



GW151226: Observation of Gravitational Waves from a 22-Solar-Mass Binary Black Hole Coalescence

B. P. Abbott *et al.**

(LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration)

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We report the observation of a gravitational-wave signal produced by the coalescence of two stellar-mass black holes. The signal, GW151226, was observed by the twin detectors of the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) on December 26, 2015 at 03:38:53 UTC. The signal was initially identified within 70 s by an online matched-filter search targeting binary coalescences. Subsequent off-line analyses recovered GW151226 with a network signal-to-noise ratio of 13 and a significance greater than 5σ . The signal persisted in the LIGO frequency band for approximately 1 s, increasing in frequency and amplitude over about 55 cycles from 35 to 450 Hz, and reached a peak gravitational strain of $3.4^{+0.7}_{-0.9} \times 10^{-22}$. The inferred source-frame initial black hole masses are $14.2^{+8.3}_{-3.7} M_{\odot}$ and $7.5^{+2.3}_{-2.3} M_{\odot}$, and the final black hole mass is $20.8^{+6.1}_{-1.7} M_{\odot}$. We find that at least one of the component black holes has spin greater than 0.2. This source is located at a luminosity distance of 440^{+180}_{-190} Mpc corresponding to a redshift of $0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$. All uncertainties define a 90% credible interval. This second gravitational-wave observation provides improved constraints on stellar populations and on deviations from general relativity.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A century after Einstein predicted the existence of gravitational waves [1], the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) [2,3] observed the first gravitational-wave signal GW150914 from a binary black hole merger [4]. In this Letter, we report the observation of a second coincident signal GW151226, also from the coalescence of two black holes. An analysis of GW150914 and GW151226 as a population is described in [5]. LVT151012, the third most significant binary black hole candidate, is also included in this analysis (see Fig. 2 below). No other significant binary black hole candidates in the total mass range $4\text{--}100M_{\odot}$ were found during Advanced LIGO's first observing period, September 12, 2015 to January 19, 2016.

Matched filtering [6–12] was essential to the detection of GW151226 since the signal has a smaller strain amplitude and the detectable signal energy is spread over a longer time interval than GW150914. Detection [13–18] and parameter estimation [19–21] rely on understanding the sources of detector noise [22,23] and on precise waveform models of compact binary coalescence. Waveforms have been developed combining various techniques to model the two-body dynamics and gravitational waves, notably

post-Newtonian theory [24–28], the effective-one-body formalism [29–33], and numerical relativity [34–39]. Matched filtering correlates a waveform model with the data over the detectors' sensitive band, which enabled GW151226 to be extracted from the detector noise.

II. OBSERVATION

On December 26, 2015, the gravitational-wave candidate GW151226 was identified within 70 s by an online matched-filter search [17]. The candidate had an inferred coalescence time of 03:38:53.647 UTC at LIGO Livingston and $1.1^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$ ms later at LIGO Hanford. False alarms more significant than GW151226 would, in principle, be produced by the online search at a rate of approximately 1 per 1000 yr. The candidate signal thus passed the threshold for generating an alert to electromagnetic partners [40]. The source was localized to ~ 1400 deg² on the sky (90% credible level) within 3 min of the initial observation [41]. Coarse sky localization is due to the limited information afforded by only two sensitive detectors in observing mode. The initial identification of this signal was confirmed by performing two independent off-line matched-filter searches [14,17,18] that used the waveform models in Refs. [42,43]. Both searches identified GW151226 as a highly significant event. Because of the signal's smaller strain amplitude and time-frequency morphology, the generic transient searches that initially identified GW150914 [44] did not detect GW151226.

Based on current waveform modeling, we find that GW151226 passed through LIGO's sensitive band in 1 s, increasing in frequency over approximately 55 cycles

*Full author list given at end of the article.

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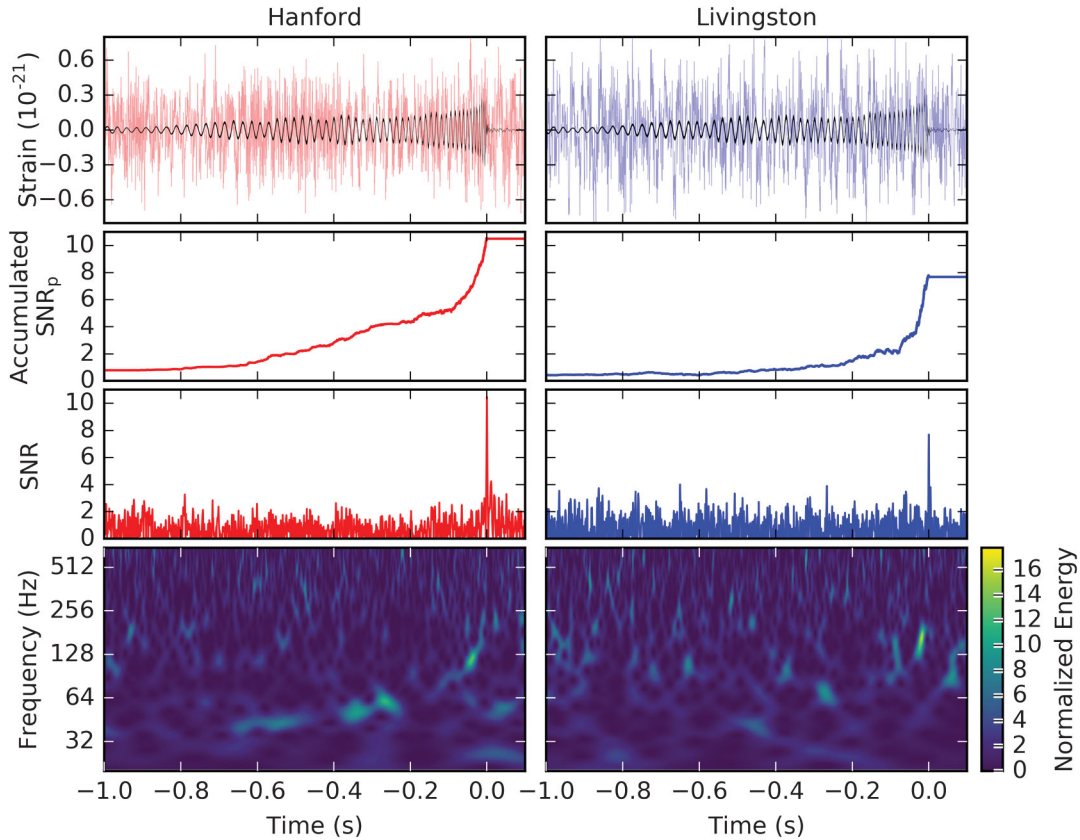


FIG. 1. GW151226 observed by the LIGO Hanford (left column) and Livingston (right column) detectors, where times are relative to December 26, 2015 at 03:38:53.648 UTC. *First row*: Strain data from the two detectors, where the data are filtered with a 30–600-Hz bandpass filter to suppress large fluctuations outside this range and band-reject filters to remove strong instrumental spectral lines [46]. Also shown (black) is the best-match template from a nonprecessing spin waveform model reconstructed using a Bayesian analysis [21] with the same filtering applied. As a result, modulations in the waveform are present due to this conditioning and not due to precession effects. The thickness of the line indicates the 90% credible region. See Fig. 5 for a reconstruction of the best-match template with no filtering applied. *Second row*: The accumulated peak signal-to-noise ratio (SNR_p) as a function of time when integrating from the start of the best-match template, corresponding to a gravitational-wave frequency of 30 Hz, up to its merger time. The total accumulated SNR_p corresponds to the peak in the next row. *Third row*: Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) time series produced by time shifting the best-match template waveform and computing the integrated SNR at each point in time. The peak of the SNR time series gives the merger time of the best-match template for which the highest overlap with the data is achieved. The single-detector SNRs in LIGO Hanford and Livingston are 10.5 and 7.9, respectively, primarily because of the detectors’ differing sensitivities. *Fourth row*: Time-frequency representation [47] of the strain data around the time of GW151226. In contrast to GW150914 [4], the signal is not easily visible.

from 35 Hz to a peak amplitude at 450 Hz. The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) accumulates equally in the early inspiral (~ 45 cycles from 35 to 100 Hz) and late inspiral to merger (~ 10 cycles from 100 to 450 Hz). This is different from the more massive GW150914 binary for which only the last 10 cycles, comprising inspiral and merger, dominated the SNR. As a consequence, the parameters characterizing GW151226 have different precision than those of GW150914. The chirp mass [26,45], which controls the binary’s evolution during the early inspiral, is determined very precisely. The individual masses, which rely on information from the late inspiral and merger, are measured far less precisely.

Figure 1 illustrates that the amplitude of the signal is less than the level of the detector noise, where the maximum strain of the signal is $3.4_{-0.9}^{+0.7} \times 10^{-22}$ and $3.4_{-0.9}^{+0.8} \times 10^{-22}$ in LIGO

Hanford and Livingston, respectively. The time-frequency representation of the detector data shows that the signal is not easily visible. The signal is more apparent in LIGO Hanford where the SNR is larger. The SNR difference is predominantly due to the different sensitivities of the detectors at the time. Only with the accumulated SNR from matched filtering does the signal become apparent in both detectors.

III. DETECTORS

The LIGO detectors measure gravitational-wave strain using two modified Michelson interferometers located in Hanford, WA and Livingston, LA [2,3,46]. The two orthogonal arms of each interferometer are 4 km in length, each with an optical cavity formed by two mirrors acting as test masses. A passing gravitational wave alters the

differential arm length so that the measured difference is $\Delta L(t) = \delta L_x - \delta L_y = h(t)L$, where $L = L_x = L_y$ and h is the gravitational-wave strain amplitude projected onto the detector. Calibration of the interferometers is performed by inducing test mass motion using photon pressure from a modulated calibration laser. Employing methods as described in [48], the calibration uncertainty (1σ) in both detectors at the time of the signal is better than 8% in amplitude and 5 deg in phase.

At the time of GW151226, both LIGO detectors were operating with a sensitivity typical of that exhibited throughout the observing period [46]. Investigations similar to the detection validation procedures for GW150914 found no evidence that instrumental or environmental disturbances contributed to GW151226 [4,23]. Tests quantifying the detectors' susceptibility to external environmental disturbances, such as electromagnetic fields [49], indicated that any disturbance strong enough to account for the signal would be clearly detected by the array of environmental sensors. All environmental fluctuations recorded during GW151226 were too small to account for more than 6% of its peak strain amplitude. Furthermore, none of the environmental sensors recorded any disturbances that evolved in time and frequency like GW151226.

IV. SEARCHES

Two matched-filter searches [18] used coincident observations between the two LIGO detectors from September 12,

2015 to January 19, 2016 to estimate the significance of GW151226 [5]. One of these searches was the off-line version of the online search discussed previously [17]. The off-line searches benefit from improved calibration and refined data quality information not available to online searches [5,23].

Each search identifies coincident events that are found in both LIGO detectors with the same template and within 15 ms [18]. The 15-ms window is determined by the 10-ms intersite propagation time plus a 5-ms allowance for uncertainty in the arrival time of weak signals. Both searches use a discrete bank of waveform templates [7,50–55] which target gravitational waves from binary black hole systems with a total mass of less than $100M_\odot$ and dimensionless spins aligned with the orbital angular momentum. Details of this bank are given in [18]. Identification by these two independent searches increases our confidence in the robustness and reliability of the detection.

The two searches employ different methods of ranking gravitational-wave candidates and techniques for estimating the noise background [14,17,18]. Each search defines a unique detection statistic to rank the likelihood of a candidate being a signal. The significance of a candidate event is estimated by comparing it with the noise background. This background is created using individual noise events produced in each detector's data. Since GW150914 had already been confirmed as a real gravitational-wave signal [4], it was removed from the data when estimating the noise background.

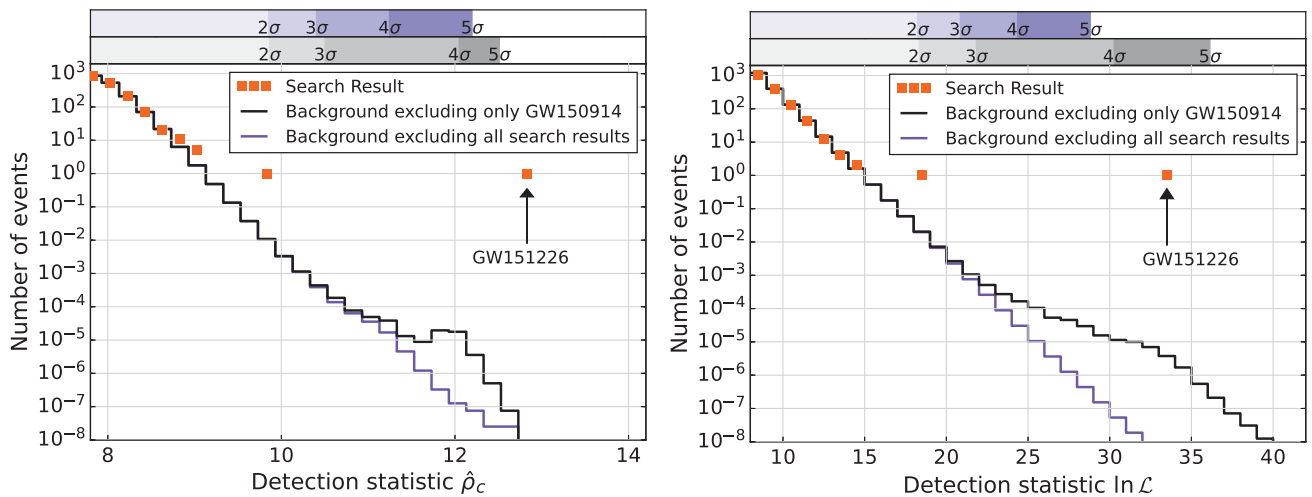


FIG. 2. Search results from the two binary coalescence searches using their respective detection statistics $\hat{\rho}_c$ (a combined matched filtering signal-to-noise ratio, defined precisely in [14]; left) and $\ln \mathcal{L}$ (the log of a likelihood ratio, defined precisely in [17]; right). The event GW150914 is removed in all cases since it had already been confirmed as a real gravitational-wave signal. Both plots show the number of candidate events (search results) as a function of detection statistic with orange square markers. The mean number of background events as a function of the detection statistic is estimated using independent methods [18]. The background estimates are found using two methods: excluding all candidate events which are shown as orange square markers (purple lines) or including all candidate events except GW150914 (black lines). The scales along the top give the significance of an event in Gaussian standard deviations based on the corresponding noise background. The raised tail in the black-line background (left) is due to random coincidences of GW151226 in one detector with noise in the other detector and (right) due to the inclusion of GW151226 in the distribution of noise events in each detector. GW151226 is found with high significance in both searches. LVT151012 [5,18], visible in the search results at $\lesssim 2.0\sigma$, is the third most significant binary black hole candidate event in the observing period.

GW151226 was detected with a network matched-filter SNR of 13 by both searches. Figure 2 shows the detection statistic values assigned to GW151226 by the two searches and their respective noise background distributions. At the detection statistic value assigned to GW151226, the searches estimate a false alarm probability of $< 10^{-7}$ ($> 5\sigma$) [14] and 3.5×10^{-6} (4.5σ) [17] when including candidate events in the background calculation. This procedure strictly limits the probability of obtaining a false positive outcome in the absence of signals [56]. The estimates from the two searches are consistent with expectations for a compact binary coalescence signal, given the differences in methods of data selection and candidate event ranking. When excluding search candidate events from the background calculation, a procedure that yields a mean-unbiased estimate of the distribution of noise events, the significance is found to be greater than 5σ in both searches. Further details of the noise background and significance estimation methods for each search are given in [18] and discussions specific to GW151226 are in [5].

V. SOURCE DISCUSSION

To estimate the source parameters, a coherent Bayesian analysis [21,57] of the data was performed using two families of waveform models. Both models are calibrated to numerical simulations of binary black holes in general relativity. One waveform model includes spin-induced precession of the binary orbital plane [58], created by rotating the model described in [59]. The other waveform model restricts the component black hole spins to be aligned with the binary orbital angular momentum [42,43]. Both are publicly available [60]. Table I shows source parameters for GW151226 including the initial and final masses of the system. The parameter uncertainties include statistical and systematic errors from averaging posterior probability samples over the two waveform models, in addition to calibration uncertainties. Here, we report the median and 90% credible intervals.

The initial binary was composed of two stellar-mass black holes with a source-frame primary mass $m_1 = 14.2^{+8.3}_{-3.7} M_\odot$, secondary mass $m_2 = 7.5^{+2.3}_{-2.3} M_\odot$, and a total mass of $21.8^{+5.9}_{-1.7} M_\odot$. The binary merged into a black hole of mass $20.8^{+6.1}_{-1.7} M_\odot$, radiating $1.0^{+0.1}_{-0.2} M_\odot c^2$ in gravitational waves with a peak luminosity of $3.3^{+0.8}_{-1.6} \times 10^{56}$ erg/s. These estimates of the mass and spin of the final black hole, the total energy radiated in gravitational waves, and the peak gravitational-wave luminosity are derived from fits to numerical simulations [39,63–65]. The source localization is refined to 850 deg^2 , owing to the different methods used [21], and refined calibration.

The long inspiral phase of GW151226 allows accurate estimates of lower-order post-Newtonian expansion parameters, such as the chirp mass [26,45]. However, only loose constraints can be placed on the total mass and mass ratio

TABLE I. Source parameters for GW151226. We report median values with 90% credible intervals that include statistical and systematic errors from averaging results of the precessing and nonprecessing spin waveform models. The errors also take into account calibration uncertainties. Masses are given in the source frame; to convert to the detector frame multiply by $(1+z)$ [61]. The spins of the primary and secondary black holes are constrained to be positive. The source redshift assumes standard cosmology [62]. Further parameters of GW151226 are discussed in [5].

Primary black hole mass	$14.2^{+8.3}_{-3.7} M_\odot$
Secondary black hole mass	$7.5^{+2.3}_{-2.3} M_\odot$
Chirp mass	$8.9^{+0.3}_{-0.3} M_\odot$
Total black hole mass	$21.8^{+5.9}_{-1.7} M_\odot$
Final black hole mass	$20.8^{+6.1}_{-1.7} M_\odot$
Radiated gravitational-wave energy	$1.0^{+0.1}_{-0.2} M_\odot c^2$
Peak luminosity	$3.3^{+0.8}_{-1.6} \times 10^{56} \text{ erg/s}$
Final black hole spin	$0.74^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$
Luminosity distance	$440^{+180}_{-190} \text{ Mpc}$
Source redshift z	$0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$

(m_2/m_1) because the merger and ringdown occur at frequencies where the detectors are less sensitive. Figure 3 shows the constraints on the component masses of the initial black hole binary. The component masses

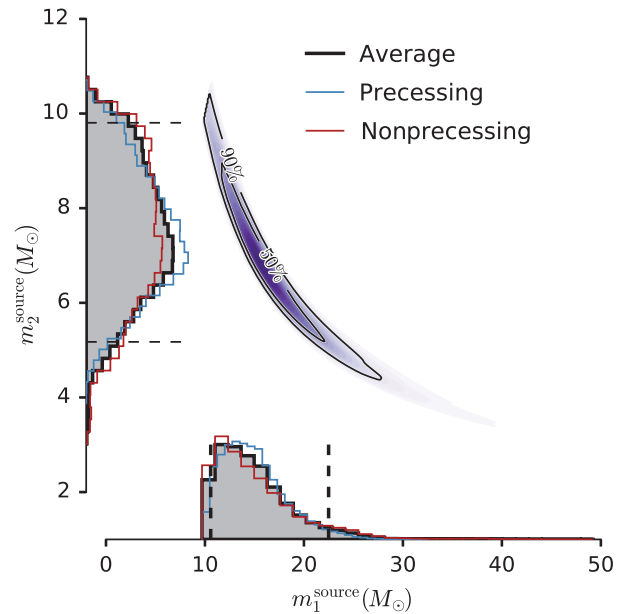


FIG. 3. Posterior density function for the source-frame masses m_1^{source} (primary) and m_2^{source} (secondary). The one-dimensional marginalized distributions include the posterior density functions for the precessing (blue) and nonprecessing (red) spin waveform models where average (black) represents the mean of the two models. The dashed lines mark the 90% credible interval for the average posterior density function. The two-dimensional plot shows the contours of the 50% and 90% credible regions plotted over a color-coded posterior density function.

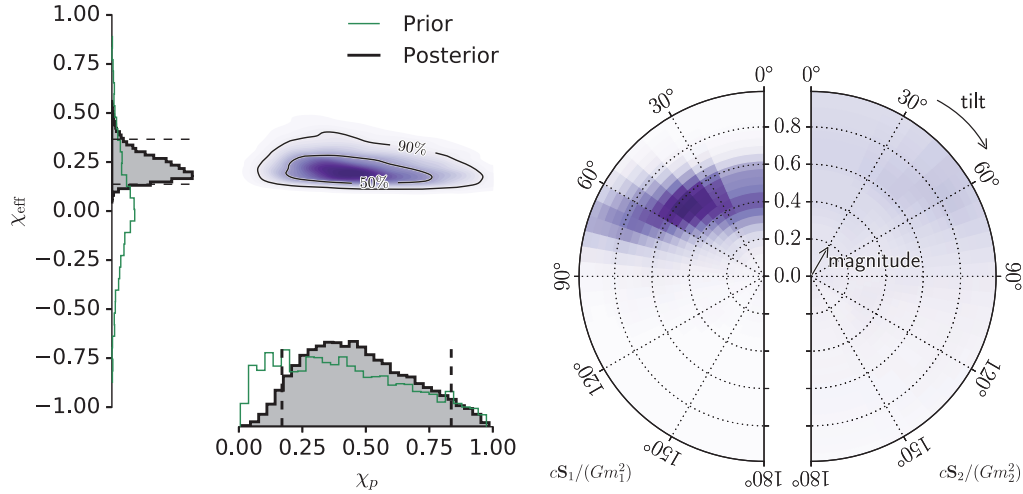


FIG. 4. *Left:* Posterior density function for the χ_p and χ_{eff} spin parameters (measured at 20 Hz) compared to their prior distributions. The one-dimensional plot shows probability contours of the prior (green) and marginalized posterior density function (black) [58,59]. The two-dimensional plot shows the contours of the 50% and 90% credible regions plotted over a color-coded posterior density function. The dashed lines mark the 90% credible interval. *Right:* Posterior density function for the dimensionless component spins, $cS_1/(Gm_1^2)$ and $cS_2/(Gm_2^2)$, relative to the normal of the orbital plane $\hat{\mathbf{L}}$. S_i and m_i are the spin angular momenta and masses of the primary ($i = 1$) and secondary ($i = 2$) black holes, c is the speed of light and G is the gravitational constant. The posterior density functions are marginalized over the azimuthal angles. The bins are designed to have equal prior probability; they are constructed linearly in spin magnitudes and the cosine of the tilt angles $\cos^{-1}(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_i \cdot \hat{\mathbf{L}})$.

follow a line of constant chirp mass $8.9_{-0.3}^{+0.3} M_\odot$, and constrain the mass ratio to be greater than 0.28. The posterior distribution is not consistent with component masses below $4.5 M_\odot$ (99% credible level). This is above the theoretical maximum mass of a neutron star for common equations of state [66,67]. Thus, both components are identified as black holes.

Compact binary coalescences act as standard sirens [68,69]. Their luminosity distance can be extracted from the amplitude of an observed signal provided the orientation of the orbital plane can be determined. Information about whether the orbit is face-on, edge-on, or in between is encoded in the two polarizations of the gravitational wave. However, the two LIGO detectors are nearly coaligned and the source of GW151226 is likely to be located close to the maxima of the directional responses of both detectors [3]. Consequently, it is difficult to extract the polarization content, and therefore the orientation of the orbital plane. As a result, the luminosity distance is only weakly constrained to be 440_{-190}^{+180} Mpc, corresponding to a redshift of $0.09_{-0.04}^{+0.03}$ assuming a flat Λ CDM cosmology [62].

Component spins affect the relativistic motion of the binary but often have only subtle effects on the gravitational waveform. Therefore, we can only extract limited information about the spins. Figure 4 (left) shows the probability density functions of the mass-weighted combinations of orbit-aligned spins χ_{eff} [70,71] and in-plane spins χ_p [72] for the precessing spin waveform model. The same figure (right) shows the individual spins of the component black holes. The posterior density functions

inferred from the precessing and nonprecessing spin waveform models indicate that χ_{eff} is positive at greater than the 99% credible level; therefore, at least one of the black holes has nonzero spin. We find that at least one black hole has a spin magnitude greater than 0.2 at the 99% credible level. Only weak constraints can be placed on χ_p , suggesting that the data are not informative regarding spin-precession effects [5].

To test whether GW151226 is consistent with general relativity, we allow the coefficients that describe the waveform (which are derived as functions of the source parameters from the post-Newtonian approximation [26–28] and from fits to numerical relativity simulations) to deviate from their nominal values, and check whether the resulting waveforms are consistent with the data [73]. The posterior probability densities of the coefficients are found to center on their general relativity values. Additionally, both the offsets and widths of the posteriors for the post-Newtonian inspiral coefficients decrease significantly when analyzing GW150914 and GW151226 jointly, in some cases to the 10% level, as discussed in [5].

The waveform models used are consistent with general relativity simulations. Figure 5 shows GW151226’s waveform reconstruction (90% credible region as in [57]) using the nonprecessing spin templates employed to find the signal and extract parameters, plotted during the time interval with the most significant SNR. Also shown is a direct numerical solution of Einstein’s equations [38,74,75] for a binary black hole with parameters near the peak of the parameter estimation posterior.

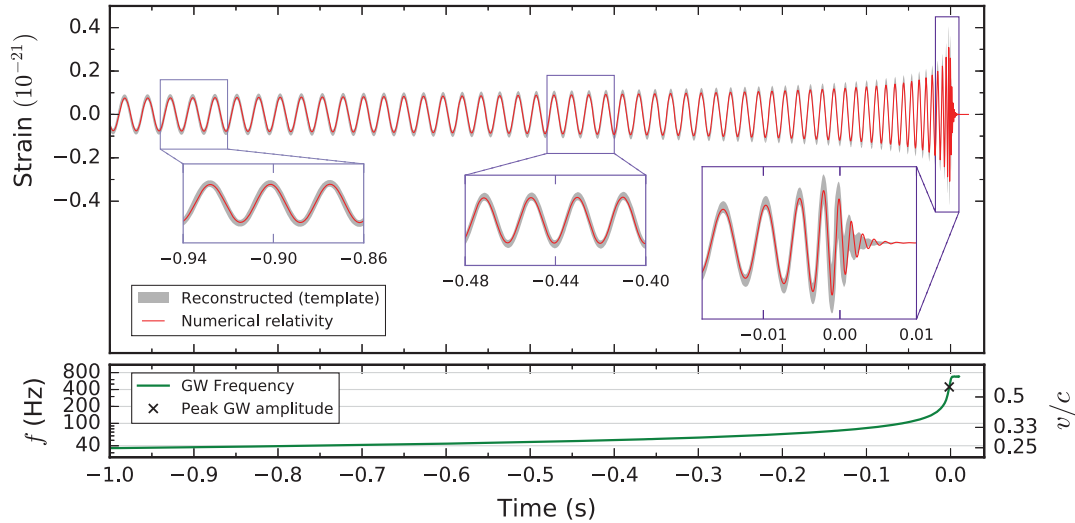


FIG. 5. Estimated gravitational-wave strain from GW151226 projected onto the LIGO Livingston detector with times relative to December 26, 2015 at 03:38:53.648 UTC. This shows the full bandwidth, without the filtering used for Fig. 1. *Top*: The 90% credible region (as in [57]) for a nonprecessing spin waveform-model reconstruction (gray) and a direct, nonprecessing numerical solution of Einstein’s equations (red) with parameters consistent with the 90% credible region. *Bottom*: The gravitational-wave frequency f (left axis) computed from the numerical-relativity waveform. The cross denotes the location of the maximum of the waveform amplitude, approximately coincident with the merger of the two black holes. During the inspiral, f can be related to an effective relative velocity (right axis) given by the post-Newtonian parameter $v/c = (GM\pi f/c^3)^{1/3}$, where M is the total mass.

VI. ASTROPHYSICAL IMPLICATIONS

The inferred black hole masses are within the range of dynamically measured masses of black holes found in x-ray binaries [76–80], unlike GW150914. For the secondary black hole, there is a probability of 4% that it lies in the posited $3\text{--}5M_{\odot}$ gap between observed neutron star and black hole masses [76,77], and there is no support for the primary black hole to have a mass in this range.

Binary black hole formation has been predicted through a range of different channels involving either isolated binaries or dynamical processes in dense stellar systems [81]. At present all types of formation channels predict binary black hole merger rates and black hole masses consistent with the observational constraints from GW150914 [82–84]. Both classical isolated binary evolution through the common envelope phase and dynamical formation are also consistent with GW151226, whose formation time and time delay to merger cannot be determined from the merger observation. Given our current understanding of massive-star evolution, the measured black hole masses are also consistent with any metallicity for the stellar progenitors and a broad range of progenitor masses [85,86].

The spin distribution of the black holes in stellar-mass binary black holes is unknown; the measurement of a spin magnitude for at least one companion greater than 0.2 is an important first step in constraining this distribution. Predictions of mass ratios and spin tilts with respect to the orbital angular momentum differ significantly for different channels. However, our current constraints on these properties are limited; implications for the

evolutionary history of the observed black hole mergers are further discussed in [5].

The first observing period of Advanced LIGO provides evidence for a population of stellar-mass binary black holes contributing to a stochastic background that could be higher than previously expected [87]. Additionally, we find the rate estimate of stellar-mass binary black hole mergers in the local Universe to be consistent with the ranges presented in [88]. An updated discussion of the rate estimates can be found in [5].

A comprehensive discussion of inferred source parameters, astrophysical implications, mass distributions, rate estimations, and tests of general relativity for the binary black hole mergers detected during Advanced LIGO’s first observing period may be found in [5].

VII. CONCLUSION

LIGO has detected a second gravitational-wave signal from the coalescence of two stellar-mass black holes with lower masses than those measured for GW150914. Public data associated with GW151226 are available at [89]. The inferred component masses are consistent with values dynamically measured in x-ray binaries, but are obtained through the independent measurement process of gravitational-wave detection. Although it is challenging to constrain the spins of the initial black holes, we can conclude that at least one black hole had spin greater than 0.2. These recent detections in Advanced LIGO’s first observing period have revealed a population of binary black holes that heralds the opening of the field of gravitational-wave astronomy.

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A. C. Green,⁴⁶ P. Groot,⁵³ H. Grote,¹⁰ S. Grunewald,³¹ G. M. Guidi,^{57,58} X. Guo,⁷¹ A. Gupta,¹⁶ M. K. Gupta,⁸⁵ K. E. Gushwa,¹ E. K. Gustafson,¹ R. Gustafson,¹⁰² J. J. Hacker,²⁴ B. R. Hall,⁵⁶ E. D. Hall,¹ H. Hamilton,¹⁰³ G. Hammond,³⁸ M. Haney,¹⁰⁰ M. M. Hanke,¹⁰ J. Hanks,³⁹ C. Hanna,⁹⁰ M. D. Hannam,⁹¹ J. Hanson,⁷ T. Hardwick,² J. Harms,^{57,58} G. M. Harry,³ I. W. Harry,³¹ M. J. Hart,³⁸ M. T. Hartman,⁶ C.-J. Haster,⁴⁶ K. Haughian,³⁸ J. Healy,¹⁰⁴ A. Heidmann,⁶⁰ M. C. Heintze,⁷ H. Heitmann,⁵⁴ P. Hello,²⁵ G. Hemming,³⁶ M. Hendry,³⁸ I. S. Heng,³⁸ J. Hennig,³⁸ J. Henry,¹⁰⁴ A. W. Heptonstall,¹ M. Heurs,^{10,19} S. Hild,³⁸ D. Hoak,³⁶ D. Hofman,⁶⁶ K. Holt,⁷ D. E. Holz,⁷⁶ P. Hopkins,⁹¹ J. Hough,³⁸ E. A. Houston,³⁸ E. J. Howell,⁵² Y. M. Hu,¹⁰ S. Huang,⁷³ E. A. Huerta,¹⁰⁵ D. Huet,²⁵ B. Hughey,⁹⁹ S. Husa,¹⁰⁶ S. H. Huttner,³⁸ T. Huynh-Dinh,⁷ N. Indik,¹⁰ D. R. Ingram,³⁹ R. Inta,⁷² H. N. Isa,³⁸ J.-M. Isac,⁶⁰ M. Isi,¹ T. Isogai,¹² B. R. Iyer,¹⁷ K. Izumi,³⁹ T. Jacqmin,⁶⁰ H. Jang,⁷⁸ K. Jani,⁶⁵ P. Jaranowski,¹⁰⁷ S. Jawahar,¹⁰⁸ L. Jian,⁵² F. Jiménez-Forsteza,¹⁰⁶ W. W. Johnson,² N. K. Johnson-McDaniel,¹⁷ D. I. Jones,²⁸ R. Jones,³⁸ R. J. G. Jonker,¹¹ L. Ju,⁵² Haris K,¹⁰⁹ C. V. Kalaghatgi,⁹¹ V. Kalogera,⁸² S. Kandhasamy,²³ G. Kang,⁷⁸ J. B. Kanner,¹ S. J. Kapadia,¹⁰ S. Karki,⁵⁹ K. S. Karvinen,¹⁰ M. Kasprzak,^{36,2} E. Katsavounidis,¹² W. Katzman,⁷ S. Kaufer,¹⁹ T. Kaur,⁵² K. Kawabe,³⁹ F. Kéfélian,⁵⁴ M. S. Kehl,⁹⁵ D. Keitel,¹⁰⁶ D. B. Kelley,³⁷ W. Kells,¹ R. Kennedy,⁸⁶ J. S. Key,⁸⁷ F. Y. Khalili,⁵⁰ I. Khan,¹⁴ S. Khan,⁹¹ Z. Khan,⁸⁵ E. A. Khazanov,¹¹⁰ N. Kijbunchoo,³⁹ Chi-Woong Kim,⁷⁸ Chunglee Kim,⁷⁸ J. Kim,¹¹¹ K. Kim,¹¹² N. Kim,⁴² W. Kim,¹¹³ Y.-M. Kim,¹¹¹ S. J. Kimbrell,⁶⁵ E. J. King,¹¹³ P. J. King,³⁹ J. S. Kissel,³⁹ B. Klein,⁸² L. Kleybolte,²⁹ S. Klimenko,⁶ S. M. Koehlenbeck,¹⁰ S. Koley,¹¹ V. Kondrashov,¹ A. Kontos,¹² M. Korobko,²⁹ W. Z. Korth,¹ I. Kowalska,⁶² D. B. Kozak,¹ V. Kringel,¹⁰ B. Krishnan,¹⁰ A. Królak,^{114,115} C. Krueger,¹⁹ G. Kuehn,¹⁰ P. Kumar,⁹⁵ R. Kumar,⁸⁵ L. Kuo,⁷³ A. Kutynia,¹¹⁴ B. D. Lackey,³⁷ M. Landry,³⁹ J. Lange,¹⁰⁴ B. Lantz,⁴² P. D. Lasky,¹¹⁶ M. Laxen,⁷ A. Lazzarini,¹ C. Lazzaro,⁴⁴ P. Leaci,^{79,30} S. Leavey,³⁸ E. O. Lebigot,^{32,71} C. H. Lee,¹¹¹ H. K. Lee,¹¹² H. M. Lee,¹¹⁷ K. Lee,³⁸ A. Lenon,³⁷ M. Leonardi,^{88,89} J. R. Leong,¹⁰ N. Leroy,²⁵ N. Letendre,⁸ Y. Levin,¹¹⁶ J. B. Lewis,¹ T. G. F. Li,¹¹⁸ A. Libson,¹² T. B. Littenberg,¹¹⁹ N. A. Lockerbie,¹⁰⁸ A. L. Lombardi,¹²⁰ L. T. London,⁹¹ J. E. Lord,³⁷ M. Lorenzini,^{14,15} V. Lorientte,¹²¹ M. Lormand,⁷ G. Losurdo,⁵⁸ J. D. Lough,^{10,19} C. O. Lousto,¹⁰⁴ H. Lück,^{19,10} A. P. Lundgren,¹⁰ R. Lynch,¹² Y. Ma,⁵² B. Machenschalk,¹⁰ M. MacInnis,¹² D. M. Macleod,² F. Magaña-Sandoval,³⁷ L. Magaña Zertuche,³⁷ R. M. Magee,⁵⁶ E. Majorana,³⁰ I. Maksimovic,¹²¹ V. Malvezzi,^{27,15} N. Man,⁵⁴ I. Mandel,⁴⁶ V. Mandic,⁸³ V. Mangano,³⁸ G. L. Mansell,²² M. Manske,¹⁸ M. Mantovani,³⁶ F. Marchesoni,^{122,35} F. Marion,⁸ S. Márka,⁴¹ Z. Márka,⁴¹ A. S. Markosyan,⁴² E. Maros,¹ F. Martelli,^{57,58} L. Martellini,⁵⁴ I. W. Martin,³⁸ D. V. Martynov,¹² J. N. Marx,¹ K. Mason,¹² A. Masserot,⁸ T. J. Massinger,³⁷ M. Masso-Reid,³⁸ S. Mastrogiovanni,^{79,30} F. Matichard,¹² L. Matone,⁴¹ N. Mavalvala,¹² N. Mazumder,⁵⁶ R. McCarthy,³⁹ D. E. McClelland,²² S. McCormick,⁷ S. C. McGuire,¹²³ G. McIntyre,¹ J. McIver,¹ D. J. McManus,²² T. McRae,²² S. T. McWilliams,⁷⁵ D. Meacher,⁹⁰ G. D. Meadors,^{31,10} J. Meidam,¹¹ A. Melatos,⁸⁴ G. Mendell,³⁹ R. A. Mercer,¹⁸ E. L. Merilh,³⁹ M. Merzougui,⁵⁴ S. Meshkov,¹ C. Messenger,³⁸ C. Messick,⁹⁰ R. Metzdrorf,⁶⁰ P. M. Meyers,⁸³ F. Mezzani,^{30,79} H. Miao,⁴⁶ C. Michel,⁶⁶ H. Middleton,⁴⁶ E. E. Mikhailov,¹²⁴ L. Milano,^{68,5} A. L. Miller,^{6,79,30} A. Miller,⁸² B. B. Miller,⁸² J. Miller,¹² M. Millhouse,³³ Y. Minenkov,¹⁵ J. Ming,³¹ S. Mirshekari,¹²⁵ C. Mishra,¹⁷ S. Mitra,¹⁶ V. P. Mitrofanov,⁵⁰ G. Mitselmakher,⁶ R. Mittleman,¹² A. Moggi,²¹ M. Mohan,³⁶ S. R. P. Mohapatra,¹² M. Montani,^{57,58} B. C. Moore,⁹² C. J. Moore,¹²⁶ D. Moraru,³⁹ G. Moreno,³⁹ S. R. Morris,⁸⁷ K. Mossavi,¹⁰ B. Mours,⁸ C. M. Mow-Lowry,⁴⁶ G. Mueller,⁶ A. W. Muir,⁹¹ Arunava Mukherjee,¹⁷ D. Mukherjee,¹⁸ S. Mukherjee,⁸⁷ N. Mukund,¹⁶ A. Mullavey,⁷ J. Munch,¹¹³ D. J. Murphy,⁴¹ P. G. Murray,³⁸ A. Mytidis,⁶ I. Nardecchia,^{27,15} L. Naticchioni,^{79,30} R. K. Nayak,¹²⁷ K. Nedkova,¹²⁰ G. Nelemans,^{53,11} T. J. N. Nelson,⁷ M. Neri,^{47,48} A. Neunzert,¹⁰² G. Newton,³⁸ T. T. Nguyen,²² A. B. Nielsen,¹⁰ S. Nissanke,^{53,11} A. Nitz,¹⁰ F. Nocera,³⁶ D. Nolting,⁷ M. E. N. Normandin,⁸⁷ L. K. Nuttall,³⁷ J. Oberling,³⁹ E. Ochsner,¹⁸ J. O'Dell,¹²⁸ E. Oelker,¹² G. H. Ogin,¹²⁹ J. J. Oh,¹³⁰ S. H. Oh,¹³⁰ F. Ohme,⁹¹ M. Oliver,¹⁰⁶ P. Oppermann,¹⁰ Richard J. Oram,⁷ B. O'Reilly,⁷ R. O'Shaughnessy,¹⁰⁴ D. J. Ottaway,¹¹³ H. Overmier,⁷ B. J. Owen,⁷² A. Pai,¹⁰⁹ S. A. Pai,⁴⁹ J. R. Palamos,⁵⁹ O. Palashov,¹¹⁰ C. Palomba,³⁰ A. Pal-Singh,²⁹ H. Pan,⁷³ C. Pankow,⁸² F. Pannarale,⁹¹ B. C. Pant,⁴⁹ F. Paoletti,^{36,21} A. Paoli,³⁶ M. A. Papa,^{31,18,10} H. R. Paris,⁴² W. Parker,⁷ D. Pascucci,³⁸ A. Pasqualetti,³⁶ R. Passaquieti,^{20,21} D. Passuello,²¹ B. Patricelli,^{20,21} Z. Patrick,⁴² B. L. Pearlstone,³⁸ M. Pedraza,¹ R. Pedurand,^{66,131} L. Pekowsky,³⁷ A. Pele,⁷ S. Penn,¹³² A. Perreca,¹ L. M. Perri,⁸² H. P. Pfeiffer,^{95,31} M. Phelps,³⁸ O. J. Piccinni,^{79,30} M. Pichot,⁵⁴ F. Piergiovanni,^{57,58} V. Pierro,⁹ G. Pillant,³⁶ L. Pinard,⁶⁶ I. M. Pinto,⁹ M. Pitkin,³⁸ M. Poe,¹⁸ R. Poggiani,^{20,21} P. Popolizio,³⁶ A. Post,¹⁰ J. Powell,³⁸ J. Prasad,¹⁶ V. Predoi,⁹¹ T. Prestegard,⁸³ L. R. Price,¹ M. Prijatelj,^{10,36} M. Principe,⁹ S. Privitera,³¹ R. Prix,¹⁰ G. A. Prodi,^{88,89} L. Prokhorov,⁵⁰ O. Puncken,¹⁰ M. Punturo,³⁵ P. Puppo,³⁰ M. Pürerer,³¹ H. Qi,¹⁸ J. Qin,⁵² S. Qiu,¹¹⁶ V. Quetschke,⁸⁷ E. A. Quintero,¹ R. Quitzow-James,⁵⁹ F. J. Raab,³⁹ D. S. Rabeling,²² H. Radkins,³⁹ P. Raffai,⁹³ S. Raja,⁴⁹ C. Rajan,⁴⁹ M. Rakhmanov,⁸⁷ P. Rapagnani,^{79,30} V. Raymond,³¹ M. Razzano,^{20,21} V. Re,²⁷ J. Read,²⁴ C. M. Reed,³⁹

T. Regimbau,⁵⁴ L. Rei,⁴⁸ S. Reid,⁵¹ D. H. Reitze,^{1,6} H. Rew,¹²⁴ S. D. Reyes,³⁷ F. Ricci,^{79,30} K. Riles,¹⁰² M. Rizzo,¹⁰⁴ N. A. Robertson,^{1,38} R. Robie,³⁸ F. Robinet,²⁵ A. Rocchi,¹⁵ L. Rolland,⁸ J. G. Rollins,¹ V. J. Roma,⁵⁹ J. D. Romano,⁸⁷ R. Romano,^{4,5} G. Romanov,¹²⁴ J. H. Romie,⁷ D. Rosińska,^{133,45} S. Rowan,³⁸ A. Rüdiger,¹⁰ P. Ruggi,³⁶ K. Ryan,³⁹ S. Sachdev,¹ T. Sadecki,³⁹ L. Sadeghian,¹⁸ M. Sakellariadou,¹³⁴ L. Salconi,³⁶ M. Saleem,¹⁰⁹ F. Salemi,¹⁰ A. Samajdar,¹²⁷ L. Sammut,¹¹⁶ E. J. Sanchez,¹ V. Sandberg,³⁹ B. Sandeen,⁸² J. R. Sanders,³⁷ B. Sassolas,⁶⁶ B. S. Sathyaprakash,⁹¹ P. R. Saulson,³⁷ O. E. S. Sauter,¹⁰² R. L. Savage,³⁹ A. Sawadsky,¹⁹ P. Schale,⁵⁹ R. Schilling,^{10b} J. Schmidt,¹⁰ P. Schmidt,^{1,77} R. Schnabel,²⁹ R. M. S. Schofield,⁵⁹ A. Schönbeck,²⁹ E. Schreiber,¹⁰ D. Schuette,^{10,19} B. F. Schutz,^{91,31} J. Scott,³⁸ S. M. Scott,²² D. Sellers,⁷ A. S. Sengupta,⁹⁷ D. Sentenac,³⁶ V. Sequino,^{27,15} A. Sergeev,¹¹⁰ Y. Setyawati,^{53,11} D. A. Shaddock,²² T. Shaffer,³⁹ M. S. Shahriar,⁸² M. Shaltev,¹⁰ B. Shapiro,⁴² P. Shawhan,⁶⁴ A. Sheperd,¹⁸ D. H. Shoemaker,¹² D. M. Shoemaker,⁶⁵ K. Siellez,⁶⁵ X. Siemens,¹⁸ M. Sieniawska,⁴⁵ D. Sigg,³⁹ A. D. Silva,¹³ A. Singer,¹ L. P. Singer,⁶⁹ A. Singh,^{31,10,19} R. Singh,² A. Singhal,¹⁴ A. M. Sintes,¹⁰⁶ B. J. J. Slagmolen,²² J. R. Smith,²⁴ N. D. Smith,¹ R. J. E. Smith,¹ E. J. Son,¹³⁰ B. Sorazu,³⁸ F. Sorrentino,⁴⁸ T. Souradeep,¹⁶ A. K. Srivastava,⁸⁵ A. Staley,⁴¹ M. Steinke,¹⁰ J. Steinlechner,³⁸ S. Steinlechner,³⁸ D. Steinmeyer,^{10,19} B. C. Stephens,¹⁸ S. P. Stevenson,⁴⁶ R. Stone,⁸⁷ K. A. Strain,³⁸ N. Straniero,⁶⁶ G. Stratta,^{57,58} N. A. Strauss,⁶¹ S. Strigin,⁵⁰ R. Sturani,¹²⁵ A. L. Stuver,⁷ T. Z. Summerscales,¹³⁵ L. Sun,⁸⁴ S. Sunil,⁸⁵ P. J. Sutton,⁹¹ B. L. Swinkels,³⁶ M. J. Szczepańczyk,⁹⁹ M. Tacca,³² D. Talukder,⁵⁹ D. B. Tanner,⁶ M. Tápai,⁹⁸ S. P. Tarabrin,¹⁰ A. Taracchini,³¹ R. Taylor,¹ T. Theeg,¹⁰ M. P. Thirugnanasambandam,¹ E. G. Thomas,⁴⁶ M. Thomas,⁷ P. Thomas,³⁹ K. A. Thorne,⁷ E. Thrane,¹¹⁶ S. Tiwari,^{14,89} V. Tiwari,⁹¹ K. V. Tokmakov,¹⁰⁸ K. Toland,³⁸ C. Tomlinson,⁸⁶ M. Tonelli,^{20,21} Z. Tornasi,³⁸ C. V. Torres,^{87c} C. I. Torrie,¹ D. Töyrä,⁴⁶ F. Travasso,^{34,35} G. Traylor,⁷ D. Trifirò,²³ M. C. Tringali,^{88,89} L. Trozzo,^{136,21} M. Tse,¹² M. Turconi,⁵⁴ D. Tuyenbayev,⁸⁷ D. Ugolini,¹³⁷ C. S. Unnikrishnan,¹⁰⁰ A. L. Urban,¹⁸ S. A. Usman,³⁷ H. Vahlbruch,¹⁹ G. Vajente,¹ G. Valdes,⁸⁷ M. Vallisneri,⁷⁷ N. van Bakel,¹¹ M. van Beuzekom,¹¹ J. F. J. van den Brand,^{63,11} C. Van Den Broeck,¹¹ D. C. Vander-Hyde,³⁷ L. van der Schaaf,¹¹ J. V. van Heijningen,¹¹ A. A. van Veggel,³⁸ M. Vardaro,^{43,44} S. Vass,¹ M. Vasúth,⁴⁰ R. Vaulin,¹² A. Vecchio,⁴⁶ G. Vedovato,⁴⁴ J. Veitch,⁴⁶ P. J. Veitch,¹¹³ K. Venkateswara,¹³⁸ D. Verkindt,⁸ F. Vetranò,^{57,58} A. Viceré,^{57,58} S. Vinciguerra,⁴⁶ D. J. Vine,⁵¹ J.-Y. Vinet,⁵⁴ S. Vitale,¹² T. Vo,³⁷ H. Vocca,^{34,35} C. Vorvick,³⁹ D. V. Voss,⁶ W. D. Voudsen,⁴⁶ S. P. Vyatchanin,⁵⁰ A. R. Wade,²² L. E. Wade,¹³⁹ M. Wade,¹³⁹ M. Walker,² L. Wallace,¹ S. Walsh,^{31,10} G. Wang,^{14,58} H. Wang,⁴⁶ M. Wang,⁴⁶ X. Wang,⁷¹ Y. Wang,⁵² R. L. Ward,²² J. Warner,³⁹ M. Was,⁸ B. Weaver,³⁹ L.-W. Wei,⁵⁴ M. Weinert,¹⁰ A. J. Weinstein,¹ R. Weiss,¹² L. Wen,⁵² P. Weßels,¹⁰ T. Westphal,¹⁰ K. Wette,¹⁰ J. T. Whelan,¹⁰⁴ B. F. Whiting,⁶ R. D. Williams,¹ A. R. Williamson,⁹¹ J. L. Willis,¹⁰³ B. Willke,^{19,10} M. H. Wimmer,^{10,19} W. Winkler,¹⁰ C. C. Wipf,¹ H. Wittel,^{10,19} G. Woan,³⁸ J. Woehler,¹⁰ J. Worden,³⁹ J. L. Wright,³⁸ D. S. Wu,¹⁰ G. Wu,⁷ J. Yablon,⁸² W. Yam,¹² H. Yamamoto,¹ C. C. Yancey,⁶⁴ H. Yu,¹² M. Yvert,⁸ A. Zadrożny,¹¹⁴ L. Zangrando,⁴⁴ M. Zanolin,⁹⁹ J.-P. Zendri,⁴⁴ M. Zevin,⁸² L. Zhang,¹ M. Zhang,¹²⁴ Y. Zhang,¹⁰⁴ C. Zhao,⁵² M. Zhou,⁸² Z. Zhou,⁸² X. J. Zhu,⁵² M. E. Zucker,^{1,12} S. E. Zuraw,¹²⁰ and J. Zweizig¹

(LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration)

M. Boyle,¹⁴⁰ D. Hemberger,⁷⁷ L. E. Kidder,¹⁴⁰ G. Lovelace,²⁴ S. Ossokine,³¹ M. Scheel,⁷⁷
B. Szilagyi,^{77,141} and S. Teukolsky¹⁴⁰

¹LIGO, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, USA

²Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA

³American University, Washington, DC 20016, USA

⁴Università di Salerno, Fisciano, I-84084 Salerno, Italy

⁵INFN, Sezione di Napoli, Complesso Universitario di Monte S. Angelo, I-80126 Napoli, Italy

⁶University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA

⁷LIGO Livingston Observatory, Livingston, Louisiana 70754, USA

⁸Laboratoire d'Annecy-le-Vieux de Physique des Particules (LAPP), Université Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS/IN2P3, F-74941 Annecy-le-Vieux, France

⁹University of Sannio at Benevento, I-82100 Benevento, Italy and INFN, Sezione di Napoli, I-80100 Napoli, Italy

¹⁰Albert-Einstein-Institut, Max-Planck-Institut für Gravitationsphysik, D-30167 Hannover, Germany

¹¹Nikhef, Science Park, 1098 XG Amsterdam, Netherlands

¹²LIGO, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA

¹³Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais, 12227-010 São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil

- ¹⁴INFN, Gran Sasso Science Institute, I-67100 L'Aquila, Italy
- ¹⁵INFN, Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, I-00133 Roma, Italy
- ¹⁶Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune 411007, India
- ¹⁷International Centre for Theoretical Sciences, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bangalore 560012, India
- ¹⁸University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, USA
- ¹⁹Leibniz Universität Hannover, D-30167 Hannover, Germany
- ²⁰Università di Pisa, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
- ²¹INFN, Sezione di Pisa, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
- ²²Australian National University, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 0200, Australia
- ²³The University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677, USA
- ²⁴California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California 92831, USA
- ²⁵LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France
- ²⁶Chennai Mathematical Institute, Chennai 603103, India
- ²⁷Università di Roma Tor Vergata, I-00133 Roma, Italy
- ²⁸University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ, United Kingdom
- ²⁹Universität Hamburg, D-22761 Hamburg, Germany
- ³⁰INFN, Sezione di Roma, I-00185 Roma, Italy
- ³¹Albert-Einstein-Institut, Max-Planck-Institut für Gravitationsphysik, D-14476 Potsdam-Golm, Germany
- ³²APC, AstroParticule et Cosmologie, Université Paris Diderot, CNRS/IN2P3, CEA/Irfu, Observatoire de Paris, Sorbonne Paris Cité, F-75205 Paris Cedex 13, France
- ³³Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59717, USA
- ³⁴Università di Perugia, I-06123 Perugia, Italy
- ³⁵INFN, Sezione di Perugia, I-06123 Perugia, Italy
- ³⁶European Gravitational Observatory (EGO), I-56021 Cascina, Pisa, Italy
- ³⁷Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York 13244, USA
- ³⁸SUPA, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, United Kingdom
- ³⁹LIGO Hanford Observatory, Richland, Washington 99352, USA
- ⁴⁰Wigner RCP, RMKI, H-1121 Budapest, Konkoly Thege Miklós út 29-33, Hungary
- ⁴¹Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, USA
- ⁴²Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, USA
- ⁴³Università di Padova, Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, I-35131 Padova, Italy
- ⁴⁴INFN, Sezione di Padova, I-35131 Padova, Italy
- ⁴⁵CAMK-PAN, 00-716 Warsaw, Poland
- ⁴⁶University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, United Kingdom
- ⁴⁷Università degli Studi di Genova, I-16146 Genova, Italy
- ⁴⁸INFN, Sezione di Genova, I-16146 Genova, Italy
- ⁴⁹RRCAT, Indore MP 452013, India
- ⁵⁰Faculty of Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow 119991, Russia
- ⁵¹SUPA, University of the West of Scotland, Paisley PA1 2BE, United Kingdom
- ⁵²University of Western Australia, Crawley, Western Australia 6009, Australia
- ⁵³Department of Astrophysics/IMAPP, Radboud University Nijmegen, P.O. Box 9010, 6500 GL Nijmegen, The Netherlands
- ⁵⁴Artemis, Université Côte d'Azur, CNRS, Observatoire Côte d'Azur, CS 34229, Nice cedex 4, France
- ⁵⁵Institut de Physique de Rennes, CNRS, Université de Rennes 1, F-35042 Rennes, France
- ⁵⁶Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164, USA
- ⁵⁷Università degli Studi di Urbino "Carlo Bo", I-61029 Urbino, Italy
- ⁵⁸INFN, Sezione di Firenze, I-50019 Sesto Fiorentino, Firenze, Italy
- ⁵⁹University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403, USA
- ⁶⁰Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, UPMC-Sorbonne Universités, CNRS, ENS-PSL Research University, Collège de France, F-75005 Paris, France
- ⁶¹Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota 55057, USA
- ⁶²Astronomical Observatory Warsaw University, 00-478 Warsaw, Poland
- ⁶³VU University Amsterdam, 1081 HV Amsterdam, Netherlands
- ⁶⁴University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA
- ⁶⁵Center for Relativistic Astrophysics and School of Physics, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332, USA
- ⁶⁶Laboratoire des Matériaux Avancés (LMA), CNRS/IN2P3, F-69622 Villeurbanne, France
- ⁶⁷Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, F-69622 Villeurbanne, France
- ⁶⁸Università di Napoli "Federico II", Complesso Universitario di Monte S. Angelo, I-80126 Napoli, Italy
- ⁶⁹NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771, USA
- ⁷⁰RESCEU, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 113-0033, Japan
- ⁷¹Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

- ⁷²Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409, USA
- ⁷³National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu City, 30013 Taiwan, Republic of China
- ⁷⁴Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales 2678, Australia
- ⁷⁵West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506, USA
- ⁷⁶University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA
- ⁷⁷Caltech CaRT, Pasadena, California 91125, USA
- ⁷⁸Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Daejeon 305-806, Korea
- ⁷⁹Università di Roma “La Sapienza”, I-00185 Roma, Italy
- ⁸⁰University of Brussels, Brussels 1050, Belgium
- ⁸¹Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California 94928, USA
- ⁸²Center for Interdisciplinary Exploration & Research in Astrophysics (CIERA), Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, USA
- ⁸³University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA
- ⁸⁴The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3010, Australia
- ⁸⁵Institute for Plasma Research, Bhat, Gandhinagar 382428, India
- ⁸⁶The University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, United Kingdom
- ⁸⁷The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, Brownsville, TX 78520, USA
- ⁸⁸Università di Trento, Dipartimento di Fisica, I-38123 Povo, Trento, Italy
- ⁸⁹INFN, Trento Institute for Fundamental Physics and Applications, I-38123 Povo, Trento, Italy
- ⁹⁰The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA
- ⁹¹Cardiff University, Cardiff CF24 3AA, United Kingdom
- ⁹²Montclair State University, Montclair, New Jersey 07043, USA
- ⁹³MTA Eötvös University, “Lendulet” Astrophysics Research Group, Budapest 1117, Hungary
- ⁹⁴National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, 2-21-1 Osawa, Mitaka, Tokyo 181-8588, Japan
- ⁹⁵Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3H8, Canada
- ⁹⁶School of Mathematics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3FD, United Kingdom
- ⁹⁷Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar Ahmedabad Gujarat 382424, India
- ⁹⁸University of Szeged, Dóm tér 9, Szeged 6720, Hungary
- ⁹⁹Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Prescott, Arizona 86301, USA
- ¹⁰⁰Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai 400005, India
- ¹⁰¹INAF, Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte, I-80131, Napoli, Italy
- ¹⁰²University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA
- ¹⁰³Abilene Christian University, Abilene, Texas 79699, USA
- ¹⁰⁴Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York 14623, USA
- ¹⁰⁵NCSA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA
- ¹⁰⁶Universitat de les Illes Balears, IAC3—IEEC, E-07122 Palma de Mallorca, Spain
- ¹⁰⁷University of Białystok, 15-424 Białystok, Poland
- ¹⁰⁸SUPA, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ, United Kingdom
- ¹⁰⁹IISER-TVM, CET Campus, Trivandrum Kerala 695016, India
- ¹¹⁰Institute of Applied Physics, Nizhny Novgorod, 603950, Russia
- ¹¹¹Pusan National University, Busan 609-735, Korea
- ¹¹²Hanyang University, Seoul 133-791, Korea
- ¹¹³University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5005, Australia
- ¹¹⁴NCBJ, 05-400 Świerk-Otwock, Poland
- ¹¹⁵IM-PAN, 00-956 Warsaw, Poland
- ¹¹⁶Monash University, Victoria 3800, Australia
- ¹¹⁷Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742, Korea
- ¹¹⁸The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong SAR, China
- ¹¹⁹University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, Alabama 35899, USA
- ¹²⁰University of Massachusetts-Amherst, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, USA
- ¹²¹ESPCI, CNRS, F-75005 Paris, France
- ¹²²Università di Camerino, Dipartimento di Fisica, I-62032 Camerino, Italy
- ¹²³Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813, USA
- ¹²⁴College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187, USA
- ¹²⁵Instituto de Física Teórica, University Estadual Paulista/ICTP South American Institute for Fundamental Research, São Paulo SP 01140-070, Brazil
- ¹²⁶University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 1TN, United Kingdom
- ¹²⁷IISER-Kolkata, Mohanpur, West Bengal 741252, India
- ¹²⁸Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, HSIC, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0QX, United Kingdom
- ¹²⁹Whitman College, 345 Boyer Avenue, Walla Walla, Washington 99362 USA

- ¹³⁰*National Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Daejeon 305-390, Korea*
¹³¹*Université de Lyon, F-69361 Lyon, France*
¹³²*Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, New York 14456, USA*
¹³³*Janusz Gil Institute of Astronomy, University of Zielona Góra, 65-265 Zielona Góra, Poland*
¹³⁴*King's College London, University of London, London WC2R 2LS, United Kingdom*
¹³⁵*Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan 49104, USA*
¹³⁶*Università di Siena, I-53100 Siena, Italy*
¹³⁷*Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas 78212, USA*
¹³⁸*University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195, USA*
¹³⁹*Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022, USA*
¹⁴⁰*Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA*
¹⁴¹*Caltech JPL, Pasadena, California 91109, USA*

^aDeceased, March 2016.

^bDeceased, May 2015.

^cDeceased, March 2015.