





FAIR Status

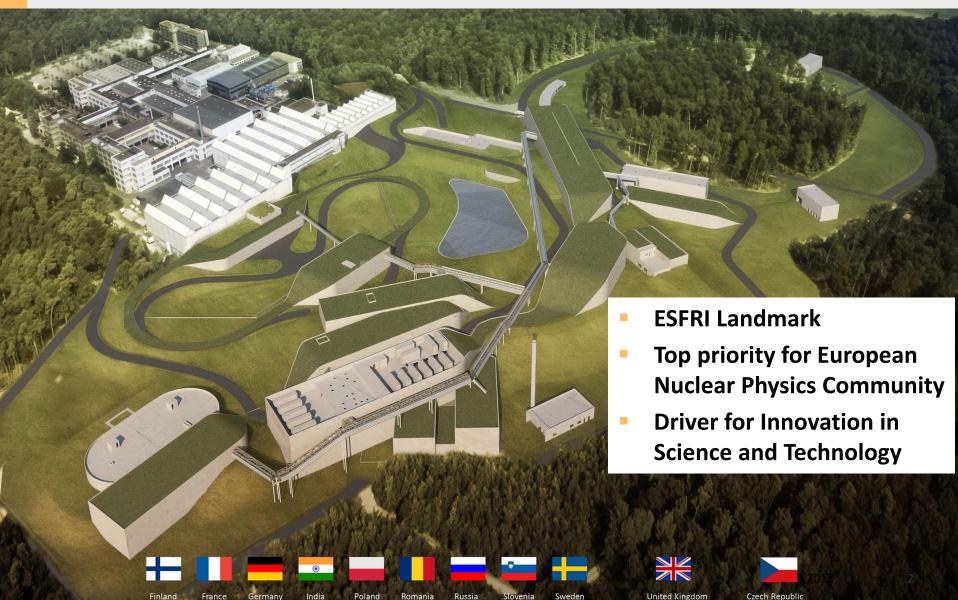
and the PANDA Experiment



Anastasios Belias, GSI

FAIR: Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research





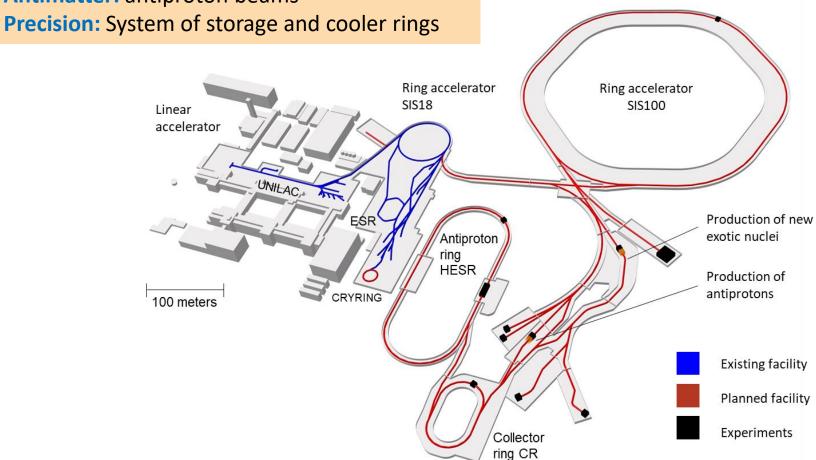
FAIR – The Facility



• Intensity gain: x 100 − 1000

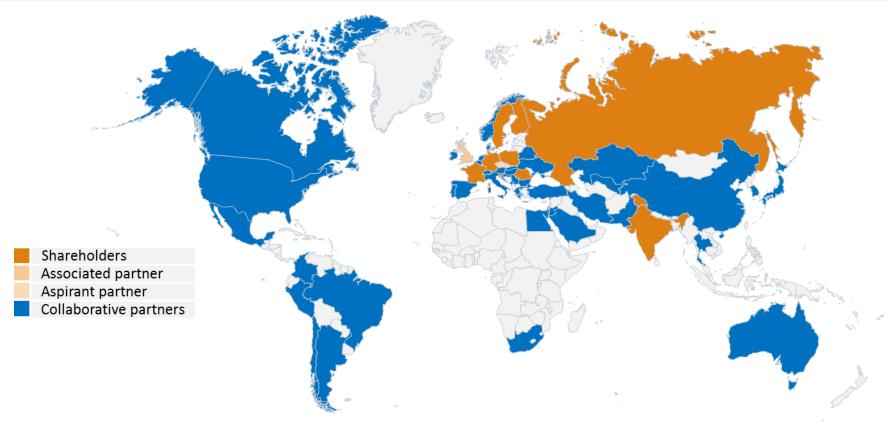
10 x energy (comp. to GSI)

Antimatter: antiproton beams



FAIR: International Cooperation





- 9 international FAIR Shareholders
- 1 Associated Partner (United Kingdom)
- 1 Aspirant Partner Czech Republic (Since 2018)
- Participation of 3.000 scientists from all continents

Status of FAIR Project: Civil Construction





Progress since ground breaking event 4-July-2017







Status of FAIR: Accelerators: construction / procurement progress

~ 60 sc dipole SIS100 modules manufactured at BNG and 55 shipped to GSI and tested



SIS100 quadrupole units shipped from JINR to BNG for integration into FOS module



All 51 HEBT vacuum chambers of batch 1 delivered (BINP, Russia)

FAIR ESSI



The series production of RF – debunchers



All HESR Dipoles are produced, in Jülich and 65% are delivered to FAIR



Delivery of 1st 6 series Power Converter from India, (ECIL, India)



Status of FAIR: Accelerators: construction / procurement progress

Two FoS vacuum chambers for the quadrupole doublet modules of the SIS100 arrived from China. They will be installed by the integrator in the quadrupole units

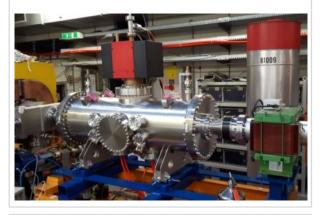


First-of-Series of the Super-FRS short SC
Multiplet arrived in February 2019 at CERN
test facility for execution of the Site
Acceptance Test



First HESR Stochatic cooling pick-up and kicker in operation at COSY

FAIR ESSI



Successfully First-of-Series FAT for the Super-FRS short SC Multiplet took place in Italy at January 2019



Copper plating and first tests of the RFQ accelerator cavity for the pLinac have been completed and match specifications



Three new MA acceleration cavities installed and commissioned with beam



Distributed testing infrastructure for the FAIR superconducting magnets





GSI: Series test facility for the SIS100 s.c. dipole magnets, string test, current leads and local cryogenics components.



CERN: Test facility completed for the Super-FRS s.c. dipoles and multipletts



INFN: Test facility in Salerno for testing the series of SIS100 quadrupole modules

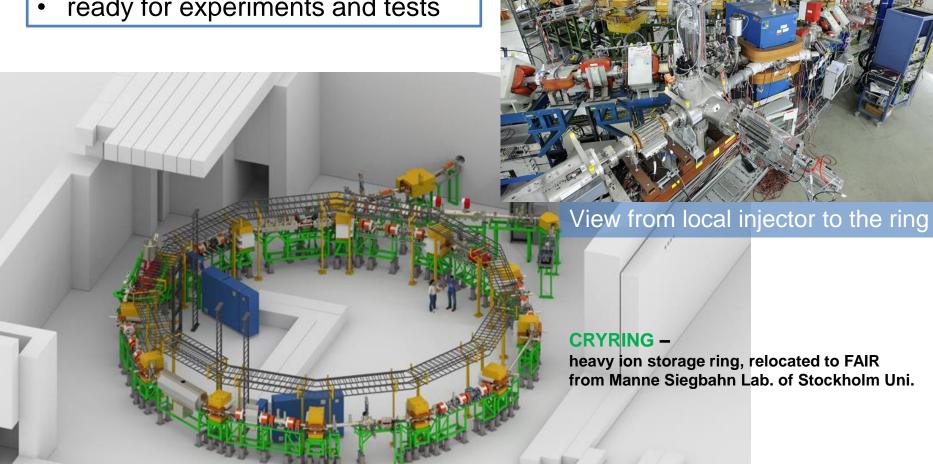


JINR, Series test facility in Dubna for testing of the series of SIS100 s.c. quadrupole units

New CRYRING@GSI/FAIR

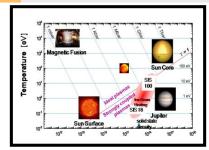


- FIRST FAIR accelerator
- ready for experiments and tests



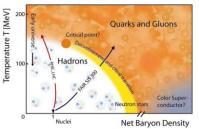
The FAIR science: four pillars





atomic physics, biophysics, plasma physics, material research, other applications

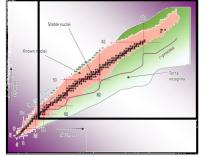




nuclear- and quark-matter

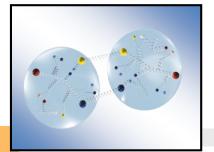






nuclear structure and nuclear astrophysics





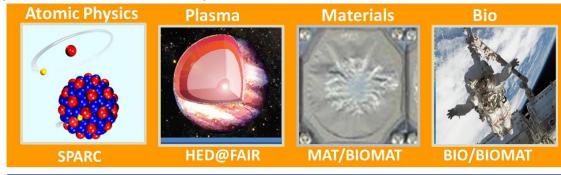
hadron structure and dynamics



APPA -

Atomic Physics, Plasma Physics, and Applied Sciences





strong field research

... probing of fundamental laws of physics

warm dense matter

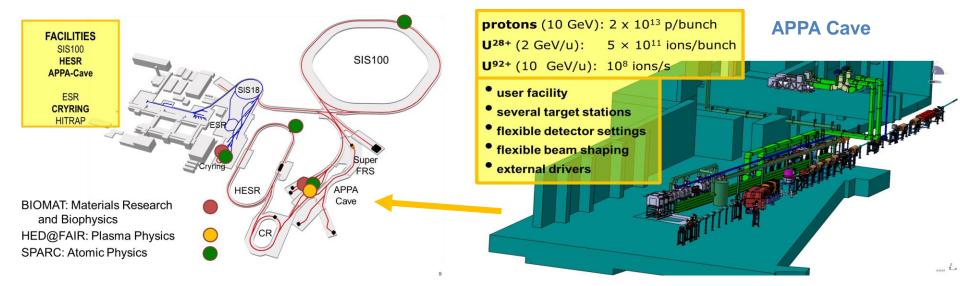
... states of matter common in astrophysical objects

radiation hardness

... mechanical and electrical degradation of materials

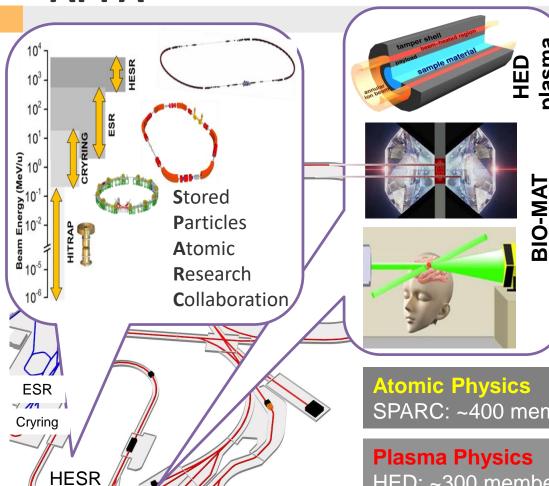
space travel

... cosmic radiation risk and shielding



APPA





- Atomic, Plasma Physics and Applications
 - About 800 members
 - Wide field of science
 - basic research into material, biological and medical applications and space research

SPARC: ~400 members from 26 countries

plasma

HED: ~300 members from 16 countries

Materials Research and Biophysics

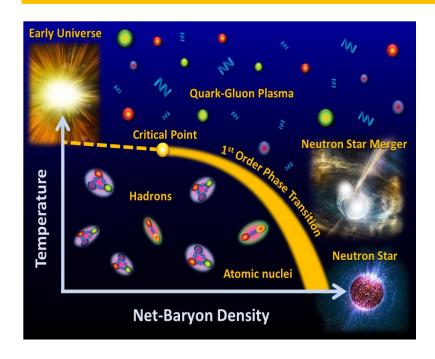
BIOMAT: ~100 members from 12 countries



CBM - Compressed Baryonic Matter

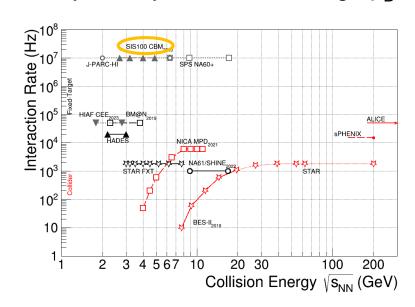


CBM Experiment at FAIR: Systematically explore QCD matter at large baryon densities with high accuracy and rare probes, at highest interaction rates in the field.



CBM collaboration: 55 institutions, 470 members in 11 countries

- QCD Equation of State
- Search for exotic phases and 1st order phase transition
- Critical endpoint
- Chiral symmetry restoration at high μ_R



CBM Experiment – Construction Phase

STS

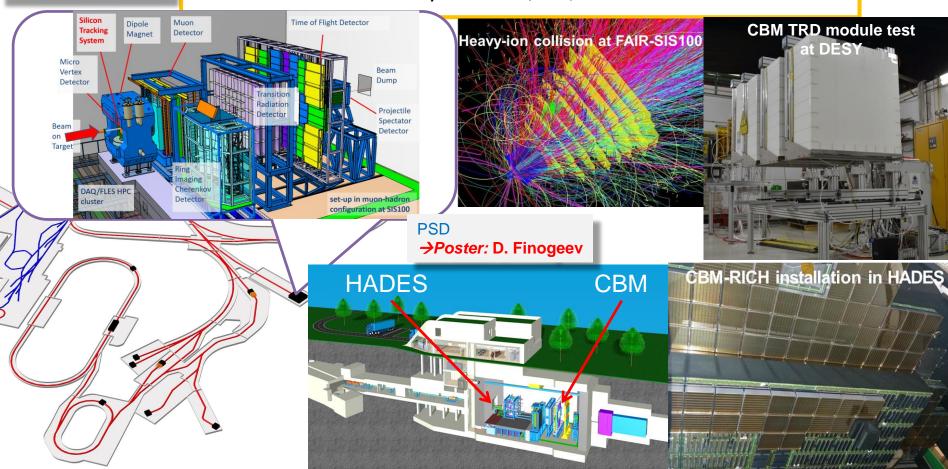
→Poster: P. Pfistner



typical collision system: Au⁷⁹⁺ +Au at 4 to 11 AGeV

Day 1: beam intensity: 5x10⁷ ions/sec; interaction rate 0.5 MHz

MSV: beam intensity: 10⁹ ions/sec; interaction rate 10 MHz





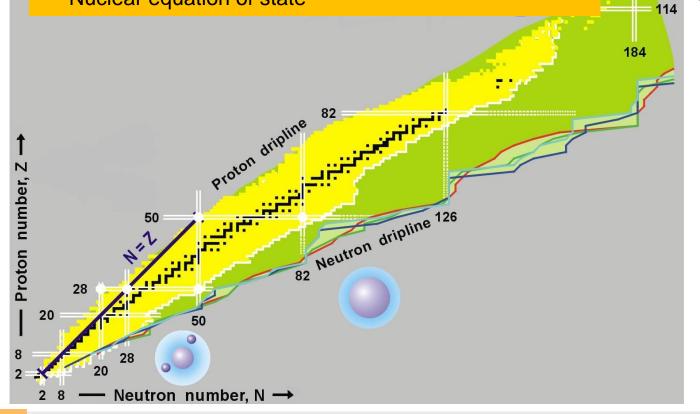
NUclear STructure Astrophysics and Reactions



SIS100

NUSTAR

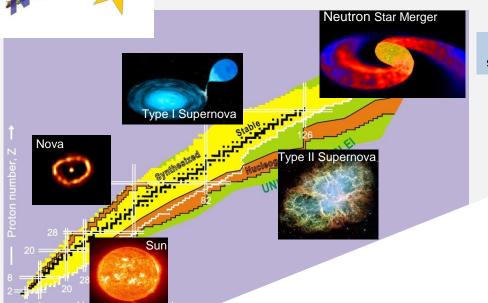
- The limits of nuclear existence (lifetimes, decays, ...)
- Ground state properties (masses, radii, ...)
- Structure of excited states (shell structure, shapes, ...)
- Unbound and other exotic system (halo, skin, ...)
- Nuclear equation of state



NUSTAR



- Origin of Elements in the Universe



"Nucleosynthesis sites" in the universe

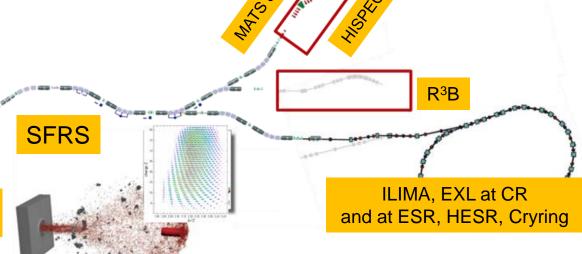
"Nucleosynthesis sites" at FAIR

Primary intensities vs. GSI: x 100

> SIS 100



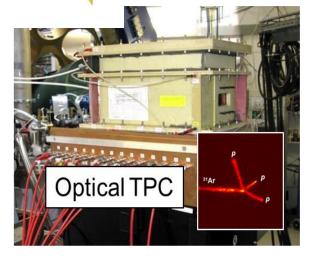
production target

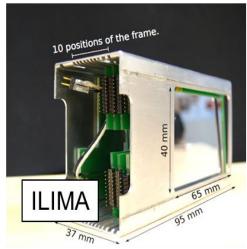


Status of NuSTAR experiments

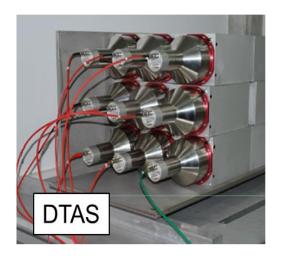


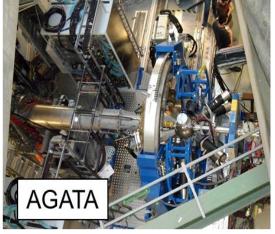
- detector R&D and construction







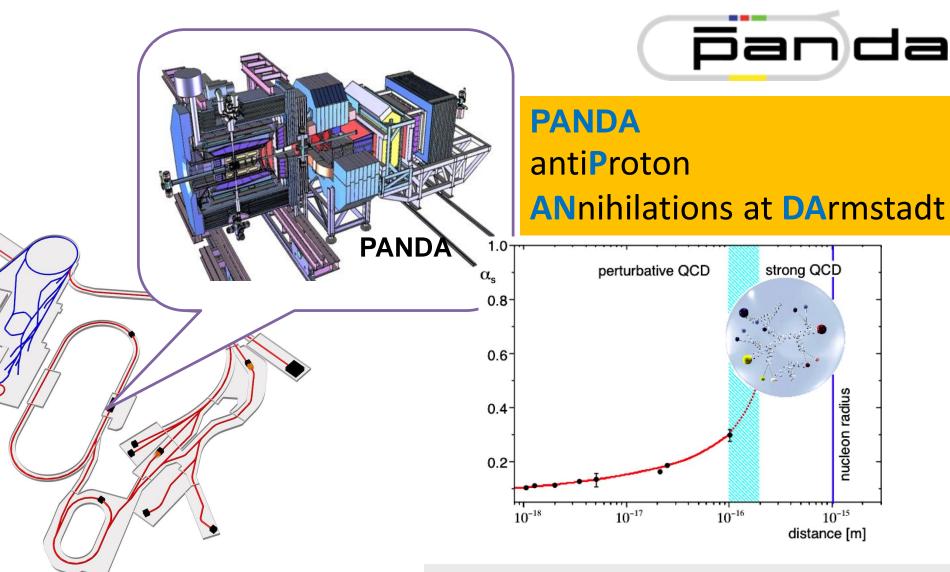






PANDA





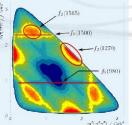
PANDA - AntiProton Annihilation at Darmstadt



Bound States of Strong Interaction

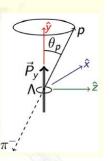
Spectroscopy

- New narrow XYZ: Search for partner states
- Production of exotic
 QCD states:
 Glueballs & hybrids



Strangeness

- Hyperon spectroscopy: excited states largely unknown
- Hyperon polarisation: accessible by weak, parity violating decay



Nucleon Structure

- Generalized parton distributions:
 Orbital angular momentum
- Drell Yan: Transverse structure, valence anti-quarks
- Time-like form factors: Low and high E, e and μ pairs



Nuclear Hadron Physics

- Hypernuclear physics:
 - Double ∧ hypernuclei
 - Hyperon interaction
- Hadrons in nuclei: Charm and strangeness in the medium

NuPECC Long Range Plan

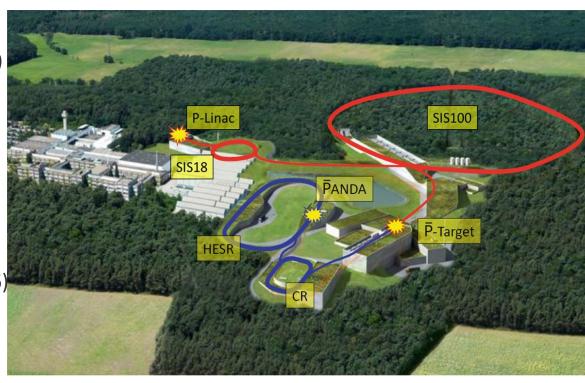
The combination of PANDA's discovery potential for new states, coupled with the ability to perform high-precision systematic measurements is not realised at any other facility or experiment in the world.

Antiprotons at FAIR



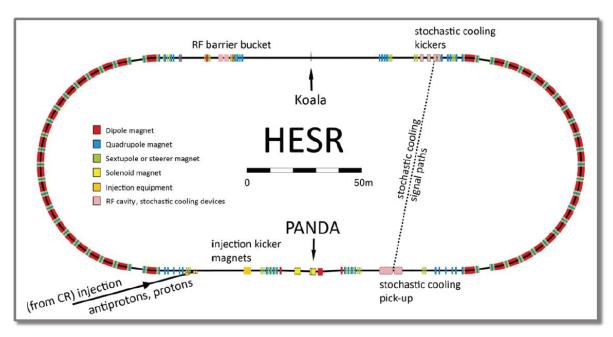
Antiproton production

- Proton Linac (70 MeV)
- Accelerate p in SIS18/100 (4/29 GeV)
- Produce p
 on Ni/Cu target (3 GeV)
- Collection in CR, fast cooling
- Accumulation in HESR
- PANDA luminosity $\leq 2 \times 10^{31} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
- p̄ momentum: 1.5 15 GeV/c
- Fixed target: cluster jet/pellet
- Full FAIR version (Phase 3, after 2026)
- Accumulation in RESR, slow cooling
- Storage in HESR
- PANDA luminosity $\leq 2 \times 10^{32} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$



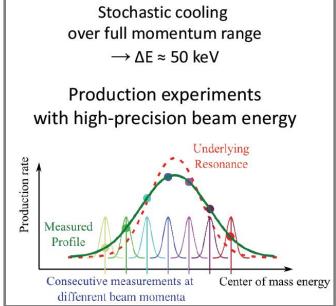
HESR - High Energy Storage Ring





Mode	High luminosity (HL)	High resolution (HR)
Δp/p	~10-4	~4x10 ⁻⁵
L (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	2x10 ³²	2x10 ³¹
Stored p̄	1011	10 ¹⁰

Circumference	575 m
Momentum	1.5 – 15 GeV/c



HESR - High Energy Storage Ring

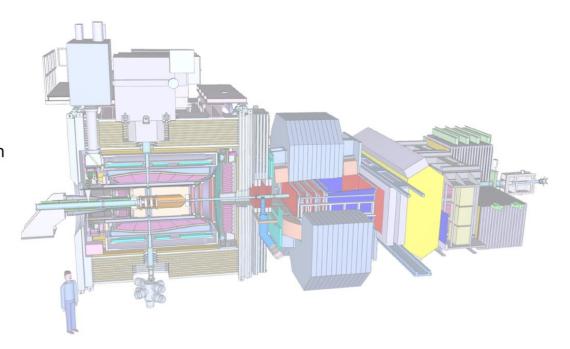




PANDA Detector Requirements



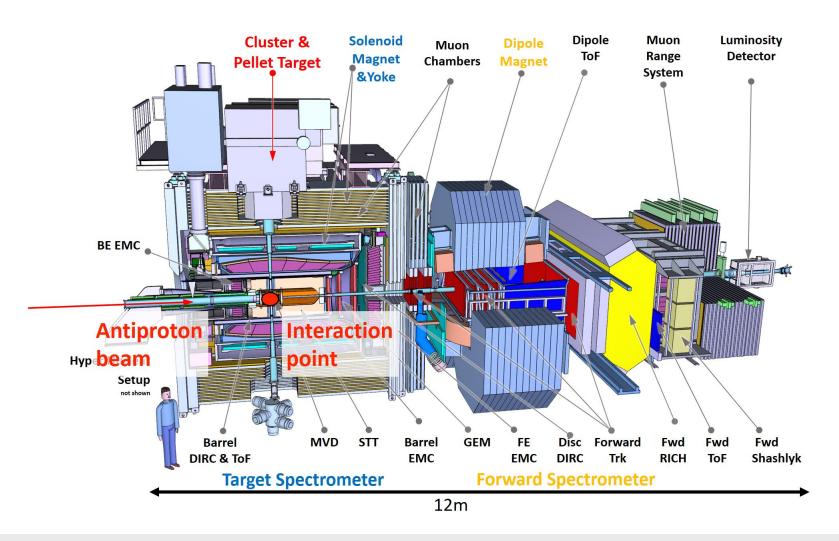
- 1.5 15 GeV/c antiprotons on fixed target
 → asymmetric layout
- 4π acceptance
- High rate capability: up to
 20MHz average interaction rate
- > Efficient event selection for data reduction
- Continuous data acquisition
- Momentum resolution: ~1%
- Precision vertex information for D, K⁰_s, Y
- γ detection for 1 MeV 10 GeV
 - → crystal calorimeter
- Good Particle ID (e, μ, π, K, p)
 - → dE/dx, ToF, RICH/DIRC, muon chambers

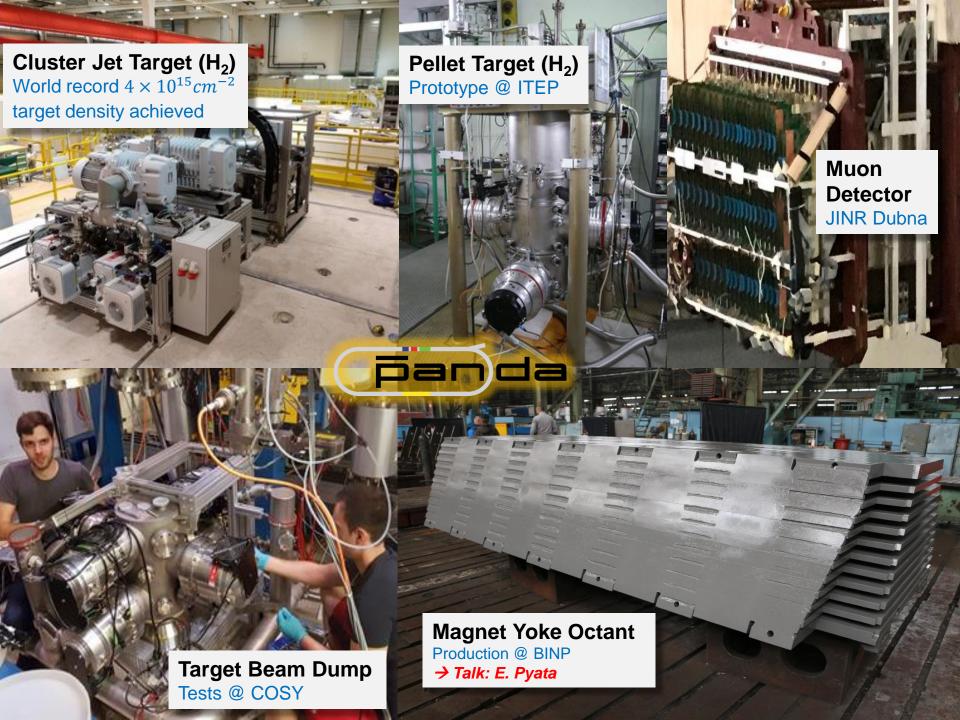


PANDA Detector

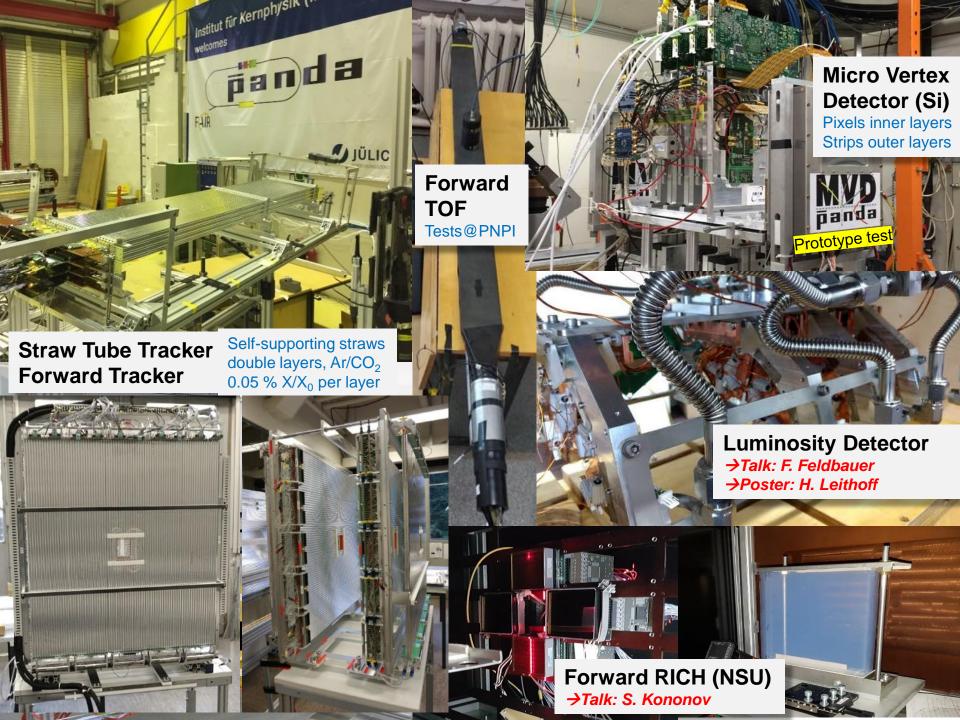


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PANDA – DIRC Detectors

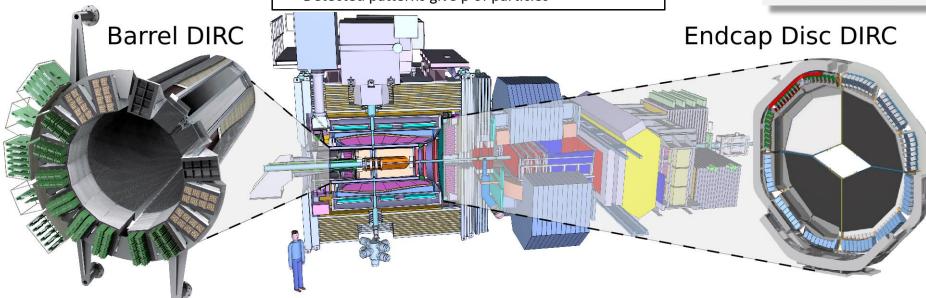


Detection of Internally Reflected Cherenkov light pioneered <u>by BaBar</u>

- Cherenkov detector with SiO₂ radiator
- Detected patterns give β of particles



→ Talk: C. Schwarz → Poster: A. Ali



Barrel DIRC

- Design similar to <u>BaBar</u> DIRC
- Polar angle coverage:
 22° < θ < 140°
- PID goal: 3σ π/K separation up to 3.5 GeV/c

Key technologies:

- fast single photon timing in high B-fields with small pixels and long lifetime
- high-quality fused silica radiators

Endcap Disc DIRC

- Novel type of DIRC
- Polar angle coverage:
 5° < θ < 22°
- PID goal: 3σ π/K separation up to 4 GeV/c

PANDA - Target Electromagnetic Calorimeter



Crystal Calorimeter based on ~15,500 high quality second-generation PWO II (PbWO₄) crystals

- Small radiation length $X_0 = 0.89$ cm (20cm $\approx 22 X_0$)
- Short decay time τ=6.5 ns
- Increased light yield, at -25°C
- Time resolution <2ns
- Coverage: 99.8% of 4π
- TDR approved

Challenges

- temperature stable to 0.1 °C
- control radiation damage

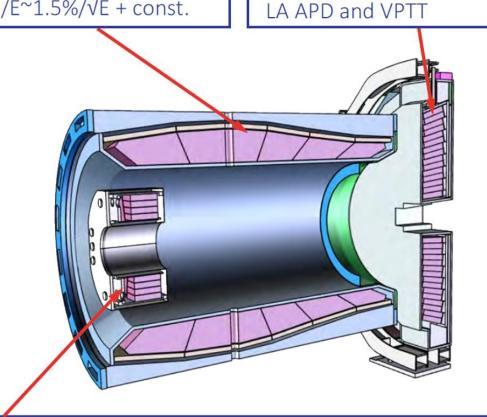
Large Area APDs



Barrel Calorimeter 11000 crystals PWO II LAAPD readout, 2x1cm² σ(E)/E~1.5%/VE + const.

Forward Endcap

4000 crystals PWO II
High occupancy in center



Backward Endcap for hermeticity, 530 crystals PWO II



Crystal Production

~60% produced at BTCP (Russia) New producer Crytur (Czech Rep.)

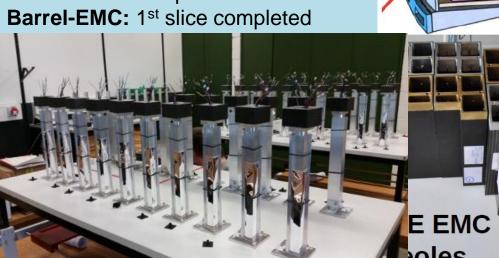
APD / Preamp / VPTT

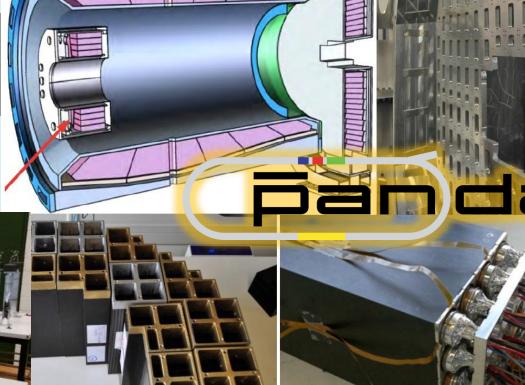
Screening 30000 APDs ASIC preamp design ready VPTT Modules ready

Assembly

Forward-EMC: near completion

Backward-EMC: production started

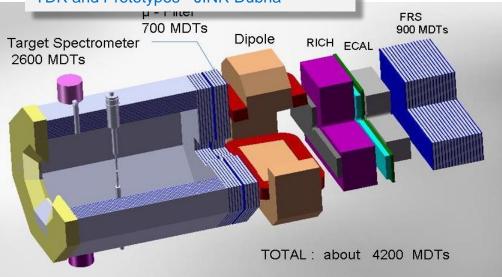




PANDA

Muon Detector system

TDR and Prototypes - JINR Dubna



Muon system rationale

Low momenta, high BG of pions

→ Multi-layer range system

Drift tubes with wire & cathode strip readout

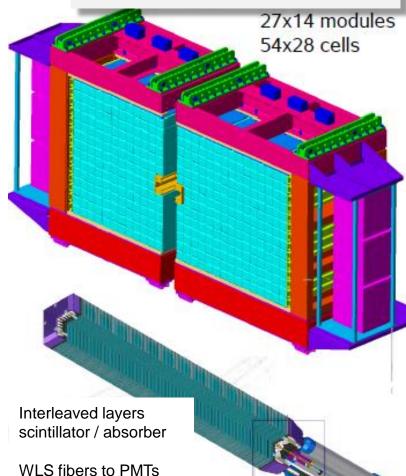
FEE FPGA development Production designs @ JINR





Forward Shashlyk Calorimeter

TDR and Prototypes - IHEP Protvino → Talk: M. Preston

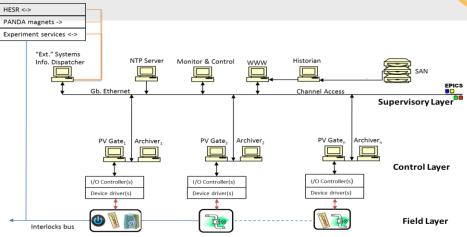


FADCs for digitization

PANDA – Data Acquisition and Controls



Experimental
Physics and
Industrial
Control
System



Supervisory Layer

Controls GUI interface
Databases & configurations
Interface: HESR, DAQ

Control Layer

I/O controllers Device Drivers Archiving sub-system

Field Layer

PANDA sub-systems specific Interface: Detector Safety System

Detector Frontends

TDC developments @GSI → Talk: M. Traxler

FPGA h/w

Machine Learning Schemes

Storage

DAQ Timing

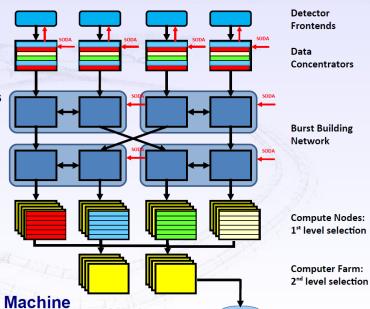
Self triggered readout

- Components:
 - Time distribution: SODA
 - Intelligent frontends
 - Powerful compute nodes
 - High speed network

Online . Event Filter

Data Flow:

- Data reduction
- Local feature extraction
- Data burst building
- Event selection
- Data logging after online reconstruction



→ Programmable Physics Machine

Online selection schemes and physics algorithms are a key for successful measurements

PANDA Collaboration



Collaboration



Technical Design Reports



UP Marche Ancona
U Basel
IHEP Beijing
U Bochum
Abant Izzet Baysal
U Golkoy, Bolu
U Bonn

U Brescia IFIN-HH Bucharest AGH UST Cracow IFJ PAN Cracow

JU Cracow Cracow UT

FAIR Darmstadt GSI Darmstadt

JINR Dubna U Erlangen NWU Evanston
U Frankfurt
LNF-INFN Frascati
U & INFN Genova
U Gießen
Giresun U
U Glasgow
KVI-CART Groningen
Gauhati U, Guwahati
USTC Hefei
URZ Heidelberg
Doğuş U, Istanbul
Okan U, Istanbul

FZ Jülich

IMP Lanzhou

INFN Legnaro

Lund U
HI Mainz
U Mainz
RINP Minsk
ITEP Moscow
MPEI Moscow
U Münster
BINP Novosibirsk
Novosibirsk State U
U Wisconsin, Oshkosh
U & INFN Pavia
PNPI St. Petersburg
West Boh. U, Pilzen
Charles U, Prague
Czech TU, Prague

IHEP Protvino
Irfu Saclay
KTH Stockholm
Stockholm U
SUT, Nakhon Ratchasima
SVNIT Surat-Gujarat
S Gujarat U, Surat-Gujarat
FSU Tallahassee
Nankai U, Tianjin
U & INFN Torino
Politecnico di Torino
U Uppsala
SMI Vienna
NCBJ Warsaw
U York

https://fair-center.de/index.php?id=329&L=0

more than 420 physicists from from more than 65 institutions in 18 countries

PANDA Planning





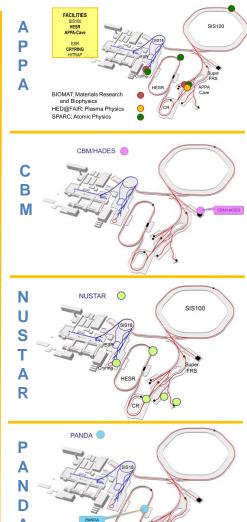
Schedule for FAIR Science



- Working towards the completion of FAIR by 2025/26
- Major thrust is on construction of FAIR accelerators and experiments.
- At the same time staged approach to FAIR science and progressive commissioning of accelerators and detectors:

FAIR phase 0 : start in 2018/2019

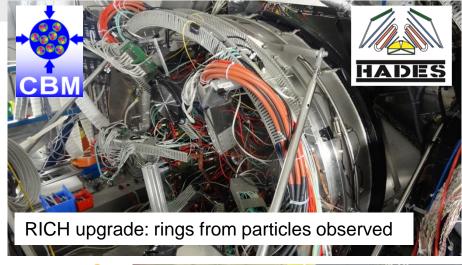
- FAIR day 1 configurations/ phase 1 experiments with FAIR accelerators progressively approaching design parameters → 2024/25 ...
- Full FAIR operation 2025/26+



Phase-0 at GSI: HADES (CBM, PANDA)







- First HADES beam data obtained in February 2019 during commissioning of the beam on target
- HADES production beam time 28 days in March 2019
 Unique studies of baryon-rich matter through 14 billion recorded events of Ag+Ag
- HADES forward detection system to be complemented this year utilising technology developed for and in close cooperation with PANDA



FAIR is coming



FAIR is a unique opportunity for world science.

A fascinating and broad science program, with world class experiments

The Project is rapidly developing

- Both civil construction and procurement of accelerator components proceed rapidly, aiming at the start of FAIR by 2025
- The experiments are getting ready
- First-class intermediate research program, FAIR Phase-0 has started.

FAIR 2025



