



CERN-EP-2021-165
LHCb-PAPER-2021-031
September 2, 2021

Observation of an exotic narrow doubly charmed tetraquark

LHCb collaboration[†]

Abstract

Conventional hadronic matter consists of baryons and mesons made of three quarks and quark-antiquark pairs, respectively [1, 2]. Here, we report the observation of a hadronic state containing four quarks with the LHCb experiment at the Large Hadron Collider. This so-called tetraquark contains two charm quarks, a \bar{u} and a \bar{d} quark. This exotic state has a mass of approximately $3875 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ and manifests itself as a narrow peak in the mass spectrum of $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ mesons just below the $D^{*+} D^0$ mass threshold. The near-threshold mass together with the narrow width reveals the resonance nature of the state.

[†]Authors are listed at the end of this Letter.

Quantum chromodynamics (QCD), the theory of the strong force, describes interactions of coloured quarks and gluons and the formation of hadronic matter, the so-called mesons and baryons. While QCD makes precise predictions at high energies, the theory has difficulties describing the interactions of quarks in hadrons from first principles due to the highly non-perturbative regime at the corresponding energy scale. Hence, the field of hadron spectroscopy is driven by experimental discoveries that sometimes are unexpected, which could lead to changes in the research landscape. Along with conventional mesons and baryons, made of a quark-antiquark pair ($q_1\bar{q}_2$) and three quarks ($q_1q_2q_3$), respectively, particles with an alternative quark content, known as exotic states, have been actively discussed since the birth of the constituent quark model [1–8]. The discussion has been revived by recent observations of numerous tetraquark $q_1q_2\bar{q}_3\bar{q}_4$ and pentaquark $q_1q_2q_3q_4\bar{q}_5$ candidates [9–36]. Due to the closeness of their masses to known particle-pair thresholds [37, 38], many of these states are likely to be hadronic molecules [39–42] where colour-singlet hadrons are bound by residual nuclear forces similar to the electromagnetic van der Waals forces attracting electrically neutral atoms and molecules. An ordinary example of a hadronic molecule is the deuteron formed by a proton and a neutron. On the other hand, an interpretation of exotic states as compact multiquark structures is also possible [43].

All exotic hadrons observed so far predominantly decay via the strong interaction and their decay widths vary from a few to a few hundred MeV. A discovery of a long-lived exotic state, stable with respect to the strong interaction, would be intriguing. A hadron with two heavy quarks Q and two light antiquarks \bar{q} , *i.e.* $Q_1Q_2\bar{q}_1\bar{q}_2$, is a prime candidate to form such a state [44–49]. In the limit of a large heavy-quark mass the two heavy quarks Q_1Q_2 form a point-like heavy colour-antitriplet object, that behaves similarly to an antiquark, and the corresponding state should be bound. It is expected that the b quark is heavy enough to sustain the existence of a stable $bb\bar{u}\bar{d}$ state with its binding energy of about 200 MeV with respect to the sum of masses of the pseudoscalar, B^- or \bar{B}^0 , and vector, B^{*-} or \bar{B}^{*0} , beauty mesons that defines the minimal mass for the strong decay to be allowed. In the case of the $bc\bar{u}\bar{d}$ and $cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$ systems, there is currently no consensus as to whether such states exist and are narrow enough to be detected experimentally. The similarity of the $cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$ tetraquark state and the Ξ_{cc}^{++} baryon containing two c quarks and a u quark, leads to a relationship between the properties of the two states. In particular, the measured mass of the Ξ_{cc}^{++} baryon with quark content ccu [50–52] implies that the mass of the $cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$ tetraquark is close to the sum of masses of D^0 and D^{*+} mesons with quark content of $c\bar{u}$ and $c\bar{d}$, respectively, as suggested in Ref. [53]. Theoretical predictions for the mass of the $cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$ ground state with spin-parity quantum numbers $J^P = 1^+$ and isospin $I = 0$, denoted hereafter as T_{cc}^+ , relative to the $D^{*+}D^0$ mass threshold

$$\delta m \equiv m_{T_{cc}^+} - (m_{D^{*+}} + m_{D^0}) , \quad (1)$$

lie in the range $-300 < \delta m < 300 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ [53–84], where $m_{D^{*+}}$ and m_{D^0} denote the known masses of the D^{*+} and D^0 mesons [38]. Lattice QCD calculations also do not provide a definite conclusion on the existence of the T_{cc}^+ state and its binding energy [73, 85–87]. The observation of the Ξ_{cc}^{++} baryon [50, 51] and of a new exotic resonance decaying to a pair of J/ψ mesons [29] by the LHCb experiment, motivates the search for the T_{cc}^+ state.

In this Letter, the observation of a narrow state in the $D^0D^0\pi^+$ mass spectrum near the $D^{*+}D^0$ mass threshold compatible with being a T_{cc}^+ tetraquark state is reported. Throughout this Letter, charge conjugate decays are implied. The study is based on

proton-proton (pp) collision data collected with the LHCb detector at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN at centre-of-mass energies of 7, 8 and 13 TeV, corresponding to integrated luminosity of 9 fb^{-1} . The LHCb detector [88, 89] is a single-arm forward spectrometer covering the pseudorapidity range $2 < \eta < 5$, designed for the study of particles containing b or c quarks and is further described in Methods. Pseudorapidity η is defined as $-\log(\tan \frac{\theta}{2})$, where θ is a polar angle of the track relative to the proton beam line.

The $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ final state is reconstructed by selecting events with two D^0 mesons and a positively charged pion all produced at the same pp interaction point. Both D^0 mesons are reconstructed in the $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ decay channel. The selection criteria are similar to those used in Ref. [90]. To subtract background not originating from two D^0 candidates an extended unbinned maximum-likelihood fit to the two-dimensional distribution of the masses of the two D^0 candidates is performed. The corresponding procedure, together with the selection criteria, is described in detail in Methods. To improve the δm mass resolution and to make the determination insensitive to the precision of the D^0 meson mass, the mass of the $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ combinations is calculated with the mass of each D^0 meson constrained to the known value [38]. The resulting $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ mass distribution for selected $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ combinations is shown in Fig. 1. A narrow peak near the $D^{*+} D^0$ mass threshold is clearly visible.

An extended unbinned maximum-likelihood fit to the $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ mass distribution is performed using a model consisting of signal and background components. The signal component is described by the convolution of the detector resolution with a resonant shape, which is modelled by a relativistic P-wave two-body Breit–Wigner function modified by a Blatt–Weisskopf form factor with a meson-radius parameter of 3.5 GeV^{-1} . The use of a P-wave resonance is motivated by the expected $J^P = 1^+$ quantum numbers for the T_{cc}^+ state. A two-body decay structure $T_{cc}^+ \rightarrow AB$ is assumed with $m_A = 2m_{D^0}$ and $m_B = m_{\pi^+}$, where m_{π^+} stands for the known mass of the π^+ meson. Several alternative prescriptions are used for evaluation of systematic uncertainties. Despite its simplicity, the model serves well to quantify the existence of the T_{cc}^+ state and to measure its properties, such as the position and the width of the resonance. A follow-up study [91] investigates the underlying nature of the T_{cc}^+ state, expanding on the modelling of the signal shape and determining its physical properties. The detector resolution is modelled by the sum of two Gaussian functions with a common mean, where the additional parameters are taken from simulation (see Methods) with corrections applied [32, 92, 93]. The root mean square of the resolution function is around $400\text{ keV}/c^2$. A study of the $D^0 \pi^+$ mass distribution for $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ combinations in the region above the $D^{*0} D^+$ mass threshold and below $3.9\text{ GeV}/c^2$ shows that approximately 90% of all random $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ combinations contain a genuine D^{*+} meson. Based on this observation, the background component is parametrised by the product of a two-body phase space function and a positive second-order polynomial. The resulting function is convolved with the detector resolution.

The fit results are shown in Fig. 1, and the parameters of interest, namely the signal yield, N , the mass parameter of the Breit–Wigner function relative to the $D^{*+} D^0$ mass threshold, $\delta m_{\text{BW}} \equiv m_{\text{BW}} - (m_{D^{*+}} + m_{D^0})$, and the width parameter, Γ_{BW} , are listed in Table 1. The statistical significance of the observed $T_{cc}^+ \rightarrow D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ signal is estimated using Wilks’ theorem to be 22 standard deviations. The fit suggests that the mass parameter of the Breit–Wigner shape is slightly below the $D^{*+} D^0$ mass threshold. The statistical significance of the hypothesis $\delta m_{\text{BW}} < 0$ is estimated to be 4.3 standard deviations.

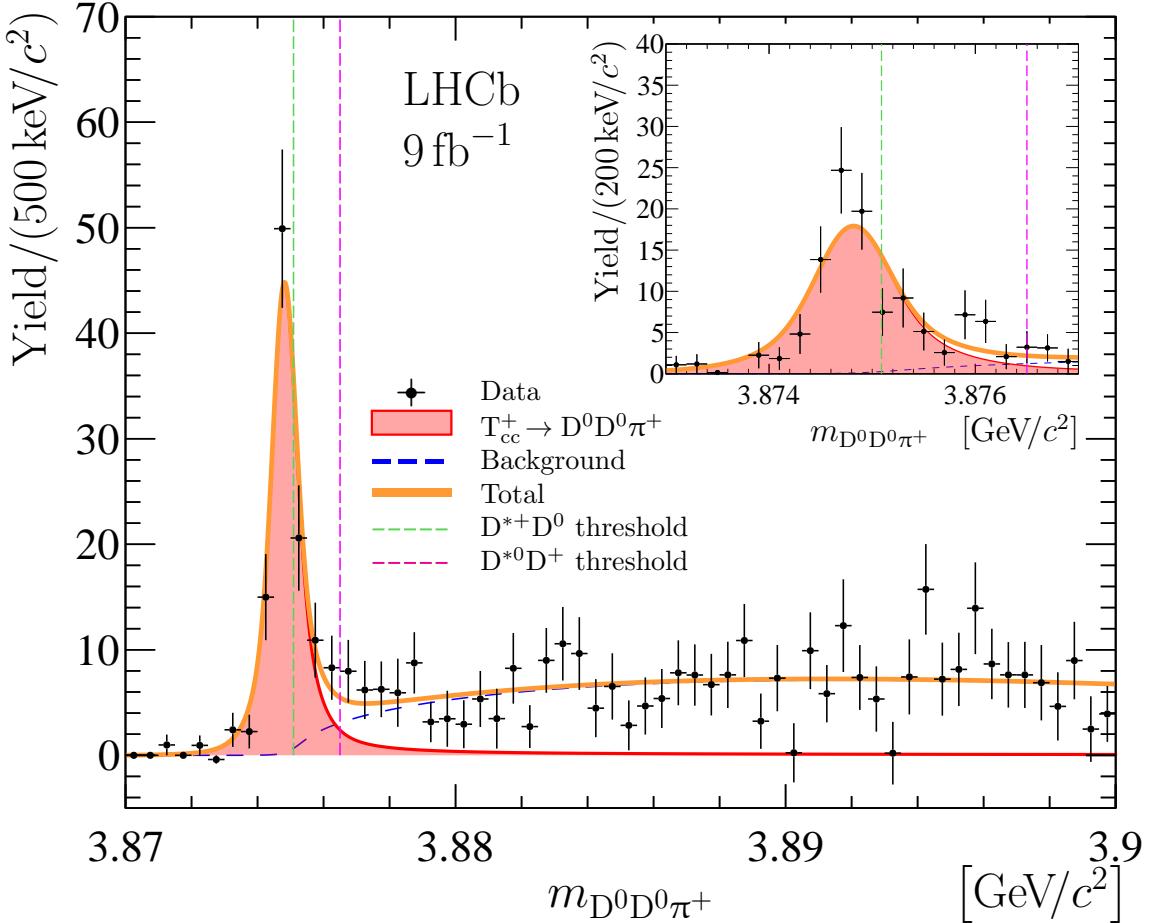


Figure 1: **Distribution of $D^0D^0\pi^+$ mass.** Distribution of $D^0D^0\pi^+$ mass where the contribution of the non- D^0 background has been statistically subtracted. The result of the fit with the two-component function described in the text is overlaid. The $D^{*+}D^0$ and $D^{*0}D^+$ thresholds are indicated with the vertical dashed lines. The horizontal bin width is indicated on the vertical axis legend. Inset shows a zoomed signal region with fine binning scheme. Uncertainties on the data points are statistical only and represent one standard deviation, calculated as a sum in quadrature of the assigned weights from the background-subtraction procedure.

To validate the presence of the signal component, several additional cross-checks are performed. The data are categorised according to data-taking periods including the polarity

Table 1: Parameters obtained obtained from the fit to the $D^0D^0\pi^+$ mass spectrum. Signal yield, N , Breit–Wigner mass relative to $D^{*+}D^0$ mass threshold, δm_{BW} , and width, Γ_{BW} , are listed. The uncertainties are statistical only.

Parameter	Value
N	117 ± 16
δm_{BW}	$-273 \pm 61 \text{ keV}/c^2$
Γ_{BW}	$410 \pm 165 \text{ keV}$

Table 2: Systematic uncertainties for the δm_{BW} and Γ_{BW} parameters. The total uncertainty is calculated as the sum in quadrature of all components except for those related to the J^P quantum numbers assignment, which are handled separately.

Source	$\sigma_{\delta m_{\text{BW}}}$ [keV/ c^2]	$\sigma_{\Gamma_{\text{BW}}}$ [keV]
Fit model		
Resolution model	2	7
Resolution correction factor	1	30
Background model	3	30
Model parameters	< 1	< 1
Momentum scale	3	—
Energy loss corrections	1	—
$D^{*+} - D^0$ mass difference	2	—
Total	5	43
J^P quantum numbers	$^{+11}_{-14}$	$^{+18}_{-38}$

of the LHCb dipole magnet and the charge of the T_{cc}^+ candidates. Instead of statistically subtracting the non- D^0 background, the mass of each $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ candidate is required to be within a narrow region around the known mass of the D^0 meson [38]. The results are found to be consistent among all samples and analysis techniques. Furthermore, dedicated studies are performed to ensure that the observed signal is not caused by kaon or pion misidentification, doubly Cabibbo-suppressed $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ decays and $D^0 \bar{D}^0$ oscillations, decays of charm hadrons originating from beauty hadrons, or artefacts due to the track reconstruction creating duplicate tracks.

Systematic uncertainties for the δm_{BW} and Γ_{BW} parameters are summarised in Table 2 and described below. The largest systematic uncertainty is related to the fit model and is studied using pseudoexperiments with alternative parametrisations of the $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ mass shape. Several variations in the fit model are considered: changes in the signal model due to the imperfect knowledge of the detector resolution, an uncertainty in the correction factor for the resolution taken from control channels, parametrisation of the background component and the additional model parameters of the Breit–Wigner function. The model uncertainty related to the assumption of $J^P = 1^+$ quantum numbers of the state is estimated and listed separately. The results are affected by the overall detector momentum scale, which is known to a relative precision of $\delta\alpha = 3 \times 10^{-4}$ [94]. The corresponding uncertainty is estimated using simulated samples where the momentum-scale is modified by factors of $(1 \pm \delta\alpha)$. In the reconstruction, the momenta of charged tracks are corrected for energy loss in the detector material, the amount of which is known with a relative uncertainty of 10. The resulting uncertainty is assessed by varying the energy loss correction by $\pm 10\%$. As the mass of the $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ combinations is calculated with the mass of each D^0 meson constrained to the known value of the D^0 mass, the δm_{BW} parameter is insensitive to the precision of the D^0 mass. However, the small uncertainty of 2 keV/ c^2 for the $D^{*+} - D^0$ mass difference [38] directly affects the δm_{BW} value. The corresponding systematic uncertainty is added.

In summary, using the full dataset corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 9 fb^{-1} , collected by the LHCb experiment at centre-of-mass energies of 7, 8 and 13 TeV, a narrow peak is observed in the mass spectrum of $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ candidates produced promptly in pp collisions. The statistical significance of the peak is overwhelming. Using the Breit–Wigner parametrisation, the location of the peak relative to the $D^{*+} D^0$ mass threshold, δm_{BW} , and the width, Γ_{BW} , are determined to be

$$\begin{aligned}\delta m_{\text{BW}} &= -273 \pm 61 \pm 5^{+11}_{-14} \text{ keV}/c^2, \\ \Gamma_{\text{BW}} &= 410 \pm 165 \pm 43^{+18}_{-38} \text{ keV},\end{aligned}$$

where the first uncertainty is statistical, the second systematic and the third is related to the J^P quantum numbers assignment. The measured δm_{BW} value corresponds to a mass of approximately 3875 MeV. This is the narrowest exotic state observed to date [37, 38]. The minimal quark content for this state is $cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$. Two heavy quarks of the same flavour make it manifestly exotic, *i.e.* beyond the conventional pattern of hadron formation found in mesons and baryons. Moreover, a combination of the near-threshold mass, narrow decay width and its appearance in prompt hadroproduction demonstrates its genuine resonance nature. The measured mass and width are consistent with the expected values for a T_{cc}^+ isoscalar tetraquark ground state with quantum numbers $J^P = 1^+$. The precision of the mass measurement with respect to the corresponding threshold is superior to those of all other exotic states, which will give better understanding of the nature of exotic states. A dedicated study of the reaction amplitudes for the $T_{cc}^+ \rightarrow D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ and $T_{cc}^+ \rightarrow D^0 D^+ \pi^0(\gamma)$ decays that uses the isospin symmetry for the $T_{cc}^+ \rightarrow D^* D$ transition [91] yields insights on the fundamental resonance properties, like the pole position, the scattering length and the effective range. The observation of this $cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$ tetraquark candidate close to the $D^{*+} D^0$ threshold provides strong support for the theory approaches and models that predict the existence of a $bb\bar{u}\bar{d}$ tetraquark stable with respect to the strong and electromagnetic interactions.

Methods

Experimental setup

The LHCb detector [88, 89] is a single-arm forward spectrometer covering the pseudo-rapidity range $2 < \eta < 5$, designed for the study of particles containing b or c quarks. The detector includes a high-precision tracking system consisting of a silicon-strip vertex detector surrounding the pp interaction region, a large-area silicon-strip detector located upstream of a dipole magnet with a bending power of about 4 Tm, and three stations of silicon-strip detectors and straw drift tubes placed downstream of the magnet. The tracking system provides a measurement of the momentum, p , of charged particles with a relative uncertainty that varies from 0.5% at low momentum to 1.0% at $200 \text{ GeV}/c$. The minimum distance of a track to a primary pp collision vertex (PV), the impact parameter (IP), is measured with a resolution of $(15 + 29/p_T) \mu\text{m}$, where p_T is the component of the momentum transverse to the beam, in GeV/c . Different types of charged hadrons are distinguished using information from two ring-imaging Cherenkov detectors [95]. Photons, electrons and hadrons are identified by a calorimeter system consisting of scintillating-pad and preshower detectors, an electromagnetic and a hadronic calorimeter. Muons are identified by a system composed of alternating layers of iron and multiwire proportional chambers. The online event selection is performed by a trigger, which consists of a hardware stage, based on information from the calorimeter and muon systems, followed by a software stage, which applies a full event reconstruction. The trigger selection algorithms are primarily based on identifying key characteristics of beauty and charm hadrons and their decay products, such as high p_T final state particles, and a decay vertex that is significantly displaced from any of the pp interaction vertices in the event.

Simulated samples

Simulation is required to model the effects of the detector acceptance, resolution and the imposed selection requirements. In the simulation, pp collisions are generated using PYTHIA with a specific LHCb configuration [96]. Decays of unstable particles are described by EVTGEN [97]. The interaction of the generated particles with the detector, and its response, are implemented using the GEANT4 toolkit as described in Ref. [98].

Selection

The selection of $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$ candidates and $D^0\bar{D}^0\pi^+$ combinations is similar to those used in Ref. [90]. Kaon and pion candidates are selected from well-reconstructed tracks within the acceptance of the spectrometer. Particle identification is provided using information from the ring-imaging Cherenkov detectors. Kaons and pions that have transverse momenta larger than $250 \text{ MeV}/c$ and are inconsistent with being produced in a pp interaction vertex are combined together to form D^0 candidates. The resulting D^0 candidates are required to have good vertex quality, mass within $\pm 65 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ of the known D^0 mass [38] (mass resolution for the $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$ signal is $7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$), transverse momentum larger than $1 \text{ GeV}/c$, decay time larger than $100 \mu\text{m}/c$ and a momentum direction that is consistent with the vector from the primary to the secondary vertex. Selected pairs of D^0 candidates consistent with originating from a common primary vertex are then combined with pion

candidates of the same charge as the pions from the $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ decay candidates to form $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ candidates. At least one of the two $D^0 \pi^+$ combinations is required to have good vertex quality and mass not exceeding the known D^0 mass by more than $155 \text{ MeV}/c^2$. For each $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ candidate a kinematic fit [99] is performed. This fit requires both D^0 candidates and a pion to originate from the same primary vertex. A requirement on the quality of this fit is applied to further suppress combinatorial background and reduce the background from D^0 candidates produced in two independent pp interactions or in decays of beauty hadrons [90]. To suppress background from kaon and pion candidates reconstructed from one common track, all track pairs of the same charge are required to have opening angle inconsistent with being zero and mass of the combination to be inconsistent with the sum of masses of the two constituents.

Non- D^0 background subtraction

The two-dimensional distribution of the mass of one D^0 candidate versus the mass of the other D^0 candidate from selected $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ combinations is used to subtract the background from fake D^0 candidates. The procedure employs the *sPlot* technique [100], where an extended unbinned maximum-likelihood fit to the two-dimensional distribution is performed. The signal is described using a modified Novosibirsk function and the background is modelled by a product of an exponential function and a positive polynomial function [90]. Each candidate is assigned a positive weight for being signal-like or a negative weight for being background-like, with the masses of the two D^0 candidates as the discriminating variables. All candidates are then retained and the weights are used in the further analysis for statistical subtraction of non- D^0 background.

Contributions from the $D^0 \bar{D}^0$ oscillations

A hypothetical narrow charmonium-like state decaying into the $D^0 \bar{D}^0 \pi^+$ final state, followed by the $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow D^0$ transition or doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decay $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$, would produce a narrow signal in the reconstructed $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ mass spectrum. If the observed narrow near-threshold peak in the reconstructed $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ system is caused by the $D^0 \bar{D}^0$ oscillations or doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays, a much larger signal should be visible in the reconstructed $D^0 \bar{D}^0 \pi^+$ mass spectrum at the same mass. No such structure is observed, see Fig. 9 in Ref. [91].

Systematic uncertainties

Several sources of systematic uncertainty on the mass δm_{BW} and width Γ_{BW} of the T_{cc}^+ state have been evaluated. The largest systematic uncertainty is related to the fit model and is studied using a set of alternative parametrisations and pseudoexperiments. For each alternative model, an ensemble of pseudoexperiments is produced; each is generated using the model under consideration with parameters obtained from a fit to the data. A subsequent fit with the default model to each pseudoexperiment is performed and the mean values of the parameters of interest over the ensemble are evaluated. The absolute value of the difference between the ensemble mean and the value of the parameter obtained from the fit to the data sample is used to characterise the difference between the alternative model and the default model. The maximal value of such a difference over the considered

set of alternative models is taken as the corresponding systematic uncertainty for the mass δm_{BW} and width Γ_{BW} of the T_{cc}^+ state. The following sources of systematic uncertainties related to the fit model are considered:

- Imperfect knowledge of detector resolution model: to estimate the associated systematic uncertainty alternative resolution functions are studied, namely a symmetric variant of an Apollonios function a modified Gaussian function with symmetric power-law tails on both sides of the distribution a generalised symmetric Student’s t -distribution; a symmetric Johnson’s S_U distribution and a modified Novosibirsk function.
- Difference in detector resolution due to imperfect modelling: a correction factor of 1.05 for the resolution is applied for the default fit to account for such a difference. This factor was studied for several other decays measured with the LHCb detector and found to lie between 1.0 and 1.1 [92, 93] For decays with relatively low-momentum tracks, this factor is close to 1.05. The factor is also cross-checked using large samples of $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ decays, where a value of 1.06 is obtained. To assess the systematic uncertainty related to this factor, detector resolution models with correction factors of 1.0 and 1.1 are studied as alternative models.
- Parametrisation of the background component: to assess the associated systematic uncertainty, the order of the positive polynomial function used for the baseline fit is varied. In addition, to estimate the possible effect of a small contribution from $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ combinations without an intermediate D^{*+} meson, a three-body background component is added to the fit. This component is described by a product of the three-body phase space function and a positive linear or second-order polynomial function. The contribution from non-resonant $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ background is negligible in the low-mass region due to the $O(Q^2)$ scaling of the three-body phase-space factor near threshold.
- Model parameters of the Breit–Wigner function: alternative parametrisations include different choices for the decay structure, $m_A = m_{D^0}$ and $m_B = m_{D^0} + m_{\pi^+}$; the meson radius, 1.5 GeV^{-1} and 5 GeV^{-1} , and the orbital angular momentum between A and B particles, corresponding to S- and D-waves. The effect of the different decay structure and choice of meson radius is smaller than $1 \text{ keV}/c^2$ and 1 keV for the δm_{BW} and Γ_{BW} parameters, respectively. The parameters of interest are more sensitive to the choice of orbital angular momentum, in which the S-wave function gives larger δm_{BW} and smaller Γ_{BW} , and the D-wave function corresponds to smaller δm_{BW} and larger Γ_{BW} . As the S-wave and D-wave imply that the quantum numbers of the T_{cc}^+ state differ from $J^P = 1^+$, the corresponding systematic uncertainty is considered separately and is not included it in the total systematic uncertainty.

The calibration of the momentum scale of the tracking system is based upon large calibration samples of $B^+ \rightarrow J/\Psi K^+$ and $J/\Psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays. The accuracy of the procedure has been checked using other fully reconstructed B decays together with two-body $\Upsilon(nS)$ and K_S^0 decays and the largest deviation of the bias in the momentum scale of $\delta\alpha = 3 \times 10^{-4}$ is taken as the uncertainty [94]. This is then propagated to uncertainties for the parameters of interest using simulated samples, where momentum scale corrections of $(1 \pm \delta\alpha)$ are applied. Half of the difference between the peak locations obtained with

$1 + \delta\alpha$ and $1 - \delta\alpha$ corrections applied to the same simulated sample is taken as an estimate of the systematic uncertainty due to the momentum scale. The main contribution to this uncertainty is due to the bachelor pion track, since the D^0 mass constraint reduces the contributions from the kaon and pion tracks originating from D^0 meson decays.

In the reconstruction the momenta of the charged tracks are corrected for the energy loss in the detector material. The energy loss corrections are calculated using the Bethe–Bloch formula. The amount of material traversed in the tracking system by a charged particle is known to 10% accuracy. To assess the corresponding uncertainty, the magnitude of the calculated corrections is varied by $\pm 10\%$. Half of the difference between the peak locations obtained with $+10\%$ and -10% corrections applied to the same simulated sample is taken as an estimate of the systematic uncertainty due to the energy loss corrections.

The mass of the $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ combinations is calculated with both D^0 candidate masses constrained to the known D^0 meson mass [38]. This procedure removes the uncertainty on the δm_{BW} parameter related to imprecise knowledge of the D^0 mass. In contrast, the small uncertainty of $2 \text{ keV}/c^2$ for the known $D^{*+} - D^0$ mass difference [38] directly affects the δm_{BW} value and therefore is assigned as the corresponding systematic uncertainty.

Acknowledgements

This Letter is dedicated to the memory of our dear colleague Simon Eidelman, whose friendship, deep physics insights and contributions to improving the quality of our papers were greatly appreciated and will be missed. We express our gratitude to our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent performance of the LHC. We thank the technical and administrative staff at the LHCb institutes. We acknowledge support from CERN and from the national agencies: CAPES, CNPq, FAPERJ and FINEP (Brazil); MOST and NSFC (China); CNRS/IN2P3 (France); BMBF, DFG and MPG (Germany); INFN (Italy); NWO (Netherlands); MNiSW and NCN (Poland); MEN/IFA (Romania); MSHE (Russia); MICINN (Spain); SNSF and SER (Switzerland); NASU (Ukraine); STFC (United Kingdom); DOE NP and NSF (USA). We acknowledge the computing resources that are provided by CERN, IN2P3 (France), KIT and DESY (Germany), INFN (Italy), SURF (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), GridPP (United Kingdom), RRCKI and Yandex LLC (Russia), CSCS (Switzerland), IFIN-HH (Romania), CBPF (Brazil), PL-GRID (Poland) and NERSC (USA). We are indebted to the communities behind the multiple open-source software packages on which we depend. Individual groups or members have received support from ARC and ARDC (Australia); AvH Foundation (Germany); EPLANET, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions and ERC (European Union); A*MIDEX, ANR, IPhU and Labex P2IO, and Région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (France); Key Research Program of Frontier Sciences of CAS, CAS PIFI, CAS CCEPP, Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities, and Sci. & Tech. Program of Guangzhou (China); RFBR, RSF and Yandex LLC (Russia); GVA, XuntaGal and GENCAT (Spain); the Leverhulme Trust, the Royal Society and UKRI (United Kingdom).

Author Contribution Statement

All contributing authors, as listed at the end of this manuscript, have contributed to the publication, being variously involved in the design and the construction of the detector,

in writing software, calibrating sub-systems, operating the detector and acquiring data and finally analysing the processed data.

Competing Interests Statement

The authors declare no competing interests.

Correspondence and requests for materials

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to I. Belyaev
Ivan.Belyaev@itep.ru.

Data Availability Statement

LHCb data used in this analysis will be released according to the LHCb external data access policy, that can be downloaded from <http://opendata.cern.ch/record/410/files/LHCb-Data-Policy.pdf>.

The raw data in all of the figures of this manuscript can be downloaded from <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2780001>, where no access codes are required. In addition, the unbinned background-subtracted data, shown in Fig. 1 have been added to the HEPDATA record at <https://www.hepdata.net/record/ins1915457>.

Code Availability Statement

LHCb software used to process the data analysed in this manuscript is available at GITLAB repository <https://gitlab.cern.ch/lhcb>. The specific software used in data analysis is available at ZENODO repository DOI:[10.5281/zenodo.5595937](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5595937).

References

- [1] M. Gell-Mann, *A schematic model of baryons and mesons*, Phys. Lett. **8** 214–215 (1964).
- [2] G. Zweig, *An SU_3 model for strong interaction symmetry and its breaking; Version 1.,* Tech. Rep. CERN-TH-401, CERN, Geneva, 1964.
- [3] G. Zweig, *An SU_3 model for strong interaction symmetry and its breaking; Version 2.,* Tech. Rep. CERN-TH-412, CERN, Geneva, 1964.
- [4] R. L. Jaffe, *Multiquark hadrons. I. Phenomenology of $Q^2\bar{Q}^2$ mesons*, Phys. Rev. **D15** 267–280 (1977).
- [5] R. L. Jaffe, *Multi-quark hadrons. 2. Methods*, Phys. Rev. **D15** 281–289 (1977).
- [6] G. C. Rossi and G. Veneziano, *A possible description of baryon dynamics in dual and gauge theories*, Nucl. Phys. **B123** 507–545 (1977).
- [7] R. L. Jaffe, *$Q^2\bar{Q}^2$ resonances in the baryon-antibaryon system*, Phys. Rev. **D17** 1444–1458 (1978).
- [8] H. J. Lipkin, *New possibilities for exotic hadrons - anticharmed strange baryons*, Phys. Lett. **B195** 484–488 (1987).
- [9] Belle collaboration, S. K. Choi *et al.*, *Observation of a narrow charmoniumlike state in exclusive $B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$ decays*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91** 262001 (2003).
- [10] Belle collaboration, S. K. Choi *et al.*, *Observation of a resonance-like structure in the $\pi^\pm \psi'$ mass distribution in exclusive $B \rightarrow K \pi^\pm \psi'$ decays*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **100** 142001 (2008).
- [11] Belle collaboration, R. Mizuk *et al.*, *Observation of two resonance-like structures in the $\pi^+ \chi_{c1}$ mass distribution in exclusive $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \chi_{c1}$ decays*, Phys. Rev. **D78** 072004 (2008).
- [12] CDF collaboration, T. Aaltonen *et al.*, *Evidence for a narrow near-threshold structure in the $J/\psi \phi$ mass spectrum in $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$ decays*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **102** 242002 (2009).
- [13] Belle collaboration, A. Bondar *et al.*, *Observation of two charged bottomonium-like resonances in $\Upsilon(5S)$ decays*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **108** 122001 (2012).
- [14] BESIII collaboration, M. Ablikim *et al.*, *Observation of a charged charmoniumlike structure in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$ at $\sqrt{s} = 4.26 \text{ GeV}$* , Phys. Rev. Lett. **110** 252001 (2013).
- [15] BESIII collaboration, M. Ablikim *et al.*, *Observation of a charged charmoniumlike structure $Z_c(4020)$ and search for the $Z_c(3900)$ in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- h_c$* , Phys. Rev. Lett. **111** 242001 (2013).

- [16] BESIII collaboration, M. Ablikim *et al.*, *Observation of a charged charmoniumlike structure in $e^+e^- \rightarrow (D^*\bar{D}^*)^\pm \pi^\mp$ at $\sqrt{s} = 4.26\text{ GeV}$* , Phys. Rev. Lett. **112** 132001 (2014).
- [17] D0 collaboration, V. M. Abazov *et al.*, *Search for the $X(4140)$ state in $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$ decays with the D0 Detector*, Phys. Rev. **D89** 012004 (2014).
- [18] CMS collaboration, S. Chatrchyan *et al.*, *Observation of a peaking structure in the $J/\psi \phi$ mass spectrum from $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$ decays*, Phys. Lett. **B734** 261–281 (2014).
- [19] Belle collaboration, K. Chilikin *et al.*, *Experimental constraints on the spin and parity of the $Z(4430)^+$* , Phys. Rev. **D88** 074026 (2013).
- [20] Belle collaboration, Z. Q. Liu *et al.*, *Study of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ and observation of a charged charmoniumlike state at Belle*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **110** 252002 (2013), Erratum *ibid.* **111** 019901 (2013).
- [21] Belle collaboration, K. Chilikin *et al.*, *Observation of a new charged charmoniumlike state in $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^-\pi^+$ decays*, Phys. Rev. **D90** 112009 (2014).
- [22] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Observation of the resonant character of the $Z(4430)^-$ state*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **112** 222002 (2014).
- [23] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Observation of $J/\psi p$ resonances consistent with pentaquark states in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$ decays*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **115** 072001 (2015).
- [24] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Model-independent confirmation of the $Z(4430)^-$ state*, Phys. Rev. **D92** 112009 (2015).
- [25] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Observation of exotic $J/\psi \phi$ structures from amplitude analysis of $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$ decays*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **118** 022003 (2017).
- [26] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Amplitude analysis of $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$ decays*, Phys. Rev. **D95** 012002 (2017).
- [27] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Evidence for a $\eta_c(1S)\pi^-$ resonance in $B^0 \rightarrow \eta_c(1S)K^+\pi^-$ decays*, Eur. Phys. J. **C78** 1019 (2018).
- [28] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Observation of a narrow pentaquark state, $P_c(4312)^+$, and of two-peak structure of the $P_c(4450)^+$* , Phys. Rev. Lett. **122** 222001 (2019).
- [29] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Observation of structure in the J/ψ -pair mass spectrum*, Science Bulletin **65** 1983–1993 (2020).
- [30] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Model-independent study of structure in $B^+ \rightarrow D^+ D^- K^+$ decays*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **125** 242001 (2020).
- [31] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Amplitude analysis of the $B^+ \rightarrow D^+ D^- K^+$ decay*, Phys. Rev. **D102** 112003 (2020).

- [32] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Study of $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\Psi \pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-$ decays*, JHEP **02** 024 (2021).
- [33] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Evidence of a $J/\Psi \Lambda$ structure and observation of excited Ξ^- states in the $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\Psi \Lambda K^-$ decay*, Science Bulletin **66** 1278–1287 (2021).
- [34] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Observation of new resonances decaying into $J/\Psi K^+$ and $J/\Psi \phi$* , Phys. Rev. Lett. **127** 082001 (2021).
- [35] BESIII collaboration, M. Ablikim *et al.*, *Observation of a near-threshold structure in the K^+ recoil-mass spectra in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow K^+ (D_s^- D^{*0} + D_s^{*-} D^0)$* , Phys. Rev. Lett. **126** 102001 (2021).
- [36] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Evidence for a new structure in the $J/\Psi p$ and $J/\Psi \bar{p}$ systems in $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\Psi p \bar{p}$ decays*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **128** 062001 (2022).
- [37] N. Brambilla *et al.*, *The XYZ states: experimental and theoretical status and perspectives*, Phys. Rept. **873** 1–154 (2020).
- [38] Particle Data Group, P. A. Zyla *et al.*, *Review of particle physics*, Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. **2020** 083C01 (2020), and 2021 update <http://pdglive.lbl.gov>.
- [39] E. Oset *et al.*, *Tetra and pentaquarks from the molecular perspective*, EPJ Web Conf. **199** 01003 (2019).
- [40] J.-M. Richard, *Exotic hadrons: Review and perspectives*, Few-Body Systems **57** 1185–1212 (2016).
- [41] F.-K. Guo *et al.*, *Hadronic molecules*, Rev. Mod. Phys. **90** 015004 (2018).
- [42] A. Martinez Torres, K. P. Khemchandani, L. Roca, and E. Oset, *Few-body systems consisting of mesons*, Few Body Syst. **61** 35 (2020).
- [43] A. Ali, L. Maiani, and A. D. Polosa, *Multiquark Hadrons*, Cambridge University Press, 2019.
- [44] J. P. Ader, J.-M. Richard, and P. Taxil, *Do narrow heavy multiquark states exist?*, Phys. Rev. **D25** 2370–2382 (1982).
- [45] J. I. Ballot and J. M. Richard, *Four quark states in additive potentials*, Phys. Lett. **B123** 449–451 (1983).
- [46] S. Zouzou, B. Silvestre-Brac, C. Gignoux, and J. M. Richard, *Four quark bound states*, Z. Phys. **C30** 457–468 (1986).
- [47] H. J. Lipkin, *A model-independent approach to multiquark bound states*, Phys. Lett. **B172** 242–247 (1986).
- [48] L. Heller and J. A. Tjon, *On the existence of stable dimesons*, Phys. Rev. **D35** 969–974 (1987).
- [49] A. V. Manohar and M. B. Wise, *Exotic $QQ\bar{q}\bar{q}$ states in QCD*, Nucl. Phys. **B399** 17–33 (1993).

- [50] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Observation of the doubly charmed baryon Ξ_{cc}^{++}* , Phys. Rev. Lett. **119** 112001 (2017).
- [51] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *First observation of the doubly charmed baryon decay $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$* , Phys. Rev. Lett. **121** 162002 (2018).
- [52] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Precision measurement of the Ξ_{cc}^{++} mass*, JHEP **02** 049 (2020).
- [53] M. Karliner and J. L. Rosner, *Discovery of doubly-charmed Ξ_{cc} baryon implies a stable $b\bar{b}\bar{u}\bar{d}$ tetraquark*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **119** 202001 (2017).
- [54] J. Carlson, L. Heller, and J. A. Tjon, *Stability of dimesons*, Phys. Rev. **D37** 744–753 (1988).
- [55] B. Silvestre-Brac and C. Semay, *Systematics of $L = 0$ $q^2\bar{q}^2$ systems*, Z. Phys. **C57** 273–282 (1993).
- [56] C. Semay and B. Silvestre-Brac, *Diquonia and potential models*, Z. Phys. **C61** 271–275 (1994).
- [57] M. A. Moinester, *How to search for doubly charmed baryons and tetraquarks*, Z. Phys. **A355** 349–362 (1996).
- [58] S. Pepin, F. Stancu, M. Genovese, and J.-M. Richard, *Tetraquarks with color blind forces in chiral quark models*, Phys. Lett. **B393** 119–123 (1997).
- [59] B. A. Gelman and S. Nussinov, *Does a narrow tetraquark $cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$ state exist?*, Phys. Lett. **B551** 296–304 (2003).
- [60] J. Vijande, F. Fernandez, A. Valcarce, and B. Silvestre-Brac, *Tetraquarks in a chiral constituent quark model*, Eur. Phys. J. **A19** 383–389 (2004).
- [61] D. Janc and M. Rosina, *The $T_{cc} = DD^*$ molecular state*, Few Body Syst. **35** 175–196 (2004).
- [62] F. S. Navarra, M. Nielsen, and S. H. Lee, *QCD sum rules study of $QQ - \bar{u}\bar{d}$ mesons*, Phys. Lett. **B649** 166–172 (2007).
- [63] J. Vijande, E. Weissman, A. Valcarce, and N. Barnea, *Are there compact heavy four-quark bound states?*, Phys. Rev. **D76** 094027 (2007).
- [64] D. Ebert, R. N. Faustov, V. O. Galkin, and W. Lucha, *Masses of tetraquarks with two heavy quarks in the relativistic quark model*, Phys. Rev. **D76** 114015 (2007).
- [65] S. H. Lee and S. Yasui, *Stable multiquark states with heavy quarks in a diquark model*, Eur. Phys. J. **C64** 283–295 (2009).
- [66] Y. Yang, C. Deng, J. Ping, and T. Goldman, *S-wave $QQ\bar{q}\bar{q}$ state in the constituent quark model*, Phys. Rev. **D80** 114023 (2009).
- [67] N. Li, Z.-F. Sun, X. Liu, and S.-L. Zhu, *Coupled-channel analysis of the possible $D^{(*)}D^{(*)}$, $\bar{B}^{(*)}\bar{B}^{(*)}$ and $D^{(*)}\bar{B}^{(*)}$ molecular states*, Phys. Rev. D **88** 114008 (2013).

- [68] G.-Q. Feng, X.-H. Guo, and B.-S. Zou, *QQ'ūd̄ bound state in the Bethe-Salpeter equation approach*, [arXiv:1309.7813](https://arxiv.org/abs/1309.7813).
- [69] S.-Q. Luo *et al.*, *Exotic tetraquark states with the qq̄Q̄Q̄ configuration*, Eur. Phys. J. **C77** 709 (2017).
- [70] E. J. Eichten and C. Quigg, *Heavy-quark symmetry implies stable heavy tetraquark mesons Q_iQ_j̄q_k̄q_l*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **119** 202002 (2017).
- [71] Z.-G. Wang, *Analysis of the axialvector doubly heavy tetraquark states with QCD sum rules*, Acta Phys. Polon. **B49** 1781–1800 (2018).
- [72] W. Park, S. Noh, and S. H. Lee, *Masses of the doubly heavy tetraquarks in a constituent quark model*, Acta Phys. Polon. **B50** 1151–1157 (2019).
- [73] P. Junnarkar, N. Mathur, and M. Padmanath, *Study of doubly heavy tetraquarks in Lattice QCD*, Phys. Rev. **D99** 034507 (2019).
- [74] C. Deng, H. Chen, and J. Ping, *Systematical investigation on the stability of doubly heavy tetraquark states*, Eur. Phys. J. **A56** 9 (2020).
- [75] M.-Z. Liu *et al.*, *Heavy-quark spin and flavor symmetry partners of the X(3872) revisited: What can we learn from the one boson exchange model?*, Phys. Rev. **D99** 094018 (2019).
- [76] L. Maiani, A. D. Polosa, and V. Riquer, *Hydrogen bond of QCD in doubly heavy baryons and tetraquarks*, Phys. Rev. **D100** 074002 (2019).
- [77] G. Yang, J. Ping, and J. Segovia, *Doubly-heavy tetraquarks*, Phys. Rev. **D101** 014001 (2020).
- [78] Y. Tan, W. Lu, and J. Ping, *QQ̄q̄q̄ in a chiral constituent quark model*, Eur. Phys. J. Plus **135** 716 (2020).
- [79] Q.-F. Lü, D.-Y. Chen, and Y.-B. Dong, *Masses of doubly heavy tetraquarks T_{QQ'} in a relativized quark model*, Phys. Rev. **D102** 034012 (2020).
- [80] E. Braaten, L.-P. He, and A. Mohapatra, *Masses of doubly heavy tetraquarks with error bars*, Phys. Rev. **D103** 016001 (2021).
- [81] D. Gao *et al.*, *Masses of doubly heavy tetraquark states with isospin = $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 and spin-parity $1^{+\pm}$* , [arXiv:2007.15213](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.15213).
- [82] J.-B. Cheng *et al.*, *Double-heavy tetraquark states with heavy diquark-antiquark symmetry*, Chin. Phys. C **45** 043102 (2021).
- [83] S. Noh, W. Park, and S. H. Lee, *Doubly heavy tetraquarks, qq'̄Q̄Q̄', in a nonrelativistic quark model with a complete set of harmonic oscillator bases*, Phys. Rev. **D103** 114009 (2021).
- [84] R. N. Faustov, V. O. Galkin, and E. M. Savchenko, *Heavy tetraquarks in the relativistic quark model*, Universe **7** 94 (2021).

- [85] Y. Ikeda *et al.*, *Charmed tetraquarks T_{cc} and T_{cs} from dynamical lattice QCD simulations*, Phys. Lett. **B729** 85–90 (2014).
- [86] Hadron Spectrum collaboration, G. K. C. Cheung, C. E. Thomas, J. J. Dudek, and R. G. Edwards, *Tetraquark operators in lattice QCD and exotic flavour states in the charm sector*, JHEP **11** 033 (2017).
- [87] A. Francis, R. J. Hudspith, R. Lewis, and K. Maltman, *Evidence for charm-bottom tetraquarks and the mass dependence of heavy-light tetraquark states from lattice QCD*, Phys. Rev. **D99** 054505 (2019).
- [88] LHCb collaboration, A. A. Alves Jr. *et al.*, *The LHCb detector at the LHC*, JINST **3** S08005 (2008).
- [89] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *LHCb detector performance*, Int. J. Mod. Phys. **A30** 1530022 (2015).
- [90] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Observation of double charm production involving open charm in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{ TeV}$* , JHEP **06** 141 (2012), Addendum ibid. **03** 108 (2014).
- [91] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Study of a doubly charmed tetraquark state*, Nature Communications **13** 3351 (2022).
- [92] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Study of the line shape of the $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ state*, Phys. Rev. **D102** 092005 (2020).
- [93] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Study of the $\psi_2(3823)$ and $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ states in $B^+ \rightarrow (J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-) K^+$ decays*, JHEP **08** 123 (2020).
- [94] LHCb collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, *Precision measurement of D meson mass differences*, JHEP **06** 065 (2013).
- [95] M. Adinolfi *et al.*, *Performance of the LHCb RICH detector at the LHC*, Eur. Phys. J. **C73** 2431 (2013).
- [96] I. Belyaev *et al.*, *Handling of the generation of primary events in GAUSS, the LHCb simulation framework*, J. Phys. Conf. Ser. **331** 032047 (2011).
- [97] D. J. Lange, *The EvtGEN particle decay simulation package*, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. **A462** 152–155 (2001).
- [98] M. Clemencic *et al.*, *The LHCb simulation application, GAUSS: Design, evolution and experience*, J. Phys. Conf. Ser. **331** 032023 (2011).
- [99] W. D. Hulsbergen, *Decay chain fitting with a Kalman filter*, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. **A552** 566–575 (2005).
- [100] M. Pivk and F. R. Le Diberder, *sPlot: A statistical tool to unfold data distributions*, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. **A555** 356–369 (2005).

LHCb collaboration

R. Aaij¹, A.S.W. Abdelmotteleb², C. Abellán Beteta³, F.J. Abudinen Gallego², T. Ackernley⁴, B. Adeva⁵, M. Adinolfi⁶, H. Afsharnia⁷, C. Agapopoulou⁸, C.A. Aidala⁹, S. Aiola¹⁰, Z. Ajaltouni⁷, S. Akar¹¹, J. Albrecht¹², F. Alessio¹³, M. Alexander¹⁴, A. Alfonso Albero¹⁵, Z. Aliouche¹⁶, G. Alkhazov¹⁷, P. Alvarez Cartelle¹⁸, S. Amato¹⁹, J.L. Amey⁶, Y. Amhis²⁰, L. An¹³, L. Anderlini²¹, A. Andreianov¹⁷, M. Andreotti²², F. Archilli²³, A. Artamonov²⁴, M. Artuso²⁵, K. Arzimatov²⁶, E. Aslanides²⁷, M. Atzeni³, B. Audurier²⁸, S. Bachmann²³, M. Bachmayer²⁹, J.J. Back², P. Baladron Rodriguez⁵, V. Balagura²⁸, W. Baldini²², J. Baptista Leite³⁰, M. Barbetti^{21,a}, R.J. Barlow¹⁶, S. Barsuk²⁰, W. Barter³¹, M. Bartolini^{32,b}, F. Baryshnikov³³, J.M. Basels³⁴, S. Bashir³⁵, G. Bassi³⁶, B. Batsukh²⁵, A. Battig¹², A. Bay²⁹, A. Beck², M. Becker¹², F. Bedeschi³⁶, I. Bediaga³⁰, A. Beiter²⁵, V. Belavin²⁶, S. Belin³⁷, V. Bellee³, K. Belous²⁴, I. Belov³⁸, I. Belyaev³⁹, G. Bencivenni⁴⁰, E. Ben-Haim⁸, A. Berezhnoy³⁸, R. Bernet³, D. Berninghoff²³, H.C. Bernstein²⁵, C. Bertella¹³, A. Bertolin⁴¹, C. Betancourt³, F. Betti¹³, Ia. Bezshyiko³, S. Bhasin⁶, J. Bhom⁴², L. Bian⁴³, M.S. Bieker¹², S. Bifani⁴⁴, P. Billoir⁸, M. Birch³¹, F.C.R. Bishop¹⁸, A. Bitadze¹⁶, A. Bizzeti^{21,c}, M. Bjørn⁴⁵, M.P. Blago¹³, T. Blake², F. Blanc²⁹, S. Blusk²⁵, D. Bobulska¹⁴, J.A. Boelhauve¹², O. Boente Garcia⁵, T. Boettcher¹¹, A. Boldyrev⁴⁶, A. Bondar⁴⁷, N. Bondar^{17,13}, S. Borghi¹⁶, M. Borisjak²⁶, M. Borsato²³, J.T. Borsuk⁴², S.A. Bouchiba²⁹, T.J.V. Bowcock⁴, A. Boyer¹³, C. Bozzi²², M.J. Bradley³¹, S. Braun⁴⁸, A. Brea Rodriguez⁵, J. Brodzicka⁴², A. Brossa Gonzalo², D. Brundu³⁷, A. Buonaura³, L. Buonincontri⁴¹, A.T. Burke¹⁶, C. Burr¹³, A. Bursche⁴⁹, A. Butkevich⁵⁰, J.S. Butter¹, J. Buytaert¹³, W. Byczynski¹³, S. Cadeddu³⁷, H. Cai⁴³, R. Calabrese^{22,d}, L. Calefice^{12,8}, L. Calero Diaz⁴⁰, S. Cali⁴⁰, R. Calladine⁴⁴, M. Calvi^{51,e}, M. Calvo Gomez⁵², P. Camargo Magalhaes⁶, P. Campana⁴⁰, A.F. Campoverde Quezada⁵³, S. Capelli^{51,e}, L. Capriotti^{54,f}, A. Carbone^{54,f}, G. Carboni⁵⁵, R. Cardinale^{32,b}, A. Cardini³⁷, I. Carli⁵⁶, P. Carniti^{51,e}, L. Carus³⁴, K. Carvalho Akiba¹, A. Casais Vidal⁵, G. Casse⁴, M. Cattaneo¹³, G. Cavallero¹³, S. Celani²⁹, J. Cerasoli²⁷, D. Cervenkov⁴⁵, A.J. Chadwick⁴, M.G. Chapman⁶, M. Charles⁸, Ph. Charpentier¹³, G. Chatzikonstantinidis⁴⁴, C.A. Chavez Barajas⁴, M. Chefdeville⁵⁷, C. Chen⁵⁸, S. Chen⁵⁶, A. Chernov⁴², V. Chobanova⁵, S. Cholak²⁹, M. Chrzaszcz⁴², A. Chubykin¹⁷, V. Chulikov¹⁷, P. Ciambrone⁴⁰, M.F. Cicala², X. Cid Vidal⁵, G. Ciezarek¹³, P.E.L. Clarke⁵⁹, M. Clemencic¹³, H.V. Cliff¹⁸, J. Closier¹³, J.L. Cobbley¹⁶, V. Coco¹³, J.A.B. Coelho²⁰, J. Cogan²⁷, E. Cogneras⁷, L. Cojocariu⁶⁰, P. Collins¹³, T. Colombo¹³, L. Congedo^{61,g}, A. Contu³⁷, N. Cooke⁴⁴, G. Coombs¹⁴, I. Corredoira⁵, G. Corti¹³, C.M. Costa Sobral², B. Couturier¹³, D.C. Craik⁶², J. Crkovská⁶³, M. Cruz Torres³⁰, R. Currie⁵⁹, C.L. Da Silva⁶³, S. Dadabaev³³, L. Dai⁶⁴, E. Dall'Occo¹², J. Dalseno⁵, C. D'Ambrosio¹³, A. Danilina³⁹, P. d'Argent¹³, J.E. Davies¹⁶, A. Davis¹⁶, O. De Aguiar Francisco¹⁶, K. De Bruyn⁶⁵, S. De Capua¹⁶, M. De Cian²⁹, J.M. De Miranda³⁰, L. De Paula¹⁹, M. De Serio^{61,g}, D. De Simone³, P. De Simone⁴⁰, F. De Vellis¹², J.A. de Vries⁶⁶, C.T. Dean⁶³, F. Debernardis^{61,g}, D. Decamp⁵⁷, V. Dedu²⁷, L. Del Buono⁸, B. Delaney¹⁸, H.-P. Dembinski¹², A. Dendek³⁵, V. Denysenko³, D. Derkach⁴⁶, O. Deschamps⁷, F. Desse²⁰, F. Dettori^{37,h}, B. Dey⁶⁷, A. Di Cicco⁴⁰, P. Di Nezza⁴⁰, S. Didenko³³, L. Dieste Maronas⁵, H. Dijkstra¹³, V. Dobishuk⁶⁸, C. Dong⁵⁸, A.M. Donohoe⁶⁹, F. Dordei³⁷, A.C. dos Reis³⁰, L. Douglas¹⁴, A. Dovbnya⁷⁰, A.G. Downes⁵⁷, M.W. Dudek⁴², L. Dufour¹³, V. Duk⁷¹, P. Durante¹³, J.M. Durham⁶³, D. Dutta¹⁶, A. Dziurda⁴², A. Dzyuba¹⁷, S. Easo⁷², U. Egede⁷³, V. Egorychev³⁹, S. Eidelman^{47,i,†}, S. Eisenhardt⁵⁹, S. Ek-In²⁹, L. Eklund^{14,74}, S. Ely²⁵, A. Ene⁶⁰, E. Epple⁶³, S. Escher³⁴, J. Eschle³, S. Esen⁸, T. Evans¹³, A. Falabella⁵⁴, J. Fan⁵⁸, Y. Fan⁵³, B. Fang⁴³, S. Farry⁴, D. Fazzini^{51,e}, M. Féo¹³, A. Fernandez Prieto⁵, A.D. Fernez⁴⁸, F. Ferrari^{54,f}, L. Ferreira Lopes²⁹, F. Ferreira Rodrigues¹⁹, S. Ferreres Sole¹, M. Ferrillo³, M. Ferro-Luzzi¹³, S. Filippov⁵⁰, R.A. Fini⁶¹, M. Fiorini^{22,d}, M. Firlej³⁵, K.M. Fischer⁴⁵, D.S. Fitzgerald⁹, C. Fitzpatrick¹⁶, T. Fiutowski³⁵, A. Fkiaras¹³,

F. Fleuret²⁸, M. Fontana⁸, F. Fontanelli^{32,b}, R. Forty¹³, D. Foulds-Holt¹⁸, V. Franco Lima⁴,
 M. Franco Sevilla⁴⁸, M. Frank¹³, E. Franzoso²², G. Frau²³, C. Frei¹³, D.A. Friday¹⁴, J. Fu⁵³,
 Q. Fuehring¹², E. Gabriel¹, G. Galati^{61,g}, A. Gallas Torreira⁵, D. Galli^{54,f}, S. Gambetta^{59,13},
 Y. Gan⁵⁸, M. Gandelman¹⁹, P. Gandini¹⁰, Y. Gao⁷⁵, M. Garau³⁷, L.M. Garcia Martin²,
 P. Garcia Moreno¹⁵, J. García Pardiñas^{51,e}, B. Garcia Plana⁵, F.A. Garcia Rosales²⁸,
 L. Garrido¹⁵, C. Gaspar¹³, R.E. Geertsema¹, D. Gerick²³, L.L. Gerken¹², E. Gersabeck¹⁶,
 M. Gersabeck¹⁶, T. Gershon², D. Gerstel²⁷, L. Giambastiani⁴¹, V. Gibson¹⁸, H.K. Giemza⁷⁶,
 A.L. Gilman⁴⁵, M. Giovannetti^{40,j}, A. Gioventù⁵, P. Gironella Gironell¹⁵, L. Giubega⁶⁰,
 C. Giugliano^{22,d,13}, K. Gizdov⁵⁹, E.L. Gkougkousis¹³, V.V. Gligorov⁸, C. Göbel⁷⁷,
 E. Golobardes⁵², D. Golubkov³⁹, A. Golutvin^{31,33}, A. Gomes^{30,k}, S. Gomez Fernandez¹⁵,
 F. Goncalves Abrantes⁴⁵, M. Goncerz⁴², G. Gong⁵⁸, P. Gorbounov³⁹, I.V. Gorelov³⁸, C. Gotti⁵¹,
 E. Govorkova¹³, J.P. Grabowski²³, T. Grammatico⁸, L.A. Granado Cardoso¹³, E. Graugés¹⁵,
 E. Graverini²⁹, G. Graziani²¹, A. Grecu⁶⁰, L.M. Greeven¹, N.A. Grieser⁵⁶, L. Grillo¹⁶,
 S. Gromov³³, B.R. Gruberg Cazon⁴⁵, C. Gu⁵⁸, M. Guarise²², M. Guittiere²⁰, P. A. Günther²³,
 E. Gushchin⁵⁰, A. Guth³⁴, Y. Guz²⁴, T. Gys¹³, T. Hadavizadeh⁷³, G. Haefeli²⁹, C. Haen¹³,
 J. Haimberger¹³, T. Halewood-leagas⁴, P.M. Hamilton⁴⁸, J.P. Hammerich⁴, Q. Han⁷⁸, X. Han²³,
 T.H. Hancock⁴⁵, E.B. Hansen¹⁶, S. Hansmann-Menzemer²³, N. Harnew⁴⁵, T. Harrison⁴,
 C. Hasse¹³, M. Hatch¹³, J. He^{53,l}, M. Hecker³¹, K. Heijhoff¹, K. Heinicke¹², A.M. Hennequin¹³,
 K. Hennessy⁴, L. Henry¹³, J. Heuel³⁴, A. Hicheur¹⁹, D. Hill²⁹, M. Hilton¹⁶, S.E. Hollitt¹²,
 R. Hou⁷⁸, Y. Hou⁵⁷, J. Hu²³, J. Hu⁴⁹, W. Hu⁷⁸, X. Hu⁵⁸, W. Huang⁵³, X. Huang⁴³,
 W. Hulsbergen¹, R.J. Hunter², M. Hushchyn⁴⁶, D. Hutchcroft⁴, D. Hynds¹, P. Ibis¹², M. Idzik³⁵,
 D. Ilin¹⁷, P. Ilten¹¹, A. Inglessi¹⁷, A. Ishteev³³, K. Ivshin¹⁷, R. Jacobsson¹³, H. Jage³⁴,
 S. Jakobsen¹³, E. Jans¹, B.K. Jashal⁷⁹, A. Jawahery⁴⁸, V. Jevtic¹², F. Jiang⁵⁸, M. John⁴⁵,
 D. Johnson¹³, C.R. Jones¹⁸, T.P. Jones², B. Jost¹³, N. Jurik¹³, S.H. Kalavan Kadavath³⁵,
 S. Kandybei⁷⁰, Y. Kang⁵⁸, M. Karacson¹³, M. Karpov⁴⁶, F. Keizer¹³, D.M. Keller²⁵,
 M. Kenzie², T. Ketel⁸⁰, B. Khanji¹², A. Kharisova⁸¹, S. Kholodenko²⁴, T. Kirn³⁴,
 V.S. Kirsebom²⁹, O. Kitouni⁶², S. Klaver¹, N. Kleijne³⁶, K. Klimaszewski⁷⁶, M.R. Kmiec⁷⁶,
 S. Koliiev⁶⁸, A. Kondybayeva³³, A. Konoplyannikov³⁹, P. Kopciewicz³⁵, R. Kopecna²³,
 P. Koppenburg¹, M. Korolev³⁸, I. Kostiuk^{1,68}, O. Kot⁶⁸, S. Kotriakhova^{22,17}, P. Kravchenko¹⁷,
 L. Kravchuk⁵⁰, R.D. Krawczyk¹³, M. Kreps², F. Kress³¹, S. Kretzschmar³⁴, P. Krokovny^{47,i},
 W. Krupa³⁵, W. Krzemien⁷⁶, M. Kucharczyk⁴², V. Kudryavtsev^{47,i}, H.S. Kuindersma^{1,80},
 G.J. Kunde⁶³, T. Kvaratskheliya³⁹, D. Lacarrere¹³, G. Lafferty¹⁶, A. Lai³⁷, A. Lampis³⁷,
 D. Lancierini³, J.J. Lane¹⁶, R. Lane⁶, G. Lanfranchi⁴⁰, C. Langenbruch³⁴, J. Langer¹²,
 O. Lantwin³³, T. Latham², F. Lazzari^{36,m}, R. Le Gac²⁷, S.H. Lee⁹, R. Lefevre⁷, A. Leflat³⁸,
 S. Legotin³³, O. Leroy²⁷, T. Lesiak⁴², B. Leverington²³, H. Li⁴⁹, P. Li²³, S. Li⁷⁸, Y. Li⁵⁶,
 Y. Li⁵⁶, Z. Li²⁵, X. Liang²⁵, T. Lin³¹, R. Lindner¹³, V. Lisovskyi¹², R. Litvinov³⁷, G. Liu⁴⁹,
 H. Liu⁵³, Q. Liu⁵³, S. Liu⁵⁶, A. Lobo Salvia¹⁵, A. Loi³⁷, J. Lomba Castro⁵, I. Longstaff¹⁴,
 J.H. Lopes¹⁹, S. Lopez Solino⁵, G.H. Lovell¹⁸, Y. Lu⁵⁶, C. Lucarelli^{21,a}, D. Lucchesi^{41,n},
 S. Luchuk⁵⁰, M. Lucio Martinez¹, V. Lukashenko^{1,68}, Y. Luo⁵⁸, A. Lupato¹⁶, E. Luppi^{22,d},
 O. Lupton², A. Lusiani^{36,o}, X. Lyu⁵³, L. Ma⁵⁶, R. Ma⁵³, S. Maccolini^{54,f}, F. Machefert²⁰,
 F. Maciuc⁶⁰, V. Mackowiak²⁹, P. Mackowiak¹², S. Maddrell-Mander⁶, O. Madejczyk³⁵,
 L.R. Madhan Mohan⁶, O. Maev¹⁷, A. Maevskiy⁴⁶, D. Maisuzenko¹⁷, M.W. Majewski³⁵,
 J.J. Malczewski⁴², S. Malde⁴⁵, B. Malecki¹³, A. Malinin⁸², T. Maltsev^{47,i}, H. Malygina²³,
 G. Manca^{37,h}, G. Mancinelli²⁷, D. Manuzzi^{54,f}, D. Marangotto^{10,p}, J. Maratas^{7,q},
 J.F. Marchand⁵⁷, U. Marconi⁵⁴, S. Mariani^{21,a}, C. Marin Benito¹³, M. Marinangeli²⁹,
 J. Marks²³, A.M. Marshall⁶, P.J. Marshall⁴, G. Martelli⁷¹, G. Martellotti⁸³, L. Martinazzoli^{13,e},
 M. Martinelli^{51,e}, D. Martinez Santos⁵, F. Martinez Vidal⁷⁹, A. Massafferri³⁰, M. Materok³⁴,
 R. Matev¹³, A. Mathad³, V. Matiunin³⁹, C. Matteuzzi⁵¹, K.R. Mattioli⁹, A. Mauri¹,
 E. Maurice²⁸, J. Mauricio¹⁵, M. Mazurek¹³, M. McCann³¹, L. Mcconnell⁶⁹, T.H. McGrath¹⁶,
 N.T. McHugh¹⁴, A. McNab¹⁶, R. McNulty⁶⁹, J.V. Mead⁴, B. Meadows¹¹, G. Meier¹²,

N. Meinert⁸⁴, D. Melnychuk⁷⁶, S. Meloni^{51,e}, M. Merk^{1,66}, A. Merli¹⁰, L. Meyer Garcia¹⁹,
 M. Mikhasenko¹³, D.A. Milanes⁸⁵, E. Millard², M. Milovanovic¹³, M.-N. Minard⁵⁷,
 A. Minotti^{51,e}, L. Minzoni^{22,d}, S.E. Mitchell⁵⁹, B. Mitreska¹⁶, D.S. Mitzel¹², A. Mödden¹²,
 R.A. Mohammed⁴⁵, R.D. Moise³¹, S. Mokhnenco⁴⁶, T. Mombächer⁵, I.A. Monroy⁸⁵,
 S. Monteil⁷, M. Morandin⁴¹, G. Morello⁴⁰, M.J. Morello^{36,o}, J. Moron³⁵, A.B. Morris⁸⁶,
 A.G. Morris², R. Mountain²⁵, H. Mu⁵⁸, F. Muheim^{59,13}, M. Mulder¹³, D. Müller¹³, K. Müller³,
 C.H. Murphy⁴⁵, D. Murray¹⁶, P. Muzzetto^{37,13}, P. Naik⁶, T. Nakada²⁹, R. Nandakumar⁷²,
 T. Nanut²⁹, I. Nasteva¹⁹, M. Needham⁵⁹, I. Neri²², N. Neri^{10,p}, S. Neubert⁸⁶, N. Neufeld¹³,
 R. Newcombe³¹, E.M. Niel²⁰, S. Nieswand³⁴, N. Nikitin³⁸, N.S. Nolte⁶², C. Normand⁵⁷,
 C. Nunez⁹, A. Oblakowska-Mucha³⁵, V. Obraztsov²⁴, T. Oeser³⁴, D.P. O'Hanlon⁶,
 S. Okamura²², R. Oldeman^{37,h}, F. Oliva⁵⁹, M.E. Olivares²⁵, C.J.G. Onderwater⁶⁵, R.H. O'neil⁵⁹,
 J.M. Otalora Goicochea¹⁹, T. Ovsiannikova³⁹, P. Owen³, A. Oyanguren⁷⁹, K.O. Padeken⁸⁶,
 B. Pagare², P.R. Pais¹³, T. Pajero⁴⁵, A. Palano⁶¹, M. Palutan⁴⁰, Y. Pan¹⁶, G. Panshin⁸¹,
 A. Papanestis⁷², M. Pappagallo^{61,g}, L.L. Pappalardo^{22,d}, C. Pappenheimer¹¹, W. Parker⁴⁸,
 C. Parkes¹⁶, B. Passalacqua²², G. Passaleva²¹, A. Pastore⁶¹, M. Patel³¹, C. Patrignani^{54,f},
 C.J. Pawley⁶⁶, A. Pearce¹³, A. Pellegrino¹, M. Pepe Altarelli¹³, S. Perazzini⁵⁴, D. Pereima³⁹,
 A. Pereiro Castro⁵, P. Perret⁷, M. Petric^{14,13}, K. Petridis⁶, A. Petrolini^{32,b}, A. Petrov⁸²,
 S. Petrucci⁵⁹, M. Petruzzo¹⁰, T.T.H. Pham²⁵, L. Pica^{36,o}, M. Piccini⁷¹, B. Pietrzyk⁵⁷,
 G. Pietrzyk²⁹, M. Pili⁴⁵, D. Pinci⁸³, F. Pisani¹³, M. Pizzichemi^{51,13,e}, Resmi P.K¹⁰,
 V. Placinta⁶⁰, J. Plews⁴⁴, M. Plo Casasus⁵, F. Polci⁸, M. Poli Lener⁴⁰, M. Poliakova²⁵,
 A. Poluektov²⁷, N. Polukhina^{33,r}, I. Polyakov²⁵, E. Polycarpo¹⁹, S. Ponce¹³, D. Popov^{53,13},
 S. Popov²⁶, S. Poslavskii²⁴, K. Prasanth⁴², L. Promberger¹³, C. Prouve⁵, V. Pugatch⁶⁸,
 V. Puill²⁰, H. Pullen⁴⁵, G. Punzi^{36,s}, H. Qi⁵⁸, W. Qian⁵³, J. Qin⁵³, N. Qin⁵⁸, R. Quagliani²⁹,
 B. Quintana⁵⁷, N.V. Raab⁶⁹, R.I. Rabadan Trejo⁵³, B. Rachwal³⁵, J.H. Rademacker⁶,
 M. Rama³⁶, M. Ramos Pernas², M.S. Rangel¹⁹, F. Ratnikov^{26,46}, G. Raven⁸⁰, M. Reboud⁵⁷,
 F. Redi²⁹, F. Reiss¹⁶, C. Remon Alepu⁷⁹, Z. Ren⁵⁸, V. Renaudin⁴⁵, R. Ribatti³⁶, S. Ricciardi⁷²,
 K. Rinnert⁴, P. Robbe²⁰, G. Robertson⁵⁹, A.B. Rodrigues²⁹, E. Rodrigues⁴,
 J.A. Rodriguez Lopez⁸⁵, E.R.R. Rodriguez Rodriguez⁵, A. Rollings⁴⁵, P. Roloff¹³,
 V. Romanovskiy²⁴, M. Romero Lamas⁵, A. Romero Vidal⁵, J.D. Roth⁹, M. Rotondo⁴⁰,
 M.S. Rudolph²⁵, T. Ruf¹³, R.A. Ruiz Fernandez⁵, J. Ruiz Vidal⁷⁹, A. Ryzhikov⁴⁶, J. Ryzka³⁵,
 J.J. Saborido Silva⁵, N. Sagidova¹⁷, N. Sahoo², B. Saitta^{37,h}, M. Salomoni¹³, C. Sanchez Gras¹,
 R. Santacesaria⁸³, C. Santamarina Rios⁵, M. Santimaria⁴⁰, E. Santovetti^{55,j}, D. Saranin³³,
 G. Sarpis³⁴, M. Sarpis⁸⁶, A. Sarti⁸³, C. Satriano^{83,t}, A. Satta⁵⁵, M. Saur¹², D. Savrina^{39,38},
 H. Sazak⁷, L.G. Scantlebury Smead⁴⁵, A. Scarabotto⁸, S. Schael³⁴, S. Scherl⁴, M. Schiller¹⁴,
 H. Schindler¹³, M. Schmelling⁸⁷, B. Schmidt¹³, S. Schmitt³⁴, O. Schneider²⁹, A. Schopper¹³,
 M. Schubiger¹, S. Schulte²⁹, M.H. Schune²⁰, R. Schwemmer¹³, B. Sciascia^{40,13}, S. Sellam⁵,
 A. Semennikov³⁹, M. Senghi Soares⁸⁰, A. Sergi^{32,b}, N. Serra³, L. Sestini⁴¹, A. Seuthe¹²,
 Y. Shang⁷⁵, D.M. Shangase⁹, M. Shapkin²⁴, I. Shchemerov³³, L. Shchutska²⁹, T. Shears⁴,
 L. Shekhtman^{47,i}, Z. Shen⁷⁵, V. Shevchenko⁸², E.B. Shields^{51,e}, Y. Shimizu²⁰, E. Shmanin³³,
 J.D. Shupperd²⁵, B.G. Siddi²², R. Silva Coutinho³, G. Simi⁴¹, S. Simone^{61,g}, N. Skidmore¹⁶,
 T. Skwarnicki²⁵, M.W. Slater⁴⁴, I. Slazyk^{22,d}, J.C. Smallwood⁴⁵, J.G. Smeaton¹⁸, A. Smetkina³⁹,
 E. Smith³, M. Smith³¹, A. Snoch¹, M. Soares⁵⁴, L. Soares Lavra⁷, M.D. Sokoloff¹¹,
 F.J.P. Soler¹⁴, A. Solovev¹⁷, I. Solovyev¹⁷, F.L. Souza De Almeida¹⁹, B. Souza De Paula¹⁹,
 B. Spaan¹², E. Spadaro Norella¹⁰, P. Spradlin¹⁴, F. Stagni¹³, M. Stahl¹¹, S. Stahl¹³,
 S. Stanislaus⁴⁵, O. Steinkamp^{3,33}, O. Stenyakin²⁴, H. Stevens¹², S. Stone²⁵, M. Straticiuc⁶⁰,
 D. Strekalina³³, F. Suljik⁴⁵, J. Sun³⁷, L. Sun⁴³, Y. Sun⁴⁸, P. Svihra¹⁶, P.N. Swallow⁴⁴,
 K. Swientek³⁵, A. Szabelski⁷⁶, T. Szumlak³⁵, M. Szymanski¹³, S. Taneja¹⁶, A.R. Tanner⁶,
 M.D. Tat⁴⁵, A. Terentev³³, F. Teubert¹³, E. Thomas¹³, D.J.D. Thompson⁴⁴, K.A. Thomson⁴,
 V. Tisserand⁷, S. T'Jampens⁵⁷, M. Tobin⁵⁶, L. Tomassetti^{22,d}, X. Tong⁷⁵, D. Torres Machado³⁰,
 D.Y. Tou⁸, E. Trifonova³³, C. Tripli²⁹, G. Tuci⁵³, A. Tully²⁹, N. Tuning^{1,13}, A. Ukleja⁷⁶,

D.J. Unverzagt²³, E. Ursov³³, A. Usachov¹, A. Ustyuzhanin^{26,46}, U. Uwer²³, A. Vagner⁸¹, V. Vagnoni⁵⁴, A. Valassi¹³, G. Valenti⁵⁴, N. Valls Canudas⁵², M. van Beuzekom¹, M. Van Dijk²⁹, E. van Herwijnen³³, C.B. Van Hulse⁶⁹, M. van Veghel⁶⁵, R. Vazquez Gomez¹⁵, P. Vazquez Regueiro⁵, C. Vázquez Sierra¹³, S. Vecchi²², J.J. Velthuis⁶, M. Veltri^{21,u}, A. Venkateswaran²⁵, M. Veronesi¹, M. Vesterinen², D. Vieira¹¹, M. Vieites Diaz²⁹, H. Viemann⁸⁴, X. Vilasis-Cardona⁵², E. Vilella Figueras⁴, A. Villa⁵⁴, P. Vincent⁸, F.C. Volle²⁰, D. Vom Bruch²⁷, A. Vorobyev¹⁷, V. Vorobyev^{47,i}, N. Voropaev¹⁷, K. Vos⁶⁶, R. Waldi²³, J. Walsh³⁶, C. Wang²³, J. Wang⁷⁵, J. Wang⁵⁶, J. Wang⁵⁸, J. Wang⁴³, M. Wang⁵⁸, R. Wang⁶, Y. Wang⁷⁸, Z. Wang³, Z. Wang⁵⁸, Z. Wang⁵³, J.A. Ward², N.K. Watson⁴⁴, S.G. Weber⁸, D. Websdale³¹, C. Weisser⁶², B.D.C. Westhenry⁶, D.J. White¹⁶, M. Whitehead⁶, A.R. Wiederhold², D. Wiedner¹², G. Wilkinson⁴⁵, M. Wilkinson²⁵, I. Williams¹⁸, M. Williams⁶², M.R.J. Williams⁵⁹, F.F. Wilson⁷², W. Wislicki⁷⁶, M. Witek⁴², L. Witola²³, G. Wormser²⁰, S.A. Wotton¹⁸, H. Wu²⁵, K. Wyllie¹³, Z. Xiang⁵³, D. Xiao⁷⁸, Y. Xie⁷⁸, A. Xu⁷⁵, J. Xu⁵³, L. Xu⁵⁸, M. Xu⁷⁸, Q. Xu⁵³, Z. Xu⁷⁵, Z. Xu⁵³, D. Yang⁵⁸, S. Yang⁵³, Y. Yang⁵³, Z. Yang⁷⁵, Z. Yang⁴⁸, Y. Yao²⁵, L.E. Yeomans⁴, H. Yin⁷⁸, J. Yu⁶⁴, X. Yuan²⁵, O. Yushchenko²⁴, E. Zaffaroni²⁹, M. Zavertyaev^{87,r}, M. Zdybal⁴², O. Zenaiev¹³, M. Zeng⁵⁸, D. Zhang⁷⁸, L. Zhang⁵⁸, S. Zhang⁶⁴, S. Zhang⁷⁵, Y. Zhang⁷⁵, Y. Zhang⁴⁵, A. Zharkova³³, A. Zhelezov²³, Y. Zheng⁵³, T. Zhou⁷⁵, X. Zhou⁵³, Y. Zhou⁵³, V. Zhovkovska²⁰, X. Zhu⁵⁸, X. Zhu⁷⁸, Z. Zhu⁵³, V. Zhukov^{34,38}, J.B. Zonneveld⁵⁹, Q. Zou⁵⁶, S. Zucchelli^{54,f}, D. Zuliani⁴¹, G. Zunica¹⁶.

¹*Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics, Amsterdam, Netherlands*

²*Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom*

³*Physik-Institut, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland*

⁴*Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom*

⁵*Instituto Galego de Física de Altas Enerxías (IGFAE), Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

⁶*H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom*

⁷*Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France*

⁸*LPNHE, Sorbonne Université, Paris Diderot Sorbonne Paris Cité, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France*

⁹*University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, United States, associated to ²⁵*

¹⁰*INFN Sezione di Milano, Milano, Italy*

¹¹*University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, United States*

¹²*Fakultät Physik, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany*

¹³*European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Geneva, Switzerland*

¹⁴*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom*

¹⁵*ICCUB, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain*

¹⁶*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom*

¹⁷*Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute NRC Kurchatov Institute (PNPI NRC KI), Gatchina, Russia*

¹⁸*Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom*

¹⁹*Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

²⁰*Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS/IN2P3, IJCLab, Orsay, France*

²¹*INFN Sezione di Firenze, Firenze, Italy*

²²*INFN Sezione di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy*

²³*Physikalischs Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany*

²⁴*Institute for High Energy Physics NRC Kurchatov Institute (IHEP NRC KI), Protvino, Russia, Protvino, Russia*

²⁵*Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, United States*

²⁶*Yandex School of Data Analysis, Moscow, Russia*

²⁷*Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS/IN2P3, CPPM, Marseille, France*

²⁸*Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, CNRS/IN2P3, Ecole Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris, Palaiseau, France*

²⁹*Institute of Physics, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland*

³⁰*Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas (CBPF), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

³¹*Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom*

- ³²INFN Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy
- ³³National University of Science and Technology “MISIS”, Moscow, Russia, associated to ³⁹
- ³⁴I. Physikalisches Institut, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany
- ³⁵AGH - University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Kraków, Poland
- ³⁶INFN Sezione di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
- ³⁷INFN Sezione di Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy
- ³⁸Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (SINP MSU), Moscow, Russia
- ³⁹Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics NRC Kurchatov Institute (ITEP NRC KI), Moscow, Russia
- ⁴⁰INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
- ⁴¹Università degli Studi di Padova, Università e INFN, Padova, Padova, Italy
- ⁴²Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland
- ⁴³School of Physics and Technology, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China, associated to ⁵⁸
- ⁴⁴University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
- ⁴⁵Department of Physics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom
- ⁴⁶National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia, associated to ²⁶
- ⁴⁷Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics (SB RAS), Novosibirsk, Russia
- ⁴⁸University of Maryland, College Park, MD, United States
- ⁴⁹Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Nuclear Science, Guangdong-Hong Kong Joint Laboratory of Quantum Matter, Institute of Quantum Matter, South China Normal University, Guangzhou, China, associated to ⁵⁸
- ⁵⁰Institute for Nuclear Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences (INR RAS), Moscow, Russia
- ⁵¹INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy
- ⁵²DS4DS, La Salle, Universitat Ramon Llull, Barcelona, Spain, associated to ¹⁵
- ⁵³University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
- ⁵⁴INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
- ⁵⁵INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
- ⁵⁶Institute Of High Energy Physics (IHEP), Beijing, China
- ⁵⁷Univ. Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS, IN2P3-LAPP, Annecy, France
- ⁵⁸Center for High Energy Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
- ⁵⁹School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- ⁶⁰Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest-Magurele, Romania
- ⁶¹INFN Sezione di Bari, Bari, Italy
- ⁶²Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States
- ⁶³Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Los Alamos, United States
- ⁶⁴Physics and Micro Electronic College, Hunan University, Changsha City, China, associated to ⁷⁸
- ⁶⁵Van Swinderen Institute, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands, associated to ¹
- ⁶⁶Universiteit Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands, associated to ¹
- ⁶⁷Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary, associated to ¹³
- ⁶⁸Institute for Nuclear Research of the National Academy of Sciences (KINR), Kyiv, Ukraine
- ⁶⁹School of Physics, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
- ⁷⁰NSC Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology (NSC KIPT), Kharkiv, Ukraine
- ⁷¹INFN Sezione di Perugia, Perugia, Italy, associated to ²²
- ⁷²STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
- ⁷³School of Physics and Astronomy, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, associated to ²
- ⁷⁴Department of Physics and Astronomy, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, associated to ¹⁴
- ⁷⁵School of Physics State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China
- ⁷⁶National Center for Nuclear Research (NCBJ), Warsaw, Poland
- ⁷⁷Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, associated to ¹⁹
- ⁷⁸Institute of Particle Physics, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, Hubei, China
- ⁷⁹Instituto de Física Corpuscular, Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia - CSIC, Valencia, Spain
- ⁸⁰Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- ⁸¹National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia, associated to ³⁹

⁸²*National Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Moscow, Russia, associated to* ³⁹

⁸³*INFN Sezione di Roma La Sapienza, Roma, Italy*

⁸⁴*Institut für Physik, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany, associated to* ²³

⁸⁵*Departamento de Fisica , Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia, associated to* ⁸

⁸⁶*Universität Bonn - Helmholtz-Institut für Strahlen und Kernphysik, Bonn, Germany, associated to* ²³

⁸⁷*Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik (MPIK), Heidelberg, Germany*

^a*Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy*

^b*Università di Genova, Genova, Italy*

^c*Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy*

^d*Università di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy*

^e*Università di Milano Bicocca, Milano, Italy*

^f*Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy*

^g*Università di Bari, Bari, Italy*

^h*Università di Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy*

ⁱ*Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia*

^j*Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy*

^k*Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro (UFTM), Uberaba-MG, Brazil*

^l*Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, UCAS, Hangzhou, China*

^m*Università di Siena, Siena, Italy*

ⁿ*Università di Padova, Padova, Italy*

^o*Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, Italy*

^p*Università degli Studi di Milano, Milano, Italy*

^q*MSU - Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT), Iligan, Philippines*

^r*P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Russian Academy of Science (LPI RAS), Moscow, Russia*

^s*Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy*

^t*Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy*

^u*Università di Urbino, Urbino, Italy*

[†]*Deceased*