

Recent results from FOPI - *Isospin signals at SIS energies*

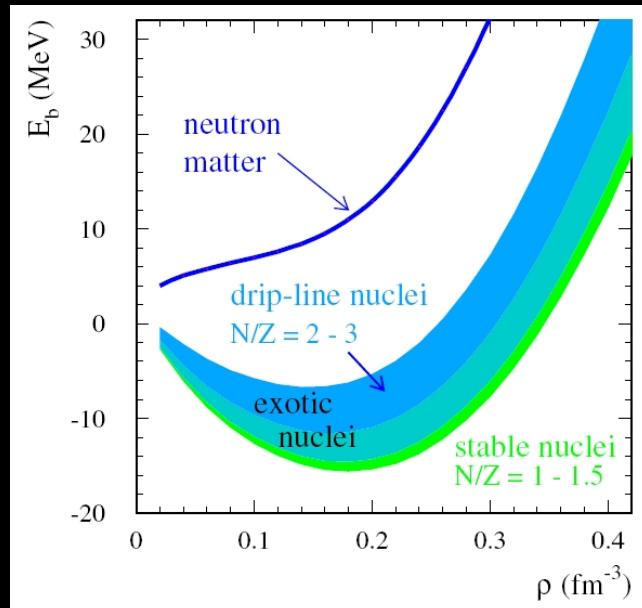
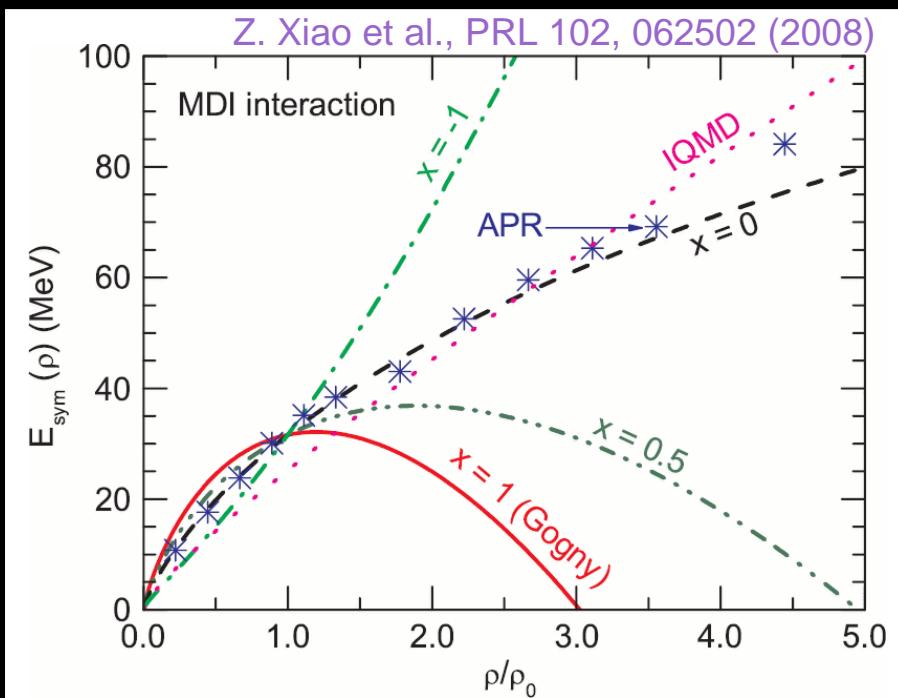
Yvonne Leifels
GSI

- Motivation
- Experimental set-up
- Observables
 - Cluster production
 - Stopping
 - Flow of isospin pairs
 - n/p
 - t/³He
 - π^+/π^-
 - Summary and conclusion

Probing the EOS of asymmetric nuclear matter at supra-normal densities with heavy ion reactions

$$E/A(\rho, \delta) = E/A(\rho, 0) + \delta^2 \cdot S(\rho);$$

$$\delta = (\rho_n - \rho_p) / (\rho_n + \rho_p) = (N - Z)/A$$

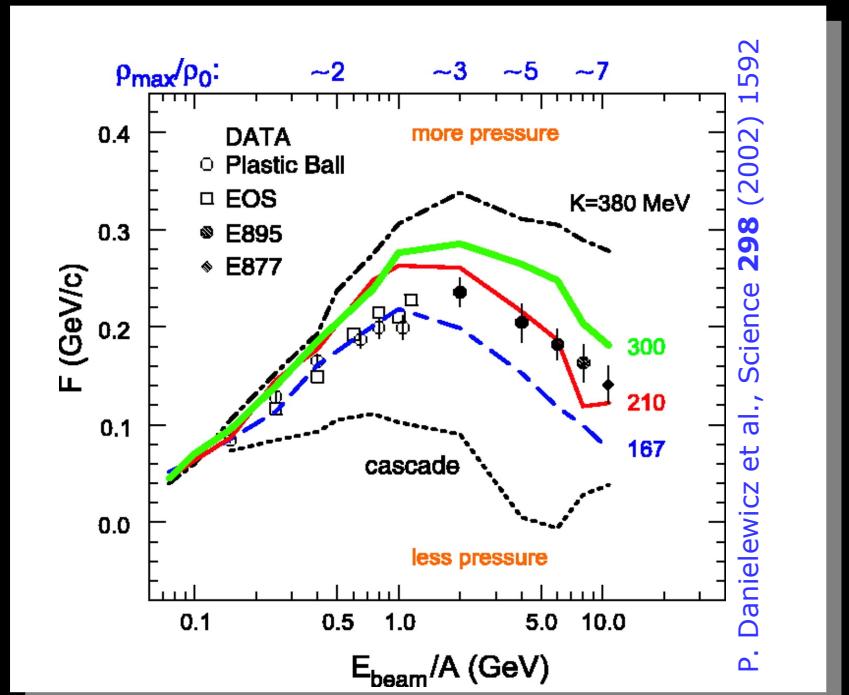


Heavy ion reactions vs astrophysical objects

- density regime
- thermal pressure
- non-equilibrium
- importance of asyEOS

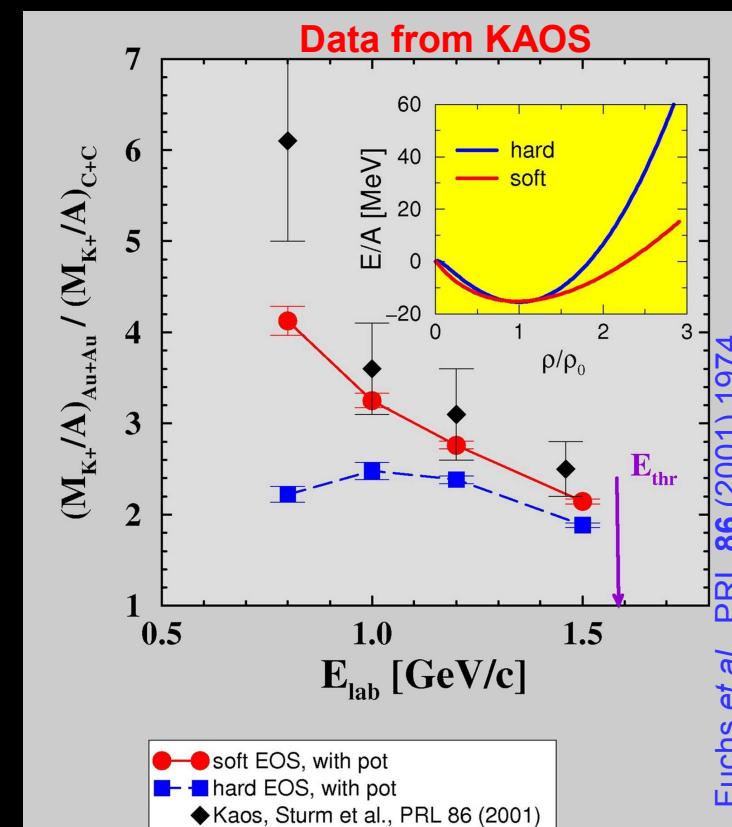
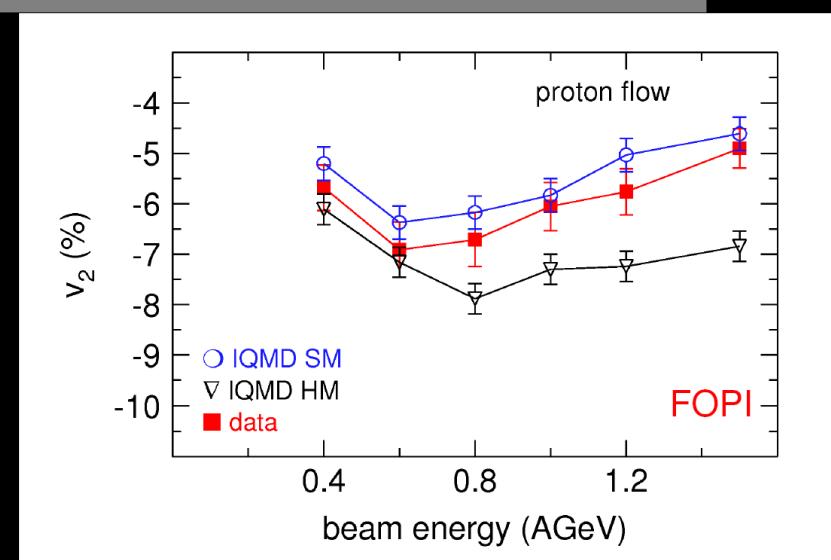
Experiments need models to access the equation of state

Probing the EOS of asymmetric nuclear matter at supra-normal densities with heavy ion reactions



FOPI's way at high densities ($\rho \approx 2\rho_0$):

- Spectra and flows of $t/3\text{He}$
- Neutrons/Protons
- π^+ vs. π^- production, Kaon-production.



FOPI Detector

Program:

Dynamics of Heavy Ion Collisions

Stopping, collective flow,
cluster production

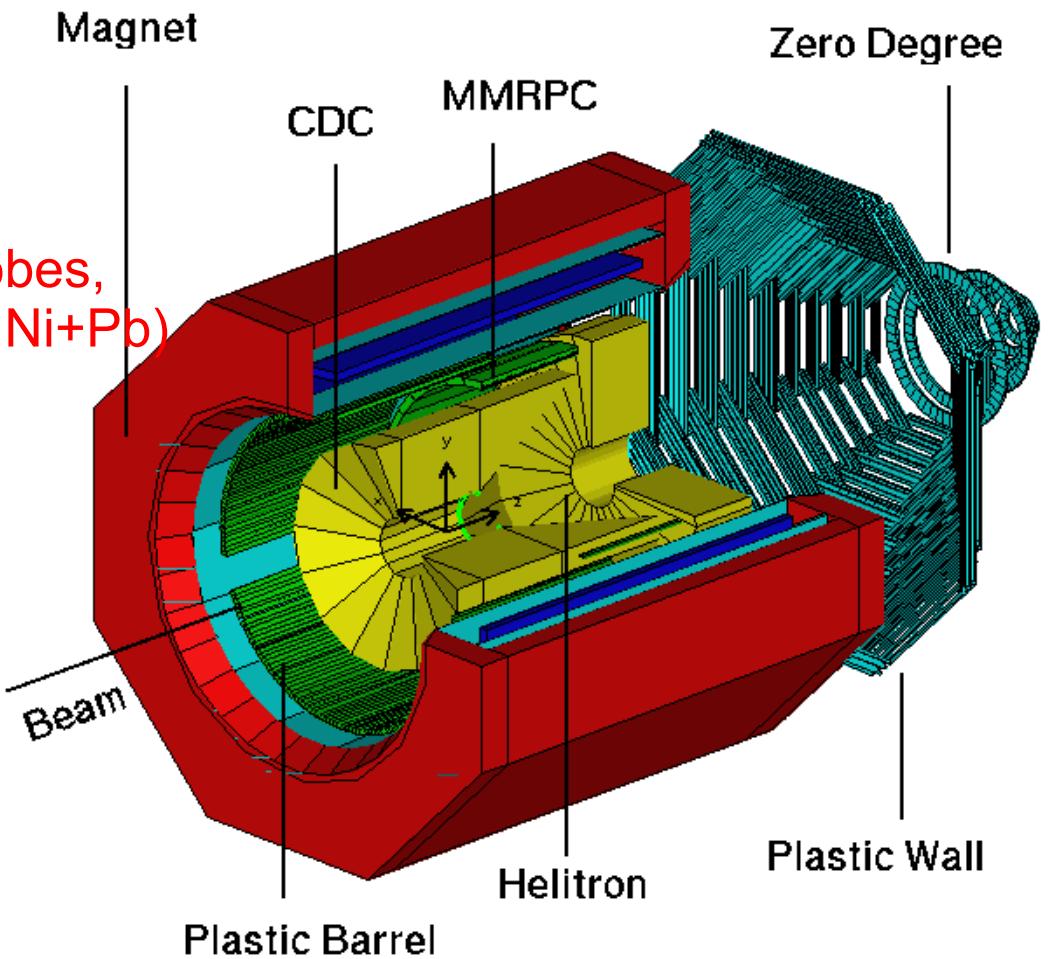
$\text{Ca+Ca} \rightarrow \text{Au+Au}$ 0.1-2.0 AGeV

Strangeness production

Kaon production and flow, rare probes,
HI collision (Al+Al, Ni+Ni, Ru+Ru, Ni+Pb)
Pion/proton induced reactions

Characteristics:

- Homogeneous field 0.6 T
- Charged particle tracking
- Time-of-flight detectors
(MMRPC)
- Close to symmetric acceptance
in azimuth - π^- , π^+

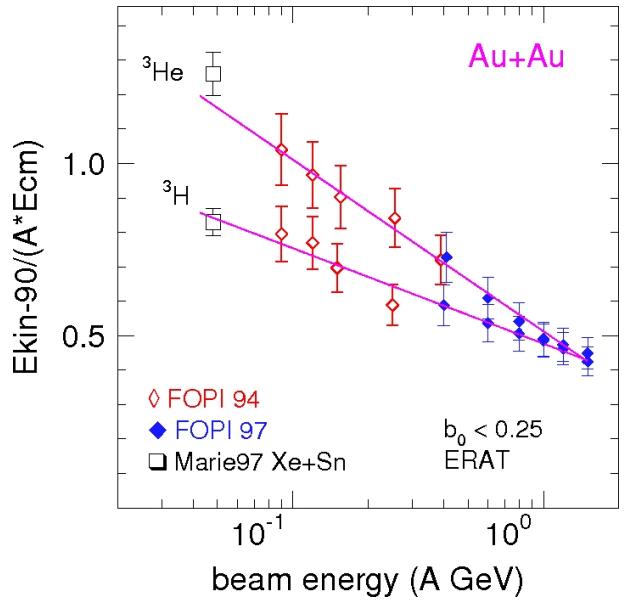
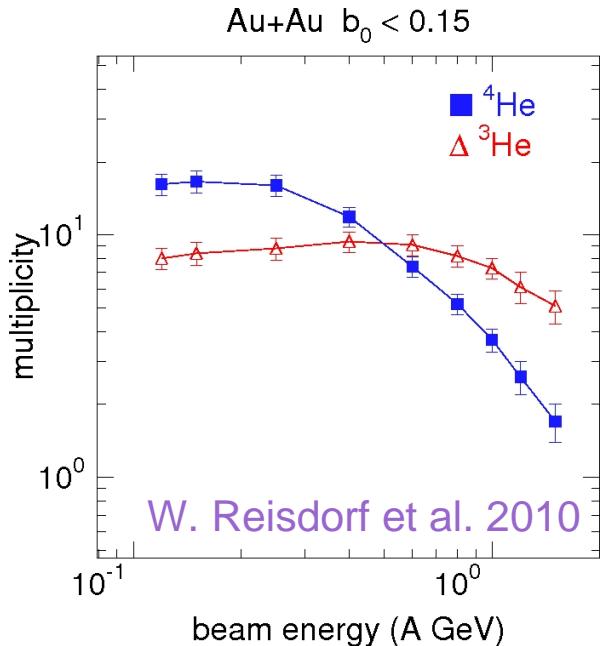
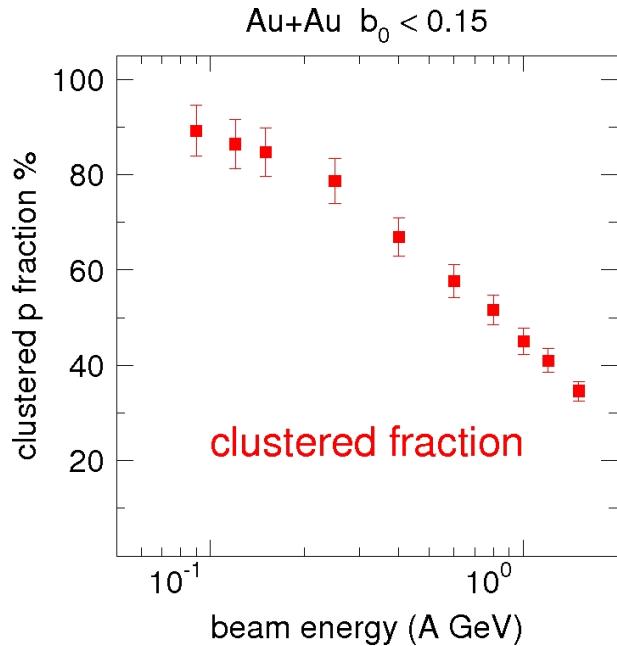


FOPI collaboration

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Univ. of Warsaw, Poland
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Heavy ion collisions at SIS energies - Nucleons and light fragments

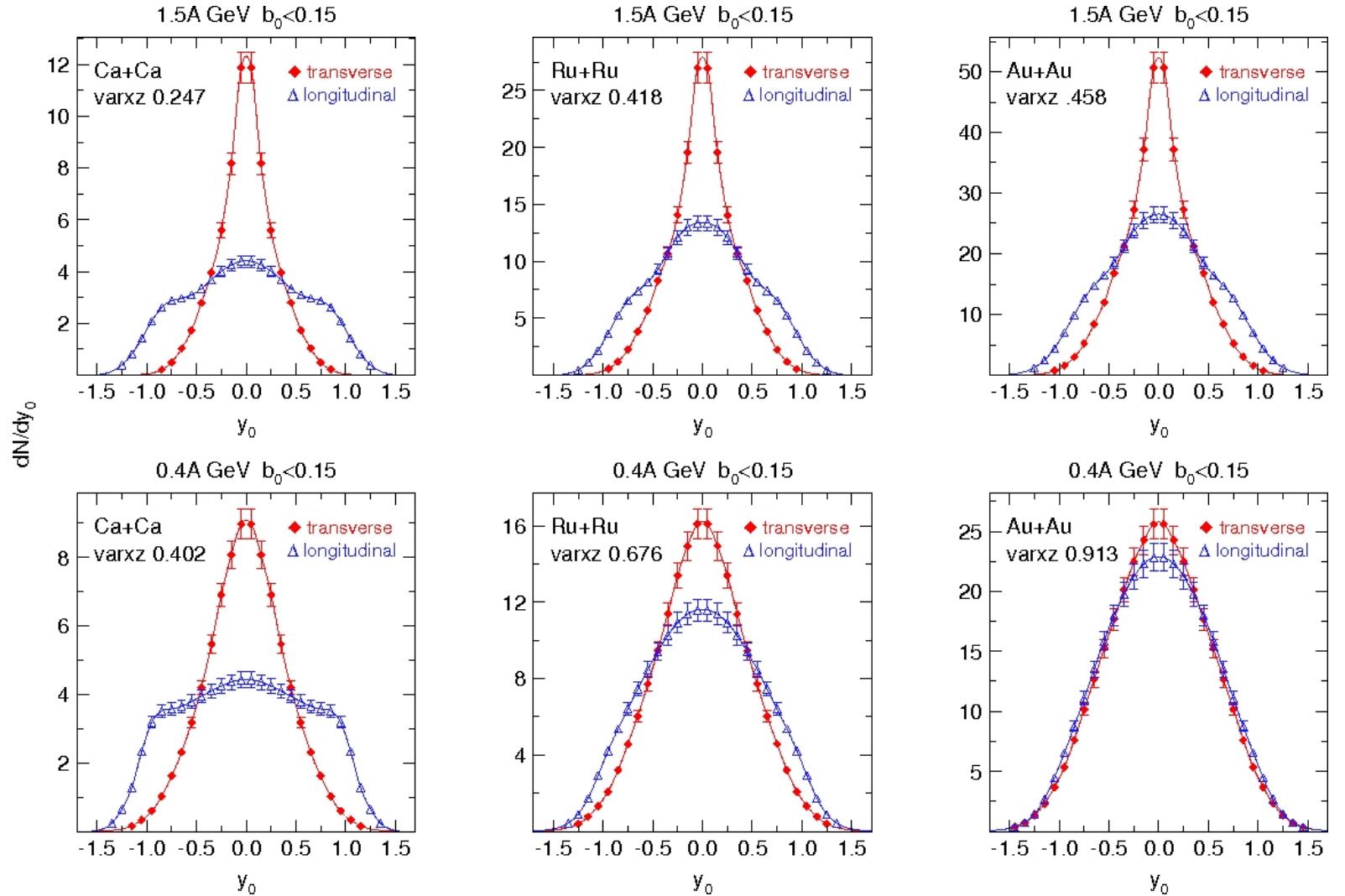


Large amount
of nucleons are
bound in clusters
**Clusterization
important!**

Production
mechanism for
clusters are changing
with energy

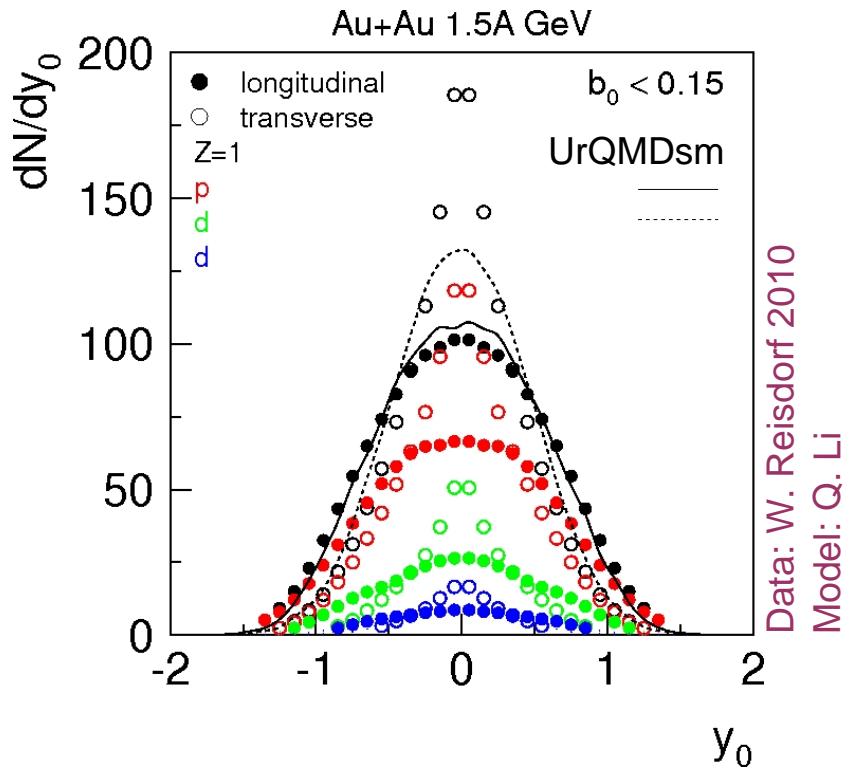
t/3He anomaly

Dynamics of heavy ion collisions - Stopping



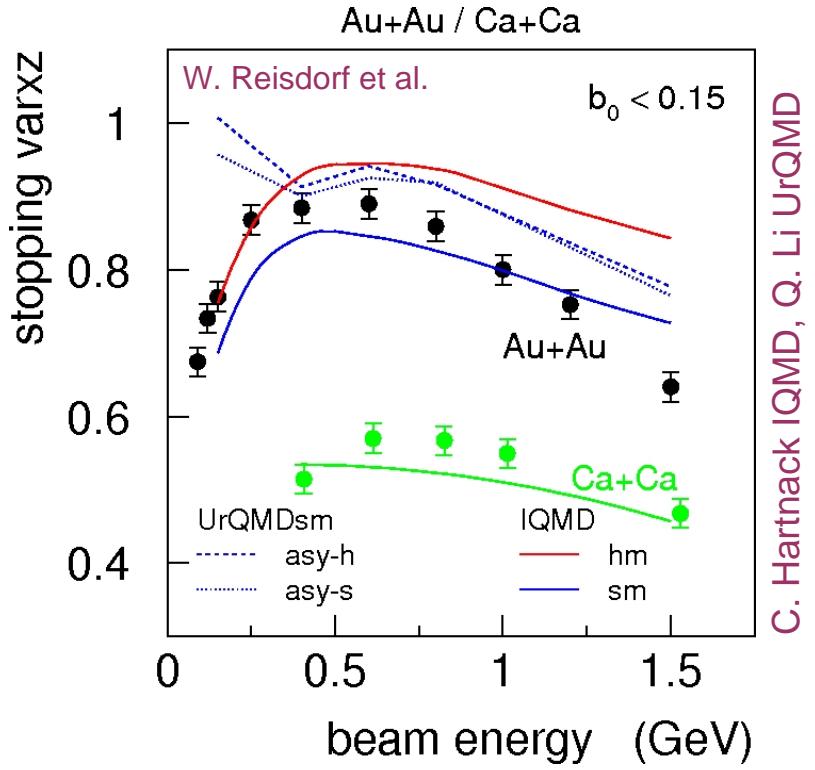
W. Reisdorf et al., nucl-

Stopping and its relation to the EOS



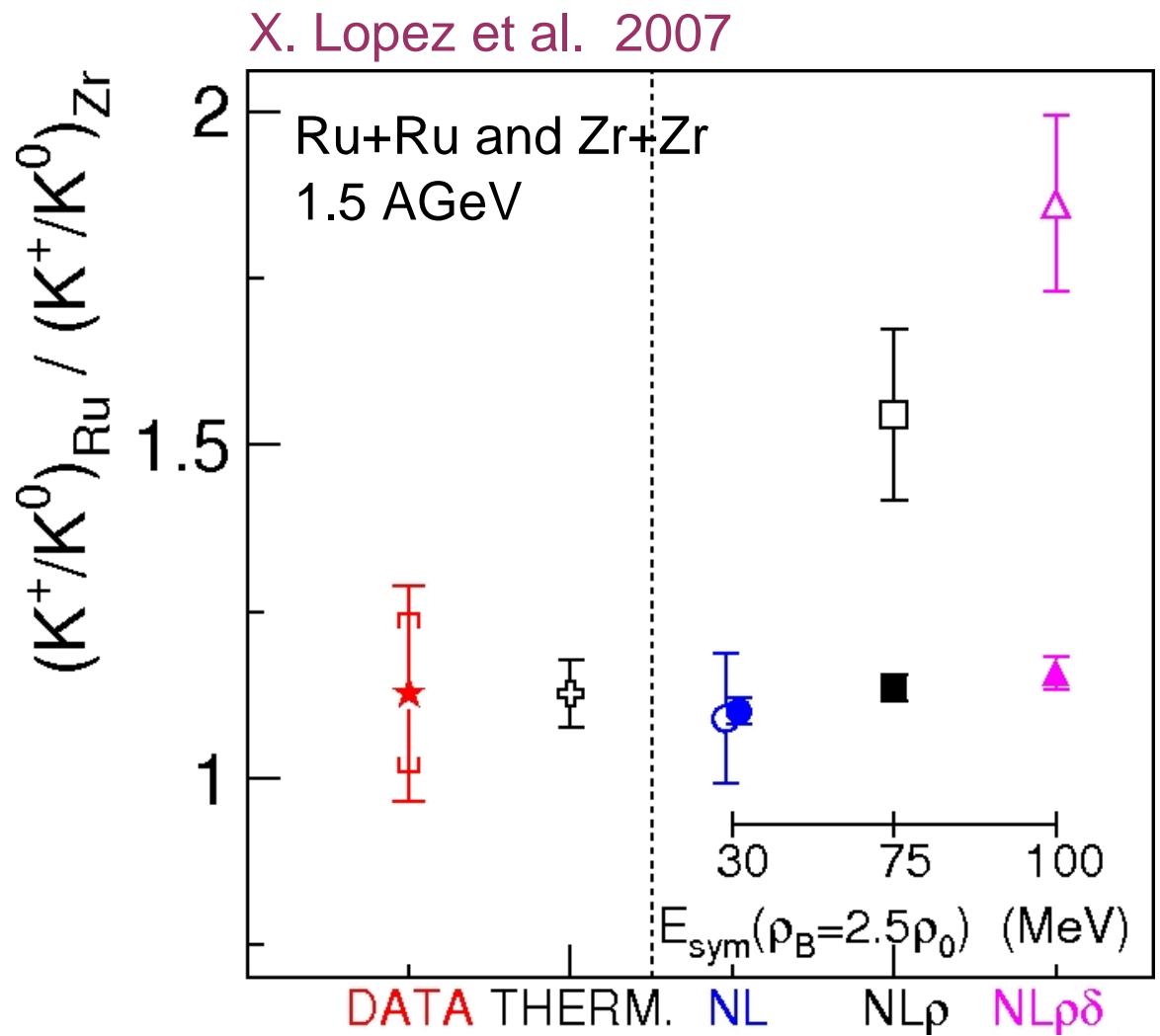
Stopping observable:

$$\text{varxz} = \frac{\sigma^2(y_t)}{\sigma^2(y_l)}$$



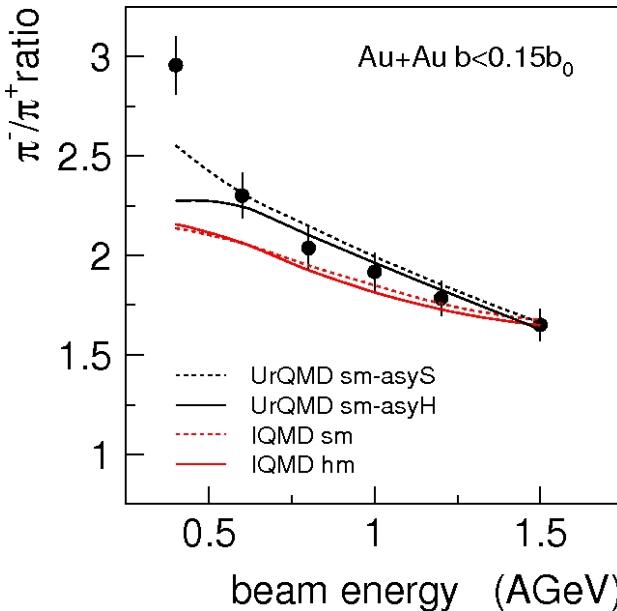
- varxz relates transverse and longitudinal expansion
- varxz is sensitive to EOS AND $\sigma_{NN,\text{med}}$
- Model \leftrightarrow Stopping?

Isospin signals in FOPI Kaon production as a probe – K^+/K^0 ratio

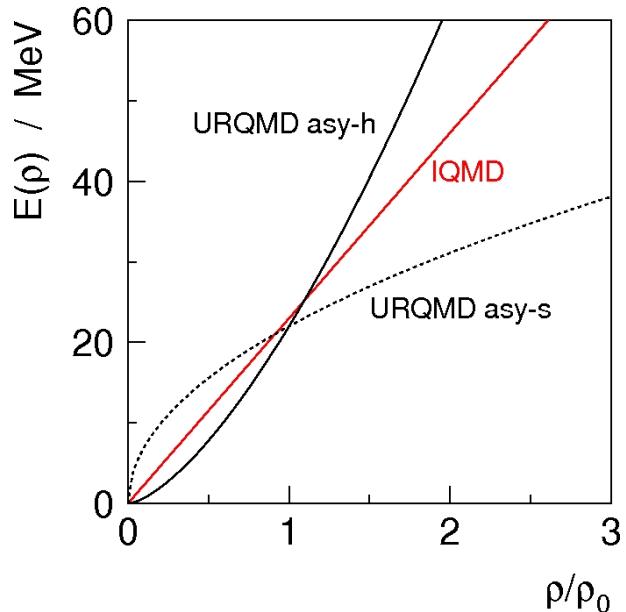


- Double ratio to minimize systematic errors
- Result consistent with thermal model prediction
- Larger sensitivity at lower energies close to threshold
- But difficult to measure
- HADES?

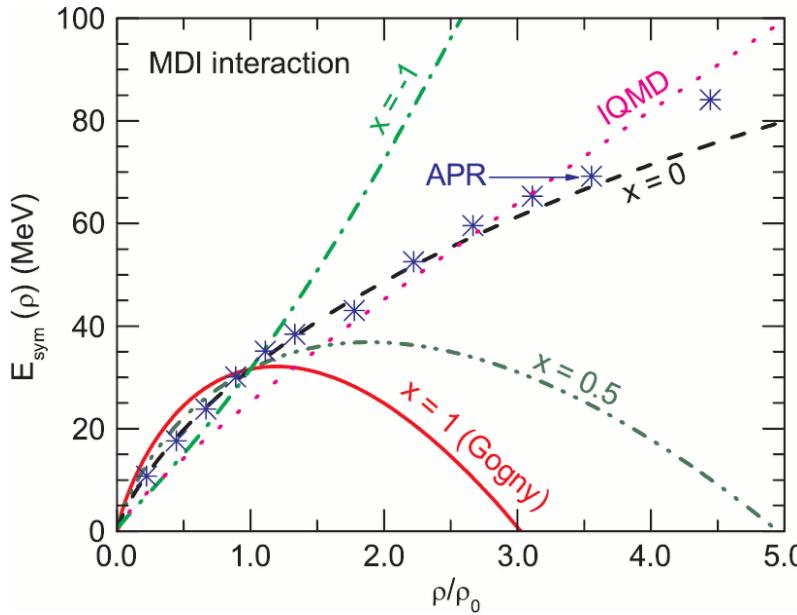
Pion production – π^-/π^+ ratio



W. Reisdorf et al.,
NPA 781 (2007) 459



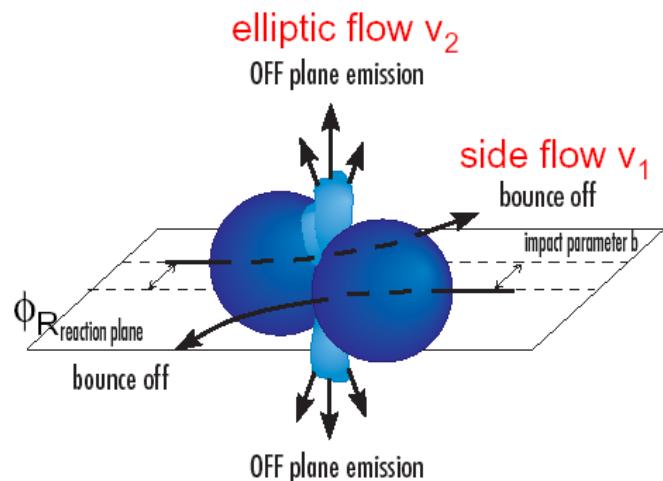
Y. Leifels, NUSYM 2010



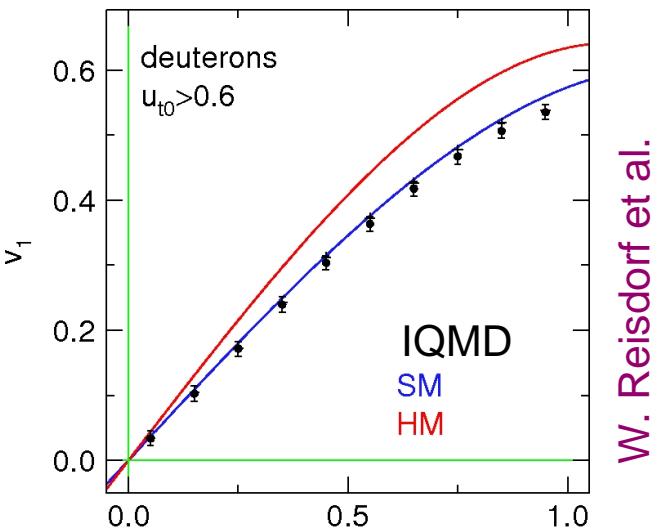
Z. Xiao et al.
PRL 102 (2009) 62502

G.Ferini06	RMF	stiffer
Q. Li 06	UrQmd	softer
Z.Q. Feng 09	ImIQMD	stiffer
Z.G. Xiao,B.A. Li 09	IBUU04	softer
J.Aichelin		no influence
A.Bonasera		no influence

Collective flow

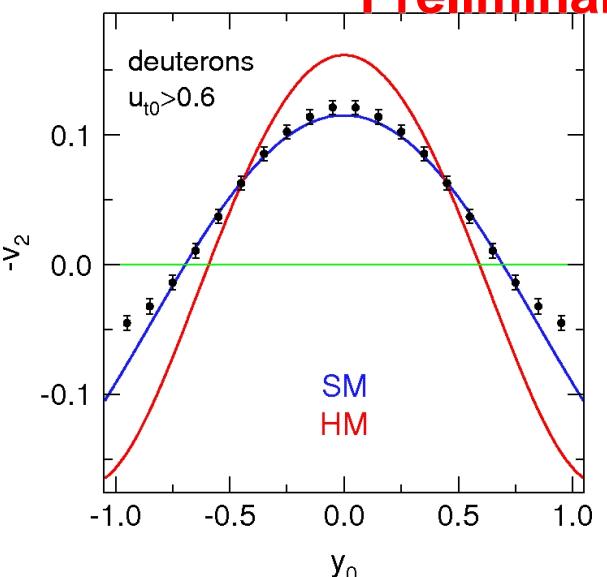


Au + Au 400A MeV $0.25 < b_0 < 0.45$



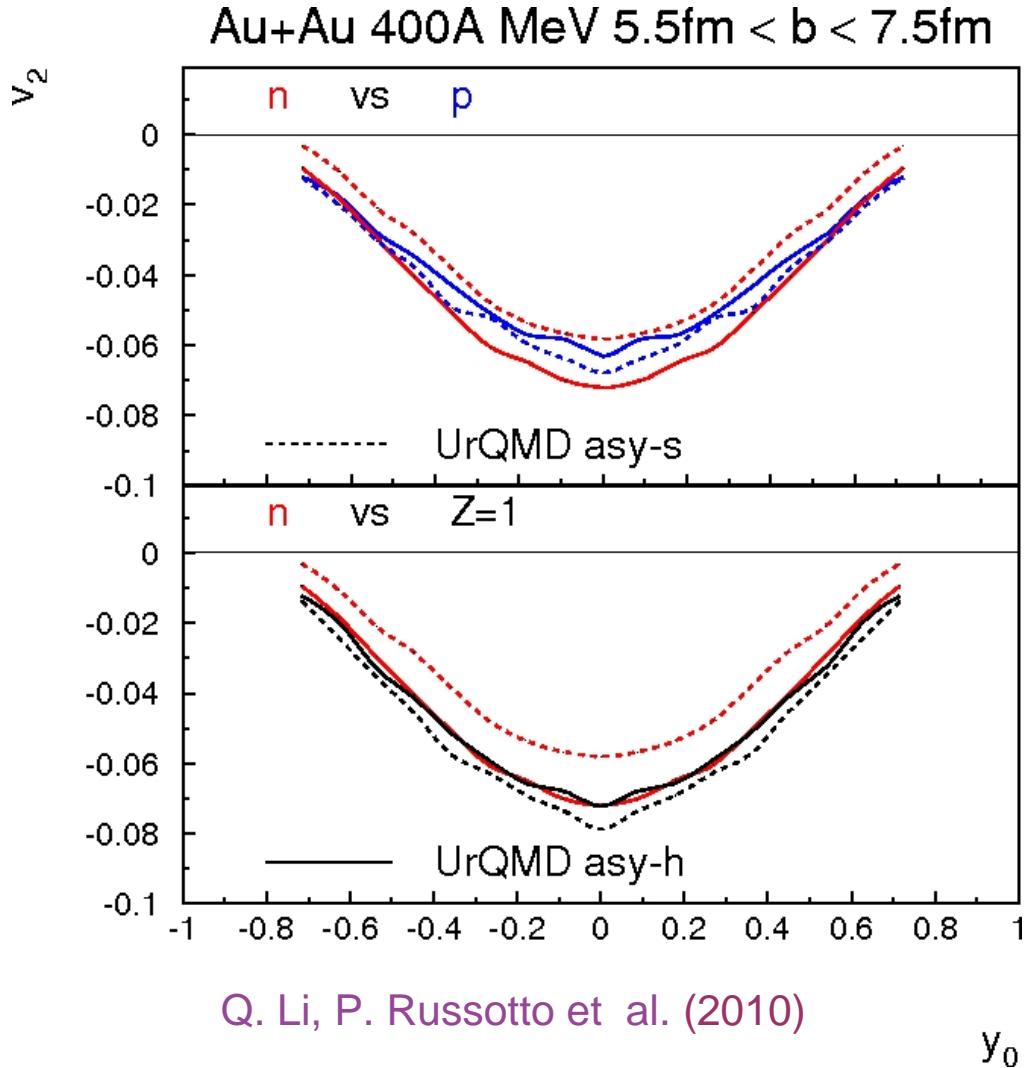
W. Reisdorf et al.

Preliminary

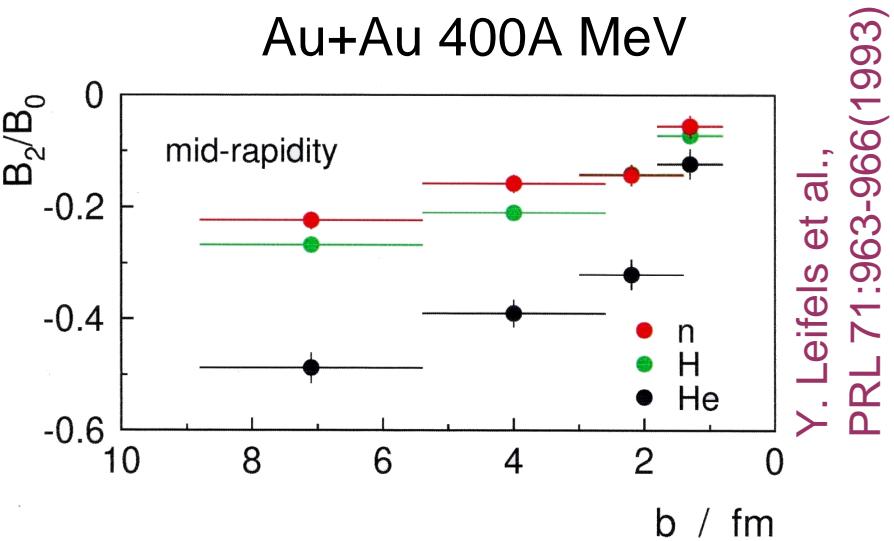


If the data is correct and the model
is correct \rightarrow soft EOS confirmed
BUT
Stopping and flow correlated
Consistent description required

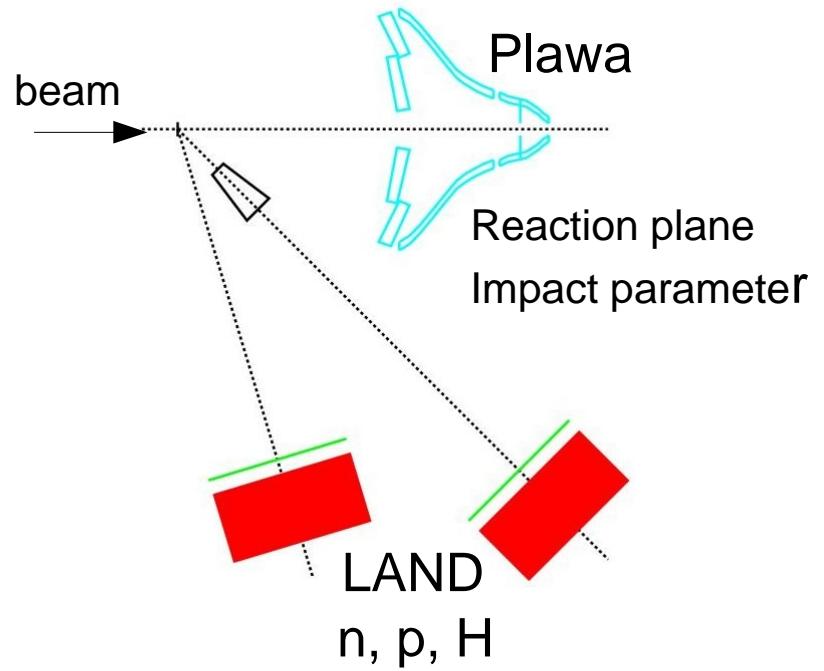
Neutron elliptic flow and the AsyEOS



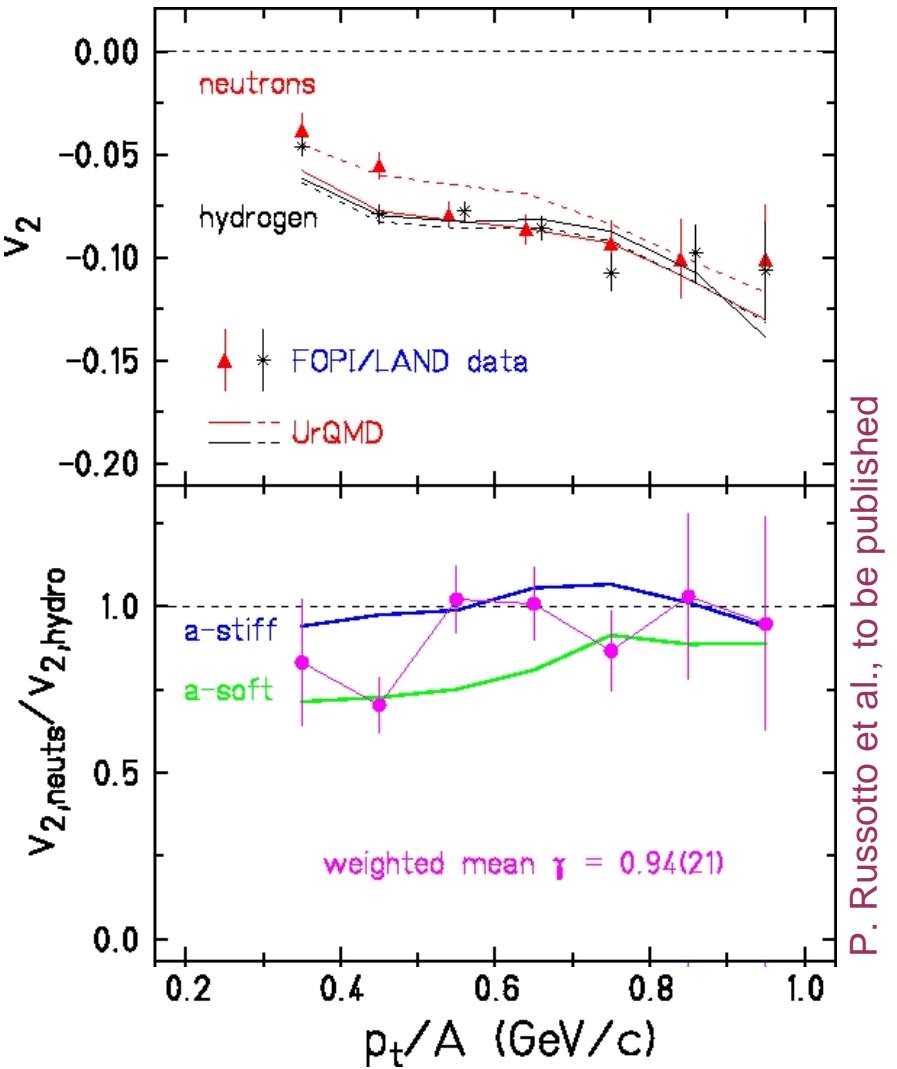
- Protons slightly changed
- Neutrons influenced
- Neutron elliptic flow compatible to $Z=1$ flow for asy-h
- Influence of ASY-EOS most strong at large p_t



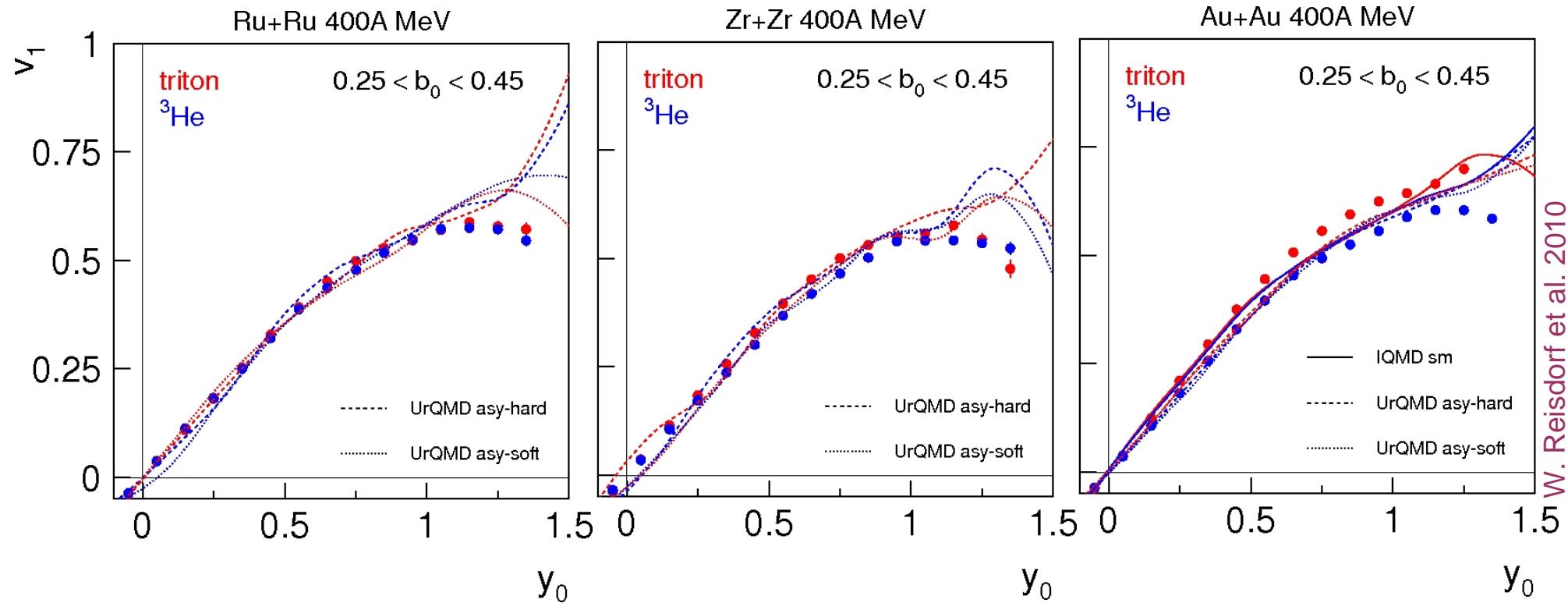
Elliptic flow of neutrons and hydrogen isotopes LAND and FOPI



- Result $\gamma \approx 0.94(21)$
- Reproduction of hydrogen isotope yields by the models crucial
- Protons cleaner probe
- Lacking statistics
- New experiment
- ASY-EOS @ GSI



Sideward flow of t and ^3He

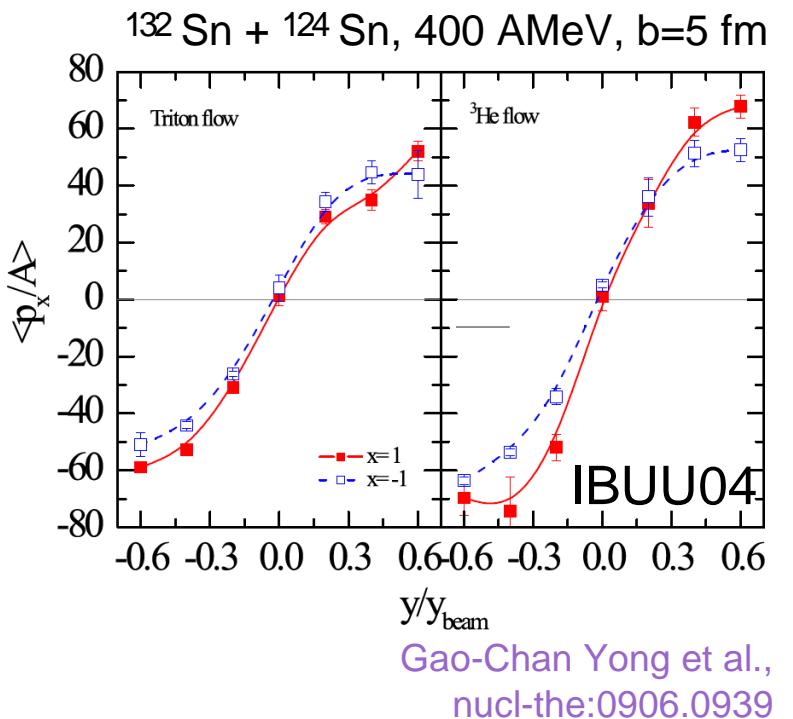
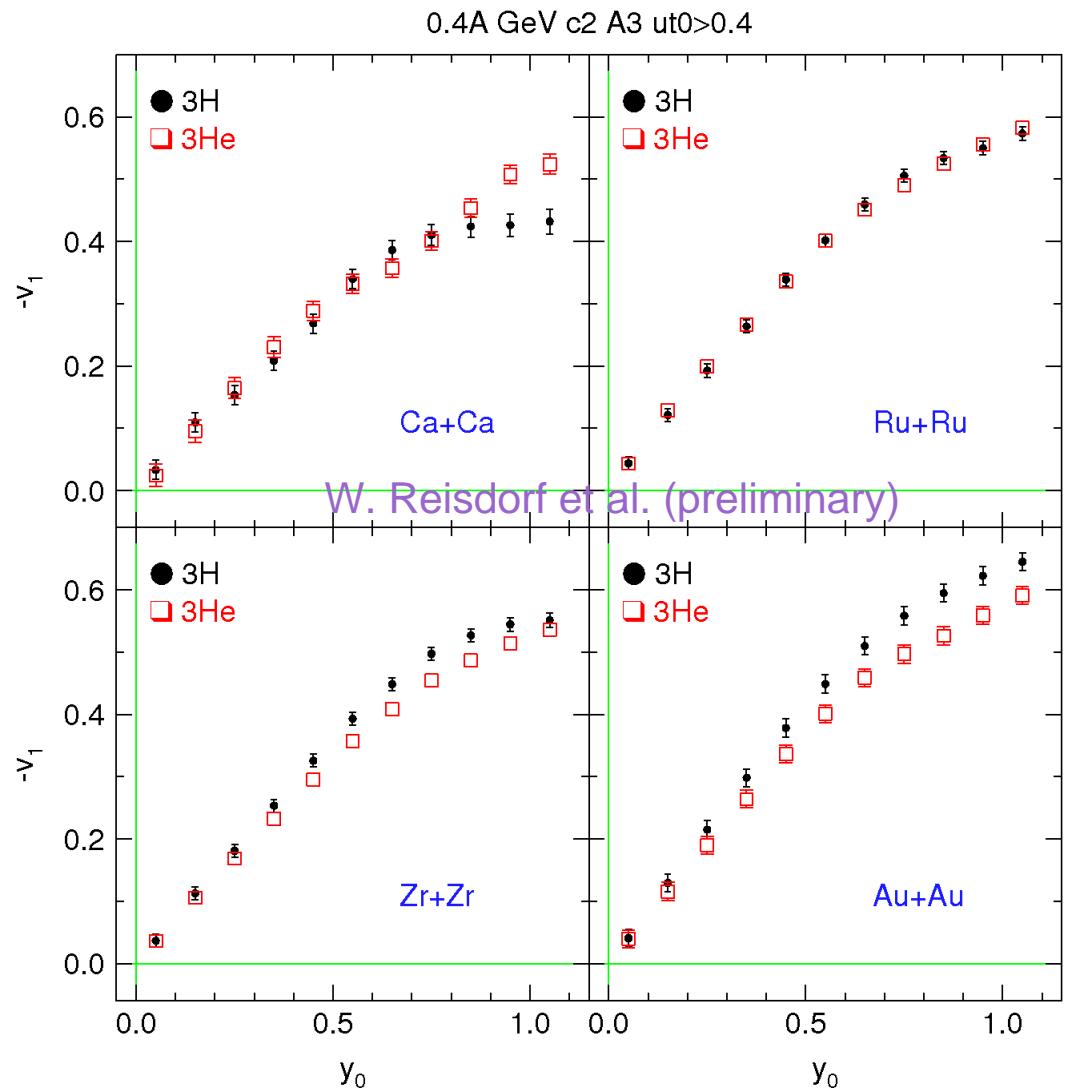


W. Reisdorf et al. 2010

- Difference between t and ^3He rising with N/Z
- Good overall description of the experimental data
- Neither IQMD nor UrQMD account for the difference of t and ^3He flow
- Other models in literature predicting an influence of the symmetry energy on the flow of t and ^3He

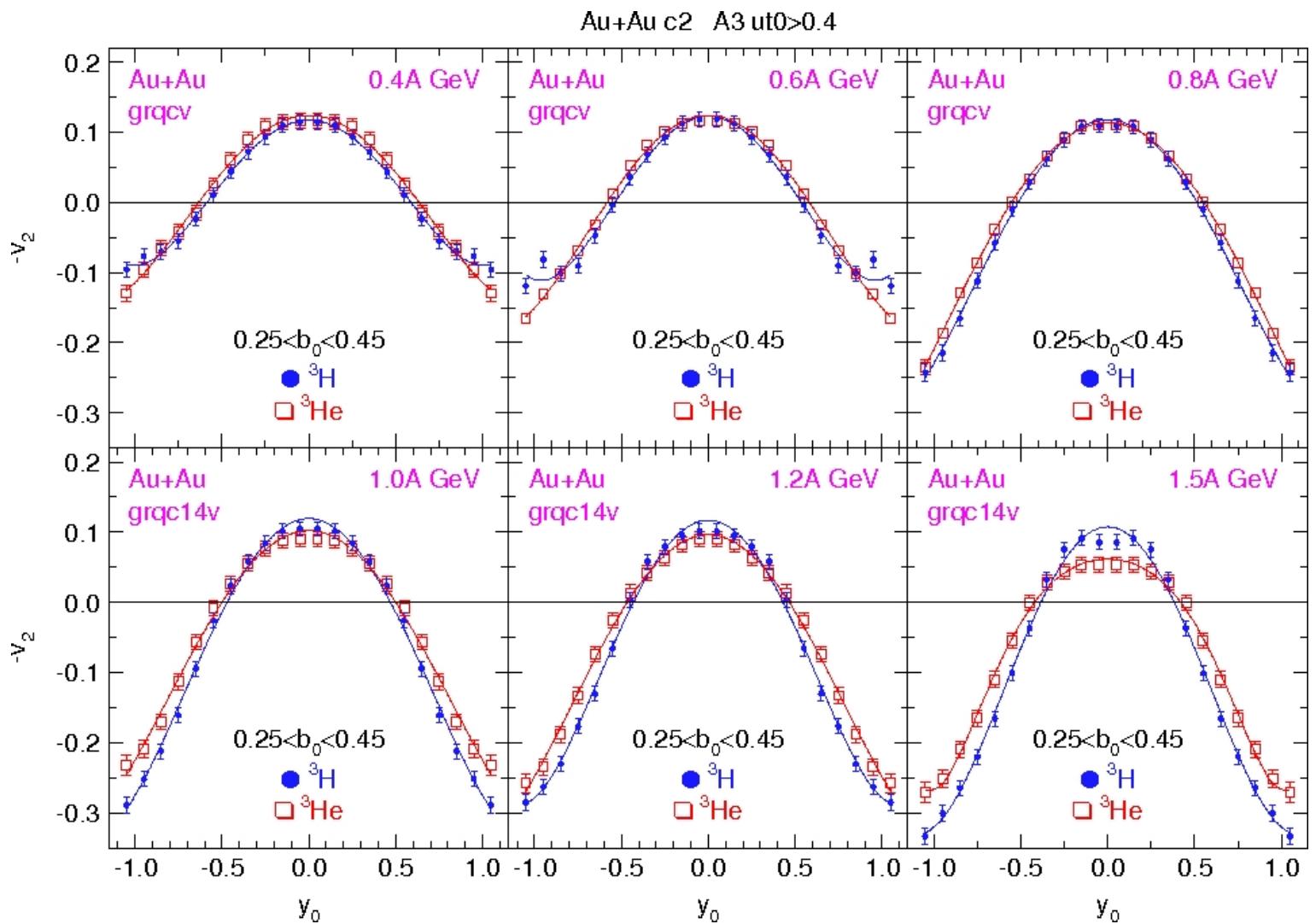
t vs ${}^3\text{He}$ flow

Constraining the ASY-EOS at $\rho > \rho_0$?

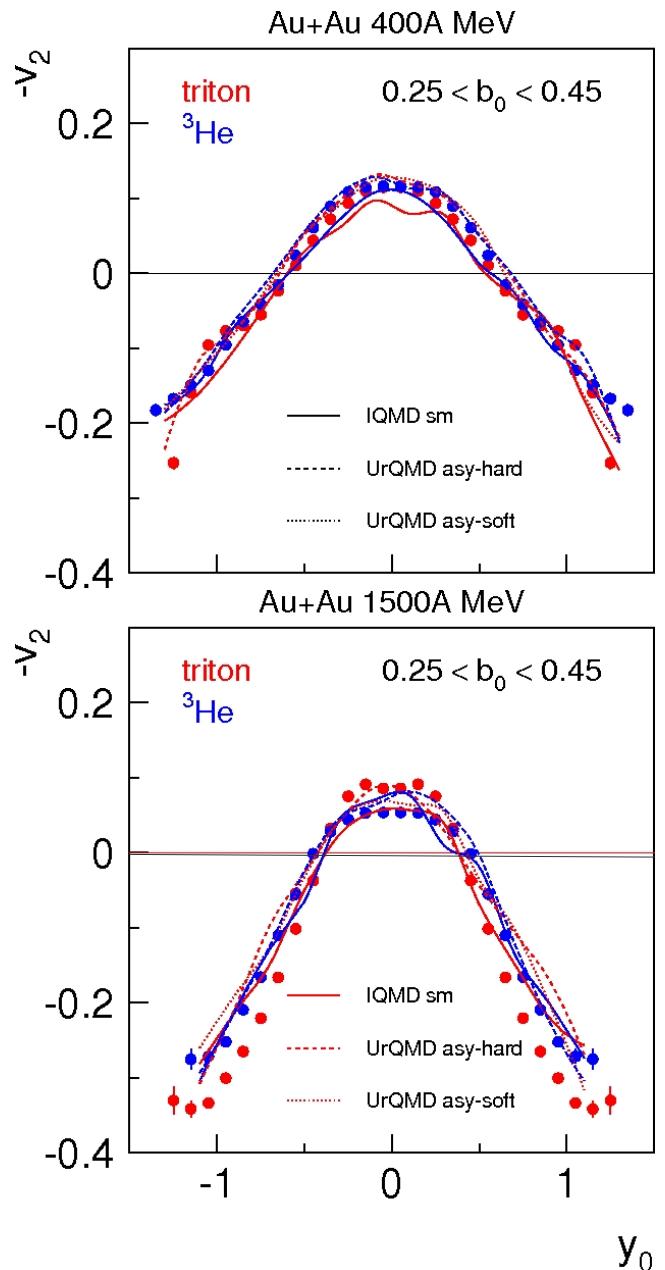


Larger difference between t and ${}^3\text{He}$ for systems with larger N/Z

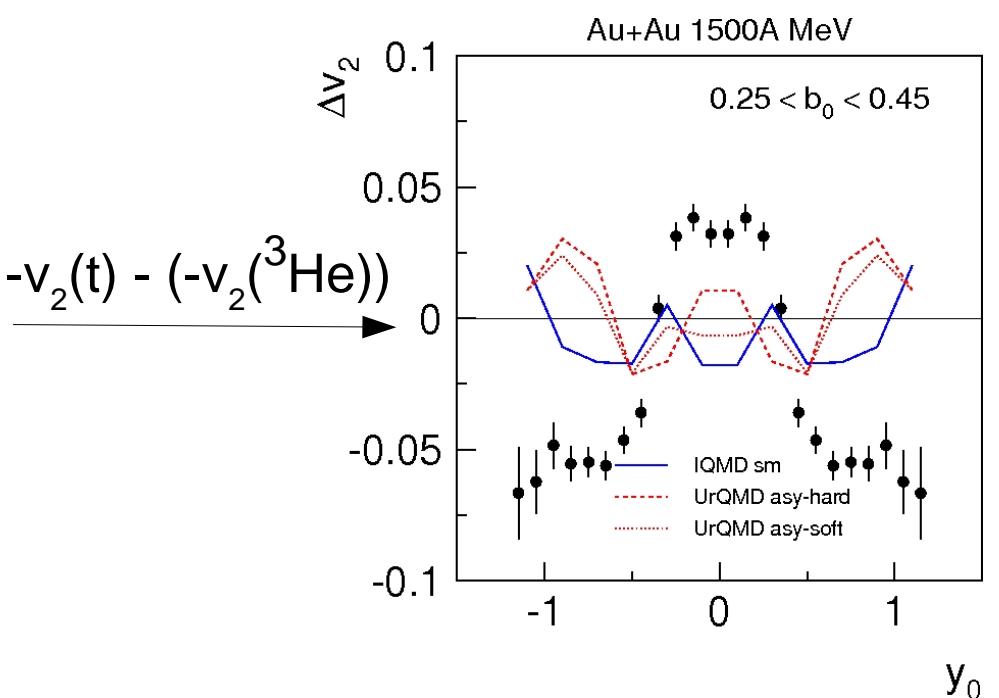
Elliptic flow of t and ^3He



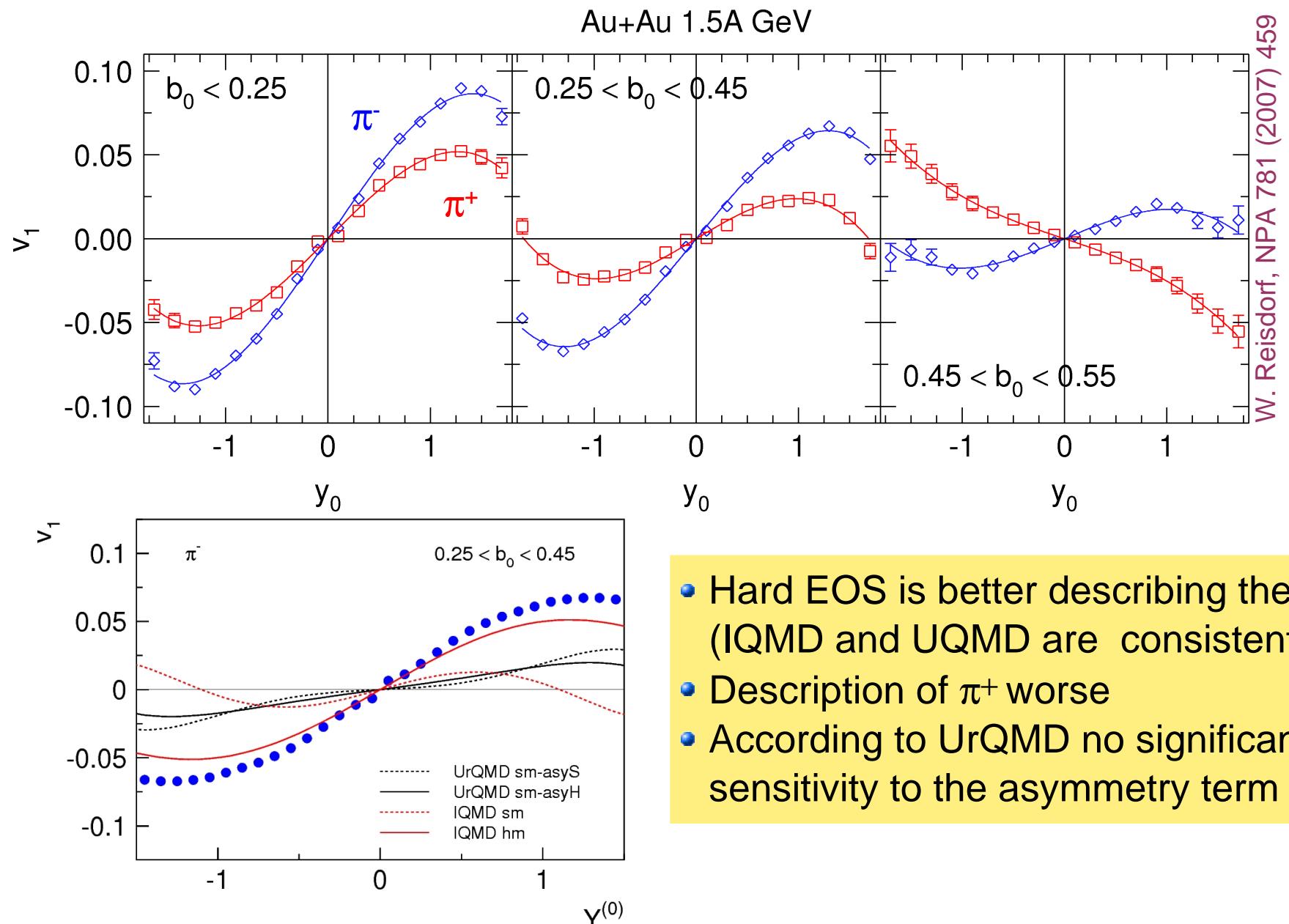
Elliptic flow of t and ${}^3\text{He}$



- Difference at higher energies
- Triton elliptic flow larger
- Neither IQMD nor UrQMD describe the observations at higher energies



Sideward flow of π^- and π^+



Summary and Conclusions

Completed systematics on charged particle production in symmetric systems

- Flow of isospin pairs: effects/different flows not reproduced by models
- Ratio π^-/π^+ : consistent description still lacking
- Neutron and Z=1 elliptic flow: $\gamma = 0.94(21)$ with UrQMD
- $t/{}^3He$ production yields and spectra (not discussed)

➡ **No consistent description**

To be done

- Systematic comparison to model predictions

To conclude

- Clusterization important → models
- Effects of asymmetry energy small
- Constraining asymmetry energy at supra normal densities requires detectors with excellent particle identification properties, high efficiency, and large acceptance
- Pion and Kaon identification and isotope separation (ASY-EOS @ SIS18 as an exploratory experiment concentrating on neutron squeeze-out and fragment flow, aDet @ FAIR?)