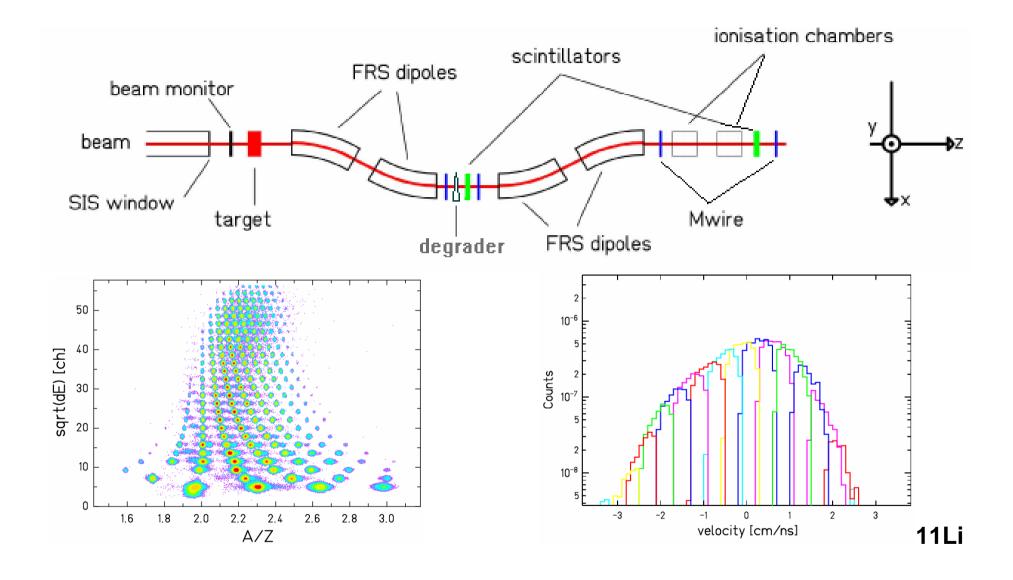
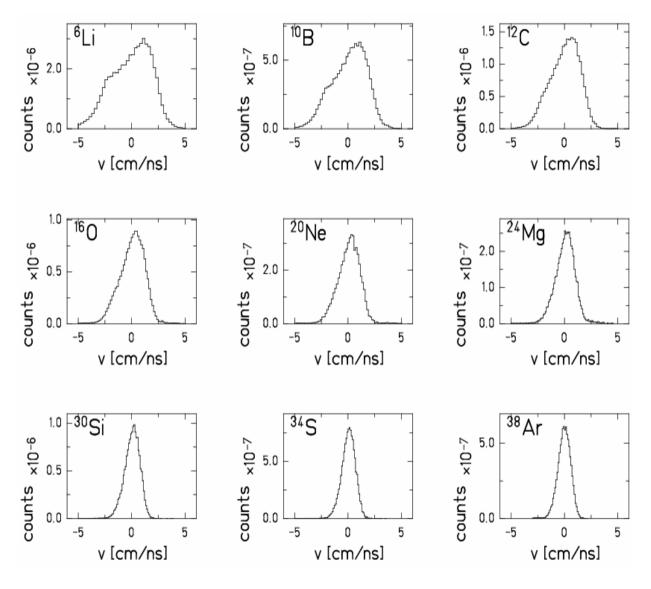
Systematic investigation of the isotopic distributions measured in the fragmentation of ¹²⁴Xe and ¹³⁶Xe projectiles

Daniela Henzlova

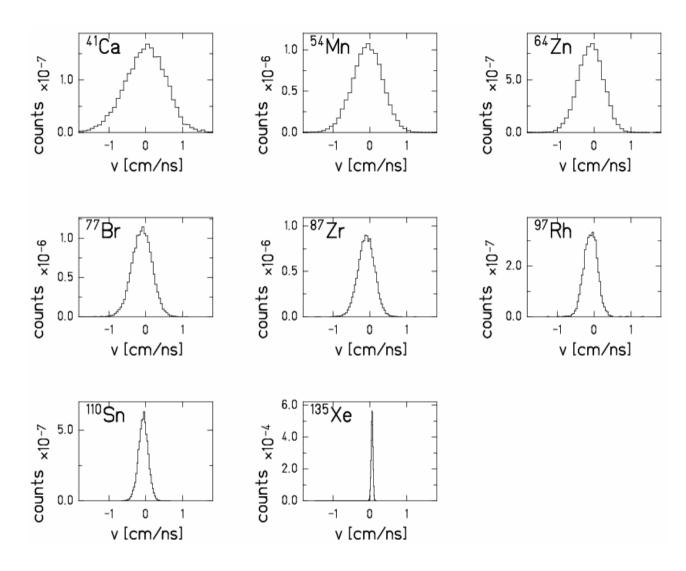
Experiment



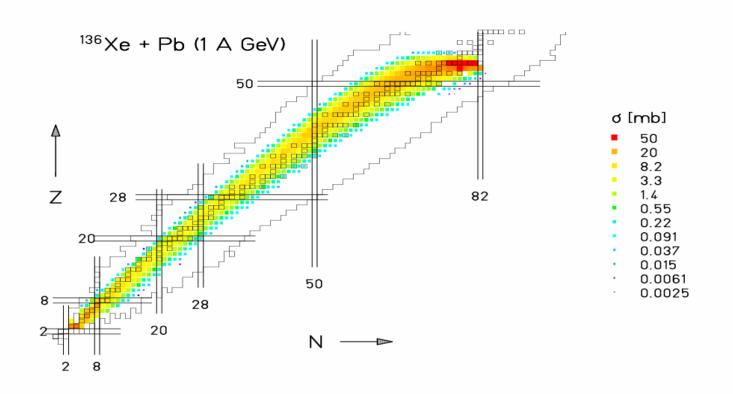
Results

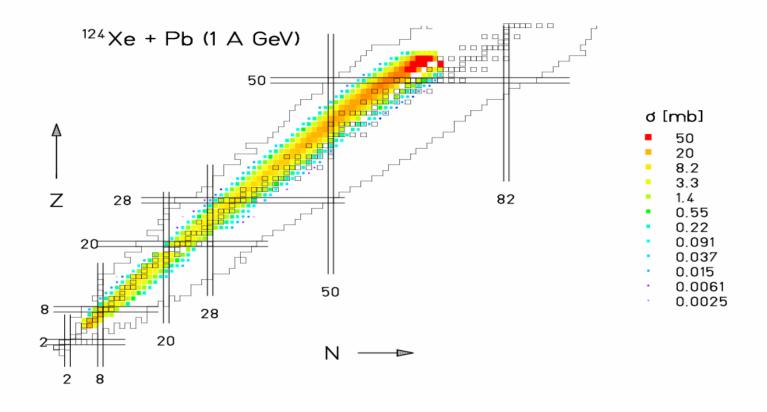


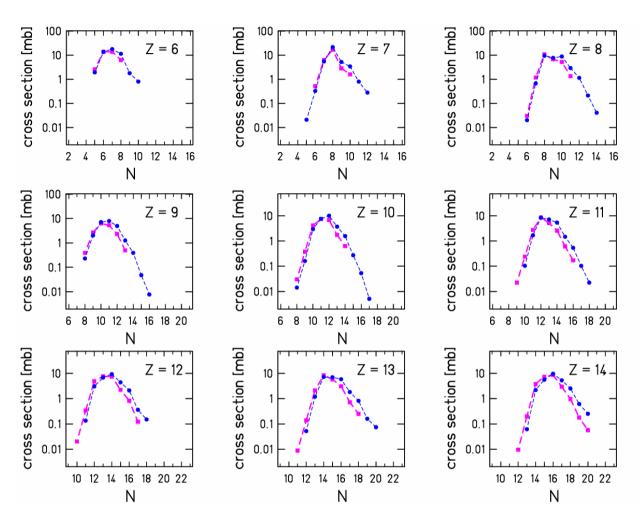
Velocity distributions (136Xe, 1 A GeV + Pb)



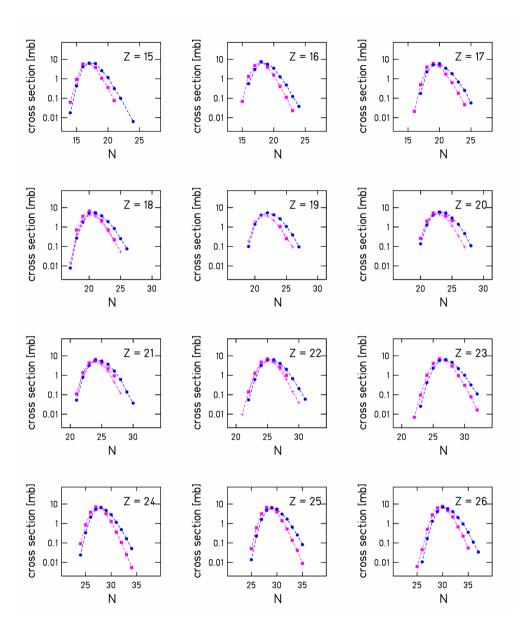
Velocity distributions (136Xe, 1 A GeV + Pb)

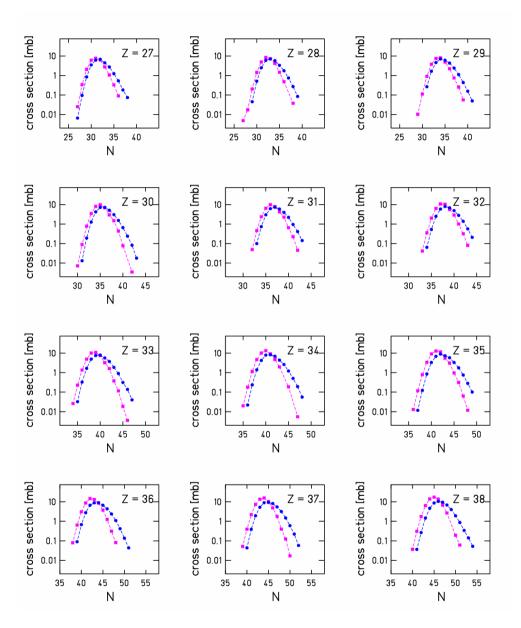


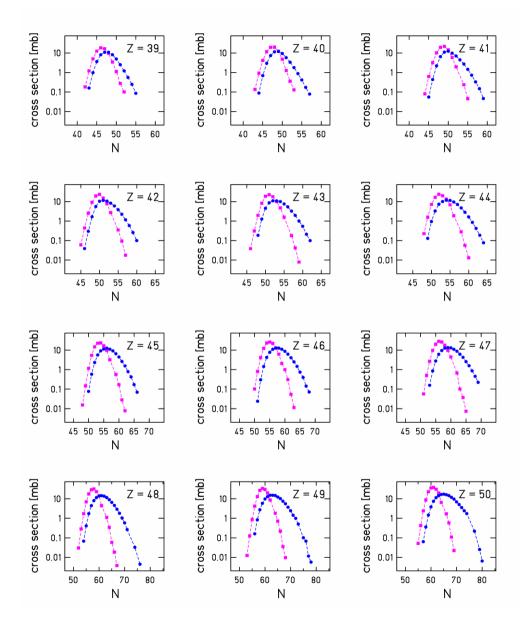


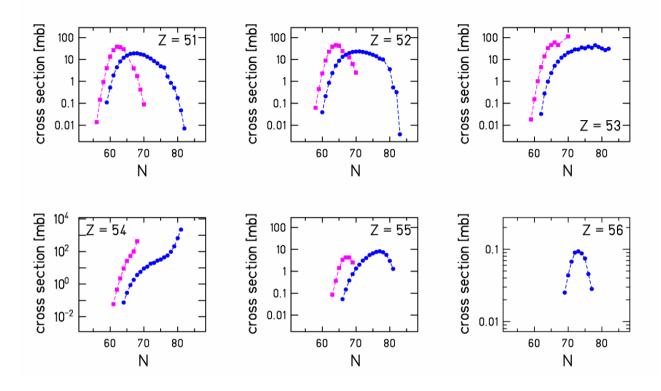


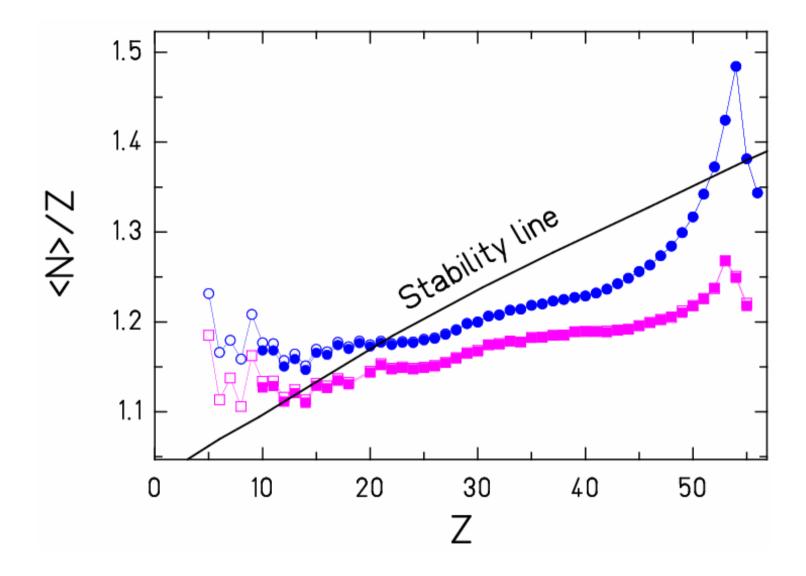
Production cross sections (136,124Xe + Pb)



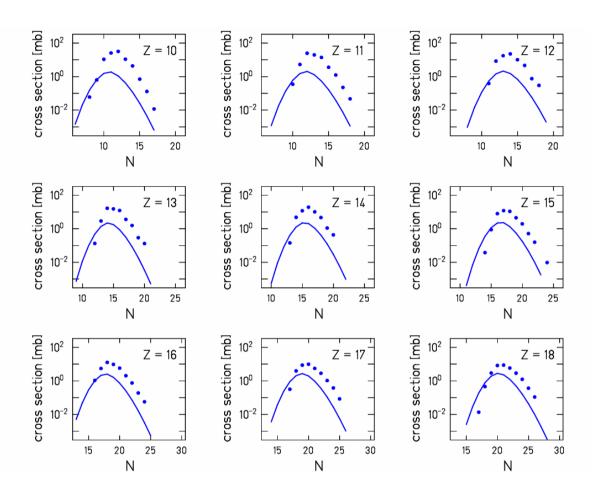


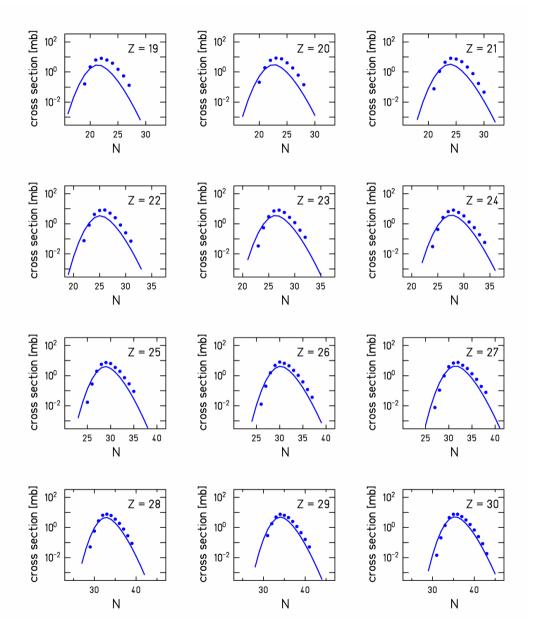


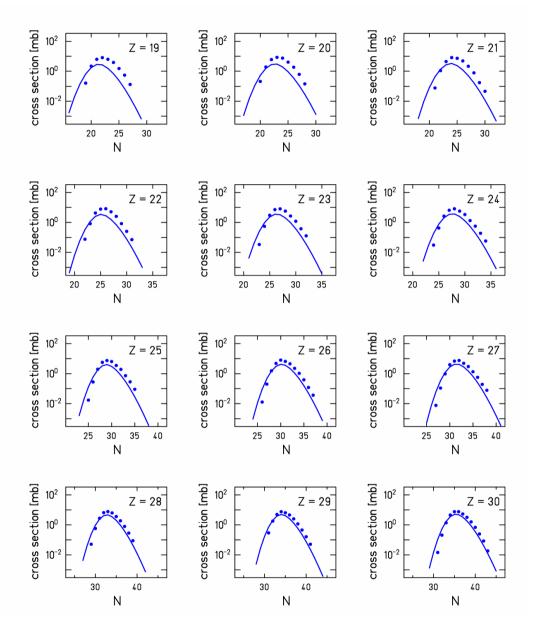


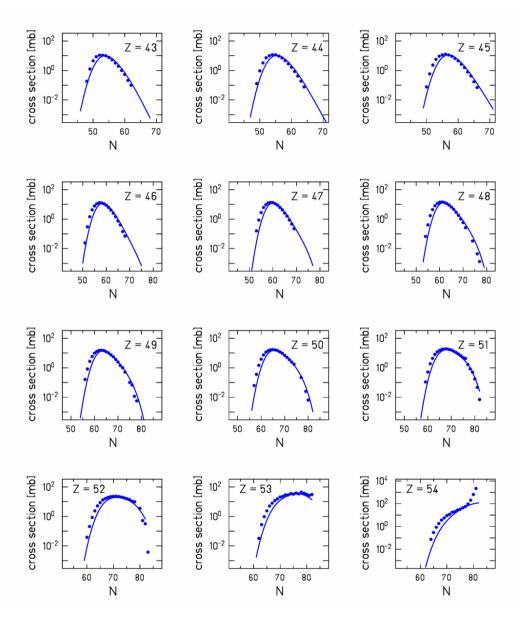


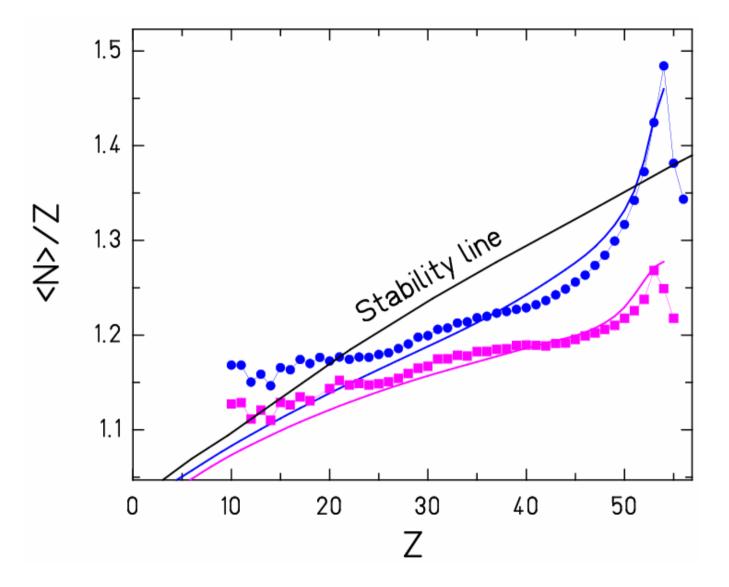
Comparison with EPAX





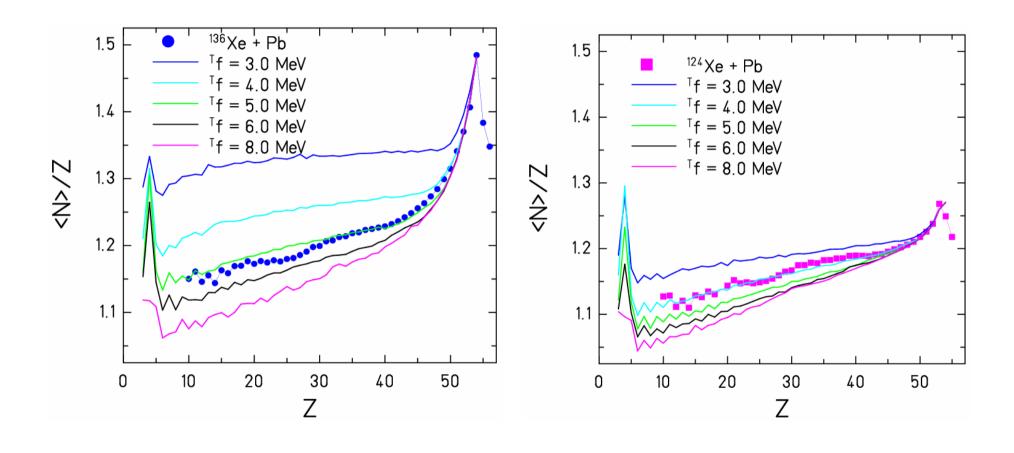




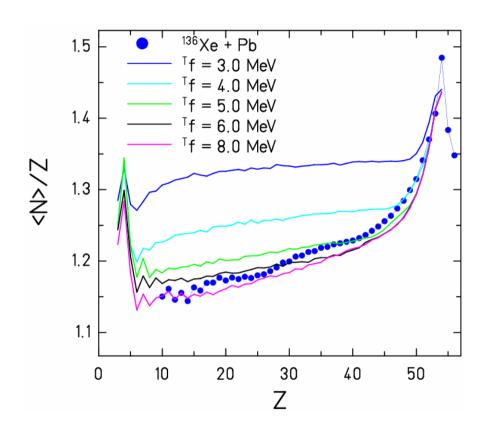


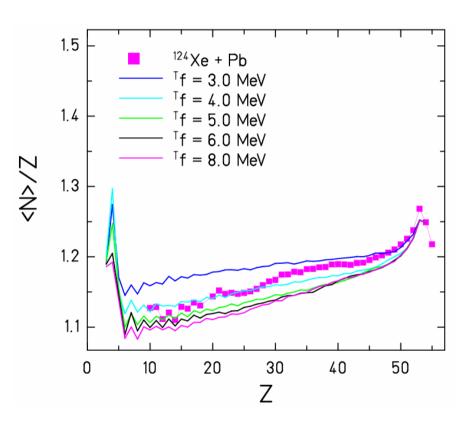


Evaporation of n, p, alpha

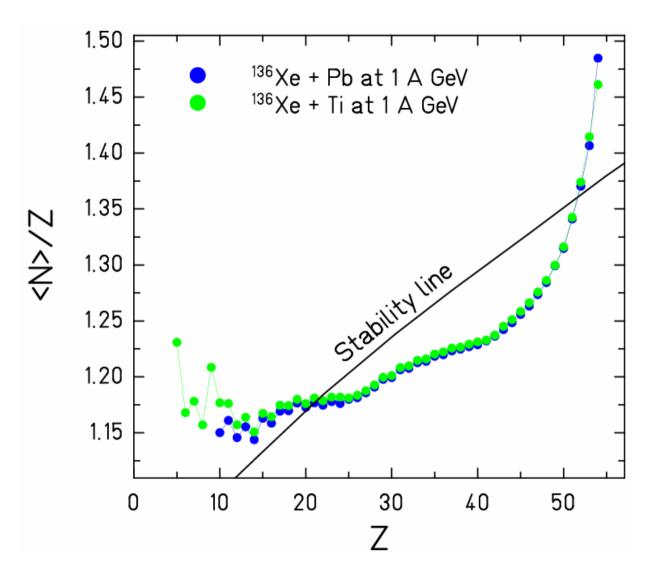


Emission of LCP, IMF

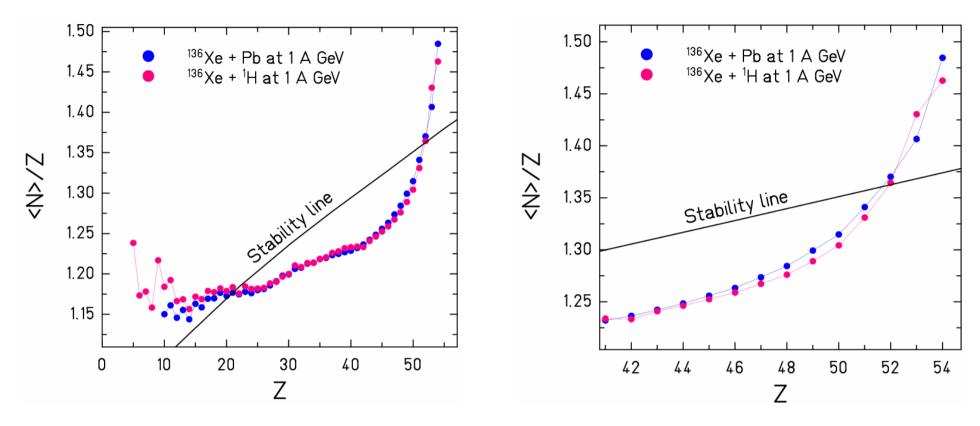




Data comparison

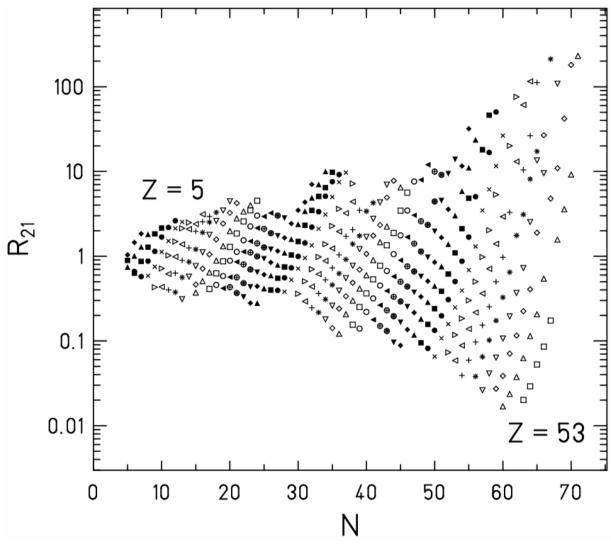


Dependence on the target: Ti, Pb

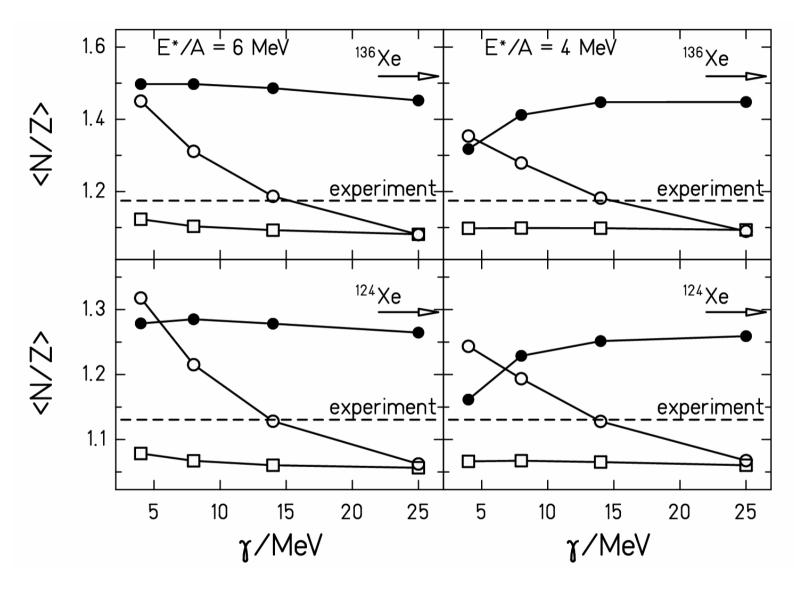


Dependence on the target: Pb, H

Isoscaling



Isoscaling



Reduction of symmetry-energy coefficient deduced (Botvina)

Summary

- Complex velocity distributions
 - Component with heavy remnant in light residues
- Complete nuclide distributions in ^{124,136}Xe + Pb
 - Light fragments: additional n-rich prod. in ¹³⁶Xe
 - Heavy fragments: shifted (memory in N/Z)
- EPAX
 - Light fragments: Predictions too low
 - Light and heavy fragments: N/Z shifted
- ABRABLA
 - Influence of IMF emission
- Target dependence
 - Pb Ti: identical shape of isotopic yields
 - Pb H: more evaporation in H
- Isoscaling
 - Reduction of symmetry-energy coefficient