Measurement of long-range near-side two-particle angular correlations in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

The CMS Collaboration∗

Abstract

Results on two-particle angular correlations for charged particles produced in pp collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 13 TeV are presented. The data were taken with the CMS detector at the LHC and correspond to an integrated luminosity of about 270 nb$^{-1}$. The correlations are studied over a broad range of pseudorapidity ($|\eta| < 2.4$) and over the full azimuth ($\phi$) as a function of charged particle multiplicity and transverse momentum ($p_T$). In high-multiplicity events, a long-range ($|\Delta \eta| > 2.0$), near-side ($\Delta \phi \approx 0$) structure emerges in the two-particle $\Delta \eta$–$\Delta \phi$ correlation functions. The magnitude of the correlation exhibits a pronounced maximum in the range $1.0 < p_T < 2.0$ GeV/c and an approximately linear increase with the charged particle multiplicity, with an overall correlation strength similar to that found in earlier pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. The present measurement extends the study of near-side long-range correlations up to charged particle multiplicities $N_{ch} \sim 180$, a region so far unexplored in pp collisions. The observed long-range correlations are compared to those seen in pp, pPb, and PbPb collisions at lower collision energies.

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Studies of particle correlations in high-energy hadron-hadron collisions provide valuable information on the underlying quantum chromodynamics processes leading to particle production. Measurements of two-particle angular correlations are typically performed in terms of two-dimensional $\Delta \eta - \Delta \phi$ correlation functions, where $\eta$ is the pseudorapidity and $\phi$ is the azimuthal angle. Of particular interest in studies of possible novel partonic collective effects is the long-range (e.g., $|\Delta \eta| > 2.0$) structure of two-particle correlation functions, in which the effects of known sources such as resonance decays and fragmentation of high-momentum partons are known to be small. In most Monte Carlo (MC) event generators for proton-proton (pp) collisions, the typical sources of such long-range correlations are momentum conservation and away-side ($\Delta \phi \approx \pi$) jet correlations. Measurements in high-energy nucleus-nucleus collisions have shown a long-range structure in the two-particle angular correlations functions, which has been attributed to the presence of the hot and dense matter formed \cite{1}. Several novel features were observed in azimuthal correlations over large $\Delta \eta$ for intermediate particle transverse momenta, $p_T \approx 1-5 \text{ GeV}/c$ \cite{2,3}. These correlations are thought to arise from the response of a hydrodynamically expanding partonic medium to fluctuations of the initial collision geometry \cite{4-9}. Measurements in pp collisions at a center-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ have also revealed the presence of long-range, near-side ($\Delta \phi \approx 0$) correlations in events with very large final-state particle multiplicity \cite{10}. Similar phenomena have also been observed in high-multiplicity proton-lead (pPb) collisions \cite{11,13}, where they have been studied extensively \cite{14-21}.

A wide range of models have been suggested to explain the emergence of these correlations in pp \cite{22} and pPb \cite{23-27} collisions. While models based on a hydrodynamic approach can describe many aspects of the observed correlations \cite{23,24}, it has been proposed that initial-state correlations of gluon fields could also lead to similar effects \cite{25-27}.

The LHC at CERN has recently started to deliver pp collisions at a new energy regime at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, and there is renewed interest in investigating this phenomenon, especially its energy dependence. The first measurement of long-range two-particle correlations in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ has been reported by the ATLAS collaboration \cite{28}. In this Letter, studies of long-range correlations in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ with the CMS detector are presented. The measurements are performed over a wide range in charged particle multiplicity and $p_T$. The strength of long-range near-side correlations is quantified, and results for pp, pPb, and PbPb systems at various collision energies are compared.

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, $|\eta| < 3$), and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter (HCAL, $|\eta| < 3$), each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. Extensive forward calorimetry (HF, $3 < |\eta| < 5$) complements the coverage provided by the barrel and endcap detectors. Muons are measured in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid. The silicon tracker measures charged particles within the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$. It consists of 1440 silicon pixel and 15 148 silicon strip detector modules. For non-isolated particles of $1 < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $|\eta| < 1.4$, the track resolutions are typically 1.5% in $p_T$ and 25–90 (45–150) $\mu$m in the transverse (longitudinal) impact parameter \cite{29}. The first level (L1) of the CMS trigger system, composed of custom hardware processors, uses information from the calorimeters and muon detectors to select the most interesting events in a fixed time interval of less than 4 $\mu$s. The high-level trigger (HLT) processor farm further decreases the event rate from around 100 kHz to less than 1 kHz, before data storage. 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. \cite{30}. The
MC simulation of the CMS detector response is based on GEANT4 [31].

The data used in this study were recorded under special running conditions in which the beams were separated at the CMS interaction point, resulting in an average of 1.3 pp interactions per bunch crossing. The integrated luminosity recorded was about $270 \text{nb}^{-1}$. As the average number of pp interactions per bunch crossing is small in the present data, minimum bias (MB) pp events were selected online by simply requiring that two proton bunches collide near the center of the CMS detector. Only a small fraction ($\sim 10^{-3}$) of all MB pp events were recorded (i.e., the trigger was prescaled). In order to enhance the fraction of high-multiplicity events, additional samples were collected with a dedicated selection procedure that combined the CMS L1 and HLT systems. At L1, the total transverse energy summed over ECAL and HCAL was required to be greater than a given threshold (both 15 and 40 GeV thresholds were used). Only the lowest-threshold trigger was prescaled. Track reconstruction for the HLT was based on the three layers of the pixel detectors, and required that the track originates within a cylindrical region centered on the nominal interaction point. This region has a length of 30 cm along the beam direction and a radius of 0.2 cm perpendicular to it. For each event, the vertex reconstructed with the highest number of tracks was selected. The number of tracks ($N_{\text{trk}}$) with $|\eta| < 2.4$, $p_T > 0.4 \text{GeV}/c$, and a distance of closest approach of 0.12 cm or less from this vertex was determined for each event. Data were taken with thresholds $N_{\text{trk}} > 60$ or 85 (based on events selected with a L1 total energy larger than 15 GeV), and 110 (based on events selected with a L1 total energy larger than 40 GeV).

In the offline analysis, hadronic collisions are selected by requiring at least one tower in each of the two HF calorimeters with more than 3 GeV energy to suppress diffractive interactions [32]. Events are also required to contain at least one reconstructed primary vertex with a position along the beam axis, $z_{\text{vtx}}$, within 15 cm of the nominal interaction point and within 0.15 cm of the beams in the transverse plane. In addition, at least two tracks must be associated to this vertex. As the data have an average of 1.3 pp interactions per bunch crossing, a substantial fraction of events have at least one additional interaction (pile-up). A procedure similar to that described in Ref. [14] is used for identifying and rejecting pile-up events. It is based on the number of tracks associated with each reconstructed vertex and the distance between multiple vertices. If the distance between the highest-multiplicity vertex and the closest additional vertex along the $z$ direction is larger than 1 cm, the event is accepted. This is because the tracks used for the correlation analysis are always selected with respect to the highest-multiplicity vertex in the event. An additional vertex sufficiently far from the highest-multiplicity vertex has a negligible effect on the analysis. The MC studies carried out with the EPOS [33] and PYTHIA8 v208 [34] generators (with the CMS underlying event tune CUETP8M1 [35]) indicate that 94–96% of the events satisfy the analysis selections, i.e., they have at least one stable particle from the pp interaction with energy $E > 3 \text{GeV}$ in each of the $\eta$ regions $-5 < \eta < -3$ and $3 < \eta < 5$.

The present analysis is based on a sample of events with high-purity primary tracks [29] originating from the pp interaction. To obtain this sample, additional requirements are applied. The significance of the distance between the track and the primary vertex along the beam axis, $d_z / \sigma_{d_z}$, and the significance of the impact parameter relative to the best resolution of the vertex coordinates transverse to the beam, $d_T / \sigma_{d_T}$, must both be less than 3 in absolute value, and the relative $p_T$ uncertainty, $\sigma(p_T) / p_T$, must be less than 10%. To ensure high tracking efficiency and to reduce the rate of misreconstructed tracks, primary tracks with $|\eta| < 2.4$ and $p_T > 0.1 \text{GeV}/c$ are used in the analysis (a $p_T$ cutoff of 0.4 GeV/c is used in the track multiplicity determination to match the HLT requirement). Simulation studies based on PYTHIA8 are used to obtain the geometrical acceptance and efficiency for primary track reconstruction as well as...
the rate of misreconstructed tracks. The combined acceptance and efficiency is better than 60% for \( p_T > 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c \) and \( |\eta| < 2.4 \) and better than 90% in the \( |\eta| < 1 \) region for \( p_T > 0.6 \text{ GeV}/c \). For the track multiplicity range studied in this paper, no dependence of the tracking efficiency on track multiplicity is found and the rate of misreconstructed tracks is 1–2% according to simulations.

Following the procedure established in Refs. [11, 14, 15, 36, 37], the data set is divided into classes of events with different track multiplicity, \( N_{\text{off}} \), which is evaluated by counting primary tracks with \( |\eta| < 2.4 \) and \( p_T > 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c \). Details of the multiplicity classification in this analysis are provided in Table 1 which also gives the fraction with respect to the full multiplicity distribution and the average number of primary tracks before and after correcting for detector effects. The minimum bias sample is used for the range \( N_{\text{off}} < 80 \), while various high-multiplicity samples are used for \( N_{\text{off}} \) ranges above 80.

Table 1: Multiplicity classes used in the analysis, corresponding fraction of the full event sample, observed and corrected average charged particle multiplicities for \( |\eta| < 2.4 \) and \( p_T > 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c \). Systematic uncertainties are given for the corrected multiplicities.

| Multiplicity class (\( N_{\text{off}} \)) | Fraction | \( \langle N_{\text{off}} \rangle \) | \( \langle N_{\text{corrected}} \rangle \) |
|----------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Minimum bias                           | 1.0      | 20              | 23 ± 1           |
| [2, 34]                                | 0.82     | 13              | 16 ± 1           |
| [35, 79]                               | 0.15     | 47              | 58 ± 2           |
| [80, 104]                              | 0.02     | 88              | 107 ± 4          |
| [105, 134]                             | 3.3 × 10^{-4} | 113          | 131 ± 5          |
| \( N_{\text{off}} \geq 135 \)         | 1.4 × 10^{-5} | 145          | 168 ± 7          |

For each track multiplicity class, “trigger” particles are defined as charged particles originating from the primary vertex within a given \( p_T \) range. The number of trigger particles for each \( p_T \) range in the event is denoted by \( N_{\text{trig}} \). In this analysis, particle pairs are formed by associating every trigger particle with the remaining charged primary particles (associated particles) from the same \( p_T \) interval as the trigger particle. The per-trigger-particle associated yield is defined as

\[
\frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2N_{\text{pair}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi} = B(0,0) \frac{S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)}{B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)},
\]

where \( \Delta\eta \) and \( \Delta\phi \) are the differences in \( \eta \) and \( \phi \) of the pair. The symbol \( N_{\text{pair}} \) denotes the number of particle pairs. The signal distribution, \( S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) \), is the per-trigger-particle yield of particle pairs from the same event,

\[
S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2N_{\text{same}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi},
\]

The symbol \( N_{\text{same}} \) denotes the number of pairs taken from the same event. The mixed-event background distribution, used to account for random combinatorial background and pair acceptance effects,

\[
B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2N_{\text{mix}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi},
\]

is constructed by pairing the trigger particles in each event with the particles from 10 different random events within a 0.2 cm wide \( z_{\text{vtx}} \) range. The symbol \( N_{\text{mix}} \) denotes the number of pairs taken from the mixed event, while \( B(0,0) \) represents the mixed-event associated yield for both particles of the pair going in approximately the same direction and thus having full pair acceptance (with a bin width of 0.3 in \( \Delta\eta \) and \( \pi/16 \) in \( \Delta\phi \)). Therefore, the ratio \( B(0,0)/B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) \) is
the pair-acceptance correction factor used to derive the corrected per-trigger-particle associated yield distribution. The signal and background distributions are first calculated for each event, and then averaged over all the events within the track multiplicity class for each $p_T$ range.

Each reconstructed track is weighted by the inverse of an efficiency factor, which accounts for the detector acceptance, the reconstruction efficiency, and the fraction of misreconstructed tracks (the same factor as used for correcting the average multiplicity in Table 1).

Figure 1: The 2D ($\Delta \eta$, $\Delta \phi$) two-particle correlation functions in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV for pairs of charged particles both in the range $1 < p_T < 3$ GeV/c. Results are shown for (a) low-multiplicity events ($N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 35$) and for (b) a high-multiplicity sample ($N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} \geq 105$). The sharp peaks from jet correlations around $(\Delta \eta, \Delta \phi) = (0, 0)$ are truncated to better illustrate the long-range correlations.

The two-dimensional (2D) $\Delta \eta$–$\Delta \phi$ two-particle correlation functions for events with low and high multiplicities are shown in Fig. 1. As in our earlier papers, pairs of charged particles both in the range $1 < p_T < 3$ GeV/c are used in this analysis. For the low-multiplicity sample ($N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 35$), the dominant features are the peak near $(\Delta \eta, \Delta \phi) = (0, 0)$ (truncated for better illustration of the long-range structures) for pairs of particles originating from the same jet. The elongated structure at $\Delta \phi \approx \pi$ corresponds to pairs of particles from back-to-back jets. In high-multiplicity pp events ($N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} \geq 105$), in addition to these jet-like correlation structures, a “ridge”-like structure is clearly visible at $\Delta \phi \approx 0$, extending over a range of at least 4 units in $|\Delta \eta|$. No such long-range correlations are predicted by PYTHIA.

To quantitatively investigate these long-range near-side correlations, and to provide a direct comparison to pp results at lower collision energy, one-dimensional (1D) distributions in $\Delta \phi$ are constructed by averaging the signal and background 2D distributions over $2 < |\Delta \eta| < 4$, as done in Refs. [10,11,14]. The correlated portion of the associated yield is estimated by using an implementation of the zero-yield-at-minimum (ZYAM) procedure [38]. The 1D $\Delta \phi$ correlation function is fitted with a truncated Fourier series up to the fifth term. The minimum value of the fit function, $C_{\text{ZYAM}}$, is then subtracted from the 1D $\Delta \phi$ correlation function as a constant background (containing no information about correlations) so that the minimum of the correlation function is zero. The location of the minimum of the function in this region is denoted as $\Delta \phi_{\text{ZYAM}}$. The ZYAM procedure is a straightforward way to quantify the magnitude of long-range near-side yield. However, it does not take into account potential biases introduced by away-side jet correlations leading to a non-flat distribution on the near-side. Therefore, when performing data-theory comparisons, other sources of correlations, such as jets, should be in-
Figure 2: Correlated yield obtained with the ZYAM procedure as a function of $|\Delta \phi|$, averaged over $2 < |\Delta \eta| < 4$ in different $p_T$ and multiplicity bins for pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 13\text{ TeV}$ (filled circles) and 7 TeV (open circles). The $p_T$ selection applies to both particles in the pair. Numbers in brackets indicate the multiplicity range of the 7 TeV data when different from that at 13 TeV. The statistical uncertainties are smaller than the marker size. The subtracted ZYAM constant is given in each panel ($C_{\text{ZYAM}}$).

Figure 2 shows the resulting $\Delta \phi$ correlation functions for various selections in $p_T$ and multiplicity $N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}}$. The results for pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{ TeV}$ are also shown for comparison. The selected $N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}}$ ranges in the 7 and 13 TeV data do not match precisely because of slight differences in the multiplicity domains for which the high-multiplicity triggers used in 2010 and 2015 are fully efficient. Note that the previously published pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{ TeV}$ in Ref. [10] are obtained by means of a slightly different definition of the two-particle correlation functions and the 7 TeV data shown in Fig. 2 have therefore been reanalysed. The difference has no impact on the associated yields for high-multiplicity events, and is only noticeable at very low multiplicity and high $p_T$, where most of the particle pairs are localised around $(\Delta \eta, \Delta \phi) \sim (0,0)$ due to jet-like correlations.

Nearly no center-of-mass energy dependence is observed for the correlations in any $p_T$ or multiplicity range, as shown in Fig. 2. A clear evolution of the $\Delta \phi$ correlation function with both $p_T$ and $N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}}$ is observed at both collision energies. For the lowest multiplicity sample, the correlation functions have a minimum at $\Delta \phi = 0$ and a maximum at $\Delta \phi = \pi$, reflecting the correlations from momentum conservation and the increasing contribution from back-to-back jet-like correlations at higher $p_T$. For high-multiplicity pp events ($N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} \geq 80$), a second local maximum near $|\Delta \phi| \approx 0$ becomes visible, reflecting near-side, long-range correlations that appear
as a ridge-like structure. This near-side correlation signal is strongest in the $1 < p_T < 2 \text{GeV}/c$ range and increases with multiplicity.

Based on the studies in Ref. [29], the total systematic uncertainty of the tracking efficiency is 3.9%, which translates into a 3.9% systematic uncertainty of the associated yields. The systematic uncertainties related to the track quality requirements are studied by varying the track selections on $d_z/\sigma_{d_z}$ and $d_T/\sigma_{d_T}$ between 2 and 5. These changes produce effects on the associated yields smaller than 0.0006 in absolute value. In order to evaluate the uncertainty of the trigger efficiency, results from high-multiplicity data collected with two different triggers are compared. The results agree to better than 0.0015; this is taken as an estimate of the trigger efficiency contribution to the systematic uncertainty. The possible contamination of residual pile-up events is investigated by comparing the nominal results to those obtained without any pile-up rejection or with the requirement of only one reconstructed vertex. The corresponding effect on the associated yield is less than 0.0006 in absolute value. The sensitivity of the results to the vertex position along the beam direction ($z_{\text{vtx}}$) is quantified by comparing results for $|z_{\text{vtx}}| < 3 \text{ cm}$ and $3 < |z_{\text{vtx}}| < 15 \text{ cm}$, which yields a contribution to the systematic uncertainty of less than 0.0010. Finally, an alternative choice of a second-order polynomial fit function for estimating $C_{\text{ZYAM}}$ in the region $0.1 < |\Delta \phi| < 2.0$ gives an absolute systematic uncertainty of 0.0007 in the total correlated yield from the ZYAM procedure. The event multiplicity classification is not varied in the systematic studies. All the systematic effects studied yield contributions that are independent of $p_T$ and multiplicity; their values are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of systematic uncertainties on the long-range, near-side associated yields in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$.

| Systematic uncertainty sources | Abs. uncertainty ($\times 10^{-3}$) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Track quality requirements     | 0.6                               |
| Trigger efficiency             | 1.5                               |
| Correction for tracking efficiency | <0.08                           |
| Effect of pile-up events       | 0.6                               |
| Vertex selection               | 1.0                               |
| ZYAM procedure                 | 0.7                               |
| Total                          | 2.1                               |

The strength of the long-range, near-side correlations can be further quantified by integrating the correlated yields from Fig. 2 over $|\Delta \phi| < \Delta \phi_{\text{ZYAM}}$ for each $p_T$ range and event multiplicity class. The resulting integrated near-side yield, divided by the width of the $p_T$ interval, is plotted as a function of the particle $p_T$ and the event multiplicity in Fig. 3 for the present data. Finer $p_T$ and $N_{\text{trk}}$ ranges than in Fig. 2 are used for better illustrating the trend of the data. The previous results from $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ in wider $p_T$ and $N_{\text{trk}}$ ranges are also shown for comparison. The $7 \text{ TeV}$ data obtained from Ref. [11] are multiplied by two, as their range in $\Delta \phi$ is $0–\Delta \phi_{\text{ZYAM}}$, half of the full near-side structure range.

Figure 3(a) shows that the associated yield of long-range near-side correlations for events with $N_{\text{trk}} \geq 105$ ($N_{\text{trk}} \geq 110$ for the 7 TeV data) peaks in the region $1 < p_T < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ for both center-of-mass energies. The yield reaches a maximum around $p_T \approx 1 \text{ GeV}/c$ and decreases with increasing $p_T$. No center-of-mass energy dependence is visible. The multiplicity dependence of the associated yield for $1 < p_T < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ particle pairs is shown in Fig. 3(b). For low-multiplicity events, the associated yield determined with the ZYAM procedure is consistent with zero. This indicates that ridge-like correlations are absent or smaller than the negative correlations expected because of, for example, momentum conservation. At higher multiplicity the ridge-like correlation emerges, with an approximately linear rise of the associated yield.
In the framework of gluon saturation models, a long-range correlation structure is predicted to arise from initial collimated gluon emissions [40–42]. The energy dependence of associated yields observed in the data is qualitatively in agreement with this model at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV [39], as shown in Fig. 3 (b). However, although the model calculation quantitatively describes the associated yields over the multiplicity range covered by the previous 7 TeV data, significant deviations are observed at the higher multiplicities probed by the present 13 TeV data. The associated yields predicted by this model exhibit a much faster increase with $N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}}$ than that seen in the data, suggesting that other other mechanisms may be active in this region. Hydrodynamic models also predict no energy dependence: they reproduce the collective flow effect in heavy-ion collisions, which is nearly unchanged from the RHIC to the LHC center-of-mass energies, although they differ by more than an order of magnitude [43–45]. However, it remains to be seen whether hydrodynamic models can quantitatively describe the behavior of the observables presented here.

Long-range near-side yields have also been measured for pPb and PbPb collisions by CMS [14]. Figure 4 compares the associated yields in pp, pPb, and PbPb collisions for $1 < p_T < 2$ GeV/c as a function of the track multiplicity. The various data sets were collected at different center-of-mass energies, but this should have negligible effect on the results, as discussed above. In all three systems, the ridge-like correlations become significant at a multiplicity value of about 40, and exhibit a nearly linear increase for higher values. For a given track multiplicity, the...
associated yield in pp collisions is roughly 10% and 25% of those observed in PbPb and pPb collisions, respectively. Clearly, there is a strong collision system size dependence of the long-range near-side correlations.

In summary, two-particle angular correlations in pp collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 13 \) TeV have been measured by the CMS experiment at the LHC. The data correspond to an integrated luminosity of about 270 nb\(^{-1}\). As first observed in pp collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV, two-particle azimuthal correlations in high-multiplicity pp collisions exhibit a long-range structure in the near-side (\( \Delta \phi \approx 0 \)) extending over at least 4 units in pseudorapidity separation. The effect is most evident in the intermediate transverse momentum region between 1 and 2 GeV/c. The near-side long-range yield obtained with the ZYAM procedure is found to be consistent with zero in the low-multiplicity region, with an approximately linear increase with multiplicity for \( N_{\text{trk}} \gtrsim 40 \). The new 13 TeV data presented in this Letter significantly extends the multiplicity coverage achieved by previously data at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV. Finally, a strong collision system size dependence is observed when comparing data from pp, pPb, and PbPb collisions. Comparing the pp data at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV and 13 TeV, no collision energy dependence of the near-side associated yields is observed.

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E.M. Gregores\textsuperscript{b}, P.G. Mercadante\textsuperscript{b}, C.S. Moon\textsuperscript{a,8}, S.F. Novaes\textsuperscript{a}, Sandra S. Padula\textsuperscript{a}, D. Romero Abad, J.C. Ruiz Vargas

\textbf{Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria}
A. Aleksandrov, R. Hadjiiska, P. Iaydjiev, M. Rodozov, S. Stoykova, G. Sultanov, M. Vutova

\textbf{University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria}
A. Dimitrov, I. Glushkov, L. Litov, B. Pavlov, P. Petkov

\textbf{Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China}
M. Ahmad, J.G. Bian, G.M. Chen, H.S. Chen, M. Chen, T. Cheng, R. Du, C.H. Jiang, R. Plestina\textsuperscript{9}, F. Romeo, S.M. Shaheen, A. Spiezia, J. Tao, C. Wang, Z. Wang, H. Zhang

\textbf{State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China}
C. Asawatangtrakuldee, Y. Ban, Q. Li, S. Liu, Y. Mao, S.J. Qian, D. Wang, Z. Xu

\textbf{Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia}
C. Avila, A. Cabrera, L.F. Chaparro Sierra, C. Florez, J.P. Gomez, B. Gomez Moreno, J.C. Sanabria

\textbf{University of Split, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, Split, Croatia}
N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, I. Puljak, P.M. Ribeiro Cipriano

\textbf{University of Split, Faculty of Science, Split, Croatia}
Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac

\textbf{Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia}
V. Brigljevic, K. Kadija, J. Luetic, S. Micanovic, L. Sudic

\textbf{University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus}
A. Attikis, G. Mavromanolakis, J. Mousa, C. Nicolaou, F. Ptochos, P.A. Razis, H. Rykaczewski

\textbf{Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic}
M. Bodlak, M. Finger\textsuperscript{10}, M. Finger Jr.\textsuperscript{10}

\textbf{Academy of Scientific Research and Technology of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Egyptian Network of High Energy Physics, Cairo, Egypt}
E. El-khateeb\textsuperscript{11,11}, T. Elkafrawy\textsuperscript{11}, A. Mohamed\textsuperscript{12}, E. Salama\textsuperscript{13,11}

\textbf{National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia}
B. Calpas, M. Kadastik, M. Murumaa, M. Raidal, A. Tiko, C. Veelken

\textbf{Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland}
P. Eerola, J. Pekkanen, M. Voutilainen

\textbf{Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland}
J. Härkönen, V. Karimäki, R. Kinnunen, T. Lampén, K. Lassila-Perini, S. Lehti, T. Lindén, P. Luukka, T. Peltola, E. Tuominen, J. Tuominiemi, E. Tuovinen, L. Wendland

\textbf{Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland}
J. Talvitie, T. Tuuva

\textbf{DSM/IRFU, CEA/Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France}
M. Besancon, F. Couderc, M. Dejardin, D. Denegri, B. Fabbro, J.L. Faure, C. Favaro, F. Ferri, S. Ganjour, A. Givernaud, P. Gras, G. Hamel de Monchenault, P. Jarry, E. Locci, M. Machet, J. Malcles, J. Rander, A. Rosowsky, M. Titov, A. Zghiche
Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France
I. Antropov, S. Baffioni, F. Beaudette, P. Busson, L. Cadamuro, E. Chapon, C. Charlot, O. Davignon, N. Filipovic, R. Granier de Cassagnac, M. Jo, S. Lisniak, L. Mastrolorenzo, P. Miné, I.N. Naranjo, M. Nguyen, C. Ochando, G. Ortona, P. Paganini, P. Pigard, S. Regnard, R. Salerno, J.B. Sauvan, Y. Sirois, T. Strebler, Y. Yilmaz, A. Zabi

Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France
J.-L. Agram, J. Andrea, A. Aubin, D. Bloch, J.-M. Brom, M. Buttignol, E.C. Chabert, N. Chanon, C. Collard, E. Conte, X. Coubez, J.-C. Fontaine, D. Gelé, U. Goerlach, C. Goetzmann, A.-C. Le Bihan, J.A. Merlin, K. Skovpen, P. Van Hove

Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules, CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne, France
S. Gadrat

Université de Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, CNRS-IN2P3, Institut de Physique Nucléaire de Lyon, Villeurbanne, France
S. Beauceron, C. Bernet, G. Boudoul, E. Bouvier, C.A. Carrillo Montoya, R. Chierici, D. Contardo, B. Courbon, P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, J. Fan, J. Fay, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, B. Ille, F. Lagarde, I.B. Laktineh, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, A.L. Pequegnot, S. Perries, J.D. Ruiz Alvarez, D. Sabes, L. Sgandurra, V. Sordini, M. Vander Donckt, P. Verdier, S. Viret

Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia
T. Toriashvili

Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
Z. Tsamalaidze

RWTH Aachen University, I. Physikalisches Institut, Aachen, Germany
C. Autermann, S. Beranek, L. Feld, A. Heister, M.K. Kiesel, K. Klein, M. Lipinski, A. Ostapchuk, M. Preuten, F. Rauch, S. Schael, J.F. Schulte, T. Verlage, H. Weber, V. Zhukov

RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany
M. Ata, M. Brodski, E. Dietz-Laursonn, D. Duchardt, M. Endres, M. Erdmann, S. Erdweg, T. Esch, R. Fischer, A. Güth, T. Hebbeker, C. Heidemann, K. Hoepfner, S. Knutzen, P. Kreuzer, M. Merschmeyer, A. Meyer, P. Millet, S. Mukherjee, M. Olschewski, K. Padeken, P. Papacz, T. Pook, M. Radziej, H. Reithler, M. Rieger, F. Scheuch, L. Sonnenschein, D. Teyssier, S. Thüer

RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut B, Aachen, Germany
V. Cherepanov, Y. Derozan, G. Flügge, H. Geenen, M. Geisler, F. Hoehle, B. Kargoll, T. Kress, Y. Kuessel, A. Künsken, J. Lingemann, A. Nehrkorn, A. Nowack, I.M. Nugent, C. Pistone, O. Pooth, A. Stahl

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany
M. Aldaya Martin, I. Asin, N. Bartosik, O. Behnke, U. Behrens, A.J. Bell, K. Borras, A. Burgmeier, A. Campell, F. Costanza, C. Diez Pardos, G. Dolinska, S. Dooling, T. Dorland, G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein, T. Eichhorn, G. Flucke, E. Gallo, J. Garay Garcia, A. Geiser, A. Gizhko, P. Gonnellini, J. Hauk, M. Hempe, H. Jung, A. Kalogeropoulos, O. Karacheban, M. Kasemann, P. Katzas, J. Kiesel, C. Kleinwort, I. Korol, W. Lange, J. Leonard, K. Lipka, A. Lobanov, W. Lohmann, R. Mankel, I. Marfin, I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann, A.B. Meyer, G. Mittag, J. Mnich, A. Mussgiller, S. Naumann-Emme, A. Nayak, E. Ntomari, H. Perrey, D. Pitzl, R. Placakyte, A. Raspereza, B. Roland, M.Ö. Sahin, P. Saxena, T. Schoerner-Sadenius, C. Seitz, S. Spannagel, K.D. Trippkewitz, R. Walsh, C. Wissing
University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
V. Blobel, M. Centis Vignali, A.R. Draeger, J. Erfle, E. Garutti, K. Goebel, D. Gonzalez, M. Görner, J. Haller, M. Hoffmann, R.S. Höing, A. Junkes, R. Klanner, R. Kogler, N. Kovalchuk, T. Lapsien, T. Lenz, I. Marchesini, D. Marconi, M. Meyer, D. Nowatschin, J. Ott, F. Pantaleo, T. Peiffer, A. Perieanu, N. Pietsch, J. Poehlsen, D. Rathjens, C. Sander, C. Scharf, H. Schettler, P. Schlefer, E. Schlieckau, A. Schmidt, J. Schwandt, V. Sola, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, H. Tholen, D. Troendle, E. Usai, L. Vanelderen, A. Vanhoefer, B. Vormwald

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany
C. Barth, S. Baur, C. Baus, J. Berger, C. Böser, E. Butz, T. Chwalek, F. Colombo, W. De Boer, A. Descroix, A. Dierlamm, S. Fink, F. Freisch, R. Friese, M. Giffels, A. Gilbert, D. Haitz, F. Hartmann, S.M. Heindl, U. Husemann, I. Katkov, A. Kormayer, P. Lobelle Pardo, B. Maier, H. Mildner, M.U. Mozer, T. Müller, Th. Müller, M. Plagge, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, S. Röcker, F. Roscher, M. Schröder, G. Sieber, H.J. Simonis, F.M. Stober, R. Ulrich, J. Wagner-Kuhr, S. Wayand, M. Weber, T. Weiler, S. Williamson, C. Wöhrmann, R. Wolf

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany
C. Barth, S. Baur, C. Baus, J. Berger, C. Böser, E. Butz, T. Chwalek, F. Colombo, W. De Boer, A. Descroix, A. Dierlamm, S. Fink, F. Freisch, R. Friese, M. Giffels, A. Gilbert, D. Haitz, F. Hartmann, S.M. Heindl, U. Husemann, I. Katkov, A. Kormayer, P. Lobelle Pardo, B. Maier, H. Mildner, M.U. Mozer, T. Müller, Th. Müller, M. Plagge, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, S. Röcker, F. Roscher, M. Schröder, G. Sieber, H.J. Simonis, F.M. Stober, R. Ulrich, J. Wagner-Kuhr, S. Wayand, M. Weber, T. Weiler, S. Williamson, C. Wöhrmann, R. Wolf

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany
C. Barth, S. Baur, C. Baus, J. Berger, C. Böser, E. Butz, T. Chwalek, F. Colombo, W. De Boer, A. Descroix, A. Dierlamm, S. Fink, F. Freisch, R. Friese, M. Giffels, A. Gilbert, D. Haitz, F. Hartmann, S.M. Heindl, U. Husemann, I. Katkov, A. Kormayer, P. Lobelle Pardo, B. Maier, H. Mildner, M.U. Mozer, T. Müller, Th. Müller, M. Plagge, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, S. Röcker, F. Roscher, M. Schröder, G. Sieber, H.J. Simonis, F.M. Stober, R. Ulrich, J. Wagner-Kuhr, S. Wayand, M. Weber, T. Weiler, S. Williamson, C. Wöhrmann, R. Wolf

University of Athens, Athens, Greece
A. Agapitos, S. Kesisoglou, A. Panagiotou, N. Saoulidou, E. Tziaferi

University of Ioánina, Ioánina, Greece
I. Evangelou, G. Flouris, C. Foudas, P. Kokkas, N. Loukas, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, E. Parasas, J. Strologas

Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
G. Bencze, C. Hajdu, A. Hazi, P. Hidas, D. Horvath, F. Sikler, V. Vespremi, G. Vesztergombi, A.J. Zsigmond

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

University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary
M. Bartók, A. Makovec, P. Raics, Z.L. Trocsanyi, B. Ujvari

National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India
S. Choudhury, P. Mal, K. Mandal, D.K. Sahoo, N. Sahoo, S.K. Swain

Panjab University, Chandigarh, India
S. Bansal, S.B. Beri, V. Bhatnagar, R. Chawla, R. Gupta, U. Bhawandeep, A.K. Kalsi, A. Kaur, M. Kaur, R. Kumar, A. Mehta, M. Mittal, J.B. Singh, G. Walia

University of Delhi, Delhi, India
Ashok Kumar, A. Bhardwaj, B.C. Choudhary, R.B. Garg, S. Malhotra, M. Naimuddin, N. Nishu, K. Ranjan, R. Sharma, V. Sharma

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India
S. Bhattacharya, K. Chatterjee, S. Dey, S. Dutta, S. Jain, N. Majumdar, A. Modak, K. Mondal, S. Mukhopadhyay, A. Roy, D. Roy, S. Roy Choudhury, S. Sarkar, M. Sharan
INFN Sezione di Napoli, Università di Napoli ‘Federico II’, Napoli, Italy, Università della Basilica, Potenza, Italy, Università G. Marconi, Roma, Italy.

INSEF Sezione di Padova, Università di Padova, Padova, Italy, Università di Trento, Trento, Italy.

INSEF Sezione di Pavia, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy.

INSEF Sezione di Perugia, Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy.

INSEF Sezione di Pisa, Università di Pisa, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Pisa, Italy.

INSEF Sezione di Roma, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy.

INSEF Sezione di Torino, Università di Torino, Torino, Italy, Università del Piemonte Orientale, Novara, Italy.

INSEF Sezione di Trieste, Università di Trieste, Trieste, Italy.

Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Korea.

Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea.

Chonbuk National University, Jeonju, Korea.
Chonnam National University, Institute for Universe and Elementary Particles, Kwangju, Korea
S. Song

Korea University, Seoul, Korea
S. Choi, Y. Go, D. Gyun, B. Hong, H. Kim, Y. Kim, B. Lee, K. Lee, K.S. Lee, S. Lee, S.K. Park, Y. Roh

Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea
H.D. Yoo

University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea
M. Choi, H. Kim, J.H. Kim, J.S.H. Lee, I.C. Park, G. Ryu, M.S. Ryu

Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea
Y. Choi, J. Goh, D. Kim, E. Kwon, J. Lee, I. Yu

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania
V. Dudenas, A. Juodagalvis, J. Vaitkus

National Centre for Particle Physics, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
I. Ahmed, Z.A. Ibrahim, J.R. Komaragiri, M.A.B. Md Ali, F. Mohamad Idris, W.A.T. Wan Abdullah, M.N. Yusli

Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del IPN, Mexico City, Mexico
E. Casimiro Linares, H. Castilla-Valdez, E. De La Cruz-Burelo, I. Heredia-De La Cruz, A. Hernandez-Almada, R. Lopez-Fernandez, A. Sanchez-Hernandez

Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico
S. Carrillo Moreno, F. Vazquez Valencia

Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico
I. Pedraza, H.A. Salazar Ibarguen

Universidad Autonoma de San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico
A. Morelos Pineda

University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
D. Krofcheck

University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand
P.H. Butler

National Centre for Physics, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan
A. Ahmad, M. Ahmad, Q. Hassan, H.R. Hoorani, W.A. Khan, T. Khurshid, M. Shoaib

National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland
H. Bialkowska, M. Bluji, B. Boimska, T. Frueboes, M. Gorski, M. Kazana, K. Nawrocki, K. Romanowska-Rybinska, M. Szleper, P. Zalewski

Institute of Experimental Physics, Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
G. Brona, K. Bunkowski, A. Byyszuk, K. Doroba, A. Kalinowski, M. Konecki, J. Krolikowski, M. Misiusa, M. Olszewski, M. Walczak

Laboratorio de Instrumentao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas, Lisboa, Portugal
P. Bargassa, C. Beirao Da Cruz E Silva, A. Di Francesco, P. Faccioli, P.G. Ferreira Parracho,
M. Gallinaro, N. Leonardo, L. Lloret Iglesias, F. Nguyen, J. Rodrigues Antunes, J. Seixas, O. Toldaiev, D. Vadruccio, J. Varela, P. Vischia

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
S. Afanasiev, P. Bunin, M. Gavrilenko, I. Golutvin, I. Gorbunov, A. Kamenev, V. Karjavin, A. Laney, A. Malakhov, V. Matveev²⁶,³⁷, P. Moizeni, V. Palichik, V. Perelygin, S. Shmatov, S. Shulha, N. Skatchkov, V. Smirnov, A. Zarubin

Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina (St. Petersburg), Russia
V. Golovtsov, Y. Ivanov, V. Kim³⁸, E. Kuznetsova, P. Levchenko, V. Murzin, V. Oreshkin, I. Smirnov, V. Sulimov, L. Uvarov, S. Vavilov, A. Vorobyev

Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
Yu. Andreev, A. Dermenev, S. Gninenko, N. Golubev, A. Karneyeu, M. Kirsanov, N. Krasnikov, A. Pashenkov, D. Tlisov, A. Toropin

Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
V. Epshteyn, V. Gavrilov, N. Lychkovskaya, V. Popov, I. Pozdnyakov, G. Safronov, A. Spiridonov, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin

National Research Nuclear University ’Moscow Engineering Physics Institute’ (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
A. Bylinkin

P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia
V. Andreev, M. Azarkin³⁷, I. Dremin³⁷, M. Kirakosyan, A. Leonidov³⁷, G. Mesyats, S.V. Rusakov

Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
A. Baskakov, A. Belyaev, E. Boos, A. Ershov, A. Gribushin, L. Khein, V. Klyukhin, O. Kodolova, I. Lokhtin, O. Lukina, I. Myagkov, S. Obraztsov, S. Petrushanko, V. Savrin, A. Snigirev

State Research Center of Russian Federation, Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
I. Azhgirey, I. Bayshev, S. Bitioukov, V. Kachanov, A. Kalinin, D. Konstantinov, V. Krychkine, V. Petrov, R. Ryutin, A. Sobol, L. Tourtchanovitch, S. Troshin, N. Tyurin, A. Uzunian, A. Volkov

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
P. Adzic³⁹, P. Cirkovic, J. Milosevic, V. Rekovic

Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Madrid, Spain
J. Alcaraz Maestre, E. Calvo, M. Cerrada, M. Chamizo Llatas, N. Colino, B. De La Cruz, A. Delgado Peris, A. Escalante Del Valle, C. Fernandez Bedoya, J.P. Fernández Ramos, J. Flix, M.C. Fouz, P. Garcia-Abia, O. Gonzalez Lopez, S. Goy Lopez, J.M. Hernandez, M.I. Josa, E. Navarro De Martin, A. Pérez-Calero Yzquierdo, J. Puerta Pelayo, A. Quintario Olmeda, I. Redondo, L. Romero, J. Santaolalla, M.S. Soares

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
C. Albajar, J.F. de Trocóniz, M. Missiroli, D. Moran

Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain
J. Cuevas, J. Fernandez Menendez, S. Folgueras, I. Gonzalez Caballero, E. Palencia Cortezon, J.M. Vizan Garcia
The CMS Collaboration

G. Gokbulut, Y. Guler, E. Gurpinar, I. Hos, E.E. Kangal, A. Kayis Topaksu, G. Onengut, M. Ozcan, K. Ozdemir, S. Ozturk, B. Tali, H. Topakli, M. Vergili, C. Zorbilmez

Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey
I.V. Akin, B. Bilin, S. Bilmis, B. Isildak, G. Karapinar, M. Yalvac, M. Zeyrek

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
E. G¨ulmez, M. Kaya, O. Kaya, E.A. Yetkin, T. Yetkin

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
A. Cakir, K. Cankocak, S. Sen, F.I. Vardarlı

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, P. Sorokin

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom
R. Aggleton, F. Ball, L. Beck, J.J. Brooke, E. Clement, D. Cussans, H. Flacher, J. Goldstein, M. Grimes, G.P. Heath, H.F. Heath, J. Jacob, L. Kreczko, C. Lucas, Z. Meng, D.M. Newbold, S. Paramesvaran, A. Poll, T. Sakuma, S. Seif El Nasr-storey, S. Senkin, D. Smith, V.J. Smith

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
K.W. Bell, A. Belyaev, C. Brew, R.M. Brown, L. Calligaris, D. Cieri, D.J.A. Cockerill, J.A. Coughlan, K. Harder, S. Harper, E. Olaiya, D. Petyt, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous, A. Thea, I.R. Tomalin, T. Williams, S.D. Worm

Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
M. Baber, R. Bainbridge, O. Buchmuller, A. Bundock, D. Burton, S. Casasso, M. Citron, D. Colling, L. Corpe, P. Dauncey, G. Davies, A. De Wit, M. Della Negra, P. Dunne, A. Elwood, D. Futyan, G. Hall, G. Iles, R. Lane, R. Lucas, L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, S. Malik, J. Nash, A. Nikitenko, J. Pela, M. Pesaresi, K. Petridis, D.M. Raymond, A. Richards, A. Rose, C. Seez, A. Tapper, K. Uchida, M. Vazquez Acosta, T. Virdee, S.C. Zenz

Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom
J.E. Cole, P.R. Hobson, A. Khan, P. Kyberd, D. Leggat, D. Leslie, I.D. Reid, P. Symonds, L. Teodorescu, M. Turner

Baylor University, Waco, USA
A. Borzou, K. Call, J. Dittmann, K. Hatakeyama, H. Liu, N. Pastika

The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA
O. Charaf, S.I. Cooper, C. Henderson, P. Rumerio

Boston University, Boston, USA
D. Arcaro, A. Avetisyan, T. Bose, C. Fantasia, D. Gastler, P. Lawson, D. Rankin, C. Richardson, J. Rohlf, J. St. John, L. Sulak, D. Zou

Brown University, Providence, USA
J. Alimena, E. Berry, D. Cutts, A. Feraontov, A. Garabedian, J. Hakala, U. Heintz, E. Laird, G. Landsberg, Z. Mao, M. Narain, S. Piperov, S. Sagir, R. Syarif

University of California, Davis, Davis, USA
R. Breedon, G. Breto, M. Calderon De La Barca Sanchez, S. Chauhan, M. Chertok, J. Conway,
R.D. Field, I.K. Furic, S.V. Gleyzer, J. Konigsberg, A. Korytov, K. Kotov, P. Ma, K. Matchev, H. Mei, P. Milenovic, G. Mitselmakher, D. Rank, R. Rossin, L. Shchutska, M. Snowball, D. Sperka, N. Terentyev, L. Thomas, J. Wang, S. Wang, J. Yelton

**Florida International University, Miami, USA**
S. Hewamanage, S. Linn, P. Markowitz, G. Martinez, J.L. Rodriguez

**Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA**
A. Ackert, J.R. Adams, T. Adams, A. Askew, S. Bein, J. Bochenek, B. Diamond, J. Haas, S. Hagopian, V. Hagopian, K.F. Johnson, A. Khatiwada, H. Prosper, M. Weinberg

**Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA**
M.M. Baarmand, V. Bhopatkar, S. Colafranceschi, M. Hohlmann, H. Kalakhety, D. Noonan, T. Roy, F. Yumiceva

**University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Chicago, USA**
M.R. Adams, L. Apanasevich, D. Berry, R.R. Betts, I. Bucinskaite, R. Cavanaugh, O. Evdokimov, L. Gauthier, C.E. Gerber, D.J. Hofman, P. Kurt, C. O’Brien, I.D. Sandoval Gonzalez, P. Turner, N. Varelas, Z. Wu, M. Zakaria

**The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA**
B. Bilki, W. Clarida, K. Dilsiz, S. Durgut, R.P. Gandrajula, M. Haytmyradov, V. Khristenko, J.-P. Merlo, H. Mermerkaya, A. Mestvirishvili, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, H. Ogul, Y. Onel, F. Ozok, A. Penzo, C. Snyder, E. Tiras, J. Wetzel, K. Yi

**Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA**
I. Anderson, B.A. Barnett, B. Blumenfeld, N. Eminizer, D. Fehling, L. Feng, A.V. Gritsan, P. Maksimovic, C. Martin, M. Osherson, J. Roskes, A. Sady, U. Sarica, M. Swartz, M. Xiao, Y. Xin, C. You

**The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA**
P. Baringer, A. Bean, G. Benelli, C. Bruner, R.P. Kenny III, D. Majumder, M. Malek, M. Murray, S. Sanders, R. Stringer, Q. Wang

**Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA**
A. Ivanov, K. Kaadze, S. Khalil, M. Makouski, Y. Maravin, A. Mohammadi, L.K. Saini, N. Skhirtladze, S. Toda

**Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA**
D. Lange, F. Rebassoo, D. Wright

**University of Maryland, College Park, USA**
C. Anelli, A. Baden, O. Baron, A. Belloni, B. Calvert, S.C. Eno, C. Ferraioli, J.A. Gomez, N.J. Hadley, S. Jabeen, R.G. Kellogg, T. Kolberg, J. Kunkle, Y. Lu, A.C. Mignerey, Y.H. Shin, A. Skuja, M.B. Tonjes, S.C. Tonwar

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA**
A. Apyan, R. Barbieri, A. Baty, K. Bierwagen, S. Brandt, W. Busza, I.A. Cali, Z. Demiragli, L. Di Matteo, G. Gomez Ceballos, M. Goncharov, D. Gulhan, Y. Iiyama, G.M. Innocenti, M. Klute, D. Kovalskyi, Y.S. Lair, Y.-J. Lee, A. Levin, P.D. Luckey, A.C. Marini, C. Mgninn, C. Mironov, S. Narayanan, X. Niu, C. Paus, C. Roland, G. Roland, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, G.S.F. Stephens, K. Sumorok, M. Varma, D. Velicanu, J. Veverka, J. Wang, T.W. Wang, B. Wyslouch, M. Yang, V. Zhukova
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA
B. Dahmes, A. Evans, A. Finkel, A. Gude, P. Hansen, S. Kalafut, S.C. Kao, K. Klapoetke, Y. Kubota, Z. Lesko, J. Mans, S. Nourbakhsh, N. Ruckstuhl, R. Rusack, N. Tambe, J. Turkewitz

University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA
J.G. Acosta, S. Oliveros

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA
E. Avdeeeva, K. Bloom, S. Bose, D.R. Claes, A. Dominguez, C. Fangmeier, R. Gonzalez Suarez, R. Kamalieddin, D. Knowlton, I. Kravchenko, F. Meier, J. Monroy, F. Ratnikov, J.E. Siado, G.R. Snow

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA
M. Alyari, J. Dolen, J. George, A. Godshalk, C. Harrington, I. Iashvili, J. Kaisen, A. Kharchilava, A. Kumar, S. Rappoccio, B. Roozbahani

Northeastern University, Boston, USA
G. Alverson, E. Barberis, D. Baumgartel, M. Chasco, A. Hortiangtham, A. Massironi, D.M. Morse, D. Nash, T. Orimoto, R. Teixeira De Lima, D. Trocino, R.-J. Wang, D. Wood, J. Zhang

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA
S. Bhattacharya, K.A. Hahn, A. Kubik, J.F. Low, N. Mucia, N. Odell, B. Pollack, M. Schmitt, S. Stoynev, K. Sung, M. Trovato, M. Velasco

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA
A. Brinkerhoff, N. Dev, M. Hildreth, C. Jessop, D.J. Karmgard, N. Kellams, K. Lannon, N. Marinelli, F. Meng, C. Mueller, Y. Musienko#, M. Planer, A. Reinsvold, R. Ruchti, G. Smith, S. Taroni, N. Valls, M. Wayne, M. Wolf, A. Woodard

The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA
L. Antonelli, J. Brinson, B. Bylsma, L.S. Durkin, S. Flowers, A. Hart, C. Hill, R. Hughes, W. Ji, T.Y. Ling, B. Liu, W. Luo, D. Puigh, M. Rodenburg, B.L. Winer, H.W. Wulsin

Princeton University, Princeton, USA
O. Driga, P. Elmer, J. Hardenbrook, P. Hebda, S.A. Koay, P. Lujan, D. Marlow, T. Medvedeva, M. Mooney, J. Olsen, C. Palmer, P. Piroué, H. Saka, D. Stickland, C. Tully, A. Zuranski

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA
S. Malik

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
A. Barker, V.E. Barnes, D. Benedetti, D. Bortoletto, L. Gutay, M.K. Jha, M. Jones, A.W. Jung, K. Jung, A. Kumar, D.H. Miller, N. Neumeister, B.C. Radburn-Smith, X. Shi, I. Shipsey, D. Silvers, J. Sun, A. Svyatkovskiy, F. Wang, W. Xie, L. Xu

Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, USA
N. Parashar, J. Stupak

Rice University, Houston, USA
A. Adair, B. Akgun, Z. Chen, K.M. Ecklund, F.J.M. Geurts, M. Guilbaud, W. Li, B. Michlin, M. Northup, B.P. Padley, R. Redjimi, J. Roberts, J. Rorie, Z. Tu, J. Zabel

University of Rochester, Rochester, USA
B. Betchart, A. Bodek, P. de Barbaro, R. Demina, Y. Eshaq, T. Ferbel, M. Galanti, A. Garcia-Bellido, J. Han, A. Harel, O. Hindrichs, A. Khukhunaishvili, G. Petrillo, P. Tan, M. Verzetti
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, USA
S. Arora, J.P. Chou, C. Contreras-Campana, E. Contreras-Campana, D. Ferencek, Y. Gershtein, R. Gray, E. Halkiadakis, D. Hidas, E. Hughes, S. Kaplan, R. Kunnawalkam Elayavalli, A. Lath, K. Nash, S. Panwalkar, M. Park, S. Salur, S. Schnetzer, D. Sheffield, S. Somalwar, R. Stone, S. Thomas, P. Thomassen, M. Walker

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA
M. Foerster, G. Riley, K. Rose, S. Spanier

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA
O. Bouhali66, A. Castaneda Hernandez66, A. Celik, M. Dalchenko, M. De Mattia, A. Delgado, S. Dildick, R. Eusebi, J. Gilmore, T. Huang, T. Kamon67, V. Krutelyov, R. Mueller, I. Osipenkov, Y. Pakhotin, R. Patel, A. Perloff, A. Rose, A. Safonov, A. Tatarinov, K.A. Ulmer2

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA
N. Akchurin, C. Cowden, J. Damgov, C. Dragoiu, P.R. Dudero, J. Faulkner, S. Kunori, K. Lamichehane, S.W. Lee, T. Libeiro, S. Undleeb, I. Volobouev

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA
E. Appelt, A.G. Delannoy, S. Greene, A. Gurrola, R. Janjam, W. Johns, C. Maguire, Y. Mao, A. Melo, H. Ni, P. Sheldon, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska, Q. Xu

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA
M.W. Arenton, B. Cox, B. Francis, J. Goodell, R. Hirosky, A. Ledovskoy, H. Li, C. Lin, C. Neu, T. Sinthroprasith, X. Sun, Y. Wang, E. Wolfe, J. Wood, F. Xia

Wayne State University, Detroit, USA
C. Clarke, R. Harr, P.E. Karchin, C. Kottachchi Kankanamge Don, P. Lamichehane, J. Sturdy

University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA
D.A. Belknap, D. Carlsmith, M. Cepeda, S. Dasu, L. Dodd, S. Duric, B. Gomber, M. Grothe, R. Hall-Wilton, M. Herndon, A. Hervé, P. Klabbers, A. Lanaro, A. Levine, K. Long, R. Loveless, A. Mohapatra, I. Ojalvo, T. Perry, G.A. Pieiro, G. Polese, T. Ruggles, T. Sarangi, A. Savin, A. Sharma, N. Smith, W.H. Smith, D. Taylor, P. Verwilligen, N. Woods

†: Deceased
1: Also at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria
2: Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
3: Also at State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China
4: Also at Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France
5: Also at National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia
6: Also at Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
7: Also at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil
8: Also at Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) - IN2P3, Paris, France
9: Also at Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Politechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France
10: Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
11: Also at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt
12: Also at Zewail City of Science and Technology, Zewail, Egypt
13: Also at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt
14: Also at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France
15: Also at Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
16: Also at RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany
17: Also at University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
18: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany
19: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
20: Also at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
21: Also at University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary
22: Also at Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
23: Also at Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal, India
24: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India
25: Now at King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
26: Also at University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka
27: Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran
28: Also at University of Tehran, Department of Engineering Science, Tehran, Iran
29: Also at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
30: Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
31: Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
32: Also at International Islamic University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
33: Also at Malaysian Nuclear Agency, MOSTI, Kajang, Malaysia
34: Also at Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Mexico city, Mexico
35: Also at Warsaw University of Technology, Institute of Electronic Systems, Warsaw, Poland
36: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
37: Now at National Research Nuclear University ‘Moscow Engineering Physics Institute’ (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
38: Also at St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia
39: Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
40: Also at INFN Sezione di Roma; Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
41: Also at National Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece
42: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell’INFN, Pisa, Italy
43: Also at University of Athens, Athens, Greece
44: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
45: Also at Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Bern, Switzerland
46: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
47: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
48: Also at Cag University, Mersin, Turkey
49: Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey
50: Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey
51: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
52: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
53: Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
54: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
55: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Turkey
56: Also at Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
57: Also at Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey
58: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
59: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
60: Also at Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, La Laguna, Spain
61: Also at Utah Valley University, Orem, USA
62: Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
63: Also at Facoltà Ingegneria, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
64: Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA
65: Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey
66: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar
67: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea