



Evidence for electroweak production of two jets in association with a $Z\gamma$ pair in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

The ATLAS Collaboration*

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ABSTRACT

Evidence for electroweak production of two jets in association with a $Z\gamma$ pair in $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV proton–proton collisions at the Large Hadron Collider is presented. The analysis uses data collected by the ATLAS detector in 2015 and 2016 that corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 36.1 fb^{-1} . Events that contain a Z boson candidate decaying leptonically into either e^+e^- or $\mu^+\mu^-$, a photon, and two jets are selected. The electroweak component is measured with observed and expected significances of 4.1 standard deviations. The fiducial cross-section for electroweak production is measured to be $\sigma_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}} = 7.8 \pm 2.0 \text{ fb}$, in good agreement with the Standard Model prediction.

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1. Introduction

At the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), the electroweak (EW) sector of the Standard Model (SM) can be probed by studying the self-coupling of vector bosons, which is precisely predicted through the $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ gauge symmetry. Vector-boson scattering (VBS), $VV \rightarrow VV$ with $V = W/Z/\gamma$, is one of the most interesting processes to look at to study such effects, as it is sensitive to both the triple and the quartic gauge boson couplings, where physics beyond the SM can significantly alter the SM predictions [1–3].

In hadron collisions, VBS events are characterised by the presence of two bosons and two jets, $VVjj$, that are created in a purely electroweak process [4], through the interaction of bosons that have been radiated from the initial-state quarks. For such events, the scattered quarks are not colour-connected and little hadronic activity is expected in the gap between the two jets. These events are also characterised by a large invariant mass of the dijet system and a large separation of the two jets in rapidity, while the decay products of the bosons are typically produced in the central region.

The $VVjj$ final states, however, are produced mainly through a combination of strong and electroweak interactions in pp collisions. The former are of order $\alpha_S^2 \alpha_{EW}^2$ at the Born level, where α_S is the strong coupling constant and α_{EW} is the electroweak coupling constant. In the following, such processes are referred to as QCD-induced backgrounds, $Z\gamma jj\text{-QCD}$. The production of $VVjj$

events through pure α_{EW}^4 interactions at the Born level are more rare; they are referred to as electroweak processes, $Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}$, in the following. It is not possible to study VBS diagrams independently from other electroweak processes as only the ensemble is gauge invariant [5]. There is also interference between the SM electroweak and QCD-induced processes. Some example Feynman diagrams for these processes are shown in Fig. 1.

Among all the possible electroweak production modes, only the $W^\pm W^\pm jj$ and $WZjj$ production processes have been observed [6–9]. Evidence for the $Z\gamma jj$ channel has been reported [10], while limits on electroweak cross-sections have been reported for the $ZZjj$ channel [11], the $W\gamma jj$ channel [12], and the VV channel [13,14] where at most one of the two bosons decays to two jets.

The $Z\gamma jj$ channel [15] is particularly interesting to study since it allows the measurement of the neutral quartic gauge couplings, as for the ZZ final state but with a larger expected cross-section. The $Z\gamma jj$ cross-sections have been computed at next-to-leading order (NLO) in α_S for both the QCD-induced backgrounds [16] and the electroweak signal [17]. The NLO QCD corrections are not included in the following for either the electroweak signal or the QCD-induced background, as they were not evaluated for the phase space used in this paper.

This Letter reports the evidence for, and the most precise measurements to date of, electroweak $Z\gamma jj$ production, where the Z boson decays leptonically into either e^+e^- or $\mu^+\mu^-$, exploiting the data collected with the ATLAS detector in 2015 and 2016 at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, and corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 36.1 fb^{-1} .

* E-mail address: atlas.publications@cern.ch.

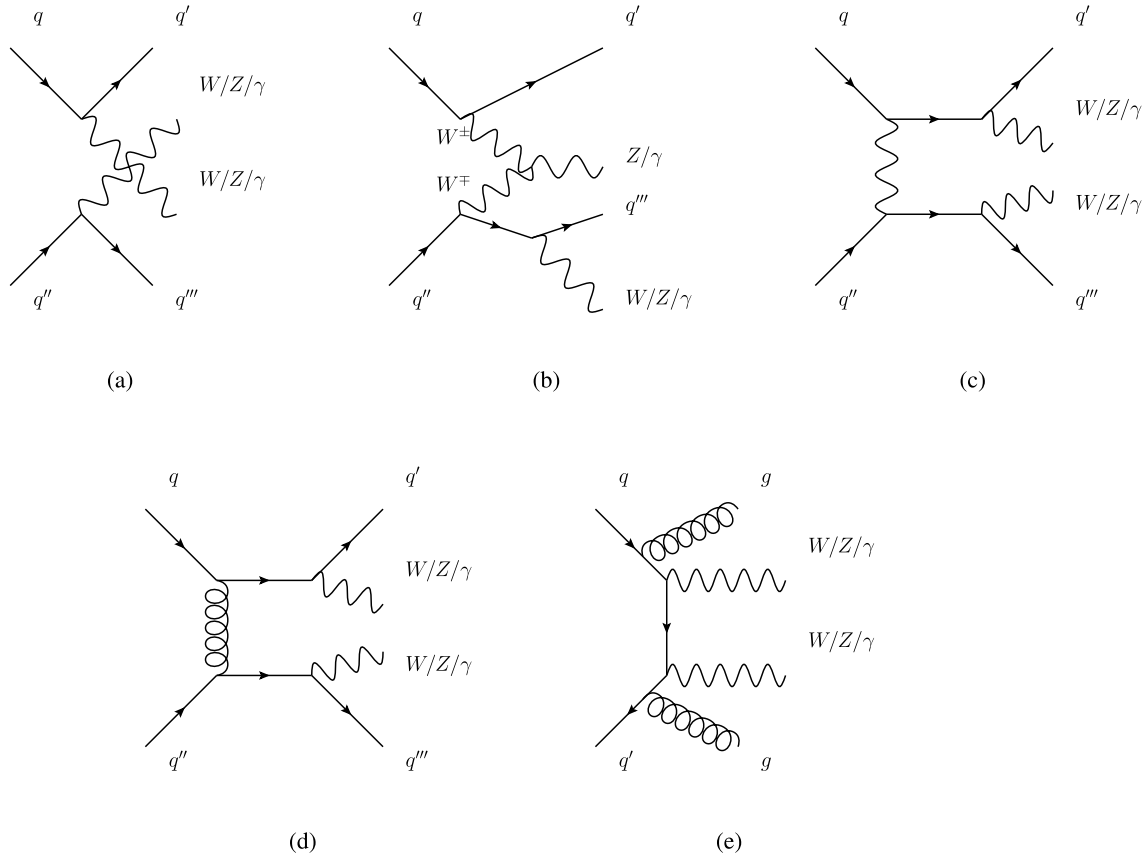


Fig. 1. Representative Feynman diagrams of the processes relevant to this analysis: (a) quartic gauge coupling VBS signal, (b) triple gauge coupling, (c) electroweak non-VBS signal, QCD-induced backgrounds with (d) gluon exchange or (e) gluon radiation.

2. ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector [18–20] is a multipurpose detector with a cylindrical geometry¹ and nearly 4π coverage in solid angle.

The collision point is surrounded by inner tracking detectors, collectively referred to as the inner detector (ID), located within a superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T axial magnetic field, followed by a calorimeter system and a muon spectrometer (MS).

The inner detector provides precise measurements of charged-particle tracks in the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$. It consists of three subdetectors arranged in a coaxial geometry around the beam axis: a silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector and a transition radiation tracker.

The electromagnetic (EM) calorimeter covers the region $|\eta| < 3.2$ and is based on high-granularity, lead/liquid-argon (LAr) sampling technology. The hadronic calorimeter uses a steel/scintillator-tile detector in the region $|\eta| < 1.7$ and a copper/LAr detector in the region $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.2$. The most forward region of the detector, $3.1 < |\eta| < 4.9$, is equipped with a forward calorimeter, measuring electromagnetic and hadronic energies in copper/LAr and tungsten/LAr modules, respectively.

The muon spectrometer comprises separate trigger and high-precision tracking chambers to measure the deflection of muons in a magnetic field generated by three large superconducting toroidal magnets arranged with an eightfold azimuthal coil sym-

metry around the calorimeters. The high-precision chambers cover the range $|\eta| < 2.7$. The muon trigger system covers the range $|\eta| < 2.4$ with resistive-plate chambers in the barrel and thin-gap chambers in the endcap regions.

A two-level trigger system [21] is used to select events in real time. It consists of a hardware-based first-level (L1) trigger and a software-based high-level trigger. The latter employs algorithms similar to those used offline to identify electrons, muons, photons and jets.

3. Signal and background simulation

Signal and background processes are modelled using Monte Carlo (MC) simulations. All MC events were passed through the GEANT4-based [22] ATLAS detector simulation [23]. They are reconstructed and analysed using the same algorithm chain as the data. These events also include additional proton–proton interactions (pile-up) generated with PYTHIA 8.186 [24] using the MSTW2008LO [25] parton distribution functions (PDFs) and the A2 set of tuned parameters [26] (A2 tune). The simulated events are reweighted to reproduce the mean number of interactions per bunch crossing observed during 2015 and 2016 data-taking. The average number of pp interactions per bunch crossing is found to be around 13 in 2015 and 25 in 2016. Scale factors are applied to simulated events to correct for the differences observed between data and MC simulation in the trigger, reconstruction, identification, isolation and impact parameter efficiencies of photons, electrons and muons [27,28]. The photon energy, electron energy and muon momentum in simulated events are smeared to account for differences in resolution between data and MC simulation [28,29].

In this analysis, the signal is the electroweak production of $Z(\rightarrow \ell\ell)\gamma jj$ (with $\ell = e, \mu$), with jets originating from the frag-

¹ ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the centre of the detector and the z -axis along the beam direction. The x -axis points from the IP to the centre of the LHC ring, and the y -axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates (r, ϕ) are used in the transverse (x, y) plane, ϕ being the azimuthal angle around the beam direction. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as $\eta = -\ln[\tan(\theta/2)]$.

mentation of partons arising from electroweak vertices. Signal events ($\ell\ell\gamma jj$) were generated [30] at leading-order (LO) accuracy (at order α_{EW}^5) using MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 [31] with no extra parton in the final state. The nominal renormalisation and factorisation scales were set to the transverse mass of the diboson system. The NNPDF30 LO PDF set [32] was used for the generation of the events, and the hadronisation and parton shower of the events was modelled using PYTHIA 8.212 with the A14 tune [33]. An alternative model of hadronisation and parton shower is obtained by re-showering events with Herwig 7.0.1 [34,35] using the UEEE-5 tune that is based on the models discussed in Refs. [36,37] in conjunction with the CTEQ6L1 LO PDF set [38].

An alternative sample of simulated events at LO accuracy was generated using SHERPA 2.2.4 [39] with Comix [40] and merged with the SHERPA parton shower [41]. The factorisation and renormalisation scales were set to the invariant mass of the diboson system. The NNPDF30 next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) PDF set [32] was used for the generation of this sample.

The main background comes from the QCD-induced production of the $Z(\rightarrow \ell\ell)\gamma jj$ final state, which is estimated at leading order, i.e. at order $\alpha_S^2\alpha_{EW}^3$. The MC sample used to model this background was obtained with the SHERPA 2.2.2 event generator for the $\ell\ell\gamma$ process with up to one parton at NLO generated with OpenLoops [42] and up to three partons at LO using Comix. The different final-state multiplicities were merged with the SHERPA parton shower using the ME+PS@NLO prescription [43]. This sample was generated using the NNPDF30 NNLO PDF set.

An alternative QCD sample was used to study the dependence of the kinematic distributions on the matrix-element generator. This sample was obtained with MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 with up to one parton at NLO for the $\ell\ell\gamma$ process. The second jet is obtained from the real emission at matrix-element level, i.e. with LO accuracy. The event generator was interfaced to PYTHIA 8.212 for the inclusion of the parton shower and hadronisation of the events; the FxFx merging prescription was used [44] with a merging scale of 20 GeV. The NNPDF30 NLO PDF set and the A14 tune were used for the generation.

Interference between the electroweak and QCD processes was estimated at LO accuracy in QCD using the MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 MC event generator with the NNPDF30 LO PDF set including only contributions to the squared matrix-element at order $\alpha_S\alpha_{EW}^4$. The event generator was interfaced to PYTHIA 8.212 for the parton showers and hadronisation of the events with the A14 tune. These interference effects are found to be positive and are of the order of 3% of the $Z\gamma jj$ -EW cross-section in the fiducial phase space studied by this analysis.

The second-largest background in this analysis is due to Z +jets processes. In this case, one of the jets is misidentified as a photon. This contribution is estimated using a data-driven method, as explained in Section 5. Cross-checks are performed using a SHERPA 2.2.1 MC sample [45], produced with up to two jets at NLO accuracy and up to four jets at LO accuracy, using Comix and OpenLoops, and merged with the SHERPA parton shower according to the ME+PS@NLO prescription. The NNPDF30 NNLO PDF set was used for the generation of this sample. This sample is scaled to the NNLO predictions for inclusive Z production using a normalisation factor [45] derived from FEWZ [46] and the MSTW2008NNLO PDF set [25].

The third-largest background affecting this analysis is from $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ events. These events were generated at LO accuracy using the MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 generator interfaced to PYTHIA 8.212 for the parton showering and hadronisation. The NNPDF23 LO PDF set and the A14 tune were used for the generation. The normalisation of the predictions is corrected for NLO QCD effects [47].

All other backgrounds are smaller and are obtained from MC simulations. The most important of these are the WZ background,

which was simulated with SHERPA 2.2.1 and the NNPDF30 NNLO PDF set, and the Wt background, which was simulated with the POWHEG-Box [48–50] generator interfaced to PYTHIA 6.428 [51] and the PERUGIA 2012 tune [52]. The CT10 NLO PDF set [53] was used for the generation of this sample.

4. Event selection

Events are selected if they were recorded during stable beam conditions and if they satisfy detector and data quality requirements, which include all relevant subdetectors functioning normally. Events were collected using single-lepton or dilepton triggers [21,54] that require, respectively, at least one or two electrons or muons.

For single-lepton triggers, the transverse momentum (p_T) threshold in 2015 was 24 GeV for electrons and 20 GeV for muons satisfying a loose isolation requirement based only on ID track information. In 2016, due to the higher instantaneous luminosity, these thresholds were increased to 26 GeV for both the electrons and muons, and tighter isolation requirements were applied. Inefficiencies for leptons with large transverse momenta were reduced by including additional electron and muon triggers that do not include any isolation requirements; these had transverse momentum thresholds of 60 GeV and 50 GeV, respectively. Finally, a single-electron trigger requiring $p_T > 120$ GeV with less restrictive electron identification criteria was used to increase the selection efficiency for high- p_T electrons. The threshold was increased to 140 GeV in 2016. In 2015, the dilepton trigger p_T threshold was 12 GeV for electrons, and either 10 GeV for muons in conjunction with two muons producing L1 triggers, or 18 GeV and 8 GeV in the case that only one of the two muons produced an L1 trigger. In 2016, these thresholds were raised to 17 GeV for electrons, 14 GeV for the symmetric dimuon trigger, and 22 GeV and 8 GeV for the asymmetric muon trigger. The combined efficiency of these triggers is close to 100% for the events that pass the kinematic requirements described below. To ensure that the trigger efficiency is well determined, the lepton candidates must be matched to the leptons that are selected by the trigger and have a transverse momentum at least 1 GeV above the online threshold.

Events must have a primary vertex with at least two charged-particle tracks which must be compatible with the pp interaction region. In cases where multiple vertices are reconstructed in a single event, the vertex with the highest sum of the p_T^2 of the associated tracks is selected as the production vertex of the $Z\gamma$ system.

Muons are reconstructed by matching tracks in the muon spectrometer to tracks in the inner detector. Candidate muons are required to satisfy the ‘medium’ set of identification criteria [28] based on the number of detector hits and p_T measurements in the ID and the MS. The efficiency of selecting such muons averaged over p_T and η is larger than 98%. Both the ID and MS measurements are used to compute the muon momentum. The measurement also takes into account the energy loss in the calorimeters. Muons are used in the analysis if they satisfy $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$.

Electrons are reconstructed by matching energy clusters in the electromagnetic calorimeter to an ID track. Candidate electrons are required to pass a ‘medium’ likelihood requirement that is built from information about the electromagnetic shower shape in the calorimeter, track properties and the track-to-cluster matching [27]. The efficiency of selecting such electrons is of about 90%. Calorimeter energy and the track’s direction are combined to compute the electron momentum. Electrons are required to satisfy $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.47$.

To ensure that electron and muon candidates originate from the primary vertex, the significance of the track’s transverse impact

parameter relative to the beam line must satisfy $|d_0/\sigma_{d_0}| < 3$ (5) for muons (electrons), and the longitudinal impact parameter z_0 , the difference between the value of z at the point on the track at which d_0 is defined and the longitudinal position of the primary vertex, is required to satisfy $|z_0 \cdot \sin(\theta)| < 0.5$ mm.

Electrons and muons are required to be isolated from hadronic activity by imposing maximum energy requirements in cones in the η - ϕ plane, defined using the $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2}$ distance, around their direction of flight, using calorimeter-cluster and ID-track information, excluding the electron or muon momentum. They are selected following the ‘gradient loose’ requirements [27,28]. The muon isolation criterion imposes a fixed upper limit in a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.2$ for calorimeter-based isolation and in a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.3$ for ID-based isolation, with a selection efficiency above 90% for $p_T > 20$ GeV and at least 99% for $p_T > 60$ GeV. For electrons, the requirements vary with p_T , allowing a selection efficiency of at least 90% for $p_T > 25$ GeV and at least 99% for $p_T > 60$ GeV. For electrons, both isolation variables are evaluated with a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.2$.

Photon candidates are reconstructed from clusters of energy deposited in the electromagnetic calorimeter and are classified as unconverted (clusters without a matching track or matching reconstructed conversion vertex in the ID) or converted (clusters with a matching reconstructed conversion vertex or a matching track consistent with originating from a photon conversion). Photons are identified using a cut-based selection relying on shower shapes measured with the electromagnetic calorimeter. Nine discriminating variables are used, built from the distribution of energy in different layers of the EM calorimeter and information about energy leaking into the hadronic calorimeter. The shower shape values in the simulation are corrected to improve their agreement with the shower shapes in data. Photons must satisfy a ‘tight’ requirement [55]. Photons selected in this analysis must satisfy $E_T > 15$ GeV, where E_T is the photon transverse energy, and the pseudorapidity of the cluster must be in the range $|\eta| < 1.37$ or $1.52 < |\eta| < 2.37$, to avoid the transition region between barrel and endcap calorimeters. Photon candidates are required to be isolated according to calorimeter-cluster and ID-track information in a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.2$, excluding the photon energy. The requirement varies with E_T following the ‘fixed loose’ requirement [55], providing an average efficiency of about 95%. The calorimetric photon isolation is corrected to account for leakage and the contribution from the underlying event and pile-up transverse energy [27].

Jets are reconstructed from clusters of energy depositions in the calorimeter [56] using the anti- k_t algorithm [57,58] with a radius parameter $R = 0.4$. Calibration of the jet energy is based on simulation and *in situ* methods from data [59]. Jets originating from non-collision backgrounds or detector noise are removed [60]. Pile-up jets are suppressed using a multivariate combination of track-based variables in the ID acceptance ($|\eta| < 2.5$) [61]. All jets considered must have $p_T > 25$ GeV and must be reconstructed in the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 4.5$.

Jets containing a b -hadron are identified in the ID volume using a multivariate algorithm [62,63] that uses the impact parameters and secondary vertices of the tracks contained in the jet. The selection is done using a working point chosen to provide a 70% selection efficiency for b -jets in an inclusive $t\bar{t}$ MC sample. The 70% working point has rejection factors of 10 and 400 for charm and light-flavour jets, respectively. Correction factors are applied to the simulated event samples to compensate for differences between data and simulation in the flavour-tagging efficiencies for b -jets, c -jets and light-flavour jets. The correction for b -jets is derived from $t\bar{t}$ events with final states containing two leptons, and the corrections are consistent with unity with uncertainties at the level of a few percent over most of the jet p_T range.

To avoid cases in which a lepton, photon, or jet is reconstructed as two separate final-state objects, several steps are followed to remove such overlaps. Bremsstrahlung radiation by a muon can result in ID tracks and a calorimeter energy deposit that are reconstructed as an electron candidate. Therefore, in cases for which an electron candidate and a muon candidate share an ID track, the object is considered to be a muon, and the electron candidate is rejected. The overlap of objects is measured using the ΔR distance. Due to the isolation requirements placed on electron candidates, any jets that closely overlap an electron candidate within a conical region $\Delta R < 0.2$ are likely to be reconstructions of the electron and so are rejected. When jets and electrons are found within a larger hollow conical region $0.2 < \Delta R < 0.4$, it is more likely that a real hadronic jet is present and that the electron is a non-prompt constituent of the jet, arising from the decay of a heavy-flavour hadron. Hence an electron candidate found within $\Delta R < 0.4$ of any remaining jet is rejected. Muons can be accompanied by a hard photon due to bremsstrahlung or collinear final-state radiation, and the muon-photon system can then be reconstructed as both a jet and a muon candidate. Non-prompt muons can arise from decays of hadrons in jets; however, these muons are associated with a higher ID track multiplicity than those accompanied by hard photons. In order to resolve these ambiguities between nearby jet and muon candidates, first any jets having fewer than three ID tracks and within $\Delta R < 0.4$ of any muon candidate are rejected, then any muon candidates within $\Delta R < 0.4$ of any remaining jet are rejected. The ambiguity between photons and leptons is resolved by rejecting any photons found to be within $\Delta R < 0.4$ of an electron or a muon. Jets found within $\Delta R < 0.4$ of any photons are rejected.

Events are required to contain exactly two lepton candidates (electrons or muons) with the same flavour and opposite charge and at least one photon candidate satisfying the selection criteria described above. When there are two or more photons selected, the one with the highest E_T is used for further processing.

The invariant mass of the two leptons, $m_{\ell\ell}$, must be at least 40 GeV. The sum of the dilepton mass and the three-body $\ell\ell\gamma$ invariant mass ($m_{\ell\ell} + m_{\ell\ell\gamma}$) is required to be larger than 182 GeV, which is twice the Z boson mass. This requirement ensures that the three-body invariant mass is larger than the Z boson mass, thus suppressing cases where the Z boson decays into $\ell\ell\gamma$ [15,64].

To select electroweak processes, events are further required to include at least two ‘VBS-tagging’ jets. A symmetric selection of $p_T > 50$ GeV is used to select both tagging jets, which are classified as leading and subleading in transverse momentum. These two jets are required to have an invariant mass $m_{jj} > 150$ GeV, in order to minimise the contamination from triboson background in which a hadronically decaying W or Z boson is produced in association with a Z boson and a photon, i.e. $Z\gamma + Z/W(\rightarrow jj)$.

The final VBS signal region (SR) is defined by requiring that the pseudorapidity difference between the two leading jets $|\Delta\eta(jj)|$ be larger than 1; that no b -tagged jet be present in the event; and that the centrality of the $\ell\ell\gamma$ system relative to the tagging jets, defined as

$$\zeta(\ell\ell\gamma) = \left| \frac{y_{\ell\ell\gamma} - (y_{j_1} + y_{j_2})/2}{(y_{j_1} - y_{j_2})} \right|, \quad (1)$$

be lower than 5, where y corresponds to the rapidity, and j_1 and j_2 label the selected leading and subleading jets.

5. Background estimation

Irreducible backgrounds are modelled kinematically by MC simulations, and their normalisation is evaluated from the data. Reducible backgrounds, in which a photon originates from a hadron decay, are determined using data-driven techniques. Events in

which one or more leptons originate from a hadronic jet are suppressed by the stringent lepton selection. They are found to be negligible and are not considered here.

The main reducible background originates from Z +jets events, in which one hadronic jet is misidentified as a photon. This background is not well modelled by the MC simulation and, therefore, is estimated with data using a two-dimensional sideband method [65] similar to that applied in a previous analysis with Run 1 data [15]. The shapes of the distributions of Z +jets events are obtained using data, after applying all the signal requirements, but reversing the photon identification and isolation criteria [55]. The normalisation of this background is estimated in a control region designed to maximise the number of events available in the data while being close to the signal region; all signal region requirements are applied, except the transverse momentum requirement for the jets, which is lowered to 30 GeV, and the dijet invariant mass requirement, which is less than 150 GeV. The ratio of Z +jets to $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD events is computed in this region, since it is found to be the same in this control region and in the signal region, in both data and MC simulation, and used to extrapolate the normalisation of Z +jets events to the signal region. To estimate both the shape and the normalisation of this background, the contamination from events containing real photons is estimated and corrected using MC predictions.

The most important background is irreducible and comes from the QCD-induced production of $Z\gamma$ events in association with two jets. The normalisation of this background is constrained by the data, as explained in Section 6.

The other main irreducible background arises from $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ events. This process is also constrained by the data in a dedicated control region which is referred to as b -Control Region (b -CR). This control region is obtained by imposing all SR selections but requiring the presence of at least one reconstructed b -tagged jet in the event.

The contribution of backgrounds due to the production of Z +jets and γ +jets events in two different overlaid interactions is evaluated using a data-driven estimate following the method described in Ref. [64] and found to be negligible.

Backgrounds from other sources are reducible and are evaluated using MC simulations. The most important contribution comes from WZ events, in which a charged lepton is misidentified as a photon, and from Wt events.

6. Signal extraction procedure

A boosted decision tree (BDT), as implemented in the TMVA package [66], is used to separate the electroweak signal from all the backgrounds. The BDT is trained and the set of variables retained as input to the BDT is optimised on simulated events to separate $Z\gamma jj$ -EW events from all background processes, excluding Z +jets, and to maximise the signal-to-background ratio. In total, 13 kinematic variables are combined into one discriminant that can take any value in the range $[-1, 1]$. The final binning of the BDT discriminant, or BDT score, is optimised to improve the sensitivity of the analysis.

Some of the variables used in the BDT training are related to the kinematic properties of the two tagging jets: the invariant mass of these two jets, m_{jj} , the difference in pseudorapidity between these two jets, $\Delta\eta_{jj}$, and the pseudorapidity and p_T of the leading jet. Other variables are related to the kinematic properties of the photon and the Z boson: the transverse momenta of the leading lepton, the $\ell\ell$ system and the $\ell\ell\gamma$ system, and the $\ell\ell$ and $\ell\ell\gamma$ invariant masses. Another set of variables is related to the correlation of the two tagging jets and the $Z\gamma$ system: the distance in the η - ϕ plane between the $Z\gamma$ system and the two-jet system, $\Delta R(Z\gamma, jj)$; the smallest distance in the η - ϕ plane between a

photon and a jet, among all possible combinations, $\text{Min}(\Delta R(\gamma, j))$; the difference in azimuth between the $Z\gamma$ system and the two-jet system, $\Delta\phi(Z\gamma, jj)$ and the centrality $\zeta(\ell\ell\gamma)$ as defined in Eq. (1).

The modelling by MC simulations of the distribution shapes and the correlations between all input variables for the BDT is verified in the signal region. Compatibility within the uncertainties is observed for all distributions, as exemplified by Figs. 2(a) and 2(b), except for the high-mass tail of m_{jj} as shown in Fig. 2(c), as was also observed in previous analyses of electroweak processes [67–69]. This mismodelling does not impact the signal significance nor the uncertainty in the measurement reported in Section 9.

The BDT score distribution in the signal region is used to measure the $Z\gamma jj$ -EW signal fiducial cross-section with a maximum-likelihood fit, and to determine the significance of the signal. In this fit the $e\gamma jj$ and $\mu\mu\gamma jj$ final states are combined. An extended likelihood function is built from the product of two likelihoods corresponding to the BDT score distribution in the $Z\gamma jj$ SR, and the multiplicity of reconstructed b -jets in the b -CR. The yields of the $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ simulated events are constrained by data using this last distribution. The normalisation of the $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD sample is also constrained by the data, directly in the signal region, since this background dominates the distribution at low BDT score values. The normalisations of these backgrounds are introduced in the likelihood fit as unconstrained nuisance parameters, labelled as $\mu_{Z\gamma jj\text{-QCD}}$ and $\mu_{t\bar{t}+\gamma}$ for the $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD and $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ backgrounds, respectively. These parameters are relative normalisation factors, defined with respect to the SM predictions. For these backgrounds, the kinematic distributions are obtained from MC simulations. Both the shape and the normalisation distributions of Z +jets background are estimated from data, as described in Section 5. The other irreducible backgrounds are determined from MC simulations. Background normalisations and shapes can vary within the uncertainties, constrained by Gaussian distributions as described in Section 7.

The fiducial cross-section is derived using the signal strength parameter $\mu_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}$:

$$\mu_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}} = \frac{N_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}^{\text{data}}}{N_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}^{\text{MC}}},$$

where $N_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}^{\text{data}}$ is the number of signal events measured in the data, while $N_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}^{\text{MC}}$ is the number of signal events predicted by the MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 MC simulation.

The observed cross-section ($\sigma_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}^{\text{fid.,data}}$) is then obtained by multiplying the signal strength $\mu_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}$ by the MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 MC cross-section prediction in the fiducial region ($\sigma_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}^{\text{fid.,MC}}$). Because the effect of interference between the $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD and the $Z\gamma jj$ -EW processes is not accounted for in the $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD contribution, the observed cross-section $\sigma_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}^{\text{fid.}}$ formally corresponds to electroweak production plus the interference effects.

7. Systematic uncertainties

Several sources of systematic uncertainty in the signal and background processes can affect the cross-section measurement. For the background and signal processes, all systematic uncertainties that affect the shapes of the BDT score and $N_{b\text{-jets}}$ distributions are considered. In addition, all systematic uncertainties that affect the acceptance and normalisation of the distributions are considered for all processes, except for the theory uncertainties in the signal process, where only the effect on the acceptance is considered. Systematic uncertainties in the shapes of distributions are not applied if they are consistent with statistical fluctuations.

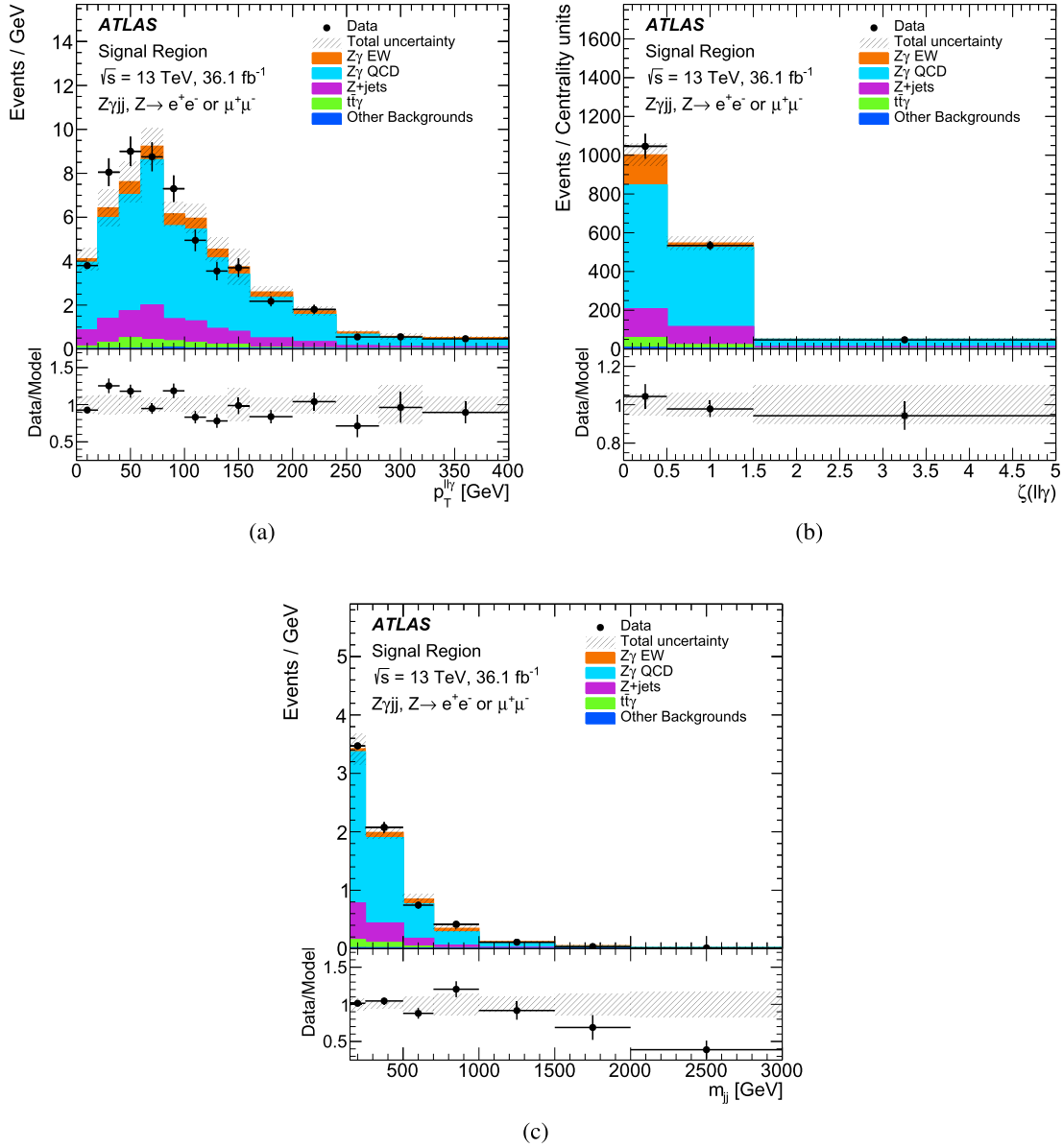


Fig. 2. Post-fit distributions of (a) the transverse momentum of the $\ell\ell\gamma$ system, (b) the centrality of the $\ell\ell\gamma$ system relative to the tagging jets, and (c) m_{jj} in the signal region. The uncertainty band around the expectation includes all systematic uncertainties and takes into account their correlations as obtained from the fit. Events beyond the upper limit of the histogram are included in the last bin of the distribution.

The uncertainties in the theoretical modelling of the signal and backgrounds that are estimated from MC simulations can affect the cross-section measurement. The uncertainties due to the knowledge of the PDF and the α_s value used in the generation of the MC samples are determined using the PDF4LHC prescription [70]. They are found to be of the order of 2% for the normalisation of the QCD and $t\bar{t}\gamma$ samples. The uncertainties due to missing higher-order QCD corrections are evaluated using an envelope of the largest deviations obtained by varying the renormalisation and factorisation scales independently by factors of two and one-half. These uncertainties are large for the $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD and $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ backgrounds and their impact on the normalisation is $^{+30}_{-20}\%$. The shape uncertainties due to the missing higher-order QCD corrections are of 2–4% for the signal and the $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD and $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ backgrounds.

For the signal and $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ background, uncertainties due to the parton shower and underlying-event modelling are evaluated using dedicated tune variations [33] and by re-showering events with Herwig 7.0.1 instead of PYTHIA 8.212. These uncertainties affect the

shape of the distribution by at most 5% at large values of the BDT score and are negligible at low values of the BDT score. For the signal this uncertainty takes into account a problem with color flow connection in VBS-like topology that was observed and reported in Refs. [71,72] in the parton shower models of PYTHIA 8.212 and SHERPA 2.2.4. For the $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD background, the modelling uncertainties due to the parton showers, underlying-event and matrix elements are estimated by comparing the predictions of the SHERPA 2.2.2 and MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 MC generators. The difference between these two predictions is taken as a systematic uncertainty applied as both a positive and a negative variation. The effects in the BDT score distribution and the $N_{b\text{-jets}}$ distribution due to these two set-ups are taken as uncertainties. The main impact is on the BDT score distribution with an effect ranging from -5% to 20% at low and high values of the BDT score, respectively.

As discussed in Section 6, the interference between the electroweak signal and the $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD process is not included in the fit. However, this interference can distort the shape of the

$Z\gamma jj$ –EW template. This effect is estimated using the MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 MC generator at LO in QCD, and is taken as a systematic uncertainty in the shape of the signal. The size of this effect ranges from 5% to 2% at low and high values of the BDT score, respectively.

Another source of uncertainty arises from the sizes of the MC samples and data sample in the regions used in the analysis to model the BDT score and $N_{b\text{-jets}}$ distributions. The statistical uncertainty in the shape of the BDT score for $Z\gamma jj$ –QCD events ranges from 5% to 13% at low and high values of the BDT score, respectively, and is about 2% for $Z\gamma jj$ –EW events. For the Z +jets background, the statistical uncertainty dominates the shape uncertainty due to the size of the data sample; it is about 10% at low BDT score values, and up to 50% at high values, while uncertainties from other sources are negligible. The statistical uncertainty in the shape of $N_{b\text{-jets}}$ is about 25% for $Z\gamma jj$ –QCD and is about 3% for $t\bar{t}\gamma$ events.

Other systematic uncertainties originate from the reconstruction, identification, and energy calibration of electrons, photons, muons, and jets. The largest of these uncertainties is due to the jet energy scale calibration. The uncertainties due to the jet energy resolution and to the suppression of pile-up jets are also considered, as described in Ref. [73]. The total effect of the uncertainties related to jet reconstruction and calibration on the normalisation of the $Z\gamma jj$ –QCD background is about 8%, and it is about 4% for $Z\gamma jj$ –EW events in the signal region. The impact on the shape is largest for the $Z\gamma jj$ –QCD events and ranges from 2% to 18% at low and high BDT values, respectively. The uncertainty due to the heavy-flavour tagging efficiency amounts to 9% (2%) in normalisation in the signal (b -CR) region for the $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ background, whereas the impact on other backgrounds and on the shape of the template distributions is found to be negligible. Uncertainties in the lepton identification, reconstruction, isolation requirements, trigger efficiencies, energy scale and energy resolution are determined by using $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ events [27,28,74]. The largest experimental uncertainty associated with the photons is the photon identification efficiency [55]. The photon and lepton uncertainties affect only the normalisation of $Z\gamma jj$ –EW, $Z\gamma jj$ –QCD, and $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ processes. In total, these effects are of 3% to 4% in the signal region.

A 20% yield uncertainty is assigned to the Z +jets reducible background estimate. This uncertainty accounts for the number of events in the control regions used in the two-dimensional sideband measurement, and for the correlation between photon identification and isolation requirements. A 20% yield uncertainty is assigned to the other backgrounds estimated from simulations.

A variation in the pileup reweighting of MC samples is included to cover the uncertainty on the ratio between the predicted and measured inelastic cross-section [75]. The resulting uncertainty in the measured fiducial cross-section is 5%.

The uncertainty in the combined 2015–2016 integrated luminosity is 2.1% [76], obtained using the LUCID-2 detector [77] for the primary luminosity measurements.

The effect of each of these uncertainties on the fiducial cross-section measurement is shown in Table 1. The individual sources are grouped into either theoretical or experimental categories. The largest uncertainties are due to the jet reconstruction and calibration, followed by the uncertainty arising from the sizes of the MC samples, and the theoretical uncertainties in the modelling of the $Z\gamma jj$ –EW signal and of the $Z\gamma jj$ –QCD background. Uncertainties affecting only the normalisation of the $Z\gamma jj$ –QCD and $t\bar{t}\gamma$ background have almost no impact on the $Z\gamma jj$ –EW cross-section measurement since the corresponding normalisation parameters are constrained by the fit to the data as explained in Section 6.

Table 1

Relative uncertainties in the measured fiducial cross-section $\sigma_{Z\gamma jj\text{--}EW}^{\text{fid}}$. The uncertainties are expressed in percentages. The correlations between these uncertainties are taken into account in the computation of the total uncertainty.

Source	Uncertainty [%]
Statistical	+19 –18
$Z\gamma jj$ –EW theory modelling	+10 –6
$Z\gamma jj$ –QCD theory modelling	± 6
$t\bar{t} + \gamma$ theory modelling	± 2
$Z\gamma jj$ –EW and $Z\gamma jj$ –QCD interference	+3 –2
Jets	± 8
Pile-up	± 5
Electrons	± 1
Muons	+3 –2
Photons	± 1
Electrons/photons energy scale	± 1
b -tagging	± 2
MC statistical uncertainties	± 8
Other backgrounds normalisation (including Z +jets)	+9 –8
Luminosity	± 2
Total uncertainty	± 26

8. Phase space for cross-section measurements

The $Z\gamma jj$ electroweak cross-section is measured in a fiducial phase space that is defined to closely follow the selection criteria of the signal region described in Section 4. This region is defined at the particle level, using stable particles (with a proper decay length $c\tau > 10$ mm) which are produced from the hard scattering, including those that are the products of hadronisation, before their interaction with the detector. Leptons produced in the decay of a hadron, a τ -lepton, or their descendants are not considered in the definition of the fiducial phase space. Prompt-lepton four-momenta are obtained from a sum of the leptons four-momenta and the four-momenta of photons not originating from hadron decays within a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.1$ around the leptons ('dressed leptons'). Jets are reconstructed using the anti- k_r algorithm with radius parameter $R = 0.4$ using stable particles, excluding electrons, muons, neutrinos, and photons associated with the decay of a W or Z boson. Photon isolation is defined as the transverse momentum of the system of stable particles within a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the photon, excluding muons, neutrinos, and the photon itself.

The following selection requirements are imposed to define the fiducial phase space. The charged leptons from the Z boson decay are required to have transverse momentum $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$, and the invariant mass of the two leptons must be larger than 40 GeV. The photon is required to have transverse momentum $p_T > 15$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.37$. Photons isolated from any hadronic activity are selected by requiring that the photon isolation, as defined above, divided by the photon transverse momentum be less than 5%. The angular distance between each of the charged leptons from the Z decay and the photon is required to be $\Delta R > 0.4$. The sum of the two-lepton invariant mass and two-lepton plus photon invariant mass must satisfy $(m_{\ell\ell} + m_{\ell\ell\gamma}) > 182$ GeV in order to exclude final-state radiation events.

In addition to these requirements, at least two jets with $p_T > 50$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$ are required. The angular distance between each of the charged leptons from the Z boson decay and each of the jets is required to be $\Delta R(j, \ell) > 0.3$. The angular distance between the photon and each of the jets is required to be $\Delta R(j, \gamma) > 0.4$. The invariant mass m_{jj} of the two highest- p_T

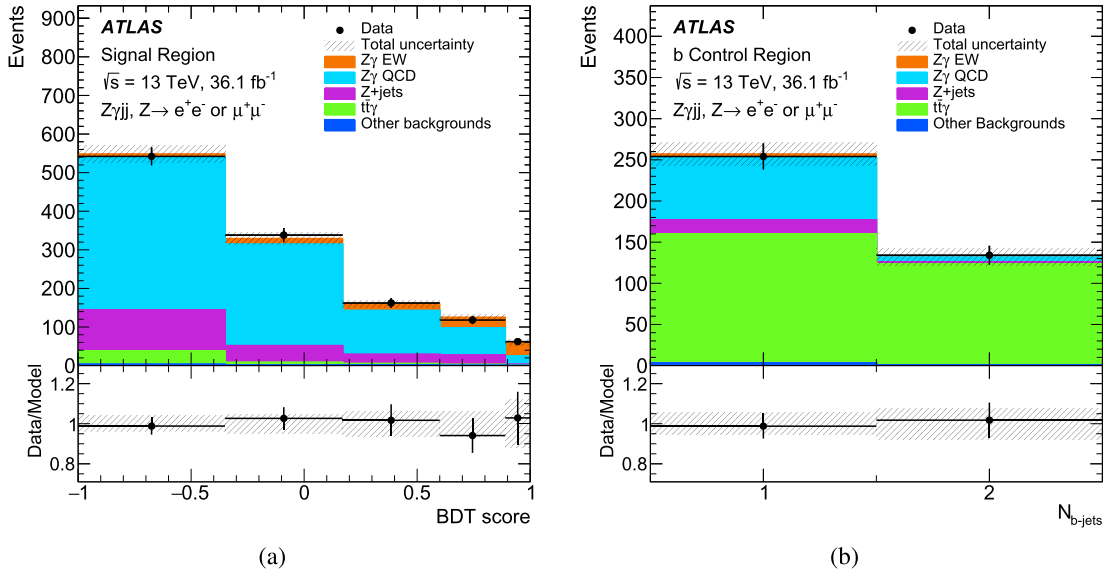


Fig. 3. Post-fit distributions of (a) the BDT score in the signal region and of (b) $N_{b\text{-jets}}$ in the b -CR. The uncertainty band around the expectation includes all systematic uncertainties and takes into account their correlations as obtained from the fit. Events beyond the upper limit of the histogram are included in the last bin of the $N_{b\text{-jets}}$ distribution.

Table 2

Expected and observed numbers of events in the signal and control regions, after the fit. The expected number of $Z\gamma jj$ -EW events from MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 and the estimated number of background events from the other processes are shown. Total post-fit uncertainties, as described in Section 7, are shown. The uncertainty in the total expected yield is smaller than the quadratic sum of the uncertainties in each process due to these being anti-correlated after the fit.

	SR		b -CR	
Data	1222		388	
Total expected	1222	± 35	389	± 19
$Z\gamma jj$ -EW (signal)	104	± 26	5	± 1
$Z\gamma jj$ -QCD	864	± 60	82	± 9
Z+jets	200	± 40	19	± 4
$t\bar{t} + \gamma$	48	± 10	280	± 21
Other backgrounds	7	± 1	4	± 1

jets is required to be $m_{jj} > 150$ GeV, and the difference between the pseudorapidities of these two leading jets is required to be $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 1$. Finally, the centrality of the $\ell\ell\gamma$ system relative to the tagging jets must satisfy $\zeta(\ell\ell\gamma) < 5$.

9. Cross-section measurements

A profile-likelihood-ratio test statistic [78] is used to measure the signal strength $\mu_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}$ and its associated uncertainties. The systematic uncertainties are treated as nuisance parameters and are constrained with Gaussian distributions in the fit. The statistical uncertainty is determined after having fixed each nuisance parameter to the conditional maximum-likelihood estimator [78] also called profiled value. Fig. 3 shows the BDT score distribution in the signal region, and the b -tagged jet multiplicity in the b -CR, after having applied the background and signal normalisations and having set the nuisance parameters to the values adjusted by the profile-likelihood fit. The yield of events obtained after the fit is detailed in Table 2.

The signal strength is measured to be:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}} &= 1.00 \pm 0.19 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.13 \text{ (syst.)}^{+0.13}_{-0.10} \text{ (mod.)} \\ &= 1.00 \pm 0.26, \end{aligned}$$

with “stat.” corresponding to the data statistical uncertainty, “syst.” to the experimental systematic uncertainties and size of MC samples, and “mod.” to the theoretical modelling of the signal and background MC samples. This corresponds to a statistical significance of 4.1 standard deviations both observed and expected. The expected significance is obtained after having applied the background normalisations, which are found to be $\mu_{Z\gamma jj\text{-QCD}} = 0.78^{+0.26}_{-0.20}$ and $\mu_{t\bar{t}+\gamma} = 1.49^{+0.40}_{-0.34}$. The uncertainty in the normalisation parameter values includes the theoretical uncertainties, such as uncertainties derived from QCD scale variations. The normalisation of the $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ background agrees with results from other studies performed with ATLAS Run 2 data [79] in this final state. The normalisation of the $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD background is compatible with results obtained in the $WZjj$ final state [7]. It was checked that the signal strength obtained in the combination of the $e\ell\gamma jj$ and $\mu\mu\gamma jj$ final states is consistent with the results obtained separately for each channel.

The fiducial cross-section is measured by computing the product of signal strength and the predicted cross-section used to define it:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}^{\text{fid.}} &= 7.8 \pm 1.5 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 1.0 \text{ (syst.)}^{+1.0}_{-0.8} \text{ (mod.)} \text{ fb} \\ &= 7.8 \pm 2.0 \text{ fb.} \end{aligned}$$

This cross-section corresponds to the electroweak $Z\gamma jj$ particle-level cross-section in the fiducial phase space defined in Section 8 using dressed leptons, and including constructive interference between the signal and the QCD-induced processes.

This measurement can be compared with the LO cross-section predicted by MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}^{\text{fid., MADGRAPH}} &= 7.75 \pm 0.03 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.20 \text{ (PDF} + \alpha_s) \\ &\quad \pm 0.40 \text{ (scale) fb.} \end{aligned}$$

The cross-section predicted by SHERPA 2.2.4 is somewhat larger than that predicted by MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}^{\text{fid., SHERPA}} &= 8.94 \pm 0.08 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.20 \text{ (PDF} + \alpha_s) \\ &\quad \pm 0.50 \text{ (scale) fb.} \end{aligned}$$

These predictions do not include the effects of interference, which are estimated with MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 to be 3% in this phase space.

To verify the results of the multivariate analysis, a cut-based approach is also used. The centrality of the $\ell\ell\gamma$ system, $\xi(\ell\ell\gamma)$, is used as the sensitive variable for the extraction of the electroweak signal. In this alternative method, the signal region is further divided into two regions depending on the dijet invariant mass. The region with $m_{jj} < 500$ GeV is used to constrain the QCD background, while the region $m_{jj} > 500$ GeV is kept to extract the signal. The b -CR is also kept in this method as a second control region to constrain the $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ background normalisation. The profile-likelihood fit is applied in the same way as described above with the full treatment of systematic uncertainties, allowing exclusion of the background-only hypothesis with a statistical significance of 2.9σ (2.7σ) observed (expected). This is compatible with the result obtained with the multivariate approach and with the SM prediction.

The analysis is also used to measure the $Z\gamma jj$ cross-section in the same fiducial phase space. This measurement includes the electroweak-induced signal, the QCD-induced process and their interference. The extraction procedure is the same as for the electroweak $Z\gamma jj$ measurement. A template likelihood fit is performed, using the BDT score distribution in the signal region. For this measurement, the b -CR is not used, to simplify the statistical model. The omission of this control region in the fit does not change the result. The signal template corresponds to the sum of the $Z\gamma jj$ -EW and $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD templates, the relative amount being fixed to SM expectations. The cross-section is measured to be:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{Z\gamma jj}^{\text{fid.}} &= 71 \pm 2 \text{ (stat.) } {}^{+9}_{-7} \text{ (syst.) } {}^{+21}_{-17} \text{ (mod.) fb} \\ &= 71 {}^{+23}_{-19} \text{ fb.}\end{aligned}$$

This agrees with the SM predictions obtained by summing the $Z\gamma jj$ -EW and $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD predictions obtained from MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.3.3 and SHERPA 2.2.2, respectively,

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{Z\gamma jj}^{\text{fid., MADGRAPH+SHERPA}} \\ = 88.4 \pm 2.4 \text{ (stat.) } \pm 2.3 \text{ (PDF} + \alpha_s) {}^{+29.4}_{-19.1} \text{ (scale) fb.}\end{aligned}$$

10. Conclusion

Evidence for electroweak production of two jets in association with a $Z\gamma$ pair is presented using 36.1 fb^{-1} of pp collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV collected with the ATLAS detector at the LHC. The production cross-section of this process is measured in a fiducial phase space approximating the acceptance of the analysis. This measurement uses the leptonic decay of the Z boson into e^+e^- or $\mu^+\mu^-$. The measurement is performed using a BDT to enhance the signal to background-ratio. The dominant backgrounds, $Z\gamma jj$ -QCD, Z +jets and $t\bar{t} + \gamma$ are all estimated from the data. The background-only hypothesis is excluded with observed and expected significances of 4.1 standard deviations.

In the fiducial phase space the electroweak cross-section of the $Z\gamma jj$ process is measured to be:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{Z\gamma jj\text{-EW}}^{\text{fid.}} &= 7.8 \pm 1.5 \text{ (stat.) } \pm 1.0 \text{ (syst.) } {}^{+1.0}_{-0.8} \text{ (mod.) fb,} \\ &= 7.8 \pm 2.0 \text{ fb}\end{aligned}$$

in good agreement with the Standard Model predictions at LO in perturbative QCD.

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Calderini¹³⁶, P. Calfayan⁶⁵, G. Callea⁵⁷, L.P. Caloba^{80b}, A. Caltabiano^{73a,73b}, S. Calvente Lopez⁹⁸, D. Calvet³⁸, S. Calvet³⁸, T.P. Calvet¹⁵⁵, M. Calvetti^{71a,71b}, R. Camacho Toro¹³⁶, S. Camarda³⁶, D. Camarero Munoz⁹⁸, P. Camarri^{73a,73b}, D. Cameron¹³⁴, R. Caminal Armadans¹⁰², C. Camincher³⁶, S. Campana³⁶, M. Campanelli⁹⁴, A. Camplani⁴⁰, A. Campoverde¹⁵¹, V. Canale^{69a,69b}, A. Canesse¹⁰³, M. Cano Bret^{60c}, J. Cantero¹²⁹, T. Cao¹⁶¹, Y. Cao¹⁷³, M.D.M. Capeans Garrido³⁶, M. Capua^{41b,41a}, R. Cardarelli^{73a}, F. Cardillo¹⁴⁹, G. Carducci^{41b,41a}, I. Carli¹⁴³, T. Carli³⁶, G. Carlino^{69a}, B.T. Carlson¹³⁹, L. Carminati^{68a,68b}, R.M.D. Carney^{45a,45b}, S. Caron¹¹⁸, E. Carquin^{147c}, S. Carrá⁴⁶, J.W.S. Carter¹⁶⁷, M.P. Casado^{14,e}, A.F. Casha¹⁶⁷, D.W. Casper¹⁷¹, R. Castelijin¹¹⁹, F.L. Castillo¹⁷⁴, V. Castillo Gimenez¹⁷⁴, N.F. Castro^{140a,140e}, A. Catinaccio³⁶, J.R. Catmore¹³⁴, A. Cattai³⁶, V. Cavaliere²⁹, E. Cavallaro¹⁴, M. Cavalli-Sforza¹⁴, V. Cavasinni^{71a,71b}, E. Celebi^{12b}, F. Ceradini^{74a,74b}, L. Cerda Alberich¹⁷⁴, K. Cerny¹³⁰, A.S. Cerqueira^{80a}, A. Cerri¹⁵⁶, L. Cerrito^{73a,73b}, F. Cerutti¹⁸, A. Cervelli^{23b,23a}, S.A. Cetin^{12b}, Z. Chadi^{35a}, D. Chakraborty¹²⁰, W.S. Chan¹¹⁹, W.Y. Chan⁹⁰, J.D. Chapman³², B. Chargeishvili^{159b}, D.G. Charlton²¹, T.P. Charman⁹², C.C. Chau³⁴, S. Che¹²⁶, S. Chekanov⁶, S.V. Chekulaev^{168a}, G.A. Chelkov^{79,ar}, M.A. Chelstowska³⁶, B. Chen⁷⁸, C. Chen^{60a}, C.H. Chen⁷⁸, H. Chen²⁹, J. Chen^{60a}, J. Chen³⁹, S. Chen¹³⁷, S.J. Chen^{15c}, X. Chen^{15b}, Y.-H. Chen⁴⁶, H.C. Cheng^{63a}, H.J. Cheng^{15a}, A. Cheplakov⁷⁹, E. Cheremushkina¹²², R. Cherkaoui El Moursli^{35e}, E. Cheu⁷, K. Cheung⁶⁴, T.J.A. Chevalérias¹⁴⁵, L. Chevalier¹⁴⁵, V. Chiarella⁵¹, G. Chiarelli^{71a}, G. Chiodini^{67a}, A.S. Chisholm²¹, A. Chitan^{27b}, I. Chiu¹⁶³, Y.H. Chiu¹⁷⁶, M.V. Chizhov⁷⁹, K. Choi⁶⁵, A.R. Chomont^{72a,72b}, S. Chouridou¹⁶², Y.S. Chow¹¹⁹, M.C. Chu^{63a}, X. Chu^{15a,15d}, J. Chudoba¹⁴¹, A.J. Chuinard¹⁰³, J.J. Chwastowski⁸⁴, L. Chytka¹³⁰, D. Cieri¹¹⁴, K.M. Ciesla⁸⁴, D. Cinca⁴⁷, V. Cindro⁹¹, I.A. Cioară^{27b}, A. Ciocio¹⁸, F. Ciroto^{69a,69b}, Z.H. Citron^{180,j}, M. Citterio^{68a}, D.A. Ciubotaru^{27b}, B.M. Ciungu¹⁶⁷, A. Clark⁵⁴, M.R. Clark³⁹, P.J. Clark⁵⁰, C. Clement^{45a,45b}, Y. Coadou¹⁰¹, M. Cokal^{66a,66c}, A. Coccaro^{55b}, J. Cochran⁷⁸, H. Cohen¹⁶¹, A.E.C. Coimbra³⁶, L. Colasurdo¹¹⁸, B. Cole³⁹, A.P. Colijn¹¹⁹, J. Collot⁵⁸, P. Conde Muiño^{140a,140h}, S.H. Connell^{33b}, I.A. Connelly⁵⁷, S. Constantinescu^{27b}, F. Conventi^{69a,at}, A.M. Cooper-Sarkar¹³⁵, F. Cormier¹⁷⁵, K.J.R. Cormier¹⁶⁷, L.D. Corpe⁹⁴, M. Corradi^{72a,72b}, E.E. Corrigan⁹⁶, F. Corriveau^{103,ad}, A. Cortes-Gonzalez³⁶, M.J. Costa¹⁷⁴, F. Costanza⁵, D. Costanzo¹⁴⁹, G. Cowan⁹³, J.W. Cowley³², J. Crane¹⁰⁰, K. Cranmer¹²⁴, S.J. Crawley⁵⁷, R.A. Creager¹³⁷, S. Crépe-Renaudin⁵⁸, F. Crescioli¹³⁶, M. Cristinziani²⁴, V. Croft¹¹⁹, G. Crosetti^{41b,41a}, A. Cueto⁵, T. Cuhadar Donszelmann¹⁴⁹, A.R. Cukierman¹⁵³, W.R. Cunningham⁵⁷, S. Czekierda⁸⁴, P. Czodrowski³⁶, M.J. Da Cunha Sargedas De Sousa^{60b}, J.V. Da Fonseca Pinto^{80b}, C. Da Via¹⁰⁰, W. Dabrowski^{83a}, F. Dachs³⁶, T. Dado^{28a}, S. Dahbi^{35e}, T. Dai¹⁰⁵, C. Dallapiccola¹⁰², M. Dam⁴⁰, G. D'amen²⁹, V. D'Amico^{74a,74b}, J. Damp⁹⁹, J.R. Dandoy¹³⁷, M.F. Daneri³⁰, N.P. Dang^{181,i}, N.S. Dann¹⁰⁰, M. Danninger¹⁷⁵, V. Dao³⁶, G. Darbo^{55b}, O. Dartsis⁵, A. Dattagupta¹³¹, T. Daubney⁴⁶, S. D'Auria^{68a,68b}, C. David⁴⁶, T. Davidek¹⁴³, D.R. Davis⁴⁹, I. Dawson¹⁴⁹, K. De⁸, R. De Asmundis^{69a}, M. De Beurs¹¹⁹,

S. De Castro^{23b,23a}, S. De Cecco^{72a,72b}, N. De Groot¹¹⁸, P. de Jong¹¹⁹, H. De la Torre¹⁰⁶, A. De Maria^{15c}, D. De Pedis^{72a}, A. De Salvo^{72a}, U. De Sanctis^{73a,73b}, M. De Santis^{73a,73b}, A. De Santo¹⁵⁶, K. De Vasconcelos Corga¹⁰¹, J.B. De Vivie De Regie¹³², C. Debenedetti¹⁴⁶, D.V. Dedovich⁷⁹, A.M. Deiana⁴², J. Del Peso⁹⁸, Y. Delabat Diaz⁴⁶, D. Delgove¹³², F. Deliot^{145,q}, C.M. Delitzsch⁷, M. Della Pietra^{69a,69b}, D. Della Volpe⁵⁴, A. Dell'Acqua³⁶, L. Dell'Asta^{73a,73b}, M. Delmastro⁵, C. Delporte¹³², P.A. Delsart⁵⁸, D.A. DeMarco¹⁶⁷, S. Demers¹⁸³, M. Demichev⁷⁹, G. Demontigny¹⁰⁹, S.P. Denisov¹²², L. D'Eramo¹³⁶, D. Derendarz⁸⁴, J.E. Derkaoui^{35d}, F. Derue¹³⁶, P. Dervan⁹⁰, K. Desch²⁴, C. Deterre⁴⁶, K. Dette¹⁶⁷, C. Deutsch²⁴, M.R. Devesa³⁰, P.O. Deviveiros³⁶, A. Dewhurst¹⁴⁴, F.A. Di Bello⁵⁴, A. Di Ciaccio^{73a,73b}, L. Di Ciaccio⁵, W.K. Di Clemente¹³⁷, C. Di Donato^{69a,69b}, A. Di Girolamo³⁶, G. Di Gregorio^{71a,71b}, B. Di Micco^{74a,74b}, R. Di Nardo¹⁰², K.F. Di Petrillo⁵⁹, R. Di Sipio¹⁶⁷, D. Di Valentino³⁴, C. Diaconu¹⁰¹, F.A. Dias⁴⁰, T. Dias Do Vale^{140a}, M.A. Diaz^{147a}, J. Dickinson¹⁸, E.B. Diehl¹⁰⁵, J. Dietrich¹⁹, S. Díez Cornell⁴⁶, A. Dimitrievska¹⁸, W. Ding^{15b}, J. Dingfelder²⁴, F. Dittus³⁶, F. Djama¹⁰¹, T. Djobava^{159b}, J.I. Djuvsland¹⁷, M.A.B. Do Vale^{80c}, M. Dobre^{27b}, D. Dodsworth²⁶, C. Doglioni⁹⁶, J. Dolejsi¹⁴³, Z. Dolezal¹⁴³, M. Donadelli^{80d}, B. Dong^{60c}, J. Donini³⁸, A. D'Onofrio^{15c}, M. D'Onofrio⁹⁰, J. Dopke¹⁴⁴, A. Doria^{69a}, M.T. Dova⁸⁸, A.T. Doyle⁵⁷, E. Drechsler¹⁵², E. Dreyer¹⁵², T. Dreyer⁵³, A.S. Drobac¹⁷⁰, D. Du^{60b}, Y. Duan^{60b}, F. Dubinin¹¹⁰, M. Dubovsky^{28a}, A. Dubreuil⁵⁴, E. Duchovni¹⁸⁰, G. Duckeck¹¹³, A. Ducourthial¹³⁶, O.A. Ducu¹⁰⁹, D. Duda¹¹⁴, A. Dudarev³⁶, A.C. Dudder⁹⁹, E.M. Duffield¹⁸, L. Duflot¹³², M. Dührssen³⁶, C. Dülsen¹⁸², M. Dumancic¹⁸⁰, A.E. Dumitriu^{27b}, A.K. Duncan⁵⁷, M. Dunford^{61a}, A. Duperrin¹⁰¹, H. Duran Yildiz^{4a}, M. Düren⁵⁶, A. Durglishvili^{159b}, D. Duschinger⁴⁸, B. Dutta⁴⁶, D. Duvnjak¹, G.I. Dyckes¹³⁷, M. Dyndal³⁶, S. Dysch¹⁰⁰, B.S. Dziedzic⁸⁴, K.M. Ecker¹¹⁴, R.C. Edgar¹⁰⁵, M.G. Eggleston⁴⁹, T. Eifert³⁶, G. Eigen¹⁷, K. Einsweiler¹⁸, T. Ekelof¹⁷², H. El Jarrari^{35e}, M. El Kacimi^{35c}, R. El Kosseifi¹⁰¹, V. Ellajosyula¹⁷², M. Ellert¹⁷², F. Ellinghaus¹⁸², A.A. Elliot⁹², N. Ellis³⁶, J. Elmsheuser²⁹, M. Elsing³⁶, D. Emelianov¹⁴⁴, A. Emerman³⁹, Y. Enari¹⁶³, M.B. Epland⁴⁹, J. Erdmann⁴⁷, A. Ereditato²⁰, M. Errenst³⁶, M. Escalier¹³², C. Escobar¹⁷⁴, O. Estrada Pastor¹⁷⁴, E. Etzion¹⁶¹, H. Evans⁶⁵, A. Ezhilov¹³⁸, F. Fabbri⁵⁷, L. Fabbri^{23b,23a}, V. Fabiani¹¹⁸, G. Facini⁹⁴, R.M. Faisca Rodrigues Pereira^{140a}, R.M. Fakhruddinov¹²², S. Falciano^{72a}, P.J. Falke⁵, S. Falke⁵, J. Faltova¹⁴³, Y. Fang^{15a}, Y. Fang^{15a}, G. Fanourakis⁴⁴, M. Fanti^{68a,68b}, M. Faraj^{66a,66c,t}, A. Farbin⁸, A. Farilla^{74a}, E.M. Farina^{70a,70b}, T. Farooque¹⁰⁶, S. Farrell¹⁸, S.M. Farrington⁵⁰, P. Farthouat³⁶, F. Fassi^{35e}, P. Fassnacht³⁶, D. Fassouliotis⁹, M. Fauci Giannelli⁵⁰, W.J. Fawcett³², L. Fayard¹³², O.L. Fedin^{138,o}, W. Fedorko¹⁷⁵, A. Fehr²⁰, M. Feickert⁴², L. Feligioni¹⁰¹, A. Fell¹⁴⁹, C. Feng^{60b}, M. Feng⁴⁹, M.J. Fenton⁵⁷, A.B. Fenyuk¹²², S.W. Ferguson⁴³, J. Ferrando⁴⁶, A. Ferrante¹⁷³, A. Ferrari¹⁷², P. Ferrari¹¹⁹, R. Ferrari^{70a}, D.E. Ferreira de Lima^{61b}, A. Ferrer¹⁷⁴, D. Ferrere⁵⁴, C. Ferretti¹⁰⁵, F. Fiedler⁹⁹, A. Filipčič⁹¹, F. Filthaut¹¹⁸, K.D. Finelli²⁵, M.C.N. Fiolhais^{140a,140c,a}, L. Fiorini¹⁷⁴, F. Fischer¹¹³, W.C. Fisher¹⁰⁶, I. Fleck¹⁵¹, P. Fleischmann¹⁰⁵, R.R.M. Fletcher¹³⁷, T. Flick¹⁸², B.M. Flierl¹¹³, L. Flores¹³⁷, L.R. Flores Castillo^{63a}, F.M. Follega^{75a,75b}, N. Fomin¹⁷, J.H. Foo¹⁶⁷, G.T. Forcolin^{75a,75b}, A. Formica¹⁴⁵, F.A. Förster¹⁴, A.C. Forti¹⁰⁰, A.G. Foster²¹, M.G. Foti¹³⁵, D. Fournier¹³², H. Fox⁸⁹, P. Francavilla^{71a,71b}, S. Francescato^{72a,72b}, M. Franchini^{23b,23a}, S. Franchino^{61a}, D. Francis³⁶, L. Franconi²⁰, M. Franklin⁵⁹, A.N. Fray⁹², P.M. Freeman²¹, B. Freund¹⁰⁹, W.S. Freund^{80b}, E.M. Freundlich⁴⁷, D.C. Frizzell¹²⁸, D. Froidevaux³⁶, J.A. Frost¹³⁵, C. Fukunaga¹⁶⁴, E. Fullana Torregrosa¹⁷⁴, E. Fumagalli^{55b,55a}, T. Fusayasu¹¹⁵, J. Fuster¹⁷⁴, A. Gabrielli^{23b,23a}, A. Gabrielli¹⁸, S. Gadatsch⁵⁴, P. Gadow¹¹⁴, G. Gagliardi^{55b,55a}, L.G. Gagnon¹⁰⁹, C. Galea^{27b}, B. Galhardo^{140a}, G.E. Gallardo¹³⁵, E.J. Gallas¹³⁵, B.J. Gallop¹⁴⁴, G. Galster⁴⁰, R. Gamboa Goni⁹², K.K. Gan¹²⁶, S. Ganguly¹⁸⁰, J. Gao^{60a}, Y. Gao⁵⁰, Y.S. Gao^{31,l}, C. García¹⁷⁴, J.E. García Navarro¹⁷⁴, J.A. García Pascual^{15a}, C. Garcia-Argos⁵², M. Garcia-Sciveres¹⁸, R.W. Gardner³⁷, N. Garelli¹⁵³, S. Gargiulo⁵², C.A. Garner¹⁶⁷, V. Garonne¹³⁴, S.J. Gasiorowski¹⁴⁸, P. Gaspar^{80b}, A. Gaudiello^{55b,55a}, G. Gaudio^{70a}, I.L. Gavrilenko¹¹⁰, A. Gavrilyuk¹²³, C. Gay¹⁷⁵, G. Gaycken⁴⁶, E.N. Gazis¹⁰, A.A. Geanta^{27b}, C.M. Gee¹⁴⁶, C.N.P. Gee¹⁴⁴, J. Geisen⁵³, M. Geisen⁹⁹, C. Gemme^{55b}, M.H. Genest⁵⁸, C. Geng¹⁰⁵, S. Gentile^{72a,72b}, S. George⁹³, T. Gerialis⁴⁴, L.O. Gerlach⁵³, P. Gessinger-Befurt⁹⁹, G. Gessner⁴⁷, S. Ghasemi¹⁵¹, M. Ghasemi Bostanabad¹⁷⁶, M. Ghneimat¹⁵¹, A. Ghosh¹³², A. Ghosh⁷⁷, B. Giacobbe^{23b}, S. Giagu^{72a,72b}, N. Giangiacomi^{23b,23a}, P. Giannetti^{71a}, A. Giannini^{69a,69b}, G. Giannini¹⁴, S.M. Gibson⁹³, M. Gignac¹⁴⁶, D. Gillberg³⁴, G. Gilles¹⁸², D.M. Gingrich^{3,as}, M.P. Giordani^{66a,66c}, F.M. Giorgi^{23b}, P.F. Giraud¹⁴⁵, G. Giugliarelli^{66a,66c}, D. Giugni^{68a}, F. Giuli^{73a,73b}, S. Gkaitatzis¹⁶², I. Gkialas^{9,g}, E.L. Gkougkousis¹⁴, P. Gkoutoumis¹⁰, L.K. Gladilin¹¹², C. Glasman⁹⁸, J. Glatzer¹⁴, P.C.F. Glaysheer⁴⁶,

A. Glazov⁴⁶, G.R. Gledhill¹³¹, M. Goblirsch-Kolb²⁶, D. Godin¹⁰⁹, S. Goldfarb¹⁰⁴, T. Golling⁵⁴,
 D. Golubkov¹²², A. Gomes^{140a,140b}, R. Goncalves Gama⁵³, R. Gonalo^{140a,140b}, G. Gonella⁵²,
 L. Gonella²¹, A. Gongadze⁷⁹, F. Gonnella²¹, J.L. Gonski³⁹, S. Gonzalez de la Hoz¹⁷⁴,
 S. Gonzalez-Sevilla⁵⁴, G.R. Gonzalvo Rodriguez¹⁷⁴, L. Goossens³⁶, N.A. Gorasia²¹, P.A. Gorbounov¹²³,
 H.A. Gordon²⁹, B. Gorini³⁶, E. Gorini^{67a,67b}, A. Gorišek⁹¹, A.T. Goshaw⁴⁹, M.I. Gostkin⁷⁹,
 C.A. Gottardo¹¹⁸, M. Gouighri^{35b}, D. Goujdami^{35c}, A.G. Goussiou¹⁴⁸, N. Govender^{33b}, C. Goy⁵,
 E. Gozani¹⁶⁰, I. Grabowska-Bold^{83a}, E.C. Graham⁹⁰, J. Gramling¹⁷¹, E. Gramstad¹³⁴, S. Grancagnolo¹⁹,
 M. Grandi¹⁵⁶, V. Gratchev¹³⁸, P.M. Gravila^{27f}, F.G. Gravili^{67a,67b}, C. Gray⁵⁷, H.M. Gray¹⁸, C. Grefe²⁴,
 K. Gregersen⁹⁶, I.M. Gregor⁴⁶, P. Grenier¹⁵³, K. Grevtsov⁴⁶, C. Grieco¹⁴, N.A. Grieser¹²⁸, A.A. Grillo¹⁴⁶,
 K. Grimm^{31,k}, S. Grinstein^{14,y}, J.-F. Grivaz¹³², S. Groh⁹⁹, E. Gross¹⁸⁰, J. Grosse-Knetter⁵³, Z.J. Grout⁹⁴,
 C. Grud¹⁰⁵, A. Grummer¹¹⁷, L. Guan¹⁰⁵, W. Guan¹⁸¹, C. Gubbels¹⁷⁵, J. Guenther³⁶, A. Guerguichon¹³²,
 J.G.R. Guerrero Rojas¹⁷⁴, F. Guescini¹¹⁴, D. Guest¹⁷¹, R. Gugel⁹⁹, T. Guillemain⁵, S. Guindon³⁶, U. Gul⁵⁷,
 J. Guo^{60c}, W. Guo¹⁰⁵, Y. Guo^{60a,s}, Z. Guo¹⁰¹, R. Gupta⁴⁶, S. Gurbuz^{12c}, G. Gustavino¹²⁸, M. Guth⁵²,
 P. Gutierrez¹²⁸, C. Gutsche⁹⁴, C. Guyot¹⁴⁵, C. Gwenlan¹³⁵, C.B. Gwilliam⁹⁰, A. Haas¹²⁴, C. Haber¹⁸,
 H.K. Hadavand⁸, N. Haddad^{35e}, A. Hadeef^{60a}, S. Hagebock³⁶, M. Haleem¹⁷⁷, J. Haley¹²⁹, G. Halladjian¹⁰⁶,
 G.D. Hallewell¹⁰¹, K. Hamacher¹⁸², P. Hamal¹³⁰, K. Hamano¹⁷⁶, H. Hamdaoui^{35e}, M. Hamer²⁴,
 G.N. Hamity⁵⁰, K. Han^{60a,ah}, L. Han^{60a}, S. Han^{15a}, Y.F. Han¹⁶⁷, K. Hanagaki^{81,w}, M. Hance¹⁴⁶,
 D.M. Handl¹¹³, B. Haney¹³⁷, R. Hankache¹³⁶, E. Hansen⁹⁶, J.B. Hansen⁴⁰, J.D. Hansen⁴⁰, M.C. Hansen²⁴,
 P.H. Hansen⁴⁰, E.C. Hanson¹⁰⁰, K. Hara¹⁶⁹, T. Harenberg¹⁸², S. Harkusha¹⁰⁷, P.F. Harrison¹⁷⁸,
 N.M. Hartmann¹¹³, Y. Hasegawa¹⁵⁰, A. Hasib⁵⁰, S. Hassani¹⁴⁵, S. Haug²⁰, R. Hauser¹⁰⁶, L.B. Havener³⁹,
 M. Havranek¹⁴², C.M. Hawkes²¹, R.J. Hawkins³⁶, D. Hayden¹⁰⁶, C. Hayes¹⁰⁵, R.L. Hayes¹⁷⁵,
 C.P. Hays¹³⁵, J.M. Hays⁹², H.S. Hayward⁹⁰, S.J. Haywood¹⁴⁴, F. He^{60a}, M.P. Heath⁵⁰, V. Hedberg⁹⁶,
 L. Heelan⁸, S. Heer²⁴, K.K. Heidegger⁵², W.D. Heidorn⁷⁸, J. Heilman³⁴, S. Heim⁴⁶, T. Heim¹⁸,
 B. Heinemann^{46,ao}, J.J. Heinrich¹³¹, L. Heinrich³⁶, J. Hejbal¹⁴¹, L. Helary^{61b}, A. Held¹⁷⁵, S. Hellebrand¹³⁴,
 C.M. Helling¹⁴⁶, S. Hellman^{45a,45b}, C. Hensels³⁶, R.C.W. Henderson⁸⁹, Y. Heng¹⁸¹, L. Henkelmann^{61a},
 S. Henkelmann¹⁷⁵, A.M. Henriques Correia³⁶, G.H. Herbert¹⁹, H. Herde²⁶, V. Herget¹⁷⁷,
 Y. Hernandez Jimenez^{33d}, H. Herr⁹⁹, M.G. Herrmann¹¹³, T. Herrmann⁴⁸, G. Herten⁵²,
 R. Hertenberger¹¹³, L. Hervas³⁶, T.C. Herwig¹³⁷, G.G. Hesketh⁹⁴, N.P. Hessey^{168a}, A. Higashida¹⁶³,
 S. Higashino⁸¹, E. Higon-Rodriguez¹⁷⁴, K. Hildebrand³⁷, E. Hill¹⁷⁶, J.C. Hill³², K.K. Hill²⁹, K.H. Hiller⁴⁶,
 S.J. Hillier²¹, M. Hils⁴⁸, I. Hinchliffe¹⁸, F. Hinterkeuser²⁴, M. Hirose¹³³, S. Hirose⁵², D. Hirschbuehl¹⁸²,
 B. Hiti⁹¹, O. Hladik¹⁴¹, D.R. Hlaluku^{33d}, X. Hoad⁵⁰, J. Hobbs¹⁵⁵, N. Hod¹⁸⁰, M.C. Hodgkinson¹⁴⁹,
 A. Hoecker³⁶, D. Hohn⁵², D. Hohov¹³², T. Holm²⁴, T.R. Holmes³⁷, M. Holzbock¹¹³, L.B.A.H. Hommels³²,
 S. Honda¹⁶⁹, T.M. Hong¹³⁹, J.C. Honig⁵², A. Honle¹¹⁴, B.H. Hooberman¹⁷³, W.H. Hopkins⁶, Y. Horii¹¹⁶,
 P. Horn⁴⁸, L.A. Horyn³⁷, S. Hou¹⁵⁸, A. Hoummada^{35a}, J. Howarth¹⁰⁰, J. Hoya⁸⁸, M. Hrabovsky¹³⁰,
 J. Hrdinka⁷⁶, I. Hristova¹⁹, J. Hrivnac¹³², A. Hrynevich¹⁰⁸, T. Hryn'ova⁵, P.J. Hsu⁶⁴, S.-C. Hsu¹⁴⁸,
 Q. Hu²⁹, S. Hu^{60c}, Y.F. Hu^{15a,15d}, D.P. Huang⁹⁴, Y. Huang^{60a}, Y. Huang^{15a}, Z. Hubacek¹⁴², F. Hubaut¹⁰¹,
 M. Huebner²⁴, F. Huegging²⁴, T.B. Huffman¹³⁵, M. Huhtinen³⁶, R.F.H. Hunter³⁴, P. Huo¹⁵⁵,
 A.M. Hupe³⁴, N. Huseynov^{79,ae}, J. Huston¹⁰⁶, J. Huth⁵⁹, R. Hyneman¹⁰⁵, S. Hyrych^{28a}, G. Iacobucci⁵⁴,
 G. Iakovidis²⁹, I. Ibragimov¹⁵¹, L. Iconomidou-Fayard¹³², Z. Idrissi^{35e}, P. Iengo³⁶, R. Ignazzi⁴⁰,
 O. Igonkina^{119,aa,*}, R. Iguchi¹⁶³, T. Iizawa⁵⁴, Y. Ikegami⁸¹, M. Ikeno⁸¹, D. Iliadis¹⁶², N. Ilic^{118,167,ad},
 F. Iltzsche⁴⁸, G. Introzzi^{70a,70b}, M. Iodice^{74a}, K. Iordanidou^{168a}, V. Ippolito^{72a,72b}, M.F. Isacson¹⁷²,
 M. Ishino¹⁶³, W. Islam¹²⁹, C. Issever^{19,46}, S. Istin¹⁶⁰, F. Ito¹⁶⁹, J.M. Iturbe Ponce^{63a}, R. Iuppa^{75a,75b},
 A. Ivina¹⁸⁰, H. Iwasaki⁸¹, J.M. Izen⁴³, V. Izzo^{69a}, P. Jacka¹⁴¹, P. Jackson¹, R.M. Jacobs²⁴, B.P. Jaeger¹⁵²,
 V. Jain², G. Jakel¹⁸², K.B. Jakobi⁹⁹, K. Jakobs⁵², T. Jakoubek¹⁴¹, J. Jamieson⁵⁷, K.W. Janas^{83a}, R. Jansky⁵⁴,
 J. Janssen²⁴, M. Janus⁵³, P.A. Janus^{83a}, G. Jarlskog⁹⁶, N. Javadov^{79,ae}, T. Javurek³⁶, M. Javurkova¹⁰²,
 F. Jeanneau¹⁴⁵, L. Jeanty¹³¹, J. Jejelava^{159a}, A. Jelinskas¹⁷⁸, P. Jenni^{52,b}, J. Jeong⁴⁶, N. Jeong⁴⁶,
 S. Jezequel⁵, H. Ji¹⁸¹, J. Jia¹⁵⁵, H. Jiang⁷⁸, Y. Jiang^{60a}, Z. Jiang^{153,p}, S. Jiggins⁵², F.A. Jimenez Morales³⁸,
 J. Jimenez Pena¹¹⁴, S. Jin^{15c}, A. Jinaru^{27b}, O. Jinnouchi¹⁶⁵, H. Jivan^{33d}, P. Johansson¹⁴⁹, K.A. Johns⁷,
 C.A. Johnson⁶⁵, K. Jon-And^{45a,45b}, R.W.L. Jones⁸⁹, S.D. Jones¹⁵⁶, S. Jones⁷, T.J. Jones⁹⁰, J. Jongmanns^{61a},
 P.M. Jorge^{140a}, J. Jovicevic³⁶, X. Ju¹⁸, J.J. Junggeburth¹¹⁴, A. Juste Rozas^{14,y}, A. Kaczmarska⁸⁴,
 M. Kado^{72a,72b}, H. Kagan¹²⁶, M. Kagan¹⁵³, A. Kahn³⁹, C. Kahra⁹⁹, T. Kaji¹⁷⁹, E. Kajomovitz¹⁶⁰,
 C.W. Kalderon⁹⁶, A. Kaluza⁹⁹, A. Kamenshchikov¹²², M. Kaneda¹⁶³, N.J. Kang¹⁴⁶, L. Kanjir⁹¹, Y. Kano¹¹⁶,
 V.A. Kantserov¹¹¹, J. Kanzaki⁸¹, L.S. Kaplan¹⁸¹, D. Kar^{33d}, K. Karava¹³⁵, M.J. Kareem^{168b}, S.N. Karpov⁷⁹,

Z.M. Karpova⁷⁹, V. Kartvelishvili⁸⁹, A.N. Karyukhin¹²², L. Kashif¹⁸¹, R.D. Kass¹²⁶, A. Kastanas^{45a,45b}, C. Kato^{60d,60c}, J. Katzy⁴⁶, K. Kawade¹⁵⁰, K. Kawagoe⁸⁷, T. Kawaguchi¹¹⁶, T. Kawamoto¹⁶³, G. Kawamura⁵³, E.F. Kay¹⁷⁶, V.F. Kazanin^{121b,121a}, R. Keeler¹⁷⁶, R. Kehoe⁴², J.S. Keller³⁴, E. Kellermann⁹⁶, D. Kelsey¹⁵⁶, J.J. Kempster²¹, J. Kendrick²¹, K.E. Kennedy³⁹, O. Kepka¹⁴¹, S. Kersten¹⁸², B.P. Kerševan⁹¹, S. Ketabchi Haghighat¹⁶⁷, M. Khader¹⁷³, F. Khalil-Zada¹³, M. Khandoga¹⁴⁵, A. Khanov¹²⁹, A.G. Kharlamov^{121b,121a}, T. Kharlamova^{121b,121a}, E.E. Khoda¹⁷⁵, A. Khodinov¹⁶⁶, T.J. Khoo⁵⁴, E. Khramov⁷⁹, J. Khubua^{159b}, S. Kido⁸², M. Kiehn⁵⁴, C.R. Kilby⁹³, Y.K. Kim³⁷, N. Kimura⁹⁴, O.M. Kind¹⁹, B.T. King^{90,*}, D. Kirchmeier⁴⁸, J. Kirk¹⁴⁴, A.E. Kiryunin¹¹⁴, T. Kishimoto¹⁶³, D.P. Kisliuk¹⁶⁷, V. Kitali⁴⁶, O. Kivernyk⁵, T. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus⁵², M. Klassen^{61a}, M.H. Klein¹⁰⁵, M. Klein⁹⁰, U. Klein⁹⁰, K. Kleinknecht⁹⁹, P. Klimek¹²⁰, A. Klimentov²⁹, T. Klingl²⁴, T. Klioutchnikova³⁶, F.F. Klitzner¹¹³, P. Kluit¹¹⁹, S. Kluth¹¹⁴, E. Kneringer⁷⁶, E.B.F.G. Knoop¹⁰¹, A. Knue⁵², D. Kobayashi⁸⁷, T. Kobayashi¹⁶³, M. Kobel⁴⁸, M. Kocian¹⁵³, P. Kodys¹⁴³, P.T. Koenig²⁴, T. Koffas³⁴, N.M. Köhler³⁶, T. Koi¹⁵³, M. Kolb¹⁴⁵, I. Koletsou⁵, T. Komarek¹³⁰, T. Kondo⁸¹, K. Köneke⁵², A.X.Y. Kong¹, A.C. König¹¹⁸, T. Kono¹²⁵, R. Konoplich^{124,qj}, V. Konstantinides⁹⁴, N. Konstantinidis⁹⁴, B. Konya⁹⁶, R. Kopeliansky⁶⁵, S. Koperny^{83a}, K. Korcyl⁸⁴, K. Kordas¹⁶², G. Koren¹⁶¹, A. Korn⁹⁴, I. Korolkov¹⁴, E.V. Korolkova¹⁴⁹, N. Korotkova¹¹², O. Kortner¹¹⁴, S. Kortner¹¹⁴, T. Kosek¹⁴³, V.V. Kostyukhin¹⁶⁶, A. Kotsokechagia¹³², A. Kotwal⁴⁹, A. Koulouris¹⁰, A. Kourkoumeli-Charalampidi^{70a,70b}, C. Kourkoumelis⁹, E. Kourlitis¹⁴⁹, V. Kouskoura²⁹, A.B. Kowalewska⁸⁴, R. Kowalewski¹⁷⁶, C. Kozakai¹⁶³, W. Kozanecki¹⁴⁵, A.S. Kozhin¹²², V.A. Kramarenko¹¹², G. Kramberger⁹¹, D. Krasnopevtsev^{60a}, M.W. Krasny¹³⁶, A. Krasznahorkay³⁶, D. Krauss¹¹⁴, J.A. Kremer^{83a}, J. Kretzschmar⁹⁰, P. Krieger¹⁶⁷, F. Krieter¹¹³, A. Krishnan^{61b}, K. Krizka¹⁸, K. Kroeninger⁴⁷, H. Kroha¹¹⁴, J. Kroll¹⁴¹, J. Kroll¹³⁷, K.S. Krowpman¹⁰⁶, J. Krstic¹⁶, U. Kruchonak⁷⁹, H. Krüger²⁴, N. Krumnack⁷⁸, M.C. Kruse⁴⁹, J.A. Krzysiak⁸⁴, T. Kubota¹⁰⁴, O. Kuchinskaia¹⁶⁶, S. Kuday^{4b}, J.T. Kuechler⁴⁶, S. Kuehn³⁶, A. Kugel^{61a}, T. Kuhl⁴⁶, V. Kukhtin⁷⁹, R. Kukla¹⁰¹, Y. Kulchitsky^{107,ag}, S. Kuleshov^{147c}, Y.P. Kulinich¹⁷³, M. Kuna⁵⁸, T. Kunigo⁸⁵, A. Kupco¹⁴¹, T. Kupfer⁴⁷, O. Kuprash⁵², H. Kurashige⁸², L.L. Kurchaninov^{168a}, Y.A. Kurochkin¹⁰⁷, A. Kurova¹¹¹, M.G. Kurth^{15a,15d}, E.S. Kuwertz³⁶, M. Kuze¹⁶⁵, A.K. Kvam¹⁴⁸, J. Kvita¹³⁰, T. Kwan¹⁰³, A. La Rosa¹¹⁴, L. La Rotonda^{41b,41a}, F. La Ruffa^{41b,41a}, C. Lacasta¹⁷⁴, F. Lacava^{72a,72b}, D.P.J. Lack¹⁰⁰, H. Lacker¹⁹, D. Lacour¹³⁶, E. Ladygin⁷⁹, R. Lafaye⁵, B. Laforge¹³⁶, T. Lagouri^{33d}, S. Lai⁵³, I.K. Lakomic^{83a}, S. Lammers⁶⁵, W. Lampl⁷, C. Lampoudis¹⁶², E. Lançon²⁹, U. Landgraf⁵², M.P.J. Landon⁹², M.C. Lanfermann⁵⁴, V.S. Lang⁴⁶, J.C. Lange⁵³, R.J. Langenberg¹⁰², A.J. Lankford¹⁷¹, F. Lanni²⁹, K. Lantzsch²⁴, A. Lanza^{70a}, A. Lapertosa^{55b,55a}, S. Laplace¹³⁶, J.F. Laporte¹⁴⁵, T. Lari^{68a}, F. Lasagni Manghi^{23b,23a}, M. Lassnig³⁶, T.S. Lau^{63a}, A. Laudrain¹³², A. Laurier³⁴, M. Lavorgna^{69a,69b}, S.D. Lawlor⁹³, M. Lazzaroni^{68a,68b}, B. Le¹⁰⁴, E. Le Guirriec¹⁰¹, M. LeBlanc⁷, T. LeCompte⁶, F. Ledroit-Guillon⁵⁸, A.C.A. Lee⁹⁴, C.A. Lee²⁹, G.R. Lee¹⁷, L. Lee⁵⁹, S.C. Lee¹⁵⁸, S.J. Lee³⁴, S. Lee⁷⁸, B. Lefebvre^{168a}, H.P. Lefebvre⁹³, M. Lefebvre¹⁷⁶, F. Legger¹¹³, C. Leggett¹⁸, K. Lehmann¹⁵², N. Lehmann¹⁸², G. Lehmann Miotto³⁶, W.A. Leight⁴⁶, A. Leisos^{162,x}, M.A.L. Leite^{80d}, C.E. Leitgeb¹¹³, R. Leitner¹⁴³, D. Lellouch^{180,*}, K.J.C. Leney⁴², T. Lenz²⁴, R. Leone⁷, S. Leone^{71a}, C. Leonidopoulos⁵⁰, A. Leopold¹³⁶, C. Leroy¹⁰⁹, R. Les¹⁶⁷, C.G. Lester³², M. Levchenko¹³⁸, J. Levêque⁵, D. Levin¹⁰⁵, L.J. Levinson¹⁸⁰, D.J. Lewis²¹, B. Li^{15b}, B. Li¹⁰⁵, C-Q. Li^{60a}, F. Li^{60c}, H. Li^{60a}, H. Li^{60b}, J. Li^{60c}, K. Li¹⁵³, L. Li^{60c}, M. Li^{15a,15d}, Q. Li^{15a,15d}, Q.Y. Li^{60a}, S. Li^{60d,60c}, X. Li⁴⁶, Y. Li⁴⁶, Z. Li^{60b}, Z. Liang^{15a}, B. Liberti^{73a}, A. Liblong¹⁶⁷, K. Lie^{63c}, S. Lim²⁹, C.Y. Lin³², K. Lin¹⁰⁶, T.H. Lin⁹⁹, R.A. Linck⁶⁵, J.H. Lindon²¹, A.L. Lioni⁵⁴, E. Lipeles¹³⁷, A. Lipniacka¹⁷, T.M. Liss^{173,aq}, A. Lister¹⁷⁵, A.M. Litke¹⁴⁶, J.D. Little⁸, B. Liu⁷⁸, B.L. Liu⁶, H.B. Liu²⁹, H. Liu¹⁰⁵, J.B. Liu^{60a}, J.K.K. Liu¹³⁵, K. Liu¹³⁶, M. Liu^{60a}, P. Liu¹⁸, Y. Liu^{15a,15d}, Y.L. Liu¹⁰⁵, Y.W. Liu^{60a}, M. Livan^{70a,70b}, A. Lleres⁵⁸, J. Llorente Merino¹⁵², S.L. Lloyd⁹², C.Y. Lo^{63b}, F. Lo Sterzo⁴², E.M. Lobodzinska⁴⁶, P. Loch⁷, S. Loffredo^{73a,73b}, T. Lohse¹⁹, K. Lohwasser¹⁴⁹, M. Lokajicek¹⁴¹, J.D. Long¹⁷³, R.E. Long⁸⁹, L. Longo³⁶, K.A.Looper¹²⁶, J.A. Lopez^{147c}, I. Lopez Paz¹⁰⁰, A. Lopez Solis¹⁴⁹, J. Lorenz¹¹³, N. Lorenzo Martinez⁵, A.M. Lory¹¹³, M. Losada²², P.J. Lösel¹¹³, A. Lösle⁵², X. Lou⁴⁶, X. Lou^{15a}, A. Lounis¹³², J. Love⁶, P.A. Love⁸⁹, J.J. Lozano Bahilo¹⁷⁴, M. Lu^{60a}, Y.J. Lu⁶⁴, H.J. Lubatti¹⁴⁸, C. Luci^{72a,72b}, A. Lucotte⁵⁸, C. Luedtke⁵², F. Luehring⁶⁵, I. Luise¹³⁶, L. Luminari^{72a}, B. Lund-Jensen¹⁵⁴, M.S. Lutz¹⁰², D. Lynn²⁹, H. Lyons⁹⁰, R. Lysak¹⁴¹, E. Lytken⁹⁶, F. Lyu^{15a}, V. Lyubushkin⁷⁹, T. Lyubushkina⁷⁹, H. Ma²⁹, L.L. Ma^{60b}, Y. Ma^{60b}, G. Maccarrone⁵¹, A. Macchiolo¹¹⁴, C.M. Macdonald¹⁴⁹, J. Machado Miguens¹³⁷, D. Madaffari¹⁷⁴, R. Madar³⁸, W.F. Mader⁴⁸, M. Madugoda Ralalage Don¹²⁹, N. Madysa⁴⁸, J. Maeda⁸², T. Maeno²⁹, M. Maerker⁴⁸, A.S. Maevskiy¹¹², V. Magerl⁵², N. Magini⁷⁸, D.J. Mahon³⁹,

C. Maidantchik^{80b}, T. Maier¹¹³, A. Maio^{140a,140b,140d}, K. Maj^{83a}, O. Majersky^{28a}, S. Majewski¹³¹, Y. Makida⁸¹, N. Makovec¹³², B. Malaescu¹³⁶, Pa. Malecki⁸⁴, V.P. Maleev¹³⁸, F. Malek⁵⁸, U. Mallik⁷⁷, D. Malon⁶, C. Malone³², S. Maltezos¹⁰, S. Malyukov⁷⁹, J. Mamuzic¹⁷⁴, G. Mancini⁵¹, I. Mandić⁹¹, L. Manhaes de Andrade Filho^{80a}, I.M. Maniatis¹⁶², J. Manjarres Ramos⁴⁸, K.H. Mankinen⁹⁶, A. Mann¹¹³, A. Manousos⁷⁶, B. Mansoulie¹⁴⁵, I. Manthos¹⁶², S. Manzoni¹¹⁹, A. Marantis¹⁶², G. Marceca³⁰, L. Marchese¹³⁵, G. Marchiori¹³⁶, M. Marcisovsky¹⁴¹, L. Marcoccia^{73a,73b}, C. Marcon⁹⁶, C.A. Marin Tobon³⁶, M. Marjanovic¹²⁸, Z. Marshall¹⁸, M.U.F. Martensson¹⁷², S. Marti-Garcia¹⁷⁴, C.B. Martin¹²⁶, T.A. Martin¹⁷⁸, V.J. Martin⁵⁰, B. Martin dit Latour¹⁷, L. Martinelli^{74a,74b}, M. Martinez^{14,y}, V.I. Martinez Outschoorn¹⁰², S. Martin-Haugh¹⁴⁴, V.S. Martoiu^{27b}, A.C. Martyniuk⁹⁴, A. Marzin³⁶, S.R. Maschek¹¹⁴, L. Masetti⁹⁹, T. Mashimo¹⁶³, R. Mashinistov¹¹⁰, J. Masik¹⁰⁰, A.L. Maslennikov^{121b,121a}, L. Massa^{73a,73b}, P. Massarotti^{69a,69b}, P. Mastrandrea^{71a,71b}, A. Mastroberardino^{41b,41a}, T. Masubuchi¹⁶³, D. Matakias¹⁰, A. Matic¹¹³, N. Matsuzawa¹⁶³, P. Mättig²⁴, J. Maurer^{27b}, B. Maček⁹¹, D.A. Maximov^{121b,121a}, R. Mazini¹⁵⁸, I. Maznas¹⁶², S.M. Mazza¹⁴⁶, S.P. Mc Kee¹⁰⁵, T.G. McCarthy¹¹⁴, W.P. McCormack¹⁸, E.F. McDonald¹⁰⁴, J.A. MCFayden³⁶, G. Mchedlize^{159b}, M.A. McKay⁴², K.D. McLean¹⁷⁶, S.J. McMahon¹⁴⁴, P.C. McNamara¹⁰⁴, C.J. McNicol¹⁷⁸, R.A. McPherson^{176,ad}, J.E. Mdhului^{33d}, Z.A. Meadows¹⁰², S. Meehan³⁶, T. Megy⁵², S. Mehlhase¹¹³, A. Mehta⁹⁰, T. Meideck⁵⁸, B. Meirose⁴³, D. Melini¹⁶⁰, B.R. Mellado Garcia^{33d}, J.D. Mellenthin⁵³, M. Melo^{28a}, F. Meloni⁴⁶, A. Melzer²⁴, S.B. Menary¹⁰⁰, E.D. Mendes Gouveia^{140a,140e}, L. Meng³⁶, X.T. Meng¹⁰⁵, S. Menke¹¹⁴, E. Meoni^{41b,41a}, S. Mergelmeyer¹⁹, S.A.M. Merkt¹³⁹, C. Merlassino²⁰, P. Mermod⁵⁴, L. Merola^{69a,69b}, C. Meroni^{68a}, G. Merz¹⁰⁵, O. Meshkov^{112,110}, J.K.R. Meshreki¹⁵¹, A. Messina^{72a,72b}, J. Metcalfe⁶, A.S. Mete¹⁷¹, C. Meyer⁶⁵, J.-P. Meyer¹⁴⁵, H. Meyer Zu Theenhausen^{61a}, F. Miano¹⁵⁶, M. Michetti¹⁹, R.P. Middleton¹⁴⁴, L. Mijović⁵⁰, G. Mikenberg¹⁸⁰, M. Mikestikova¹⁴¹, M. Mikuž⁹¹, H. Mildner¹⁴⁹, M. Milesi¹⁰⁴, A. Milic¹⁶⁷, D.A. Millar⁹², D.W. Miller³⁷, A. Milov¹⁸⁰, D.A. Milstead^{45a,45b}, R.A. Mina¹⁵³, A.A. Minaenko¹²², M. Miñano Moya¹⁷⁴, I.A. Minashvili^{159b}, A.I. Mincer¹²⁴, B. Mindur^{83a}, M. Mineev⁷⁹, Y. Minegishi¹⁶³, L.M. Mir¹⁴, A. Mirto^{67a,67b}, K.P. Mistry¹³⁷, T. Mitani¹⁷⁹, J. Mitrevski¹¹³, V.A. Mitsou¹⁷⁴, M. Mittal^{60c}, O. Miu¹⁶⁷, A. Miucci²⁰, P.S. Miyagawa¹⁴⁹, A. Mizukami⁸¹, J.U. Mjörnmark⁹⁶, T. Mkrtchyan^{61a}, M. Mlynarikova¹⁴³, T. Moa^{45a,45b}, K. Mochizuki¹⁰⁹, P. Mogg⁵², S. Mohapatra³⁹, R. Moles-Valls²⁴, M.C. Mondragon¹⁰⁶, K. Mönig⁴⁶, J. Monk⁴⁰, E. Monnier¹⁰¹, A. Montalbano¹⁵², J. Montejo Berlingen³⁶, M. Montella⁹⁴, F. Monticelli⁸⁸, S. Monzani^{68a}, N. Morange¹³², D. Moreno²², M. Moreno Llácer¹⁷⁴, C. Moreno Martinez¹⁴, P. Morettini^{55b}, M. Morgenstern¹¹⁹, S. Morgenstern⁴⁸, D. Mori¹⁵², M. Morii⁵⁹, M. Morinaga¹⁷⁹, V. Morisbak¹³⁴, A.K. Morley³⁶, G. Mornacchi³⁶, A.P. Morris⁹⁴, L. Morvaj¹⁵⁵, P. Moschovakos³⁶, B. Moser¹¹⁹, M. Mosidze^{159b}, T. Moskalets¹⁴⁵, H.J. Moss¹⁴⁹, J. Moss^{31,m}, E.J.W. Moyse¹⁰², S. Muanza¹⁰¹, J. Mueller¹³⁹, R.S.P. Mueller¹¹³, D. Muenstermann⁸⁹, G.A. Mullier⁹⁶, D.P. Mungo^{68a,68b}, J.L. Munoz Martinez¹⁴, F.J. Munoz Sanchez¹⁰⁰, P. Murin^{28b}, W.J. Murray^{178,144}, A. Murrone^{68a,68b}, M. Muškinja¹⁸, C. Mwewa^{33a}, A.G. Myagkov^{122,ak}, A.A. Myers¹³⁹, J. Myers¹³¹, M. Myska¹⁴², B.P. Nachman¹⁸, O. Nackenhorst⁴⁷, A. Nag Nag⁴⁸, K. Nagai¹³⁵, K. Nagano⁸¹, Y. Nagasaka⁶², J.L. Nagle²⁹, E. Nagy¹⁰¹, A.M. Nairz³⁶, Y. Nakahama¹¹⁶, K. Nakamura⁸¹, T. Nakamura¹⁶³, I. Nakano¹²⁷, H. Nanjo¹³³, F. Napolitano^{61a}, R.F. Naranjo Garcia⁴⁶, R. Narayan⁴², I. Naryshkin¹³⁸, T. Naumann⁴⁶, G. Navarro²², P.Y. Nechaeva¹¹⁰, F. Nechansky⁴⁶, T.J. Neep²¹, A. Negri^{70a,70b}, M. Negrini^{23b}, C. Nellist⁵³, M.E. Nelson^{45a,45b}, S. Nemecek¹⁴¹, P. Nemethy¹²⁴, M. Nessi^{36,d}, M.S. Neubauer¹⁷³, M. Neumann¹⁸², R. Newhouse¹⁷⁵, P.R. Newman²¹, Y.S. Ng¹⁹, Y.W.Y. Ng¹⁷¹, B. Ngair^{35e}, H.D.N. Nguyen¹⁰¹, T. Nguyen Manh¹⁰⁹, E. Nibigira³⁸, R.B. Nickerson¹³⁵, R. Nicolaidou¹⁴⁵, D.S. Nielsen⁴⁰, J. Nielsen¹⁴⁶, N. Nikiforou¹¹, V. Nikolaenko^{122,ak}, I. Nikolic-Audit¹³⁶, K. Nikolopoulos²¹, P. Nilsson²⁹, H.R. Nindhito⁵⁴, Y. Ninomiya⁸¹, A. Nisati^{72a}, N. Nishu^{60c}, R. Nisius¹¹⁴, I. Nitsche⁴⁷, T. Nitta¹⁷⁹, T. Nobe¹⁶³, Y. Noguchi⁸⁵, I. Nomidis¹³⁶, M.A. Nomura²⁹, M. Nordberg³⁶, N. Norjoharuddeen¹³⁵, T. Novak⁹¹, O. Novgorodova⁴⁸, R. Novotny¹⁴², L. Nozka¹³⁰, K. Ntekas¹⁷¹, E. Nurse⁹⁴, F.G. Oakham^{34,as}, H. Oberlack¹¹⁴, J. Ocariz¹³⁶, A. Ochi⁸², I. Ochoa³⁹, J.P. Ochoa-Ricoux^{147a}, K. O'Connor²⁶, S. Oda⁸⁷, S. Odaka⁸¹, S. Oerdek⁵³, A. Ogrodnik^{83a}, A. Oh¹⁰⁰, S.H. Oh⁴⁹, C.C. Ohm¹⁵⁴, H. Oide¹⁶⁵, M.L. Ojeda¹⁶⁷, H. Okawa¹⁶⁹, Y. Okazaki⁸⁵, M.W. O'Keefe⁹⁰, Y. Okumura¹⁶³, T. Okuyama⁸¹, A. Olariu^{27b}, L.F. Oleiro Seabra^{140a}, S.A. Olivares Pino^{147a}, D. Oliveira Damazio²⁹, J.L. Oliver¹, M.J.R. Olsson¹⁷¹, A. Olszewski⁸⁴, J. Olszowska⁸⁴, D.C. O'Neil¹⁵², A.P. O'Neill¹³⁵, A. Onofre^{140a,140e}, P.U.E. Onyisi¹¹, H. Oppen¹³⁴, M.J. Oreglia³⁷, G.E. Orellana⁸⁸, D. Orestano^{74a,74b}, N. Orlando¹⁴, R.S. Orr¹⁶⁷, V. O'Shea⁵⁷, R. Ospanov^{60a},

G. Otero y Garzon³⁰, H. Otono⁸⁷, P.S. Ott^{61a}, M. Ouchrif^{35d}, J. Ouellette²⁹, F. Ould-Saada¹³⁴, A. Ouraou¹⁴⁵, Q. Ouyang^{15a}, M. Owen⁵⁷, R.E. Owen²¹, V.E. Ozcan^{12c}, N. Ozturk⁸, J. Pacalt¹³⁰, H.A. Pacey³², K. Pachal⁴⁹, A. Pacheco Pages¹⁴, C. Padilla Aranda¹⁴, S. Pagan Griso¹⁸, M. Paganini¹⁸³, G. Palacino⁶⁵, S. Palazzo⁵⁰, S. Palestini³⁶, M. Palka^{83b}, D. Pallin³⁸, I. Panagoulas¹⁰, C.E. Pandini³⁶, J.G. Panduro Vazquez⁹³, P. Pani⁴⁶, G. Panizzo^{66a,66c}, L. Paolozzi⁵⁴, C. Papadatos¹⁰⁹, K. Papageorgiou^{9,g}, S. Parajuli⁴³, A. Paramonov⁶, D. Paredes Hernandez^{63b}, S.R. Paredes Saenz¹³⁵, B. Parida¹⁶⁶, T.H. Park¹⁶⁷, A.J. Parker³¹, M.A. Parker³², F. Parodi^{55b,55a}, E.W. Parrish¹²⁰, J.A. Parsons³⁹, U. Parzefall⁵², L. Pascual Dominguez¹³⁶, V.R. Pascuzzi¹⁶⁷, J.M.P. Pasner¹⁴⁶, F. Pasquali¹¹⁹, E. Pasqualucci^{72a}, S. Passaggio^{55b}, F. Pastore⁹³, P. Pasuwan^{45a,45b}, S. Patariaia⁹⁹, J.R. Pater¹⁰⁰, A. Pathak^{181,i}, T. Pauly³⁶, J. Pearkes¹⁵³, B. Pearson¹¹⁴, M. Pedersen¹³⁴, L. Pedraza Diaz¹¹⁸, R. Pedro^{140a}, T. Peiffer⁵³, S.V. Peleganchuk^{121b,121a}, O. Penc¹⁴¹, H. Peng^{60a}, B.S. Peralva^{80a}, M.M. Perego¹³², A.P. Pereira Peixoto^{140a}, D.V. Perepelitsa²⁹, F. Peri¹⁹, L. Perini^{68a,68b}, H. Pernegger³⁶, S. Perrella^{69a,69b}, A. Perrevoort¹¹⁹, K. Peters⁴⁶, R.F.Y. Peters¹⁰⁰, B.A. Petersen³⁶, T.C. Petersen⁴⁰, E. Petit¹⁰¹, A. Petridis¹, C. Petridou¹⁶², P. Petroff¹³², M. Petrov¹³⁵, F. Petrucci^{74a,74b}, M. Pettee¹⁸³, N.E. Pettersson¹⁰², K. Petukhova¹⁴³, A. Peyaud¹⁴⁵, R. Pezoa^{147c}, L. Pezzotti^{70a,70b}, T. Pham¹⁰⁴, F.H. Phillips¹⁰⁶, P.W. Phillips¹⁴⁴, M.W. Phipps¹⁷³, G. Piacquadio¹⁵⁵, E. Pianori¹⁸, A. Picazio¹⁰², R.H. Pickles¹⁰⁰, R. Piegaia³⁰, D. Pietreanu^{27b}, J.E. Pilcher³⁷, A.D. Pilkington¹⁰⁰, M. Pinamonti^{66a,66c}, J.L. Pinfold³, M. Pitt¹⁶¹, L. Pizzimento^{73a,73b}, M.-A. Pleier²⁹, V. Pleskot¹⁴³, E. Plotnikova⁷⁹, P. Podberezko^{121b,121a}, R. Poettgen⁹⁶, R. Poggi⁵⁴, L. Poggioli¹³², I. Pogrebnyak¹⁰⁶, D. Pohl²⁴, I. Pokharel⁵³, G. Polesello^{70a}, A. Poley¹⁸, A. Policicchio^{72a,72b}, R. Polifka¹⁴³, A. Polini^{23b}, C.S. Pollard⁴⁶, V. Polychronakos²⁹, D. Ponomarenko¹¹¹, L. Pontecorvo³⁶, S. Popa^{27a}, G.A. Popeneciu^{27d}, L. Portales⁵, D.M. Portillo Quintero⁵⁸, S. Pospisil¹⁴², K. Potamianos⁴⁶, I.N. Potrap⁷⁹, C.J. Potter³², H. Potti¹¹, T. Poulsen⁹⁶, J. Poveda³⁶, T.D. Powell¹⁴⁹, G. Pownall⁴⁶, M.E. Pozo Astigarraga³⁶, P. Pralavorio¹⁰¹, S. Prell⁷⁸, D. Price¹⁰⁰, M. Primavera^{67a}, S. Prince¹⁰³, M.L. Proffitt¹⁴⁸, N. Proklova¹¹¹, K. Prokofiev^{63c}, F. Prokoshin⁷⁹, S. Protopopescu²⁹, J. Proudfoot⁶, M. Przybycien^{83a}, D. Pudzha¹³⁸, A. Puri¹⁷³, P. Puzo¹³², J. Qian¹⁰⁵, Y. Qin¹⁰⁰, A. Quadt⁵³, M. Queitsch-Maitland³⁶, A. Qureshi¹, M. Racko^{28a}, F. Ragusa^{68a,68b}, G. Rahal⁹⁷, J.A. Raine⁵⁴, S. Rajagopalan²⁹, A. Ramirez Morales⁹², K. Ran^{15a,15d}, T. Rashid¹³², S. Raspopov⁵, D.M. Rauch⁴⁶, F. Rauscher¹¹³, S. Rave⁹⁹, B. Ravina¹⁴⁹, I. Ravinovich¹⁸⁰, J.H. Rawling¹⁰⁰, M. Raymond³⁶, A.L. Read¹³⁴, N.P. Readioff⁵⁸, M. Reale^{67a,67b}, D.M. Rebuffi^{70a,70b}, A. Redelbach¹⁷⁷, G. Redlinger²⁹, K. Reeves⁴³, L. Rehnisch¹⁹, J. Reichert¹³⁷, D. Reikher¹⁶¹, A. Reiss⁹⁹, A. Rej¹⁵¹, C. Rembser³⁶, M. Renda^{27b}, M. Rescigno^{72a}, S. Resconi^{68a}, E.D. Resseguie¹³⁷, S. Rettie¹⁷⁵, B. Reynolds¹²⁶, E. Reynolds²¹, O.L. Rezanova^{121b,121a}, P. Reznicek¹⁴³, E. Ricci^{75a,75b}, R. Richter¹¹⁴, S. Richter⁴⁶, E. Richter-Was^{83b}, O. Ricken²⁴, M. Ridel¹³⁶, P. Rieck¹¹⁴, O. Rifki⁴⁶, M. Rijssenbeek¹⁵⁵, A. Rimoldi^{70a,70b}, M. Rimoldi⁴⁶, L. Rinaldi^{23b}, G. Ripellino¹⁵⁴, I. Riu¹⁴, J.C. Rivera Vergara¹⁷⁶, F. Rizatdinova¹²⁹, E. Rizvi⁹², C. Rizzi³⁶, R.T. Roberts¹⁰⁰, S.H. Robertson^{103,ad}, M. Robin⁴⁶, D. Robinson³², J.E.M. Robinson⁴⁶, C.M. Robles Gajardo^{147c}, A. Robson⁵⁷, A. Rocchi^{73a,73b}, E. Rocco⁹⁹, C. Roda^{71a,71b}, S. Rodriguez Bosca¹⁷⁴, A. Rodriguez Perez¹⁴, D. Rodriguez Rodriguez¹⁷⁴, A.M. Rodríguez Vera^{168b}, S. Roe³⁶, O. Røhne¹³⁴, R. Røhrig¹¹⁴, R.A. Rojas^{147c}, C.P.A. Roland⁶⁵, J. Roloff²⁹, A. Romaniouk¹¹¹, M. Romano^{23b,23a}, N. Rompotis⁹⁰, M. Ronzani¹²⁴, L. Roos¹³⁶, S. Rosati^{72a}, G. Rosin¹⁰², B.J. Rosser¹³⁷, E. Rossi⁴⁶, E. Rossi^{74a,74b}, E. Rossi^{69a,69b}, L.P. Rossi^{55b}, L. Rossini^{68a,68b}, R. Rosten¹⁴, M. Rotaru^{27b}, J. Rothberg¹⁴⁸, D. Rousseau¹³², G. Rovelli^{70a,70b}, A. Roy¹¹, D. Roy^{33d}, A. Rozanov¹⁰¹, Y. Rozen¹⁶⁰, X. Ruan^{33d}, F. Rühr⁵², A. Ruiz-Martinez¹⁷⁴, A. Rummler³⁶, Z. Rurikova⁵², N.A. Rusakovich⁷⁹, H.L. Russell¹⁰³, L. Rustige^{38,47}, J.P. Rutherford⁷, E.M. Rüttinger¹⁴⁹, M. Rybar³⁹, G. Rybkin¹³², E.B. Rye¹³⁴, A. Ryzhov¹²², J.A. Sabater Iglesias⁴⁶, P. Sabatini⁵³, G. Sabato¹¹⁹, S. Sacerdoti¹³², H.F.-W. Sadrozinski¹⁴⁶, R. Sadykov⁷⁹, F. Safai Tehrani^{72a}, B. Safarzadeh Samani¹⁵⁶, P. Saha¹²⁰, S. Saha¹⁰³, M. Sahinsoy^{61a}, A. Sahu¹⁸², M. Saimpert⁴⁶, M. Saito¹⁶³, T. Saito¹⁶³, H. Sakamoto¹⁶³, A. Sakharov^{124,aj}, D. Salamani⁵⁴, G. Salamanna^{74a,74b}, J.E. Salazar Loyola^{147c}, A. Salnikov¹⁵³, J. Salt¹⁷⁴, D. Salvatore^{41b,41a}, F. Salvatore¹⁵⁶, A. Salvucci^{63a,63b,63c}, A. Salzburger³⁶, J. Samarati³⁶, D. Sammel⁵², D. Sampsonidis¹⁶², D. Sampsonidou¹⁶², J. Sánchez¹⁷⁴, A. Sanchez Pineda^{66a,36,66c}, H. Sandaker¹³⁴, C.O. Sander⁴⁶, I.G. Sanderswood⁸⁹, M. Sandhoff¹⁸², C. Sandoval²², D.P.C. Sankey¹⁴⁴, M. Sannino^{55b,55a}, Y. Sano¹¹⁶, A. Sansoni⁵¹, C. Santoni³⁸, H. Santos^{140a,140b}, S.N. Santpur¹⁸, A. Santra¹⁷⁴, A. Sapronov⁷⁹, J.G. Saraiva^{140a,140d}, O. Sasaki⁸¹, K. Sato¹⁶⁹, F. Sauerburger⁵², E. Sauvan⁵, P. Savard^{167,as}, R. Sawada¹⁶³, C. Sawyer¹⁴⁴, L. Sawyer^{95,ai}, C. Sbarra^{23b}, A. Sbrizzi^{23a}, T. Scanlon⁹⁴, J. Schaarschmidt¹⁴⁸, P. Schacht¹¹⁴,

B.M. Schachtner¹¹³, D. Schaefer³⁷, L. Schaefer¹³⁷, J. Schaeffer⁹⁹, S. Schaepe³⁶, U. Schäfer⁹⁹,
 A.C. Schaffer¹³², D. Schaile¹¹³, R.D. Schamberger¹⁵⁵, N. Scharmberg¹⁰⁰, V.A. Schegelsky¹³⁸,
 D. Scheirich¹⁴³, F. Schenck¹⁹, M. Schernau¹⁷¹, C. Schiavi^{55b,55a}, S. Schier¹⁴⁶, L.K. Schildgen²⁴,
 Z.M. Schillaci²⁶, E.J. Schioppa³⁶, M. Schioppa^{41b,41a}, K.E. Schleicher⁵², S. Schlenker³⁶,
 K.R. Schmidt-Sommerfeld¹¹⁴, K. Schmieden³⁶, C. Schmitt⁹⁹, S. Schmitt⁴⁶, S. Schmitz⁹⁹,
 J.C. Schmoeckel⁴⁶, U. Schnoor⁵², L. Schoeffel¹⁴⁵, A. Schoening^{61b}, P.G. Scholer⁵², E. Schopf¹³⁵,
 M. Schott⁹⁹, J.F.P. Schouwenberg¹¹⁸, J. Schovancova³⁶, S. Schramm⁵⁴, F. Schroeder¹⁸², A. Schulte⁹⁹,
 H-C. Schultz-Coulon^{61a}, M. Schumacher⁵², B.A. Schumm¹⁴⁶, Ph. Schune¹⁴⁵, A. Schwartzman¹⁵³,
 T.A. Schwarz¹⁰⁵, Ph. Schwemling¹⁴⁵, R. Schwienhorst¹⁰⁶, A. Sciandra¹⁴⁶, G. Sciolla²⁶, M. Scodreggio⁴⁶,
 M. Scornajenghi^{41b,41a}, F. Scuri^{71a}, F. Scutti¹⁰⁴, L.M. Scyboz¹¹⁴, C.D. Sebastiani^{72a,72b}, P. Seema¹⁹,
 S.C. Seidel¹¹⁷, A. Seiden¹⁴⁶, B.D. Seidlitz²⁹, T. Seiss³⁷, J.M. Seixas^{80b}, G. Sekhniaidze^{69a}, K. Sekhon¹⁰⁵,
 S.J. Sekula⁴², N. Semprini-Cesari^{23b,23a}, S. Sen⁴⁹, C. Serfon⁷⁶, L. Serin¹³², L. Serkin^{66a,66b}, M. Sessa^{60a},
 H. Severini¹²⁸, S. Sevova¹⁵³, T. Šfiligoj⁹¹, F. Sforza^{55b,55a}, A. Sfyrla⁵⁴, E. Shabalina⁵³, J.D. Shahinian¹⁴⁶,
 N.W. Shaikh^{45a,45b}, D. Shaked Renous¹⁸⁰, L.Y. Shan^{15a}, J.T. Shank²⁵, M. Shapiro¹⁸, A. Sharma¹³⁵,
 A.S. Sharma¹, P.B. Shatalov¹²³, K. Shaw¹⁵⁶, S.M. Shaw¹⁰⁰, M. Shehade¹⁸⁰, Y. Shen¹²⁸, A.D. Sherman²⁵,
 P. Sherwood⁹⁴, L. Shi^{158,ap}, S. Shimizu⁸¹, C.O. Shimmin¹⁸³, Y. Shimogama¹⁷⁹, M. Shimojima¹¹⁵,
 I.P.J. Shipsey¹³⁵, S. Shirabe¹⁶⁵, M. Shiyakova^{79,ab}, J. Shlomi¹⁸⁰, A. Shmeleva¹¹⁰, M.J. Shochet³⁷,
 J. Shojaii¹⁰⁴, D.R. Shope¹²⁸, S. Shrestha¹²⁶, E.M. Shrif^{33d}, E. Shulga¹⁸⁰, P. Sicho¹⁴¹, A.M. Sickles¹⁷³,
 P.E. Sidebo¹⁵⁴, E. Sideras Haddad^{33d}, O. Sidiropoulou³⁶, A. Sidoti^{23b,23a}, F. Siegert⁴⁸, Dj. Sijacki¹⁶,
 M.Jr. Silva¹⁸¹, M.V. Silva Oliveira^{80a}, S.B. Silverstein^{45a}, S. Simion¹³², R. Simoniello⁹⁹, S. Simsek^{12b},
 P. Sinervo¹⁶⁷, V. Sinetckii¹¹², N.B. Sinev¹³¹, S. Singh¹⁵², M. Sioli^{23b,23a}, I. Siral¹³¹, S.Yu. Sivoklov¹¹²,
 J. Sjölin^{45a,45b}, E. Skorda⁹⁶, P. Skubic¹²⁸, M. Slawinska⁸⁴, K. Sliwa¹⁷⁰, R. Slovak¹⁴³, V. Smakhtin¹⁸⁰,
 B.H. Smart¹⁴⁴, J. Smiesko^{28a}, N. Smirnov¹¹¹, S.Yu. Smirnov¹¹¹, Y. Smirnov¹¹¹, L.N. Smirnova^{112,u},
 O. Smirnova⁹⁶, J.W. Smith⁵³, M. Smizanska⁸⁹, K. Smolek¹⁴², A. Smykiewicz⁸⁴, A.A. Snesarev¹¹⁰,
 H.L. Snoek¹¹⁹, I.M. Snyder¹³¹, S. Snyder²⁹, R. Sobie^{176,ad}, A. Soffer¹⁶¹, A. Søgaard⁵⁰, F. Sohns⁵³,
 C.A. Solans Sanchez³⁶, E.Yu. Soldatov¹¹¹, U. Soldevila¹⁷⁴, A.A. Solodkov¹²², A. Soloshenko⁷⁹,
 O.V. Solovyanov¹²², V. Solovyev¹³⁸, P. Sommer¹⁴⁹, H. Son¹⁷⁰, W. Song¹⁴⁴, W.Y. Song^{168b}, A. Sopczak¹⁴²,
 A.L. Soppio⁹⁴, F. Sopkova^{28b}, C.L. Sotiropoulou^{71a,71b}, S. Sottocornola^{70a,70b}, R. Soualah^{66a,66c,f},
 A.M. Soukharev^{121b,121a}, D. South⁴⁶, S. Spagnolo^{67a,67b}, M. Spalla¹¹⁴, M. Spangenberg¹⁷⁸, F. Spanò⁹³,
 D. Sperlich⁵², T.M. Spieker^{61a}, R. Spighi^{23b}, G. Spigo³⁶, M. Spina¹⁵⁶, D.P. Spiteri⁵⁷, M. Spousta¹⁴³,
 A. Stabile^{68a,68b}, B.L. Stamas¹²⁰, R. Stamen^{61a}, M. Stamenkovic¹¹⁹, E. Stanecka⁸⁴, B. Stanislaus¹³⁵,
 M.M. Stanitzki⁴⁶, M. Stankaityte¹³⁵, B. Stapf¹¹⁹, E.A. Starchenko¹²², G.H. Stark¹⁴⁶, J. Stark⁵⁸,
 S.H. Stark⁴⁰, P. Staroba¹⁴¹, P. Starovoitov^{61a}, S. Stärz¹⁰³, R. Staszewski⁸⁴, G. Stavropoulos⁴⁴,
 M. Stegler⁴⁶, P. Steinberg²⁹, A.L. Steinhebel¹³¹, B. Stelzer¹⁵², H.J. Stelzer¹³⁹, O. Stelzer-Chilton^{168a},
 H. Stenzel⁵⁶, T.J. Stevenson¹⁵⁶, G.A. Stewart³⁶, M.C. Stockton³⁶, G. Stoicea^{27b}, M. Stolarski^{140a},
 S. Stonjek¹¹⁴, A. Straessner⁴⁸, J. Strandberg¹⁵⁴, S. Strandberg^{45a,45b}, M. Strauss¹²⁸, P. Strizenec^{28b},
 R. Ströhmer¹⁷⁷, D.M. Strom¹³¹, R. Stroynowski⁴², A. Strubig⁵⁰, S.A. Stucci²⁹, B. Stugu¹⁷, J. Stupak¹²⁸,
 N.A. Styles⁴⁶, D. Su¹⁵³, S. Suchek^{61a}, V.V. Sulin¹¹⁰, M.J. Sullivan⁹⁰, D.M.S. Sultan⁵⁴, S. Sultansoy^{4c},
 T. Sumida⁸⁵, S. Sun¹⁰⁵, X. Sun³, K. Suruliz¹⁵⁶, C.J.E. Suster¹⁵⁷, M.R. Sutton¹⁵⁶, S. Suzuki⁸¹,
 M. Svatos¹⁴¹, M. Swiatlowski³⁷, S.P. Swift², T. Swirski¹⁷⁷, A. Sydorenko⁹⁹, I. Sykora^{28a}, M. Sykora¹⁴³,
 T. Sykora¹⁴³, D. Ta⁹⁹, K. Tackmann^{46,z}, J. Taenzer¹⁶¹, A. Taffard¹⁷¹, R. Tafirout^{168a}, H. Takai²⁹,
 R. Takashima⁸⁶, K. Takeda⁸², T. Takeshita¹⁵⁰, E.P. Takeva⁵⁰, Y. Takubo⁸¹, M. Talby¹⁰¹,
 A.A. Talyshv^{121b,121a}, N.M. Tamir¹⁶¹, J. Tanaka¹⁶³, M. Tanaka¹⁶⁵, R. Tanaka¹³², S. Tapia Araya¹⁷³,
 S. Tapprogge⁹⁹, A. Tarek Abouelfadl Mohamed¹³⁶, S. Tarem¹⁶⁰, K. Tariq^{60b}, G. Tarna^{27b,c},
 G.F. Tartarelli^{68a}, P. Tas¹⁴³, M. Tasevsky¹⁴¹, T. Tashiro⁸⁵, E. Tassi^{41b,41a}, A. Tavares Delgado^{140a},
 Y. Tayalati^{35e}, A.J. Taylor⁵⁰, G.N. Taylor¹⁰⁴, W. Taylor^{168b}, A.S. Tee⁸⁹, R. Teixeira De Lima¹⁵³,
 P. Teixeira-Dias⁹³, H. Ten Kate³⁶, J.J. Teoh¹¹⁹, S. Terada⁸¹, K. Terashi¹⁶³, J. Terron⁹⁸, S. Terzo¹⁴,
 M. Testa⁵¹, R.J. Teuscher^{167,ad}, S.J. Thais¹⁸³, T. Theveneaux-Pelzer⁴⁶, F. Thiele⁴⁰, D.W. Thomas⁹³,
 J.O. Thomas⁴², J.P. Thomas²¹, A.S. Thompson⁵⁷, P.D. Thompson²¹, L.A. Thomsen¹⁸³, E. Thomson¹³⁷,
 E.J. Thorpe⁹², R.E. Ticse Torres⁵³, V.O. Tikhomirov^{110,al}, Yu.A. Tikhonov^{121b,121a}, S. Timoshenko¹¹¹,
 P. Tipton¹⁸³, S. Tisserant¹⁰¹, K. Todome^{23b,23a}, S. Todorova-Nova⁵, S. Todt⁴⁸, J. Tojo⁸⁷, S. Tokár^{28a},
 K. Tokushuku⁸¹, E. Tolley¹²⁶, K.G. Tomiwa^{33d}, M. Tomoto¹¹⁶, L. Tompkins^{153,p}, B. Tong⁵⁹,
 P. Tornambe¹⁰², E. Torrence¹³¹, H. Torres⁴⁸, E. Torró Pastor¹⁴⁸, C. Tosirci¹³⁵, J. Toth^{101,ac}, D.R. Tovey¹⁴⁹,

A. Traeet ¹⁷, C.J. Treado ¹²⁴, T. Trefzger ¹⁷⁷, F. Tresoldi ¹⁵⁶, A. Tricoli ²⁹, I.M. Trigger ^{168a},
 S. Trincaz-Duvoid ¹³⁶, D.T. Trischuk ¹⁷⁵, W. Trischuk ¹⁶⁷, B. Trocmé ⁵⁸, A. Trofymov ¹⁴⁵, C. Troncon ^{68a},
 M. Trovatelli ¹⁷⁶, F. Trovato ¹⁵⁶, L. Truong ^{33b}, M. Trzebinski ⁸⁴, A. Trzupek ⁸⁴, F. Tsai ⁴⁶, J.C.-L. Tseng ¹³⁵,
 P.V. Tsiareshka ^{107,ag}, A. Tsirigotis ^{162,x}, V. Tsiskaridze ¹⁵⁵, E.G. Tskhadadze ^{159a}, M. Tsopoulou ¹⁶²,
 I.I. Tsukerman ¹²³, V. Tsulaia ¹⁸, S. Tsuno ⁸¹, D. Tsybychev ¹⁵⁵, Y. Tu ^{63b}, A. Tudorache ^{27b}, V. Tudorache ^{27b},
 T.T. Tulbure ^{27a}, A.N. Tuna ⁵⁹, S. Turchikhin ⁷⁹, D. Turgeman ¹⁸⁰, I. Turk Cakir ^{4b,v}, R.J. Turner ²¹,
 R.T. Turra ^{68a}, P.M. Tuts ³⁹, S. Tzamarias ¹⁶², E. Tzovara ⁹⁹, G. Ucchielli ⁴⁷, K. Uchida ¹⁶³, I. Ueda ⁸¹,
 F. Ukegawa ¹⁶⁹, G. Unal ³⁶, A. Undrus ²⁹, G. Unel ¹⁷¹, F.C. Ungaro ¹⁰⁴, Y. Unno ⁸¹, K. Uno ¹⁶³, J. Urban ^{28b},
 P. Urquijo ¹⁰⁴, G. Usai ⁸, Z. Uysal ^{12d}, V. Vacek ¹⁴², B. Vachon ¹⁰³, K.O.H. Vadla ¹³⁴, A. Vaidya ⁹⁴,
 C. Valderanis ¹¹³, E. Valdes Santurio ^{45a,45b}, M. Valente ⁵⁴, S. Valentinetti ^{23b,23a}, A. Valero ¹⁷⁴, L. Valéry ⁴⁶,
 R.A. Vallance ²¹, A. Vallier ³⁶, J.A. Valls Ferrer ¹⁷⁴, T.R. Van Daalen ¹⁴, P. Van Gemmeren ⁶,
 I. Van Vulpen ¹¹⁹, M. Vanadia ^{73a,73b}, W. Vandelli ³⁶, M. Vandembroucke ¹⁴⁵, E.R. Vandewall ¹²⁹,
 A. Vaniachine ¹⁶⁶, D. Vannicola ^{72a,72b}, R. Vari ^{72a}, E.W. Varnes ⁷, C. Varni ^{55b,55a}, T. Varol ¹⁵⁸,
 D. Varouchas ¹³², K.E. Varvell ¹⁵⁷, M.E. Vasile ^{27b}, G.A. Vasquez ¹⁷⁶, F. Vazeille ³⁸, D. Vazquez Furelos ¹⁴,
 T. Vazquez Schroeder ³⁶, J. Veatch ⁵³, V. Vecchio ^{74a,74b}, M.J. Veen ¹¹⁹, L.M. Veloce ¹⁶⁷, F. Veloso ^{140a,140c},
 S. Veneziano ^{72a}, A. Ventura ^{67a,67b}, N. Venturi ³⁶, A. Verbytskyi ¹¹⁴, V. Vercesi ^{70a}, M. Verducci ^{71a,71b},
 C.M. Vergel Infante ⁷⁸, C. Vergis ²⁴, W. Verkerke ¹¹⁹, A.T. Vermeulen ¹¹⁹, J.C. Vermeulen ¹¹⁹,
 M.C. Vetterli ^{152,as}, N. Viaux Maira ^{147c}, M. Vicente Barreto Pinto ⁵⁴, T. Vickey ¹⁴⁹, O.E. Vickey Boeriu ¹⁴⁹,
 G.H.A. Viehhauser ¹³⁵, L. Vigani ^{61b}, M. Villa ^{23b,23a}, M. Villaplana Perez ^{68a,68b}, E. Vilucchi ⁵¹,
 M.G. Vincter ³⁴, G.S. Virdee ²¹, A. Vishwakarma ⁴⁶, C. Vittori ^{23b,23a}, I. Vivarelli ¹⁵⁶, M. Vogel ¹⁸²,
 P. Vokac ¹⁴², S.E. von Buddenbrock ^{33d}, E. Von Toerne ²⁴, V. Vorobel ¹⁴³, K. Vorobev ¹¹¹, M. Vos ¹⁷⁴,
 J.H. Vosseveld ⁹⁰, M. Vozak ¹⁰⁰, N. Vranjes ¹⁶, M. Vranjes Milosavljevic ¹⁶, V. Vrba ¹⁴², M. Vreeswijk ¹¹⁹,
 R. Vuillermet ³⁶, I. Vukotic ³⁷, P. Wagner ²⁴, W. Wagner ¹⁸², J. Wagner-Kuhr ¹¹³, S. Wahdan ¹⁸²,
 H. Wahlberg ⁸⁸, V.M. Walbrecht ¹¹⁴, J. Walder ⁸⁹, R. Walker ¹¹³, S.D. Walker ⁹³, W. Walkowiak ¹⁵¹,
 V. Wallangen ^{45a,45b}, A.M. Wang ⁵⁹, C. Wang ^{60c}, F. Wang ¹⁸¹, H. Wang ¹⁸, H. Wang ³, J. Wang ^{63a},
 J. Wang ¹⁵⁷, J. Wang ^{61b}, P. Wang ⁴², Q. Wang ¹²⁸, R.-J. Wang ⁹⁹, R. Wang ^{60a}, R. Wang ⁶, S.M. Wang ¹⁵⁸,
 W.T. Wang ^{60a}, W. Wang ^{15c}, W.X. Wang ^{60a}, Y. Wang ^{60a}, Z. Wang ^{60c}, C. Wanotayaroj ⁴⁶, A. Warburton ¹⁰³,
 C.P. Ward ³², D.R. Wardrope ⁹⁴, N. Warrack ⁵⁷, A. Washbrook ⁵⁰, A.T. Watson ²¹, M.F. Watson ²¹,
 G. Watts ¹⁴⁸, B.M. Waugh ⁹⁴, A.F. Webb ¹¹, S. Webb ⁹⁹, C. Weber ¹⁸³, M.S. Weber ²⁰, S.A. Weber ³⁴,
 S.M. Weber ^{61a}, A.R. Weidberg ¹³⁵, J. Weingarten ⁴⁷, M. Weirich ⁹⁹, C. Weiser ⁵², P.S. Wells ³⁶,
 T. Wenaus ²⁹, T. Wengler ³⁶, S. Wenig ³⁶, N. Wermes ²⁴, M.D. Werner ⁷⁸, M. Wessels ^{61a}, T.D. Weston ²⁰,
 K. Whalen ¹³¹, N.L. Whallon ¹⁴⁸, A.M. Wharton ⁸⁹, A.S. White ¹⁰⁵, A. White ⁸, M.J. White ¹,
 D. Whiteson ¹⁷¹, B.W. Whitmore ⁸⁹, W. Wiedenmann ¹⁸¹, C. Wiel ⁴⁸, M. Wielers ¹⁴⁴, N. Wieseotte ⁹⁹,
 C. Wiglesworth ⁴⁰, L.A.M. Wiik-Fuchs ⁵², F. Wilk ¹⁰⁰, H.G. Wilkens ³⁶, L.J. Wilkins ⁹³, H.H. Williams ¹³⁷,
 S. Williams ³², C. Willis ¹⁰⁶, S. Willocq ¹⁰², J.A. Wilson ²¹, I. Wingerter-Seez ⁵, E. Winkels ¹⁵⁶,
 F. Winklmeier ¹³¹, O.J. Winston ¹⁵⁶, B.T. Winter ⁵², M. Wittgen ¹⁵³, M. Wobisch ⁹⁵, A. Wolf ⁹⁹,
 T.M.H. Wolf ¹¹⁹, R. Wolff ¹⁰¹, R.W. Wölker ¹³⁵, J. Wollrath ⁵², M.W. Wolter ⁸⁴, H. Wolters ^{140a,140c},
 V.W.S. Wong ¹⁷⁵, N.L. Woods ¹⁴⁶, S.D. Worm ²¹, B.K. Wosiek ⁸⁴, K.W. Woźniak ⁸⁴, K. Wraight ⁵⁷,
 S.L. Wu ¹⁸¹, X. Wu ⁵⁴, Y. Wu ^{60a}, T.R. Wyatt ¹⁰⁰, B.M. Wynne ⁵⁰, S. Xella ⁴⁰, Z. Xi ¹⁰⁵, L. Xia ¹⁷⁸, X. Xiao ¹⁰⁵,
 I. Xiotidis ¹⁵⁶, D. Xu ^{15a}, H. Xu ^{60a}, L. Xu ²⁹, T. Xu ¹⁴⁵, W. Xu ¹⁰⁵, Z. Xu ^{60b}, Z. Xu ¹⁵³, B. Yabsley ¹⁵⁷,
 S. Yacoob ^{33a}, K. Yajima ¹³³, D.P. Yallup ⁹⁴, N. Yamaguchi ⁸⁷, Y. Yamaguchi ¹⁶⁵, A. Yamamoto ⁸¹,
 M. Yamatani ¹⁶³, T. Yamazaki ¹⁶³, Y. Yamazaki ⁸², Z. Yan ²⁵, H.J. Yang ^{60c,60d}, H.T. Yang ¹⁸, S. Yang ⁷⁷,
 X. Yang ^{60b,58}, Y. Yang ¹⁶³, W.-M. Yao ¹⁸, Y.C. Yap ⁴⁶, Y. Yasu ⁸¹, E. Yatsenko ^{60c,60d}, H. Ye ^{15c}, J. Ye ⁴²,
 S. Ye ²⁹, I. Yeletsikh ⁷⁹, M.R. Yexley ⁸⁹, E. Yigitbasi ²⁵, K. Yorita ¹⁷⁹, K. Yoshihara ¹³⁷, C.J.S. Young ³⁶,
 C. Young ¹⁵³, J. Yu ⁷⁸, R. Yuan ^{60b,h}, X. Yue ^{61a}, S.P.Y. Yuen ²⁴, M. Zaazoua ^{35e}, B. Zabinski ⁸⁴, G. Zacharis ¹⁰,
 E. Zaffaroni ⁵⁴, J. Zahreddine ¹³⁶, A.M. Zaitsev ^{122,ak}, T. Zakareishvili ^{159b}, N. Zakharchuk ³⁴, S. Zambito ⁵⁹,
 D. Zanzi ³⁶, D.R. Zaripovas ⁵⁷, S.V. Zeiřner ⁴⁷, C. Zeitnitz ¹⁸², G. Zemaityte ¹³⁵, J.C. Zeng ¹⁷³, O. Zenin ¹²²,
 T. Ženiř ^{28a}, D. Zerwas ¹³², M. Zgubič ¹³⁵, B. Zhang ^{15c}, D.F. Zhang ^{15b}, G. Zhang ^{15b}, H. Zhang ^{15c},
 J. Zhang ⁶, L. Zhang ^{15c}, L. Zhang ^{60a}, M. Zhang ¹⁷³, R. Zhang ¹⁸¹, S. Zhang ¹⁰⁵, X. Zhang ^{60b},
 Y. Zhang ^{15a,15d}, Z. Zhang ^{63a}, Z. Zhang ¹³², P. Zhao ⁴⁹, Y. Zhao ^{60b}, Z. Zhao ^{60a}, A. Zhemchugov ⁷⁹,
 Z. Zheng ¹⁰⁵, D. Zhong ¹⁷³, B. Zhou ¹⁰⁵, C. Zhou ¹⁸¹, M.S. Zhou ^{15a,15d}, M. Zhou ¹⁵⁵, N. Zhou ^{60c}, Y. Zhou ⁷,
 C.G. Zhu ^{60b}, C. Zhu ^{15a,15d}, H.L. Zhu ^{60a}, H. Zhu ^{15a}, J. Zhu ¹⁰⁵, Y. Zhu ^{60a}, X. Zhuang ^{15a}, K. Zhukov ¹¹⁰,

V. Zhulanov^{121b,121a}, D. Zieminska⁶⁵, N.I. Zimine⁷⁹, S. Zimmermann⁵², Z. Zinonos¹¹⁴, M. Ziolkowski¹⁵¹,
L. Živković¹⁶, G. Zobernig¹⁸¹, A. Zoccoli^{23b,23a}, K. Zoch⁵³, T.G. Zorbas¹⁴⁹, R. Zou³⁷, L. Zwalinski³⁶

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

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

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

⁴ (a) Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; (b) Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul; (c) Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey

⁵ LAPP, Université Grenoble Alpes, Université Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS/IN2P3, Annecy, France

⁶ High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL, United States of America

⁷ Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, United States of America

⁸ Department of Physics, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX, United States of America

⁹ Physics Department, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

¹⁰ Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece

¹¹ Department of Physics, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, United States of America

¹² (a) Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul; (b) Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul; (c) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (d) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey

¹³ Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan

¹⁴ Institut de Física d'Altes Energies (IFAE), Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain

¹⁵ (a) Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; (b) Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing; (c) Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Nanjing;

(d) University of Chinese Academy of Science (UCAS), Beijing, China

¹⁶ Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

¹⁷ Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

¹⁸ Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, CA, United States of America

¹⁹ Institut für Physik, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

²⁰ Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

²¹ School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

²² Facultad de Ciencias y Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Nariño, Bogota, Colombia

²³ (a) INFN Bologna and Università di Bologna, Dipartimento di Fisica; (b) INFN Sezione di Bologna, Italy

²⁴ Physikalisches Institut, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany

²⁵ Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston, MA, United States of America

²⁶ Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA, United States of America

²⁷ (a) Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov; (b) Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; (c) Department of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi; (d) National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj-Napoca; (e) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; (f) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania

²⁸ (a) Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava; (b) Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic

²⁹ Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, United States of America

³⁰ Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

³¹ California State University, CA, United States of America

³² Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

³³ (a) Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; (b) Department of Mechanical Engineering Science, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; (c) University of South Africa, Department of Physics, Pretoria; (d) School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

³⁴ Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada

³⁵ (a) Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies – Université Hassan II, Casablanca; (b) Faculté des Sciences, Université Ibn-Tofail, Kénitra;

(c) Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA, Marrakech; (d) Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda; (e) Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco

³⁶ CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

³⁷ Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, United States of America

³⁸ LPC, Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France

³⁹ Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington, NY, United States of America

⁴⁰ Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

⁴¹ (a) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende; (b) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Italy

⁴² Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX, United States of America

⁴³ Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, TX, United States of America

⁴⁴ National Centre for Scientific Research "Demokritos", Agia Paraskevi, Greece

⁴⁵ (a) Department of Physics, Stockholm University; (b) Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden

⁴⁶ Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany

⁴⁷ Lehrstuhl für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

⁴⁸ Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

⁴⁹ Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham, NC, United States of America

⁵⁰ SUPA – School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

⁵¹ INFN e Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

⁵² Physikalisches Institut, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

⁵³ II. Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany

⁵⁴ Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Genève, Switzerland

⁵⁵ (a) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova; (b) INFN Sezione di Genova, Italy

⁵⁶ II. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany

⁵⁷ SUPA – School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

⁵⁸ LPSC, Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble INP, Grenoble, France

⁵⁹ Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, United States of America

⁶⁰ (a) Department of Modern Physics and State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei; (b) Institute of Frontier and Interdisciplinary Science and Key Laboratory of Particle Physics and Particle Irradiation (MOE), Shandong University, Qingdao; (c) School of Physics and Astronomy, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, KLPPAC-MoE, SKLPPC, Shanghai; (d) Tsung-Dao Lee Institute, Shanghai, China

⁶¹ (a) Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; (b) Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

⁶² Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan

⁶³ (a) Department of Physics, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong; (b) Department of Physics, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; (c) Department of Physics and Institute for Advanced Study, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China

⁶⁴ Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

⁶⁵ Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, United States of America

- 66 (a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine; (b) ICTP, Trieste; (c) Dipartimento Politecnico di Ingegneria e Architettura, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy
- 67 (a) INFN Sezione di Lecce; (b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
- 68 (a) INFN Sezione di Milano; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
- 69 (a) INFN Sezione di Napoli; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
- 70 (a) INFN Sezione di Pavia; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
- 71 (a) INFN Sezione di Pisa; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
- 72 (a) INFN Sezione di Roma; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
- 73 (a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
- 74 (a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; (b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
- 75 (a) INFN-TIFPA; (b) Università degli Studi di Trento, Trento, Italy
- 76 Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
- 77 University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, United States of America
- 78 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, United States of America
- 79 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
- 80 (a) Departamento de Engenharia Elétrica, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; (b) Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; (c) Universidade Federal de São João del Rei (UFSJ), São João del Rei; (d) Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
- 81 KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
- 82 Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
- 83 (a) AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow; (b) Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
- 84 Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
- 85 Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
- 86 Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
- 87 Research Center for Advanced Particle Physics and Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
- 88 Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
- 89 Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
- 90 Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
- 91 Department of Experimental Particle Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and Department of Physics, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
- 92 School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
- 93 Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Egham, United Kingdom
- 94 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
- 95 Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, LA, United States of America
- 96 Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
- 97 Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France
- 98 Departamento de Física Teórica C-15 and CIAFF, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
- 99 Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
- 100 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
- 101 CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
- 102 Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, United States of America
- 103 Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada
- 104 School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
- 105 Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States of America
- 106 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, United States of America
- 107 B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Belarus
- 108 Research Institute for Nuclear Problems of Byelorussian State University, Minsk, Belarus
- 109 Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal, QC, Canada
- 110 P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
- 111 National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
- 112 D.V. Skobel'syn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- 113 Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
- 114 Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
- 115 Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
- 116 Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
- 117 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, United States of America
- 118 Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
- 119 Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- 120 Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, United States of America
- 121 (a) Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics and NSU, SB RAS, Novosibirsk; (b) Novosibirsk State University Novosibirsk, Russia
- 122 Institute for High Energy Physics of the National Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Protvino, Russia
- 123 Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics named by A.I. Alikhanov of National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute", Moscow, Russia
- 124 Department of Physics, New York University, New York, NY, United States of America
- 125 Ochanomizu University, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
- 126 Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, United States of America
- 127 Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
- 128 Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK, United States of America
- 129 Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, United States of America
- 130 Palacký University, RCPTM, Joint Laboratory of Optics, Olomouc, Czech Republic
- 131 Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, United States of America
- 132 LAL, Université Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France
- 133 Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
- 134 Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
- 135 Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
- 136 LPNHE, Sorbonne Université, Université de Paris, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
- 137 Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, United States of America
- 138 Konstantinov Nuclear Physics Institute of National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute", PNPI, St. Petersburg, Russia
- 139 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, United States of America
- 140 (a) Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas – LIP, Lisboa; (b) Departamento de Física, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; (c) Departamento de Física, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra; (d) Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; (e) Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Braga; (f) Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain; (g) Dep Física and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica; (h) Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal

- 141 *Institute of Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic*
 142 *Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic*
 143 *Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Prague, Czech Republic*
 144 *Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom*
 145 *IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France*
 146 *Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, United States of America*
 147 ^(a) *Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago;* ^(b) *Universidad Andres Bello, Department of Physics, Santiago;* ^(c) *Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile*
 148 *Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States of America*
 149 *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom*
 150 *Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan*
 151 *Department Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany*
 152 *Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada*
 153 *SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford, CA, United States of America*
 154 *Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden*
 155 *Departments of Physics and Astronomy, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, United States of America*
 156 *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom*
 157 *School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia*
 158 *Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan*
 159 ^(a) *E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi;* ^(b) *High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia*
 160 *Department of Physics, Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel*
 161 *Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel*
 162 *Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece*
 163 *International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan*
 164 *Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan*
 165 *Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan*
 166 *Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia*
 167 *Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada*
 168 ^(a) *TRIUMF, Vancouver, BC;* ^(b) *Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto, ON, Canada*
 169 *Division of Physics and Tomonaga Center for the History of the Universe, Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan*
 170 *Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford, MA, United States of America*
 171 *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA, United States of America*
 172 *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden*
 173 *Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, United States of America*
 174 *Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC), Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia – CSIC, Valencia, Spain*
 175 *Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada*
 176 *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada*
 177 *Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany*
 178 *Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom*
 179 *Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan*
 180 *Department of Particle Physics, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel*
 181 *Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, United States of America*
 182 *Fakultät für Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften, Fachgruppe Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany*
 183 *Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States of America*

^a Also at Borough of Manhattan Community College, City University of New York, New York NY; United States of America.

^b Also at CERN, Geneva; Switzerland.

^c Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille; France.

^d Also at Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Genève; Switzerland.

^e Also at Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona; Spain.

^f Also at Department of Applied Physics and Astronomy, University of Sharjah, Sharjah; United Arab Emirates.

^g Also at Department of Financial and Management Engineering, University of the Aegean, Chios; Greece.

^h Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI; United States of America.

ⁱ Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY; United States of America.

^j Also at Department of Physics, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva; Israel.

^k Also at Department of Physics, California State University, East Bay; United States of America.

^l Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno; United States of America.

^m Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento; United States of America.

ⁿ Also at Department of Physics, King's College London, London; United Kingdom.

^o Also at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg; Russia.

^p Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford CA; United States of America.

^q Also at Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide; Australia.

^r Also at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg; Switzerland.

^s Also at Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI; United States of America.

^t Also at Dipartimento di Matematica, Informatica e Fisica, Università di Udine, Udine; Italy.

^u Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow; Russia.

^v Also at Giresun University, Faculty of Engineering, Giresun; Turkey.

^w Also at Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka; Japan.

^x Also at Hellenic Open University, Patras; Greece.

^y Also at Institutio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona; Spain.

^z Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg; Germany.

^{aa} Also at Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen; Netherlands.

^{ab} Also at Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia; Bulgaria.

^{ac} Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest; Hungary.

^{ad} Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Vancouver; Canada.

^{ae} Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku; Azerbaijan.

^{af} Also at Instituto de Física Teórica, IFT-UAM/CSIC, Madrid; Spain.

^{ag} Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna; Russia.

- ^{ah} Also at LAL, Université Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay; France.
- ^{ai} Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA; United States of America.
- ^{aj} Also at Manhattan College, New York NY; United States of America.
- ^{ak} Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny; Russia.
- ^{al} Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow; Russia.
- ^{am} Also at Physics Department, An-Najah National University, Nablus; Palestine.
- ^{an} Also at Physics Dept, University of South Africa, Pretoria; South Africa.
- ^{ao} Also at Physikalisches Institut, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Freiburg; Germany.
- ^{ap} Also at School of Physics, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou; China.
- ^{aq} Also at The City College of New York, New York NY; United States of America.
- ^{ar} Also at Tomsk State University, Tomsk, and Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny; Russia.
- ^{as} Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; Canada.
- ^{at} Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli; Italy.
- * Deceased.