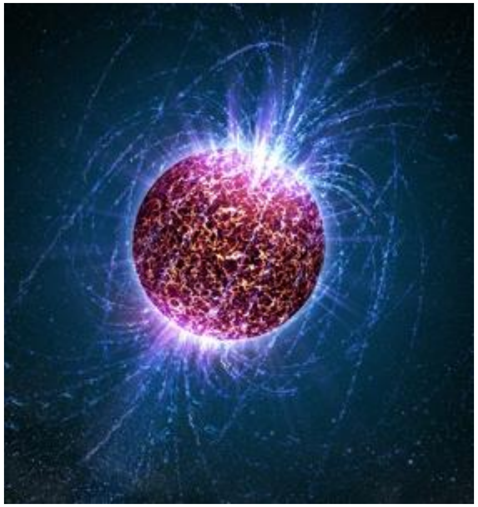
Status and Perspectives of the CBM Experiment

Norbert Herrmann
Heidelberg Univ.

Constraining the QCD Phase Boundary with Data from Heavy Ion Collisions, GSI, Feb 12 - 14, 2018

Dense Baryonic Matter



Neutron stars

Temperature
T < 20 MeV

Density
$\rho < 10\ \rho_0$

Lifetime
T ~ infinity

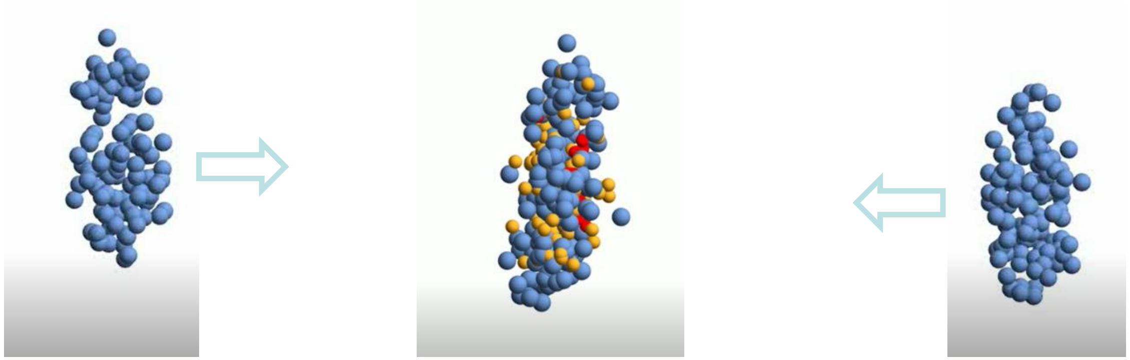
Neutron star merger

Temperature
T < 70 MeV

Density
$\rho < 2 – 6\ \rho_0$

Reaction time
(GW170817)
T ~ 10 ms

Heavy ion collisions at SIS100



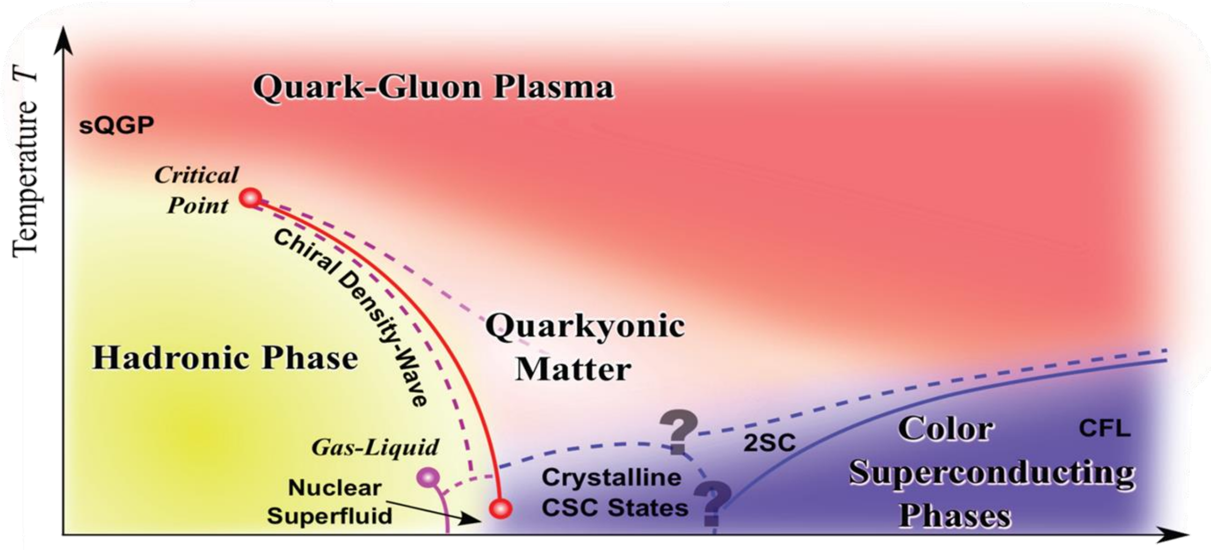
Compressed Baryonic Matter

Temperature
T < 120 MeV

Density
$\rho < 8\rho_0$

Reaction time
$t \sim 10^{-23}$ s

CBM – Goals



Courtesy of K. Fukushima & T. Hatsuda

Mission:

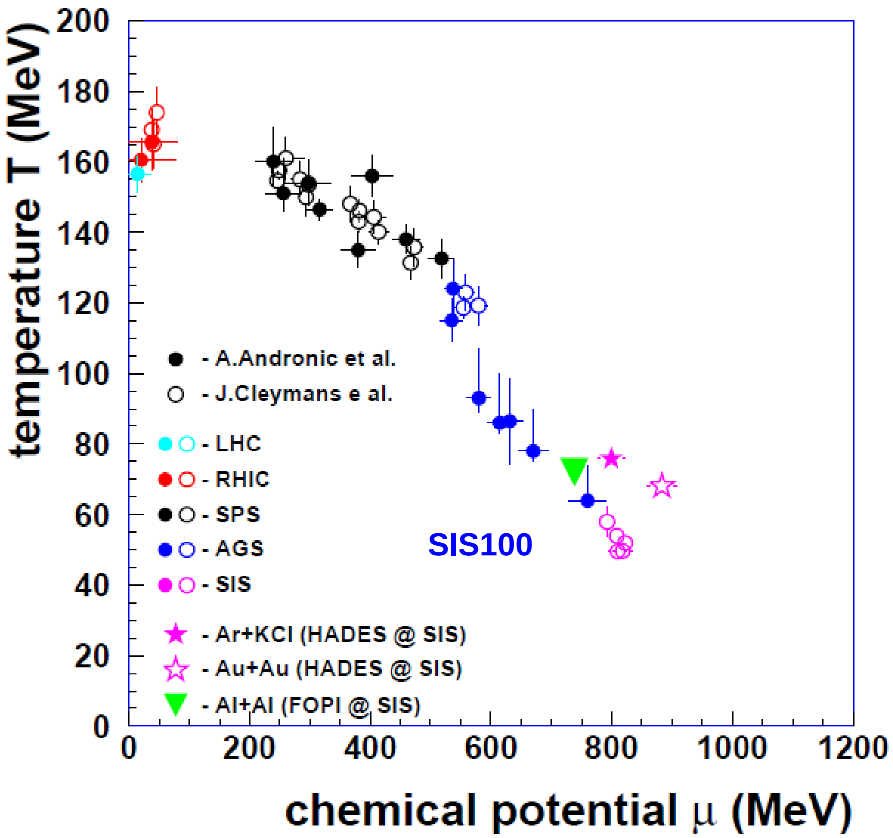
Systematically explore QCD matter at large baryon densities with high accuracy and rare probes.

Outline:

Current experimental knowledge
Experimental and theoretical expectations / predictions
Experiment setup
Planned Fair Phase-0, Day-1 and Phase-1 measurements

Chemical Freeze-out data

Analyses in framework of
Statistical Hadronisation Model



High energies:

grandcanonical ensemble

$$n_i(\mu,T) = \frac{N_i}{V} = -\frac{T}{V}\frac{\partial \ln Z_i}{\partial \mu} = \frac{g_i}{2\pi^2}\int \frac{p^2 dp}{e^{\frac{E_i-\mu_i}{T}} \pm 1}$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_B B_i + \mu_S S_i + \mu_{I_3} I_{3,i}$$

Lower energies / small systems:

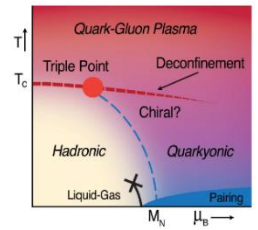
canonical ensemble,

strangeness suppression factor γ_S

Equilibrium achieved in small systems?

Equilibrium as signature for phase transition?

Freeze-out line at large baryon densities
as phase boundary to quarkyonic matter ?

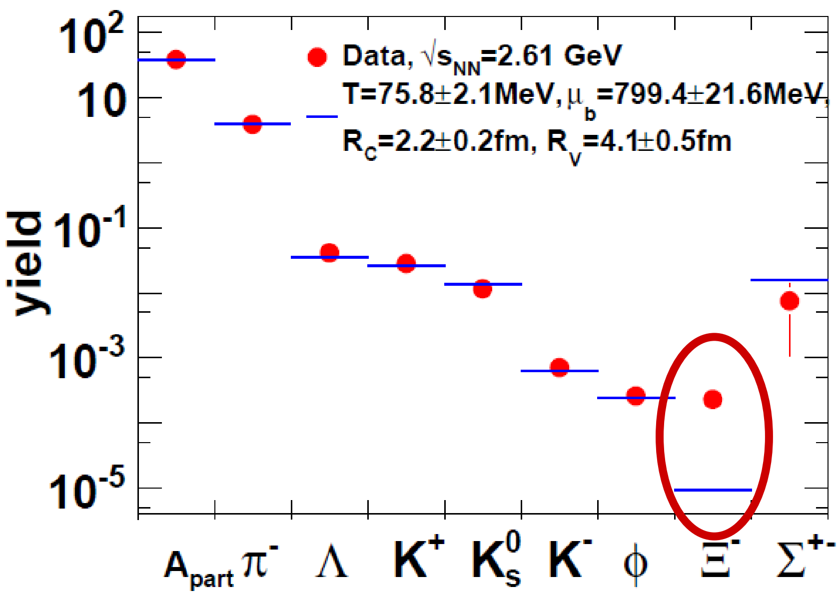


A. Andronic et al.,
Nucl. Phys. A837 (2010) 65

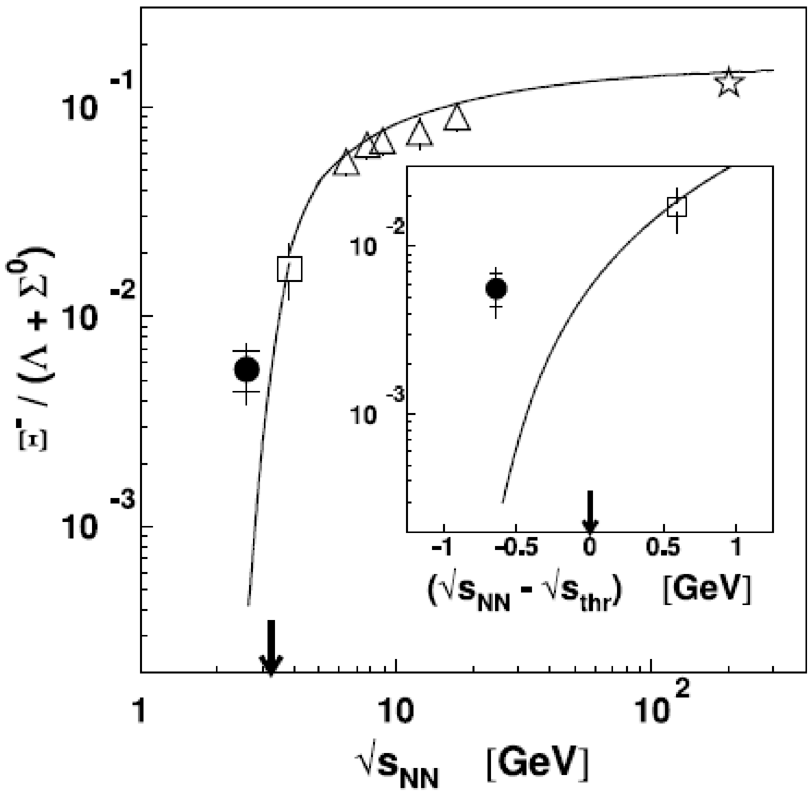
HADES: Sub-threshold Ξ^- - production

Ar+KCl reactions at 1.76A GeV

- Ξ^- yield by appr. factor 25 higher than thermal yield

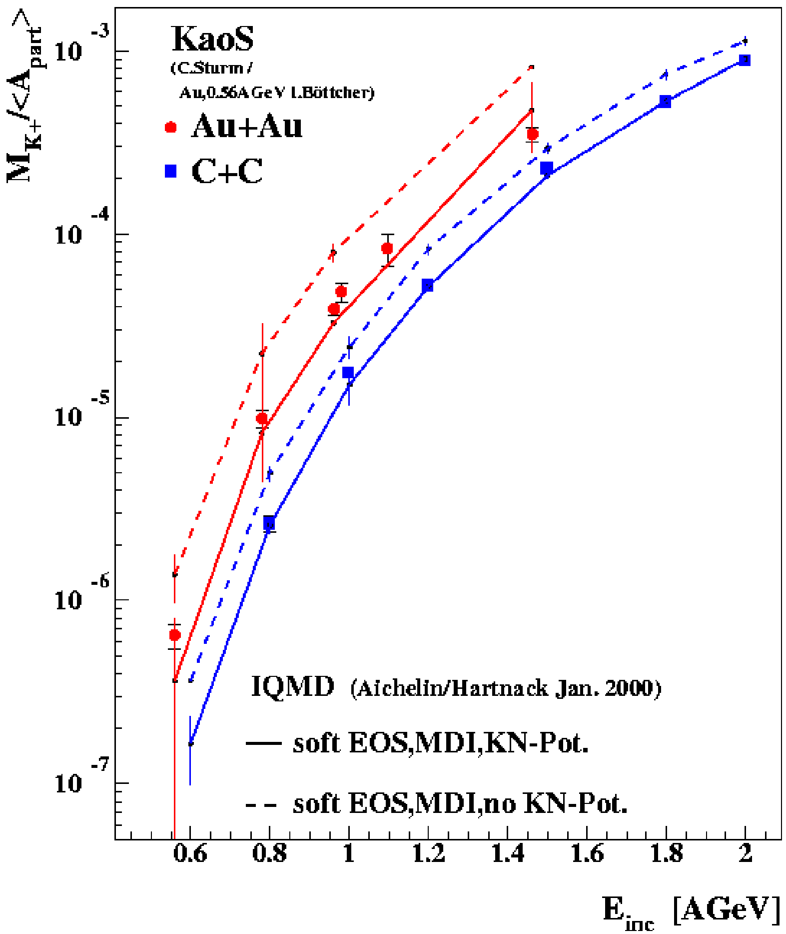


G. Agakishiev et al. (HADES), PRL103, 132301, (2009)

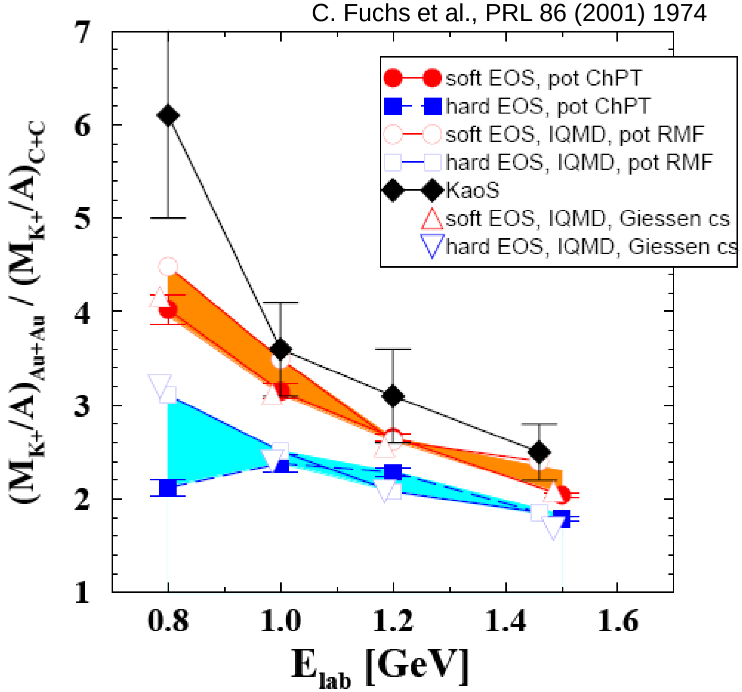


Reminder: Subthreshold Kaon – measurements (KAOS at SIS18)

C.Sturm et al. (KaoS), PRL 86 (2001) 39



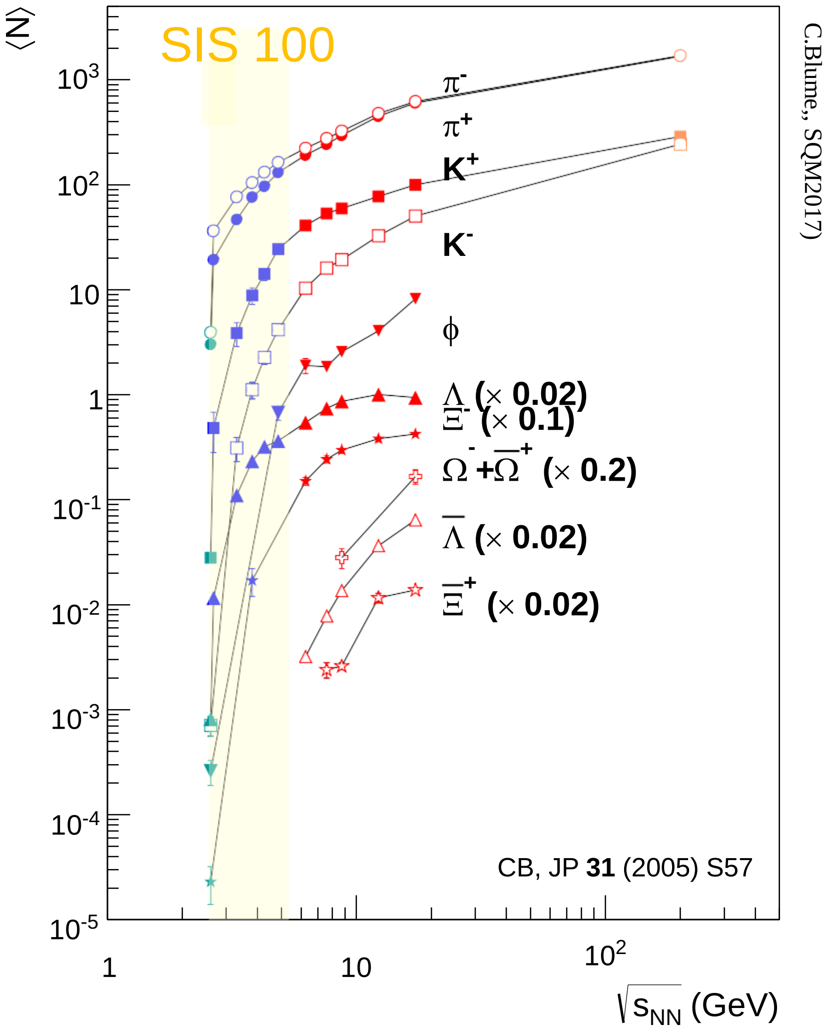
C. Fuchs et al., PRL 86 (2001) 1974



Strong sensitivity to Equation Of State
due to multistep production
(formation of nucleon resonances)
=> soft EOS (K=200 MeV)

Final state particle abundance

Particle yields from central Au + Au collisions



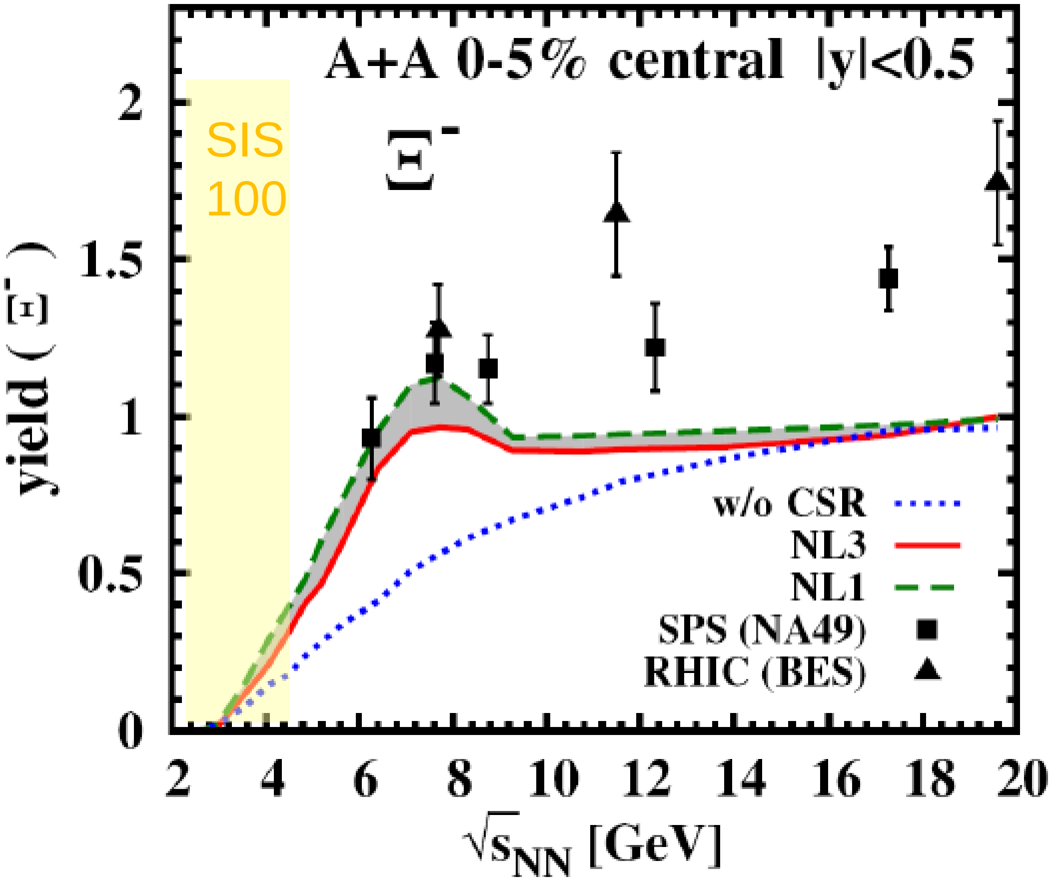
Strange and charmed particle production thresholds in pp - collisions

reaction	$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	T_{lab}(GeV)
$pp \rightarrow K^+\Lambda p$	2.548	1.6
$pp \rightarrow K^+K^-pp$	2.864	2.5
$pp \rightarrow K^+K^+\Xi^-p$	3.247	3.7
$pp \rightarrow K^+K^+K^+\Omega^-n$	4.092	7.0
$pp \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}pp$	4.108	7.1
$pp \rightarrow \Xi^-\bar{\Xi}^+pp$	4.520	9.0
$pp \rightarrow \Omega^-\bar{\Omega}^+pp$	5.222	12.7
$pp \rightarrow J/\Psi\, pp$	4.973	12.2

Hyperons as probes of dense matter

PHSD interpretation of Ξ⁻ - production

A. Palmese et al. Phys.Rev. C94 (2016) no.4, 044912



Predicted sensitivities
of production yields:

strong dependence on
Chiral Symmetry Restoration (CSR)

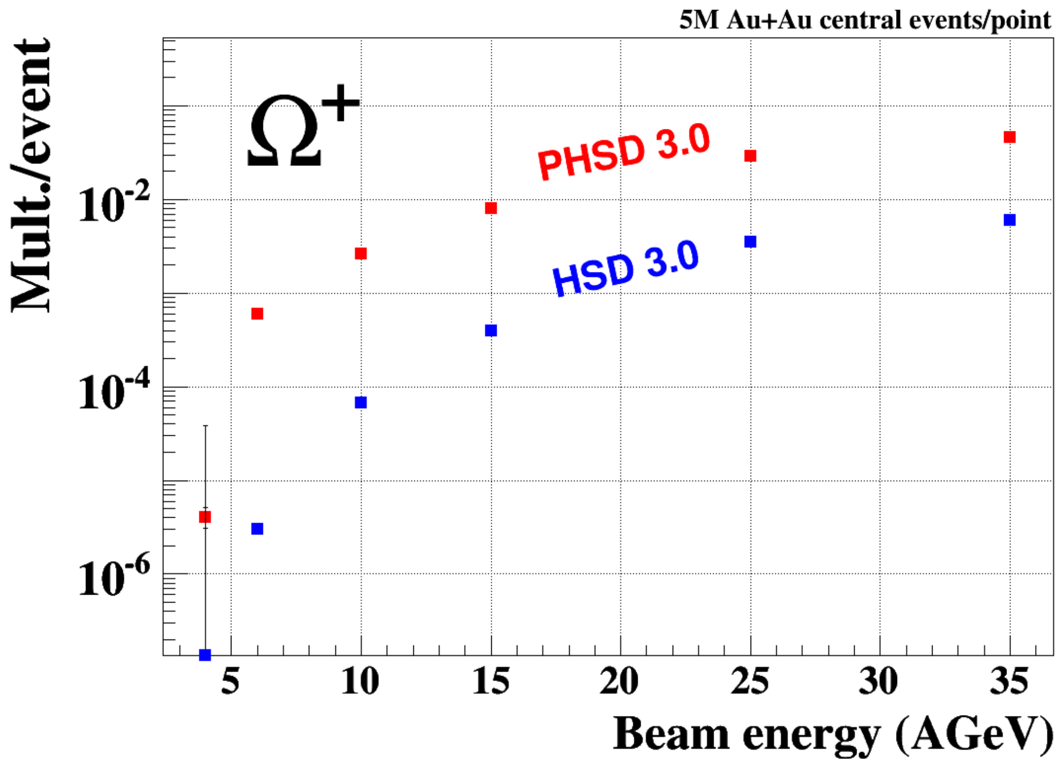
Measurable dependence on
Equation of State (NL1, NL3)

Alternative explanation (URQMD):
Tuned resonance parameter
J. Steinheimer, M. Bleicher, J.Phys. G43 (2016), 015104

Antihyperon – production

Prediction of PHSD transport model
(E. Bratkovskaya, W. Cassing)

I. Vassiliev, CBM, private communication

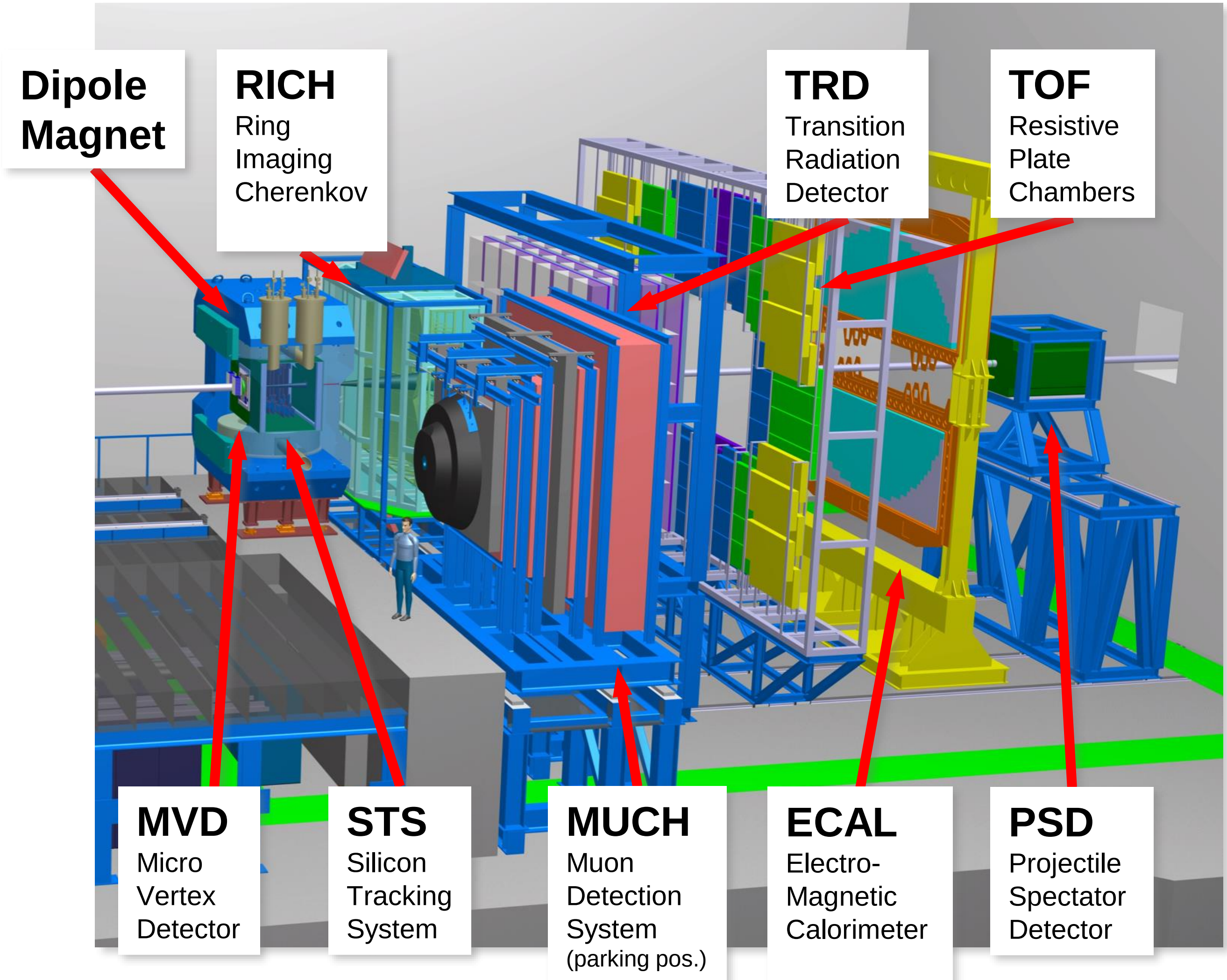


Large sensitivity to

partonic degrees of freedom
in SIS100 energy range
(deconfinement phase transition)

Mapping out the phase structure
requires systematic measurements.

CBM experimental setup (MSV)

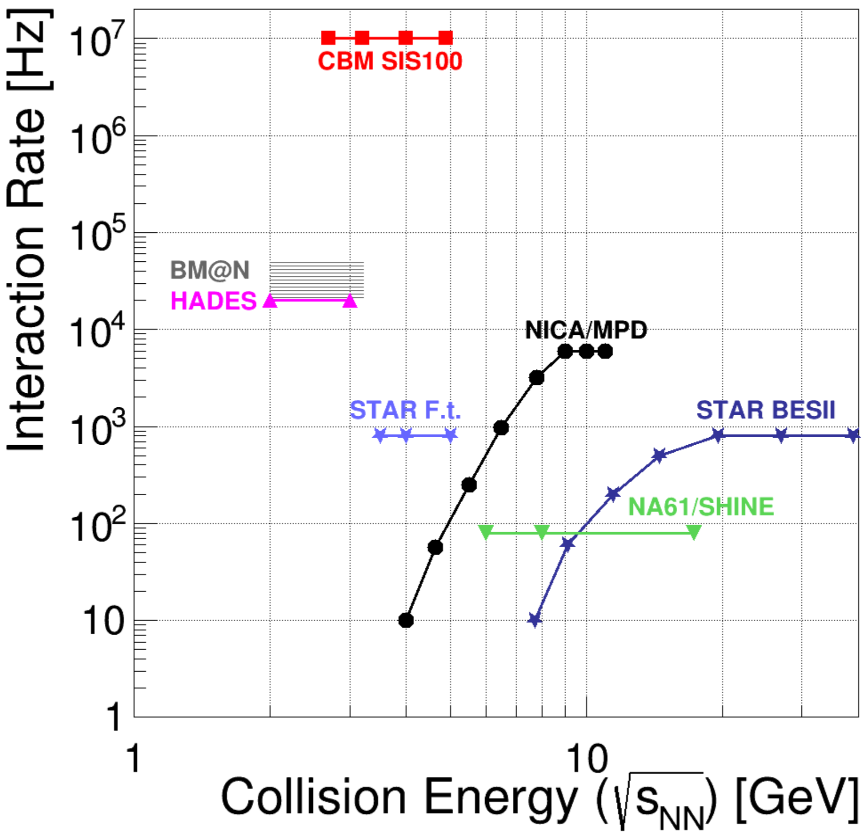


- Tracking acceptance: $2^o < \theta_{lab} < 25^o$
- Free streaming DAQ

  R_{int} = 10 MHz (Au+Au)

  with
  R_{int} (MVD) = 0.1 MHz
- Software based event selection

CBM – Strategy

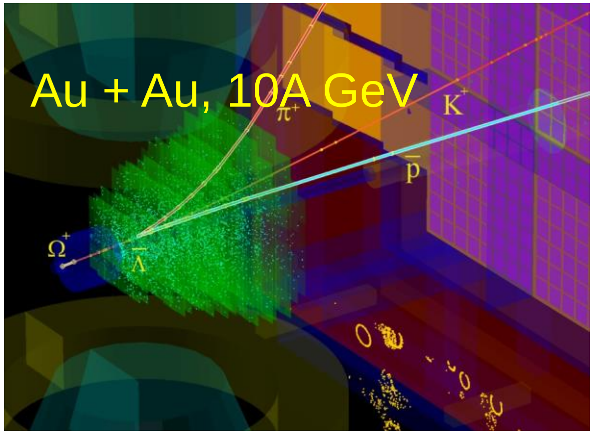


Exploration of QCD phase diagram as international effort:

NA61	@ SPS / CERN
BM@N	@ Nuclotron/JINR
STAR (F.t.)	@ RHIC/BNL
MPD	@ NICA / JINR

CBM's unique feature
High statistics measurement of rare probes

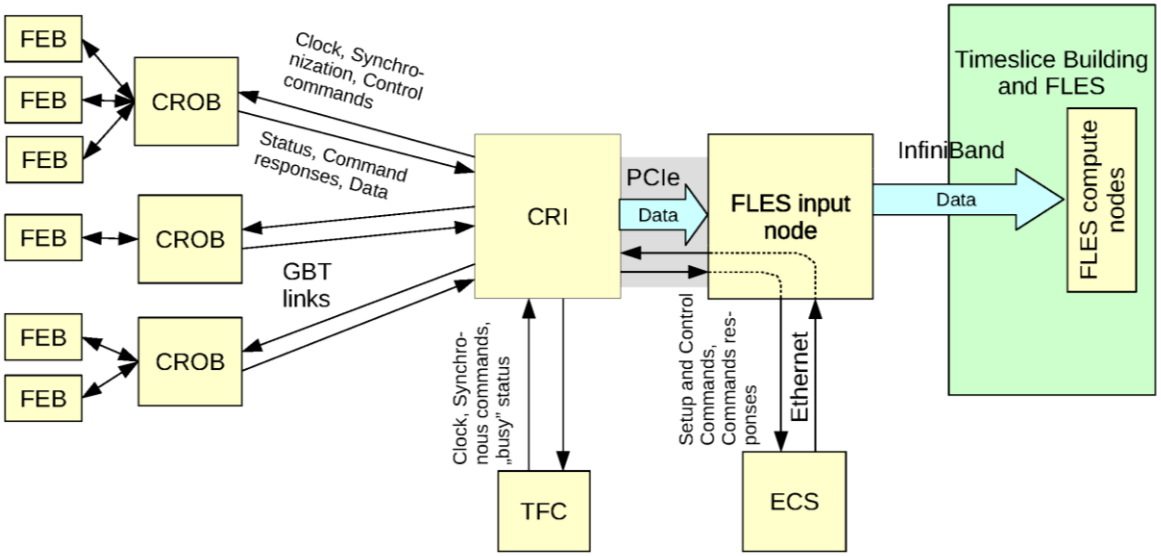
CBM data processing system



Reaction rate Au + Au:

10^7 collisions per second

Data rate: ~ 1 TB/s



Main features:

- radiation tolerant detectors and front-end electronics
- free streaming (triggerless) data with time stamps,
- software based event selection

CBM physics and observables

Eur.Phys.J. A53 (2017) 60

QCD equation-of-state
- collective flow of identified particles
- particle production at threshold energies

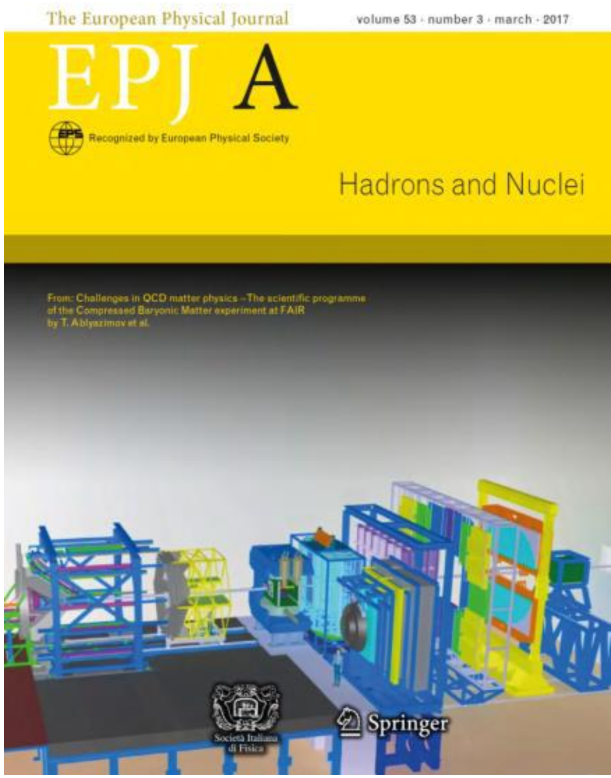
Phase transition
- excitation function of hyperons
- excitation function of LM lepton pairs

Critical point
- event-by-event fluctuations of conserved quantities

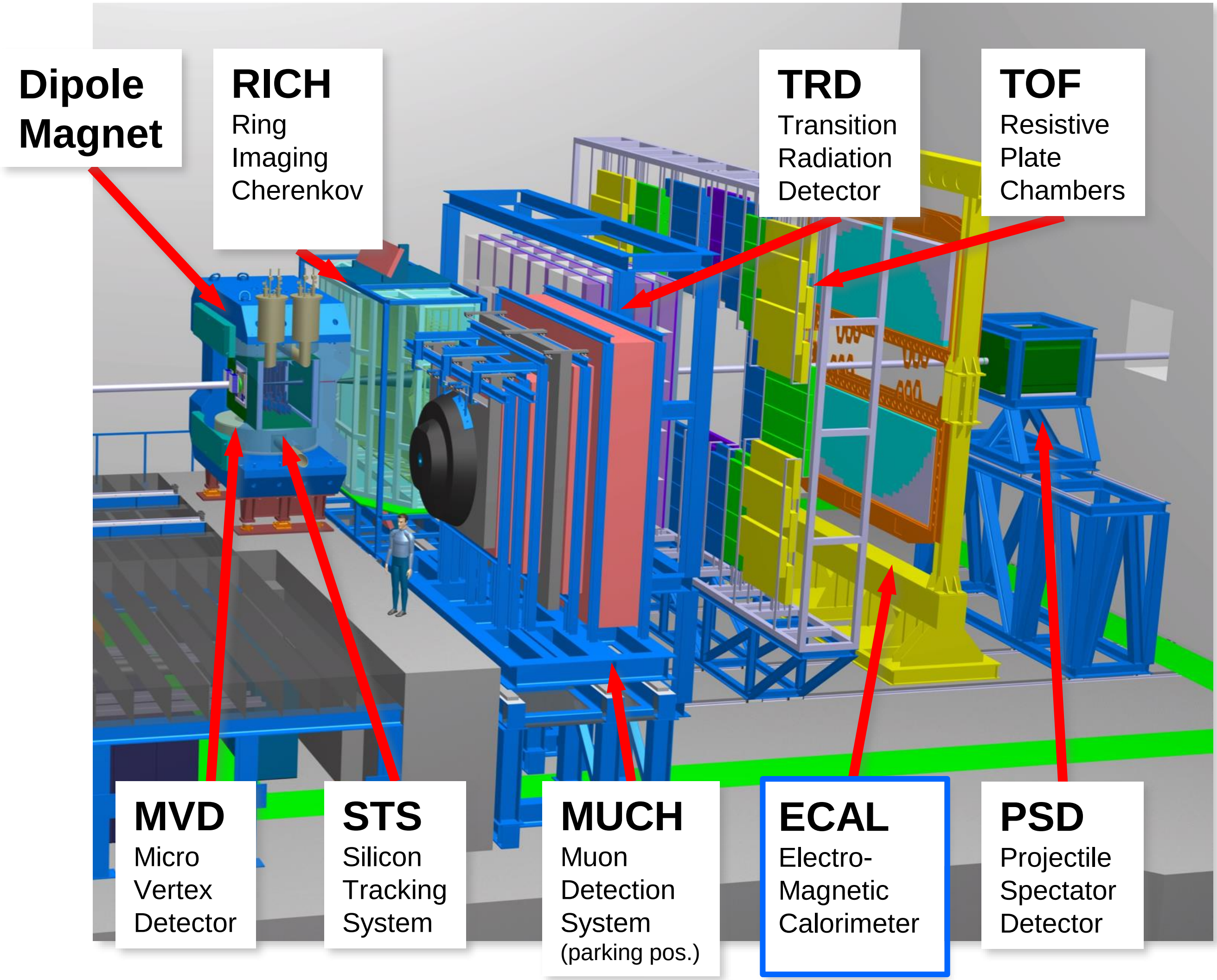
Chiral symmetry restoration at large ρ_B
- in-medium modifications of hadrons
- dileptons at intermediate invariant masses

Strange matter
- (double-) lambda hypernuclei
- Search for meta-stable objects (e.g. strange dibaryons)

Heavy flavour in cold and dense matter
- excitation function of charm production



CBM experimental setup (day-1)



- Tracking acceptance: $2^{o} < \theta_{lab} < 25^{o}$
- Free streaming DAQ
- R_{int} = 10 MHz (Au+Au)

  $R_{int} \approx$ 0.5 MHz
  full bandwith:
  Det. – Entry nodes
  reduced bandwidth
  Entry nodes – Comp. farm

  with
  R_{int} (MVD)=0.1 MHz
- Software based event selection

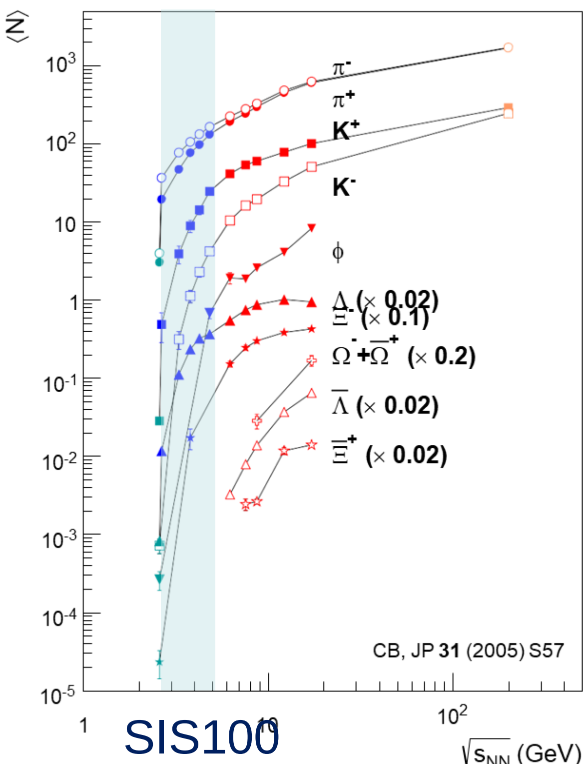
Day-1 setup = MSV setup – Compute Performance - ECAL
Phase-1 = Day1 with full Compute Performance + ECAL

Day-1 funding:
~ 90% secured

Observables: Strangeness and Dileptons

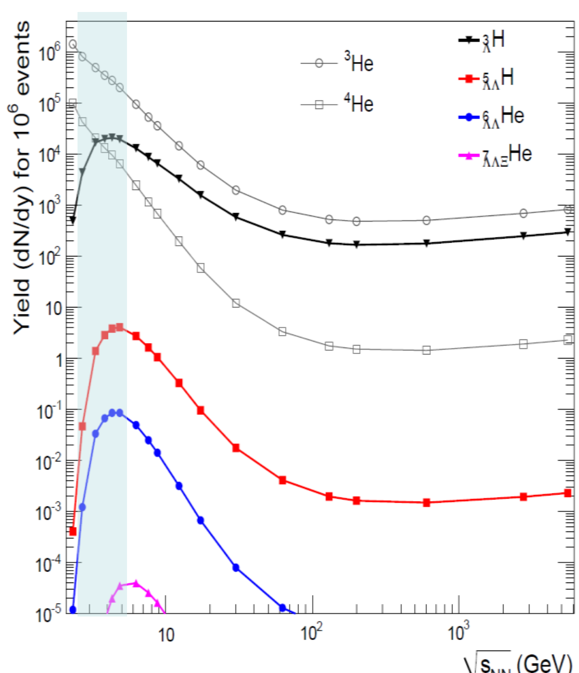
Excitation function of yields and phase-space distributions of
multi-strange hyperons and
lepton pairs in AA (C+C, Au+Au) collisions from 2-11 A GeV.
Search for hypernuclei (no data available in this energy range).

multi-strange hyperons



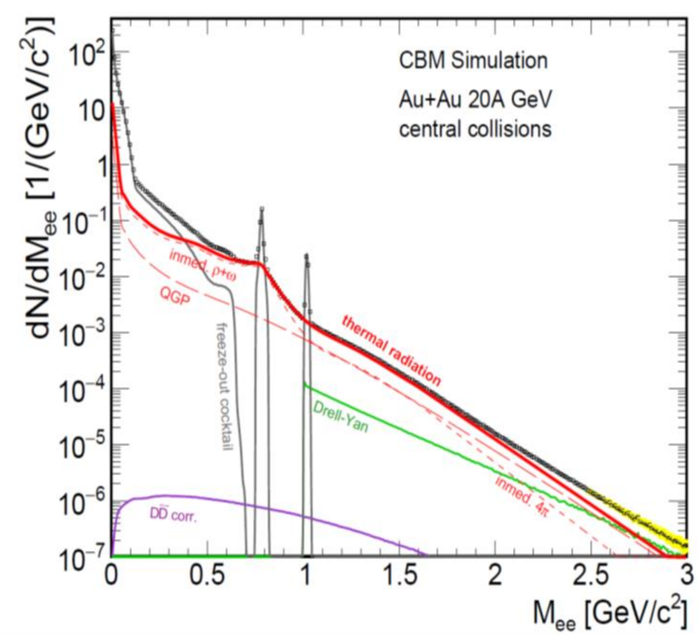
SIS100

hypernuclei



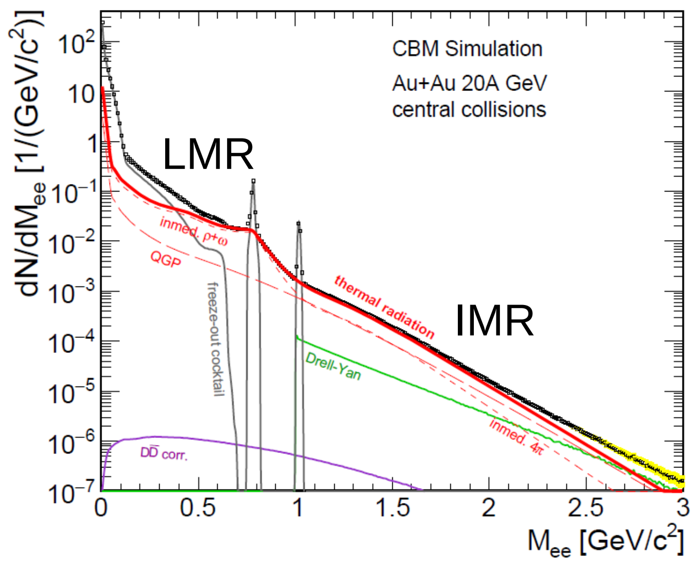
SIS100

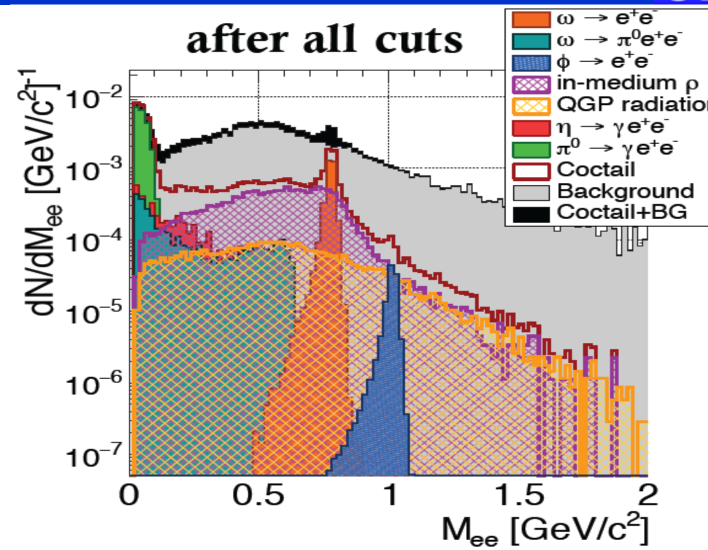
dilepton invariant mass



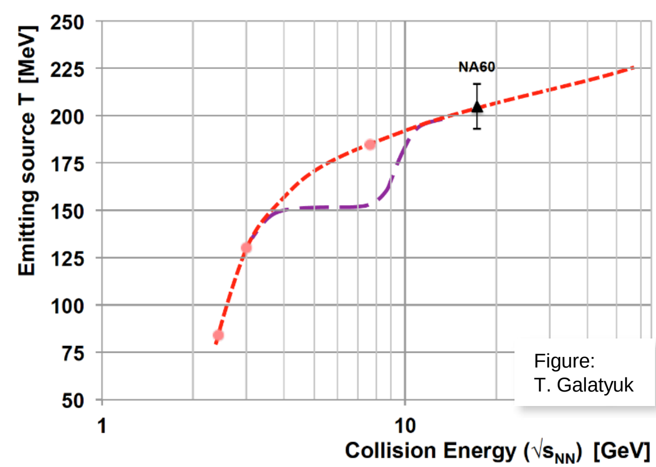
Dileptons as probes for dense matter (Day 1)

[R. Rapp, H. v.Hees, PLB 753 (2016) 586]





- 1M Au+Au (b=0 fm), 8A GeV
- IMR: S/B > 1/100
- Statistical accuracy of 10% requires ~1 week of beamtime



LMR: ρ – chiral symmetry restoration
fireball space – time extension

IMR: access to fireball temperature
ρ-a_1 chiral mixing

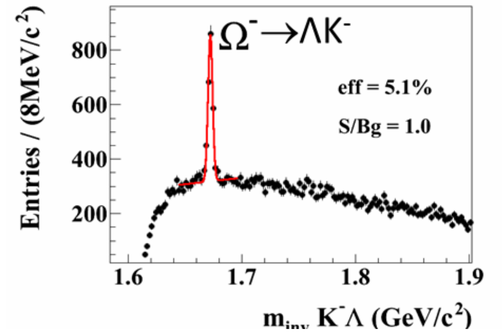
Measurement program:
e.g. excitation function of IMR – slope
full performance, uses MVD (100 kHz)

CBM Day 1 – further unique measurements

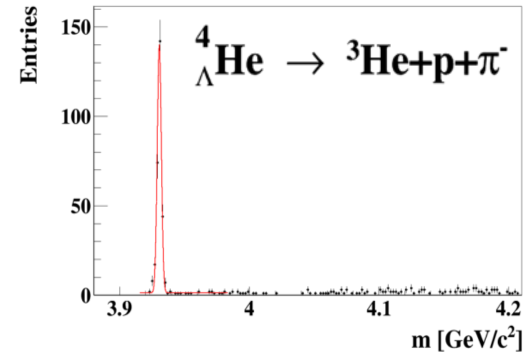
Hyperon measurements:

Au+Au at 10A GeV, ε_{duty} = 50%

Particle	Multi-plicity	BR	ε (%)	yield (s^{-1})	yield in 1 week
Ω^- (1672)	$5.6 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.68	5	1.64	$5 \cdot 10^5$
$^4_\Lambda$He (3930)	$1.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.32	14.7	0.87	$3 \cdot 10^5$



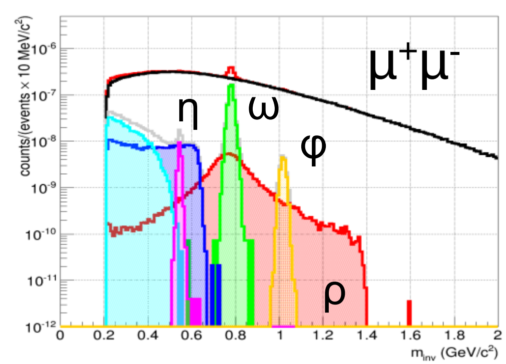
Hypernuclei measurement:



Di-Muon

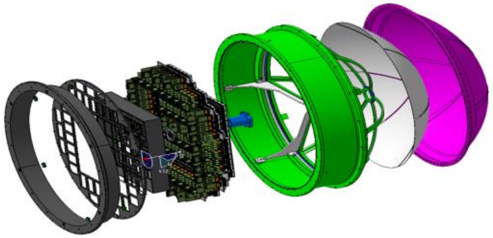
LM measurement at 8A GeV

complementary measurement to e^+e^- with different systematic errors

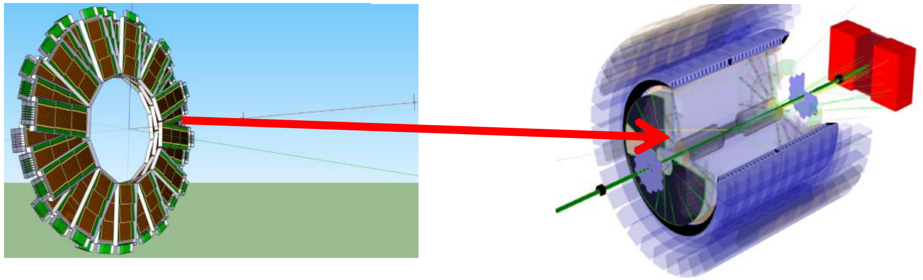


CBM – FAIR Phase 0 projects (2018 – 2022)

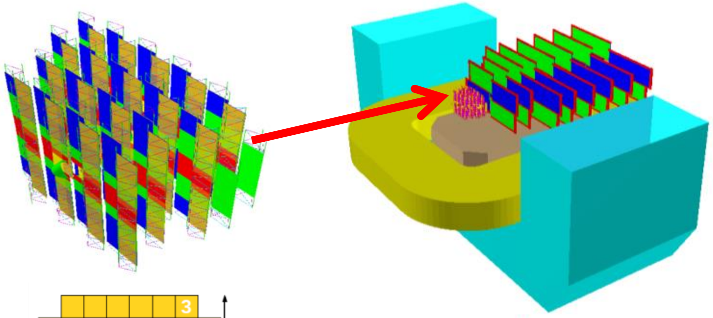
1. Install, commission and use 430 out of 1100 CBM RICH multi-anode photo-multipliers (MAPMT) including FEE in HADES RICH photon detector



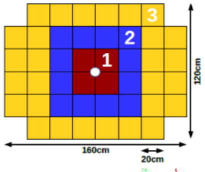
2. Install, commission and use 10% of the CBM TOF modules including read-out chain at STAR/RHIC (BES II 2019/2020)



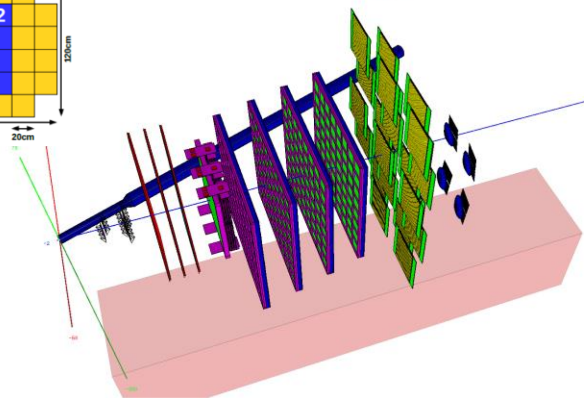
3. Upgrade BM@N experiment with 4 Silicon stations of CBM/STS design in the BM@N experiment at the Nuclotron JINR/Dubna (Au-beams in late 2020)



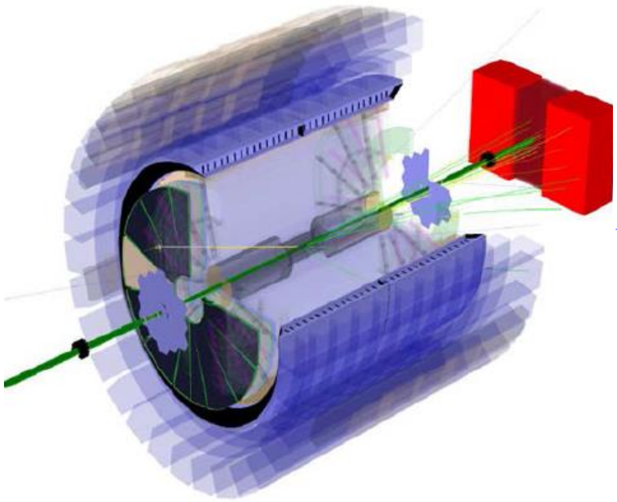
4. Install, commission and use the Project Spectator Detector at the BM@N experiment

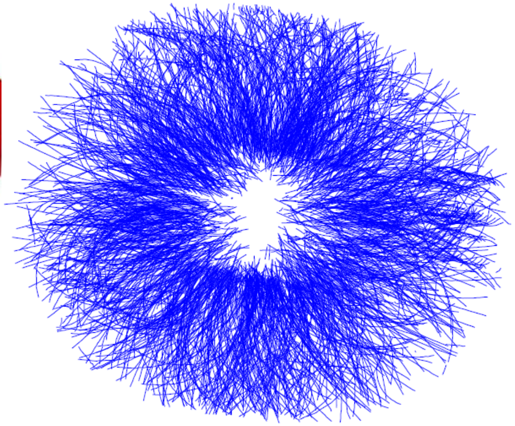


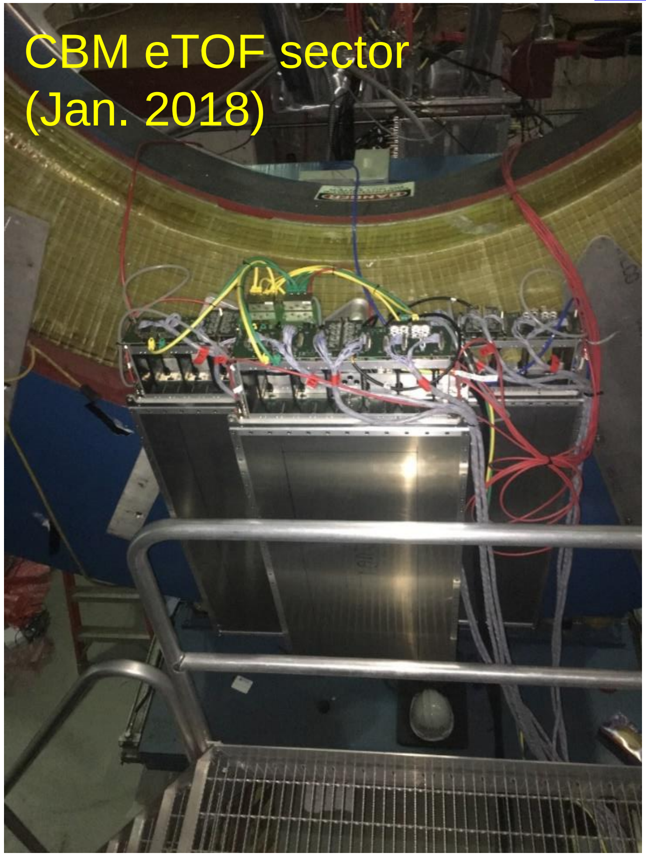
5. mini CBM (mCBM@SIS18) demonstrator for full CBM data taking and analysis chain



eTOF & HPC software in STAR at RHIC (BNL)







Participating CBM groups:

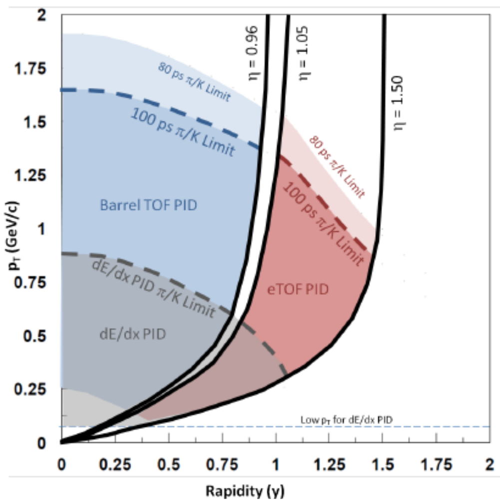
- Tsinghua Univ. Beijing
- GSI Darmstadt
- TU Darmstadt
- Univ. Frankfurt
- Univ. Heidelberg
- USTC Hefei
- CCNU Wuhan

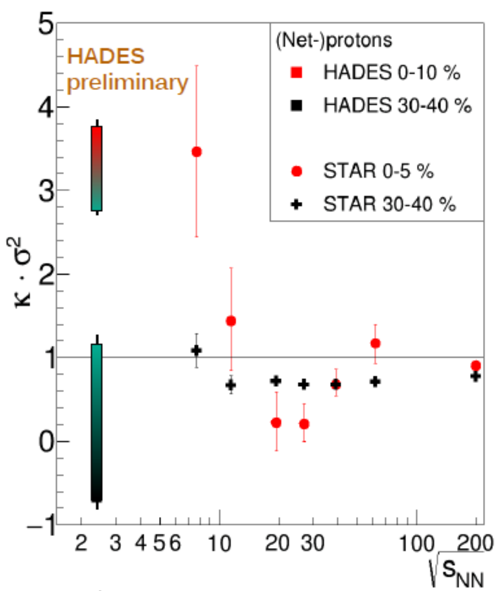
Test module operational	(Oct. 2016)
STAR DAQ interface	(Jan. 2017)
Full sector test	(Spring 2018)
Wheel installation	(Summer 2018)
BES II data taking	(2019/2020)
Transfer of modules to FAIR	(2021/22)

STAR – BES II physics program

arXiv:1609.05102v1 [nucl-ex]

Physics Program for the STAR/CBM eTOF Upgrade



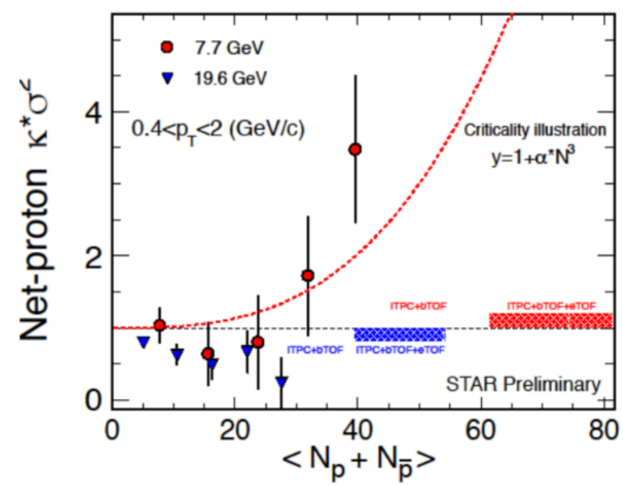


HADES: M. Lorenz, QM 2017
STAR: X. Luo et al, CPOD 2014

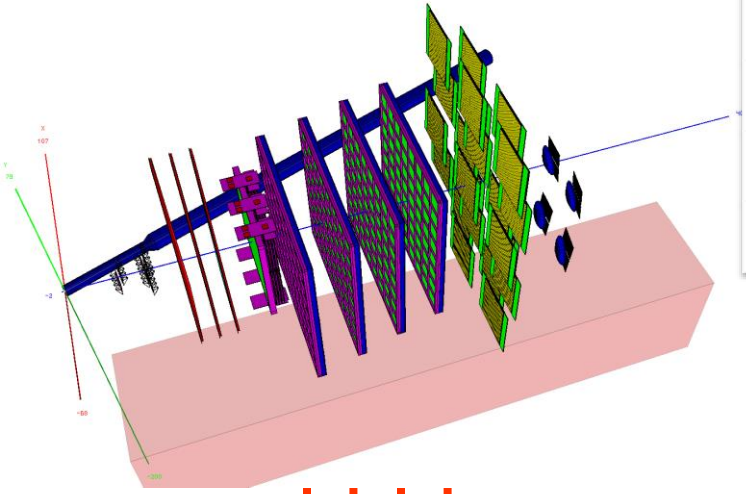
Topics to be studied with extended acceptance in energy range $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 3 – 62 GeV:

- ➢ Excitation function and phase-space distributions of hyperons, hypernuclei, anti-protons, ...
  → Equilibration, phase transitions
- ➢ Collective Flow (v1, v2)
  → Equation-of-State, phase transitions
- ➢ Dilepton yields
  → Chiral symmetry restoration
- ➢ Fluctuations of conserved quantum numbers (baryon, charge, strangeness)
  → Critical point

Expected increase in signal strength:



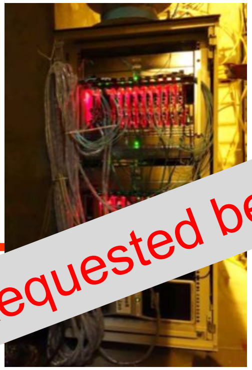
mCBM schedule



Schedule

10/2017	cave & beam line: reconstruction started, procurement started
11/2017	µDAQ test stand @ Heidelberg operational
12/2017	beam dump mounted
03/2018	cave reconstruction completed
04/2018	mFLES cluster @ Green IT Cube installed
05/2018	beam line installed and commissioned
05/2018	installation of detector stations
06/2018	start commissioning w/o beam
08/2018	start commissioning with beam
Q3/2019	first system high rate test

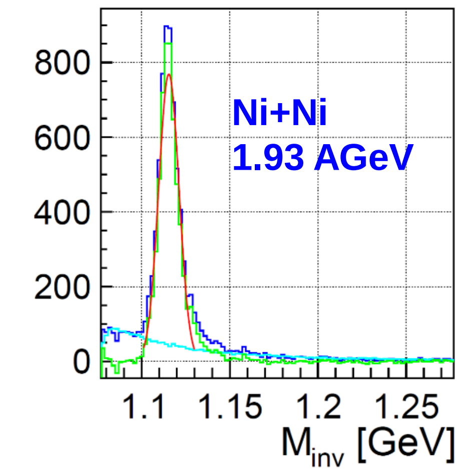
Requested beamtime was fully granted by G-PAC

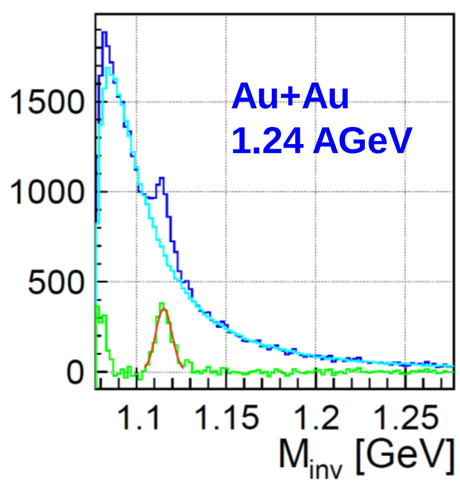


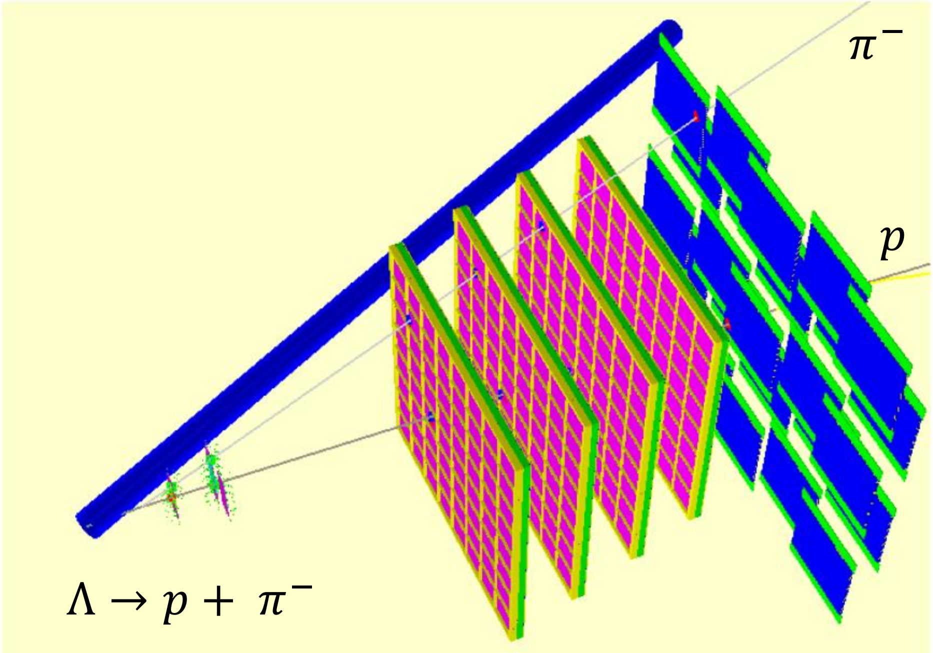
mCBM performance benchmark

(Sub)threshold Λ – baryon reconstruction.

Event based MC simulation of 10^8 events
(measurement time: 10 s)



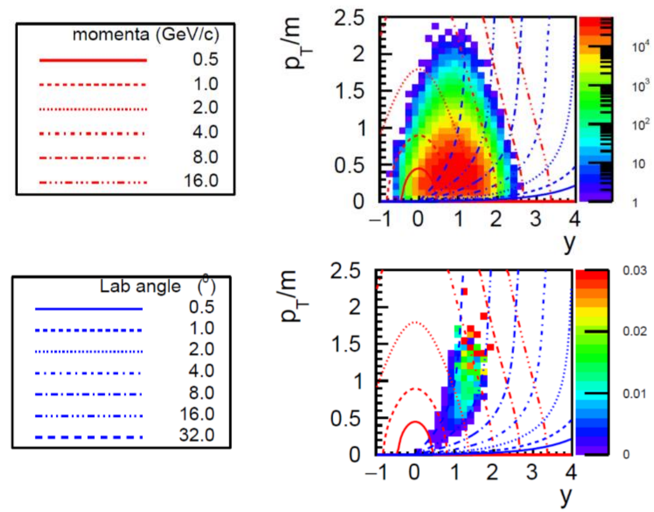




Acceptance

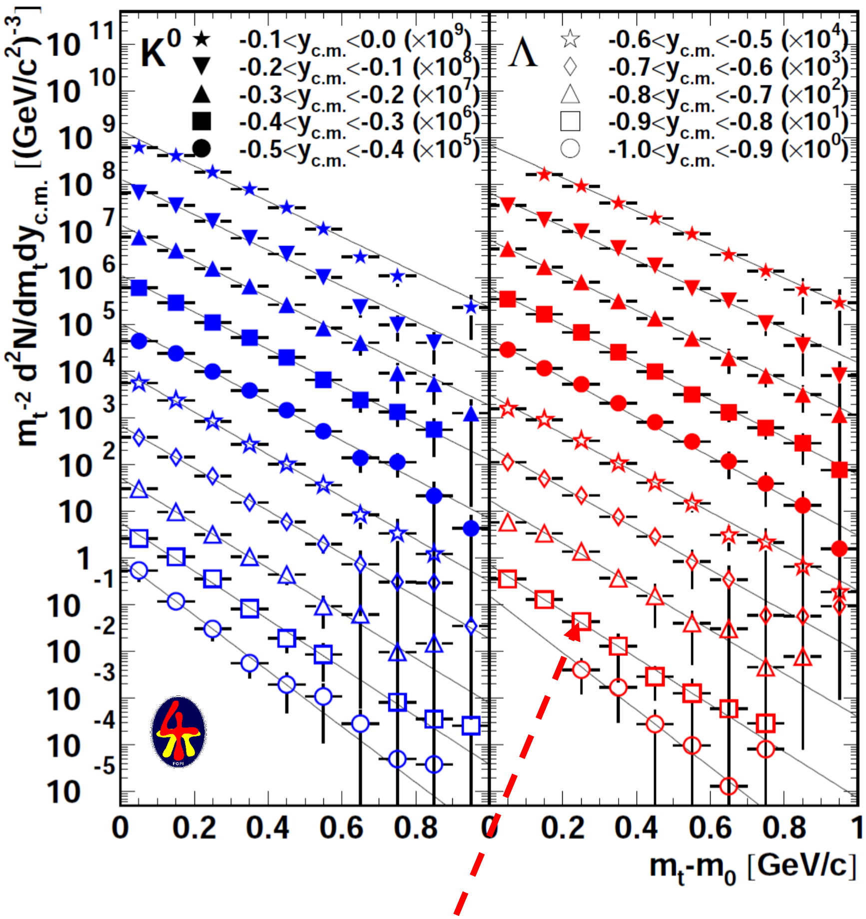
&

Efficiency



Reference data for Λ – production

M. Merschmeyer et al. (FOPI), PRC 76, 024906 (2007)



midrapidity

Reaction:

$^{58}Ni + ^{58}Ni$ at 1.93 AGeV

Centrality:

350 mb (most central)

$$\frac{\sigma_{cen}}{\sigma_{geo}} \leq 0.13$$

Data taking period:

17.1.2003 – 3.2.2003

Statistics:

~ 60.000 reconstructed Λ

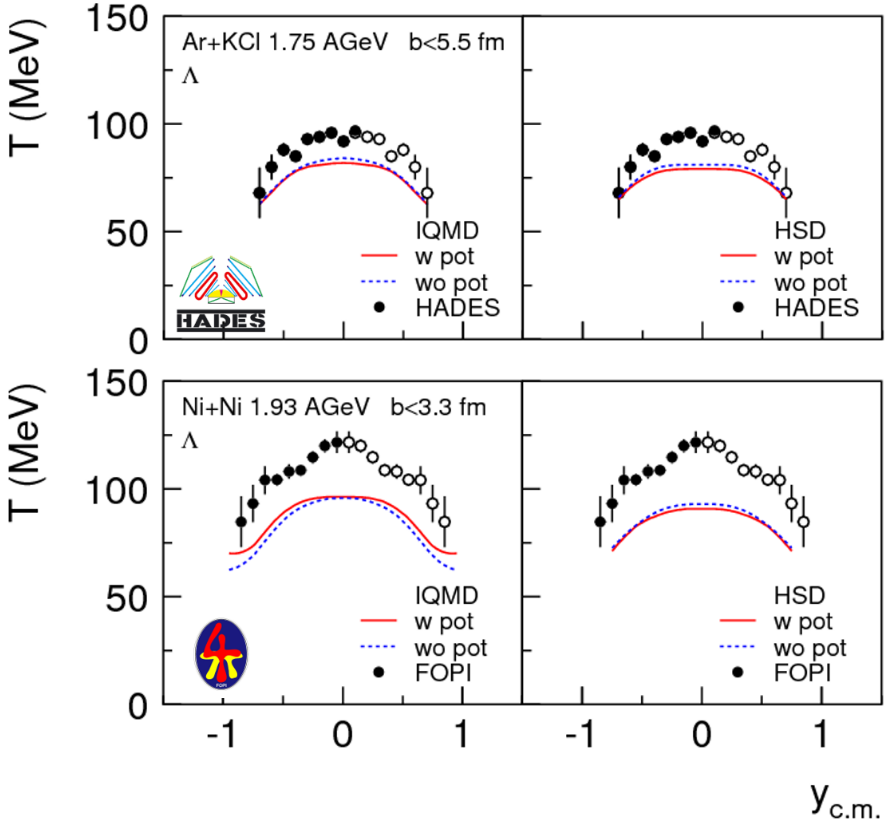
Derived quantities:

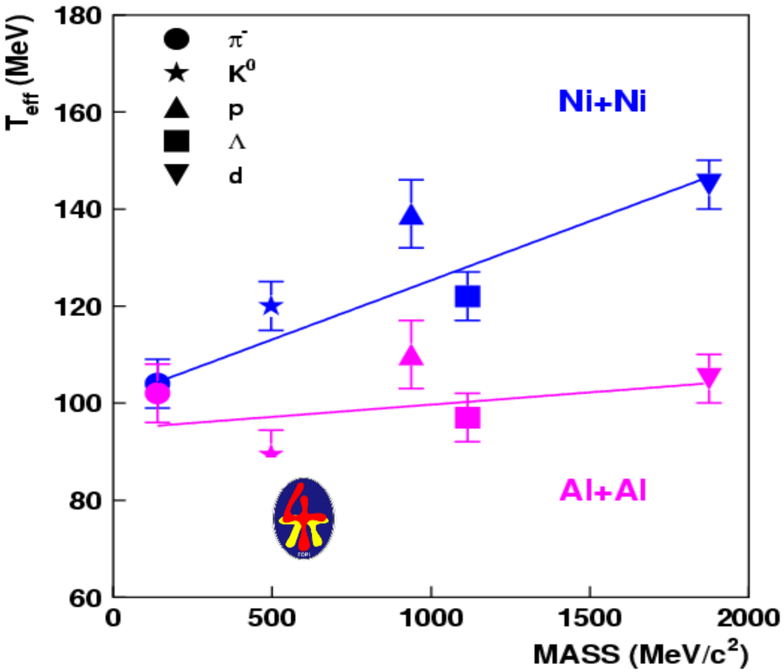
slope parameter

integrated yield

Physics of the benchmark observable

C. Hartnack et al. PR 510 (2012)





Λ - slope parameter:

- smaller than proton
- not explained by transport models
- reason unclear:
  - rescattering cross section
  - repulsive potential

CBM – Collaboration: 55 institutions, 470 members

China:
CCNU Wuhan
Tsinghua Univ.
USTC Hefei
CTGU Yichang
Chongqing Univ.

Czech Republic:
CAS, Rez
Techn. Univ. Prague

France:
IPHC Strasbourg

Germany:
Darmstadt TU
FAIR
Frankfurt Univ. IKF
Frankfurt Univ. FIAS
Frankfurt Univ. ICS
GSI Darmstadt
Giessen Univ.
Heidelberg Univ. P.I.
Heidelberg Univ. ZITI
HZ Dresden-Rossendorf
KIT Karlsruhe
Münster Univ.
Tübingen Univ.
Wuppertal Univ.
ZIB Berlin

India:
Aligarh Muslim Univ.
Bose Inst. Kolkata
Panjab Univ.
Univ. of Jammu
Univ. of Kashmir
Univ. of Calcutta
B.H. Univ. Varanasi
VECC Kolkata
IOP Bhubaneswar
IIT Kharagpur
IIT Indore
Gauhati Univ.

Korea:
Pusan Nat. Univ.

Poland:
AGH Krakow
Jag. Univ. Krakow
Warsaw Univ.
Warsaw TU

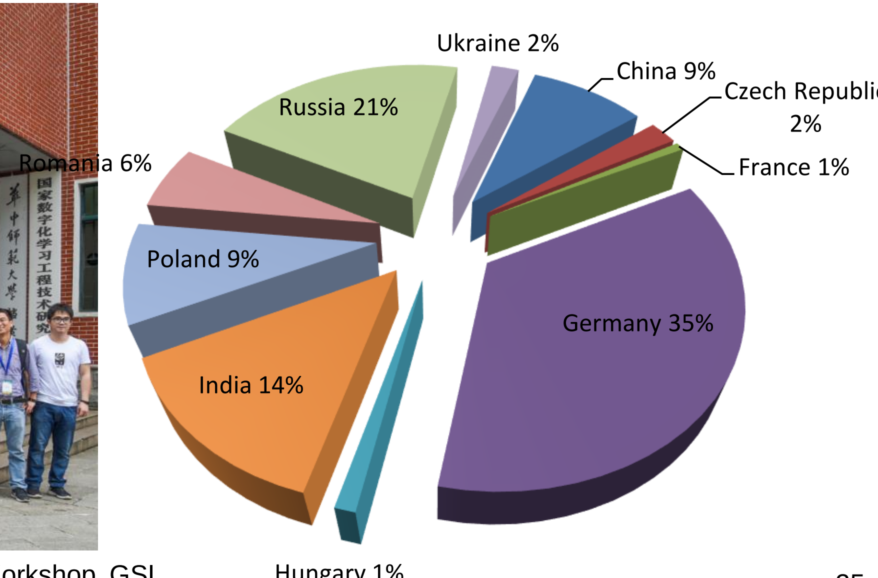
Romania:
NIPNE Bucharest
Univ. Bucharest

Hungary:
KFKI Budapest
Eötvös Univ.

Russia:
IHEP Protvino
INR Troitzk
ITEP Moscow
Kurchatov Inst., Moscow
VBLHEP, JINR Dubna
LIT, JINR Dubna
MEPHI Moscow
PNPI Gatchina
SINP MSU, Moscow

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

CBM Scientists



Summary / Conclusion

CBM scientific program at SIS100 is unique
- explore QCD matter at neutron star core densities
- employ high statistics capibility
  - to achieve high-precision of multi-differential observables
  - to enable rare processes as sensitive probes

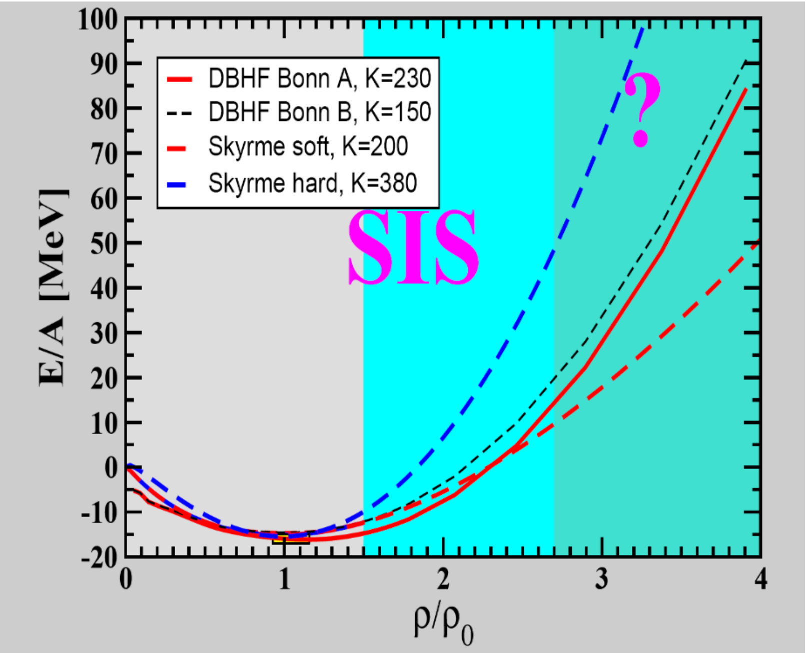
CBM day-1 setup allows start of program with significant discovery potential
- excitation function of hyperons production
- excitation function of di-lepton production
- study of hypernuclei

CBM Phase 0 activities targeted towards usage and understanding of major components & production of visible physics results with CBM devices

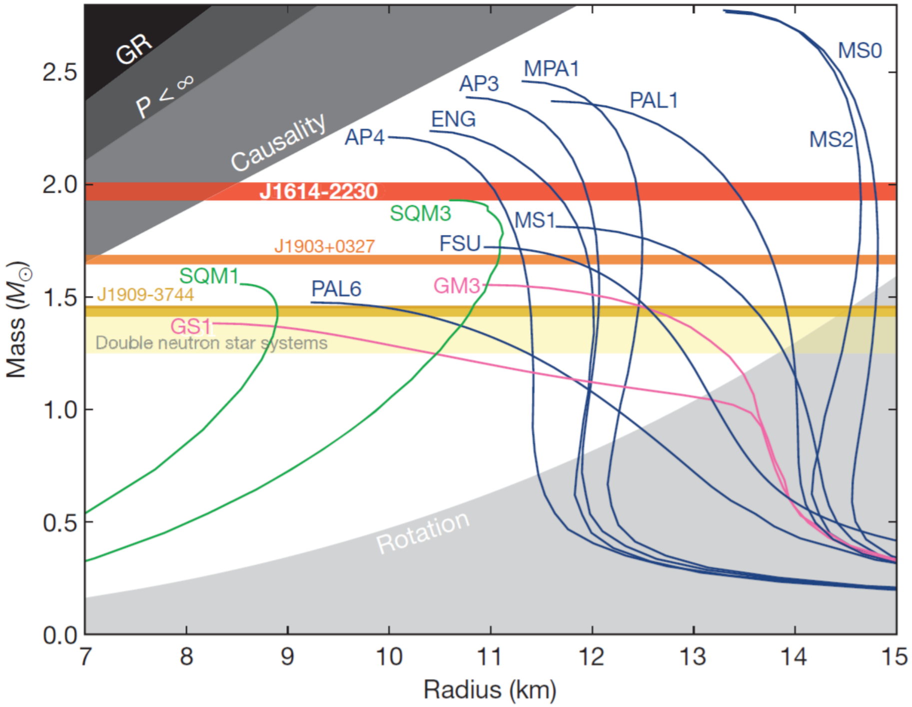
CBM – RICH sensors & readout	in HADES at SIS18
CBM – TOF and HPC software	in STAR at RHIC/BNL
CBM – PSD and CBM - STS	in BM@N at Nuclotron/JINR
Integration of all subsystems & FLES	in mCBM at SIS18

Equation of State & Neutron stars

C. Fuchs,
Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 56 (2006) 1



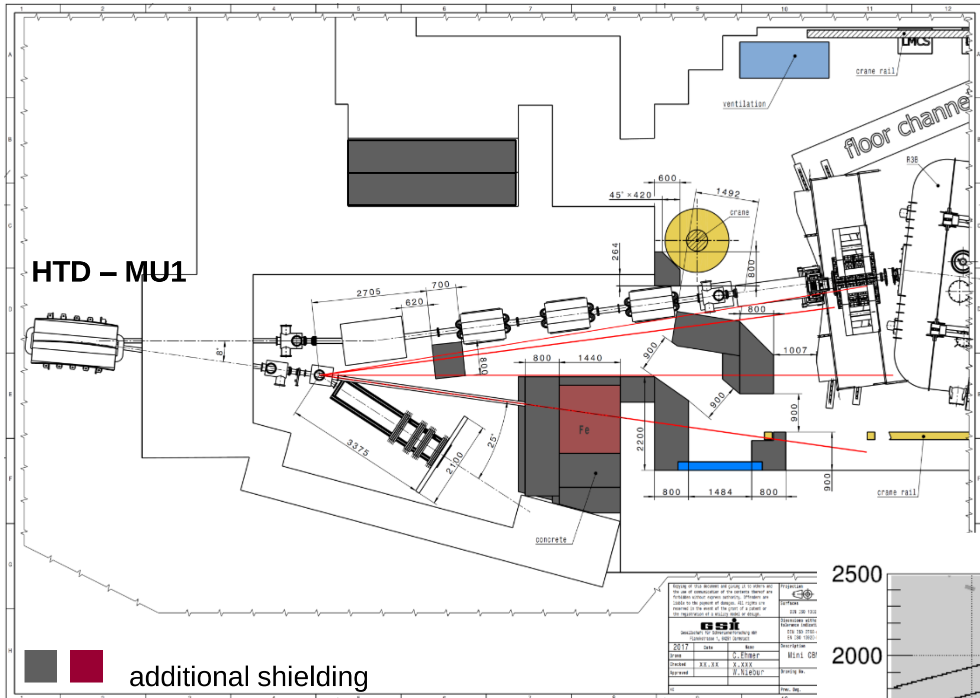
P.B. Demorest (2010)
doi:10.1038/nature09466



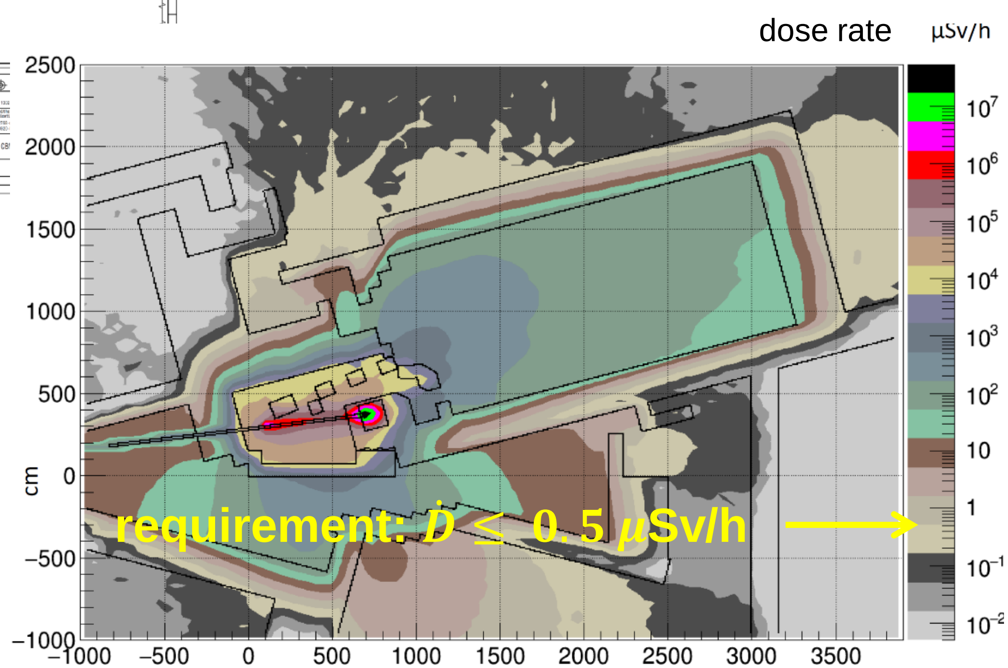
Soft EOS (Skyrme, K = 200 MeV) is not repulsive enough to allow for a neutron star with 2 solar masses.

DBHF BONN A corresponds to AP4, however, does not contain strange baryons.

Stiffening of EOS must occur in the range of densities up to 4 ρ_0 (SIS100 energy range).



- Modified switching magnet (HTD – MU1)
- New beam dump
- Additional shielding



FLUKA calculations:
10^8 Au ions s^{-1}, 1.24 AGeV,
2.5 mm Au target (P_{int} = 10%)
vertical section: **beam level**