Summary

- A two-component picture of baryon number transfer emerges from our comparison of π+p and p+p reactions. In this picture the target component in p+p can be estimated using pion beams.

  This way we obtain in the forward hemisphere a final state proton spectrum which originate only from the incoming projectile.

- This can be done similarly for centrality-controlled p+Pb collisions where we observe a rapid change of longitudinal distributions of net protons (stopping) with increasing centrality.

- Using the number of elementary collisions as a measure of centrality, we can compare baryon stopping in p+Pb and Pb+Pb, where we observe a similar evolution as a function of centrality. Can this indicate a similar stopping process at work in the two cases?

- One can reach the biggest average number of elementary collisions in central p+Pb collisions, and indeed we see the most pronounced stopping there.