Observation of Z decays to four leptons with the CMS detector at the LHC

The CMS collaboration

E-mail: cms-publication-committee-chair@cern.ch

ABSTRACT: The first observation of the Z boson decaying to four leptons in proton-proton collisions is presented. The analyzed data set corresponds to an integrated luminosity of $5.02\,\mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 7\,\mathrm{TeV}$ collected by the CMS detector at the Large Hadron Collider. A pronounced resonance peak, with a statistical significance of $9.7\,\sigma$, is observed in the distribution of the invariant mass of four leptons (electrons and/or muons) with mass and width consistent with expectations for Z boson decays. The branching fraction and cross section reported here are defined by phase space restrictions on the leptons, namely, $80 < m_{4\ell} < 100\,\mathrm{GeV}$, where $m_{4\ell}$ is the invariant mass of the four leptons, and $m_{\ell\ell} > 4\,\mathrm{GeV}$ for all pairs of leptons, where $m_{\ell\ell}$ is the two-lepton invariant mass. The measured branching fraction is $\mathcal{B}(Z \to 4\ell) = \left(4.2^{+0.9}_{-0.8}(\mathrm{stat.}) \pm 0.2(\mathrm{syst.})\right) \times 10^{-6}$ and agrees with the standard model prediction of 4.45×10^{-6}. The measured cross section times branching fraction is $\sigma(\mathrm{pp} \to \mathrm{Z})\,\mathcal{B}(Z \to 4\ell) = 112^{+23}_{-20}(\mathrm{stat.})^{+7}_{-5}(\mathrm{syst.})^{+3}_{-2}(\mathrm{lumi.})\,\mathrm{fb}$, also consistent with the standard model prediction of $120\,\mathrm{fb}$. The four-lepton mass peak arising from $Z \to 4\ell$ decays provides a calibration channel for the Higgs boson search in the $H \to ZZ \to 4\ell$ decay mode.

Contents

1   Introduction

We present the first observation of $Z \to 4\ell$ decays in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7\,\mathrm{TeV}$, and measurements of the production cross section times branching fraction for Z decays into four leptons $\sigma(\mathrm{pp} \to Z)\,\mathcal{B}(Z \to 4\ell)$ and the branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(Z \to 4\ell)$. In this paper, ℓ denotes an electron or muon. Previously, all four LEP collaborations reported observations of final states with four fermions, $\mathrm{e}^+\mathrm{e}^- \to 4f$, which include $\mathrm{e}^+\mathrm{e}^- \to Z \to 4f$ [1–4]. However, the observation of $Z \to 4\ell$ decays in pp collisions is of special interest. The clean resonant peak in the four-lepton invariant mass distribution at $m_{4\ell} = m_Z$ can be used for direct calibration of the four-lepton mass scale, the four-lepton mass resolution, and the overall four-lepton reconstruction efficiency in phase space similar to the light Higgs boson four-lepton decays, $H \to ZZ \to 4\ell$. The $\mathrm{pp} \to Z \to 4\ell$ process and its implications for the $H \to ZZ \to 4\ell$ search at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) were first studied in ref. [5].

These results are based on the data collected in 2010 and 2011 by the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) detector [6] at the LHC. The data set used in the analysis corresponds to a total integrated luminosity of $5.02 \pm 0.11\,\mathrm{fb}^{-1}$.

2   CMS detector

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid $13\,\mathrm{m}$ in length and $6\,\mathrm{m}$ in diameter providing an axial magnetic field of $3.8\,\mathrm{T}$. Within the field volume are the silicon pixel and strip tracker, the crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), and the
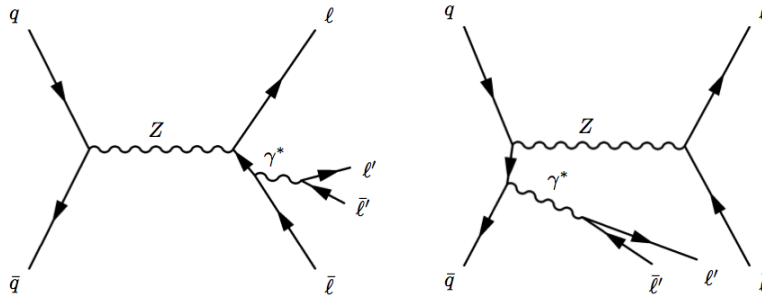
Figure 1. (Left) Diagram of the Z → 4ℓ process. (Right) Diagram of the Zγ* → 4ℓ process for the irreducible background of Z → 2ℓ production with the initial-state radiation undergoing an internal conversion γ* → 2ℓ. Both Z and γ* are present in all propagators. The choice of propagators shown in the figures corresponds to the dominant contributions in the phase space $80 < m_{4\ell} < 100$ GeV.

brass/scintillator hadron calorimeter (HCAL). Charged particle trajectories are measured by the tracker, covering $0 < \phi < 2\pi$ in azimuth and $|\eta| < 2.5$, where the pseudorapidity is defined as $\eta = -\ln[\tan(\theta/2)]$, with θ being the polar angle of the trajectory of the particle with respect to the anticlockwise beam direction. Muons are measured in the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.4$, with detection planes made using three technologies: Drift Tubes, Cathode Strip Chambers, and Resistive Plate Chambers. Matching the muons to the tracks measured in the silicon tracker results in a transverse momentum (p_T) resolution of about 2% in the muon p_T range relevant for the analysis presented in this paper (from a few to a few tens of GeV). The ECAL consists of nearly 76 000 lead tungstate crystals distributed in the barrel region (EB, $|\eta| < 1.479$) and two endcap regions (EE, $1.479 < |\eta| < 3$), and has an ultimate energy resolution better than 0.5% for unconverted photons with transverse energies above 100 GeV. The electron energy resolution is 3% or better for the range of energies relevant for the measurement reported in this paper. A two-level trigger system selects the most interesting events for use in the offline physics analyses. A more detailed description of the CMS detector can be found in ref. [6].

3   Signal definition

The leading-order (LO) Feynman diagram for the Z production and decay into four leptons, $q\bar{q} \to Z \to 4\ell$, is presented in figure 1 (left). This process is sometimes referred to as single-resonant four-lepton production.

We define signal events as those with four leptons, $e^+e^-e^+e^-$ (4e), $\mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-$ (4μ), or $e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$ (2e2μ), with four-lepton invariant mass satisfying $80 < m_{4\ell} < 100$ GeV and dilepton masses $m_{\ell\ell} > 4$ GeV for all six possible pairings of leptons. The lower limit on $m_{\ell\ell}$ reduces background that rises rapidly as $m_{\ell\ell}$ decreases. The branching fraction and cross section reported here are defined by these phase space restrictions.

Predicted partial widths and branching fractions for Z boson decays to 4e, 4μ, and 2e2μ final states are summarized in table 1. The results are obtained at LO using CalcHEP 3.2 [7], which takes quantum mechanical interferences into account. The partial width for the 2e2μ channel is different from twice the width in either the 4e or 4μ channel

Quantity of interest	4e	4μ	2e2μ	4ℓ
Partial width, Γ_i (keV)	2.95	2.95	5.21	11.12
Branching fractions, $\Gamma_i/\Gamma_{\text{tot}}$	1.18×10^{-6}	1.18×10^{-6}	2.09×10^{-6}	4.45×10^{-6}
Relative fractions, $f_i = \Gamma_i/\Gamma_{4\ell}$	0.2655	0.2655	0.4690	-

Table 1. Partial widths and branching fractions for Z boson decays to 4e, 4μ, 2e2μ final states with $m_{\ell\ell} > 4$ GeV for all lepton pairs. The branching fractions are calculated with CalcHEP 3.2 [7] at LO using the total Z boson width $\Gamma_{\text{tot}} = 2.4952$ GeV [9]. Theoretical uncertainties are smaller than experimental uncertainties and are not shown in the table.

because decays to four leptons of the same flavour involve additional Feynman diagrams with permutations of same-sign leptons. We do not have a sufficient number of events to measure the differences between decay rates for the three four-lepton final states. We therefore measure the overall branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(\text{Z} \to 4\ell)$ and assume the 4e, 4μ, and 2e2μ relative branching fractions predicted by theory (table 1). The main irreducible background is the process $q\bar{q} \to Z\gamma^* \to 4\ell$, for which the LO Feynman diagram is shown in figure 1 (right). Events are simulated with the next-to-leading-order generator POWHEG [8]. The effects of multiple pp collisions within each bunch crossing are taken into account in all simulated samples.

4 Signal extraction

The trigger and selection criteria used in this analysis closely follow the H $\to$ ZZ $\to 4\ell$ search by CMS [10]. We use data collected with dielectron and dimuon triggers selecting events with at least two electrons or two muons with transverse momentum $p_T > 17$ and 8 GeV. To match the trigger selection, we require that at least two leptons reconstructed offline have $p_T > 20$ and 10 GeV. In this phase-space region, we expect and observe a high trigger efficiency of 96–99%, depending on the final state.

Muon candidates are reconstructed using two algorithms, one in which tracks in the silicon strip tracker are matched to hits in the muon detectors, and another in which a combined fit is performed to signals in both the silicon strip tracker and the muon system [11]. The muon candidates are required to be successfully reconstructed by both algorithms. Other identification criteria (the number of measurements in the tracker and muon systems, the fit quality of the muon track, and the consistency of the track with the primary vertex) are also imposed on the muon candidates to reduce the misidentification rate. The vertex with the largest value of $\sum p_T^2$ for the associated tracks is chosen to be the primary vertex. According to simulation, this requirement provides the correct assignment for the primary vertex in more than 99% of both signal and background events. The average number of reconstructed vertices per event in 2011 data is approximately 7.

Electron reconstruction also involves two algorithms, one in which energy clusters in the electromagnetic calorimeter are matched to signals in the silicon pixel detector and another in which tracks in the silicon strip tracker are matched to ECAL clusters [12]. The electron candidates used in the analysis are reconstructed by either algorithm. Additional identification criteria (the spatial distribution of the shower in the ECAL, matching of

the electron track with a cluster in the ECAL, and consistency of the track with the primary vertex) are imposed on the electron candidates to reduce the misidentification rate. Requirements are imposed on the geometrical properties of the electron track with respect to the primary vertex and neighbouring tracks, as well as requirements on the number of missing hits in the innermost tracker layers in order to remove electrons produced by photon conversions in the detector material.

Electrons are required to satisfy $p_T > 7\,\text{GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.5$, while muons are required to satisfy $p_T > 5\,\text{GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.4$.

Leptons produced in the decay of Z (or γ^*) bosons are typically isolated from hadronic activity in the event. The scalar sum of transverse energy deposits in the calorimeters and the transverse momenta of tracks in a cone of radius $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\phi)^2 + (\Delta\eta)^2} = 0.3$ in η-ϕ space around each lepton is computed. This sum is corrected for the contribution from the other lepton candidates as well as for the average hadronic activity in an event. The ratio of this corrected sum to the lepton p_T is required to be smaller than 0.275.

To suppress background events with leptons originating from secondary vertices (such as heavy quark decays or misidentified pions), the significance of the impact parameter of each lepton relative to the primary vertex, $s_{3\text{D}} = d_{3\text{D}}/\sigma_{3\text{D}}$, is required to satisfy $|s_{3\text{D}}| < 4$, where $d_{3\text{D}}$ is the impact parameter in three dimensions and $\sigma_{3\text{D}}$ is its associated uncertainty.

Events are selected with at least four leptons satisfying the above criteria. The same-flavour, opposite-charge lepton pair with mass closest to the nominal Z boson mass is identified. A second pair is constructed from the remaining leptons with the highest p_T satisfying the requirement of the same flavour and opposite charge. We require all six dilepton combinations constructed from the four selected leptons to satisfy $m_{\ell\ell} > 4\,\text{GeV}$ and the four-lepton invariant mass must be in the range $80 < m_{4\ell} < 100$ GeV. The overall reconstruction and selection efficiencies for simulated signal events are found to be 25%, 59%, and 33% for the 4e, 4μ and 2e2μ channels, respectively. The overall theoretical acceptance efficiencies (per channel, in the same order) are 8.9%, 14%, and 11.1%.

We estimate the irreducible four-lepton background from simulation using selection efficiencies corrected for differences between the simulated efficiencies and those measured in data.

Processes with one or more misidentified or nonprompt leptons contributing to the signal region $80 < m_{4\ell} < 100$ GeV are dominated by Z + X production. Their rate is measured in data using control regions and is found to be negligible. The methodology used is identical to that used in the H $\to$ ZZ $\to$ 4ℓ search [13].

We use pp $\to$ Z $\to$ 2μ events as a control sample in order to cancel systematic uncertainties in the measurement of the branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(\text{Z} \to 4\ell)$. The muon selection criteria are identical to those in the Z $\to$ 4ℓ event selection with p_T thresholds $p_T > 20$ and 10 GeV applied to the higher and lower p_T muons, respectively.
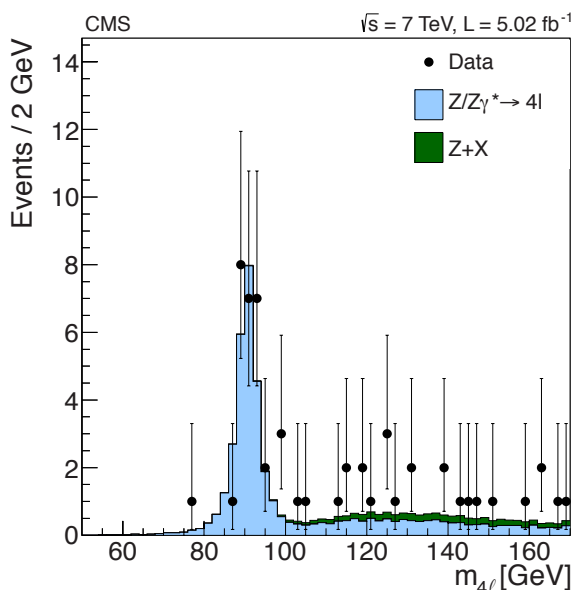
Figure 2. Four-lepton invariant mass distribution for events passing all selection requirments except that on $m_{4\ell}$. The data are shown by points. The filled histograms represent standard model expectations for $pp \to Z/Z\gamma^* \to 4\ell$ and for reducible backgrounds. The three final states, 4e, 4μ, and 2e2μ, are combined.

5 Results

5.1 Observation of Z $\to 4\ell$ decays

Figure 2 shows the four-lepton mass distribution for events that pass all the selection criteria except the invariant mass requirement. Events with all three final states, 4e, 4μ, and 2e2μ, are included. The prominent peak at $m_{4\ell} = m_Z$ constitutes the first observation of $pp \to Z \to 4\ell$. The number of events with $80 < m_{4\ell} < 100\,\text{GeV}$ is 28, in good agreement with the standard model expectation of 30.0 events. Table 2 shows good agreement between the expected and observed events in each of the 4e, 4μ, and 2e2μ channels. The probability for a background fluctuation to be at least as large as the observed maximum excess can be evaluated by generating sets of simulated data incorporating all statistical and systematic uncertainties. This probability can be expressed as a corresponding number of standard deviations using the one-sided Gaussian tail convention. The results presented in this paper are obtained using asymptotic formulae [14] and include the systematic uncertainties described in the next subsection. The statistical significance of the peak in figure 2 is 9.7σ.

5.2 Measurement of $\sigma(pp \to Z)\,\mathcal{B}(Z \to 4\ell)$ and $\mathcal{B}(Z \to 4\ell)$

The numbers of Z $\to 4\ell$ (signal) and Z $\to 2\mu$ (control) events passing the selection may be expressed as follows:

$$N^{4\ell} - N^{4\ell}_{\text{bkg}} = \sum_i L\,\sigma(pp \to Z)\,\mathcal{B}(Z \to 4\ell)\,f_i\,\epsilon_i^{\text{acc}}\,\epsilon_i^{\text{exp}}\,c_i \quad (i = 4\text{e}, 4\mu, 2\text{e}2\mu), \quad (5.1)$$

$$N^{2\mu} - N^{2\mu}_{\text{bkg}} = L\,\sigma(pp \to Z)\,\mathcal{B}(Z \to 2\mu)\,\epsilon_{Z\to 2\mu}^{\text{acc}}\,\epsilon_{Z\to 2\mu}^{\text{exp}}\,c_{Z\to 2\mu}, \quad (5.2)$$

Final state channels	4e	4μ	$2e2\mu$	4ℓ
Irreducible background (pp $\to$ Z$\gamma^* \to 4\ell$)	0.07	0.25	0.14	0.46 ± 0.05
Other (reducible) backgrounds	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.07 ± 0.1
Expected signal (pp $\to$ Z $\to 4\ell$)	3.8	13.6	12.0	29.4 ± 2.6
Total expected (simulation)	3.9	13.9	12.2	30.0 ± 2.6
Observed events	2	14	12	28
Yield from fit to the observed mass distribution	—	13.6 ± 3.8	11.5 ± 3.1	27.3 ± 5.4

Table 2. Numbers of expected and observed events with $80 < m_{4\ell} < 100\,\text{GeV}$. The yields are determined by means of fits described in the text; the fit results in the 4e channel are not meaningful because only two events are selected.

where

- L denotes the integrated luminosity;

- $\sigma(\text{pp} \to \text{Z}) = 26.9\,\text{nb}$ is the theoretical Z boson production cross section ($80 < m_{4\ell} < 100\,\text{GeV}$), calculated with FEWZ [15] at NNLO level;

- $\mathcal{B}(\text{Z} \to 4\ell)$ is the signal decay branching fraction (for $m_{\ell\ell} > 4\,\text{GeV}$);

- $\mathcal{B}(\text{Z} \to 2\mu) = 0.03366 \pm 0.00002$ is the $\text{Z} \to 2\mu$ branching fraction [9];

- f_i is the relative fraction of all 4ℓ events in the ith channel ($i = 4e, 4\mu, 2e2\mu$) from table 1;

- ϵ_i^{acc} is the theoretical acceptance of the lepton p_T and η requirements used in the analysis;

- ϵ_i^{exp} is the experimental efficiency, as obtained from the simulation, to reconstruct events within the acceptance;

- c_i is the data-to-simulation correction factor for the experimental efficiency derived from Monte Carlo events. The c_i are within one percent of unity.

Equation (5.1) allows the extraction of the production cross section times branching fraction $\sigma(\text{pp} \to \text{Z})\,\mathcal{B}(\text{Z} \to 4\ell) = 112^{+23}_{-20}\,(\text{stat.})\,\text{fb}$, while the ratio of eqs. (5.1) and (5.2) allows extraction of the branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(\text{Z} \to 4\ell) = \left(4.2^{+0.9}_{-0.8}\,(\text{stat.})\right) \times 10^{-6}$ with cancellation of several systematic uncertainties.

The signal and the irreducible background have the following systematic uncertainties:

- Interference between the signal and background production is less than 0.2% in the range $80 < m_{4\ell} < 100\,\text{GeV}$, and is accounted for as a source of systematic uncertainty.

- Uncertainties in parton distribution functions lead to uncertainties in the total cross section and acceptance. For pp $\to$ Z$\gamma^* \to 4\ell$ and pp $\to$ Z $\to 2\mu$, these uncertainties are 4% [10] and 1% [16]. For pp $\to$ Z $\to 4\ell$ we obtain an uncertainty of 4% by following the same procedure as in ref. [10].

- The theoretical uncertainties related to the choice of QCD renormalization/factorization scales are evaluated by varying these scales up and down by a factor of two. For $pp \to Z\gamma^* \to 4\ell$ and $pp \to Z \to 2\mu$, these uncertainties are both 2% [10, 16]. For $pp \to Z \to 4\ell$ we obtain an uncertainty of 1% by following the same procedure as in ref. [10].

- The effect of bremsstrahlung radiation on event acceptance is estimated to be negligible.

- Lepton reconstruction, isolation, and impact parameter uncertainties as well as uncertainties associated with the high-level trigger efficiency are determined using a "tag-and-probe" method [16] where efficiencies and uncertainties are measured in samples of $Z \to 2\ell$ events. The statistical uncertainties on the lepton efficiencies obtained in different (p_T, η) bins are propagated to four-lepton reconstruction uncertainties for $Z \to 4\ell$ and $Z\gamma^* \to 4\ell$ events. These uncertainties range from 1% to 6%. Correlation between the "tag-and-probe" efficiency measurement at the $Z \to 2\ell$ calibration signal are taken into account.

- The uncertainty on the integrated luminosity is 2.2% [17].

The reducible background is estimated directly from data. The predicted yield of the reducible backgrounds is approximately 0.1 event (less than one percent of the signal yield, as shown in table 2) and has a total uncertainty, also evaluated from data, of 130%.

To account for systematic uncertainties, including correlations among different channels, as well as between signal and background, we construct the likelihood for the four observed final states (4e, 4μ, 2e2μ, and 2μ). Using the full likelihood in conjunction with the profile likelihood method [14], we measure the production cross section times branching fraction and the branching fraction for $Z \to 4\ell$ to be

$$\sigma(pp \to Z)\,\mathcal{B}(Z \to 4\ell) = 112^{+23}_{-20}\,(\text{stat.})^{+7}_{-5}(\text{syst.})^{+3}_{-2}\,(\text{lum.})\,\text{fb},$$
$$\mathcal{B}(Z \to 4\ell) = \left(4.2^{+0.9}_{-0.8}\,(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.2\,(\text{syst.})\right) \times 10^{-6}.$$

These measurements agree with the standard model predictions, 120 ± 5 fb and 4.45×10^{-6}, respectively.

5.3 $Z \to 4\ell$ decays as a calibration channel in the $H \to ZZ \to 4\ell$ search

The $Z \to 4\ell$ decays give a narrow resonant peak in the four-lepton invariant mass distribution, which can be used as a calibration channel in the context of the Higgs boson search in the $H \to ZZ \to 4\ell$ decay mode. Figure 3 (left) shows that the number of events in the $Z \to 4\ell$ peak at $m_{4\ell} = m_Z$ is approximately an order of magnitude larger than the expected number of events for the SM Higgs boson with a mass $m_H = 125$ GeV [13, 18]. The $Z \to 4\ell$ peak can be used for a direct calibration of the four-lepton mass scale, the four-lepton mass resolution, and the overall four-lepton reconstruction efficiency in a phase space similar to the Higgs boson four-lepton decays. Such a direct calibration using the

Z → 4ℓ peak is complementary to the current indirect tag-and-probe method making use of Z → 2ℓ events, with the benefit that Z → 4ℓ has similar kinematics to H → ZZ → 4ℓ.

Figure 3 (right) shows the results of an unbinned maximum-likelihood fit to the four-lepton mass distribution for the observed events. The fitted signal yield is shown in the last line of table 2, along with the results of separate fits to the mass distributions in the three channels. The background shape comes from a simulation of pp → ZZ → 4ℓ events with the overall normalization floating in the fit. Differences in shape between the reducible and irreducible backgrounds are ignored because of the small contribution of the former. The signal shape is a convolution of the Breit-Wigner and Crystal Ball [19] functions. The central value and width of the Breit-Wigner function are fixed at the Z boson mass and width [9]. The Crystal Ball parameters are free to vary in the fit. Data used for this analysis is only a (lower energy) subset of that used in the recent discovery paper [13].

From the fit results, as shown in figure 3 (right), one can see that the offset of the peak is 0.4 ± 0.4 GeV (to the right) (the "mean" value of the Crystal Ball function represents an offset with respect to the fixed Breit-Wigner function peak position), or, in relative units, $0.4 \pm 0.4\%$. These numbers can be used to constrain the possible systematic uncertainty of the four-lepton mass scale. With the current data there is no evidence for a statistically significant bias.

The Crystal Ball width (sigma of the Gaussian core) returned by the fit is 1.1 ± 0.5 GeV, consistent with the simulation-based expectations of 1.0% for 4μ and 1.4% for $2e2\mu$ (which for a Higgs boson with mass 125 GeV corresponds to 1.3 GeV and 1.8 GeV) for a Higgs signal in this mass range. There are only two 4e events, so the mass resolution of 4e events cannot be constrained. With the current data, we can measure the average four-lepton mass resolution with about 45% statistical uncertainty. (For completeness, the other two parameters of the Crystal Ball function from the fit are $N = 0.4 \pm 1.7$ and $\alpha = 12 \pm 10$.)

6   Summary

The first observation of the Z boson decaying to four leptons (electrons and/or muons) in proton-proton collisions has been presented. The data set analyzed corresponds to an integrated luminosity of $5.02 \, \text{fb}^{-1}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. A pronounced resonance peak, with a statistical significance of $9.7 \, \sigma$, is observed in the distribution of the invariant mass of four leptons with mass and width consistent with expectations for Z boson decays. The event yields, branching fraction, and cross section reported here are defined by phase space restrictions on the leptons, namely, $80 < m_{4\ell} < 100$ GeV, where $m_{4\ell}$ is the invariant mass of the four leptons, and $m_{\ell\ell} > 4$ GeV for all pairs of leptons, where $m_{\ell\ell}$ is the two-lepton invariant mass. We observe 28 events, in agreement with the expectation of 30.0±2.6 events, comprised of 29.4±2.6 Z → 4ℓ events and 0.6±0.2 events from backgrounds. The measured branching fraction is $\mathcal{B}(\text{Z} \to 4\ell) = \left(4.2^{+0.9}_{-0.8}\,(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.2\,(\text{syst.})\right) \times 10^{-6}$, in agreement with the standard model prediction of 4.45×10^{-6}. The measured cross section times branching fraction is $\sigma(\text{pp} \to \text{Z})\,\mathcal{B}(\text{Z} \to 4\ell) = 112^{+23}_{-20}\,(\text{stat.})^{+7}_{-5}\,(\text{syst.})^{+3}_{-2}\,(\text{lumi.})\,\text{fb}^{-1}$, also consistent with the standard model prediction of 120 fb. The four-lepton mass peak arising from Z → 4ℓ decays provides a calibration channel for the Higgs boson search in the H → ZZ → 4ℓ decay mode.
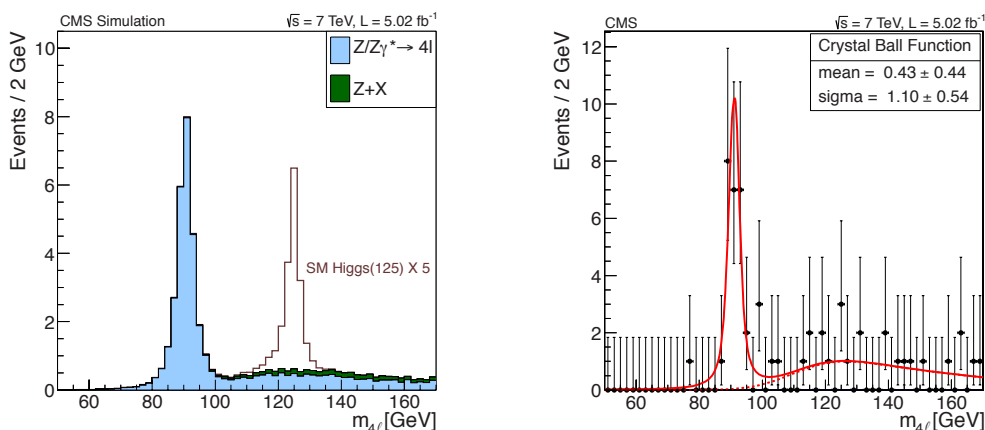
Figure 3. (Left) Four-lepton mass distribution in simulation for pp → 4ℓ, without the Higgs boson (light shaded histogram), Z + X background (dark shaded histogram), and pp → H → ZZ → 4ℓ for a Higgs boson mass $m_H = 125$ GeV. The three contributions are stacked. The standard model cross section for the Higgs boson is scaled up by a factor of 5. (Right) Four-lepton mass distribution with data represented by the points with error bars. The three final states, 4e, 4μ, and 2e2μ, are combined. The solid line represents a simultaneous fit to the background and Z boson peak.

Acknowledgments

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The CMS collaboration

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

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

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der OeAW, Wien, Austria

W. Adam, E. Aguilo, T. Bergauer, M. Dragicevic, J. Erö, C. Fabjan[1], M. Friedl, R. Frühwirth[1], V.M. Ghete, J. Hammer, N. Hörmann, J. Hrubec, M. Jeitler[1], W. Kiesenhofer, V. Knünz, M. Krammer[1], D. Liko, I. Mikulec, M. Pernicka[†], B. Rahbaran, C. Rohringer, H. Rohringer, R. Schöfbeck, J. Strauss, A. Taurok, P. Wagner, W. Waltenberger, G. Walzel, E. Widl, C.-E. Wulz[1]

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

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

Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

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

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

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

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

B. Clerbaux, G. De Lentdecker, V. Dero, A.P.R. Gay, T. Hreus, A. Léonard, P.E. Marage, A. Mohammadi, T. Reis, L. Thomas, C. Vander Velde, P. Vanlaer, J. Wang

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

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

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

S. Basegmez, G. Bruno, R. Castello, L. Ceard, C. Delaere, T. du Pree, D. Favart, L. Forthomme, A. Giammanco[2], J. Hollar, V. Lemaitre, J. Liao, O. Militaru, C. Nuttens, D. Pagano, A. Pin, K. Piotrzkowski, N. Schul, J.M. Vizan Garcia

Université de Mons, Mons, Belgium

N. Beliy, T. Caebergs, E. Daubie, G.H. Hammad

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

G.A. Alves, M. Correa Martins Junior, D. De Jesus Damiao, T. Martins, M.E. Pol, M.H.G. Souza

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

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

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

C.A. Bernardes[3], F.A. Dias[4], T.R. Fernandez Perez Tomei, E.M. Gregores[3], C. Lagana, F. Marinho, P.G. Mercadante[3], S.F. Novaes, Sandra S. Padula

Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria

V. Genchev[5], P. Iaydjiev[5], S. Piperov, M. Rodozov, S. Stoykova, G. Sultanov, V. Tcholakov, R. Trayanov, M. Vutova

University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

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

Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China

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

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

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

Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

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

Technical University of Split, Split, Croatia

N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, R. Plestina[6], D. Polic, I. Puljak[5]

University of Split, Split, Croatia

Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac

Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia

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

University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

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

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

M. Finger, M. Finger Jr.

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

Y. Assran[7], S. Elgammal[8], A. Ellithi Kamel[9], M.A. Mahmoud[10], A. Radi[11,12]

National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

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

Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

P. Eerola, G. Fedi, M. Voutilainen

Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland

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

Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland

K. Banzuzi, A. Karjalainen, A. Korpela, T. Tuuva

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

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

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

S. Baffioni, F. Beaudette, L. Benhabib, L. Bianchini, M. Bluj[13], C. Broutin, P. Busson, C. Charlot, N. Daci, T. Dahms, L. Dobrzynski, R. Granier de Cassagnac, M. Haguenauer, P. Miné, C. Mironov, M. Nguyen, C. Ochando, P. Paganini, D. Sabes, R. Salerno, Y. Sirois, C. Veelken, A. Zabi

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

J.-L. Agram[14], J. Andrea, D. Bloch, D. Bodin, J.-M. Brom, M. Cardaci, E.C. Chabert, C. Collard, E. Conte[14], F. Drouhin[14], C. Ferro, J.-C. Fontaine[14], D. Gelé, U. Goerlach, P. Juillot, A.-C. Le Bihan, P. Van Hove

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

F. Fassi, D. Mercier

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

S. Beauceron, N. Beaupere, O. Bondu, G. Boudoul, J. Chasserat, R. Chierici[5], D. Contardo, P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, J. Fay, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, B. Ille, T. Kurca, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, S. Perries, V. Sordini, S. Tosi, Y. Tschudi, P. Verdier, S. Viret

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

Z. Tsamalaidze[15]

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

G. Anagnostou, S. Beranek, M. Edelhoff, L. Feld, N. Heracleous, O. Hindrichs, R. Jussen, K. Klein, J. Merz, A. Ostapchuk, A. Perieanu, F. Raupach, J. Sammet, S. Schael, D. Sprenger, H. Weber, B. Wittmer, V. Zhukov[16]

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

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

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

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

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

M. Aldaya Martin, J. Behr, W. Behrenhoff, U. Behrens, M. Bergholz[17], A. Bethani, K. Borras, A. Burgmeier, A. Cakir, L. Calligaris, A. Campbell, E. Castro, F. Costanza, D. Dammann, C. Diez Pardos, G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein, G. Flucke, A. Geiser, I. Glushkov, P. Gunnellini, S. Habib, J. Hauk, G. Hellwig, H. Jung, M. Kasemann, P. Katsas, C. Kleinwort, H. Kluge, A. Knutsson, M. Krämer, D. Krücker, E. Kuznetsova, W. Lange, W. Lohmann[17], B. Lutz, R. Mankel, I. Marfin, M. Marienfeld, I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann, A.B. Meyer, J. Mnich, A. Mussgiller, S. Naumann-Emme, J. Olzem, H. Perrey, A. Petrukhin, D. Pitzl, A. Raspereza, P.M. Ribeiro Cipriano, C. Riedl, E. Ron, M. Rosin, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, R. Schmidt[17], T. Schoerner-Sadenius, N. Sen, A. Spiridonov, M. Stein, R. Walsh, C. Wissing

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

C. Autermann, V. Blobel, J. Draeger, H. Enderle, J. Erfle, U. Gebbert, M. Görner, T. Hermanns, R.S. Höing, K. Kaschube, G. Kaussen, H. Kirschenmann, R. Klanner, J. Lange, B. Mura, F. Nowak, T. Peiffer, N. Pietsch, D. Rathjens, C. Sander, H. Schettler, P. Schleper, E. Schlieckau, A. Schmidt, M. Schröder, T. Schum, M. Seidel, V. Sola, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, J. Thomsen, L. Vanelderen

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany

C. Barth, J. Berger, C. Böser, T. Chwalek, W. De Boer, A. Descroix, A. Dierlamm, M. Feindt, M. Guthoff[5], C. Hackstein, F. Hartmann, T. Hauth[5], M. Heinrich, H. Held, K.H. Hoffmann, S. Honc, I. Katkov[16], J.R. Komaragiri, P. Lobelle Pardo, D. Martschei, S. Mueller, Th. Müller, M. Niegel, A. Nürnberg, O. Oberst, A. Oehler, J. Ott, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, F. Ratnikov, N. Ratnikova, S. Röcker, A. Scheurer, F.-P. Schilling, G. Schott, H.J. Simonis, F.M. Stober, D. Troendle, R. Ulrich, J. Wagner-Kuhr, S. Wayand, T. Weiler, M. Zeise

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

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

University of Athens, Athens, Greece

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

University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece

I. Evangelou, C. Foudas[5], P. Kokkas, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, V. Patras

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

G. Bencze, C. Hajdu[5], P. Hidas, D. Horvath[18], F. Sikler, V. Veszpremi, G. Vesztergombi[19]

Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary

N. Beni, S. Czellar, J. Molnar, J. Palinkas, Z. Szillasi

University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

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

Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

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

University of Delhi, Delhi, India

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

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India

S. Banerjee, S. Bhattacharya, S. Dutta, B. Gomber, Sa. Jain, Sh. Jain, R. Khurana, S. Sarkar, M. Sharan

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India

A. Abdulsalam, R.K. Choudhury, D. Dutta, S. Kailas, V. Kumar, P. Mehta, A.K. Mohanty[5], L.M. Pant, P. Shukla

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - EHEP, Mumbai, India

T. Aziz, S. Ganguly, M. Guchait[20], M. Maity[21], G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, G.B. Mohanty, B. Parida, K. Sudhakar, N. Wickramage

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - HECR, Mumbai, India

S. Banerjee, S. Dugad

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

H. Arfaei, H. Bakhshiansohi[22], S.M. Etesami[23], A. Fahim[22], M. Hashemi, H. Hesari, A. Jafari[22], M. Khakzad, M. Mohammadi Najafabadi, S. Paktinat Mehdiabadi, B. Safarzadeh[24], M. Zeinali[23]

INFN Sezione di Bari [a], Università di Bari [b], Politecnico di Bari [c], Bari, Italy

M. Abbrescia[a,b], L. Barbone[a,b], C. Calabria[a,b,5], S.S. Chhibra[a,b], A. Colaleo[a], D. Creanza[a,c], N. De Filippis[a,c,5], M. De Palma[a,b], L. Fiore[a], G. Iaselli[a,c], L. Lusito[a,b], G. Maggi[a,c], M. Maggi[a], B. Marangelli[a,b], S. My[a,c], S. Nuzzo[a,b], N. Pacifico[a,b], A. Pompili[a,b], G. Pugliese[a,c], G. Selvaggi[a,b], L. Silvestris[a], G. Singh[a,b], R. Venditti[a,b], G. Zito[a]

INFN Sezione di Bologna [a], Università di Bologna [b], Bologna, Italy

G. Abbiendi[a], A.C. Benvenuti[a], D. Bonacorsi[a,b], S. Braibant-Giacomelli[a,b], L. Brigliadori[a,b], P. Capiluppi[a,b], A. Castro[a,b], F.R. Cavallo[a], M. Cuffiani[a,b], G.M. Dallavalle[a], F. Fabbri[a], A. Fanfani[a,b], D. Fasanella[a,b,5], P. Giacomelli[a], C. Grandi[a], L. Guiducci[a,b], S. Marcellini[a], G. Masetti[a], M. Meneghelli[a,b,5], A. Montanari[a], F.L. Navarria[a,b], F. Odorici[a], A. Perrotta[a], F. Primavera[a,b], A.M. Rossi[a,b], T. Rovelli[a,b], G.P. Siroli[a,b], R. Travaglini[a,b]

INFN Sezione di Catania [a], Università di Catania [b], Catania, Italy

S. Albergo[a,b], G. Cappello[a,b], M. Chiorboli[a,b], S. Costa[a,b], R. Potenza[a,b], A. Tricomi[a,b], C. Tuve[a,b]

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

G. Barbagli^a, V. Ciulli^{a,b}, C. Civinini^a, R. D'Alessandro^{a,b}, E. Focardi^{a,b}, S. Frosali^{a,b}, E. Gallo^a, S. Gonzi^{a,b}, M. Meschini^a, S. Paoletti^a, G. Sguazzoni^a, A. Tropiano^{a,5}

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

L. Benussi, S. Bianco, S. Colafranceschi^{25}, F. Fabbri, D. Piccolo

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

P. Fabbricatore^a, R. Musenich^a

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

A. Benaglia^{a,b,5}, F. De Guio^{a,b}, L. Di Matteo^{a,b,5}, S. Fiorendi^{a,b}, S. Gennai^{a,5}, A. Ghezzi^{a,b}, S. Malvezzi^a, R.A. Manzoni^{a,b}, A. Martelli^{a,b}, A. Massironi^{a,b,5}, D. Menasce^a, L. Moroni^a, M. Paganoni^{a,b}, D. Pedrini^a, S. Ragazzi^{a,b}, N. Redaelli^a, S. Sala^a, T. Tabarelli de Fatis^{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Napoli ^{a}, Università di Napoli "Federico II" ^{b}, Napoli, Italy

S. Buontempo^a, C.A. Carrillo Montoya^{a,5}, N. Cavallo^{a,26}, A. De Cosa^{a,b,5}, O. Dogangun^{a,b}, F. Fabozzi^{a,26}, A.O.M. Iorio^a, L. Lista^a, S. Meola^{a,27}, M. Merola^{a,b}, P. Paolucci^{a,5}

INFN Sezione di Padova ^{a}, Università di Padova ^{b}, Università di Trento (Trento) ^{c}, Padova, Italy

P. Azzi^a, N. Bacchetta^{a,5}, M. Bellato^a, D. Bisello^{a,b}, A. Branca^{a,b,5}, R. Carlin^{a,b}, P. Checchia^a, T. Dorigo^a, F. Gasparini^{a,b}, U. Gasparini^{a,b}, A. Gozzelino^a, K. Kanishchev^{a,c}, S. Lacaprara^a, I. Lazzizzera^{a,c}, M. Margoni^{a,b}, A.T. Meneguzzo^{a,b}, J. Pazzini^{a,b}, N. Pozzobon^{a,b}, P. Ronchese^{a,b}, F. Simonetto^{a,b}, E. Torassa^a, M. Tosi^{a,b,5}, S. Vanini^{a,b}, P. Zotto^{a,b}, G. Zumerle^{a,b}

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

M. Gabusi^{a,b}, S.P. Ratti^{a,b}, C. Riccardi^{a,b}, P. Torre^{a,b}, P. Vitulo^{a,b}

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

M. Biasini^{a,b}, G.M. Bilei^a, L. Fanò^{a,b}, P. Lariccia^{a,b}, A. Lucaroni^{a,b,5}, G. Mantovani^{a,b}, M. Menichelli^a, A. Nappi^{a,b}, F. Romeo^{a,b}, A. Saha^a, A. Santocchia^{a,b}, S. Taroni^{a,b,5}

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

P. Azzurri^{a,c}, G. Bagliesi^a, J. Bernardini^a, T. Boccali^a, G. Broccolo^{a,c}, R. Castaldi^a, R.T. D'Agnolo^{a,c}, R. Dell'Orso^a, F. Fiori^{a,b,5}, L. Foà^{a,c}, A. Giassi^a, A. Kraan^a, F. Ligabue^{a,c}, T. Lomtadze^a, L. Martini^{a,28}, A. Messineo^{a,b}, F. Palla^a, A. Rizzi^{a,b}, A.T. Serban^{a,29}, P. Spagnolo^a, P. Squillacioti^{a,5}, R. Tenchini^a, G. Tonelli^{a,b,5}, A. Venturi^{a,5}, P.G. Verdini^a

INFN Sezione di Roma ^{a}, Università di Roma ^{b}, Roma, Italy

L. Barone^{a,b}, F. Cavallari^a, D. Del Re^{a,b,5}, M. Diemoz^a, M. Grassi^{a,b,5}, E. Longo^{a,b}, P. Meridiani^{a,5}, F. Micheli^{a,b}, S. Nourbakhsh^{a,b}, G. Organtini^{a,b}, R. Paramatti^a, S. Rahatlou^{a,b}, M. Sigamani^a, L. Soffi^{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Torino ^{a}, Università di Torino ^{b}, Università del Piemonte Orientale (Novara) ^{c}, Torino, Italy

N. Amapane[a,b], R. Arcidiacono[a,c], S. Argiro[a,b], M. Arneodo[a,c], C. Biino[a], N. Cartiglia[a], M. Costa[a,b], N. Demaria[a], C. Mariotti[a,5], S. Maselli[a], G. Mazza[a], E. Migliore[a,b], V. Monaco[a,b], M. Musich[a,5], M.M. Obertino[a,c], N. Pastrone[a], M. Pelliccioni[a], A. Potenza[a,b], A. Romero[a,b], R. Sacchi[a,b], A. Solano[a,b], A. Staiano[a], A. Vilela Pereira[a]

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

S. Belforte[a], V. Candelise[a,b], F. Cossutti[a], G. Della Ricca[a,b], B. Gobbo[a], M. Marone[a,b,5], D. Montanino[a,b,5], A. Penzo[a], A. Schizzi[a,b]

Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Korea

S.G. Heo, T.Y. Kim, S.K. Nam

Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea

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

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

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

Korea University, Seoul, Korea

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

University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea

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

Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea

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

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

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

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

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

Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico

S. Carrillo Moreno, F. Vazquez Valencia

Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

H.A. Salazar Ibarguen

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

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

University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

D. Krofcheck

University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

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

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

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

National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland

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

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

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

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

N. Almeida, P. Bargassa, A. David, P. Faccioli, P.G. Ferreira Parracho, M. Gallinaro,
J. Seixas, J. Varela, P. Vischia

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

I. Belotelov, M. Gavrilenko, I. Golutvin, A. Kamenev, V. Karjavin, V. Konoplyanikov,
G. Kozlov, A. Lanev, A. Malakhov, P. Moisenz, V. Palichik, V. Perelygin, M. Savina,
S. Shmatov, V. Smirnov, A. Volodko, A. Zarubin

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

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

Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

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

Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia

V. Epshteyn, M. Erofeeva, V. Gavrilov, M. Kossov[5], N. Lychkovskaya, V. Popov,
G. Safronov, S. Semenov, V. Stolin, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin

Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

A. Belyaev, E. Boos, M. Dubinin[4], L. Dudko, A. Ershov, A. Gribushin, V. Klyukhin,
O. Kodolova, I. Lokhtin, A. Markina, S. Obraztsov, M. Perfilov, S. Petrushanko, A. Popov,
L. Sarycheva[†], V. Savrin, A. Snigirev

P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia

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

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

I. Azhgirey, I. Bayshev, S. Bitioukov, V. Grishin[5], V. Kachanov, D. Konstantinov, A. Korablev, V. Krychkine, V. Petrov, R. Ryutin, A. Sobol, L. Tourtchanovitch, S. Troshin, N. Tyurin, A. Uzunian, A. Volkov

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

P. Adzic[30], M. Djordjevic, M. Ekmedzic, D. Krpic[30], J. Milosevic

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

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

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

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

Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

H. Brun, J. Cuevas, J. Fernandez Menendez, S. Folgueras, I. Gonzalez Caballero, L. Lloret Iglesias, J. Piedra Gomez

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

J.A. Brochero Cifuentes, I.J. Cabrillo, A. Calderon, S.H. Chuang, J. Duarte Campderros, M. Felcini[31], M. Fernandez, G. Gomez, J. Gonzalez Sanchez, A. Graziano, C. Jorda, A. Lopez Virto, J. Marco, R. Marco, C. Martinez Rivero, F. Matorras, F.J. Munoz Sanchez, T. Rodrigo, A.Y. Rodríguez-Marrero, A. Ruiz-Jimeno, L. Scodellaro, M. Sobron Sanudo, I. Vila, R. Vilar Cortabitarte

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

D. Abbaneo, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, P. Baillon, A.H. Ball, D. Barney, J.F. Benitez, C. Bernet[6], G. Bianchi, P. Bloch, A. Bocci, A. Bonato, C. Botta, H. Breuker, T. Camporesi, G. Cerminara, T. Christiansen, J.A. Coarasa Perez, D. D'Enterria, A. Dabrowski, A. De Roeck, S. Di Guida, M. Dobson, N. Dupont-Sagorin, A. Elliott-Peisert, B. Frisch, W. Funk, G. Georgiou, M. Giffels, D. Gigi, K. Gill, D. Giordano, M. Giunta, F. Glege, R. Gomez-Reino Garrido, P. Govoni, S. Gowdy, R. Guida, M. Hansen, P. Harris, C. Hartl, J. Harvey, B. Hegner, A. Hinzmann, V. Innocente, P. Janot, K. Kaadze, E. Karavakis, K. Kousouris, P. Lecoq, Y.-J. Lee, P. Lenzi, C. Lourenço, T. Mäki, M. Malberti, L. Malgeri, M. Mannelli, L. Masetti, F. Meijers, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, R. Moser, M.U. Mozer, M. Mulders, P. Musella, E. Nesvold, T. Orimoto, L. Orsini, E. Palencia Cortezon, E. Perez, L. Perrozzi, A. Petrilli, A. Pfeiffer, M. Pierini, M. Pimiä, D. Piparo, G. Polese, L. Quertenmont,

A. Racz, W. Reece, J. Rodrigues Antunes, G. Rolandi[32], T. Rommerskirchen, C. Rovelli[33], M. Rovere, H. Sakulin, F. Santanastasio, C. Schäfer, C. Schwick, I. Segoni, S. Sekmen, A. Sharma, P. Siegrist, P. Silva, M. Simon, P. Sphicas[34], D. Spiga, A. Tsirou, G.I. Veres[19], J.R. Vlimant, H.K. Wöhri, S.D. Worm[35], W.D. Zeuner

Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland

W. Bertl, K. Deiters, W. Erdmann, K. Gabathuler, R. Horisberger, Q. Ingram, H.C. Kaestli, S. König, D. Kotlinski, U. Langenegger, F. Meier, D. Renker, T. Rohe, J. Sibille[36]

Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

L. Bäni, P. Bortignon, M.A. Buchmann, B. Casal, N. Chanon, A. Deisher, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Dünser, J. Eugster, K. Freudenreich, C. Grab, D. Hits, P. Lecomte, W. Lustermann, A.C. Marini, P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, N. Mohr, F. Moortgat, C. Nägeli[37], P. Nef, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, F. Pandolfi, L. Pape, F. Pauss, M. Peruzzi, F.J. Ronga, M. Rossini, L. Sala, A.K. Sanchez, A. Starodumov[38], B. Stieger, M. Takahashi, L. Tauscher[†], A. Thea, K. Theofilatos, D. Treille, C. Urscheler, R. Wallny, H.A. Weber, L. Wehrli

Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland

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

National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan

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

National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan

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

Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey

A. Adiguzel, M.N. Bakirci[39], S. Cerci[40], C. Dozen, I. Dumanoglu, E. Eskut, S. Girgis, G. Gokbulut, E. Gurpinar, I. Hos, E.E. Kangal, T. Karaman, G. Karapinar[41], A. Kayis Topaksu, G. Onengut, K. Ozdemir, S. Ozturk[42], A. Polatoz, K. Sogut[43], D. Sunar Cerci[40], B. Tali[40], H. Topakli[39], L.N. Vergili, M. Vergili

Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey

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

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey

E. Gülmez, B. Isildak[44], M. Kaya[45], O. Kaya[45], S. Ozkorucuklu[46], N. Sonmez[47]

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

K. Cankocak

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

L. Levchuk

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

F. Bostock, J.J. Brooke, E. Clement, D. Cussans, H. Flacher, R. Frazier, J. Goldstein, M. Grimes, G.P. Heath, H.F. Heath, L. Kreczko, S. Metson, D.M. Newbold[35], K. Nirunpong, A. Poll, S. Senkin, V.J. Smith, T. Williams

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

L. Basso[48], K.W. Bell, A. Belyaev[48], C. Brew, R.M. Brown, D.J.A. Cockerill, J.A. Coughlan, K. Harder, S. Harper, J. Jackson, B.W. Kennedy, E. Olaiya, D. Petyt, B.C. Radburn-Smith, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous, I.R. Tomalin, W.J. Womersley

Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

R. Bainbridge, G. Ball, R. Beuselinck, O. Buchmuller, D. Colling, N. Cripps, M. Cutajar, P. Dauncey, G. Davies, M. Della Negra, W. Ferguson, J. Fulcher, D. Futyan, A. Gilbert, A. Guneratne Bryer, G. Hall, Z. Hatherell, J. Hays, G. Iles, M. Jarvis, G. Karapostoli, L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, J. Marrouche, B. Mathias, R. Nandi, J. Nash, A. Nikitenko[38], A. Papageorgiou, J. Pela[5], M. Pesaresi, K. Petridis, M. Pioppi[49], D.M. Raymond, S. Rogerson, A. Rose, M.J. Ryan, C. Seez, P. Sharp[†], A. Sparrow, M. Stoye, A. Tapper, M. Vazquez Acosta, T. Virdee, S. Wakefield, N. Wardle, T. Whyntie

Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom

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

Baylor University, Waco, USA

K. Hatakeyama, H. Liu, T. Scarborough

The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA

O. Charaf, C. Henderson, P. Rumerio

Boston University, Boston, USA

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

Brown University, Providence, USA

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

University of California, Davis, Davis, USA

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

University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA

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

University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA

J. Babb, R. Clare, M.E. Dinardo, J. Ellison, J.W. Gary, F. Giordano, G. Hanson, G.Y. Jeng[50], H. Liu, O.R. Long, A. Luthra, H. Nguyen, S. Paramesvaran, J. Sturdy, S. Sumowidagdo, R. Wilken, S. Wimpenny

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA

W. Andrews, J.G. Branson, G.B. Cerati, S. Cittolin, D. Evans, F. Golf, A. Holzner, R. Kelley, M. Lebourgeois, J. Letts, I. Macneill, B. Mangano, S. Padhi, C. Palmer, G. Petrucciani, M. Pieri, M. Sani, V. Sharma, S. Simon, E. Sudano, M. Tadel, Y. Tu, A. Vartak, S. Wasserbaech[51], F. Würthwein, A. Yagil, J. Yoo

University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, USA

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

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA

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

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA

B. Akgun, V. Azzolini, R. Carroll, T. Ferguson, Y. Iiyama, D.W. Jang, Y.F. Liu, M. Paulini, H. Vogel, I. Vorobiev

University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, USA

J.P. Cumalat, B.R. Drell, C.J. Edelmaier, W.T. Ford, A. Gaz, B. Heyburn, E. Luiggi Lopez, J.G. Smith, K. Stenson, K.A. Ulmer, S.R. Wagner

Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

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

Fairfield University, Fairfield, USA

D. Winn

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA

S. Abdullin, M. Albrow, J. Anderson, L.A.T. Bauerdick, A. Beretvas, J. Berryhill, P.C. Bhat, I. Bloch, K. Burkett, J.N. Butler, V. Chetluru, H.W.K. Cheung, F. Chlebana, V.D. Elvira, I. Fisk, J. Freeman, Y. Gao, D. Green, O. Gutsche, J. Hanlon, R.M. Harris, J. Hirschauer, B. Hooberman, S. Jindariani, M. Johnson, U. Joshi, B. Kilminster, B. Klima, S. Kunori, S. Kwan, C. Leonidopoulos, D. Lincoln, R. Lipton, J. Lykken,

K. Maeshima, J.M. Marraffino, S. Maruyama, D. Mason, P. McBride, K. Mishra, S. Mrenna, Y. Musienko[52], C. Newman-Holmes, V. O'Dell, O. Prokofyev, E. Sexton-Kennedy, S. Sharma, W.J. Spalding, L. Spiegel, P. Tan, L. Taylor, S. Tkaczyk, N.V. Tran, L. Uplegger, E.W. Vaandering, R. Vidal, J. Whitmore, W. Wu, F. Yang, F. Yumiceva, J.C. Yun

University of Florida, Gainesville, USA

D. Acosta, P. Avery, D. Bourilkov, M. Chen, T. Cheng, S. Das, M. De Gruttola, G.P. Di Giovanni, D. Dobur, A. Drozdetskiy, R.D. Field, M. Fisher, Y. Fu, I.K. Furic, J. Gartner, J. Hugon, B. Kim, J. Konigsberg, A. Korytov, A. Kropivnitskaya, T. Kypreos, J.F. Low, K. Matchev, P. Milenovic[53], G. Mitselmakher, L. Muniz, R. Remington, A. Rinkevicius, P. Sellers, N. Skhirtladze, M. Snowball, J. Yelton, M. Zakaria

Florida International University, Miami, USA

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

Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA

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

Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA

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

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

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

The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA

U. Akgun, E.A. Albayrak, B. Bilki[54], W. Clarida, F. Duru, S. Griffiths, J.-P. Merlo, H. Mermerkaya[55], A. Mestvirishvili, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, C.R. Newsom, E. Norbeck, Y. Onel, F. Ozok, S. Sen, E. Tiras, J. Wetzel, T. Yetkin, K. Yi

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

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

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA

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

Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA

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

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA

J. Gronberg, D. Lange, D. Wright

University of Maryland, College Park, USA

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

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA

A. Apyan, G. Bauer, J. Bendavid, W. Busza, E. Butz, I.A. Cali, M. Chan, V. Dutta, G. Gomez Ceballos, M. Goncharov, K.A. Hahn, Y. Kim, M. Klute, K. Krajczar[56], W. Li, P.D. Luckey, T. Ma, S. Nahn, C. Paus, D. Ralph, C. Roland, G. Roland, M. Rudolph, G.S.F. Stephans, F. Stöckli, K. Sumorok, K. Sung, D. Velicanu, E.A. Wenger, R. Wolf, B. Wyslouch, S. Xie, M. Yang, Y. Yilmaz, A.S. Yoon, M. Zanetti

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

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

University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA

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

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA

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

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA

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

Northeastern University, Boston, USA

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

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

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

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA

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

The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA

B. Bylsma, L.S. Durkin, C. Hill, R. Hughes, R. Hughes, K. Kotov, T.Y. Ling, D. Puigh, M. Rodenburg, C. Vuosalo, G. Williams, B.L. Winer

Princeton University, Princeton, USA

N. Adam, E. Berry, P. Elmer, D. Gerbaudo, V. Halyo, P. Hebda, J. Hegeman, A. Hunt, P. Jindal, D. Lopes Pegna, P. Lujan, D. Marlow, T. Medvedeva, M. Mooney, J. Olsen,

P. Piroué, X. Quan, A. Raval, B. Safdi, H. Saka, D. Stickland, C. Tully, J.S. Werner, A. Zuranski

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA

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

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA

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

Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, USA

S. Guragain, N. Parashar

Rice University, Houston, USA

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

University of Rochester, Rochester, USA

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

The Rockefeller University, New York, USA

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

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

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

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA

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

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA

R. Eusebi, W. Flanagan, J. Gilmore, T. Kamon[57], V. Khotilovich, R. Montalvo, I. Osipenkov, Y. Pakhotin, A. Perloff, J. Roe, A. Safonov, T. Sakuma, S. Sengupta, I. Suarez, A. Tatarinov, D. Toback

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA

N. Akchurin, J. Damgov, P.R. Dudero, C. Jeong, K. Kovitanggoon, S.W. Lee, T. Libeiro, Y. Roh, I. Volobouev

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA

E. Appelt, C. Florez, S. Greene, A. Gurrola, W. Johns, C. Johnston, P. Kurt, C. Maguire, A. Melo, P. Sheldon, B. Snook, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA

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

Wayne State University, Detroit, USA

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

University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA

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

†: Deceased
1: Also at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria
2: Also at National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia
3: Also at Universidade Federal do ABC, Santo Andre, Brazil
4: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
5: Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
6: Also at Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France
7: Also at Suez Canal University, Suez, Egypt
8: Also at Zewail City of Science and Technology, Zewail, Egypt
9: Also at Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt
10: Also at Fayoum University, El-Fayoum, Egypt
11: Also at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt
12: Now at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt
13: Also at National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland
14: Also at Université de Haute-Alsace, Mulhouse, France
15: Now at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
16: Also at Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
17: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany
18: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
19: Also at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
20: Also at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - HECR, Mumbai, India
21: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India
22: Also at Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran
23: Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran
24: Also at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
25: Also at Facoltà Ingegneria Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
26: Also at Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy
27: Also at Università degli Studi Guglielmo Marconi, Roma, Italy
28: Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
29: Also at University of Bucharest, Faculty of Physics, Bucuresti-Magurele, Romania
30: Also at Faculty of Physics of University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
31: Also at University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA

32: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell' INFN, Pisa, Italy

33: Also at INFN Sezione di Roma; Università di Roma, Roma, Italy

34: Also at University of Athens, Athens, Greece

35: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

36: Also at The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA

37: Also at Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland

38: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia

39: Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey

40: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey

41: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey

42: Also at The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA

43: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey

44: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey

45: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey

46: Also at Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey

47: Also at Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

48: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom

49: Also at INFN Sezione di Perugia; Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy

50: Also at University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

51: Also at Utah Valley University, Orem, USA

52: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

53: Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia

54: Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA

55: Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey

56: Also at KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary

57: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea