The $\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA Experiment at FAIR

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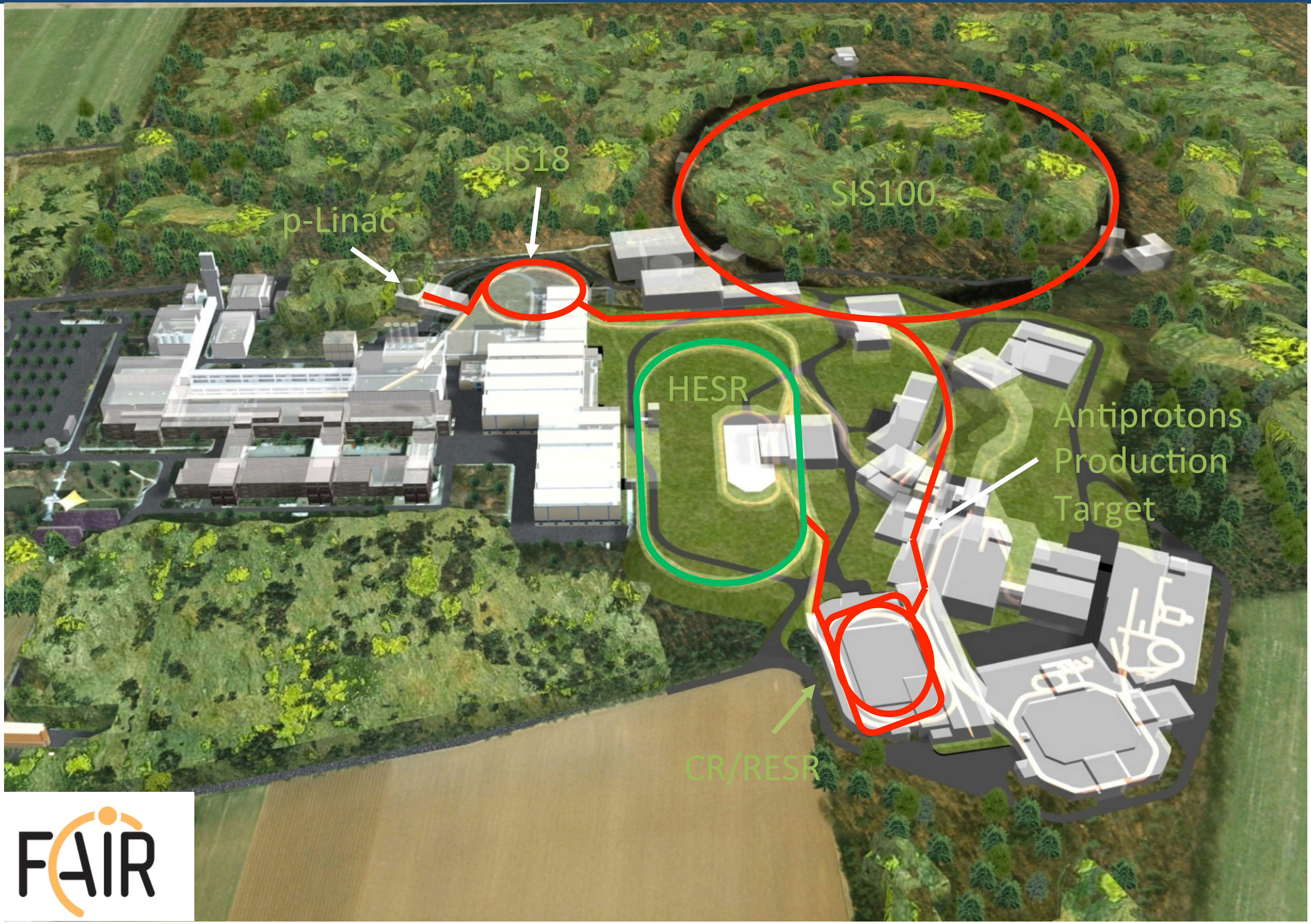
Outline

- Introduction
  - The FAIR facility
  - Experimental Method
- The $\bar{P}$ANDA experiment
  - The $\bar{P}$ANDA Physics Program
  - The $\bar{P}$ANDA Detector
- Summary and Outlook

GSI Helmholtz Center and FAIR



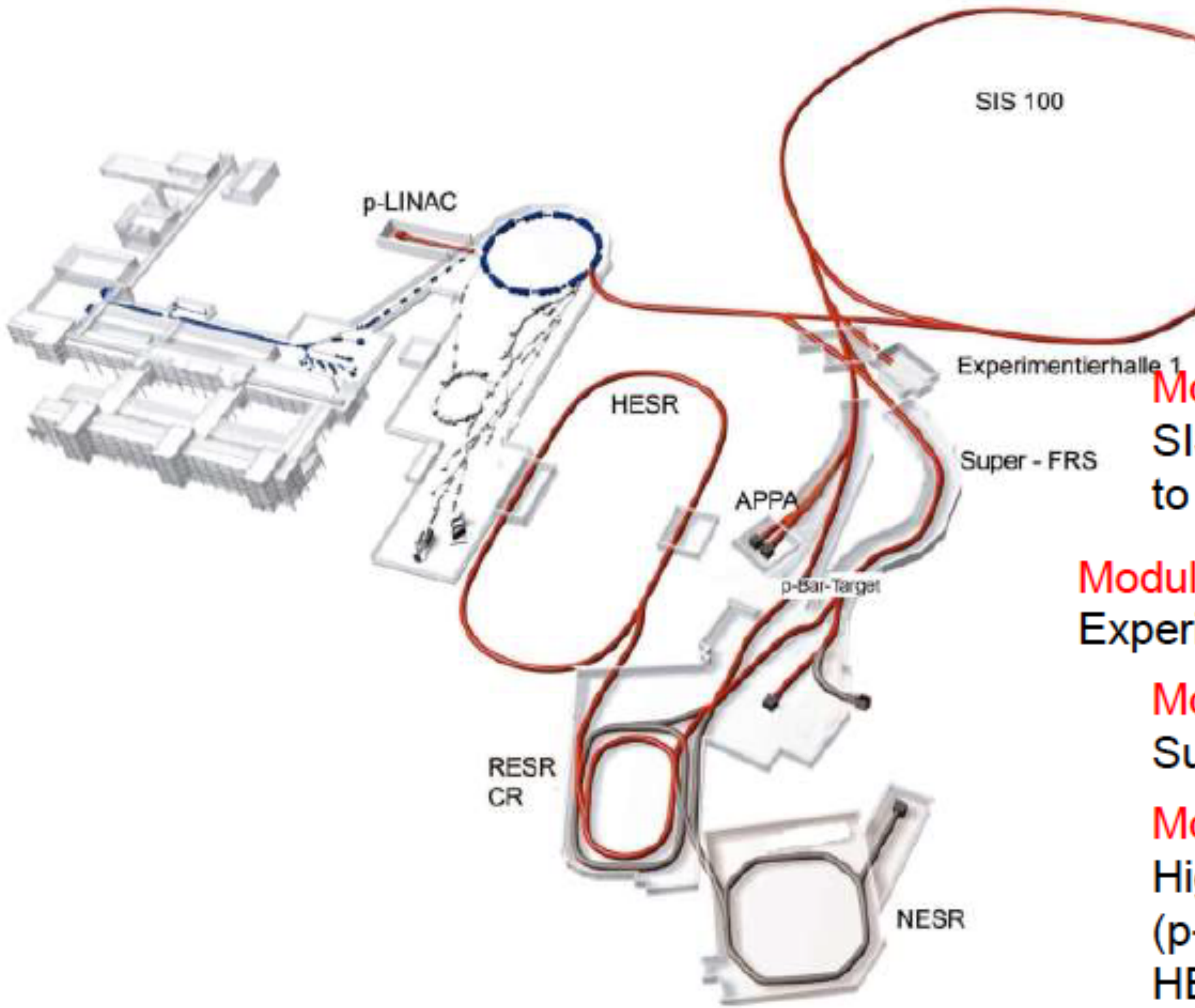
Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research

Staging

Start Version Phase A (SIS100)						Phase B (SIS300)
Modularised Start Version						
Module 0	Module 1	Module 2	Module 3	Module 4	Module 5	
SIS100	**Exp. halls** *CBM & APPA*	**Super-FRS** *NuSTAR*	**Antiproton Facility** *PANDA & options NuSTAR*	**LEB, NESR, FLAIR** *NuSTAR & APPA*	**RESR** *PANDA, NuSTAR & APPA*	

“Based on recent cost estimates (2009) and the funding commitments of the FAIR Member States MSV of the Projects comprises modules 0 – 3.”

Scope of The Modularized Start Version



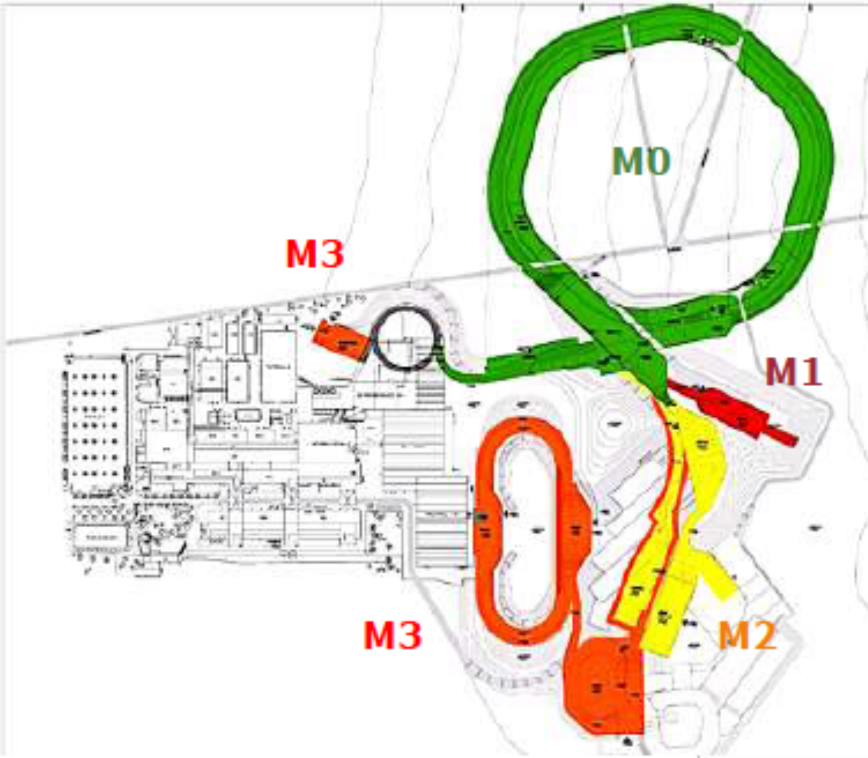
Module 0:
SIS100 and connection
to existing GSI accelerators

Module 1:
Experimental areas CBM, APPA

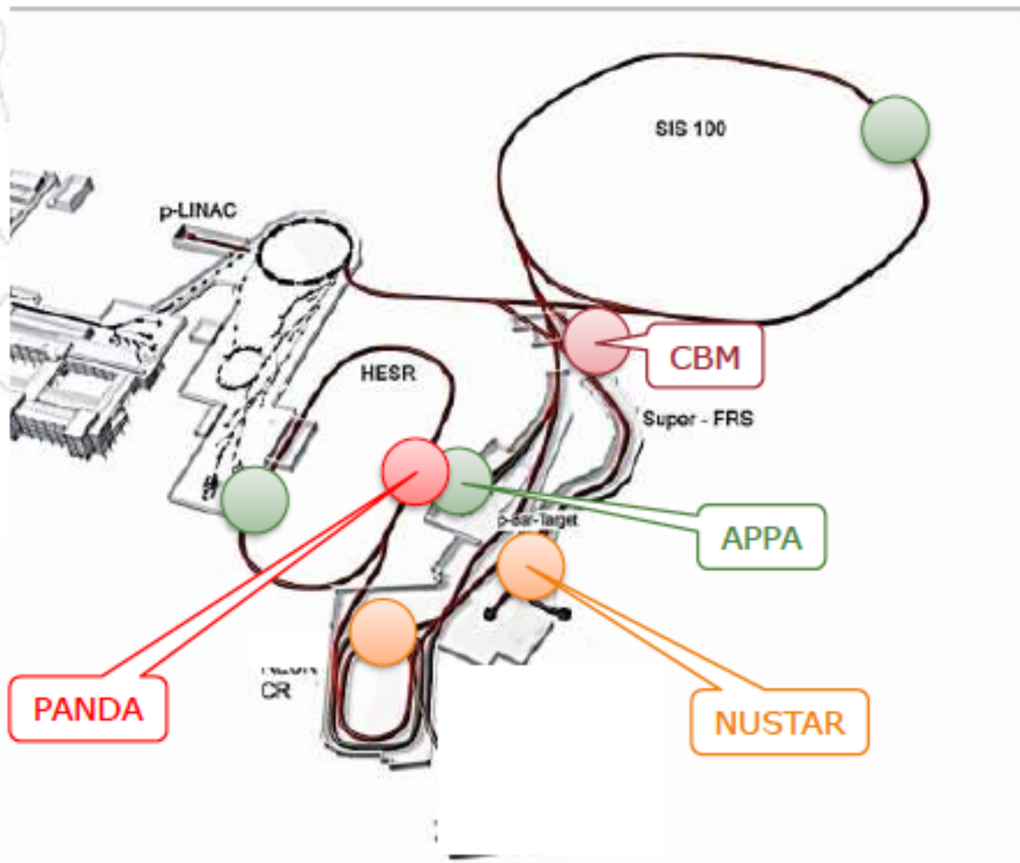
Module 2:
Super-FRS

Module 3:
High-energy antiprotons
(p-linac, pbar-target, CR,
HESR)

FAIR Modularised Start Version



Science with the MSV



Experiments

M0: SIS100

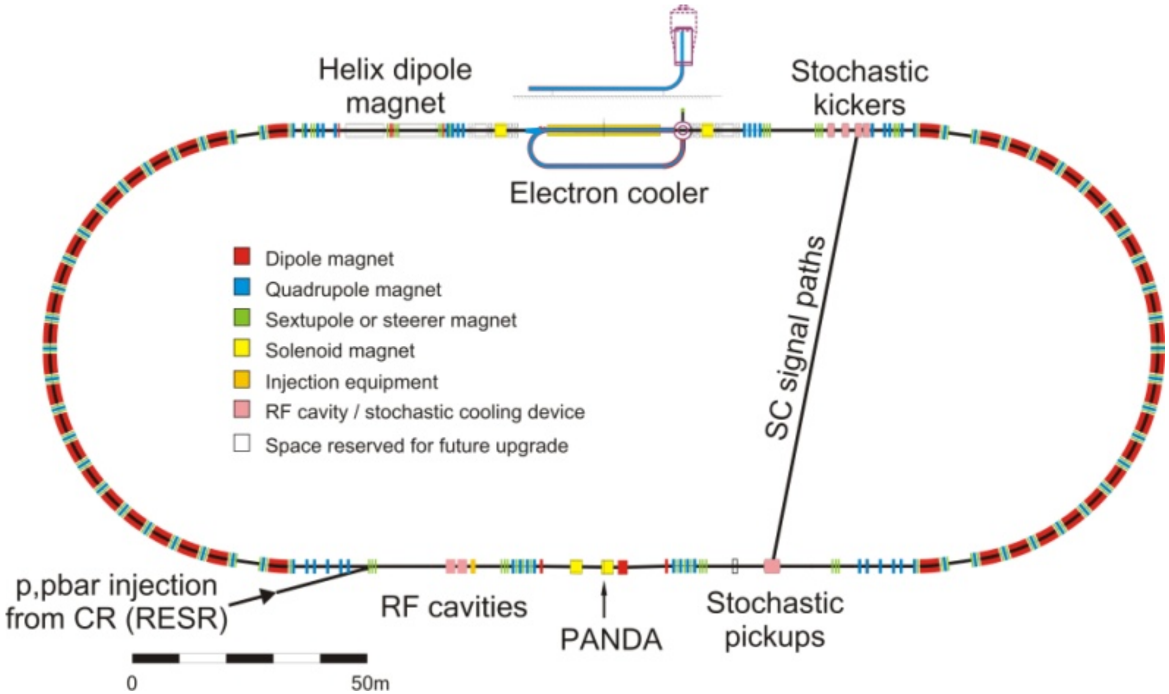
M1: CBM,APPA

M2: NUSTAR

M3: PANDA, APPA, NUSTAR

The MSV should enable realization of outstanding forefront research program to all 4 scientific pillars of FAIR

High-Energy Storage Ring



Production rate $2\text{x}10^{7}$/sec

P_{beam} = 1.5 - 15 GeV/c

Internal Target 4×10^{15} cm^{-2}

High resolution mode

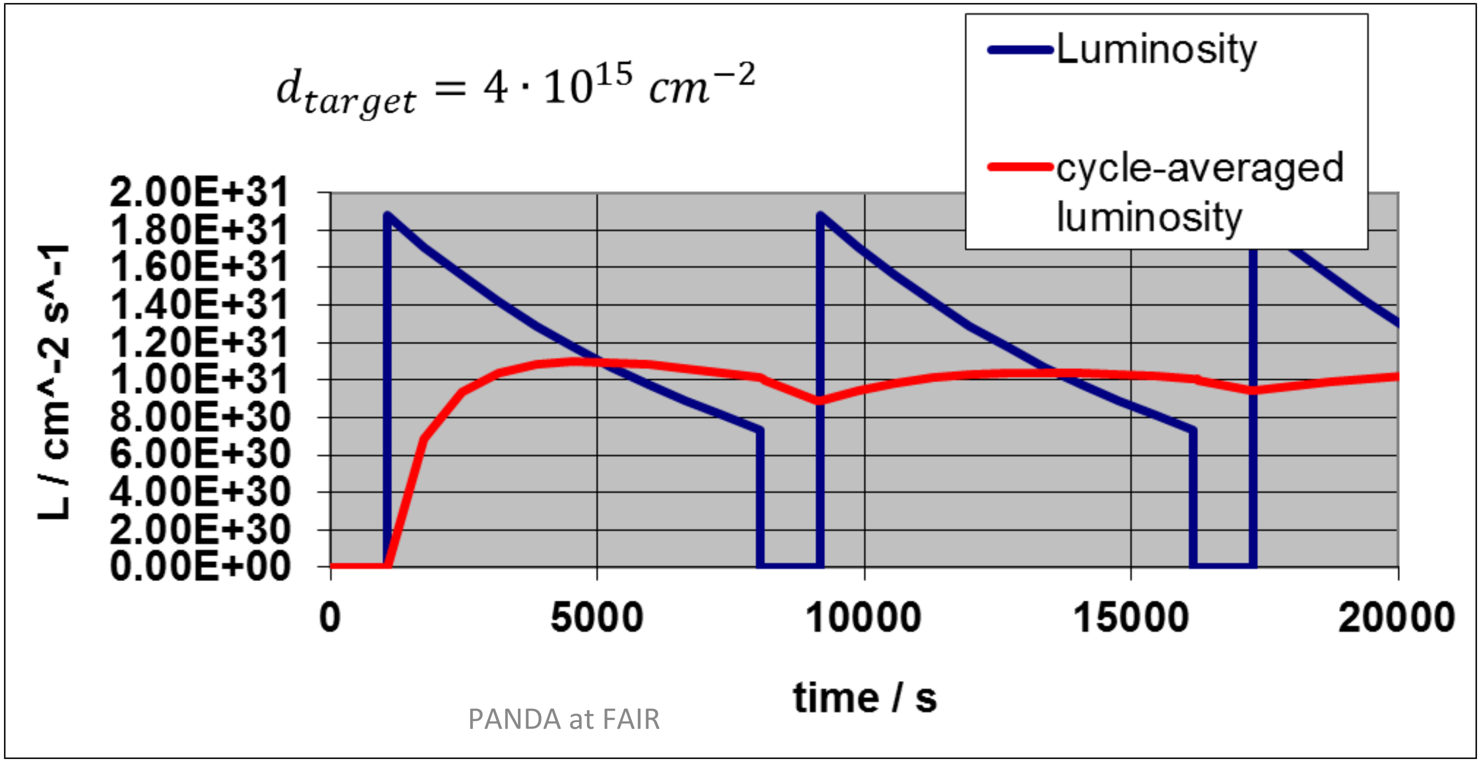
$N_{stored} = 10^{10}\ \bar{p}$
dp/p ~ 3×10^{-5} (electron cooling)
Lumin. = 10^{31} cm^{-2} s^{-1}

High luminosity mode

$N_{stored} = 10^{11}\ \bar{p}$
Lumin. = 2 x 10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
dp/p ~ 10^{-4} (stochastic cooling)

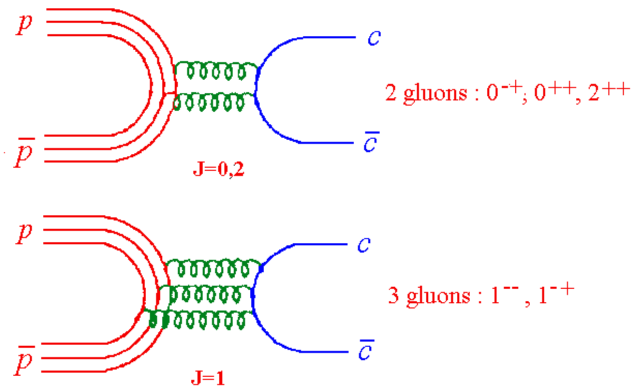
HESR in the MSV

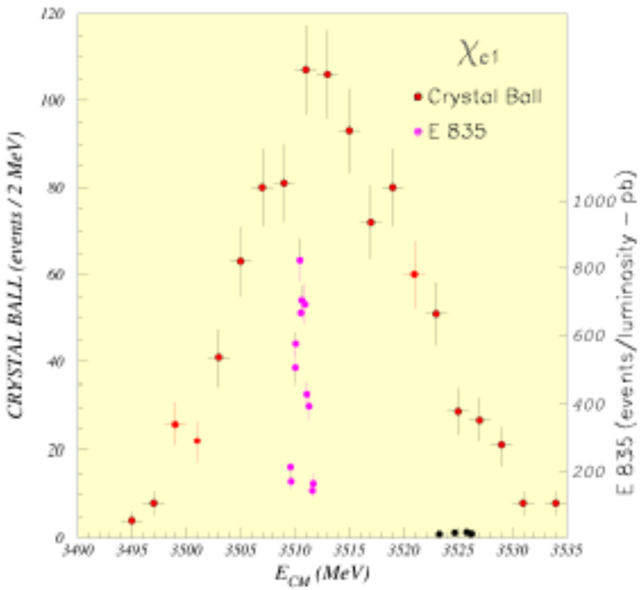
- The intensity in the HESR in the MSV is limited to 10^{10} p-bars due to the cooling and injection efficiencies (RESR will not be present and is work will be done in the HESR).
- This means for PANDA:
  1. Less intensity (only high resolution mode)
  2. Worse duty cycle due to 20 minutes accumulation time



$\bar{p}p$ Annihilation

In $\bar{p}p$ collisions the coherent annihilation of the 3 quarks in the p with the 3 antiquarks in the $\bar{p}$ makes it possible to form directly states with all non-exotic quantum numbers.





The measurement of masses and widths is very accurate because it depends only on the beam parameters, not on the experimental detector resolution, which determines only the sensitivity to a given final state.

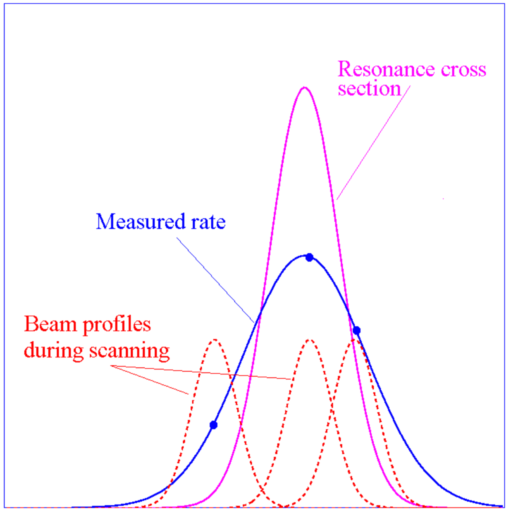
Experimental Method

The cross section for the process:

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow R \rightarrow$ final state

is given by the Breit-Wigner formula:

$$\sigma_{BW} = \frac{2J+1}{4}\frac{\pi}{k^2}\frac{B_{in}B_{out}\Gamma_R^2}{(E-M_R)^2+\Gamma_R^2/4}$$



The production rate ν is a convolution of the BW cross section and the beam energy distribution function $f(E,\Delta E)$:

$$\nu = L_0\left\{\varepsilon\int dE f(E,\Delta E)\sigma_{BW}(E)+\sigma_b\right\}$$

The resonance mass M_R, total width Γ_R and product of branching ratios into the initial and final state $B_{in}B_{out}$ can be extracted by measuring the formation rate for that resonance as a function of the cm energy E.
With the PANDA setup widths down to ≈50 KeV will be accessible.

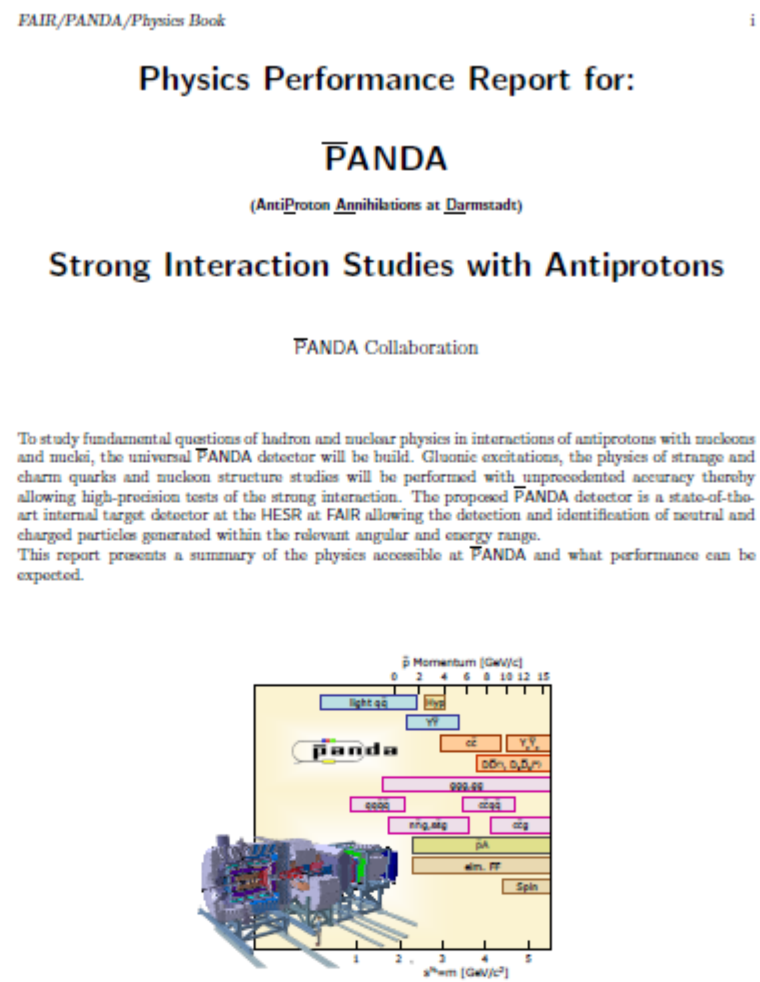
The $\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA Experiment

The $\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA Physics Program

The $\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA Detector

P̄ANDA Physics Program

- HADRON SPECTROSCOPY
  - CHARMONIUM
  - GLUONIC EXCITATIONS
  - OPEN CHARM
  - STRANGE AND CHARMED BARYONS
- NUCLEON STRUCTURE
  - GENERALIZED DISTRIBUTION AMPLITUDES (GDA)
  - DRELL-YAN
  - ELECTROMAGNETIC FORM FACTORS
- HYPERNUCLEAR PHYSICS
- HADRONS IN THE NUCLEAR MEDIUM


FAIR/PANDA/Physics Book i

Physics Performance Report for:

P̄ANDA

(AntiProton Annihilations at Darmstadt)

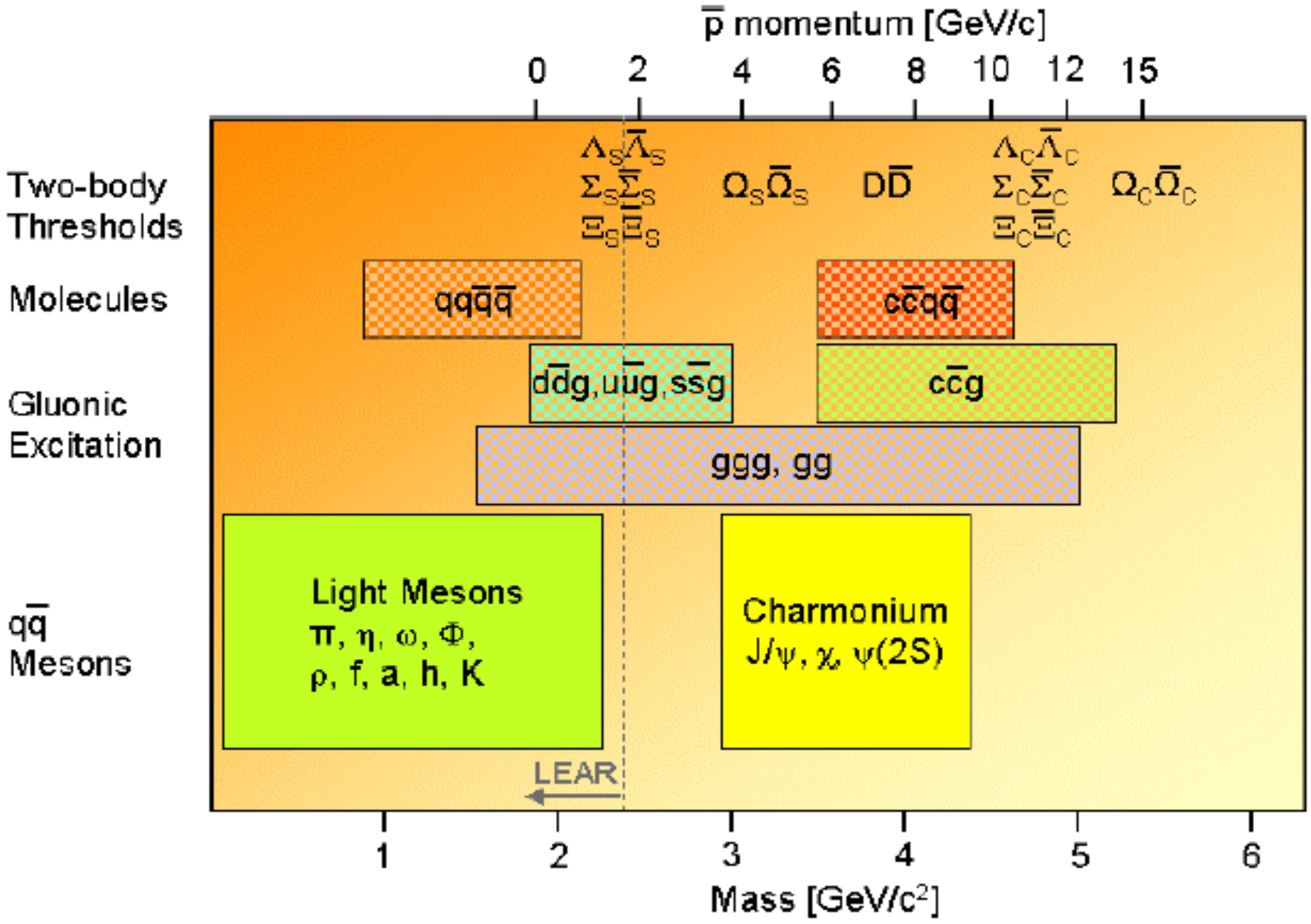
Strong Interaction Studies with Antiprotons

P̄ANDA Collaboration

To study fundamental questions of hadron and nuclear physics in interactions of antiprotons with nucleons and nuclei, the universal P̄ANDA 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 P̄ANDA 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 P̄ANDA and what performance can be expected.

ArXiV:0903.3905

QCD Systems to be Studied by P̄ANDA



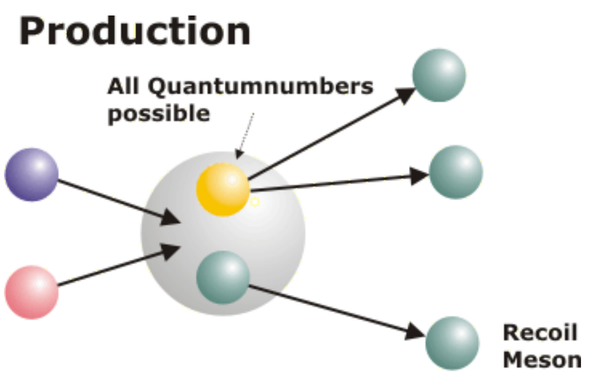
Hadron Spectroscopy

The study of QCD bound states is of fundamental importance for a better, quantitative understanding of QCD. Particle spectra can be computed within the framework of non-relativistic potential models, effective field theories and Lattice QCD. Precision measurements are needed to distinguish between the different approaches and identify the relevant degrees of freedom.

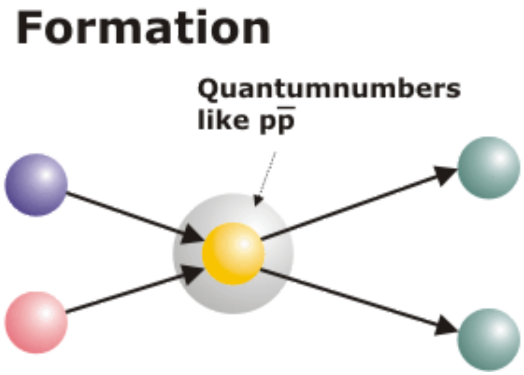
- Charmonium Spectroscopy
- Gluonic Excitations
- Open Charm
- Strange and Charmed Baryons

Spectroscopy with Antiprotons

all J^{PC} available



only selected J^{PC}



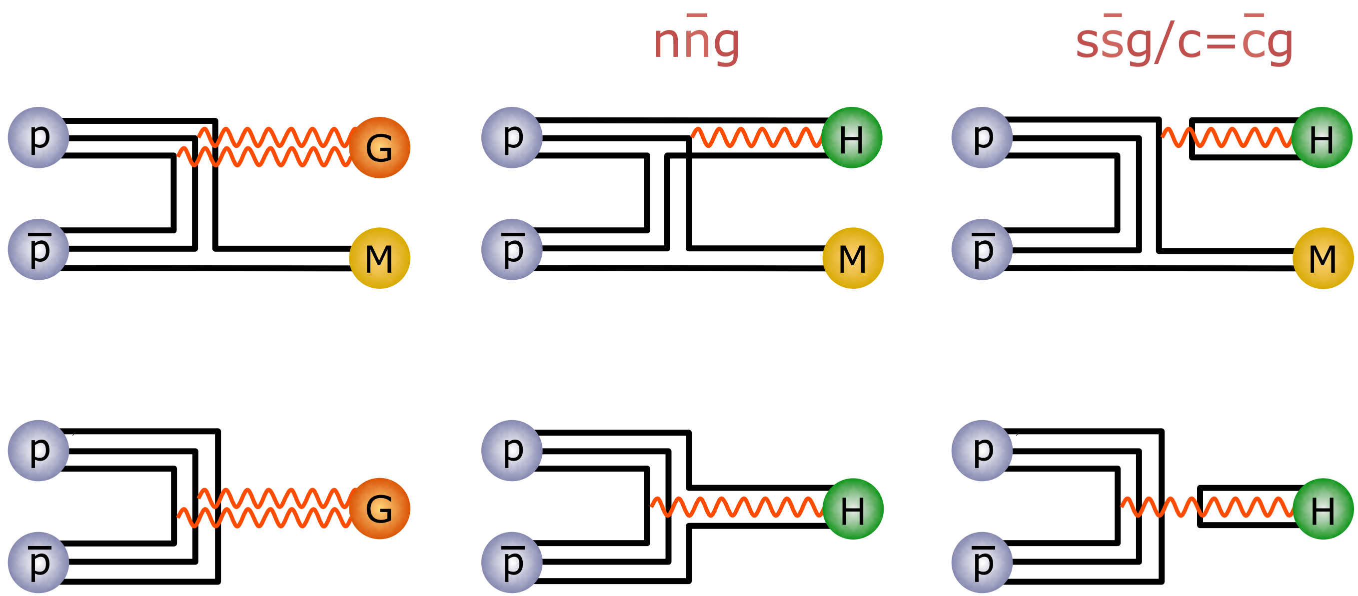
Hybrids and Glueballs in $\bar{p}p$ Annihilation

Production

all J^{PC} available

Formation

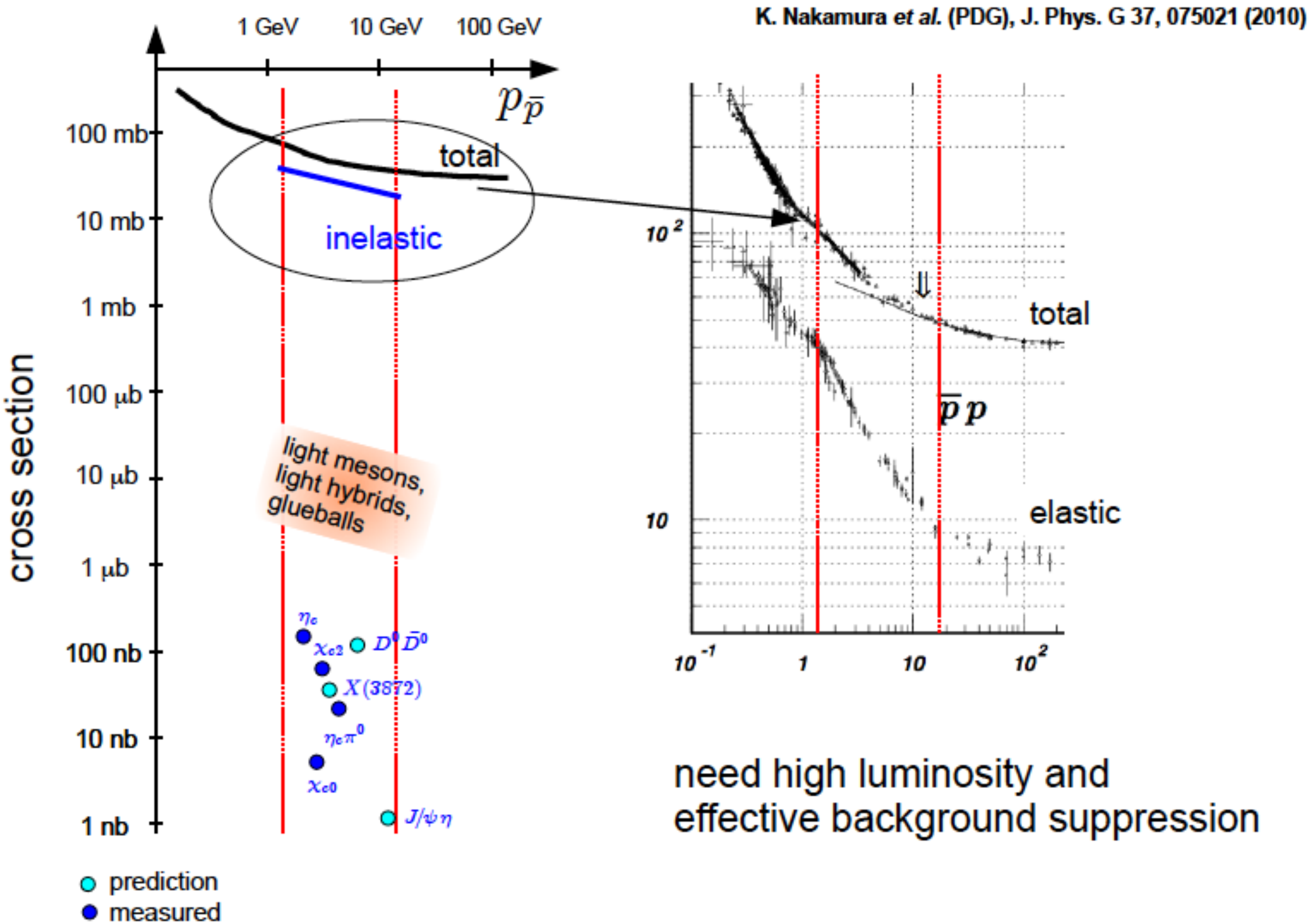
only selected J^{PC}



Gluon rich process creates gluonic excitation in a direct way

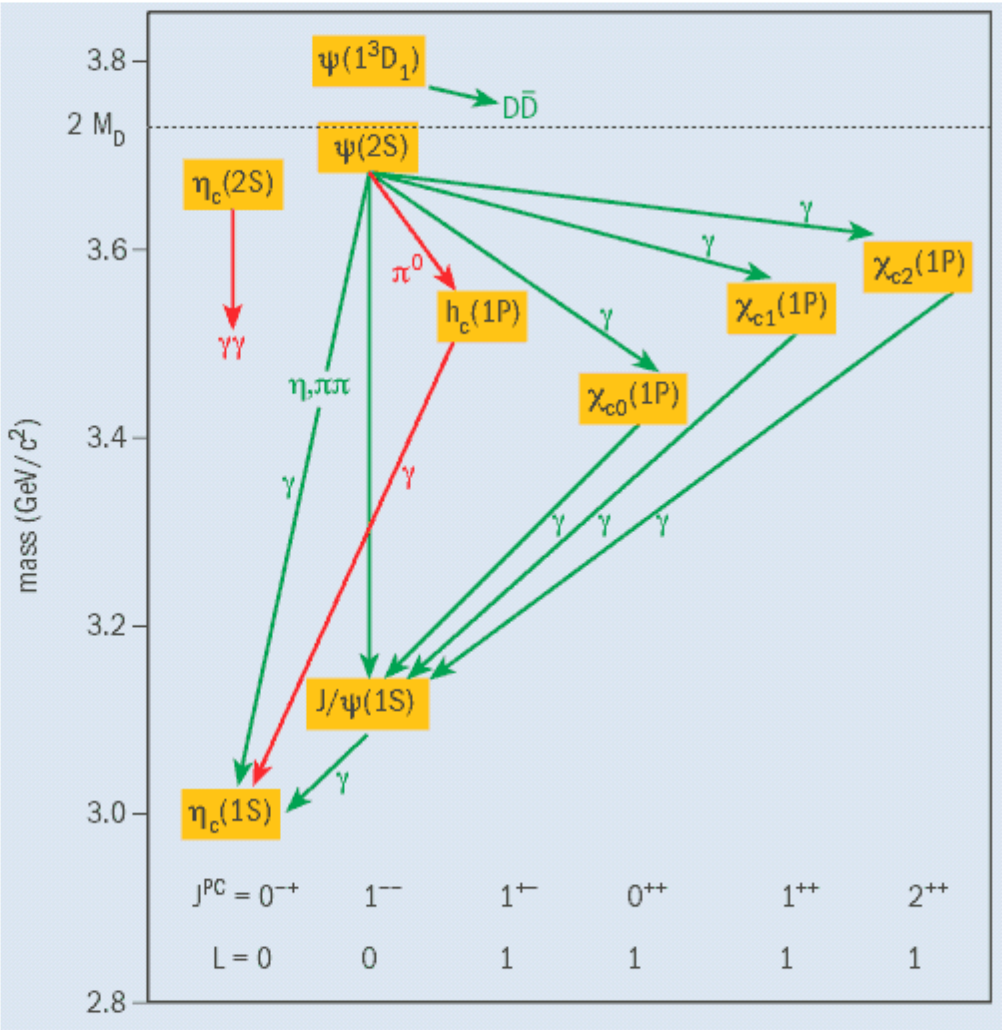
- $c\bar{c}$ requires the quarks to annihilate (no rearrangement)
- yield comparable to charmonium production
- even at low momenta large exotic content has been proven
- Exotic quantum numbers can only be achieved in production mode

Cross Sections



need high luminosity and effective background suppression

Charmonium Spectroscopy



All 8 states below open charm threshold are well established experimentally, although some precision measurements still needed (e.g. $\eta_c(2S)$, h_c)

The region above threshold still to be understood:

- find missing states (e.g. D-wave)
- understand nature of newly discovered states (e.g. X Y Z)

Hyperfine splitting of quarkonium states gives access to V_{SS} component of quark potential model

The XYZ States

State	M (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	J^{PC}	Process (decay mode)	Experiment (#σ)	1st observation
$X(3823)$	3823.1 ± 1.9	<24	$?^{?-}$	$B \to K + (\chi_{c1}\gamma)$	Belle [4] (3.8)	Belle 2013
$\boldsymbol{X(3872)}$	3871.68 ± 0.17	<1.2	1^{++}	$B \to K + (J/\psi\,\pi^+\pi^-)$	Belle [5, 6] (12.8), *BABAR* [7] (8.6)	Belle 2003
				$p\bar{p} \to (J/\psi\,\pi^+\pi^-) + ...$	CDF [8–10] (np), DØ [11] (5.2)	
				$B \to K + (J/\psi\,\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$	Belle [12][a] (4.3), *BABAR* [13][a] (4.0)	
				$B \to K + (D^0\bar{D}^0\pi^0)$	Belle [14, 15][a] (6.4), *BABAR* [16][a] (4.9)	
				$B \to K + (J/\psi\,\gamma)$	Belle [17][a] (4.0), *BABAR* [18, 19][a] (3.6)	
				$B \to K + (\psi(2S)\,\gamma)$	*BABAR* [19][a] (3.5), Belle [17][a] (0.4)	
				$pp \to (J/\psi\,\pi^+\pi^-) + ...$	LHCb [20] (np)	
$\boldsymbol{X(3915)}$	3917.5 ± 1.9	20 ± 5	0^{++}	$B \to K + (J/\psi\,\omega)$	Belle [21] (8.1), *BABAR* [22] (19)	Belle 2004
				$e^+e^- \to e^+e^- + (J/\psi\,\omega)$	Belle [23] (7.7), *BABAR* [13, 24](7.6)	
$\boldsymbol{\chi_{c2}(2P)}$	3927.2 ± 2.6	24 ± 6	2^{++}	$e^+e^- \to e^+e^- + (D\bar{D})$	Belle [25] (5.3), *BABAR* [26] (5.8)	Belle 2005
$X(3940)$	3942^{+9}_{-8}	37^{+27}_{-17}	$?^{?+}$	$e^+e^- \to J/\psi + (D^*\bar{D})$	Belle [27] (6.0)	Belle 2007
				$e^+e^- \to J/\psi + (...)$	Belle [28] (5.0)	
$\boldsymbol{G(3900)}$	3943 ± 21	52 ± 11	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma + (D\bar{D})$	*BABAR* [29] (np), Belle [30] (np)	*BABAR* 2007
$Y(4008)$	4008^{+121}_{-49}	226 ± 97	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma + (J/\psi\,\pi^+\pi^-)$	Belle [31] (7.4)	Belle 2007
$\boldsymbol{Y(4140)}$	4144.5 ± 2.6	15^{+11}_{-7}	$?^{?+}$	$B \to K + (J/\psi\,\phi)$	CDF [32, 33] (5.0), CMS [34] (>5)	CDF 2009
$X(4160)$	4156^{+29}_{-25}	139^{+113}_{-65}	$?^{?+}$	$e^+e^- \to J/\psi + (D^*\bar{D}^*)$	Belle [27] (5.5)	Belle 2007

G.T. Bodwin et al., arXiv:1307.7425v3 [hep-ph]

The XYZ States

State	M (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	J^{PC}	Process (decay mode)	Experiment (#σ)	1st observation
$Y(4260)$	4263^{+8}_{-9}	95±14	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma + (J/\psi\,\pi^+\pi^-)$	*BABAR* [35, 36] (8.0), CLEO [37] (5.4)	*BABAR* 2005
					Belle [31] (15)	
				$e^+e^- \to (J/\psi\,\pi^+\pi^-)$	CLEO [38] (11)	
				$e^+e^- \to (J/\psi\,\pi^0\pi^0)$	CLEO [38] (5.1)	
$Y(4274)$	$4274.4^{+8.4}_{-6.7}$	32^{+22}_{-15}	$?^{?+}$	$B \to K + (J/\psi\,\phi)$	CDF [33] (3.1)	CDF 2010
$X(4350)$	$4350.6^{+4.6}_{-5.1}$	$13.3^{+18.4}_{-10.0}$	$0/2^{++}$	$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-\,(J/\psi\,\phi)$	Belle [39] (3.2)	Belle 2009
$Y(4360)$	4361 ± 13	74±18	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma + (\psi(2S)\,\pi^+\pi^-)$	*BABAR* [40] (np), Belle [41] (8.0)	*BABAR* 2007
$X(4630)$	$4634^{+\ 9}_{-11}$	92^{+41}_{-32}	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma\,(\Lambda_c^+\Lambda_c^-)$	Belle [42] (8.2)	Belle 2007
$Y(4660)$	4664±12	48±15	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma + (\psi(2S)\,\pi^+\pi^-)$	Belle [41] (5.8)	Belle 2007
$Z_c^+(3900)$	3898 ± 5	51 ± 19	$1^{?-}$	$Y(4260) \to \pi^- + (J/\psi\,\pi^+)$	BESIII [43] (np), Belle [44] (5.2)	BESIII 2013
				$e^+e^- \to \pi^- + (J/\psi\,\pi^+)$	Xiao *et al.* [45][a] (6.1)	
$Z_1^+(4050)$	4051^{+24}_{-43}	82^{+51}_{-55}	?	$B \to K + (\chi_{c1}(1P)\,\pi^+)$	Belle [46] (5.0), *BABAR* [47] (1.1)	Belle 2008
$Z_2^+(4250)$	$4248^{+185}_{-\ 45}$	$177^{+321}_{-\ 72}$	?	$B \to K + (\chi_{c1}(1P)\,\pi^+)$	Belle [46] (5.0), *BABAR* [47] (2.0)	Belle 2008
$Z^+(4430)$	4443^{+24}_{-18}	$107^{+113}_{-\ 71}$	?	$B \to K + (\psi(2S)\,\pi^+)$	Belle [48, 49] (6.4), *BABAR* [50] (2.4)	Belle 2007
$Y_b(10888)$	10888.4±3.0	$30.7^{+8.9}_{-7.7}$	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to (\Upsilon(nS)\,\pi^+\pi^-)$	Belle [51, 52] (2.0)	Belle 2010
$Z_b^+(10610)$	10607.2±2.0	18.4±2.4	1^{+-}	$\Upsilon(5S) \to \pi^- + (\Upsilon(nS)\,\pi^+),\ n = 1,2,3$	Belle [53, 54] (16)	Belle 2011
				$\Upsilon(5S) \to \pi^- + (h_b(nP)\,\pi^+),\ n = 1,2$	Belle [53, 54] (16)	
$Z_b^+(10650)$	10652.2±1.5	11.5±2.2	1^{+-}	$\Upsilon(5S) \to \pi^- + (\Upsilon(nS)\,\pi^+),\ n = 1,2,3$	Belle [53, 54] (16)	Belle 2011
				$\Upsilon(5S) \to \pi^- + (h_b(nP)\,\pi^+),\ n = 1,2$	Belle [53, 54] (16)	

G.T. Bodwin et al., arXiv:1307.7425v3 [hep-ph]

Charmonium at $\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA

- At 2×10^{32}cm^{-2}s^{-1} accumulate 8 pb^{-1}/day (assuming 50 % overall efficiency) $\Rightarrow 10^4 \div 10^7$ ($c\bar{c}$) states/day.
- Total integrated luminosity 1.5 fb^{-1}/year (at 2×10^{32}cm^{-2}s^{-1}, assuming 6 months/year data taking).
- Improvements with respect to Fermilab E760/E835:
  - Up to ten times higher instantaneous luminosity.
  - Better beam momentum resolution $\Delta p/p = 10^{-5}$ (GSI) vs 2×10^{-4} (FNAL)
  - Better detector (higher angular coverage, magnetic field, ability to detect hadronic decay modes).
- Fine scans to measure masses to $\approx$ 100 KeV, widths to $\approx$ 10 %.
- Explore entire region below and above open charm threshold.
- Decay channels
  - J/ψ+X , $J/\psi \to e^+e^-$, $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$
  - $\gamma\gamma$
  - hadrons
  - $D\bar{D}$

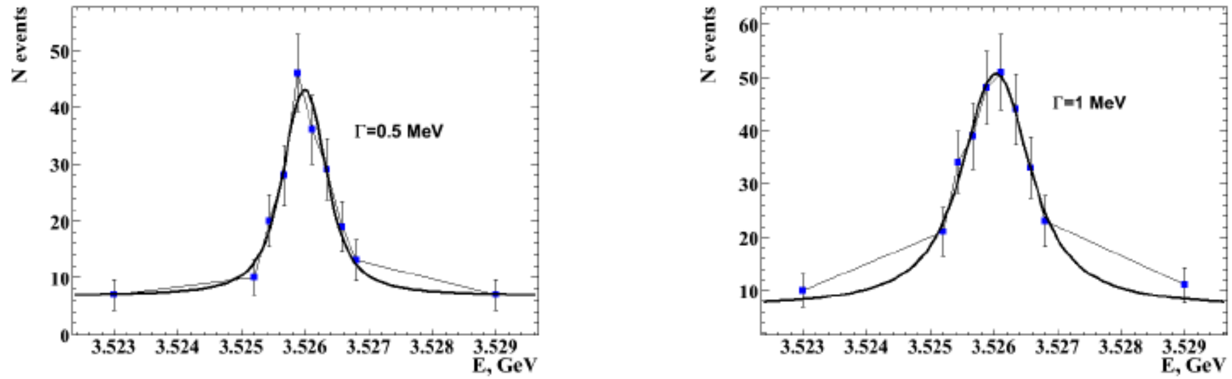
•Precision measurement of known states
•Find missing states (e.g. D states)
•Understand newly discovered states

Get a complete picture of the dynamics of the $c\bar{c}$ system.

Sensitivity to h_c Width Measurement

$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow h_c \rightarrow \eta_c + \gamma \rightarrow K^+K^-K^+K^-\gamma$$

$$\nu_i = [\varepsilon \times \int Ldt]_i \times [\sigma_{bkgd}(E) + \frac{\sigma_p \Gamma_R^2/4}{(2\pi)^{1/2}\sigma_i} \times \int \frac{e^{-(E-E')^2/2\sigma_i^2}}{(E'-M_R)^2 + \Gamma_R^2/4} dE'],$$



signal efficiency ε=0.24

each point corresponds to 5 days of data taking

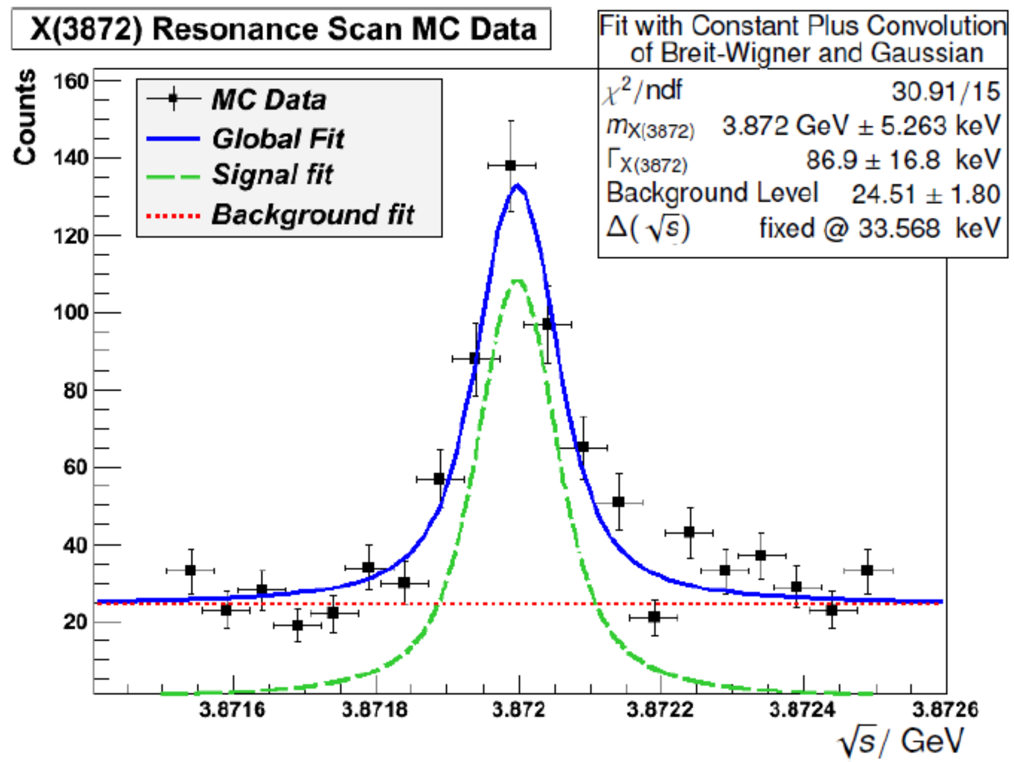
Likelihood function:

$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_{j=1}^{N} \frac{\nu_j^{n_j} e^{-\nu_j}}{n_j!}.$$

$\Gamma_{R,MC}$, MeV	$\Gamma_{R,reco}$, MeV	$\Delta\Gamma_R$, MeV
1	0.92	0.24
0.75	0.72	0.18
0.5	0.52	0.14

X(3872)

Mass $m_{X(3872)}$	3.872 GeV
Width $\Gamma_{X(3872)}$	100 keV
Production	$p\bar{p} \to X(3872)$ ($\sigma_{BW} = 50$ nb)*
Decay	$X(3872) \to J/\psi\ \pi^+\pi^-$ (BR = 0.1)
Subsequent Decay	$J/\psi \to e^+e^-$ (BR = 0.06)†
Time Requirement	$20 \cdot 2$ days
Accelerator duty factor	50%
Luminosity	0.864 pb^{-1}/day
HESR	High resolution mode
p_{beam} distribution	Gaussian, rms $\simeq 2 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot p_{beam}$
$\sqrt{s}$ distribution	Gaussian, rms $\simeq$ 33.6 keV



Reconstructed width $\Gamma_{X(3872)}$ is consistent with input width of 100 keV.*

M. Galuska et al., PoS(Bormio2012)018

$Z^{\pm}$ states @ PANDA

$\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA can study the $Z^{\pm}$ states in both production and formation experiments.

In the production experiment, the $Z^{\pm}$ would be produced, e.g., in the reaction

$$\bar{p}p \to Z^{\pm}\pi^{\mp}$$

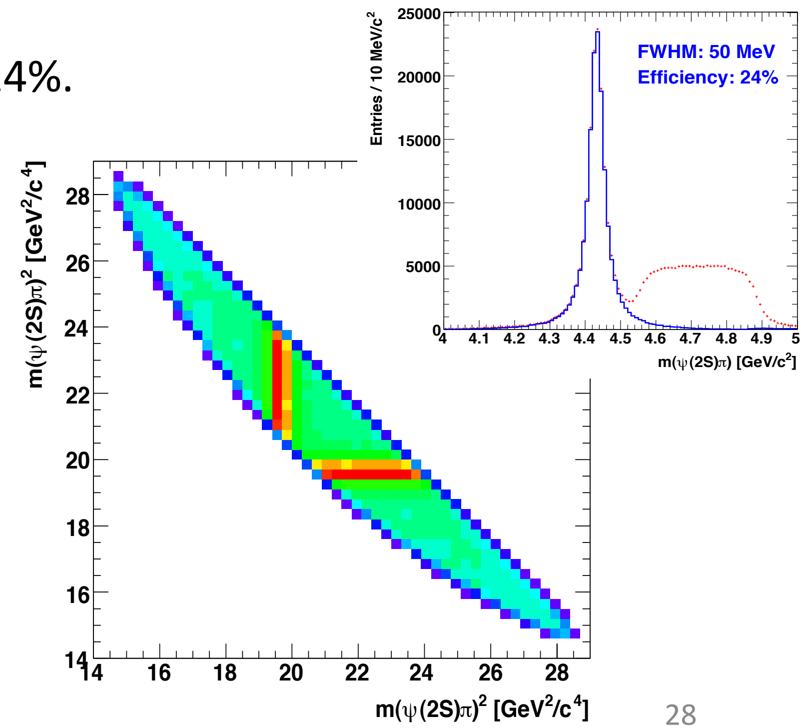
The subsequent decay chain could then be: $Z^{+}(4430) \to \psi(2S)\pi^{+} \to J/\psi\pi^{+}\pi^{-}\pi^{+} \to e^{+}e^{-}\pi^{+}\pi^{-}\pi^{+}$

The reconstruction efficiency for the $Z^{+}(4430)$ channel has been studied in Monte Carlo calculations and is ~ 24%.

In formation mode $Z^{\pm}$ states can be produced by using a deuterium target:

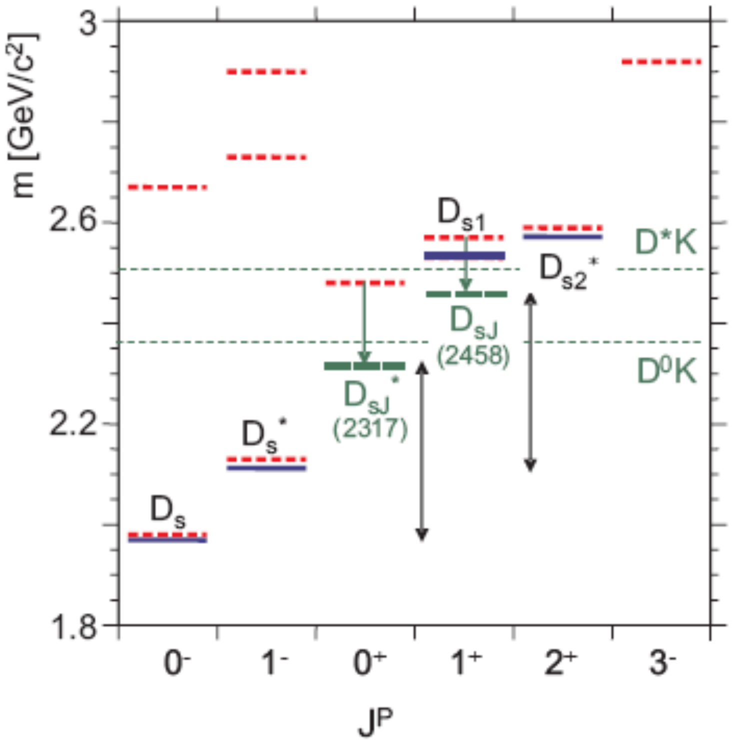
$$\bar{p}d \to Z^{-}p_{spectator}$$

The reconstruction efficiency for this channel studied in Monte Carlo reactions is ~ 35%.



Open Charm Physics

- New narrow states D_{sJ} recently discovered at B factories do not fit theoretical calculations.
- At full luminosity at $\bar{p}$ momenta larger than 6.4 GeV/c PANDA will produce large numbers of $D\bar{D}$ pairs.
- Despite small signal/ background ratio (5×10^{-6}) background situation favourable because of limited phase space for additional hadrons in the same process.



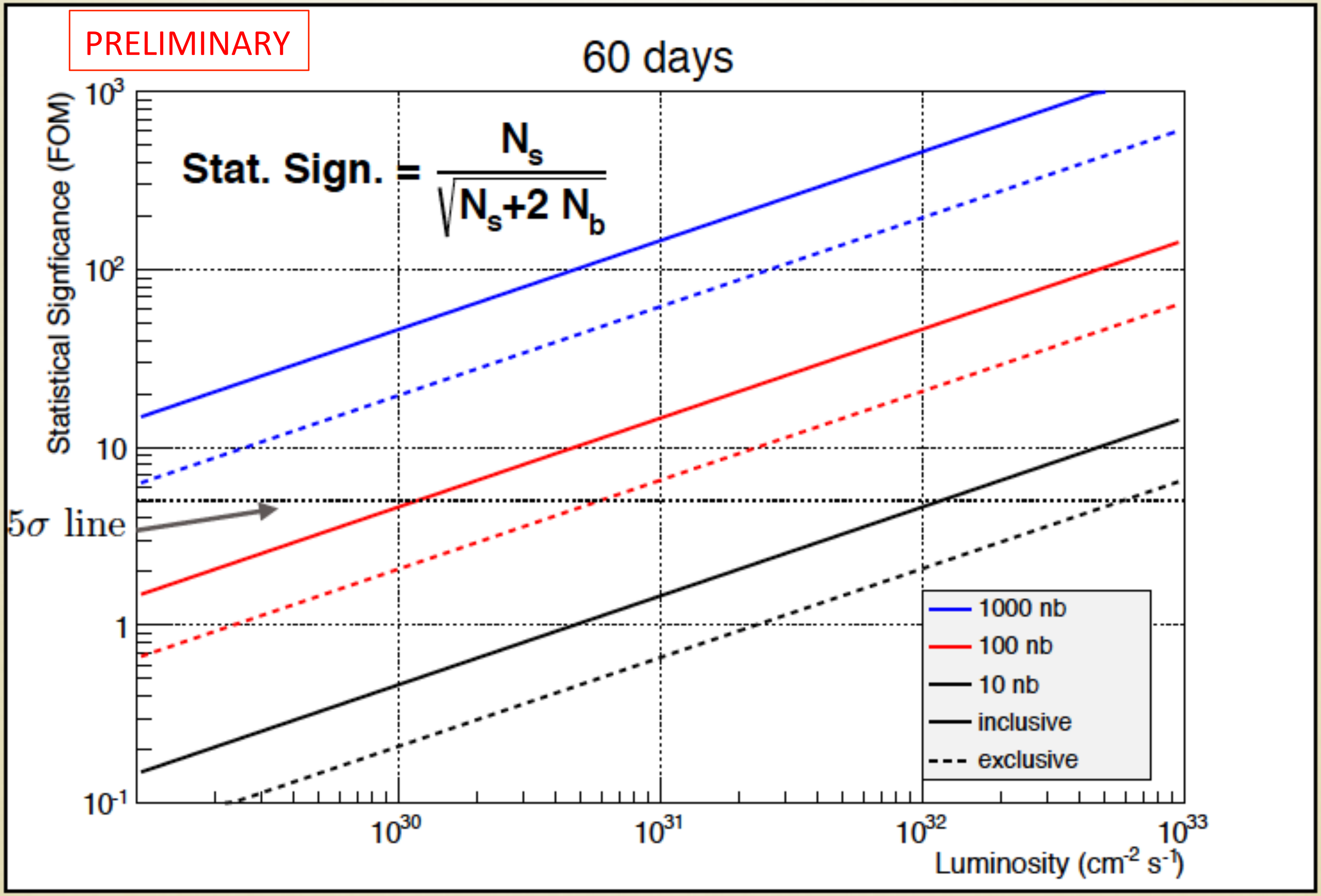
$p\bar{p} \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow (K^-\pi^+)(K^+\pi^-)$

$p_{\bar{p}} = 8$ GeV/c

$p\bar{p} \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow (K\pi)\,X$

Figure Of Merit

Alexandros Apostolou, J.M. (KVI-CART)



D_s Threshold Scan

Models predictions cover wide range: 5 – 200 KeV

D_{s0}*(2317) world average (PDG)

- *Mass: 2317.8 ± 0.6 MeV/c²*
- *Width: < 3.8 MeV/c²*

D_{s0}*(2317) Energy Scan

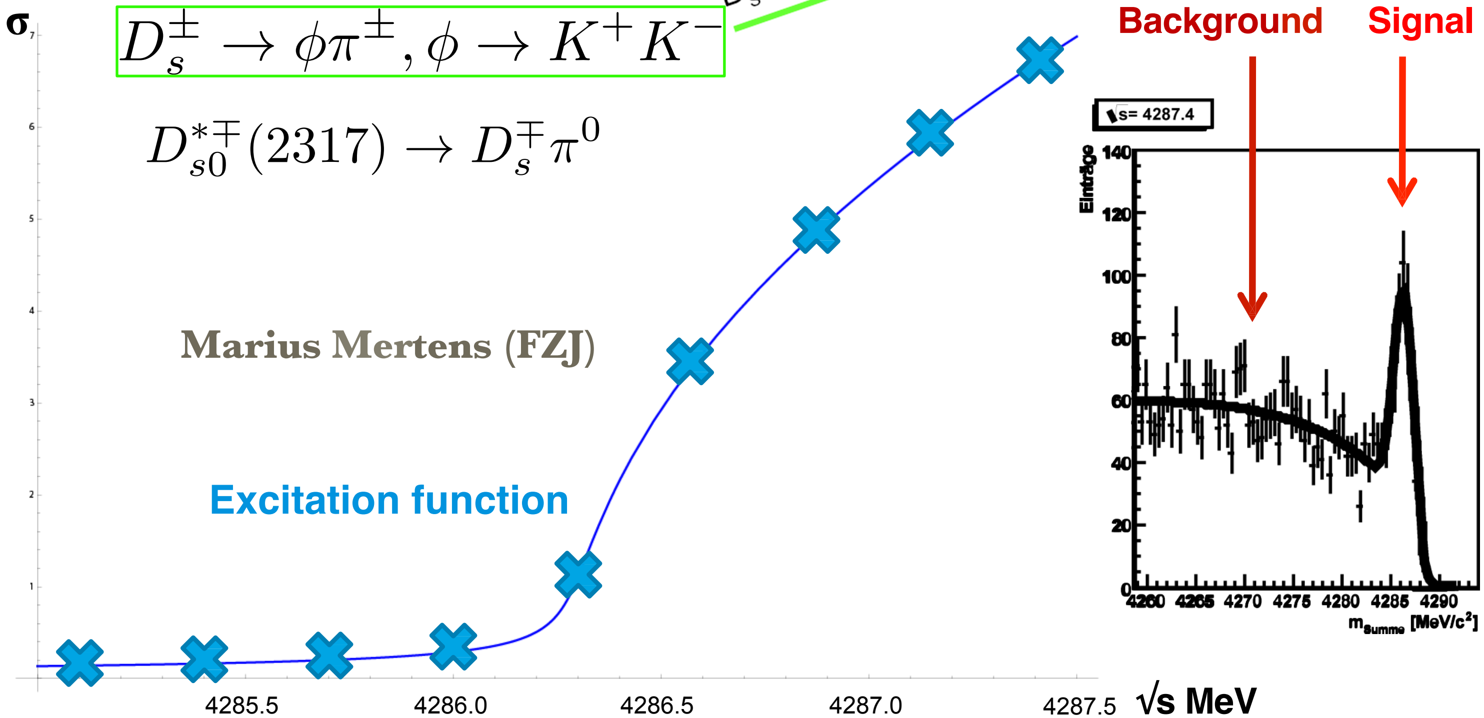
$$\bar{p}p \to D_s^{\pm} D_{s0}^{*\mp}(2317)$$

$$D_s^{\pm} \to \phi\pi^{\pm}, \phi \to K^+K^-$$

$$D_{s0}^{*\mp}(2317) \to D_s^{\mp}\pi^0$$

Inclusive reconstruction
D_s + missing mass

Simulated
sum mass spectrum



$\bar{p}p \to \Lambda_c \bar{\Lambda}_c$ @ PANDA

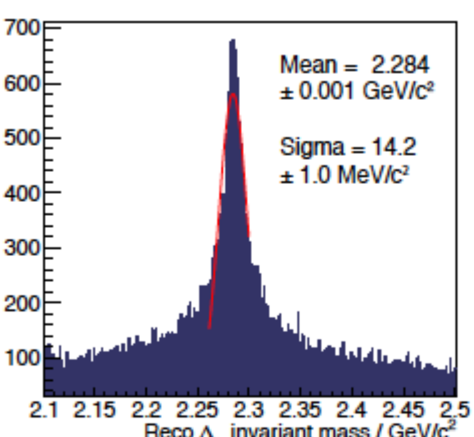
Different theoretical predictions estimated the $p\bar{p} \to \Lambda_c + \bar{\Lambda}_c$ cross section at the P̄ANDA energies: the value ranges between some tens of nb to 200 nb.

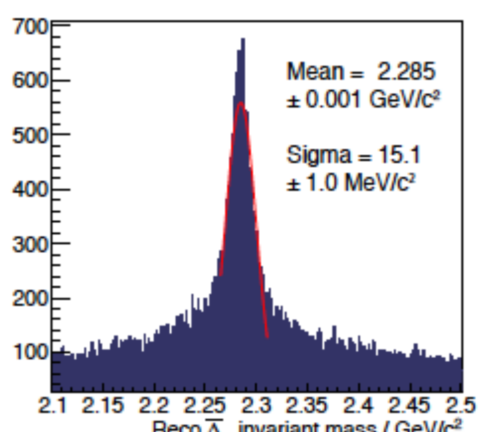
We considered the following decay chain: $\bar{p}p \to \Lambda_c^+(2286)\bar{\Lambda}_c^-(2286)$, with $\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+$ and $\bar{\Lambda}_c^- \to \bar{p}K^+\pi^-$

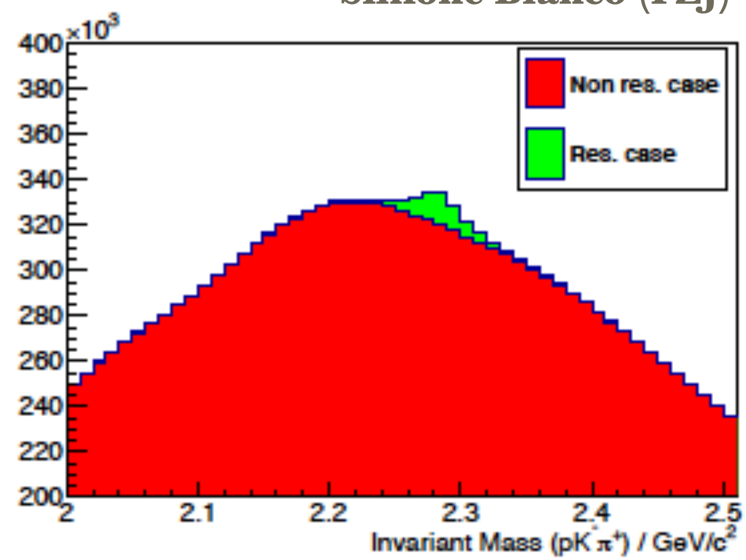
at the maximum beam momentum (15 GeV/c; $\sqrt{s}$ = 5.474 GeV)

For the background we assumed $\sigma(\sqrt{s} = 5.474\ \mathrm{GeV})_{\bar{p}p \to pK^-\pi^+\bar{p}K^+\pi^-} = 0.020\ \mathrm{mb}$
extrapolating from measurements at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7.862 GeV

Simone Bianco (FZJ)







Baryon Spectroscopy

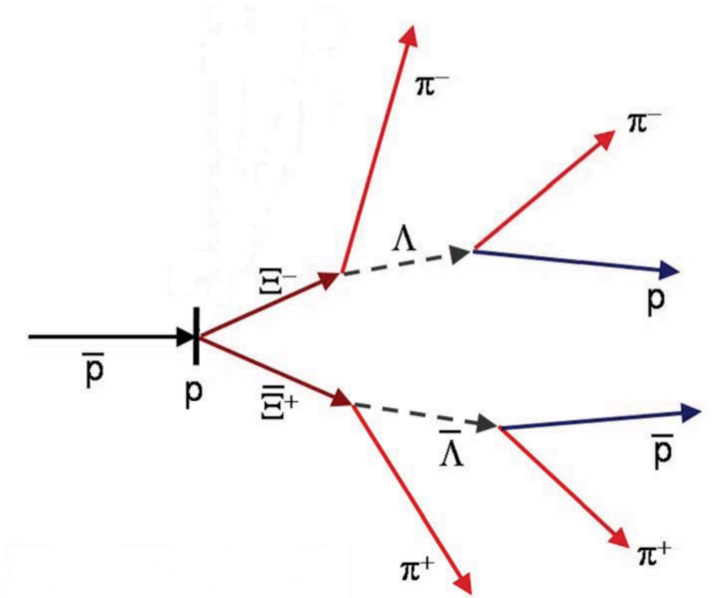
An understanding of the baryon spectrum is one of the primary goals of non-perturbative QCD. In the nucleon sector, where most of the experimental information is available, the agreement with quark model predictions is astonishingly small, and the situation is even worse in the strange baryon sector.

- In $\bar{p}p$ collisions a large fraction of the inelastic cross section is associated to channels with a baryon-antibaryon pair in the final state.
- This opens up the opportunity for a comprehensive baryon spectroscopy program at PANDA.
- Example: $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}\Xi$ cross section up to 2 μb, expect sizeable population of excited Ξ states. In PANDA these excited states can be studied by analyzing their various decay modes e.g. $\Xi\pi$, $\Xi\pi\pi$, $\Lambda\bar{K}$, $\Sigma\bar{K}$, $\Xi\eta$ ...
- Ω baryons can also be studied, but cross sections lower by approximately two orders of magnitude.

QCD Dynamics

The experimental data set available is far from being complete. All strange hyperons and single charmed hyperons are energetically accessible in $\bar{p}p$ collisions at P̄ANDA.

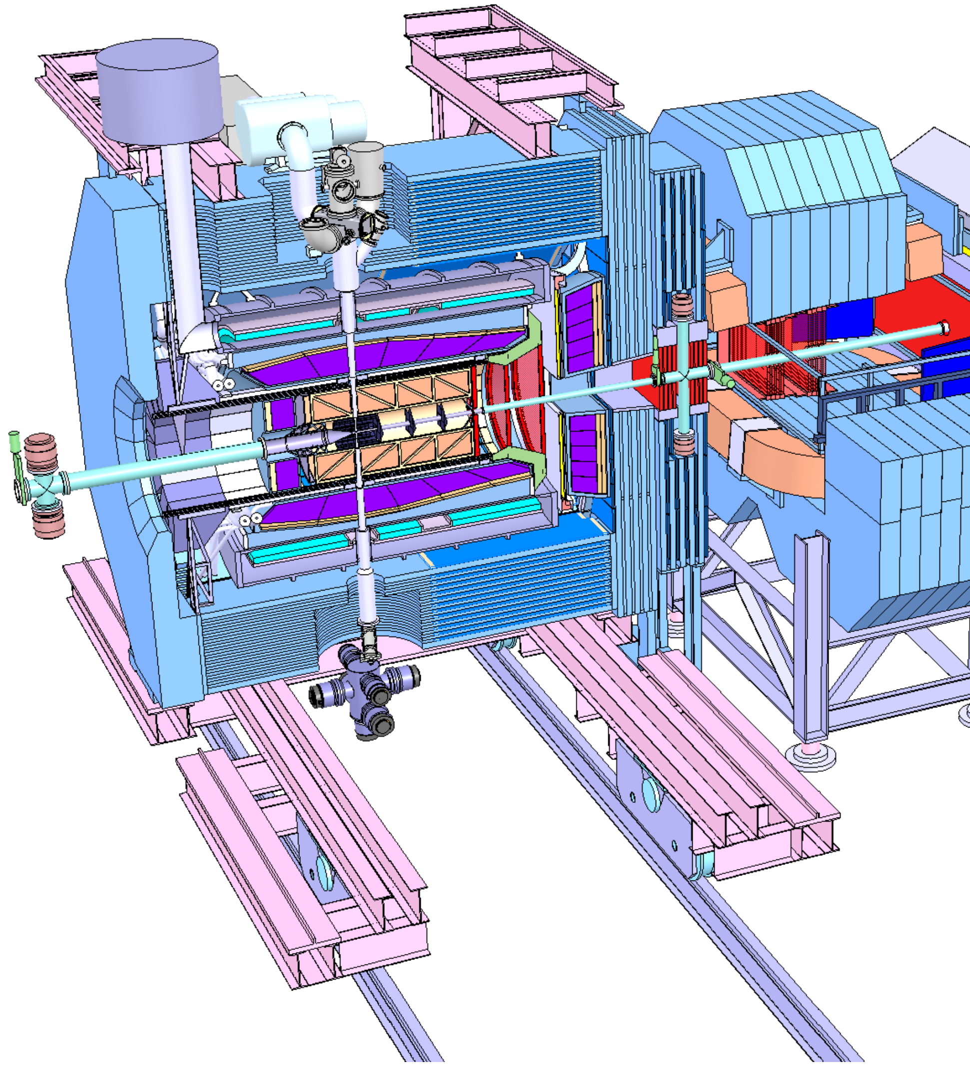
In P̄ANDA $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$, $\bar{\Lambda}\Xi$, $\Lambda\bar{\Xi}$, $\Xi\bar{\Xi}$, $\Sigma\bar{\Sigma}$, $\Omega\bar{\Omega}$, $\Lambda_c\bar{\Lambda}_c$, $\Sigma_c\bar{\Sigma}_c$, $\Omega_c\bar{\Omega}_c$
can be produced allowing the study of the dependences on spin observables.



Channel 1.64 GeV/c	Rec. eff.	σ [μb]	Signal
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	0.11	64	1
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p\pi^+\pi^-$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	~ 10	$4.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Channel 4 GeV/c			
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	0.23	~ 50	1
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p\pi^+\pi^-$	$< 3 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.5 \cdot 10^3$	$< 2.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Sigma^0$	$5.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	~ 50	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Sigma(1385)$	$< 3 \cdot 10^{-6}$	~ 50	$< 1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Sigma}^0\Sigma^0$	$< 3 \cdot 10^{-6}$	~ 50	$< 1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Channel 15 GeV/c			
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	0.14	~ 10	1
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p\pi^+\pi^-$	$< 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$1 \cdot 10^3$	$< 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Sigma^0$	$2.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	~ 10	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-2}$
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Sigma(1385)$	$3.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$	60	$1.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Sigma}^0\Sigma^0$	$3.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	~ 10	$2.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$
DPM	$< 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$5 \cdot 10^4$	$< .09$
Channel 4 GeV/c	Rec. eff.	σ (μb)	Signal
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+\Xi^-$	0.19	~ 2	1
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Sigma}^+(1385)\Sigma^-(1385)$	$< 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	~ 60	$< 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$

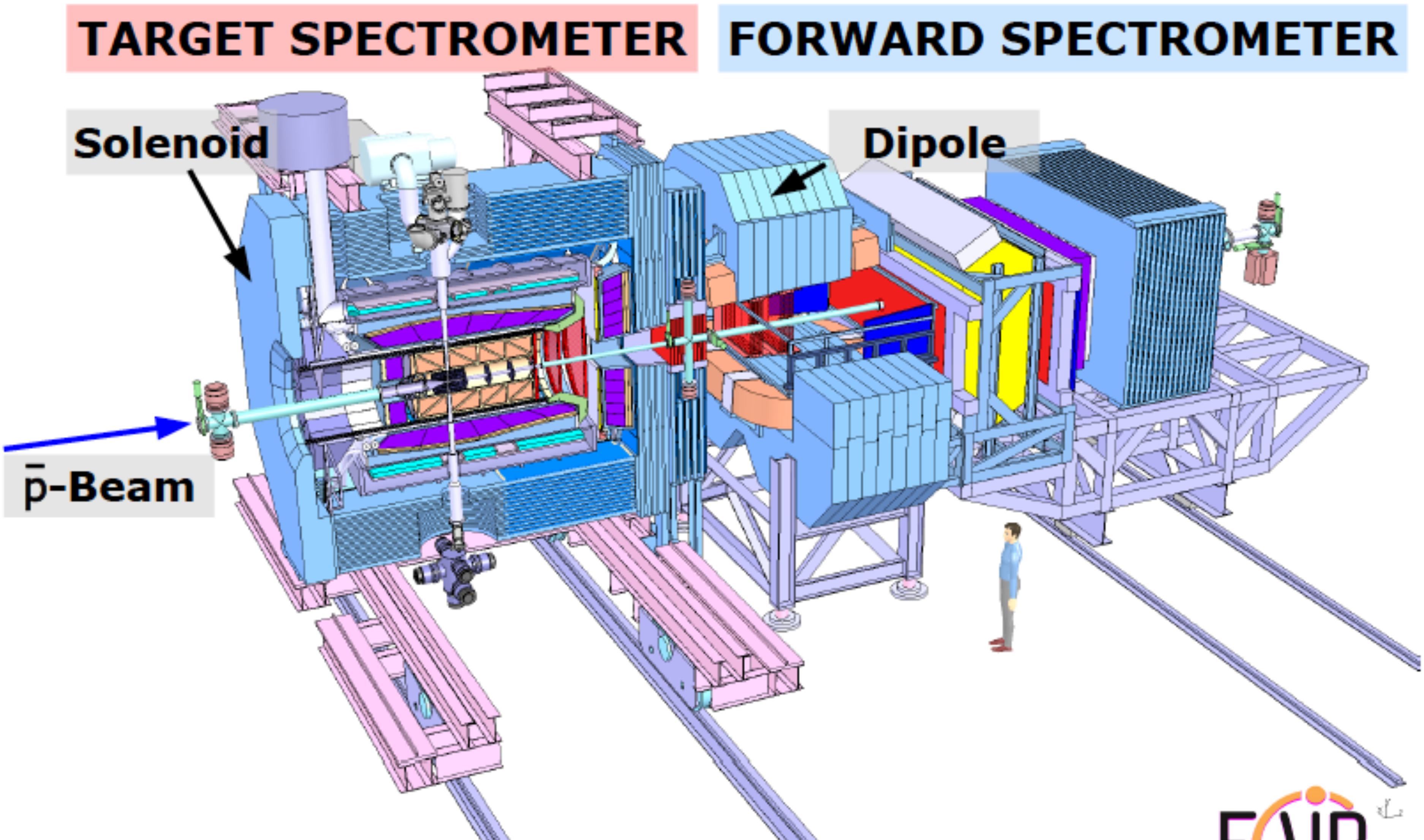
By comparing several reactions involving different quark flavors the OZI rule and its possible violation, can be tested.

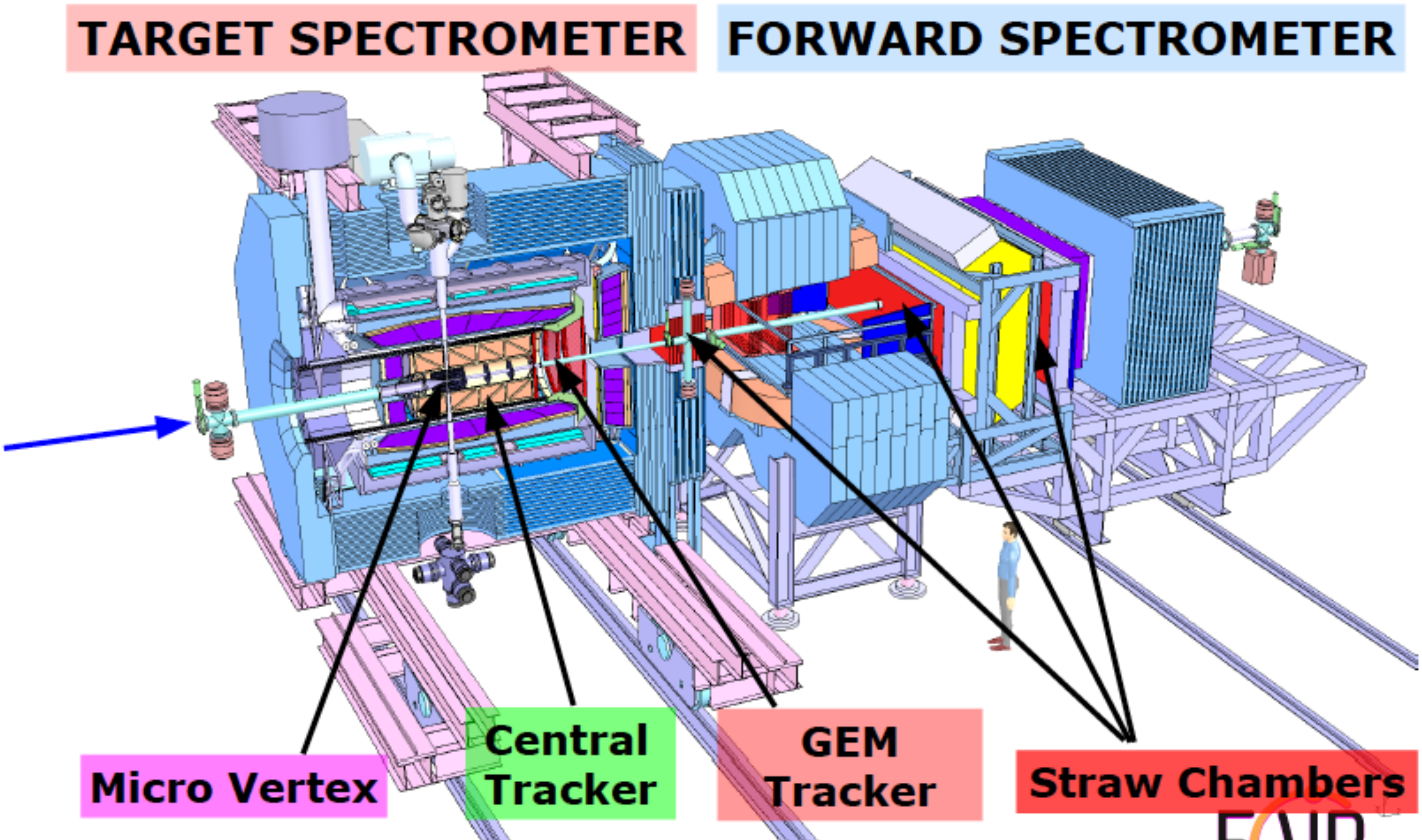
P̄ANDA Spectrometer

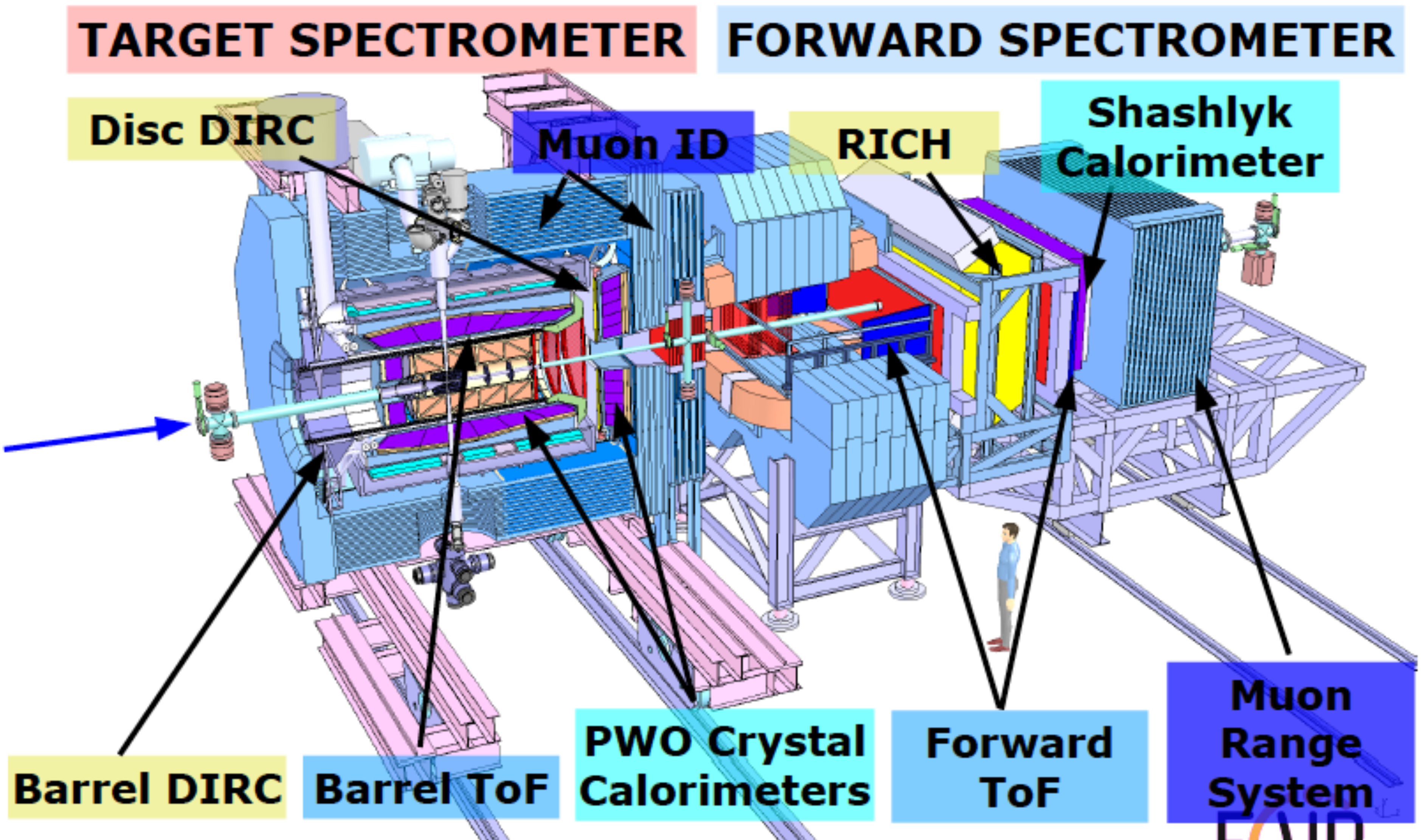


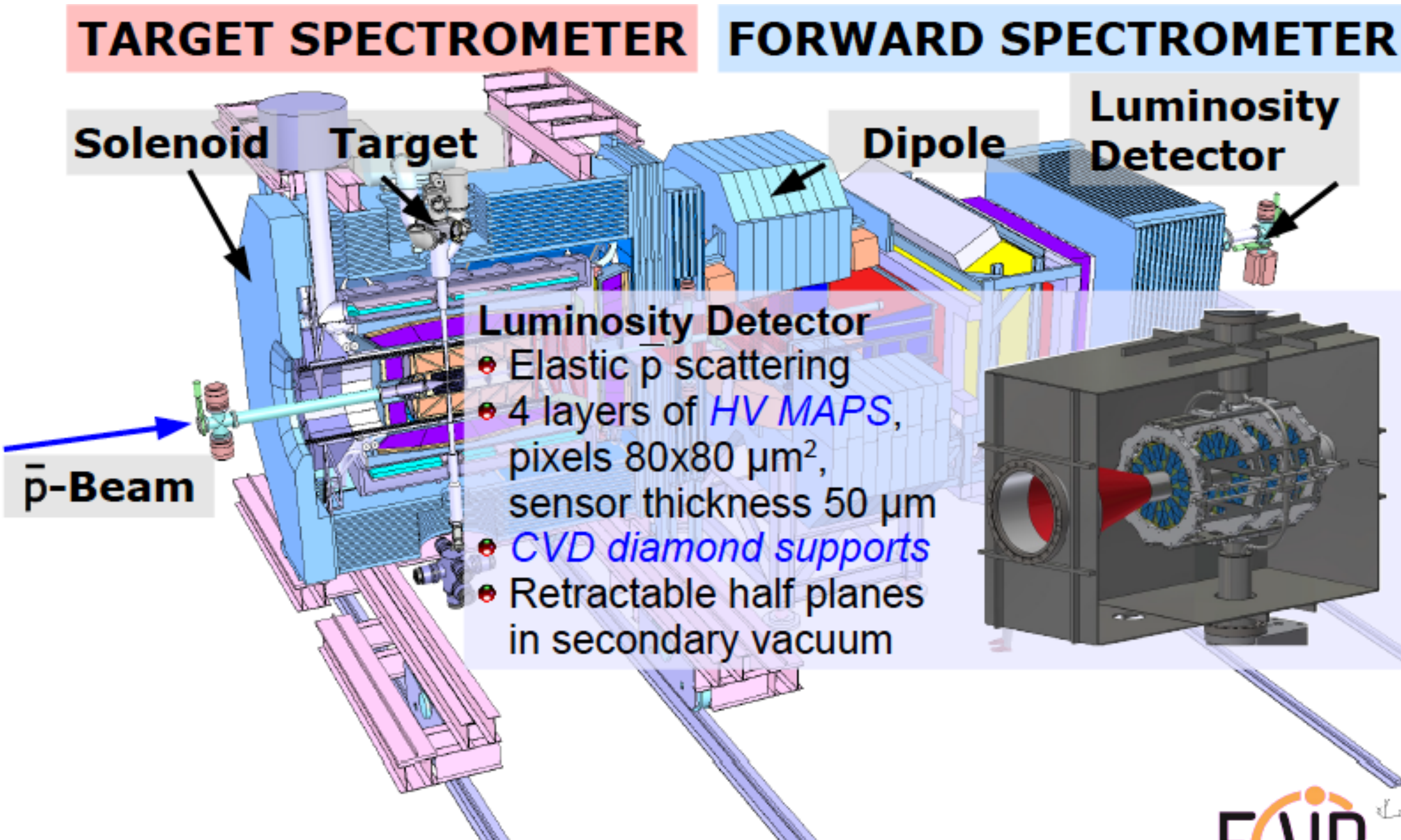
Detector requirements:

- 4π acceptance
- High rate capability: 2×10^{7} s^{-1} interactions
- Efficient event selection
- ➔ *Continuous acquisition*
- Momentum resolution ~1%
- Vertex info for D, K^0_S, Y ($c\tau$ = 317 μm for $D^{\pm}$)
- ➔ *Good tracking*
- Good PID (γ, e, μ, π, K, p)
- ➔ *Cherenkov, ToF, dE/dx*
- γ-detection 1 MeV – 10 GeV
- ➔ *Crystal Calorimeter*


TARGET SPECTROMETER
FORWARD SPECTROMETER
Solenoid
Dipole
p̄-Beam


TARGET SPECTROMETER
FORWARD SPECTROMETER
Micro Vertex
Central Tracker
GEM Tracker
Straw Chambers

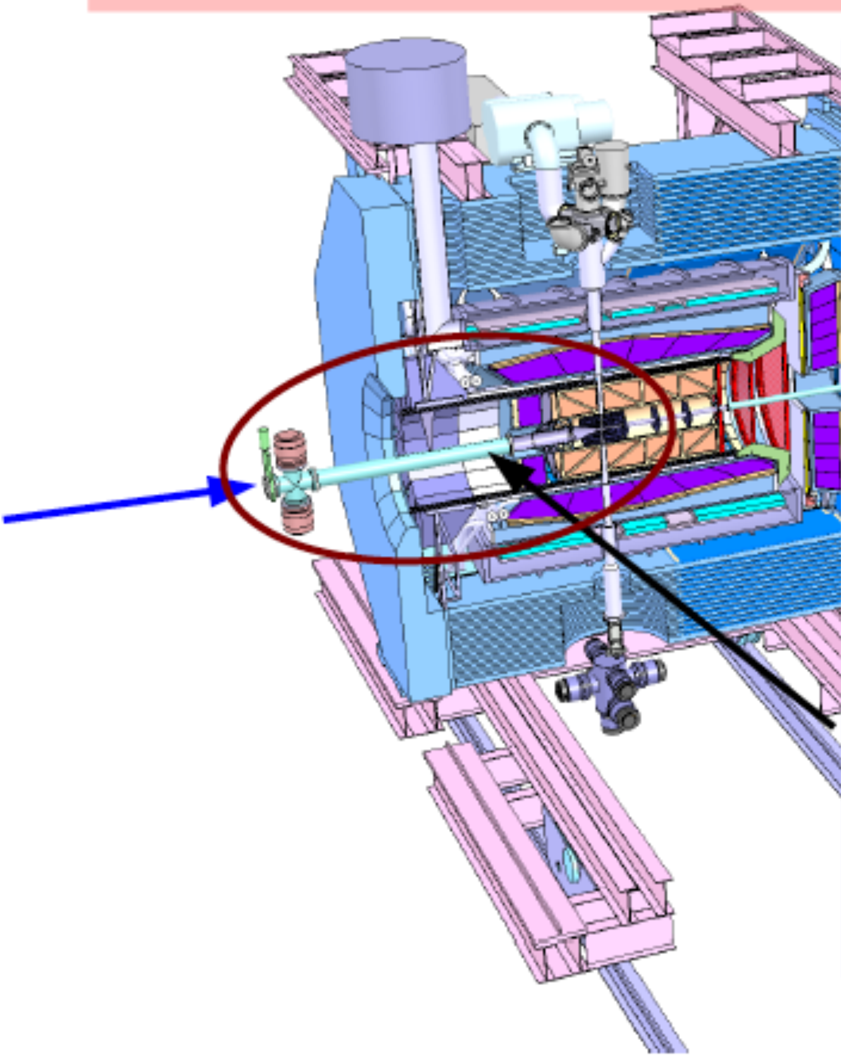

TARGET SPECTROMETER
FORWARD SPECTROMETER
Disc DIRC
Muon ID
RICH
Shashlyk Calorimeter
Barrel DIRC
Barrel ToF
PWO Crystal Calorimeters
Forward ToF
Muon Range System



Luminosity Detector

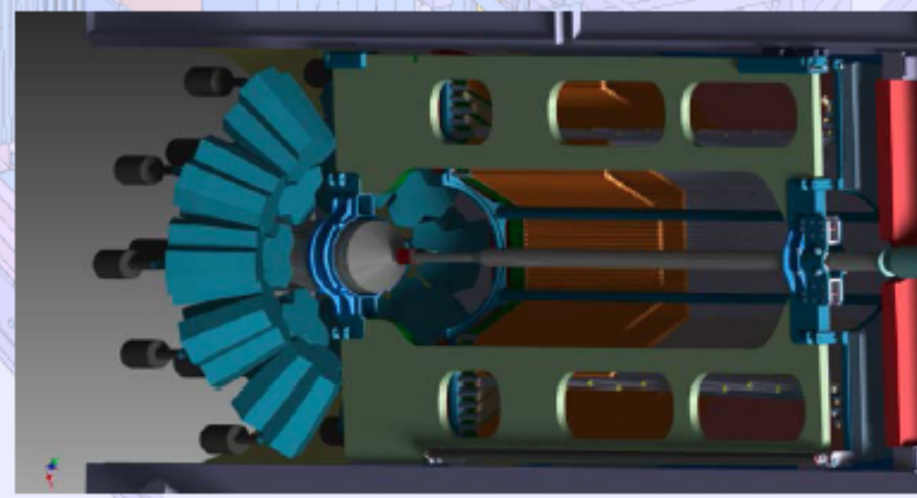
- Elastic p̄p scattering
- 4 layers of *HV MAPS*, pixels 80x80 μm², sensor thickness 50 μm
- *CVD diamond supports*
- Retractable half planes in secondary vacuum

TARGET SPECTROMETER **FORWARD SPECTROMETER**



Modified Hypernuclear Setup

- Primary retractable wire/foil target
- Secondary active target to capture Ξ and track products with Si strips
- HP Ge detector for γ-spectroscopy
- Mod. central tracker and beam pipe



The $\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA Collaboration

More than 520 physicists from 67 institutions in 17 countries

Aligarh Muslim University
U Basel
IHEP Beijing
U Bochum
Magadh U, Bodh Gaya
BARC Mumbai
IIT Bombay
U Bonn
IFIN-HH Bucharest
U & INFN Brescia
U & INFN Catania
NIT, Chandigarh
AGH UST Cracow
JU Cracow
U Cracow
IFJ PAN Cracow
GSI Darmstadt
Karnatak U, Dharwad
TU Dresden
JINR Dubna
U Edinburgh
U Erlangen
NWU Evanston
U & INFN Ferrara
FIAS Frankfurt
LNF-INFN Frascati
U & INFN Genova
U Glasgow
U Gießen
Birla IT&S, Goa
KVI Groningen
Sadar Patel U, Gujart
Gauhati U, Guwahati
IIT Guwahati
IIT Indore
Jülich CHP
Saha INP, Kolkata
U Katowice
IMP Lanzhou
INFN Legnaro
U Lund
U Mainz
U Minsk
ITEP Moscow
MPEI Moscow
TU München
U Münster
BINP Novosibirsk
IPN Orsay
U & INFN Pavia
IHEP Protvino
PNPI Gatchina
U of Silesia
U Stockholm
KTH Stockholm
Suranree University
South Gujarat U, Surat
U & INFN Torino
Politechnico di Torino
U & INFN Trieste
U Tübingen
TSL Uppsala
U Uppsala
U Valencia
SMI Vienna
SINS Warsaw
TU Warsaw

Summary and Outlook

The HESR at the GSI FAIR facility will deliver $\bar{p}$ beams of unprecedented quality with momenta up to 15 GeV/c ($\sqrt{s} \approx 5.5$ GeV). This will allow $\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA to shed light on many of today's QCD puzzles through measurements in hadron spectroscopy and nucleon structure.

Present status of $\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA:

- Several systems head for TDR submission
- Preparation for construction MoU
- Physics and detector topics

Timeline of $\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA:

- Many TDRs complete by end 2013
- Start of construction in 2015
- Mounting at FAIR in 2018/2019 ?

Backup

X(2175)

The X(2175) [or ϕ(2170) on PDG] was first observed by BABAR in the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow \phi(1020) f_0(980)$ and identified as a 1^{--} state, M = (2.175±0.010±0.015) GeV, Γ = (58±16±20) MeV. Then was confirmed by BES in the decay $J/\Psi \rightarrow \eta\phi f_0(980)$ with M = (2.186±0.010±0.006) GeV and Γ = (65±25±17) MeV.

We performed a preliminary study for this channel looking to the following reaction: $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(2175) + X$ with X being a π^0 or $\pi^+\pi^-$

$$X(2175) \rightarrow \phi\pi^+\pi^-, \phi\pi^0\pi^0$$

assuming different hypotheses for the signal cross-section and the decay B.R.

Light meson spectroscopy

Assuming cross sections of about 10 nb for glueball/hybrid candidates important topics of the PANDA light hadron spectroscopy program can be addressed:

- with an integrated luminosity of about 2 pb^{-1} /channel;
- for new resonances, which do not require a Partial Wave Analysis, results can be obtained with data samples of 0.1 pb^{-1}.

Two data samples of 2 pb^{-1} recorded in the low and high energy region, will allow to start first spin-parity analyses for spectroscopy.
These corresponds to 5 days with a Luminosity of 10^{31} cm^{-2} s^{-1} that is foreseen for the PANDA Day-1.

Nucleon Structure Using Electromagnetic Processes

- The electromagnetic form factors of the proton in the time-like region can be extracted from the cross section for the process:

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow e^+e^-$$

  - Moduli of form factors using angular distribution
  - Extend q^2 range
  - Improve accuracy of measurement
- Hard Scattering Processes ($pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)
  (test of factorization)
- Transverse parton distribution functions in Drell-Yan production.

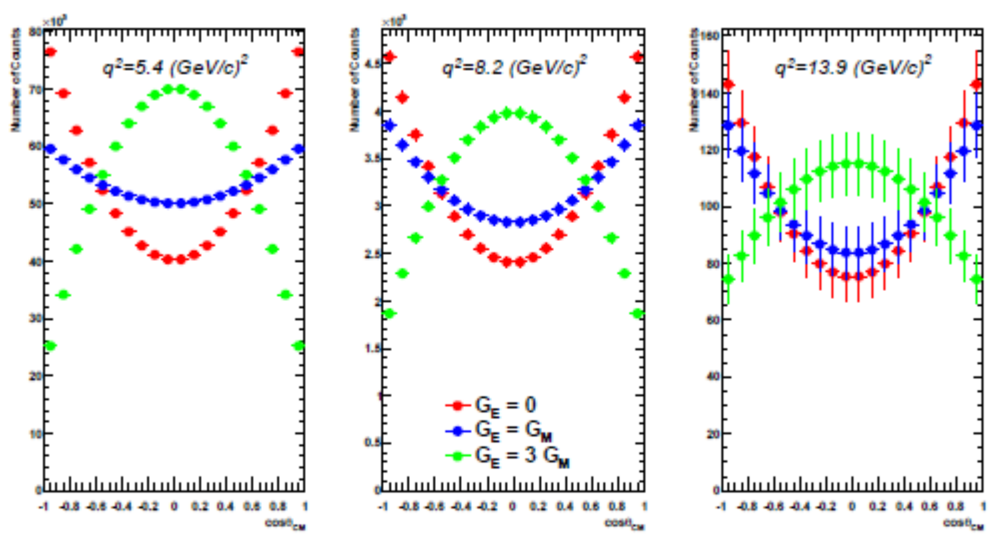
Form Factors in $\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA

The PANDA experiment will determine the moduli of the proton form factors in the time-like region by measuring the angular distribution of the process

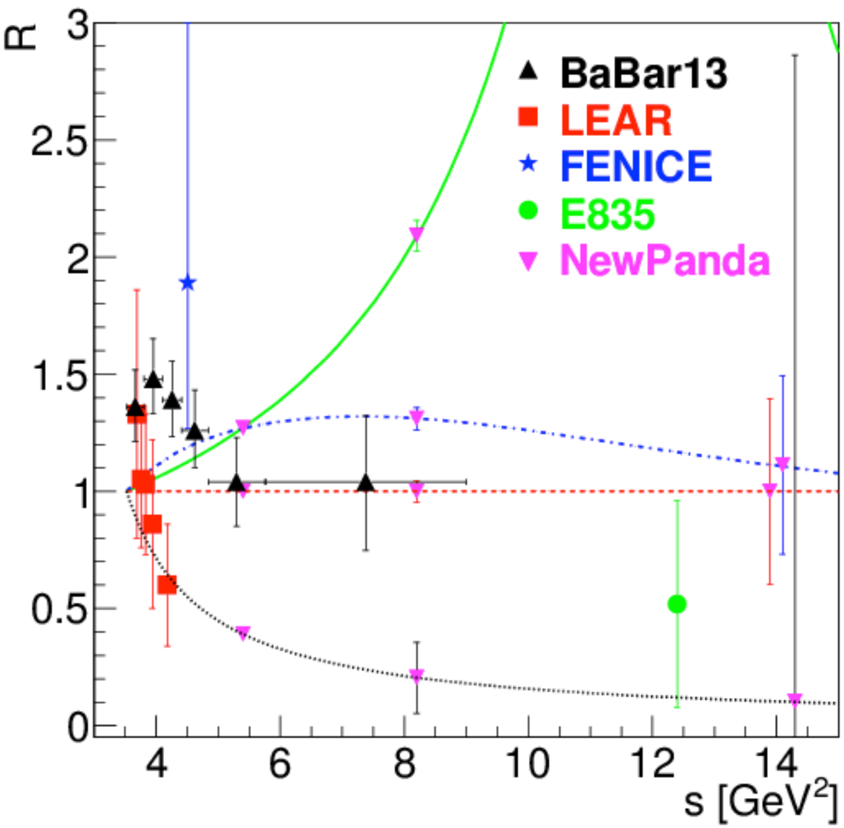
$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow e^+e^-$$

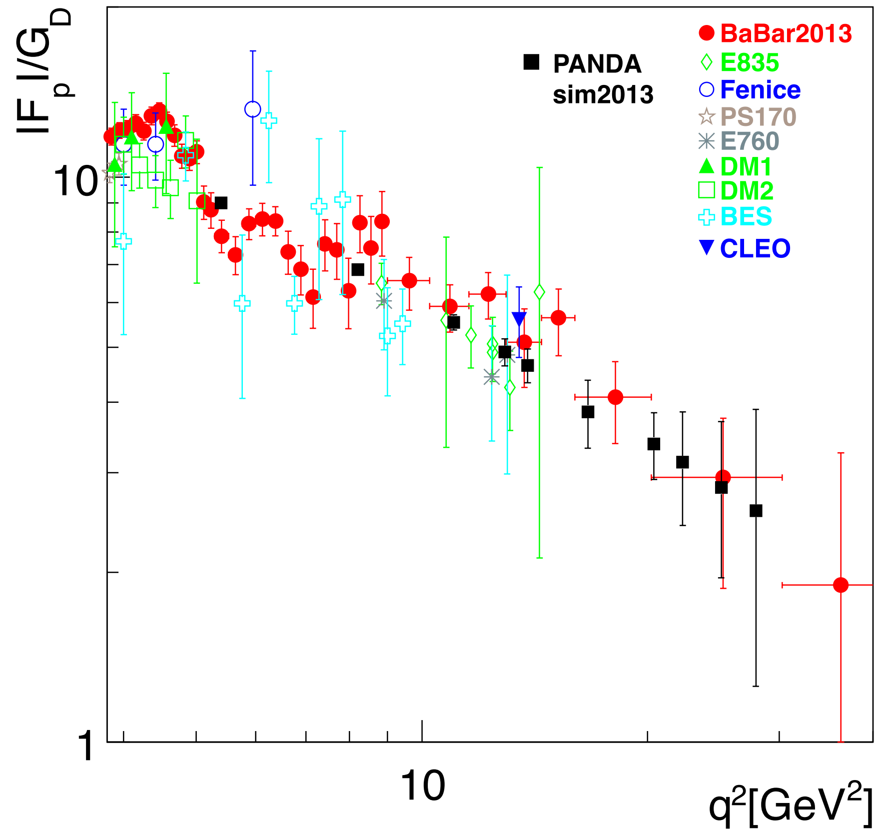
in a q^2 range from 5 $(GeV/c)^2$ up to 14 $(GeV/c)^2$. A determination of the form factor up to a q^2 of 22 $(GeV/c)^2$ will be possible by measuring the total cross section.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\left(\cos\theta^*\right)} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2\hbar^2c^2}{2xs}\left[\left|G_M\right|^2\left(1+\cos^2\theta^*\right)+\frac{4m_p^2}{s}\left|G_E\right|^2\left(1-\cos^2\theta^*\right)\right]$$



Projected P̄ANDA R and $|G_M|$ Measurements



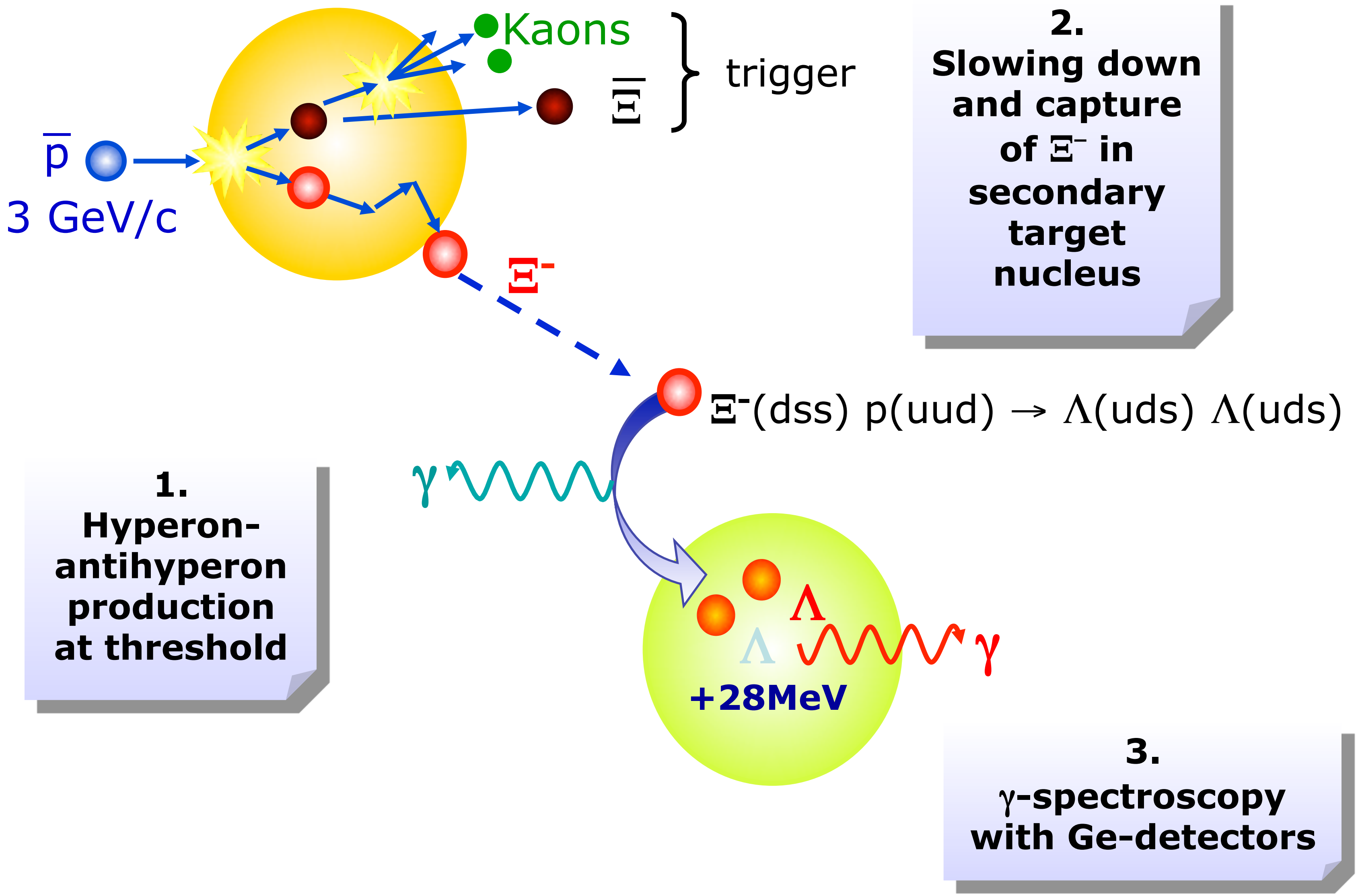


Hypernuclear Physics

Hypernuclei, systems where one (or more) nucleon is replaced by one (or more) hyperon(s) (Y), allow access to a whole set of nuclear states containing an extra degree of freedom: strangeness.

- Probe of nuclear structure and its possible modifications due to the hyperon.
- Test and define shell model parameters.
- Description in term of quantum field theories and EFT.
- Study of the YN and YY forces (single and double hypernuclei).
- Weak decays ($\Lambda \rightarrow \pi N$ suppressed, but $\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ and $\Lambda\Lambda \rightarrow NN$ allowed $\Rightarrow$ four-baryon weak interaction)
- Hyperatoms
- Experimentally: in 50 years of study 35 single, 6 double hypernuclei established

Production of Double Hypernuclei



P̄ANDA Target

Luminosity Considerations

- Goal: $2x10^{32}$ $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ (HL mode)
- With 10^{11} stored $\bar{p}$ and 50 mb: $4x10^{15}$ cm^{-2} target density

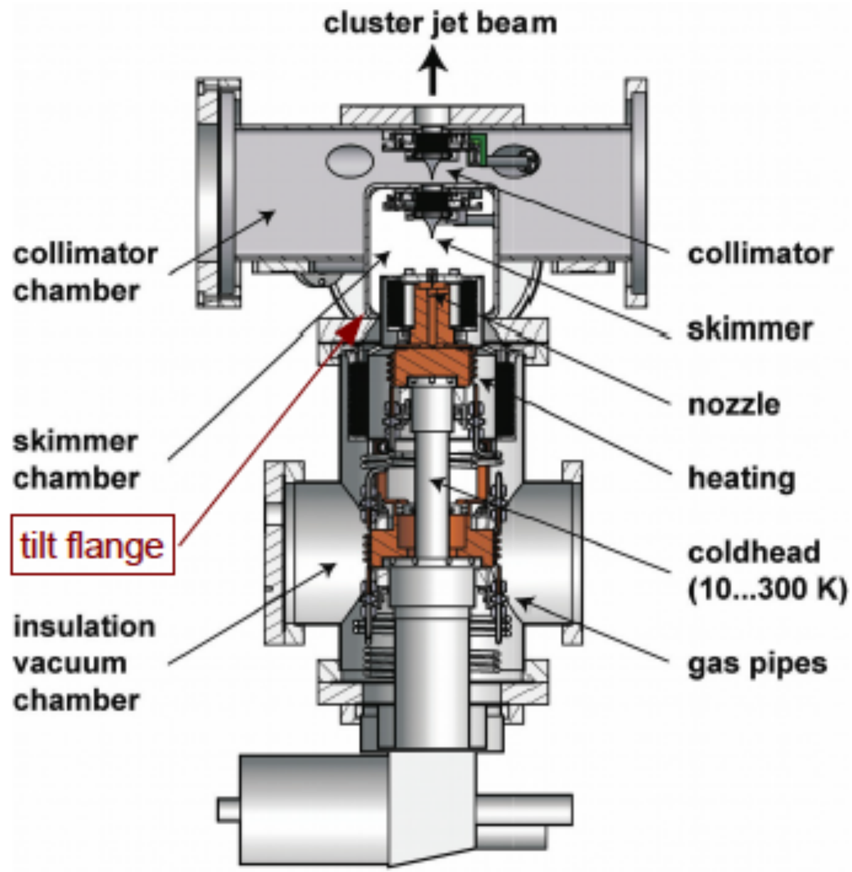
Cluster Jet Target

- Continuous development
  - Nozzle improvement
  - Better alignment by tilt device
  - ~$2x10^{15}$ cm^{-2} reached
- TDR completed

Pellet Target

- >$4x10^{15}$ cm^{-2} feasible
- Prototype under way
- Pellet tracking prototype
- Second TDR part to come

Latest version of the cluster jet target



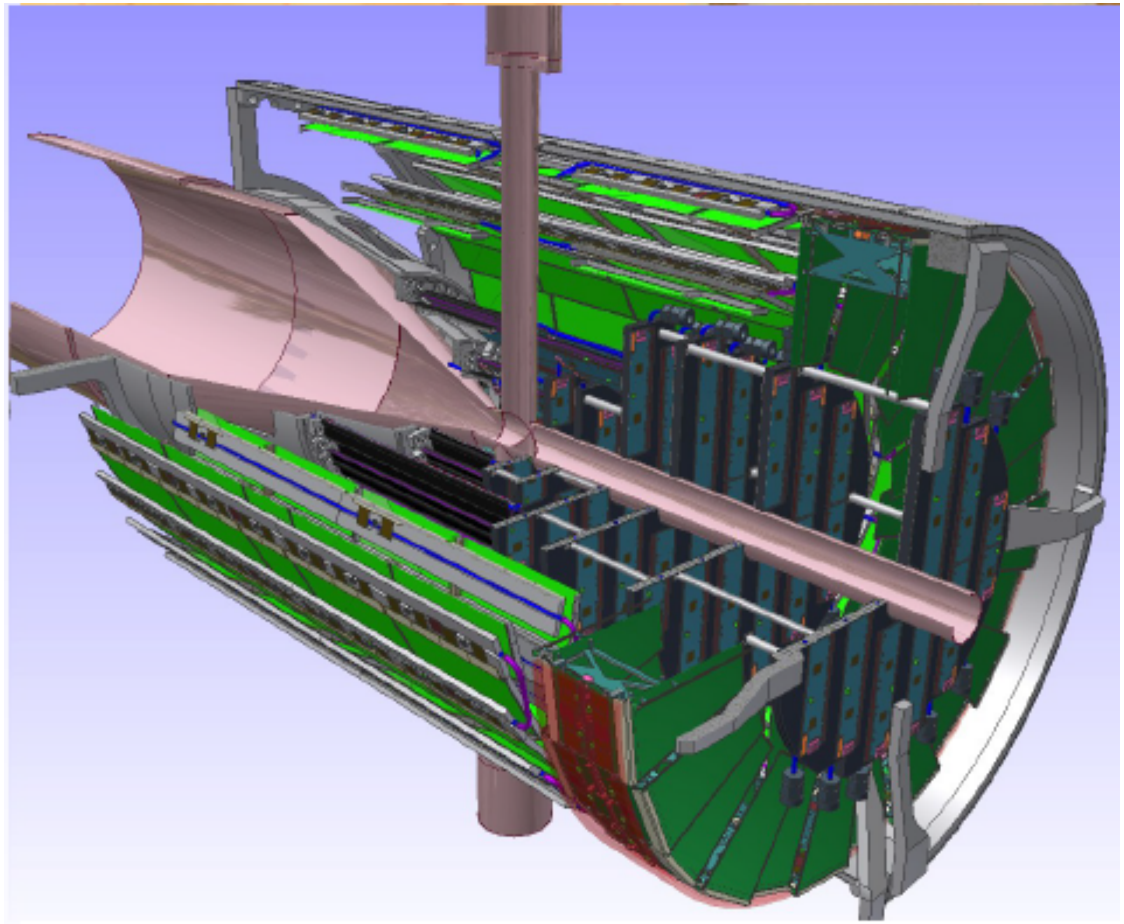
Micro Vertex Detector

Design of the MVD

- 4 barrels and 6 disks
- Continuous readout
- *Inner layers*: hybrid pixels (100x100 μm²)
  - ToPiX chip, 0.13μm CMOS
  - Thinned sensor wafers
- *Outer layers*: double sided strips
  - Rectangles & trapezoids
  - 128 channel readout ASIC
- Mixed forward disks (pixel/strips)

Challenges

- Low mass supports
- Cooling in a small volume
- Radiation tolerance



Straw Tube Tracker

Detector Layout

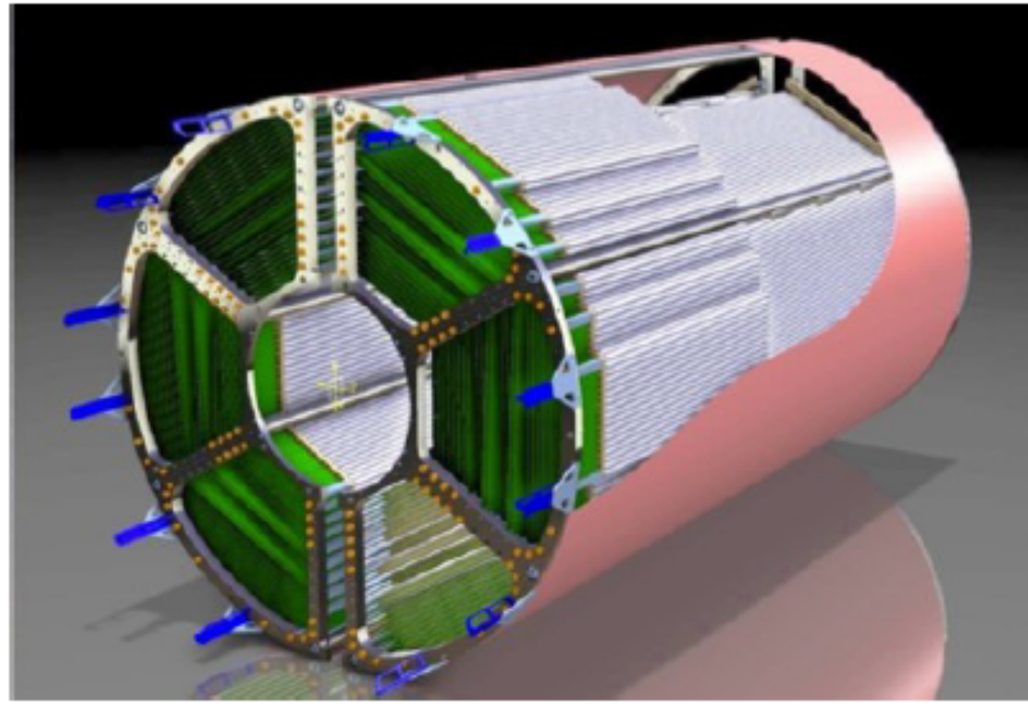
- 4600 straws in 21-27 layers, of which 8 layers skewed at ~3°
- Tube made of 27 μm thin Al-mylar, Ø=1cm
- R_{in}= 150 mm, R_{out}= 420 mm, l=1500 mm
- Self-supporting straw double layers at ~1 bar overpressure (Ar/CO_2)
- Readout with ASIC, TDC, FADC

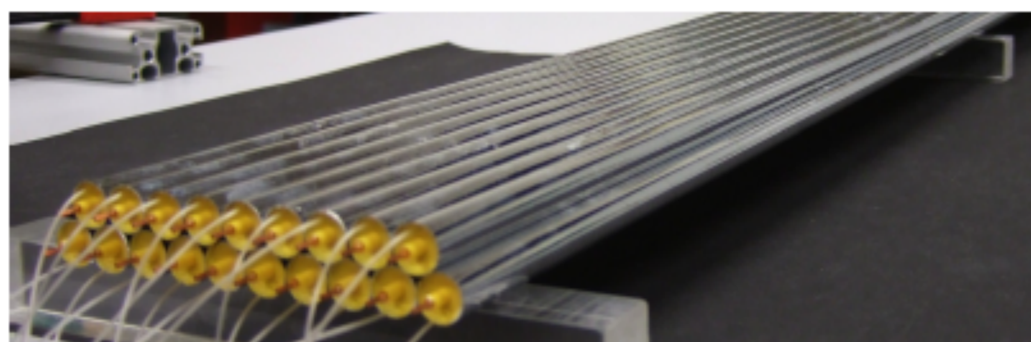
Material Budget

- Max. 26 layers,
- 0.05 % X/X_0 per layer
- Total 1.3% X/X_0

Detector Studies

- Prototype construction & tests
- Aging tests: up to 1.2 C/cm^2
- Cosmic tests for dE/dx
- Simulations of field and detector

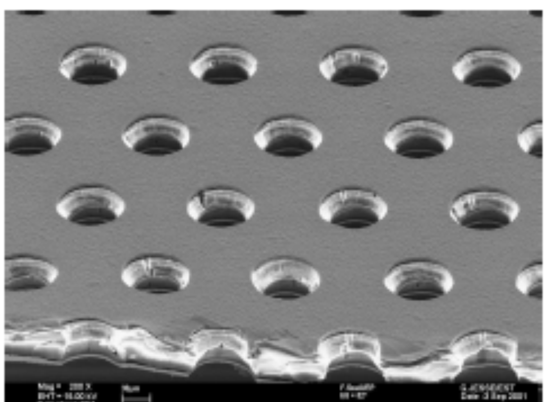


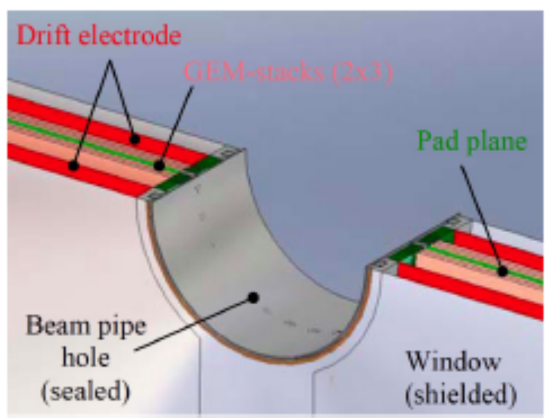


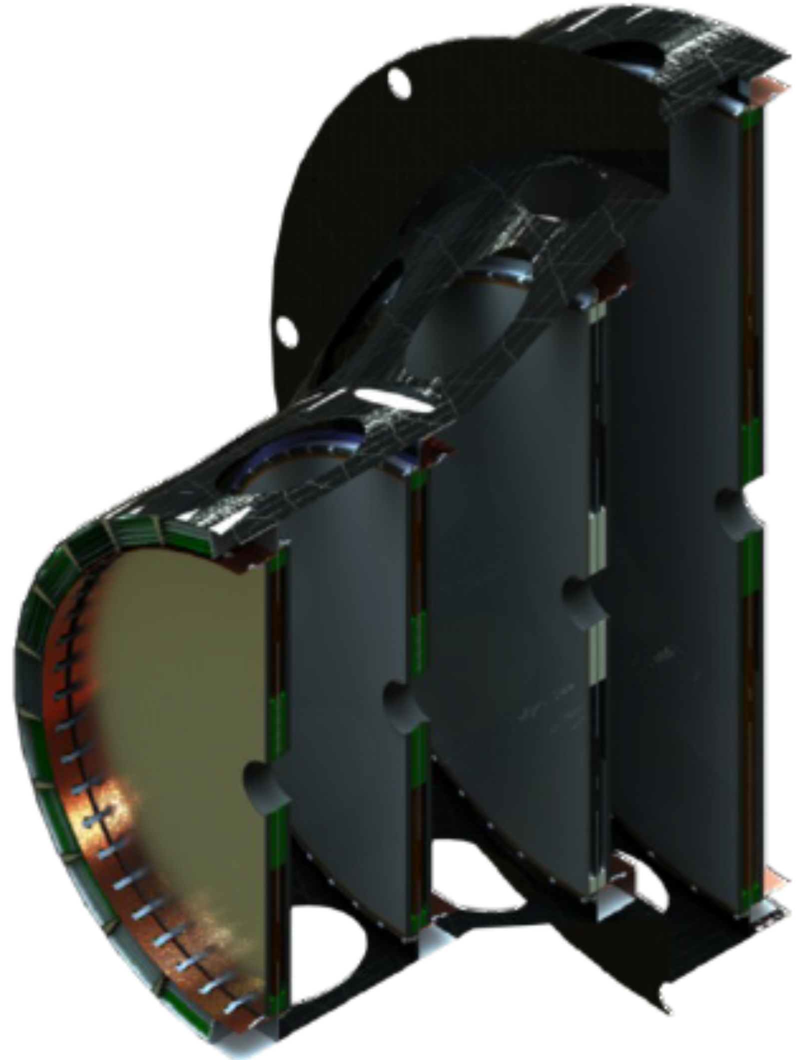
Forward GEM Tracker

Forward Tracking inside Solenoid

- 3-4 stations with 4 projections each
  - ➔ Radial, concentric, x, y
- Central readout plane for 2 GEM stacks
- Large area GEM foils from CERN (50µm Kapton, 2-5µm copper coating)
- ADC readout for cluster centroids
  - ➔ Approx. 35000 channels total
- Challenge to minimize material





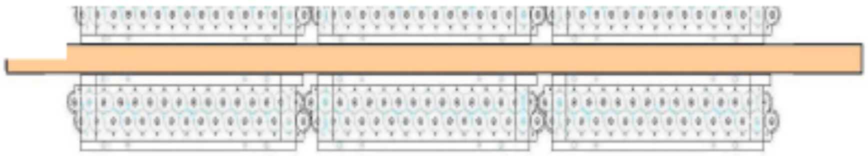


Forward Tracking

Tracking in Forward Spectrometer

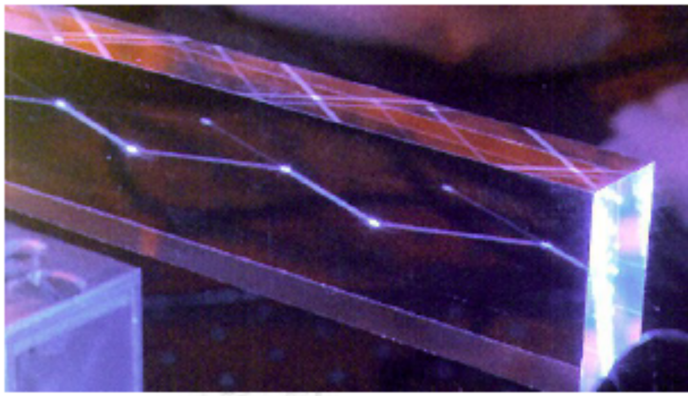
- 3 stations with 2 chambers each
  - FT1&2 : between solenoid and dipole
  - FT3&4 : in the dipole gap
  - FT5&6 : largest chambers behind dipole
- Straw tubes arranged in double layers
  - 27 μm thin mylar tubes, 1 cm Ø
  - Stability by 1 bar overpressure
- 3 projections per chamber (0°, ±5°)

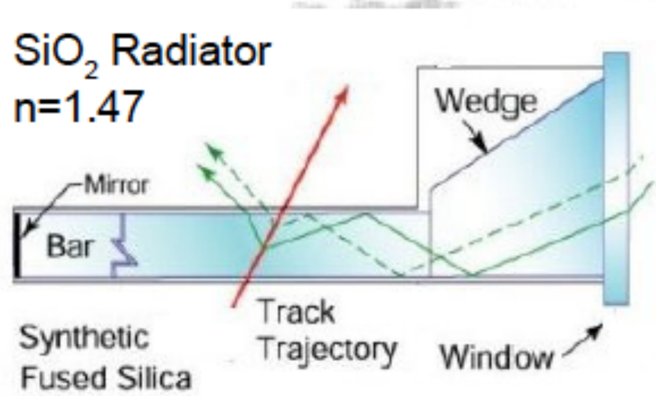
Modular layout of straws

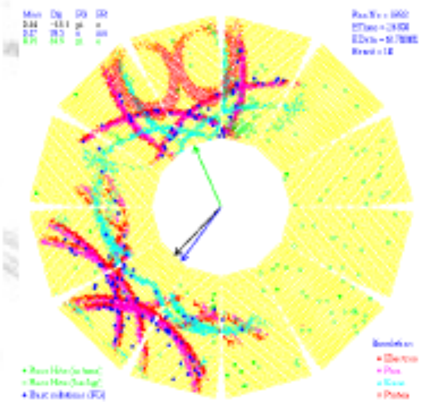


P̄ANDA DIRC Detectors

Detection of Internally Reflected Cherenkov light

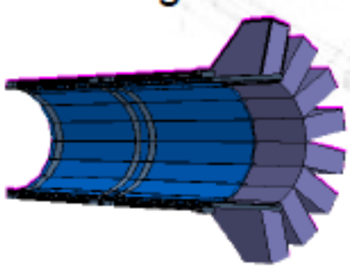






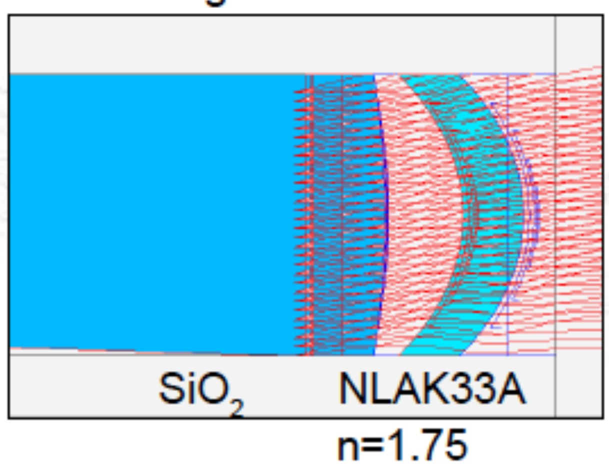
P̄ANDA Barrel DIRC

- Shorter radiator
- No large tank



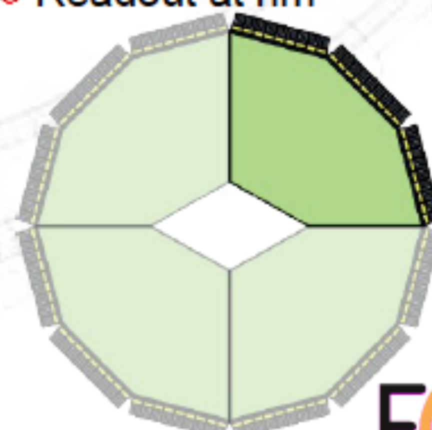
- Faster photo sensor

Focusing with lenses



P̄ANDA Disc DIRC

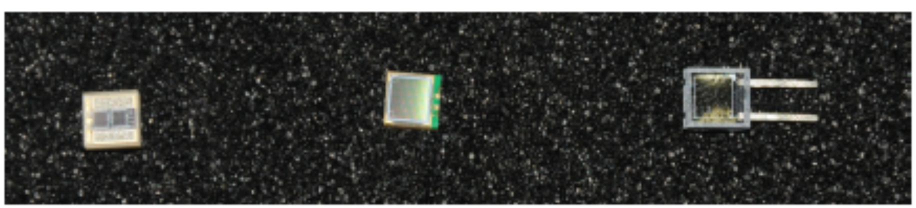
- Disc shaped radiator
- Readout at rim

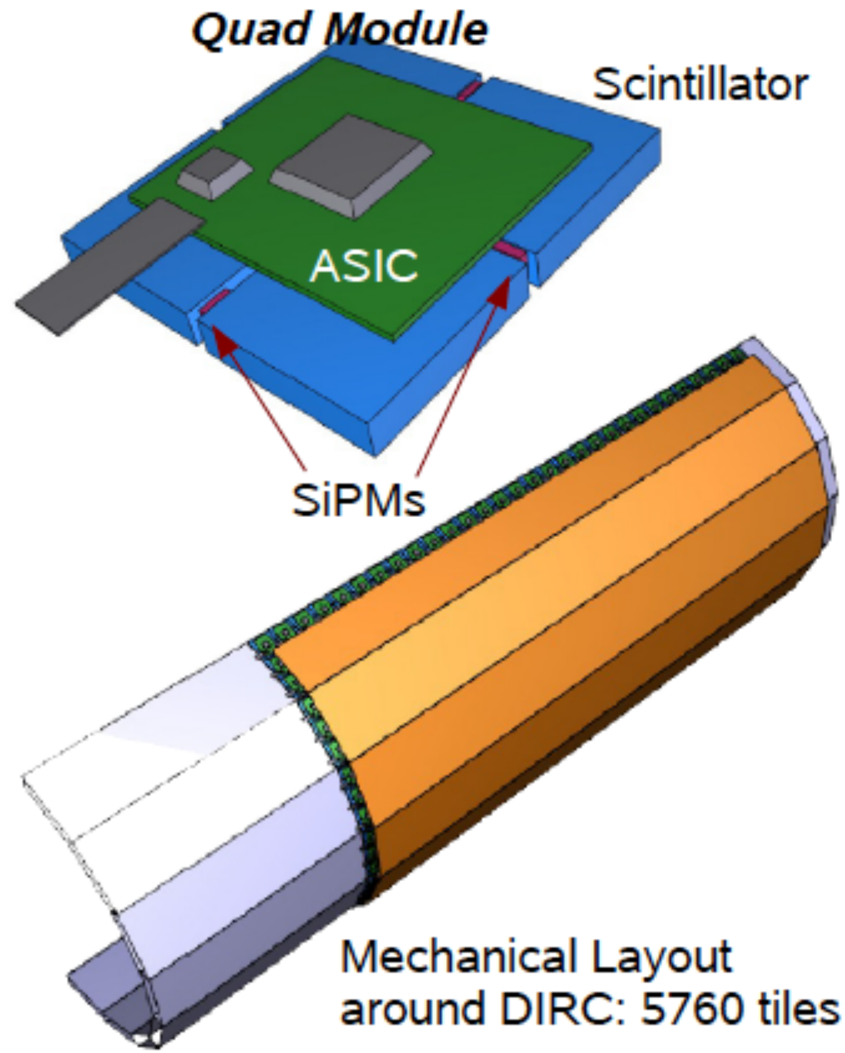


Scintillator Tile Hodoscope

Detector for ToF and event timing

- Scintillator tiles 3x3x0.5 cm^3
  - ➔ BC404, BC408 or BC420
  - ➔ Space points with precision timing
  - ➔ Lowest possible material budget
- Photon readout with 2 SiPMs (3x3 mm^2)
  - High PDE, time resolution, rate capability
  - Work in B-fields, small, robust, low bias
  - *High intrinsic noise*
  - *Temperature dependence*
- Goal for time resolution: 100 ps
- ASIC for SiPM readout



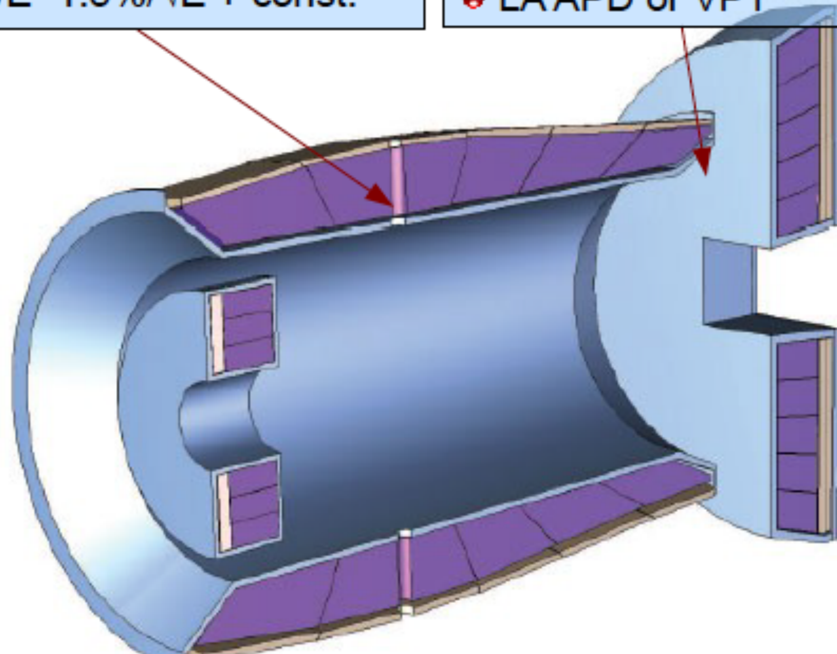


Electromagnetic Calorimeters

$\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA PWO Crystals
- PWO is dense and fast
- Low γ threshold is a challenge
- Increase light yield:
  - improved PWO II (2xCMS)
  - operation at -25°C (4xCMS)
- Challenges:
  - temperature stable to 0.1°C
  - control radiation damage
  - low noise electronics
- Delivery of crystals started

Barrel Calorimeter
- 11000 PWO Crystals
- LAAPD readout, 2x1cm²
- $\sigma(E)/E \sim 1.5\%/\sqrt{E}$ + const.

Forward Endcap
- 4000 PWO crystals
- High occupancy in center
- LA APD or VPT



Backward Endcap for hermeticity, 560 PWO crystals
Forward EMC shashlyk behind dipole

Large Area APDs

5x5 mm² 10x10 mm² and 7x14 mm²

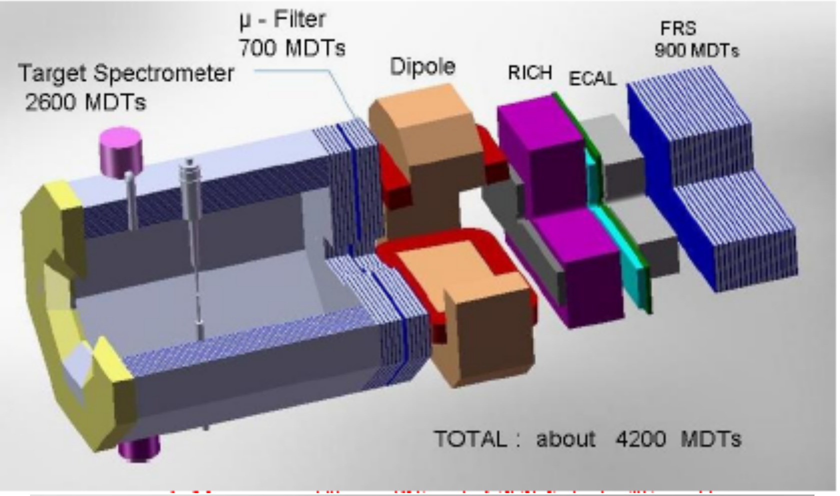
Muon Detection System

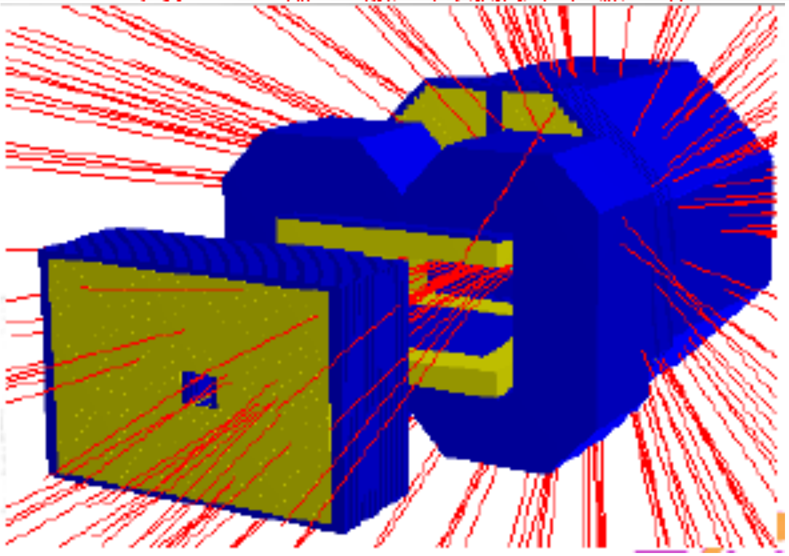
Muon system rationale:

- Low momentum particles
- High background of pions
- Multi-layer range system

Muon system layout:

- *Barrel*: 12+2 layers in yoke
- *Endcap*: 5+2 layers
- *Muon Filter*: 4 layers
- *Forward Range System*:
  - 16+2 layers
  - Iron absorbers
- *Detectors*: Drift tubes with wire & cathode strip readout



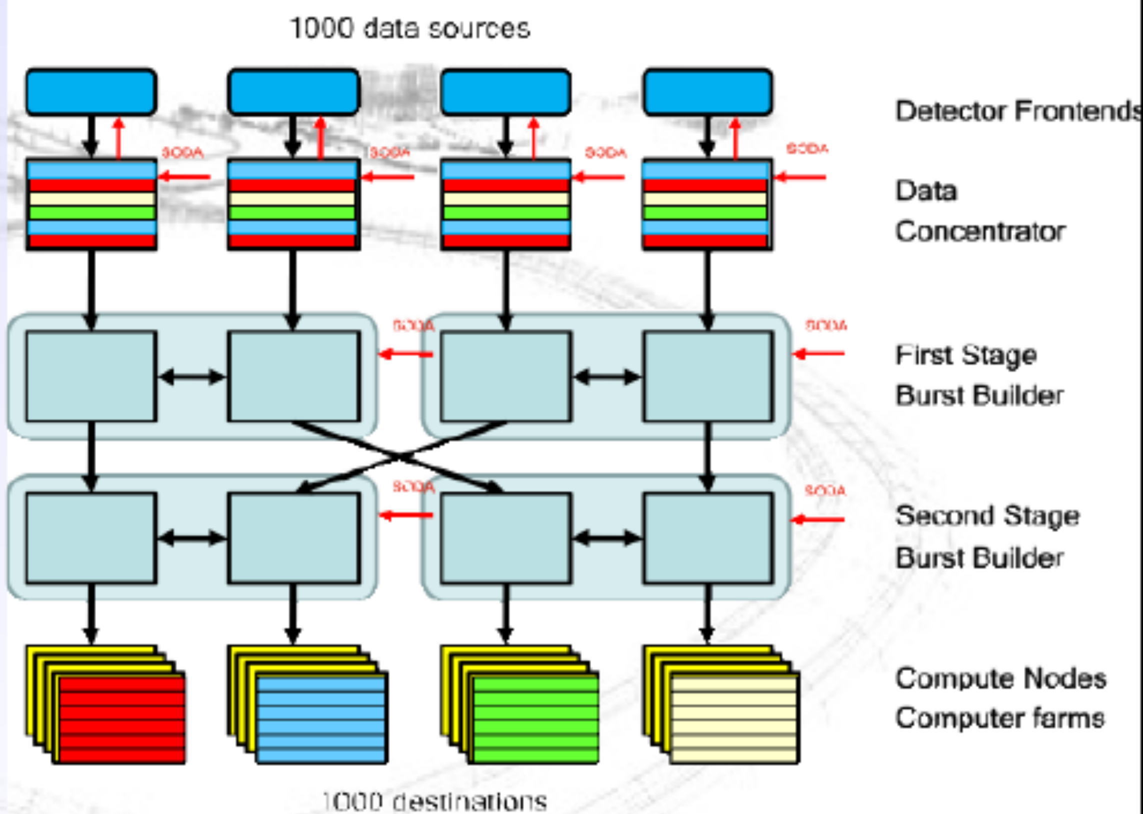


P̄ANDA Data Acquisition

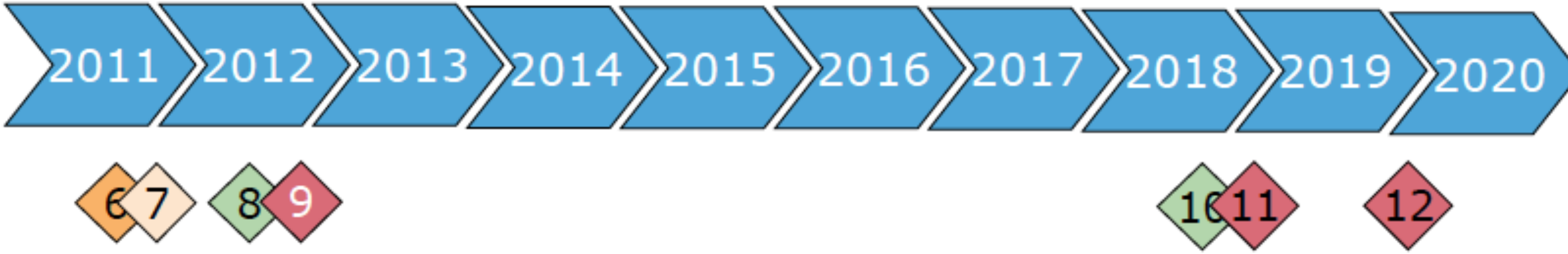
Self triggered readout

- Components:
  - Time distribution system
  - Intelligent frontends
  - Powerful compute nodes
  - High speed network
- Data Flow:
  - Data reduction
  - Local feature extraction
  - Data burst building
  - Event selection
  - Data logging after online reconstruction

→ **Programmable Physics Machine**



Timeline FAIR MSV



- 6 Submission of construction application
- 7 Start Site preparation
- 8 First civil construction contracts
- 9 Building of accelerator & detector components
- 10 Civil construction work partly finished
- 11 Start installing & commissioning accelerator and detector components
- 12 Start commissioning part of the facility with beam