Study of hadronic event-shape variables in multijet final states in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

CMS Collaboration; Khachatryan, V; Sirunyan, A M; Tumasyan, A; et al; Amsler, C; Canelli, F; Chiochia, V; De Cosa, A; Hinzmann, A; Hreus, T; Ivova Rikova, M; Kilminister, B; Mejias, B; Ngadiuba, J; Robmann, P; Snoek, H; Taroni, S; Verzetti, M; Yang, Y

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Study of hadronic event-shape variables in multijet final states in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

The CMS collaboration

E-mail: cms-publication-committee-chair@cern.ch

ABSTRACT: Event-shape variables, which are sensitive to perturbative and nonperturbative aspects of quantum chromodynamic (QCD) interactions, are studied in multijet events recorded in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. Events are selected with at least one jet with transverse momentum $p_T > 110$ GeV and pseudorapidity $|\eta| < 2.4$, in a data sample corresponding to integrated luminosities of up to 5 fb$^{-1}$. The distributions of five event-shape variables in various leading jet $p_T$ ranges are compared to predictions from different QCD Monte Carlo event generators.

KEYWORDS: Jets, Hadron-Hadron Scattering, Global features

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1 Introduction

Event-shape variables measure the properties of the energy flow in the final states of high energy particle collisions. Their simplicity combined with their sensitivity to many important signatures of quantum chromodynamics (QCD) [1, 2] make them interesting observables extensively studied in hadronic final states of electron-positron (e+e−) and deep inelastic scattering (DIS) collisions [3–5]. Such event-shape variables are theoretically defined in an infrared- and collinear-safe manner and can be computed using perturbative techniques. Their measurements have improved our understanding of many perturbative and nonperturbative aspects of QCD including the determination of the strong coupling constant αs, details of parton radiation and hadronization, tests of the colour structure of the theory, as well as modelling and validation of Monte Carlo (MC) event generators.

Measurements of event-shape variables in hadron-hadron collisions are more complicated than in e+e− or DIS collisions, because a larger fraction of the final-state activity is emitted at very forward pseudorapidities not covered by the detectors, and also because the elementary (parton-parton) kinematics cannot be determined as precisely. These difficulties have led to the redefinition of event-shape variables in the transverse plane, where the energy flow can be measured with small systematic uncertainty. A large set of event-shape variables in proton-proton (pp) collisions, which are sensitive to different aspects of the rich dynamics of the strong interaction from soft (hadronization) to hard (multijet radiation) scales has been proposed [1, 2]. These variables are normalized to the sum of the measured transverse momenta (pT) of all reconstructed objects in the event to reduce the systematic uncertainty due to the jet energy scale.
Previous studies of event-shape variables at hadron colliders include those of the CDF experiment at the Tevatron \cite{6}, and early measurements at the LHC \cite{7,8}. More recently event-shape variables have been studied in the associated production of Z bosons with jets \cite{9}. In the previous analysis of the CMS experiment with 3.2 pb$^{-1}$ of data \cite{7}, the transverse thrust and thrust minor variables were studied to improve the modelling of multijet production in MC generators. This study is expanded here using a larger data set corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 5 fb$^{-1}$ in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with an expanded set of five event-shape variables \cite{1,2}: the transverse thrust, jet broadening, jet mass (both total and in the transverse plane), and the third-jet resolution parameter. The significant increase in luminosity allows the measurement of variables with three jets, not accessible with earlier data, and the latter four observables are analysed in CMS for the first time. Therefore this analysis is sensitive to features of the event generators that were not probed in the previous CMS result.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2, elements of the CMS detector relevant to this analysis are described. Section 3 introduces the event-shape variables studied in this work. The data and MC simulated event samples are summarized in section 4 along with the event selection criteria. Section 5 describes the unfolding technique employed and the propagated systematic uncertainties. Section 6 compares the five event-shape distributions in data with several QCD event generators. The results are summarized in section 7.

2 The CMS detector

The CMS experiment \cite{10} uses a right-handed coordinate system, with the origin at the nominal interaction point, the $x$ axis pointing to the centre of the LHC ring, the $y$ axis pointing vertically up (perpendicular to the plane of the LHC ring), and the $z$ axis along the anticlockwise-beam direction. The polar angle $\theta$ is measured from the positive $z$ axis and the azimuthal angle $\phi$ is measured in the $x$-$y$ plane in radians. Pseudorapidity is defined as $\eta = -\ln[\tan(\theta/2)]$.

The central feature of the CMS detector is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the field volume, there are silicon pixel and strip trackers, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), and a sampling hadron calorimeter made up of layers of brass plates and plastic scintillators. The calorimeters provide coverage in pseudorapidity up to $|\eta| = 3.0$. A preshower detector consisting of two planes of silicon sensors interleaved with lead is located in front of the ECAL at $1.7 < |\eta| < 2.6$. An iron and quartz fiber Cherenkov hadron calorimeter covers pseudorapidities $3.0 < |\eta| < 5.0$. The muons are measured in the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.4$, with detection planes made using three technologies: drift tubes, cathode strip chambers, and resistive plate chambers.

The particle-flow (PF) algorithm \cite{11,12} combines information on charged particles from the tracking system, energy deposits in the electromagnetic and hadron calorimeters, as well as signals in the preshower detector and muon systems to assign a four-momentum vector to particles, i.e. $\gamma$, $e^\pm$, $\mu^\pm$, charged, and neutral hadrons. Jets are reconstructed using these particles. The energy calibration of individual particle types is performed
separately. At the PF level, the jet constituents are almost fully calibrated and require only a small correction (less than 10%) [13] due to tracking inefficiencies and threshold effects. The jet clustering is performed using the anti-\(k_T\) clustering algorithm \([14, 15]\) with a distance parameter \(R = 0.5\). The jets are ordered by descending \(p_T\) with \(p_{T,1}\) and \(p_{T,2}\) representing the transverse momenta of the leading and the second leading jets, respectively.

### 3 Event-shape variables

Five event-shape variables are analysed in this paper: the transverse thrust \(\tau_\perp\), the total jet broadening \(B_{\text{tot}}\), the total jet mass \(\rho_{\text{tot}}\), the total transverse jet mass \(\rho_{T,\text{tot}}\) and the third-jet resolution parameter \(Y_{23}\). In the formulae below, \(p_{T,i}\), \(\eta_i\), and \(\phi_i\) represent the transverse momentum, pseudorapidity, and azimuthal angle of the \(i\)th jet, and \(\hat{n}_T\) is the unit vector that maximizes the sum of the projections of \(\vec{p}_{T,i}\). The transverse thrust axis \(\hat{n}_T\) and the beam form the so-called event plane. Based on the direction of \(\hat{n}_T\), the transverse region is separated into an upper side \(C_U\), consisting of all jets with \(\vec{p}_T \cdot \hat{n}_T > 0\), and a lower side \(C_L\), with \(\vec{p}_T \cdot \hat{n}_T < 0\). The jet broadening and third-jet resolution variables require at least three selected jets, whereas the calculation of other variables requires at least two jets. The \(\hat{n}_T\) vector is defined only up to a global sign - choosing one sign or the other has no consequence since it simply exchanges the upper and lower event regions.

**Transverse thrust:** The event thrust observable in the transverse plane is defined as

\[
\tau_\perp = 1 - \max_{\hat{n}_T} \frac{\sum_i |\vec{p}_{T,i} \cdot \hat{n}_T|}{\sum_i p_{T,i}}.
\]  

(3.1)

This variable probes the hadronisation process and is sensitive to the modelling of two-jet and multijet topologies. In this paper “multijet” refers to “more-than-two-jet”. In the limit of a perfectly balanced two-jet event, \(\tau_\perp\) is zero, while in isotropic multijet events it amounts to \(1 - 2/\pi\).

**Jet broadening:** The pseudorapidities and the azimuthal angles of the axes for the upper and lower event regions are defined by

\[
\eta_X = \frac{\sum_{i \in C_X} p_{T,i} \eta_i}{\sum_{i \in C_X} p_{T,i}},
\]

(3.2)

\[
\phi_X = \frac{\sum_{i \in C_X} p_{T,i} \phi_i}{\sum_{i \in C_X} p_{T,i}},
\]

(3.3)

where \(X\) refers to upper (U) or lower (L) side. From these, the jet broadening variable in each region is defined as

\[
B_X = \frac{1}{2 P_T} \sum_{i \in C_X} p_{T,i} \sqrt{(\eta_i - \eta_X)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_X)^2},
\]

(3.4)

where \(P_T\) is the scalar sum of the transverse momenta of all the jets. The total jet broadening is then defined as

\[
B_{\text{tot}} = B_U + B_L.
\]

(3.5)
Jet masses: The normalized squared invariant mass of the jets in the upper and lower regions of the event is defined by

$$\rho_X \equiv \frac{M_X^2}{P^2},$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.6)

where $M_X$ is the invariant mass of the constituents of the jets in the region $X$, and $P$ is the scalar sum of the momenta of all constituents in both sides.

The jet mass variable is defined as the sum of the masses in the upper and lower regions,

$$\rho_{\text{tot}} \equiv \rho_U + \rho_L.$$ \hspace{1cm} (3.7)

The corresponding jet mass in the transverse plane, $\rho_{\text{tot}}^T$, is also similarly calculated in transverse plane.

Third-jet resolution parameter: The third-jet resolution parameter is defined as

$$Y_{23} \equiv \frac{\text{min}(p_{T,3}^2, \text{min}(p_{T,i}^2, p_{T,j}^2) \times (\Delta R_{ij})^2/R^2))}{P_{12}^2},$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.8)

where $i, j$ run over all three jets, $(\Delta R_{ij})^2 = (\eta_i - \eta_j)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2$, and $p_{T,3}$ is the transverse momentum of the third jet in the event. If there are more than three jets in the event, they are iteratively merged using the $k_T$ algorithm \[16, 17\] with a distance parameter $R = 0.6$. To compute $P_{12}$, three jets are merged into two using the procedure described above and $P_{12}$ is then defined as the scalar sum of the transverse momenta of the two remaining jets.

The $Y_{23}$ variable estimates the relative strength of the $p_T$ of the third jet with respect to the other two jets. It vanishes for two-jet events, and a nonzero value of $Y_{23}$ indicates the presence of hard parton emission, which tests the parton showering model of QCD event generators. A test like this is less sensitive to the details of the underlying event (UE) and parton hadronization models than the other event-shape variables \[2\].

4 Event selection and Monte Carlo samples

This analysis extends the phase space compared to the previous study \[7\] to $|\eta| < 2.4$, and considers several different $p_T$ ranges for the leading jet. The events used are collected with single-jet triggers, which are reconstructed from calorimeter information only, where the $p_T$ of at least one jet is above a certain threshold, $p_{T,\text{th}}$. Events are divided into five bins of $p_{T,1}$ where each bin uses data from one trigger path. The choice of $p_{T,1}$ ranges (table 1) has been determined by the trigger criteria, while the $p_T$ threshold (>30 GeV) for the other jets and their geometric acceptance ($|\eta| < 2.4$) are restricted to give the good jet energy scale and resolution. Spurious jets, which are due to noise in the calorimeters or other noncollision backgrounds, are eliminated using jet quality criteria, e.g. jets must consist of at least two particles, including at least one charged hadron, and not more than 99% of
Table 1. Characteristics of the data samples selected for this analysis, in categories of leading jet transverse momentum $p_{T,1}$: effective integrated luminosity, selected number of events, and relative abundances of the numbers of selected jets, $N_{\text{jet}}$, for jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$.

| Trigger $p_{T,\text{th}}$ (GeV) | Range of $p_{T,1}$ (GeV) | Luminosity of events | Number of events | Fraction of events (%) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 60                             | 110–170                  | 0.403 pb$^{-1}$      | 96833           | 57.9 32.6 7.8 1.7     |
| 110                            | 170–250                  | 7.15 pb$^{-1}$       | 228854          | 43.0 37.7 14.6 4.7    |
| 190                            | 250–320                  | 153 pb$^{-1}$        | 601554          | 34.8 37.8 19.1 8.3    |
| 240                            | 320–390                  | 521 pb$^{-1}$        | 497827          | 31.0 37.0 21.2 10.9   |
| 300 $>$390                     | 4.98 fb$^{-1}$           | 2234304              | 28.4 35.6 22.5 13.5 |

The jet energy may be carried by neutral hadrons alone, or by photons alone. These jets that do not satisfy the identification requirements are not included in the calculation of the event-shape variables.

An event is discarded if

- any one of the two highest-$p_T$ jets in the event lies outside the central region ($|\eta| < 2.4$); for the measurement of $B_{\text{tot}}$ and $Y_{23}$ a third jet satisfying the jet selection criteria is required within the same detector acceptance region;

- any one of the two highest-$p_T$ jets is spurious;

- all selected jets of an event lie only on one side of the line perpendicular to $\hat{n}_T$. This criterion ensures that events will be rejected if jets are missed in the forward direction. Events of interest for this analysis should be well-balanced in $p_T$ and hence have jets on both sides of this line.

Table 1 shows the numbers of events, as well as the fractions of events with two, three, four, or more jets, for various ranges of the leading jet $p_{T,1}$, along with the effective integrated luminosity for each data sample. The effective luminosities differ due to variations of the prescale factor of the trigger paths associated with each $p_{T,1}$. The average number of additional pp interactions per bunch crossing (pileup) on the collected dataset is $\approx 8$. The effect of pileup in the distributions of event-shape variables has been studied by grouping the events in different ranges of number of reconstructed primary vertices, and no bias has been found. This is expected due to fact that after the jet energy calibration, there is no residual pileup dependence.

Four MC generators, PYTHIA 6.426 (PYTHIA 6) [18], PYTHIA 8.153 (PYTHIA 8) [19], HERWIG++ 2.5.0 (HERWIG++) [20], and MADGRAPH 5.1.5.7 (MADGRAPH) [21] are chosen to generate multijet events. Particles with a lifetime larger than 30 ps are declared stable and handled by the full CMS detector simulation based on GEANT4 [22]. These generators reproduce the single differential jet spectra measured at the LHC [23–25]. The simulated events are then reconstructed in the same way for real data. The MC simulations are also used to obtain the unfolding corrections, described in the next section, and to estimate the associated uncertainties.
Events are generated with **pythia 6** using three different models: (i) D6T [26], which uses virtuality-ordered parton showering (PS) and is based on Tevatron data; and two models that use $p_T$-ordered PS: (ii) Perugia-P0 [27] based on LEP and Tevatron data, and (iii) Z2 [28] based on CMS data collected at $\sqrt{s} = 900$ GeV and 7 TeV. The generator **pythia 8** uses $p_T$-ordered PS, an UE description based on the multiple parton interaction (MPI) model of **pythia 6** interleaved with initial and final state radiation, and the tune4C [29] settings. The **herwig++** generator is run with tune23 settings, where the PS evolution is based on angular ordering and an eikonal MPI model for the UE. Finally, the **MadGraph** MC employs matrix element (ME) calculations to generate events with two to four partons plus **pythia 6-tuneZ2** for the PS and UE. The MLM matching procedure [30] is imposed to avoid a double counting of jets between the ME and PS, for a minimum jet $p_T$ threshold of 20 GeV.

All MC generators use the CTEQ6L1 parametrization as the choice of parton distribution function (PDF), except for Perugia-P0 which uses CTEQ5L [31].

### 5 Unfolding and systematic uncertainties

Jets at generator level are defined as a collection of stable particles with the same kinematic criteria used for the real data. The distribution of a variable obtained using parton- and detector-level information differs because of the finite energy and angular resolutions of the experimental apparatus. In order to correct the measured distributions for bin migrations due to detector effects, a response matrix is constructed with simulated events. The D’Agostini method [32] is employed to unfold the experimental data, using the response matrix obtained from **pythia 6-tuneZ2**, **pythia 8**, and **MadGraph** samples. Although the results are consistent for the generators, small differences ($<3\%$) are observed, which are taken as a systematic uncertainty. Another source of systematic uncertainty in the unfolding procedure is the choice of the unsmearing method. A regularized unfolding method based on singular value decomposition (SVD) of the response matrix [33] is also used as a consistency check. The difference between the D’Agostini and SVD unfolding methods is less than 5\% for the $\tau_\perp$ distribution. It can be as high as 20\% for the distributions of other event-shape variables, which require more than three jets in the event, mainly as a consequence of the lower number of events in the lower ranges of $p_T$.

Other sources of systematic uncertainty include the finite jet energy and angular resolutions and the jet energy scale [13]. In order to propagate the uncertainties due to the jet resolutions, the unfolded response matrix is obtained with jets randomly spread at the generator level with increasing and decreasing values of the resolution parameters. The corresponding differences in the unfolded data distributions are considered as systematic uncertainties, which are found to be less than 2\% in most cases, but can be as high as 5\% in some corners of phase space. Similarly, the jet energy scale is increased and decreased by one standard deviation with respect to its central value and the unfolded distributions are compared with the nominal one to estimate the effect of this scale correction, the resulting uncertainty is less than 3\%. The effect of pileup on the event-shape variables is found to be negligible.
6 Results

The distributions of the logarithms of the five event-shape variables analysed ($\tau_{\perp}$, $B_{\text{tot}}$, jet mass (both $\rho_{\text{tot}}$ and $\rho_{\text{tot}}^T$), and $Y_{23}$) are shown in figures 1–5 for the five leading jet $p_T$ ranges listed in table 1. All distributions are unfolded, normalized to unitary; they are compared to the predictions from the six generator models. The error bars around the data points indicate the statistical uncertainties and the shaded bands represent the sum in quadrature of statistical and systematic uncertainties. The corresponding ratios between the model predictions and the data are shown in the lower plots. The distributions are plotted in a logarithmic horizontal axis scale so that the details at small values of the event-shape variables are also visible.

Overall, the models tend to reproduce the transverse thrust $\tau_{\perp}$, total transverse jet mass $\rho_{\text{tot}}^T$, and third-jet resolution parameter $Y_{23}$ distributions better than the total jet mass $\rho_{\text{tot}}$ and jet broadening $B_{\text{tot}}$ ones. The model that consistently reproduces all the distributions within the uncertainties is the MadGraph matrix-element calculator combined with Pythia 6-tuneZ2 for the PS and UE.

Similar data-MC comparisons are performed using these different jet clustering algorithms: (i) anti-$k_T$ with a distance parameter $R = 0.7$, (ii) $k_T$ with a distance parameter $R = 0.4$, and (iii) energy deposits using calorimeter information only instead of PF candidates. In all cases, the results are similar and in agreement with each other. Also, the effect due to the choice of a particular PDF set in the MC predictions has been estimated using the MSTW2008lo68cl set [34, 35]. A negligible effect has been found by varying the PDF eigenvalues within one standard deviation.

The transverse thrust variable $\tau_{\perp}$ (figure 1) is insensitive to the longitudinal component of the particles’ momenta, and thus to the modelling of MPI and colour connection between soft scatters and beam remnants. The data-MC agreement for this observable is at the 5–10% level for all $p_T$ bins except at the highest $\tau_{\perp}$ where differences as large as 20% are observed. The agreement is better than the other event-shape variables, which are more sensitive to MPI and colour connection effects. The $\tau_{\perp}$ distributions also reveal that the predictions for the lower $p_T$ bins from Pythia 8, Herwig++, MadGraph, and Pythia 6 (with model D6T) are closer to the data than the ones from Pythia 6 with model Z2 and Perugia-P0.

The jet broadening distribution (figure 2) is poorly described by all the models at both low and high $B_{\text{tot}}$ values except for the MadGraph generator. This variable is insensitive to the UE and hadronization details, but a precise modelling of the ME and PS is crucial in order to correctly predict its distribution. Both model ingredients are expected to be more adequately described in MadGraph, where the multijet final-states are directly obtained from the hard ME calculations, unlike Pythia and Herwig++ parton showers, which work best for 2→2 processes. In addition, the jet broadening is sensitive to colour coherence effects, which have an improved description [36] in the current version of Herwig++, which explains the best relative agreement of this model compared to all Pythia models. Similar arguments are also applicable for the total jet mass $\rho_{\text{tot}}$ and the third-jet resolution parameter $Y_{23}$.
The total jet mass $\rho_{\text{tot}}$ distribution (figure 3) shows a similar behaviour between the measurement and the different model predictions as observed for the jet broadening case. MadGraph and Herwig++ reproduce this observable better than the various Pythia models. This variable is more sensitive to (initial-state) forward radiation than the jet broadening [2], which indicates that such QCD emission is adequately described in the former two models.
The transverse jet mass $\rho_{\text{tot}}^T$ distributions (figure 4) show agreement between data and predictions within 20%, which is better than that seen for the total jet mass $\rho_{\text{tot}}$. This is expected for $\rho_{\text{tot}}$, because transverse variables are less sensitive to the longitudinal energy flow [2] and to colour connection effects. Among the PYTHIA 6 models, D6T one shows the best agreement with the data.

The third-jet resolution parameter $Y_{23}$ distribution (figure 5) is sensitive to the properties of multijet emission and it is robust with respect to the modelling of the UE and hadronization. The MADGRAPH generator shows again, for such a ME-sensitive observable, a better data-model agreement than the rest of MC simulations.
7 Summary

An extended set of five event-shape variables (the transverse thrust $\tau_\perp$, the jet broadening $B_{\text{tot}}$, the total jet mass $\rho_{\text{tot}}$, the total transverse jet mass $\rho_T$, and the third-jet resolution parameter $Y_{23}$) have been studied in multijet final states measured in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. Such observables are sensitive to perturbative and nonperturbative aspects of QCD, and allow the validation of hadronic event generators. The experimental distributions have been measured in five different ranges of leading jet transverse momenta from $110 < p_T < 170$ GeV up to $p_T > 390$ GeV, and compared to the predictions of six different event generators.
Figure 4. Comparison between the total jet transverse mass $\rho_T$ distributions in data and various Monte Carlo models. The $p_T$ bins and other details are the same as in figure 1.

For the transverse thrust, all generators show an overall agreement with the data within 10%, with PYTHIA 8 and HERWIG++ exhibiting a better agreement than the others. A 20% level of agreement is also found for the total transverse jet mass distributions. However, event-shape variables that are more sensitive to the longitudinal energy flow (such as the total jet mass) or to hard parton emissions (such as the jet broadening) show a larger discrepancy between data and parton shower MC simulations. The predictions of PYTHIA 6-D6T show better agreement with data for the event-shape variables that make use only of the jet $p_T$, but have worse agreement for $Y_{23}$ compared to other PYTHIA 6 models. The modelling of colour connection between the soft scatters and beam remnants, and initial- and final-state radiations are the major sources of differences between the various
QCD event generators. The generator that consistently reproduces all distributions within the uncertainties is the MadGraph matrix-element calculator combined with Pythia 6-tuneZ2 for multiparton interactions and parton showering and hadronization. The study of infrared- and collinear-safe event-shape variables presented here provides detailed information to further improve the modelling of parton radiation and hadronization in event generators for high energy hadronic collisions.

Figure 5. Comparison between the third-jet resolution parameter $Y_{23}$ in data and various Monte Carlo models. The $p_T$ bins and other details are the same as in figure 1.
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The CMS collaboration

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

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der OeAW, Wien, Austria
W. Adam, T. Bergauer, M. Dragicevic, J. Erö, C. Fabjan, M. Friedl, R. Frühwirth, V.M. Ghete, C. Hartl, N. Hörmann, J. Hrubec, M. Jeitler, W. Kiesenhofer, V. Knünz, M. Krammer, I. Krätschmer, D. Liko, I. Mikulec, D. Rabady, B. Rahbaran, H. Rohringer, R. Schöfbeck, J. Strauss, A. Taurok, W. Treberer-Treberspurg, W. Waltenberger, C.-E. Wulz

National Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Belarus
V. Mossolov, N. Shumeiko, J. Suarez Gonzalez

Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium
S. Alderweireldt, M. Bansal, S. Bansal, T. Cornelis, E.A. De Wolf, X. Janssen, A. Knutsson, S. Luyckx, S. Ochesanu, B. Roland, R. Rougny, M. Van De Klundert, H. Van Haevermaet, P. Van Mechelen, N. Van Remortel, A. Van Spilbeeck

Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium
F. Blekman, S. Blyweert, J. D’Hondt, N. Daci, N. Heracleous, A. Kalogeropoulos, J. Keaveney, T.J. Kim, S. Lowette, M. Maes, A. Olbrechts, Q. Python, D. Strom, S. Tavernier, W. Van Doninck, P. Van Mulders, G.P. Van Onsem, I. Villella

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium
C. Caillol, B. Clerbaux, G. De Lentdecker, D. Dobur, L. Favart, A.P.R. Gay, A. Grebenyuk, A. Léonard, A. Mohammadi, L. Perniè, T. Reis, T. Seva, L. Thomas, C. Vander Velde, P. Vanlaer, J. Wang

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
V. Adler, K. Beernaert, L. Benucci, A. Cimmino, S. Costantini, S. Cruycy, S. Dildick, A. Fagot, G. Garcia, B. Klein, J. Mccartin, A.A. Ocampo Rios, D. Ryckbosch, S. Salva Diblen, M. Sigamani, N. Strobbe, F. Thyssen, M. Tytgat, E. Yazgan, N. Zaganidis

Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
S. Basegmez, C. Beluffi, G. Bruno, R. Castello, A. Caudron, L. Cear, G.G. Da Silveira, C. Delaere, T. du Pree, D. Favart, L. Forthomme, A. Giammanco, J. Hollar, P. Jez, M. Komm, V. Lemaitre, J. Liao, C. Nuttens, D. Pagano, L. Perrini, A. Pin, K. Piotrzkowski, A. Popov, L. Quertenmont, M. Selvaggi, M. Vidal Marono, J.M. Vizan Garcia

Université de Mons, Mons, Belgium
N. Beliy, T. Caeebergs, E. Daubie, G.H. Hammad

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
W.L. Aldá Júnior, G.A. Alves, M. Correa Martins Junior, T. Dos Reis Martins, M.E. Pol
Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
W. Carvalho, J. Chinellato, A. Custódio, E.M. Da Costa, D. De Jesus Damiao, C. De Oliveira Martins, S. Fonseca De Souza, H. Malbouisson, M. Malek, D. Matos Figueiredo, L. Mundim, H. Nogima, W.L. Prado Da Silva, J. Santaolalla, A. Santoro, A. Sznajder, E.J. Tonelli Manganote, A. Vilela Pereira

Universidade Estadual Paulista, Universidade Federal do ABC, São Paulo, Brazil
C.A. Bernardes, F.A. Dias, T.R. Fernandez Perez Tomei, E.M. Gregores, P.G. Mercadante, S.F. Novaes, Sandra S. Padula

Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria
A. Aleksandrov, V. Genchev, P. Iaydjiev, A. Marinov, S. Piperov, M. Rodozov, G. Sultanov, M. Vutova

University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria
A. Dimitrov, I. Glushkov, R. Hadjiiska, V. Kozhuharov, L. Litov, B. Pavlov, P. Petkov

Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China
J.G. Bian, G.M. Chen, H.S. Chen, M. Chen, R. Du, C.H. Jiang, D. Liang, S. Liang, R. Plestina, J. Tao, X. Wang, Z. Wang

State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China
C. Asawatangtrakuldee, Y. Ban, Y. Guo, Q. Li, W. Li, S. Liu, Y. Mao, S.J. Qian, D. Wang, L. Zhang, W. Zou

Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia
C. Avila, L.F. Chaparro Sierra, C. Florez, J.P. Gomez, B. Gomez Moreno, J.C. Sanabria

Technical University of Split, Split, Croatia
N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, D. Polic, I. Puljak

University of Split, Split, Croatia
Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac

Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia
V. Brigljevic, K. Kadicja, J. Luetic, D. Mekterovic, L. Sudic

University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus
A. Attikis, G. Mavromanolakis, J. Mousa, C. Nicolaou, F. Ptochos, P.A. Razis

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
M. Bodlak, M. Finger, M. Finger Jr.

Academy of Scientific Research and Technology of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Egyptian Network of High Energy Physics, Cairo, Egypt
Y. Assran, A. Ellithi Kamel, M.A. Mahmoud, A. Radi
National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia
M. Kadastik, M. Murumaa, M. Raidal, A. Tiko

Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
P. Eerola, G. Fedi, M. Voutilainen

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

Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland
T. Tuuva

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, J. Malcles, J. Rander, A. Rosowsky, M. Titov

Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France
S. Baffioni, F. Beaudette, P. Busson, C. Charlot, T. Dahms, M. Dalchenko, L. Dobrzynski, N. Filipovic, A. Florent, R. Granier de Cassagnac, L. Mastrolorenzo, P. Miné, C. Mironov, I.N. Naranjo, M. Nguyen, C. Ochando, P. Paganini, R. Salerno, J.B. Sauvan, Y. Sirois, C. Veelken, Y. Yiilmaz, 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, E.C. Chabert, C. Collard, E. Conte, J.-C. Fontaine, D. Gelé, U. Goerlach, C. Goetzmann, A.-C. Le Bihan, 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, N. Beaupere, G. Boudoul, S. Brochet, C.A. Carrillo Montoya, J. Chasserat, R. Chierici, D. Contardo, P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, J. Fan, J. Fay, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, B. Ille, T. Kurca, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, S. Perries, J.D. Ruiz Alvarez, D. Sabes, L. Sgandurra, V. Sordini, M. Vander Donckt, P. Verdier, S. Viret, H. Xiao

Institute of High Energy Physics and Informatization, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
Z. Tsamalaidze
RWTH Aachen University, I. Physikalisches Institut, Aachen, Germany
C. Autermann, S. Beranek, M. Bontenackels, M. Edelhoff, L. Feld, O. Hindrichs, K. Klein, A. Ostapchuk, A. Perieanu, F. Raupach, J. Sammet, S. Schael, D. Sprenger, H. Weber, B. Wittmer, V. Zhukov

RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany
M. Ata, E. Dietz-Laursonn, D. Duchardt, M. Erdmann, R. Fischer, A. Güth, T. Hebbeker, C. Heidemann, K. Hoepfner, D. Klingebiel, S. Knutzen, P. Kreuzer, M. Merschmeyer, A. Meyer, M. Olschewski, K. Padelen, P. Papacz, H. Reithler, S.A. Schmitz, L. Sonnenschein, D. Teyssier, S. Thüer, M. Weber

RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut B, Aachen, Germany
V. Cherepanov, Y. Erdogan, G. Flügge, H. Geenen, M. Geisler, W. Haj Ahmad, F. Hoehle, B. Kargoll, T. Kress, Y. Kuessel, J. Lingemann, A. Nowack, I.M. Nugent, L. Perchalla, O. Pooth, A. Stahl

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany
I. Asin, N. Bartosik, J. Behr, W. Behrenhoff, U. Behrens, A.J. Bell, M. Bergholz, A. Bethani, K. Borras, A. Burgmeier, A. Cakir, L. Calligaris, A. Campbell, S. Choudhury, F. Costanza, C. Diez Pardos, S. Dooling, T. Dorland, G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein, T. Eichhorn, G. Flucke, J. Garay Garcia, A. Geiser, P. Gunnellini, J. Hauk, G. Hellwig, M. Hempel, D. Horton, H. Jung, M. Kasemann, P. Katsas, J. Kieseler, C. Kleinwort, D. Krücker, W. Lange, J. Leonard, K. Lipka, A. Lobanov, W. Lohmann, B. Lutz, R. Mankel, I. Marfin, I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann, A.B. Meyer, J. Mnich, A. Mussgiller, S. Naumann-Emme, A. Nayak, O. Novgorodova, F. Nowak, E. Ntomari, H. Perrey, D. Pitzl, R. Placakyte, A. Raspereza, P.M. Ribeiro Cipriano, E. Ron, M.O. Sahin, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, P. Saxena, R. Schmidt, T. Schoerner-Sadenius, M. Schröder, S. Spannagel, A.D.R. Vargas Trevino, R. Walsh, C. Wissing

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
M. Aldaya Martin, V. Blobel, M. Centis Vignali, J. Erfle, E. Garutti, K. Goebel, M. Görner, M. Gosselink, J. Haller, M. Hoffmann, R.S. Höing, H. Kirschenmann, R. Klammer, R. Kogler, J. Lange, T. Lapsien, T. Lenz, I. Marchesini, J. Ott, T. Peiffer, N. Pietsch, D. Rathjens, C. Sander, H. Schettler, P. Schleper, E. Schlieckau, A. Schmidt, M. Seidel, J. Sibille, V. Sola, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, D. Troendle, E. Usai, L. Vanelderen

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany
C. Barth, C. Baus, J. Berger, C. Böser, E. Butz, T. Chwalek, W. De Boer, A. Descroix, A. Dierlamm, M. Feindt, F. French, M. Giffels, F. Hartmann, T. Hauth, U. Husemann, I. Katkov, A. Kornmayer, E. Kuznetsova, P. Lobelle Pardo, M.U. Mozer, Th. Müller, A. Nürnberg, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, F. Ratnikov, S. Röcker, H.J. Simonis, F.M. Stober, R. Ulrich, J. Wagner-Kuhr, S. Wayand, T. Weiler, R. Wolf
Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics (INPP), NCSR Demokritos, Aghia Paraskevi, Greece
G. Anagnostou, G. Daskalakis, T. Geralis, V.A. Giakoumopoulou, A. Kyriakis, D. Loukas, A. Markou, C. Markou, A. Psallidas, I. Topsis-Giotis

University of Athens, Athens, Greece
A. Panagiotou, N. Saoulidou, E. Stiliaris

University of Ioánina, Ioánina, Greece
X. Aslanoglou, I. Evangelou, G. Flouris, C. Foudas, P. Kokkas, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, E. Paradas

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

Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
N. Beni, S. Czelár, J. Karancsi, J. Molnár, J. Palinkas, Z. Szillasi

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

National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India
S.K. Swain

Panjab University, Chandigarh, India
S.B. Beri, V. Bhatnagar, N. Dhimra, R. Gupta, A.K. Kalsi, M. Kaur, M. Mittal, N. Nilehu, J.B. Singh

University of Delhi, Delhi, India
Ashok Kumar, Arun Kumar, S. Ahuja, A. Bhaward, B.C. Choudhary, A. Kumar, S. Malhotra, M. Naimuddin, K. Ranjan, V. Sharma

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India
S. Banerjee, S. Bhattacharya, K. Chatterjee, S. Dutta, B. Gomber, S. Jain, R. Khurana, A. Modak, S. Mukherjee, D. Roy, S. Sarkar, M. Sharan

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India
A. Abdulsalam, D. Dutta, S. Kailas, V. Kumar, A.K. Mohanty, L.M. Pant, P. Shukla, A. Topkar

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, India
T. Aziz, S. Banerjee, S. Bhownik, R.M. Chatterjee, R.K. Dewanjee, S. Dugad, S. Ganguly, S. Ghosh, M. Guchait, A. Gurur, G. Kole, S. Kumar, M. Maity, G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, G.B. Mohanty, B. Parida, K. Sudhakar, N. Wickramage

Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), Tehran, Iran
H. Bakhshiansohi, H. Behnamin, S.M. Etesami, A. Fahim, R. Goldouzian, A. Jafari, M. Khazad, M. Mohammadi Najafabadi, M. Naseri, S. Paktinat Mehdizadeh, B. Safarzadeh, M. Zeinali
A. Gozzelino\textsuperscript{a}, K. Kanischev\textsuperscript{a,c}, S. Lacaprara\textsuperscript{a}, M. Margoni\textsuperscript{a,b}, F. Montecassiano\textsuperscript{a}, M. Passaseo\textsuperscript{a}, J. Pazzini\textsuperscript{a,b}, M. Pegoraro\textsuperscript{a}, N. Pozzobon\textsuperscript{a,b}, P. Ronchese\textsuperscript{a,b}, F. Simonetto\textsuperscript{a,b}, E. Torassa\textsuperscript{a}, M. Tosi\textsuperscript{a,b}, P. Zotto\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Zucchetta\textsuperscript{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Pavia \textsuperscript{a}, Università di Pavia \textsuperscript{b}, Pavia, Italy
S.P. Ratti\textsuperscript{a,b}, C. Riccardi\textsuperscript{a,b}, P. Salvini\textsuperscript{a}, P. Vitulo\textsuperscript{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Perugia \textsuperscript{a}, Università di Perugia \textsuperscript{b}, Perugia, Italy
M. Biasini\textsuperscript{a,b}, G.M. Bilei\textsuperscript{a}, D. Ciangottini\textsuperscript{a,b}, L. Fanò\textsuperscript{a,b}, P. Lariccia\textsuperscript{a,b}, G. Mantovani\textsuperscript{a,b}, M. Menichelli\textsuperscript{a}, F. Romeo\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Saha\textsuperscript{a}, A. Santocchia\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Spiezia\textsuperscript{a,b,2}

INFN Sezione di Pisa \textsuperscript{a}, Università di Pisa \textsuperscript{b}, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa \textsuperscript{c}, Pisa, Italy
K. Androsov\textsuperscript{a,28}, P. Azzurri\textsuperscript{a}, G. Bagliesi\textsuperscript{a}, J. Bernardini\textsuperscript{a}, T. Boccali\textsuperscript{a}, G. Broccolo\textsuperscript{a,c}, R. Castaldi\textsuperscript{a}, M.A. Ciocci\textsuperscript{a,28}, R. Dell’Orso\textsuperscript{a,c}, F. Fiori\textsuperscript{a,c}, L. Foà\textsuperscript{a,c}, A. Giassi\textsuperscript{a}, M.T. Grippo\textsuperscript{a,28}, F. Ligabue\textsuperscript{a,c}, T. Lomtadze\textsuperscript{a}, L. Martini\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Messineo\textsuperscript{a,b}, C.S. Moon\textsuperscript{a,29}, F. Palla\textsuperscript{a,2}, A. Rizzi\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Savoy-Navarro\textsuperscript{a,30}, A.T. Serban\textsuperscript{a}, P. Spagnolo\textsuperscript{a}, P. Squillacioti\textsuperscript{a,28}, R. Tenchini\textsuperscript{a}, G. Torcelli\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Venturi\textsuperscript{a}, P.G. Verdini\textsuperscript{a}, C. Vernieri\textsuperscript{a,2}

INFN Sezione di Roma \textsuperscript{a}, Università di Roma \textsuperscript{b}, Roma, Italy
L. Barone\textsuperscript{a,b}, F. Cavallari\textsuperscript{a}, D. Del Re\textsuperscript{a,b}, M. Diemoz\textsuperscript{a}, M. Grassi\textsuperscript{a,b}, C. Jorda\textsuperscript{a}, E. Longo\textsuperscript{a,b}, F. Margaroli\textsuperscript{a,b}, P. Meridiani\textsuperscript{a}, F. Michelj\textsuperscript{a,b,2}, S. Nourbakhsh\textsuperscript{a,b}, G. Organtini\textsuperscript{a,b}, R. Paramatti\textsuperscript{a}, S. Rahatlou\textsuperscript{a,b}, C. Rovelli\textsuperscript{a}, F. Santanastasio\textsuperscript{a,b}, L. Soffi\textsuperscript{a,b,2}, P. Traczyk\textsuperscript{a,b}

INFN Sezione di Torino \textsuperscript{a}, Università di Torino \textsuperscript{b}, Università del Piemonte Orientale (Novara) \textsuperscript{c}, Torino, Italy
N. Amapane\textsuperscript{a,b}, R. Arcidiacono\textsuperscript{a,c}, S. Argiro\textsuperscript{a,b,2}, M. Arneodo\textsuperscript{a,c}, R. Bellan\textsuperscript{a,b}, C. Bino\textsuperscript{a}, N. Cartiglia\textsuperscript{a}, S. Casasse\textsuperscript{a,b,2}, M. Costa\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Degano\textsuperscript{a,b}, N. Demaria\textsuperscript{a}, L. Finco\textsuperscript{a,b}, C. Mariotti\textsuperscript{a}, S. Maselli\textsuperscript{a}, E. Migliore\textsuperscript{a,b}, V. Monaco\textsuperscript{a,b}, M. Musich\textsuperscript{a}, M.M. Obertino\textsuperscript{a,c,2}, G. Ortona\textsuperscript{a,b}, L. Pacher\textsuperscript{a,b}, N. Pastrone\textsuperscript{a}, M. Pelliccioni\textsuperscript{a}, G.L. Pinna Angioni\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Potenza\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Romero\textsuperscript{a,b}, M. Ruspa\textsuperscript{a,c}, R. Sacchi\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Solano\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Staiano\textsuperscript{a}, U. Tamponi\textsuperscript{a}

INFN Sezione di Trieste \textsuperscript{a}, Università di Trieste \textsuperscript{b}, Trieste, Italy
S. Belforte\textsuperscript{a}, V. Candelise\textsuperscript{a,b}, M. Casarsa\textsuperscript{a}, F. Cossutti\textsuperscript{a}, G. Della Ricca\textsuperscript{a,b}, B. Gobbo\textsuperscript{a}, C. La Licata\textsuperscript{a,b}, M. Marone\textsuperscript{a,b}, D. Montanino\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Schizzi\textsuperscript{a,b,2}, T. Umer\textsuperscript{a,b}, A. Zanetti\textsuperscript{a}

Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Korea
S. Chang, A. Kropivnitskaya, S.K. Nam

Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea
D.H. Kim, G.N. Kim, M.S. Kim, D.J. Kong, S. Lee, Y.D. Oh, H. Park, A. Sakharov, D.C. Son

Chonnam National University, Institute for Universe and Elementary Particles, Kwangju, Korea
J.Y. Kim, S. Song
Korea University, Seoul, Korea
S. Choi, D. Gyun, B. Hong, M. Jo, H. Kim, Y. Kim, B. Lee, K.S. Lee, S.K. Park, Y. Roh

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

Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea
Y. Choi, Y.K. Choi, J. Goh, E. Kwon, J. Lee, H. Seo, I. Yu

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania
A. Juodagalvis

National Centre for Particle Physics, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
J.R. Komaragiri

Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del IPN, Mexico City, Mexico
H. Castilla-Valdez, E. De La Cruz-Burelo, I. Heredia-de La Cruz, 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
E. Casimiro Linares, A. Morelos Pineda

University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
D. Krofcheck

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

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

National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland
H. Bialkowska, M. Bluj, 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, M. Cwiok, W. Dominik, K. Doroba, A. Kalinowski, M. Konecki, J. Krolikowski, M. Misiura, M. Olszewski, W. Wolszczak
A. Pérez-Calero Yzquierdo, J. Puerta Pelayo, A. Quintario Olmeda, I. Redondo, L. Romero, M.S. Soares

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

**Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain**
H. Brun, J. Cuevas, J. Fernandez Menendez, S. Folgueras, I. Gonzalez Caballero, L. Lloret Iglesias

**Instituto de Física de Cantabria (IFCA), CSIC-Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, Spain**
J.A. Brochero Cifuentes, I.J. Cabrillo, A. Calderon, J. Duarte Campderros, M. Fernandez, G. Gomez, A. Graziano, A. Lopez Virto, J. Marco, R. Marco, C. Martinez Rivero, F. Matorras, F.J. Munoz Sanchez, J. Piedra Gomez, T. Rodrigo, A.Y. Rodríguez-Marrero, A. Ruiz-Jimeno, L. Scodellaro, I. Vila, R. Vilar Cortabitarte

**CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland**
D. Abbaneo, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, M. Bachtis, P. Baillon, A.H. Ball, D. Barney, A. Benaglia, J. Bendavid, L. Benhabib, J.F. Benitez, C. Bernet, G. Bianchi, P. Bloch, A. Bocci, A. Bonato, O. Bondu, C. Botta, H. Breuker, T. Camporesi, G. Cerminara, S. Colafranceschi, M. D’Alfonso, D. d’Enterria, A. Dabrowski, A. David, F. De Guio, A. De Roeck, S. De Visscher, M. Dobson, N. Dupont-Sagorin, A. Elliott-Peisert, J. Eugster, G. Franzoni, W. Funk, D. Gigi, K. Gill, D. Giordano, M. Girone, F. Glege, R. Guida, S. Gundacker, M. Guthoff, J. Hammer, M. Hansen, P. Harris, J. Hegeman, V. Innocente, P. Janot, K. Kousouris, K. Krajezkar, P. Lecoq, C. Lourenço, N. Magini, L. Malgeri, M. Mannelli, J. Marrouche, L. Masetti, F. Meijers, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, F. Moortgat, S. Morovic, M. Mulders, P. Musella, L. Orsini, L. Pape, E. Perez, L. Perrozzi, A. Petrilli, G. Petrucciani, A. Pfeiffer, M. Pierini, M. Pimiä, D. Piparo, M. Plagge, A. Racz, G. Rolandi, M. Rovere, H. Sakulin, C. Schäfer, C. Schwick, S. Sekmen, A. Sharma, P. Siegrist, P. Silva, M. Simon, P. Spichas, D. Spiga, J. Stegemann, B. Stieger, M. Stoye, D. Treille, A. Tsirou, G.I. Veres, J.R. Vlimant, N. Wardle, H.K. Wöhri, W.D. Zeuner

**Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland**
W. Bertl, K. Deiters, W. Erdmann, R. Horisberger, Q. Ingram, H.C. Kaestli, S. König, D. Kotlinski, U. Langenegger, D. Renker, T. Rohe

**Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland**
F. Bachmair, L. Bäni, L. Bianchini, P. Bertignon, M.A. Buchmann, B. Casal, N. Chanon, A. Deisher, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Donegà, M. Dünser, P. Eller, C. Grab, D. Hits, W. Lustermann, B. Mangano, A.C. Marini, P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, D. Meister, N. Mohr, C. Nägeli, P. Nef, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, F. Pandolfi, F. Pauss, M. Peruzzi, M. Quittnat, L. Rebane, F.J. Ronga, M. Rossini, A. Starodumov, M. Takahashi, K. Theofilatos, R. Wallny, H.A. Weber
Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland
C. Amsler, M.F. Canelli, V. Chiochia, A. De Cosa, A. Hinzmann, T. Hreus, M. Ivova Rikova, B. Kilminster, B. Millan Mejias, J. Ngadiuba, P. Robmann, H. Snoek, S. Taroni, M. Verzetti, Y. Yang

National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan
M. Cardaci, K.H. Chen, C. Ferro, C.M. Kuo, W. Lin, Y.J. Lu, R. Volpe, S.S. Yu

National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan
P. Chang, Y.H. Chang, Y.W. Chang, Y. Chao, K.F. Chen, P.H. Chen, C. Dietz, U. Grundler, W.-S. Hou, K.Y. Kao, Y.J. Lei, Y.F. Liu, R.-S. Lu, D. Majumder, E. Petrakou, Y.M. Tzeng, R. Wilken

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

Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey
A. Adiguzel, M.N. Bakirei, S. Cerci, C. Dozen, I. Dumanoglu, E. Eskut, S. Girgis, G. Gokbulut, E. Gürpinar, I. Hos, E.E. Kangal, A. Kayis Topaksu, G. Onengut, K. Ozdemir, S. Ozturk, A. Polatoz, K. Sogut, D. Sunar Cerci, B. Tali, H. Topakli, M. Vergili

Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey
I.V. Akin, B. Bilin, S. Bilmis, H. Gamsizkan, G. Karapinar, K. Ocalan, U.E. Surat, M. Yalvac, M. Zeyrek

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
E. Gülmez, B. Isildak, M. Kaya, O. Kaya

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
H. Bahtiyar, E. Barlas, K. Cankocak, F.I. Vardarlı, M. Yücel

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

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom
J.J. Brooke, E. Clement, D. Cussans, H. Facher, R. Frazier, 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, S. Senkin, V.J. Smith, T. Williams

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
K.W. Bell, A. Belyaev, C. Brew, R.M. Brown, D.J.A. Cockerill, J.A. Coughlan, K. Harder, S. Harper, E. Olaiya, D. Petyt, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous, A. Thea, I.R. Tomalin, W.J. Womersley, S.D. Worm
Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
M. Baber, R. Bainbridge, O. Buchmüller, D. Burton, D. Colling, N. Cripps, M. Cutajar, P. Dauncey, G. Davies, M. Della Negra, P. Dunne, W. Ferguson, J. Fulcher, D. Futyan, A. Gilbert, G. Hall, G. Iles, M. Jarvis, G. Karapostoli, M. Kenzie, R. Lane, R. Lucas, L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, S. Malik, B. Mathias, J. Nash, A. Nikitenko, J. Pela, M. Pesaresi, K. Petridis, D.M. Raymond, S. Rogerson, A. Rose, C. Seez, P. Sharp†, A. Tapper, M. Vazquez Acosta, T. Virdee

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

Baylor University, Waco, USA
J. Dittmann, K. Hatakeyama, A. Kasmi, H. Liu, T. Scarborough

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

Boston University, Boston, USA
A. Avetisyan, T. Bose, C. Fantasia, A. Heister, P. Lawson, C. Richardson, J. Rohlf, D. Sperka, J. St. John, L. Sulak

Brown University, Providence, USA
J. Alimena, S. Bhattacharya, G. Christopher, D. Cutts, Z. Demiragli, A. Ferapontov, A. Garabedian, U. Heintz, S. Jabeen, G. Kukartsev, E. Laird, G. Landsberg, M. Luk, M. Narain, M. Segala, T. Sinthuprasith, T. Speer, J. Swanson

University of California, Davis, Davis, USA
R. Breedon, G. Breto, M. Calderon De La Barca Sanchez, S. Chauhan, M. Chertok, J. Conway, R. Conway, P.T. Cox, R. Erbacher, M. Gardner, W. Ko, R. Lander, T. Miceli, M. Mulhearn, D. Pellett, J. Pilot, F. Ricci-Tam, M. Searle, S. Shalhout, J. Smith, M. Squires, D. Stolp, M. Tripathi, S. Wilbur, R. Yohay

University of California, Los Angeles, USA
R. Cousins, P. Everaerts, C. Farrell, J. Hauser, M. Ignatenko, G. Rakness, E. Takasugi, V. Valuev, M. Weber

University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA
J. Babb, R. Clare, J. Ellison, J.W. Gary, G. Hanson, J. Heilman, P. Jandir, E. Kennedy, F. Lacroix, H. Liu, O.R. Long, A. Luthra, M. Malberti, H. Nguyen, A. Shrinivas, S. Sumowidagdo, S. Wimpenny

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA
W. Andrews, J.G. Branson, G.B. Cerati, S. Cittolin, R.T. D’Agnolo, D. Evans, A. Holzner, R. Kelley, D. Klein, M. Lebourgeois, J. Letts, I. Macneill, D. Olivito, S. Padhi, C. Palmer, M. Pieri, M. Sani, V. Sharma, S. Simon, E. Sudano, M. Tadel, Y. Tu, A. Vartak, C. Welke, F. Würthwein, A. Yagil, J. Yoo
Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA
T. Adams, A. Askew, J. Bochenek, B. Diamond, J. Haas, S. Hagopian, V. Hagopian, K.F. Johnson, H. Prosper, V. Veeraraghavan, M. Weinberg

Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA
M.M. Baarmand, M. Hohlmann, H. Kalakhety, F. Yumiceva

University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Chicago, USA
M.R. Adams, L. Apanasevich, V.E. Bazterra, D. Berry, R.R. Betts, I. Bucinskaite, R. Cavanaugh, O. Evdokimov, L. Gauthier, C.E. Gerber, D.J. Hofman, S. Khalatyan, P. Kurt, D.H. Moon, C. O’Brien, C. Silkworth, P. Turner, N. Varelas

The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA
E.A. Albayrak, B. Bilki, W. Clarida, K. Dilsiz, F. Duru, M. Haytmyradov, J.-P. Merlo, H. Mermerkaya, A. Mestvirishvili, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, H. Ogul, Y. Onel, F. Ozok, A. Penzo, R. Rahmat, S. Sen, P. Tan, E. Tiras, J. Wetzel, T. Yetkin, K. Yi

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA
B.A. Barnett, B. Blumenfeld, S. Bolognesi, D. Fehling, A.V. Gritsan, P. Maksimovic, C. Martin, M. Swartz

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA
P. Baringer, A. Bean, G. Benelli, C. Bruner, J. Gray, R.P. Kenny III, M. Murray, D. Noonan, S. Sanders, J. Sekaric, R. Stringer, Q. Wang, J.S. Wood

Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA
A.F. Barfuss, I. Chakaberia, A. Ivanov, S. Khalil, M. Makouski, Y. Maravin, L.K. Saini, S. Shrestha, I. Svintradze

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

University of Maryland, College Park, USA
A. Baden, B. Calvert, S.C. Eno, J.A. Gomez, N.J. Hadley, R.G. Kellogg, T. Kolberg, Y. Lu, M. Marionneau, A.C. Mignerey, K. Pedro, A. Skuja, M.B. Tonjes, S.C. Tonwar

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA
A. Apyan, R. Barbieri, G. Bauer, W. Busza, I.A. Cali, M. Chan, L. Di Matteo, V. Dutta, G. Gomez Ceballos, M. Goncharov, D. Gulhan, M. Klute, Y.S. Lai, Y.-J. Lee, A. Levin, P.D. Luckey, T. Ma, C. Paus, D. Ralph, C. Roland, G. Roland, G.S.F. Stephans, F. Stöckli, K. Sumorok, D. Velicanu, J. Veverka, B. Wyslouch, M. Yang, M. Zanetti, V. Zhukova

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA
B. Dahmes, A. De Benedetti, A. Gude, S.C. Kao, K. Klapoetke, Y. Kubota, J. Mans, N. Pastika, R. Rusack, A. Singovsky, N. Tambe, J. Turkewitz

University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA
J.G. Acosta, S. Oliveros
University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA
E. Avdeeva, K. Bloom, S. Bose, D.R. Claes, A. Dominguez, R. Gonzalez Suarez, J. Keller, D. Knowlton, I. Kravchenko, J. Lazo-Flores, S. Malik, F. Meier, G.R. Snow

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA
J. Dolen, A. Godshalk, I. Iashvili, A. Kharchilava, A. Kumar, S. Rappoccio

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

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA
K.A. Hahn, A. Kubik, N. Mucia, N. Odell, B. Pollack, A. Pozdnyakov, M. Schmitt, S. Stoynev, K. Sung, M. Velasco, S. Won

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA
A. Brinkerhoff, K.M. Chan, A. Drozdetskiy, M. Hildreth, C. Jessop, D.J. Karmgard, N. Kellams, K. Lannon, W. Luo, S. Lynch, N. Marinelli, T. Pearson, M. Planer, R. Ruchti, 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, C. Hill, R. Hughes, K. Kotov, T.Y. Ling, D. Puigh, M. Rodenburg, G. Smith, C. Vuosalo, B.L. Winer, H. Wolfe, H.W. Wulsin

Princeton University, Princeton, USA
E. Berry, O. Driga, P. Elmer, P. Hebda, A. Hunt, S.A. Koay, P. Lujan, D. Marlow, T. Medvedeva, M. Mooney, J. Olsen, P. Piroué, X. Quan, H. Saka, D. Stickland², C. Tully, J.S. Werner, S.C. Zenz, A. Zuranski

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA
E. Brownson, H. Mendez, J.E. Ramirez Vargas

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
E. Alagoz, V.E. Barnes, D. Benedetti, G. Bolla, D. Bortoletto, M. De Mattia, Z. Hu, M.K. Jha, M. Jones, K. Jung, M. Kress, N. Leonardo, D. Lopes Pegna, V. Maroussov, P. Merkel, D.H. Miller, N. Neumeister, B.C. Radburn-Smith, X. Shi, I. Shipsey, D. Silvers, A. Svyatkovskiy, F. Wang, W. Xie, L. Xu, H.D. Yoo, J. Zablocki, Y. Zheng

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

Rice University, Houston, USA
A. Adair, B. Akgun, K.M. Ecklund, F.J.M. Geurts, W. Li, B. Michlin, B.P. Padley, R. Redjimi, J. Roberts, J. Zabel
University of Rochester, Rochester, USA  
B. Betchart, A. Bodek, R. Covarelli, P. de Barbaro, R. Demina, Y. Eshaq, T. Ferbel,  
A. Garcia-Bellido, P. Goldenzweig, J. Han, A. Harel, A. Khukhunaishvili, D.C. Miner,  
G. Petrillo, D. Vishnevskiy

The Rockefeller University, New York, USA  
R. Ciesielski, L. Demortier, K. Goulianos, G. Lungu, C. Mesropian

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, USA  
S. Arora, A. Barker, J.P. Chou, C. Contreras-Campana, E. Contreras-Campana, D. Duggan,  
D. Ferencek, Y. Gershtein, R. Gray, E. Halkiadakis, D. Hidas, A. Lath, S. Panwalkar,  
M. Park, R. Patel, V. Rekovic, S. Salur, S. Schnetzer, C. Seitz, S. Somalwar, R. Stone,  
S. Thomas, P. Thomassen, M. Walker

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA  
K. Rose, S. Spanier, A. York

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA  
O. Bouhali, R. Eusebi, W. Flanagan, J. Gilmore, T. Kamon, V. Khotilovich, V. Krujlyov,  
R. Montalvo, I. Osipenkov, Y. Pakhotin, A. Perloff, J. Roe, A. Rose, A. Safonov,  
T. Sakuma, I. Suarez, A. Tatarinov

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

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA  
E. Appelt, A.G. Delannoy, S. Greene, A. Gurrola, W. Johns, C. Maguire, Y. Mao, A. Melo,  
M. Sharma, P. Sheldon, B. Snook, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA  
M.W. Arenton, S. Boutle, B. Cox, B. Francis, J. Goodell, R. Hirosky, A. Ledovskoy, H. Li,  
C. Lin, C. Neu, J. Wood

Wayne State University, Detroit, USA  
S. Gollapinni, R. Harr, P.E. Karchin, C. Kottachchi Kankanamge Don, P. Lamichhane,  
J. Sturdy

University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA  
D.A. Belknap, D. Carlsmith, M. Cepea, S. Dasu, S. Duric, E. Friis, R. Hall-Wilton,  
M. Herndon, A. Hervé, P. Klabbers, A. Lanaro, C. Lazaridis, A. Levine, R. Loveless,  
A. Mohapatra, I. Ojalvo, T. Perry, G.A. Pierro, G. Polese, I. Ross, T. Sarangi, A. Savin,  
W.H. Smith, 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 Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS-IN2P3, Strasbourg, France
4: Also at National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia
5: Also at Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
6: Also at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil
7: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
8: Also at Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France
9: Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
10: Also at Suez University, Suez, Egypt
11: Also at Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt
12: Also at Fayoum University, El-Fayoun, Egypt
13: Also at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt
14: Now at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt
15: Also at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France
16: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany
17: Also at The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA
18: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
19: Also at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
20: Also at University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary
21: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India
22: Now at King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
23: Also at University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka
24: Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran
25: Also at Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran
26: Also at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
27: Also at Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro dell’INFN, Legnaro, Italy
28: Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
29: Also at Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) - IN2P3, Paris, France
30: Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
31: Also at Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolas de Hidalgo, Morelia, Mexico
32: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
33: Also at St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia
34: Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
35: Also at Facoltà Ingegneria, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
36: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell’INFN, Pisa, Italy
37: Also at University of Athens, Athens, Greece
38: Also at Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland
39: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
40: Also at Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Bern, Switzerland
41: Also at Gazişmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey
42: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
43: Also at Cag University, Mersin, Turkey
44: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
45: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
46: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
47: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
48: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
49: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
50: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
51: Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
52: Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA
53: Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey
54: Also at Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
55: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar
56: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea