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Measurement of four-jet production in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

CMS Collaboration ; Chatrchyan, S ; Khachatryan, V ; Sirunyan, A M ; et al ; Chiochia, V ;
Kilminster, B ; Robmann, P

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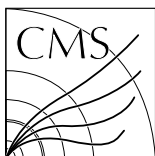
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Measurement of four-jet production in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

The CMS Collaboration*

Abstract

Measurements of the differential cross sections for the production of exactly four jets in proton-proton collisions are presented as a function of the transverse momentum p_T and pseudorapidity η , together with the correlations in azimuthal angle and the p_T balance among the jets. The data sample was collected in 2010 at a center-of-mass energy of 7 TeV with the CMS detector at the LHC, with an integrated luminosity of 36 pb^{-1} . The cross section for a final state with a pair of hard jets with $p_T > 50 \text{ GeV}$ and another pair with $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ within $|\eta| < 4.7$ is measured to be $\sigma(\text{pp} \rightarrow 4\text{j} + \text{X}) = 330 \pm 5 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 45 \text{ (syst.) nb}$. The measured differential cross sections agree with predictions involving parton showers in only some regions of the phase space. It is found that including a contribution from double parton scattering in the models brings the predictions closer to the measurements.

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1 Introduction

The production of jets with large transverse momenta (p_T) in high-energy proton-proton collisions can be described within the theory of strong interactions, quantum chromodynamics (QCD), by the scattering of partons. The partonic matrix element (ME) is convoluted with the density functions of partons inside the protons. The inclusive cross section for high- p_T jets has been measured by the ATLAS [1] and Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) [2] Collaborations and is in good agreement with predictions obtained at next-to-leading order (NLO). However, the production cross section of a forward jet in association with a jet in the central region of the detector is not very well described [3].

In multi-jet production, correlations between the jets can be studied in detail. The production of four jets at large p_T involves terms of fourth power in the strong coupling, α_s^4 . This allows correlations between pairs of jets at different p_T scales to be investigated. The hard scatterings produce a pair of partons at high- p_T and their evolution results in additional jets at lower p_T . This $2 \rightarrow 4$ partonic process, coming from single parton scattering (SPS), is a crucial test for higher-order QCD calculations, as well as for the description of high- p_T jets within the parton shower (PS) formalism.

Proton-proton collisions at high center-of-mass energy access the low- x region, where the parton densities are large and where the probability to have more than one partonic interaction becomes non-negligible. In this regime, the pair of hard jets and the pair of softer jets can also be produced via double parton scattering (DPS) [4]. The SPS and DPS processes result in different distributions of angular correlations, as discussed in Ref. [5]. A final state arising from SPS tends to have a strongly correlated configuration in azimuthal angle and p_T -balance between the two jet systems. In contrast, DPS events generally have uncorrelated topologies. At large jet transverse momenta, the contribution from DPS is expected to be small, or at least much smaller than at low p_T . Therefore it is essential to perform a differential cross section measurement over a large region of phase space, and to compare it with theoretical predictions. Only if the region at large p_T is appropriately described, can an extraction of a possible DPS contribution at smaller p_T be performed.

Four-jet production at high- p_T is measured in pp collisions at a center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV using the data sample collected with the CMS detector at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) in 2010 for an integrated luminosity of 36 pb^{-1} . The jets are reconstructed with the anti- k_T algorithm [6–8], with a distance parameter of 0.5, in the pseudorapidity range $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 4.7$. The pseudorapidity is defined as $\eta = -\ln[\tan(\theta/2)]$, where θ is the polar angle with respect to the counterclockwise-beam direction. A final state with exactly four jets (hereafter referred to as “exclusive”) is selected with the two leading (highest p_T) jets having $p_T > 50$ GeV and two additional jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV.

The differential cross sections as a function of transverse momentum and pseudorapidity of the four jets are presented. In addition, the normalized differential cross sections are measured as a function of correlation variables defined from the hard and soft pair of jets as follows:

- the azimuthal angular differences between the jets belonging to the soft pair

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{soft}} = |\phi(j^{\text{soft}_1}) - \phi(j^{\text{soft}_2})|; \quad (1)$$

- the balance in transverse momentum of the two soft jets

$$\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}} p_T = \frac{|\vec{p}_T(j^{\text{soft}_1}) + \vec{p}_T(j^{\text{soft}_2})|}{|\vec{p}_T(j^{\text{soft}_1})| + |\vec{p}_T(j^{\text{soft}_2})|}; \quad (2)$$

- the azimuthal angle ΔS between the two dijet pairs, defined as:

$$\Delta S = \arccos \left(\frac{\vec{p}_T(j^{\text{hard}}_1, j^{\text{hard}}_2) \cdot \vec{p}_T(j^{\text{soft}}_1, j^{\text{soft}}_2)}{|\vec{p}_T(j^{\text{hard}}_1, j^{\text{hard}}_2)| \cdot |\vec{p}_T(j^{\text{soft}}_1, j^{\text{soft}}_2)|} \right), \quad (3)$$

where j^{soft}_1 (j^{soft}_2) and j^{hard}_1 (j^{hard}_2) stand for the leading (subleading) soft and hard jet pairs, respectively.

Distributions are presented for the correlation observables, normalized to the measured cross section. The systematic uncertainties for the correlation observables are smaller than those for the cross section measurements. The measurements are compared to predictions from Monte Carlo (MC) event generators using $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^2)$ ME improved with PS and multiparton interactions (MPI) and to predictions for dijet production at NLO matched to PS. Comparisons are also made to predictions from higher-order tree level diagrams matched with PS.

The outline of this paper is as follows. In Section 2, the detector and the MC simulation are described. In Section 3, the event selection, correction procedure, and systematic uncertainties are discussed. Section 4 covers the results and conclusions are presented in Section 5.

2 Detector description and MC simulation

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Charged particle trajectories are measured using silicon pixel and strip trackers [9] that cover the pseudorapidity region $|\eta| < 2.5$. An electromagnetic crystal calorimeter (ECAL) [10] and a brass/scintillator hadron calorimeter (HCAL) [11] surround the tracking volume and cover $|\eta| < 3.0$. A forward quartz-fibre Cherenkov hadron calorimeter (HF) [12] extends the coverage to $|\eta| = 5.2$. Events are collected by using a two-level trigger system consisting of level-1 and high-level triggers (HLT) [13].

The CMS experiment uses a right-handed coordinate system, with the origin at the nominal interaction point, the x axis pointing to the center of the LHC ring, the y axis pointing up (perpendicular to the plane of the LHC ring), and the z axis along the counterclockwise-beam direction. The polar angle θ is measured from the positive z axis and the azimuthal angle ϕ is measured in the x - y plane. A more detailed description of the CMS apparatus can be found in Ref. [14].

The particle-flow event reconstruction consists in reconstructing and identifying each single particle with an optimized combination of all subdetector information. The energy of photons is directly obtained from the ECAL measurement, corrected for zero-suppression effects. The energy of electrons is determined from a combination of the track momentum at the main interaction vertex, the corresponding ECAL cluster energy, and the energy sum of all bremsstrahlung photons attached to the track. The energy of muons is obtained from the corresponding track momentum. The energy of charged hadrons is determined from a combination of the track momentum and the corresponding ECAL and HCAL energies, corrected for zero-suppression effects, and calibrated for the nonlinear response of the calorimeters. Finally the energy of neutral hadrons is obtained from the corresponding calibrated ECAL and HCAL energies.

For each event, hadronic jets are clustered from these reconstructed particles with the infrared and collinear safe anti- k_T algorithm [6–8], operated with a size parameter R of 0.5. The jet momentum is determined as the vectorial sum of all particle momenta in the jet, and is found in the simulation to be within 5% to 10% of the true momentum over the whole p_T spectrum

and detector acceptance. An offset correction is applied to take into account the extra energy clustered in jets due to additional proton-proton interactions within the same bunch crossing (pileup). Jet energy corrections are derived from the simulation, and are confirmed with in situ measurements of the energy balance of dijet and photon+jet events. Additional selection criteria are applied to each event to remove spurious jet-like features originating from isolated noise patterns in certain HCAL regions. The jet energy resolution amounts typically to 15% at 10 GeV, 8% at 100 GeV, and 4% at 1 TeV, to be compared to about 40%, 12%, and 5% obtained when the calorimeters alone are used for jet clustering.

Jet momenta are corrected for pileup [15]. This ranged from nearly zero additional collisions during the very early period of LHC data taking in 2010 to an average of about three near the end of the 2010 running period. Finally, the jet momentum resolution is determined from simulation, as a function of the jet p_T and η . Comparing the p_T balance in dijet events between data and simulation, the jet p_T resolution in the simulation is scaled upwards by 10% in the barrel and by 20% in the endcaps to match the resolution in the data [16, 17].

Simulated event samples for four-jet production are produced with different MC event generators: PYTHIA 6.426 [18], HERWIG++ (version 2.5.0) [19, 20], and PYTHIA 8.140 [21]. In PYTHIA, the PS are generated by ordering the parton splittings in p_T and the momentum fraction x . The Lund string model [22] is used for hadronization. In contrast, HERWIG++ generates PS in an angular-ordered region of phase space and uses a cluster fragmentation model for hadronization. MPI are simulated in both PYTHIA and HERWIG. The free parameters describing MPI are obtained from tunes [23] to measurements in pp collisions at the LHC. The PYTHIA 6 generator with the tune Z2* [24] applies a new model [25] where MPI are interleaved with parton showering. The PYTHIA 8 generator is used with the tune 4C [26] based on underlying event data from the LHC, using CTEQ6L1 PDF set. It implements a more sophisticated model for MPI with respect to PYTHIA 6, by introducing color reconnection and rescattering between the partons [27]. The HERWIG++ generator tuned to LHC data (tune LHC-UE-EE-3 [20]) with the MRST2001 PDF set is also used for comparison.

The data are also compared to perturbative NLO dijet QCD predictions obtained with the POWHEG package [28, 29] matched with PYTHIA 6 PS including the MPI simulation. The description of inclusive jet cross sections [2] and underlying event measurements [30, 31] has been verified for different PYTHIA tunes interfaced with the POWHEG BOX [32, 33]. A good representation of these data is obtained when the underlying event is provided by PYTHIA 6 tune Z2*. The agreement improves when the contribution of the parton shower in the tune Z2* is decreased (by changing the PYTHIA parameters PARP(67) and PARP(71) to 1.0, from the default value of 4.0), since a hard emission is already included the POWHEG matrix element. These parameters regulate the upper scale of the initial- and final-state radiations, respectively. This modified tune is chosen for the final comparison and it is referred to as Z2' in the following. The MADGRAPH event generator [34, 35] is also used for the comparison. It produces parton-level events with up to four partons in the final state on the basis of Leading Order (LO) ME calculations. The PS for MADGRAPH is provided by the PYTHIA 6 tune Z2*, including the contribution of MPI. The goodness of this tune has been verified by comparison to the inclusive jet cross sections and underlying event measurements. A good agreement for the Z2* tune is obtained. Predictions from the SHERPA 1.4.0 event generator [36] are also considered. This event generator produces tree level $2 \rightarrow 2 + n$ ME matched to PS (in this work $n = 1$ is used). The MPI are based on the model used in the PYTHIA 6 underlying event, but with different parameter values [37]. The predictions for the SHERPA generator with these parameters give a good description of inclusive jet cross section measurements but they are not able to reproduce the underlying event data, with discrepancies up to 20%.

The differences between the LO predictions of PYTHIA, HERWIG, SHERPA and MADGRAPH lie in the hard subprocess as well as in the parton showering and MPI. PYTHIA and HERWIG use $2 \rightarrow 2$ $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ ME, SHERPA uses $2 \rightarrow 3$ and MADGRAPH uses $2 \rightarrow 4$ ME. POWHEG is a NLO prediction for dijets, using $2 \rightarrow 2$ and $2 \rightarrow 3$ ME, but for the four-jet measurement is still a LO prediction. In MADGRAPH, the four jets can originate from the matrix element, while in all the other simulations at least one jet must come from parton shower or MPI.

The detector response is simulated in detail by using the GEANT4 package [38]. All simulated samples are processed and reconstructed in the same manner as done for collision data.

3 Event selection and analysis

The data, recorded with the CMS detector in 2010 at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, correspond to an integrated luminosity of approximately 36 pb^{-1} with low-pileup conditions. The mean value of overlapping interactions ranges between 1.5 and 3. The MC samples include simulated pileup interactions with a distribution matching that in data. For this study, two HLT trigger sets are analyzed: a trigger with jet threshold of 30 GeV is used for leading jets with $50 < p_T < 140$ GeV, while for jets with $p_T > 140$ GeV, a trigger with threshold of 50 GeV is applied. In the region of transverse momenta between 50 and 80 GeV, where the trigger is not fully efficient, a p_T and η dependent trigger efficiency correction is applied.

Events with at least one good primary vertex and exactly four jets in the region $|\eta| < 4.7$ are selected: two of them with $p_T > 50$ GeV and two with $p_T > 20$ GeV. A primary vertex is defined as the vertex to which the charged particle with the largest p_T is associated. The two jets with highest p_T are labelled as “hard-jet pair”, while the other two jets form the “soft-jet pair”.

The kinematic distributions of the selected jets are in agreement with MC predictions and are described to a 20% accuracy by PYTHIA 6 and HERWIG++ at detector level, except in the forward region of the detector. The pseudorapidity distribution is reasonably described by the simulation in the central region of the detector, while differences (20–80%) are observed between data and simulation for $|\eta| > 3$ for the leading and subleading jets. However, large scale uncertainties up to 60% are associated with those jets in the forward region [3]. In addition, the predicted cross sections for $|\eta| > 3$ are different by up to 30 % depending on the model calculation. Discrepancies of the same order have also been observed at detector level for inclusive and dijet samples with $p_T > 50$ GeV. A small difference between PYTHIA 6 and HERWIG++ is observed for leading and subleading jets, coming from the different PS models used in the two generators. The p_T distributions are reproduced by PYTHIA 6 and HERWIG++ at detector level for all the selected jets. The differences with respect to the observed measurements are less than 20% in the whole selected p_T range.

3.1 Corrections and systematic uncertainty

The p_T and η distributions, and the correlation observables are corrected for selection efficiencies and detector effects. The data are corrected to stable-particle level ($c\tau > 10$ mm) by applying an iterative unfolding [39] as implemented in ROOUNFOLD [40]. In addition, a bin-to-bin correction has been performed and found to be in agreement with the iterative unfolding. The response matrix is obtained with PYTHIA 6. A closure test shows that stable results, within 5% with respect to the true distributions, are obtained when HERWIG++ is unfolded with the PYTHIA 6 response matrix. The final correction is performed with PYTHIA 6 and HERWIG++. The deviation from the average value is taken as a systematic uncertainty due to the model de-

pendence, and is applied to the unfolded result. The unfolding to stable-particle level includes corrections for pileup effects.

Various systematic effects are investigated and the corresponding uncertainty is calculated for each of the distributions. The total uncertainties are obtained by summing in quadrature the individual contributions.

The following systematic uncertainties are considered:

- **Model dependence:** the unfolded cross sections obtained with the two different MC generators PYTHIA 6 and HERWIG++ are averaged and the difference of the unfolded results is used as a systematic uncertainty. The resulting uncertainty ranges from 3 to 5% for the absolute cross sections and from 3 to 4% for the normalized cross sections. This reflects the difference in the response matrix obtained from the two generators.
- **Jet Energy Scale (JES):** the momentum of the jets is varied within the uncertainty associated to the reconstructed p_T . This leads to an uncertainty of 15–18% for the absolute cross sections which is the dominant contribution. For the normalized cross sections, the JES uncertainty is about 3% and is of the same size as the other contributions.
- **Jet Energy Resolution (JER):** the JER differs between data and simulation by 6–19% depending on the pseudorapidity range, which introduces a systematic uncertainty of about 1–4% for both cross section measurements and normalized cross sections.
- **Pileup:** an uncertainty due to pileup modeling in the simulation is evaluated and found to be negligible ($<0.1\%$) for both cross section measurements and normalized cross sections.
- **Luminosity:** the systematic uncertainty on the luminosity for 2010 data adds an additional uncertainty of 4% [41] to the cross section.

A summary of the systematic uncertainties is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Total systematic uncertainties affecting the differential cross sections for p_T , and η , and the normalized differential cross sections for $\Delta\phi_{\text{soft}}$, $\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}}p_T$, and ΔS . In the last column, the total uncertainty for each observable is listed. This is obtained by summing the individual uncertainties in quadrature.

Measured observable	Model	Jet Energy Scale	Jet Energy Resolution	Pileup reweighting	Luminosity	Total
jet p_T	2%	13%	1%	$<0.1\%$	4%	15%
jet η	2%	13%	1%	$<0.1\%$	4%	15%
$\Delta\phi_{\text{soft}}$	3%	3%	2%	$<0.1\%$	—	5%
$\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}}p_T$	3%	3%	2%	$<0.1\%$	—	5%
ΔS	4%	3%	3%	$<0.1\%$	—	5%

4 Results

The cross sections for exclusive production of four jets for $|\eta| < 4.7$ and $p_T > 50$ (20) GeV for the hard (soft) jet pairs are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

The measured value of the cross section for the exclusive four-jet final state is 330 ± 5 (stat.) ± 45 (syst.) nb. This value is compared with various theoretical predictions in Table 2. While PYTHIA 8, tune 4C, gives a value for the cross section higher than that measured, HERWIG++

is in good agreement with it. The MADGRAPH generator, interfaced with PYTHIA 6, tune Z2*, predicts a lower value, while SHERPA is in good agreement with the measured cross section. We have verified that the differences between the predictions obtained with MADGRAPH and SHERPA are due to the different contributions coming from MPI, while the predictions agree with each other if MPI are switched off. The NLO dijet prediction of POWHEG, interfaced with PYTHIA 6, tune Z2', including MPI, is compatible with the measurement.

Table 2: Cross sections for MC predictions and measured data for $pp \rightarrow 4j + X$: the jets are selected within $|\eta| < 4.7$, and with $p_T > 50$ GeV for the two leading jets and $p_T > 20$ GeV for the other jets.

Sample	Cross section (nb)
PYTHIA 8, tune 4C	423
HERWIG++, tune UE-EE-3	343
MADGRAPH + PYTHIA 6, tune Z2*	234
SHERPA	293
POWHEG + PYTHIA 6, tune Z2'	378
Data	330 ± 5 (stat.) ± 45 (syst.)

The cross sections as a function of p_T and η of each of the four jets are presented in Fig. 1. The cross sections fall rapidly with increasing p_T for all the jets in the final state. For the highest p_T jets, the cross section decreases by two orders of magnitude for p_T between 50 and 200 GeV. For the softer jets, the cross section decreases over 5 orders of magnitude for the same p_T range. The shape of the cross section as a function of η (Fig. 1 right) is different for the hard and soft jets. Specifically, the cross section for hard jets drops very rapidly for $|\eta| \sim 4$. Conversely, the distributions of the soft jets are flatter, with the cross section dropping by only about a factor 10 between $|\eta| \sim 0$ and the forward region ($|\eta| \sim 4.7$).

The measured cross sections are also compared to theoretical predictions. Ratios between the theoretical predictions and the observed measurements are presented in Fig. 2. All predictions, except HERWIG++, are in agreement with the measurement for the leading and subleading jets at large transverse momenta $p_T \gtrsim 300$ GeV (Fig. 2 left). However, differences appear at smaller p_T : POWHEG and SHERPA are in agreement with the measurement for the leading and subleading jets, while PYTHIA 8 and MADGRAPH deviate significantly from the data. The soft jets are not very well described: POWHEG and PYTHIA 8 are significantly above the measurement, while the SHERPA and MADGRAPH predictions are outside the systematic uncertainties for some bins. HERWIG++ is similar in shape to PYTHIA 8 but has a different cross section (Tab. 2), which leads to a better agreement at small p_T and a worse description at large p_T .

The differential cross sections as a function of η are described reasonably well by SHERPA and HERWIG++. The distribution of the leading and subleading jets are described by SHERPA, HERWIG++ and MADGRAPH within the systematic uncertainties, taking into account the differences in the total cross section (Tab. 2), while POWHEG and PYTHIA 8 tend to be below the measurement at large η . The distributions of the soft jets are described only by SHERPA and HERWIG++ for both absolute normalization and shape, while all other predictions are significantly off at large η .

In summary, the description of the differential cross section as a function of p_T and η for $pp \rightarrow 4j + X$ in $|\eta| < 4.7$ is not trivial. While the description of the cross section at large transverse momenta is reasonable, significant differences arise at smaller p_T values, especially for the subleading and soft jets.

The correlation between hard and soft jet pairs can provide additional information on the pro-

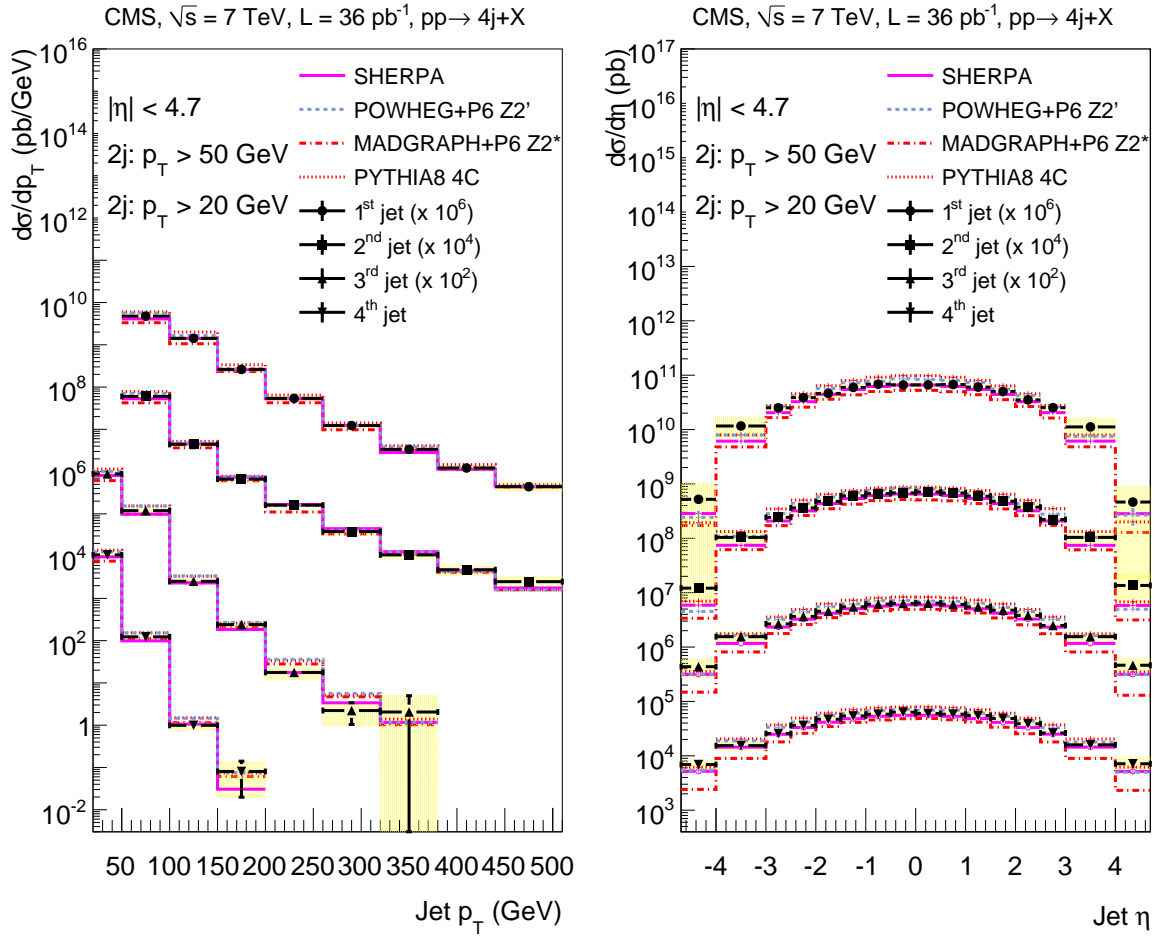


Figure 1: Differential cross sections as a function of the jet transverse momenta p_T (left) and pseudorapidity η (right) compared to theoretical predictions of POWHEG, MADGRAPH, SHERPA, and PYTHIA 8. Scale factors of 10^6 , 10^4 and 10^2 are applied to the measurement of the leading, subleading and third jet, respectively. The yellow band represents the total uncertainty, including the statistical and systematic components.

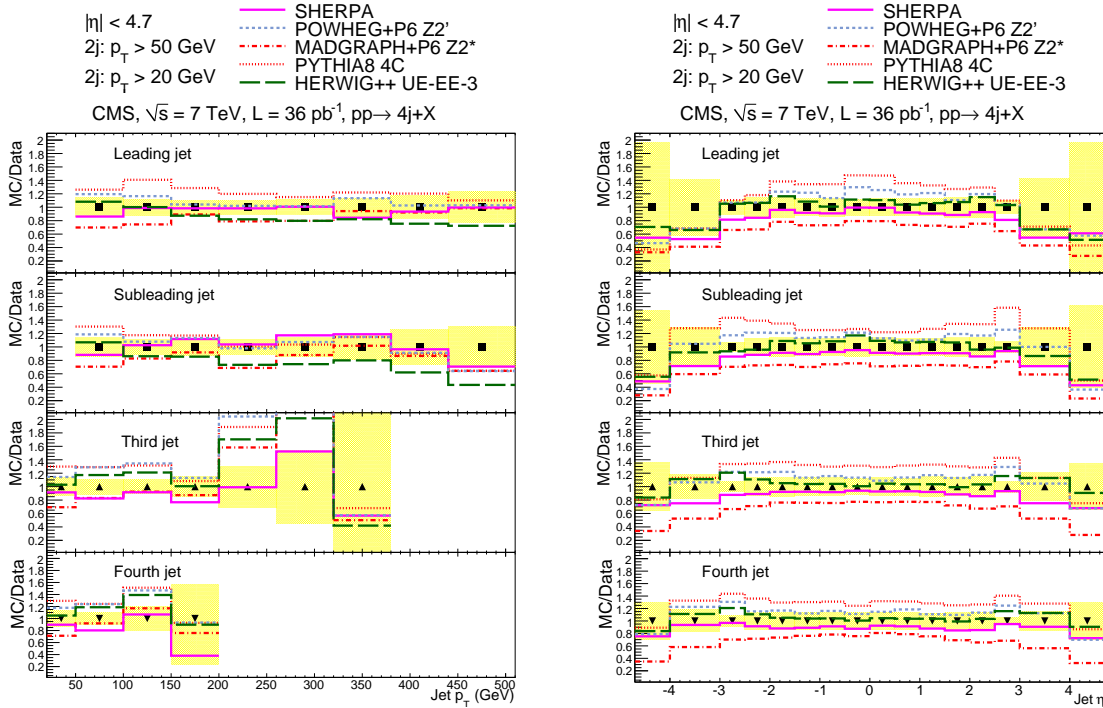


Figure 2: Ratios of theoretical predictions of POWHEG, MADGRAPH, SHERPA, PYTHIA 8 and HERWIG++ to data as a function of the jet transverse momenta p_T (left) and pseudorapidity η (right) for each specific jet. The yellow band represents the total uncertainty, including the statistical and systematic components.

duction process and help to disentangle the contributions of SPS and DPS diagrams. The normalized differential cross section is measured as a function of the correlation observables, defined in Section 1. The normalized differential cross section as a function of $\Delta\phi_{\text{soft}}$ is shown in Fig. 3 (left). The distribution has a maximum at $\Delta\phi \sim \pi$ and falls by less than an order of magnitude towards very small $\Delta\phi$. At small $\Delta\phi$ the jets are uncorrelated. A local maximum is visible at values around $\Delta\phi \sim 0.5\text{--}0.8$ because the anti- k_T jet algorithm merges jets originating from collinear parton emissions with an angular separation less than the jet radius of $R = 0.5$.

In Fig. 3 (center), the balance in transverse momentum between the soft jets, $\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}} p_T$, is shown. It covers an order of magnitude and has its largest value around unity, indicating that the soft jets are predominantly not balanced in p_T . This would be expected if they come from radiation of the initial- or final-state of the hard pair of jets.

The cross section as a function of the azimuthal angle between the planes of the two dijet systems, ΔS , is shown in Fig. 3 (right). The distribution falls over almost two orders of magnitude over the entire phase space. At low ΔS values, the dijet systems are not correlated.

The normalized differential cross section as a function of $\Delta\phi_{\text{soft}}$ is well described by all predictions, but shows very little sensitivity to contributions from DPS, as illustrated by the POWHEG prediction without MPI. The normalized differential cross section as a function of $\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}} p_T$ is reasonably described by all predictions for $\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}} p_T \gtrsim 0.4$ but significant differences show up at smaller values. The prediction of POWHEG without MPI shows clearly the need of additional contributions in this region. The normalized differential cross section as a function of ΔS is not well described by any of the predictions. In the range $\Delta S < 2.5$ SHERPA is above the data while all other predictions are significantly below the measurement. The prediction from POWHEG

without MPI is several standard deviations away from the measurement at small ΔS .

The comparison of the normalized differential cross sections as a function of $\Delta\phi_{\text{soft}}$, $\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}} p_T$, and ΔS for $pp \rightarrow 4j+X$ in $|\eta| < 4.7$ shows that the present calculations based on $2 \rightarrow 2$, $2 \rightarrow 3$ and $2 \rightarrow 4$ matrix elements matched with parton showers and including a simulation of MPI agree within uncertainties only in some regions of the phase space. The contributions from SPS can be improved by higher order calculations and the predictions including MPI need to be validated also with underlying event measurements [30, 31], before a direct extraction of the DPS contribution can be performed. Especially the ΔS distribution leaves room for additional contributions from SPS at larger values of ΔS . However, the measurement of $\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}} p_T$ and ΔS may be taken as an indication for the need of DPS in the investigated models.

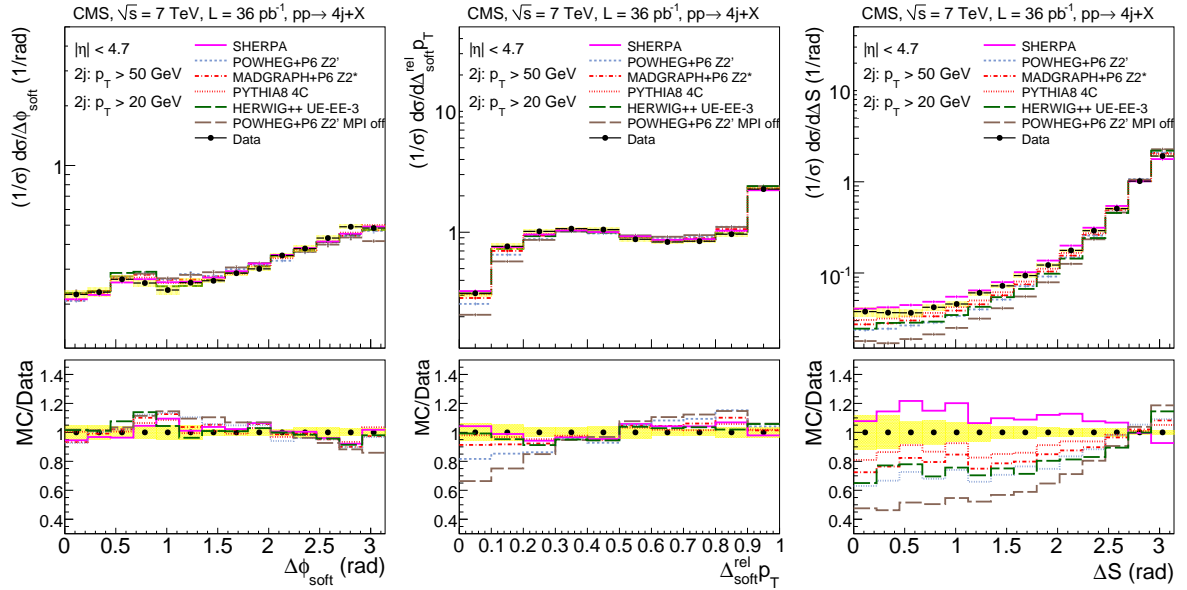


Figure 3: Normalized differential cross sections as a function of the difference in azimuthal angle $\Delta\phi_{\text{soft}}$ (left), $\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}} p_T$ (middle), and ΔS (right) compared to the theoretical predictions of POWHEG, MADGRAPH, SHERPA, PYTHIA 8 and HERWIG++. A comparison with the POWHEG predictions interfaced with the parton shower PYTHIA 6 tune Z2' without MPI is also shown. The lower panel shows the ratios of the theoretical prediction to the data. The yellow band represents the total uncertainty, including the statistical and systematic components.

5 Conclusions

Measurements of exclusive four-jet observables have been performed based on data collected with the CMS experiment in 2010 with an integrated luminosity of 36 pb^{-1} . The cross section for a final state with a pair of hard jets with $p_T > 50 \text{ GeV}$ and another pair with $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ within $|\eta| < 4.7$ is measured to be $\sigma(pp \rightarrow 4j + X) = 330 \pm 5 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 45 \text{ (syst.) nb}$. The differential cross sections as a function of p_T and η of each of the four jets together with the normalized differential cross sections, as a function of correlation variables $\Delta\phi_{\text{soft}}$, $\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}} p_T$, and ΔS , are compared to several theoretical predictions.

The models considered are able to describe the differential cross sections only in some regions of the phase space. Although the predictions of the differential cross sections at large transverse momenta are reasonable, significant differences arise at smaller p_T especially for the subleading and soft jets.

The comparison of the normalized differential cross sections, as a function of $\Delta\phi_{\text{soft}}$, $\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}} p_{\text{T}}$, and ΔS for $pp \rightarrow 4j+X$ for $|\eta| < 4.7$, shows that the present calculations based on $2 \rightarrow 2$, $2 \rightarrow 3$ and $2 \rightarrow 4$ matrix elements matched with parton showers, and including a simulation of MPI, agree only in some regions of the phase space. The contributions from SPS can be improved by higher order calculations. The predictions including MPI need to be validated with underlying event measurements before a direct extraction of the DPS contribution can be performed. In particular, the ΔS distribution leaves room for additional contributions from SPS at larger values of ΔS . However, the measurements of $\Delta_{\text{soft}}^{\text{rel}} p_{\text{T}}$, and ΔS may be taken as an indication for the need of DPS in the investigated models.

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A The CMS Collaboration

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

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

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der OeAW, Wien, Austria

W. Adam, T. Bergauer, M. Dragicevic, J. Erö, C. Fabjan¹, M. Friedl, R. Frühwirth¹, V.M. Ghete, C. Hartl, N. Hörmann, J. Hrubec, M. Jeitler¹, W. Kiesenhofer, V. Knünz, M. Krammer¹, I. Krätschmer, D. Liko, I. Mikulec, D. Rabady², B. Rahbaran, H. Rohringer, R. Schöfbeck, J. Strauss, A. Taurok, W. Treberer-Treberspurg, W. Waltenberger, C.-E. Wulz¹

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

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

Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

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

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

F. Blekman, S. Blyweert, J. D'Hondt, N. Heracleous, A. Kalogeropoulos, J. Keaveney, T.J. Kim, S. Lowette, M. Maes, A. Olbrechts, D. Strom, S. Tavernier, W. Van Doninck, P. Van Mulders, G.P. Van Onsem, I. Vilella

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

C. Caillol, B. Clerbaux, G. De Lentdecker, L. Favart, A.P.R. Gay, A. Léonard, P.E. Marage, A. Mohammadi, L. Perniè, T. Reis, T. Seva, L. Thomas, C. Vander Velde, P. Vanlaer, J. Wang

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

V. Adler, K. Beernaert, L. Benucci, A. Cimmino, S. Costantini, S. Dildick, G. Garcia, B. Klein, J. Lellouch, J. Mccartin, A.A. Ocampo Rios, D. Ryckbosch, S. Salva Diblen, M. Sigamani, N. Strobbe, F. Thyssen, M. Tytgat, S. Walsh, E. Yazgan, N. Zaganidis

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

S. Basegmez, C. Beluffi³, G. Bruno, R. Castello, A. Caudron, L. Ceard, G.G. Da Silveira, C. Delaere, T. du Pree, D. Favart, L. Forthomme, A. Giammanco⁴, J. Hollar, P. Jez, M. Komm, V. Lemaitre, J. Liao, O. Militaru, C. Nuttens, D. Pagano, A. Pin, K. Piotrkowski, A. Popov⁵, L. Quertenmont, M. Selvaggi, M. Vidal Marono, J.M. Vizan Garcia

Université de Mons, Mons, Belgium

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

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

G.A. Alves, M. Correa Martins Junior, T. Martins, M.E. Pol, M.H.G. Souza

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

W.L. Aldá Júnior, W. Carvalho, J. Chinellato⁶, A. Custódio, E.M. Da Costa, D. De Jesus Damiao, C. De Oliveira Martins, S. Fonseca De Souza, H. Malbouisson, M. Malek, D. Matos Figueiredo, L. Mundim, H. Nogima, W.L. Prado Da Silva, J. Santaolalla, A. Santoro, A. Sznajder, E.J. Tonelli Manganote⁶, A. Vilela Pereira

Universidade Estadual Paulista ^a, Universidade Federal do ABC ^b, São Paulo, Brazil

C.A. Bernardes^b, F.A. Dias^{a,7}, T.R. Fernandez Perez Tomei^a, E.M. Gregores^b, C. Lagana^a, P.G. Mercadante^b, S.F. Novaes^a, Sandra S. Padula^a

Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria

V. Genchev², P. Iaydjiev², A. Marinov, S. Piperov, M. Rodozov, G. Sultanov, M. Vutova

University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

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

Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China

J.G. Bian, G.M. Chen, H.S. Chen, M. Chen, R. Du, C.H. Jiang, D. Liang, S. Liang, X. Meng, R. Plestina⁸, J. Tao, X. Wang, Z. Wang

State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China

C. Asawatrangkuldee, Y. Ban, Y. Guo, Q. Li, W. Li, S. Liu, Y. Mao, S.J. Qian, D. Wang, L. Zhang, W. Zou

Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

C. Avila, C.A. Carrillo Montoya, L.F. Chaparro Sierra, C. Florez, J.P. Gomez, B. Gomez Moreno, J.C. Sanabria

Technical University of Split, Split, Croatia

N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, D. Polic, I. Puljak

University of Split, Split, Croatia

Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac

Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia

V. Brigljevic, K. Kadija, J. Luetic, D. Mekterovic, S. Morovic, L. Tikvica

University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

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

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

M. Finger, M. Finger Jr.

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

A.A. Abdelalim⁹, Y. Assran¹⁰, S. Elgammal⁹, A. Ellithi Kamel¹¹, M.A. Mahmoud¹², A. Radi^{13,14}

National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

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

Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

P. Eerola, G. Fedi, M. Voutilainen

Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland

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

Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland

T. Tuuva

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

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

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

S. Baffioni, F. Beaudette, P. Busson, C. Charlot, N. Daci, T. Dahms, M. Dalchenko, L. Dobrzynski, A. Florent, R. Granier de Cassagnac, P. Miné, C. Mironov, I.N. Naranjo, M. Nguyen, C. Ochando, P. Paganini, D. Sabes, R. Salerno, Y. Sirois, C. Veelken, Y. Yilmaz, A. Zabi

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

J.-L. Agram¹⁵, J. Andrea, D. Bloch, J.-M. Brom, E.C. Chabert, C. Collard, E. Conte¹⁵, F. Drouhin¹⁵, J.-C. Fontaine¹⁵, D. Gelé, U. Goerlach, C. Goetzmann, P. Juillot, A.-C. Le Bihan, P. Van Hove

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

S. Gadrat

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

S. Beauceron, N. Beaupere, G. Boudoul, S. Brochet, J. Chasserat, R. Chierici, D. Contardo, P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, J. Fan, J. Fay, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, B. Ille, T. Kurca, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, S. Perries, J.D. Ruiz Alvarez, L. Sgandurra, V. Sordini, M. Vander Donckt, P. Verdier, S. Viret, H. Xiao

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

Z. Tsamalaidze¹⁶

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

C. Autermann, S. Beranek, M. Bontenackels, B. Calpas, M. Edelhoff, L. Feld, O. Hindrichs, K. Klein, A. Ostapchuk, A. Perieanu, F. Raupach, J. Sammet, S. Schael, D. Sprenger, H. Weber, B. Wittmer, V. Zhukov⁵

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

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

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

V. Cherepanov, Y. Erdogan, G. Flügge, H. Geenen, M. Geisler, W. Haj Ahmad, F. Hoehle, B. Kargoll, T. Kress, Y. Kuessel, J. Lingemann², A. Nowack, I.M. Nugent, L. Perchalla, O. Pooth, A. Stahl

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

I. Asin, N. Bartosik, J. Behr, W. Behrenhoff, U. Behrens, A.J. Bell, M. Bergholz¹⁷, A. Bethani, K. Borras, A. Burgmeier, A. Cakir, L. Calligaris, A. Campbell, S. Choudhury, F. Costanza, C. Diez Pardos, S. Dooling, T. Dorland, G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein, T. Eichhorn, G. Flucke, A. Geiser, A. Grebenyuk, P. Gunnellini, S. Habib, J. Hauk, G. Hellwig, M. Hempel, D. Horton, H. Jung, M. Kasemann, P. Katsas, J. Kieseler, C. Kleinwort, M. Krämer, D. Krücker, W. Lange, J. Leonard, K. Lipka, W. Lohmann¹⁷, B. Lutz, R. Mankel, I. Marfin, I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann, A.B. Meyer, J. Mnich, A. Mussgiller, S. Naumann-Emme, O. Novgorodova, F. Nowak, H. Perrey, A. Petrukhin, D. Pitzl, R. Placakyte, A. Raspereza, P.M. Ribeiro Cipriano, C. Riedl, E. Ron, M.Ö. Sahin, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, P. Saxena, R. Schmidt¹⁷, T. Schoerner-Sadenius, M. Schröder, M. Stein, A.D.R. Vargas Trevino, R. Walsh, C. Wissing

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

M. Aldaya Martin, V. Blobel, H. Enderle, J. Erfle, E. Garutti, K. Goebel, M. Görner, M. Gosselink, J. Haller, R.S. Höing, H. Kirschenmann, R. Klanner, R. Kogler, J. Lange, T. Lapsien, I. Marchesini, J. Ott, T. Peiffer, N. Pietsch, D. Rathjens, C. Sander, H. Schettler, P. Schleper, E. Schlieckau, A. Schmidt, M. Seidel, J. Sibille¹⁸, V. Sola, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, D. Troendle, E. Usai, L. Vanelderen

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany

C. Barth, C. Baus, J. Berger, C. Böser, E. Butz, T. Chwalek, W. De Boer, A. Descroix, A. Dierlamm, M. Feindt, M. Guthoff², F. Hartmann², T. Hauth², H. Held, K.H. Hoffmann, U. Husemann, I. Katkov⁵, A. Kornmayer², E. Kuznetsova, P. Lobelle Pardo, D. Martschei, M.U. Mozer, Th. Müller, M. Niegel, A. Nürnberg, O. Oberst, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, F. Ratnikov, S. Röcker, F.-P. Schilling, G. Schott, H.J. Simonis, F.M. Stober, R. Ulrich, J. Wagner-Kuhr, S. Wayand, T. Weiler, R. Wolf, M. Zeise

Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics (INPP), NCSR Demokritos, Aghia Paraskevi, Greece

G. Anagnostou, G. Daskalakis, T. Geralis, S. Kesisoglou, A. Kyriakis, D. Loukas, A. Markou, C. Markou, E. Ntomari, A. Psallidas, I. Topsis-giotis

University of Athens, Athens, Greece

L. Gouskos, A. Panagiotou, N. Saoulidou, E. Stiliaris

University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece

X. Aslanoglou, I. Evangelou, G. Flouris, C. Foudas, J. Jones, P. Kokkas, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, E. Paradas

Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary

G. Bencze, C. Hajdu, P. Hidas, D. Horvath¹⁹, F. Sikler, V. Veszpremi, G. Vesztergombi²⁰, A.J. Zsigmond

Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary

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

University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

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

National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India

S.K. Swain

Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

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

University of Delhi, Delhi, India

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

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India

S. Banerjee, S. Bhattacharya, K. Chatterjee, S. Dutta, B. Gomber, Sa. Jain, Sh. Jain, R. Khurana, A. Modak, S. Mukherjee, D. Roy, S. Sarkar, M. Sharan, A.P. Singh

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India

A. Abdulsalam, D. Dutta, S. Kailas, V. Kumar, A.K. Mohanty², L.M. Pant, P. Shukla, A. Topkar

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - EHEP, Mumbai, India

T. Aziz, R.M. Chatterjee, S. Ganguly, S. Ghosh, M. Guchait²¹, A. Gurtu²², G. Kole, S. Kumar, M. Maity²³, G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, G.B. Mohanty, B. Parida, K. Sudhakar, N. Wickramage²⁴

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - HECR, Mumbai, India

S. Banerjee, S. Dugad

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

H. Arfaei, H. Bakhshiansohi, H. Behnamian, S.M. Etesami²⁵, A. Fahim²⁶, A. Jafari, M. Khakzad, M. Mohammadi Najafabadi, M. Naseri, S. Paktinat Mehdiabadi, B. Safarzadeh²⁷, M. Zeinali

University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

M. Grunewald

INFN Sezione di Bari ^a, Università di Bari ^b, Politecnico di Bari ^c, Bari, Italy

M. Abbrescia^{a,b}, L. Barbone^{a,b}, C. Calabria^{a,b}, S.S. Chhibra^{a,b}, A. Colaleo^a, D. Creanza^{a,c}, N. De Filippis^{a,c}, M. De Palma^{a,b}, L. Fiore^a, G. Iaselli^{a,c}, G. Maggi^{a,c}, M. Maggi^a, B. Marangelli^{a,b}, S. My^{a,c}, S. Nuzzo^{a,b}, N. Pacifico^a, A. Pompili^{a,b}, G. Pugliese^{a,c}, R. Radogna^{a,b}, G. Selvaggi^{a,b}, L. Silvestris^a, G. Singh^{a,b}, R. Venditti^{a,b}, P. Verwilligen^a, G. Zito^a

INFN Sezione di Bologna ^a, Università di Bologna ^b, Bologna, Italy

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

INFN Sezione di Catania ^a, Università di Catania ^b, CSFNSM ^c, Catania, Italy

S. Albergo^{a,b}, G. Cappello^a, M. Chiorboli^{a,b}, S. Costa^{a,b}, F. Giordano^{a,2}, R. Potenza^{a,b}, A. Tricomi^{a,b}, C. Tuve^{a,b}

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

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

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

L. Benussi, S. Bianco, F. Fabbri, D. Piccolo

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

P. Fabbricatore^a, R. Ferretti^{a,b}, F. Ferro^a, M. Lo Vetere^{a,b}, R. Musenich^a, E. Robutti^a, S. Tosi^{a,b}

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

A. Benaglia^a, M.E. Dinardo^{a,b}, S. Fiorendi^{a,b,2}, S. Gennai^a, R. Gerosa, A. Ghezzi^{a,b}, P. Govoni^{a,b}, M.T. Lucchini^{a,b,2}, S. Malvezzi^a, R.A. Manzoni^{a,b,2}, A. Martelli^{a,b,2}, B. Marzocchi, D. Menasce^a, L. Moroni^a, M. Paganoni^{a,b}, D. Pedrini^a, S. Ragazzi^{a,b}, N. Redaelli^a, T. Tabarelli de Fatis^{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Napoli ^a, Università di Napoli 'Federico II' ^b, Università della Basilicata (Potenza) ^c, Università G. Marconi (Roma) ^d, Napoli, Italy

S. Buontempo^a, N. Cavallo^{a,c}, F. Fabozzi^{a,c}, A.O.M. Iorio^{a,b}, L. Lista^a, S. Meola^{a,d,2}, M. Merola^a, P. Paolucci^{a,2}

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

P. Azzi^a, N. Bacchetta^a, D. Bisello^{a,b}, A. Branca^{a,b}, R. Carlin^{a,b}, P. Checchia^a, T. Dorigo^a, S. Fantinel^a, M. Galanti^{a,b,2}, F. Gasparini^{a,b}, U. Gasparini^{a,b}, P. Giubilato^{a,b}, A. Gozzelino^a, M. Gulmini^{a,28}, K. Kanishchev^{a,c}, S. Lacaprara^a, I. Lazzizzera^{a,c}, M. Margoni^{a,b}, G. Maron^{a,28}, A.T. Meneguzzo^{a,b}, M. Michelotto^a, J. Pazzini^{a,b}, N. Pozzobon^{a,b}, P. Ronchese^{a,b}, F. Simonetto^{a,b}, E. Torassa^a, M. Tosi^{a,b}, P. Zotto^{a,b}, A. Zucchetta^{a,b}

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

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

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

M. Biasini^{a,b}, G.M. Bilei^a, L. Fanò^{a,b}, P. Lariccia^{a,b}, G. Mantovani^{a,b}, M. Menichelli^a, F. Romeo^{a,b}, A. Saha^a, A. Santocchia^{a,b}, A. Spiezia^{a,b}

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

K. Androsov^{a,29}, P. Azzurri^a, G. Bagliesi^a, J. Bernardini^a, T. Boccali^a, G. Broccolo^{a,c}, R. Castaldi^a, M.A. Ciocci^{a,29}, R. Dell'Orso^a, F. Fiori^{a,c}, L. Foà^{a,c}, A. Giassi^a, M.T. Grippo^{a,29}, A. Kraan^a, F. Ligabue^{a,c}, T. Lomtadze^a, L. Martini^{a,b}, A. Messineo^{a,b}, C.S. Moon^{a,30}, F. Palla^a, A. Rizzi^{a,b}, A. Savoy-Navarro^{a,31}, A.T. Serban^a, P. Spagnolo^a, P. Squillacioti^{a,29}, R. Tenchini^a, G. Tonelli^{a,b}, A. Venturi^a, P.G. Verdini^a, C. Vernieri^{a,c}

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

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

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

N. Amapane^{a,b}, R. Arcidiacono^{a,c}, S. Argiro^{a,b}, M. Arneodo^{a,c}, R. Bellan^{a,b}, C. Biino^a, N. Cartiglia^a, S. Casasso^{a,b}, M. Costa^{a,b}, A. Degano^{a,b}, N. Demaria^a, C. Mariotti^a, S. Maselli^a, E. Migliore^{a,b}, V. Monaco^{a,b}, M. Musich^a, M.M. Obertino^{a,c}, G. Ortona^{a,b}, L. Pacher^{a,b}, N. Pastrone^a, M. Pelliccioni^{a,2}, A. Potenza^{a,b}, A. Romero^{a,b}, M. Ruspa^{a,c}, R. Sacchi^{a,b}, A. Solano^{a,b}, A. Staiano^a, U. Tamponi^a

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

S. Belforte^a, V. Candelise^{a,b}, M. Casarsa^a, F. Cossutti^a, G. Della Ricca^{a,b}, B. Gobbo^a, C. La Licata^{a,b}, M. Marone^{a,b}, D. Montanino^{a,b}, A. Penzo^a, A. Schizzi^{a,b}, T. Umer^{a,b}, A. Zanetti^a

Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Korea

S. Chang, T.Y. Kim, S.K. Nam

Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea

D.H. Kim, G.N. Kim, J.E. Kim, M.S. Kim, D.J. Kong, S. Lee, Y.D. Oh, H. Park, D.C. Son

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

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

Korea University, Seoul, Korea

S. Choi, D. Gyun, B. Hong, M. Jo, H. Kim, Y. Kim, K.S. Lee, S.K. Park, Y. Roh

University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea

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

Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea

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

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

A. Juodagalvis

University of Malaya Jabatan Fizik, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

J.R. Komaragiri

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

H. Castilla-Valdez, E. De La Cruz-Burelo, I. Heredia-de La Cruz³², R. Lopez-Fernandez, J. Martínez-Ortega, A. Sanchez-Hernandez, L.M. Villasenor-Cendejas

Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico

S. Carrillo Moreno, F. Vazquez Valencia

Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

H.A. Salazar Ibarguen

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

E. Casimiro Linares, A. Morelos Pineda

University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

D. Krofcheck

University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

P.H. Butler, R. Doesburg, S. Reucroft

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

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

National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland

H. Bialkowska, M. Bluj³³, B. Boimska, T. Frueboes, M. Górski, M. Kazana, K. Nawrocki, K. Romanowska-Rybinska, M. Szleper, G. Wrochna, P. Zalewski

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

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

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

P. Bargassa, C. Beirão Da Cruz E Silva, P. Faccioli, P.G. Ferreira Parracho, M. Gallinaro, F. Nguyen, J. Rodrigues Antunes, J. Seixas², J. Varela, P. Vischia

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

P. Bunin, M. Gavrilenko, I. Golutvin, I. Gorbunov, A. Kamenev, V. Karjavin, V. Konoplyanikov, G. Kozlov, A. Lanev, A. Malakhov, V. Matveev³⁴, P. Moisenz, V. Palichik, V. Perelygin, S. Shmatov, N. Skatchkov, V. Smirnov, A. Zarubin

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

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

Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

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

Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia

V. Epshteyn, V. Gavrilov, N. Lychkovskaya, V. Popov, G. Safronov, S. Semenov, A. Spiridonov, V. Stolin, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin

P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia

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

Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

A. Belyaev, E. Boos, L. Dudko, A. Gribushin, L. Khein, V. Klyukhin, O. Kodolova, I. Lokhtin, S. Obraztsov, S. Petrushanko, A. Proskuryakov, V. Savrin, A. Snigirev

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

I. Azhgirey, I. Bayshev, S. Bitioukov, V. Kachanov, A. Kalinin, D. Konstantinov, V. Krychkin, V. Petrov, R. Ryutin, A. Sobol, L. Tourtchanovitch, S. Troshin, N. Tyurin, A. Uzunian, A. Volkov

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

P. Adzic³⁵, M. Djordjevic, M. Ekmedzic, J. Milosevic

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

M. Aguilar-Benitez, J. Alcaraz Maestre, C. Battilana, E. Calvo, M. Cerrada, M. Chamizo Llatas², N. Colino, B. De La Cruz, A. Delgado Peris, D. Domínguez Vázquez, C. Fernandez Bedoya, J.P. Fernández Ramos, A. Ferrando, J. Flix, M.C. Fouz, P. Garcia-Abia, O. Gonzalez Lopez, S. Goy Lopez, J.M. Hernandez, M.I. Josa, G. Merino, E. Navarro De Martino, J. Puerta Pelayo, A. Quintario Olmeda, I. Redondo, L. Romero, M.S. Soares, C. Willmott

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

C. Albajar, J.F. de Trocóniz, M. Missiroli

Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

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

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

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

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

D. Abbaneo, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, M. Bachtis, P. Baillon, A.H. Ball, D. Barney, J. Bendavid, L. Benhabib, J.F. Benitez, C. Bernet⁸, G. Bianchi, P. Bloch, A. Bocci, A. Bonato, O. Bondu, C. Botta, H. Breuker, T. Camporesi, G. Cerminara, T. Christiansen, J.A. Coarasa Perez, S. Colafranceschi³⁶, M. D'Alfonso, D. d'Enterria, A. Dabrowski, A. David, F. De Guio, A. De Roeck, S. De Visscher, S. Di Guida, M. Dobson, N. Dupont-Sagorin, A. Elliott-Peisert, J. Eugster, G. Franzoni, W. Funk, M. Giffels, D. Gigi, K. Gill, M. Girone, M. Giunta, F. Glege, R. Gomez-Reino Garrido, S. Gowdy, R. Guida, J. Hammer, M. Hansen, P. Harris, V. Innocente, P. Janot, E. Karavakis, K. Kousouris, K. Krajczar, P. Lecoq, C. Lourenço, N. Magini, L. Malgeri, M. Mannelli, L. Masetti, F. Meijers, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, F. Moortgat, M. Mulders, P. Musella, L. Orsini, E. Palencia Cortezon, E. Perez, L. Perrozzi, A. Petrilli, G. Petrucciani, A. Pfeiffer,

M. Pierini, M. Pimiä, D. Piparo, M. Plagge, A. Racz, W. Reece, G. Rolandi³⁷, M. Rovere, H. Sakulin, F. Santanastasio, C. Schäfer, C. Schwick, S. Sekmen, A. Sharma, P. Siegrist, P. Silva, M. Simon, P. Sphicas³⁸, J. Steggemann, B. Stieger, M. Stoye, A. Tsirou, G.I. Veres²⁰, J.R. Vlimant, H.K. Wöhri, W.D. Zeuner

Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland

W. Bertl, K. Deiters, W. Erdmann, R. Horisberger, Q. Ingram, H.C. Kaestli, S. König, D. Kotlinski, U. Langenegger, D. Renker, T. Rohe

Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

F. Bachmair, L. Bäni, L. Bianchini, P. Bortignon, M.A. Buchmann, B. Casal, N. Chanon, A. Deisher, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Donegà, M. Dünser, P. Eller, C. Grab, D. Hits, W. Lustermann, B. Mangano, A.C. Marini, P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, D. Meister, N. Mohr, C. Nägeli³⁹, P. Nef, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, F. Pandolfi, L. Pape, F. Pauss, M. Peruzzi, M. Quittnat, F.J. Ronga, M. Rossini, A. Starodumov⁴⁰, M. Takahashi, L. Tauscher[†], K. Theofilatos, D. Treille, R. Wallny, H.A. Weber

Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland

C. AMSLER⁴¹, V. Chiochia, A. De Cosa, C. Favaro, A. Hinzmann, T. Hreus, M. Ivova Rikova, B. Kilminster, B. Millan Mejias, J. Ngadiuba, P. Robmann, H. Snoek, S. Taroni, M. Verzetti, Y. Yang

National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan

M. Cardaci, K.H. Chen, C. Ferro, C.M. Kuo, S.W. Li, W. Lin, Y.J. Lu, R. Volpe, S.S. Yu

National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan

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

Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

B. Asavapibhop, N. Suwonjandee

Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey

A. Adiguzel, M.N. Bakirci⁴², S. Cerci⁴³, C. Dozen, I. Dumanoglu, E. Eskut, S. Girgis, G. Gokbulut, E. Gurpinar, I. Hos, E.E. Kangal, A. Kayis Topaksu, G. Onengut⁴⁴, K. Ozdemir, S. Ozturk⁴², A. Polatoz, K. Sogut⁴⁵, D. Sunar Cerci⁴³, B. Tali⁴³, H. Topakli⁴², M. Vergili

Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey

I.V. Akin, T. Aliev, B. Bilin, S. Bilmis, M. Deniz, H. Gamsizkan, A.M. Guler, G. Karapinar⁴⁶, K. Ocalan, A. Ozpineci, M. Serin, R. Sever, U.E. Surat, M. Yalvac, M. Zeyrek

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey

E. Gülmez, B. Isildak⁴⁷, M. Kaya⁴⁸, O. Kaya⁴⁸, S. Ozkorucuklu⁴⁹

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

H. Bahtiyar⁵⁰, E. Barlas, K. Cankocak, Y.O. Günaydin⁵¹, F.I. Vardarli, M. Yücel

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

L. Levchuk, P. Sorokin

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

J.J. Brooke, E. Clement, D. Cussans, H. Flacher, R. Frazier, J. Goldstein, M. Grimes, G.P. Heath, H.F. Heath, J. Jacob, L. Kreczko, C. Lucas, Z. Meng, D.M. Newbold⁵², S. Paramesvaran, A. Poll, S. Senkin, V.J. Smith, T. Williams

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

K.W. Bell, A. Belyaev⁵³, C. Brew, R.M. Brown, D.J.A. Cockerill, J.A. Coughlan, K. Harder, S. Harper, J. Ilic, E. Olaiya, D. Petyt, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous, A. Thea, I.R. Tomalin, W.J. Womersley, S.D. Worm

Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

M. Baber, R. Bainbridge, O. Buchmuller, D. Burton, D. Colling, N. Cripps, M. Cutajar, P. Dauncey, G. Davies, M. Della Negra, W. Ferguson, J. Fulcher, D. Futyan, A. Gilbert, A. Guneratne Bryer, G. Hall, Z. Hatherell, J. Hays, G. Iles, M. Jarvis, G. Karapostoli, M. Kenzie, R. Lane, R. Lucas⁵², L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, J. Marrouche, B. Mathias, R. Nandi, J. Nash, A. Nikitenko⁴⁰, J. Pela, M. Pesaresi, K. Petridis, M. Pioppi⁵⁴, D.M. Raymond, S. Rogerson, A. Rose, C. Seez, P. Sharp[†], A. Sparrow, A. Tapper, M. Vazquez Acosta, T. Virdee, S. Wakefield, N. Wardle

Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom

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

Baylor University, Waco, USA

J. Dittmann, K. Hatakeyama, A. Kasmi, H. Liu, T. Scarborough

The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA

O. Charaf, S.I. Cooper, C. Henderson, P. Rumerio

Boston University, Boston, USA

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

Brown University, Providence, USA

J. Alimena, S. Bhattacharya, G. Christopher, D. Cutts, Z. Demiragli, A. Ferapontov, A. Garabedian, U. Heintz, S. Jabeen, G. Kukartsev, E. Laird, G. Landsberg, M. Luk, M. Narain, M. Segala, T. Sinthuprasith, T. Speer, J. Swanson

University of California, Davis, Davis, USA

R. Breedon, G. Breto, M. Calderon De La Barca Sanchez, S. Chauhan, M. Chertok, J. Conway, R. Conway, P.T. Cox, R. Erbacher, M. Gardner, W. Ko, A. Kopecky, R. Lander, T. Miceli, D. Pellett, J. Pilot, F. Ricci-Tam, B. Rutherford, M. Searle, S. Shalhout, J. Smith, M. Squires, M. Tripathi, S. Wilbur, R. Yohay

University of California, Los Angeles, USA

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

University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA

J. Babb, R. Clare, J. Ellison, J.W. Gary, G. Hanson, J. Heilman, P. Jandir, F. Lacroix, H. Liu, O.R. Long, A. Luthra, M. Malberti, H. Nguyen, A. Shrinivas, J. Sturdy, S. Sumowidagdo, S. Wimpenny

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA

W. Andrews, J.G. Branson, G.B. Cerati, S. Cittolin, R.T. D'Agnolo, D. Evans, A. Holzner, R. Kelley, D. Kovalskyi, M. Lebourgeois, J. Letts, I. Macneill, S. Padhi, C. Palmer, M. Pieri, M. Sani, V. Sharma, S. Simon, E. Sudano, M. Tadel, Y. Tu, A. Vartak, S. Wasserbaech⁵⁵, F. Würthwein, A. Yagil, J. Yoo

University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, USA

D. Barge, C. Campagnari, T. Danielson, K. Flowers, P. Geffert, C. George, F. Golf, J. Incandela, C. Justus, R. Magaña Villalba, N. Mccoll, V. Pavlunin, J. Richman, R. Rossin, D. Stuart, W. To, C. West

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA

A. Apresyan, A. Bornheim, J. Bunn, Y. Chen, E. Di Marco, J. Duarte, D. Kcira, A. Mott, H.B. Newman, C. Pena, C. Rogan, M. Spiropulu, V. Timciuc, R. Wilkinson, S. Xie, R.Y. Zhu

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA

V. Azzolini, A. Calamba, R. Carroll, T. Ferguson, Y. Iiyama, D.W. Jang, M. Paulini, J. Russ, H. Vogel, I. Vorobiev

University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, USA

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

Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

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

Fairfield University, Fairfield, USA

D. Winn

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA

S. Abdullin, M. Albrow, J. Anderson, G. Apollinari, L.A.T. Bauerdick, A. Beretvas, J. Berryhill, P.C. Bhat, K. Burkett, J.N. Butler, V. Chetluru, H.W.K. Cheung, F. Chlebana, S. Cihangir, V.D. Elvira, I. Fisk, J. Freeman, Y. Gao, E. Gottschalk, L. Gray, D. Green, S. Grünendahl, O. Gutsche, D. Hare, R.M. Harris, J. Hirschauer, B. Hooberman, S. Jindariani, M. Johnson, U. Joshi, K. Kaadze, B. Klima, S. Kwan, J. Linacre, D. Lincoln, R. Lipton, J. Lykken, K. Maeshima, J.M. Marraffino, V.I. Martinez Outschoorn, S. Maruyama, D. Mason, P. McBride, K. Mishra, S. Mrenna, Y. Musienko³⁴, S. Nahn, C. Newman-Holmes, V. O'Dell, O. Prokofyev, N. Ratnikova, E. Sexton-Kennedy, S. Sharma, W.J. Spalding, L. Spiegel, L. Taylor, S. Tkaczyk, N.V. Tran, L. Uplegger, E.W. Vaandering, R. Vidal, A. Whitbeck, J. Whitmore, W. Wu, F. Yang, J.C. Yun

University of Florida, Gainesville, USA

D. Acosta, P. Avery, D. Bourilkov, T. Cheng, S. Das, M. De Gruttola, G.P. Di Giovanni, D. Dobur, R.D. Field, M. Fisher, Y. Fu, I.K. Furic, J. Hugon, B. Kim, J. Konigsberg, A. Korytov, A. Kropivnitskaya, T. Kypreos, J.F. Low, K. Matchev, P. Milenovic⁵⁶, G. Mitselmakher, L. Muniz, A. Rinkevicius, L. Shchutska, N. Skhirtladze, M. Snowball, J. Yelton, M. Zakaria

Florida International University, Miami, USA

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

Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA

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

Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA

M.M. Baarmand, B. Dorney, M. Hohmann, H. Kalakhety, F. Yumiceva

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

M.R. Adams, L. Apanasevich, V.E. Bazterra, R.R. Betts, I. Bucinskaite, R. Cavanaugh,

O. Evdokimov, L. Gauthier, C.E. Gerber, D.J. Hofman, S. Khalatyan, P. Kurt, D.H. Moon, C. O'Brien, C. Silkworth, P. Turner, N. Varelas

The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA

U. Akgun, E.A. Albayrak⁵⁰, B. Bilki⁵⁷, W. Clarida, K. Dilsiz, F. Duru, M. Haytmyradov, J.-P. Merlo, H. Mermerkaya⁵⁸, A. Mestvirishvili, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, H. Ogul, Y. Onel, F. Ozok⁵⁰, S. Sen, P. Tan, E. Tiras, J. Wetzel, T. Yetkin⁵⁹, K. Yi

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

B.A. Barnett, B. Blumenfeld, S. Bolognesi, D. Fehling, A.V. Gritsan, P. Maksimovic, C. Martin, M. Swartz

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA

P. Baringer, A. Bean, G. Benelli, R.P. Kenny III, M. Murray, D. Noonan, S. Sanders, J. Sekaric, R. Stringer, Q. Wang, J.S. Wood

Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA

A.F. Barfuss, I. Chakaberia, A. Ivanov, S. Khalil, M. Makouski, Y. Maravin, L.K. Saini, S. Shrestha, I. Svintradze

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA

J. Gronberg, D. Lange, F. Rebassoo, D. Wright

University of Maryland, College Park, USA

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

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA

A. Apyan, R. Barbieri, G. Bauer, W. Busza, I.A. Cali, M. Chan, L. Di Matteo, V. Dutta, G. Gomez Ceballos, M. Goncharov, D. Gulhan, M. Klute, Y.S. Lai, Y.-J. Lee, A. Levin, P.D. Luckey, T. Ma, C. Paus, D. Ralph, C. Roland, G. Roland, G.S.F. Stephans, F. Stöckli, K. Sumorok, D. Velicanu, J. Veverka, B. Wyslouch, M. Yang, A.S. Yoon, M. Zanetti, V. Zhukova

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

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

University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA

J.G. Acosta, L.M. Cremaldi, R. Kroeger, S. Oliveros, L. Perera, R. Rahmat, D.A. Sanders, D. Summers

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA

E. Avdeeva, K. Bloom, S. Bose, D.R. Claes, A. Dominguez, R. Gonzalez Suarez, J. Keller, D. Knowlton, I. Kravchenko, J. Lazo-Flores, S. Malik, F. Meier, G.R. Snow

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA

J. Dolen, A. Godshalk, I. Iashvili, S. Jain, A. Kharchilava, A. Kumar, S. Rappoccio

Northeastern University, Boston, USA

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

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

A. Anastasov, K.A. Hahn, A. Kubik, L. Lusito, N. Mucia, N. Odell, B. Pollack, A. Pozdnyakov, M. Schmitt, S. Stoynev, K. Sung, M. Velasco, S. Won

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA

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

The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA

L. Antonelli, B. Bylsma, L.S. Durkin, S. Flowers, C. Hill, R. Hughes, K. Kotov, T.Y. Ling, D. Puigh, M. Rodenburg, G. Smith, C. Vuosalo, B.L. Winer, H. Wolfe, H.W. Wulsin

Princeton University, Princeton, USA

E. Berry, P. Elmer, V. Halyo, P. Hebda, J. Hegeman, A. Hunt, P. Jindal, S.A. Koay, P. Lujan, D. Marlow, T. Medvedeva, M. Mooney, J. Olsen, P. Piroué, X. Quan, A. Raval, H. Saka, D. Stickland, C. Tully, J.S. Werner, S.C. Zenz, A. Zuranski

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA

E. Brownson, A. Lopez, H. Mendez, J.E. Ramirez Vargas

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA

E. Alagoz, D. Benedetti, G. Bolla, D. Bortoletto, M. De Mattia, A. Everett, Z. Hu, M. Jones, K. Jung, M. Kress, N. Leonardo, D. Lopes Pegna, V. Maroussov, P. Merkel, D.H. Miller, N. Neumeister, B.C. Radburn-Smith, I. Shipsey, D. Silvers, A. Svyatkovskiy, F. Wang, W. Xie, L. Xu, H.D. Yoo, J. Zablocki, Y. Zheng

Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, USA

N. Parashar

Rice University, Houston, USA

A. Adair, B. Akgun, K.M. Ecklund, F.J.M. Geurts, W. Li, B. Michlin, B.P. Padley, R. Redjimi, J. Roberts, J. Zabel

University of Rochester, Rochester, USA

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

The Rockefeller University, New York, USA

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

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

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

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA

K. Rose, S. Spanier, Z.C. Yang, A. York

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA

O. Bouhali⁶⁰, R. Eusebi, W. Flanagan, J. Gilmore, T. Kamon⁶¹, V. Khotilovich, V. Krutelyov, R. Montalvo, I. Osipenkov, Y. Pakhotin, A. Perloff, J. Roe, A. Safonov, T. Sakuma, I. Suarez, A. Tatarinov, D. Toback

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA

N. Akchurin, C. Cowden, J. Damgov, C. Dragoiu, P.R. Duderu, K. Kovitangoon, S. Kunori, S.W. Lee, T. Libeiro, I. Volobouev

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA

E. Appelt, A.G. Delannoy, S. Greene, A. Gurrola, W. Johns, C. Maguire, Y. Mao, A. Melo, M. Sharma, P. Sheldon, B. Snook, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA

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

Wayne State University, Detroit, USA

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

University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA

D.A. Belknap, L. Borrello, D. Carlsmith, M. Cepeda, S. Dasu, S. Duric, E. Friis, M. Grothe, R. Hall-Wilton, M. Herndon, A. Hervé, P. Klabbers, J. Klukas, A. Lanaro, A. Levine, R. Loveless, A. Mohapatra, I. Ojalvo, T. Perry, G.A. Pierro, G. Polese, I. Ross, A. Sakharov, T. Sarangi, A. Savin, W.H. Smith

†: Deceased

1: Also at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria

2: Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

3: Also at Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France

4: Also at National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

5: Also at Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

6: Also at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil

7: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA

8: Also at Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France

9: Also at Zewail City of Science and Technology, Zewail, Egypt

10: Also at Suez Canal University, Suez, Egypt

11: Also at Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt

12: Also at Fayoum University, El-Fayoum, Egypt

13: Also at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt

14: Now at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

15: Also at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France

16: Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

17: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany

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

19: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary

20: Also at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

21: Also at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - HECR, Mumbai, India

22: Now at King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

23: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India

24: Also at University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka

25: Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran

26: Also at Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

27: Also at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

28: Also at Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro dell'INFN, Legnaro, Italy

29: Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy

30: Also at Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) - IN2P3, Paris, France

-
- 31: Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
 - 32: Also at Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolas de Hidalgo, Morelia, Mexico
 - 33: Also at National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland
 - 34: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
 - 35: Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
 - 36: Also at Facoltà Ingegneria, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
 - 37: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell'INFN, Pisa, Italy
 - 38: Also at University of Athens, Athens, Greece
 - 39: Also at Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland
 - 40: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
 - 41: Also at Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Bern, Switzerland
 - 42: Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey
 - 43: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
 - 44: Also at Cag University, Mersin, Turkey
 - 45: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
 - 46: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
 - 47: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 48: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
 - 49: Also at Istanbul University, Faculty of Science, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 50: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 51: Also at Kahramanmaras Sütcü Imam University, Kahramanmaras, Turkey
 - 52: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
 - 53: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
 - 54: Also at INFN Sezione di Perugia; Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy
 - 55: Also at Utah Valley University, Orem, USA
 - 56: Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
 - 57: Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA
 - 58: Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey
 - 59: Also at Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 60: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar
 - 61: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea