1.5	6.3 ± 1.4
Diboson	1.25 ± 0.18	0.83 ± 0.18	2.84 ± 0.34
Triboson	0.67 ± 0.12	0.97 ± 0.14	1.46 ± 0.19
Z +top	0.62 ± 0.15	1.19 ± 0.32	1.7 ± 0.5

The total number of background events estimated from data and MC simulation is 26.2 ± 3.6 . Numbers of background events expected per channel estimated for different processes are shown in Table 1. The background estimation was cross-checked with an alternative method, described in Refs. [1, 34], called the fake-factor method. The results from this cross-check are found to be consistent within uncertainties with those described above.

6 Cross-section extraction method

Two cross sections are extracted from the number of observed events. One is the fiducial cross section, $\sigma_{4\ell}^{\text{fid}}$, in the experimental phase space defined by the event selection criteria and the other is the cross

section, $\sigma_{4\ell}^{\text{ext}}$, in an extended common phase space where electrons and muons have the same geometric and kinematic acceptance. The fiducial phase space is defined in Table 2. The extended phase space for the 4ℓ cross-section extraction is defined by $80 < m_{4\ell} < 1\,000$ GeV, $m_{\ell^+\ell^-} > 4$ GeV, $p_{\text{T}}^{Z_{1,2}} > 2$ GeV, and the presence of four leptons each with $p_{\text{T}} > 5$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.8$.

The cross section measurement is performed using a likelihood fit described below. For a given channel i , the observed number of events, N_{obs}^i , follows a Poisson distribution, $\text{Pois}(N_{\text{obs}}^i, N_{\text{pred}}^i)$, the mean of which, $N_{\text{pred}}^i = N_{\text{s}}^i + N_{\text{b}}^i$, is the sum of the expectations for signal and background yields. These yields depend on the fiducial cross section and the nuisance parameters, \vec{x} , which represent the experimental and theoretical uncertainties as:

$$N_{\text{s}}^i(\sigma_{4\ell}^{\text{fid}}, \vec{x}) = N_{\text{s}}^i(\sigma_{4\ell}^{\text{fid}}, 0) \left(1 + \sum_k x_k S_k^i\right), \quad (1)$$

$$N_{\text{b}}^i(\vec{x}) = N_{\text{b}}^i(0) \left(1 + \sum_k x_k B_k^i\right), \quad (2)$$

where S_k^i and B_k^i are the relative systematic effects on the signal and background, respectively, due to the k -th source of systematic uncertainty. The central expectation of the signal yield, corresponding to the systematic sources at the nominal value (referred to as the nuisance-free expectation), is given by :

$$N_{\text{s}}^i(\sigma_{4\ell}^{\text{fid}}, 0) = \mathcal{L} \cdot C_{4\ell} \cdot K_{\tau} \cdot \sigma_{4\ell}^{\text{fid}}, \quad (3)$$

where \mathcal{L} is the integrated luminosity, and $C_{4\ell}$ is the ratio of the number of accepted signal events to the number of generated events in the fiducial phase space. Corrections are applied to $C_{4\ell}$ to account for measured differences in trigger and reconstruction efficiencies between simulated and data samples. The $C_{4\ell}$ values are 53.3%, 82.2% and 67.7% for the $4e$, 4μ , and $2e2\mu$ channels, respectively. The contribution from τ -lepton decays is accounted for by a correction term $K_{\tau} = 1 + N_{\tau}^{\text{MC}}/N_{\text{sig}}^{\text{MC}}$, where N_{τ}^{MC} is the number of accepted simulated 4ℓ events in which at least one of the Z bosons decays into τ -lepton pairs, and $N_{\text{sig}}^{\text{MC}}$ is the number of accepted simulated ZZ events with decays into electrons or muons.

Cross-section measurements are extracted for a single channel or any combination of channels, using a likelihood method. The likelihood function is:

$$L(\sigma_{4\ell}^{\text{fid}}, \vec{x}) = \prod_i \text{Pois}(N_{\text{obs}}^i, N_{\text{pred}}^i(\sigma_{4\ell}^{\text{fid}}, \vec{x})) \cdot e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{2}}, \quad (4)$$

where the product runs over the channels to be considered.

For the extended phase space the likelihood function is parameterised as a function of the extended cross section similar to the one shown in Eq. (3) and multiplied by the fiducial acceptance $A_{4\ell}$, which is the ratio of the number of events within the fiducial phase-space region to the total number of generated events in the extended phase space. The fiducial acceptance $A_{4\ell}$ is evaluated using simulation to be 41.6%, 50.3%, and 42.2%, for the $4e$, 4μ , and $2e2\mu$ channels, respectively. The differences are due to the electron and muon geometric detection coverage.

To find the central value of the cross section σ , the likelihood function is maximised simultaneously with respect to the nuisance parameters and σ . Correlations between the signal and background systematic uncertainties are taken into account in the likelihood fitting procedure.

Table 2: List of selection cuts which define the fiducial region of the cross-section measurement. Same-flavour opposite-sign lepton pairs are denoted as SFOS, the leading lepton pair mass as m_{12} , and the sub-leading lepton pair mass as m_{34} . The four-momenta of all final-state photons within $\Delta R = 0.1$ of a lepton are added to the four-momentum of that lepton.

Lepton selection	
Muons:	$p_T > 6 \text{ GeV}, \eta < 2.7$
Electrons:	$p_T > 7 \text{ GeV}, \eta < 2.5$
Lepton pairing	
Leading pair:	SFOS lepton pair with smallest $ m_Z - m_{\ell\ell} $
Sub-leading pair:	The remaining SFOS with the largest $m_{\ell\ell}$
For both pairs:	$p_T^{\ell^+\ell^-} > 2 \text{ GeV}$
Event selection	
Lepton $p_T^{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3}$:	$> 20, 15, 10(8 \text{ if } \mu) \text{ GeV}$
Mass requirements:	$50 < m_{12} < 120 \text{ GeV}$ $12 < m_{34} < 120 \text{ GeV}$
Lepton separation:	$\Delta R(\ell_i, \ell_j) > 0.1$ (0.2) for same- (different-) flavour leptons
J/ψ veto:	$m(\ell_i^+, \ell_j^-) > 5 \text{ GeV}$
4ℓ mass range:	$80 < m_{4\ell} < 1000 \text{ GeV}$

7 Systematic uncertainties

Systematic uncertainties on the measurement arise from uncertainties on the integrated luminosity, the experimental calibrations of the lepton energy and momentum, and the lepton detection efficiencies, as well as the theoretical modelling of signal acceptance, and the background estimation. The overall uncertainty on the integrated luminosity is $\pm 2.8\%$, which is derived following the same methodology as that detailed in Ref. [35]. A summary of the relative uncertainties of $C_{4\ell}$, $A_{4\ell}$, and $A_{4\ell} \times C_{4\ell}$ is given in Tables 3 and 4.

The effect on the expected signal event yields due to experimental systematic uncertainties is determined from the uncertainties on lepton energy and momentum scales and resolutions, as well as the uncertainties on efficiencies of the lepton reconstruction and identification. The major contributions come from the uncertainties on lepton reconstruction and identification efficiencies [36–38].

The uncertainties on the signal acceptance for both $C_{4\ell}$ and $A_{4\ell}$ include theoretical uncertainties from the choice of QCD scales and PDF set. The scales are varied independently from 0.5 to 2.0 times the nominal values of μ_R and μ_F . The PDFs uncertainties are estimated by using the envelope [39] of variations of different PDF sets, CT10, MSTW2008 [40] and NNPDF2.3 [41].

The $C_{4\ell}$ uncertainty is mostly experimental and of the order of 2–5%, while the $A_{4\ell}$ uncertainty is entirely theoretical and of the order of 3–5%. A range of values of the relative uncertainties on the $C_{4\ell}$ are given by 4.9%, 1.9%, and 2.5% for the $4e$, 4μ , and $2e2\mu$, respectively. The uncertainties on $C_{4\ell}$ due to higher-order corrections to the gg production processes are less than 0.6%. This is estimated by applying

an approximate NNLO K -factor determined for the Higgs-boson production [23], assuming that it is applicable to the normalisation of the continuum $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ production cross section.

Uncertainties on $C_{4\ell}$, as a function of $m_{4\ell}$ and $p_T^{4\ell}$, are also computed for the differential cross section measurements. In the mass region ($m_{4\ell} < 150$ GeV), the relative uncertainties on $C_{4\ell}$ vary in the range of 4-9%, 1.7-2.7%, and 2-5% for the $4e$, 4μ , and $2e2\mu$ channel, respectively. In the mass region $m_{4\ell} > 150$ GeV, they are almost constant as a function of $m_{4\ell}$ and are about 4%, 1.8%, and 3% for the $4e$, 4μ , and $2e2\mu$ channel, respectively.

The relative uncertainties on $A_{4\ell}$ are 1.2%, 1.0%, and 1.6% for the $4e$, 4μ , and $2e2\mu$ channel, respectively, evaluated by comparing POWHEG-BOX and MCFM MC samples with the same approach for the QCD scales and the PDF uncertainties as described earlier. The QCD scale uncertainties do not change when going from NLO to NNLO for the signal normalisation for the $q\bar{q} \rightarrow 4\ell$ events [16]. An additional uncertainty (3-4%) is included in the $A_{4\ell}$ uncertainty estimate to account for the uncertainty of the Higgs-boson NNLO K -factor normalisation correction of the non-resonant 4ℓ signal from gluon fusion (labelled “extra gg corrections” in Tables 3 and 4).

Table 3: The combined relative uncertainties on the efficiency correction factor $C_{4\ell}$, evaluated as the sum in quadrature of the uncertainties from different sources, including electron and muon identification and theoretical uncertainties due to PDFs, QCD scales, and parton shower modelling. Extra uncertainties due to higher-order corrections for the gg process (NNLO K -factors for Higgs-boson production applied to the inclusive gg process) are also given.

Sources	$\Delta C_{4\ell}/C_{4\ell}$		
	$4e$	4μ	$2e2\mu$
Experimental (e)	4.8%	-	2.3%
Experimental (μ)	-	1.8%	0.9%
Theoretical	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Extra gg corrections	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Combined uncertainty	4.9%	1.9%	2.5%

Table 4: Theoretical relative uncertainties on the fiducial acceptance $A_{4\ell}$ and $A_{4\ell} \times C_{4\ell}$ due to PDFs, QCD scales and parton shower modelling. Extra uncertainties due to higher-order corrections for the gg process (NNLO K -factors for Higgs-boson production applied to the inclusive gg process) are also given.

Sources	$\Delta A_{4\ell}/A_{4\ell}$		
	$4e$	4μ	$2e2\mu$
Theoretical	1.2%	1.0%	1.6%
Extra gg corrections	4.0%	3.0%	3.9%
$\Delta(A_{4\ell} \times C_{4\ell})/(A_{4\ell} \times C_{4\ell})$			
Theoretical	1.4%	1.1%	1.7%
Extra gg corrections	4.6%	3.2%	4.2%

The overall uncertainty on the background estimation is $\pm 14\%$. The contributions from different sources and channels are given in Table 1.

Table 5: Summary of the observed and predicted numbers of 4ℓ events in different 4ℓ channels. N^{Data} denotes the selected number of data candidates. $N_{\text{expected}}^{\text{Total}}$ denotes the total predicted number of events (including τ contributions) for signal plus background. $N_{\text{non-gg}}^{\text{signal}}$ and the $N_{\text{gg}}^{\text{signal}}$ denote the predicted non- gg signal and the gg signal (no NNLO K -factor has been applied), respectively. N_{τ}^{MC} denotes the τ contributions. N_{bkg} denotes the total estimated number of background events (from data and MC simulation). The listed uncertainties of the expected number of signal events include statistical and experimental systematic uncertainties.

Channel	N^{Data}	$N_{\text{expected}}^{\text{Total}}$	$N_{\text{non-gg}}^{\text{signal}}$	$N_{\text{gg}}^{\text{signal}}$	N_{τ}^{MC}	N_{bkg}
$4e$	85	80 ± 4	68.4 ± 3.4	6.24 ± 0.31	1.28 ± 0.06	3.6 ± 0.5
4μ	156	150.2 ± 2.9	128.2 ± 2.5	11.00 ± 0.21	2.18 ± 0.09	9.0 ± 1.5
$2e2\mu$	235	205 ± 5	172 ± 5	16.0 ± 0.4	3.08 ± 0.13	13.6 ± 2.1
Total	476	435 ± 9	369 ± 9	33.3 ± 0.8	6.54 ± 0.14	26.2 ± 3.6

8 Results

8.1 Cross-section measurements

The numbers of expected and observed events after applying all selection criteria are shown in Table 5. A total of 476 candidate events is observed with a background expectation of 26.2 ± 3.6 events. The observed and predicted $m_{4\ell}$ and $p_{\text{T}}^{4\ell}$ distributions for the selected events are shown in Figure 3.

The measured cross sections in the fiducial and extended phase space for different 4ℓ channels are summarised in Table 6 and compared to the SM predicted cross sections. The combined 4ℓ cross section in the extended phase space is found to be 73 ± 4 (stat.) ± 4 (syst.) ± 2 (lumi.) fb, compared to a SM prediction of 65 ± 4 fb. One should note that the cross section for non-resonant ZZ production from the gg -induced signal is only calculated at LO approximation, which could be significantly underestimated.

Table 6: Measured cross sections in the fiducial phase space (σ^{fid}) and extended phase space (σ^{ext}), compared to their SM predictions (calculations described in Section 3). One should note that the non-resonant gg -induced signal cross section is only calculated at LO approximation.

4ℓ	Measured σ^{fid} [fb]	SM σ^{fid} [fb]	Measured σ^{ext} [fb]	SM σ^{ext} [fb]
$4e$	$7.4^{+0.9}_{-0.8}$ (stat) $^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$ (syst) $^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$ (lumi)	6.9 ± 0.4	$17.8^{+2.1}_{-2.0}$ (stat) $^{+1.5}_{-1.1}$ (syst) $^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$ (lumi)	16.4 ± 1.0
4μ	$8.7^{+0.8}_{-0.7}$ (stat) $^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$ (syst) $^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$ (lumi)	8.3 ± 0.5	$17.3^{+1.5}_{-1.4}$ (stat) $^{+0.9}_{-0.7}$ (syst) $^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$ (lumi)	16.4 ± 1.0
$2e2\mu$	$15.9^{+1.1}_{-1.1}$ (stat) $^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$ (syst) $^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$ (lumi)	13.7 ± 0.9	$37.7^{+2.7}_{-2.6}$ (stat) $^{+2.5}_{-2.0}$ (syst) $^{+1.1}_{-1.1}$ (lumi)	32.1 ± 2.0
Total			73^{+4}_{-4} (stat) $^{+4}_{-4}$ (syst) $^{+2}_{-2}$ (lumi)	65 ± 4

8.2 Differential cross-section measurement

The measurement of the differential cross-section is performed in the fiducial phase space defined in Table 2. The events from all three 4ℓ channels are combined into a common sample for the unfolding procedure. The unfolding is done as a function of the two kinematic variables $m_{4\ell}$ and $p_{\text{T}}^{4\ell}$. The $m_{4\ell}$ spectrum is essential for the study of the different production mechanisms, while the $p_{\text{T}}^{4\ell}$ spectrum is

sensitive to higher-order QCD corrections and to QCD resummation effects at small $p_T^{4\ell}$ [10]. The high- $p_T^{4\ell}$ region is sensitive to top-loop effects in $gg \rightarrow H$ production as well as to anomalous triple-boson couplings.

The iterative Bayesian unfolding [42] is applied here. In the unfolding of binned data, the effects of the experimental acceptance and resolution are expressed in terms of a response matrix, where each element corresponds to the probability of an event in the i -th generator level bin being reconstructed in the j -th measurement bin. The response matrix is combined with the measured spectrum to form a likelihood, which is then multiplied by a prior distribution to produce the posterior probability of the true spectrum. The SM prediction is used as the initial prior, and once the posterior probability is obtained, it is used as the prior for the next iteration. The spectrum becomes insensitive to the initial prior after a few iterations. The differences between successive iterations are used to estimate the stability of the unfolding method. In this analysis four iterations are performed.

The unfolded distributions are shown in Figure 4, where the differential cross section is presented as a function of $m_{4\ell}$ and $p_T^{4\ell}$ and compared to theory predictions. The data points shown in the figures are the measurements with combined statistical and systematic uncertainties. The theoretical predictions are the sum of the differential cross sections of the $q\bar{q} \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $gg \rightarrow 4\ell$ processes. The LO cross sections are used for the non-resonant gg -induced signals. The cross sections of the on-shell Higgs boson are normalised to include the NNLO QCD and NLO EW effects as summarised in Ref. [19]. The $q\bar{q}$ production processes are corrected with NNLO QCD and the NLO EW K -factors for the $m_{4\ell}$ spectrum for $m_{4\ell} > 2 \times m_Z$. For the $p_T^{4\ell}$ spectrum, the $q\bar{q}$ signal prediction is calculated by POWHEG-BOX at NLO.

The uncertainties on the differential cross-section measurements are dominated by the statistical uncertainties of the data. For example, in the $m_{4\ell}$ regions between the Z and Higgs boson peaks and between the Higgs-boson mass m_H and $m_{4\ell} = 180$ GeV, the statistical uncertainties are of the order of 45% and 20%, respectively. In the high-mass region ($m_{4\ell} > 180$ GeV) they are of the order of 10%. Furthermore, one should note that the NNLO QCD corrections are not available for the $q\bar{q} \rightarrow 4\ell$ production calculation for the mass region $m_{4\ell} < 2 \times m_Z$.

In the $m_{4\ell}$ bin of 120–130 GeV, which is dominated by the resonant Higgs-boson contribution, the ratio of data to the MC prediction is compatible with the ATLAS measurement [33] of the Higgs-boson signal strength of $\mu_H = 1.44^{+0.40}_{-0.33}$. The data points in the $m_{4\ell}$ spectrum between 140 to 180 GeV are slightly more than 1σ above the theoretical predictions, where the NNLO QCD correction is not yet available. Some discrepancy is also observed in the lowest bin and in the region between 30–50 GeV of the $p_T^{4\ell}$ spectrum.

8.3 Extraction of the gg signal contribution in the $m_{4\ell} > 180$ GeV region

The extraction of the signal strength of the non-resonant $gg \rightarrow 4\ell$ production is performed in the high-mass region, $m_{4\ell} > 180$ GeV, where this production mode is dominated by the continuum $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ process through a quark-box diagram intermediate state (see Figure 1(d)). Additional contributions come from the off-shell Higgs-boson production and the interference between Higgs boson and continuum ZZ production.

The $m_{4\ell}$ spectrum is chosen as the discriminant to extract the gg signal strength with respect to the LO gg prediction: $\mu_{gg} = \sigma(\text{data})/\sigma(\text{LO})$.

The contribution of the $q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ$ production is constrained to the best theory knowledge (which accounts for QCD NNLO and EW NLO $m_{4\ell}$ -dependent corrections) and μ_{gg} is extracted from a likelihood fit using the reconstructed $m_{4\ell}$ distributions. The experimental uncertainties are treated as fully correlated between $q\bar{q}$ and gg processes. The theoretical uncertainties, including the uncertainties on the normalisation of the $q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$, the shapes of 4ℓ spectra from both the $q\bar{q}$ and gg initial states, and the acceptance, are taken into account. The $m_{4\ell}$ distribution of the data, the fit, the expectation from non- gg signal processes and the background are shown in Figure 5. The fit result is $\mu_{gg} = 2.4 \pm 1.0(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.5(\text{syst.}) \pm 0.8(\text{theory})$. This result corresponds to a gg -initiated cross section of 3.1 fb, which has the same relative uncertainties as μ_{gg} itself in the inclusive fiducial volume as defined in Table 2 with the additional requirement of $m_{4\ell} > 180$ GeV. The largest uncertainty is statistical. The theoretical uncertainty is mainly due to the normalisation uncertainty of the $q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ$ process.

The theoretical estimate of $m_{4\ell}$ -dependent K -factor for off-shell Higgs boson production given in Ref. [23] is in a range of 2.7–3.1 (with CT10NNLO PDF) and that given in Ref. [24] for the interference term is 2.05–2.45. These theoretical studies confirm that the gluon soft-collinear approximation predicts similar K -factors for off-shell Higgs-boson and interference, hence supporting the assumption of a similar K -factor for the continuum ZZ production. These theoretical calculated K -factors are compatible with the result obtained by this analysis, where the gg -initiated 4ℓ events are produced predominantly from the continuum ZZ production.

Applying the higher-order corrections to both the cross section of the off-shell Higgs-boson production and the contribution of the interference term, while keeping the LO cross section for the continuum $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ production, the change of the μ_{gg} fit result is negligible (approximately, $\Delta\mu_{gg} = 0.01$).

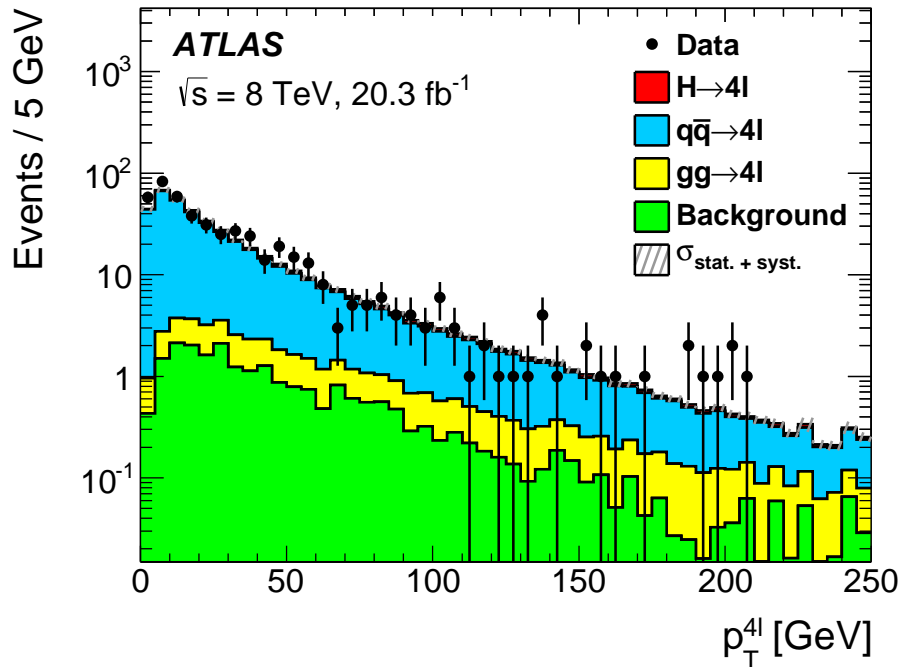
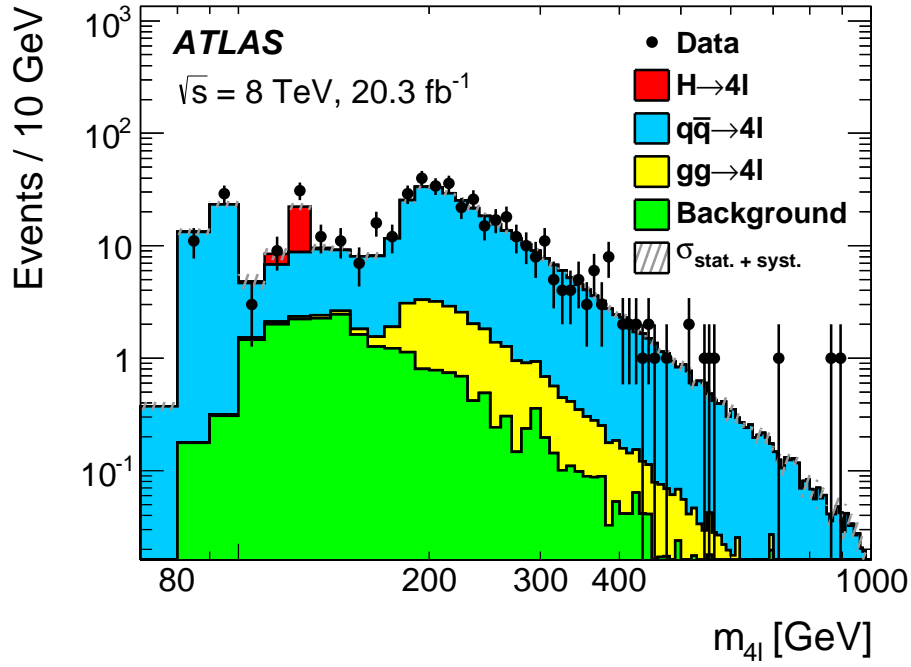


Figure 3: Data and MC prediction comparison for selected events as a function of the invariant mass $m_{4\ell}$ (top) and the transverse momentum $p_T^{4\ell}$ (bottom) of the four-lepton system. The solid colours show the expected contributions from signal and background and the black points represent data with statistical error bars.

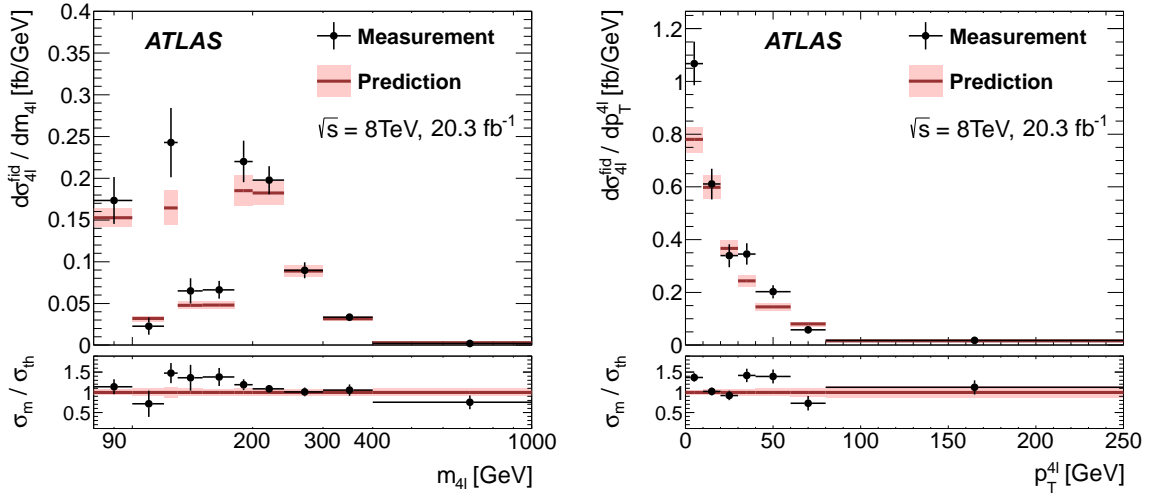


Figure 4: The measured differential cross-section distributions (the black points) of $m_{4\ell}$ (left) and $p_T^{4\ell}$ (right), unfolded into the fiducial phase space, and compared to theory predictions (red histogram). The combined statistical and systematic uncertainties of the measurements are shown as the error bars of the unfolded spectra. The theoretical predictions are the sum of the differential cross sections of the $q\bar{q} \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $gg \rightarrow 4\ell$ processes, where the LO cross sections are used for the non-resonant gg -induced signals, and the cross sections of the on-shell Higgs boson and the $q\bar{q}$ production processes are corrected with the NNLO K -factors for the $m_{4\ell}$ spectrum; except for the $p_T^{4\ell}$ where only the NLO and LO predictions are used for the $q\bar{q}$ and the gg processes, respectively. The total theoretical uncertainties are shown as error bands evaluated by the sum in quadrature of the contributions from parton showers, QCD scales, PDF sets, and electroweak corrections.

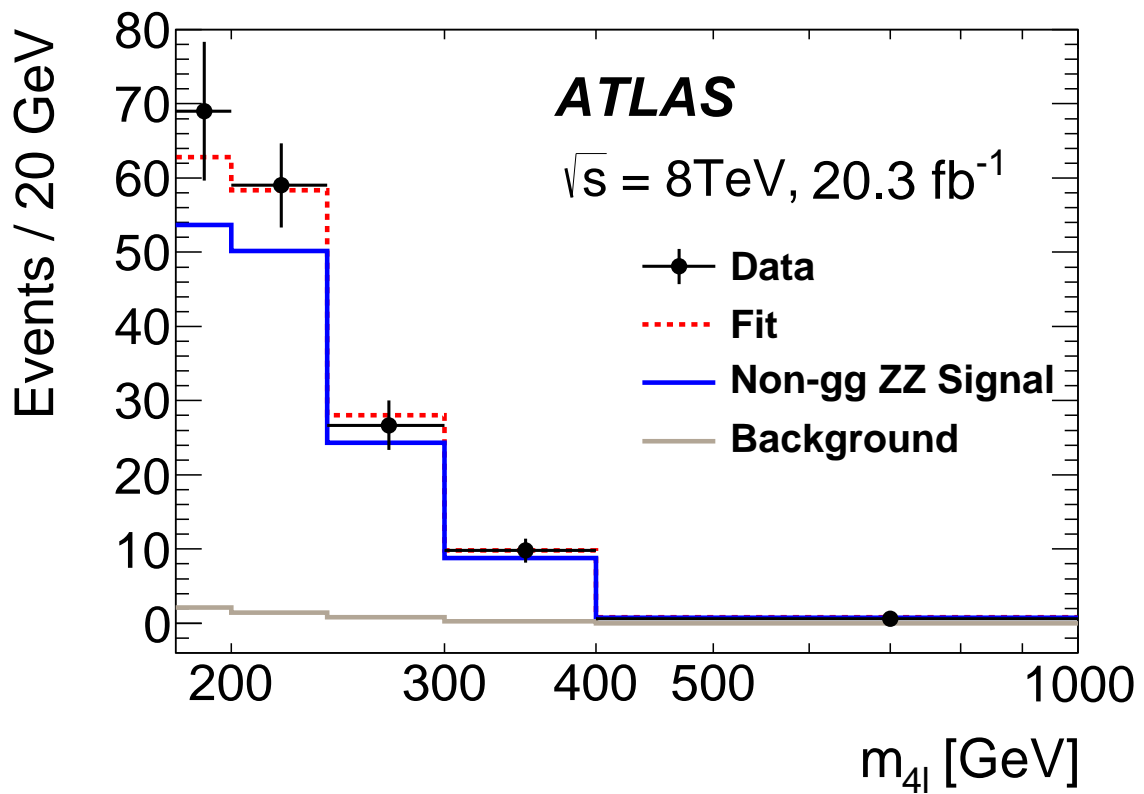


Figure 5: Comparison of the $m_{4\ell}$ spectra between the data (black points with error bars) and the prediction (red histogram) after the likelihood fit of μ_{gg} . The non- gg signal from the theoretical prediction (blue histogram) and the background (brown histogram) are also shown. The gg contribution is the difference between data and the sum of the non- gg signal and the background.

9 Conclusion

The measurement of four-lepton production in proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV is presented using data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 20.3 fb^{-1} collected with the ATLAS detector at the LHC. In total, 476 4ℓ candidate events are observed, with a background expectation of 26.2 ± 3.6 events, in the four-lepton invariant mass range between 80 and 1 000 GeV. The 4ℓ production cross sections are determined in both fiducial and extended phase spaces. The measured cross section in the extended phase space, defined by $80 < m_{4\ell} < 1\,000$ GeV, $m_{\ell^+\ell^-} > 4$ GeV, $p_{\text{T}}^{Z_{1,2}} > 2$ GeV, four leptons each with $p_{\text{T}} > 5$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.8$, is found to be 73 ± 4 (stat.) ± 4 (syst.) ± 2 (lumi.) fb, and is compared to a SM prediction of 65 ± 4 fb. The measurements of the 4ℓ differential cross sections are performed by unfolding the $m_{4\ell}$ and the $p_{\text{T}}^{4\ell}$ spectra. In the mass range above 180 GeV, assuming the theoretical constraint on the $q\bar{q}$ production cross section calculated with perturbative NNLO QCD and NLO electroweak corrections, the signal strength of the gluon-fusion component with respect to the LO prediction is determined to be $\mu_{gg} = 2.4 \pm 1.0$ (stat.) ± 0.5 (syst.) ± 0.8 (theory).

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The ATLAS Collaboration

G. Aad⁸⁵, B. Abbott¹¹³, J. Abdallah¹⁵¹, O. Abdinov¹¹, R. Aben¹⁰⁷, M. Abolins⁹⁰, O.S. AbouZeid¹⁵⁸, H. Abramowicz¹⁵³, H. Abreu¹⁵², R. Abreu¹¹⁶, Y. Abulaiti^{146a,146b}, B.S. Acharya^{164a,164b,a}, L. Adamczyk^{38a}, D.L. Adams²⁵, J. Adelman¹⁰⁸, S. Adomeit¹⁰⁰, T. Adye¹³¹, A.A. Affolder⁷⁴, T. Agatonovic-Jovin¹³, J. Agricola⁵⁴, J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra^{126a,126f}, S.P. Ahlen²², F. Ahmadov^{65,b}, G. Aielli^{133a,133b}, H. Akerstedt^{146a,146b}, T.P.A. Åkesson⁸¹, A.V. Akimov⁹⁶, G.L. Alberghi^{20a,20b}, J. Albert¹⁶⁹, S. Albrand⁵⁵, M.J. Alconada Verzini⁷¹, M. Aleksa³⁰, I.N. Aleksandrov⁶⁵, C. Alexa^{26b}, G. Alexander¹⁵³, T. Alexopoulos¹⁰, M. Alhroob¹¹³, G. Alimonti^{91a}, L. Alio⁸⁵, J. Alison³¹, S.P. Alkire³⁵, B.M.M. Allbrooke¹⁴⁹, P.P. Allport¹⁸, A. Aloisio^{104a,104b}, A. Alonso³⁶, F. Alonso⁷¹, C. Alpigiani¹³⁸, A. Altheimer³⁵, B. Alvarez Gonzalez³⁰, D. Álvarez Piqueras¹⁶⁷, M.G. Alviggi^{104a,104b}, B.T. Amadio¹⁵, K. Amako⁶⁶, Y. Amaral Coutinho^{24a}, C. Amelung²³, D. Amidei⁸⁹, S.P. Amor Dos Santos^{126a,126c}, A. Amorim^{126a,126b}, S. Amoroso⁴⁸, N. Amram¹⁵³, G. Amundsen²³, C. Anastopoulos¹³⁹, L.S. Ancu⁴⁹, N. Andari¹⁰⁸, T. Andeen³⁵, C.F. Anders^{58b}, G. Anders³⁰, J.K. Anders⁷⁴, K.J. Anderson³¹, A. Andreazza^{91a,91b}, V. Andrei^{58a}, S. Angelidakis⁹, I. Angelozzi¹⁰⁷, P. Anger⁴⁴, A. Angerami³⁵, F. Anghinolfi³⁰, A.V. Anisenkov^{109,c}, N. Anjos¹², A. Annovi^{124a,124b}, M. Antonelli⁴⁷, A. Antonov⁹⁸, J. Antos^{144b}, F. Anulli^{132a}, M. Aoki⁶⁶, L. Aperio Bella¹⁸, G. Arabidze⁹⁰, Y. Arai⁶⁶, J.P. Araque^{126a}, A.T.H. Arce⁴⁵, F.A. Arduh⁷¹, J-F. Arguin⁹⁵, S. Argyropoulos⁶³, M. Arik^{19a}, A.J. Armbruster³⁰, O. Arnaez³⁰, H. Arnold⁴⁸, M. Arratia²⁸, O. Arslan²¹, A. Artamonov⁹⁷, G. Artoni²³, S. Asai¹⁵⁵, N. Asbah⁴², A. Ashkenazi¹⁵³, B. Åsman^{146a,146b}, L. Asquith¹⁴⁹, K. Assamagan²⁵, R. Astalos^{144a}, M. Atkinson¹⁶⁵, N.B. Atlay¹⁴¹, K. Augsten¹²⁸, M. Aurousseau^{145b}, G. Avolio³⁰, B. Axen¹⁵, M.K. Ayoub¹¹⁷, G. Azuelos^{95,d}, M.A. Baak³⁰, A.E. Baas^{58a}, M.J. Baca¹⁸, C. Bacci^{134a,134b}, H. Bachacou¹³⁶, K. Bachas¹⁵⁴, M. Backes³⁰, M. Backhaus³⁰, P. Bagiachi^{132a,132b}, P. Bagnaia^{132a,132b}, Y. Bai^{33a}, T. Bain³⁵, J.T. Baines¹³¹, O.K. Baker¹⁷⁶, E.M. Baldin^{109,c}, P. Balek¹²⁹, T. Balestri¹⁴⁸, F. Balli⁸⁴, W.K. Balunas¹²², E. Banas³⁹, Sw. Banerjee¹⁷³, A.A.E. Bannoura¹⁷⁵, L. Barak³⁰, E.L. Barberio⁸⁸, D. Barberis^{50a,50b}, M. Barbero⁸⁵, T. Barillari¹⁰¹, M. Barisonzi^{164a,164b}, T. Barklow¹⁴³, N. Barlow²⁸, S.L. Barnes⁸⁴, B.M. Barnett¹³¹, R.M. Barnett¹⁵, Z. Barnovska⁵, A. Baroncelli^{134a}, G. Barone²³, A.J. Barr¹²⁰, F. Barreiro⁸², J. Barreiro Guimarães da Costa⁵⁷, R. Bartoldus¹⁴³, A.E. Barton⁷², P. Bartos^{144a}, A. Basalae¹²³, A. Bassalat¹¹⁷, A. Basye¹⁶⁵, R.L. Bates⁵³, S.J. Batista¹⁵⁸, J.R. Batley²⁸, M. Battaglia¹³⁷, M. Bauc^{132a,132b}, F. Bauer¹³⁶, H.S. Bawa^{143,e}, J.B. Beacham¹¹¹, M.D. Beattie⁷², T. Beau⁸⁰, P.H. Beauchemin¹⁶¹, R. Beccherle^{124a,124b}, P. Bechtel²¹, H.P. Beck^{17,f}, K. Becker¹²⁰, M. Becker⁸³, M. Beckingham¹⁷⁰, C. Becot¹¹⁷, A.J. Beddall^{19b}, A. Beddall^{19b}, V.A. Bednyakov⁶⁵, C.P. Bee¹⁴⁸, L.J. Beemster¹⁰⁷, T.A. Beermann³⁰, M. Begel²⁵, J.K. Behr¹²⁰, C. Belanger-Champagne⁸⁷, W.H. Bell⁴⁹, G. Bella¹⁵³, L. Bellagamba^{20a}, A. Bellerive²⁹, M. Bellomo⁸⁶, K. Belotskiy⁹⁸, O. Beltramello³⁰, O. Benary¹⁵³, D. Benchebkroun^{135a}, M. Bender¹⁰⁰, K. Bendtz^{146a,146b}, N. Benekos¹⁰, Y. Benhammou¹⁵³, E. Benhar Nocchioli⁴⁹, J.A. Benitez Garcia^{159b}, D.P. Benjamin⁴⁵, J.R. Bensinger²³, S. Bentvelsen¹⁰⁷, L. Beresford¹²⁰, M. Beretta⁴⁷, D. Berge¹⁰⁷, E. Bergeas Kuutmann¹⁶⁶, N. Berger⁵, F. Berghaus¹⁶⁹, J. Beringer¹⁵, C. Bernard²², N.R. Bernard⁸⁶, C. Bernius¹¹⁰, F.U. Bernlochner²¹, T. Berry⁷⁷, P. Berta¹²⁹, C. Bertella⁸³, G. Bertoli^{146a,146b}, F. Bertolucci^{124a,124b}, C. Bertsche¹¹³, D. Bertsche¹¹³, M.I. Besana^{91a}, G.J. Besjes³⁶, O. Bessidskaia Bylund^{146a,146b}, M. Bessner⁴², N. Besson¹³⁶, C. Betancourt⁴⁸, S. Bethke¹⁰¹, A.J. Bevan⁷⁶, W. Bhimji¹⁵, R.M. Bianchi¹²⁵, L. Bianchini²³, M. Bianco³⁰, O. Biebel¹⁰⁰, D. Biedermann¹⁶, S.P. Bieniek⁷⁸, N.V. Biesuz^{124a,124b}, M. Biglietti^{134a}, J. Bilbao De Mendizabal⁴⁹, H. Bilokon⁴⁷, M. Bindi⁵⁴, S. Binet¹¹⁷, A. Bingul^{19b}, C. Bini^{132a,132b}, S. Biondi^{20a,20b}, D.M. Bjergaard⁴⁵, C.W. Black¹⁵⁰, J.E. Black¹⁴³, K.M. Black²², D. Blackburn¹³⁸, R.E. Blair⁶, J.-B. Blanchard¹³⁶, J.E. Blanco⁷⁷, T. Blazek^{144a}, I. Bloch⁴², C. Blocker²³, W. Blum^{83,*}, U. Blumenschein⁵⁴, S. Blunier^{32a},

G.J. Bobbink¹⁰⁷, V.S. Bobrovnikov^{109,c}, S.S. Bocchetta⁸¹, A. Bocci⁴⁵, C. Bock¹⁰⁰, M. Boehler⁴⁸, J.A. Bogaerts³⁰, D. Bogavac¹³, A.G. Bogdanchikov¹⁰⁹, C. Bohm^{146a}, V. Boisvert⁷⁷, T. Bold^{38a}, V. Boldea^{26b}, A.S. Boldyrev⁹⁹, M. Bomben⁸⁰, M. Bona⁷⁶, M. Boonekamp¹³⁶, A. Borisov¹³⁰, G. Borissov⁷², S. Borroni⁴², J. Bortfeldt¹⁰⁰, V. Bortolotto^{60a,60b,60c}, K. Bos¹⁰⁷, D. Boscherini^{20a}, M. Bosman¹², J. Boudreau¹²⁵, J. Bouffard², E.V. Bouhova-Thacker⁷², D. Boumediene³⁴, C. Bourdarios¹¹⁷, N. Bousson¹¹⁴, S.K. Boutle⁵³, A. Boveia³⁰, J. Boyd³⁰, I.R. Boyko⁶⁵, I. Bozic¹³, J. Bracinik¹⁸, A. Brandt⁸, G. Brandt⁵⁴, O. Brandt^{58a}, U. Bratzler¹⁵⁶, B. Brau⁸⁶, J.E. Brau¹¹⁶, H.M. Braun^{175,*}, W.D. Breaden Madden⁵³, K. Brendlinger¹²², A.J. Brennan⁸⁸, L. Brenner¹⁰⁷, R. Brenner¹⁶⁶, S. Bressler¹⁷², K. Bristow^{145c}, T.M. Bristow⁴⁶, D. Britton⁵³, D. Britzger⁴², F.M. Brochu²⁸, I. Brock²¹, R. Brock⁹⁰, J. Bronner¹⁰¹, G. Brooijmans³⁵, T. Brooks⁷⁷, W.K. Brooks^{32b}, J. Brosamer¹⁵, E. Brost¹¹⁶, P.A. Bruckman de Renstrom³⁹, D. Bruncko^{144b}, R. Bruneliere⁴⁸, A. Bruni^{20a}, G. Bruni^{20a}, M. Bruschi^{20a}, N. Brusino²¹, L. Bryngemark⁸¹, T. Buanes¹⁴, Q. Buat¹⁴², P. Buchholz¹⁴¹, A.G. Buckley⁵³, S.I. Buda^{26b}, I.A. Budagov⁶⁵, F. Buehrer⁴⁸, L. Bugge¹¹⁹, M.K. Bugge¹¹⁹, O. Bulekov⁹⁸, D. Bullock⁸, H. Burckhart³⁰, S. Burdin⁷⁴, C.D. Burgard⁴⁸, B. Burghgrave¹⁰⁸, S. Burke¹³¹, I. Burmeister⁴³, E. Busato³⁴, D. Büscher⁴⁸, V. Büscher⁸³, P. Bussey⁵³, J.M. Butler²², A.I. Butt³, C.M. Buttar⁵³, J.M. Butterworth⁷⁸, P. Butti¹⁰⁷, W. Buttinger²⁵, A. Buzatu⁵³, A.R. Buzykaev^{109,c}, S. Cabrera Urbán¹⁶⁷, D. Caforio¹²⁸, V.M. Cairo^{37a,37b}, O. Cakir^{4a}, N. Calace⁴⁹, P. Calafiura¹⁵, A. Calandri¹³⁶, G. Calderini⁸⁰, P. Calfayan¹⁰⁰, L.P. Caloba^{24a}, D. Calvet³⁴, S. Calvet³⁴, R. Camacho Toro³¹, S. Camarda⁴², P. Camarri^{133a,133b}, D. Cameron¹¹⁹, R. Caminal Armadans¹⁶⁵, S. Campana³⁰, M. Campanelli⁷⁸, A. Campoverde¹⁴⁸, V. Canale^{104a,104b}, A. Canepa^{159a}, M. Cano Bret^{33e}, J. Cantero⁸², R. Cantrill^{126a}, T. Cao⁴⁰, M.D.M. Capeans Garrido³⁰, I. Caprini^{26b}, M. Caprini^{26b}, M. Capua^{37a,37b}, R. Caputo⁸³, R.M. Carbone³⁵, R. Cardarelli^{133a}, F. Cardillo⁴⁸, T. Carli³⁰, G. Carlino^{104a}, L. Carminati^{91a,91b}, S. Caron¹⁰⁶, E. Carquin^{32a}, G.D. Carrillo-Montoya³⁰, J.R. Carter²⁸, J. Carvalho^{126a,126c}, D. Casadei⁷⁸, M.P. Casado¹², M. Casolino¹², E. Castaneda-Miranda^{145a}, A. Castelli¹⁰⁷, V. Castillo Gimenez¹⁶⁷, N.F. Castro^{126a,g}, P. Catastini⁵⁷, A. Catinaccio³⁰, J.R. Catmore¹¹⁹, A. Cattai³⁰, J. Caudron⁸³, V. Cavaliere¹⁶⁵, D. Cavalli^{91a}, M. Cavalli-Sforza¹², V. Cavasinni^{124a,124b}, F. Ceradini^{134a,134b}, B.C. Cerio⁴⁵, K. Cerny¹²⁹, A.S. Cerqueira^{24b}, A. Cerri¹⁴⁹, L. Cerrito⁷⁶, F. Cerutti¹⁵, M. Cerv³⁰, A. Cervelli¹⁷, S.A. Cetin^{19c}, A. Chafaq^{135a}, D. Chakraborty¹⁰⁸, I. Chalupkova¹²⁹, P. Chang¹⁶⁵, J.D. Chapman²⁸, D.G. Charlton¹⁸, C.C. Chau¹⁵⁸, C.A. Chavez Barajas¹⁴⁹, S. Cheatham¹⁵², A. Chegwidan⁹⁰, S. Chekanov⁶, S.V. Chekulaev^{159a}, G.A. Chelkov^{65,h}, M.A. Chelstowska⁸⁹, C. Chen⁶⁴, H. Chen²⁵, K. Chen¹⁴⁸, L. Chen^{33d,i}, S. Chen^{33c}, S. Chen¹⁵⁵, X. Chen^{33f}, Y. Chen⁶⁷, H.C. Cheng⁸⁹, Y. Cheng³¹, A. Cheplakov⁶⁵, E. Cheremushkina¹³⁰, R. Cherkaoui El Moursli^{135e}, V. Chernyatin^{25,*}, E. Cheu⁷, L. Chevalier¹³⁶, V. Chiarella⁴⁷, G. Chiarelli^{124a,124b}, G. Chiodini^{73a}, A.S. Chisholm¹⁸, R.T. Chislett⁷⁸, A. Chitan^{26b}, M.V. Chizhov⁶⁵, K. Choi⁶¹, S. Chouridou⁹, B.K.B. Chow¹⁰⁰, V. Christodoulou⁷⁸, D. Chromek-Burckhart³⁰, J. Chudoba¹²⁷, A.J. Chuinard⁸⁷, J.J. Chwastowski³⁹, L. Chytka¹¹⁵, G. Ciapetti^{132a,132b}, A.K. Ciftci^{4a}, D. Cinca⁵³, V. Cindro⁷⁵, I.A. Cioara²¹, A. Ciocio¹⁵, F. Ciotto^{104a,104b}, Z.H. Citron¹⁷², M. Ciubancan^{26b}, A. Clark⁴⁹, B.L. Clark⁵⁷, P.J. Clark⁴⁶, R.N. Clarke¹⁵, C. Clement^{146a,146b}, Y. Coadou⁸⁵, M. Cokal^{164a,164c}, A. Coccaro⁴⁹, J. Cochran⁶⁴, L. Coffey²³, J.G. Cogan¹⁴³, L. Colasurdo¹⁰⁶, B. Cole³⁵, S. Cole¹⁰⁸, A.P. Colijn¹⁰⁷, J. Collot⁵⁵, T. Colombo^{58c}, G. Compostella¹⁰¹, P. Conde Muno^{126a,126b}, E. Coniavitis⁴⁸, S.H. Connell^{145b}, I.A. Connelly⁷⁷, V. Consorti⁴⁸, S. Constantinescu^{26b}, C. Conta^{121a,121b}, G. Conti³⁰, F. Conventi^{104a,j}, M. Cooke¹⁵, B.D. Cooper⁷⁸, A.M. Cooper-Sarkar¹²⁰, T. Cornelissen¹⁷⁵, M. Corradi^{20a}, F. Corriveau^{87,k}, A. Corso-Radu¹⁶³, A. Cortes-Gonzalez¹², G. Cortiana¹⁰¹, G. Costa^{91a}, M.J. Costa¹⁶⁷, D. Costanzo¹³⁹, D. Cte⁸, G. Cottin²⁸, G. Cowan⁷⁷, B.E. Cox⁸⁴, K. Cranmer¹¹⁰, G. Cree²⁹, S. Crp-Renaudin⁵⁵, F. Crescioli⁸⁰, W.A. Cribbs^{146a,146b}, M. Crispin Ortuzar¹²⁰, M. Cristinziani²¹, V. Croft¹⁰⁶, G. Crosetti^{37a,37b}, T. Cuhadar Donszelmann¹³⁹, J. Cummings¹⁷⁶, M. Curatolo⁴⁷, J. Cth⁸³, C. Cuthbert¹⁵⁰, H. Czirr¹⁴¹, P. Czodrowski³, S. D'Auria⁵³, M. D'Onofrio⁷⁴,

M.J. Da Cunha Sargedas De Sousa^{126a,126b}, C. Da Via⁸⁴, W. Dabrowski^{38a}, A. Dafinca¹²⁰, T. Dai⁸⁹,
O. Dale¹⁴, F. Dallaire⁹⁵, C. Dallapiccola⁸⁶, M. Dam³⁶, J.R. Dandoy³¹, N.P. Dang⁴⁸, A.C. Daniells¹⁸,
M. Danninger¹⁶⁸, M. Dano Hoffmann¹³⁶, V. Dao⁴⁸, G. Darbo^{50a}, S. Darmora⁸, J. Dassoulas³,
A. Dattagupta⁶¹, W. Davey²¹, C. David¹⁶⁹, T. Davidek¹²⁹, E. Davies^{120,l}, M. Davies¹⁵³, P. Davison⁷⁸,
Y. Davygora^{58a}, E. Dawe⁸⁸, I. Dawson¹³⁹, R.K. Daya-Ishmukhametova⁸⁶, K. De⁸, R. de Asmundis^{104a},
A. De Benedetti¹¹³, S. De Castro^{20a,20b}, S. De Cecco⁸⁰, N. De Groot¹⁰⁶, P. de Jong¹⁰⁷, H. De la Torre⁸²,
F. De Lorenzi⁶⁴, D. De Pedis^{132a}, A. De Salvo^{132a}, U. De Sanctis¹⁴⁹, A. De Santo¹⁴⁹,
J.B. De Vivie De Regie¹¹⁷, W.J. Dearnaley⁷², R. Debbe²⁵, C. Debenedetti¹³⁷, D.V. Dedovich⁶⁵,
I. Deigaard¹⁰⁷, J. Del Peso⁸², T. Del Prete^{124a,124b}, D. Delgove¹¹⁷, F. Deliot¹³⁶, C.M. Delitzsch⁴⁹,
M. Deliyergiyev⁷⁵, A. Dell'Acqua³⁰, L. Dell'Asta²², M. Dell'Orso^{124a,124b}, M. Della Pietra^{104a,j},
D. della Volpe⁴⁹, M. Delmastro⁵, P.A. Delsart⁵⁵, C. Deluca¹⁰⁷, D.A. DeMarco¹⁵⁸, S. Demers¹⁷⁶,
M. Demichev⁶⁵, A. Demilly⁸⁰, S.P. Denisov¹³⁰, D. Derendarz³⁹, J.E. Derkaoui^{135d}, F. Derue⁸⁰,
P. Dervan⁷⁴, K. Desch²¹, C. Deterre⁴², P.O. Deviveiros³⁰, A. Dewhurst¹³¹, S. Dhaliwal²³,
A. Di Ciaccio^{133a,133b}, L. Di Ciaccio⁵, A. Di Domenico^{132a,132b}, C. Di Donato^{104a,104b}, A. Di Girolamo³⁰,
B. Di Girolamo³⁰, A. Di Mattia¹⁵², B. Di Micco^{134a,134b}, R. Di Nardo⁴⁷, A. Di Simone⁴⁸, R. Di Sipio¹⁵⁸,
D. Di Valentino²⁹, C. Diaconu⁸⁵, M. Diamond¹⁵⁸, F.A. Dias⁴⁶, M.A. Diaz^{32a}, E.B. Diehl⁸⁹, J. Dietrich¹⁶,
S. Diglio⁸⁵, A. Dimitrievska¹³, J. Dingfelder²¹, P. Dita^{26b}, S. Dita^{26b}, F. Dittus³⁰, F. Djama⁸⁵,
T. Djobava^{51b}, J.I. Djuvsland^{58a}, M.A.B. do Vale^{24c}, D. Dobos³⁰, M. Dobre^{26b}, C. Doglioni⁸¹,
T. Dohmae¹⁵⁵, J. Dolejsi¹²⁹, Z. Dolezal¹²⁹, B.A. Dolgoshein^{98,*}, M. Donadelli^{24d}, S. Donati^{124a,124b},
P. Dondero^{121a,121b}, J. Donini³⁴, J. Dopke¹³¹, A. Doria^{104a}, M.T. Dova⁷¹, A.T. Doyle⁵³, E. Drechsler⁵⁴,
M. Dris¹⁰, E. Dubreuil³⁴, E. Duchovni¹⁷², G. Duckeck¹⁰⁰, O.A. Ducu^{26b,85}, D. Duda¹⁰⁷, A. Dudarev³⁰,
L. Dufflot¹¹⁷, L. Duguid⁷⁷, M. Dührssen³⁰, M. Dunford^{58a}, H. Duran Yildiz^{4a}, M. Düren⁵²,
A. Durglishvili^{51b}, D. Duschinger⁴⁴, B. Dutta⁴², M. Dyndal^{38a}, C. Eckardt⁴², K.M. Ecker¹⁰¹,
R.C. Edgar⁸⁹, W. Edson², N.C. Edwards⁴⁶, W. Ehrenfeld²¹, T. Eifert³⁰, G. Eigen¹⁴, K. Einsweiler¹⁵,
T. Ekelof¹⁶⁶, M. El Kacimi^{135c}, M. Ellert¹⁶⁶, S. Elles⁵, F. Ellinghaus¹⁷⁵, A.A. Elliot¹⁶⁹, N. Ellis³⁰,
J. Elmsheuser¹⁰⁰, M. Elsing³⁰, D. Emeliyanov¹³¹, Y. Enari¹⁵⁵, O.C. Endner⁸³, M. Endo¹¹⁸, J. Erdmann⁴³,
A. Ereditato¹⁷, G. Ernis¹⁷⁵, J. Ernst², M. Ernst²⁵, S. Errede¹⁶⁵, E. Ertel⁸³, M. Escalier¹¹⁷, H. Esch⁴³,
C. Escobar¹²⁵, B. Esposito⁴⁷, A.I. Etienvre¹³⁶, E. Etzion¹⁵³, H. Evans⁶¹, A. Ezhilov¹²³, L. Fabbri^{20a,20b},
G. Facini³¹, R.M. Fakhruddinov¹³⁰, S. Falciano^{132a}, R.J. Falla⁷⁸, J. Faltova¹²⁹, Y. Fang^{33a},
M. Fanti^{91a,91b}, A. Farbin⁸, A. Farilla^{134a}, T. Farooque¹², S. Farrell¹⁵, S.M. Farrington¹⁷⁰, P. Farthouat³⁰,
F. Fassi^{135e}, P. Fassnacht³⁰, D. Fassouliotis⁹, M. Fauci Giannelli⁷⁷, A. Favareto^{50a,50b}, L. Fayard¹¹⁷,
O.L. Fedin^{123,m}, W. Fedorko¹⁶⁸, S. Feigl³⁰, L. Feligioni⁸⁵, C. Feng^{33d}, E.J. Feng³⁰, H. Feng⁸⁹,
A.B. Fenyuk¹³⁰, L. Feremenga⁸, P. Fernandez Martinez¹⁶⁷, S. Fernandez Perez³⁰, J. Ferrando⁵³,
A. Ferrari¹⁶⁶, P. Ferrari¹⁰⁷, R. Ferrari^{121a}, D.E. Ferreira de Lima⁵³, A. Ferrer¹⁶⁷, D. Ferrere⁴⁹,
C. Ferretti⁸⁹, A. Ferretto Parodi^{50a,50b}, M. Fiascaris³¹, F. Fiedler⁸³, A. Filipčič⁷⁵, M. Filipuzzi⁴²,
F. Filthaut¹⁰⁶, M. Fincke-Keeler¹⁶⁹, K.D. Finelli¹⁵⁰, M.C.N. Fiolhais^{126a,126c}, L. Fiorini¹⁶⁷, A. Firan⁴⁰,
A. Fischer², C. Fischer¹², J. Fischer¹⁷⁵, W.C. Fisher⁹⁰, N. Flaschel⁴², I. Fleck¹⁴¹, P. Fleischmann⁸⁹,
G.T. Fletcher¹³⁹, G. Fletcher⁷⁶, R.R.M. Fletcher¹²², T. Flick¹⁷⁵, A. Floderus⁸¹, L.R. Flores Castillo^{60a},
M.J. Flowerdew¹⁰¹, A. Formica¹³⁶, A. Forti⁸⁴, D. Fournier¹¹⁷, H. Fox⁷², S. Fracchia¹², P. Francavilla⁸⁰,
M. Franchini^{20a,20b}, D. Francis³⁰, L. Franconi¹¹⁹, M. Franklin⁵⁷, M. Frate¹⁶³, M. Fraternali^{121a,121b},
D. Freeborn⁷⁸, S.T. French²⁸, F. Friedrich⁴⁴, D. Froidevaux³⁰, J.A. Frost¹²⁰, C. Fukunaga¹⁵⁶,
E. Fullana Torregrosa⁸³, B.G. Fulson¹⁴³, T. Fusayasu¹⁰², J. Fuster¹⁶⁷, C. Gabaldon⁵⁵, O. Gabizon¹⁷⁵,
A. Gabrielli^{20a,20b}, A. Gabrielli¹⁵, G.P. Gach¹⁸, S. Gadatsch³⁰, S. Gadomski⁴⁹, G. Gagliardi^{50a,50b},
P. Gagnon⁶¹, C. Galea¹⁰⁶, B. Galhardo^{126a,126c}, E.J. Gallas¹²⁰, B.J. Gallop¹³¹, P. Gallus¹²⁸, G. Galster³⁶,
K.K. Gan¹¹¹, J. Gao^{33b,85}, Y. Gao⁴⁶, Y.S. Gao^{143,e}, F.M. Garay Walls⁴⁶, F. Garbers¹⁷⁶, C. García¹⁶⁷,
J.E. García Navarro¹⁶⁷, M. Garcia-Sciveres¹⁵, R.W. Gardner³¹, N. Garelli¹⁴³, V. Garonne¹¹⁹, C. Gatti⁴⁷,
A. Gaudiello^{50a,50b}, G. Gaudio^{121a}, B. Gaur¹⁴¹, L. Gauthier⁹⁵, P. Gauzzi^{132a,132b}, I.L. Gavrilenko⁹⁶,

C. Gay¹⁶⁸, G. Gaycken²¹, E.N. Gazis¹⁰, P. Ge^{33d}, Z. Gece¹⁶⁸, C.N.P. Gee¹³¹, Ch. Geich-Gimbel²¹, M.P. Geisler^{58a}, C. Gemme^{50a}, M.H. Genest⁵⁵, S. Gentile^{132a,132b}, M. George⁵⁴, S. George⁷⁷, D. Gerbaudo¹⁶³, A. Gershon¹⁵³, S. Ghasemi¹⁴¹, H. Ghazlane^{135b}, B. Giacobbe^{20a}, S. Giagu^{132a,132b}, V. Giangiobbe¹², P. Giannetti^{124a,124b}, B. Gibbard²⁵, S.M. Gibson⁷⁷, M. Gignac¹⁶⁸, M. Gilchriese¹⁵, T.P.S. Gillam²⁸, D. Gillberg³⁰, G. Gilles³⁴, D.M. Gingrich^{3,d}, N. Giokaris⁹, M.P. Giordani^{164a,164c}, F.M. Giorgi^{20a}, F.M. Giorgi¹⁶, P.F. Giraud¹³⁶, P. Giromini⁴⁷, D. Giugni^{91a}, C. Giuliani⁴⁸, M. Giulini^{58b}, B.K. Gjelsten¹¹⁹, S. Gkaitatzis¹⁵⁴, I. Gkialas¹⁵⁴, E.L. Gkoukousis¹¹⁷, L.K. Gladilin⁹⁹, C. Glasman⁸², J. Glatzer³⁰, P.C.F. Glaysher⁴⁶, A. Glazov⁴², M. Goblirsch-Kolb¹⁰¹, J.R. Goddard⁷⁶, J. Godlewski³⁹, S. Goldfarb⁸⁹, T. Golling⁴⁹, D. Golubkov¹³⁰, A. Gomes^{126a,126b,126d}, R. Gonalo^{126a}, J. Goncalves Pinto Firmino Da Costa¹³⁶, L. Gonella²¹, S. Gonzalez de la Hoz¹⁶⁷, G. Gonzalez Parra¹², S. Gonzalez-Sevilla⁴⁹, L. Goossens³⁰, P.A. Gorbounov⁹⁷, H.A. Gordon²⁵, I. Gorelov¹⁰⁵, B. Gorini³⁰, E. Gorini^{73a,73b}, A. Gorišek⁷⁵, E. Gornicki³⁹, A.T. Goshaw⁴⁵, C. Gossling⁴³, M.I. Gostkin⁶⁵, D. Goujdami^{135c}, A.G. Goussiou¹³⁸, N. Govender^{145b}, E. Gozani¹⁵², H.M.X. Grabas¹³⁷, L. Graber⁵⁴, I. Grabowska-Bold^{38a}, P.O.J. Gradin¹⁶⁶, P. Grafstrom^{20a,20b}, K-J. Grahn⁴², J. Gramling⁴⁹, E. Gramstad¹¹⁹, S. Grancagnolo¹⁶, V. Gratchev¹²³, H.M. Gray³⁰, E. Graziani^{134a}, Z.D. Greenwood^{79,n}, C. Greife²¹, K. Gregersen⁷⁸, I.M. Gregor⁴², P. Grenier¹⁴³, J. Griffiths⁸, A.A. Grillo¹³⁷, K. Grimm⁷², S. Grinstein^{12,o}, Ph. Gris³⁴, J.-F. Grivaz¹¹⁷, J.P. Grohs⁴⁴, A. Grohsjean⁴², E. Gross¹⁷², J. Grosse-Knetter⁵⁴, G.C. Grossi⁷⁹, Z.J. Grout¹⁴⁹, L. Guan⁸⁹, J. Guenther¹²⁸, F. Guescini⁴⁹, D. Guest¹⁷⁶, O. Gueta¹⁵³, E. Guido^{50a,50b}, T. Guillemain¹¹⁷, S. Guindon², U. Gul⁵³, C. Gumpert⁴⁴, J. Guo^{33e}, Y. Guo^{33b,p}, S. Gupta¹²⁰, G. Gustavino^{132a,132b}, P. Gutierrez¹¹³, N.G. Gutierrez Ortiz⁷⁸, C. Gutschow⁴⁴, C. Guyot¹³⁶, C. Gwenlan¹²⁰, C.B. Gwilliam⁷⁴, A. Haas¹¹⁰, C. Haber¹⁵, H.K. Hadavand⁸, N. Haddad^{135e}, P. Haefner²¹, S. Hagebock²¹, Z. Hajduk³⁹, H. Hakobyan¹⁷⁷, M. Haleem⁴², J. Haley¹¹⁴, D. Hall¹²⁰, G. Halladjian⁹⁰, G.D. Hallewell⁸⁵, K. Hamacher¹⁷⁵, P. Hamal¹¹⁵, K. Hamano¹⁶⁹, A. Hamilton^{145a}, G.N. Hamity¹³⁹, P.G. Hamnett⁴², L. Han^{33b}, K. Hanagaki^{66,q}, K. Hanawa¹⁵⁵, M. Hance¹³⁷, B. Haney¹²², P. Hanke^{58a}, R. Hanna¹³⁶, J.B. Hansen³⁶, J.D. Hansen³⁶, M.C. Hansen²¹, P.H. Hansen³⁶, K. Hara¹⁶⁰, A.S. Hard¹⁷³, T. Harenberg¹⁷⁵, F. Hariri¹¹⁷, S. Harkusha⁹², R.D. Harrington⁴⁶, P.F. Harrison¹⁷⁰, F. Hartjes¹⁰⁷, M. Hasegawa⁶⁷, Y. Hasegawa¹⁴⁰, A. Hasib¹¹³, S. Hassani¹³⁶, S. Haug¹⁷, R. Hauser⁹⁰, L. Hauswald⁴⁴, M. Havranek¹²⁷, C.M. Hawkes¹⁸, R.J. Hawkins³⁰, A.D. Hawkins⁸¹, T. Hayashi¹⁶⁰, D. Hayden⁹⁰, C.P. Hays¹²⁰, J.M. Hays⁷⁶, H.S. Hayward⁷⁴, S.J. Haywood¹³¹, S.J. Head¹⁸, T. Heck⁸³, V. Hedberg⁸¹, L. Heelan⁸, S. Heim¹²², T. Heim¹⁷⁵, B. Heinemann¹⁵, L. Heinrich¹¹⁰, J. Hejbal¹²⁷, L. Helary²², S. Hellman^{146a,146b}, D. Hellmich²¹, C. Hensens¹², J. Henderson¹²⁰, R.C.W. Henderson⁷², Y. Heng¹⁷³, C. Hengler⁴², S. Henkelmann¹⁶⁸, A. Henrichs¹⁷⁶, A.M. Henriques Correia³⁰, S. Henrot-Versille¹¹⁷, G.H. Herbert¹⁶, Y. Hernandez Jimenez¹⁶⁷, G. Herten⁴⁸, R. Hertenberger¹⁰⁰, L. Hervas³⁰, G.G. Hesketh⁷⁸, N.P. Hessey¹⁰⁷, J.W. Hetherly⁴⁰, R. Hickling⁷⁶, E. Higon-Rodriguez¹⁶⁷, E. Hill¹⁶⁹, J.C. Hill²⁸, K.H. Hiller⁴², S.J. Hillier¹⁸, I. Hinchliffe¹⁵, E. Hines¹²², R.R. Hinman¹⁵, M. Hirose¹⁵⁷, D. Hirschbuehl¹⁷⁵, J. Hobbs¹⁴⁸, N. Hod¹⁰⁷, M.C. Hodgkinson¹³⁹, P. Hodgson¹³⁹, A. Hoecker³⁰, M.R. Hoferkamp¹⁰⁵, F. Hoenic¹⁰⁰, M. Hohlfield⁸³, D. Hohn²¹, T.R. Holmes¹⁵, M. Homann⁴³, T.M. Hong¹²⁵, W.H. Hopkins¹¹⁶, Y. Horii¹⁰³, A.J. Horton¹⁴², J.-Y. Hostachy⁵⁵, S. Hou¹⁵¹, A. Hoummada^{135a}, J. Howard¹²⁰, J. Howarth⁴², M. Hrabovsky¹¹⁵, I. Hristova¹⁶, J. Hrivnac¹¹⁷, T. Hryn'ova⁵, A. Hrynevich⁹³, C. Hsu^{145c}, P.J. Hsu^{151,r}, S.-C. Hsu¹³⁸, D. Hu³⁵, Q. Hu^{33b}, X. Hu⁸⁹, Y. Huang⁴², Z. Hubacek¹²⁸, F. Hubaut⁸⁵, F. Huegging²¹, T.B. Huffman¹²⁰, E.W. Hughes³⁵, G. Hughes⁷², M. Huhtinen³⁰, T.A. Hulsing⁸³, N. Huseynov^{65,b}, J. Huston⁹⁰, J. Huth⁵⁷, G. Iacobucci⁴⁹, G. Iakovidis²⁵, I. Ibragimov¹⁴¹, L. Iconomidou-Fayard¹¹⁷, E. Ideal¹⁷⁶, Z. Idrissi^{135e}, P. Iengo³⁰, O. Igonkina¹⁰⁷, T. Iizawa¹⁷¹, Y. Ikegami⁶⁶, K. Ikematsu¹⁴¹, M. Ikeno⁶⁶, Y. Ilchenko^{31,s}, D. Iliadis¹⁵⁴, N. Ilic¹⁴³, T. Ince¹⁰¹, G. Introzzi^{121a,121b}, P. Ioannou⁹, M. Iodice^{134a}, K. Iordanidou³⁵, V. Ippolito⁵⁷, A. Irles Quiles¹⁶⁷, C. Isaksson¹⁶⁶, M. Ishino⁶⁸, M. Ishitsuka¹⁵⁷, R. Ishmukhametov¹¹¹, C. Issever¹²⁰, S. Istin^{19a}, J.M. Iturbe Ponce⁸⁴, R. Iuppa^{133a,133b}, J. Ivarsson⁸¹, W. Iwanski³⁹, H. Iwasaki⁶⁶, J.M. Izen⁴¹,

V. Izzo^{104a}, S. Jabbar³, B. Jackson¹²², M. Jackson⁷⁴, P. Jackson¹, M.R. Jaekel³⁰, V. Jain², K. Jakobs⁴⁸, S. Jakobsen³⁰, T. Jakoubek¹²⁷, J. Jakubek¹²⁸, D.O. Jamin¹¹⁴, D.K. Jana⁷⁹, E. Jansen⁷⁸, R. Jansky⁶², J. Janssen²¹, M. Janus⁵⁴, G. Jarlskog⁸¹, N. Javadov^{65.b}, T. Javůrek⁴⁸, L. Jeanty¹⁵, J. Jejelava^{51a,t}, G.-Y. Jeng¹⁵⁰, D. Jennens⁸⁸, P. Jenni^{48,u}, J. Jentzsch⁴³, C. Jeske¹⁷⁰, S. Jézéquel⁵, H. Ji¹⁷³, J. Jia¹⁴⁸, Y. Jiang^{33b}, S. Jiggins⁷⁸, J. Jimenez Pena¹⁶⁷, S. Jin^{33a}, A. Jinaru^{26b}, O. Jinnouchi¹⁵⁷, M.D. Joergensen³⁶, P. Johansson¹³⁹, K.A. Johns⁷, W.J. Johnson¹³⁸, K. Jon-And^{146a,146b}, G. Jones¹⁷⁰, R.W.L. Jones⁷², T.J. Jones⁷⁴, J. Jongmanns^{58a}, P.M. Jorge^{126a,126b}, K.D. Joshi⁸⁴, J. Jovicevic^{159a}, X. Ju¹⁷³, P. Jussel⁶², A. Juste Rozas^{12.o}, M. Kaci¹⁶⁷, A. Kaczmarek³⁹, M. Kado¹¹⁷, H. Kagan¹¹¹, M. Kagan¹⁴³, S.J. Kahn⁸⁵, E. Kajomovitz⁴⁵, C.W. Kalderon¹²⁰, S. Kama⁴⁰, A. Kamenshchikov¹³⁰, N. Kanaya¹⁵⁵, S. Kaneti²⁸, V.A. Kantserov⁹⁸, J. Kanzaki⁶⁶, B. Kaplan¹¹⁰, L.S. Kaplan¹⁷³, A. Kapliy³¹, D. Kar^{145c}, K. Karakostas¹⁰, A. Karamaoun³, N. Karastathis^{10,107}, M.J. Kareem⁵⁴, E. Karentzos¹⁰, M. Karnevskiy⁸³, S.N. Karpov⁶⁵, Z.M. Karpova⁶⁵, K. Karthik¹¹⁰, V. Kartvelishvili⁷², A.N. Karyukhin¹³⁰, K. Kasahara¹⁶⁰, L. Kashif¹⁷³, R.D. Kass¹¹¹, A. Kastanas¹⁴, Y. Kataoka¹⁵⁵, C. Kato¹⁵⁵, A. Katre⁴⁹, J. Katzy⁴², K. Kawade¹⁰³, K. Kawagoe⁷⁰, T. Kawamoto¹⁵⁵, G. Kawamura⁵⁴, S. Kazama¹⁵⁵, V.F. Kazanin^{109.c}, R. Keeler¹⁶⁹, R. Kehoe⁴⁰, J.S. Keller⁴², J.J. Kempster⁷⁷, H. Keoshkerian⁸⁴, O. Kepka¹²⁷, B.P. Kerševan⁷⁵, S. Kersten¹⁷⁵, R.A. Keyes⁸⁷, F. Khalil-zada¹¹, H. Khandanyan^{146a,146b}, A. Khanov¹¹⁴, A.G. Kharlamov^{109.c}, T.J. Khoo²⁸, V. Khovanskij⁹⁷, E. Khramov⁶⁵, J. Khubua^{51b,v}, S. Kido⁶⁷, H.Y. Kim⁸, S.H. Kim¹⁶⁰, Y.K. Kim³¹, N. Kimura¹⁵⁴, O.M. Kind¹⁶, B.T. King⁷⁴, M. King¹⁶⁷, S.B. King¹⁶⁸, J. Kirk¹³¹, A.E. Kiryunin¹⁰¹, T. Kishimoto⁶⁷, D. Kisielewska^{38a}, F. Kiss⁴⁸, K. Kiuchi¹⁶⁰, O. Kivernyk¹³⁶, E. Kladiva^{144b}, M.H. Klein³⁵, M. Klein⁷⁴, U. Klein⁷⁴, K. Kleinknecht⁸³, P. Klimek^{146a,146b}, A. Klimentov²⁵, R. Klingenberg⁴³, J.A. Klinger¹³⁹, T. Klioutchnikova³⁰, E.-E. Kluge^{58a}, P. Kluit¹⁰⁷, S. Kluth¹⁰¹, J. Knapik³⁹, E. Kneringer⁶², E.B.F.G. Knoop⁸⁵, A. Knue⁵³, A. Kobayashi¹⁵⁵, D. Kobayashi¹⁵⁷, T. Kobayashi¹⁵⁵, M. Kobel⁴⁴, M. Kocian¹⁴³, P. Kodys¹²⁹, T. Koffas²⁹, E. Koffeman¹⁰⁷, L.A. Kogan¹²⁰, S. Kohlmann¹⁷⁵, Z. Kohout¹²⁸, T. Kohriki⁶⁶, T. Koi¹⁴³, H. Kolanoski¹⁶, M. Kolb^{58b}, I. Koletsou⁵, A.A. Komar^{96.*}, Y. Komori¹⁵⁵, T. Kondo⁶⁶, N. Kondrashova⁴², K. Köneke⁴⁸, A.C. König¹⁰⁶, T. Kono⁶⁶, R. Konoplich^{110,w}, N. Konstantinidis⁷⁸, R. Kopeliansky¹⁵², S. Koperny^{38a}, L. Köpke⁸³, A.K. Kopp⁴⁸, K. Korcyl³⁹, K. Kordas¹⁵⁴, A. Korn⁷⁸, A.A. Korol^{109.c}, I. Korolkov¹², E.V. Korolkova¹³⁹, O. Kortner¹⁰¹, S. Kortner¹⁰¹, T. Kosek¹²⁹, V.V. Kostyukhin²¹, V.M. Kotov⁶⁵, A. Kotwal⁴⁵, A. Kourkouveli-Charalampidi¹⁵⁴, C. Kourkouvelis⁹, V. Kouskoura²⁵, A. Koutsman^{159a}, R. Kowalewski¹⁶⁹, T.Z. Kowalski^{38a}, W. Kozanecki¹³⁶, A.S. Kozhin¹³⁰, V.A. Kramarenko⁹⁹, G. Kramberger⁷⁵, D. Krasnopevtsev⁹⁸, M.W. Krasny⁸⁰, A. Krasznahorkay³⁰, J.K. Kraus²¹, A. Kravchenko²⁵, S. Kreiss¹¹⁰, M. Kretz^{58c}, J. Kretzschmar⁷⁴, K. Kreutzfeldt⁵², P. Krieger¹⁵⁸, K. Krizka³¹, K. Kroeninger⁴³, H. Kroha¹⁰¹, J. Kroll¹²², J. Kroseberg²¹, J. Krstic¹³, U. Kruchonak⁶⁵, H. Krüger²¹, N. Krumnack⁶⁴, A. Kruse¹⁷³, M.C. Kruse⁴⁵, M. Kruskal²², T. Kubota⁸⁸, H. Kucuk⁷⁸, S. Kudah^{4b}, S. Kuehn⁴⁸, A. Kugel^{58c}, F. Kuger¹⁷⁴, A. Kuhl¹³⁷, T. Kuhl⁴², V. Kukhtin⁶⁵, R. Kukla¹³⁶, Y. Kulchitsky⁹², S. Kuleshov^{32b}, M. Kuna^{132a,132b}, T. Kunigo⁶⁸, A. Kupco¹²⁷, H. Kurashige⁶⁷, Y.A. Kurochkin⁹², V. Kus¹²⁷, E.S. Kuwertz¹⁶⁹, M. Kuze¹⁵⁷, J. Kvita¹¹⁵, T. Kwan¹⁶⁹, D. Kyriazopoulos¹³⁹, A. La Rosa¹³⁷, J.L. La Rosa Navarro^{24d}, L. La Rotonda^{37a,37b}, C. Lacasta¹⁶⁷, F. Lacava^{132a,132b}, J. Lacey²⁹, H. Lacker¹⁶, D. Lacour⁸⁰, V.R. Lacuesta¹⁶⁷, E. Ladygin⁶⁵, R. Lafaye⁵, B. Laforge⁸⁰, T. Lagouri¹⁷⁶, S. Lai⁵⁴, L. Lambourne⁷⁸, S. Lammers⁶¹, C.L. Lampen⁷, W. Lampl⁷, E. Lançon¹³⁶, U. Landgraf⁴⁸, M.P.J. Landon⁷⁶, V.S. Lang^{58a}, J.C. Lange¹², A.J. Lankford¹⁶³, F. Lanni²⁵, K. Lantzsche²¹, A. Lanza^{121a}, S. Laplace⁸⁰, C. Lapoire³⁰, J.F. Laporte¹³⁶, T. Lari^{91a}, F. Lasagni Manghi^{20a,20b}, M. Lassnig³⁰, P. Laurelli⁴⁷, W. Lavrijsen¹⁵, A.T. Law¹³⁷, P. Laycock⁷⁴, T. Lazovich⁵⁷, O. Le Dortz⁸⁰, E. Le Guirriec⁸⁵, E. Le Menedeu¹², M. LeBlanc¹⁶⁹, T. LeCompte⁶, F. Ledroit-Guillon⁵⁵, C.A. Lee^{145a}, S.C. Lee¹⁵¹, L. Lee¹, G. Lefebvre⁸⁰, M. Lefebvre¹⁶⁹, F. Legger¹⁰⁰, C. Leggett¹⁵, A. Lehan⁷⁴, G. Lehmann Miotto³⁰, X. Lei⁷, W.A. Leight²⁹, A. Leisos^{154.x}, A.G. Leister¹⁷⁶, M.A.L. Leite^{24d}, R. Leitner¹²⁹, D. Lellouch¹⁷², B. Lemmer⁵⁴, K.J.C. Leney⁷⁸, T. Lenz²¹, B. Lenzi³⁰,

R. Leone⁷, S. Leone^{124a,124b}, C. Leonidopoulos⁴⁶, S. Leontsinis¹⁰, C. Leroy⁹⁵, C.G. Lester²⁸, M. Levchenko¹²³, J. Levêque⁵, D. Levin⁸⁹, L.J. Levinson¹⁷², M. Levy¹⁸, A. Lewis¹²⁰, A.M. Leyko²¹, M. Leyton⁴¹, B. Li^{33b,y}, H. Li¹⁴⁸, H.L. Li³¹, L. Li⁴⁵, L. Li^{33e}, S. Li⁴⁵, X. Li⁸⁴, Y. Li^{33c,z}, Z. Liang¹³⁷, H. Liao³⁴, B. Liberti^{133a}, A. Liblong¹⁵⁸, P. Lichard³⁰, K. Lie¹⁶⁵, J. Liebal²¹, W. Liebig¹⁴, C. Limbach²¹, A. Limosani¹⁵⁰, S.C. Lin^{151,aa}, T.H. Lin⁸³, F. Linde¹⁰⁷, B.E. Lindquist¹⁴⁸, J.T. Linnemann⁹⁰, E. Lipeles¹²², A. Lipniacka¹⁴, M. Lisovyi^{58b}, T.M. Liss¹⁶⁵, D. Lissauer²⁵, A. Lister¹⁶⁸, A.M. Litke¹³⁷, B. Liu^{151,ab}, D. Liu¹⁵¹, H. Liu⁸⁹, J. Liu⁸⁵, J.B. Liu^{33b}, K. Liu⁸⁵, L. Liu¹⁶⁵, M. Liu⁴⁵, M. Liu^{33b}, Y. Liu^{33b}, M. Livan^{121a,121b}, A. Lleres⁵⁵, J. Llorente Merino⁸², S.L. Lloyd⁷⁶, F. Lo Sterzo¹⁵¹, E. Lobodzinska⁴², P. Loch⁷, W.S. Lockman¹³⁷, F.K. Loebinger⁸⁴, A.E. Loevschall-Jensen³⁶, K.M. Loew²³, A. Loginov¹⁷⁶, T. Lohse¹⁶, K. Lohwasser⁴², M. Lokajicek¹²⁷, B.A. Long²², J.D. Long¹⁶⁵, R.E. Long⁷², K.A. Looper¹¹¹, L. Lopes^{126a}, D. Lopez Mateos⁵⁷, B. Lopez Paredes¹³⁹, I. Lopez Paz¹², J. Lorenz¹⁰⁰, N. Lorenzo Martinez⁶¹, M. Losada¹⁶², P.J. Lösel¹⁰⁰, X. Lou^{33a}, A. Lounis¹¹⁷, J. Love⁶, P.A. Love⁷², N. Lu⁸⁹, H.J. Lubatti¹³⁸, C. Luci^{132a,132b}, A. Lucotte⁵⁵, C. Luedtke⁴⁸, F. Luehring⁶¹, W. Lukas⁶², L. Luminari^{132a}, O. Lundberg^{146a,146b}, B. Lund-Jensen¹⁴⁷, D. Lynn²⁵, R. Lysak¹²⁷, E. Lytken⁸¹, H. Ma²⁵, L.L. Ma^{33d}, G. Maccarrone⁴⁷, A. Macchiolo¹⁰¹, C.M. Macdonald¹³⁹, B. Maček⁷⁵, J. Machado Miguens^{122,126b}, D. Macina³⁰, D. Madaffari⁸⁵, R. Madar³⁴, H.J. Maddocks⁷², W.F. Mader⁴⁴, A. Madsen¹⁶⁶, J. Maeda⁶⁷, S. Maeland¹⁴, T. Maeno²⁵, A. Maevskiy⁹⁹, E. Magradze⁵⁴, K. Mahboubi⁴⁸, J. Mahlstedt¹⁰⁷, C. Maiani¹³⁶, C. Maidantchik^{24a}, A.A. Maier¹⁰¹, T. Maier¹⁰⁰, A. Maio^{126a,126b,126d}, S. Majewski¹¹⁶, Y. Makida⁶⁶, N. Makovec¹¹⁷, B. Malaescu⁸⁰, Pa. Malecki³⁹, V.P. Maleev¹²³, F. Malek⁵⁵, U. Mallik⁶³, D. Malon⁶, C. Malone¹⁴³, S. Maltezos¹⁰, V.M. Malyshev¹⁰⁹, S. Malyukov³⁰, J. Mamuzic⁴², G. Mancini⁴⁷, B. Mandelli³⁰, L. Mandelli^{91a}, I. Mandić⁷⁵, R. Mandrysch⁶³, J. Maneira^{126a,126b}, A. Manfredini¹⁰¹, L. Manhaes de Andrade Filho^{24b}, J. Manjarres Ramos^{159b}, A. Mann¹⁰⁰, A. Manousakis-Katsikakis⁹, B. Mansoulie¹³⁶, R. Mantifel⁸⁷, M. Mantoani⁵⁴, L. Mapelli³⁰, L. March^{145c}, G. Marchiori⁸⁰, M. Marcisovsky¹²⁷, C.P. Marino¹⁶⁹, M. Marjanovic¹³, D.E. Marley⁸⁹, F. Marroquim^{24a}, S.P. Marsden⁸⁴, Z. Marshall¹⁵, L.F. Marti¹⁷, S. Marti-Garcia¹⁶⁷, B. Martin⁹⁰, T.A. Martin¹⁷⁰, V.J. Martin⁴⁶, B. Martin dit Latour¹⁴, M. Martinez^{12,o}, S. Martin-Haugh¹³¹, V.S. Martoiu^{26b}, A.C. Martyniuk⁷⁸, M. Marx¹³⁸, F. Marzano^{132a}, A. Marzin³⁰, L. Masetti⁸³, T. Mashimo¹⁵⁵, R. Mashinistov⁹⁶, J. Masik⁸⁴, A.L. Maslennikov^{109,c}, I. Massa^{20a,20b}, L. Massa^{20a,20b}, P. Mastrandrea⁵, A. Mastroberardino^{37a,37b}, T. Masubuchi¹⁵⁵, P. Mättig¹⁷⁵, J. Mattmann⁸³, J. Maurer^{26b}, S.J. Maxfield⁷⁴, D.A. Maximov^{109,c}, R. Mazini¹⁵¹, S.M. Mazza^{91a,91b}, G. Mc Goldrick¹⁵⁸, S.P. Mc Kee⁸⁹, A. McCarn⁸⁹, R.L. McCarthy¹⁴⁸, T.G. McCarthy²⁹, N.A. McCubbin¹³¹, K.W. McFarlane^{56,*}, J.A. Mcfayden⁷⁸, G. Mchedlidze⁵⁴, S.J. McMahon¹³¹, R.A. McPherson^{169,k}, M. Medinnis⁴², S. Meehan^{145a}, S. Mehlhase¹⁰⁰, A. Mehta⁷⁴, K. Meier^{58a}, C. Meineck¹⁰⁰, B. Meirose⁴¹, B.R. Mellado Garcia^{145c}, F. Meloni¹⁷, A. Mengarelli^{20a,20b}, S. Menke¹⁰¹, E. Meoni¹⁶¹, K.M. Mercurio⁵⁷, S. Mergelmeyer²¹, P. Mermod⁴⁹, L. Merola^{104a,104b}, C. Meroni^{91a}, F.S. Merritt³¹, A. Messina^{132a,132b}, J. Metcalfe²⁵, A.S. Mete¹⁶³, C. Meyer⁸³, C. Meyer¹²², J-P. Meyer¹³⁶, J. Meyer¹⁰⁷, H. Meyer Zu Theenhausen^{58a}, R.P. Middleton¹³¹, S. Miglioranzì^{164a,164c}, L. Mijović²¹, G. Mikenberg¹⁷², M. Mikestikova¹²⁷, M. Mikuž⁷⁵, M. Milesi⁸⁸, A. Milic³⁰, D.W. Miller³¹, C. Mills⁴⁶, A. Milov¹⁷², D.A. Milstead^{146a,146b}, A.A. Minaenko¹³⁰, Y. Minami¹⁵⁵, I.A. Minashvili⁶⁵, A.I. Mincer¹¹⁰, B. Mindur^{38a}, M. Mineev⁶⁵, Y. Ming¹⁷³, L.M. Mir¹², K.P. Mistry¹²², T. Mitani¹⁷¹, J. Mitrevski¹⁰⁰, V.A. Mitsou¹⁶⁷, A. Miucci⁴⁹, P.S. Miyagawa¹³⁹, J.U. Mjörnmark⁸¹, T. Moa^{146a,146b}, K. Mochizuki⁸⁵, S. Mohapatra³⁵, W. Mohr⁴⁸, S. Molander^{146a,146b}, R. Moles-Valls²¹, R. Monden⁶⁸, K. Mönig⁴², C. Monini⁵⁵, J. Monk³⁶, E. Monnier⁸⁵, A. Montalbano¹⁴⁸, J. Montejo Berlingen¹², F. Monticelli⁷¹, S. Monzani^{132a,132b}, R.W. Moore³, N. Morange¹¹⁷, D. Moreno¹⁶², M. Moreno Llácer⁵⁴, P. Morettini^{50a}, D. Mori¹⁴², T. Mori¹⁵⁵, M. Morii⁵⁷, M. Morinaga¹⁵⁵, V. Morisbak¹¹⁹, S. Moritz⁸³, A.K. Morley¹⁵⁰, G. Mornacchi³⁰, J.D. Morris⁷⁶, S.S. Mortensen³⁶, A. Morton⁵³, L. Morvaj¹⁰³, M. Mosidze^{51b}, J. Moss¹⁴³, K. Motohashi¹⁵⁷, R. Mount¹⁴³, E. Mountricha²⁵, S.V. Mouraviev^{96,*}, E.J.W. Moyse⁸⁶, S. Muanza⁸⁵,

R.D. Mudd¹⁸, F. Mueller¹⁰¹, J. Mueller¹²⁵, R.S.P. Mueller¹⁰⁰, T. Mueller²⁸, D. Muenstermann⁴⁹, P. Mullen⁵³, G.A. Mullier¹⁷, J.A. Murillo Quijada¹⁸, W.J. Murray^{170,131}, H. Musheghyan⁵⁴, E. Musto¹⁵², A.G. Myagkov^{130,ac}, M. Myska¹²⁸, B.P. Nachman¹⁴³, O. Nackenhorst⁵⁴, J. Nadal⁵⁴, K. Nagai¹²⁰, R. Nagai¹⁵⁷, Y. Nagai⁸⁵, K. Nagano⁶⁶, A. Nagarkar¹¹¹, Y. Nagasaka⁵⁹, K. Nagata¹⁶⁰, M. Nagel¹⁰¹, E. Nagy⁸⁵, A.M. Nairz³⁰, Y. Nakahama³⁰, K. Nakamura⁶⁶, T. Nakamura¹⁵⁵, I. Nakano¹¹², H. Namasivayam⁴¹, R.F. Naranjo Garcia⁴², R. Narayan³¹, D.I. Narrias Villar^{58a}, T. Naumann⁴², G. Navarro¹⁶², R. Nayyar⁷, H.A. Neal⁸⁹, P.Yu. Nechaeva⁹⁶, T.J. Neep⁸⁴, P.D. Nef¹⁴³, A. Negri^{121a,121b}, M. Negrini^{20a}, S. Nektarijevic¹⁰⁶, C. Nellist¹¹⁷, A. Nelson¹⁶³, S. Nemecek¹²⁷, P. Nemethy¹¹⁰, A.A. Nepomuceno^{24a}, M. Nessi^{30,ad}, M.S. Neubauer¹⁶⁵, M. Neumann¹⁷⁵, R.M. Neves¹¹⁰, P. Nevski²⁵, P.R. Newman¹⁸, D.H. Nguyen⁶, R.B. Nickerson¹²⁰, R. Nicolaidou¹³⁶, B. Nicquevert³⁰, J. Nielsen¹³⁷, N. Nikiforou³⁵, A. Nikiforov¹⁶, V. Nikolaenko^{130,ac}, I. Nikolic-Audit⁸⁰, K. Nikolopoulos¹⁸, J.K. Nilsen¹¹⁹, P. Nilsson²⁵, Y. Ninomiya¹⁵⁵, A. Nisati^{132a}, R. Nisius¹⁰¹, T. Nobe¹⁵⁵, M. Nomachi¹¹⁸, I. Nomidis²⁹, T. Nooney⁷⁶, S. Norberg¹¹³, M. Nordberg³⁰, O. Novgorodova⁴⁴, S. Nowak¹⁰¹, M. Nozaki⁶⁶, L. Nozka¹¹⁵, K. Ntekas¹⁰, G. Nunes Hanninger⁸⁸, T. Nunnemann¹⁰⁰, E. Nurse⁷⁸, F. Nuti⁸⁸, B.J. O'Brien⁴⁶, F. O'Grady⁷, D.C. O'Neil¹⁴², V. O'Shea⁵³, F.G. Oakham^{29,d}, H. Oberlack¹⁰¹, T. Obermann²¹, J. Ocariz⁸⁰, A. Ochi⁶⁷, I. Ochoa³⁵, J.P. Ochoa-Ricoux^{32a}, S. Oda⁷⁰, S. Odaka⁶⁶, H. Ogren⁶¹, A. Oh⁸⁴, S.H. Oh⁴⁵, C.C. Ohm¹⁵, H. Ohman¹⁶⁶, H. Oide³⁰, W. Okamura¹¹⁸, H. Okawa¹⁶⁰, Y. Okumura³¹, T. Okuyama⁶⁶, A. Olariu^{26b}, S.A. Olivares Pino⁴⁶, D. Oliveira Damazio²⁵, A. Olszewski³⁹, J. Olszowska³⁹, A. Onofre^{126a,126e}, K. Onogi¹⁰³, P.U.E. Onyisi^{31,s}, C.J. Oram^{159a}, M.J. Oreglia³¹, Y. Oren¹⁵³, D. Orestano^{134a,134b}, N. Orlando¹⁵⁴, C. Oropeza Barrera⁵³, R.S. Orr¹⁵⁸, B. Osculati^{50a,50b}, R. Ospanov⁸⁴, G. Otero y Garzon²⁷, H. Otono⁷⁰, M. Ouchrif^{135d}, F. Ould-Saada¹¹⁹, A. Ouraou¹³⁶, K.P. Oussoren¹⁰⁷, Q. Ouyang^{33a}, A. Ovcharova¹⁵, M. Owen⁵³, R.E. Owen¹⁸, V.E. Ozcan^{19a}, N. Ozturk⁸, K. Pachal¹⁴², A. Pacheco Pages¹², C. Padilla Aranda¹², M. Pagáčová⁴⁸, S. Pagan Griso¹⁵, E. Paganis¹³⁹, F. Paige²⁵, P. Pais⁸⁶, K. Pajchel¹¹⁹, G. Palacino^{159b}, S. Palestini³⁰, M. Palka^{38b}, D. Pallin³⁴, A. Palma^{126a,126b}, Y.B. Pan¹⁷³, E.St. Panagiotopoulou¹⁰, C.E. Pandini⁸⁰, J.G. Panduro Vazquez⁷⁷, P. Pani^{146a,146b}, S. Panitkin²⁵, D. Pantea^{26b}, L. Paolozzi⁴⁹, Th.D. Papadopoulou¹⁰, K. Papageorgiou¹⁵⁴, A. Paramonov⁶, D. Paredes Hernandez¹⁵⁴, M.A. Parker²⁸, K.A. Parker¹³⁹, F. Parodi^{50a,50b}, J.A. Parsons³⁵, U. Parzefall⁴⁸, E. Pasqualucci^{132a}, S. Passaggio^{50a}, F. Pastore^{134a,134b,*}, Fr. Pastore⁷⁷, G. Pásztor²⁹, S. Patariaia¹⁷⁵, N.D. Patel¹⁵⁰, J.R. Pater⁸⁴, T. Pauly³⁰, J. Pearce¹⁶⁹, B. Pearson¹¹³, L.E. Pedersen³⁶, M. Pedersen¹¹⁹, S. Pedraza Lopez¹⁶⁷, R. Pedro^{126a,126b}, S.V. Peleganchuk^{109,c}, D. Pelikan¹⁶⁶, O. Penc¹²⁷, C. Peng^{33a}, H. Peng^{33b}, B. Penning³¹, J. Penwell⁶¹, D.V. Perepelitsa²⁵, E. Perez Codina^{159a}, M.T. Pérez García-Están¹⁶⁷, L. Perini^{91a,91b}, H. Pernegger³⁰, S. Perrella^{104a,104b}, R. Peschke⁴², V.D. Peshekhonov⁶⁵, K. Peters³⁰, R.F.Y. Peters⁸⁴, B.A. Petersen³⁰, T.C. Petersen³⁶, E. Petit⁴², A. Petridis¹, C. Petridou¹⁵⁴, P. Petroff¹¹⁷, E. Petrolu^{132a}, F. Petrucci^{134a,134b}, N.E. Pettersson¹⁵⁷, R. Pezoa^{32b}, P.W. Phillips¹³¹, G. Piacquadio¹⁴³, E. Pianori¹⁷⁰, A. Picazio⁴⁹, E. Piccaro⁷⁶, M. Piccinini^{20a,20b}, M.A. Pickering¹²⁰, R. Piegaia²⁷, D.T. Pignotti¹¹¹, J.E. Pilcher³¹, A.D. Pilkington⁸⁴, A.W.J. Pin⁸⁴, J. Pina^{126a,126b,126d}, M. Pinamonti^{164a,164c,ae}, J.L. Pinfold³, A. Pingel³⁶, S. Pires⁸⁰, H. Pirumov⁴², M. Pitt¹⁷², C. Pizio^{91a,91b}, L. Plazak^{144a}, M.-A. Pleier²⁵, V. Pleskot¹²⁹, E. Plotnikova⁶⁵, P. Plucinski^{146a,146b}, D. Pluth⁶⁴, R. Poettgen^{146a,146b}, L. Poggioli¹¹⁷, D. Pohl²¹, G. Polesello^{121a}, A. Poley⁴², A. Policicchio^{37a,37b}, R. Polifka¹⁵⁸, A. Polini^{20a}, C.S. Pollard⁵³, V. Polychronakos²⁵, K. Pommès³⁰, L. Pontecorvo^{132a}, B.G. Pope⁹⁰, G.A. Popeneciu^{26c}, D.S. Popovic¹³, A. Poppleton³⁰, S. Pospisil¹²⁸, K. Potamianos¹⁵, I.N. Potrap⁶⁵, C.J. Potter¹⁴⁹, C.T. Potter¹¹⁶, G. Poulard³⁰, J. Poveda³⁰, V. Pozdnyakov⁶⁵, P. Pralavorio⁸⁵, A. Pranko¹⁵, S. Prasad³⁰, S. Prell⁶⁴, D. Price⁸⁴, L.E. Price⁶, M. Primavera^{73a}, S. Prince⁸⁷, M. Proissl⁴⁶, K. Prokofiev^{60c}, F. Prokoshin^{32b}, E. Protopapadaki¹³⁶, S. Protopopescu²⁵, J. Proudfoot⁶, M. Przybycien^{38a}, E. Ptacek¹¹⁶, D. Puddu^{134a,134b}, E. Pueschel⁸⁶, D. Poldon¹⁴⁸, M. Purohit^{25,af}, P. Puzo¹¹⁷, J. Qian⁸⁹, G. Qin⁵³, Y. Qin⁸⁴, A. Quadt⁵⁴, D.R. Quarrie¹⁵, W.B. Quayle^{164a,164b}, M. Queitsch-Maitland⁸⁴, D. Quilty⁵³, S. Raddum¹¹⁹,

V. Radeka²⁵, V. Radescu⁴², S.K. Radhakrishnan¹⁴⁸, P. Radloff¹¹⁶, P. Rados⁸⁸, F. Ragusa^{91a,91b}, G. Rahal¹⁷⁸, S. Rajagopalan²⁵, M. Rammensee³⁰, C. Rangel-Smith¹⁶⁶, F. Rauscher¹⁰⁰, S. Rave⁸³, T. Ravenscroft⁵³, M. Raymond³⁰, A.L. Read¹¹⁹, N.P. Readioff⁷⁴, D.M. Rebuzzi^{121a,121b}, A. Redelbach¹⁷⁴, G. Redlinger²⁵, R. Reece¹³⁷, K. Reeves⁴¹, L. Rehnisch¹⁶, J. Reichert¹²², H. Reisin²⁷, C. Rembser³⁰, H. Ren^{33a}, A. Renaud¹¹⁷, M. Rescigno^{132a}, S. Resconi^{91a}, O.L. Rezanova^{109,c}, P. Reznicek¹²⁹, R. Rezvani⁹⁵, R. Richter¹⁰¹, S. Richter⁷⁸, E. Richter-Was^{38b}, O. Ricken²¹, M. Ridel⁸⁰, P. Rieck¹⁶, C.J. Riegel¹⁷⁵, J. Rieger⁵⁴, O. Rifki¹¹³, M. Rijssenbeek¹⁴⁸, A. Rimoldi^{121a,121b}, L. Rinaldi^{20a}, B. Ristić⁴⁹, E. Ritsch³⁰, I. Riu¹², F. Rizatdinova¹¹⁴, E. Rizvi⁷⁶, S.H. Robertson^{87,k}, A. Robichaud-Veronneau⁸⁷, D. Robinson²⁸, J.E.M. Robinson⁴², A. Robson⁵³, C. Roda^{124a,124b}, S. Roe³⁰, O. Røhne¹¹⁹, S. Rolli¹⁶¹, A. Romaniouk⁹⁸, M. Romano^{20a,20b}, S.M. Romano Saez³⁴, E. Romero Adam¹⁶⁷, N. Rompotis¹³⁸, M. Ronzani⁴⁸, L. Roos⁸⁰, E. Ros¹⁶⁷, S. Rosati^{132a}, K. Rosbach⁴⁸, P. Rose¹³⁷, P.L. Rosendahl¹⁴, O. Rosenthal¹⁴¹, V. Rossetti^{146a,146b}, E. Rossi^{104a,104b}, L.P. Rossi^{50a}, J.H.N. Rosten²⁸, R. Rosten¹³⁸, M. Rotaru^{26b}, I. Roth¹⁷², J. Rothberg¹³⁸, D. Rousseau¹¹⁷, C.R. Royon¹³⁶, A. Rozanov⁸⁵, Y. Rozen¹⁵², X. Ruan^{145c}, F. Rubbo¹⁴³, I. Rubinskiy⁴², V.I. Rud⁹⁹, C. Rudolph⁴⁴, M.S. Rudolph¹⁵⁸, F. Rühr⁴⁸, A. Ruiz-Martinez³⁰, Z. Rurikova⁴⁸, N.A. Rusakovich⁶⁵, A. Ruschke¹⁰⁰, H.L. Russell¹³⁸, J.P. Rutherford⁷, N. Ruthmann³⁰, Y.F. Ryabov¹²³, M. Rybar¹⁶⁵, G. Rybkin¹¹⁷, N.C. Ryder¹²⁰, A.F. Saavedra¹⁵⁰, G. Sabato¹⁰⁷, S. Sacerdoti²⁷, A. Saddique³, H.F.-W. Sadrozinski¹³⁷, R. Sadykov⁶⁵, F. Safai Tehrani^{132a}, P. Saha¹⁰⁸, M. Sahinsoy^{58a}, M. Saimpert¹³⁶, T. Saito¹⁵⁵, H. Sakamoto¹⁵⁵, Y. Sakurai¹⁷¹, G. Salamanna^{134a,134b}, A. Salamon^{133a}, J.E. Salazar Loyola^{32b}, M. Saleem¹¹³, D. Salek¹⁰⁷, P.H. Sales De Bruin¹³⁸, D. Salihagic¹⁰¹, A. Salnikov¹⁴³, J. Salt¹⁶⁷, D. Salvatore^{37a,37b}, F. Salvatore¹⁴⁹, A. Salvucci^{60a}, A. Salzburger³⁰, D. Sammel⁴⁸, D. Sampsonidis¹⁵⁴, A. Sanchez^{104a,104b}, J. Sánchez¹⁶⁷, V. Sanchez Martinez¹⁶⁷, H. Sandaker¹¹⁹, R.L. Sandbach⁷⁶, H.G. Sander⁸³, M.P. Sanders¹⁰⁰, M. Sandhoff¹⁷⁵, C. Sandoval¹⁶², R. Sandstroem¹⁰¹, D.P.C. Sankey¹³¹, M. Sannino^{50a,50b}, A. Sansoni⁴⁷, C. Santoni³⁴, R. Santonico^{133a,133b}, H. Santos^{126a}, I. Santoyo Castillo¹⁴⁹, K. Sapp¹²⁵, A. Saponov⁶⁵, J.G. Saraiva^{126a,126d}, B. Sarrazin²¹, O. Sasaki⁶⁶, Y. Sasaki¹⁵⁵, K. Sato¹⁶⁰, G. Sauvage^{5,*}, E. Sauvan⁵, G. Savage⁷⁷, P. Savard^{158,d}, C. Sawyer¹³¹, L. Sawyer^{79,n}, J. Saxon³¹, C. Sbarra^{20a}, A. Sbrizzi^{20a,20b}, T. Scanlon⁷⁸, D.A. Scannicchio¹⁶³, M. Scarcella¹⁵⁰, V. Scarfone^{37a,37b}, J. Schaarschmidt¹⁷², P. Schacht¹⁰¹, D. Schaefer³⁰, R. Schaefer⁴², J. Schaeffer⁸³, S. Schaepe²¹, S. Schaezel^{58b}, U. Schäfer⁸³, A.C. Schaffer¹¹⁷, D. Schaile¹⁰⁰, R.D. Schamberger¹⁴⁸, V. Scharf^{58a}, V.A. Schegelsky¹²³, D. Scheirich¹²⁹, M. Schernau¹⁶³, C. Schiavi^{50a,50b}, C. Schillo⁴⁸, M. Schioppa^{37a,37b}, S. Schlenker³⁰, K. Schmieden³⁰, C. Schmitt⁸³, S. Schmitt^{58b}, S. Schmitt⁴², B. Schneider^{159a}, Y.J. Schnellbach⁷⁴, U. Schnoor⁴⁴, L. Schoeffel¹³⁶, A. Schoening^{58b}, B.D. Schoenrock⁹⁰, E. Schopf²¹, A.L.S. Schorlemmer⁵⁴, M. Schott⁸³, D. Schouten^{159a}, J. Schovancova⁸, S. Schramm⁴⁹, M. Schreyer¹⁷⁴, N. Schuh⁸³, M.J. Schultens²¹, H.-C. Schultz-Coulon^{58a}, H. Schulz¹⁶, M. Schumacher⁴⁸, B.A. Schumm¹³⁷, Ph. Schune¹³⁶, C. Schwanenberger⁸⁴, A. Schwartzman¹⁴³, T.A. Schwarz⁸⁹, Ph. Schwegler¹⁰¹, H. Schweiger⁸⁴, Ph. Schwemling¹³⁶, R. Schwienhorst⁹⁰, J. Schwindling¹³⁶, T. Schwindt²¹, F.G. Sciacca¹⁷, E. Scifo¹¹⁷, G. Sciolla²³, F. Scuri^{124a,124b}, F. Scutti²¹, J. Searcy⁸⁹, G. Sedov⁴², E. Sedykh¹²³, P. Seema²¹, S.C. Seidel¹⁰⁵, A. Seiden¹³⁷, F. Seifert¹²⁸, J.M. Seixas^{24a}, G. Sekhniaidze^{104a}, K. Sekhon⁸⁹, S.J. Sekula⁴⁰, D.M. Seliverstov^{123,*}, N. Semprini-Cesari^{20a,20b}, C. Serfon³⁰, L. Serin¹¹⁷, L. Serkin^{164a,164b}, T. Serre⁸⁵, M. Sessa^{134a,134b}, R. Seuster^{159a}, H. Severini¹¹³, T. Sfiligoj⁷⁵, F. Sforza³⁰, A. Sfyrla³⁰, E. Shabalina⁵⁴, M. Shamim¹¹⁶, L.Y. Shan^{33a}, R. Shang¹⁶⁵, J.T. Shank²², M. Shapiro¹⁵, P.B. Shatalov⁹⁷, K. Shaw^{164a,164b}, S.M. Shaw⁸⁴, A. Shcherbakova^{146a,146b}, C.Y. Shehu¹⁴⁹, P. Sherwood⁷⁸, L. Shi^{151,ag}, S. Shimizu⁶⁷, C.O. Shimmin¹⁶³, M. Shimojima¹⁰², M. Shiyakova⁶⁵, A. Shmeleva⁹⁶, D. Shoaleh Saadi⁹⁵, M.J. Shochet³¹, S. Shojaii^{91a,91b}, S. Shrestha¹¹¹, E. Shulga⁹⁸, M.A. Shupe⁷, S. Shushkevich⁴², P. Sicho¹²⁷, P.E. Sidebo¹⁴⁷, O. Sidiropoulou¹⁷⁴, D. Sidorov¹¹⁴, A. Sidoti^{20a,20b}, F. Siegert⁴⁴, Dj. Sijacki¹³, J. Silva^{126a,126d}, Y. Silver¹⁵³, S.B. Silverstein^{146a}, V. Simak¹²⁸, O. Simard⁵,

Lj. Simic¹³, S. Simion¹¹⁷, E. Simioni⁸³, B. Simmons⁷⁸, D. Simon³⁴, P. Sinervo¹⁵⁸, N.B. Sinev¹¹⁶,
 M. Sioli^{20a,20b}, G. Siragusa¹⁷⁴, A.N. Sisakyan^{65,*}, S.Yu. Sivoklov⁹⁹, J. Sjölin^{146a,146b}, T.B. Sjursen¹⁴,
 M.B. Skinner⁷², H.P. Skottowe⁵⁷, P. Skubic¹¹³, M. Slater¹⁸, T. Slavicek¹²⁸, M. Slawinska¹⁰⁷,
 K. Sliwa¹⁶¹, V. Smakhtin¹⁷², B.H. Smart⁴⁶, L. Smestad¹⁴, S.Yu. Smirnov⁹⁸, Y. Smirnov⁹⁸,
 L.N. Smirnova^{99,ah}, O. Smirnova⁸¹, M.N.K. Smith³⁵, R.W. Smith³⁵, M. Smizanska⁷², K. Smolek¹²⁸,
 A.A. Snesarev⁹⁶, G. Snidero⁷⁶, S. Snyder²⁵, R. Sobie^{169,k}, F. Socher⁴⁴, A. Soffer¹⁵³, D.A. Soh^{151,ag},
 G. Sokhranyi⁷⁵, C.A. Solans³⁰, M. Solar¹²⁸, J. Solc¹²⁸, E.Yu. Soldatov⁹⁸, U. Soldevila¹⁶⁷,
 A.A. Solodkov¹³⁰, A. Soloshenko⁶⁵, O.V. Solovyanov¹³⁰, V. Solovyev¹²³, P. Sommer⁴⁸, H.Y. Song^{33b,y},
 N. Soni¹, A. Sood¹⁵, A. Sopczak¹²⁸, B. Sopko¹²⁸, V. Sopko¹²⁸, V. Sorin¹², D. Sosa^{58b}, M. Sosebee⁸,
 C.L. Sotiropoulou^{124a,124b}, R. Soualah^{164a,164c}, A.M. Soukharev^{109,c}, D. South⁴², B.C. Sowden⁷⁷,
 S. Spagnolo^{73a,73b}, M. Spalla^{124a,124b}, M. Spangenberg¹⁷⁰, F. Spanò⁷⁷, W.R. Spearman⁵⁷, D. Sperlich¹⁶,
 F. Spettel¹⁰¹, R. Spighi^{20a}, G. Spigo³⁰, L.A. Spiller⁸⁸, M. Spousta¹²⁹, R.D. St. Denis^{53,*}, A. Stabile^{91a},
 S. Staerz⁴⁴, J. Stahlman¹²², R. Stamen^{58a}, S. Stamm¹⁶, E. Stanecka³⁹, C. Stanescu^{134a},
 M. Stanescu-Bellu⁴², M.M. Stanitzki⁴², S. Stapnes¹¹⁹, E.A. Starchenko¹³⁰, J. Stark⁵⁵, P. Staroba¹²⁷,
 P. Starovoitov^{58a}, R. Staszewski³⁹, P. Steinberg²⁵, B. Stelzer¹⁴², H.J. Stelzer³⁰, O. Stelzer-Chilton^{159a},
 H. Stenzel⁵², G.A. Stewart⁵³, J.A. Stillings²¹, M.C. Stockton⁸⁷, M. Stoebe⁸⁷, G. Stoica^{26b}, P. Stolte⁵⁴,
 S. Stonjek¹⁰¹, A.R. Stradling⁸, A. Straessner⁴⁴, M.E. Stramaglia¹⁷, J. Strandberg¹⁴⁷,
 S. Strandberg^{146a,146b}, A. Strandlie¹¹⁹, E. Strauss¹⁴³, M. Strauss¹¹³, P. Strizenec^{144b}, R. Ströhmer¹⁷⁴,
 D.M. Strom¹¹⁶, R. Stroynowski⁴⁰, A. Strubig¹⁰⁶, S.A. Stucci¹⁷, B. Stugu¹⁴, N.A. Styles⁴², D. Su¹⁴³,
 J. Su¹²⁵, R. Subramaniam⁷⁹, A. Succurro¹², S. Suchek^{58a}, Y. Sugaya¹¹⁸, M. Suk¹²⁸, V.V. Sulin⁹⁶,
 S. Sultansoy^{4c}, T. Sumida⁶⁸, S. Sun⁵⁷, X. Sun^{33a}, J.E. Sundermann⁴⁸, K. Suruliz¹⁴⁹, G. Susinno^{37a,37b},
 M.R. Sutton¹⁴⁹, S. Suzuki⁶⁶, M. Svatos¹²⁷, M. Swiatlowski¹⁴³, I. Sykora^{144a}, T. Sykora¹²⁹, D. Ta⁴⁸,
 C. Taccini^{134a,134b}, K. Tackmann⁴², J. Taenzer¹⁵⁸, A. Taffard¹⁶³, R. Tafirout^{159a}, N. Taiblum¹⁵³,
 H. Takai²⁵, R. Takashima⁶⁹, H. Takeda⁶⁷, T. Takeshita¹⁴⁰, Y. Takubo⁶⁶, M. Talby⁸⁵, A.A. Talyshev^{109,c},
 J.Y.C. Tam¹⁷⁴, K.G. Tan⁸⁸, J. Tanaka¹⁵⁵, R. Tanaka¹¹⁷, S. Tanaka⁶⁶, B.B. Tannenwald¹¹¹, N. Tannoury²¹,
 S. Tapia Araya^{32b}, S. Tapprogge⁸³, S. Tarem¹⁵², F. Tarrade²⁹, G.F. Tartarelli^{91a}, P. Tas¹²⁹,
 M. Tasevsky¹²⁷, T. Tashiro⁶⁸, E. Tassi^{37a,37b}, A. Tavares Delgado^{126a,126b}, Y. Tayalati^{135d}, F.E. Taylor⁹⁴,
 G.N. Taylor⁸⁸, P.T.E. Taylor⁸⁸, W. Taylor^{159b}, F.A. Teischinger³⁰, M. Teixeira Dias Castanheira⁷⁶,
 P. Teixeira-Dias⁷⁷, K.K. Temming⁴⁸, D. Temple¹⁴², H. Ten Kate³⁰, P.K. Teng¹⁵¹, J.J. Teoh¹¹⁸,
 F. Tepel¹⁷⁵, S. Terada⁶⁶, K. Terashi¹⁵⁵, J. Terron⁸², S. Terzo¹⁰¹, M. Testa⁴⁷, R.J. Teuscher^{158,k},
 T. Theveneaux-Pelzer³⁴, J.P. Thomas¹⁸, J. Thomas-Wilsker⁷⁷, E.N. Thompson³⁵, P.D. Thompson¹⁸,
 R.J. Thompson⁸⁴, A.S. Thompson⁵³, L.A. Thomsen¹⁷⁶, E. Thomson¹²², M. Thomson²⁸, R.P. Thun^{89,*},
 M.J. Tibbetts¹⁵, R.E. Ticse Torres⁸⁵, V.O. Tikhomirov^{96,ai}, Yu.A. Tikhonov^{109,c}, S. Timoshenko⁹⁸,
 E. Tiouchichine⁸⁵, P. Tipton¹⁷⁶, S. Tisserant⁸⁵, K. Todome¹⁵⁷, T. Todorov^{5,*}, S. Todorova-Nova¹²⁹,
 J. Tojo⁷⁰, S. Tokár^{144a}, K. Tokushuku⁶⁶, K. Tollefson⁹⁰, E. Tolley⁵⁷, L. Tomlinson⁸⁴, M. Tomoto¹⁰³,
 L. Tompkins^{143,aj}, K. Toms¹⁰⁵, E. Torrence¹¹⁶, H. Torres¹⁴², E. Torró Pastor¹³⁸, J. Toth^{85,ak},
 F. Touchard⁸⁵, D.R. Tovey¹³⁹, T. Trefzger¹⁷⁴, L. Tremblet³⁰, A. Tricoli³⁰, I.M. Trigger^{159a},
 S. Trincaz-Duvoid⁸⁰, M.F. Tripiana¹², W. Trischuk¹⁵⁸, B. Trocme⁵⁵, C. Troncon^{91a},
 M. Trottier-McDonald¹⁵, M. Trovatelli¹⁶⁹, L. Truong^{164a,164c}, M. Trzebinski³⁹, A. Trzupek³⁹,
 C. Tsarouchas³⁰, J.C.-L. Tseng¹²⁰, P.V. Tsiarehka⁹², D. Tsionou¹⁵⁴, G. Tsipolitis¹⁰, N. Tsirintanis⁹,
 S. Tsiskaridze¹², V. Tsiskaridze⁴⁸, E.G. Tskhadadze^{51a}, I.I. Tsukerman⁹⁷, V. Tsulaia¹⁵, S. Tsuno⁶⁶,
 D. Tsybychev¹⁴⁸, A. Tudorache^{26b}, V. Tudorache^{26b}, A.N. Tuna⁵⁷, S.A. Tupputi^{20a,20b},
 S. Turchikhin^{99,ah}, D. Turecek¹²⁸, R. Turra^{91a,91b}, A.J. Turvey⁴⁰, P.M. Tuts³⁵, A. Tykhonov⁴⁹,
 M. Tylmad^{146a,146b}, M. Tyndel¹³¹, I. Ueda¹⁵⁵, R. Ueno²⁹, M. Ughetto^{146a,146b}, M. Uglan¹⁴,
 F. Ukegawa¹⁶⁰, G. Unal³⁰, A. Undrus²⁵, G. Unel¹⁶³, F.C. Ungaro⁴⁸, Y. Unno⁶⁶, C. Unverdorben¹⁰⁰,
 J. Urban^{144b}, P. Urquijo⁸⁸, P. Urrejola⁸³, G. Usai⁸, A. Usanova⁶², L. Vacavant⁸⁵, V. Vacek¹²⁸,
 B. Vachon⁸⁷, C. Valderanis⁸³, N. Valencic¹⁰⁷, S. Valentini^{20a,20b}, A. Valero¹⁶⁷, L. Valery¹²,

S. Valkar¹²⁹, S. Vallecorsa⁴⁹, J.A. Valls Ferrer¹⁶⁷, W. Van Den Wollenberg¹⁰⁷, P.C. Van Der Deijl¹⁰⁷, R. van der Geer¹⁰⁷, H. van der Graaf¹⁰⁷, N. van Eldik¹⁵², P. van Gemmeren⁶, J. Van Nieuwkoop¹⁴², I. van Vulpen¹⁰⁷, M.C. van Woerden³⁰, M. Vanadia^{132a,132b}, W. Vandelli³⁰, R. Vanguri¹²², A. Vaniachine⁶, F. Vannucci⁸⁰, G. Vardanyan¹⁷⁷, R. Vari^{132a}, E.W. Varnes⁷, T. Varol⁴⁰, D. Varouchas⁸⁰, A. Vartapetian⁸, K.E. Varvell¹⁵⁰, F. Vazeille³⁴, T. Vazquez Schroeder⁸⁷, J. Veatch⁷, L.M. Veloce¹⁵⁸, F. Veloso^{126a,126c}, T. Velz²¹, S. Veneziano^{132a}, A. Ventura^{73a,73b}, D. Ventura⁸⁶, M. Venturi¹⁶⁹, N. Venturi¹⁵⁸, A. Venturini²³, V. Vercesi^{121a}, M. Verducci^{132a,132b}, W. Verkerke¹⁰⁷, J.C. Vermeulen¹⁰⁷, A. Vest⁴⁴, M.C. Vetterli^{142,d}, O. Viazlo⁸¹, I. Vichou¹⁶⁵, T. Vickey¹³⁹, O.E. Vickey Boeriu¹³⁹, G.H.A. Viehhauser¹²⁰, S. Viel¹⁵, R. Vigne⁶², M. Villa^{20a,20b}, M. Villaplana Perez^{91a,91b}, E. Vilucchi⁴⁷, M.G. Vinciter²⁹, V.B. Vinogradov⁶⁵, I. Vivarelli¹⁴⁹, F. Vives Vaque³, S. Vlachos¹⁰, D. Vladoiu¹⁰⁰, M. Vlasak¹²⁸, M. Vogel^{32a}, P. Vokac¹²⁸, G. Volpi^{124a,124b}, M. Volpi⁸⁸, H. von der Schmitt¹⁰¹, H. von Radziewski⁴⁸, E. von Toerne²¹, V. Vorobel¹²⁹, K. Vorobev⁹⁸, M. Vos¹⁶⁷, R. Voss³⁰, J.H. Vossebeld⁷⁴, N. Vranjes¹³, M. Vranjes Milosavljevic¹³, V. Vrba¹²⁷, M. Vreeswijk¹⁰⁷, R. Vuillermet³⁰, I. Vukotic³¹, Z. Vykydal¹²⁸, P. Wagner²¹, W. Wagner¹⁷⁵, H. Wahlberg⁷¹, S. Wahrenmund⁴⁴, J. Wakabayashi¹⁰³, J. Walder⁷², R. Walker¹⁰⁰, W. Walkowiak¹⁴¹, C. Wang¹⁵¹, F. Wang¹⁷³, H. Wang¹⁵, H. Wang⁴⁰, J. Wang⁴², J. Wang¹⁵⁰, K. Wang⁸⁷, R. Wang⁶, S.M. Wang¹⁵¹, T. Wang²¹, T. Wang³⁵, X. Wang¹⁷⁶, C. Wanotayaroj¹¹⁶, A. Warburton⁸⁷, C.P. Ward²⁸, D.R. Wardrope⁷⁸, A. Washbrook⁴⁶, C. Wasicki⁴², P.M. Watkins¹⁸, A.T. Watson¹⁸, I.J. Watson¹⁵⁰, M.F. Watson¹⁸, G. Watts¹³⁸, S. Watts⁸⁴, B.M. Waugh⁷⁸, S. Webb⁸⁴, M.S. Weber¹⁷, S.W. Weber¹⁷⁴, J.S. Webster³¹, A.R. Weidberg¹²⁰, B. Weinert⁶¹, J. Weingarten⁵⁴, C. Weiser⁴⁸, H. Weits¹⁰⁷, P.S. Wells³⁰, T. Wenaus²⁵, T. Wengler³⁰, S. Wenig³⁰, N. Wermes²¹, M. Werner⁴⁸, P. Werner³⁰, M. Wessels^{58a}, J. Wetter¹⁶¹, K. Whalen¹¹⁶, A.M. Wharton⁷², A. White⁸, M.J. White¹, R. White^{32b}, S. White^{124a,124b}, D. Whiteson¹⁶³, F.J. Wickens¹³¹, W. Wiedenmann¹⁷³, M. Wielers¹³¹, P. Wienemann²¹, C. Wiglesworth³⁶, L.A.M. Wiik-Fuchs²¹, A. Wildauer¹⁰¹, H.G. Wilkens³⁰, H.H. Williams¹²², S. Williams¹⁰⁷, C. Willis⁹⁰, S. Willocq⁸⁶, A. Wilson⁸⁹, J.A. Wilson¹⁸, I. Wingerter-Seez⁵, F. Winklmeier¹¹⁶, B.T. Winter²¹, M. Wittgen¹⁴³, J. Wittkowski¹⁰⁰, S.J. Wollstadt⁸³, M.W. Wolter³⁹, H. Wolters^{126a,126c}, B.K. Wosiek³⁹, J. Wotschack³⁰, M.J. Woudstra⁸⁴, K.W. Wozniak³⁹, M. Wu⁵⁵, M. Wu³¹, S.L. Wu¹⁷³, X. Wu⁴⁹, Y. Wu⁸⁹, T.R. Wyatt⁸⁴, B.M. Wynne⁴⁶, S. Xella³⁶, D. Xu^{33a}, L. Xu²⁵, B. Yabsley¹⁵⁰, S. Yacobb^{145a}, R. Yakabe⁶⁷, M. Yamada⁶⁶, D. Yamaguchi¹⁵⁷, Y. Yamaguchi¹¹⁸, A. Yamamoto⁶⁶, S. Yamamoto¹⁵⁵, T. Yamanaka¹⁵⁵, K. Yamauchi¹⁰³, Y. Yamazaki⁶⁷, Z. Yan²², H. Yang^{33e}, H. Yang¹⁷³, Y. Yang¹⁵¹, W-M. Yao¹⁵, Y. Yasu⁶⁶, E. Yatsenko⁵, K.H. Yau Wong²¹, J. Ye⁴⁰, S. Ye²⁵, I. Yeletsikh⁶⁵, A.L. Yen⁵⁷, E. Yildirim⁴², K. Yorita¹⁷¹, R. Yoshida⁶, K. Yoshihara¹²², C. Young¹⁴³, C.J.S. Young³⁰, S. Youssef²², D.R. Yu¹⁵, J. Yu⁸, J.M. Yu⁸⁹, J. Yu¹¹⁴, L. Yuan⁶⁷, S.P.Y. Yuen²¹, A. Yurkewicz¹⁰⁸, I. Yusuff^{28,al}, B. Zabinski³⁹, R. Zaidan⁶³, A.M. Zaitsev^{130,ac}, J. Zalieckas¹⁴, A. Zaman¹⁴⁸, S. Zambito⁵⁷, L. Zanello^{132a,132b}, D. Zanzi⁸⁸, C. Zeitnitz¹⁷⁵, M. Zeman¹²⁸, A. Zemla^{38a}, Q. Zeng¹⁴³, K. Zengel²³, O. Zenin¹³⁰, T. Ženiš^{144a}, D. Zerwas¹¹⁷, D. Zhang⁸⁹, F. Zhang¹⁷³, G. Zhang^{33b}, H. Zhang^{33c}, J. Zhang⁶, L. Zhang⁴⁸, R. Zhang^{33b,i}, X. Zhang^{33d}, Z. Zhang¹¹⁷, X. Zhao⁴⁰, Y. Zhao^{33d,117}, Z. Zhao^{33b}, A. Zhemchugov⁶⁵, J. Zhong¹²⁰, B. Zhou⁸⁹, C. Zhou⁴⁵, L. Zhou³⁵, L. Zhou⁴⁰, M. Zhou¹⁴⁸, N. Zhou^{33f}, C.G. Zhu^{33d}, H. Zhu^{33a}, J. Zhu⁸⁹, Y. Zhu^{33b}, X. Zhuang^{33a}, K. Zhukov⁹⁶, A. Zibell¹⁷⁴, D. Zieminska⁶¹, N.I. Zimine⁶⁵, C. Zimmermann⁸³, S. Zimmermann⁴⁸, Z. Zinonos⁵⁴, M. Zinser⁸³, M. Ziolkowski¹⁴¹, L. Živković¹³, G. Zobernig¹⁷³, A. Zoccoli^{20a,20b}, M. zur Nedden¹⁶, G. Zurzolo^{104a,104b}, L. Zwalinski³⁰.

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

² Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany NY, United States of America

³ Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, Canada

⁴ (a) Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; (b) Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul; (c)

Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey

- ⁵ LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université Savoie Mont Blanc, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
- ⁶ High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL, United States of America
- ⁷ Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, United States of America
- ⁸ Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX, United States of America
- ⁹ Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- ¹⁰ Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
- ¹¹ Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
- ¹² Institut de Física d'Altes Energies and Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
- ¹³ Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
- ¹⁴ Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
- ¹⁵ Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, United States of America
- ¹⁶ Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
- ¹⁷ Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
- ¹⁸ School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
- ¹⁹ ^(a) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; ^(b) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; ^(c) Department of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul, Turkey
- ²⁰ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Bologna; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
- ²¹ Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
- ²² Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America
- ²³ Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America
- ²⁴ ^(a) Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; ^(b) Electrical Circuits Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; ^(c) Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; ^(d) Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- ²⁵ Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America
- ²⁶ ^(a) Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania; ^(b) National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; ^(c) National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca; ^(d) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; ^(e) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
- ²⁷ Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- ²⁸ Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- ²⁹ Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada
- ³⁰ CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
- ³¹ Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America
- ³² ^(a) Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; ^(b) Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
- ³³ ^(a) Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; ^(b) Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui; ^(c) Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu; ^(d) School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong; ^(e) Department of Physics and Astronomy, Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai; ^(f) Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China
- ³⁴ Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France
- ³⁵ Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America

- ³⁶ Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
- ³⁷ ^(a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy
- ³⁸ ^(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
- ³⁹ Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
- ⁴⁰ Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America
- ⁴¹ Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America
- ⁴² DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
- ⁴³ Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
- ⁴⁴ Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
- ⁴⁵ Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America
- ⁴⁶ SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- ⁴⁷ INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
- ⁴⁸ Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany
- ⁴⁹ Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
- ⁵⁰ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Genova; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
- ⁵¹ ^(a) E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi; ^(b) High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
- ⁵² II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany
- ⁵³ SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom
- ⁵⁴ II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
- ⁵⁵ Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Grenoble-Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble, France
- ⁵⁶ Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton VA, United States of America
- ⁵⁷ Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, United States of America
- ⁵⁸ ^(a) Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; ^(b) Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; ^(c) ZITI Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany
- ⁵⁹ Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
- ⁶⁰ ^(a) Department of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong; ^(b) Department of Physics, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; ^(c) Department of Physics, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China
- ⁶¹ Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN, United States of America
- ⁶² Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
- ⁶³ University of Iowa, Iowa City IA, United States of America
- ⁶⁴ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, United States of America
- ⁶⁵ Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia
- ⁶⁶ KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
- ⁶⁷ Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
- ⁶⁸ Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
- ⁶⁹ Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
- ⁷⁰ Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
- ⁷¹ Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
- ⁷² Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
- ⁷³ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Lecce; ^(b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce,

Italy

- ⁷⁴ Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
- ⁷⁵ Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
- ⁷⁶ School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
- ⁷⁷ Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
- ⁷⁸ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
- ⁷⁹ Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
- ⁸⁰ Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
- ⁸¹ Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
- ⁸² Departamento de Física Teórica C-15, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
- ⁸³ Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
- ⁸⁴ School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
- ⁸⁵ CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
- ⁸⁶ Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA, United States of America
- ⁸⁷ Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada
- ⁸⁸ School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
- ⁸⁹ Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
- ⁹⁰ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, United States of America
- ⁹¹ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Milano; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
- ⁹² B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
- ⁹³ National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
- ⁹⁴ Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge MA, United States of America
- ⁹⁵ Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
- ⁹⁶ P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁷ Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁸ National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁹ D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- ¹⁰⁰ Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
- ¹⁰¹ Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
- ¹⁰² Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
- ¹⁰³ Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
- ¹⁰⁴ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Napoli; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
- ¹⁰⁵ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, United States of America
- ¹⁰⁶ Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
- ¹⁰⁷ Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- ¹⁰⁸ Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL, United States of America
- ¹⁰⁹ Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
- ¹¹⁰ Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY, United States of America

- ¹¹¹ Ohio State University, Columbus OH, United States of America
- ¹¹² Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
- ¹¹³ Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK, United States of America
- ¹¹⁴ Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK, United States of America
- ¹¹⁵ Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic
- ¹¹⁶ Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene OR, United States of America
- ¹¹⁷ LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
- ¹¹⁸ Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
- ¹¹⁹ Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
- ¹²⁰ Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
- ¹²¹ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Pavia; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
- ¹²² Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, United States of America
- ¹²³ National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute" B.P.Konstantinov Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia
- ¹²⁴ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Pisa; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
- ¹²⁵ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, United States of America
- ¹²⁶ ^(a) Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa; ^(b) Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; ^(c) Department of Physics, University of 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 and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada (Spain); ^(g) Dep Física and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal
- ¹²⁷ Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic
- ¹²⁸ Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
- ¹²⁹ Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
- ¹³⁰ State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics (Protvino), NRC KI, Russia, Russia
- ¹³¹ Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
- ¹³² ^(a) INFN Sezione di Roma; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
- ¹³³ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
- ¹³⁴ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; ^(b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
- ¹³⁵ ^(a) Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca; ^(b) Centre National de l'Énergie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat; ^(c) Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech; ^(d) Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda; ^(e) Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco
- ¹³⁶ DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l'Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique et aux Énergies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
- ¹³⁷ Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA, United States of America
- ¹³⁸ Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, United States of America
- ¹³⁹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
- ¹⁴⁰ Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan
- ¹⁴¹ Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany

- ¹⁴² Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada
- ¹⁴³ SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, United States of America
- ¹⁴⁴ ^(a) Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava; ^(b) Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
- ¹⁴⁵ ^(a) Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; ^(b) Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; ^(c) School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
- ¹⁴⁶ ^(a) Department of Physics, Stockholm University; ^(b) The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
- ¹⁴⁷ Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
- ¹⁴⁸ Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America
- ¹⁴⁹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
- ¹⁵⁰ School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
- ¹⁵¹ Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
- ¹⁵² Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
- ¹⁵³ Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
- ¹⁵⁴ Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
- ¹⁵⁵ International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
- ¹⁵⁶ Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan
- ¹⁵⁷ Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
- ¹⁵⁸ Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada
- ¹⁵⁹ ^(a) TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; ^(b) Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada
- ¹⁶⁰ Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, and Center for Integrated Research in Fundamental Science and Engineering, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
- ¹⁶¹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford MA, United States of America
- ¹⁶² Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
- ¹⁶³ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, United States of America
- ¹⁶⁴ ^(a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine; ^(b) ICTP, Trieste; ^(c) Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy
- ¹⁶⁵ Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, United States of America
- ¹⁶⁶ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden
- ¹⁶⁷ Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain
- ¹⁶⁸ Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada
- ¹⁶⁹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada
- ¹⁷⁰ Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
- ¹⁷¹ Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
- ¹⁷² Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
- ¹⁷³ Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America
- ¹⁷⁴ Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
- ¹⁷⁵ Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

- ¹⁷⁶ Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America
- ¹⁷⁷ Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
- ¹⁷⁸ Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France
- ^a Also at Department of Physics, King's College London, London, United Kingdom
- ^b Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
- ^c Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia
- ^d Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada
- ^e Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America
- ^f Also at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland
- ^g Also at Departamento de Física e Astronomia, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade do Porto, Portugal
- ^h Also at Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia
- ⁱ Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
- ^j Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy
- ^k Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada
- ^l Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
- ^m Also at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia
- ⁿ Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
- ^o Also at Institucio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain
- ^p Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
- ^q Also at Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
- ^r Also at Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan
- ^s Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, United States of America
- ^t Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, Iliia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
- ^u Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
- ^v Also at Georgian Technical University (GTU), Tbilisi, Georgia
- ^w Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, United States of America
- ^x Also at Hellenic Open University, Patras, Greece
- ^y Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
- ^z Also at LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
- ^{aa} Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
- ^{ab} Also at School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China
- ^{ac} Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia
- ^{ad} Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
- ^{ae} Also at International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA), Trieste, Italy
- ^{af} Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America
- ^{ag} Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China
- ^{ah} Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- ^{ai} Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
- ^{aj} Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford CA, United States of America
- ^{ak} Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
- ^{al} Also at University of Malaya, Department of Physics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- * Deceased