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PANDA at FAIR

Tord Johansson
Uppsala University, Sweden
representing the PANDA collaboration

Excited QCD 2012

Peniche, Portugal
6 -12 May 2012



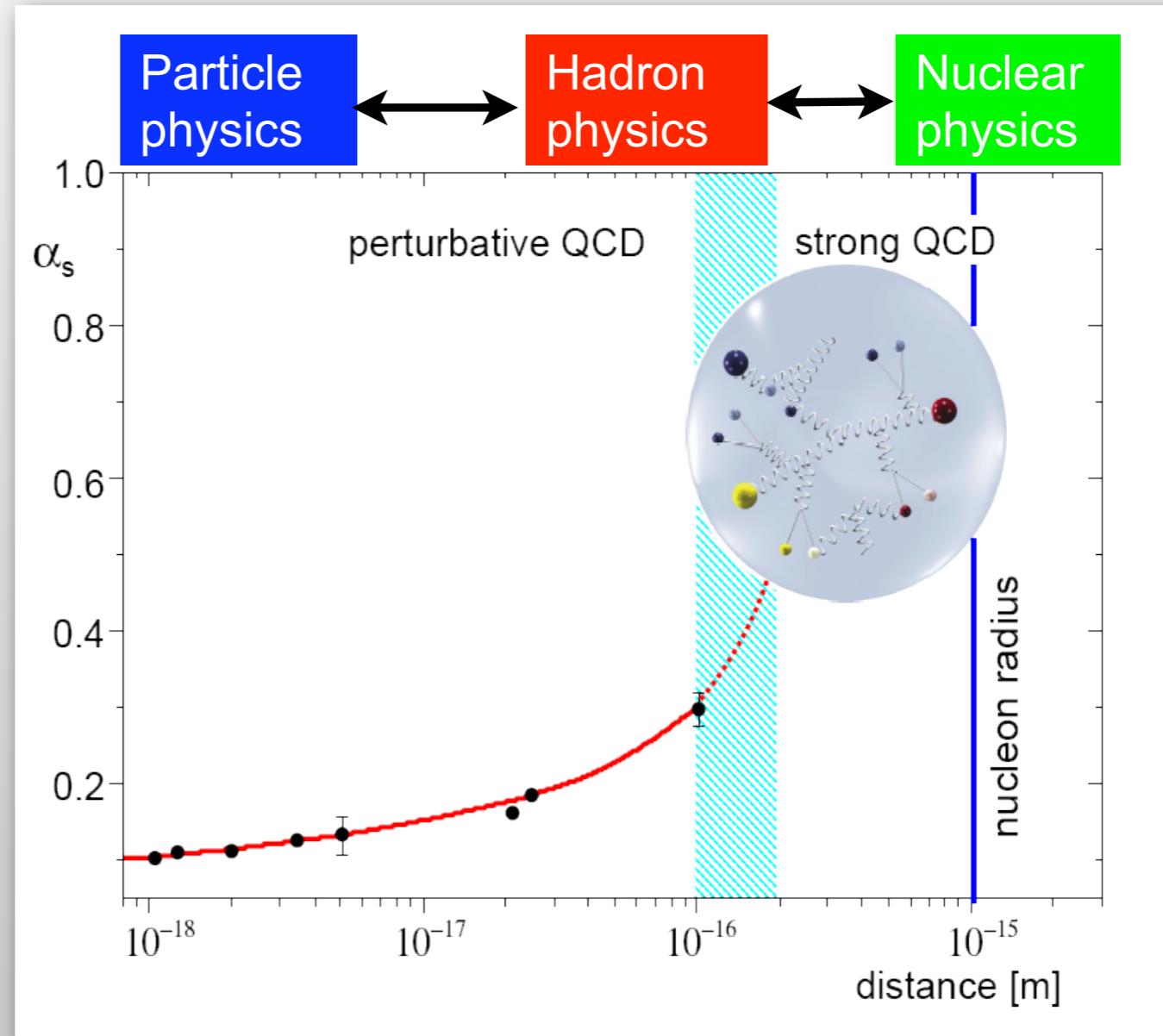


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Hadron physics with PANDA:

Study of the **strong interaction** in the transition region between perturbative QCD and nuclear phenomena





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Open questions to be addressed:



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- Confinement: Why do we not observe free quarks?



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- Structure of the nucleon?
- Spin degrees of freedom?



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Physics with antiprotons:

- hadron spectroscopy
- hadron structure
- interaction of hadrons



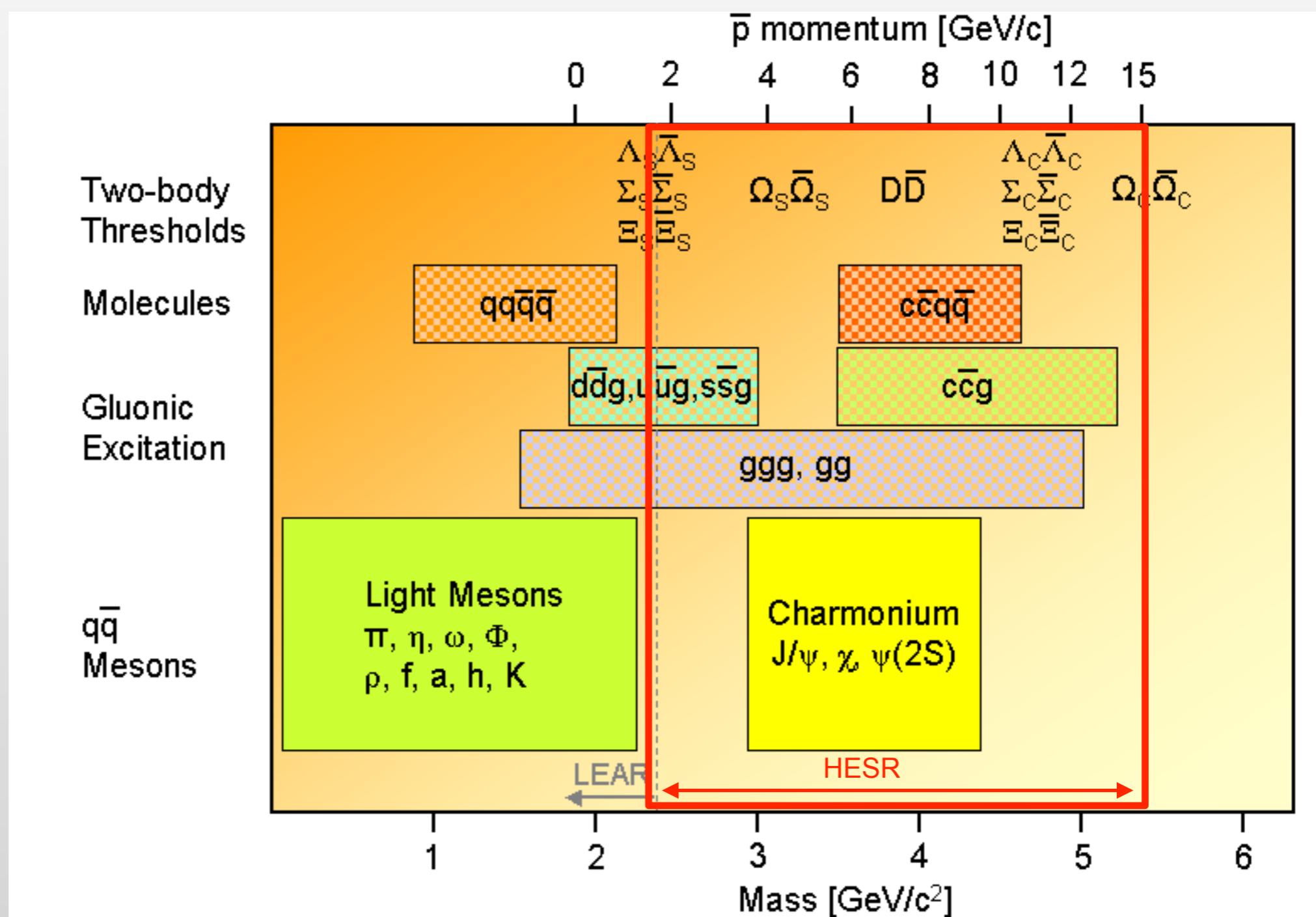


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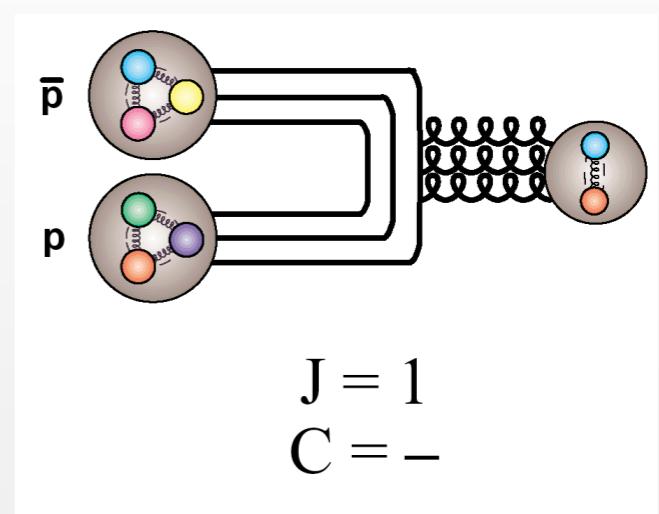
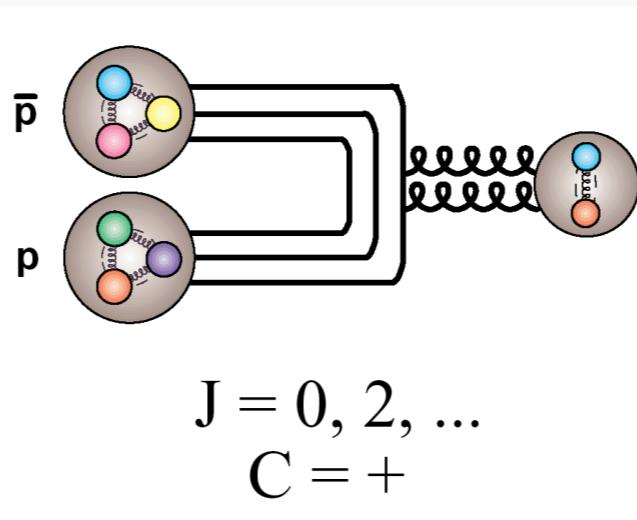


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Particle production in $\bar{p}p$ interaction

Formation:



All J^{PC} allowed for $(q\bar{q})$ are accessible in $\bar{p}p$

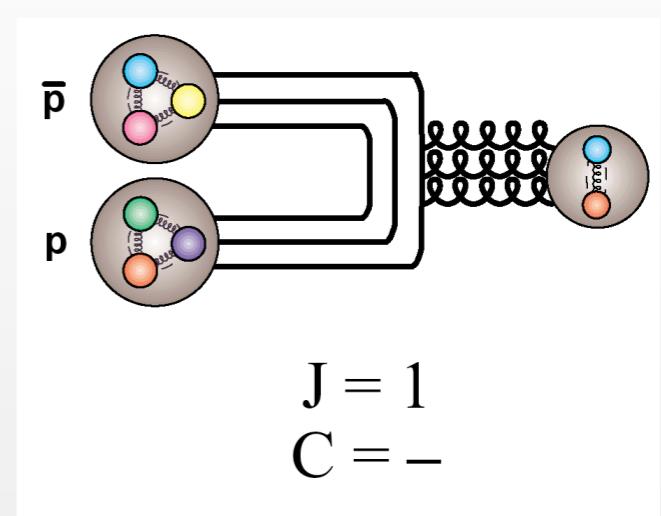
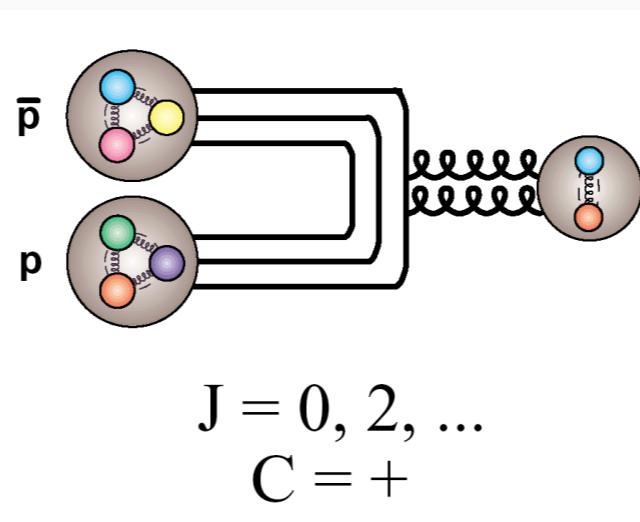


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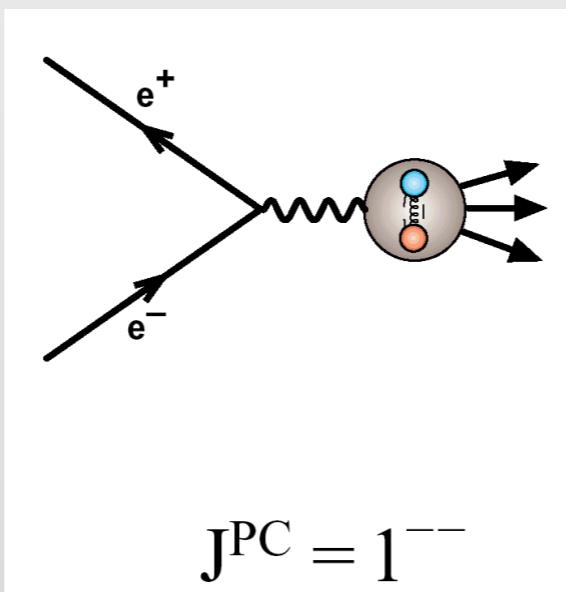
Particle production in $\bar{p}p$ interaction

Formation:



All J^{PC} allowed for $(q\bar{q})$ are accessible in $\bar{p}p$

c.f.



Only $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$ allowed in e^+e^-



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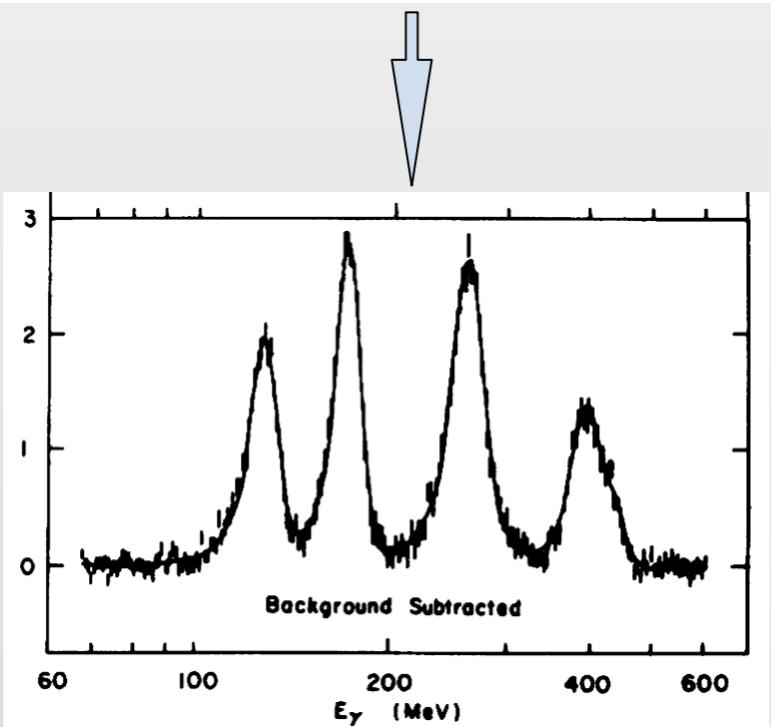
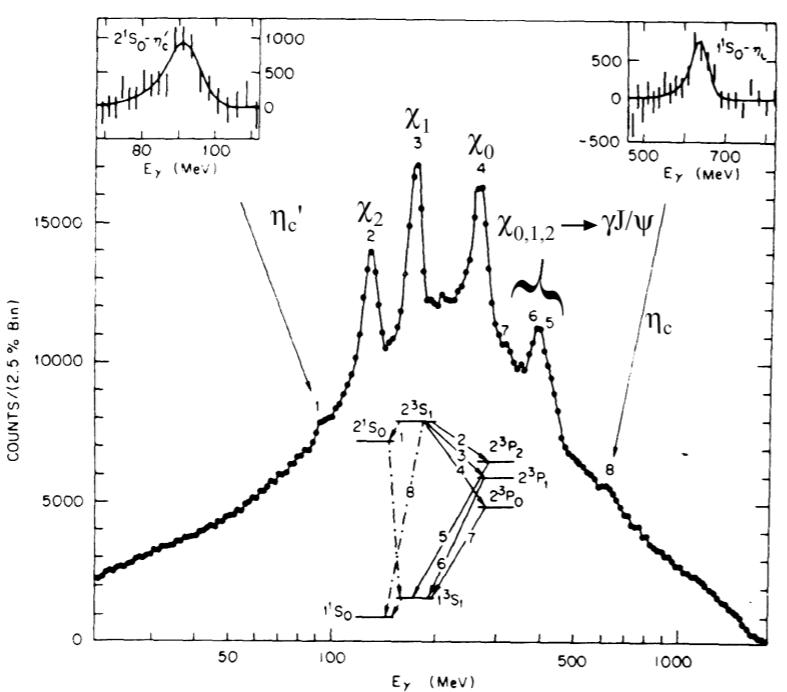


$\chi_{1,2}$

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \psi' \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow \gamma (\gamma J/\psi) \rightarrow \gamma e^+ e^-$$

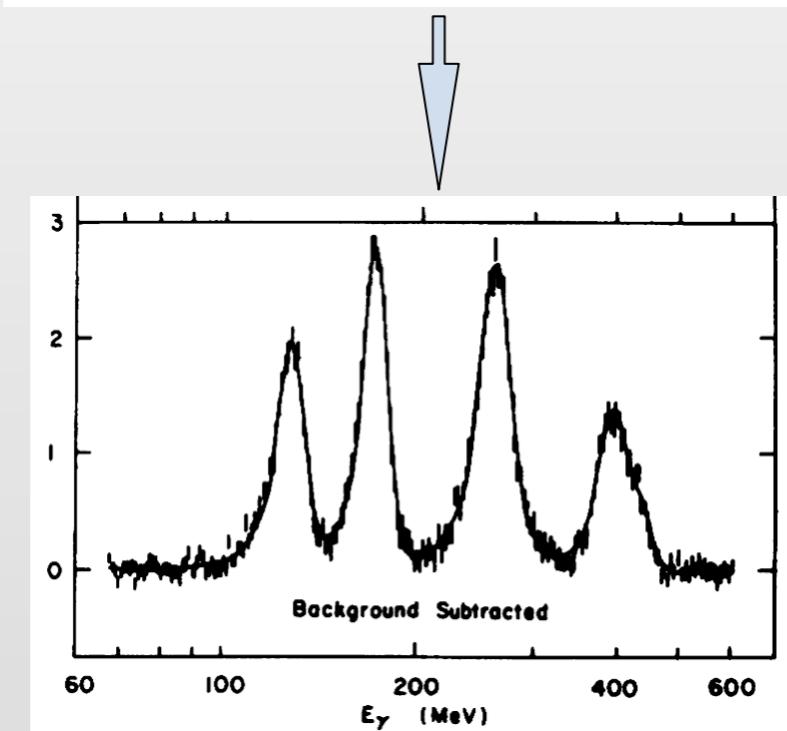
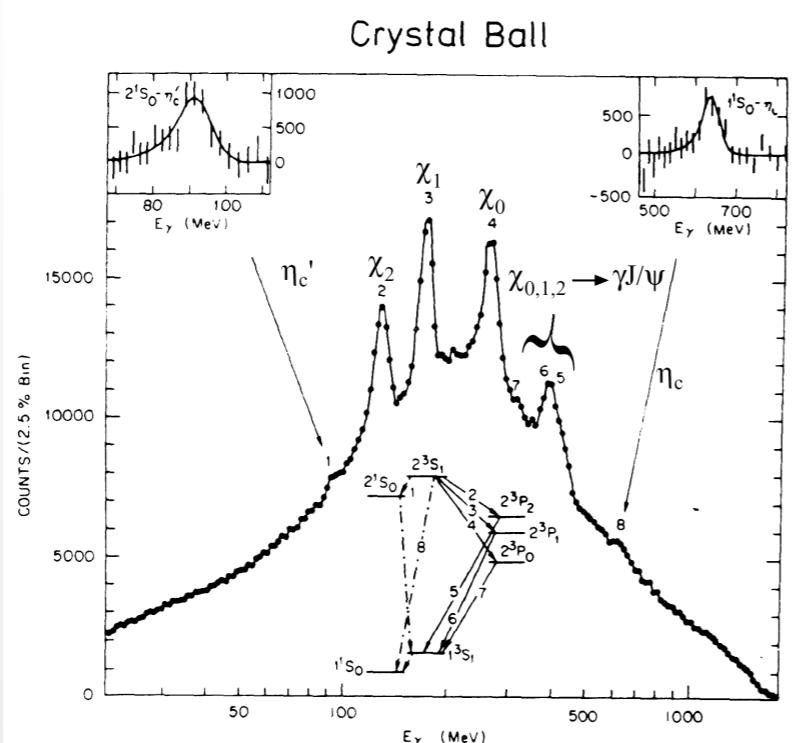
Invariant mass reconstruction depends
on the detector resolution ≈ 10 MeV

Crystal Ball





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$\chi_{1,2}$

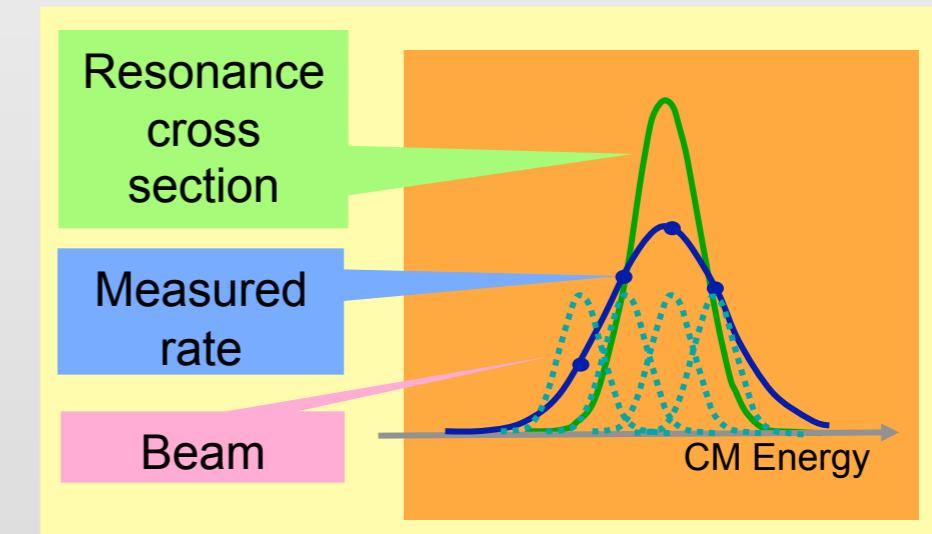
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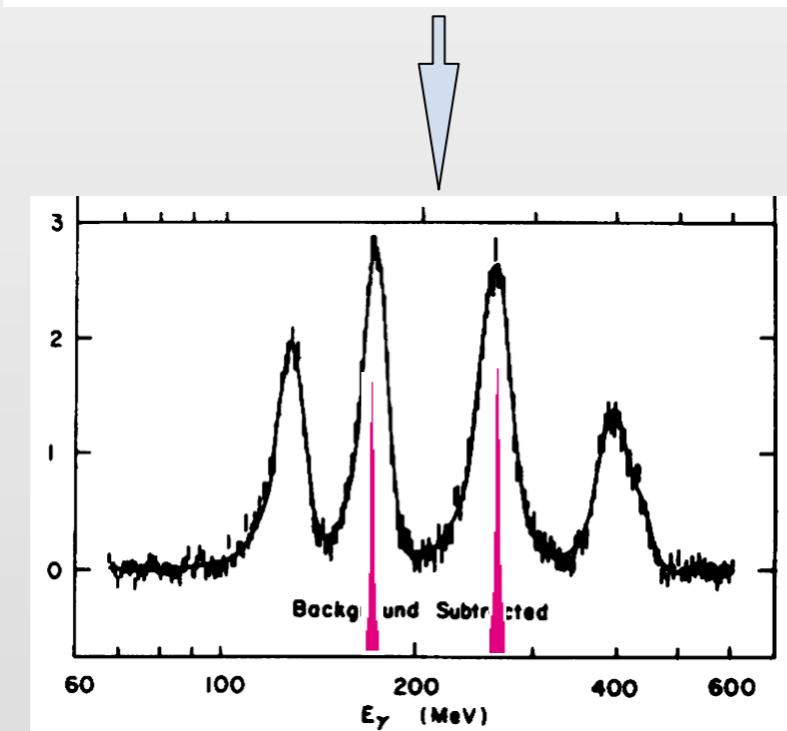
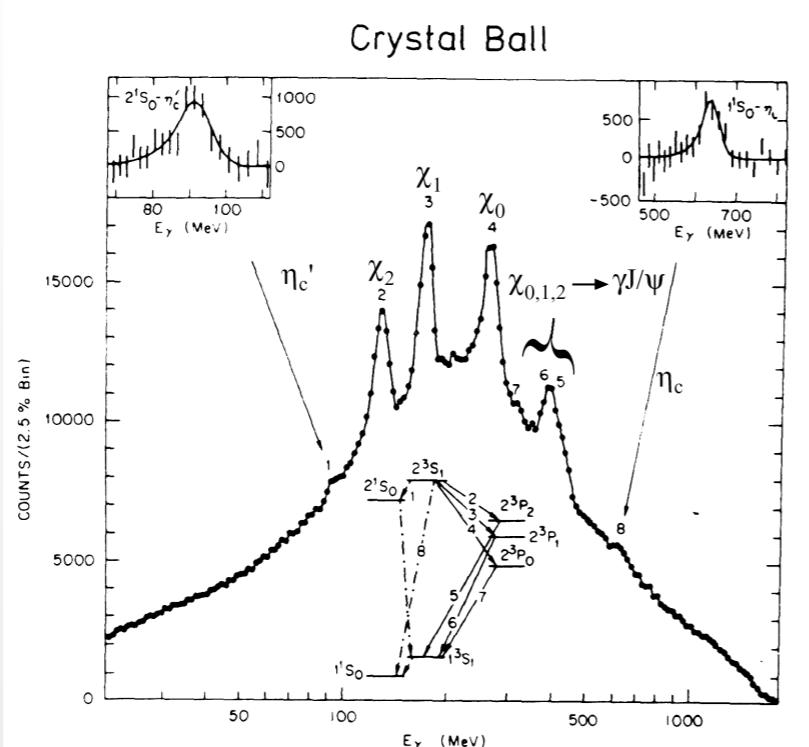
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Resonance scan. Resolution depends on the beam resolution.





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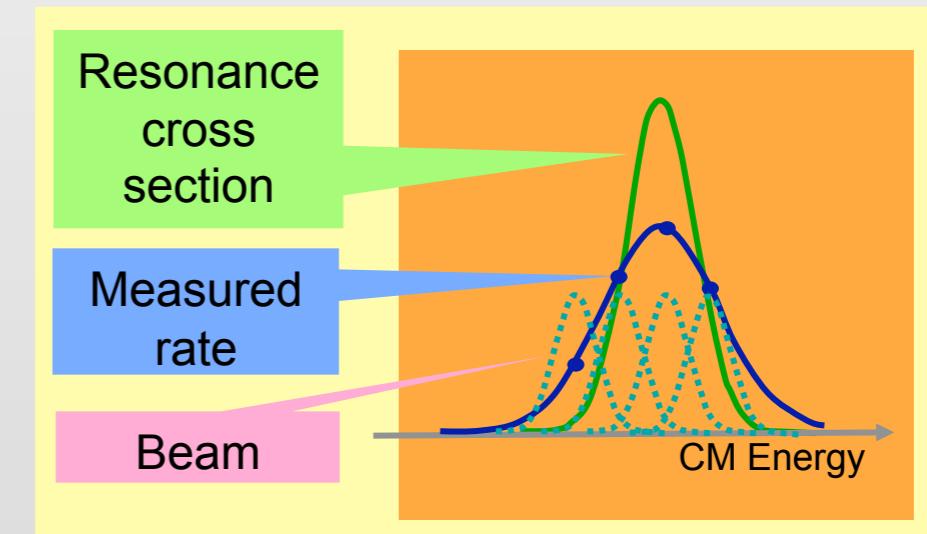
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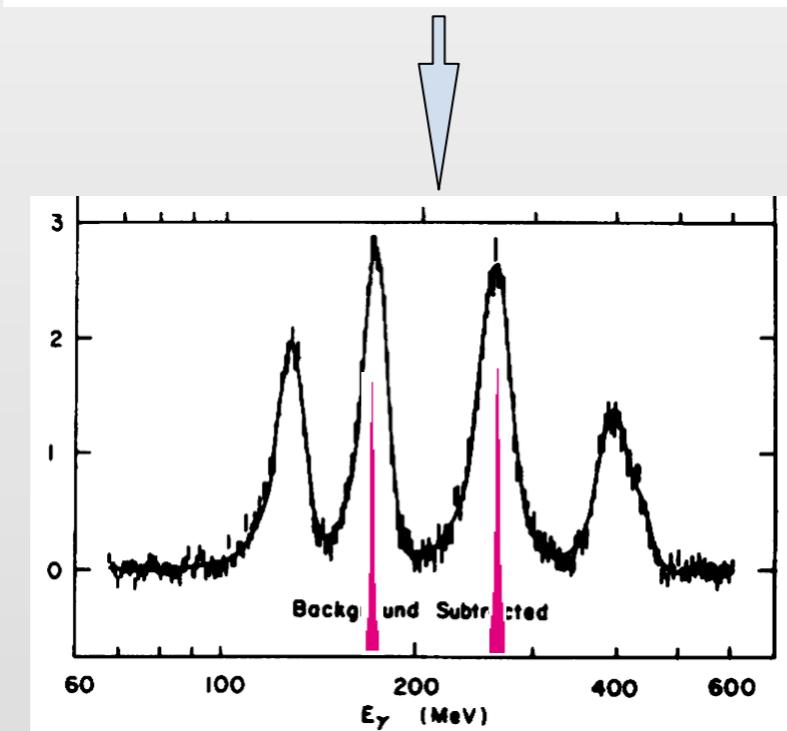
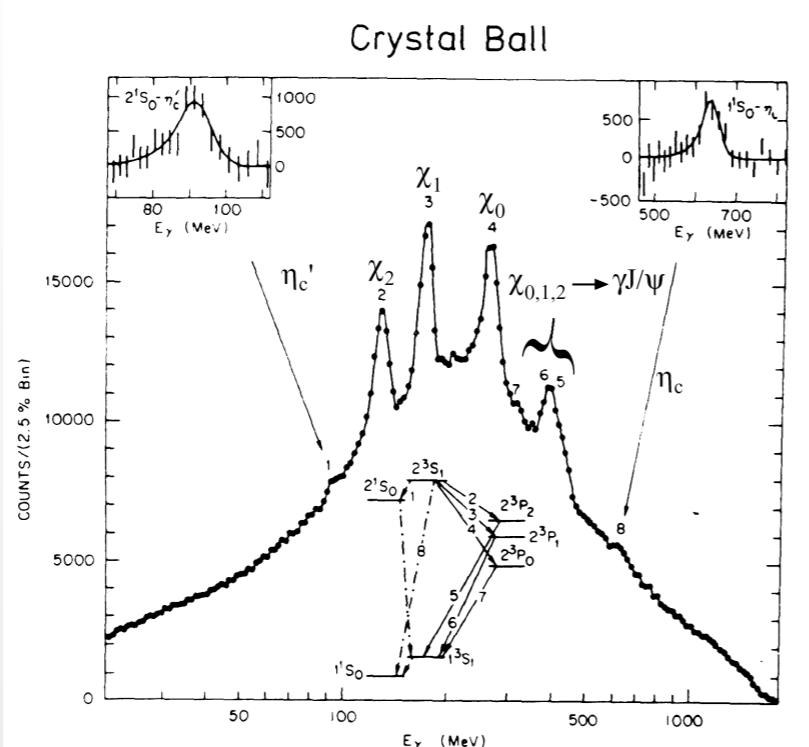
Resonance scan. Resolution depends on the beam resolution.



E760@Fermilab ≈ 240 keV

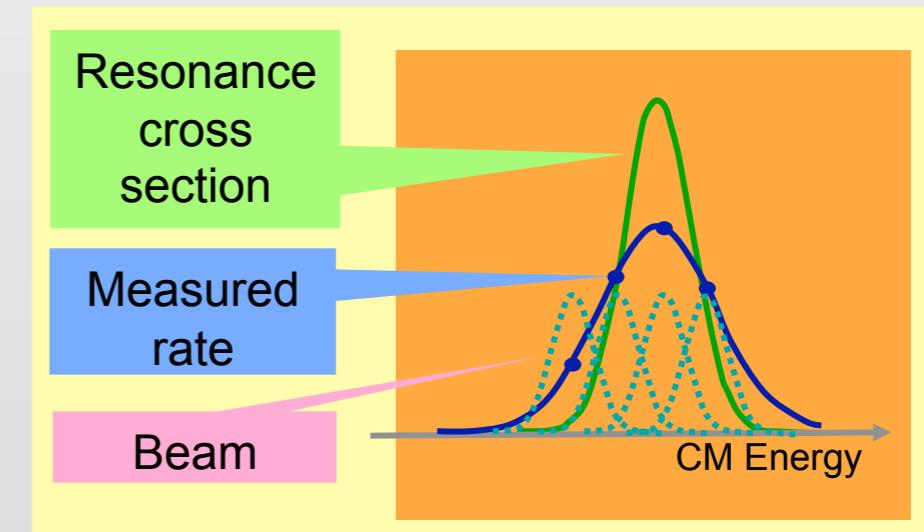


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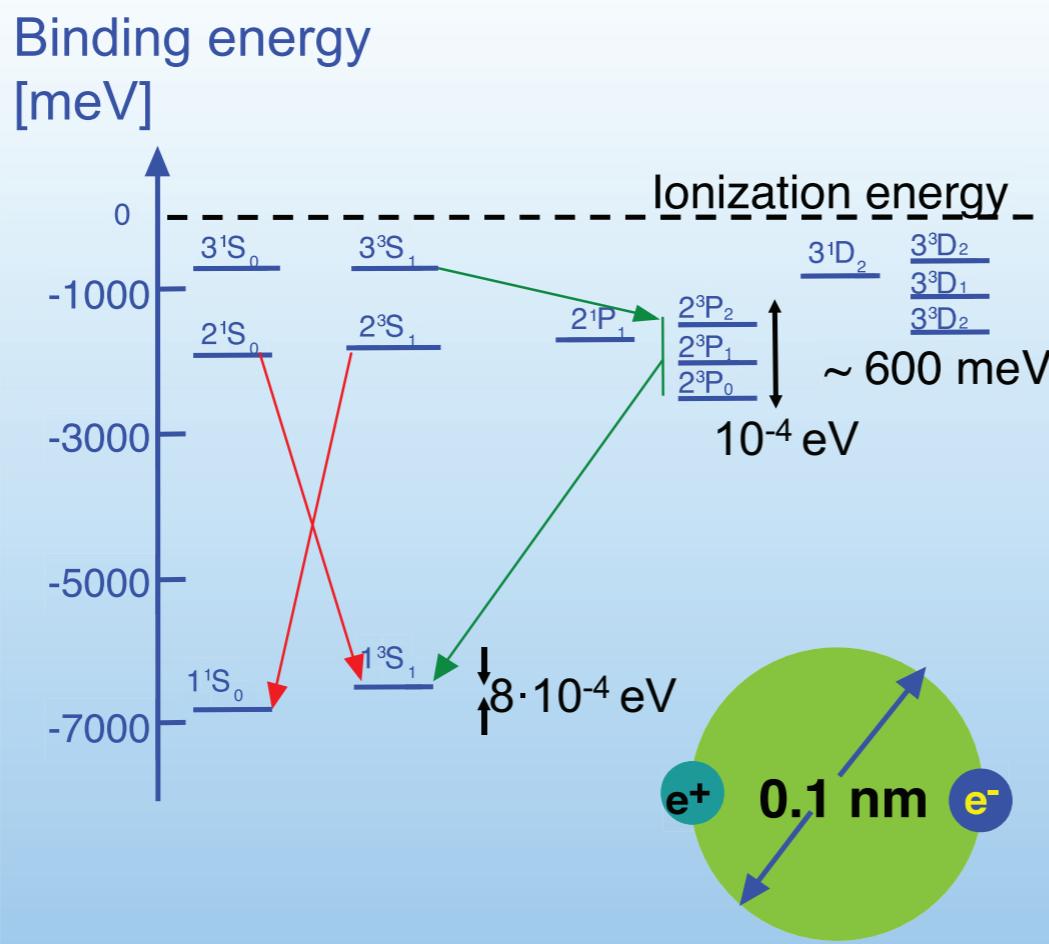
PANDA ≈ 50 keV



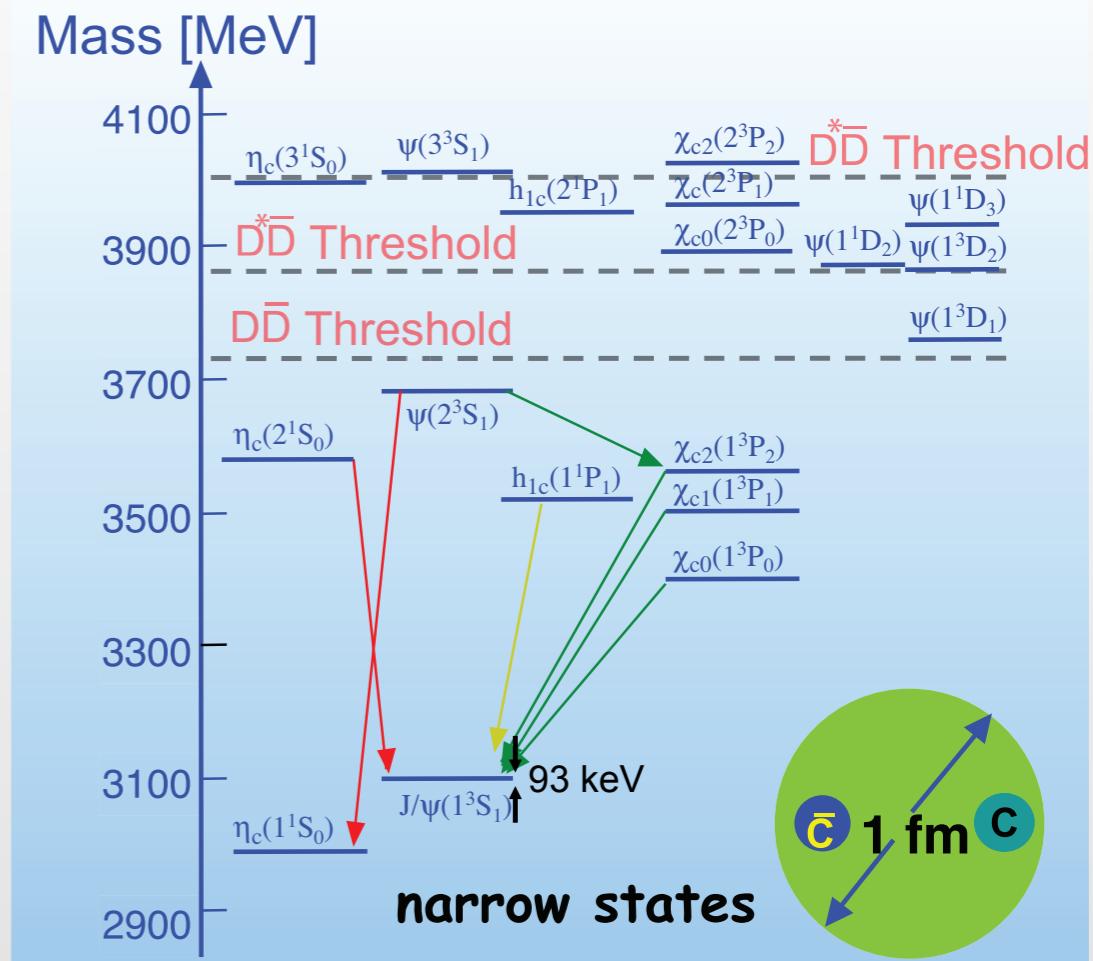
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Positronium - QED



Charmonium - QCD



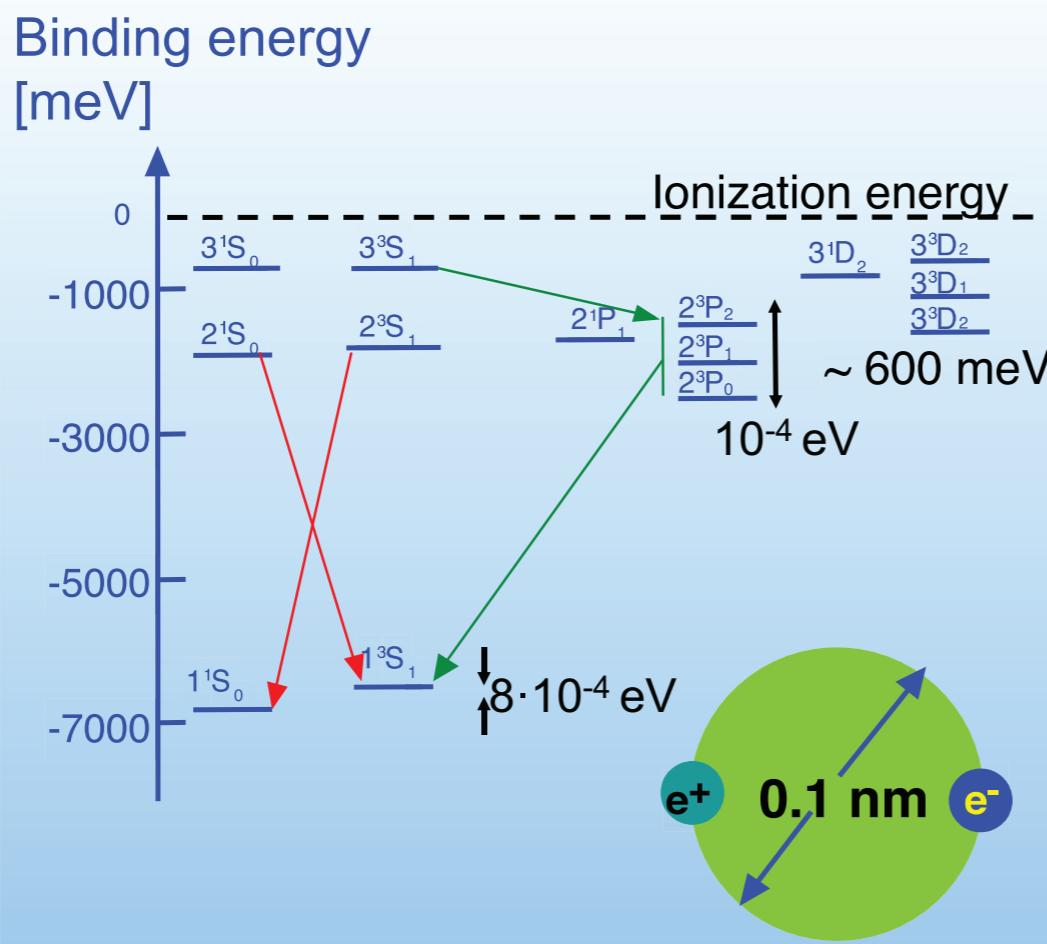
Coulomb-like potential: $V(r) = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{\alpha_s(r) \hbar c}{r} + kr \quad ; \quad k \approx 0.9 \text{ GeV/fm}$



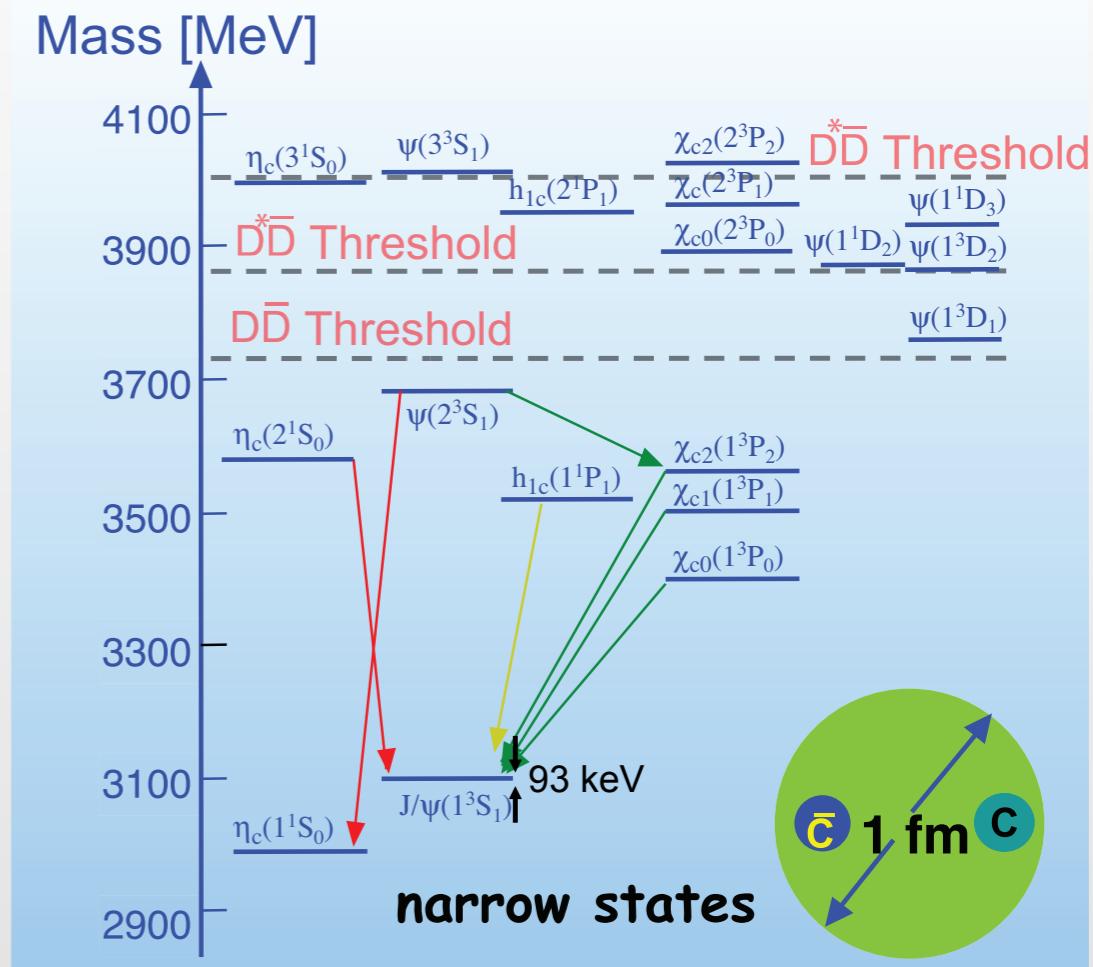
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Works for lower part of the spectrum

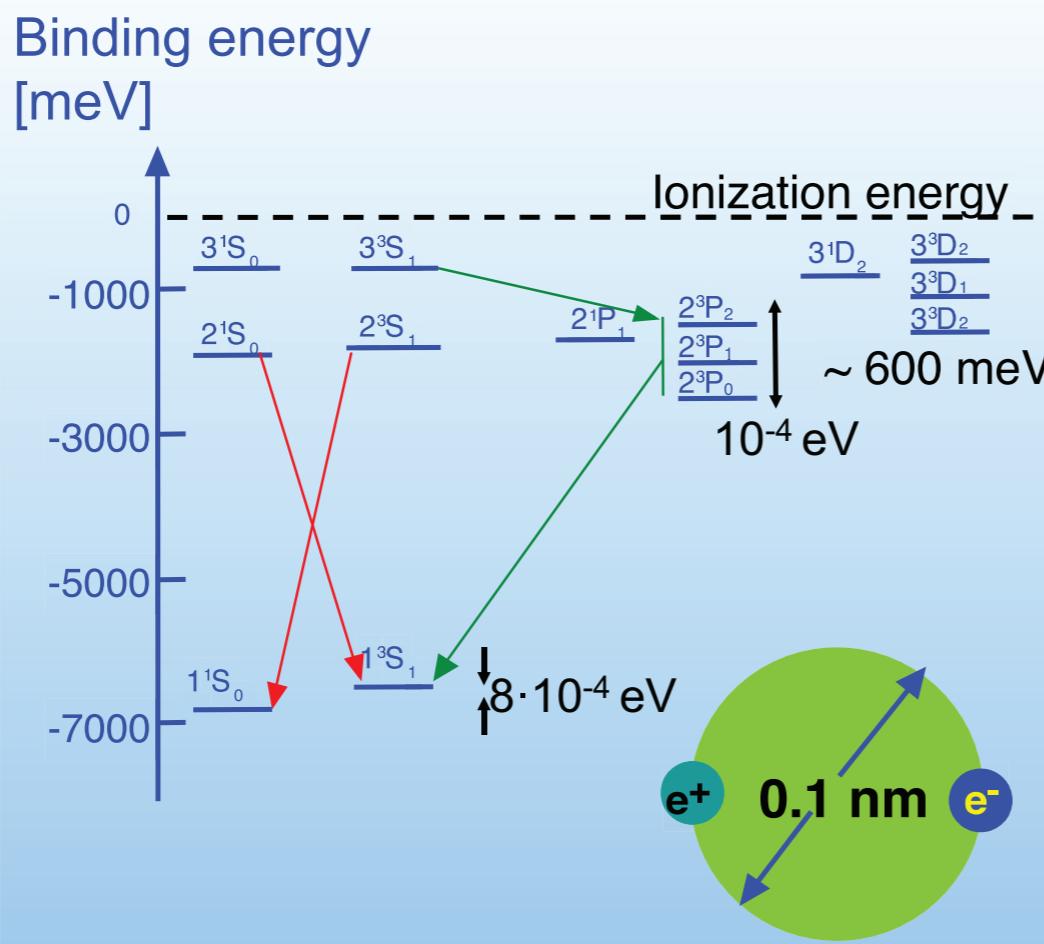
Info on confinement potential and spin contributions



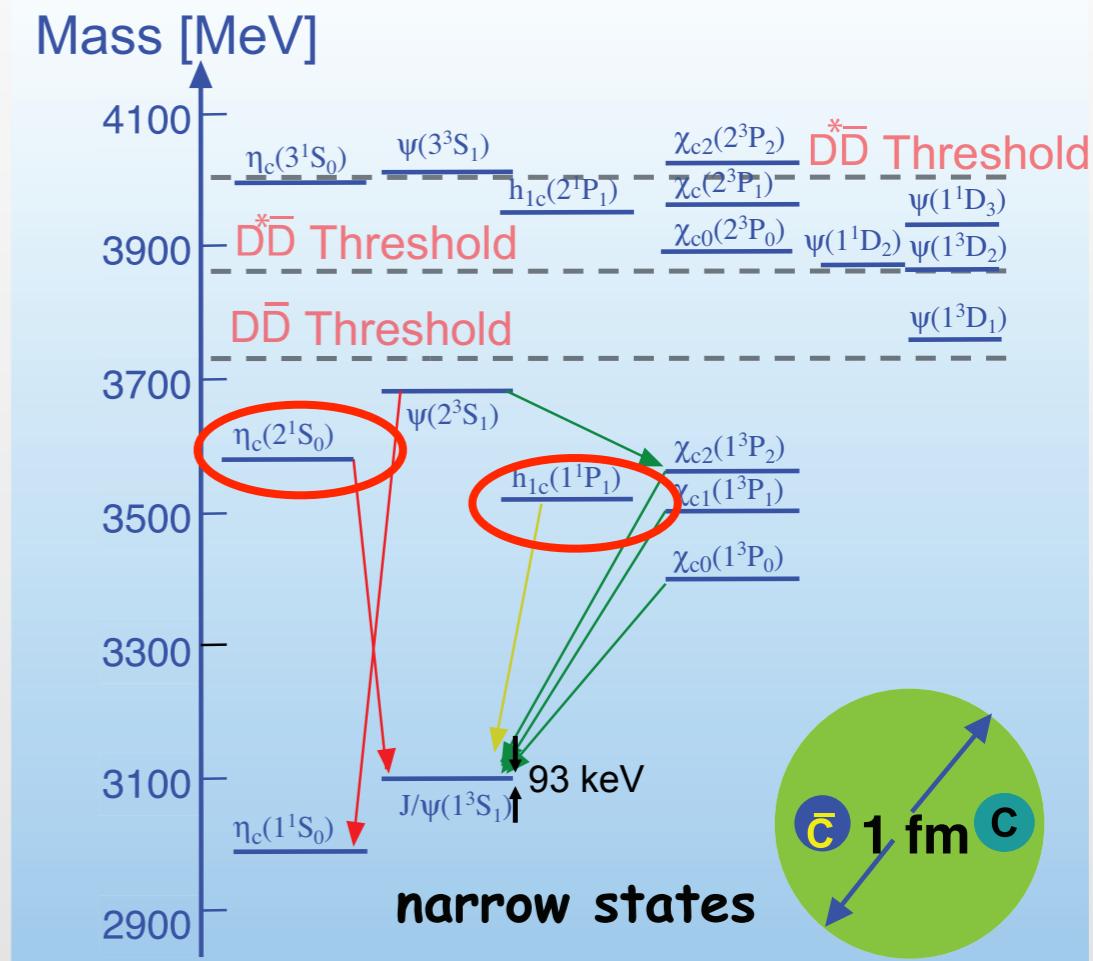
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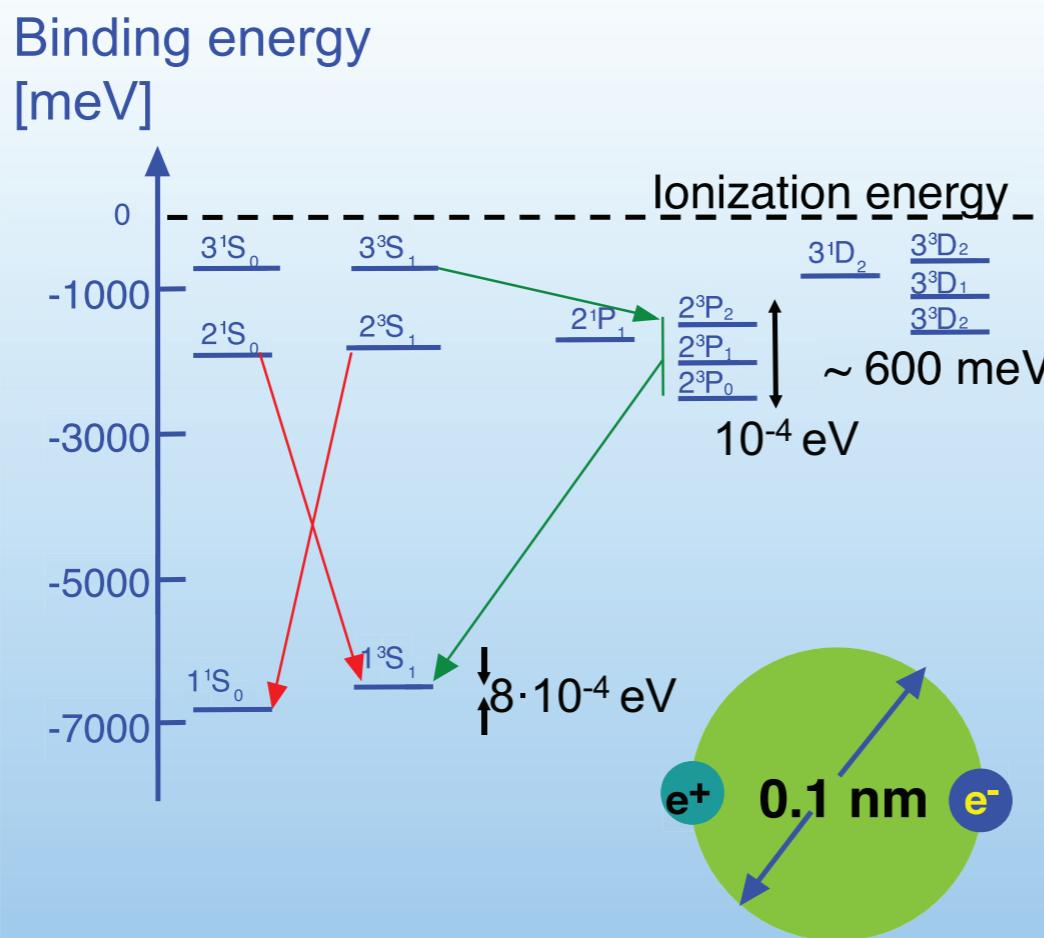


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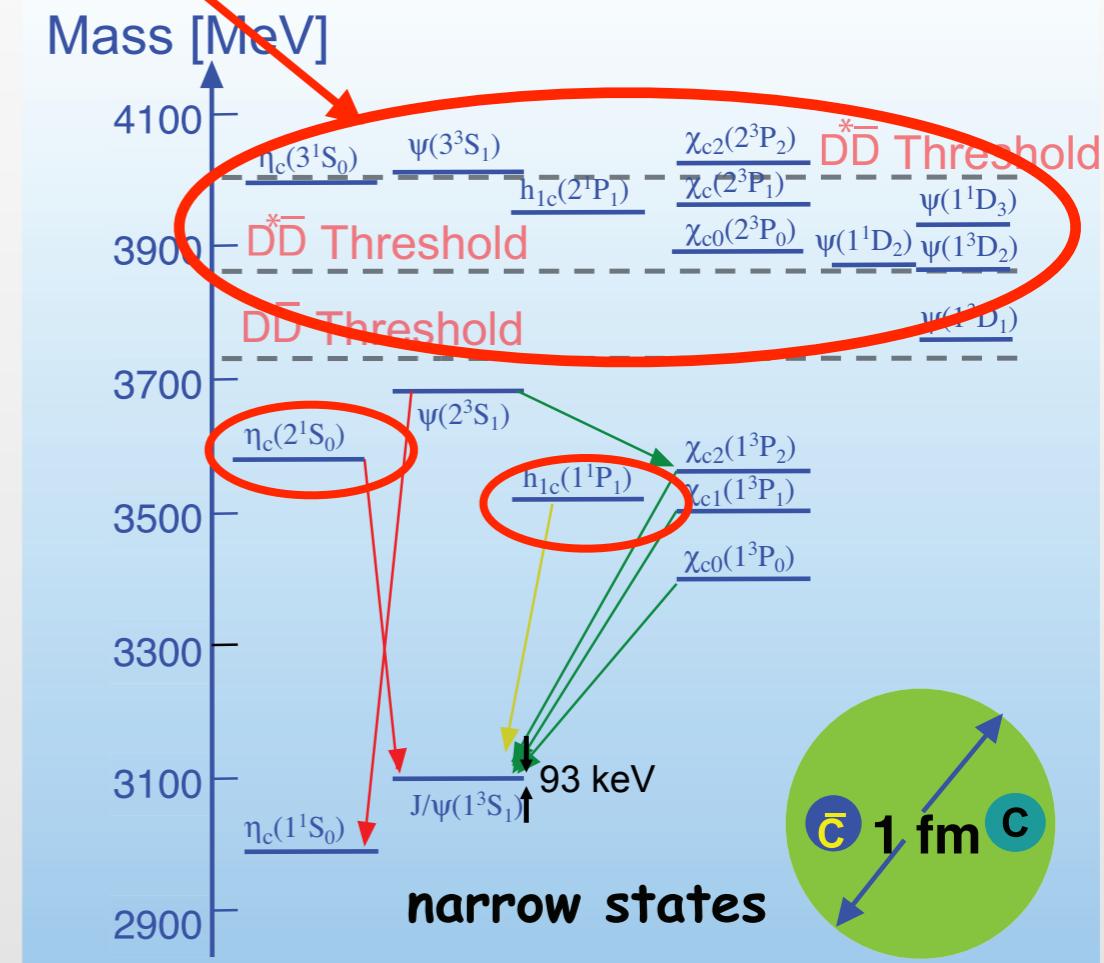


Unconfirmed/unobserved states

Positronium - QED



Charmonium - QCD



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Many new and narrow states recently observed in Charmonium region above $D\bar{D}$ threshold (X,Y,Z states)

State	Γ [MeV]	Experiment	1
X(3872)	3 ± 2	Belle, BaBar,CDF,D0	$1^{++}, 2^{-+?}, D^0 D^*$ molecule, tetraquark
X(3930)	29 ± 10	Belle	$2^{++} \chi_{c2} (2P)$
X(3940)	< 52	Belle	??? ????
X(3945)	40 ± 18	Belle,BaBar	? $?^{+}$ $\eta_c(3S)?$
X(4160)	139 ± 113	Belle	??? ????
Y(4260)	95 ± 9	BaBar, CLEO, Belle	1^{-} Hybrid, threshold effect
Y(4360)	75 ± 14	BaBar, Belle	1^{-} ????
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⋮



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: Overpopulated region => Hints for exotics



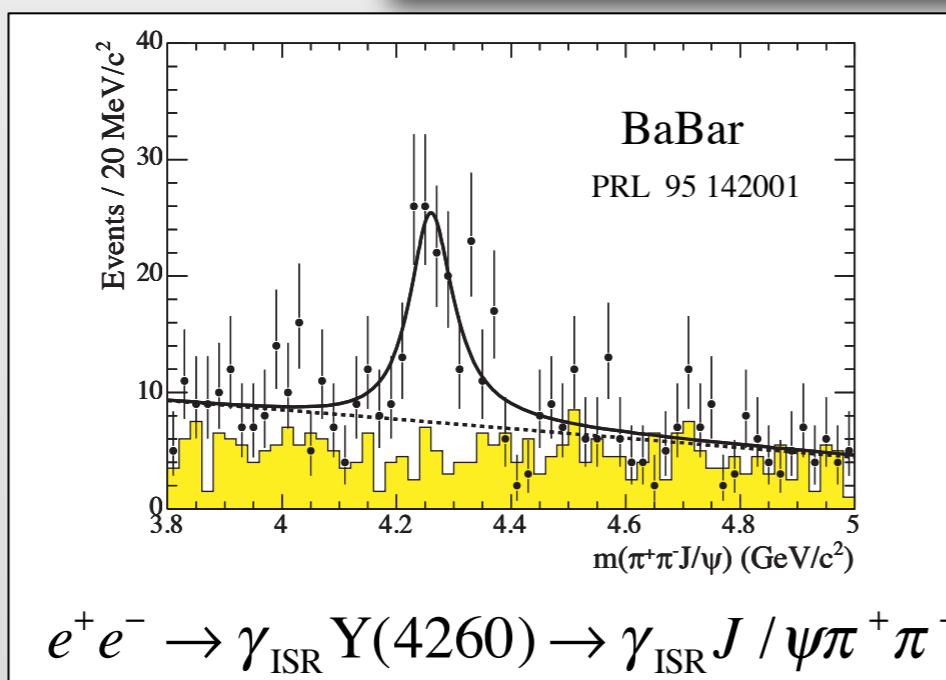
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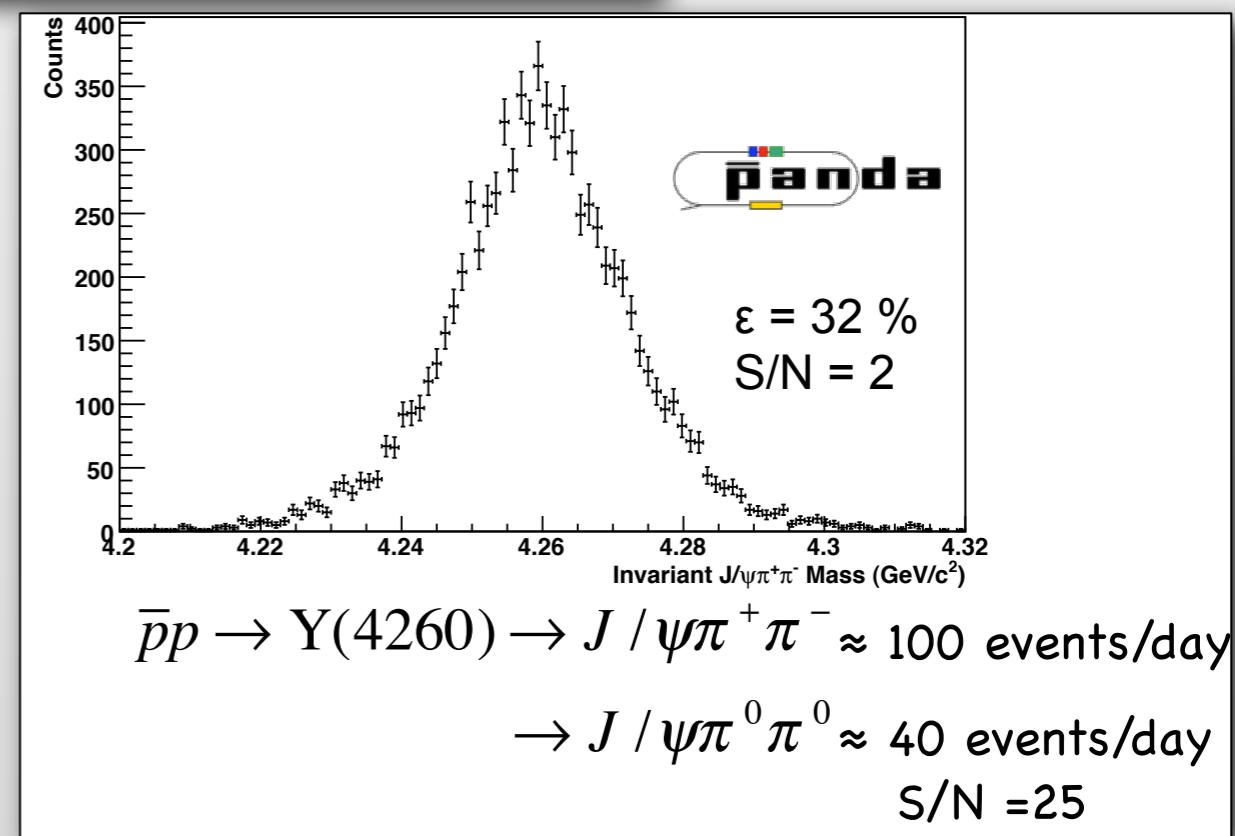
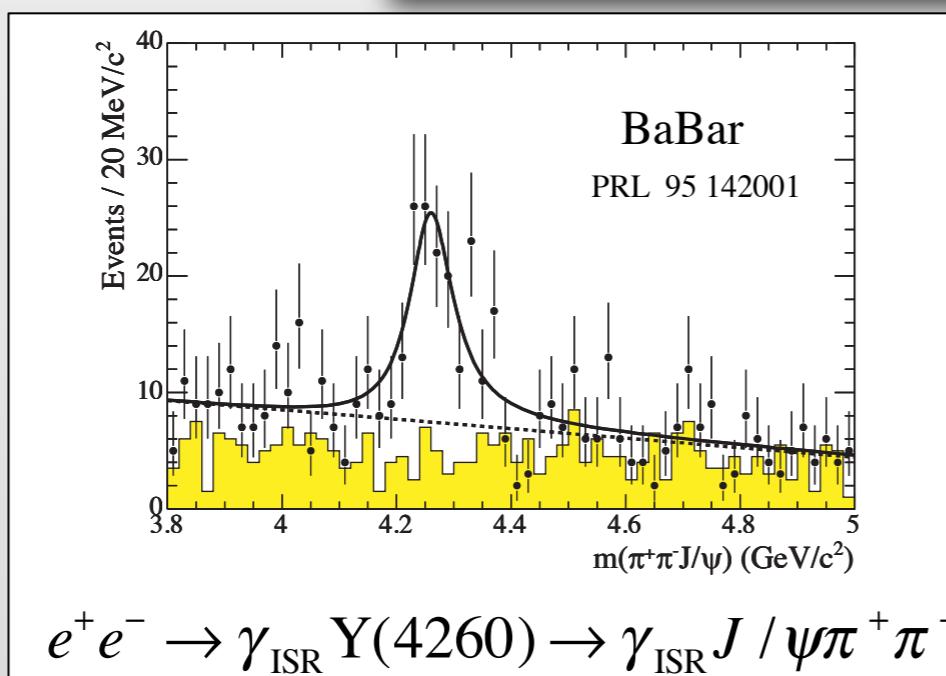
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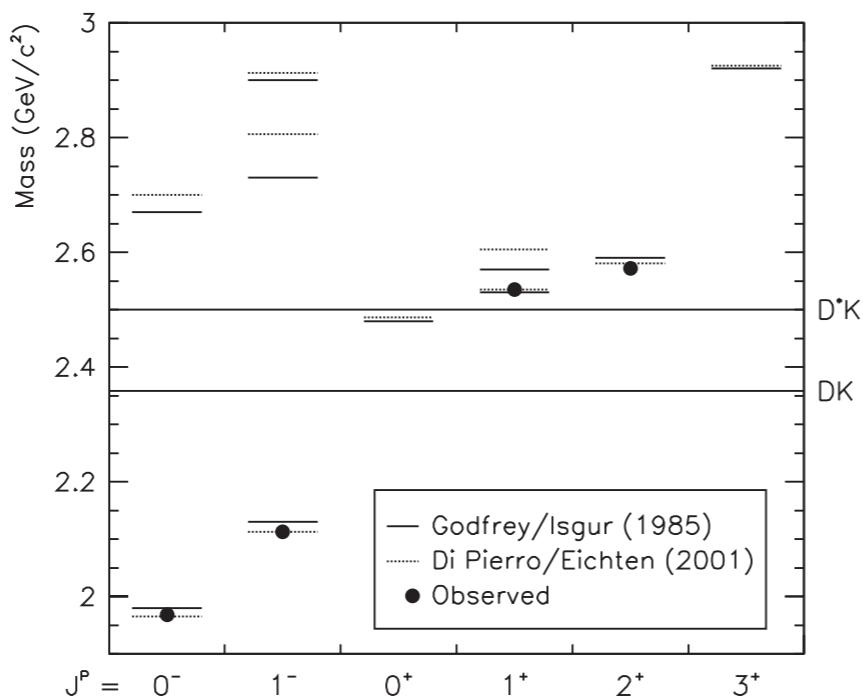


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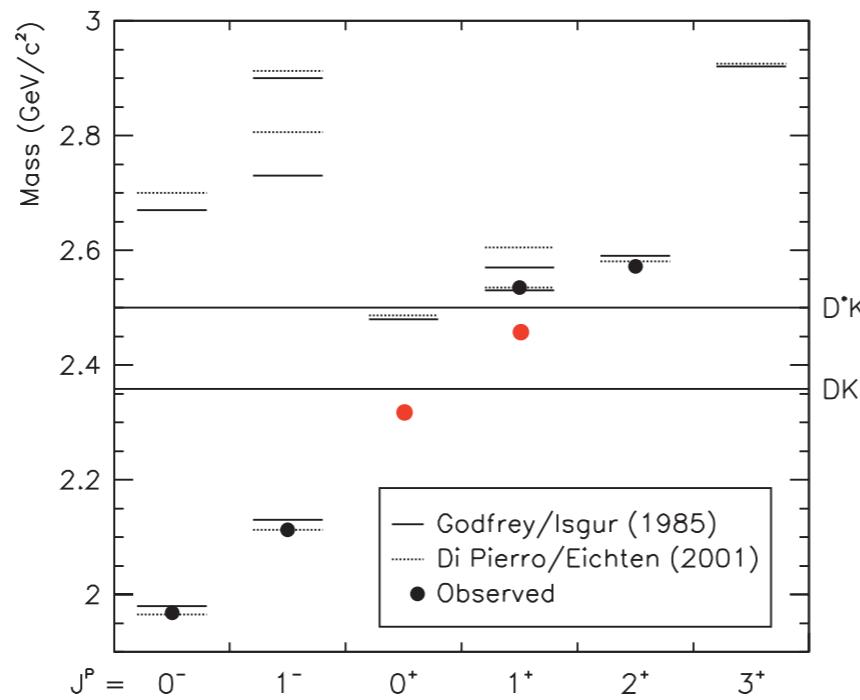
Open charm mesons

Hydrogen of QCD





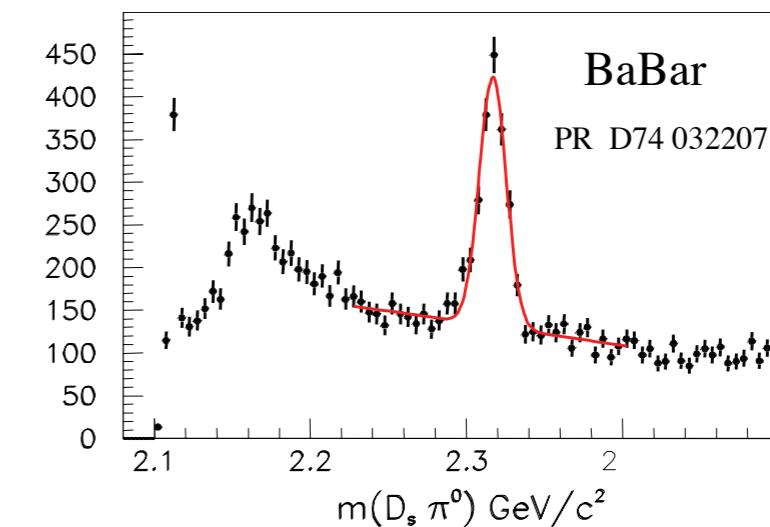
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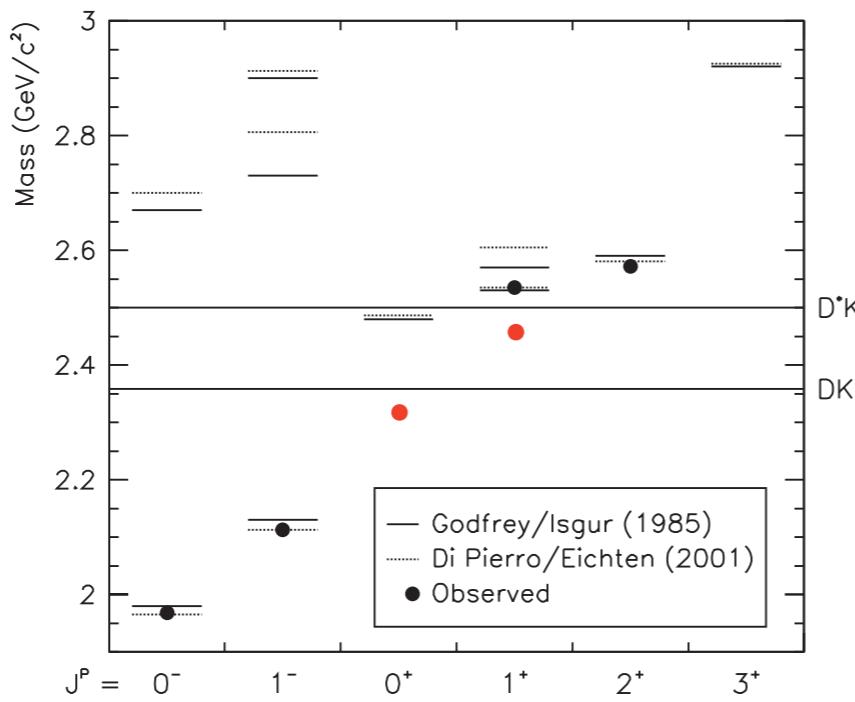
Hydrogen of QCD

$D^*_{s0}(2317)$, $\Gamma < 3.8 \text{ MeV}$





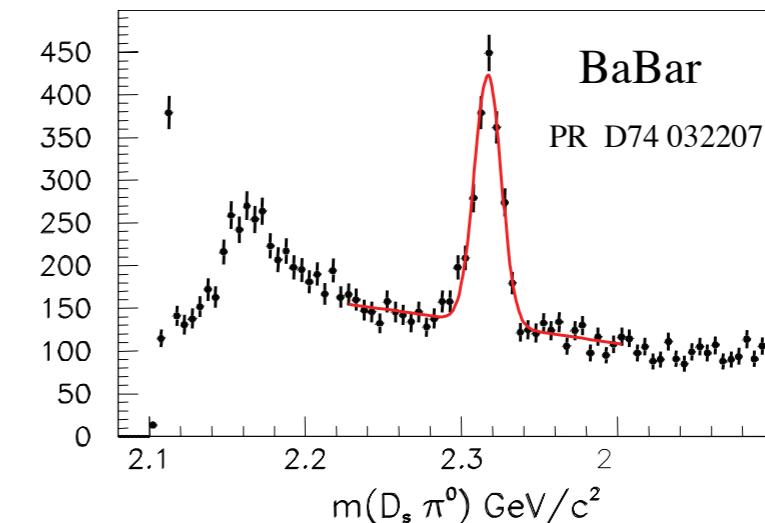
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$D^*_{s0}(2317)$, $\Gamma < 3.8$ MeV



$\bar{p}p \rightarrow D_s^\pm D_s^*(2317)^\mp$
14 days threshold scan
 $\Delta\Gamma/\Gamma = 30\%$ ($\Gamma = 1$ MeV)



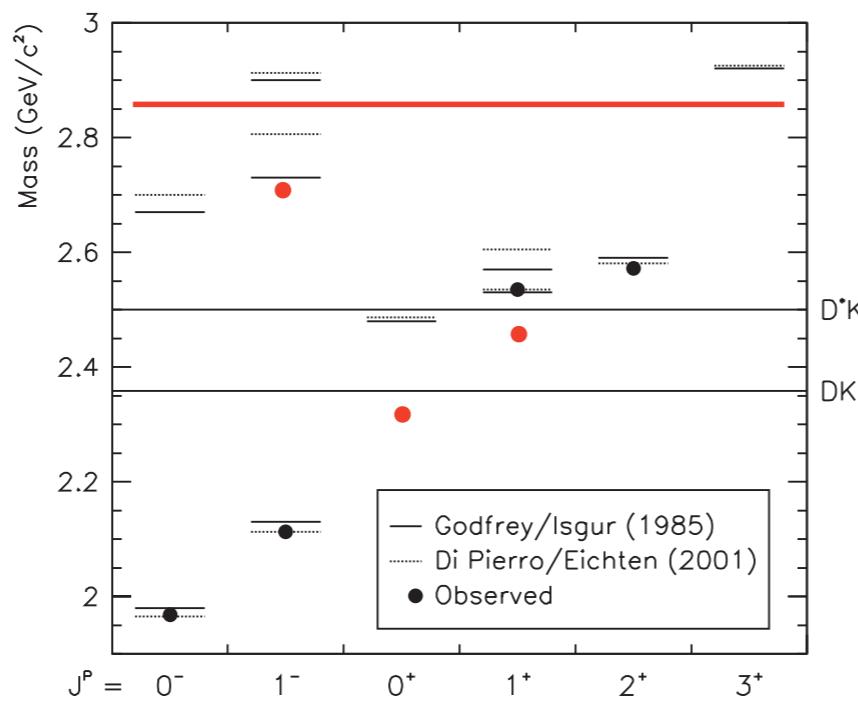
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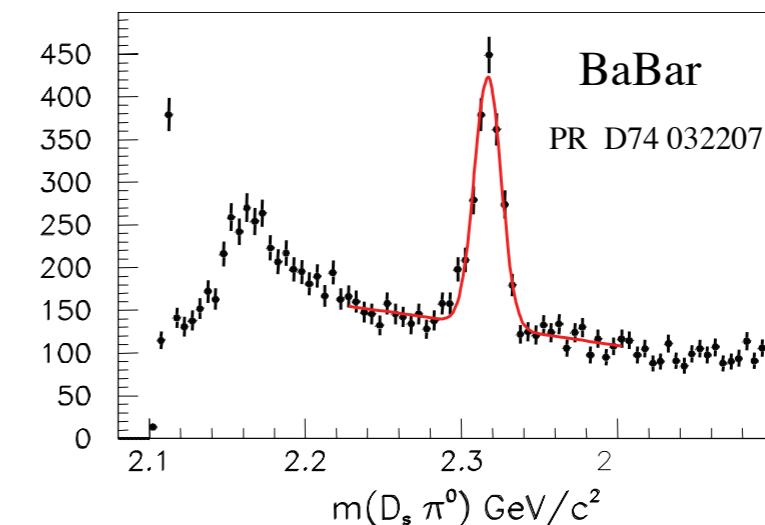
Open charm mesons

Hydrogen of QCD

BaBar PRL 97 (06) 222001
Belle PRL 100 (08) 092001



$D^*_{s0}(2317), \Gamma < 3.8 \text{ MeV}$



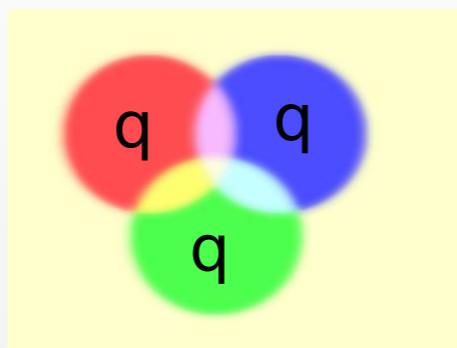
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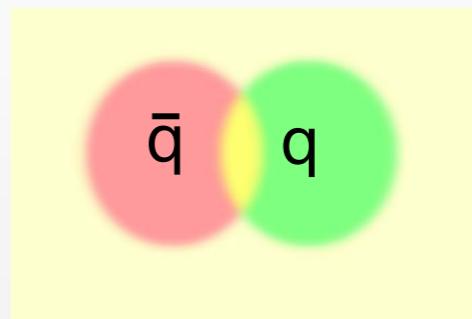
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Beyond standard quark configurations

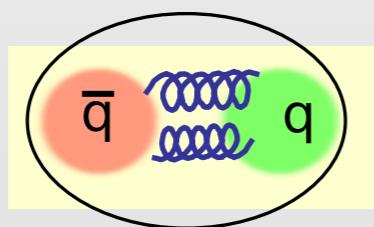


Baryons

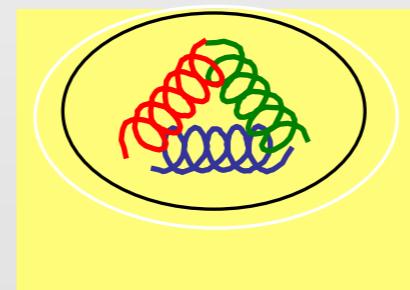


Mesons

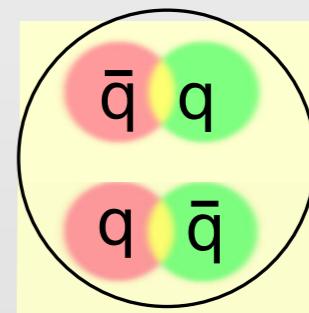
Exotics



Hybrids



Glueballs



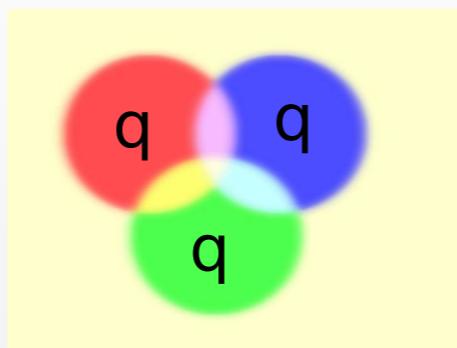
Molecules



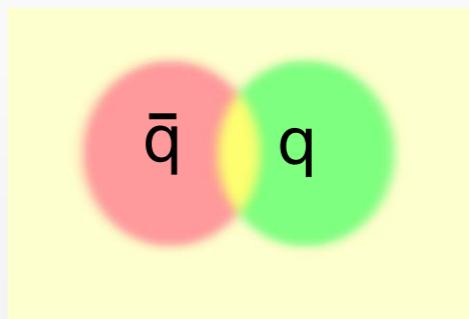
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Beyond standard quark configurations

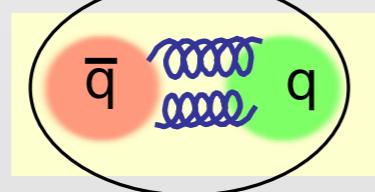
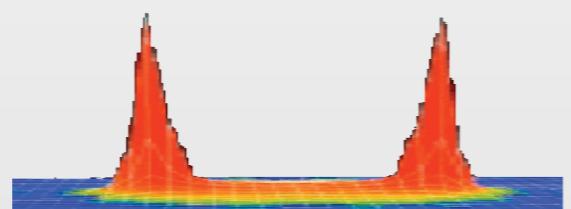


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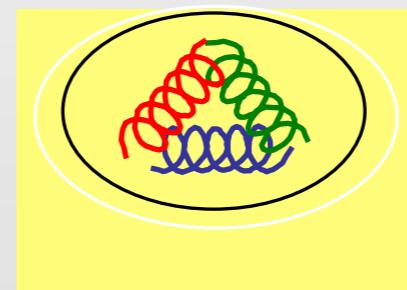


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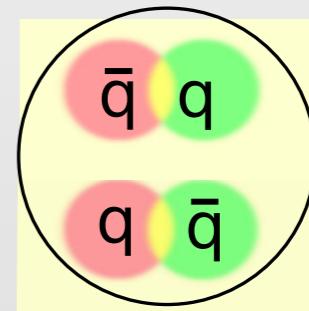
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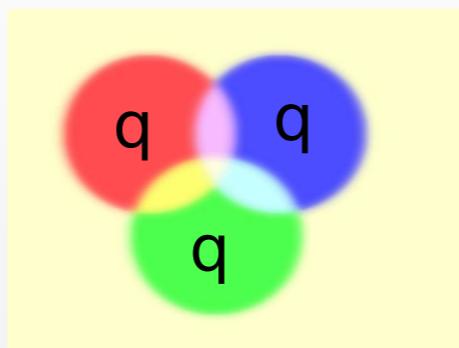
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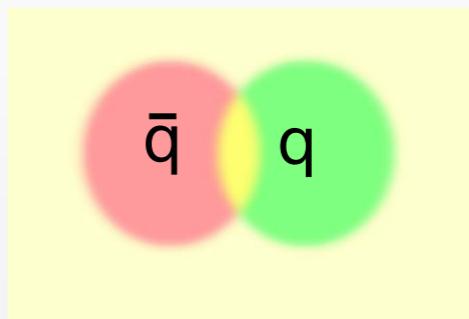
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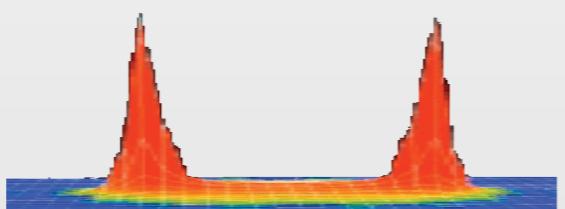


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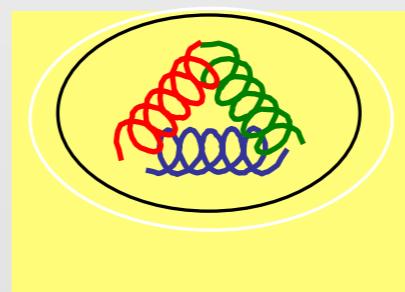


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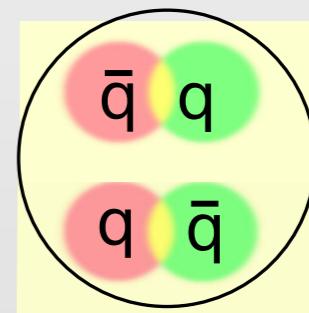
Exotics



Hybrids



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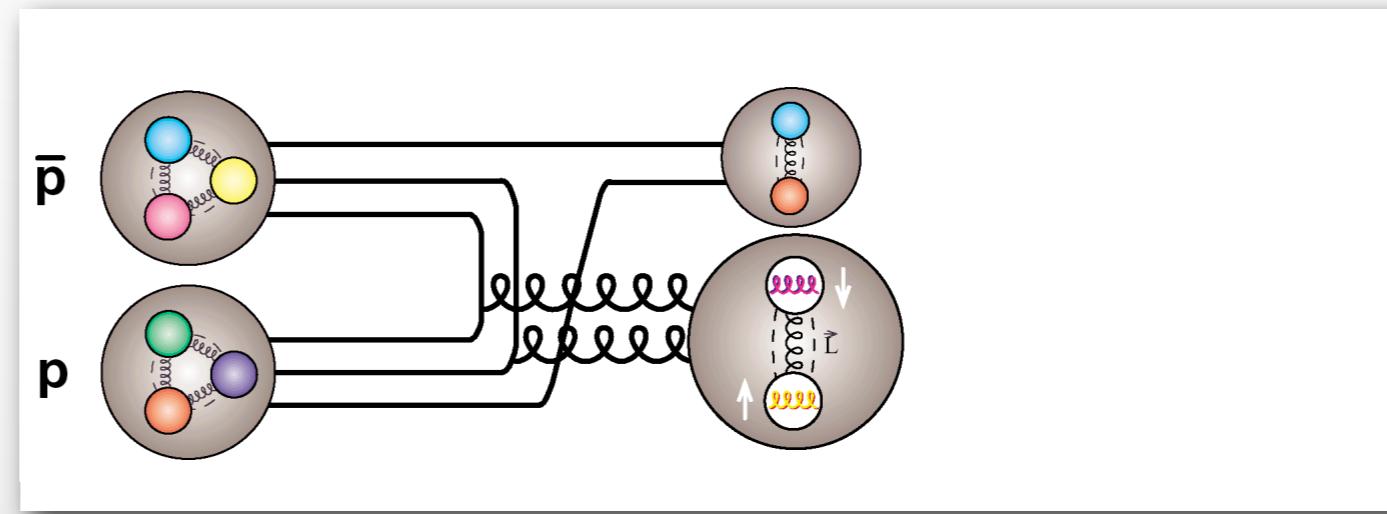
J^{PC} not allowed for $q\bar{q}$ possible



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Production:



J^{PC} not allowed for $(q\bar{q})$ possible



Good hunting ground for exotics

Fluxtube Hybrids

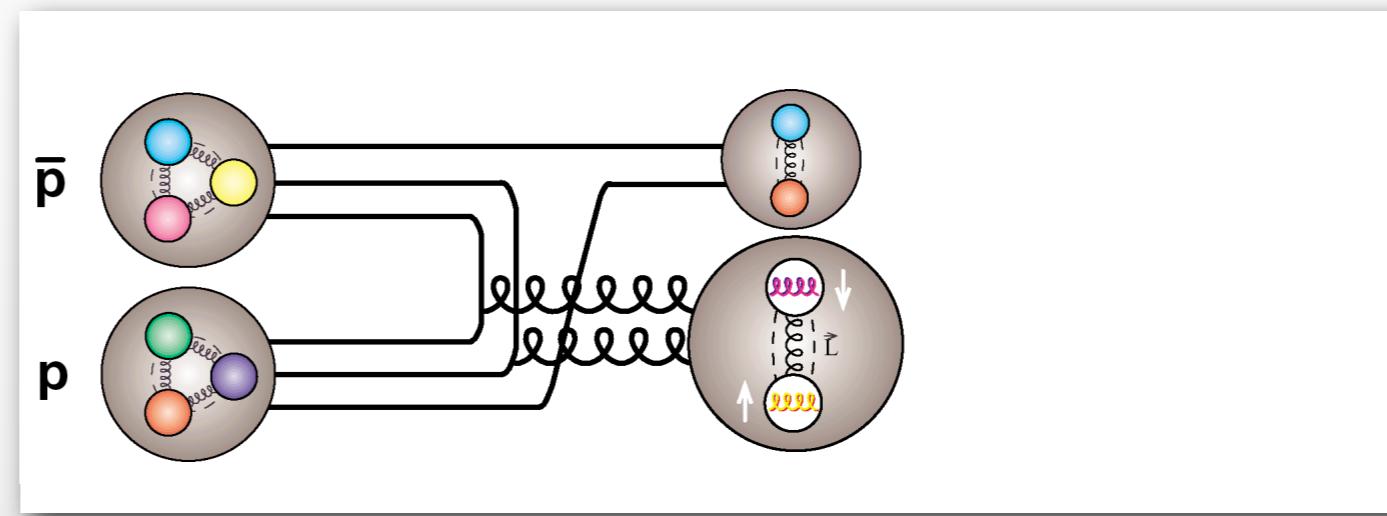
$q\bar{q}$	Gluon	1^{--} (TM)	1^{+-} (TE)
$^1S_0, 0^{-+}$		1^{++}	1^{--}
$^3S_1, 1^{--}$		0^{+-}	0^{-+}
		1^{+-}	1^{-+}
		2^{+-}	2^{-+}



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Exotic



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Light-quark sector:

Non-qq candidates	
$f_0(980)$	4q state - molecule
$f_0(1500)$	0^{++} glueball candidate
$f_0(1370)$	0^{++} glueball candidate
$f_0(1710)$	0^{++} glueball candidate
$h(1410); h(1460)$	0^{-+} glueball candidate
$f_1(1420)$	hybrid, 4q state
$\pi_1(1400)$	hybrid candidate 1^{-+}
$\pi_1(1600)$	hybrid candidate 1^{-+}
$\pi(1800)$	hybrid candidate 0^{-+}
$\pi_2(1900)$	hybrid candidate 2^{-+}
$\pi_1(2000)$	hybrid candidate 1^{-+}
$a_2'(2100)$	hybrid candidate 1^{++}



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Light-quark sector:

Non-qq candidates	
$f_0(980)$	4q state - molecule
$f_0(1500)$	0^{++} glueball candidate
$f_0(1370)$	0^{++} glueball candidate
$f_0(1710)$	0^{++} glueball candidate
$h(1410); h(1460)$	0^{-+} glueball candidate
$f_1(1420)$	hybrid, 4q state
$\pi_1(1400)$	hybrid candidate 1^{-+}
$\pi_1(1600)$	hybrid candidate 1^{-+}
$\pi(1800)$	hybrid candidate 0^{-+}
$\pi_2(1900)$	hybrid candidate 2^{-+}
$\pi_1(2000)$	hybrid candidate 1^{-+}
$a_2'(2100)$	hybrid candidate 1^{++}



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- ☺ most candidates observed in $\bar{p}p$ annihilation
- ☺ ≈ equal population as into ordinary states
- ☹ broad and overlapping states



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Charmed-quark sector:

- ☺ hybrid states are expected to be narrow
- ☺ less crowded region
- ☺ glueballs with exotic quantum numbers ($0^{+-}, 2^{+-}$)
“oddballs”, predicted in this region

Hybrids

Exotic charm.hybrid

Flux-tube model:

$$J^{PC} = 1^{-+}$$

$$M = 4.2 - 4.5 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma < 50 \text{ MeV}$$

Glueballs

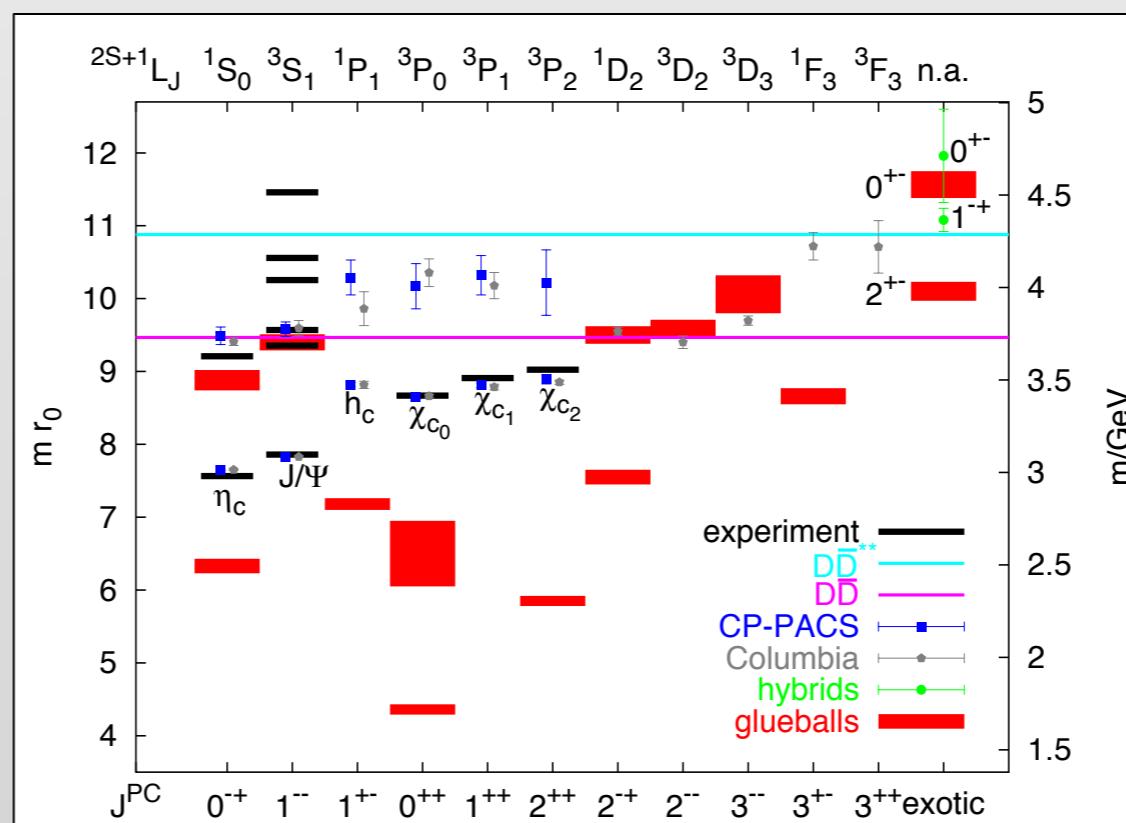
Oddballs

LatticeQCD:

$$J^{PC} = 0^{+-}, 2^{+-}$$

$$M = 4 - 5 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma < 50 \text{ MeV}$$





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- Many open questions in meson spectroscopy:
- Charmonium singlet states poorly measured
 - Where are the radial excitations of the S and P states?
 - Where are the missing 1D states?
 - What is the nature of the alphabet (X,Y,Z) states?
 - Exotics

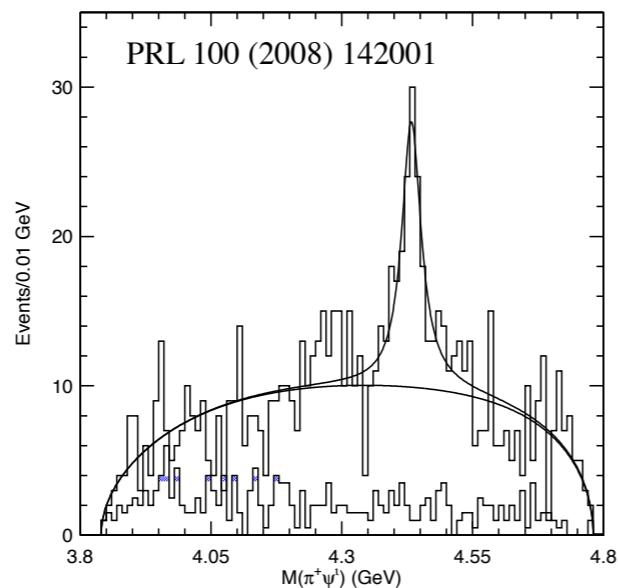


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Z(4430) seen in B-decay from Belle:



$$B \rightarrow \psi' \pi^\pm$$

Z(4430): charged and decays
into $c\bar{c}$



Prime candidate for a
multiquark state.

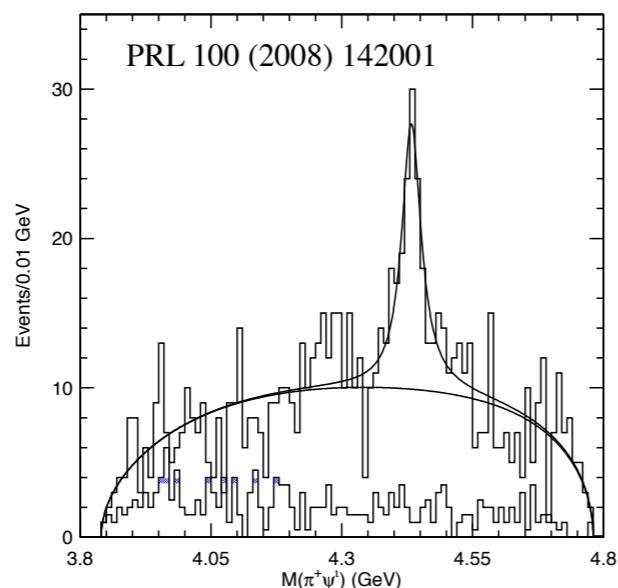


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Statistics is needed for PWA analysis

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \text{ Crystal Barrel@LEAR}$$

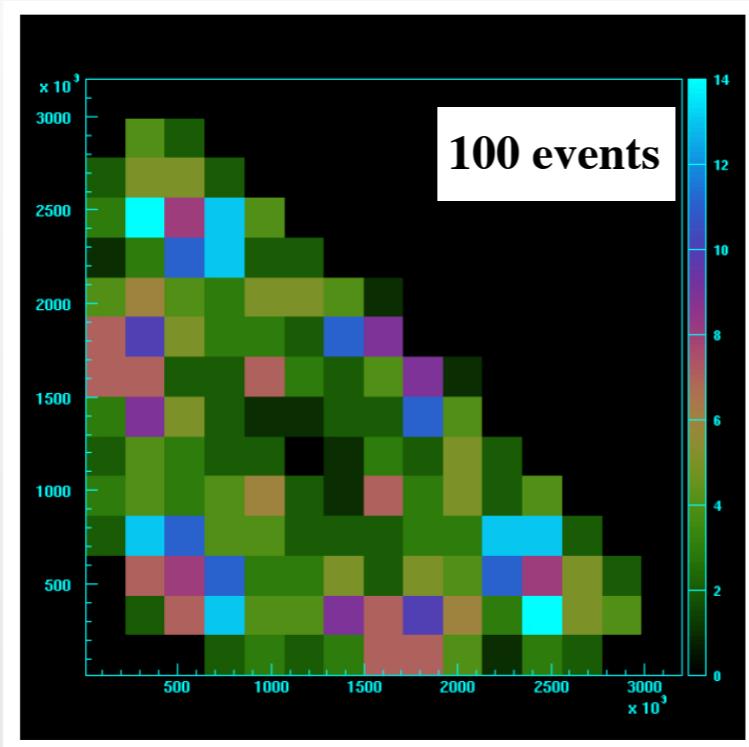


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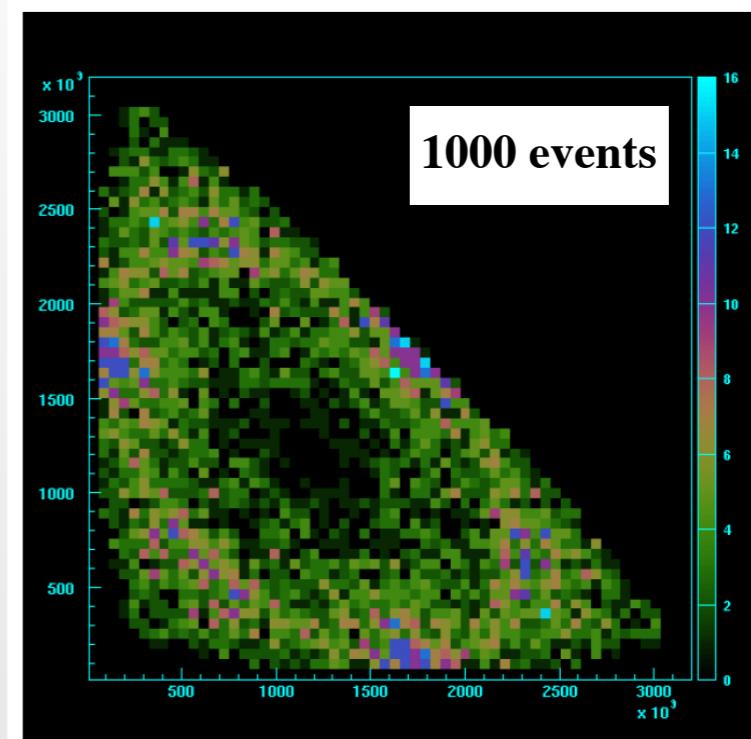
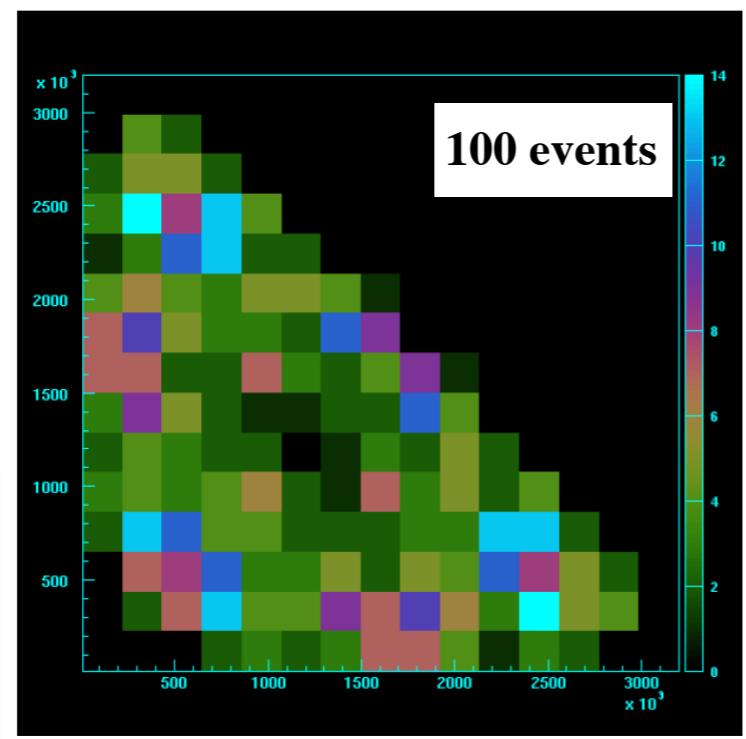


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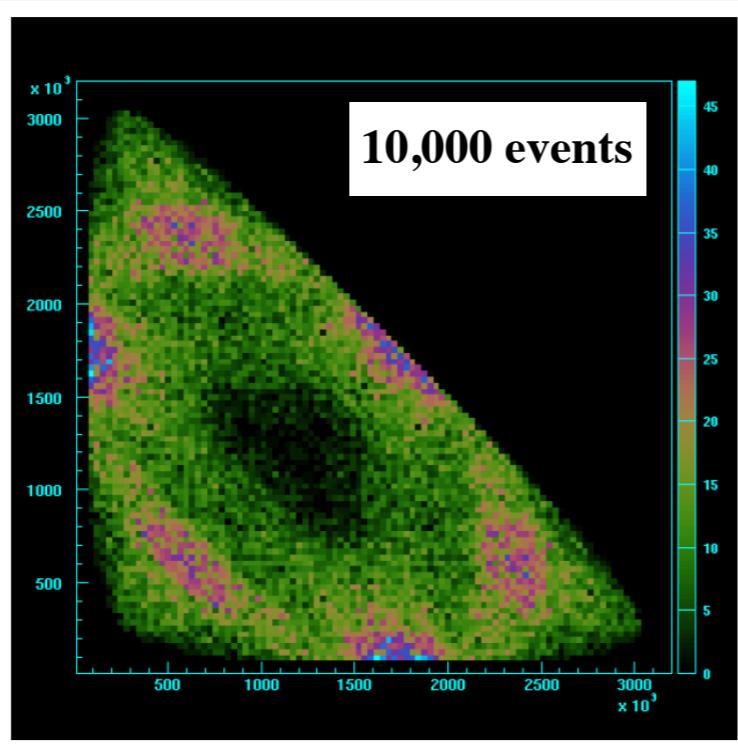
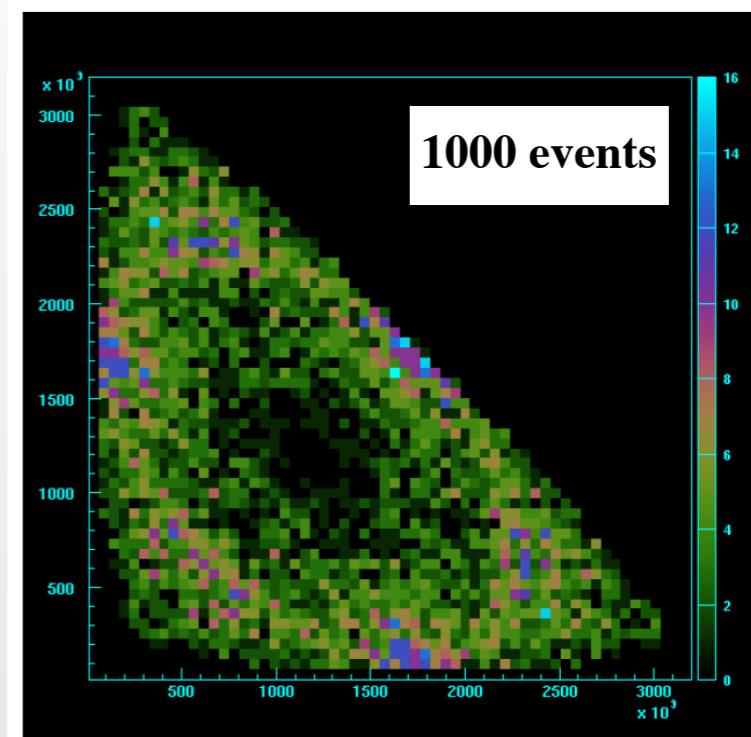
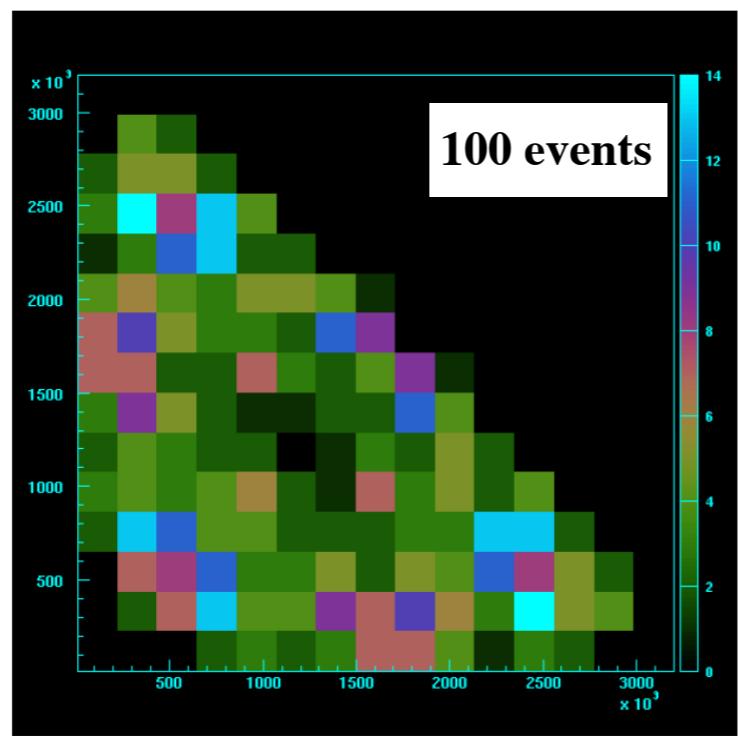


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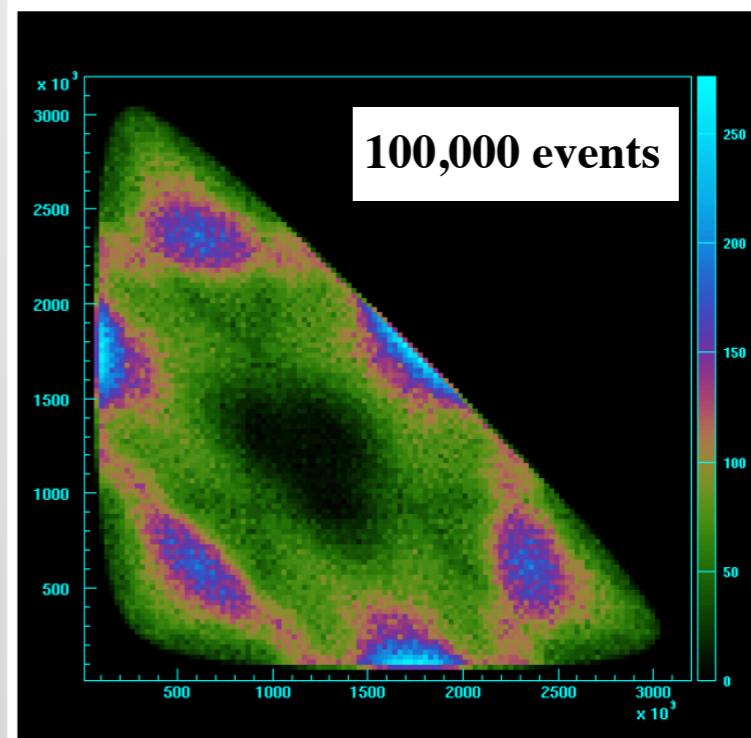
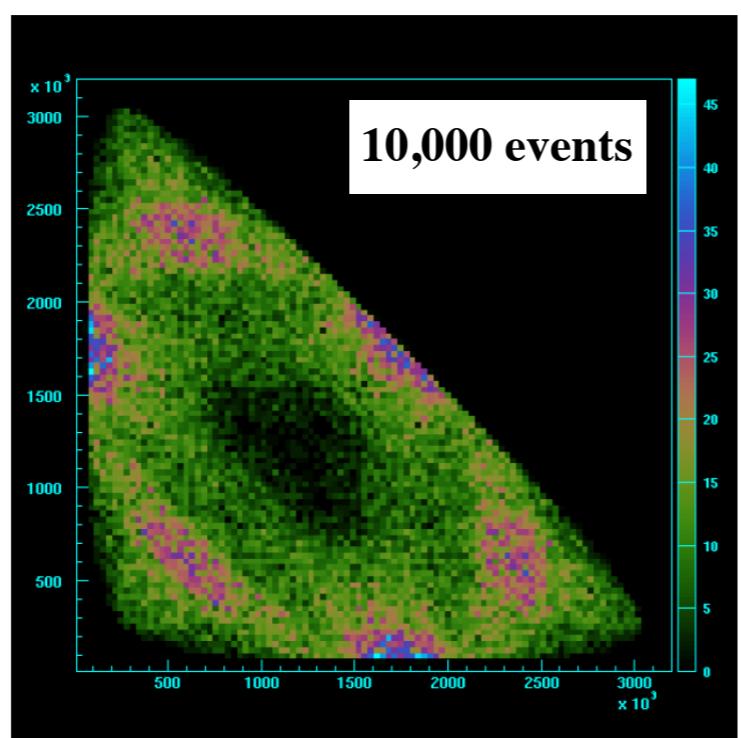
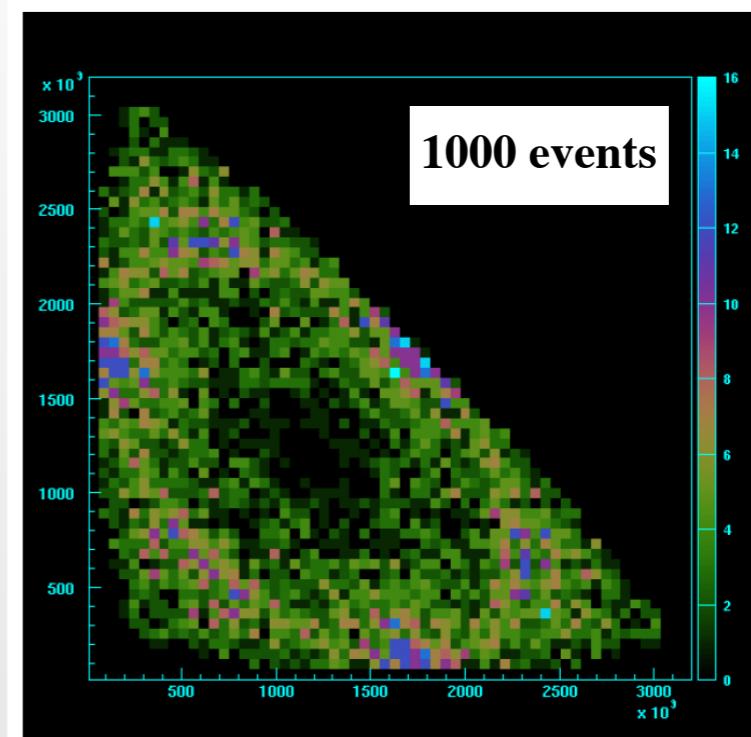
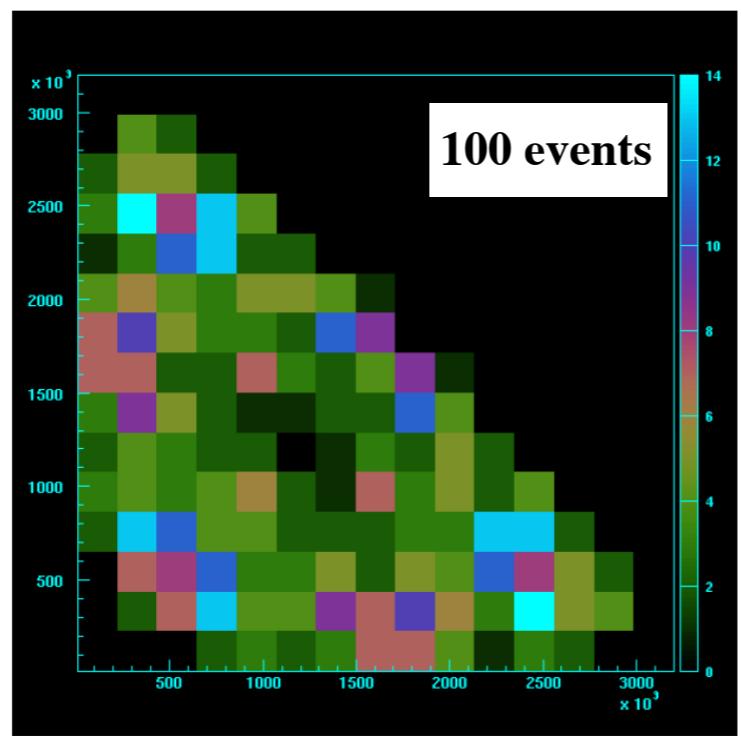


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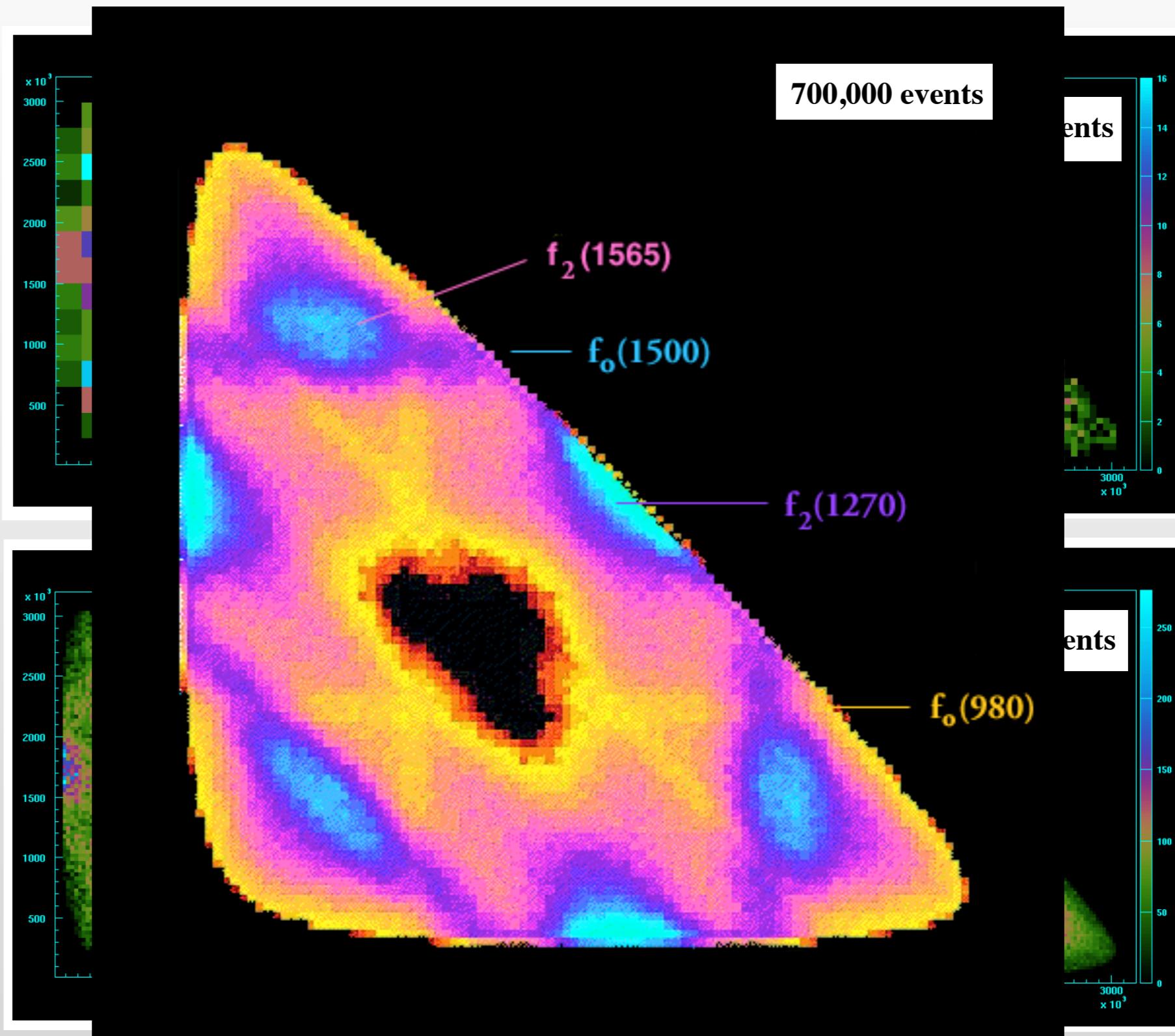


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Antibaryon-Baryon Production

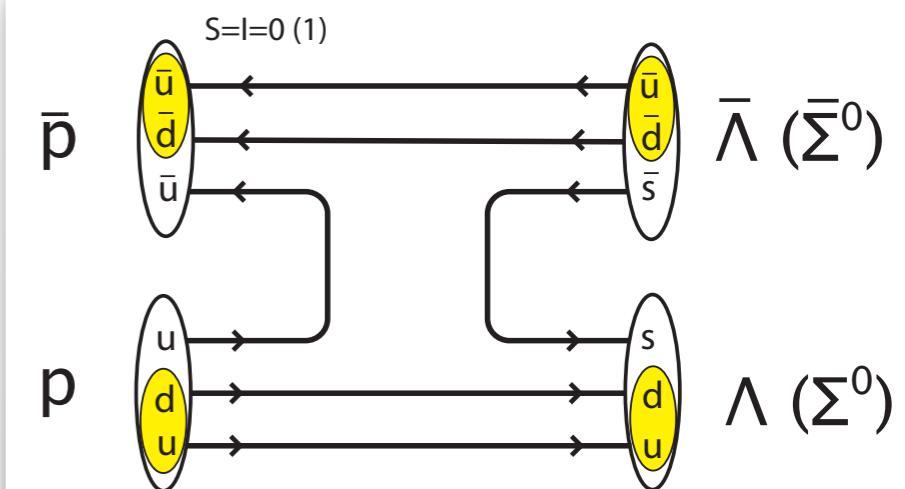
The self-analysing weak decay of hyperons give access to spin observables.

The spin of the $\bar{\Lambda}/\Lambda$ is primarily carried by the \bar{s}/s quarks

=>

Spin degrees of freedom in $\bar{s}s$ production accessible.

Same argument for $\bar{\Lambda}_c \Lambda_c$





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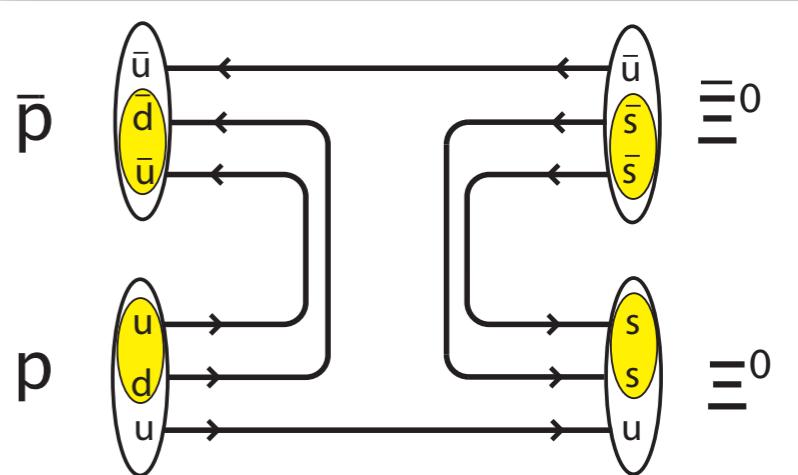
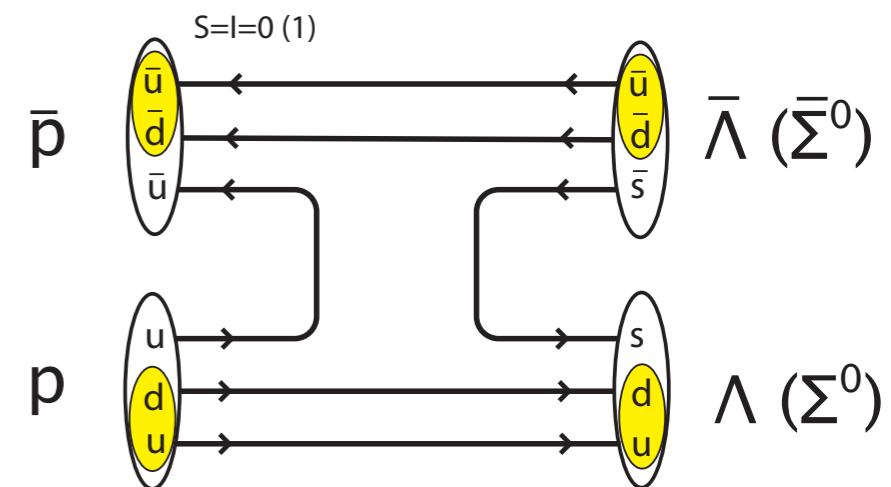
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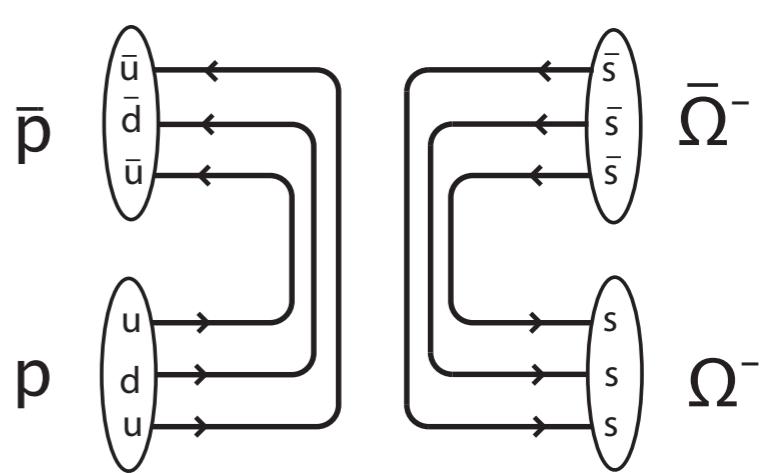
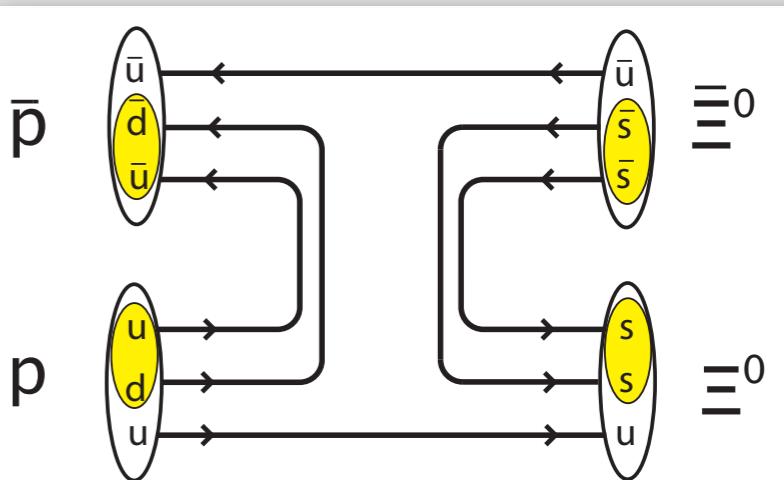
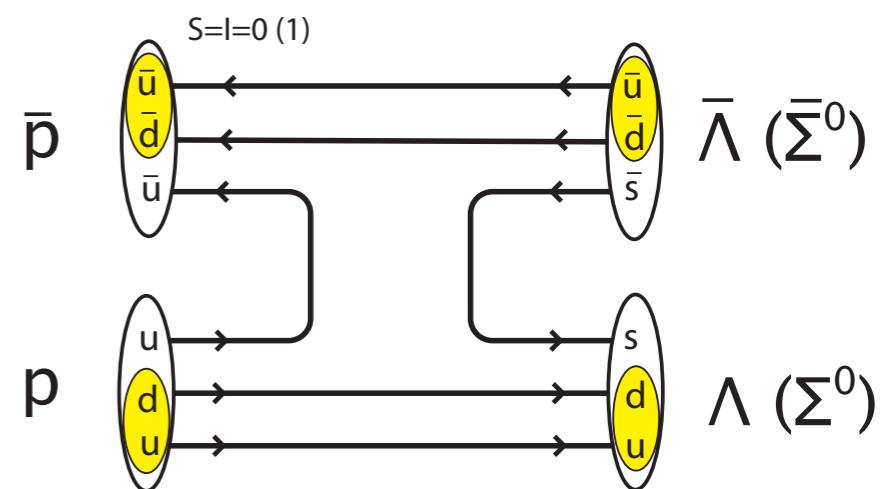
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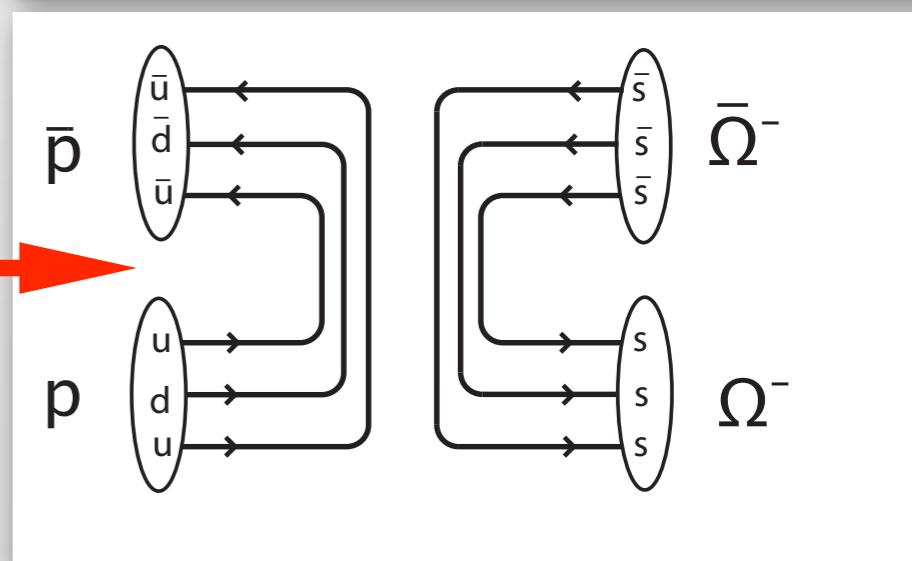
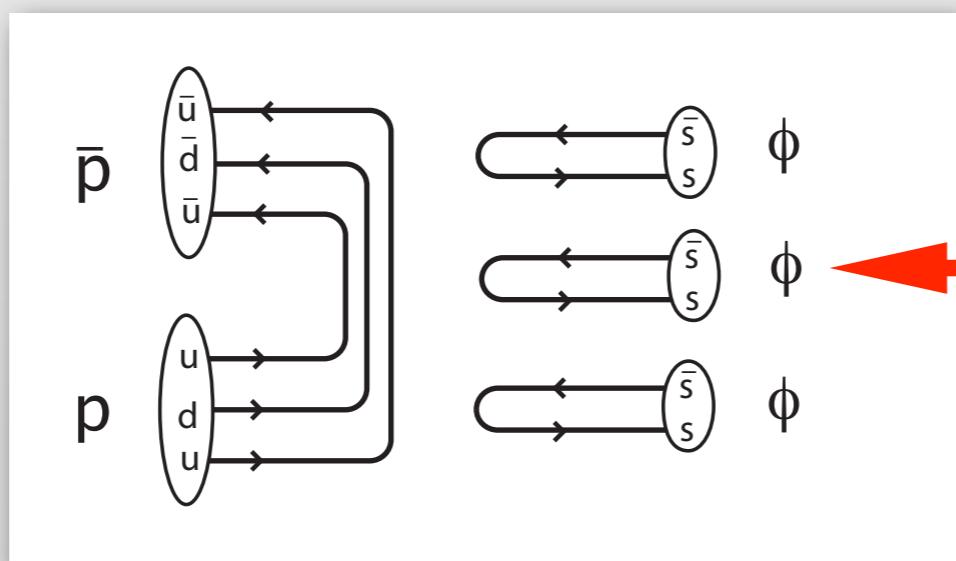
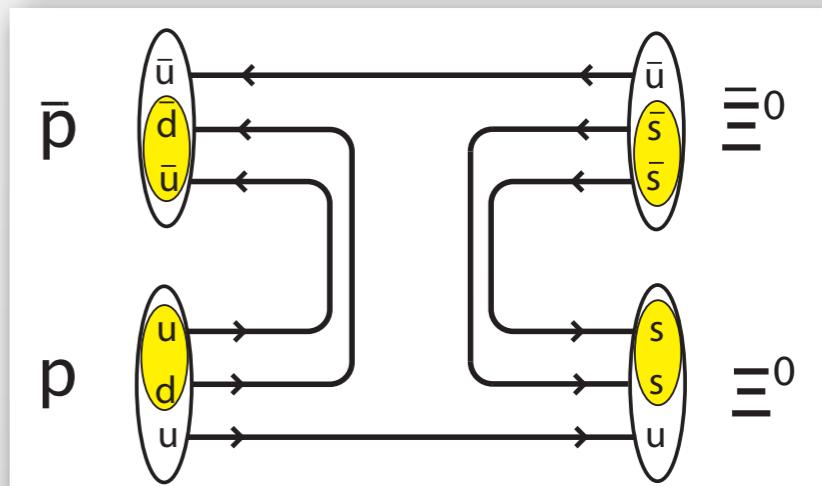
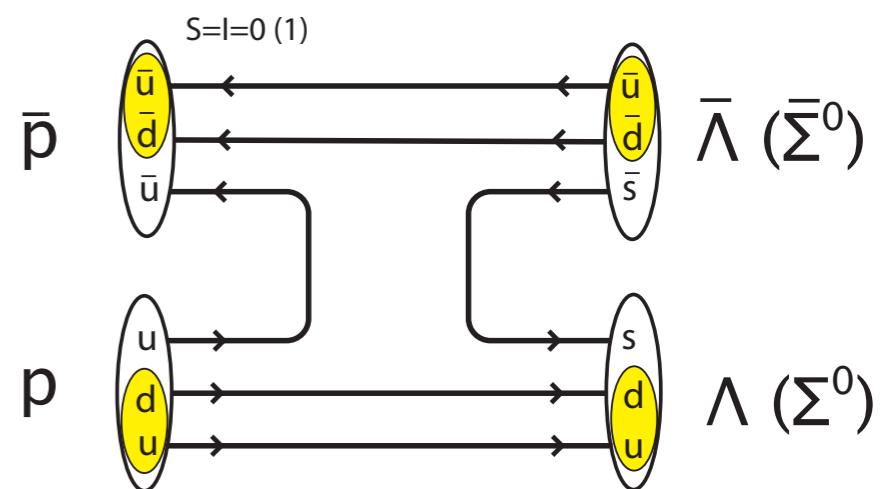
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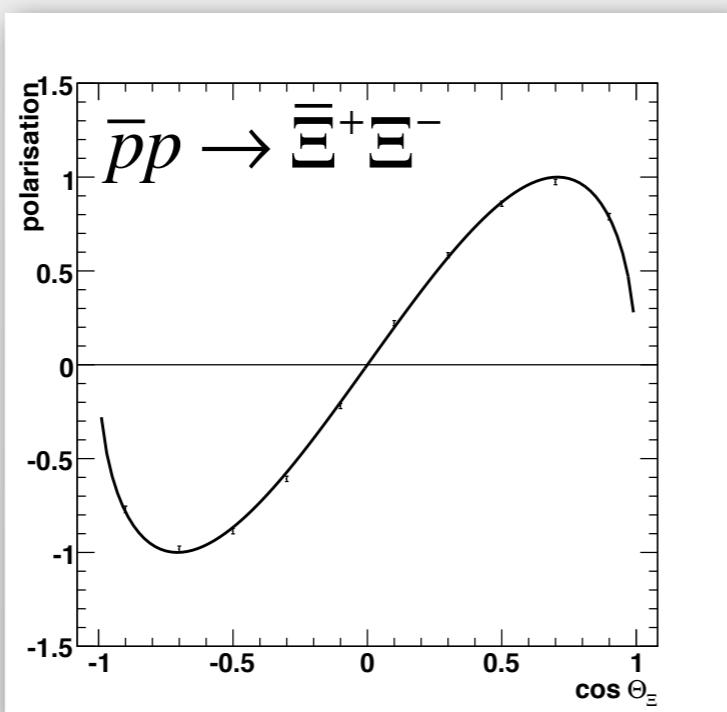
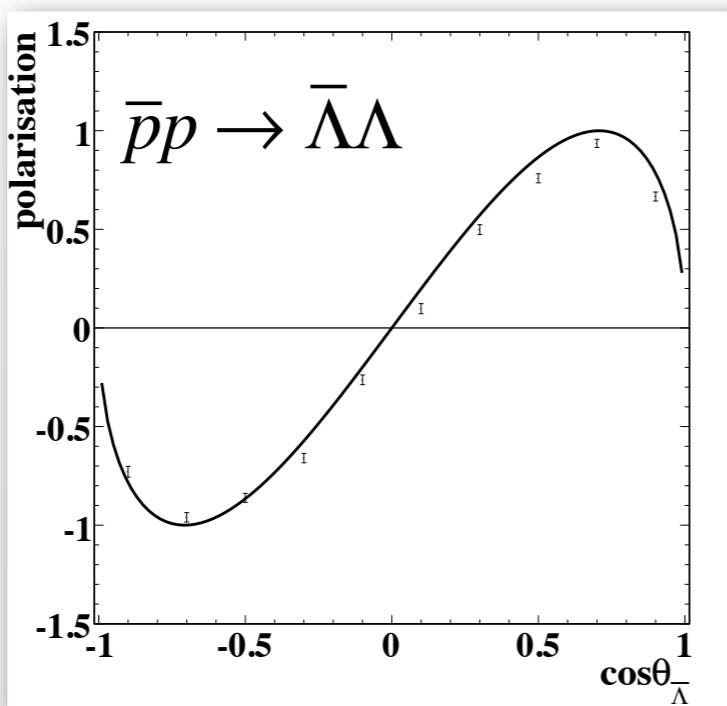
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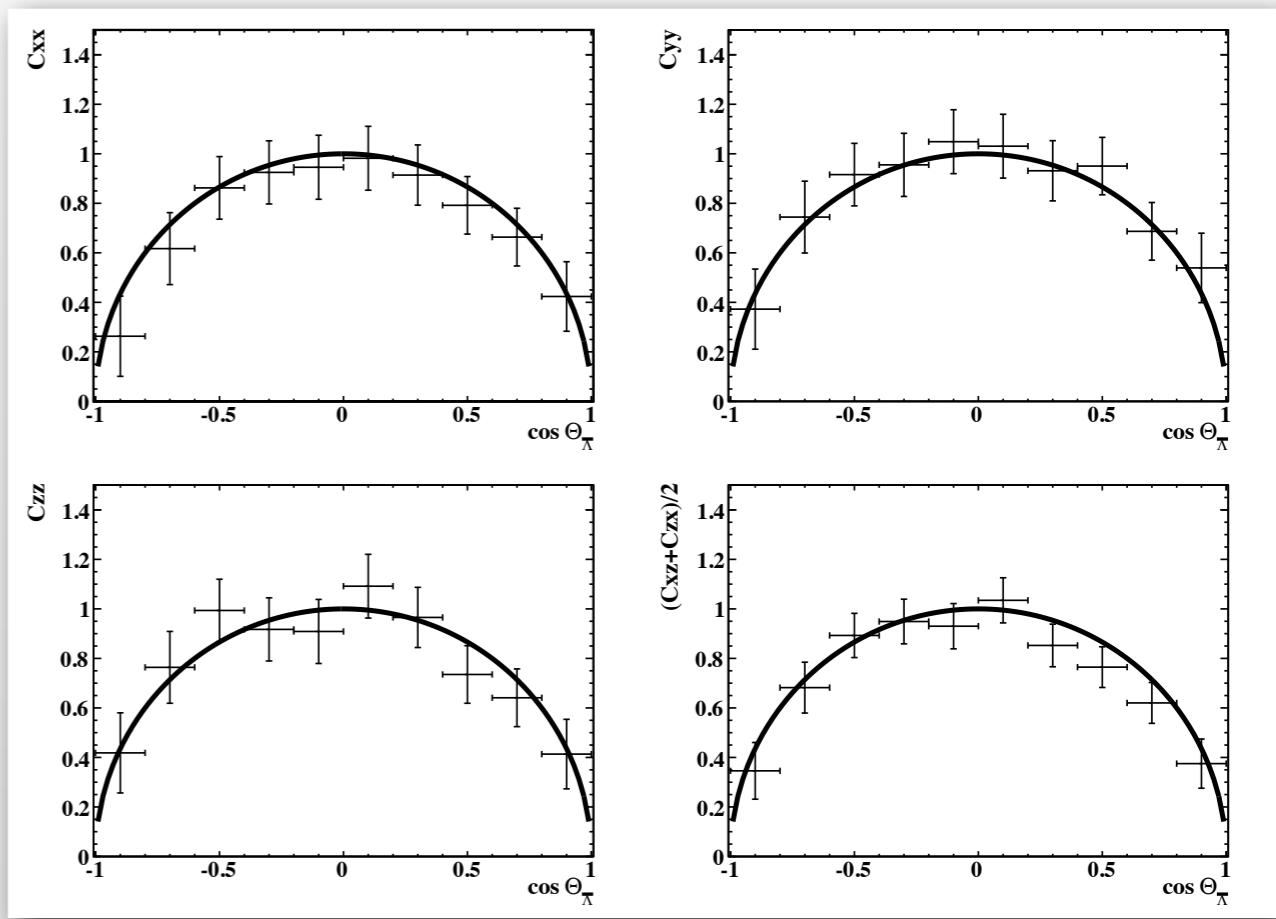


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panda simulations

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$





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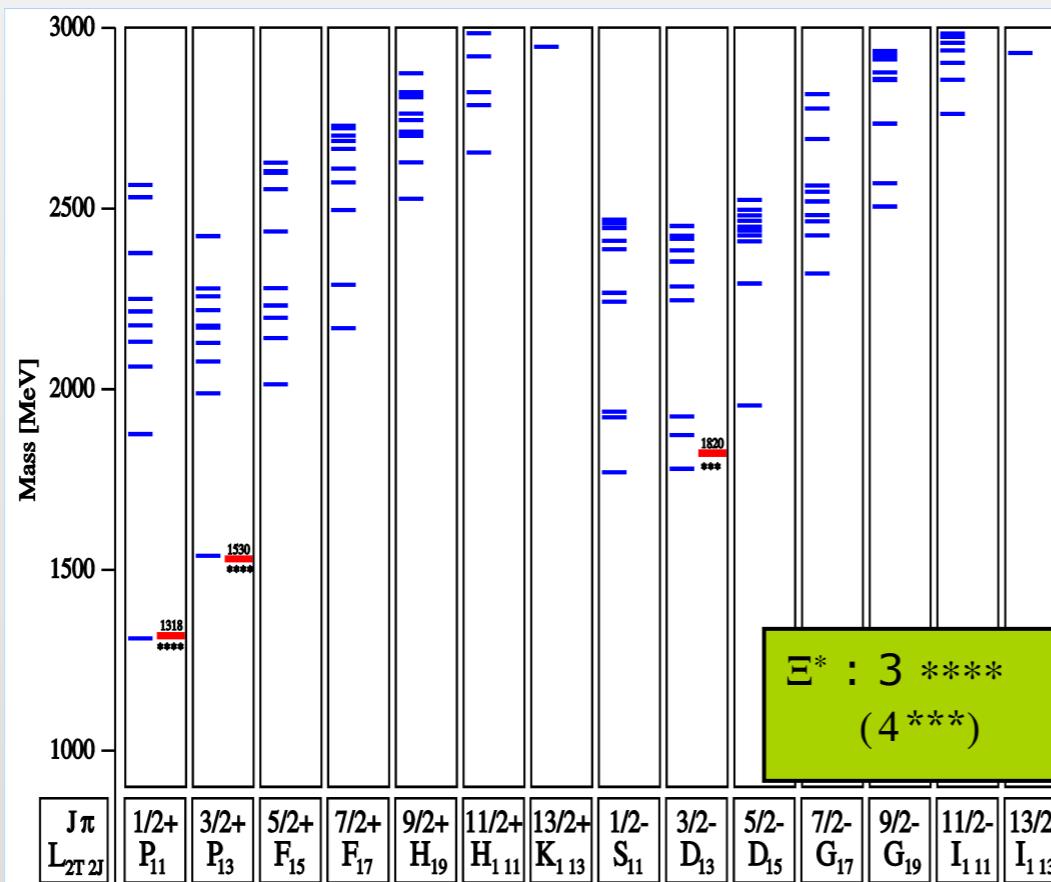


Strange Baryon spectroscopy

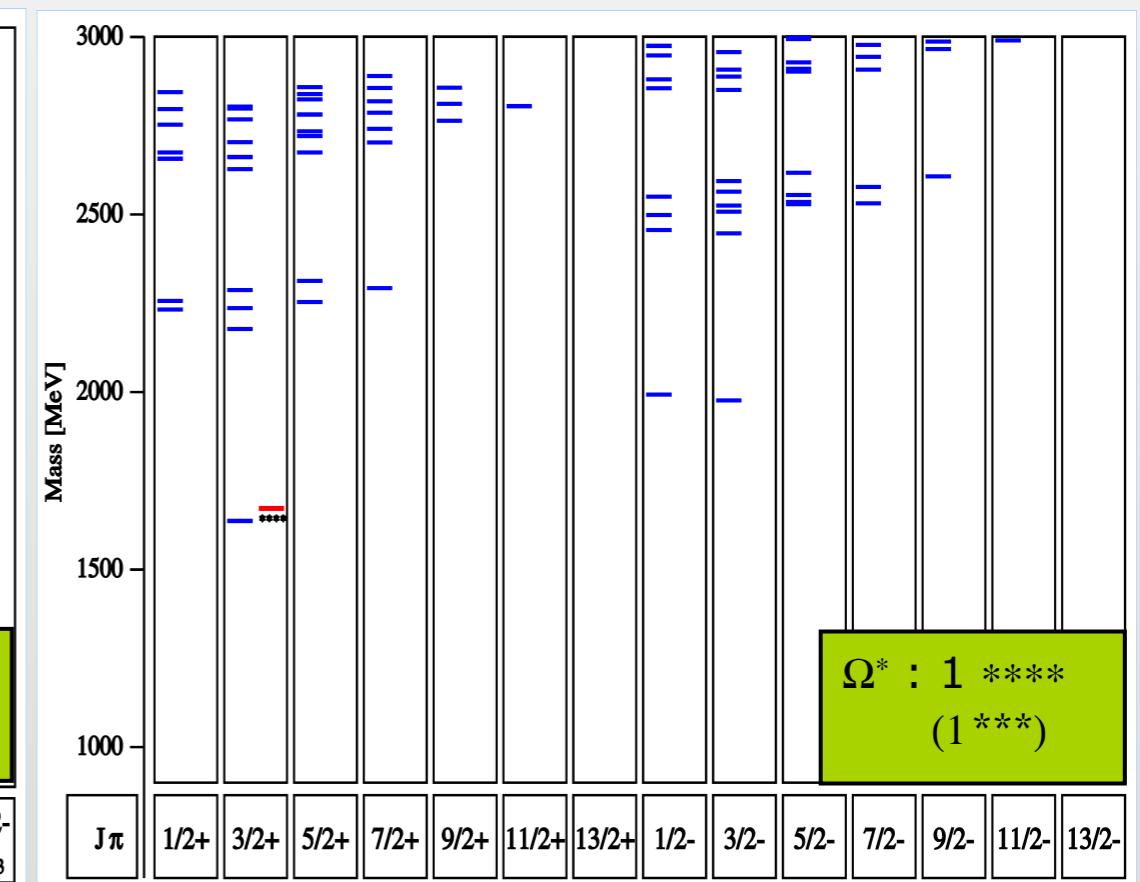
≈ equal ratio between baryonic final states and annihilation into mesons in $\bar{p}p$ interactions

Baryonic final states largely formed via excited states
=> high discovery potential

$S = 2$



$S = 3$



Löhring, Metsch, Petry EPJ A10 (2001) 395

Many missing states!



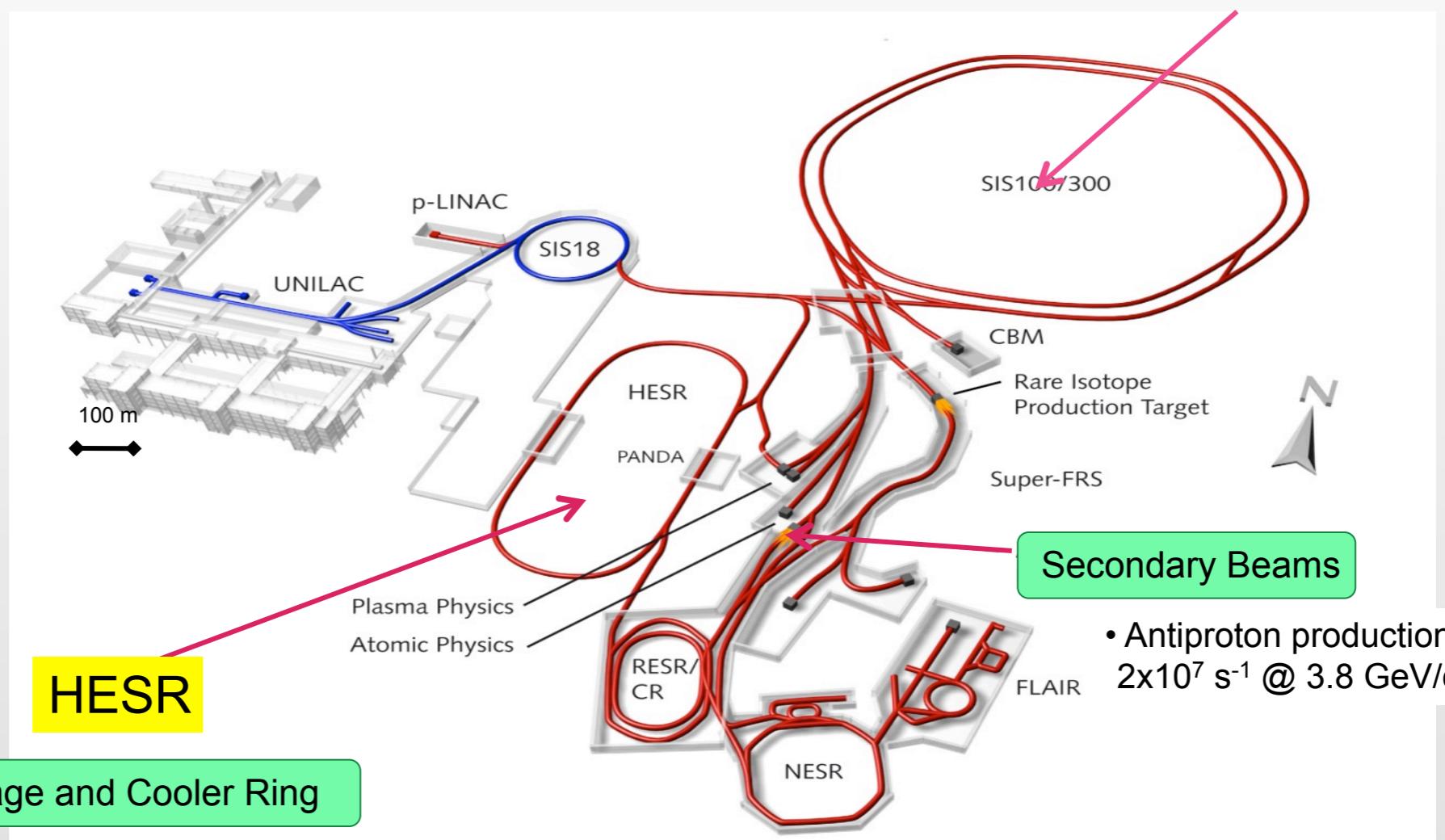
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Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research FAIR

Primary Beams

- 30 GeV protons $2(4) \times 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1}$



Secondary Beams

- Antiproton production target $2 \times 10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}$ @ 3.8 GeV/c

Storage and Cooler Ring

- 10^{11} stored and cooled 1.5 - 14.5 GeV/c antiprotons

High resolution mode

- $\delta p/p < 2 \times 10^{-5}$ (electron cooling)
- Luminosity = $2 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

High luminosity mode

- Luminosity = $2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- $\delta p/p \sim 10^{-4}$ (stochastic cooling)



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PANDA physics not covered:

- Hadrons in the Nuclear Medium
- Hypernuclear Physics
- Nucleon Structure from EM processes
- Electroweak Physics



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Physics Performance Report for: **PANDA**

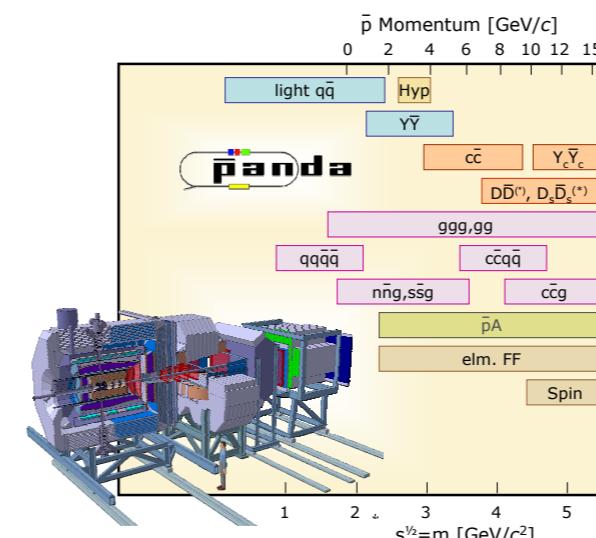
(AntiProton Annihilations at Darmstadt)

Strong Interaction Studies with Antiprotons

PANDA Collaboration

To study fundamental questions of hadron and nuclear physics in interactions of antiprotons with nucleons and nuclei, the universal **PANDA** detector will be build. Gluonic excitations, the physics of strange and charm quarks and nucleon structure studies will be performed with unprecedented accuracy thereby allowing high-precision tests of the strong interaction. The proposed **PANDA** detector is a state-of-the-art internal target detector at the HESR at FAIR allowing the detection and identification of neutral and charged particles generated within the relevant angular and energy range.

This report presents a summary of the physics accessible at **PANDA** and what performance can be expected.





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: Versatile physic program

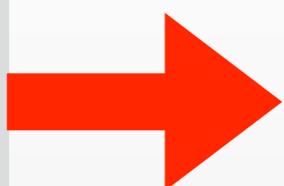




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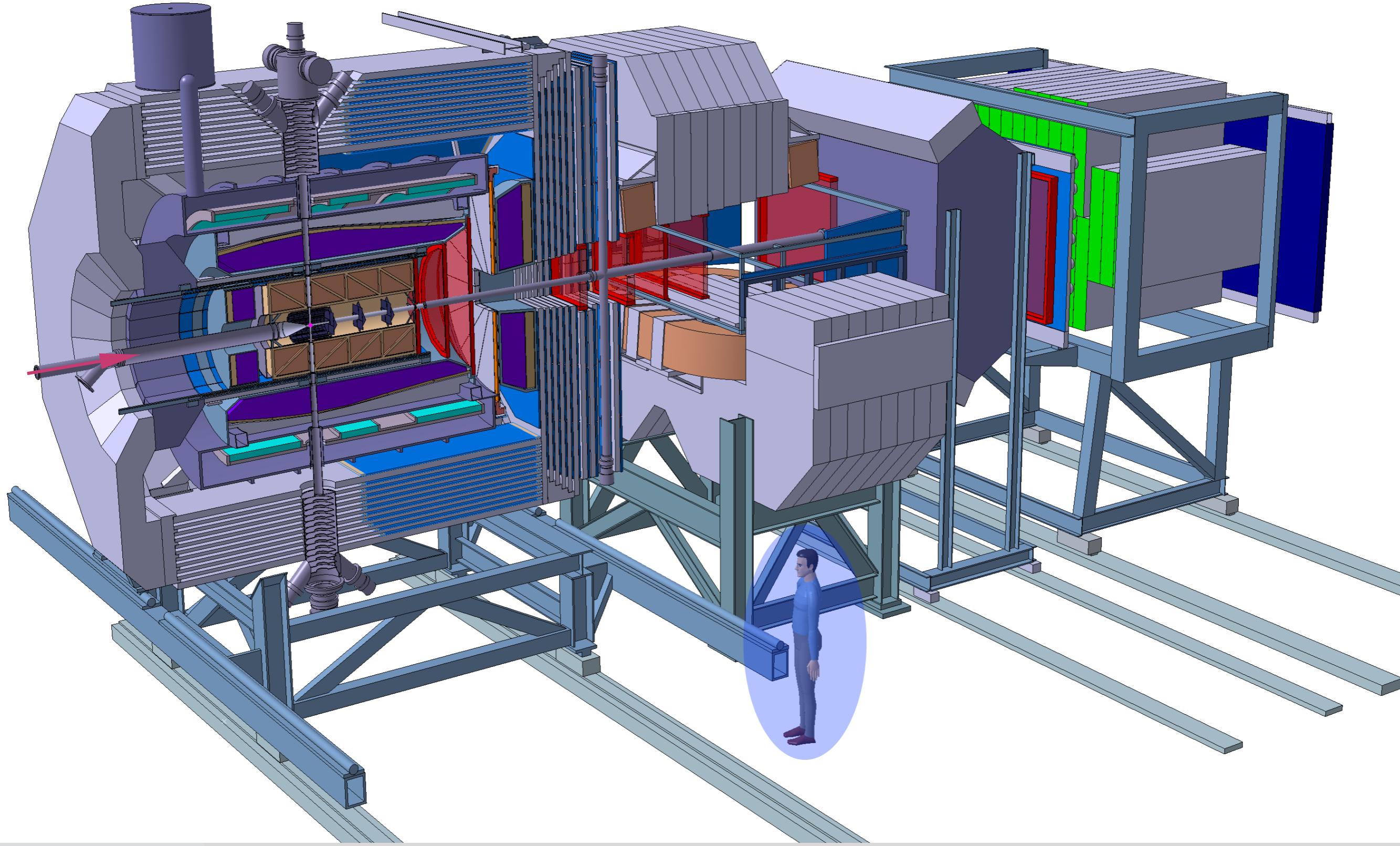


: Versatile physic program



Need a versatile tool ...

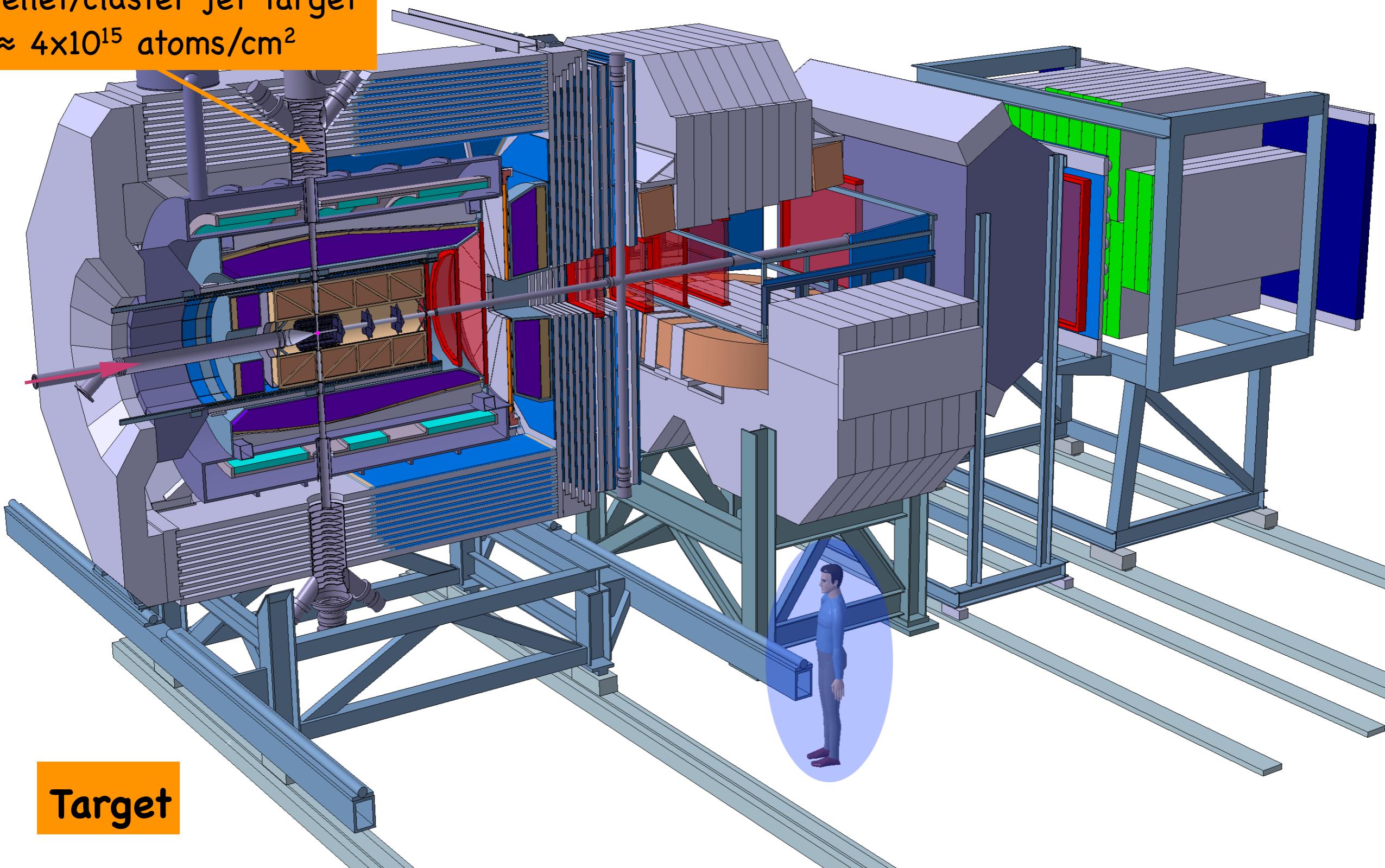






Pellet/cluster jet target

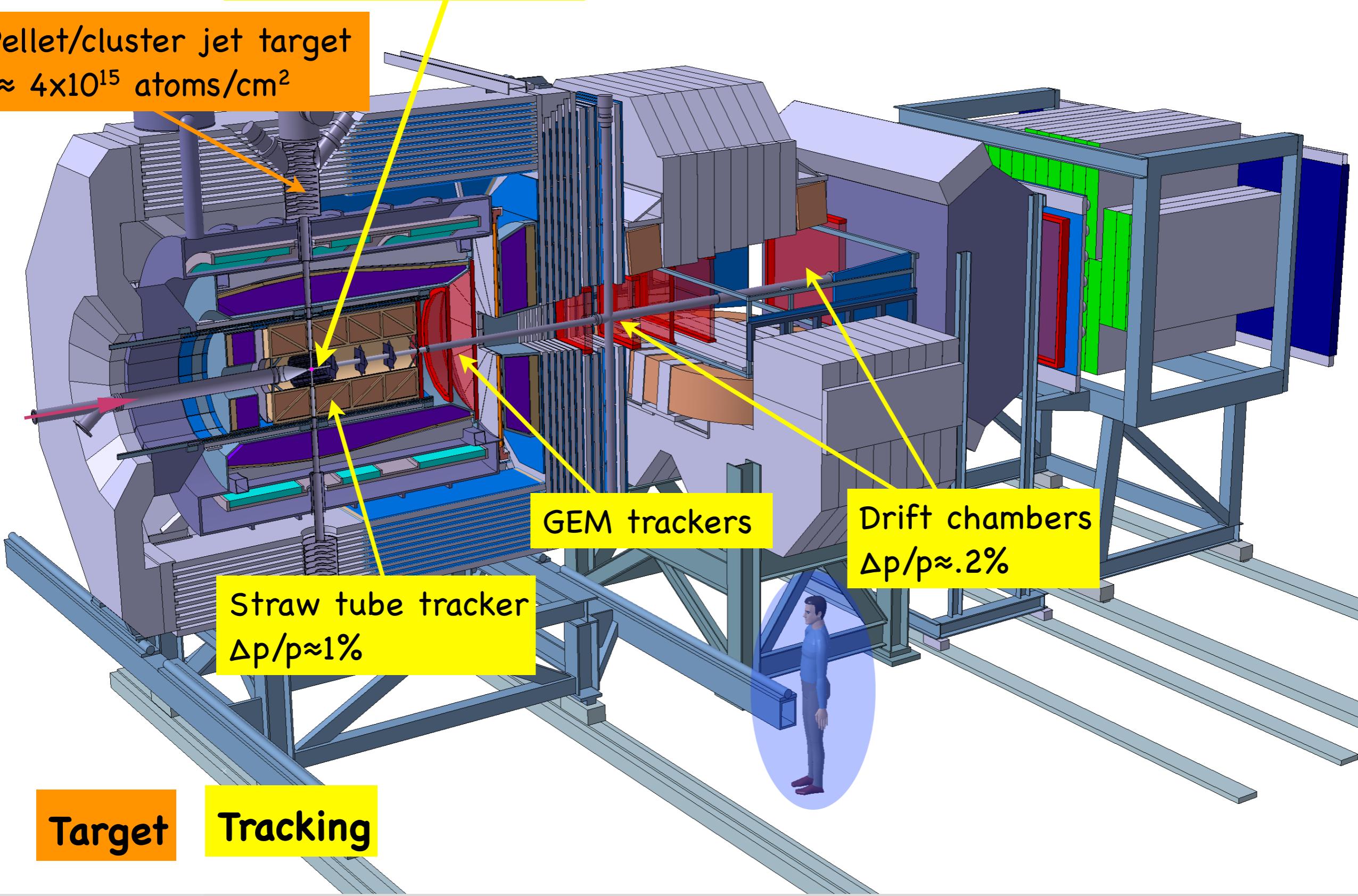
$\approx 4 \times 10^{15}$ atoms/cm²





Si pixel/strip detector
 $\sigma(\text{vertex}) \approx 50 \mu\text{m}$

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 $\approx 4 \times 10^{15} \text{ atoms/cm}^2$



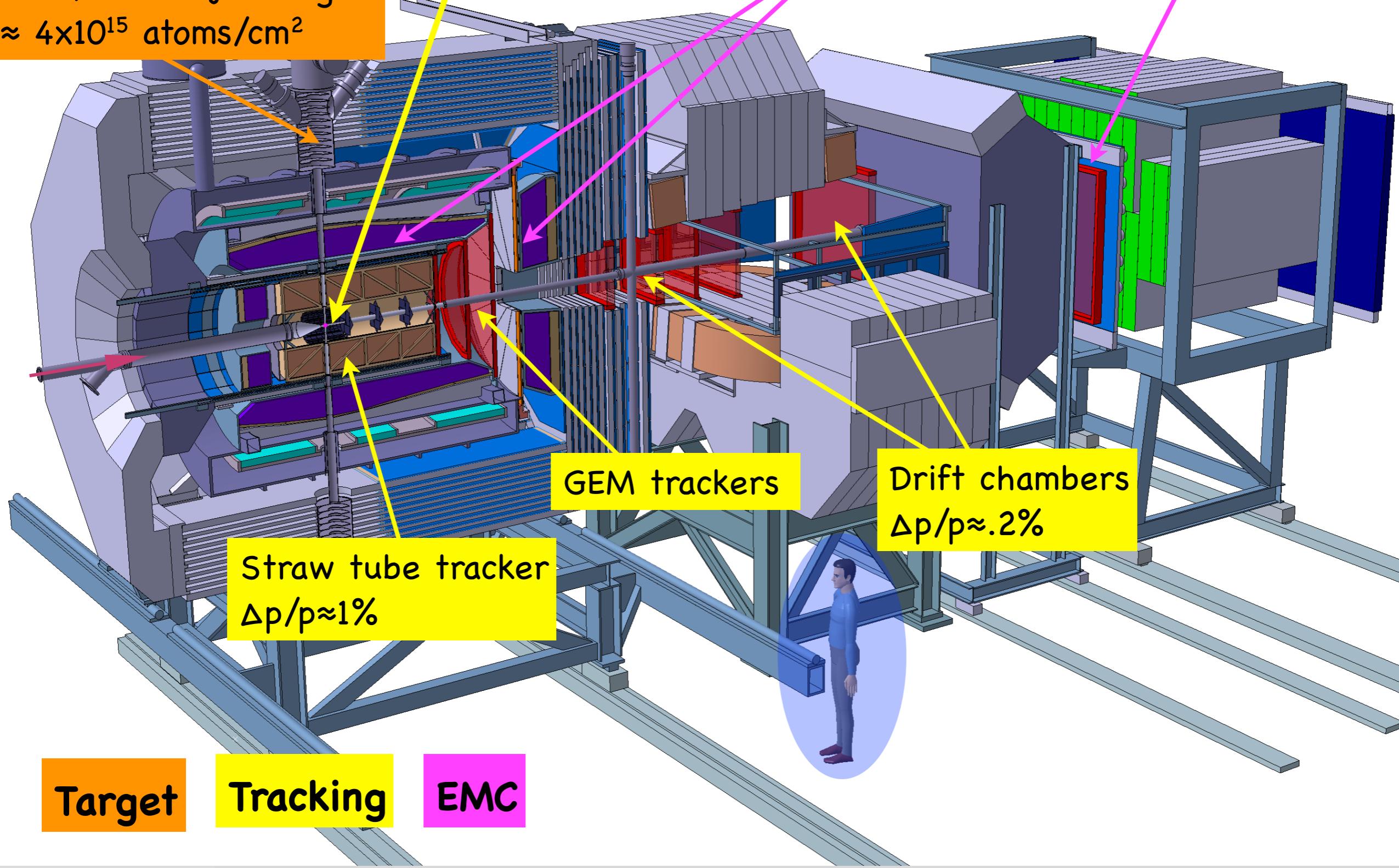


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EMC: PWO crystals
1 MeV - 10 GeV
 $\sigma(E)/\sqrt{E} < 2 \%$

EMC: Shashlyk
 $\sigma(E)/\sqrt{E} \approx 4 \%$

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 $\approx 4 \times 10^{15} \text{ atoms/cm}^2$





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DIRC
 $\pi/K/p$
 $> 1 \text{ GeV}/c$

Muon chambers

ToF
 $\pi/K/p$
 $< 2.8 \text{ GeV}/c$

RHIC
 $\pi/K/p$
 $> 2.8 \text{ GeV}/c$

GEM trackers

Drift chambers
 $\Delta p/p \approx 2\%$

Straw tube tracker
 $\Delta p/p \approx 1\%$ dE/dx

Target

Tracking

EMC

PID



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panda : Hadron Physics with antiprotons



Strong and international collaboration:
≈ 500 scientists
53 institutions
17 countries





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QCD is exciting!

