

Sensitivity of N/Z ratio to dynamical fission: a new probe for symmetry energy ?

Physics case: competition between dynamical and statistical IMFs production

Influence of the N/Z ratio of the entrance channel in the dynamical fission of the quasi-projectile: enhanced cross-section for dynamical emission for the system with higher N/Z

The new data of **InKilsSy** experiment (Inverse Kinematics Isobaric Systems), $^{124}\text{Xe}+^{64}\text{Zn}$, ^{64}Ni at 35 A.MeV complements the previous ones: TimeScale $^{64,58}\text{Ni} + ^{124,112}\text{Sn}$ (**direct**) and $^{124,112}\text{Sn}+^{64,58}\text{Ni}$ (**inverse**) kinematics .

First preliminary Inkiissy experiment results

Perspectives with radioactive beams below Fermi energies ($E/A < 15$ A.MeV) (SPES Lol).



ASYEOS-2015

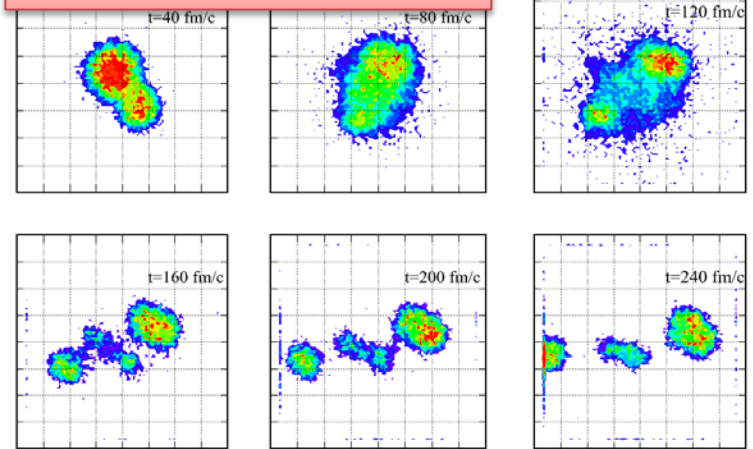


In “Timescale” and “Inkiissy” experiments we mainly look at:

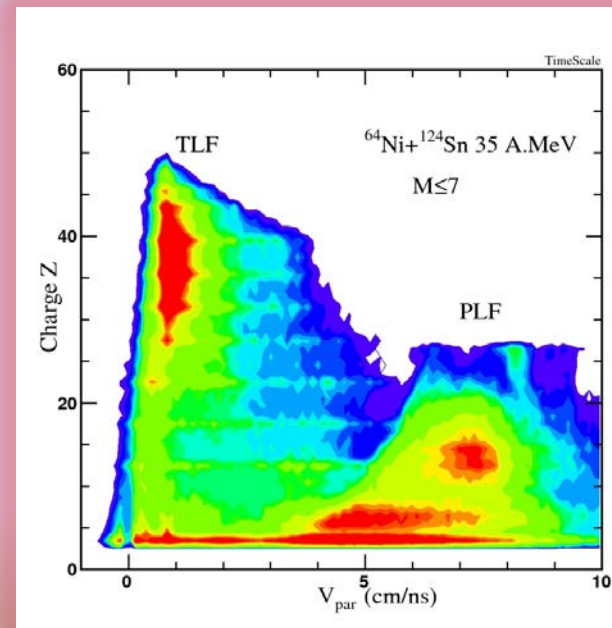
1) The “**neck**” emission where light IMFs ($Z < \approx 9$) are produced at midrapidity due to the rupture of a piece of nuclear matter a low density (“neck”). This is generally a **FAST** process (< 100 fm/c)

2) Excitation of a primary Projectile-like PLF* (TLF*) followed by its dynamical (non-equilibrated) asymmetrical splitting (**dynamical fission**). In this case emission of the **lighter IMF** is preferentially backwards in the PLF reference system.

$^{124}\text{Sn} + ^{64}\text{Ni}$ 35 A.MeV



SMF calculation

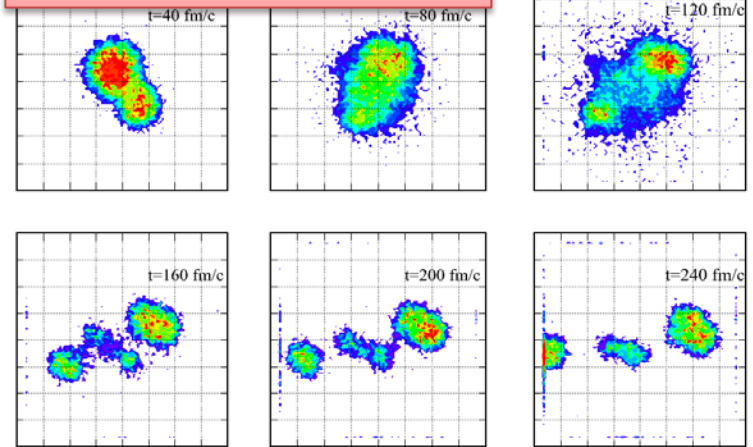


Role of **N/Z of entrance channel** in the reaction mechanisms

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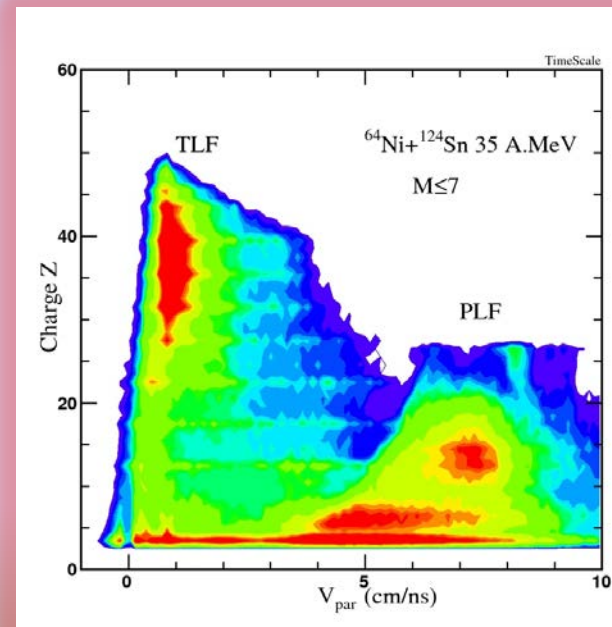
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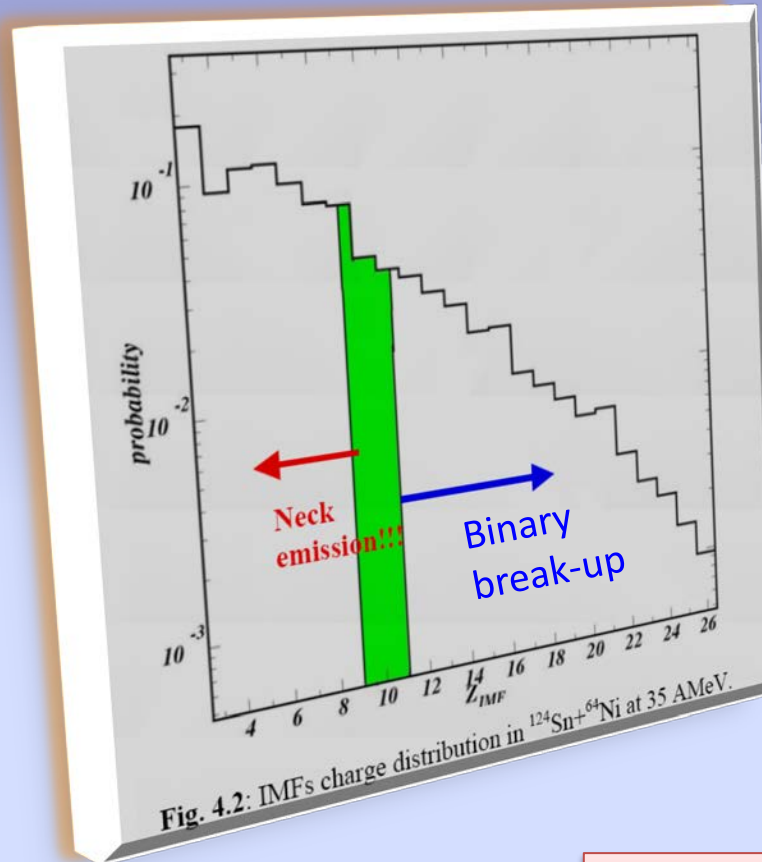
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Role of **N/Z of entrance channel** in the reaction mechanisms

From early prompt neck fragmentation to PLF dynamical fission



The time-scale of the process as a function of the incident energy and impact parameter could be the main signature among different mechanisms:

- 1) Early neck fragmentation (40-120 fm/c)
- 2) Dynamical fission (120-300 fm/c)
- 3) Equilibrated fission (>1000 fm/c)

With respect to the prompt neck emission, the emission of heavy IMFs from projectile-like fragment break-up appears at a later stage

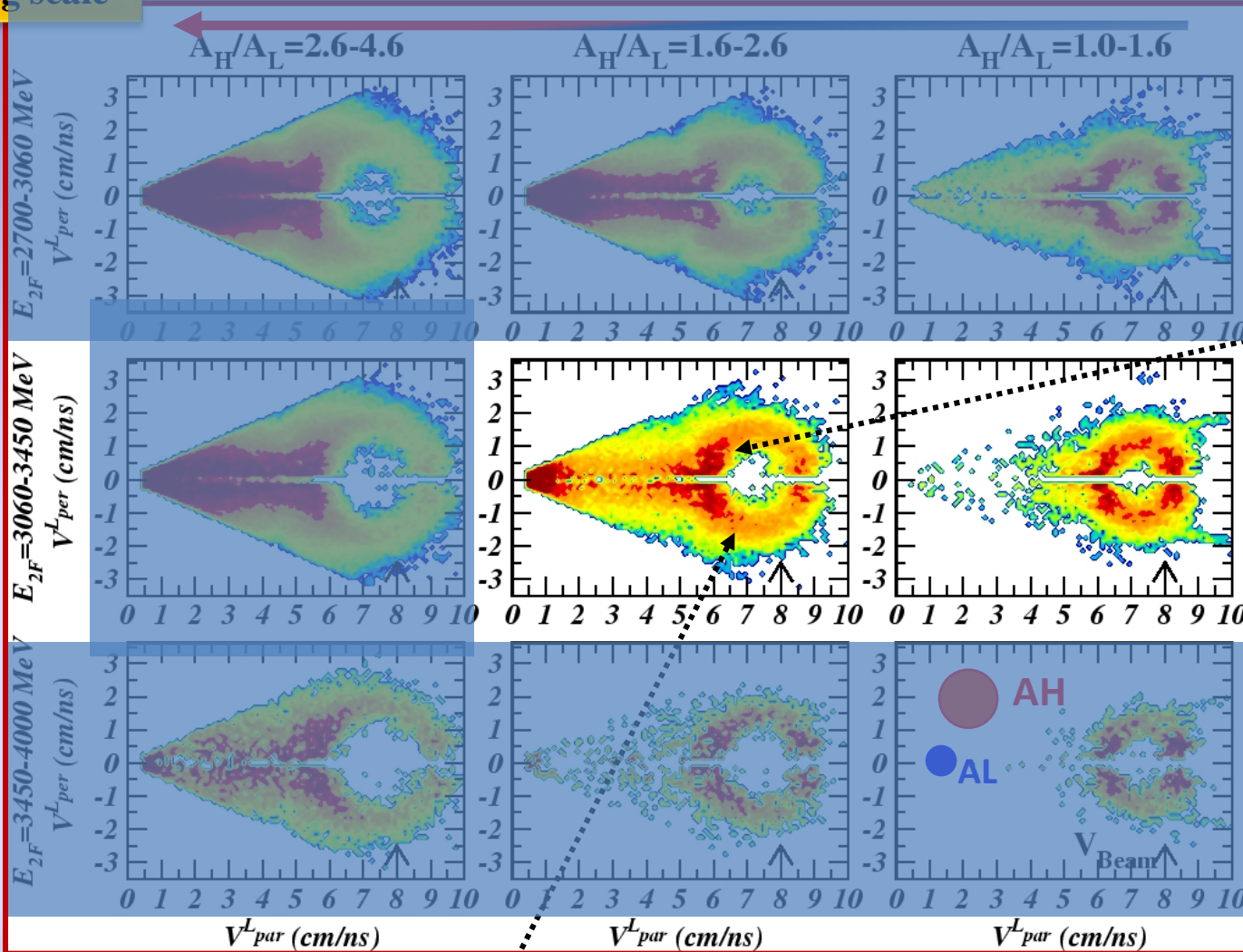
The quasi-projectile break-up

$^{124}\text{Sn} + ^{64}\text{Ni}$ 35 A MeV
Neutron rich

A_H/A_L Mass asymmetry

log scale

Collision violence



● AH

● AL

The lighter fragments are emitted preferentially backwards in the PLF reference system, i.e., towards the target nucleus:

Dynamical Fission

→ fast and non-equilibrated fission

E. De Filippo et al., PRC 71 064604 (2005)

P. Russotto et al., PRC 81, 064605 (2010)

Coulomb ring $5 \lesssim V_{beam} = 8$. cm/ns → Well defined PLF source: scattering of PLF followed by its splitting in H&L fragments → sequential mechanism

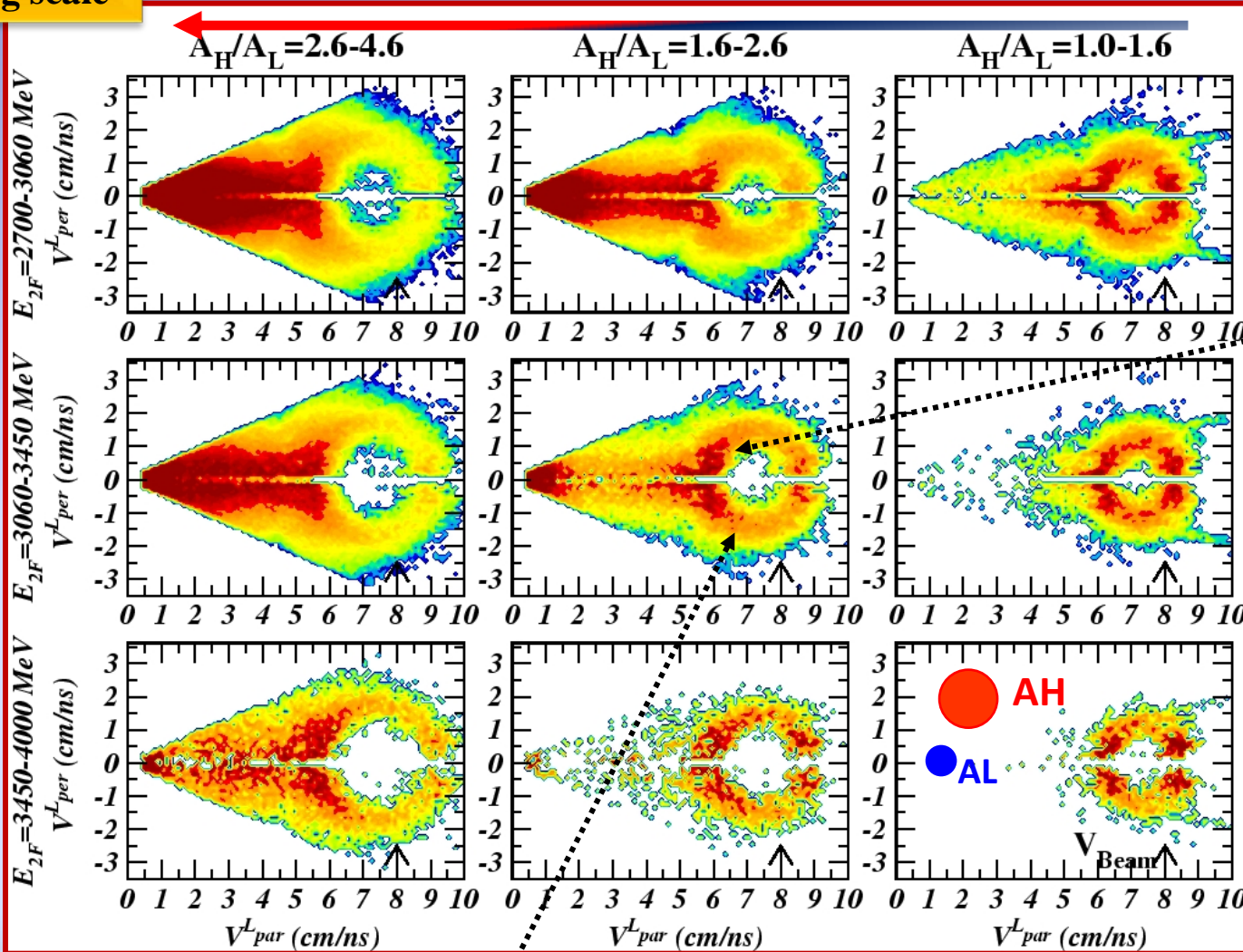
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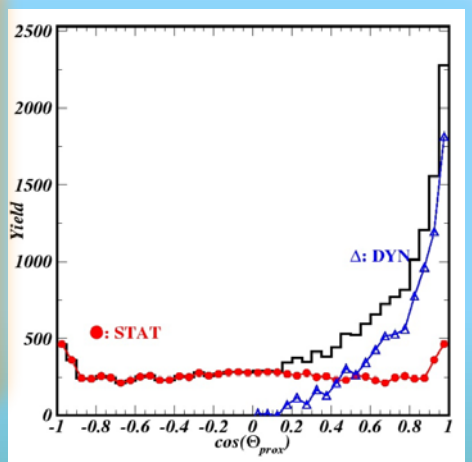
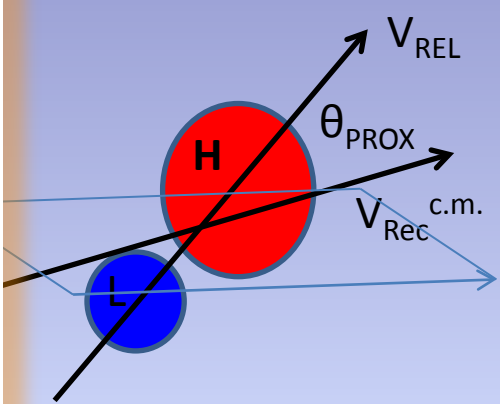
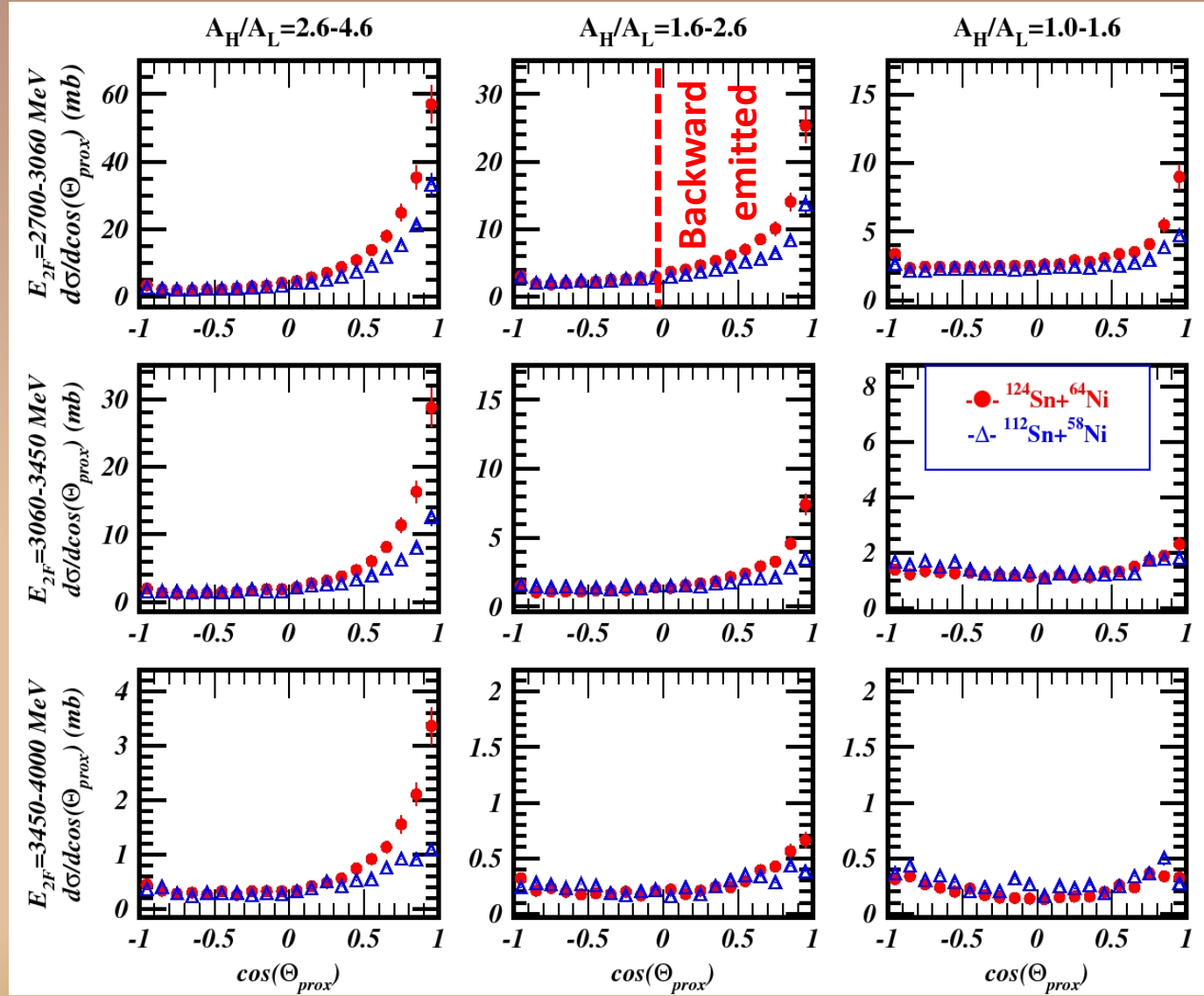
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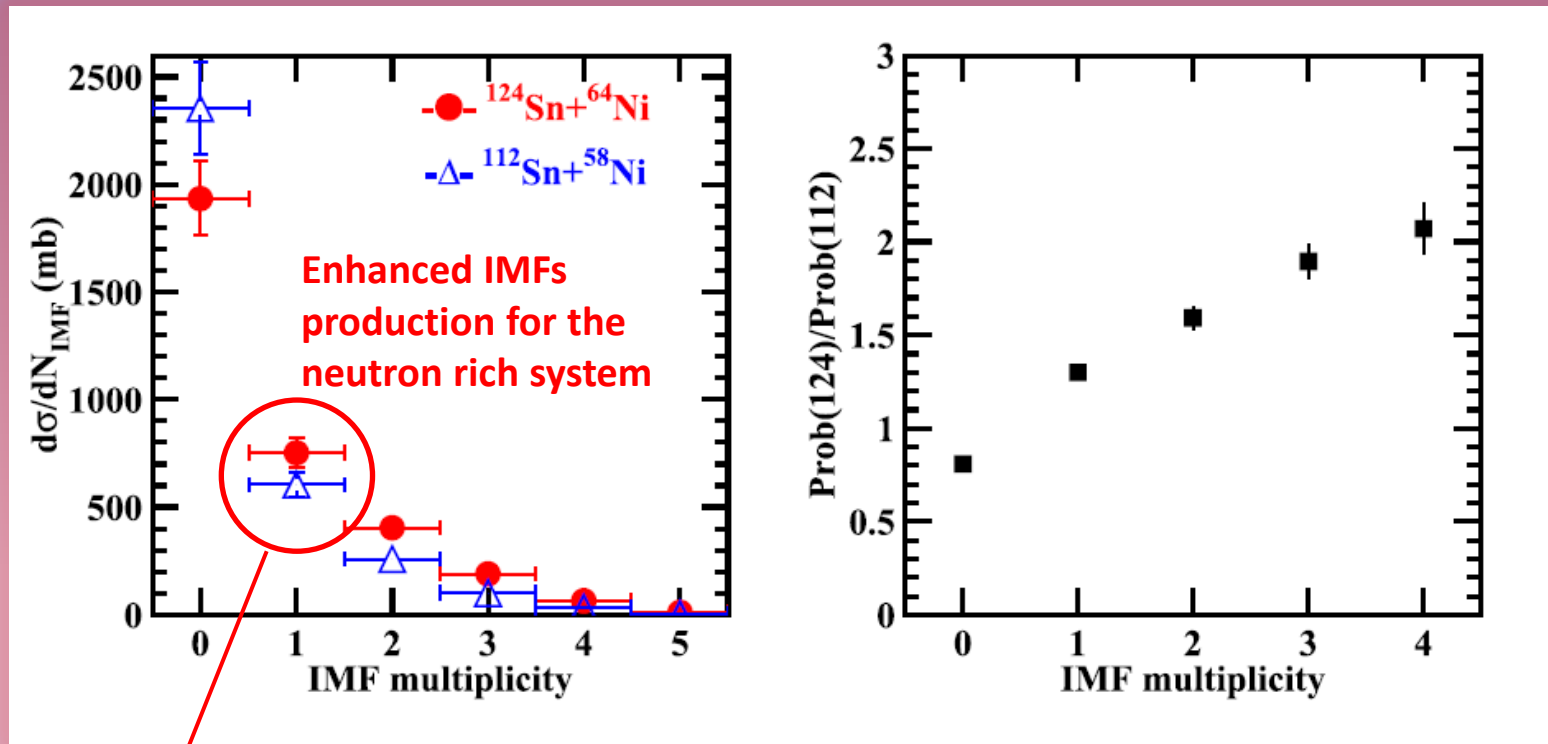
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How to disentangle dynamical vs. statistical emission: angular distributions



P. Russotto et al. Jour. Phys: Conf. Series: 515,012020 (2014)
 see also: K. Brown, S. Hudan et.al PRC87 061601 (2013)

Cross section as a function of the IMF multiplicity associated with PLF residue

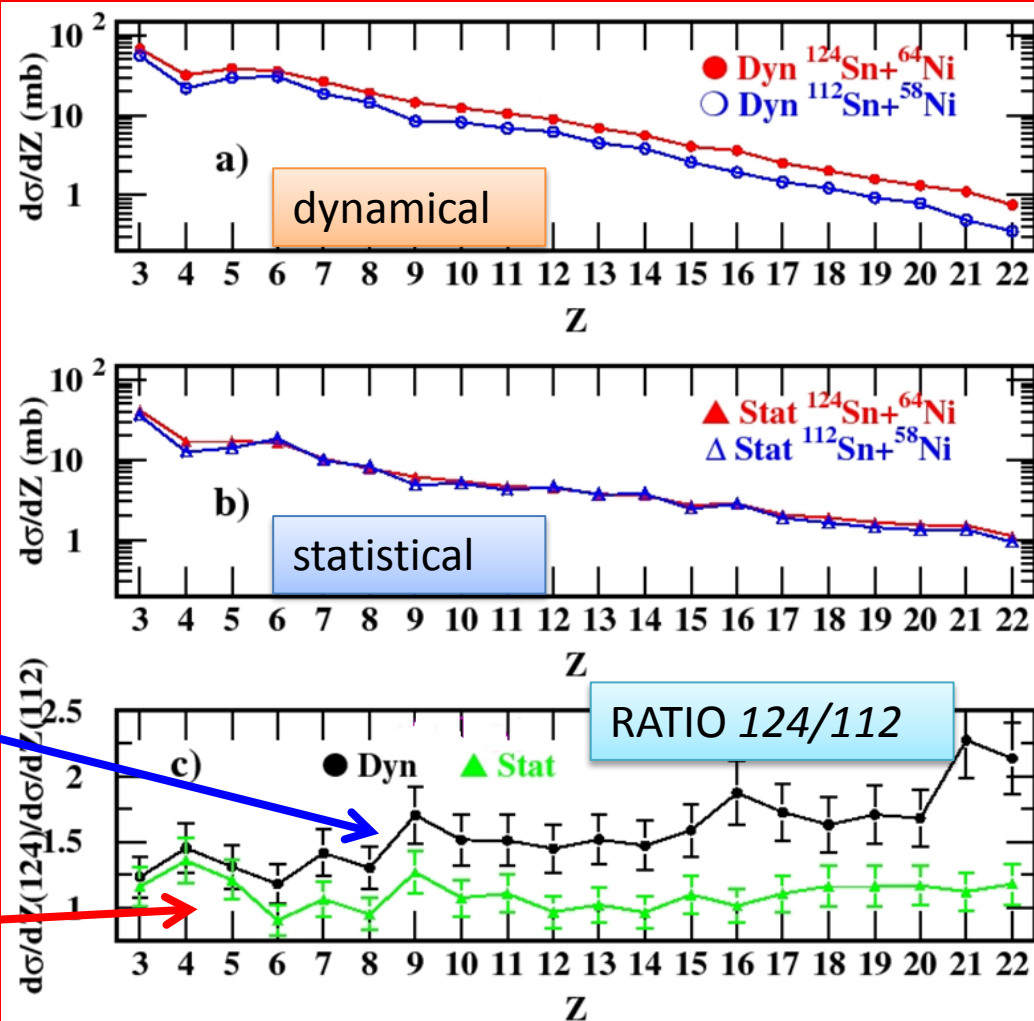


The analysis is done for $M_{\text{IMF}}=1$ events (ternary splitting). $b/b_{\text{max}} > 0.4$

Comparison of IMFs cross sections for $^{124}\text{Sn}+^{64}\text{Ni}$ and $^{112}\text{Sn}+^{58}\text{Ni}$

P. Russotto et al. , Phys. Rev. C91, 014610 (2015)

Cross-sections



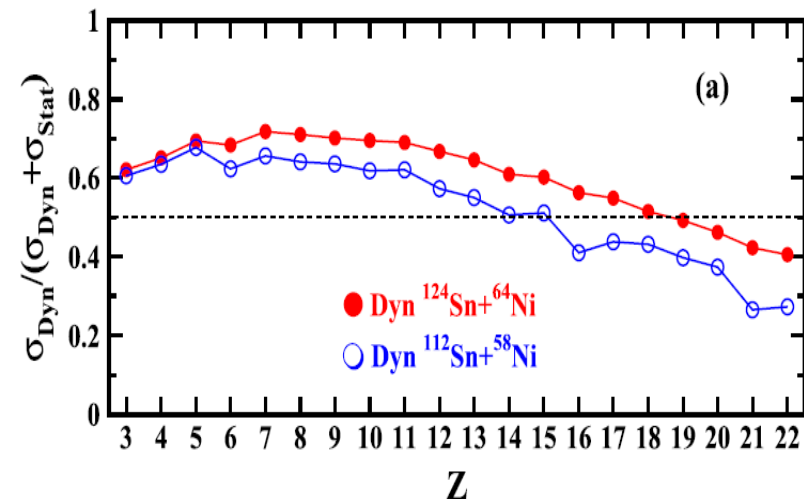
•Dynamical component:
enhanced for the neutron rich

•Statistical component: almost
equal (A ratio: ~ 1.1 close to the
mass ratio between the systems)

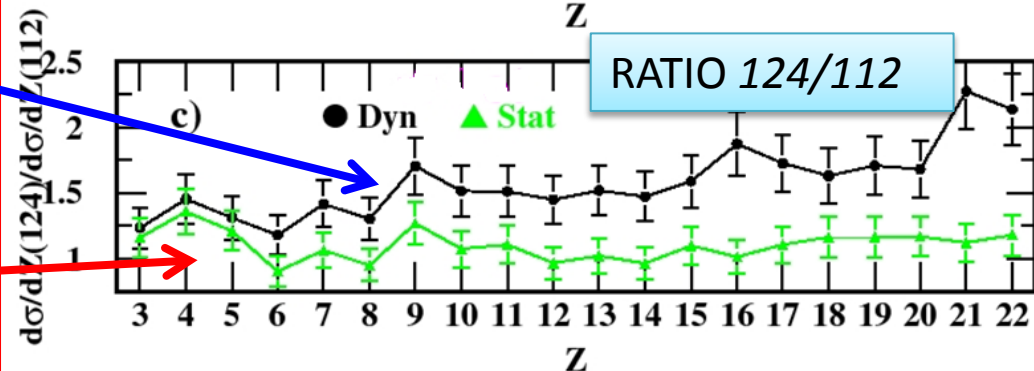
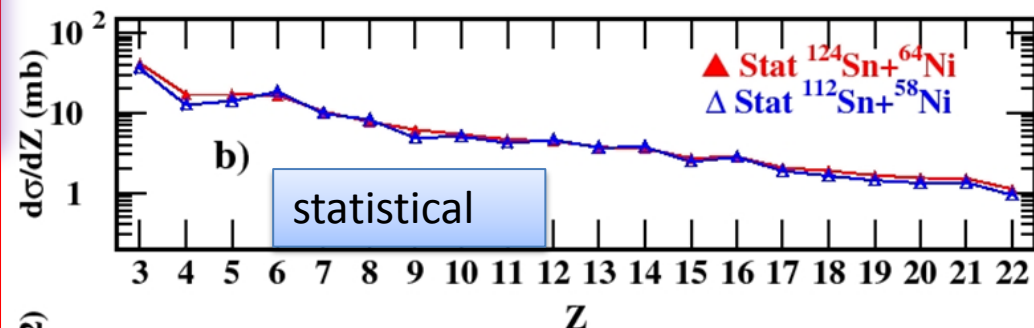
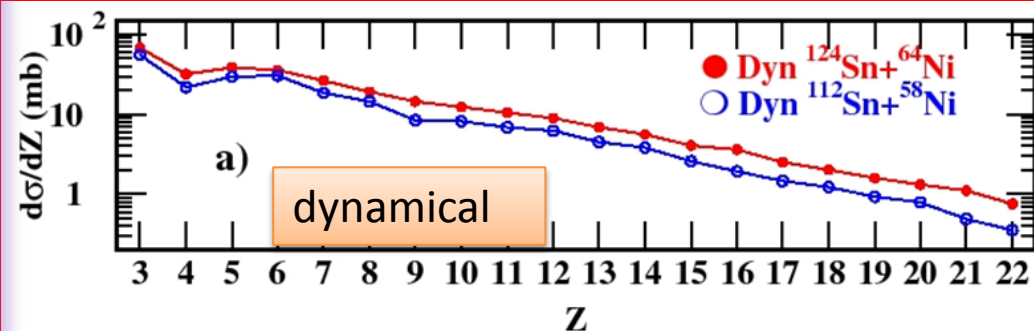
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P. Russotto et al. , Phys. Rev. C91, 014610 (2015)

Ratio of $\sigma_{\text{dyn}}/(\sigma_{\text{dyn}}+\sigma_{\text{stat}})$ as a function of IMFs charge Z for the two systems.



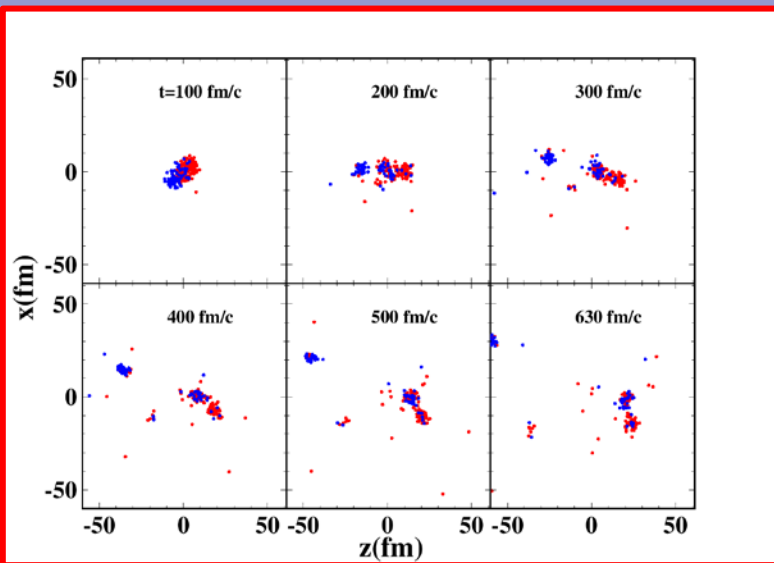
Cross-sections



• **Dynamical component:** enhanced for the neutron rich

• **Statistical component:** almost equal (A ratio: ~ 1.1 close to the mass ratio between the systems)

The INKISSY EXPERIMENT



Constrained Molecular Dynamic simulation
M. Papa et al., PRC 75, 054616 (2007).

Main experimental result: the dynamical component is enhanced for the neutron rich system.
Is it a **size (mass)** effect or **isospin** effect ?

The idea is to use uses a projectile/target combination having the same mass of the neutron rich $^{124}\text{Sn}+^{64}\text{Ni}$ system and a N/Z $^{124}\text{Xe}+^{64}\text{Zn}$ as the neutron poor one $^{112}\text{Sn}+^{58}\text{Ni}$ at the same bombarding energy of 35 A.MeV using the 4π detector CHIMERA and the Farcos module prototype.

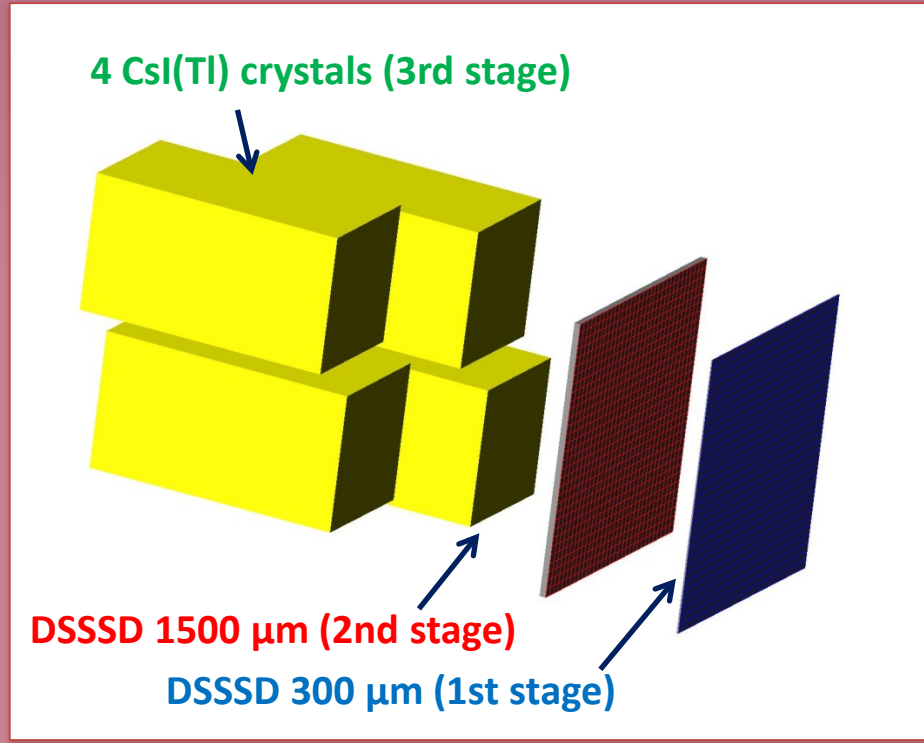
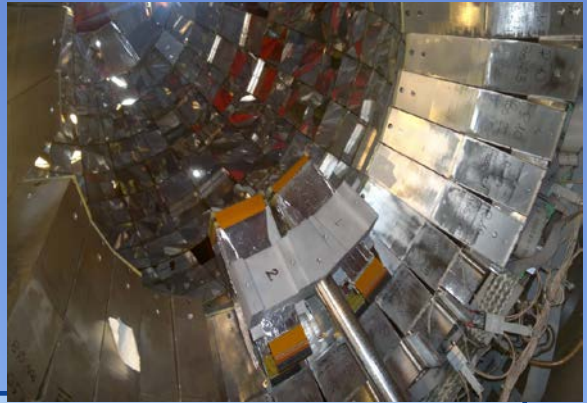
System	N/Z Projectile	N/Z target	N/Z compound
$^{124}\text{Sn}+^{64}\text{Ni}$	1.48	1.29	1.41
$^{124}\text{Xe}+^{64}\text{Ni}$	1.30	1.29	1.29
$^{124}\text{Xe}+^{64}\text{Zn}$	1.30	1.13	1.24
$^{112}\text{Sn}+^{58}\text{Ni}$	1.24	1.07	1.18



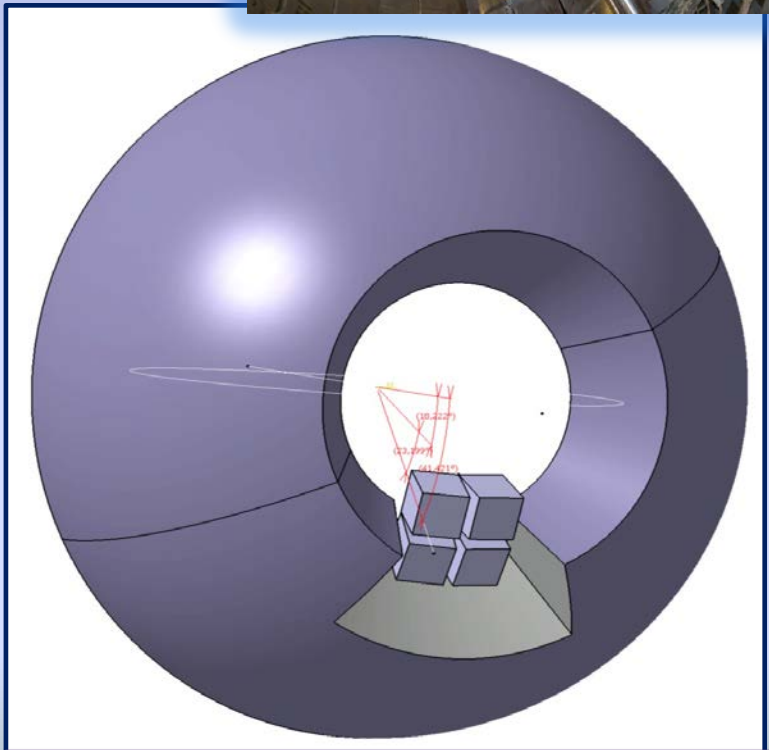
A new setup: the 4 π CHIMERA + a module of FARCOS prototype

FARCOS: Femtoscope Array for CORrelations and Spectroscopy (INFN, Ganil, Huelva . . .)

- Based on (62x64x64 mm³) clusters
- **1 square (0.3x62x62 mm³) DSSSD 32+32 strips**
- **1 square (1.5x62x62 mm³) DSSSD 32+32 strips**
- **4 60x32x32 mm³ CsI(Tl) crystals**



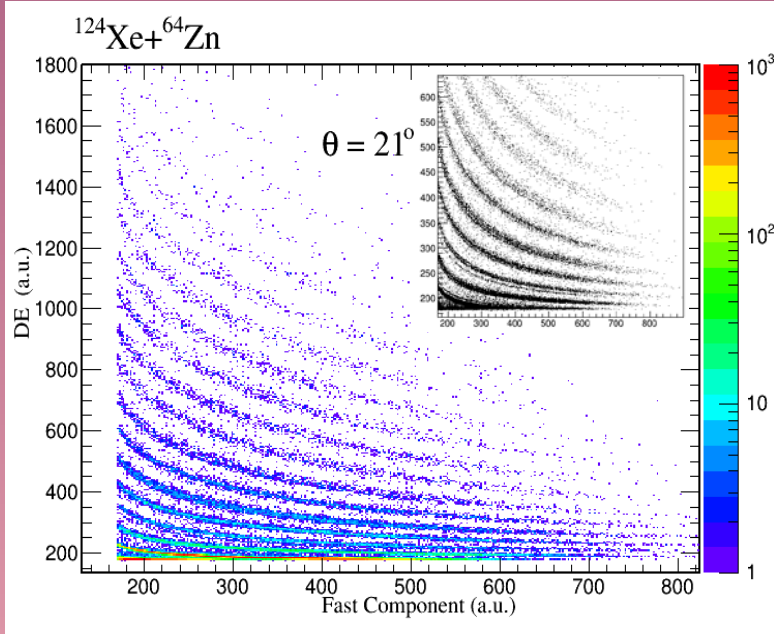
132 channels by each cluster



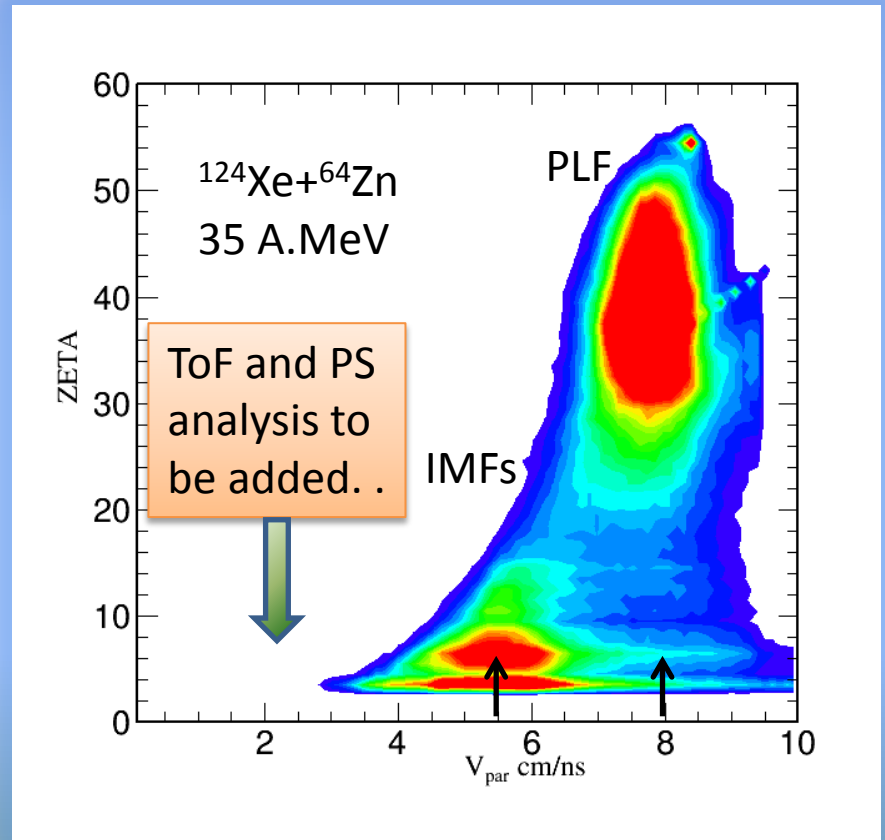
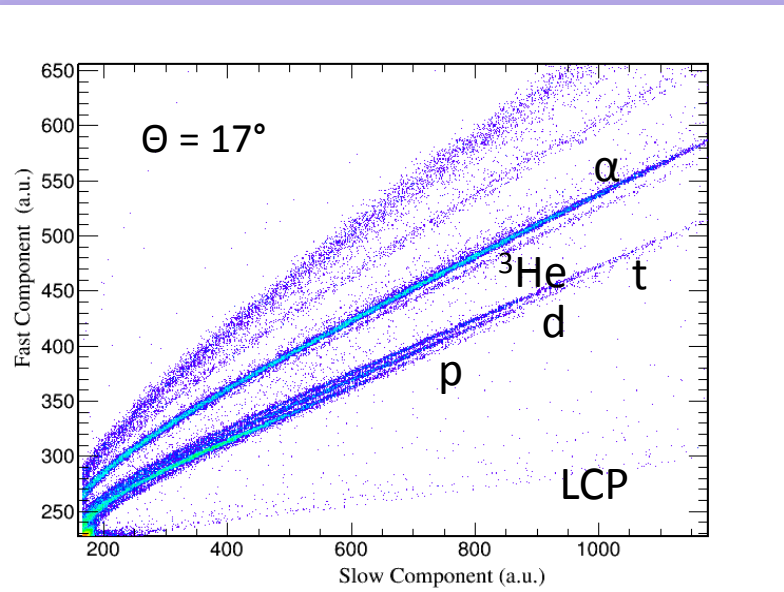
4 telescopes 25 cm from the target
 $\theta_{\text{lab}} \sim 15\text{-}45 \text{ deg}$, $\Delta\phi \sim 75 \text{ deg}$

See: A. Trifirò talk for FARCOS design presentation and results.

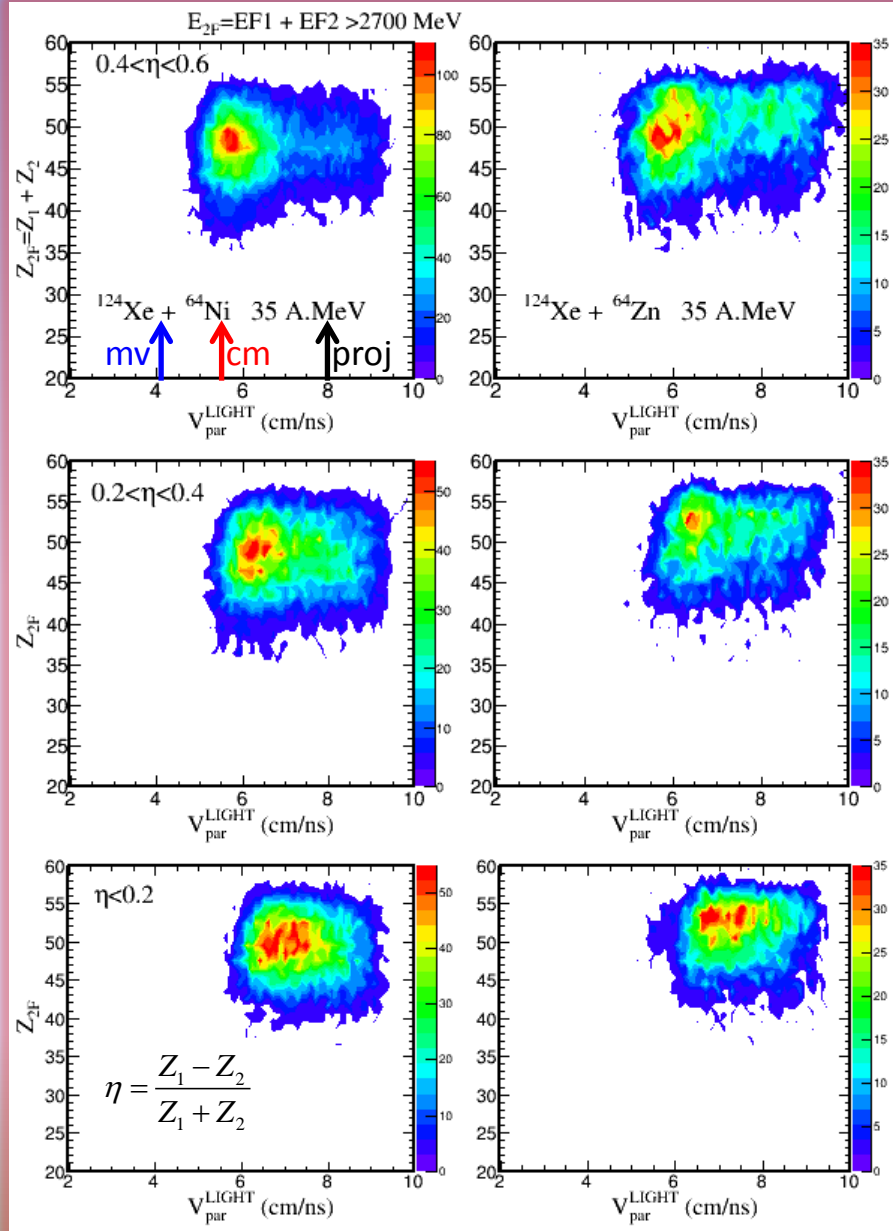
InKilsSy: data analysis: first results



Data analysis (particle's calibration, identification) almost completed for particles punching-through the 300 μm silicon detectors in the forward rings.



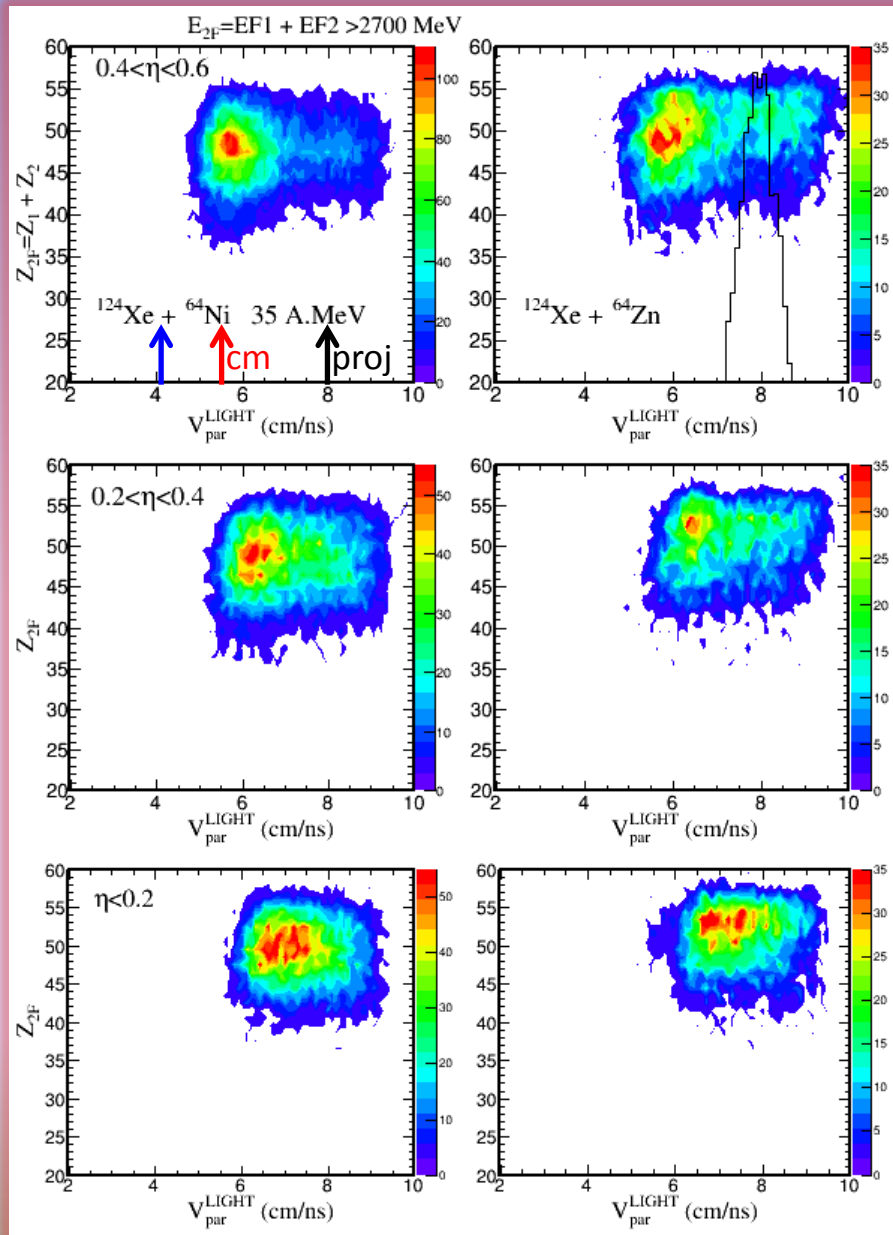
Analysis of the two largest fragments Z_1, Z_2 with $V_{\text{par}} > 4$ cm/ns and $M_{\text{IMF}} \leq 3$, $Z_1 + Z_2 > 35$



V_{PAR} of Light fragment Z_2 :
two velocity
components

PRELIMINARY
Results

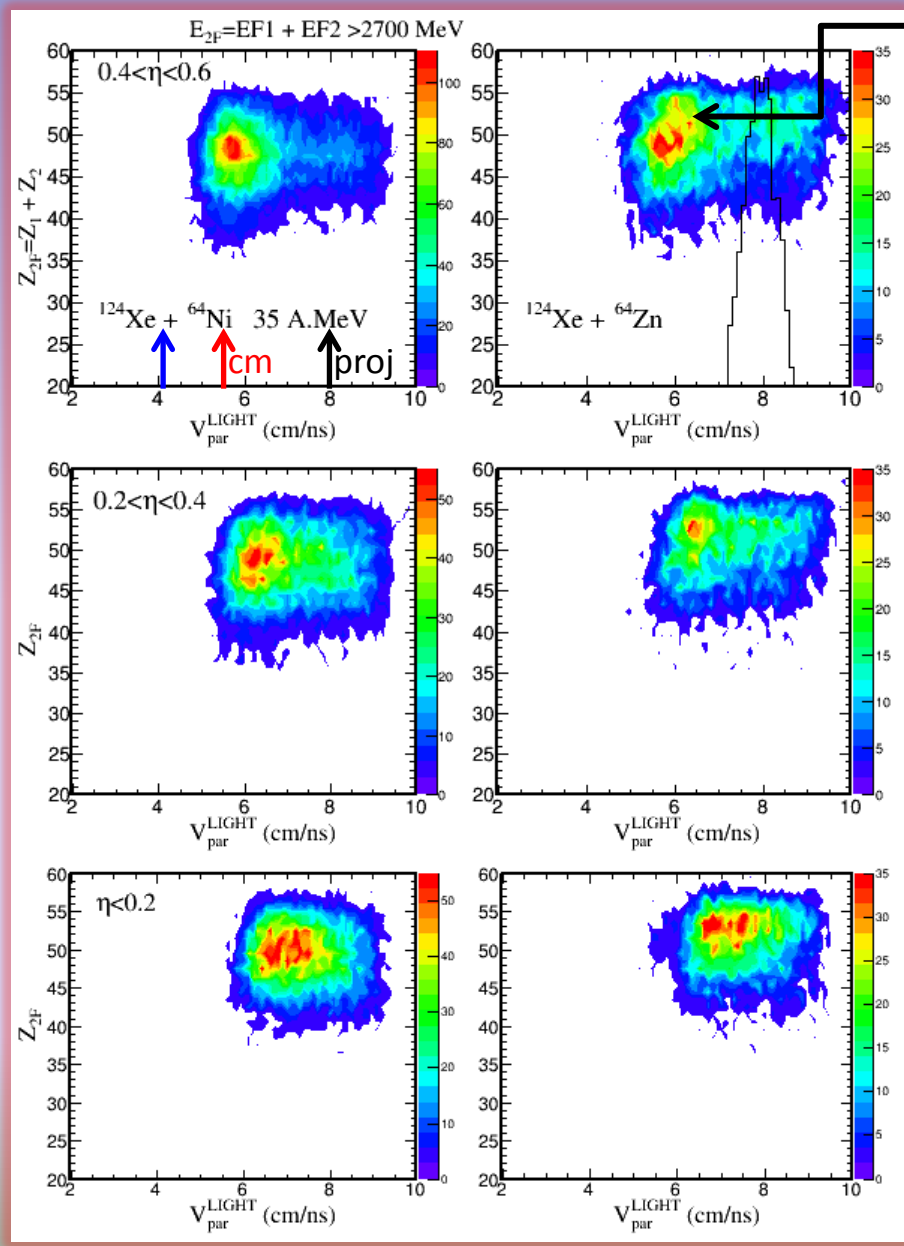
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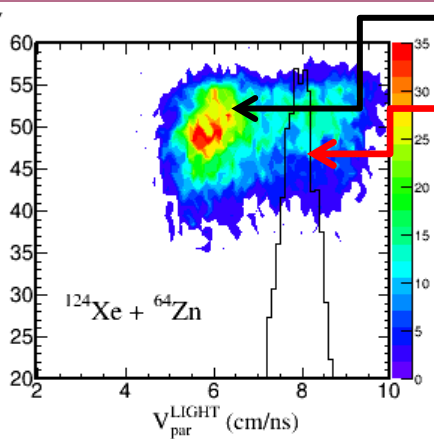
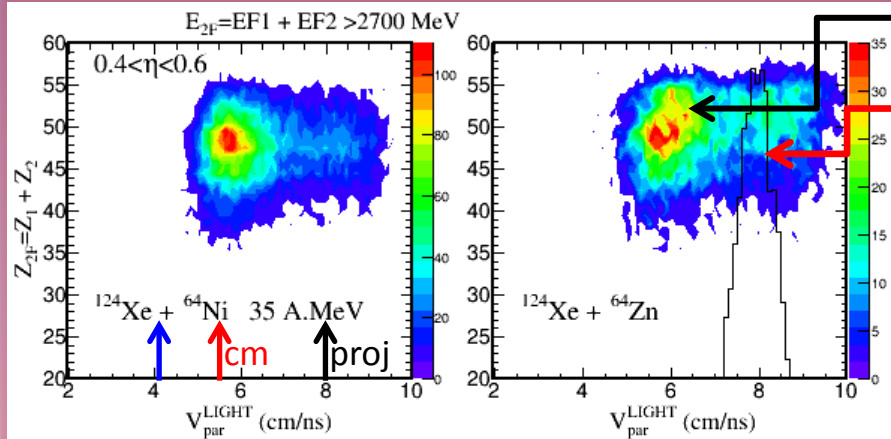
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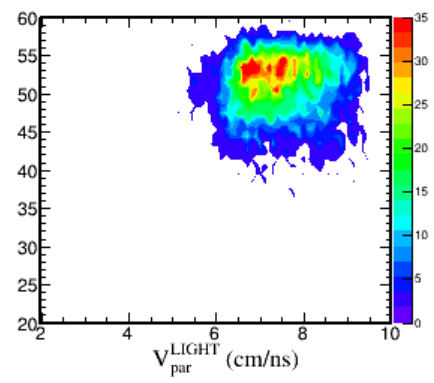
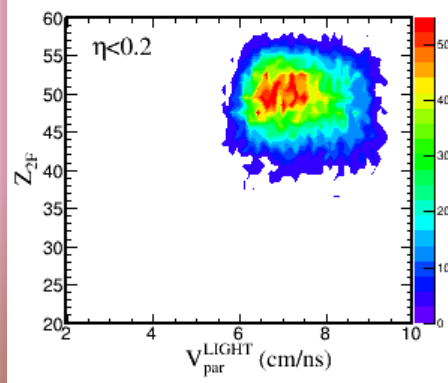
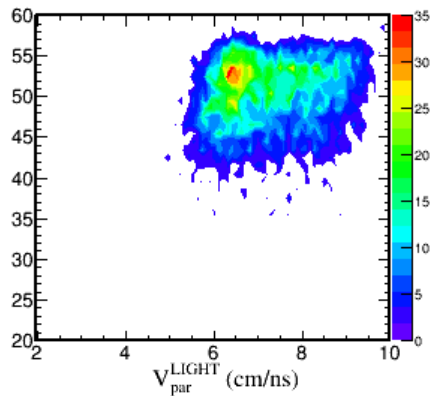
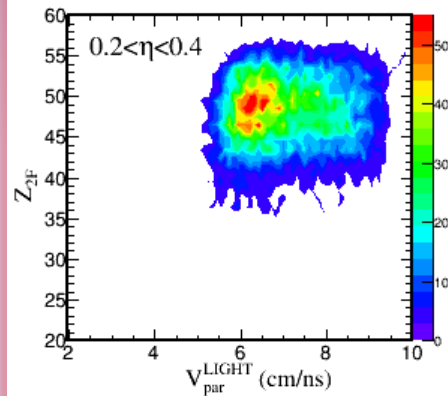
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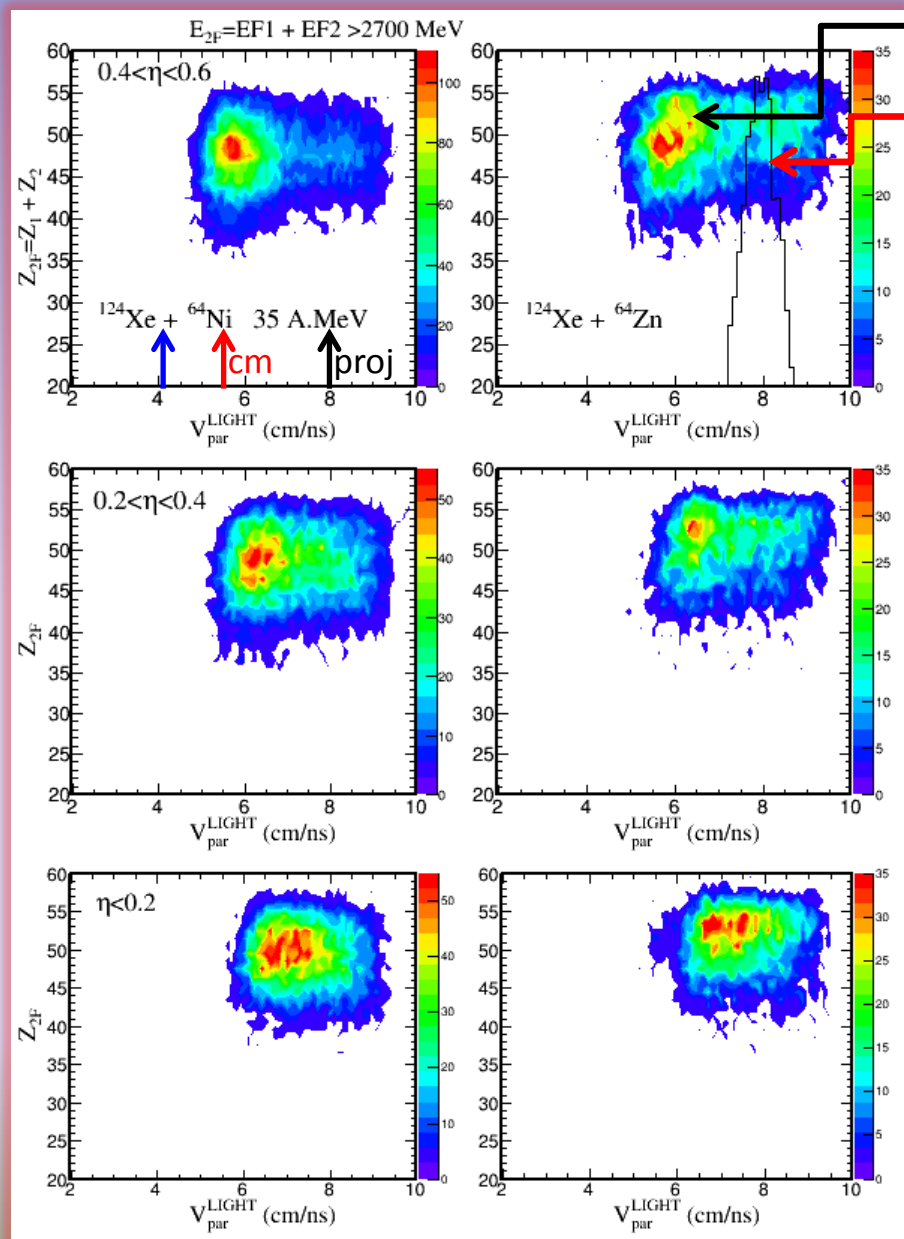


V_{PAR} of Light fragment Z_2 :
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PRELIMINARY
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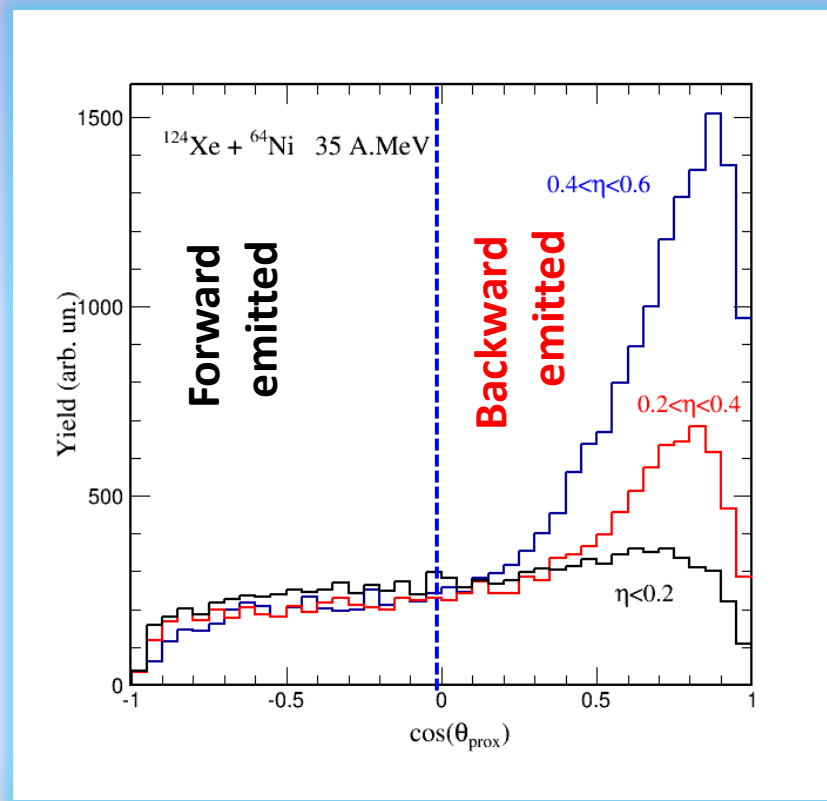


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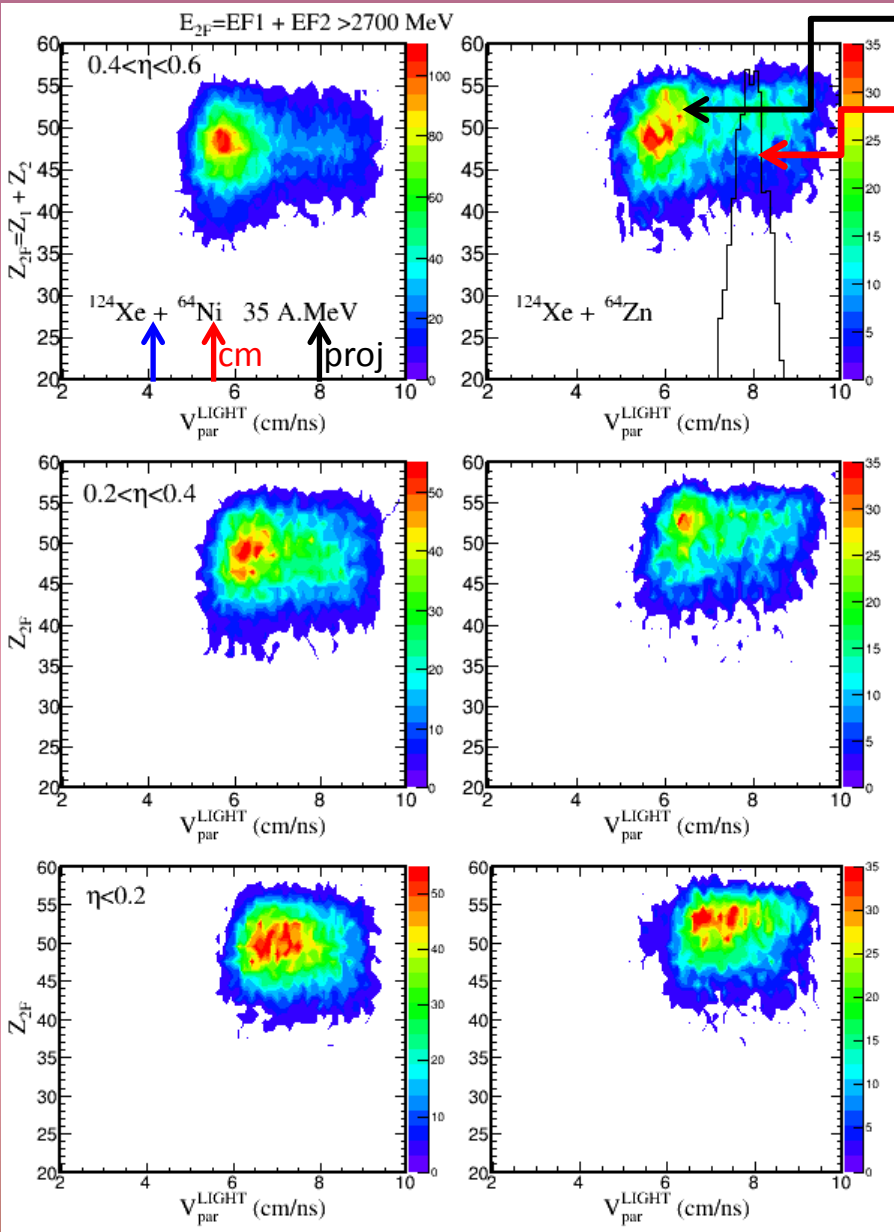
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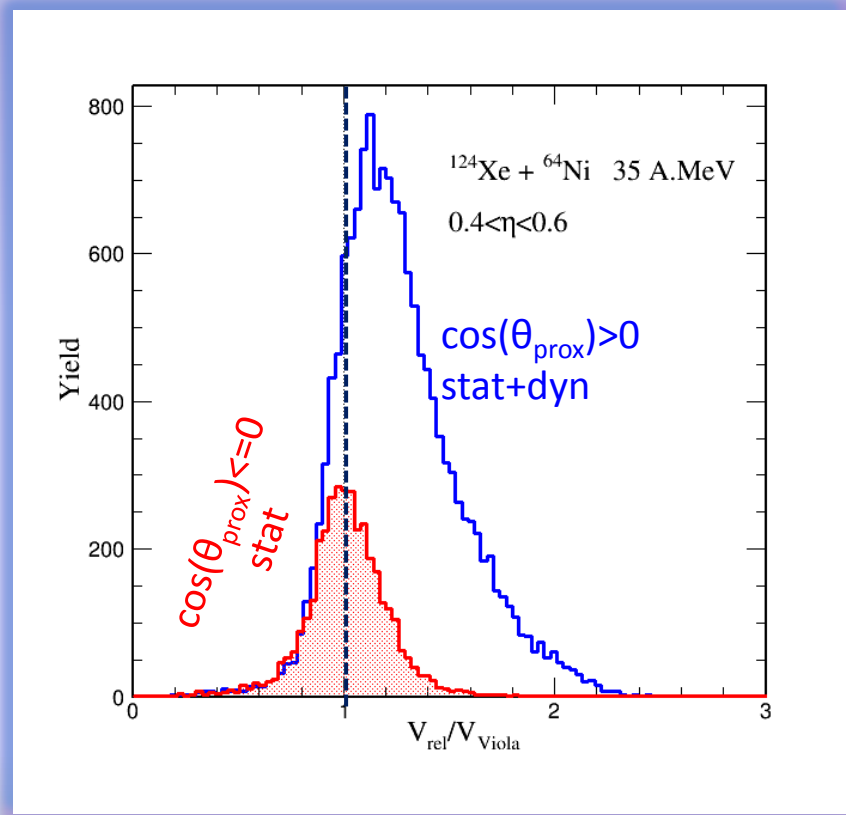


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PRELIMINARY Results

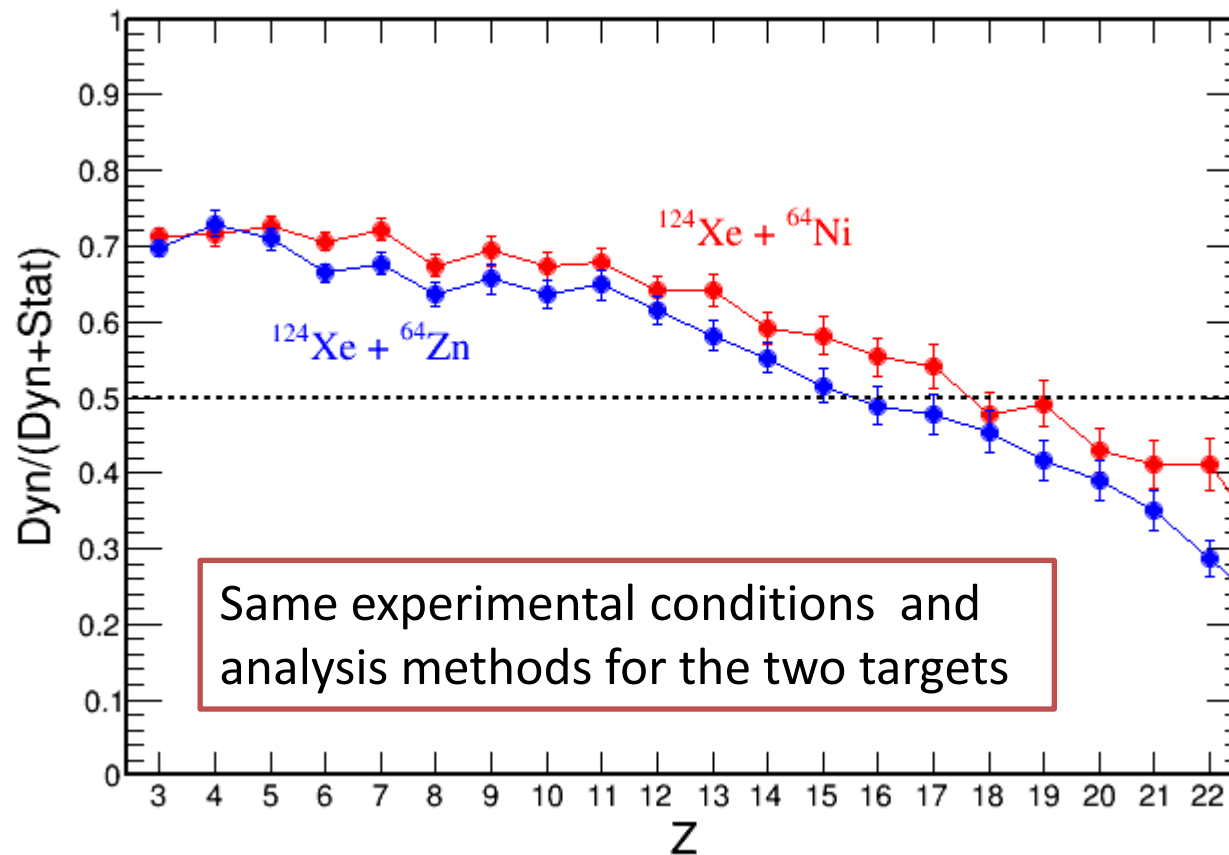


V_{PAR} of Light fragment Z_2 :
two velocity components



Analysis of new data with conditions as similar as possible to the previous Sn + Ni experiment as described in detail in Phys. Rev. C91, 014610 (2015).

PRELIMINARY
Results

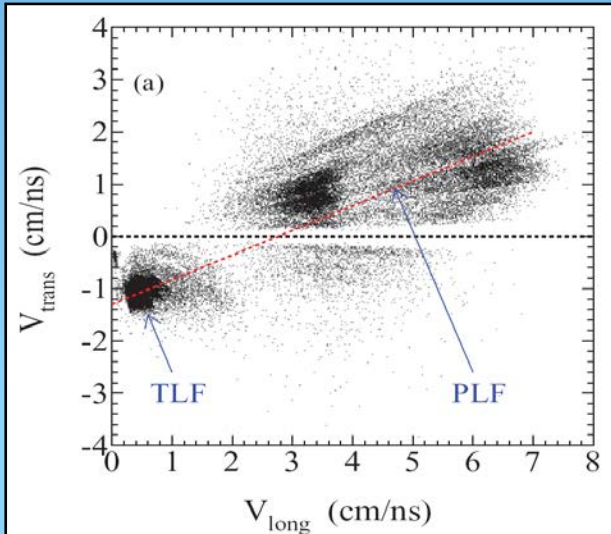


Dynamical fission: interest to extend these studies at lower energies

P. Glassel et al., *Zeit. Phys. A* 310, 189 (1983)

Study of $^{84}\text{Kr}+^{166}\text{Er}$ and $^{129}\text{Xe}+^{122}\text{Sn}$ at 12.5 A.MeV. Strong Coulomb proximity effects observed for not fully equilibrated PLF fission.

A. Stefanini et al., $^{100}\text{Mo}+^{100}\text{Mo}$, $^{120}\text{Sn}+^{120}\text{Sn}$ at 20 A.MeV, *Z. Phys. A* 351, 167 (1995)



Skwira et al. (CHIMERA collaboration)

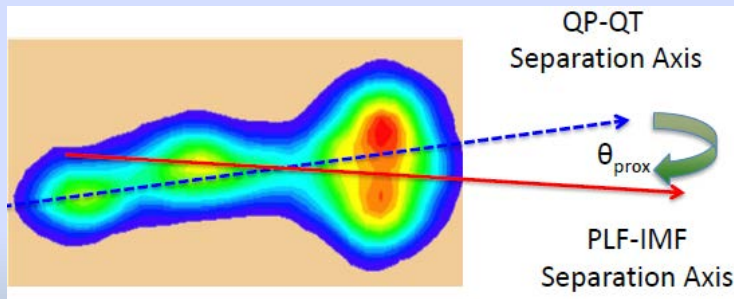
Phys. Rev. Lett. 101, 262701 (2008)

J. Wilczynski et al., *PRC* 81, 024605 (2010)

C. Rizzo et al., *PRC* 90, 054618 (2014).

$^{197}\text{Au} + ^{197}\text{Au}$ collisions have been studied at 15 A.MeV and more recently at 23 A.MeV.

A new process of fast reseparation of this heavy system into three or four fragments of comparable size is observed



P. Cammarata et al., Texas A&M

IWM-2014 (proceedings in print)

Study of three-body break-up

mechanism in $^{136}\text{Xe}+^{64}\text{Ni}$, $^{124}\text{Xe}+^{58}\text{Ni}$,

$^{124}\text{Sn}+^{64}\text{Ni}$ at 15 A.MeV with FAUST

array

OLD

NEW

RECENT





SPES letter of intent 2014

1

SPES Letter Of Intent – March 2014

Isospin dependence of compound nucleus formation and decay

E.DeFilippo (INFN - Catania), J.D.Frankland (GANIL Caen), S.Pirrone (INFN - Catania),
G.Politi (Univ. and INFN – Catania), Russotto (INFN-Catania)

G.Ademard (IN2P3 - IPN Orsay), L.Auditore (INFN – Gr. coll. and Univ. Messina), C.Beck (IN2P3 - IPHC Strasbourg), E.Bonnet (GANIL Caen), B.Borderie (IN2P3 - IPN Orsay), T.Cap (Univ. of Warsaw), G.Cardella (INFN – Sez. Catania), M.Colonna (INFN-LNS), E.DeFilippo (INFN – Sez. Catania), B.Gnoffo (Univ. di Catania), E.Henry (Univ. of Rochester, USA), M.La Commara (Univ. and INFN – Napoli), G.Lanzalone (INFN – LNS and Univ. Enna “Kore”), N.LeNeindre (IN2P3 - LPC Caen), I.Lombardo (INFN Sez. and Univ. di Napoli), T.Minniti (Univ.of Catania), S.Norella (INFN – Gr. coll. and Univ. Messina), A.Pagano (INFN- Sez. Catania), E.V.Pagano (INFN-LNS and Univ. Catania), M.Papa (INFN - Sez. Catania), E.Piasecki (Univ. of Warsaw), L.Quattrocchi (INFN – Gr. coll. and Univ. Messina), M.F.Rivat (IN2P3 – IPN Orsay), F.Rizzo (INFN – LNS and Univ. Catania), (Univ. of Napoli), A.Tritiro (INFN – Gr. coll. and Univ. Messina), J.Tous (Univ. of Rochester, USA), M.Trimarchi (INFN – Gr. coll. and Univ. Messina), G.Verde (INFN -Sez. Catania), M.Vigilante (INFN and Univ. Napoli)

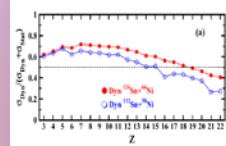
1) The study of the isospin dependence on compound nucleus formation and decay (ISODEC scientific program, *see B. Gnoffo talk this afternoon*).

2) The study of the influence of the isospin on the competition between Statistical and Dynamical Fission processes.

Interest in the intermediate mass region: Kr, Sr, Sn beams on Ca, Ni
- $^{88-94}\text{Kr}$ with $10^5 - 10^7$ pps @ $E/A = 10 - 12$ MeV/A
- Sn or Cs exotic beams on target of Ca, Ni and Sn isotopes

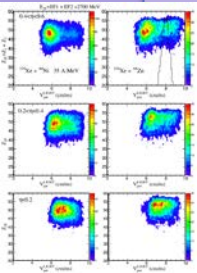
Summary

The evaluation of cross-sections for dynamical and statistical IMFs emission has shown that the dynamical emission is enhanced for a neutron rich system while the statistical emission is equally probable for the two systems .

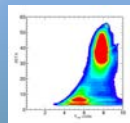


The dynamical IMF emission can be a good probe in order to constraint the density dependence of the symmetry energy but this need calculations following the full range of time-scales and IMF mass emission involved in PLF binary splitting. **Still a challenge for dynamical models (SMF, CoMD. . .)**.

We have shown **first results of the Inkiissy** experiment, $^{124}\text{Xe}+^{64}\text{Zn}, ^{64}\text{Ni}$ at 35 A.MeV using a system that is isobaric with the $^{124}\text{Sn}+^{64}\text{Ni}$ one. In this experiment a first prototype of a Farcos block (4 telescopes) was used coupled to the Chimera 4π detector. **IMF-IMF correlations in Farcos** will improve our capability to analyse events with $M_{\text{IMF}} > 1$. As well Farcos will permit to study **p-p correlations** in more central collisions.



Sensitivity of N/Z ratio to dynamical fission: this effect could be new signature or probe of Isospin effect in reaction mechanisms.



Inkiissy data analysis continue

Spokes: P. Russotto, E. De Filippo, A. Pagano

**L. Acosta, L. Auditore, V. Baran,
T. Cap, G. Cardella, M. Colonna,
E. De Filippo, L. Francalanza, B. Gnoffo,
G. Lanzalone, I. Lombardo, C. Maiolino,
T. Minniti, G. Marquinez-Durán, **S. Norella,**
A. Pagano, **E.V. Pagano,** M. Papa, E. Piasecki,
S. Pirrone, G. Politi, F. Porto,
L. Quattrocchi, F. Rizzo, E. Rosato, P. Russotto,
K. Siwek-Wilczynska, A. Trifirò, M. Trimarchi,
G. Verde, M. Vigilante,
J. Wilczyński**



(*) doctoral thesis preparation on
Farcos and/or InKilsSy data