Search for Magnetic Monopoles and Stable High-Electric-Charge Objects in 13 TeV Proton-Proton Collisions with the ATLAS Detector

Aad, G.; ATLAS Collaboration

DOI
10.1103/PhysRevLett.124.031802

Publication date
2020

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
Physical Review Letters

License
CC BY

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

UvA-DARE is a service provided by the library of the University of Amsterdam (https://dare.uva.nl)
Search for Magnetic Monopoles and Stable High-Electric-Charge Objects in 13 TeV Proton-Proton Collisions with the ATLAS Detector

G. Aad et al.*

(Received 27 May 2019; revised manuscript received 26 November 2019; published 23 January 2020)

A search for magnetic monopoles and high-electric-charge objects is presented using 34.4 fb⁻¹ of 13 TeV \( pp \) collision data collected by the ATLAS detector at the LHC during 2015 and 2016. The considered signature is based upon high ionization in the transition radiation tracker of the inner detector associated with a pencil-shape energy deposit in the electromagnetic calorimeter. The data were collected by a dedicated trigger based on the tracker high-threshold hit capability. The results are interpreted in models of Drell-Yan pair production of stable particles with two spin hypotheses (0 and 1/2) and masses ranging from 200 to 4000 GeV. The search improves by approximately a factor of 5 the constraints on the production of a large number of \( \delta \) rays. These two features result in a high-ionization signature that is also expected in the case of exotic stable high-electric-charge objects (HECOs), which may include, for example, aggregates of \( ud \)- [13] or \( s \)-quark matter [14], \( Q \) balls [15,16], and micro black-hole remnants [17].

This Letter presents a search for magnetic monopoles and HECOs, collectively referred to as highly ionizing particles, or HIPs, using 34.4 fb⁻¹ of 13 TeV proton-proton (\( pp \)) collision data collected by the ATLAS detector at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) during 2015 and 2016. Events containing at least one high-ionization object are selected. The results are interpreted in models of spin-0 and spin-1/2 Drell-Yan pair production of stable particles carrying one or two Dirac magnetic charges or an electric charge in the range \( 20 \leq |z| \leq 60 \) and extends the charge range to \( 60 < |z| \leq 100 \).

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.124.031802

The symmetry between electric and magnetic charge in Maxwell’s equations and the explanation for electric charge quantization resulting from Dirac’s quantum description of the magnetic monopole [1,2] are compelling arguments for its existence. Neither the spin nor the mass of a Dirac monopole is theoretically constrained. While monopoles appearing in grand unification theories [3,4] typically have masses of the order of the unification scale (\( m \sim 10^{16} \) GeV), some extensions of the standard model predict electroweak monopoles with masses as low as 4 TeV [5–9]. TeV-mass monopoles can be produced in the early Universe thermally or via the Kibble mechanism [10,11] in cosmological scenarios with a low reheat temperature after inflation [12].

Dirac’s argument predicts the fundamental magnetic charge to be \( g_m = N g_D e c \) (In this definition, \( g_m \) is in SI units and \( g_D \) is a dimensionless quantity.), where \( g_D = 1/(2\alpha) = 68.5 \) is the Dirac charge, \( \alpha \) is the fine structure constant, \( N \) is an integer number, \( e \) is the unsigned electron charge, and \( c \) is the speed of light in vacuum. This implies that a high-velocity Dirac monopole of magnetic charge \( |g| = g_D \) would interact with matter in a manner similar to that of an ion of electric charge \( |z| = 68.5 \), where \( z \) is in units of \( e \). Since the energy loss is proportional to the square of the charge, a monopole with \( |g| = g_D \) would deposit 4700 times more energy by ionization than a proton. The high stopping power also results in the production of a large number of \( \delta \) rays. These two features result in a high-ionization signature that is also expected in the case of exotic stable high-electric-charge objects (HECOs), which may include, for example, aggregates of \( ud \)- [13] or \( s \)-quark matter [14], \( Q \) balls [15,16], and micro black-hole remnants [17].

Should monopoles exist in the mass range accessible to a particle accelerator, they could be copiously produced at the LHC. If they were detected, the measured mass and coupling would severely restrict cosmological scenarios. Since the numerous searches for monopoles of cosmological origin in cosmic rays and in matter [18,19] have limited sensitivity to TeV-mass HIPs, the cross-section limits for low-mass HIPs from searches at colliders [20–34] are 6–9 orders of magnitude more stringent. The first LHC searches for HECOs and monopoles were made by the ATLAS Collaboration in 8 TeV \( pp \) collisions [24,25] by exploiting the high-ionization signature. The higher collision energy, the 5 times larger dataset and improvements in the trigger extend the sensitivity of the present search. While the previous search studied \( |g| \leq 1.5g_D \), the present search considers monopoles up to \( |g| = 2g_D \), which are motivated by Schwinger, who showed that \( N \) must be even for particles...
posing both electric and magnetic charge [35–37]. The ATLAS monopole searches [25,27] are complementary to those performed using the dedicated MoEDAL experiment [28–31], which uses an induction technique to detect the magnetic flux of monopoles trapped in matter. While MoEDAL is sensitive to magnetic charges up to $5g_D$, the present ATLAS search is able to set significantly better cross-section constraints for $1g_D$ and $2g_D$, the charge range in which it has a good acceptance [38].

Unlike searches using the induction technique, the present search is sensitive to high-charge HECOs in addition to monopoles. It is complementary to the low-charge HECO searches performed by ATLAS ($2 < |z| < 7$ [26,32,34]) and CMS ($2 < |z| < 8$ [33]), all of which used muon triggers. A muon trigger is not appropriate for high-charge HECOs, which typically stop in the electromagnetic calorimeter, due to the charge-square dependence of $dE/dx$. In LHC run 1, ATLAS probed electric charges up to $|z| = 60$ [24,27] via the high-ionization signature. The present analysis is able to probe HECOs up to $|z| = 100$, thereby reaching the previously unexplored charge range predicted for $ud$-quark matter [13].

The present search exploits the very characteristic high-ionization signature of HIPs in the ATLAS detector [39]. The ATLAS transition radiation tracker (TRT), which is the outermost tracker of the inner detector, consists of a barrel ($|\eta| < 1.0$ and radius $0.563 \text{ m} < r < 1.066 \text{ m}$) [ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the center of the detector and the $z$ axis coinciding with the axis of the beam pipe. The $x$ axis points from the IP to the center of the LHC ring, and the $y$ axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates ($r, \phi$) are used in the traverse plane, $\phi$ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle $\theta$ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$] with 4-mm-diameter straws oriented parallel to the beam line, and two end caps ($0.77 < |\eta| < 2.0$) with straws oriented radially. In LHC run 2, 56% of the straws were filled with xenon gas while the others were filled with argon gas. Energy deposits in a TRT straw greater than 200 eV, called high-threshold (HT) hits, are used for tracking. The high-threshold (HT) hits, which result from energy deposits exceeding 6 keV in Xe (2 keV in Ar) are typically used for electron identification, but can also indicate the presence of a highly ionizing particle. A 2 T superconducting solenoid surrounds the TRT. The lead/liquid-Ar (LAr) barrel electromagnetic (EM) calorimeter lies outside the solenoid in the $|\eta| < 1.475$ region. It is divided into three shower-depth layers: EM1, EM2, and EM3, with accordion-shape electrodes and lead absorbers. The EM2 layer has the largest sampling depth (16 to $20X_0$); its cell granularity is $\Delta \eta \times \Delta \phi = 0.025 \times 0.025$. In the $|\eta| < 1.8$ region, an additional presampler layer is used to measure the energy lost in front of the calorimeter. As a HIP traverses the TRT, a localized region of high ionization density with many HT hits from both the HIP and the $\delta$ rays is produced in its wake. HIPs slow down (and usually stop) in the EM calorimeter, where they leave a pencil-shape energy deposit since they do not induce a shower, being much heavier than the electron.

Signal efficiency estimates rely heavily on simulations, which use the geant4 framework [40,41] to model the HIP propagation and behavior in ATLAS. The detector simulation includes the full ATLAS geometry, descriptions of monopole acceleration in the solenoidal magnetic field, ionization energy losses in matter [42–45], $\delta$-electron production along the HIP trajectory, and a model accounting for electron-ion recombination in the LAr EM calorimeter [46]. For monopoles, the trajectory in the solenoidal magnetic field is straight in the $r - \phi$ plane and bends in the $r - z$ plane and the Bethe-Bloch formula is modified [42,43] to account for the velocity-dependent Lorentz force. The interaction of HIPs with matter is independent of HIP spin.

The Drell-Yan (DY) pair-production process is used to estimate the kinematic distributions and cross sections of spin-0 and spin-1/2 HIPs in the relevant ranges of charge and mass. The MadGraph5_aMC@NLO [47] event generator was used to model leading-order HIP DY pair production from the initial $pp$ state via quark-antiquark annihilation into a virtual photon. The charge-squared dependence of the HIP coupling to the photon implies divergences in the perturbative expansion beyond leading order [48], PYTHIA version 8.212 [49,50] was employed for the hadronization and the underlying-event generation, using the NNPDF2.3 [51] parton distribution functions of the proton with the A14 [52] set of tuned parameters (“tune”). The A2 [53] tune was used for the “pileup,” which are additional simulated $pp$ collisions overlaid on each event according to the distribution of the number of $pp$ interactions per bunch crossing, $\mu$, in the data. Fully simulated HIP Monte Carlo (MC) samples are computationally intensive due to the high ionization. To minimize the number of such MC samples, model-independent efficiency maps, finely binned in kinetic energy and $|\eta|$, are produced from fully simulated single-particle samples of a given mass and charge. The spin-0 DY HIP four vectors from the generator are used to sample the maps in order to derive the spin-0 DY HIP selection efficiencies. The DY spin-1/2 selection efficiencies are derived from fully simulated DY samples, which are also used to validate the results obtained by sampling the efficiency maps and to assign a modeling uncertainty. The selection efficiencies for spin-0 DY HIPs are higher than for spin-1/2 because they have more central $\eta$ and harder kinetic energy distributions.

Incomplete knowledge of the simulation parameters translates into systematic uncertainties in the signal efficiencies. These uncertainties are estimated by varying the parameters within a range corresponding to an uncertainty of 1 standard deviation, as described in more detail in
HECOs, $dE/dx$ is proportional to $1/\beta^2$ whereas it varies as $\ln(\beta^2)$ for monopoles [42,43]. The main source of signal loss is due to HIPs failing to produce a level-1 trigger ROI, because they either stop before the EM calorimeter (e.g., high-charge HIPs), deposit too little energy in the calorimeter or penetrate to the hadronic calorimeter and invoke the veto (e.g., low-charge HIPs). The probability for a HIP from DY pair production to induce a level-1 trigger signal is around 60% for HECOs with $|z| = 20$ and 55% for monopoles with $|g| = g_D$ and decreases to 18% for $|z| = 60$ and 10% for $|g| = 2g_D$. For HIPs with $|\eta| < 1.375$ that pass the level-1 trigger, the efficiency to satisfy the HLT and the remaining offline selection, described below, is generally 25% to 60%.

Any data that fail the electron-photon data quality requirements are discarded as are events flagged as containing noise in the LAr calorimeter. The event selection then starts by identifying events containing at least one candidate featuring a topological cluster of EM calorimeter cells [55] with $E_T > 18$ GeV in the $|\eta| < 1.375$ region. The remaining selection is based on two powerful background-discriminating variables, denoted $f_{HT}$ and $w$. The selected EM cluster candidates are used to seed the $f_{HT}$ variable, which is similar to the trigger variable $f_{HT,\text{trig}}$ except that an 8-mm-wide rectangular road is used instead of a 10-mrad wedge, to better confine the hit counting to the region closest to the HIP trajectory. The $w$ variable gives a measure of the lateral energy dispersion of the EM cluster candidate. For each EM cluster candidate, the associated energy contained in the presampler, EM1 layer and EM2 layer is denoted by $E_0$, $E_1$, and $E_2$, respectively. Three $w_i$ variables ($i = 0, 1, 2$) are defined as the fraction of the EM cluster energy $E_i$ contained in the two most energetic cells in the presampler, the four most energetic cells in EM1, and the five most energetic cells in EM2, respectively. If the cluster energy in layer $E_i$ is confined to a single cell, then $w_i = 1$, consistent with the narrow shower expected for HIPs. In each layer, the number of cells is chosen to optimize the signal efficiency and the discrimination power between HIPs and electron or jet backgrounds. The combined lateral energy dispersion $w$ is thus defined as the average of all $w_i$ ($i = 0, 1, 2$) for which $E_i$ exceeds 10 GeV (relaxed to 5 GeV for $i = 2$). The latter requirement ensures that only layers with energy deposits significantly above the cluster-level noise, which depends on both the cell-level noise and the cell granularity, contribute to the $w$ computation. In addition, at least one of the $E_0$ and $E_1$ requirements must be satisfied. The final selection requirements are $f_{HT} \geq 0.7$ and $w \geq 0.96$, a choice which maximizes the signal-to-background ratio for the majority of the signal samples.

Backgrounds are random combinations of rare processes and need to be estimated directly from the collected data. Examples of background processes that could yield high $f_{HT}$ values include overlapping charged particles and noise in TRT straws. Processes that could yield high $w$ values include high-energy electrons and noise in EM calorimeter cells. The background estimation method relies on the fact that, in the background near the signal region, $f_{HT}$ and $w$ are largely uncorrelated. Control regions $B$, $C$, and $D$ are defined as sidebands in $f_{HT}$ and $w$ near the signal region $A$, as shown in Fig. 1. Region $A$ contains 90% or more of the signal for masses below 4000 GeV for all simulated charges except $|z| = 20$, where the fraction is 70%. The numbers of events observed in the control regions are $N_B = 1528$, $N_C = 496$, and $N_D = 237$.
FIG. 1. Two-dimensional distribution of the two discriminating variables $f_{HT}$ vs $w$ in data (color scale) and a typical HIP signal (green squares). The regions for defining the signal (A) and for the background estimate and background validation (B, D, and C) are indicated.

$N_C = 4$, and $N_D = 30\,375$, and the expected background is calculated as $N^\text{exp}_A = N_B N_C / N_D = 0.20 \pm 0.11 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.40 (\text{syst})$. The latter uncertainty accounts for the fact that $f_{HT}$ and $w$ each depend on $\eta$ but in different ways, resulting in a Pearson correlation coefficient of 10%. This uncertainty was obtained by binning the $f_{HT} - w$ plane into 0.025-unit regions in $\eta$ and determining the maximum variation of the ratio of the numbers of events in the $B$ and $D$ regions. Simultaneous fits taking possible signal yields into account confirm that signal leakage into the $B$ and $C$ control regions cannot significantly affect the background estimate. As an additional cross-check, the $B$, $C$, and $D$ regions are divided into various subregions, within which the background estimation is again performed. The estimated and observed event yields are consistent in all cases.

No event was observed in the signal region $A$ in 34.4 $fb^{-1}$ of 13 TeV $pp$ collision data, consistent with the background expectation. Thus, 95% confidence-level (C.L.) upper limits can be set on production cross sections for various signal hypotheses, using estimates of efficiencies and their corresponding uncertainties for each HIP charge, mass, and spin, as well as the uncertainty in the integrated luminosity (2.2%, estimated following the methods discussed in Ref. [56]). A C.L.$_s$ [57] frequentist framework implemented in RooStats [58] is used for hypothesis testing and to calculate confidence intervals. The resulting limits are shown as a function of HIP mass in Fig. 2 for monopoles and HECOs in

FIG. 2. Observed 95% confidence-level upper limits on the cross section for Drell-Yan spin-0 (top) and spin-1/2 (bottom) monopole (left) and HECO (right) production as a function of mass (dashed lines with markers). The limits for spin-0 HIPs are more stringent than for spin-1/2 due to the higher selection efficiencies of the former. The theoretical leading-order cross sections are overlaid (solid lines).
the charge ranges where the search is sensitive for DY production with different spins. The mass dependence of the cross-section limits arises from a variation of the efficiencies with the HIP kinetic energy. The cross-section limits are relatively insensitive to the systematic uncertainties, which introduce variations no larger than 12% across all mass-charge-spin points. Model cross-section predictions are shown in Fig. 2 as solid lines. The corresponding mass limits are shown in Table I. Given the uncertainty in the predicted cross sections, these mass limits primarily serve as benchmarks for comparison with other experiments. The MoEDAL experiment [31] is able to set slightly stronger monopole mass limits because they consider photon-fusion pair production in addition to the Drell-Yan mechanism. For most masses, the present cross-section limits obtained for magnetic charge $|g| = 2g_D$ surpass by 1 to 2 orders of magnitude the best previous constraints, also set by MoEDAL [31]. The cross-section limits obtained for HECOs and for monopoles with $|g| = g_D$ surpass by approximately a factor of 5 the best constraints, set by the previous ATLAS analysis [27], and access the range $60 < |z| \leq 100$ for the first time.

We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently. We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; FWF, BMWFW, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; SSTC, Belarus; CPNPq, FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, CFI, NRC, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, NSFC, MOST, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; VSC CR, MSMT CR, MPO CR, Czech Republic; DMSRC, DNRF, Denmark; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DRF/IRFU, France; SRNSFG, Georgia; MPG, HGF, BMBF, Germany; GSRT, Greece; RGC, Hong Kong SAR, Hong Kong China; Benoziyo Center, ISF, Israel; INFN, Italy; JSPS, MEXT, Japan; JINR; CNRST, Morocco; NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNISW, NCN, Poland; FCT, Portugal; MNE/IFA, Romania; NRC Ki, MES of Russia, Russian Federation; MESTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; AARS, MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MINECO, Spain; SRC, Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; Cantons of Bern and Geneva, SNSF, SERI, Switzerland; MOST, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, United Kingdom; DOE, NSF, United States of America. In addition, individual groups and members have received support from CRC, Compute Canada, Canarie, BCKDF, Canada; Marie Sklodowska-Curie, COST, ERDF, ERC, Horizon 2020, European Union; ANR, Investissements d’Avenir Labex and Idex, France; AvH, DFG, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales and Aristeia programmes co-financed by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF, Greece; BSF-NSF, GIF, Israel; PROMETEO Programme Generalitat Valenciana, CERCA Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain; Leverhulme Trust, The Royal Society, United Kingdom. The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN, the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK) and BNL (USA), the Tier-2 facilities worldwide and large non-WLCG resource providers. Major contributors of computing resources are listed in Ref. [59].

| Lower limits on the mass of Drell-Yan magnetic monopoles and HECOs [GeV]. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| $|g| = 1g_D$    | $|g| = 2g_D$    | $|z| = 20$    | $|z| = 40$    | $|z| = 60$    | $|z| = 80$    | $|z| = 100$    |
| Spin-0         | 1850            | 1725            | 1355            | 1615            | 1625            | 1495            | 1390            |
| Spin-1/2       | 2370            | 2125            | 1830            | 2050            | 2000            | 1860            | 1650            |

[1] P. A. M. Dirac, Quantised singularities in the electromagnetic field, Proc. R. Soc. A 133, 60 (1931).

(ATLAS Collaboration)

1 Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
2 Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany, New York, USA
3 Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
4 Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey
4 Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey
5 LAPP, Université Grenoble Alpes, Université Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS/IN2P3, Annecy, France
6 High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois, USA
7 Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA
8 Department of Physics, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas, USA
9 Physics Department, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
10 Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
11 Department of Physics, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, USA
12 Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
12 Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
13 Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
14 Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
15 Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
16 Institut de Física d’Altes Energies (IFAE), Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain
17 Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
18 Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
19 Physics Department, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
20 University of Chinese Academy of Science (UCAS), Beijing, China
21 Department of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
22 Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
23 Physical Review Letters 124, 031802 (2020)
23 Institut für Physik, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany
24 Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
25 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
26 INFN Bologna and Universita’ di Bologna, Dipartimento di Fisica, Italy
27 INFN Sezione di Bologna, Italy
29 Fachhochschule Trier, Trier, Germany
30 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
31 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA
32 Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania
33 Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania
34 Department of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania
Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA.
Also at Manhattan College, New York, New York, USA.
Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia.
Also at Hellenic Open University, Patras, Greece.
Also at The City College of New York, New York, New York, USA.
Also at Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.
Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento, USA.
Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia.
Also at Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Genève, Switzerland.
Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom.
Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana, USA.
Also at School of Physics, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China.
Also at Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria.
Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
Also at Department of Applied Physics and Astronomy, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.
Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany.
Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France.
Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia.
Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary.
Also at Giresun University, Faculty of Engineering, Giresun, Turkey.
Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.
Also at LPNHE, Sorbonne Université, Paris Diderot Sorbonne Paris Cité, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France.