

Abstract Submitted
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Isotope ratios measured in symmetric and asymmetric $^{40,48}\text{Ca}+^{40,48}\text{Ca}$ collisions D. HENZLOVA, NSCL MSU, D. BROWN**, B. CHARITY*, A. CHBIHI*, D. COUPLAND*, R. DE SOUZA*, J. ELSON*, M. FAMIANO*, V. HENZL*, S. HUDAN*, M. KILBURN*, J. LEE*, S. LUKYANOV*, B. LYNCH*, A. ROGERS*, A. SANETULLAEV*, L. SOBOTKA*, Z. SUN*, B. TSANG*, G. VERDE*, M. WALLACE*, M. YOUNGS*, G. WESTFALL**, A. VANDER MOLEN**, *HIRA COLLABORATION, **4PI COLLABORATION — In a recent experiment performed at NSCL MSU three reaction systems with very different isospin contents were investigated at incident energy of 80A MeV – $^{40}\text{Ca}+^{40}\text{Ca}$, $^{48}\text{Ca}+^{40}\text{Ca}$ and $^{48}\text{Ca}+^{48}\text{Ca}$. The reactions were studied in a 4pi geometry using an MSU 4pi detector (array of 224 phoswich scintillators) in combination with HiRA (High Resolution Array, a high granularity Si strip/CsI detector array). The former was used to determine the centrality of the collision, while the latter gave precise energy and angular information of the emitted light fragments. The measured reactions span a wide range of system isospin ($N/Z=1$ to 1.4) and thus serve as an important source of information on the influence of isospin of the reaction system on some of the basic properties of the dense and highly excited system formed in these collisions. Preliminary results on isotope ratios and isoscaling will be presented. This work is supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant Nos. PHY-0606007 and PHY-9977707.

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