Search for vector-like quarks in events with two oppositely charged leptons and jets in proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

CMS Collaboration

CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Received: 23 December 2018 / Accepted: 4 April 2019 / Published online: 26 April 2019
© CERN for the benefit of the CMS collaboration 2019

Abstract

A search for the pair production of heavy vector-like partners T and B of the top and bottom quarks has been performed by the CMS experiment at the CERN LHC using proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV. The data sample was collected in 2016 and corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 35.9 fb$^{-1}$. Final states studied for T$^T$ production include those where one of the T quarks decays via $T \rightarrow tZ$ and the other via $T \rightarrow bW, tZ, \text{or} tH$, where H is a Higgs boson. For the B$^B$ case, final states include those where one of the B quarks decays via $B \rightarrow bZ$ and the other $B \rightarrow tW, bZ, \text{or} bH$. Events with two oppositely charged electrons or muons, consistent with coming from the decay of a Z boson, and jets are investigated. The number of observed events is consistent with standard model background estimations. Lower limits at 95% confidence level are placed on the masses of the T and B quarks for a range of branching fractions. Assuming 100% branching fractions for T$^T \rightarrow tZ$, and B$^B \rightarrow tW, bZ$, T and B quark mass values below 1280 and 1130 GeV, respectively, are excluded.

1 Introduction

The standard model (SM) has been outstandingly successful in describing a wide range of fundamental phenomena. However, one of its notable shortcomings is that it does not provide a natural explanation for the Higgs boson (H) [1–3] observed at 125 GeV [4,5] having a mass that is comparable to the electroweak scale. The suppression of divergent loop corrections to the Higgs boson mass requires either fine-tuning of the SM parameters or new particles at the TeV scale. Many theories of beyond-the-SM physics phenomena that attempt to solve this hierarchy problem predict new particles, which are not ruled out by the measured properties of the Higgs boson. They are predicted in many beyond-the-SM scenarios such as grand unified theories [7], models with extra dimensions [9], little Higgs [10–12], and composite Higgs models [13], as well as theories proposed to explain the SM flavor structure [14] and solve the strong CP problem [15].

The VLQs can be produced singly or in pairs [6]. The cross section for single-quark production is model dependent and depends on the couplings of the VLQs to the SM quarks. On the other hand, pair production of VLQs occurs via the strong interaction, and its cross section is uniquely determined by the mass of the VLQ. Another characteristic of the VLQs is their flavor-changing neutral current decay, which distinguishes them from chiral fermions. The top and bottom quark VLQ partners T and B are expected to couple to the SM third-generation quarks [16], and decay via $T \rightarrow bW, tZ, tH$, and $B \rightarrow tW, bZ, bH$, respectively.

In this paper, a search for the production of T$^T$ and B$^B$ is presented, where at least one of the T (B) quark decays as $T \rightarrow tZ (B \rightarrow bZ)$, as shown in Fig. 1. The search is performed using events with two oppositely charged electrons or muons, consistent with coming from a decay of a Z boson, and jets. The data were collected with the CMS detector at the CERN LHC in 2016, from proton–proton (pp) collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 35.9 fb$^{-1}$.

Searches for the pair production of T and B quarks have previously been reported by the ATLAS [17–20] and CMS [21–23] Collaborations. The strictest lower limits on the T and B quark masses range between 790 and 1350 GeV, depending on the decay mode studied. The mass range for the T and B quarks studied in this analysis is 800–1500 GeV.
2 The CMS detector and event simulation

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the solenoid volume are a silicon pixel and strip tracker, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter (HCAL), each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. Forward calorimeters extend the pseudorapidity ($\eta$) coverage provided by the barrel and endcap detectors. Muons are detected in gas-ionization chambers embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid. 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. [24].

Events of interest are selected using a two-tiered trigger system [25]. The first level, composed of custom hardware processors, uses information from the calorimeters and muon detectors to select events at a rate of around 100 kHz within a time interval of less than 4 $\mu$s. The second level, known as the high-level trigger, consists of a farm of processors running a version of the full event reconstruction software optimized for fast processing, and reduces the event rate to around 1 kHz before data storage.

Monte Carlo (MC) simulated signal events of the processes $pp \to T\bar{T}$ and $pp \to B\bar{B}$ for T and B quark masses in the range 0.8–1.5 TeV are produced in steps of 0.1 TeV. The events are generated with MadGraph5_aMC@nlo 2.3.3 [26], where the processes are produced at leading order (LO) with up to two partons in the matrix element calculations, using the NNPDF3.0 parton distribution function (PDF) set [27]. Showering and hadronization is simulated with PYTHIA 8.212 [28] using the underlying event tune CUETP8M2T4 [37] for $t\bar{t}$+jets simulation and CUETP8M1 [29] for the DY+jets process. The SM diboson events are also produced using the same standalone PYTHIA 8.212 generator. The production of rare single top processes $tZq$ and $tWZ$, as well as a $t\bar{t}$ pair in association with a $W$ or $Z$ boson, are simulated with up to one additional parton in the matrix element calculations using the MadGraph5_aMC@nlo 2.3.3 generator at LO precision and matched with the parton showering predictions using the MLM matching scheme [38].

Backgrounds are normalized according to the theoretical predictions for the corresponding cross sections. The DY+jets production cross sections from the MC@NLO [32] generator are valid up to NLO. Using a top quark mass of 172.5 GeV, the $t\bar{t}$+jets production cross section at NNLO [30] is determined. Diboson production is calculated at NLO for $WZ$ [39] and NNLO for $ZZ$ [40] and $WW$ [41]. The production cross sections for the rare processes $tZq$, $tWZ$, and $t\bar{t}W$ are calculated at NLO [42].

A GEANT4-based [43,44] simulation of the CMS apparatus is used to model the detector response, followed by event reconstruction using the same software configuration as for the collisions data. The effect of additional pp interactions in the same or nearby bunch crossings (pileup) in concurrence...
with the hard scattering interaction is simulated using the PYTHIA 8.1 generator and a total inelastic pp cross section of 69.2 nb [42]. The frequency distribution of the additional events is adjusted to match that observed in data and has a mean of 23.

3 Event reconstruction

The event reconstruction in CMS uses a particle-flow (PF) algorithm [45] to reconstruct a set of physics objects (charged and neutral hadrons, electrons, muons, and photons) using an optimized combination of information from the subdetectors. The energy calibration is performed separately for each particle type.

The pp interaction vertices are reconstructed from tracks in the silicon tracker using the deterministic annealing filter algorithm [46]. The pp interaction vertex with the highest \( \sum p_T^2 \) of the associated clusters of physics objects is considered to be the primary vertex associated with the hard scattering interaction. Here, the physics objects are the jets, which are clustered with the tracks assigned to the vertex using the anti-\( k_T \) jet clustering algorithm [47,48], and the missing transverse momentum \( \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}} \), defined as the negative vector sum of the \( \vec{p}_T \) of those jets, with its magnitude referred to as \( p_T^{\text{miss}} \). The interaction vertices not associated with the hard scattering are designated as pileup vertices.

Electron candidates are reconstructed from clusters of energy deposited in the ECAL and from hits in the silicon tracker [49]. The clusters are first matched to tracks seeds in the pixel detector, then the trajectory of an electron candidate is reconstructed considering energy lost by the electron due to bremsstrahlung as it traverses the material of the tracker, using a Gaussian sum filter algorithm. The PF algorithm further distinguishes electrons from charged pions using a multivariate approach [50]. Observables related to the energy and geometrical matching between track and ECAL cluster(s) are used as main inputs. Additional requirements are applied on the ECAL shower shape, the variables related to the track-cluster matching, the impact parameter, and the ratio of the energies measured in the HCAL and ECAL in the region around the electron candidate. With these requirements, the reconstruction and identification efficiency of an electron from a \( Z \rightarrow e^+e^- \) decay is on average 70%, whereas the misidentification rate is 1–2% [49]. Electrons with \( p_T > 25 \text{ GeV} \) and \( |\eta| < 2.4 \) are selected for this analysis. Further, electrons passing through the transition regions between the ECAL barrel and endcap sections, \( (1.444 < |\eta| < 1.566) \), which are less well measured, are removed.

Muon candidates are identified by multiple reconstruction algorithms using hits in the silicon tracker and signals in the muon system. The standalone muon algorithm uses only information from the muon detectors. The tracker muon algorithm starts from tracks found in the silicon tracker and then associates them with matching tracks in the muon detectors. The global muon algorithm starts from standalone muons and then performs a global fit to consistent hits in the tracker and the muon system [51]. Global muons are used by the PF algorithm. Muons are required to pass additional identification criteria based on the track impact parameter, the quality of the track reconstruction, and the number of hits recorded in the tracker and the muon systems. Muons selected for this analysis are required to have \( p_T > 25 \text{ GeV} \) and \( |\eta| < 2.4 \).

Charged leptons (electrons or muons) from \( Z \rightarrow e^+e^- \) or \( Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- \) decays, with the Z boson originating from the decay of a heavy VLQ, are expected to be isolated, i.e., to have low levels of energy deposited in the calorimeter regions around their trajectories. An isolation variable is defined as the scalar \( p_T \) sum of the charged and neutral hadrons and photons in a cone centered on the direction of the lepton, of radius \( \Delta R \equiv \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2} \), with \( \Delta R = 0.3 \) (0.4) for electrons (muons). The \( p_T \) contributions from pileup and from the lepton itself are subtracted from the isolation variable [49,51]. The relative isolation parameter, defined as the isolation variable divided by the lepton \( p_T \), is required to be less than 0.06 (0.15) for the electrons (muons), with corresponding efficiencies of 85 and 95%, respectively, based on simulation. The isolation requirement helps reject jets misidentified as leptons and reduce multijet backgrounds.

The anti-\( k_T \) jet clustering algorithm [47,48] reconstructs jets with PF candidates as inputs. The energy of charged hadrons is determined from a combination of their momentum measured in the tracker and the matching ECAL and HCAL energy deposits, corrected for zero-suppression effects and for the response function of the calorimeters to hadronic showers. Finally, the energy of neutral hadrons is obtained from the corresponding corrected ECAL and HCAL energies. To suppress the contribution from pileup, charged particles not originating from the primary vertex are removed from the jet clustering. An event-by-event jet-area-based correction [52,53] is applied to subtract the contribution of the neutral-particle component of the pileup. Residual corrections are applied to the data to account for the differences with the simulations [54].

Two types of jet are considered, distinguished by the choice of distance parameter used for clustering. Those clustered with a distance parameter of 0.4 (“AK4 jets”), are required to have \( p_T > 30 \text{ GeV} \), and those clustered with a value of 0.8 for this parameter (“AK8 jets”) must satisfy the condition \( p_T > 200 \text{ GeV} \), where the jet momentum is the vector sum of the momenta of all particles clustered in the jet. Both classes of jets must satisfy \( |\eta| < 2.4 \). A new value for \( p_T^{\text{miss}} \) is determined using the PF objects and including the jet energy corrections.
The combined secondary vertex b tagging algorithm (CSVv2) [55] is used to identify jets originating from the hadronization of b quarks. The algorithm combines information on tracks from the silicon tracker and vertices associated with the jets using a multivariate discriminant. An AK4 jet is defined as a b-tagged jet if the corresponding CSVv2 discriminant is above a threshold that gives an average efficiency of about 70% for b quark jets and a misidentification rate of 1% for light-flavored jets.

The signal events searched for in this analysis have two massive VLQs decaying to at least one Z boson and either a Z, W, or Higgs boson and two heavy quarks. One Z boson must decay leptonically, whereas the remaining Z, W, or Higgs boson is reconstructed using its hadronic decays into jets. Depending on the mass of the VLQ, the decay products can have a large Lorentz boost. In this case, the decay products of W → q̅q and Z → q̅q (collectively labeled as V → q̅q), H → bb, and t → q̅qb may be contained within a single AK8 jet. These decays are reconstructed using a jet substructure tagger. The decay products of heavy bosons and top quarks that do not acquire a large Lorentz boost are identified by a resolved tagger using AK4 jets. Both types of taggers are described in the next section.

### 4 Event selection and categorization

For the dielectron (Z → e+e−) channel, event candidates are selected using triggers requiring the presence of at least one electron with \( p_T > 115 \) GeV or a photon with \( p_T > 175 \) GeV. After passing one of the triggers, the triggering electron is also required to pass a set of criteria based on the electromagnetic shower shape and the quality of the electron track. A loose isolation criterion on the electrons is further required, as described in Sect. 3. One of the electrons is required to have \( p_T > 120 \) GeV in order to remain above the triggering electron \( p_T \) threshold. Since the signal electrons originate from the decay of highly boosted Z bosons, these selection criteria preserve the high signal efficiency, while reducing the number of misidentified electrons. The photon trigger helps to retain electrons with \( p_T > 300 \) GeV that would otherwise be lost because of the requirements on electromagnetic shower shape in the ECAL.

For the dimuon (Z → μ+μ−) channel, event candidates are selected using a trigger that requires presence of at least one muon with \( p_T > 24 \) GeV. The trigger implements a loose isolation requirement by allowing only a small energy deposit in the calorimeters around the muon trajectory. After passing the trigger, one of the muons from the Z → μ+μ− decay must have \( p_T > 45 \) GeV, which provides the largest background rejection that can be obtained without decreasing the signal efficiency for the VLQ mass range of interest. The trigger and lepton reconstruction and identification efficiencies are determined using a tag-and-probe method [56]. Scale factors are applied to the simulated events to account for any efficiency differences between the data and simulation.

The invariant mass of the lepton pair from the Z boson lepton decay must satisfy \( 75 < m(ℓℓ) < 105 \) GeV, to be consistent with the Z boson mass, and have a total \( p_T(ℓℓ) > 100 \) GeV, appropriate for the decay of a massive VLQ. Events must have exactly one e+e− or μ+μ− pair candidate consistent with a Z boson decay.

Events are required to have at least three AK4 jets with \( H_T > 200 \) GeV, and \( H_T \equiv \sum p_T \), where the summation is over all jets in the event. The highest \( p_T \) (leading) AK4 jet is required to have \( p_T > 100 \) GeV, the second-highest- \( p_T \) (subleading) AK4 jet to have \( p_T > 50 \) GeV, and all other jets must satisfy the condition \( p_T > 30 \) GeV. The AK4 (AK8) jets j within \( \Delta R(ℓ, j) < 0.4 \) (0.8) of either lepton from the Z boson decay are not considered further in the analysis. At least one b-tagged jet with \( p_T > 50 \) GeV is required. The \( S_T \) variable, defined as the sum of \( H_T, p_T(Z), \) and \( p_T^{miss} \), must be greater than 1000 GeV. The selection criteria are summarized in Table 1. The selections are optimized to obtain the largest suppression of SM backgrounds that can be achieved without reducing the simulated signal efficiency by more than 1%.

The event topologies are different for TT and BB decays, and the product of the signal efficiency and the acceptance varies from 1.2 to 2.6% over the various signal channels. The TT events are characterized by three heavy bosons and two heavy quarks in the decay sequence. The BB events have two heavy bosons and two heavy quarks, hence more energetic final decay objects. Therefore, the analysis is optimized separately for the TT and BB channels.

For both searches the decays of boosted V → q̅q and H → bb are reconstructed from AK8 jets, using the jet substructure tagger, and are referred to as V and H jets, respectively. As the Higgs boson mass is larger than W and Z boson masses, it requires a higher momentum for its decay products to merge into a single AK8 jet. Therefore, H jets are required to have \( p_T > 300 \) GeV and V jets have \( p_T > 200 \) GeV. A jet

---

| Variable | Selection |
|----------|-----------|
| Z → ℓℓ candidate multiplicity | = 1 |
| \( p_T(Z) \) | > 100 GeV |
| AK4 jet multiplicity | ≥ 3 |
| \( H_T \) | > 200 GeV |
| \( p_T \) of leading AK4 jet | > 100 GeV |
| \( p_T \) of subleading AK4 jet | > 50 GeV |
| b-tagged AK4 jet multiplicity | ≥ 1 |
| \( p_T \) of b jet | > 50 GeV |
| \( S_T \) | > 1000 GeV |
pruning algorithm [57,58] is used to measure the jet mass. The V and H jet candidates are required to have a pruned jet mass in the range 65–105 and 105–135 GeV, respectively. The jet pruning algorithm reclusters the groomed jets [59] by eliminating low energy subjets subjets. In the subsequent recombination of two subjets, the ratio of the subleading subjet \( p_T \) to the pruned jet \( p_T \) must be greater than 0.1 and the distance between the two subjets must satisfy
\[
\Delta R < m_{\text{jet}}/2p_{T,jet},
\]
where \( m_{\text{jet}} \) and \( p_{T,jet} \) are the mass and \( p_T \) of the pruned jet, respectively.

The \( N \)-subjettiness algorithm [60] is used to calculate the jet shape variable \( \tau_N \), which quantifies the consistency of a jet with the hypothesis of the jet having \( N \) subjets, each arising from a hard parton coming from the decay of an original heavy boson. The V and H jets in the \( T\bar{T} \) (\( B\bar{B} \)) search are required to have an \( N \)-subjettiness ratio
\[
\tau_{21} \equiv \tau_2/\tau_1 < 1.0 \ (0.6).
\]
Both pruned subjets coming from the H jet are required to be b-tagged. This is done by using the above-mentioned CSVv2 b-tagging algorithm with a cut that gives a 70–90% efficiency for b quark subjets, depending on the subjet \( p_T \), and a misidentification rate of 10% for subjets from light-flavored quarks and gluons.

Boosted top quarks decaying to bqq are identified (“t tagged”) using AK8 jets and the soft-drop algorithm [61,62] to groom the jet. This algorithm recursively declusters a jet into two subjets. It discards soft and wide-angle radiative jet components until a hard-splitting criterion is met, to obtain jets consistent with the decay of a massive particle. We use the algorithm with an angular exponent \( \beta = 0 \), a soft cutoff threshold \( z_{\text{cut}} < 0.1 \), and a characteristic radius \( R_0 = 0.8 \). For top quark jets, the soft-drop mass must be in the range 105–220 GeV and the \( N \)-subjettiness ratio
\[
\tau_{32} \equiv \tau_3/\tau_2 < 0.81 \ (0.67)
\]
for the \( T\bar{T} \) (\( B\bar{B} \)) search, consistent with the expectation for three subjets from top quark decay. There are a total of five heavy bosons and quarks produced in \( T\bar{T} \) signal events, whereas there are only four in \( B\bar{B} \) events. Thus it is possible to apply a tighter \( N \)-subjettiness ratio criterion in the \( B\bar{B} \) analysis without a loss of signal efficiency.

Corrections to the jet mass scale, resolution and \( \tau_{21} \) selection efficiency for V jets due to the difference in data and MC simulation are measured using a sample of semileptonic \( t\bar{t} \) events [63]. For the correction to the jet mass scale and resolution, boosted W bosons produced in the top quark decays are separated from the combinatorial \( t\bar{t} \) background by performing a simultaneous fit to the observed pruned jet mass spectrum. In order to account for the difference in the jet shower profile of \( V \to q\bar{q} \) and \( H \to b\bar{b} \) decays, a correction factor to the H jets mass scale and resolution [64] is measured by comparing the ratio of H and V jet efficiencies using the PYTHIA 8.212 [28] and HERWIG++ [65] shower generators. In addition, the corrections to \( \tau_{21} \) selection efficiency are obtained based on the difference between data and simulation [64] for H-tagged jets. All these corrections are propagated to V, top quark and H jets, respectively. For top quark jets, the corrections to the \( \tau_{32} \) selection efficiency are measured between data and simulation [63] using soft-drop groomed jets. To account for the misidentification of boosted V-, H-, and t-tagged jets in the background samples, mistagging scale factors are derived from a region in the data enriched in Z+jets events, which is constructed using the selection criteria listed in Table 1, with the exception that events must have zero b jets. These mistagging scale factors are applied to the mistagged jets in simulated signal and background events.

In the \( T\bar{T} \) search, in addition to the jet substructure techniques, the W, Z, H, and top quark decays are reconstructed with a resolved tagger using AK4 jets, as described below. Only those AK4 jets that are a radial distance \( \Delta R > 0.8 \) from the tagged AK8 jets are considered in the resolved tagging algorithm. The resolved \( V \to q\bar{q} \) and \( H \to b\bar{b} \) candidates are composed of two AK4 jets \( j_1 \), \( j_2 \) whose invariant mass must satisfy 70 < \( m(j_1j_2) \) < 120 GeV and 80 < \( m(j_1j_2) \) < 160 GeV, respectively, and have \( p_T(j_1j_2) > 100 \) GeV. For H candidates, at least one of the jets must be b tagged. The resolved top quark candidate is composed of either three AK4 jets \( j_1, j_2, j_3 \) with an invariant mass 120 < \( m(j_1j_2j_3) \) < 240 GeV and \( p_T(j_1j_2j_3) > 100 \) GeV, or an AK4 jet \( j_1 \) and an AK8 V jet satisfying 120 < \( m(Vj_1) \) < 240 GeV and \( p_T(Vj_1) > 150 \) GeV. These selection criteria are derived from simulated \( T\bar{T} \) events, using MC truth information.

The \( T\bar{T} \) events are next classified based on the number of AK4 b-tagged jets \( N_b \), and number of \( V \to q\bar{q} \ (N_V) \), \( H \to b\bar{b} \ (N_H) \), and \( t \to q\bar{q} \ (N_t) \) candidates identified using either the jet substructure or resolved tagging algorithms. In an event, \( N_b \) can be 1 or \( \geq 2 \), and \( N_V, N_H, \) and \( N_t \) each can be 0 or \( \geq 1 \). Thus, in total, 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16 \) categories of events are constructed. For simplicity, overlaps between candidates of different types are allowed, e.g., the same AK8 jet could be tagged as both a top quark and an H candidate because of the overlapping mass windows. Such overlaps occur in a few percent of the signal events. However, by construction each event can belong to only one category. In the example above, the event would fall into a category with both \( N_H \geq 1 \) and \( N_t \geq 1 \) requirements satisfied. Further, the mistag rates and the relevant corrections to the jet mass scale and resolution are applied to the H and t candidates, based on MC truth information.

Next, the event categories are sorted using the figure of merit \( S/\sqrt{B} \), where \( S \) and \( B \) are the expected \( T\bar{T} \to WZ \) signal and background event yields, respectively, as determined from the simulation. The categories with similar figures of merit based on expected upper limits at 95% confidence level (CL) are grouped together, while the categories that are found not to add sensitivity to the \( T\bar{T} \) signal are discarded. A total of four event groups labeled A through D are selected, each with
Table 2  The first four columns show different event groups used for the \( T \bar{T} \) search, classified according to the number of b-tagged jets \( N_b \) and the number of \( V \to q\bar{q}, H \to b\bar{b}, \) and \( t \to q\bar{q}b \) candidates in the event, \( N_V, N_H, \) and \( N_t, \) respectively, identified using both the jet substructure and resolved tagger algorithms. The third last columns show the relative signal acceptance for a T quark of mass 1200 GeV for decay channels \( t\bar{Z}Z, t\bar{Z}H \) and \( t\bar{Z}bW \) as described in text.

| Group | \( N_b \) | \( N_V \) | \( N_H \) | \( N_t \) | \( t\bar{Z}Z \) (%) | \( t\bar{Z}H \) (%) | \( t\bar{Z}bW \) (%) |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A     | 1 ≥ 1     | = 0       | ≥ 1       | 37.8    | 27.2           | 31.9           |
|       | 1 ≥ 1     | ≥ 1       | ≥ 1       |         |                |                |
| B     | ≥ 2 ≥ 1   | = 0       | ≥ 1       | 32.2    | 42.1           | 20.6           |
|       | ≥ 2 ≥ 1   | ≥ 1       | ≥ 1       |         |                |                |
| C     | = 1       | = 0       | ≥ 1       | 8.4     | 6.6            | 11.6           |
|       | ≥ 2 ≥ 1   | = 0       | ≥ 1       | 8.7     | 13.4           | 8.2            |
| D     | ≥ 2 ≥ 1   | ≥ 1       | = 0       | 0       | 0              |                |
|       | ≥ 2 ≥ 1   | ≥ 1       | ≥ 1       |         |                |                |

Table 3  The first four columns show different event categories used for the \( B \bar{B} \) search, classified according to the number of AK4 b-tagged jets \( N_b \) and the number of \( V \to q\bar{q}, H \to b\bar{b}, \) and \( t \to q\bar{q}b \) candidates in the event, \( N_V, N_H, \) and \( N_t, \) respectively, identified using the jet substructure algorithm. The last three columns show the relative signal acceptance for a B quark of mass 1200 GeV for decay channels \( b\bar{Z}b\bar{Z}, b\bar{Z}bH \) and \( b\bar{Z}tW \) as described in text.

| Category | \( N_b \) | \( N_V \) | \( N_H \) | \( N_t \) | \( b\bar{Z}b\bar{Z} \) (%) | \( b\bar{Z}bH \) (%) | \( b\bar{Z}tW \) (%) |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1b       | = 1       | = 0       | = 0       | = 0     | 50.4           | 27.4           | 22.3           |
| 2b       | ≥ 2       | = 0       | = 0       | = 0     | 45.7           | 34.3           | 20.0           |
| Boosted t| ≥ 1       | ≥ 0       | ≥ 0       | ≥ 1     | 35.1           | 24.3           | 40.6           |
| Boosted H| ≥ 1       | ≥ 0       | ≥ 0       | = 0     | 21.4           | 64.3           | 14.3           |
| Boosted Z| ≥ 1       | ≥ 1       | ≥ 0       | = 0     | 52.4           | 21.7           | 25.9           |

Because the event topology of \( B \bar{B} \) signal events is different from that of \( T \bar{T} \) signal events, as discussed previously, the \( V, H, \) and \( t \) candidates in the \( B \bar{B} \) analysis are identified using only the jet substructure tagger. Events are then separated into five categories, labeled 1b, 2b, boosted t, boosted H, and boosted Z, based on the values of \( N_b, N_V, N_H, \) and \( N_t. \) Table 3 shows these categories, and the relative signal acceptances of B quark decay channels, namely, \( b\bar{Z}b\bar{Z}, b\bar{Z}bH, \) or \( b\bar{Z}tW \) for a B quark of mass 1200 GeV. The decay channels are defined with a benchmark combination of branching fractions \( B(B \to b\bar{Z}) = 100\% \) (\( b\bar{Z}b\bar{Z} \)), \( B(B \to b\bar{Z}) = B(B \to bH) = 50\% \) (\( b\bar{Z}bH \)), and \( B(B \to b\bar{Z}) = B(B \to tW) = 50\% \) (\( b\bar{Z}tW \)).

5 Background modeling

The backgrounds from all sources are estimated using simulation, except for Z+jets where corrections to the simulated events are applied using data, as described below. The modeling of simulated background events is validated using several control regions in the data, which are constructed by inverting one or more of the requirements listed in Table 1. The control region labeled CR0b+high-\( S_T \) is constructed by requiring zero b jets. The control region CR1b+low-\( S_T \) is constructed by inverting the \( S_T \) requirement: \( S_T \leq 1000 \) GeV. The control region CR0b is constructed by requiring zero b jets and removing the \( S_T \) requirement. Signal contamination from all channels in each of these control regions is less than 1%.

The AK4 jet multiplicity distribution is not modeled reliably in the Z+jets simulation, and therefore it is corrected using scale factors obtained from data. Scale factors listed in Table 4 are determined using the CR0b control region, which is enriched with Z+jets events. After applying these corrections, the distributions of kinematic variables in the control regions from the background simulations are in agreement with the data, as shown for example in Fig. 2 for the \( S_T \) distributions.
Table 4 The scale factors determined from data for correcting the AK4 jet multiplicity distribution in the simulation. The quoted uncertainties in the scale factors are statistical only.

| Number of AK4 jets | Scale factor |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 3                 | 0.92 ± 0.01  |
| 4                 | 1.03 ± 0.01  |
| 5                 | 1.12 ± 0.02  |
| 6                 | 1.30 ± 0.05  |
| ≥ 7               | 1.61 ± 0.12  |

6 Systematic uncertainties

The systematic uncertainties in the SM background rates are due to the uncertainties in the CMS measurements of $d\sigma/dH_T$ for Z+jets [66], $d\sigma/dm_{tt}$ for tt+jets [67], and $d\sigma/dp_T(Z)$ for diboson production [68]. They are estimated to be 15% in each case. The measured integrated luminosity uncertainty of 2.5% [69] affects both the signal and background rate predictions. The uncertainties associated with the measured data-to-simulation efficiency scale factors for the lepton identification and the trigger efficiencies are 3 and 1%, respectively.

The effects on the signal and background acceptance uncertainties due to the renormalization and factorization scale ($\mu_f$ and $\mu_r$) uncertainties and the PDF choices in the simulations are taken into account in the statistical analysis. The influence of $\mu_f$ and $\mu_r$ scale uncertainties are estimated by varying the default scales by the following six combinations of factors, $(\mu_f, \mu_r) \times (1/2, 1/2), (1/2, 1), (1, 1/2), (2, 2), (2, 1), \text{and (1, 2)}$. The maximum and minimum of the six variations are computed for each bin of the $S_T$ distribution, producing an uncertainty "envelope". The uncertainties due to the PDF choices in the simulations are estimated using the PDF4LHC procedure [27,70–72], where the root-mean-square of 100 pseudo-experiments provided by the PDF sets represents the uncertainty envelope. The background and signal event counts are then varied relative to their nominal values up and down by a factor of two times the uncertainty envelopes. The impacts of these variations on the background and signal shape are also taken into account. The effect of the $\mu_f$ and $\mu_r$ scale uncertainties on the $T\bar{T}$ and $B\bar{B}$ signal yield is < 1%. However, this has the largest effect, amounting to as much as 36% on the background yield. The effect due to PDF choices amounts to a 3.2–9.5% change in the signal and background yields. The effect of the uncertainty in the pileup determination is estimated by varying the nominal pp inelastic cross section by 4.6% [42], which has an impact of 1.5–3.6% on the signal yields. Differences between simulation and data in the jet multiplicity distributions in DY+jets background events, derived in the CR0b region as shown in Table 4, are taken as an estimate of the associated systematic uncertainty, which ranges from 4.0–11.5%

Several uncertainties are associated with the measurement of jet-related quantities. The jet energy scale and resolution uncertainties are about 1% [54,73]. The AK8 pruned jet mass scale and resolution uncertainties are evaluated to be 2.3 and 18% [63], respectively. The effect of these uncertainties on the $T\bar{T}$ and $B\bar{B}$ signal yields is 1.5–4.4% and 1.0–

![Fig. 2](image-url)
Table 5  Summary of systematic uncertainties considered in the statistical analysis of $T\bar{T}$ and $B\bar{B}$ search on the background and signal events. All uncertainties affect the normalizations of the $S_T$ distributions. The tick mark indicates the uncertainties that also affect the shape, and the uncertainty range accounts for their effects on the expected yields across all the $T\bar{T}$ groups or $B\bar{B}$ categories. The $T\bar{T}$ and $B\bar{B}$ signal events correspond to the benchmark decay channels $tZtZ$ and $bZbZ$, respectively, for a $T$ and $B$ quark mass $m_T = m_B = 1200$ GeV.

| Source                      | Shape   | $T\bar{T}$ | $B\bar{B}$ |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|------------|
|                             |         | Background yield | Signal yield |
| $t\bar{t}$+jets rate        | 15      | –          | 15         |
| DY+jets rate                | 15      | –          | 15         |
| Diboson rate                | 15      | –          | 15         |
| Integrated luminosity       | 2.5     | 2.5        | 2.5        |
| Lepton identification       | 3       | 3          | 3          |
| Trigger efficiency          | 1       | 1          | 1          |
| PDF ✓                       | 4.8–6.6 | 4.5–7.8    | 3.2–7.1    |
| $\mu_f$ and $\mu_r$ ✓       | 12.9–25.8 | 0.1–0.2  | 12.7–36.5  |
| Pileup ✓                    | 3.5–5.0 | 1.5–2.6    | 1.8–6.7    |
| DY+Jets correction factor ✓ | 4.2–11.4 | –         | 1.5–7.8    |
| Jet energy scale ✓          | 5.4–8.2 | 1.6–4.0    | 4.9–9.1    |
| Jet energy resolution ✓     | 2.0–3.8 | 0.6–1.8    | 3.2–6.7    |
| $V$ and $H$ tagging ✓       | 1.5–2.5 | 0.3–1.3    | 0.2–6.3    |
| $t$ tagging ✓               | 0.5–3.0 | 4.8–7.6    | 0.2–6.3    |
| misidentification of $V$ ✓  | 0.6–2.3 | 0.1–0.2    | 0.3–4.9    |
| misidentification of $H$ ✓  | 0.0–0.7 | 0.0–0.7    | 0.0–14.4   |
| misidentification of $t$ ✓  | 1.0–2.3 | 0.2–0.4    | 6.8        |
| $b$ tagging ✓               | 4.1–6.2 | 1.0–7.2    | 8.3–23.6   |

3.8%, respectively. These uncertainties, in addition to the uncertainties in the $\tau_{21}$ (8%) and $\tau_{32}$ (11%) selections [63], are applied for the $V$-, $H$-, and $t$-tagged jets. The systematic uncertainties due to the jet shower profile differences between the jets in the $W \rightarrow q\bar{q}'$ and $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ processes are estimated from the difference observed between results obtained with the PYTHIA 8 and HERWIG++ generators and are applied to the $V$- and $H$-tagged jets. The overall effect of $V$, $H$, and $t$ tagging uncertainties on $T\bar{T}$ and $B\bar{B}$ signal yields is 0.2–8.4%. The uncertainties in the misidentification rates of boosted jets are 5, 14, and 7% for the $W$-, $H$-, and $t$-tagged jets, respectively. They are used to derive the uncertainties in the estimates of the numbers of mistagged jets in the signal and background simulated events, which result in uncertainties in the $B\bar{B}$ signal yields of up to 14%. The uncertainties in the $b$ tagging efficiency scale factors are propagated to the final result, with the uncertainties in the $b$- and $c$-flavored quark jets treated as fully correlated. These uncertainties are in the range 2–5% for $b$-flavored jets, a factor of two larger for $c$-flavored jets, and $\approx 10\%$ for light-flavored jets. The uncertainties due to heavy- and light-flavored jets are considered uncorrelated. Table 5 summarizes the systematic uncertainties in the background and signal yields in the $T\bar{T}$ and $B\bar{B}$ searches. The ranges correspond to the impact on event yields due to systematic uncertainties that affect both the rates and shapes across all the $T\bar{T}$ groups or $B\bar{B}$ categories. Here the $T\bar{T}$ and $B\bar{B}$ signals correspond to the benchmark decay channels $tZtZ$ and $bZbZ$, respectively, for a $T$ and $B$ quark mass $m_T = m_B = 1200$ GeV.

7 Results

7.1 T quark search

The number of observed events for the $T\bar{T}$ production search in the A, B, C, and D event groups are given for the electron and muon channels in Tables 6 and 7, respectively, along with the numbers of predicted background events. The expected numbers of signal events for T quark masses of 800 and 1200 GeV are also shown in the same tables, for three different decay scenarios, with branching fractions $B(T \rightarrow lZ) = 100\%$ ($tZtZ$), $B(T \rightarrow tZ) = B(T \rightarrow tH) = 50\%$ ($tZtH$), and $B(T \rightarrow tZ) = B(T \rightarrow bW) = 50\%$ ($tZbW$). The predicted background and observed event yields agree within their uncertainties.

To determine the upper limits on the $T\bar{T}$ cross section, the electron and muon channels are combined, and a simultane-
Table 6 The number of observed events and the predicted number of SM background events in the T^T search using Z → e^+e^− channel in the four event groups. The expected numbers of signal events for T quark masses of 800 and 1200 GeV for three different decay scenarios with assumed branching fractions B(T → tZ) = 100% (tZtZ), B(T → tZ) = B(T → tH) = 50% (tZtH), and B(T → tZ) = B(T → tW) = 50% (tZbW) are also shown. The uncertainties in the number of expected background events include the statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature.

| Event group | A     | B      | C      | D      |
|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| DY+jets     | 54.9 ± 5.2 | 9.0 ± 1.9 | 17.0 ± 2.4 | 7.2 ± 1.4 |
| t+jets      | 7.9 ± 1.7  | 1.7 ± 0.8  | 3.2 ± 1.1  | 1.8 ± 0.8  |
| tZ          | 8.2 ± 0.8  | 4.9 ± 0.6  | 1.3 ± 0.2  | 1.3 ± 0.2  |
| Other backgrounds | 3.0 ± 1.7 | 0.9 ± 0.7  | 0.6 ± 0.4  | 0.1 ± 0.1  |
| Total       | 74.1 ± 6.2 | 16.5 ± 2.5 | 22.2 ± 2.9 | 10.4 ± 1.8 |
| Data        | 84     | 15      | 25     | 11     |
| tZtZ, m_T = 800 GeV | 54.9 ± 2.2 | 43.6 ± 2.0 | 9.6 ± 0.9  | 9.6 ± 0.9  |
| tZtH, m_T = 800 GeV | 24.8 ± 1.0 | 26.7 ± 0.8 | 4.2 ± 0.3  | 6.5 ± 0.4  |
| tZbW, m_T = 800 GeV | 24.5 ± 1.0 | 17.9 ± 0.6 | 5.4 ± 0.3  | 5.2 ± 0.3  |
| tZtZ, m_T = 1200 GeV | 3.6 ± 0.1  | 3.3 ± 0.1  | 0.9 ± 0.1  | 0.8 ± 0.1  |
| tZtH, m_T = 1200 GeV | 1.6 ± 0.1  | 1.8 ± 0.1  | 0.4 ± 0.1  | 0.6 ± 0.1  |
| tZbW, m_T = 1200 GeV | 1.6 ± 0.1  | 1.3 ± 0.1  | 0.5 ± 0.1  | 0.4 ± 0.1  |

Table 7 The number of observed events and the predicted number of SM background events in the T^T search using Z → μ^+μ^- channel in the four event groups. The expected numbers of signal events for T quark masses of 800 and 1200 GeV for three different decay scenarios with assumed branching fractions B(T → tZ) = 100% (tZtZ), B(T → tZ) = B(T → tH) = 50% (tZtH), and B(T → tZ) = B(T → tW) = 50% (tZbW) are also shown. The uncertainties in the number of expected background events include the statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature.

| Event group | A     | B      | C      | D      |
|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| DY+jets     | 102.5 ± 10.2 | 15.8 ± 3.1 | 36.8 ± 4.4 | 10.2 ± 2.1 |
| t+jets      | 18.4 ± 3.4  | 6.8 ± 1.7  | 5.7 ± 1.5  | 6.3 ± 1.7  |
| tZ          | 12.5 ± 1.2  | 7.7 ± 1.0  | 2.0 ± 0.3  | 2.3 ± 0.3  |
| Other backgrounds | 4.2 ± 1.3  | 0.9 ± 0.4  | 0.5 ± 0.3  | 0.3 ± 0.1  |
| Total       | 137.6 ± 11.6 | 31.2 ± 4.5 | 45.0 ± 5.0  | 19.1 ± 3.2  |
| Data        | 126    | 36      | 45     | 22     |
| tZtZ, m_T = 800 GeV | 72.8 ± 2.5  | 65.4 ± 2.4  | 10.9 ± 1.0  | 11.9 ± 1.0  |
| tZtH, m_T = 800 GeV | 33.0 ± 0.8  | 40.0 ± 0.9  | 5.5 ± 0.3  | 8.4 ± 0.4  |
| tZbW, m_T = 800 GeV | 34.9 ± 0.9  | 26.2 ± 0.8  | 7.0 ± 0.4  | 7.0 ± 0.4  |
| tZtZ, m_T = 1200 GeV | 4.4 ± 0.1   | 3.7 ± 0.1   | 1.2 ± 0.1   | 1.0 ± 0.1   |
| tZtH, m_T = 1200 GeV | 2.0 ± 0.1   | 2.2 ± 0.1   | 0.6 ± 0.1   | 0.8 ± 0.1   |
| tZbW, m_T = 1200 GeV | 1.9 ± 0.1   | 1.4 ± 0.1   | 0.7 ± 0.1   | 0.5 ± 0.1   |

ous binned maximum-likelihood fit is performed on the S_T distributions in data for the four event groups. The measured S_T distributions in data are shown in Fig. 3 for each of the event groups, along with the predicted background distributions and the expected signal distributions for T^T → tZtZ with m_T = 1200 GeV. The impact of the statistical uncertainty in the simulated samples is reduced by rebinning each S_T distribution to ensure that the statistical uncertainty associated with the expected background is less than 20% in each bin. There is no indication of a signal in the S_T distribution of any of the event groups.

The upper limits at 95% CL on the T^T cross section are computed using a Bayesian likelihood-based technique [74] with the THETA framework [75]. All the systematic uncertainties due to normalization variations described in the previous section enter the likelihood as nuisance parameters with log-normal prior distributions, whereas the uncertainties from the shape variations are assigned Gaussian-distributed priors. For the signal cross section parameter, we use a uniform prior distribution. The likelihood is marginalized with respect to the nuisance parameters, and the limits are
Fig. 3 The $S_T$ distributions for groups A, B, C, D (left to right, upper to lower) from data (points with vertical and horizontal bars), the expected SM backgrounds (shaded histograms), and the expected signal, scaled up by a factor 2, for $T T \rightarrow tZtZ$ with $m_T = 1200$ GeV (dotted lines). The vertical bars on the points show the central 68% CL intervals for Poisson-distributed data. The horizontal bars give the bin widths. The hatched bands represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties in the total background contribution added in quadrature. The lower plots give the difference between the data and the total expected background, divided by the total background uncertainty.

extracted from a simultaneous maximum-likelihood fit of the $S_T$ distributions in all four groups shown in Fig. 3.

The upper limits on the $T T$ cross section are computed for different $T$ quark mass values and for the three branching fraction scenarios listed above. The upper limits at 95% CL on the $T T$ cross section are shown as a function of the $T$ quark mass by the solid line in Fig. 4. The median expected upper limit is given by the dotted line, while the inner and outer bands correspond to one and two standard deviation uncertainties, respectively, in the expected limit. The dotted-dashed curve displays the predicted theoretical signal cross section [30]. Comparing the observed cross section limits to the theoretical signal cross section, we exclude $T$ quarks with masses less than 1280, 1185, and 1120 GeV, respectively, for the three branching ratio hypotheses listed above. The expected upper limits are 1290, 1175, and 1115 GeV for the respective scenarios.

Figure 5 (upper) displays the observed (left) and expected (right) 95% CL lower limits on the $T$ quark mass as a function of the relevant branching fractions, assuming $B(T \rightarrow tZ) + B(T \rightarrow tH) + B(T \rightarrow bW) = 1.0$. For a $T$ quark decaying exclusively via $T \rightarrow tZ$, the lower mass limit is 1280 GeV.
Fig. 4 The observed (solid line) and expected (dashed line) 95% CL upper limits on the $T\bar{T}$ cross section as a function of the $T$ quark mass assuming (upper left) $\mathcal{B}(T \to tZ) = 100\%$, (upper right) $\mathcal{B}(T \to tZ) = \mathcal{B}(T \to tH) = 50\%$, and (lower) $\mathcal{B}(T \to tZ) = \mathcal{B}(T \to tW) = 50\%$.

The dotted-dashed curve displays the theoretical $T\bar{T}$ production cross section. The inner and outer bands show the one and two standard deviation uncertainties in the expected limits, respectively.

7.2 B quark search

The numbers of observed and predicted background events in the five event categories for the $B \bar{B}$ search using $Z \to e^+e^-$ and $Z \to \mu^+\mu^-$ are given in Tables 8 and 9, respectively. The expected number of signal events in each category is also shown for $B$ masses of 800 and 1200 GeV. The branching fraction hypotheses assumed for the three decay channels are $\mathcal{B}(B \to bZ) = 100\%$ (bZbZ), $\mathcal{B}(B \to bZ) = \mathcal{B}(B \to bH) = 50\%$ (bZbH), and $\mathcal{B}(B \to bZ) = \mathcal{B}(B \to tW) = 50\%$ (bZtW). The numbers of observed and expected background events are consistent with each other for every event category. As with the $T\bar{T}$ search, 95% CL upper limits on the $B \bar{B}$ production cross section are determined using a simultaneous binned maximum-likelihood fit to the $S_T$ distributions for the different event categories, shown in Fig. 6.

The upper limits at 95% CL on the $B \bar{B}$ cross section are shown by the solid line in Fig. 7. As before, the inner and outer bands give the one and two standard deviation uncertainties, respectively, in the expected upper limits. The dotted curve displays the theoretical signal cross section. Comparing the observed cross section limits to the signal cross section, we exclude $B$ quarks with masses less than 1130, 1015, and 975 GeV in the bZbZ, bZbH, and bZtW channels, respectively. The corresponding expected values are 1200, 1085, and 1055 GeV.

Figure 5 (lower) displays the observed (left) and expected (right) 95% CL lower limits on the $B$ quark mass as a function of the relevant branching fractions, assuming $\mathcal{B}(B \to bZ) +$
Fig. 5 The observed (left) and expected (right) 95% CL lower limits on the mass of the T (upper) and B (lower) quark, in GeV, for various branching fraction scenarios, assuming $B(T \to tZ) + B(T \to tH) + B(T \to bW) = 1$ and $B(B \to bZ) + B(B \to bH) + B(B \to tW) = 1$, respectively.

$B(B \to bH) + B(B \to tW) = 1.0$. For a B quark decaying exclusively via $B \to bZ$, the lower mass limit is 1130 GeV.

### 8 Summary

The results of a search have been presented for the pair production of vector-like top (T) and bottom (B) quark partners in proton–proton collisions at √s = 13 TeV, using data collected by the CMS experiment at the CERN LHC, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 35.9 fb$^{-1}$. The $T \overline{T}$ search is performed by looking for events in which one T quark decays via $T \to tZ$ and the other decays via $T \to bW, tZ, tH$, where H refers to the Higgs boson. The $B \overline{B}$ search looks for events in which one B quark decays via $B \to bZ$ and the other via $B \to tW, bZ, or bH$. Events with two oppositely charged electrons or muons, consistent with coming from the decay of a Z boson, and jets are investigated, and are categorized according to the numbers of top quark and W, Z, and Higgs boson candidates. These categories are individually optimized for $T \overline{T}$ and $B \overline{B}$ event topologies.

The data are in agreement with the standard model background predictions for all the event categories. Upper limits at 95% confidence level on the $T \overline{T}$ and $B \overline{B}$ production cross sections are obtained from a simultaneous binned maximum-likelihood fit to the observed distributions for the different event categories, under the assumption of various T and B quark branching fractions. Comparing these upper limits to the theoretical predictions for the $T \overline{T}$ and $B \overline{B}$ cross sections as a function of the T and B quark masses, lower limits on the masses at 95% confidence level are determined for different branching fraction scenarios. In the case of a T quark decaying exclusively via $T \to tZ$, the lower mass limit is 1280 GeV, while for a B quark decaying only via $B \to bZ$, it is 1130 GeV. These lower limits are comparable with those measured by the ATLAS Collaboration [20], also using the
Table 8 The numbers of observed events and the predicted number of SM background events in the $B \bar{B}$ search for the five event categories using $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$ channel. The expected numbers of signal events for $B$ masses of 800 and 1200 GeV with branching fraction hypotheses for the three decay channels, $B(B \rightarrow bZ) = 100\%$ (bZbZ), $B(B \rightarrow bZ) = 50\%$ (bZbH), and $B(B \rightarrow bZ) = 50\%$ (bZtW) are also shown. The uncertainties in the number of expected background events include the statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature.

| Event category | 1b   | 2b   | Boosted t | Boosted H | Boosted V |
|----------------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| DY+jets        | 155.2±10.4 | 23.5±3.2 | 9.5±1.8 | 1.9±1.0 | 37.8±4.4 |
| $t\bar{t}$+jets | 16.7±3.1 | 6.9±2.1 | 0.5±0.6 | 0.3±0.6 | 5.1±1.8 |
| tZ             | 6.0±0.7 | 3.4±0.5 | 3.3±0.5 | 0.0±0.4 | 5.2±0.6 |
| Other backgrounds | 6.7±3.8 | 1.3±1.3 | 0.9±0.6 | 0.0±0.4 | 3.6±2.5 |
| Total          | 184.6±12.7 | 35.1±4.2 | 14.2±2.1 | 2.5±1.1 | 51.7±5.3 |
| Data           | 192 | 37 | 19 | 6 | 54 |
| bZbZ, $m_B = 800$ GeV | 39.3±1.8 | 24.6±1.4 | 7.3±0.8 | 2.1±0.4 | 58.2±2.3 |
| bZbH, $m_B = 800$ GeV | 20.5±0.7 | 18.2±0.6 | 4.7±0.3 | 4.6±0.3 | 23.3±0.7 |
| bZtW, $m_B = 800$ GeV | 18.8±0.6 | 11.5±0.5 | 7.1±0.4 | 1.0±0.2 | 29.9±0.8 |
| bZtW, $m_B = 1200$ GeV | 2.6±0.1 | 1.3±0.1 | 0.6±0.1 | 0.2±0.1 | 3.9±0.2 |
| bZbZ, $m_B = 1200$ GeV | 1.4±0.1 | 1.1±0.1 | 0.4±0.1 | 0.4±0.1 | 1.6±0.1 |

Table 9 The number of observed events and the predicted number of SM background events in the $B \bar{B}$ search for the five event categories using $Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ channel. The expected numbers of signal events for $B$ masses of 800 and 1200 GeV with branching fraction hypotheses for the three decay channels, $B(B \rightarrow bZ) = 100\%$ (bZbZ), $B(B \rightarrow bZ) = 50\%$ (bZbH), and $B(B \rightarrow bZ) = 50\%$ (bZtW) are also shown. The uncertainties in the number of expected background events include the statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature.

| Event category | 1b   | 2b   | Boosted t | Boosted H | Boosted V |
|----------------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| DY+jets        | 280.6±20.2 | 38.1±4.6 | 19.8±3.2 | 5.0±1.6 | 71.5±7.6 |
| $t\bar{t}$+jets | 45.1±5.6 | 20.0±3.4 | 3.9±1.3 | 0.6±0.8 | 10.8±2.9 |
| tZ             | 9.0±0.9 | 5.3±0.6 | 5.4±0.6 | 0.4±0.4 | 8.0±0.8 |
| Other backgrounds | 6.1±4.2 | 1.2±0.6 | 0.9±0.5 | 0.1±0.4 | 4.5±3.1 |
| Total          | 340.7±22.3 | 64.5±6.4 | 30.0±3.7 | 6.1±1.8 | 94.7±9.1 |
| Data           | 374 | 70 | 27 | 8 | 92 |
| bZbZ, $m_B = 800$ GeV | 56.7±2.1 | 38.8±1.8 | 8.7±0.9 | 2.3±0.4 | 73.3±2.6 |
| bZbH, $m_B = 800$ GeV | 27.9±0.8 | 27.5±0.8 | 6.8±0.4 | 6.7±0.4 | 30.2±0.8 |
| bZtW, $m_B = 800$ GeV | 26.3±0.7 | 16.2±0.6 | 9.4±0.5 | 1.2±0.2 | 38.6±0.9 |
| bZbZ, $m_B = 1200$ GeV | 3.3±0.1 | 1.9±0.1 | 0.7±0.1 | 0.1±0.1 | 4.8±0.2 |
| bZtW, $m_B = 1200$ GeV | 1.7±0.1 | 1.3±0.1 | 0.5±0.1 | 0.5±0.1 | 2.0±0.1 |
| bZtW, $m_B = 1200$ GeV | 1.5±0.1 | 0.8±0.1 | 0.8±0.1 | 0.1±0.1 | 2.4±0.1 |
Fig. 6 The $S_T$ distributions for the 1b, 2b, boosted t, boosted H and boosted Z (left to right, upper to lower) event categories for the data (points with vertical and horizontal bars), and the expected background (shaded histograms). The vertical bars give the statistical uncertainty in the data, and the horizontal bars show the bin widths. The expected signal for $B\bar{B} \rightarrow b\bar{b}Z$ with $m_\psi = 1200$ GeV multiplied by a factor of 5 is shown by the dashed line. The statistical and systematic uncertainties in the SM background prediction, added in quadrature, are represented by the hatched bands. The lower panel in each plot show the difference between the data and the expected background, divided by the total uncertainty.
Z boson dilepton decay channel. The results of the analysis presented in this paper are complementary to previous CMS measurements [21–23], and have extended sensitivity in reaching higher mass limits for T and B quarks.

**Acknowledgements** 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: BMBWF and FWF (Austria); FNRS and FWO (Belgium); CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ, FAPERGS, and FAPESP (Brazil); MES (Bulgaria); CERN; CAS, MoST, and NSFC (China); COLOMBIANAS (Colombia); MSES and CSF (Croatia); RPF (Cyprus); SENESCYT (Ecuador); 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); NKFIA (Hungary); DAE and DST (India); IPM (Iran); SFI (Ireland); INFN (Italy); MSIP and NRF (Republic of Korea); MES (Latvia); LAS (Lithuania); MOE and UM (Malaysia); BUAP, CINVESTAV, CONACYT, LNS, SÉP, and UASLP-FAI (Mexico); MOS (Montenegro); MBIE (New Zealand); PAEC (Pakistan); MSHE and NSC (Poland); FCT (Portugal); JINR (Dubna); MON, RosAtom, RAS, RFBR, and NRC KI (Russia); MESTD (Serbia); SEIDI, CPAN, PCTI, and FEDER (Spain); MOSTR (Sri Lanka); SSTI (Taipei); The Hungarian Academy of Sciences; the New National Excellence Program ÚNKP, the NKFIA research grants 123842, 123959, 124845, 124850 and 125105 (Hungary); the Council of Science and Indus-
trial Research, India; the HOMING PLUS program of the Foundation for Polish Science, cofinanced from European Union, Regional Development Fund, the Mobility Plus program of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, the National Science Center (Poland), contracts Harmonia 2014/14/M/ST2/00428, Opus 2014/13/B/ST2/02543, 2014/15/B/ST2/03998, and 2015/19/B/ST2/02861, Sonata-bis 2012/07/E/ST2/01406; the National Priorities Research Program by Qatar National Research Fund; the Programa Estatal de Fomento de la Investigación Científica y Técnica de Exceencia María de Maeztu, grant MDM-2015-0509 and the Programa Severo Ochoa del Principado de Asturias; the Thalis and Aristeia programs cofinanced by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF; the Rachadapisek Somphot Fund for Postdoctoral Fellowship, Chulalongkorn University and the Chulalongkorn Academic into Its 2nd Century Project Advancement Project (Thailand); the Welch Foundation, contract C-1845; and the Weston Havens Foundation (USA).

Data Availability Statement This manuscript has no associated data or the data will not be deposited. [Authors’ comment: Release and preservation of data used by the CMS Collaboration as the basis for publication is guided by the CMS policy as written in its document “CMS data preservation, re-use and open access policy” (https://cms-docdb.cern.ch/cgi-bin/PublicDocDB/RetrieveFile?docid=6032&filename=CMSDataPolicyV1.2.pdf&version=2).]

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit, provide link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. Funded by SCOAP3.

References

1. ATLAS Collaboration, Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC. Phys. Lett. B 716, 1 (2012). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2012.08.020. arXiv:1207.7214

2. CMS Collaboration, Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS experiment at the LHC. Phys. Lett. B 716, 30 (2012). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2012.08.021. arXiv:1207.7235

3. CMS Collaboration, Observation of a new boson with mass near 125 GeV in pp collisions at √s = 7 and 8 TeV. JHEP 06, 081 (2013). https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP06(2013)081. arXiv:1303.4571

4. ATLAS and CMS Collaborations, Combined measurement of the Higgs boson mass in pp collisions at √s = 7 and 8 TeV with the ATLAS and CMS Experiments. Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 191803 (2015). https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.114.191803. arXiv:1503.07589

5. CMS Collaboration, Measurements of properties of the Higgs boson decaying into the four-lepton final state in pp collisions at √s = 13 TeV. JHEP 11, 047 (2017). https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP11(2017)047. arXiv:1706.09936

6. J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra, R. Benbrik, S. Heinemeyer, M. Pérez-Victoria, Handbook of vectorlike quarks: mixing and single production. Phys. Rev. D 88, 094010 (2013). https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.88.094010. arXiv:1306.0572

7. J. Kang, P. Langacker, B.D. Nelson, Theory and phenomenology of exotic isosinglet quarks and squarks. Phys. Rev. D 77, 035003 (2008). https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.77.035003. arXiv:0708.2701v2

8. D. Choudhury, T. Tait, C. Wagner, Beautiful mirrors and precision electroweak data. Phys. Rev. D 65, 053002 (2002). https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.65.053002. arXiv:hep-ph/0109097

9. L. Randall, R. Sundrum, A large mass hierarchy from a small extra dimension. Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 3370 (1999). https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.83.3370. arXiv:hep-ph/9905221

10. N. Arkani-Hamed, A.G. Cohen, E. Katz, A.E. Nelson, The littlest Higgs. JHEP 07, 034 (2002). https://doi.org/10.1088/1126-6708/2002/07/034. arXiv:hep-ph/0206021

11. M. Schmaltz, Physics beyond the standard model (theory): introducing the Little Higgs. Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl. 117, 40 (2003). https://doi.org/10.1016/S0920-5632(03)01409-9. arXiv:hep-ph/0210415

12. M. Schmaltz, D. Tucker-Smith, Little Higgs review. Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 55, 229 (2005). https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.nucl.55.090704.151502. arXiv:hep-ph/0502182

13. M.S.D. Marzocca, J. Shu, General composite Higgs models. JHEP 08, 013 (2012). https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP08(2012)013. arXiv:1205.0770

14. D. Guadagnoli, R.N. Mohapatra, I. Sung, Gauged flavor group with left-right symmetry. JHEP 04, 093 (2011). https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP04(2011)093. arXiv:1103.4170

15. R.T. D’Agnolo, A. Hook, Finding the strong CP problem at the LHC. Phys. Lett. B 762, 421 (2016). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2016.09.061. arXiv:1507.00336

16. Y. Okada, L. Panizzi, LHC signatures of vector-like quarks. Adv. High Energy Phys. 2013, 364936 (2013). https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/364936. arXiv:1207.5607

17. ATLAS Collaboration, Search for pair production of vector-like top quarks in events with one lepton, jets, and missing transverse momentum in √s = 13 TeV pp collisions with the atlas detector. JHEP 08, 052 (2017). https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP08(2017)052. arXiv:1705.10751

18. ATLAS Collaboration, Search for pair production of heavy vector-like quarks decaying to high-pT W bosons and b quarks in the lepton-plus-jets final state in pp collisions at √s = 13 TeV with the atlas detector. JHEP 10, 141 (2017). https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP10(2017)141. arXiv:1707.03347

19. ATLAS Collaboration, Search for pair production of vector-like quarks into high-pT W bosons and top quarks in the lepton-plus-jets final state in pp collisions at √s = 13 TeV with the ATLAS detector. JHEP 08, 48 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP08(2018)048. arXiv:1806.01762

20. ATLAS Collaboration, Search for pair and single production of vector-like quarks in final states with at least one Z boson decaying into a pair of electrons or muons in pp collision data collected with the ATLAS detector at √s = 13 TeV. Phys. Rev. D 98, 112010 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.98.112010. arXiv:1806.10555

21. CMS Collaboration, Search for pair production of vector-like T and B quarks in single-lepton final states using boosted jet substructure in proton–proton collisions at √s = 13 TeV. JHEP 11, 085 (2017). https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP11(2017)085. arXiv:1706.03408

22. CMS Collaboration, Search for pair production of vector-like quarks in the bWbW channel from proton–proton collisions at √s = 13 TeV. Phys. Lett. B 779, 82 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2018.01.077. arXiv:1710.01539

23. CMS Collaboration, Search for vector-like T and B quark pairs in final states with leptons at √s = 13 TeV. JHEP 08, 177 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP08(2018)177. arXiv:1805.04758

24. CMS Collaboration, The CMS experiment at the CERN LHC. JINST 3, S08004 (2008). https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/3/08/S08004

25. CMS Collaboration, The CMS trigger system. JINST 12, P01020 (2017). https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/12/01/P01020. arXiv:1609.02366
63. CMS Collaboration, Jet algorithms performance in 13 TeV data. CMS Physics Analysis Summary CMS-PAS-JME-16-003, CERN (2017)

64. CMS Collaboration, Search for a massive resonance decaying to a pair of Higgs bosons in the four b quark final state in proton–proton collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 13 \) TeV. Phys. Lett. B 781, 244 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2018.03.084. arXiv:1710.04960

65. M. Bahri et al., Herwig++ physics and manual. Eur. Phys. J. C 58, 639 (2008). https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-008-0798-9. arXiv:0803.0883

66. CMS Collaboration, Measurement of differential cross sections for Z boson production in association with jets in proton–proton collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 13 \) TeV. Eur. Phys. J. C 78, 965 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-018-6373-0. arXiv:1804.05252

67. CMS Collaboration, Measurements of differential cross sections for top quark pair production using the lepton+jets final state in proton–proton collisions at 13 TeV. Phys. Rev. D 95, 092001 (2017). https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.95.092001. arXiv:1610.04191

68. CMS Collaboration, CMS luminosity measurement for the 2016 data taking period. CMS Physics Analysis Summary CMS-PAS-LUM-17-001, CERN (2017)

69. J. Butterworth et al., PDF4LHC recommendations for LHC Run II. J. Phys. G 43, 023001 (2016). https://doi.org/10.1088/0954-3899/43/2/023001. arXiv:1510.03865

70. S. Dulat et al., The CT14 global analysis of quantum chromodynamics. Phys. Rev. D 93, 033006 (2015). https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.93.033006. arXiv:1506.07443

71. L. A. Harland-Lang, A. D. Martin, P. Morylinski, R. S. Thorne, Parton distributions in the LHC era: MMHT 2014 PDFs. Eur. Phys. J. C 75, 204 (2015). https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-015-3397-6. arXiv:1412.3989

72. CMS Collaboration, Jet energy scale and resolution performances with 13 TeV data. CMS Detector Performance Summary CMS- DP-2016-020, CERN (2016)

73. Particle Data Group, M. Tanabashi et al., Review of particle physics. Phys. Rev. D 98, 030001 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.98.030001

74. J. Ott, THETA—a framework for template-based modeling and inference (2010). http://www-ekp.physik.uni-karlsruhe.de/~ott/theta/theta-auto. Accessed 30 Oct 2014

CMS Collaboration

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
A. M. Sirunyan, A. Tumasyan

Institut für Hochenergiephysik, Vienna, Austria
W. Adam, F. Ambrogi, E. Asilar, T. Bergauer, J. Brandstetter, M. Dragicevic, J. Erö, A. Escalante Del Valle, M. Flechl, R. Frühwirth, V. M. Ghete, J. Hrubec, M. Jeitler1, N. Krammer, I. Krätschmer, D. Liko, T. Madlener, I. Mikulec, N. Rad, H. Rohringer, J. Schieck1, R. Schöfbeck, M. Spanring, D. Spitzbart, W. Waltenberger, J. Wittmann, C.-E. Wulz 1, M. Zarucki

Institute for Nuclear Problems, Minsk, Belarus
V. Chekhovsky, V. Mossolov, J. Suarez Gonzalez

Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerp, Belgium
E. A. De Wolf, D. Di Croce, X. Janssen, J. Lauwers, M. Pieters, H. Van Haevermaet, P. Van Mechelen, N. Van Remortel

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium
S. Abu Zeid, F. Blekman, J. D’Hondt, J. De Clercq, K. Deroover, G. Flouris, D. Lontkovskyi, S. Lowette, I. Marchesini, S. Moortgat, L. Moreels, Q. Python, K. Skovpen, S. Tavernier, W. Van Doninck, P. Van Mulders, I. Van Parijs

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium
D. Beghin, B. Bilin, H. Brun, B. Clerbaux, G. De Lentdecker, H. Delannoy, B. Dorney, G. Fasanella, L. Favart, R. Goldouzian, A. Grebenyuk, A. K. Kalsi, T. Lenzi, J. Luetic, N. Postiau, E. Starling, L. Thomas, C. Vander Velde, P. Vanlaer, D. Vannerom, Q. Wang

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
T. Cornelis, D. Dobur, A. Fagot, M. Gul, I. Khvastunov2, D. Poyraz, C. Roskas, D. Trocino, M. Tytgat, W. Verbeke, B. Vermassen, M. Vit, N. Zaganidis

Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
H. Bakhshiansohi, O. Bondu, S. Brochet, G. Bruno, C. Caputo, P. David, C. Delaere, M. Delcourt, A. Giammanco, G. Krintiras, V. Lemaitre, A. Magitteri, K. Piotrzkowski, A. Saggio, M. Vidal Marono, P. Vischia, S. Wertz, J. Zobec

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
F. L. Alves, G. A. Alves, M. Correa Martins Junior, G. Correia Silva, C. Hensel, A. Moraes, M. E. Pol, P. Rebello Teles

Springer
V. Myronenko, S. K. Pfister, D. Pittl, A. Raspereza, P. Saxena, P. Schütze, C. Schwanenberger, R. Shevchenko, A. Singh, H. Tholen, O. Turkot, A. Vagnerini, M. Van De Klundert, G. P. Van Onsem, R. Walsh, Y. Wen, K. Wichmann, C. Wissing, O. Zenaiev

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
R. Aggleton, S. Bein, L. Benato, A. Benecke, V. Blobel, T. Dreyer, A. Ebrahimi, E. Garutti, D. Gonzalez, P. Gunnellini, J. Haller, A. Hinzmann, A. Karavdina, G. Kasieczka, R. Klanner, R. Kogler, N. Kovalchuk, S. Kurz, V. Kutzner, J. Lange, D. Marconi, J. Multhaup, M. Niedziela, C. E. N. Niemeyer, D. Nowatschin, A. Perieau, A. Reimers, O. Rieger, C. Scharf, P. Schleper, S. Schumann, J. Schwandt, J. Sonneveld, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, F. M. Stober, M. Stöver, B. Vormwald, I. Zoi

Karlsruher Institut fuer Technologie, Karlsruhe, Germany
M. Akbiyik, C. Barth, M. Baselga, S. Baur, E. Butz, R. Caspart, T. Chwalek, F. Colombo, W. De Boer, A. Dierlamm, K. El Morabit, N. Faltermann, B. Freund, M. Giffels, M. A. Harrendorf, F. Hartmann, S. M. Heindl, U. Husemann, I. Katkov, S. Kudella, S. Mitra, M. U. Mozer, Th. Müller, M. Musich, M. Plagge, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, M. Schröder, I. Shvetsov, H. J. Simonis, R. Ulrich, S. Wayand, M. Weber, T. Weiler, C. Wöhrmann, R. Wolf

Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics (INPP), NCSR Demokritos, Aghia Paraskevi, Greece
G. Anagnostou, G. Daskalakis, T. Geralis, A. Kyriakis, D. Loukas, G. Paspalaki

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
A. Agapitos, G. Karathanasis, P. Kontaxakis, A. Panagiotou, I. Papavergou, N. Saoulidou, E. Tziaferi, K. Vellidis

National Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece
K. Kousouris, I. Papakrivopoulos, G. Tsipolitis

University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece
I. Evangelou, C. Foudas, P. Gianneios, P. Katsoulis, P. Kokkas, S. Mallios, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, E. Paradas, J. Strologas, F. A. Triantis, D. Tsigonis

MTA-ELTE Lendület CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
M. Bartók, M. Csanad, N. Filipovic, P. Major, M. I. Nagy, G. Pasztor, O. Surányi, G. I. Veres

Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
G. Bencze, C. Hajdu, D. Horváth, Á. Hunyadi, F. Sikler, T. Á. Vámi, V. Veszpremi, G. Vesztergombi

Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
N. Beni, S. Czellar, J. Karancsi, A. Makovec, J. Molnar, Z. Szillasi

Institute of Physics, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary
P. Raics, Z. L. Trocsanyi, B. Ujvari

Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, India
S. Choudhury, J. R. Komaragiri, P. C. Tiwari

National Institute of Science Education and Research, HBNI, Bhubaneswar, India
S. Bahinipati, C. Kar, P. Mal, K. Mandal, A. Nayak, S. Roy Chowdhury, D. K. Sahoo, S. K. Swain

Panjab University, Chandigarh, India
S. Bansal, S. B. Beri, V. Bhatnagar, S. Chauhan, R. Chawla, N. Dhingra, S. K. Gill, R. Gupta, A. Kaur, M. Kaur, P. Kumari, M. Lohan, M. Meena, A. Mehta, K. Sandeep, S. Sharma, J. B. Singh, A. K. Virdi, G. Walia

University of Delhi, Delhi, India
A. Bhardwaj, B. C. Choudhary, R. B. Garg, M. Gola, S. Keshri, Ashok Kumar, S. Malhotra, M. Naimuddin, P. Priyanka, K. Ranjan, Aashaq Shah, R. Sharma

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, HBNI, Kolkata, India
R. Bhardwaj, M. Bharti, R. Bhattacharya, S. Bhattacharya, U. Bhowmik, D. Bhowmik, S. Dey, S. Dutta, S. Ghosh, K. Mondal, S. Nandan, P. Purohit, P. K. Rout, A. Roy, G. Saha, S. Sarkar, M. Sharan, B. Singh, S. Thakur
Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Madras, India
P. K. Behera, A. Muhammed

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India
R. Chudasama, D. Dutta, V. Jha, V. Kumar, D. K. Mishra, P. K. Netrakanti, L. M. Pant, P. Shukla, P. Suggisetti

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-A, Mumbai, India
T. Aziz, M. A. Bhat, S. Dugad, G. B. Mohanty, N. Sur, Ravindra Kumar Verma

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-B, Mumbai, India
S. Banerjee, S. Bhattacharya, S. Chatterjee, P. Das, M. Guchait, S. Jain, S. Karmakar, S. Kumar, M. Maity, G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, N. Sahoo, T. Sarkar

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, India
S. Chauhan, S. Dube, V. Hegde, A. Kapoor, K. Kothekar, S. Pandey, A. Rane, A. Rastogi, S. Sharma

Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), Tehran, Iran
S. Chenarani, E. Eskandari Tadavani, S. M. Etesami, M. Khakzad, M. Mohammadi Najafabadi, M. Nasiri, F. Rezaei Hosseinabadi, B. Safarzadeh, M. Zeinali

University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
M. Felcini, M. Grunewald

INFN Sezione di Bari, Università di Bari, Politecnico di Bari, Bari, Italy
M. Abbrescia, C. Calabria, A. Colaleo, D. Creanza, L. Cristella, N. De Filippis, M. De Palma, A. Di Florio, F. Errico, L. Fiore, A. Gelmi, G. Isaelli, M. Ince, S. Lezkij, G. Maggi, G. Miniello, S. Mya, S. Nuzzo, A. Pompili, G. Pugliese, R. Radogna, A. Ranieri, G. Selvaggi, A. Sharma, L. Silvestris, R. Venditti, P. Verwilligen

INFN Sezione di Bologna, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
G. Abbiendi, C. Battilana, D. Bonacorsi, L. Bordogna, S. Braibant-Giacomelli, R. Campanini, P. Capiluppi, A. Castro, F. R. Cavallo, S. S. Chhibra, G. Codispoti, M. Cuffiani, G. M. Dallavalle, F. Fabbrini, A. Fanfani, E. Fontanesi, P. Giacomelli, C. Grandi, L. Guiducci, F. Iemmi, S. Lo Meo, S. Marcellini, G. Masetti, A. Montanari, F. L. Navarria, A. Perrotta, F. Primavera, A. M. Rossi, T. Rovelli, G. P. Sirola, N. Tosi

INFN Sezione di Catania, Università di Catania, Catania, Italy
S. Albergò, A. Di Mattia, R. Potenza, A. Tricomi, C. Tuve

INFN Sezione di Firenze, Università di Firenze, Florence, Italy
G. Barbagli, K. Chatterjee, V. Ciulli, C. Civinini, R. D’Alessandro, E. Focardi, G. Latino, P. Lenzì, M. Meschini, S. Paolucci, L. Russo, G. Sguazzoni, D. Strom, L. Viliani

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
L. Benussi, S. Bianco, F. Fabbrì, D. Piccolo

INFN Sezione di Genova, Università di Genova, Genoa, Italy
F. Ferro, R. Mulargia, E. Robutti, S. Tosi

INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca, Università di Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy
A. Benaglia, A. Beschi, F. Brivio, V. Ciriolo, S. Di Guida, M. E. Dinardo, S. Fiorendi, S. Gennai, A. Ghetti, P. Govoni, M. Malberti, M. Malvezzi, D. Menasce, F. Monti, L. Moroni, M. Paganoni, D. Pedrini, S. Ragazzi, T. Tabarelli de Fatis, D. Zuolo

INFN Sezione di Napoli, Università di Napoli ‘Federico II’, Naples, Italy, Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy, Università G. Marconi, Rome, Italy
S. Buontempo, N. Cavallo, A. De Iorio, A. Di Crescenzo, F. Fabozzi, F. Fienga, G. Galati, A. O. M. Iorio, W. A. Khan, L. Lista, S. Meola, P. Paolucci, C. Sciaccà, E. Voevodina

Springer
National Research Nuclear University ‘Moscow Engineering Physics Institute’ (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
R. Chistov\textsuperscript{41}, M. Danilov\textsuperscript{41}, P. Parygin, E. Tarkovskii, V. Rusinov

P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia
V. Andreev, M. Azarkin, I. Dremin\textsuperscript{38}, M. Kirakosyan, A. Terkulov

Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
A. Baskakov, A. Belyaev, E. Boos, V. Bunichev, M. Dubinin\textsuperscript{12}, L. Dudko, A. Gribushin, V. Klyukhin, O. Kodolova, I. Lokhtin, I. Miagkov, S. Obraztsov, M. Perfilov, S. Petrushanko, V. Savrin

Novosibirsk State University (NSU), Novosibirsk, Russia
A. Barnyakov\textsuperscript{43}, V. Blinov\textsuperscript{43}, T. Dimova\textsuperscript{43}, L. Kardapoltsev\textsuperscript{43}, Y. Skovpen\textsuperscript{43}

Institute for High Energy Physics of National Research Centre ‘Kurchatov Institute’, Protvino, Russia
I. Azhgirey, I. Bayshev, S. Bitioukov, V. Kachanov, A. Kalinin, D. Konstantinov, P. Mandrik, V. Petrov, R. Ryutin, S. Slabospitskii, A. Sobol, S. Troshin, N. Tyurin, A. Uzunian, A. Volkov

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia
A. Babaev, S. Baidali, V. Okhotnikov

Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
P. Adzic\textsuperscript{44}, P. Cirkovic, D. Devetak, M. Dordevic, J. Milosevic

Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Madrid, Spain
J. Alcaraz Maestre, A. Álvarez Fernández, I. Bachiller, M. Barrio Luna, J. A. Brochoero Cifuentes, M. Cerrada, N. Colino, B. De La Cruz, A. Delgado Peris, C. Fernandez Bedoya, J. P. Fernandez Ramos, J. Flix, M. C. Fouz, O. Gonzalez Lopez, S. Goy Lopez, J. M. Hernandez, M. I. Josa, D. Moran, A. Pérez-Calero Yzquierdo, J. Puerta Pelayo, I. Redondo, L. Romero, S. Sánchez Navas, M. S. Soares, A. Triossi

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
C. Albajar, J. F. de Trocóniz

Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain
J. Cuevas, C. Erice, J. Fernandez Menendez, S. Folgueras, I. Gonzalez Caballero, J. R. González Fernández, E. Palencia Cortezon, V. Rodriguez Bouza, S. Sanchez Cruz, J. M. Vizan Garcia

Instituto de Física de Cantabria (IFCA), CSIC-Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, Spain
I. J. Cabrillo, A. Calderon, B. Chazin Quero, J. Duarte Campderros, M. Fernandez, P. J. Fernández Manteca, A. García Alonso, J. Garcia-Ferrero, G. Gomez, A. Lopez Virto, J. Marco, C. Martinez Rivero, P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, F. Matorras, J. Piedra Gomez, C. Prieels, T. Rodrigo, A. Ruiz-Jimeno, L. Scodellaro, N. Trevisani, I. Vila, R. Vilar Cortabitarte

Department of Physics, University of Ruhuna, Matarà, Sri Lanka
N. Wickramage

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
D. Abbaneo, B. Akgun, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, P. Baillon, A. H. Ball, D. Barney, J. Bendavid, M. Bianco, A. Bocci, C. Botta, E. Brondolin, T. Camporesi, M. Cepeda, G. Cerminara, E. Chapon, Y. Chen, G. Cucciati, D. d’Enterria, A. Dabrowski, N. Daci, V. Dopante, A. David, A. De Roeck, N. Deelen, M. Dobson, M. Dünser, N. Dupont, A. Elliott-Peisert, P. Everaerts, F. Fallavollita\textsuperscript{15}, D. Fasanella, G. Franzoni, J. Fulcher, W. Funk, D. Gigi, A. Gilbert, K. Gill, F. Glege, M. Gruchala, M. Guibaud, D. Gulhan, J. Hegeman, C. Heidegger, V. Innocente, A. Jafari, P. Janot, O. Karacheban\textsuperscript{19}, J. Kieseler, A. Kornmayer, M. Kramer\textsuperscript{1}, C. Lange, P. Lecoq, C. Lourenço, L. Malgeri, M. Mannelli, A. Massironi, F. Meijers, J. A. Merlin, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, P. Milenovic\textsuperscript{46}, F. Moortgat, M. Mulders, J. Ngadiuba, S. Nourbakhsh, S. Orfanelli, L. Orsini, F. Pantaleo\textsuperscript{16}, L. Pape, E. Perez, M. Peruzzi, A. Petrilli, G. Petrucciani, A. Pfeiffer, M. Pierini, F. M. Pitters, D. Rabady, A. Racz, T. Reis, M. Rovere, H. Sakulin, C. Schäfer, C. Schwik, M. Selvaggi, A. Sharma, P. Silva, P. Sphicas\textsuperscript{47}, A. Stakia, J. Steggemann, D. Treille, A. Tsirou, A. Vartak, V. Veckalns\textsuperscript{48}, M. Verzetti, W. D. Zeuner
Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland
L. Caminada\textsuperscript{49}, K. Deiters, W. Erdmann, R. Horisberger, Q. Ingram, H. C. Kaestli, D. Kotlinski, U. Langenegger, T. Rohe, S. A. Wiederkehr

ETH Zurich-Institute for Particle Physics and Astrophysics (IPA), Zurich, Switzerland
M. Backhaus, L. Bäni, P. Berger, N. Chernyavskaya, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Donegà, C. Dorfer, T. A. Gómez Espinosa, C. Grab, D. Hits, T. Klijnsma, W. Lустерманн, R. A. Manzioni, M. Maronneau, M. T. Meinhard, F. Micheli, P. Musella, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, F. Pauss, G. Perrin, L. Perrozzi, S. Pigazzini, C. Reissel, D. Ruini, D. A. Sanz Becerra, M. Schönenberger, L. Shchutska, V. R. Tavolaro, K. Theoﬁlatos, M. L. Vesterbacka Olsson, R. Wallny, D. H. Zhu

Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland
T. K. Ararestad, C. Amsler\textsuperscript{50}, D. Brzhechko, M. F. Canelli, A. De Cosa, R. Del Burgo, S. Donato, C. Galloni, T. Hreus, B. Kilminster, S. Leontsinis, I. Neutelings, G. Rauco, P. Robmann, D. Salerno, K. Schweiger, C. Seitz, Y. Takahashi, A. Zucchetta

National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan
T. H. Doan, R. Khurana, C. M. Kuoo, W. Lin, A. Pozdnyakov, S. S. Yu

National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan
P. Chang, Y. Chao, K. F. Chen, P. H. Chen, W.-S. Hou, Y. F. Liu, R.-S. Lu, E. Paganis, A. Psallidas, A. Steen

Faculty of Science, Department of Physics, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand
B. Asavapibhop, N. Srimanobhas, N. Suwonjandee

Physics Department, Science and Art Faculty, Çukurova University, Adana, Turkey
A. Bat, F. Boran, S. Cerçi\textsuperscript{51}, S. Damarseckin, Z. S. Demiroglu, F. Dolek, C. Dozen, I. Dumanoglu, G. Gokbulut, Y. Guler, E. Gurpinar, I. Hos\textsuperscript{52}, C. Isik, E. E. Kangal\textsuperscript{53}, O. Kara, A. Kayis Topaksu, U. Kiminsu, M. Olgaci, G. Onengut, K. Ozdemir\textsuperscript{54}, S. Ozturk\textsuperscript{55}, D. Sunar Cerçi\textsuperscript{51}, B. Tali\textsuperscript{51}, U. G. Tok, S. Turkapar, I. S. Zorbakir, C. Zorbilmez

Physics Department, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
B. Isildak\textsuperscript{56}, G. Karapinar\textsuperscript{57}, M. Yalvac, M. Zeyrek

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
I. O. Atakisi, E. Gülmez, M. Kaya\textsuperscript{58}, O. Kaya\textsuperscript{59}, S. Ozkocuklu\textsuperscript{60}, S. Tekten, E. A. Yetkin\textsuperscript{61}

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
M. N. Agaras, A. Cakir, K. Cankocak, Y. Komurcu, S. Sen\textsuperscript{62}

Institute for Scintillation Materials of National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Kharkov, Ukraine
B. Grynyov

National Scientific Center, Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology, Kharkov, Ukraine
L. Levchuk

University of Bristol, Bristol, UK
F. Ball, J. J. Brooke, D. Burns, E. Clement, D. Cussans, O. Davignon, H. Flacher, J. Goldstein, G. P. Heath, H. F. Heath, L. Kreczko, D. M. Newbold\textsuperscript{63}, S. Paramesvaran, B. Penning, T. Sakuma, D. Smith, V. J. Smith, J. Taylor, A. Titterton

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, UK
K. W. Bell, A. Belyaev\textsuperscript{64}, C. Brew, R. M. Brown, D. Cieri, D. J. A. Cockerill, J. A. Coughlan, K. Harder, S. Harper, J. Linacre, K. Manolopoulos, E. Olaiya, D. Petyt, C. H. Shepherd-Themistocleous, A. Thea, I. R. Tomalin, T. Williams, W. J. Womersley

Imperial College, London, UK
R. Bainbridge, P. Bloch, J. Borg, S. Breeze, O. Buchmuller, A. Bundock, D. Colling, D. Dauncey, G. Davies, M. Della Negra, R. Di Maria, G. Hall, G. Iles, T. James, M. Komm, L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, S. Malik, A. Martelli, J. Nash\textsuperscript{65}, A. Nikitenko\textsuperscript{17}, V. Palladino, M. Pesaresi, D. M. Raymond, A. Richards, A. Rose, E. Scott, C. Seez, A. Shiptiyski, G. Singh, M. Stoye, T. Strebler, S. Summers, A. Tapper, K. Uchida, T. Virdee\textsuperscript{16}, N. Wardle, D. Winterbottom, S. C. Zenz
Brunel University, Uxbridge, UK
J. E. Cole, P. R. Hobson, A. Khan, P. Kyberd, C. K. Mackay, A. Morton, I. D. Reid, L. Teodorescu, S. Zahid

Baylor University, Waco, USA
K. Call, J. Dittmann, K. Hatakeyama, H. Liu, C. Madrid, B. McMaster, N. Pastika, C. Smith

Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, USA
R. Bartek, A. Dominguez

The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA
A. Buccilli, S. I. Cooper, C. Henderson, P. Rumerio, C. West

Boston University, Boston, USA
D. Arcaro, T. Bose, D. Gastler, S. Girgis, D. Pinna, D. Rankin, C. Richardson, J. Rohlf, L. Sulak, D. Zou

Brown University, Providence, USA
G. Benelli, X. Coubert, D. Cutts, M. Hadley, J. Hakala, U. Heintz, J. M. Hogan, K. H. M. Kwok, E. Laird, G. Landsberg, J. Lee, Z. Mao, M. Narain, S. Sagir, R. Syarif, E. Usai, D. Yu

University of California, Davis, Davis, USA
R. Band, C. Brainard, R. Breedon, D. Burns, M. Calderon De La Barca Sanchez, M. Chertok, J. Conway, R. Conway, P. T. Cox, R. Erbacher, C. Flores, G. Funk, W. Ko, O. Kukral, R. Lander, M. Mulhearn, D. Pellett, J. Pilot, S. Shalhout, M. Shi, D. Stolp, D. Taylor, K. Tos, M. Tripathi, Z. Wang, F. Zhang

University of California, Los Angeles, USA
M. Bachtis, C. Bravo, R. Cousins, A. Dasgupta, A. Florent, J. Hauser, M. Ignatenko, N. McColl, S. Regnard, D. Saltzberg, C. Schnaible, V. Valuev

University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA
E. Bouvier, K. Burt, R. Clare, J. W. Gary, S. M. A. Ghias Shirazi, G. Hanson, G. Karapostoli, E. Kennedy, F. Lacroix, O. R. Long, M. Olmedo Negrete, M. I. Paneva, W. Si, L. Wang, H. Wei, S. Wimpenny, B. R. Yates

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA
J. G. Branson, P. Chang, S. Cittolin, M. Derdzinski, R. Gerosa, D. Gilbert, B. Hashemi, A. Holzner, D. Klein, G. Kole, V. Krutelyov, J. Letts, M. Masciovecchio, D. Olivito, S. Padhi, M. Pieri, M. Sani, V. Sharma, S. Simon, M. Tadel, J. Wood, F. Würthwein, A. Yagil, G. Zevi Della Porta

Department of Physics, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, USA
N. Amin, R. Bhandari, C. Campagnari, M. Citron, V. Dutta, M. Franco Sevilla, L. Gouskos, R. Heller, J. Incandela, H. Mei, A. Ovcharova, H. Qu, J. Richman, D. Stuart, I. Suarez, S. Wang, J. Yoo

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
D. Anderson, A. Bornheim, J. M. Lawhorn, N. Lu, H. B. Newman, T. Q. Nguyen, J. Pata, M. Spiropulu, J. R. Vlimant, R. Wilkinson, S. Xie, Z. Zhang, R. Y. Zhu

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA
M. B. Andrews, T. Ferguson, T. Mudholkar, M. Paulini, M. Sun, I. Vorobiev, M. Weinberg

University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, USA
J. P. Cumalat, W. T. Ford, F. Jensen, A. Johnson, E. MacDonald, T. Mulholland, R. Patel, A. Perloff, K. Stenson, K. A. Ulmer, S. R. Wagner

Cornell University, Ithaca, USA
J. Alexander, J. Chaves, Y. Cheng, J. Chu, A. Datta, K. Medermott, N. Mirman, J. R. Patterson, D. Quach, A. Rinkevicius, A. Ryd, L. Skinnari, L. Soffi, S. M. Tan, Z. Tao, J. Thom, J. Tucker, P. Wittich, M. Zientek

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA
S. Abdullin, M. Albrow, M. Alyari, G. Apollinari, A. Apresyan, A. Apyan, S. Banerjee, L. A. T. Bauerdick, A. Beretvas, J. Berryhill, P. C. Bhat, K. Burkett, J. N. Butler, A. Canepa, G. B. Cerati, H. W. K. Cheung, F. Chlebana, M. Cremonesi, J. Duarte, V. D. Elvira, J. Freeman, Z. Gecse, E. Gottschalk, L. Gray, D. Green, S. Grünendahl, O. Gutsche, J. Hanlon,
University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA
J. G. Acosta, S. Oliveros

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA
E. Avdeeva, K. Bloom, D. R. Claes, C. Fangmeier, F. Golf, R. Gonzalez Suarez, R. Kamalieddin, I. Kravchenko, J. Monroy, J. E. Siado, G. R. Snow, B. Stieger

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA
A. Godshalk, C. Harrington, I. Iashvili, A. Kharchilava, C. Mclean, D. Nguyen, A. Parker, S. Rappoccio, B. Roozbahani

Northeastern University, Boston, USA
G. Alversion, E. Barberis, C. Freer, Y. Haddad, A. Hortingtham, D. M. Morse, T. Orimoto, T. Wamorkar, B. Wang, A. Wisecarver, D. Wood

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA
S. Bhattacharya, J. Bueghly, O. Charaf, T. Gunter, K. A. Hahn, N. Odell, M. H. Schmitt, K. Sung, M. Trovato, M. Velasco

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA
R. Bucci, N. Dev, M. Hildreth, K. Hurtado Anampa, C. Jessop, D. J. Karngard, K. Lannon, W. Li, N. Loukas, N. Marinielli, F. Meng, C. Mueller, Y. Musienko, M. Planer, R. Ruchti, P. Siddireddy, G. Smith, S. Taroni, M. Wayne, A. Wightman, M. Wolf, A. Woodard

The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA
J. Alimena, L. Antonelli, B. Bylsma, L. S. Durkin, S. Flowers, B. Francis, C. Hill, W. Ji, T. Y. Ling, W. Luo, B. L. Winer

Princeton University, Princeton, USA
S. Cooperstein, P. Elmer, J. Hardenbrook, N. Haubrich, S. Higginbotham, A. Kalogeropoulos, S. Kwan, D. Lange, M. T. Lucchini, J. Luo, D. Marlow, K. Mei, I. Ojalvo, J. Olsen, C. Palmer, P. Piroué, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, D. Stickland, C. Tully

University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, USA
S. Malik, S. Norberg

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
A. Barker, V. E. Barnes, S. Das, L. Gutay, M. Jones, A. W. Jung, A. Khatiwada, B. Mahakud, D. H. Miller, N. Neumeister, C. C. Peng, S. Piperov, H. Qiu, J. F. Schulte, J. Sun, F. Wang, R. Xiao, W. Xie

Purdue University Northwest, Hammond, USA
T. Cheng, J. Dolen, N. Parashar

Rice University, Houston, USA
Z. Chen, K. M. Ecklund, S. Freed, F. J. M. Geurts, M. Kilpatrick, Arun Kumar, W. Li, B. P. Padley, R. Redjimi, J. Roberts, J. Rorie, W. Shi, Z. Tu, A. Zhang

University of Rochester, Rochester, USA
A. Bodek, P. de Barbaro, R. Demina, Y. t. Duh, J. L. Dulemba, C. Fallon, T. Ferbel, M. Galanti, A. Garcia-Bellido, J. Han, O. Hindrichs, A. Khukhunaishvili, E. Ranken, P. Tan, R. Taus

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, USA
B. Chiarito, J. P. Chou, Y. Gershtein, E. Halkiadakis, A. Hart, M. Heindl, E. Hughes, S. Kaplan, R. Kunnawalkam Elayavalli, S. Kyriacou, I. Laflotte, A. Lath, R. Montalvo, K. Nash, M. Osherson, H. Saka, S. Salur, S. Schnetzer, D. Sheffield, S. Somalwar, R. Stone, S. Thomas, P. Thomassen

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA
A. G. Delannoy, J. Heideman, G. Riley, S. Spanier

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA
O. Bouhali, A. Celik, M. Dalchenko, M. De Mattia, A. Delgado, S. Dildick, R. Eusebi, J. Gilmore, T. Huang, T. Kamon, S. Luo, D. Marley, R. Mueller, D. Overton, L. Pernò, D. Rathjens, A. Safonov
35: Also at Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Mexico City, Mexico
36: Also at Warsaw University of Technology, Institute of Electronic Systems, Warsaw, Poland
37: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
38: Now at National Research Nuclear University ‘Moscow Engineering Physics Institute’ (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
39: Also at St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia
40: Also at University of Florida, Gainesville, USA
41: Also at P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia
42: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
43: Also at Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia
44: Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
45: Also at INFN Sezione di Pavia\textsuperscript{a}, Università di Pavia\textsuperscript{b}, Pavia, Italy
46: Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
47: Also at National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
48: Also at Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia
49: Also at Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland
50: Also at Stefan Meyer Institute for Subatomic Physics (SMI), Vienna, Austria
51: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
52: Also at Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Turkey
53: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
54: Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey
55: Also at Gaziogiosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey
56: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
57: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
58: Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
59: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
60: Also at Istanbul University, Faculty of Science, Istanbul, Turkey
61: Also at Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey
62: Also at Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey
63: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, UK
64: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK
65: Also at Monash University, Faculty of Science, Clayton, Australia
66: Also at Bethel University, St. Paul, USA
67: Also at Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Karaman, Turkey
68: Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
69: Also at Beykent University, Istanbul, Turkey
70: Also at Bingöl University, Bingöl, Turkey
71: Also at Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey
72: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
73: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar
74: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea
75: Also at University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India