Azimuthally-differential pion femtoscopy relative to the third harmonic event plane in Pb-Pb collisions at \( \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76 \) TeV

Acharya, S.; Acosta, F.T.; Adamova, D.; Adolfsson, J.; Aggarwal, MM.; Rinella, G.A.; Agnello, Maria; Agrawal, N.; Ahamed, Z.; Ahn, S.U.; Aiola, S.; Akindinov, A.; Al-Turany, M.; Alam, S.; Albuquerque, DSD; Aleksandrov, D.; Alessandro, B.; Molina, Rafael A.; Ali, Yusuf; Alici, A.; Alkin, A.; Alme, J.; Alt, T.; Bearden, Ian; Bilandzic, Ante; bsm989, bsm989; Gajdosova, Katarina; Bourjau, Christian Alexander; Gaardhøje, Jens Jørgen; Nielsen, Børge Svane; Thoresen, Freja; Zhou, You; Christensen, Christian Holm; Chojnacki, Marek; Ozelin De Lima Pimentel, Lais

Published in:
Physics Letters B

DOI:
10.1016/j.physletb.2018.06.042

Publication date:
2018

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (APA):
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ALICE Collaboration

Abstract

Azimuthally-differential femtoscopy measurements, being sensitive to spatio-temporal characteristics of the source as well as to the collective velocity fields at freeze out, provide very important information on the nature and dynamics of the system evolution. While the HBT radii oscillations relative to the second harmonic event plane measured recently reflect mostly the spatial geometry of the source, model studies have shown that the HBT radii oscillations relative to the third harmonic event plane are predominantly defined by the velocity fields. In this Letter, we present the first results on azimuthally-differential pion femtoscopy relative to the third harmonic event plane as a function of the pion pair transverse momentum $k_T$ for different collision centralities in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV. We find that the $R_{side}$ and $R_{col}$ radii, which characterize the pion source size in the directions perpendicular and parallel to the pion transverse momentum, oscillate in phase relative to the third harmonic event plane, similar to the results from 3+1D hydrodynamical calculations. The observed radii oscillations unambiguously signal a collective expansion and anisotropy in the velocity fields. A comparison of the measured radii oscillations with the Blast-Wave model calculations indicate that the initial state triangularity is washed out at freeze-out.

1. Introduction

Heavy-ion collisions at LHC energies create a hot and dense medium known as the quark–gluon plasma (QGP) [1]. The QGP fireball first expands, cools, and then freezes out into a collection of final-state hadrons. Correlations among the particles carry information about the space–time extent of the emitting source, and are imprinted on the final-state spectra due to a quantum-mechanical interference effect [2]. Commonly known as intensity or Hanbury–Brown–Twiss (HBT) interferometry, the correlation of two identical particles at small relative momentum, is an effective tool to study the space–time (“femtoscopic”) structure of the emitting source in relativistic heavy-ion collisions [3]. The initial state of a heavy-ion collision is characterized by spatial anisotropies that lead to anisotropies in pressure gradients, and consequently to azimuthal anisotropies in final particle distributions, commonly called anisotropic flow. Anisotropic flow is usually characterized by a Fourier decomposition of the particle azimuthal distribution and quantified by the flow coefficients $v_n$ and the corresponding symmetry plane angles $\Psi_n$ [4]. Elliptic flow is quantified by the second flow harmonic coefficient $v_2$, whereas triangular flow [5] is quantified by $v_3$. Due to the position–momentum correlations in particle emission [6], the particles emitted at a particular angle relative to the flow plane carry information about the source as seen from that corresponding direction; these correlations also lead to the HBT radii to be sensitive to the collective velocity fields, from which information about the dynamics of the system evolution can be extracted.

Azimuthally-differential femtoscopy measurements can be performed relative to the direction of different harmonics event planes [7,8]. The measurements of the HBT radii with respect to the first harmonic event plane (directed flow) at the AGS [9] revealed that the source was tilted relative to the beam direction [10]. The HBT radii variations relative to the second harmonic event plane angle ($\Psi_2$) provide information on the pion source elliptic eccentricity at freeze-out. The recent ALICE measurements [11] indicate that due to the strong in-plane expansion the final-state source elliptic eccentricity is more than a factor 2–3 smaller compared to the initial-state. While the HBT radii modulations relative to $\Psi_2$ are defined mostly by the source geometry, the azimuthal dependence of the HBT radii relative to the third harmonic event plane ($\Psi_3$) originate predominantly in the anisotropies of the collective velocity fields – for a triangular, but static source the radii do not exhibit any oscillations [12]. Models studies [13,14] show that the anisotropy in expansion velocity as well as the system geometrical shape can be strongly constrained by azimuthally differential femtoscopy measurements relative to
The HBT radii oscillations relative to the third harmonic event plane have been first observed in Au–Au collisions at RHIC energy by the PHENIX Collaboration [15]. Unfortunately, due to large uncertainties these measurements did not allow to obtain detailed information on the origin of the observed oscillations.

In this Letter, the first azimuthally-differential femtoscopy measurement relative to the third harmonic event plane in Pb–Pb collisions at \( \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76 \) TeV from the ALICE experiment are presented. We compare our results to the toy-model calculations from [13] to get an insight on the role of the anisotropies in the velocity fields and the system shape. In addition, we compare our results to a 3 + 1D hydrodynamical calculations [14] and a Blast-Wave Model [16] for a quantitative characterization of the final source shape.

2. Data analysis

The analysis was performed over the data sample recorded in 2011 during the second Pb–Pb running period at the LHC. Approximately 2 million minimum bias events, 29.2 million central trigger events, and 34.1 million semi-central trigger events were used. The minimum bias, semi-central, and central triggers used all require a signal in both V0 detectors [17]. The V0 detector, also used for the centrality determination [18], is a small angle detector of scintillator arrays covering pseudorapidity ranges \( 2.8 < \eta < 5.1 \) and \(-3.7 < \eta < -1.7 \) for a collision vertex occurring at the center of the ALICE detector. The results of this analysis are reported for collision centrality classes expressed as ranges of the fraction of the inelastic Pb–Pb cross section: 0–5%, 5–10%, 10–20%, 20–30%, 30–40%, and 40–50%. Events with the primary event vertex along the beam direction \( |V_z| < 8 \) cm were used in this analysis to ensure a uniform pseudorapidity acceptance. A detailed description of the ALICE detector can be found in [19,20]. The Time Projection Chamber (TPC) has full azimuthal coverage and allows charged-particle track reconstruction in the pseudorapidity range \( |\eta| < 0.8 \), as well as particle identification via the specific ionization energy loss \( dE/dx \) associated with each track. In addition to the TPC, the Time-Of-Flight (TOF) detector was used for identification of particles with transverse momentum \( p_T > 0.5 \) GeV/c.

The TPC has 18 sectors covering full azimuth with 159 pad rows radially placed in each sector. Tracks with at least 80 space points in the TPC were used in this analysis. Tracks compatible with a decay in flight (kink topology) were rejected. The track quality was determined by the \( \chi^2 \) of the Kalman filter fit to the reconstructed TPC clusters [21]. The \( \chi^2 \) per degree of freedom was required to be less than 4. For primary track selection, only trajectories passing within 3.2 cm from the primary vertex in the longitudinal direction and 2.4 cm in the transverse direction were used. Based on the specific ionization energy loss in the TPC gas compared with the corresponding Bethe–Bloch curve, and the time of flight in TOF, a probability for each track to be a pion, kaon, proton, or electron was determined. Particles for which the pion probability was the largest were used in this analysis. This resulted in an overall purity above 95%, with small contamination from electrons in the region where the \( dE/dx \) for the two particle types overlap. Pions were selected in the pseudorapidity range \( |\eta| < 0.8 \) and \( 0.15 < p_T < 1.5 \) GeV/c.

The correlation function \( C(q) \) was calculated as

\[
C(q) = \frac{A(q)}{B(q)},
\]

where \( q = p_1 - p_2 \) is the relative momentum of two pions, \( A(q) \) is the distribution of particle pairs from the same event, and \( B(q) \) is the background distribution of uncorrelated particle pairs. The background distribution is built by using the mixed-event technique [22] in which pairs are made out of particles from three different events with similar centrality (less than 2% difference), event-plane angle (less than 6° difference), and event vertex position along the beam direction (less than 4 cm difference). Both the \( A(q) \) and \( B(q) \) distributions were measured differentially with respect to the third harmonic event-plane angle \( \Psi_{EP,3} \). Note, that measurements relative to \( \Psi_{EP,3} \) will smear any contribution from elliptic flow as the elliptic and triangular event planes are uncorrelated [23]. The third harmonic event-plane angle \( \Psi_{EP,3} \) was determined using TPC tracks. To avoid auto-correlation each event was split into two subevents \((-0.8 < \eta < 0.0 \) and \( 0 < \eta < 0.8 \)). Pairs were chosen from one subevent and the third harmonic event-plane angle \( \Psi_{EP,1} \) was estimated using the particles from the other subevent, and vice-versa, with the event plane resolution determined from the correlations between the event planes determined in different subevents [4]. Requiring a minimum value in the two-track separation parameters \( \Delta \varphi = |\varphi_1 - \varphi_2| \) and \( \Delta \eta = |\eta_1 - \eta_2| \) reduces two-track reconstruction effects such as track splitting or track merging. The quantity \( \varphi^* \) is defined in this analysis as the azimuthal angle of the track in the laboratory frame at the radial position of 1.6 m inside the TPC. Splitting is the effect when one track is reconstructed as two tracks, and merging is the effect of two tracks being reconstructed as one. Also, to reduce the splitting effect, pairs that share more than 5% of the TPC clusters were removed from the analysis. It is observed that at large relative momentum the correlation function is a constant, and the background pair distribution is normalized such that this constant is equal to unity. The analysis was performed for different collision centralities in several ranges of \( k_t \), the magnitude of the pion-pair transverse momentum \( k_t = (p_{T,1} + p_{T,2})/2 \), and in bins of \( \Delta \varphi = \varphi_{paar} - \Psi_{EP,3} \), where \( \varphi_{paar} \) is the pair azimuthal angle. The Bertsch–Pratt [3,24] out-side–long coordinate system was used with the long direction pointing along the beam axis, out along the transverse pair momentum, and side being perpendicular to the other two. The three-dimensional correlation function was analyzed in the Longitudinally Co-Moving System (LCMS) [25], in which the total longitudinal momentum of the pair is zero, \( p_{T,1} = -p_{T,2} \).

To isolate the Bose–Einstein contribution in the correlation function, effects due to final-state Coulomb repulsion must be taken into account. For that, the Bowler–Sinyukov fitting procedure [26,27] was used in which the Coulomb weight is only applied to the fraction of pairs \((\lambda)\) that participate in the Bose–Einstein correlation. In this approach, the correlation function is fitted by

\[
C(q, \Delta \varphi) = N((1 - \lambda) + K(q)(1 + G(q, \Delta \varphi))),
\]

where \( N \) is the normalization factor. The function \( G(q, \Delta \varphi) \) describes the Bose–Einstein correlations and \( K(q) \) is the Coulomb part of the two-pion wave function integrated over a source function corresponding to \( G(q) \). In this analysis the Gaussian form of \( G(q, \Delta \varphi) \) [28] was used

\[
G(q, \Delta \varphi) = \exp \left[ -q_{out}^2 R_{out}^2(\Delta \varphi) - q_{side}^2 R_{side}^2(\Delta \varphi) - q_{long}^2 R_{long}^2(\Delta \varphi) - 2q_{out} q_{side} R_{out} R_{side}(\Delta \varphi) - 2q_{out} q_{long} R_{out} R_{long}(\Delta \varphi) - 2q_{side} q_{long} R_{side} R_{long}(\Delta \varphi) \right],
\]

where the parameters \( R_{out}, R_{side}, \) and \( R_{long} \) are traditionally called HBT radii in the out, side, and long directions. The cross-terms \( R_{out}^2, R_{side}^2, \) and \( R_{long}^2 \) describe the correlation in the out-side, side-long, and out-long directions, respectively.

The systematic uncertainties on the extracted radii, discussed below, vary in \( k_t \) and centrality. They include uncertainties related
Fig. 1. The azimuthal dependence of $R_{\text{out}}^2$, $R_{\text{side}}^2$, and $R_{\text{long}}^2$ as a function of $\Delta \varphi = \Psi_{\text{pair}} - \Psi_E$ for centrality percentiles 20–30% and four different $k_T$ ranges. Solid lines represent the fit to the functional forms of Eq. (4). The shaded bands show the systematic uncertainty.

3. Results

Fig. 1 presents the dependence of $R_{\text{out}}^2$, $R_{\text{side}}^2$, and $R_{\text{long}}^2$ on the pion emission angle relative to the third harmonic event plane for centrality 20–30% and different $k_T$ ranges. Note that $R_{\text{out}}^2$ and $R_{\text{side}}^2$ exhibit in-phase oscillations (for a quantitative analysis, see below). Within the uncertainties of the measurement, $R_{\text{long}}^2$ oscillations, if any, are insignificant. Oscillations of $R_{\text{out}}^2$ and $R_{\text{side}}^2$ radii (not shown) are found to be consistent with zero, as expected due to the source symmetry in longitudinal direction, and are not further investigated. The curves represent the fits to the data using the functions [12]:

\[
R_{\mu}^2(\Delta \varphi) = R_{\mu,0}^2 + 2R_{\mu,3}^2 \cos(3\Delta \varphi) \quad (\mu = \text{out, side, long}),
\]

\[
R_{os}^2(\Delta \varphi) = R_{os,0}^2 + 2R_{os,3}^2 \sin(3\Delta \varphi).
\]

Fitting the radii’s azimuthal dependence with the functional forms of Eq. (4) allows us to extract the average radii and the amplitudes of oscillations. The $\chi^2$ per number of degree of freedom is 0.3–18 depending on $k_T$ and centrality range. The results for the average radii $R_{\text{out},0}^2$, $R_{\text{side},0}^2$, and $R_{\text{os},0}^2$ were found to be consistent with those reported previously in [11] in azimuthal inclusive analysis. The extracted amplitudes of oscillations have to be corrected for the finite event plane resolution. There exist several methods for such a correction [30], which produce consistent results [31] well within uncertainties of this analysis. The results shown below have been obtained with the simplest method first used by the E895 Collaboration [9], in which the amplitude of oscillation is divided by the event plane resolution. In this analysis the event plane resolution correction factor is about 0.6–0.7, depending on centrality.

Fig. 2 shows the oscillation parameters $R_{\text{out},3}^2$, $R_{\text{side},3}^2$, $R_{\text{long},3}^2$, and $R_{\text{os},3}^2$ for different centrality and $k_T$ ranges. All radii oscillations exhibit weak centrality dependence, likely reflecting the weak centrality dependence of the triangular flow itself. The $k_T$ dependence is different for different radii oscillations: while the magnitudes of $R_{\text{out},3}^2$ and $R_{\text{os},3}^2$ are smallest for the smallest $k_T$ range, it is opposite for $R_{\text{side},3}^2$ (and, possibly for $R_{\text{long},3}^2$), where the oscillations become stronger. The parameter $R_{\text{long},3}^2$ is consistent with zero within the systematic uncertainties while $R_{\text{os},3}^2$ is positive for all centralities and $k_T$ ranges except for the lowest $k_T$ range 0.2–0.3 GeV/c. Note that $R_{\text{out},3}^2$ and $R_{\text{side},3}^2$ are negative for
all centralities and $k_T$ ranges. In the toy model simulations [13] such phases of radii oscillations were observed only in the so-called “flow anisotropy dominated case” (a circular source with the radial expansion velocity including the third harmonic modulation) and not for “geometry dominated” case (triangular shape source with radial expansion velocity proportional to radial distance from the center, with corners having largest expansion velocity).

Fig. 3 shows the relative amplitudes of radius oscillations $R_{\text{out,3}}^2/R_{\text{side,0}}^2$, $R_{\text{side,3}}^2/R_{\text{side,0}}^2$, and $R_{\text{long,3}}^2/R_{\text{long,0}}^2$. Similar to the previous analyses and theoretical calculations [14] we report all the radii oscillations relative to the side radius the least affected by the emission time duration. There exist no obvious centrality dependence. As the average radii decrease with increasing $k_T$, the $k_T$ dependence of relative oscillation amplitudes appear much stronger for “out” and “out-side” radii, while “side” radius relative amplitude exhibits no $k_T$ dependence with the uncertainties. The shaded bands in Fig. 3 indicate the results of 3+1D hydrodynamical calculations [14]. These calculations assume constant shear viscosity to entropy ratio $\eta/s = 0.08$ and bulk viscosity that is nonzero in the hadronic phase $\zeta/s = 0.04$, and the initial density from a Glauber Monte Carlo model. The parameters of the model, were tuned to reproduce the measured charged particle spectra, the elliptic and triangular flow. We find that the relative amplitudes $R_{\text{side,3}}^2/R_{\text{side,0}}^2$ agree with these results rather well, while the relative amplitudes $R_{\text{out,3}}^2/R_{\text{out,0}}^2$ and $R_{\text{long,3}}^2/R_{\text{long,0}}^2$ agree only qualitatively. According to the 3+1D hydrodynamical calculations, the negative signs of $R_{\text{side,3}}^2$ and $R_{\text{out,3}}^2$ parameters are an indication that the initial triangularity has been washed-out or even reversed at freeze-out due to triangular flow [14].

To investigate further on the final source shape, we compare our results to the Blast-Wave model calculations [16]. In that model, the spatial geometry of the pion source at freeze-out is parameterized by

$$ R(\phi) = R_0 \left( 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n \cos(n(\phi - \Psi_n)) \right). $$

(5)

where $\Psi_n$'s denote the orientations of the $n$-th order symmetry planes. The amplitudes $a_n$ and the phases $\Psi_n$ are model parameters. The magnitude of the transverse expansion velocity is parameterized as $v_t = \tanh \rho$, where the transverse rapidity $\rho$ [13,16] is

$$ \rho(\tilde{r}, \phi) = \rho_0 \tilde{r} \left( 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2 \rho_n \cos(n(\phi - \Psi_n)) \right). $$

(6)

Here $\tilde{r} = r/R(\phi)$, and $\phi_0(\phi)$ is the transverse boost direction assumed to be perpendicular to the surface of constant $\tilde{r}$. The results of this model presented below were obtained assuming a kinetic freeze-out temperature of 120 MeV, and maximum expansion rapidity $\rho_0 = 0.8$, tuned to describe single particle spectra. Fig. 4 shows the relative amplitudes of the radius oscillations $R_{\text{out,3}}^2/R_{\text{out,0}}^2$ and $R_{\text{side,3}}^2/R_{\text{side,0}}^2$ as a function of Blast-Wave model third-order parameters, spatial anisotropy $a_3$ and transverse flow anisotropy $\rho_3$. Thin dashed lines represent the lines of constant relative amplitudes, with numbers next to lines indicating the relative amplitude values. Thick dashed lines show the ALICE results for $R_{\text{out,3}}^2/R_{\text{out,0}}^2$ and $R_{\text{side,3}}^2/R_{\text{side,0}}^2$ with the thickness of the lines indicating the uncertainties. The intersection of the two dashed lines corresponds to $a_3$ and $\rho_3$ parameters consistent with ALICE measurements. The ALICE data and the Blast-Wave model calculations correspond to pairs with $k_T = 0.6$ GeV/c and the centrality range 5–10%. The comparison have been also performed for other centralities and the corresponding Blast-Wave model parameters have been deduced. Fig. 5 presents the final source spatial and transverse flow anisotropies for different centrality ranges from matching the ALICE data with the Blast-Wave model calculations. The contours correspond to one sigma uncertainty as derived from
Fig. 3. Amplitudes of the relative radii oscillations $R_{\text{out},3}/R_{\text{side},0}$, $R_{\text{out},3}/R_{\text{side},0}$, and $R_{\text{side},3}/R_{\text{side},0}$ versus centrality for four $k_T$ ranges. Square brackets indicate systematic uncertainties. The shaded bands are the 3+1D hydrodynamical calculations [14] and the width of the bands represent the uncertainties in the model calculations.

Fig. 4. The relative amplitudes of the radius oscillations $R_{\text{out},3}/R_{\text{side},0}$ and $R_{\text{side},3}/R_{\text{side},0}$ on the third-order anisotropies in space $(n_3)$ and transverse flow $(\rho_3)$ for the centrality range 5–10% and $k_T = 0.6$ GeV/c from the Blast-Wave model [16]. The thin dashed lines show the lines of a constant relative amplitude, in magenta for $R_{\text{out},3}/R_{\text{side},0}$ and in dark yellow for $R_{\text{side},3}/R_{\text{side},0}$. The thick lines show the corresponding ALICE results, with width of the lines representing the experimental uncertainties. (For interpretation of the colors in the figure(s), the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

Fig. 5. Blast-Wave model [16] source parameters, final spatial $(n_3)$ and transverse flow $(\rho_3)$ anisotropies, for different centrality ranges, as obtained from the fit to ALICE radii oscillation parameters. The contours represent the one sigma uncertainty.

the fit of the model to the data. It is observed that the final source anisotropy is close to zero, significantly smaller than the initial triangular eccentricities that are typically of the order of 0.2–0.3. The

4. Summary

We have reported a measurement of two-pion azimuthally-differential femtoscopy relative to the third harmonic event plane in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV. The observed oscillations
of the HBT radii unambiguously indicate a collective expansion of the system and anisotropy in collective velocity fields at freeze-out. Clear in-phase oscillations of $R_{\text{out}}$ and $R_{\text{side}}$, with both $R^2_{\text{out}}$ and $R^2_{\text{side}}$, parameters (as defined in Eq. (4)) being negative, have been observed for all centralities and $k_T$ ranges. According to model calculations [13] the observed $R_{\text{out}}$ and $R_{\text{side}}$ in-phase oscillations are characteristics of the source with strong triangular flow and close to zero spatial anisotropy. This conclusion is further confirmed by a detailed comparison of our results with the Blast-Wave model calculations [16], from which the parameters of the source, the spatial anisotropy and modulations in the radial expansion velocity, have been derived, with spatial triangular anisotropy being more than an order of magnitude smaller than the typical initial anisotropy values. The oscillation amplitudes exhibit weak centrality dependence, and in general decrease with decreasing $k_T$ except for $R_{\text{side}}$ which on opposite is the largest in the smallest $k_T$ bin. The results of the 3+1D hydrodynamic calculations [14] are in a good qualitative agreement with our measurements but, quantitatively, the model predicts a stronger dependence of $R^2_{\text{out}}$ oscillations on $k_T$ than observed in the data.

Acknowledgements

We thank J. Cimerman and B. Tomásk for providing us with the results of the Blast-Model calculations [16].

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 ( MOSTC), 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’Énergie 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) and 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), Cuba, and Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Spain; Swedish Research Council (VR) and Knut and 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 (TAKE), 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 U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Physics (DOE NP), United States of America.

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Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France
Université Lyon, Université Lyon 1, CNRS/IN2P3, IPN-Lyon, Villeurbanne, Lyon, France
Université de Strasbourg, CNRS, IPHC UMR 7178, F-67000 Strasbourg, France
Université Paris-Saclay Centre d’Études de Saclay (CEA), IRFU, Département de Physique Nucléaire (DPhN), Saclay, France
Università degli Studi di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
Università di Brescia, Brescia, Italy
V. Fock Institute for Physics, St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia
Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Kolkata, India
Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw, Poland
Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, United States
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Institut für Kernphysik, Münster, Germany
Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States
Yonsei University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

i Deceased.
i Deceased.
i Dipartimento DET del Politecnico di Torino, Turin, Italy.
i M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear, Physics, Moscow, Russia.
i Department of Applied Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India.
i Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of Wroclaw, Poland.