ETH zürich

Measurement of J/ ψ and ψ (2S) Prompt Double-Differential Cross Sections in pp Collisions at $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV

Journal Article

Author(s):

CMS Collaboration; Khachatryan, Vardan; Bachmair, Felix; Bäni, Lukas; Bianchini, Lorenzo; Buchmann, Marco A.; Casal, Bruno; Dissertori, Günther; Dittmar, Michael; Donegà, Mauro; Dünser, Marc; Eller, Philipp; Grab, Christoph; Heidegger, Constantin; Hits, Dmitry; Kasieczka, Gregor; Hoss, Jan; Lustermann, Werner; Mangano, Boris; Marini, Andrea; Marionneau, Matthieu; Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, Pablo; Masciovecchio, Mario; Nessi-Tedaldi, Francesca; Meister, Daniel; Musella, Pasquale; Pandolfi, Francesco; Pata, Joosep; Pauss, Felicitas; Perrozzi, Luca; Peruzzi, Marco; Quittnat, Milena; Rossini, Marco; Starodumov, Andrey; Takahashi, Maiko; Tavolaro, Vittorio R.; Theofilatos, Konstantinos; Wallny, Rainer; Weber, Hanns Jörg A.; et al.

Publication date:

2015-05

Permanent link: https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000101706

Rights / license: Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported

Originally published in: Physical Review Letters 114(19), <u>https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.114.191802</u>

Measurement of J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ Prompt Double-Differential Cross Sections in *pp* Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

V. Khachatryan *et al.** (CMS Collaboration) (Received 13 February 2015; published 14 May 2015)

The double-differential cross sections of promptly produced J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ mesons are measured in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, as a function of transverse momentum p_T and absolute rapidity |y|. The analysis uses J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ dimuon samples collected by the CMS experiment, corresponding to integrated luminosities of 4.55 and 4.90 fb⁻¹, respectively. The results are based on a two-dimensional analysis of the dimuon invariant mass and decay length, and extend to $p_T = 120$ and 100 GeV for the J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$, respectively, when integrated over the interval |y| < 1.2. The ratio of the $\psi(2S)$ to J/ψ cross sections is also reported for |y| < 1.2, over the range $10 < p_T < 100$ GeV. These are the highest p_T values for which the cross sections and ratio have been measured.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.114.191802

PACS numbers: 13.20.Gd, 13.85.Qk, 13.88.+e

Studies of heavy-quarkonium production are of central importance for an improved understanding of nonperturbative quantum chromodynamics (QCD) [1]. The nonrelativistic QCD (NRQCD) effective-field-theory framework [2], arguably the best formalism at this time, factorizes high- p_T quarkonium production in short-distance and long-distance scales. First, a heavy quark-antiquark pair, $Q\bar{Q}$, is produced in a Fock state ${}^{2S+1}L_{I}^{[a]}$, with spin S, orbital angular momentum L, and total angular momentum Jthat are either identical to (color singlet, a = 1) or different from (color octet, a = 8) those of the corresponding quarkonium state. The $Q\bar{Q}$ cross sections are determined by short-distance coefficients (SDCs), kinematic-dependent functions calculable perturbatively as expansions in the strong-coupling constant α_s . Then this "preresonant" QQ pair binds into the physically observable quarkonium through a nonperturbative evolution that may change Land S, with bound-state formation probabilities proportional to long-distance matrix elements (LDMEs). The LDMEs are conjectured to be constant (i.e., independent of the $Q\bar{Q}$ momentum) and universal (i.e., process independent). The color-octet terms are expected to scale with powers of the heavy-quark velocity in the $Q\bar{Q}$ rest frame. In the nonrelativistic limit, an S-wave vector quarkonium state should be formed from a $Q\bar{Q}$ pair produced as a color singlet $({}^{3}S_{1}^{[1]})$ or as one of three color octets $({}^{1}S_{0}^{[8]}, {}^{3}S_{1}^{[8]},$ and ${}^{3}P_{I}^{[8]}$).

Three "global fits" to measured quarkonium data [3–5] obtained incompatible octet LDMEs, despite the use of essentially identical theory inputs: next-to-leading-order (NLO) QCD calculations of the singlet and octet SDCs. The disagreement stems from the fact that different sets of measurements were considered. In particular, the results crucially depend on the minimum p_T of the fitted measurements [6], because the octet SDCs have different p_T dependences. Fits including low- p_T cross sections lead to the conclusion that, at high p_T , quarkonium production should be dominated by transversely polarized octet terms. This prediction is in stark contradiction with the unpolarized production seen by the CDF [7,8] and CMS [9,10] experiments, an observation known as the "quarkonium polarization puzzle." As shown in Ref. [6], the puzzle is seemingly solved by restricting the NRQCD global fits to high- p_T quarkonia, indicating that the presently available fixed-order calculations provide SDCs that are unable to reproduce reality at lower p_T values or that NRQCD factorization only holds for p_T values much larger than the quarkonium mass. The polarization measurements add a crucial dimension to the global fits because the various channels have remarkably distinct polarization properties: in the helicity frame, ${}^{3}S_{1}^{[1]}$ is longitudinally polarized, ${}^{1}S_{0}^{[8]}$ is unpolarized, ${}^{3}S_{1}^{[8]}$ is transversely polarized, and ${}^{3}P_{I}^{[8]}$ has a polarization that changes significantly with p_T . Bottomonium and prompt charmonium polarizations reaching or exceeding $p_T = 50 \text{ GeV}$ were measured by CMS [9,10], using a very robust analysis framework [11,12], on the basis of event samples collected in 2011. Instead, the differential charmonium cross sections published by CMS [13] are based on data collected in 2010 and have a much lower p_T reach. Measurements of prompt charmonium cross sections extending well beyond $p_T =$ 50 GeV will trigger improved NRQCD global fits, restricted to a kinematic domain where the factorization formalism is

^{*}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.

unquestioned, and will provide more accurate and reliable LDMEs.

This Letter presents measurements of the doubledifferential cross sections of J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ mesons promptly produced in pp collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 7 TeV, based on dimuon event samples collected by CMS in 2011. They complement other prompt charmonium cross sections measured at the LHC, by ATLAS [14,15], LHCb [16,17], and ALICE [18]. The analysis is made in four bins of absolute rapidity (|y| < 0.3, 0.3 < |y| < 0.6,0.6 < |y| < 0.9, and 0.9 < |y| < 1.2) and in the p_T ranges 10–95 GeV for the J/ψ and 10–75 GeV for the $\psi(2S)$. A rapidity-integrated result in the range |y| < 1.2 is also provided, extending the p_T reach to 120 GeV for the J/ψ and 100 GeV for the $\psi(2S)$. The corresponding $\psi(2S)$ over J/ψ cross section ratios are also reported. The dimuon invariant mass distribution is used to separate the J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ signals from other processes, mostly pairs of uncorrelated muons, while the dimuon decay length is used to separate the nonprompt charmonia, coming from decays of b hadrons, from the prompt component. Feed-down from decays of heavier charmonium states, approximately 33% of the prompt J/ψ cross section [19], is not distinguished from the directly produced charmonia.

The CMS apparatus is based on a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a 3.8 T field. Within the solenoid volume are a silicon pixel and strip tracker, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter, and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter. Muons are measured with three kinds of gas-ionization detectors: drift tubes, cathode strip chambers, and resistive-plate chambers. The main subdetectors used in this analysis are the silicon tracker and the muon system, which enable the measurement of muon momenta over the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.4$. A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together with a definition of the coordinate system used and the relevant kinematic variables, can be found in Ref. [20].

The events were collected using a two-level trigger system. The first level, made of custom hardware processors, uses data from the muon system to select events with two muon candidates. The high-level trigger, adding information from the silicon tracker, reduces the rate of stored events by requiring an opposite-sign muon pair of invariant mass 2.8 < M < 3.35 GeV, $p_T > 9.9$ GeV, and |y| < 1.25 for the J/ψ trigger, and 3.35 < M < 4.05 GeV and $p_T > 6.9$ GeV for the $\psi(2S)$ trigger. No p_T requirement is imposed on the single muons at trigger level. Both triggers require a dimuon vertex fit χ^2 probability greater than 0.5% and a distance of closest approach between the two muons less than 5 mm. Events where the muons bend towards each other in the magnetic field are rejected to lower the trigger rate while retaining the highest-quality dimuons. The J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ analyses are conducted independently, using event samples separated at the trigger level. The $\psi(2S)$ sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 4.90 fb⁻¹, while the J/ψ sample has a reduced value, 4.55 fb⁻¹, because the p_T threshold of the J/ψ trigger was raised to 12.9 GeV in a fraction of the data-taking period; the integrated luminosities have an uncertainty of 2.2% [21].

The muon tracks are required to have hits in at least eleven tracker layers, with at least two in the silicon pixel detector, and to be matched with at least one segment in the muon system. They must have a good track fit quality $(\chi^2$ per degree of freedom smaller than 1.8) and point to the interaction region. The selected muons must also match in pseudorapidity and azimuthal angle with the muon objects responsible for triggering the event. The analysis is restricted to muons produced within a fiducial phase-space window where the muon detection efficiencies are accurately measured: $p_T > 4.5$, 3.5, and 3.0 GeV for the regions $|\eta| < 1.2, 1.2 < |\eta| < 1.4$, and $1.4 < |\eta| < 1.6$, respectively. The combinatorial dimuon background is reduced by requiring a dimuon vertex fit χ^2 probability larger than 1%. After applying the event selection criteria, the combined yields of prompt and nonprompt charmonia in the range |y| < 1.2 are 5.45 M for the J/ψ and 266 k for the $\psi(2S)$. The prompt charmonia are separated from those resulting from decays of b hadrons through the use of the dimuon pseudo-proper-decay-length [22], $\ell = L_{xy}M/p_T$, where L_{xy} is the transverse decay length in the laboratory frame, measured after removing the two muon tracks from the calculation of the primary vertex position. For events with multiple collision vertices, L_{xy} is calculated with respect to the vertex closest to the direction of the dimuon momentum, extrapolated towards the beam line.

For each $(|y|, p_T)$ bin, the prompt charmonium yields are evaluated through an extended unbinned maximumlikelihood fit to the two-dimensional (M, ℓ) event distribution. In the mass dimension, the shape of each signal peak is represented by a Crystal Ball (CB) function [23], with free mean (μ_{CB}) and width (σ_{CB}) parameters. Given the strong correlation between the two CB tail parameters, $\alpha_{\rm CB}$ and $n_{\rm CB}$, they are fixed to values evaluated from fits to event samples integrated in broader p_T ranges. A single CB function provides a good description of the signal mass peaks, given that the dimuon mass distributions are studied in narrow $(|y|, p_T)$ bins, within which the dimuon invariant mass resolution has a negligible variation. The mass distribution of the underlying continuum background is described by an exponential function. Concerning the pseudo-proper-decay-length variable, the prompt signal component is modeled by a resolution function, which exploits the per-event uncertainty information provided by the vertex reconstruction algorithm, while the nonprompt charmonium term is modeled by an exponential function convolved with the resolution function. The continuum background component is represented by a sum of prompt and nonprompt empirical forms. The distributions are well described with a relatively small number of free parameters.

Figure 1 shows the J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ dimuon invariant mass and pseudo-proper-decay-length projections for two representative $(|y|, p_T)$ bins. The decay length projections are shown for events with dimuon invariant mass within $\pm 3\sigma_{\rm CB}$ of the pole mass. In the highest p_T bins, where the number of dimuons is relatively small, stable results are obtained by fixing μ_{CB} and the slope of the exponential-like function describing the nonprompt combinatorial background to values extrapolated from the trend found from the lower- p_T bins. The systematic uncertainties in the signal yields are evaluated by repeating the fit with different functional forms, varying the values of the fixed parameters, and allowing for more free parameters in the fit. The fit results are robust with respect to changes in the procedure; the corresponding systematic uncertainties are negligible at low p_T and increase to $\approx 2\%$ for the J/ψ and $\approx 6\%$ for the $\psi(2S)$ in the highest p_T bins.

The single-muon detection efficiencies ϵ_{μ} are measured with a "tag-and-probe" (T&P) technique [24], using event samples collected with triggers specifically designed for this purpose, including a sample enriched in dimuons from J/ψ decays where a muon is combined with another track and the pair is required to have an invariant mass within the range 2.8-3.4 GeV. The procedure was validated in the phase-space window of the analysis with detailed Monte Carlo (MC) simulation studies. The measured efficiencies are parametrized as a function of muon p_T , in eight bins of muon $|\eta|$. Their uncertainties, reflecting the statistical precision of the T&P samples and possible imperfections of the parametrization, are $\approx 2\% - 3\%$. The efficiency of the dimuon vertex fit χ^2 probability requirement is also measured with the T&P approach, using a sample of events collected with a dedicated (prescaled) trigger. It is around 95%-97%, improving with increasing p_T , with a 2% systematic uncertainty. At high p_T , when the two muons might be emitted relatively close to each other, the efficiency of the dimuon trigger $\epsilon_{\mu\mu}$ is smaller than the product of the two single-muon efficiencies [13], $\epsilon_{\mu\mu} = \epsilon_{\mu_1} \epsilon_{\mu_2} \rho$. The correction factor ρ is evaluated with MC simulations, validated from data collected with singlemuon triggers. For $p_T < 35$ GeV, ρ is consistent with being unity, within a systematic uncertainty estimated as



FIG. 1 (color online). Projections on the dimuon invariant mass (left) and pseudo-proper-decay-length (right) axes, for the J/ψ (top) and $\psi(2S)$ (bottom) events in the kinematic bins given in the plots. The right panels show dimuons of invariant mass within $\pm 3\sigma_{CB}$ of the pole masses. The curves, identified in the legends, represent the result of the fits described in the text. The vertical bars on the data points show the statistical uncertainties.

2%, except in the 0.9 < |y| < 1.2 bin, where the uncertainty increases to 4.3% for the J/ψ if $p_T < 12$ GeV, and to 2.7% for the $\psi(2S)$ if $p_T < 11$ GeV. For $p_T > 35$ GeV, ρ decreases approximately linearly with p_T , reaching 60%–70% for $p_T \sim 85$ GeV, with systematic uncertainties evaluated by comparing the MC simulation results with estimations made using data collected with single-muon triggers: 5% up to $p_T = 50$ (55) GeV for the J/ψ [$\psi(2S)$] and 10% for higher p_T . The total dimuon detection efficiency increases from $\epsilon_{\mu\mu} \approx 78\%$ at $p_T = 15$ GeV to $\approx 85\%$ at 30 GeV, and then decreases to $\approx 65\%$ at 80 GeV.

To obtain the charmonium cross sections in each $(|y|, p_T)$ bin without any restrictions on the kinematic variables of the two muons, we correct for the corresponding dimuon acceptance, defined as the fraction of dimuon decays having both muons emitted within the single-muon fiducial phase space. These acceptances are calculated using a detailed MC simulation of the CMS experiment. Charmonia are generated using a flat rapidity distribution and p_T distributions based on previous measurements [13]; using flat p_T distributions leads to negligible changes. The particles are decayed by EVTGEN [25] interfaced to PYTHIA 6.4 [26], while PHOTOS [27] is used to simulate final-state radiation. The fractions of J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ dimuon events in a given $(|y|, p_T)$ bin with both muons surviving the fiducial selections depend on the decay kinematics and, in particular, on the polarization of the mother particle. Acceptances are calculated using polarization scenarios corresponding to different values of the polar anisotropy parameter in the helicity frame, λ_{ϑ}^{HX} : 0 (unpolarized), +1 (transverse), and -1 (longitudinal). A fourth scenario, corresponding to $\lambda_{\vartheta}^{HX} = +0.10$ for the J/ψ and +0.03 for the $\psi(2S)$, reflects the results published by CMS [10]. The two other parameters characterizing the dimuon angular distributions [28], λ_{φ} and $\lambda_{\vartheta\varphi}$, have been measured to be essentially zero [10] and have a negligible influence on the acceptance. The acceptances are essentially identical for the two charmonia and are almost rapidity independent for |y| < 1.2. The two-dimensional acceptance maps are calculated with large MC simulation samples, so that statistical fluctuations are small, and in narrow |y| bins, so that variations within the bins can be neglected. Since the efficiencies and acceptances are evaluated for events where the two muons bend away from each other, a factor of 2 is applied to obtain the final cross sections.

The double-differential cross sections of promptly produced J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ in the dimuon channel, $\mathcal{B}d^2\sigma/dp_Tdy$, where \mathcal{B} is the J/ψ or $\psi(2S)$ dimuon branching fraction, are obtained by dividing the fitted prompt-signal yields, already corrected on an event-byevent basis for efficiencies and acceptance, by the integrated luminosity and the widths of the p_T and |y| bins. The numerical values, including the relative statistical and systematic uncertainties, are reported for both charmonia, five rapidity intervals, and four polarization scenarios in Tables 1–4 of the Supplemental Material [29]. Figure 2



FIG. 2 (color online). The J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ differential p_T cross sections times the dimuon branching fractions for four rapidity bins and integrated over the range |y| < 1.2 (scaled up by a factor of 2 for presentation purposes), assuming the unpolarized scenario. The vertical bars show the statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature.

shows the results obtained in the unpolarized scenario. With respect to the |y| < 0.3 bin, the cross sections drop by $\approx 5\%$ for 0.6 < |y| < 0.9 and $\approx 15\%$ for 0.9 < |y| < 1.2. Measuring the charmonium production cross sections in the broader rapidity range |y| < 1.2 has the advantage that the increased statistical accuracy allows the measurement to be extended to higher- p_T values, where comparisons with theoretical calculations are particularly informative. Figure 3 compares the rapidity-integrated (unpolarized) cross sections, after rescaling with the branching fraction \mathcal{B} of the dimuon decay channels [30], with results reported by ATLAS [14,15]. The curve represents a fit of the J/ψ cross section measured in this analysis to a power-law function [31]. The band labeled FKLSW represents the result of a global fit [6] comparing SDCs calculated at NLO [3] with $\psi(2S)$ cross sections and polarizations previously reported by CMS [10,13] and LHCb [17]. According to that fit, $\psi(2S)$ mesons are produced predominantly unpolarized. At high p_T , the values reported in this Letter tend to be higher than the band, which is essentially determined from results for $p_T < 30$ GeV.

The ratio of the $\psi(2S)$ to J/ψ differential cross sections is also measured in the |y| < 1.2 range, recomputing the J/ψ values in the p_T bins of the $\psi(2S)$ analysis. The measured values are reported in Table 5 of the Supplemental Material [29]. The corrections owing to the integrated luminosity, acceptances, and efficiencies cancel to a large extent in the measurement of the ratio. The total systematic uncertainty, dominated by the ρ correction for $p_T > 30$ GeV and by the acceptance and



FIG. 3 (color online). The J/ψ (open symbols) and $\psi(2S)$ (closed symbols) differential (unpolarized) cross sections from this analysis (circles) and from ATLAS (squares) [14,15]. The vertical bars show the statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature, not including the uncertainties from integrated luminosities and branching fractions, which are indicated by the percentages given in the legend. The curve shows a fit of the J/ψ cross section measured in this analysis to a power-law function, while the band labeled FKLSW represents a calculation of the $\psi(2S)$ cross section using LDMEs determined with lower- p_T LHC data [6].

efficiency corrections for $p_T < 20$ GeV, does not exceed 3%, except for $p_T > 75$ GeV, where it reaches 5%. Larger event samples are needed to clarify the trend of the ratio for p_T above ≈ 35 GeV.

In summary, the double-differential cross sections of the J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ mesons promptly produced in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV have been measured as a function of p_T in four |y| bins, as well as integrated over the |y| < 1.2 range, extending up to or beyond $p_T = 100$ GeV. New global fits of cross sections and polarizations, including these high- p_T measurements, will probe the theoretical calculations in a kinematical region where NRQCD factorization is believed to be most reliable. The new data should also provide input to stringent tests of recent theory developments, such as those described in Refs. [32–34].

We congratulate our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent performance of the LHC and thank the technical and administrative staffs at CERN and at other CMS institutes for their contributions to the success of the CMS effort. In addition, we gratefully acknowledge the computing centers and personnel of the Worldwide LHC Computing Grid for delivering so effectively the computing infrastructure essential to our analyses. Finally, we acknowledge the enduring support for the construction and operation of the LHC and the CMS detector provided by the following funding agencies: BMWFW and FWF (Austria); FNRS and FWO (Belgium); CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ, and FAPESP (Brazil); MES (Bulgaria); CERN; CAS, MoST, and NSFC (China); COLCIENCIAS (Colombia); MSES and CSF (Croatia); RPF (Cyprus); MoER, ERC IUT and ERDF (Estonia); Academy of Finland, MEC, and HIP (Finland); CEA and CNRS/ IN2P3 (France); BMBF, DFG, and HGF (Germany); GSRT (Greece); OTKA and NIH (Hungary); DAE and DST (India); IPM (Iran); SFI (Ireland); INFN (Italy); MSIP and NRF (Republic of Korea); LAS (Lithuania); MOE and UM (Malaysia); CINVESTAV, CONACYT, SEP, and UASLP-FAI (Mexico); MBIE (New Zealand); PAEC (Pakistan); MSHE and NSC (Poland); FCT (Portugal); JINR (Dubna); MON, RosAtom, RAS and RFBR (Russia); MESTD (Serbia); SEIDI and CPAN (Spain); Swiss Funding Agencies (Switzerland): MST (Taipei); ThEPCenter, IPST, STAR and NSTDA (Thailand); TUBITAK and TAEK (Turkey); NASU and SFFR (Ukraine); STFC (United Kingdom); DOE and NSF (USA).

- [1] N. Brambilla *et al.*, Heavy quarkonium: progress, puzzles, and opportunities, Eur. Phys. J. C **71**, 1534 (2011).
- [2] G. T. Bodwin, E. Braaten, and G. P Lepage, Rigorous QCD analysis of inclusive annihilation and production of heavy quarkonium, Phys. Rev. D 51, 1125 (1995).
- [3] M. Butenschoen and B. A. Kniehl, J/ψ Polarization at Tevatron and the LHC: Nonrelativistic-QCD Factorization at the Crossroads, Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 172002 (2012).
- [4] B. Gong, L.-P. Wan, J.-X. Wang, and H.-F. Zhang, Polarization for Prompt J/ψ, ψ(2S) Production at the Tevatron and LHC, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 042002 (2013).
- [5] K.-T. Chao, Y.-Q. Ma, H.-S. Shao, K. Wang, and Y.-J. Zhang, *J/ψ* Polarization at Hadron Colliders in Nonrelativistic QCD, Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 242004 (2012).
- [6] P. Faccioli, V. Knünz, C. Lourenço, J. Seixas, and H. Wöhri, Quarkonium production in the LHC era: a polarized perspective, Phys. Lett. B 736, 98 (2014).
- [7] A. Abulencia *et al.* (CDF Collaboration), Polarization of J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ Mesons Produced in $p\bar{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV, Phys. Rev. Lett. **99**, 132001 (2007).
- [8] T. Aaltonen *et al.* (CDF Collaboration), Measurements of Angular Distributions of Muons from Υ Decays in $p\bar{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV, Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 151802 (2012).
- [9] CMS Collaboration, Measurement of the $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$, and $\Upsilon(3S)$ Polarizations in *pp* Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, Phys. Rev. Lett. **110**, 081802 (2013).
- [10] CMS Collaboration, Measurement of the prompt J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ polarizations in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, Phys. Lett. B **727**, 381 (2013).
- [11] P. Faccioli, C. Lourenço, and J. Seixas, Rotation-Invariant Relations in Vector Meson Decays into Fermion Pairs, Phys. Rev. Lett. **105**, 061601 (2010).

- [12] P. Faccioli, C. Lourenço, and J. Seixas, New approach to quarkonium polarization studies, Phys. Rev. D 81, 111502 (R) (2010).
- [13] CMS Collaboration, J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, J. High Energy Phys. 02 (2012) 011.
- [14] ATLAS Collaboration, Measurement of the differential cross-sections of inclusive, prompt and non-prompt J/ψ production in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, Nucl. Phys. **B850**, 387 (2011).
- [15] ATLAS Collaboration, Measurement of the production cross-section of $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)\pi^+\pi^-$ in *pp* collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV at ATLAS, J. High Energy Phys. 09, (2014) 079.
- [16] LHCb Collaboration, Measurement of J/ψ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, Eur. Phys. J. C **71**, 1645 (2011).
- [17] LHCb Collaboration, Measurement of $\psi(2S)$ meson production in *pp* collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, Eur. Phys. J. C **72**, 2100 (2012).
- [18] ALICE Collaboration, Measurement of prompt J/ψ and beauty hadron production cross sections at mid-rapidity in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, J. High Energy Phys. 11 (2012) 065.
- [19] P. Faccioli, C. Lourenço, J. Seixas, and H. Wöhri, Study of ψ' and χ_c decays as feed-down sources of J/ψ hadroproduction, J. High Energy Phys. 10, (2008) 004.
- [20] CMS Collaboration, The CMS experiment at the CERN LHC, JINST **3**, S08004 (2008).
- [21] CMS Collaboration, Absolute Calibration of the Luminosity Measurement at CMS: Winter 2012 Update, CMS Physics Analysis Summary Report No. CMS-PAS-SMP-12-008, 2012.
- [22] CMS Collaboration, Prompt and non-prompt J/ψ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, Eur. Phys. J. C **71**, 1575 (2011).

- [23] M. J. Oreglia, Ph.D. thesis, Stanford University, 1980, SLAC-R-236.
- [24] CMS Collaboration, Measurements of inclusive W and Z cross sections in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, J. High Energy Phys. 01 (2011) 080.
- [25] D. J. Lange, The EvtGen particle decay simulation package, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A 462, 152 (2001).
- [26] T. Sjöstrand, S. Mrenna, and P.Z. Skands, PYTHIA 6.4 physics and manual, J. High Energy Phys. 05 (2006) 026.
- [27] E. Barberio and Z. Was, PHOTOS—a universal Monte Carlo for QED radiative corrections: version 2.0, Comput. Phys. Commun. 79, 291 (1994).
- [28] P. Faccioli, C. Lourenço, J. Seixas, and H. Wöhri, Towards the experimental clarification of quarkonium polarization, Eur. Phys. J. C 69, 657 (2010).
- [29] See Supplemental Material at http://link.aps.org/ supplemental/10.1103/PhysRevLett.114.191802 for tables with detailed results.
- [30] K. A. Olive *et al.* (Particle Data Group), Review of Particle Physics, Chin. Phys. C 38, 090001 (2014).
- [31] I. Abt *et al.* (HERA-B), A measurement of the ψ' to J/ψ production ratio in 920 GeV proton-nucleus interactions, Eur. Phys. J. C **49**, 545 (2007).
- [32] Z.-B. Kang, J.-W. Qiu, and G. Sterman, Heavy Quarkonium Production and Polarization, Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 102002 (2012).
- [33] Z.-B. Kang, Y.-Q. Ma, J.-W. Qiu, and G. Sterman, Heavy quarkonium production at collider energies: Factorization and evolution, Phys. Rev. D 90, 034006 (2014).
- [34] G. T. Bodwin, H. Sok Chung, U.-R. Kim, and J. Lee, Fragmentation Contributions to J/ψ Production at the Tevatron and the LHC, Phys. Rev. Lett. **113**, 022001 (2014).

V. Khachatryan,¹ A. M. Sirunyan,¹ A. Tumasyan,¹ W. Adam,² T. Bergauer,² M. Dragicevic,² J. Erö,² M. Friedl,² R. Frühwirth,^{2,b} V. M. Ghete,² C. Hartl,² N. Hörmann,² J. Hrubec,² M. Jeitler,^{2,b} W. Kiesenhofer,² V. Knünz,² M. Krammer,^{2,b} I. Krätschmer,² D. Liko,² I. Mikulec,² D. Rabady,^{2,c} B. Rahbaran,² H. Rohringer,² R. Schöfbeck,² J. Strauss,² W. Treberer-Treberspurg,² W. Waltenberger,² C.-E. Wulz,^{2,b} V. Mossolov,³ N. Shumeiko,³ J. Suarez Gonzalez,³ S. Alderweireldt,⁴ S. Bansal,⁴ T. Cornelis,⁴ E. A. De Wolf,⁴ X. Janssen,⁴ A. Knutsson,⁴ J. Lauwers,⁴ S. Luyckx,⁴ S. Ochesanu,⁴ R. Rougny,⁴ M. Van De Klundert,⁴ H. Van Haevermaet,⁴ P. Van Mechelen,⁴ N. Van Remortel,⁴ A. Van Spilbeeck,⁴ F. Blekman,⁵ S. Blyweert,⁵ J. D'Hondt,⁵ N. Daci,⁵ N. Heracleous,⁵ J. Keaveney,⁵ S. Lowette,⁵ M. Maes,⁵ A. Olbrechts,⁵ Q. Python,⁵ D. Strom,⁵ S. Tavernier,⁵ W. Van Doninck,⁵ P. Van Mulders,⁵ G. P. Van Onsem,⁵ I. Villella,⁵ C. Caillol,⁶ B. Clerbaux,⁶ G. De Lentdecker,⁶ D. Dobur,⁶ L. Favart,⁶ A. P. R. Gay,⁶ A. Grebenyuk,⁶ A. Léonard,⁶ A. Mohammadi,⁶ L. Perniè,^{6,c} A. Randle-conde,⁶ T. Reis,⁶ T. Seva,⁶ L. Thomas,⁶ C. Vander Velde,⁶ P. Vanlaer,⁶ J. Wang,⁶ F. Zenoni,⁶ V. Adler,⁷ K. Beernaert,⁷ L. Benucci,⁷ A. Cimmino,⁷ S. Costantini,⁷ S. Crucy,⁷ A. Fagot,⁷ G. Garcia,⁷ J. Mccartin,⁷ A. A. Ocampo Rios,⁷ D. Poyraz,⁷ D. Ryckbosch,⁷ S. Salva Diblen,⁷ M. Sigamani,⁷ N. Strobbe,⁷ F. Thyssen,⁷ M. Tytgat,⁷ E. Yazgan,⁷ N. Zaganidis,⁷ S. Basegmez,⁸ C. Beluffi,^{8,d} G. Bruno,⁸ R. Castello,⁸ A. Caudron,⁸ L. Ceard,⁸ G. G. Da Silveira,⁸ C. Delaere,⁸ T. du Pree,⁸ D. Favart,⁸ L. Forthomme,⁸ A. Giammanco,^{8,e} J. Hollar,⁸ A. Jafari,⁸ P. Jez,⁸ M. Komm,⁸ V. Lemaitre,⁸ C. Nuttens,⁸ D. Pagano,⁸ L. Perrini,⁸ A. Pin,⁸ K. Piotrzkowski,⁸ A. Popov,^{8,f} L. Quertenmont,⁸ M. Selvaggi,⁸ M. Vidal Marono,⁸ J. M. Vizan Garcia,⁸ N. Beliy,⁹ T. Caebergs,⁹ E. Daubie,⁹ G. H. Hammad,⁹

W. L. Aldá Júnior,¹⁰ G. A. Alves,¹⁰ L. Brito,¹⁰ M. Correa Martins Junior,¹⁰ T. Dos Reis Martins,¹⁰ J. Molina,¹⁰ C. Mora Herrera,¹⁰ M. E. Pol,¹⁰ P. Rebello Teles,¹⁰ W. Carvalho,¹¹ J. Chinellato,^{11,g} A. Custódio,¹¹ E. M. Da Costa,¹¹ D. De Jesus Damiao,¹¹ C. De Oliveira Martins,¹¹ S. Fonseca De Souza,¹¹ H. Malbouisson,¹¹ D. Matos Figueiredo,¹¹ L. Mundim,¹¹ H. Nogima,¹¹ W. L. Prado Da Silva,¹¹ J. Santaolalla,¹¹ A. Santoro,¹¹ A. Sznajder,¹¹ E. J. Tonelli Manganote,^{11,g} A. Vilela Pereira,¹¹ C. A. Bernardes,^{12b} S. Dogra,^{12a} T. R. Fernandez Perez Tomei,^{12a} E. M. Gregores,^{12b} P. G. Mercadante,^{12b} S. F. Novaes,^{12a} Sandra S. Padula,^{12a} A. Aleksandrov,¹³ V. Genchev,^{13,c}
R. Hadjiiska,¹³ P. Iaydjiev,¹³ A. Marinov,¹³ S. Piperov,¹³ M. Rodozov,¹³ S. Stoykova,¹³ G. Sultanov,¹³ M. Vutova,¹³ A. Dimitrov,¹⁴ I. Glushkov,¹⁴ L. Litov,¹⁴ B. Pavlov,¹⁴ P. Petkov,¹⁴ J. G. Bian,¹⁵ G. M. Chen,¹⁵ H. S. Chen,¹⁵ M. Chen,¹⁵ A. Dillittov, T. Glushkov, L. Litov, B. Pavlov, P. Petkov, J. G. Blail, G. M. Chell, H. S. Chell, M. Chell, M. Chell, T. Cheng, ¹⁵ R. Du, ¹⁵ C. H. Jiang, ¹⁵ R. Plestina, ^{15,h} F. Romeo, ¹⁵ J. Tao, ¹⁵ Z. Wang, ¹⁵ C. Asawatangtrakuldee, ¹⁶ Y. Ban, ¹⁶ W. Guo, ¹⁶ S. Liu, ¹⁶ Y. Mao, ¹⁶ S. J. Qian, ¹⁶ D. Wang, ¹⁶ Z. Xu, ¹⁶ F. Zhang, ^{16,i} L. Zhang, ¹⁶ W. Zou, ¹⁶ C. Avila, ¹⁷ A. Cabrera, ¹⁷ L. F. Chaparro Sierra, ¹⁷ C. Florez, ¹⁷ J. P. Gomez, ¹⁷ B. Gomez Moreno, ¹⁷ J. C. Sanabria, ¹⁷ N. Godinovic, ¹⁸ D. Lelas, ¹⁸ D. Polic, ¹⁸ I. Puljak, ¹⁸ Z. Antunovic, ¹⁹ M. Kovac, ¹⁹ V. Brigljevic, ²⁰ K. Kadija, ²⁰ J. Luetic, ²⁰ D. Mekterovic, ²⁰ L. Sudic, ²⁰ A. Attikis,²¹ G. Mavromanolakis,²¹ J. Mousa,²¹ C. Nicolaou,²¹ F. Ptochos,²¹ P. A. Razis,²¹ H. Rykaczewski,²¹ M. Bodlak,²² M. Finger,²² M. Finger Jr.,^{22,j} Y. Assran,^{23,k} A. Ellithi Kamel,^{23,1} M. A. Mahmoud,^{23,m} A. Radi,^{23,n,o} M. Kadastik,²⁴ M. Murumaa,²⁴ M. Raidal,²⁴ A. Tiko,²⁴ P. Eerola,²⁵ M. Voutilainen,²⁵ J. Härkönen,²⁶ V. Karimäki,²⁶ R. Kinnunen,²⁶ M. J. Kortelainen,²⁶ T. Lampén,²⁶ K. Lassila-Perini,²⁶ S. Lehti,²⁶ T. Lindén,²⁶ P. Luukka,²⁶ T. Mäenpää,²⁶ T. Peltola,²⁶ E. Tuominen,²⁶ J. Tuominiemi,²⁶ E. Tuovinen,²⁶ L. Wendland,²⁶ J. Talvitie,²⁷ T. Tuuva,²⁷ M. Besancon,²⁸ F. Couderc,²⁸ M. Dejardin,²⁸ D. Denegri,²⁸ B. Fabbro,²⁸ J. L. Faure,²⁸ C. Favaro,²⁸ F. Ferri,²⁸ S. Ganjour,²⁸ A. Givernaud,²⁸ P. Gras,²⁸ G. Hamel de Monchenault,²⁸ P. Jarry,²⁸ E. Locci,²⁸ J. Malcles,²⁸ J. Rander,²⁸ A. Rosowsky,²⁸ M. Titov,²⁸ S. Baffioni,²⁹ F. Beaudette,²⁹ P. Busson,²⁹ E. Chapon,²⁹ C. Charlot,²⁹ T. Dahms,²⁹ L. Dobrzynski,²⁹ N. Filipovic,²⁹ A. Florent,²⁹ R. Granier de Cassagnac,²⁹ L. Mastrolorenzo,²⁹ P. Miné,²⁹ I. N. Naranjo,²⁹ M. Nguyen,²⁹ C. Ochando,²⁹ G. Ortona,²⁹ P. Paganini,²⁹ S. Regnard,²⁹ R. Salerno,²⁹ J. B. Sauvan,²⁹ Y. Sirois,²⁹ C. Veelken,²⁹ Y. Yilmaz,²⁹ A. Zabi,²⁹ J.-L. Agram,^{30,p} J. Andrea,³⁰ A. Aubin,³⁰ D. Bloch,³⁰ J.-M. Brom,³⁰ E. C. Chabert,³⁰ C. Collard,³⁰ E. Conte,^{30,p} J.-C. Fontaine,^{30,p} D. Gelé,³⁰ U. Goerlach, ³⁰ C. Goetzmann, ³⁰ A.-C. Le Bihan, ³⁰ K. Skovpen, ³⁰ P. Van Hove, ³⁰ S. Gadrat, ³¹ S. Beauceron, ³² N. Beaupere, ³² C. Bernet, ^{32,h} G. Boudoul, ^{32,c} E. Bouvier, ³² S. Brochet, ³² C. A. Carrillo Montoya, ³² J. Chasserat, ³² R. Chierici, ³² D. Contardo, ^{32,c} B. Courbon, ³² P. Depasse, ³² H. El Mamouni, ³² J. Fan, ³² J. Fay, ³² S. Gascon, ³² M. Gouzevitch,³² B. Ille,³² T. Kurca,³² M. Lethuillier,³² L. Mirabito,³² A. L. Pequegnot,³² S. Perries,³² J. D. Ruiz Alvarez,³² D. Sabes,³² L. Sgandurra,³² V. Sordini,³² M. Vander Donckt,³² P. Verdier,³² S. Viret,³² H. Xiao,³² Z. Tsamalaidze,^{33,j} C. Autermann,³⁴ S. Beranek,³⁴ M. Bontenackels,³⁴ M. Edelhoff,³⁴ L. Feld,³⁴ A. Heister,³⁴ K. Klein,³⁴ M. Lipinski,³⁴ A. Ostapchuk,³⁴ M. Preuten,³⁴ F. Raupach,³⁴ J. Sammet,³⁴ S. Schael,³⁴ J. F. Schulte,³⁴ H. Weber,³⁴ B. Wittmer,³⁴ V. Zhukov,^{34,f} M. Ata,³⁵ M. Brodski,³⁵ E. Dietz-Laursonn,³⁵ D. Duchardt,³⁵ M. Erdmann,³⁵ R. Fischer,³⁵ A. Güth,³⁵ T. Hebbeker,³⁵ C. Heidemann,³⁵ K. Hoepfner,³⁵ D. Klingebiel,³⁵ S. Knutzen,³⁵ P. Kreuzer,³⁵ M. Merschmeyer,³⁵ A. Meyer,³⁵ P. Millet,³⁵ M. Olschewski,³⁵ K. Padeken,³⁵ P. Papacz,³⁵ H. Reithler,³⁵ S. A. Schmitz,³⁵ L. Sonnenschein,³⁵ D. Teyssier,³⁵ S. Thüer,³⁵ V. Cherepanov,³⁶ Y. Erdogan,³⁶ G. Flügge,³⁶ H. Geenen,³⁶ M. Geisler,³⁶ W. Haj Ahmad,³⁶ F. Hoehle,³⁶ B. Kargoll,³⁶ T. Kress,³⁶ Y. Kuessel,³⁶ A. Künsken,³⁶ J. Lingemann,^{36,c} A. Nowack,³⁶ I. M. Nugent,³⁶ C. Pistone,³⁶ O. Pooth,³⁶ A. Stahl,³⁶ M. Aldaya Martin,³⁷ I. Asin,³⁷ N. Bartosik,³⁷ J. Behr,³⁷ U. Behrens,³⁷ A. J. Bell,³⁷ A. Bethani,³⁷ K. Borras,³⁷ A. Burgmeier,³⁷ A. Cakir,³⁷ L. Calligaris,³⁷ A. Campbell,³⁷ S. Choudhury,³⁷ F. Costanza,³⁷ C. Diez Pardos,³⁷ G. Dolinska,³⁷ S. Dooling,³⁷ T. Dorland,³⁷ G. Eckerlin,³⁷ D. Eckstein,³⁷ T. Eichhorn,³⁷ G. Flucke,³⁷ J. Garay Garcia,³⁷ A. Geiser,³⁷ A. Gizhko,³⁷ P. Gunnellini,³⁷ J. Hauk,³⁷ M. Hempel,^{37,q} H. Jung,³⁷ A. Kalogeropoulos,³⁷ O. Karacheban,^{37,q} M. Kasemann,³⁷ P. Katsas,³⁷ J. Kieseler,³⁷ C. Kleinwort,³⁷ I. Korol,³⁷ D. Krücker,³⁷ W. Lange,³⁷ J. Leonard,³⁷ K. Lipka,³⁷ A. Lobanov,³⁷ W. Lohmann,^{37,q} B. Lutz,³⁷ R. Mankel,³⁷ I. Marfin,^{37,q} I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann,³⁷ A. B. Meyer,³⁷ G. Mittag,³⁷ J. Mnich,³⁷ A. Mussgiller,³⁷ S. Naumann-Emme,³⁷ A. Nayak,³⁷ E. Ntomari,³⁷ H. Perrey,³⁷ D. Pitzl,³⁷ R. Placakyte,³⁷ A. Raspereza,³⁷ P. M. Ribeiro Cipriano,³⁷ B. Roland,³⁷ E. Ron,³⁷ M. Ö. Sahin,³⁷ J. Salfeld-Nebgen,³⁷ P. Saxena,³⁷ T. Schoerner-Sadenius,³⁷ M. Schröder,³⁷ C. Seitz,³⁷ S. Spannagel,³⁷ A. D. R. Vargas Trevino,³⁷ R. Walsh,³⁷ C. Wissing,³⁷ V. Blobel,³⁸ M. Centis Vignali,³⁸ A. R. Draeger,³⁸ J. Erfle,³⁸ E. Garutti,³⁸ K. Goebel,³⁸ M. Görner,³⁸ J. Haller,³⁸ M. Hoffmann,³⁸ R. S. Höing,³⁸ A. Junkes,³⁸ H. Kirschenmann,³⁸ R. Klanner,³⁸ R. Kogler,³⁸ T. Lapsien,³⁸ T. Lenz,³⁸ I. Marchesini,³⁸ D. Marconi,³⁸ J. Ott,³⁸ T. Peiffer,³⁸ A. Perieanu,³⁸ N. Pietsch,³⁸ J. Poehlsen,³⁸ T. Poehlsen,³⁸ D. Rathjens,³⁸ C. Sander,³⁸ H. Schettler,³⁸ P. Schleper,³⁸ E. Schlieckau,³⁸ A. Schmidt,³⁸ M. Seidel,³⁸ V. Sola,³⁸ H. Stadie,³⁸ G. Steinbrück,³⁸ D. Troendle,³⁸ E. Usai,³⁸ L. Vanelderen,³⁸ A. Vanhoefer,³⁸ C. Barth,³⁹ C. Baus,³⁹ J. Berger,³⁹ C. Böser,³⁹ E. Butz,³⁹

<page-header><page-header><page-header>

A. Degano,^{68a,68b} N. Demaria,^{68a} L. Finco,^{68a,68b,c} C. Mariotti,^{68a} S. Maselli,^{68a} E. Migliore,^{68a,68b} V. Monaco,^{68a,68b} M. Musich,^{68a} M. M. Obertino,^{68a,68c} L. Pacher,^{68a,68b} N. Pastrone,^{68a} M. Pelliccioni,^{68a} G. L. Pinna Angioni,^{68a,68b} A. Potenza,^{68a,68b} A. Romero,^{68a,68b} M. Ruspa,^{68a,68c} R. Sacchi,^{68a,68b} A. Solano,^{68a,68b} A. Staiano,^{68a} U. Tamponi,^{68a} S. Belforte,^{69a} V. Candelise,^{69a,69b,c} M. Casarsa,^{69a} F. Cossutti,^{69a} G. Della Ricca,^{69a,69b} B. Gobbo,^{69a} C. La Licata,^{69a,69b} M. Marone,^{69a,69b} A. Schizzi,^{69a,69b} T. Umer,^{69a,69b} A. Zanetti,^{69a} S. Chang,⁷⁰ A. Kropivnitskaya,⁷⁰ S. K. Nam,⁷⁰ D. H. Kim,⁷¹ G. N. Kim,⁷¹ M. S. Kim,⁷¹ D. J. Kong,⁷¹ S. Lee,⁷¹ Y. D. Oh,⁷¹ H. Park,⁷¹ A. Sakharov,⁷¹ D. C. Son,⁷¹ T. J. Kim,⁷² M. S. Ryu,⁷² J. Y. Kim,⁷³ D. H. Moon,⁷³ S. Song,⁷³ S. Choi,⁷⁴ D. Gyun,⁷⁴ B. Hong,⁷⁴ M. Jo,⁷⁴ H. Kim,⁷⁴ Y. Kim,⁷⁴ B. Lee,⁷⁴ K. S. Lee,⁷⁴ S. K. Park,⁷⁴ Y. Roh,⁷⁴ H. D. Yoo,⁷⁵ M. Choi,⁷⁶ J. H. Kim,⁷⁶ I. C. Park,⁷⁶ G. Ryu,⁷⁶ Y. Choi,⁷⁷ Y. K. Choi,⁷⁷ J. Goh,⁷⁷ D. Kim,⁷⁷ E. Kwon,⁷⁷ J. Lee,⁷⁷ I. Yu,⁷⁷ A. Juodagalvis,⁷⁸ J. R. Komaragiri,⁷⁹ M. A. B. Md Ali,^{79,dd}
W. A. T. Wan Abdullah,⁷⁹ E. Casimiro Linares,⁸⁰ H. Castilla-Valdez,⁸⁰ E. De La Cruz-Burelo,⁸⁰ I. Heredia-de La Cruz,⁸⁰ A. Hernandez-Almada,⁸⁰ R. Lopez-Fernandez,⁸⁰ A. Sanchez-Hernandez,⁸⁰ S. Carrillo Moreno,⁸¹ F. Vazouez, Valencia,⁸¹ W. A. I. Wan Abdullan, "E. Casimiro Linares," H. Castilla-Valdez, "E. De La Cruz-Burelo," I. Heredia-de La Cruz, "A. Hernandez-Almada,⁸⁰ R. Lopez-Fernandez,⁸⁰ A. Sanchez-Hernandez,⁸⁰ S. Carrillo Moreno,⁸¹ F. Vazquez Valencia,⁸¹ I. Pedraza,⁸² H. A. Salazar Ibarguen,⁸² A. Morelos Pineda,⁸³ D. Krofcheck,⁸⁴ P. H. Butler,⁸⁵ S. Reucroft,⁸⁵ A. Ahmad,⁸⁶ M. Ahmad,⁸⁶ Q. Hassan,⁸⁶ H. R. Hoorani,⁸⁶ W. A. Khan,⁸⁶ T. Khurshid,⁸⁶ M. Shoaib,⁸⁶ H. Bialkowska,⁸⁷ M. Bluj,⁸⁷ B. Boimska,⁸⁷ T. Frueboes,⁸⁷ M. Górski,⁸⁷ M. Kazana,⁸⁷ K. Nawrocki,⁸⁷ K. Romanowska-Rybinska,⁸⁷ M. Szleper,⁸⁷ P. Zalewski,⁸⁷ G. Brona,⁸⁸ K. Bunkowski,⁸⁸ M. Cwiok,⁸⁸ W. Dominik,⁸⁸ K. Doroba,⁸⁸ A. Kalinowski,⁸⁸ M. Konecki,⁸⁸ J. Krolikowski,⁸⁸ M. Misiura,⁸⁸ M. Olszewski,⁸⁸ P. Bargassa,⁸⁹ C. Beirão Da Cruz E Silva,⁸⁹ P. Faccioli,⁸⁹ P. Zalewski, G. Brona, K. Buhkowski, M. Cwiok, W. Dominik, K. Doroba, "A. Kalinowski, M. Konecki, J. Krolikowski,⁸⁸ M. Misiura,⁸⁸ M. Olszewski,⁸⁸ P. Bargassa,⁸⁹ C. Beirão Da Cruz E Silva,⁸⁹ P. Faccioli,⁸⁹ P. G. Ferreira Parracho,⁸⁹ M. Gallinaro,⁸⁹ L. Lloret Iglesias,⁸⁹ F. Nguyen,⁸⁹ J. Rodrigues Antunes,⁸⁹ J. Seixas,⁸⁹ D. Vadruccio,⁸⁰ J. Varela,⁸⁹ P. Vischia,⁸⁰ S. Afanasiev,⁹⁰ I. Golutvin,⁹⁰ V. Karjavin,⁹⁰ V. Konoplyanikov,⁹⁰ V. Korenkov,⁹⁰ G. Kozlov,⁹⁰ A. Lanev,⁹⁰ A. Malakhov,⁹⁰ V. Matveev,^{90,ee} V. V. Mitsyn,⁹⁰ P. Moisenz,⁹⁰ V. Palichik,⁹⁰ V. Forelygin,⁹⁰ S. Shmatov,⁹⁰ N. Skatchkov,⁹⁰ V. Smirnov,⁹⁰ E. Tikhonenko,⁹⁰ A. Zarubin,⁹⁰ V. Golovtsov,⁹¹ Y. Ivanov,⁹¹ V. Kim,^{91,ff} E. Kuznetsova,⁹¹ P. Levchenko,⁹¹ Yu. Andreev,⁹² A. Dermenev,⁹² S. Gninenko,⁹² N. Golubev,⁹² M. Kirsanov,⁹² N. Krasnikov,⁹² A. Pashenkov,⁹² D. Tlisov,⁹² A. Toropin,⁹² V. Epshteyn,⁹³ V. Gavrilov,⁹³ N. Lychkovskaya,⁹³ V. Popov,⁹³ I. Pozdnyakov,⁹³ G. Safronov,⁹³ S. Semenov,⁹³ A. Spiridonov,⁹³ V. Stolin,⁹³ E. Vlasov,⁹³ A. Zhokin,⁹³ V. Andreev,⁹⁴ M. Azarkin,⁹⁴ I. Dremin,⁹⁴ M. Kirakosyan,⁹⁴ A. Leonidov,⁹⁴ G. Mesyats,⁹⁴ S. V. Rusakov,⁹⁴ A. Vinogradov,⁹⁴ A. Belyaev,⁹⁵ E. Boos,⁹⁵ M. Dubinin,⁹⁵ E. Louko,⁹⁵ A. Ershov,⁹⁵ A. Gribushin,⁹⁵ V. Klyukhin,⁹⁵ O. Kodolova,⁹⁵ I. Lokhtin,⁹⁵ S. Obraztsov,⁹⁵ S. Petrushanko,⁹⁵ V. Savrin,⁹⁵ A. Ershov,⁹⁵ A. Gribushin,⁹⁵ V. Klyukhin,⁹⁵ O. Kodolova,⁹⁶ S. Troshin,⁹⁶ N. Tyurin,⁹⁶ A. Uzunian,⁹⁶ A. Verychkine,⁹⁶ V. Petrov,⁹⁶ R. Ryutin,⁹⁶ A. Sobol,⁹⁶ L. Tourtchanovitch,⁹⁶ S. Troshin,⁹⁶ D. Somatsov,⁹⁸ A. Sokatantov,⁹⁶ V. Retrové,⁹⁷ J. Alcaraz Maestre,⁹⁸ D. Domínguez Vázquez,⁹⁸ A. Escalante Del Valle,⁹⁸ C. Fernandez Bedoya,⁹⁸ J. P. Fernández Ramos,⁹⁸ J. Flix,⁹⁸ M. C. Fouz,⁹⁸ P. Garcia-Abia,⁹⁸ O. Gonzalez Lopez,⁹⁸ S. Goy Lopez,⁹⁸ J. M. Hernandez,⁹⁸ M. I. Josa,⁹⁸ E. Navarro De Martino,⁹⁸ A. Scolares,⁹⁰ O. Gonzalez A. Calderon,¹⁰¹ J. Duarte Campderros,¹⁰¹ M. Fernandez,¹⁰¹ G. Gomez,¹⁰¹ A. Graziano,¹⁰¹ A. Lopez Virto,¹⁰¹ J. Marco,¹⁰¹ R. Marco,¹⁰¹ C. Martinez Rivero,¹⁰¹ F. Matorras,¹⁰¹ F. J. Munoz Sanchez,¹⁰¹ J. Piedra Gomez,¹⁰¹ T. Rodrigo,¹⁰¹ A. Y. Rodríguez-Marrero,¹⁰¹ A. Ruiz-Jimeno,¹⁰¹ L. Scodellaro,¹⁰¹ I. Vila,¹⁰¹ R. Vilar Cortabitarte,¹⁰¹ D. Abbaneo,¹⁰² E. Auffray,¹⁰² G. Auzinger,¹⁰² M. Bachtis,¹⁰² P. Baillon,¹⁰² A. H. Ball,¹⁰² D. Barney,¹⁰² A. Benaglia,¹⁰² J. Bendavid,¹⁰² L. Benhabib,¹⁰² J. F. Benitez,¹⁰² P. Bloch,¹⁰² A. Bocci,¹⁰² A. Bonato,¹⁰² O. Bondu,¹⁰² C. Botta,¹⁰² H. Breuker,¹⁰² T. Camporesi,¹⁰² G. Cerminara,¹⁰² S. Colafranceschi,^{102,ii} M. D'Alfonso,¹⁰² D. d'Enterria,¹⁰² A. Dabrowski,¹⁰² A. David,¹⁰² F. De Guio,¹⁰² A. De Roeck,¹⁰² S. De Visscher,¹⁰² E. Di Marco,¹⁰² M. Dobson,¹⁰² M. Dordevic,¹⁰² B. Dorney,¹⁰² N. Dupont-Sagorin,¹⁰² A. Elliott-Peisert,¹⁰² G. Franzoni,¹⁰² W. Funk,¹⁰² D. Gigi,¹⁰² K. Gill,¹⁰² D. Giordano,¹⁰² M. Girone,¹⁰² F. Glege,¹⁰² R. Guida,¹⁰² S. Gundacker,¹⁰² M. Guthoff,¹⁰² J. Hammer,¹⁰² M. Hansen,¹⁰² P. Harris,¹⁰² J. Hegeman,¹⁰² V. Innocente,¹⁰² P. Janot,¹⁰² L. Masetti,¹⁰² F. Meijers,¹⁰² S. Mersi,¹⁰² E. Dereco,¹⁰² A. Petrilli,¹⁰² S. Morovic,¹⁰² M. Mannelli,¹⁰² J. Marrouche,¹⁰² L. Masetti,¹⁰² F. Meijers,¹⁰² P. Lecoq,¹⁰² C. Lourenço,¹⁰² N. Magini,¹⁰² L. Malgeri,¹⁰² M. Mulders,¹⁰² S. Orfanelli,¹⁰² L. Orsini,¹⁰² L. Pape,¹⁰² E. Perez,¹⁰² A. Petrilli,¹⁰² G. Petrucciani,¹⁰² A. Pfeiffer,¹⁰² M. Pimiä,¹⁰² D. Piparo,¹⁰² M. Plagge,¹⁰² A. Racz,¹⁰² G. Rolandi,^{102,jj} M. Rovere,¹⁰² H. Sakulin,¹⁰² C. Schäfer,¹⁰² C. Schäfer,¹⁰² P. Silva,¹⁰² M. Simon,¹⁰² P. Sphicas,^{102,kk} D. Spiga,¹⁰² J. Steggemann,¹⁰²

<page-header><page-header><page-header>

W. T. Ford, ¹²⁹ A. Gaz, ¹²⁹ M. Krohn, ¹²⁹ E. Luiggi Lopez, ¹²⁹ U. Nauenberg, ¹²⁹ J. G. Smith, ¹²⁹ K. Stenson, ¹²⁹ S. R. Wagner, ¹²⁹ J. Alexander, ¹³⁰ A. Chatterjee, ¹³⁰ J. Chaves, ¹³⁰ J. Chu, ¹³⁰ S. Dittmer, ¹³⁰ N. Eggert, ¹³⁰ N. Mirman, ¹³⁰ G. Nicolas Kaufman, ¹³⁰ J. R. Patterson, ¹³⁰ A. Ryd, ¹³⁰ E. Salvati, ¹³⁰ L. Skinnari, ¹³⁰ W. Sun, ¹³⁰ W. D. Teo, ¹³⁰ J. Thom, ¹³⁰ J. Thompson, ¹³⁰ J. Tucker, ¹³⁰ Y. Weng, ¹³⁰ L. Winstrom, ¹³⁰ P. Wittich, ¹³⁰ D. Winn, ¹³¹ S. Abdullin, ¹³² M. Albrow, ¹³² J. Anderson, ¹³² G. Apollinari, ¹³² L. A. T. Bauerdick, ¹³² A. Beretvas, ¹³² J. Berryhill, ¹³² P. C. Bhat, ¹³² G. Bolla, ¹³² K. Burkett, ¹³² J. N. Butler, ¹³² H. W. K. Cheung, ¹³² F. Chlebana, ¹³² S. Cihangir, ¹³² V. D. Elvira, ¹³² I. Fisk, ¹³² J. Freeman, ¹³² E. Gottschalk, ¹³² L. Gray, ¹³² D. Green, ¹³² S. Grünendahl, ¹³² O. Gutsche, ¹³² J. Hanlon, ¹³² D. Hare, ¹³² R. M. Harris, ¹³² J. Hirschauer, ¹³² B. Hooberman, ¹³² S. Jindariani, ¹³² M. Johnson, ¹³² U. Joshi, ¹³² B. Klima, ¹³² B. Kreis, ¹³² S. Kwan, ^{132,a} J. Linacre, ¹³² D. Lincoln, ¹³² R. Lipton, ¹³² S. Maruvama ¹³² D. Mason ¹³² P. McBride ¹³² P. Merkel ¹³² K. Mishra ¹³² S. Mrenna ¹³² S. Nahn ¹³² C. Newman-Holmes ¹³² T. Liu, ¹⁵² R. Lopes De Sá, ¹⁵² J. Lykken, ¹⁵² K. Maeshima, ¹⁵² J. M. Marraffino, ¹⁵² V. I. Martinez Outschoorn, ¹⁵² S. Maruyama, ¹³² D. Mason, ¹³² P. McBride, ¹³² P. Merkel, ¹³² K. Mishra, ¹³² S. Mrenna, ¹³² S. Nahn, ¹³² C. Newman-Holmes, ¹³² V. O'Dell, ¹³² O. Prokofyev, ¹³² E. Sexton-Kennedy, ¹³² A. Soha, ¹³² W. J. Spalding, ¹³² L. Spiegel, ¹³² L. Taylor, ¹³² S. Tkaczyk, ¹³² N. V. Tran, ¹³² L. Uplegger, ¹³² E. W. Vaandering, ¹³² R. Vidal, ¹³² A. Whitbeck, ¹³² J. Whitmore, ¹³² F. Yang, ¹³² D. Acosta, ¹³³ P. Avery, ¹³³ P. Bortignon, ¹³³ D. Bourilkov, ¹³³ M. Carver, ¹³³ D. Curry, ¹³³ S. Das, ¹³³ M. De Gruttola, ¹³³ G. P. Di Giovanni, ¹³³ R. D. Field, ¹³³ M. Fisher, ¹³³ I. K. Furic, ¹³³ J. Hugon, ¹³³ J. Konigsberg, ¹³³ A. Korytov, ¹³³ T. Kypreos, ¹³³ J. F. Low, ¹³³ K. Matchev, ¹³³ H. Mei, ¹³³ P. Milenovic, ¹³³ M. Zakaria, ¹³³ S. Hewamanage, ¹³⁴ S. Linn, ¹³⁴ P. Markowitz, ¹³⁴ G. Martinez, ¹³⁴ J. L. Rodriguez, ¹³⁴ J. R. Adams, ¹³⁵ T. Adams, ¹³⁵ A. Askew, ¹³⁵ J. Bochenek, ¹³⁵ M. M. Paermand ¹³⁶ S. Haganian ¹³⁵ M. Haganian ¹³⁵ M. Paermand ¹³⁶ M. Paermand ¹³⁵ M. M. Paermand ¹³⁵ M. M. Paermand ¹³⁵ M. M. Paermand ¹³⁵ M. M. Paermand ¹³⁶ M. M. Paermand ¹³⁵ M. M. Paermand ¹³⁵ M. M. Paermand ¹³⁵ M. M. Paermand ¹³⁶ M. M. Paermand L. Shchutska,¹³³ M. Snowbalt, ¹³³ D. Sperka,¹³³ J. Yelton,¹³³ M. Zakaria,¹³³ S. Hewamanage,¹³⁴ S. Linn,¹³⁴ P. Markowitz,¹³⁴
 G. Martinez,¹³⁴ J. L. Rodriguez,¹³⁴ J. R. Adams,¹³⁵ T. Adams,¹³⁵ J. Acakeva,¹³⁵ J. Bochenek,¹³⁵ B. Diamond,¹³⁵ J. Haas,¹³⁵
 S. Hagopian,¹³⁵ V. Hagopian,¹³⁵ K. F. Johnson,¹³⁵ H. Prosper,¹³⁵ V. Veeraraghavan,¹³⁵ M. Weinberg,¹³⁵ M. M. Baarmand,¹³⁶
 M. Hohlmann,¹³⁶ H. Kalakhety,¹³⁶ F. Yumiceva,¹³⁶ M. R. Adams,¹⁵⁷ L. Apanasevich,¹³⁷ D. Berry,¹⁵⁷ R. R. Betts,¹³⁷
 I. Bucinskaite,¹³⁷ R. Cavanaugh,¹³⁷ O. Evdokimov,¹³⁷ L. Gauthier,¹³⁷ N. Varelas,¹²⁷ B. Bilki,¹³⁸ w. W. Clarida,¹³⁸
 K. Ditsiz,¹³⁸ M. Haymyradov,¹³⁸ V. Khristenko,¹³⁸ I. P. Merlo,¹³⁸ H. Mermerkaya,¹³⁸ M. Mesvirishi,¹³⁸ M. Oleller,¹³⁸
 J. Nachtman,¹³⁹ H. Guul,¹³⁸ Y. Onel,¹³⁸ F. Ozok,¹³⁸ A. Penzo,¹³⁸ R. Rhmat,¹³⁸ S. Sen,¹³⁸ P. Tan,¹³⁸ E. Tiras,¹³⁸
 Wetzel,¹³⁸ K. Yi,¹³⁸ I. Anderson,¹³⁹ B. A. Barnett,¹³⁹ B. Blumenfeld,¹³⁹ S. Bolognesi,¹³⁹ D. Erhling,¹³⁹ A. V. Gritsan,¹³⁹
 P. Maksimovic,¹³⁰ C. Martin,¹³⁹ M. Swartz,¹³⁹ D. Miano,¹³¹ P. Barniger,¹⁴⁰ D. Sonaders,¹⁴⁰ J. Schart,¹⁴⁰ D. Stranger,¹⁴⁰ J. Gruner,¹⁴⁰ J. Gruner,¹⁴⁰ J. Gruner,¹⁴¹ J. Svintradze,¹⁴¹ J. Gronberg,¹⁴² D. Lange,¹⁴² F. Rebassoo,¹⁴² D. Wright,¹⁴² C. Anelli,¹⁴³ A. Badon,¹⁴³ B. Khittladze,¹⁴¹ J. Svintradze,¹⁴¹ J. Gronberg,¹⁴² D. Lange,¹⁴² F. Rebassoo,¹⁴² D. Wright,¹⁴² C. Anelli,¹⁴³ A. Badoneri,¹⁴⁴ B. Calvert,¹⁴³ S. Lan,¹⁴⁴ Y. J. Ladel¹⁴⁴ A. Levin,¹⁴⁴ P. D. Luckey,¹⁴⁴ D. Ralph,¹⁴⁴ L. K. Saini,¹⁴¹ W. Sthirtladze,¹⁴¹ J. Svintradze,¹⁴¹ S. Lie,¹⁴⁴ A. Levin,¹⁴⁴ P. D. Luckey,¹⁴⁵ S. C. Tonwar,¹⁴³ A. Algon,¹⁴⁴ G. Gualan,¹⁴⁴ J. Sultherg,¹⁴⁵ S. C. Konwar,¹⁴⁴ N. Busha,¹⁴⁵ S. C. Konwar,¹⁴⁴ N. Busha,¹⁴⁵ S. C. Konwar,¹⁴⁵ S. Solognez,¹⁴⁵ S. Lanoh,¹⁴⁵ S. Guecea,¹⁴⁵ S. C. Ko

D. H. Miller,¹⁵⁵ N. Neumeister,¹⁵⁵ F. Primavera,¹⁵⁵ B. C. Radburn-Smith,¹⁵⁵ X. Shi,¹⁵⁵ I. Shipsey,¹⁵⁵ D. Silvers,¹⁵⁵ A. Svyatkovskiy,¹⁵⁵ F. Wang,¹⁵⁵ W. Xie,¹⁵⁵ L. Xu,¹⁵⁵ J. Zablocki,¹⁵⁵ N. Parashar,¹⁵⁶ J. Stupak,¹⁵⁶ A. Adair,¹⁵⁷ B. Akgun,¹⁵⁷ A. Svyatkovskiy,¹⁵⁵ F. Wang,¹⁵⁵ W. Xie,¹⁵⁵ L. Xu,¹⁵⁵ J. Zablocki,¹⁵⁵ N. Parashar,¹⁵⁶ J. Stupak,¹⁵⁶ A. Adair,¹⁵⁷ B. Akgun,¹⁵⁷ K. M. Ecklund,¹⁵⁷ F. J. M. Geurts,¹⁵⁷ W. Li,¹⁵⁷ B. Michlin,¹⁵⁷ B. P. Padley,¹⁵⁷ R. Redjimi,¹⁵⁷ J. Roberts,¹⁵⁷ J. Zabel,¹⁵⁷ B. Betchart,¹⁵⁸ A. Bodek,¹⁵⁸ P. de Barbaro,¹⁵⁸ R. Demina,¹⁵⁸ Y. Eshaq,¹⁵⁸ T. Ferbel,¹⁵⁸ M. Galanti,¹⁵⁸ A. Garcia-Bellido,¹⁵⁸ P. Goldenzweig,¹⁵⁸ J. Han,¹⁵⁸ A. Harel,¹⁵⁸ O. Hindrichs,¹⁵⁸ A. Khukhunaishvili,¹⁵⁸ S. Korjenevski,¹⁵⁸ G. Petrillo,¹⁵⁸ M. Verzetti,¹⁵⁸ D. Vishnevskiy,¹⁵⁸ R. Ciesielski,¹⁵⁹ L. Demortier,¹⁵⁹ K. Goulianos,¹⁵⁹ C. Mesropian,¹⁵⁹ S. Arora,¹⁶⁰ A. Barker,¹⁶⁰ J. P. Chou,¹⁶⁰ C. Contreras-Campana,¹⁶⁰ E. Contreras-Campana,¹⁶⁰ D. Duggan,¹⁶⁰ D. Ferencek,¹⁶⁰ Y. Gershtein,¹⁶⁰ R. Gray,¹⁶⁰ E. Halkiadakis,¹⁶⁰ D. Hidas,¹⁶⁰ E. Hughes,¹⁶⁰ S. Kaplan,¹⁶⁰ A. Lath,¹⁶⁰ S. Panwalkar,¹⁶⁰ M. Park,¹⁶⁰ S. Salur,¹⁶⁰ S. Schnetzer,¹⁶⁰ D. Sheffield,¹⁶⁰ S. Somalwar,¹⁶⁰ R. Stone,¹⁶⁰ S. Thomas,¹⁶⁰ P. Thomassen,¹⁶⁰ M. Walker,¹⁶⁰ K. Rose,¹⁶¹ S. Spanier,¹⁶¹ A. York,¹⁶¹ O. Bouhali,^{162,ggg} A. Castaneda Hernandez,¹⁶² M. Dalchenko,¹⁶² M. De Mattia,¹⁶² S. Dildick,¹⁶² R. Eusebi,¹⁶² W. Flanagan,¹⁶² J. Gilmore,¹⁶² T. Kamon,^{162,hhh} V. Khotilovich,¹⁶² A. Safonov,¹⁶² I. Suarez,¹⁶² A. Tatarinov,¹⁶² K. A. Ulmer,¹⁶³ N. Akchurin,¹⁶³ C. Cowden,¹⁶³ I. Damgov,¹⁶³ C. Dragoiu,¹⁶³ V. Krutelyov,¹⁶² R. Montalvo,¹⁶² I. Osipenkov,¹⁶² Y. Pakhotin,¹⁶² R. Patel,¹⁶² A. Perloff,¹⁶² J. Roe,¹⁶² A. Rose,¹⁶²
A. Safonov,¹⁶² I. Suarez,¹⁶² A. Tatarinov,¹⁶² K. A. Ulmer,¹⁶² N. Akchurin,¹⁶³ C. Cowden,¹⁶³ J. Damgov,¹⁶³ C. Dragoiu,¹⁶³
P. R. Dudero,¹⁶³ J. Faulkner,¹⁶³ K. Kovitanggoon,¹⁶³ S. Kunori,¹⁶³ S. W. Lee,¹⁶³ T. Libeiro,¹⁶³ I. Volobouev,¹⁶³ E. Appelt,¹⁶⁴
A. G. Delannoy,¹⁶⁴ S. Greene,¹⁶⁴ A. Gurrola,¹⁶⁴ W. Johns,¹⁶⁴ C. Maguire,¹⁶⁴ Y. Mao,¹⁶⁴ A. Melo,¹⁶⁴ M. Sharma,¹⁶⁴
P. Sheldon,¹⁶⁴ B. Snook,¹⁶⁴ S. Tuo,¹⁶⁴ J. Velkovska,¹⁶⁴ M. W. Arenton,¹⁶⁵ S. Boutle,¹⁶⁵ B. Cox,¹⁶⁵ B. Francis,¹⁶⁵
J. Goodell,¹⁶⁵ R. Hirosky,¹⁶⁵ A. Ledovskoy,¹⁶⁵ H. Li,¹⁶⁵ C. Lin,¹⁶⁵ C. Neu,¹⁶⁵ E. Wolfe,¹⁶⁵ J. Wood,¹⁶⁵ C. Clarke,¹⁶⁶
R. Harr,¹⁶⁶ P. E. Karchin,¹⁶⁶ C. Kottachchi Kankanamge Don,¹⁶⁶ P. Lamichhane,¹⁶⁶ J. Sturdy,¹⁶⁶ D. A. Belknap,¹⁶⁷
D. Carlsmith,¹⁶⁷ M. Cepeda,¹⁶⁷ S. Dasu,¹⁶⁷ L. Dodd,¹⁶⁷ S. Duric,¹⁶⁷ E. Friis,¹⁶⁷ R. Hall-Wilton,¹⁶⁷ M. Herndon,¹⁶⁷
A. Hervé,¹⁶⁷ P. Klabbers,¹⁶⁷ A. Lanaro,¹⁶⁷ C. Lazaridis,¹⁶⁷ A. Levine,¹⁶⁷ A. Savin,¹⁶⁷ W. H. Smith,¹⁶⁷ D. Taylor,¹⁶⁷
C. Vuosalo¹⁶⁷ and N. Woods¹⁶⁷

(CMS Collaboration)

¹Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

²Institut für Hochenergiephysik der OeAW, Wien, Austria

³National Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Belarus

⁴Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

⁵Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

⁶Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

⁷Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

⁸Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

⁹Université de Mons, Mons, Belgium

¹⁰Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

¹¹Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

^{12a}Universidade Estadual Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil

^{12b}Universidade Federal do ABC, São Paulo, Brazil

¹³Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria

¹⁴University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

¹⁵Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China

¹⁶State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China ¹⁷Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

¹⁸University of Split, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, Split, Croatia

⁹University of Split, Faculty of Science, Split, Croatia

²⁰Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia

²¹University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

²²Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

²³Academy of Scientific Research and Technology of the Arab Republic of Egypt,

Egyptian Network of High Energy Physics, Cairo, Egypt

²⁴National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

²⁵Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

²⁶Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland

²⁷Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland

²⁸DSM/IRFU, CEA/Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

 ²⁹Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France
 ³⁰Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France
 ³¹Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucleaire et de Physique des Particules, CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne, France
 ³²Université de Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, CNRS-IN2P3, Institut de Physique Nucléaire de Lyon, Villeurbanne, France

³³Institute of High Energy Physics and Informatization, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

³⁴*RWTH Aachen University, I. Physikalisches Institut, Aachen, Germany*

³⁵*RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany* ³⁶*RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut B, Aachen, Germany*

³⁷Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

³⁸University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

³⁹Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany

⁴⁰Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics (INPP), NCSR Demokritos, Aghia Paraskevi, Greece

⁴¹University of Athens, Athens, Greece

⁴²University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece

⁴³Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary

⁴⁴Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary

⁴⁵University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

⁴⁶National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India

⁷⁷Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

⁴⁸University of Delhi, Delhi, India

⁴⁹Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India

⁵⁰Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India

⁵¹Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, India

⁵²Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, India

⁵³Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), Tehran, Iran

⁵⁴University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

^{55a}INFN Sezione di Bari, Bari, Italy

^{55b}Università di Bari, Bari, Italy

^{55c}Politecnico di Bari, Bari, Italy

^{56a}INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

^{56b}Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

^{57a}INFN Sezione di Catania, Catania, Italy

^{57b}Università di Catania, Catania, Italy

⁵⁷cCSFNSM, Catania, Italy

^{58a}INFN Sezione di Firenze, Firenze, Italy

^{58b}Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy ⁵⁹INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

^{60a}INFN Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy

^{60b}Università di Genova, Genova, Italy

^{61a}INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy ^{61b}Università di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy

^{62a}INFN Sezione di Napoli, Napoli, Italy

^{62b}Università di Napoli 'Federico II', Napoli, Italy ^{62c}Università della Basilicata (Potenza), Napoli, Italy

^{62d}Università G. Marconi (Roma), Napoli, Italy

^{63a}INFN Sezione di Padova, Padova, Italy

^{63b}Università di Padova, Padova, Italy ^{63c}Università di Trento (Trento), Padova, Italy

^{64a}INFN Sezione di Pavia, Pavia, Italy ^{64b}Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy

^{65a}INFN Sezione di Perugia, Perugia, Italy ^{65b}Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy

^{66a}INFN Sezione di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

^{66b}Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

^{66c}Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
 ^{67a}INFN Sezione di Roma, Roma, Italy
 ^{67b}Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
 ^{68a}INFN Sezione di Torino, Torino, Italy
 ^{68b}Università di Torino, Torino, Italy

191802-13

^{68c}Università del Piemonte Orientale (Novara), Torino, Italy ^{69a}INFN Sezione di Trieste, Trieste, Italy ^{69b}Università di Trieste, Trieste, Italy ⁷⁰Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Korea ⁷¹Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea ⁷²Chonbuk National University, Jeonju, Korea ⁷³Chonnam National University, Institute for Universe and Elementary Particles, Kwangju, Korea ⁷⁴Korea University, Seoul, Korea ⁷⁵Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea ⁷⁶University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea ⁷⁷Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea ⁷⁸Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania ⁷⁹National Centre for Particle Physics, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia ⁸⁰Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del IPN, Mexico City, Mexico ⁸¹Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico ⁸²Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico ⁸³Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, Mexico ⁸⁴University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand ⁸⁵University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand ⁸⁶National Centre for Physics, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan ⁷National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland ⁸⁸Institute of Experimental Physics, Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas, Lisboa, Portugal ⁹⁰Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia ⁹¹Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina (St. Petersburg), Russia ⁹²Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia ⁹³Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
 ⁹⁴P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia ⁹⁵Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia ⁹⁶State Research Center of Russian Federation, Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia ⁹⁷University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia ⁹⁸Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Madrid, Spain ⁹⁹Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain ¹⁰⁰Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain ¹⁰¹Instituto de Física de Cantabria (IFCA), CSIC-Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, Spain ¹⁰²CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland ¹⁰³Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland ¹⁰⁴Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland ¹⁰⁵Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland ¹⁰⁶National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan ¹⁰⁷National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan ¹⁰⁸Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Science, Department of Physics, Bangkok, Thailand ¹⁰⁹Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey ¹¹⁰Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey ¹¹¹Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey ¹¹²Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey ¹¹³National Scientific Center, Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology, Kharkov, Ukraine ¹⁴University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom ¹¹⁵Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom ⁶Imperial College, London, United Kingdom ¹¹⁷Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom ¹¹⁸Baylor University, Waco, Texas 76798, USA ¹¹⁹The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35487, USA ¹²⁰Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA ¹²¹Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912, USA ¹²²University of California, Davis, Davis, California 95616, USA ¹²³University of California, Los Angeles, California 90095, USA ¹²⁴University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California 92521, USA ¹²⁵University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, USA ¹²⁶University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

¹²⁷California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, USA ¹²⁸Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA ¹²⁹University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA ¹³⁰Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA ¹³¹Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut 06430, USA ¹³²Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510, USA ¹³³University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA ¹³⁴Florida International University, Miami, Florida 33199, USA ¹³⁵Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306, USA ¹³⁶Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Florida 32901, USA ¹³⁷University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Chicago, Illinois 60607, USA ¹³⁸The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242, USA ¹³⁹Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA ¹⁴⁰The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045, USA ¹⁴¹Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506, USA ¹⁴²Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94551, USA ¹⁴³University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA ¹⁴⁴Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA ¹⁴⁵University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA ¹⁴⁶University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi 38677, USA ¹⁴⁷University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588, USA ¹⁴⁸State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 14260, USA Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA ¹⁵⁰Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, USA ¹⁵¹University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, USA ²The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA ¹⁵³Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08542, USA ¹⁵⁴University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico 00681, USA ¹⁵⁵Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907, USA ¹⁵⁶Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, Indiana 46323, USA ¹⁵⁷Rice University, Houston, Texas 77251, USA ¹⁵⁸University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627, USA ¹⁵⁹The Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10021, USA ¹⁶⁰Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854, USA ¹⁶¹University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996, USA ¹⁶²Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, USA ¹⁶³Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409, USA ¹⁶⁴Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37235, USA ¹⁶⁵University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22904, USA

¹⁶⁶Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202, USA

¹⁶⁷University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA

^aDeceased.

- ^cAlso at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland.
- ^dAlso at Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France.
- ^eAlso at National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia.
- ^fAlso at Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
- ^gAlso at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil.
- ^hAlso at Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France.
- ⁱAlso at Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium.
- ^jAlso at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia.
- ^kAlso at Suez University, Suez, Egypt.
- ¹Also at Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt.
- ^mAlso at Fayoum University, El-Fayoum, Egypt.
- ⁿAlso at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt.
- ^oAlso at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.
- ^pAlso at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France.
- ^qAlso at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany.

^bAlso at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria.

- ^rAlso at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary.
- ^sAlso at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary.
- ^tAlso at University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary.
- ^uAlso at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India.
- ^vAlso at King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
- ^wAlso at University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka.
- ^xAlso at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran.
- ^yAlso at University of Tehran, Department of Engineering Science, Tehran, Iran.
- ^zAlso at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.
- ^{aa}Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy.
- ^{bb}Also at Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) IN2P3, Paris, France.
- ^{cc}Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA.
- ^{dd}Also at International Islamic University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- ee Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia.
- ^{ff}Also at St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia.
- ^{gg}Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA.
- ^{hh}Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia.
- ⁱⁱAlso at Facoltà Ingegneria, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy.
- ^{jj}Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell'INFN, Pisa, Italy.
- ^{kk}Also at University of Athens, Athens, Greece.
- ¹¹Also at Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland.
- ^{mm}Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia.
- ⁿⁿAlso at Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Bern, Switzerland.
- ⁰⁰Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey.
- ^{pp}Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey.
- ^{qq}Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey.
- ^{rr}Also at Cag University, Mersin, Turkey.
- ^{ss}Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey.
- ^{tt}Also at Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey.
- ^{uu}Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey.
- ^{vv}Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey.
- ^{ww}Also at Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey.
- ^{xx}Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey.
- ^{yy}Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey.
- ^{zz}Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey.
- ^{aaa}Also at Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey.
- bbb Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom.
- ^{ccc}Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom.
- ^{ddd}Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia.
- eee Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA.
- fff Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey.
- ggg Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar.
- hhh Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea.