Measurement of Upsilon(1S) Elliptic Flow at Forward Rapidity in Pb-Pb Collisions at root s(NN)=5.02 TeV

A Large Ion Collider Expt Collabor

Published in:
Physical Review Letters

DOI:
10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.192301

Publication date:
2019

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

Citation for published version (APA):
Measurement of $\Upsilon(1S)$ Elliptic Flow at Forward Rapidity in Pb-Pb Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

S. Acharya et al.*
(A Large Ion Collider Experiment Collaboration)

(Received 15 July 2019; revised manuscript received 9 September 2019; published 6 November 2019)

The first measurement of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ elliptic flow coefficient ($v_2$) is performed at forward rapidity ($2.5 < y < 4$) in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV with the ALICE detector at the LHC. The results are obtained with the scalar product method and are reported as a function of transverse momentum ($p_T$) up to 15 GeV/$c$ in the 5%–60% centrality interval. The measured $\Upsilon(1S)v_2$ is consistent with 0 and with the small positive values predicted by transport models within uncertainties. The $v_2$ coefficient in $2 < p_T < 15$ GeV/$c$ is lower than that of inclusive $J/\psi$ mesons in the same $p_T$ interval by 2.6 standard deviations. These results, combined with earlier suppression measurements, are in agreement with a scenario in which the $\Upsilon(1S)$ production in Pb–Pb collisions at LHC energies is dominated by dissociation limited to the early stage of the collision, whereas in the $J/\psi$ case there is substantial experimental evidence of an additional regeneration component.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.192301

At the extreme energy densities and temperatures produced in ultrarelativistic collisions of heavy nuclei, hadronic matter undergoes a transition into a state of deconfined quarks and gluons, known as quark-gluon plasma (QGP). The created QGP medium is characterized as a strongly coupled system, which behaves as an almost perfect fluid in the sense that its shear viscosity to entropy density ratio approaches the smallest possible values [1–3]. Spatial initial state anisotropy of the overlap region of the two colliding nuclei is transformed by the fluid pressure gradients into a momentum anisotropy of the produced final-state particles. This effect is known as hydrodynamic anisotropic flow [4] and is usually quantified in terms of the harmonic coefficients of the Fourier decomposition of the azimuthal particle distribution [5]. The dominant coefficient in noncentral collisions is the second harmonic, denoted by $v_2$ and known as elliptic flow, since this coefficient directly arises from the almond-shaped interaction region between the colliding nuclei. It is approximately proportional to the eccentricity $v_2$ of the initial collision geometry [6]. The proportionality coefficient reflects the response of the QGP medium to the initial anisotropy and depends on the particle type, mass, and kinematics [7].

Charm and beauty quarks are important probes of the QGP. They are created predominantly in hard-scattering processes at the early collision stage and therefore experience the entire evolution of the QGP. The observed significant $D$ meson $v_2$ in nucleus-nucleus collisions suggests that the charm quarks participate in the collective anisotropic flow of the QGP fluid [8–10]. Nevertheless, since the light-flavor quarks also contribute to the $D$-meson flow, detailed comparisons with theoretical models are necessary to draw firm conclusions about the charm-quark flow. Quarkonia, which are bound states of heavy-flavor quark-antiquark pairs, offer a complementary way to study the interaction of the heavy-flavor quarks with the medium and thus to independently shed light on the properties of the QGP [11]. In a simplified picture, quarkonium production is suppressed by color screening inside the QGP medium created in nucleus-nucleus collisions [12]. The level of suppression depends on the heavy-quark interaction and the temperature of the surrounding medium [13,14]. The azimuthal asymmetry of the overlap region of the two colliding nuclei and the dependence of the suppression on the path length traversed by the quark-antiquark pair inside the medium lead to positive $v_2$ values increasing as a function of transverse momentum ($p_T$). At LHC energies, there is evidence for a competing effect that enhances the production of charmonia (bound states of charm quark-antiquark pairs) [15–17]. This effect originates from regeneration of charmonia via recombination of (partially) thermalized charm quarks either during the QGP evolution [18,19] or at the QGP phase boundary [20,21]. It becomes significant at LHC energies due to the large charm-quark production cross section, which implies that a sufficiently

*Full author list given at the end of the article.

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article's title, journal citation, and DOI.
high number of charm quarks traveling inside the QGP are available for recombination. Within the regeneration scenario, the elliptic flow of charmonia is directly inherited from the velocity field of the individual charm quarks within the medium and results in a positive $v_2$ coefficient, mainly at low $p_T$. Measurements of significant $J/\psi$-meson $v_2$ coefficient in Pb-Pb collisions at LHC energies clearly speak in favor of charm-quark flow and the regeneration scenario [22–25]. Despite this, the phenomenological models that incorporate transport of heavy-flavor quark-antiquark pairs inside the QGP are not yet able to provide a fully satisfactory description of the $p_T$ dependence of the measured $J/\psi$ elliptic flow [19,26]. Moreover, recent results in high-multiplicity $p$-Pb collisions also indicate a significant $J/\psi v_2$ [27,28], which is unexpected within the present transport models due to the small collision-system size and low number of available charm quarks [29]. Recent calculations within the color-glass condensate framework attribute this significant $v_2$ to initial-state effects [30].

Bottomonia, bound states of bottom quark-antiquark pairs, are also expected to be suppressed inside the QGP by the color-screening effect [11,13,31]. Indeed, measurements in Pb-Pb collisions at the LHC demonstrate a significant suppression of inclusive $\Upsilon(1S)$ production [32–35]. In recent calculations the $v_2$ coefficient of inclusive $\Upsilon(1S)$ is predicted to be significantly smaller when compared to that of inclusive $J/\psi$ [36]. The reason is that the $\Upsilon(1S)$ dissociation happens at higher temperatures due to its greater binding energy. The dissociation is therefore limited to the earlier stage of the collision, when the path-length differences are less influential. In addition, the recombination of (partially) thermalized bottom quarks gives a negligible contribution to the $v_2$ coefficient due to the small number of available bottom quarks [36]. As a result, the predicted values of $\Upsilon(1S)$ $v_2$ coefficient are small in contrast to the charmonium case. It is worth noting that even though the $v_2$ coefficient of the excited bottomonium state $\Upsilon(2S)$ is currently beyond experimental reach, it is expected to be significantly higher than that of $\Upsilon(1S)$. Because of its lower binding energy and other bound-state characteristic differences, the suppression and regeneration occur up to a later stage of the collision. Hence, the path-length dependent suppression induces a larger $v_2$, the fraction of regenerated $\Upsilon(2S)$ is higher, and the inherited $v_2$ is larger [36]. Consequently, the measurement of the bottomonium elliptic flow is a crucial ingredient in the study of heavy-flavor interactions with the QGP, not only to complement the corresponding charmonium measurements, but also in the search for any sizable $v_2$ beyond the theoretical expectations.

In this Letter, we present the first measurement of $\Upsilon(1S)$ elliptic flow in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV at forward rapidity ($2.5 < y < 4$). The $\Upsilon$ mesons are reconstructed via their $\mu^+\mu^-$ decay channel. The results are obtained in the momentum interval $0 < p_T < 15$ GeV/$c$ and the 5%–60% collision centrality interval.

General information on the ALICE apparatus and its performance can be found in Refs. [37,38]. The muon spectrometer, which covers the pseudorapidity range $-4 < \eta < -2.5$, is used to reconstruct muon tracks. (In the ALICE reference frame, the muon spectrometer covers a negative $\eta$ range and consequently a negative $y$ range. The results were chosen to be presented with a positive $y$ notation, due to the symmetry of the collision system.) It consists of a front absorber followed by five tracking stations with the third station placed inside a dipole magnet. Two trigger stations located downstream of an iron wall complete the spectrometer. The silicon pixel detector (SPD) [39,40] consists of two cylindrical layers covering the full azimuthal angle and $|\eta| < 2.0$ and $|\eta| < 1.4$, respectively. The SPD is employed to determine the position of the primary vertex and to reconstruct tracklets, track segments formed by the clusters in the two SPD layers and the primary vertex [41]. Two arrays of 32 scintillator counters each [42], covering $2.8 < \eta < 5.1$ (V0A) and $-3.7 < \eta < -1.7$ (V0C), are used for triggering, the event selection, and the determination of the collision centrality and the event flow vector. In addition, two neutron zero degree calorimeters [43], installed 112.5 m from the interaction point along the beam line on each side, are employed for the event selection.

The data samples recorded by ALICE during the 2015 and 2018 LHC Pb-Pb runs at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV are used for this analysis. The trigger conditions and the event selection criteria are described in Ref. [24]. The primary vertex position is required to be within $\pm 14$ cm from the nominal interaction point along the beam direction. The data are split in intervals of collision centrality, which is obtained based on the total signal in the V0A and V0C detectors [44]. The integrated luminosity of the analyzed data sample is about 750 $\mu$b$^{-1}$.

The muon selection is identical to that used in Refs. [24,27]. The dimuons are reconstructed in the acceptance of the muon spectrometer ($2.5 < y < 4.0$) and are required to have a transverse momentum between 0 and 15 GeV/$c$. The alignment of the muon spectrometer is performed based on the MILLEPEDe package [45] and using Pb-Pb data taken with the nominal dipole magnetic field [38]. The presence of the magnetic field limits the precision of the alignment procedure in the track bending direction. Indeed, a study of the reconstructed $\Upsilon$ mass as a function of the momentum of muon tracks ($p_\mu$) reveals a residual misalignment leading to a systematic shift in the measured muon track momentum $\Delta(1/p_\mu) \approx \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-4} (\text{GeV}/c)^{-1}$, where the sign of the shift depends on the muon charge and the magnetic field polarity. A correction of this misalignment effect is obtained via a high-statistics sample of reconstructed $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$ decays and the spectra of high-momentum muon tracks.
The correction is then applied to the reconstructed muon track momentum, resulting in up to 25% improvement of the \( \Upsilon(1S) \) mass resolution for \( p_T > 6 \) GeV/c.

The dimuon invariant mass \( (M_{\mu\mu}) \) distribution is fitted with a combination of an extended crystal ball (CB2) function for the \( \Upsilon(1S) \) signal and a variable-width Gaussian function with a quadratic dependence of the width on \( M_{\mu\mu} \) for the background [46]. A binned maximum-likelihood fit is employed. The \( \Upsilon(1S) \) peak position and width are left free, while the CB2 tail parameters are fixed to the values extracted from Monte Carlo simulations [35]. The \( \Upsilon(2S) \) and \( \Upsilon(3S) \) signals are included in the fit. Their peak positions and widths are fixed to those of the \( \Upsilon(1S) \) scaled by the ratio of their nominal masses to the nominal mass of the \( \Upsilon(1S) \). An example of the \( M_{\mu\mu} \) fit is shown in the left panel of Fig. 1. It is worth noting that no statistically significant \( \Upsilon(3S) \) is observed in any of the studied centrality and \( p_T \) intervals, and thus it is not considered in the further analysis.

The dimuon \( v_2 \) is measured using the scalar product method [47,48], correlating the reconstructed dimuons with the second-order harmonic event flow vector \( Q_{2}^{SPD} \) [5,49] calculated from the azimuthal distribution of the reconstructed SPD tracks

\[
v_2\{\text{SP}\} = \left\langle \textbf{u}_2 Q_{2}^{SPD} / \sqrt{\left\langle Q_{SP}^{2} Q_{V0A}^{2} Q_{V0C}^{2} / Q_{V0A}^{2} Q_{V0C}^{2}\right\rangle_{\mu\mu}} \right\rangle_{\mu\mu}
\]

where \( \textbf{u}_2 = \exp(i2\phi) \) is the unit flow vector of the dimuon with azimuthal angle \( \phi \). The brackets \( \langle \cdots \rangle_{\mu\mu} \) denote an average over all dimuons belonging to a given \( p_T, M_{\mu\mu} \) and centrality interval. The \( Q_{V0A}^{2} \) and \( Q_{V0C}^{2} \) are the event flow vectors calculated from the azimuthal distribution of the dimuon invariant mass [51]

\[
v_2(M_{\mu\mu}) = \alpha(M_{\mu\mu})v_2^{(1S)} + [1 - \alpha(M_{\mu\mu})]v_2^{B}(M_{\mu\mu}).
\]

where \( v_2^{(1S)} \) is the flow coefficient of the signal, \( v_2^{B}(M_{\mu\mu}) \) is the \( M_{\mu\mu} \)-dependent flow coefficient of the background, and \( \alpha(M_{\mu\mu}) \) is the signal fraction, obtained from the fit of the \( M_{\mu\mu} \) distribution described above. The background \( v_2^{B}(M_{\mu\mu}) \) is modeled as a second-order polynomial function of \( M_{\mu\mu} \). For consistency, and despite its low yield, the \( \Upsilon(2S) \) is included in the fit by restricting the value of its \( v_2 \) coefficient within the range between \(-0.5\) and \( 0.5 \). In practice, this inclusion has a negligible impact on the \( \Upsilon(1S) \) fit results. An example of \( v_2(M_{\mu\mu}) \) fit is presented in the right panel of Fig. 1.

The main systematic uncertainty of the measurement arises from the choice of the background fit function \( v_2^{B}(M_{\mu\mu}) \). In order to estimate this uncertainty, linear and constant functions are also used instead of the second-order

---

**FIG. 1.** Left: The \( M_{\mu\mu} \) distribution in the 5%–60% centrality interval and \( 2 < p_T < 15 \) GeV/c fitted with a combination of an extended crystal ball function for the signal and a variable-width Gaussian function for the background. Right: The \( v_2(M_{\mu\mu}) \) distribution in the same centrality and \( p_T \) intervals fitted with the function from Eq. (2).
polynomial. In addition, the signal CB2 tail parameters and background fit functions are varied [35]. The systematic uncertainty is then derived as the standard deviation with respect to the default choice of fitting functions. The absolute uncertainty increases from 0.004 to 0.016 with increasing collision centrality and decreasing $p_T$, which is due to the decreasing signal-to-background ratio. The dimuon trigger and reconstruction efficiency depends on the detector occupancy. This, coupled to the muon flow, could lead to a bias in the measured $v_2$. The corresponding systematic uncertainty is obtained by embedding simulated $\Upsilon(1S)$ decays into real Pb-Pb events [24]. It is found to be at most 0.0015 and is conservatively assumed to be the same in all transverse momentum and centrality intervals. The variations of the fit range and invariant-mass binning do not lead to deviations beyond the expected statistical fluctuations. The uncertainty related to the magnitude of the $Q_{SPD}^2$ flow vector is found to be negligible. Furthermore, the absence of any residual nonuniform detector acceptance and efficiency in the SPD flow vector determination after applying the recen-
ttering procedure is verified via the imaginary part of the SPD flow vector determination after applying the recent-
tering procedure is verified via the imaginary part of the scalar product [see Eq. (1)] [50].

Figure 2 shows the $\Upsilon(1S)$ $v_2$ coefficient as a function of transverse momentum in the 5%–60% centrality interval. The central (0%–5%) and peripheral (60%–100%) collisions are not considered as the eccentricity of the initial collision geometry is small for the former and the signal yield is low in the latter. The $p_T$ intervals are 0–3, 3–6, and 6–15 GeV/c and the points are located at the average transverse momentum of the reconstructed $\Upsilon(1S)$ uncorrected for detector acceptance and efficiency. The results are compatible with 0 and with the small positive values predicted by the available theoretical models within uncertainties. The BBJS model calculations consider only the path-length dependent dissociation of initially created bottomonia inside the QGP medium [52]. The TAMU model incorporates in addition a regeneration component originating from the recombination of (partially) thermal-
ized bottom quarks [36]. Given that the regeneration component gives practically negligible contribution to the total $\Upsilon(1S)$ $v_2$, the differences between the two models are marginal. It is worth noting that although the quoted model predictions are for midrapidity, they remain valid also for the rapidity range of the measurement within the theoretical uncertainties. Indeed the fractions of regenerated and initially produced $\Upsilon(1S)$ are very close at mid and forward rapidities [36]. In addition, the QGP medium evolution is also similar between mid and forward rapidities, given the weak rapidity dependence of the charged-particle multiplicity density [53]. The presented $\Upsilon(1S)$ $v_2$ result is coherent with the measured $\Upsilon(1S)$ suppression in Pb-Pb collisions [35], as the level of suppression is also fairly well reproduced by the BBJS model and the TAMU model including or excluding a regeneration component. Therefore, the result is in agreement with a scenario in which the predominant mechanism affecting $\Upsilon(1S)$ production in Pb-Pb collisions at the LHC energies is the dissociation limited to the early stage of the collision. It is interesting to note that the presented $\Upsilon(1S)$ $v_2$ results are reminiscent of the corresponding charmonia measurements in Au-Au collisions at RHIC [54], where so far non-
observation of significant $v_2$ is commonly interpreted as a sign of a small regeneration component from recombina-
tion of thermalized charm quarks at lower RHIC energies. The $\Upsilon(1S)$ $v_2$ values in the three $p_T$ intervals shown in Fig. 2 are found to be lower, albeit with large uncertainties, compared to those of the inclusive $J/\psi$ measured in the same centrality and $p_T$ intervals using the data sample and analysis procedure described in Ref. [24]. Given that any $v_2$ originating either from recombination or from path-length dependent dissociation vanishes at zero $p_T$, the observed difference between $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $J/\psi$ $v_2$ is quantified by performing the $p_T$-integrated measurement excluding the low $p_T$ range. Figure 3 presents the $\Upsilon(1S)$ $v_2$ coefficient integrated over the transverse momentum range $2 < p_T < 15$ GeV/c for three centrality intervals compared with that of the inclusive $J/\psi$. The $\Upsilon(1S)$ $v_2$ is found to be $-0.003\pm0.030$(stat)\,±\,0.006(syst) in the $2 < p_T <$ 15 GeV/c and 5%–60% centrality interval. This value is lower than the corresponding $J/\psi$ $v_2$ by $2.6\sigma$. This observation, coupled to the different measured centrality and $p_T$ dependence of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $J/\psi$ suppression in Pb-Pb collisions at the LHC [17,35], can be interpreted within the models used for comparison as a sign that unlike $\Upsilon(1S)$, $J/\psi$ production has a significant regeneration component.

![Figure 2](image-url)
Nevertheless, no firm conclusions can be drawn, given that currently the transport models cannot explain the significant $J/\psi v_2$ for $p_T > 4-5$ GeV/$c$ observed in the data [23]. In summary, the first measurement of the $\Upsilon(1S) v_2$ coefficient in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV is presented. The measurement is performed in the 5%–60% centrality interval within $0 < p_T < 15$ GeV/$c$ range at forward rapidity. The $v_2$ coefficient is compatible with 0 and with the model predictions within uncertainties. Excluding low $p_T$ ($0 < p_T < 2$ GeV/$c$), $\Upsilon(1S) v_2$ is found to be $2.6\sigma$ lower with respect to that of inclusive $J/\psi$. The presented measurement opens the way for further studies of bottomonium flow using the future data samples from the LHC Runs 3 and 4 with an expected tenfold increase in the number of the $\Upsilon$ candidates [55,56].

The ALICE Collaboration thanks 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, Austrian Science Fund (FWF); [M 2467-N36] 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; Croatian Science Foundation and Ministry of Science and Education, Croatia; Centro de Aplicaciones Tecnológicas y Desarrollo Nuclear (CEADEN), Cubaenersgía, Cuba; 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), Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3) and Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and Région des Pays de la Loire, France; Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (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 (FONCYCYT) 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 Ministry of Research and Innovation and Institute of Atomic Physics, Romania; Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR), Ministry of

![Figure 3](image-url)
Education and Science of the Russian Federation, National Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Russian Science Foundation and Russian Foundation for Basic Research, Russia; Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic, Slovakia; National Research Foundation of South Africa, South Africa; 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 Technology Development Agency (NSDTA), Suranaree Nuclear Research, Thailand; 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.


B. B. Abelev et al. (ALICE Collaboration), Suppression of $\Upsilon(1S)$ at forward rapidity in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV, Phys. Lett. B 738, 361 (2014).

V. Khachatryan et al. (CMS Collaboration), Suppression of $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$ and $\Upsilon(3S)$ production in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV, Phys. Lett. B 770, 357 (2017).

S. Acharya et al. (ALICE Collaboration), $\Upsilon$ suppression at forward rapidity in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV, Phys. Lett. B 790, 89 (2019).


B. Abelev et al. (ALICE Collaboration), Performance of the ALICE experiment at the CERN LHC, J. Instrum. 29, 1430044 (2014).


E. Abbas et al. (ALICE Collaboration), Performance of the ALICE VZERO system, J. Instrum. 8, P10016 (2013).


J. Adam et al. (ALICE Collaboration), Centrality Dependence of the Charged-Particle Multiplicity Density at Mid-rapidity in Pb-Pb Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV, Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 222302 (2016).

Deceased.

1 Also at Dipartimento DET del Politecnico di Torino, Turin, Italy.
2 Also at M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow, Russia.
3 Also at Department of Applied Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India.
4 Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of Wroclaw, Poland.