

## NEW MEASUREMENTS OF FRAGMENTATION CROSS-SECTIONS FROM $^{56}\text{Fe}$ AND $^{60}\text{Ni}$ BEAMS AT ENERGIES RELEVANT TO GALACTIC COSMIC-RAY PROPAGATION.

**J. S. George** (1), R. A. Mewaldt (1), N. E. Yanasak (1), M. E. Wiedenbeck (2), J. J. Connell (3), L. Audouin (4), C.-O. Bacri (4), B. Berthier (4), L. Ferrant (4), F. Rejmund (4), C. Stephan (4), L. Tassan-Got (4), D. Karanakis (5), S. Czajkowski (5), A. Boudard (6), J.-E. Ducret (6), B. Fernandez (6), S. Leray (6), C. Villagrasa (6), C. Volant (6), T. Faestermann (7), T. Enqvist (8), F. Hammache (8), K. Helariutta (8), B. Jurado (8), K. H. Schmidt (8), K. Sümmerer (8), M. V. Ricciardi (8), F. Vivès (8), A. Heinz (9), J. Benlliure (10), E. Casarejos (10), J. Pereira Conca (10), M. Fernandez (10) and A. Junghans (11)

(1) California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125 USA, (2) Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91109 USA, (3) University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637 USA, (4) Institut de Physique Nucléaire, 91406 Orsay cedex, France, (5) CEN-Bordeaux Gradignan, F33175 Bordeaux, France, (6) DAPNIA/SPhN, CEA/Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette cedex, France, (7) TU Muenchen, 85747 Garching, Germany, (8) GSI, Planckstrasse 1, D-64291 Darmstadt, Germany, (9) Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL 60439-4083, USA, (10) Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, 15706 Santiago de Compostela, Spain, (11) CENPA/University of Washington, Seattle WA 98195 USA.

[george@srl.caltech.edu](mailto:george@srl.caltech.edu)

Models of cosmic-ray propagation in the Galaxy rely heavily on knowledge of the nuclear fragmentation cross-sections which govern spallation of heavy nuclei in the interstellar medium. Interpretation of new high-precision cosmic-ray composition data such as those from the ACE and Ulysses missions requires improved cross-section data. New measurements of partial fragmentation cross-sections have been made with high statistical accuracy at the GSI heavy ion synchrotron (SIS) using a  $^{56}\text{Fe}$  beam at five energies between 300 and 1500 MeV/nucleon, and a  $^{60}\text{Ni}$  beam at 500 and 1000 MeV/nucleon, on a liquid hydrogen target. Using the GSI fragment separator (FRS), fragment yields and momentum distributions were observed for elements as light as boron with very good isotopic resolution. We will report on the progress in analyzing these data.