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Observation of electroweak production of pairs of Z bosons in proton-proton collisions at 13 TeV

The CMS Collaboration*

Abstract

The first evidence of electroweak (EW) production of pairs of Z bosons in association with two jets (jj) in the final state $ZZjj \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu jj$, where $\ell = e, \mu$, is reported by the CMS experiment. The analysis is based on a data sample of proton-proton (pp) collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 138 fb^{-1} . Events are selected by requiring exactly two leptons of same flavor and opposite charge, large missing transverse momentum, and two jets with a large rapidity separation and large invariant mass. The EW production cross section in a fiducial volume is $\sigma_{\text{EW}}(\text{pp} \rightarrow ZZjj \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu jj) = 0.37_{-0.12}^{+0.14} (\text{stat})_{-0.06}^{+0.06} (\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$, in agreement with the standard model prediction of $0.39 \pm 0.06 \text{ fb}$. The observed (expected) significance of the signal is 3.1 (2.8) standard deviations. Limits on anomalous quartic gauge couplings are derived in terms of dimension-8 effective field theory operators. A combination with the previously reported result from the ZZ decay channel with four charged leptons yields an observed (expected) significance of 5.0 (4.5) standard deviations for the EW production of Z boson pairs.

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In the standard model (SM) of particle physics, the W and Z bosons acquire their masses via the Brout–Englert–Higgs mechanism. A direct consequence of this mechanism is that Higgs boson exchange plays an essential role in vector boson scattering (VBS) processes—the electroweak (EW) production of gauge boson pairs—by ensuring that scattering amplitudes do not exceed the unitarity limit at high energies [1]. In VBS processes, vector bosons radiated from initial-state quarks interact to produce new boson pairs. This analysis focuses on the VBS process with the EW production of two Z bosons accompanied by two jets, using proton–proton (pp) collision data collected with the CMS detector at the CERN LHC with $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV during 2016–2018, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 138 fb^{-1} . We investigate scenarios where one Z boson decays into charged leptons (e or μ), and the other into a neutrino pair. These results are combined with the results previously reported in the channel with four charged leptons [2] to determine the statistical significance of the measurement of the EW ZZ production.

In the analysis presented here, we select candidate events with exactly two identified leptons (electrons or muons) of opposite sign and same flavor (OSSF), large missing transverse momentum (p_T^{miss}) [3], and two jets with a large rapidity separation and large invariant mass. Figure 1 shows examples of Feynman diagrams for the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{\text{EW}}^6)$ VBS processes (EW ZZ), as well as the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{\text{EW}}^4 \alpha_S^2)$ quantum chromodynamics (QCD) induced process (QCD ZZ) that can produce the same final state and represents the irreducible background, where α_{EW}^m and α_S^n represent the orders of the electroweak and strong couplings, respectively. The other important backgrounds are WZ and WW production with leptonic decays of the W and Z bosons, $t\bar{t}$, and Drell–Yan (DY) production of Z + jet.

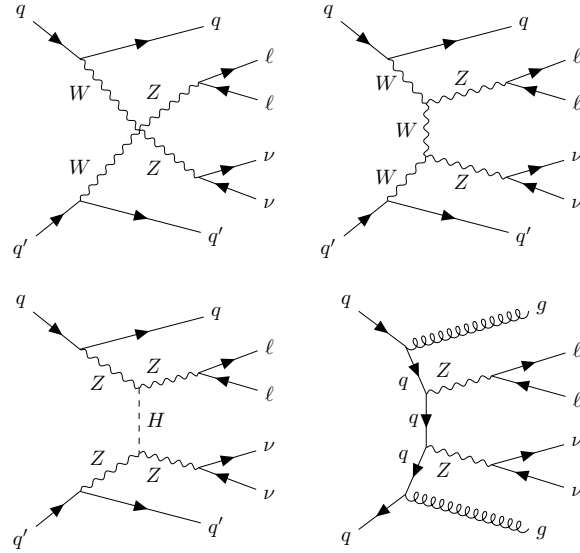


Figure 1: Example Feynman diagrams of the signal EW ZZ process (first three diagrams) and the QCD ZZ background process (last diagram).

Besides measuring the EW cross section, we use this data sample to probe anomalous quartic gauge couplings (aQGCs) [4], which correspond to beyond-the-SM (BSM) interactions among four gauge bosons. Such effects can modify the production of ZZ pairs in VBS processes. In this analysis, possible deviations from the SM are parameterized using dimension-8 operators in the SM effective field theory (SMEFT) framework [5, 6].

The CMS Collaboration has observed the EW production of same-sign WW [7], opposite-sign WW [8], and WZ [9] and previously obtained evidence for EW ZZ production in the four-

lepton ($\ell\ell\ell'\ell'$) final state with a significance of 4.0 standard deviations [2]. The ATLAS Collaboration observed EW ZZ production using the combination of $\ell\ell\ell'\ell'$ and $\ell\ell\nu\nu$ final states, with a significance of 5.5 standard deviations [10].

The CMS apparatus [11, 12] is a multipurpose, nearly hermetic detector, designed to trigger on [13–15] and identify electrons, muons, photons, and (charged and neutral) hadrons [16–18]. A global “particle-flow” (PF) algorithm [19] aims to reconstruct all individual particles in an event, combining information provided by the all-silicon tracker and by the crystal electromagnetic and brass-scintillator hadron calorimeters, operating inside a 3.8 T superconducting solenoid, with data from the gas-ionization muon detectors interleaved with the layers of the flux-return yoke outside the solenoid. The reconstructed particles are used to build τ leptons, jets, and p_T^{miss} [3, 20, 21].

Jets are reconstructed by clustering PF candidates using the anti- k_T algorithm [22, 23] with a distance parameter of 0.4. Jets originating from the hadronization of b quarks are identified based on the DEEPJET algorithm [24–26] based on properties of secondary vertices and track impact parameters. In this analysis, b tagging is used to reject events with genuine b quark jets in the final state. The missing transverse momentum vector $\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}$ is computed as the negative vector sum of the transverse momenta of all the PF candidates in an event. The $\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}$ is modified to account for corrections to the energy scale of the reconstructed jets in the event.

We model signal and background events with Monte Carlo (MC) simulations, reweighted to account for known discrepancies between data and simulated events. The efficiencies for electron and muon reconstruction, identification, and isolation as functions of the transverse momentum (p_T) and pseudorapidity (η) of lepton, are extracted from events with leptonic Z boson decays using a “tag-and-probe” technique [27]. For each data set, simulated events are reweighted according to the pileup (additional pp inelastic interactions in the same or adjacent bunch crossings) profile distribution observed in data. Some of the background estimates, notably the DY production, are derived using control samples in data. The EW signal process $pp \rightarrow ZZq\bar{q}$ is simulated at next-to-leading order (NLO) in QCD with POWHEG v2 [28] interfaced with the event generator PYTHIA 8.240 [29] for parton showering and hadronization. The dipole approach [30] is used to model the initial-state radiation, rather than the standard p_T -ordered one used in the PYTHIA parton shower simulation, as the latter does not properly describe extra QCD emissions in the vector boson fusion and VBS processes [31]. The QCD-induced WW and ZZ backgrounds from quark-antiquark ($q\bar{q}$) initial states are also modeled with POWHEG v2. In this setup, additional jet emissions beyond the first are generated by the parton shower and are described at the leading order accuracy. The size of the interference between the EW- and QCD-induced processes was evaluated from simulation to be 8% of the EW signal yield after signal region (SR) selection, and we treat this as a systematic uncertainty. We model WW and ZZ boson production induced by gluons (gg) with MCFM 7.0 [32], while POWHEG v2 is used to simulate $t\bar{t}$ [33] and single top quark production in association with a W boson [34], interfaced with PYTHIA for parton showering and hadronization. The default parton distribution function (PDF) set NNPDF3.1 [35] at next-to-NLO (NNLO) accuracy, and the underlying event tune CP5 [36] are common to all simulated events. All generated events are processed through a simulation of the CMS detector based on GEANT4 [37] and are reconstructed with the same algorithms as used for data.

Events are selected using a combination of single- and double-lepton triggers requiring isolated electrons or muons. Exactly two prompt electrons or muons are required, with $p_T > 25$ (20) GeV for the leading (subleading) lepton. In the SR, a pair of OSSF leptons is required, and events with additional leptons with $p_T > 10$ GeV are vetoed. The dilepton system is required

to have $p_T > 60$ GeV and an invariant mass between 76 and 106 GeV, consistent with the decay products of a Z boson. The $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 120$ GeV is required to reduce the DY background. A veto is applied to reject events containing hadronically decaying tau leptons to reduce WZ background. We also veto events containing b jet candidates with $p_T > 30$ GeV to reduce contributions from top quark processes. To enhance the relative contribution from VBS processes, we select events with two or more jets and require the two highest p_T (leading) jets to have a dijet mass $m_{jj} > 400$ GeV and a large η separation $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 2.5$.

In addition, two control regions (CRs) orthogonal to the SR are defined to help assess the background contributions. The 3ℓ CR, which is dominated by WZ events, requires exactly one additional lepton with $p_T > 10$ GeV, in addition to all the SR requirements. The p_T of the third lepton is summed vectorially with p_T^{miss} to emulate a $Z + p_T^{\text{miss}}$ signal-like topology. The $e\mu$ CR, dominated by contributions from W^+W^- and $t\bar{t}$ production, is otherwise identical to the SR except that the two leptons must be one electron and one muon. In both CRs, the $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 70$ GeV is required.

We use input from both simulation and data to determine the background contributions. For processes that produce final states that contain neutrinos, including WW, WZ, and $t\bar{t}$ production, we rely on simulation to represent the kinematic characteristics of the events, while their normalizations are constrained using the dedicated CRs. The distributions from both the 3ℓ and $e\mu$ CRs are included in a maximum likelihood fit to the data in the SR and background CRs, taking into account correlations among the systematic uncertainties. For the DY background, which arises from mismeasurement of an apparent p_T^{miss} , both the normalization and the dilepton p_T^{miss} and p_T distributions are estimated from a photon-plus-jets data control sample, as described below.

The DY process is a significant reducible background with no genuine p_T^{miss} . When detector instrumental effects result in large apparent p_T^{miss} , these DY events can enter the SR. Despite suppression by the requirement $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 120$ GeV, the large cross section of DY production requires us to estimate this background carefully. We employ a control sample of single-photon events ($\gamma + \text{jets}$) in data as a proxy for $Z + \text{jets}$ events, as described in the End Matter.

To further enhance the separation of the rare EW ZZ signal from backgrounds, we employ a multivariate discriminator based on a graph neural network (GNN) [38], which operates on a graph-structured representation of the data. In this framework, individual physics objects (e.g., leptons and jets) are represented as nodes, while pairwise relationships or potential correlations between them are modeled as edges. The network is trained on simulated events using a supervised learning approach. Individual kinematic quantities are provided to the GNN so that it can learn the subtle differences between signal and background. These input variables include the p_T , η , and azimuthal angle ϕ of the charged leptons and the two leading jets, and also a third jet if present. The GNN is trained using simulated samples corresponding to 2018 data-taking conditions, and the performance is stable across all years. Additional inputs correspond to global event variables: the number of jets, p_T^{miss} and its corresponding ϕ , the m_{jj} and $|\Delta\eta_{jj}|$ of the two leading jets.

A binned maximum likelihood fit is applied to the flattened distributions of the GNN classifier score ($D_{\text{GNN}}^{\text{flat}}$), combining all data-taking periods, using the CMS COMBINE package [39] to estimate the contributions from signal and background processes. All results presented for the SM signal measurement in this analysis are derived from this likelihood fit strategy. The flattening transformation is constructed from the weighted cumulative distribution of the signal GNN score, such that the signal distribution is mapped to a uniform distribution. The same transformation is applied to all other processes. Since electrons and muons have similar sensitivities,

they are combined in the discriminating fit. For each individual bin, a Poisson likelihood term describes the fluctuation of the data around the expected central value, which is given by the sum of the contributions from signal and background processes, and Barlow–Beeston “lite” method [40, 41] is used for the treatment of MC statistical uncertainties. The estimated yields obtained from the fit for the signal and all backgrounds are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Estimated event yields for signal and background processes in the SR after the maximum likelihood fit, with associated uncertainties including the statistical and systematic components, for the $\ell\ell\nu\nu$ channel only. The QCD-induced production of Z boson pairs is shown separately for $q\bar{q}$ and gg initial states. V denotes W or Z.

Process	Yield (events)
DY	111 ± 8
Top quark	159 ± 23
WW	18 ± 3
WZ	55 ± 3
QCD ZZ ($q\bar{q}$)	31 ± 2
QCD ZZ (gg)	20 ± 1
VVV	2 ± 0.1
Total background	395 ± 27
Total signal (EW ZZ)	22 ± 2
All processes	416 ± 26
Data	400

Systematic uncertainties are incorporated as nuisance parameters in the likelihood fit, accounting for both normalization and shape effects on the signal and background predictions. The impact of each source is evaluated by varying the corresponding parameters within their uncertainties and propagating the resulting variations through the full analysis. The estimation of the contributions of individual sources of systematic uncertainty are described in more detail in the End Matter. The dominant systematic uncertainties arise from theoretical modeling, in particular renormalization and factorization scale variations and PDFs, as well as experimental effects related to the jet energy scale (JES) and resolution (JER). Lepton efficiencies, pileup modeling, and missing higher-order QCD–EW corrections contribute smaller uncertainties.

The expected results are predicted using an Asimov data set [42], where central values of the templates are set in each bin to those provided by the prediction. The observed (expected) significance of the signal is 3.1 (2.8) standard deviations utilizing the CL_s technique [42–44]. The p -value of the fit is 0.11. The m_{jj} and D_{GNN}^{flat} distributions after the fit are shown in Fig. 2, with all 2016–2018 data sets combined. The binning of the D_{GNN}^{flat} distribution is determined from the expected significance evaluated using simulation. In the highest bins of the D_{GNN}^{flat} distribution, limited event counts lead to visible fluctuations in the Data-to-MC ratio.

The same fit is used to measure the EW production cross section in a fiducial region defined by the following requirements on generator-level quantities. Two Z bosons must come from EW production with one decaying to neutrinos and the other with $p_T > 60$ GeV decaying to electrons or muons. The p_T values of the leading and subleading leptons must be at least 25 and 20 GeV, respectively, with $|\eta| < 2.4$ for both leptons. The invariant mass of the dilepton system is required to be between 76 and 106 GeV. Leptons are defined as dressed leptons. The momenta of photons are added to a lepton if the separation $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} < 0.1$. Two generator-level jets, clustered from all stable particles except neutrinos, are required with $p_T > 30$ GeV, $|\eta| < 4.7$, a separation $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 2.5$ and $m_{jj} > 400$ GeV. All leptons and jets are

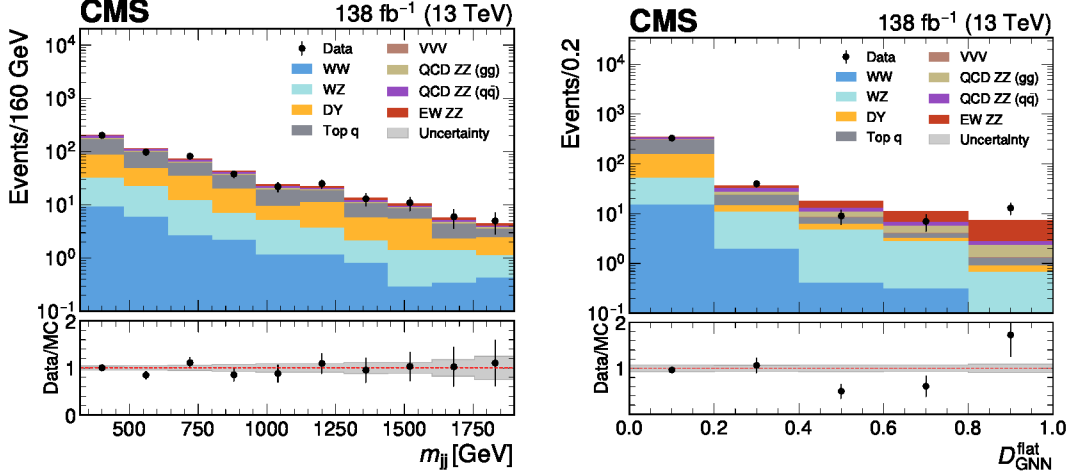


Figure 2: Distributions of the dijet invariant mass (left) and the flattened GNN discriminator (right) in the SR after the maximum likelihood fit. The data are shown as black points, whereas the stacked histograms represent the fitted signal and background contributions. The vertical bars on the data points represent the statistical uncertainties. The gray band indicates the total uncertainty in the prediction after the fit, including both statistical and systematic components.

required to be separated from one another by at least $\Delta R = 0.4$. The generator-level p_T^{miss} , defined as the vector sum of the p_T of neutrinos, is required to satisfy $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 120 \text{ GeV}$. The QCD-induced contributions are estimated from simulation and are treated as background in the fit. We find $\sigma_{\text{EW}}^{\text{fid}}(\text{pp} \rightarrow \text{ZZjj} \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu\text{jj}) = 0.37^{+0.14}_{-0.12}(\text{stat})^{+0.06}_{-0.06}(\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$ in agreement with the SM prediction of $0.39 \pm 0.06 \text{ fb}$. Based on SM simulation, we estimate that approximately 14% of the accepted events pass the reconstruction-level selection but come from outside of the fiducial volume; these are treated as background in the fit.

In addition, we repeat the fit including the earlier measurement from CMS in the $\ell\ell\ell'\ell'$ channel [2]. The combination is obtained from a simultaneous likelihood fit to the two channels, which are almost completely independent. We tested correlating the signal theoretical uncertainties with those of the $\ell\ell\nu\nu$ analysis, and the impact is negligible: both channels are statistically limited with theoretical uncertainties constituting the dominant contribution among the systematic uncertainties, and the SR and CRs of the two analyses do not overlap. We find a observed (expected) significance for EW production of ZZ of 5.0 (4.5) standard deviations. The observed and expected significances of the individual channels and their combination are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Observed and expected significances of EW ZZ production in the $\ell\ell\nu\nu$ and $\ell\ell\ell'\ell'$ channels, and their combination.

Channel	Expected	Observed
$\ell\ell\ell'\ell'$	3.5σ	4.0σ
$\ell\ell\nu\nu$	2.8σ	3.1σ
$\ell\ell\ell'\ell' + \ell\ell\nu\nu$	4.5σ	5.0σ

We study contributions of potential BSM physics scenarios in the $\ell\ell\nu\nu$ channel within the SMEFT framework [5, 6]. In general, this framework represents additional interactions beyond the SM with dimension-6 and higher operators, and we focus on a set of dimension-8 operators that characterize the four-boson interactions and contribution to potential aQGC. The contributions from such operators tend to be enhanced at high p_T , and we selected the

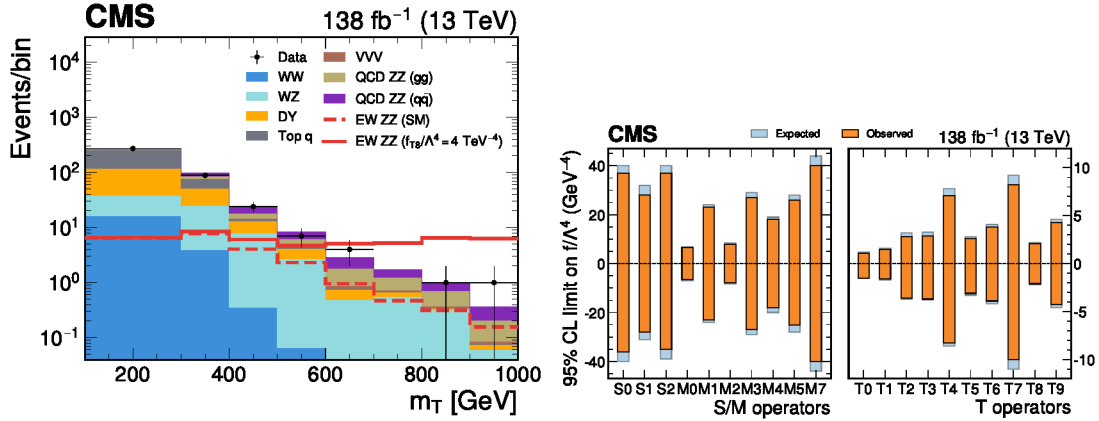


Figure 3: The m_T distribution (left) with the expected contribution from a T8 operator, showing SM case (dashed red) and $f_{T8}/\Lambda^4 = 4\text{TeV}^{-4}$ (solid red). The vertical bars on the data points represent the statistical uncertainties. The expected and observed limits (right) at 95% CL are obtained from the likelihood fits.

transverse mass ($m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^Z p_T^{\text{miss}}[1 - \cos \Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^Z, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})]}$) as a distribution that is sensitive to these contributions, as illustrated in Fig. 3 (left). We fit using a maximum likelihood estimator to derive two-sided 95% confidence level (CL) intervals on the couplings f_i/Λ^4 of dimension-8 operators describing anomalous quartic gauge interactions, where f_i are dimensionless Wilson coefficients and Λ denotes the energy scale of new physics in the effective field theory. Limits on each operator are obtained by varying one coefficient at a time, while fixing all other coefficients to zero. The operators considered correspond to $i = \text{S0–S2, M0–M7, and T1–T9}$, representing the longitudinal (S), mixed (M), and transverse (T) operator classes [4].

The expected and observed limits at 95% CL obtained from the likelihood fits are shown in Fig. 3 (right). These limits are consistent with and generally comparable to previous aQGC measurements reported by CMS [9, 45–49].

Tabulated results are provided in the HEPData record for this analysis [50].

In summary, we report the first evidence for electroweak (EW) production of Z boson pairs in the final state $ZZjj \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu jj$, with a significance of 3.1 standard deviations. The measured fiducial cross section is in agreement with the standard model predictions. A search for anomalous quartic gauge couplings shows no evidence of beyond the standard model effects. Limits are set in terms of dimension-8 effective field theory operators. A combination with the previously reported result from the ZZ decay channel with four charged leptons [2] yields an observed (expected) significance of 5.0 (4.5) standard deviations for the EW production of Z boson pairs. With the addition of this result, the CMS experiment has observed EW production of all pairs of massive gauge bosons: WW (both same-sign and opposite-sign), WZ, and ZZ.

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Data availability

Release and preservation of data used by the CMS Collaboration as the basis for publications is guided by the CMS data preservation, re-use and open access policy.

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A End Matter

A.1 Single photon control region

The method used to estimate the DY background uses the similarity between $\gamma + \text{jets}$ and $Z + \text{jets}$ events in boson kinematics and jet activities. In both processes, p_T^{miss} arises only from instrumental sources rather than from neutrinos. Events in the single-photon CR are required to pass single-photon triggers with the lowest p_T threshold being 50 GeV, and further requirements on the reconstructed photon are applied, including $p_T(\gamma) > 60 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta(\gamma)| < 2.5$. It is important to subtract processes other than prompt photon production from the single-photon data sample, especially those that have genuine p_T^{miss} from neutrinos. The most important such processes are $Z\gamma + \text{jets} \rightarrow \nu\nu\gamma + \text{jets}$, $W + \text{jets} \rightarrow e\nu + \text{jets}$ where the electron is misidentified as a photon, and $W\gamma + \text{jets} \rightarrow \ell\nu\gamma + \text{jets}$ where the lepton is not detected. The first two processes are estimated from data and the last one is estimated from MC. The single-photon sample is then divided into two regions, $p_T^{\text{miss}} < 120 \text{ GeV}$ and $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 120 \text{ GeV}$. In the lower- p_T^{miss} region, the photon sample is reweighted according to the number of reconstructed vertices, the boson p_T , and the boson η to match a similar DY sample where the Z boson decays to electrons or muons. The weights are applied to the high- p_T^{miss} region of the single-photon CR and this gives the estimate of the DY background. The single-photon data alone cannot represent the kinematic distributions of the leptons from the Z boson decay. Therefore, as a final step, we reweight the DY MC events to reproduce the p_T^{miss} and the boson p_T distributions observed in data, and this reweighted MC sample is used as the DY background estimate in all subsequent steps of the analysis.

A.2 Uncertainty estimation

Systematic uncertainties are represented by nuisance parameters θ with probability density functions [51] centered on their nominal values $\hat{\theta}$. Correlations among systematic uncertainties in different categories are taken into account. The total likelihood is defined as the product of the likelihoods of the individual bins and the probability density functions for the nuisance parameters. Uncertainties that affect only the overall normalization (e.g., the integrated luminosity) are modeled with log-normal probability density functions, while those that also affect the distributions of relevant kinematic observables (e.g., the JES) are treated as shape uncertainties. Impacts are evaluated by performing the full analysis for not only the central value of the relevant parameter but also with the central value shifted up and down by one standard deviation.

Discrepancies in the lepton reconstruction and identification efficiencies between data and simulation are corrected by applying data-to-simulation scale factors to all simulated samples. These scale factors are measured using $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$ events in the Z peak region [17, 52] that are recorded with a set of triggers without lepton requirements. The impact of the lepton momentum scale uncertainty is computed by varying the lepton momentum by 1%. The uncertainty in the JES and JER calibration affects the uncertainties in kinematic properties of jets and the p_T^{miss} . In order to account for the systematic uncertainty of the JER smearing procedure, the resolution scale factors also vary up and down within their respective uncertainties.

Uncertainties in individual components used to build p_T^{miss} are propagated to the uncertain-

ties in the p_T^{miss} distribution. The components include JES and JER uncertainties for jets, muon energy corrections, electron/photon energy scale uncertainties, and unclustered energy, comprising soft particles not clustered into jets, leptons or photons. In this analysis, b tagging is used only to reject events with candidate b jets in the final state, and the uncertainties on the b tagging efficiencies are included in the veto uncertainty.

The uncertainty in the integrated luminosity is implemented with separate nuisance parameters accounting for year-dependent and partially correlated components across the 2016–2018 data-taking periods [53], with the overall uncertainty of 0.73%. Simulated samples are reweighted to reproduce the pileup conditions observed in the data. To compute the uncertainty related to pileup reweighting procedure, we alter the pileup distribution corresponding to the upward and downward pp inelastic cross section variations of 5%. The variation of the final yields induced by this procedure is less than 1% for processes estimated from simulation.

Theoretical uncertainties in the normalization of the ZZ, WZ and signal processes are derived from variations of the QCD renormalization and factorization scales, α_s , and PDFs [32, 54–57]. The scale uncertainties are taken as the largest deviation from the nominal prediction among independent variations of the renormalization and factorization scales by factors of two, excluding the two extreme variations. The PDF and α_s uncertainties for signal and background processes are estimated from the standard deviation of weights from the replicas provided in the NNPDF3.1 PDF sets [35, 58]. The samples for the signals and leading backgrounds are generated at NLO in QCD.

For the ZZ process, the cross section is corrected to NNLO in QCD, but the assumed uncertainty reflects the NLO generator precision. The final distribution for the variable of interest is then reweighted bin-by-bin using the PDF4LHC prescription [57]. The main contributions to the systematic uncertainty are renormalization and factorization scales, and PDFs, each contributing about 12%.

Another source of uncertainty in the estimation of the QCD diboson + jets background comes from the missing higher-order EW terms in the event generation of the diboson processes. Terms purely of higher order in α_{EW} are expected to be negligible [59]. A significant uncertainty, instead, stems from missing mixed QCD–EW corrections of order $\alpha_s\alpha_{\text{EW}}$. For ZZ events the uncertainty from such missing QCD–EW combined corrections is estimated from the product of the NLO QCD corrections $(1 + \delta_{\text{QCD}})$ and NLO EW corrections $(1 + \delta_{\text{EW}})$, as $\delta_{\text{QCD}}\delta_{\text{EW}}$. The NNLO QCD correction increases the predicted cross section by about 15%, whereas the NLO EW correction reduces it by 5–25% over the relevant Z boson p_T range, resulting in a net correction of approximately +10 to -10%. The EW correction is small [60–62] and uncertainties can be estimated from considering QCD–EW cross terms [63–66].

B The CMS Collaboration

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

A. Gevorgyan , A. Hayrapetyan, V. Makarenko , A. Tumasyan¹ 

Marietta Blau Institute for Particle Physics, Vienna, Austria

W. Adam , L. Benato , T. Bergauer , M. Dragicevic , S. Gundacker , A.K. Guven , P.S. Hussain , M. Jeitler² , N. Krammer , A. Li , D. Liko , M. Matthewman, J. Schieck² , R. Schöfbeck² , M. Shooshtari , M. Sonawane , N. Van Den Bossche , W. Waltenberger , C.E. Wulz² 

Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

T. Janssen , D. Ocampo Henao , T. Van Laer , P. Van Mechelen 

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

D. Ahmadi , J. Bierkens , N. Breugelmans, S. Dansana , A. De Moor , M. Delcourt , S.A.G. Duponcheel , C. Gupta, F. Heyen, Y. Hong , K. Kang , P. Kashko , S. Lowette , I. Makarenko , S. Nandakumar , S. Tavernier , M. Tytgat³ , G.P. Van Onsem , S. Van Putte , T. Wybouw 

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

A. Beshr, B. Bilin , F. Caviglia Roman, B. Clerbaux , A.K. Das, I. De Bruyn , G. De Lentdecker , E. Ducarme , H. Evard , L. Favart , I. Kalaitzidou , A. Khalilzadeh, A. Malara , A. Potrebko , M.A. Shahzad, L. Thomas , M. Vanden Bemden , C. Vander Velde , P. Vanlaer , C. Yuan , F. Zhang 

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

A. Cauwels, M. De Coen , D. Dobur , C. Giordano , G. Gokbulut , K. Kaspar , D. Kavtaradze, D. Marckx , A. Mehta , K. Skovpen , A.M. Tomaru, J. van der Linden , J. Vandenbroeck 

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

H. Aarup Petersen , A. Benecke , A. Bethani , G. Bruno , A. Cappati , J. De Favereau De Jeneret , C. Delaere , F. Gameiro Casalinho , A. Giammanco , A.O. Guzel , M. Hussain, Z. Lawrence, V. Lemaitre, J. Lidrych , P. Malek , S. Turkcapar 

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

G. Alves , M. Barroso Ferreira Filho , E. Coelho , M.V. Gonçalves Sales , C. Hensel , D. Matos Figueiredo , T. Menezes De Oliveira , C. Mora Herrera , P. Rebello Teles , M. Soeiro , E.J. Tonelli Manganote⁴ , A. Vilela Pereira 

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

W.L. Aldá Júnior , H. Brandao Malbouisson , W. Carvalho , J. Chinellato⁵ , G. Correia Silva , M. Costa Reis , E.M. Da Costa , D. Da Silva Dalto , G.G. Da Silveira⁶ , D. De Jesus Damiao , S. Fonseca De Souza , R. Gomes De Souza , S. Jesus , T. Laux Kuhn⁶ , K. Maslova Gioseffi Defante , K. Mota Amarilo , L. Mundim , H. Nogima , J.P. Pinheiro , A. Santoro , A. Sznajder , M. Thiel , F. Torres Da Silva De Araujo⁷ , D. Torres Machado 

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

C.A. Bernardes , L. Calligaris , J. Carvalho Leite , F. Damas , E. De Moraes Gregores , B. Lopes Da Costa , I. Maietto Silverio , P.G. Mercadante , S.F. Novaes , S. Padula , M. Pereira Coelho , V. Scheurer, T. Tomei 

Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia,

Bulgaria

A. Aleksandrov , G. Antchev , P. Danev, R. Hadjiiska , P. Iaydjiev , M. Shopova , G. Sultanov 

University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

A. Dimitrov , L. Litov , B. Pavlov , P. Petkov , A. Petrov 

Instituto de Alta Investigación, Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica, Chile

S. Keshri , D.N. Laroze Navarrete , M. Meena , S. Thakur 

Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaiso, Chile

W. Brooks 

Beihang University, Beijing, China

T. Cheng , H. Gao, L. Tan , L. Wang , L. Yuan 

Department of Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

J. Gu , Z. Hu , Z. Liang, J. Liu, X. Wang , Y. Wang, H. Yang, S. Zhang , Y. Zhao 

Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China

N. Bi⁸, G.M. Chen⁸ , H.S. Chen⁸ , M. Chen⁸ , Y. Chen , B. Hou⁸ , Q. Hou , F. Iemmi , C.H. Jiang, P.z. Lai , H. Liao , G. Liu , Z. Liu⁹ , S. Song⁸ , J. Tao , C. Wang⁸, J. Wang , A. Zada⁸ , H. Zhang , J. Zhao 

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

Y. Ban , A. Carvalho Antunes De Oliveira , S. Deng , X. Geng, B. Guo, Q. Guo, Z. He, C. Jiang , A. Levin , C. Li , L. Li, Q. Li , Y. Mao, S. Qian, S.J. Qian , X. Qin, C. Quaranta , X. Sun , D. Wang , J. Wang, T. Yang, M. Zhang, M. Zhang, Y. Zhao, C. Zhou 

State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Institute of Quantum Matter, South China Normal University, Guangzhou, China, Guangzhou, China

X. Hua, S. Yang 

Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China

Z. You 

University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China

N. Lu 

Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, China

G. Bauer^{10,11}, L. Chen, Z. Cui¹¹, B. Li¹², H. Wang , K. Yi¹³ , J. Zhang , F. Zhu

Institute of Frontier and Interdisciplinary Science, Shandong University, Qingdao, China

C. Li 

Institute of Modern Physics and Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion-beam Application (MOE) - Fudan University, Shanghai, China

Y. Li, Z. Wang , Y. Zhou¹⁴

Zhejiang University - Department of Physics, Zhejiang, China

Z. Lin , C. Lu , M. Xiao¹⁵ 

Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

C. Avila , A. Cabrera , C. Florez , J.A. Reyes Vega

Universidad de Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia

C. Rendón , M. Rodriguez , A.A. Ruales Barbosa , J.D. Ruiz Alvarez 

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

N. Godinovic , D. Lelas , I. Puljak , A. Sculac 

University of Split, Faculty of Science, Split, Croatia

M. Kovac , A. Petkovic , T. Sculac 

Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia

P. Bargassa , V. Brigljevic , D. Ferencek , K. Jakovcic, A. Starodumov , T. Susa 

University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

A. Attikis , S. Konstantinou , C. Leonidou , L. Paizanos , F. Ptochos , P.A. Razis , H. Saka , A. Stepenov 

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

M. Finger Jr. , A. Kveton 

Escuela Politecnica Nacional, Quito, Ecuador

E. Acurio 

Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Quito, Ecuador

E. Carrera Jarrin 

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

A.A. Abdelalim^{16,17} , S. Elgammal¹⁸, A. Ellithi Kamel¹⁹ 

Center for High Energy Physics (CHEP-FU), Fayoum University, El-Fayoum, Egypt

A. Hussein , A. Lotfy , H. Mohammed , M.A.A. Muhammad 

National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

K. Jaffel , M. Kadastik, T. Lange , C. Nielsen , J. Pata , M. Raidal , N. Seeba , L. Tani 

Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

E. Brücken , A. Milieva , K. Osterberg , M. Voutilainen 

Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland

F.I. Garcia Fuentes , T. Hilden , P. Inkaew , K.T.S. Kallonen , R. Kumar Verma , T. Lampén , K. Lassila-Perini , B. Lehtela , S. Lehti , T. Lindén , N.R. Mancilla Xinto , M. Myllymäki , M.m. Rantanen , S. Saariokari , N.T. Toikka , J. Tuominiemi , E. Veikkola

Lappeenranta-Lahti University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland

N. Bin Norjoharuddeen , H. Kirschenmann , P.R. Luukka , H. Petrow 

IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

M. Besancon , F. Couderc , M. Dejardin , D. Denegri, P. Devoue, J.L. Faure , F. Ferri , P. Gagne, S. Ganjour , P. Gras , F. Guillaux , G. Hamel de Monchenault , M. Kumar , V. Lohezic , Y. Maidannyk , J. Malcles , F. Orlandi , L. Portales , S. Ronchi , M.Ö. Sahin , P. Simkina , M. Titov 

Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, CNRS/IN2P3, Ecole Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris, Palaiseau, France

R. Amella Ranz , F. Beaudette , K. Biriukov, G. Boldrini , P. Busson , F. Cetorelli , C. Charlot , M. Chiusi , T.D. Cuisset , O. Davignon , A. De Wit , T. Debnath 

I.T. Ehle , S. Ghosh , A. Gilbert , R. Granier de Cassagnac , M. Manoni , M. Nguyen , S. Obraztsov , C. Ochando , L.m. Rabour , R. Salerno , J.B. Sauvan , Y. Sirois , G. Sokmen , Y. Song , L. Urda Gómez , B. Voirin , A. Zabi , A. Zghiche 

Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien (IPHC), Université de Strasbourg, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France

J.L. Agram²⁰ , J. Andrea , D. Bloch , E.C. Chabert , C. Collard , G. Coulon, C. Eschenlauer, S. Falke , U. Goerlach , A.C. Le Bihan , G. Saha , A. Savoy-Navarro²¹ , P. Vaucelle 

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

A. Di Florio , G. Mauceri, B. Orzari 

Institut de Physique des 2 Infinis de Lyon (IP2I), Villeurbanne, France

D. Amram, S. Beauceron , B. Blancon , G. Boudoul , N. Chanon , D. Contardo , J. Daniel , P. Depasse , H. El Mamouni, J. Fay , E. Fillaudeau , S. Gascon , M. Gouzevitch , C. Greenberg , B. Ille , E. Jourd'Huy, M. Lethuillier , K. Long , B. Massoteau , L. Mirabito, A. Purohit , M. Vander Donckt , C. Verollet

Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia

D. Chokheli , I. Lomidze , Z. Tsamalaidze²² 

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

K.F. Adamowicz, V. Botta , S. Consuegra Rodríguez , L. Feld , K. Klein , M. Lipinski , P. Nattland , V. Oppenländer, A. Pauls , D. Pérez Adán 

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

C. Daumann, S. Diekmann , E. Ehlert, N. Eich , D. Eliseev , F. Engelke , J. Erdmann , M. Erdmann , M.Z. Farkas , B. Fischer , T. Hebbeker , K. Hoepfner , A. Jung , N. Kumar , M.y. Lee , F. Mausolf , M. Merschmeyer , A. Meyer , A. Pozdnyakov , W. Redjeb , H. Reithler , U. Sarkar , V. Sarkisovi , A. Schmidt , J.G. Schulz , C. Seth, A. Sharma , J.L. Spah , V. Vaulin, U. Willemsen , S. Zaleski, F.P. Zinn

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

M.R. Beckers , G. Flüge , N. Hoeflich , T. Kress , A. Nowack , O. Pooth , A. Stahl 

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

A.R. Alves Andrade , M. Antonello , S. Bollweg, M. Bonanomi , L. Ebeling, K. El Morabit , Y. Fischer , M. Frahm , P.P. Gadow , E. Garutti , A. Grohsjean , A.A. Guvenli , J. Haller , D. Hundhausen, M. Jalalvandi , G. Kasieczka , P. Keicher , R. Klanner , W. Korcari , T. Kramer , C.c. Kuo, J. Lange , A. Lobanov , J. Matthiesen, L. Moureaux , K. Nikolopoulos , K.J. Pena Rodriguez , N. Prouvost, B. Raciti , M. Rieger , D. Savoie , P. Schleper , M. Schröder , J. Schwandt , M. Sommerhalder , H. Stadie , G. Steinbrück , T. von Schwartz , R. Ward , B. Wiederspan, M. Wolf , C. Yede 

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

A. Abel, A. Akhil , M. Aldaya Martin , J. Alimena , Y. An , I. Andreev , J. Bach , S. Baxter , H. Becerril Gonzalez , O. Behnke , F. Blekman²³ , K. Borras²⁴ , L. Braga Da Rosa , A. Campbell , S. Chatterjee , L.X. Coll Saravia , G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein , E. Gallo²³ , A. Geiser , M. Guthoff , A. Hinzmann , U. Husemann , M. Kasemann , C. Kleinwort , R. Kogler , M. Komm , D. Krücker , F. Labe , W. Lange, D. Leyva Pernia , J.h. Li , K.y. Lin , K. Lipka²⁵ , W. Lohmann²⁶ , J. Mal-

vaso , R. Mankel , I.A. Melzer-Pellmann , M. Mendizabal Morentin , A.B. Meyer , G. Milella , M.N.J. Momed, K. Moral Figueroa , A. Mussgiller , L.P. Nair , J. Niedziela , A. Nürnberg , J. Park , E. Ranken , A. Raspereza , D. Rastorguev , L. Rygaard , M. Scham^{27,24} , S. Schnake²⁴ , C. Schwanenberger²³ , D. Schwarz , P. Schütze , D. Selivanova , K. Sharko , M. Shchedrolosiev , A. Sritharan, D. Stafford , M. Torkian, S. Vashishtha, A. Ventura Barroso , R. Walsh , D. Wang , Q. Wang , K. Wichmann, L. Wiens²⁴ , C. Wissing , Y. Yang , S. Zakharov , A. Zimmermann Castro Santos 

Institut für Experimentelle Teilchenphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany

J. Ahäuser , A. Brusamolino , E. Butz , Y.M. Chen , T. Chwalek , A. Dierlamm , G.G. Dincer , U. Elicabuk, N. Faltermann , M. Giffels , A. Gottmann , F. Hartmann²⁸ , F. Hummer , J. Kieseler , M. Klute , H.A. Krause , R. Kunnilan Muhammed Rafeek, O. Lavoryk , J.M. Lawhorn , S. Maier , N. Meenamthuruthil Radhakrishnan, T. Mehner , M. Molch, A.A. Monsch , M. Mormile , T. Müller , E. Pfeffer , M. Presilla , G. Quast , K. Rabbertz , B. Regnery , R. Schmieder, T. Selezneva, N. Shadskiy , L. Sowa , L. Stockmeier, M. Toms , B. Topko , N. Trevisani , C. Verstege , T. Voigtländer , R.F. Von Cube , J. Von Den Driesch, J.H. Voss, C. Winter, R. Wolf , W.D. Zeuner , X. Zuo 

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

G. Anagnostou , G. Daskalakis , A. Kyriakis 

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

P. Iosifidou , P. Katris , M. Kotsarini, G. Melachroinos, Z. Painesis , N. Plastiras , N. Saoulidou , K. Theofilatos , E. Tzovara , K. Vellidis , I. Zisopoulos 

National Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece

T. Chatzistavrou , G. Karapostoli , K. Kousouris , K. Paschos , L.P. Rouseliotaki, E. Siamarkou, A. Taxeidi, G. Tsipolitis 

University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece

I. Evangelou , C. Foudas, P. Katsoulis, P. Kokkas , P.G. Kosmoglou Kioseoglou , N. Manthos , I. Papadopoulos , J. Strologas 

Department of Physics, School of Sciences Democritus, University of Thrace, Kavala, Greece

E. Tziaferi 

HUN-REN Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary

C. Hajdu , D. Horvath^{29,30} , Á. Kadlecik , C. Lee , K. Márton, A.J. Rádli³¹ , F. Sikler , V. Veszpremi 

MTA-ELTE Lendület CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

G. Balint, M. Csanad , K. Farkas , A. Fehérkuti³² , M.M.A. Gadallah³³ , M. León Coello , G. Pasztor , G.I. Veres 

Faculty of Informatics, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary, Debrecen, Hungary

B. Ujvari , G. Zilizi 

HUN-REN ATOMKI - Institute of Nuclear Research, Debrecen, Hungary

G. Bencze, S. Czellar, J. Molnar, Z. Szillasi

Karoly Robert Campus, MATE Institute of Technology, Gyongyos, Hungary

T.F. Csorgo³² , F. Nemes³² , T. Novak , I. Szanyi³⁴ 

Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, IndiaJ.R. Komaragiri **Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, India**S. Bahinipati , R. Raturi**Panjab University, Chandigarh, India**S. Bansal , V. Bhatnagar , B. Chauhan, S. Chauhan , N. Dhingra³⁵ , A. Kaur ,
H. Kaur , S. Kumar , T. Sheokand, A. Singla , K. Verma**University of Delhi, Delhi, India**A. Bhardwaj , A. Chhetri , B.C. Choudhary , A. Kumar , A. Kumar , M. Naimuddin ,
S. Phor , C. Prakash , K. Ranjan , M.K. Saini **Indian Institute of Technology Mandi (IIT-Mandi), Himachal Pradesh, India**M. Kumari, P. Palni , S. Rana, A. Rathore , A. Sarkar **University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India**S. Acharya³⁶ , B. Gomber , S.K. Satapathy**Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur, India**S. Mukherjee **Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, HBNI, Kolkata, India**S. Bhattacharya , S. Das Gupta, S. Dutta , S. Dutta, S. Sarkar**Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Madras, India**M.M. Ameen , P.K. Behera , S. Chatterjee , G. Dash , A. Dattamunsi, P. Jana ,
P. Kalbhor , S. Kamble , P.R. Pujahari , A.K. Sikdar , R.K. Singh , P. Verma ,
S. Verma , A. Vijay **Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Mohali, Mohali, India**A. Chauhan, S. Nayak , H. Rajpoot, B.K. Sirasva**Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-A, Mumbai, India**L. Bhatt, S. Dugad , T. Mishra , G.B. Mohanty , M. Shelake , P. Suryadevara**Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-B, Mumbai, India**A. Bala , S. Banerjee , S. Barman³⁷ , R.M. Chatterjee, J. Chhikara, M. Guchait ,
S. Jain , A. Jaiswal, S. Kumar , M. Maity³⁷, G. Majumder , K. Mazumdar , R. Pramanik,
R. Saxena , P. Sharma, A. Thachayath **National Institute of Science Education and Research, Jatni, Khorda, Odisha 752050, India
Homi Bhabha National Institute, Training School Complex, Anushakti Nagar, Mumbai 400094, India, Odisha, India**R. Kumar Agrawal, D. Maity³⁸ , P. Mal , K. Naskar³⁸ , A. Nayak³⁸ , K. Pal , P. Sadangi,
S. Shuchi, S.K. Swain , S. Varghese³⁸ , D. Vats³⁸ **Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, India**S. Dube , P. Hazarika , A. Laha , R. Sharma , S. Sharma , K.Y. Vaish **Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, Telangana, India**C. Agrawal, B. Babu, S. Ghosh **Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran**H. Bakhshiansohi³⁹ , A. Jafari⁴⁰ , V. Sedighzadeh Dalavi , M. Zeinali⁴¹ 

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

S. Bashiri , S. Chenarani⁴² , S.M. Etesami , Y. Hosseini , M. Khakzad , E. Khazaie ,
M. Mohammadi Najafabadi , M. Nourbakhsh , S. Tizchang⁴³ 

University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

M. Felcini , M. Grunewald 

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

M. Abbrescia^{a,b} , M. Buonsante^{a,b} , A. Colaleo^{a,b} , D. Creanza^{a,c} , N. De Filippis^{a,c} ,
M. De Palma^{a,b} , W. Elmetenawee^{a,b,16} , N. Ferrara^{a,c} , L. Fiore^a , L. Generoso^{a,b} ,
L. Longo^a , M. Louka^{a,b} , G. Maggi^{a,c} , M. Maggi^a , S. My^{a,b} , F. Nenna^{a,b} ,
S. Nuzzo^{a,b} , A. Pellecchia^{a,b} , A. Pompili^{a,b} , F.M. Procacci^{a,b} , G. Pugliese^{a,c} ,
R. Radogna^{a,b} , D. Ramos^a , A. Ranieri^a , L. Silvestris^a , F.M. Simone^{a,b} ,
A. Stamerra^{a,b} , Ü. Sözbilir^{a,44} , D. Troiano^{a,b} , R. Venditti^{a,b} , P. Verwilligen^a ,
A. Zaza^{a,b} 

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

S. Balducci^{a,b} , C. Battilana^{a,b} , D. Bonacorsi^{a,b} , P. Capiluppi^{a,b} , F.R. Cavallo^a ,
M. Cruciani^{a,b} , M. Cuffiani^{a,b} , G.M. Dallavalle^a , T. Diotallevi^{a,b} , F. Fabbri^a ,
A. Fanfani^{a,b} , R. Farinelli^a , D. Fasanella^a , L. Ferragina^{a,b} , P. Giacomelli^a ,
C. Grandi^a , L. Guiducci^{a,b} , M. Lorusso^{a,b} , L. Lunerti^a , G. Masetti^a ,
F. Navarria^{a,b} , G. Paggi^{a,b} , A. Perrotta^a , A. Rossi^{a,b} , S. Rossi Tisbeni^{a,b} ,
T. Rovelli^{a,b} , G.P. Siroli^{a,b} 

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

S. Costa^{a,b,45} , A. Di Mattia^a , A. Lapertosa^a , R. Potenza^{a,b} , A. Tricomi^{a,b,45} 

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

J. Altork^{a,b} , G. Barbagli^a , G. Bardelli^a , A. Calandri^{a,b} , B. Camaiani^{a,b} ,
A. Cassese^a , R. Ceccarelli^a , V. Ciulli^{a,b} , C. Civinini^a , R. D'Alessandro^{a,b} ,
L. Damenti^{a,b} , E. Focardi^{a,b} , T. Kello^a , G. Latino^{a,b} , P. Lenzi^{a,b} , M. Lizzo^a ,
M. Meschini^a , S. Paoletti^a , A. Papanastassiou^{a,b} , G. Sguazzoni^a , L. Viliani^a 

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

L. Benussi , G. Chiaraluce , S. Meola⁴⁶ , D. Piccolo 

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

M. Alves Gallo Pereira^a , F. Ferro^a , E. Robutti^a , S. Tosi^{a,b} 

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

A. Benaglia^a , F. Brivio^a , V. Camagni^{a,b} , F. De Guio^{a,b} , M.E. Dinardo^{a,b} , P. Dini^a ,
S. Gennai^a , R. Gerosa^{a,b} , A. Ghezzi^{a,b} , P. Govoni^{a,b} , L. Guzzi^a , G. Lavizzari^{a,b} ,
M.T. Lucchini^{a,b} , M. Malberti^a , S. Malvezzi^a , A. Massironi^a , L. Moroni^a ,
M. Paganoni^{a,b} , S. Palluotto^{a,b} , D. Pedrini^a , A. Perego^{a,b} , T. Tabarelli de Fatis^{a,b} 

INFN Sezione di Napoli^a, Università di Napoli 'Federico II'^b, Università della Basilicata (Potenza)^c, Scuola Superiore Meridionale (SSM)^d, Napoli, Italy

S. Buontempo^a , F. Confortini^{a,b} , C. Di Fraia^{a,b} , F. Fabozzi^{a,c} , A.O.M. Iorio^{a,b} ,
L. Lista^{a,b,47} , P. Paolucci^{a,28} , B. Rossi^a 

INFN Sezione di Padova^a, Università di Padova^b, Università degli Studi di Cagliari^c, Padova, Italy

P. Azzi^a , N. Bacchetta^{a,48} , D. Bisello^{a,b} , L. Borella^a , P. Bortignon^{a,c} , G. Bortolato^{a,b} 

A.C.M. Bulla^{a,c} , R. Carlin^{a,b} , P. Checchia^a , T. Dorigo^{a,49} , F. Gasparini^{a,b} , U. Gasparini^{a,b} , S. Giorgetti^a , P. Grutta^a , N. Lai^a , E. Lusiani^a , M. Margoni^{a,b} , A.T. Meneguzzo^{a,b} , M. Missiroli^a , J. Pazzini^{a,b} , F. Primavera^{a,b} , P. Ronchese^{a,b} , R. Rossin^{a,b} , F. Simonetto^{a,b} , M. Toffano^a , M. Tosi^{a,b} , A. Triossi^{a,b} , S. Ventura^a , M. Zanetti^{a,b} , P. Zotto^{a,b} , A. Zucchetta^{a,b} , G. Zumerle^{a,b} 

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

S. A. AbuZeid^{a,50} , C. Aimè^a , A. Braghieri^a , M. Brunoldi^{a,b} , P. Montagna^{a,b} , M. Pelliccioni^{a,b} , V. Re^a , C. Riccardi^{a,b} , P. Salvini^a , I. Vai^{a,b} , P. Vitulo^{a,b} 

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

S. Ajmal^{a,b} , M.E. Ascioti^{a,b} , G.M. Bilei^a , W.D. Buitrago Ceballos^{a,b} , C. Carrivale^{a,b} , D. Ciangottini^{a,b} , L. Della Penna^{a,b} , L. Fanò^{a,b} , V. Mariani^{a,b} , M. Menichelli^a , F. Moscatelli^{a,51} , F. Napolitano^a , A. Rossi^{a,b} , A. Santocchia^{a,b} , D. Spiga^a , T. Tedeschi^{a,b} 

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

C.A. Alexe^{a,c} , P. Asenov^{a,b} , P. Azzurri^a , G. Bagliesi^a , L. Bianchini^{a,b} , T. Boccali^a , E. Bossini^a , D. Bruschini^{a,c} , R. Castaldi^a , F. Cattafesta^{a,c} , M.A. Ciocci^{a,d} , M. Cipriani^{a,b} , R. Dell'Orso^a , S. Dhani^{a,d} , S. Donato^{a,b} , A. Feliziani^{a,d} , R. Forti^{a,b} , A. Giassi^a , F. Ligabue^{a,c} , A.C. Marini^{a,b} , A. Messineo^{a,b} , S. Mishra^a , V.K. Muraleedharan Nair Bindhu^{a,b} , S. Nandan^a , F. Palla^a , M. Riggirello^{a,c} , A. Rizzi^{a,b} , G. Rolandi^{a,c} , A. Scribano^a , P. Solanki^{a,b} , P. Spagnolo^a , F. Tenchini^{a,b} , R. Tenchini^a , G. Tonelli^{a,b} , N. Turini^{a,d} , F. Vaselli^{a,c} , A. Venturi^a , P.G. Verdini^a 

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

P. Akrap^{a,b} , S.C. Behera^a , F. Cavallari^a , L. Cunqueiro Mendez^{a,b} , F. De Ruggi^{a,b} , D. Del Re^{a,b} , M. Del Vecchio^{a,b} , E. Di Marco^a , M. Diemoz^a , F. Errico^a , L. Frosina^{a,b} , R. Gargiulo^{a,b} , B. Harikrishnan^{a,b} , F. Lombardi^{a,b} , L. Martikainen^{a,b} , G. Organtini^{a,b} , N. Palmeri^{a,b} , R. Paramatti^{a,b} , T. Pauletto^{a,b} , S. Rahatlou^{a,b} , C. Rovelli^a , F. Santanastasio^{a,b} , L. Soffi^a , V. Vladimirov^{a,b} 

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

N. Amapane^{a,b} , R. Arcidiacono^{a,c} , S. Argiro^{a,b} , M. Arneodo^{a,c} , N. Bartosik^{a,c} , F. Bashir^{a,b} , R. Bellan^{a,b} , A. Bellora^{a,b} , C. Biino^a , C. Borca^{a,b} , L. Bulaja^{a,b} , N. Cartiglia^a , M. Costa^{a,b} , R. Covarelli^{a,b} , N. Demaria^a , E. Ferrando^{a,b} , L. Finco^a , M. Grippa^{a,b} , B. Kiani^{a,b} , L. Lanteri^{a,b} , F. Luongo^{a,b} , C. Mariotti^{a,52} , S. Maselli^a , A. Mecca^{a,b} , L. Menzio^{a,b} , P. Meridiani^a , E. Migliore^{a,b} , M. Monteno^a , M.M. Obertino^{a,b} , G. Ortona^a , L. Pacher^{a,b} , N. Pastrone^a , M. Ruspa^{a,c} , F. Siviero^{a,b} , V. Sola^{a,b} , A. Solano^{a,b} , A. Staiano^a , C. Tarricone^{a,b} , M. Tornago^{a,b} , D. Trocino^a , G. Umoret^{a,b} , E. Vlasov^b , R. White^{a,b} 

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

J. Babbar^{a,b,53} , S. Belforte^a , V. Candelise^{a,b} , M. Casarsa^a , F. Cossutti^a , K. De Leo^a , G. Della Ricca^{a,b} , R. Delli Gatti^{a,b} , C. Giraladin^{a,b} 

Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea

S. Dogra , J. Hong , J. Kim, J. Kim, T. Kim , D. Lee , H. Lee , J. Lee, S.W. Lee , C.S. Moon , Y.D. Oh , S. Sekmen , B. Tae, Y.C. Yang 

Department of Mathematics and Physics - Gangneung-Wonju National University, Gangneung, Korea

M.S. Kim 

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

G. Bak , P. Gwak , H. Kim , H. Lee, S. Lee, D.H. Moon , J. Seo 

Department of Physics, Chung-Ang University, Seoul, Korea

K. Lee , Y. Lee 

Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea

E. Asilar , F. Carnevali , J. Choi⁵⁴ , T.J. Kim , Y. Ryou , J. Song , T. Yang 

Korea University, Seoul, Korea

S. Ha , B.S. Hong , J. Kim , K. Lee, K. Lee, S. Lee , J. Padmanaban , B.A.N. Putra, J. Yoo 

Kyung Hee University, Department of Physics, Seoul, Korea

J. Goh , J. Shin , S. Yang 

Sejong University, Seoul, Korea

L. Kalipoliti , Y. Kang , H. Kim , Y. Kim , B. Ko, S. Lee 

Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea

J. Choi , J. Choi, W. Jun , H. Kim , J. Kim , J. Kim , T. Kim, Y. Kim , Y.W. Kim , S. Ko , H. Lee , J. Lee , J. Lee , B.H. Oh , J. Shin , U. Yang, I. Yoon 

University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea

W. Heo , W. Jang , D. Kim , S. Kim , Y. Roh, I. J. Watson 

Yonsei University, Department of Physics, Seoul, Korea

S. Calzaferri , G. Cho, Y. Eo , K. Hwang , H. Jang , B. Kim , D. Kim, S. Kim, J.S.H. Lee , G. Mocellin , H.D. Yoo 

Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea

Y. Lee , I. Yu 

College of Engineering and Technology, American University of the Middle East (AUM), Dasman, Kuwait

T. Beyrouthy , Y. Gharbia 

Kuwait University - College of Science - Department of Physics, Safat, Kuwait

F. Alazemi 

Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia

K. Dreimanis , O.M. Eberlins , A. Gaile , J.K. Heikkilä , M. Klevs , C. Munoz Diaz , D. Osite , G. Pikurs , R. Plese , M. Seidel , D. Sidiropoulos Kontos 

University of Latvia (LU), Riga, Latvia

N.R. Strautnieks 

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

M. Ambrozys , A. Juodagalvis , S. Nargelas , S. Nayak , G. Tamulaitis 

National Centre for Particle Physics, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

I. Yusuff⁵⁵ , Z. Zolkapli

University of Sonora (UNISON), Hermosillo, Mexico

J.P. Barajas Ibarria , J.F. Benitez , A. Castaneda Hernandez , A. Cota Rodriguez ,
L.E. Cuevas Picos, H.A. Encinas Acosta, L.G. Gallegos Mariñez, J.A. Murillo Quijada ,
L. Valencia Palomo 

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

H. Castilla-Valdez , H. Crotte Ledesma , R. Lopez-Fernandez , J. Mejia Guisao ,
R. Reyes-Almanza , A. Sánchez Hernández 

Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico

C. Oropeza Barrera , D.L. Ramirez Guadarrama, M. Ramírez García 

Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

I. Bautista , F.E. Neri Huerta , I. Pedraza , H.A. Salazar Ibarguen , C. Uribe Estrada 

University of Montenegro, Podgorica, Montenegro

I. Bubanja , J. Mijuskovic , N. Raicevic 

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

A. Ahmad , M.I. Asghar , A. Awais , M.I.M. Awan, W.A. Khan , I. Sohail

AGH University of Krakow, Krakow, Poland

V. Avati, L. Forthomme , L. Grzanka , M. Malawski , K. Piotrkowski 

National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland

H. Awedikian , M. Bluj , M. Ghimiray , M. Górski , M. Kazana , M. Szleper ,
P. Zalewski 

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

K. Bunkowski , K. Doroba , A. Kalinowski , M. Konecki , J. Krolikowski ,
W. Matyszkiewicz , A. Muhammad , S. Slawinski 

Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw, Poland

P. Fokow , K. Pozniak , W. Zabolotny 

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

M. Araujo , C. Beirão Da Cruz E Silva , A. Boletti , M. Bozzo , T. Camporesi^{52,56} ,
G. Da Molin , M. Gallinaro , R. Guitton, J. Hollar , H. Legoinha , N. Leonardo⁵⁷ ,
G.B. Marozzo , A. Petrilli , M. Pisano , J. Seixas , J. Varela , J.W. Wulff 

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

S. Afanasiev , V. Alexakhin , Y. Andreev , D. Budkouski , R. Chistov , M. Danilov ,
T. Dimova , I. Gorbunov , A. Kamenev , V. Karjavine , O. Kodolova⁵⁸ , V. Korenkov ,
I. Korsakov, A. Kozyrev , A. Lanev , A. Malakhov , V. Matveev , A. Nikitenko^{59,58} ,
V. Palichik , V. Perelygin , O. Radchenko , M. Savina , V. Shalaev , S. Shmatov ,
S. Shulha , Y. Skovpen , K. Slizhevskiy, V. Smirnov , O. Teryaev , A. Toropin ,
N. Voytishin , A. Zarubin , I. Zhizhin 

Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

P. Adzic , L. Markovic , P. Milenovic , V. Milosevic 

Vinca Institute of Nuclear Science, Belgrade, Serbia

D. Devetak , M. Dordevic , J. Milosevic , L. Nadderd , V. Rekovic, M. Stojanovic 

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

M. Alcalde Martinez , J. Alcaraz Maestre , J.A. Brochero Cifuentes , M. Cepeda , M. Cerrada , N. Colino , B. De La Cruz , A. Escalante Del Valle , C. Fernandez Bedoya , D. Fernández Del Val , J.P. Fernández Ramos , J. Flix , M.C. Fouz , M. Gonzalez Hernandez , O. Gonzalez Lopez , S. Goy Lopez , J.M. Hernandez , M.I. Josa , J. Llorente Merino , O. Manzanilla , C. Martin Perez , E. Martin Viscasillas , D. Moran , C.M. Morcillo Perez , Á. Navarro Tobar , J. Puerta Pelayo , A.M. Pérez-Calero Yzquierdo , I. Redondo , D.D. Redondo Ferrero , J. Vazquez Escobar 

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

J.F. de Trocóniz 

Universidad de Oviedo, Instituto Universitario de Ciencias y Tecnologías Espaciales de Asturias (ICTEA), Oviedo, Spain

E. Aller Gutierrez , B. Alvarez Gonzalez , J. Ayllon Torresano , A. Cardini , J. Cuevas , J. Del Riego Badas , D. Estrada Acevedo , J. Fernandez Menendez , S. Folgueras , I. Gonzalez Caballero , P. Leguina , M. Obeso Menendez , E. Palencia Cortezon , J. Prado Pico , S. Sanchez Cruz , A. Soto Rodriguez , P. Vischia 

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

S. Blanco Fernández , I.J. Cabrillo , A. Calderon , M. Caserta, J. Duarte Campderros , M. Fernandez , G. Gomez , C. Lasasoa García , R. Lopez Ruiz , C. Martinez Rivero , P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol , F. Matorras , P. Matorras Cuevas , E. Navarrete Ramos , J. Piedra Gomez , C. Quintana San Emeterio , V. Rodriguez, L. Scodellaro , I. Vila , R. Vilar Cortabitarte , J.M. Vizan Garcia 

University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka

B. Kailasapathy⁶⁰ 

University of Ruhuna, Department of Physics, Matara, Sri Lanka

W.G. Dharmaratna⁶¹ , N. Perera 

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

D. Abbaneo , C. Amendola , R. Ardino , E. Auffray , J. Baechler, D. Barney , J. Bendavid , I. Bestintzanos, M. Bianco , A. Bocci , L. Borgonovi , C. Botta , A. Bragagnolo , C.E. Brown , C. Caillol , G. Cerminara , P. Connor , K. Cormier , D. D'Enterria , A. Dabrowski , P. Das , A. David Tinoco Mendes , A. De Roeck , M.M. Defranchis , M. Deile , M. Dobson , L. Favilla , P.J. Fernández Manteca , E. Fialova , B.A. Fontana Santos Alves , E. Fontanesi , W. Funk , A. Gaddi, S. Giani, D. Gigi, K. Gill , F. Glege , M. Glowacki, A. Gruber , J. Hegeman , R. Hofsaess , B. Huber , T. James , P. Janot , L. Jeppe , O. Kaluzinska , O. Karacheban²⁶ , G. Karathanasis , S. Laurila , P. Lecoq , E. Leutgeb , J. León Holgado , C. Lourenco , A.m. Lyon , M. Magherini , L. Malgeri , E. Manca , M. Mannelli , F. Meijers , J.A. Merlin, S. Mersi , E. Meschi , M. Migliorini , F. Monti , F. Moortgat , M.C. Muehlntikel, M. Mulders , M. Musich , I. Neutelings , S. Orfanelli, F. Pantaleo , M. Pari , F. Pereira Carneiro, G. Petrucciani , A. Pfeiffer , M. Pierini , M. Pitt , H. Qu , A. Reimers , B. Ribeiro Lopes , F. Riti , P. Rosado , M. Rovere , H. Sakulin , R. Salvatico , S. Scarfi , S.F. Schaefer, M. Selvaggi , P. Silva , P. Sphicas⁶² , A.G. Stahl Leiton , A. Steen , S. Summers , G. Terragni , D. Treille , P. Tropea , E. Vernazza , M. Vojinovic , J. Wanczyk⁶³ , S. Wuchterl , M. Zarucki , P. Zehetner , P. Zjeld , G. Zevi Della Porta 

Synthetic Institute for people with CERN contract, Geneva, Switzerland

L. Dudko , V. Kim⁶⁴ , V. Murzin , V. Oreshkin , D. Sosnov 

PSI Center for Neutron and Muon Sciences, Villigen, Switzerland

L. Caminada⁶⁵ , W. Erdmann , R. Horisberger , Q. Ingram , H.C. Kaestli , D. Kotlinski , C. Lange , U. Langenegger , A. Nigamova , L. Noehte⁶⁵ , L. Redard-Jacot⁶⁵ , T. Rohe , A. Samalan 

ETH Zurich - Institute for Particle Physics and Astrophysics (IPA), Zurich, Switzerland

T.K. Aarrestad , M. Backhaus , A. Belvedere , T. Bevilacqua⁶⁵ , G. Bonomelli , C. Cazzaniga , K. Datta , P. De Bryas Dexmiers D'Archiacchiac⁶³ , A. De Cosa , G. Dissertori , M. Dittmar, M. Donegà , F. Glessgen , C. Grab , T.G. Harte , N. Härringer , B. Kaynak , M. Koppel , W. Lustermann , M. Malucchi , R.A. Manzoni , L. Marchese , F. Nessi-Tedaldi , F. Pauss , A.A. Petre, J. Prendi , B. Ristic , S. Rohletter, P.M. Sander, R. Seidita , A. Tarabini , C.Z. Tee , D. Valsecchi , P.H. Wagner, R. Wallny 

Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland

C. Amsler⁶⁶ , F. Bilandzija , P. Bärttschi , M.F. Canelli , G. Celotto , Z. Ghafoor , T.A. Goldschmidt, V. Guglielmi , A. Jofrehei , B. Kilminster , T.H. Kwok , S. Leontsinis , V. Lukashenko , A. Macchiolo , F. Meng , J. Motta , P. Robmann, E. Shokr , F. Stäger , R. Tramontano , P. Viscone 

Çukurova University, Adana, Türkiye

D. Agyel , F. Dolek , I. Dumanoglu⁶⁷ , Y. Guler⁶⁸ , E. Gurpinar Guler⁶⁸ , A. Kayis Topaksu , G. Onengut , K. Ozdemir⁶⁹ , B. Tali⁷⁰ , U.G. Tok , E. Uslan 

Hacettepe University, Ankara, Türkiye

S. Sen 

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Türkiye

B. Akgun , I.O. Atakisi⁷¹ , E. Gülmez , M. Kaya⁷² , O. Kaya⁷³ , M.A. Sarkisla⁷⁴, S. Tekten⁷⁵ 

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Türkiye

D. Boncukcu , A. Cakir , K. Cankocak^{67,76} , M. Gumustekin , A.D. Gungordu

Istanbul University, Istanbul, Türkiye

B. Haciosahinoglu , I. Hos⁷⁷ , S. Ozkorucuklu , O. Potok , H. Sert , C. Simsek , C. Zorbilmez 

Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Türkiye

S. Cerci , C. Dozen⁷⁸ , E. Iren⁷⁹ , B. Isildak , E. Simsek , D. Sunar Cerci , T. Yetkin⁷⁸ 

National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan

D. Bhowmik, Y.h. Chou , C.M. Kuo, P.K. Rout , S. Taj , P.C. Tiwari⁸⁰ 

National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan

L. Ceard, K.F. Chen , Z.g. Chen, A. De Iorio , G.W.S. Hou , H.w. Hsia , T.h. Hsu, S. Karmakar , F. Khuzaimah, G. Kole , Y.y. Li , R.S. Lu , E. Paganis , X.f. Su , J. Thomas-Wilsker , L.s. Tsai, D. Tsionou, H.y. Wu , E. Yazgan 

High Energy Physics Research Unit, Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

C. Asawatangtrakuldee , N. Srimanobhas 

Tunis El Manar University, Tunis, Tunisia

Y. Maghrbi 

Institute for Scintillation Materials of National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ukraine

O. Dadazhanova, B. Grynyov 

National Science Centre, Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology, Kharkiv, Ukraine

K. Klimenko, O. Kurov , L. Levchuk , S. Lukyanenko, A. Pristavka, D. Soroka

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

J.J. Brooke , A. Bundock , F.J.J. Bury , E. Clement , D. Cussans , D. Dharmender, H. Flacher , J. Goldstein , H.F. Heath , M.I. Holmberg , A. Karakoulaki, L. Kreczko , S. Paramesvaran , L. Robertshaw , M.S. Sanjrani³⁹, J. Segal, V.J. Smith 

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

A. Ball, K.W. Bell , A. Belyaev⁸¹ , C. Brew , R.M. Brown , D.J. Cockerill , A. Elliot , K.V. Ellis, J. Gajownik , K. Harder , S. Harper , J. Linacre , K. Manolopoulos, M. Moallemi , D.M. Newbold , E. Olaiya , D. Petyt , T. Reis , A.R. Sahasransu , T. Schuh, C. Shepherd-Themistocleous , I.R. Tomalin , K.C. Whalen , T. Williams 

Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

I. Andreou , S. Awan, R. Bainbridge , P. Bloch , O. Buchmuller, C.A. Carrillo Montoya , D. Colling , A. Cox, I. Das , P. Dauncey , G. Davies , M. Della Negra , S. Fayer, G. Fedi , G. Hall , H.R. Hoorani , A. Howard, G. Iles , C.R. Knight , P. Krueper , J. Langford , K.H. Law , L. Lyons , A.M. Magnan , B. Maier , S. Mallios , A. Mastronikolis , J. Nash⁸² , M. Pesaresi , P.B. Pradeep , E.V. Protopapa, B.C. Radburn-Smith , A. Richards, A. Rose , T.B. Runting , L. Russell , K. Savva , R. Schmitz , C. Seez , R. Shukla , A. Tapper , T. Travis, K. Uchida , G.P. Uttley , T. Virdee²⁸ , N. Wardle , D. Winterbottom , J. Xiao 

Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom

J. Cole , L. Juckett, A. Khan, P. Kyberd , I. Reid 

The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, USA

B. Bam , A. Buchot Perraguin , S. Campbell, R. Chudasama , S. Cooper , C. Crovella , G. Fidalgo , S.V. Gleyzer , R. Kaur , A. Khukhunaishvili , K. Matchev , E. Pearson, P. Rumerio⁸³ , E. Usai 

University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA

S. Abbott , S. Baradia , B. Barton , R. Breedon , H. Cai , M. Calderon De La Barca Sanchez , E. Cannaert, M. Chertok , M. Citron , J. Conway , P.T. Cox , F. Eble , R. Erbacher , C. Fairchild, O. Kukral , S. Ostrom , I. Salazar Segovia, J.H. Steenis , J.S. Tafoya Vargas , W. Wei , S. Yoo 

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, USA

A. Aportela , A. Arora , J.G. Branson , S. Cittolin , B. D'Anzi , D. Diaz , J. Duarte , L. Giannini , Y. Gu, J. Guiang , V. Krutelyov , R. Lee , J. Letts , H. Li, R. Marroquin Solares, M. Masciovecchio , F. Mokhtar , S. Morovic , S. Mukherjee , M. Pieri , D. Primosch, M. Quinnan , V. Sharma , M. Tadel , E. Vourliotis , F. Würthwein , A. Yagil , Z. Zhao 

University of California, Los Angeles, California, USA

K. Adamidis, H. Ancelin, M. Bachtis , D. Campos, R. Cousins , S. Crossley , G. Flores Avila , J. Hauser , M. Ignatenko , M.A. Iqbal , T. Lam , Y.f. Lo , A. Nunez Del Prado , D. Saltzberg , V. Valuev 

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA

A. Albert , S. Bhattacharya , A. Bornheim , O. Cerri, Z. Hao , R. Kansal , L. Mori, H.B. Newman , G. Reales Gutiérrez, T. Sievert, P. Simmerling , E. Sledge , M. Spiropulu , C. Sun , J.R. Vlimant , R.A. Wynne , S. Xie , R.Y. Zhu 

University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California, USA

R. Clare , J.W. Gary , G. Hanson 

University of California, Santa Barbara - Department of Physics, Santa Barbara, California, USA

A. Barzdukas , L. Brennan , C. Campagnari , S. Carron Montero⁸⁴ , K. Downham , C. Grieco , J.S. Guo , M.M. Hussain, D. Imani , J. Incandela , A. Krishna , M.W.K. Lai, P. Masterson , J.J.H. Ockenfuss, J. Richman , S.N. Santpur , D. Stuart , T.Á. Vámi , X. Yan , D. Zhang

University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA

J.P. Cumalat , W.T. Ford , J. Fraticelli , A. Hart , M. Herrmann, S. Kwan , J. Pearkes , N. Schonbeck , K. Stenson , K. Ulmer , S.R. Wagner , N. Zipper , D. Zuolo 

The Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, USA

R. Bartek , A. Dominguez , S. Raj , B. Sahu , A.E. Simsek , B. Singhal , S.S. Yu 

University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA

C. Aruta , P. Avery , C. Basile , D. Bourilkov , P. Chang , V. Cherepanov , M. Dittrich, R.D. Field, C. Huh , E. Koenig , M. Kolosova , J. Konigsberg , A. Korytov , G. Mitselmakher , K. Mohrman , A. Muthirakalayil Madhu , N. Rawal , S. Rosenzweig , Y. Takahashi , J. Wang

Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Florida, USA

B. Alsufyani , S. Das , S. Demarest, L. Hasa , M. Hohlmann , M. Lavinsky, E. Yanes

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, USA

T. Adams , A. Al Kadhimi , D. Alam , A. Askew , S. Bower , R. Goff, R. Hashmi , A. Hassani , T. Kolberg , G. Martinez , M. Mazza , H. Prosper , P.R. Prova, R. Yohay 

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois, USA

M. Albrow , M. Alyari , O. Amram , G. Apollinari , A. Apresyan , L.A. Bauerdick , D. Berry , J. Berryhill , P.C. Bhat , K. Burkett , J.N. Butler , A. Canepa , G.B. Cerati , H. Cheung , F. Chlebana , C. Cosby , G. Cummings , I. Dutta , V.D. Elvira , J. Freeman , A. Gandrakota , Z. Gece , L. Gray , D. Green, A. Grummer , S. Grünendahl , D. Guerrero , O. Gutsche , R.M. Harris , J. Hirschauer , V. Innocente , B. Jayatilaka , S. Jindariani , M. Johnson , R.S. Kim , S. Lammel , D. Lincoln , R. Lipton , T. Liu , K. Maeshima , D. Mason , P. McBride , P. Merkel , S. Mrenna , S. Nahn , J. Ngadiuba , D. Noonan , S. Norberg, V. Papadimitriou , N. Pastika , K. Pedro , C. Pena⁸⁵ , C.E. Perez Lara , V. Perovic , F. Ravera , A. Reinsvold Hall⁸⁶ , L. Ristori , M. Safdari , E. Sexton-Kennedy , E. Smith , N. Smith , A. Soha , L. Spiegel , S. Stoynev , J. Strait , L. Taylor , S. Tkaczyk , N.V. Tran , L. Uplegger , E.W. Vaandering , C. Wang , I. Zoi

University of Illinois Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA

M.R. Adams , N. Barnett, A. Baty , C. Bennett , N. Brandman-hughes, R. Cavanaugh , S.J. Das , R. Escobar Franco , O. Evdokimov , C.E. Gerber , H. Gupta , M. Hawksworth , A. Hingrajiya, D.J. Hofman , Z. Huang , J.h. Lee , C. Mills , S. Nanda , G. Nigmatkulov , B. Ozek , V. Pant, T. Phan, D. Pilipovic , R. Pradhan

E. Prifti, T. Roy , D. Shekar, N. Singh, F. Strug, A. Thielen, M. Tonjes , N. Varelas , M.A. Wadud , A. Wang , J. Yoo 

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA

S. Dittmer , K.A. Hahn , S. King, D. Li , M. McGinnis , Y. Miao , D.G. Monk , M.H. Schmitt , A. Taliercio , M. Velasco , J. Wang , D. Wilbern

Purdue University Northwest, Hammond, Indiana, USA

N. Parashar , A. Pathak , E. Shumka 

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, USA

G. Agarwal , R. Band , S. Castells , A. Das , A. Datta , A. Ehnis, R. Goldouzian , M. Hildreth , T. Ivanov , C. Jessop , K. Lannon , J. Lawrence , D. Lutton , J. Mariano , N. Marinelli, P. Mastrapasqua , A. Masud, T. McCauley , C. Mcgrady , C. Moore , Y. Musienko⁸⁷ , H. Nelson , M. Osherson , A. Piccinelli , R. Ruchti , A. Townsend , Y. Wan, M. Wayne , H. Yockey

Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, USA

S. Chandra , A. Gu , L. Gutay, L. He, M. Huwiler , M. Jones , A.W. Jung , I.G. Karslioglu , D. Kondratyev , J. Li , M. Liu , M. Macedo , G. Negro , N. Neumeister , G. Paspalaki , S. Piperov , N.R. Saha , J.F. Schulte , R. Sharma , F. Wang , A.L. Wesolek, A. Wildridge , W. Xie , Y. Yao , Y. Zhong 

The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, USA

M. Alhusseini , D. Blend , K. Dilsiz⁸⁸ , O.K. Köseyan , A. Mestvirishvili⁵⁶ , O. Neogi, H. Ogul⁸⁹ , Y. Onel , A. Penzo , C. Snyder

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA

A. Abreu , L.F. Alcerro Alcerro , J. Anguiano , S. Arteaga Escatel , P. Baringer , A. Bean , R. Bhattacharya , M. Chukwuka , Z. Flowers , D. Grove , J. King , G. Krintiras , M. Lazarovits , C. Le Mahieu , J. Marquez , M. Murray , M. Nickel , E. Reynolds , C. Rogan , C. Royon , S. Rudrabhatla , S. Sanders , J.A. Velazquez Coral , G. Wilson 

Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, USA

A. Ahmad, B. Allmond , N. Islam, A. Ivanov , K. Kaadze , Y. Maravin , J. Natoli , G.G. Reddy , D. Roy , G. Sorrentino 

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA

B. Blumenfeld , J. Davis , A. Gritsan , Z. Huang , L. Kang , P. Maksimovic , N. Pinto , M. Roguljic , S. Sekhar , M.V. Srivastav , M. Swartz 

University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, USA

Z. Alton, D. Baden , A. Belloni , J. Bistany-riebman, S.C. Eno , N.J. Hadley , S. Jabeen , R.G. Kellogg , T. Koeth , B. Kronheim, J. Lee, P. Major , A. Mignerey , C. Palmer , C. Papageorgakis , M.M. Paranjpe, E. Popova⁹⁰ , A. Shevelev , M. Wrotny , L. Zhang 

Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

S. Cholak , Z. Demiragli , C. Erice , C. Fangmeier , C. Fernandez Madrazo , J. Fulcher , J. Garcia De Castro , F. Golf , S. Jeon , G. Linney, J. O'Cain , I. Reed , J. Rohlf , D. Sperka , I. Suarez , A. Tsatsos , E. Wurtz, A.G. Zecchinelli 

Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

A. Aarif, G. Alverson , E. Barberis , S. Bein , J. Bonilla , B. Bylsma, M. Campana , R. Clark, J. Dervan , Y. Haddad , Y. Han , I. Israr , M. Lu , N. Manganeli 

R. McCarthy , D.M. Morse , T. Orimoto , L. Skinnari , C.S. Thoreson , E. Tsai , B. Wang , D. Wood 

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA

C. Baldenegro Barrera , H. Bossi , S. Bright-Thonney , I.A. Cali , Y.c. Chen , P.c. Chou , M. D'Alfonso , K. Devereaux , J. Eysermans , C. Freer , G. Gomez Ceballos , M. Goncharov , G. Grosso , P. Harris , D. Hoang , A. Holtermann , G.M. Innocenti , K. Ivanov , G. Kopp , D. Kovalskyi , J. Lang , L. Lavezzo , Y.J. Lee , P. Lugato , C. McGinn , E. Moreno , A. Novak , M.I. Park , C. Paus , C. Reissel , C. Roland , G. Roland , S. Rothman , T.a. Sheng , G. Stephans , D. Walter , J. Wang , Z. Wang , B. Wyslouch , T. Yang , K. Yoon

Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, USA

P.E. Karchin 

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA

A. Alpana , B. Crossman , W.J. Jackson , C. Kapsiak , D. Mahon , J. Mans , B. Marzocchi , R. Rusack , O. Sancar , R. Saradhy , N. Strobbe 

Bethel University, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA

J.M. Hogan 

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA

K. Bloom , D.R. Claes , S.V. Dixit , G. Haza , J. Hossain , C. Joo , I. Kravchenko , K.H.M. Kwok , Y. Mehra , J. Morris , A. Rohilla , J.E. Siado , A. Vagnerini , A. Wightman 

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

B. Chiarito , J.P. Chou , S. Donnelly , D. Gadkari , Y. Gershtein , E. Halkiadakis , C. Houghton , D. Jaroslowski , A. Kaur , A. Kobert , A. Lath , J. Martins , P. Meltzer , M. Perez Prada , K. Ramdin , B. Rand , J. Reichert , P. Saha , S. Salur , S. Somalwar , R. Stone , S.A. Thayil , S. Thomas , J. Vora 

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, USA

H. Bouchamaoui , G. Dezoort , P. Elmer , A. Frankenthal , M. Galli , B. Greenberg , K. Kennedy , Y. Lai , D. Lange , A. Loeliger , D. Marlow , I. Ojalvo , J. Olsen , F. Simpson , D. Stickland , C. Tully , S. Yoon

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, USA

H. Bandyopadhyay , I. Iashvili , A. Kalogeropoulos , A. Kharchilava , A. Mandal , C. McLean , D. Nguyen , O. Poncet , S. Rappoccio , H. Rejeb Sfar , W. Terrill , D. Yu 

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA

J. Alexander , X. Chen , G. De Castro , J. Dickinson , A. Duquette , J. Fan , X. Fan , J. Grassi , P. Kotamnives , K. Krzyzanska , J. Monroy , G. Niendorf , M. Oshiro , J.R. Patterson , A. Ryd , J. Thom , H.A. Weber , B. Weiss , P. Wittich , Y. Wu , R. Zou , L. Zygalá 

University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, USA

O. Bessidskaia Bylund , A. Bodek , R. Demina , A. Garcia-Bellido , H.S. Hare , O. Hindrichs , Y.w. Kao , N. Parmar , P. Parygin⁹⁰ , H. Seo , R. Taus , Y.h. Yu 

The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA

M. Carrigan , R. De Los Santos , L.S. Durkin , C. Hill , M. Joyce , L. Nestor , D.A. Wenzl , B.L. Winer , B. Yates 

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA

J. Alison , S. An , M. Cremonesi, V. Dutta , E.Y. Ertorer , T. Ferguson , T.A. Gómez Espinosa , A. Harilal , A. Kallil Tharayil, M. Kanemura, A. Khanal , C. Liu , M. Marchegiani , P. Meiring , S. Murthy , P. Palit , K. Park , M. Paulini , A. Roberts , Y. Zhou 

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, USA

S. Malik , R. Sharma 

Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, USA

G. Barone , G. Benelli , D. Cutts , S. Ellis , S. Gottlieb, L. Gouskos , M. Hadley , L. Hay , U. Heintz , K.W. Ho , R. Jain, T. Kwon , L. Lambrecht , G. Landsberg , K.T. Lau , M. LeBlanc , J. Luo , S. Mondal , J. Roloff , T. Russell , S. Sagir⁹¹ , X. Shen , M. Stamenkovic , S. Sunnarborg, J. Tang , N. Venkatasubramanian 

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, USA

A. Abdelhamid , D. Ally , A.G. Delannoy , S. Fiorendi , J. Harris, T. Holmes , A.R. Kanuganti , N. Karunarathna , J. Lawless, L. Lee , E. Nibigira , B. Skipworth, S. Spanier , C. Thompson, A. Vendrasco

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, USA

U. Acharya , E. Appelt , Y. Chen , S. Greene, A. Gurrola , W. Johns , R. Kunawalkam Elayavalli , A. Melo , D. Rathjens , F. Romeo , I. Shvetsov , S. Tuo , J. Velkovska , J. Zhang

Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA

D. Aebi , M. Ahmad , T. Akhter , K. Androsov , A. Basnet , A. Bolshov, O. Bouhali⁹² , A. Cagnotta , S. Cooperstein , V. D'Amante , R. Eusebi , P. Flanagan , J. Gilmore , Y. Guo, T. Kamon , R. Mueller , G. Pizzati , A. Safonov 

Rice University, Houston, Texas, USA

D. Acosta , A. Agrawal , C. Arbour , T. Carnahan , K.M. Ecklund , F.J. Geurts , I. Krommydas , N. Lewis, W. Li , J. Lin , X. Liu , C. Loizides , O. Miguel Colin , B.P. Padley , R. Redjimi , J. Rotter , C. Vico Villalba , M. Wulansatiti , E. Yigitbasi , Y. Zhang 

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, USA

N. Akchurin , J. Damgov , Y. Feng , N. Gogate , W. Jin , S.W. Lee , C. Madrid , S. Magedov, A. Mankel , T. Peltola , I. Volobouev 

Baylor University, Waco, Texas, USA

S. Abdullin , A. Brinkerhoff , E. Collins , M.R. Darwish , J. Dittmann , K. Hatakeyama , V. Hegde , J. Hiltbrand , B. McMaster , J. Samudio , S. Sawant , C. Sutantawibul , J. Wilson 

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA

B. Cardwell , H. Chung , B. Cox , J. Hakala , G. Hamilton Ilha Machado, R. Hirosky , M. Jose, A. Ledovsky , C. Mantilla , R. Menon Raghunandan, C. Neu , C. Ramón Álvarez , Z. Wu 

University of Wisconsin - Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, USA

A. Aravind , S. Banerjee , K. Black , T. Bose , E. Chavez , R. Cruz, S. Dasu , P. Everaerts , C. Galloni, H. He , M. Herndon , A. Herve , C.K. Koraka , S. Lomte , R. Loveless , J. Marquez, A. Mohammadi , S. Mondal, T. Nelson, G. Parida , D. Pinna 

A. Savin, V. Sharma , R. Simeon, W.H. Smith , D. Teague, M. Thakore, A. Thete , A. Warden 

¹Also at Yerevan State University, Yerevan, Armenia

²Also at Technische Universität Wien, Vienna, Austria

³Also at Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

⁴Also at FACAMP - Faculdades de Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil

⁵Also at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil

⁶Also at Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

⁷Also at The University of the State of Amazonas, Manaus, Brazil

⁸Also at University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

⁹Also at University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

¹⁰Also at School of Physics, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou, China

¹¹Now at Henan Normal University, Xinxiang, China

¹²Also at University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai, China

¹³Also at The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, USA

¹⁴Also at Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, China

¹⁵Also at Center for High Energy Physics, Peking University, Beijing, China, Beijing, China

¹⁶Also at Helwan University, Cairo, Egypt

¹⁷Now at Zewail City of Science and Technology, Zewail, Egypt

¹⁸Now at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt

¹⁹Now at Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt

²⁰Also at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France

²¹Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, USA

²²Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

²³Also at University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

²⁴Also at RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany

²⁵Also at Bergische University Wuppertal (BUW), Wuppertal, Germany

²⁶Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany

²⁷Also at Institute for Advanced Simulation - Jülich Supercomputing Centre, Jülich, Germany

²⁸Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

²⁹Also at HUN-REN ATOMKI - Institute of Nuclear Research, Debrecen, Hungary

³⁰Now at Universitatea Babes-Bolyai - Facultatea de Fizica, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

³¹Also at MTA-ELTE Lendület CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

³²Also at HUN-REN Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary

³³Also at Physics Department, Faculty of Science, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt

³⁴Also at The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA

³⁵Also at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, India

³⁶Also at University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India

³⁷Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India

³⁸Also at Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, India

³⁹Also at Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

⁴⁰Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran

⁴¹Also at Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

⁴²Also at Department of Physics, University of Science and Technology of Mazandaran, Behshahr, Iran

⁴³Also at Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Arak University, ARAK, Iran

⁴⁴Also at Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, Türkiye

⁴⁵Also at Centro Siciliano di Fisica Nucleare e di Struttura della Materia, Catania, Italy

-
- ⁴⁶Also at Università degli Studi Guglielmo Marconi, Roma, Italy
- ⁴⁷Also at Scuola Superiore Meridionale, Università di Napoli 'Federico II', Napoli, Italy
- ⁴⁸Also at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois, USA
- ⁴⁹Also at Lulea University of Technology, Lulea, Sweden
- ⁵⁰Also at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt
- ⁵¹Also at Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - Istituto Officina dei Materiali, Perugia, Italy
- ⁵²Also at Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
- ⁵³Also at UPES - University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun, India
- ⁵⁴Also at Institut de Physique des 2 Infinis de Lyon (IP2I), Villeurbanne, France
- ⁵⁵Also at Department of Applied Physics, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Malaysia
- ⁵⁶Now at Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia
- ⁵⁷Also at Departamento de Física Instituto Superior Técnico Universidade de Lisboa, LISBON, Portugal
- ⁵⁸Also at Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
- ⁵⁹Also at Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
- ⁶⁰Also at Trincomalee Campus, Eastern University, Sri Lanka, Nilaveli, Sri Lanka
- ⁶¹Also at Saegis Campus, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka
- ⁶²Also at National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- ⁶³Also at Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
- ⁶⁴Also at St. Petersburg Polytechnic University, St. Petersburg, Russia
- ⁶⁵Also at Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland
- ⁶⁶Also at Stefan Meyer Institute for Subatomic Physics (SMI), Vienna, Austria
- ⁶⁷Also at Near East University, Research Center of Experimental Health Science, Mersin, Türkiye
- ⁶⁸Also at Konya Technical University, Konya, Türkiye
- ⁶⁹Also at Izmir Bakircay University Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Izmir, Türkiye
- ⁷⁰Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Türkiye
- ⁷¹Also at Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Istanbul, Türkiye
- ⁷²Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Türkiye
- ⁷³Also at Milli Savunma University, Naval Academy, Istanbul, Türkiye
- ⁷⁴Also at The Science and Technological research Council of Türkiye, Informatics and Information Security Research Center, Gebze/Kocaeli, Türkiye
- ⁷⁵Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Türkiye
- ⁷⁶Now at Istanbul Okan University, Istanbul, Türkiye
- ⁷⁷Also at Istanbul University - Cerrahpasa, Faculty of Engineering, Istanbul, Türkiye
- ⁷⁸Also at Istinye University Vadi Campus, Ayazağa District Azerbaijan Street (Vadistanbul 4A) Sarıyer, İstanbul, Türkiye
- ⁷⁹Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Türkiye
- ⁸⁰Also at Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, India
- ⁸¹Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
- ⁸²Also at Monash University, Faculty of Science, Clayton, Australia
- ⁸³Also at Università di Torino, Torino, Italy
- ⁸⁴Also at California Lutheran University, Thousand Oaks, California, USA
- ⁸⁵Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA
- ⁸⁶Also at United States Naval Academy - Physics Department, Annapolis, Maryland, USA
- ⁸⁷Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
- ⁸⁸Also at Bingöl University, Bingöl, Türkiye

⁸⁹Also at Sinop University, Sinop, Türkiye

⁹⁰Now at National Research Nuclear University 'Moscow Engineering Physics Institute' (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia

⁹¹Also at Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Karaman, Türkiye

⁹²Also at Hamad Bin Khalifa University (HBKU), Doha, Qatar