Nusym15

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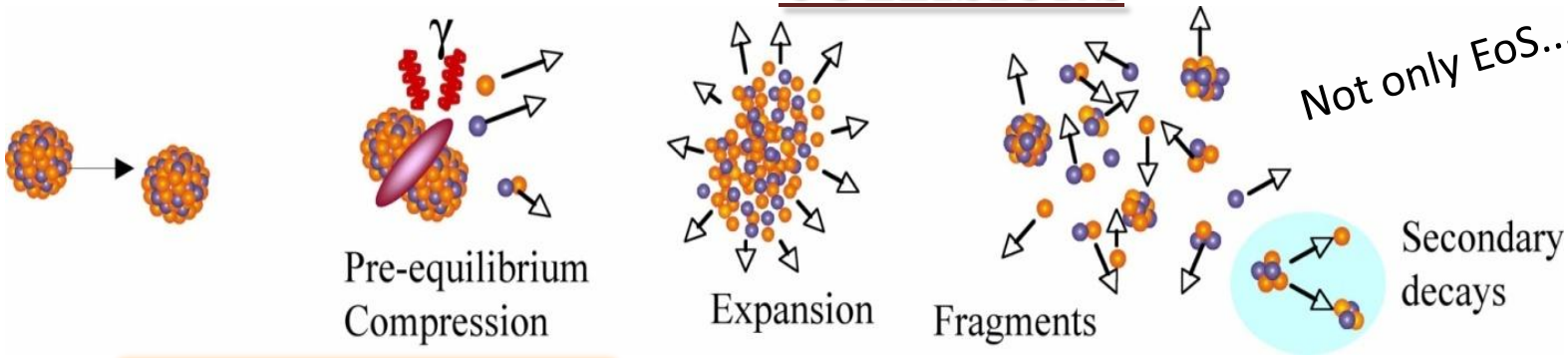
Multi-alpha Correlations in ^{12}C induced dissipative collisions at intermediate energies

PHYSICS CASES

TWO AND MULTI PARTICLE CORRELATIONS IN HEAVY ION COLLISIONS



Nuclear Dynamics

- Femtoscopy: space -time probes of light particle emitting source
- Nuclear Equation of State

Secondary decays,unbound states,spectroscopy tools

Invariant Mass Spectroscopy

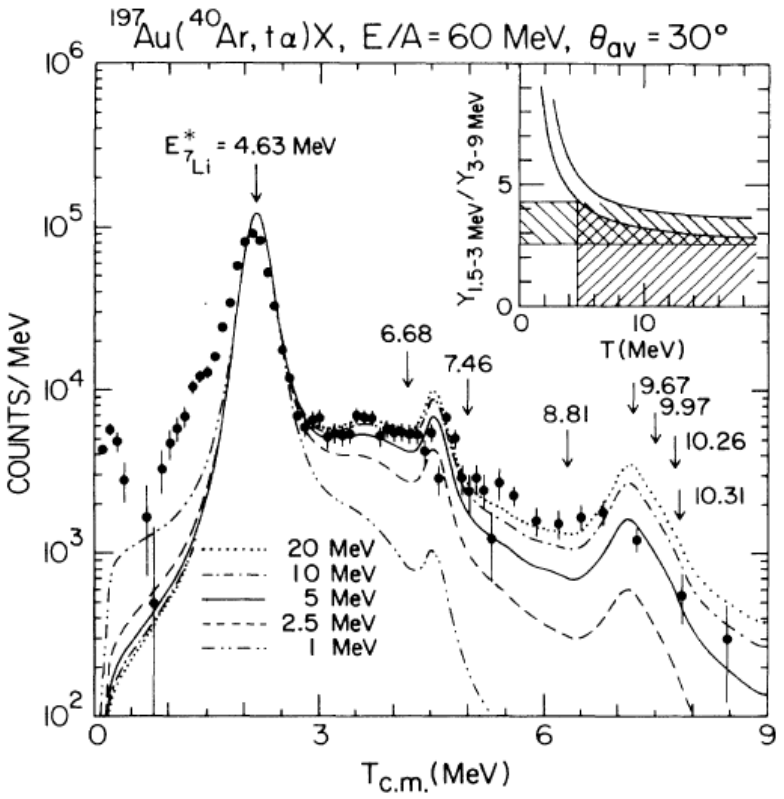
- Reconstruct unbound states from correlation of two and multi particle decay
- Spin of states, branching ratio for simultaneus and sequential decay
- clusters, boson condensates, new states....

Correlations: interconnections between nuclear dynamics and spectroscopy

PHYSICS CASES

"emission temperature"

^{7}Li->t-α



Pochodzalla et al., Phys.Rev.C.35.1695.1987

THERMAL MODEL

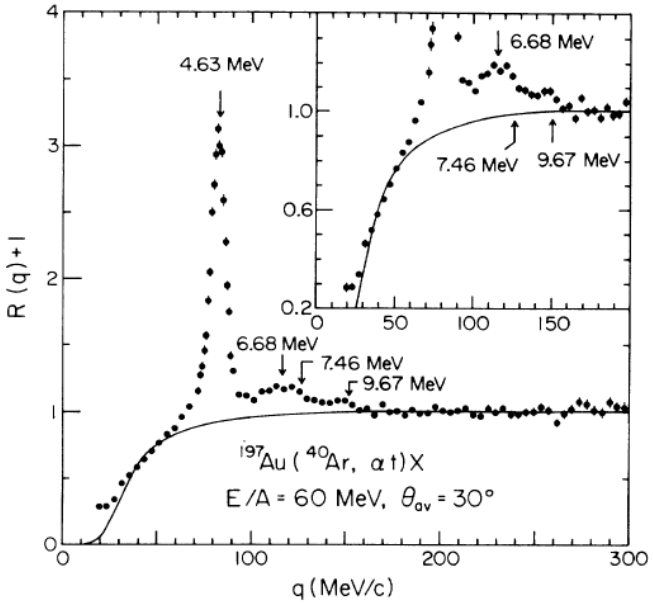
Relative populations used to determine temperature

$$Y_{corr}(E_{rel}) = \frac{N}{\pi} e^{-E/T} \sum_i (2J_i + 1) \left[\frac{\Gamma_i / 2}{(E - E_i)^2 + \Gamma_i^2 / 4} \right];$$

Correlation function depend on some of spectroscopic properties (if no collective motion G. Verde, P. Danielewicz et al. Physics B653 (2007)**)**

$$1 + R(E_{rel}) = \frac{Y_{corr}(E_{star})}{Y_{uncorr}(E_{star})} \propto \sum_i (2J_i + 1) \left[\frac{\Gamma_i / 2}{(E - E_i)^2 + \Gamma_i^2 / 4} \right];$$

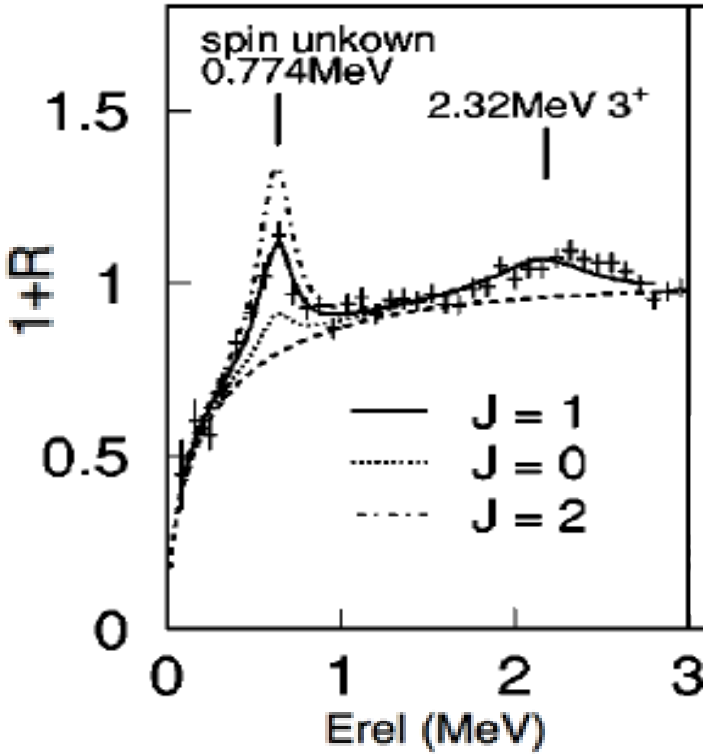
t-α CORRELATION FUNCTION

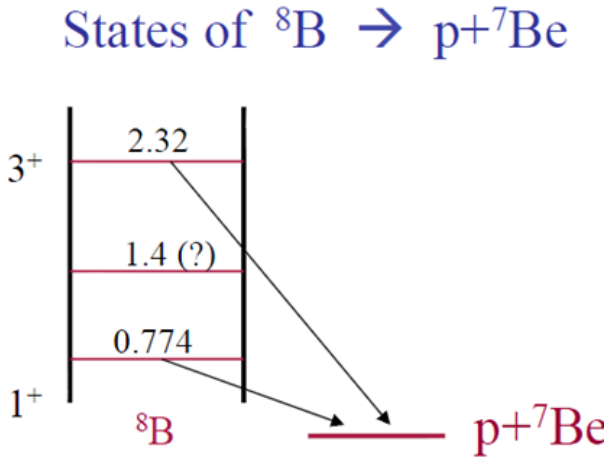


PHYSICS CASES

Spin determination

Xe+Au E=50 AMeV central collisions (LASSA data)





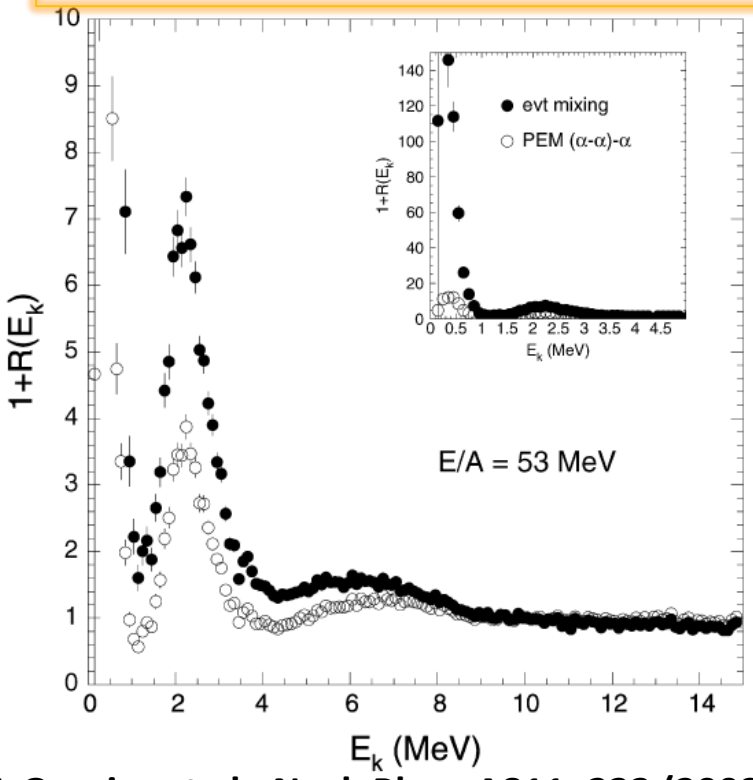
W.P. Tan et al. Phys. Rev. C69, 061304 and PhD thesis MSU

Multi particles correlations in same experiment

Study of 3body decays: branching ratios- direct vs sequential

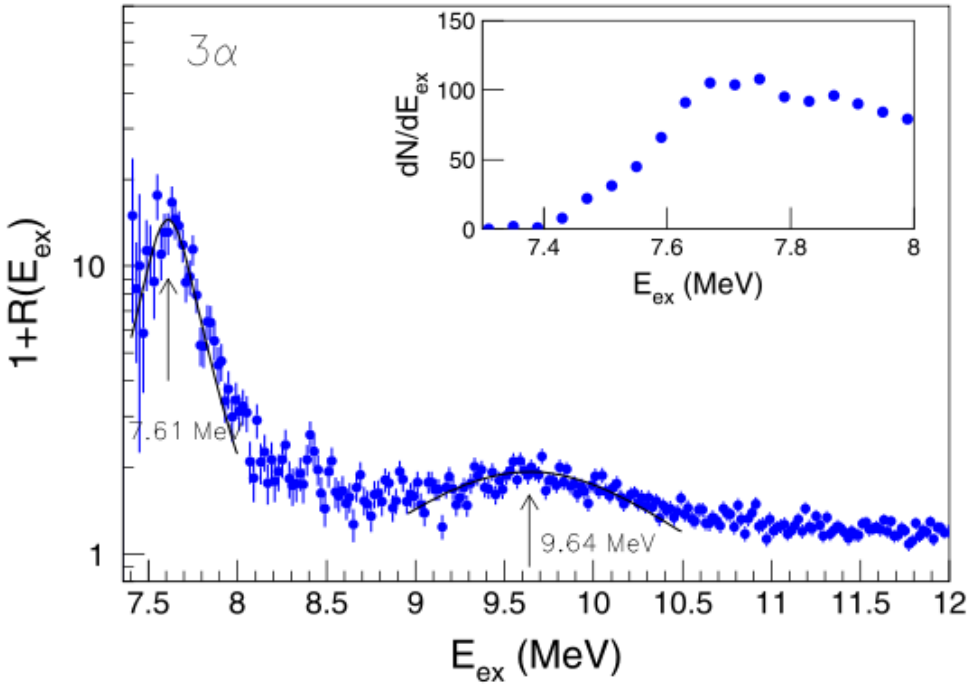
^{12}C->3α

$^{12}C+^{24}Mg$ E=53 and 95 AMeV with INDRA



F. Grenier et al., Nucl. Phys. A811, 233 (2008).

$^{40}Ca+^{12}C$ E=25 AMeV with CHIMERA



Raduta et al., Phys. Lett. B 705, 65 (2011)

Resonances decay to study dynamics/ mechanism and to probes some spectrocopic properties

"CORRELATION" EXPERIMENT AT LNS WITH CHIMERA

feasibility of multi particle correlation analyses with CHIMERA

→ $^{12}C+^{24}Mg$ 35 AMeV

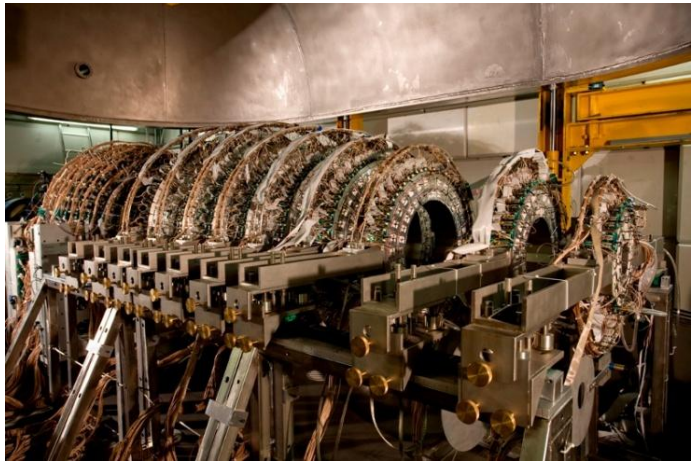
→ $^{12}C+^{208}Pb$ 35 AMeV

MAIN GOALS

- **Nuclear dynamics**
  - Space-time evolution of emitting source;
  - density and emission temperature ;
- **Invariant Mass Spectroscopy**
  - Resonances decay of light nuclei;
  - Clustering in nuclei and nuclear matter;
  - Effects of medium and reaction process on the decay of resonance (in-medium structure) Typel Phys. Conf. Ser. 420.012078;

CHIMERA Charged Heavy Ion Mass and Energy Resolving Array

Granularity	1192 moduli Si (300μm) +CsI(Tl)
Geometry	RINGS: 688 modules 100-350cm SFERA: 504 modules 40 cm
Angular coverage	RINGS: 1°< θ < 30° SPHERE: 30°<θ<176°, 94% 4π



Angular range used:

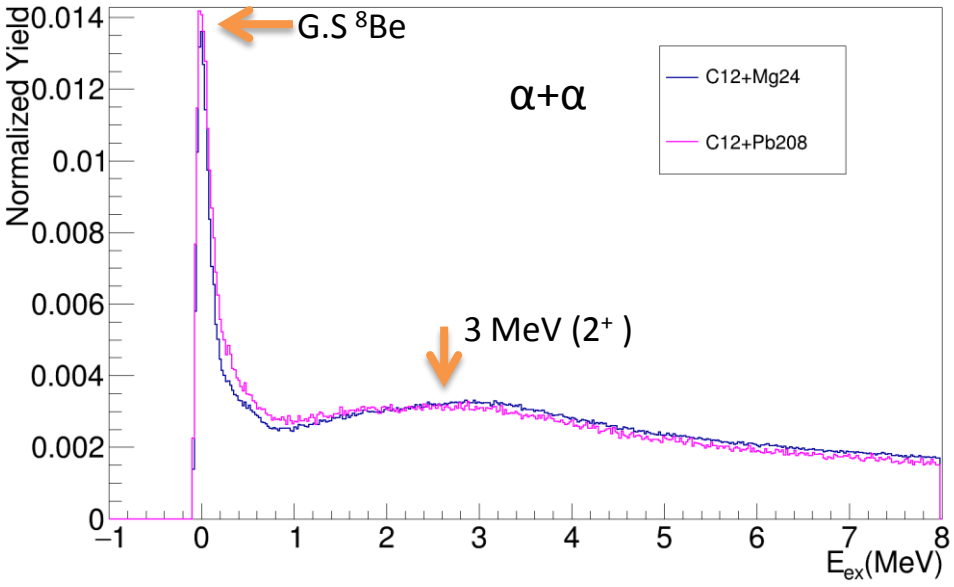
$0^{o}<\theta<30^{\circ}$ QP decay in semi-pheripheral collisions

Particles identification:

Up to Z=8 with dE-E and PSD in CsI(Tl);

TWO PARTICLE CORRELATION WITH CHIMERA

$^{8}Be \rightarrow 2\alpha$



^{8}Be states

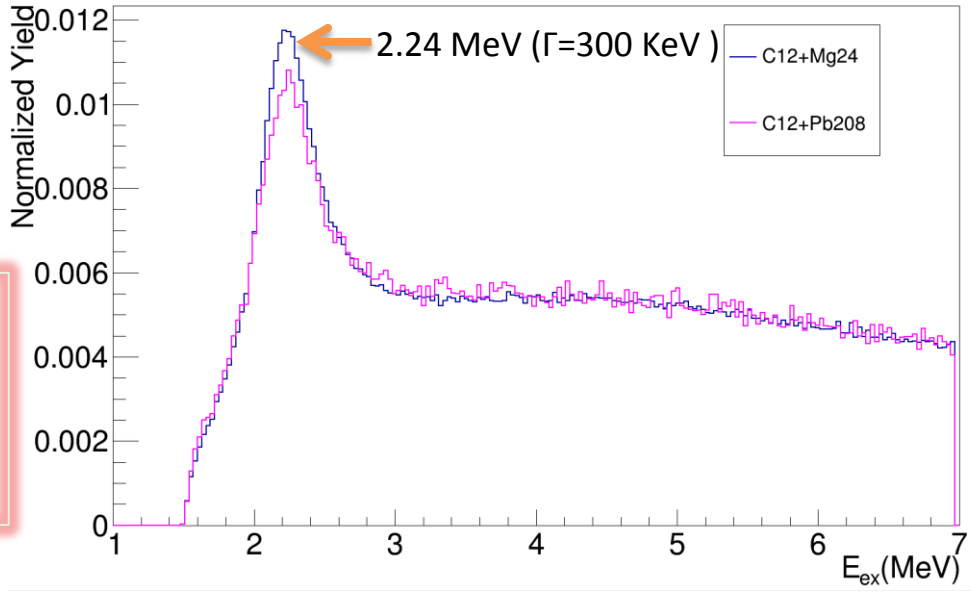
G.S. E_{rel} (total energy in CM)=92 keV

2^{+} $E_{excitation}$ (E_{rel} +Q_{value}) = 3 MeV

^{6}Li states

3^{+} $E_{excitation}$ = 2.19 MeV Γ=24 KeV

$^{6}Li \rightarrow d+\alpha$



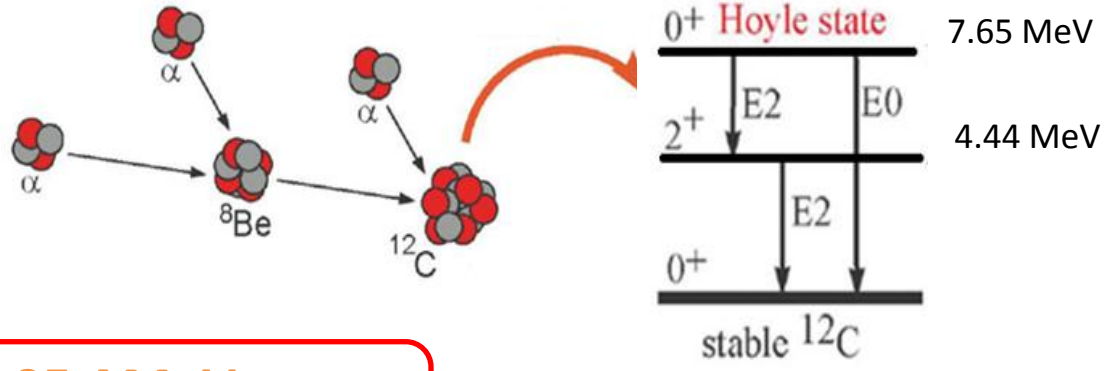
Good quality of particle calibrations
Good angular resolution

Study of dynamics-thermal properties
+
Mechanisms of resonances decay
($^{12}C \rightarrow 3\alpha$, $^{10}B \rightarrow \alpha + \alpha + d$ and many others..)

Three- and two-particle correlations: sequential vs direct

Exploring nuclear structure (sequential and direct decay resonance decay widths) in dissipative heavy-ion collisions

Examples:
$^{12}C \rightarrow 3\alpha$
$^{9}B \rightarrow p+2\alpha$
$^{6}Be \rightarrow 2p+\alpha$
etc.



$^{12}C + ^{24}Mg$ 53, 95 AMeV
F. Grenier et al., Nucl. Phys. A811, 233 (2008);

$^{40}Ca + ^{12}C$,25 AMeV
Raduta et al. ,Phys. Lett. B 705, 65 (2011)

Peripheral heavy-ion collisions

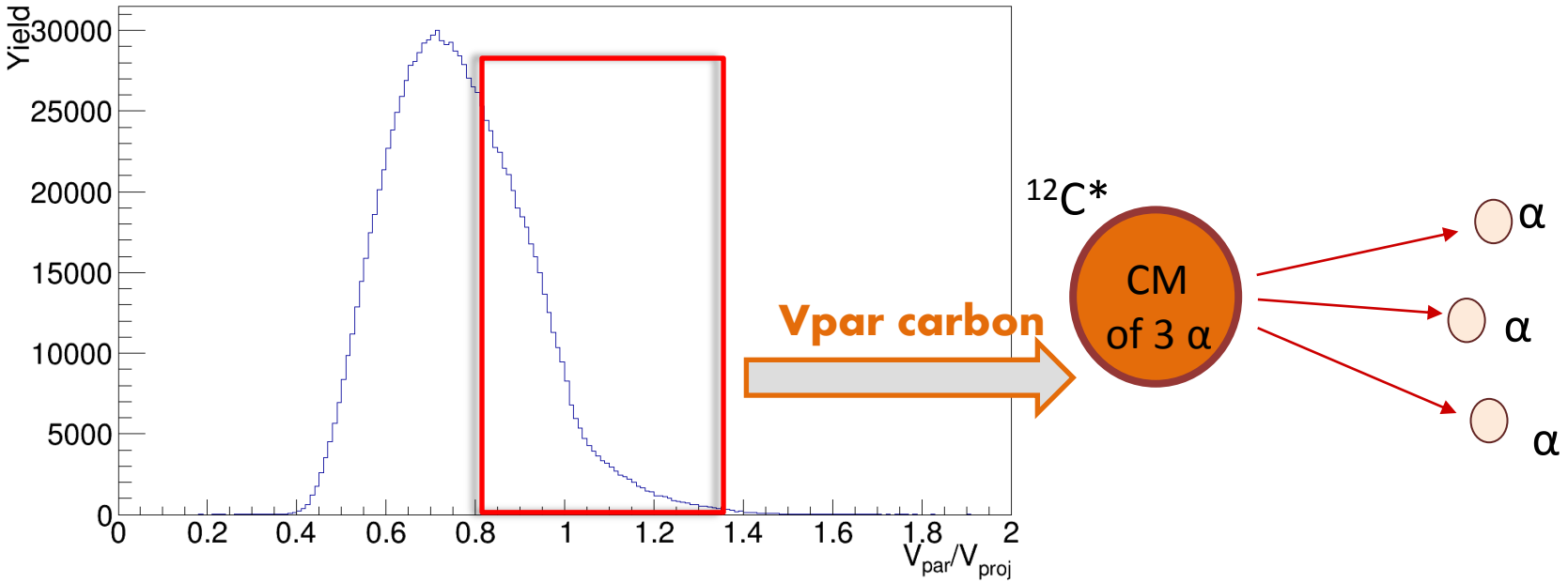
…but also direct reactions and inelastic scattering experiments (decay width fully sequential observed)

$^{12}C + ^{12}C$, 54 MeV
M. Freer et al., PRC 49 (1994) R1751

$\alpha + ^{12}C$,60 AMeV
T.K. Rana et al., PRC 88 021601 (2013)

Events Selection

Criteria to select events (excitation and decay of quasi-projectile)



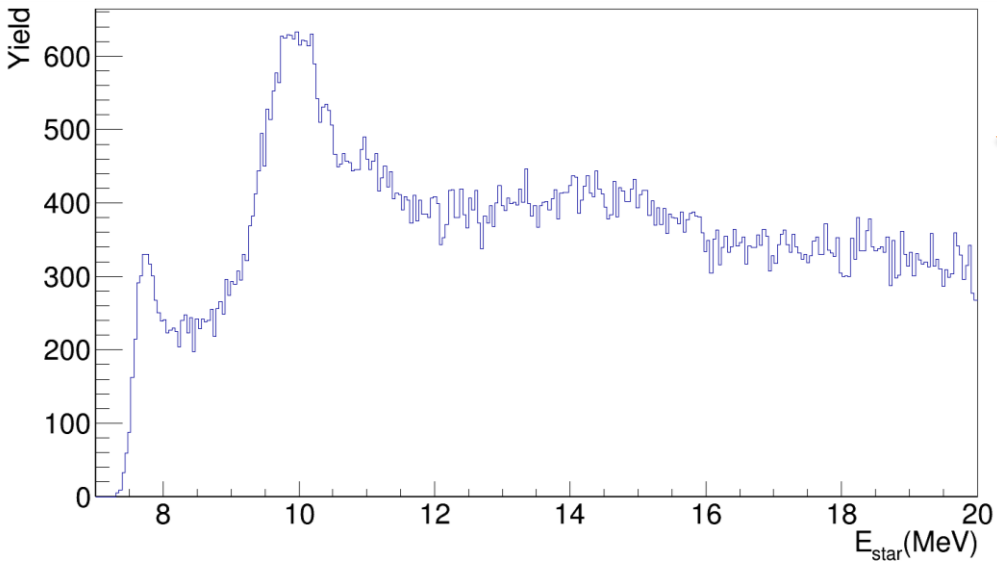
SELECTION: $\frac{V_{par}}{V_{proj}} > 0.8 \quad V_{proj} = 7.99\,cm/ns$

Confirmed by comparison with model prediction

D. Lacroix et al. ,Phys. Rev. C69 054604

3α Correlation in $^{12}C+ ^{24}Mg$

Yield of correlated 3α



$^{12}C->3\alpha$

Correlation function:

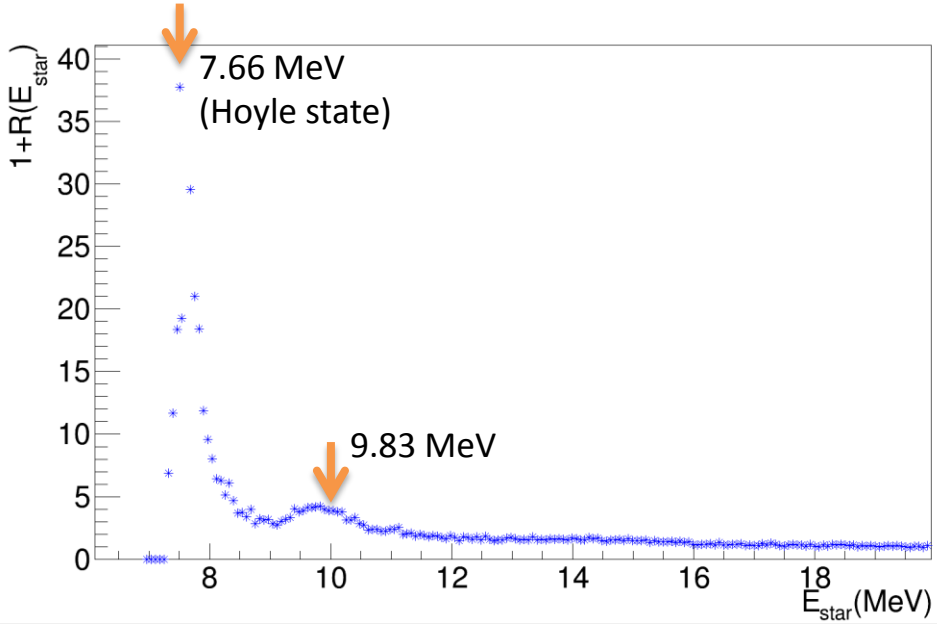
$$1+R(E_{star})=\frac{Y_{corr}(E_{star})}{Y_{uncorr}(E_{star})}$$

$$E_{star}=E_{tot}-Q$$

3α threshold=7.27MeV

product of single particle yield

3α correlation function



States of ^{12}C

0^+ E_{star} = 7.654 MeV Γ=8.5 eV

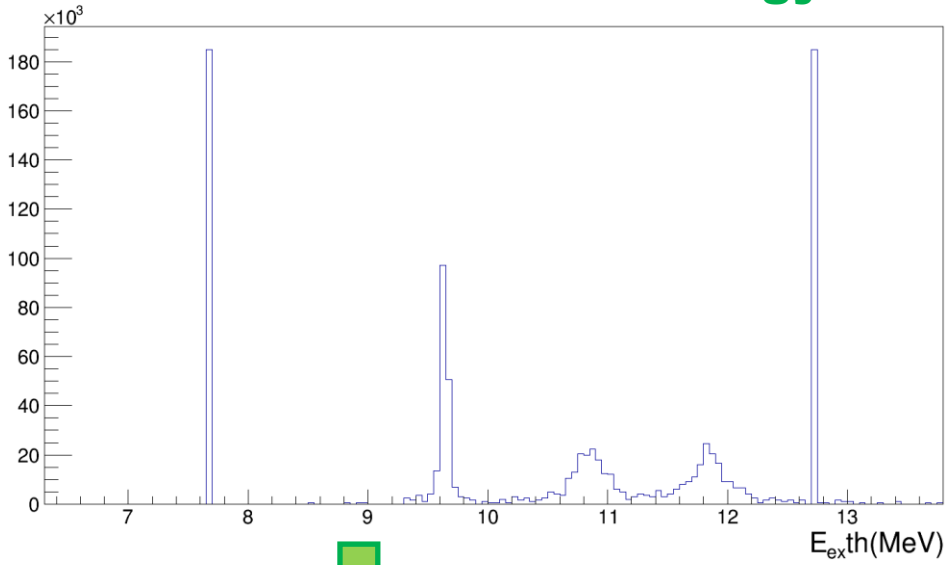
3^- E_{star} = 9.641 MeV Γ=34 keV

2_2^+ E_{star} = 10.03 MeV Γ=800 KeV MeV

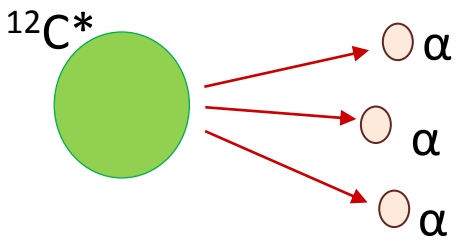
0_3^+ E_{star} = 10.3 MeV Γ=3 MeV

Montecarlo Simulations

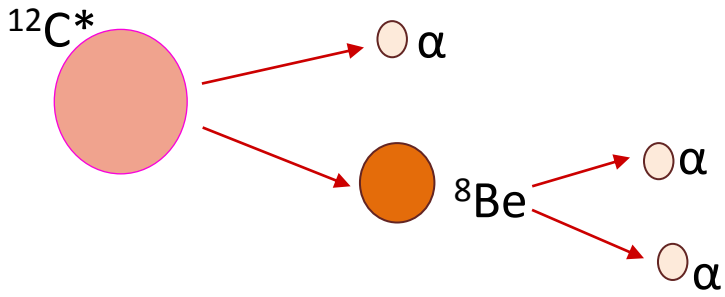
Simulated excitation energy of ^{12}C

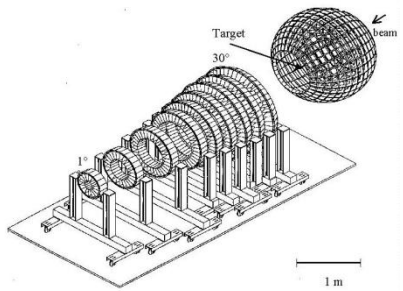


Direct



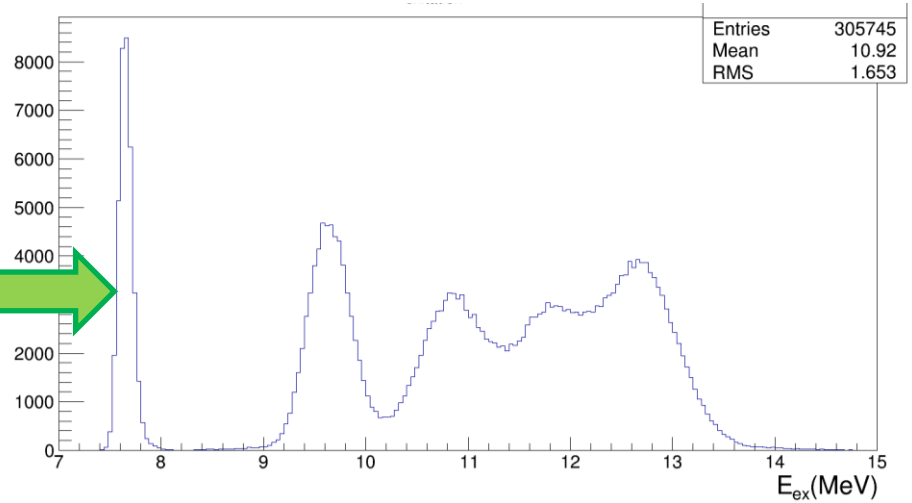
Sequential





Simulated data passed through a filter that take into account all physical and geometrical features of CHIMERA detector

Reconstructed exitation energy of ^{12}C



HOYLE STATE: DALITZ PLOTS

PRELIMINARY

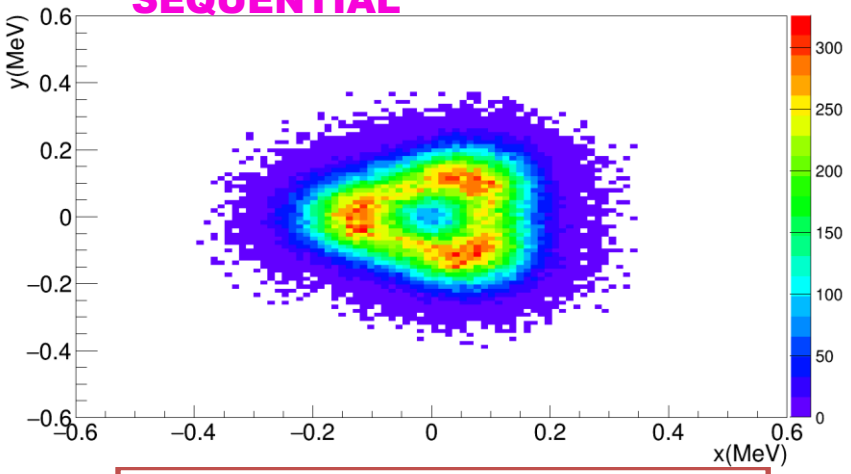
Dalitz parameter

$$x = (2E_{3CM} - E_{1CM} - E_{2CM})/2$$

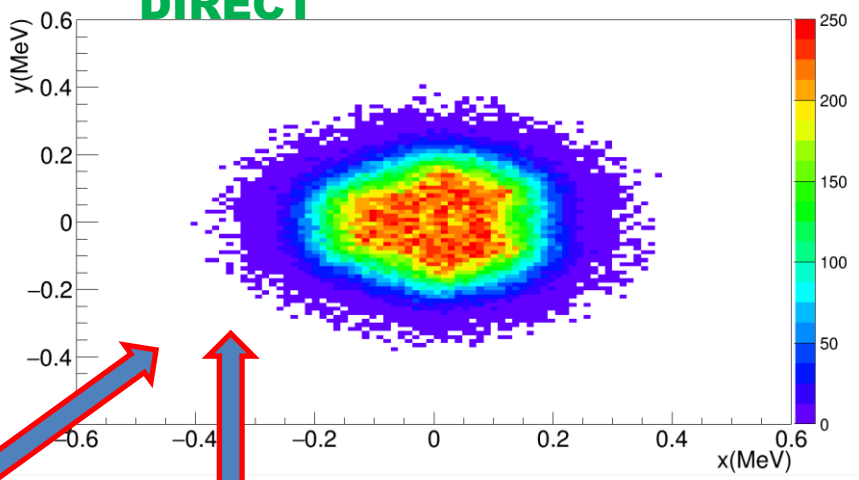
$$y = \sqrt{3}(E_{1CM} - E_{2CM})/2$$

SIMULATED DATA

SEQUENTIAL

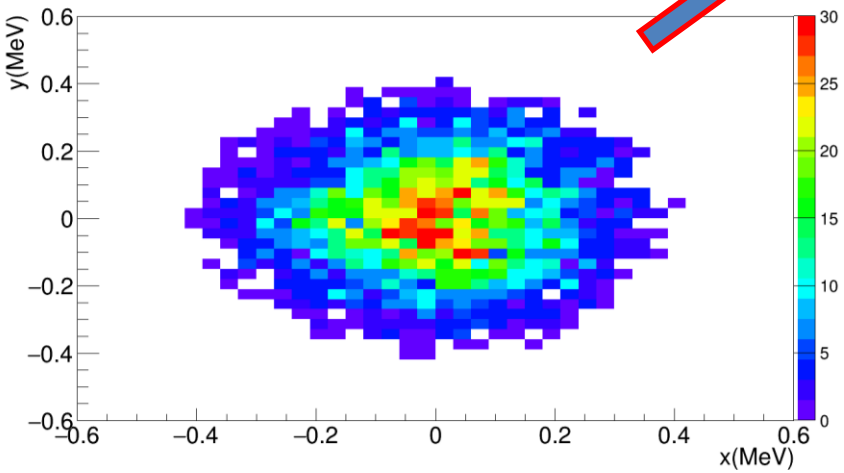


DIRECT

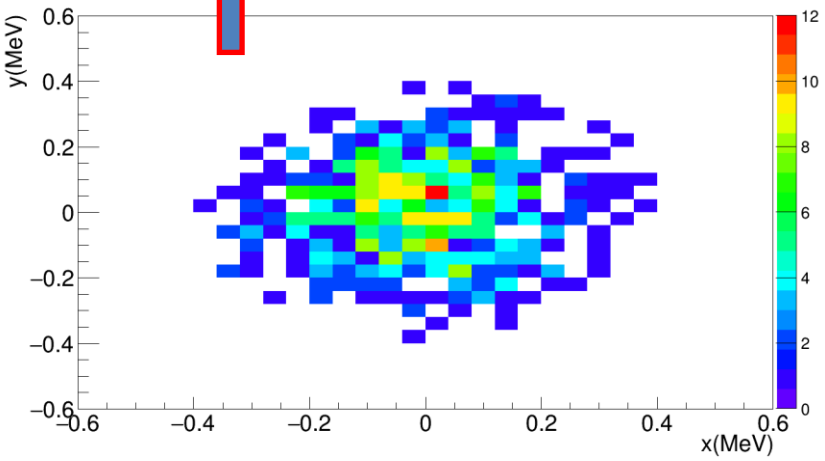


EXPERIMENTAL DATA!

$^{12}C+^{24}Mg$



$^{12}C+^{208}Pb$



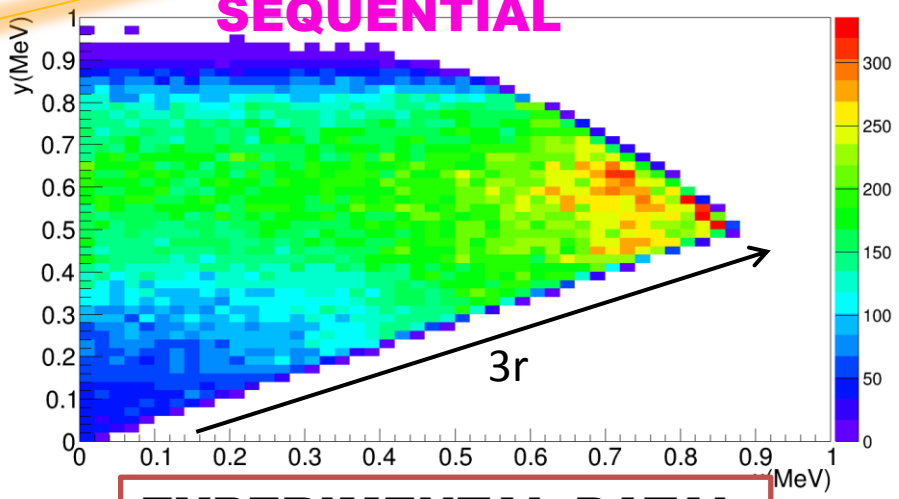
HOYLE STATE: SYMMETRIC DALITZ PLOTS

PRELIMINARY

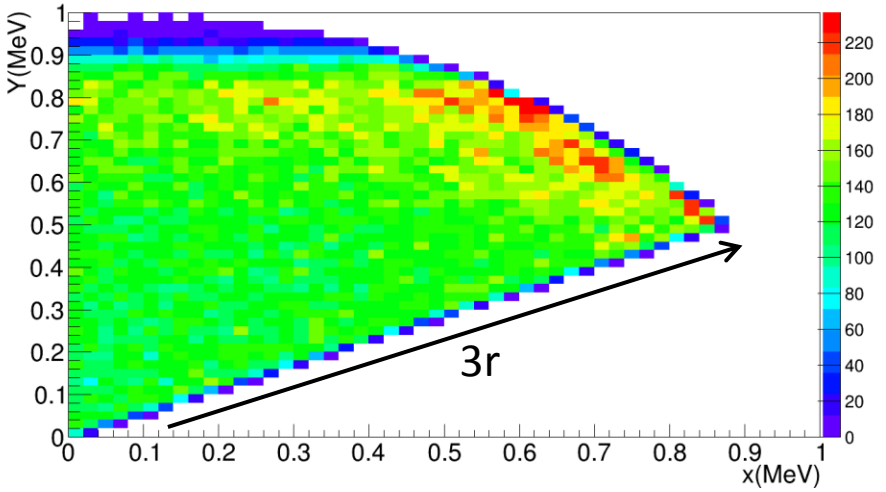
SIMULATED DATA

Itoh et al., PRL 113, 102501 (2014)

SEQUENTIAL

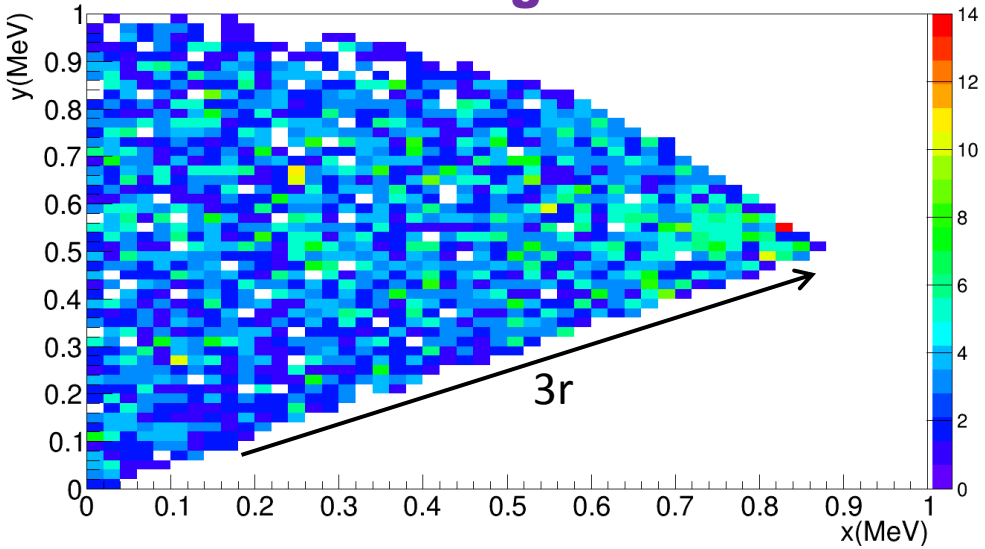


DIRECT



EXPERIMENTAL DATA!

$^{12}C+^{24}Mg$



$$x = \sqrt{3}(\varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_k)$$
$$y = 2\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_k$$
$$(\varepsilon_i > \varepsilon_j > \varepsilon_k)$$

$$\varepsilon_{i,j,k} = E_{i,j,k}/(E_i + E_j + E_k)$$

Particles energies in $^{12}C^*$ frame normalized to the total energy of 3α decay

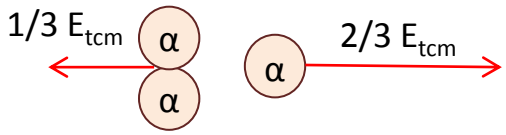
Radial parameter

$$(3r)^2 = 3(\varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_k)^2 + (2\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_k)^2$$

Hoyle state sequential vs direct: ε_i distribution

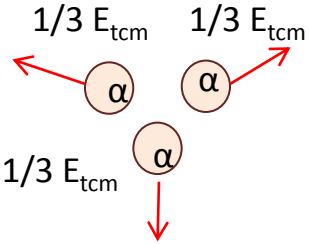
ε_i : highest normalized energy among the decay of 3α particles

SEQUENTIAL

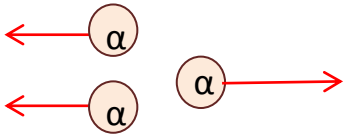


$$\varepsilon_i \cong 0.5$$

DIRECT

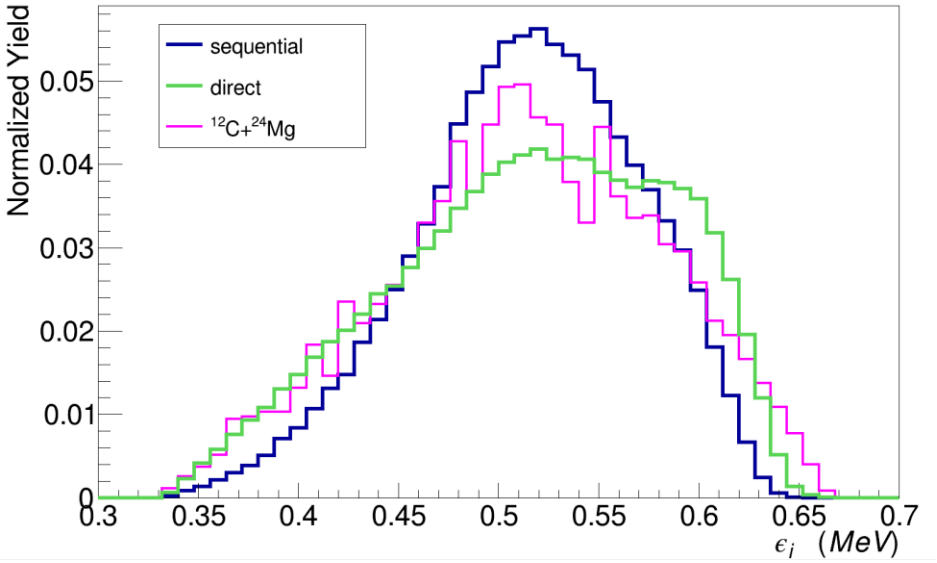


$$0.33 < \varepsilon_i < 0.67$$

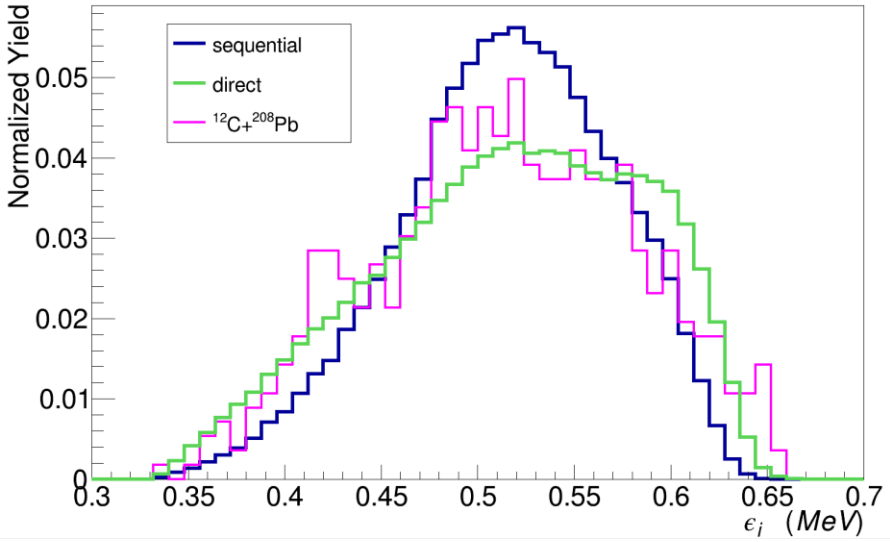


ε_i distribution

$^{12}C+^{24}Mg$



$^{12}C+^{208}Pb$



IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF DIRECT DECAY EMERGES !!!

(In agreement with Raduta et al. and Grenier et al.)

^{12}C STATE at E*=9.64: DALITZ PLOTS

PRELIMINARY

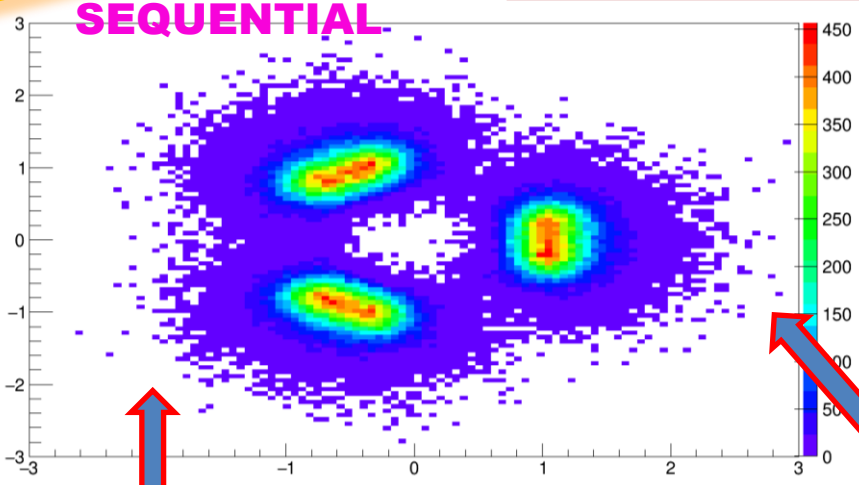
Dalitz parameters

$$x = (2E_{3CM} - E_{1CM} - E_{2CM})/2$$

$$y = \sqrt{3}(E_{1CM} - E_{2CM})/2$$

SIMULATED DATA

SEQUENTIAL



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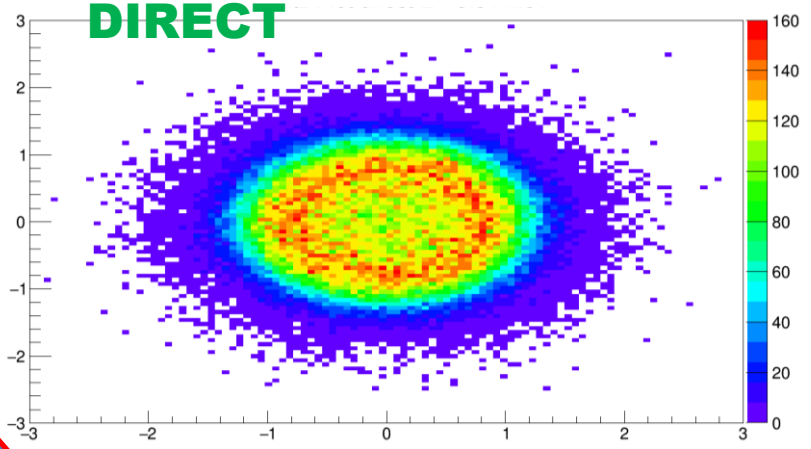
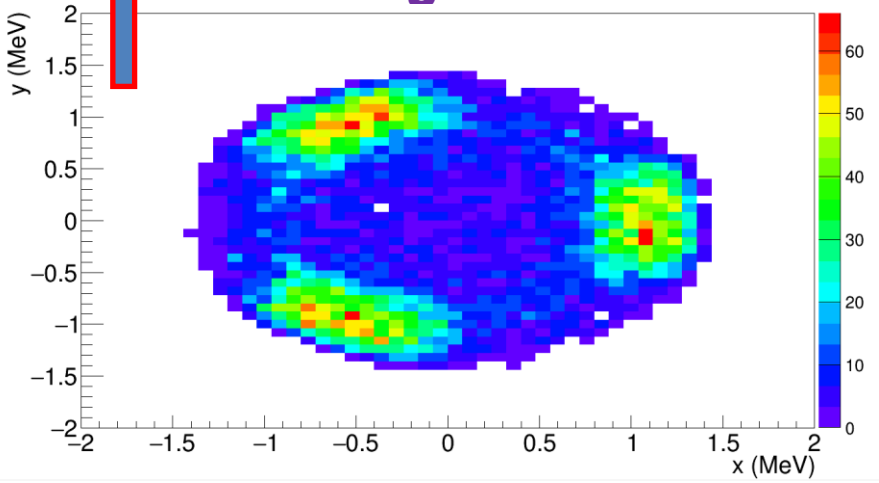
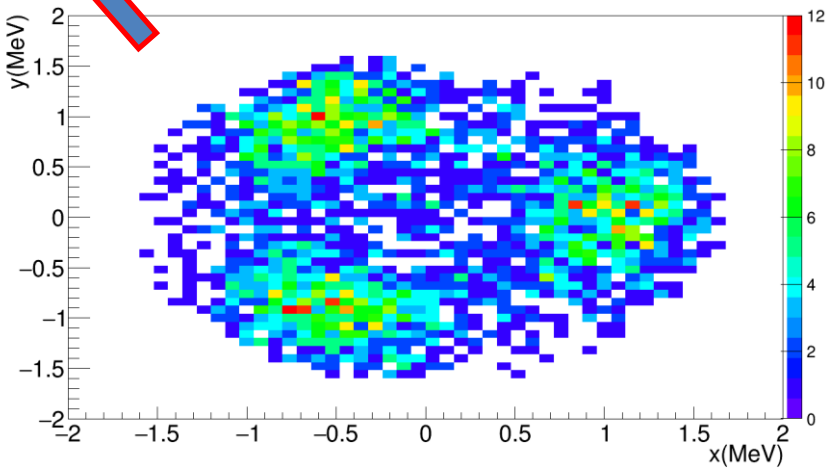


EXPERIMENTAL DATA!

^{12}C+^{24}Mg



^{12}C+^{208}Pb



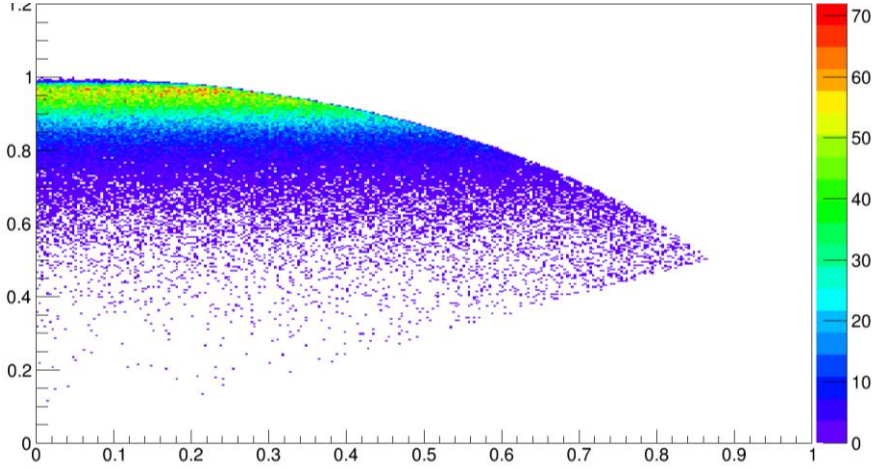
^{12}C STATE at E*=9.64: SYIMMETRIC DALITZ PLOTS

PRELIMINARY

SIMULATED DATA

$$x = \sqrt{3}(\varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_k)$$
$$y = 2\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_k$$

SEQUENTIAL



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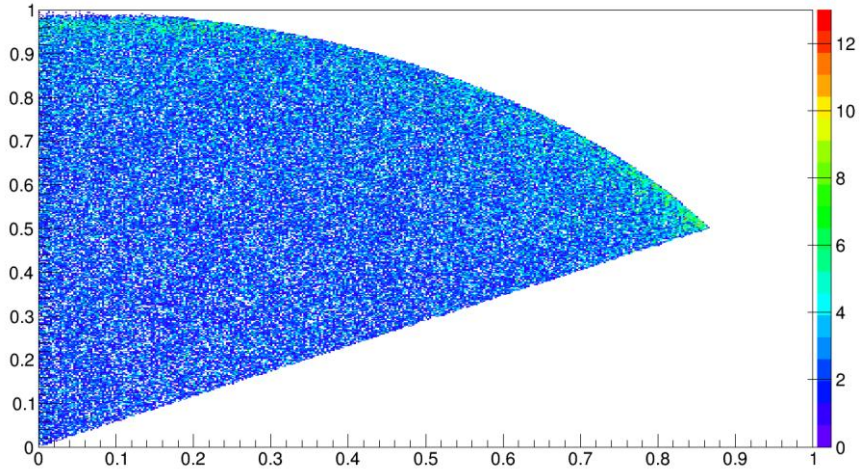
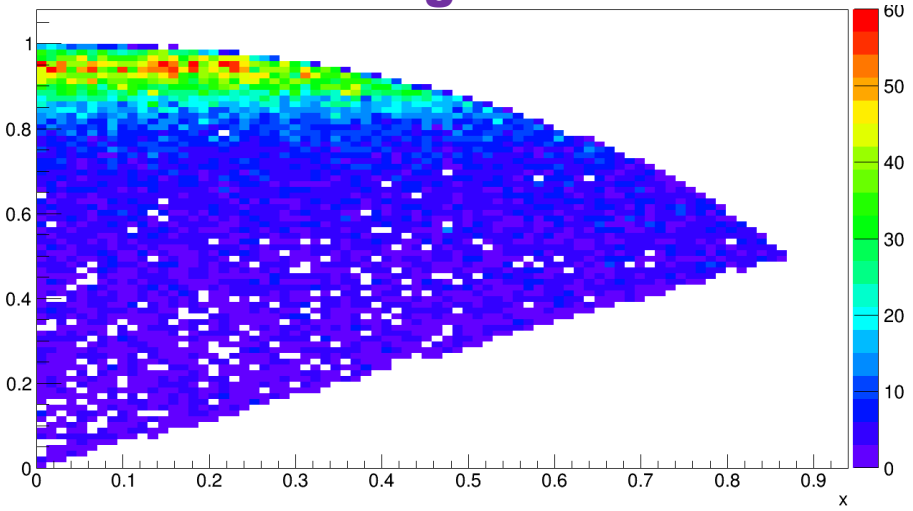
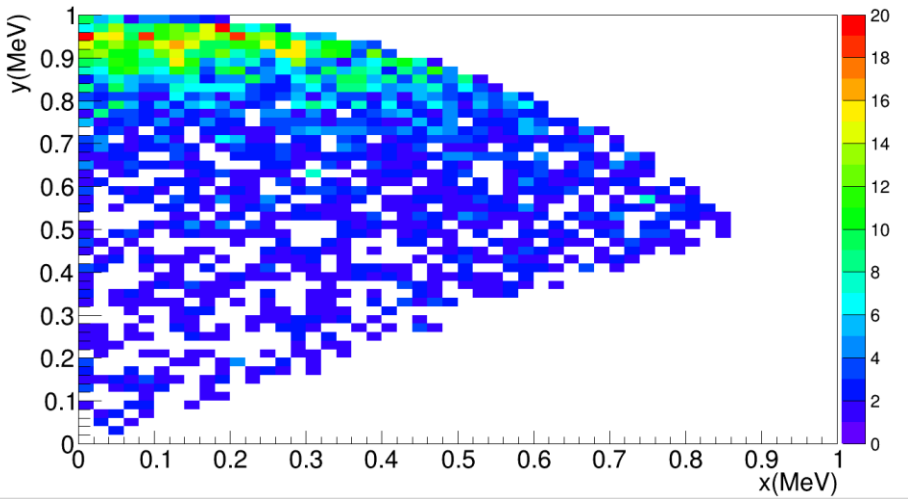


EXPERIMENTAL DATA!

^{12}C+^{24}Mg



^{12}C+^{208}Pb



CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

- Study of two- and three- particles correlations in dissipative QP decay: link to in-medium structure properties and reaction/dissipation mechanism → relavance to EoS;
- Emission temperature and structure properties, dynamics vs statistics → Thermal model?
- Focus on ^{12}C: a possible contribution of direct decay mechanism is present for all observed states (in agreement with Raduta et al. In $^{40}Ca+^{12}C$ with CHIMERA and Grenier et al. In $^{12}C+^{24}Mg$ with INDRA) PDC method under way;
- Coming up: Possible evidence of Bose-Einstein condensate (DDE) to be explored soon;
- Extend studies to resonances produced in other nuclei such as ^{9}B, ^{6}Be etc. (sequential/direct branching ratios, thermal models, etc.);
- In-medium and thermal effects in structure properties of observed states;

Collaboration

L. Quattrocchi[1,2], L. Acosta[3,13], F. Amorini[7], A. Anzalone[7], L. Auditore[1,2], G. Cardella[3], A. Chbihi[5], E. De Filippo[3], Francalanza[7,9], G. Lanzalone[7,10], I. Lombardo[8,11], I. Martel[6], T. Minniti[9], S. Norella[1,2], A. Pagano[3], E.V. Pagano[7,9], M. Papa[3], S. Pirrone[3], G. Politi[3,9], F. Porto[7,9], F. Rizzo[7,9], E. Rosato[8,11†], P. Russotto[3], A. Trifiro[1,2], M. Trimarchi[1,2] G. Verde[3,4], M. Veselsky[12], M. Vigilante[8,11]

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6) Departamento de Fìsica Aplicada, Universitad de Huelva, Huelva, Spain
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Thank you for your very kind attention!