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Search for a Light Higgs Boson Decaying to Long-Lived Weakly Interacting Particles in Proton-Proton Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS Detector

G. Aad et al.*
(ATLAS Collaboration)

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A search for the decay of a light Higgs boson (120–140 GeV) to a pair of weakly interacting, long-lived particles in 1.94 fb$^{-1}$ of proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV recorded in 2011 by the ATLAS detector is presented. The search strategy requires that both long-lived particles decay inside the muon spectrometer. No excess of events is observed above the expected background and limits on the Higgs boson production times branching ratio to weakly interacting, long-lived particles are derived as a function of the particle proper decay length.

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A Higgs boson [1–3] below 140 GeV is particularly sensitive to new physics. Many extensions of the standard model (SM) include neutral, weakly coupled particles that can be long lived [4,5] and to which the Higgs boson may decay. These long-lived particles occur in many models, including gauge-mediated extensions of the minimal supersymmetric standard model [6], minimal supersymmetric model with $R$-parity violation [7], inelastic dark matter [8], and the hidden valley (HV) scenario [9].

This Letter presents the first ATLAS search for the Higgs boson decay, $h^0 \rightarrow \pi_\nu\pi_\nu$, to two identical neutral particles ($\pi_\nu$) that have a displaced decay to fermion-antifermion pairs. As a benchmark, we take a HV model [9] in which the SM is weakly coupled, by a heavy communicator particle, to a hidden sector that includes a pseudoscalar, the $\pi_\nu$. Because of the helicity suppression of pseudoscalar decays to low-mass $f \bar{f}$ pairs, the $\pi_\nu$ decays predominantly to heavy fermions, $b\bar{b}$, $c\bar{c}$, and $\tau^+\tau^-$ in the ratio 85:5:8%. The weak coupling between the two sectors leads the $\pi_\nu$ to have a long lifetime. Other, non-HV, models with the identical signature, where the $\pi_\nu$ is replaced with another weakly interacting scalar or pseudoscalar particle, are discussed in Refs. [4,10]. Both Tevatron experiments, CDF and D0, performed similar searches for displaced decays in their respective tracking volumes, which limited the proper decay length range they could explore to a few hundred millimeters [11,12].

In many of these beyond-the-SM scenarios, the lifetime of the neutral states is not specified and can have a very large range. The current search covers a range of expected proper decay lengths extending to about 20 m by exploiting the size and layout of the ATLAS muon spectrometer. Consequently the experimental challenge is to develop signature-driven triggers to select displaced decays throughout the ATLAS detector volume [13].

This analysis requires both $\pi_\nu$ decays to occur near the outer radius of the hadronic calorimeter ($r \sim 4$ m) or in the muon spectrometer (MS). Such decays give a $(\eta, \phi)$ cluster of charged and neutral hadrons in the MS. Requiring both $\pi_\nu$’s to have this decay topology improves background rejection. The analysis uses specialized tracking and vertex reconstruction algorithms, described below, to reconstruct vertices in the MS. The analysis strategy takes advantage of the kinematics of the gluon fusion production mechanism and subsequent two-body decay, $h^0 \rightarrow \pi_\nu\pi_\nu$, which results in events with back-to-back $\pi_\nu$’s, by requiring two well-separated vertices $[\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2} > 2] [14]$ in the MS.

The data used in this analysis were collected in the first half of 2011 with the LHC operating at 7 TeV. Applying beam, detector, and data quality requirements resulted in a total integrated luminosity of 1.94 fb$^{-1}$. The integrated luminosity has a relative uncertainty of 3.7% [15,16].

Signal Monte Carlo (MC) samples were generated using PYTHIA [17,18] to simulate gluon fusion production ($gg \rightarrow h^0$) and the decay of the Higgs boson ($h^0 \rightarrow \pi_\nu\pi_\nu$). Four samples were generated: $m_{h^0} = 120$ and 140 GeV and for each $m_{h^0}$, two $\pi_\nu$ masses of 20 and 40 GeV. The predicted Higgs boson production cross sections [19] are $\sigma(m_{h^0} = 120 \text{ GeV}) = 16.6^{+3.3}_{-2.5}$ pb and $\sigma(m_{h^0} = 140 \text{ GeV}) = 12.1^{+2.1}_{-1.8}$ pb, and the branching ratio (BR) for $h^0 \rightarrow \pi_\nu\pi_\nu$ is assumed to be 100%. The response of the ATLAS detector was modeled with GEANT4 [20,21]. The effect of multiple $pp$ collisions occurring during the same bunch crossing (pileup) was simulated by superimposing several minimum bias events on the signal event. The MC events were weighted so that the pileup in the simulation agrees with pileup conditions found in data.

ATLAS is a multipurpose detector [22] consisting of an inner tracking detector (ID) surrounded by a superconducting...
solenoid that provides a 2 T field, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters and a MS with a toroidal magnetic field. The ID, consisting of silicon pixel and strip detectors and a straw tube tracker, provides precision tracking of charged particles for $|\eta| \leq 2.5$. The calorimeter system covers $|\eta| \leq 4.9$ and has 9.7 interaction lengths at $\eta = 0$. The MS consists of a barrel and two forward spectrometers, each with 16 $\phi$ sectors instrumented with detectors for first level triggering and precision tracking detectors for muon momentum measurement. Each spectrometer has three stations along the muon flight path: inner, middle, and outer. In the barrel, the stations are located at radii of $\sim 4.5$, 7, and 10 m, while in the forward MS, they are located at $|z| \sim 7.5$, 14, and 20 m. This analysis uses muon tracking for $|\eta| \leq 2.4$, where each station is instrumented with two multilayers of precision tracking chambers, monitored drift tubes (MDTs). It also utilizes level 1 [23] (L1) muon triggering in the barrel MS ($|\eta| \leq 1$). The trigger chambers are located in the middle and outer stations. The L1 muon trigger requires hits in the middle station to create a low $p_T$ muon region of interest (RoI) or hits in both the middle and outer stations for a high $p_T$ RoI. The muon RoIs have a spatial extent of $0.2 \times 0.2$ in $\Delta \eta \times \Delta \phi$ and are limited to two RoIs per sector.

A dedicated, signature-driven trigger, the muon RoI cluster trigger [13], was developed to trigger on events with a $\pi_\nu$ decaying in the MS. It selects events with a cluster of three or more muon RoIs in a $\Delta R = 0.4$ cone in the MS barrel trigger chambers. This trigger configuration implies that one $\pi_\nu$ must decay in the barrel spectrometer, while the second $\pi_\nu$ may decay either in the barrel or the forward spectrometer. With this trigger, it is possible to trigger on $\pi_\nu$ decays at the outer radius of the hadronic calorimeter and in the MS with high efficiency. The backgrounds of punch-through jets [24] and muon bremsstrahlung are suppressed by requiring no calorimeter jets with $E_T \geq 30$ GeV in a cone of $\Delta R = 0.7$ and no ID tracks with $p_T \geq 5$ GeV within a region of $\Delta \eta \times \Delta \phi = 0.2 \times 0.2$ around the RoI cluster center. This isolation criterion results in a negligible loss in the simulated signal while significantly reducing the backgrounds.

As depicted in Fig. 1(a) [25], MC studies show the RoI cluster trigger is $\sim 30\%$--$50\%$ efficient in the region from 4 to 7 m. The $\pi_\nu$’s that decay beyond a radius of $\sim 7$ m do not leave hits in the trigger chambers located at $\sim 7$ m, while the $\pi_\nu$ decays that occur before $r \sim 4$ m are located in the calorimeter and do not produce sufficient activity in the MS to pass the muon RoI cluster trigger. The $m_{\nu\phi} = 120$ GeV and $m_{\pi_\nu} = 40$ GeV sample has a relatively lower efficiency because the $\pi_\nu$’s have a lower boost and arrive later at the MS. As a result, the trigger signal may be associated with the incorrect bunch crossing, in which case the event is lost.

The systematic uncertainty of the muon RoI cluster trigger efficiency is evaluated on data using a sample of events containing a punch-through jet. This sample of events is similar to signal events as it contains both low energy photons and charged hadrons in a localized region of the MS. These punch-through jets are selected to be in the barrel calorimeter ($|\eta| \leq 1.4$), have $E_T \geq 20$ GeV, have at least four tracks in the ID, each with $p_T \geq 1$ GeV, and have at least 20 GeV of missing transverse momentum aligned with the jet. To ensure significant activity in the MS, the jet is required to contain at least 300 MDT hits in a cone of $\Delta R = 0.6$, centered around the jet axis [26]. The muon RoI cluster trigger algorithm was run in the vicinity of the punch-through jet for both data and MC events. The distribution of RoIs contained in the cluster for data and MC events, normalized to the number of data events, is shown in Fig. 2. The shapes of the distribution match well between data and MC events. A horizontal line fit to the ratio, as a function of $N_{RoI} \geq 1$, yields $1.14 \pm 0.09$, and 14% is taken as the systematic uncertainty. The effects of uncertainties in the jet energy scale (JES) [27], in the initial state radiation (ISR) spectrum [28], and in the amount of pileup were found to be
particles and spectrometer. The showers accompany the MS. The decay of a $^{25}$C decay results in the vertex position being reconstructed as the point in

\begin{align*}
\text{vertex position} = \text{point in } \text{MS}
\end{align*}

by the tracklets using a simple cone algorithm with $\Delta R = 0.6$. In the forward spectrometer, the tracklets do not have a measurement of the momentum; therefore, the vertex is found using a least squares regression that assumes the tracklets are straight lines. Vertices are required to be reconstructed using at least three tracklets, point back to the interaction point (IP) [30] and have $|\eta| \leq 2.2$. After requiring the MS vertex to be separated from ID tracks with $p_T \geq 5$ GeV and jets with $E_T \geq 15$ GeV by $\Delta R = 0.4$ and $\Delta R = 0.7$, respectively, the algorithm has an efficiency of $\sim 40\%$ in signal MC events throughout the barrel region ($4 \leq r \leq 7.5$ m) and a resolution of 20 cm in $z$, 32 cm in $r$, and 50 mrad in $\phi$. In the forward spectrometer, the algorithm is $\sim 40\%$ efficient in the region $8 \leq |z| \leq 14$ m. Figure 1(b) [25] shows the vertex reconstruction efficiency for the barrel reconstruction algorithm in MC signal events that passed the muon RoI cluster trigger.

The MC description of hadrons and photons in the MS was validated on the same sample of events containing a punch-through jet used to evaluate the trigger performance. The fraction of these jets that produce a MS vertex was compared in data and QCD dijet MC events. Table I shows the fraction of punch-through jets that produce a vertex in data and MC events as a function of the number of MDT hits in a cone of $\Delta R = 0.6$ around the jet axis. The data-to-MC ratio is fit to a flat distribution that yields a ratio consistent with unity with a $15\%$ statistical uncertainty, which is taken to be the systematic uncertainty in the vertex reconstruction efficiency. The systematic uncertainties arising from the JES, ISR spectrum, and the amount of pileup were estimated by varying these quantities by their uncertainties and calculating the change in the vertex reconstruction efficiency. The total systematic uncertainty of $16\%$ for the efficiency of reconstructing a vertex is the sum in quadrature of the uncertainties in the efficiency of the isolation criteria due to varying the JES, ISR, and pileup ($3\%$, $3\%$, and $2\%$, respectively) and the uncertainty in the comparison of data and MC events ($15\%$).

The final event selection requires two good MS vertices separated by $\Delta R > 2$. The background due to events with two jets, both of which punch through the calorimeter, is a negligible contribution to the total background due to the tight isolation criteria applied to each vertex. The background is calculated using a fully data-driven method by

\begin{align*}
\text{TABLE I. Fraction of punch-through jets that have a reconstructed vertex in the muon spectrometer for varying numbers of MDT hits for data and QCD Monte Carlo events.}
\end{align*}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of MDT hits</th>
<th>QCD dijet Monte Carlo</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$300 \leq N_{\text{MDT}} &lt; 400$</td>
<td>$10.1 \pm 2.2%$</td>
<td>$9.1 \pm 0.5%$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$400 \leq N_{\text{MDT}} &lt; 500$</td>
<td>$9.2 \pm 2.8%$</td>
<td>$10.5 \pm 0.7%$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500 \leq N_{\text{MDT}} &lt; 600$</td>
<td>$13.1 \pm 5.4%$</td>
<td>$13.0 \pm 0.9%$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_{\text{MDT}} \geq 600$</td>
<td>$16.5 \pm 4.5%$</td>
<td>$16.7 \pm 0.7%$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIG. 2 (color online). Distribution of number of events vs number of muon RoIs from punch-through jets contained in the muon RoI cluster for both data and MC events. The error bands on the QCD dijet MC histogram represent the $1\sigma$ statistical uncertainty.
measuring the probability for a random event to contain an MS vertex \( (P_{\text{vertex}}) \) and the probability of reconstructing a vertex given that the event passed the RoI cluster trigger \( (P_{\text{reco}}) \). Because \( P_{\text{vertex}} \) and \( P_{\text{reco}} \) are measured in data, they incorporate backgrounds from cosmic showers, beam halo, and detector noise. The background is calculated as

\[
N_{\text{fake}}(2 \text{ MS vertex}) = N(\text{MS vertex, 1 trig})P_{\text{vertex}} + N(\text{MS vertex, 2 trig})P_{\text{reco}}.
\]

\( N(\text{MS vertex, 1 trig}) \) is the number of events with a single muon RoI cluster trigger object and an isolated MS vertex. \( N(\text{MS vertex, 2 trig}) \) is the number of events with an isolated vertex and a second RoI cluster trigger object. The first term in the equation is the expected number of background events with one vertex that randomly contain a second vertex. \( P_{\text{reco}} \) is the probability to reconstruct a vertex given there was an RoI cluster trigger; thus, the second term in the equation is the expected number of events with two RoI clusters that have two vertices in the MS. \( P_{\text{vertex}} \) was measured using zero bias data \([31]\) to be \((9.7 \pm 6.9) \times 10^{-7}\), and \( P_{\text{reco}} \) was measured using the events that pass the muon RoI cluster trigger to be \((1.11 \pm 0.01) \times 10^{-2}\). The expected signal would cause, at most, a relative change in \( P_{\text{reco}} \) of \(~1\%\). 

\( P_{\text{reco}} \) was also measured using a sample of events recorded when there were no collisions. In this sample of noncollision background events, \( P_{\text{reco}} \) was measured to be \((7.0 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-3}\). For calculating the background, the larger value of \( P_{\text{reco}} \) \((1.11 \times 10^{-2})\) is taken since it gives a conservative estimate of the background. \( N(\text{MS vertex, 1 trig}) \) and \( N(\text{MS vertex, 2 trig}) \) are 15 543 and 1, respectively. Therefore, the background is calculated to be 0.03 \pm 0.02 events.

No events in the data sample pass the selection requiring two isolated, back-to-back vertices in the muon spectrometer. Since no significant excess over the background prediction is found, exclusion limits for \( \sigma_{h^0} \times \text{BR}(h^0 \to \pi^0 \pi^0) \) are set by rejecting the signal hypothesis at the 95% confidence level (CL) using the CLs procedure \([32]\). Figure 3 shows the 95% CL upper limit on \( \sigma_{h^0} \times \text{BR}(h^0 \to \pi^0 \pi^0)/\sigma_{\text{SM}} \) as a function of the \( \pi^0 \) proper decay length \( (c\tau) \) in multiples of the SM Higgs boson cross section, \( \sigma_{\text{SM}} \). As expected, the Higgs boson and \( \pi^0 \) mass combinations with the largest boosts leading to larger \( \beta \gamma c \tau \) have the smallest exclusion limits.

In 1.94 fb\(^{-1}\) of pp collision data at a center-of-mass energy of 7 TeV, there is no evidence of an excess of events containing two isolated, back-to-back vertices in the ATLAS muon spectrometer. Using the model of a light Higgs boson decaying to weakly interacting, long-lived pseudoscalars, limits have been placed on the pseudoscalar proper decay length. Table II shows the broad range of \( \pi^0 \) proper decay lengths that have been excluded at the 95% CL, assuming 100% branching ratio for \( h^0 \to \pi^0 \pi^0 \). These limits also apply to models in which the Higgs boson decays to a pair of weakly interacting scalars that, in turn, decay to heavy quark pairs.

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[14] The ATLAS Collaboration uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal IP in the center of the detector and the $z$ axis pointing in the direction of the LHC ring, and the $y$ axis pointing upward. Cylindrical coordinates $(r, \phi)$ are used in the transverse plane, with $\phi$ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle $\theta$ as $\eta = -\tan(\theta/2)$.


[18] The simulation was done in PYTHIA 6, with color connections on. This leads to some quarks from the $\pi^0$ decays being connected via a gluon string to partons at the IP. These events with a macroscopic color string were removed from the MC sample and the remaining events reweighted to preserve the proper branching fractions.
[24] A punch-through jet occurs when particles from a jet, or from a shower in the calorimeter, escape the calorimeter volume.
[25] The fluctuations of the trigger and vertex algorithm efficiencies as a function of $r$ reflect the material distribution in the MS and the dependence of the opening angle of the $\pi^0$ decay products on the $\pi^0$ mass.
[26] For comparison a single, minimum-ionizing track in the barrel MS has about 20 to 25 MDT hits.
[29] The momentum resolution for tracklets reconstructed using single MDT chambers in the barrel MS is in the range: $\Delta p/p \approx [0.06 - 0.09] \times |p|/\text{GeV}$.
[30] The sum of $p_z$ of all tracklets used in the vertex fit is required to point back toward the IP.
[31] The zero bias trigger uses a random generator in coincidence with the bunch crossing to select events.

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week ending 22 JUNE 2012
Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies-Université Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco
Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucléaires, Rabat, Morocco
Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPPHEA-Marrakech, Morocco
Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda, Morocco
Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohammed V-Agdal, Rabat, Morocco
DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California, USA
Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, Shinsha University, Nagano, Japan
Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford, California, USA
Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa
School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Department of Physics, Stockholm University, Sweden
The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, USA
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Inst. of Technology, Haifa, Israel
International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada
TRIUMF, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Institute of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8571, Japan
Science and Technology Center, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, USA
Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, USA
INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Italy
ICTP, Trieste, Italy
Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy
Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, USA
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden
Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNMT), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain
Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison Wisconsin, USA
Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA
Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
Domaine scientifique de la Doua, Centre de Calcul CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne Cedex, France

aDeceased.
bAlso at Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas-LIP, Lisboa, Portugal.
cAlso at Faculdade de Ciencias and CFNUL, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal.
dAlso at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom.