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## Nuclear clusters and chemical freeze-out in heavy-ion coll.

Cluster formation is an important signature to investigate the properties of hot and dense nuclear matter. The concept of chemical freeze-out can be used to explain the distribution of clusters, for instance from heavy-ion collisions. The primordial distribution is characterized by the thermodynamic properties of matter at freeze-out and evolves to the observed cluster yields. We discuss medium effects on light cluster production in the QCD phase diagram within a generalized Beth-Uhlenbeck (GBU) approach. In particular, cluster abundances are suppressed at high densities, and are dissolved at the Mott conditions. We investigate the momentum dependence of the Pauli blocking and relate the corresponding Mott lines to those for chemical freeze-out.

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