

# Monte Carlo Generator DCM-SMM

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# Content

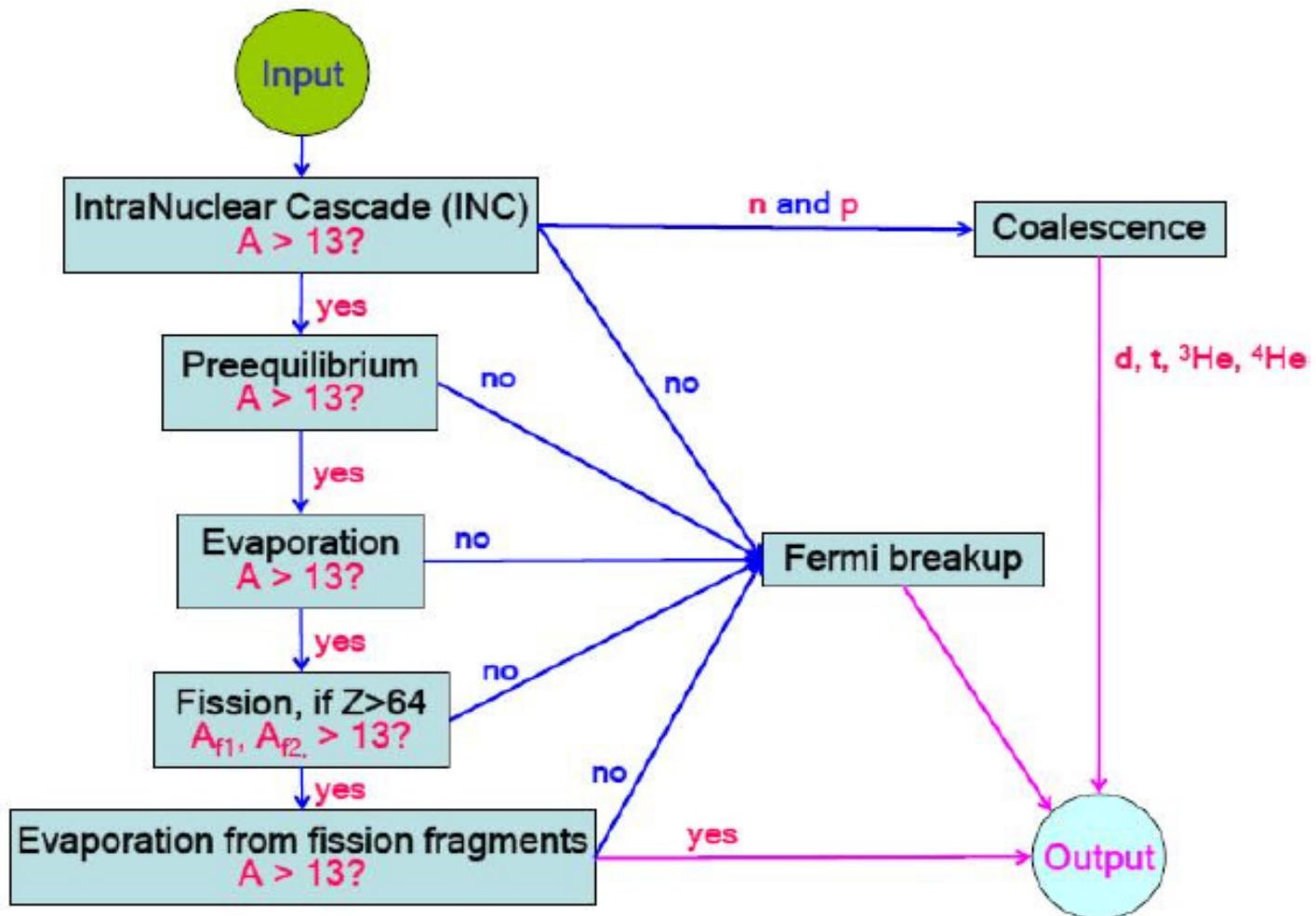
- Modified DCM–QGSM – current generator
- DCM–SMM: modified DCM-QGSM + SMM
- Conclusions

# **DCM-QGSM**

## **DCM-QGSM – Dubna Cascade Quark-Gluon-String-Model**

- DCM
  - + coalescence
  - + prequilibrium
  - + Fermi break-up
  - + GEM (Generalized evaporation + fission)
  - + Light hyperfragments production at coalescence stage
- QGSM ( $E_{\text{Lab}} > 4.5 \text{AGeV}$ )

# Scheme of DCM calculations



## **DCM-SMM: DCM-QGSM + SMM**

**SMM** – Statistical Multifragmentation Model

*A. Botvina et al, Nucl. Phys. A584 (1995) 737-756.*

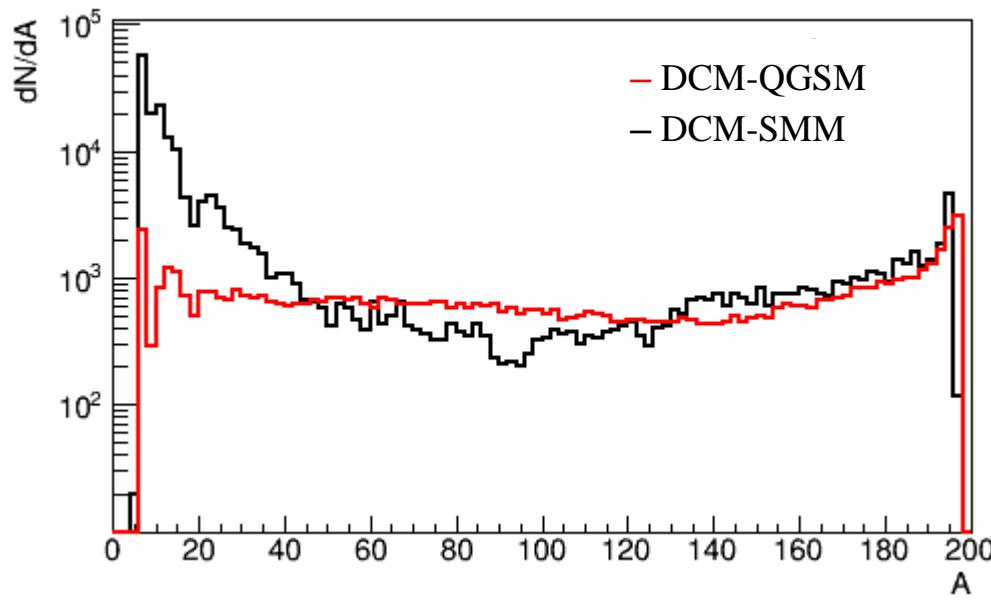
*J.P. Bondorf, A.S. Botvina, A.S. Ilinov, I.N. Mishustin, K. Sneppen, Phys.Rep. 257 (1995) 133-221*

- Statistical break-up of excited nuclear residuals
- Light and medium mass fragments formation

# Multifragmentation

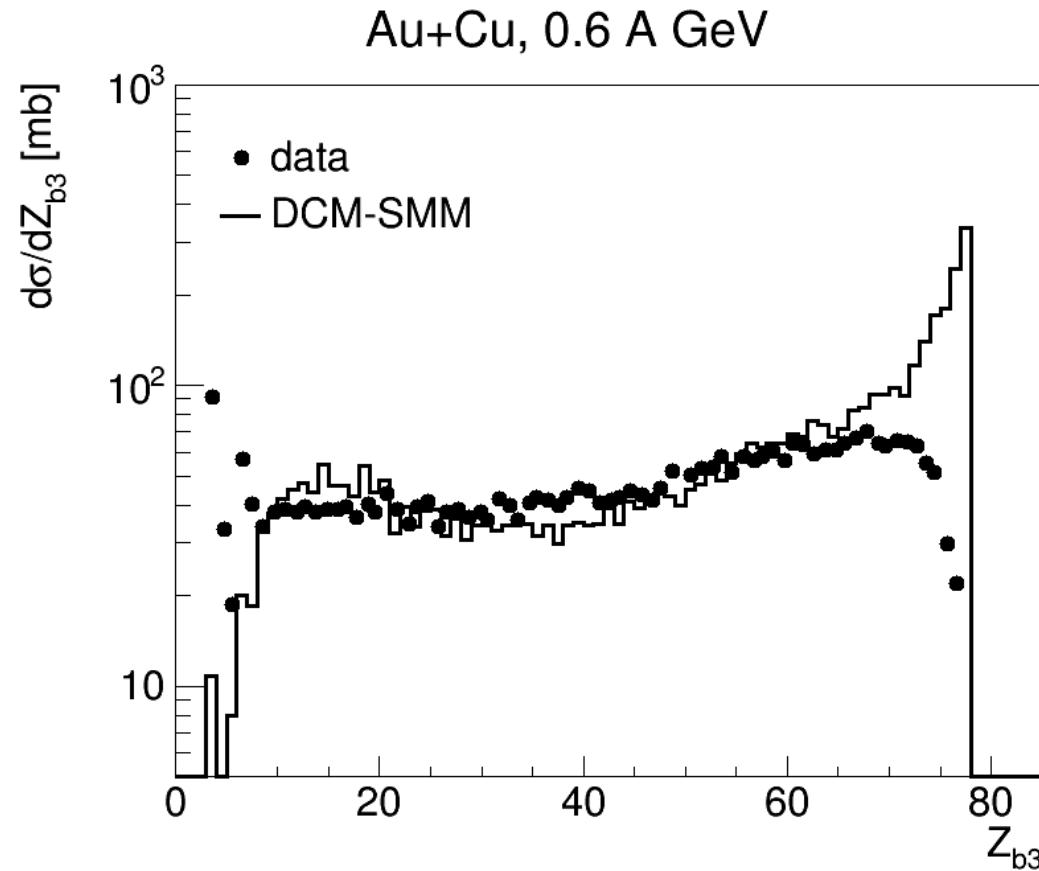
## Comparison DCM-QGSM and DCM-SMM

Au+Au,  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5 \text{ GeV}$



# Multifragmentation

## Comparison DCM-SMM with data

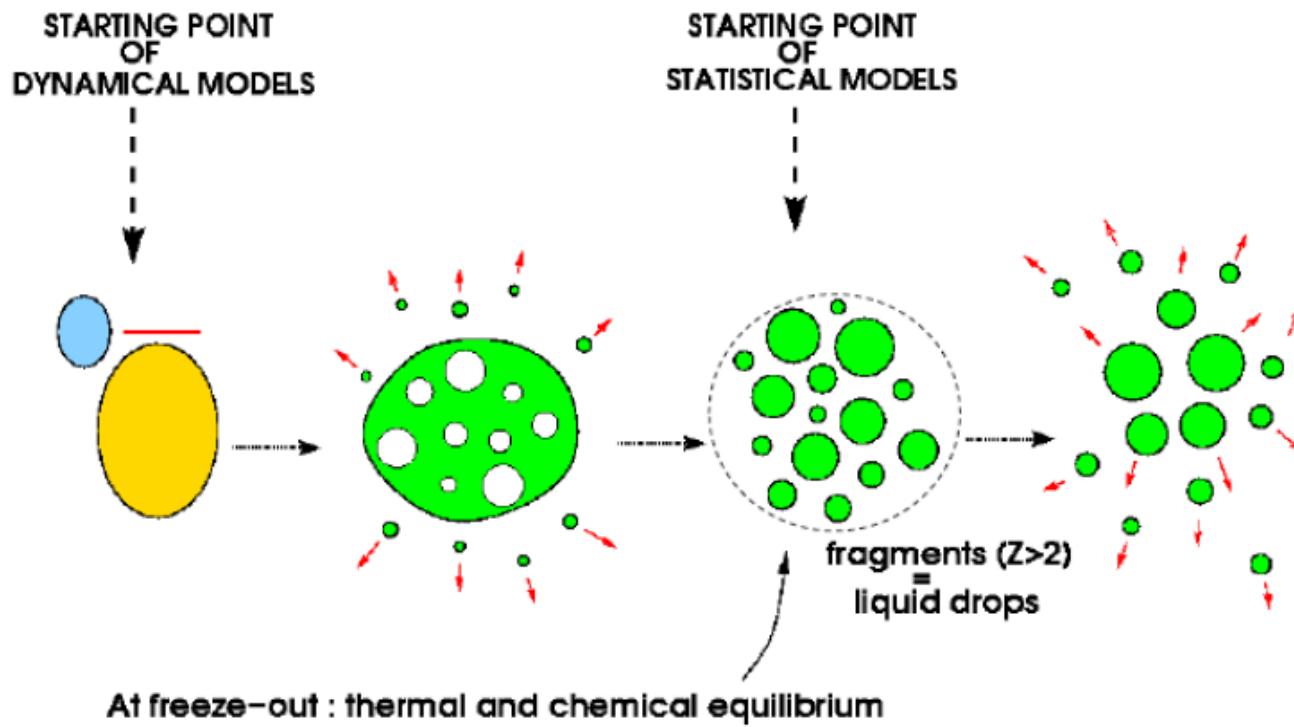


# SMM

## Multifragmentation in intermediate and high energy nuclear reactions

Experimentally established:

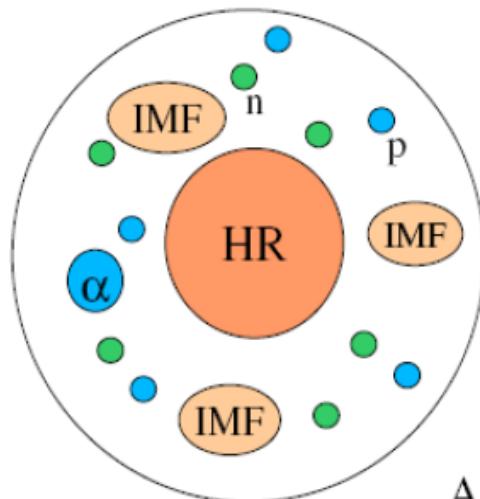
- 1) few stages of reactions leading to multifragmentation,
- 2) short time  $\sim 100\text{fm}/c$  for primary fragment production,
- 3) freeze-out density is around  $0.1\rho_0$ ,
- 4) high degree of equilibration at the freeze-out,
- 5) primary fragments are hot.



# SMM

## Statistical Multifragmentation Model (SMM)

J.P.Bondorf, A.S.Botvina, A.S.Iljinov, I.N.Mishustin, K.Sneppen, Phys. Rep. **257** (1995) 133



Ensemble of nucleons and fragments in thermal equilibrium characterized by  
neutron number  $N_0$   
proton number  $Z_0$ ,  $N_0+Z_0=A_0$   
excitation energy  $E^*=E_0-E_{CN}$   
break-up volume  $V=(1+\kappa)V_0$

All break-up channels are enumerated by the sets of fragment multiplicities or partitions,  $f=\{N_{AZ}\}$

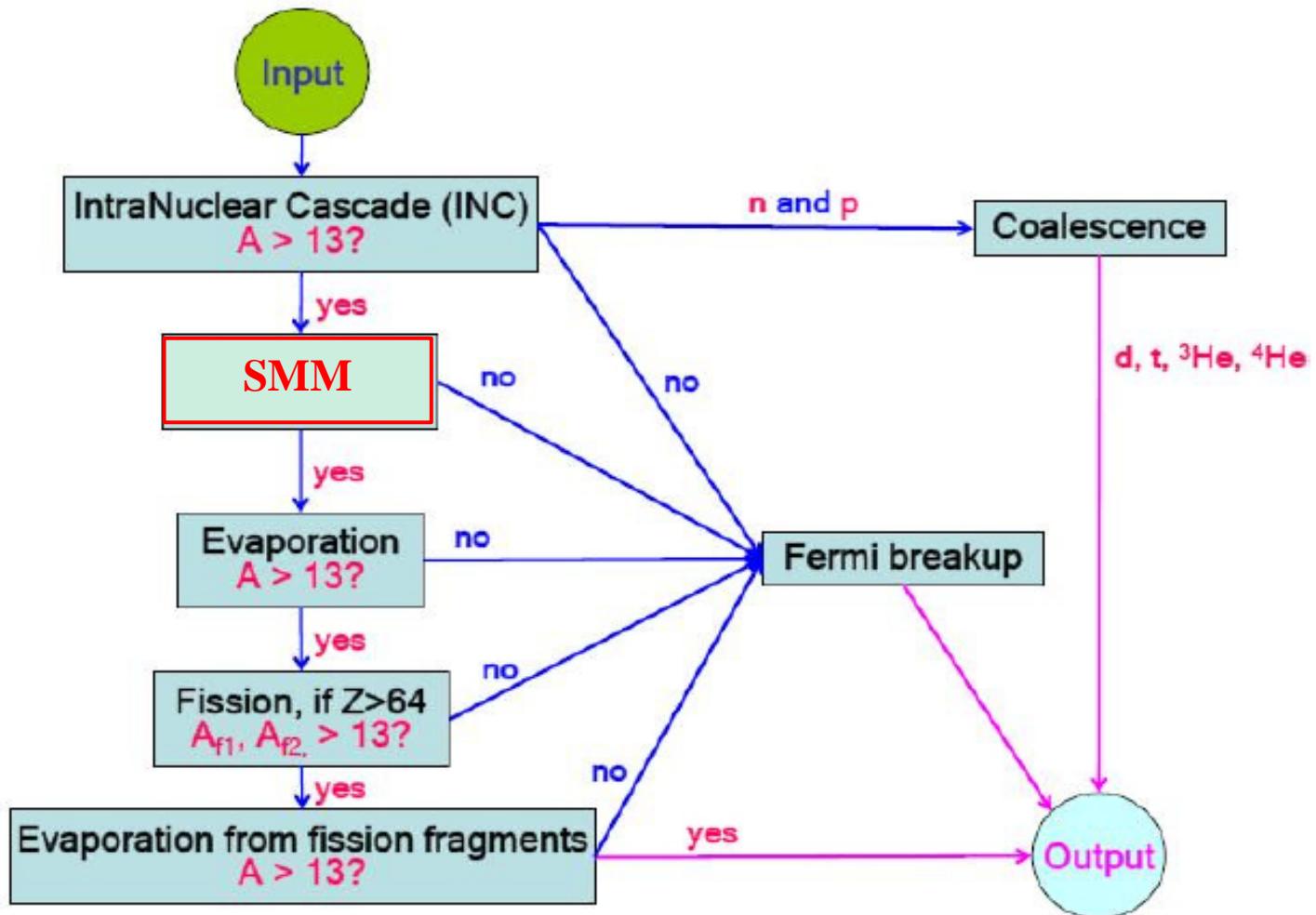
Statistical distribution of probabilities:  $W_f \sim \exp \{S_f(A_0, Z_0, E^*, V)\}$   
under conditions of baryon number (A), electric charge (Z) and energy ( $E^*$ ) conservation, including compound nucleus.

# **DCM-SMM**

## **DCM-QGSM – Dubna Cascade Quark-Gluon-String-Model**

- DCM
  - + coalescence
  - ~~+ prequilibrium~~
  - + Fermi break-up
  - + **SMM**
  - + GEM (Generalized evaporation + fission)
  - + Light hyperfragments production at coalescence stage
- QGSM ( $E_{\text{Lab}} > 4.5 \text{AGeV}$ )

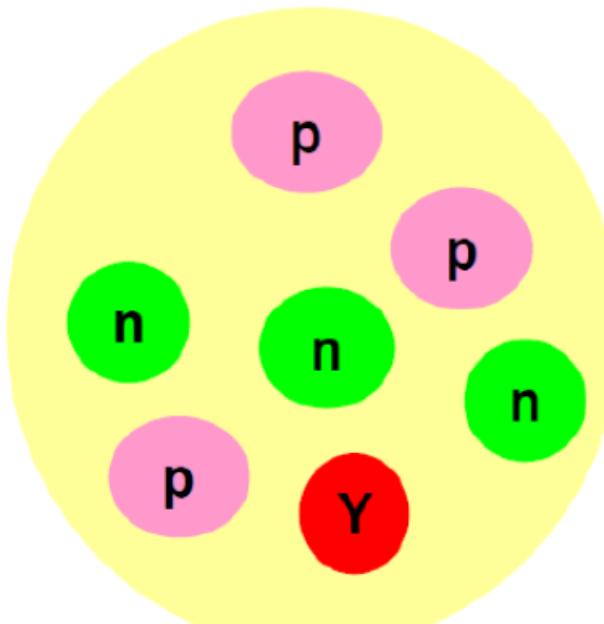
# Scheme of DCM-SMM



# Further Modification of DCM-SMM

## Hypernucleus: Hyperons Bound in Nuclei

Hypernucleus: consists of nucleons (n, p) + hyperon (Y)



Notation:

$Y^AZ$

$Y$  = Hyperon

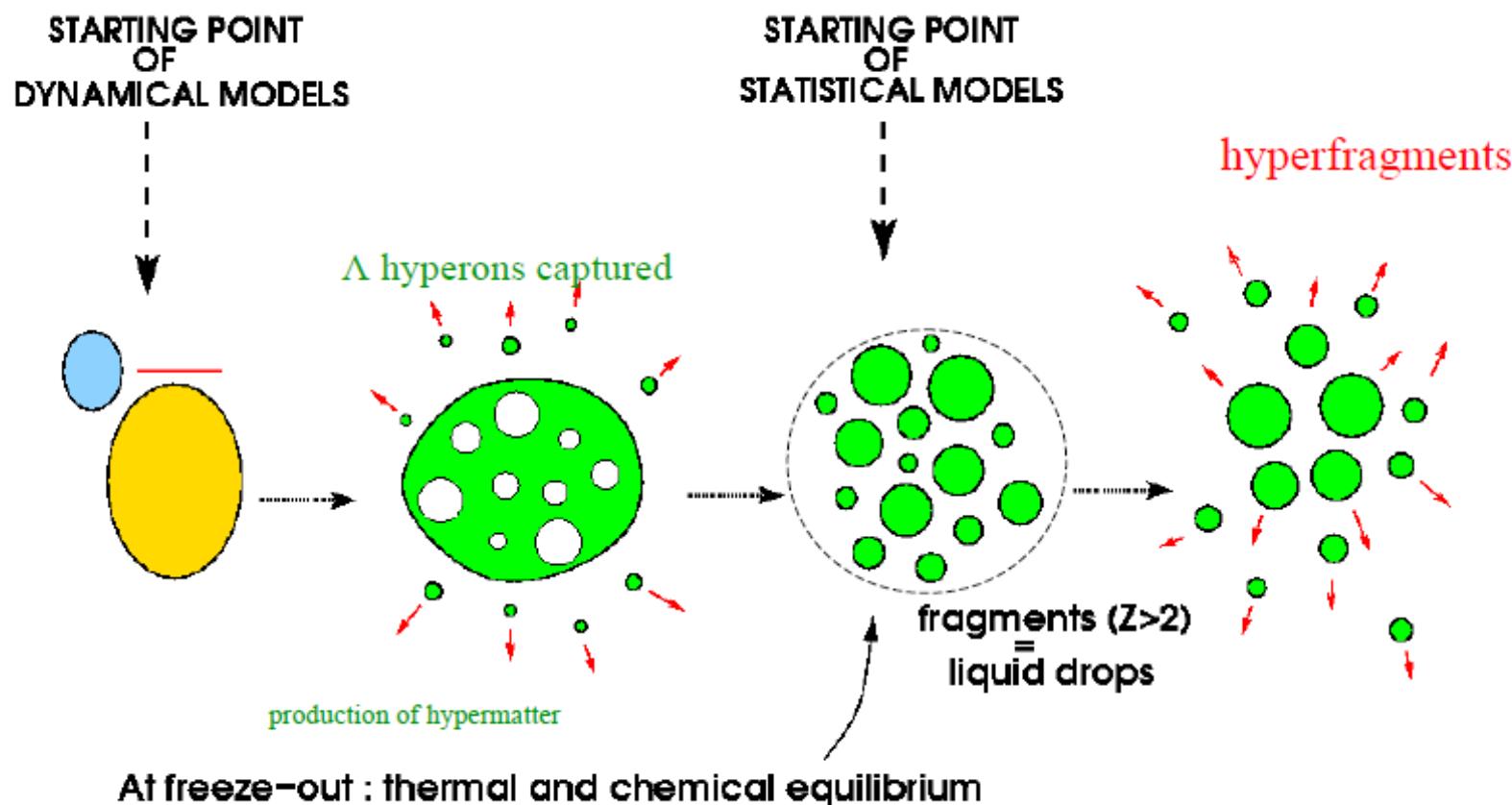
$Z = Z_p + (N_Y \cdot q_Y)$

$A = N_n + N_p + N_Y$

Generalization of the statistical de-excitation model for nuclei with Lambda hyperons

In these reactions we expect analogy with  
multifragmentation in intermediate and high energy nuclear reactions

+ nuclear matter with strangeness



# Further Modification of DCM-SMM

## Hyperfragment production

*A.S. Botvina, K. K. Gudima, J. Steinheimer, M. Bleicher, and I. N. Mishustin, PHYSICAL REVIEW C 84, 064904 (2011)*

*J. Steinheimer, K.K. Gudima, A.S. Botvina, I.N. Mishustin, M. Bleicher, H. Stocker, Phys. Lett. B714, 85 (2012).*

Generalized Statistical Fragmentation model

- Coalescence mechanism in central region
- Multifragmentation in forward and backward regions:
  - capture of hyperons by spectator fragments in non-central heavy ion collisions
  - capture criterium:  $E_H < |V_\Lambda|$

$$V_\Lambda(\rho) = -\alpha \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \left[ 1 - \beta \left( \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \right)^{2/3} \right],$$

# Plan for future

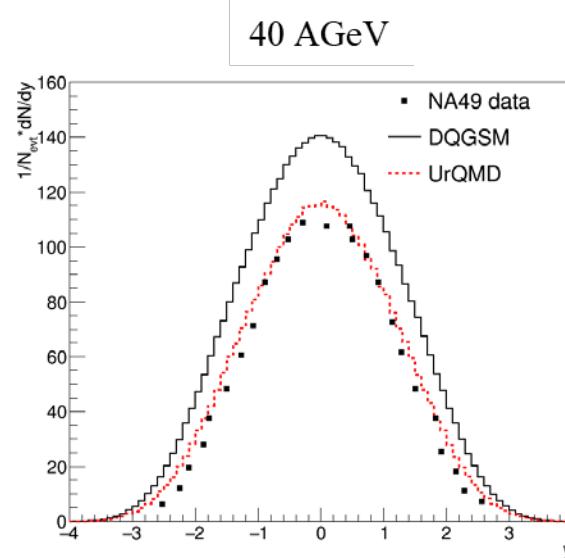
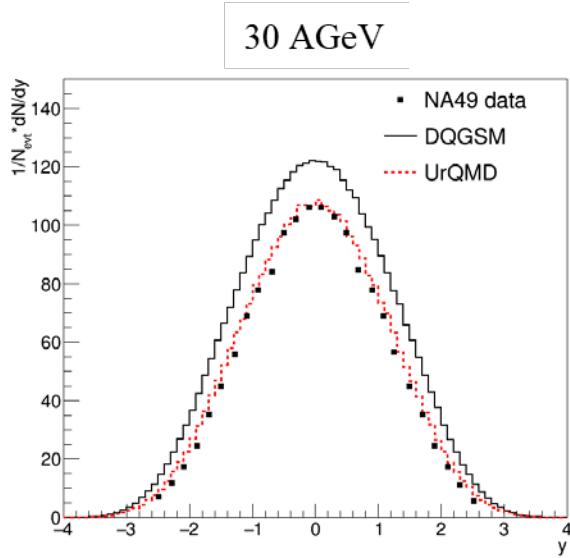
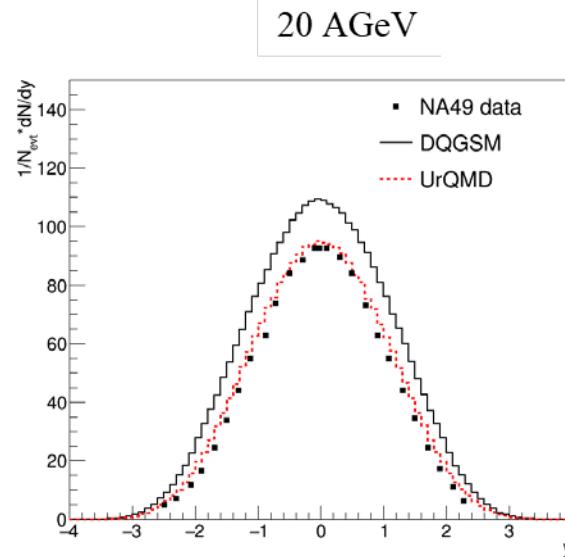
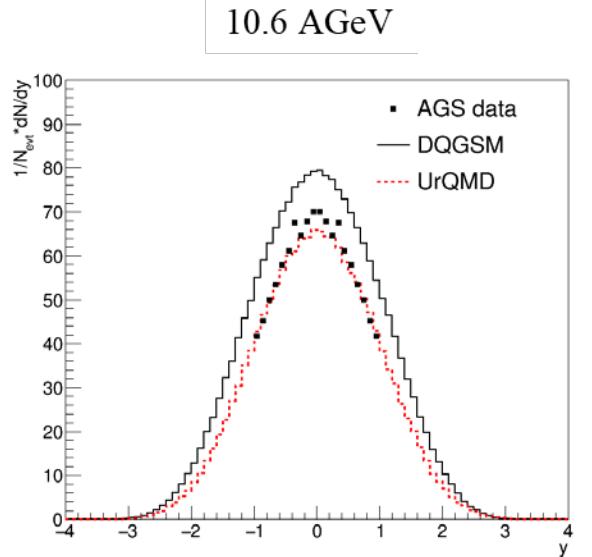
- Correction of formation time concept
- Generalized Multifragmentation Model
- Implementation of the mechanism of enhancement of strangeness
- Implementation of the mechanism of enhancement of dilepton yield
- Further development

**Thank you!**

# Backups

# DCQGSM vs Experiment: AGS, Au+Au; NA49, Pb+Pb

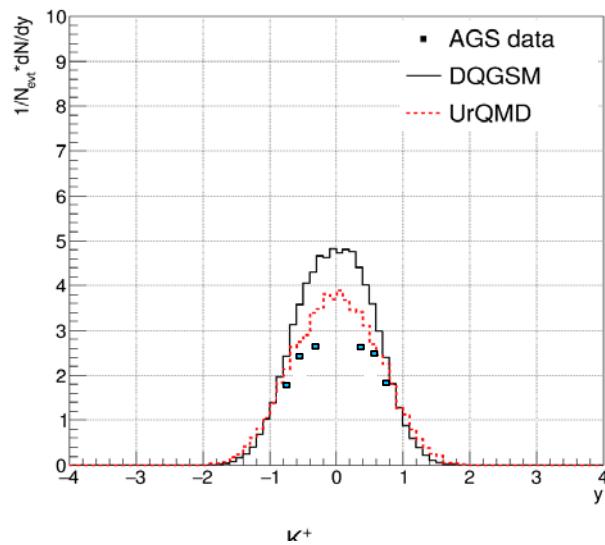
## $\pi^-$ - rapidity distributions



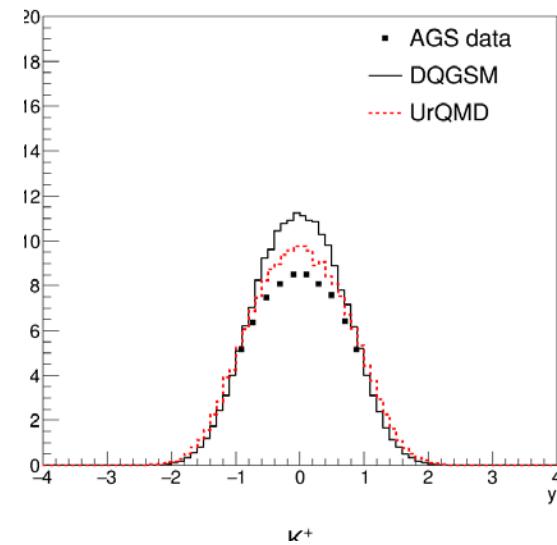
# DCQGSM vs Experiment: AGS, Au+Au; , NA49, Pb+Pb

## $K^+$ - rapidity distributions

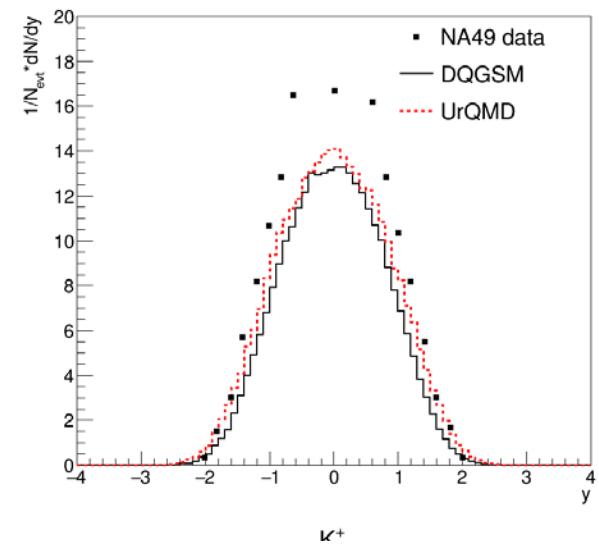
4 AGeV



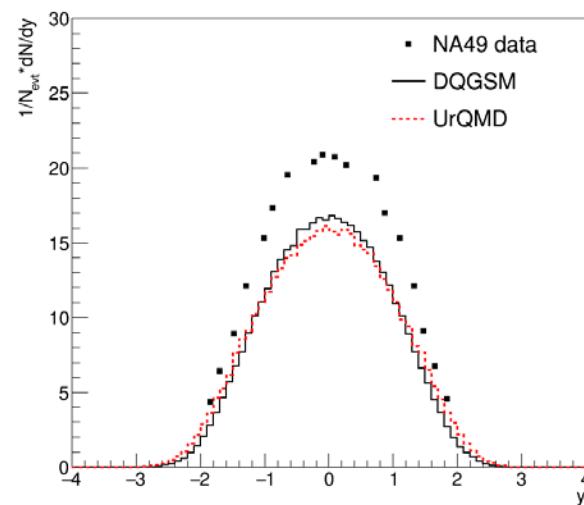
10.6 AGeV



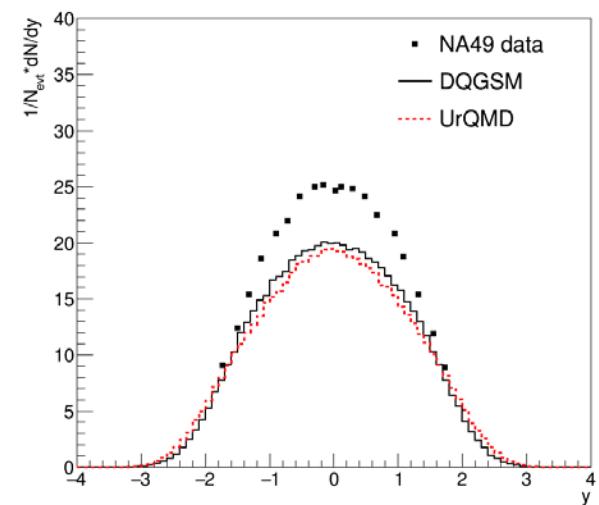
20 AGeV



30 AGeV



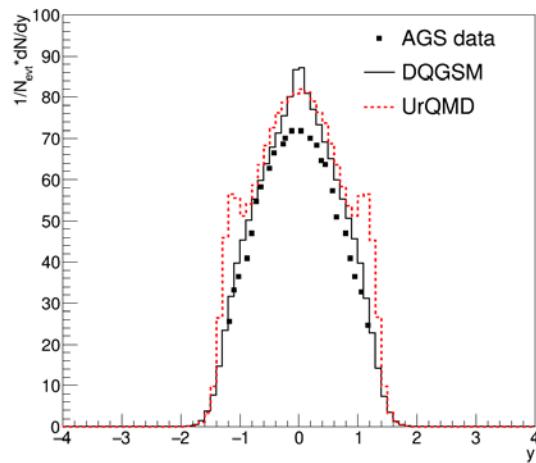
40 AGeV



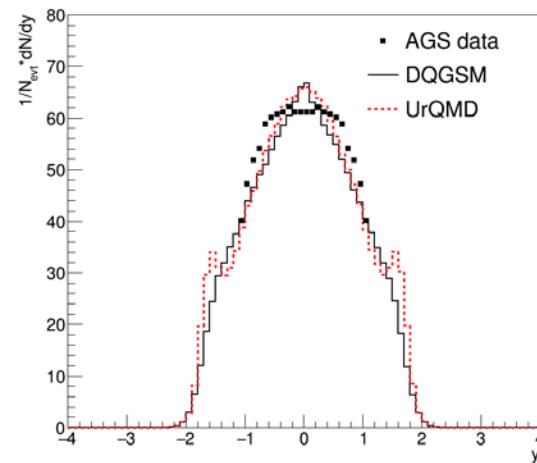
80 AGeV

# DCQGSM vs Experiment: AGS, Au+Au; , NA49, Pb+Pb proton - rapidity distributions

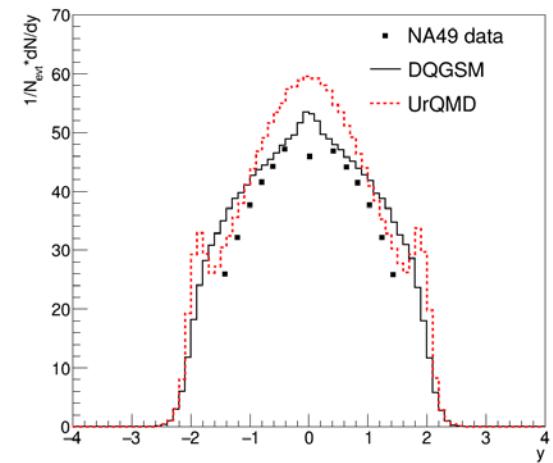
4 AGeV



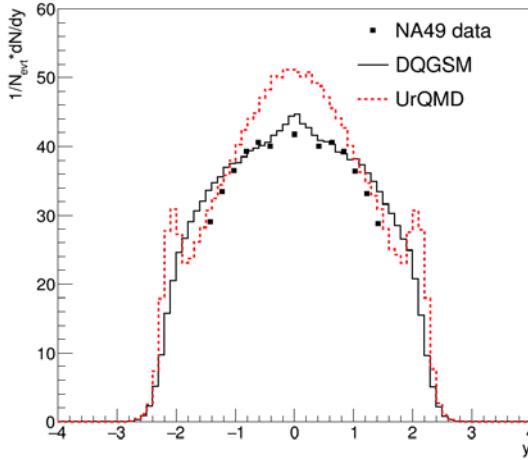
10.6 AGeV



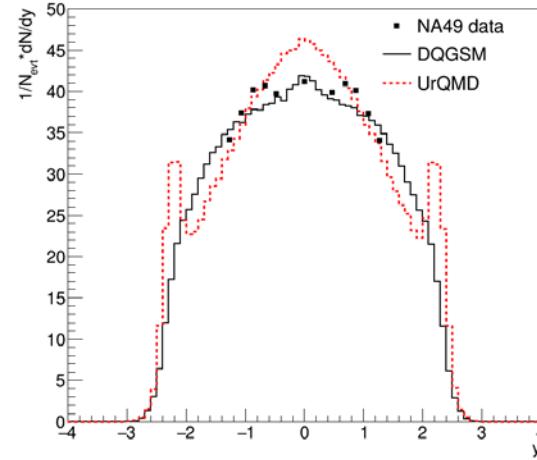
20 AGeV



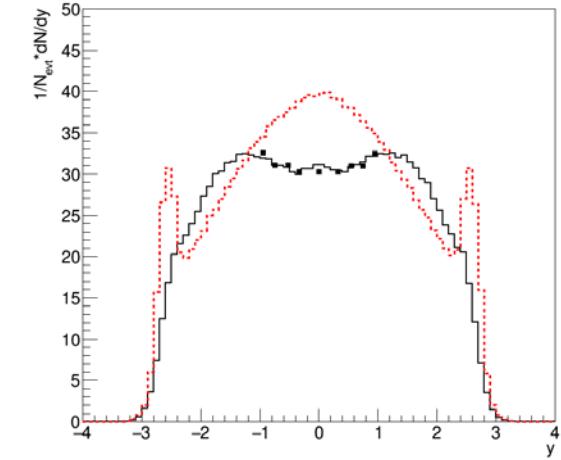
30 AGeV



40 AGeV



80 AGeV



# DCQGSM vs Experiment: AGS, Au+Au; NA49, Pb+Pb

## $\Lambda$ - rapidity distributions

