

The Detector of the $\bar{\text{P}}\text{ANDA}$ -Experiment at FAIR

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$\bar{\text{P}}\text{ANDA}$ at FAIR - Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research

Accelerator facility at Darmstadt (GSI)
under construction

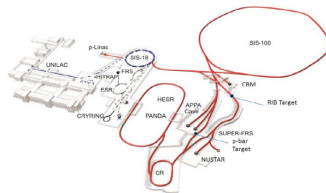
Primary beams: Protons up to 30 GeV/c,
heavy ion beams up to 35 GeV/c (U^{92+})

Secondary beams: Radioactive beams,
antiprotons up to 15 GeV/c

$\bar{\text{P}}\text{ANDA}$ at FAIR:

Located at slow ramping synchrotron
storage ring for internal target (HESR)
Cooled \bar{p} beam

Mode	High Luminosity	High Resolution
$\Delta p/p$	$\approx 10^{-4}$	$4 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\bar{\mathcal{L}} [\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}]$	10^{32}	10^{31}



The \bar{P} ANDA -Experiment

$\bar{p}p$ annihilation, fixed hydrogen target

\bar{p} momenta: 1.5 GeV/c - 15 GeV/c

Hadron spectroscopy

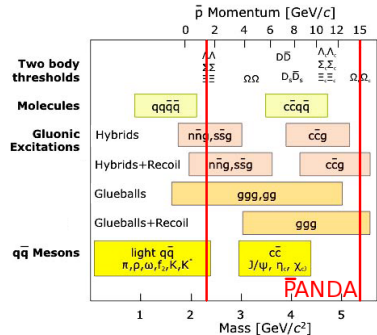
- Light mesons
- Charmonium
- Open charm
- Search for exotics
- Baryons (double strange, charmed)

Proton structure

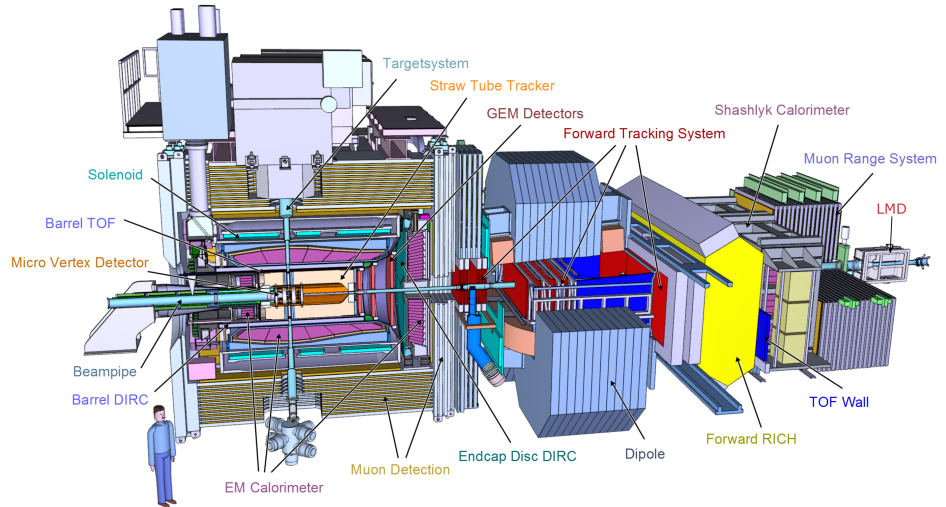
Mesons in nuclei

Hypernuclei

Exclusive studies require full reconstruction of final states



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



The Tracking Detectors: The Micro Vertex Detector

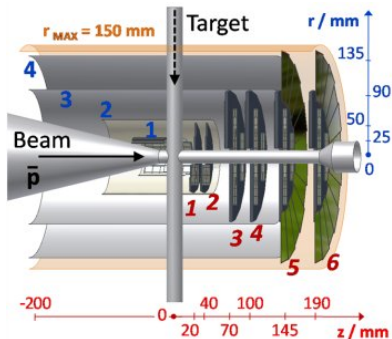
Innermost detector, closest to primary interaction vertices

Essential for precise determination of secondary decay vertices

Barrel shell structure (4 layers), disk structure (6 pieces) in forward direction

Double sided silicon strip detectors, pixel detectors

time resolution	6 ns
pixel	28 μm pos. res.
strips	14 μm pos. res.
vertex resolution	50 μm



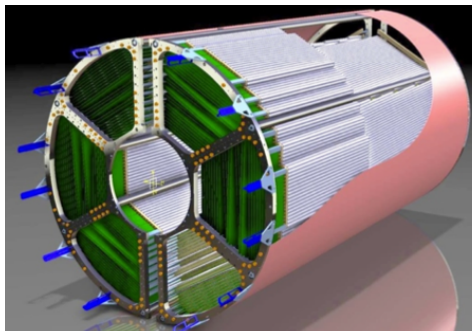
The Tracking Detectors: The Straw Tube Tracker

4200 Ar/CO₂ (90/10) filled Al-mylar drift tubes

Arranged in cylindrical volume around MVD

Avalanche multiplication: gain ≈ 100

Inner radius	15 cm
Outer radius	42 cm
Tube diameter	10 mm
Tube length	150 cm
ρ/ϕ plane resolution	150 μm
z resolution	1 mm



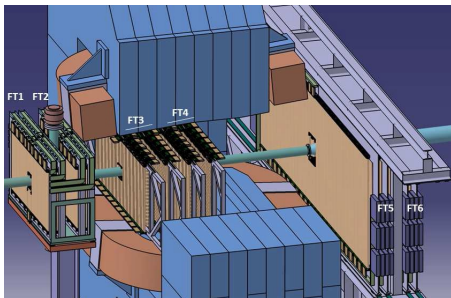
The Forward Spectrometer: Forward Tracker

Based on 10 mm diameter straw tubes as in central tracker

Momentum acceptance better than $0.03 \times \bar{p}_{beam}$

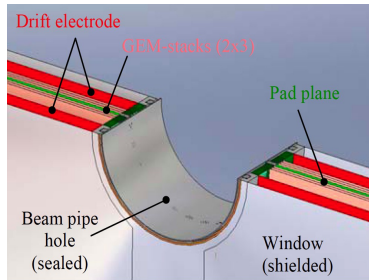
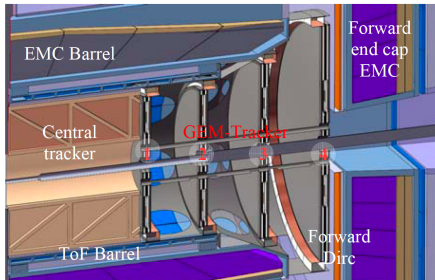
(B_{dipole} scaled according to \bar{p}_{beam})

Three pairs of planer tracking stations in front, behind and inside (for low momentum particles) magnet yoke



Coverage	$\pm 10^\circ$ horizontally $\pm 5^\circ$ vertically
Position resolution	0.1 mm / layer
$\Delta p/p$	$< 1 \%$

The Tracking Detectors: The $\bar{\text{PANDA}}$ -GEMs



Station No.	1	2	3	4
Weight [kg]	20	20	30	40
Distance to target [cm]	81	117	153	189
Outer diameter [cm]	90	90	112	148
Resolution trajectory position	< 100 μm			

Particle Identification

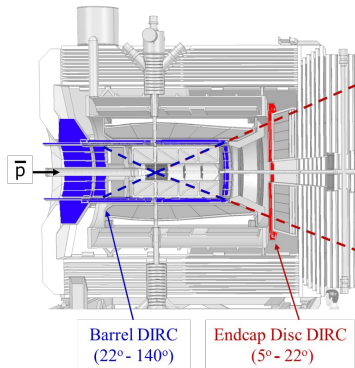
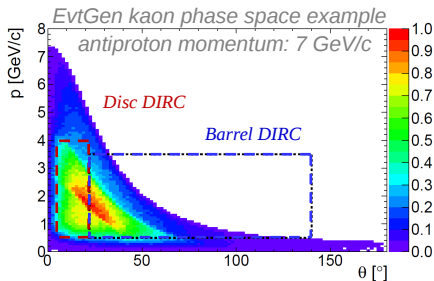
Accurate PID key requirement to unveil many aspects of $\overline{\text{PANDA}}$ physics program

Various dedicated high developed PID systems able to classify particle species over whole kinematic range:

Cherenkov detectors: DIRCs, RICH

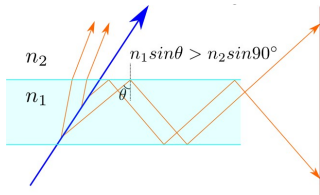
Time of flight systems

Muon detection system

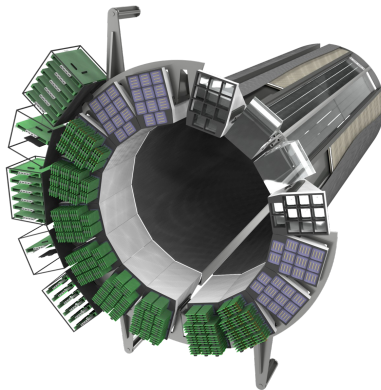


Particle Identification: The $\bar{\text{PANDA}}$ Barrel DIRC

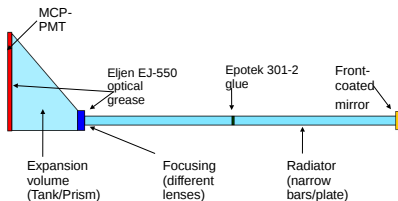
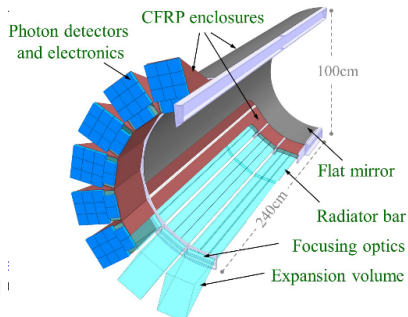
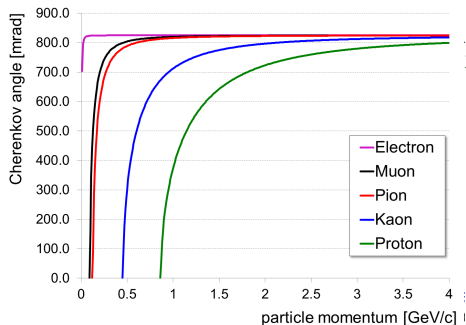
DIRC: Detection of Internally Reflected Cherenkov light
Compact fused silica (quartz) bars, spherical lenses, prisms
MCP-PMT read out: excellent timing, B-field performance



$\beta > 1/n$	$\cos \Theta_C = 1/\beta n(\lambda)$
n radiator	1.47
π/K separation	3σ (up to 3.5 GeV/c)
γ time res.	100 ps
PMT channels	10000



Particle Identification: The $\bar{\text{P}}\text{ANDA}$ Barrel DIRC



Radiator bar dimensions:
 $17 \text{ mm} \times 53 \text{ mm} \times 2400 \text{ mm}$
 48 radiator bars in 16 sectors

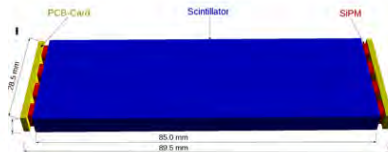
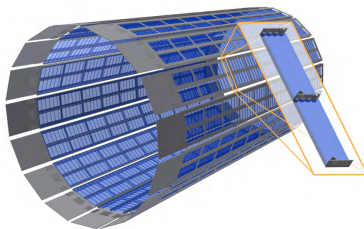
Particle Identification: The $\bar{\text{P}}\text{ANDA}$ Barrel TOF system

Low momentum particle PID ($< 1 \text{ GeV}/c$)

Excellent time resolution of $\approx 100 \text{ ps}$

System of scintillator tiles read out by SiPMs (two sides)

Light weight construction



Scintillator	plastic (EJ-228 or EJ-232)
Read out	SiPM (Hamamatsu)
FEE	TOF PET ASIC (PETsys electronics)

Electromagnetic Calorimetry

$\bar{\text{P}}\text{ANDA}$ physics: Complete reconstruction of multi-photon and lepton-pair channels of utmost importance

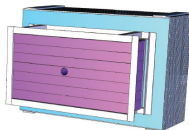
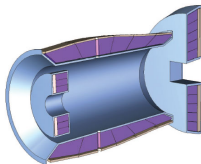
Good energy and spatial resolution for photons up to 15 GeV

High yield and background rejection

Target spectrometer: Homogenous barrel part plus two endcaps

Forward spectrometer: Sampling calorimeter

Energy threshold	10 MeV
Spatial coverage	99 % of 4π
Single crystal rate	up to 1 MHz



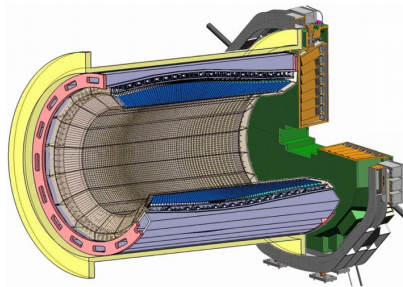
Electromagnetic Calorimetry: The Target Calorimeter

2nd generation PbWO_4 (PWO-II), improved light yield, radiation hardness, 15744 crystals

Operating at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ($\times 4$ light yield)

Read out: Large area APDs (2 per crystal), vacuum photo tetrodes (inner forward endcap)

Radiation length	0.9 cm
Molière radius	2.1 cm
Crystal dimensions	$20 \times 2.5 \times 2.5\text{ cm}^3$
Time resolution	$\leq 1\text{ ns}$ ($> 100\text{ MeV}$)
Energy res. $\frac{\sigma E}{E}$	$1\% \oplus \frac{2\%}{\sqrt{E[\text{GeV}]}}$
Spatial resolution	$\leq 1.5\text{ mm}$

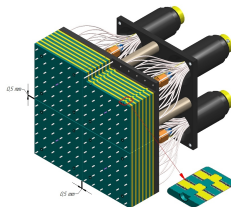
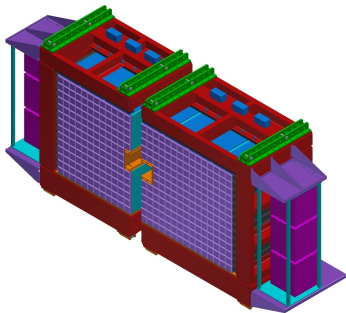


Electromagnetic Calorimetry: The Forward Calorimeter

Shashlik type sampling calorimeter

Lead absorbers, plastic
scintillators, PMT readout

$5.5 \times 5.5 \text{ cm}^2$ cells

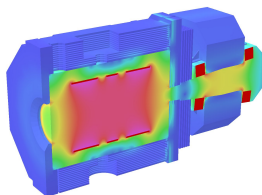


$\frac{\sigma E}{E}$	$1\% \oplus \frac{2-3\%}{\sqrt{E[\text{GeV}]}}$
E_{thresh}	10-20 MeV
Spatial resolution	3.5 mm
Cell rate	1 MHz
Total dose	10 kGy
Number of cells	1512

The Magnets

Ideal combination of superconducting solenoid (target region) and dipole (forward spectrometer, below $5^\circ/10^\circ$)

	Solenoid	Dipole
Field	2 T	1 T
Diameter	inner/outer 1.9/2.3 m	1 m \times 3 m opening
Length	4.9 m	2.5 m
Weight	300 t	220 t



Solenoid:

Instrumented flux return

Field inhomogeneity $\leq 2\%$

Dipole ramping operation fully synchronous with storage ring,
ramp speed 1.25 %/s

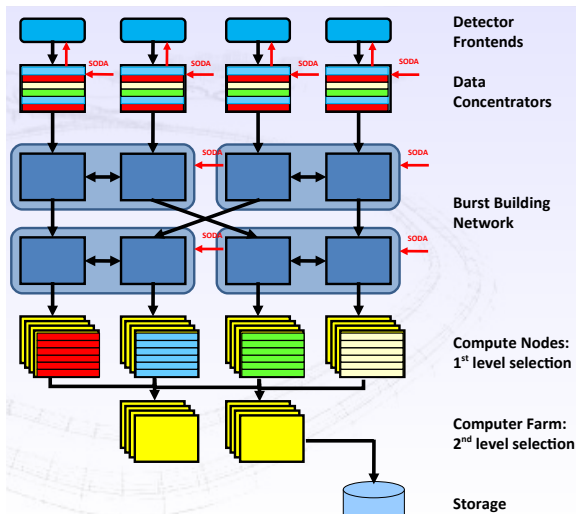
Data Acquisition

High interaction rate, wide physics objectives: triggerless DAQ

Time
distribution:
SODA

Time tag /
hit

Selection
after event
building



Timeline

Detector component construction started in 2014

Most/all phase 1 TDRs completed in 2017/2018

Mounting of the detector in $\overline{\text{PANDA}}$ hall starting 2021

Commissioning 2024

$\overline{\text{PANDA}}$ -experiment will be operational from 2025 on

Doing hadron physics from $\bar{p}p$ collisions

Unveil many of today's QCD puzzles

