

Research Article

Shower and Slow Particle Productions in Nucleus-Nucleus Collisions at High Energy

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The multiplicity distributions of shower, grey, and black particles produced in interactions of ${}^4\text{He}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}$, ${}^{16}\text{O}$, ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$, and ${}^{28}\text{Si}$ with emulsion (Em) at 4.1–4.5 A GeV/c beam energies, and their dependence on target groups (H, CNO, and AgBr) is presented and has been reproduced by multisource thermal model. The multiplicity and the angular distributions of the three types of particles have been investigated. The experimental results are compared with the corresponding ones from the model. We found that the experimental data agrees with theoretical calculations using multisource thermal model.

1. Introduction

Study of the secondary charged particles produced in heavy ion collisions is attracting a great deal of attention during the recent ten years. Since the first run of the Dubna Synchrophasotron, in 1980, a lot of data for nuclear fragmentation in light- and heavy-ion collisions at high energy have been collected [1–5]. The measurements show that the average multiplicity of shower, grey particles increases with increase in projectile mass, but the average multiplicity of black particles is approximately constant. These observations have generated a flurry of theoretical activities [6–11].

Many models have been introduced to describe the multiparticle production in the nucleus-nucleus (N-N) interactions; some of them concern the dynamical evolution of interacting systems [12–18]. Others concern the thermal characteristics of final-state particles and fragments. One of these thermal models is the multisource thermal model, proposed to explain the multiplicity and angular distributions, based on the assumption that many emission sources are assumed to be formed in the interactions [19–30]. The aim of the present research is to check the model validity for describing the basic characteristics of particle production in the interactions of nuclei with emulsion at 4.1–4.5 A GeV/c, mainly beams of

4.1 A GeV/c ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$ and 4.5 A GeV/c (${}^4\text{He}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}$, ${}^{16}\text{O}$, and ${}^{28}\text{Si}$) from Dubna Synchrophasotron.

2. Multisource Thermal Model

2.1. Multiplicity Distribution. The physics picture of the following discussions is based on the multisource thermal model [31–34], which is mainly used in the descriptions of particle (fragment) emission angles, azimuthal angles, and transverse flows in nucleus-nucleus (NN) collisions. In the model, many emission sources of particles and fragments are assumed to be formed in high energy collisions. According to the interaction mechanisms or event sample, the sources are divided into l groups (subsamples). The source number in the j th group is assumed to be m_j . Each source contributes multiplicity distribution to be an exponential distribution.

The multiplicity (n_{ij}) distribution contributed by the i th source in the j th group is an exponential function:

$$P_{ij}(n_{ij}) = \frac{1}{\langle n_{ij} \rangle} \exp\left(-\frac{n_{ij}}{\langle n_{ij} \rangle}\right), \quad (1)$$

where

$$\langle n_{ij} \rangle = \int n_{ij} P_{ij}(n_{ij}) dn_{ij} \quad (2)$$

is the mean multiplicity contributed by the i th source in the j th group. As in [31], we assume that

$$\langle n_{1j} \rangle = \langle n_{2j} \rangle = \langle n_{3j} \rangle = \dots \langle n_{m_j j} \rangle. \quad (3)$$

The multiplicity (n_{ch}) distribution contributed by the j th group is the fold of m_j exponential functions; that is,

$$P_j(n_{\text{ch}}) = \frac{n_{\text{ch}}^{m_j-1}}{(m_j-1)! \langle n_{ij} \rangle^{m_j}} \exp\left(-\frac{n_{\text{ch}}}{\langle n_{ij} \rangle}\right). \quad (4)$$

It is an Erlang distribution. The total multiplicity distribution contributed by the l groups can be written as

$$P_j(n_{\text{ch}}) = \frac{1}{N} \frac{dN}{dN_{\text{ch}}} = \sum_{j=1}^l k_j P_j(n_{\text{ch}}), \quad (5)$$

where k_j is the relative weight contributed by the j th group.

In the Monte Carlo calculation, let R_{ij} denote random variable in $[0, 1]$. For the j th group, we have

$$\begin{aligned} n_{ij} &= -\langle n_{ij} \rangle \ln R_{ij}, \\ n_{\text{ch}} &= -\sum_{i=1}^{m_j} \langle n_{ij} \rangle \ln R_{ij}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

The multiplicity distribution is obtained by a statistical method. Meanwhile, the mean multiplicities contributed by the j th group and the l groups are given by

$$\langle n_{\text{ch}} \rangle = m_j \langle n_{ij} \rangle, \quad (7)$$

$$\langle n_{\text{ch}} \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^l k_j m_j \langle n_{ij} \rangle, \quad (8)$$

respectively.

Generally speaking [35], $j = 1$ for e^-e^+ , $pp(pp^-)$, and e^-p collisions at not too high energies (less than a few hundred GeV). The parameters for the collisions are $\langle n_{ij} \rangle$ and m_j . For the mentioned collisions at very high energies (greater than a few hundred GeV), $j = 2$ or 3 due to the different interaction mechanisms existing in the event samples. For pA and $N-N$ collisions at a fixed impact parameter, m_j can be regarded as the number of participant nucleons. The weight k_j in (5) is obtained by the geometrical weight of the impact parameter. This formula was first proposed by Liu et al. to describe the multiplicity distributions of final-state particles produced in ‘‘elementary’’ particle interactions and heavy ion collisions at high energies. The basis of the formula is a multisource model

and each source contributes multiplicity distribution to be an exponential form. The model treats uniformly the final-state particles and nuclear fragments by the same formula. It is shown that the model is successful in the descriptions of multiplicity distributions of different types of particles and projectile fragments.

2.2. Emission Angle of Particles. According to the multisource thermal model suggested by Liu et al. [31–36], many emission sources are assumed to be formed in the interactions. Let the beam direction of the incoming projectile be the oz -axis, and let the reaction plane be the xoz plane. Each source is assumed to emit particles isotropically in the source rest frame. As the first approximation, the three components $p_{x,y,z}^{\setminus}$ of the particle momentum in the source rest frame are assumed to obey Gaussian distributions with the same deviation width σ [37]. Considering the motion of the emission source and the interactions among emission sources, the particle momentum components $p_x, p_y,$ and p_z in the final state in the laboratory reference frame are different from those in the rest frame of the emission source. The simplest relations between p_x and p_x^{\setminus}, p_y and $p_y^{\setminus},$ and p_z and p_z^{\setminus} are linear:

$$\begin{aligned} p_x &= a_x p_x^{\setminus} + B_x = a_x p_x^{\setminus} + a_x \sigma_i, \\ p_y &= a_y p_y^{\setminus} + B_y = a_y p_y^{\setminus} + a_y \sigma_i, \\ p_z &= a_z p_z^{\setminus} + B_z = a_z p_z^{\setminus} + a_z \sigma_i, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where $B_x, B_y,$ and B_z are free parameters and σ_i is the parameter that characterizes the width of the momentum distribution in the source reference frame. $a_x, b_x, a_y, b_y, a_z,$ and b_z are free parameters. Let $R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5,$ and R_6 denote random variables distributed in $[0, 1]$; we have

$$\begin{aligned} p_x^{\setminus} &= \sqrt{-2 \ln R_1} \cos(2\pi R_2) \sigma_i, \\ p_y^{\setminus} &= \sqrt{-2 \ln R_3} \cos(2\pi R_4) \sigma_i, \\ p_z^{\setminus} &= \sqrt{-2 \ln R_5} \cos(2\pi R_6) \sigma_i \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

because $p_x^{\setminus}, p_y^{\setminus},$ and p_z^{\setminus} obey a Gaussian distribution law.

The emission angle θ of a target fragment in the laboratory reference frame is given by

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}}{p_z}. \quad (11)$$

Considering (9)–(11), we have

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{[a_x \sqrt{-2 \ln R_1} \cos(2\pi R_2) + b_x]^2 + [a_y \sqrt{-2 \ln R_3} \cos(2\pi R_4) + b_y]^2}}{a_z \sqrt{-2 \ln R_5} \cos(2\pi R_6) + b_z}. \quad (12)$$

TABLE 1: The average multiplicities of the charged secondary particles emitted in ${}^4\text{He}$ -, ${}^{12}\text{C}$ -, ${}^{16}\text{O}$ -, ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$ -, and ${}^{28}\text{Si}$ -Em interactions and those emitted in the interactions with the different groups of target nuclei (H, CNO, Em, and AgBr) compared with those obtained by the model.

Projectile		$\langle n_i \rangle$	H	CNO	Em	AgBr
${}^4\text{He}$	MSTM	$\langle n_s \rangle$	1.623	3.3263	3.903	5.78
	EXP	$\langle n_s \rangle$	1.619 ± 0.1	3.112 ± 0.133	3.757 ± 0.096	5.77 ± 0.151
	MSTM	$\langle n_g \rangle$	0.288	2.35	5.372	9.474
	EXP	$\langle n_g \rangle$	0.288 ± 0.03	2 ± 0.066	4.3899 ± 0.17	9.38 ± 0.3
	MSTM	$\langle n_b \rangle$	0.163	2.5	4.86	9.519
	EXP	$\langle n_b \rangle$	0.172 ± 0.024	2.25 ± 0.07	4.395 ± 0.149	9.223 ± 0.21
${}^{12}\text{C}$	MSTM	$\langle n_s \rangle$	2.014	6.22	8.897	13.975
	EXP	$\langle n_s \rangle$	2.062 ± 0.186	6 ± 0.25	8.0 ± 0.24	13.975 ± 0.4
	MSTM	$\langle n_g \rangle$	0.288	2.35	5.274	10.882
	EXP	$\langle n_g \rangle$	0.293 ± 0.03	2.04 ± 0.1	5.081 ± 0.22	10.753 ± 0.4
	MSTM	$\langle n_b \rangle$	0.205	2.5	4.6346	9.519
	EXP	$\langle n_b \rangle$	0.204 ± 0.027	2.28 ± 0.075	4.57 ± 0.16	9.293 ± 0.21
${}^{16}\text{O}$	MSTM	$\langle n_s \rangle$	2.196	6.621	9.741	16.664
	EXP	$\langle n_s \rangle$	2.454 ± 0.145	6.679 ± 0.197	9.417 ± 0.206	16.426 ± 0.349
	MSTM	$\langle n_g \rangle$	0.268	2.35	6.284	12.6
	EXP	$\langle n_g \rangle$	0.264 ± 0.02	2.154 ± 0.06	6.353 ± 0.17	12.454 ± 0.29
	MSTM	$\langle n_b \rangle$	0.243	2.5	4.315434	9.217
	EXP	$\langle n_b \rangle$	0.24 ± 0.02	2.17 ± 0.05	4.421 ± 0.097	8.58 ± 0.13
${}^{22}\text{Ne}$	MSTM	$\langle n_s \rangle$	2.11	6.605	10.769	18.919
	EXP	$\langle n_s \rangle$	2.24 ± 0.0898	6.66 ± 0.151	10.254 ± 0.113	18.482 ± 0.29
	MSTM	$\langle n_g \rangle$	0.249	2.35	6.752	13.547
	EXP	$\langle n_g \rangle$	0.252 ± 0.013	2.2 ± 0.04	6.188 ± 0.295	13.495 ± 0.214
	MSTM	$\langle n_b \rangle$	0.243	2.301	4.288	8.978
	EXP	$\langle n_b \rangle$	0.238 ± 0.013	2.05 ± 0.034	4.151 ± 0.103	8.482 ± 0.09
${}^{28}\text{Si}$	MSTM	$\langle n_s \rangle$	2.461	7.836	11.776	21.007
	EXP	$\langle n_s \rangle$	2.887 ± 0.22	7.51 ± 0.297	11.784 ± 0.343	20.163 ± 0.602
	MSTM	$\langle n_g \rangle$	0.249	2.39	6.071	13.156
	EXP	$\langle n_g \rangle$	0.2474 ± 0.03	2.266 ± 0.07	6.405 ± 0.228	13.224 ± 0.383
	MSTM	$\langle n_b \rangle$	0.163	2.5	4.678	9.504
	EXP	$\langle n_b \rangle$	0.165 ± 0.022	2.2 ± 0.064	4.449 ± 0.1244	8.651 ± 0.17

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Multiplicity Characteristics. To study the multiplicity behavior of the target fragmentation as function of mass number of the target nucleus A_T , we classify the emulsion nuclei based on n_h ($n_h = n_g + n_b$) into three groups [38]: two types of light nuclei (H and CNO) and one type of heavy nuclei (AgBr). Collisions with H target nuclei are events with $n_h = 0, 1$, collisions with only one bound nucleon in CNO or AgBr target nuclei these events having $2 \leq n_h \leq 7$ are mostly interactions with CNO targets with some admixture of peripheral AgBr interactions. All events with $n_h \geq 8$ are only due to AgBr interactions. It should be noted that the classification of events in emulsion is not unique; however, there is no perfect method for classifying events due to the limitations of the emulsion technique [39].

Table 1 illustrates the average values of shower, grey, black, and heavy particles produced in interactions of different

projectiles with Em at momentum 4.1–4.5 A GeV/c. The experimental data has been taken from [40] and the data available from the High Energy Physics Group at Sana'a University.

The comparison between the average values of the multiplicities $\langle n_s \rangle$, $\langle n_g \rangle$, and $\langle n_b \rangle$ obtained experimentally and those obtained by multisource thermal model shows a fair agreement between the model and the experiment for a wide range of projectiles.

It can be noticed from this table that the values of $\langle n_b \rangle$ are nearly independent of the nature of incident projectiles, while $\langle n_s \rangle$, $\langle n_g \rangle$, and $\langle n_h \rangle$ show their dependence on the projectile mass number A_p . This fact indicates that the target evaporation fragments do not seem to depend on the mass of the projectile.

Figure 1 presents the multiplicity distributions of shower particles in interactions of ${}^{28}\text{Si}$, ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$, ${}^{16}\text{O}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}$, and ${}^4\text{He}$ with (a) Em, (b) H, (c) CNO, and (d) AgBr. For comparison,

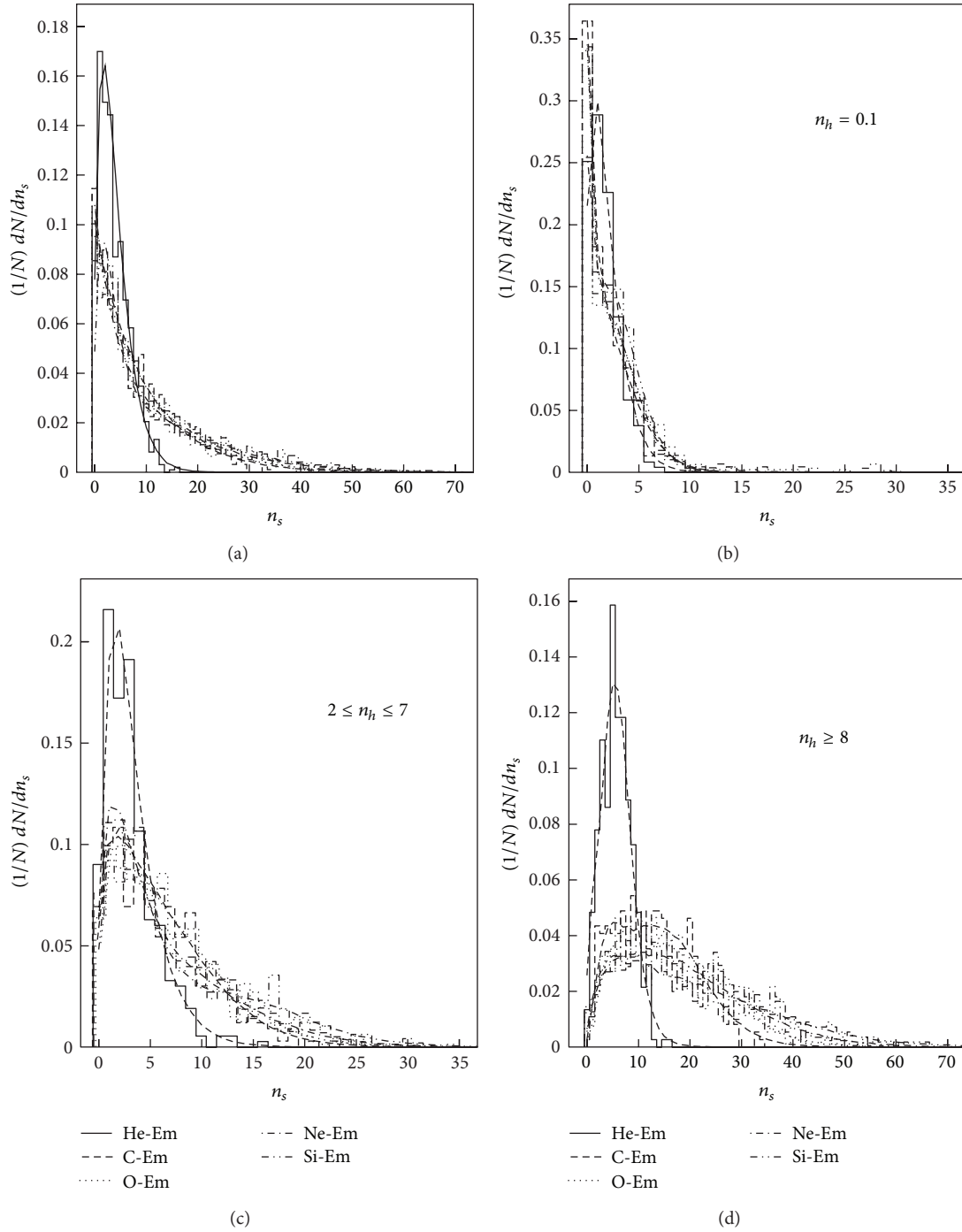


FIGURE 1: The normalized multiplicity distributions for shower particles produced in the interactions of projectiles with (a) Em, (b) H, (c) CNO, and (d) AgBr, respectively. The histograms represent the experimental data, while the curves are the corresponding ones calculated according to the multisource thermal model.

distributions obtained by the multisource thermal model calculations are also shown as curves. All the distributions are normalized to one. ^4He is represented by solid histogram, ^{12}C by dashed one, ^{16}O by dotted one, ^{22}Ne by dash-dotted one, and ^{28}Si by beaded one. It can be noticed from this figure that

the model is in good agreement with the experimental data for the projectiles. The height of the multiplicity distribution of n_s decreases with increase in projectile mass, while the position of the peak moves to higher multiplicities with increasing A_T . The distributions get wider with increasing A_T

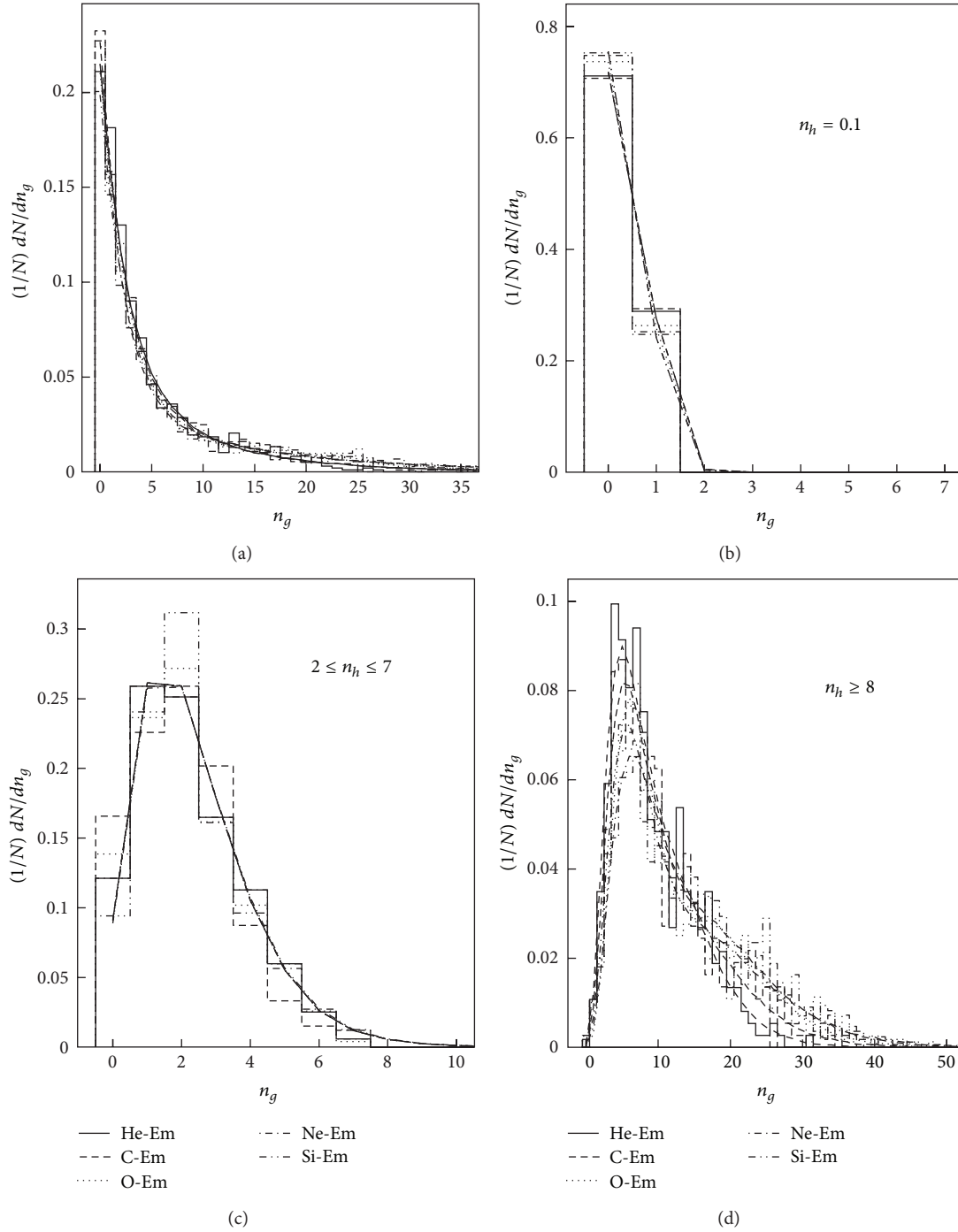


FIGURE 2: The normalized multiplicity distributions for the grey particles produced in the interactions of projectiles with (a) Em, (b) H, (c) CNO, and (d) AgBr, respectively. The histograms represent the experimental data, while the curves are the corresponding ones calculated according to the multisource thermal model.

where the distributions have larger tails. This may reflect the effect of the target mass number on the number of collisions of ^{28}Si , ^{22}Ne , ^{16}O , ^{12}C , and ^4He with the target nuclei.

Similarly the multiplicity distributions of grey particles are illustrated in Figure 2. It can be seen that the dependence of the height of the distributions on A_p gets weaker than

that in case of shower particles. Also one can notice that the distributions for ^{28}Si , ^{22}Ne , ^{16}O , ^{12}C , and ^4He with AgBr interactions are broader than those for ^{28}Si , ^{22}Ne , ^{16}O , ^{12}C , and ^4He with Em, H, and CNO.

The same features can be observed for black particles (n_b) distributions given in Figure 3 as for n_g . Figure 3(a) shows

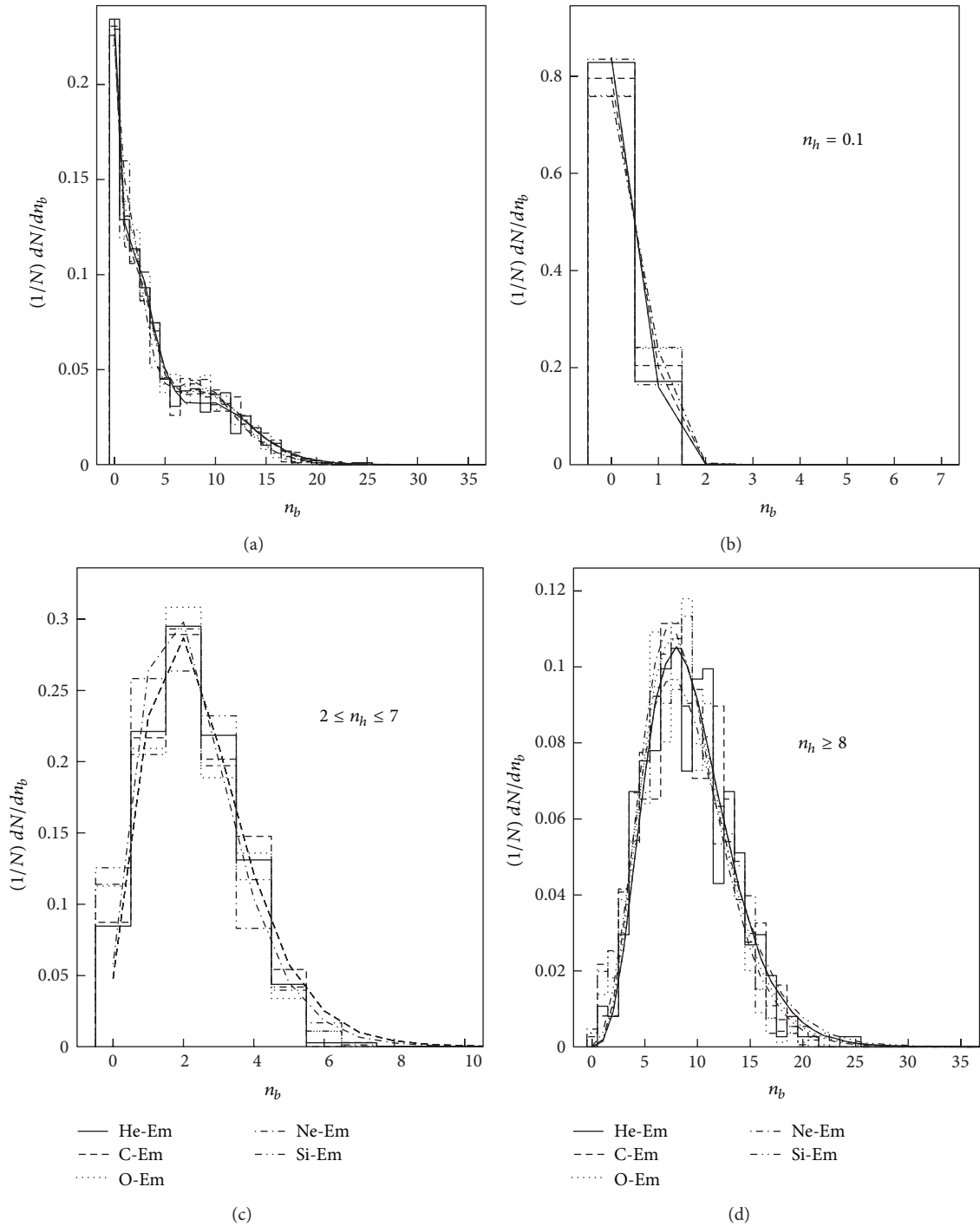


FIGURE 3: The normalized multiplicity distributions for black particles produced in the interactions of projectiles with (a) Em, (b) H, (c) CNO, and (d) AgBr, respectively. The histograms represent the experimental data, while the curves are the corresponding ones calculated according to the multisource thermal model.

a tow-peak structure. The two peaks are around 0 and 10; this could be due to interactions with light- and heavy-target nuclei, respectively.

Finally, in Figure 4, we investigate the heavy particles ($n_h = n_g + n_b$) distribution. Two obvious peaks are observed

here, one around multiplicity 0 and the other one at 5. The first peak could be due to interactions with H and the second one with CNO. There is one around 20, but it is flattened, and this could represent the collision with AgBr. In all the above distributions, the model can reproduce

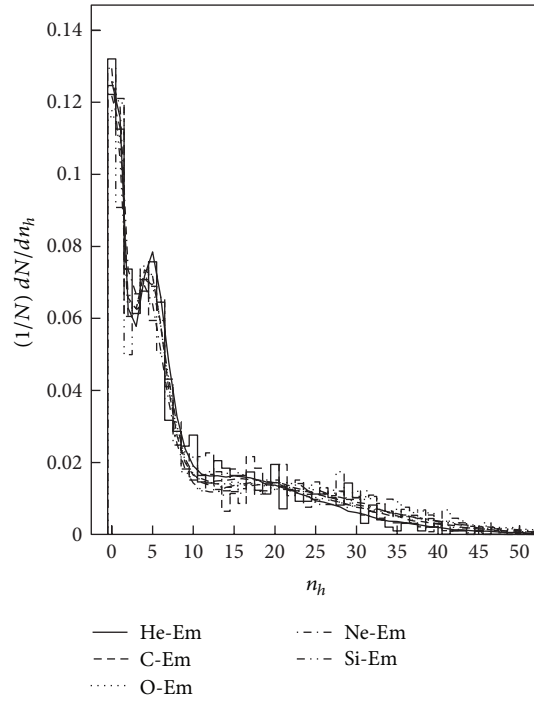


FIGURE 4: Normalized multiplicity distributions for heavy particles produced in the interactions of projectiles with Em at (4.1–4.5) A GeV/c. The histograms represent the experimental data, while the curves are the corresponding ones calculated according to the multsource thermal model.

TABLE 2: Parameter values for multiplicity distributions for shower, grey, black, and heavy particles. The values of $\langle n_{i1} \rangle$, $\langle n_{i2} \rangle$, and $\langle n_{i3} \rangle$ and m_1 , m_2 , and m_3 , and k_1 , k_2 , and k_3 for ${}^4\text{He}$ -, ${}^{12}\text{C}$ -, ${}^{16}\text{O}$ -, and ${}^{28}\text{Si}$ -Em at 4.5 A GeV/c and ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$ -Em at 4.1 A GeV/c.

Projectile		$\langle n_{i1} \rangle$	$\langle n_{i2} \rangle$	$\langle n_{i3} \rangle$	m_1	m_2	m_3	k_1	k_2	k_3	χ^2/dof
${}^4\text{He}$	n_s	2.2	—	—	2	—	—	1	0	0	1.026
	n_g	2.5	9.2	—	1	1	—	0.5	0.5	0	1.379
	n_b	0.87	0.96	1.16	1	4	10	0.33	0.4	0.27	1.711
	n_h	0.74	0.59	5	2	10	4	0.32	0.32	0.36	1.663
${}^{12}\text{C}$	n_s	4.6	7.1	—	1	2	—	0.5	0.5	0	1.143
	n_g	2.3	9.2	—	1	1	—	0.5	0.5	0	1.232
	n_b	0.89	0.96	1.12	1	4	10	0.32	0.38	0.30	0.658
	n_h	0.75	0.63	5.5	2	9	4	0.31	0.38	0.31	1.416
${}^{16}\text{O}$	n_s	4.9	7.8	—	1	2	—	0.5	0.5	0	0.642
	n_g	2.45	5.38	3.1	1	1	7	0.42	0.42	0.26	0.887
	n_b	0.93	0.88	1.05	1	4	10	0.32	0.38	0.30	0.692
	n_h	0.74	0.63	7.75	2	9	3	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.611
${}^{22}\text{Ne}$	n_s	4.2	9.2	—	1	2	—	0.5	0.5	0	0.476
	n_g	2.2	14.2	—	1	1	—	0.5	0.5	0	0.688
	n_b	0.93	0.75	1.24	1	4	8	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.584
	n_h	0.74	0.81	4.83	2	7	5	0.32	0.32	0.36	0.43
${}^{28}\text{Si}$	n_s	1.8	9.3	—	2	2	—	0.42	0.58	0	0.917
	n_g	2.6	11	—	1	1	—	0.5	0.5	0	1.161
	n_b	0.8	0.7	1.35	1	5	8	0.31	0.35	0.34	1.84
	n_h	0.64	0.82	6	2	7	4	0.28	0.35	0.37	0.843

TABLE 3: Parameter values for multiplicity distributions for shower, grey, and black particles. The values of $\langle n_{i1} \rangle$, $\langle n_{i2} \rangle$, m_1 , m_2 , and k_1 , k_2 for ${}^4\text{He}$ -, ${}^{12}\text{C}$ -, ${}^{16}\text{O}$ -, and ${}^{28}\text{Si}$ -H at 4.5 A GeV/c and ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$ -H at 4.1 A GeV/c.

Projectile		$\langle n_{i1} \rangle$	$\langle n_{i2} \rangle$	m_1	m_2	k_1	k_2	χ^2/dof
${}^4\text{He}$	n_s	1.16	—	2	—	1	0	1.248
	n_g	0.14	—	6	—	1	0	0.02
	n_b	0.12	—	6	—	1	0	0.049
${}^{12}\text{C}$	n_s	0.85	1.36	1	3	0.5	0.5	1.153
	n_g	0.14	—	6	—	1	0	0.039
	n_b	0.127	—	6	—	1	0	0.006
${}^{16}\text{O}$	n_s	0.9	1.1	1	4	0.5	0.5	1.622
	n_g	0.137	—	6	—	1	0	0.003
	n_b	0.133	—	6	—	1	0	0.004
${}^{22}\text{Ne}$	n_s	0.89	0.06	1	4	0.5	0.5	1.074
	n_g	0.134	—	6	—	1	0	0.02
	n_b	0.133	—	6	—	1	0	0.008
${}^{28}\text{Si}$	n_s	1.41	0.89	1	5	0.5	0.5	0.912
	n_g	0.134	—	6	—	1	0	0.006
	n_b	0.12	—	6	—	1	0	0.009

TABLE 4: Parameter values for multiplicity distributions for shower, grey, and black particles. The values of $\langle n_{i1} \rangle$, $\langle n_{i2} \rangle$, m_1 , m_2 , and k_1 , k_2 for ${}^4\text{He}$ -, ${}^{12}\text{C}$ -, ${}^{16}\text{O}$ -, and ${}^{28}\text{Si}$ -CNO at 4.5 A GeV/c and ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$ -CNO at 4.1 A GeV/c.

Projectile		$\langle n_{i1} \rangle$	$\langle n_{i2} \rangle$	m_1	m_2	k_1	k_2	χ^2/dof
${}^4\text{He}$	n_s	0.9	1.62	3	3	0.5	0.5	1.783
	n_g	0.95	—	3	—	1	0	1.29
	n_b	0.75	—	4	—	1	0	1.41
${}^{12}\text{C}$	n_s	1.72	2.35	2	4	0.45	0.55	1.293
	n_g	0.95	—	3	—	1	0	1.027
	n_b	0.75	—	4	—	1	0	1.408
${}^{16}\text{O}$	n_s	1.75	2.52	2	4	0.45	0.55	1.223
	n_g	0.95	—	3	—	1	0	1.475
	n_b	0.75	—	4	—	1	0	1.853
${}^{22}\text{Ne}$	n_s	1.78	3	2	4	0.58	0.42	0.736
	n_g	0.95	—	3	—	1	0	1.29
	n_b	0.75	—	4	—	1	0	1.776
${}^{28}\text{Si}$	n_s	2.35	2.1	2	8	0.70	0.30	1.831
	n_g	0.96	—	3	—	1	0	0.136
	n_b	0.75	—	4	—	1	0	1.964

the multiplicity characteristics for the different particles, and the experimental distributions are in agreement (within errors) with the theoretical ones.

The parameter values of $\langle n_{i1} \rangle$, $\langle n_{i2} \rangle$, and $\langle n_{i3} \rangle$, m_1 , m_2 , and m_3 , and k_1 , k_2 , and k_3 for multiplicity distributions for shower, grey, black, and heavy particles along with χ^2/dof are illustrated in Tables 2–5. Table 2 shows these parameter values for Em, while the parameter values for H, CNO, and AgBr are given in Tables 3, 4, and 5, respectively.

3.2. Angular Distributions. The angular distributions for the different secondary charged particles θ_s , θ_g , and θ_b emitted in ${}^{28}\text{Si}$, ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$, ${}^{16}\text{O}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}$, and ${}^4\text{He}$ interactions with Em, together with their corresponding distributions obtained by

the multisource thermal model, are given in Figures 5–7. It is evident from these figures that the values of θ_s , θ_g , and θ_b are nearly independent of the nature of incident projectiles. Figure 5 illustrated the angular distributions of shower particles. The curves are the distributions obtained by the model calculations. From Figure 5, it can be noticed that the peak increases with increase in projectile mass and the model is in agreement with experimental data in describing angular distributions of the shower particles.

The angular distributions of grey particles, θ_g , are illustrated in Figure 6. For comparison, distributions obtained by the model calculations are also shown. The model agrees with experimental data in describing angular distributions for the grey particles. Also, it is notable that the angular distributions

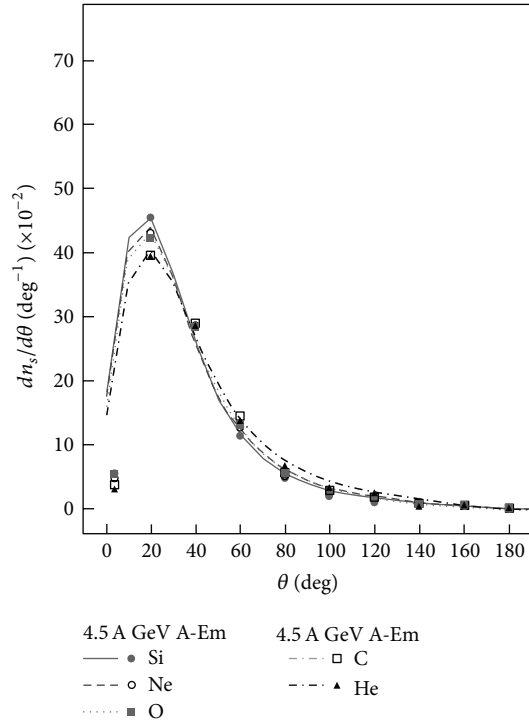


FIGURE 5: Angular distributions of shower particle produced in ^4He - (solid triangle), ^{12}C - (open square), ^{16}O - (solid square), ^{22}Ne - (open circles), and ^{28}Si - (solid circles) Em collisions at (4.1-4.5) A GeV/c. The symbols represent the experimental data. Capone the curves are our calculated results by multisource thermal model.

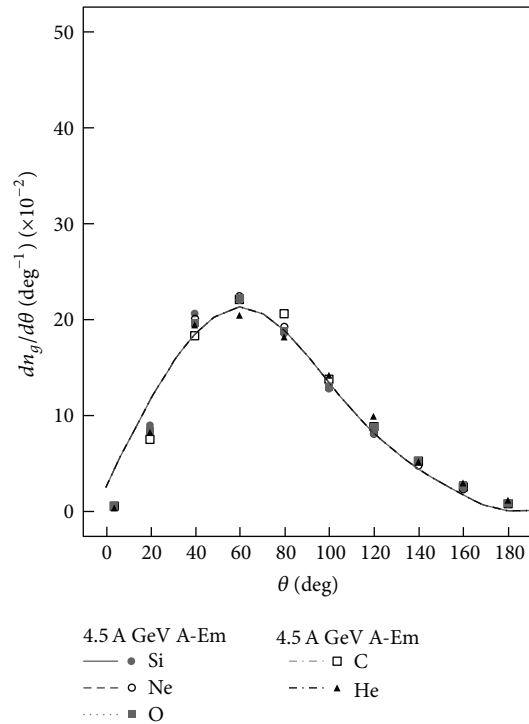


FIGURE 6: Angular distributions of grey particle produced in ^4He - (solid triangle), ^{12}C - (open square), ^{16}O - (solid square), ^{22}Ne - (open circles), and ^{28}Si - (solid circles) Em collisions at (4.1-4.5) A GeV/c. The symbols represent the experimental data. Capone the curves are our calculated results by multisource thermal model.

TABLE 5: Parameter values for multiplicity distributions for shower, grey, and black particles. The values of $\langle n_{i1} \rangle$, $\langle n_{i2} \rangle$, m_1 , m_2 , and k_1 , k_2 for ${}^4\text{He}$ -, ${}^{12}\text{C}$ -, ${}^{16}\text{O}$ -, and ${}^{28}\text{Si}$ -AgBr at 4.5 A GeV/c and ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$ -AgBr at 4.1 A GeV/c.

Projectile		$\langle n_{i1} \rangle$	$\langle n_{i2} \rangle$	m_1	m_2	k_1	k_2	χ^2/dof
${}^4\text{He}$	n_s	2.45	0.9	2	8	0.4	0.6	0.72
	n_g	1.23	2.3	5	6	0.5	0.5	0.878
	n_b	1.67	—	6	—	1	0	1.109
${}^{12}\text{C}$	n_s	2.6	2.4	3	8	0.42	0.58	0.702
	n_g	1.35	3.2	5	5	0.5	0.5	1.217
	n_b	1.67	—	6	—	1	0	0.744
${}^{16}\text{O}$	n_s	3.55	2.96	3	8	0.5	0.5	1.883
	n_g	1.28	2.5	6	8	0.56	0.44	1.983
	n_b	1.62	—	6	—	1	0	1.296
${}^{22}\text{Ne}$	n_s	6.3	5.25	2	5	0.5	0.5	1.102
	n_g	1.6	3.35	5	6	0.5	0.5	1.018
	n_b	1.58	—	6	—	1	0	1.083
${}^{28}\text{Si}$	n_s	5.8	6.3	2	5	0.5	0.5	1.146
	n_g	1.46	4	5	5	0.5	0.5	1.69
	n_b	2	—	5	—	1	0	1.127

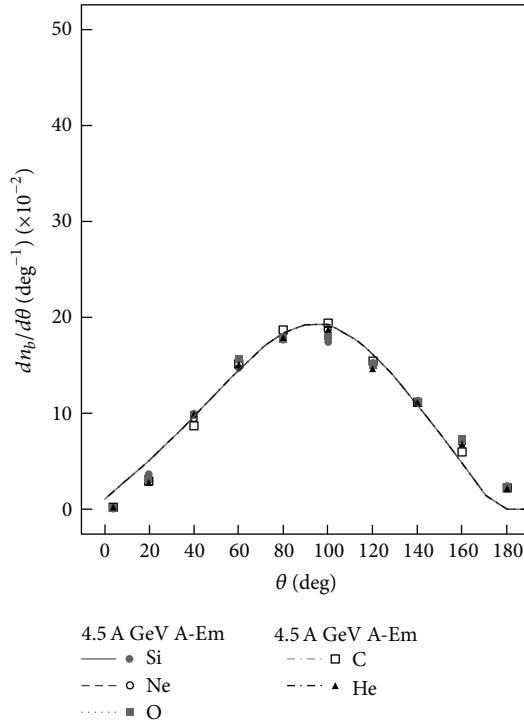


FIGURE 7: Angular distributions of black particle produced in ${}^4\text{He}$ - (solid triangle), ${}^{12}\text{C}$ - (open square), ${}^{16}\text{O}$ - (solid square), ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$ - (open circles), and ${}^{28}\text{Si}$ - (solid circles) Em collisions at (4.1–4.5) A GeV/c. The symbols represent the experimental data. Capone the curves are our calculated results by multisource thermal model.

of grey particles become wider than those of shower particles with displacement of the peak position to higher values of θ .

Figure 7 illustrated the angular distributions of black particles, θ_b . For comparison, distributions obtained by the

TABLE 6: The peak position of angular distributions for shower, grey, and black particles.

Projectile	θ_{s_p}	θ_{g_p}	θ_{b_p}
${}^4\text{He}$	20	60	90
${}^{12}\text{C}$	20	60	90
${}^{16}\text{O}$	20	60	90
${}^{22}\text{Ne}$	20	60	90
${}^{28}\text{Si}$	20	60	90

multisource thermal model calculations are also shown. The model agrees with experimental data. It can be noticed that the angular distributions for black particles are nearly symmetrical around the peak position.

From Figure 5 to Figure 7, we observe that the angular distributions of shower, grey, and black particles produced are independent of projectile mass. The peak position shifts towards higher values of θ with increase in product mass, that is, $\theta_{s_p} < \theta_{g_p} < \theta_{b_p}$, which is clear in Table 6. The parameter values for angular distributions for shower, grey, and black particles a_x , a_y , and a_z and b_x , b_y , and b_z are given in Table 7.

4. Conclusion

We conclude that multisource thermal model gives uniform description of the target fragmentation in interaction of ${}^4\text{He}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}$, ${}^{16}\text{O}$, ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$, and ${}^{28}\text{Si}$ with emulsion at 4.1–4.5 A GeV/c. This model has succeeded in reproduction of the general characteristics of interactions of nuclei with emulsion such as average multiplicities, multiplicity distributions, and angular distributions of particles produced in N-N collisions.

TABLE 7: Parameter values for angular distributions for shower, grey, and black particles. The values of a_x , a_y , and a_z and b_x , b_y , and b_z for ${}^4\text{He}$ -, ${}^{12}\text{C}$ -, ${}^{16}\text{O}$ -, and ${}^{28}\text{Si}$ -Em at 4.5 A GeV/c and ${}^{22}\text{Ne}$ -Em at 4.1 A GeV/c.

Projectile		a_x	a_y	a_z	b_x	b_y	b_z
${}^4\text{He}$	n_s	1	1	1.3	0	0	1.7
	n_g	1.25	1	1	0	0	0.47
	n_b	1.2	1	1	0	0	-0.15
${}^{12}\text{C}$	n_s	1	1	1.3	0	0	1.7
	n_g	1.25	1	1	0	0	0.47
	n_b	1.2	1	1	0	0	-0.15
${}^{16}\text{O}$	n_s	1	1	1.3	0	0	1.85
	n_g	1.25	1	1	0	0	0.47
	n_b	1.2	1	1	0	0	-0.15
${}^{22}\text{Ne}$	n_s	1	1	1.3	0	0	1.9
	n_g	1.25	1	1	0	0	0.47
	n_b	1.2	1	1	0	0	-0.15
${}^{28}\text{Si}$	n_s	1	1	1.3	0	0	2
	n_g	1.25	1	1	0	0	0.47
	n_b	1.2	1	1	0	0	-0.15

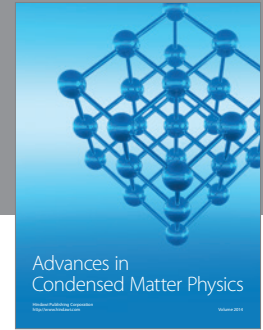
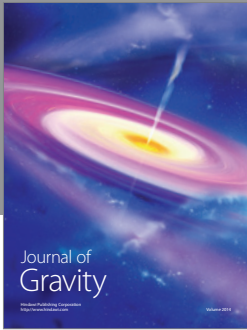
Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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