



**HAL**  
open science

## Precision measurement of the $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$ mass

Roel Aaij, Carlos Abellán Beteta, Thomas Ackernley, Bernardo Adeva, Marco Adinolfi, Hossein Afsharnia, Christine Angela Aidala, Salvatore Aiola, Ziad Ajaltouni, Simon Akar, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

Roel Aaij, Carlos Abellán Beteta, Thomas Ackernley, Bernardo Adeva, Marco Adinolfi, et al.. Precision measurement of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass. JHEP, 2020, 02, pp.049. 10.1007/JHEP02(2020)049 . hal-02381932

**HAL Id: hal-02381932**

**<https://hal.science/hal-02381932>**

Submitted on 17 Jul 2023

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

RECEIVED: November 21, 2019

REVISED: January 6, 2020

ACCEPTED: January 20, 2020

PUBLISHED: February 7, 2020

## Precision measurement of the $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$ mass

---



### The LHCb collaboration

*E-mail:* [haojie.ni@cern.ch](mailto:haojie.ni@cern.ch)

**ABSTRACT:** A measurement of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass is performed using data collected by the LHCb experiment between 2016 and 2018 in  $pp$  collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of  $5.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . The  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidates are reconstructed via the decay modes  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$ . The result,  $3621.55 \pm 0.23 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.30 \text{ (syst)} \text{ MeV}/c^2$ , is the most precise measurement of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass to date.

**KEYWORDS:** Charm physics, Hadron-Hadron scattering (experiments), QCD, Spectroscopy

**ARXIV EPRINT:** [1911.08594](https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.08594)

---

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Detector and simulation</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Event selection</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Mass measurement</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Systematic uncertainties</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Results and summary</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>The LHCb collaboration</b>	<b>12</b>

---

## 1 Introduction

Baryons containing two charm quarks and a lighter quark are predicted by the quark model [1–3] and provide an ideal system to study the dynamics of bound states of quarks. Observation of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  ( $ccu$ ) baryon via decays to  $\Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  final states has been reported by the LHCb collaboration [4, 5].<sup>1</sup> The  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass was measured by the LHCb collaboration to be  $3621.24 \pm 0.65$  (stat)  $\pm 0.31$  (syst)  $\text{MeV}/c^2$ . Before the LHCb observation, theoretical calculations using quark models [6–8], bag models [9], the Faddeev method [10], quantum chromodynamics (QCD) sum rules [11–14], potential models [15] and lattice QCD [16–18] predicted the mass of this state in the range 3450–3750  $\text{MeV}/c^2$ . Most of the predictions using quark models are around 3600  $\text{MeV}/c^2$  while other methods have a larger spread. Theoretical calculations of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass [19–22] after the LHCb observation fall into a  $\pm 20 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  window around the experimental value measured by LHCb.

At present, the experimental uncertainty on the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass is still large compared to that of the singly charmed baryons. This paper presents an updated measurement of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass using the decay modes  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ (\rightarrow p K^- \pi^+) K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ (\rightarrow p K^- \pi^+) \pi^+$ . The analysis uses a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of  $5.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , collected by the LHCb experiment during 2016–2018 in  $pp$  collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV. This measurement supersedes the results reported on the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass in refs. [4, 5], which only use  $pp$  collision data at 13 TeV taken in 2016, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of  $1.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .

---

<sup>1</sup>The inclusion of charge conjugate modes is implied throughout this paper.

## 2 Detector and simulation

The LHCb detector [23, 24] is a single-arm forward spectrometer covering the pseudorapidity range  $2 < \eta < 5$ , designed for the study of particles containing  $b$  or  $c$  quarks. The detector includes a high-precision tracking system consisting of a silicon-strip vertex detector surrounding the  $pp$  interaction region [25], a large-area silicon-strip detector located upstream of a dipole magnet with a bending power of about 4 Tm, and three stations of silicon-strip detectors and straw drift tubes [26, 27] placed downstream of the magnet. The tracking system provides a measurement of the momentum of charged particles with a relative uncertainty that varies from 0.5% at low momentum to 1.0% at 200 GeV/ $c$ . The momentum scale is calibrated using samples of  $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$  and  $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays collected concurrently with the data sample used for this analysis [28, 29]. The relative accuracy of this procedure is estimated to be  $3 \times 10^{-4}$  using samples of other fully reconstructed  $b$ -hadron,  $\Upsilon$  and  $K_S^0$  decays. The minimum distance of a track to a primary  $pp$  collision vertex (PV), the impact parameter (IP), is measured with a resolution of  $(15 + 29/(p_T/\text{GeV}/c)) \mu\text{m}$ , where  $p_T$  is the momentum component transverse to the beam axis. Different types of charged hadrons are distinguished using information from two ring-imaging Cherenkov detectors [30]. Photons, electrons and hadrons are identified by a calorimeter system consisting of scintillating-pad and preshower detectors, an electromagnetic and a hadronic calorimeter. Muons are identified by a system composed of alternating layers of iron and multiwire proportional chambers [31].

The online event selection is performed by a trigger [32], which consists of a hardware stage, based on information from the calorimeter and muon systems, followed by a software stage, which applies a full event reconstruction. In between the two software stages, an alignment and calibration of the detector is performed in near real-time [33]. This process allows the reconstruction of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  decays to be performed entirely in the software trigger, whose output is used as input to the present analysis.

Simulated samples are used to model the effects of the detector acceptance, optimise selections and verify the validity of the methods used in the measurement. In the simulation,  $pp$  collisions are generated using PYTHIA 8 [34] with a LHCb specific configuration [35]. The production of doubly charmed  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  baryons is simulated using the dedicated generator GENXICC2.0 [36, 37]. Decays of hadrons are described by EVTGEN [38], in which final-state radiation is generated using PHOTOS [39]. The interaction of the generated particles with the detector, and its response, are implemented using the GEANT4 toolkit [40, 41] as described in ref. [42]. Sources of background, such as those from  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c'^+ (\rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \gamma) \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \rho^+ (\rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0)$ , are studied using the fast simulation package RAPIDSIM [43].

## 3 Event selection

The reconstruction of  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ (\rightarrow p K^- \pi^+) K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ (\rightarrow p K^- \pi^+) \pi^+$  decays is similar to that used in previous LHCb analyses [4, 5]. Candidate  $\Xi_c^+ (\Lambda_c^+) \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$  decays are reconstructed from three charged particles identified as a  $p$ ,  $K^-$  and  $\pi^+$  using information from the RICH detectors [30]. The charged particles are required to form a good-

quality vertex and be inconsistent with originating from any PV. The  $\Xi_c^+(\Lambda_c^+)$  candidate is then combined with one (three) additional charged particle(s) to form a  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^+$  ( $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ ) decay candidate. These additional particles must form a good-quality vertex with the  $\Xi_c^+(\Lambda_c^+)$  candidate, which is required to be upstream of the  $\Xi_c^+(\Lambda_c^+)$  decay vertex. Each  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidate is required to have  $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$  and to be consistent with originating from its associated PV. The associated PV is that with respect to which the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidate has the smallest  $\chi_{\text{IP}}^2$ . The  $\chi_{\text{IP}}^2$  is defined as the difference in  $\chi^2$  of the PV fit with and without the particle in question. To avoid candidates including duplicated tracks, each track pair is required to have an opening angle larger than 0.5 mrad or a momentum difference larger than 5% of the minimum momentum of the track pair.

In order to improve the signal purity, multivariate classifiers are trained to separate signal from background. The choice of classifier algorithms is based on their performance for each decay mode. A classifier based on the Boosted Decision Tree (BDT) algorithm [44, 45] implemented in the TMVA toolkit [46, 47] is used for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+K^-\pi^+\pi^+$  mode, while a Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) algorithm [46, 47] is used for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^+$  mode. The BDT for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+K^-\pi^+\pi^+$  decay is trained with simulated signal events as a signal proxy and wrong-sign  $\Lambda_c^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$  combinations ( $3525\text{--}3725 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ ) in data, where the two final-state pions have opposite charges, as a background proxy. Both the signal and background proxies are required to pass the selection described above. Variables associated with the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidates used in the training include the vertex-fit quality, the  $\chi_{\text{IP}}^2$ , the angle between the momentum and the displacement vector, the flight-distance  $\chi^2$  between the PV and the decay vertex. The flight-distance  $\chi^2$  is defined as the  $\chi^2$  of the hypothesis that the decay vertex of the candidate coincides with its associated PV. Variables associated with the decay products of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidates (the  $\Lambda_c^+$ ,  $K^-$  and  $\pi^+$ ) used in the training include their  $p_T$  and  $\chi_{\text{IP}}^2$ , the vertex-fit quality of the  $\Lambda_c^+$  candidates and the smallest  $p_T$  among the  $\Lambda_c^+$  decay products ( $p$ ,  $K^-$  and  $\pi^+$ ). Particle-identification information for the final-state particles is also used.

The threshold applied to the classifier response is determined by maximising the signal significance  $S/\sqrt{S+B}$ , where  $S$  is the expected signal yield estimated using simulation, and  $B$  is the background yield evaluated in the upper sideband of data ( $3800\text{--}3900 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ ) extrapolated to the signal region ( $3607\text{--}3635 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ ). The multivariate classifier for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^+$  decay is developed following the same strategy as that for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+K^-\pi^+\pi^+$  decay.

After the full selection, an event may still contain more than one  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidate. According to studies on simulated decays and the wrong-sign control sample, multiple candidates in the same event may form a peaking structure in the mass distribution of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidates if they are obtained from the same final-state tracks, but via swapping two final state tracks (e.g. the  $K^-$  from the  $\Lambda_c^+$  decay and the  $K^-$  from the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  decay). In this case, one candidate is chosen randomly. Other kinds of multiple candidates, which account for 8% ( $< 1\%$ ) of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+K^-\pi^+\pi^+$  ( $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^+$ ) signal events, are not removed since they do not form a peaking background.

## 4 Mass measurement

To improve the mass resolution, the invariant mass of a  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidate is computed as

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\text{cand}}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}) &= m(\Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+) - m(\Lambda_c^+) + M_{\text{PDG}}(\Lambda_c^+), \\ m_{\text{cand}}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}) &= m(\Xi_c^+ \pi^+) - m(\Xi_c^+) + M_{\text{LHCb}}(\Xi_c^+), \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

where  $m(\Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+)$  and  $m(\Xi_c^+ \pi^+)$  are the reconstructed  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  masses;  $m(\Lambda_c^+)$  and  $m(\Xi_c^+)$  are the reconstructed  $\Lambda_c^+$  and  $\Xi_c^+$  masses;  $M_{\text{PDG}}(\Lambda_c^+)$  is the known value of the  $\Lambda_c^+$  mass;  $M_{\text{LHCb}}(\Xi_c^+)$  is the known value of the  $\Xi_c^+$  mass. The known value of the  $\Lambda_c^+$  mass is  $2286.46 \pm 0.14 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  [48, 49], and that of the  $\Xi_c^+$  mass is determined to be  $2467.97 \pm 0.22 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  using  $M_{\text{PDG}}(\Lambda_c^+)$  and the difference between  $m(\Xi_c^+)$  and  $m(\Lambda_c^+)$  of  $181.51 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.10 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  measured by the LHCb collaboration [50].

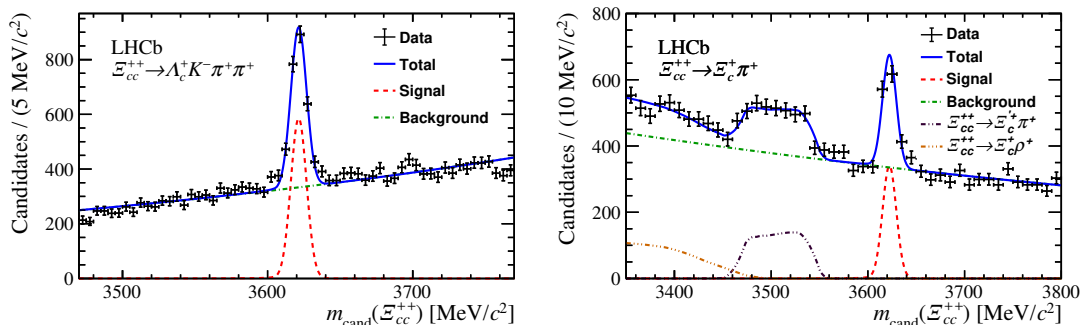
The  $m_{\text{cand}}(\Xi_{cc}^{++})$  mass distributions of the selected  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidates are shown in figure 1 for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decay modes. The  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass is determined by performing unbinned extended maximum-likelihood fits to the two  $m_{\text{cand}}(\Xi_{cc}^{++})$  mass distributions. The signal components are described by a modified Gaussian function with a power-law tail on the left-hand side of the distribution [51], parameterised as

$$f(x; \alpha, N, \bar{x}, \sigma) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma})^2} & \text{for } \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma} > -\alpha \\ \left(\frac{N}{|\alpha|}\right)^N e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} \left(\frac{N}{|\alpha|} - |\alpha| - \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma}\right)^{-N} & \text{for } \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma} \leq -\alpha. \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

The peak position,  $\bar{x}$ , and width,  $\sigma$ , of the function are allowed to vary in the fit. The power-law tail parameters,  $N$  and  $\alpha$ , are fixed from simulation. The background from randomly associated tracks is modelled using an exponential function. Background contributions from the partially reconstructed decays  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ (\rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \gamma) \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \rho^+ (\rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0)$ , where photons and neutral  $\pi^0$  mesons are not reconstructed, can contribute to the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decay mode. The mass line shapes of these partially reconstructed backgrounds are determined from simulation.

The fits return signal yields of  $1598 \pm 64$  and  $616 \pm 47$  for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decay modes, respectively. The peak positions are determined with the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decay modes to be  $3622.08 \pm 0.24 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  and  $3622.37 \pm 0.60 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ , respectively, where the uncertainty is statistical only.

Due to multiple scattering, the opening angle between the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  decay products can be increased or decreased. This can bias both the resulting  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass and the measured decay length. Since the selection is more efficient for candidates with larger reconstructed decay lengths, and the decay length is correlated with the mass by the effect of the multiple scattering, this can bias the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass measurement. This effect was studied with charmed hadrons,  $D^+$ ,  $D^0$ ,  $D_s^+$ ,  $\Lambda_c^+$ , and was found to be well reproduced by simulation [4]. Corresponding corrections of  $-0.61 \pm 0.09 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $-0.45 \pm 0.09 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  are determined using simulated candidates by comparing the fitted mass with signal candidates before and after applying the event selection. These corrections are applied to the fitted mass values. The uncertainties are due to the



**Figure 1.** Invariant-mass distributions of (left)  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and (right)  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decay candidates, in the mass range of 3470–3770  $\text{MeV}/c^2$  and 3350–3800  $\text{MeV}/c^2$ , respectively. The results of unbinned extended maximum-likelihood fits to the mass distributions are indicated by the blue solid lines.

limited size of simulated samples, and are taken as the systematic uncertainties from the selection-induced bias on the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass. The difference of the kinematic distributions in simulation and data is considered as a systematic uncertainty and is discussed in section 5.

Low-momentum photons emitted by the final-state particles are not reconstructed. This distorts the reconstructed mass distribution and can bias the fitted mass value. This effect is studied with the simulation. To disentangle this effect from those due to reconstruction, the mass of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidates calculated with the true momenta of the final-state particles is smeared with different resolution values. The difference between the fitted and input mass values is studied as a function of the mass resolution, and the difference corresponding to the mass resolution in data is taken as a correction. Alternative signal models are also considered. The largest difference of the fitted mass with final-state radiation corrections between the nominal and the alternative is quoted as the uncertainty. Following the procedure described above, the corrections due to the final-state radiation are determined as  $0.06 \pm 0.05 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  and  $0.03 \pm 0.16 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decay modes, respectively. The uncertainties on the corrections are due to the limited size of the simulated samples, and the difference between the corrections with different signal models.

## 5 Systematic uncertainties

The dominant source of systematic uncertainty on the mass measurement is due to the momentum-scale calibration [28, 29]. It amounts to  $0.21 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  decay, and  $0.34 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decay due to larger  $Q$ -value. A further uncertainty arises from the correction for energy loss in the spectrometer, which is known with 10% accuracy [24]. This uncertainty was studied in ref. [29], and amounts to  $0.03 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  decays. The uncertainties on the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass are scaled from that of the  $D^0$  decay by the number of final-state particles, and are determined to be  $0.05 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  and  $0.03 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decays, respectively.

Differences between kinematic distributions in simulation and data are treated as sources of systematic uncertainties on the corrections due to the selection procedure. The kinematic variables used in the event selection that are found to affect the corrections are listed below:  $p_T$  of  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidates; the angle between the momentum and the displacement vector from the PV to the decay vertex of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  and  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) candidates; the  $\chi_{IP}^2$  of  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  and  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) candidates and their decay products; the BDT (MLP) response; and the particle identification information. The distributions of these variables in simulation are weighted to match those in data where the background is subtracted by means of the *sPlot* technique [52]. Then, the corrections obtained with the weights are compared to those without weights, and largest variations of the corrections are taken as systematic uncertainties, which are  $0.09 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  and  $0.05 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decays, respectively.

The uncertainty related to the background description is estimated by repeating the fits with alternative models which include first and second-order polynomial functions. For the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  decay, the fit with a second-order polynomial function has better fit quality, but returns identical fitted mass. The largest changes on the fitted mass value are found to be  $0.01 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  and  $0.04 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decays, respectively, which are assigned as systematic uncertainties.

The mass of  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  candidates also depends on the value of the known  $\Lambda_c^+$  and  $\Xi_c^+$  masses. The uncertainties on the  $\Lambda_c^+$  mass and on the mass difference between the  $\Xi_c^+$  and  $\Lambda_c^+$  are propagated to the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass measurement. The corresponding uncertainties on the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass are  $0.14 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  and  $0.22 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  decay and the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decay, respectively.

The sources of systematic uncertainty considered in this analysis are summarised in table 1. When computing the total uncertainty, the uncertainty on the momentum-scale calibration of the  $\Xi_c^+$  mass from ref. [50] is assumed to be fully correlated to that of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass. The total systematic uncertainty is calculated by summing the individual sources of uncertainty in quadrature.

## 6 Results and summary

The resulting values of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass using the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decay modes are  $3621.53 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.29 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ , and  $3621.95 \pm 0.60 \pm 0.49 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ , respectively, including corrections and systematic uncertainties. The combination of the two measurements is performed using the Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE) [53, 54]. The combined  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass is determined to be

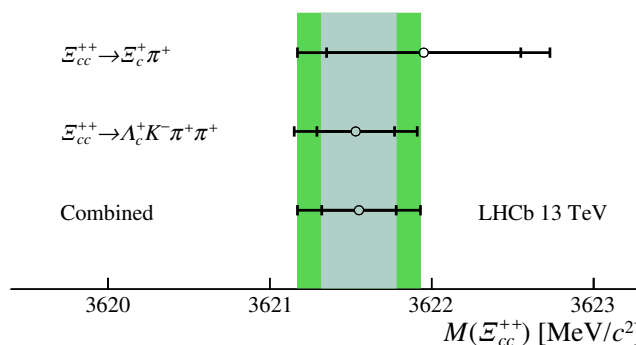
$$3621.55 \pm 0.23 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.30 (\text{syst}) \text{ MeV}/c^2.$$

In the combination, the correlation between the  $\Lambda_c^+$  and  $\Xi_c^+$  masses [49, 50] is taken into account. Uncertainties arising from the momentum-scale calibration, energy-loss corrections, and final-state radiation are assumed to be 100% correlated while other sources of systematic uncertainty are assumed to be uncorrelated. The individual mass measurements and the resulting combination are illustrated in figure 2. The averaged mass is



Source	Uncertainty [ MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	
	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$
Momentum-scale calibration	0.21	0.34
Energy-loss correction	0.05	0.03
Simulation/data agreement	0.09	0.05
Selection-induced bias on the $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$ mass	0.09	0.09
Final-state radiation	0.05	0.16
Background model	0.01	0.04
$\Lambda_c^+$ , $\Xi_c^+$ mass	0.14	0.22
Total	0.29	0.49

**Table 1.** Systematic uncertainties on the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass measurements using  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decays. The total systematic uncertainty on each mode is calculated by summing the individual sources of uncertainty in quadrature, except for the uncertainty on the momentum-scale calibration of the  $\Xi_c^+$  mass [50], that is added linearly to that of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass.



**Figure 2.** Measured  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass values and uncertainties obtained with the decay modes  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$ . The combination is performed using the best linear unbiased estimator [53, 54]. The inner error bars represent statistical uncertainties and the outer error bars represent the quadratic sum of statistical and systematic uncertainties. The inner and outer green bands correspond to the uncertainties on the averaged value.

dominated by the result for the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  mode, due to its larger yield and smaller momentum-scale uncertainty relative to that of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  decay. This is the most precise measurement of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  mass to date, improving upon the previous weighted average mass value of  $3621.24 \pm 0.65$  (stat)  $\pm 0.31$  (syst) MeV/c<sup>2</sup> from ref. [5].

## Acknowledgments

We thank Chao-Hsi Chang, Cai-Dian Lü, Xing-Gang Wu, and Fu-Sheng Yu for the discussions on the production and decays of double-heavy-flavor baryons. We express our gratitude to our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent per-

formance of the LHC. We thank the technical and administrative staff at the LHCb institutes. We acknowledge support from CERN and from the national agencies: CAPES, CNPq, FAPERJ and FINEP (Brazil); MOST and NSFC (China); CNRS/IN2P3 (France); BMBF, DFG and MPG (Germany); INFN (Italy); NWO (Netherlands); MNiSW and NCN (Poland); MEN/IFA (Romania); MSHE (Russia); MinECo (Spain); SNSF and SER (Switzerland); NASU (Ukraine); STFC (United Kingdom); DOE NP and NSF (USA). We acknowledge the computing resources that are provided by CERN, IN2P3 (France), KIT and DESY (Germany), INFN (Italy), SURF (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), GridPP (United Kingdom), RRCKI and Yandex LLC (Russia), CSCS (Switzerland), IFIN-HH (Romania), CBPF (Brazil), PL-GRID (Poland) and OSC (USA). We are indebted to the communities behind the multiple open-source software packages on which we depend. Individual groups or members have received support from AvH Foundation (Germany); EPLANET, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions and ERC (European Union); ANR, Labex P2IO and OCEVU, and Région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (France); Key Research Program of Frontier Sciences of CAS, CAS PIFI, and the Thousand Talents Program (China); RFBR, RSF and Yandex LLC (Russia); GVA, XuntaGal and GENCAT (Spain); the Royal Society and the Leverhulme Trust (United Kingdom).

**Open Access.** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License ([CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)), which permits any use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and source are credited.

## References

- [1] M. Gell-Mann, *A schematic model of baryons and mesons*, *Phys. Lett.* **8** (1964) 214 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [2] G. Zweig, *An  $SU_3$  model for strong interaction symmetry and its breaking. Version 1*, [CERN-TH-401](#) (1964).
- [3] G. Zweig, *An  $SU_3$  model for strong interaction symmetry and its breaking. Version 2*, [CERN-TH-412](#) (1964).
- [4] LHCb collaboration, *Observation of the doubly charmed baryon  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$* , *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **119** (2017) 112001 [[arXiv:1707.01621](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [5] LHCb collaboration, *First observation of the doubly charmed baryon decay  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$* , *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121** (2018) 162002 [[arXiv:1807.01919](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [6] D. Ebert, R.N. Faustov, V.O. Galkin and A.P. Martynenko, *Mass spectra of doubly heavy baryons in the relativistic quark model*, *Phys. Rev.* **D 66** (2002) 014008 [[hep-ph/0201217](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [7] W. Roberts and M. Pervin, *Heavy baryons in a quark model*, *Int. J. Mod. Phys.* **A 23** (2008) 2817 [[arXiv:0711.2492](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [8] M. Karliner and J.L. Rosner, *Baryons with two heavy quarks: Masses, production, decays and detection*, *Phys. Rev.* **D 90** (2014) 094007 [[arXiv:1408.5877](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [9] D.-H. He et al., *Evaluation of spectra of baryons containing two heavy quarks in bag model*, *Phys. Rev.* **D 70** (2004) 094004 [[hep-ph/0403301](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].

- [10] A. Valcarce, H. Garcilazo and J. Vijande, *Towards an understanding of heavy baryon spectroscopy*, *Eur. Phys. J. A* **37** (2008) 217 [[arXiv:0807.2973](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [11] Z.-G. Wang, *Analysis of the  $\frac{1}{2}^+$  doubly heavy baryon states with QCD sum rules*, *Eur. Phys. J. A* **45** (2010) 267 [[arXiv:1001.4693](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [12] V.V. Kiselev and A.K. Likhoded, *Baryons with two heavy quarks*, *Phys. Usp.* **45** (2002) 455 [[hep-ph/0103169](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [13] J.-R. Zhang and M.-Q. Huang, *Doubly heavy baryons in QCD sum rules*, *Phys. Rev. D* **78** (2008) 094007 [[arXiv:0810.5396](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [14] T.M. Aliev, K. Azizi and M. Savci, *Doubly heavy spin-1/2 baryon spectrum in QCD*, *Nucl. Phys. A* **895** (2012) 59 [[arXiv:1205.2873](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [15] J.M. Richard and F. Stancu, *Double charm hadrons revisited*, *Bled Workshops Phys.* **6** (2005) 25 [[hep-ph/0511043](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [16] R. Lewis, N. Mathur and R.M. Woloshyn, *Charmed baryons in lattice QCD*, *Phys. Rev. D* **64** (2001) 094509 [[hep-ph/0107037](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [17] UKQCD collaboration, *Spectroscopy of doubly charmed baryons in lattice QCD*, *JHEP* **07** (2003) 066 [[hep-lat/0307025](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [18] L. Liu, H.-W. Lin, K. Orginos and A. Walker-Loud, *Singly and doubly charmed  $J = 1/2$  baryon spectrum from lattice QCD*, *Phys. Rev. D* **81** (2010) 094505 [[arXiv:0909.3294](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [19] X.-Z. Weng, X.-L. Chen and W.-Z. Deng, *Masses of doubly heavy-quark baryons in an extended chromomagnetic model*, *Phys. Rev. D* **97** (2018) 054008 [[arXiv:1801.08644](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [20] Q. Li, C.-H. Chang, S.-X. Qin and G.-L. Wang, *The mass spectra and wave functions for the doubly heavy baryons with  $J^P = 1^+$  heavy diquark core*, *Chin. Phys. C* **44** (2020) 013102 [[arXiv:1903.02282](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [21] Z.-G. Wang, *Analysis of the doubly heavy baryon states and pentaquark states with QCD sum rules*, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **78** (2018) 826 [[arXiv:1808.09820](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [22] Q.-F. Lü, K.-L. Wang, L.-Y. Xiao and X.-H. Zhong, *Mass spectra and radiative transitions of doubly heavy baryons in a relativized quark model*, *Phys. Rev. D* **96** (2017) 114006 [[arXiv:1708.04468](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [23] LHCb collaboration, *The LHCb detector at the LHC*, 2008 *JINST* **3** S08005 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [24] LHCb collaboration, *LHCb detector performance*, *Int. J. Mod. Phys. A* **30** (2015) 1530022 [[arXiv:1412.6352](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [25] R. Aaij et al., *Performance of the LHCb vertex locator*, 2014 *JINST* **9** P09007 [[arXiv:1405.7808](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [26] R. Arink et al., *Performance of the LHCb outer tracker*, 2014 *JINST* **9** P01002 [[arXiv:1311.3893](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [27] P. d'Argent et al., *Improved performance of the LHCb outer tracker in LHC Run 2*, 2017 *JINST* **12** P11016 [[arXiv:1708.00819](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [28] LHCb collaboration, *Measurement of the  $\Lambda_b^0$ ,  $\Xi_b^-$  and  $\Omega_b^-$  baryon masses*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **110** (2013) 182001 [[arXiv:1302.1072](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].

- [29] LHCb collaboration, *Precision measurement of  $D$  meson mass differences*, *JHEP* **06** (2013) 065 [[arXiv:1304.6865](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [30] M. Adinolfi et al., *Performance of the LHCb RICH detector at the LHC*, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **73** (2013) 2431 [[arXiv:1211.6759](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [31] A.A. Alves Jr. et al., *Performance of the LHCb muon system*, *2013 JINST* **8** P02022 [[arXiv:1211.1346](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [32] R. Aaij et al., *The LHCb trigger and its performance in 2011*, *2013 JINST* **8** P04022 [[arXiv:1211.3055](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [33] G. Dujany and B. Storaci, *Real-time alignment and calibration of the LHCb Detector in Run II*, *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* **664** (2015) 082010 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [34] T. Sjöstrand, S. Mrenna and P.Z. Skands, *A brief introduction to PYTHIA 8.1*, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **178** (2008) 852 [[arXiv:0710.3820](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [35] I. Belyaev et al., *Handling of the generation of primary events in Gauss, the LHCb simulation framework*, *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* **331** (2011) 032047 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [36] C.-H. Chang, J.-X. Wang and X.-G. Wu, *GENXICC2.0: an upgraded version of the generator for hadronic production of double heavy baryons  $\Xi_{cc}$ ,  $\Xi_{bc}$  and  $\Xi_{bb}$* , *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **181** (2010) 1144 [[arXiv:0910.4462](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [37] X.-Y. Wang and X.-G. Wu, *GENXICC2.1: an improved version of GENXICC for hadronic production of doubly heavy baryons*, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **184** (2013) 1070 [[arXiv:1210.3458](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [38] D.J. Lange, *The EvtGen particle decay simulation package*, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **462** (2001) 152 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [39] P. Golonka and Z. Was, *PHOTOS Monte Carlo: a precision tool for QED corrections in  $Z$  and  $W$  decays*, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **45** (2006) 97 [[hep-ph/0506026](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [40] GEANT4 collaboration, *GEANT4 developments and applications*, *IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.* **53** (2006) 270.
- [41] GEANT4 collaboration, *GEANT4: a simulation toolkit*, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **506** (2003) 250 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [42] M. Clemencic et al., *The LHCb simulation application, Gauss: design, evolution and experience*, *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* **331** (2011) 032023 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [43] G.A. Cowan, D.C. Craik and M.D. Needham, *RapidSim: an application for the fast simulation of heavy-quark hadron decays*, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **214** (2017) 239 [[arXiv:1612.07489](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [44] L. Breiman, J.H. Friedman, R.A. Olshen, and C.J. Stone, *Classification and regression trees*, Wadsworth international group, Belmont U.S.A. (1984).
- [45] Y. Freund and R.E. Schapire, *A decision-theoretic generalization of on-line learning and an application to boosting*, *J. Comput. Syst. Sci.* **55** (1997) 119.
- [46] H. Voss, A. Hoecker, J. Stelzer and F. Tegenfeldt, *TMVA — Toolkit for Multivariate Data Analysis with ROOT*, *PoS(ACAT)040*.
- [47] A. Hocker et al., *TMVA — Toolkit for Multivariate Data Analysis*, [physics/0703039](#) [[INSPIRE](#)].

- [48] BABAR collaboration, *A precision measurement of the  $\Lambda_c^+$  baryon mass*, *Phys. Rev. D* **72** (2005) 052006 [[hep-ex/0507009](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [49] PARTICLE DATA GROUP collaboration, *Review of particle physics*, *Phys. Rev. D* **98** (2018) 030001 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [50] LHCb collaboration, *Precision measurement of the mass and lifetime of the  $\Xi_b^0$  baryon*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **113** (2014) 032001 [[arXiv:1405.7223](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [51] T. Skwarnicki, *A study of the radiative cascade transitions between the  $\Upsilon'$  and  $\Upsilon$  resonances*, Ph.D. thesis, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow, Poland (1986) [DESY-F31-86-02].
- [52] M. Pivk and F.R. Le Diberder, *SPlot: a statistical tool to unfold data distributions*, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **555** (2005) 356 [[physics/0402083](#)] [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [53] L. Lyons, D. Gibaut and P. Clifford, *How to combine correlated estimates of a single physical quantity*, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **270** (1988) 110 [[INSPIRE](#)].
- [54] A. Valassi, *Combining correlated measurements of several different physical quantities*, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **500** (2003) 391 [[INSPIRE](#)].

## The LHCb collaboration

R. Aaij<sup>31</sup>, C. Abellán Beteta<sup>49</sup>, T. Ackernley<sup>59</sup>, B. Adeva<sup>45</sup>, M. Adinolfi<sup>53</sup>, H. Afsharnia<sup>9</sup>, C.A. Aidala<sup>80</sup>, S. Aiola<sup>25</sup>, Z. Ajaltouni<sup>9</sup>, S. Akar<sup>66</sup>, P. Albicocco<sup>22</sup>, J. Albrecht<sup>14</sup>, F. Alessio<sup>47</sup>, M. Alexander<sup>58</sup>, A. Alfonso Alberio<sup>44</sup>, G. Alkhazov<sup>37</sup>, P. Alvarez Cartelle<sup>60</sup>, A.A. Alves Jr<sup>45</sup>, S. Amato<sup>2</sup>, Y. Amhis<sup>11</sup>, L. An<sup>21</sup>, L. Anderlini<sup>21</sup>, G. Andreassi<sup>48</sup>, M. Andreotti<sup>20</sup>, F. Archilli<sup>16</sup>, J. Arnau Romeu<sup>10</sup>, A. Artamonov<sup>43</sup>, M. Artuso<sup>67</sup>, K. Arzymatov<sup>41</sup>, E. Aslanides<sup>10</sup>, M. Atzeni<sup>49</sup>, B. Audurier<sup>26</sup>, S. Bachmann<sup>16</sup>, J.J. Back<sup>55</sup>, S. Baker<sup>60</sup>, V. Balagura<sup>11,b</sup>, W. Baldini<sup>20,47</sup>, A. Baranov<sup>41</sup>, R.J. Barlow<sup>61</sup>, S. Barsuk<sup>11</sup>, W. Barter<sup>60</sup>, M. Bartolini<sup>23,47,h</sup>, F. Baryshnikov<sup>77</sup>, G. Bassi<sup>28</sup>, V. Batozskaya<sup>35</sup>, B. Batsukh<sup>67</sup>, A. Battig<sup>14</sup>, A. Bay<sup>48</sup>, M. Becker<sup>14</sup>, F. Bedeschi<sup>28</sup>, I. Bediaga<sup>1</sup>, A. Beiter<sup>67</sup>, L.J. Bel<sup>31</sup>, V. Belavin<sup>41</sup>, S. Belin<sup>26</sup>, N. Beliy<sup>5</sup>, V. Bellee<sup>48</sup>, K. Belous<sup>43</sup>, I. Belyaev<sup>38</sup>, G. Bencivenni<sup>22</sup>, E. Ben-Haim<sup>12</sup>, S. Benson<sup>31</sup>, S. Beranek<sup>13</sup>, A. Berezhnoy<sup>39</sup>, R. Bernet<sup>49</sup>, D. Berninghoff<sup>16</sup>, H.C. Bernstein<sup>67</sup>, C. Bertella<sup>47</sup>, E. Bertholet<sup>12</sup>, A. Bertolin<sup>27</sup>, C. Betancourt<sup>49</sup>, F. Betti<sup>19,e</sup>, M.O. Bettler<sup>54</sup>, Ia. Bezshyiko<sup>49</sup>, S. Bhasin<sup>53</sup>, J. Bhom<sup>33</sup>, M.S. Bieker<sup>14</sup>, S. Bifani<sup>52</sup>, P. Billoir<sup>12</sup>, A. Bizzeti<sup>21,u</sup>, M. Bjørn<sup>62</sup>, M.P. Blago<sup>47</sup>, T. Blake<sup>55</sup>, F. Blanc<sup>48</sup>, S. Blusk<sup>67</sup>, D. Bobulska<sup>58</sup>, V. Bocci<sup>30</sup>, O. Boente Garcia<sup>45</sup>, T. Boettcher<sup>63</sup>, A. Boldyrev<sup>78</sup>, A. Bondar<sup>42,x</sup>, N. Bondar<sup>37</sup>, S. Borghi<sup>61,47</sup>, M. Borisyak<sup>41</sup>, M. Borsato<sup>16</sup>, J.T. Borsuk<sup>33</sup>, T.J.V. Bowcock<sup>59</sup>, C. Bozzi<sup>20</sup>, M.J. Bradley<sup>60</sup>, S. Braun<sup>16</sup>, A. Brea Rodriguez<sup>45</sup>, M. Brodski<sup>47</sup>, J. Brodzicka<sup>33</sup>, A. Brossa Gonzalo<sup>55</sup>, D. Brundu<sup>26</sup>, E. Buchanan<sup>53</sup>, A. Buonauro<sup>49</sup>, C. Burr<sup>47</sup>, A. Bursche<sup>26</sup>, J.S. Butter<sup>31</sup>, J. Buytaert<sup>47</sup>, W. Byczynski<sup>47</sup>, S. Cadeddu<sup>26</sup>, H. Cai<sup>72</sup>, R. Calabrese<sup>20,g</sup>, L. Calero Diaz<sup>22</sup>, S. Cali<sup>22</sup>, R. Calladine<sup>52</sup>, M. Calvi<sup>24,i</sup>, M. Calvo Gomez<sup>44,m</sup>, A. Camboni<sup>44</sup>, P. Campana<sup>22</sup>, D.H. Campora Perez<sup>31</sup>, L. Capriotti<sup>19,e</sup>, A. Carbone<sup>19,e</sup>, G. Carboni<sup>29</sup>, R. Cardinale<sup>23,h</sup>, A. Cardini<sup>26</sup>, P. Carniti<sup>24,i</sup>, K. Carvalho Akiba<sup>31</sup>, A. Casais Vidal<sup>45</sup>, G. Casse<sup>59</sup>, M. Cattaneo<sup>47</sup>, G. Cavallero<sup>47</sup>, S. Celani<sup>48</sup>, R. Cenci<sup>28,p</sup>, J. Cerasoli<sup>10</sup>, M.G. Chapman<sup>53</sup>, M. Charles<sup>12,47</sup>, Ph. Charpentier<sup>47</sup>, G. Chatzikonstantinidis<sup>52</sup>, M. Chefdeville<sup>8</sup>, V. Chekalina<sup>41</sup>, C. Chen<sup>3</sup>, S. Chen<sup>26</sup>, A. Chernov<sup>33</sup>, S.-G. Chitic<sup>47</sup>, V. Chobanova<sup>45</sup>, M. Chrzaszcz<sup>33</sup>, A. Chubykin<sup>37</sup>, P. Ciambone<sup>22</sup>, M.F. Cicala<sup>55</sup>, X. Cid Vidal<sup>45</sup>, G. Ciezarek<sup>47</sup>, F. Cindolo<sup>19</sup>, P.E.L. Clarke<sup>57</sup>, M. Clemencic<sup>47</sup>, H.V. Cliff<sup>54</sup>, J. Closier<sup>47</sup>, J.L. Cobbedick<sup>61</sup>, V. Coco<sup>47</sup>, J.A.B. Coelho<sup>11</sup>, J. Cogan<sup>10</sup>, E. Cogneras<sup>9</sup>, L. Cojocariu<sup>36</sup>, P. Collins<sup>47</sup>, T. Colombo<sup>47</sup>, A. Comerma-Montells<sup>16</sup>, A. Contu<sup>26</sup>, N. Cooke<sup>52</sup>, G. Coombs<sup>58</sup>, S. Coquereau<sup>44</sup>, G. Corti<sup>47</sup>, C.M. Costa Sobral<sup>55</sup>, B. Couturier<sup>47</sup>, D.C. Craik<sup>63</sup>, J. Crkovska<sup>66</sup>, A. Crocombe<sup>55</sup>, M. Cruz Torres<sup>1</sup>, R. Currie<sup>57</sup>, C.L. Da Silva<sup>66</sup>, E. Dall'Occo<sup>14</sup>, J. Dalseno<sup>45,53</sup>, C. D'Ambrosio<sup>47</sup>, A. Danilina<sup>38</sup>, P. d'Argent<sup>16</sup>, A. Davis<sup>61</sup>, O. De Aguiar Francisco<sup>47</sup>, K. De Bruyn<sup>47</sup>, S. De Capua<sup>61</sup>, M. De Cian<sup>48</sup>, J.M. De Miranda<sup>1</sup>, L. De Paula<sup>2</sup>, M. De Serio<sup>18,d</sup>, P. De Simone<sup>22</sup>, J.A. de Vries<sup>31</sup>, C.T. Dean<sup>66</sup>, W. Dean<sup>80</sup>, D. Decamp<sup>8</sup>, L. Del Buono<sup>12</sup>, B. Delaney<sup>54</sup>, H.-P. Dembinski<sup>15</sup>, M. Demmer<sup>14</sup>, A. Dendek<sup>34</sup>, V. Denysenko<sup>49</sup>, D. Derkach<sup>78</sup>, O. Deschamps<sup>9</sup>, F. Desse<sup>11</sup>, F. Dettori<sup>26</sup>, B. Dey<sup>7</sup>, A. Di Canto<sup>47</sup>, P. Di Nezza<sup>22</sup>, S. Didenko<sup>77</sup>, H. Dijkstra<sup>47</sup>, V. Dobishuk<sup>51</sup>, F. Dordei<sup>26</sup>, M. Dorigo<sup>28,y</sup>, A.C. dos Reis<sup>1</sup>, L. Douglas<sup>58</sup>, A. Dovbnya<sup>50</sup>, K. Dreimanis<sup>59</sup>, M.W. Dudek<sup>33</sup>, L. Dufour<sup>47</sup>, G. Dujany<sup>12</sup>, P. Durante<sup>47</sup>, J.M. Durham<sup>66</sup>, D. Dutta<sup>61</sup>, R. Dzhelyadin<sup>43,i</sup>, M. Dziewiecki<sup>16</sup>, A. Dziurda<sup>33</sup>, A. Dzyuba<sup>37</sup>, S. Easo<sup>56</sup>, U. Egede<sup>69</sup>, V. Egorychev<sup>38</sup>, S. Eidelman<sup>42,x</sup>, S. Eisenhardt<sup>57</sup>, R. Ekelhof<sup>14</sup>, S. Ek-In<sup>48</sup>, L. Eklund<sup>58</sup>, S. Ely<sup>67</sup>, A. Ene<sup>36</sup>, E. Epple<sup>66</sup>, S. Escher<sup>13</sup>, S. Esen<sup>31</sup>, T. Evans<sup>47</sup>, A. Falabella<sup>19</sup>, J. Fan<sup>3</sup>, N. Farley<sup>52</sup>, S. Farry<sup>59</sup>, D. Fazzini<sup>11</sup>, P. Fedin<sup>38</sup>, M. Féo<sup>47</sup>, P. Fernandez Declara<sup>47</sup>, A. Fernandez Prieto<sup>45</sup>, F. Ferrari<sup>19,e</sup>, L. Ferreira Lopes<sup>48</sup>, F. Ferreira Rodrigues<sup>2</sup>, S. Ferreres Sole<sup>31</sup>, M. Ferrillo<sup>49</sup>, M. Ferro-Luzzi<sup>47</sup>, S. Filippov<sup>40</sup>, R.A. Fini<sup>18</sup>, M. Fiorini<sup>20,g</sup>, M. Firlej<sup>34</sup>, K.M. Fischer<sup>62</sup>, C. Fitzpatrick<sup>47</sup>, T. Fiutowski<sup>34</sup>, F. Fleuret<sup>11,b</sup>, M. Fontana<sup>47</sup>, F. Fontanelli<sup>23,h</sup>, R. Forty<sup>47</sup>, V. Franco Lima<sup>59</sup>, M. Franco Sevilla<sup>65</sup>, M. Frank<sup>47</sup>, C. Frei<sup>47</sup>, D.A. Friday<sup>58</sup>, J. Fu<sup>25,q</sup>, M. Fuehring<sup>14</sup>, W. Funk<sup>47</sup>, E. Gabriel<sup>57</sup>, A. Gallas Torreira<sup>45</sup>,

D. Galli<sup>19,e</sup>, S. Gallorini<sup>27</sup>, S. Gambetta<sup>57</sup>, Y. Gan<sup>3</sup>, M. Gandelman<sup>2</sup>, P. Gandini<sup>25</sup>, Y. Gao<sup>4</sup>, L.M. Garcia Martin<sup>46</sup>, J. García Pardiñas<sup>49</sup>, B. Garcia Plana<sup>45</sup>, F.A. Garcia Rosales<sup>11</sup>, J. Garra Tico<sup>54</sup>, L. Garrido<sup>44</sup>, D. Gascon<sup>44</sup>, C. Gaspar<sup>47</sup>, D. Gerick<sup>16</sup>, E. Gersabeck<sup>61</sup>, M. Gersabeck<sup>61</sup>, T. Gershon<sup>55</sup>, D. Gerstel<sup>10</sup>, Ph. Ghez<sup>8</sup>, V. Gibson<sup>54</sup>, A. Gioventù<sup>45</sup>, O.G. Girard<sup>48</sup>, P. Gironella Gironell<sup>44</sup>, L. Giubega<sup>36</sup>, C. Giugliano<sup>20</sup>, K. Gizdov<sup>57</sup>, V.V. Gligorov<sup>12</sup>, C. Göbel<sup>70</sup>, D. Golubkov<sup>38</sup>, A. Golutvin<sup>60,77</sup>, A. Gomes<sup>1,a</sup>, P. Gorbounov<sup>38,6</sup>, I.V. Gorelov<sup>39</sup>, C. Gotti<sup>24,i</sup>, E. Govorkova<sup>31</sup>, J.P. Grabowski<sup>16</sup>, R. Graciani Diaz<sup>44</sup>, T. Grammatico<sup>12</sup>, L.A. Granado Cardoso<sup>47</sup>, E. Graugés<sup>44</sup>, E. Graverini<sup>48</sup>, G. Graziani<sup>21</sup>, A. Grecu<sup>36</sup>, R. Greim<sup>31</sup>, P. Griffith<sup>20</sup>, L. Grillo<sup>61</sup>, L. Gruber<sup>47</sup>, B.R. Gruber Cazon<sup>62</sup>, C. Gu<sup>3</sup>, E. Gushchin<sup>40</sup>, A. Guth<sup>13</sup>, Yu. Guz<sup>43,47</sup>, T. Gys<sup>47</sup>, T. Hadavizadeh<sup>62</sup>, G. Haefeli<sup>48</sup>, C. Haen<sup>47</sup>, S.C. Haines<sup>54</sup>, P.M. Hamilton<sup>65</sup>, Q. Han<sup>7</sup>, X. Han<sup>16</sup>, T.H. Hancock<sup>62</sup>, S. Hansmann-Menzemer<sup>16</sup>, N. Harnew<sup>62</sup>, T. Harrison<sup>59</sup>, R. Hart<sup>31</sup>, C. Hasse<sup>47</sup>, M. Hatch<sup>47</sup>, J. He<sup>5</sup>, M. Hecker<sup>60</sup>, K. Heijhoff<sup>31</sup>, K. Heinicke<sup>14</sup>, A. Heister<sup>14</sup>, A.M. Hennequin<sup>47</sup>, K. Hennessy<sup>59</sup>, L. Henry<sup>46</sup>, J. Heuel<sup>13</sup>, A. Hicheur<sup>68</sup>, D. Hill<sup>62</sup>, M. Hilton<sup>61</sup>, P.H. Hopchev<sup>48</sup>, J. Hu<sup>16</sup>, W. Hu<sup>7</sup>, W. Huang<sup>5</sup>, W. Hulsbergen<sup>31</sup>, T. Humair<sup>60</sup>, R.J. Hunter<sup>55</sup>, M. Hushchyn<sup>78</sup>, D. Hutchcroft<sup>59</sup>, D. Hynds<sup>31</sup>, P. Ibis<sup>14</sup>, M. Idzik<sup>34</sup>, P. Ilten<sup>52</sup>, A. Inglessi<sup>37</sup>, A. Inyakin<sup>43</sup>, K. Ivshin<sup>37</sup>, R. Jacobsson<sup>47</sup>, S. Jakobsen<sup>47</sup>, E. Jans<sup>31</sup>, B.K. Jashal<sup>46</sup>, A. Jawahery<sup>65</sup>, V. Jevtic<sup>14</sup>, F. Jiang<sup>3</sup>, M. John<sup>62</sup>, D. Johnson<sup>47</sup>, C.R. Jones<sup>54</sup>, B. Jost<sup>47</sup>, N. Jurik<sup>62</sup>, S. Kandybei<sup>50</sup>, M. Karacson<sup>47</sup>, J.M. Kariuki<sup>53</sup>, N. Kazeev<sup>78</sup>, M. Kecke<sup>16</sup>, F. Keizer<sup>54,54</sup>, M. Kelsey<sup>67</sup>, M. Kenzie<sup>55</sup>, T. Ketel<sup>32</sup>, B. Khanji<sup>47</sup>, A. Kharisova<sup>79</sup>, K.E. Kim<sup>67</sup>, T. Kirn<sup>13</sup>, V.S. Kirsabom<sup>48</sup>, S. Klaver<sup>22</sup>, K. Klimaszewski<sup>35</sup>, S. Koliiev<sup>51</sup>, A. Kondybayeva<sup>77</sup>, A. Konoplyannikov<sup>38</sup>, P. Kopciwicz<sup>34</sup>, R. Kopečna<sup>16</sup>, P. Koppenburg<sup>31</sup>, I. Kostiuik<sup>31,51</sup>, O. Kot<sup>51</sup>, S. Kotriakhova<sup>37</sup>, L. Kravchuk<sup>40</sup>, R.D. Krawczyk<sup>47</sup>, M. Kreps<sup>55</sup>, F. Kress<sup>60</sup>, S. Kretzschmar<sup>13</sup>, P. Krokovny<sup>42,x</sup>, W. Krupa<sup>34</sup>, W. Krzemien<sup>35</sup>, W. Kucewicz<sup>33,l</sup>, M. Kucharczyk<sup>33</sup>, V. Kudryavtsev<sup>42,x</sup>, H.S. Kuindersma<sup>31</sup>, G.J. Kunde<sup>66</sup>, T. Kvaratskheliya<sup>38</sup>, D. Lacarrere<sup>47</sup>, G. Lafferty<sup>61</sup>, A. Lai<sup>26</sup>, D. Lancierini<sup>49</sup>, J.J. Lane<sup>61</sup>, G. Lanfranchi<sup>22</sup>, C. Langenbruch<sup>13</sup>, T. Latham<sup>55</sup>, F. Lazzari<sup>28,v</sup>, C. Lazzeroni<sup>52</sup>, R. Le Gac<sup>10</sup>, R. Lefèvre<sup>9</sup>, A. Leflat<sup>39</sup>, O. Leroy<sup>10</sup>, T. Lesiak<sup>33</sup>, B. Leverington<sup>16</sup>, H. Li<sup>71</sup>, X. Li<sup>66</sup>, Y. Li<sup>6</sup>, Z. Li<sup>67</sup>, X. Liang<sup>67</sup>, R. Lindner<sup>47</sup>, V. Lisovskyi<sup>14</sup>, G. Liu<sup>71</sup>, X. Liu<sup>3</sup>, D. Loh<sup>55</sup>, A. Loi<sup>26</sup>, J. Lomba Castro<sup>45</sup>, I. Longstaff<sup>58</sup>, J.H. Lopes<sup>2</sup>, G. Loustau<sup>49</sup>, G.H. Lovell<sup>54</sup>, Y. Lu<sup>6</sup>, D. Lucchesi<sup>27,o</sup>, M. Lucio Martinez<sup>31</sup>, Y. Luo<sup>3</sup>, A. Lupato<sup>27</sup>, E. Luppi<sup>20,g</sup>, O. Lupton<sup>55</sup>, A. Lusiani<sup>28,t</sup>, X. Lyu<sup>5</sup>, S. Maccolini<sup>19,e</sup>, F. Machefer<sup>11</sup>, F. Maciuc<sup>36</sup>, V. Macko<sup>48</sup>, P. Mackowiak<sup>14</sup>, S. Maddrell-Mander<sup>53</sup>, L.R. Madhan Mohan<sup>53</sup>, O. Maev<sup>37,47</sup>, A. Maevskiy<sup>78</sup>, D. Maisuzenko<sup>37</sup>, M.W. Majewski<sup>34</sup>, S. Malde<sup>62</sup>, B. Malecki<sup>47</sup>, A. Malinin<sup>76</sup>, T. Maltsev<sup>42,x</sup>, H. Malygina<sup>16</sup>, G. Manca<sup>26,f</sup>, G. Mancinelli<sup>10</sup>, R. Manera Escalero<sup>44</sup>, D. Manuzzi<sup>19,e</sup>, D. Marangotto<sup>25,q</sup>, J. Maratas<sup>9,w</sup>, J.F. Marchand<sup>8</sup>, U. Marconi<sup>19</sup>, S. Mariani<sup>21</sup>, C. Marin Benito<sup>11</sup>, M. Marinangeli<sup>48</sup>, P. Marino<sup>48</sup>, J. Marks<sup>16</sup>, P.J. Marshall<sup>59</sup>, G. Martellotti<sup>30</sup>, L. Martinazzoli<sup>47</sup>, M. Martinelli<sup>24,i</sup>, D. Martinez Santos<sup>45</sup>, F. Martinez Vidal<sup>46</sup>, A. Massafferri<sup>1</sup>, M. Materok<sup>13</sup>, R. Matev<sup>47</sup>, A. Mathad<sup>49</sup>, Z. Mathe<sup>47</sup>, V. Matiunin<sup>38</sup>, C. Matteuzzi<sup>24</sup>, K.R. Mattioli<sup>80</sup>, A. Mauri<sup>49</sup>, E. Maurice<sup>11,b</sup>, M. McCann<sup>60</sup>, L. McConnell<sup>17</sup>, A. McNab<sup>61</sup>, R. McNulty<sup>17</sup>, J.V. Mead<sup>59</sup>, B. Meadows<sup>64</sup>, C. Meaux<sup>10</sup>, G. Meier<sup>14</sup>, N. Meinert<sup>74</sup>, D. Melnychuk<sup>35</sup>, S. Meloni<sup>24,i</sup>, M. Merk<sup>31</sup>, A. Merli<sup>25</sup>, M. Mikhasenko<sup>47</sup>, D.A. Milanes<sup>73</sup>, E. Millard<sup>55</sup>, M.-N. Minard<sup>8</sup>, O. Mineev<sup>38</sup>, L. Minzoni<sup>20,g</sup>, S.E. Mitchell<sup>57</sup>, B. Mitreska<sup>61</sup>, D.S. Mitzel<sup>47</sup>, A. Mödden<sup>14</sup>, A. Mogini<sup>12</sup>, R.D. Moise<sup>60</sup>, T. Mombächer<sup>14</sup>, I.A. Monroy<sup>73</sup>, S. Monteil<sup>9</sup>, M. Morandin<sup>27</sup>, G. Morello<sup>22</sup>, M.J. Morello<sup>28,t</sup>, J. Moron<sup>34</sup>, A.B. Morris<sup>10</sup>, A.G. Morris<sup>55</sup>, R. Mountain<sup>67</sup>, H. Mu<sup>3</sup>, F. Muheim<sup>57</sup>, M. Mukherjee<sup>7</sup>, M. Mulder<sup>31</sup>, D. Müller<sup>47</sup>, K. Müller<sup>49</sup>, V. Müller<sup>14</sup>, C.H. Murphy<sup>62</sup>, D. Murray<sup>61</sup>, P. Muzzetto<sup>26</sup>, P. Naik<sup>53</sup>, T. Nakada<sup>48</sup>, R. Nandakumar<sup>56</sup>, A. Nandi<sup>62</sup>, T. Nanut<sup>48</sup>, I. Nasteva<sup>2</sup>, M. Needham<sup>57</sup>, N. Neri<sup>25,q</sup>, S. Neubert<sup>16</sup>, N. Neufeld<sup>47</sup>, R. Newcombe<sup>60</sup>, T.D. Nguyen<sup>48</sup>, C. Nguyen-Mau<sup>48,n</sup>, H. Ni<sup>5</sup>, E.M. Niel<sup>11</sup>,

S. Nieswand<sup>13</sup>, N. Nikitin<sup>39</sup>, N.S. Nolte<sup>47</sup>, C. Nunez<sup>80</sup>, A. Oblakowska-Mucha<sup>34</sup>, V. Obraztsov<sup>43</sup>, S. Ogilvy<sup>58</sup>, D.P. O'Hanlon<sup>19</sup>, R. Oldeman<sup>26,f</sup>, C.J.G. Onderwater<sup>75</sup>, J. D. Osborn<sup>80</sup>, A. Ossowska<sup>33</sup>, J.M. Otalora Goicochea<sup>2</sup>, T. Ovsiannikova<sup>38</sup>, P. Owen<sup>49</sup>, A. Oyanguren<sup>46</sup>, P.R. Pais<sup>48</sup>, T. Pajero<sup>28,t</sup>, A. Palano<sup>18</sup>, M. Palutan<sup>22</sup>, G. Panshin<sup>79</sup>, A. Papanestis<sup>56</sup>, M. Pappagallo<sup>57</sup>, L.L. Pappalardo<sup>20,g</sup>, C. Pappenheimer<sup>64</sup>, W. Parker<sup>65</sup>, C. Parkes<sup>61</sup>, G. Passaleva<sup>21,47</sup>, A. Pastore<sup>18</sup>, M. Patel<sup>60</sup>, C. Patrignani<sup>19,e</sup>, A. Pearce<sup>47</sup>, A. Pellegrino<sup>31</sup>, M. Pepe Altarelli<sup>47</sup>, S. Perazzini<sup>19</sup>, D. Pereima<sup>38</sup>, P. Perret<sup>9</sup>, L. Pescatore<sup>48</sup>, K. Petridis<sup>53</sup>, A. Petrolini<sup>23,h</sup>, A. Petrov<sup>76</sup>, S. Petrucci<sup>57</sup>, M. Petruzzo<sup>25,q</sup>, B. Pietrzyk<sup>8</sup>, G. Pietrzyk<sup>48</sup>, M. Pili<sup>62</sup>, D. Pinci<sup>30</sup>, J. Pinzino<sup>47</sup>, F. Pisani<sup>47</sup>, A. Piucci<sup>16</sup>, V. Placinta<sup>36</sup>, S. Playfer<sup>57</sup>, J. Plews<sup>52</sup>, M. Plo Casasus<sup>45</sup>, F. Polci<sup>12</sup>, M. Poli Lener<sup>22</sup>, M. Poliakov<sup>67</sup>, A. Poluektov<sup>10</sup>, N. Polukhina<sup>77,c</sup>, I. Polyakov<sup>67</sup>, E. Polcarpo<sup>2</sup>, G.J. Pomery<sup>53</sup>, S. Ponce<sup>47</sup>, A. Popov<sup>43</sup>, D. Popov<sup>52</sup>, S. Poslavskii<sup>43</sup>, K. Prasanth<sup>33</sup>, L. Promberger<sup>47</sup>, C. Prouve<sup>45</sup>, V. Pugatch<sup>51</sup>, A. Puig Navarro<sup>49</sup>, H. Pullen<sup>62</sup>, G. Punzi<sup>28,p</sup>, W. Qian<sup>5</sup>, J. Qin<sup>5</sup>, R. Quagliani<sup>12</sup>, B. Quintana<sup>9</sup>, N.V. Raab<sup>17</sup>, R.I. Rabadan Trejo<sup>10</sup>, B. Rachwal<sup>34</sup>, J.H. Rademacker<sup>53</sup>, M. Rama<sup>28</sup>, M. Ramos Pernas<sup>45</sup>, M.S. Rangel<sup>2</sup>, F. Ratnikov<sup>41,78</sup>, G. Raven<sup>32</sup>, M. Reboud<sup>8</sup>, F. Redi<sup>48</sup>, F. Reiss<sup>12</sup>, C. Remon Alepuz<sup>46</sup>, Z. Ren<sup>3</sup>, V. Renaudin<sup>62</sup>, S. Ricciardi<sup>56</sup>, S. Richards<sup>53</sup>, K. Rinnert<sup>59</sup>, P. Robbe<sup>11</sup>, A. Robert<sup>12</sup>, A.B. Rodrigues<sup>48</sup>, E. Rodrigues<sup>64</sup>, J.A. Rodriguez Lopez<sup>73</sup>, M. Roehrken<sup>47</sup>, S. Roiser<sup>47</sup>, A. Rollings<sup>62</sup>, V. Romanovskiy<sup>43</sup>, M. Romero Lamas<sup>45</sup>, A. Romero Vidal<sup>45</sup>, J.D. Roth<sup>80</sup>, M. Rotondo<sup>22</sup>, M.S. Rudolph<sup>67</sup>, T. Ruf<sup>47</sup>, J. Ruiz Vidal<sup>46</sup>, J. Ryzka<sup>34</sup>, J.J. Saborido Silva<sup>45</sup>, N. Sagidova<sup>37</sup>, B. Saitta<sup>26,f</sup>, C. Sanchez Gras<sup>31</sup>, C. Sanchez Mayordomo<sup>46</sup>, R. Santacesaria<sup>30</sup>, C. Santamarina Rios<sup>45</sup>, M. Santimaria<sup>22</sup>, E. Santovetti<sup>29,j</sup>, G. Sarpis<sup>61</sup>, A. Sarti<sup>30</sup>, C. Satriano<sup>30,s</sup>, A. Satta<sup>29</sup>, M. Saur<sup>5</sup>, D. Savrina<sup>38,39</sup>, L.G. Scantlebury Smead<sup>62</sup>, S. Schael<sup>13</sup>, M. Schellenberg<sup>14</sup>, M. Schiller<sup>58</sup>, H. Schindler<sup>47</sup>, M. Schmelling<sup>15</sup>, T. Schmelzer<sup>14</sup>, B. Schmidt<sup>47</sup>, O. Schneider<sup>48</sup>, A. Schopper<sup>47</sup>, H.F. Schreiner<sup>64</sup>, M. Schubiger<sup>31</sup>, S. Schulte<sup>48</sup>, M.H. Schune<sup>11</sup>, R. Schwemmer<sup>47</sup>, B. Sciascia<sup>22</sup>, A. Sciubba<sup>30,k</sup>, S. Sellam<sup>68</sup>, A. Semennikov<sup>38</sup>, A. Sergi<sup>52,47</sup>, N. Serra<sup>49</sup>, J. Serrano<sup>10</sup>, L. Sestini<sup>27</sup>, A. Seuthe<sup>14</sup>, P. Seyfert<sup>47</sup>, D.M. Shangase<sup>80</sup>, M. Shapkin<sup>43</sup>, L. Shchutska<sup>48</sup>, T. Shears<sup>59</sup>, L. Shekhtman<sup>42,x</sup>, V. Shevchenko<sup>76,77</sup>, E. Shmanin<sup>77</sup>, J.D. Shupperd<sup>67</sup>, B.G. Siddi<sup>20</sup>, R. Silva Coutinho<sup>49</sup>, L. Silva de Oliveira<sup>2</sup>, G. Simi<sup>27,o</sup>, S. Simone<sup>18,d</sup>, I. Skiba<sup>20</sup>, N. Skidmore<sup>16</sup>, T. Skwarnicki<sup>67</sup>, M.W. Slater<sup>52</sup>, J.G. Smeaton<sup>54</sup>, A. Smetkina<sup>38</sup>, E. Smith<sup>13</sup>, I.T. Smith<sup>57</sup>, M. Smith<sup>60</sup>, A. Snoch<sup>31</sup>, M. Soares<sup>19</sup>, L. Soares Lavoura<sup>1</sup>, M.D. Sokoloff<sup>64</sup>, F.J.P. Soler<sup>58</sup>, B. Souza De Paula<sup>2</sup>, B. Spaan<sup>14</sup>, E. Spadaro Norella<sup>25,q</sup>, P. Spradlin<sup>58</sup>, F. Stagni<sup>47</sup>, M. Stahl<sup>64</sup>, S. Stahl<sup>47</sup>, P. Steffen<sup>48</sup>, O. Steinkamp<sup>49</sup>, S. Stemmler<sup>16</sup>, O. Stenyakin<sup>43</sup>, M. Stepanova<sup>37</sup>, H. Stevens<sup>14</sup>, S. Stone<sup>67</sup>, S. Stracka<sup>28</sup>, M.E. Stramaglia<sup>48</sup>, M. Straticiu<sup>36</sup>, S. Strokov<sup>79</sup>, J. Sun<sup>3</sup>, L. Sun<sup>72</sup>, Y. Sun<sup>65</sup>, P. Svihra<sup>61</sup>, K. Swientek<sup>34</sup>, A. Szabelski<sup>35</sup>, T. Szumlak<sup>34</sup>, M. Szymanski<sup>5</sup>, S. Taneja<sup>61</sup>, Z. Tang<sup>3</sup>, T. Tekampe<sup>14</sup>, G. Tellarini<sup>20</sup>, F. Teubert<sup>47</sup>, E. Thomas<sup>47</sup>, K.A. Thomson<sup>59</sup>, M.J. Tilley<sup>60</sup>, V. Tisserand<sup>9</sup>, S. T'Jampens<sup>8</sup>, M. Tobin<sup>6</sup>, S. Tolch<sup>47</sup>, L. Tomassetti<sup>20,g</sup>, D. Tonelli<sup>28</sup>, D. Torres Machado<sup>1</sup>, D.Y. Tou<sup>12</sup>, E. Tournefier<sup>8</sup>, M. Traill<sup>58</sup>, M.T. Tran<sup>48</sup>, C. Trippl<sup>48</sup>, A. Trisovic<sup>54</sup>, A. Tsaregorodtsev<sup>10</sup>, G. Tuci<sup>28,47,p</sup>, A. Tully<sup>48</sup>, N. Tuning<sup>31</sup>, A. Ukleja<sup>35</sup>, A. Usachov<sup>11</sup>, A. Ustyuzhanin<sup>41,78</sup>, U. Uwer<sup>16</sup>, A. Vagner<sup>79</sup>, V. Vagnoni<sup>19</sup>, A. Valassi<sup>47</sup>, G. Valenti<sup>19</sup>, M. van Beuzekom<sup>31</sup>, H. Van Hecke<sup>66</sup>, E. van Herwijnen<sup>47</sup>, C.B. Van Hulse<sup>17</sup>, M. van Veghel<sup>75</sup>, R. Vazquez Gomez<sup>44</sup>, P. Vazquez Regueiro<sup>45</sup>, C. Vázquez Sierra<sup>31</sup>, S. Vecchi<sup>20</sup>, J.J. Velthuis<sup>53</sup>, M. Veltri<sup>21,r</sup>, A. Venkateswaran<sup>67</sup>, M. Vernet<sup>9</sup>, M. Veronesi<sup>31</sup>, M. Vesterinen<sup>55</sup>, J.V. Viana Barbosa<sup>47</sup>, D. Vieira<sup>5</sup>, M. Vieites Diaz<sup>48</sup>, H. Viemann<sup>74</sup>, X. Vilasis-Cardona<sup>44,m</sup>, A. Vitkovskiy<sup>31</sup>, V. Volkov<sup>39</sup>, A. Vollhardt<sup>49</sup>, D. Vom Bruch<sup>12</sup>, A. Vorobyev<sup>37</sup>, V. Vorobyev<sup>42,x</sup>, N. Voropaev<sup>37</sup>, R. Waldi<sup>74</sup>, J. Walsh<sup>28</sup>, J. Wang<sup>3</sup>, J. Wang<sup>72</sup>, J. Wang<sup>6</sup>, M. Wang<sup>3</sup>, Y. Wang<sup>7</sup>, Z. Wang<sup>49</sup>, D.R. Ward<sup>54</sup>, H.M. Wark<sup>59</sup>, N.K. Watson<sup>52</sup>, D. Websdale<sup>60</sup>, A. Weiden<sup>49</sup>, C. Weisser<sup>63</sup>, B.D.C. Westhenry<sup>53</sup>, D.J. White<sup>61</sup>, M. Whitehead<sup>13</sup>, D. Wiedner<sup>14</sup>, G. Wilkinson<sup>62</sup>,



M. Wilkinson<sup>67</sup>, I. Williams<sup>54</sup>, M. Williams<sup>63</sup>, M.R.J. Williams<sup>61</sup>, T. Williams<sup>52</sup>, F.F. Wilson<sup>56</sup>, W. Wislicki<sup>35</sup>, M. Witek<sup>33</sup>, L. Witola<sup>16</sup>, G. Wormser<sup>11</sup>, S.A. Wotton<sup>54</sup>, H. Wu<sup>67</sup>, K. Wyllie<sup>47</sup>, Z. Xiang<sup>5</sup>, D. Xiao<sup>7</sup>, Y. Xie<sup>7</sup>, H. Xing<sup>71</sup>, A. Xu<sup>3</sup>, L. Xu<sup>3</sup>, M. Xu<sup>7</sup>, Q. Xu<sup>5</sup>, Z. Xu<sup>8</sup>, Z. Xu<sup>4</sup>, Z. Yang<sup>3</sup>, Z. Yang<sup>65</sup>, Y. Yao<sup>67</sup>, L.E. Yeomans<sup>59</sup>, H. Yin<sup>7</sup>, J. Yu<sup>7,aa</sup>, X. Yuan<sup>67</sup>, O. Yushchenko<sup>43</sup>, K.A. Zarebski<sup>52</sup>, M. Zavertyaev<sup>15,c</sup>, M. Zdybal<sup>33</sup>, M. Zeng<sup>3</sup>, D. Zhang<sup>7</sup>, L. Zhang<sup>3</sup>, S. Zhang<sup>3</sup>, W.C. Zhang<sup>3,z</sup>, Y. Zhang<sup>47</sup>, A. Zhelezov<sup>16</sup>, Y. Zheng<sup>5</sup>, X. Zhou<sup>5</sup>, Y. Zhou<sup>5</sup>, X. Zhu<sup>3</sup>, V. Zhukov<sup>13,39</sup>, J.B. Zonneveld<sup>57</sup>, S. Zucchelli<sup>19,e</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> *Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas (CBPF), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*
- <sup>2</sup> *Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*
- <sup>3</sup> *Center for High Energy Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China*
- <sup>4</sup> *School of Physics State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China*
- <sup>5</sup> *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China*
- <sup>6</sup> *Institute Of High Energy Physics (IHEP), Beijing, China*
- <sup>7</sup> *Institute of Particle Physics, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, Hubei, China*
- <sup>8</sup> *Univ. Grenoble Alpes, Univ. Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS, IN2P3-LAPP, Annecy, France*
- <sup>9</sup> *Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France*
- <sup>10</sup> *Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS/IN2P3, CPPM, Marseille, France*
- <sup>11</sup> *LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France*
- <sup>12</sup> *LPNHE, Sorbonne Université, Paris Diderot Sorbonne Paris Cité, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France*
- <sup>13</sup> *I. Physikalisches Institut, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany*
- <sup>14</sup> *Fakultät Physik, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany*
- <sup>15</sup> *Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik (MPIK), Heidelberg, Germany*
- <sup>16</sup> *Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany*
- <sup>17</sup> *School of Physics, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland*
- <sup>18</sup> *INFN Sezione di Bari, Bari, Italy*
- <sup>19</sup> *INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy*
- <sup>20</sup> *INFN Sezione di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy*
- <sup>21</sup> *INFN Sezione di Firenze, Firenze, Italy*
- <sup>22</sup> *INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy*
- <sup>23</sup> *INFN Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy*
- <sup>24</sup> *INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy*
- <sup>25</sup> *INFN Sezione di Milano, Milano, Italy*
- <sup>26</sup> *INFN Sezione di Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy*
- <sup>27</sup> *INFN Sezione di Padova, Padova, Italy*
- <sup>28</sup> *INFN Sezione di Pisa, Pisa, Italy*
- <sup>29</sup> *INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy*
- <sup>30</sup> *INFN Sezione di Roma La Sapienza, Roma, Italy*
- <sup>31</sup> *Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics, Amsterdam, Netherlands*
- <sup>32</sup> *Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands*
- <sup>33</sup> *Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland*
- <sup>34</sup> *AGH — University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Kraków, Poland*
- <sup>35</sup> *National Center for Nuclear Research (NCBJ), Warsaw, Poland*
- <sup>36</sup> *Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest-Magurele, Romania*
- <sup>37</sup> *Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute NRC Kurchatov Institute (PNPI NRC KI), Gatchina, Russia*
- <sup>38</sup> *Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics NRC Kurchatov Institute (ITEP NRC KI), Moscow, Russia, Moscow, Russia*
- <sup>39</sup> *Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (SINP MSU), Moscow, Russia*

- 40 *Institute for Nuclear Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences (INR RAS), Moscow, Russia*
- 41 *Yandex School of Data Analysis, Moscow, Russia*
- 42 *Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics (SB RAS), Novosibirsk, Russia*
- 43 *Institute for High Energy Physics NRC Kurchatov Institute (IHEP NRC KI), Protvino, Russia, Protvino, Russia*
- 44 *ICCUB, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain*
- 45 *Instituto Galego de Física de Altas Enerxías (IGFAE), Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain*
- 46 *Instituto de Física Corpuscular, Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia — CSIC, Valencia, Spain*
- 47 *European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Geneva, Switzerland*
- 48 *Institute of Physics, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland*
- 49 *Physik-Institut, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland*
- 50 *NSC Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology (NSC KIPT), Kharkiv, Ukraine*
- 51 *Institute for Nuclear Research of the National Academy of Sciences (KINR), Kyiv, Ukraine*
- 52 *University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom*
- 53 *H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom*
- 54 *Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom*
- 55 *Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom*
- 56 *STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom*
- 57 *School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom*
- 58 *School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom*
- 59 *Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom*
- 60 *Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom*
- 61 *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom*
- 62 *Department of Physics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom*
- 63 *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States*
- 64 *University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, United States*
- 65 *University of Maryland, College Park, MD, United States*
- 66 *Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Los Alamos, United States*
- 67 *Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, United States*
- 68 *Laboratory of Mathematical and Subatomic Physics , Constantine, Algeria, associated to<sup>2</sup>*
- 69 *School of Physics and Astronomy, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, associated to<sup>55</sup>*
- 70 *Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, associated to<sup>2</sup>*
- 71 *South China Normal University, Guangzhou, China, associated to<sup>3</sup>*
- 72 *School of Physics and Technology, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China, associated to<sup>3</sup>*
- 73 *Departamento de Física , Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia, associated to<sup>12</sup>*
- 74 *Institut für Physik, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany, associated to<sup>16</sup>*
- 75 *Van Swinderen Institute, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands, associated to<sup>31</sup>*
- 76 *National Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Moscow, Russia, associated to<sup>38</sup>*
- 77 *National University of Science and Technology “MISIS”, Moscow, Russia, associated to<sup>38</sup>*
- 78 *National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia, associated to<sup>41</sup>*
- 79 *National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia, associated to<sup>38</sup>*
- 80 *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, United States, associated to<sup>67</sup>*
- <sup>a</sup> *Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro (UFTM), Uberaba-MG, Brazil*
- <sup>b</sup> *Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Palaiseau, France*
- <sup>c</sup> *P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Russian Academy of Science (LPI RAS), Moscow, Russia*
- <sup>d</sup> *Università di Bari, Bari, Italy*
- <sup>e</sup> *Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy*
- <sup>f</sup> *Università di Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy*
- <sup>g</sup> *Università di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy*

- <sup>h</sup> *Università di Genova, Genova, Italy*  
<sup>i</sup> *Università di Milano Bicocca, Milano, Italy*  
<sup>j</sup> *Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy*  
<sup>k</sup> *Università di Roma La Sapienza, Roma, Italy*  
<sup>l</sup> *AGH — University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Computer Science, Electronics and Telecommunications, Kraków, Poland*  
<sup>m</sup> *LIFAELS, La Salle, Universitat Ramon Llull, Barcelona, Spain*  
<sup>n</sup> *Hanoi University of Science, Hanoi, Vietnam*  
<sup>o</sup> *Università di Padova, Padova, Italy*  
<sup>p</sup> *Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy*  
<sup>q</sup> *Università degli Studi di Milano, Milano, Italy*  
<sup>r</sup> *Università di Urbino, Urbino, Italy*  
<sup>s</sup> *Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy*  
<sup>t</sup> *Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, Italy*  
<sup>u</sup> *Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy*  
<sup>v</sup> *Università di Siena, Siena, Italy*  
<sup>w</sup> *MSU — Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT), Iligan, Philippines*  
<sup>x</sup> *Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia*  
<sup>y</sup> *INFN Sezione di Trieste, Trieste, Italy*  
<sup>z</sup> *School of Physics and Information Technology, Shaanxi Normal University (SNNU), Xi'an, China*  
<sup>aa</sup> *Physics and Micro Electronic College, Hunan University, Changsha City, China*  
<sup>†</sup> *Deceased*