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# Measurement of the cross section for electroweak production of $Z\gamma$ in association with two jets and constraints on anomalous quartic gauge couplings in proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV

## The CMS Collaboration\*

CERN, Switzerland

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### ABSTRACT

A measurement is presented of the cross section for the electroweak production of a Z boson and a photon in association with two jets in proton–proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV. The Z bosons are identified through their decays to electron or muon pairs. The measurement is based on data collected with the CMS detector corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.7 fb<sup>-1</sup>. The electroweak contribution has a significance of 3.0 standard deviations, and the measured fiducial cross section is  $1.86^{+0.90}_{-0.75}$  (stat) $^{+0.34}_{-0.26}$  (syst)  $\pm$  0.05 (lumi) fb, while the summed electroweak and quantum chromodynamic total cross section in the same region is observed to be  $5.94^{+1.53}_{-1.35}$  (stat) $^{+0.37}_{-0.37}$  (syst)  $\pm$  0.13 (lumi) fb. Both measurements are consistent with the leading-order standard model predictions. Limits on anomalous quartic gauge couplings are set based on the  $Z\gamma$  mass distribution.

aQGC [3-7,9-12]).

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tions from physics beyond the SM that could manifest themselves

as anomalous trilinear or quartic gauge boson couplings (aTGC or

duction of  $Z\gamma_{jj}$ , using the 8 TeV proton-proton collision data

recorded by the CMS detector. The major processes contributing

to EW  $Z\gamma$  jj production are represented by the Feynman diagrams

in Fig. 1. They are (a) bremsstrahlung, (b) multiperipheral (or non-

resonant) production, (c, d) VBF with either two trilinear gauge bo-

son couplings (TGC), or (e) VBS with quartic gauge boson couplings

(QGC). The VBS processes are particularly interesting because they

involve QGCs (e.g. WWZ $\gamma$ ). It is not possible, however, to isolate

the QGC processes from the other contributions, such as the dou-

ble TGC processes that are topologically similar. The interference

of the VBS diagrams ensures unitarity of the VBS cross section in

the SM at high energy. We present measurements of the combined

cross sections for all EW processes that result in the  $Z\gamma jj$  final

state. The main background source is  $Z\gamma jj$  production where the

associated jets are produced through QCD-induced processes (such

as the Feynman diagram given in Fig. 1(f)). Other backgrounds in-

clude jets or leptons misidentified as photons, diboson processes in

which a W or Z boson decays into two jets and the photon orig-

inates from initial or final-state radiation, and contributions from

top quark pairs and single top quark production.

This letter presents a measurement of the associated EW pro-

#### 1. Introduction

With the discovery of the Higgs boson at the CERN LHC [1, 2], the standard model (SM) became a great success. The high energy and luminosity of the LHC provides the opportunity to observe many processes that are predicted by the SM, including electroweak production of multiple gauge bosons (WV $\gamma$  [3],  $V\gamma\gamma$  [4–6]), vector boson scattering (VBS) (same charge  $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$ scattering [7–9],  $\gamma \gamma \rightarrow W^+W^-$  [10], EW W $\gamma$ ij [11], W<sup>±</sup>Z [12]), and vector boson fusion (VBF) (EW W(Z)jj [13-16]). Same charge  $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$  scattering has been observed by ATLAS, and the exclusive  $\gamma \gamma \rightarrow W^+W^-$  process by CMS, both with significances larger than 3 standard deviations. The triboson final state  $Z\gamma\gamma$  has been observed by ATLAS and CMS with a significance larger than 5 standard deviations. The EW production of a Z boson (decaying into two oppositely-charged leptons), a photon, and two jets (henceforth denoted  $Z\gamma jj$ ) has never been studied before, and is the subject of this paper. While the cross section for quantum chromodynamic (QCD) induced  $Z\gamma jj$  production is orders of magnitude larger than the one for EW production, the latter can be used to perform important tests of the SM, and to search for contribu-

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 65 SCOAP<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>\*</sup> E-mail address: cms-publication-committee-chair@cern.ch.

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Fig. 1. Representative diagrams for EW Zyjj production at the LHC: (a) bremsstrahlung, (b) multiperipheral, (c, d) VBF with TGC, (e) VBS including QGC, and (f) Example diagram for the QCD  $Z\gamma$  jj production.

#### 2. The CMS detector

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the solenoid volume are a silicon pixel and strip tracker, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter (HCAL), each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. Forward calorimeters extend the pseudorapidity,  $\eta$ , coverage provided by the barrel and endcap detectors. Muons are measured in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid.

37 The particle-flow (PF) event algorithm [17,18] reconstructs and 38 identifies each individual particle with an optimized combination 39 of information from the various elements of the CMS detector. 40 The energy of photons is directly obtained from the ECAL mea-41 surement, corrected for zero-suppression effects. The energy of 42 electrons is determined from a combination of the electron mo-43 mentum at the primary interaction vertex as determined by the tracker, the energy of the corresponding ECAL cluster, and the en-45 ergy sum of all bremsstrahlung photons spatially compatible with 46 originating from the electron track. The energy of muons is ob-47 tained from the curvature of the corresponding track. The energy 48 of charged hadrons is determined from a combination of their mo-49 mentum measured in the tracker and the matching ECAL and HCAL 50 energy deposits, corrected for zero-suppression effects and for the response function of the calorimeters to hadronic showers. Finally, the energy of neutral hadrons is obtained from the corresponding 53 corrected ECAL and HCAL energy.

54 In the barrel section of the ECAL, an energy resolution of about 55 1% is achieved for unconverted or late-converting photons in the 56 tens of GeV energy range. The resolution for other photons in the 57 barrel section is about 1.3% up to |n| = 1, rising to about 2.5% 58 at  $|\eta| = 1.4$ . In the endcaps, the resolution for unconverted or 59 late-converting photons is about 2.5%, and the resolution for the 60 remaining photons in the endcap is between 3% and 4% [19]. When 61 combining information from the entire detector, the jet energy res-62 olution is typically 15% at 10 GeV, 8% at 100 GeV, and 4% at 1 TeV. 63 Muons are measured in the range of  $|\eta| < 2.4$ , with detec-64 tion planes utilizing three technologies: drift tubes, cathode strip 65 chambers, and resistive-plate chambers. Matching muons to tracks measured in the silicon tracker results in a  $p_{\rm T}$  resolution for muons with  $20 < p_T < 100$  GeV of 1.3–2.0% in the barrel and better than 6% in the endcaps.

The electron momentum is estimated by combining the energy measurement in the ECAL with the momentum measurement in the tracker. The momentum resolution for electrons with transverse momentum  $p_T \approx 45$  GeV from Z  $\rightarrow$  ee decays ranges from 1.7% for nonshowering electrons in the barrel region to 4.5% for showering electrons in the endcaps. The dielectron mass resolution for  $Z \rightarrow$  ee decays is 1.9% when both electrons are in the ECAL barrel, and 2.9% when both electrons are in the endcaps.

A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together with a definition of the coordinate system used and the relevant kinematic variables, can be found in Ref. [20].

#### 3. Event reconstruction and selection

Candidate events are selected online with triggers that require two muons or electrons, where the leading and subleading leptons have  $p_{\rm T} > 17$  and 8 GeV respectively, with  $|\eta| < 2.4$  (muons) or  $|\eta| < 2.5$  (electrons). The overall trigger efficiency is about 94% and 90% for muons and electrons, respectively, with a small dependence on  $p_{\rm T}$  and  $\eta$ .

Muons are reconstructed with a global fit using both the inner tracking system and the muon spectrometer. An isolation requirement is applied in order to suppress the background from multijet events [21,22]. Electron candidates are reconstructed by matching energy deposits in the ECAL with reconstructed tracks; they must pass stringent quality criteria and an isolation requirement [23]. Charged leptons must originate from the primary vertex, which is defined as the vertex whose tracks have the highest sum of  $p_T^2$ . We require that each event has exactly two oppositely charged muons (electrons) with  $p_T > 20$  GeV and  $|\eta| < 2.4 (2.5)$  and that the invariant mass of the dilepton system must satisfy  $70 < M_{\ell\ell} <$ 110 GeV. The selection efficiencies for leptons are measured using the tag-and-probe method [24] and are approximately 96% for the muons [25] and 80% for the electrons [21].

Photon candidates are reconstructed from energy deposits in the ECAL with no associated track. Quality selection criteria [19]

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Table 1

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Summary of the three different event criteria: (1) selection for the EW signal measurement; (2) the cross section

measurement; and (3) the selection for the aOGC search. "i1" and "i2" represent the jets that have the largest and

second-largest  $p_T$ , " $\ell 1$ " and " $\ell 2$ " denote the lepton and antilepton from the decay of the Z boson, y is the rapidity,

 $p_{\rm T}^{\rm j1,j2}$  > 30 GeV,  $|\eta^{\rm j1,j2}| < 4.7$ 

 $p_{\rm T}^{\ell 1,\ell 2} > 20 \text{ GeV}, |\eta^{\ell 1,\ell 2}| < 2.4$ 

Fiducial cross section

 $p_{\rm T}^{\gamma} > 20 \ {\rm GeV}$ 

 $|\Delta \eta_{jj}| > 2.5$ 

 $\Delta R_{jj,\gamma j,\gamma \ell, j\ell} > 0.4$  $M_{jj} > 400 \text{ GeV}$ 

 $\Delta \phi_{ZY,ii}$  is the absolute difference between  $\phi_{ZY}$  and  $\phi_{i1i2}$ , and the angular separation  $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2}$ 

Common selection

 $|\eta^{\gamma}| < 1.4442$ 

 $M_{\rm jj} > 150~{\rm GeV}$ 

 $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110 \text{ GeV}$ 

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are applied to the reconstructed photons to suppress the back-
ground from hadrons misidentified as photons. The observables
used in the photon selection are: (1) PF-based isolation variables
that are corrected for the contribution from additional proton-
proton collisions in the same bunch crossing (pileup); (2) a small
ratio of hadronic energy in the HCAL to electromagnetic energy
in the ECAL matched in $(\eta, \phi)$ (where $\phi$ is azimuthal angle in
radians); (3) the transverse width of the electromagnetic shower
along the $\eta$ direction [19]; and (4) an electron track veto. We
consider only photons in the ECAL barrel region ( $ \eta  < 1.44$ ) with
$p_{\rm T}$ > 25 GeV. Events with the photon candidate in one of the end-
caps ( $ \eta  > 1.57$ ) are excluded from the selection because their
signal purity is lower and systematic uncertainties are large.

EW signal measurement

 $\Delta R_{j\ell} > 0.3, \ \Delta R_{jj,\gamma j,\gamma \ell} > 0.5$ 

 $|y_{Z\gamma} - (y_{j1} + y_{j2})/2| < 1.2$ 

 $M_{\rm ii} > 400$  GeV with two divided regions

 $400 < M_{ii} < 800 \text{ GeV}$  and  $M_{ii} > 800 \text{ GeV}$ 

 $\Delta \phi_{Z\gamma,jj} > 2.0$  radians

 $p_{\rm T}^{\gamma} > 25 \, {\rm GeV}$ 

 $|\Delta\eta_{jj}|>1.6$ 

Hadronic jets are formed from the particles reconstructed by 35 the PF algorithm, using the FASTJET software package [26] and the anti- $k_{\rm T}$  jet clustering algorithm [27] with a distance parameter of 36 0.5. To reduce the contamination from pileup, charged PF candi-37 dates in the tracker acceptance region  $|\eta| < 2.4$ , are excluded from 38 39 the jet clustering procedure if associated with pileup vertices. The 40 contribution of neutral particles from pileup events to the jet energy is taken into account by means of a correction based on the 41 42 projected area of the jet on the front face of the calorimeter. let 43 energy corrections are derived from a measurement of the  $p_{\rm T}$  bal-44 ance in dijet and photon + jet events in data [28]. Further residual corrections as functions of  $p_{\rm T}$  and  $\eta$  are applied to the data to 45 correct for the small differences between data and simulation. Ad-46 47 ditional quality criteria are applied to the jets in order to remove spurious jet-like features originating from isolated noise patterns 48 49 in the calorimeters or in the tracker [29]. The two jets with the 50 highest  $p_{\rm T}$  are tagged as the signal jets and are required to have 51  $p_{\rm T}$  > 30 GeV and  $|\eta|$  < 4.7. Since we are primarily interested in 52 the VBS topologies, we require that the invariant mass of the two 53 jets,  $M_{ii} > 150$  GeV.

54 Table 1 presents a summary of the three different section cri-55 teria that are used for (1) the SM EW signal search, (2) the SM 56 fiducial cross section measurement, and (3) the aQGC searches. 57 The criteria isolate events consistent with the VBS topology of 58 two high-energy scattered jets separated by a large rapidity gap. 59 The cross section measurement adds two variables sensitive to the 60 VBS process:  $|y_{Z\gamma} - (y_{j1} + y_{j2})/2|$ , which ensures the  $Z\gamma$  systems 61 is located between the scattered jets in eta; and  $\Delta \phi_{Z\gamma,jj}$ , which 62 requires the  $Z\gamma$  system transverse momentum is consistent with 63 recoiling against the transverse momentum of the two combined 64 jets. The fiducial cross section criteria constrain the VBS topology 65 with only basic kinematic cuts that define the acceptance of the CMS detector and a simple two dimensional requirement on the rapidity separation and invariant mass of the jets. A tight  $p_T^{\gamma}$  selection is applied to reach a higher expected significance in a search for a possible aQGC signal in the EW  $Z\gamma$  jj process.

aQGC search

 $p_{\rm T}^{\gamma} > 60 \,\,{\rm GeV}$ 

 $|\Delta\eta_{jj}|>2.5$ 

 $M_{\rm ii} > 400 {\rm GeV}$ 

 $\Delta R_{j\ell} > 0.3, \ \Delta R_{jj,\gamma j,\gamma \ell} > 0.5$ 

#### 4. Data and simulation

We use data collected with the CMS detector, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.7 fb<sup>-1</sup>, at proton–proton center-of-mass energy of 8 TeV.

The EW signal,  $Z\gamma$  jj, at leading-order (LO), and the main background, QCD  $Z\gamma$  with 0–3 additional jets, for which the next-toleading-order (NLO) QCD prediction has been taken from Ref. [30], matched with parton shower based on the so-called "MLM prescription" [31,32], are simulated using MADGRAPH v5.1.3.30 [33] interfaced with PYTHIA v6.424 [34] for hadronization and showering, using a CTEQ6L1 parton distribution function (PDF) set [35]. The second significant background contribution comes from processes where a jet is misidentified as a photon (fake photon), and this contribution is estimated from data. Other background contributions come from diboson processes (WW/WZ/ZZ) simulated by PYTHIA, single top processes simulated by POWHEG, and tT $\gamma$  simulated using MADGRAPH interfaced with PYTHIA. The next-to-leadingorder QCD cross sections are used to normalize these simulated samples, except for tT $\gamma$  where an LO prediction is taken.

All the simulated events are processed through a GEANT4 [36] simulation of the CMS detector. The tag-and-probe technique is used to correct for data-Monte Carlo (MC) differences in the trigger efficiency, as well as the reconstruction and selection efficiencies. Additional proton-proton interactions are superimposed over the hard scattering interaction with the distribution of primary vertices matching that obtained from the collision data.

#### 5. Background modeling

The dominant source of background to the EW signal is QCD  $Z\gamma$  + jets production. The shape of this background is taken from MC simulation and the normalization is evaluated from data in a control region, defined as  $150 < M_{jj} < 400$  GeV, where the signal contribution is below 1%. The simulated MC events correctly reproduce the yield of these events with a correction factor of 1.00  $\pm$  0.22 for the combined  $Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  and  $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$  channels. The value is comparable with the NLO QCD *K* factor from Ref. [30], which is around 1.1 for  $M_{jj} < 400$  GeV.



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19.7 fb<sup>-1</sup> (8TeV)

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#### Events/100 GeV CMS Data Diboson Muon channe Top quark 102 Fake y QCD Zy+iets EW Z/γ+2iets 🐯 Systematic uncertainty 10 600 200 400 800 1000 M<sub>ii</sub> (GeV) 19.7 fb<sup>-1</sup> (8TeV) Events/100 GeV CMS - Data Dibosons Electron channel Top quark 10<sup>2</sup> Fake v QCD Zy+jets EW Z/γ+2jets Svstematic uncertainty 10 200 400 600 800 1000 M<sub>ii</sub> (GeV)

Fig. 2. The  $M_{ii}$  distributions measured in (top) muon and (bottom) electron channels. The data (solid symbols with error bars representing the statistical uncertainties) are compared to a data-driven background estimate, combined with MC predictions for the signal contribution. The hashed bands represent the full uncertainty in the predictions, as described in Section 6. The last bin includes overflow events.

The background from fake photons arises mainly from Z+jets events where one jet satisfies the photon ID criteria. The estimation is based on events similar to the ones selected with the baseline selection described in Table 1, except that the photon must fail the tight photon ID and satisfy a looser ID requirement based on the charged isolation variable. This selection ensures that the photon arises from a jet, but still has kinematic properties similar to a genuine photon satisfying the tight photon ID. We select genuine photons using  $\sigma_{nn}$ , a photon identification variable that exploits the small lateral extension of the electromagnetic shower [25,19]. Based on the difference between the  $\sigma_{\eta\eta}$  distributions for fake photons and genuine photons, a fit is made to normalize the number of events with fake photons to the number of events with genuine photons and obtain the probability to have a fake photon. The fake photon probability is calculated based on different  $p_{\rm T}^{\gamma}$  regions in a manner similar to that described in Ref. [37].

Other backgrounds, including top quark and diboson production processes are estimated from MC simulations and normalized to the integrated luminosity of the data sample. The contribution from these backgrounds is less than 10% after applying the kinematic selection (Section 3) and is negligible once the final EW and aQGC selection criteria (Sections 7 and 8) are applied.

The  $M_{ii}$  distributions for the  $Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  and  $e^+ e^-$  channels after the selection requirements described in Section 3 are shown in Fig. 2. The observed distributions are compared to the combined prediction of the backgrounds and of the EW  $Z\gamma jj$  signal.

#### Table 2

Summary of the major uncortaintied

Source	Uncertainty
QCD $Z\gamma$ + jets normalization	22% (400 < M <sub>jj</sub> < 800 GeV) 24% (M <sub>jj</sub> > 800 GeV)
Fake photon from jet $(p_{\rm T}^{\gamma} \text{ dependent})$	15% (20-30 GeV) 22% (30-50 GeV) 49% (>50 GeV)
Trigger efficiency Lepton selection efficiency Jet energy scale and resolution $t\bar{t}\gamma$ cross section Pileup modeling	$ \begin{array}{l} 1.2\% \ (Z \to \mu^+ \mu^-), \ 1.7\% \ (Z \to e^+ e^-) \\ 1.9\% \ (Z \to \mu^+ \mu^-), \ 1.0\% \ (Z \to e^+ e^-) \\ 14\% \ (M_{jj} > 400 \ \text{GeV}) \\ 20\% \ [3] \\ 1.0\% \end{array} $
Renormalization/factorization scale (signal)	$\begin{array}{l} 9.0\% \; (400 < M_{jj} < 800 \; \text{GeV}) \\ 12\% \; (M_{jj} > 800 \; \text{GeV}) \; (\text{SM}) \\ 14\% \; (\text{aQGC}) \end{array}$
PDF (signal)	$\begin{array}{l} 4.2\% \; (400 < M_{jj} < 800 \; \text{GeV}) \\ 2.4\% \; (M_{jj} > 800 \; \text{GeV}) \; (\text{SM}) \\ 4.3\% \; (\text{aQGC}) \end{array}$
Interference (signal)	18% (400 $< M_{\rm jj} <$ 800 GeV) 11% ( $M_{\rm jj} >$ 800 GeV) (SM)
Luminosity	2.6%

#### 6. Systematic uncertainties

The systematic uncertainty in the QCD  $Z\gamma$  + jets background estimation is 22% for both  $Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  and  $Z \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ ; it is dominated by the large statistical uncertainty in the control region used for normalization. The shape uncertainties that are related to the extrapolation of the normalization factor to the signal region  $(M_{ii} > 400 \text{ GeV})$  are determined by varying the renormalization and factorization scales as well as the MLM matching scale [31,32] up and down by a factor of two. Finally, we combine both the normalization factor uncertainty and the shape uncertainty to obtain the total uncertainty.

The systematic uncertainty in the background estimation from fake photons arises from the variation in the choice of the charged isolation sideband and the  $\sigma_{\eta\eta}$  distribution used for estimating the fake photon probability. The total uncertainties in the fake photon background estimation can be found in Table 2. The theoretical uncertainty in the top quark background is 20% [3].

The systematic uncertainties in the estimation of the trigger efficiency, measured using the tag-and-probe technique, are 1.2% and 1.7% for the  $Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  and  $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$  channels, respectively. Using similar methods, the systematic uncertainties in the efficiencies for lepton reconstruction and identification in the two channels are 1.9% and 1.0%, respectively. The systematic uncertainty in the jet energy scale and resolution is estimated by varying the jet energy scale and resolution up and down within their  $p_{T}$ and  $\eta$ -dependent uncertainties [28]. The uncertainty is 14% for  $M_{\rm ii}$  > 400 GeV. Another source of uncertainty is the modeling of the pileup. The inelastic cross section is varied by  $\pm 5\%$  in order to evaluate this contribution. The uncertainty in the integrated luminosity is 2.6% [38].

There are also three sources of theoretical uncertainties applied to the signal only. The PDF uncertainty for the signal is estimated with the CT10 [39] PDF set, following the asymmetric Hessian method introduced in Refs. [40,41]. The scale uncertainty is evaluated by varying the renormalization and factorization scales independently by a factor of two. The magnitude of the interference between QCD and EW  $Z\gamma jj$  processes is assigned as systematic uncertainties in the two  $M_{ii}$  ranges.

All the systematic uncertainties described are applied to both the signal significance measurement and the aQGC search. They are also propagated to the uncertainty in the measured fiducial

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Signal and background yields after the final selection for the SM measurement, for the two bins of  $400 < M_{jj} < 800$  GeV (upper) and  $M_{jj} > 800$  GeV (lower). Only statistical uncertainties are reported.

5	$400 < M_{\rm jj} < 800~{\rm GeV}$	Muon	Electron
6	Fake photon from jet	$3.4\pm0.8$	$1.7\pm0.5$
7	Other background	$0.1\pm0.1$	$0.1\pm0.1$
8	QCD Zyjj	$4.8\pm0.9$	$5.0\pm1.0$
0	EW Zyjj	$1.7 \pm 0.1$	$1.8 \pm 0.1$
9	Total background	$8.3 \pm 1.2$	$6.8 \pm 1.1$
10	Data	13	8
11	$M_{ m jj} > 800~{ m GeV}$	Muon	Electron
11 12	$M_{\rm jj}$ > 800 GeV Fake photon from jet	Muon 0.4 ± 0.3	Electron $0.1 \pm 0.1$
11 12 13	$M_{\rm jj}$ > 800 GeV Fake photon from jet Other background	Muon 0.4 ± 0.3 0 ± 0	
11 12 13 14	$M_{jj} > 800 \text{ GeV}$ Fake photon from jet Other background QCD Z $\gamma$ jj	$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Muon} \\ 0.4 \pm 0.3 \\ 0 \pm 0 \\ 0.4 \pm 0.1 \end{array}$	Electron $0.1 \pm 0.1$ $0 \pm 0$ $1.1 \pm 0.2$
11 12 13 14 15	$M_{jj} > 800 \text{ GeV}$ Fake photon from jet Other background QCD $Z\gamma_{jj}$ EW $Z\gamma_{jj}$	$\begin{tabular}{c} Muon \\ 0.4 \pm 0.3 \\ 0.4 \pm 0.1 \\ 1.8 \pm 0.1 \end{tabular}$	Electron $0.1 \pm 0.1$ $0 \pm 0$ $1.1 \pm 0.2$ $1.8 \pm 0.1$
11 12 13 14 15 16	$\begin{array}{l} M_{jj} > 800 \; \text{GeV} \\ \hline \text{Fake photon from jet} \\ \text{Other background} \\ \text{QCD } Z\gamma jj \\ \text{EW } Z\gamma jj \\ \text{Total background} \end{array}$	$\begin{tabular}{c} Muon \\ 0.4 \pm 0.3 \\ 0 \pm 0 \\ 0.4 \pm 0.1 \\ 1.8 \pm 0.1 \\ 0.8 \pm 0.3 \end{tabular}$	

cross section, with the exception of the theoretical uncertainty associated with the signal cross section.

All the uncertainties in our analysis are summarized in Table 2.

#### 7. Measurement of the signal significance and fiducial cross section

As shown in Table 1, in addition to the common selection, we apply three further requirements to isolate the EW signal:  $|y_{Z\gamma} - (y_{j1} + y_{j2})/2| < 1.2$ ,  $|\Delta \eta_{jj}| > 1.6$ , and  $\Delta \phi_{Z\gamma,jj} > 2.0$  radians. The selection requirements are chosen by optimizing the expected significance. We apply the CL<sub>s</sub> criterion described in Refs. [42, 43] to assess the signal significance, based on the binned  $M_{jj}$  distribution, using only the two rightmost bins corresponding to  $400 < M_{jj} < 800$  GeV and  $M_{jj} > 800$  GeV. We consider QCD  $Z\gamma_{jj}$  production and events without  $Z\gamma$  as background and EW  $Z\gamma_{jj}$  production as signal.

Table 3 summarizes the number of events predicted for each process with the number of events observed. For EW  $Z\gamma$  ji produc-tion, the observations are found to be compatible with expecta-tions in the different channels. By combining both channels, we find evidence for EW  $Z\gamma jj$  production with an observed and ex-pected significance of 3.0 and 2.1 standard deviations, respectively. We determine the ratio of the observed signal to that expected from the SM for LO EW Z $\gamma$ jj production as  $\hat{\mu} = 1.5^{+0.9}_{-0.6}$  using a binned likelihood fit over the two ranges of the  $M_{ii}$  distribu-tion. 

47 Applying the same criteria, we can also measure the signifi-48 cance of the combined EW and QCD  $Z\gamma$  jj process. As shown in 49 Table 3, with the two decay channels combined in the search re-50 gion, of the signal events 7.0 (38.4%) are estimated to come from 51 EW production and the remaining 11.3 from QCD production. As a 52 result, the observed (expected) significance for the combined EW 53 and QCD  $Z\gamma$  jj process is 5.7 (5.5) standard deviations.

To determine the cross section for EW  $Z\gamma jj$  production we use a fiducial kinematic region based on the acceptance of the CMS detector with a minimal selection on the  $M_{jj}$  and  $\Delta \eta_{jj}$  variables to select the VBS topology. The fiducial region is defined as described in Table 1. We define the cross section in the fiducial region as  $\sigma_f = \sigma_g \hat{\mu} \alpha_{gf}$  where  $\sigma_g$  is the cross section for generated sig-nal events,  $\tilde{\mu}$  is the signal strength, and  $\alpha_{gf}$  is the acceptance for the generated events in the fiducial region, evaluated through simulation. The fiducial cross section for EW  $Z\gamma jj$  production is  $1.86^{+0.90}_{-0.75}$  (stat) $^{+0.34}_{-0.26}$  (syst)  $\pm 0.05$  (lumi) fb, consistent with the the-oretical prediction at LO of  $1.27 \pm 0.11$  (scale)  $\pm 0.05$  (PDF) fb cal-culated using MADGRAPH.

The cross section for all processes that produce the  $Z\gamma jj$  final state can be compared to theoretical predictions. The fiducial region studied here lies in a particularly interesting region of phase space because of the substantial contribution to  $Z\gamma jj$  from EW production. By restricting the phase space to the fiducial region for the EW process as defined before, the expected fraction of EW events in the combined sample of EW and QCD signal events is 26%, and the cross section of the combined process is  $5.94^{+1.53}_{-1.35}$  (stat) $^{+0.43}_{-0.37}$  (syst)  $\pm 0.13$  (lumi) fb, which is consistent with the theoretical prediction at LO calculated using MADGRAPH:  $5.05 \pm 1.22$  (scale)  $\pm 0.31$  (PDF) fb.

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#### 8. Search for anomalous quartic gauge couplings

The effects of any new physics between the TeV and the Planck scale might be significant in the high energy tails of measurements at the LHC and can be parameterized via effective anomalous couplings. With the discovery of the Higgs boson, higher-dimensional operators can be introduced in a linear way [44]:

$$\mathcal{L}_{aQGC} = \frac{f_{M0}}{\Lambda^4} \operatorname{Tr} \left[ \mathbf{W}_{\mu\nu} \mathbf{W}^{\mu\nu} \right] \times \left[ (D_{\beta} \Phi)^{\dagger} D^{\beta} \Phi \right] \\ + \frac{f_{M1}}{\Lambda^4} \operatorname{Tr} \left[ \mathbf{W}_{\mu\nu} \mathbf{W}^{\nu\beta} \right] \times \left[ (D_{\beta} \Phi)^{\dagger} D^{\mu} \Phi \right] \\ + \frac{f_{M2}}{\Lambda^4} \left[ B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} \right] \times \left[ (D_{\beta} \Phi)^{\dagger} D^{\beta} \Phi \right]$$

$$+ \frac{f_{\rm M3}}{\Lambda^4} \left[ B_{\mu\nu} B^{\nu\beta} \right] \times \left[ (D_\beta \Phi)^{\dagger} D^{\mu} \Phi \right]$$
(1)

$$+ \frac{f_{T0}}{\Lambda^4} Tr[\hat{W}_{\mu\nu}\hat{W}^{\mu\nu}] \times Tr[\hat{W}_{\alpha\beta}\hat{W}^{\alpha\beta}]$$

$$+ \frac{J^{-1}}{\Lambda^4} Tr[W_{\alpha\mu}W^{\mu\rho}] \times Tr[W_{\beta\nu}W^{\nu\alpha}]$$

$$+\frac{J^{18}}{\Lambda^4}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu}B_{\alpha\beta}B^{\alpha\beta}+\frac{J^{19}}{\Lambda^4}B_{\alpha\mu}B^{\mu\beta}B_{\beta\nu}B^{\nu\alpha},$$

where  $f_{\rm M0,1,2,3}$  and  $f_{\rm T0,2,8,9}$  are coefficients of relevant effective operators, and  $\Lambda$  represents the scale of new physics responsible for anomalous couplings. The Lagrangian of the aQGCs is implemented within the MADGRAPH package.

We study the distribution of the mass of the dilepton and photon system,  $M_{Z\gamma}$ , to search for contributions from aQGCs. The effects of new physics would be seen at higher energy and modify the interference of VBS diagrams. To select the region sensitive to new physics, we require  $p_T^{\Upsilon} > 60$  GeV. The selection for the aQGC analysis is described in Table 1. The  $Z\gamma$  mass distribution is shown in Fig. 3, where the last bin includes all events with  $M_{Z\gamma} > 420$  GeV. Because no significant excess is seen in the  $M_{Z\gamma}$  distribution, we use the shape of the  $M_{Z\gamma}$  distribution to extract limits on aQGC contributions.

With the parameterization of signals and related systematic uncertainties, for each aQGC parameter, we reweight the SM signal shape to the aQGC shape. The following test statistic is used:

$$t_{\alpha_{\text{test}}} = -2\ln\frac{\mathcal{L}(\alpha_{\text{test}},\hat{\theta})}{\mathcal{L}(\hat{\alpha},\hat{\theta})},\tag{2}$$

where the likelihood function ( $\mathcal{L}$ ) is constructed for both lepton channels and combined, using a bin-wise Poisson distribution with profiled nuisance parameters ( $\theta$ ).  $\alpha_{\text{test}}$  represents the aQGC point being tested. The symbol  $\hat{\theta}$  represents the values corresponding to the maximum of the likelihood at the point  $\alpha_{\text{test}}$ , while  $\hat{\alpha}$  and  $\hat{\theta}$  correspond to the global maximum of the likelihood. This test statistic is assumed to follow a  $\chi^2$  distribution [45], from which one can extract limits. Exclusion limits are shown in Table 4. Each

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**Fig. 3.** The invariant mass distribution of the  $Z\gamma$  system for events that pass the aQGC selection. The highest mass bin includes events with  $M_{Z\gamma} > 420$  GeV. Error bars represent the statistical uncertainty in the data, while the systematic uncertainties in the aQGC signal and background estimate are shown as hatched bands.

Table 4

Observed and expected shape-based exclusion limits for each aQGC parameter at 95% CL, without a form factor applied.

Observed limits (TeV <sup>-4</sup> )	Expected limits (TeV <sup>-4</sup> )
$-71 < f_{\rm M0}/\Lambda^4 < 75$	$-109 < f_{\rm M0}/\Lambda^4 < 111$
$-190 < f_{\rm M1}/\Lambda^4 < 182$	$-281 < f_{\rm M1}/\Lambda^4 < 280$
$-32 < f_{M2}/\Lambda^4 < 31$	$-47 < f_{\rm M2}/\Lambda^4 < 47$
$-58 < f_{\rm M3}/\Lambda^4 < 59$	$-87 < f_{\rm M3}/\Lambda^4 < 87$
$-3.8 < f_{\rm T0}/\Lambda^4 < 3.4$	$-5.1 < f_{\rm T0}/\Lambda^4 < 5.1$
$-4.4 < f_{T1}/\Lambda^4 < 4.4$	$-6.5 < f_{ m T1}/\Lambda^4 < 6.5$
$-9.9 < f_{\rm T2}/\Lambda^4 < 9.0$	$-14.0 < f_{\text{T2}} / \Lambda^4 < 14.5$
$-1.8 < f_{\rm T8}/\Lambda^4 < 1.8$	$-2.7 < f_{\rm T8}/\Lambda^4 < 2.7$
$-4.0 < f_{ m T9}/\Lambda^4 < 4.0$	$-6.0 < f_{ m T9}/\Lambda^4 < 6.0$

coupling parameter is varied over a set of discrete values, keeping the other parameters fixed to zero.

An effective theory is only valid at energies lower than the scale of new physics, and high-dimensional operators with nonzero aQGC values can lead to unitarity violation at sufficiently high energies. For each aQGC listed in Table 4, we checked the stated upper limit against the unitary bound [46] obtained with VBFNLO [47]. In general, we find the limits on all aQGC parameters are set in the unitary unsafe region, except for  $f_{T9}$  where the unitarity bound is up to 6 TeV. Form factors can be introduced to unitarize the high energy contribution, however it is difficult to compare results from different experiments and it is not theoretically well motivated. In this study all of the aQGC limits shown are evaluated without a form factor, and can be directly compared to limits set in references [3–7,9–12].

#### 9. Conclusions

The measurement of the cross section for the electroweak production of a Z boson and a photon in association with two jets, where the Z boson decays into electron or muon pairs, was presented. The measurement is based on a sample of proton–proton collisions collected with the CMS detector at a center-of-mass energy of 8 TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.7 fb<sup>-1</sup>. We find evidence for EW  $Z\gamma$  jj production with an ob-

served (expected) significance of 3.0 (2.1) standard deviations. The fiducial cross section for EW  $Z\gamma$ jj production is measured to be  $1.86^{+0.90}_{-0.75}$  (stat) $^{+0.34}_{-0.26}$  (syst)  $\pm$  0.05 (lumi) fb, consistent with the theoretical prediction. The fiducial cross section for combined EW and QCD  $Z\gamma$ jj production is  $5.94^{+1.53}_{-1.35}$  (stat) $^{+0.43}_{-0.37}$  (syst)  $\pm$  0.13 (lumi) fb, which is also consistent with the leading-order theoretical prediction. In the framework of dimension-eight effective field theory op-

erators, limits on the aQGC parameters  $f_{M0,1,2,3}$  and  $f_{T0,1,2,8,9}$  are set at 95% confidence level. This is the first constraints on the neutral aQGC parameters  $f_{T8}$ .

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The CMS Colla	poration
V. Khachat	yan, A.M. Sirunyan, A. Tumasyan
Yerevan Physics Ins	itute, Yerevan, Armenia
W. Adam, R. Frühwir T. Matsush W. Trebere	. Asilar, T. Bergauer, J. Brandstetter, E. Brondolin, M. Dragicevic, J. Erö, M. Flechl, M. Friedl, h <sup>1</sup> , V.M. Ghete, C. Hartl, N. Hörmann, J. Hrubec, M. Jeitler <sup>1</sup> , A. König, I. Krätschmer, D. Liko, ta, I. Mikulec, D. Rabady, N. Rad, B. Rahbaran, H. Rohringer, J. Schieck <sup>1</sup> , J. Strauss, -Treberspurg, W. Waltenberger, CE. Wulz <sup>1</sup>
Institut für Hochen	rgiephysik, Wien, Austria
V. Mossolo	/, N. Shumeiko, J. Suarez Gonzalez
National Centre for	Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Belarus
S. Alderwe P. Van Meo	reldt, E.A. De Wolf, X. Janssen, J. Lauwers, M. Van De Klundert, H. Van Haevermaet, nelen, N. Van Remortel, A. Van Spilbeeck
Universiteit Antwe	ien, Antwerpen, Belgium
S. Abu Zeio S. Moortga I. Van Par <u>i</u>	, F. Blekman, J. D'Hondt, N. Daci, I. De Bruyn, K. Deroover, N. Heracleous, S. Lowette, , L. Moreels, A. Olbrechts, Q. Python, S. Tavernier, W. Van Doninck, P. Van Mulders, s
Vrije Universiteit B	issel, Brussel, Belgium
H. Brun, C. A. Grebeny T. Seva, C.	Caillol, B. Clerbaux, G. De Lentdecker, H. Delannoy, G. Fasanella, L. Favart, R. Goldouzian, Jk, G. Karapostoli, T. Lenzi, A. Léonard, J. Luetic, T. Maerschalk, A. Marinov, A. Randle-conde, /ander Velde, P. Vanlaer, R. Yonamine, F. Zenoni, F. Zhang <sup>2</sup>
Université Libre de	ruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium
A. Cimmin W. Van Dr	, T. Cornelis, D. Dobur, A. Fagot, G. Garcia, M. Gul, D. Poyraz, S. Salva, R. Schöfbeck, M. Tytgat, essche, E. Yazgan, N. Zaganidis
Ghent University, C	ent, Belgium
C. Beluffi <sup>3</sup> L. Forthom A. Mertens S. Wertz	O. Bondu, S. Brochet, G. Bruno, A. Caudron, L. Ceard, S. De Visscher, C. Delaere, M. Delcourt, ne, B. Francois, A. Giammanco, A. Jafari, P. Jez, M. Komm, V. Lemaitre, A. Magitteri, M. Musich, C. Nuttens, K. Piotrzkowski, L. Quertenmont, M. Selvaggi, M. Vidal Marono,
Université Catholiq	e de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
N. Beliy	
۔ Jniversité de Mons	Mons, Belgium
W.L. Aldá J	inior, F.L. Alves, G.A. Alves, L. Brito, C. Hensel, A. Moraes, M.E. Pol, P. Rebello Teles
Centro Brasileiro d	Pesquisas Fisicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
E. Belchior D. De Jesu D. Matos F A. Sznajde	Batista Das Chagas, W. Carvalho, J. Chinellato <sup>4</sup> , A. Custódio, E.M. Da Costa, G.G. Da Silveira, Damiao, C. De Oliveira Martins, S. Fonseca De Souza, L.M. Huertas Guativa, H. Malbouisson, gueiredo, C. Mora Herrera, L. Mundim, H. Nogima, W.L. Prado Da Silva, A. Santoro, , E.J. Tonelli Manganote <sup>4</sup> , A. Vilela Pereira
Universidade do Es	ıdo do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

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S. Ahuja <sup>a</sup> , C.A. Bernardes <sup>b</sup> , S. Dogra <sup>a</sup> , T.R. Fernandez Perez Tomei <sup>a</sup> , E.M. Gregores <sup>b</sup> , P.G. Mercadante <sup>b</sup> , C.S. Moon <sup>a,5</sup> , S.F. Novaes <sup>a</sup> , Sandra S. Padula <sup>a</sup> , D. Romero Abad <sup>b</sup> , J.C. Ruiz Vargas
<sup>a</sup> Universidade Estadual Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil <sup>b</sup> Universidade Federal do ABC, São Paulo, Brazil
A. Aleksandrov, R. Hadjiiska, P. Iaydjiev, M. Rodozov, S. Stoykova, G. Sultanov, M. Vutova
Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria
A. Dimitrov, I. Glushkov, L. Litov, B. Pavlov, P. Petkov University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria
W. Fang <sup>6</sup>
Beihang University, Beijing, China
M. Ahmad, J.G. Bian, G.M. Chen, H.S. Chen, M. Chen, Y. Chen <sup>7</sup> , T. Cheng, C.H. Jiang, D. Leggat, Z. Liu, F. Romeo, S.M. Shaheen, A. Spiezia, J. Tao, C. Wang, Z. Wang, H. Zhang, J. Zhao
Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China
Y. Ban, Q. Li, S. Liu, Y. Mao, S.J. Qian, D. Wang, Z. Xu, D. Yang, Z. Zhang
State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China
C. Avila, A. Cabrera, L.F. Chaparro Sierra, C. Florez, J.P. Gomez, C.F. González Hernández, J.D. Ruiz Alvarez, J.C. Sanabria Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia
N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, I. Puljak, P.M. Ribeiro Cipriano University of Split, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, Split, Croatia
Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac
University of Split, Faculty of Science, Split, Croatia
V. Brigljevic, D. Ferencek, K. Kadija, S. Micanovic, L. Sudic Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia
A. Attikis, G. Mavromanolakis, J. Mousa, C. Nicolaou, F. Ptochos, P.A. Razis, H. Rykaczewski University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus
M. Finger <sup>8</sup> , M. Finger Jr. <sup>8</sup> Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
E. Carrera Jarrin Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Quito, Ecuador
S. Elgammal <sup>9</sup> , A. Mohamed <sup>10</sup> , Y. Mohammed <sup>11</sup> , E. Salama <sup>9,12</sup> Academy of Scientific Research and Technology of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Egyptian Network of High Energy Physics, Cairo, Egypt
B. Calpas, M. Kadastik, M. Murumaa, L. Perrini, M. Raidal, A. Tiko, C. Veelken National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia
P. Eerola, J. Pekkanen, M. Voutilainen
Department of Physics University of Helsinki Helsinki Finland

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The CMS Collaboration / Physics Letters  $B \bullet \bullet \bullet (\bullet \bullet \bullet) \bullet \bullet - \bullet \bullet \bullet$ 

JID:PLB AID:32828 /SCO Doctopic: Experiments

J. Härkönen, V. Karimäki, R. Kinnunen, T. Lampén, K. Lassila-Perini, S. Lehti, T. Lindén, P. Luukka, T. Peltola, J. Tuominiemi, E. Tuovinen, L. Wendland
Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland
J. Talvitie, T. Tuuva
- Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland
M. Besancon, F. Couderc, M. Dejardin, D. Denegri, B. Fabbro, J.L. Faure, C. Favaro, F. Ferri, S. Ganjour, S. Ghosh, A. Givernaud, P. Gras, G. Hamel de Monchenault, P. Jarry, I. Kucher, E. Locci, M. Machet, J. Malcles, J. Rander, A. Rosowsky, M. Titov, A. Zghiche
IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France
A. Abdulsalam, I. Antropov, S. Baffioni, F. Beaudette, P. Busson, L. Cadamuro, E. Chapon, C. Charlot, O. Davignon, R. Granier de Cassagnac, M. Jo, S. Lisniak, P. Miné, I.N. Naranjo, M. Nguyen, C. Ochando, G. Ortona, P. Paganini, P. Pigard, S. Regnard, R. Salerno, Y. Sirois, T. Strebler, Y. Yilmaz, A. Zabi
Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France
JL. Agram <sup>13</sup> , J. Andrea, A. Aubin, D. Bloch, JM. Brom, M. Buttignol, E.C. Chabert, N. Chanon, C. Collard, E. Conte <sup>13</sup> , X. Coubez, JC. Fontaine <sup>13</sup> , D. Gelé, U. Goerlach, AC. Le Bihan, J.A. Merlin <sup>14</sup> , K. Skovpen, P. Van Hove
Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien (IPHC), Université de Strasbourg, CNRS-IN2P3, France
S. Gadrat
Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucleaire et de Physique des Particules, CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne, France
S. Beauceron, C. Bernet, G. Boudoul, E. Bouvier, C.A. Carrillo Montoya, R. Chierici, D. Contardo, B. Courbon, P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, J. Fan, J. Fay, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, G. Grenier, B. Ille, F. Lagarde, I.B. Laktineh, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, A.L. Pequegnot, S. Perries, A. Popov <sup>15</sup> , D. Sabes, V. Sordini, M. Vander Donckt, P. Verdier, S. Viret
Université de Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, CNRS-IN2P3, Institut de Physique Nucléaire de Lyon, Villeurbanne, France
A. Khvedelidze <sup>8</sup>
Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia
I. Bagaturia <sup>16</sup>
Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
C. Autermann, S. Beranek, L. Feld, A. Heister, M.K. Kiesel, K. Klein, M. Lipinski, A. Ostapchuk, M. Preuten, F. Raupach, S. Schael, C. Schomakers, J.F. Schulte, J. Schulz, T. Verlage, H. Weber, V. Zhukov <sup>15</sup>
M. Brodski, E. Dietz-Laursonn, D. Duchardt, M. Endres, M. Erdmann, S. Erdweg, T. Esch, R. Fischer, A. Güth, T. Hebbeker, C. Heidemann, K. Hoepfner, S. Knutzen, M. Merschmeyer, A. Meyer, P. Millet, S. Mukherjee, M. Olschewski, K. Padeken, P. Papacz, T. Pook, M. Radziej, H. Reithler, M. Rieger, F. Scheuch, L. Sonnenschein, D. Teyssier, S. Thüer
RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany
V. Cherepanov, Y. Erdogan, G. Flügge, F. Hoehle, B. Kargoll, T. Kress, A. Künsken, J. Lingemann, A. Nehrkorn, A. Nowack, I.M. Nugent, C. Pistone, O. Pooth, A. Stahl <sup>14</sup>
RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut B, Aachen, Germany
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	The CMS Collaboration / Physics Letters $B \leftrightarrow (\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet) \bullet \bullet - \bullet \bullet \bullet$ 11
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	M. Aldaya Martin, C. Asawatangtrakuldee, I. Asin, K. Beernaert, O. Behnke, U. Behrens, A.A. Bin Anuar, K. Borras <sup>17</sup> , A. Campbell, P. Connor, C. Contreras-Campana, F. Costanza, C. Diez Pardos, G. Dolinska, G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein, E. Gallo <sup>18</sup> , J. Garay Garcia, A. Geiser, A. Gizhko, J.M. Grados Luyando, P. Gunnellini, A. Harb, J. Hauk, M. Hempel <sup>19</sup> , H. Jung, A. Kalogeropoulos, O. Karacheban <sup>19</sup> , M. Kasemann, J. Keaveney, J. Kieseler, C. Kleinwort, I. Korol, W. Lange, A. Lelek, J. Leonard, K. Lipka, A. Lobanov, W. Lohmann <sup>19</sup> , R. Mankel, IA. Melzer-Pellmann, A.B. Meyer, G. Mittag, J. Mnich, A. Mussgiller, E. Ntomari, D. Pitzl, R. Placakyte, A. Raspereza, B. Roland, M.Ö. Sahin, P. Saxena, T. Schoerner-Sadenius, C. Seitz, S. Spannagel, N. Stefaniuk, K.D. Trippkewitz, G.P. Van Onsem, R. Walsh, C. Wissing
11 12	Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany
13 14 15 16 17 18	V. Blobel, M. Centis Vignali, A.R. Draeger, T. Dreyer, E. Garutti, K. Goebel, D. Gonzalez, J. Haller, M. Hoffmann, A. Junkes, R. Klanner, R. Kogler, N. Kovalchuk, T. Lapsien, T. Lenz, I. Marchesini, D. Marconi, M. Meyer, M. Niedziela, D. Nowatschin, J. Ott, F. Pantaleo <sup>14</sup> , T. Peiffer, A. Perieanu, J. Poehlsen, C. Sander, C. Scharf, P. Schleper, A. Schmidt, S. Schumann, J. Schwandt, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, F.M. Stober, M. Stöver, H. Tholen, D. Troendle, E. Usai, L. Vanelderen, A. Vanhoefer, B. Vormwald
19 20	University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	C. Barth, C. Baus, J. Berger, E. Butz, T. Chwalek, F. Colombo, W. De Boer, A. Dierlamm, S. Fink, R. Friese, M. Giffels, A. Gilbert, D. Haitz, F. Hartmann <sup>14</sup> , S.M. Heindl, U. Husemann, I. Katkov <sup>15</sup> , P. Lobelle Pardo, B. Maier, H. Mildner, M.U. Mozer, T. Müller, Th. Müller, M. Plagge, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, S. Röcker, F. Roscher, M. Schröder, G. Sieber, H.J. Simonis, R. Ulrich, J. Wagner-Kuhr, S. Wayand, M. Weber, T. Weiler, S. Williamson, C. Wöhrmann, R. Wolf
29	Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany
30 31	G. Anagnostou, G. Daskalakis, T. Geralis, V.A. Giakoumopoulou, A. Kyriakis, D. Loukas, I. Topsis-Giotis
32 33	Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics (INPP), NCSR Demokritos, Aghia Paraskevi, Greece
34 35	A. Agapitos, S. Kesisoglou, A. Panagiotou, N. Saoulidou, E. Tziaferi
36 37	National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
38 39	I. Evangelou, G. Flouris, C. Foudas, P. Kokkas, N. Loukas, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, E. Paradas
40 41	University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece
42	N. Filipovic
43 44 45	MTA-ELTE Lendület CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
46	G. Bencze, C. Hajdu, P. Hidas, D. Horvath <sup>20</sup> , F. Sikler, V. Veszpremi, G. Vesztergombi <sup>21</sup> , A.J. Zsigmond
47 48	Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
49 50	N. Beni, S. Czellar, J. Karancsi <sup>22</sup> , A. Makovec, J. Molnar, Z. Szillasi
51 52	Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
53 54	M. Bartók <sup>21</sup> , P. Raics, Z.L. Trocsanyi, B. Ujvari
55 56	Institute of Physics, University of Debrecen, Hungary
57 58	S. Bahinipati, S. Choudhury <sup>23</sup> , P. Mal, K. Mandal, A. Nayak <sup>24</sup> , D.K. Sahoo, N. Sahoo, S.K. Swain
59 60	National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India
61 62 63	S. Bansal, S.B. Beri, V. Bhatnagar, R. Chawla, R. Gupta, U. Bhawandeep, A.K. Kalsi, A. Kaur, M. Kaur, R. Kumar, A. Mehta, M. Mittal, J.B. Singh, G. Walia

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Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

JD:PLB       AID:32828 /SCO       Doctopic: Experiments       [m5Gv1.3; v1.214; Prn:5/05/2017; 9:04] P.12 (1-23)         12       The CMS Collaboration / Physics Letters B ••• (•••••) •••-•••
Ashok Kumar, A. Bhardwaj, B.C. Choudhary, R.B. Garg, S. Keshri, A. Kumar, S. Malhotra, M. Naimuddin, N. Nishu, K. Ranjan, R. Sharma, V. Sharma <sup>University of Delhi, Delhi, India</sup>
R. Bhattacharya, S. Bhattacharya, K. Chatterjee, S. Dey, S. Dutt, S. Dutta, S. Ghosh, N. Majumdar, A. Modak, K. Mondal, S. Mukhopadhyay, S. Nandan, A. Purohit, A. Roy, D. Roy, S. Roy Chowdhury, S. Sarkar, M. Sharan, S. Thakur
Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India
P.K. Behera
Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Madras, India
R. Chudasama, D. Dutta, V. Jha, V. Kumar, A.K. Mohanty <sup>14</sup> , P.K. Netrakanti, L.M. Pant, P. Shukla, A. Topkar
T Aris C Durad C Kala D Mahaluud C Mitra C D Mahartu N Sur D Sutan
I. AZIZ, S. DUgau, G. KOIE, B. Mallakuu, S. Miltra, G.B. Monanty, N. Sur, B. Sutar
S. Banerjee, S. Bhowmik <sup>25</sup> , R.K. Dewanjee, S. Ganguly, M. Guchait, Sa. Jain, S. Kumar, M. Maity <sup>25</sup> , G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, B. Parida, T. Sarkar <sup>25</sup> , N. Wickramage <sup>26</sup>
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-B, Mumbai, India
S. Chauhan, S. Dube, A. Kapoor, K. Kothekar, A. Rane, S. Sharma
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, India
H. Bakhshiansohi, H. Behnamian, S. Chenarani <sup>27</sup> , E. Eskandari Tadavani, S.M. Etesami <sup>27</sup> , A. Fahim <sup>28</sup> , M. Khakzad, M. Mohammadi Najafabadi, M. Naseri, S. Paktinat Mehdiabadi, F. Rezaei Hosseinabadi, B. Safarzadeh <sup>29</sup> , M. Zeinali
Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), Tehran, Iran
M. Felcini, M. Grunewald
University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
M. Abbrescia <sup>a,b</sup> , C. Calabria <sup>a,b</sup> , C. Caputo <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Colaleo <sup>a</sup> , D. Creanza <sup>a,c</sup> , L. Cristella <sup>a,b</sup> , N. De Filippis <sup>a,c</sup> , M. De Palma <sup>a,b</sup> , L. Fiore <sup>a</sup> , G. Iaselli <sup>a,c</sup> , G. Maggi <sup>a,c</sup> , M. Maggi <sup>a</sup> , G. Miniello <sup>a,b</sup> , S. My <sup>a,b</sup> , S. Nuzzo <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Pompili <sup>a,b</sup> , G. Pugliese <sup>a,c</sup> , R. Radogna <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Ranieri <sup>a</sup> , G. Selvaggi <sup>a,b</sup> , L. Silvestris <sup>a,14</sup> , R. Venditti <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Verwilligen <sup>a</sup>
<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Bari, Bari, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Bari, Bari, Italy <sup>c</sup> Politecnico di Bari, Bari, Italy
G. Abbiendi <sup>a</sup> , C. Battilana, D. Bonacorsi <sup>a,b</sup> , S. Braibant-Giacomelli <sup>a,b</sup> , L. Brigliadori <sup>a,b</sup> , R. Campanini <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Capiluppi <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Castro <sup>a,b</sup> , F.R. Cavallo <sup>a</sup> , S.S. Chhibra <sup>a,b</sup> , G. Codispoti <sup>a,b</sup> , M. Cuffiani <sup>a,b</sup> , G.M. Dallavalle <sup>a</sup> , F. Fabbri <sup>a</sup> , A. Fanfani <sup>a,b</sup> , D. Fasanella <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Giacomelli <sup>a</sup> , C. Grandi <sup>a</sup> , L. Guiducci <sup>a,b</sup> , S. Marcellini <sup>a</sup> , G. Masetti <sup>a</sup> , A. Montanari <sup>a</sup> , F.L. Navarria <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Perrotta <sup>a</sup> , A.M. Rossi <sup>a,b</sup> , T. Rovelli <sup>a,b</sup> , G.P. Siroli <sup>a,b</sup> , N. Tosi <sup>a,b,14</sup>
<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
S. Albergo <sup>a,b</sup> , M. Chiorboli <sup>a,b</sup> , S. Costa <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Di Mattia <sup>a</sup> , F. Giordano <sup>a,b</sup> , R. Potenza <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Tricomi <sup>a,b</sup> , C. Tuve <sup>a,b</sup>
<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Catania, Catania, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Catania, Catania, Italy

	ARTICLE IN PRESS
	JID:PLB       AID:32828 /SCO       Doctopic: Experiments       [m5Gv1.3; v1.214; Prn:5/05/2017; 9:04] P.13 (1-23)         The CMS Collaboration / Physics Letters B ••• (••••) •••-•••       13
1 2 3	G. Barbagli <sup>a</sup> , V. Ciulli <sup>a,b</sup> , C. Civinini <sup>a</sup> , R. D'Alessandro <sup>a,b</sup> , E. Focardi <sup>a,b</sup> , V. Gori <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Lenzi <sup>a,b</sup> , M. Meschini <sup>a</sup> , S. Paoletti <sup>a</sup> , G. Sguazzoni <sup>a</sup> , L. Viliani <sup>a,b,14</sup>
4 5	<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Firenze, Firenze, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy
6 7	L. Benussi, S. Bianco, F. Fabbri, D. Piccolo, F. Primavera <sup>14</sup>
8 9	INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
10 11	V. Calvelli <sup>a,b</sup> , F. Ferro <sup>a</sup> , M. Lo Vetere <sup>a,b</sup> , M.R. Monge <sup>a,b</sup> , E. Robutti <sup>a</sup> , S. Tosi <sup>a,b</sup>
12 13	<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
14 15 16 17 18	L. Brianza, M.E. Dinardo <sup>a,b</sup> , S. Fiorendi <sup>a,b</sup> , S. Gennai <sup>a</sup> , A. Ghezzi <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Govoni <sup>a,b</sup> , S. Malvezzi <sup>a</sup> , R.A. Manzoni <sup>a,b,14</sup> , B. Marzocchi <sup>a,b</sup> , D. Menasce <sup>a</sup> , L. Moroni <sup>a</sup> , M. Paganoni <sup>a,b</sup> , D. Pedrini <sup>a</sup> , S. Pigazzini, S. Ragazzi <sup>a,b</sup> , T. Tabarelli de Fatis <sup>a,b</sup>
19 20	<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy
21 22 23	S. Buontempo <sup>a</sup> , N. Cavallo <sup>a,c</sup> , G. De Nardo, S. Di Guida <sup>a,d,14</sup> , M. Esposito <sup>a,b</sup> , F. Fabozzi <sup>a,c</sup> , A.O.M. Iorio <sup>a,b</sup> , G. Lanza <sup>a</sup> , L. Lista <sup>a</sup> , S. Meola <sup>a,d,14</sup> , M. Merola <sup>a</sup> , P. Paolucci <sup>a,14</sup> , C. Sciacca <sup>a,b</sup> , F. Thyssen
24 25 26 27	<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Napoli, Napoli, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Napoli 'Federico II', Napoli, Italy <sup>c</sup> Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy <sup>d</sup> Università G. Marconi, Roma, Italy
29 30 31 32 33	P. Azzi <sup>a,14</sup> , N. Bacchetta <sup>a</sup> , L. Benato <sup>a,b</sup> , D. Bisello <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Boletti <sup>a,b</sup> , R. Carlin <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Carvalho Antunes De Oliveira <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Checchia <sup>a</sup> , M. Dall'Osso <sup>a,b</sup> , P. De Castro Manzano <sup>a</sup> , T. Dorigo <sup>a</sup> , U. Dosselli <sup>a</sup> , F. Gasparini <sup>a,b</sup> , U. Gasparini <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Gozzelino <sup>a</sup> , S. Lacaprara <sup>a</sup> , M. Margoni <sup>a,b</sup> , A.T. Meneguzzo <sup>a,b</sup> , J. Pazzini <sup>a,b,14</sup> , N. Pozzobon <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Ronchese <sup>a,b</sup> , F. Simonetto <sup>a,b</sup> , E. Torassa <sup>a</sup> ,
34 35 36 37	<ul> <li><sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Padova, Padova, Italy</li> <li><sup>b</sup> Università di Padova, Padova, Italy</li> <li><sup>c</sup> Università di Trento, Trento, Italy</li> </ul>
39 40 41	A. Braghieri <sup>a</sup> , A. Magnani <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Montagna <sup>a,b</sup> , S.P. Ratti <sup>a,b</sup> , V. Re <sup>a</sup> , C. Riccardi <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Salvini <sup>a</sup> , I. Vai <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Vitulo <sup>a,b</sup>
42 43	<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Pavia, Pavia, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
44 45 46 47	L. Alunni Solestizi <sup>a,b</sup> , G.M. Bilei <sup>a</sup> , D. Ciangottini <sup>a,b</sup> , L. Fanò <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Lariccia <sup>a,b</sup> , R. Leonardi <sup>a,b</sup> , G. Mantovani <sup>a,b</sup> , M. Menichelli <sup>a</sup> , A. Saha <sup>a</sup> , A. Santocchia <sup>a,b</sup>
48 49	<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Perugia, Perugia, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy
50 51 52 53 54	K. Androsov <sup>a,30</sup> , P. Azzurri <sup>a,14</sup> , G. Bagliesi <sup>a</sup> , J. Bernardini <sup>a</sup> , T. Boccali <sup>a</sup> , R. Castaldi <sup>a</sup> , M.A. Ciocci <sup>a,30</sup> , R. Dell'Orso <sup>a</sup> , S. Donato <sup>a,c</sup> , G. Fedi, A. Giassi <sup>a</sup> , M.T. Grippo <sup>a,30</sup> , F. Ligabue <sup>a,c</sup> , T. Lomtadze <sup>a</sup> , L. Martini <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Messineo <sup>a,b</sup> , F. Palla <sup>a</sup> , A. Rizzi <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Savoy-Navarro <sup>a,31</sup> , P. Spagnolo <sup>a</sup> , R. Tenchini <sup>a</sup> , G. Tonelli <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Venturi <sup>a</sup> , P.G. Verdini <sup>a</sup>
56 57 58	<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Pisa, Pisa, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy <sup>c</sup> Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
59 60 61 62 63	L. Barone <sup>a,b</sup> , F. Cavallari <sup>a</sup> , M. Cipriani <sup>a,b</sup> , G. D'imperio <sup>a,b,14</sup> , D. Del Re <sup>a,b,14</sup> , M. Diemoz <sup>a</sup> , S. Gelli <sup>a,b</sup> , C. Jorda <sup>a</sup> , E. Longo <sup>a,b</sup> , F. Margaroli <sup>a,b</sup> , P. Meridiani <sup>a</sup> , G. Organtini <sup>a,b</sup> , R. Paramatti <sup>a</sup> , F. Preiato <sup>a,b</sup> , S. Rahatlou <sup>a,b</sup> , C. Rovelli <sup>a</sup> , F. Santanastasio <sup>a,b</sup>
64 65	<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Roma, Roma, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Roma, Roma, Italy

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14	The CMS Collaboration / Physics Letters B $\bullet \bullet \bullet$ ( $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$ ) $\bullet \bullet \bullet - \bullet \bullet \bullet$	
N. Amapane <sup>a,b</sup> , R. Arcidiacono N. Cartiglia <sup>a</sup> , F. Cenna <sup>a,b</sup> , M. C C. Mariotti <sup>a</sup> , S. Maselli <sup>a</sup> , E. M N. Pastrone <sup>a</sup> , M. Pelliccioni <sup>a</sup> , K. Shchelina <sup>a,b</sup> , V. Sola <sup>a</sup> , A. So	o <sup>a,c,14</sup> , S. Argiro <sup>a,b</sup> , M. Arneodo <sup>a,c</sup> , N. Barto Costa <sup>a,b</sup> , R. Covarelli <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Degano <sup>a,b</sup> , N. D igliore <sup>a,b</sup> , V. Monaco <sup>a,b</sup> , E. Monteil <sup>a,b</sup> , M.M G.L. Pinna Angioni <sup>a,b</sup> , F. Ravera <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Romo olano <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Staiano <sup>a</sup> , P. Traczyk <sup>a,b</sup>	osik <sup>a</sup> , R. Bellan <sup>a,b</sup> , C. Biino <sup>a</sup> , Demaria <sup>a</sup> , L. Finco <sup>a,b</sup> , B. Kiani <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Obertino <sup>a,b</sup> , L. Pacher <sup>a,b</sup> , ero <sup>a,b</sup> , M. Ruspa <sup>a,c</sup> , R. Sacchi <sup>a,b</sup> ,
<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Torino, Torino, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Torino, Torino, Italy <sup>c</sup> Università del Piemonte Orientale, Novara, Italy		
S. Belforte <sup>a</sup> , M. Casarsa <sup>a</sup> , F. Co	ossutti <sup>a</sup> , G. Della Ricca <sup>a,b</sup> , C. La Licata <sup>a,b</sup> , A	A. Schizzi <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Zanetti <sup>a</sup>
<sup>a</sup> INFN Sezione di Trieste, Trieste, Italy <sup>b</sup> Università di Trieste, Trieste, Italy		
D.H. Kim, G.N. Kim, M.S. Kim,	S. Lee, S.W. Lee, Y.D. Oh, S. Sekmen, D.C. S	on, Y.C. Yang
Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Republic of Ko	rea Contraction of the second s	
H. Kim, A. Lee		
Chonbuk National University, Jeonju, Republic of Kore	a	
J.A. Brochero Cifuentes, T.J. Kin	n	
Hanyang University, Seoul, Republic of Korea		
S. Cho, S. Choi, Y. Go, D. Gyun S.K. Park, Y. Roh	, S. Ha, B. Hong, Y. Jo, Y. Kim, B. Lee, K. Lee	e, K.S. Lee, S. Lee, J. Lim,
Korea University, Seoul, Republic of Korea		
J. Almond, J. Kim, S.B. Oh, S.h.	Seo, U.K. Yang, H.D. Yoo, G.B. Yu	
Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea		
M. Choi, H. Kim, H. Kim, J.H. H University of Seoul, Seoul, Republic of Korea	Kim, J.S.H. Lee, I.C. Park, G. Ryu, M.S. Ryu	
Y. Choi, J. Goh, C. Hwang, D. K	Cim, J. Lee, I. Yu	
Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Republic of Korea		
V. Dudenas, A. Juodagalvis, J. V	Vaitkus	
Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania		
I. Ahmed, Z.A. Ibrahim, J.R. Ko M.N. Yusli, Z. Zolkapli	maragiri, M.A.B. Md Ali <sup>32</sup> , F. Mohamad Idr	ris <sup>33</sup> , W.A.T. Wan Abdullah,
National Centre for Particle Physics, Universiti Malayo	, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	
H. Castilla-Valdez, E. De La Cru R. Lopez-Fernandez, J. Mejia C Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del II	uz-Burelo, I. Heredia-De La Cruz <sup>34</sup> , A. Herr Guisao, A. Sanchez-Hernandez PN, Mexico City, Mexico	nandez-Almada,
S Carrillo Moreno C Oropeza	Barrera E Vazquez Valencia	
Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico		
S Carnintevro I Pedraza HA	Salazar Ibarguen C. Uribe Estrada	
Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla Puebla	Mexico	

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The CMS Collaboration / Physics Letters $B \leftrightarrow (\leftrightarrow \bullet \bullet) \leftrightarrow \bullet - \bullet \bullet \bullet$	17; 9:04] P. 15 (1-23) 15
A. Morelos Pineda	
Jniversidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, Mexico	
) Krofcheck	
Iniversity of Auckland Auckland New Zealand	
.H. Butler	
niversity of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand	
A. Ahmad, M. Ahmad, Q. Hassan, H.R. Hoorani, W.A. Khan, M.A. Shah, M. Shoaib, M. Waqas	
ational Centre for Physics, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan	
H. Bialkowska, M. Bluj, B. Boimska, T. Frueboes, M. Górski, M. Kazana, K. Nawrocki, K. Romanowska-Rybinska, M. Szleper, P. Zalewski	
lational Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland	
K. Bunkowski, A. Byszuk <sup>35</sup> , K. Doroba, A. Kalinowski, M. Konecki, J. Krolikowski, M. Misiura, M. Olszewski, M. Walczak	
nstitute of Experimental Physics, Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland	
P. Bargassa, C. Beirão Da Cruz E Silva, A. Di Francesco, P. Faccioli, P.G. Ferreira Parracho, M. Ga J. Hollar, N. Leonardo, L. Lloret Iglesias, M.V. Nemallapudi, J. Rodrigues Antunes, J. Seixas, O. T D. Vadruccio, J. Varela, P. Vischia	llinaro, oldaiev,
aboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas, Lisboa, Portugal	
P. Bunin, I. Golutvin, I. Gorbunov, A. Kamenev, V. Karjavin, V. Korenkov, A. Lanev, A. Malakhov V. Matveev <sup>36,37</sup> , V.V. Mitsyn, P. Moisenz, V. Palichik, V. Perelygin, S. Shmatov, S. Shulha, N. Sk V. Smirnov, E. Tikhonenko, A. Zarubin	v, katchkov,
pint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia	
L. Chtchipounov, V. Golovtsov, Y. Ivanov, V. Kim <sup>38</sup> , E. Kuznetsova <sup>39</sup> , V. Murzin, V. Oreshkin, V A. Vorobyev	7. Sulimov,
etersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina (St. Petersburg), Russia	
(u. Andreev, A. Dermenev, S. Gninenko, N. Golubev, A. Karneyeu, M. Kirsanov, N. Krasnikov,	
A. LASHEHKOV, D. HISOV, A. HOLOPHI	
/. Epshteyn, V. Gavrilov, N. Lychkovskaya, V. Popov, I. Pozdnyakov, G. Safronov, A. Spiridonov, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin	M. Toms,
nstitute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia	
A. Chadeeva <sup>40</sup> , M. Danilov <sup>40</sup> , O. Markin	
ational Research Nuclear University 'Moscow Engineering Physics Institute' (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia	
(Andreev M. Azarkin <sup>37</sup> I. Dremin <sup>37</sup> M. Kirakosvan, A. Leonidev <sup>37</sup> S.V. Bucakov, A. Tarkula	<b>X</b> 7
V. AHULCEV, IVI. AZALKILLE, I. DIEHIHLET, IVI. KILAKOSYAIL, A. LEOHIUOVET, S.V. KUSAKOV, A. LETKUIO	v
n. Lebeuev Enysicui Institute, Moscow, Kussiu	
A. Baskakov, A. Belyaev, E. Boos, M. Dubinin <sup>41</sup> , L. Dudko, A. Ershov, A. Gribushin, V. Klyukhin	,
J. KUUUIUVA, I. LUKIILIII, I. IVIIA2KOV, S. UDFAZTSOV, S. PETFUSNANKO, V. SAVFIN, A. SNIGIFEV	

I. Azhgirey, I. Bayshev, S. Bitioukov, D. Elumakhov, V. Kachanov, A. Kalinin, D. Konstantinov, V. Krychkine, V. Petrov, R. Ryutin, A. Sobol, S. Troshin, N. Tyurin, A. Uzunian, A. Volkov State Research Center of Russian Federation, Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia P. Adzic<sup>42</sup>, P. Cirkovic, D. Devetak, J. Milosevic, V. Rekovic University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia J. Alcaraz Maestre, E. Calvo, M. Cerrada, M. Chamizo Llatas, N. Colino, B. De La Cruz, A. Delgado Peris, A. Escalante Del Valle, C. Fernandez Bedoya, J.P. Fernández Ramos, J. Flix, M.C. Fouz, P. Garcia-Abia, O. Gonzalez Lopez, S. Goy Lopez, J.M. Hernandez, M.I. Josa, E. Navarro De Martino, A. Pérez-Calero Yzquierdo, J. Puerta Pelayo, A. Quintario Olmeda, I. Redondo, L. Romero, M.S. Soares Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Madrid, Spain J.F. de Trocóniz, M. Missiroli, D. Moran Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain J. Cuevas, J. Fernandez Menendez, I. Gonzalez Caballero, J.R. González Fernández, E. Palencia Cortezon, S. Sanchez Cruz, J.M. Vizan Garcia Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain I.I. Cabrillo, A. Calderon, J.R. Castiñeiras De Saa, E. Curras, M. Fernandez, J. Garcia-Ferrero, G. Gomez, A. Lopez Virto, J. Marco, C. Martinez Rivero, F. Matorras, J. Piedra Gomez, T. Rodrigo, A. Ruiz-Jimeno, L. Scodellaro, N. Trevisani, I. Vila, R. Vilar Cortabitarte Instituto de Física de Cantabria (IFCA), CSIC-Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, Spain D. Abbaneo, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, M. Bachtis, P. Baillon, A.H. Ball, D. Barney, P. Bloch, A. Bocci, A. Bonato, C. Botta, T. Camporesi, R. Castello, M. Cepeda, G. Cerminara, M. D'Alfonso, D. d'Enterria, A. Dabrowski, V. Daponte, A. David, M. De Gruttola, F. De Guio, A. De Roeck, E. Di Marco<sup>43</sup>, M. Dobson, M. Dordevic, B. Dorney, T. du Pree, D. Duggan, M. Dünser, N. Dupont, A. Elliott-Peisert, S. Fartoukh. G. Franzoni, J. Fulcher, W. Funk, D. Gigi, K. Gill, M. Girone, F. Glege, D. Gulhan, S. Gundacker, M. Guthoff, J. Hammer, P. Harris, J. Hegeman, V. Innocente, P. Janot, H. Kirschenmann, V. Knünz, A. Kornmayer<sup>14</sup>, M.J. Kortelainen, K. Kousouris, M. Krammer<sup>1</sup>, P. Lecog, C. Lourenço, M.T. Lucchini, L. Malgeri, M. Mannelli, A. Martelli, F. Meijers, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, F. Moortgat, S. Morovic, M. Mulders, H. Neugebauer, S. Orfanelli<sup>44</sup>, L. Orsini, L. Pape, E. Perez, M. Peruzzi, A. Petrilli, G. Petrucciani, A. Pfeiffer, M. Pierini, A. Racz, T. Reis, G. Rolandi<sup>45</sup>, M. Rovere, M. Ruan, H. Sakulin, J.B. Sauvan, C. Schäfer, C. Schwick, M. Seidel, A. Sharma, P. Silva, M. Simon, P. Sphicas<sup>46</sup>, J. Steggemann, M. Stoye, Y. Takahashi, M. Tosi, D. Treille, A. Triossi, A. Tsirou, V. Veckalns<sup>47</sup>, G.I. Veres<sup>21</sup>, N. Wardle, H.K. Wöhri, A. Zagozdzinska<sup>35</sup>, W.D. Zeuner CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland W. Bertl, K. Deiters, W. Erdmann, R. Horisberger, Q. Ingram, H.C. Kaestli, D. Kotlinski, U. Langenegger, T. Rohe Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland F. Bachmair, L. Bäni, L. Bianchini, B. Casal, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Donegà, P. Eller, C. Grab, C. Heidegger, D. Hits, J. Hoss, G. Kasieczka, P. Lecomte<sup>†</sup>, W. Lustermann, B. Mangano, M. Marionneau, P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, M. Masciovecchio, M.T. Meinhard, D. Meister, F. Micheli, P. Musella, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, F. Pandolfi, J. Pata, F. Pauss, G. Perrin, L. Perrozzi, M. Quittnat, M. Rossini, M. Schönenberger, A. Starodumov<sup>48</sup>, M. Takahashi, V.R. Tavolaro, K. Theofilatos, R. Wallny Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

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T.K. Aarrestad, C. Amsler<sup>49</sup>, L. Caminada, M.F. Canelli, V. Chiochia, A. De Cosa, C. Galloni, A. Hinzmann,

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J.E. Cole, P.R. Hobson, A. Khan, P. Kyberd, D. Leslie, I.D. Reid, P. Symonds, L. Teodorescu, M. Turner
Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom
A. Borzou, K. Call, J. Dittmann, K. Hatakeyama, H. Liu, N. Pastika
Baylor University, Waco, USA
O. Charaf, S.I. Cooper, C. Henderson, P. Rumerio
The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA
D. Arcaro, A. Avetisyan, T. Bose, D. Gastler, D. Rankin, C. Richardson, J. Rohlf, L. Sulak, D. Zou
Boston University, Boston, USA
G. Benelli, E. Berry, D. Cutts, A. Garabedian, J. Hakala, U. Heintz, J.M. Hogan, O. Jesus, E. Laird,
G. Landsberg, Z. Mao, M. Narain, S. Piperov, S. Sagir, E. Spencer, R. Syarif
Brown University, Providence, USA
P. Prodon C. Proto D. Purne M. Calderon Do La Parca Cancher C. Chevilian M. Chartely J. Commun.
R. Conway, P.T. Cox, R. Erbacher, C. Flores, G. Funk, M. Gardner, W. Ko, R. Lander, C. Mclean
M. Mulhearn, D. Pellett, J. Pilot, F. Ricci-Tam, S. Shalhout, J. Smith, M. Squires, D. Stolp, M. Tripathi,
S. Wilbur, R. Yohay
University of California, Davis, Davis, USA
R Cousins D Everaerts A Florent I Hauser M Ignatenko D Saltzborg E Takasugi V Valuov M Weber
R. COUSIIIS, P. EVELAEITS, A. FIOTEIII, J. HAUSEL, W. Igliateliko, D. Saltzberg, E. Takasugi, V. Valuev, W. Webel
University of California, Los Angeles, USA
K. Burt, R. Clare, J. Ellison, J.W. Gary, G. Hanson, J. Heilman, P. Jandir, E. Kennedy, F. Lacroix, O.R. Long, M. Malberti, M. Olmedo Negrete, M.I. Paneva, A. Shrinivas, H. Wei, S. Wimpenny, B.R. Yates
University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA
J.G. Branson, G.B. Cerati, S. Cittolin, M. Derdzinski, R. Gerosa, A. Holzner, D. Klein, J. Letts, I. Macneill,
D. Olivito, S. Padhi, M. Pieri, M. Sani, V. Sharma, S. Simon, M. Tadel, A. Vartak, S. Wasserbaech <sup>65</sup> ,
C. Welke, J. Wood, F. Würthwein, A. Yagil, G. Zevi Della Porta
University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA
R. Bhandari, J. Bradmiller-Feld, C. Campagnari, A. Dishaw, V. Dutta, K. Flowers, M. Franco Sevilla.
P. Geffert, C. George, F. Golf, L. Gouskos, J. Gran, R. Heller, J. Incandela, N. Mccoll, S.D. Mullin,
A. Ovcharova, J. Richman, D. Stuart, I. Suarez, C. West, J. Yoo
University of California, Santa Barbara – Department of Physics, Santa Barbara, USA
D. Anderson, A. Apresyan, J. Bendavid, A. Bornheim, J. Bunn, Y. Chen, J. Duarte, A. Mott, H.B. Newman,
C. Pena, M. Spiropulu, J.R. Vlimant, S. Xie, R.Y. Zhu
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
M.B. Andrews, V. Azzolini, B. Carlson, T. Ferguson, M. Paulini, I. Russ, M. Sun, H. Vogel, I. Vorobiev
J.P. Cumalat, W.T. Ford, F. Jensen, A. Johnson, M. Krohn, T. Mulholland, K. Stenson, S.R. Wagner
University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, USA
J. Alexander, J. Chaves, J. Chu, S. Dittmer, K. Mcdermott, N. Mirman, G. Nicolas Kaufman, J.R. Patterson,
A. Rinkevicius, A. Ryd, L. Skinnari, L. Soffi, S.M. Tan, Z. Tao, J. Thom, J. Tucker, P. Wittich, M. Zientek
Compell University Istance USA

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## D. Winn

Fairfield University, Fairfield, USA

S. Abdullin, M. Albrow, G. Apollinari, S. Banerjee, L.A.T. Bauerdick, A. Beretvas, J. Berryhill, P.C. Bhat, G. Bolla, K. Burkett, J.N. Butler, H.W.K. Cheung, F. Chlebana, S. Cihangir, M. Cremonesi, V.D. Elvira, I. Fisk, J. Freeman, E. Gottschalk, L. Gray, D. Green, S. Grünendahl, O. Gutsche, D. Hare, R.M. Harris, S. Hasegawa, J. Hirschauer, Z. Hu, B. Jayatilaka, S. Jindariani, M. Johnson, U. Joshi, B. Klima, B. Kreis, S. Lammel, J. Linacre, D. Lincoln, R. Lipton, T. Liu, R. Lopes De Sá, J. Lykken, K. Maeshima, N. Magini, J.M. Marraffino, S. Maruyama, D. Mason, P. McBride, P. Merkel, S. Mrenna, S. Nahn, C. Newman-Holmes<sup>†</sup>, V. O'Dell, K. Pedro, O. Prokofyev, G. Rakness, L. Ristori, E. Sexton-Kennedy, A. Soha, W.J. Spalding, L. Spiegel, S. Stovney, N. Strobbe, L. Taylor, S. Tkaczyk, N.V. Tran, L. Uplegger, E.W. Vaandering, C. Vernieri, M. Verzocchi, R. Vidal, M. Wang, H.A. Weber, A. Whitbeck Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory. Batavia. USA D. Acosta, P. Avery, P. Bortignon, D. Bourilkov, A. Brinkerhoff, A. Carnes, M. Carver, D. Currv. S. Das. R.D. Field, I.K. Furic, J. Konigsberg, A. Korytov, P. Ma, K. Matchev, H. Mei, P. Milenovic<sup>66</sup>, G. Mitselmakher, D. Rank, L. Shchutska, D. Sperka, L. Thomas, J. Wang, S. Wang, J. Yelton University of Florida, Gainesville, USA S. Linn, P. Markowitz, G. Martinez, J.L. Rodriguez Florida International University, Miami, USA A. Ackert, J.R. Adams, T. Adams, A. Askew, S. Bein, B. Diamond, S. Hagopian, V. Hagopian, K.F. Johnson, A. Khatiwada, H. Prosper, A. Santra, M. Weinberg Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA M.M. Baarmand, V. Bhopatkar, S. Colafranceschi<sup>67</sup>, M. Hohlmann, D. Noonan, T. Roy, F. Yumiceva Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA M.R. Adams, L. Apanasevich, D. Berry, R.R. Betts, I. Bucinskaite, R. Cavanaugh, O. Evdokimov, L. Gauthier, C.E. Gerber, D.J. Hofman, P. Kurt, C. O'Brien, I.D. Sandoval Gonzalez, P. Turner, N. Varelas, Z. Wu, M. Zakaria, J. Zhang University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Chicago, USA B. Bilki<sup>68</sup>, W. Clarida, K. Dilsiz, S. Durgut, R.P. Gandrajula, M. Haytmyradov, V. Khristenko, J.-P. Merlo, H. Mermerkaya<sup>69</sup>, A. Mestvirishvili, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, H. Ogul, Y. Onel, F. Ozok<sup>70</sup>, A. Penzo, C. Snyder, E. Tiras, J. Wetzel, K. Yi The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA I. Anderson, B. Blumenfeld, A. Cocoros, N. Eminizer, D. Fehling, L. Feng, A.V. Gritsan, P. Maksimovic, M. Osherson, J. Roskes, U. Sarica, M. Swartz, M. Xiao, Y. Xin, C. You Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA A. Al-bataineh, P. Baringer, A. Bean, J. Bowen, C. Bruner, J. Castle, R.P. Kenny III, A. Kropivnitskaya, D. Majumder, W. Mcbrayer, M. Murray, S. Sanders, R. Stringer, J.D. Tapia Takaki, Q. Wang The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA A. Ivanov, K. Kaadze, S. Khalil, M. Makouski, Y. Maravin, A. Mohammadi, L.K. Saini, N. Skhirtladze, S. Toda Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA

D. Lange, F. Rebassoo, D. Wright

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA

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C. Anelli, A. Baden, O. Baron, A. Belloni, B. Calvert, S.C. Eno, C. Ferraioli, J.A. Gomez, N.J. Hadley, S. Jabeen,

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R.G. Kellogg, T. Kolberg, J. Kunkle, Y. Lu, A.C. Mignerey, Y.H. Shin, A. Skuja, M.B. Tonjes, S.C. Tonwar University of Maryland, College Park, USA D. Abercrombie, B. Allen, A. Apyan, R. Barbieri, A. Baty, R. Bi, K. Bierwagen, S. Brandt, W. Busza, I.A. Cali, Z. Demiragli, L. Di Matteo, G. Gomez Ceballos, M. Goncharov, D. Hsu, Y. liyama, G.M. Innocenti, M. Klute, D. Kovalskyi, K. Krajczar, Y.S. Lai, Y.-J. Lee, A. Levin, P.D. Luckey, A.C. Marini, C. Mcginn, C. Mironov, S. Narayanan, X. Niu, C. Paus, C. Roland, G. Roland, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, G.S.F. Stephans, K. Sumorok, K. Tatar, M. Varma, D. Velicanu, J. Veverka, J. Wang, T.W. Wang, B. Wyslouch, M. Yang, V. Zhukova Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA A.C. Benvenuti, R.M. Chatterjee, A. Evans, A. Finkel, A. Gude, P. Hansen, S. Kalafut, S.C. Kao, Y. Kubota, Z. Lesko, J. Mans, S. Nourbakhsh, N. Ruckstuhl, R. Rusack, N. Tambe, J. Turkewitz University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA I.G. Acosta, S. Oliveros University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA E. Avdeeva, R. Bartek, K. Bloom, S. Bose, D.R. Claes, A. Dominguez, C. Fangmeier, R. Gonzalez Suarez, R. Kamalieddin, D. Knowlton, I. Kravchenko, A. Malta Rodrigues, F. Meier, J. Monroy, J.E. Siado, G.R. Snow, B. Stieger University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA M. Alyari, J. Dolen, J. George, A. Godshalk, C. Harrington, I. Iashvili, J. Kaisen, A. Kharchilava, A. Kumar, A. Parker, S. Rappoccio, B. Roozbahani State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA G. Alverson, E. Barberis, D. Baumgartel, M. Chasco, A. Hortiangtham, A. Massironi, D.M. Morse, D. Nash, T. Orimoto, R. Teixeira De Lima, D. Trocino, R.-J. Wang, D. Wood Northeastern University, Boston, USA S. Bhattacharya, K.A. Hahn, A. Kubik, J.F. Low, N. Mucia, N. Odell, B. Pollack, M.H. Schmitt, K. Sung, M. Trovato, M. Velasco Northwestern University, Evanston, USA N. Dev, M. Hildreth, K. Hurtado Anampa, C. Jessop, D.J. Karmgard, N. Kellams, K. Lannon, N. Marinelli, F. Meng, C. Mueller, Y. Musienko<sup>36</sup>, M. Planer, A. Reinsvold, R. Ruchti, G. Smith, S. Taroni, N. Valls, M. Wayne, M. Wolf, A. Woodard University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA J. Alimena, L. Antonelli, J. Brinson, B. Bylsma, L.S. Durkin, S. Flowers, B. Francis, A. Hart, C. Hill, R. Hughes, W. Ji, B. Liu, W. Luo, D. Puigh, B.L. Winer, H.W. Wulsin The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA S. Cooperstein, O. Driga, P. Elmer, J. Hardenbrook, P. Hebda, J. Luo, D. Marlow, T. Medvedeva, M. Mooney, J. Olsen, C. Palmer, P. Piroué, D. Stickland, C. Tully, A. Zuranski Princeton University, Princeton, USA

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## S. Malik

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA

A. Barker, V.E. Barnes, D. Benedetti, S. Folgueras, L. Gutay, M.K. Jha, M. Jones, A.W. Jung, K. Jung, D.H. Miller, N. Neumeister, B.C. Radburn-Smith, X. Shi, J. Sun, A. Svyatkovskiy, F. Wang, W. Xie, L. Xu Purdue University. West Lafavette. USA N. Parashar, J. Stupak Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, USA A. Adair, B. Akgun, Z. Chen, K.M. Ecklund, F.J.M. Geurts, M. Guilbaud, W. Li, B. Michlin, M. Northup, B.P. Padley, R. Redjimi, J. Roberts, J. Rorie, Z. Tu, J. Zabel Rice University, Houston, USA B. Betchart, A. Bodek, P. de Barbaro, R. Demina, Y.t. Duh, T. Ferbel, M. Galanti, A. Garcia-Bellido, J. Han, O. Hindrichs, A. Khukhunaishvili, K.H. Lo, P. Tan, M. Verzetti University of Rochester, Rochester, USA I.P. Chou, E. Contreras-Campana, Y. Gershtein, T.A. Gómez Espinosa, E. Halkiadakis, M. Heindl, D. Hidas, E. Hughes, S. Kaplan, R. Kunnawalkam Elayavalli, S. Kyriacou, A. Lath, K. Nash, H. Saka, S. Salur, S. Schnetzer, D. Sheffield, S. Somalwar, R. Stone, S. Thomas, P. Thomassen, M. Walker Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, USA M. Foerster, J. Heideman, G. Riley, K. Rose, S. Spanier, K. Thapa University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA O. Bouhali<sup>71</sup>, A. Celik, M. Dalchenko, M. De Mattia, A. Delgado, S. Dildick, R. Eusebi, J. Gilmore, T. Huang, E. Juska, T. Kamon<sup>72</sup>, V. Krutelyov, R. Mueller, Y. Pakhotin, R. Patel, A. Perloff, L. Perniè, D. Rathjens, A. Rose, A. Safonov, A. Tatarinov, K.A. Ulmer Texas A&M University, College Station, USA N. Akchurin, C. Cowden, J. Damgov, C. Dragoiu, P.R. Dudero, J. Faulkner, S. Kunori, K. Lamichhane, S.W. Lee, T. Libeiro, S. Undleeb, I. Volobouev, Z. Wang Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA A.G. Delannoy, S. Greene, A. Gurrola, R. Janjam, W. Johns, C. Maguire, A. Melo, H. Ni, P. Sheldon, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska, Q. Xu Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA M.W. Arenton, P. Barria, B. Cox, J. Goodell, R. Hirosky, A. Ledovskoy, H. Li, C. Neu, T. Sinthuprasith, X. Sun, Y. Wang, E. Wolfe, F. Xia University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA C. Clarke, R. Harr, P.E. Karchin, P. Lamichhane, J. Sturdy Wayne State University, Detroit, USA D.A. Belknap, S. Dasu, L. Dodd, S. Duric, B. Gomber, M. Grothe, M. Herndon, A. Hervé, P. Klabbers, A. Lanaro, A. Levine, K. Long, R. Loveless, I. Ojalvo, T. Perry, G.A. Pierro, G. Polese, T. Ruggles, A. Savin, A. Sharma, N. Smith, W.H. Smith, D. Taylor, N. Woods University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, USA

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† ]	Deceased.
1	Also at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria.
2	Also at State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China.
3 1	Also at Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien (IPHC), Université de Strasbourg, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France.
" / 5	Also at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil.
6	Also at Centre National de la Recherche Scientinque (CNRS) – IN2P3, Paris, France.
7	also at Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron. Hamburg. Cermany
8	Also at lotint institute for Nuclear Research Dubna Russia
9	Now at British University in Egypt. Cairo. Egypt.
10	Also at Zewail City of Science and Technology, Zewail, Egypt.
<sup>11</sup> ]	Now at Fayoum University, El-Fayoum, Egypt.
<sup>12</sup> ]	Now at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.
13	Also at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France.
14	Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland.
15 16	Also at Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
10 / 17	Also at Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia.
17 J 18	Also at KW1H Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany.
19	Also at Oniversity of Halinoung, Germany.
20	Aso at biandenburg University of rectimology, Cottobs, Germany. Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI Debrecen Hungary
21	uso at institute on reaction incoment production, people in initiality in the people i
22	Also at Institute of Physics, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary.
23	Also at Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal, India.
24	Also at Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, India.
25	Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India.
26	Also at University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka.
27 20	Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran.
28 20	Also at University of Tehran, Department of Engineering Science, Tehran, Iran.
29 30	Also at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.
31	Also at Universita degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy.
32	iso at Fuldue Oliveisity, west Laidyette, Osa.
33	hao at michiaciona islamic University Of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Nas at Malaysian Nuvelear Agency MOSTI Kajang Malaysia.
34	uso at manaysian reacted rights, moori, tajang, manaysia. Nisa at Conseio Nacional de Ciencia v Tecnología Mexico city Mexico
35	Also at Warsaw University of Technology, Institute of Electronic Systems, Warsaw Poland.
36	Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia.
37 j	Now at National Research Nuclear University 'Moscow Engineering Physics Institute' (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia.
38	Also at St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia.
39	Also at University of Florida, Gainesville, USA.
40	Also at P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia.
41	Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA.
42 I	Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia.
45 44	Also at INFN Sezione di Roma, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy.
45	Also at National Jecnnical University of Athens, Athens, Greece.
46	hao at Scuola Normale e Sezione den INFN, Pisa, Italy. Neo at National and Kanodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Creace
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48	Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics. Moscow. Russia.
49	Also at Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Bern, Switzerland.
50	Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey.
51	Also at Cag University, Mersin, Turkey.
52	Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey.
53 I	Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey.
54 I	Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey.
ээ 56	Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey.
50 57	Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey.
58	niso at Mathiara University, Istandul, Turkey. Neo at Kafkas University, Karo Turkey
59	niou ar rainas university, nais, turkey. Alco at Istanhul Rilgi University. Istanhul Turkey
60 .	Also at Vildiz Technical University Istanbul. Turkey
61	Also at Hacettene University, Ankara, Turkey.
62	Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom.
63 /	Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom.
64	Also at Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, La Laguna, Spain.
65	Also at Utah Valley University, Orem, USA.
66	Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia.
67 67	Also at Facoltà Ingegneria, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy.
80	Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA.

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can University, Erzincan, Turkey.

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r Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey.

A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar.

gpook National University, Daegu, Korea.