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Experimental Indications for the Response of the Spectators to the Participant Blast

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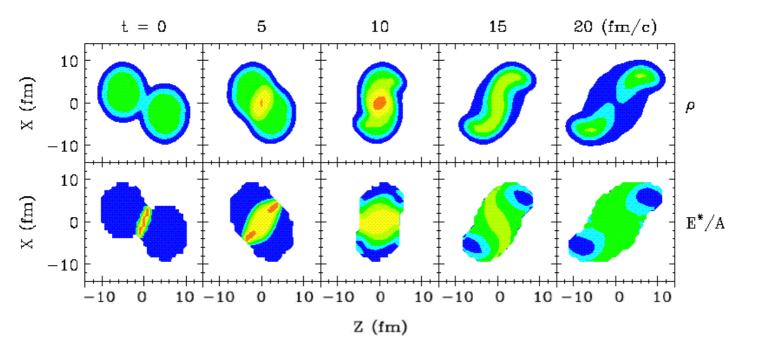
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INTRODUCTION

Mid-peripheral relativistic heavy-ion collisions to investigate the EOS of nuclear matter



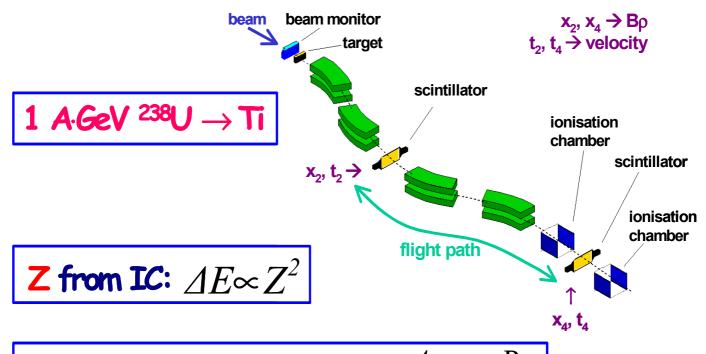
 T_{lab} = 800 MeV/u b = 5 fm BUU calculations

L. Shi, P. Danielewicz, R. Lacey, PRC 64 (2001)

OUTLINE

- 1 Experiments: $^{238}U \rightarrow Pb$ at 1 A·GeV at FRS $^{238}U \rightarrow Ti$ at 1 A·GeV at FRS
- 2 The measured velocity spectra
- 3 Comparison of the experimental data with the Morrissey systematics
- 4 Conclusions

THE EXPERIMENT AT THE FRS AT GSI

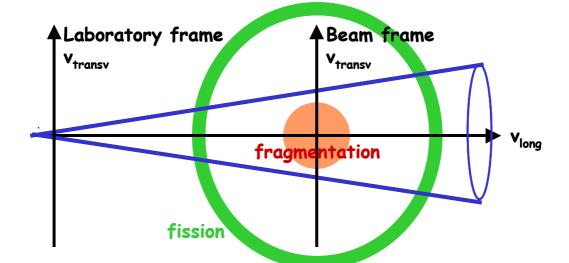


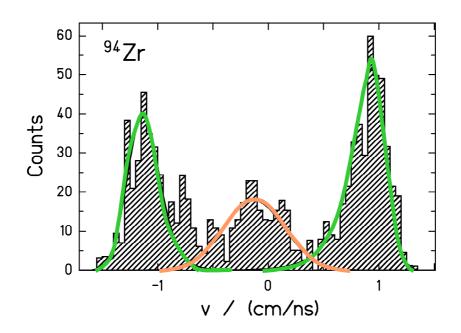
A/Z from time and position:
$$\frac{A}{Z} = \frac{e}{m_0} \frac{B\rho}{c\beta\gamma}$$

Once mass and charge are identified (A, Z are integer numbers) the velocity is calculated from B_{ρ} :

$$\beta \gamma = \frac{\mathrm{e}}{c \cdot \mathrm{m}_0} \cdot \frac{A}{Z} \cdot B\rho$$
 very precise evaluation!

DISCRIMINATION OF FISSION EVENTS

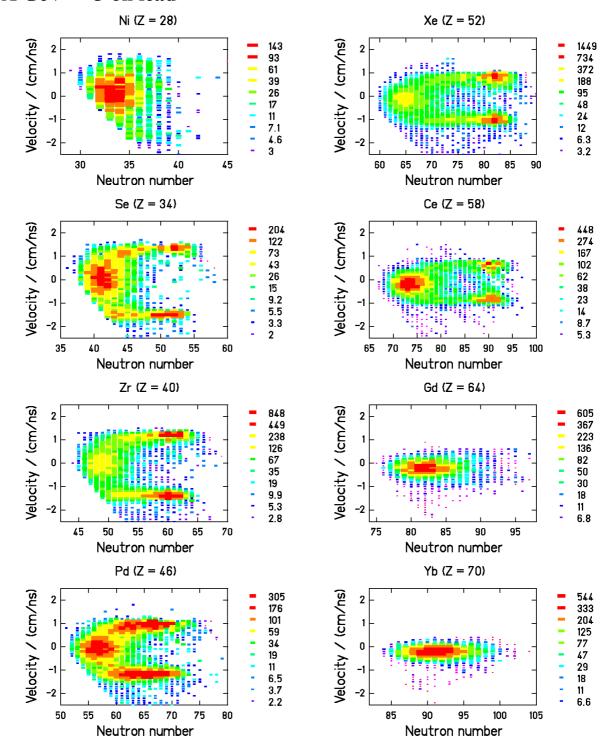






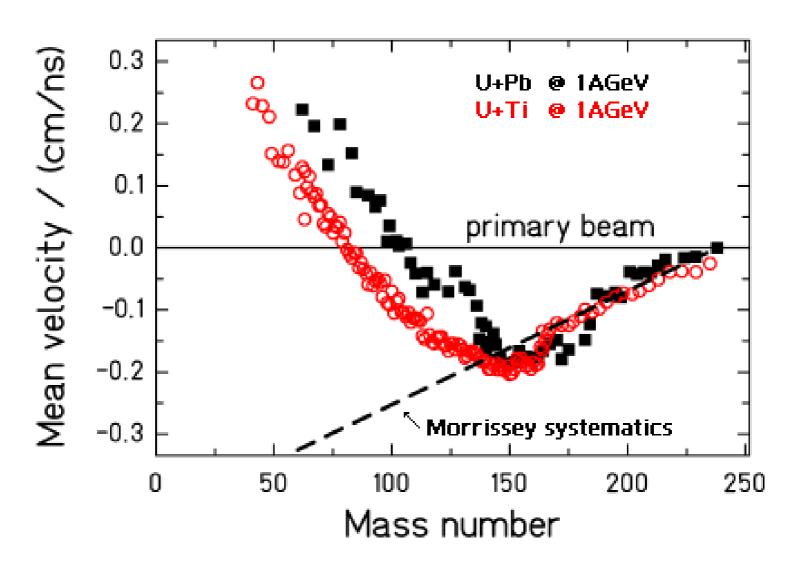
EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

1 A GeV ²³⁸U on lead



EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Mean velocities of fragmentation products



CONCLUSIONS

- Indications for the postulated response of the spectators to the participant blast.
- Selectively sensitive to the momentum dependence of the nuclear force.
- Precise velocity measurement of projectile fragments is a new tool to investigate the EOS of nuclear matter. (dedicated talk)