



# Measurement of the pseudorapidity and centrality dependence of the transverse energy density in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$ TeV

The CMS Collaboration\*

## Abstract

The transverse energy ( $E_T$ ) in PbPb collisions at 2.76 TeV nucleon-nucleon center-of-mass energy ( $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}}$ ) has been measured over a broad range of pseudorapidity ( $\eta$ ) and collision centrality using the CMS detector at the LHC. The transverse energy density per unit pseudorapidity ( $dE_T/d\eta$ ) increases faster with collision energy than the charged particle multiplicity. This implies that the mean energy per particle is increasing with collision energy. At all pseudorapidities the transverse energy per participating nucleon increases with the centrality of the collision. The ratio of transverse energy per unit pseudorapidity in peripheral to central collisions varies significantly as the pseudorapidity increases from  $\eta = 0$  to  $|\eta| = 5.0$ . For the 5% most central collisions the energy density per unit volume is estimated to be about  $14 \text{ GeV}/\text{fm}^3$  at a time of  $1 \text{ fm}/c$  after the collision. This is about 100 times larger than normal nuclear matter density and a factor of 2.6 times higher than the energy density reported at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$  at RHIC.

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\*See Appendix A for the list of collaboration members



The goal of relativistic heavy-ion collisions is to study the behavior of quarks and gluons under extreme conditions of pressure, density, and temperature, such as those that existed shortly after the Big Bang. Similar conditions can be reproduced in the laboratory by colliding heavy nuclei at the highest possible energies. Experiments at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) have shown that at nucleon-nucleon center-of-mass energy of  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$  a strongly interacting medium is produced. This system behaves as an almost perfect quantum fluid [1–4]. There are also indications from the RHIC experiments that at these energies the initial state of the colliding nuclei may be a color glass condensate [1, 5, 6]. The presence of such a state may affect the spatial distribution of partons within the nucleus, particularly at high pseudorapidity [7, 8]. Measuring the distribution of transverse energy over a wide pseudorapidity range sheds light also on the longitudinal expansion of the system. In 2010, the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) accelerated heavy ions to energies 14 times higher than RHIC in order to produce matter at energy densities never achieved before. One of the basic measurements in this new regime is that of the energy distribution of all the produced particles, which is connected to the initial energy and entropy densities of the produced matter. At lower energies, the measured rapidity distributions of particles are generally well described by Gaussians. The widths of these distributions are consistent with the predictions of Landau hydrodynamics, i.e.  $\sigma_y = \sqrt{\ln \gamma}$ , where  $\gamma$  is the Lorentz factor of the colliding beams [9–13]. The rapidity variable,  $y \equiv \tanh^{-1}(v_z/c)$ , where  $v_z$  is the velocity of the particle along the beam direction  $z$ , provides a way to describe the longitudinal distribution of matter created in these collisions. Calorimeters measure only the energy deposited at various angles and therefore the data are presented in terms of the distribution of energy in pseudorapidity,  $\eta$ . Pseudorapidity is defined as  $\eta \equiv -\ln[\tan(\theta/2)]$ , with  $\theta$  the polar angle with respect to the  $z$  axis. When the momentum of a particle is larger than its mass, its  $\eta \approx y$ .

The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) experiment is a general-purpose detector designed to study hadron collisions at the TeV scale [14]. In particular, it has almost hermetic calorimetry that is sensitive to the distribution of energy over nearly the complete angular range. The transverse energy is defined by  $E_T = \sum_i E_i \sin \theta_i$ , where  $E_i$  is the energy seen by the calorimeter for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  particle,  $\theta_i$  is the polar angle of particle  $i$ , and the sum is over all particles emitted into a fixed solid angle in an event. The quantity  $dE_T/d\eta$  is an approximately Lorentz invariant measure of the energy distribution. The transverse energy is studied as a function of the geometry of the collision, i.e. the centrality, of the heavy-ion interaction. Finally, comparisons are made with lower energy data and theoretical models.

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 central field volume are the silicon pixel and strip trackers, lead-tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL) and the brass-scintillator hadron calorimeter (HCAL). These calorimeters are physically divided into the barrel and endcap regions covering together the region of  $|\eta| < 3.0$ . The Hadronic Forward (HF) calorimeters cover  $|\eta|$  from 2.9 to 5.2. The HF calorimeters use quartz fibers embedded within a steel absorber. The CMS tracking system, located inside the calorimeter, consists of pixel and silicon-strip layers covering  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . A set of scintillator tiles, the Beam Scintillator Counters (BSC), are mounted on the inner side of the HF calorimeters to trigger on heavy-ion collisions and reject beam-halo interactions. In addition, two Zero Degree Calorimeters (ZDC) are used for systematic checks. For more details on CMS see [14].

In 2010, CMS recorded PbPb collision data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of  $7.36 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$  of which  $0.31 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$  were included in this analysis. This luminosity selection provided a data sample with negligible statistical uncertainties. Minimum bias inelastic PbPb collisions were selected by requiring that either the HF or BSC counters detected a signal on both sides of the

interaction point. In the analysis at least two reconstructed tracks were required to form a vertex within  $\pm 25$  cm of the nominal interaction point along the beam line and within a radius of 2 cm measured perpendicular to the beam relative to the average vertex position. Large-multiplicity beam-background events were removed by requiring the compatibility of the observed pixel-cluster lengths with the hypothesis of a PbPb interaction at the estimated vertex. Finally, events containing beam-halo muons were eliminated by a timing requirement on the BSC counters on opposite sides of the interaction point. The total event selection efficiency of the minimum bias trigger for hadronic PbPb interactions was found to be  $(97 \pm 3)\%$  [15].

Events were sorted into different centrality classes. The centrality of heavy-ion interactions is related to the number of participating nucleons and hence to the energy released in the collisions. In CMS, the centrality is defined as percentiles of the energy deposited in the HF. The most central/peripheral event class, i.e. (0–2.5%)/(70–80%) in this analysis, has a large/small number of participants and a large/small energy deposit in HF. In order to estimate the mean number of participating nucleons ( $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ ) and its systematic uncertainty for each centrality class, a Glauber model of the nuclear collision was used [16–18].

The data were corrected for detector acceptance and inefficiencies using correction factors  $C(|\eta|)$  estimated from the HYDJET 1.8 [19] Monte Carlo (MC) event generator coupled to a GEANT4 [20] CMS detector simulation. These correction factors were calculated as the ratio of MC predictions at the particle level and the detector level for each centrality class. The correction factor  $C(|\eta|) \approx 1.6$  for  $|\eta| < 2$ , falls to  $\approx 1.1$  by  $|\eta| = 4$  and then rises to 2 at  $|\eta| \approx 5$ . The non-linearity of the calorimeter response and the effect of the magnetic field cause the  $C(|\eta|)$  to depend upon the  $p_T$  spectra, the ratio of charged and neutral particles, and the mixture of mesons and baryons. The value of  $C(|\eta|)$  increases if the assumed spectra shifts to lower  $p_T$  or if the ratio of charged to neutral particles is larger. To estimate the systematic uncertainties in  $C(|\eta|)$ , two tunes of HYDJET (1.6 and 1.8) were used. HYDJET 1.8,  $\langle p_T \rangle_{\text{ch}} = 0.66$  GeV/ $c$ , was tuned to LHC spectra and particle yields as measured by the ALICE collaboration [21] and successfully tested against a wide range of RHIC data. HYDJET 1.6,  $\langle p_T \rangle_{\text{ch}} = 0.57$  GeV/ $c$ , was only tuned to RHIC data [19]. At central pseudorapidity the fraction of  $E_T$  carried by charged pions, kaons, protons and antiprotons is 0.60 for HYDJET 1.6 and 0.62 for HYDJET 1.8. The results were cross checked using data taken with no magnetic field and in addition, for  $B = 3.8$  T, data from tracks with  $p_T > 900$  MeV/ $c$  were combined with energy clusters in the calorimeters to identify different types of particles and measure their energy. Since muons and neutrinos carry a negligible fraction of the total transverse energy and deposit almost no signal in the calorimeters they are not considered in this analysis and no correction factors are applied to account for them. The corrected transverse energy for  $N$  analyzed events is obtained as

$$\frac{dE_T}{d\eta}(|\eta|) = C(|\eta|) \cdot \frac{\sum_j E_{T,j}(|\eta|)}{N \times (2 \times \Delta\eta)} \quad (1)$$

where the sum over  $j$  covers all calorimeters cells located within the  $\eta$  range  $\Delta\eta$  and  $E_{T,j}$  is the transverse energy measured in a particular cell  $j$ . Note that for this summation no threshold is applied to the individual calorimeters cells. Several sources of systematic uncertainties were studied and their effects are summarized in Table 1 and described below. Energy Scale: all of the calorimeters were initially calibrated with test beam data and radioactive sources. For the barrel and inner endcap calorimeters these calibrations were refined using isolated charged hadrons whose momentum was reconstructed in the tracker. For the HF calorimeter the energy scale was cross-checked by reconstructing  $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$  in pp collisions where either the positron or the electron was recorded in the ECAL and tracker. Symmetry about  $\eta$ : for PbPb collisions the corrected  $dE_T/d\eta$  should be symmetric about  $\eta = 0$ . The values of  $dE_T/d\eta$  for

positive and negative  $\eta$  were found to differ by at most 0.5%. This close agreement implies that one can use the average of the two results as a best estimate of  $dE_T/d\eta$ . Vertex distribution: the  $z$  distribution of the vertices is Gaussian with  $\sigma_z \approx 6.1$  cm. To test the sensitivity of  $E_T$  to the position of the interaction vertex along the beam line,  $z$ , the dataset was divided into two samples with  $|z| < 10$  cm and  $10 \text{ cm} < |z| < 25$  cm, respectively. The  $E_T$  distributions of the two samples differ by less than 2%. Auto-correlations: since HF is used both to calculate centrality and to measure  $E_T$  for each centrality class, there is an auto-correlation in the measurement. This effect was estimated to be less than 1.5% by using a combination of the ZDC and pixel detectors to measure centrality. Calorimeter noise: the GEANT4 simulation of the calorimeters included electronic noise. This noise was measured by studying a sample of events where the trigger only required the presence of clockwise and anticlockwise bunches of lead ions simultaneously in CMS. The simulation of the noise was checked by comparing the data to the simulated signal from a GEANT4 simulation of the most peripheral events in the data set. Any discrepancy in the simulation of the noise corresponds to a corrected average  $E_T$  per event of less than 5.8 GeV for  $|\eta| \leq 2.65$  and 1.2 GeV for  $2.65 < |\eta| \leq 5.2$ . This is only significant compared to the signal for  $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle \leq 30$ . HF MC description: takes into account different ways of describing the dead areas of the HF detector. Centrality determination: the systematic uncertainty related to the centrality determination is only applied to the results that are normalized by  $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ .

Table 1: Systematic uncertainties for two  $|\eta|$  regions in % for the most central (0–2.5)% ( $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle = 394$ ) and most peripheral (70–80)% ( $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle = 16$ ) collisions.

$\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$	$ \eta  \leq 2.65$		$2.65 <  \eta  \leq 5.2$	
	16	394	16	394
Energy scale	2	2	10	10
MC model	1.2–12	1.2–4.9	1–6.8	1–2.3
Vertex	2	2	2	2
$\eta$ symmetry	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Auto-correl.	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
Calo. noise	14–18	0.3	4–7.3	0.1–0.2
HF MC	–	–	1.5–9	1.5–9
Centrality	6.7	0.5	6.7	0.5
Total	14–22	3.5–5.9	11–17	10–14

Figure 1 shows the  $|\eta|$  dependence of the transverse energy density for four selected ranges of centrality. For the most central collisions ( $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle = 394$ )  $dE_T/d\eta$  reaches 2.1 TeV at  $\eta = 0$ . This is much larger than the value of 0.61 TeV measured at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$  GeV [22]. At lower center-of-mass energies the pion multiplicity distributions are reasonably well described by Gaussians in rapidity with widths that are consistent with Landau-Carruthers hydrodynamics [23, 24]. Since the mean  $p_T$  of all particle species depends only weakly on rapidity, this implies that  $dE_T/d\eta$  is roughly Gaussian in rapidity at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$  GeV. Recently, Wong has improved the formulation of Landau hydrodynamics [25]. This new formulation gives a better description of the 200 GeV RHIC data. At  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$  TeV and for  $|\eta| < 5.2$  the  $dE_T/d\eta$  is consistent with a Gaussian (black solid line) with  $\sigma_\eta = 3.4 \pm 0.1$  for the most central collisions. The Gaussian and Landau curves in Fig. 1 are normalized to the CMS data at  $\eta = 0$ . Both the Landau-Carruthers (blue dashed), and Landau-Wong (green dotted) formulations have distributions that are narrower than the data. Therefore the longitudinal expansion of the system is stronger than that predicted from either model. HYDJET 1.8, shown by the purple dashed line, has been tuned to LHC data in the small  $|\eta|$  region. It gives a good description of  $dE_T/d\eta$  at small  $|\eta|$  but overestimates the data at large  $|\eta|$  for central collisions. The AMPT (A Multi Phase

Transport) model [26, 27] (orange dashed line) overestimates  $dE_T/d\eta$  for central collisions but is in rough agreement with the shape of  $dE_T/d\eta$ . Integrating  $(dE_T/d\eta)/(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle/2)$  over  $\eta$  between  $-5.2$  and  $5.2$  gives a total measured  $E_T$  per participant pair of  $80 \pm 4$  GeV for the most central events. This serves as a lower limit for the total transverse energy per nucleon pair. Extrapolating to the full phase space gives a total transverse energy per pair of participating nucleons of  $91 \pm 5$  GeV for the most central events. It is clear from Fig. 1 that the magnitude of  $dE_T/d\eta$  increases rapidly with the number of nucleons participating in the collision.

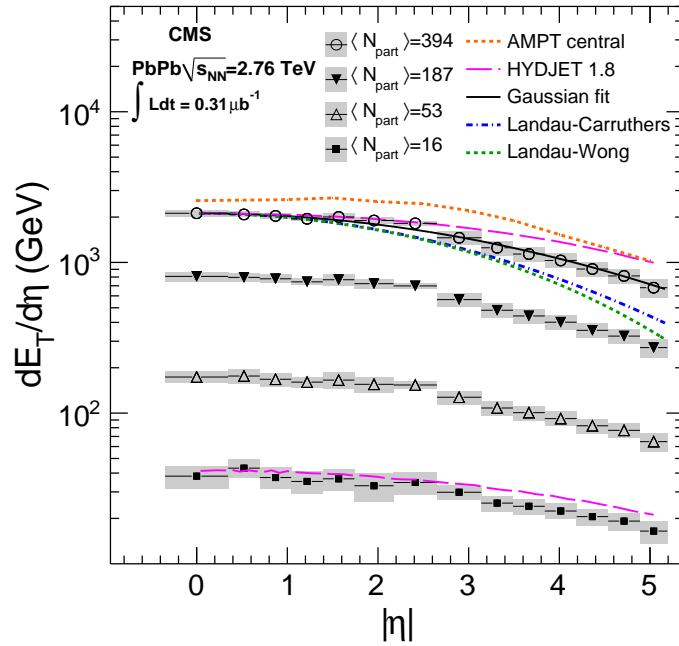


Figure 1: Transverse energy density versus  $|\eta|$  distribution for a range of centralities of (0–2.5)%, (20–30)%, (50–60)% and (70–80)%. The boxes show the total systematic uncertainties. The statistical uncertainties are negligible. Also shown are a Gaussian fit and the predictions of various models (see text). The AMPT events are for perfectly central collisions.

Figure 2 shows the evolution of  $(dE_T/d\eta)/(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle/2)$  with  $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$  for several  $|\eta|$  regions. At all  $|\eta|$  values  $(dE_T/d\eta)/(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle/2)$  increases with  $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ . This figure shows that the  $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$  dependence of transverse energy density changes as a function of pseudorapidity. This effect can be quantified by comparing peripheral (60–70)% ( $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle = 30$ ) to central (0–2.5)% collisions ( $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle = 394$ ) at various pseudorapidities. The ratio of peripheral to central  $(dE_T/d\eta)/(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle/2)$  changes from  $54 \pm 2\%$  at  $\eta = 0$  to  $68 \pm 2\%$  at  $|\eta| = 5.0$ . The PHENIX collaboration at RHIC has studied transverse energy density in AuAu collisions for  $|\eta| < 0.35$  over a wide range of centralities and for  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}}$  from 19.6 GeV to 200 GeV [22]. At  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 19.6$  GeV  $(dE_T/d\eta)/(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle/2)$  at  $\eta = 0$  increases by a factor of  $1.25 \pm 0.17$  as  $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$  increases from 63.8 to 336. At  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$  TeV this factor is found to be  $1.47 \pm 0.13$  for a similar range of  $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ . At  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$  TeV, the HYDJET 1.8 code gives a good description of the centrality dependence of  $dE_T/d\eta$  at  $\eta = 0$ .

Figure 3 shows the energy dependence of  $(dE_T/d\eta)/(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle/2)$  for central collisions at  $\eta = 0$ . For the top 5% most central events  $(dE_T/d\eta)/(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle/2)$  reaches  $10.5 \pm 0.5$  GeV at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$  TeV. The  $E_T$  rises more quickly with the center-of-mass energy than the logarithmic dependence used to describe data up to  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$  GeV [22]. For energies between 8.7 GeV and 2.76 TeV,  $dE_T/d\eta$  at  $\eta = 0$  can be reproduced by a power-law dependence of the type

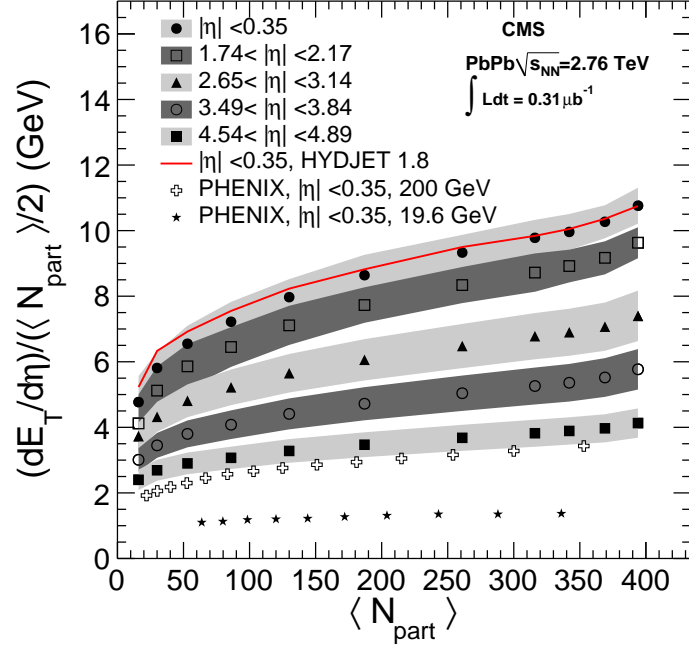


Figure 2: Transverse energy density normalized by  $(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle / 2)$  versus  $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$  for PbPb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$  TeV at several values of  $|\eta|$ . The bands show the total systematic uncertainties. The statistical uncertainties are negligible. For  $\eta = 0$  lower-energy PHENIX data and results from the HYDJET 1.8 model are also shown.

$s_{\text{NN}}^n$  with  $n \approx 0.2$ . A similar effect has been seen in the measurement of the  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}}$  evolution of the charged particle multiplicity [18, 28]. The  $(dE_{\text{T}}/d\eta)/(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle / 2)$  increases by a factor of  $3.07 \pm 0.24$  from  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$  GeV to 2.76 TeV. This is to be compared to a factor of  $2.17 \pm 0.15$  for the pseudorapidity density,  $(dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta)/(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle / 2)$  [18, 21, 22]. For the 5% most central collisions CMS has measured  $dE_{\text{T}}/d\eta = 2007 \pm 100$  GeV and  $dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta = 1612 \pm 55$  [18]. Dividing the measured transverse energy by the observed charged particle multiplicity for the same centrality gives a transverse energy per charged particle of  $1.25 \pm 0.08$  GeV at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$  TeV. This compares to  $0.88 \pm 0.07$  GeV at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$  GeV [22].

The sum of the transverse energies of all particles produced in the event depends upon both the entropy and temperature of the system. Using geometrical considerations, Bjorken [37] suggested that the energy density per unit volume in nuclear collisions could be estimated from the energy density per unit rapidity. A commonly used estimate of energy density is given by [22]

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{Ac\tau_0} J(y, \eta) \frac{dE_{\text{T}}}{d\eta}. \quad (2)$$

where  $A$  is the overlap area of the two nuclei and  $\tau_0$  is the formation time of the produced system. The Jacobian  $J(y, \eta)$  depends on the momentum distributions of the produced particles. In the limit that the rest mass of the particles are much smaller than their momenta  $J(y, \eta) = 1$ . The average Jacobian was calculated using HYDJET 1.8 for  $|\eta| < 0.35$ . For central collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$  TeV,  $J(y, \eta) = 1.09$ . This compares to 1.25 at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$  GeV [22]. For the top 5% most central collisions this formula gives  $\epsilon = 14$  GeV/fm<sup>3</sup> at a time  $\tau_0 = 1$  fm/ $c$  and for a transverse surface of  $A = \pi \times (7 \text{ fm})^2$  [22]. This is a factor of 2.6 times larger than the energy density calculated at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$  GeV [22].

In summary, for the most central PbPb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$  TeV, the maximum of the

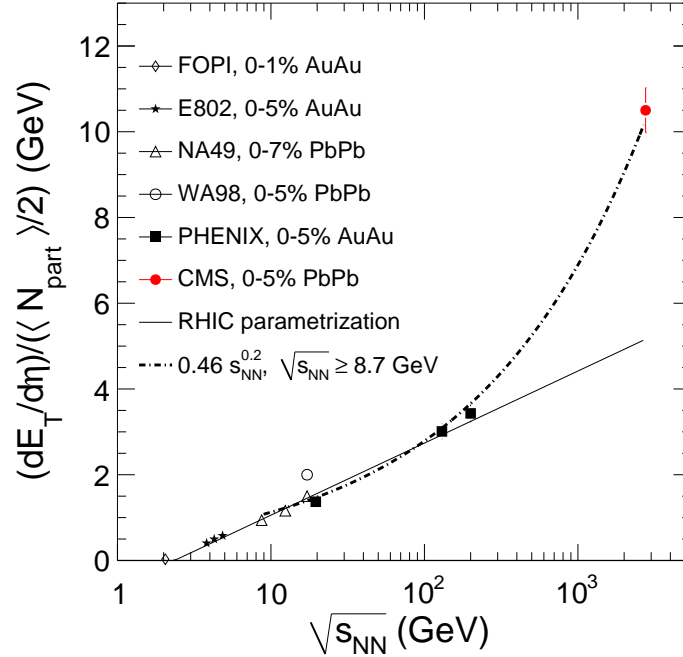


Figure 3: Transverse energy density normalized by  $(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle / 2)$  for central collisions at  $\eta = 0$  versus  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}}$ . The vertical bar on the CMS point is the full systematic uncertainty. The statistical uncertainty is negligible. The solid line is a parametrization of lower-energy data compiled by the PHENIX Collaboration, see [22, 29–36]. The dashed line corresponds to a power law fit  $s_{\text{NN}}^m$  for  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} \geq 8.7$  GeV.

transverse energy distribution has been found to be 2.1 TeV at  $\eta = 0$ . Even at a very forward pseudorapidity of  $|\eta| = 5.0$ ,  $dE_T/d\eta$  and hence the energy density of the produced system at the LHC is larger than that measured for  $\eta = 0$  at RHIC. At 2.76 TeV, the shape of  $dE_T/d\eta$  is consistent with a Gaussian function of width  $\sigma_\eta = 3.4 \pm 0.1$  for central collisions. This distribution is wider than the prediction of Landau hydrodynamics but narrower than that given by the HYDJET 1.8 simulation. The  $(dE_T/d\eta)/(\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle / 2)$  increases with  $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$  at all pseudorapidities. The ratio of transverse energy in peripheral compared to central collisions increases by a factor of  $1.26 \pm 0.06$  from  $\eta = 0$  to  $|\eta| = 5$ . The transverse energy density at  $\eta = 0$  grows more rapidly with the center-of-mass energy than the logarithmic scaling with  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}}$  that describes lower-energy data. It also grows faster with energy than the multiplicity, implying a significant increase of the mean transverse energy per particle compared to lower energy data.

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## A The CMS Collaboration

### Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

S. Chatrchyan, V. Khachatryan, A.M. Sirunyan, A. Tumasyan

### Institut für Hochenergiephysik der OeAW, Wien, Austria

W. Adam, T. Bergauer, M. Dragicevic, J. Erö, C. Fabjan<sup>1</sup>, M. Friedl, R. Frühwirth<sup>1</sup>, V.M. Ghete, J. Hammer, N. Hörmann, J. Hrubec, M. Jeitler<sup>1</sup>, W. Kiesenhofer, V. Knünz, M. Krammer<sup>1</sup>, D. Liko, I. Mikulec, M. Pernicka<sup>†</sup>, B. Rahbaran, C. Rohringer, H. Rohringer, R. Schöfbeck, J. Strauss, A. Taurok, P. Wagner, W. Waltenberger, G. Walzel, E. Widl, C.-E. Wulz<sup>1</sup>

### National Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Belarus

V. Mossolov, N. Shumeiko, J. Suarez Gonzalez

### Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

S. Bansal, T. Cornelis, E.A. De Wolf, X. Janssen, S. Luyckx, T. Maes, L. Mucibello, S. Ochesanu, B. Roland, R. Rougny, M. Selvaggi, Z. Staykova, H. Van Haevermaet, P. Van Mechelen, N. Van Remortel, A. Van Spilbeeck

### Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

F. Blekman, S. Blyweert, J. D'Hondt, R. Gonzalez Suarez, A. Kalogeropoulos, M. Maes, A. Olbrechts, W. Van Doninck, P. Van Mulders, G.P. Van Onsem, I. Villella

### Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

B. Clerbaux, G. De Lentdecker, V. Dero, A.P.R. Gay, T. Hreus, A. Léonard, P.E. Marage, T. Reis, L. Thomas, C. Vander Velde, P. Vanlaer, J. Wang

### Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

V. Adler, K. Bernaert, A. Cimmino, S. Costantini, G. Garcia, M. Grunewald, B. Klein, J. Lellouch, A. Marinov, J. McCartin, A.A. Ocampo Rios, D. Ryckbosch, N. Strobbe, F. Thyssen, M. Tytgat, P. Verwilligen, S. Walsh, E. Yazgan, N. Zaganidis

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

S. Basegmez, G. Bruno, R. Castello, L. Ceard, C. Delaere, T. du Pree, D. Favart, L. Forthomme, A. Giammanco<sup>2</sup>, J. Hollar, V. Lemaitre, J. Liao, O. Militaru, C. Nuttens, D. Pagano, A. Pin, K. Piotrkowski, N. Schul, J.M. Vizan Garcia

### Université de Mons, Mons, Belgium

N. Belyi, T. Caebergs, E. Daubie, G.H. Hammad

### Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

G.A. Alves, M. Correa Martins Junior, D. De Jesus Damiao, T. Martins, M.E. Pol, M.H.G. Souza

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

W.L. Aldá Júnior, W. Carvalho, A. Custódio, E.M. Da Costa, C. De Oliveira Martins, S. Fonseca De Souza, D. Matos Figueiredo, L. Mundim, H. Nogima, V. Oguri, W.L. Prado Da Silva, A. Santoro, L. Soares Jorge, A. Sznajder

### Instituto de Fisica Teorica, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Sao Paulo, Brazil

C.A. Bernardes<sup>3</sup>, F.A. Dias<sup>4</sup>, T.R. Fernandez Perez Tomei, E. M. Gregores<sup>3</sup>, C. Lagana, F. Marinho, P.G. Mercadante<sup>3</sup>, S.F. Novaes, Sandra S. Padula

### Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria

V. Genchev<sup>5</sup>, P. Iaydjiev<sup>5</sup>, S. Piperov, M. Rodozov, S. Stoykova, G. Sultanov, V. Tcholakov, R. Trayanov, M. Vutova

**University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria**

A. Dimitrov, 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, C.H. Jiang, D. Liang, S. Liang, X. Meng, J. Tao, J. Wang, X. Wang, Z. Wang, H. Xiao, M. Xu, J. Zang, Z. Zhang

**State Key Lab. of Nucl. Phys. and Tech., Peking University, Beijing, China**

C. Asawatangtrakuldee, Y. Ban, S. Guo, Y. Guo, W. Li, S. Liu, Y. Mao, S.J. Qian, H. Teng, S. Wang, B. Zhu, W. Zou

**Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia**

C. Avila, J.P. Gomez, B. Gomez Moreno, A.F. Osorio Oliveros, J.C. Sanabria

**Technical University of Split, Split, Croatia**

N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, R. Plestina<sup>6</sup>, D. Polic, I. Puljak<sup>5</sup>

**University of Split, Split, Croatia**

Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac

**Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia**

V. Brigljevic, S. Duric, K. Kadija, J. Luetic, S. Morovic

**University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus**

A. Attikis, M. Galanti, G. Mavromanolakis, J. Mousa, C. Nicolaou, F. Ptochos, P.A. Razis

**Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic**

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<sup>7</sup>, S. Elgammal<sup>8</sup>, A. Ellithi Kamel<sup>9</sup>, S. Khalil<sup>8</sup>, M.A. Mahmoud<sup>10</sup>, A. Radi<sup>11,12</sup>

**National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia**

M. Kadastik, M. Müntel, M. Raidal, L. Rebane, A. Tiko

**Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland**

V. Azzolini, P. Eerola, G. Fedi, M. Voutilainen

**Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland**

J. Härkönen, A. Heikkinen, 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, D. Ungaro, L. Wendland

**Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland**

K. Banzuzi, A. Karjalainen, A. Korpela, T. Tuuva

**DSM/IRFU, CEA/Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France**

M. Besancon, S. Choudhury, M. DeJardin, D. Denegri, B. Fabbro, J.L. Faure, F. Ferri, S. Ganjour, A. Givernaud, P. Gras, G. Hamel de Monchenault, P. Jarry, E. Locci, J. Malcles, L. Millischer, A. Nayak, J. Rander, A. Rosowsky, I. Shreyber, M. Titov

**Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France**

S. Baffioni, F. Beaudette, L. Benhabib, L. Bianchini, M. Bluj<sup>13</sup>, C. Broutin, P. Busson, C. Charlot, N. Daci, T. Dahms, L. Dobrzynski, R. Granier de Cassagnac, M. Haguenaue, P. Miné, C. Mironov, M. Nguyen, C. Ochando, P. Paganini, D. Sabes, R. Salerno, Y. Sirois, C. Veelken, A. Zabi

**Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France**

J.-L. Agram<sup>14</sup>, J. Andrea, D. Bloch, D. Bodin, J.-M. Brom, M. Cardaci, E.C. Chabert, C. Collard, E. Conte<sup>14</sup>, F. Drouhin<sup>14</sup>, C. Ferro, J.-C. Fontaine<sup>14</sup>, D. Gelé, U. Goerlach, P. Juillot, A.-C. Le Bihan, P. Van Hove

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

F. Fassi, D. Mercier

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

S. Beauceron, N. Beaupere, O. Bondu, G. Boudoul, J. Chasserat, R. Chierici<sup>5</sup>, D. Contardo, P. Depasse, H. El Mamouni, J. Fay, S. Gascon, M. Gouzevitch, B. Ille, T. Kurca, M. Lethuillier, L. Mirabito, S. Perries, V. Sordini, S. Tosi, Y. Tschudi, P. Verdier, S. Viret

**Institute of High Energy Physics and Informatization, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia**

Z. Tsamalaidze<sup>15</sup>

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

G. Anagnostou, S. Beranek, M. Edelhoff, L. Feld, N. Heracleous, O. Hindrichs, R. Jussen, K. Klein, J. Merz, A. Ostapchuk, A. Perieanu, F. Raupach, J. Sammet, S. Schael, D. Sprenger, H. Weber, B. Wittmer, V. Zhukov<sup>16</sup>

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

M. Ata, J. Caudron, E. Dietz-Laursonn, M. Erdmann, A. Güth, T. Hebbeker, C. Heidemann, K. Hoepfner, D. Klingebiel, P. Kreuzer, J. Lingemann, C. Magass, M. Merschmeyer, A. Meyer, M. Olschewski, P. Papacz, H. Pieta, H. Reithler, S.A. Schmitz, L. Sonnenschein, J. Steggemann, D. Teyssier, M. Weber

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

M. Bontenackels, V. Cherepanov, G. Flügge, H. Geenen, M. Geisler, W. Haj Ahmad, F. Hoehle, B. Kargoll, T. Kress, Y. Kuessel, A. Nowack, L. Perchalla, O. Pooth, J. Rennefeld, P. Sauerland, A. Stahl

**Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany**

M. Aldaya Martin, J. Behr, W. Behrenhoff, U. Behrens, M. Bergholz<sup>17</sup>, A. Bethani, K. Borrás, A. Burgmeier, A. Cakir, L. Calligaris, A. Campbell, E. Castro, F. Costanza, D. Dammann, C. Diez Pardos, G. Eckerlin, D. Eckstein, G. Flucke, A. Geiser, I. Glushkov, P. Gunnellini, S. Habib, J. Hauk, H. Jung, M. Kasemann, P. Katsas, C. Kleinwort, H. Kluge, A. Knutsson, M. Krämer, D. Krücker, E. Kuznetsova, W. Lange, W. Lohmann<sup>17</sup>, B. Lutz, R. Mankel, I. Marfin, M. Marienfeld, I.-A. Melzer-Pellmann, A.B. Meyer, J. Mnich, A. Mussgiller, S. Naumann-Emme, J. Olzem, H. Perrey, A. Petrukhin, D. Pitzl, A. Raspereza, P.M. Ribeiro Cipriano, C. Riedl, E. Ron, M. Rosin, J. Salfeld-Nebgen, R. Schmidt<sup>17</sup>, T. Schoerner-Sadenius, N. Sen, A. Spiridonov, M. Stein, R. Walsh, C. Wissing

**University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany**

C. Autermann, V. Blobel, J. Draeger, H. Enderle, J. Erfle, U. Gebbert, M. Görner, T. Hermanns, R.S. Höing, K. Kaschube, G. Kaussen, H. Kirschenmann, R. Klanner, J. Lange, B. Mura, F. Nowak, T. Peiffer, N. Pietsch, C. Sander, H. Schettler, P. Schleper, E. Schlieckau, A. Schmidt, M. Schröder, T. Schum, V. Sola, H. Stadie, G. Steinbrück, J. Thomsen, L. Vanelderren

**Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany**

C. Barth, J. Berger, T. Chwalek, W. De Boer, A. Dierlamm, M. Feindt, M. Guthoff<sup>5</sup>, C. Hackstein, F. Hartmann, M. Heinrich, H. Held, K.H. Hoffmann, S. Honc, I. Katkov<sup>16</sup>, J.R. Komaragiri, P. Lobelle Pardo, D. Martschei, S. Mueller, Th. Müller, M. Niegel, A. Nürnberg, O. Oberst, A. Oehler, J. Ott, G. Quast, K. Rabbertz, F. Ratnikov, N. Ratnikova, S. Röcker, A. Scheurer, F.-P. Schilling, G. Schott, H.J. Simonis, F.M. Stober, D. Troendle, R. Ulrich, J. Wagner-Kuhr, T. Weiler, M. Zeise

**Institute of Nuclear Physics "Demokritos", Aghia Paraskevi, Greece**

G. Daskalakis, T. Gerasis, S. Kesisoglou, A. Kyriakis, D. Loukas, I. Manolakos, A. Markou, C. Markou, C. Mavrommatis, E. Ntomari

**University of Athens, Athens, Greece**

L. Gouskos, T.J. Mertzimekis, A. Panagiotou, N. Saoulidou

**University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece**

I. Evangelou, C. Foudas<sup>5</sup>, P. Kokkas, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, V. Patras

**KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary**

G. Bencze, C. Hajdu<sup>5</sup>, P. Hidas, D. Horvath<sup>18</sup>, F. Sikler, V. Veszpremi, G. Vesztergombi<sup>19</sup>

**Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary**

N. Beni, S. Czellar, J. Molnar, J. Palinkas, Z. Szillasi

**University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary**

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

**Panjab University, Chandigarh, India**

S.B. Beri, V. Bhatnagar, N. Dhingra, R. Gupta, M. Jindal, M. Kaur, M.Z. Mehta, N. Nishu, L.K. Saini, A. Sharma, J. Singh

**University of Delhi, Delhi, India**

S. Ahuja, A. Bhardwaj, B.C. Choudhary, A. Kumar, A. Kumar, S. Malhotra, M. Naimuddin, K. Ranjan, V. Sharma, R.K. Shivpuri

**Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India**

S. Banerjee, S. Bhattacharya, S. Dutta, B. Gomber, Sa. Jain, Sh. Jain, R. Khurana, S. Sarkar, M. Sharan

**Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India**

A. Abdulsalam, R.K. Choudhury, D. Dutta, S. Kailas, V. Kumar, P. Mehta, A.K. Mohanty<sup>5</sup>, L.M. Pant, P. Shukla

**Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - EHEP, Mumbai, India**

T. Aziz, S. Ganguly, M. Guchait<sup>20</sup>, M. Maity<sup>21</sup>, G. Majumder, K. Mazumdar, G.B. Mohanty, B. Parida, K. Sudhakar, N. Wickramage

**Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - HECR, Mumbai, India**

S. Banerjee, S. Dugad

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

H. Arfaei, H. Bakhshiansohi<sup>22</sup>, S.M. Etesami<sup>23</sup>, A. Fahim<sup>22</sup>, M. Hashemi, H. Hesari, A. Jafari<sup>22</sup>, M. Khakzad, M. Mohammadi Najafabadi, S. Paktinat Mehdiabadi, B. Safarzadeh<sup>24</sup>, M. Zeinali<sup>23</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Bari <sup>a</sup>, Università di Bari <sup>b</sup>, Politecnico di Bari <sup>c</sup>, Bari, Italy**

M. Abbrescia<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Barbone<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Calabria<sup>a,b,5</sup>, S.S. Chhibra<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Colaleo<sup>a</sup>, D. Creanza<sup>a,c</sup>,



N. De Filippis<sup>a,c,5</sup>, M. De Palma<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Fiore<sup>a</sup>, G. Iaselli<sup>a,c</sup>, L. Lusito<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Maggi<sup>a,c</sup>, M. Maggi<sup>a</sup>, B. Marangelli<sup>a,b</sup>, S. My<sup>a,c</sup>, S. Nuzzo<sup>a,b</sup>, N. Pacifico<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Pompili<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Pugliese<sup>a,c</sup>, G. Selvaggi<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Silvestris<sup>a</sup>, G. Singh<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Zito<sup>a</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Bologna <sup>a</sup>, Università di Bologna <sup>b</sup>, Bologna, Italy**

G. Abbiendi<sup>a</sup>, A.C. Benvenuti<sup>a</sup>, D. Bonacorsi<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Braibant-Giacomelli<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Brigliadori<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Capiluppi<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Castro<sup>a,b</sup>, F.R. Cavallo<sup>a</sup>, M. Cuffiani<sup>a,b</sup>, G.M. Dallavalle<sup>a</sup>, F. Fabbri<sup>a</sup>, A. Fanfani<sup>a,b</sup>, D. Fasanella<sup>a,b,5</sup>, P. Giacomelli<sup>a</sup>, C. Grandi<sup>a</sup>, L. Guiducci<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Marcellini<sup>a</sup>, G. Masetti<sup>a</sup>, M. Meneghelli<sup>a,b,5</sup>, A. Montanari<sup>a</sup>, F.L. Navarria<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Odorici<sup>a</sup>, A. Perrotta<sup>a</sup>, F. Primavera<sup>a,b</sup>, A.M. Rossi<sup>a,b</sup>, T. Rovelli<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Siroli<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Travaglini<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Catania <sup>a</sup>, Università di Catania <sup>b</sup>, Catania, Italy**

S. Albergo<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Cappello<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Chiorboli<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Costa<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Potenza<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Tricomi<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Tuve<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Firenze <sup>a</sup>, Università di Firenze <sup>b</sup>, Firenze, Italy**

G. Barbagli<sup>a</sup>, V. Ciulli<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Civinini<sup>a</sup>, R. D'Alessandro<sup>a,b</sup>, E. Focardi<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Frosali<sup>a,b</sup>, E. Gallo<sup>a</sup>, S. Gonzi<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Meschini<sup>a</sup>, S. Paoletti<sup>a</sup>, G. Sguazzoni<sup>a</sup>, A. Tropiano<sup>a,5</sup>

**INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy**

L. Benussi, S. Bianco, S. Colafranceschi<sup>25</sup>, F. Fabbri, D. Piccolo

**INFN Sezione di Genova <sup>a</sup>, Università di Genova <sup>b</sup>, Genova, Italy**

P. Fabbricatore<sup>a</sup>, R. Musenich<sup>a</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca <sup>a</sup>, Università di Milano-Bicocca <sup>b</sup>, Milano, Italy**

A. Benaglia<sup>a,b,5</sup>, F. De Guio<sup>a,b</sup>, L. Di Matteo<sup>a,b,5</sup>, S. Fiorendi<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Gennai<sup>a,5</sup>, A. Ghezzi<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Malvezzi<sup>a</sup>, R.A. Manzoni<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Martelli<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Massironi<sup>a,b,5</sup>, D. Menasce<sup>a</sup>, L. Moroni<sup>a</sup>, M. Paganoni<sup>a,b</sup>, D. Pedrini<sup>a</sup>, S. Ragazzi<sup>a,b</sup>, N. Redaelli<sup>a</sup>, S. Sala<sup>a</sup>, T. Tabarelli de Fatis<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Napoli <sup>a</sup>, Università di Napoli "Federico II" <sup>b</sup>, Napoli, Italy**

S. Buontempo<sup>a</sup>, C.A. Carrillo Montoya<sup>a,5</sup>, N. Cavallo<sup>a,26</sup>, A. De Cosa<sup>a,b,5</sup>, O. Dogangun<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Fabozzi<sup>a,26</sup>, A.O.M. Iorio<sup>a</sup>, L. Lista<sup>a</sup>, S. Meola<sup>a,27</sup>, M. Merola<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Paolucci<sup>a,5</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Padova <sup>a</sup>, Università di Padova <sup>b</sup>, Università di Trento (Trento) <sup>c</sup>, Padova, Italy**

P. Azzi<sup>a</sup>, N. Bacchetta<sup>a,5</sup>, P. Bellan<sup>a,b</sup>, D. Bisello<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Branca<sup>a,b,5</sup>, R. Carlin<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Checchia<sup>a</sup>, T. Dorigo<sup>a</sup>, U. Dosselli<sup>a</sup>, F. Gasparini<sup>a,b</sup>, U. Gasparini<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Gozzelino<sup>a</sup>, K. Kanishchev<sup>a,c</sup>, S. Lacaprara<sup>a</sup>, I. Lazzizzera<sup>a,c</sup>, M. Margoni<sup>a,b</sup>, A.T. Meneguzzo<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Nespolo<sup>a,5</sup>, P. Ronchese<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Simonetto<sup>a,b</sup>, E. Torassa<sup>a</sup>, S. Vanini<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Zotto<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Zumerle<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Pavia <sup>a</sup>, Università di Pavia <sup>b</sup>, Pavia, Italy**

M. Gabusi<sup>a,b</sup>, S.P. Ratti<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Riccardi<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Torre<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Vitulo<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Perugia <sup>a</sup>, Università di Perugia <sup>b</sup>, Perugia, Italy**

M. Biasini<sup>a,b</sup>, G.M. Bilei<sup>a</sup>, L. Fanò<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Lariccia<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Lucaroni<sup>a,b,5</sup>, G. Mantovani<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Menichelli<sup>a</sup>, A. Nappi<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Romeo<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Saha<sup>a</sup>, A. Santocchia<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Taroni<sup>a,b,5</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Pisa <sup>a</sup>, Università di Pisa <sup>b</sup>, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa <sup>c</sup>, Pisa, Italy**

P. Azzurri<sup>a,c</sup>, G. Bagliesi<sup>a</sup>, T. Boccali<sup>a</sup>, G. Broccolo<sup>a,c</sup>, R. Castaldi<sup>a</sup>, R.T. D'Agnolo<sup>a,c</sup>, R. Dell'Orso<sup>a</sup>, F. Fiori<sup>a,b,5</sup>, L. Foà<sup>a,c</sup>, A. Giassi<sup>a</sup>, A. Kraan<sup>a</sup>, F. Ligabue<sup>a,c</sup>, T. Lomtadze<sup>a</sup>, L. Martini<sup>a,28</sup>, A. Messineo<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Palla<sup>a</sup>, A. Rizzi<sup>a,b</sup>, A.T. Serban<sup>a,29</sup>, P. Spagnolo<sup>a</sup>, P. Squillacioti<sup>a,5</sup>, R. Tenchini<sup>a</sup>, G. Tonelli<sup>a,b,5</sup>, A. Venturi<sup>a,5</sup>, P.G. Verdini<sup>a</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Roma <sup>a</sup>, Università di Roma <sup>b</sup>, Roma, Italy**

L. Barone<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Cavallari<sup>a</sup>, D. Del Re<sup>a,b,5</sup>, M. Diemoz<sup>a</sup>, M. Grassi<sup>a,b,5</sup>, E. Longo<sup>a,b</sup>

P. Meridiani<sup>a,5</sup>, F. Micheli<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Nourbakhsh<sup>a,b</sup>, G. Organtini<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Paramatti<sup>a</sup>, S. Rahatlou<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Sigamani<sup>a</sup>, L. Soffi<sup>a,b</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Torino<sup>a</sup>, Università di Torino<sup>b</sup>, Università del Piemonte Orientale (Novara)<sup>c</sup>, Torino, Italy**

N. Amapane<sup>a,b</sup>, R. Arcidiacono<sup>a,c</sup>, S. Argiro<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Arneodo<sup>a,c</sup>, C. Biino<sup>a</sup>, N. Cartiglia<sup>a</sup>, M. Costa<sup>a,b</sup>, N. Demaria<sup>a</sup>, A. Graziano<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Mariotti<sup>a,5</sup>, S. Maselli<sup>a</sup>, E. Migliore<sup>a,b</sup>, V. Monaco<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Musich<sup>a,5</sup>, M.M. Obertino<sup>a,c</sup>, N. Pastrone<sup>a</sup>, M. Pelliccioni<sup>a</sup>, A. Potenza<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Romero<sup>a,b</sup>, M. Ruspa<sup>a,c</sup>, R. Sacchi<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Solano<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Staiano<sup>a</sup>, A. Vilela Pereira<sup>a</sup>

**INFN Sezione di Trieste<sup>a</sup>, Università di Trieste<sup>b</sup>, Trieste, Italy**

S. Belforte<sup>a</sup>, V. Candefise<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Cossutti<sup>a</sup>, G. Della Ricca<sup>a,b</sup>, B. Gobbo<sup>a</sup>, M. Marone<sup>a,b,5</sup>, D. Montanino<sup>a,b,5</sup>, A. Penzo<sup>a</sup>, A. Schizzi<sup>a,b</sup>

**Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Korea**

S.G. Heo, T.Y. Kim, S.K. Nam

**Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea**

S. Chang, D.H. Kim, G.N. Kim, D.J. Kong, H. Park, S.R. Ro, D.C. Son, T. Son

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

J.Y. Kim, Zero J. Kim, S. Song

**Korea University, Seoul, Korea**

S. Choi, D. Gyun, B. Hong, M. Jo, H. Kim, T.J. Kim, K.S. Lee, D.H. Moon, S.K. Park

**University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea**

M. Choi, J.H. Kim, C. Park, I.C. Park, S. Park, G. Ryu

**Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea**

Y. Cho, Y. Choi, Y.K. Choi, J. Goh, M.S. Kim, E. Kwon, B. Lee, J. Lee, S. Lee, H. Seo, I. Yu

**Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania**

M.J. Bilinskas, I. Grigelionis, M. Janulis, A. Juodagalvis

**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, R. Magaña Villalba, J. Martínez-Ortega, A. Sánchez-Hernández, L.M. Villasenor-Cendejas

**Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico**

S. Carrillo Moreno, F. Vazquez Valencia

**Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico**

H.A. Salazar Ibarguen

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

E. Casimiro Linares, A. Morelos Pineda, M.A. Reyes-Santos

**University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand**

D. Krofcheck

**University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand**

A.J. Bell, P.H. Butler, R. Doesburg, S. Reucroft, H. Silverwood

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

M. Ahmad, M.I. Asghar, H.R. Hoorani, S. Khalid, W.A. Khan, T. Khurshid, S. Qazi, M.A. Shah, M. Shoaib

**National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland**

H. Bialkowska, B. Boimska, T. Frueboes, R. Gokieli, M. Górski, M. Kazana, K. Nawrocki, K. Romanowska-Rybinska, M. Szleper, G. Wrochna, 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

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

N. Almeida, P. Bargassa, A. David, P. Faccioli, P.G. Ferreira Parracho, M. Gallinaro, J. Seixas, J. Varela, P. Vischia

**Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia**

I. Belotelov, P. Bunin, M. Gavrilenko, I. Golutvin, I. Gorbunov, A. Kamenev, V. Karjavin, G. Kozlov, A. Lanev, A. Malakhov, P. Moisenz, V. Palichik, V. Perelygin, S. Shmatov, V. Smirnov, A. Volodko, A. Zarubin

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

S. Evstyukhin, V. Golovtsov, Y. Ivanov, V. Kim, P. Levchenko, V. Murzin, V. Oreshkin, I. Smirnov, V. Sulimov, L. Uvarov, S. Vavilov, A. Vorobyev, An. Vorobyev

**Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia**

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

**Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia**

V. Epshteyn, M. Erofeeva, V. Gavrilov, M. Kossov<sup>5</sup>, N. Lychkovskaya, V. Popov, G. Safronov, S. Semenov, V. Stolin, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin

**Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia**

A. Belyaev, E. Boos, A. Ershov, A. Gribushin, V. Klyukhin, O. Kodolova, V. Korotkikh, I. Lokhtin, A. Markina, S. Obraztsov, M. Perfilov, S. Petrushanko, A. Popov, L. Sarycheva<sup>†</sup>, V. Savrin, A. Snigirev, I. Vardanyan

**P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia**

V. Andreev, M. Azarkin, I. Dremin, M. Kirakosyan, A. Leonidov, G. Mesyats, S.V. Rusakov, A. Vinogradov

**State Research Center of Russian Federation, Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia**

I. Azhgirey, I. Bayshev, S. Bitioukov, V. Grishin<sup>5</sup>, V. Kachanov, D. Konstantinov, A. Korablev, V. Krychkin, V. Petrov, R. Ryutin, A. Sobol, L. Tourtchanovitch, S. Troshin, N. Tyurin, A. Uzunian, A. Volkov

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

P. Adzic<sup>30</sup>, M. Djordjevic, M. Ekmedzic, D. Krpic<sup>30</sup>, J. Milosevic

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

M. Aguilar-Benitez, J. Alcaraz Maestre, P. Arce, C. Battilana, E. Calvo, M. Cerrada, M. Chamizo

Llatas, N. Colino, B. De La Cruz, A. Delgado Peris, D. Domínguez Vázquez, C. Fernandez Bedoya, J.P. Fernández Ramos, A. Ferrando, J. Flix, M.C. Fouz, P. Garcia-Abia, O. Gonzalez Lopez, S. Goy Lopez, J.M. Hernandez, M.I. Josa, G. Merino, J. Puerta Pelayo, A. Quintario Olmeda, I. Redondo, L. Romero, J. Santaolalla, M.S. Soares, C. Willmott

**Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain**

C. Albajar, G. Codispoti, J.F. de Trocóniz

**Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain**

H. Brun, J. Cuevas, J. Fernandez Menendez, S. Folgueras, I. Gonzalez Caballero, L. Lloret Iglesias, J. Piedra Gomez

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

J.A. Brochero Cifuentes, I.J. Cabrillo, A. Calderon, S.H. Chuang, J. Duarte Campderros, M. Felcini<sup>31</sup>, M. Fernandez, G. Gomez, J. Gonzalez Sanchez, C. Jorda, A. Lopez Virto, J. Marco, R. Marco, C. Martinez Rivero, F. Matorras, F.J. Munoz Sanchez, T. Rodrigo, A.Y. Rodríguez-Marrero, A. Ruiz-Jimeno, L. Scodellaro, M. Sobron Sanudo, I. Vila, R. Vilar Cortabitarte

**CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland**

D. Abbaneo, E. Auffray, G. Auzinger, P. Baillon, A.H. Ball, D. Barney, J.F. Benitez, C. Bernet<sup>6</sup>, G. Bianchi, P. Bloch, A. Bocci, A. Bonato, C. Botta, H. Breuker, T. Camporesi, G. Cerminara, T. Christiansen, J.A. Coarasa Perez, D. D'Enterria, A. Dabrowski, A. De Roeck, S. Di Guida, M. Dobson, N. Dupont-Sagorin, A. Elliott-Peisert, B. Frisch, W. Funk, G. Georgiou, M. Giffels, D. Gigi, K. Gill, D. Giordano, M. Giunta, F. Glege, R. Gomez-Reino Garrido, P. Govoni, S. Gowdy, R. Guida, M. Hansen, P. Harris, C. Hartl, J. Harvey, B. Hegner, A. Hinzmann, V. Innocente, P. Janot, K. KAADZE, E. Karavakis, K. Kousouris, P. Lecoq, Y.-J. Lee, P. Lenzi, C. Lourenço, T. Mäki, M. Malberti, L. Malgeri, M. Mannelli, L. Masetti, F. Meijers, S. Mersi, E. Meschi, R. Moser, M.U. Mozer, M. Mulders, P. Musella, E. Nesvold, T. Orimoto, L. Orsini, E. Palencia Cortezon, E. Perez, L. Perrozzi, A. Petrilli, A. Pfeiffer, M. Pierini, M. Pimiä, D. Piparo, G. Polese, L. Quertenmont, A. Racz, W. Reece, J. Rodrigues Antunes, G. Rolandi<sup>32</sup>, T. Rommelskirchen, C. Rovelli<sup>33</sup>, M. Rovere, H. Sakulin, F. Santanastasio, C. Schäfer, C. Schwick, I. Segoni, S. Sekmen, A. Sharma, P. Siegrist, P. Silva, M. Simon, P. Sphicas<sup>34</sup>, D. Spiga, M. Spiropulu<sup>4</sup>, A. Tsiros, G.I. Veres<sup>19</sup>, J.R. Vlimant, H.K. Wöhri, S.D. Worm<sup>35</sup>, W.D. Zeuner

**Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland**

W. Bertl, K. Deiters, W. Erdmann, K. Gabathuler, R. Horisberger, Q. Ingram, H.C. Kaestli, S. König, D. Kotlinski, U. Langenegger, F. Meier, D. Renker, T. Rohe, J. Sibille<sup>36</sup>

**Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland**

L. Bäni, P. Bortignon, M.A. Buchmann, B. Casal, N. Chanon, A. Deisher, G. Dissertori, M. Dittmar, M. Dünser, J. Eugster, K. Freudenreich, C. Grab, D. Hits, P. Lecomte, W. Lustermann, P. Martinez Ruiz del Arbol, N. Mohr, F. Moortgat, C. Nägeli<sup>37</sup>, P. Nef, F. Nessi-Tedaldi, F. Pandolfi, L. Pape, F. Pauss, M. Peruzzi, F.J. Ronga, M. Rossini, L. Sala, A.K. Sanchez, A. Starodumov<sup>38</sup>, B. Stieger, M. Takahashi, L. Tauscher<sup>†</sup>, A. Thea, K. Theofilatos, D. Treille, C. Urscheler, R. Wallny, H.A. Weber, L. Wehrli

**Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland**

E. Aguilo, C. Amsler, V. Chiochia, S. De Visscher, C. Favaro, M. Ivova Rikova, B. Millan Mejias, P. Otiougova, P. Robmann, H. Snoek, S. Tuppusti, M. Verzetti

**National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan**

Y.H. Chang, K.H. Chen, C.M. Kuo, S.W. Li, W. Lin, Z.K. Liu, Y.J. Lu, D. Mekterovic, A.P. Singh, R. Volpe, S.S. Yu

**National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan**

P. Bartalini, P. Chang, Y.H. Chang, Y.W. Chang, Y. Chao, K.F. Chen, C. Dietz, U. Grundler, W.-S. Hou, Y. Hsiung, K.Y. Kao, Y.J. Lei, R.-S. Lu, D. Majumder, E. Petrakou, X. Shi, J.G. Shiu, Y.M. Tzeng, X. Wan, M. Wang

**Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey**

A. Adiguzel, M.N. Bakirci<sup>39</sup>, S. Cerci<sup>40</sup>, C. Dozen, I. Dumanoglu, E. Eskut, S. Girgis, G. Gokbulut, E. Gurpinar, I. Hos, E.E. Kangal, G. Karapinar<sup>41</sup>, A. Kayis Topaksu, G. Onengut, K. Ozdemir, S. Ozturk<sup>42</sup>, A. Polatoz, K. Sogut<sup>43</sup>, D. Sunar Cerci<sup>40</sup>, B. Tali<sup>40</sup>, H. Topakli<sup>39</sup>, L.N. Vergili, M. Vergili

**Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey**

I.V. Akin, T. Aliev, B. Bilin, S. Bilmis, M. Deniz, H. Gamsizkan, A.M. Guler, K. Ocalan, A. Ozpineci, M. Serin, R. Sever, U.E. Surat, M. Yalvac, E. Yildirim, M. Zeyrek

**Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey**

E. Gülmez, B. Isildak<sup>44</sup>, M. Kaya<sup>45</sup>, O. Kaya<sup>45</sup>, S. Ozkorucuklu<sup>46</sup>, N. Sonmez<sup>47</sup>

**Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey**

K. Cankocak

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

L. Levchuk

**University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom**

F. Bostock, J.J. Brooke, E. Clement, D. Cussans, H. Flacher, R. Frazier, J. Goldstein, M. Grimes, G.P. Heath, H.F. Heath, L. Kreczko, S. Metson, D.M. Newbold<sup>35</sup>, K. Nirunpong, A. Poll, S. Senkin, V.J. Smith, T. Williams

**Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom**

L. Basso<sup>48</sup>, K.W. Bell, A. Belyaev<sup>48</sup>, C. Brew, R.M. Brown, D.J.A. Cockerill, J.A. Coughlan, K. Harder, S. Harper, J. Jackson, B.W. Kennedy, E. Olaiya, D. Petyt, B.C. Radburn-Smith, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous, I.R. Tomalin, W.J. Womersley

**Imperial College, London, United Kingdom**

R. Bainbridge, G. Ball, R. Beuselinck, O. Buchmuller, D. Colling, N. Cripps, M. Cutajar, P. Dauncey, G. Davies, M. Della Negra, W. Ferguson, J. Fulcher, D. Futyan, A. Gilbert, A. Guneratne Bryer, G. Hall, Z. Hatherell, J. Hays, G. Iles, M. Jarvis, G. Karapostoli, L. Lyons, A.-M. Magnan, J. Marrouche, B. Mathias, R. Nandi, J. Nash, A. Nikitenko<sup>38</sup>, A. Papageorgiou, J. Pela<sup>5</sup>, M. Pesaresi, K. Petridis, M. Pioppi<sup>49</sup>, D.M. Raymond, S. Rogerson, A. Rose, M.J. Ryan, C. Seez, P. Sharp<sup>†</sup>, A. Sparrow, M. Stoye, A. Tapper, M. Vazquez Acosta, T. Virdee, S. Wakefield, N. Wardle, T. Whyntie

**Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom**

M. Chadwick, J.E. Cole, P.R. Hobson, A. Khan, P. Kyberd, D. Leslie, W. Martin, I.D. Reid, P. Symonds, L. Teodorescu, M. Turner

**Baylor University, Waco, USA**

K. Hatakeyama, H. Liu, T. Scarborough

**The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA**

O. Charaf, C. Henderson, P. Rumerio

**Boston University, Boston, USA**

A. Avetisyan, T. Bose, C. Fantasia, A. Heister, J. St. John, P. Lawson, D. Lazic, J. Rohlf, D. Sperka, L. Sulak

**Brown University, Providence, USA**

J. Alimena, S. Bhattacharya, D. Cutts, A. Ferapontov, U. Heintz, S. Jabeen, G. Kukartsev, E. Laird, G. Landsberg, M. Luk, M. Narain, D. Nguyen, M. Segala, T. Sinthuprasith, T. Speer, K.V. Tsang

**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, J. Dolen, R. Erbacher, M. Gardner, R. Houtz, W. Ko, A. Kopecky, R. Lander, T. Miceli, D. Pellett, B. Rutherford, M. Searle, J. Smith, M. Squires, M. Tripathi, R. Vasquez Sierra

**University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA**

V. Andreev, D. Cline, R. Cousins, J. Duris, S. Erhan, P. Everaerts, C. Farrell, J. Hauser, M. Ignatenko, C. Plager, G. Rakness, P. Schlein<sup>†</sup>, J. Tucker, V. Valuev, M. Weber

**University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA**

J. Babb, R. Clare, M.E. Dinardo, J. Ellison, J.W. Gary, F. Giordano, G. Hanson, G.Y. Jeng<sup>50</sup>, H. Liu, O.R. Long, A. Luthra, H. Nguyen, S. Paramesvaran, J. Sturdy, S. Sumowidagdo, R. Wilken, S. Wimpenny

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

W. Andrews, J.G. Branson, G.B. Cerati, S. Cittolin, D. Evans, F. Golf, A. Holzner, R. Kelley, M. Lebourgeois, J. Letts, I. Macneill, B. Mangano, S. Padhi, C. Palmer, G. Petrucciani, M. Pieri, M. Sani, V. Sharma, S. Simon, E. Sudano, M. Tadel, Y. Tu, A. Vartak, S. Wasserbaech<sup>51</sup>, F. Würthwein, A. Yagil, J. Yoo

**University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, USA**

D. Barge, R. Bellan, C. Campagnari, M. D'Alfonso, T. Danielson, K. Flowers, P. Geffert, J. Incandela, C. Justus, P. Kalavase, S.A. Koay, D. Kovalskyi, V. Krutelyov, S. Lowette, N. Mccoll, V. Pavlunin, F. Rebassoo, J. Ribnik, J. Richman, R. Rossin, D. Stuart, W. To, C. West

**California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA**

A. Apresyan, A. Bornheim, Y. Chen, E. Di Marco, J. Duarte, M. Gataullin, Y. Ma, A. Mott, H.B. Newman, C. Rogan, V. Timciuc, P. Traczyk, J. Veverka, R. Wilkinson, Y. Yang, R.Y. Zhu

**Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA**

B. Akgun, R. Carroll, T. Ferguson, Y. Iiyama, D.W. Jang, Y.F. Liu, M. Paulini, H. Vogel, I. Vorobiev

**University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, USA**

J.P. Cumalat, B.R. Drell, C.J. Edelmaier, W.T. Ford, A. Gaz, B. Heyburn, E. Luiggi Lopez, J.G. Smith, K. Stenson, K.A. Ulmer, S.R. Wagner

**Cornell University, Ithaca, USA**

J. Alexander, A. Chatterjee, N. Eggert, L.K. Gibbons, B. Heltsley, A. Khukhunaishvili, B. Kreis, N. Mirman, G. Nicolas Kaufman, J.R. Patterson, A. Ryd, E. Salvati, W. Sun, W.D. Teo, J. Thom, J. Thompson, J. Vaughan, Y. Weng, L. Winstrom, P. Wittich

**Fairfield University, Fairfield, USA**

D. Winn

**Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA**

S. Abdullin, M. Albrow, J. Anderson, L.A.T. Bauerdick, A. Beretvas, J. Berryhill, P.C. Bhat, I. Bloch, K. Burkett, J.N. Butler, V. Chetluru, H.W.K. Cheung, F. Chlebana, V.D. Elvira, I. Fisk, J. Freeman, Y. Gao, D. Green, O. Gutsche, J. Hanlon, R.M. Harris, J. Hirschauer, B. Hooberman, S. Jindariani, M. Johnson, U. Joshi, B. Kilminster, B. Klima, S. Kunori, S. Kwan, C. Leonidopoulos, D. Lincoln, R. Lipton, J. Lykken, K. Maeshima, J.M. Marraffino, S. Maruyama, D. Mason, P. McBride, K. Mishra, S. Mrenna, Y. Musienko<sup>52</sup>, C. Newman-Holmes, V. O'Dell, O. Prokofyev, E. Sexton-Kennedy, S. Sharma, W.J. Spalding, L. Spiegel, P. Tan, L. Taylor, S. Tkaczyk, N.V. Tran, L. Uplegger, E.W. Vaandering, R. Vidal, J. Whitmore, W. Wu, F. Yang, F. Yumiceva, J.C. Yun

**University of Florida, Gainesville, USA**

D. Acosta, P. Avery, D. Bourilkov, M. Chen, S. Das, M. De Gruttola, G.P. Di Giovanni, D. Dobur, A. Drozdetskiy, R.D. Field, M. Fisher, Y. Fu, I.K. Furic, J. Gartner, J. Hugon, B. Kim, J. Konigsberg, A. Korytov, A. Kropivnitskaya, T. Kypreos, J.F. Low, K. Matchev, P. Milenovic<sup>53</sup>, G. Mitselmakher, L. Muniz, R. Remington, A. Rinkevicius, P. Sellers, N. Skhirtladze, M. Snowball, J. Yelton, M. Zakaria

**Florida International University, Miami, USA**

V. Gaultney, L.M. Lebolo, S. Linn, P. Markowitz, G. Martinez, J.L. Rodriguez

**Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA**

T. Adams, A. Askew, J. Bochenek, J. Chen, B. Diamond, S.V. Gleyzer, J. Haas, S. Hagopian, V. Hagopian, M. Jenkins, K.F. Johnson, H. Prosper, V. Veeraraghavan, M. Weinberg

**Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA**

M.M. Baarmand, B. Dorney, M. Hohlmann, H. Kalakhety, I. Vodopyanov

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

M.R. Adams, I.M. Anghel, L. Apanasevich, Y. Bai, V.E. Bazterra, R.R. Betts, I. Bucinskaite, J. Callner, R. Cavanaugh, C. Dragoiu, O. Evdokimov, L. Gauthier, C.E. Gerber, D.J. Hofman, S. Khalatyan, F. Lacroix, M. Malek, C. O'Brien, C. Silkworth, D. Strom, N. Varelas

**The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA**

U. Akgun, E.A. Albayrak, B. Bilki<sup>54</sup>, W. Clarida, F. Duru, S. Griffiths, J.-P. Merlo, H. Mermerkaya<sup>55</sup>, A. Mestvirishvili, A. Moeller, J. Nachtman, C.R. Newsom, E. Norbeck, Y. Onel, F. Ozok, S. Sen, E. Tiras, J. Wetzel, T. Yetkin, K. Yi

**Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA**

B.A. Barnett, B. Blumenfeld, S. Bolognesi, D. Fehling, G. Giurgiu, A.V. Gritsan, Z.J. Guo, G. Hu, P. Maksimovic, S. Rappoccio, M. Swartz, A. Whitbeck

**The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA**

P. Baringer, A. Bean, G. Benelli, O. Grachov, R.P. Kenny Iii, M. Murray, D. Noonan, S. Sanders, R. Stringer, G. Tinti, J.S. Wood, V. Zhukova

**Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA**

A.F. Barfuss, T. Bolton, I. Chakaberia, A. Ivanov, S. Khalil, M. Makouski, Y. Maravin, S. Shrestha, I. Svintradze

**Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA**

J. Gronberg, D. Lange, D. Wright

**University of Maryland, College Park, USA**

A. Baden, M. Boutemeur, B. Calvert, S.C. Eno, J.A. Gomez, N.J. Hadley, R.G. Kellogg, M. Kirn,

T. Kolberg, Y. Lu, M. Marionneau, A.C. Mignerey, A. Peterman, A. Skuja, J. Temple, M.B. Tonjes, S.C. Tonwar, E. Twedt

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA**

G. Bauer, J. Bendavid, W. Busza, E. Butz, I.A. Cali, M. Chan, V. Dutta, G. Gomez Ceballos, M. Goncharov, K.A. Hahn, Y. Kim, M. Klute, K. Krajczar<sup>56</sup>, W. Li, P.D. Luckey, T. Ma, S. Nahn, C. Paus, D. Ralph, C. Roland, G. Roland, M. Rudolph, G.S.F. Stephans, F. Stöckli, K. Sumorok, K. Sung, D. Velicanu, E.A. Wenger, R. Wolf, B. Wyslouch, S. Xie, M. Yang, Y. Yilmaz, A.S. Yoon, M. Zanetti

**University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA**

S.I. Cooper, B. Dahmes, A. De Benedetti, G. Franzoni, A. Gude, S.C. Kao, K. Klapoetke, Y. Kubota, J. Mans, N. Pastika, R. Rusack, M. Sasseville, A. Singovsky, N. Tambe, J. Turkewitz

**University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA**

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E. Avdeeva, K. Bloom, S. Bose, J. Butt, D.R. Claes, A. Dominguez, M. Eads, J. Keller, I. Kravchenko, J. Lazo-Flores, H. Malbouisson, S. Malik, G.R. Snow

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

U. Baur, A. Godshalk, I. Iashvili, S. Jain, A. Kharchilava, A. Kumar, S.P. Shipkowski, K. Smith

**Northeastern University, Boston, USA**

G. Alverson, E. Barberis, D. Baumgartel, M. Chasco, J. Haley, D. Nash, D. Trocino, D. Wood, J. Zhang

**Northwestern University, Evanston, USA**

A. Anastassov, A. Kubik, N. Mucia, N. Odell, R.A. Ofierzynski, B. Pollack, A. Pozdnyakov, M. Schmitt, S. Stoynev, M. Velasco, S. Won

**University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA**

L. Antonelli, D. Berry, A. Brinkerhoff, M. Hildreth, C. Jessop, D.J. Karmgard, J. Kolb, K. Lannon, W. Luo, S. Lynch, N. Marinelli, D.M. Morse, T. Pearson, R. Ruchti, J. Slaunwhite, N. Valls, M. Wayne, M. Wolf

**The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA**

B. Bylsma, L.S. Durkin, C. Hill, R. Hughes, K. Kotov, T.Y. Ling, D. Puigh, M. Rodenburg, C. Vuosalo, G. Williams, B.L. Winer

**Princeton University, Princeton, USA**

N. Adam, E. Berry, P. Elmer, D. Gerbaudo, V. Halyo, P. Hebda, J. Hegeman, A. Hunt, P. Jindal, D. Lopes Pegna, P. Lujan, D. Marlow, T. Medvedeva, M. Mooney, J. Olsen, P. Piroué, X. Quan, A. Raval, B. Safdi, H. Saka, D. Stickland, C. Tully, J.S. Werner, A. Zuranski

**University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA**

J.G. Acosta, E. Brownson, X.T. Huang, A. Lopez, H. Mendez, S. Oliveros, J.E. Ramirez Vargas, A. Zatserklyani

**Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA**

E. Alagoz, V.E. Barnes, D. Benedetti, G. Bolla, D. Bortoletto, M. De Mattia, A. Everett, Z. Hu, M. Jones, O. Koybasi, M. Kress, A.T. Laasanen, N. Leonardo, V. Maroussov, P. Merkel, D.H. Miller, N. Neumeister, I. Shipsey, D. Silvers, A. Svyatkovskiy, M. Vidal Marono, H.D. Yoo, J. Zablocki, Y. Zheng



**Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, USA**

S. Guragain, N. Parashar

**Rice University, Houston, USA**

A. Adair, C. Boulahouache, K.M. Ecklund, F.J.M. Geurts, B.P. Padley, R. Redjimi, J. Roberts, J. Zabel

**University of Rochester, Rochester, USA**

B. Betchart, A. Bodek, Y.S. Chung, R. Covarelli, P. de Barbaro, R. Demina, Y. Eshaq, A. Garcia-Bellido, P. Goldenzweig, J. Han, A. Harel, D.C. Miner, D. Vishnevskiy, M. Zielinski

**The Rockefeller University, New York, USA**

A. Bhatti, R. Ciesielski, L. Demortier, K. Goulios, G. Lungu, S. Malik, 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, J. Robles, K. Rose, S. Salur, S. Schnetzer, C. Seitz, S. Somalwar, R. Stone, S. Thomas

**University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA**

G. Cerizza, M. Hollingsworth, S. Spanier, Z.C. Yang, A. York

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

R. Eusebi, W. Flanagan, J. Gilmore, T. Kamon<sup>57</sup>, V. Khotilovich, R. Montalvo, I. Osipenkov, Y. Pakhotin, A. Perloff, J. Roe, A. Safonov, T. Sakuma, S. Sengupta, I. Suarez, A. Tatarinov, D. Toback

**Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA**

N. Akchurin, J. Damgov, P.R. Duderod, C. Jeong, K. Kovitanggoon, S.W. Lee, T. Libeiro, Y. Roh, I. Volobouev

**Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA**

E. Appelt, C. Florez, S. Greene, A. Gurrola, W. Johns, C. Johnston, P. Kurt, C. Maguire, A. Melo, P. Sheldon, B. Snook, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska

**University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA**

M.W. Arenton, M. Balazs, S. Boutle, B. Cox, B. Francis, J. Goodell, R. Hirosky, A. Ledovskoy, C. Lin, C. Neu, J. Wood, R. Yohay

**Wayne State University, Detroit, USA**

S. Gollapinni, R. Harr, P.E. Karchin, C. Kottachchi Kankanamge Don, P. Lamichhane, A. Sakharov

**University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA**

M. Anderson, M. Bachtis, D. Belknap, L. Borrello, D. Carlsmith, M. Cepeda, S. Dasu, L. Gray, K.S. Grogg, M. Grothe, R. Hall-Wilton, M. Herndon, A. Hervé, P. Klabbers, J. Klukas, A. Lanaro, C. Lazaridis, J. Leonard, R. Loveless, A. Mohapatra, I. Ojalvo, F. Palmonari, G.A. Pierro, I. Ross, A. Savin, W.H. Smith, J. Swanson

†: Deceased

1: Also at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria

2: Also at National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia

3: Also at Universidade Federal do ABC, Santo Andre, Brazil

4: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA

- 5: Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
- 6: Also at Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France
- 7: Also at Suez Canal University, Suez, Egypt
- 8: Also at Zewail City of Science and Technology, Zewail, Egypt
- 9: Also at Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt
- 10: Also at Fayoum University, El-Fayoum, Egypt
- 11: Also at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt
- 12: Now at British University, Cairo, Egypt
- 13: Also at National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland
- 14: Also at Université de Haute-Alsace, Mulhouse, France
- 15: Now at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
- 16: Also at Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- 17: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany
- 18: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
- 19: Also at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
- 20: Also at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - HECR, Mumbai, India
- 21: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India
- 22: Also at Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran
- 23: Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran
- 24: Also at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
- 25: Also at Facoltà Ingegneria Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
- 26: Also at Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy
- 27: Also at Università degli Studi Guglielmo Marconi, Roma, Italy
- 28: Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
- 29: Also at University of Bucharest, Faculty of Physics, Bucuresti-Magurele, Romania
- 30: Also at Faculty of Physics of University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
- 31: Also at University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA
- 32: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell' INFN, Pisa, Italy
- 33: Also at INFN Sezione di Roma; Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
- 34: Also at University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- 35: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
- 36: Also at The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA
- 37: Also at Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland
- 38: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
- 39: Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey
- 40: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
- 41: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
- 42: Also at The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA
- 43: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
- 44: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
- 45: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
- 46: Also at Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey
- 47: Also at Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- 48: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
- 49: Also at INFN Sezione di Perugia; Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy
- 50: Also at University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
- 51: Also at Utah Valley University, Orem, USA

52: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

53: Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia

54: Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA

55: Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey

56: Also at KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary

57: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea