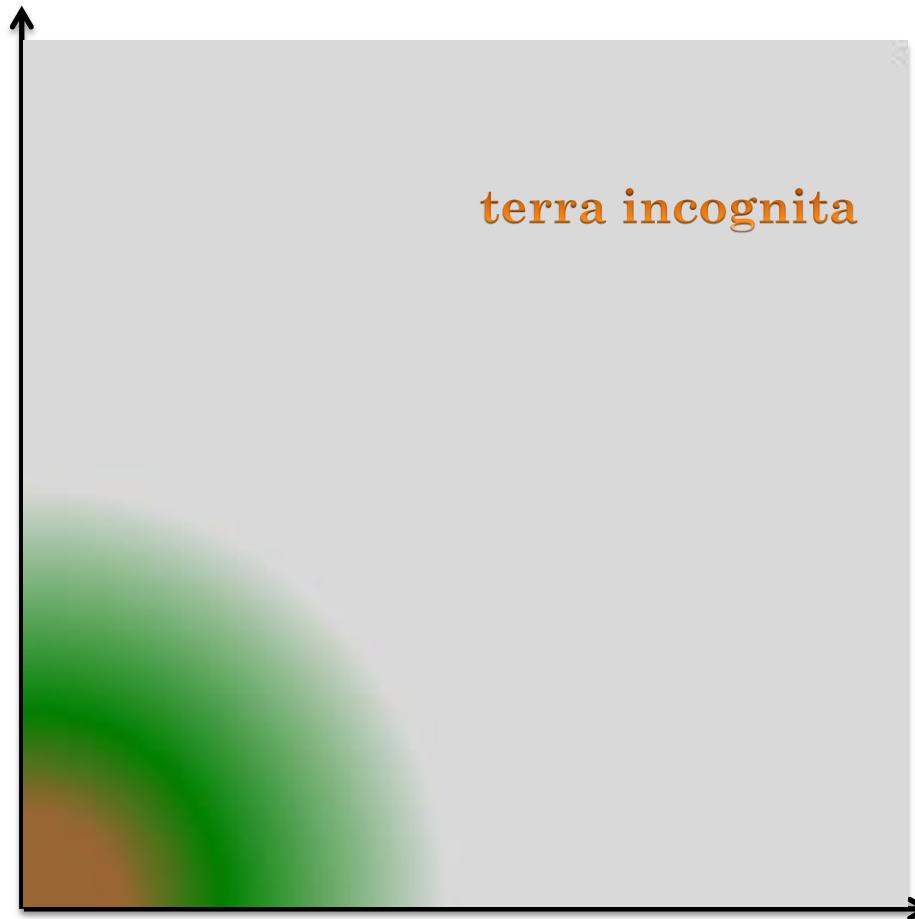




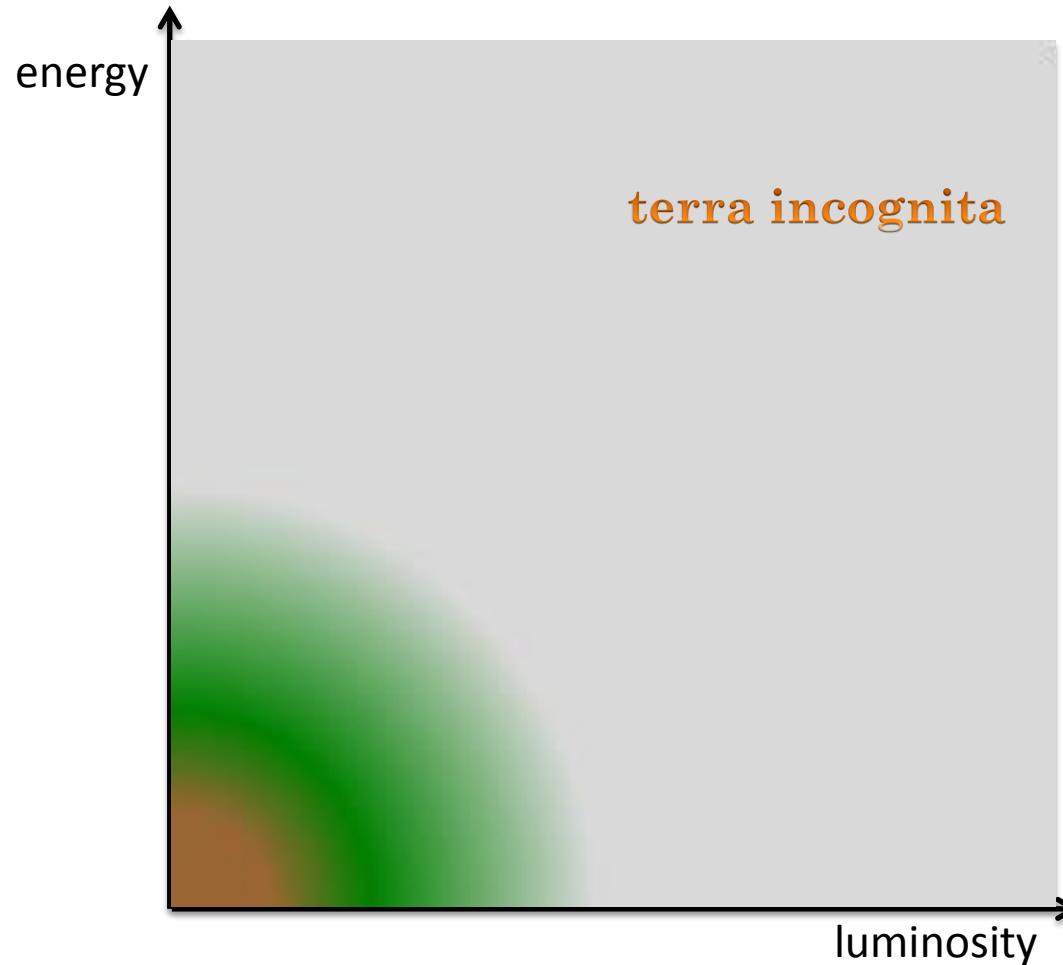
# The Compressed Baryonic Matter Experiment at FAIR

Physics Program, Challenges and Status

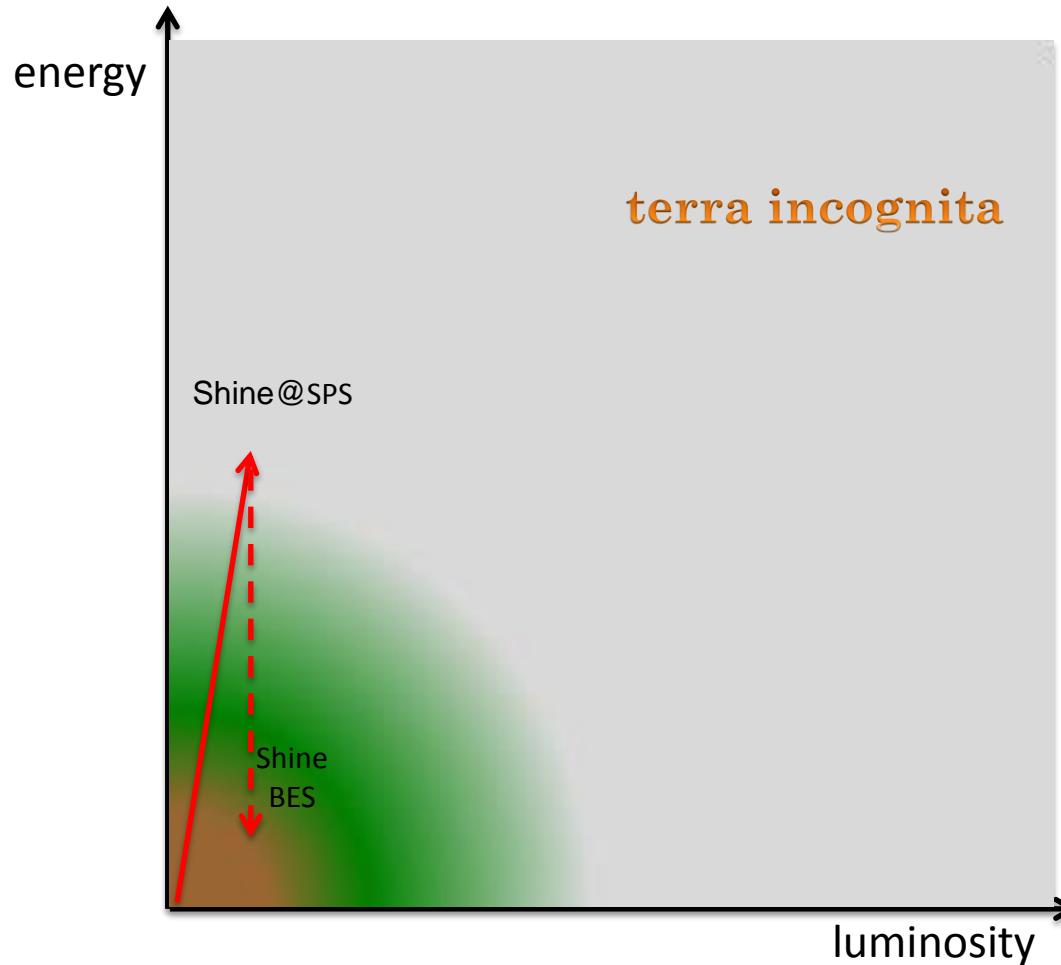
# Landscape of Discovery in Super-Dense Matter Physics



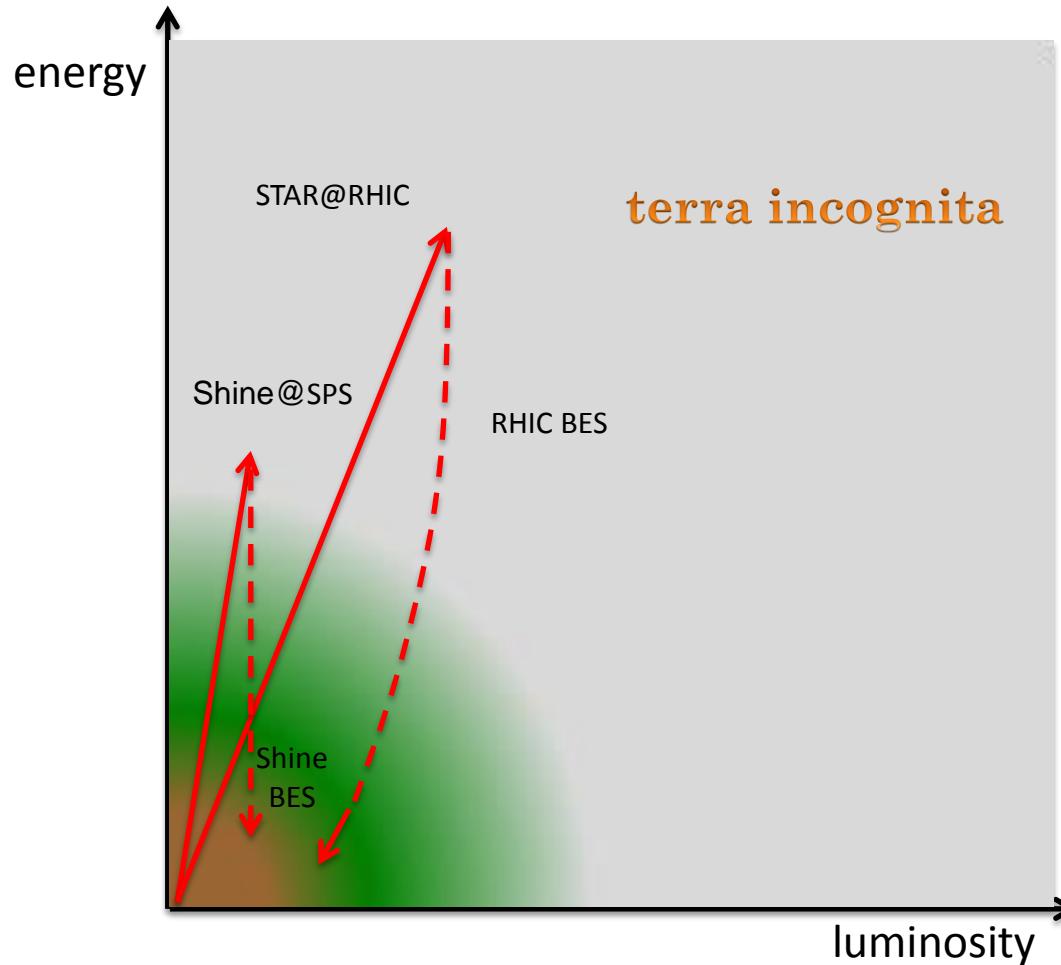
# Landscape of Discovery in Super-Dense Matter Physics



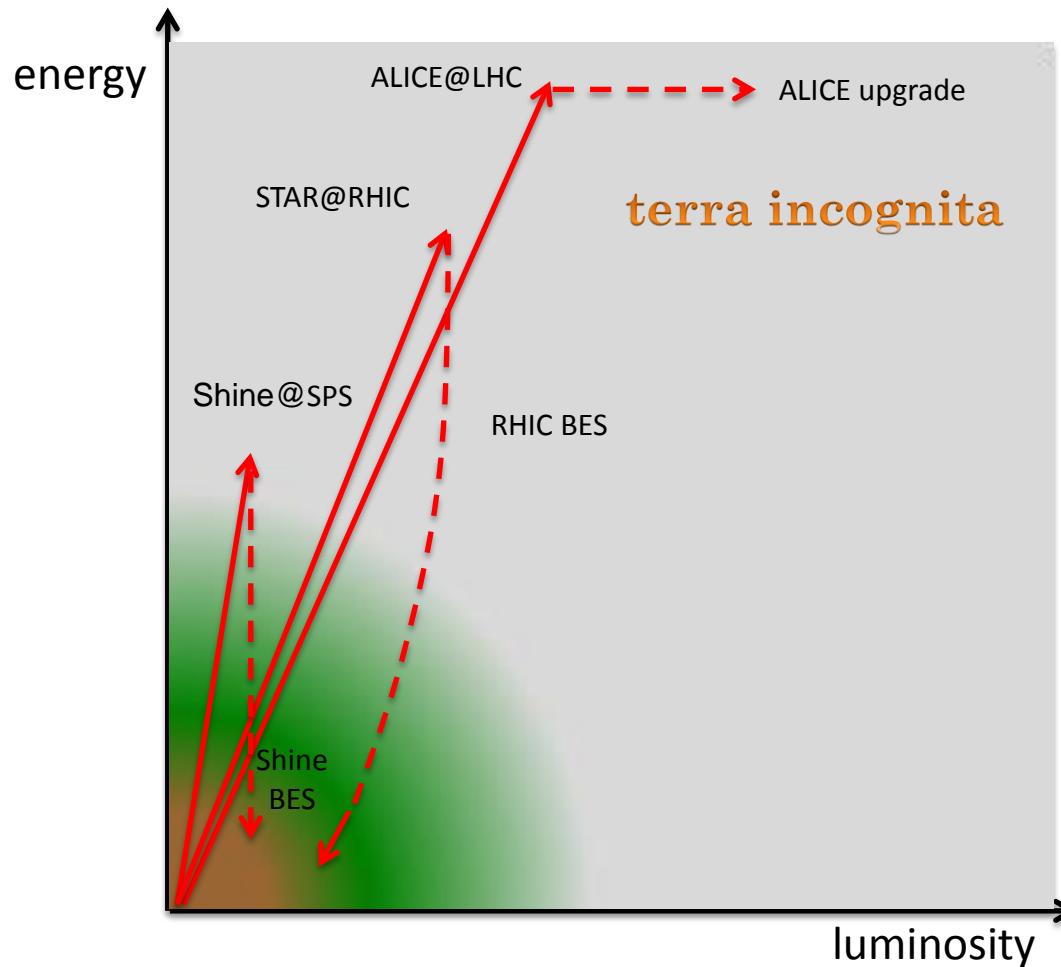
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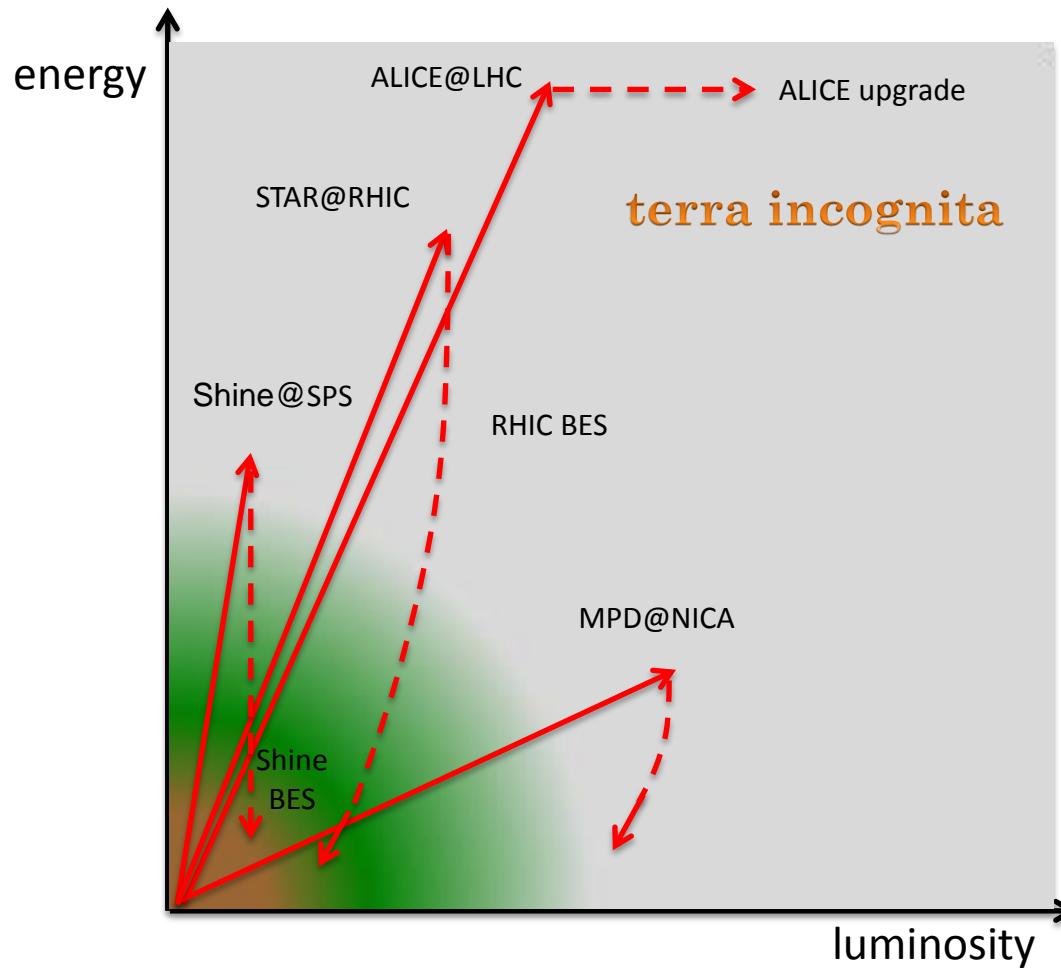
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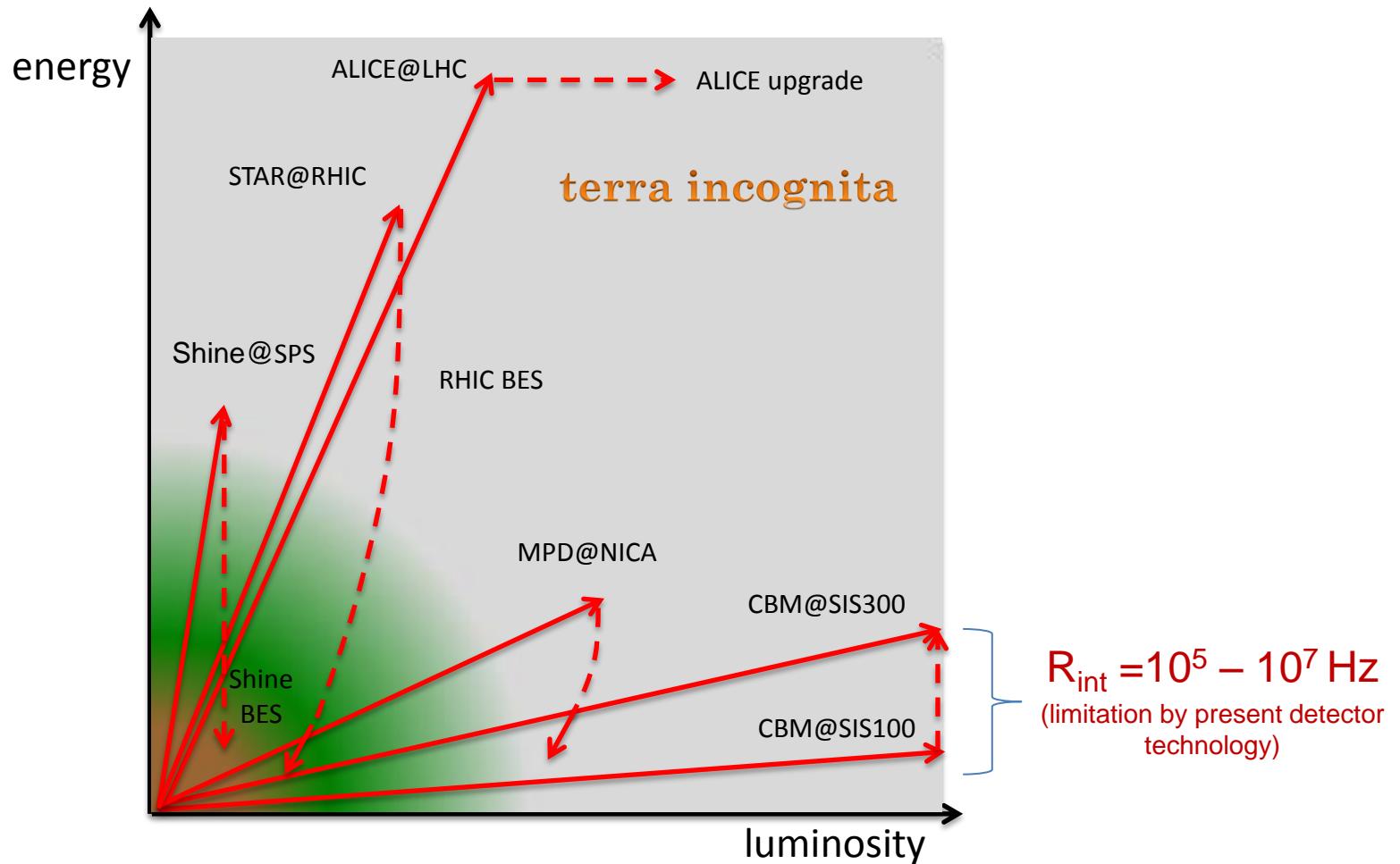
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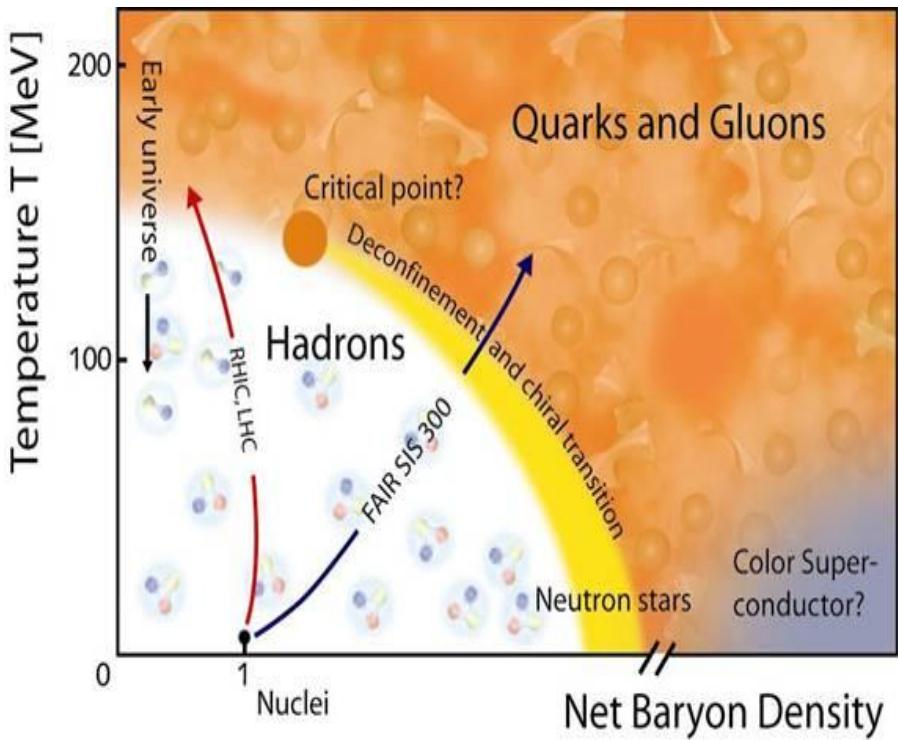
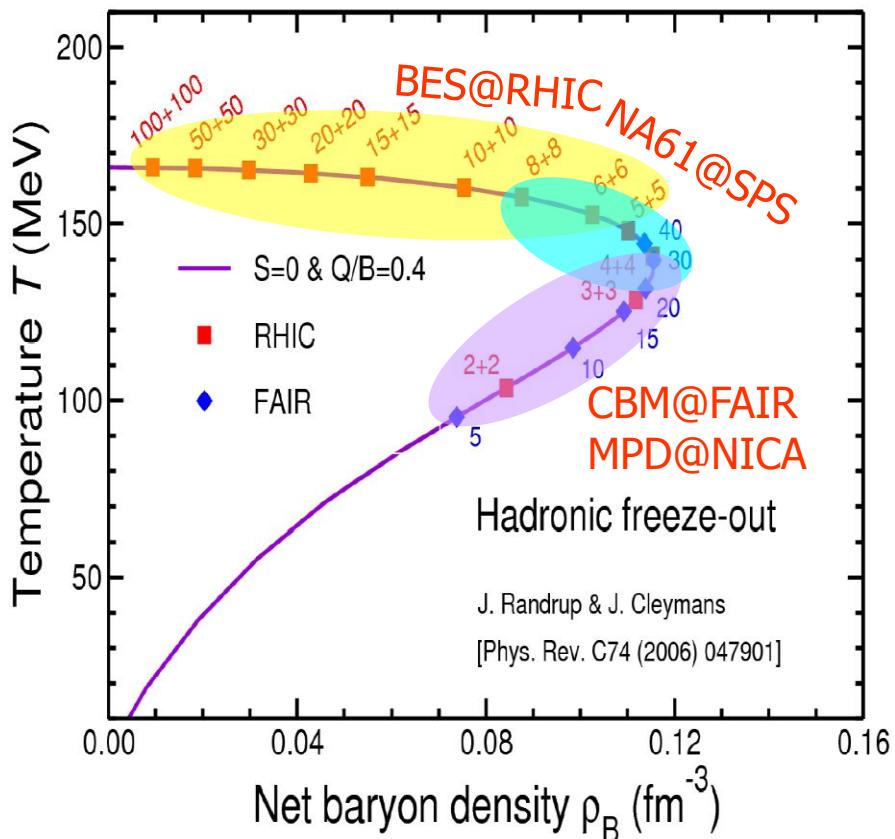
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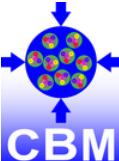
# Landscape of Discovery in Super-Dense Matter Physics



# Covering the High Baryon Density Regime



Maximal net-baryon density (from hadron gas model):  $E_{\text{beam}} \approx 30A \text{ GeV}$  ( $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} \approx 8 \text{ GeV}$ )



# Experiments on Superdense Nuclear Matter



Experiment	Observables for beam energies below $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 12 \text{ GeV}$ (high baryon density region)			
	hadrons	correlations, fluctuations	dileptons	multi- strange, charm
STAR@RHIC BNL	yes	yes	no	no
NA61@SPS CERN	yes	yes	no	no
MPD@NICA Dubna	yes	yes	yes	no
CBM@FAIR Darmstadt	yes	yes	yes	yes

rare probes

# Outline



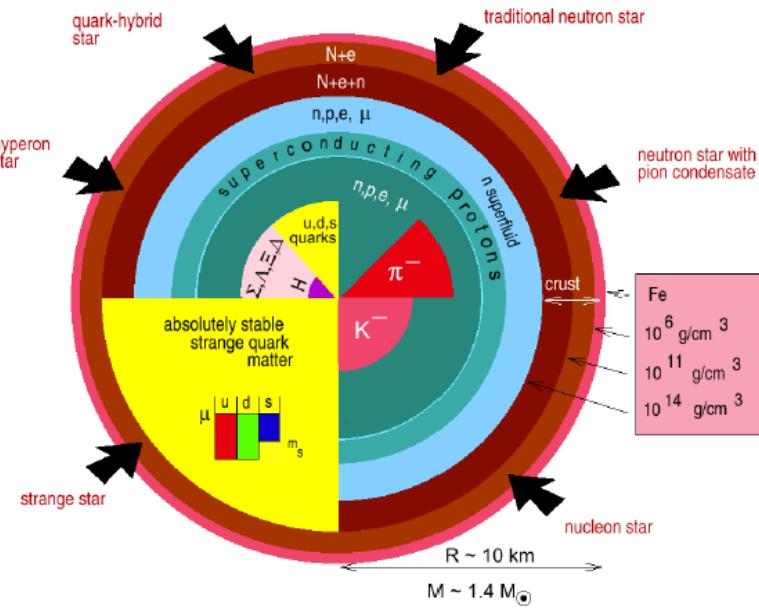
- Focus of this talk
  - Exploration of Dense Matter with new, rare probes
    - (sub)threshold production of multi-strange hyperons
    - hyper-nuclei
  - Experimental Challenges & Status of CBM
- No covered (because of time constraints)
  - bulk observables
    - flow, fluctuations, correlations, ....
  - Hadrons in Dense Matter
    - low mass vector mesons
    - charm & open charm

# Structure of Neutron Stars

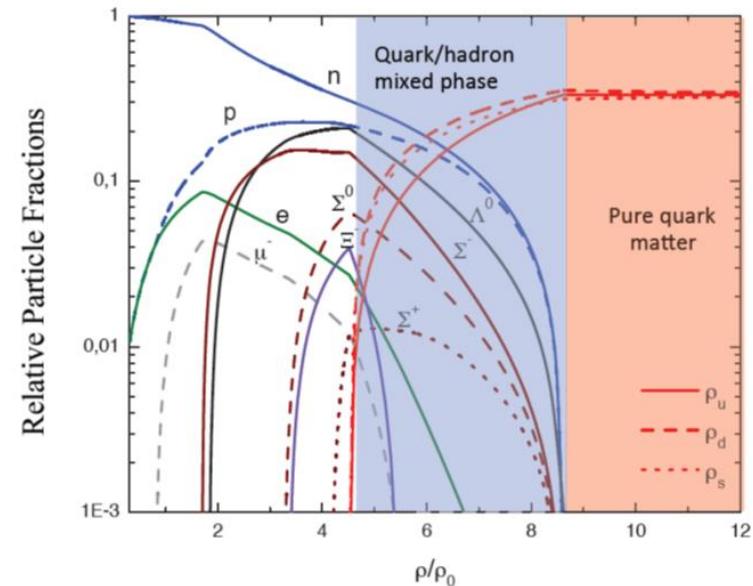


Each arrow indicates a different model for the neutron star

Each model represents a different EoS



M. Orsaria, H. Rodrigues, F. Weber, G.A. Contrera  
Phys. Rev. D 87, 023001 (2013)



recent observation of a  $\frac{M}{M_\odot} \approx 2$  Neutron Star

- no stable against gravitational collapse with soft EOS (e.g. quark matter EOS)
- stable Neutron Star with quark-hadron mixed phase incl. hyperons
  - important: knowledge hyperon-hyperon interaction
- **experimental prerequisites:**
  - probes of high density phase (are traditional flow measurements sufficient?)

# Exploring the EOS at $3\rho_0 < \rho < 7\rho_0$ with (Sub)-Threshold Production of Multi-Strange Hyperons



## Direct production:

$$pp \rightarrow \Xi^- K^+ K^+ p \quad (E_{\text{thresh}} = 3.7 \text{ GeV})$$

$$pp \rightarrow \Omega^- K^+ K^+ K^0 p \quad (E_{\text{thresh}} = 7.0 \text{ GeV})$$

## Production via multiple collisions<sup>\*)</sup>:

$$pp \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda p \quad (E_{\text{thresh}} = 1.6 \text{ GeV})$$

$$pp \rightarrow K^+ K^- pp \quad (E_{\text{thresh}} = 2.5 \text{ GeV})$$

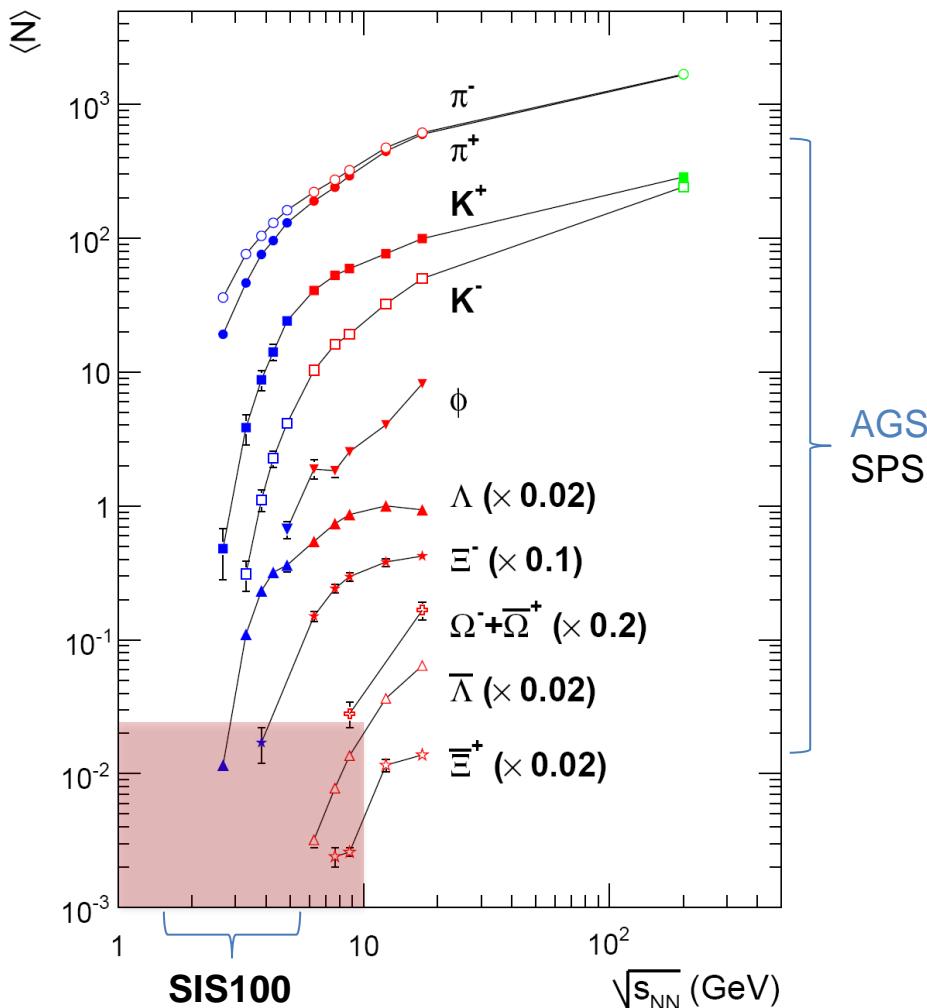
$$\Lambda\Lambda \rightarrow \Xi^- p \quad \Lambda\Xi^- \rightarrow \Omega^- n,$$

$$\Lambda K^- \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^0 \quad \Xi^- K^- \rightarrow \Omega^- \pi^-$$

sub-threshold production cross section of  $\Xi^-$ ,  $\Omega^-$  probes dense, baryonic matter....

- AGS physics revisited with new probes
- measure excitation functions for multi-strange hyperons in light and heavy collision system

\*) P. Chung et al, E895 Coll. PLR 91.202301(2003)  
 G. Agakishiev et al, Hades Coll, PRL 103, 132301 (2009)



# Exploring the EOS at $3\rho_0 < \rho < 7\rho_0$ with (Sub)-Threshold Production of Multi-Strange Hyperons

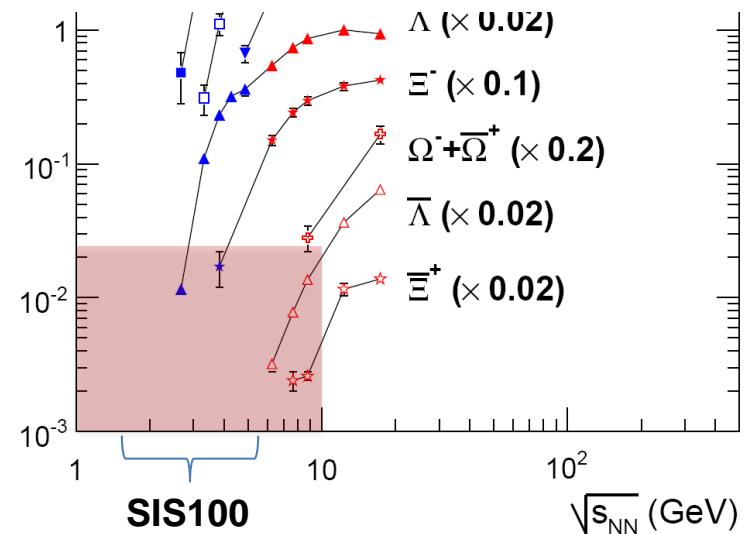
Beam energy	$\Xi^-$	$\Omega^-$	$\bar{\Lambda}$	$\Xi^+$	$\bar{\Omega}^+$
$4.0A$ GeV	$9.0 \cdot 10^6$	$1.8 \cdot 10^5$	$3.6 \cdot 10^3$	$5.3 \cdot 10^3$	$9.0 \cdot 10^2$
$6.0A$ GeV	$2.6 \cdot 10^7$	$5.0 \cdot 10^5$	$2.4 \cdot 10^5$	$1.4 \cdot 10^4$	$2.8 \cdot 10^3$
$8.0A$ GeV	$4.0 \cdot 10^7$	$1.4 \cdot 10^6$	$3.6 \cdot 10^6$	$2.0 \cdot 10^5$	$6.0 \cdot 10^4$
$10.7A$ GeV	$5.4 \cdot 10^8$	$2.2 \cdot 10^6$	$6.8 \cdot 10^6$	$3.8 \cdot 10^5$	$1.2 \cdot 10^4$

$\Lambda\Lambda \rightarrow \Xi^- p$      $\Lambda\Xi^- \rightarrow \Omega^- n,$   
 $\Lambda K^- \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^0$      $\Xi^- K^- \rightarrow \Omega^- \pi^-$

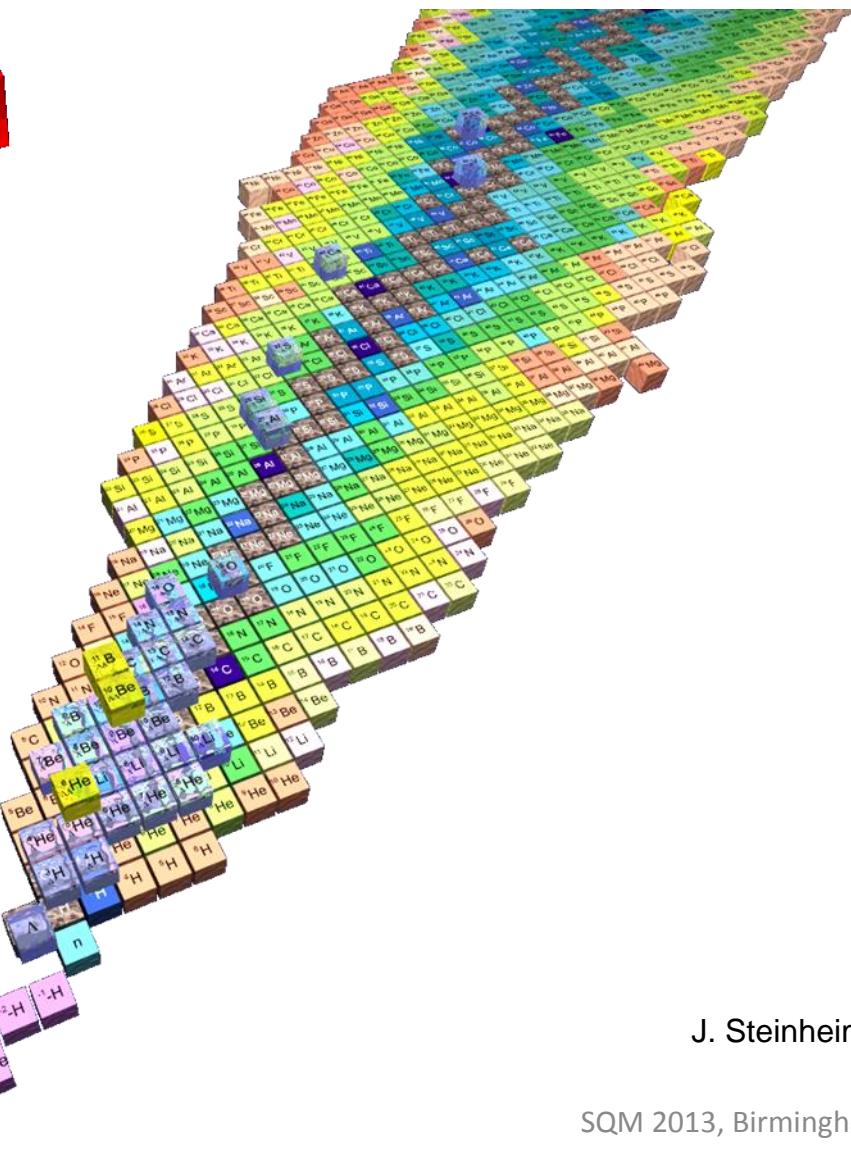
sub-threshold production cross section of  
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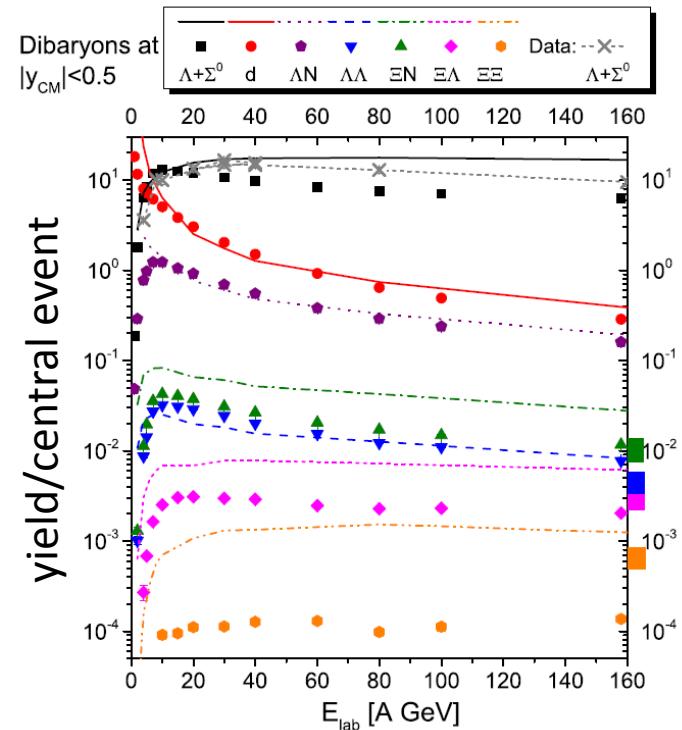


# Multi-Strangeness



search for

- double hyper-nuclei
  - ✓  $\Lambda\Lambda H$ ,  $\Lambda\Lambda^6He$
- MEMOS<sup>\*)</sup>
  - ✓  $(\Xi^0 \Xi^-)_b$ ,  $(\Xi^0 \Lambda)_b$ , ...



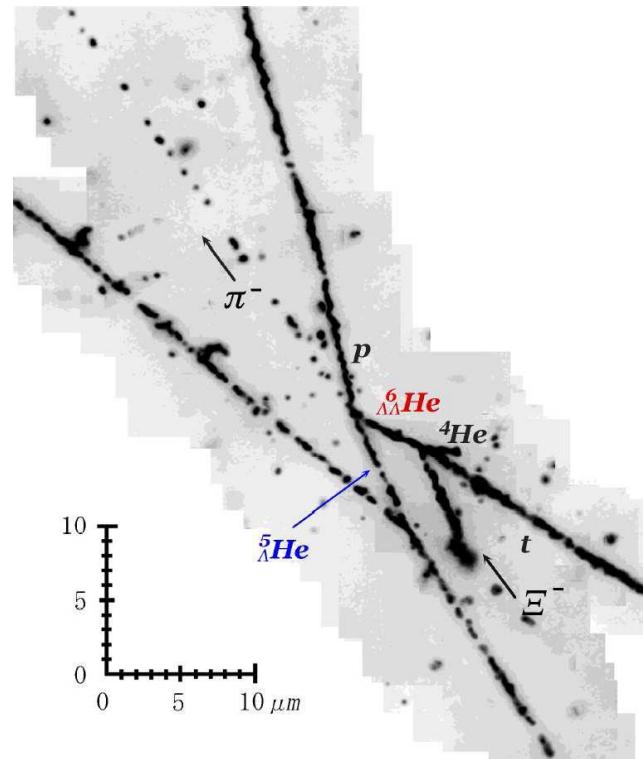
J. Steinheimer et al. / Physics Letters B 714 (2012) 85–91

<sup>\*)</sup> Metastable Exotic Multihypernuclear Objects

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PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

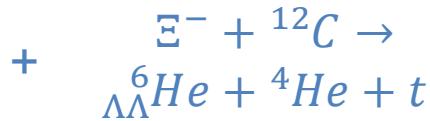
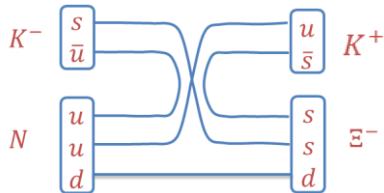
19 NOVEMBER 2001

**Observation of a  $\Lambda\Lambda$ He Double Hypernucleus**H. Takahashi,<sup>1,\*</sup> J. K. Ahn,<sup>1,†</sup> H. Akikawa,<sup>1</sup> S. Aoki,<sup>2</sup> K. Arai,<sup>3</sup> S. Y. Bahk,<sup>4</sup> K. M. Baik,<sup>5</sup> B. Bassalleck,<sup>6</sup> J. H. Chung,<sup>7</sup>Observed  $\Lambda\Lambda$  hypernuclei:1963:  $\Lambda\Lambda$ <sup>10</sup>Be (Danysz et al.)1966:  $\Lambda\Lambda$ <sup>6</sup>He (Prowse et al.)1991:  $\Lambda\Lambda$ <sup>10</sup>Be or  $\Lambda\Lambda$ <sup>10</sup>Be (KEK-E176)2001:  $\Lambda\Lambda$ <sup>4</sup>H (BNL-E906)2001:  $\Lambda\Lambda$ <sup>6</sup>He (KEK-E373)2001:  $\Lambda\Lambda$ <sup>10</sup>Be (KEK-E373)

# Search for Double Hypernuclei



conventional production mechanism<sup>\*)</sup>:



## heavy collisions:

production via coalescence of  $\Lambda$  with light fragments

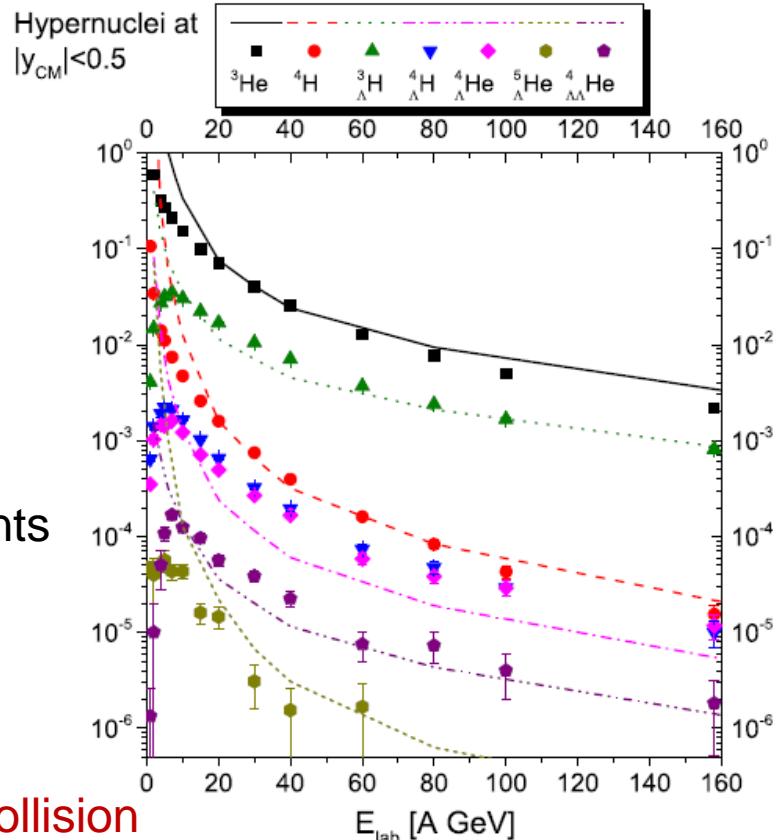
40 AGeV: 50  $\Lambda$ 's/central Au+Au collision

10 AGeV: 15  $\Lambda$ 's/central Au+Au collision

yield:  $10^{-4} \Lambda\Lambda^4He, 10^{-6} \Lambda\Lambda^5H, 3 \cdot 10^{-8} \Lambda\Lambda^6He$  /central collision

  
 >10<sup>4</sup>/week    120/week    3.6/week

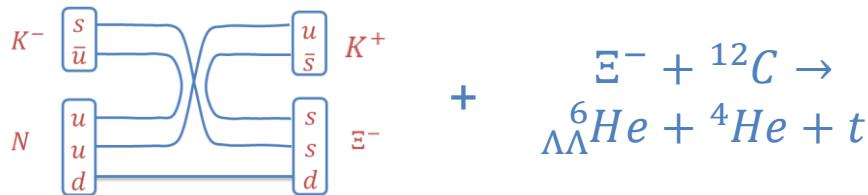
J. Steinheimer et al. / Physics Letters B 714 (2012) 85–91



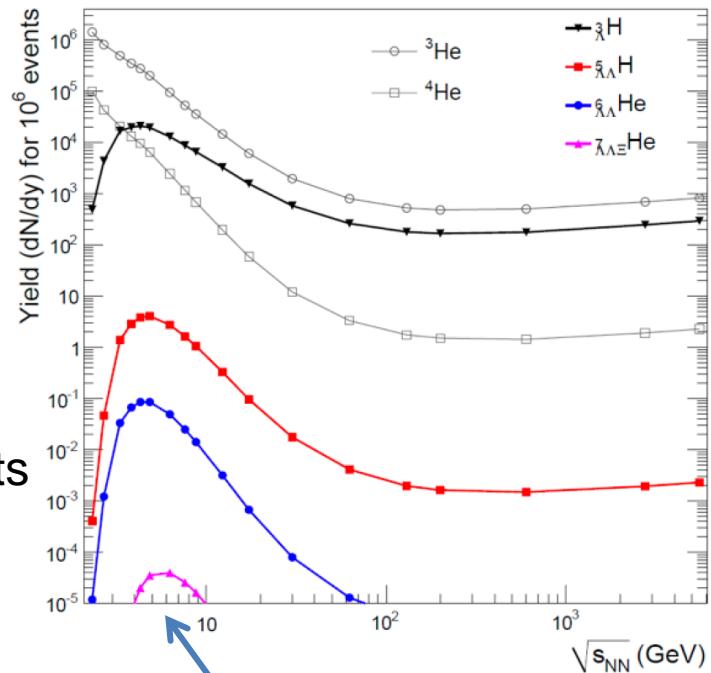
# Search for Double Hypernuclei



conventional production mechanism<sup>\*)</sup>:



A. Andronic, P. Braun-Munzinger, J. Stachel, H. Stöcker ,  
PL B697 (2011) 204



## heavy collisions:

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yield:  $10^{-4} {}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^4 He, 10^{-6} {}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^5 H, 3 \cdot 10^{-8} {}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6 He$  /central collision

$\underbrace{>10^4/\text{week}}$     $\underbrace{120/\text{week}}$     $\underbrace{3.6/\text{week}}$

coalescence probability  
has maximum at  
 $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 4 - 5 \text{ GeV}$



Signal: strange dibaryon

$(\Xi^0 \Lambda)_b \rightarrow \Lambda \Lambda$  ( $c\tau = 3\text{cm}$ )

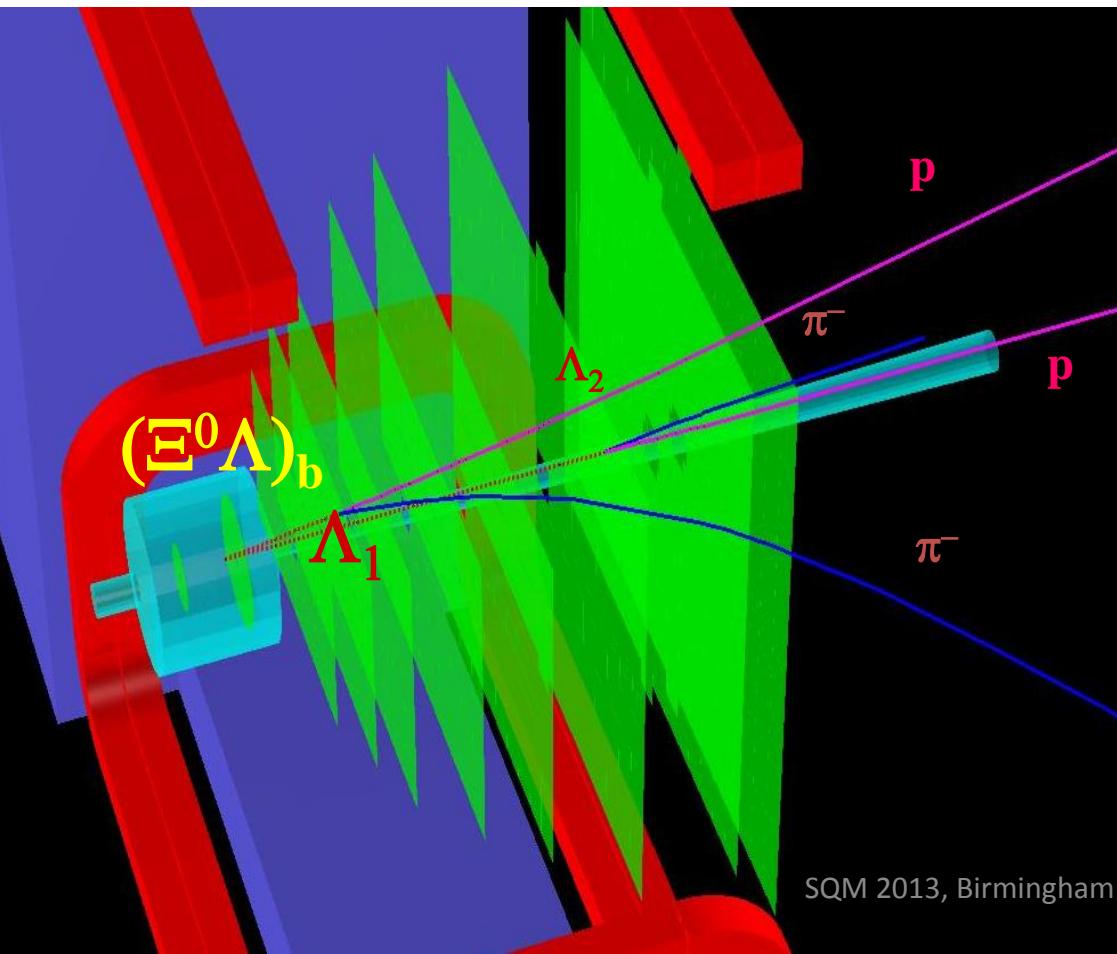
$M = 10^{-6}$ , BR = 5%

Background:

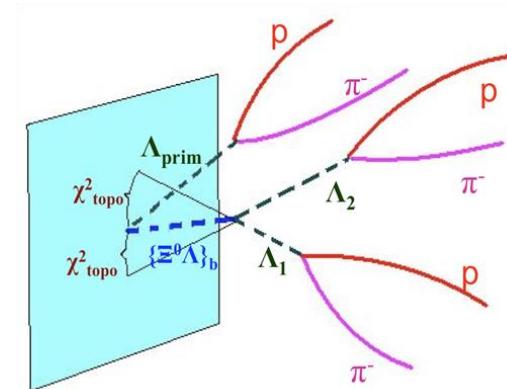
Au+Au @ 25 AGeV

32  $\Lambda$  per central event

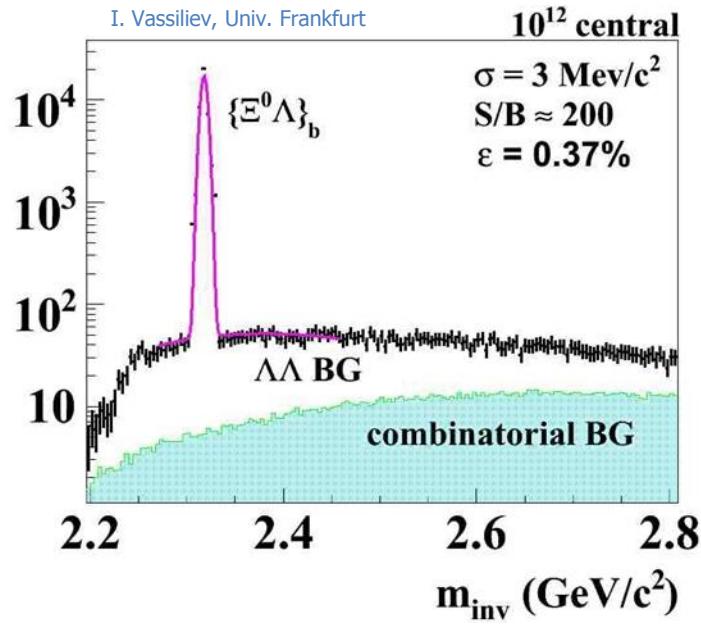
11  $\Lambda$  reconstructable



SQM 2013, Birmingham



Entries (a.u.)



19



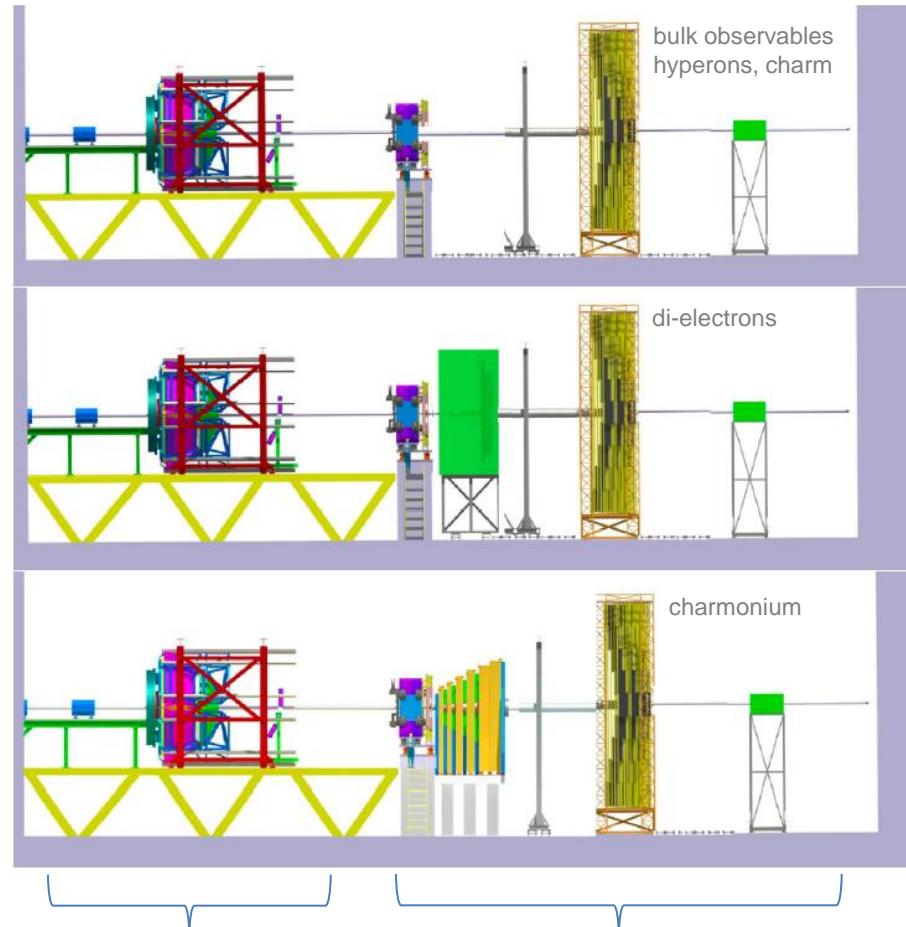
### FAIR Modules 0-3 (SIS100):

- protons up to 29 GeV
  - Au+Au 11 AGeV,
  - Ca+Ca 14 AGeV
  - ·
- HADES + CBM Start Version

### FAIR Module 6 (SIS300):

- protons up to 89 GeV
- Au+Au 35 AGeV,
- Ca+Ca 44 AGeV

→ CBM



Hades

CBM Start Version

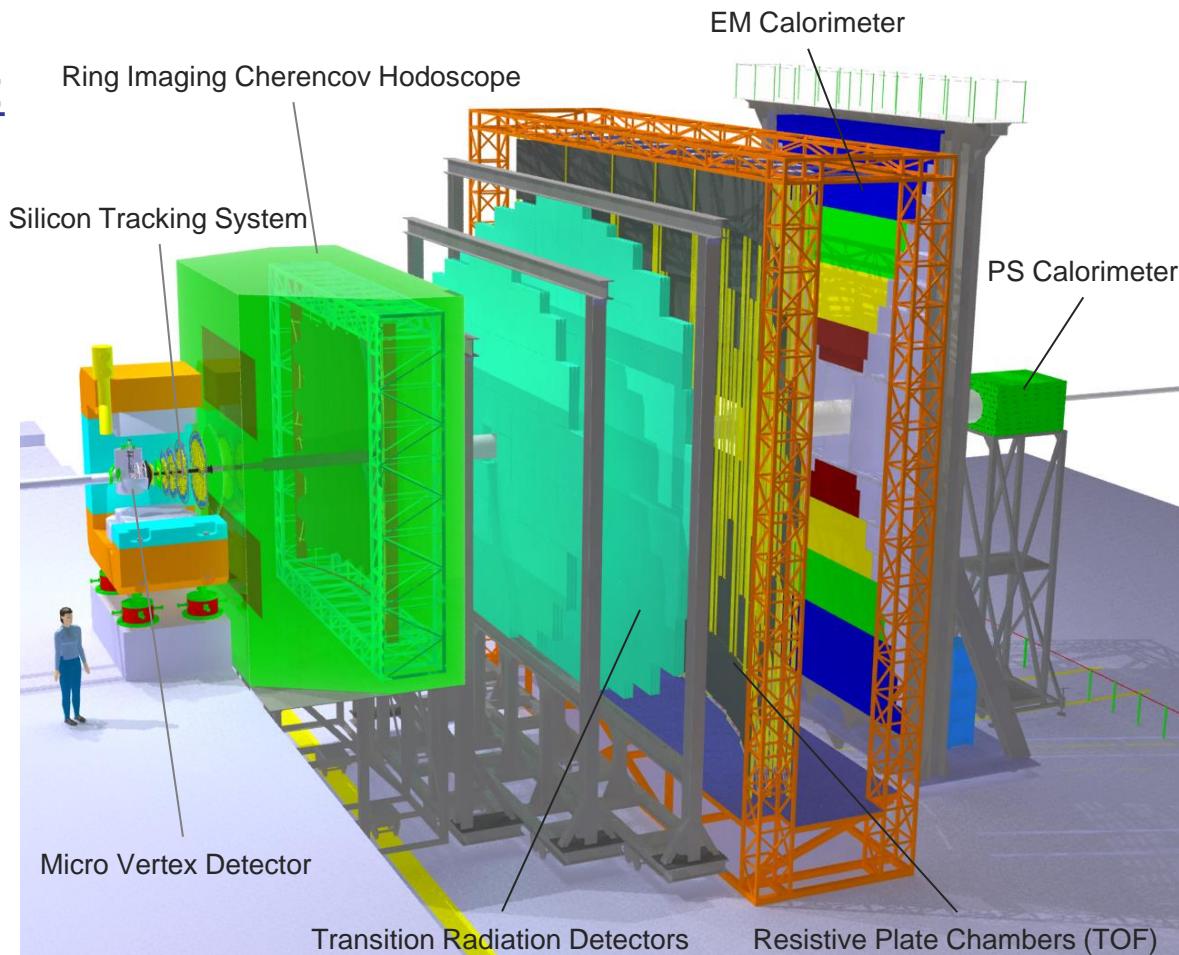
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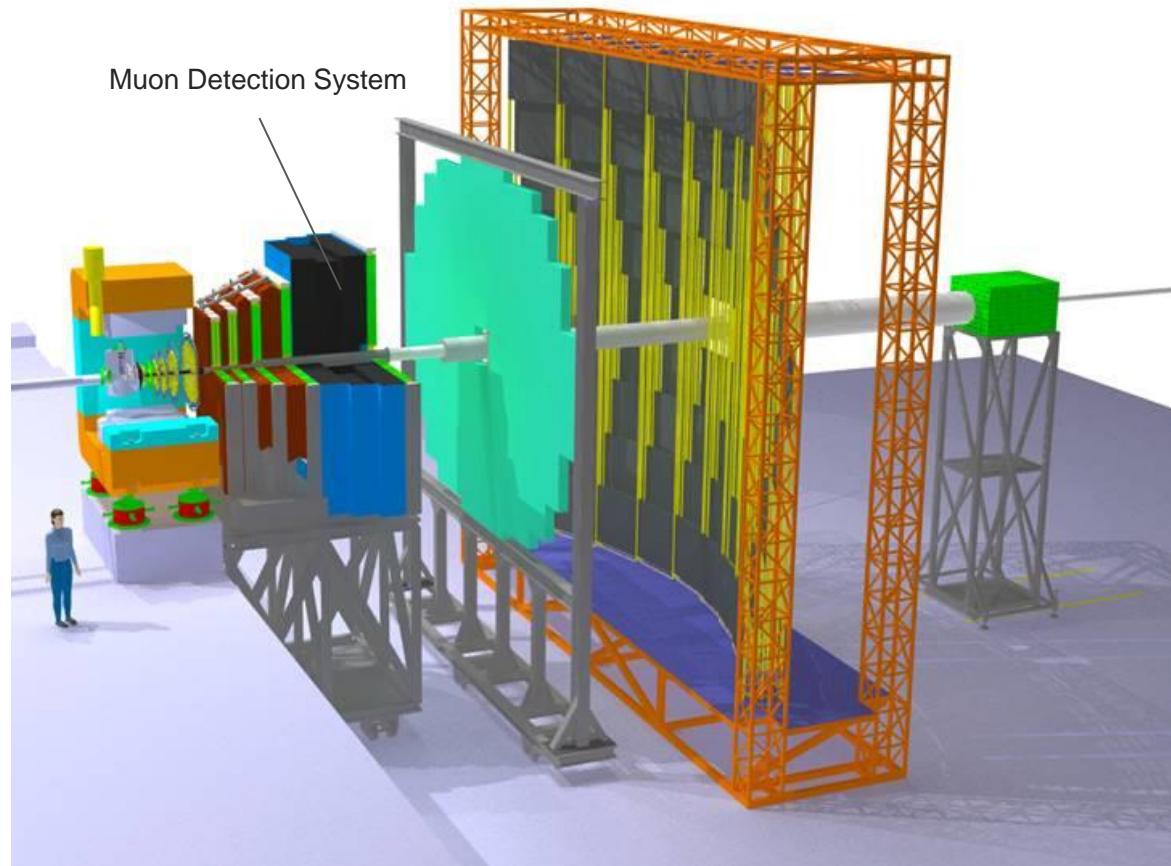
→ CBM



CBM Full Version

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→ CBM

CBM Full Version

# Rare Probes, High Rates



- Requirement for a high rate experiment:
  - fast and rate-capable detectors
  - fast read-out electronics
  - radiation-hard detectors and electronics
  - high-throughput data acquisition and efficient online data selection

⇒ new territory from a detector, electronics, trigger/computing point of view!

# Detector systems



- Main tracking device: STS
  - low-mass silicon strip detectors in magnetic dipole field
  - tracking efficiency > 90 %
  - momentum resolution  $\approx 1\%$
- Micro-vertex detector for open charm: MVD
  - low-mass silicon pixel detector close to the target
  - high precision (resolution  $\approx 3 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Electron identification: RICH and TRD
  - RICH with  $\text{CO}_2$  radiator, two focal planes and MAPMT photo detection
  - several layers of thin TRDs with MWPC readout
- Hadron identification: TOF
  - RPC wall at 10 m flight distance, resolution  $<\approx 80 \text{ ps}$
- Muon identification: active absorber system
  - several absorber / GEM detector layers
- ECAL for photon and electron identification
  - lead/scintillator sandwich
- Event characterisation: PSD
  - compensated forward calorimeter

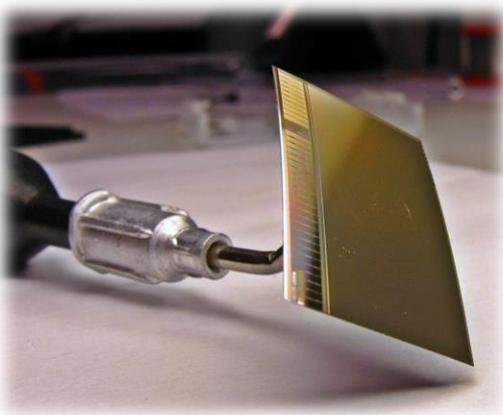
low mass, radiation hard!

new technology: high rate & resolution MAPS !

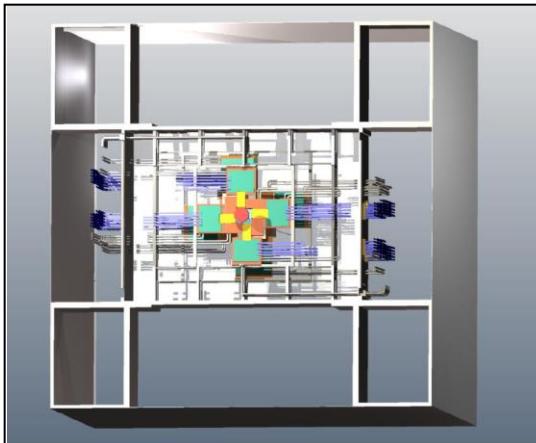
new technology: fast TRD!

new technology: high rate & resolution RPC !

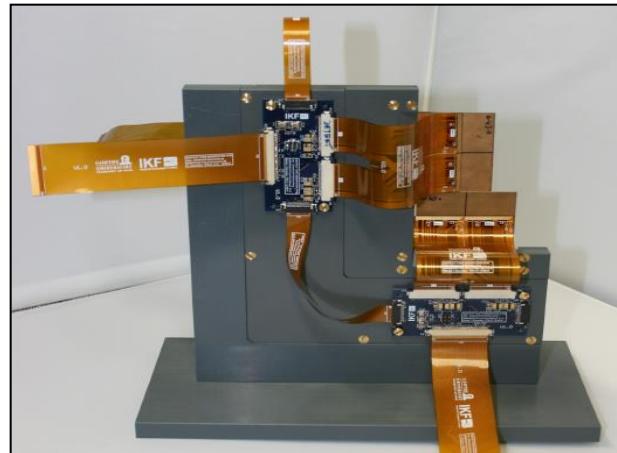
new technology: GEM instrumented absorber!



MIMOSA 26



station design



prototype

The key to open charm is a high-precision, ultra low-mass vertex detector

- MAPS: integrated electronics, very low material budget, very precise ( $3 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Not intrinsically fast and radiation hard, but tremendous progress:  $40 \mu\text{s}$  r/o frame, stands up to  $10^{13} n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$
- now almost „state of the art“ (STAR, ALICE, NA61 upgrades)

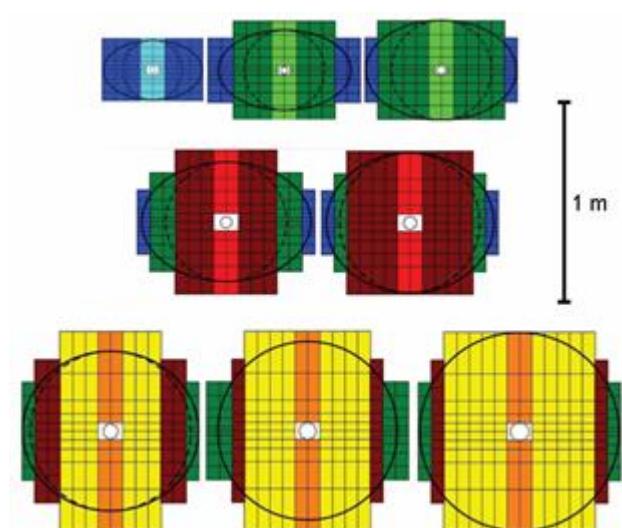
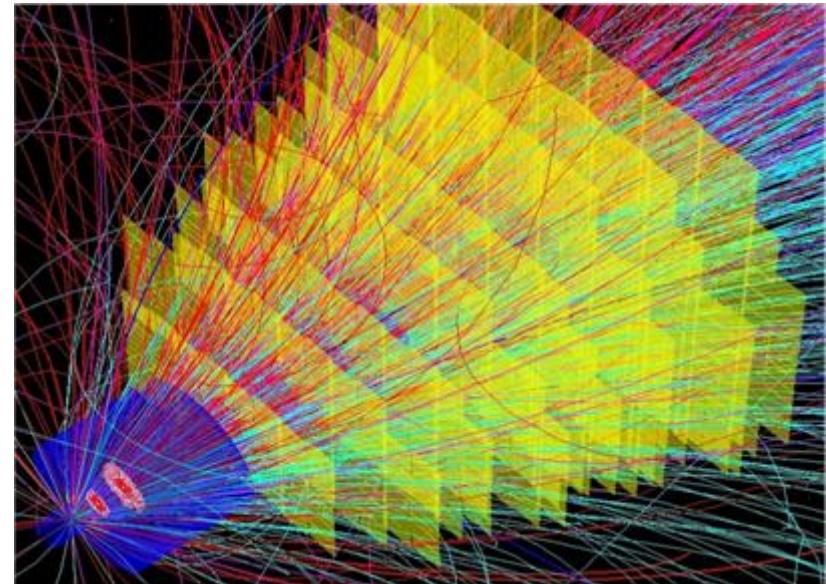
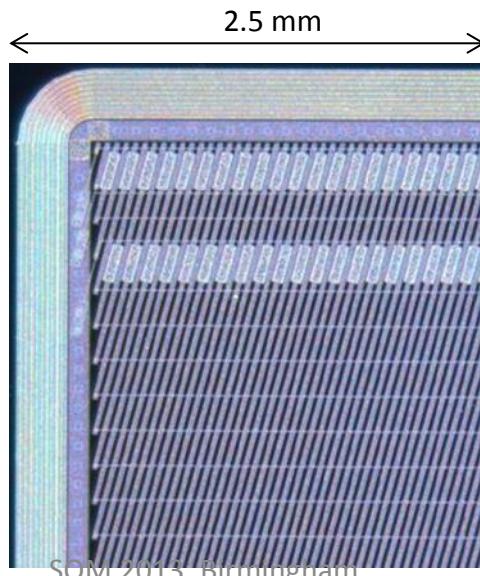
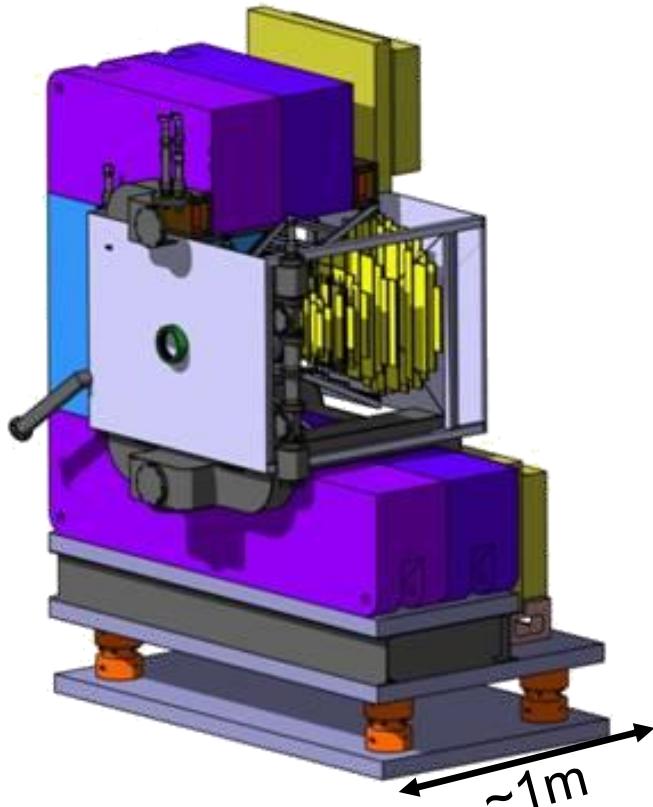


# CBM Start-Version: Silicon Tracking System

EBERHARD KARLS  
UNIVERSITÄT  
TÜBINGEN



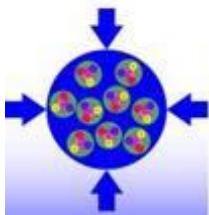
double sided silicon microstrip detector  
15° stereo angle, 60  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch, 300  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, bonded to ultra-thin micro-cables,  
radiation hardness





# CBM Start-Version: Silicon Tracking System

EBERHARD KARLS  
UNIVERSITÄT  
TÜBINGEN



## Technical Design Report for the CBM

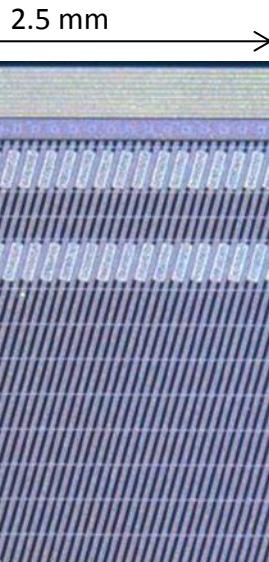
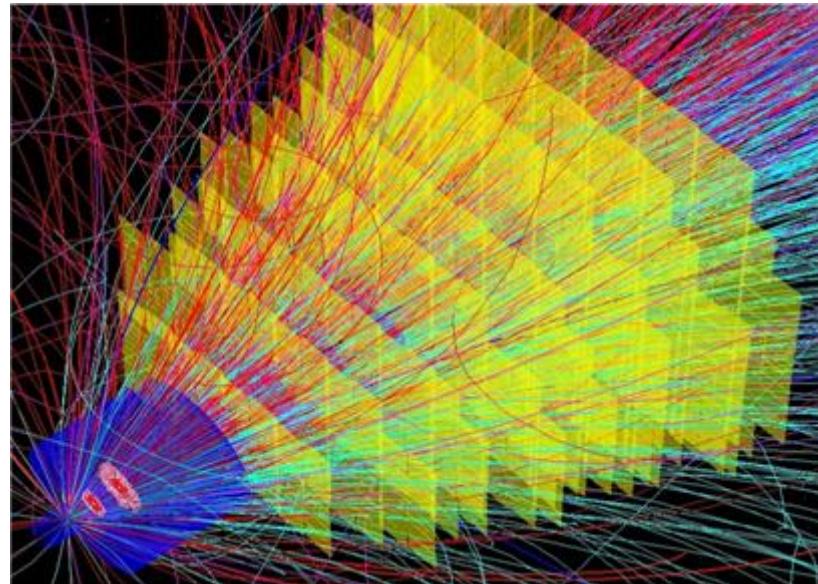
Compressed Baryonic Matter Experiment

### Superconducting Dipole Magnet

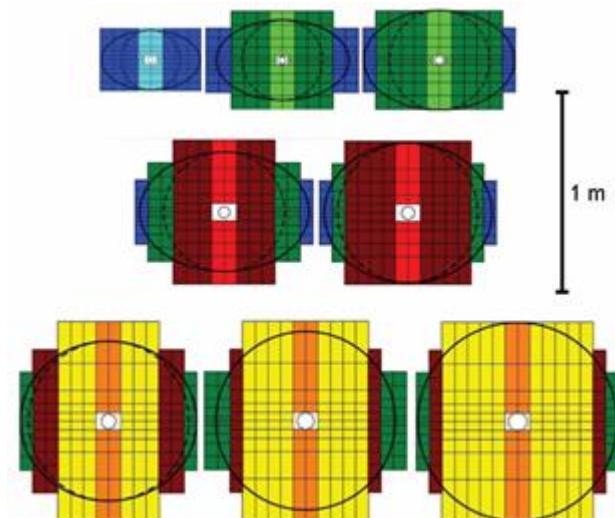
The CBM Collaboration

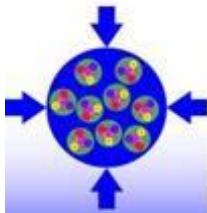


December 2012



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## Technical Design Report for the CBM

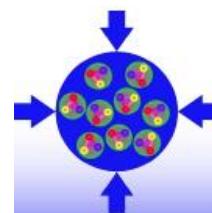
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The CBM Collaboration



December 2012

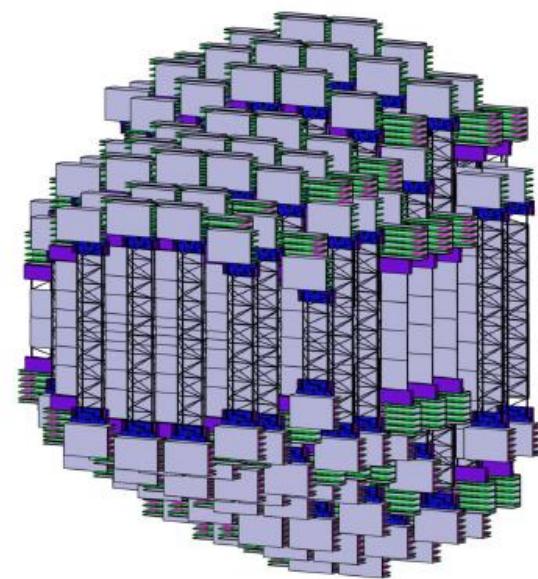
SQM 2013, Birmingham



## Technical Design Report for the CBM

### Silicon Tracking System (STS)

The CBM Collaboration

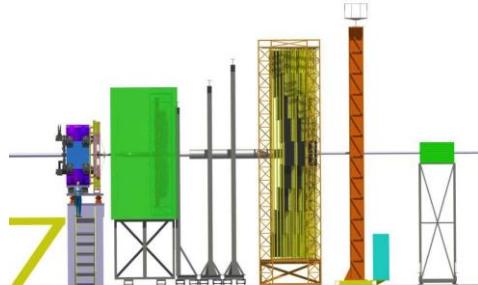


December 2012

Compressed Baryonic Matter Experiment

Compressed Baryonic Matter Experiment

# The Big Challenge: Data Reduction



CBM FEE

1 TB/s

free steaming data flow

At 10 MHz, online data reduction by  $\approx 1000$  is mandatory  
Trigger signatures are complex (open charm) and require partial event reconstruction

Online Data Processing

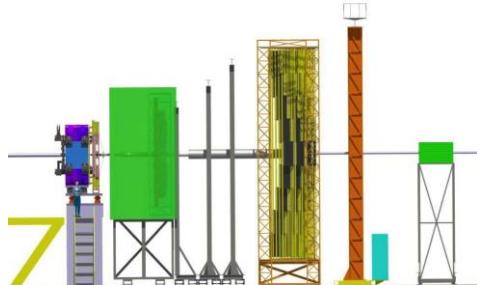
1 GB/s

Mass Storage

- No a-priori association of signals to physical events!
- „Event building“ becomes non-trivial at high rates
- Need extremely fast reconstruction algorithms!



# The Big Challenge: Data Reduction

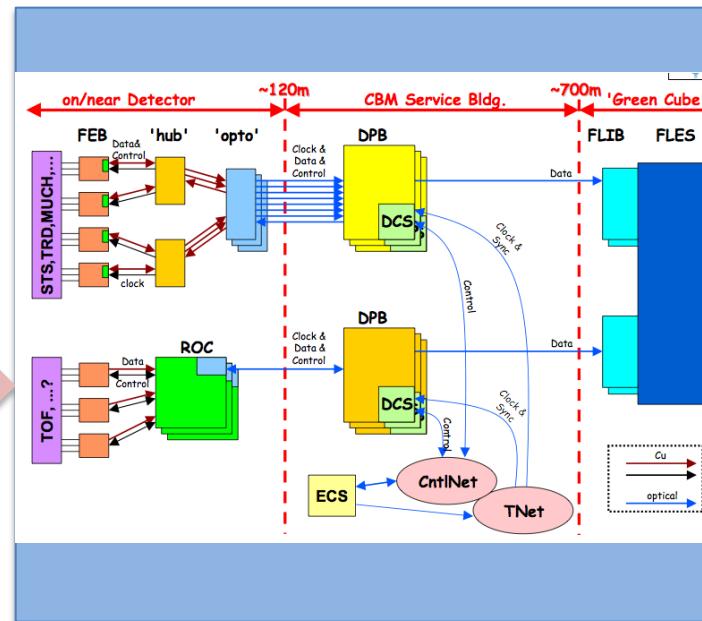


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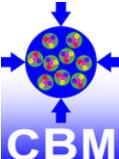




# CBM Time Line



Nr.	Vorgangsname	Anfang	Ende	2009-2019																			
				2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2
1																							
2	<b>FAIR Civil Construction</b>	<b>Fr 06.11.09</b>	<b>Mi 09.05.18</b>																				
3	Planning, Tendering, Construction of Site and Buildings	Fr 06.11.09	Mi 09.05.18																				
4	Ready to move in HEBT Connection SIS18- SIS100	Fr 29.04.16	Fr 29.04.16															◆ 29.04.					
5	Ready to move in HEBT SIS100	Fr 29.04.16	Fr 29.04.16															◆ 29.04.					
6	Ready to move in SIS100	Fr 29.04.16	Fr 29.04.16															◆ 29.04.					
7	Ready to move in HEBT - T1X1 ...	Mo 01.05.17	Mo 01.05.17															◆ 01.05.					
8	Ready to move in Multifunction Caves (CBM, HADES)	Mo 01.05.17	Mo 01.05.17															◆ 01.05.					
9	Ready to move in HEBT -T1F1 ...	Fr 28.10.16	Fr 28.10.16															◆ 28.10.					
10	Ready to move in Super-FRS	Fr 28.10.16	Fr 28.10.16															◆ 28.10.					
11	Ready to move in HEBT TAP1 ...	Mo 23.01.17	Mo 23.01.17															◆ 23.01.					
12	Ready to move in p-bar Target	Mo 23.01.17	Mo 23.01.17															◆ 23.01.					
13	Ready to move in p-LINAC	Fr 29.04.16	Fr 29.04.16															◆ 29.04.					
14	Ready to move in CR	Mo 23.01.17	Mo 23.01.17															◆ 23.01.					
15	Ready to move in HESR	Mo 23.01.17	Mo 23.01.17															◆ 23.01.					
16																							
17	<b>FAIR Accelerator for Set-Up Phase</b>	<b>Mo 01.06.09</b>	<b>Fr 28.09.18</b>																				
18	<b>Module 0 - 3</b>	Mo 01.06.09	Mo 01.06.09															◆ 01.06.					
19	<b>Systems Block 1 of Mod 0-3</b>	<b>Mo 01.06.09</b>	<b>Do 22.02.18</b>																				
20	HEBT Connection SIS18 - SIS100 (T1S1, T1S2, T1S3, T1S4)	Mo 01.06.09	Mi 01.03.17																				
103	Super FRS	Mo 01.06.09	Do 22.02.18																				
188	Systems Block 2 of Mod 0 - 3	Mo 01.06.09	Fr 28.09.18																				
189	HEBT-SIS100 (T8DU)	Mo 01.06.09	Mi 01.03.17																				
271	SIS100	Mo 01.06.09	Fr 13.10.17																				
372	HEBT - T1X1, T1C1,T1D1-T1C2,TNC1 - T1X2,TXL1,TXL2,TXL3,TXL4,TPP1,1	Mo 01.06.09	Di 03.04.18																				
453	Multifunction Caves (CBM HADES)	Mo 01.06.09	Fr 28.09.18																				
533	Systems Block 3 of Mod 0 - 3	Mo 01.06.09	Fr 14.09.18																				
534	HEBT - T1F1,T1F2,TFF1,TSX1, TSF1, FRF, TFC1	Mo 01.06.09	Di 29.08.17																				
614	HEBT - TAP1, TAP2, TCR1, THS1	Mo 01.06.09	Do 21.12.17																				
694	p-bar Target	Mo 01.06.09	Mi 17.01.18																				
774	p-LINAC	Mo 01.06.09	Do 15.02.18																				
855	CR	Mo 01.06.09	Mi 25.04.18																				
935	HESR	Mo 01.06.09	Fr 14.09.18																				



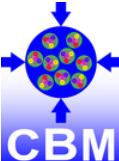
# CBM Time Line



**CBM cave ready: May 1, 2017**

**SIS100 ready: Oct. 13, 2017**

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
R&D detectors & read-out systems			construction detectors & read-out systems				installation, commissioning		first data taking	



# CBM Collaboration (55 Labs, 400 People)

EBERHARD KARLS  
UNIVERSITÄT  
TÜBINGEN



## Croatia:

RBI, Zagreb  
Split Univ.

## China:

CCNU Wuhan  
Tsinghua Univ.  
USTC Hefei

## Czech Republic:

CAS, Rez  
Techn. Univ. Prague

## France:

IPHC Strasbourg

## Hungaria:

KFKI Budapest  
Budapest Univ.

## Norway:

Univ. Bergen

## Germany:

Frankfurt Univ. IKF  
Frankfurt Univ. FIAS  
GSI Darmstadt  
Giessen Univ.  
Heidelberg Univ. P.I.  
Heidelberg Univ. KIP  
Heidelberg Univ. ZITI  
HZ Dresden-Rossendorf  
Münster Univ.  
Tübingen Univ.  
Wuppertal Univ.

## Korea:

Korea Univ. Seoul  
Pusan Nat. Univ.

## Romania:

NIPNE Bucharest  
Univ. Bucharest

## India:

Aligarh Muslim Univ.  
Panjab Univ.  
Rajasthan Univ.  
Univ. of Jammu  
Univ. of Kashmir  
Univ. of Calcutta  
B.H. Univ. Varanasi  
VECC Kolkata  
SAHA Kolkata  
IOP Bhubaneswar  
IIT Kharagpur  
Gauhati Univ.

## Poland:

AGH Krakow  
Jag. Univ. Krakow  
Silesia Univ. Katowice  
Warsaw Univ.

## Russia:

IHEP Protvino  
INR Troitzk  
ITEP Moscow  
KRI, St. Petersburg  
Kurchatov Inst., Moscow  
LHEP, JINR Dubna  
LIT, JINR Dubna  
MEPHI Moscow  
Obninsk State Univ.  
PNPI Gatchina  
SINP MSU, Moscow  
St. Petersburg P. Univ.

## Ukraine:

T. Shevchenko Univ. Kiev  
Kiev Inst. Nucl. Research



SOM 2013, Birmingham