Search for dark matter candidates and large extra dimensions in events with a photon and missing transverse momentum in pp collision data at √s = 7 TeV with the ATLAS detector


Published in:
Physical Review Letters

DOI:
10.1103/PhysRevLett.110.011802

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).

UvA-DARE is a service provided by the library of the University of Amsterdam (http://dare.uva.nl)
Search for Dark Matter Candidates and Large Extra Dimensions in Events with a Photon and Missing Transverse Momentum in \( pp \) Collision Data at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV with the ATLAS Detector

G. Aad et al.*

(ATLAS Collaboration)

(Received 20 September 2012; published 3 January 2013)

Results of a search for new phenomena in events with an energetic photon and large missing transverse momentum in proton-proton collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV are reported. Data collected by the ATLAS experiment at the LHC corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 4.6 fb\(^{-1}\) are used. Good agreement is observed between the data and the standard model predictions. The results are translated into exclusion limits on models with large extra spatial dimensions and on pair production of weakly interacting dark matter candidates.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.110.011802

PACS numbers: 13.85.Rm, 13.85.Qk, 14.70.Kv, 14.80.Rt

Events with an energetic photon and large missing momentum in the final state constitute a clean and distinctive signature in searches for new physics at colliders. In particular, monophoton, and monojet final states have been studied [1–8] in the context of searches for supersymmetry and large extra spatial dimensions (LED), aiming to provide a solution to the mass hierarchy problem, and the search for weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs) as candidates for dark matter (DM).

The Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos, and Dvali (ADD) model for LED [9] explains the large difference between the electroweak unification scale \( O(10^2) \) GeV and the Planck scale \( M_P \sim O(10^{19}) \) GeV by postulating the presence of \( n \) extra spatial dimensions of size \( R \), and defining a fundamental Planck scale in \( 4 + n \) dimensions, \( M_P \), given by \( M_P^n \sim M_P^2 R^n \). The extra spatial dimensions are compactified, resulting in a Kaluza-Klein tower of massive graviton modes. At hadron colliders, these graviton modes may escape detection and can be produced in association with an energetic photon or a jet, leading to a monophoton or monojet signature.

The presence of a nonbaryonic DM component in the Universe is inferred from the observation of its gravitational interactions [10], although its nature is otherwise unknown. A WIMP \( \chi \) with mass \( m_\chi \) in the range between 1 GeV and a few TeV is a plausible candidate for DM. It could be detected via its scattering with heavy nuclei [11], the detection of cosmic rays (energetic photons, electrons, positrons, protons, antiprotons, or neutrinos) from \( \chi \bar{\chi} \) annihilation in astrophysical sources [10], or via \( \chi \bar{\chi} \) pair production at colliders where the WIMPs do not interact with the detector and the event is identified by the presence of an energetic photon or jet from initial-state radiation. The interaction of WIMPs with standard model (SM) particles is assumed to be driven by a mediator with mass at the TeV scale and described using a nonrenormalizable effective theory [12] with several operators. The vertex coupling is suppressed by an effective cutoff mass scale \( M_s \sim M/\sqrt{g_1 g_2} \), where \( M \) denotes the mass of the mediator and \( g_1 \) and \( g_2 \) are the couplings of the mediator to the WIMP and SM particles.

This Letter reports results of the search for new phenomena in the monophoton final state, based on \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV proton-proton collision data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 4.6 fb\(^{-1}\) collected with the ATLAS detector at the LHC during 2011. The ATLAS detector is described in detail elsewhere [13]. The data are collected using a three-level trigger system that selects events with missing transverse momentum greater than 70 GeV. In the analysis, events are required to have a reconstructed primary vertex and \( E_T^{\text{miss}} > 150 \) GeV, where \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) is computed as the magnitude of the vector sum of the transverse momentum of all noise-suppressed calorimeter topological clusters with \( |\eta| < 4.9 \) [14,15]. A photon is also required with transverse momentum \( p_T > 150 \) GeV and \( |\eta| < 2.37 \), excluding the calorimeter barrel or endcap transition regions 1.37 < \( |\eta| < 1.52 \) [13]. With these criteria, the trigger selection is more than 98% efficient, as determined using events selected with a muon trigger. The cluster energies are corrected for the different response of the calorimeters to hadronic jets, \( \tau \) leptons, electrons or photons, as well as dead material and out-of-cluster energy losses. The photon candidate must pass tight identification criteria [16] and is required to be isolated: the energy not associated with the photon cluster in a cone of radius \( \Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2} \) = 0.4 around the candidate is required to be less than 5 GeV. Jets are defined using the anti-\( k_T \) jet algorithm [17] with the distance parameter set to \( R = 0.4 \). The measured jet \( p_T \) is corrected for detector

*Full author list given at the end of the article.

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article’s title, journal citation, and DOI.
effects and for contributions from multiple proton-proton interactions per beam bunch crossing (pileup) \footnote{18}.

Events with more than one jet with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$ are rejected. Events with one jet are retained to increase the signal acceptance and reduce systematic uncertainties related to the modeling of initial-state radiation. The reconstructed photon, $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, vector, and jets (if found) are required to be well separated in the transverse plane with $\Delta \phi (\gamma, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 0.4$, $\Delta R (\gamma, \text{jet}) > 0.4$, and $\Delta \phi (\text{jet}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 0.4$. Additional quality criteria \footnote{19} are applied to ensure that jets and photons are not produced by noisy calorimeter cells, and to avoid problematic detector regions. Events with identified electrons or muons are vetoed to reject mainly $W/Z + j$ and $W/Z + \gamma$ background processes with charged leptons in the final state. Electron (muon) candidates are required to have $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.47$ ($p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$), and to pass the medium (combined) criteria \footnote{20}. The final data sample contains 116 events, where 88 and 28 events have zero and one jet, respectively.

The SM background to the monophoton signal is dominated by the irreducible $Z(\rightarrow \nu \bar{\nu}) + \gamma$ process, and receives contributions from $W/Z + \gamma$ events with unidentified electrons, muons or hadronic $\tau$ decays, and $W/Z + j$ events with an electron or jet misreconstructed as a photon. In addition, the monophoton sample receives small contributions from top-quark, $\gamma \gamma$, diboson ($WW$, $ZZ$, $WZ$), $\gamma + j$, and multijet processes.

Background samples of simulated $W/Z + \gamma$ events are generated using \textsc{alpgen} 2.13 \footnote{21}, interfaced to \textsc{herwig} 6.510 \footnote{22} with \textsc{jimmy} 4.31 \footnote{23}, and \textsc{sherpa} 1.2.3 \footnote{24}, using CTEQ6L1 \footnote{25} parton distribution functions (PDFs) and requiring a minimum photon $p_T$ of 40 GeV. Background samples of $W/Z + j$ and $\gamma + j$ processes are generated using \textsc{alpgen} plus \textsc{herwig/jimmy}, with CTEQ6L1 PDFs. Top-quark production samples are generated using \textsc{MC@NLO} 4.01 \footnote{26} and \textsc{CT10} \footnote{27} PDFs, while diboson processes are generated using \textsc{herwig/jimmy} normalized to next-to-leading-order (NLO) predictions with MRST2007 \footnote{28} PDFs. Multijet and $\gamma \gamma$ processes are generated using \textsc{pythia} 6.426 \footnote{29} with MRST2007 PDFs.

Signal Monte Carlo (MC) samples are generated according to the ADD model using the \textsc{pythia} 8.150 leading-order (LO) perturbative QCD (pQCD) implementation with default settings, requiring a minimum photon $p_T$ of 80 GeV, and an ATLAS tune for the underlying event (UE) contribution \footnote{30} including the CTEQ6L1 PDFs. The number of extra dimensions $n$ is varied from 2 to 6 and values of $M_P$ in the 1–2 TeV range are considered. For consistency with a previous monojet analysis performed in ATLAS \footnote{7,8}, the yields corresponding to CTEQ6.6 \footnote{31} PDFs are used, as obtained by reweighting these samples. The samples are normalized to NLO total cross sections \footnote{32}. The LO-to-NLO factors decrease from 1.5 to 1.1 as $n$ increases.

Simulated events corresponding to the $\chi \bar{\chi} + \gamma$ process with a minimum photon $p_T$ of 80 GeV are generated using LO matrix elements from \textsc{madgraph} \footnote{33} interfaced to \textsc{pythia} 6.426 using CTEQ6L1 PDFs. Values for $m_\gamma$ between 1 GeV and 1.3 TeV are considered. In this analysis, WIMPs are assumed to be Dirac fermions and the vertex operator is taken to have the structure of a scalar, vector, axial-vector or tensor, corresponding, respectively, to the operators $D1$, $D5$, $D8$, and $D9$ in Refs. \footnote{12,34}. These operators correspond to spin-independent ($D1$ and $D5$) and spin-dependent ($D8$ and $D9$) interactions. The MC samples are passed through a full simulation \footnote{35} of the ATLAS detector and trigger system, based on \textsc{geant4} \footnote{36}. The simulated events are reconstructed and analyzed as the data.

The normalization of the MC predictions for the dominant $W/Z + \gamma$ background processes are set using scale factors determined in a data control sample, resulting in a significant reduction of the background uncertainties. A $\gamma + \mu + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ control sample with an identified muon is defined by inverting the muon veto in the nominal event selection criteria discussed above. According to the simulation, the sample contains a 71% (19%) contribution from $W + \gamma$ ($Z + \gamma$) processes. This control sample is used to normalize separately the $W + \gamma$ and $Z + \gamma$ MC predictions determined by \textsc{alpgen} and \textsc{sherpa}, respectively. In each case, the scale factor is defined as the ratio of the data to the given MC prediction, after the contributions from the rest of the background processes are subtracted. The scale factors, extracted simultaneously to take into account correlations, are $k(W + \gamma) = 1.0 \pm 0.2$ and $k(Z + \gamma) = 1.1 \pm 0.2$, where statistical and systematic uncertainties are included (see below).

Dedicated studies are performed to determine the probability for electrons or jets to be identified as photons, resulting in data-driven estimates of $W/Z + j$ background contributions. (1) A data sample of $Z$ boson candidates is employed to compute the fraction of electrons from the $Z$ boson decay that are reconstructed as photons. This fraction decreases from 2% to 1% as $p_T$ increases from 150 to 300 GeV, and increases from 1% to 3% as $|\eta|$ increases. These rates are employed to determine the $W(\rightarrow e\nu) + j$ background in the signal region, for which a control data sample selected with the nominal selection criteria and an electron instead of a photon is used. This results in a total $W(\rightarrow e\nu) + j$ background estimation of $14 \pm 6$ events, where the uncertainty is dominated by the limited size of the control data sample. (2) Control samples enhanced in jets identified as photons are defined using nominal selection criteria with nonisolated photon candidates and/or photon candidates passing a loose selection \footnote{16} but not the nominal identification requirements. The ratio of isolated to nonisolated photons in the loose-photon selected sample together with the number of nonisolated photons passing the nominal
identification requirements are used to determine the rate of jets identified as photons in the signal region, after the contribution from $W/Z + \gamma$ processes has been subtracted. This gives an estimate of $4.3 \pm 1.9$ $W/Z +$ jet background events.

The $\gamma +$ jet and multijet background contributions to the signature of a photon and large $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, originating from the misreconstruction of the energy of a jet in the calorimeter. The direction of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ vector therefore tends to be aligned with the jet. These background contributions are determined from data using a control sample with the nominal selection criteria and at least one jet with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $\Delta \phi (\text{jet}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) < 0.4$. After the subtraction of electroweak boson and top-quark production processes, a linear extrapolation of the measured $p_T$ spectrum to $p_T < 30$ GeV leads to an estimate of $1.0 \pm 0.5$ background events in the signal region, where the uncertainty is due to the ambiguity in the functional form used in the extrapolation. Background contributions from top-quark, $\gamma \gamma$, and diboson production processes, determined using MC samples, are small. Finally, noncollision backgrounds are negligible.

A detailed study of systematic uncertainties on the background predictions has been performed. An uncertainty of 0.3% to 1.5% on the absolute photon energy scale [16], depending on the photon $p_T$ and $\eta$, translates into a 0.9% uncertainty on the total background prediction. Uncertainties on the simulated photon energy resolution, photon isolation, and photon identification efficiency introduce a combined 1.1% uncertainty on the background yield. Uncertainties on the simulated lepton identification efficiencies introduce a 0.3% uncertainty on the background predictions. The uncertainty on the absolute jet energy scale [18] and jet energy resolution introduce 0.9% and 1.2% uncertainties on the background estimation, respectively. A 10% uncertainty on the absolute energy scale for low $p_T$ jets and unclustered energy in the calorimeter, and a 6.6% uncertainty on the subtraction of pileup contributions, are taken into account. They affect the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ determination and translate into 0.8% and 0.3% uncertainties on the background yield, respectively. The dependence of the predicted $W/Z + \gamma$ backgrounds on the parton shower and hadronization model used in the MC simulations is studied by comparing the predictions from SHERPA and ALPGEN. This results in a conservative 6.9% uncertainty on the total background yield. Uncertainties due to the choice of PDFs and the variation of the renormalization and factorization scales in the $W/Z + \gamma$ MC samples introduce an additional 1.0% uncertainty on the total background yields. Other sources of systematic uncertainty related to the trigger selection, the lepton $p_T$ scale and resolution, the pileup description, background normalization of the top quark, $\gamma \gamma$ and diboson contributions, and a 1.8% uncertainty on the total luminosity [37] introduce a combined uncertainty of less than 0.5% on the total predicted yields. The different sources of uncertainty are added in quadrature, resulting in a total 15% uncertainty on the background prediction.

In Table I, the observed number of events and the SM predictions are presented. The data are in agreement with the SM background-only hypothesis with a p value of 0.2. Figure 1 shows the measured $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution compared to the background predictions. The results are expressed in terms of model-independent 90% and 95% confidence level (C.L.) upper limits on the visible cross section, defined as the production cross section times acceptance times efficiency ($\sigma \times A \times \epsilon$), using the CLs modified frequentist approach [38] and considering the systematic uncertainties on the SM backgrounds and on the integrated luminosity. Values of $\sigma \times A \times \epsilon$ above 5.6 fb and 6.8 fb are excluded at 90% C.L. and 95% C.L., respectively. Typical event selection efficiencies of $\epsilon \sim 75\%$ are found in simulated ADD and WIMP signal samples.

The results are translated into 95% C.L. limits on the parameters of the ADD model. The typical $A \times \epsilon$ of the selection criteria is $20.0 \pm 0.4$(stat) $\pm 1.6$(syst)% approximately independent of $n$ and $M_D$. Experimental

![FIG. 1 (color online). The measured $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution (black dots) compared to the SM (solid lines), SM + ADD (dashed lines), and SM + WIMP (dotted lines) predictions, for two particular ADD and WIMP scenarios.](011802-3)
uncertainties related to the photon, jet, and $E_T^{miss}$ scales and resolutions, the photon reconstruction, the trigger efficiency, the pileup description, and the luminosity introduce a 6.8% uncertainty on the signal yield. Uncertainties related to the modeling of the initial- and final-state gluon radiation translate into a 3.5% uncertainty on the ADD signal yield. Systematic uncertainties due to PDFs result in a 0.8% to 1.4% uncertainty on the signal $A \times \epsilon$ and a 4% to 11% uncertainty on the signal cross section, increasing as $n$ increases. Variations of the renormalization and factorization scales by factors of $2$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ introduce a 0.6% uncertainty on the signal $A \times \epsilon$ and an uncertainty on the signal cross section that decreases from 9% to 5% as $n$ increases.

Figure 2 shows the expected and observed 95% C.L. lower limits on $M_D$ as a function of $n$, as determined using the CL$_s$ method and considering uncertainties on both signal and SM background predictions. Values of $M_D$ below 1.93 TeV ($n = 2$), 1.83 TeV ($n = 3$ or 4), 1.86 TeV ($n = 5$), and 1.89 TeV ($n = 6$) are excluded at 95% C.L. The observed limits decrease by 3% to 2% after considering the $-1\sigma$ uncertainty from PDFs, scale variations, and parton shower modeling in the ADD theoretical predictions (dashed lines in Fig. 2). These results improve upon previous limits on $M_D$ from LEP and Tevatron experiments [1–3]. In this analysis, no weights are applied for signal events in the phase space region with $\hat{s} > M_D^2$, which is sensitive to the unknown ultraviolet behavior of the theory. For $M_D$ values close to the observed limits, the visible signal cross sections decrease by 15% to 75% as $n$ increases when truncated samples with $\hat{s} < M_D^2$ are considered. This analysis probes a kinematic range for which the model predictions are defined but ambiguous.

Similarly, 90% C.L. upper limits on the pair-production cross section of dark matter WIMP candidates are determined. The $A \times \epsilon$ of the selection criteria are typically $11.0 \pm 0.2$ (stat) $\pm 1.6$ (syst)% for the D1 operator, $18.0 \pm 0.3$ (stat) $\pm 1.4$ (syst)% for the D5 and D8 operators, and 23.0 $\pm 0.3$ (stat) $\pm 2.1$ (syst)% for the D9 operator, with a moderate dependence on $m_\chi$. Experimental uncertainties, as discussed above, translate into a 6.6% uncertainty on the signal yields. Theoretical uncertainties on initial- and final-state gluon radiation introduce a 3.5% to 10% uncertainty on the signal yields. The uncertainties related to PDFs result in 1.0% to 8.0% and 5.0% to 30% uncertainties on the signal $A \times \epsilon$ and cross section, respectively. Variations of the renormalization and factorization scales lead to a change of 1.0% to 2.0% and 8.0% in the signal $A \times \epsilon$ and cross section, respectively. In the case of the $D1$ ($D5$) spin-independent operator, values of $M_\star$ below 31 and 5 GeV ($585$ and 156 GeV) are excluded at 90% C.L. for $m_\chi$ equal to 1 GeV and 1.3 TeV, respectively. Values of $M_\star$ below $585$ and 100 GeV (794 and 188 GeV) are excluded for the $D8$ ($D9$) spin-dependent operator for $m_\chi$ equal to 1 GeV and 1.3 TeV, respectively. These results can be translated into upper limits on the nucleon-WIMP interaction cross section using the prescription in Refs. [12,39]. Figure 3 shows 90% C.L. upper limits on the nucleon-WIMP cross section as a function of $m_\chi$. In the case of the $D1$ ($D5$) spin-independent interaction, nucleon-WIMP cross sections above $2.7 \times 10^{-39}$ cm$^2$ and $5.8 \times 10^{-34}$ cm$^2$ ($2.2 \times 10^{-39}$ cm$^2$ and $1.7 \times 10^{-36}$ cm$^2$) are excluded at 90% C.L. for $m_\chi$ = 1 GeV and $m_\chi$ = 1.3 TeV, respectively. Spin-dependent interactions cross sections in the range $7.6 \times 10^{-41}$ cm$^2$ to $3.4 \times 10^{-37}$ cm$^2$ ($2.2 \times 10^{-41}$ cm$^2$ to $2.7 \times 10^{-38}$ cm$^2$) are excluded at 90% C.L. for the $D8$ ($D9$) operator and $m_\chi$ varying between 1 GeV and 1.3 TeV. The quoted observed limits on $M_\star$ typically decrease by 2% to 10% if the $-1\sigma$ theoretical uncertainty is considered. This translates into a 10% to 50% increase of the quoted nucleon-WIMP cross section limits. The exclusion in the region $1$ GeV $< m_\chi < 3.5$ GeV ($1$ GeV $< m_\chi < 1$ TeV) for spin-independent (spin-dependent)
nucleon-WIMP interactions is driven by the results from collider experiments, with the assumption of the validity of the effective theory, and is still dominated by the monojet results. The cross section upper limits improve upon CDF results [4] and are similar to those obtained by the CMS experiment [5, 6].

In summary, we report results on the search for new phenomena in events with an energetic photon and large missing transverse momentum in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV at the LHC, based on ATLAS data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 4.6 fb$^{-1}$. The measurements are in agreement with the SM predictions for the background. The results are translated into model-independent 90% and 95% confidence level upper limits on $\sigma \times A \times e$ of 5.6 and 6.8 fb, respectively. The results are presented in terms of improved limits on $M_D$ versus the number of extra spatial dimensions in the ADD model and upper limits on the spin-independent and spin-dependent contributions to the nucleon-WIMP elastic cross section as a function of the WIMP mass.

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 and FWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; SSTC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, 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; GNSF, Georgia; BMBF, 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 and FCT, Portugal; MERYS (MECTS), Romania; MES of Russia and ROSATOM, Russian Federation; JINR; MSTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; AARS, 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, U.K.; DOE and NSF, U.S. 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 (U.K.), and BNL (U.S.) and in the Tier-2 facilities worldwide.


(ATLAS Collaboration)

1 School of Chemistry and Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
2 Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany, New York, USA
3 Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
4 Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey
5 Departement des Particules et Radiations, Université de Savoie, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
6 High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois, USA
7 Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA
8 Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas, USA
9 Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
10 Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
11 Institut de Física d’Altes Energies and Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and ICREA, Barcelona, Spain
12 Institut fü r Ä ltere Energien und Departamento de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
13 Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
14 Department of Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
15 Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
16 Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
17 Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
18 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
19a Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
19b Department of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul, Turkey
19c Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
19d Department of Physics, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
19e INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
20a Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
20b Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
21 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
22 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA
011802-14
124b Departamento de Fisica Teorica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain
125 Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic
126 Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic
127 Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic
128 State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
129 Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
130 Physics Department, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada
131 Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan
132a INFN Sezione di Roma I, Roma, Italy
132b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy
133a INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
133b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
134a INFN Sezione di Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
134b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
135a Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies—Université Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco
135b Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat, Morocco
135c Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech, Morocco
135d Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda, Morocco
135e Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V-Agdal, Rabat, Morocco
136 DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l’Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
137 Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California, USA
138 Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA
139 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
140 Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan
141 Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
142 Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada
143 SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford, California, USA
144a Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
144b Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
145a Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa
145b School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
146a Department of Physics, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
146b The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
147 Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
148 Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, USA
149 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
150 School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
151 Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
152 Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
153 Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
154 Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
155 International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
156 Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan
157 Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
158 Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
159 TRIUMF, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
159b Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
160 Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
161 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, USA
162 Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
163 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, USA
164 INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Udine, Italy
164a ICTP, Trieste, Italy
164b Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy
165 Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, USA
166 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden
167 Instituto de Fisica Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Fisica Atomica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingenieria Electronica and Instituto de Microelectronica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain
168 Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France

aDeceased.
bAlso at Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas–LIP, Lisboa, Portugal.
cAlso at Faculdade de Ciencias and CFNUL, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal.
dAlso at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom.
eAlso at TRIUMF, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
fAlso at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno, CA, USA.
gAlso at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia.
hAlso at Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal.
iAlso at Department of Physics, UASLP, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.
jAlso at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy.
kAlso at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada.
lAlso at Department of Physics, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey.
mAlso at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, LA, USA.
nAlso at Dep Fisica and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciencias e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal.
oAlso at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom.
pAlso at Group of Particle Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
qAlso at Dipartimento di Fisica, Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy.
rAlso at DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l’Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France.
as Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland.
bAlso at Departamento de Fisica, Universidade de Minho, Braga, Portugal.
ccAlso at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, USA.

dAlso at Departement of Physics, National Institute of Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary.

eAlso at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA.
ffAlso at Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland.

ghAlso at Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington, NY, USA.
iiAlso at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom.
jjAlso at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom.
kkAlso at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.
llAlso at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA.
mmAlso at Discipline of Physics, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa.