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Study of quasi-projectile properties at Fermi energies in ^{48}Ca projectile systems

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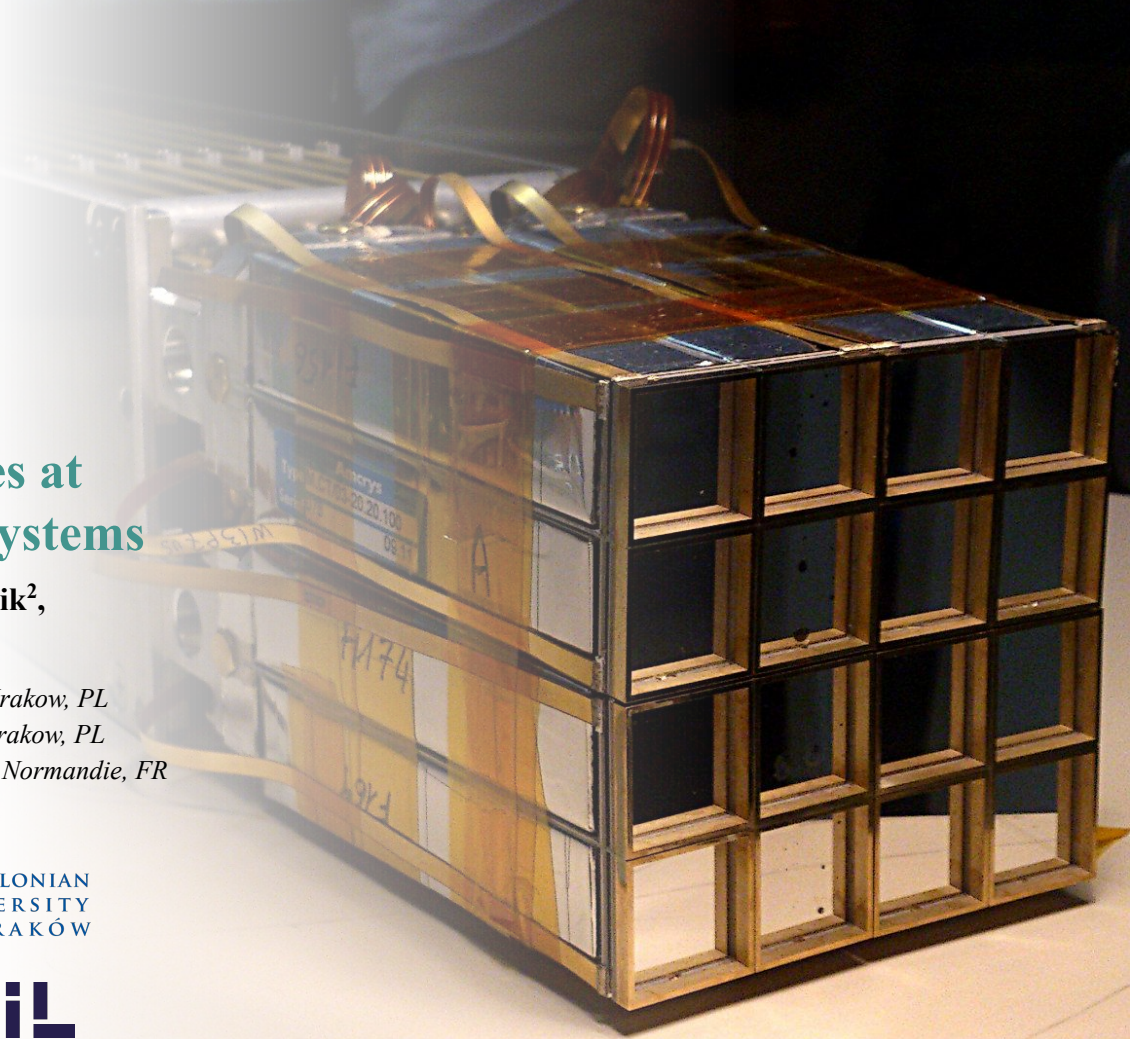
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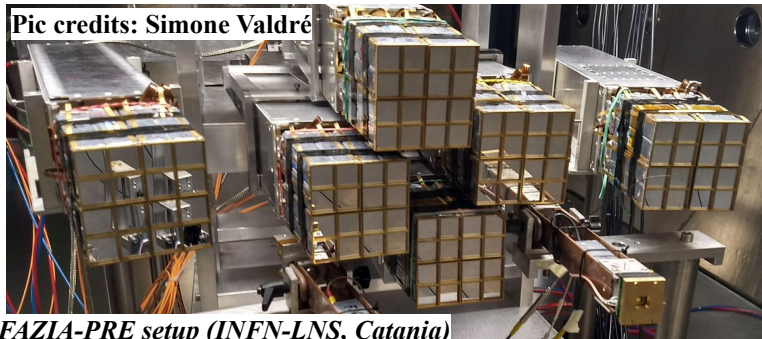
Study of quasi-projectile properties at Fermi energies in ^{48}Ca projectile systems

FAZIA Collaboration

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FAZIA-PRE experiment



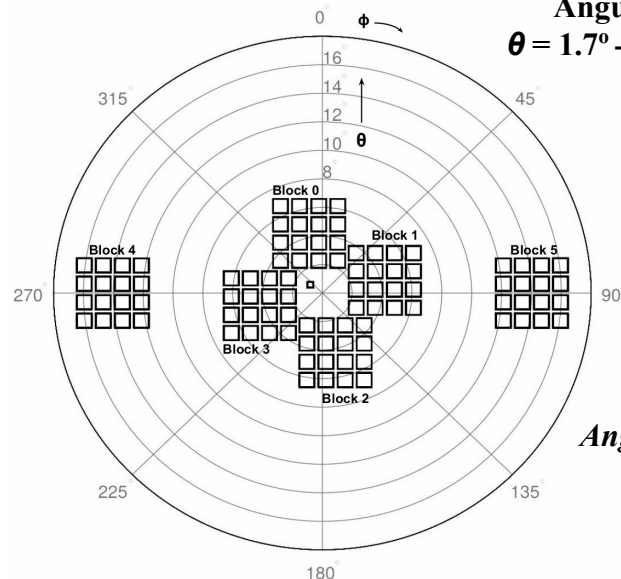
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FAZIA-PRE setup (INFN-LNS, Catania)

Goal: Study the effect of initial neutron richness on properties of the quasi-projectile (QP) fragment

Table 1. FAZIA-PRE experimental details. $^{48}_{20}\text{Ca}$ projectile on $^{12}_6\text{C}$, $^{27}_{13}\text{Al}$ and $^{40}_{20}\text{Ca}$ targets at 25 and 40 MeV/u beam energies (E_B) along with their corresponding target thicknesses (t), beam velocities (v_B), centre-of-mass velocities (v_{CM}), energies in centre-of-mass (E_{CM}), total isospin of the system ($N/Z_{\text{proj+tar}}$) and grazing angles in laboratory frame (θ_{gr}).

Angular acceptance:
 $\theta = 1.7^\circ - 7.6^\circ$ & $11.5^\circ - 16.7^\circ$

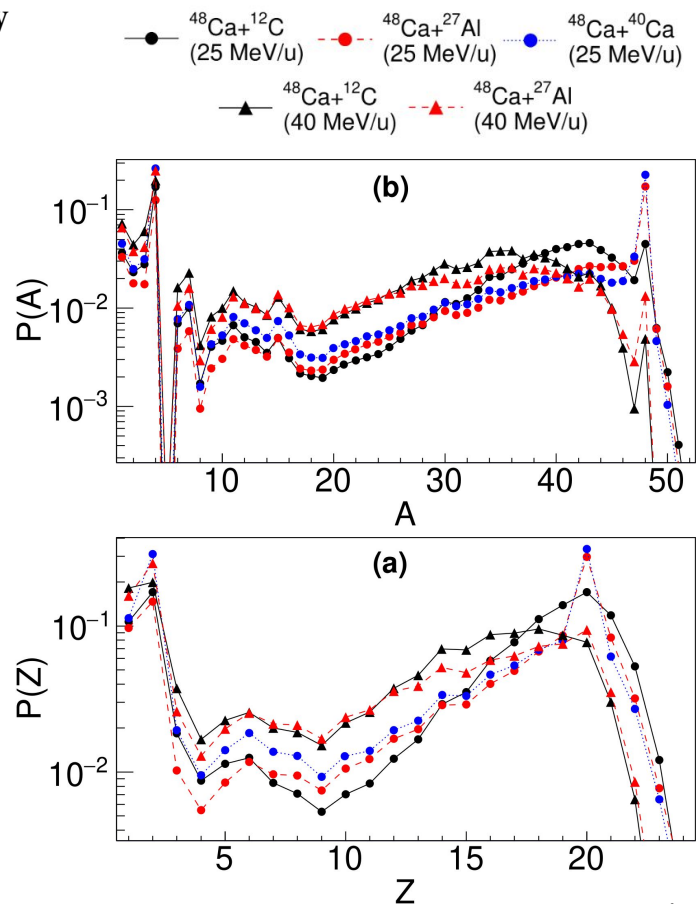
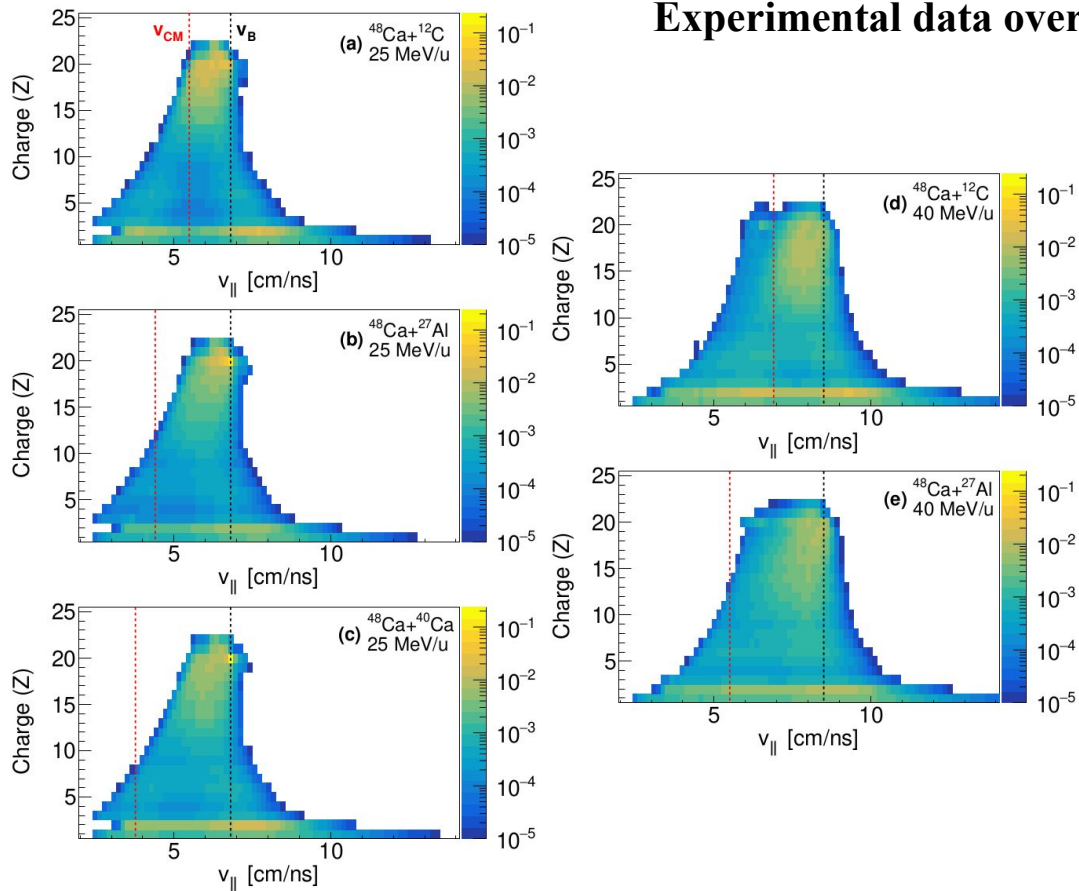


FAZIA-PRE
Angular Coverage

| Projectile | $^{48}_{20}\text{Ca}$ | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | 25 | | 40 | | |
| E_B [MeV/u] | | | | | |
| Target | $^{12}_6\text{C}$ | $^{27}_{13}\text{Al}$ | $^{40}_{20}\text{Ca}$ | $^{12}_6\text{C}$ | $^{27}_{13}\text{Al}$ |
| t [$\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$] | 239 | 216 | 500 | 239 | 216 |
| v_B [cm/ns] | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| v_{CM} [cm/ns] | 5.5 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| E_{CM} [MeV/u] | 4.0 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 9.2 |
| $N/Z_{\text{proj+tar}}$ | 1.31 | 1.27 | 1.2 | 1.31 | 1.27 |
| θ_{gr} | 0.9° | 1.8° | 2.7° | 0.5° | 1.1° |

FAZIA-PRE experiment

Experimental data overview

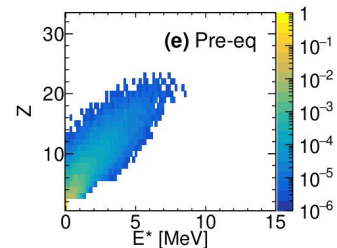
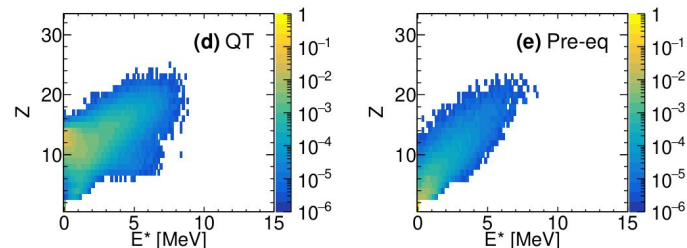
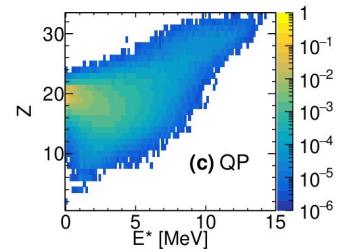
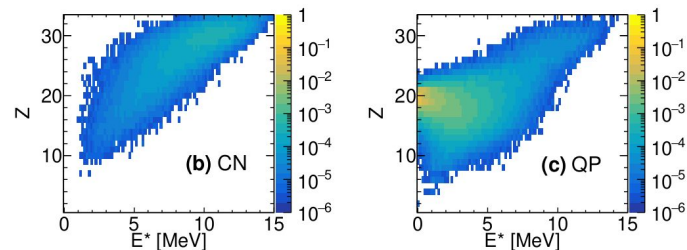
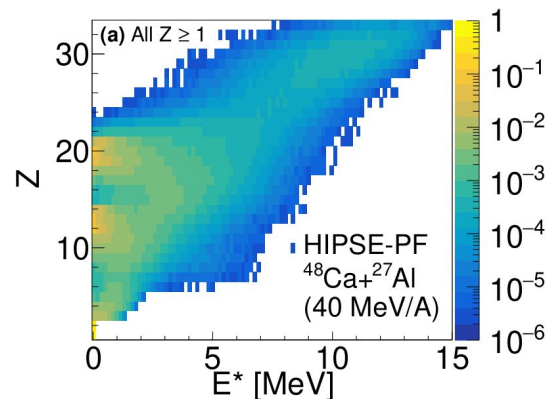


HIPSE Event Generator

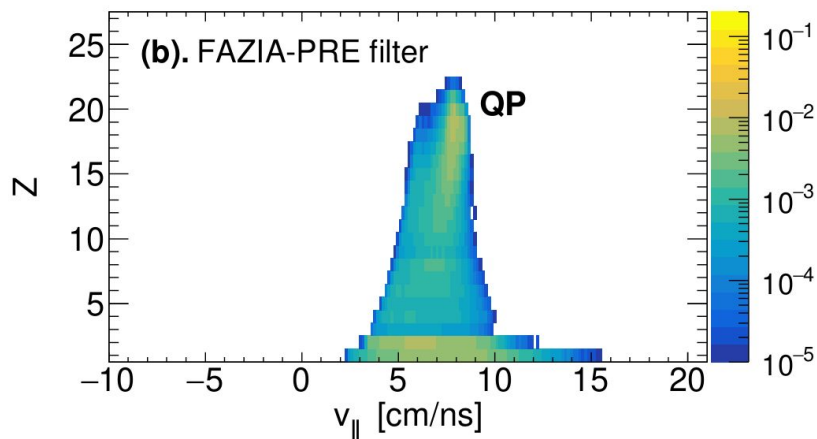
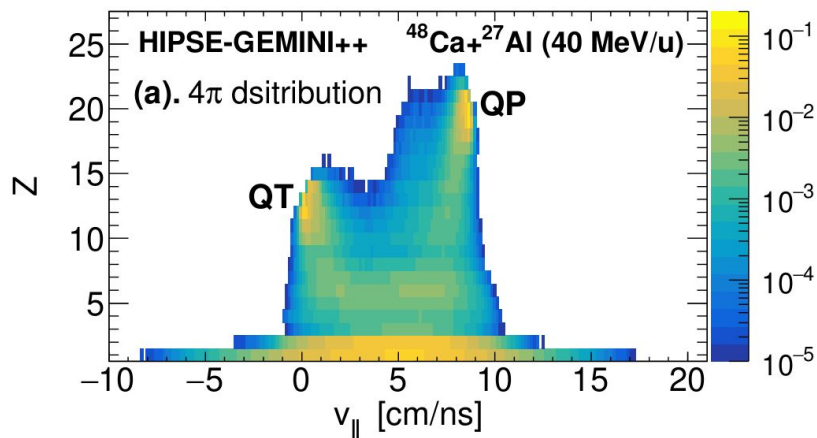
→ The **Heavy-Ion Phase Space Exploration (HIPSE)** event generator – semi-phenomenological model – can simulate **intermediate energy** nuclear reactions at **all impact parameters** (*b*)

→ The primary fragments (**HIPSE-PF**) generated by HIPSE have **well-defined excitation energies** (E^*)

→ HIPSE data can be split according to the emission source of each fragment, namely: Pre-equilibrium (**Pre-eq**), quasi-projectile (**QP**), quasi-target (**QT**) and fusion-like fragments (**CN**).

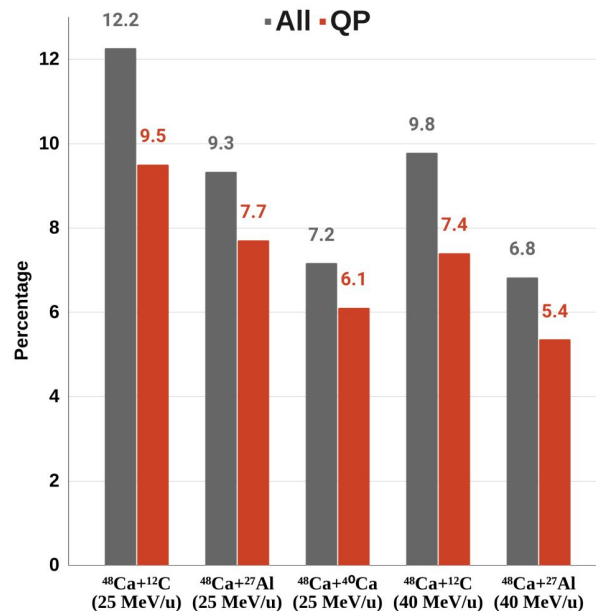


HIPSE Event Generator

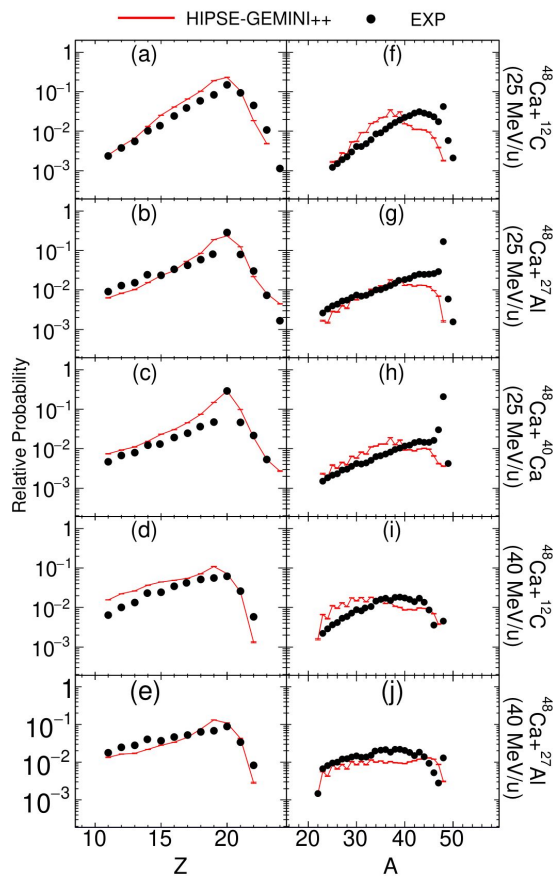


→ For comparison, **experimental conditions applied on HIPSE simulations**

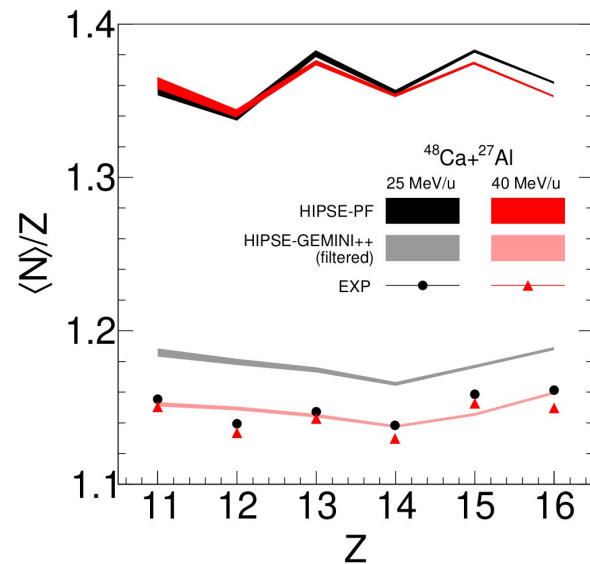
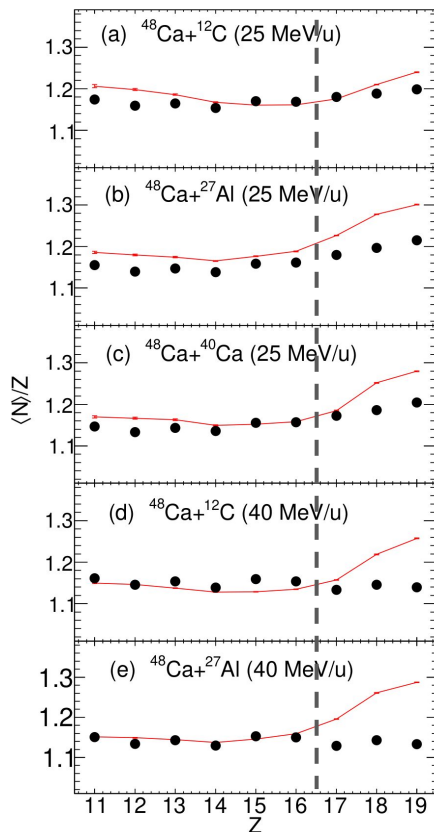
→ According to the model, most of the detected ejecta (>70% overall) are **QP fragments**.



Data comparison



→ Extracting QP fragment:
QP-cut → $Z > 10$; Multiplicity = 1



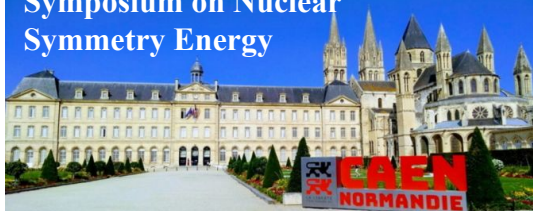
→ Entrance channel rather well described by HIPSE – variation of beam energy studied (^{48}Ca at 25 and 40 MeV/u)

→ Not for ^{40}Ca and ^{12}C systems

Result and conclusion

- Idea of increasing neutron pre-equilibrium emissions with beam energy **is not excluded but cannot be confirmed.**
- There are **multiple effects under consideration** that alter the fragment $\langle N \rangle / Z$; therefore it is a **difficult task for the models**, and also for HIPSE, **to accurately describe** all those effects.
- From the results, it can be concluded that **HIPSE has proved to be a fine tool to generate the fragments** in nuclear reactions at intermediate energy range and **satisfactorily describe the basic reaction dynamics.**

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