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GW151226: Observation of Gravitational Waves from a 22-Solar-Mass Binary Black Hole Coalescence

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(Received 31 May 2016; published 15 June 2016)

We report the observation of a gravitational-wave signal produced by the coalescence of two stellar-mass black holes. The signal, GW151226, was observed by the twin detectors of the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) on December 26, 2015 at 03:38:53 UTC. The signal was initially identified within 70 s by an online matched-filter search targeting binary coalescences. Subsequent off-line analyses recovered GW151226 with a network signal-to-noise ratio of 13 and a significance greater than 5σ. The signal persisted in the LIGO frequency band for approximately 1 s, increasing in frequency and amplitude over about 55 cycles from 35 to 450 Hz, and reached a peak gravitational strain of $3.4^{+0.7}_{-0.9} \times 10^{-22}$. The inferred source-frame initial black hole masses are $14.2^{+8.3}_{-3.7} M_\odot$ and $7.5^{+23}_{-3} M_\odot$, and the final black hole mass is $20.8^{+6.1}_{-1.3} M_\odot$. We find that at least one of the component black holes has spin greater than 0.2. This source is located at a luminosity distance of $440^{+180}_{-190}$ Mpc corresponding to a redshift of $0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$. All uncertainties define a 90% credible interval. This second gravitational-wave observation provides improved constraints on stellar populations and on deviations from general relativity.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.116.241103

I. INTRODUCTION

A century after Einstein predicted the existence of gravitational waves [1], the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) [2,3] observed the first gravitational-wave signal GW150914 from a binary black hole merger [4]. In this Letter, we report the observation of a second coincident signal GW151226, also from the coalescence of two black holes. An analysis of GW150914 and GW151226 as a population is described in [5]. LVT151012, the third most significant binary black hole candidate, is also included in this analysis (see Fig. 2 below). No other significant binary black hole candidates in the total mass range 4–100$M_\odot$ were found during Advanced LIGO’s first observing period, September 12, 2015 to January 19, 2016.

Matched filtering [6–12] was essential to the detection of GW151226 since the signal has a smaller strain amplitude and the detectable signal energy is spread over a longer time interval than GW150914. Detection [13–18] and parameter estimation [19–21] rely on understanding the sources of detector noise [22,23] and on precise waveform models of compact binary coalescence. Waveforms have been developed combining various techniques to model the two-body dynamics and gravitational waves, notably post-Newtonian theory [24–28], the effective-one-body formalism [29–33], and numerical relativity [34–39]. Matched filtering correlates a waveform model with the data over the detectors’ sensitive band, which enabled GW151226 to be extracted from the detector noise.

II. OBSERVATION

On December 26, 2015, the gravitational-wave candidate GW151226 was identified within 70 s by an online matched-filter search [17]. The candidate had an inferred coalescence time of 03:38:53.647 UTC at LIGO Livingston and 1.1$^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$ ms later at LIGO Hanford. False alarms more significant than GW151226 would, in principle, be produced by the online search at a rate of approximately 1 per 1000 yr. The candidate signal thus passed the threshold for generating an alert to electromagnetic partners [40]. The source was localized to $\sim 1400$ deg$^2$ on the sky (90% credible level) within 3 min of the initial observation [41]. Coarse sky localization is due to the limited information afforded by only two sensitive detectors in observing mode. The initial identification of this signal was confirmed by performing two independent off-line matched-filter searches [14,17,18] that used the waveform models in Refs. [42,43]. Both searches identified GW151226 as a highly significant event. Because of the signal’s smaller strain amplitude and time-frequency morphology, the generic transient searches that initially identified GW150914 [44] did not detect GW151226.

Based on current waveform modeling, we find that GW151226 passed through LIGO’s sensitive band in 1 s, increasing in frequency over approximately 55 cycles
from 35 Hz to a peak amplitude at 450 Hz. The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) accumulates equally in the early inspiral (∼45 cycles from 35 to 100 Hz) and late inspiral to merger (∼10 cycles from 100 to 450 Hz). This is different from the more massive GW150914 binary for which only the last 10 cycles, comprising inspiral and merger, dominated the SNR. As a consequence, the parameters characterizing GW151226 have different precision than those of GW150914. The chirp mass [26,45], which controls the binary’s evolution during the early inspiral, is determined very precisely. The individual masses, which rely on information from the late inspiral and merger, are measured far less precisely.

Figure 1 illustrates that the amplitude of the signal is less than the level of the detector noise, where the maximum strain of the signal is $3.4^{+0.7}_{-0.9} \times 10^{-22}$ and $3.4^{+0.8}_{-0.9} \times 10^{-22}$ in LIGO Hanford and Livingston, respectively. The time-frequency representation of the detector data shows that the signal is not easily visible. The signal is more apparent in LIGO Hanford where the SNR is larger. The SNR difference is predominantly due to the different sensitivities of the detectors at the time. Only with the accumulated SNR from matched filtering does the signal become apparent in both detectors.

### III. DETECTORS

The LIGO detectors measure gravitational-wave strain using two modified Michelson interferometers located in Hanford, WA and Livingston, LA [2,3,46]. The two orthogonal arms of each interferometer are 4 km in length, each with an optical cavity formed by two mirrors acting as test masses. A passing gravitational wave alters the
differential arm length so that the measured difference is 
\[ \Delta L(t) = \delta L_x - \delta L_y = h(t)L, \] 
where \( L = L_x = L_y \) and \( h \) is the gravitational-wave strain amplitude projected onto the 
detector. Calibration of the interferometers is performed by 
inducing test mass motion using photon pressure from a 
modulated calibration laser. Employing methods as 
described in [48], the calibration uncertainty \((1\sigma)\) in both 
detectors at the time of the signal is better than 8\% in 
amplitude and 5\% in phase.

At the time of GW151226, both LIGO detectors were 
operating with a sensitivity typical of that exhibited 
throughout the observing period [46]. Investigations similar 
to the detection validation procedures for GW150914 found 
no evidence that instrumental or environmental distur-
bances contributed to GW151226 [4,23]. Tests quantifying 
the detectors’ susceptibility to external environmental 
disturbances, such as electromagnetic fields [49], indicated 
that any disturbance strong enough to account for the signal 
would be clearly detected by the array of environmental 
sensors. All environmental fluctuations recorded during 
GW151226 were too small to account for more than 6\% of 
its peak strain amplitude. Furthermore, none of the envi-
ronmental sensors recorded any disturbances that evolved 
in time and frequency like GW151226.

**IV. SEARCHES**

Two matched-filter searches [18] used coincident obser-
vations between the two LIGO detectors from September 12,
2015 to January 19, 2016 to estimate the significance of 
GW151226 [5]. One of these searches was the off-line version 
of the online search discussed previously [17]. The off-line 
searches benefit from improved calibration and refined data 
quality information not available to online searches [5,23].

Each search identifies coincident events that are found in 
both LIGO detectors with the same template and within 
15 ms [18]. The 15-ms window is determined by the 10-ms 
intersite propagation time plus a 5-ms allowance for uncer-
tainty in the arrival time of weak signals. Both searches use a 
discrete bank of waveform templates [7,50–55] which target 
gravitational waves from binary black hole systems with a 
total mass of less than \( 100M_\odot \) and dimensionless spins 
aligned with the orbital angular momentum. Details of this 
bank are given in [18]. Identification by these two indepen-
dent searches increases our confidence in the robustness and 
reliability of the detection.

The two searches employ different methods of ranking 
gravitational-wave candidates and techniques for estimat-
ing the noise background [14,17,18]. Each search defines a 
unique detection statistic to rank the likelihood of a 
candidate being a signal. The significance of a candidate 
event is estimated by comparing it with the noise back-
ground. This background is created using individual noise 
events produced in each detector’s data. Since GW150914 
had already been confirmed as a real gravitational-wave 
signal [4], it was removed from the data when estimating 
the noise background.

**FIG. 2.** Search results from the two binary coalescence searches using their respective detection statistics \( \hat{\rho}_c \) (a combined matched filtering signal-to-noise ratio, defined precisely in [14]; left) and \( \ln L \) (the log of a likelihood ratio, defined precisely in [17]; right). The event GW150914 is removed in all cases since it had already been confirmed as a real gravitational-wave signal. Both plots show the number of candidate events (search results) as a function of detection statistic with orange square markers. The mean number of background events as a function of the detection statistic is estimated using independent methods [18]. The background estimates are found using two methods: excluding all candidate events except GW150914 (black lines). The scales along the top give the significance of an event in Gaussian standard 
deviations based on the corresponding noise background. The raised tail in the black-line background (left) is due to random 
coincidences of GW151226 in one detector with noise in the other detector and (right) due to the inclusion of GW151226 in the 
distribution of noise events in each detector. GW151226 is found with high significance in both searches. LVT151012 [5,18], visible in 
the search results at \( \lesssim 2.0\sigma \), is the third most significant binary black hole candidate event in the observing period.
GW151226 was detected with a network matched-filter SNR of 13 by both searches. Figure 2 shows the detection statistic values assigned to GW151226 by the two searches and their respective noise background distributions. At the detection statistic value assigned to GW151226, the searches estimate a false alarm probability of \( < 10^{-7} \) (\( > 5\sigma \)) [14] and \( 3.5 \times 10^{-6} \) (4.5\( \sigma \)) [17] when including candidate events in the background calculation. This procedure strictly limits the probability of obtaining a false positive outcome in the absence of signals [56]. The estimates from the two searches are consistent with expectations for a compact binary coalescence signal, given the differences in methods of data selection and candidate event ranking. When excluding search candidate events from the background calculation, a procedure that yields a mean-unbiased estimate of the distribution of noise events, the significance is found to be greater than 5\( \sigma \) in both searches. Further details of the noise background and significance estimation methods for each search are given in [18] and discussions specific to GW151226 are in [5].

### V. SOURCE DISCUSSION

To estimate the source parameters, a coherent Bayesian analysis [21,57] of the data was performed using two families of waveform models. Both models are calibrated to numerical simulations of binary black holes in general relativity. One waveform model includes spin-induced precession of the binary orbital plane [58], created by rotating the model described in [59]. The other waveform model restricts the component black hole spins to be aligned with the binary orbital angular momentum [42,43]. Both are publicly available [60]. Table I shows source parameters for GW151226 including the initial and final masses of the system. The parameter uncertainties include statistical and systematic errors from averaging posterior probability samples over the two waveform models, in addition to calibration uncertainties. Here, we report the median and 90% credible intervals.

The initial binary was composed of two stellar-mass black holes with a source-frame primary mass \( m_1 = 14.2^{+8.3}_{-3.7} M_\odot \), secondary mass \( m_2 = 7.5^{+2.3}_{-2.4} M_\odot \), and a total mass of \( 21.8^{+5.9}_{-1.7} M_\odot \). The binary merged into a black hole of mass \( 20.8^{+6.1}_{-1.7} M_\odot \), radiating \( 1.0^{+0.1}_{-0.2} M_\odot c^2 \) in gravitational waves with a peak luminosity of \( 3.3^{+0.8}_{-1.6} \times 10^{56} \text{ erg/s} \). These estimates of the mass and spin of the final black hole, the total energy radiated in gravitational waves, and the peak gravitational-wave luminosity are derived from fits to numerical simulations [39,63–65]. The source localization is refined to 850 deg\(^2\), owing to the different methods used [21], and refined calibration.

The long inspiral phase of GW151226 allows accurate estimates of lower-order post-Newtonian expansion parameters, such as the chirp mass [26,45]. However, only loose constraints can be placed on the total mass and mass ratio \( (m_3/m_1) \) because the merger and ringdown occur at frequencies where the detectors are less sensitive. Figure 3 shows the constraints on the component masses of the initial black hole binary. The component masses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary black hole mass</td>
<td>14.2^{+8.3}<em>{-3.7} M</em>\odot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary black hole mass</td>
<td>7.5^{+2.3}<em>{-2.4} M</em>\odot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirp mass</td>
<td>8.9^{+0.3}<em>{-0.4} M</em>\odot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total black hole mass</td>
<td>21.8^{+5.9}<em>{-1.7} M</em>\odot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final black hole mass</td>
<td>20.8^{+6.1}<em>{-1.7} M</em>\odot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiated gravitational-wave energy</td>
<td>1.0^{+0.1}<em>{-0.2} M</em>\odot c^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak luminosity</td>
<td>3.3^{+0.8}_{-1.6} \times 10^{56} \text{ erg/s}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final black hole spin</td>
<td>0.74^{+0.06}_{-0.06}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminosity distance</td>
<td>440^{+130}_{-130} Mpc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source redshift z</td>
<td>0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.04}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIG. 3.** Posterior density function for the source-frame masses \( m_1^\text{source} \) (primary) and \( m_2^\text{source} \) (secondary). The one-dimensional marginalized distributions include the posterior density functions for the precessing (blue) and nonprecessing (red) spin waveform models where average (black) represents the mean of the two models. The dashed lines mark the 90% credible interval for the average posterior density function. The two-dimensional plot shows the contours of the 50% and 90% credible regions plotted over a color-coded posterior density function.
Compact binary coalescences act as standard sirens [68,69]. Their luminosity distance can be extracted from the amplitude of an observed signal provided the orientation of the orbital plane can be determined. Information about whether the orbit is face-on, edge-on, or in between is encoded in the two polarizations of the gravitational wave. However, the two LIGO detectors are nearly coaligned and the source of GW151226 is likely to be located close to the luminosity distance and therefore the orientation of the orbital plane. As a result, the luminosity distance is only weakly constrained to be $440_{-190}^{+180}$ Mpc, corresponding to a redshift of $0.09_{-0.04}^{+0.03}$ assuming a flat $\Lambda$CDM cosmology [62].

Component spins affect the relativistic motion of the binary but often have only subtle effects on the gravitational waveform. Therefore, we can only extract limited information about the spins. Figure 4 (left) shows the probability density functions of the mass-weighted combinations of orbit-aligned spins $\chi_{\text{eff}}$ [70,71] and in-plane spins $\chi_p$ [72] for the precessing spin waveform model. The same figure (right) shows the individual spins of the component black holes. The posterior density functions inferred from the precessing and nonprecessing spin waveform models indicate that $\chi_{\text{eff}}$ is positive at greater than the 99% credible level; therefore, at least one of the black holes has nonzero spin. We find that at least one black hole has a spin magnitude greater than 0.2 at the 99% credible level. Only weak constraints can be placed on $\chi_p$, suggesting that the data are not informative regarding spin-precession effects [5].

To test whether GW151226 is consistent with general relativity, we allow the coefficients that describe the waveform (which are derived as functions of the source parameters from the post-Newtonian approximation [26–28] and from fits to numerical relativity simulations) to deviate from their nominal values, and check whether the resulting waveforms are consistent with the data [73]. The posterior probability densities of the coefficients are found to center on their general relativity values. Additionally, both the offsets and widths of the posteriors for the post-Newtonian inspiral coefficients decrease significantly when analyzing GW150914 and GW151226 jointly, in some cases to the 10% level, as discussed in [5].

The waveform models used are consistent with general relativity simulations. Figure 5 shows GW151226’s waveform reconstruction (90% credible region as in [57]) using the nonprecessing spin templates employed to find the signal and extract parameters, plotted during the time interval with the most significant SNR. Also shown is a direct numerical solution of Einstein’s equations [38,74,75] for a binary black hole with parameters near the peak of the parameter estimation posterior.
VI. ASTROPHYSICAL IMPLICATIONS

The inferred black hole masses are within the range of dynamically measured masses of black holes found in x-ray binaries [76–80], unlike GW150914. For the secondary black hole, there is a probability of 4% that it lies in the posited 3–5\(M_\odot\) gap between observed neutron star and black hole masses [76,77], and there is no support for the primary black hole to have a mass in this range.

Binary black hole formation has been predicted through a range of different channels involving either isolated binaries or dynamical processes in dense stellar systems [81]. At present all types of formation channels predict binary black hole merger rates and black hole masses consistent with the observational constraints from GW150914 [82–84]. Both classical isolated binary evolution through the common envelope phase and dynamical formation are also consistent with GW151226, whose formation time and time delay to merger cannot be determined from the merger observation. Given our current understanding of massive-star evolution, the measured black hole masses are also consistent with any metallicity for the stellar progenitors and a broad range of progenitor masses [85,86].

The spin distribution of the black holes in stellar-mass binary black holes is unknown; the measurement of a spin magnitude for at least one companion greater than 0.2 is an important first step in constraining this distribution. Predictions of mass ratios and spin tilts with respect to the orbital angular momentum differ significantly for different channels. However, our current constraints on these properties are limited; implications for the evolutionary history of the observed black hole mergers are further discussed in [5].

The first observing period of Advanced LIGO provides evidence for a population of stellar-mass binary black holes contributing to a stochastic background that could be higher than previously expected [87]. Additionally, we find the rate estimate of stellar-mass binary black hole mergers in the local Universe to be consistent with the ranges presented in [88]. An updated discussion of the rate estimates can be found in [5].

A comprehensive discussion of inferred source parameters, astrophysical implications, mass distributions, rate estimations, and tests of general relativity for the binary black hole mergers detected during Advanced LIGO’s first observing period may be found in [5].

VII. CONCLUSION

LIGO has detected a second gravitational-wave signal from the coalescence of two stellar-mass black holes with lower masses than those measured for GW150914. Public data associated with GW151226 are available at [89]. The inferred component masses are consistent with values dynamically measured in x-ray binaries, but are obtained through the independent measurement process of gravitational-wave detection. Although it is challenging to constrain the spins of the initial black holes, we can conclude that at least one black hole had spin greater than 0.2. These recent detections in Advanced LIGO’s first observing period have revealed a population of binary black holes that heralds the opening of the field of gravitational-wave astronomy.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of the United States National Science Foundation (NSF) for the construction and operation of the LIGO Laboratory and Advanced LIGO as well as the Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) of the United Kingdom, the Max Planck Society (MPS), and the State of Niedersachsen/Germany for support of the construction of Advanced LIGO and construction and operation of the GEO600 detector. Additional support for Advanced LIGO was provided by the Australian Research Council. The authors gratefully acknowledge the Italian Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN), the French Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and the Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter supported by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, for the construction and operation of the Virgo detector and the creation and support of the EGO consortium. The authors also gratefully acknowledge research support from these agencies as well as by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of India, Department of Science and Technology, India, Science & Engineering Research Board (SERB), National Science & Engineering Research Council of Canada, Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, the Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation, Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP), Russian Foundation for Basic Research, the Leverhulme Trust, the Research Corporation, Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Taiwan, and the Kavli Foundation. The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of the NSF, STFC, MPS, INFN, CNRS and the State of Niedersachsen/Germany for provision of computational resources.

This article has been assigned the document numbers LIGO-P151226 and VIR-0285A-16.

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