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Combination of searches for heavy spin-1 resonances using 139 fb^{-1} of proton-proton collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ with the ATLAS detector



The ATLAS collaboration

E-mail: atlas.publications@cern.ch

ABSTRACT: A combination of searches for new heavy spin-1 resonances decaying into different pairings of W , Z , or Higgs bosons, as well as directly into leptons or quarks, is presented. The data sample used corresponds to 139 fb^{-1} of proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ collected during 2015–2018 with the ATLAS detector at the CERN Large Hadron Collider. Analyses selecting quark pairs (qq , bb , $t\bar{t}$, and $t\bar{b}$) or third-generation leptons ($\tau\nu$ and $\tau\tau$) are included in this kind of combination for the first time. A simplified model predicting a spin-1 heavy vector-boson triplet is used. Cross-section limits are set at the 95% confidence level and are compared with predictions for the benchmark model. These limits are also expressed in terms of constraints on couplings of the heavy vector-boson triplet to quarks, leptons, and the Higgs boson. The complementarity of the various analyses increases the sensitivity to new physics, and the resulting constraints are stronger than those from any individual analysis considered. The data exclude a heavy vector-boson triplet with mass below 5.8 TeV in a weakly coupled scenario, below 4.4 TeV in a strongly coupled scenario, and up to 1.5 TeV in the case of production via vector-boson fusion.

KEYWORDS: Beyond Standard Model, Exotics, Hadron-Hadron Scattering , Particle and Resonance Production

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1 Introduction

The search for heavy spin-1 resonances is an important part of the physics programme at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) and has been the focus of an intense effort to uncover physics beyond the Standard Model (SM) in a broad range of final states. In the case where new heavy gauge bosons would result from an extension of the SM gauge group, it is possible to systematically classify them according to their quantum numbers under the SM gauge group and to parameterize them in terms of their masses and their couplings to SM fermions and bosons [1].

One interesting possibility in this classification is the case of an iso-triplet $\mathcal{W}$ of colourless vector bosons with zero hypercharge, which gives rise to the Heavy Vector Triplet (HVT) framework [2, 3]. This leads to a set of nearly degenerate charged, $W'^{\pm}$, and neutral, Z' , states collectively denoted by V' . The charged states are denoted by W' in the remainder of this article. The HVT framework allows the exploration of different coupling strengths

of those states to quarks, leptons, vector bosons, and Higgs bosons with the following interaction Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{W}}^{\text{int}} = -g_q \mathcal{W}_{\mu}^a \bar{q}_k \gamma^{\mu} \frac{\sigma_a}{2} q_k - g_{\ell} \mathcal{W}_{\mu}^a \bar{\ell}_k \gamma^{\mu} \frac{\sigma_a}{2} \ell_k - g_H \left(\mathcal{W}_{\mu}^a H^{\dagger} \frac{\sigma_a}{2} i D^{\mu} H + \text{h.c.} \right),$$

where q_k and ℓ_k represent the left-handed quark and lepton doublets for fermion generation k ($k = 1, 2, 3$); H represents the Higgs doublet; σ_a ($a = 1, 2, 3$) are the Pauli matrices; and g_q , g_{ℓ} , and g_H correspond to the coupling strengths between the triplet field $\mathcal{W}$ and the quark, lepton, and Higgs fields, respectively.¹ Right-handed fermions do not participate in these interactions. In this article, g_q denotes the generation-universal quark coupling, and similarly g_{ℓ} denotes the generation-universal lepton coupling. The triplet field interacts with the Higgs field and thus with the longitudinally polarized W and Z bosons by virtue of the equivalence theorem [4–6]. In this framework, the branching fractions for the decays $W' \rightarrow WZ$, $W' \rightarrow WH$, $Z' \rightarrow WW$, and $Z' \rightarrow ZH$, are equal for V' masses above 1.5 TeV, and other neutral diboson final states are either suppressed or forbidden. The W' and Z' masses are taken to be degenerate, which is a very good approximation in the region of parameter space studied.

Although no significant excess of events has been observed to date, strong constraints have been placed on the production of such new heavy particles. Individual analyses only constrain a subset of the coupling parameters or have limited sensitivity to them, but a combination of searches leads to stronger simultaneous constraints, exploiting their complementarity. Combinations of previous searches for the production of heavy resonances were performed using proton-proton (pp) collisions at a centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 36 fb^{-1} , and published by the ATLAS [7] and CMS [8] Collaborations. The searches in those combinations included a heavy resonance decaying into VV or VH (with $V = W$ or Z , and H representing the SM Higgs boson) and their subsequent final states, as well as direct decays into $\ell\ell$ and $\ell\nu$, where the charged leptons ℓ are either electrons or muons.

The ATLAS combination presented in this article is updated to include the full Run 2 dataset from the LHC, constituting a sample with an integrated luminosity of 139 fb^{-1} . The specific searches combined in this article are those performed in the VV channels: $WZ \rightarrow qq\bar{q}\bar{q}$ [9], $qq\nu\nu$ [10], $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ [10], $q\bar{q}\ell\ell$ [10], $\ell\nu\ell\ell$ [11], $WW \rightarrow qq\bar{q}\bar{q}$ [9], $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ [10]; the VH channels: $WH \rightarrow qq\bar{b}\bar{b}$ [12], $\ell\nu b\bar{b}$ [13], and $ZH \rightarrow qq\bar{b}\bar{b}$ [12], $\nu\nu b\bar{b}$ [13], $\ell\ell b\bar{b}$ [13]; and the lepton-antilepton channels: $\ell\ell$ [14], $\ell\nu$ [15]. New channels added to this combination are $\tau\nu$ [16], $\tau\tau$ [17], and the diquark channels: $q\bar{q}$ [18] (written as ‘ $q\bar{q}$ ’), $b\bar{b}$ [18] (written as ‘ $b\bar{b}$ ’), $t\bar{t} \rightarrow qq\bar{q}\bar{q}b\bar{b}$ (fully hadronic), named ‘tt0L’ [19], $t\bar{b} \rightarrow qq\bar{b}\bar{b}$ (fully hadronic), named ‘tb0L’ [20], and $t\bar{b} \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$ (semi-leptonic), named ‘tb1L’ [20]. The CMS Collaboration has also performed dedicated searches in many of these final states with the full Run 2 dataset [21–35]. In this article, the VV and VH decay channels are collectively called ‘bosonic’, the lepton-antilepton decay channels are collectively called ‘leptonic’, and the diquark channels are collectively called ‘quarkonic’. The analyses generally search for narrow resonances in the final-state mass distribution, with the signal’s shape extracted from Monte Carlo (MC) simulation of specific

¹The coupling constants g_H , g_f , g_q , and g_{ℓ} are used in this article. They are related to those in ref. [3] as follows: the Higgs coupling $g_H = g_V c_H$ and the universal fermion coupling $g_f = g^2 c_F / g_V$, where g is the SM $\text{SU}(2)_L$ gauge coupling, while the c parameters and the coupling g_V are defined in ref. [3]. Couplings specific to quarks and leptons are given by $g_q = g^2 c_q / g_V$ and $g_{\ell} = g^2 c_{\ell} / g_V$.

models. The background's shape and normalization are extracted from a combination of MC simulation and functional fits to the data, often relying on dedicated control regions to extract the various background contributions. The mass distributions and associated systematic uncertainties from the various channels are combined using a likelihood method which takes correlations into account.

2 Signal benchmark scenarios

2.1 Benchmark points: HVT model A, B and C

Among the variety of generic models that can be constrained in the HVT framework, three explicit scenarios are used as benchmarks for interpretation of the results. The first two benchmarks correspond to quark-antiquark annihilation ($q\bar{q}$) production processes, while the third benchmark is designed to focus solely on the rare vector-boson fusion (VBF) process.

For the $q\bar{q}$ processes, the two scenarios emphasize the relative strengths of the g_H and g_f couplings. The first scenario, referred to as model A, reproduces the phenomenology of weakly coupled models based on an extended gauge symmetry [36]. In this case, the couplings are $g_H = -0.56$ and $g_f = -0.55$, with the universal fermion coupling $g_f = g_q = g_\ell$. The second $q\bar{q}$ scenario, referred to as model B, implements a strongly coupled scenario as in composite Higgs models [37] with $g_H = -2.9$ and $g_f = 0.14$.² In model B, the V' resonances are broader than in the weakly coupled scenario, model A, but remain narrow relative to the experimental resolution. The relative width of the V' resonances, Γ/m , is below 5% over much of the parameter space explored.

The VV and VH analyses are designed to optimize the signal selection efficiency in their respective final states. However, signal decays into both VV and VH are included in each diboson analysis to capture the full acceptance of the signals. The acceptance in individual channels is the same for models A and B. The relative branching fractions are set to the appropriate contributions for each. For masses below 800 GeV, model B is not compatible with SM precision measurements, due to larger mixing between the SM gauge bosons and the heavy vector resonance. Therefore, this region is not considered in the combination.

For the $q\bar{q}$ process with decay of the V' into fermion-antifermion final states, branching fractions are larger in model A: the branching fraction for decay into the lepton-antilepton final state is approximately 4% for each generation, whereas it is only about 0.2% in model B. In contrast, the branching fractions for decays into VV or VH are about 2% each in model A, whereas they are close to 50% each in model B.

The VBF production scenario is referred to as model C. In this case, the V' resonance's couplings are set to $g_H = 1$ and $g_f = 0$. Therefore, Model C is in a phase-space domain separate from that of model A or B, and assumes no $q\bar{q}$ production.

2.2 Benchmark HVT coupling planes

The interpretations can be extended beyond the benchmark points described above by considering the two-dimensional coupling-parameter space. The different production mechanisms

²In terms of the coupling constants in the notation of ref. [3], the choices for models A and B correspond to $g_V = 1$ and $g_V = 3$, respectively.

and decay modes provide sensitivity to different regions of the parameter space, with production via $q\bar{q}$ and quarkonic final states providing sensitivity to g_q , while VBF production provides sensitivity to $g_q = 0$. Likewise, decays into leptonic final states provide sensitivity to g_ℓ , and decays into bosonic final states provide sensitivity to g_H . Five coupling planes are used, and are described below.

Previous combinations [7, 8] focused on coupling planes such as $\{g_H, g_f\}$ (assuming fermion universality) and $\{g_q, g_\ell\}$ with $g_H = -0.56$. The former coupling plane includes HVT model A and B benchmark points, while the latter is based on the HVT model A benchmark point, due to the g_H coupling requirement.

The inclusion of channels with third-generation fermions allows constraints to be placed on previously unexplored parameters such as a specific third-generation quark coupling (g_{q3}) or third-generation lepton coupling ($g_{\ell3}$). Such results are particularly interesting because of recent measurements that hint at a possible violation of lepton-flavour universality in rare B -meson semi-tauonic decays [38–47].

Two new coupling planes are constructed to test the HVT model A benchmark point:

- the $\{g_H, g_{q3}\}$ coupling plane has the additional requirement $g_\ell = g_{q12} = -0.55$, where g_{q12} is the coupling to first- and second-generation quarks;
- the $\{g_{q3}, g_{\ell3}\}$ coupling plane has the additional requirements $g_{\ell12} = g_{q12} = -0.55$ and $g_H = -0.56$, where $g_{\ell12}$ is the coupling to first- and second-generation leptons.

The $\{g_H, g_{q3}\}$ coupling plane probes a specific region of the model’s phase space where the bosonic coupling is strong, as well as the third-generation quark coupling. The $\{g_{q3}, g_{\ell3}\}$ coupling plane explores the scenario where the third-generation quark and lepton couplings vary relative to each other and can be dominant or suppressed in comparison with the other couplings.

A third new coupling plane, $\{g_{q12}, g_{q3}\}$, focuses on the couplings to quarks only and sets all other couplings to zero, i.e. $g_\ell = 0$ and $g_H = 0$. This plane probes boson-phobic and lepto-phobic new phenomena, but with non-universal couplings between the first/second-generation quarks and third-generation quarks.

3 Combination strategy

The strategy is to consider orthogonal ATLAS analyses which were used to search independently for new phenomena in specific final states, and combine them to obtain more stringent constraints on the relevant parameters of the models described above. After a search phase in which local p -values are extracted, the results are presented in two formats: one-dimensional (1D) and two-dimensional (2D) exclusion limits. The 1D format provides limits on the cross-section times branching fraction ($\sigma \times \mathcal{B}$) of the signal process versus the resonance pole mass. The 2D limits display constraints on various pairs of coupling parameters, expressed as exclusion contours for a subset of resonance masses. These exclusion contours provide a more model-independent interpretation.

To avoid using the same data for different final states, the analyses optimized for the best sensitivity as stand-alone searches are each evaluated for orthogonality. If overlap between

analyses is found, minimal additional requirements are applied to achieve orthogonality. In general, this involves requiring the exclusivity of final states as described in table 1 of section 6. If overlaps remain, complementary kinematic cuts are applied to variables used by the overlapping analyses (such as the jet mass) to orthogonalize them. These requirements are chosen to maximize the sensitivity of the combined result. In cases where achieving complete orthogonality is not feasible, the level of overlap is assessed to determine whether it has a negligible impact (below 5%) on the cross-section limits. If this is the case, then the overlap is ignored; however, if the overlap has a non-negligible impact on the result, then it is accounted for. In this scenario, an analysis priority order is established to preferentially remove, on an event-by-event basis, the overlapping data events from the discriminating variable distribution of the lower-priority analysis while keeping them in the higher-priority analysis. Which analysis has higher or lower priority depends on the region of phase space being explored and whether the removal of the events would invalidate the signal or background estimation in either analysis. For example, it is checked that the removal of the overlapping events does not modify the validity of the fit to data. This is achieved by performing the same fit before and after overlap removal and checking that the behaviour of the fit result is the same. In all cases the change to the fit was negligible as a function of the discriminating variable (within 5%). The new fits are then used for completeness and no further systematic uncertainty is applied. Furthermore, overlap removal is only applied to the signal regions such that each individual analysis considers its own control and validation regions, and their normalization is not correlated across analyses involved in the combination.³

4 ATLAS detector

The ATLAS experiment [48] at the LHC is a multipurpose particle detector with a forward-backward symmetric cylindrical geometry and a near 4π coverage in solid angle.⁴ It consists of an inner tracking detector surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T axial magnetic field, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer. The inner tracking detector covers the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$. It consists of silicon pixel, silicon microstrip, and transition radiation tracking detectors. Lead/liquid-argon (LAr) sampling calorimeters provide electromagnetic (EM) energy measurements with high granularity within the region $|\eta| < 3.2$. A steel/scintillator-tile hadronic calorimeter covers the central pseudorapidity range ($|\eta| < 1.7$). The endcap and forward regions are instrumented with LAr calorimeters for EM and hadronic energy measurements up to $|\eta| = 4.9$. The muon spectrometer surrounds the calorimeters and is based on three large superconducting air-core toroidal magnets with eight coils each. The field integral of the toroids ranges between 2.0 and 6.0 T m across most of the detector. The muon spectrometer includes a system of precision tracking chambers up to $|\eta| = 2.7$ and fast detectors for triggering up to $|\eta| = 2.4$.

³No significant pulls in normalizations appeared when performing the full combination.

⁴ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the centre of the detector and the z -axis along the beam pipe. The x -axis points from the IP to the centre of the LHC ring, and the y -axis points upwards. Polar coordinates (r, ϕ) are used in the transverse plane, ϕ being the azimuthal angle around the z -axis. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$. Angular distance is measured in units of $\Delta R \equiv \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2}$.

The luminosity is measured mainly by the LUCID-2 [49] detector, which is located close to the beampipe. A two-level trigger system is used to select events [50]. The first-level trigger is implemented in hardware and uses a subset of the detector information to accept events at a rate below 100 kHz. This is followed by a software-based trigger that reduces the accepted event rate to 1 kHz on average depending on the data-taking conditions. A software suite [51] is used in data simulation, in the reconstruction and analysis of real and simulated data, in detector operations, and in the trigger and data acquisition systems of the experiment.

5 Data and Monte Carlo simulation

The data sample was collected by the ATLAS detector during the pp collision running of the LHC at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV from 2015 to 2018. Events were selected for the different channels with various triggers, as described in their respective publications. Channels featuring charged or neutral leptons were selected with single or multiple electron and muon triggers with various p_T thresholds and isolation requirements, or with missing transverse momentum (E_T^{miss}) triggers with thresholds that were raised once the LHC's peak luminosity had increased significantly. A high- p_T jet trigger was used in the fully hadronic channels. More details of the event selection for each analysis are provided in section 6. Only events taken during stable beam conditions and satisfying detector- and data-quality requirements [52], which include the calorimeters, muon system and inner tracking detectors being in normal operation, are considered. After all of these quality criteria, the total integrated luminosity amounts to 139 fb^{-1} .

The interpretation in this combination relies on MC simulation to model the shape and normalization of the signals described in section 2. Signal events for the HVT (Z' , W') for all three models were generated with MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO 2.6.5 [53] at leading order (LO) using the NNPDF2.3LO parton distribution function (PDF) set [54]. The generated events were interfaced to PYTHIA 8.240 [55] for parton showering, hadronization, and the underlying event. PYTHIA used the A14 set of tuned parameters [56] for events generated at LO with MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO. Interference between the signal events and SM processes was not taken into account because this combination assumes that the narrow-width approximation is valid. The range of cross-sections and branching ratios used for the various channels in the combination at different points in the HVT parameter space are calculated at LO using the HVT calculator tool [3, 57].

Simulated background event samples are used to estimate the main backgrounds, or to extrapolate backgrounds from control regions in the case of analyses in the $\ell\nu$, $\ell\nu\ell\ell$, $\text{tb}0\text{L}$, $\text{tb}1\text{L}$, $\tau\nu$, and $\tau\tau$ channels. In other channels, namely $\ell\ell$, $qqqq$, $qqbb$, $q\bar{q}$, $b\bar{b}$, and $\text{tt}0\text{L}$, the data are used to determine the normalization and/or shape of the background distributions. Although the production of background MC samples varies somewhat depending on the specific analysis, most MC samples were produced as follows. Diboson (WW , WZ , ZZ) events were generated with SHERPA [58] or POWHEG BOX [59–61]; W +jets and Z +jets events were generated with SHERPA for up to two partons at NLO, and up to four partons at LO, using the OPENLOOPS [62] and Comix [63] programs, respectively. The production of top-quark pairs and single top quarks was performed at NLO with POWHEG BOX. For the $\ell\nu$ channel, the dominant Drell-Yan background was modelled using POWHEG BOX with mass-dependent corrections up to next-to-next-to-leading order in QCD and NLO in

Analysis	Leptons	E_T^{miss}	Jets	b -tags	Top-tags	VBF	Discr.	Ref.
$WW/WZ \rightarrow qq\bar{q}\bar{q}$	0	Veto	$\geq 2J$	-	-	-	m_{VV}	[9]
$WW/WZ \rightarrow \ell\nu q\bar{q}$	$1e, 1\mu$	Yes	$\geq 2j, \geq 1J$	0, 1, 2	-	Yes	m_{VV}	[10]
$WZ \rightarrow qq\nu\nu$	0	Yes	$\geq 1J$	0	-	Yes	m_{VV}	[10]
$WZ \rightarrow qq\ell\ell$	$2e, 2\mu$	-	$\geq 2j, \geq 1J$	0	-	Yes	m_{VV}	[10]
$WZ \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\ell$	$3 \subset (e, \mu)$	Yes	-	0	-	Yes	m_{VV}	[11]
$WH/ZH \rightarrow qq\bar{b}\bar{b}$	0	Veto	$\geq 2J$	1, 2	-	-	m_{VH}	[12]
$ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu\bar{b}\bar{b}$	0	Yes	$\geq 2j, \geq 1J$	1, 2	-	-	m_{VH}	[13]
$WH \rightarrow \ell\nu\bar{b}\bar{b}$	$1e, 1\mu$	Yes	$\geq 2j, \geq 1J$	1, 2	-	-	m_{VH}	[13]
$ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell\bar{b}\bar{b}$	$2e, 2\mu$	Veto	$\geq 2j, \geq 1J$	1, 2	-	-	m_{VH}	[13]
$\ell\nu$	$1e, 1\mu$	Yes	-	-	-	-	m_T	[15]
$\tau\nu$	1τ	Yes	-	-	-	-	m_T	[16]
$\ell\ell$	$\geq 2e, \geq 2\mu$	-	-	-	-	-	$m_{\ell\ell}$	[14]
$\tau\tau$	$0, 1e, 1\mu$	Yes	-	$0, \geq 1$	-	-	$m_{\tau\tau}$	[17]
tt0L	0	-	2J	1, 2	2	-	m_{tt}	[19]
tb0L	0	-	$\geq (1j+1J)$	≥ 1	1	-	m_{tb}	[20]
tb1L	$1e, 1\mu$	Yes	2j, 3j	1, 2	-	-	m_{tb}	[20]
qq	0	-	2j	0	-	-	m_{jj}	[18]
bb	0	-	2j	1, 2	-	-	m_{bb}	[18]

Table 1. Summary of event selection for the signal regions of the analyses used in the combination. The entries which are separated by commas denote an ‘OR’ of different signal regions. For jets, ‘j’ indicates a small- R jet, while ‘J’ denotes a large- R jet. The symbol $\subset$ denotes any combination of at least one of the objects inside the bracket up to the number shown. Entries denoted by a ‘-’ indicate no requirement for that object. The VBF column indicates whether the analysis has an additional category for VBF events. The abbreviation ‘Discr.’ stands for the discriminating variable used in a given search.

electroweak interactions. More specific details can be found in the publication for each analysis (see table 1 for references).

For the VV and VH decay channels involving leptonic decays of vector bosons, τ -leptons are included in the simulation of the signals, and the contamination from reconstructed τ -lepton final states involving only electrons and muons is negligible. The impact of τ -leptons contaminating other channels is very small and thus neglected.

For all MC samples, except those produced with SHERPA, b -hadron and c -hadron decays were performed with EVTGEN 1.6.0 [64]. The simulated event samples include the effect of multiple pp interactions per bunch crossing, as well as the effect on the detector response due to interactions from bunch crossings before or after the one containing the hard interaction. These effects are collectively referred to as ‘pile-up’. The simulation of pile-up collisions was performed with PYTHIA 8 and tuned to reproduce the average number of pile-up interactions per bunch crossing observed in a given data-taking period. Most of the MC samples were processed through a detailed simulation of the detector response with GEANT4 [65, 66]. A small subset of the MC samples were processed with a fast parameterization of the calorimeter response [67], while GEANT4 was used for the response of the other detector components. In all cases, events were reconstructed with the same software [51] as was used for the data.

6 Event selection

The event selection for the different analyses is summarized in table 1 along with their experimental signatures. A full description is available in refs. [9–15, 17–20, 68]. Special attention was given to the event selection to achieve orthogonality between the different channels, as described in section 3. The channels are broadly separated into four categories, depending on the targeted decay state of the intermediate resonance: a vector-boson pair (VV), a W or Z boson with an associated Higgs boson (VH), a pair of leptons, and a pair of quarks. For the VV category, in the semi-leptonic and fully leptonic channels, the searches are further split into optimized selections for VBF production.

7 Systematic uncertainties

The experimental and theoretical systematic uncertainties considered across the range of analyses included in the combination are discussed qualitatively in this section, leaving the details to the original publication for each analysis. The uncertainties are assessed as a function of the discriminating variable in each channel in the combination. These uncertainties apply to both the signal and (simulation-based) background distributions, and are treated as either correlated or uncorrelated between the signal and background in each channel, as appropriate. These systematic uncertainties weaken the upper limit on the cross-section by as much as 20%, compared to applying only the statistical uncertainties.

Lepton systematic uncertainties refer specifically to electrons and muons, and comprise energy/momentum scale and resolution uncertainties, as well as those arising from lepton identification, reconstruction, isolation, and trigger efficiencies. These uncertainties are treated as being correlated between the signal and the background estimates, and across the analysis channels where the same lepton selection criteria were used.

The τ -lepton-related uncertainties, which are considered in the $\tau\nu$ and $\tau\tau$ analyses, are related to the determination of the τ -lepton identification efficiency, reconstruction efficiency, and energy scale [69]. The overlap removal procedure, particularly when using the number of charged particles in the final state to distinguish between τ -lepton decay modes, can also lead to non-negligible uncertainties. Inaccuracies in simulating particle transport through the detector material can lead to further reconstruction efficiency uncertainties, which are also considered in the $\tau\nu$ and $\tau\tau$ analyses.

Systematic uncertainties in the missing transverse momentum arise mainly from the ‘soft term’ resolution and scale, as well as the trigger used by some analyses. In all cases, these uncertainties are applied to both the signal and background distributions, and are treated as being correlated across the analysis channels.

For the analyses that select small- R jets, which are reconstructed using the anti- k_t algorithm [70] with a radius parameter of $R = 0.4$, the largest uncertainties are often from the jet energy scale and resolution, followed by uncertainties related to jet flavour, pile-up effects, punch-through, and the jet-vertex tagger [71]. As with the other experimental uncertainties discussed so far, the small- R jet uncertainties are considered for both the signal and background distributions, and treated as being correlated across the analysis channels. For large- R jets, reconstructed using the same anti- k_t algorithm but with a radius

of $R = 1.0$, the jet energy/mass scale and resolution uncertainties are important, and so are the experimental uncertainties related to jet substructure variables, such as uncertainties in the D_2 scale [72] and resolution. These systematic uncertainty sources are broken up into a number of orthogonal subcomponents and treated as separate nuisance parameters, so the overall uncertainty category is summarized here. This class of uncertainties is considered for both the signal and background distributions, and is correlated across the analysis channels where the same jet collections were used.

The flavour-tagging uncertainties are evaluated from the measured tagging efficiencies and mistag rates in various kinematic regions. The broad categories of flavour-tagging uncertainties [73, 74] considered are b -tagging, c -tagging, light-jet tagging, and tagging extrapolation for high- p_T regions.

For small- R -jet, large- R -jet, and b -tagging systematic uncertainties, the respective sources are treated as correlated only between the analyses that use the same collections and definitions. The uncertainty in the integrated luminosity is determined to be 1.7%, using the LUCID-2 detector for the primary luminosity measurements [49, 75].

Dominant backgrounds differ between the various analyses, and therefore different theoretical uncertainties are often prioritized or studied in more detail for each search. For the top-quark and diboson backgrounds, which are relatively small in leptonic analysis channels, only the theory cross-section uncertainties are considered, whereas the VV and VH analyses also take into account the modelling uncertainties for these backgrounds. In some cases, analyses also add an uncertainty to cover extrapolations from low to high masses for certain background processes with large statistical uncertainties in the simulated samples. Because the probed phase space differs between the many analyses, and some normalizations are left to float freely in the fit performed in their respective analysis, these uncertainties are treated as uncorrelated across the channels to allow better background modelling.

For the multi-jet background, most analyses use a data-driven approach and consider uncertainties in both the method and modelling of any extrapolation. For the leptonic channels, the W +jets background uncertainty is also included in this category. These uncertainties are treated as uncorrelated across the analysis channels.

Most of the VV and VH analyses, as well as the $\tau\nu$ analysis, consider cross-section and modelling uncertainties affecting the Z +jets and W +jets background processes. For the $WW \rightarrow \ell\nu qq$ analysis, in which W +jets is a particularly important background, the PDF eigenvector uncertainty and the renormalization/factorization scale and strong interaction coupling strength (α_s) uncertainties are also included. For the leptonic analysis channels, the Drell-Yan background is by far the largest, and thus its theoretical uncertainties are studied in great detail. As such, these analyses consider the uncertainties related to the choice of α_s value and PDF, as well as those related to electroweak corrections and photon-induced background contributions. These Drell-Yan uncertainties were specifically studied and arranged such that they are consistent and can be correlated across the different leptonic analysis channels. The systematic uncertainties in the background modelling for the fully hadronic analysis, $qqqq$, are embedded in the fit function used to model the background.

8 Statistical treatment

The combination of the individual channels proceeds with a simultaneous analysis of the signal discriminants across all of the channels. For each signal model being tested, only the channels sensitive to the signal hypothesis are included in the combination. The statistical treatment of the data is based on the RooFit [76], RooStats [77], and HistFactory [78] data modelling and handling toolkits. Results are calculated in two different signal parameterization paradigms, corresponding to the 1D upper limits on the cross-section times branching fraction ($\sigma \times \mathcal{B}$) and 2D limits on coupling strengths. The statistical treatment of each case is described below.

8.1 1D upper limits

In the case of 1D upper limits on $\sigma \times \mathcal{B}$, the overall signal strength, μ , is the parameter of interest and is defined as a scale factor multiplying the cross-section times branching fraction predicted by the signal hypothesis. The combined analysis follows the frequentist approach with a test statistic based on the profile-likelihood ratio [79]. This test statistic ($\mathcal{T}$) is defined as twice the negative logarithm of the ratio of the conditional (fixed- μ) maximum likelihood to the unconditional maximum likelihood, each obtained from a fit to the data:

$$\mathcal{T}(\mu) = -2 \ln \left\{ \frac{L(\mu, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mu))}{L(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\hat{\mu}))} \right\}, \quad (8.1)$$

where $\hat{\mu}$ and $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ are the maximum-likelihood estimators of the signal strength and the nuisance parameters, respectively, and $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ maximizes the likelihood for the given value of μ . The best fitted signal strength, $\hat{\mu}$, is bounded from below at zero.

The joint likelihood, L , over all analysis channels and histogram bins is given by:

$$L(\mu, \theta) = \prod_c \prod_i \text{Pois} \left(n_{ci}^{\text{obs}} \mid n_{ci}^{\text{sig}}(\mu, \vec{\theta}) + n_{ci}^{\text{bkg}}(\vec{\theta}) \right) \prod_k f_k(\theta_k),$$

where the index c represents the analysis channel, i represents the bin in the signal discriminant distribution, n^{obs} is the observed number of events, n^{sig} is the expected number of signal events, n^{bkg} is the expected number of background events, $\vec{\theta}$ denotes the vector of nuisance parameters, and $\text{Pois}(x|y)$ is the Poisson probability to observe x events when y events are predicted.

The effect of a systematic uncertainty with index k on the binned likelihood is modelled with an associated nuisance parameter, θ_k , constrained with a corresponding probability density function $f_k(\theta_k)$. In this manner, correlated effects across the different channels are modelled by the use of a common nuisance parameter and its corresponding probability density function. The $f_k(\theta_k)$ terms are Poisson-distributed for bin-by-bin MC statistical uncertainties, and Gaussian-distributed for all other terms.

Given the large number of search channels included in the likelihood, the sampling distribution of the profile-likelihood test statistic is assumed to follow the chi-squared (χ^2) distribution, and thus asymptotic formulae are used for the evolution of the likelihood as a function of μ [79]. In certain instances, such as low-yield, high-mass tails of resonant mass distributions, the asymptotic approximation is expected to be less reliable. In these cases, MC pseudo-experiments are used to assess its accuracy. The asymptotic approximation is found

to lead to $\sigma \times \mathcal{B}$ limits that are up to 20% stronger than those obtained with MC pseudo-experiments. Specifically, this discrepancy was prominent for the leptonic subcombination at the highest signal pole mass. However, the limits for the rest of the leptonic subcombination range, as well as for the bosonic, quarkonic, and full combination, were found to be in very good agreement (less than 5% difference). The corresponding change in the mass limits is negligible (within rounding).

When evaluating limits in the HVT model with mass-degenerate W' and Z' bosons, each of the contributing signal processes is normalized to the $\sigma \times \mathcal{B}$ value predicted by the HVT model couplings at the point of interest, thereby fixing the cross-section ratios $\sigma(pp \rightarrow W')/\sigma(pp \rightarrow Z')$ and the relative branching fractions of all decays. The HVT model benchmarks make a model-dependent assumption about these cross-section ratios, so the resulting upper limits cannot be directly interpreted as general limits on $\sigma \times \mathcal{B}$.

Upper limits on μ for the signal models being tested at the simulated resonance masses are evaluated at the 95% confidence level (CL) following the CL_s prescription [80]. Lower limits on the mass of new resonances in these models are obtained by finding the maximum resonance mass where the 95% CL upper limit on μ is less than or equal to unity. This mass is found by interpolating between the limits on μ at the simulated signal masses. The interpolation assumes monotonic and smooth behaviour of the efficiencies for the signal and background processes, and that the impact of the variation of the shape of signal mass distributions between adjacent test masses is negligible.

8.2 2D limits

When calculating 1D upper limits on $\sigma \times \mathcal{B}$, each of the signal rate predictions from W' and Z' production is fixed to the ratio predicted by the benchmark models. To evaluate 2D constraints on coupling strengths, the signal yields are parameterized with a set of coupling parameters ($\vec{g}$) which allow the relative contributions of each signal to vary independently. Thus, in the 2D limit calculation, eq. (8.1) is modified to allow the set of coupling parameters to be considered independently:

$$\mathcal{T}' = -2 \ln \left\{ \frac{L(\vec{g}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\vec{g}))}{L(\hat{\vec{g}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\hat{\vec{g}}))} \right\}.$$

Multiple 2D coupling spaces are considered as discussed in section 2.2.

The 95% CL upper limit contours in each coupling space are determined from $\mathcal{T}'$ by normalizing signal rates to the $\sigma \times \mathcal{B}$ predictions of the HVT model for the specified values of $\vec{g}$ at a given point in the coupling space and calculating the value of CL_s for that point. Upper limits on coupling parameters are thus defined by contours of constant $\text{CL}_s = 0.05$ in each coupling space considered.

9 Results

9.1 Search phase

One of the advantages of combining individual search channels is that small local excesses might reinforce each other, or larger excesses might not be corroborated. An HVT signal

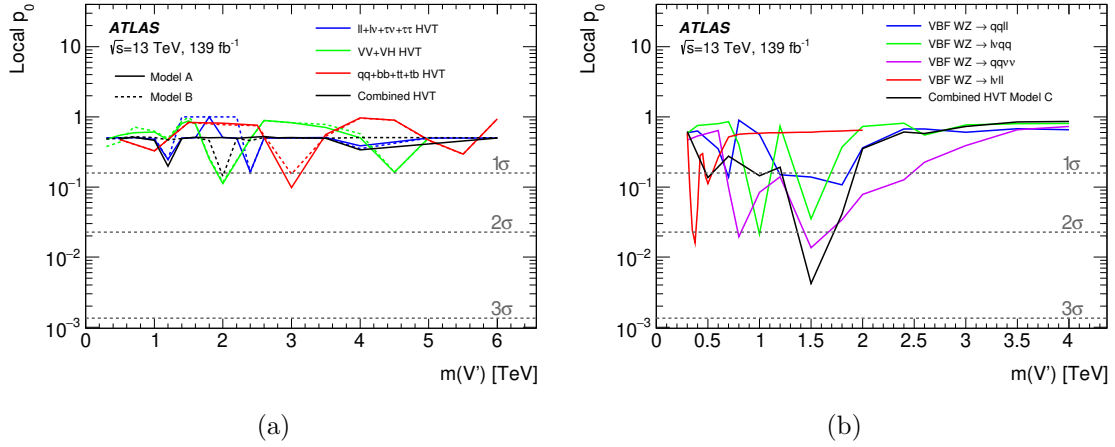


Figure 1. p -value scan over HVT pole masses for the subcombinations and full combination. Scans are shown for (a) the HVT model A and HVT model B, in which the scan for the full combination is slightly coarser than the individual searches due to alignment of the tested pole masses, and (b) the HVT model C.

scan is performed over the range of pole masses to assess the local p -value for the individual channels, subcombinations, and subsequent full combination, presented in figure 1. This stepped approach is designed to allow comparisons within the various subcombinations before the full combination, in case the new phenomena are phobic to a particular type of coupling. While a number of 1σ and 2σ fluctuations are observed in the individual search channels, the subcombination and full combination scans generally show fewer excesses because most of the individual excesses do not reinforce each other. For the VBF channels, which test the HVT model C, a modest increase in significance is observed for the combination at a pole mass of 1.5 TeV with a local significance of 2.6σ , driven by the $qq\nu\nu$, $\ell\nu qq$, and $qq\ell\ell$ channels. A small excess was also observed in the previous ATLAS result [7] at a pole mass of 1.6 TeV with a local significance of 2.9σ .

9.2 1D exclusion limits

As no significant excess is observed, exclusion limits are set on the signal cross-section times branching ratio for the constituent analyses of the combination. Figure 2 shows the results for the $q\bar{q}$ production mode, assuming the weakly coupled HVT model A or strongly coupled HVT model B. These limits are within the region of $\Gamma/m < 5\%$ and thus the narrow width approximation applies well everywhere. As expected, the purely leptonic channels dominate for the HVT model A benchmark point, while the bosonic channels dominate for the HVT model B. The resulting mass exclusion limits are presented in table 2. The observed (expected) 95% CL lower limit on the mass of V' resonances in the HVT model A is 5.8 (5.6) TeV and the corresponding limit in the HVT model B is 4.4 (4.4) TeV.

Figure 3 presents the 1D exclusion limits for the VBF production mode. The HVT model C benchmark point is assumed by default, because there only bosonic channels contribute to the production and decay. As well as HVT model C ($g_H = 1$), two other points are shown to explore the bosonic coupling strength with $g_H = 3$ and $g_H = 6$. The valid range of theory

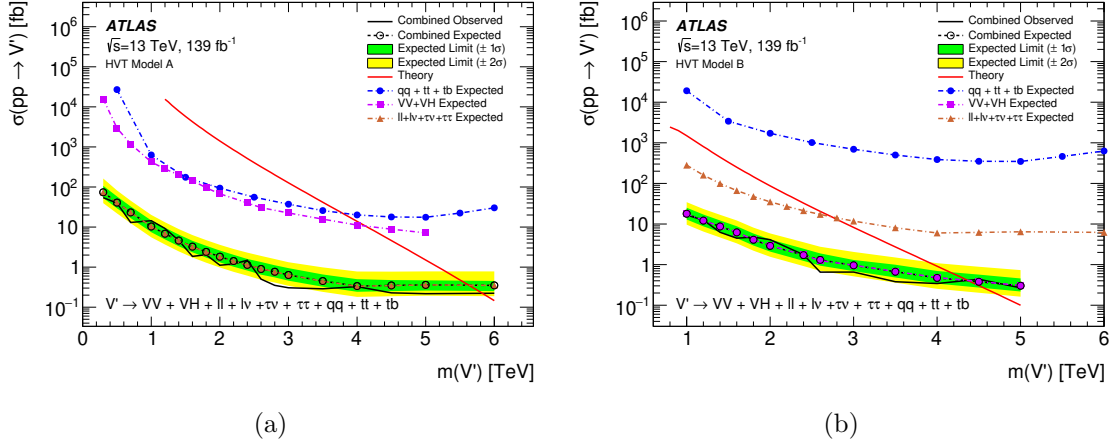


Figure 2. Observed and expected 95% CL upper limits on the V' cross-section versus pole mass for the subcombinations and full combination, assuming the (a) HVT model A, or (b) HVT model B benchmark points, and $q\bar{q}$ production mode.

Channel	HVT model A exclusion limit		HVT model B exclusion limit	
	Observed [TeV]	Expected [TeV]	Observed [TeV]	Expected [TeV]
VV	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2
VH	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.9
Bosonic	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4
Leptonic	5.8	5.6	3.2	2.7
Quarkonic	4.1	3.8	-	-
Full combination	5.8	5.6	4.4	4.4

Table 2. Observed and expected 95% CL lower limits on the V' mass at the HVT model A and HVT model B benchmark points for the $q\bar{q}$ production mode. Limits are quoted to the nearest 100 GeV.

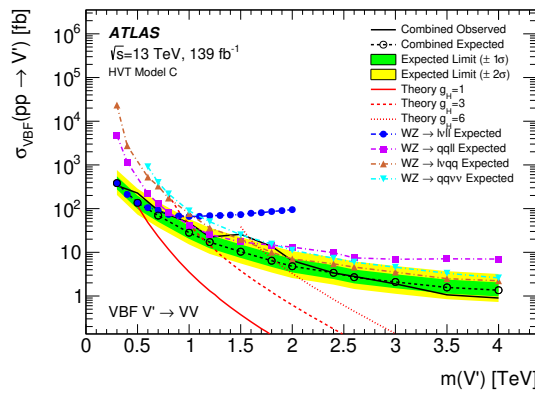


Figure 3. Observed and expected 95% CL upper limits on the V' cross-section times branching fraction in the VBF production mode for the HVT model C benchmark point.

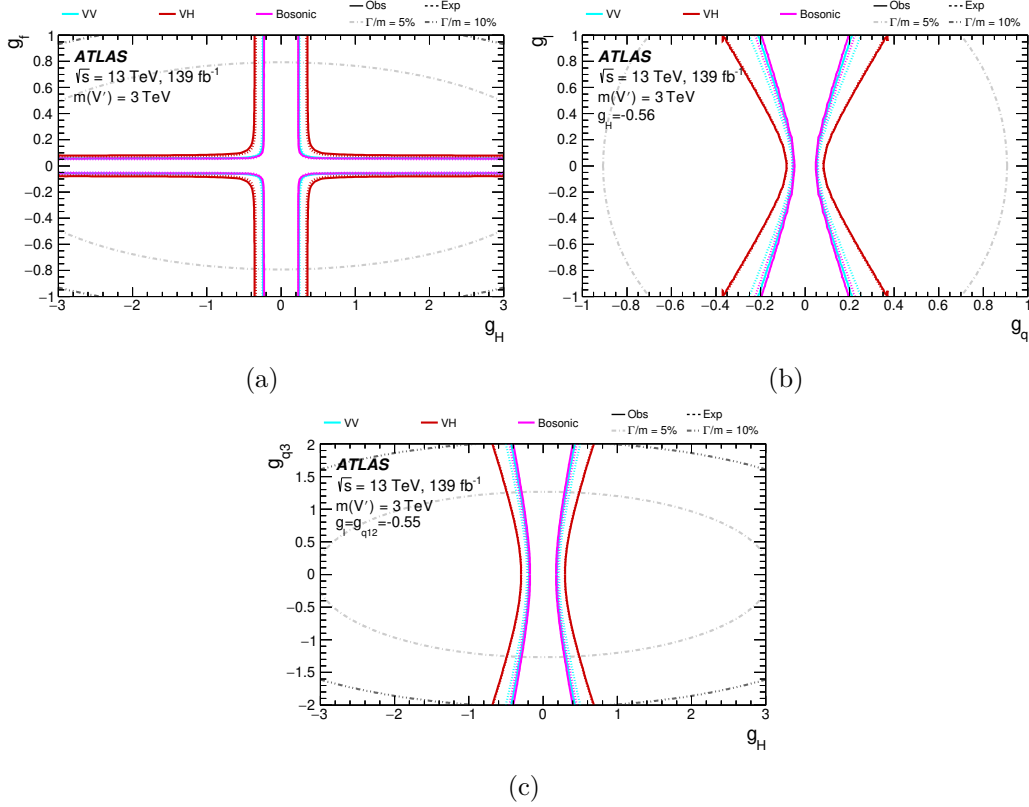


Figure 4. 95% CL observed and expected upper limit contours for the bosonic subcombination in the 2D coupling plane for (a) $\{g_H, g_f\}$, (b) $\{g_q, g_\ell\}$ and (c) $\{g_H, g_{q3}\}$ at a signal pole mass of 3 TeV for the $q\bar{q}$ production mode. Bosonic here refers to the combination of $VV + VH$ channels. The dashed grey lines show the region where the resonance natural width is either 5% or 10% of the pole mass. Note that in (b) the 10% width line is outside of the shown range.

cross-sections is displayed; the model starts to break down for low masses at $g_H = 1$ and $g_H = 6$. In cases where the observed limits do not quite cross the theory cross-section curve, the mass limit is extrapolated. The observed and expected 95% CL lower limits on the mass of V' resonances in the HVT model C are 0.4 TeV and 0.5 TeV, respectively. For $g_H = 3$ the observed and expected 95% CL lower limits are 1.0 TeV and 1.1 TeV, respectively, while for $g_H = 6$ they are 1.5 TeV and 1.8 TeV, respectively.

9.3 2D exclusion limits

Exclusion limits are also presented in various 2D coupling planes for a representative signal pole mass of 3 TeV for the different subcombinations of channels; for the full combination, they are presented for masses ranging between 2 TeV and 5 TeV, depending on the sensitivity.

9.3.1 Bosonic subcombination

The exclusion limits from the VV channels are generally stronger than those from the VH channels, but the latter lead to improvements in sensitivity when combined, as presented in figure 4 for the $\{g_H, g_f\}$, $\{g_q, g_\ell\}$ and $\{g_{q3}, g_\ell\}$ coupling planes. This improvement grows with increasing signal pole mass.

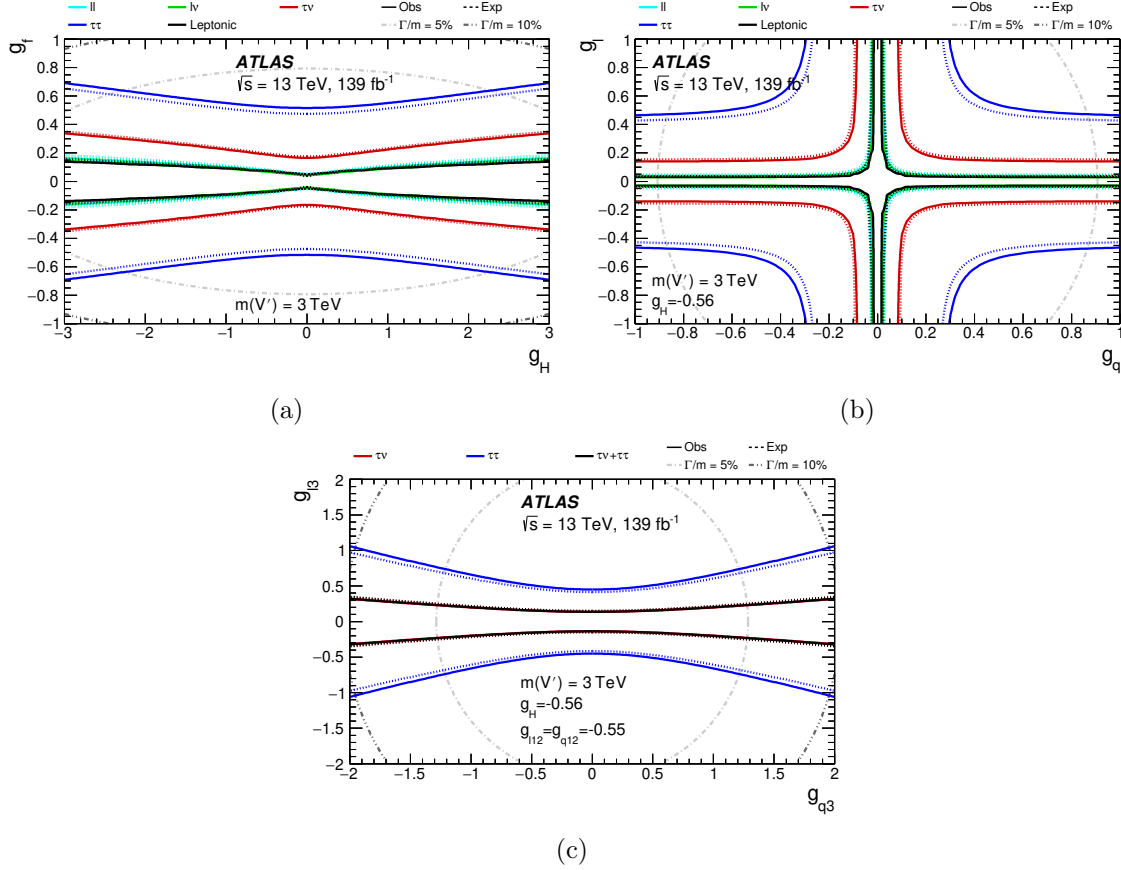


Figure 5. 95% CL observed and expected upper limit contours for the leptonic subcombination in the 2D coupling plane for (a) $\{g_H, g_f\}$, (b) $\{g_q, g_l\}$ and (c) $\{g_{q3}, g_{l3}\}$ at a signal pole mass of 3 TeV for the $q\bar{q}$ production mode. Leptonic here refers to the combination of $\ell\ell + \ell\nu + \tau\tau + \tau\nu$ channels. The dashed grey lines show the region where the resonance natural width is either 5% or 10% of the pole mass. Note that in (b) the 10% width line is outside of the shown range. In (c) the limit contours from $\tau\nu$ and the $\tau\nu + \tau\tau$ combination overlap exactly, making the former not visible.

9.3.2 Leptonic subcombination

The leptonic subcombination is presented in figure 5 for the $\{g_H, g_f\}$, $\{g_q, g_l\}$ and $\{g_{q3}, g_{l3}\}$ coupling planes. The newly included $\tau\nu$ and $\tau\tau$ channels are weaker than other channels in the coupling planes that consider all fermions, but become prominent in the third-generation-specific coupling planes. The overall subcombination is dominated by the charged-current channels because of the higher expected W' production cross-sections. The addition of the neutral-current channels leads to improvements of up to 15%–20% in the constraints, depending on the coupling plane. For most pole masses tested in this paper, the leptonic channels exhibit a slight deficit, which causes the observed limits to be stronger than expected.

9.3.3 Quarkonic subcombination

The quarkonic subcombination is performed for the first time in this paper. It is generally dominated by the $t\bar{b}$ channels, especially at higher masses, mainly due to W' production having a higher cross-section than Z' production. However, the other quarkonic channels

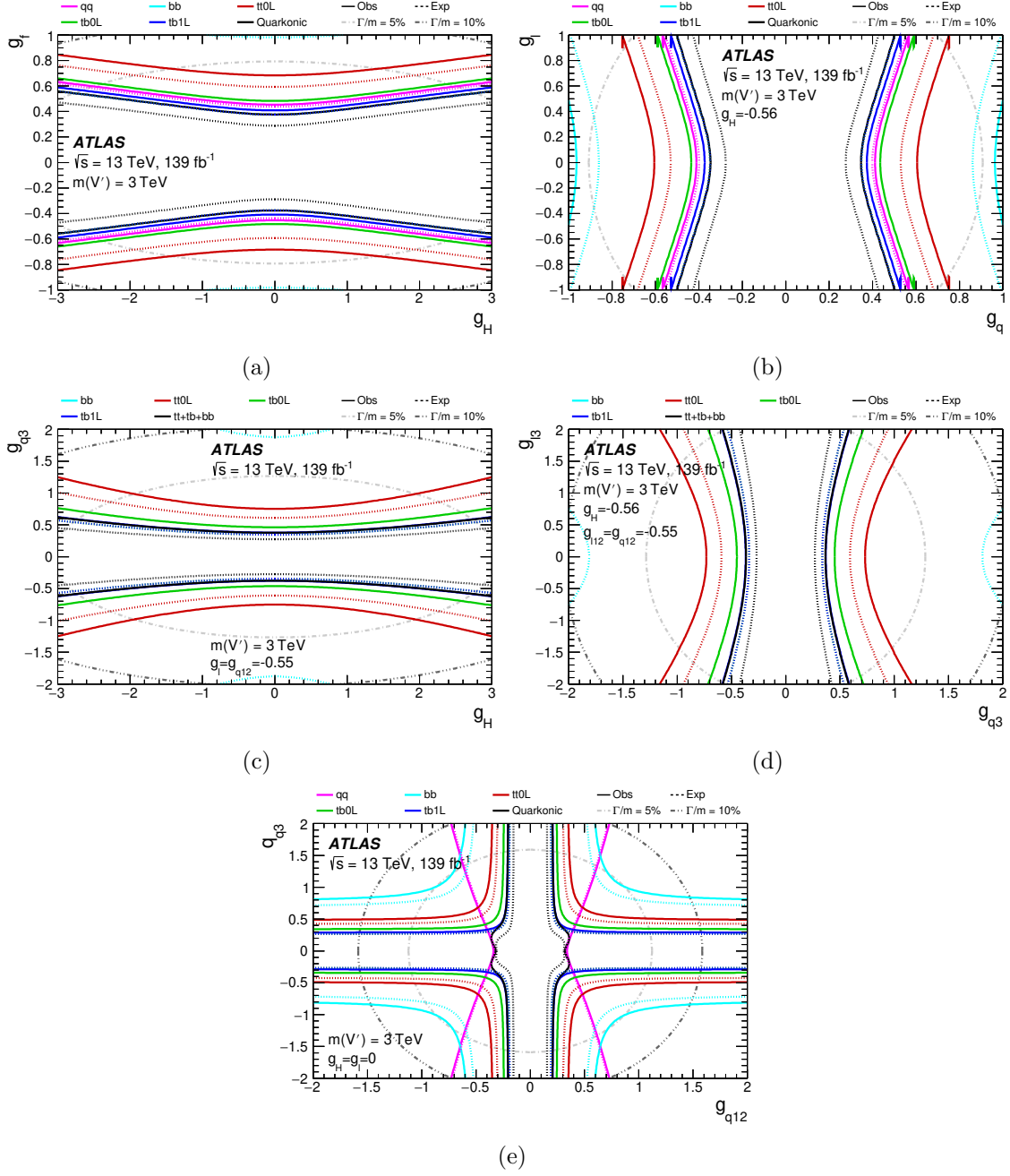


Figure 6. 95% CL observed and expected upper limit contours for the quarkonic subcombination in the 2D coupling plane for (a) $\{g_H, g_f\}$, (b) $\{g_q, g_l\}$, (c) $\{g_H, g_{q3}\}$ (d) $\{g_{q3}, g_{l3}\}$ and (e) $\{g_{q12}, g_{q3}\}$ at a signal pole mass of 3 TeV for the $q\bar{q}$ production mode. Quarkonic here refers to the combination of $qq + bb + tt + tb$ channels. The dashed grey lines show the region where the resonance natural width is either 5% or 10% of the pole mass.

provide complementary sensitivity, leading to improved constraints from the combination of all channels. Figure 6 presents the results in the five coupling planes considered in this publication. The constraints on the $\{g_H, g_f\}$, $\{g_q, g_l\}$, $\{g_H, g_{q3}\}$ and $\{g_{q3}, g_{l3}\}$ couplings planes complement those obtained in the bosonic and leptonic channel subcombinations. The

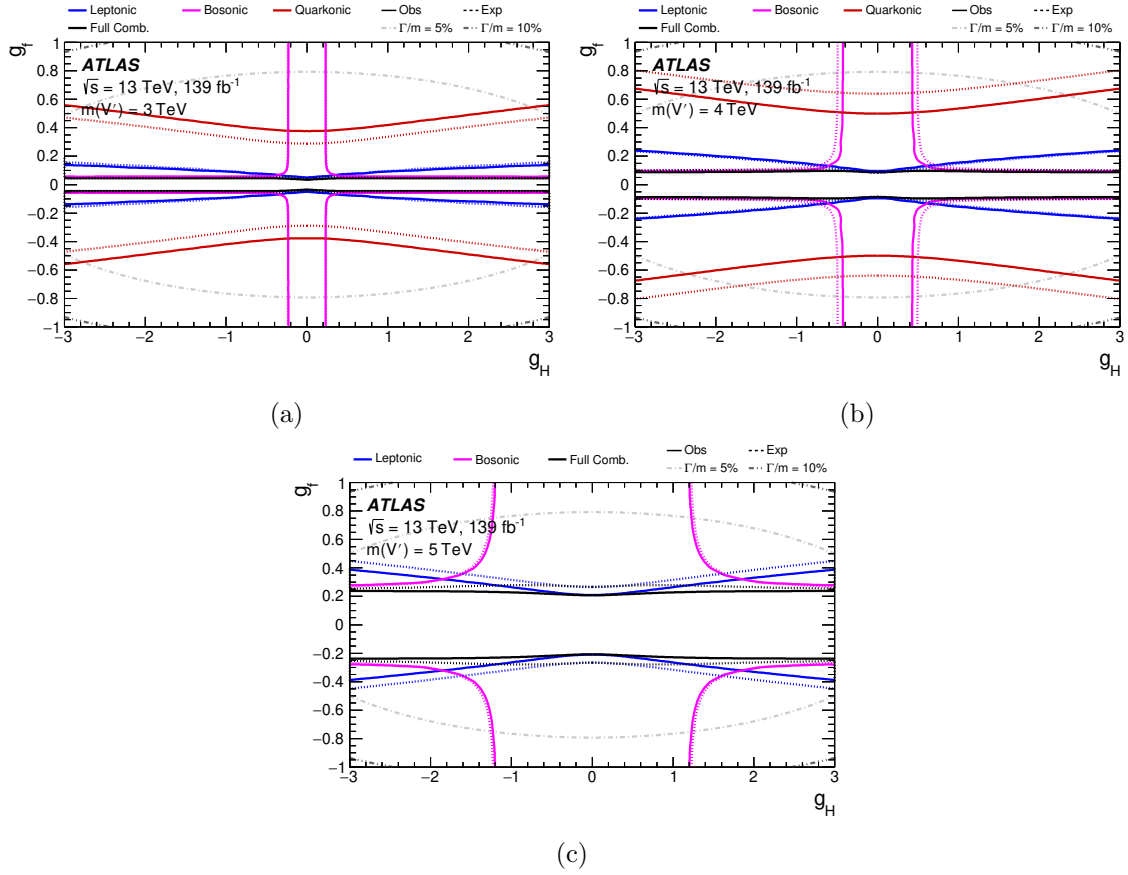


Figure 7. 95% CL observed and expected upper limit contours for the full combination in the 2D coupling plane for $\{g_H, g_f\}$ at a signal pole mass of (a) 3 TeV, (b) 4 TeV, and (c) 5 TeV, for the $q\bar{q}$ production mode. Full combination here refers to the combination of leptonic, bosonic, and quarkonic channels. The dashed grey lines show the region where the resonance natural width is either 5% or 10% of the pole mass.

exclusion limit contours in the fifth coupling plane, $\{g_{q12}, g_{q3}\}$, are constrained by quarkonic channels only. This coupling plane is particularly interesting because the qq channel is the only one sensitive in the region where the third-generation coupling vanishes, while the third-generation channels naturally provide a tighter constraint in the region where g_{q3} is not small. The subcombination of all quarkonic channels thus results in a narrow vertical exclusion band in figure 6, highlighting the excellent complementarity and providing a large increase in sensitivity in comparison with the separate channels.

9.3.4 Full combination

The full combination of bosonic, leptonic and quarkonic searches is presented for the first time in this paper. The complementarity of various channels in the combination is described below for the following four coupling planes: $\{g_H, g_f\}$, $\{g_q, g_\ell\}$, $\{g_H, g_{q3}\}$, and $\{g_{q3}, g_{\ell3}\}$.

Figure 7 shows the full combination results for the $\{g_H, g_f\}$ plane for pole masses of 3 TeV, 4 TeV, and 5 TeV. These results highlight the complementarity of the bosonic channels

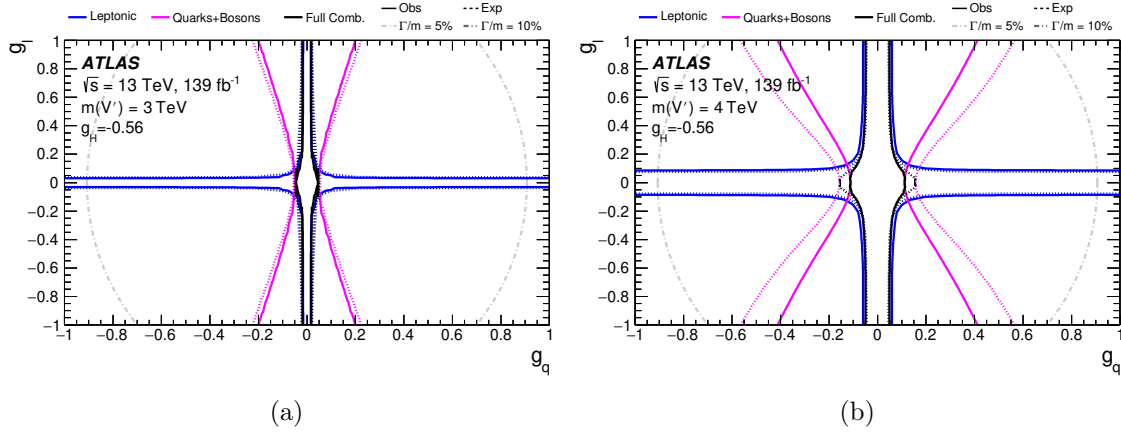


Figure 8. 95% CL observed and expected upper limit contours for the full combination in the 2D coupling plane for $\{g_q, g_\ell\}$ at a signal pole mass of (a) 3 TeV, and (b) 4 TeV, for the $q\bar{q}$ production mode. Full combination here refers to the combination of leptonic, bosonic, and quarkonic channels. The dashed grey line shows the region where the resonance natural width is 5% of the pole mass.

and the other channels, as the bosonic channels can constrain the couplings more tightly in the region where g_f tends to zero, while the leptonic and quarkonic channels remain sensitive when g_H vanishes. The resulting combination of all channels leads to only very narrow horizontal bands which cannot be excluded given that setting $g_f = 0$ would also extinguish the $q\bar{q}$ production mechanism. Only VBF channels can contribute in the low g_f region, but their sensitivity is currently too small to appear in the coupling-parameter space shown in these plots. For a signal pole mass of 3 TeV, the constraints are so tight that the combination does not give much improvement on the individual channels. At high masses, such as 5 TeV, the combination can improve the limit by up to 40%. This result significantly improves on the earlier $VV + VH + \ell\ell + \ell\nu$ combination [7], which used 36 fb^{-1} of $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ data. For signal pole masses of 3 TeV and 4 TeV, the expected limit on g_f is improved by 10%–50% depending on the value of g_H , while for a pole mass of 5 TeV the limit is improved by 40%–60%. The main increase in sensitivity comes from the fermionic channels, which have now reached a level of sensitivity such that they effectively ‘pinch in’ the limit contours near $g_H = 0$. While there are modest increases in sensitivity for intermediate pole masses, which is understandable given that the limits are already very stringent in this region, the biggest improvement is obtained at high mass, where the combination of channels improves the sensitivity in the regions where no individual channel is dominant.

Figure 8 shows the full combination results for the $\{g_q, g_\ell\}$ plane for pole masses of 3 TeV and 4 TeV. The 2 TeV pole mass is fully excluded for this point in parameter space, while only the leptonic channels enter in the 5 TeV plane, which renders the combination unnecessary. The mass points shown highlight the complementarity of the channels in the full combination: the bosonic and quarkonic channels set strong constraints in the limit where g_ℓ tends to zero, while the leptonic channels remain dominant for smaller values of g_q , provided g_ℓ is not small. The bosonic limits are observed to sweep outwards in g_q with increasing pole mass, as the cross-section in these regions falls rapidly.

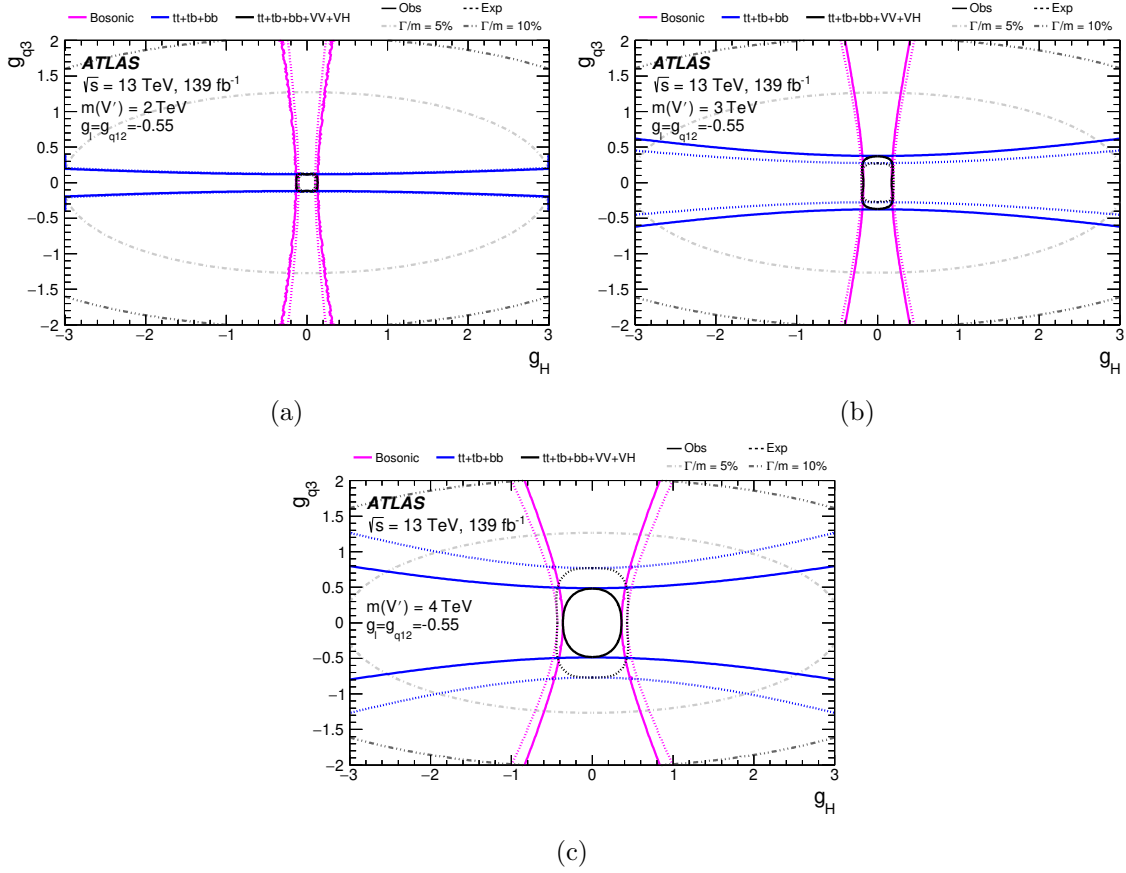


Figure 9. 95% CL observed and expected upper limit contours for the full combination in the 2D coupling plane for $\{g_H, g_{q3}\}$ at a signal pole mass of (a) 2 TeV, (b) 3 TeV, and (c) 4 TeV for the $q\bar{q}$ production mode. Bosonic here refers to the combination of $VV + VH$ channels. The dashed grey lines show the region where the resonance natural width is either 5% or 10% of the pole mass.

The $\{g_H, g_{q3}\}$ plane, shown in figure 9, is a particularly nice example of how the separate channels reinforce each other in the full combination. The bosonic channels constrain all but a vertical strip where g_H tends to zero, while the third-generation quark channels constrain all but a horizontal strip where g_{q3} tends to zero. These subcombinations provide unrivalled sensitivity in their respective regions of phase space, and it is only when both g_H and g_{q3} become smaller that the limits overlap with similar strength. In this crucial region for both subcombinations, the full combination then improves the sensitivity by up to 50% at 4 TeV.

The conclusions are very similar for the $\{g_{q3}, g_{\ell 3}\}$ plane, shown in figure 10. The third-generation quark and lepton channels dominate their own regions of phase space, but the full combination brings large improvements, especially at high mass. While a small excess in data is observed for the third-generation quark channels at 2 TeV, and a deficit at 3 TeV, no such equivalent excess or deficit is observed in the third-generation lepton channels.

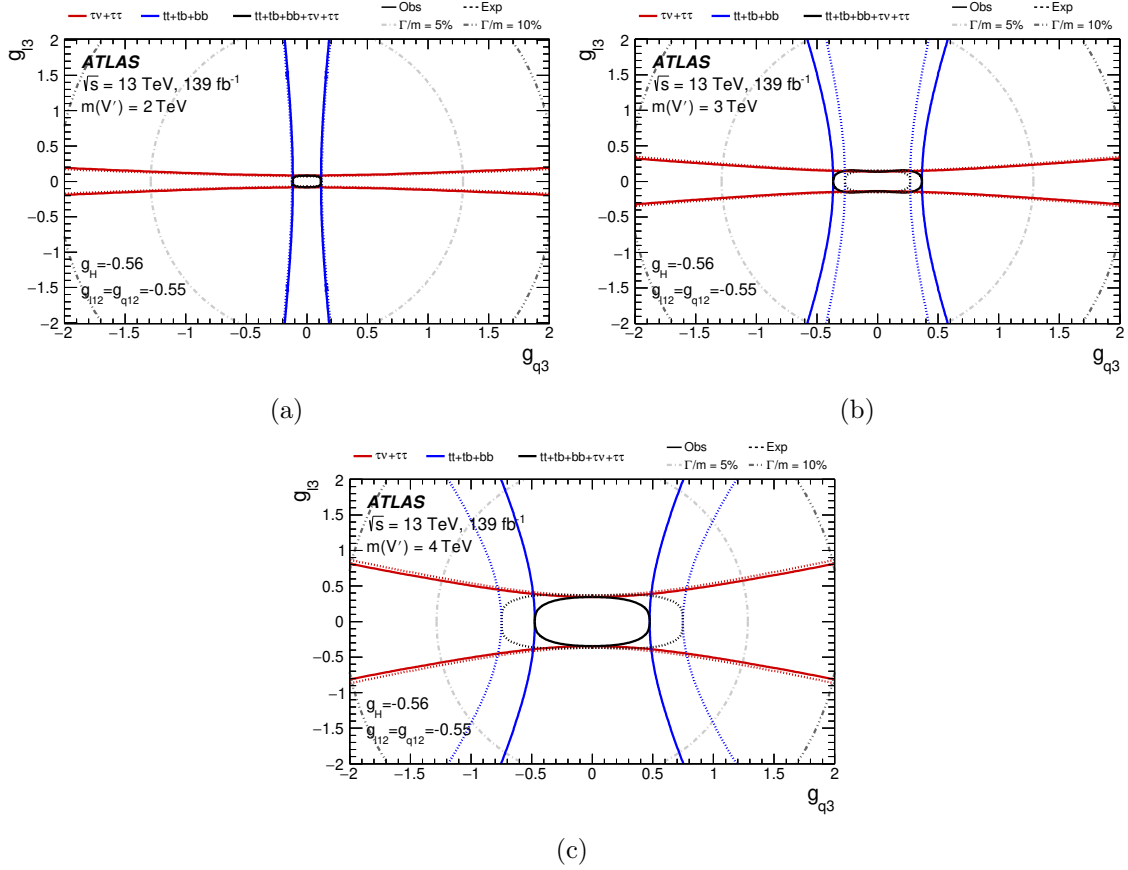


Figure 10. 95% CL observed and expected upper limit contours for the full combination in the 2D coupling plane for $\{g_{q3}, g_{l3}\}$ at a signal pole mass of (a) 2 TeV, (b) 3 TeV, and (c) 4 TeV for the $q\bar{q}$ production mode. The dashed grey lines show the region where the resonance natural width is either 5% or 10% of the pole mass.

10 Conclusion

A combination of results from searches for heavy-resonance production in various bosonic, quarkonic, and leptonic final states is presented. The data were collected with the ATLAS detector at the LHC in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV and correspond to an integrated luminosity of 139 fb^{-1} . While previous combination efforts included only the decays of heavy resonances into bosonic, and some leptonic, final states, the combination presented here also includes decays into quarkonic final states, as well as third-generation fermion final states for the first time. Compared to the individual analyses, the combined results strengthen the constraints on physics beyond the Standard Model and allow the constraints to be expressed in terms of the couplings to quarks, leptons, or bosons. The sensitivities of the different production mechanisms are compared, such as quark-antiquark annihilation versus vector-boson fusion.

The combined results are interpreted in the context of models with a heavy vector-boson triplet. As no significant excess of events is observed in the data, exclusion limits are set in these models. The observed (expected) 95% CL lower limit on the mass of V' resonances in the weakly coupled HVT model A is 5.8 (5.6) TeV, and the corresponding limit in the

strongly coupled HVT model B is 4.4 (4.4) TeV. For the VBF production mode (HVT model C benchmark point) the corresponding limit is 0.4 (0.5) TeV, while for the cases where $g_H = 3$ or $g_H = 6$, the observed (expected) limits are 1.0 (1.1) TeV and 1.5 (1.8) TeV, respectively. The combined results are used to place stringent constraints on couplings of heavy vector bosons to quarks, leptons, and bosons. These constraints improve upon previous limits in the coupling space by up to 60% depending on the resonance mass and the specific coupling parameters.

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 S.A. Cetin [ID](#)⁸², D. Chakraborty [ID](#)¹¹⁶, J. Chan [ID](#)^{17a}, W.Y. Chan [ID](#)¹⁵⁴, J.D. Chapman [ID](#)³²,
 E. Chapon [ID](#)¹³⁶, B. Chargeishvili [ID](#)^{150b}, D.G. Charlton [ID](#)²⁰, M. Chatterjee [ID](#)¹⁹, C. Chauhan [ID](#)¹³⁴,
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 J.M. Clavijo Columbie [ID](#)⁴⁸, S.E. Clawson [ID](#)⁴⁸, C. Clement [ID](#)^{47a,47b}, J. Clercx [ID](#)⁴⁸, Y. Coadou [ID](#)¹⁰³,
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 A. Cordeiro Oudot Choi [ID](#)¹²⁸, L.D. Corpe [ID](#)⁴⁰, M. Corradi [ID](#)^{75a,75b}, F. Corriveau [ID](#)^{105,x},
 A. Cortes-Gonzalez [ID](#)¹⁸, M.J. Costa [ID](#)¹⁶⁴, F. Costanza [ID](#)⁴, D. Costanzo [ID](#)¹⁴⁰, B.M. Cote [ID](#)¹²⁰,
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I. Naryshkin ^{id}³⁷, M. Naseri ^{id}³⁴, S. Nasri ^{id}^{117b}, C. Nass ^{id}²⁴, G. Navarro ^{id}^{22a},
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A. Pirttikoski ^{id}⁵⁶, D.A. Pizzi ^{id}³⁴, L. Pizzimento ^{id}^{64b}, A. Pizzini ^{id}¹¹⁵, M.-A. Pleier ^{id}²⁹,
V. Plesanovs⁵⁴, V. Pleskot ^{id}¹³⁴, E. Plotnikova³⁸, G. Poddar ^{id}⁹⁵, R. Poettgen ^{id}⁹⁹, L. Poggioli ^{id}¹²⁸,
I. Pokharel ^{id}⁵⁵, S. Polacek ^{id}¹³⁴, G. Polesello ^{id}^{73a}, A. Poley ^{id}^{143,157a}, A. Polini ^{id}^{23b},
C.S. Pollard ^{id}¹⁶⁸, Z.B. Pollock ^{id}¹²⁰, E. Pompa Pacchi ^{id}^{75a,75b}, D. Ponomarenko ^{id}¹¹⁴,

L. Pontecorvo [ID](#)³⁶, S. Popa [ID](#)^{27a}, G.A. Popeneciu [ID](#)^{27d}, A. Poreba [ID](#)³⁶, D.M. Portillo Quintero [ID](#)^{157a},
 S. Pospisil [ID](#)¹³³, M.A. Postill [ID](#)¹⁴⁰, P. Postolache [ID](#)^{27c}, K. Potamianos [ID](#)¹⁶⁸, P.A. Potepa [ID](#)^{86a},
 I.N. Potrap [ID](#)³⁸, C.J. Potter [ID](#)³², H. Potti [ID](#)¹, J. Poveda [ID](#)¹⁶⁴, M.E. Pozo Astigarraga [ID](#)³⁶,
 A. Prades Ibanez [ID](#)¹⁶⁴, J. Pretel [ID](#)⁵⁴, D. Price [ID](#)¹⁰², M. Primavera [ID](#)^{70a}, M.A. Principe Martin [ID](#)¹⁰⁰,
 R. Privara [ID](#)¹²³, T. Procter [ID](#)⁵⁹, M.L. Proffitt [ID](#)¹³⁹, N. Proklova [ID](#)¹²⁹, K. Prokofiev [ID](#)^{64c},
 G. Proto [ID](#)¹¹¹, J. Proudfoot [ID](#)⁶, M. Przybycien [ID](#)^{86a}, W.W. Przygoda [ID](#)^{86b}, A. Psallidas [ID](#)⁴⁶,
 J.E. Puddefoot [ID](#)¹⁴⁰, D. Pudzha [ID](#)³⁷, D. Pyatiizbyantseva [ID](#)³⁷, J. Qian [ID](#)¹⁰⁷, D. Qichen [ID](#)¹⁰²,
 Y. Qin [ID](#)¹³, T. Qiu [ID](#)⁵², A. Quadt [ID](#)⁵⁵, M. Queitsch-Maitland [ID](#)¹⁰², G. Quetant [ID](#)⁵⁶, R.P. Quinn [ID](#)¹⁶⁵,
 G. Rabanal Bolanos [ID](#)⁶¹, D. Rafanoharana [ID](#)⁵⁴, F. Ragusa [ID](#)^{71a,71b}, J.L. Rainbolt [ID](#)³⁹, J.A. Raine [ID](#)⁵⁶,
 S. Rajagopalan [ID](#)²⁹, E. Ramakoti [ID](#)³⁷, I.A. Ramirez-Berend [ID](#)³⁴, K. Ran [ID](#)^{48,14e}, N.P. Rapheeha [ID](#)^{33g},
 H. Rasheed [ID](#)^{27b}, V. Raskina [ID](#)¹²⁸, D.F. Rassloff [ID](#)^{63a}, A. Rastogi [ID](#)^{17a}, S. Rave [ID](#)¹⁰¹, B. Ravina [ID](#)⁵⁵,
 I. Ravinovich [ID](#)¹⁷⁰, M. Raymond [ID](#)³⁶, A.L. Read [ID](#)¹²⁶, N.P. Readioff [ID](#)¹⁴⁰, D.M. Rebuzzi [ID](#)^{73a,73b},
 G. Redlinger [ID](#)²⁹, A.S. Reed [ID](#)¹¹¹, K. Reeves [ID](#)²⁶, J.A. Reidelsturz [ID](#)¹⁷², D. Reikher [ID](#)¹⁵², A. Rej [ID](#)⁴⁹,
 C. Rembser [ID](#)³⁶, M. Renda [ID](#)^{27b}, M.B. Rendel [ID](#)¹¹¹, F. Renner [ID](#)⁴⁸, A.G. Rennie [ID](#)¹⁶⁰, A.L. Rescia [ID](#)⁴⁸,
 S. Resconi [ID](#)^{71a}, M. Ressegotti [ID](#)^{57b,57a}, S. Rettie [ID](#)³⁶, J.G. Reyes Rivera [ID](#)¹⁰⁸, E. Reynolds [ID](#)^{17a},
 O.L. Rezanova [ID](#)³⁷, P. Reznicek [ID](#)¹³⁴, H. Riani [ID](#)^{35d}, N. Ribaric [ID](#)⁹², E. Ricci [ID](#)^{78a,78b},
 R. Richter [ID](#)¹¹¹, S. Richter [ID](#)^{47a,47b}, E. Richter-Was [ID](#)^{86b}, M. Ridel [ID](#)¹²⁸, S. Ridouani [ID](#)^{35d},
 P. Rieck [ID](#)¹¹⁸, P. Riedler [ID](#)³⁶, E.M. Riefel [ID](#)^{47a,47b}, J.O. Rieger [ID](#)¹¹⁵, M. Rijssenbeek [ID](#)¹⁴⁶,
 M. Rimoldi [ID](#)³⁶, L. Rinaldi [ID](#)^{23b,23a}, T.T. Rinn [ID](#)²⁹, M.P. Rinnagel [ID](#)¹¹⁰, G. Ripellino [ID](#)¹⁶², I. Riu [ID](#)¹³,
 J.C. Rivera Vergara [ID](#)¹⁶⁶, F. Rizatdinova [ID](#)¹²², E. Rizvi [ID](#)⁹⁵, B.R. Roberts [ID](#)^{17a},
 S.H. Robertson [ID](#)^{105,x}, D. Robinson [ID](#)³², C.M. Robles Gajardo [ID](#)^{138f}, M. Robles Manzano [ID](#)¹⁰¹,
 A. Robson [ID](#)⁵⁹, A. Rocchi [ID](#)^{76a,76b}, C. Roda [ID](#)^{74a,74b}, S. Rodriguez Bosca [ID](#)³⁶,
 Y. Rodriguez Garcia [ID](#)^{22a}, A. Rodriguez Rodriguez [ID](#)⁵⁴, A.M. Rodríguez Vera [ID](#)¹¹⁶, S. Roe [ID](#)³⁶,
 J.T. Roemer [ID](#)¹⁶⁰, A.R. Roepe-Gier [ID](#)¹³⁷, J. Roggel [ID](#)¹⁷², O. Røhne [ID](#)¹²⁶, R.A. Rojas [ID](#)¹⁰⁴,
 C.P.A. Roland [ID](#)¹²⁸, J. Roloff [ID](#)²⁹, A. Romaniouk [ID](#)³⁷, E. Romano [ID](#)^{73a,73b}, M. Romano [ID](#)^{23b},
 A.C. Romero Hernandez [ID](#)¹⁶³, N. Rompotis [ID](#)⁹³, L. Roos [ID](#)¹²⁸, S. Rosati [ID](#)^{75a}, B.J. Rosser [ID](#)³⁹,
 E. Rossi [ID](#)¹²⁷, E. Rossi [ID](#)^{72a,72b}, L.P. Rossi [ID](#)⁶¹, L. Rossini [ID](#)⁵⁴, R. Rosten [ID](#)¹²⁰, M. Rotaru [ID](#)^{27b},
 B. Rottler [ID](#)⁵⁴, C. Rougier [ID](#)⁹⁰, D. Rousseau [ID](#)⁶⁶, D. Rousso [ID](#)³², A. Roy [ID](#)¹⁶³, S. Roy-Garand [ID](#)¹⁵⁶,
 A. Rozanov [ID](#)¹⁰³, Z.M.A. Rozario [ID](#)⁵⁹, Y. Rozen [ID](#)¹⁵¹, A. Rubio Jimenez [ID](#)¹⁶⁴, A.J. Ruby [ID](#)⁹³,
 V.H. Ruelas Rivera [ID](#)¹⁸, T.A. Ruggeri [ID](#)¹, A. Ruggiero [ID](#)¹²⁷, A. Ruiz-Martinez [ID](#)¹⁶⁴, A. Rummler [ID](#)³⁶,
 Z. Rurikova [ID](#)⁵⁴, N.A. Rusakovich [ID](#)³⁸, H.L. Russell [ID](#)¹⁶⁶, G. Russo [ID](#)^{75a,75b}, J.P. Rutherford [ID](#)⁷,
 S. Rutherford Colmenares [ID](#)³², K. Rybacki [ID](#)⁹², M. Rybar [ID](#)¹³⁴, E.B. Rye [ID](#)¹²⁶, A. Ryzhov [ID](#)⁴⁴,
 J.A. Sabater Iglesias [ID](#)⁵⁶, P. Sabatini [ID](#)¹⁶⁴, H.F.-W. Sadrozinski [ID](#)¹³⁷, F. Safai Tehrani [ID](#)^{75a},
 B. Safarzadeh Samani [ID](#)¹³⁵, S. Saha [ID](#)¹, M. Sahinsoy [ID](#)¹¹¹, A. Saibel [ID](#)¹⁶⁴, M. Saimpert [ID](#)¹³⁶,
 M. Saito [ID](#)¹⁵⁴, T. Saito [ID](#)¹⁵⁴, A. Sala [ID](#)^{71a,71b}, D. Salamani [ID](#)³⁶, A. Salnikov [ID](#)¹⁴⁴, J. Salt [ID](#)¹⁶⁴,
 A. Salvador Salas [ID](#)¹⁵², D. Salvatore [ID](#)^{43b,43a}, F. Salvatore [ID](#)¹⁴⁷, A. Salzburger [ID](#)³⁶, D. Sammel [ID](#)⁵⁴,
 E. Sampson [ID](#)⁹², D. Sampsonidis [ID](#)^{153,e}, D. Sampsonidou [ID](#)¹²⁴, J. Sánchez [ID](#)¹⁶⁴,
 V. Sanchez Sebastian [ID](#)¹⁶⁴, H. Sandaker [ID](#)¹²⁶, C.O. Sander [ID](#)⁴⁸, J.A. Sandesara [ID](#)¹⁰⁴,
 M. Sandhoff [ID](#)¹⁷², C. Sandoval [ID](#)^{22b}, D.P.C. Sankey [ID](#)¹³⁵, T. Sano [ID](#)⁸⁸, A. Sansoni [ID](#)⁵³,
 L. Santi [ID](#)^{75a,75b}, C. Santoni [ID](#)⁴⁰, H. Santos [ID](#)^{131a,131b}, A. Santra [ID](#)¹⁷⁰, K.A. Saoucha [ID](#)¹⁶¹,
 J.G. Saraiva [ID](#)^{131a,131d}, J. Sardain [ID](#)⁷, O. Sasaki [ID](#)⁸⁴, K. Sato [ID](#)¹⁵⁸, C. Sauer [ID](#)^{63b}, F. Sauerburger [ID](#)⁵⁴,
 E. Sauvan [ID](#)⁴, P. Savard [ID](#)^{156,af}, R. Sawada [ID](#)¹⁵⁴, C. Sawyer [ID](#)¹³⁵, L. Sawyer [ID](#)⁹⁸,
 I. Sayago Galvan [ID](#)¹⁶⁴, C. Sbarra [ID](#)^{23b}, A. Sbrizzi [ID](#)^{23b,23a}, T. Scanlon [ID](#)⁹⁷, J. Schaarschmidt [ID](#)¹³⁹,

U. Schäfer ¹⁰¹, A.C. Schaffer ^{66,44}, D. Schaile ¹¹⁰, R.D. Schamberger ¹⁴⁶, C. Scharf ¹⁸, M.M. Schefer ¹⁹, V.A. Schegelsky ³⁷, D. Scheirich ¹³⁴, F. Schenck ¹⁸, M. Schernau ¹⁶⁰, C. Scheulen ⁵⁵, C. Schiavi ^{57b,57a}, M. Schioppa ^{43b,43a}, B. Schlag ^{144,n}, K.E. Schleicher ⁵⁴, S. Schlenker ³⁶, J. Schmeing ¹⁷², M.A. Schmidt ¹⁷², K. Schmieden ¹⁰¹, C. Schmitt ¹⁰¹, N. Schmitt ¹⁰¹, S. Schmitt ⁴⁸, L. Schoeffel ¹³⁶, A. Schoening ^{63b}, P.G. Scholer ³⁴, E. Schopf ¹²⁷, M. Schott ¹⁰¹, J. Schovancova ³⁶, S. Schramm ⁵⁶, T. Schroer ⁵⁶, H-C. Schultz-Coulon ^{63a}, M. Schumacher ⁵⁴, B.A. Schumm ¹³⁷, Ph. Schune ¹³⁶, A.J. Schuy ¹³⁹, H.R. Schwartz ¹³⁷, A. Schwartzman ¹⁴⁴, T.A. Schwarz ¹⁰⁷, Ph. Schwemling ¹³⁶, R. Schwienhorst ¹⁰⁸, A. Sciandra ²⁹, G. Sciolla ²⁶, F. Scuri ^{74a}, C.D. Sebastiani ⁹³, K. Sedlaczek ¹¹⁶, P. Seema ¹⁸, S.C. Seidel ¹¹³, A. Seiden ¹³⁷, B.D. Seidlitz ⁴¹, C. Seitz ⁴⁸, J.M. Seixas ^{83b}, G. Sekhniaidze ^{72a}, L. Selem ⁶⁰, N. Semprini-Cesari ^{23b,23a}, D. Sengupta ⁵⁶, V. Senthilkumar ¹⁶⁴, L. Serin ⁶⁶, L. Serkin ^{69a,69b}, M. Sessa ^{76a,76b}, H. Severini ¹²¹, F. Sforza ^{57b,57a}, A. Sfyrila ⁵⁶, Q. Sha ^{14a}, E. Shabalina ⁵⁵, A.H. Shah ³², R. Shaheen ¹⁴⁵, J.D. Shahinian ¹²⁹, D. Shaked Renous ¹⁷⁰, L.Y. Shan ^{14a}, M. Shapiro ^{17a}, A. Sharma ³⁶, A.S. Sharma ¹⁶⁵, P. Sharma ⁸⁰, P.B. Shatalov ³⁷, K. Shaw ¹⁴⁷, S.M. Shaw ¹⁰², A. Shcherbakova ³⁷, Q. Shen ^{62c,5}, D.J. Sheppard ¹⁴³, P. Sherwood ⁹⁷, L. Shi ⁹⁷, X. Shi ^{14a}, C.O. Shimmin ¹⁷³, J.D. Shinner ⁹⁶, I.P.J. Shipsey ¹²⁷, S. Shirabe ⁸⁹, M. Shiyakova ^{38,v}, J. Shlomi ¹⁷⁰, M.J. Shochet ³⁹, J. Shojaii ¹⁰⁶, D.R. Shope ¹²⁶, B. Shrestha ¹²¹, S. Shrestha ^{120,ai}, E.M. Shrif ^{33g}, M.J. Shroff ¹⁶⁶, P. Sicho ¹³², A.M. Sickles ¹⁶³, E. Sideras Haddad ^{33g}, A.C. Sidley ¹¹⁵, A. Sidoti ^{23b}, F. Siegert ⁵⁰, Dj. Sijacki ¹⁵, F. Sili ⁹¹, J.M. Silva ⁵², M.V. Silva Oliveira ²⁹, S.B. Silverstein ^{47a}, S. Simion ⁶⁶, R. Simoniello ³⁶, E.L. Simpson ¹⁰², H. Simpson ¹⁴⁷, L.R. Simpson ¹⁰⁷, N.D. Simpson ⁹⁹, S. Simsek ⁸², S. Sindhu ⁵⁵, P. Sinervo ¹⁵⁶, S. Singh ¹⁵⁶, S. Sinha ⁴⁸, S. Sinha ¹⁰², M. Sioli ^{23b,23a}, I. Siral ³⁶, E. Sitnikova ⁴⁸, J. Sjölin ^{47a,47b}, A. Skaf ⁵⁵, E. Skorda ²⁰, P. Skubic ¹²¹, M. Slawinska ⁸⁷, V. Smakhtin ¹⁷⁰, B.H. Smart ¹³⁵, S.Yu. Smirnov ³⁷, Y. Smirnov ³⁷, L.N. Smirnova ^{37,a}, O. Smirnova ⁹⁹, A.C. Smith ⁴¹, D.R. Smith ¹⁶⁰, E.A. Smith ³⁹, H.A. Smith ¹²⁷, J.L. Smith ¹⁰², R. Smith ¹⁴⁴, M. Smizanska ⁹², K. Smolek ¹³³, A.A. Snesarev ³⁷, S.R. Snider ¹⁵⁶, H.L. Snoek ¹¹⁵, S. Snyder ²⁹, R. Sobie ^{166,x}, A. Soffer ¹⁵², C.A. Solans Sanchez ³⁶, E.Yu. Soldatov ³⁷, U. Soldevila ¹⁶⁴, A.A. Solodkov ³⁷, S. Solomon ²⁶, A. Soloshenko ³⁸, K. Solovieva ⁵⁴, O.V. Solovyanov ⁴⁰, V. Solovyev ³⁷, P. Sommer ³⁶, A. Sonay ¹³, W.Y. Song ^{157b}, A. Sopczak ¹³³, A.L. Sopio ⁹⁷, F. Sopkova ^{28b}, J.D. Sorenson ¹¹³, I.R. Sotarriva Alvarez ¹⁵⁵, V. Sothilingam ^{63a}, O.J. Soto Sandoval ^{138c,138b}, S. Sottocornola ⁶⁸, R. Soualah ¹⁶¹, Z. Soumami ^{35e}, D. South ⁴⁸, N. Soybelman ¹⁷⁰, S. Spagnolo ^{70a,70b}, M. Spalla ¹¹¹, D. Sperlich ⁵⁴, G. Spigo ³⁶, S. Spinali ⁹², D.P. Spiteri ⁵⁹, M. Spousta ¹³⁴, E.J. Staats ³⁴, R. Stamen ^{63a}, A. Stampekis ²⁰, M. Standke ²⁴, E. Stanecka ⁸⁷, W. Stanek-Maslouska ⁴⁸, M.V. Stange ⁵⁰, B. Stanislaus ^{17a}, M.M. Stanitzki ⁴⁸, B. Stapf ⁴⁸, E.A. Starchenko ³⁷, G.H. Stark ¹³⁷, J. Stark ⁹⁰, P. Staroba ¹³², P. Starovoitov ^{63a}, S. Stärz ¹⁰⁵, R. Staszewski ⁸⁷, G. Stavropoulos ⁴⁶, J. Steentoft ¹⁶², P. Steinberg ²⁹, B. Stelzer ^{143,157a}, H.J. Stelzer ¹³⁰, O. Stelzer-Chilton ^{157a}, H. Stenzel ⁵⁸, T.J. Stevenson ¹⁴⁷, G.A. Stewart ³⁶, J.R. Stewart ¹²², M.C. Stockton ³⁶, G. Stoicea ^{27b}, M. Stolarski ^{131a}, S. Stonjek ¹¹¹, A. Straessner ⁵⁰, J. Strandberg ¹⁴⁵, S. Strandberg ^{47a,47b}, M. Stratmann ¹⁷², M. Strauss ¹²¹, T. Strebler ¹⁰³, P. Strizenec ^{28b}, R. Ströhmer ¹⁶⁷, D.M. Strom ¹²⁴, R. Stroynowski ⁴⁴, A. Strubig ^{47a,47b}, S.A. Stucci ²⁹, B. Stugu ¹⁶,

J. Stupak ¹²¹, N.A. Styles ⁴⁸, D. Su ¹⁴⁴, S. Su ^{62a}, W. Su ^{62d}, X. Su ^{62a}, D. Suchy ^{28a}, K. Sugizaki ¹⁵⁴, V.V. Sulin ³⁷, M.J. Sullivan ⁹³, D.M.S. Sultan ¹²⁷, L. Sultanaliyeva ³⁷, S. Sultansoy ^{3b}, T. Sumida ⁸⁸, S. Sun ¹⁰⁷, S. Sun ¹⁷¹, O. Sunneborn Gudnadottir ¹⁶², N. Sur ¹⁰³, M.R. Sutton ¹⁴⁷, H. Suzuki ¹⁵⁸, M. Svatos ¹³², M. Swiatlowski ^{157a}, T. Swirski ¹⁶⁷, I. Sykora ^{28a}, M. Sykora ¹³⁴, T. Sykora ¹³⁴, D. Ta ¹⁰¹, K. Tackmann ^{48,u}, A. Taffard ¹⁶⁰, R. Tafirout ^{157a}, J.S. Tafoya Vargas ⁶⁶, Y. Takubo ⁸⁴, M. Talby ¹⁰³, A.A. Talyshev ³⁷, K.C. Tam ^{64b}, N.M. Tamir ¹⁵², A. Tanaka ¹⁵⁴, J. Tanaka ¹⁵⁴, R. Tanaka ⁶⁶, M. Tanasini ^{57b,57a}, Z. Tao ¹⁶⁵, S. Tapia Araya ^{138f}, S. Tapprogge ¹⁰¹, A. Tarek Abouelfadl Mohamed ¹⁰⁸, S. Tarem ¹⁵¹, K. Tariq ^{14a}, G. Tarna ^{27b}, G.F. Tartarelli ^{71a}, M.J. Tartarin ⁹⁰, P. Tas ¹³⁴, M. Tasevsky ¹³², E. Tassi ^{43b,43a}, A.C. Tate ¹⁶³, G. Tateno ¹⁵⁴, Y. Tayalati ^{35e,w}, G.N. Taylor ¹⁰⁶, W. Taylor ^{157b}, A.S. Tee ¹⁷¹, R. Teixeira De Lima ¹⁴⁴, P. Teixeira-Dias ⁹⁶, J.J. Teoh ¹⁵⁶, K. Terashi ¹⁵⁴, J. Terron ¹⁰⁰, S. Terzo ¹³, M. Testa ⁵³, R.J. Teuscher ^{156,x}, A. Thaler ⁷⁹, O. Theiner ⁵⁶, N. Themistokleous ⁵², T. Theveneaux-Pelzer ¹⁰³, O. Thielmann ¹⁷², D.W. Thomas ⁹⁶, J.P. Thomas ²⁰, E.A. Thompson ^{17a}, P.D. Thompson ²⁰, E. Thomson ¹²⁹, R.E. Thornberry ⁴⁴, Y. Tian ⁵⁵, V. Tikhomirov ^{37,a}, Yu.A. Tikhonov ³⁷, S. Timoshenko ³⁷, D. Timoshyn ¹³⁴, E.X.L. Ting ¹, P. Tipton ¹⁷³, S.H. Tlou ^{33g}, K. Todome ¹⁵⁵, S. Todorova-Nova ¹³⁴, S. Todt ⁵⁰, M. Togawa ⁸⁴, J. Tojo ⁸⁹, S. Tokár ^{28a}, K. Tokushuku ⁸⁴, O. Toldaiev ⁶⁸, R. Tombs ³², M. Tomoto ^{84,112}, L. Tompkins ^{144,n}, K.W. Topolnicki ^{86b}, E. Torrence ¹²⁴, H. Torres ⁹⁰, E. Torró Pastor ¹⁶⁴, M. Toscani ³⁰, C. Toscirì ³⁹, M. Tost ¹¹, D.R. Tovey ¹⁴⁰, A. Traeet ¹⁶, I.S. Trandafir ^{27b}, T. Trefzger ¹⁶⁷, A. Tricoli ²⁹, I.M. Trigger ^{157a}, S. Trincaz-Duvold ¹²⁸, D.A. Trischuk ²⁶, B. Trocmé ⁶⁰, L. Truong ^{33c}, M. Trzebinski ⁸⁷, A. Trzupek ⁸⁷, F. Tsai ¹⁴⁶, M. Tsai ¹⁰⁷, A. Tsiamis ^{153,e}, P.V. Tsiareshka ³⁷, S. Tsigaridas ^{157a}, A. Tsirigotis ^{153,s}, V. Tsiskaridze ¹⁵⁶, E.G. Tskhadadze ^{150a}, M. Tsopoulou ¹⁵³, Y. Tsujikawa ⁸⁸, I.I. Tsukerman ³⁷, V. Tsulaia ^{17a}, S. Tsuno ⁸⁴, K. Tsurì ¹¹⁹, D. Tsybychev ¹⁴⁶, Y. Tu ^{64b}, A. Tudorache ^{27b}, V. Tudorache ^{27b}, A.N. Tuna ⁶¹, S. Turchikhin ^{57b,57a}, I. Turk Cakir ^{3a}, R. Turra ^{71a}, T. Turtuvshin ^{38,y}, P.M. Tuts ⁴¹, S. Tzamarias ^{153,e}, E. Tzovara ¹⁰¹, F. Ukegawa ¹⁵⁸, P.A. Ulloa Poblete ^{138c,138b}, E.N. Umaka ²⁹, G. Unal ³⁶, A. Undrus ²⁹, G. Unel ¹⁶⁰, J. Urban ^{28b}, P. Urquijo ¹⁰⁶, P. Urrejola ^{138a}, G. Usai ⁸, R. Ushioda ¹⁵⁵, M. Usman ¹⁰⁹, Z. Uysal ⁸², V. Vacek ¹³³, B. Vachon ¹⁰⁵, K.O.H. Vadla ¹²⁶, T. Vafeiadis ³⁶, A. Vaitkus ⁹⁷, C. Valderanis ¹¹⁰, E. Valdes Santurio ^{47a,47b}, M. Valente ^{157a}, S. Valentinetti ^{23b,23a}, A. Valero ¹⁶⁴, E. Valiente Moreno ¹⁶⁴, A. Vallier ⁹⁰, J.A. Valls Ferrer ¹⁶⁴, D.R. Van Arneman ¹¹⁵, T.R. Van Daalen ¹³⁹, A. Van Der Graaf ⁴⁹, P. Van Gemmeren ⁶, M. Van Rijnbach ¹²⁶, S. Van Stroud ⁹⁷, I. Van Vulpen ¹¹⁵, P. Vana ¹³⁴, M. Vanadia ^{76a,76b}, W. Vandelli ³⁶, E.R. Vandewall ¹²², D. Vannicola ¹⁵², L. Vannoli ⁵³, R. Vari ^{75a}, E.W. Varnes ⁷, C. Varni ^{17b}, T. Varol ¹⁴⁹, D. Varouchas ⁶⁶, L. Varriale ¹⁶⁴, K.E. Varvell ¹⁴⁸, M.E. Vasile ^{27b}, L. Vaslin ⁸⁴, G.A. Vasquez ¹⁶⁶, A. Vasyukov ³⁸, R. Vavricka ¹⁰¹, F. Vazeille ⁴⁰, T. Vazquez Schroeder ³⁶, J. Veatch ³¹, V. Vecchio ¹⁰², M.J. Veen ¹⁰⁴, I. Veliscek ²⁹, L.M. Veloce ¹⁵⁶, F. Veloso ^{131a,131c}, S. Veneziano ^{75a}, A. Ventura ^{70a,70b}, S. Ventura Gonzalez ¹³⁶, A. Verbitskiy ¹¹¹, M. Verducci ^{74a,74b}, C. Vergis ⁹⁵, M. Verissimo De Araujo ^{83b}, W. Verkerke ¹¹⁵, J.C. Vermeulen ¹¹⁵, C. Vernieri ¹⁴⁴, M. Vessella ¹⁰⁴, M.C. Vetterli ^{143,af}, A. Vgenopoulos ^{153,e}, N. Viaux Maira ^{138f}, T. Vickey ¹⁴⁰, O.E. Vickey Boeriu ¹⁴⁰, G.H.A. Viehhauser ¹²⁷, L. Vigani ^{63b}, M. Villa ^{23b,23a},

M. Villaplana Perez ¹⁶⁴, E.M. Villhauer⁵², E. Vilucchi ⁵³, M.G. Vinciter ³⁴, G.S. Virdee ²⁰,
A. Vishwakarma ⁵², A. Visibile¹¹⁵, C. Vittori ³⁶, I. Vivarelli ^{23b,23a}, E. Voevodina ¹¹¹,
F. Vogel ¹¹⁰, J.C. Voigt ⁵⁰, P. Vokac ¹³³, Yu. Volkotrub ^{86b}, J. Von Ahnen ⁴⁸,
E. Von Toerne ²⁴, B. Vormwald ³⁶, V. Vorobel ¹³⁴, K. Vorobev ³⁷, M. Vos ¹⁶⁴, K. Voss ¹⁴²,
M. Vozak ¹¹⁵, L. Vozdecky ¹²¹, N. Vranjes ¹⁵, M. Vranjes Milosavljevic ¹⁵, M. Vreeswijk ¹¹⁵,
N.K. Vu ^{62d,62c}, R. Vuillermet ³⁶, O. Vujanovic ¹⁰¹, I. Vukotic ³⁹, S. Wada ¹⁵⁸, C. Wagner¹⁰⁴,
J.M. Wagner ^{17a}, W. Wagner ¹⁷², S. Wahdan ¹⁷², H. Wahlberg ⁹¹, M. Wakida ¹¹²,
J. Walder ¹³⁵, R. Walker ¹¹⁰, W. Walkowiak ¹⁴², A. Wall ¹²⁹, E.J. Wallin ⁹⁹, T. Wamorkar ⁶,
A.Z. Wang ¹³⁷, C. Wang ¹⁰¹, C. Wang ¹¹, H. Wang ^{17a}, J. Wang ^{64c}, R.-J. Wang ¹⁰¹,
R. Wang ⁶¹, R. Wang ⁶, S.M. Wang ¹⁴⁹, S. Wang ^{62b}, T. Wang ^{62a}, W.T. Wang ⁸⁰,
W. Wang ^{14a}, X. Wang ^{14c}, X. Wang ¹⁶³, X. Wang ^{62c}, Y. Wang ^{62d}, Y. Wang ^{14c},
Z. Wang ¹⁰⁷, Z. Wang ^{62d,51,62c}, Z. Wang ¹⁰⁷, A. Warburton ¹⁰⁵, R.J. Ward ²⁰,
N. Warrack ⁵⁹, S. Waterhouse ⁹⁶, A.T. Watson ²⁰, H. Watson ⁵⁹, M.F. Watson ²⁰,
E. Watton ^{59,135}, G. Watts ¹³⁹, B.M. Waugh ⁹⁷, J.M. Webb ⁵⁴, C. Weber ²⁹, H.A. Weber ¹⁸,
M.S. Weber ¹⁹, S.M. Weber ^{63a}, C. Wei ^{62a}, Y. Wei ¹²⁷, A.R. Weidberg ¹²⁷, E.J. Weik ¹¹⁸,
J. Weingarten ⁴⁹, M. Weirich ¹⁰¹, C. Weiser ⁵⁴, C.J. Wells ⁴⁸, T. Wenaus ²⁹, B. Wendland ⁴⁹,
T. Wengler ³⁶, N.S. Wenke¹¹¹, N. Wormes ²⁴, M. Wessels ^{63a}, A.M. Wharton ⁹²,
A.S. White ⁶¹, A. White ⁸, M.J. White ¹, D. Whiteson ¹⁶⁰, L. Wickremasinghe ¹²⁵,
W. Wiedenmann ¹⁷¹, M. WIELERS ¹³⁵, C. WIGLESWORTH ⁴², D.J. Wilbern¹²¹, H.G. Wilkens ³⁶,
J.J.H. Wilkinson ³², D.M. Williams ⁴¹, H.H. Williams¹²⁹, S. Williams ³², S. Willocq ¹⁰⁴,
B.J. Wilson ¹⁰², P.J. Windischhofer ³⁹, F.I. Winkel ³⁰, F. Winklmeier ¹²⁴, B.T. Winter ⁵⁴,
J.K. Winter ¹⁰², M. Wittgen¹⁴⁴, M. Wobisch ⁹⁸, Z. Wolffs ¹¹⁵, J. Wollrath¹⁶⁰, M.W. Wolter ⁸⁷,
H. Wolters ^{131a,131c}, M.C. Wong¹³⁷, E.L. Woodward ⁴¹, S.D. Worm ⁴⁸, B.K. Wosiek ⁸⁷,
K.W. Woźniak ⁸⁷, S. Wozniowski ⁵⁵, K. Wraight ⁵⁹, C. Wu ²⁰, M. Wu ^{14d}, M. Wu ¹¹⁴,
S.L. Wu ¹⁷¹, X. Wu ⁵⁶, Y. Wu ^{62a}, Z. Wu ⁴, J. Wuerzinger ^{111,ad}, T.R. Wyatt ¹⁰²,
B.M. Wynne ⁵², S. Xella ⁴², L. Xia ^{14c}, M. Xia ^{14b}, J. Xiang ^{64c}, M. Xie ^{62a}, X. Xie ^{62a},
S. Xin ^{14a,14e}, A. Xiong ¹²⁴, J. Xiong ^{17a}, D. Xu ^{14a}, H. Xu ^{62a}, L. Xu ^{62a}, R. Xu ¹²⁹,
T. Xu ¹⁰⁷, Y. Xu ^{14b}, Z. Xu ⁵², Z. Xu ^{14c}, B. Yabsley ¹⁴⁸, S. Yacoob ^{33a}, Y. Yamaguchi ¹⁵⁵,
E. Yamashita ¹⁵⁴, H. Yamauchi ¹⁵⁸, T. Yamazaki ^{17a}, Y. Yamazaki ⁸⁵, J. Yan ^{62c}, S. Yan ⁵⁹,
Z. Yan ¹⁰⁴, H.J. Yang ^{62c,62d}, H.T. Yang ^{62a}, S. Yang ^{62a}, T. Yang ^{64c}, X. Yang ³⁶,
X. Yang ^{14a}, Y. Yang ⁴⁴, Y. Yang ^{62a}, Z. Yang ^{62a}, W.-M. Yao ^{17a}, H. Ye ^{14c}, H. Ye ⁵⁵,
J. Ye ^{14a}, S. Ye ²⁹, X. Ye ^{62a}, Y. Yeh ⁹⁷, I. Yeletsikh ³⁸, B.K. Yeo ^{17b}, M.R. Yexley ⁹⁷,
P. Yin ⁴¹, K. Yorita ¹⁶⁹, S. Younas ^{27b}, C.J.S. Young ³⁶, C. Young ¹⁴⁴, C. Yu ^{14a,14e},
Y. Yu ^{62a}, M. Yuan ¹⁰⁷, R. Yuan ^{62d}, L. Yue ⁹⁷, M. Zaazoua ^{62a}, B. Zabinski ⁸⁷, E. Zaid⁵²,
Z.K. Zak ⁸⁷, T. Zakareishvili ¹⁶⁴, N. Zakharchuk ³⁴, S. Zambito ⁵⁶, J.A. Zamora Saa ^{138d,138b},
J. Zang ¹⁵⁴, D. Zanzi ⁵⁴, O. Zaplatilek ¹³³, C. Zeitnitz ¹⁷², H. Zeng ^{14a}, J.C. Zeng ¹⁶³,
D.T. Zenger Jr ²⁶, O. Zenin ³⁷, T. Ženiš ^{28a}, S. Zenz ⁹⁵, S. Zerradi ^{35a}, D. Zerwas ⁶⁶,
M. Zhai ^{14a,14e}, D.F. Zhang ¹⁴⁰, J. Zhang ^{62b}, J. Zhang ⁶, K. Zhang ^{14a,14e}, L. Zhang ^{62a},
L. Zhang ^{14c}, P. Zhang ^{14a,14e}, R. Zhang ¹⁷¹, S. Zhang ¹⁰⁷, S. Zhang ⁴⁴, T. Zhang ¹⁵⁴,
X. Zhang ^{62c}, X. Zhang ^{62b}, Y. Zhang ^{62c,5}, Y. Zhang ⁹⁷, Y. Zhang ^{14c}, Z. Zhang ^{17a},
Z. Zhang ⁶⁶, H. Zhao ¹³⁹, T. Zhao ^{62b}, Y. Zhao ¹³⁷, Z. Zhao ^{62a}, Z. Zhao ^{62a},
A. Zhemchugov ³⁸, J. Zheng ^{14c}, K. Zheng ¹⁶³, X. Zheng ^{62a}, Z. Zheng ¹⁴⁴, D. Zhong ¹⁶³,
B. Zhou ¹⁰⁷, H. Zhou ⁷, N. Zhou ^{62c}, Y. Zhou ^{14c}, Y. Zhou⁷, C.G. Zhu ^{62b}, J. Zhu ¹⁰⁷,

Y. Zhu ^{62c}, Y. Zhu ^{62a}, X. Zhuang ^{14a}, K. Zhukov ³⁷, N.I. Zimine ³⁸, J. Zinsser ^{63b},
M. Ziolkowski ¹⁴², L. Živković ¹⁵, A. Zoccoli ^{23b,23a}, K. Zoch ⁶¹, T.G. Zorbas ¹⁴⁰,
O. Zormpa ⁴⁶, W. Zou ⁴¹, L. Zwalinski ³⁶

¹ Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide; Australia

² Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB; Canada

³ ^(a) Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; ^(b) Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara; Türkiye

⁴ LAPP, Université Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS/IN2P3, Annecy; France

⁵ APC, Université Paris Cité, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris; France

⁶ High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL; U.S.A.

⁷ Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ; U.S.A.

⁸ Department of Physics, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX; U.S.A.

⁹ Physics Department, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens; Greece

¹⁰ Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou; Greece

¹¹ Department of Physics, University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX; U.S.A.

¹² Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku; Azerbaijan

¹³ Institut de Física d'Altes Energies (IFAE), Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona; Spain

¹⁴ ^(a) Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; ^(b) Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing; ^(c) Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Nanjing; ^(d) School of Science, Shenzhen Campus of Sun Yat-sen University; ^(e) University of Chinese Academy of Science (UCAS), Beijing; China

¹⁵ Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade; Serbia

¹⁶ Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen; Norway

¹⁷ ^(a) Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley CA; ^(b) University of California, Berkeley CA; U.S.A.

¹⁸ Institut für Physik, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Berlin; Germany

¹⁹ Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern; Switzerland

²⁰ School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham; U.K.

²¹ ^(a) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; ^(b) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; ^(c) Department of Physics, Istanbul University, Istanbul; Türkiye

²² ^(a) Facultad de Ciencias y Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Nariño, Bogotá; ^(b) Departamento de Física, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá; Colombia

²³ ^(a) Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia A. Righi, Università di Bologna, Bologna; ^(b) INFN Sezione di Bologna; Italy

²⁴ Physikalisches Institut, Universität Bonn, Bonn; Germany

²⁵ Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA; U.S.A.

²⁶ Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA; U.S.A.

²⁷ ^(a) Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov; ^(b) Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; ^(c) Department of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi; ^(d) National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj-Napoca; ^(e) National University of Science and Technology Politehnica, Bucharest; ^(f) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara; ^(g) Faculty of Physics, University of Bucharest, Bucharest; Romania

²⁸ ^(a) Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava; ^(b) Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice; Slovak Republic

²⁹ Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY; U.S.A.

³⁰ Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Departamento de Física, y CONICET, Instituto de Física de Buenos Aires (IFIBA), Buenos Aires; Argentina

³¹ California State University, CA; U.S.A.

³² Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge; U.K.

- ³³ ^(a) Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; ^(b) iThemba Labs, Western Cape; ^(c) Department of Mechanical Engineering Science, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; ^(d) National Institute of Physics, University of the Philippines Diliman (Philippines); ^(e) University of South Africa, Department of Physics, Pretoria; ^(f) University of Zululand, KwaDlangezwa; ^(g) School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg; South Africa
- ³⁴ Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON; Canada
- ³⁵ ^(a) Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca; ^(b) Faculté des Sciences, Université Ibn-Tofail, Kénitra; ^(c) Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech; ^(d) LPMR, Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier, Oujda; ^(e) Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat; ^(f) Institute of Applied Physics, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Ben Guerir; Morocco
- ³⁶ CERN, Geneva; Switzerland
- ³⁷ Affiliated with an institute covered by a cooperation agreement with CERN
- ³⁸ Affiliated with an international laboratory covered by a cooperation agreement with CERN
- ³⁹ Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL; U.S.A.
- ⁴⁰ LPC, Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand; France
- ⁴¹ Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY; U.S.A.
- ⁴² Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen; Denmark
- ⁴³ ^(a) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende; ^(b) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati; Italy
- ⁴⁴ Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX; U.S.A.
- ⁴⁵ Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX; U.S.A.
- ⁴⁶ National Centre for Scientific Research "Demokritos", Agia Paraskevi; Greece
- ⁴⁷ ^(a) Department of Physics, Stockholm University; ^(b) Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm; Sweden
- ⁴⁸ Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen; Germany
- ⁴⁹ Fakultät Physik, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund; Germany
- ⁵⁰ Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden; Germany
- ⁵¹ Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC; U.S.A.
- ⁵² SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh; U.K.
- ⁵³ INFN e Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati; Italy
- ⁵⁴ Physikalisches Institut, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Freiburg; Germany
- ⁵⁵ II. Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Göttingen; Germany
- ⁵⁶ Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Genève; Switzerland
- ⁵⁷ ^(a) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova; ^(b) INFN Sezione di Genova; Italy
- ⁵⁸ II. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen; Germany
- ⁵⁹ SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow; U.K.
- ⁶⁰ LPSC, Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble INP, Grenoble; France
- ⁶¹ Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA; U.S.A.
- ⁶² ^(a) Department of Modern Physics and State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei; ^(b) Institute of Frontier and Interdisciplinary Science and Key Laboratory of Particle Physics and Particle Irradiation (MOE), Shandong University, Qingdao; ^(c) School of Physics and Astronomy, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Key Laboratory for Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology (MOE), SKLPPC, Shanghai; ^(d) Tsung-Dao Lee Institute, Shanghai; ^(e) School of Physics and Microelectronics, Zhengzhou University; China
- ⁶³ ^(a) Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; ^(b) Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; Germany
- ⁶⁴ ^(a) Department of Physics, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong; ^(b) Department of Physics, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; ^(c) Department of Physics and Institute for Advanced Study, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong; China
- ⁶⁵ Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu; Taiwan
- ⁶⁶ IJCLab, Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS/IN2P3, 91405, Orsay; France
- ⁶⁷ Centro Nacional de Microelectrónica (IMB-CNM-CSIC), Barcelona; Spain
- ⁶⁸ Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN; U.S.A.

- ⁶⁹ ^(a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine; ^(b) ICTP, Trieste; ^(c) Dipartimento Politecnico di Ingegneria e Architettura, Università di Udine, Udine; Italy
- ⁷⁰ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Lecce; ^(b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce; Italy
- ⁷¹ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Milano; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano; Italy
- ⁷² ^(a) INFN Sezione di Napoli; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli; Italy
- ⁷³ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Pavia; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia; Italy
- ⁷⁴ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Pisa; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa; Italy
- ⁷⁵ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Roma; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma; Italy
- ⁷⁶ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma; Italy
- ⁷⁷ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; ^(b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma; Italy
- ⁷⁸ ^(a) INFN-TIFPA; ^(b) Università degli Studi di Trento, Trento; Italy
- ⁷⁹ Universität Innsbruck, Department of Astro and Particle Physics, Innsbruck; Austria
- ⁸⁰ University of Iowa, Iowa City IA; U.S.A.
- ⁸¹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA; U.S.A.
- ⁸² Istinye University, Sariyer, Istanbul; Türkiye
- ⁸³ ^(a) Departamento de Engenharia Elétrica, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; ^(b) Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; ^(c) Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo; ^(d) Rio de Janeiro State University, Rio de Janeiro; ^(e) Federal University of Bahia, Bahia; Brazil
- ⁸⁴ KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba; Japan
- ⁸⁵ Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe; Japan
- ⁸⁶ ^(a) AGH University of Krakow, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow; ^(b) Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow; Poland
- ⁸⁷ Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow; Poland
- ⁸⁸ Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto; Japan
- ⁸⁹ Research Center for Advanced Particle Physics and Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka; Japan
- ⁹⁰ L2IT, Université de Toulouse, CNRS/IN2P3, UPS, Toulouse; France
- ⁹¹ Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata; Argentina
- ⁹² Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster; U.K.
- ⁹³ Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool; U.K.
- ⁹⁴ Department of Experimental Particle Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and Department of Physics, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana; Slovenia
- ⁹⁵ School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London; U.K.
- ⁹⁶ Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Egham; U.K.
- ⁹⁷ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London; U.K.
- ⁹⁸ Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA; U.S.A.
- ⁹⁹ Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund; Sweden
- ¹⁰⁰ Departamento de Física Teórica C-15 and CIAFF, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid; Spain
- ¹⁰¹ Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz; Germany
- ¹⁰² School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester; U.K.
- ¹⁰³ CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille; France
- ¹⁰⁴ Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA; U.S.A.
- ¹⁰⁵ Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC; Canada
- ¹⁰⁶ School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria; Australia
- ¹⁰⁷ Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI; U.S.A.
- ¹⁰⁸ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI; U.S.A.
- ¹⁰⁹ Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC; Canada
- ¹¹⁰ Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München; Germany
- ¹¹¹ Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München; Germany
- ¹¹² Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya; Japan
- ¹¹³ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM; U.S.A.

- ¹¹⁴ *Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University/Nikhef, Nijmegen; Netherlands*
- ¹¹⁵ *Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Netherlands*
- ¹¹⁶ *Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL; U.S.A.*
- ¹¹⁷ ^(a) *New York University Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi;* ^(b) *United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain; United Arab Emirates*
- ¹¹⁸ *Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY; U.S.A.*
- ¹¹⁹ *Ochanomizu University, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; Japan*
- ¹²⁰ *Ohio State University, Columbus OH; U.S.A.*
- ¹²¹ *Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK; U.S.A.*
- ¹²² *Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK; U.S.A.*
- ¹²³ *Palacký University, Joint Laboratory of Optics, Olomouc; Czech Republic*
- ¹²⁴ *Institute for Fundamental Science, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR; U.S.A.*
- ¹²⁵ *Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka; Japan*
- ¹²⁶ *Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo; Norway*
- ¹²⁷ *Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford; U.K.*
- ¹²⁸ *LPNHE, Sorbonne Université, Université Paris Cité, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris; France*
- ¹²⁹ *Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA; U.S.A.*
- ¹³⁰ *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA; U.S.A.*
- ¹³¹ ^(a) *Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa;* ^(b) *Departamento de Física, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa;* ^(c) *Departamento de Física, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra;* ^(d) *Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa;* ^(e) *Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Braga;* ^(f) *Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada (Spain);* ^(g) *Departamento de Física, Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; Portugal*
- ¹³² *Institute of Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague; Czech Republic*
- ¹³³ *Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague; Czech Republic*
- ¹³⁴ *Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Prague; Czech Republic*
- ¹³⁵ *Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot; U.K.*
- ¹³⁶ *IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette; France*
- ¹³⁷ *Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA; U.S.A.*
- ¹³⁸ ^(a) *Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago;* ^(b) *Millennium Institute for Subatomic physics at high energy frontier (SAPHIR), Santiago;* ^(c) *Instituto de Investigación Multidisciplinario en Ciencia y Tecnología, y Departamento de Física, Universidad de La Serena;* ^(d) *Universidad Andres Bello, Department of Physics, Santiago;* ^(e) *Instituto de Alta Investigación, Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica;* ^(f) *Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso; Chile*
- ¹³⁹ *Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA; U.S.A.*
- ¹⁴⁰ *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield; U.K.*
- ¹⁴¹ *Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano; Japan*
- ¹⁴² *Department Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen; Germany*
- ¹⁴³ *Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC; Canada*
- ¹⁴⁴ *SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA; U.S.A.*
- ¹⁴⁵ *Department of Physics, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm; Sweden*
- ¹⁴⁶ *Departments of Physics and Astronomy, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY; U.S.A.*
- ¹⁴⁷ *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton; U.K.*
- ¹⁴⁸ *School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney; Australia*
- ¹⁴⁹ *Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei; Taiwan*
- ¹⁵⁰ ^(a) *E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi;* ^(b) *High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi;* ^(c) *University of Georgia, Tbilisi; Georgia*
- ¹⁵¹ *Department of Physics, Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa; Israel*
- ¹⁵² *Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv; Israel*
- ¹⁵³ *Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki; Greece*

- ¹⁵⁴ *International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, University of Tokyo, Tokyo; Japan*
- ¹⁵⁵ *Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo; Japan*
- ¹⁵⁶ *Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON; Canada*
- ¹⁵⁷ ^(a) *TRIUMF, Vancouver BC;* ^(b) *Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON; Canada*
- ¹⁵⁸ *Division of Physics and Tomonaga Center for the History of the Universe, Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba; Japan*
- ¹⁵⁹ *Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford MA; U.S.A.*
- ¹⁶⁰ *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA; U.S.A.*
- ¹⁶¹ *University of Sharjah, Sharjah; United Arab Emirates*
- ¹⁶² *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala; Sweden*
- ¹⁶³ *Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL; U.S.A.*
- ¹⁶⁴ *Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC), Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia - CSIC, Valencia; Spain*
- ¹⁶⁵ *Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC; Canada*
- ¹⁶⁶ *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC; Canada*
- ¹⁶⁷ *Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg; Germany*
- ¹⁶⁸ *Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry; U.K.*
- ¹⁶⁹ *Waseda University, Tokyo; Japan*
- ¹⁷⁰ *Department of Particle Physics and Astrophysics, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot; Israel*
- ¹⁷¹ *Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI; U.S.A.*
- ¹⁷² *Fakultät für Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften, Fachgruppe Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal; Germany*
- ¹⁷³ *Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT; U.S.A.*
- ^a *Also Affiliated with an institute covered by a cooperation agreement with CERN*
- ^b *Also at An-Najah National University, Nablus; Palestine*
- ^c *Also at Borough of Manhattan Community College, City University of New York, New York NY; U.S.A.*
- ^d *Also at Center for High Energy Physics, Peking University; China*
- ^e *Also at Center for Interdisciplinary Research and Innovation (CIRI-AUTH), Thessaloniki; Greece*
- ^f *Also at Centro Studi e Ricerche Enrico Fermi; Italy*
- ^g *Also at CERN, Geneva; Switzerland*
- ^h *Also at Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Genève; Switzerland*
- ⁱ *Also at Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona; Spain*
- ^j *Associated at Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada (Spain); Spain*
- ^k *Also at Department of Financial and Management Engineering, University of the Aegean, Chios; Greece*
- ^l *Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento; U.S.A.*
- ^m *Also at Department of Physics, King's College London, London; U.K.*
- ⁿ *Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford CA; U.S.A.*
- ^o *Also at Department of Physics, Stellenbosch University; South Africa*
- ^p *Also at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg; Switzerland*
- ^q *Also at Department of Physics, University of Thessaly; Greece*
- ^r *Also at Department of Physics, Westmont College, Santa Barbara; U.S.A.*
- ^s *Also at Hellenic Open University, Patras; Greece*
- ^t *Also at Institutio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona; Spain*
- ^u *Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg; Germany*
- ^v *Also at Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia; Bulgaria*
- ^w *Also at Institute of Applied Physics, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Ben Guerir; Morocco*
- ^x *Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP); Canada*
- ^y *Also at Institute of Physics and Technology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Ulaanbaatar; Mongolia*
- ^z *Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku; Azerbaijan*
- ^{aa} *Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, Ilia State University, Tbilisi; Georgia*

^{ab} Also at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore; U.S.A.

^{ac} Also at National Institute of Physics, University of the Philippines Diliman (Philippines); Philippines

^{ad} Also at Technical University of Munich, Munich; Germany

^{ae} Also at The Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter (CICQM), Beijing; China

^{af} Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; Canada

^{ag} Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli; Italy

^{ah} Also at University of Colorado Boulder, Department of Physics, Colorado; U.S.A.

^{ai} Also at Washington College, Chestertown, MD; U.S.A.

^{aj} Also at Yeditepe University, Physics Department, Istanbul; Türkiye

* Deceased