Summary and Conclusions

- The reactions of Xe+Sn from 25 to 50 MeV/nucleon show the increasing importance of dynamical effects with the increasing energy.
- Dynamical emissions seem to come from two different processes:
  - prompt emitted particles (preequilibrium?), and
  - "neck" related emissions:
    - neck rupture (IMF's),
    - fast directed emission from a deformed source (e.g. α particles).
- Dynamical emissions represent up to 13-26% of the total charge at 50 MeV/nucleon, and drop down to 5-6% at 25 MeV/nucleon.
- At 50 MeV/nucleon the charge of the mid-velocity component is composed "fifty-fifty" of the charge of IMF's and LCP's. At 25 MeV/nucleon the contribution of IMF's rises up to 70%.
- At the highest energy, up to 45-60% of the IMF's produced in peripheral collisions (bins 1-4$\simeq$ 86% of the measured σ) originate from the intermediate velocity region. Are they thermal?
- Mid-velocity emissions systematically favour the neutron rich isotopes.
- Dynamical models do a good job.
- LV model predicts up to 50% of the mid-velocity emission coming from particles emitted before the neck rupture (for 50 MeV/nucleon).