

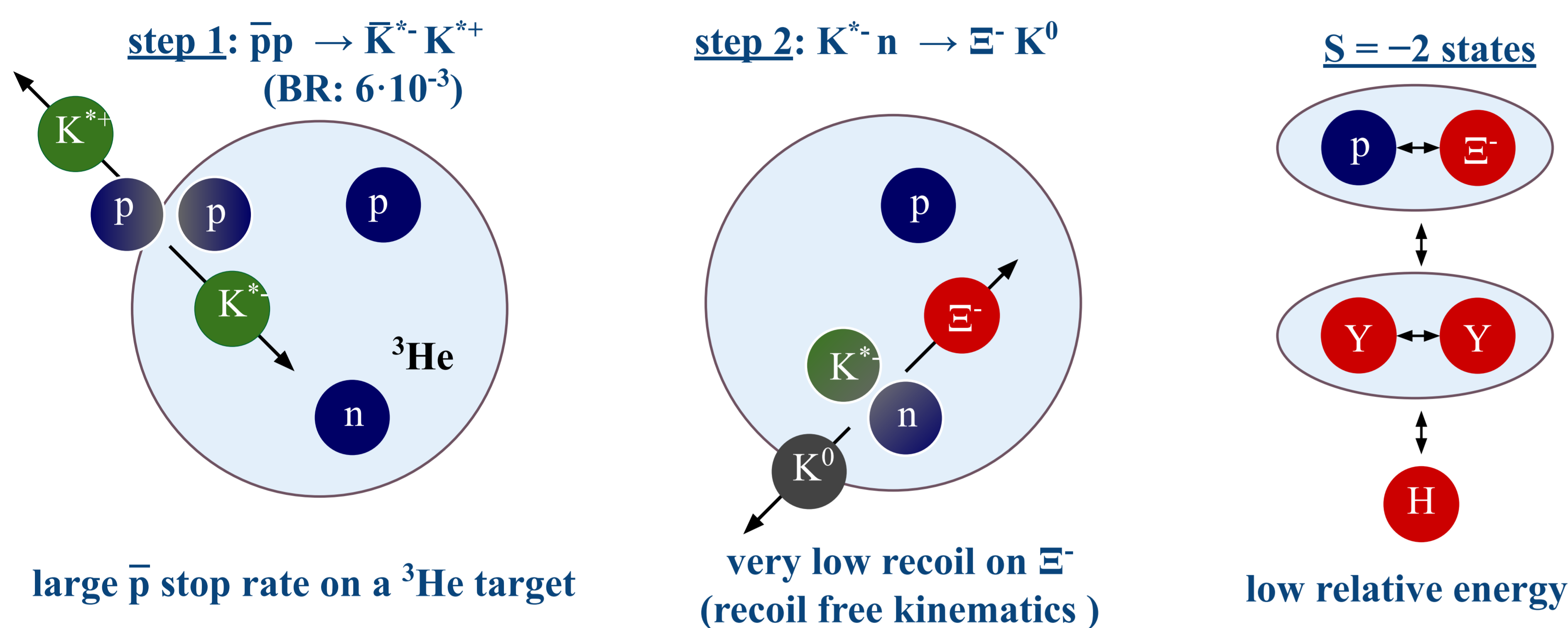
Design of a detector for studies of $S=-2$ baryon interaction induced by stopped antiproton annihilation

MOTIVATION

- study of $Y-N$ and $Y-Y$ interaction - database limited [1,2], baryon-baryon interaction of $S = -2$ system important for better understanding of $SU(3)$ flavor symmetry and H -Dibaryon search ($H : [uu dd ss]$) [3,4]
- availability of low energy, phase space cooled antiproton beam with ELENA and FLAIR

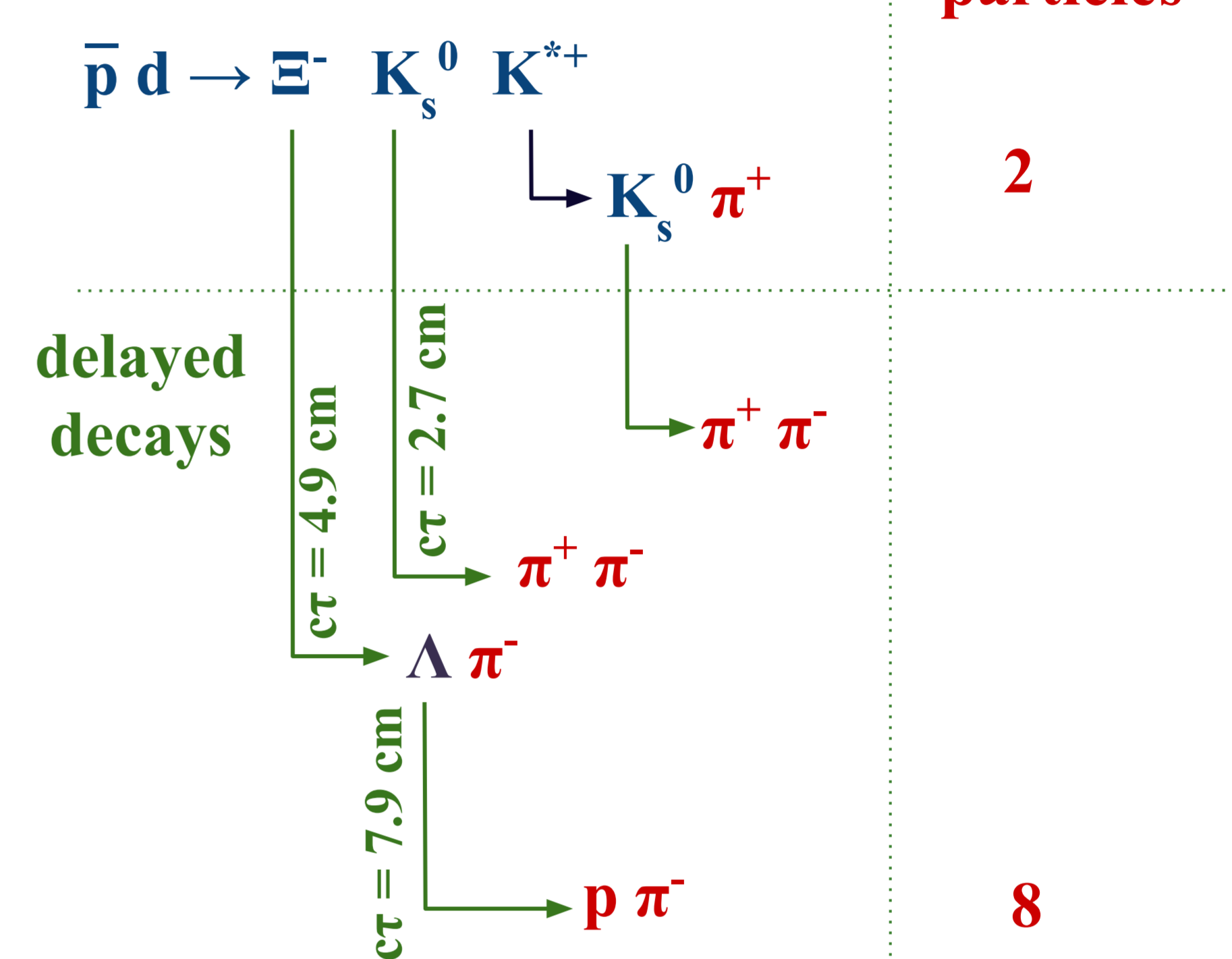
RECOIL FREE PRODUCTION OF $S=-2$ SYSTEMS

- optimum condition for investigation of $\Xi-N$ interactions [5,6]

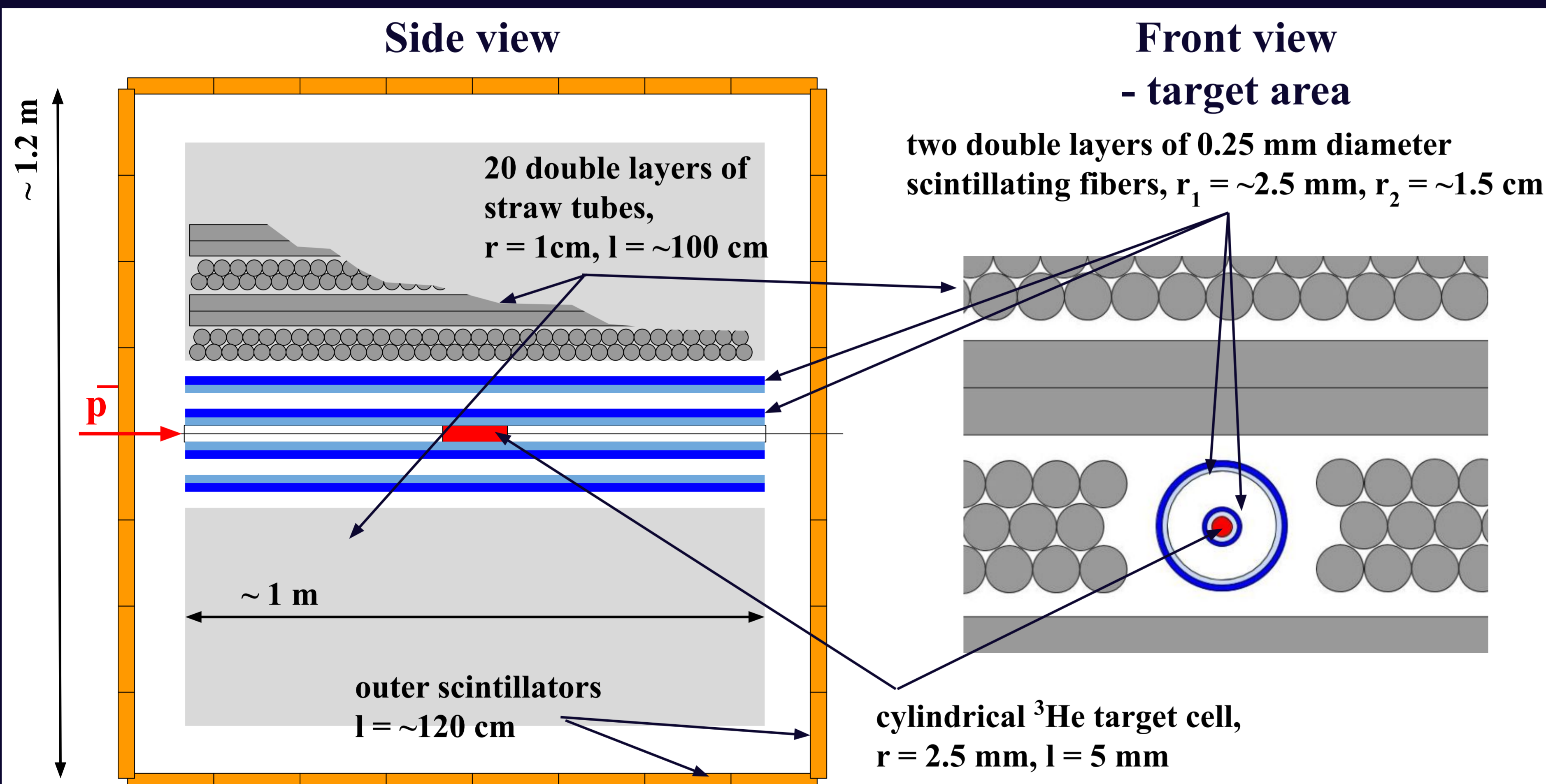


TRIGGERING

primary reaction
(step 1 + step 2)



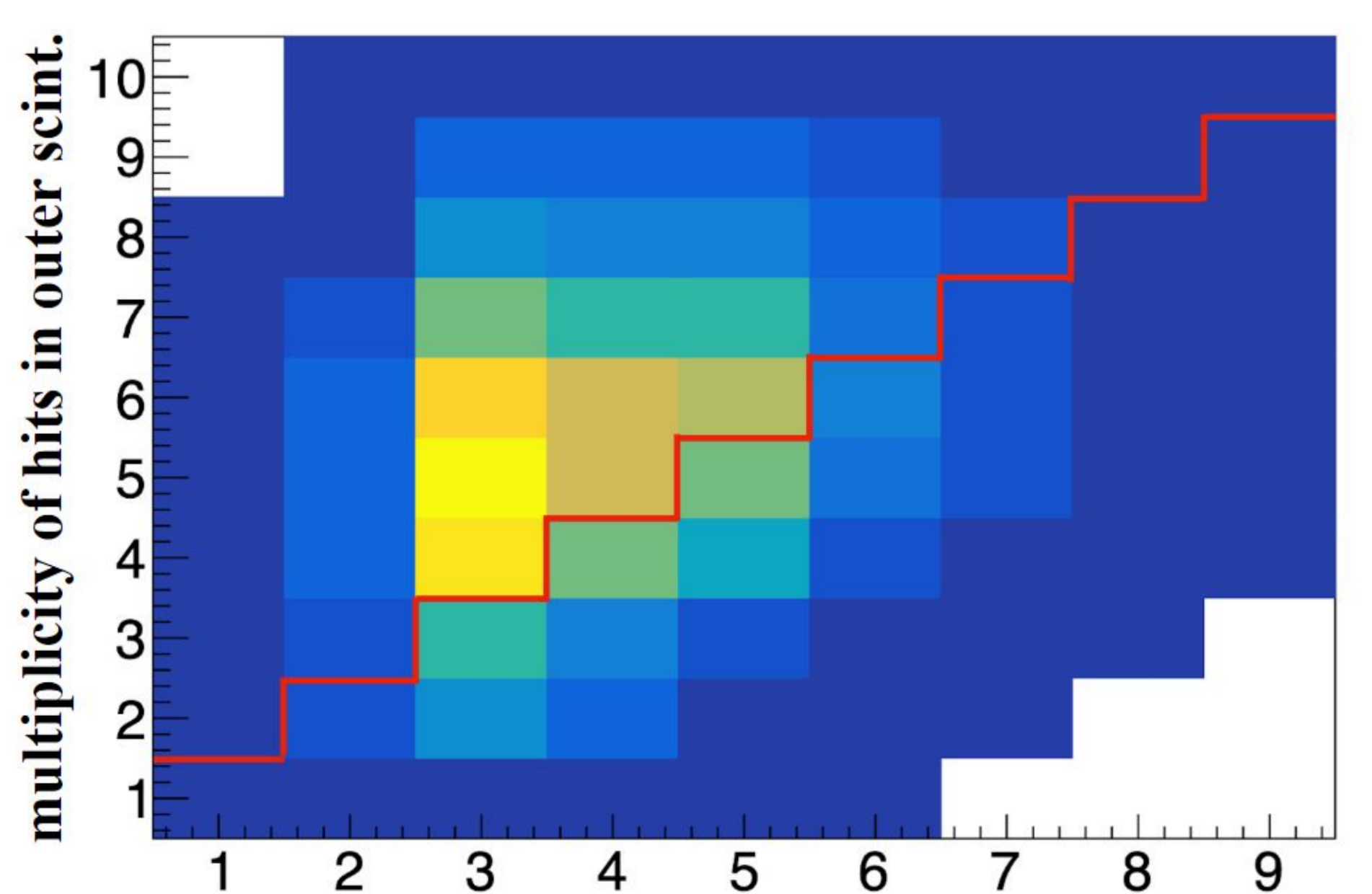
DETECTOR DESIGN



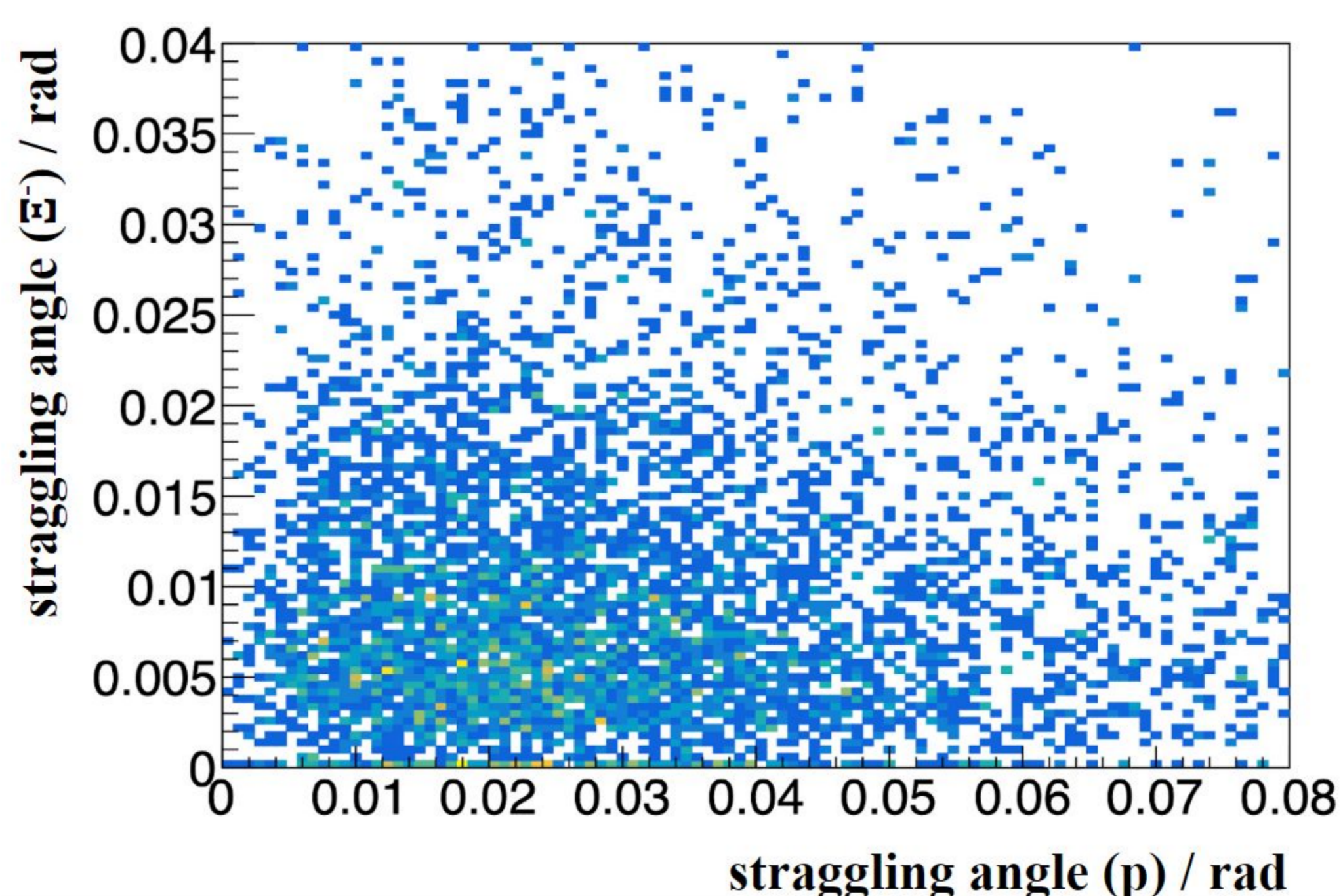
- low energy, low emittance antiproton beam needed
- antiprotons should be stopped within a small target volume
- geometry close to 4π necessary for a high efficiency, balance between tracking precision and straggling is of a key importance
- tracking close to the target performed by two double layers of thin scintillating fibers
- volume between scintillating fiber tracker and outer scintillators is filled with straw tubes

RESULTS OF THE MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS

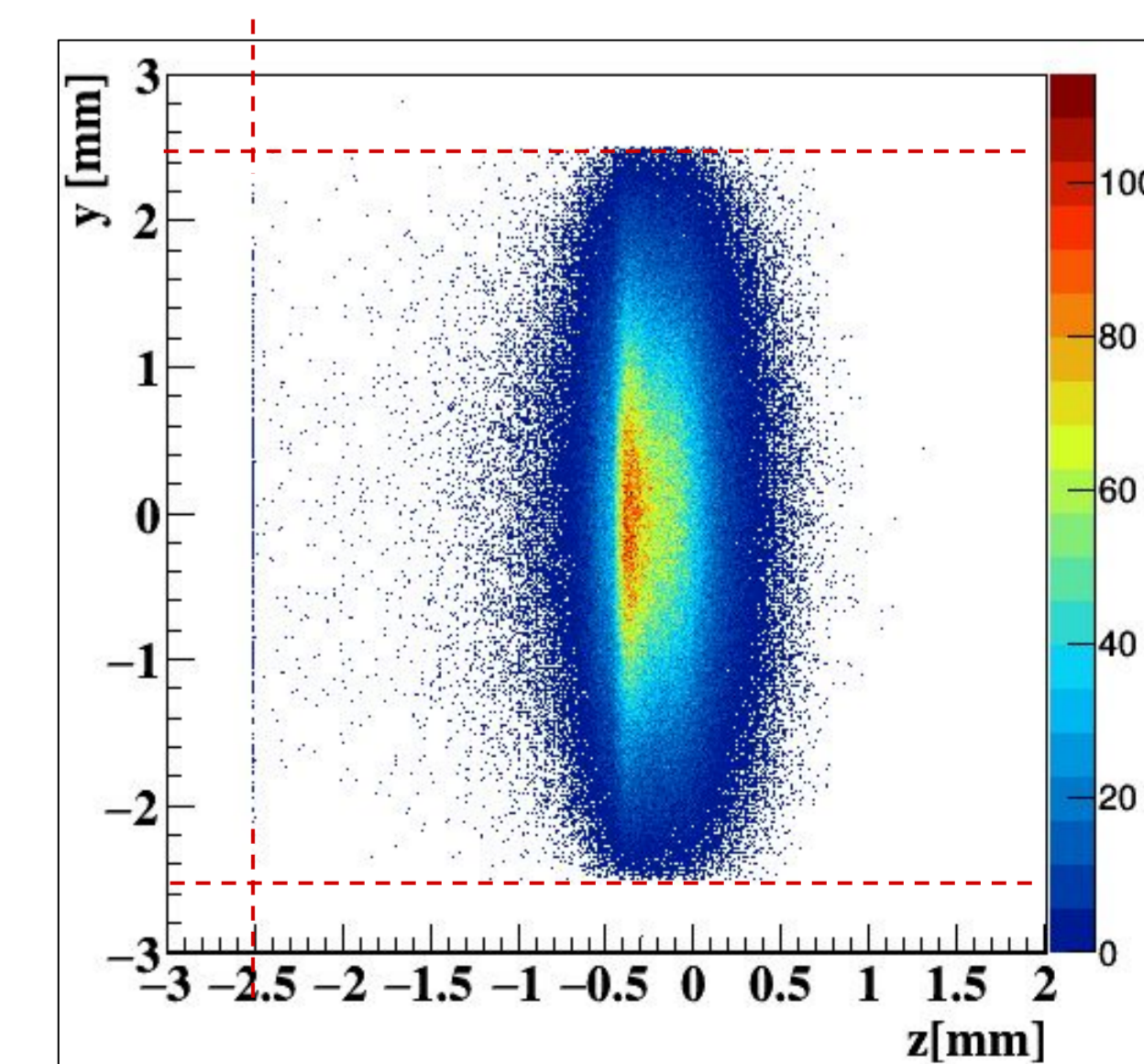
Generation of the reaction $\bar{p}^3\text{He} \rightarrow \bar{K}^* K^0 \Xi^- p$ in the target cell



Multiplicity correlation of outer scintillator hits (m_s) vs. scintillating fiber hits (m_f) online trigger efficiency $m_s > m_f : 70\%$



Straggling angles of Ξ and p , relevant for the precision of the $\Xi-p$ interaction analysis



Antiproton stopping distribution in a ^3He target cell generated by Geant4