Search for New Physics with Same-Sign Isolated Dilepton Events with Jets and Missing Transverse Energy

S. Chatrchyan et al.*
(CMS Collaboration)

(Received 30 May 2012; published 16 August 2012)

A search for new physics is performed in events with two same-sign isolated leptons, hadronic jets, and missing transverse energy in the final state. The analysis is based on a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 4.98 fb⁻¹ produced in pp collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 7 TeV collected by the CMS experiment at the LHC. This constitutes a factor of 140 increase in integrated luminosity over previously published results. The observed yields agree with the standard model predictions and thus no evidence for new physics is found. The observations are used to set upper limits on possible new physics contributions and to constrain supersymmetric models. To facilitate the interpretation of the data in a broader range of new physics scenarios, information on the event selection, detector response, and efficiencies is provided.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.109.071803
PACS numbers: 12.60.Jv, 13.85.Rm, 14.80.Ly

The standard model (SM) is a very successful theory of elementary particles and their interactions. It is generally believed that new physics (NP) could manifest itself at the TeV scale. Supersymmetry (SUSY) is one of these attractive possibilities. It leads to gauge coupling unification at very high energy, provides a mechanism to mitigate large radiative corrections to the Higgs mass and, in its R-parity-conserving [1] realization, can provide a dark matter candidate. A comprehensive program of searches for the production of supersymmetric particles has been underway since 2010 at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). Since SUSY models vary widely, these searches target a broad range of possible final states, including purely hadronic states [2,3], leptonic states with one lepton [4,5], two leptons of the opposite sign [6,7], two leptons of the same sign [6,8], and three or more leptons [9], as well as photonic final states [10,11].

In this Letter we report on a search for NP based on isolated same-sign (SS) dileptons, missing transverse energy (E_T^{miss}), and hadronic jets. In SUSY SS dileptons can arise, for example, from pair production of colored superpartners (gluinos and/or squarks), with a lepton in the decay chain of each primary SUSY particle [12–14]; more generally, this signature is sensitive to final states with same-sign W bosons and/or top quarks [15–20]. The rarity of SS dileptons in the SM makes a NP search in this final state particularly attractive.

All types of charged leptons, e, μ, and hadronically decaying τs, are included in our search. These final states are indicators of the possible presence of SUSY particles as well as other possible NP scenarios. The results are based on a data sample corresponding to 4.98 ± 0.11 fb⁻¹ of pp collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 7 TeV collected in 2011 by the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) [21] experiment at the LHC. This study results in a major improvement in sensitivity with respect to the search performed with data collected in 2010 [8] because of the 140-fold increase in the integrated luminosity of the data sample. These results are interpreted using the constrained minimal supersymmetric extension of the standard model (CMSSM) [22]. In addition, this analysis provides information on the event selection and detector response in order to facilitate the application of our results to a broader range of NP scenarios.

A detailed description of the CMS detector is found elsewhere [21]. Its central feature is a superconducting solenoid providing an axial magnetic field of 3.8 T. Muons are measured in gas detectors embedded in the steel return yoke of the magnet, while all other particle detection systems are located inside the bore of the solenoid. Charged particle trajectories are measured by a silicon pixel and strip tracker system, covering |η| < 2.5, where the pseudorapidity is defined as η = − ln[tanθ/2], and θ is the polar angle with respect to the counterclockwise beam direction. A crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL) and a brass-scintillator hadronic calorimeter surround the tracker volume. In addition, the CMS detector has an extensive forward calorimeter and nearly hermetic 4π coverage. The CMS trigger consists of a two-stage system. The first level of the CMS trigger system, composed of custom hardware processors, uses information from the calorimeters and muon detectors to select a subset of the events. The high level trigger processor farm further decreases the event rate from around 100 kHz to around 300 Hz, before data storage.
All lepton candidates are required to have $|\eta| < 2.4$ and to be consistent with a common interaction vertex. Muon candidates are reconstructed [23] by matching tracks in the silicon detector to signals in the muon system. The reconstruction of muons is refined further by imposing track quality and calorimeter energy deposition requirements. Electron candidates are reconstructed [24] starting from a cluster of energy deposits in the ECAL, which is then matched to signals in the silicon tracker. The energy shower in the ECAL must have a shape consistent with a common interaction vertex. Muon and electron candidates are reconstructed using the Hadron plus Strip algorithm [25].

Leptonic events are collected with a $p_T$ threshold against a reduced $H_T$. Such events are collected with a $p_T > 40$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ to be considered for analysis. The $H_T$ is defined to be the scalar sum of the $p_T$ of all selected jets whose angular distance to the nearest lepton satisfies $\Delta R > 0.4$. Events are required to have two same-sign leptons and at least two jets. A minimum dilepton invariant mass of 8 GeV is required in order to suppress the low-mass dilepton background. Events having a third lepton are removed if two of the leptons form a $Z$ boson candidate with an invariant mass within $\pm 15$ GeV of the $Z$ boson mass.

Three selection strategies are followed to maximize the sensitivity to the presence of NP. The first one is to use a fully efficient dilepton and $H_T$ based trigger in the $ee$, $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels with $p_T > 5$ GeV and $p_T > 10$ GeV, and a requirement of $H_T > 200$ GeV applied to the offline reconstructed objects. The second strategy trades an increased lepton $p_T$ threshold against a reduced $H_T$ threshold. Here both leptons are required to have $p_T > 10$ GeV and at least one to have $p_T > 20$ GeV. Such events are collected with a purely leptonic trigger with no requirement on $H_T$. The third strategy focuses on $\tau\tau$, $\tau\mu$ and $\tau\tau$ final states with $p_T > 5$ GeV, $p_T > 10$ GeV, and $p_T > 15$ GeV. Triggers for hadronic $\tau$-leptons typically lead to high rates. For this reason dedicated triggers are used that rely on significant $H_T$ and $E_T^{miss}$, in addition to the presence of a single lepton or two hadronic $\tau$-leptons.

Using $R$-parity-conserving SUSY as a guiding example, we note that the simplest incarnation of the topology probed by this analysis involves three distinct mass scales. In this example, these masses would belong to the gluino, chargino, and lightest SUSY particle (LSP). The mass differences of these particles can strongly influence the kinematics of the final-state objects, hence affecting several main observables used in this analysis: lepton $p_T$, $H_T$, and $E_T^{miss}$. Therefore, in order to maximize the sensitivity of our analysis to a variety of NP scenarios, we define multiple search regions in the $(H_T, E_T^{miss})$ plane: Region 1 ($H_T > 80$ GeV, $E_T^{miss} > 120$ GeV), Region 2 ($H_T > 200$ GeV, $E_T^{miss} > 120$ GeV), Region 3 ($H_T > 450$ GeV, $E_T^{miss} > 50$ GeV), Region 4 ($H_T > 450$ GeV, $E_T^{miss} > 120$ GeV), and Region 5 ($H_T > 450$ GeV, $E_T^{miss} > 0$ GeV). The $H_T$ requirements of 200 GeV and 450 GeV are also motivated in part by trigger thresholds. A scatter plot of events observed in these search regions is shown in Fig. 1.

The background for the same-sign dilepton topology has three components: irreducible background from rare SM processes; leptons resulting from semileptonic decays within a jet, or jets mimicking leptons in events with zero or one genuine isolated lepton; and opposite-sign dilepton events where the charge of one of the two leptons has been mismeasured.

The irreducible backgrounds are dominated by $t\bar{t} + W^{\pm}/Z$, $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}qq$, and $W^{\pm}Z$ production, combining in similar parts to about 95% of the total. The remaining contributions originate from processes such as triboson and $ZZ$ production, $W^{\pm}Z + \gamma$, and double-parton scattering $2 \times (q\bar{q} \rightarrow W^{\pm})$, in decending order of importance. All irreducible backgrounds are estimated using leading-order Monte Carlo simulation normalized to the next-to-leading-order (NLO) production cross sections. Events are generated with the MADGRAPH [29] event generator and then passed on to PYTHIA [30] for parton shower

![FIG. 1 (color online). Selected SS dilepton events in the various search regions displayed in the $H_T$, $E_T^{miss}$ plane.](image-url)
and hadronization. The generated events are processed by the CMS event simulation and the same chain of reconstruction programs used for collision data. A 50% systematic uncertainty is assigned to this irreducible background prediction. These processes constitute 35%–75% of the total background, depending on the search region.

The background due to lepton candidates originating from jets, hereafter referred as nonprompt, forms 20%–60% of the total background. Such candidates can be genuine leptons, for example, from heavy-flavor decays, hadrons reconstructed as leptons, or jets fluctuating to give hadronic $\tau$ signatures. We have developed and validated a set of techniques to measure this background from data. In each case, a tag-and-probe method is applied to a control sample rich in two-jet events containing leptons selected with loose requirements to measure the conditional probability that the probe jet yields a candidate passing tight lepton requirements. This probability, measured as a function of jet kinematics and event characteristics, is then applied to signal sidebands to estimate nonprompt lepton backgrounds. This suite of techniques encompasses a range of control samples, jet tags, lepton requirements, and variations in the jet kinematics to provide independent and complementary assessments of 50% systematic uncertainties. Full details are given in Ref. [8]. At least two techniques are used in all non-$\tau$ dilepton modes and they yield consistent results within their respective uncertainties.

We quantify backgrounds from events with lepton charge misreconstruction by analyzing SS $ee$ or $\tau\tau$ events inside the $Z$ mass peak [8]. This background forms less than 5% of the total background across all search regions. The charge misreconstruction probability for muons is of the order of $10^{-5}$ and can be neglected.

We determine the performance of the background prediction methods using the low $H_T$ and low $E_T^{miss}$ region in the data that is expected to be dominated by SM events. We find good agreement between observed yields and the predicted background.

We show the predicted background contributions from each source mentioned above as well as the observed event yields in Fig. 2 and summarize them in Table I for each search region. The beam related multiple interactions do not alter these results. There is no evidence of an excess over the expected SM predictions. This measurement is used together with the uncertainty on the signal acceptance to set an upper limit (UL) on the contribution from NP events.

We measure the electron and muon selection efficiencies in data and simulation using $Z$ events to derive simulation-to-data correction factors. The uncertainty on the combined lepton selection efficiency decreases with lepton $p_T$, from 5% at the lowest $p_T$ to 3% above 20 GeV. We assign an additional 5% systematic uncertainty per lepton to cover potential mismodeling of the lepton isolation efficiency due to varying hadronic activity in signal events. We estimate in a sample of $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ events the uncertainty on the $\tau$ selection and reconstruction efficiency to be 10% [25].

We conservatively choose to attribute a flat uncertainty of 7.5% to the energy measurement of all jets as well as to the hadronic component used for the $E_T^{miss}$ observable. The cumulative effect of this uncertainty on the signal acceptance is intrinsically model dependent. We observe uncertainties below 3% for models with characteristically high $H_T$ scales, well above the $H_T$ requirements. For models with characteristic $H_T$ scales near or below the $H_T$ requirements, uncertainties due to jet energy calibration can be as high as 30%.

The theoretical uncertainties on the signal acceptance due to the modeling of initial- and final-state radiation and knowledge of the parton distribution functions are estimated to be 2%. Using the LM6 benchmark model (CMSSM point with $m_0 = 85$ GeV, $m_{1/2} = 400$ GeV, $\tan\beta = 10$, $A_0 = 0$, and $\mu > 0$) [31] as a signal model, the total experimental and theoretical uncertainties in the signal yield add up to 14% or 20% depending on the search region. This includes a 2.2% systematic uncertainty in the integrated luminosity [32].

We set a 95% confidence level (CL) upper limits on the number of observed events using the modified frequentist construction CL$_s$ method [33–35]. We assume log-normal distributions for the efficiency and background uncertainties. As a reference, we provide in Table I the upper limits based on a 20% signal acceptance uncertainty.

In order to compare our signal sensitivity to that of other searches for SUSY, we interpret the results in the context of the CMSSM model. We compare the observed upper limits on the number of signal events reported in Table I to the expected number of events in each signal region in the CMSSM model in a plane of $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ for $\tan\beta = 10$, 

![FIG. 2 (color online). Summary of background predictions and observed yields in the various search regions. Leptons from decays of $W$, $Z$, and NP particles are referred to as prompt leptons. The hatched bands represent the total uncertainty on the background predictions.](image)
TABLE I. Observed number of events in data compared to the predicted background yields for the considered search regions. The uncertainties include the statistical and systematic components added in quadrature with correlations taken into account. The 95% CL upper limit (UL) on the contribution from NP events is also given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Mode or $p_T$ threshold</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>UL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High $p_T$: $p_T^{1,2} &gt; 20, 10$ GeV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ee$</td>
<td>$\mu\mu$</td>
<td>$e\mu$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.8 ± 2.7</td>
<td>8.6 ± 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.3 ± 1.9</td>
<td>6.1 ± 2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.8 ± 1.7</td>
<td>3.1 ± 1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.1 ± 1.1</td>
<td>1.2 ± 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.1 ± 3.6</td>
<td>4.7 ± 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low $p_T$: $p_T^{e,\mu} &gt; 10, 5$ GeV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ee$</td>
<td>$\mu\mu$</td>
<td>$e\mu$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.4 ± 1.8</td>
<td>14.1 ± 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.4 ± 1.6</td>
<td>6.5 ± 2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.0 ± 0.8</td>
<td>2.4 ± 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tau channels: $p_T^{e,\mu,\tau} &gt; 10, 5, 15$ GeV</td>
<td>$e\tau$</td>
<td>$\mu\tau$</td>
<td>$\tau\tau$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.6 ± 1.0</td>
<td>4.4 ± 2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At $A_0 = 0$ and $\mu > 0$. For each point in the CMSSM, we choose the signal region providing the best expected upper limit on the cross section to evaluate the observed limit; in all cases the best limit is achieved in Region 4, where high $p_T$ leptons, large $H_T > 450$ GeV, and $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 120$ GeV are required. We interpret all points having mean expected values above the corresponding observed upper limit as excluded at the 95% CL. For this exercise the systematic uncertainty on the signal acceptance is re-evaluated for each point in order for the upper limit to reflect the varying influences of the jet energy scale uncertainty. We display the observed exclusion region in Fig. 3. For $m_0 > 1.3$ TeV, the exclusion curve flattens out at about $m_{1/2} \sim 290$ GeV, which corresponds to a winolike $\chi^2_1$ mass of $\sim 200$ GeV. The new result extends the excluded CMSSM region to gluino masses of 710 GeV. This exclusion includes a $-1\sigma_{\text{res}}$ reduction to account for theory uncertainty [36–44] on the cross section; the limit is independent of the squark masses.

One of the challenges of signature-based searches is to convey information in a form that can be used to test a variety of NP models. In Ref. [8], additional information is presented that can be used to confront NP models in an approximate way through generator-level simulation studies. The approximate model of lepton, jet, and $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ selection efficiencies in terms of the generator-level quantities are shown to be sufficiently accurate to reproduce the constraints on NP models that otherwise would require the full CMS detector simulation. The efficiency dependence can be parameterized as a function of $p_T$ (expressed in GeV) as $0.72 [\text{erf}((p_T - 10)/22.5)] + 0.22 [1 - \text{erf}((p_T - 10)/22.5)]$ for electrons, $0.79 [\text{erf}((p_T - 5)/19.5)] + 0.41 [1 - \text{erf}((p_T - 5)/19.5)]$ for muons, and $0.34 - \exp[-0.052(p_T - 15)]$ for taus, where erf is the error function. We studied the efficiency for an event to pass a given reconstructed $E_T^{\text{miss}} (H_T)$ threshold as a function of the generator-level $E_T^{\text{miss}} (H_T)$, where in the latter case $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is computed using neutrinos and the LSPs and $H_T$ is the scalar sum of the transverse momenta of the partons that satisfy the same jet selection criteria used in this analysis. The dependences are parameterized by $0.5 \varepsilon_\infty [\text{erf}((x - x_{1/2})/\sigma)] + 1$, where $x$ corresponds to the generator-level $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ or $H_T$, $\varepsilon_\infty$ is the selection efficiency plateau at high values of $x$, $x_{1/2}$ is the value of $x$ corresponding to half the plateau efficiency, and $\sigma$ determines how fast the efficiency changes with $x$. For the $H_T$ selections of 200 and 450 GeV, the values of $(\varepsilon_\infty, x_{1/2}, \sigma)$ are (0.997, 185 GeV, 99 GeV), and (0.992, 441 GeV, 120 GeV), respectively. For the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ selections of 50 and 120 GeV, the parameters are (0.999, 43 GeV, 39 GeV), and (0.999,
FIG. 3 (color online). Exclusion region, below the red curve, in the CMSSM corresponds to the observed upper limits on the number of events from NP. The central observed curve, which includes experimental uncertainties, is obtained using high $p_T$ leptons with $H_T > 450$ GeV and $E_T^{miss} > 120$ GeV. The hatched region corresponds to the theoretical uncertainties on the cross section, whereas the shaded region shows the experimental errors with $\pm 1\sigma$ variation. We also show the result of the previous analysis [8] to illustrate the improvement.

In summary, we conducted a search for physics beyond the standard model based on same-sign dileptons in the $ee$, $\mu\mu$, $e\mu$, $e\tau$, $\mu\tau$, and $\tau\tau$ final states, and find no evidence for an excess over the expected standard model background. We set 95\% CL upper limits on contributions from new physics processes based on an integrated luminosity of 4.98 fb$^{-1}$ in the range of 6.2 to 16.9 events, depending on the search region. These are the most restrictive limits in this particular final state to date. We have also shown the excluded region in the CMSSM parameter space.

We wish to congratulate our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent performance of the LHC machine. We thank the technical and administrative staff at CERN and other CMS institutes, and acknowledge support from: FMSR (Austria); FNRS and FWO (Belgium); CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ, and FAPESP (Brazil); MES (Bulgaria); CERN; CAS, MoST, and NSFC (China); COLCIENCIAS (Colombia); MSES (Croatia); RPF (Cyprus); Academy of Sciences and ICTP (Dubai); ENEA, INFN, and INAF (Italy); NRF and WCU (Korea); LAS (Lithuania); CINVESTAV, CONACYT, SEP, and UASLP-FAI (Mexico); MSI (New Zealand); PAEC (Pakistan); SCSR (Poland); FCT (Portugal); JINR (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan); MST, MAE and RFBR (Russia); MSTD (Serbia); MICINN and CPAN (Spain); Swiss Funding Agencies (Switzerland); NSC (Taipei); TUBITAK and TAEK (Turkey); STFC (United Kingdom); DOE and NSF (USA).


(CMS Collaboration)


34 RWTH Aachen University, I. Physikalisches Institut, Aachen, Germany
35 RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany
36 RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut B, Aachen, Germany
37 Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany
38 University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
39 Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany
40 Institute of Nuclear Physics “Demokritos”, Aghia Paraskevi, Greece
41 University of Athens, Athens, Greece
42 University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece
43 KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary
44 Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
45 University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary
46 Panjab University, Chandigarh, India
47 University of Delhi, Delhi, India
48 Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India
49 Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India
50 Tata Institute of Fundamental Research—EHEP, Mumbai, India
51 Tata Institute of Fundamental Research—HECR, Mumbai, India
52 Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), Tehran, Iran
53a INFN Sezione di Bari, Italy
53b Università di Bari, Italy
53c Politecnico di Bari, Italy
54a INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
54b Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
55a INFN Sezione di Catania, Catania, Italy
55b Università di Catania, Catania, Italy
56a INFN Sezione di Firenze, Firenze, Italy
56b Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy
57 INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
58 INFN Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy
59a INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy
59b Università di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy
60a INFN Sezione di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
60b Università di Napoli “Federico II”, Napoli, Italy
61a INFN Sezione di Padova, Padova, Italy
61b Università di Padova, Padova, Italy
61c Università di Trento (Trento), Padova, Italy
62a INFN Sezione di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
62b Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
63a INFN Sezione di Perugia, Perugia, Italy
63b Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy
64a INFN Sezione di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
64b Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
64c Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
65a INFN Sezione di Roma, Roma, Italy
65b Università di Roma “La Sapienza”, Roma, Italy
66a INFN Sezione di Torino, Torino, Italy
66b Università di Torino, Torino, Italy
66c Università del Piemonte Orientale (Novara), Torino, Italy
67a INFN Sezione di Trieste, Trieste, Italy
67b Università di Trieste, Trieste, Italy
68 Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Korea
69 Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea
70 Chonnam National University, Institute for Universe and Elementary Particles, Kwangju, Korea
71 Konkuk University, Seoul, Korea
72 Korea University, Seoul, Korea
73 University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea
74 Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea
75 Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania
76 Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados del IPN, Mexico City, Mexico
77 Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico
Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico
Universidad Autonoma de San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico
University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand
National Centre for Physics, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan
Institute of Experimental Physics, Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
Soltan Institute for Nuclear Studies, Warsaw, Poland
Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas, Lisboa, Portugal
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina (St Petersburg), Russia
Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia
Laboratorio de Instrumentacion e Fisica Experimental de Particulas, Lisboa, Portugal
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina (St Petersburg), Russia
Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia
State Research Center of Russian Federation, Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Madrid, Spain
Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain
Instituto de Fisica de Cantabria (IFCA), CSIC-Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, Spain
CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland
Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland
National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan
National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan
Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey
Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey
Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
National Scientific Center, Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology, Kharkov, Ukraine
University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom
Baylor University, Waco, Texas, USA
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, USA
Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, USA
University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA
University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA
University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California, USA
University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, USA
University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California, USA
University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California, USA
University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California, USA
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA
University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA
Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut, USA
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois, USA
University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
Florida International University, Miami, Florida, USA
Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, USA
Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Florida, USA
University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Chicago, Illinois, USA
The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, USA
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA
The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA
Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, USA
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California, USA
University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, USA
139 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
139 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA
141 University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi, USA
147 University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA
143 State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, USA
144 Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
145 Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA
146 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, USA
147 The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA
148 Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, USA
149 University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA
150 Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, USA
151 Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, Indiana, USA
152 Rice University, Houston, Texas, USA
153 University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, USA
154 The Rockefeller University, New York, New York, USA
155 Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, New Jersey, USA
156 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, USA
157 Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA
158 Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, USA
159 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, USA
160 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA
161 Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, USA
162 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA

a Deceased.
b Also at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria.
c Also at National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia.
d Also at Universidade Federal do ABC, Snto Ndre, Brazil.
e Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA.
f Also at CERN, Europen Orgnization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland.
g Also at Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France.
h Also at Suez Canal University, Suez, Egypt.
i Also at Zewail City of Science nd Technology, Zewail, Egypt.
j Also at Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt.
k Also at Fayoum University, El-Fayoum, Egypt.
l Also at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.
m Also at Soltn Institute for Nuclear Studies, Warsaw, Poland.
n Also at Universit de Haute-Alsace, Mulhouse, France.
o Also at Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
p Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany.
q Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary.
r Also at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary.
s Also at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - HECR, Mumbai, India.
t Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India.
u Also at Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran.
w Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran.
x Also at Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.
y Also at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Teheran, Iran.
z Also at Facoltà Ingegneria Università di Roma, Roma, Italy.
aa Also at Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy.
bb Also at Università degli Studi Guglielmo Marconi, Roma, Italy.
c Also at Università degli studi di Siena, Siena, Italy.
cc Also at University of Bucharest, Faculty of Physics, Bucuresti-Magurele, Romania.
dd Also at Faculty of Physics of University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia.
ee Also at University of Florida, Gainesville, USA.
ff Also at University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA.