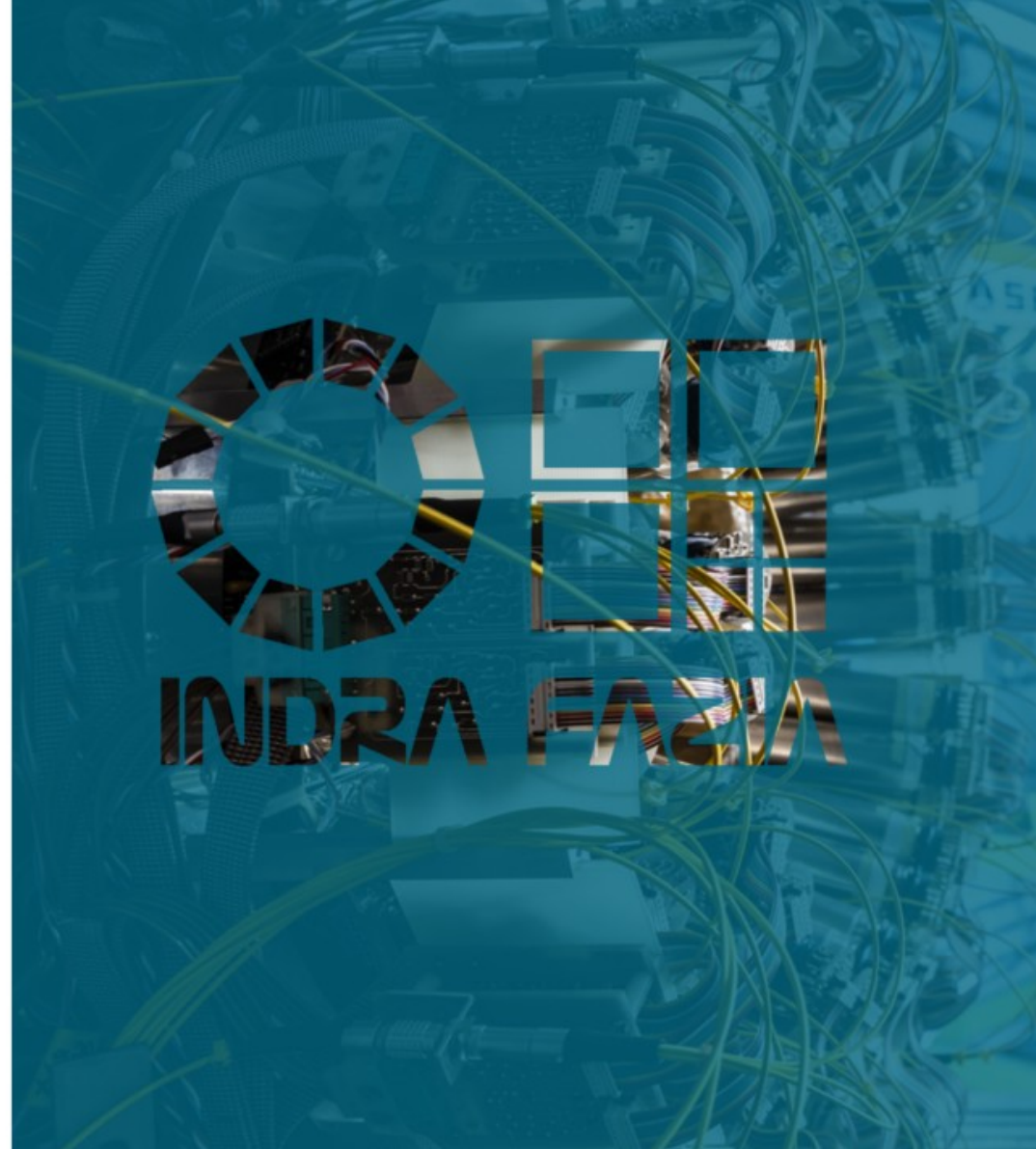


# La matière nucléaire : contraintes expérimentales avec le couplage INDRA-FAZIA au GANIL.

Diego Gruyer, LPC Caen

(for the INDRA and FAZIA collaborations)

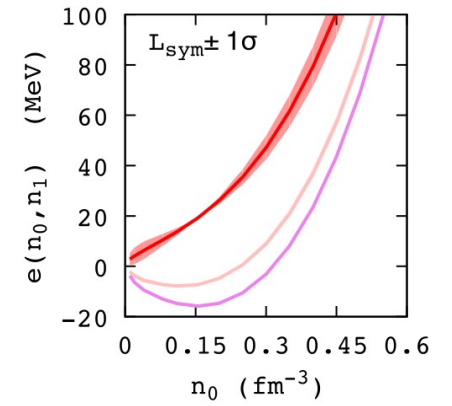
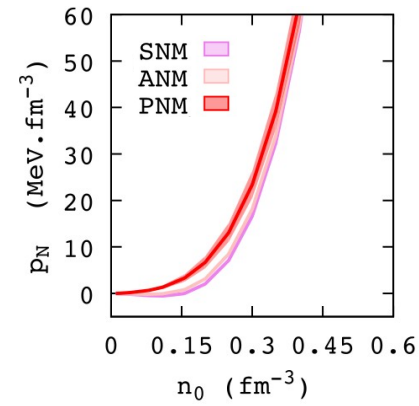


# The nuclear equation of state

Fundamental properties of nuclear matter.

Macroscopic counterpart of nuclear interaction.

$$P(\rho, T) \leftrightarrow e(\rho_n, \rho_p, T)$$



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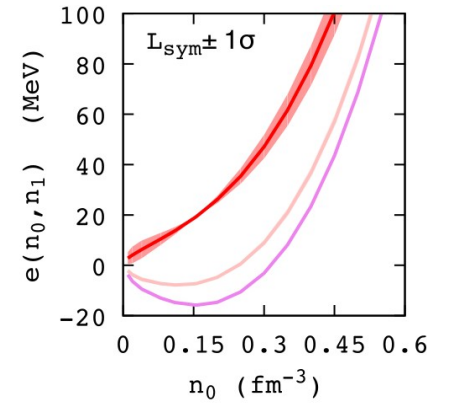
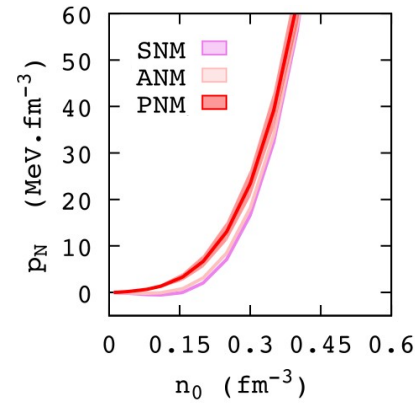
$$P(\rho, T) \leftrightarrow e(\rho_n, \rho_p, T)$$

## Implication in astrophysics

Mandatory ingredient to compute neutron star mass-radius or tidal polarizability, supernovae explosion dynamics...

## Implication in nuclear physics

Governs the dynamics of heavy-ion collisions, nuclear masses and radii, dipole polarizability...



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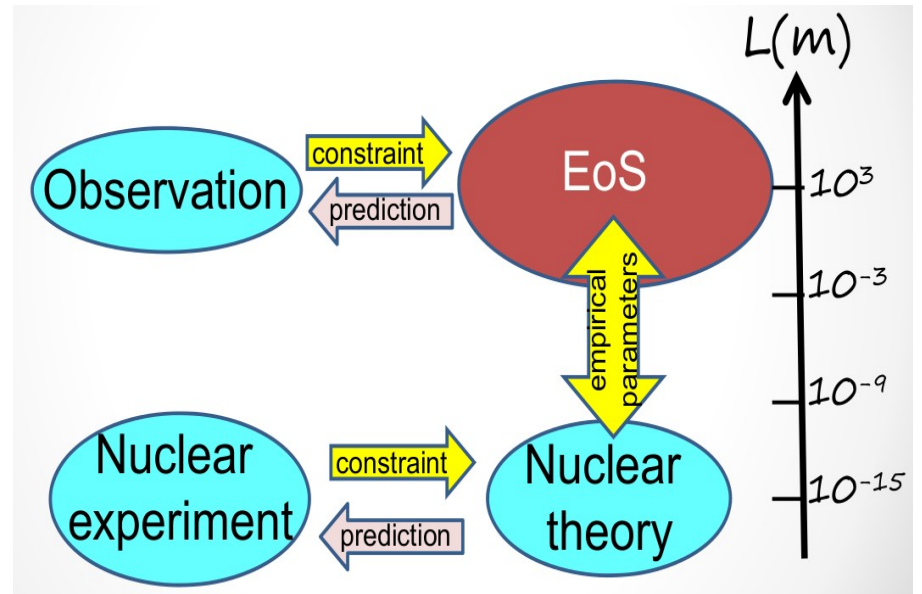
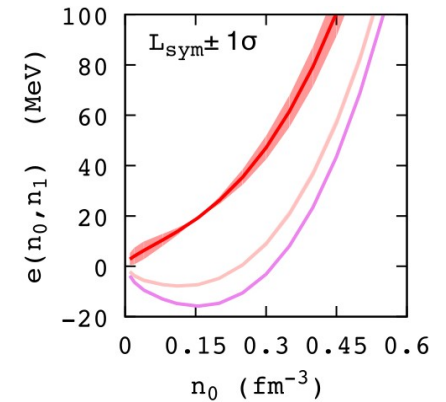
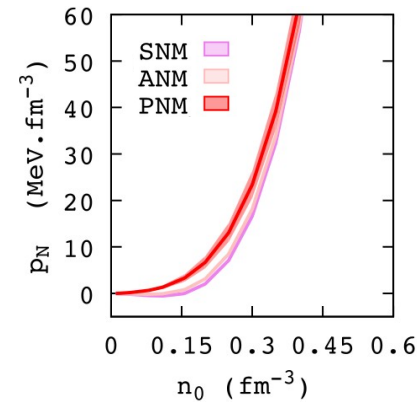
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## Jumping accros the scales

Nuclear experiment → astrophysic ingredients

Observation → test for nuclear interaction



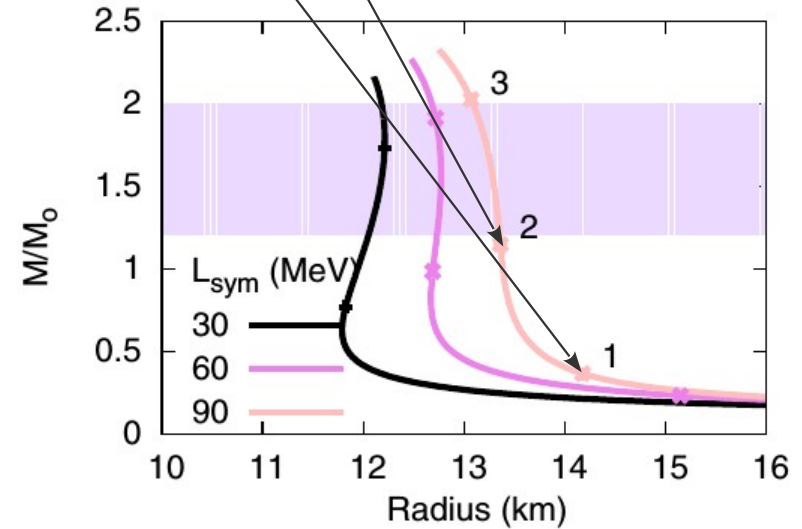
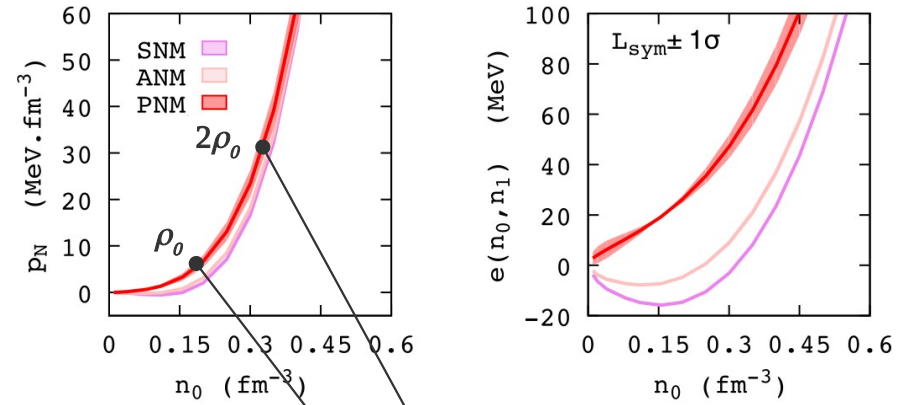
Courtesy F. Gulminelli

## Neutron star ingredients

Equation of state, isospin content (neutron-proton proportion) from beta-equilibrium and general relativity.

## Mass and radius

Relativistic hydrostatic equation (Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff) starting from the core density down to the surface of the star. Very sensitive to the equation of state !



## Neutron star ingredients

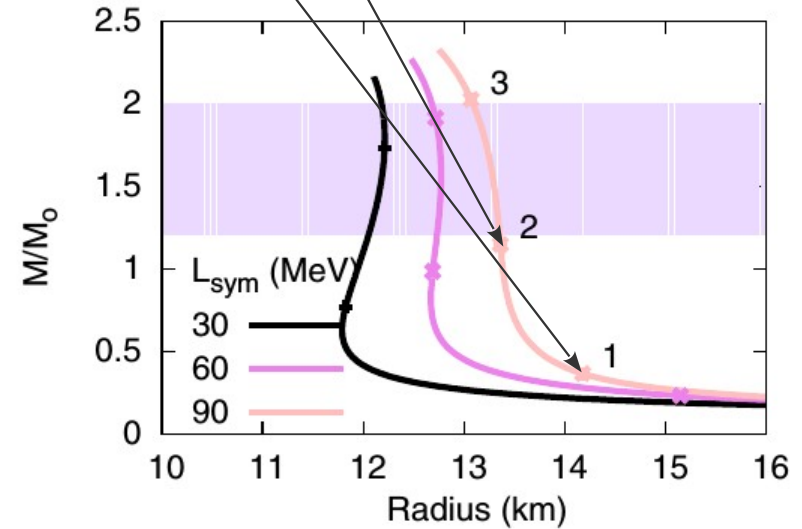
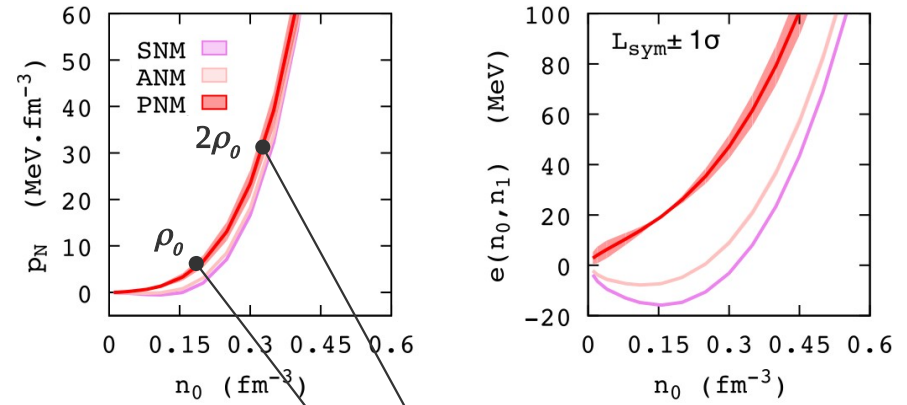
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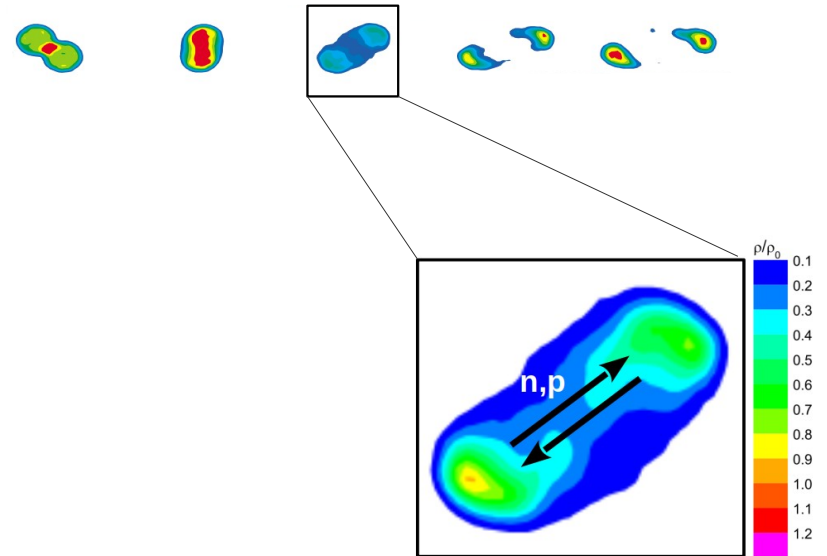
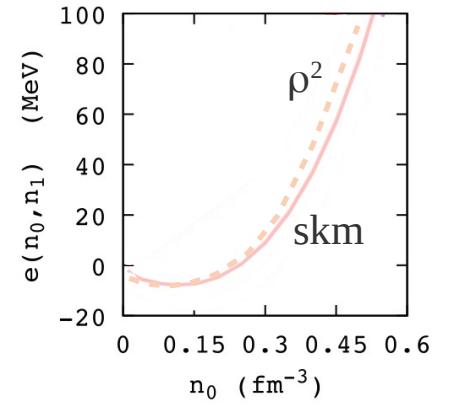
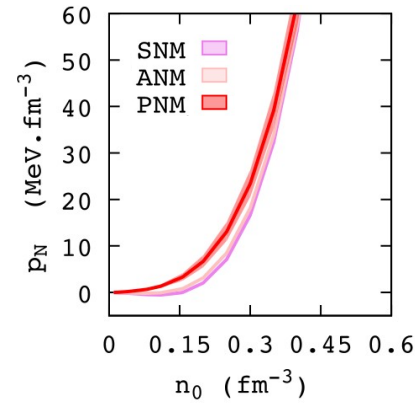
## Observational constraints

Any valid equation of state should be able to produce a neutron star as heavy as the heaviest observed one. Precise measurement of both mass and radius will drastically constrain the EoS !



# Heavy ion collisions

During peripheral collisions, projectile and target interact and exchange some nucleons.



## Heavy ion collisions

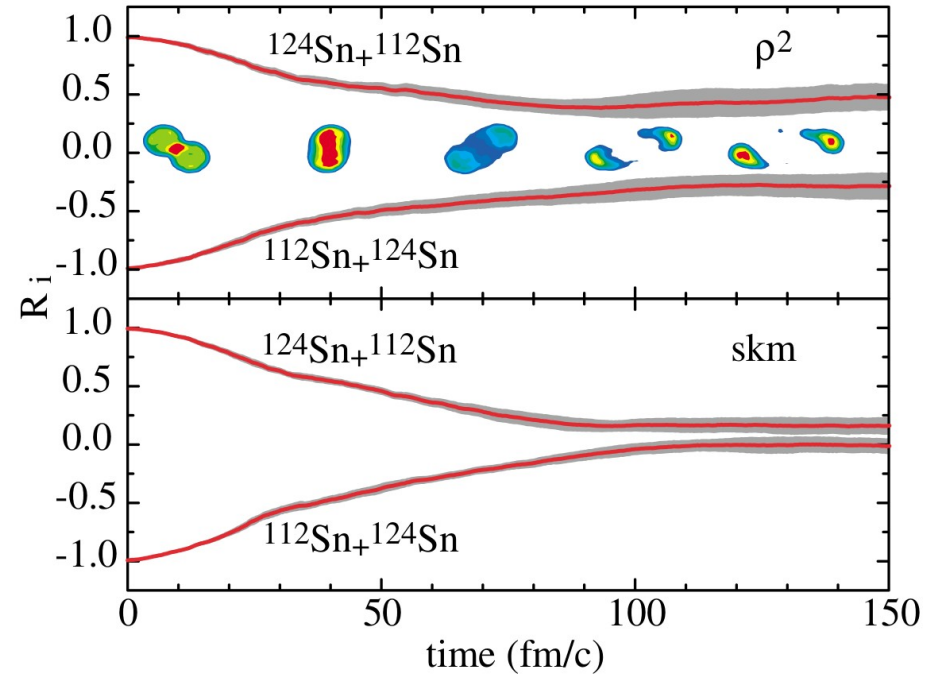
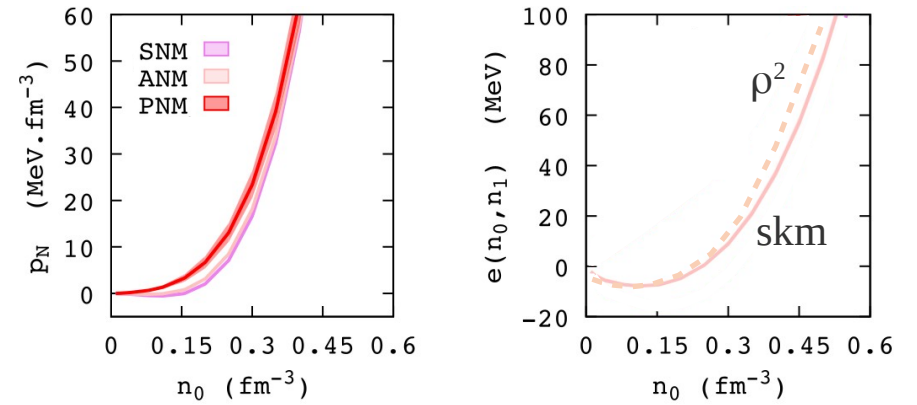
During peripheral collisions, projectile and target interact and exchange some nucleons.

## Isospin equilibration

Projectile and target with different neutron to proton ratio equilibrate their  $N/Z$  during a collision. Two different interactions, leading to different equation of state, produce different equilibration path.

## Experimental constraints

Any experimental measurement of the isospin equilibration rate would constrain the EoS !



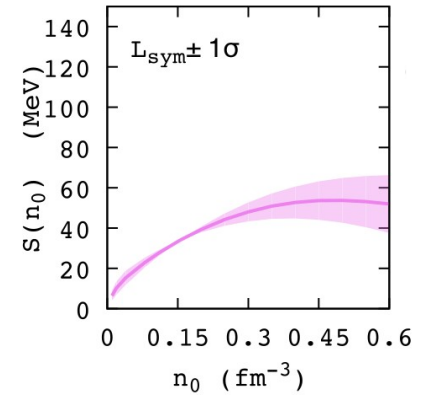
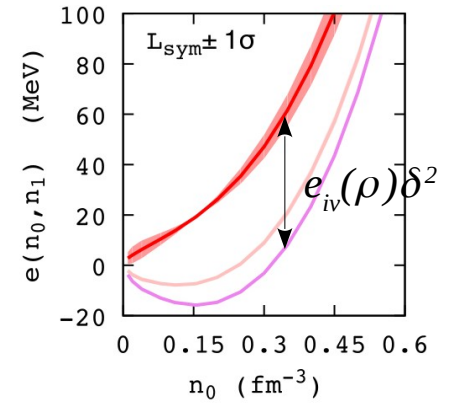
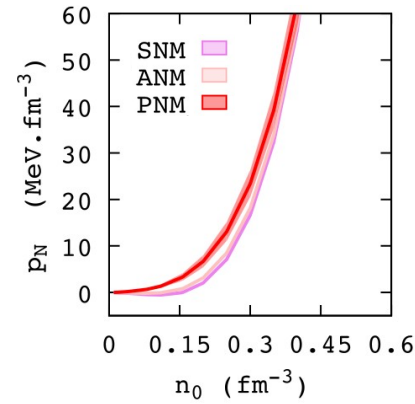


# Symmetry energy

Isovector part of the equation of state (difference between symmetric and pure neutron matter)

$$e(\rho, \delta) = e_{is}(\rho) + e_{iv}(\rho)\delta^2 + O(\delta^4)$$

$$\delta = (\rho_n - \rho_p) / \rho$$



# Symmetry energy

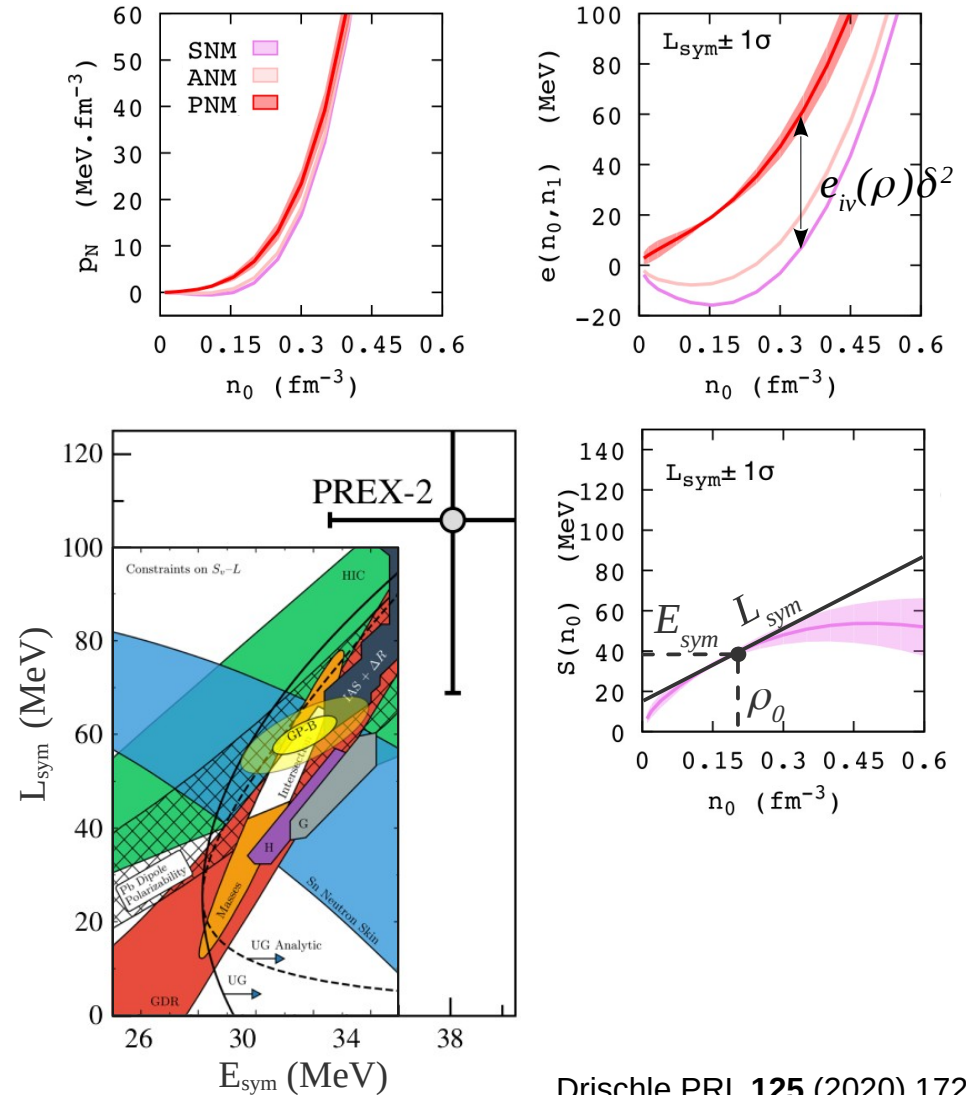
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# World wide multi-scale effort

International effort to constrain this term from nuclear experiment, observation and theory. A recent compilation using many experimental probes gives  $E_{sym} \sim 33\text{MeV}$  and  $L_{sym} \sim 60\text{MeV}$ . Then, PREX-2 results were published....



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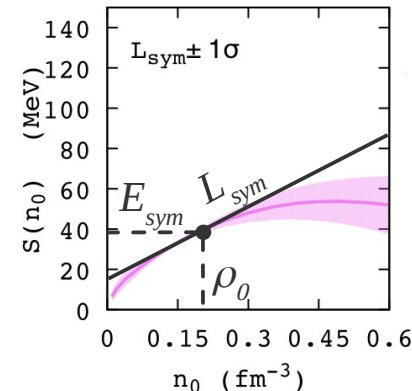
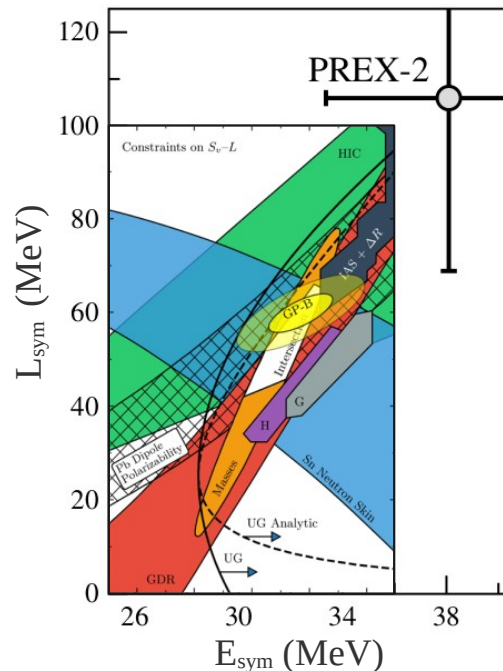
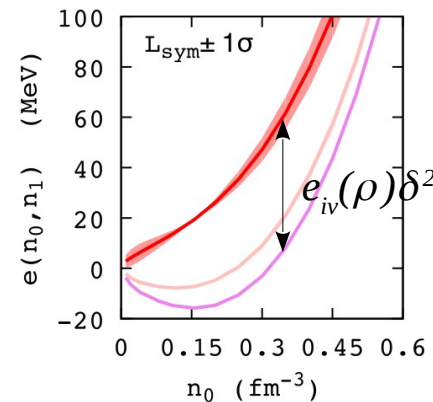
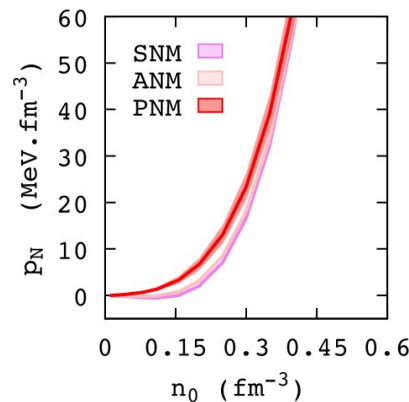
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# Challenges for heavy-ion collisions

- $\rho \ll \rho_0$  : cluster population and properties (intermediate energy, see R. Bougault's talk)
- $\rho \sim \rho_0$  : low order parameters (this talk)
- $\rho > \rho_0$  : high order parameters (high energy)



**End of the introduction (check the timing)**

## Isospin equilibration

Projectile and target N/Z equilibrate with time

Equilibration rate sensitive to the EoS parameters

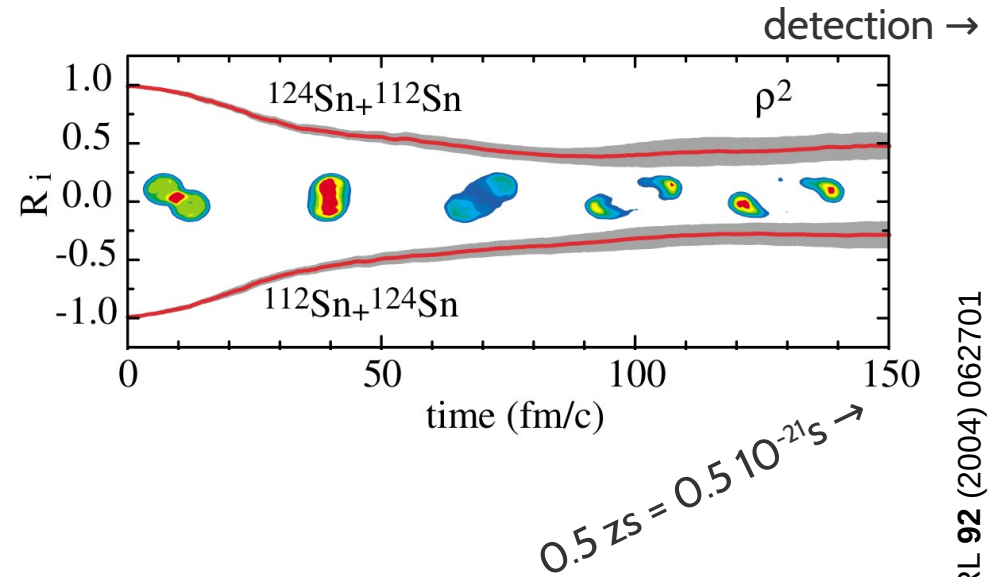
It would require to follow the evolution of the N/Z ratio of the quasiprojectile as a function of time...

→ None of these quantity were measurable (2004)

$$R_i = (2X_i - X_1 - X_2) / (X_1 - X_2), \text{ with } X_i = f(Z, N) = N/Z$$

$R_i = +1$  ( $-1$ ) : no isospin equilibration

$R_i = 0$  : full isospin equilibration



## Isospin equilibration

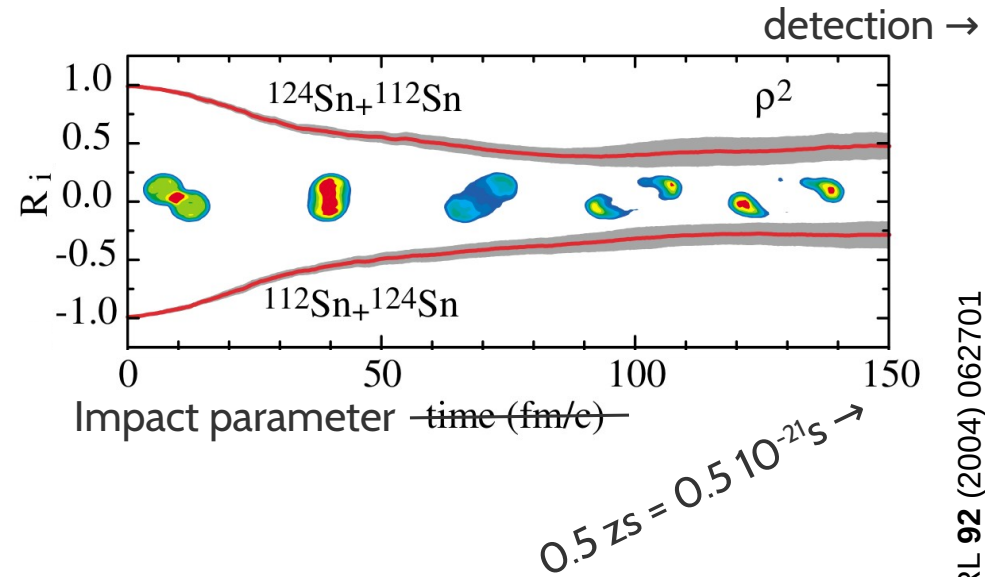
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## Experimental approach

Really measure the N/Z ratio of quasi-projectile  
Interaction time and window size depend both on the impact parameter and the beam energy  
→ Replace time by impact parameter and run the same systems at 2 beam energies

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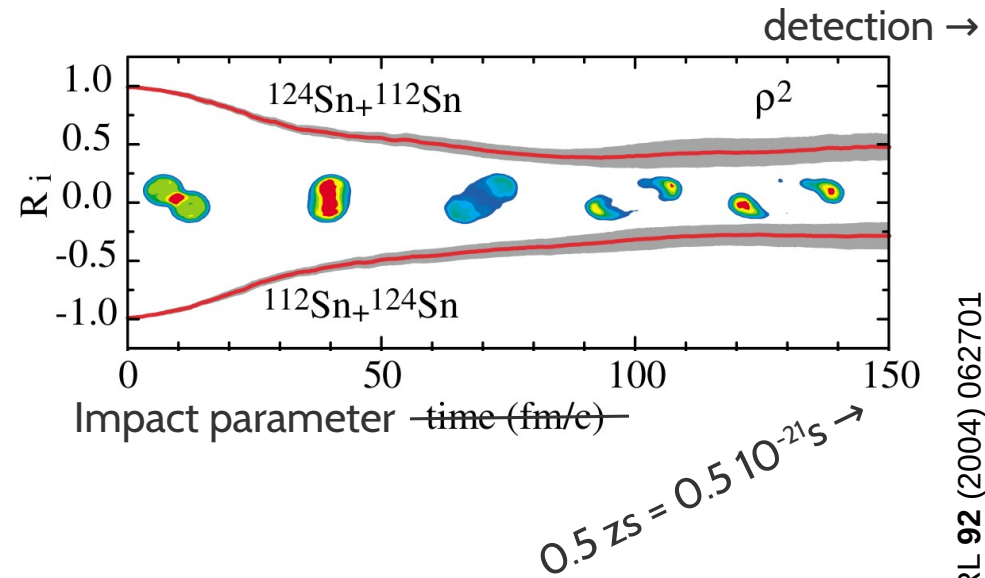
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## E789 INDRA-FAZIA experiment

$^{64}\text{Ni}+^{64}\text{Ni}$  collisions at 32 and 52 MeV/nuc  
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## INDRA-FAZIA coupling in GANIL

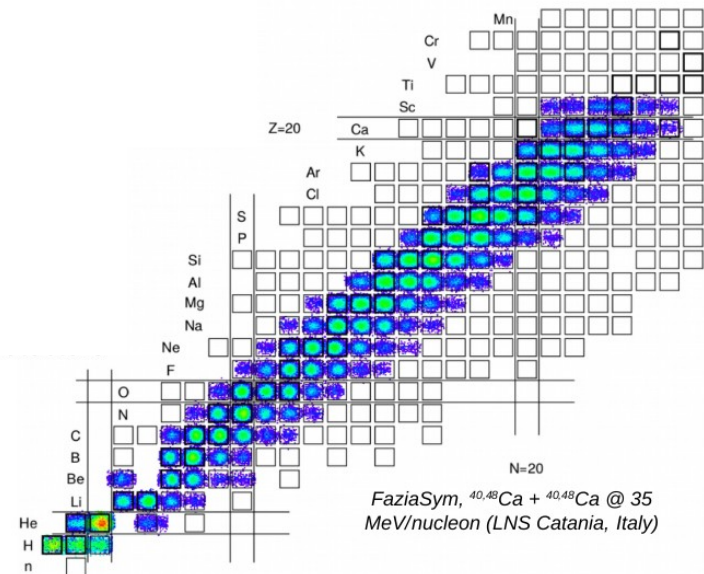
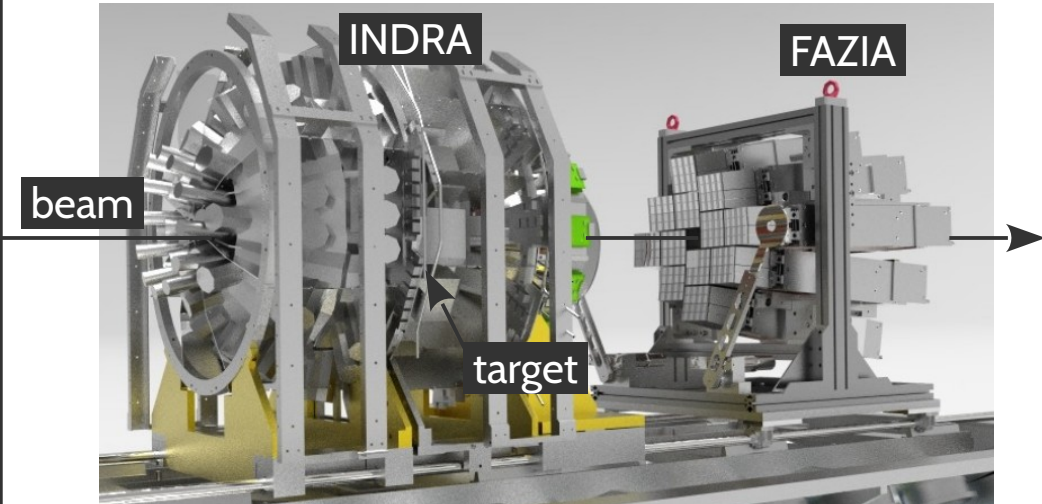
INDRA in GANIL since 1993. 12 FAZIA blocks replaced the forward part of INDRA in 2018.

### INDRA

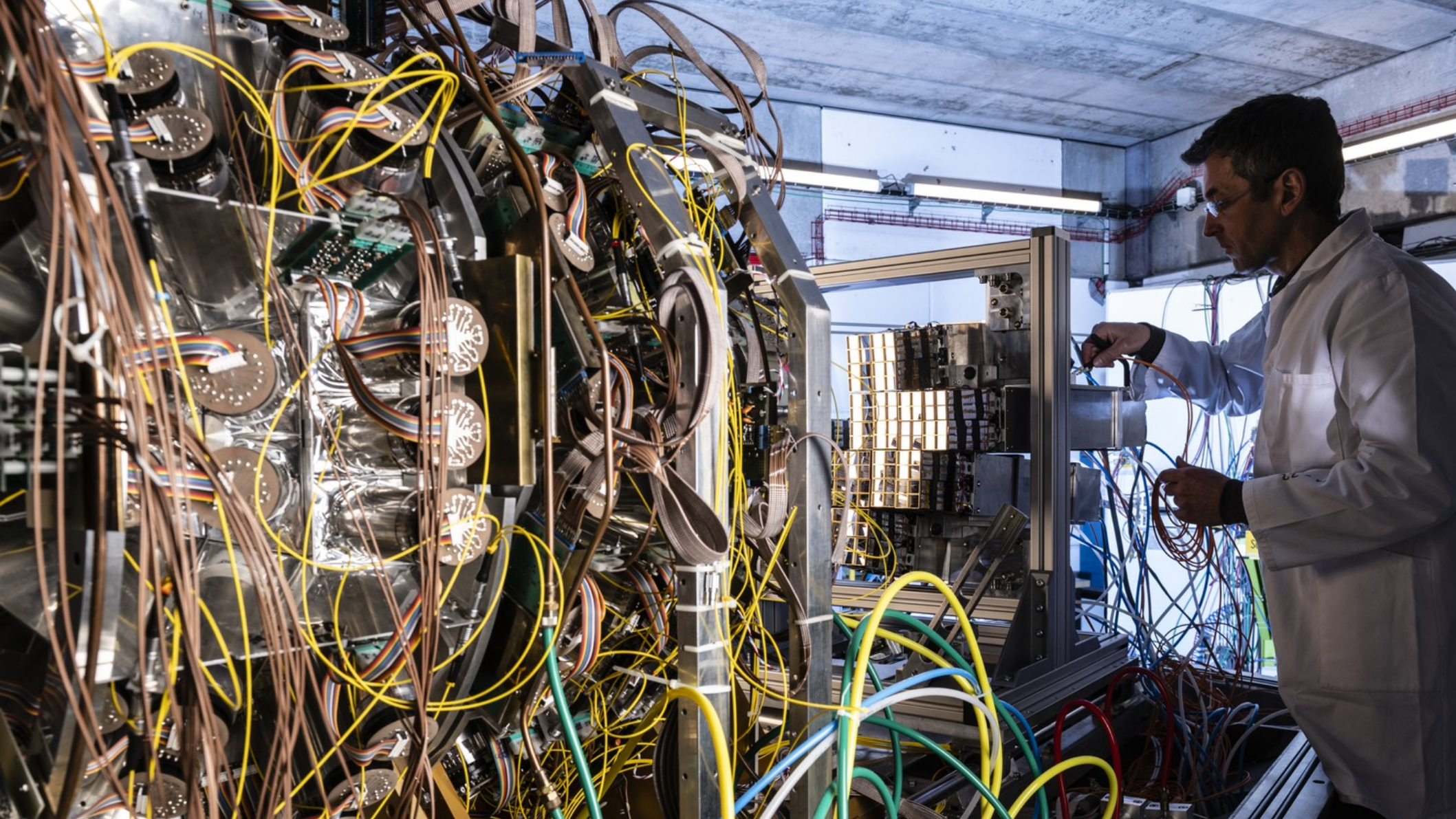
240 detection modules ( $\sim 14^\circ$  to  $\sim 180^\circ$ )  
Si-CsI or CsI telescopes ( $\Delta E$ -E and PSA in CsI)  
Fully analogic electronics (digital upgrade in 2020)  
→ full Z-identification, A-identification up to  $Z=5$   
→ impact parameter selector (multiplicity)

### FAZIA

12 blocks for 192 detection modules ( $\sim 1.5^\circ$  to  $\sim 13^\circ$ )  
Si-Si-CsI telescopes ( $\Delta E$ - $\Delta E$ -E and PSA in Si/CsI)  
Fully digital and custom electronics  
→ full Z-identification, A-identification up to **Z~25**  
→ isospin sensitive observable (quasi-proj. N/Z)

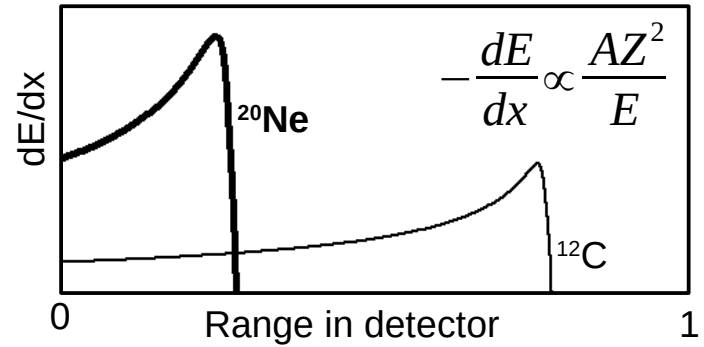






## Particle identification

The energy loss of a particle in the detector depends on its charge (Z), mass (A), and energy (E)



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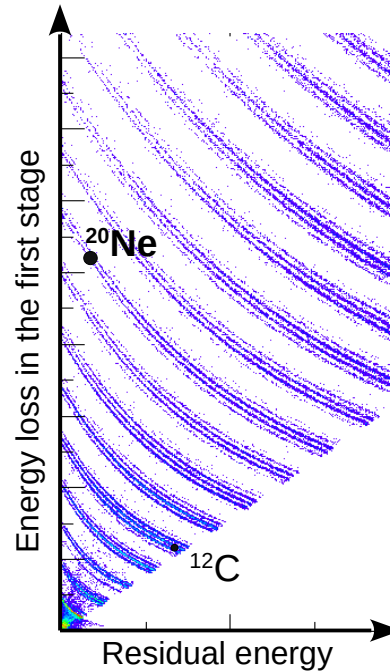
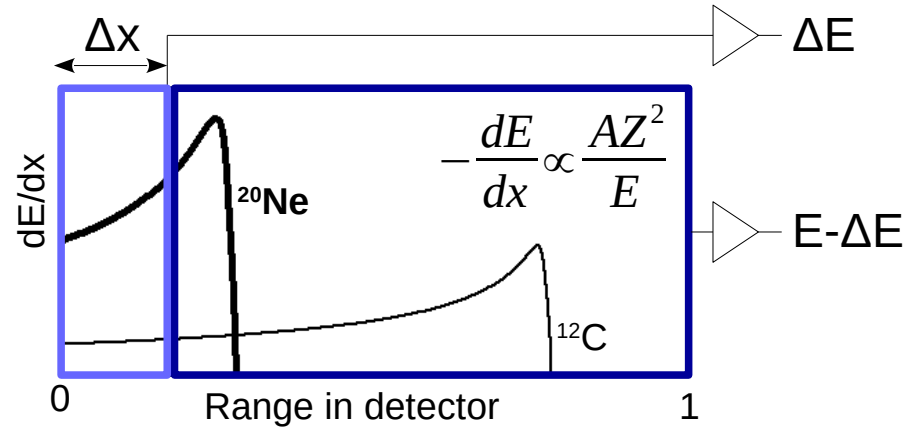
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## $\Delta E$ -E method

Divide the material in  $\Delta E$  and E layers

In the  $\Delta E$ -E plot, particles populate lines characteristic of their charge (Z) and mass (A)

→ old method pushed to its limit with FAZIA



## Particle identification

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## $\Delta E$ - $E$ method

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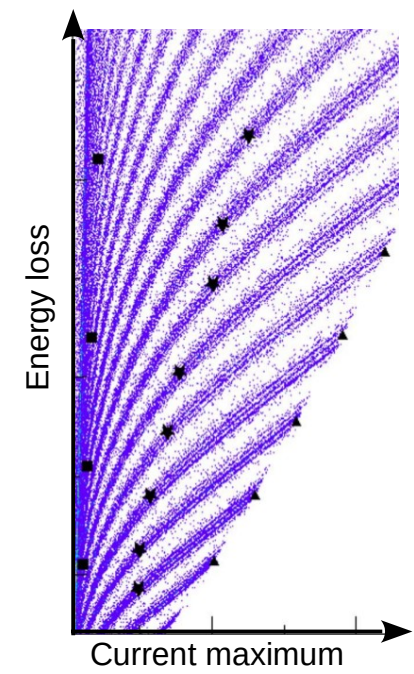
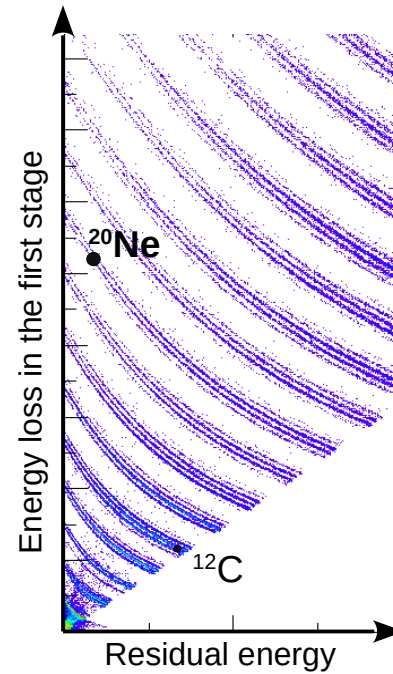
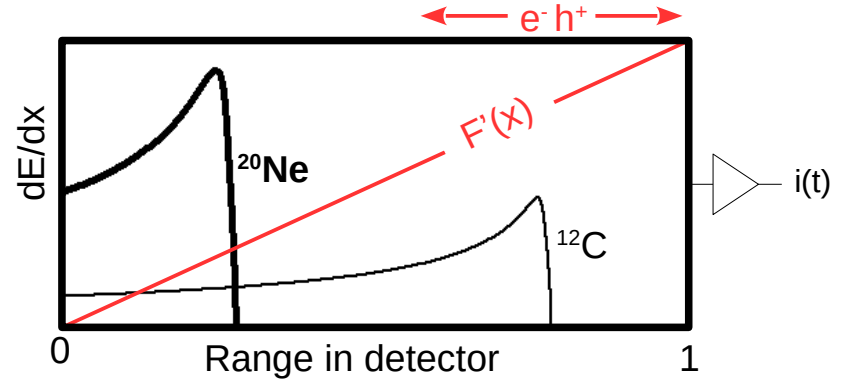
In the  $\Delta E$ - $E$  plot, particles populate lines characteristic of their charge ( $Z$ ) and mass ( $A$ )

→ old method pushed to its limit with FAZIA

## Pulse shape analysis

Use the shape of the signal induced by charge collection to measure the charge ( $Z$ ) and the mass ( $A$ ). Requires to sample the signal.

→ specificity of FAZIA silicon detectors



## **E789 data reduction**

Experiment performed at GANIL in 2019

First experiment with INDRA and FAZIA coupled

Long and tedious identification and calibration

phase : tasks shared between France, Italy and

South Korea (~10 people involved, 4 PhD thesis)

## E789 data reduction

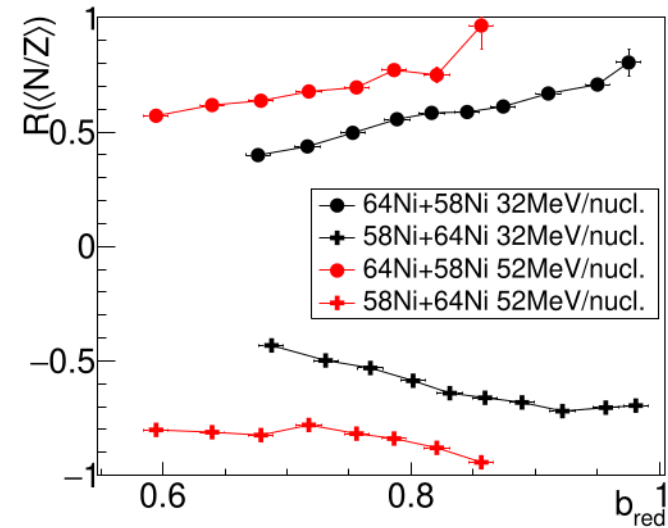
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## Isospin equilibration

First « true » measurement of the equilibration as a function of the impact parameter at two beam energies. First publication by Caterina Ciampi in 2022 and two more articles ready for submission.



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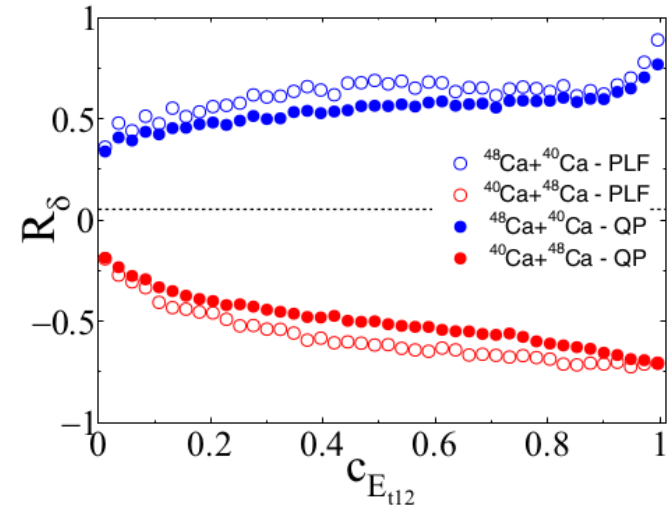
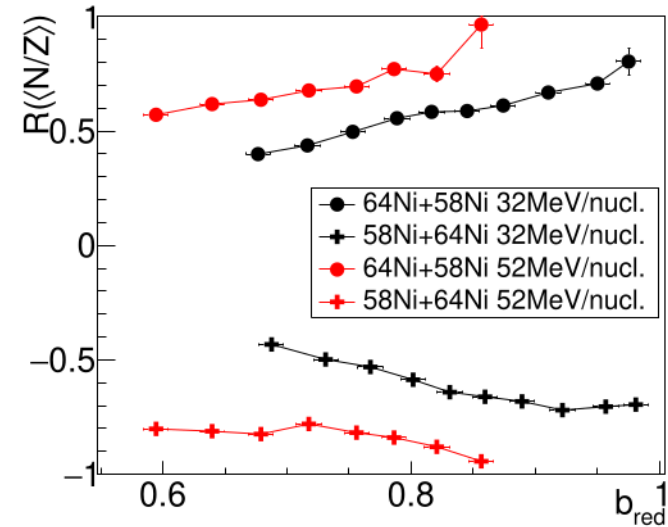
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## Previous INDRA-VAMOS experiment

Also measured with INDRA coupled to the VAMOS spectrometer years ago but published at the same time (see poster by Quentin Fable)



# Transport model calculations

BUU transport model by Swagato Mallik. All equation of state empirical parameters can be modified + momentum dependence of the EoS.

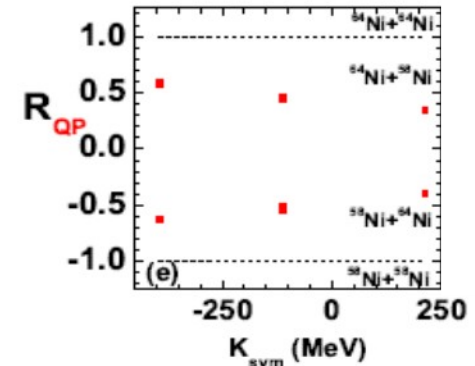
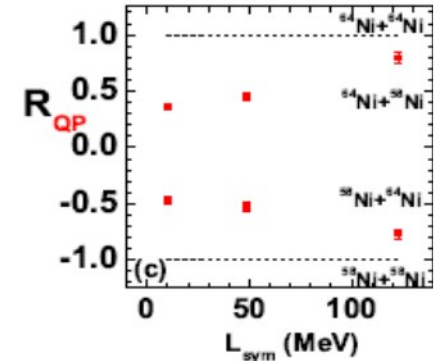
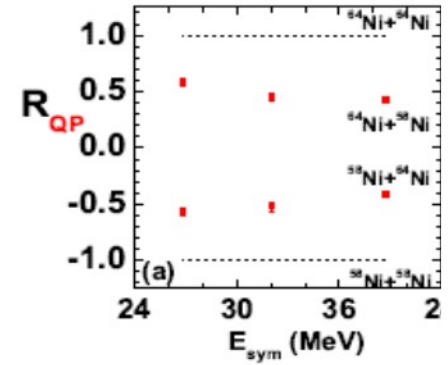
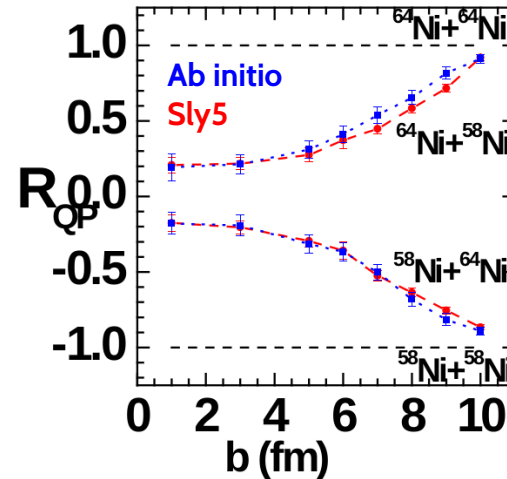
## Strategy

1. Explore the full EoS parameter space
2. Run the model for all experimental impact parameters (very time consuming)
3. Compare with data and extract the EoS parameter probability distribution

## Workplan

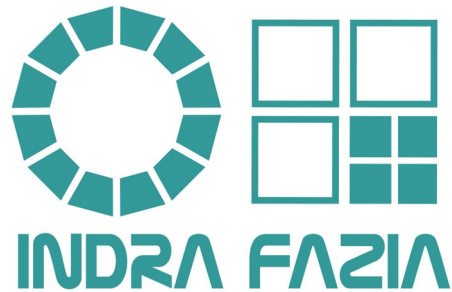
Show the sensitivity to low order parameters  
Run the full bayesian analysis (in progress)  
Swagato Mallik inviting scientist at GANIL in september to complete this analysis

$b = 7 \text{ fm}$   
 $52 \text{ MeV/nuc} \rightarrow$





D. Gruyer<sup>1</sup>, R. Bougault<sup>1</sup>, **N. Le Neindre**<sup>1</sup>, O. Lopez<sup>1</sup>, L. Manduci<sup>1</sup>, M. Parlog<sup>1</sup>, J. Quicray<sup>1</sup>, E. Vient<sup>1</sup>, A. Rebillard-Soulié<sup>1</sup>, A. Valente<sup>1</sup>, A. Chbihi<sup>2</sup>, J.D. Frankland<sup>2</sup>, M. Henri<sup>2</sup>, L. Morelli<sup>2</sup>, C. Ciampi<sup>2</sup>, E. Bonnet<sup>3</sup>, B. Borderie<sup>4</sup>, E. Galichet<sup>4</sup>, Q. Fable<sup>18</sup>, P. Napolitani<sup>4</sup>, S. Barlini<sup>5</sup>, M. Bini<sup>5</sup>, A. Camaiani<sup>5</sup>, **G. Casini**<sup>5</sup>, P. Ottanelli<sup>5</sup>, G. Pasqualli<sup>5</sup>, S. Piantelli<sup>5</sup>, G. Poggi<sup>5</sup>, S. Valdré<sup>5</sup>, L. Baldesi<sup>5</sup>, I. Lombardo<sup>6</sup>, G. Verde<sup>6</sup>, R. Alba<sup>7</sup>, C. Maiolino<sup>7</sup>, D. Santonocito<sup>7</sup>, M. Vigilante<sup>8</sup>, M. La Commara<sup>8</sup>, F. Gramegna<sup>9</sup>, M. Cicerchia<sup>9</sup>, G. Mantovani<sup>9</sup>, T. Marchi<sup>9</sup>, M. Cinausero<sup>10</sup>, D. Fabris<sup>10</sup>, M. Bruno<sup>11</sup>, T. Kozick<sup>12</sup>, S. Upadhyaya<sup>12</sup>, A. Kordyasz<sup>13</sup>, A.A. Benitez<sup>14</sup>, F.P. Bernal<sup>14</sup>, J. Duenas<sup>14</sup>, J.E. Garcia Ramos<sup>14</sup>, B. Hong<sup>15</sup>, S.H. Nam<sup>15</sup>, S. Kim<sup>15,16</sup>, K.I. Hahn<sup>16</sup>, M. Kweon<sup>17</sup>, H. Lee<sup>17</sup>.



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