



# Nuclear equation-of-state studies with the compact spectrometer for heavy-ion experiment (CSHINE)

speaker : Yijie Wang adviser : Zhigang Xiao







## Research background

# CSHINE detection system

# Result 1: Particle emission order and timescale

# Result 2: "Ping-pang" emission mode







#### CSIHNE I

#### Result 1 Result 2 Summary





## Neutron skin GMR





## URCA process R-M Relation

















YJW, FHG, QHW et al., Nucl. Sci. Tech. 32, 4 (2021) (cover paper)
FHG, XYD, YJW et al., Nucl. Inst. Meth. A, 1011, 165592 (2021)
FHG, YJW, XYD et al., Nucl. Inst. Meth. A, 1029, 166461 (2022)
XYD, FHG, YJW et al., Nucl. Sci. Tech. 33, 40 (2022)
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YHQ, DG, SX, YJW et al., NIMA, 1053, 168330 (2023)







ImQMD calculation results of particle emission timescale {30MeV/u Ar + Au}





Same mass and different neutron number for the neutron rich or poor IMFs Yield ratio of t and <sup>3</sup>He R(t/<sup>3</sup>He) for neutron rich trend of coincident light particles If a neutron-rich IMF is emitted early, a neutron-poor light particle is more likely to be emitted later.

 $A_{\rm H}$ 



Velocity spectra of LCP coincident with IMF (Thermal Dynamic check)



Velocity spectra of both t and <sup>3</sup>He exhibit scaling behavior over different IMFs ("Ping-pang" emission is not caused by thermal dynamic process)



**Isospin anti-correlation and ImQMD calculation** {25MeV/u Kr + Pb}



**Isospin anti-correlation** is a precise probe for symmetry energy



Commonality the N/Z of the residues keeps the initial system



Extend isospin balancing effect from ground to highly excited states in HIRs

Observing the ping-pong modality of the isospin degree of freedom in cluster emission from heavy-ion reactions (Y.J. Wang, et al., Physical Review C 107, L041601 (2023))



Introduction CSIHNE Result 1

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