

FRAGMENTATION OF OXYGEN NUCLEUS
AS A FUNCTION OF ITS EXCITATION
DEGREE IN COLLISIONS WITH PROTONS
AT A MOMENTUM OF $3.25A$ GeV/ c

*Kh.K. Olimov, K.Olimov, S.L. Lutpullaev, A.K. Olimov,
A.A. Yuldashev, E.I. Ismatov*¹

Physical and Technical Institute, Scientific Production
Association "Physics-Sun", Uzbek Academy of Sciences
(2b, G. Mavlyanov Str., Tashkent 700084, Uzbekistan;
e-mail: olimov@uzsci.net),

¹Aktobe State Pedagogical University
(Aktobe, Kazakhstan)

S u m m a r y

New experimental data concerning the dependences of the average multiplicities of light ($A \leq 3$) fragments and ${}^4\text{He}$ nuclei, as well as the average kinetic energy of few-nucleon fragments ($A = 1 \div 3$), on the amplitude of 4-momentum transferred by the target proton to the oxygen nucleus in ${}^{16}\text{O}$ p-collisions at a momentum of $3.25A$ GeV/ c have been obtained under the conditions of 4π -geometry. Experimental data concerning the probabilities of the formation of light fragments, ${}^4\text{He}$ nuclei, and multicharged fragments in inelastic ${}^{16}\text{O}$ p-collisions, as well as their dependences on the amplitude of 4-momentum transferred by the target proton, have been obtained for the first time. A comprehensive comparison of the data obtained with the results of calculations made in the framework of the cascade-fragmentation evaporation model (CFEM) was made.