"Search for single production of vector-like quarks decaying into a b quark and a W boson in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV"

CMS ; Bakhshiansohi, Hamed ; Beluffi, Camille ; Bondu, Olivier ; Brochet, Sébastien ; Bruno, Giacomo Luca ; Caudron, Adrien ; de Visscher, Simon ; Delaere, Christophe ; Delcourt, Martin ; François, Brieuc ; Giammanco, Andrea ; Jafari, Abideh ; Komm, Matthias ; Krintiras, Georgios ; Lemaitre, Vincent ; Magitteri, Alessio ; Mertens, Alexandre ; Musich, Marco ; Piotrzkowski, Krzysztof ; Quertenmont, Loic ; Selvaggi, Michele ; Vidal Maroño, Miguel ; Wertz, Sébastien

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1 Introduction

The standard model (SM) of particle physics has been exceptionally successful in describing phenomena at the subatomic scale. The observation of a Higgs boson with a mass of 125 GeV and with properties consistent with the SM expectations [1–3] completed the SM. However, in the absence of enormous order-dependent cancellations, also known as fine-tuning, large SM quantum corrections would shift the bare Higgs boson mass to values far beyond the electroweak scale. New physics is required to stabilize the Higgs boson mass naturally at the electroweak scale, i.e. without invoking fine-tuning.

Many natural extensions of the SM have been proposed in recent decades. Some of these models postulate the existence of vector-like quarks (VLQs) [4–6], which are colored fermions with left- and right-handed chiral states both transforming in the same way under the gauge group SU(3)_C × SU(2)_L × U(1)_Y. The VLQs do not acquire masses through the Yukawa coupling to the Higgs field, and could cancel loop corrections from the SM top quark to the Higgs boson mass.

Searches for VLQs have already been performed in various decay modes using proton-proton collisions at √s = 8 TeV. These searches were primarily focused on the pair production mechanism and they ruled out VLQs with masses up to approximately 0.90 TeV [7–10]. The VLQ single production mechanism is coupling-dependent, and it could become the dominant contribution to the cross section at high VLQ masses. The strength of the VLQ-b-W coupling can be approximately characterized by a single dimensionless parameter that varies from 0 to √2 [11], where the latter would correspond to a coupling of full electroweak strength.

In this paper, we present a search for the single production of a heavy vector-like quark that decays into a b quark and a W boson using the 2015 LHC data set. This signature can arise from either a Y or a T quark with a charge of −4/3 or 2/3, respectively, produced in association with a light flavor quark and a b quark. The leading order Feynman diagram for Y and T quark production is shown in Fig. 1. The outgoing light flavor quark q‘ in the upper part of the diagram produces a jet in the forward region of the detector, which is a distinct signature of single production.

The Y quark is expected to decay with a branching fraction (B) of 100% into a b quark and a W boson [12], while the T quark can also decay into tH and tZ via a flavor changing neutral current. Searches with the 2015 LHC data set for single production of a vector-like T quark decaying to tH and tZ have been performed by the CMS Collaboration [13–15]. If the T quark is a singlet, then it is expected to decay into bW 50% of the time.

The ATLAS Collaboration published a search for single production of Y and T quarks decaying into bW using 8 TeV proton-proton collisions [16]. The analysis presented here is the first such search using 13 TeV proton-proton data, and sets the most stringent limits to date on the production cross section for a single Y or T quark. The search is carried out based on events containing one electron or muon, at least one b-tagged jet with large transverse momentum (p_T), at least one jet in the forward region of the detector, and missing transverse momentum.

2 CMS detector and event samples

The essential feature of the CMS detector is the superconducting solenoid, 6 m in diameter and 13 m in length, which provides an axial magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the solenoid volume a multi-layered silicon pixel and strip tracker is used to measure the trajectories of charged particles with pseudorapidity |η| < 2.5. Outside of the tracker system, an electromagnetic...
Figure 1: Leading order Feynman diagram for singly produced Y or T quarks.

calorimeter (ECAL) made of lead tungstate crystals and a hadron calorimeter (HCAL) made of brass and scintillators cover the region $|\eta| < 3.0$. The region $3.0 < |\eta| < 5.0$ is covered by the forward hadronic calorimeter, which is made primarily of steel and quartz fibers. Muons are measured in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel flux-return yoke of the solenoid, and covering the region $|\eta| < 2.4$. A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together with a definition of the coordinate system used and the relevant kinematic variables, can be found in Ref. [17].

The data used for this analysis were recorded during the 2015 data taking period in proton-proton collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 13 TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 2.3 fb$^{-1}$. The electron data sample was collected using a trigger that required at least one isolated electron with $|\eta| < 2.5$ and $p_T > 27$ GeV. The muon data sample was collected using a trigger that required at least one isolated muon with $|\eta| < 2.1$ and $p_T > 20$ GeV.

The VLQ signal efficiencies and background contributions are estimated using Monte Carlo (MC) samples. They are validated using background enriched data samples. The t+t+jets, t- and tW-channel single top-quark production and the WW processes are simulated using POWHEG v2 [18-20]. Single top quark production via s-channel and the WZ process are simulated with MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO v2 [21]. Inclusive boson production (W+jets and Z+jets) is simulated with MADGRAPH v5 [22]. PYTHIA 8.212 [23, 24] is used for parton shower development and hadronization and to simulate QCD multijet events.

The VLQ processes considered in this paper are generated using the tree-level MC event generator MADGRAPH v5 for VLQ masses in the range from 0.70 to 1.80 TeV, in steps of 100 GeV. The VLQ width is set to 10 GeV for all masses. The NNPDF3.0 [25] parton distribution functions (PDFs) are used for both signal and SM MC processes to model the momentum distribution of the colliding partons inside the protons.

The cross sections used to normalize the SM processes are calculated to next-to-leading order (NLO) or to next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO), where the latter is available [26-28]. For the signal, the NLO cross sections are taken from Refs. [29, 30]. For the t+t+jets, tW-channel single top-quark, and WW SM processes, NNLO cross sections are used, while NLO cross sections are applied to the remaining processes.

All generated events are processed through the CMS detector simulation based on GEANT4 [31]. Additional minimum bias events, generated with PYTHIA 8.212, are superimposed on the hard-
scattering events to simulate multiple proton-proton interactions (pileup) within the neighboring bunch crossings. The simulated events are weighted to reproduce the distribution of the number of pileup interactions, 20 on average, observed in data.

3 Event reconstruction

All physics objects in the event are reconstructed using a particle-flow (PF) algorithm \[32,33\], which uses information from all subsystems to reconstruct photons, electrons, muons, and charged and neutral hadrons. Charged particle tracks are used to reconstruct the interaction vertices. The vertex with the highest sum of squared $p_T$ of all associated tracks is taken as the primary vertex of the hard collision. Filters are applied to reject events where electronic noise or proton-beam backgrounds mimic energy deposits in the detector.

Electron candidates are reconstructed by combining the tracking information with energy deposits in the ECAL in the range $|\eta| < 2.5$ (excluding the range $1.4442 < |\eta| < 1.566$, which is a transition region between endcap and barrel calorimeters). Tight identification criteria are applied to select well-reconstructed electron candidates. Candidates are identified \[34\] using information on the shower-shape, the track quality and the spatial match between the track and the electromagnetic cluster, the fraction of total cluster energy in the HCAL, and the resulting level of activity in the surrounding tracker and calorimeter regions. The energy resolution for electrons with $p_T > 40\text{GeV}$, measured using $Z \rightarrow ee$ decays, is on average 1.7% in the ECAL central region of the detector \[34\].

Muon candidates are identified using track segments reconstructed separately from hits in the silicon tracking system and in the muon system. To identify muon candidates, the track segments must be consistent with muons originating from the primary vertex and satisfying tight identification requirements. The matching of the muon and silicon track segments results in a relative $p_T$ resolution of 1.3−2.0% in the central region of the detector for muons with $20 < p_T < 100\text{GeV}$, and for muons with $p_T$ up to 1 TeV the resolution is 10% or better \[35\].

Lepton (electron or muon) reconstruction and trigger efficiencies are evaluated as a function of $p_T$ and $|\eta|$ in both data and simulation, using a “tag-and-probe” method \[36\] with recorded and simulated samples of dileptonic $Z$ events.

An isolation variable is employed to suppress leptons originating from QCD processes. We define a relative isolation as the sum of the $p_T$ of particle tracks found in the tracker and energy deposits found in the calorimeters within a cone $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2} = 0.3$ (0.4) around the trajectory of the electron (muon), divided by the lepton $p_T$. Relative isolation is corrected for the effects of pileup, and is required to be less than 0.15 for muons, and less than 0.4 (0.6) for electrons in the barrel (endcap) region.

Particles reconstructed by the PF algorithm are clustered into jets by using the direction of each particle at the interaction vertex. Charged hadrons found by the PF algorithm that are associated with pileup vertices are not considered. Particles that are identified as isolated leptons are removed from the jet clustering procedure. Jets are reconstructed with the anti-$k_T$ algorithm \[37,38\] with a distance parameter of 0.4. An event-by-event jet-area-based correction \[39,40\] is applied to remove, on a statistical basis, neutral pileup contribution that is not already removed by the charged-hadron subtraction procedure described above. Jet energy corrections are applied to each jet, as a function of $p_T$ and $\eta$, to correct for the calorimeter response \[41\].

The missing transverse momentum is defined as the negative vector sum of the transverse...
momenta of all the particles found by the PF algorithm, and its magnitude is referred to as $E_{\text{miss}}^T$. The decay of a heavy quark into a leptonically decaying W boson and a b quark is expected to exhibit genuine missing transverse momentum because of the undetected neutrino from the W decay. A missing transverse momentum threshold is applied to the selected events, and the missing transverse momentum vector is used in the mass reconstruction.

To identify jets originating from a b quark (b-tagged jets), the combined secondary vertex (CSV) algorithm is used [42, 43]. This tagging algorithm combines variables that can distinguish b quark jets from those originating from light flavors, such as information on track impact parameter significance and secondary vertex properties. The variables are combined using a likelihood ratio technique to compute a b tagging discriminator. We use the CSV medium operating point [42], which achieves a b tagging efficiency of approximately 70% and a mistag rate of 1%. Data-to-Simulation efficiency and mistag rate scale factors account for the small differences observed between data and simulation. We use these scale factors as a function of jet $p_T$ and $\eta$ [42] to correct simulated events.

## 4 Event selection and search strategy

The signal event selection requires exactly one lepton with $p_T > 40$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.1$. Events with additional leptons having $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ and passing relatively loose isolation and identification requirements are rejected to suppress dileptonic events.

Events are required to have at least two jets, one in the central and one in the forward region of the detector. The central jet is required to have $p_T > 200$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$ and be b-tagged. When there is more than one central jet satisfying the above criteria, the leading central jet is used to reconstruct the mass of the VLQ. The forward jet ($2.4 < |\eta| < 5.0$) must have $p_T > 30$ GeV.

In the decay of a singly produced VLQ, the b quark and the W boson tend to be produced with the transverse momenta pointing in opposite directions. Hence, the azimuthal angle between the central b jet and the lepton $\ell$ is required to satisfy $\Delta \phi(\ell, b) > 2$. In addition, the lepton is required to be separated from any jets with $p_T > 40$ GeV produced in the event. When a hadronic jet is found within $\Delta R(\ell, \text{jet}) < 1.5$, the event is rejected. Since W boson originating from heavy VLQ decay has significant $p_T$, events are required to have substantial $E_{\text{miss}}^T$ ($> 50$ GeV) due to the undetected neutrino from the W boson decay. The transverse mass, $M_T$, formed by the lepton and $E_{\text{miss}}^T$ system is required to satisfy $M_T < 130$ GeV to suppress $t\bar{t}$ dilepton events, which can mimic the signal when one of the leptons escapes detection.

Finally, events are required to have $S_T > 500$ GeV, where $S_T$ is defined as the scalar sum of the transverse momenta of the lepton, the leading central jet, and the missing transverse momentum. This requirement reduces the signal efficiency by less than 10% for the VLQ mass range considered in this paper.

The invariant mass of the heavy quark candidate, $M_{\text{inv}}$, is reconstructed from its decay products: the lepton, the leading central jet, and the neutrino, where the $x,y$-components of the neutrino momentum are given by the missing transverse momentum, while the $z$-component is determined by constraining the invariant mass of the lepton and neutrino to the W boson mass value. The solution with the smallest value is considered as the $z$-component. This method is used only when the solution of the relevant quadratic equation is real, otherwise the $z$-component is set to zero.

The single VLQ production $Y/T \rightarrow bW$ would result in a peak in the $M_{\text{inv}}$ distribution at the
mass of the VLQ. The experimental mass resolution is 12–15% and is independent of the VLQ mass.

5 Background modeling

The dominant background processes in this search are the production of tt and W+jets events. The modeling of these processes is validated by studying background-enriched samples.

To verify the modeling of the tt process, we select events with the lepton and $E_{\text{miss}}$ fulfilling the signal selection criteria, and at least 2 b-tagged jets with the leading (sub-leading) jet satisfying the requirement of $p_T > 70$ (30) GeV. We also remove the $\Delta R(\ell, \text{jet})$, $\Delta \phi(\ell, b)$ and forward jet requirements to enrich the sample with tt events.

The top quark $p_T$ spectrum from the tt simulation is known to be mismodeled and is reweighted using the empirical function described in Ref. [44]. After this correction, the data points at large values of all relevant kinematic distributions are consistent within systematic uncertainties. Distributions of $S_T$ and the invariant mass of the bW system in the tt sample are shown in Fig. 2.

The W+jets-enriched control sample requirement is identical to the signal event selection except that events with b-tagged jets are vetoed. We observe that in the W+jets simulated sample, the number of events at large jet $p_T$ distributions is overestimated as compared with the distributions measured in data. We derive a correction for the W+jets simulation as a function of the $H_T$ variable, defined as the scalar sum of the transverse momenta of all jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV. The data to simulation ratio of the $H_T$ distribution is well described by a 2-parameter linear fit with a negative slope. A correction to the modeling of the W+jets $H_T$ spectrum is made using the results of the fit. After the correction is applied, good agreement in the modeling of all kinematic variables is observed. Distributions of $S_T$ and the invariant mass of the bW system in the W+jets sample are shown in Fig. 3.
6 Systematic uncertainties

We divide the systematic uncertainties into two categories: uncertainties that impact only the rate of background and signal predictions, and uncertainties that affect both the rate and the shape of the fitted $M_{\text{inv}}$ spectra. The shape uncertainties affecting the $M_{\text{inv}}$ distribution are modeled by varying the nuisance parameters that characterize the associated systematic effects up and down by one standard deviation.

The uncertainty in the integrated luminosity is 2.7% [45]. We assign the uncertainties for the normalization of the SM background processes as the uncertainties on corresponding CMS cross section measurements at 13 TeV, which are 5.6% for $t\bar{t}$ [46], 14.7% for single top quark [47], and 9.2% for W+jets [48], where in the last case we also account separately for uncertainties in the W+heavy-flavor contributions [49, 50].

To account for the MC mismodeling correction in the W+jets sample, we derive a two-sided uncertainty band using the $H_T$ correction procedure. To account for the MC mismodeling correction in the $t\bar{t}$ sample, we derive a two-sided uncertainty band using the top $p_T$ reweighting procedure. One side of the band is obtained by removing the correction, and the other side is obtained by applying the procedure twice. The uncertainties due to these corrections increase with the rise of the top quark $p_T$ and $H_T$, which leads to the widening of the uncertainty band at large $S_T$ and $M_{\text{inv}}$, as can be seen in Figs. 2 and 3.

In addition, the reconstruction efficiency of forward jets has been observed to be larger in the simulation than in the data. The efficiency as a function of $\eta$ is corrected to match the data using the W+jets-enriched sample with 0 b-tagged jets, and validated using the $t\bar{t}$-enriched sample with two b-tagged jets. An uniform rate uncertainty of $\pm$15% is assigned to cover the forward jet mismodeling in simulation.

Trigger and lepton identification efficiencies in simulation are corrected as functions of lepton $p_T$ and $\eta$ using decays of Z bosons to leptons in data. The associated uncertainty of about 2% is the statistical uncertainty in the data.

The shape uncertainties include uncertainties in the jet energy scale, jet energy resolution, b tagging efficiency, pileup, PDFs, as well as factorization and renormalization scales. These uncertainties are treated as uncorrelated.

Figure 3: Kinematic distributions in the W+jets-enriched control sample: $S_T$ (left) and $M_{\text{inv}}$ (right). The last bin includes overflow events. The statistical and systematic uncertainties are represented by the hatched band on the ratio plot.
The uncertainty related to the modeling of pileup is evaluated by varying the inelastic cross section by \( \pm 5\% \) relative to the nominal value of 69 mb \[51\]. Uncertainties in renormalization and factorization scales are taken into account by varying both scales simultaneously up and down by a factor of two. Uncertainties arising from the choice of PDFs are taken into account according to the PDF4LHC procedure \[52\].

The systematic uncertainties are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of the systematic uncertainties associated with the simulated backgrounds and the signal events. The value quoted represents the expected change in the event yield in the signal region due to the systematic uncertainty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>W+jets</th>
<th>t( \bar{t} )</th>
<th>Single top</th>
<th>Signal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrated luminosity</td>
<td>rate</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet energy scale</td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet energy resolution</td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b tagging efficiency</td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple interactions</td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepton efficiency</td>
<td>rate</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger efficiency</td>
<td>rate</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross section</td>
<td>rate</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top quark ( p_T ) reweighting</td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W+jets ( H_T ) reweighting</td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renormalization/factorization scales</td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF</td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward jet reweighting</td>
<td>rate</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Limit calculation and results

Good agreement between the event yields in the data and in the SM prediction is observed within uncertainties, as shown in Table 2. The sum of the SM backgrounds and a hypothesized signal for the combined electron and muon channels is fitted to the observed spectrum of \( M_{inv} \).

The fit uses a binned likelihood method, where the binning of the distributions is chosen in such a way that the statistical uncertainty in the MC estimation of total background per bin is always less than 20%. Contributions from the SM processes are allowed to float independently within their systematic uncertainties, using log-normal priors \[53, 54\]. The nuisance parameters describing the shape uncertainties are constrained using Gaussian priors. The shapes of the \( M_{inv} \) distributions for backgrounds and signal are parametrized and varied according to the nuisance parameters. The post-fit \( M_{inv} \) distribution, with the shape and background normalizations corresponding to the maximum likelihood values, is presented in Fig. 4.

Table 2: Data, background, and possible signal pre-fit event yields corresponding to 2.3fb\(^{-1}\) of integrated luminosity. The signal sample is the \( M(Y) = 1.0\text{TeV} \) mass point using the NLO cross section \[30\]. The percentage in the signal column indicates the signal efficiency. The background uncertainties include both the statistical and the systematic pre-fit components.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>W+jets</th>
<th>t( \bar{t} )</th>
<th>Single t</th>
<th>QCD</th>
<th>Z+jets</th>
<th>Diboson</th>
<th>Y (1.0 TeV)</th>
<th>Total bkg.</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electron</td>
<td>44 ( \pm 12)</td>
<td>28 ( \pm 11)</td>
<td>20 ( \pm 5)</td>
<td>(&lt; 1)</td>
<td>1.5 ( \pm 1.5)</td>
<td>1.3 ( \pm 0.5)</td>
<td>54 (1.3%)</td>
<td>95 ( \pm 17)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muon</td>
<td>52 ( \pm 14)</td>
<td>34 ( \pm 13)</td>
<td>27 ( \pm 6)</td>
<td>(&lt; 1)</td>
<td>(&lt; 1)</td>
<td>1.7 ( \pm 0.6)</td>
<td>60 (1.4%)</td>
<td>115 ( \pm 20)</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
corrections derived from the background-enriched regions are propagated to the signal region and appropriate systematic uncertainties are assigned.

Upper limits at 95% confidence level (CL) on the production cross section of the \( Y/T \rightarrow bW \) process are computed using a Bayesian approach [55], where the likelihood is marginalized with respect to the nuisance parameters representing systematic uncertainties. The expected limit is calculated by resampling the data from the background distribution. The 95% CL expected and observed upper limits are listed in Table 3 and shown in Fig. 5. The observed limits at high VLQ mass reflect a 2\( \sigma \) deficit of events above 1.0 TeV in the \( M_{\text{inv}} \) distribution. The limits are derived assuming a narrow width for the VLQ. The VLQ width is proportional to the square of the coupling, and is negligible compared to the experimental resolution for couplings below 0.5, for the range of VLQ masses considered in this paper. In the framework of the model considered, \( Y \) quarks with a coupling of 0.5 and \( B(Y \rightarrow bW) = 100\% \) are excluded in the mass range from 0.85 to 1.40 TeV. This result may be compared with the expected region of excluded masses, which extends up to 1.0 TeV. In the case of \( T \) quarks with a coupling of 0.5, the theoretical cross section, the selection efficiency and the \( M_{\text{inv}} \) distribution are the same as those for the production and decay of \( Y \) quarks, but the expected decay branching fraction \( B(T \rightarrow bW) \) is 50\%, only half that expected for \( B(Y \rightarrow bW) \). Thus mass exclusion limits similar to those achieved for the \( Y \) quark would only be obtained for \( B(T \rightarrow bW) = 100\% \).

A search has been performed for single production of a vector-like quark decaying into a b quark and a W boson in the electron/muon + jets channels. The mass of the vector-like quark
Table 3: The 95% CL expected and observed upper limits (UL) on the single VLQ production cross section, assuming $\mathcal{B}(\text{VLQ} \rightarrow bW) = 100\%$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLQ mass (TeV)</th>
<th>Expected UL (pb)</th>
<th>Observed UL (pb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>$1.16^{+0.68}_{-0.37}$</td>
<td>2.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>$0.91^{+0.43}_{-0.30}$</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>$0.65^{+0.29}_{-0.21}$</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>$0.49^{+0.24}_{-0.15}$</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>$0.37^{+0.19}_{-0.12}$</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>$0.28^{+0.14}_{-0.09}$</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>$0.27^{+0.11}_{-0.09}$</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>$0.26^{+0.11}_{-0.08}$</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>$0.24^{+0.11}_{-0.08}$</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>$0.21^{+0.11}_{-0.06}$</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>$0.20^{+0.10}_{-0.06}$</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>$0.19^{+0.09}_{-0.05}$</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

is reconstructed by forming the invariant mass of the leading b-tagged jet, electron or muon, and missing transverse momentum in the event, and a fit to the invariant mass spectrum is performed. No evidence of an excess due to new physics is observed. Upper limits at 95% CL are set on the cross sections for single production of vector-like Y and T quarks in the mass range from 0.70 to 1.80 TeV. In the framework of the model considered, Y quarks with a coupling of 0.5 and $\mathcal{B}(Y \rightarrow bW) = 100\%$ are excluded in the mass range from 0.85 to 1.40 TeV. This result may be compared with the expected region of excluded masses, which extends up to 1.0 TeV. These results represent the most stringent limits to date on the single production of a vector-like Y quark. In the case of T quarks with a coupling of 0.5, the theoretical cross section, the selection efficiency and the $M_{\text{inv}}$ distribution are the same as those for the production and decay of Y quarks, but the expected decay branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(T \rightarrow bW)$ is 50%, only half that expected for $\mathcal{B}(Y \rightarrow bW)$. Thus mass exclusion limits similar to those achieved for the Y quark would only be obtained for $\mathcal{B}(T \rightarrow bW) = 100\%$. 

Figure 5: Expected and observed limits on the single VLQ production ($pp \rightarrow Ybq$ and $pp \rightarrow Tbq$) cross section together with the one and two standard deviation uncertainty bands.
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References


A The CMS Collaboration

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
A.M. Sirunyan, A. Tumasyan

Institut für Hochenergiephysik, Wien, Austria
W. Adam, E. Asilar, T. Bergauer, J. Brandstetter, E. Brondolin, M. Dragicevic, J. Erö, M. Flechl, M. Friedl, R. Frühwirth\textsuperscript{1}, V.M. Ghete, C. Hartl, N. Hörmann, J. Hrubec, M. Jeitler\textsuperscript{1}, A. König, I. Krätschmer, D. Liko, T. Matsushita, I. Mikulec, D. Rabady, N. Rad, B. Rahbaran, H. Rohringer, J. Schieck\textsuperscript{1}, J. Strauss, W. Waltenberger, C.-E. Wulz\textsuperscript{1}

Institute for Nuclear Problems, Minsk, Belarus
O. Dvornikov, V. Makarenko, V. Mossolov, J. Suarez Gonzalez, V. Zykunov

National Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Belarus
N. Shumeiko

Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

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

Université de Mons, Mons, Belgium
N. Beliy

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Universidade Estadual Paulista, Universidade Federal do ABC, São Paulo, Brazil

Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria
A. Aleksandrov, R. Hadjiiska, P. Iaydjiev, M. Rodozov, S. Stoykova, G. Sultanov, M. Vutova

University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria
A. Dimitrov, I. Glushkov, L. Litov, B. Pavlov, P. Petkov

Beihang University, Beijing, China
W. Fang

Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China

State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China
Y. Ban, G. Chen, Q. Li, S. Liu, Y. Mao, S.J. Qian, D. Wang, Z. Xu

Universidad de los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

University of Split, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, Split, Croatia
N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, I. Puljak, P.M. Ribeiro Cipriano, T. Sculac

University of Split, Faculty of Science, Split, Croatia
Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac

Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia
V. Brigljevic, D. Ferencek, K. Kadija, B. Mesic, T. Susa

University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
M. Finger, M. Finger Jr.

Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Quito, Ecuador
E. Carrera Jarrin

Academy of Scientific Research and Technology of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Egyptian Network of High Energy Physics, Cairo, Egypt
E. El-khateeb, S. Elgammal, A. Mohamed

National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia
M. Kadastik, L. Perrini, M. Raidal, A. Tiko, C. Veelken

Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
P. Eerola, J. Pekkanen, M. Voutilainen
Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany

Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics (INPP), NCSR Demokritos, Aghia Paraskevi, Greece
G. Anagnostou, G. Daskalakis, T. Geralis, V.A. Giakoumopoulou, A. Kyriakis, D. Loukas, I. Topsis-Giotis

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
S. Kesisoglou, A. Panagiotou, N. Saoulidou, E. Tziaferi

University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece
I. Evangelou, G. Flouris, C. Foudas, P. Kokkas, N. Loukas, N. Manthos, I. Papadopoulos, E. Paradas

MTA-ELTE Lendület CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
N. Filipovic, G. Pasztor

Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary

Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
N. Beni, S. Czellar, J. Karancsi21, A. Makovec, J. Molnar, Z. Szillasi

Institute of Physics, University of Debrecen
M. Bartók20, P. Raics, Z.L. Trocsanyi, B. Ujvari

Indian Institute of Science (IISc)
J.R. Komaragiri
National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India

Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

University of Delhi, Delhi, India
Ashok Kumar, A. Bhardwaj, B.C. Choudhary, R.B. Garg, S. Keshri, S. Malhotra, M. Naimuddin, N. Nishu, K. Ranjan, R. Sharma, V. Sharma

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India

Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Madras, India
P.K. Behera

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India
R. Chudasama, D. Dutta, V. Jha, V. Kumar, A.K. Mohanty, P.K. Netrakanti, L.M. Pant, P. Shukla, A. Topkar

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-A, Mumbai, India

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-B, Mumbai, India

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, India
S. Chauhan, S. Dube, V. Hegde, A. Kapoor, K. Kothekar, S. Pandey, A. Rane, S. Sharma

Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), Tehran, Iran
S. Chenarani, E. Eskandari Tadavani, S.M. Etesami, M. Najafabadi, M. Naseri, S. Paktinat Mehdiabadi, F. Rezaei Hosseinabadi, M. Zeinali

University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
M. Felcini, M. Grunewald

INFN Sezione di Bari, Università di Bari, Politecnico di Bari, Bari, Italy

INFN Sezione di Bologna, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
INFN Sezione di Catania, Università di Catania, Catania, Italy
S. Albergo, S. Costa, A. Di Mattia, F. Giordano, R. Potenza, A. Tricomi, C. Tuve

INFN Sezione di Firenze, Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy
G. Barbagli, V. Ciulli, C. Civinini, R. D’Alessandro, E. Focardi, P. Lenzi, M. Meschini, S. Paoletti, L. Russo, G. Sguazzoni, D. Strom, L. Viliani

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
L. Benussi, S. Bianco, F. Fabbrì, D. Piccolo, F. Primavera

INFN Sezione di Genova, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
V. Calvelli, F. Ferro, M.R. Monge, E. Robutti, S. Tosi

INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca, Università di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy

INFN Sezione di Napoli, Università di Napoli ‘Federico II’, Napoli, Italy, Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy, Università G. Marconi, Roma, Italy

INFN Sezione di Padova, Università di Padova, Padova, Italy, Università di Trento, Trento, Italy

INFN Sezione di Pavia, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
A. Braghieri, F. Fallavollita, A. Magnani, P. Montagna, S.P. Ratti, V. Re, C. Riccardi, P. Salvini, I. Vai, P. Vitulo

INFN Sezione di Perugia, Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy
L. Alunni Solestizi, G.M. Bilet, D. Ciangottini, L. Fanò, P. Lariccia, R. Leonardi, G. Mantovani, M. Menichelli, A. Saha, A. Santocchia

INFN Sezione di Pisa, Università di Pisa, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy

INFN Sezione di Torino, Università di Torino, Torino, Italy, Università del Piemonte Orientale, Novara, Italy
L. Finco$^{a,b}$, B. Kiani$^{a,b}$, C. Mariotti$^a$, S. Maselli$^a$, E. Migliore$^{a,b}$, V. Monaco$^{a,b}$, E. Monteil$^{a,b}$, M. Monteno$^a$, M.M. Obertino$^{a,b}$, L. Pacher$^{a,b}$, N. Pastrone$^a$, M. Pelliccioni$^a$, G.L. Pinna Angioni$^{a,b}$, F. Ravera$^{a,b}$, A. Romero$^{a,b}$, M. Ruspa$^{a,c}$, R. Sacchi$^{a,b}$, K. Shchelina$^{a,b}$, V. Sola$^a$, A. Solano$^{a,b}$, A. Staiano$^a$, P. Traczyk$^{a,b}$

INFN Sezione di Trieste $^a$, Università di Trieste $^b$, Trieste, Italy

S. Belforte$^a$, M. Casarsa$^a$, F. Cossutti$^a$, G. Della Ricca$^{a,b}$, A. Zanetti$^a$

Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea


Chonbuk National University, Jeonju, Korea

A. Lee

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

H. Kim

Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea

J.A. Brochero Cifuentes, T.J. Kim

Korea University, Seoul, Korea


Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea


University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea


Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea

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

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

V. Dudenas, A. Juodagalvis, J. Vaitkus

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


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


Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico

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

Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

S. Carpinteyro, I. Pedraza, H.A. Salazar Ibarguen, C. Uribe Estrada

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

A. Morelos Pineda

University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

D. Krofcheck
University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand
P.H. Butler

National Centre for Physics, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan
A. Ahmad, M. Ahmad, Q. Hassan, H.R. Hoorani, W.A. Khan, A. Saddique, M.A. Shah, M. Shoaib, M. Waqas

National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland

Institute of Experimental Physics, Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
K. Bunkowski, A. Byszuk, K. Doroba, A. Kalinowski, M. Konecki, J. Krolikowski, M. Misiura, M. Olszewski, M. Walczak

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

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina (St. Petersburg), Russia
L. Chchipounov, V. Golovtsov, Y. Ivanov, V. Kim, E. Kuznetsova, V. Murzin, V. Oreshkin, V. Sulimov, A. Vorobyev

Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
V. Epshteyn, V. Gavrilov, N. Lychkovskaya, V. Popov, I. Pozdnyakov, G. Safronov, A. Spiridonov, M. Toms, E. Vlasov, A. Zhokin

Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, Russia
A. Bylinkin

National Research Nuclear University 'Moscow Engineering Physics Institute' (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
R. Chistov, M. Danilov, S. Polikarpov

P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia
V. Andreev, M. Azarkin, I. Dremin, M. Kirakosyan, A. Leonidov, A. Terkulov

Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
A. Baskakov, A. Belyaev, E. Boos, V. Bunichev, M. Dubinin, L. Dudko, A. Ershov, A. Gribushin, V. Klyukhin, I. Lokhtin, I. Miagkov, S. Obraztsov, M.Perfilov, S. Petrushanko, V. Savrin

Novosibirsk State University (NSU), Novosibirsk, Russia
V. Blinov, Y. Skovpen, D. Shtol
State Research Center of Russian Federation, Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
P. Adzic, P. Cirkovic, D. Devetak, M. Dordevic, J. Milosevic, V. Rekovic

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

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
J.F. de Trocóniz, M. Missiroli, D. Moran

Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

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

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland

Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland

National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan

National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan

Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Science, Department of Physics, Bangkok, Thailand
B. Asavapibhop, G. Singh, N. Srimanobhas, N. Suwonjandee

Cukurova University - Physics Department, Science and Art Faculty

Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey
B. Bilin, S. Bilmis, B. Isildak, G. Karapinar, M. Yalvac, M. Zeyrek

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
E. Gülmez, M. Kaya, O. Kaya, E.A. Yetkin, T. Yetkin

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
A. Cakir, K. Cankocak, S. Sen

Institute for Scintillation Materials of National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Kharkov, Ukraine
B. Grynyov

National Scientific Center, Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology, Kharkov, Ukraine
L. Levchuk, P. Sorokin

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
M. Pesaresi, D.M. Raymond, A. Richards, A. Rose, E. Scott, C. Seez, S. Summers, A. Tapper, K. Uchida, M. Vazquez Acosta\textsuperscript{66}, T. Virdee\textsuperscript{15}, J. Wright, S.C. Zenz

\textbf{Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom}
J.E. Cole, P.R. Hobson, A. Khan, P. Kyberd, I.D. Reid, P. Symonds, L. Teodorescu, M. Turner

\textbf{Baylor University, Waco, USA}
A. Borzou, K. Call, J. Dittmann, K. Hatakeyama, H. Liu, N. Pastika

\textbf{Catholic University of America}
R. Bartek, A. Dominguez

\textbf{The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA}
S.I. Cooper, C. Henderson, P. Rumerio, C. West

\textbf{Boston University, Boston, USA}
D. Arcaro, A. Avetisyan, T. Bose, D. Gastler, D. Rankin, C. Richardson, J. Rohlf, L. Sulak, D. Zou

\textbf{Brown University, Providence, USA}

\textbf{University of California, Davis, Davis, USA}

\textbf{University of California, Los Angeles, USA}

\textbf{University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA}

\textbf{University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA}

\textbf{University of California, Santa Barbara - Department of Physics, Santa Barbara, USA}

\textbf{California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA}

\textbf{Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA}
University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, USA
J.P. Cumalat, W.T. Ford, F. Jensen, A. Johnson, M. Krohn, S. Leontsinis, T. Mulholland, K. Stenson, S.R. Wagner

Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

Fairfield University, Fairfield, USA
D. Winn

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA

University of Florida, Gainesville, USA

Florida International University, Miami, USA
S. Linn, P. Markowitz, G. Martinez, J.L. Rodriguez

Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA

Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA

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

The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA
The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA

Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA
A. Ivanov, K. Kaadze, Y. Maravin, A. Mohammadi, L.K. Saini, N. Skhirtladze, S. Toda

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA
F. Rebassoo, D. Wright

University of Maryland, College Park, USA

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA
J.G. Acosta, S. Oliveros

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA

Northeastern University, Boston, USA

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA

The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA
Princeton University, Princeton, USA

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA
S. Malik

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA

Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, USA
N. Parashar, J. Stupak

Rice University, Houston, USA

University of Rochester, Rochester, USA
B. Betchart, A. Bodek, P. de Barbaro, R. Demina, Y.t. Duh, T. Ferbel, M. Galanti, A. Garcia-Bellido, J. Han, O. Hindrichs, A. Khukhunaishvili, K.H. Lo, P. Tan, M. Verzetti

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

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA
A.G. Delannoy, M. Foerster, J. Heideman, G. Riley, K. Rose, S. Spanier, K. Thapa

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA
S. Greene, A. Gurrula, R. Janjam, W. Johns, C. Maguire, A. Melo, H. Ni, P. Sheldon, S. Tuo, J. Velkovska, Q. Xu

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA
M.W. Arenton, P. Barria, B. Cox, J. Goodell, R. HIrosky, A. Ledovskoy, H. Li, C. Neu, T. Sinthuprasith, X. Sun, Y. Wang, E. Wolfe, F. Xia

Wayne State University, Detroit, USA
C. Clarke, R. Harr, P.E. Karchin, J. Sturdy

University of Wisconsin - Madison, Madison, WI, USA
D.A. Belknap, J. Buchanan, C. Cailloll, S. Dasu, L. Dodd, S. Duric, B. Gomber, M. Grothe,
41: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
42: Also at Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia
43: Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
44: Also at INFN Sezione di Roma; Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
45: Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
46: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell’INFN, Pisa, Italy
47: Also at National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
48: Also at Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia
49: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
50: Also at Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Bern, Switzerland
51: Also at Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Turkey
52: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
53: Also at Cag University, Mersin, Turkey
54: Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey
55: Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey
56: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
57: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
58: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
59: Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
60: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
61: Also at Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey
62: Also at Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
63: Also at Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey
64: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
65: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
66: Also at Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, La Laguna, Spain
67: Also at Utah Valley University, Orem, USA
68: Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA
69: Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey
70: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
71: Also at University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
72: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar
73: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea