Attempts to Constrain the Symmetry Energy Using Light Clusters

Mike Youngs NuSym 13 July 26, 2013





Experimental Details

- Reactions of ${}^{112}Sn + {}^{112}Sn$ and ${}^{124}Sn + {}^{124}Sn$ at 50 and 120 MeV/A
- Measure neutrons and light charged particles A≤4
- Central Collisions (b<3fm)
- Mid-rapidity region, $70 \le \theta \le 110$ in C.M.



What were we hoping to find?

- Can t/3He ratios be a replacement for n/p ratios (useful for Coalescence Radius, P₀)?
- Can we constrain the symmetry energy using n/p or t/3He ratios?
- In the 120 MeV/A reaction, can we constrain the nucleon effective mass using n/p ratios?

Comparison of n/p to t/3He

NSF

Comparison of n/p to t/3He

NSF

n/p Comparisons to pBUU

n/p Double Ratio

CI n/p Double Ratio

n/p Comparisons to ImQMD-Sky

n/p Double Ratio

t/3He Comparisons to pBUU

t/3He Double Ratio

t/3He Double Ratio with alphas

Alpha influence

Alpha influence

Tritons

Helions

Effect on the Single Ratios

Effect on the Single Ratios

t/3He Comparisons to pBUU

t/3He Double Ratio

t/3He Double Ratio with alphas

t/3He Comparisons to ImQMD-Sky

Conclusions

- n/p ratios can not be directly replaced by t/3He ratios, however they are relatively close and depending on their use is better than several other options
- At present we could make an attempt to constrain the symmetry energy using modified t/3He ratios to better compare to pBUU, however this would have significant systematic uncertainty and would likely not improve on current constraints.
- n/p ratios may be as sensitive to the nucleon effective mass as the symmetry energy at beam energies less than previously anticipated.
- t/3He ratios, while sensitive to the symmetry energy may be significantly less sensitive to the nucleon effective mass. More statistics are needed to verify this in simulation, however this could imply that t/3He ratios are better candidates for constraining the symmetry energy and the n/p ratios for nucleon effective mass once completed.

