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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Prasanth K., Tanida Kiyoshi, Belle Collaboration, 195 of others</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Citation</strong></td>
<td>Physical Review D, 95(9), p.091101_1-091101_8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text Version</strong></td>
<td>Publisher's Version</td>
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<td><strong>DOI</strong></td>
<td><a href="https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.95.091101">https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.95.091101</a></td>
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<td>©2017 American Physical Society</td>
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First measurement of $T$-odd moments in $D_0 \to K^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ decays

We report the first measurement of the $T$-odd moments in the decay $D^0 \to K_0^* \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ from a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 966 fb$^{-1}$ collected by the Belle experiment at the KEKB asymmetric-energy $e^+e^-$ collider. From these moments we determine the CP-violation-sensitive

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asymmetry $\alpha^{T-\text{odd}}_{CP} = [0.28 \pm 1.38(\text{stat.})^{+0.23}_{-0.76}(\text{syst.})] \times 10^{-3}$, which is consistent with no CP violation. In addition, we perform $\alpha^{T-\text{odd}}_{CP}$ measurements in different regions of the $D^0 \rightarrow K_b^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ phase space; these are also consistent with no CP violation.

\[ \alpha^{T-\text{odd}}_{CP} = \frac{1}{2} (A_T - \bar{A}_T), \]

for which a nonzero value would be a clear signature of $T$ violation [5].

In this paper, we also present measurements of $\alpha^{T-\text{odd}}_{CP}$ in nine regions of the final state phase space. The regions are selected to isolate CP eigenstates such as $K_b^0 \omega_0$, vector-vector (VV) states such as $K^+\rho^-$, Cabibbo-favored (CF) states such as $K^\ast-\pi^+\pi^0$ and doubly Cabibbo-suppressed (DCS) states such as $K^+\pi^+\pi^0$.

We reconstruct the final state in $e^+e^- \rightarrow c\bar{c} \rightarrow D^{+}\chi X$ events [16], recorded by the Belle experiment, in which $D^{+} \rightarrow D^{0}\pi^\text{slow}$, $D^{0} \rightarrow K_b^0 \pi^0\pi^0$ and $X$ is a collection of particles produced along with the $D^{+}$ meson. The $\pi^\text{slow}$ meson is so called because its momentum is low compared to the final state particles originating from the $D^{0}$ decay. We use the charge of $\pi^\text{slow}$ to identify whether the accompanying candidate is a $D^0$ or a $\bar{D}^0$ meson.

The Belle detector [17] is located at the interaction region of the KEKB asymmetric-energy $e^+e^-$ collider [18]. The analysis is performed with the full data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 966 fb\(^{-1}\) collected at or near center-of-mass energies corresponding to the $\Upsilon(nS)$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$) resonances, where 74% of the sample is taken at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ peak. The subdetectors relevant to this measurement are: a tracking system comprising a silicon vertex detector (SVD) and a 50-layer central drift chamber (CDC), a particle identification system comprising a barrel like arrangement of time-of-flight (TOF) scintillation counters and an array of aerogel threshold Cherenkov counters (ACC), and a CsI(Tl) crystal-based electromagnetic calorimeter (ECL). These subdetectors are located inside a 1.5 T superconducting magnet.

Samples of Monte Carlo (MC) simulated data are used to optimize the selection criteria and to understand various types of backgrounds. The EvtGen [19] and Geant3 [20] software packages are used to generate the events and simulate the detector response, respectively. We also include initial and final state radiation effects [21] in the simulation study.

We require candidate $\pi^\pm$ daughters of the $D^0$ and $\pi^\text{slow}$ to have a distance of closest approach along and perpendicular to the $e^+$ beam direction of less than 3.0 and 0.5 cm; this removes tracks not originating from the interaction region. Furthermore, these track candidates need to be positively identified as pions based on the combined information from the CDC, TOF, and ACC. The pion identification
requirement has an efficiency of 88% [22] with the probability of misidentification of a kaon as a pion candidate of 8%. We select \( K_0^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- \) candidates from pairs of oppositely charged tracks, both treated as pions. The two tracks are required to have a \( \pi^-\pi^+ \) invariant mass within ±3σ of the \( K_0^0 \) mass [3], where σ is the mass resolution. The decay vertex of the \( K_0^0 \) candidates is required to be displaced from the \( e^+e^- \) interaction point by a transverse distance of greater than 0.22 cm for momenta greater than 1.5 GeV/c, and greater than 0.08 cm for momenta between 0.5 and 1.5 GeV/c [23]. We select \( \pi^0 \) meson candidates from pairs of photons reconstructed in the ECL. The photons have different minimum energy criteria of 50, 100, or 150 MeV, depending on whether they are reconstructed in the barrel, forward end cap, or backward end cap regions of the ECL, respectively. These criteria suppress the beam-related backgrounds, which are typically asymmetric in polar angle. A \( \pi^0 \) candidate is selected when the invariant mass of the photon pair lies between 115 and 145 MeV/c², which covers an asymmetric interval corresponding to 3σ about the nominal mass of the \( \pi^0 \) meson [3]. We require that \( \pi^0 \) candidates have momentum greater than 350 MeV/c to reduce combinatorial background from random combinations of particles not originating from \( D^0 \rightarrow K_0^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 \) decays. We kinematically constrain the \( \pi^0 \) meson to its known mass [3] to improve the mass resolution. We identify a \( D^0 \rightarrow K_0^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 \) candidate if its reconstructed invariant mass (\( M_{\text{IP}0} \)) is between 1.80 and 1.95 GeV/c².

We select \( \pi^+_{\text{slow}} \) candidates from the remaining pion candidates in the event that produce at least one hit in the SVD; this requirement reduces the multiplicity of candidates within an event. We form \( D^{++} \) from the selected \( D^0 \) and \( \pi^+_{\text{slow}} \) candidates. To eliminate \( D^+ \) mesons from \( B \) decays, which have different kinematic and topological properties, we require the \( D^{++} \) momentum in the center-of-mass frame to be greater than 2.5 GeV/c. A small contamination of 0.015% and 0.096% from \( B \) and \( B_s \) events, respectively, is found from MC simulation studies. We define the variable \( \Delta M = M_{D^{++}} - M_{D^0} \), where \( M_{D^{++}} \) is the mass of the \( D^{++} \) candidate; this peaks at 145 MeV/c² [3] for correctly reconstructed \( D^{++} \) mesons. We require \( \Delta M \) to be less than 150 MeV/c² to suppress the combinatorial background. We perform kinematically constrained vertex fits for both the \( D^0 \) vertex (using the \( \pi^+ \) and \( \pi^- \) tracks, \( \pi^0 \) vertex, and \( K_0^0 \) momentum) and the \( D^{++} \) vertex (using the \( D^0 \) momentum and \( \pi^+_{\text{slow}} \) track). We remove very poorly reconstructed candidates whose vertex fit quality parameter exceeds 1000. We also apply a kinematically constrained mass fit for the \( D^0 \) meson candidates to improve the resolution of the momenta of \( D^0 \) daughters.

Selection criteria are chosen to maximize the significance \( S/\sqrt{S+B} \), where \( S(B) \) is the number of MC signal (background) events in the signal region, defined as 144–147 MeV/c² for \( \Delta M \) and 1.82–1.90 GeV/c² for \( M_{D^0} \). Two types of backgrounds are significant: (1) “combinatorial” and (2) “random \( \pi^+_{\text{slow}} \)”. The latter consists of a correctly reconstructed \( D^0 \rightarrow K_0^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 \) decay paired with a \( \pi^+_{\text{slow}} \) candidate that is not from a common \( D^{++} \) parent. The background contributions in the selected data sample are 55% and 1% for combinatorial and random \( \pi^+_{\text{slow}} \) components, respectively. The signal purity is 79% in the signal region. The selection efficiency estimated from MC simulation is 4%, and the selected data sample contains 1,691,029 events.

The selection results in an average multiplicity of 1.5 \( D^{++} \) candidates per event. In events with two or more candidates, we retain for further analysis the one with the smallest \( \chi^2 \) value of the \( D^{++} \) vertex. MC studies indicate that this requirement selects the correct candidate in 74% of the events with multiple candidates.

We define \( C_T \) in the \( D^0 \) rest frame as \( p_{\text{K}^0} \cdot (p_{\pi^+} \times p_{\pi^-}) \) for \( D^0 \) events and \( \bar{C}_T \) for \( D^0 \) as \( p_{\text{K}^0} \cdot (p_{\pi^-} \times p_{\pi^+}) \); the values of \( |C_T| \) and \( |\bar{C}_T| \) with other combinations of final state particles are found to yield identical results. To determine \( a^T_{C\text{P odd}} \), we first divide the data sample into four categories using the \( C_T \) value and \( \pi^+_{\text{slow}} \) charge: (i) \( D^0 \) with \( C_T > 0 \), (ii) \( D^0 \) with \( C_T < 0 \), (iii) \( D^0 \) with \( -\bar{C}_T > 0 \), and (iv) \( D^0 \) with \( -\bar{C}_T < 0 \). We then perform a simultaneous maximum likelihood fit to the two-dimensional distributions of \( \Delta M \) and \( M_{D^0} \) to determine \( a^T_{C\text{P odd}} \) and yields. The two yields [(i) and (iii)] and two asymmetry parameters (\( A_T \) and \( a^T_{C\text{P odd}} \)) of the signal component are floated in the fit.

We model the signal component of the \( M_{D^0} \) distribution with a probability density function (PDF) that is the sum of a Crystal Ball (CB) function [24], a Landau distribution, and two Gaussian functions, with a common value for the Gaussian means and Landau central value. The combinatorial background component is parametrized with an first-order polynomial. The random \( \pi^+_{\text{slow}} \) component is modeled by the signal PDF.

The \( \Delta M \) signal component is described by a PDF formed from the sum of a CB function, two Gaussians, and an asymmetric Gaussian function. The combinatorial component is parametrized by a PDF that is the sum of an empirical threshold function and a Gaussian function. The threshold function has the form

$$f(\Delta M) = a(\Delta M - m_\pi)\beta \exp[-\beta(\Delta M - m_\pi)],$$

where \( a \) is the normalization parameter, \( a \) and \( \beta \) are shape parameters, and \( m_\pi \) is the mass of the charged pion [3].

We observe a small peaking structure in the signal region of the \( \Delta M \) combinatorial background distribution that is due to partially reconstructed \( D^0 \) candidates associated with a genuine \( \pi^+_{\text{slow}} \), such as a correctly reconstructed \( D^{++} \rightarrow D^0\pi^+_{\text{slow}} \), \( D^0 \rightarrow K_0^0\pi^+\pi^- \) event combined with a
low momentum $\pi^0$ from the rest of the event. We fix the Gaussian parameters and the fraction of Gaussian contribution of the $\Delta M$ combinatorial background PDF to those obtained from the MC sample. The random $\pi^{\text{slow}}_\Delta$ component is modeled with the same threshold function as the combinatorial background.

We calculate signal yields via a two-dimensional unbinned maximum likelihood fit to the values $\Delta M$ and $M_{D^0}$. To perform this fit, we include a small correlation term in the PDFs between the width of $\Delta M$ and the value of $M_{D^0}$. We parametrize the width of the dominant signal-component Gaussian of $\Delta M$ as

$$\sigma(\Delta M) = \sigma(\Delta M)|_{m_{D^0}} + a_\Delta (M_{D^0} - m_{D^0})^2,$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

where $a_\Delta$ is a constant and $m_{D^0}$ is the known mass of the $D^0$ meson [3].

The background component yields for all four samples are floated independently, but the shape parameters are common for the four categories. In total, there are 21 free and nine fixed parameters in the fit. The parameters fixed from MC are one of the widths of the asymmetric Gaussian, the width and exponent of the CB PDFs in the $\Delta M$ signal component, the normalization parameter $a$ in the threshold PDF, three Gaussian parameters for the peaking structure in the combinatorial background, the relative contribution of the CB and Gaussian functions to the $M_{D^0}$ PDF of the random $\pi^{\text{slow}}_\Delta$ component, and the fraction of PDF that contains the correlation in the two-dimensional signal PDF of $\Delta M$ and $M_{D^0}$. The signal-enhanced $\Delta M$ and $M_{D^0}$ distributions of the data for the four categories are shown in Fig. 1, along with the fit projections. The total signal yield obtained from the fit is $744.509 \pm 1.622$ and the asymmetries are $A_T = (11.60 \pm 0.19)\%$ and $a_{\Delta CP}^{\text{odd}} = (-0.28 \pm 1.38) \times 10^{-3}$, where the uncertainties are statistical. The nonuniform pull for the $\Delta M$ fits is due to the remaining correlation between $\Delta M$ and $M_{D^0}$. However, from MC studies we find that this correlation does not cause any bias in the signal yields, in $A_T$, nor in $a_{\Delta CP}^{\text{odd}}$. The large value for $A_T$ is due to the FSI effects [15]. The value of $a_{\Delta CP}^{\text{odd}}$ is consistent with no $CP$ violation.

We divide the $D^0 \to K^0_S \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ phase space into nine exclusive regions according to the intermediate resonance contributions. These are (1) $K^0_S \omega$ ($CP$ eigenstate), (2) $K^0_S \eta$ ($CP$ eigenstate), (3) $K^- \rho^+$ (VV CF state), (4) $K^+ \rho^-$ (VV DCS state), (5) $K^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$ (CF state), (6) $K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ (DCS state), (7) $K^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$, (8) $K^0_{D^0} \pi^+ \pi^-$ and (9) everything else.
Due to the relatively small size of these samples in comparison with the combined one, we reduce the number of free shape parameters to six while fitting the distributions of $\Delta M$ and $M_{D^0}$ in each bin. The remaining parameters are fixed to the values obtained from the fit to the combined data sample. The free parameters are the mean and the width of the $\Delta M$ signal component and the four CB parameters for the $M_{D^0}$ signal component. The $A_T$ and $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ values in each bin are listed in Table I. The results for $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ are all consistent with no $CP$ values in each bin are listed in Table I. The results for $A_T$ vary significantly due to the different resonance contributions. A value $A_T \approx 0$ indicates the presence of a single partial wave, as in bin 2 where the 5-wave dominates. Values of $A_T > 0$ indicate a significant interference between even and odd partial waves as in bins 3 to 9 [25].

The sources of systematic uncertainties are the signal and background models, efficiency dependence on $C_T$, $C_T$ resolution, and potential fit bias. The dominant contribution comes from modeling the signal and background PDFs. The fixed parameters in the fit not related to the peaking combinatorial background are varied by $\pm 1$ standard deviation from their nominal value obtained from a simulation sample corresponding to the same integrated luminosity as the data; we assign the change in $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ as a systematic uncertainty. Without having a suitable control sample to study the peaking component of the combinatorial background, we change the value of the fraction of Gaussian PDF to twice the value found in the MC sample and then to zero. The resulting changes $+0.02 \times 10^{-3}$ and $-0.42 \times 10^{-3}$, respectively, for $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ are assigned as a systematic uncertainty. These uncertainties are combined, accounting for correlations among the parameters, to give a total uncertainty of $+0.09_{-0.73}^{+0.09} \times 10^{-3}$.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Bin</th>
<th>Resonance</th>
<th>Invariant mass requirement (MeV/c²)</th>
<th>$A_T (\times 10^{-2})$</th>
<th>$a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}} (\times 10^{-3})$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$K_{3}^{0}\eta$</td>
<td>$762 &lt; M_{\pi^{+}\pi^{-}\pi^{0}} &lt; 802$</td>
<td>$3.6 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.5$</td>
<td>$-1.7 \pm 3.2 \pm 0.7$</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>$K_{3}^{0}\eta$</td>
<td>$M_{\pi^{+}\pi^{-}\pi^{0}} &lt; 590$</td>
<td>$0.2 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.4$</td>
<td>$4.6 \pm 9.5 \pm 0.2$</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$K_{3}^{0}\eta$</td>
<td>$790 &lt; M_{K^{0}_{S}\pi^{+}} &lt; 994$</td>
<td>$6.9 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.6$</td>
<td>$0.0 \pm 2.0 \pm 1.4$</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$K_{3}^{0}\eta$</td>
<td>$610 &lt; M_{K^{0}_{S}\pi^{+}} &lt; 960$</td>
<td>$22.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.6$</td>
<td>$1.2 \pm 4.4 \pm 0.3$</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$K_{3}^{0}\eta$</td>
<td>$790 &lt; M_{K^{0}_{S}\pi^{+}} &lt; 994$</td>
<td>$25.5 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.5$</td>
<td>$-7.1 \pm 5.2 \pm 1.2$</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$K_{3}^{0}\eta$</td>
<td>$790 &lt; M_{K^{0}_{S}\pi^{+}} &lt; 994$</td>
<td>$24.5 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.7$</td>
<td>$-3.9 \pm 7.3 \pm 1.2$</td>
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<td>$K_{3}^{0}\eta$</td>
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<td>$19.7 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.4$</td>
<td>$0.0 \pm 5.6 \pm 0.9$</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>$7.6 \pm 6.1 \pm 2.0$</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Remainder</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>$20.5 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.6$</td>
<td>$1.8 \pm 7.4 \pm 2.1$</td>
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</table>

TABLE I. $A_T$ and $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ values from different regions of $D^0 \rightarrow K_{3}^{0}\pi^{+}\pi^{-}\pi^{0}$ phase space. $M_{ij[k]}$ indicates the invariant mass of mesons $i$ and $j$ [and $k$].

To study the dependence of the efficiency on $C_T$, we calculate the efficiency in ten bins of $C_T$ between $-0.05$ (GeV/c)$^3$ and $0.05$ (GeV/c)$^3$. We find a relative spread of 10% in efficiency across the bins that varies quadratically as $c_2 C_T^2 + c_1 C_T + c_0$, where $c_1 = 0$ within its statistical limit. This dependence is due to a reduced reconstruction efficiency for low-momentum $D^0$ daughters, which tend to have $C_T$ values close to zero. We correct the measured $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ value for the efficiency dependence and see negligible change because of the symmetry implied by $c_1 = 0$. We introduce an artificial asymmetry by changing the value of $c_1$ by one standard deviation and perform the efficiency correction again. The change in $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ of $0.05 \times 10^{-3}$ is assigned as the systematic uncertainty due to the $C_T$ efficiency dependence. The parameter $c_2$ is found to be different for $D^0$ and $\bar{D}^0$ but still compatible within uncertainties. We take the difference of $0.20 \times 10^{-3}$ in $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ when applying different efficiency corrections for $D^0$ and $\bar{D}^0$ as a systematic uncertainty. The $C_T$ resolution follows a Cauchy distribution with zero mean and a half width at half maximum of 1.325 (MeV/c)$^3$. We add a corresponding smearing to the $C_T$ distribution to determine a systematic change in $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ due to any asymmetric cross feed between the positive and negative $C_T$ intervals. The variation in $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ due to the migration is $0.02 \times 10^{-3}$, which is taken as a systematic uncertainty from this source. We obtain the fit bias systematic uncertainty, which is a multiplicative one, from a linearity test by giving different input values for $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ in sets of simulated pseudo-experiments. We find a possible fit-bias uncertainty of $0.28 \times 10^{-5}$. We add all the individual systematic uncertainties in quadrature to obtain a total $a_{CP}^{T,\text{odd}}$ systematic uncertainty of $0.76_{-0.23}^{+0.09} \times 10^{-3}$.

In addition to the systematic studies, we perform other cross-checks. There is an asymmetry between the number of $D^0$ and $\bar{D}^0$ events reconstructed in the data sample due to the forward-backward asymmetry ($A_{FB}$) generated by interference between the virtual photon and $Z^0$ boson [26]. This production asymmetry, coupled with the asymmetry of the Belle detector, may induce a different reconstruction
efficiency as a function of $C_T$ for $D^0$ and $\bar{D}^0$. This asymmetry is modeled in the MC samples and is found to introduce no bias to the measured value of $a_{CP}^{\text{odd}}$. We also measure $a_{CP}^{\text{odd}}$ in bins of $\cos \theta^*$, where $\theta^*$ is the polar angle of the $D^{*-}$ with respect to the $e^+$ beam direction defined in the center-of-mass system, and find that the results are consistent with the integrated value. To check for any further systematic effect due to detector reconstruction asymmetry for particles of different charges, we compare the momentum and azimuthal angle distributions for $D^0$ and $\bar{D}^0$ daughters in data and MC samples and find no significant difference. Furthermore, we study the dependence of the $C_T$ distribution on the $D^{*-}$ momentum selection criterion by varying the latter value by $\pm 100$ MeV/$c$. No significant change in the shape of the $C_T$ distribution is observed. In addition, we estimate the possible contamination from the decay $D^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$, which is an irreducible background, and find that the contribution is negligible.

In summary, we report the first measurement of the $T$-odd moment asymmetry $a_{CP}^{\text{odd}} = (-0.28 \pm 1.38^{+0.23}_{-0.76}) \times 10^{-3}$ for $D^0 \to K^0_S\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$, consistent with no $C_P$ violation. The results in various bins of $K^0_S\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$ phase space also show no evidence for $C_P$ violation. This result constitutes one of the most precise tests of $C_P$ violation in the $D$ meson system [3]. The measurement uncertainties are statistically dominated and thus can be improved further with the data from the upcoming Belle II experiment [27].

We thank the KEKB group for the excellent operation of the accelerator; the KEK cryogenics group for the efficient operation of the solenoid; and the KEK computer group, the National Institute of Informatics, and the PNNL/EMSL computing group for valuable computing and SINETS network support. We acknowledge support from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT) of Japan, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), and the Tau-Lepton Physics Research Center of Nagoya University; the Australian Research Council; Austrian Science Fund under Grant No. P26794-N20; the National Natural Science Foundation of China under Contracts No. 10575109, No. 10775142, No. 10875115, No. 11175187, No. 11475187, No. 11521505 and No. 11575017; the Chinese Academy of Science Center for Excellence in Particle Physics; the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic under Contract No. LTT17020; the Carl Zeiss Foundation, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, the Excellence Cluster Universe, and the VolkswagenStiftung; the Department of Science and Technology of India; the Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare of Italy; the WCU program of the Ministry of Education, National Research Foundation (NRF) of Korea Grants No. 2011-0029457, No. 2012-0008143, No. 2014R1A2A2A01005286, No. 2014R1A2A2A01002734, No. 2015R1A2A2A01003280, No. 2015H1A2A103649, No. 2016R1D1A1B01010135, No. 2016 K1A3A7A0905603, No. 2016K1A3A7A0905604, No. 2016R1D1A1B02012900, No. 2016K1A3A7A090 05606, No. NRF-2013K1A3A7A06056592; the Brain Korea 21-Plus program, Radiation Science Research Institute, Foreign Large-size Research Facility Application Supporting project and the Global Science Experimental Data Hub Center of the Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information; the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the National Science Center; the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research; the Slovenian Research Agency; Ikerbasque, Basque Foundation for Science and the Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea (UPV/EHU) under program UIF 11/55 (Spain); the Swiss National Science Foundation; the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Science and Technology of Taiwan; and the U.S. Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation.

Here, and elsewhere in this paper, charge conjugation is implied.


[16] Here, and elsewhere in this paper, charge conjugation is implied.