

# Dense matter from nuclear reactions in Astro- and heavy-ion physics

[ Pioneering of “*Directed Spectator Beam Physics*” with Deformed Nuclei ]

Shunji Nishimura (RIKEN)

1990

CERN-NA44 (HBT)  
WA98 (Collective Flows)  
Startup of PHENIX

2000

2020

Main subjects: Exotic nuclei at RIKEN for nuclear astrophysics  
EURICA / BRIKEN / MRTOF etc.  
( Decay, Mass, and r-process nucleosynthesis)

----->  
< 5 % Heavy Ion Collisions (high density matter)

# Intersection of nuclear structure and high-energy nuclear collisions

Energy scale (and interests / language..) is quite different.

keV ~ MeV  
n, p, (pion)  
 $\gamma$ -rays,  $\beta$ -rays



MeV ~ GeV ~ TeV  
pion, kaon, p,  $\phi$ , p-bar,  $\Lambda$ , ...

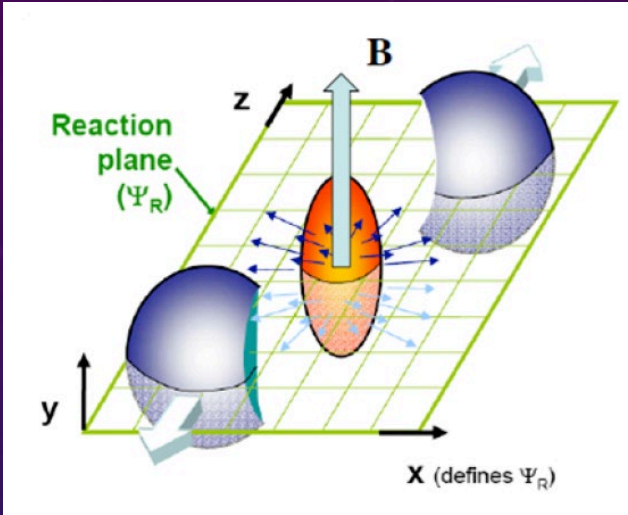
# Different interests & heavy-ion reactions

## Low energy nucl. structure

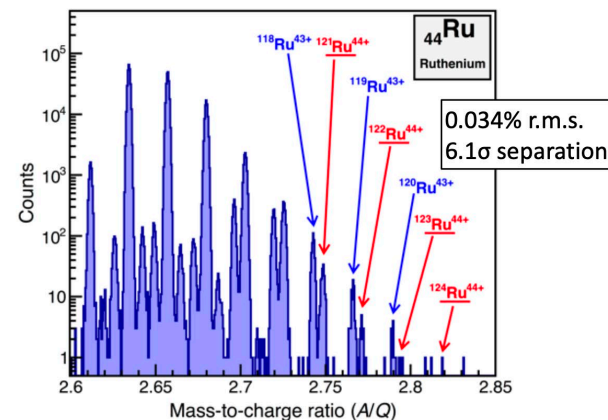
$^{238}\text{U} + \text{Be}$ ,  $^{124,136}\text{Xe} + \text{Be}$ ,  $^{208}\text{Pb} + \text{Be}$ ,  $^{48}\text{Ca} + \text{Be}$ ...

Heavy-ion collisions are used for production of neutron-rich and neutron-deficient nuclei at fast beam facilities.

(GANIL, MSU, RIKEN, GSI, ...)



BigRIPS superconducting RI beam separator

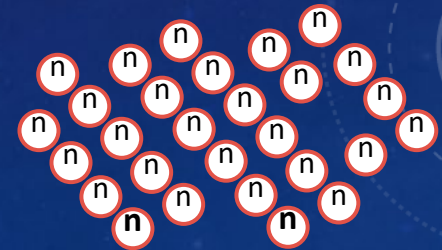


N. Fukuda et al., Nucl. Instrum. Meth. B 317, 323 ('13)

$^{124}\text{Ru}$



$Z = 44, N = 52$



+ 28 neutrons

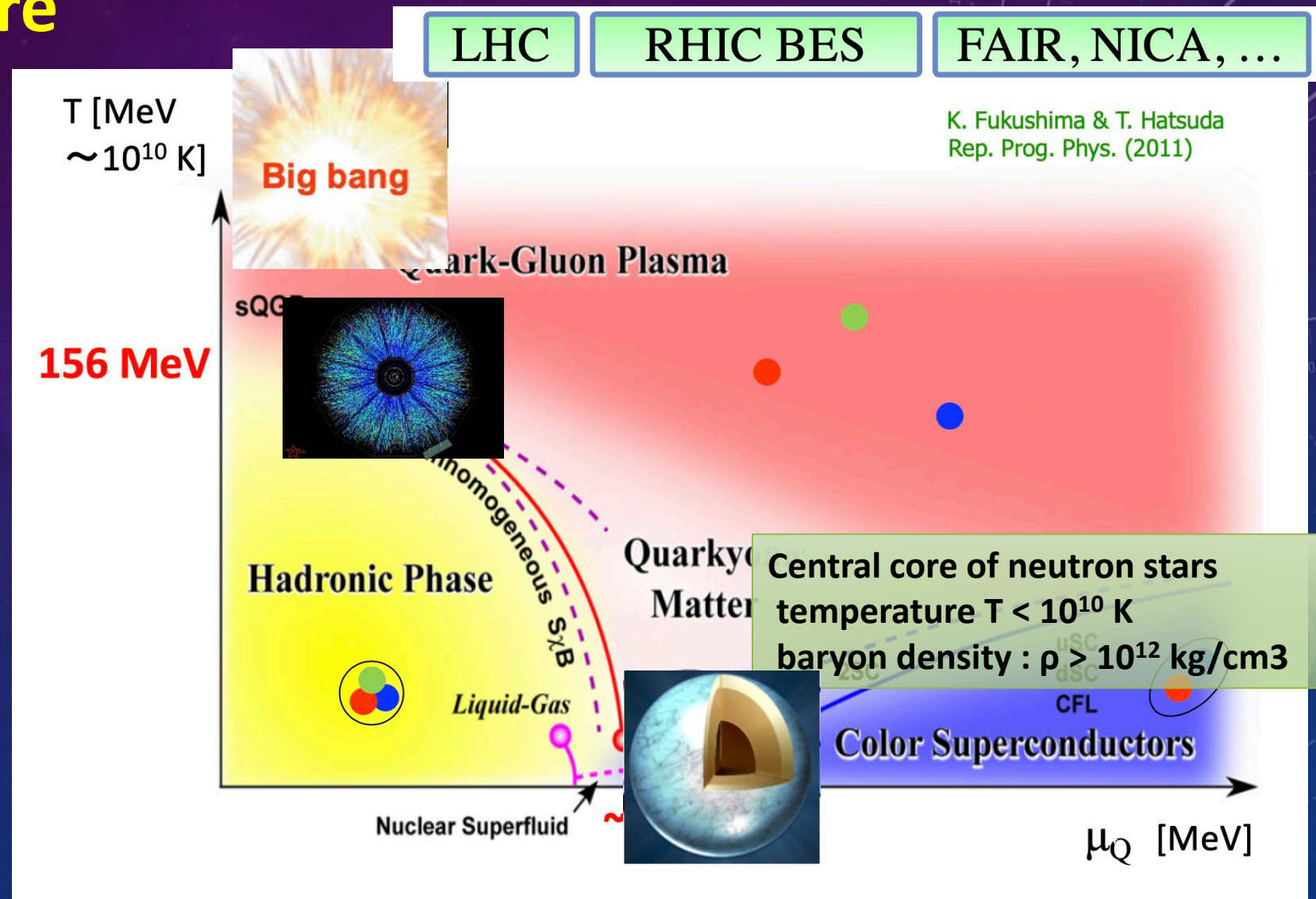


# High energy nuclear collisions

## QCD Phase Structure

**Early Universe**  
time:  $t \sim 1\text{--}4 \text{ sec}$   
temperature:  $T > 10^{12} \text{ K}$   
baryon density:  $\rho \sim 0$

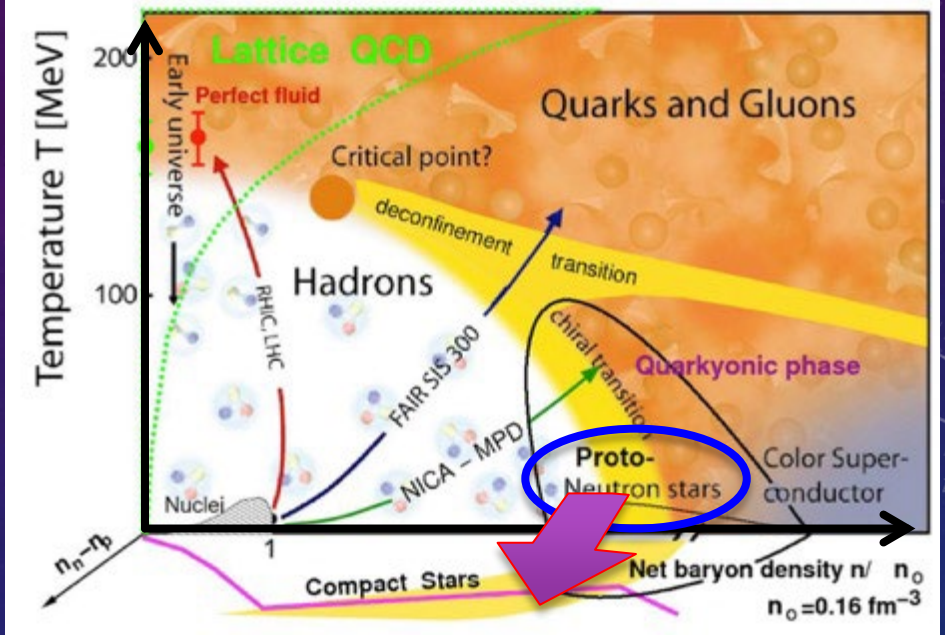
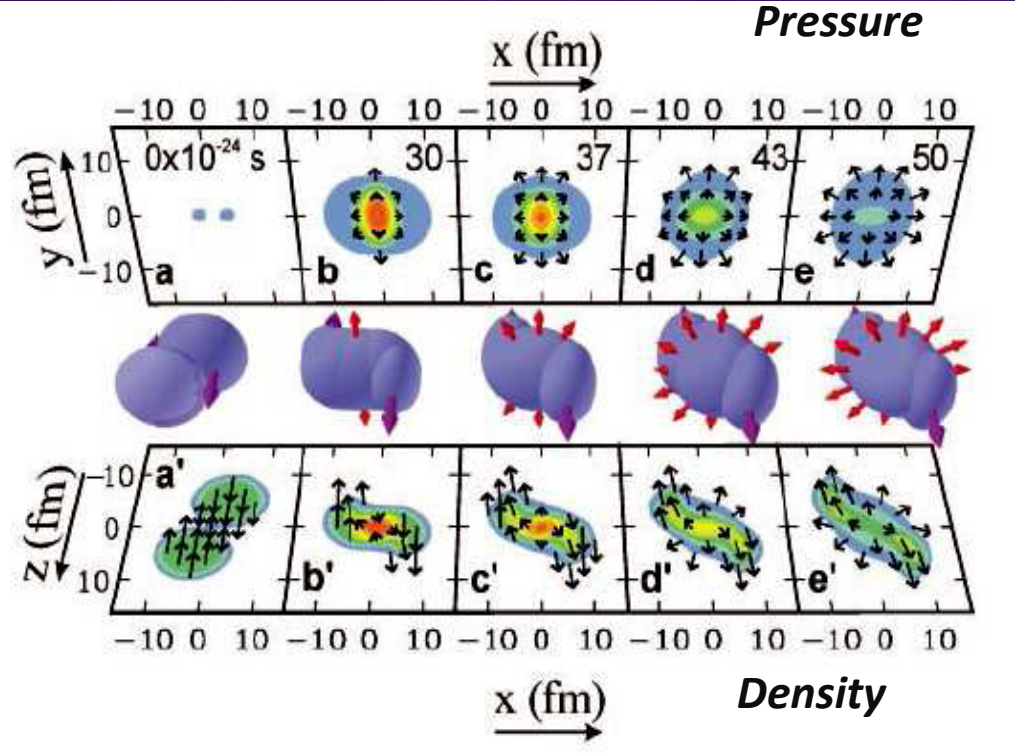
**Relativistic heavy-ion collisions**  
**time:  $t \sim 10^{-22}$  sec**  
**temperature :  $T > 10^{12}$ K**  
**baryon density :  $\rho \sim 0$**





## M. Chartier et al

Danielewicz et al., Science 298(2002)1592.



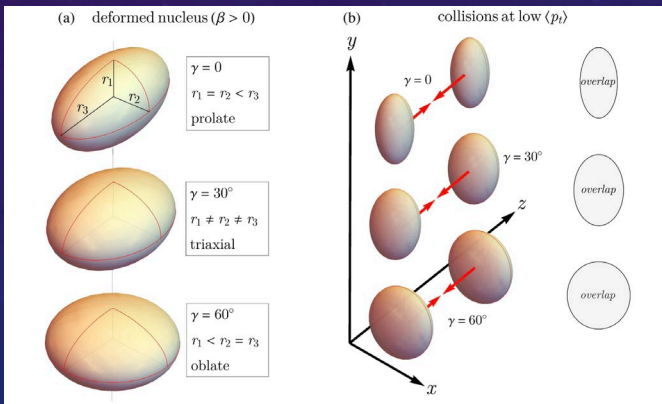
EOS, Compressibility  
→ Supernovae, Neutron-star

# Intersection of nuclear structure and high-energy nuclear collisions

Feedback

Feedback

B. Bally et al., PRL128, 082301 (2022)



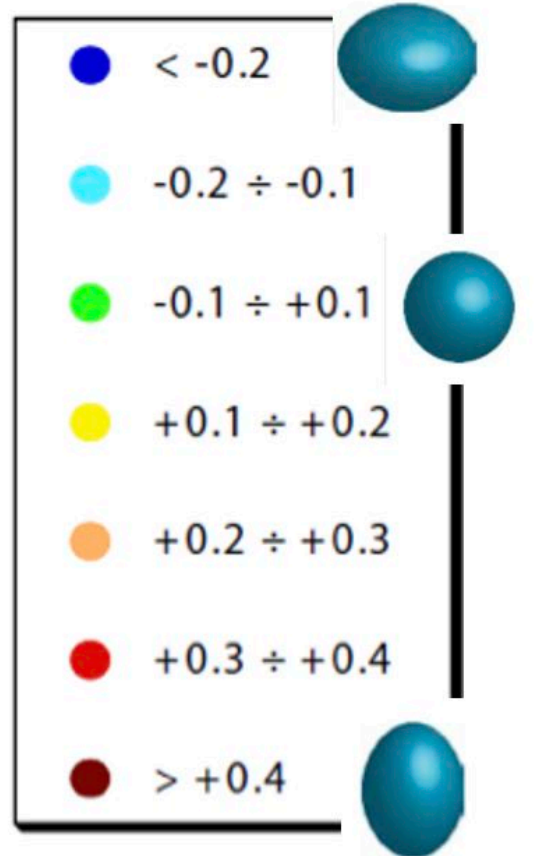
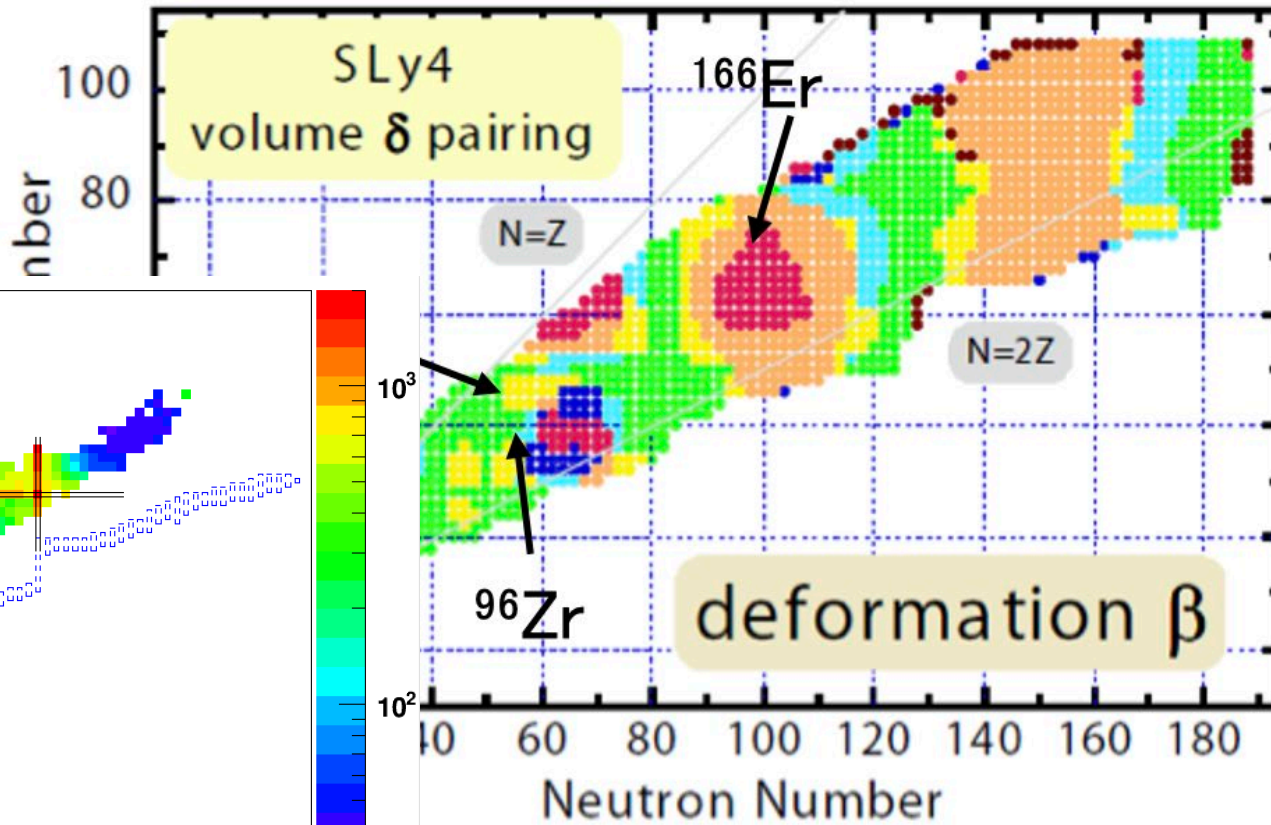
**Keywords :**  
**Deformed Nucleus & Collisions**

What is the next strategy for future experiments ?



# Deformed Nuclei and Excited States

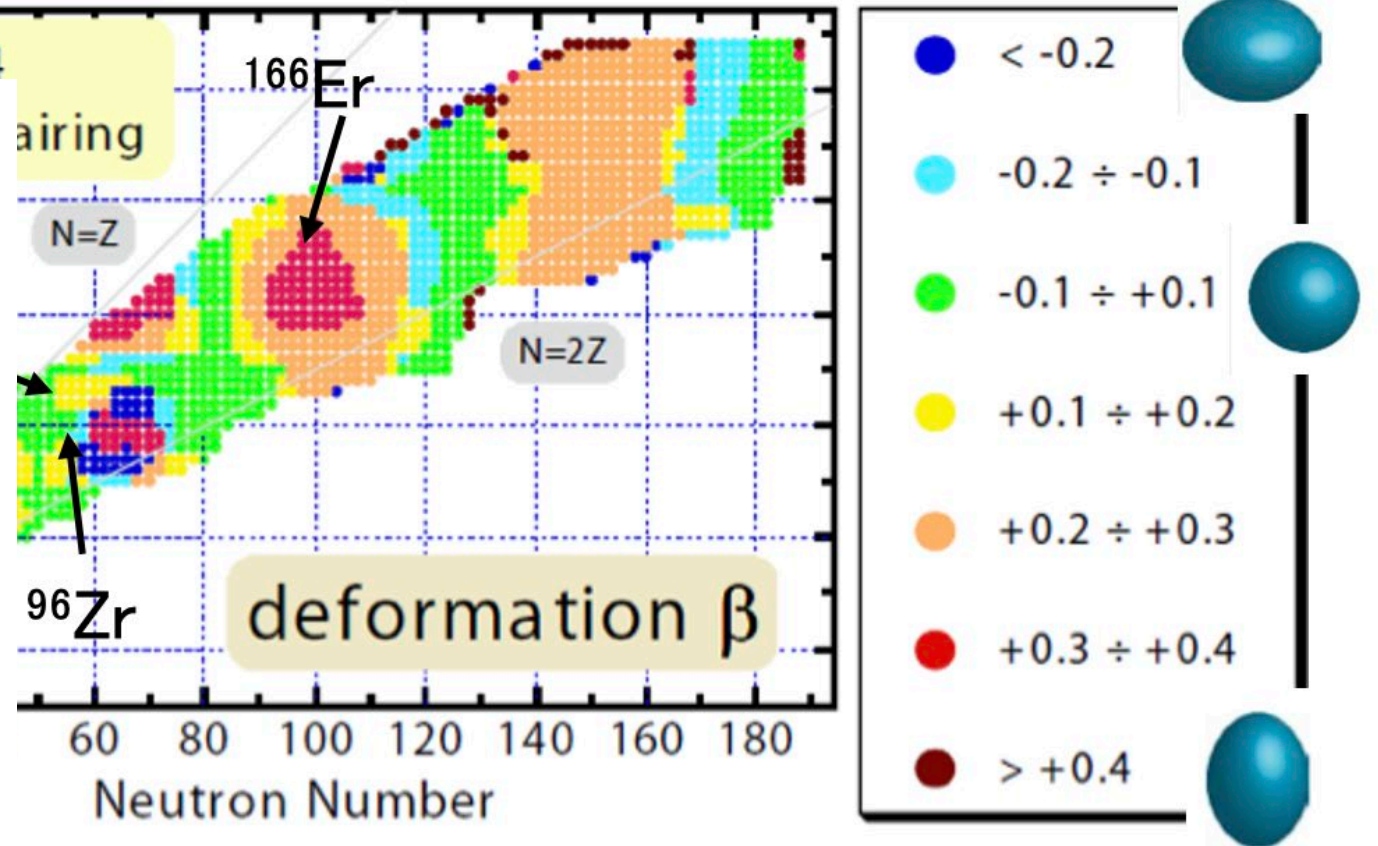
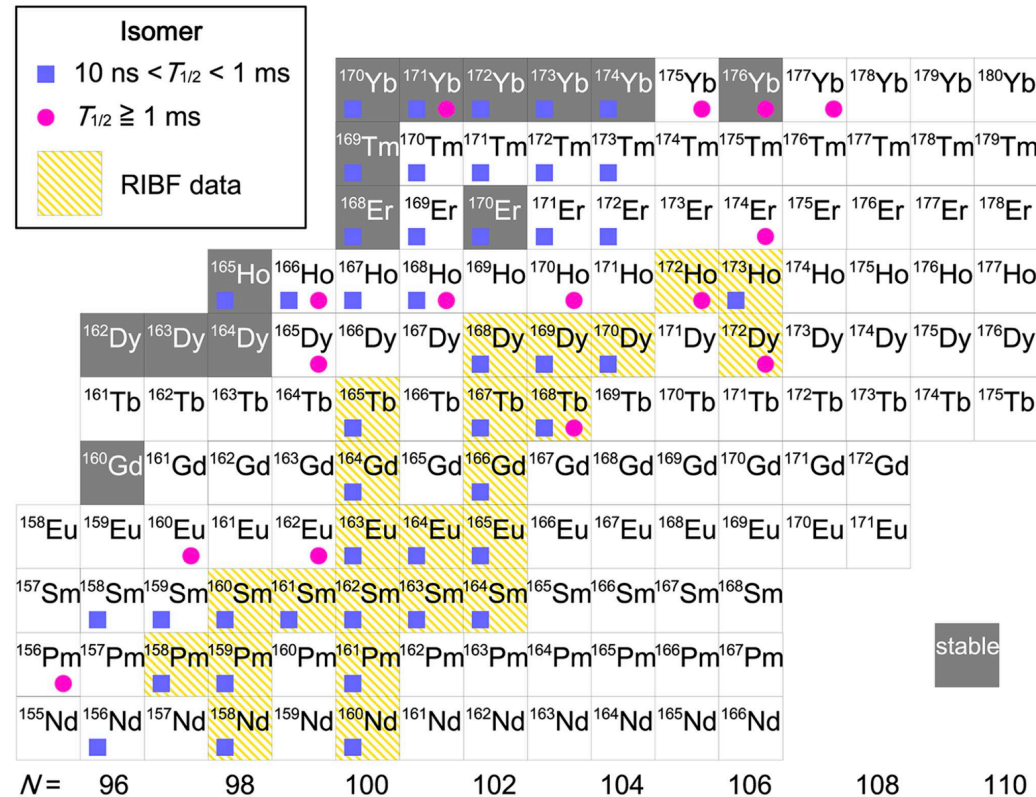
Stoitsov, PRC68 (2003) 054312





# Deformed Nuclei and Excited States

Stoitsov, PRC68 (2003) 054312



Application to heavy-ion collisions

# Future Experiments with Polarized Beams and Targets(1985)

Volume 159B, number 4,5,6

PHYSICS LETTERS

26 September 1985

## FUTURE EXPERIMENTS WITH POLARIZED BEAMS AND TARGETS IN RELATIVISTIC HEAVY-ION COLLISIONS ☆

A. ROSENHAUER, J.A. MARUHN, H. STÖCKER<sup>1</sup> and W. GREINER

*Institut für Theoretische Physik der Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität, Frankfurt, Fed. Rep. Germany*

Received 13 March 1985; revised manuscript received 30 May 1985

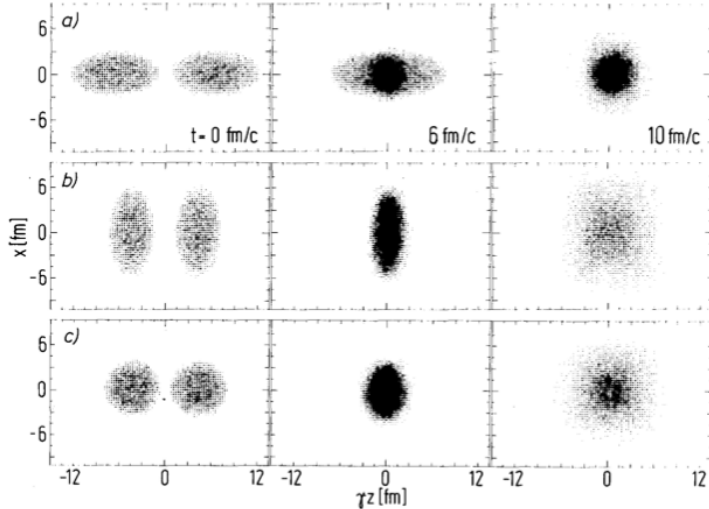


Fig. 1. Illustration of the compression and expansion stage in a central collision. The density at different reaction times as indicated is plotted for the three constellations. The "head on head" collision corresponds to (a), the "belly on belly" orientation to (b) and the reaction of two spherical nuclei ( $^{46}\text{Ti} + ^{46}\text{Ti}$  at 2.1 GeV/n) is illustrated in (c).

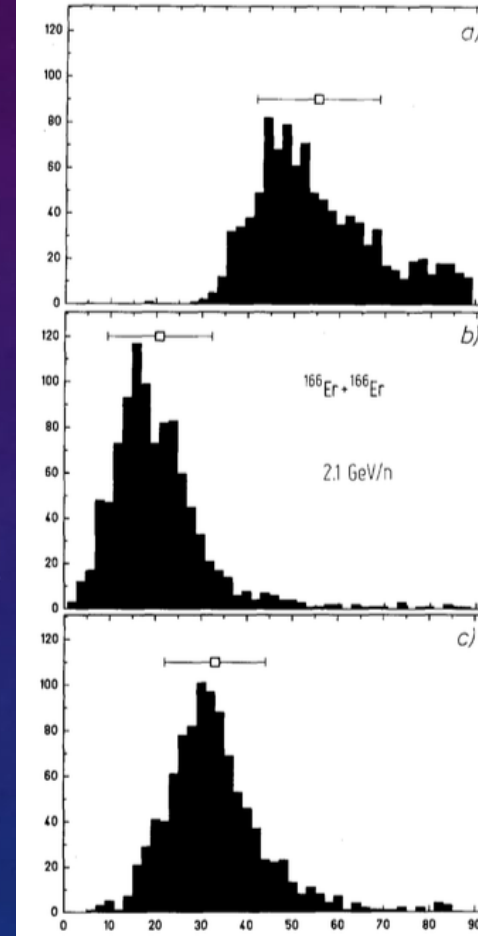


Fig. 2. The distribution  $dN/d\theta_F$  calculated for the constellations HoH (a), BoB (b) and SoS (c). The multiplicities as a function of  $\theta_F$  and the resulting mean value (square) with the corresponding standard deviation (error bars) are plotted on the basis of 1000 evaluated reactions of the system  $^{166}\text{Er} + ^{166}\text{Er}$ .

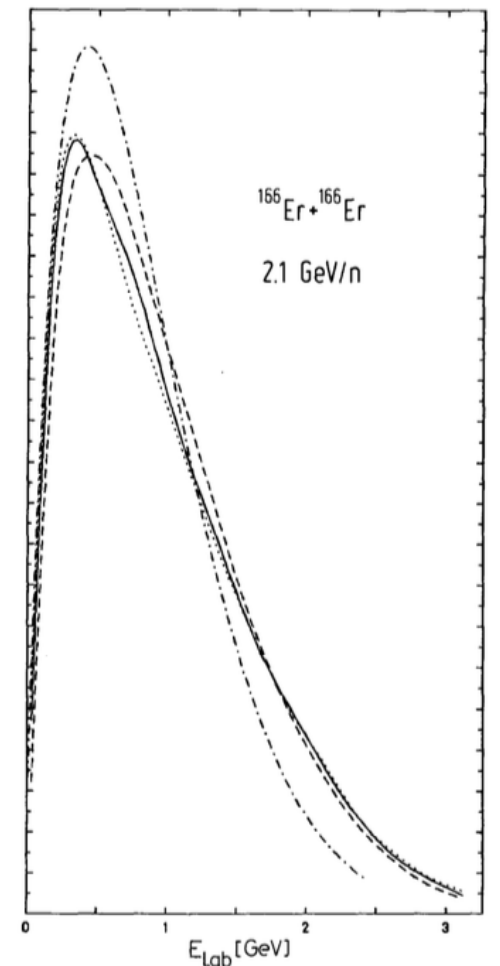
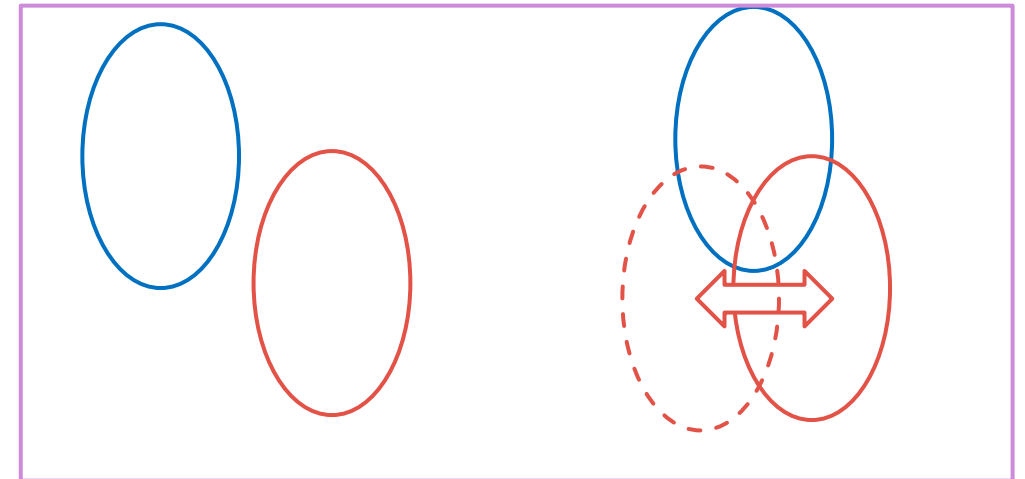
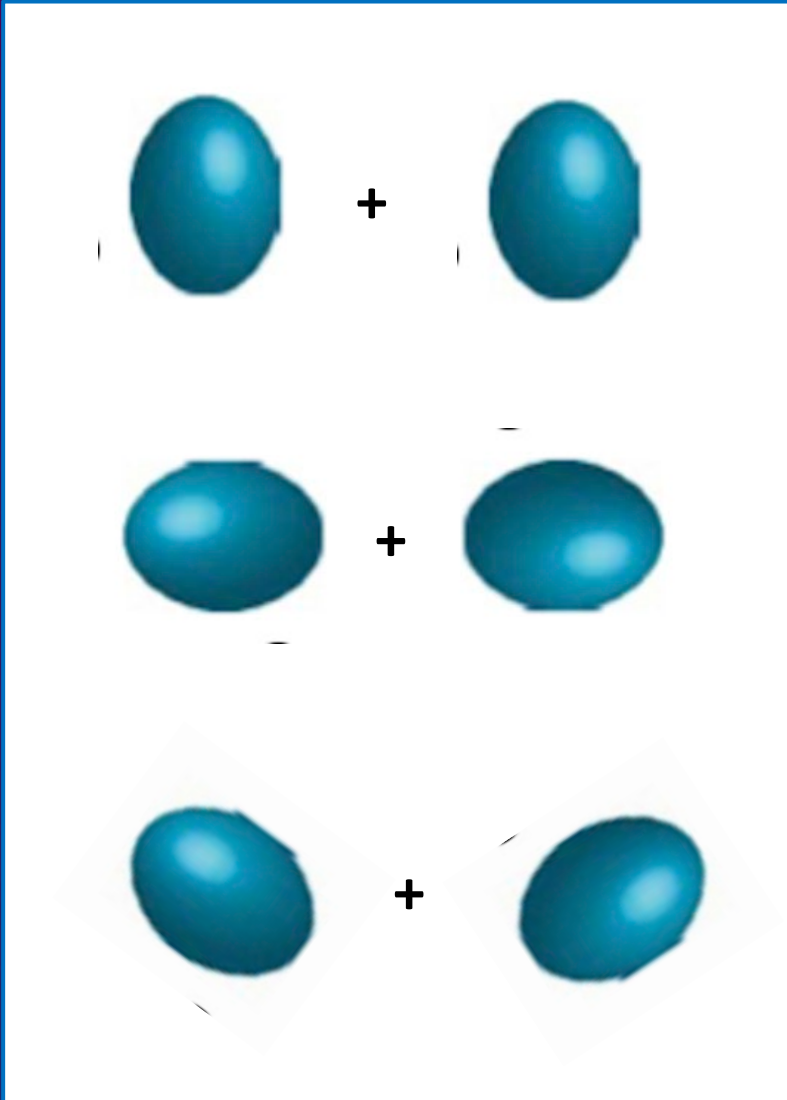


Fig. 3. Energy distribution  $dN/dE$  of all participant particles detected by the plastic ball. The spectrum obtained in the lab-system has been plotted for the cases HoH (dashed line), (full line). The dash-dotted line of a fireball.

This is a case of stable nuclear collisions.

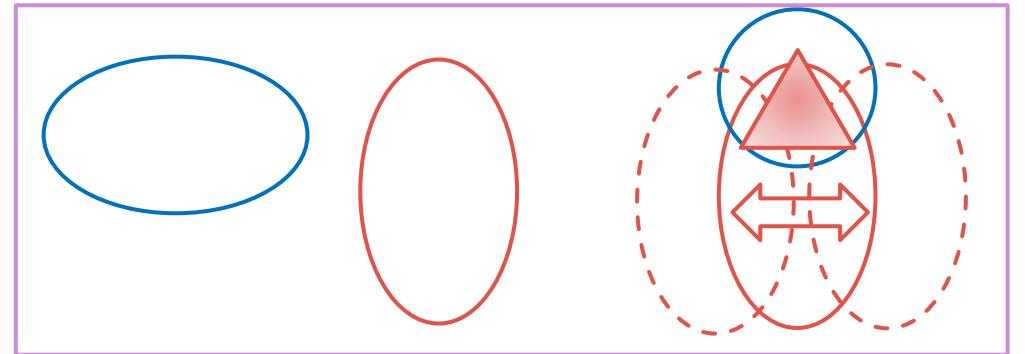
# Deformed Nuclear Collisions

Initial geometrical collisions vs Flows ( $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ ,  $V_3$ , ...)  
Variety type of collision patterns



Side View

Beam View



Triangular shape of overlapping region?

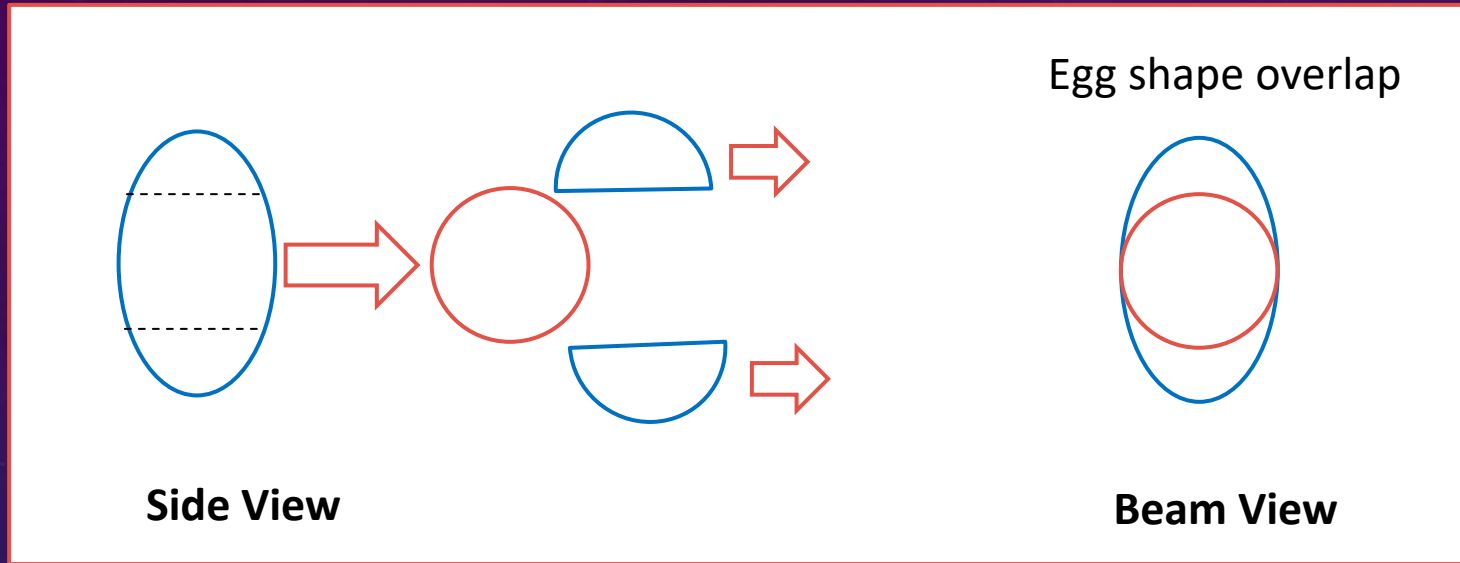
→ Events with larger  $V_3$  component?



# Centrality / $N_{\text{Participants}}$ vs Multiplicity

S. Bhatta, V. Barirathi,  
EPJ C (2022) 82, 855

Deformed nuclei + spherical nuclear collisions



- Collider can see both spectators forward and backward.  
Choose asymmetric spectators !?
- Fixed target exp. can see only beam spectator.  
But, easy to identify spectators (N, Z)

# **Open Questions related to Deformed Nucleus Collisions**

# Open Questions

- ① Is there any possibility to measure stable + Isomer collisions ?
  - Any possible events of isomer collisions in high energy HI data (collider)?
- ② Is there any possibility to control deformed nuclei?
  - Related research topics in lower energy experiments
  - Any possible technique for fixed target experiments (collider exp.?)
- ③ Is there any common interests in high- and low-energy field ?
  - High density neutron-rich matter and neutron stars
  - Nuclear shape study using heavy-ion collisions ?



# Stable + Isomer collisions ? ... Very low event rate

nuclear collisions

LHC

accumulation of isomers as function of time ?

## $^{129}\text{Xe} + ^{129}\text{Xe}$ Collisions



$Z = 54$

$Z = 54$



time

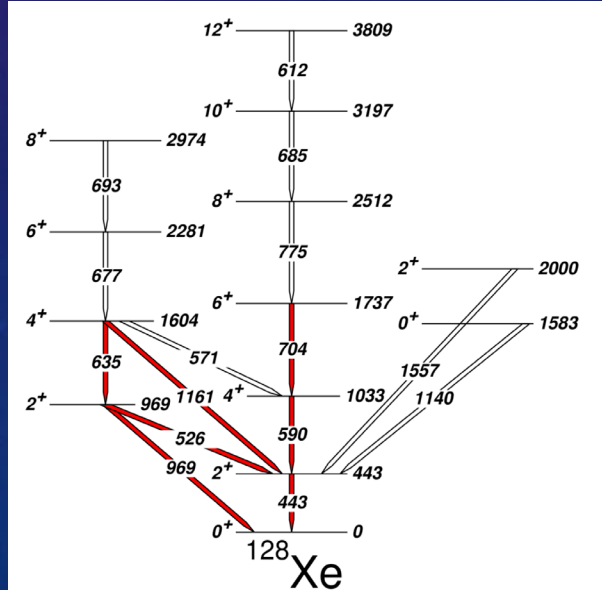
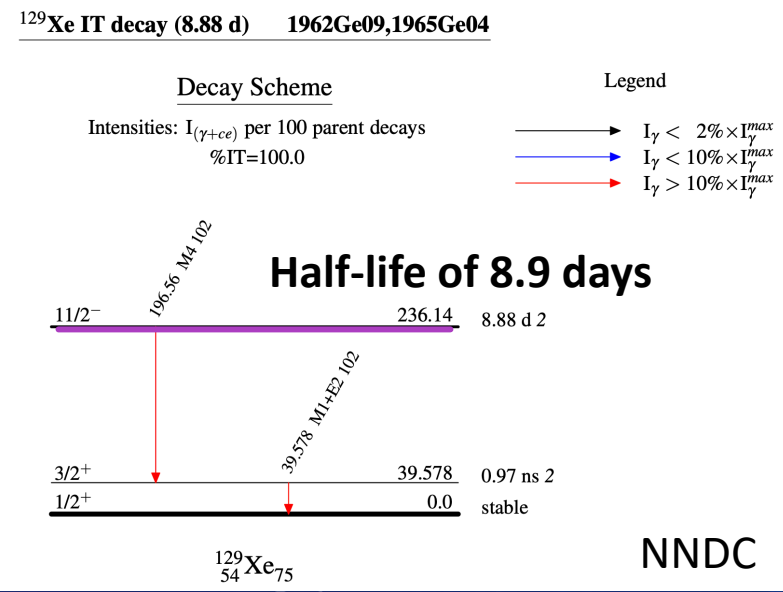
Jiangyoung's question about beam excited by Coulomb excitation during Monday's discussion time.

Coulomb excitation of  $^{126,128}\text{Xe}$   
 Phys. Rev. C 106, 034311 (2022)  
 S. Kisiov et al., ReA3 @MSU

$10^{13}$  ions

1 MHz collisions

Any localization of isomers in beam bunch?

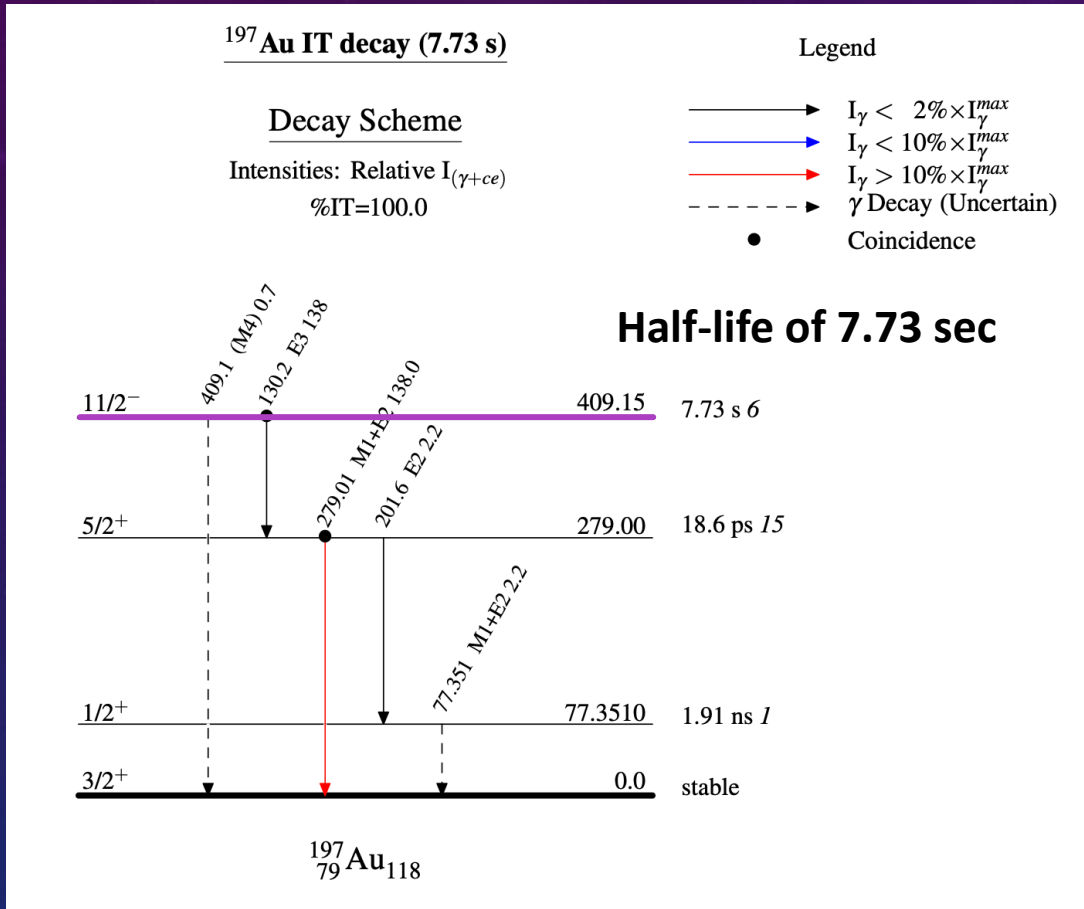


# Stable + Isomer collisions ?

... Very low event rate

## How about $^{197}\text{Au} + ^{197}\text{Au}$ Collisions

NNDC



Lorentz factor  $\gamma = 108$  at 100GeV/n

$$\rightarrow 7.73 \times 108 = 834\text{s}$$

$\sim 14$  mins

Excited energy : 409 keV

Shape of  $^{197}\text{Au}$  and  $^{197}\text{Au}^*$

Possible gate of timing, trajectory in

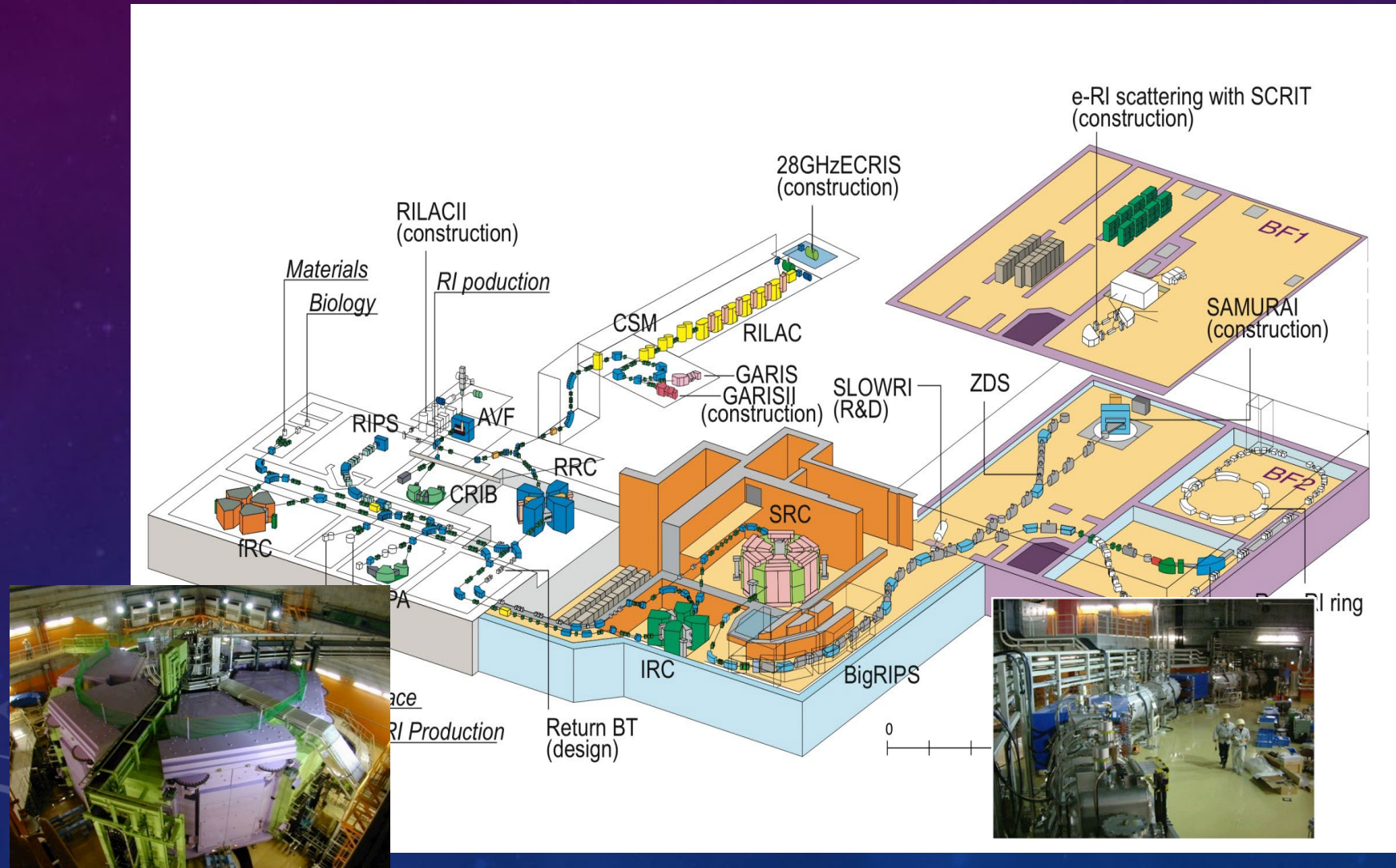
Inject long-lived isomer of  $^{129}\text{Xe}$  just before injection to LHC ring ? (Coulomb excitation by Pb / W plate ?)

# Open Questions

- ① Is there any possibility to measure stable + Isomer collisions ?
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# Radioactive Isotope Beam Facility RIBF



# Fragments (Spectators)

M. de Jong et al., Nucl. Phys. A **613** (1997) 435.

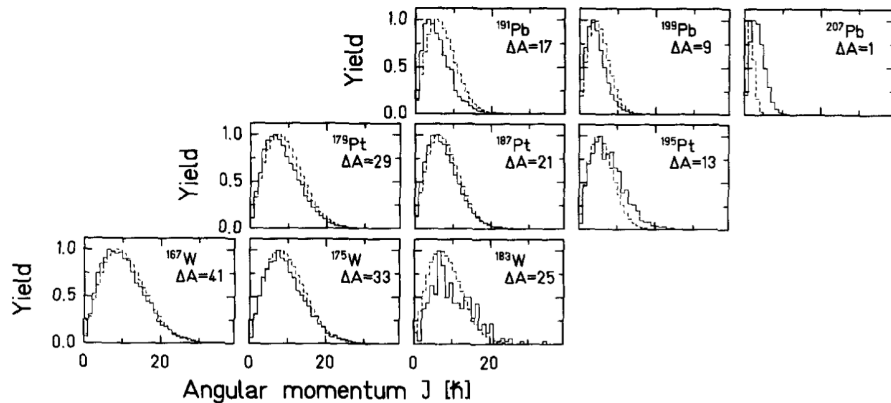
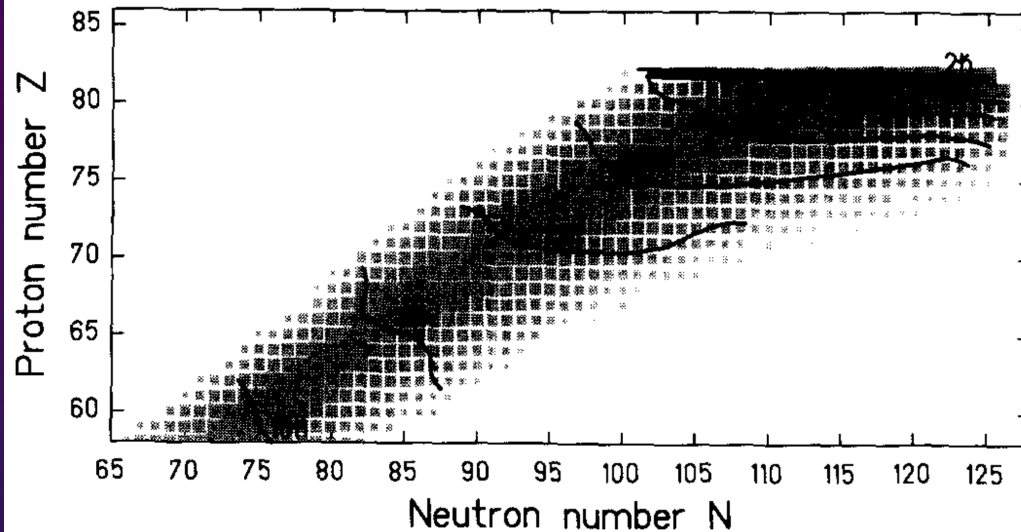
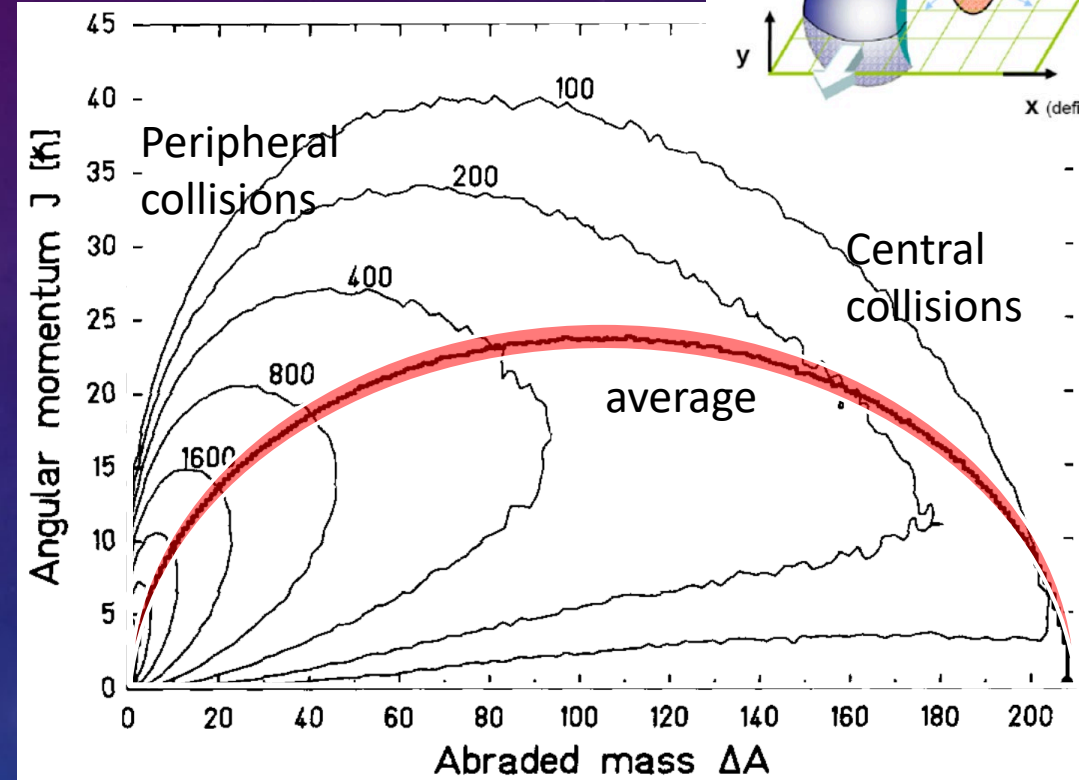
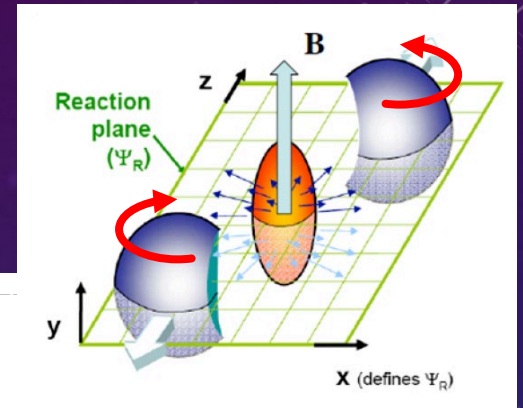


Fig. 5. The angular-momentum distribution for various isotopes of lead, platinum and tungsten. Each distribution is normalized to its maximum value. The dashed lines are approximations using the spin-cutoff parameter according to Eq. (16) with  $\bar{p} \approx 2.0$ .

Statistical abrasion-ablation model



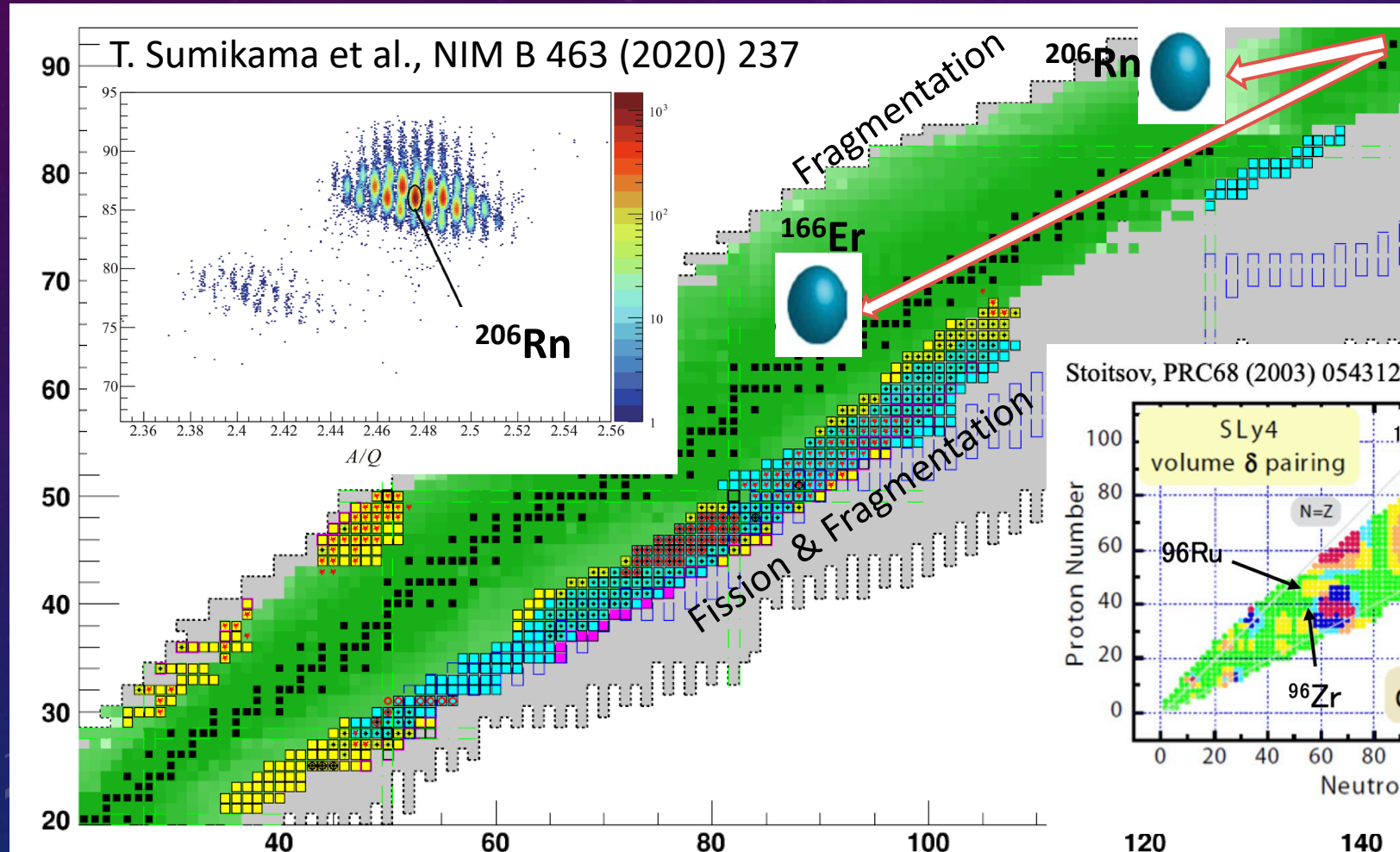
- ① Angular Momentum,
- ② Azimuthal Asymmetric Flow, and
- ③ Deformed Nuclei



# Production of Deformed Nuclei

We are requesting  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  beam at RIBF..

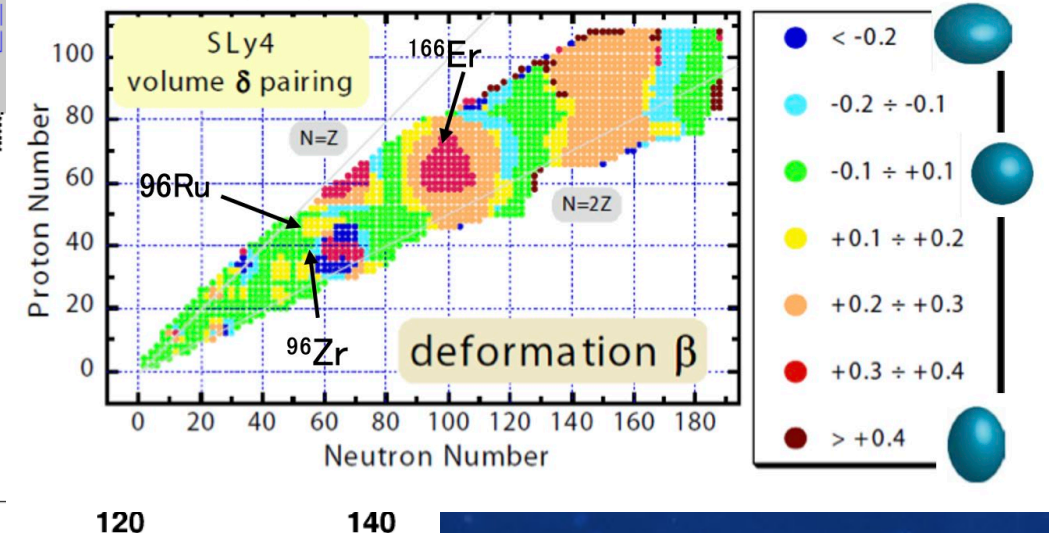
$^{238}\text{U} + \text{W}$  collisions  $\rightarrow$  Select deformed fragment using semi-central collisions



Beam int. of  $^{238}\text{U}$  :  $10^{11}$  cps

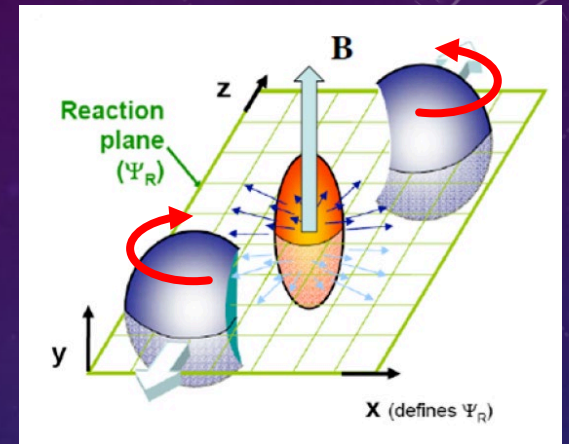
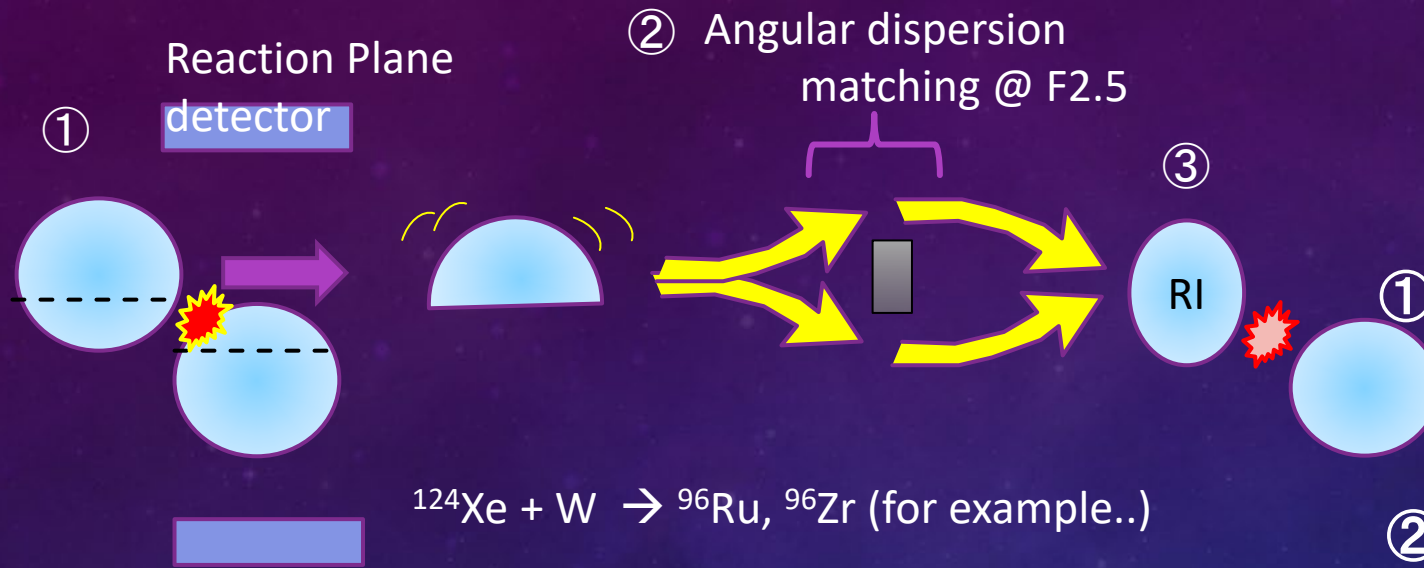
Deformed RI  
For example...  
 $^{208}\text{Rn}$ ,  $^{166}\text{Er}$ , etc..

Stoitsov, PRC68 (2003) 054312





# Directed Spectator Beam for Deformed RI + Nuclear Collisions

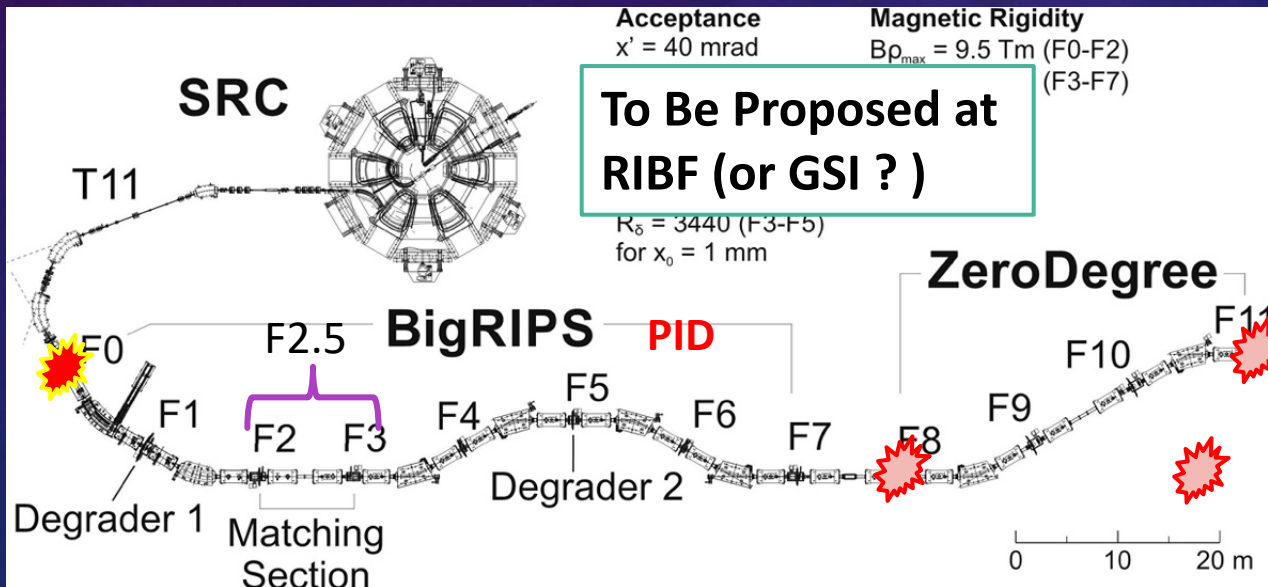


① Non-central collisions @ F0 for production of fragments

② Position  $\leftrightarrow$  Direction of bounce off for fragments

③ Particle Identification (PID) of fragments : RI (Z, N) ... polarized RI and its axis  $\leftrightarrow$ . Position at ② F2.5

④ Deformed RI + Nucleus collisions  $\rightarrow$  Study on asymmetric flow (Double-differential reaction study  $\phi_1$  (b-vector) –  $\phi_2$  (Particles))



# Isomers in ESR

## Mass measurement & Isomers

M.W. Reed et al., Phys. Rev. C 86, 054321 (2012)

Isomer ... M.Pfutzner et al.,  
PRC 65, 064604

$^{192}\text{Re}$

D. SHUBINA *et al.*

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **88**, 024310 (2013)

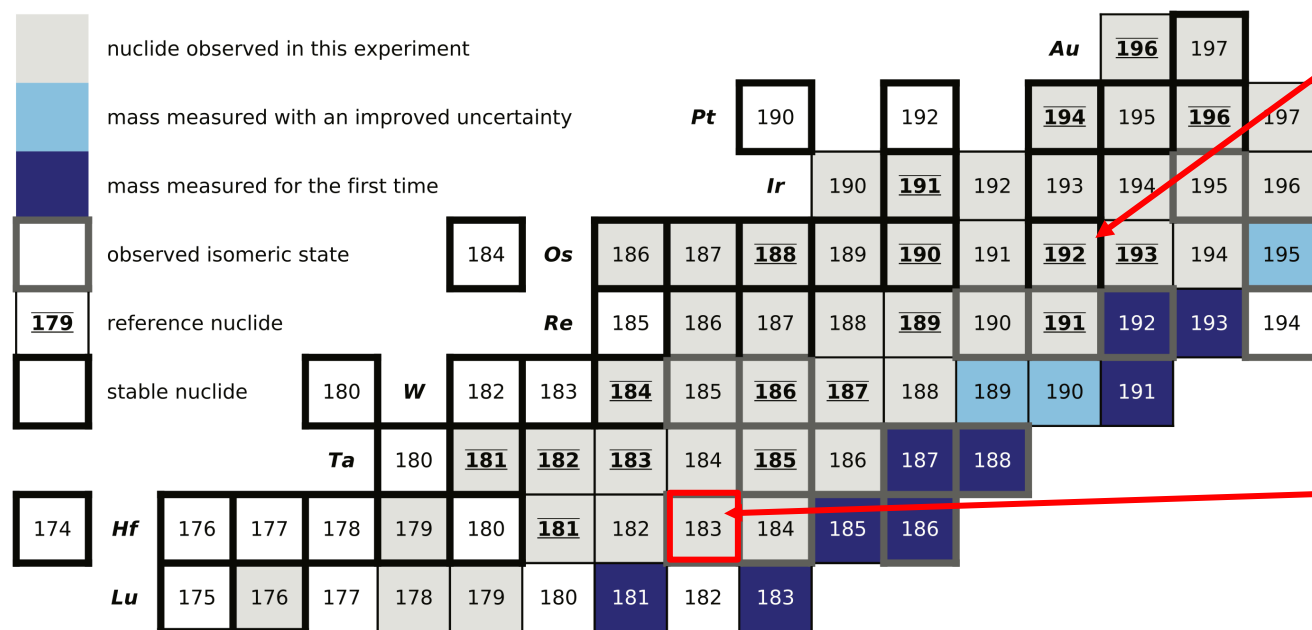
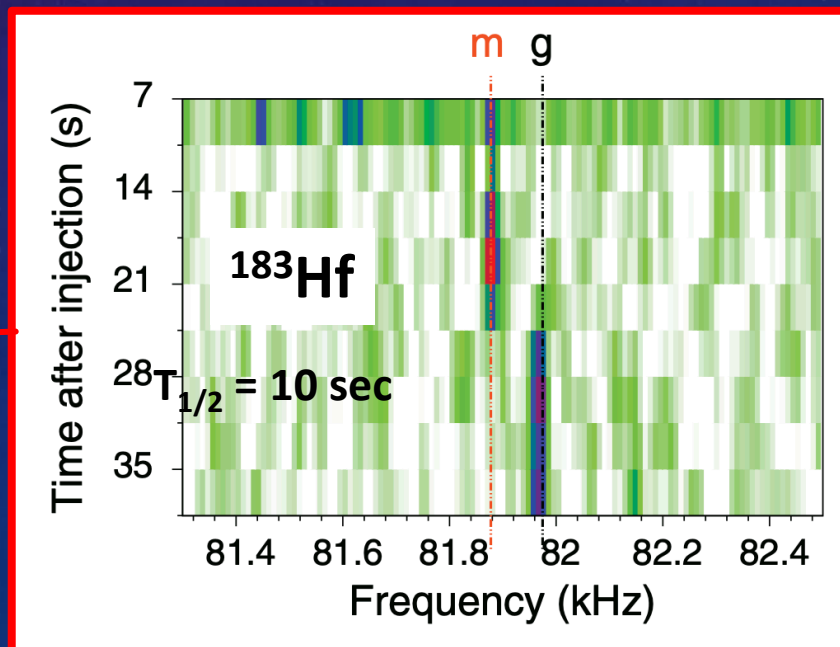
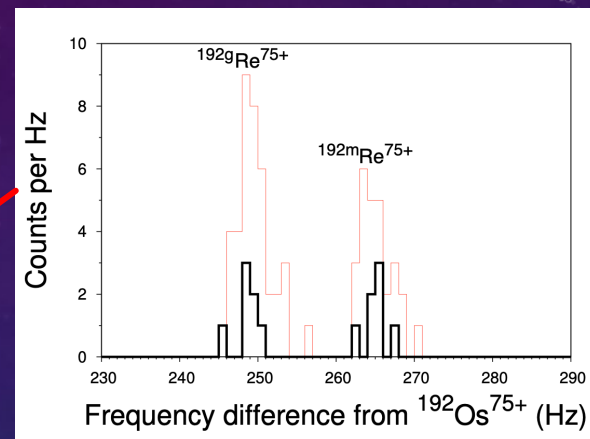
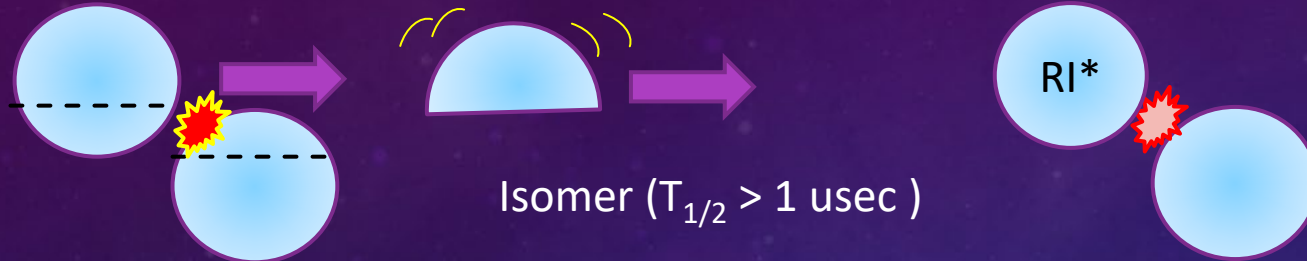
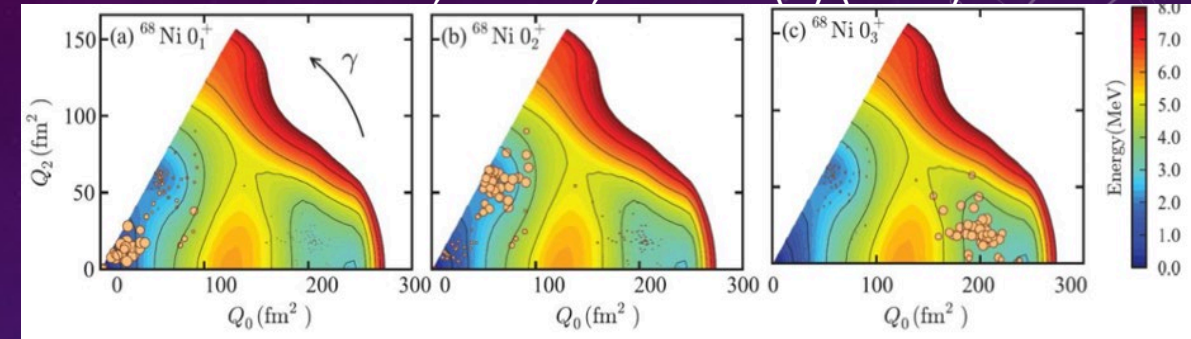


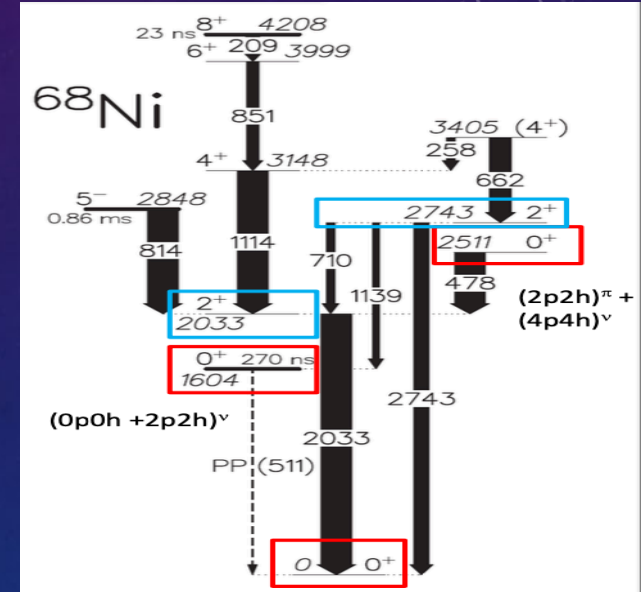
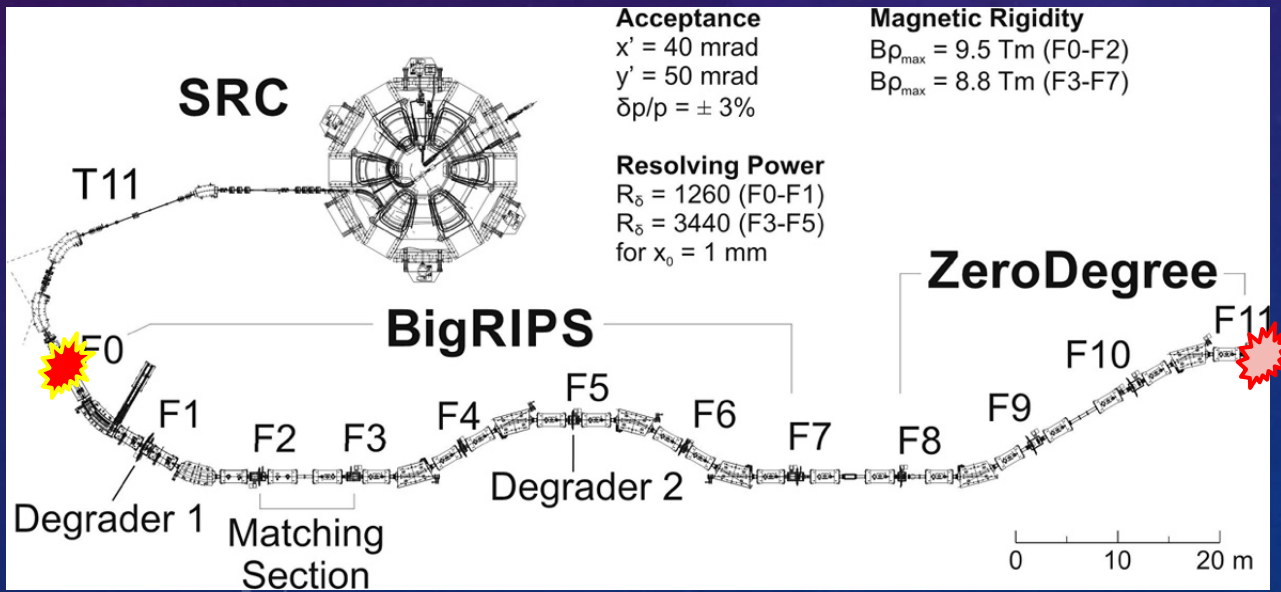
FIG. 3. (Color online) A part of the chart of nuclides indicating the nuclides measured in this work as well as the nuclides in the ground and isomeric states identified in the other part of this experiment devoted to the search for new K isomers in this region [10,11].



# Stable + Isomer collisions ?



Some possibility to perform experiments (fixed target)?



In-flight mass measurement with good timing detectors  
We may identify isomeric state on an event by event basis  
reaction plane vs emission angle of gamma..



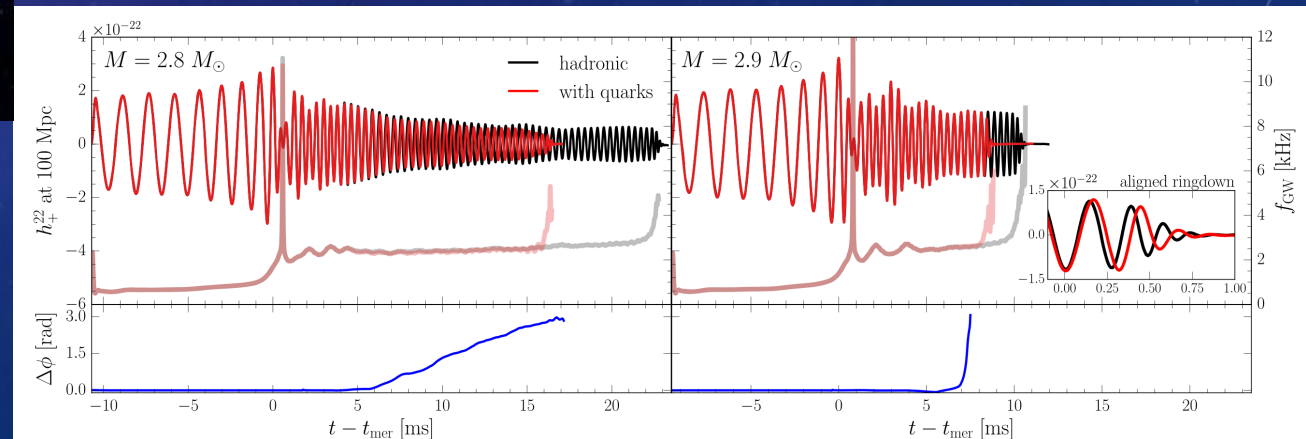
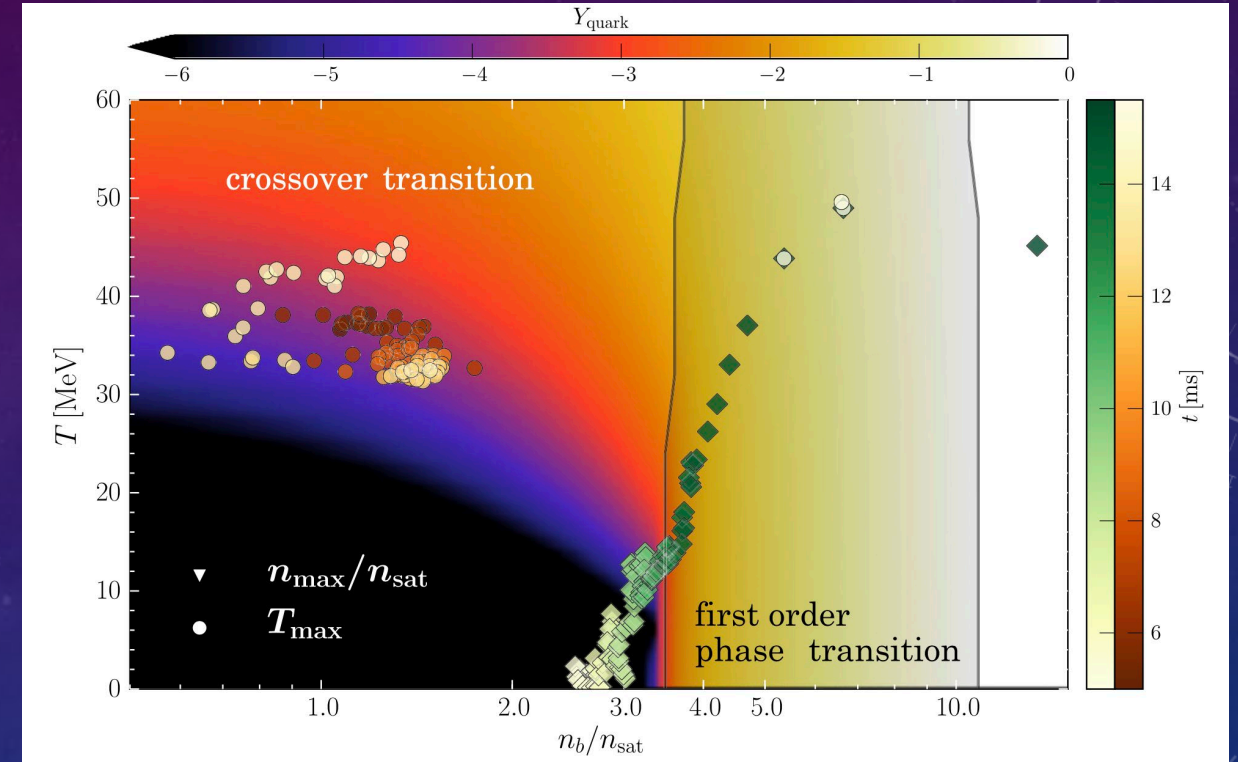
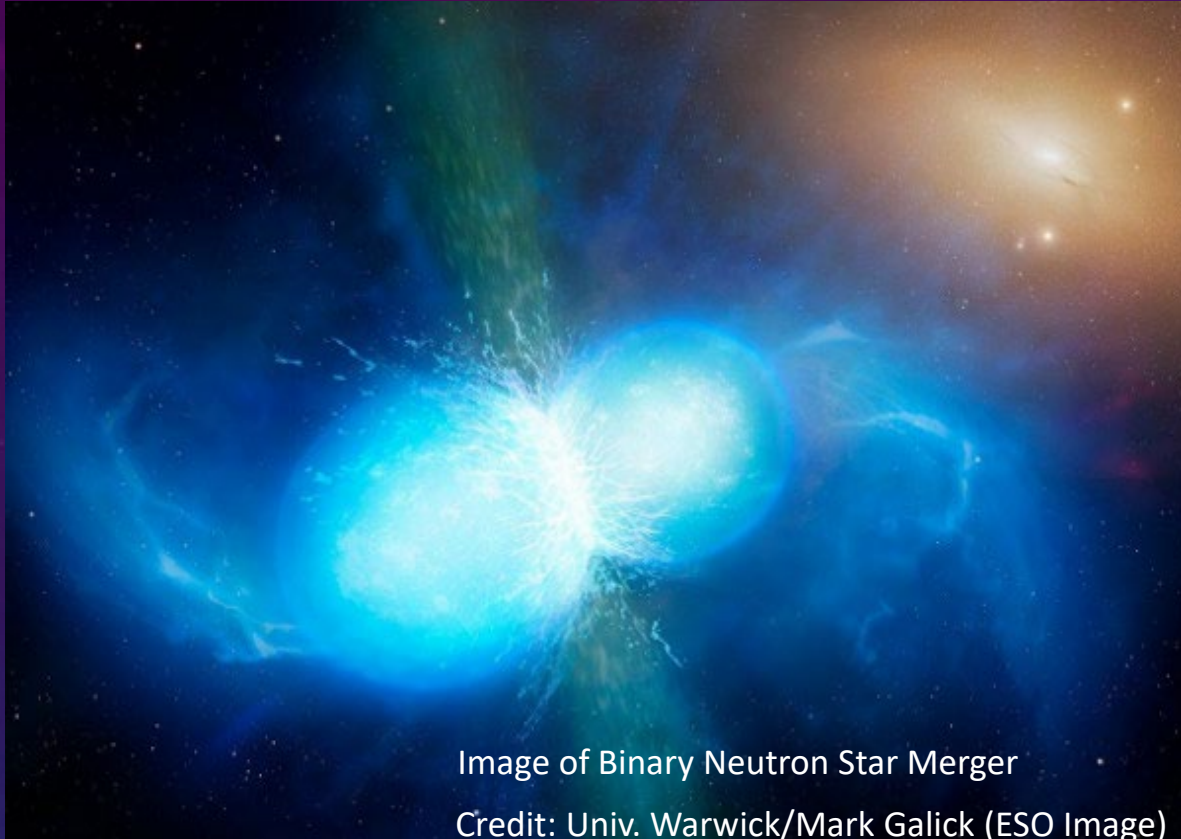
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  - Related research topics in lower energy experiments
  - Any possible technique for fixed target experiments (collider exp.?)
- ③ Is there any common interests in high- and low-energy field ?
  - High density neutron-rich matter and neutron stars
  - Nuclear shape study using heavy-ion collisions ?



# High Density (Neutron-rich) Nuclear Matter

# Signatures of Quark-Hadron Phase Transition in Neutron-Star Mergers



PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **122**, 061101 (2019)

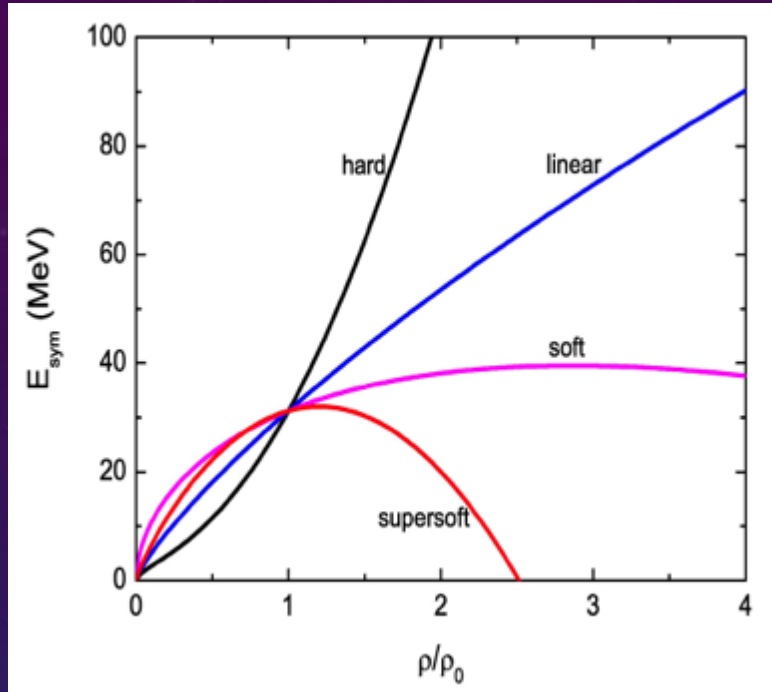
Editors' Suggestion

## Signatures of Quark-Hadron Phase Transitions in General-Relativistic Neutron-Star Mergers

Elias R. Most,<sup>1</sup> L. Jens Papenfort,<sup>1</sup> Veronica Dexheimer,<sup>2</sup> Matthias Hanauske,<sup>1,3</sup> Stefan Schramm,<sup>1,3</sup> Horst Stöcker,<sup>1,3,4</sup> and Luciano Rezzolla<sup>1,3</sup>



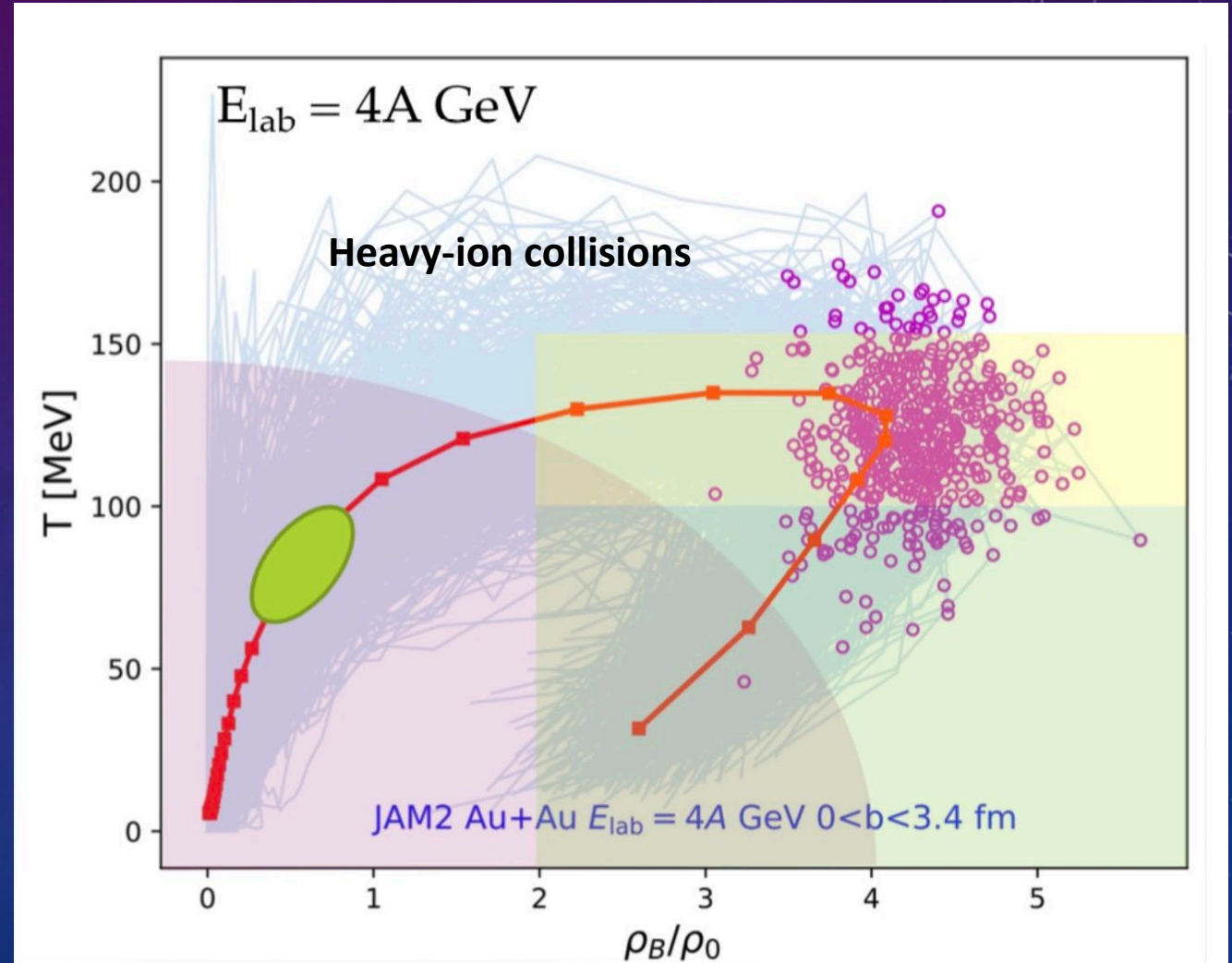
# High Density Matter using Heavy-Ion Collisions



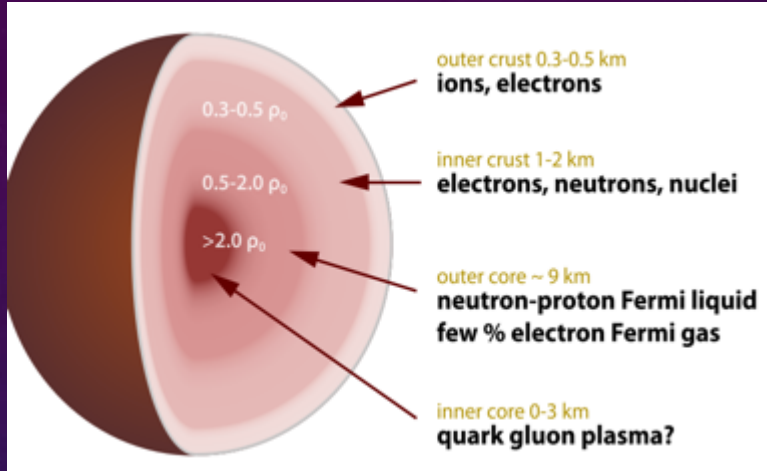
$$E(\rho, \delta) = E(\rho, \delta = 0) + E_{\text{sym}}(\rho)\delta^2 + \mathcal{O}(\delta^4).$$

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

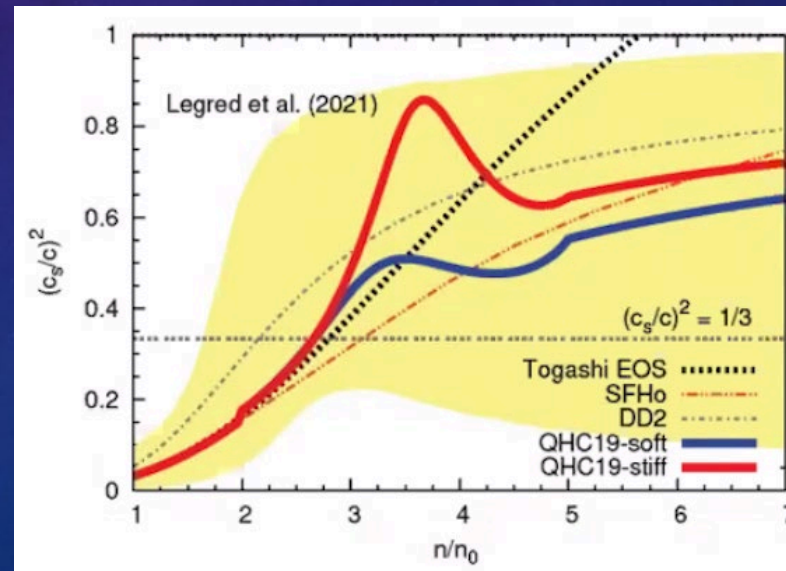
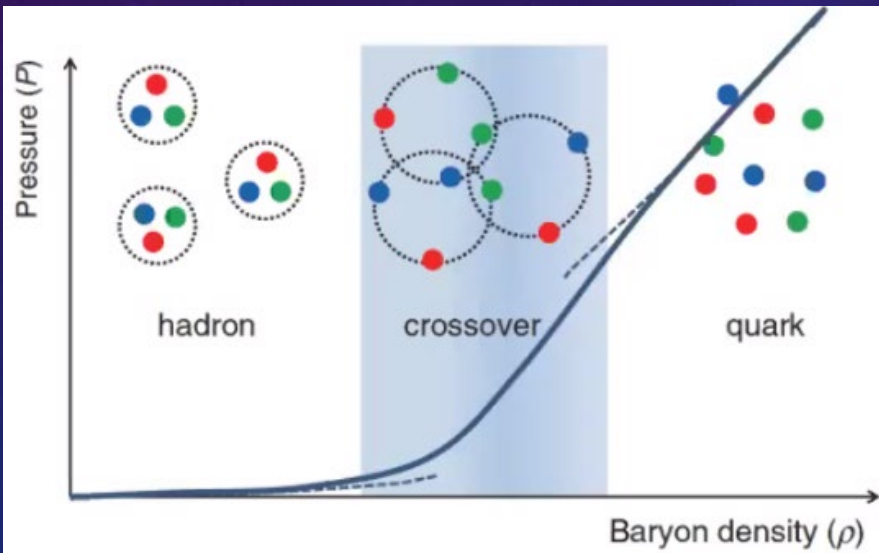
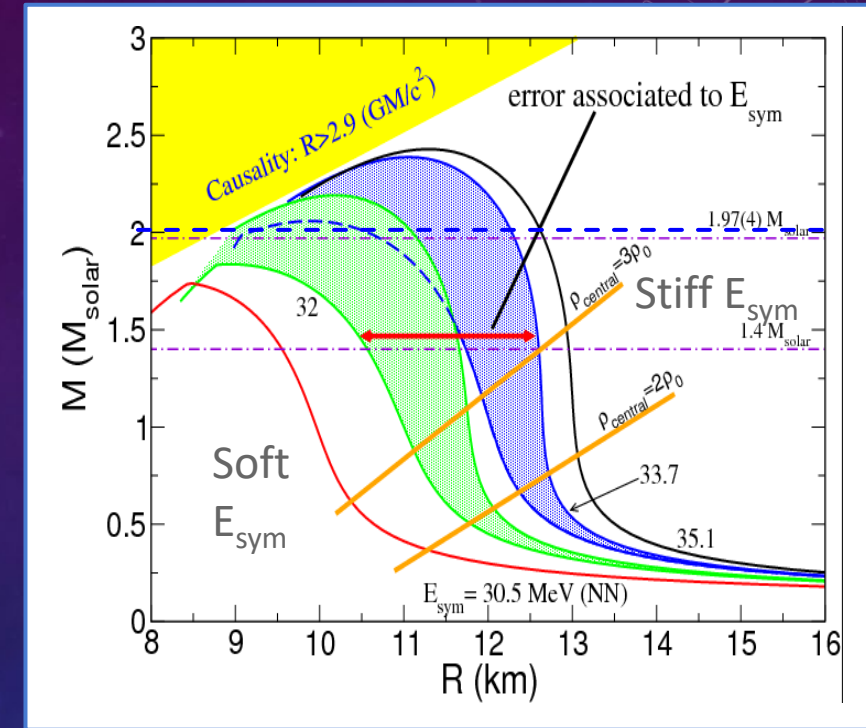
( 100 % neutron  $\rightarrow \delta = 1$  )



# Neutron Star : M vs R



T. Kojo, G. Baym, and T. Hatsuda, *Astrophys. Jour* 934, 46 (2022)



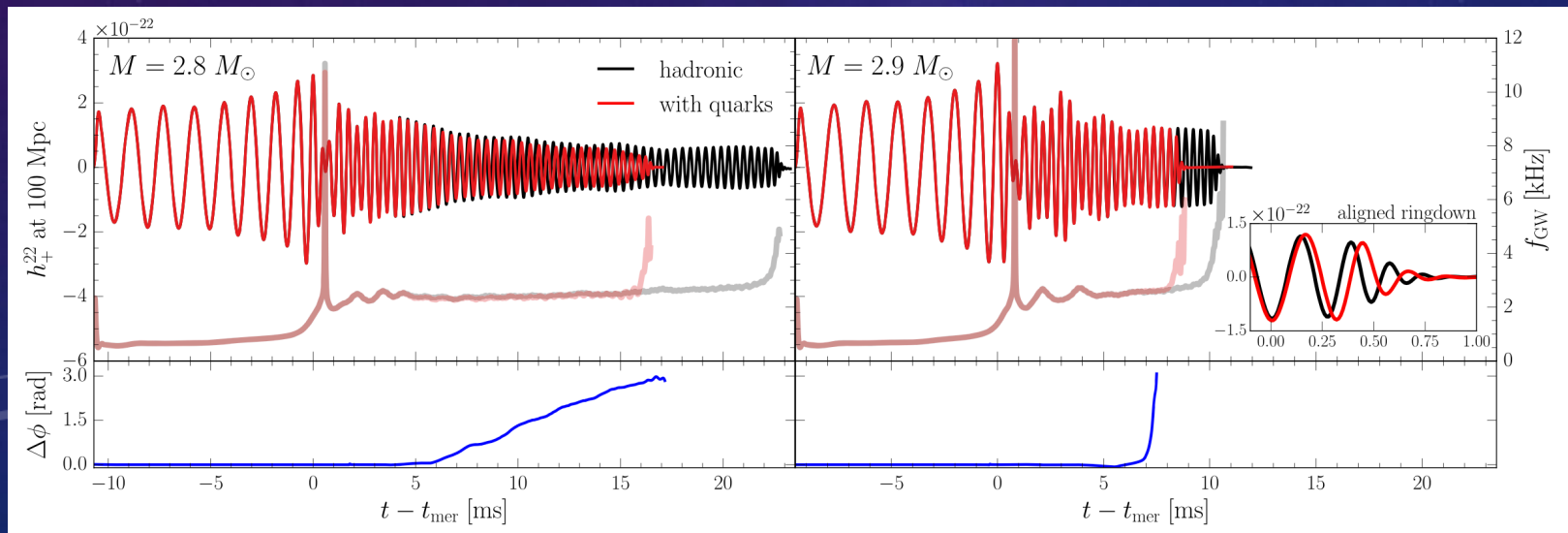
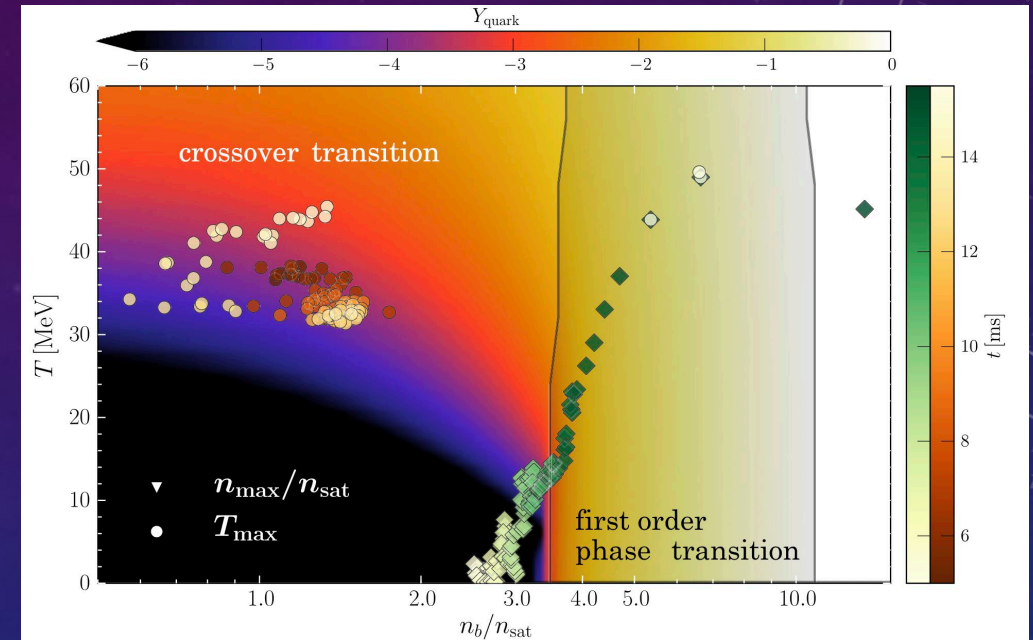
# Quark-Hadron Phase Transitions in Neutron-Star Mergers

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **122**, 061101 (2019)

Editors' Suggestion

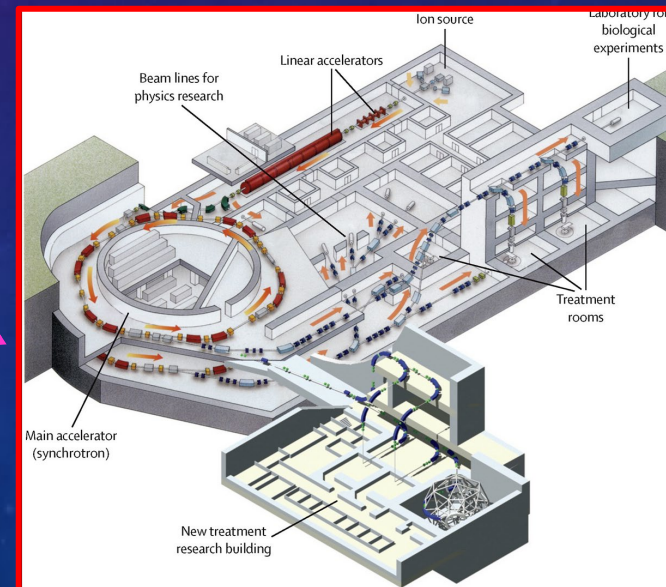
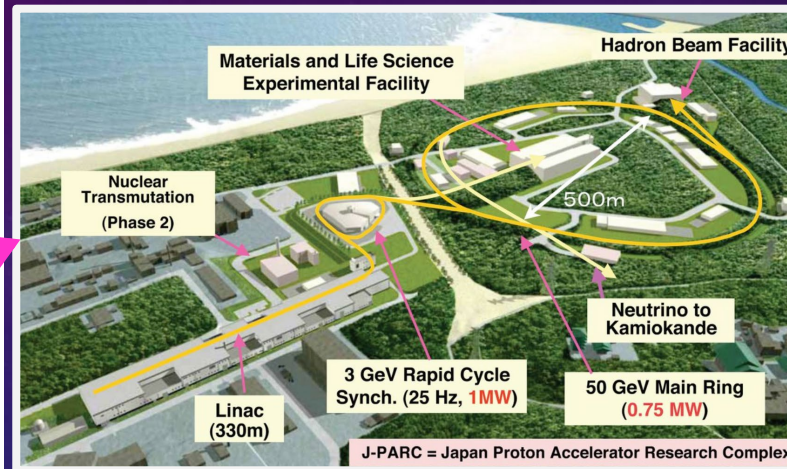
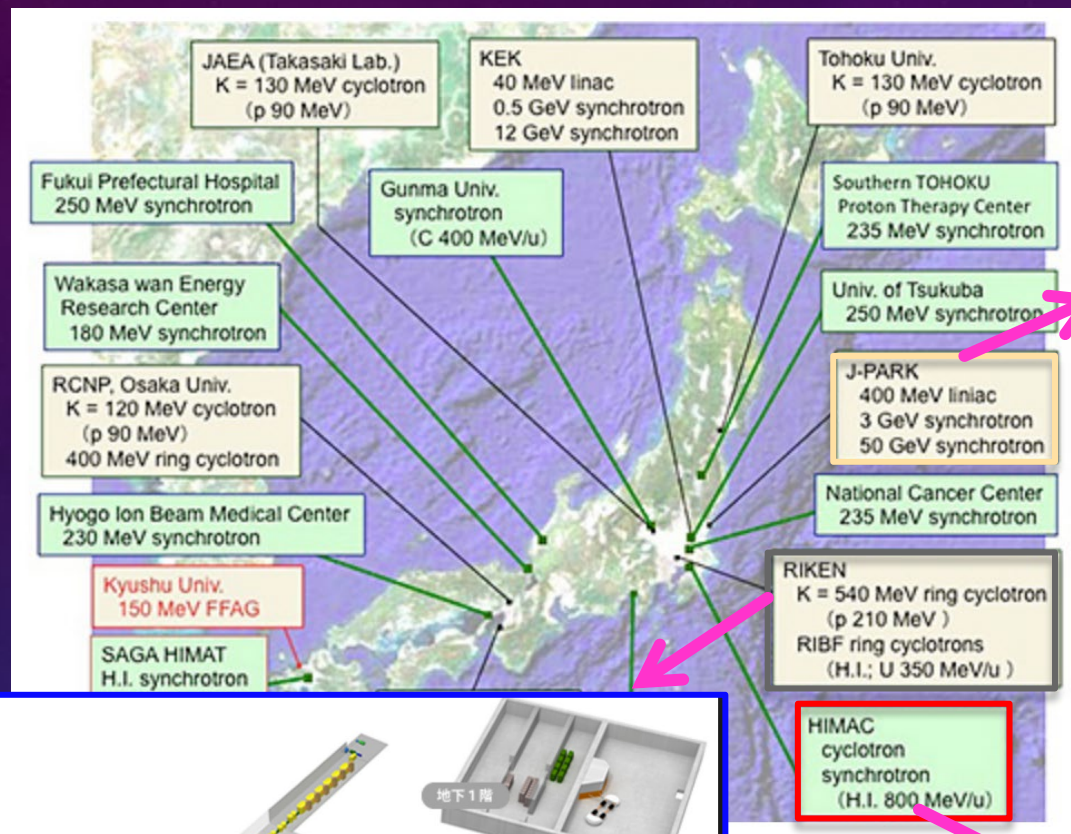
## Signatures of Quark-Hadron Phase Transitions in General-Relativistic Neutron-Star Mergers

Elias R. Most,<sup>1</sup> L. Jens Papenfort,<sup>1</sup> Veronica Dexheimer,<sup>2</sup> Matthias Hanauske,<sup>1,3</sup> Stefan Schramm,<sup>1,3</sup> Horst Stöcker,<sup>1,3,4</sup> and Luciano Rezzolla<sup>1,3</sup>





# High Density Nuclear Matter using Heavy-Ion Collisions (Japan)



# **Pilot Experiment related to Collective Flow using $^{132}\text{Xe} + \text{CsI}$ Collisions at 400 A MeV/u**

Keywords:

**Heavy-Ion Collisions at Lower Energy Region (200 A MeV ~ 10 A GeV)**

**Collective Flow of Proton & Neutron**

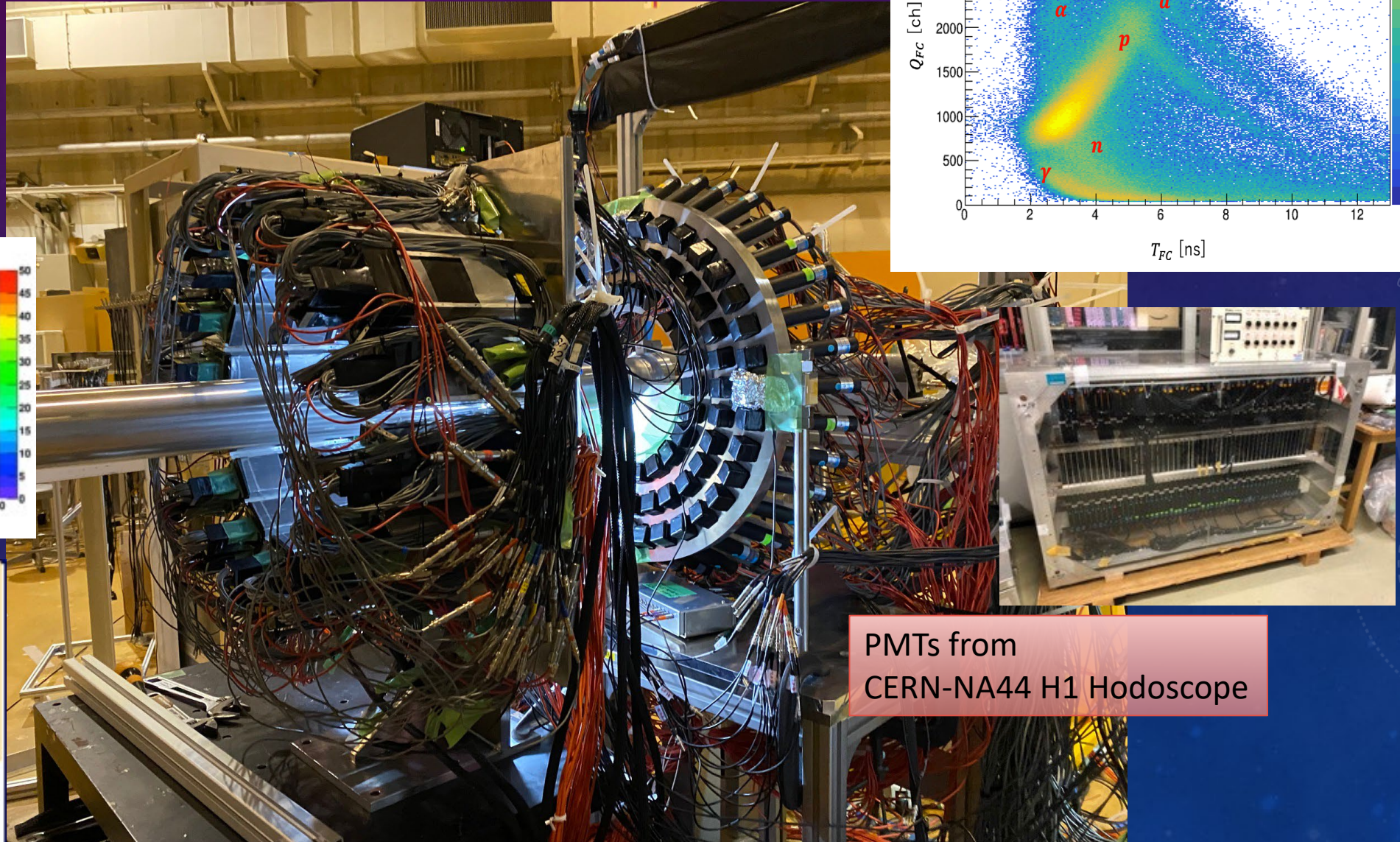
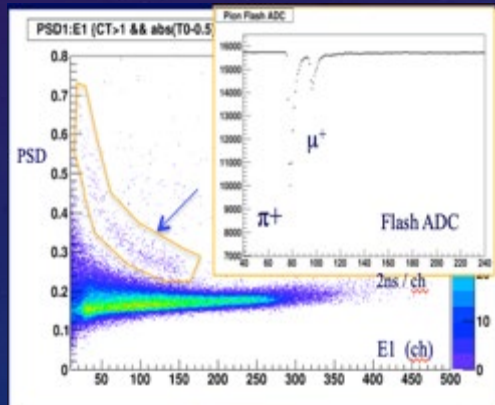
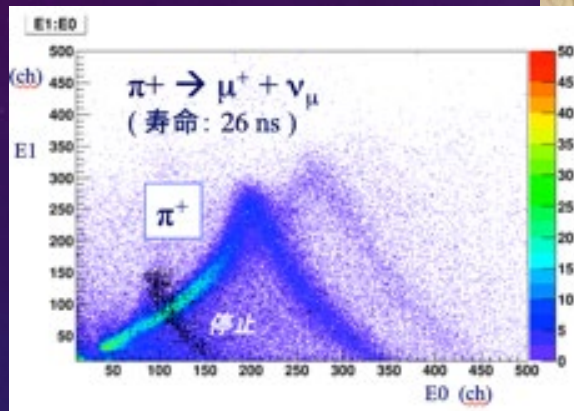
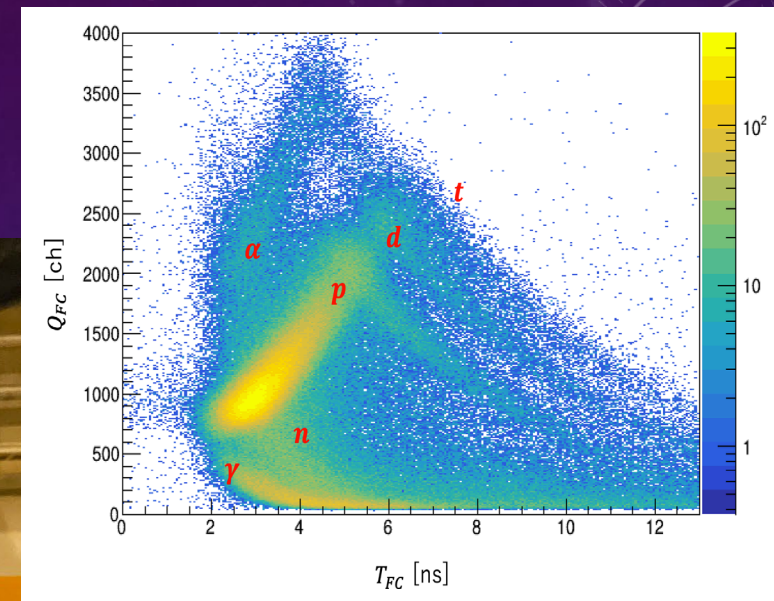
**Systematic Study of Directed/Elliptic Flow**

**Neutron-Rich Heavy-Ion Collisions**



# Pilot Flow Experiment at HIMAC

## $^{132}\text{Xe} + \text{CsI}$ Collisions at 400 AMeV/u



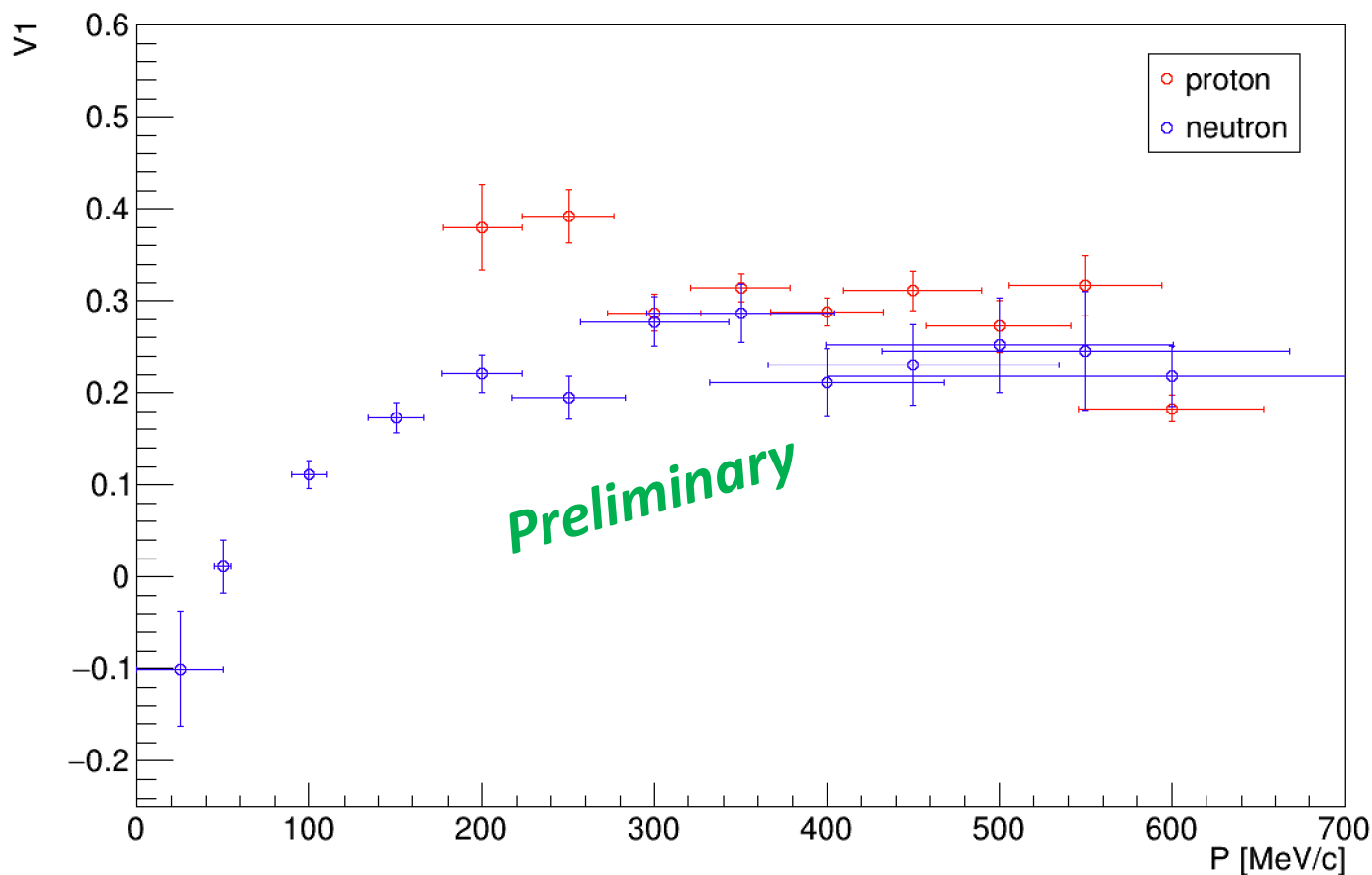
PMTs from  
CERN-NA44 H1 Hodoscope



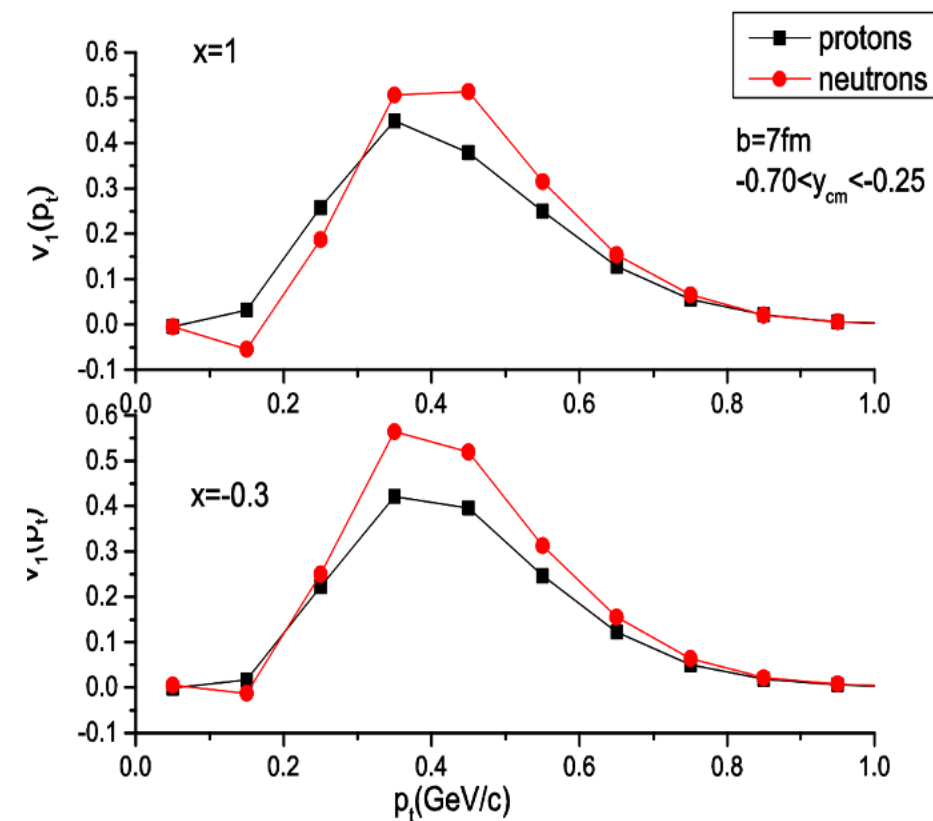
# Directed Flows of proton and neutron at target rapidity

$Y_{\text{target}}$

SEMI-central event



Bao An Li calculation



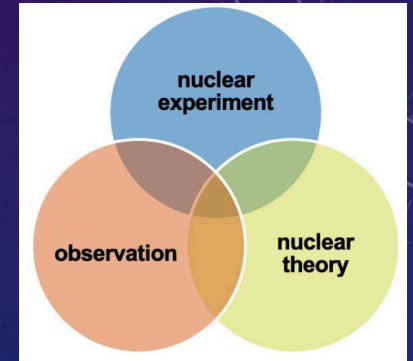
# Summary

Mickey Mouse (MM) + MM Collisions



## 1) Deformed Nucleus-Nucleus Collisions :

- Initial condition vs Flow are very interesting topics !
  - various collision types (Tip-Tip, Body-Body, etc.)
  - Selectivity of event types with multiplicity, Pt, rapidity
  - Backward and forward spectators are very important probe.
  - Search for events with anomaly. ( Large  $V_3$ ? ) & fluctuations



## 2) Production of exotic nuclei in non-central collisions & reaction plane

- Directed Spectator Beam using bounce-off of heavy-ion collisions
- Possible application for nuclear size (interaction cross-section), isomers, fusion reactions, and double-differential flow in secondary heavy-ion collisions ..

## 3) Study on high density matter will be interesting topics for both nuclear structure and heavy-ion collisions.

- Interdisciplinary collaboration among nuclear theory, experiment, and observation (neutron star (NS), supernova, NS-NS merger, r-process)