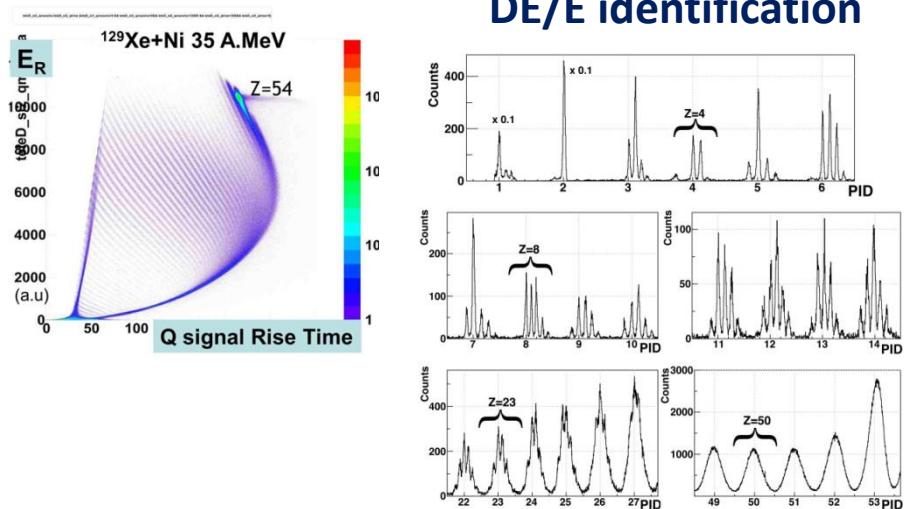
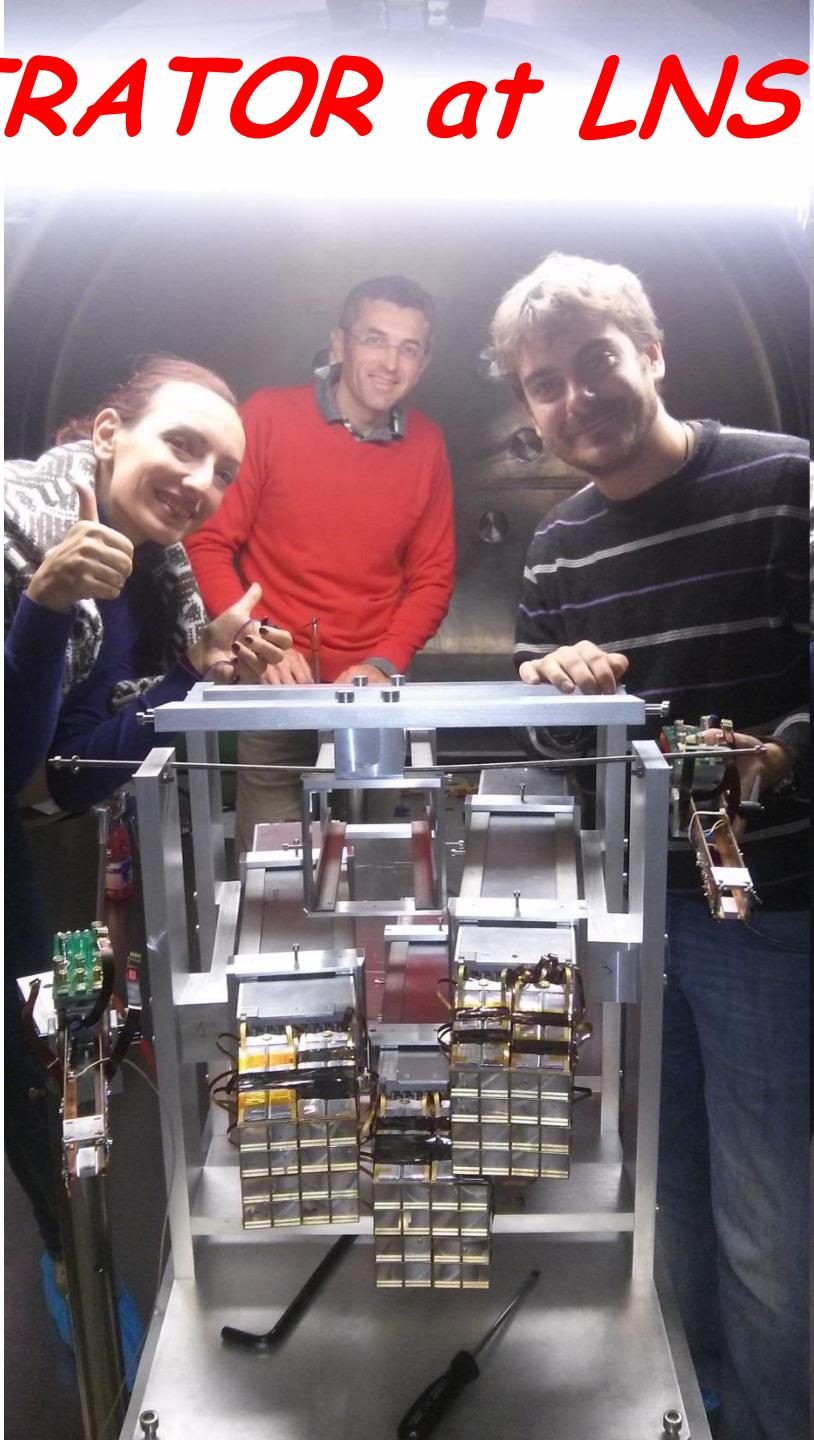
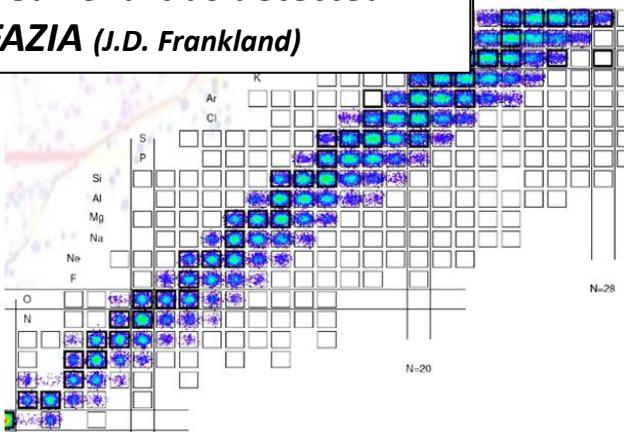


# FAZIA DEMONSTRATOR at LNS

## Pulse Shape identification



**Nuclear Chart as detected  
by FAZIA (J.D. Frankland)**

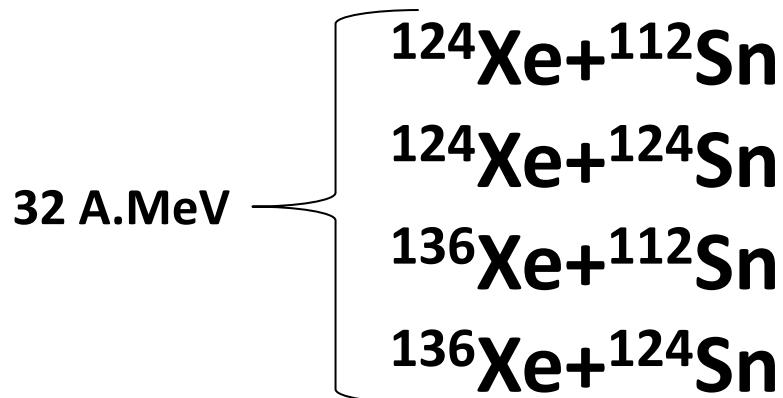


# Nuclear Dynamics

LIA COLL-AGAIN – COPIGAL – POLITA  
workshop  
Catania, April 2016



*Chemical equilibrium  $^3\text{He}$  and  $^6\text{He}$  production*

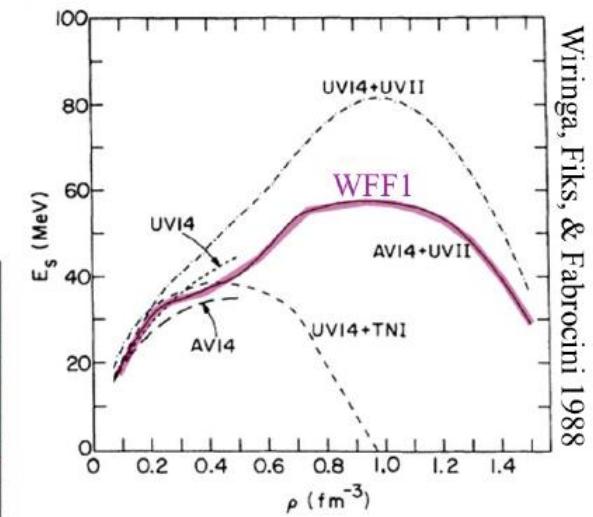
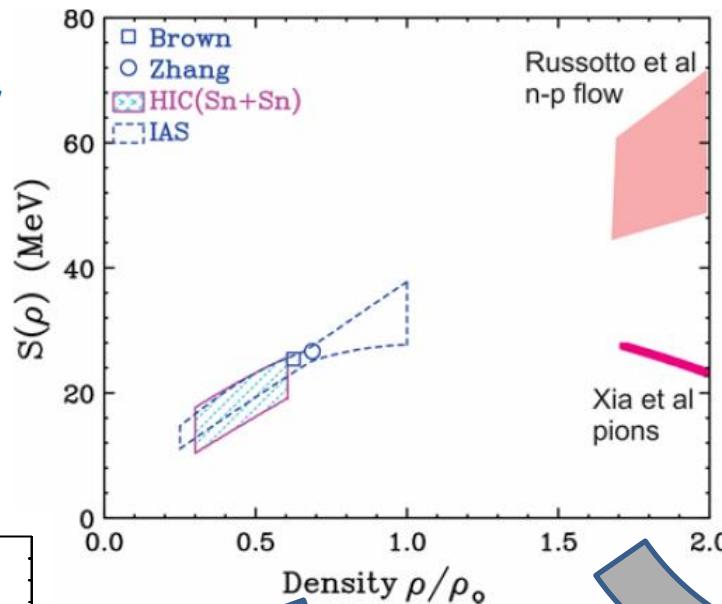
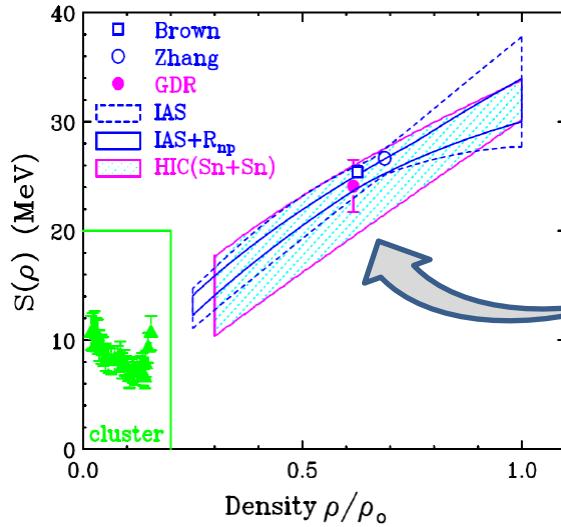


$$E(\rho, I) = E(\rho, I=0) + \underbrace{E_{sym}(\rho)}_{SYMMETRY\ ENERGY} I^2 + \dots$$

# Equation of State

## Status...

### Density dependence of the EOS Symmetry Energy



Function ?

Clusters at low densities ( $T>0$ )

$$E_{sym}(\rho) = \frac{C_{kinetic}}{2} \left( \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{C_{potential}}{2} \left( \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \right)^\gamma$$

# Supernova explosion

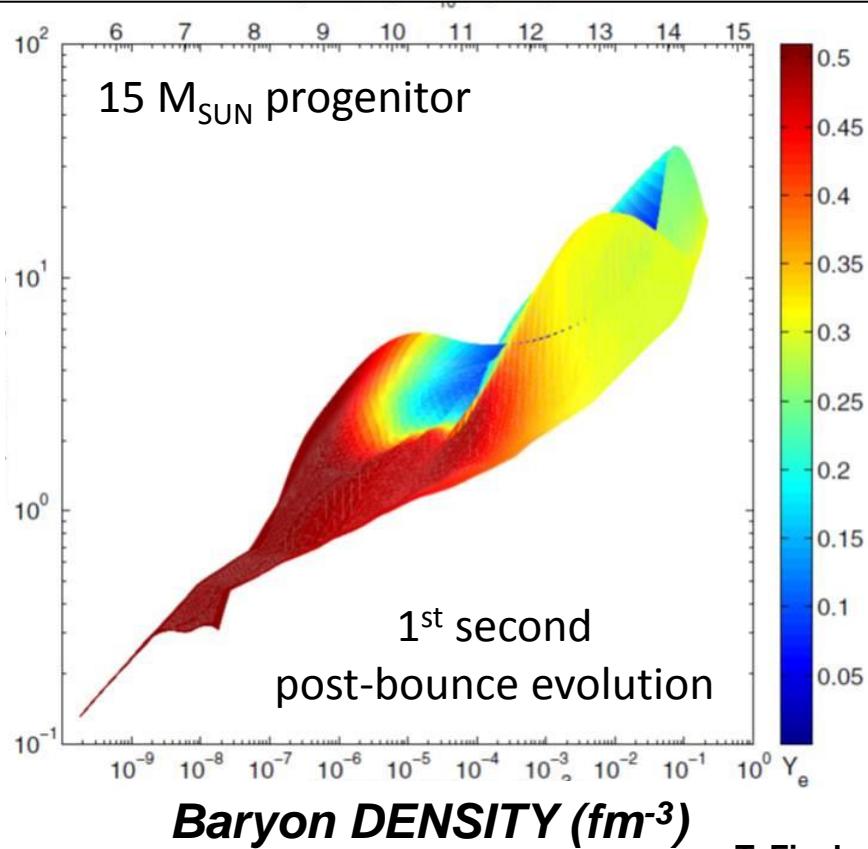
Supernova explosion occurs via core-collapse in very massive stars ( $M > 8M_{\text{sun}}$ )

Present best 3D hydro simulations do not produce successful explosions

- Model & progenitor dependence
- Great sensitivity to the microphysics

## Phase space covered in Core-Collapse Supernova simulations

TEMPERATURE (MeV)



Color: electron fraction

- From Symmetric matter (0.5) red
- To Neutron matter (0) blue

EOS controls explosion

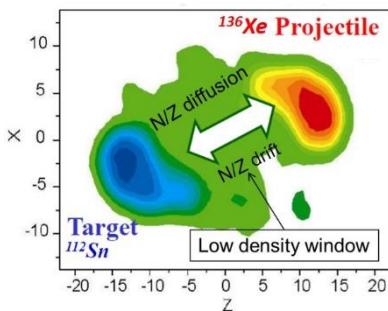
HI collisions (T, density)

Nuclear physics starts to constrain  
the complex dynamics of supernova

# LCP production

$$E(\rho, I) = E(\rho, I=0) + \underbrace{E_{sym}(\rho)}_{SYMMETRY\ ENERGY} - I^2 + \dots$$

Projectile/Target  
nucleon exchange and  
mid-rapidity chemistry

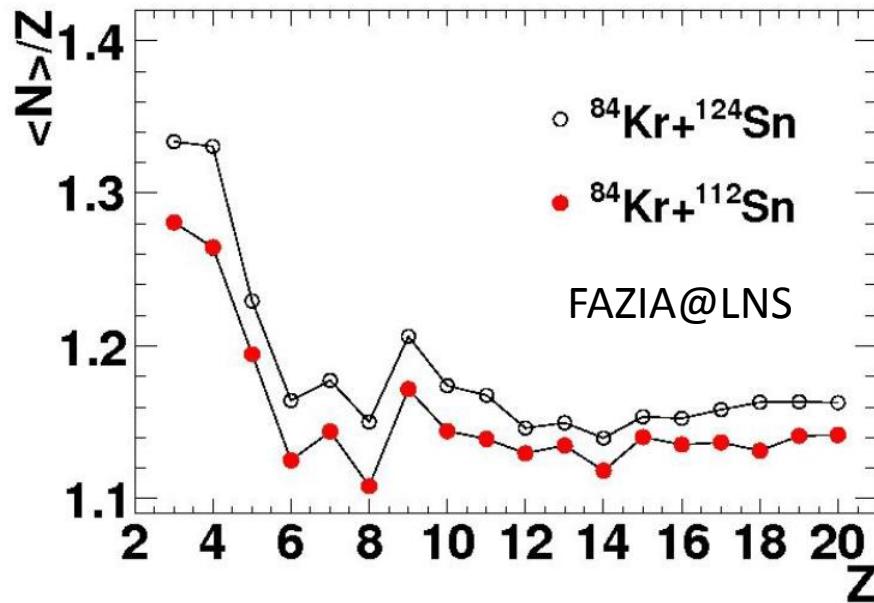


are governed by drift  
and diffusion  
transport phenomena

**Diffusion:** isospin exchange projectile/target with different N/Z (tends to N/Z<sub>composite</sub>)

**Drift:** neutron enrichment of low density zone created between projectile & target

S.Barlini et al. PRC 87, 054607 (2013)

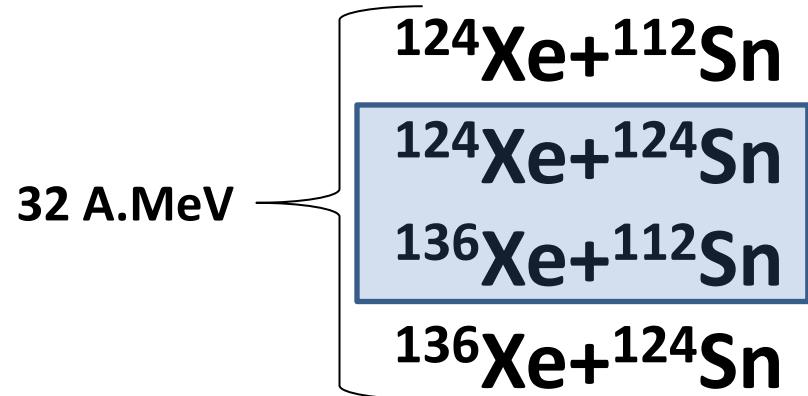
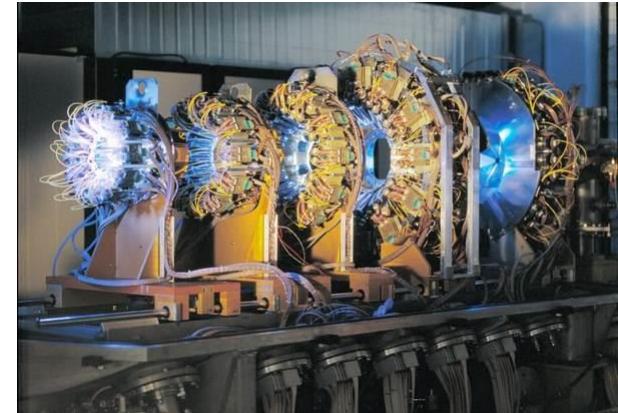
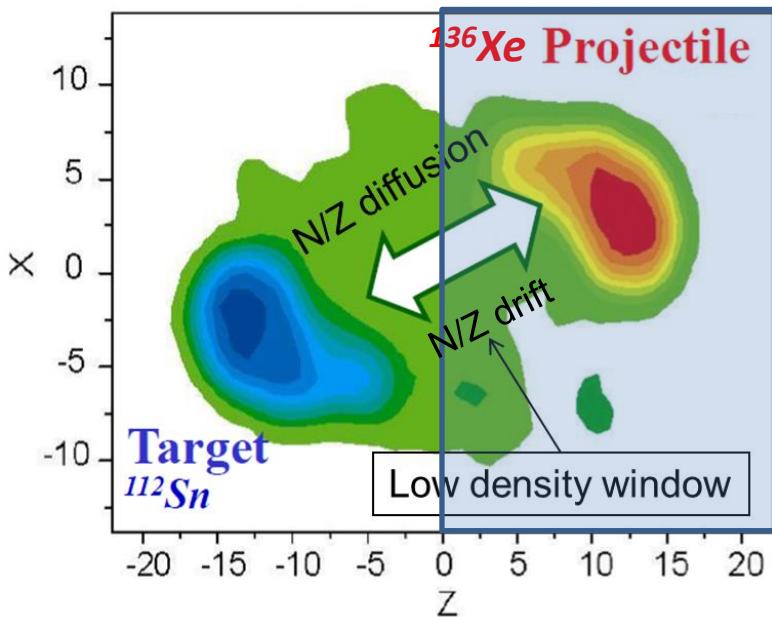


See also CHIMERA publications

# Nuclear Dynamics

*Study of chemical equilibration  
between PLF & TLF*

Light Charged Particle emitted in the  
forward part of the c.m  
(neutrons are not detected)  
INDRA multi-detector



# LCP production (forward c.m)

mbarn	124+112	124+124	136+112	136+124
<sup>1</sup> H	7963	7167	6621	6241
<sup>2</sup> H	2485	2714	2773	3092
<sup>3</sup> H	1342	1780	1965	2612
<sup>3</sup> He	572	491	416	397
<sup>4</sup> He	6992	7257	7005	7501
<sup>6</sup> He	109	147	163	239
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19463</b>	<b>19556</b>	<b>18943</b>	<b>20083</b>

No data selection/Inclusive events except elastic events are excluded

# *LCP production (forward c.m)*

mbarn	124+112	124+124	136+112	136+124
$^1\text{H}$	7963	7167	6621	6241
$^2\text{H}$	2485	2714	2773	3092
$^3\text{H}$	1342	1780	1965	2612
$^3\text{He}$	572	491	416	397
$^4\text{He}$	6992	7257	7005	7501
$^6\text{He}$	109	147	163	239
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19463</b>	<b>19556</b>	<b>18943</b>	<b>20083</b>

Total Icp production is system independent (within 6%)

# *LCP production (forward c.m)*

mbarn	124+112	124+124	136+112	136+124
$^1\text{H}$	7963	7167	6621	6241
$^2\text{H}$	2485	2714	2773	3092
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$^6\text{He}$	109	147	163	239
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19463</b>	<b>19556</b>	<b>18943</b>	<b>20083</b>

Total lcp production is system independent (within 6%) BUT THE CHEMISTRY IS!

# LCP production (forward c.m)

mbarn	124+112	124+124	136+112	136+124
<sup>1</sup> H	7963	7167	6621	6241
<sup>2</sup> H	2485	2714	2773	3092
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19463</b>	<b>19556</b>	<b>18943</b>	<b>20083</b>

Increasing the system neutron richness: n-rich lcp production is doubled

# *LCP production (forward c.m)*

mbarn	124+112	124+124	136+112	136+124
$^1\text{H}$	7963	7167	6621	6241
$^2\text{H}$	2485	2714	2773	3092
$^3\text{H}$	1342	1780	1965	2612
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19463</b>	<b>19556</b>	<b>18943</b>	<b>20083</b>

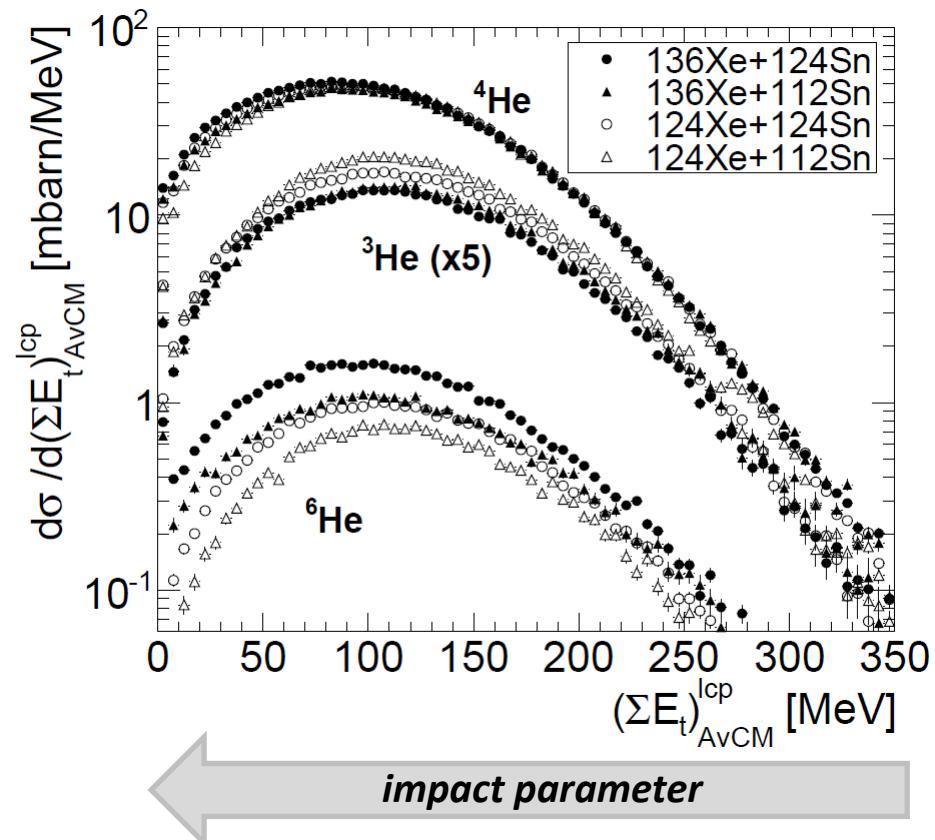
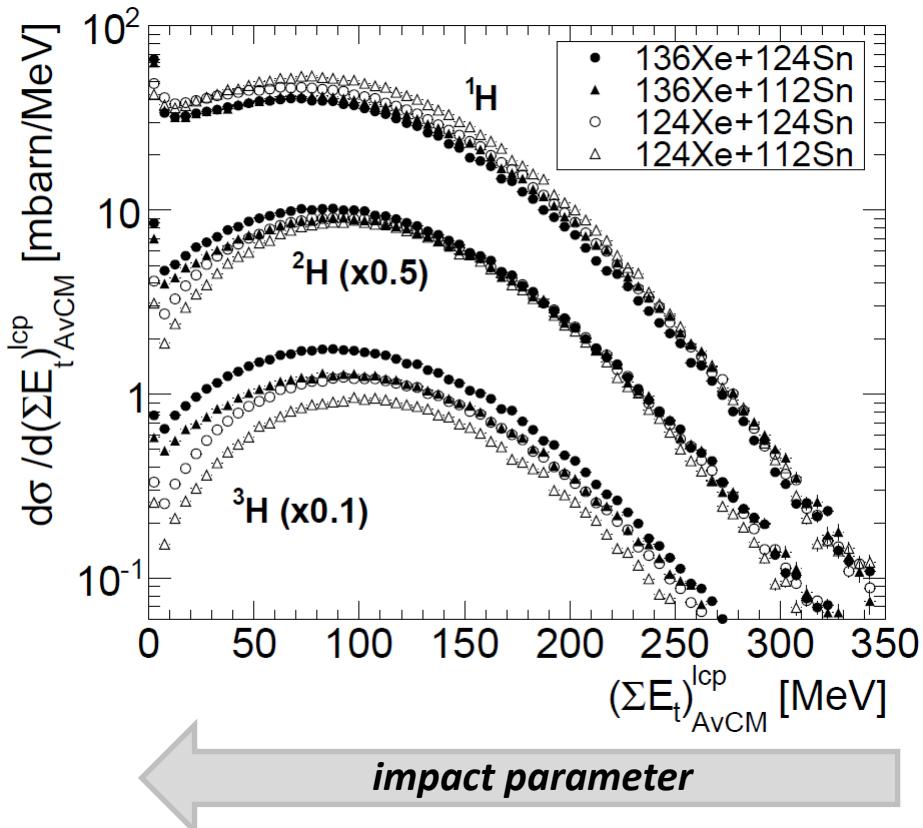
Changing projectile & target: a lot of differences in lcp production

# *LCP production (forward c.m)*

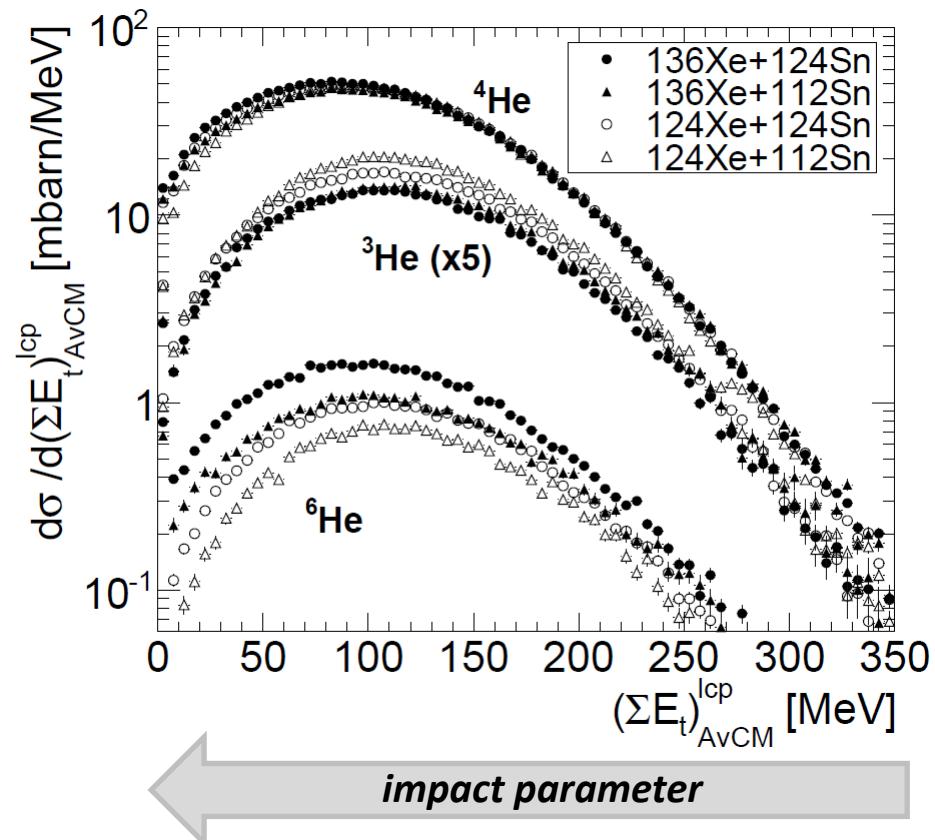
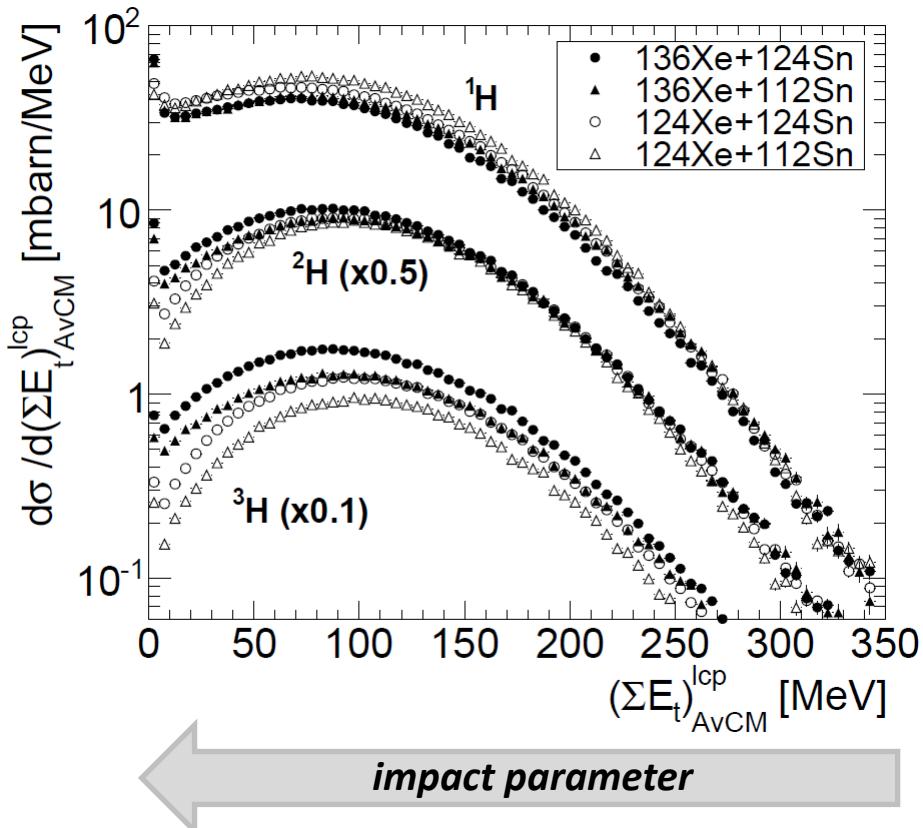
mbarn	124+112	124+124	136+112	136+124
$^1\text{H}$				
$^2\text{H}$				
$^3\text{H}$				
$^3\text{He}$				
$^4\text{He}$				
$^6\text{He}$				
TOTAL				

*Changing the projectile & target N/Z:  
isotope production  
cannot be summed up in  
solely neutron  
production difference*

# *LCP production (forward c.m.)*

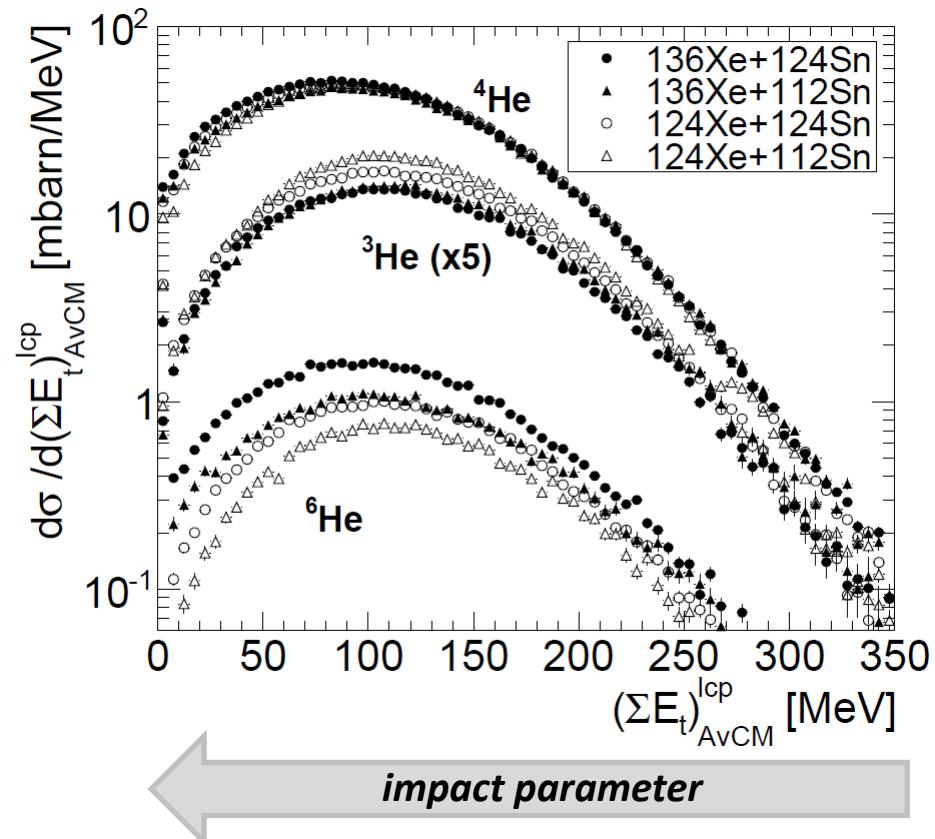
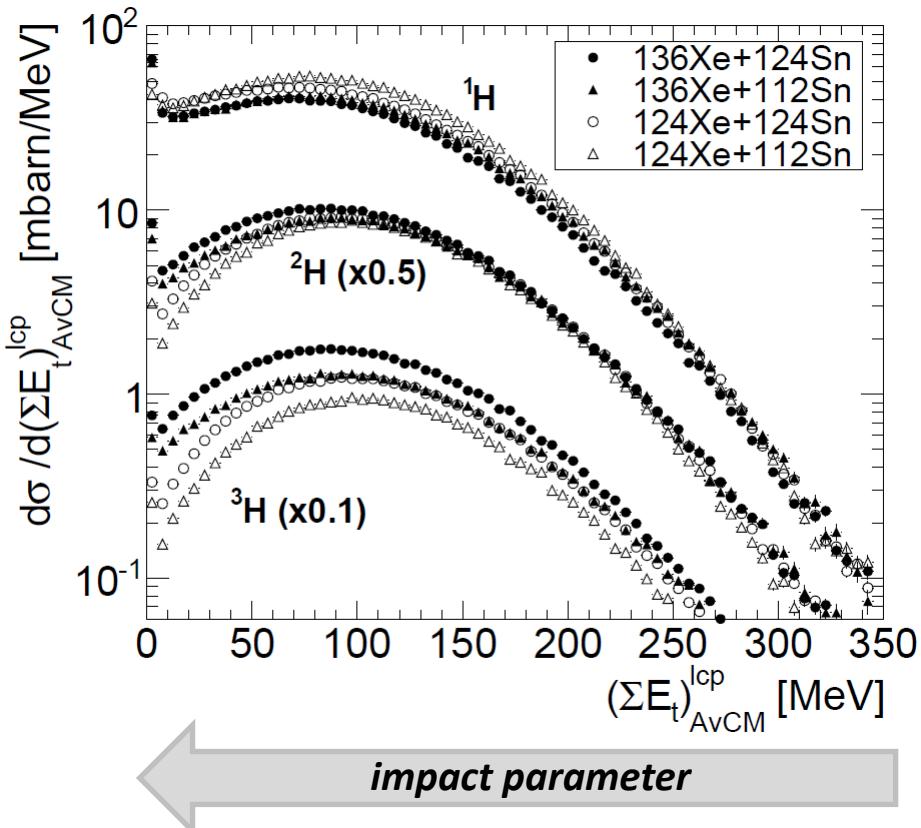


# LCP production (forward c.m)



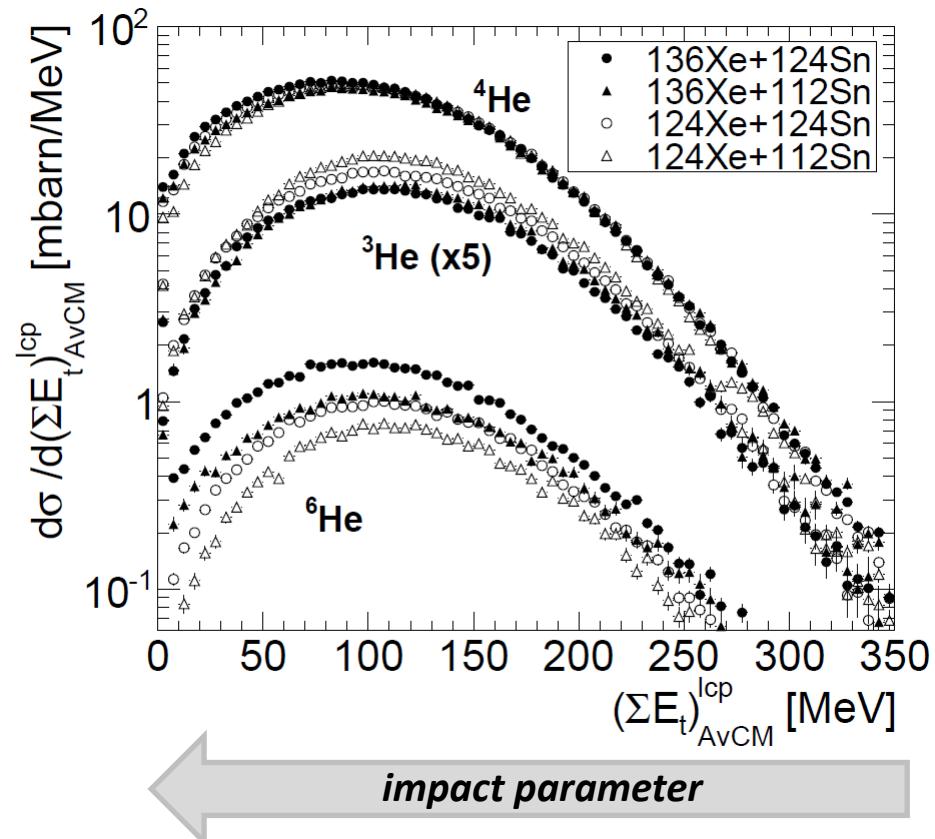
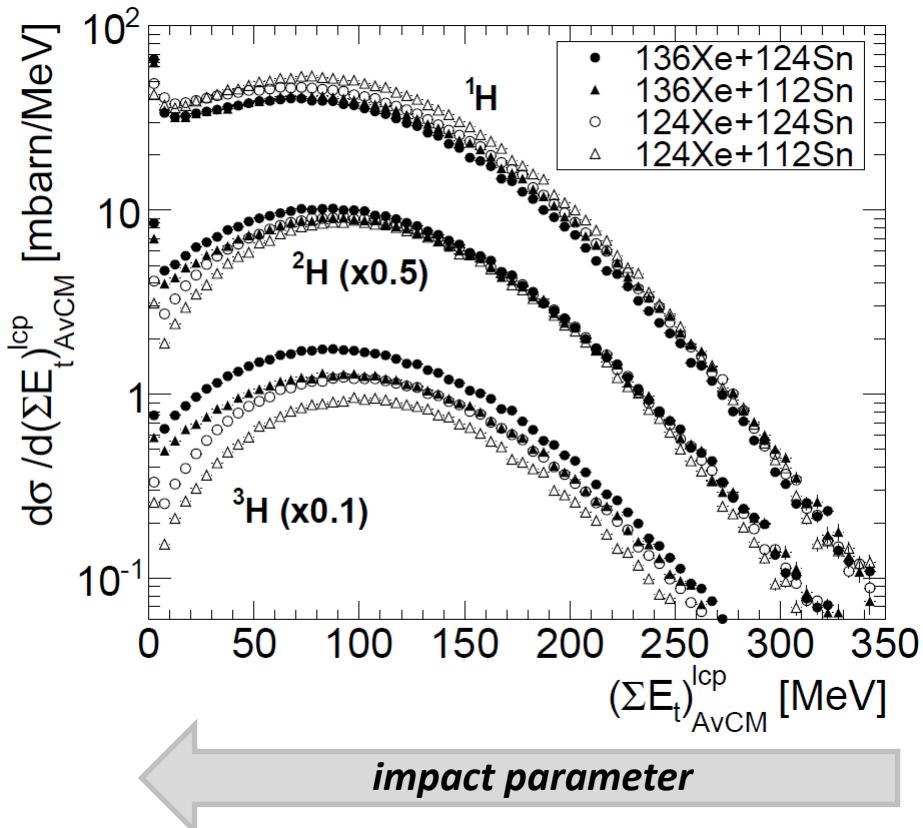
3He production is different

# LCP production (forward c.m)



Lcp cross-sections: production probabilities folded by reaction cross-section

# LCP production (forward c.m)

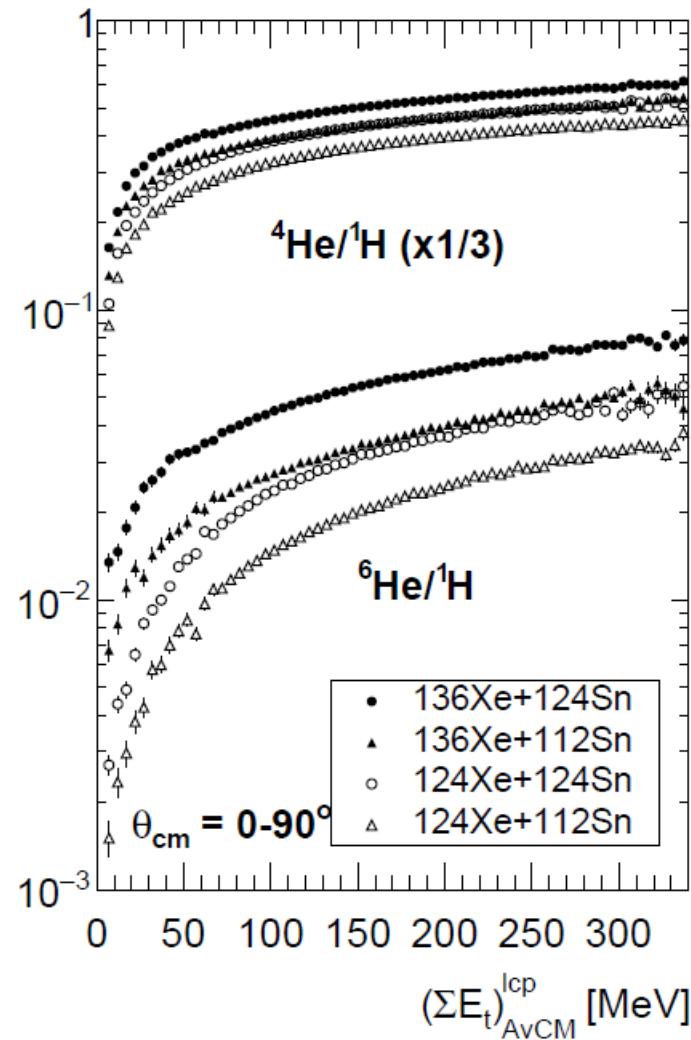
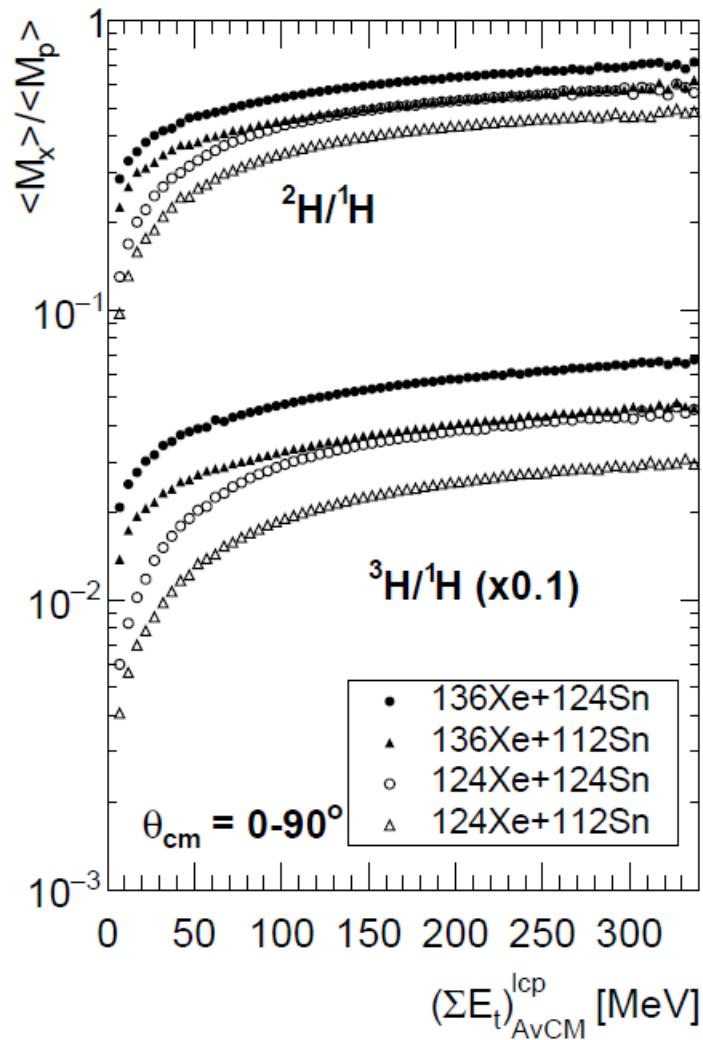


To study equilibrium:

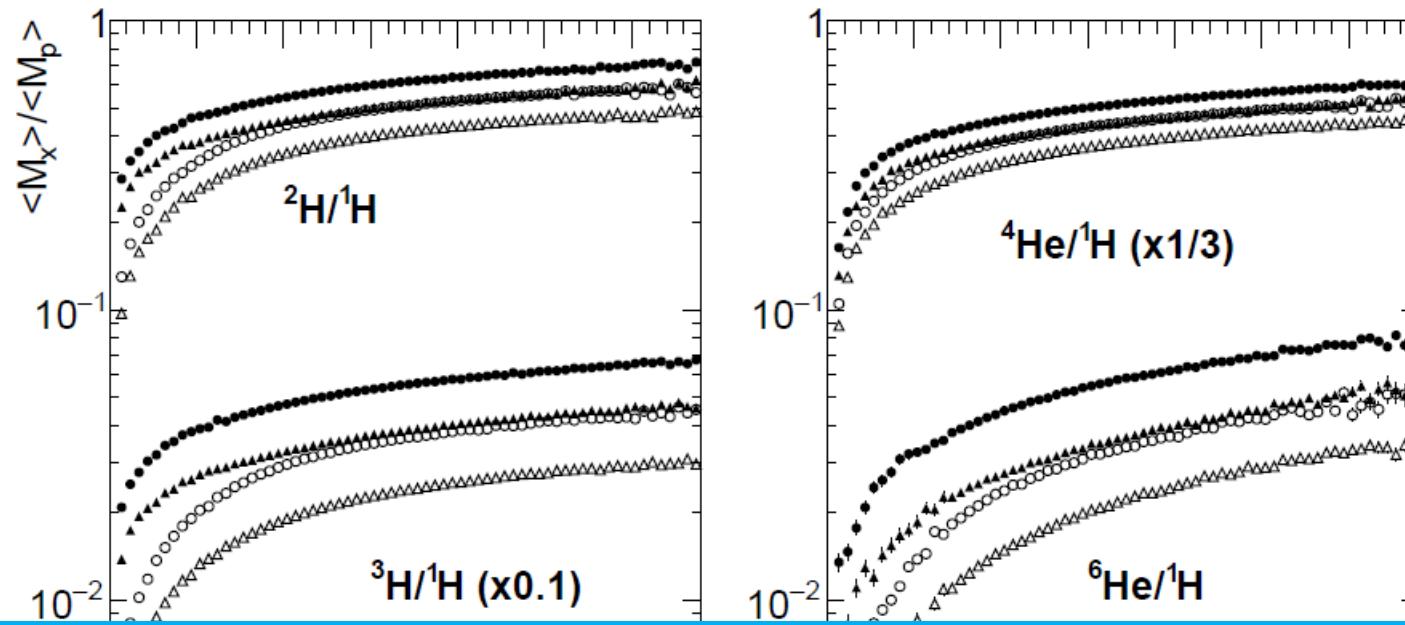
Production probabilities (multiplicities) divided by  $^1\text{H}$  multiplicities to remove trivial size effects.

Chemistry related to concentrations thus  $M_x/M_{\text{proton}}$  (abundance ratio).

# Cluster abundance ratios



# Cluster abundance ratios

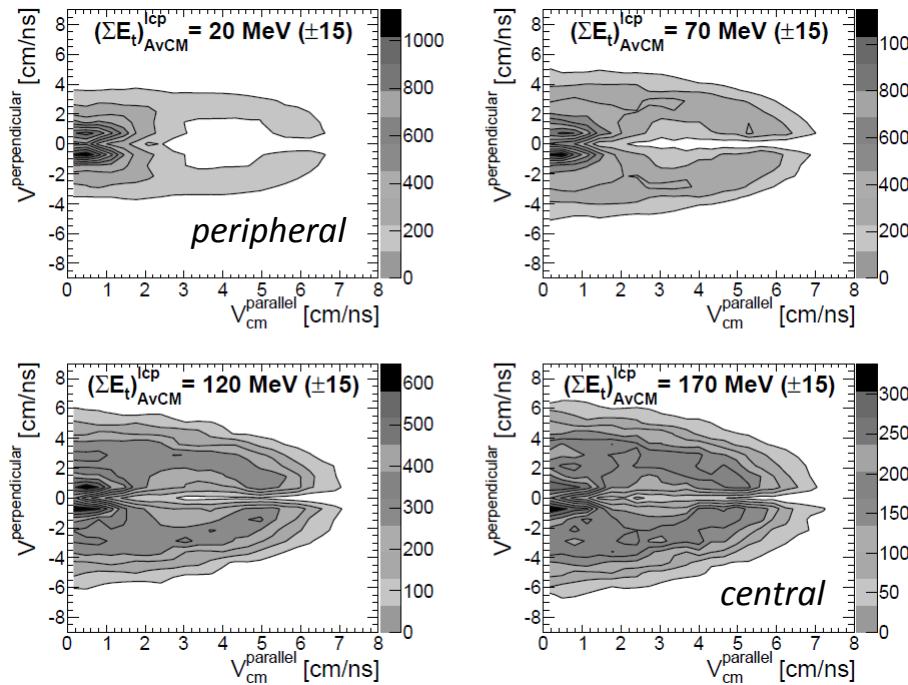


Comparing  $^{136}\text{Xe} + ^{112}\text{Sn}$  and  $^{124}\text{Xe} + ^{124}\text{Sn}$ : abundance ratios are (projectile+target) N/Z dependent.

**CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM IS ACHIEVED (central collisions)**

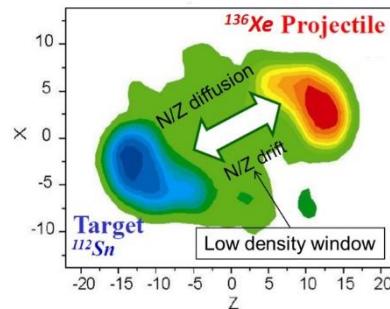


# LCP production mode (forward c.m): $^2H$



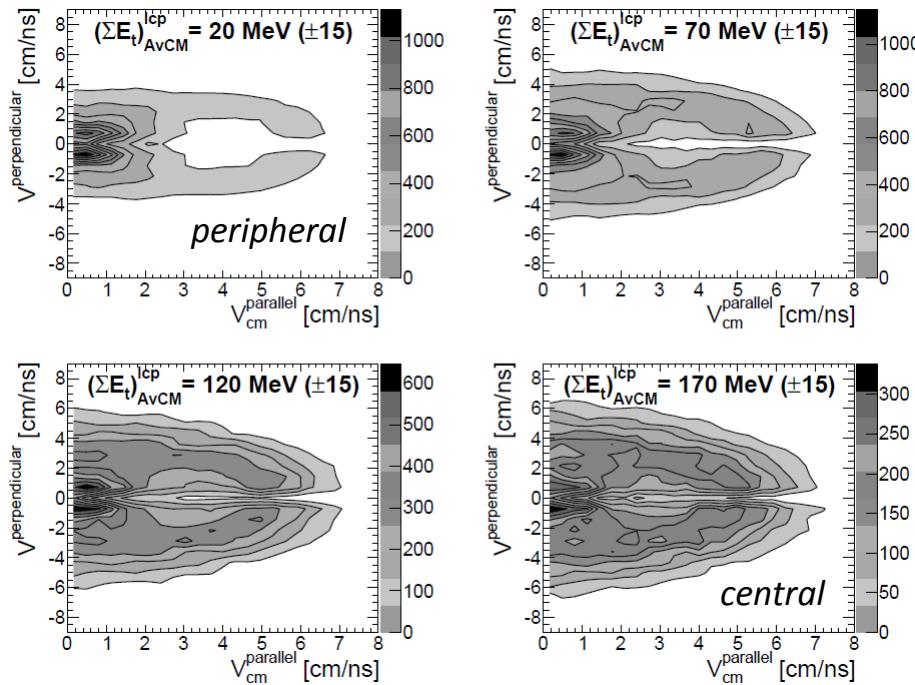
Emission from projectile-like fragment & at mid-rapidity

Projectile/Target  
nucleon exchange and  
mid-rapidity chemistry



are governed by drift  
and diffusion  
transport phenomena

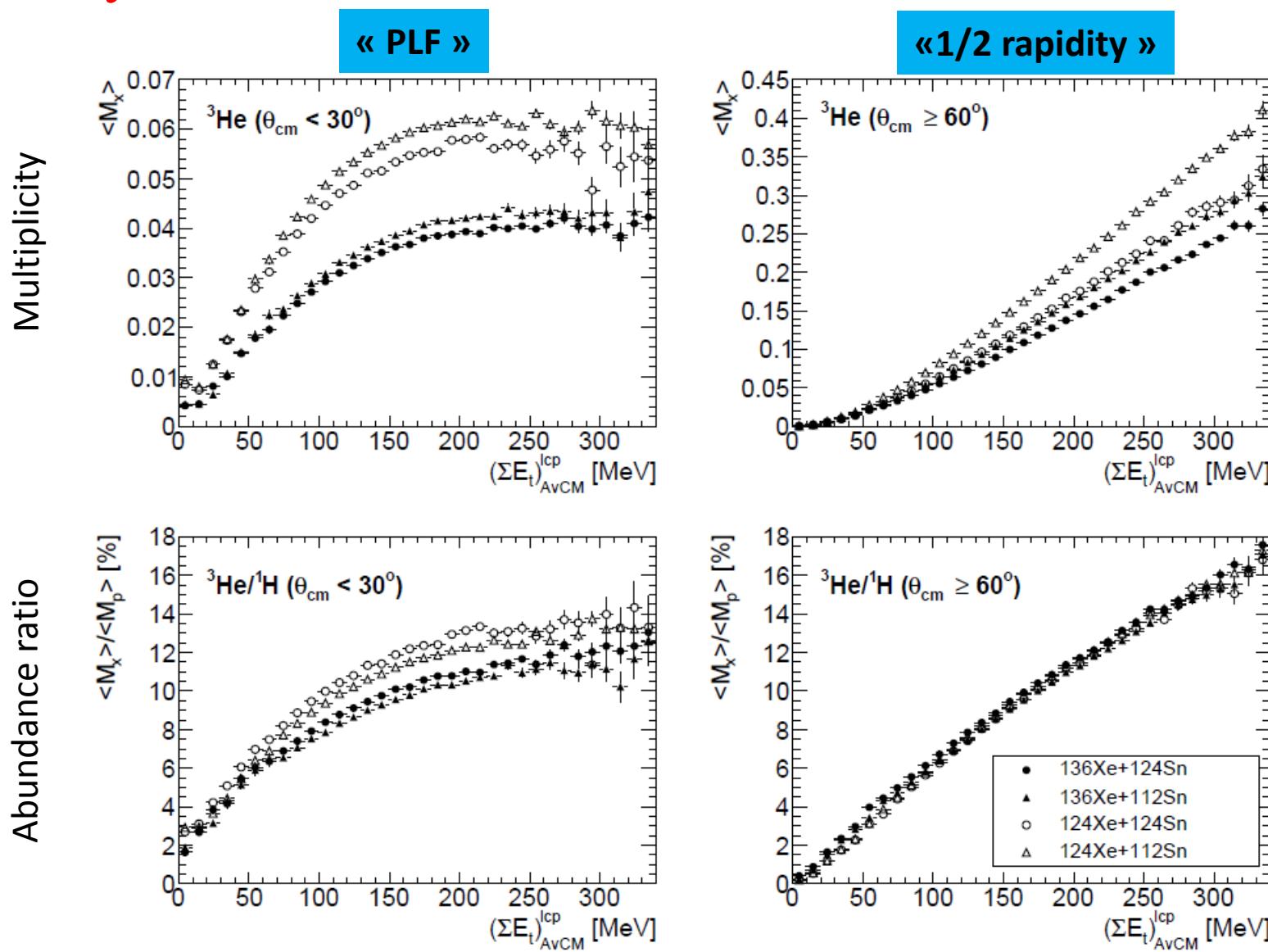
# LCP production mode (forward c.m): $^2H$



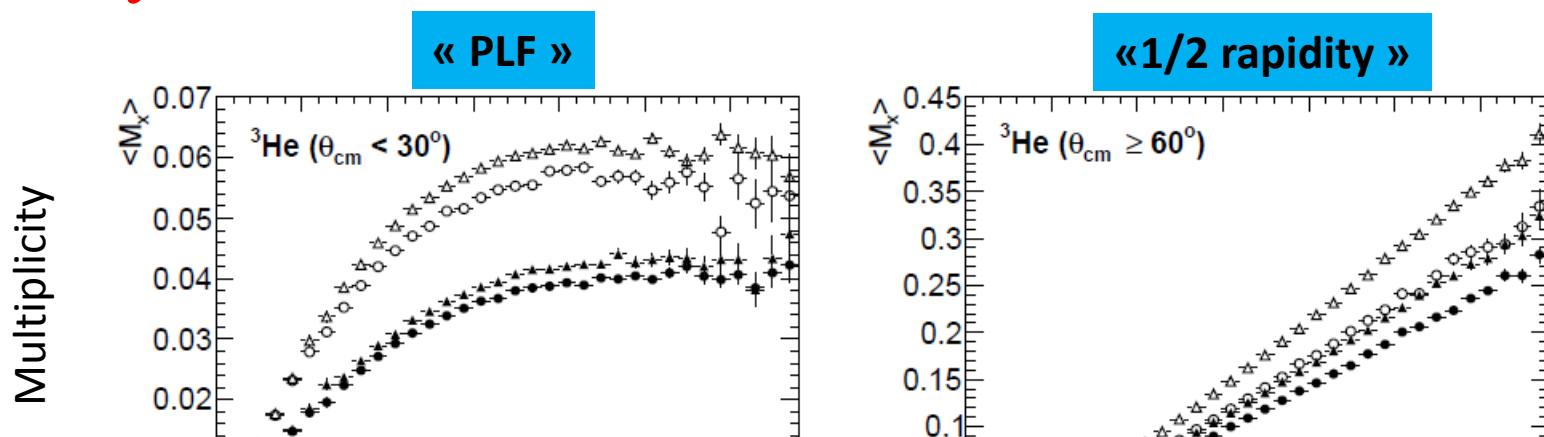
Emission from projectile-like fragment & at mid-rapidity

**Projectile-like:**  $0^\circ$ - $30^\circ$  angle selection  
 **$\frac{1}{2}$  rapidity:**  $60^\circ$ - $90^\circ$  angle selection

# LCP production: $^3\text{He}$

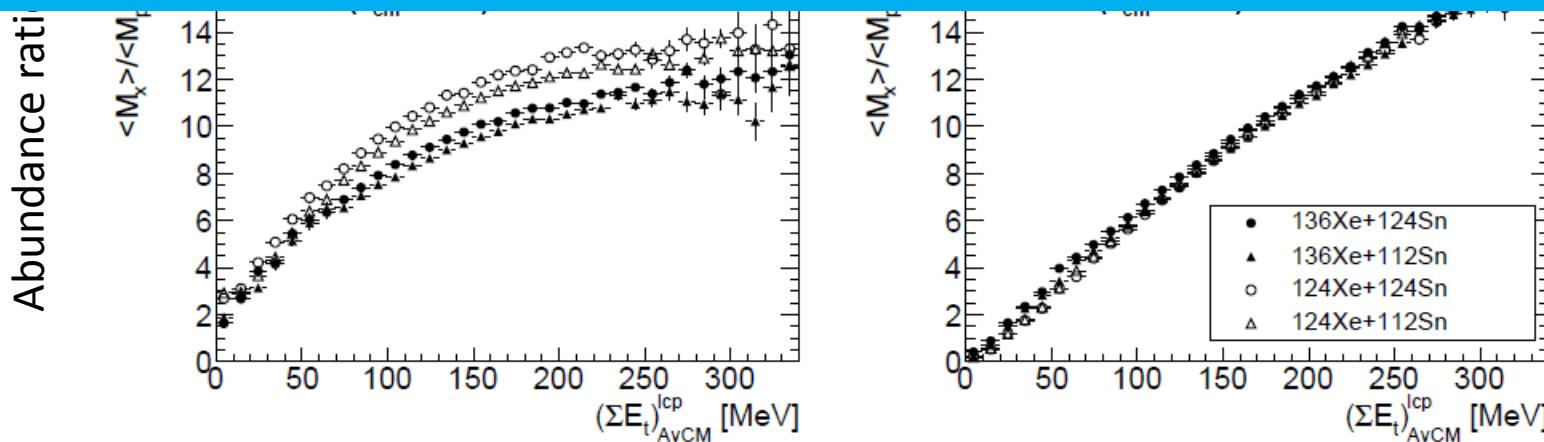


# LCP production: $^3\text{He}$

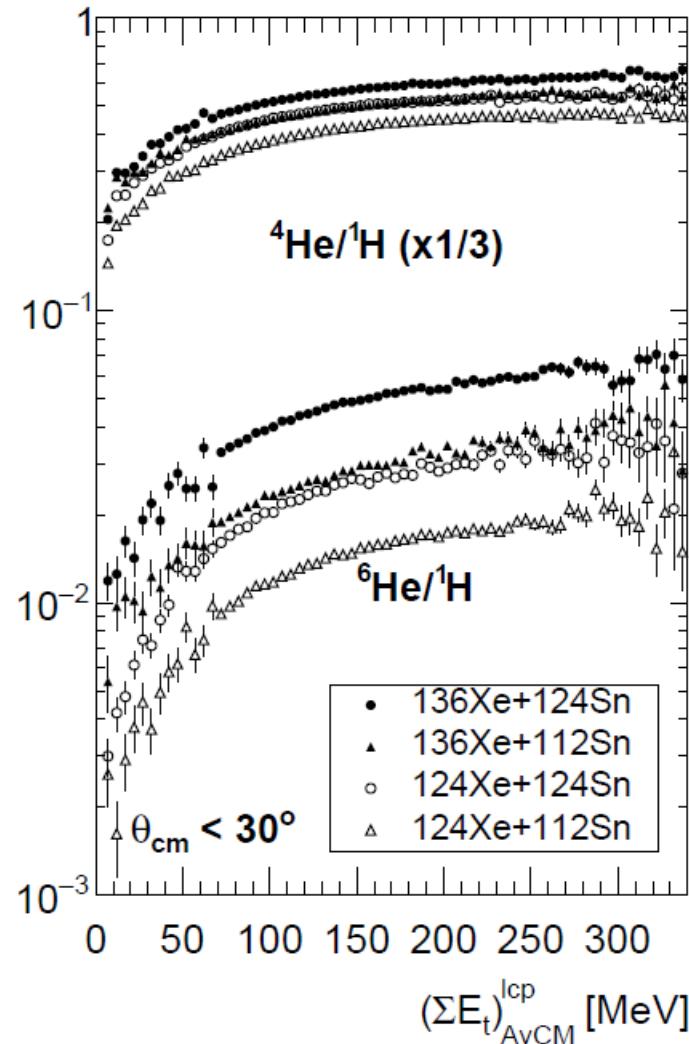
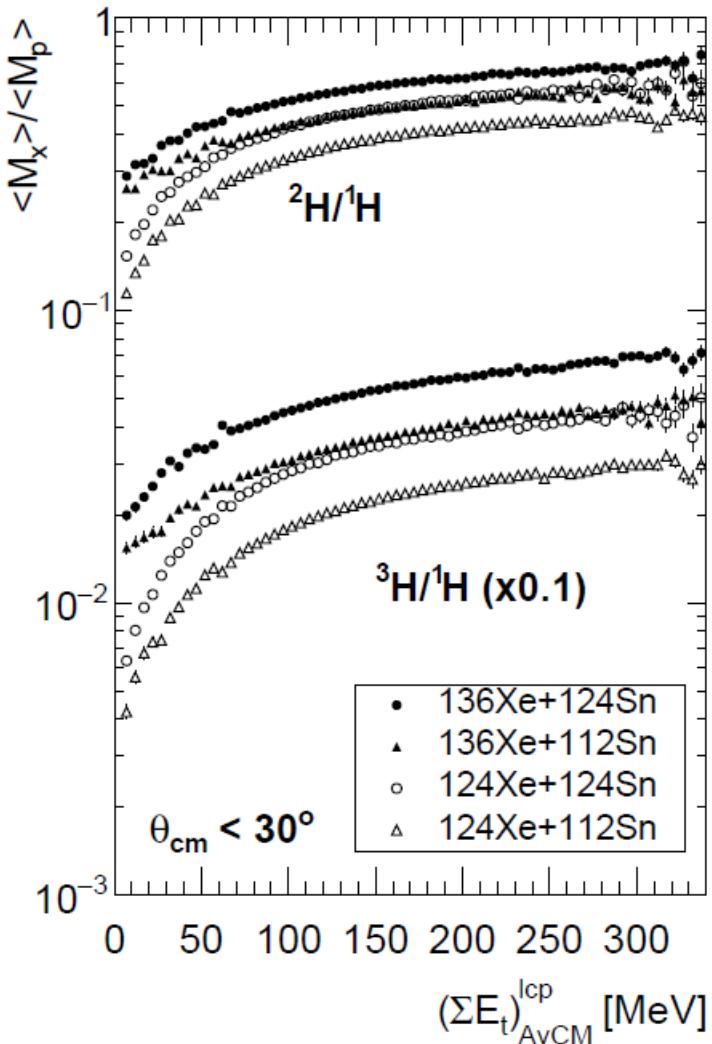


- PLF: N/Z dependence
- $\frac{1}{2}$  rapidity: total size (not N/Z) dependence

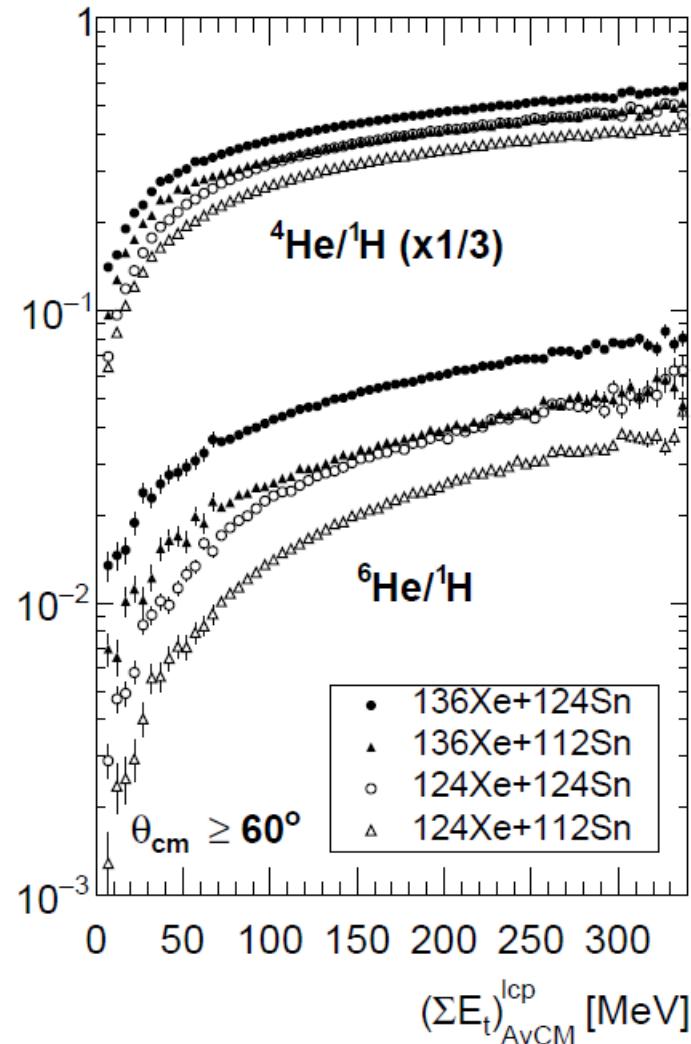
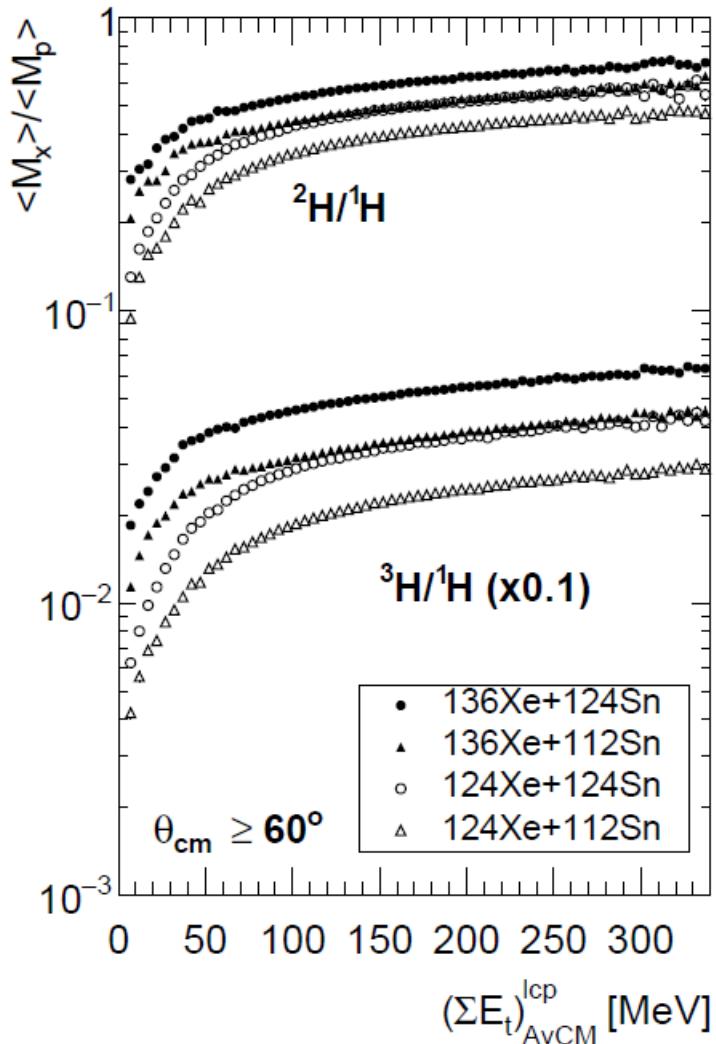
**$^3\text{He}$  produced before chemical equilibrium achievement**



# Cluster abundance ratios ("PLF")

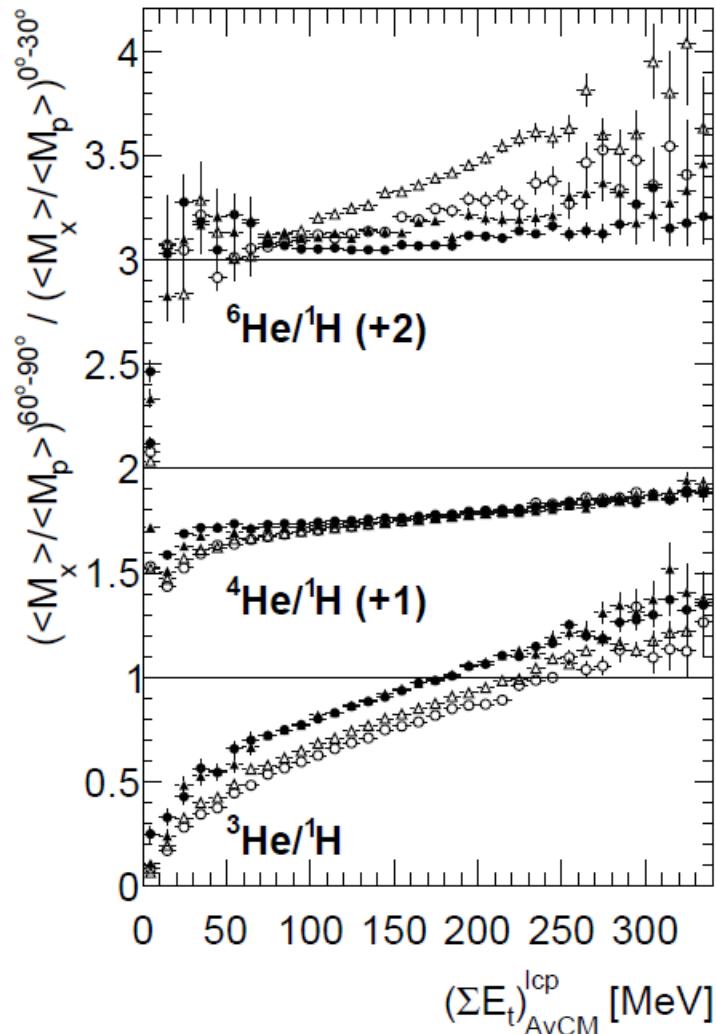
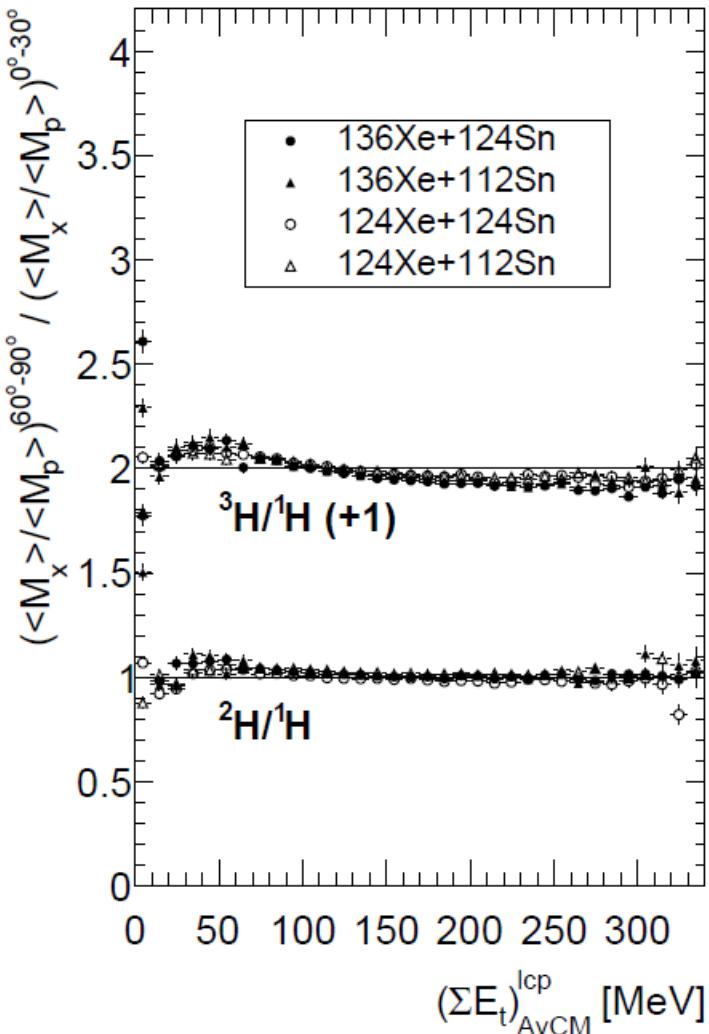


# Cluster abundance ratios ("1/2 rapidity")



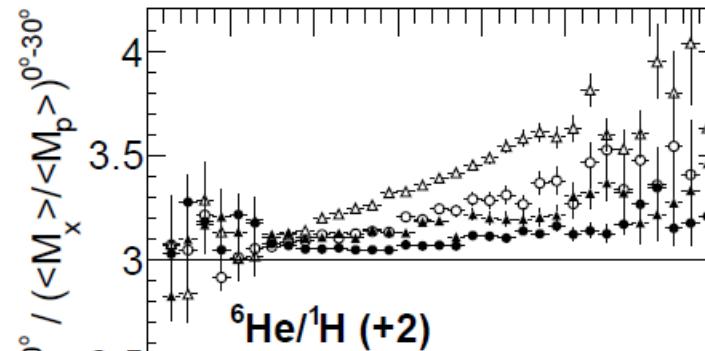
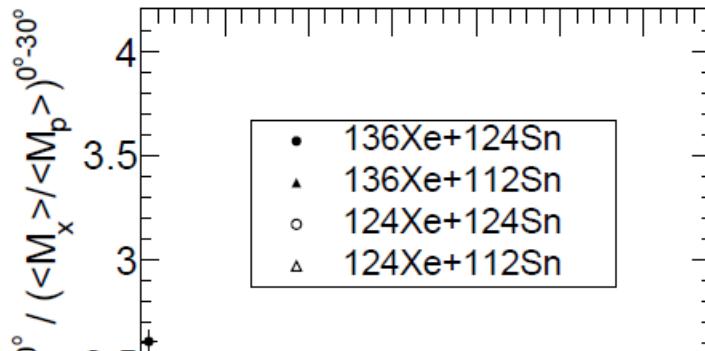
# Cluster abundance ratios

1/2 rapidity divided by PLF

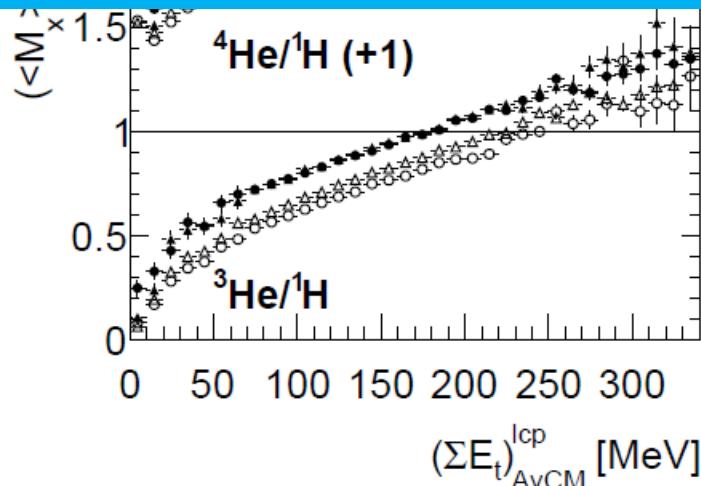
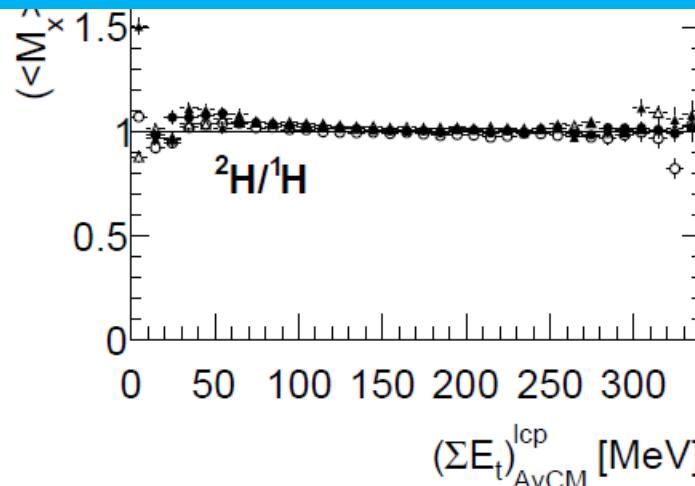


# Cluster abundance ratios

*1/2 rapidity divided by PLF*

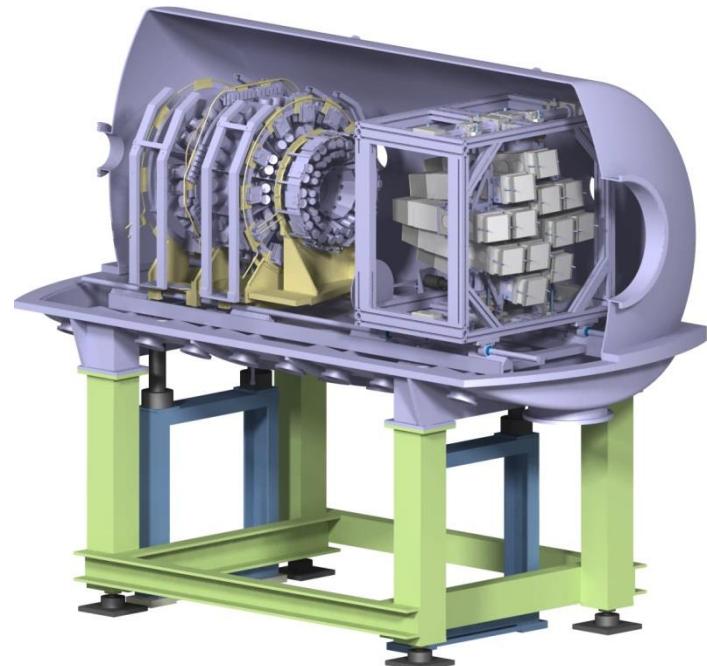


- PLF & ½-rapidity different N/Z
- $^6\text{He}$ : reflects ½ rapidity n-enrichment

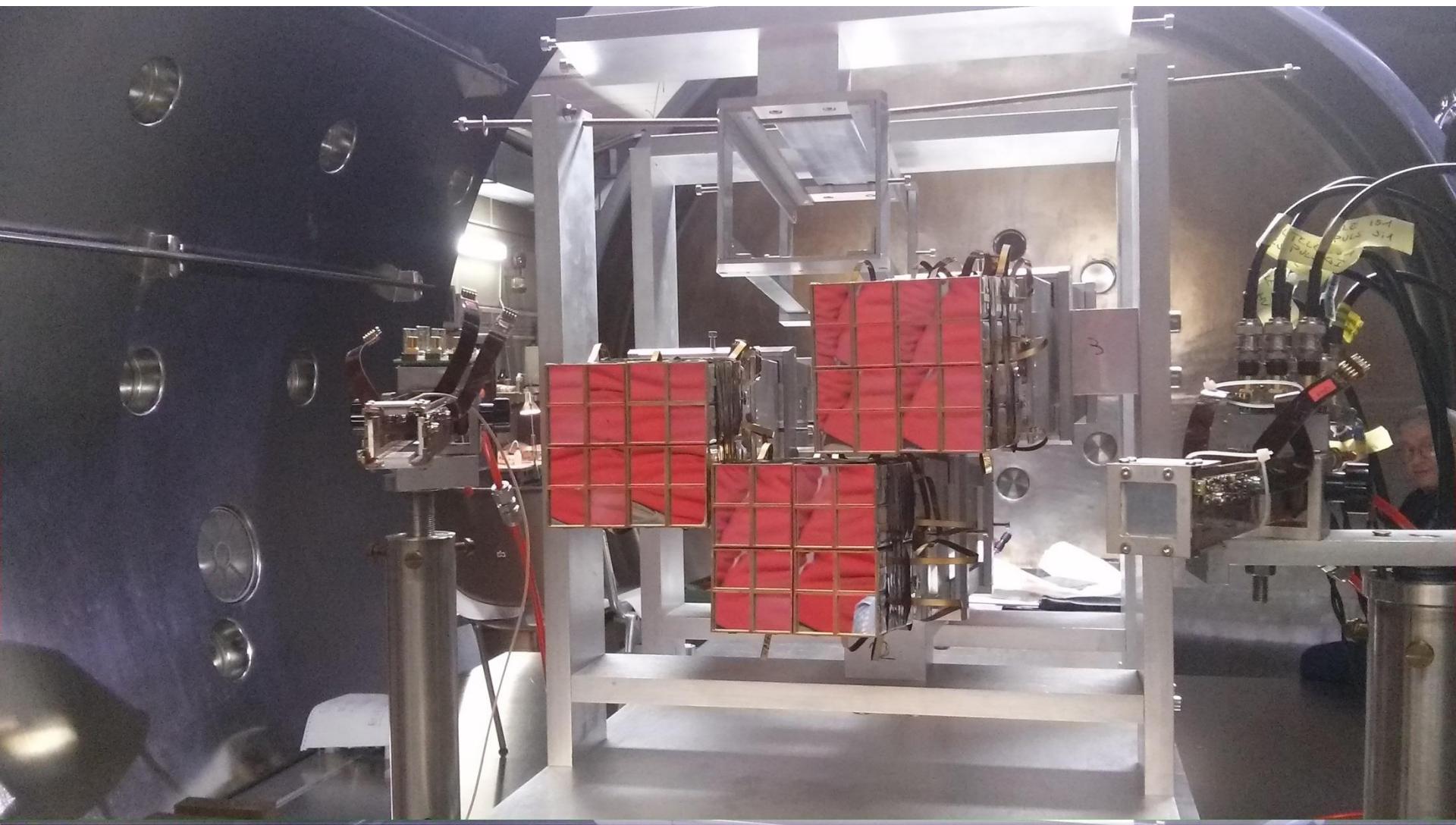


# Conclusions

- Light Charged Particle abundance ratios dependence against impact parameter: high degree of chemical equilibrium is achieved in central collisions.
  - $^3\text{He}$  mean characteristics strongly differ from other studied Icp's: helion production takes place before chemical equilibrium achievement.
  - Achieved N/Z balance between PLF & TLF does not imply a pure 2-body mechanism: mid-rapidity source does exist with N/Z different as compared to PLF (n-enrichment).
  - $^6\text{He}$  production is favored by the drift phenomena.
  - Results obtained with INCLUSIVE DATA
- 
- **Importance of clusters.**
  - **$^3\text{He}$  &  $^6\text{He}$  should be used to compare data/transport models (stiff/soft Esym)**
  - **Analysis will be extended (higher elements) using FAZIA@INDRA at GANIL**



# FAZIA DEMONSTRATOR at LNS



*THANKS A LOT LNS (beam, support, all...): LNS IS A GREAT Lab.!*