

suppression at forward rapidity in Pb–Pb collisions at sNN=5.02TeV

Original

suppression at forward rapidity in Pb–Pb collisions at sNN=5.02TeV / Acharya, S.; Acosta, F. T.; Adamova, D.; Adolfsson, J.; Aggarwal, M. M.; Aglieri Rinella, G.; Agnello, M.; Bufalino, S.; Concas, M.; Grosa, F.; Ravasenga, I. - In: PHYSICS LETTERS. SECTION B. - ISSN 0370-2693. - STAMPA. - 790:(2019), pp. 89-101.
[10.1016/j.physletb.2018.11.067]

Availability:

This version is available at: 11583/2743659 since: 2019-07-26T16:43:48Z

Publisher:

ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

Published

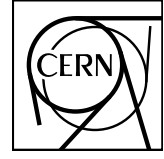
DOI:10.1016/j.physletb.2018.11.067

Terms of use:

This article is made available under terms and conditions as specified in the corresponding bibliographic description in the repository

Publisher copyright

(Article begins on next page)



CERN-EP-2018-114
9 May 2018

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

ALICE Collaboration*

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 $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ 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 $p_{\text{T}} < 15$ 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 $R_{\text{AA}}^{\Upsilon(2S)} / R_{\text{AA}}^{\Upsilon(1S)}$ 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.

arXiv:1805.04387v1 [nucl-ex] 11 May 2018

© 2018 CERN for the benefit of the ALICE Collaboration.

Reproduction of this article or parts of it is allowed as specified in the CC-BY-4.0 license.

*See Appendix A for the list of collaboration members

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-Chromodynamics Debye screening mechanism [7–9] leading to quarkonium suppression. Also, since heavy quarks are produced in the initial parton–parton interactions, they experience the full evolution of the medium. 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 ($\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}}$) is one order of magnitude larger than at RHIC, is now 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 [20, 22, 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.

A strong suppression of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ state in Pb–Pb collisions with respect to properly scaled measurements in pp collisions has been observed at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$ TeV by ALICE [28] and CMS [29, 30] in the rapidity ranges $2.5 < y < 4$ and $|y| < 2.4$, respectively. 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 in pp collisions times the nuclear overlap function $\langle T_{\text{AA}} \rangle$ obtained via the Glauber model [31, 32]. The suppression increases with the centrality of the collision, reaching about 60% and 80% for the most central collisions at mid- [30] and forward rapidity [28], respectively. Moreover, the $\Upsilon(2S)$ suppression reaches about 90% and for $\Upsilon(3S)$ data are compatible with a complete suppression [30]. As a function of p_{T} the $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} , measured for $p_{\text{T}} < 20$ GeV/ c by CMS [30], 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 $p_{\text{T}} < 40$ 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 $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ 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 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

¹In 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

V0 scintillators [53, 54]. 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 $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$, of the average number of binary collisions $\langle N_{\text{coll}} \rangle$ and of the nuclear overlap function $\langle T_{\text{AA}} \rangle$, for each centrality interval [55]. In the present analysis, the data sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity $L_{\text{int}} \approx 225 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$ 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:

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

where N^{Υ} is the number of detected resonance decays to muon pairs, while $\text{BR}_{\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} = (2.48 \pm 0.05)\%$ and $(1.93 \pm 0.17)\%$ are the branching ratios for the dimuon decay of $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ and $\Upsilon(2\text{S})$, respectively [56]. 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 $\mu\mu\text{-MB}$ events and the inverse of the probability to obtain an unlike-sign dimuon trigger in a MB-triggered event [22]. Finally, $\sigma_{\text{pp}}^{\Upsilon}$ is the reference pp cross section and $\langle T_{\text{AA}} \rangle$ represents the nuclear overlap function.

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 [28] 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 ($p_{\text{T}} > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$). The latter cut has a small effect on the number of detected resonances. The raw Υ yields are extracted using the sum of three extended Crystal Ball (CB) functions [57], one for each of $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$, $\Upsilon(2\text{S})$ and $\Upsilon(3\text{S})$. The extended CB function consists of a Gaussian core with non-Gaussian tails to take into account the radiative contributions of the Υ production and the absorber effects, such as multiple Coulomb scattering and muon energy loss. 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 $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ are left free for the integrated spectrum (*i.e.*

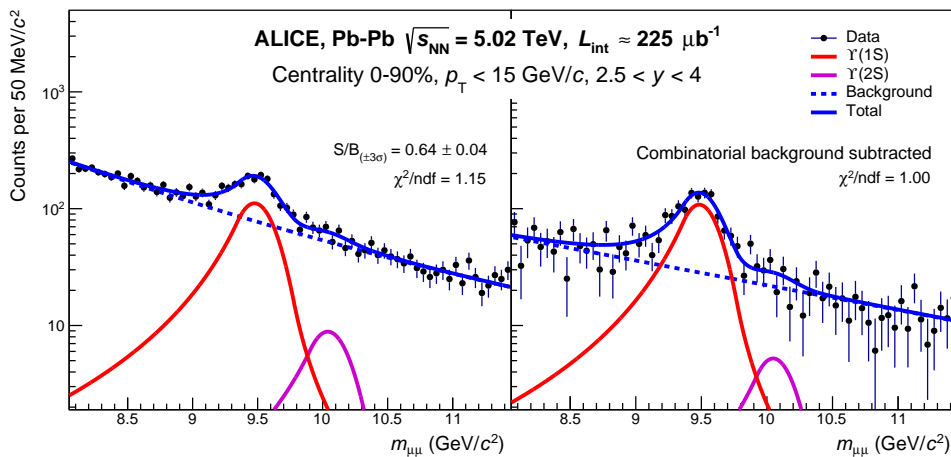


Fig. 1: Red and magenta solid lines correspond to $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ and $\Upsilon(2\text{S})$ signal functions, respectively. The contribution from $\Upsilon(3\text{S})$ yield is compatible with zero. Dotted blue lines represent the background (left) and residual background (right), respectively.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

centrality class 0–90%, $p_{\text{T}} < 15$ GeV/ c and $2.5 < y < 4$). Whereas for the signal extraction as a function of centrality, the mass position and width of the $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ 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 $\Upsilon(2\text{S})$ and $\Upsilon(3\text{S})$ are fixed to the PDG mass differences with respect to the $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$, and the ratio of $\Upsilon(2\text{S})$ ($\Upsilon(3\text{S})$) to $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ 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 $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ and $\Upsilon(2\text{S})$ are visible, since the $\Upsilon(3\text{S})$ 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 [57] of the fitting methods described above (and also below in the discussion on signal systematics), leading to $N^{\Upsilon(1\text{S})} = 1126 \pm 53(\text{stat}) \pm 47(\text{syst})$ and $N^{\Upsilon(2\text{S})} = 77 \pm 33(\text{stat}) \pm 17(\text{syst})$.

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 [58–60] using the interpolation procedure described in [61]. 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 $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ [62–64], 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 $p_{\text{T}} < 15$ GeV/ c , $2.5 < y < 4$ and the 0–90% centrality class are 0.263 and 0.264 for the $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ and $\Upsilon(2\text{S})$, 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 $3.5 < y < 4$, 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/ c^2 and (7.5–14.5) GeV/ c^2 . The tail parameters of the signal functions have been varied using estimates provided by two MC particle transport models: GEANT4 [65] and GEANT3 [66]. 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 $\Upsilon(2\text{S})$ ($\Upsilon(3\text{S})$) to $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ 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 $p_{\text{T}} > 2$ 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 . 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

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%
$\langle T_{\text{AA}} \rangle$	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%

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

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 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 $\sigma_{\Upsilon}^{\text{pp}}$ is detailed in the next section. Finally, the systematic uncertainty evaluation of F_{norm} and $\langle T_{\text{AA}} \rangle$ 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 [67]. 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) [68] and the Fixed Order Next-to-Leading Logs (FONLL) model [69]. The latter gives cross sections for open beauty, which is here used as a proxy to study the evolution of the bottomonium cross section. 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 ($p_T < 12$

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

Table 2: The interpolated branching ratio times cross section of $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ for the p_{T} and y bins under study. The quoted uncertainties are systematic.

GeV/c). The result of the interpolation procedure gives $\text{BR}_{\Upsilon(1\text{S}) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} \cdot \sigma_{\text{pp}}^{\Upsilon(1\text{S})} = 1221 \pm 77(\text{syst})$ pb and $\text{BR}_{\Upsilon(2\text{S}) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} \cdot \sigma_{\text{pp}}^{\Upsilon(2\text{S})} = 302 \pm 23(\text{syst})$ pb assuming unpolarized quarkonia and integrating over the ranges $2.5 < y < 4$ and $p_{\text{T}} < 15$ 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 $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ and $\Upsilon(2\text{S})$ production in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV for the ranges $p_{\text{T}} < 15$ GeV/c, $2.5 < y < 4$ and the 0–90% centrality class are $R_{\text{AA}}^{\Upsilon(1\text{S})} = 0.37 \pm 0.02(\text{stat}) \pm 0.03(\text{syst})$ and $R_{\text{AA}}^{\Upsilon(2\text{S})} = 0.10 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst})$, respectively. The ratio $R_{\text{AA}}^{\Upsilon(2\text{S})} / R_{\text{AA}}^{\Upsilon(1\text{S})}$ 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 $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ R_{AA} at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV and 2.76 TeV 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 $\langle T_{\text{AA}} \rangle$ component, whose uncertainty cancels out. The ratio is compatible with unity within uncertainties.

The centrality, p_{T} and y dependences of the $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ 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 $R_{\text{AA}}^{\Upsilon(1\text{S})} = 0.33 \pm 0.03(\text{stat}) \pm 0.03(\text{syst})$ for the 0–10% most central collisions. No significant p_{T} -dependence is observed up to $p_{\text{T}} = 15$ GeV/c within uncertainties. The nuclear modification factor shows no significant dependence on rapidity.

The inclusive $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ R_{AA} measurements are compared in Fig. 2 to several calculations: two transport models (TM) [33, 70] 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 [70] 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 $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$. In TM2, two sets of feed-down fractions are assumed. Finally, the $\Upsilon(1\text{S})$ production cross section in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$ TeV in the rapidity range $2.5 < y < 4$ is taken as $d\sigma_{\text{pp}}^{\Upsilon(1\text{S})}/dy = 28.8$ nb in TM1 and $d\sigma_{\text{pp}}^{\Upsilon(1\text{S})}/dy = 30$ nb in TM2. Those values deviate by about 2σ (TM1) and 1.4σ (TM2) from the result obtained

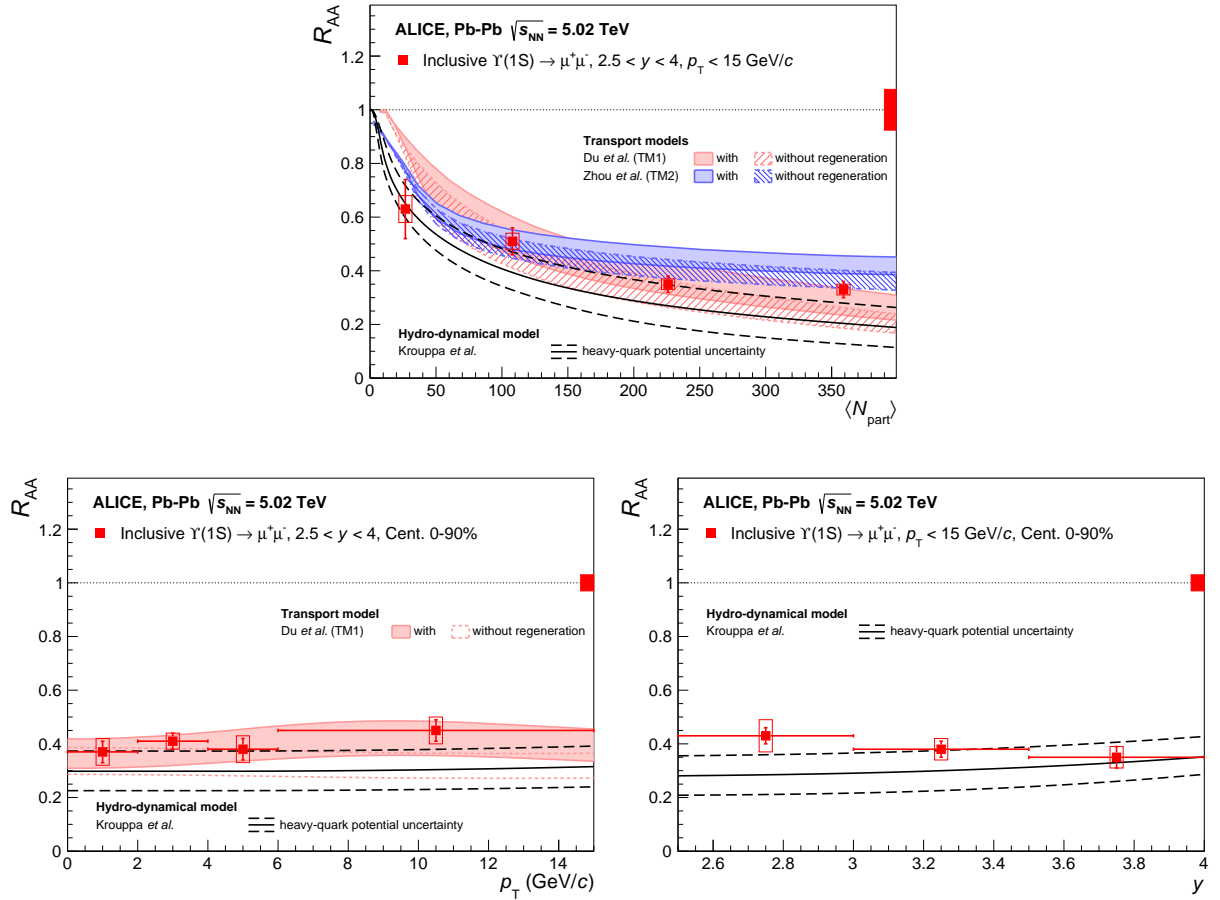


Fig. 2: Inclusive $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} as a function of centrality (top), p_T (left) and y (right) at forward rapidity at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV. The vertical error bars and the boxes represent the statistical and uncorrelated systematic uncertainties, respectively. The relative correlated uncertainty is shown as boxes at unity. ALICE $\Upsilon(1S)$ R_{AA} measurements are compared to predictions from two transport models [33, 70] 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.

using the pp interpolation method reported in the previous section. TM1 predictions are shown as bands accounting for shadowing effects as calculated in [71]. 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 $\Upsilon(1S) R_{\text{AA}}$ 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 $\Upsilon(1S) R_{\text{AA}}$ 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 $p_{\text{T}} < 15$ GeV/ c in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ 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.

Acknowledgements

The ALICE Collaboration would like to thank all its engineers and technicians for their invaluable contributions to the construction of the experiment and the CERN accelerator teams for the outstanding performance of the LHC complex. The ALICE Collaboration gratefully acknowledges the resources and support provided by all Grid centres and the Worldwide LHC Computing Grid (WLCG) collaboration. The ALICE Collaboration acknowledges the following funding agencies for their support in building and running the ALICE detector: A. I. Alikhanyan National Science Laboratory (Yerevan Physics Institute) Foundation (ANSL), State Committee of Science and World Federation of Scientists (WFS), Armenia; Austrian Academy of Sciences and Nationalstiftung für Forschung, Technologie und Entwicklung, Austria; Ministry of Communications and High Technologies, National Nuclear Research Center, Azerbaijan; Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq), Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos (Finep) and Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP), Brazil; Ministry of Science & Technology of China (MSTC), National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) and Ministry of Education of China (MOEC), China; Ministry of Science and Education, Croatia; Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic; The Danish Council for Independent Research — Natural Sciences, the Carlsberg Foundation and Danish National Research Foundation (DNRF), Denmark; Helsinki Institute of Physics (HIP), Finland; Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique (CEA) and Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3) and Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), France; Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Forschung und Technologie (BMBF) and GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, Germany; General Secretariat for Research and Technology, Ministry of Education, Research and Religions, Greece; National Research, Development and Innovation Office, Hungary; Department of Atomic Energy Government of India (DAE), Department of Science and Technology, Government of India (DST), University Grants Commission, Government of India (UGC) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), India; Indonesian Institute of Science, Indonesia; Centro Fermi - Museo Storico della Fisica e Centro Studi e Ricerche Enrico Fermi and Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN), Italy; Institute for Innovative

Science and Technology, Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science (IIST), Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) KAKENHI and Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Japan; Consejo Nacional de Ciencia (CONACYT) y Tecnología, through Fondo de Cooperación Internacional en Ciencia y Tecnología (FONCICYT) and Dirección General de Asuntos del Personal Académico (DGAPA), Mexico; Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO), Netherlands; The Research Council of Norway, Norway; Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South (COMSATS), Pakistan; Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru; Ministry of Science and Higher Education and National Science Centre, Poland; Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information and National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF), Republic of Korea; Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, Institute of Atomic Physics and Romanian National Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, Romania; Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR), Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and National Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Russia; Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic, Slovakia; National Research Foundation of South Africa, South Africa; Centro de Aplicaciones Tecnológicas y Desarrollo Nuclear (CEADEN), Cubaenergía, Cuba and Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Spain; Swedish Research Council (VR) and Knut & Alice Wallenberg Foundation (KAW), Sweden; European Organization for Nuclear Research, Switzerland; National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSDTA), Suranaree University of Technology (SUT) and Office of the Higher Education Commission under NRU project of Thailand, Thailand; Turkish Atomic Energy Agency (TAEK), Turkey; National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine; Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC), United Kingdom; National Science Foundation of the United States of America (NSF) and United States Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Physics (DOE NP), United States of America.

References

- [1] E. V. Shuryak, “Quark-Gluon Plasma and Hadronic Production of Leptons, Photons and Psions,” *Phys. Lett.* **B78** (1978) 150. [*Yad. Fiz.*28,796(1978)].
- [2] **BRAHMS** Collaboration, I. Arsene *et al.*, “Quark gluon plasma and color glass condensate at RHIC? The Perspective from the BRAHMS experiment,” *Nucl. Phys.* **A757** (2005) 1–27, arXiv:nucl-ex/0410020 [nucl-ex].
- [3] **PHOBOS** Collaboration, B. B. Back *et al.*, “The PHOBOS perspective on discoveries at RHIC,” *Nucl. Phys.* **A757** (2005) 28–101, arXiv:nucl-ex/0410022 [nucl-ex].
- [4] **STAR** Collaboration, J. Adams *et al.*, “Experimental and theoretical challenges in the search for the quark gluon plasma: The STAR Collaboration’s critical assessment of the evidence from RHIC collisions,” *Nucl. Phys.* **A757** (2005) 102–183, arXiv:nucl-ex/0501009 [nucl-ex].
- [5] **PHENIX** Collaboration, K. Adcox *et al.*, “Formation of dense partonic matter in relativistic nucleus-nucleus collisions at RHIC: Experimental evaluation by the PHENIX collaboration,” *Nucl. Phys.* **A757** (2005) 184–283, arXiv:nucl-ex/0410003 [nucl-ex].
- [6] B. Muller, J. Schukraft, and B. Wyslouch, “First Results from Pb+Pb collisions at the LHC,” *Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci.* **62** (2012) 361–386, arXiv:1202.3233 [hep-ex].
- [7] T. Matsui and H. Satz, “ J/ψ Suppression by Quark-Gluon Plasma Formation,” *Phys. Lett.* **B178** (1986) 416–422.
- [8] N. Brambilla *et al.*, “Heavy quarkonium: progress, puzzles, and opportunities,” *Eur. Phys. J.* **C71** (2011) 1534, arXiv:1010.5827 [hep-ph].

- [9] A. Andronic *et al.*, “Heavy-flavour and quarkonium production in the LHC era: from proton-proton to heavy-ion collisions,” *Eur. Phys. J.* **C76** no. 3, (2016) 107, arXiv:1506.03981 [nucl-ex].
- [10] S. Digal, P. Petreczky, and H. Satz, “Quarkonium feed down and sequential suppression,” *Phys. Rev.* **D64** (2001) 094015, arXiv:hep-ph/0106017 [hep-ph].
- [11] B. Krouppa, R. Ryblewski, and M. Strickland, “Bottomonia suppression in 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb collisions,” *Phys. Rev.* **C92** no. 6, (2015) 061901, arXiv:1507.03951 [hep-ph].
- [12] M. Martinez and M. Strickland, “Measuring QGP thermalization time with dileptons,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **100** (2008) 102301, arXiv:0709.3576 [hep-ph].
- [13] Y. Burnier, O. Kaczmarek, and A. Rothkopf, “Static quark-antiquark potential in the quark-gluon plasma from lattice QCD,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **114** no. 8, (2015) 082001, arXiv:1410.2546 [hep-lat].
- [14] NA38 Collaboration, M. C. Abreu *et al.*, “ J/ψ , ψ' and Drell-Yan production in S-U interactions at 200 GeV per nucleon,” *Phys. Lett.* **B449** (1999) 128–136. <http://hal.in2p3.fr/in2p3-00002434>.
- [15] NA50 Collaboration, B. Alessandro *et al.*, “A New measurement of J/ψ suppression in Pb-Pb collisions at 158-GeV per nucleon,” *Eur. Phys. J.* **C39** (2005) 335–345, arXiv:hep-ex/0412036 [hep-ex].
- [16] NA60 Collaboration, R. Arnaldi *et al.*, “ J/ψ production in indium-indium collisions at 158-GeV/nucleon,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **99** (2007) 132302.
- [17] PHENIX Collaboration, A. Adare *et al.*, “ J/ψ suppression at forward rapidity in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$ GeV,” *Phys. Rev.* **C84** (2011) 054912, arXiv:1103.6269 [nucl-ex].
- [18] STAR Collaboration, B. I. Abelev *et al.*, “ J/ψ production at high transverse momentum in p+p and Cu+Cu collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$ GeV,” *Phys. Rev.* **C80** (2009) 041902, arXiv:0904.0439 [nucl-ex].
- [19] ALICE Collaboration, B. Abelev *et al.*, “ J/ψ suppression at forward rapidity in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$ TeV,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **109** (2012) 072301, arXiv:1202.1383 [hep-ex].
- [20] ALICE Collaboration, B. B. Abelev *et al.*, “Centrality, rapidity and transverse momentum dependence of J/ψ suppression in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}}=2.76$ TeV,” *Phys. Lett.* **B734** (2014) 314–327, arXiv:1311.0214 [nucl-ex].
- [21] CMS Collaboration, S. Chatrchyan *et al.*, “Suppression of non-prompt J/ψ , prompt J/ψ , and $\Upsilon(1S)$ in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$ TeV,” *JHEP* **05** (2012) 063, arXiv:1201.5069 [nucl-ex].
- [22] ALICE Collaboration, J. Adam *et al.*, “ J/ψ suppression at forward rapidity in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV,” *Phys. Lett.* **B766** (2017) 212–224, arXiv:1606.08197 [nucl-ex].
- [23] P. Braun-Munzinger and J. Stachel, “(Non)thermal aspects of charmonium production and a new look at J/ψ suppression,” *Phys. Lett.* **B490** (2000) 196–202, arXiv:nucl-th/0007059 [nucl-th].
- [24] R. L. Thews, M. Schroedter, and J. Rafelski, “Enhanced J/ψ production in deconfined quark matter,” *Phys. Rev.* **C63** (2001) 054905, arXiv:hep-ph/0007323 [hep-ph].

- [25] X. Zhao and R. Rapp, “Medium Modifications and Production of Charmonia at LHC,” *Nucl. Phys.* **A859** (2011) 114–125, arXiv:1102.2194 [hep-ph].
- [26] K. Zhou, N. Xu, Z. Xu, and P. Zhuang, “Medium effects on charmonium production at ultrarelativistic energies available at the CERN Large Hadron Collider,” *Phys. Rev.* **C89** no. 5, (2014) 054911, arXiv:1401.5845 [nucl-th].
- [27] ALICE Collaboration, J. Adam *et al.*, “Differential studies of inclusive J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ production at forward rapidity in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$ TeV,” *JHEP* **05** (2016) 179, arXiv:1506.08804 [nucl-ex].
- [28] ALICE Collaboration, B. B. Abelev *et al.*, “Suppression of $\Upsilon(1S)$ at forward rapidity in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$ TeV,” *Phys. Lett.* **B738** (2014) 361–372, arXiv:1405.4493 [nucl-ex].
- [29] CMS Collaboration, S. Chatrchyan *et al.*, “Observation of sequential Υ suppression in Pb-Pb collisions,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **109** (2012) 222301, arXiv:1208.2826 [nucl-ex].
- [30] CMS Collaboration, V. Khachatryan *et al.*, “Suppression of $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$ and $\Upsilon(3S)$ production in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$ TeV,” *Phys. Lett.* **B770** (2017) 357–379, arXiv:1611.01510 [nucl-ex].
- [31] M. L. Miller, K. Reygers, S. J. Sanders, and P. Steinberg, “Glauber modeling in high energy nuclear collisions,” *Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci.* **57** (2007) 205–243, arXiv:nucl-ex/0701025 [nucl-ex].
- [32] C. Loizides, J. Kamin, and D. d’Enterria, “Precision Monte Carlo Glauber predictions at present and future nuclear colliders,” arXiv:1710.07098 [nucl-ex].
- [33] X. Du, R. Rapp, and M. He, “Color Screening and Regeneration of Bottomonia in High-Energy Heavy-Ion Collisions,” *Phys. Rev.* **C96** no. 5, (2017) 054901, arXiv:1706.08670 [hep-ph].
- [34] B. Krouppa, A. Rothkopf, and M. Strickland, “Bottomonium suppression using a lattice QCD vetted potential,” *Phys. Rev.* **D97** no. 1, (2018) 016017, arXiv:1710.02319 [hep-ph].
- [35] K. J. Eskola, V. J. Kolhinen, and C. A. Salgado, “The Scale dependent nuclear effects in parton distributions for practical applications,” *Eur. Phys. J.* **C9** (1999) 61–68, arXiv:hep-ph/9807297 [hep-ph].
- [36] K. J. Eskola, H. Paukkunen, and C. A. Salgado, “EPS09: A New Generation of NLO and LO Nuclear Parton Distribution Functions,” *JHEP* **04** (2009) 065, arXiv:0902.4154 [hep-ph].
- [37] F. Arleo and S. Peigne, “Heavy-quarkonium suppression in p-A collisions from parton energy loss in cold QCD matter,” *JHEP* **03** (2013) 122, arXiv:1212.0434 [hep-ph].
- [38] ALICE Collaboration, B. B. Abelev *et al.*, “Production of inclusive $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ in p-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV,” *Phys. Lett.* **B740** (2015) 105–117, arXiv:1410.2234 [nucl-ex].
- [39] LHCb Collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, “Study of Υ production and cold nuclear matter effects in pPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5$ TeV,” *JHEP* **07** (2014) 094, arXiv:1405.5152 [nucl-ex].
- [40] ATLAS Collaboration, M. Aaboud *et al.*, “Measurement of quarkonium production in proton-lead and proton-proton collisions at 5.02 TeV with the ATLAS detector,” *Eur. Phys. J.* **C78** no. 3, (2018) 171, arXiv:1709.03089 [nucl-ex].

- [41] **ALICE** Collaboration, B. B. Abelev *et al.*, “Measurement of quarkonium production at forward rapidity in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV,” *Eur. Phys. J.* **C74** no. 8, (2014) 2974, arXiv:1403.3648 [nucl-ex].
- [42] **ALICE** Collaboration, J. Adam *et al.*, “Inclusive quarkonium production at forward rapidity in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV,” *Eur. Phys. J.* **C76** no. 4, (2016) 184, arXiv:1509.08258 [hep-ex].
- [43] **LHCb** Collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, “Measurement of Υ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV,” *Eur. Phys. J.* **C74** no. 4, (2014) 2835, arXiv:1402.2539 [hep-ex].
- [44] **LHCb** Collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, “Forward production of Υ mesons in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV,” *JHEP* **11** (2015) 103, arXiv:1509.02372 [hep-ex].
- [45] **ALICE** Collaboration, K. Aamodt *et al.*, “The ALICE experiment at the CERN LHC,” *JINST* **3** (2008) S08002.
- [46] **ALICE** Collaboration, B. B. Abelev *et al.*, “Performance of the ALICE Experiment at the CERN LHC,” *Int. J. Mod. Phys.* **A29** (2014) 1430044, arXiv:1402.4476 [nucl-ex].
- [47] **ALICE** Collaboration, K. Aamodt *et al.*, “Rapidity and transverse momentum dependence of inclusive J/ψ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV,” *Phys. Lett.* **B704** (2011) 442, arXiv:1105.0380 [hep-ex].
- [48] **ALICE** Collaboration, K. Aamodt *et al.*, “Alignment of the ALICE Inner Tracking System with cosmic-ray tracks,” *JINST* **5** (2010) P03003, arXiv:1001.0502 [physics.ins-det].
- [49] **ALICE** Collaboration, E. Abbas *et al.*, “Performance of the ALICE VZERO system,” *JINST* **8** (2013) P10016, arXiv:1306.3130 [nucl-ex].
- [50] **ALICE** Collaboration, B. Abelev *et al.*, “Measurement of the Cross Section for Electromagnetic Dissociation with Neutron Emission in Pb-Pb Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$ TeV,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **109** (2012) 252302, arXiv:1203.2436 [nucl-ex].
- [51] **ALICE** Collaboration, F. Bossù, M. Gagliardi, and M. Marchisone, “Performance of the RPC-based ALICE muon trigger system at the LHC,” *JINST* **7** no. 12, (2012) T12002. <http://stacks.iop.org/1748-0221/7/i=12/a=T12002>.
- [52] R. Arnaldi *et al.*, “Design and performance of the ALICE muon trigger system,” *Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl.* **158** (2006) 21–24.
- [53] **ALICE** Collaboration, B. Abelev *et al.*, “Centrality determination of Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$ TeV with ALICE,” *Phys. Rev.* **C88** no. 4, (2013) 044909, arXiv:1301.4361 [nucl-ex].
- [54] **ALICE** Collaboration, J. Adam *et al.*, “Centrality dependence of the charged-particle multiplicity density at midrapidity in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **116** no. 22, (2016) 222302, arXiv:1512.06104 [nucl-ex].
- [55] D. G. d’Enterria, “Hard scattering cross-sections at LHC in the Glauber approach: From pp to pA and AA collisions,” arXiv:nucl-ex/0302016 [nucl-ex].
- [56] Patrignani, C. *et al.* (Particle Data Group), *Chin. Phys.* **C40** no. 10, (2016) 100001 and 2017 update.
- [57] **ALICE** Collaboration, “Quarkonium signal extraction in ALICE,” <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2060096>. ALICE-PUBLIC-2015-006.

- [58] **CDF** Collaboration, D. Acosta *et al.*, “ Υ production and polarization in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ -TeV,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **88** (2002) 161802.
- [59] **LHCb** Collaboration, R. Aaij *et al.*, “Measurement of Υ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV,” *Eur. Phys. J.* **C72** (2012) 2025, arXiv:1202.6579 [hep-ex].
- [60] **CMS** Collaboration, V. Khachatryan *et al.*, “Upsilon Production Cross-Section in pp Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV,” *Phys. Rev.* **D83** (2011) 112004, arXiv:1012.5545 [hep-ex].
- [61] F. Bossu, Z. C. del Valle, A. de Falco, M. Gagliardi, S. Grigoryan, and G. Martinez Garcia, “Phenomenological interpolation of the inclusive J/ψ cross section to proton-proton collisions at 2.76 TeV and 5.5 TeV,” arXiv:1103.2394 [nucl-ex].
- [62] **D0** Collaboration, V. M. Abazov *et al.*, “Measurement of the polarization of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ states in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ -TeV,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **101** (2008) 182004, arXiv:0804.2799 [hep-ex].
- [63] **CDF** Collaboration, T. Aaltonen *et al.*, “Measurements of Angular Distributions of Muons From Υ Meson Decays in $p\bar{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **108** (2012) 151802, arXiv:1112.1591 [hep-ex].
- [64] **CMS** Collaboration, S. Chatrchyan *et al.*, “Measurement of the $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$ and $\Upsilon(3S)$ polarizations in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **110** no. 8, (2013) 081802, arXiv:1209.2922 [hep-ex].
- [65] **GEANT4** Collaboration, S. Agostinelli *et al.*, “GEANT4: A Simulation toolkit,” *Nucl. Instrum. Meth.* **A506** (2003) 250–303.
- [66] R. Brun, F. Bruyant, F. Carminati, S. Giani, M. Maire, A. McPherson, G. Patrick, and L. Urban, *GEANT: Detector Description and Simulation Tool; Oct 1994*. CERN Program Library. CERN, Geneva, 1993. <http://cds.cern.ch/record/1082634>. Long Writeup W5013.
- [67] **ALICE and LHCb** Collaboration, “Reference pp cross-sections for $\Upsilon(1S)$ studies in proton-lead collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV and comparisons between ALICE and LHCb results,” <http://cds.cern.ch/record/1748460>. ALICE-PUBLIC-2014-002, LHCb-CONF-2014-003.
- [68] M. Gluck, J. F. Owens, and E. Reya, “Gluon Contribution to Hadronic J/ψ Production,” *Phys. Rev.* **D17** (1978) 2324.
- [69] M. Cacciari, M. Greco, and P. Nason, “The p_T spectrum in heavy flavor hadroproduction,” *JHEP* **05** (1998) 007, arXiv:hep-ph/9803400 [hep-ph].
- [70] K. Zhou, N. Xu, and P. Zhuang, “ Υ Production in Heavy Ion Collisions at LHC,” *Nucl. Phys.* **A931** (2014) 654–658, arXiv:1408.3900 [hep-ph].
- [71] K. Tuchin, “Breakdown of kT-Factorization and J/ψ Production in dA Collisions,” *Nucl. Phys.* **A854** (2011) 198–203, arXiv:1012.4212 [hep-ph].

A The ALICE Collaboration

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. Arslanok¹⁰², 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. Bhum¹¹⁷, A. Bianchi²⁶, L. Bianchi¹²⁵, N. Bianchi⁵¹, J. Bielčič³⁷, J. Bielčiková⁹³, A. Bilandžić^{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. Djuvslund²², 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. Epple¹⁴⁴, 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 Tellez⁴⁴, 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. Gläsel¹⁰², 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. Hohlweger¹⁰², 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. Kebschull⁷⁴, 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. Kuijer⁸⁹, J. Kumar⁴⁸, L. Kumar⁹⁸, S. Kumar⁴⁸, S. Kundu⁸⁵, P. Kurashvili⁸⁴, A. Kurepin⁶², A.B. Kurepin⁶², A. Kuryakin¹⁰⁶, S. Kushpil⁹³, J. Kvapil¹⁰⁸, M.J. Kwon⁶⁰, 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. Masera²⁶, 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. Mürning⁴², M.I.A. Muñoz⁷⁹, 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. Natrass¹²⁸, 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. Nikolae⁸⁷, S. Nikulin⁸⁷, V. Nikulin⁹⁶, F. Noferini^{10,53}, P. Nomokonov⁷⁵, G. Nooren⁶³, J.C.C. Noris⁴⁴, J. Norman⁷⁸, A. Nyman⁸⁷, 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. Ratzka⁴², 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. Saarinén⁴³, 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. Siewlewiec³⁴, T. Siemiarz⁸⁴, 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. Storetvedt³⁶, 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. Tejada 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. Zaccaro⁵⁸, 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,

Affiliation notes

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

Collaboration Institutes

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, California, 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, Illinois, 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, Nebraska, 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, California, 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, California, 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, Tennessee, United States
- 95 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 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, Texas, 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, Texas, United States
- 126 University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland
- 127 University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
- 128 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, 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, Michigan, 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, Connecticut, United States
- 145 Yonsei University, Seoul, Republic of Korea