



Observation of prompt J/ψ meson elliptic flow in high-multiplicity pPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16$ TeV

The CMS Collaboration*

CERN, Switzerland



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ABSTRACT

A measurement of the elliptic flow (v_2) of prompt J/ψ mesons in high-multiplicity pPb collisions is reported using data collected by the CMS experiment at a nucleon-nucleon center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16$ TeV. Prompt J/ψ mesons decaying into two muons are reconstructed in the rapidity region in the nucleon-nucleon center-of-mass frame (y_{cm}), corresponding to either $-2.86 < y_{cm} < -1.86$ or $0.94 < y_{cm} < 1.94$. The average v_2 result from the two rapidity ranges is reported over the transverse momentum (p_T) range from 0.2 to 10 GeV. Positive v_2 values are observed for the prompt J/ψ meson, as extracted from long-range two-particle correlations with charged hadrons, for $2 < p_T < 8$ GeV. The prompt J/ψ results are compared with previous CMS measurements of elliptic flow for open charm mesons (D^0) and strange hadrons. From these measurements, constraints can be obtained on the collective dynamics of charm quarks produced in high-multiplicity events arising from small systems.

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1. Introduction

Strong collective behavior is found in the azimuthal correlations of particles emitted in relativistic nucleus-nucleus (AA) collisions at the BNL RHIC [1–4] and at the CERN LHC [5–10]. These correlations, which are long-range in pseudorapidity (η), suggest the formation of a strongly interacting quark-gluon plasma (QGP) that exhibits nearly ideal hydrodynamic behavior [11–13]. The azimuthal correlation structure of emitted particles is typically characterized by its Fourier components [14]. In particular, within a hydrodynamic picture, the second and third Fourier anisotropy components are known as elliptic (v_2) and triangular (v_3) flow, respectively, and reflect the QGP medium response to the initial collision geometry and its fluctuations [15–17]. In recent years, similar long-range collective azimuthal correlations have also been observed in events with high final-state particle multiplicity in proton-proton (pp) [18–21], proton-nucleus (pA) [22–30], and lighter AA collisions [31–33], raising the question of whether a fluid-like QGP is created in these much smaller systems. While experimental measurements in these small systems are consistent with the hydrodynamic expansion of a tiny QGP droplet, alternative scenarios based on gluon saturation in the initial state also claim to capture the

main features of the correlation data (recent reviews are provided in Refs. [34,35]).

Because of their large masses, heavy quarks (charm and bottom) are primarily produced via hard-scattering processes at a very early stage of the collision. Thus, they are largely decoupled from the bulk production of soft gluons and light-flavor quarks at a later stage in AA collisions, and thereby probe the properties and dynamics of the QGP through its entire evolution [36]. A strong elliptic flow (v_2) signal has been observed for open heavy-flavor D^0 mesons in both AuAu collisions at RHIC [37] and PbPb collisions at the LHC [38–40], suggesting that charm quarks may develop strong collective flow behavior. Furthermore, a recent measurement of the elliptic flow of J/ψ mesons in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV [41] has provided additional evidence for the collective behavior of charm quarks in the QGP.

In the study of collectivity in small systems, such as that occurring in pp or pPb collisions, a key open question is whether the strong collective behavior observed for bulk constituents in high-multiplicity events also extends to charm and bottom quarks. Long-range correlations involving inclusive muons at high transverse momentum (p_T) reveal a hint of heavy-flavor quark collectivity in pPb collisions [42]. Furthermore, the recent observation of a significant elliptic flow signal for prompt D^0 mesons in pPb collisions has provided evidence for charm quark collectivity in a small system [43]. The v_2 signal for D^0 mesons is found to be smaller than that of light-flavor mesons at a given p_T , indicating

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

that in these small systems there is a weaker collective motion for charm quarks, as compared to that of the bulk medium. However, as the D^0 meson carries both a light and a charm quark, the relative contribution of these different flavor quarks to the observed v_2 signal is not fully constrained. Without detailed theoretical modeling, a scenario is not excluded where the D^0 meson v_2 signal is entirely carried by the light-flavor quark. The observation of an elliptic flow signal for J/ψ mesons in a small system could provide more direct evidence of charm quark collectivity and could impose new constraints on the collective dynamics of heavy-quark production in such collisions. Furthermore, heavy-quark collectivity may also provide a hint of how, in small systems, hard probes interact with the QGP [36], assuming this is formed. First measurement of inclusive J/ψ (combined charmonia and J/ψ mesons from decay of open beauty hadrons) v_2 in pPb collisions was reported in Ref. [44], where positive v_2 coefficients were found in the range of $3 < p_T < 6$ GeV with center-of-mass rapidities $-4.46 < y_{cm} < -2.96$ or $2.03 < y_{cm} < 3.53$. A recent model calculation of J/ψ v_2 in pPb collisions suggests little v_2 signal arising from final-state interactions between charm quarks and the QGP medium [45].

This Letter presents the first measurement of prompt J/ψ meson elliptic flow (excluding contributions from b hadron decays) from long-range two-particle correlations in very high multiplicity pPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16$ TeV. The v_2 harmonics for prompt J/ψ mesons in the ranges $-2.86 < y_{cm} < -1.86$ and $0.94 < y_{cm} < 1.94$ are determined over a wide p_T range from 0.2 to 10 GeV. To estimate the possible residual contribution from back-to-back jet-like correlations, the v_2 values are also presented after subtracting correlations obtained from low-multiplicity pPb events (denoted as v_2^{sub}), where jet-like correlations are assumed to dominate. The results are compared to those of the light strange-flavor K_S^0 and Λ hadrons, and the open heavy-flavor prompt D^0 meson, which were previously reported by CMS [43] in the same p_T range but in a different rapidity range of $-1.46 < y_{cm} < 0.54$. In order to explore possible collectivity at the partonic level, a comparison is also presented in terms of the transverse kinetic energy per constituent quark (KE_T/n_q , where $KE_T = \sqrt{m^2 + p_T^2} - m$, and n_q is the number of constituent quarks).

2. The CMS detector

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, there are four primary sub-detectors including a silicon pixel and strip tracker detector, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter, and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter, each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. Iron and quartz-fiber Cherenkov hadron forward (HF) calorimeters cover the range $3.0 < |\eta| < 5.2$. Muons are measured in the range $|\eta| < 2.4$ in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid, with detection planes made using three technologies: drift tubes, cathode strip chambers, and resistive-plate chambers. The silicon tracker measures charged particles within the range $|\eta| < 2.5$. For charged particles with $1 < p_T < 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 1.4$, the track resolutions are typically 1.5% in p_T and 25–90 (45–150) μm in the transverse (longitudinal) impact parameter [46]. A 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. [47].

3. Data selection and J/ψ meson reconstruction

The pPb data at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16$ TeV used in this analysis were collected in 2016, and correspond to an integrated luminosity

of 186 nb^{-1} . The beam energies are 6.5 TeV for the protons and 2.56 TeV per nucleon for the lead nuclei. Because of the asymmetric beam conditions, particles selected in the laboratory rapidity range of $1.4 < y_{lab} < 2.4$ ($-2.4 < y_{lab} < -1.4$) have a corresponding nucleon-nucleon center-of-mass frame rapidity range of $0.94 < y_{cm} < 1.94$ ($-2.86 < y_{cm} < -1.86$), with positive rapidity defined in the proton beam direction. To minimize statistical uncertainties, the quoted J/ψ meson v_2 results combine the individual values obtained for the proton and lead beam directions.

The pPb data are analyzed in different ranges of $N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}}$, where $N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}}$ is the number of primary charged particle tracks [46] with $|\eta| < 2.4$ and $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The main results are obtained with events in the high-multiplicity range $185 \leq N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 250$. To select these events, dedicated triggers were developed, as discussed in Refs. [48,49]. Events with $N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 35$ are also used to estimate the possible contribution of residual back-to-back jet-like correlations. These lower-multiplicity events are selected online with a hardware-based trigger requiring two muon candidates in the muon detectors with no explicit momentum or rapidity threshold [50]. In the offline analysis, hadronic collisions are selected by requiring at least one HF calorimeter tower with more than 3 GeV of total energy in each of the two HF detectors. Events must contain a primary vertex close to the nominal interaction point of the beams, within 15 cm along the beam direction, and 0.2 cm in the plane transverse to beam direction. The $N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}}$ range limits correspond to fractional inelastic cross sections from 100 to 57% for $N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 35$, and from 0.33 to 0.01% for $185 \leq N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 250$, respectively.

The offline muon reconstruction algorithm starts either by finding tracks in the muon detectors, which are then fitted together with tracks reconstructed in the silicon tracker (*global muons*), or by extrapolating tracks from the silicon tracker to match a hit on at least one segment of the muon detectors (*tracker muons*). The muon candidates are required to pass the identification criteria of the particle-flow algorithm [51], which suppresses contamination of “punch-through” hadrons misidentified as muons, based on energy deposition in the calorimeters. The *soft* muon selection criteria are also imposed, as defined in Ref. [52], to further improve the purity of muons.

The J/ψ meson candidates are formed from pairs of oppositely charged muons, originating from a common vertex. Based on the vertex probability distributions for signal and background candidates, the probability that the dimuon pair shares a common vertex is required to be larger than 1%, lowering the background from random combinations as well as from semileptonic decays of bottom and charm hadrons. Because of the long lifetime of b hadrons compared to that of J/ψ mesons, the nonprompt J/ψ meson component can be reduced by placing constraints on the pseudo-proper decay length [53]. This is defined by

$$\ell_{J/\psi}^{3D} = L_{xyz} \frac{m_{J/\psi}}{|p_{\mu\mu}|}, \quad (1)$$

where L_{xyz} is the distance between the primary and dimuon vertices, $m_{J/\psi}$ is the Particle Data Group [54] world average value of the J/ψ meson mass (assumed for all dimuon candidates), and $p_{\mu\mu}$ is the dimuon momentum. The upper limit (decreasing as a function of p_T) imposed on the $\ell_{J/\psi}^{3D}$ value is based on Monte Carlo (MC) studies with simulated event samples of PYTHIA 8.209 [55,56], and found to reject 75–90% (from low to high p_T) of nonprompt J/ψ mesons, largely independent of multiplicity. The residual nonprompt J/ψ meson fraction in the data is estimated to be approximately 5% across the full p_T range, and its effect on the v_2 measurement is propagated as a systematic uncertainty, as described in Section 5.

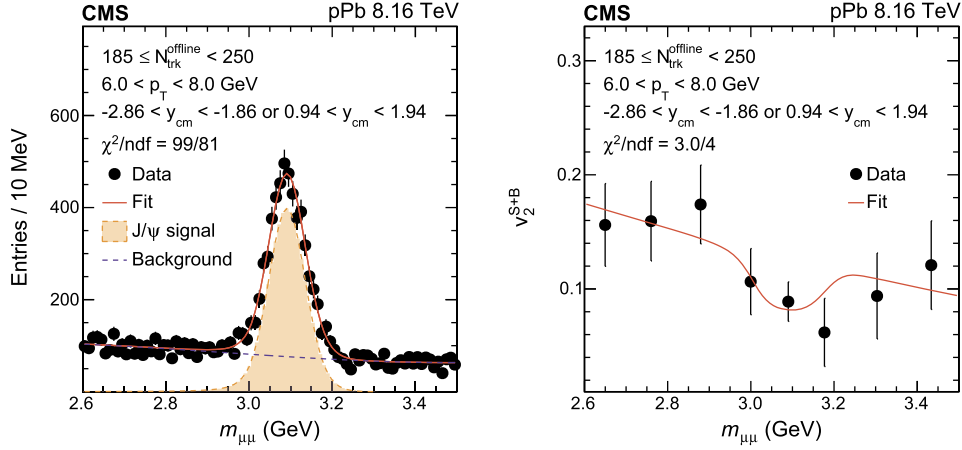


Fig. 1. Example of fits to the invariant mass spectrum (left) and the $v_2^{S+B}(m_{inv})$ distribution (right) in the p_T interval 6.0–8.0 GeV for pPb events with $185 \leq N_{trk}^{offline} < 250$.

4. Analysis technique

The azimuthal anisotropy of J/ψ mesons is extracted from the long-range ($|\Delta\eta| > 1$) two-particle azimuthal correlations, following an identical procedure to that described in Refs. [21,27,43]. A two-dimensional (2D) correlation function is constructed by pairing each J/ψ candidate with reference primary charged-particle tracks with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$ (denoted as “ref” particles), and calculating

$$\frac{1}{N_{J/\psi}} \frac{d^2 N^{pair}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi} = B(0, 0) \frac{S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)}{B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)}, \quad (2)$$

where $\Delta\eta$ and $\Delta\phi$ are the differences in η and in the azimuthal angle (ϕ) of the pair. The same-event pair distribution, $S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)$, represents the yield of particle pairs normalized by the number of J/ψ candidates from the same event. The mixed-event pair yield distribution, $B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)$, is constructed by pairing J/ψ candidates in each event with the reference primary charged-particle tracks from 20 different randomly selected events, from the same $N_{trk}^{offline}$ range and having a primary vertex falling in the same 2 cm wide range of reconstructed longitudinal, z coordinate. The analysis procedure is performed in each p_T and invariant mass (m_{inv}) range of J/ψ candidates. A correction for the acceptance and efficiency of the J/ψ meson yields is applied, but found to have a negligible effect on the measurements. The $\Delta\phi$ correlation functions averaged over $|\Delta\eta| > 1$ (to remove short-range correlations, such as jet fragmentation) are then obtained from the 2D distributions and fitted by the first three terms of a Fourier series (including additional terms has a negligible effect on the fit results):

$$\frac{1}{N_{J/\psi}} \frac{dN^{pair}}{d\Delta\phi} = \frac{N_{assoc}}{2\pi} \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^3 2V_{n\Delta} \cos(n\Delta\phi) \right]. \quad (3)$$

Here, $V_{n\Delta}$ are the Fourier coefficients and N_{assoc} represents the total number of same-event pairs per J/ψ candidate for a given invariant mass interval. By assuming that $V_{n\Delta}$ is the product of single-particle anisotropies of J/ψ mesons and reference charged particles [57], $V_{n\Delta}(J/\psi, ref) = v_n(J/\psi) \times v_n(ref)$, the v_n anisotropy harmonics for J/ψ candidates can be extracted as a function of invariant mass, $v_n(J/\psi) = V_{n\Delta}(J/\psi, ref) / \sqrt{V_{n\Delta}(ref, ref)}$. The $V_{n\Delta}(ref, ref)$ represents the Fourier coefficients extracted by correlating two reference charged particles. With the current data, only the second order ($n = 2$) elliptic anisotropy harmonic can be measured with meaningful statistical precision.

To extract the genuine v_2 values of the J/ψ meson signal (v_2^S), the contribution from background candidates (v_2^B) has to be subtracted from the v_2 values of all J/ψ meson candidates, as obtained in the previous step. The procedure is to first fit the dimuon mass spectrum with a function composed of three components: two Crystal Ball functions [58] with different widths but common mean and tail parameters for the J/ψ signal (the tail parameters are fixed to the values obtained from simulation), $S(m_{inv})$, and an exponential function to model the background, $B(m_{inv})$. Then, the signal plus background $v_2^{S+B}(m_{inv})$ distribution is fitted with:

$$v_2^{S+B}(m_{inv}) = \alpha(m_{inv})v_2^S + [1 - \alpha(m_{inv})]v_2^B(m_{inv}), \quad (4)$$

where

$$\alpha(m_{inv}) = \frac{S(m_{inv})}{S(m_{inv}) + B(m_{inv})}. \quad (5)$$

Here, $v_2^B(m_{inv})$ for the background J/ψ candidates is modeled as an exponential function of the invariant mass, and $\alpha(m_{inv})$ is the J/ψ signal fraction obtained from the mass spectrum fit. An example of fits to the mass spectrum and $v_2^{S+B}(m_{inv})$ in the p_T interval 6.0–8.0 GeV for the multiplicity range $185 \leq N_{trk}^{offline} < 250$ is shown in Fig. 1. The residual contribution of back-to-back dijets to the measured v_2 results is estimated from low-multiplicity pPb events and is removed from the signal after accounting for the jet yield ratio of the selected events, following a jet subtraction procedure similar to that established in Refs. [21,43,57]. The Fourier coefficients, $V_{n\Delta}$, extracted from Eq. (3) for $N_{trk}^{offline} < 35$, are subtracted from the $V_{n\Delta}$ coefficients obtained in the high-multiplicity region, with

$$V_{n\Delta}^{sub} = V_{n\Delta} - V_{n\Delta}(N_{trk}^{offline} < 35) \times \frac{N_{assoc}(N_{trk}^{offline} < 35)}{N_{assoc}} \times \frac{Y_{jet}}{Y_{jet}(N_{trk}^{offline} < 35)}. \quad (6)$$

Here, Y_{jet} represents the jet yield obtained by integrating the difference of the short-range ($|\Delta\eta| < 1$) and long-range event-normalized associated yields for each multiplicity class. The ratio, $Y_{jet}/Y_{jet}(N_{trk}^{offline} < 35)$, is introduced to account for the enhanced jet correlations resulting from the selection of higher-multiplicity events. For $p_T(J/\psi) < 4.5$ GeV, the jet yield ratio cannot be directly estimated from the two-particle azimuthal correlations, as the J/ψ candidates tend to have larger η values than the acceptance for

charged particles. Therefore, the value is assumed to be the same as that for the high- p_T region, where no p_T dependence has been observed. It was also previously observed that the values of jet yield ratio for D^0 and strange particle species show little dependence on p_T over the full p_T range [43].

5. Systematic uncertainties

Sources of systematic uncertainties on the prompt J/ψ meson v_2 measurement include the J/ψ meson yield correction (acceptance and efficiency correction derived from PYTHIA simulation), the nonprompt J/ψ meson contamination, the background $v_2^B(m_{inv})$ functional form, the signal and background invariant mass PDF, the jet subtraction procedure, the contamination of events containing more than one pPb interaction (pileup), and the trigger bias. In this Letter, the quoted uncertainties in v_2 are absolute values, and are found to have no dependence on p_T , except those for the jet subtraction procedure. Systematic uncertainties originating from different sources are added in quadrature to obtain the overall systematic uncertainty shown as boxes in the figures.

To evaluate the uncertainties arising from the efficiency correction to the J/ψ meson yield, the v_2 values are compared to the uncorrected ones, yielding an uncertainty of 0.008. The effect on the measured v_2 due to the residual contribution from nonprompt J/ψ mesons is evaluated by varying the $\ell_{J/\psi}^{3D}$ requirement such that the nonprompt J/ψ meson yield is doubled. The v_2 values are found not to change by more than ± 0.004 , which is assigned as the systematic uncertainty due to the J/ψ meson yield correction. Possible differences in the rejection efficiency of nonprompt J/ψ mesons between data and simulation are investigated and found to be negligible. The systematic uncertainties from the background v_2 functional form are evaluated by comparing $v_2^B(m_{inv})$ values based on first-, second-, and third-order polynomial fits to the background distribution. The resulting J/ψ signal v_2 values are found to vary by less than 0.009. Systematic effects related to signal invariant mass PDF are found to be negligible by releasing, one at a time, the fixed tail parameters of the Crystal Ball functions. The variation of v_2 , while changing the background invariant mass PDF to a second- or third-order polynomial function is also found to be negligible. In the jet subtraction procedure, the statistical precision of the jet yield ratio is limited. The v_2^{sub} results are found to be consistent within ± 0.002 to ± 0.014 (increasing with p_T) when varying the jet yield ratio by its statistical uncertainty. The systematic uncertainties from the potential pileup effect and the trigger bias are taken to be the same as for inclusive charged particles in Ref. [49], where they can be established with good statistical precision. The pileup and trigger bias uncertainties are negligible compared to the other sources of systematic uncertainties, as the fraction of residual pileup events is only a few % and the trigger efficiency is close to 100%.

6. Results

Fig. 2 shows the v_2 results of prompt J/ψ mesons at forward rapidities ($-2.86 < y_{cm} < -1.86$ or $0.94 < y_{cm} < 1.94$) for high-multiplicity ($185 \leq N_{trk}^{offline} < 250$) pPb collisions, covering a p_T range from 0.2 to 10 GeV. Results obtained separately for J/ψ meson rapidity in the Pb- and p-going direction are compared, and found to be consistent within statistical uncertainties. Thus, as mentioned earlier, combined v_2 values are presented for the best statistical precision. The v_2 results for K_S^0 and Λ hadrons (light, strange-flavor), and prompt D^0 mesons (open heavy-flavor), reported in a previous CMS publication [43] for the midrapidity region $-1.46 < y_{cm} < 0.54$, are also shown for comparison.

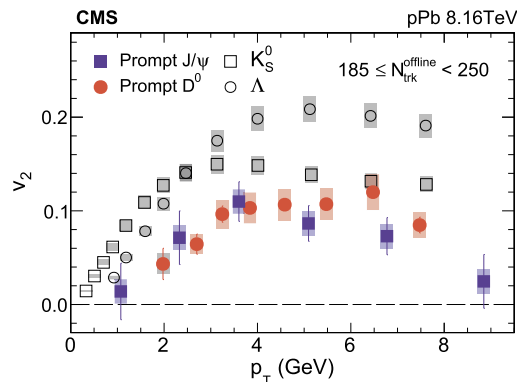


Fig. 2. The v_2 results of the prompt J/ψ mesons at forward rapidities ($-2.86 < y_{cm} < -1.86$ or $0.94 < y_{cm} < 1.94$), as a function of p_T in the multiplicity range $185 \leq N_{trk}^{offline} < 250$ for pPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16$ TeV. Data for K_S^0 and Λ hadrons, and prompt D^0 mesons at midrapidity ($-1.46 < y_{cm} < 0.54$) from previous CMS measurements [43] are also shown for comparison. The error bars correspond to statistical uncertainties, while the shaded areas denote the systematic uncertainties.

Positive prompt J/ψ meson v_2 values are observed over a wide p_T range from about 2 to 8 GeV. The prompt J/ψ meson v_2 results show a trend of first increasing up to $p_T \sim 4$ GeV and then decreasing toward higher p_T . This observed trend appears to be in common with the other hadron species shown. In the p_T range below 5 GeV, the v_2 values for J/ψ and D^0 mesons are consistent with each other within the uncertainties, while an indication of smaller v_2 values for J/ψ mesons than that for D^0 mesons is seen for $p_T > 5$ GeV, although the difference is not significant within current experimental uncertainties. Over the full p_T range, the v_2 signal values for both J/ψ and D^0 hadrons are smaller than those for K_S^0 and Λ hadrons. This observation is consistent with the earlier conclusion that charm quarks develop a weaker collective dynamics than light quarks in small systems [43]. Because of experimental limitation, v_2 values for the prompt J/ψ meson and the other meson species are not compared within the same rapidity range, possibly affecting their comparison. The rapidity dependence of v_2 values for charged particles in pPb collisions has been measured [59,60], suggesting up to around 15% variation from $|y_{lab}| \sim 0$ to 2.4.

To better study the elliptic flow signal coming purely from long-range collective correlations, the J/ψ v_2 results are corrected for residual jet correlations. The resulting (v_2^{sub}) values are shown in Fig. 3 (upper) for prompt J/ψ mesons as a function of p_T with $185 \leq N_{trk}^{offline} < 250$, and compared to similarly corrected K_S^0 , Λ , and D^0 hadron results [43]. The effect of the correction for all particle species is most noticeable at very high p_T , while the overall p_T dependence of the v_2 data remains unchanged. The K_S^0 mesons have a larger correction applied to their v_2 values (possibly because K_S^0 mesons are more correlated with the bulk multiplicity, and thus are biased toward stronger jet correlations due to the selection of high multiplicities) and their v_2^{sub} values after the correction tend to converge to those of the prompt J/ψ and D^0 mesons at high p_T .

A recent model calculation of J/ψ v_2 in minimum bias pPb collisions, based on final-state interactions between produced charm quarks and a QGP medium, suggests a very small v_2 signal of less than 0.01 [45]. This calculation indicates that additional contributions, e.g., those from initial-state interactions, may be needed to account for the observed v_2 signal of prompt J/ψ mesons for high-multiplicity pPb events reported in this Letter.

Motivated by the possible formation of a hydrodynamically expanding QGP medium in small systems, the elliptic flow signals for K_S^0 , Λ , J/ψ and D^0 hadrons are compared as a function

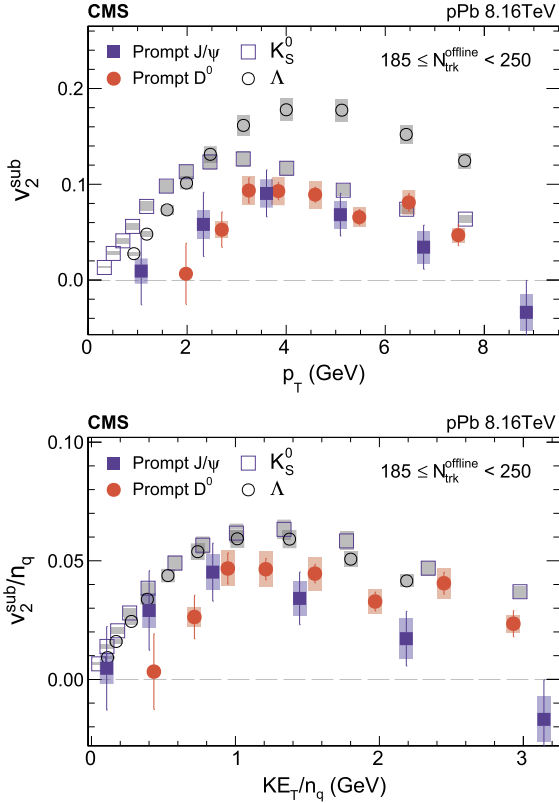


Fig. 3. Upper: the v_2^{sub} values for prompt J/ψ mesons at forward rapidities ($-2.86 < y_{\text{cm}} < -1.86$ or $0.94 < y_{\text{cm}} < 1.94$), as well as for K_S^0 and Λ hadrons, and prompt D^0 mesons at midrapidity ($-1.46 < y_{\text{cm}} < 0.54$), as a function of p_T for pPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 8.16$ TeV with $185 \leq N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 250$. Lower: the n_q -normalized v_2^{sub} results. The K_S^0 , Λ and D^0 v_2^{sub} data are taken from Ref. [43]. The error bars correspond to statistical uncertainties, while the shaded areas denote the systematic uncertainties.

of transverse kinetic energy (KE_T) in Fig. 3 (lower), to account for the mass difference among the four hadron species [61,62]. Here, the values of v_2^{sub} and KE_T are both divided by the number of constituent quarks, n_q , to represent the collective flow signal at the partonic level in the context of the quark coalescence model [63–65], which postulates that the elliptic flow signal of a hadron is a sum of contributions from individual constituent quark flow values. As was previously reported in pPb collisions [27,43], a scaling of n_q -normalized v_2^{sub} values is observed between the K_S^0 meson and Λ baryon, shown in Fig. 3 (lower). This scaling between light baryon and meson species systems produced in the collision (known as the number-of-constituent-quark or NCQ scaling) was first discovered in AA colliding systems [61,62,66], indicating that collectivity is first developed among the partons, which later recombine into final-state hadrons. The elliptic flow signal per quark (v_2^{sub}/n_q) for prompt J/ψ mesons at low KE_T/n_q range is consistent with those of K_S^0 , Λ , and prompt D^0 hadrons within large statistical uncertainties for the current data. There is a hint that the prompt J/ψ meson data tend to fall on the same trend as those of K_S^0 and Λ baryons, all of which are above the prompt D^0 meson data. However, the difference between the present prompt D^0 and J/ψ meson results deviates from 0 with a significance of only about 1.2 standard deviations at $KE_T/n_q \approx 0.4$ GeV. A more definitive conclusion could be drawn with future high precision data. For $KE_T/n_q > 1$ GeV, the v_2^{sub}/n_q for prompt D^0 and J/ψ mesons are consistently below that of the K_S^0 meson. An indication of smaller v_2^{sub}/n_q values for J/ψ mesons than for D^0 mesons is seen for $KE_T/n_q > 1$ GeV. As J/ψ mesons contain two charm quarks, while

D^0 mesons contain a charm and a light-flavor quark, this observation would be consistent with a weaker collective behavior of heavy-flavor quarks than light quarks, possibly a consequence of the much smaller size of the collision system. Future data with improved precision will provide crucial insights to fully constrain the collective behavior of light- and heavy-flavor quarks in high-multiplicity, small systems.

7. Summary

In summary, the elliptic flow harmonic (v_2) for prompt J/ψ mesons in high-multiplicity proton-lead (pPb) collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 8.16$ TeV is presented as a function of transverse momentum (p_T). Positive v_2 values are observed for prompt J/ψ mesons at forward rapidity ($-2.86 < y_{\text{cm}} < -1.86$ or $0.94 < y_{\text{cm}} < 1.94$) over a wide p_T range ($2 < p_T < 8$ GeV). This observation provides evidence for charm quark collectivity in high-multiplicity pPb collisions, similar to that first observed for light-flavor hadrons. The observed ordering of v_2 among light-flavor, open and hidden heavy-flavor hadrons at intermediate and high- p_T regions (e.g., above 4 GeV) adds support to the earlier conclusion that heavy quarks exhibit weaker collective behavior than light quarks or gluons in small systems. For particle transverse kinetic energy per constituent quark values less than 1 GeV, the v_2 of prompt J/ψ mesons is consistent with prompt D^0 , K_S^0 and Λ hadrons, within current uncertainties. A model calculation based on final-state interactions between charm quarks and a QGP medium in pPb collisions significantly underestimates the measured prompt J/ψ v_2 signal. The new prompt J/ψ meson results, together with previous results for light-flavor and open heavy-flavor hadrons, provide novel insights into the dynamics of the heavy quarks produced in small systems that lead to high final-state multiplicities.

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The CMS Collaboration

A.M. Sirunyan, A. Tumasyan

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

W. Adam, F. Ambrogio, E. Asilar, T. Bergauer, J. Brandstetter, M. Dragicevic, J. Erö, A. Escalante Del Valle, M. Flechl, R. Frühwirth¹, V.M. Ghete, J. Hrubec, M. Jeitler¹, N. Krammer, I. Krätschmer, D. Liko, T. Madlener, I. Mikulec, N. Rad, H. Rohringer, J. Schieck¹, R. Schöfbeck, M. Spanring, D. Spitzbart, A. Taurok, W. Waltenberger, J. Wittmann, C.-E. Wulz¹, M. Zarucki

Institut für Hochenergiephysik, Wien, Austria

V. Chekhovsky, V. Mossolov, J. Suarez Gonzalez

Institute for Nuclear Problems, Minsk, Belarus

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

Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

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

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

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

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

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

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

H. Bakhshiansohi, O. Bondu, S. Brochet, G. Bruno, C. Caputo, P. David, C. Delaere, M. Delcourt, A. Giammanco, G. Krintiras, V. Lemaître, A. Magitteri, A. Mertens, M. Musich, K. Piotrkowski, A. Saggio, M. Vidal Marono, S. Wertz, J. Zobec

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

F.L. Alves, G.A. Alves, M. Correa Martins Junior, G. Correia Silva, C. Hensel, A. Moraes, M.E. Pol, P. Rebello Teles

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

E. Belchior Batista Das Chagas, W. Carvalho, J. Chinellato³, E. Coelho, E.M. Da Costa, G.G. Da Silveira⁴, D. De Jesus Damiao, C. De Oliveira Martins, S. Fonseca De Souza, H. Malbouisson, D. Matos Figueiredo, M. Melo De Almeida, C. Mora Herrera, L. Mundim, H. Nogima, W.L. Prado Da Silva, L.J. Sanchez Rosas, A. Santoro, A. Sznajder, M. Thiel, E.J. Tonelli Manganote³, F. Torres Da Silva De Araujo, A. Vilela Pereira

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

S. Ahuja^a, C.A. Bernardes^a, L. Calligaris^a, T.R. Fernandez Perez Tomei^a, E.M. Gregores^b, P.G. Mercadante^b, S.F. Novaes^a, Sandra S. Padula^a

^a *Universidade Estadual Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil*

^b *Universidade Federal do ABC, São Paulo, Brazil*

A. Aleksandrov, R. Hadjiiska, P. Iaydjiev, A. Marinov, M. Misheva, M. Rodozov, M. Shopova, G. Sultanov

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

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

University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

W. Fang⁵, X. Gao⁵, L. Yuan

Beihang University, Beijing, China

M. Ahmad, J.G. Bian, G.M. Chen, H.S. Chen, M. Chen, Y. Chen, C.H. Jiang, D. Leggat, H. Liao, Z. Liu, F. Romeo, S.M. Shaheen⁶, A. Spiezia, J. Tao, Z. Wang, E. Yazgan, H. Zhang, S. Zhang⁶, J. Zhao

Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China

Y. Ban, G. Chen, A. Levin, J. Li, L. Li, Q. Li, Y. Mao, S.J. Qian, D. Wang, Z. Xu

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

Y. Wang

Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

C. Avila, A. Cabrera, C.A. Carrillo Montoya, L.F. Chaparro Sierra, C. Florez, C.F. González Hernández, M.A. Segura Delgado

Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

B. Courbon, N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, I. Puljak, T. Sculac

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

Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac

University of Split, Faculty of Science, Split, Croatia

V. Brigljevic, D. Ferencek, K. Kadija, B. Mesic, A. Starodumov⁷, T. Susa

Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia

M.W. Ather, A. Attikis, M. Kolosova, G. Mavromanolakis, J. Mousa, C. Nicolaou, F. Ptochos, P.A. Razis, H. Rykaczewski

University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

M. Finger⁸, M. Finger Jr.⁸

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

E. Ayala

Escuela Politécnica Nacional, Quito, Ecuador

E. Carrera Jarrin

Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Quito, Ecuador

Y. Assran^{9,10}, S. Elgammal¹⁰, S. Khalil¹¹

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

S. Bhowmik, A. Carvalho Antunes De Oliveira, R.K. Dewanjee, K. Ehataht, M. Kadastik, M. Raidal, C. Veelken

National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

P. Eerola, H. Kirschenmann, J. Pekkanen, M. Voutilainen

Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

J. Havukainen, J.K. Heikkilä, T. Järvinen, V. Karimäki, R. Kinnunen, T. Lampén, K. Lassila-Perini, S. Laurila, S. Lehti, T. Lindén, P. Luukka, T. Mäenpää, H. Siikonen, E. Tuominen, J. Tuominiemi

Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland

T. Tuuva

Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland

M. Besancon, F. Couderc, M. Dejardin, D. Denegri, J.L. Faure, F. Ferri, S. Ganjour, A. Givernaud, P. Gras, G. Hamel de Monchenault, P. Jarry, C. Leloup, E. Locci, J. Malcles, G. Negro, J. Rander, A. Rosowsky, M.Ö. Sahin, M. Titov

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

A. Abdulsalam¹², C. Amendola, I. Antropov, F. Beaudette, P. Busson, C. Charlot, R. Granier de Cassagnac, I. Kucher, A. Lobanov, J. Martin Blanco, C. Martin Perez, M. Nguyen, C. Ochando, G. Ortona, P. Paganini, P. Pigard, J. Rembser, R. Salerno, J.B. Sauvan, Y. Sirois, A.G. Stahl Leiton, A. Zabi, A. Zghiche

Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole polytechnique, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Palaiseau, France

J.-L. Agram¹³, J. Andrea, D. Bloch, J.-M. Brom, E.C. Chabert, V. Cherepanov, C. Collard, E. Conte¹³, J.-C. Fontaine¹³, D. Gelé, U. Goerlach, M. Jansová, A.-C. Le Bihan, N. Tonon, P. Van Hove

Université de Strasbourg, CNRS, IPHC UMR 7178, Strasbourg, France

S. Gadrat

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

S. Beauceron, C. Bernet, G. Boudoul, N. Chanon, R. Chierici, D. Contardo, P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, J. Fay, L. Finco, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, G. Grenier, B. Ille, F. Lagarde, I.B. Laktineh, H. Lattaud, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, S. Perries, A. Popov¹⁴, V. Sordini, G. Touquet, M. Vander Donckt, S. Viret

Université de Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, CNRS-IN2P3, Institut de Physique Nucléaire de Lyon, Villeurbanne, France

T. Toriashvili¹⁵

Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia

I. Bagaturia¹⁶

Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

C. Autermann, L. Feld, M.K. Kiesel, K. Klein, M. Lipinski, M. Preuten, M.P. Rauch, C. Schomakers, J. Schulz, M. Teroerde, B. Wittmer

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

A. Albert, D. Duchardt, M. Erdmann, S. Erdweg, T. Esch, R. Fischer, S. Ghosh, A. Güth, T. Hebbeker, C. Heidemann, K. Hoepfner, H. Keller, L. Mastrolorenzo, M. Merschmeyer, A. Meyer, P. Millet, S. Mukherjee, T. Pook, M. Radziej, H. Reithler, M. Rieger, A. Schmidt, D. Teyssier, S. Thüer

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

G. Flügge, O. Hlushchenko, T. Kress, A. Künsken, T. Müller, A. Nehr Korn, A. Nowack, C. Pistone, O. Pooth, D. Roy, H. Sert, A. Stahl¹⁷

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

M. Aldaya Martin, T. Arndt, C. Asawatangtrakuldee, I. Babounikau, K. Beernaert, O. Behnke, U. Behrens, A. Bermúdez Martínez, D. Bertsche, A.A. Bin Anuar, K. Borrás¹⁸, V. Botta, A. Campbell, P. Connor, C. Contreras-Campana, V. Danilov, A. De Wit, M.M. Defranchis, C. Diez Pardos, D. Domínguez Damiani, G. Eckerlin, T. Eichhorn, A. Elwood, E. Eren, E. Gallo¹⁹, A. Geiser, A. Grohsjean, M. Guthoff, M. Haranko, A. Harb, J. Hauk, H. Jung, M. Kasemann, J. Keaveney, C. Kleinwort, J. Knolle, D. Krücker, W. Lange, A. Lelek, T. Lenz, J. Leonard, K. Lipka, W. Lohmann²⁰, R. Mankel, I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann, A.B. Meyer, M. Meyer, M. Missiroli, G. Mittag, J. Mnich, V. Myronenko, S.K. Pflitsch, D. Pitzl, A. Raspereza, M. Savitskyi, P. Saxena, P. Schütze, C. Schwanenberger, R. Shevchenko, A. Singh, H. Tholen, O. Turkot, A. Vagnerini, G.P. Van Onsem, R. Walsh, Y. Wen, K. Wichmann, C. Wissing, O. Zenaiev

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

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

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

M. Akbiyik, C. Barth, M. Baselga, S. Baur, E. Butz, R. Caspart, T. Chwalek, F. Colombo, W. De Boer, A. Dierlamm, K. El Morabit, N. Faltermann, B. Freund, M. Giffels, M.A. Harrendorf, F. Hartmann¹⁷,

S.M. Heindl, U. Husemann, F. Kassel¹⁷, I. Katkov¹⁴, S. Kudella, S. Mitra, M.U. Mozer, Th. Müller, M. Plagge, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, M. Schröder, I. Shvetsov, G. Sieber, H.J. Simonis, R. Ulrich, S. Wayand, M. Weber, T. Weiler, S. Williamson, C. Wöhrmann, R. Wolf

Karlsruher Institut fuer Technologie, Karlsruhe, Germany

G. Anagnostou, G. Daskalakis, T. Geralis, A. Kyriakis, D. Loukas, G. Paspalaki, I. Topsis-Giotis

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

G. Karathanasis, S. Kesisoglou, P. Kontaxakis, A. Panagiotou, I. Papavergou, N. Saoulidou, E. Tziaferi, K. Vellidis

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

K. Kousouris, I. Papakrivopoulos, G. Tsipolitis

National Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece

I. Evangelou, C. Foudas, P. Gianneios, P. Katsoulis, P. Kokkas, S. Mallios, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, E. Paradas, J. Strologas, F.A. Triantis, D. Tsitsonis

University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece

M. Bartók²¹, M. Csanad, N. Filipovic, P. Major, M.I. Nagy, G. Pasztor, O. Surányi, G.I. Veres

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

G. Bencze, C. Hajdu, D. Horvath²², Á. Hunyadi, F. Sikler, T.Á. Vámi, V. Veszpremi, G. Vesztergombi[†]

Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary

N. Beni, S. Czellar, J. Karancsi²³, A. Makovec, J. Molnar, Z. Szillasi

Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary

P. Raics, Z.L. Trocsanyi, B. Ujvari

Institute of Physics, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

S. Choudhury, J.R. Komaragiri, P.C. Tiwari

Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, India

S. Bahinipati²⁴, C. Kar, P. Mal, K. Mandal, A. Nayak²⁵, D.K. Sahoo²⁴, S.K. Swain

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

S. Bansal, S.B. Beri, V. Bhatnagar, S. Chauhan, R. Chawla, N. Dhingra, R. Gupta, A. Kaur, M. Kaur, S. Kaur, R. Kumar, P. Kumari, M. Lohan, A. Mehta, K. Sandeep, S. Sharma, J.B. Singh, A.K. Viridi, G. Walia

Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

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

University of Delhi, Delhi, India

R. Bhardwaj²⁶, M. Bharti²⁶, R. Bhattacharya, S. Bhattacharya, U. Bhawandeep²⁶, D. Bhowmik, S. Dey, S. Dutt²⁶, S. Dutta, S. Ghosh, K. Mondal, S. Nandan, A. Purohit, P.K. Rout, A. Roy, S. Roy Chowdhury, G. Saha, S. Sarkar, M. Sharan, B. Singh²⁶, S. Thakur²⁶

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, HBNI, Kolkata, India

P.K. Behera

Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Madras, India

R. Chudasama, D. Dutta, V. Jha, V. Kumar, P.K. Netrakanti, L.M. Pant, P. Shukla

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India

T. Aziz, M.A. Bhat, S. Dugad, G.B. Mohanty, N. Sur, B. Sutar, Ravindra Kumar Verma

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-A, Mumbai, India

S. Banerjee, S. Bhattacharya, S. Chatterjee, P. Das, M. Guchait, Sa. Jain, S. Karmakar, S. Kumar, M. Maity²⁷, G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, N. Sahoo, T. Sarkar²⁷

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-B, Mumbai, India

S. Chauhan, S. Dube, V. Hegde, A. Kapoor, K. Kotheekar, S. Pandey, A. Rane, S. Sharma

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

S. Chenarani²⁸, E. Eskandari Tadavani, S.M. Etesami²⁸, M. Khakzad, M. Mohammadi Najafabadi, M. Naseri, F. Rezaei Hosseinabadi, B. Safarzadeh²⁹, M. Zeinali

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

M. Felcini, M. Grunewald

University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

M. Abbrescia^{a,b}, C. Calabria^{a,b}, A. Colaleo^a, D. Creanza^{a,c}, L. Cristella^{a,b}, N. De Filippis^{a,c}, M. De Palma^{a,b}, A. Di Florio^{a,b}, F. Errico^{a,b}, L. Fiore^a, A. Gelmi^{a,b}, G. Iaselli^{a,c}, M. Ince^{a,b}, S. Lezki^{a,b}, G. Maggi^{a,c}, M. Maggi^a, G. Miniello^{a,b}, S. My^{a,b}, S. Nuzzo^{a,b}, A. Pompili^{a,b}, G. Pugliese^{a,c}, R. Radogna^a, A. Ranieri^a, G. Selvaggi^{a,b}, A. Sharma^a, L. Silvestris^a, R. Venditti^a, P. Verwilligen^a, G. Zito^a

^a INFN Sezione di Bari, Bari, Italy

^b Università di Bari, Bari, Italy

^c Politecnico di Bari, Bari, Italy

G. Abbiendi^a, C. Battilana^{a,b}, D. Bonacorsi^{a,b}, L. Borgonovi^{a,b}, S. Braibant-Giacomelli^{a,b}, R. Campanini^{a,b}, P. Capiluppi^{a,b}, A. Castro^{a,b}, F.R. Cavallo^a, S.S. Chhibra^{a,b}, C. Ciocca^a, G. Codispoti^{a,b}, M. Cuffiani^{a,b}, G.M. Dallavalle^a, F. Fabbri^a, A. Fanfani^{a,b}, E. Fontanesi, P. Giacomelli^a, C. Grandi^a, L. Guiducci^{a,b}, F. Iemmi^{a,b}, S. Lo Meo^a, S. Marcellini^a, G. Masetti^a, A. Montanari^a, F.L. Navarria^{a,b}, A. Perrotta^a, F. Primavera^{a,b,17}, T. Rovelli^{a,b}, G.P. Siroli^{a,b}, N. Tosi^a

^a INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

^b Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

S. Albergo^{a,b}, A. Di Mattia^a, R. Potenza^{a,b}, A. Tricomi^{a,b}, C. Tuve^{a,b}

^a INFN Sezione di Catania, Catania, Italy

^b Università di Catania, Catania, Italy

G. Barbagli^a, K. Chatterjee^{a,b}, V. Ciulli^{a,b}, C. Civinini^a, R. D'Alessandro^{a,b}, E. Focardi^{a,b}, G. Latino, P. Lenzi^{a,b}, M. Meschini^a, S. Paoletti^a, L. Russo^{a,30}, G. Sguazzoni^a, D. Strom^a, L. Viliani^a

^a INFN Sezione di Firenze, Firenze, Italy

^b Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy

L. Benussi, S. Bianco, F. Fabbri, D. Piccolo

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

F. Ferro^a, F. Ravera^{a,b}, E. Robutti^a, S. Tosi^{a,b}

^a INFN Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy

^b Università di Genova, Genova, Italy

A. Benaglia^a, A. Beschi^b, F. Brivio^{a,b}, V. Ciriolo^{a,b,17}, S. Di Guida^{a,b,17}, M.E. Dinardo^{a,b}, S. Fiorendi^{a,b}, S. Gennai^a, A. Ghezzi^{a,b}, P. Govoni^{a,b}, M. Malberti^{a,b}, S. Malvezzi^a, A. Massironi^{a,b}, D. Menasce^a, F. Monti, L. Moroni^a, M. Paganoni^{a,b}, D. Pedrini^a, S. Ragazzi^{a,b}, T. Tabarelli de Fatis^{a,b}, D. Zuolo^{a,b}

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

^b Università di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy

S. Buontempo^a, N. Cavallo^{a,c}, A. De Iorio^{a,b}, A. Di Crescenzo^{a,b}, F. Fabozzi^{a,c}, F. Fienga^a, G. Galati^a, A.O.M. Iorio^{a,b}, W.A. Khan^a, L. Lista^a, S. Meola^{a,d,17}, P. Paolucci^{a,17}, C. Sciacca^{a,b}, E. Voevodina^{a,b}

^a INFN Sezione di Napoli, Napoli, Italy

^b Università di Napoli 'Federico II', Napoli, Italy

^c Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy

^d Università G. Marconi, Roma, Italy

P. Azzi^a, N. Bacchetta^a, D. Bisello^{a,b}, A. Boletti^{a,b}, A. Bragagnolo, R. Carlin^{a,b}, P. Checchia^a, M. Dall'Osso^{a,b}, P. De Castro Manzano^a, T. Dorigo^a, U. Dosselli^a, F. Gasparini^{a,b}, U. Gasparini^{a,b}, A. Gozzelino^a, S.Y. Hoh, S. Lacaprara^a, P. Lujan, M. Margoni^{a,b}, A.T. Meneguzzo^{a,b}, J. Pazzini^{a,b}, P. Ronchese^{a,b}, R. Rossin^{a,b}, F. Simonetto^{a,b}, A. Tiko, E. Torassa^a, M. Zanetti^{a,b}, P. Zotto^{a,b}, G. Zumerle^{a,b}

^a INFN Sezione di Padova, Padova, Italy

^b Università di Padova, Padova, Italy

^c Università di Trento, Trento, Italy

A. Braghieri^a, A. Magnani^a, P. Montagna^{a,b}, S.P. Ratti^{a,b}, V. Re^a, M. Ressegotti^{a,b}, C. Riccardi^{a,b}, P. Salvini^a, I. Vai^{a,b}, P. Vitulo^{a,b}

^a INFN Sezione di Pavia, Pavia, Italy

^b Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy

M. Biasini^{a,b}, G.M. Bilei^a, C. Cecchi^{a,b}, D. Ciangottini^{a,b}, L. Fanò^{a,b}, P. Lariccia^{a,b}, R. Leonardi^{a,b}, E. Manoni^a, G. Mantovani^{a,b}, V. Mariani^{a,b}, M. Menichelli^a, A. Rossi^{a,b}, A. Santocchia^{a,b}, D. Spiga^a

^a INFN Sezione di Perugia, Perugia, Italy

^b Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy

K. Androsov^a, P. Azzurri^a, G. Bagliesi^a, L. Bianchini^a, T. Boccali^a, L. Borrello, R. Castaldi^a, M.A. Ciocci^{a,b}, R. Dell'Orso^a, G. Fedi^a, F. Fiori^{a,c}, L. Giannini^{a,c}, A. Giassi^a, M.T. Grippo^a, F. Ligabue^{a,c}, E. Manca^{a,c}, G. Mandorli^{a,c}, A. Messineo^{a,b}, F. Palla^a, A. Rizzi^{a,b}, P. Spagnolo^a, R. Tenchini^a, G. Tonelli^{a,b}, A. Venturi^a, P.G. Verdini^a

^a INFN Sezione di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

^b Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

^c Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

L. Barone^{a,b}, F. Cavallari^a, M. Cipriani^{a,b}, D. Del Re^{a,b}, E. Di Marco^{a,b}, M. Diemoz^a, S. Gelli^{a,b}, E. Longo^{a,b}, B. Marzocchi^{a,b}, P. Meridiani^a, G. Organtini^{a,b}, F. Pandolfi^a, R. Paramatti^{a,b}, F. Preiato^{a,b}, S. Rahatlou^{a,b}, C. Rovelli^a, F. Santanastasio^{a,b}

^a INFN Sezione di Roma, Rome, Italy

^b Sapienza Università di Roma, Rome, Italy

N. Amapane^{a,b}, R. Arcidiacono^{a,c}, S. Argiro^{a,b}, M. Arneodo^{a,c}, N. Bartosik^a, R. Bellan^{a,b}, C. Biino^a, N. Cartiglia^a, F. Cenna^{a,b}, S. Cometti^a, M. Costa^{a,b}, R. Covarelli^{a,b}, N. Demaria^a, B. Kiani^{a,b}, C. Mariotti^a, S. Maselli^a, E. Migliore^{a,b}, V. Monaco^{a,b}, E. Monteil^{a,b}, M. Monteno^a, M.M. Obertino^{a,b}, L. Pacher^{a,b}, N. Pastrone^a, M. Pelliccioni^a, G.L. Pinna Angioni^{a,b}, A. Romero^{a,b}, M. Ruspa^{a,c}, R. Sacchi^{a,b}, K. Shchelina^{a,b}, V. Sola^a, A. Solano^{a,b}, D. Soldi^{a,b}, A. Staiano^a

^a INFN Sezione di Torino, Torino, Italy

^b Università di Torino, Torino, Italy

^c Università del Piemonte Orientale, Novara, Italy

S. Belforte^a, V. Candelise^{a,b}, M. Casarsa^a, F. Cossutti^a, A. Da Rold^{a,b}, G. Della Ricca^{a,b}, F. Vazzoler^{a,b}, A. Zanetti^a

^a INFN Sezione di Trieste, Trieste, Italy

^b Università di Trieste, Trieste, Italy

D.H. Kim, G.N. Kim, M.S. Kim, J. Lee, S. Lee, S.W. Lee, C.S. Moon, Y.D. Oh, S.I. Pak, S. Sekmen, D.C. Son, Y.C. Yang

Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Republic of Korea

H. Kim, D.H. Moon, G. Oh

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

B. Francois, J. Goh³¹, T.J. Kim

Hanyang University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

S. Cho, S. Choi, Y. Go, D. Gyun, S. Ha, B. Hong, Y. Jo, K. Lee, K.S. Lee, S. Lee, J. Lim, S.K. Park, Y. Roh

Korea University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

H.S. Kim

Sejong University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

J. Almond, J. Kim, J.S. Kim, H. Lee, K. Lee, K. Nam, S.B. Oh, B.C. Radburn-Smith, S.h. Seo, U.K. Yang, H.D. Yoo, G.B. Yu

Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

D. Jeon, H. Kim, J.H. Kim, J.S.H. Lee, I.C. Park

University of Seoul, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Y. Choi, C. Hwang, J. Lee, I. Yu

Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Republic of Korea

V. Dudenas, A. Juodagalvis, J. Vaitkus

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

I. Ahmed, Z.A. Ibrahim, M.A.B. Md Ali³², F. Mohamad Idris³³, W.A.T. Wan Abdullah, M.N. Yusli, Z. Zolkapli

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

J.F. Benitez, A. Castaneda Hernandez, J.A. Murillo Quijada

Universidad de Sonora (UNISON), Hermosillo, Mexico

H. Castilla-Valdez, E. De La Cruz-Burelo, M.C. Duran-Osuna, I. Heredia-De La Cruz³⁴, R. Lopez-Fernandez, J. Mejia Guisao, R.I. Rabadan-Trejo, M. Ramirez-Garcia, G. Ramirez-Sanchez, R. Reyes-Almanza, A. Sanchez-Hernandez

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

S. Carrillo Moreno, C. Oropeza Barrera, F. Vazquez Valencia

Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico

J. Eysermans, I. Pedraza, H.A. Salazar Ibarguen, C. Uribe Estrada

Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

A. Morelos Pineda

Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, Mexico

D. Krofcheck

University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

S. Bheesette, P.H. Butler

University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

A. Ahmad, M. Ahmad, M.I. Asghar, Q. Hassan, H.R. Hoorani, A. Saddique, M.A. Shah, M. Shoaib, M. Waqas

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

H. Bialkowska, M. Bluj, B. Boimska, T. Frueboes, M. Górski, M. Kazana, M. Szleper, P. Traczyk, P. Zalewski

National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland

K. Bunkowski, A. Byszuk³⁵, K. Doroba, A. Kalinowski, M. Konecki, J. Krolikowski, M. Misiura, M. Olszewski, A. Pyskir, M. Walczak

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

M. Araujo, P. Bargassa, C. Beirão Da Cruz E Silva, A. Di Francesco, P. Faccioli, B. Galinhas, M. Gallinaro, J. Hollar, N. Leonardo, M.V. Nemallapudi, J. Seixas, G. Strong, O. Toldaiev, D. Vadrucio, J. Varela

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

S. Afanasiev, P. Bunin, M. Gavrilenko, I. Golutvin, I. Gorbunov, A. Kamenev, V. Karjavine, A. Lanev, A. Malakhov, V. Matveev^{36,37}, P. Moisenz, V. Palichik, V. Perelygin, S. Shmatov, S. Shulha, N. Skatchkov, V. Smirnov, N. Voytishin, A. Zarubin

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

V. Golovtsov, Y. Ivanov, V. Kim³⁸, E. Kuznetsova³⁹, P. Levchenko, V. Murzin, V. Oreshkin, I. Smirnov, D. Sosnov, V. Sulimov, L. Uvarov, S. Vavilov, A. Vorobyev

Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina (St. Petersburg), Russia

Yu. Andreev, A. Dermenev, S. Gninenko, N. Golubev, A. Karneyeu, M. Kirsanov, N. Krasnikov, A. Pashenkov, D. Tlisov, A. Toropin

Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

V. Epshteyn, V. Gavrilo, N. Lychkovskaya, V. Popov, I. Pozdnyakov, G. Safronov, A. Spiridonov, A. Stepenov, V. Stolin, M. Toms, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin

Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia

T. Aushev

Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, Russia

R. Chistov⁴⁰, M. Danilov⁴⁰, P. Parygin, D. Philippov, S. Polikarpov⁴⁰, E. Tarkovskii

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

V. Andreev, M. Azarkin, I. Dremin³⁷, M. Kirakosyan, S.V. Rusakov, A. Terkulov

P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia

A. Baskakov, A. Belyaev, E. Boos, A. Demiyanov, A. Ershov, A. Gribushin, O. Kodolova, V. Korotkikh, I. Lokhtin, I. Miagkov, S. Obraztsov, S. Petrushanko, V. Savrin, A. Snigirev, I. Vardanyan

Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

A. Barnyakov⁴¹, V. Blinov⁴¹, T. Dimova⁴¹, L. Kardapoltsev⁴¹, Y. Skovpen⁴¹

Novosibirsk State University (NSU), Novosibirsk, Russia

I. Azhgirey, I. Bayshev, S. Bitioukov, D. Elumakhov, A. Godizov, V. Kachanov, A. Kalinin, D. Konstantinov, P. Mandrik, V. Petrov, R. Ryutin, S. Slabospitskii, A. Sobol, S. Troshin, N. Tyurin, A. Uzunian, A. Volkov

Institute for High Energy Physics of National Research Centre 'Kurchatov Institute', Protvino, Russia

A. Babaev, S. Baidali, V. Okhotnikov

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia

P. Adzic⁴², P. Cirkovic, D. Devetak, M. Dordevic, J. Milosevic

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia

J. Alcaraz Maestre, A. Álvarez Fernández, I. Bachiller, M. Barrio Luna, J.A. Brochero Cifuentes, M. Cerrada, N. Colino, B. De La Cruz, A. Delgado Peris, C. Fernandez Bedoya, J.P. Fernández Ramos, J. Flix, M.C. Fouz, O. Gonzalez Lopez, S. Goy Lopez, J.M. Hernandez, M.I. Josa, D. Moran, A. Pérez-Calero Yzquierdo, J. Puerta Pelayo, I. Redondo, L. Romero, M.S. Soares, A. Triossi

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

C. Albajar, J.F. de Trocóniz

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

J. Cuevas, C. Erice, J. Fernandez Menendez, S. Folgueras, I. Gonzalez Caballero, J.R. González Fernández, E. Palencia Cortezon, V. Rodríguez Bouza, S. Sanchez Cruz, P. Vischia, J.M. Vizán García

Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

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

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

N. Wickramage

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

D. Abbaneo, B. Akgun, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, P. Baillon, A.H. Ball, D. Barney, J. Bendavid, M. Bianco, A. Bocci, C. Botta, E. Brondolin, T. Camporesi, M. Cepeda, G. Cerminara, E. Chapon, Y. Chen, G. Cucciati, D. d'Enterria, A. Dabrowski, N. Daci, V. Daponte, A. David, A. De Roeck, N. Deelen, M. Dobson, M. Dünser, N. Dupont, A. Elliott-Peisert, P. Everaerts, F. Fallavollita⁴³, D. Fasanella, G. Franzoni, J. Fulcher, W. Funk, D. Gigi, A. Gilbert, K. Gill, F. Glege, M. Guilbaud, D. Gulhan, J. Hegeman, C. Heidegger, V. Innocente, A. Jafari, P. Janot, O. Karacheban²⁰, J. Kieseler, A. Kornmayer, M. Krammer¹, C. Lange, P. Lecoq, C. Lourenço, L. Malgeri, M. Mannelli, F. Meijers, J.A. Merlin, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, P. Milenovic⁴⁴, F. Moortgat, M. Mulders, J. Ngadiuba, S. Nourbakhsh, S. Orfanelli, L. Orsini, F. Pantaleo¹⁷, L. Pape, E. Perez, M. Peruzzi, A. Petrilli, G. Petrucciani, A. Pfeiffer, M. Pierini, F.M. Pitters, D. Rabady, A. Racz, T. Reis, G. Rolandi⁴⁵, M. Rovere, H. Sakulin, C. Schäfer, C. Schwick, M. Seidel, M. Selvaggi, A. Sharma, P. Silva, P. Sphicas⁴⁶, A. Stakia, J. Steggemann, M. Tosi, D. Treille, A. Tsiros, V. Veckalns⁴⁷, M. Verzetti, W.D. Zeuner

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

L. Caminada⁴⁸, K. Deiters, W. Erdmann, R. Horisberger, Q. Ingram, H.C. Kaestli, D. Kotlinski, U. Langenegger, T. Rohe, S.A. Wiederkehr

Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland

M. Backhaus, L. Bäni, P. Berger, N. Chernyavskaya, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Donegà, C. Dorfer, T.A. Gómez Espinosa, C. Grab, D. Hits, T. Klijnsma, W. Luster, R.A. Manzoni, M. Marionneau,

M.T. Meinhard, F. Micheli, P. Musella, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, J. Pata, F. Paus, G. Perrin, L. Perrozzi, S. Pigazzini, M. Quittnat, C. Reissel, D. Ruini, D.A. Sanz Becerra, M. Schönenberger, L. Shchutska, V.R. Tavolaro, K. Theofilatos, M.L. Vesterbacka Olsson, R. Wallny, D.H. Zhu

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

T.K. Aarrestad, C. AMSler⁴⁹, D. Brzhechko, M.F. Canelli, A. De Cosa, R. Del Burgo, S. Donato, C. Galloni, T. Hreus, B. Kilminster, S. Leontsinis, I. Neutelings, G. Rauco, P. Robmann, D. Salerno, K. Schweiger, C. Seitz, Y. Takahashi, A. Zucchetta

Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland

Y.H. Chang, K.y. Cheng, T.H. Doan, R. Khurana, C.M. Kuo, W. Lin, A. Pozdnyakov, S.S. Yu

National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan

P. Chang, Y. Chao, K.F. Chen, P.H. Chen, W.-S. Hou, Arun Kumar, Y.F. Liu, R.-S. Lu, E. Paganis, A. Psallidas, A. Steen

National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan

B. Asavapibhop, N. Srimanobhas, N. Suwonjandee

Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Science, Department of Physics, Bangkok, Thailand

M.N. Bakirci⁵⁰, A. Bat, F. Boran, S. Damarseckin, Z.S. Demiroglu, F. Dolek, C. Dozen, E. Eskut, S. Girgis, G. Gokbulut, Y. Guler, E. Gurpinar, I. Hos⁵¹, C. Isik, E.E. Kangal⁵², O. Kara, U. Kiminsu, M. Oglakci, G. Onengut, K. Ozdemir⁵³, S. Ozturk⁵⁰, D. Sunar Cerci⁵⁴, B. Tali⁵⁴, U.G. Tok, H. Topakli⁵⁰, S. Turkcapar, I.S. Zorbakir, C. Zorbilmez

Çukurova University, Physics Department, Science and Art Faculty, Adana, Turkey

B. Isildak⁵⁵, G. Karapinar⁵⁶, M. Yalvac, M. Zeyrek

Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey

I.O. Atakisi, E. Gülmez, M. Kaya⁵⁷, O. Kaya⁵⁸, S. Ozkorucuklu⁵⁹, S. Tekten, E.A. Yetkin⁶⁰

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey

M.N. Agaras, A. Cakir, K. Cankocak, Y. Komurcu, S. Sen⁶¹

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

B. Grynyov

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

L. Levchuk

National Scientific Center, Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology, Kharkov, Ukraine

F. Ball, L. Beck, J.J. Brooke, D. Burns, E. Clement, D. Cussans, O. Davignon, H. Flacher, J. Goldstein, G.P. Heath, H.F. Heath, L. Kreczko, D.M. Newbold⁶², S. Paramesvaran, B. Penning, T. Sakuma, D. Smith, V.J. Smith, J. Taylor, A. Titterton

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

A. Belyaev⁶³, C. Brew, R.M. Brown, D. Cieri, D.J.A. Cockerill, J.A. Coughlan, K. Harder, S. Harper, J. Linacre, E. Olaiya, D. Petyt, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous, A. Thea, I.R. Tomalin, T. Williams, W.J. Womersley

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

R. Bainbridge, P. Bloch, J. Borg, S. Breeze, O. Buchmuller, A. Bundock, D. Colling, P. Dauncey, G. Davies, M. Della Negra, R. Di Maria, G. Hall, G. Iles, T. James, M. Komm, C. Laner, L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, S. Malik, A. Martelli, J. Nash⁶⁴, A. Nikitenko⁷, V. Palladino, M. Pesaresi, D.M. Raymond, A. Richards, A. Rose, E. Scott, C. Seez, A. Shtipliyski, G. Singh, M. Stoye, T. Strebler, S. Summers, A. Tapper, K. Uchida, T. Virdee¹⁷, N. Wardle, D. Winterbottom, J. Wright, S.C. Zenz

Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

J.E. Cole, P.R. Hobson, A. Khan, P. Kyberd, C.K. Mackay, A. Morton, I.D. Reid, L. Teodorescu, S. Zahid

Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom

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

Baylor University, Waco, USA

R. Bartek, A. Dominguez

Catholic University of America, Washington DC, USA

A. Buccilli, S.I. Cooper, C. Henderson, P. Rumerio, C. West

The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA

D. Arcaro, T. Bose, D. Gastler, D. Pinna, D. Rankin, C. Richardson, J. Rohlf, L. Sulak, D. Zou

Boston University, Boston, USA

G. Benelli, X. Coubez, D. Cutts, M. Hadley, J. Hakala, U. Heintz, J.M. Hogan⁶⁵, K.H.M. Kwok, E. Laird, G. Landsberg, J. Lee, Z. Mao, M. Narain, S. Sagir⁶⁶, R. Syarif, E. Usai, D. Yu

Brown University, Providence, USA

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

University of California, Davis, Davis, USA

M. Bachtis, C. Bravo, R. Cousins, A. Dasgupta, A. Florent, J. Hauser, M. Ignatenko, N. Mccoll, S. Regnard, D. Saltzberg, C. Schnaible, V. Valuev

University of California, Los Angeles, USA

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

University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA

J.G. Branson, P. Chang, S. Cittolin, M. Derdzinski, R. Gerosa, D. Gilbert, B. Hashemi, A. Holzner, D. Klein, G. Kole, V. Krutelyov, J. Letts, M. Masciovecchio, D. Olivito, S. Padhi, M. Pieri, M. Sani, V. Sharma, S. Simon, M. Tadel, A. Vartak, S. Wasserbaech⁶⁷, J. Wood, F. Würthwein, A. Yagil, G. Zevi Della Porta

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA

N. Amin, R. Bhandari, J. Bradmiller-Feld, C. Campagnari, M. Citron, A. Dishaw, V. Dutta, M. Franco Sevilla, L. Gouskos, R. Heller, J. Incandela, A. Ovcharova, H. Qu, J. Richman, D. Stuart, I. Suarez, S. Wang, J. Yoo

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

D. Anderson, A. Bornheim, J.M. Lawhorn, H.B. Newman, T.Q. Nguyen, M. Spiropulu, J.R. Vlimant, R. Wilkinson, S. Xie, Z. Zhang, R.Y. Zhu

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA

M.B. Andrews, T. Ferguson, T. Mudholkar, M. Paulini, M. Sun, I. Vorobiev, M. Weinberg

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA

J.P. Cumalat, W.T. Ford, F. Jensen, A. Johnson, M. Krohn, E. MacDonald, T. Mulholland, R. Patel, A. Perloff, K. Stenson, K.A. Ulmer, S.R. Wagner

University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, USA

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

Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

S. Abdullin, M. Albrow, M. Alyari, G. Apollinari, A. Apresyan, A. Apyan, S. Banerjee, L.A.T. Bauerdick, A. Beretvas, J. Berryhill, P.C. Bhat, K. Burkett, J.N. Butler, A. Canepa, G.B. Cerati, H.W.K. Cheung, F. Chlebana, M. Cremonesi, J. Duarte, V.D. Elvira, J. Freeman, Z. Gecse, E. Gottschalk, L. Gray, D. Green, S. Grünendahl, O. Gutsche, J. Hanlon, R.M. Harris, S. Hasegawa, J. Hirschauer, Z. Hu, B. Jayatilaka, S. Jindariani, M. Johnson, U. Joshi, B. Klima, M.J. Kortelainen, B. Kreis, S. Lammel, D. Lincoln, R. Lipton, M. Liu, T. Liu, J. Lykken, K. Maeshima, J.M. Marraffino, D. Mason, P. McBride, P. Merkel, S. Mrenna, S. Nahn, V. O'Dell, K. Pedro, C. Pena, O. Prokofyev, G. Rakness, L. Ristori, A. Savoy-Navarro⁶⁸, B. Schneider, E. Sexton-Kennedy, A. Soha, W.J. Spalding, L. Spiegel, S. Stoynev, J. Strait, N. Strobbe, L. Taylor, S. Tkaczyk, N.V. Tran, L. Uplegger, E.W. Vaandering, C. Vernieri, M. Verzocchi, R. Vidal, M. Wang, H.A. Weber, A. Whitbeck

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA

D. Acosta, P. Avery, P. Bortignon, D. Bourilkov, A. Brinkerhoff, L. Cadamuro, A. Carnes, M. Carver, D. Curry, R.D. Field, S.V. Gleyzer, B.M. Joshi, J. Konigsberg, A. Korytov, K.H. Lo, P. Ma, K. Matchev, H. Mei, G. Mitselmakher, D. Rosenzweig, K. Shi, D. Sperka, J. Wang, S. Wang, X. Zuo

University of Florida, Gainesville, USA

Y.R. Joshi, S. Linn

Florida International University, Miami, USA

A. Ackert, T. Adams, A. Askew, S. Hagopian, V. Hagopian, K.F. Johnson, T. Kolberg, G. Martinez, T. Perry, H. Prosper, A. Saha, C. Schiber, R. Yohay

Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA

M.M. Baarmand, V. Bhopatkar, S. Colafranceschi, M. Hohlmann, D. Noonan, M. Rahmani, T. Roy, F. Yumiceva

Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA

M.R. Adams, L. Apanasevich, D. Berry, R.R. Betts, R. Cavanaugh, X. Chen, S. Dittmer, O. Evdokimov, C.E. Gerber, D.A. Hangal, D.J. Hofman, K. Jung, J. Kamin, C. Mills, I.D. Sandoval Gonzalez, M.B. Tonjes, H. Trauger, N. Varelas, H. Wang, X. Wang, Z. Wu, J. Zhang

University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Chicago, USA

M. Alhusseini, B. Bilki⁶⁹, W. Clarida, K. Dilsiz⁷⁰, S. Durgut, R.P. Gandrajula, M. Haytmyradov, V. Khristenko, J.-P. Merlo, A. Mestvirishvili, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, H. Ogul⁷¹, Y. Onel, F. Ozok⁷², A. Penzo, C. Snyder, E. Tiras, J. Wetzel

The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA

B. Blumenfeld, A. Cocoros, N. Eminizer, D. Fehling, L. Feng, A.V. Gritsan, W.T. Hung, P. Maksimovic, J. Roskes, U. Sarica, M. Swartz, M. Xiao, C. You

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

A. Al-bataineh, P. Baringer, A. Bean, S. Boren, J. Bowen, A. Bylinkin, J. Castle, S. Khalil, A. Kropivnitskaya, D. Majumder, W. Mcbrayer, M. Murray, C. Rogan, S. Sanders, E. Schmitz, J.D. Tapia Takaki, Q. Wang

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA

S. Duric, A. Ivanov, K. Kaadze, D. Kim, Y. Maravin, D.R. Mendis, T. Mitchell, A. Modak, A. Mohammadi, L.K. Saini, N. Skhirtladze

Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA

F. Rebassoo, D. Wright

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA

A. Baden, O. Baron, A. Belloni, S.C. Eno, Y. Feng, C. Ferraioli, N.J. Hadley, S. Jabeen, G.Y. Jeng, R.G. Kellogg, J. Kunkle, A.C. Mignerey, S. Nabili, F. Ricci-Tam, Y.H. Shin, A. Skuja, S.C. Tonwar, K. Wong

University of Maryland, College Park, USA

D. Abercrombie, B. Allen, V. Azzolini, A. Baty, G. Bauer, R. Bi, S. Brandt, W. Busza, I.A. Cali, M. D'Alfonso, Z. Demiragli, G. Gomez Ceballos, M. Goncharov, P. Harris, D. Hsu, M. Hu, Y. Iiyama, G.M. Innocenti, M. Klute, D. Kovalskyi, Y.-J. Lee, P.D. Luckey, B. Maier, A.C. Marini, C. Mcginn, C. Mironov, S. Narayanan, X. Niu, C. Paus, C. Roland, G. Roland, G.S.F. Stephans, K. Sumorok, K. Tatar, D. Velicanu, J. Wang, T.W. Wang, B. Wyslouch, S. Zhaozhong

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA

A.C. Benvenuti[†], R.M. Chatterjee, A. Evans, P. Hansen, J. Hiltbrand, Sh. Jain, S. Kalafut, Y. Kubota, Z. Lesko, J. Mans, N. Ruckstuhl, R. Rusack, M.A. Wadud

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

J.G. Acosta, S. Oliveros

University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA

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

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA

A. Godshalk, C. Harrington, I. Iashvili, A. Kharchilava, C. Mclean, D. Nguyen, A. Parker, S. Rappoccio, B. Roozbahani

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA

G. Alverson, E. Barberis, C. Freer, Y. Haddad, A. Hortiangtham, D.M. Morse, T. Orimoto, R. Teixeira De Lima, T. Wamorkar, B. Wang, A. Wisecarver, D. Wood

Northeastern University, Boston, USA

S. Bhattacharya, O. Charaf, K.A. Hahn, N. Mucia, N. Odell, M.H. Schmitt, K. Sung, M. Trovato, M. Velasco

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

R. Bucci, N. Dev, M. Hildreth, K. Hurtado Anampa, C. Jessop, D.J. Karmgard, N. Kellams, K. Lannon, W. Li, N. Loukas, N. Marinelli, F. Meng, C. Mueller, Y. Musienko³⁶, M. Planer, A. Reinsvold, R. Ruchti, P. Siddireddy, G. Smith, S. Taroni, M. Wayne, A. Wightman, M. Wolf, A. Woodard

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA

J. Alimena, L. Antonelli, B. Bylsma, L.S. Durkin, S. Flowers, B. Francis, A. Hart, C. Hill, W. Ji, T.Y. Ling, W. Luo, B.L. Winer

The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA

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

Princeton University, Princeton, USA

S. Malik, S. Norberg

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA

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

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA

T. Cheng, J. Dolen, N. Parashar

Purdue University Northwest, Hammond, USA

Z. Chen, K.M. Ecklund, S. Freed, F.J.M. Geurts, M. Kilpatrick, W. Li, B.P. Padley, R. Redjimi, J. Roberts, J. Rorie, W. Shi, Z. Tu, J. Zabel, A. Zhang

Rice University, Houston, USA

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

University of Rochester, Rochester, USA

A. Agapitos, J.P. Chou, Y. Gershtein, E. Halkiadakis, M. Heindl, E. Hughes, S. Kaplan, R. Kunnawalkam Elayavalli, S. Kyriacou, A. Lath, R. Montalvo, K. Nash, M. Osherson, H. Saka, S. Salur, S. Schnetzer, D. Sheffield, S. Somalwar, R. Stone, S. Thomas, P. Thomassen, M. Walker

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

A.G. Delannoy, J. Heideman, G. Riley, S. Spanier

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA

O. Bouhali⁷³, A. Celik, M. Dalchenko, M. De Mattia, A. Delgado, S. Dildick, R. Eusebi, J. Gilmore, T. Huang, T. Kamon⁷⁴, S. Luo, R. Mueller, D. Overton, L. Perniè, D. Rathjens, A. Safonov

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA

N. Akchurin, J. Damgov, F. De Guio, P.R. Duderov, S. Kunori, K. Lamichhane, S.W. Lee, T. Mengke, S. Muthumuni, T. Peltola, S. Undleeb, I. Volobouev, Z. Wang

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA

S. Greene, A. Gurrola, R. Janjam, W. Johns, C. Maguire, A. Melo, H. Ni, K. Padeken, J.D. Ruiz Alvarez, P. Sheldon, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska, M. Verweij, Q. Xu

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA

M.W. Arenton, P. Barria, B. Cox, R. Hirosky, M. Joyce, A. Ledovskoy, H. Li, C. Neu, T. Sinthuprasith, Y. Wang, E. Wolfe, F. Xia

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA

R. Harr, P.E. Karchin, N. Poudyal, J. Sturdy, P. Thapa, S. Zaleski

Wayne State University, Detroit, USA

M. Brodski, J. Buchanan, C. Caillol, D. Carlsmith, S. Dasu, L. Dodd, B. Gomber, M. Grothe, M. Herndon, A. Hervé, U. Hussain, P. Klabbers, A. Lanaro, K. Long, R. Loveless, T. Ruggles, A. Savin, V. Sharma, N. Smith, W.H. Smith, N. Woods

University of Wisconsin–Madison, Madison, WI, USA

† Deceased.

- ¹ Also at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria.
- ² Also at IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France.
- ³ Also at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil.
- ⁴ Also at Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil.
- ⁵ Also at Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium.
- ⁶ Also at University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.
- ⁷ Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia.
- ⁸ Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia.
- ⁹ Also at Suez University, Suez, Egypt.
- ¹⁰ Now at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt.
- ¹¹ Also at Zewail City of Science and Technology, Zewail, Egypt.
- ¹² Also at Department of Physics, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
- ¹³ Also at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France.
- ¹⁴ Also at Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
- ¹⁵ Also at Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia.
- ¹⁶ Also at Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia.
- ¹⁷ Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland.
- ¹⁸ Also at RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany.
- ¹⁹ Also at University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany.
- ²⁰ Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany.
- ²¹ Also at MTA-ELTE Lendület CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary.
- ²² Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary.
- ²³ Also at Institute of Physics, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary.
- ²⁴ Also at Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, India.
- ²⁵ Also at Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, India.
- ²⁶ Also at Shoolini University, Solan, India.
- ²⁷ Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India.
- ²⁸ Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, 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 Kyunghee University, Seoul, Korea.
- 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 University of Florida, Gainesville, USA.
- ⁴⁰ Also at P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia.
- ⁴¹ Also at Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia.
- ⁴² Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia.
- ⁴³ Also at INFN Sezione di Pavia ^a, Università di Pavia ^b, Pavia, Italy.
- ⁴⁴ Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia.
- ⁴⁵ Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell'INFN, Pisa, Italy.
- ⁴⁶ Also at National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece.
- ⁴⁷ Also at Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia.
- ⁴⁸ Also at Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland.
- ⁴⁹ Also at Stefan Meyer Institute for Subatomic Physics (SMI), Vienna, Austria.
- ⁵⁰ Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey.
- ⁵¹ Also at Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Turkey.
- ⁵² Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey.
- ⁵³ Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey.
- ⁵⁴ Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey.
- ⁵⁵ Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey.
- ⁵⁶ Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey.
- ⁵⁷ Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey.
- ⁵⁸ Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey.
- ⁵⁹ Also at Istanbul University, Faculty of Science, Istanbul, Turkey.
- ⁶⁰ Also at Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey.
- ⁶¹ Also at Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey.

⁶² Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom.

⁶³ Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom.

⁶⁴ Also at Monash University, Faculty of Science, Clayton, Australia.

⁶⁵ Also at Bethel University, St. Paul, USA.

⁶⁶ Also at Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Karaman, Turkey.

⁶⁷ Also at Utah Valley University, Orem, USA.

⁶⁸ Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA.

⁶⁹ Also at Beykent University, Istanbul, Turkey.

⁷⁰ Also at Bingol University, Bingol, Turkey.

⁷¹ Also at Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey.

⁷² Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey.

⁷³ Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar.

⁷⁴ Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea.