Search for a fermiophobic Higgs boson in the diphoton decay channel with the ATLAS detector


Published in:
European Physical Journal C

DOI:
10.1140/epjc/s10052-012-2157-0

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

Download date: 17 Sep 2020
Search for a fermiophobic Higgs boson in the diphoton decay channel with the ATLAS detector

The ATLAS Collaboration
CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Received: 3 May 2012 / Revised: 1 August 2012
© CERN for the benefit of the ATLAS collaboration 2012. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract A search for a fermiophobic Higgs boson using diphoton events produced in proton-proton collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV is performed using data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 4.9 fb\(^{-1}\) collected by the ATLAS experiment at the Large Hadron Collider. A specific benchmark model is considered where all the fermion couplings to the Higgs boson are set to zero and the bosonic couplings are kept at the Standard Model values (fermiophobic Higgs model). The largest excess with respect to the background-only hypothesis is found at 125.5 GeV, with a local significance of 2.9 standard deviations, which reduces to 1.6 standard deviations when taking into account the look-elsewhere effect. The data exclude the fermiophobic Higgs model in the ranges 110.0–118.0 GeV and 119.5–121.0 GeV at 95 % confidence level.

Several extensions of the Standard Model (SM) have been proposed in which the Higgs field couplings to some or all fermion generations are substantially suppressed, for example two Higgs doublet models or Higgs triplet models [1–4]. A fermiophobic benchmark model, in which the Higgs field couplings to all fermions are set to zero while the couplings to bosons are kept at their SM values, has been introduced to allow a generic investigation of these scenarios [5].

In such a model, the production of the Higgs boson in hadron colliders and its decay properties are significantly altered compared to the SM. Fermiophobic Higgs bosons can only be produced via vector boson fusion (VBF) or associated production with vector bosons (VH, \( V = W, Z \)). Because Higgs boson decays to fermions are absent at tree level, the branching fractions for decays to gauge bosons are enhanced. In addition, the partial width of the decay to two photons is enhanced by the suppression of the destructive interference between the \( W \)-boson and top-quark loops. The resulting cross section times branching ratio for fermiophobic Higgs boson production with decay to two photons is larger than that of the SM for Higgs boson masses \( m_H \) below 125 GeV. Table 1 lists, for several values of \( m_H \), the fermiophobic Higgs boson cross section multiplied by the decay branching ratio into two photons. The ratio of this quantity with respect to that of the SM Higgs boson and the enhancement of the diphoton branching ratio are also shown. In addition to the enhanced diphoton decay rates, the recoiling jets or vector bosons in the VBF or VH production modes, respectively, imply a high transverse momentum for the Higgs boson that can be exploited as a discriminating variable in the analysis. However, for increasing \( m_H \) the diphoton decay rate falls rapidly, making the search less sensitive at higher masses in this decay channel.

Searches for a fermiophobic Higgs boson have been performed at the LEP and Tevatron colliders. The combination of results from the LEP experiments [5] excludes a fermiophobic Higgs boson at 95 % confidence level (CL) for masses below 109 GeV. When including both the \( WW \) and \( \gamma\gamma \) decay modes, the Tevatron experiments exclude a fermiophobic Higgs boson with masses up to 119 GeV [6, 7].

This letter describes a search for a fermiophobic Higgs boson using diphoton events produced in proton-proton collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV using data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 4.9 fb\(^{-1}\) collected by the ATLAS experiment. This analysis follows exactly that of the related search for a SM Higgs boson with the same dataset [8], but the fermiophobic Higgs hypothesis is used to construct the signal model. The sensitivity to the fermiophobic signal is larger than that for the SM Higgs due to the larger diphoton transverse momentum.

The ATLAS detector is described in detail in Ref. [9]. The most relevant subsystems for this analysis are the calorimeter, in particular the electromagnetic section, and the inner detector. The electromagnetic calorimeter is a lead–liquid-argon detector, finely segmented in the lateral...
and longitudinal directions. It is composed of a barrel part covering the pseudorapidity range \( \eta < 1.475 \) and two end-cap sections covering \( 1.375 < \eta < 3.2 \). The barrel \( (\eta < 0.8) \) and extended barrel \( (0.8 < \eta < 1.7) \) hadron calorimeter sections consist of steel and scintillating tiles, while the end-cap sections \( (1.5 < \eta < 3.2) \) are composed of copper and liquid argon. The inner detector includes silicon-based pixel and micro-strip detectors in the range \( \eta < 2.5 \), and a transition radiation tracker with electron identification capability extending out to \( |\eta| < 2.0 \). It is surrounded by a superconducting solenoid that provides a 2 T axial magnetic field.

Data used in this analysis were recorded using a diphoton trigger with a 20 GeV transverse energy \( (E_T) \) threshold on each photon. This trigger is seeded by a first-level trigger, which requires two clusters in the electromagnetic calorimeter with \( E_T > 14 \) GeV or \( E_T > 12 \) GeV, depending on the data-taking period. This trigger has a signal efficiency close to 99% following the final event selection. After application of data-quality requirements the analysed data sample corresponds to a total integrated luminosity of \( 4.9 \pm 0.2 \) fb\(^{-1} \) [10, 11].

The events are required to have at least one reconstructed vertex with a minimum of three associated tracks, where the transverse momentum of each track is required to be larger than 0.4 GeV. At least two photons within the fiducial region \( |\eta| < 2.37 \) (excluding the transition region between the barrel and the end-cap, \( 1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52 \)) satisfying tight identification criteria based on electromagnetic shower shapes [12] are required. The transverse momenta for the leading and sub-leading photons are required to be larger than 40 GeV and 25 GeV, respectively. The photon reconstruction and identification efficiency ranges typically from 65% to 95% for \( E_T \) in the range between 25 GeV and 80 GeV. The transverse energy deposited around each photon within a cone of \( \Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2} \) is 0.4, excluding the deposits of the photon itself, is required to be less than 5 GeV. Corrections for the small estimated energy leakage outside the excluded region, the underlying event and effects of additional minimum bias interactions occurring in the same or neighbouring bunch crossings (in-time and out-of-time pileup) are applied to this quantity on an event-by-event basis.

The invariant mass of each diphoton candidate \( (m_{\gamma\gamma}) \) is evaluated using the photon energies, the impact points measured in the calorimeter and the production vertex. The photon energy calibration is performed independently for converted and unconverted photons. Converted photons are defined to be those with a well-reconstructed conversion vertex in the inner detector. A detailed simulation of the detector geometry and response is used for the calibration. Additional corrections due to mis-modelling of the material in front of the calorimeter and of calorimeter non-uniformities are applied. These amount to about \( \pm 1 \% \) depending on the pseudorapidity of the photon and are obtained from studies of \( Z \rightarrow e^+e^- \) decays in data [13]. The diphoton production vertex along the beam axis is determined by combining the trajectories of each photon, measured using the longitudinal segmentation of the calorimeter, with a constraint from the average beam spot position. The position of the conversion vertex is also used where the photons convert in the tracking region instrumented with silicon detectors. Conversion candidates with tracks reconstructed in inactive regions of the innermost pixel layer are rejected to reduce the contamination from misidentified electrons. The resolution of the diphoton mass reconstructed using this method is dominated by the photon energy resolution.

A total of 22,489 events were selected with a diphoton invariant mass between 100 GeV and 160 GeV. Although not used directly in the final result, the diphoton sample composition was studied using a two-dimensional side-band technique based on photon identification quality and isolation [8]. The fraction of true diphoton events was estimated to be \( (71 \pm 5) \% \). The rest of the background is due to events with one or more misidentified jets, except for a small \( (\sim 0.7 \%) \) contribution from Drell-Yan events where both electrons pass the photon selection.

To enhance the sensitivity of the analysis, the data sample is split into nine categories, each with different expected signal mass resolutions, signal yields and signal-to-background ratios (S/B). This categorisation depends on the impact point of the photons on the calorimeter, the presence of photon conversions and the value of the component of the diphoton transverse momentum orthogonal to the diphoton thrust-like axis in the transverse plane \( \rho_T \) [14, 15].

Events in which both photons are unconverted are separated into the *unconverted central* (both photons in the cen-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( m_{\mu} ) [GeV]</th>
<th>110</th>
<th>115</th>
<th>120</th>
<th>125</th>
<th>130</th>
<th>135</th>
<th>140</th>
<th>145</th>
<th>150</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \sigma_{f} ) [fb]</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \sigma_{f}/\sigma_{SM} )</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( B_{f}/B_{SM} )</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal events</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency [%]</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
toral region of the barrel calorimeter, $|\eta| < 0.75$) and unconverted rest (all other events) categories. Events for which at least one photon is converted are separated into the converted central (both photons within $|\eta| < 0.75$), converted transition (at least one photon close to the barrel/end-cap transition region, $1.3 < |\eta| < 1.75$) and converted rest (the remaining events) categories.

With the exception of the converted transition category, all the events are further subdivided into low $p_T^\gamma$ ($p_T^\gamma < 40$ GeV) and high $p_T^\gamma$ (all other events) categories. Monte Carlo (MC) simulation studies show that a fermiophobic Higgs boson signal has larger $p_T^\gamma$ on average than background events. This quantity is strongly correlated with the diphoton transverse momentum but offers several advantages. Higher values of $p_T^\gamma$ do not include kinematic configurations for which the two photons are back-to-back in the azimuthal plane with substantially different transverse momenta. This reduces biases on the identification and isolation (transverse energy deposited around the photon) of the sub-leading photon in the high $p_T^\gamma$ categories and retains a monotonically falling diphoton invariant mass distribution for the background events at the chosen cut values. The latter quality is advantageous for the background modelling and associated uncertainties discussed below.

A full Geant4-based [16] MC simulation [17] of Higgs boson events decaying into two photons is used to model the expected signal. The signal yields are normalised to next-to-next-to-leading-order production cross sections [18–23] and the branching ratios for the fermiophobic Higgs boson are calculated using HDECAY [24]. Higgs boson VBF production is simulated using POWHEG [25] interfaced with PYTHIA [26] for showering and hadronisation, while PYTHIA is chosen for the VH processes. Pileup effects are simulated by overlaying each MC event with a variable number of simulated inelastic pp collisions, taking into account the LHC bunch-train structure [27].

A set of corrections is applied to the simulated events in order to match the data-taking conditions. The simulated events are re-weighted to reproduce the distribution of the average number of interactions per bunch crossing reconstructed in the data, which has a mean value of about nine for the data sample used in this analysis. The energies of the simulated photons are smeared to account for differences observed in studies of the calorimeter resolution with $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$ decays. Calorimeter shower shapes used in the photon identification are slightly shifted to improve the agreement with the distributions observed with inclusive photons from data.

The number of fermiophobic Higgs bosons expected after candidate selection and the overall signal selection efficiency for various values of $m_H$ are shown in Table 1. The signal selection efficiency increases from 32 % to 42 % as the Higgs boson mass increases from 110 GeV to 150 GeV.

The signal is modelled as the sum of a core component, described by a Crystal Ball (CB) function [28], and a wider Gaussian component incorporating outlying events. The latter component typically accounts for less than 5 % of the signal. Table 2 lists the expected full-width-at-half-maximum (FWHM) and Gaussian width of the core component ($\sigma_{CB}$) for each of the nine event categories. The expected number of signal events for $m_H = 120$ GeV, the number of background events in the diphoton mass range of 100 GeV to 160 GeV, and the signal-to-background ratio in a mass window containing 90 % of the signal are also shown. The main sensitivity to the fermiophobic production modes comes from the high $p_T^\gamma$ categories due to their enhanced signal yields and signal-to-background ratios. Figure 1 shows the signal diphoton mass distribution summed over the high $p_T^\gamma$ categories for a Higgs boson mass of 120 GeV.

The observed diphoton invariant mass distribution in each category is modelled by an exponential function. A fit to the data is performed for which the slope and normalisation are unconstrained. Studies with large samples of simulated diphoton events show that this simple function gives a good description of the expected shape. The small systematic uncertainties associated with this assumption are discussed below. Figures 2(a) and 2(b) show the diphoton mass distributions of the selected data events summed over the low and high $p_T^\gamma$ categories, respectively. The converted transition category is included in the low $p_T^\gamma$ categories.

Systematic uncertainties affecting the signal significance arise from uncertainties on the predicted signal yields, the expected partition of the signal among the categories and the modelling of the signal and background shapes. The dominant experimental uncertainty on the signal yield is due to the imperfect knowledge of the photon reconstruction and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>$\sigma_{CB}$</th>
<th>FWHM</th>
<th>$N_S$</th>
<th>$N_D$</th>
<th>S/B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unconverted central, low $p_T^\gamma$</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconverted central, high $p_T^\gamma$</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconverted rest, low $p_T^\gamma$</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>6234</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconverted rest, high $p_T^\gamma$</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converted central, low $p_T^\gamma$</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1318</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converted central, high $p_T^\gamma$</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converted rest, low $p_T^\gamma$</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>7311</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converted rest, high $p_T^\gamma$</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>1072</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converted transition</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>3366</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All categories</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>22489</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
identification efficiencies, which is estimated to be ±11%. This uncertainty is studied with electrons from W and Z boson decays in data, and photons from radiative decays of Z bosons to electron and muon pairs. In addition, the effect of pileup on photon identification gives a further contribution to the signal yield uncertainty of ±4%. Uncertainties related to the trigger efficiency (±1%), isolation cut efficiency (±5%) and luminosity (±3.9%) are also included here.

Uncertainties on the signal cross section include a combination of the uncertainties on the parton distribution functions [29, 30] and $\alpha_s$, and uncertainties on the QCD scale. Combining the VBF and VH production modes this uncertainty is within ±4% over the considered mass range. To this uncertainty, that due to the $H \to \gamma\gamma$ branching ratio (±5%) is added linearly, based on the SM calculation [23]. This yields uncertainties of ±9% on the theoretical signal yield, leading to an overall uncertainty of ±16% on the total signal expectation. In addition, the uncertainty on the Higgs boson $p_T$ modelling is estimated by comparing signal samples from alternative MC generators—HERWIG [31] for VBF and ResBos [32] for VH. The result is a ±1% signal migration between the low and high $p_T$ categories with a negligible effect on the signal selection efficiency.

The dominant uncertainties on the signal mass resolution are due to the uncertainty on the calorimeter energy resolution (±12%) and photon calibration (±6%), which are both extrapolated from the uncertainty on the electron calibration determined using Z and $J/\psi$ data [13]. The latter comes from the imperfect knowledge of the material in front of the active part of the calorimeter and is estimated using simulations with different amounts of material. This quantity also affects the fraction of expected events in the categories with converted photons; the maximal migration between converted and unconverted categories is estimated to be ±4.5%. Other effects on the signal mass resolution are due to pileup fluctuations contributing to the cluster energy measurement (±3%) and to the uncertainty on the photon angular resolution (±1%) which is studied in $Z \to e^+e^-$ decays using the track-based direction measurement. The total relative uncertainty on the diphoton invariant mass resolution is thus ±14%.

Systematic uncertainties on the background modelling arise from a possible deviation of the background mass distribution from the assumed exponential shape. This uncertainty is evaluated as the number of events that could be mistakenly attributed to the signal. It is estimated from the adequacy of the chosen background model’s description of the mass distribution predicted by ResBos [33]. The residuals
of the fit of the background model to the ResBos diphoton mass distribution are integrated over a sliding mass window of 4 GeV, the approximate FWHM of the expected signal. The largest deviations were found at small invariant masses and these uncertainties are then applied over the whole mass range. The resulting uncertainties range from ±0.1 to ±7.9 events in the individual analysis categories, where the magnitude of these uncertainties is roughly proportional to the number of background events in each category. These absolute uncertainties do not scale with the signal strength in the final likelihood fit. For a fermiophobic Higgs boson with \( m_H = 120 \) GeV the background modelling uncertainty in the high \( p_T \) categories is equivalent to up to 5% of the signal yield with nominal signal strength. The estimation of the uncertainties is cross-checked by fitting the data with different functional forms and comparing the result to the exponential fit.

The possible presence of a signal is investigated using a combined likelihood function constructed from the signal and background models for the diphoton invariant mass distribution in each of the nine categories. Unbinned maximum likelihood fits of the signal strength are performed, treating the systematic uncertainties as nuisance parameters—fourteen in total. These nuisance parameters are added to the signal likelihood function using a Gaussian term for the background modelling uncertainty, and log-normal terms for all other uncertainties.

The compatibility of the data with the background-only hypothesis, relative to the hypothesis of background plus the fermiophobic model signal, is quantified by the local significance \( p_0 \). Figure 3 shows the result for \( m_H \) ranging from 110 GeV to 150 GeV, where \( p_0 \) is computed in 0.5 GeV steps using asymptotic formulae [34]. The contributions to \( p_0 \) values from the high \( p_T \) and low \( p_T \) categories are shown separately. The high \( p_T \) contribution has a minimum \( p_0 \) at 125 GeV, while the low \( p_T \) contribution has a minimum at 127 GeV. The larger signal-to-background ratio as well as the larger expected signal yield in the high \( p_T \) category compared to the low \( p_T \) category results in the high \( p_T \) contribution dominating in the final result. The combined \( p_0 \) has a minimum at 125.5 GeV corresponding to 3.0 standard deviations. The figure also shows the \( p_0 \) value expected for a fermiophobic Higgs boson signal, as a function of Higgs boson mass.

To obtain the final result, the impact of the uncertainties on the photon energy scale is considered for Higgs boson masses in the region of the minimum \( p_0 \), as shown in Fig. 3. The corresponding effect on the measured \( p_0 \) value is estimated using pseudo-experiments, since asymptotic formulae were found not to yield accurate estimates of the probability in this case. The position of the minimum \( p_0 \) is almost unchanged and the significance is lowered to 2.9 standard deviations. Taking the look-elsewhere effect [35] into account in the range 110–150 GeV, the significance reduces to about 1.6 standard deviations, with \( p_0 \approx 0.051 \). This may be compared to the result of a search for the SM Higgs boson performed with the same dataset and candidate selection [8], yielding a minimum \( p_0 \) at a mass of 126.5 GeV with a global significance of 1.5 standard deviations. No statistically significant preference for either the SM or fermiophobic Higgs boson is observed.

Given the lack of evidence for a signal, mass-dependent exclusion limits on the fermiophobic benchmark model are calculated at the 95% confidence level (CL) with a profile likelihood ratio test statistic in the \( CL_s \) modified frequentist approach [34, 36, 37] and are shown in Fig. 4. Fermiophobic Higgs boson masses from 110.0 GeV to 118.0 GeV and from 119.5 GeV to 121.0 GeV are excluded, while the expected exclusion mass range is 110.0–123.5 GeV. These results give more stringent lower mass limits than the previous results from LEP (108.2 GeV) [5] and the Tevatron (112.9 GeV from D0, 114 GeV from CDF) [6, 38] in the diphoton decay channel.

Acknowledgements We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently.

We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; SSTC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSEC, NRC and CFI, Canada; CERN, CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DNRF, DNSRC and Lundbeck Foundation, Denmark; EPLANET and ERC, European Union; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DSM/IRFU, France; GNAS, Georgia; BMFF, DFG, HGF, MPG and AvH Foundation, Germany; GSRT, Greece; ISF, MINERVA, GIF, DIP and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; FOM and NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNiSW, Poland; GRICES
Fig. 4 Observed (solid line) and expected (dotted line) 95% CL exclusion limits for a fermiophobic Higgs boson normalised to the fermiophobic cross section times branching ratio expectation \( \sigma_f \) as a function of the Higgs boson mass hypothesis \( m_H \).

and FCT, Portugal; MERGY (MECTS), Romania; MES of Russia and ROSATOM, Russian Federation; JINR; MSTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MVZT, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MICINN, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SER, SNSF and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; NSC, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America.

The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN and the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK) and BNL (USA) and in the Tier-2 facilities worldwide.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License which permits any use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and the source are credited.

References


The ATLAS Collaboration

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

DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l’Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France

Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA, United States of America

Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, United States of America

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan

Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany

Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada

SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, United States of America

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

(a)Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; (b)School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

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

Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden

Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel

Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan

Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada

(a)TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; (b)Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada

Institute of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8571, Japan

Science and Technology Center, Tufts University, Medford MA, United States of America

Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, United States of America

(a)INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Udine; (b)ICTP, Trieste; (c)Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy

Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, United States of America

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelecstrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNMT), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain

Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada

Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom

Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel

Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America

Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany

Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

Domaine scientifique de la Doua, Centre de Calcul CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne Cedex, France

a Also at Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal
Also at Faculdade de Ciencias and CFNUL, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada
Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America
Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia
Also at Fermilab, Batavia IL, United States of America
Also at Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
Also at Department of Physics, UASLP, San Luis Potosi, Mexico
Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy
Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada
Also at Department of Physics, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
Also at Dep Fisica and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciencias e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal
Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
Also at Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
Also at Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, United States of America
Also at School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China
Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China
Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Also at Dipartimento di Fisica, Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy
Also at DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l’Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
Also at Departamento de Fisica, Universidade de Minho, Braga, Portugal
Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America
Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena CA, United States of America
Also at Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
Also at LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
Also at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
*Deceased