

Y suppression at forward rapidity in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

(ALICE Collaboration) Acharya, S.; ...; Antičić, Tome; ...; Erhardt, Filip; ...; Gotovac, Sven; ...; Jerčić, Marko; ...; ...

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Υ suppression at forward rapidity in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

ALICE Collaboration*



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ABSTRACT

Inclusive $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ production have been measured in Pb–Pb collisions at the centre-of-mass energy per nucleon–nucleon pair $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV, using the ALICE detector at the CERN LHC. The Υ mesons are reconstructed in the centre-of-mass rapidity interval $2.5 < y < 4$ and in the transverse-momentum range $p_T < 15$ GeV/c, via their decays to muon pairs. In this Letter, we present results on the inclusive $\Upsilon(1S)$ nuclear modification factor R_{AA} as a function of collision centrality, transverse momentum and rapidity. The $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ R_{AA} , integrated over the centrality range 0–90%, are $0.37 \pm 0.02(\text{stat}) \pm 0.03(\text{syst})$ and $0.10 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst})$, respectively, leading to a ratio $R_{AA}^{\Upsilon(2S)} / R_{AA}^{\Upsilon(1S)}$ of $0.28 \pm 0.12(\text{stat}) \pm 0.06(\text{syst})$. The observed $\Upsilon(1S)$ suppression increases with the centrality of the collision and no significant variation is observed as a function of transverse momentum and rapidity.

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1. Introduction

A detailed study of the properties of the Quark–Gluon Plasma (QGP) [1] is the main goal of heavy-ion experiments at ultra-relativistic energies [2–6]. Quarkonia, *i.e.* bound states of charm or bottom quark–antiquark pairs, are sensitive probes of color deconfinement, due to the Quantum-Chromo Dynamics Debye screening mechanism [7–9] leading to quarkonium suppression. Moreover, the various quarkonium states have different binding energies and therefore different dissociation temperatures in a QGP, leading to sequential suppression [7,10]. Theory estimates [11] indicate that bottomonium formation may occur before QGP thermalization [12] because of the large bottom quark mass. In this situation, a quantitative description of the influence of the medium on the bound states becomes challenging. While the dissociation temperatures vary significantly between different models [8,9], it is commonly accepted that the widths of the spectral functions of the bottomonium states increase compared to the widths in vacuum, due to the high temperature of the surrounding medium [13]. Finally, taking into account that feed-down processes from higher-mass resonances (around 40% for the $\Upsilon(1S)$ and 30% for the $\Upsilon(2S)$ [9]) are not negligible, the evaluation of the medium temperature via bottomonium measurements remains a complex endeavour.

The first studies of quarkonium production in heavy-ion collisions were devoted to charmonium states, and a suppression of their yields was observed at the SPS [14–16], at RHIC [17,18] and

at the LHC [19–22]. The weaker J/ψ suppression observed at LHC energies, where the centre-of-mass energy per nucleon–nucleon pair ($\sqrt{s_{NN}}$) is one order of magnitude larger than at RHIC, can be explained by means of a competitive (re)generation mechanism, which occurs during the deconfined phase and/or at the hadronization stage [23–26]. This production mechanism strongly depends on the (re)combination probability of deconfined quarks present in the medium and thus on the initial number of produced $c\bar{c}$ pairs. The effect has been found to be more important at low p_T and in the most central collisions [22,20,27].

The high-energy collisions delivered by the LHC allow for a detailed study of bottomonium states. For bottomonium production, perturbative calculations of production rates in elementary nucleon–nucleon collisions are more reliable than for charmonium yields due to the higher mass of the bottom quark with respect to charm. Since the number of produced $b\bar{b}$ pairs in central heavy-ion collisions amount to a few pairs per event at the LHC, the probability for (re)generation of bottomonia through (re)combination is much smaller than in the case of charmonia.

The $\Upsilon(1S)$ nuclear modification factor R_{AA} is quantified as the ratio of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ yield in nucleus–nucleus collisions to the production cross section measured in pp collisions scaled by the nuclear overlap function $\langle T_{AA} \rangle$. The latter is obtained via the Glauber model [28,29]. A strong suppression of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ state in Pb–Pb collisions has been observed at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV by ALICE [30] and CMS [31,32] in the rapidity ranges $2.5 < y < 4$ and $|y| < 2.4$, respectively. The suppression increases with the centrality of the collision, reaching about 60% and 80% for the most central collisions at mid [32] and forward rapidity [30], respectively. Moreover,

* E-mail address: alice-publications@cern.ch.

the $\Upsilon(2S)$ suppression reaches about 90% and for $\Upsilon(3S)$ data are compatible with a complete suppression [32]. As a function of p_T the $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} , measured for $p_T < 20$ GeV/c by CMS [32], is compatible with a constant value. When considering the y -dependence resulting from the comparison of ALICE and CMS results, there is an indication for a stronger suppression at forward y . Transport models [26,33] as well as an anisotropic hydro-dynamical model [34] fairly reproduce the experimental observations of CMS, while they tend to overestimate the R_{AA} values measured by ALICE.

The bottomonium suppression due to the QGP should be disentangled from the suppression due to Cold Nuclear Matter (CNM) effects, such as the nuclear modification of the parton distribution functions due to shadowing [35,36], as well as parton energy loss [37]. These effects on the bottomonium production were studied in p–Pb collisions by ALICE [38] and LHCb [39], who reported for the $\Upsilon(1S)$ a nuclear modification factor slightly lower than unity at forward rapidity and compatible with unity at backward rapidity, although with significant uncertainties. Recently, ATLAS results indicate a significant suppression of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ for $p_T < 40$ GeV/c around mid-rapidity [40]. Additional measurements at forward/backward rapidity with higher statistics, are needed to fully constrain the models and perform a meaningful extrapolation of CNM effects to Pb–Pb collisions.

In this Letter we present the first results on the $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ R_{AA} measured by the ALICE Collaboration in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV. The pp reference cross sections used in the R_{AA} calculations have been determined by an interpolation procedure based on various ALICE [41,42] and LHCb [43,44] results at different energies. The nuclear modification factor for the $\Upsilon(1S)$ is presented as a function of the centrality of the collision and also differentially in p_T and rapidity. For the $\Upsilon(2S)$, an R_{AA} value integrated over the centrality of the collision is quoted. Finally, the results are compared to theoretical calculations.

2. Experimental apparatus and data sample

An extensive description of the ALICE apparatus can be found in [45,46]. The analysis presented in this Letter is based on muons detected at forward rapidity ($2.5 < y < 4$)¹ with the muon spectrometer [47]. The detectors relevant for Υ measurements in Pb–Pb collisions are described below.

The Silicon Pixel Detector, corresponding to the two innermost layers of the Inner Tracking System [48], is used for the primary vertex determination. The inner and outer layer cover the pseudo-rapidity ranges $|\eta| < 2$ and $|\eta| < 1.4$, respectively.

The V0 scintillator hodoscopes [49] provide the centrality estimate. They are made of two arrays of scintillators placed in the pseudo-rapidity ranges $2.8 < \eta < 5.1$ and $-3.7 < \eta < -1.7$. The logical AND of the signals from the two hodoscopes constitutes the Minimum Bias (MB) trigger. The MB trigger is fully efficient for the studied 0–90% most central collisions.

The Zero Degree Calorimeters (ZDC) are installed at ± 112.5 m from the nominal interaction point along the beam line. Each of the two ZDCs is composed of two sampling calorimeters designed for detecting spectator protons, neutrons and nuclear fragments. The evaluation of the signal amplitude of the ZDCs allows for the rejection of events corresponding to an electromagnetic interaction of the colliding Pb nuclei [50].

The muon spectrometer covers the pseudorapidity range $-4 < \eta < -2.5$. It is composed of a front absorber, which filters muons

¹ In the ALICE reference frame, the muon spectrometer covers a negative η range and consequently a negative y range. We have chosen to present our results with a positive y notation.

upstream of the muon tracker, consisting of five tracking stations with two planes of cathode-pad chambers each, and of a dipole magnet providing a 3 T-m integrated magnetic field. Downstream of the tracking system, a 1.2 m thick iron wall stops efficiently the punch-through hadrons. The muon trigger system is located downstream of the iron wall and consists of two stations, each one equipped with two planes of Resistive Plate Chambers (RPC), with an efficiency higher than 95% [51]. The muon-trigger system is able to deliver single and dimuon triggers selecting muons with p_T larger than a programmable threshold, via an algorithm based on the RPC spatial information [52]. Throughout its entire length, a conical absorber shields the muon spectrometer against secondary particles produced by the interaction of primary particles in the beam pipe.

The trigger condition used for data taking is a dimuon-Minimum Bias ($\mu\mu$ -MB) trigger formed by the logical AND of the MB trigger and an unlike-sign dimuon trigger with a p_T threshold of 1 GeV/c for each of the two muons.

The centrality estimation is performed using a Glauber fit to the sum of the signal amplitudes of the V0 scintillators [53–55]. Centrality ranges are given as percentages of the total hadronic Pb–Pb cross section. In addition to the centrality, the Glauber model allows an estimate of the average number of participant nucleons ($\langle N_{part} \rangle$), of the average number of binary collisions ($\langle N_{coll} \rangle$) and of the nuclear overlap function ($\langle T_{AA} \rangle$), for each centrality interval [56]. In the present analysis, the data sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity $L_{int} \approx 225 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$ in the centrality interval 0–90% that has been divided into four centrality classes: 0–10%, 10–30%, 30–50% and 50–90%.

3. Data analysis

The evaluation of R_{AA} is performed through the following expression:

$$R_{AA} = \frac{N^\Upsilon}{BR_{\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} \cdot (A \times \varepsilon)_{\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} \cdot N_{\mu\mu\text{-MB}} \cdot F_{\text{norm}} \cdot \sigma_{pp}^\Upsilon \cdot \langle T_{AA} \rangle}, \quad (1)$$

where N^Υ is the number of detected resonance decays to muon pairs, while $BR_{\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} = (2.48 \pm 0.05)\%$ and $(1.93 \pm 0.17)\%$ are the branching ratios for the dimuon decay of $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$, respectively [57]. The $(A \times \varepsilon)_{\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-}$ factor is the product of acceptance and detection efficiency for the Υ state under study. The normalization factor $N_{\mu\mu\text{-MB}} \cdot F_{\text{norm}}$ is the product of the number of analyzed $\mu\mu$ -MB events and the inverse of the probability to obtain an unlike-sign dimuon trigger in a MB-triggered event [22]. A dataset of $1.5 \cdot 10^9$ minimum bias equivalent events, $N_{\mu\mu\text{-MB}} \cdot F_{\text{norm}}$, has been used for bottomonium measurements. Finally, σ_{pp}^Υ is the reference pp cross section and $\langle T_{AA} \rangle$ represents the nuclear overlap function [55].

The signal yields are evaluated by performing fits to the $\mu^+ \mu^-$ invariant mass distributions. In order to improve the purity of the dimuon sample a set of selection criteria [30] has been applied on the muon tracks, including the request of the matching between the tracks reconstructed in the trigger and tracking detectors of the muon spectrometer and a cut on the track transverse momentum ($p_T > 2$ GeV/c). The latter cut has a small effect ($\sim 2\%$) on the number of detected resonances. The raw Υ yields are extracted using the sum of three extended Crystal Ball (CB) functions [58], one for each of $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$ and $\Upsilon(3S)$. The extended CB function consists of a Gaussian core with non-Gaussian tails on both sides to take into account the radiative contributions of the Υ production and the absorber effects of muon energy loss in the low mass tail, whereas the high mass tail is attributed to the multiple

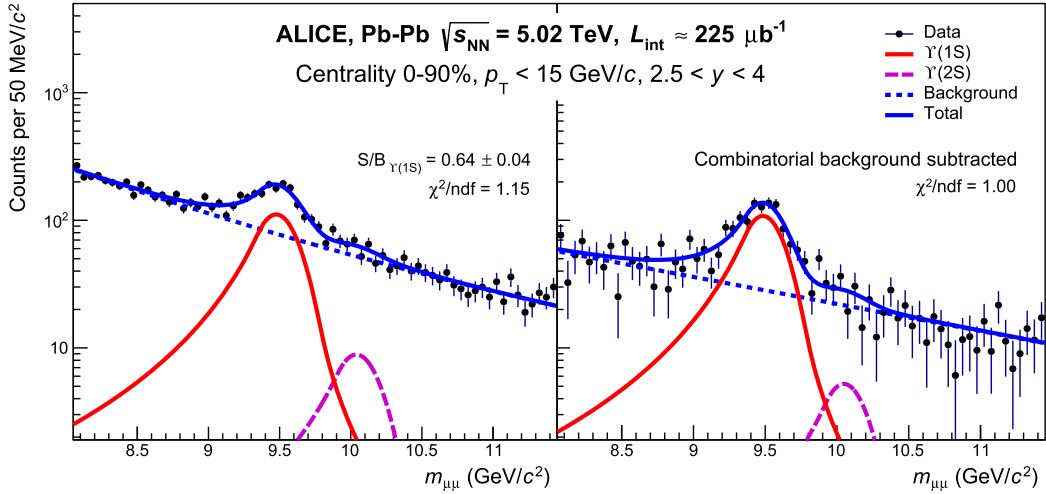


Fig. 1. Red and magenta solid lines correspond to $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ signal functions, respectively. The contribution from $\Upsilon(3S)$ yield is compatible with zero. Dotted blue lines represent the background (left) and residual background (right), respectively. The sum of the various functions is also shown as a solid blue line.

Coulomb scattering in the front absorber and the momentum resolution of the tracking chambers. The background is fitted with the sum of two exponential functions (see left panel of Fig. 1). Since the signal-to-background (S/B) ratio is low in the tail regions of the extended CB functions, the tail parameters are fixed to values obtained from the Monte Carlo (MC) simulation. The mass position and the width parameters of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ are left free for the integrated spectrum (i.e. centrality class 0–90%, $p_T < 15$ GeV/c and $2.5 < y < 4$). Whereas for the signal extraction as a function of centrality, the mass position and width (160 ± 15 MeV/c²) of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ are fixed to the values obtained in the fit to the centrality-integrated (0–90%) mass spectrum. Finally, for studies as a function of p_T and y , the mass position and the width obtained for the centrality-integrated mass spectrum are scaled according to their evolution observed in the MC. Due to the poor S/B ratio for the higher mass states, the values of the mass of the $\Upsilon(2S)$ and $\Upsilon(3S)$ are fixed to the PDG mass differences with respect to the $\Upsilon(1S)$, and the ratio of $\Upsilon(2S)$ ($\Upsilon(3S)$) to $\Upsilon(1S)$ widths is fixed to values from the MC simulation, i.e. 1.03 (1.06). In the fit shown in Fig. 1 only signals corresponding to the $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ are visible, since the $\Upsilon(3S)$ contribution is compatible with zero events. Alternatively, the combinatorial background is modeled with the event-mixing method. In this approach, an invariant mass dimuon spectrum is constructed by pairing muons from different events with similar multiplicities as described in [22]. The combinatorial background is then subtracted from the raw dimuon spectrum (right panel of Fig. 1) and the resulting distribution is fitted with the sum of three extended CB and an exponential function to account for the residual background. Finally, the number of detected Υ resonances, N^Υ , is obtained as the average [58] of the fitting methods described above (and also below in the discussion on signal systematics), leading to $N^{\Upsilon(1S)} = 1126 \pm 53(\text{stat}) \pm 47(\text{syst})$ and $N^{\Upsilon(2S)} = 77 \pm 33(\text{stat}) \pm 17(\text{syst})$.

The measured Υ yields, N^Υ , are corrected for the detector acceptance and efficiency using MC simulations. Since the occupancy of the detector varies with the centrality of the collisions, the generated Υ decays are embedded into real MB events to simulate the various particle multiplicity scenarios as in data. The p_T and y distributions of the generated Υ are obtained from existing pp measurements [59–61] using the interpolation procedure described in [62]. The EKS98 nuclear shadowing parameterization [35] is used to include an estimate of CNM effects. Since available data favor a small or null polarization for $\Upsilon(1S)$ [63–66], an unpolarized production is assumed. The variations of the performance of

the tracking and triggering systems throughout the data-taking period as well as the residual misalignment of the tracking chambers are taken into account in the simulation. The $A \times \varepsilon$ values, for the range $p_T < 15$ GeV/c, $2.5 < y < 4$ and the 0–90% centrality class are 0.263 and 0.264 for the $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$, respectively, with a negligible statistical uncertainty. A decrease of 2% is observed in $A \times \varepsilon$ for the 0–10% central collisions with respect to the 50–90% sample due to the higher occupancy in the most central events. The $A \times \varepsilon$ is higher by 20% in $3 < y < 3.5$ compared to the values at $2.5 < y < 3$ and $3.5 < y < 4$ mainly due to the geometric acceptance of the detector, whereas it has no variation as a function of p_T . The systematic uncertainty on $A \times \varepsilon$ is discussed below.

The systematic uncertainty on the signal extraction is evaluated using various functions for modelling the background shape, as well as adopting two fitting ranges, i.e. (7–14) GeV/c² and (7.5–14.5) GeV/c². The tail parameters of the signal functions have been varied using estimates provided by two MC particle transport models: GEANT4 [67] and GEANT3 [68]. In the centrality, p_T or y differential studies, the mass position and width are also varied by amounts, which correspond to the uncertainties on the mass position and the width returned by the fit to the centrality-integrated invariant mass spectrum. The ratio of $\Upsilon(2S)$ ($\Upsilon(3S)$) to $\Upsilon(1S)$ widths is varied from 1 (1) to 1.06 (1.12). The values of N^Υ and their statistical uncertainties are obtained by taking the average of N^Υ and of the corresponding statistical uncertainties from the various fits. This procedure is applied to both fits of the raw and combinatorial-background subtracted spectra. The systematic uncertainties are estimated as the root mean square of the distribution of N^Υ obtained from the various fits. The effect induced by the $p_T > 2$ GeV/c cut on single muons on the $A \times \varepsilon$ -corrected Υ yields was estimated by varying that cut by ± 0.2 GeV/c in the MC. A $\pm 2\%$ maximum variation on $N^\Upsilon/(A \times \varepsilon)$ was observed and included in the systematic uncertainties.

Various sources contribute to the systematic uncertainties of $A \times \varepsilon$, such as the p_T and y shapes of the input distributions for the MC simulations, the trigger efficiency, the track reconstruction efficiency and finally the matching efficiency between tracks in the muon tracking and triggering chambers. Various sets of simulations are produced with different Υ input p_T and y distributions, obtained from empirical parameterizations and/or extrapolations of available data sets at different energies. The maximum relative difference of $A \times \varepsilon$ for the various shapes is taken as the systematic uncertainty due to the input MC. In order to calculate the systematic uncertainty on trigger efficiency, the trigger response function

Table 1
Summary of the systematic uncertainties for the R_{AA} calculation. Type I (II) refers to correlated (uncorrelated) systematic uncertainties.

Sources	$\Upsilon(1S)$				$\Upsilon(2S)$
	Centrality	y	p_T	Integrated	Integrated
Signal extraction	4.3–6.1%(II)	4.2–6.8%(II)	5.2–8.7%(II)	4.1%	21.7%
Muon p_T cut	0.3–2.4%(II)	0.1–1.2%(II)	0.1–2.4%(II)	0.7%	0.7%
Input MC	0.9%(I)	0.6–2.6%(II)	1–1.4%(II)	0.9%	0.9%
Tracker efficiency	3%(I) and 0–1%(II)	1%(I) and 3%(II)	1%(I) and 3%(II)	3%	3%
Trigger efficiency	3%(I)	1.4–3.7%(II)	0.4–2.6%(II)	3%	3%
Matching efficiency	1%(I)	1%(II)	1%(II)	1%	1%
Centrality	0.2–2.4%(II)	–	–	–	–
F_{norm}	0.5%(I)	0.5%(I)	0.5%(I)	0.5%	0.5%
$\langle T_{AA} \rangle$	3.1–5.3%(II)	3.2%(I)	3.2%(I)	3.2%	3.2%
$\text{BR}_{\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} \cdot \sigma_{\Upsilon}^{\text{pp}}$	6.3%(I)	6.6–11.3%(II)	5.5–11.5%(II)	6.3%	7.5%

for single muons is evaluated using either MC or data. The two response functions are then separately applied to simulations of an Υ sample and the difference obtained for the Υ reconstruction efficiency is taken as systematic uncertainty. The systematic uncertainty on the tracking efficiency is obtained starting from an evaluation of the single muon tracking efficiency in MC and data. This evaluation is performed via a procedure, detailed in [22], based on the redundancy of the tracking chamber information. The dimuon tracking efficiency is then obtained by combining the single muon efficiencies and the systematic uncertainty is taken as the difference of the values obtained with the procedure based on MC and data. The muon tracks for data analysis are chosen based on a selection on the χ^2 of the matching between a track segment in the trigger system with a track in the tracking chambers. The matching systematics are obtained by varying the χ^2 selection cut in data and MC and comparing the effects on the muon reconstruction efficiency [22].

The systematic uncertainty on the centrality measurement is evaluated by varying the V0 signal amplitude by $\pm 0.5\%$ corresponding to 90% of the hadronic cross section in Pb–Pb collisions, used as anchor point to define the centrality classes. The systematic uncertainty on the evaluation of $\sigma_{\text{pp}}^{\Upsilon}$ is detailed in the next section. Finally, the systematic uncertainty evaluation of F_{norm} and $\langle T_{AA} \rangle$ are described in [22] and [53], respectively. The different systematic uncertainty sources on the R_{AA} calculation are summarized in Table 1. If the above mentioned systematic uncertainty is correlated as a function of centrality, p_T or y , it is quoted as correlated (type I) systematic uncertainty, otherwise it is treated as uncorrelated (type II).

4. Proton–proton reference cross sections

The pp reference cross section for $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ production are computed by means of an interpolation procedure as described for $\Upsilon(1S)$ in [69]. The energy interpolation for the Υ cross section, as a function of rapidity and for the p_T and y integrated result, uses the measurements of Υ production cross sections in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV by ALICE [41,42] and at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$, 7 and 8 TeV by LHCb [43,44]. The interpolation is performed by using various empirical functions and, in addition, the shape of the energy dependence of the bottomonium cross sections calculated using two theoretical models, i.e. the Leading Order Colour Evaporation Model (LO-CEM) [70] and the Fixed Order Next-to-Leading Logs (FONLL) model [71]. The latter gives cross sections for open beauty, which is here used as a proxy to study the evolution of the bottomonium cross section [69]. The energy interpolation for the $\Upsilon(1S)$ cross section as a function of p_T is based on LHCb measurements only, since the p_T coverage of the results of this analysis ($p_T < 15$ GeV/c) is more extended than that of the corresponding ALICE pp data ($p_T < 12$ GeV/c). The result of the interpolation procedure gives $\text{BR}_{\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} \cdot \sigma_{\text{pp}}^{\Upsilon(1S)} = 1221 \pm 77(\text{syst})$ pb

Table 2

The interpolated branching ratio times cross section of $\Upsilon(1S)$ for the p_T and y bins under study. The quoted uncertainties are systematic.

p_T (GeV/c)	y	$\text{BR}_{\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} \cdot \sigma_{\text{pp}}^{\Upsilon(1S)}$ (pb)
[0–2]		226 ± 26
[2–4]		361 ± 20
[4–6]	[2.5–4]	288 ± 24
[6–15]		311 ± 23
	[2.5–3]	506 ± 57
[0–15]	[3–3.5]	415 ± 28
	[3.5–4]	288 ± 24

and $\text{BR}_{\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} \cdot \sigma_{\text{pp}}^{\Upsilon(2S)} = 302 \pm 23(\text{syst})$ pb assuming unpolarized quarkonia and integrating over the ranges $2.5 < y < 4$ and $p_T < 15$ GeV/c. The uncertainties correspond to the quadratic sum of two terms. The first term dominates the total uncertainty on the interpolated value and reflects the statistical and systematic uncertainties on the data points used in the interpolation procedure. The second term is related to the spread among the interpolated cross sections obtained by using either the empirical functions or the energy dependence estimated from the theoretical models mentioned above. The numerical values obtained from the interpolation procedure are summarized in Table 2 for the various kinematic ranges used in the analysis.

5. Results

The nuclear modification factors for inclusive $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ production in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV for the ranges $p_T < 15$ GeV/c, $2.5 < y < 4$ and the 0–90% centrality class are $R_{AA}^{\Upsilon(1S)} = 0.37 \pm 0.02(\text{stat}) \pm 0.03(\text{syst})$ and $R_{AA}^{\Upsilon(2S)} = 0.10 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst})$, respectively. The ratio $R_{AA}^{\Upsilon(2S)}/R_{AA}^{\Upsilon(1S)}$ is $0.28 \pm 0.12(\text{stat}) \pm 0.06(\text{syst})$. Since the decay kinematics of the two Υ states is very similar, most of the systematic uncertainty sources entering the ratio cancel out except those on the signal extraction and on the pp cross section, which are the dominant contributions to the total systematic uncertainty. The measurements show a strong suppression for both bottomonium states with the more weakly bound state being significantly more suppressed. The ratio between the $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV and 2.76 TeV [30] is $1.23 \pm 0.21(\text{stat}) \pm 0.19(\text{syst})$. The sources of systematic uncertainties entering the calculation of the ratio are considered uncorrelated, except for the $\langle T_{AA} \rangle$ component, whose uncertainty cancels out. The ratio is compatible with unity within uncertainties.

The centrality, p_T and y dependences of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} at forward rapidity at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV are shown in Fig. 2. A decrease of R_{AA} with increasing centrality is observed down to $R_{AA}^{\Upsilon(1S)} = 0.34 \pm 0.03(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst})$ for the 0–10% most central collisions. No significant p_T -dependence is observed up to $p_T = 15$ GeV/c

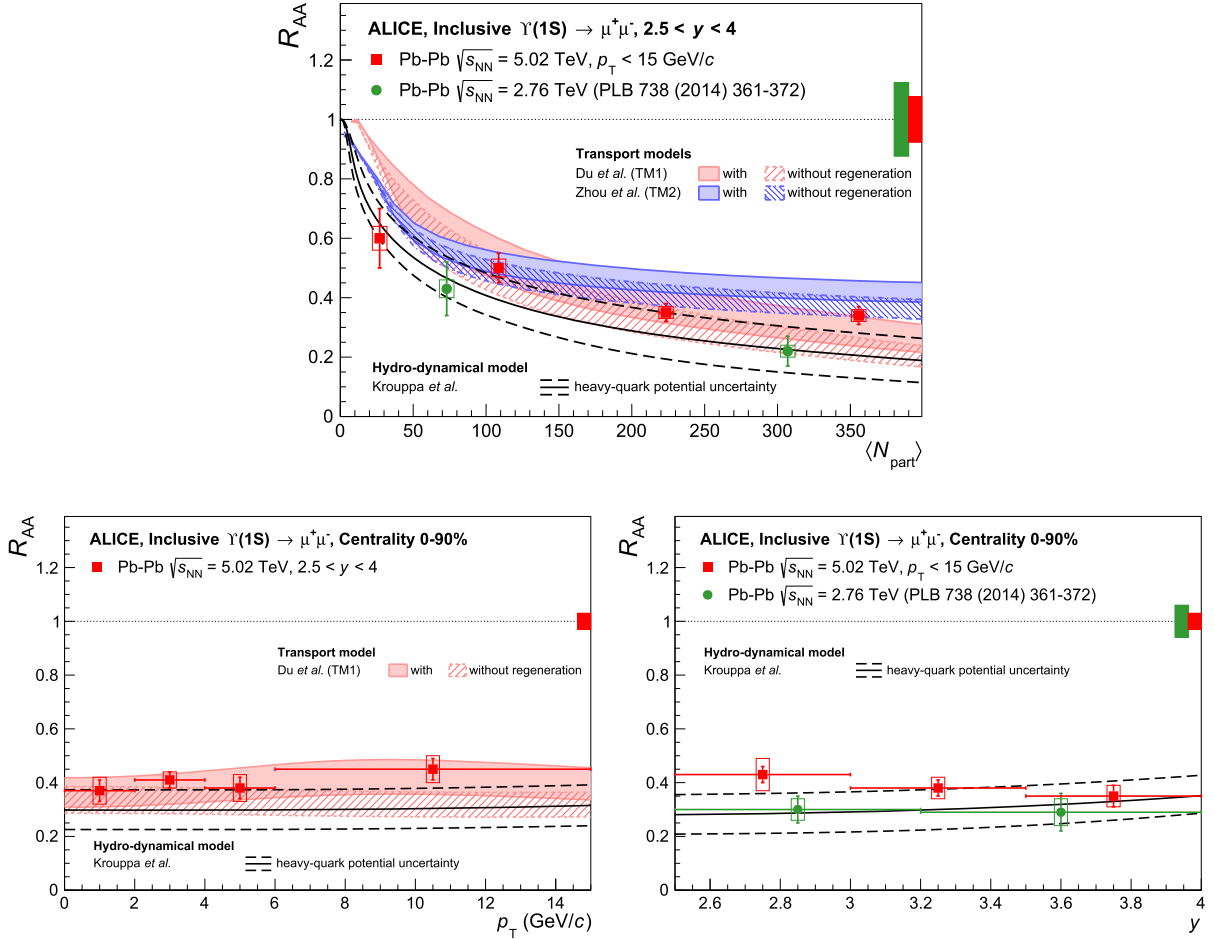


Fig. 2. Inclusive $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} as a function of centrality (top), p_T (left) and y (right) at forward rapidity at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV. ALICE results at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV as a function of centrality and y are shown for comparison [30]. The vertical error bars and the boxes represent the statistical and uncorrelated systematic uncertainties, respectively. The relative correlated uncertainty is shown as boxes at unity. ALICE $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} measurements at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV are compared to predictions from two transport models [33,72] and one hydro-dynamical model [34] as a function of centrality (top), p_T (left) and y (right). See text for details on the models.

within uncertainties. The nuclear modification factor shows no significant dependence on rapidity. The $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} as a function of centrality and rapidity measured by ALICE at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV [30] are also shown in Fig. 2. Similar trends can be observed at both collision energies.

The inclusive $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} measurements are compared in Fig. 2 to several calculations: two transport models (TM) [33,72] and one hydro-dynamical model [34]. To describe the quarkonium motion in the medium, both transport codes use a rate-equation approach which accounts for both suppression and (re)generation mechanisms in the QGP. In the TM1 model [33] the evolution of the thermal medium is based on a thermal-fireball expansion while the TM2 model [72] uses a 2+1 dimensional version of the ideal hydrodynamic equations. The two models use different rate equations and both models include a feed-down contribution from higher-mass bottomonia to the $\Upsilon(1S)$. In TM2, two sets of feed-down fractions are assumed. Finally, the $\Upsilon(1S)$ production cross section in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$ TeV in the rapidity range $2.5 < y < 4$ is taken as $d\sigma_{pp}^{\Upsilon(1S)}/dy = 28.8$ nb in TM1 and $d\sigma_{pp}^{\Upsilon(1S)}/dy = 30$ nb in TM2. Those values deviate by about 2σ (TM1) and 1.4σ (TM2) from the result obtained using the pp interpolation method reported in the previous section. TM1 predictions are shown as bands accounting for shadowing effects as calculated in [36]. The upper limit shown in Fig. 2 corresponds to the extreme case of the absence of shadowing while the lower limit

reflects a reduction of 30% due to shadowing. The TM1 model implements the feed-down fractions reported in [9]. In the TM2 model, the shadowing parameterization is based on EKS98 [35] and the band edges correspond to two different sets of feed-down fractions (27% from χ_b ; 11% from $\Upsilon(2S + 3S)$ and 37% from χ_b ; 12% from $\Upsilon(2S + 3S)$) adopted by the authors. In the third model [34], a thermal suppression of the bottomonium states is calculated using a complex-valued heavy-quark potential parametrized by means of lattice QCD and embedded in a medium evolving according to 3+1d anisotropic hydrodynamics. In this recent study, the R_{AA} shows no sensitivity to the plasma shear viscosity-to-entropy density ratio ($4\pi\eta/s$) parameter of the hydro evolution, which is therefore set to $4\pi\eta/s = 2$ consistent with particle spectra fits. The band of the model quantifies the heavy-quark potential uncertainty, which has been estimated by including a $\pm 15\%$ variation of the Debye mass of the QCD medium that is tuned by a fit to the real-part of the lattice in-medium heavy-quark potential. Furthermore, the predictions shown are referring to the initial momentum-space anisotropy parameter $\xi_0 = 0$, which corresponds to a perfectly isotropic QGP at the starting point of the hydro-dynamical evolution at $\tau_0 = 0.3$ fm/c. Finally, this model accounts for feed-down contributions but it includes neither a (re)generation mechanism nor CNM effects. The centrality dependence of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} is fairly reproduced by the model calculations in the top panel of Fig. 2. The data are best described by TM1 when (re)generation is included and by TM2 when (re)generation is not taken

into account. The hydro-dynamical model describes the trend of the data, the fact that the data lie on the upper edge of the uncertainty band for $N_{\text{part}} > 70$ could indicate a smaller Debye mass and thus a stronger heavy-quark potential. The data as a function of p_T (bottom left panel of Fig. 2) can be described with or without the (re)generation scenario of the TM1 model while showing agreement with the hydro-dynamical model for the upper edge of the uncertainty band. Finally, the y -dependence of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} is described, within uncertainties, by the hydro-dynamical model in the bottom right panel of Fig. 2 despite the possibly different trend between data and calculations.

The low $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} reported in this Letter raises the important question whether direct $\Upsilon(1S)$ are suppressed at LHC energies or only the feed-down contribution from higher mass states. However, the large uncertainties of the current measurements of CNM effects [38–40] prevent a firm conclusion.

6. Summary

The nuclear modification factors of inclusive $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ production at forward rapidity ($2.5 < y < 4$) and for $p_T < 15$ GeV/c in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV have been measured using the ALICE detector. The observed $\Upsilon(1S)$ suppression increases with the centrality of the collision and no significant variation is observed as a function of transverse momentum or rapidity. A larger suppression of the $\Upsilon(2S)$ bound state compared to the ground state is also reported. Transport and dynamical model calculations reproduce qualitatively the centrality and kinematic dependence of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ nuclear modification factor.

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S. Acharya¹³⁹, F.T. Acosta²⁰, D. Adamová⁹³, J. Adolfsson⁸⁰, M.M. Aggarwal⁹⁸, G. Aglieri Rinella³⁴, M. Agnello³¹, N. Agrawal⁴⁸, Z. Ahammed¹³⁹, S.U. Ahn⁷⁶, S. Aiola¹⁴⁴, A. Akindinov⁶⁴, M. Al-Turany¹⁰⁴, S.N. Alam¹³⁹, D.S.D. Albuquerque¹²¹, D. Aleksandrov⁸⁷, B. Alessandro⁵⁸, R. Alfaro Molina⁷², Y. Ali¹⁵, A. Alici^{10,53,27}, A. Alkin², J. Alme²², T. Alt⁶⁹, L. Altenkamper²², I. Altsybeev¹¹¹, M.N. Anaam⁶, C. Andrei⁴⁷, D. Andreou³⁴, H.A. Andrews¹⁰⁸, A. Andronic^{142,104}, M. Angeletti³⁴, V. Anguelov¹⁰², C. Anson¹⁶, T. Antičić¹⁰⁵, F. Antinori⁵⁶, P. Antonioli⁵³, R. Anwar¹²⁵, N. Apadula⁷⁹, L. Aphecetche¹¹³, H. Appelshäuser⁶⁹, S. Arcelli²⁷, R. Arnaldi⁵⁸, O.W. Arnold^{103,116}, I.C. Arsene²¹, M. Arslandok¹⁰², B. Audurier¹¹³, A. Augustinus³⁴, R. Averbeck¹⁰⁴, M.D. Azmi¹⁷, A. Badalà⁵⁵, Y.W. Baek^{60,40}, S. Bagnasco⁵⁸, R. Bailhache⁶⁹, R. Bala⁹⁹, A. Baldisseri¹³⁵, M. Ball⁴², R.C. Baral⁸⁵, A.M. Barbano²⁶, R. Barbera²⁸, F. Barile⁵², L. Barioglio²⁶, G.G. Barnaföldi¹⁴³, L.S. Barnby⁹², V. Barret¹³², P. Bartalini⁶, K. Barth³⁴, E. Bartsch⁶⁹, N. Bastid¹³², S. Basu¹⁴¹, G. Batigne¹¹³, B. Batyunya⁷⁵, P.C. Batzing²¹, J.L. Bazo Alba¹⁰⁹, I.G. Bearden⁸⁸, H. Beck¹⁰², C. Bedda⁶³, N.K. Behera⁶⁰, I. Belikov¹³⁴, F. Bellini³⁴, H. Bello Martinez⁴⁴, R. Bellwied¹²⁵, L.G.E. Beltran¹¹⁹, V. Belyaev⁹¹, G. Bencedi¹⁴³, S. Beole²⁶, A. Bercuci⁴⁷, Y. Berdnikov⁹⁶, D. Berenyi¹⁴³, R.A. Bertens¹²⁸, D. Berzano^{34,58}, L. Betev³⁴, P.P. Bhaduri¹³⁹, A. Bhasin⁹⁹, I.R. Bhat⁹⁹, H. Bhatt⁴⁸, B. Bhattacharjee⁴¹, J. Bhom¹¹⁷, A. Bianchi²⁶, L. Bianchi¹²⁵, N. Bianchi⁵¹, J. Bielčik³⁷, J. Bielčíková⁹³, A. Bilandzic^{116,103}, G. Biro¹⁴³, R. Biswas³, S. Biswas³, J.T. Blair¹¹⁸, D. Blau⁸⁷, C. Blume⁶⁹, G. Boca¹³⁷, F. Bock³⁴, A. Bogdanov⁹¹, L. Boldizsár¹⁴³, M. Bombara³⁸, G. Bonomi¹³⁸, M. Bonora³⁴, H. Borel¹³⁵, A. Borissov^{18,142}, M. Borri¹²⁷, E. Botta²⁶, C. Bourjau⁸⁸, L. Bratrud⁶⁹, P. Braun-Munzinger¹⁰⁴, M. Bregant¹²⁰, T.A. Broker⁶⁹, M. Broz³⁷, E.J. Brucken⁴³, E. Bruna⁵⁸, G.E. Bruno^{34,33}, D. Budnikov¹⁰⁶, H. Buesching⁶⁹, S. Bufalino³¹, P. Buhler¹¹², P. Buncic³⁴, O. Busch^{131,i}, Z. Buthelezi⁷³, J.B. Butt¹⁵, J.T. Buxton⁹⁵, J. Cabala¹¹⁵, D. Caffarri⁸⁹, H. Caines¹⁴⁴, A. Caliva¹⁰⁴, E. Calvo Villar¹⁰⁹, R.S. Camacho⁴⁴, P. Camerini²⁵, A.A. Capon¹¹², F. Carena³⁴, W. Carena³⁴, F. Carnesecchi^{27,10}, J. Castillo Castellanos¹³⁵, A.J. Castro¹²⁸, E.A.R. Casula⁵⁴, C. Ceballos Sanchez⁸, S. Chandra¹³⁹, B. Chang¹²⁶, W. Chang⁶, S. Chapeland³⁴, M. Chartier¹²⁷, S. Chattopadhyay¹³⁹, S. Chattopadhyay¹⁰⁷, A. Chauvin^{103,116}, C. Cheshkov¹³³, B. Cheynis¹³³, V. Chibante Barroso³⁴, D.D. Chinellato¹²¹, S. Cho⁶⁰, P. Chochula³⁴, T. Chowdhury¹³², P. Christakoglou⁸⁹, C.H. Christensen⁸⁸, P. Christiansen⁸⁰, T. Chujo¹³¹, S.U. Chung¹⁸, C. Cicalo⁵⁴, L. Cifarelli^{10,27}, F. Cindolo⁵³, J. Cleymans¹²⁴, F. Colamaria⁵², D. Colella^{65,34,52}, A. Collu⁷⁹, M. Colocci²⁷, M. Concas^{58,ii}, G. Conesa Balbastre⁷⁸, Z. Conesa del Valle⁶¹, J.G. Contreras³⁷, T.M. Cormier⁹⁴, Y. Corrales Morales⁵⁸, P. Cortese³², M.R. Cosentino¹²², F. Costa³⁴, S. Costanza¹³⁷, J. Crkovská⁶¹, P. Crochet¹³², E. Cuautle⁷⁰, L. Cunqueiro^{142,94}, T. Dahms^{103,116}, A. Dainese⁵⁶, S. Dani⁶⁶, M.C. Danisch¹⁰², A. Danu⁶⁸, D. Das¹⁰⁷, I. Das¹⁰⁷, S. Das³, A. Dash⁸⁵, S. Dash⁴⁸, S. De⁴⁹, A. De Caro³⁰, G. de Cataldo⁵², C. de Conti¹²⁰, J. de Cuveland³⁹, A. De Falco²⁴, D. De Gruttola^{10,30}, N. De Marco⁵⁸, S. De Pasquale³⁰, R.D. De Souza¹²¹, H.F. Degenhardt¹²⁰, A. Deisting^{104,102}, A. Deloff⁸⁴, S. Delsanto²⁶, C. Deplano⁸⁹, P. Dhankher⁴⁸, D. Di Bari³³, A. Di Mauro³⁴, B. Di Ruzza⁵⁶, R.A. Diaz⁸, T. Dietel¹²⁴, P. Dillenseger⁶⁹, Y. Ding⁶, R. Divià³⁴, Ø. Djuvsland²², A. Dobrin³⁴, D. Domenicis Gimenez¹²⁰, B. Dönigus⁶⁹, O. Dordic²¹, L.V.R. Doremalen⁶³, A.K. Dubey¹³⁹, A. Dubla¹⁰⁴, L. Ducroux¹³³, S. Dudi⁹⁸, A.K. Duggal⁹⁸, M. Dukhishyam⁸⁵, P. Dupieux¹³², R.J. Ehlers¹⁴⁴, D. Elia⁵², E. Endress¹⁰⁹, H. Engel⁷⁴, E. Eppe¹⁴⁴, B. Erazmus¹¹³, F. Erhardt⁹⁷, M.R. Ersdal²², B. Espagnon⁶¹, G. Eulisse³⁴, J. Eum¹⁸, D. Evans¹⁰⁸, S. Evdokimov⁹⁰, L. Fabbietti^{103,116}, M. Faggin²⁹, J. Faivre⁷⁸, A. Fantoni⁵¹, M. Fasel⁹⁴, L. Feldkamp¹⁴², A. Feliciello⁵⁸, G. Feofilov¹¹¹, A. Fernández Téllez⁴⁴, A. Ferretti²⁶, A. Festanti^{29,34}, V.J.G. Feuillard¹⁰², J. Figiel¹¹⁷, M.A.S. Figueredo¹²⁰, S. Filchagin¹⁰⁶, D. Finogeev⁶², F.M. Fionda²², G. Fiorenza⁵², F. Flor¹²⁵, M. Floris³⁴, S. Foertsch⁷³, P. Foka¹⁰⁴, S. Fokin⁸⁷, E. Fragiaco⁵⁹, A. Francescon³⁴, A. Francisco¹¹³, U. Frankenfeld¹⁰⁴, G.G. Fronze²⁶, U. Fuchs³⁴, C. Furget⁷⁸, A. Furs⁶², M. Fusco Girard³⁰, J.J. Gaardhøje⁸⁸,

M. Gagliardi²⁶, A.M. Gago¹⁰⁹, K. Gajdosova⁸⁸, M. Gallio²⁶, C.D. Galvan¹¹⁹, P. Ganoti⁸³, C. Garabatos¹⁰⁴,
 E. Garcia-Solis¹¹, K. Garg²⁸, C. Gargiulo³⁴, P. Gasik^{116,103}, E.F. Gauger¹¹⁸, M.B. Gay Ducati⁷¹,
 M. Germain¹¹³, J. Ghosh¹⁰⁷, P. Ghosh¹³⁹, S.K. Ghosh³, P. Gianotti⁵¹, P. Giubellino^{104,58}, P. Giubilato²⁹,
 P. Glässel¹⁰², D.M. Gómez Coral⁷², A. Gomez Ramirez⁷⁴, V. Gonzalez¹⁰⁴, P. González-Zamora⁴⁴,
 S. Gorbunov³⁹, L. Görlich¹¹⁷, S. Gotovac³⁵, V. Grabski⁷², L.K. Graczykowski¹⁴⁰, K.L. Graham¹⁰⁸,
 L. Greiner⁷⁹, A. Grelli⁶³, C. Grigoras³⁴, V. Grigoriev⁹¹, A. Grigoryan¹, S. Grigoryan⁷⁵, J.M. Gronefeld¹⁰⁴,
 F. Grosa³¹, J.F. Grosse-Oetringhaus³⁴, R. Grosso¹⁰⁴, R. Guernane⁷⁸, B. Guerzoni²⁷, M. Guittiere¹¹³,
 K. Gulbrandsen⁸⁸, T. Gunji¹³⁰, A. Gupta⁹⁹, R. Gupta⁹⁹, I.B. Guzman⁴⁴, R. Haake³⁴, M.K. Habib¹⁰⁴,
 C. Hadjidakis⁶¹, H. Hamagaki⁸¹, G. Hamar¹⁴³, M. Hamid⁶, J.C. Hamon¹³⁴, R. Hannigan¹¹⁸,
 M.R. Haque⁶³, J.W. Harris¹⁴⁴, A. Harton¹¹, H. Hassan⁷⁸, D. Hatzifotiadou^{53,10}, S. Hayashi¹³⁰,
 S.T. Heckel⁶⁹, E. Hellbär⁶⁹, H. Helstrup³⁶, A. Herghelegiu⁴⁷, E.G. Hernandez⁴⁴, G. Herrera Corral⁹,
 F. Herrmann¹⁴², K.F. Hetland³⁶, T.E. Hilden⁴³, H. Hillemanns³⁴, C. Hills¹²⁷, B. Hippolyte¹³⁴,
 B. Hohlweger¹⁰³, D. Horak³⁷, S. Hornung¹⁰⁴, R. Hosokawa^{131,78}, J. Hota⁶⁶, P. Hristov³⁴, C. Huang⁶¹,
 C. Hughes¹²⁸, P. Huhn⁶⁹, T.J. Humanic⁹⁵, H. Hushnud¹⁰⁷, N. Hussain⁴¹, T. Hussain¹⁷, D. Hutter³⁹,
 D.S. Hwang¹⁹, J.P. Iddon¹²⁷, S.A. Iga Buitron⁷⁰, R. Ilkaev¹⁰⁶, M. Inaba¹³¹, M. Ippolitov⁸⁷, M.S. Islam¹⁰⁷,
 M. Ivanov¹⁰⁴, V. Ivanov⁹⁶, V. Izucheev⁹⁰, B. Jacak⁷⁹, N. Jacazio²⁷, P.M. Jacobs⁷⁹, M.B. Jadhav⁴⁸,
 S. Jadlovská¹¹⁵, J. Jadlovsky¹¹⁵, S. Jaelani⁶³, C. Jahnke^{120,116}, M.J. Jakubowska¹⁴⁰, M.A. Janik¹⁴⁰,
 C. Jena⁸⁵, M. Jercic⁹⁷, O. Jevons¹⁰⁸, R.T. Jimenez Bustamante¹⁰⁴, M. Jin¹²⁵, P.G. Jones¹⁰⁸, A. Jusko¹⁰⁸,
 P. Kalinak⁶⁵, A. Kalweit³⁴, J.H. Kang¹⁴⁵, V. Kaplin⁹¹, S. Kar⁶, A. Karasu Uysal⁷⁷, O. Karavichev⁶²,
 T. Karavicheva⁶², P. Karczmarczyk³⁴, E. Karpechev⁶², U. Keschull⁷⁴, R. Keidel⁴⁶, D.L.D. Keijdener⁶³,
 M. Keil³⁴, B. Ketzer⁴², Z. Khabanova⁸⁹, A.M. Khan⁶, S. Khan¹⁷, S.A. Khan¹³⁹, A. Khanzadeev⁹⁶,
 Y. Kharlov⁹⁰, A. Khatun¹⁷, A. Khuntia⁴⁹, M.M. Kielbowicz¹¹⁷, B. Kileng³⁶, B. Kim¹³¹, D. Kim¹⁴⁵,
 D.J. Kim¹²⁶, E.J. Kim¹³, H. Kim¹⁴⁵, J.S. Kim⁴⁰, J. Kim¹⁰², M. Kim^{102,60}, S. Kim¹⁹, T. Kim¹⁴⁵, T. Kim¹⁴⁵,
 S. Kirsch³⁹, I. Kisel³⁹, S. Kiselev⁶⁴, A. Kisiel¹⁴⁰, J.L. Klay⁵, C. Klein⁶⁹, J. Klein^{34,58}, C. Klein-Bösing¹⁴²,
 S. Klewin¹⁰², A. Kluge³⁴, M.L. Knichel³⁴, A.G. Knospe¹²⁵, C. Kobdaj¹¹⁴, M. Kofarago¹⁴³, M.K. Köhler¹⁰²,
 T. Kollegger¹⁰⁴, N. Kondratyeva⁹¹, E. Kondratyuk⁹⁰, A. Konevskikh⁶², M. Konyushikhin¹⁴¹,
 O. Kovalenko⁸⁴, V. Kovalenko¹¹¹, M. Kowalski¹¹⁷, I. Králik⁶⁵, A. Kravčáková³⁸, L. Kreis¹⁰⁴,
 M. Krivda^{65,108}, F. Krizek⁹³, M. Krüger⁶⁹, E. Kryshen⁹⁶, M. Krzewicki³⁹, A.M. Kubera⁹⁵, V. Kučera^{60,93},
 C. Kuhn¹³⁴, P.G. Kuijper⁸⁹, J. Kumar⁴⁸, L. Kumar⁹⁸, S. Kumar⁴⁸, S. Kundu⁸⁵, P. Kurashvili⁸⁴, A. Kurepin⁶²,
 A.B. Kurepin⁶², A. Kuryakin¹⁰⁶, S. Kuschpil⁹³, J. Kvapil¹⁰⁸, M.J. Kweon⁶⁰, Y. Kwon¹⁴⁵, S.L. La Pointe³⁹,
 P. La Rocca²⁸, Y.S. Lai⁷⁹, I. Lakomov³⁴, R. Langoy¹²³, K. Lapidus¹⁴⁴, A. Lardeux²¹, P. Larionov⁵¹,
 E. Laudi³⁴, R. Lavicka³⁷, R. Lea²⁵, L. Leardini¹⁰², S. Lee¹⁴⁵, F. Lehas⁸⁹, S. Lehner¹¹², J. Lehrbach³⁹,
 R.C. Lemmon⁹², I. León Monzón¹¹⁹, P. Lévai¹⁴³, X. Li¹², X.L. Li⁶, J. Lien¹²³, R. Lietava¹⁰⁸, B. Lim¹⁸,
 S. Lindal²¹, V. Lindenstruth³⁹, S.W. Lindsay¹²⁷, C. Lippmann¹⁰⁴, M.A. Lisa⁹⁵, V. Litichevskiy⁴³, A. Liu⁷⁹,
 H.M. Ljunggren⁸⁰, W.J. Llope¹⁴¹, D.F. Lodato⁶³, V. Loginov⁹¹, C. Loizides^{94,79}, P. Loncar³⁵, X. Lopez¹³²,
 E. López Torres⁸, A. Lowe¹⁴³, P. Luettig⁶⁹, J.R. Luhder¹⁴², M. Lunardon²⁹, G. Luparello⁵⁹, M. Lupi³⁴,
 A. Maevskaya⁶², M. Mager³⁴, S.M. Mahmood²¹, A. Maire¹³⁴, R.D. Majka¹⁴⁴, M. Malaev⁹⁶, Q.W. Malik²¹,
 L. Malinina^{75,iii}, D. Mal'Kevich⁶⁴, P. Malzacher¹⁰⁴, A. Mamonov¹⁰⁶, V. Manko⁸⁷, F. Manso¹³²,
 V. Manzari⁵², Y. Mao⁶, M. Marchisone^{129,73,133}, J. Mareš⁶⁷, G.V. Margagliotti²⁵, A. Margotti⁵³,
 J. Margutti⁶³, A. Marín¹⁰⁴, C. Markert¹¹⁸, M. Marquard⁶⁹, N.A. Martin¹⁰⁴, P. Martinengo³⁴,
 J.L. Martinez¹²⁵, M.I. Martínez⁴⁴, G. Martínez García¹¹³, M. Martinez Pedreira³⁴, S. Masciocchi¹⁰⁴,
 M. Maserà²⁶, A. Masoni⁵⁴, L. Massacrier⁶¹, E. Masson¹¹³, A. Mastroserio^{52,136}, A.M. Mathis^{116,103},
 P.F.T. Matuoka¹²⁰, A. Matyja^{117,128}, C. Mayer¹¹⁷, M. Mazzilli³³, M.A. Mazzoni⁵⁷, F. Meddi²³,
 Y. Melikyan⁹¹, A. Menchaca-Rocha⁷², E. Meninno³⁰, J. Mercado Pérez¹⁰², M. Meres¹⁴, C.S. Meza¹⁰⁹,
 S. Mhlanga¹²⁴, Y. Miake¹³¹, L. Micheletti²⁶, M.M. Mieskolainen⁴³, D.L. Mihaylov¹⁰³, K. Mikhaylov^{64,75},
 A. Mischke⁶³, A.N. Mishra⁷⁰, D. Miśkowiec¹⁰⁴, J. Mitra¹³⁹, C.M. Mitu⁶⁸, N. Mohammadi³⁴,
 A.P. Mohanty⁶³, B. Mohanty⁸⁵, M. Mohisin Khan^{17,iv}, D.A. Moreira De Godoy¹⁴², L.A.P. Moreno⁴⁴,
 S. Moretto²⁹, A. Morreale¹¹³, A. Morsch³⁴, V. Muccifora⁵¹, E. Mudnic³⁵, D. Mühlheim¹⁴², S. Muhuri¹³⁹,
 M. Mukherjee³, J.D. Mulligan¹⁴⁴, M.G. Munhoz¹²⁰, K. Munning⁴², M.I.A. Munoz⁷⁹, R.H. Munzer⁶⁹,
 H. Murakami¹³⁰, S. Murray⁷³, L. Musa³⁴, J. Musinsky⁶⁵, C.J. Myers¹²⁵, J.W. Myrcha¹⁴⁰, B. Naik⁴⁸,
 R. Nair⁸⁴, B.K. Nandi⁴⁸, R. Nania^{53,10}, E. Nappi⁵², A. Narayan⁴⁸, M.U. Naru¹⁵, A.F. Nassirpour⁸⁰,
 H. Natal da Luz¹²⁰, C. Nattrass¹²⁸, S.R. Navarro⁴⁴, K. Nayak⁸⁵, R. Nayak⁴⁸, T.K. Nayak¹³⁹,

S. Nazarenko¹⁰⁶, R.A. Negrao De Oliveira^{69,34}, L. Nellen⁷⁰, S.V. Nesbo³⁶, G. Neskovic³⁹, F. Ng¹²⁵,
 M. Nicassio¹⁰⁴, J. Niedziela^{140,34}, B.S. Nielsen⁸⁸, S. Nikolaev⁸⁷, S. Nikulin⁸⁷, V. Nikulin⁹⁶,
 F. Noferini^{10,53}, P. Nomokonov⁷⁵, G. Nooren⁶³, J.C.C. Noris⁴⁴, J. Norman⁷⁸, A. Nyanin⁸⁷, J. Nystrand²²,
 H. Oh¹⁴⁵, A. Ohlson¹⁰², J. Oleniacz¹⁴⁰, A.C. Oliveira Da Silva¹²⁰, M.H. Oliver¹⁴⁴, J. Onderwaater¹⁰⁴,
 C. Oppedisano⁵⁸, R. Orava⁴³, M. Oravec¹¹⁵, A. Ortiz Velasquez⁷⁰, A. Oskarsson⁸⁰, J. Otwinowski¹¹⁷,
 K. Oyama⁸¹, Y. Pachmayer¹⁰², V. Pacik⁸⁸, D. Pagano¹³⁸, G. Paic⁷⁰, P. Palni⁶, J. Pan¹⁴¹, A.K. Pandey⁴⁸,
 S. Panebianco¹³⁵, V. Papikyan¹, P. Pareek⁴⁹, J. Park⁶⁰, J.E. Parkkila¹²⁶, S. Parmar⁹⁸, A. Passfeld¹⁴²,
 S.P. Pathak¹²⁵, R.N. Patra¹³⁹, B. Paul⁵⁸, H. Pei⁶, T. Peitzmann⁶³, X. Peng⁶, L.G. Pereira⁷¹,
 H. Pereira Da Costa¹³⁵, D. Peresunko⁸⁷, E. Perez Lezama⁶⁹, V. Peskov⁶⁹, Y. Pestov⁴, V. Petráček³⁷,
 M. Petrovici⁴⁷, C. Petta²⁸, R.P. Pezzi⁷¹, S. Piano⁵⁹, M. Pikna¹⁴, P. Pillot¹¹³, L.O.D.L. Pimentel⁸⁸,
 O. Pinazza^{53,34}, L. Pinsky¹²⁵, S. Pisano⁵¹, D.B. Piyarathna¹²⁵, M. Płoskoń⁷⁹, M. Planinic⁹⁷, F. Pliquett⁶⁹,
 J. Pluta¹⁴⁰, S. Pochybova¹⁴³, P.L.M. Podesta-Lerma¹¹⁹, M.G. Poghosyan⁹⁴, B. Polichtchouk⁹⁰, N. Poljak⁹⁷,
 W. Poonsawat¹¹⁴, A. Pop⁴⁷, H. Poppenborg¹⁴², S. Porteboeuf-Houssais¹³², V. Pozdniakov⁷⁵,
 S.K. Prasad³, R. Preghenella⁵³, F. Prino⁵⁸, C.A. Pruneau¹⁴¹, I. Pshenichnov⁶², M. Puccio²⁶, V. Punin¹⁰⁶,
 J. Putschke¹⁴¹, S. Raha³, S. Rajput⁹⁹, J. Rak¹²⁶, A. Rakotozafindrabe¹³⁵, L. Ramello³², F. Rami¹³⁴,
 R. Raniwala¹⁰⁰, S. Raniwala¹⁰⁰, S.S. Räsänen⁴³, B.T. Rascanu⁶⁹, V. Ratza⁴², I. Ravasenga³¹,
 K.F. Read^{128,94}, K. Redlich^{84,v}, A. Rehman²², P. Reichelt⁶⁹, F. Reidt³⁴, X. Ren⁶, R. Renfordt⁶⁹,
 A. Reshetin⁶², J.-P. Revol¹⁰, K. Reygers¹⁰², V. Riabov⁹⁶, T. Richert^{63,80}, M. Richter²¹, P. Riedler³⁴,
 W. Riegler³⁴, F. Riggi²⁸, C. Ristea⁶⁸, S.P. Rode⁴⁹, M. Rodríguez Cahuantzi⁴⁴, K. Røed²¹, R. Rogalev⁹⁰,
 E. Rogochaya⁷⁵, D. Rohr³⁴, D. Röhrich²², P.S. Rokita¹⁴⁰, F. Ronchetti⁵¹, E.D. Rosas⁷⁰, K. Roslon¹⁴⁰,
 P. Rosnet¹³², A. Rossi²⁹, A. Rotondi¹³⁷, F. Roukoutakis⁸³, C. Roy¹³⁴, P. Roy¹⁰⁷, O.V. Rueda⁷⁰, R. Rui²⁵,
 B. Rumyantsev⁷⁵, A. Rustamov⁸⁶, E. Ryabinkin⁸⁷, Y. Ryabov⁹⁶, A. Rybicki¹¹⁷, S. Saarinen⁴³, S. Sadhu¹³⁹,
 S. Sadovsky⁹⁰, K. Šafařík³⁴, S.K. Saha¹³⁹, B. Sahoo⁴⁸, P. Sahoo⁴⁹, R. Sahoo⁴⁹, S. Sahoo⁶⁶, P.K. Sahu⁶⁶,
 J. Saini¹³⁹, S. Sakai¹³¹, M.A. Saleh¹⁴¹, S. Sambyal⁹⁹, V. Samsonov^{96,91}, A. Sandoval⁷², A. Sarkar⁷³,
 D. Sarkar¹³⁹, N. Sarkar¹³⁹, P. Sarma⁴¹, M.H.P. Sas⁶³, E. Scapparone⁵³, F. Scarlassara²⁹, B. Schaefer⁹⁴,
 H.S. Scheid⁶⁹, C. Schiaua⁴⁷, R. Schicker¹⁰², C. Schmidt¹⁰⁴, H.R. Schmidt¹⁰¹, M.O. Schmidt¹⁰²,
 M. Schmidt¹⁰¹, N.V. Schmidt^{94,69}, J. Schukraft³⁴, Y. Schutz^{34,134}, K. Schwarz¹⁰⁴, K. Schweda¹⁰⁴,
 G. Scioli²⁷, E. Scomparin⁵⁸, M. Šefčík³⁸, J.E. Seger¹⁶, Y. Sekiguchi¹³⁰, D. Sekihata⁴⁵,
 I. Selyuzhenkov^{104,91}, K. Senosi⁷³, S. Senyukov¹³⁴, E. Serradilla⁷², P. Sett⁴⁸, A. Sevcenco⁶⁸,
 A. Shabanov⁶², A. Shabetai¹¹³, R. Shahoyan³⁴, W. Shaikh¹⁰⁷, A. Shangaraev⁹⁰, A. Sharma⁹⁸,
 A. Sharma⁹⁹, M. Sharma⁹⁹, N. Sharma⁹⁸, A.I. Sheikh¹³⁹, K. Shigaki⁴⁵, M. Shimomura⁸², S. Shirinkin⁶⁴,
 Q. Shou^{6,110}, K. Shtejer²⁶, Y. Sibiriyak⁸⁷, S. Siddhanta⁵⁴, K.M. Sielewicz³⁴, T. Siemiarczuk⁸⁴,
 D. Silvermyr⁸⁰, G. Simatovic⁸⁹, G. Simonetti^{34,103}, R. Singaraju¹³⁹, R. Singh⁸⁵, R. Singh⁹⁹, V. Singhal¹³⁹,
 T. Sinha¹⁰⁷, B. Sitar¹⁴, M. Sitta³², T.B. Skaali²¹, M. Slupecki¹²⁶, N. Smirnov¹⁴⁴, R.J.M. Snellings⁶³,
 T.W. Snellman¹²⁶, J. Song¹⁸, F. Soramel²⁹, S. Sorensen¹²⁸, F. Sozzi¹⁰⁴, I. Sputowska¹¹⁷, J. Stachel¹⁰²,
 I. Stan⁶⁸, P. Stankus⁹⁴, E. Stenlund⁸⁰, D. Stocco¹¹³, M.M. Stortvedt³⁶, P. Strmen¹⁴, A.A.P. Suaide¹²⁰,
 T. Sugitate⁴⁵, C. Suire⁶¹, M. Suleymanov¹⁵, M. Suljic^{34,25}, R. Sultanov⁶⁴, M. Šumbera⁹³,
 S. Sumowidagdo⁵⁰, K. Suzuki¹¹², S. Swain⁶⁶, A. Szabo¹⁴, I. Szarka¹⁴, U. Tabassam¹⁵, J. Takahashi¹²¹,
 G.J. Tambave²², N. Tanaka¹³¹, M. Tarhini¹¹³, M. Tariq¹⁷, M.G. Tarzila⁴⁷, A. Tauro³⁴, G. Tejeda Muñoz⁴⁴,
 A. Telesca³⁴, C. Terrevoli²⁹, B. Teyssier¹³³, D. Thakur⁴⁹, S. Thakur¹³⁹, D. Thomas¹¹⁸, F. Thoresen⁸⁸,
 R. Tieulent¹³³, A. Tikhonov⁶², A.R. Timmins¹²⁵, A. Toia⁶⁹, N. Topilskaya⁶², M. Toppi⁵¹, S.R. Torres¹¹⁹,
 S. Tripathy⁴⁹, S. Trogolo²⁶, G. Trombetta³³, L. Tropp³⁸, V. Trubnikov², W.H. Trzaska¹²⁶, T.P. Trzcinski¹⁴⁰,
 B.A. Trzeciak⁶³, T. Tsuji¹³⁰, A. Tumkin¹⁰⁶, R. Turrisi⁵⁶, T.S. Tveter²¹, K. Ullaland²², E.N. Umaka¹²⁵,
 A. Uras¹³³, G.L. Usai²⁴, A. Utrobicic⁹⁷, M. Vala¹¹⁵, J.W. Van Hoorne³⁴, M. van Leeuwen⁶³,
 P. Vande Vyvre³⁴, D. Varga¹⁴³, A. Vargas⁴⁴, M. Vargyas¹²⁶, R. Varma⁴⁸, M. Vasileiou⁸³, A. Vasiliev⁸⁷,
 A. Vauthier⁷⁸, O. Vázquez Doce^{103,116}, V. Vechernin¹¹¹, A.M. Veen⁶³, E. Vercellin²⁶,
 S. Vergara Limón⁴⁴, L. Vermunt⁶³, R. Vernet⁷, R. Vértesi¹⁴³, L. Vickovic³⁵, J. Viinikainen¹²⁶,
 Z. Vilakazi¹²⁹, O. Villalobos Baillie¹⁰⁸, A. Villatoro Tello⁴⁴, A. Vinogradov⁸⁷, T. Virgili³⁰,
 V. Vislavicius^{88,80}, A. Vodopyanov⁷⁵, M.A. Völkl¹⁰¹, K. Voloshin⁶⁴, S.A. Voloshin¹⁴¹, G. Volpe³³,
 B. von Haller³⁴, I. Vorobyev^{116,103}, D. Voscek¹¹⁵, D. Vranic^{104,34}, J. Vrláková³⁸, B. Wagner²²,
 H. Wang⁶³, M. Wang⁶, Y. Watanabe¹³¹, M. Weber¹¹², S.G. Weber¹⁰⁴, A. Wegrzynek³⁴, D.F. Weiser¹⁰²,
 S.C. Wenzel³⁴, J.P. Wessels¹⁴², U. Westerhoff¹⁴², A.M. Whitehead¹²⁴, J. Wiechula⁶⁹, J. Wikne²¹,

G. Wilk⁸⁴, J. Wilkinson⁵³, G.A. Willems^{142,34}, M.C.S. Williams⁵³, E. Willsher¹⁰⁸, B. Windelband¹⁰², W.E. Witt¹²⁸, R. Xu⁶, S. Yalcin⁷⁷, K. Yamakawa⁴⁵, S. Yano⁴⁵, Z. Yin⁶, H. Yokoyama^{78,131}, I.-K. Yoo¹⁸, J.H. Yoon⁶⁰, V. Yurchenko², V. Zaccolo⁵⁸, A. Zaman¹⁵, C. Zampolli³⁴, H.J.C. Zanoli¹²⁰, N. Zardoshti¹⁰⁸, A. Zarochentsev¹¹¹, P. Závada⁶⁷, N. Zaviyalov¹⁰⁶, H. Zbroszczyk¹⁴⁰, M. Zhalov⁹⁶, X. Zhang⁶, Y. Zhang⁶, Z. Zhang^{6,132}, C. Zhao²¹, V. Zhrebchevskii¹¹¹, N. Zhigareva⁶⁴, D. Zhou⁶, Y. Zhou⁸⁸, Z. Zhou²², H. Zhu⁶, J. Zhu⁶, Y. Zhu⁶, A. Zichichi^{27,10}, M.B. Zimmermann³⁴, G. Zinovjev², J. Zmeskal¹¹², S. Zou⁶

¹ A.I. Alikhanyan National Science Laboratory (Yerevan Physics Institute) Foundation, Yerevan, Armenia

² Bogolyubov Institute for Theoretical Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine

³ Bose Institute, Department of Physics and Centre for Astroparticle Physics and Space Science (CAPSS), Kolkata, India

⁴ Budker Institute for Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia

⁵ California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA, United States

⁶ Central China Normal University, Wuhan, China

⁷ Centre de Calcul de l'IN2P3, Villeurbanne, Lyon, France

⁸ Centro de Aplicaciones Tecnológicas y Desarrollo Nuclear (CEADEN), Havana, Cuba

⁹ Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV), Mexico City and Mérida, Mexico

¹⁰ Centro Fermi – Museo Storico della Fisica e Centro Studi e Ricerche 'Enrico Fermi', Rome, Italy

¹¹ Chicago State University, Chicago, IL, United States

¹² China Institute of Atomic Energy, Beijing, China

¹³ Chonbuk National University, Jeonju, Republic of Korea

¹⁴ Comenius University Bratislava, Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics, Bratislava, Slovakia

¹⁵ COMSATS Institute of Information Technology (CIIT), Islamabad, Pakistan

¹⁶ Creighton University, Omaha, NE, United States

¹⁷ Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

¹⁸ Department of Physics, Pusan National University, Pusan, Republic of Korea

¹⁹ Department of Physics, Sejong University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

²⁰ Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, CA, United States

²¹ Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

²² Department of Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

²³ Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università 'La Sapienza' and Sezione INFN, Rome, Italy

²⁴ Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università and Sezione INFN, Cagliari, Italy

²⁵ Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università and Sezione INFN, Trieste, Italy

²⁶ Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università and Sezione INFN, Turin, Italy

²⁷ Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia dell'Università and Sezione INFN, Bologna, Italy

²⁸ Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia dell'Università and Sezione INFN, Catania, Italy

²⁹ Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia dell'Università and Sezione INFN, Padova, Italy

³⁰ Dipartimento di Fisica 'E.R. Caianiello' dell'Università and Gruppo Collegato INFN, Salerno, Italy

³¹ Dipartimento DISAT del Politecnico and Sezione INFN, Turin, Italy

³² Dipartimento di Scienze e Innovazione Tecnologica dell'Università del Piemonte Orientale and INFN Sezione di Torino, Alessandria, Italy

³³ Dipartimento Interateneo di Fisica 'M. Merlin' and Sezione INFN, Bari, Italy

³⁴ European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Geneva, Switzerland

³⁵ Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, University of Split, Split, Croatia

³⁶ Faculty of Engineering and Science, Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, Bergen, Norway

³⁷ Faculty of Nuclear Sciences and Physical Engineering, Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic

³⁸ Faculty of Science, P.J. Šafárik University, Košice, Slovakia

³⁹ Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany

⁴⁰ Gangneung-Wonju National University, Gangneung, Republic of Korea

⁴¹ Gauhati University, Department of Physics, Guwahati, India

⁴² Helmholtz-Institut für Strahlen- und Kernphysik, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany

⁴³ Helsinki Institute of Physics (HIP), Helsinki, Finland

⁴⁴ High Energy Physics Group, Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

⁴⁵ Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan

⁴⁶ Hochschule Worms, Zentrum für Technologietransfer und Telekommunikation (ZTT), Worms, Germany

⁴⁷ Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania

⁴⁸ Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT), Mumbai, India

⁴⁹ Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Indore, India

⁵⁰ Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta, Indonesia

⁵¹ INFN, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

⁵² INFN, Sezione di Bari, Bari, Italy

⁵³ INFN, Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

⁵⁴ INFN, Sezione di Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy

⁵⁵ INFN, Sezione di Catania, Catania, Italy

⁵⁶ INFN, Sezione di Padova, Padova, Italy

⁵⁷ INFN, Sezione di Roma, Rome, Italy

⁵⁸ INFN, Sezione di Torino, Turin, Italy

⁵⁹ INFN, Sezione di Trieste, Trieste, Italy

⁶⁰ Inha University, Incheon, Republic of Korea

⁶¹ Institut de Physique Nucléaire d'Orsay (IPNO), Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3/CNRS), Université de Paris-Sud, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France

⁶² Institute for Nuclear Research, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

⁶³ Institute for Subatomic Physics, Utrecht University/Nikhef, Utrecht, Netherlands

⁶⁴ Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia

⁶⁵ Institute of Experimental Physics, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Košice, Slovakia

⁶⁶ Institute of Physics, Homi Bhabha National Institute, Bhubaneswar, India

⁶⁷ Institute of Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic

⁶⁸ Institute of Space Science (ISS), Bucharest, Romania

- ⁶⁹ Institut für Kernphysik, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany
⁷⁰ Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico
⁷¹ Instituto de Física, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Porto Alegre, Brazil
⁷² Instituto de Física, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico
⁷³ iThemba LABS, National Research Foundation, Somerset West, South Africa
⁷⁴ Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe Universität Frankfurt Institut für Informatik, Fachbereich Informatik und Mathematik, Frankfurt, Germany
⁷⁵ Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR), Dubna, Russia
⁷⁶ Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Daejeon, Republic of Korea
⁷⁷ KTO Karatay University, Konya, Turkey
⁷⁸ Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Grenoble-Alpes, CNRS-IN2P3, Grenoble, France
⁷⁹ Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA, United States
⁸⁰ Lund University Department of Physics, Division of Particle Physics, Lund, Sweden
⁸¹ Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
⁸² Nara Women's University (NWU), Nara, Japan
⁸³ National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, School of Science, Department of Physics, Athens, Greece
⁸⁴ National Centre for Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Poland
⁸⁵ National Institute of Science Education and Research, Homi Bhabha National Institute, Jatni, India
⁸⁶ National Nuclear Research Center, Baku, Azerbaijan
⁸⁷ National Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Moscow, Russia
⁸⁸ Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
⁸⁹ Nikhef, National institute for subatomic physics, Amsterdam, Netherlands
⁹⁰ NRC Kurchatov Institute IHEP, Protvino, Russia
⁹¹ NRNU Moscow Engineering Physics Institute, Moscow, Russia
⁹² Nuclear Physics Group, STFC Daresbury Laboratory, Daresbury, United Kingdom
⁹³ Nuclear Physics Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Řež u Prahy, Czech Republic
⁹⁴ Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, United States
⁹⁵ Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, United States
⁹⁶ Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia
⁹⁷ Physics department, Faculty of science, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia
⁹⁸ Physics Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India
⁹⁹ Physics Department, University of Jammu, Jammu, India
¹⁰⁰ Physics Department, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India
¹⁰¹ Physikalisches Institut, Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany
¹⁰² Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
¹⁰³ Physik Department, Technische Universität München, Munich, Germany
¹⁰⁴ Research Division and ExtreMe Matter Institute EMMI, GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, Darmstadt, Germany
¹⁰⁵ Rudjer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia
¹⁰⁶ Russian Federal Nuclear Center (VNIIEF), Sarov, Russia
¹⁰⁷ Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Homi Bhabha National Institute, Kolkata, India
¹⁰⁸ School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
¹⁰⁹ Sección Física, Departamento de Ciencias, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima, Peru
¹¹⁰ Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics, Shanghai, China
¹¹¹ St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia
¹¹² Stefan Meyer Institut für Subatomare Physik (SMI), Vienna, Austria
¹¹³ SUBATECH, IMT Atlantique, Université de Nantes, CNRS-IN2P3, Nantes, France
¹¹⁴ Suranaree University of Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand
¹¹⁵ Technical University of Košice, Košice, Slovakia
¹¹⁶ Technische Universität München, Excellence Cluster 'Universe', Munich, Germany
¹¹⁷ The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow, Poland
¹¹⁸ The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, United States
¹¹⁹ Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Culiacán, Mexico
¹²⁰ Universidade de São Paulo (USP), São Paulo, Brazil
¹²¹ Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Campinas, Brazil
¹²² Universidade Federal do ABC, Santo Andre, Brazil
¹²³ University College of Southeast Norway, Tonsberg, Norway
¹²⁴ University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
¹²⁵ University of Houston, Houston, TX, United States
¹²⁶ University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland
¹²⁷ University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
¹²⁸ University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, United States
¹²⁹ University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
¹³⁰ University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
¹³¹ University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
¹³² Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France
¹³³ Université de Lyon, Université Lyon 1, CNRS/IN2P3, IPN-Lyon, Villeurbanne, Lyon, France
¹³⁴ Université de Strasbourg, CNRS, IPHC UMR 7178, F-67000 Strasbourg, France, Strasbourg, France
¹³⁵ Université Paris-Saclay, Centre d'Études de Saclay (CEA), IRFU, Department de Physique Nucléaire (DPhN), Saclay, France
¹³⁶ Università degli Studi di Foggia, Foggia, Italy
¹³⁷ Università degli Studi di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
¹³⁸ Università di Brescia, Brescia, Italy
¹³⁹ Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute, Kolkata, India
¹⁴⁰ Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw, Poland
¹⁴¹ Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, United States
¹⁴² Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Institut für Kernphysik, Münster, Germany
¹⁴³ Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
¹⁴⁴ Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States
¹⁴⁵ Yonsei University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

- ⁱ Deceased.
- ⁱⁱ Dipartimento DET del Politecnico di Torino, Turin, Italy.
- ⁱⁱⁱ M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear, Physics, Moscow, Russia.
- ^{iv} Department of Applied Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India.
- ^v Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of Wrocław, Poland.