

Effects of nuclear structure in residual-nuclei production

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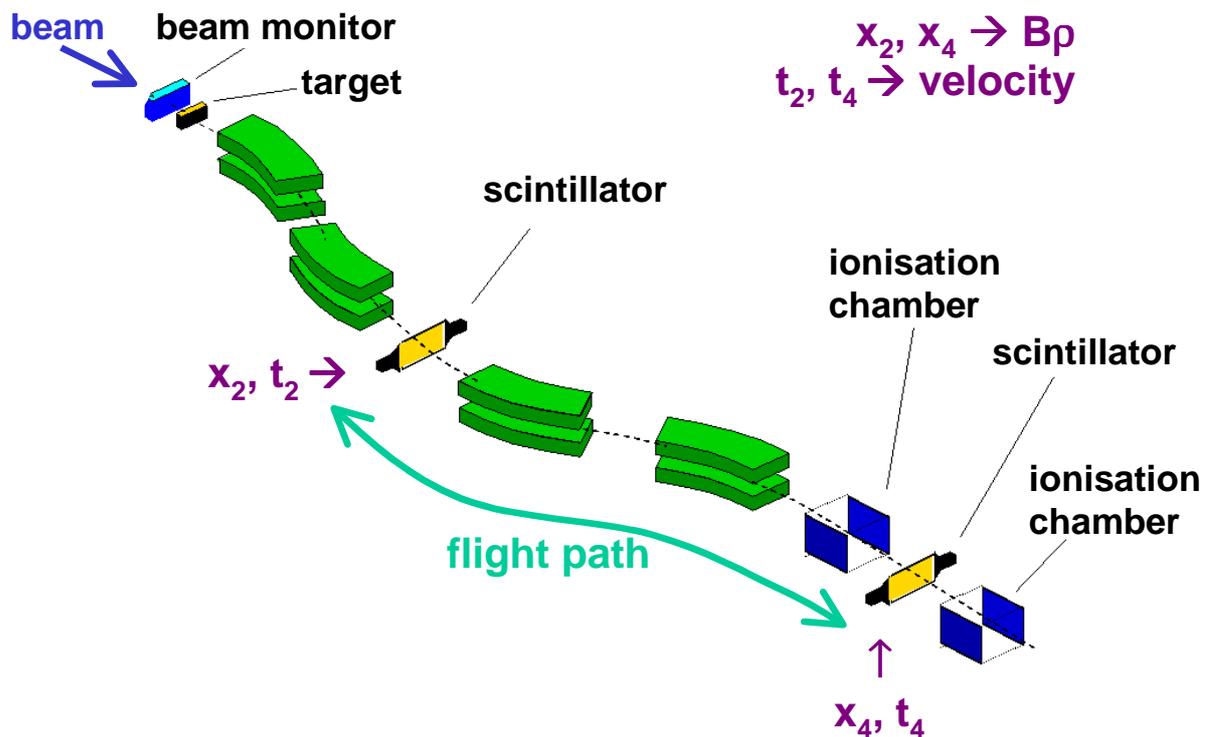
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OUTLOOK

- 1) Experiment: $^{238}\text{U} \rightarrow \text{Ti}$ at 1 A·GeV at the FRS (GSI)
- 2) Results: production cross section of residual nuclides
- 3) Data reveal complex structural effects
- 4) Analysis of the results with the statistical model
- 5) Conclusions

THE EXPERIMENT AT THE FRAGMENT SEPARATOR

1 A GeV ^{238}U beam into a thin Ti target

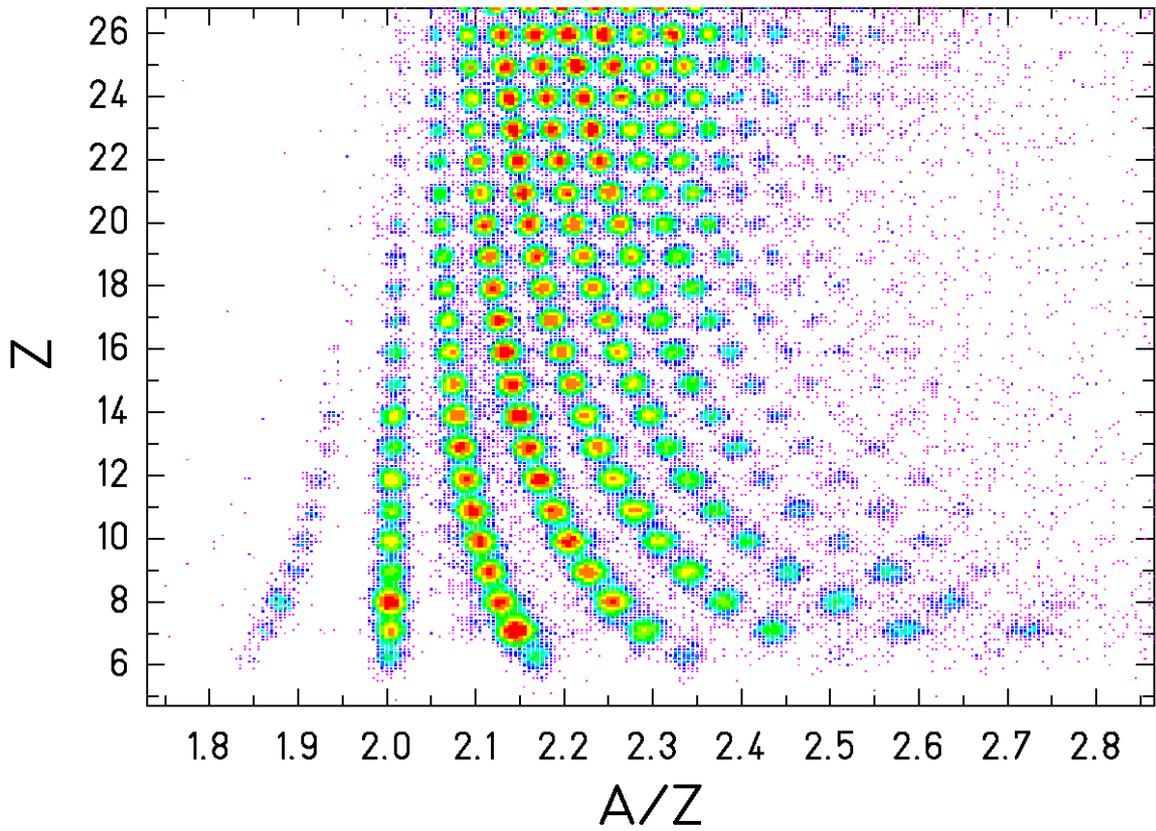


identification of Z from IC: $\Delta E \propto Z^2$

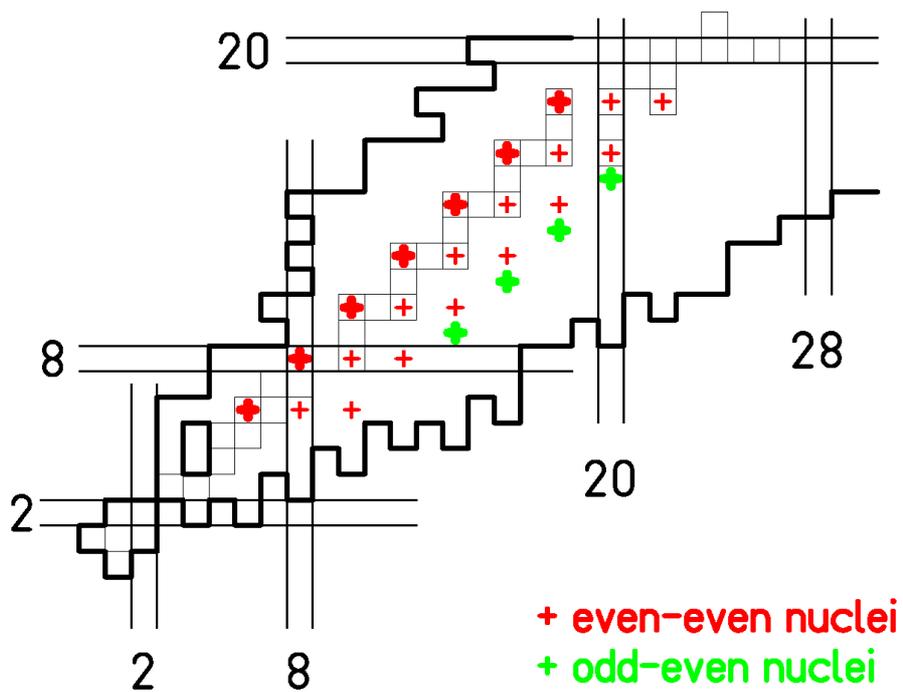
identification of A/Z from time and position:

$$\frac{A}{Z} = \frac{e}{m_0} \frac{B\rho}{c\beta\gamma} \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c} \quad \text{with} \quad v = \frac{s}{\text{ToF}}$$

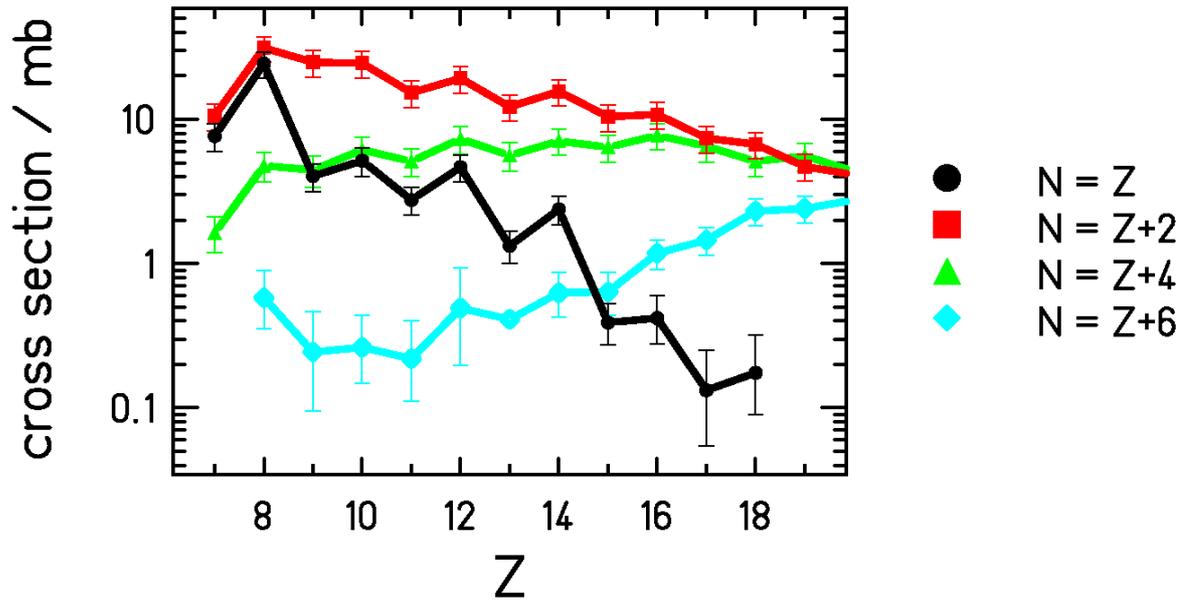
1 A GeV ^{238}U on titanium



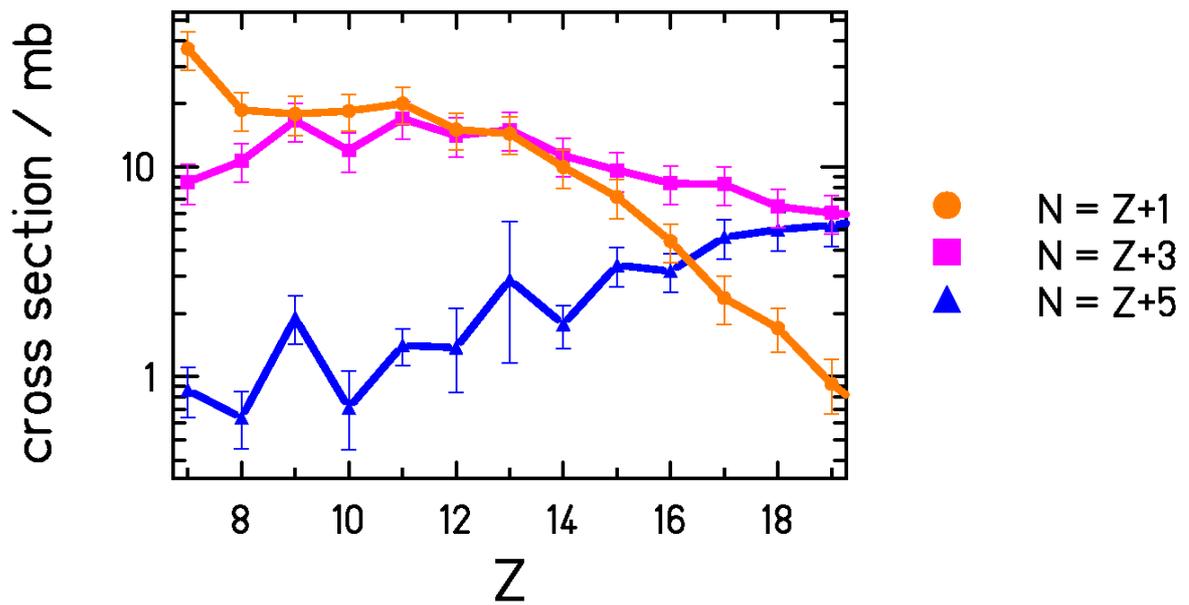
Observed fine structure in fragmentation



Even-mass nuclei



Odd-mass nuclei

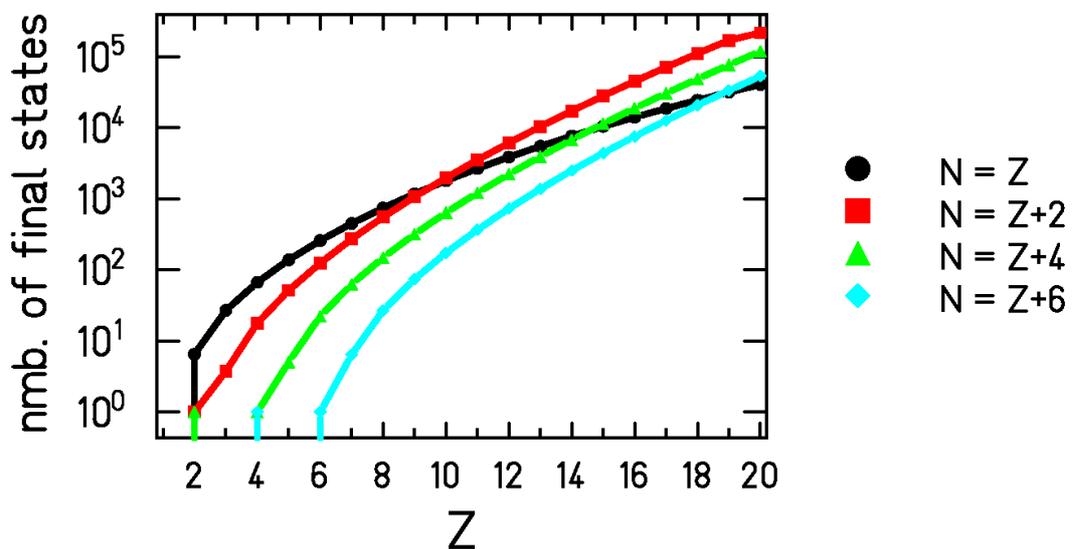


NUMBER OF FINAL STATES

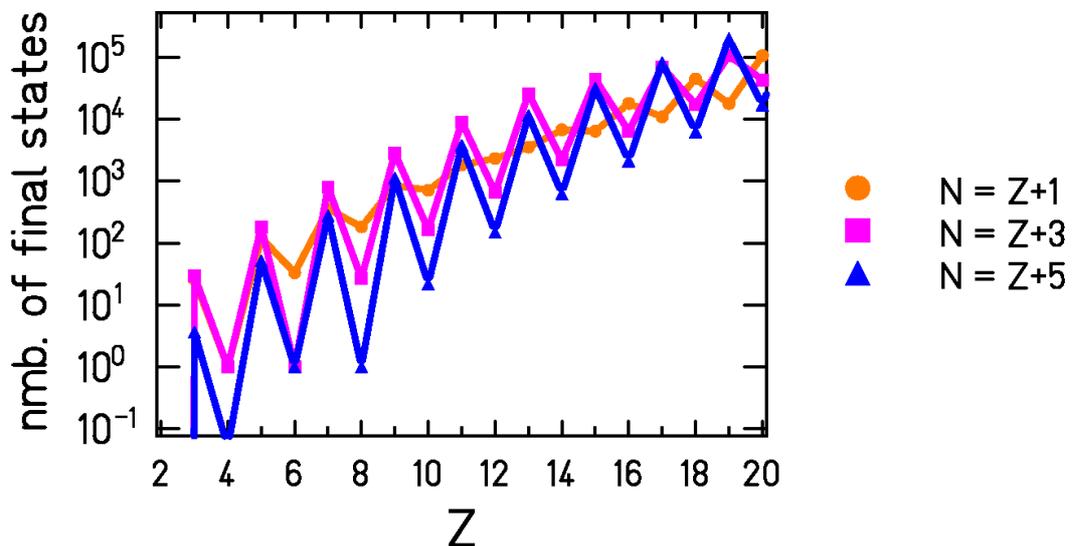
STATISTICAL MODEL with the simplest description of pairing:

- in the masses: $M = M_{LD} - \delta$ $\delta_{oo} = 0, \delta_{oe} = \Delta, \delta_{ee} = 2\Delta$
- in level density: $\rho \propto \exp\left(2\sqrt{a(E - \delta)}\right)$

Even-mass nuclei



Odd-mass nuclei



Conclusions

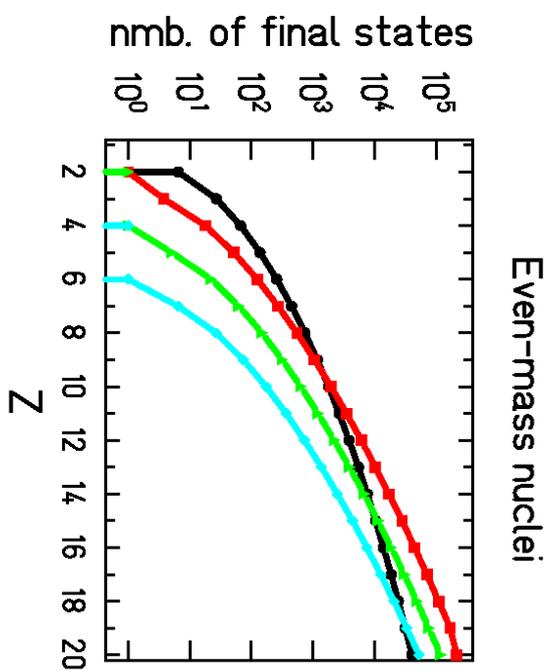
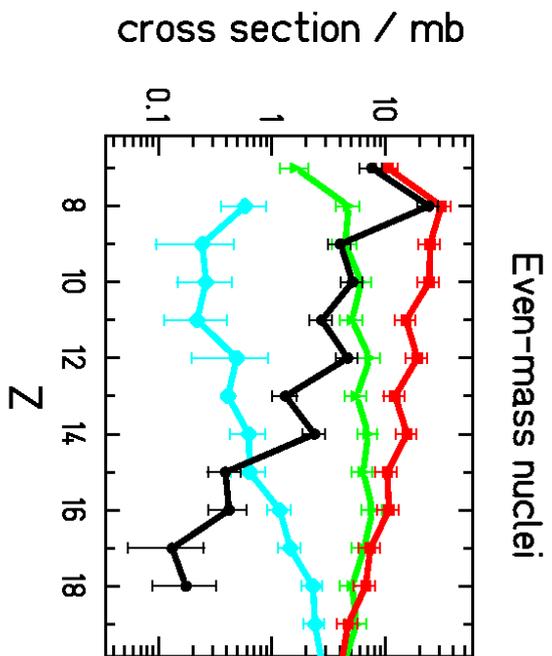
Experiment: light nuclides of 1A-GeV $^{238}\text{U}+\text{Ti}$
FRS allows full (A, Z) identification
→ formation cross section for every isotope

Results:

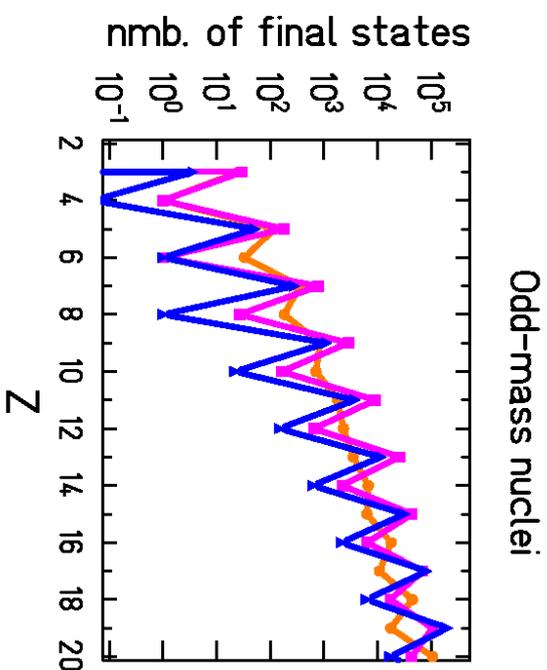
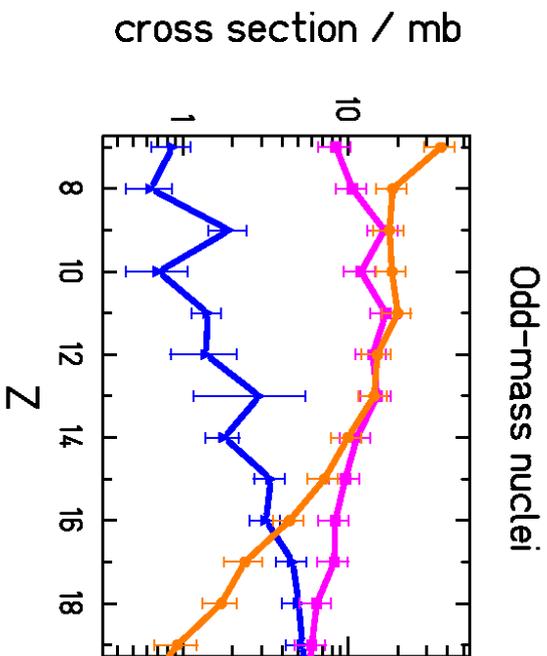
complex structure of nuclei produced in rather violent collisions

Explanation:

- 1) the statistical model explains the structure of odd-mass nuclei as the most prominent manifestation of pairing
→ independence of the reaction mechanisms
- 2) even-odd structure of even-mass nuclei could be related to higher-order structural effects in the level density
→ yields from highly excited nuclei are a rich source of information on nuclear structure.



● $N = Z$
 ■ $N = Z+2$
 ▲ $N = Z+4$
 ◆ $N = Z+6$



● $N = Z+1$
 ■ $N = Z+3$
 ▲ $N = Z+5$