Spectroscopy at $\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA

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Workshop on New Physics with SuperB
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Outline

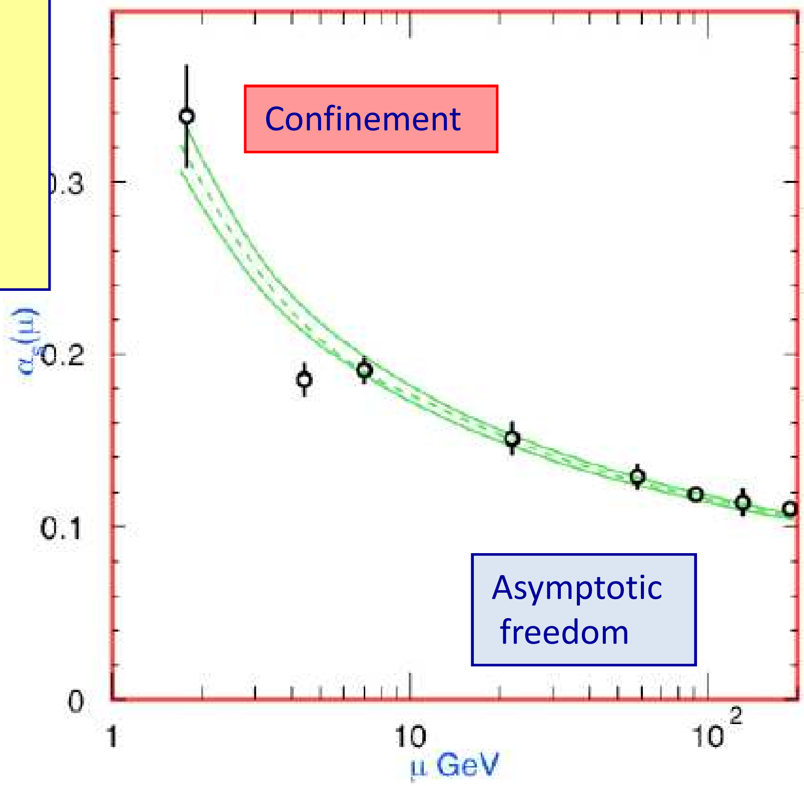
- Introduction
- $\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA at FAIR
  - Experimental Setup
  - The $\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA Physics Program
  - Physics Performance
- Summary and Outlook

QCD

The modern theory of the strong interactions is Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD), the quantum field theory of quarks and gluons based on the non abelian gauge group SU(3). It is part of the Standard Model.

At high energies, where the strong coupling constant α_s becomes small and perturbation theory applies, QCD is well tested.

In the low-energy regime, however, QCD becomes a strongly coupled theory, many aspects of which are not understood.



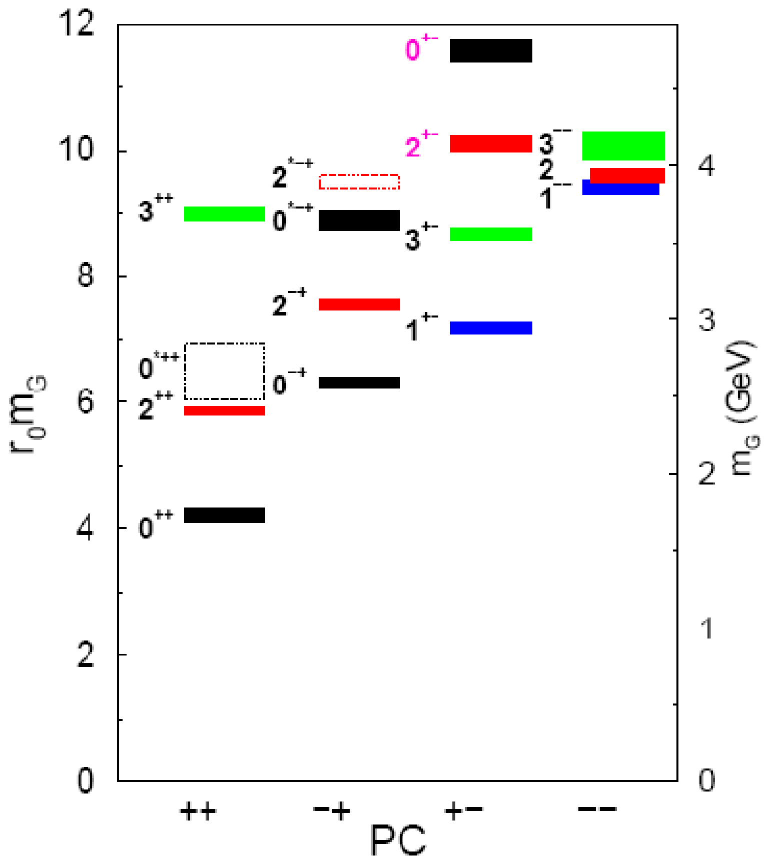
Theoretical Approaches to non-perturbative QCD

- Potential models. Bound systems of heavy quarks can be treated in the framework of non-relativistic potential models, with forms which reproduce the asymptotic behaviour of QCD. Masses and widths are obtained by solving Schrödinger's equation.
- Lattice QCD (LQCD)
  - The QCD equations of motions are discretized on a 4-dimensional space-time lattice and solved by large-scale computer simulations.
  - Enormous progress in recent years (e.g. gradual transition from quenched to unquenched calculations).
  - Ever increasing precision, thanks also to sinergies with EFT.
- Effective Field Theories (EFT)

  They exploit the symmetries of QCD and the existence of hierarchies of scales to provide effective lagrangians that are equivalent to QCD for the problem at hand.
  - With quark and gluon degrees of freedom (e.g. Non Relativistic QCD or NRQCD)
  - With hadronic degrees of freedom (e.g. Chiral Perturbation Theory).

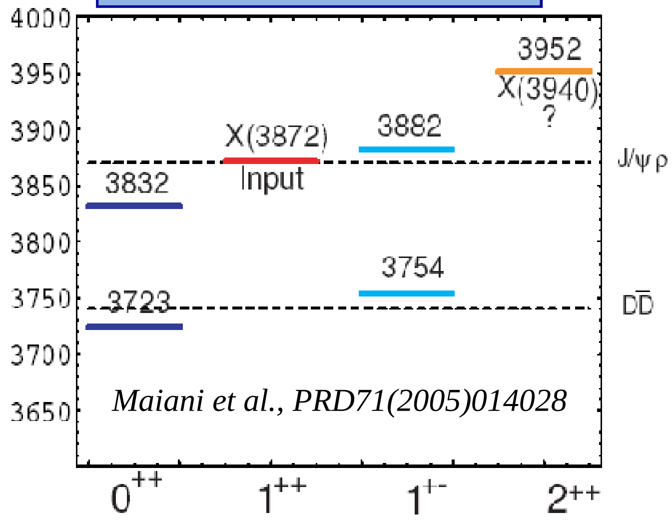
Examples of Theory Calculations

LQCD Glueball Spectrum

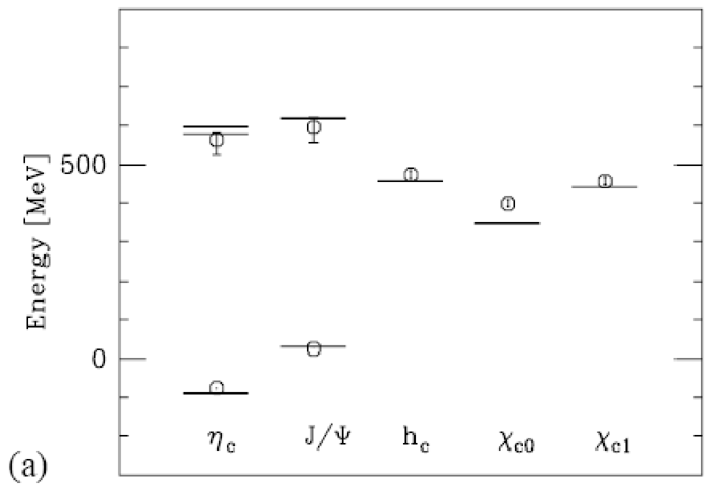


Morningstar und Peardon, PRD60 (1999) 034509

Four quark for the X(3872)



LQCD + NRQCD
Charmonium Spectrum



Experimental Measurements

- Spectroscopy of QCD bound states. Precision measurement of particle spectra to be compared with theory calculations. Identification of the relevant degrees of freedom.
  - light quarks, $c\bar{c}$, $b\bar{b}$
  - D meson
  - baryon
- Search for new forms of hadronic matter: hybrids, glueballs, multiquark states ...
- Hadrons in nuclear matter. Origin of mass.
- Hypenuclei.
- Study of nucleon structure.
  - Form Factors
  - GDAs
- Spin physics.

Experimental Techniques

e^+e^- collisions
direct formation
two-photon production
initial state radiation (ISR)
B meson decay
(BaBar, Belle, BES, CLEO(-c), LEP ...)

+ low hadronic background
+ high discovery potential
- direct formation limited to vector states
- limited mass and width resolution for non vector states

$\bar{p}p$ annihiliation
(LEAR, Fermilab E760/E835, $\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA)

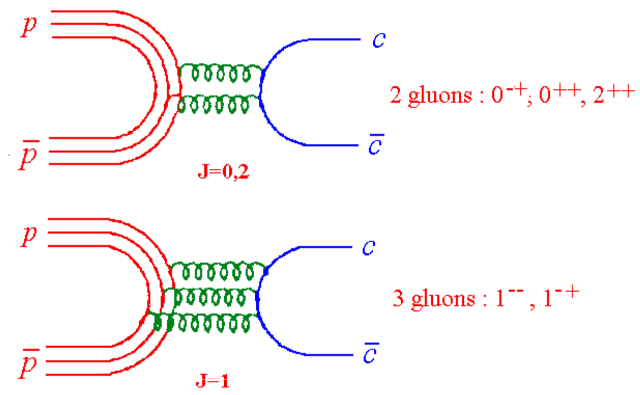
- high hadronic background
+ high discovery potential
+ direct formation for all (non-exotic) states
+ excellent mass and width resolution for all states

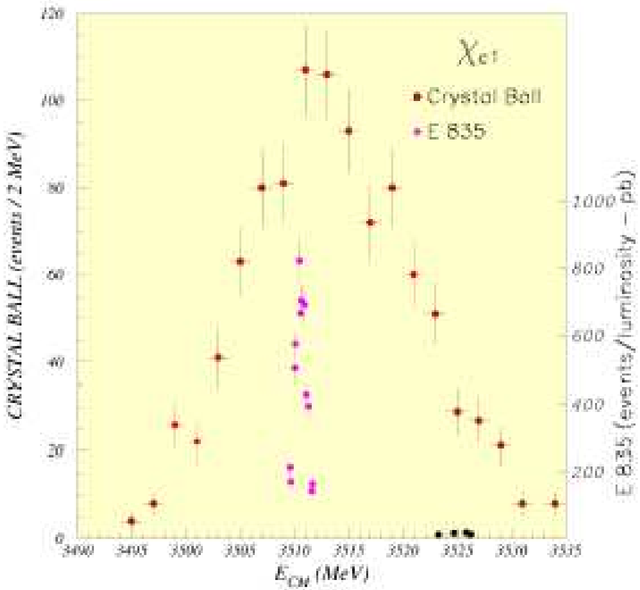
Hadroproduction
(CDF, D0, LHC)

Electroproduction
(HERA)

$\bar{p}p$ 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.

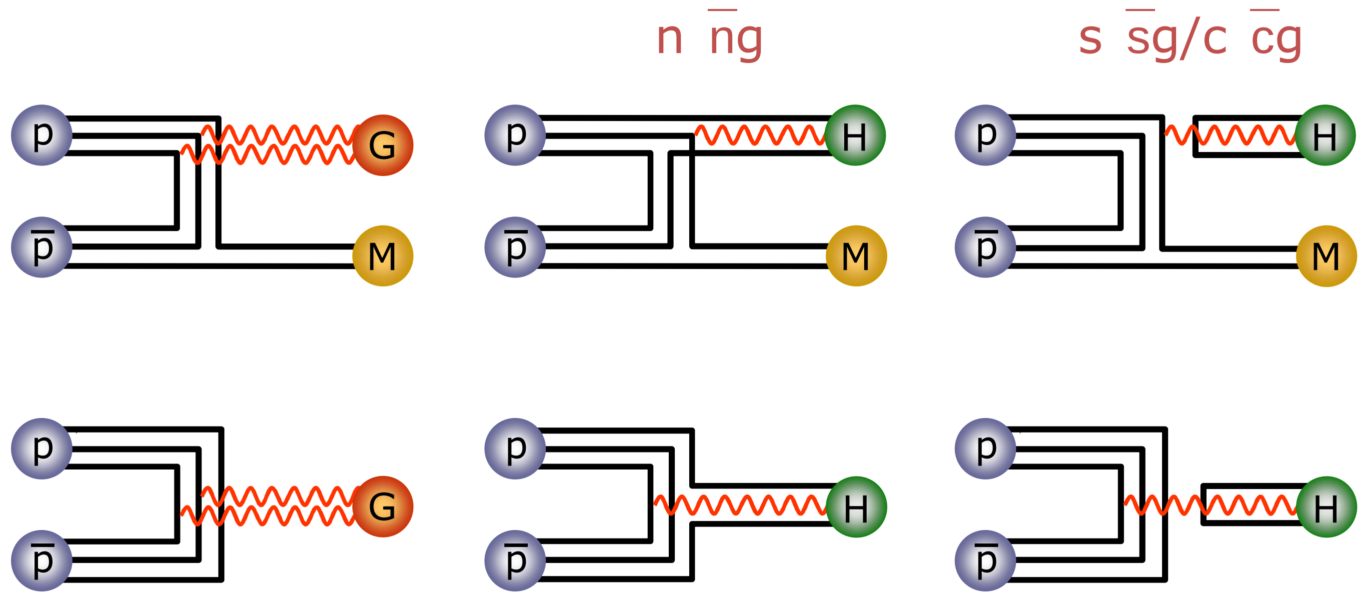
Hybrids and Glueballs in $\bar{p}p$ Annihilation

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

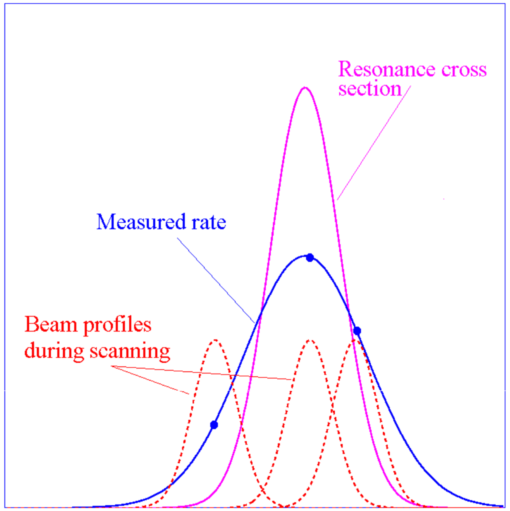
Experimental Method

The cross section for the process:

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

is given by the Breit-Wigner formula:

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

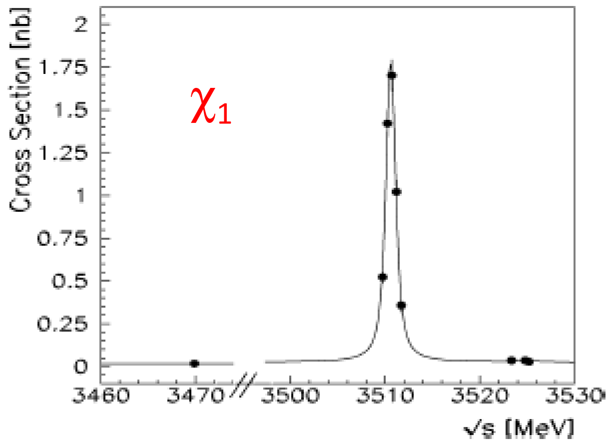


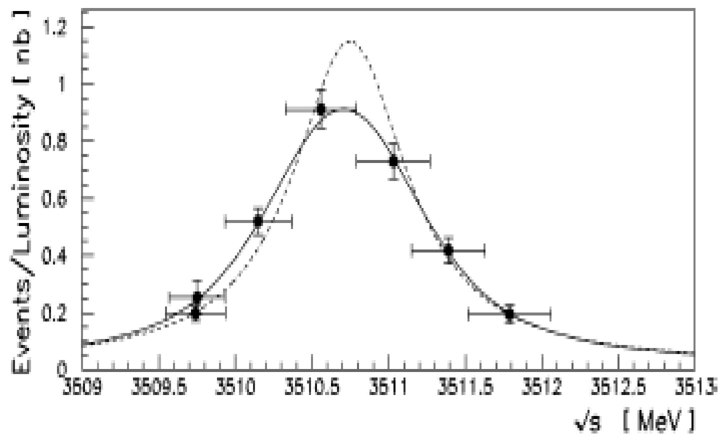
The production rate ν is a convolution of the BW cross section and the beam energy distribution function $f(E,\Delta E)$:

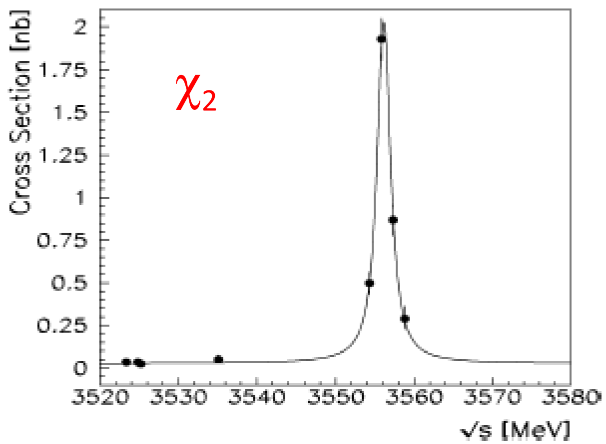
$$\nu = L_0\{\varepsilon \int dE f(E,\Delta E)\sigma_{BW}(E)+\sigma_b\}$$

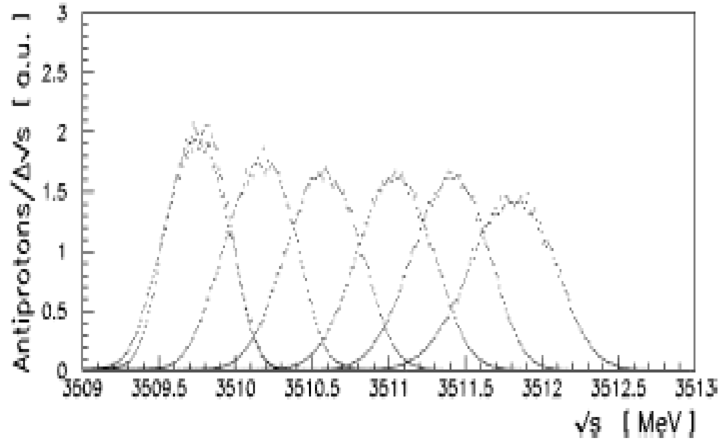
The resonance mass M_R, total width Γ_R and product of branching ratios into the initial and final state $B_{in}B_{out}$ can be extracted by measuring the formation rate for that resonance as a function of the cm energy E.

Example: χ_{c1} and χ_{c2} scans in Fermilab E835









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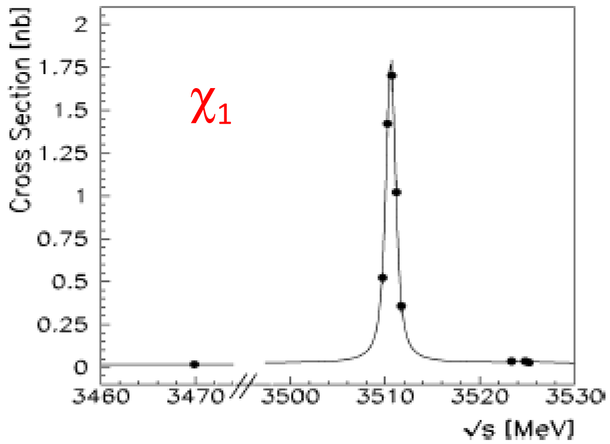
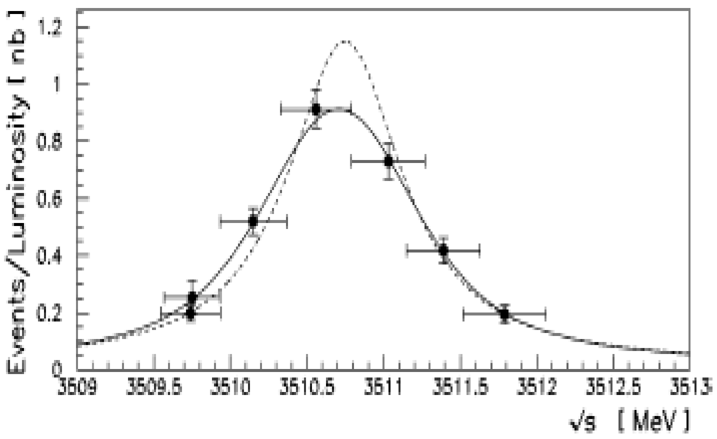
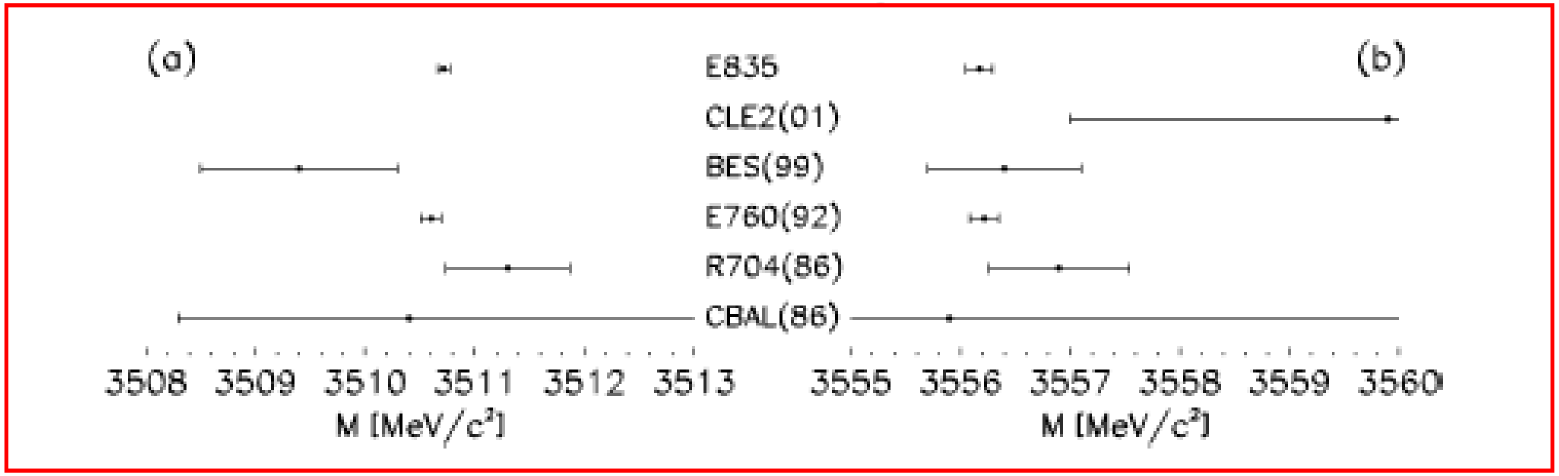






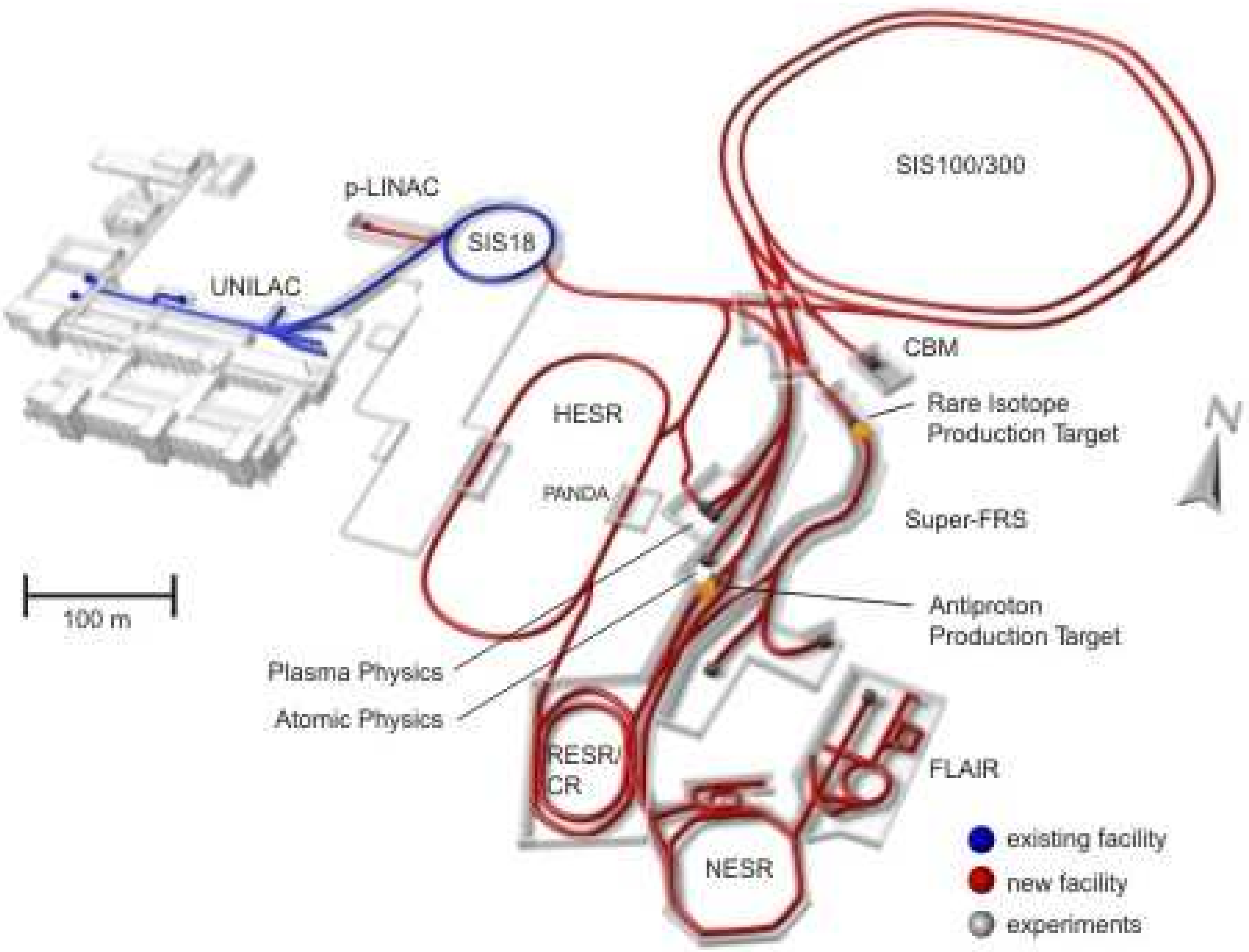
$\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA at FAIR

Experimental Setup

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

Physics Performance

The FAIR Complex



High-Energy Storage Ring

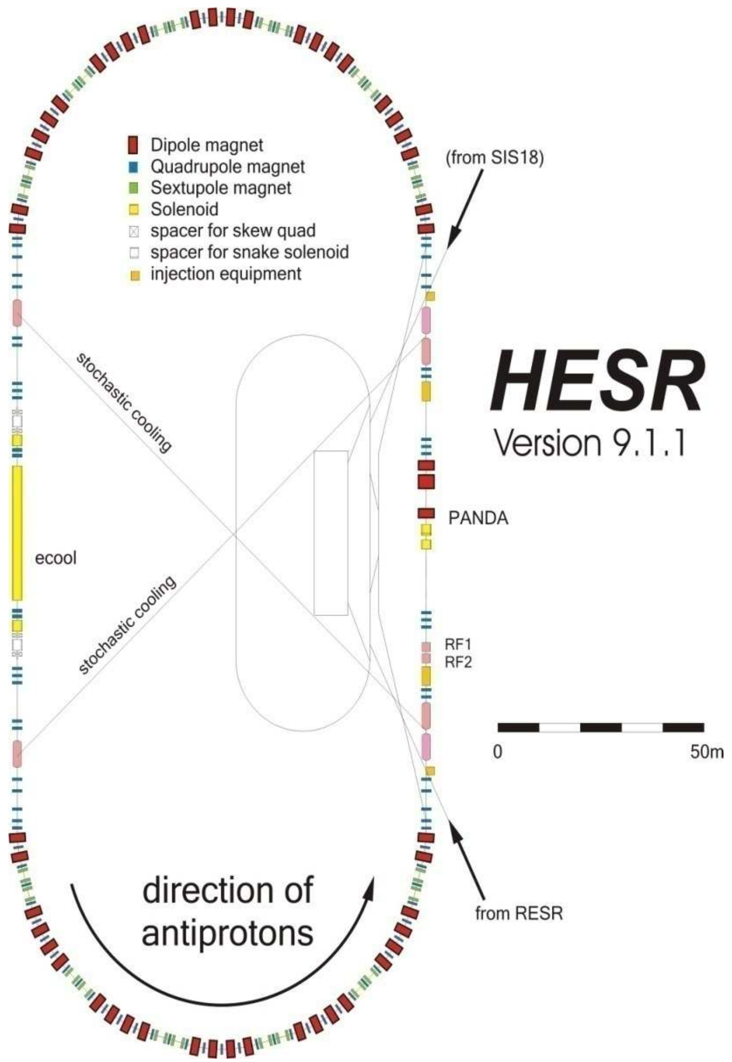
- Production rate 2×10^7/sec
- P_{beam} = 1 - 15 GeV/c
- N_{stored} = 5×10^{10} $\bar{p}$
- Internal Target

High resolution mode

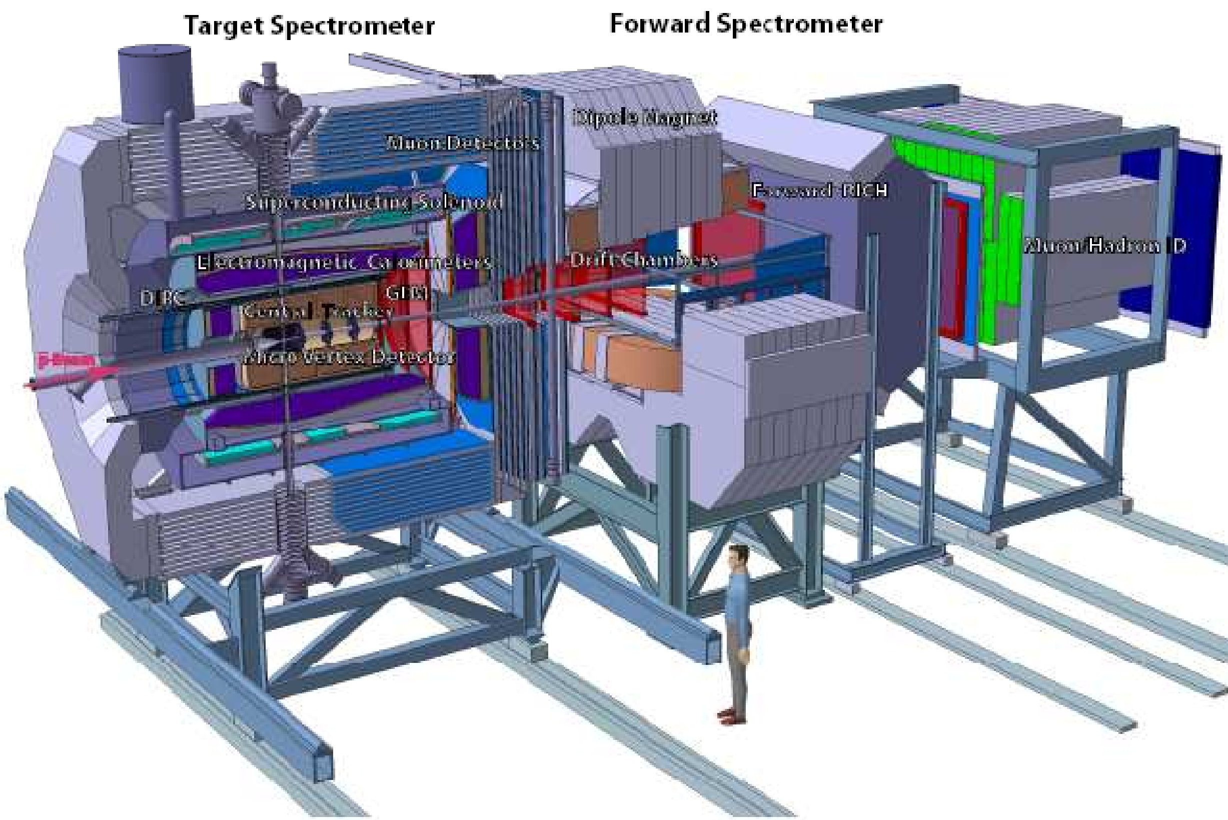
- $\delta p/p \sim 10^{-5}$ (electron cooling)
- Lumin. = 10^{31} cm^{-2} s^{-1}

High luminosity mode

- Lumin. = 2×10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
- $\delta p/p \sim 10^{-4}$ (stochastic cooling)



$\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA Detector



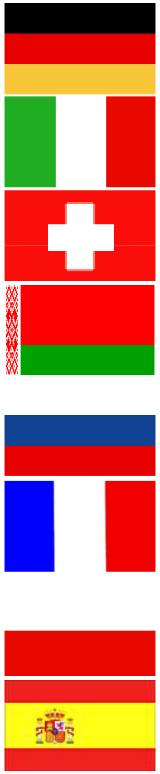
Detector Requirements

- (Nearly) 4π solid angle coverage (partial wave analysis)
- High-rate capability (2×10^7 annihilations/s)
- Good PID (γ, e, μ, π, K, p)
- Momentum resolution ($\approx$ 1 %)
- Vertex reconstruction for D, K^0_s, Λ
- Efficient trigger
- Modular design
- Pointlike interaction region
- Lepton identification
- Excellent calorimetry
  - Energy resolution
  - Sensitivity to low-energy photons

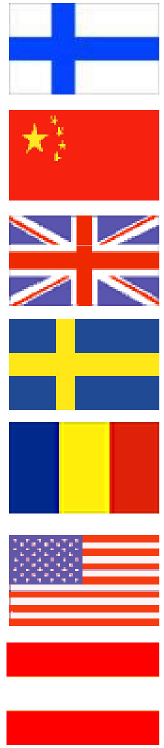
panda Collaboration

At present a group of **410 physicists** from 53 institutions of 16 countries

Austria – Belaruz - China - France - Germany –India - Italy – Netherlands
Poland – Romania - Russia – Spain - Sweden – Switzerland - U.K. – U.S.A..



Basel, Beijing, Bochum, IIT Bombay, Bonn, Brescia,
IFIN Bucharest, Catania, Chicago, Cracow,
IFJ PAN Cracow, Cracow UT, Dresden, Edinburg, Erlangen,
Ferrara, Frankfurt, Genova, Giessen, Glasgow, GSI,
FZ Jülich, JINR Dubna, Katowice, KVI Groningen, Lanzhou,
LNF, Lund, Mainz, Minsk, ITEP Moscow, MPEI Moscow,
TU München, Münster, Northwestern, BINP Novosibirsk,
IPN Orsay, Pavia, Piemonte_Orientale, IHEP Protvino,
PNPI St. Petersburg, KTH Stockholm, Stockholm, U Torino,
INFN Torino, Torino Politecnico, Trieste, TSL Uppsala,
Tübingen, Uppsala, Valencia, SINS Warsaw, TU Warsaw,
SMI Wien



http://www.gsi.de/panda

Recent Activities

- Electromagnetic Calorimeter TDR written
- Crystals funded
- Dipole magnet and forward Čerenkov funded
- Magnet TDR written
- Tracking TDR in progress
- First version of $\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA Physics Book completed.

  ArXiV:0903.3905.

Physics Performance Report for:

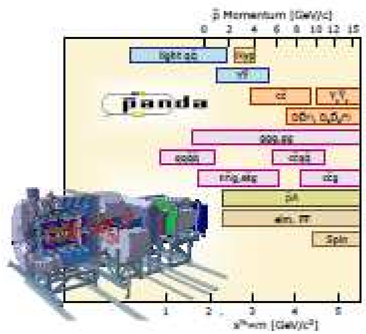
$\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA

(AntiProton Annihilations at Darmstadt)

Strong Interaction Studies with Antiprotons

$\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA Collaboration

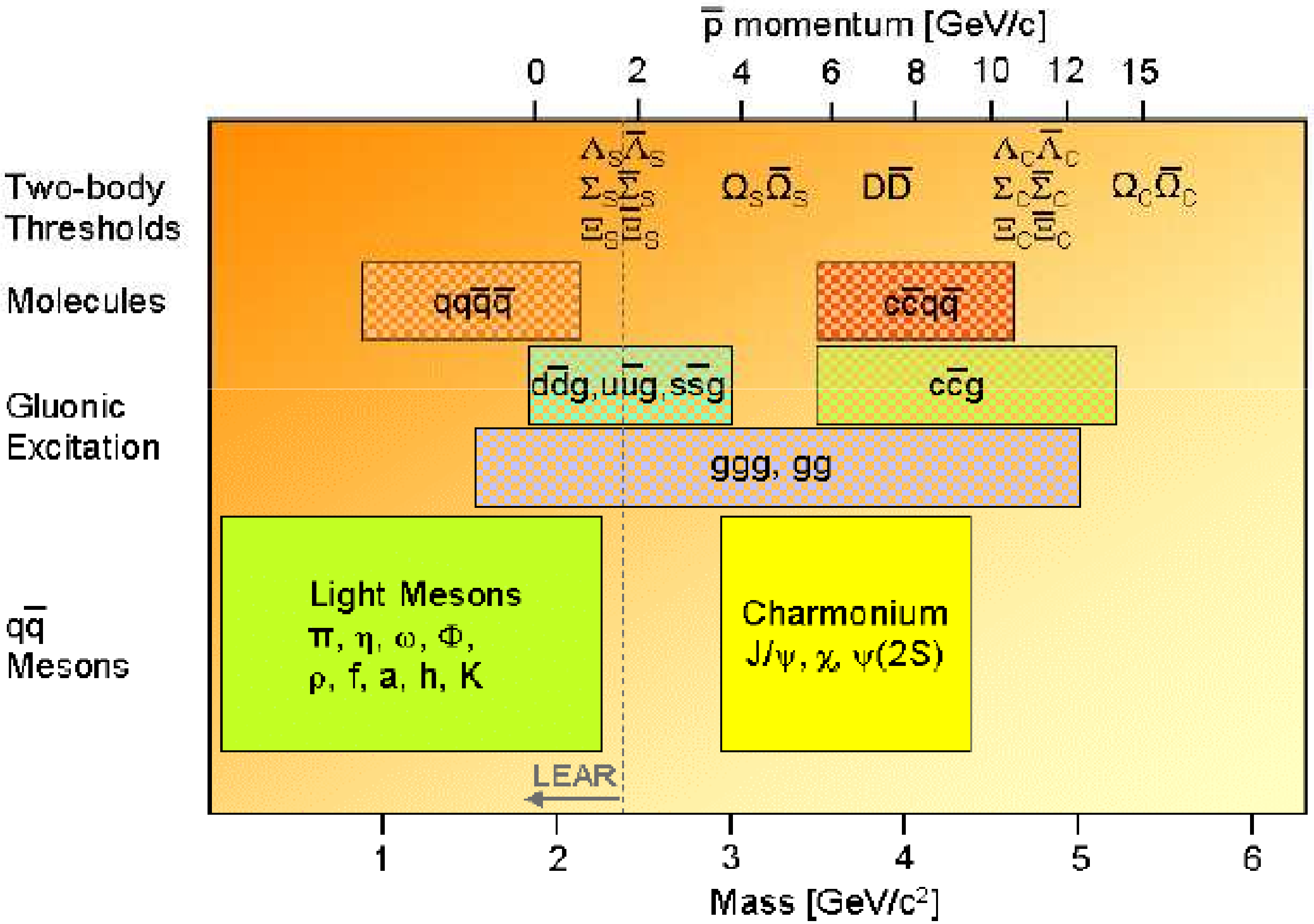
To study fundamental questions of hadron and nuclear physics in interactions of antiprotons with nucleons and nuclei, the universal $\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA detector will be build. Gluonic excitations, the physics of strange and charm quarks and nucleon structure studies will be performed with unprecedented accuracy thereby allowing high-precision tests of the strong interaction. The proposed $\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA 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 $\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA and what performance can be expected.



$\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA Physics Program

- QCD BOUND STATES
  - CHARMONIUM
  - GLUONIC EXCITATIONS
  - HEAVY-LIGHT SYSTEMS
  - STRANGE AND CHARMED BARYONS
- NON PERTURBATIVE QCD DYNAMICS
- HADRONS IN THE NUCLEAR MEDIUM
- NUCLEON STRUCTURE
  - GENERALIZED DISTRIBUTION AMPLITUDES (GDA)
  - DRELL-YAN
  - ELECTROMAGNETIC FORM FACTORS
- ELECTROWEAK PHYSICS

QCD Systems to be Studied in $\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA

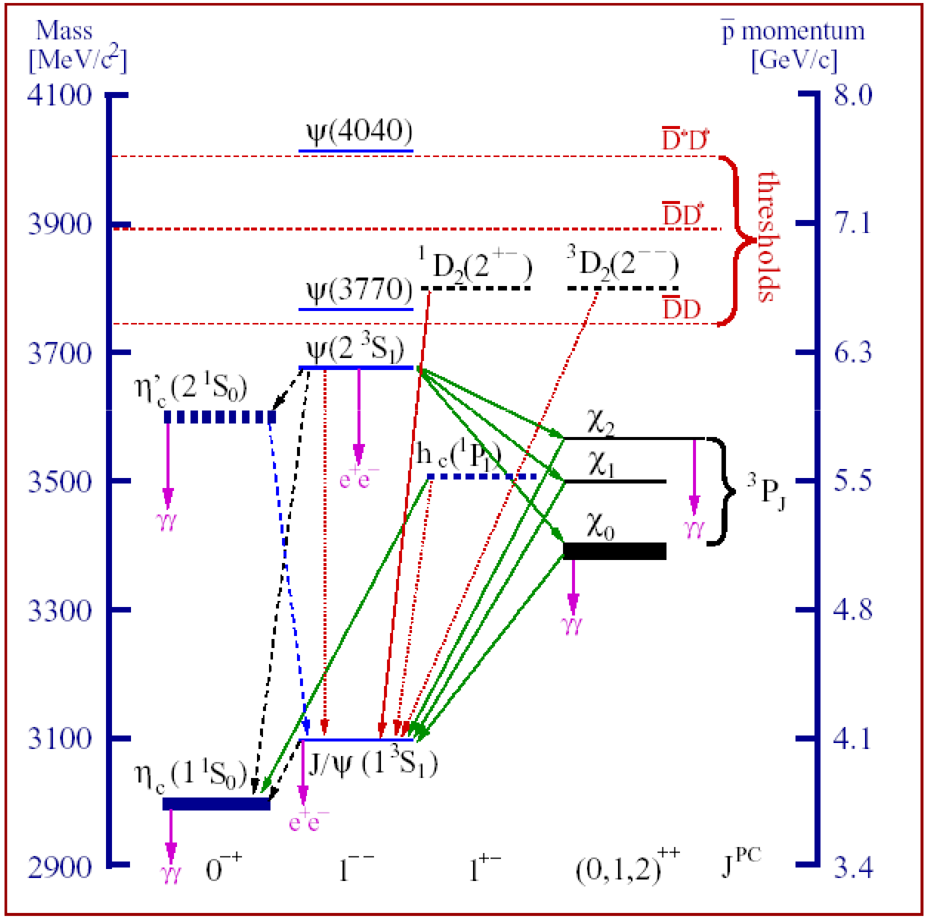


QCD Bound States

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
- Heavy-Light Systems
- Strange and Charmed Baryons

Charmonium Spectroscopy



Main issues

- All 8 states below threshold observed, some (precision) measurements still missing:
  - h_c (e.g. width)
  - $\eta_c(1S)$
  - $\eta_c(2S)$ (small splitting from $\psi(2S)$)
- The region above open charm threshold must be explored in great detail:
  - find missing D states
  - explain newly discovered states ($c\bar{c}$ or other)
  - confirm vector states seen in R

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

- At $2\times10^{32}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ accumulate 8 pb^{-1}/day (assuming 50 % overall efficiency) $\Rightarrow$ $10^4\div10^7$ ($c\bar{c}$) states/day.
- Total integrated luminosity 1.5 fb^{-1}/year (at $2\times10^{32}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$, 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
  - $J/\psi+X$, $J/\psi \to e^+e^-$, $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$
  - $\gamma\gamma$
  - 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.

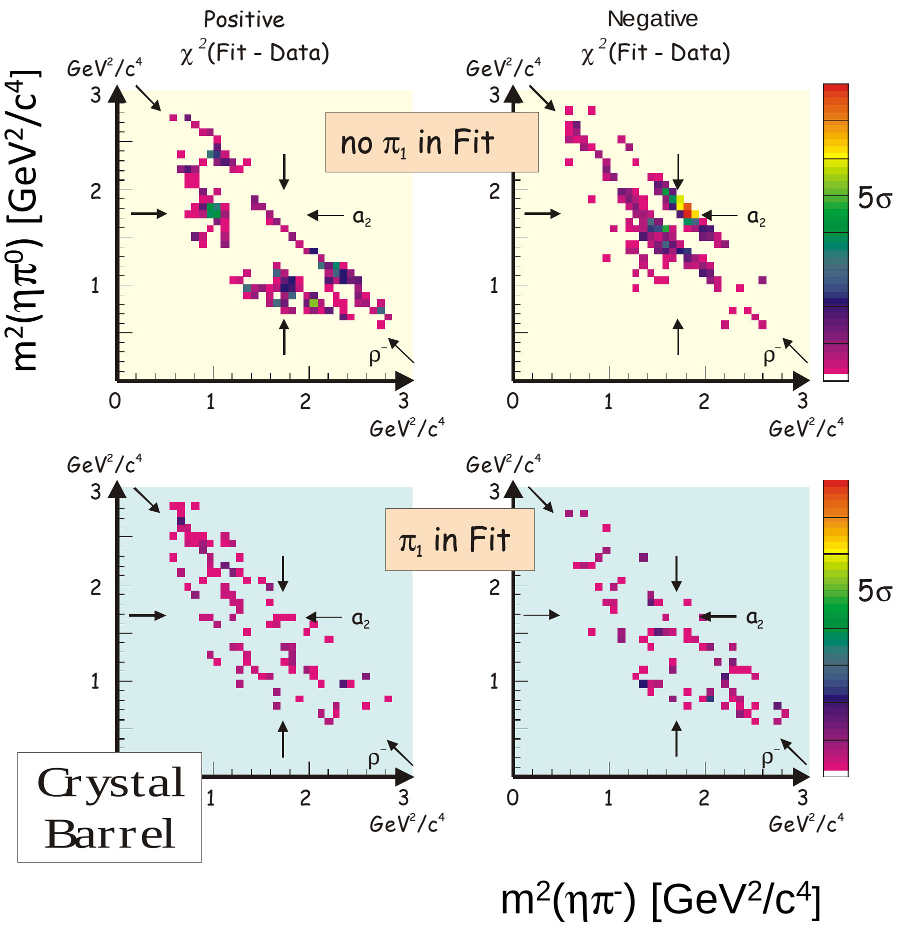
Hybrids and Glueballs

The QCD spectrum is much richer than that of the quark model as the gluons can also act as hadron components.

Glueballs states of pure glue

Hybrids $q\bar{q}g$

- Spin-exotic quantum numbers J^{PC} are powerful signature of gluonic hadrons.
- In the light meson spectrum exotic states overlap with conventional states.
- In the $c\bar{c}$ meson spectrum the density of states is lower and the exotics can be resolved unambiguously.
- $\pi_1(1400)$ and $\pi_1(1600)$ with $J^{PC}=1^{-+}$.
- $\pi_1(2000)$ and $h_2(1950)$
- Narrow state at 1500 MeV/c^2 seen by Crystal Barrel best candidate for glueball ground state ($J^{PC}=0^{++}$).

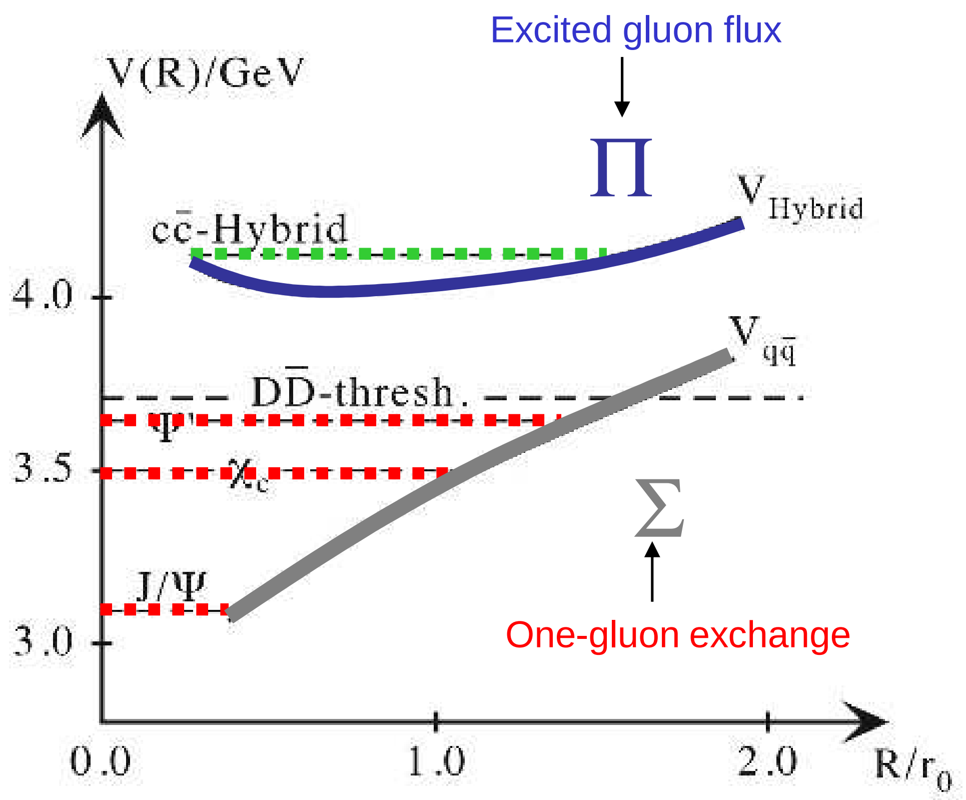


Charmonium Hybrids

- Bag model, flux tube model constituent gluon model and LQCD.
- Three of the lowest lying $c\bar{c}$ hybrids have exotic J^{PC} (0^{+-}, 1^{-+}, 2^{+-})

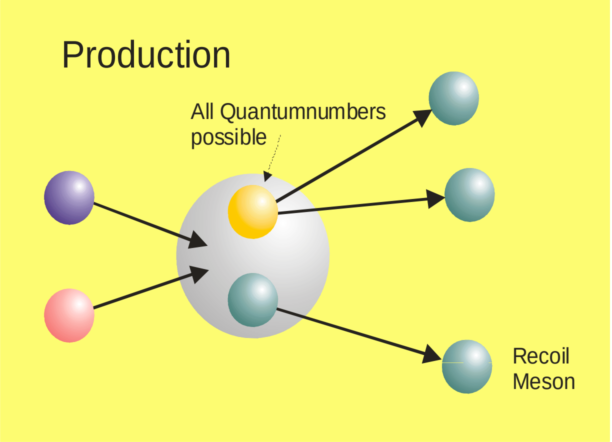
  $\Rightarrow$ no mixing with nearby $c\bar{c}$ states
- Mass 4.2 – 4.5 GeV/c^2.
- Charmonium hybrids expected to be much narrower than light hybrids (open charm decays forbidden or suppressed below DD** threshold).
- Cross sections for formation and production of charmonium hybrids similar to normal $c\bar{c}$ states

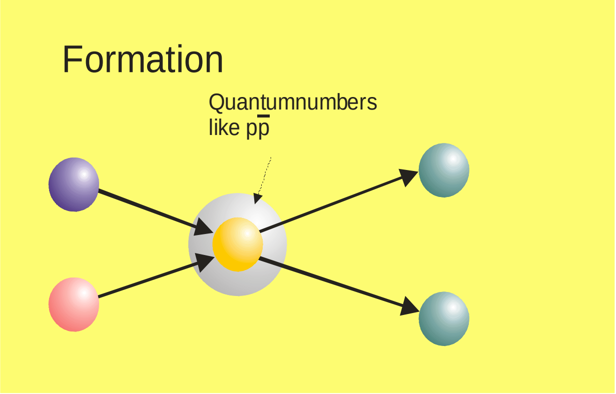
  (~ 100 – 150 pb).



Charmonium Hybrids

- Gluon rich process creates gluonic excitation in a direct way
  - ccbar requires the quarks to annihilate (no rearrangement)
  - yield comparable to charmonium production
- 2 complementary techniques
  - Production (Fixed-Momentum)
  - Formation (Broad- and Fine-Scans)
- Momentum range for a survey
  - p $\rightarrow$ ~15 GeV





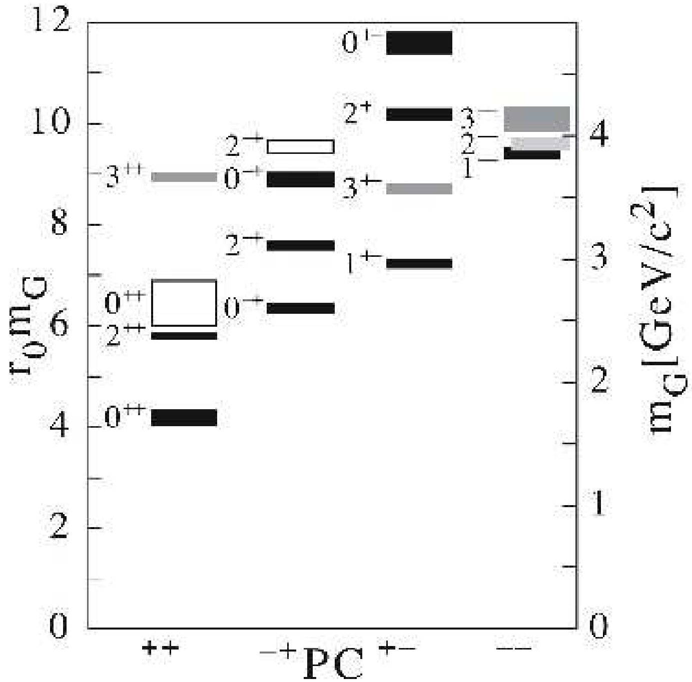
Glueballs

Detailed predictions of mass spectrum from quenched LQCD.

- Width of ground state ~ 100 MeV
- Several states predicted below 5 GeV/c^2, some exotic (oddballs)
- Exotic heavy glueballs:
  - $m(0^{+-})$ = 4140(50)(200) MeV
  - $m(2^{+-})$ = 4740(70)(230) MeV
  - predicted narrow width

Can be either formed directly or produced in $\bar{p}p$ annihilation.

Some predicted decay modes $\phi\phi$, $\phi\eta$, $J/\psi\eta$, $J/\psi\phi$ ...

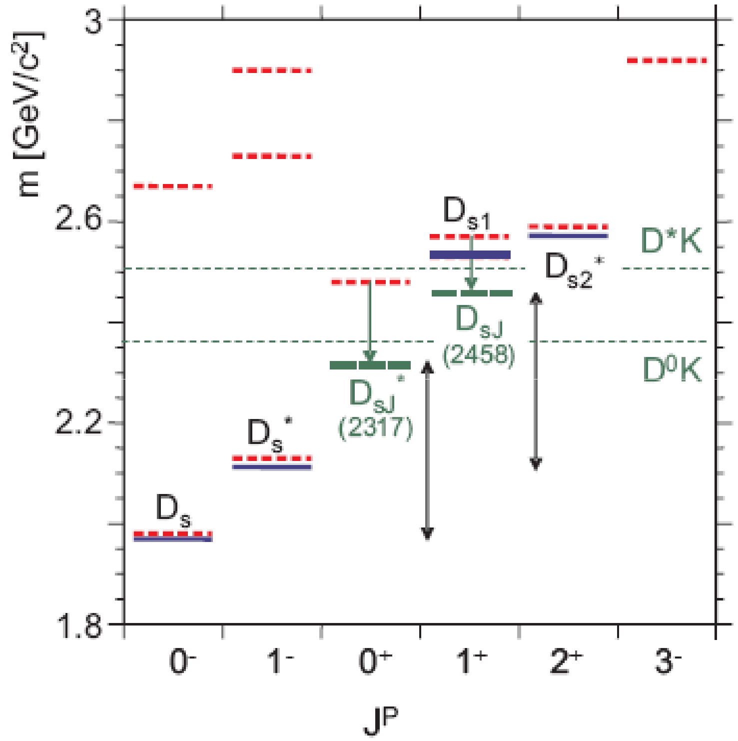


Morningstar und Peardon, PRD60 (1999) 034509
Morningstar und Peardon, PRD56 (1997) 4043

The detection of non-exotic glueballs is not trivial, as these states mix with the nearby $q\bar{q}$ states with the same quantum numbers, thus modifying the expected decay pattern.

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.



Baryon Spectroscopy

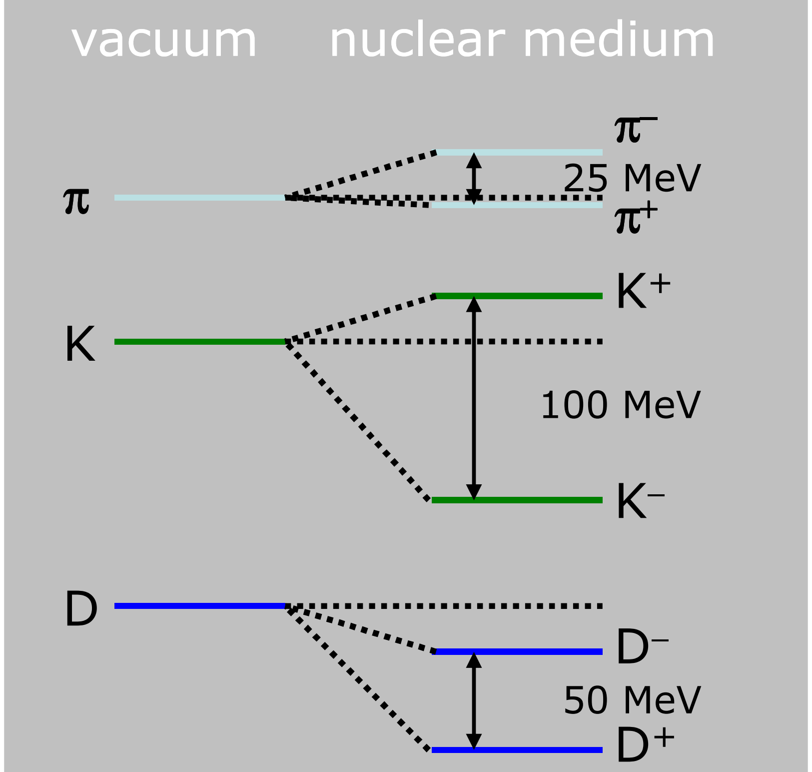
- In $\bar{p}p$ collisions a large fraction of the inelastic cross section is associated to channels with a baryon-antibaryon pair in the final state.
- This opens up the opportunity for a comprehensive baryon spectroscopy program at PANDA.
- Example: $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}\Xi$ cross section 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.

Non-perturbative QCD Dynamics

In the quark picture hyperon pair production either involves the creation of a quark-antiquark pair or the knock out of such pairs out of the nucleon sea. Hence, the creation mechanism of quark-antiquark pairs and their arrangement to hadrons can be studied by measuring the reactions of the type $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{Y}Y$, where Y denotes a hyperon. By comparing several reactions involving different quark flavours the OZI rule, and its possible violation, can be tested for different levels of disconnected quark-line diagrams separately.

Hadrons in Nuclear Matter

- Partial restoration of chiral symmetry in nuclear matter
  - Light quarks are sensitive to quark condensate
- Evidence for mass changes of pions and kaons has been deduced previously:
  - deeply bound pionic atoms
  - (anti)kaon yield and phase space distribution
- ($c\bar{c}$) states are sensitive to gluon condensate
  - small (5-10 MeV/c^2) in medium modifications for low-lying ($c\bar{c}$) (J/ψ, η_c)
  - significant mass shifts for excited states: 40, 100, 140 MeV/c^2 for χ_{cJ}, ψ', $\psi(3770)$ resp.
- D mesons are the QCD analog of the H-atom.
  - chiral symmetry to be studied on a single light quark
  - theoretical calculations disagree in size and sign of mass shift (50 MeV/c^2 attractive – 160 MeV/c^2 repulsive)



Hayaski, PLB 487 (2000) 96
Morath, Lee, Weise, priv. Comm.

Charmonium in Nuclei

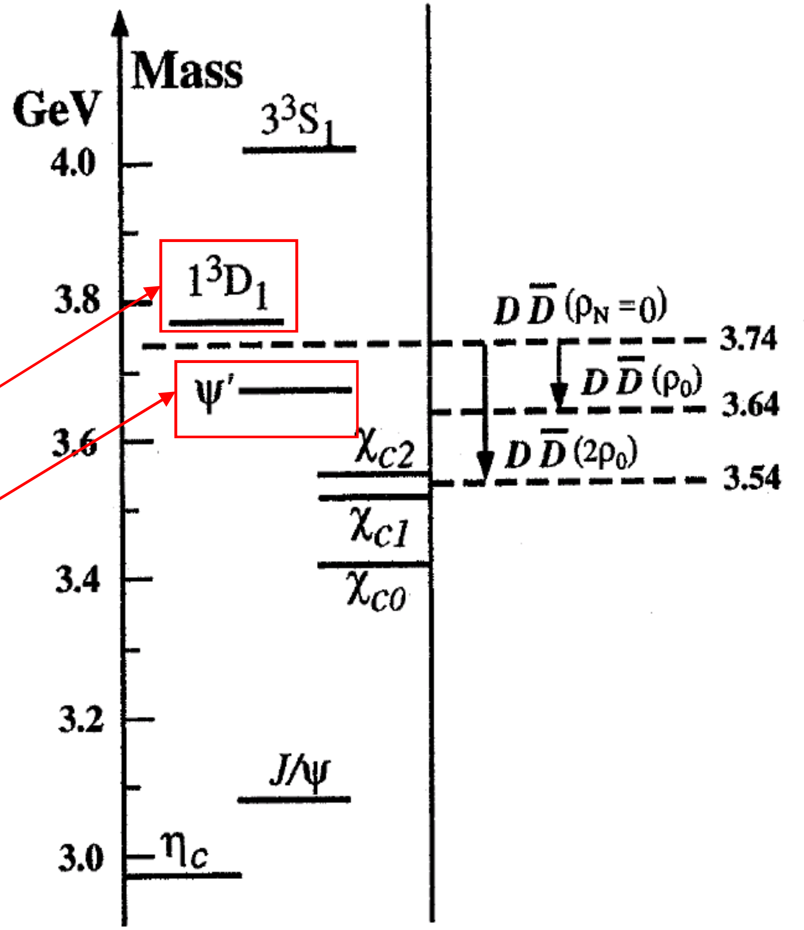
- Measure J/ψ and D production cross section in $\bar{p}p$ annihilation on a series of nuclear targets.
- J/ψ nucleus dissociation cross section
- Lowering of the D^+D^- mass would allow charmonium states to decay into this channel, thus resulting in a dramatic increase of width

ψ(1D) 20 MeV → 40 MeV

ψ(2S) .28 MeV → 2.7 MeV

⇒Study relative changes of yield and width of the charmonium states.

- In medium mass reconstructed from dilepton ($c\bar{c}$) or hadronic decays (D)

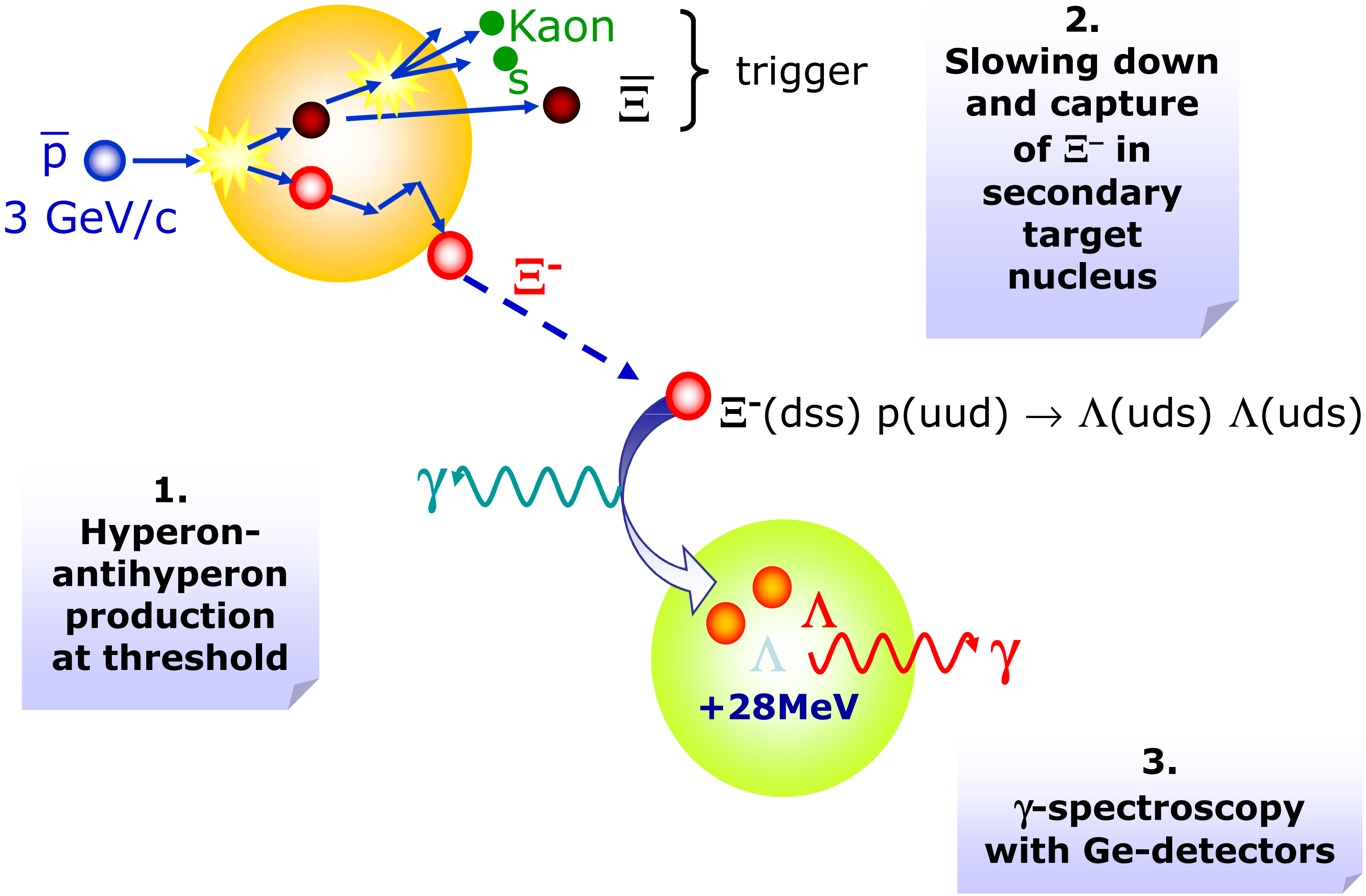


Hypernuclear Physics

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 ($\Lambda \to \pi N$ suppressed, but $\Lambda N \to NN$ and $\Lambda\Lambda \to NN$ allowed $\Rightarrow$ four-baryon weak interaction)
- Hyperatoms
- Experimentally: in 50 years of study 35 single, 6 double hypernuclei established

Production of Double Hypernuclei



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:

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

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

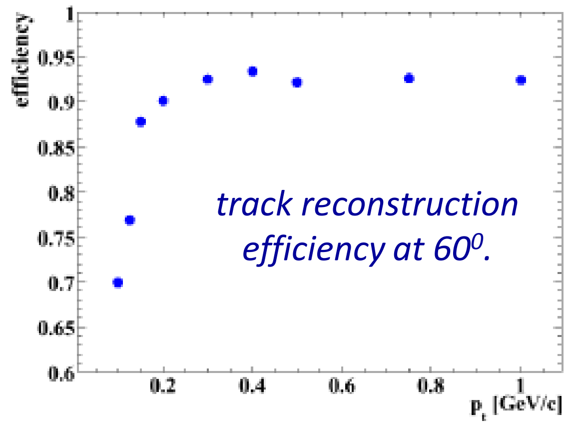
Physics Performance

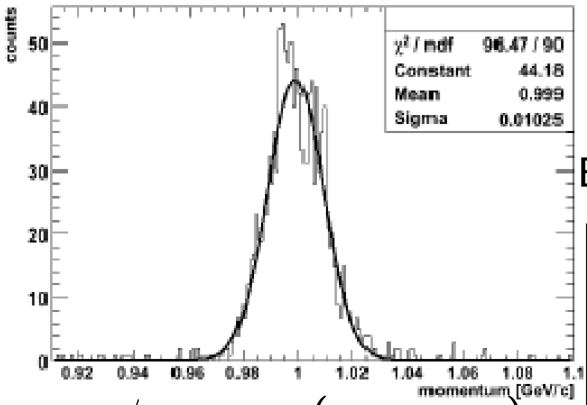
Monte Carlo Simulations

- Event generators with accurate decay models for the individual physics channels as well as for the relevant background channels (e.g. Dual Parton Model, UrQMD, ...).
- Particle tracking through the complete $\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA detector by using the GEANT4 transport code.
- Digitization which models the signals of the individual detectors and their processing in the frontend electronics.
- Reconstruction and identification of charged and neutral particles, providing lists of particle candidates for the physics analysis.

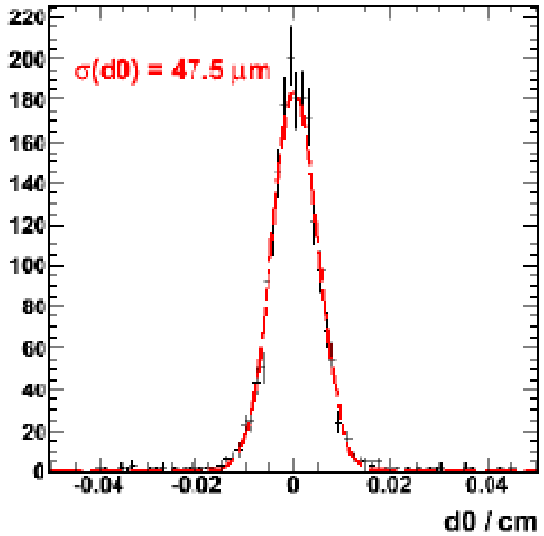
  Kalman Filter for charged particle tracking.
- High-level analysis tools which allow to make use of vertex and kinematical fits and to reconstruct decay trees.

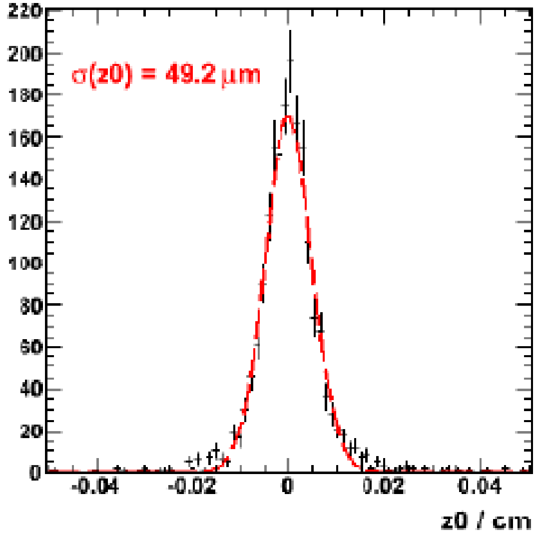
Monte Carlo Performance





$$\sigma_p / p = 1\% \,(1\, GeV\ \pi)$$





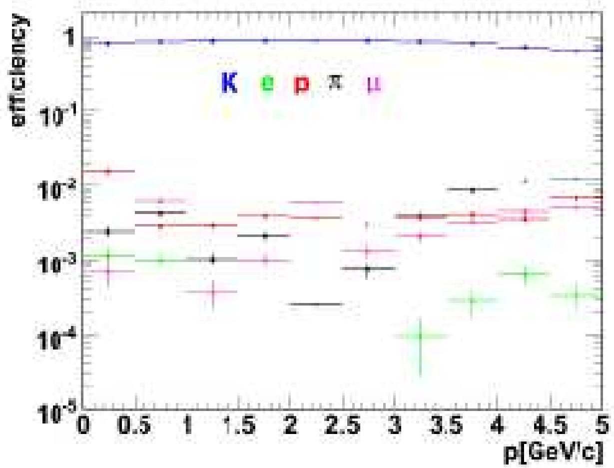
Energy thresholds in the Calorimeters

	Central ($PbWO_4$)	Forward (Shashlik)
single crystal	3 MeV	8 MeV
Cluster	10 MeV	15 MeV
Max	20 MeV	10 MeV

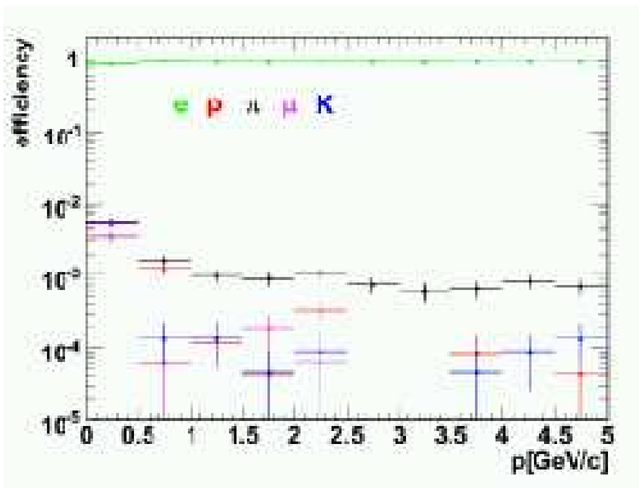
Particle ID

Particle ID:
- dE/dx
  - MVD,STT
- Calorimeter information
- DIRC counter
- Muon detector

	VeryLoose	Loose	Tight	VeryTight
e	20 %	85 %	99 %	99.8 %
μ	20 %	45 %	70 %	85 %
π	20 %	30 %	55 %	70 %
K	20 %	30 %	55 %	70 %
p	20 %	30 %	55 %	70 %



K VeryTight Efficiency and contamination

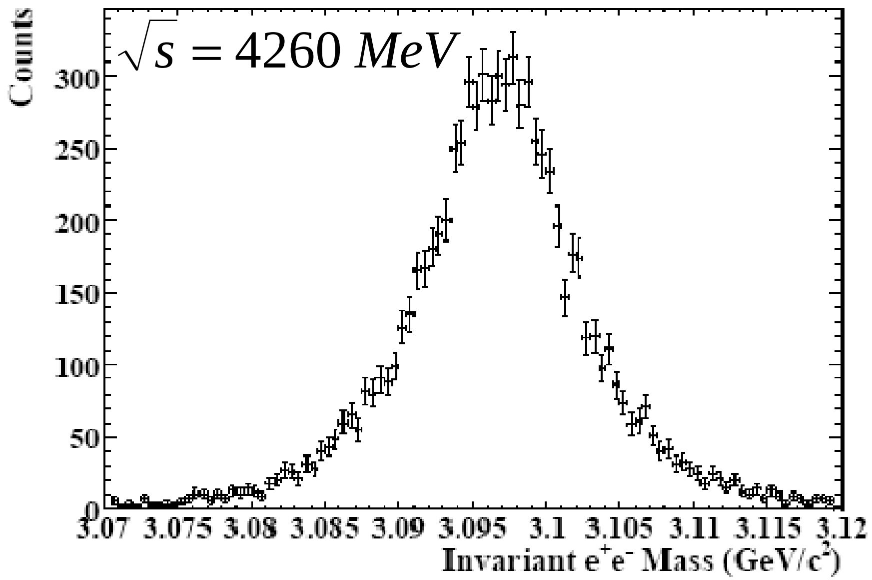


e VeryTight Efficiency and contamination

Charmonium Decays to J/ψ

$$\bar{p}p \to \bar{c}c \to J/\psi + X,\ J/\psi \to e^+e^-,\ (\mu^+\mu^-)$$

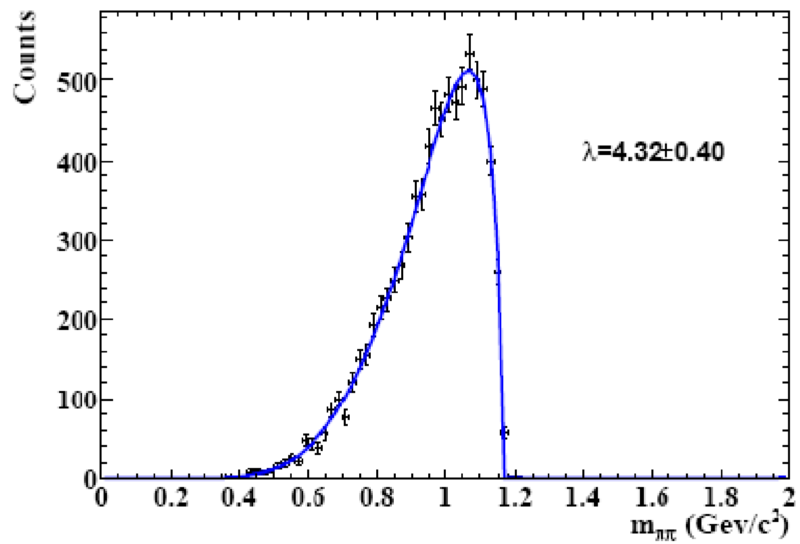
- Tagged by lepton pair with invariant mass equal to $M(J/\psi)$.
- Main background source: misidentified $\pi^+\pi^-$ pairs.
- Electron analysis:
  - two electron candidates: one Loose one Tight.
  - kinematic fit to J/ψ hypothesis with vertex constraint.
  - $P(fit) > 0.001$.
- Additional cuts for exclusive final states:
  - $\bar{p}p \to J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$
  - $\bar{p}p \to J/\psi\pi^0\pi^0$
  - $\bar{p}p \to \chi_{c1,c2}\gamma \to J/\psi\gamma\gamma$
  - $\bar{p}p \to J/\psi\gamma$
  - $\bar{p}p \to J/\psi\eta$



$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi\, \pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\, \pi^+\pi^-$

- J/ψ selection
- two pion candidates (VeryLoose)
- vertex fit to $J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$

$$\frac{dN}{dm_{\pi\pi}} \propto PHSP \cdot \left(m_{\pi\pi}^2 - \lambda m_\pi^2\right)^2$$



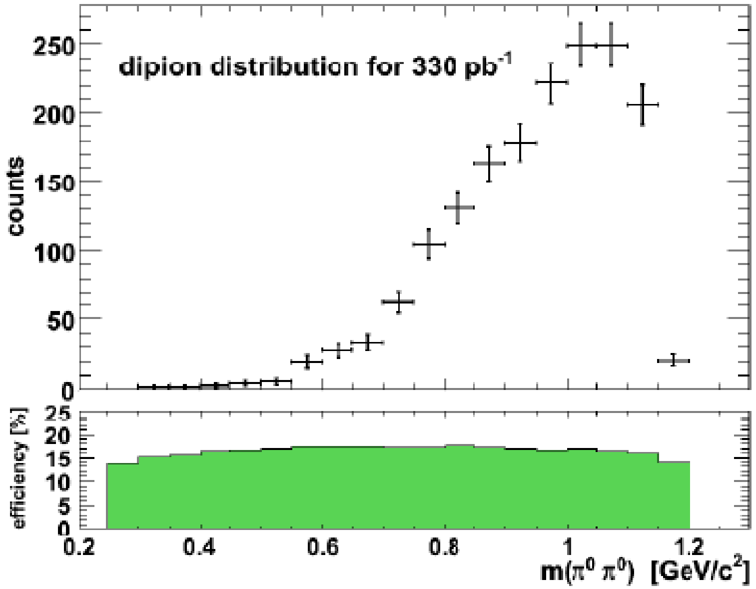
$\sqrt{s}$ [GeV]	Eff [%]	RMS [MeV]
3.526	27.52	3.7
3.686	30.90	5.7
3.872	32.07	8.3
4.260	32.58	13.4
4.600	30.60	18.5
5.000	29.70	24.3

Main background process:

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

Estimated background cross section < 10 pb

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi\, \pi^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^0 \pi^0$



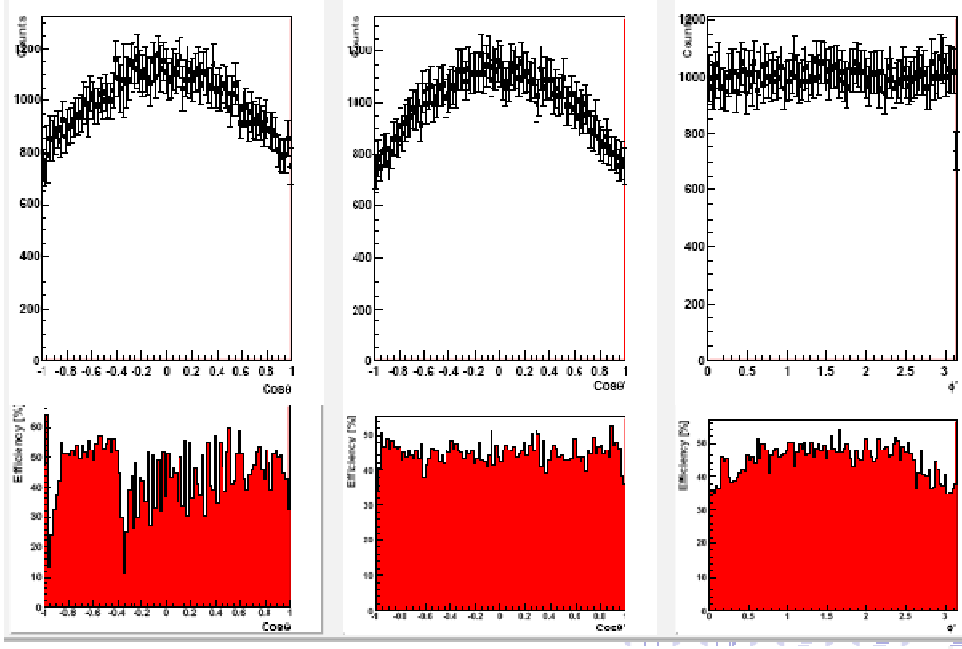
Main background process:

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \pi^0$

Estimated S/B 25

channel	assumed σ	efficiency	
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^0\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-4\gamma$	30 pb	16.9 %	n_{rec}= 40 events / day
background reactions:			
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-4\gamma$	50 μb	1 / 250M	S/B= 25
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi\eta\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-4\gamma$	<30 pb	0 / 20K	S/B> 10^3
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi\omega\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-5\gamma$	<10 pb	4 / 20K	S/B> 10^3

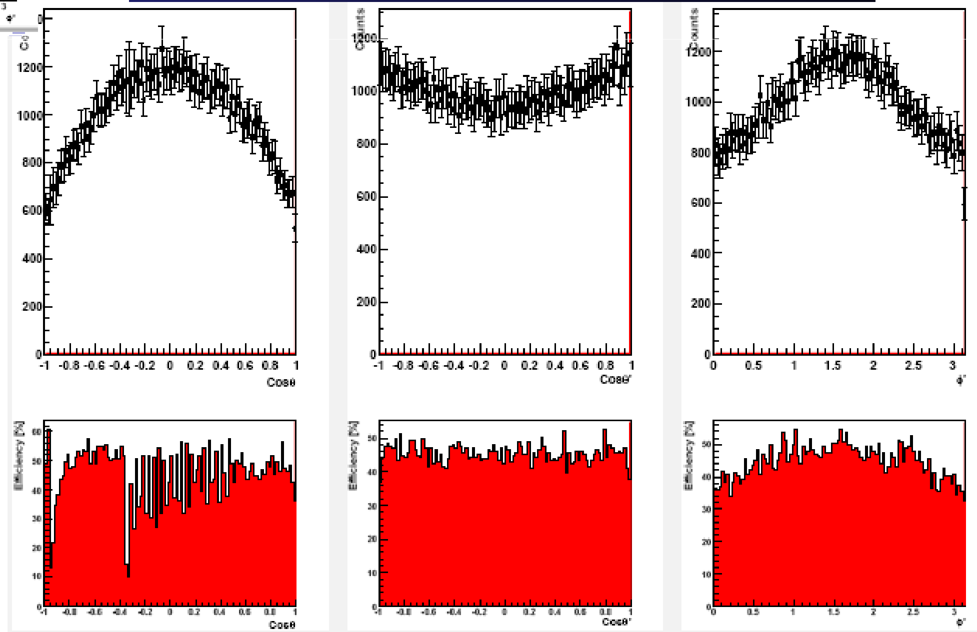
$\bar{p}p \to \chi_1 \to J/\psi\gamma \to e^+e^-\gamma$



$\chi_1 \to J/\psi\gamma$

- Mean = 3.512 GeV
- RMS = 11.4 MeV
- Eff = 45.27%

$\bar{p}p \to \chi_2 \to J/\psi\gamma \to e^+e^-\gamma$



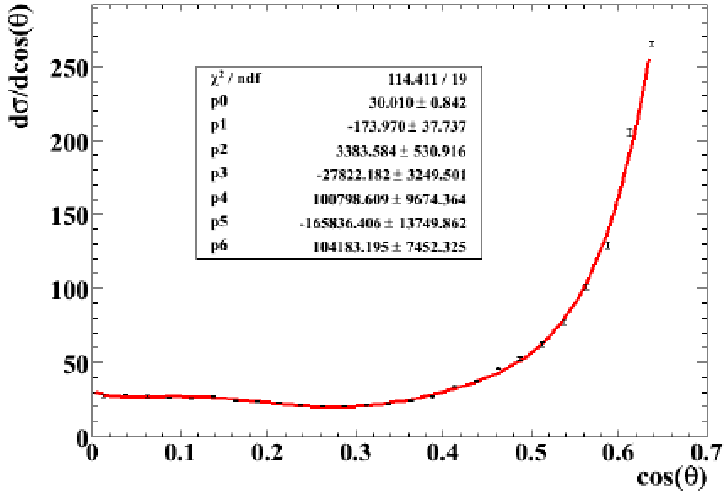
$\chi_2 \to J/\psi\gamma$

- Mean = 3.557 GeV
- RMS = 12.0 MeV
- Eff = 45.84%

$h_c \to \eta_c\gamma \to 3\gamma$

$$E_\gamma = 503\ MeV$$

$$\Gamma_{p\bar{p}}\mathcal{B}_{\eta_c\gamma} = 10\ eV \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sigma_p = 33\ nb$$



- Pair 2 γs to form η_c mass ($\gamma_1\gamma_2$).
- 4C fit to h_c candidate.
- $N_\gamma=3$.
- CL (4C fit) > 10^{-4}.
- $0.4\ GeV < E_\gamma < 0.6\ GeV$.
- $|\cos\theta| < 0.6$.
- $M(\gamma_1\gamma_3), M(\gamma_2\gamma_3) > 1\ GeV$.

Channel	σ (nb)	number of events
$\bar{p}p \to h_c \to 3\gamma$		20 k
$\bar{p}p \to \pi^0\pi^0$	31.4	1.3 M
$\bar{p}p \to \pi^0\gamma$	1.4	100 k
$\bar{p}p \to \pi^0\eta$	33.6	1.3 M
$\bar{p}p \to \eta\eta$	34.0	1.3 M
$\bar{p}p \to \pi^0\eta'$	50.0	100 k

$h_c \to \eta_c \gamma \to 3\gamma$

Cut	h_c	$\pi^0\gamma$	$\pi^0\pi^0$	$\pi^0\eta$	$\eta\eta$	$\pi^0\eta'$
preselection	0.70	0.43	0.14	$8.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$4.0 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$8.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$
$3\ \gamma$	0.47	0.31	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$7.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$8.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$CL > 10^{-4}$	0.44	0.30	$9.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$7.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$5.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$
E_γ [0.4;0.6] GeV	0.43	0.12	$3.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$\|\cos(\theta)\| < 0.6$	0.22	$9.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$7.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$7.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$m_{12}^2, m_{23}^2 > 1.0\,\mathrm{GeV}$	$8.1 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0	0	0	0	0

In high-luminosity mode ($L = 2\times10^{32}\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\mathrm{s}^{-1}$) expect 20 signal events/day.

Channel	S/B ratio
$\bar{p}p \to \pi^0\pi^0$	> 94
$\bar{p}p \to \pi^0\gamma$	> 164
$\bar{p}p \to \pi^0\eta$	> 88
$\bar{p}p \to \eta\eta$	> 87
$\bar{p}p \to \pi^0\eta'$	> 250

$h_c \to \eta_c\gamma \to \phi\phi\gamma \to 4K\gamma$

Channel	N of events
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to h_c \to \phi\phi\gamma$	20 k
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to K^+K^-K^+K^-\pi^0$	6.2 M
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to \phi K^+K^-\pi^0$	200 k
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to \phi\phi\pi^0$	4.2 M
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	5 M + 15 M
	100 k

$\left.\begin{array}{l} \sigma\sim 345\ \mathrm{nb} \\ \sigma\sim 60\ \mathrm{nb} \\ \sigma< 3\ \mathrm{nb} \end{array}\right\}$ DPM estimate

σ~30 μb

- ϕ candidates: K pairs in appropriate mass window.
- 4C fit to beam-momentum
- CL (4C) > 0.05
- η_c invariant mass [2.9, 3.06] GeV .
- E_γ [0.4, 0.6] GeV
- ϕ mass [0.99, 1.05] GeV
- no π^0 in event

Selection criteria	signal	$4K\pi^0$	$\phi K^+K^-\pi^0$	$\phi\phi\pi^0$	$K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$
pre-selection	0.51	$9.8\cdot10^{-3}$	$1.3\cdot10^{-2}$	$4.9\cdot10^{-2}$	$9.0\cdot10^{-6}$
$CL > 0.05$	0.36	$1.5\cdot10^{-3}$	$2.0\cdot10^{-3}$	$7.0\cdot10^{-3}$	$4.0\cdot10^{-8}$
$m(\eta_c), E_\gamma$	0.34	$4.1\cdot10^{-4}$	$5.2\cdot10^{-4}$	$1.8\cdot10^{-3}$	0
$m(\phi)$	0.31	$4.5\cdot10^{-6}$	$1.2\cdot10^{-4}$	$1.7\cdot10^{-3}$	0
$no\ \pi^0(30\,MeV)$	0.26	$2.7\cdot10^{-6}$	$4.5\cdot10^{-5}$	$9.2\cdot10^{-4}$	0
$no\ \pi^0(10\,MeV)$	0.24	$1.8\cdot10^{-6}$	$3.0\cdot10^{-5}$	$7.1\cdot10^{-4}$	0

In high-luminosity mode ($L = 2\times10^{32}\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\mathrm{s}^{-1}$) expect 92 signal events/day.

channel	Signal/Background
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to K^+K^-K^+K^-\pi^0$	8
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to \phi K^+K^-\pi^0$	8
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to \phi\phi\pi^0$	> 10
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	> 12

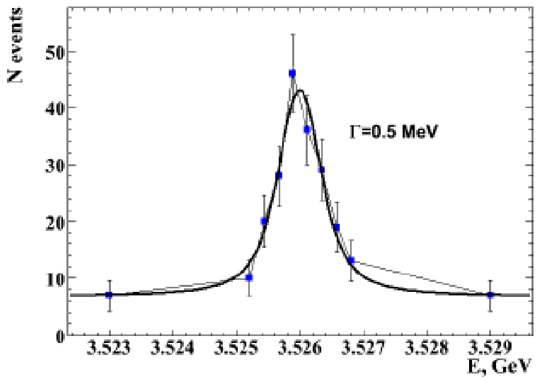
Sensitivity to h_c Width Measurement

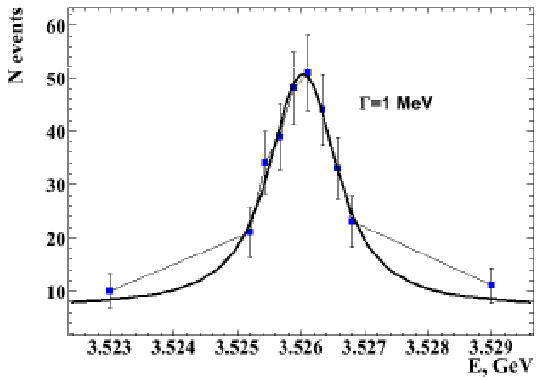
$$p\bar{p} \to h_c \to \eta_c + \gamma \to K^+K^-K^+K^-\gamma$$

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

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

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{D}D$

- Charmonium states above open charm threshold
- Charm spectroscopy
- Search for hybrids decaying to $\bar{D}D$
- Rare D decays (and CP violation)

Main issue: separation of charm signal from large hadronic background

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow D^+D^- \quad D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+ \qquad \sqrt{s} \rightarrow \psi(3770)$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-} \quad D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi^+ \quad D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+ \qquad \sqrt{s} \rightarrow \psi(4040)$$

Cross section estimates: Breit-Wigner, with $\bar{p}p$ BR scaled from ψ

$$\sigma\left(\bar{p}p \rightarrow \psi(3770) \rightarrow D^+D^-\right) = 3.9\ nb$$

$$\sigma\left(\bar{p}p \rightarrow \psi(4040) \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}\right) = 0.9\ nb$$

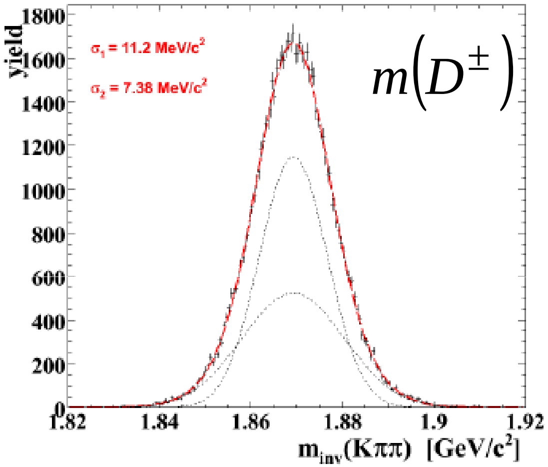
channel	D^+D^-	$D^{*+}D^{*-}$
decay	$D^\pm \rightarrow K^\mp\pi^\pm\pi^\pm$ (9.2 %)	$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$ (67.7 %) $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$ (3.8 %)
R	4×10^{10}	1×10^{11}

Event Selection

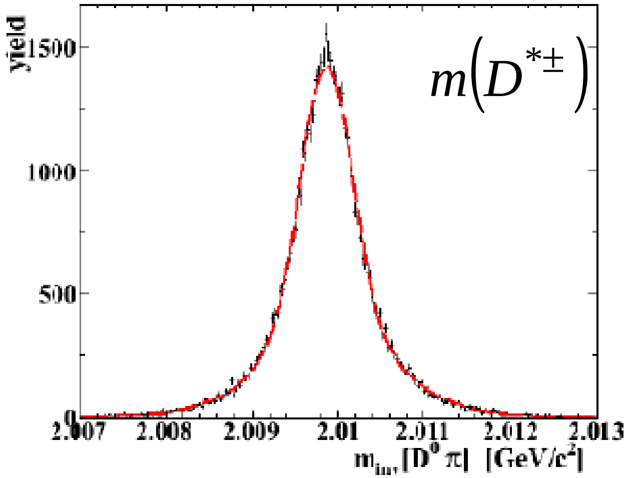
- Loose mass window cut before vertex fitting $\Delta m = \pm 0.3\ GeV/c^2$.
- Minimum 6 charged tracks.
- All decay particles must form a common vertex.
- 4C kinematic fit to constrain beam energy and momentum: $CL > 5\times 10^{-2}$.
- K/π selection Loose ($LH > 0.3$).
- Only one combination per event.

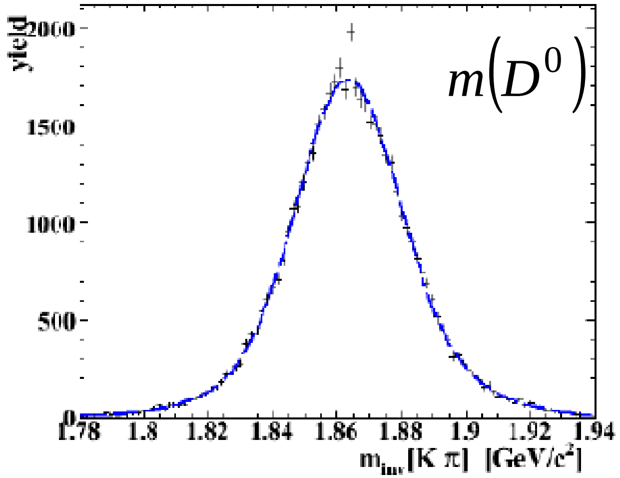
Signal Efficiency

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



$\bar{p}p \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}$





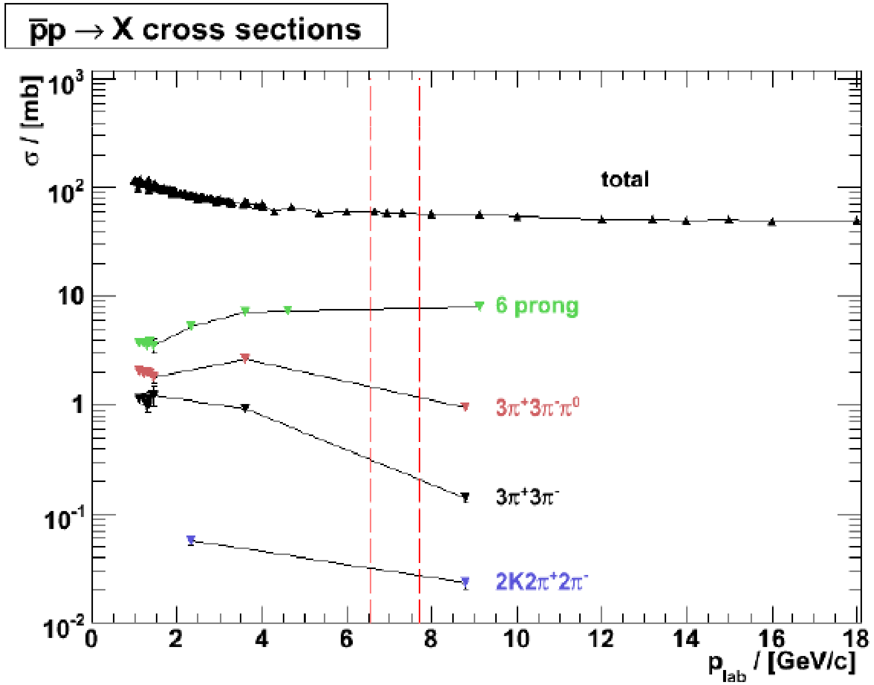
after 5C fit (D^0 mass constraint)

overall efficiency
$\varepsilon(signal) = 40\ \%$

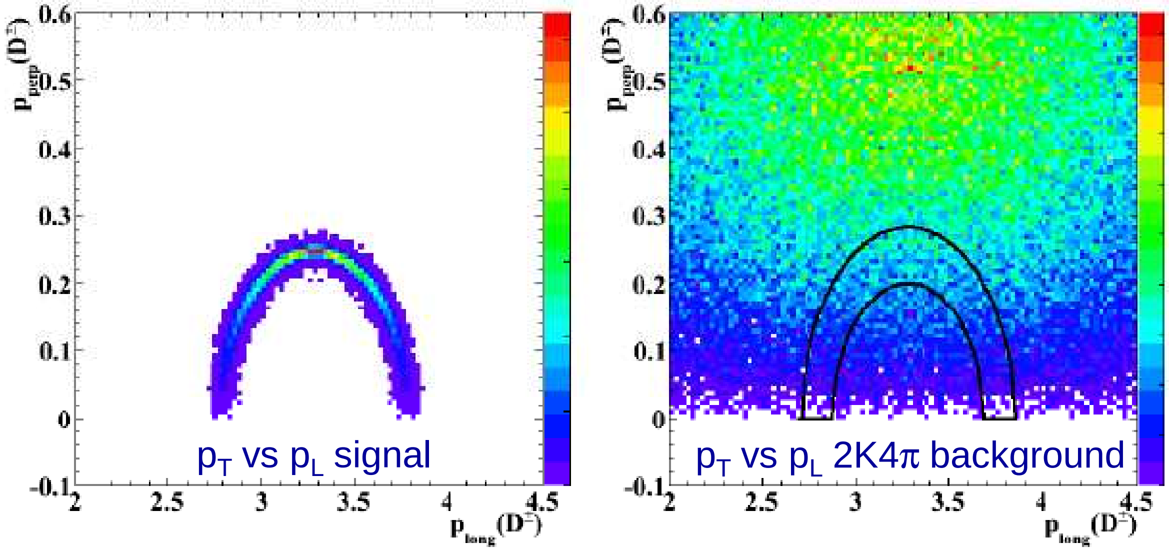
overall efficiency $\varepsilon(signal) = 27.4\ \%\ (4C$ fit)
overall efficiency $\varepsilon(signal) = 24.0\ \%\ (5C$ fit)

Background Studies

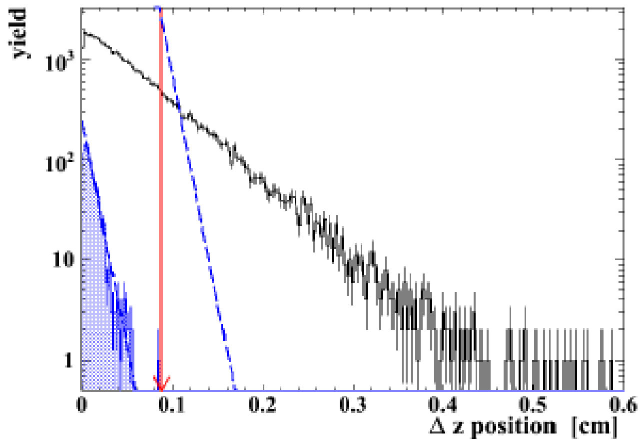
channel	D^+D^-	$D^{*+}D^{*-}$	Ratio to $\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p}$
DPM	100 M	-	-
$3\pi^+3\pi^-\pi^0$	50 M	43 M	2.5×10^{-2}
$3\pi^+3\pi^-$	10 M	14 M	5×10^{-3}
$K^+K^-2\pi^+2\pi^-$	1 M	10 M	5×10^{-4}



$2K4\pi$ Background



Two-dimensional cut on $D^{\pm}$ momentum reduces $2K4\pi$ background by factor 26.



Cut on Δz of $D^{\pm}$ decay vertex:
$\Delta z > 0.088$ cm $S/B = 1$ $\varepsilon(signal) = 7.8$ %

For the $D^{*+}D^{*-}$ channel the analysis gives $S/B = 1/3$. An additional cut on the Δz of the D^0 decay vertex gives $S/B=3/2$, bringing the signal efficiency from 24 % to 12.7 %.

Non Strange Background

selection	efficiency			signal/background	
selection	D^+D^-	$3\pi^+3\pi^-$	$3\pi^+3\pi^-\pi^0$	$\frac{D^+D^-}{3\pi^+3\pi^-}$	$\frac{D^+D^-}{3\pi^+3\pi^-\pi^0}$
preselection	0.43	$5.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$9.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-	-
4C-fit	0.40	$1.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.2 \cdot 10^{-7}$	0.02	0.015
$D^\pm$ momentum	0.40	$< 1.1 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$< 3.6 \cdot 10^{-9}$	> 2.7	> 1.8
K LH > 0.3	0.23	$< 1.8 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$< 1.7 \cdot 10^{-9}$	> 6.4	> 2.9

selection	efficiency			signal/background	
selection	$D^{*+}D^{*-}$	$3\pi^+3\pi^-$	$3\pi^+3\pi^-\pi^0$	$\frac{D^{*+}D^{*-}}{3\pi^+3\pi^-}$	$\frac{D^{*+}D^{*-}}{3\pi^+3\pi^-\pi^0}$
preselection	0.27	$5.0 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$7.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$	-	-
5C-fit	0.24	$5.0 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$7.5 \cdot 10^{-12}$	≥ 10	≥ 14

Measurement of the $D^*_{s0}(2317)$ Width

inclusive $D_s(2317)$ reconstruction:

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

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

$D_{s0}^{\mp *}(2317) \rightarrow$ anything: $\Rightarrow$ ε_{signal}, $\varepsilon_{background}$, S/B

The production cross section around threshold depends on the total width.

input

$$\int \mathcal{L}dt = 126\ pb^{-1} (14\ \text{days})$$

$$S/B = 1/3$$

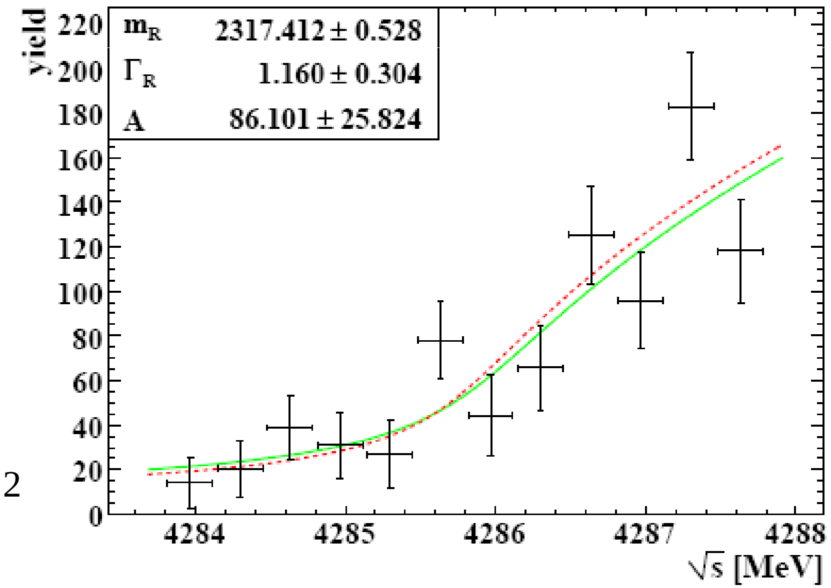
$$\Gamma = 1\ MeV$$

$$m = 2317.30\ MeV/c^2$$

output

$$\Gamma = (1.16 \pm 0.30)\ MeV$$

$$m = (2317.41 \pm 0.53)\ MeV/c^2$$



Charmonium Hybrids Simulation

- Charmonium hybrid ground state
  - Expected to be a spin-exotic $J^{PC} = 1^{-+}$ state
  - Mass prediction: 4.1 – 4.4 GeV/c^2
- This analysis
  - Assume $m = 4.29$ GeV/c^2, $\Gamma = 20$ MeV/c^2
  - produced in $\bar{p}p$ only with recoil particle

  $\rightarrow$ Production $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \psi_g \eta$ at 15 GeV/c
  - Decay modes $\psi_g \rightarrow \chi_{c1}\pi^0\pi^0$ and $\psi_g \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^{0*}$
  - Assume signal cross section in same order as for

    $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \psi(2S)\eta \rightarrow 33$ pb (at $s^{1/2}$=5.38 GeV)

$\chi_{c1}\pi^0\pi^0$ selection

- 200k events at 15 GeV/c
- $\psi_g \to \chi_{c1}\pi^0\pi^0$, $\chi_{c1} \to J/\psi\gamma$, $J/\psi \to e^+e^-$, $\mu^+\mu^-$, $\eta \to \gamma\gamma$
- Selection criteria
  - PID: $p(e) > 0.85$, $p(\mu) > 0.85$
  - 9C fit: beam, $J/\psi, \pi^0, \eta, \chi_{c1}$ mass constraint
  - $m(l^+l^-) \in [3.3;3.7]\mathrm{GeV}/c^2$
  - $m(J/\psi\gamma) \in [3.49;3.53]\mathrm{GeV}/c^2$
  - $m(\gamma\gamma) \in [0.115;0.15]\ \mathrm{GeV}/c^2$, $\in [0.47;0.61]\ \mathrm{GeV}/c^2$
- Accept only $\psi_g\eta$ candidate with highest confidence level per event, minimum CL > 0.1 %
- MC truth match for signal mode

Reaction $\bar{p}p \to$	σ	$\mathcal{B}$
$\tilde{\eta}_{c1}\eta$	33 pb	$1.63\,\% \times \mathcal{B}(\tilde{\eta}_{c1} \to \chi_{c1}\pi^0\pi^0)$
$\chi_{c0}\pi^0\pi^0\eta$		$0.030\,\%$
$\chi_{c1}\pi^0\eta\eta$		$0.324\,\%$
$\chi_{c1}\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0\eta$		$0.81\,\%$
$J/\psi\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0\eta$		$2.26\,\%$

Reaction $\bar{p}p \to$	Events
$\tilde{\eta}_{c1}\eta$	$8 \cdot 10^4$
$\chi_{c0}\pi^0\pi^0\eta$	$8 \cdot 10^4$
$\chi_{c1}\pi^0\eta\eta$	$8 \cdot 10^4$
$\chi_{c1}\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0\eta$	$8 \cdot 10^4$
$J/\psi\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0\eta$	$8 \cdot 10^4$

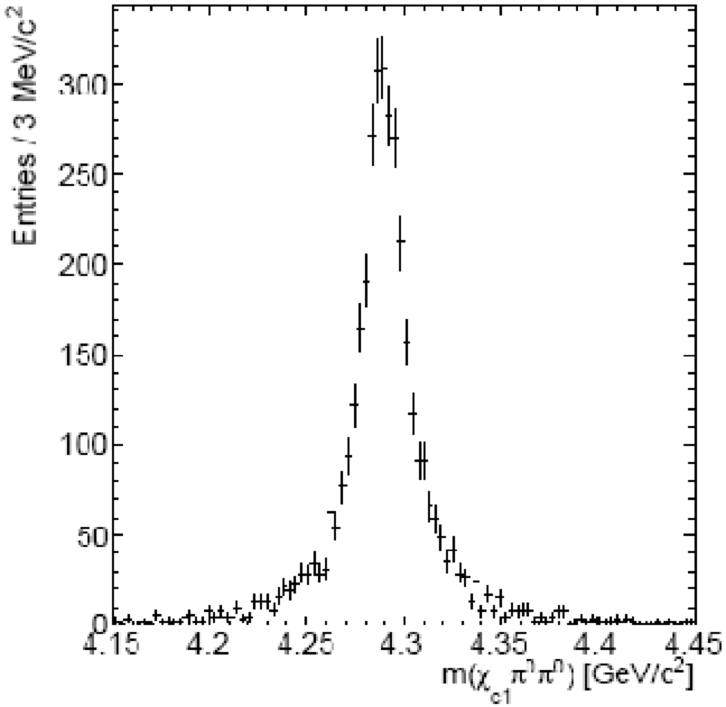
Reconstruction efficiency
6.83 % for $J/\psi \to e^+e^-$

ψ_g signal width (FWHM)
30 MeV/c^2

Expected events per day

$$N = 0.25 \times \mathcal{B}(\psi_g \to \chi_{c1}\pi^0\pi^0)$$

(assume $\sigma(\bar{p}p \to \psi_g\eta) = 33$ pb)



$\chi_{c1}\pi^0\pi^0$ background studies

Reaction $\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \rightarrow$	$\eta_{e^+e^-}$ $[10^3]$	$S/N_{e^+e^-}$ $[10^3]$
$\chi_{c0}\pi^0\pi^0\eta$	5.33	$10.1\,\mathcal{R}$
$\chi_{c1}\pi^0\eta\eta$	26.6	$4.57\,\mathcal{R}$
$\chi_{c1}\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0\eta$	> 80	$> 5.53\,\mathcal{R}$
$J/\psi\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0\eta$	9.98	$0.25\,\mathcal{R}$

$$R = \frac{\sigma_s \mathcal{B}(\psi_g \rightarrow \chi_{c1}\pi^0\pi^0)}{\sigma_B}$$

S/N $\approx$ 110-10100R depending on J/ψ and background channel

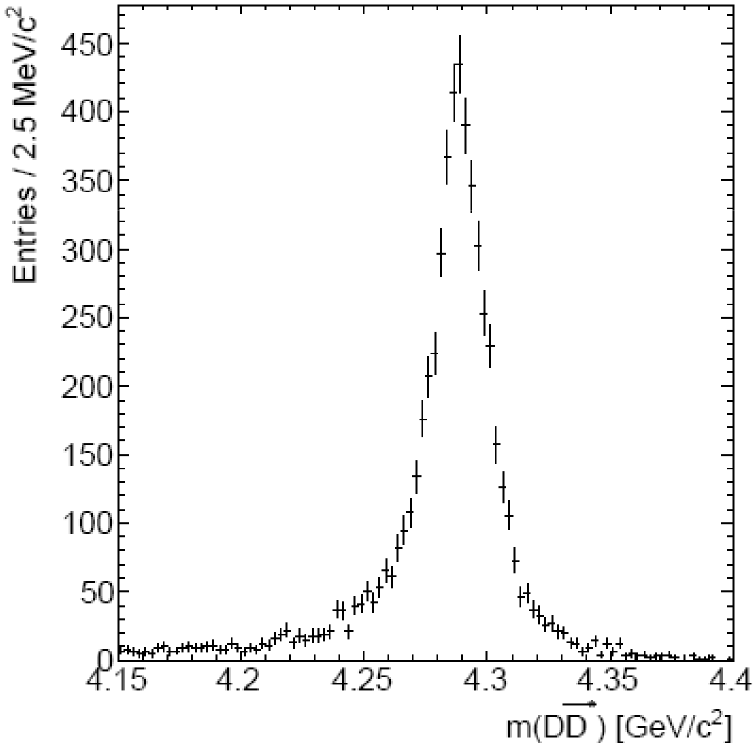
Very low background contamination expected if

$\sigma_B \approx \mathcal{O}(\sigma_s \mathcal{B}(\psi_g \rightarrow \chi_{c1}\pi^0\pi^0))$

$D^0 \overline{D}^{0*}\eta$ Decay mode

Reaction $\overline{\text{p}}\text{p} \rightarrow$	$\mathcal{B}$
$\tilde{\eta}_{c1}\eta$	$0.47\% \times \mathcal{B}(\tilde{\eta}_{c1} \rightarrow D^0\overline{D}^{*0})$
$D^0\overline{D}^{*0}\eta$	$3.2\% \times \mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0) = 0.16\%^*$
$D^0\overline{D}^{*0}\pi^0$	1.17%

Signal reconstruction efficiency *5.17 %*



background rejection > 1.6×10^5

$$\frac{S}{N} > \frac{\mathcal{B}(\tilde{\eta}_{c1} \rightarrow D^0\overline{D}^{*0}) \times 0.47\% \times 5.17\%}{(0.16\% + 1.17\%) \times 5 \cdot 10^{-6}} \quad (4.17)$$

$$= \mathcal{B}(\tilde{\eta}_{c1} \rightarrow D^0\overline{D}^{*0}) \times 2.9 \cdot 10^3, \quad (4.18)$$

$$N = \mathcal{B}(\tilde{\eta}_{c1} \rightarrow D^0\overline{D}^{*0}) \times 0.14.$$

$Y(3940) \rightarrow J/\psi\omega \rightarrow e^+e^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

- 40k $J/\psi\omega$ events at $Y(3940)$
- $J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-/$, $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ with correct angular distribution (omega_dalitz decay model in EvtGen), $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- Selection criteria
  - PID $p(e) > 0.85$, $p(\mu) > 0.85$, $p(\pi) > 0.2$
  - 6C fit: beam, J/ψ and π^0 mass constraint
  - Mass windows - $m(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) \in [0.750; 0.810]$ GeV/c^2,
    - $m(\gamma\gamma) \in [0.115; 0.150]$ GeV/c^2
    - $m(l^+l^-) \in [3.07; 3.12]$ GeV/c^2
- Accept only $J/\psi\omega$ candidate with highest confidence level per event, minimum CL = 0.1 %
- Veto on $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$
  - $m(J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-) \in [3.6725; 3.7]$ GeV/c^2 rejected
- Signal modes: truth match

Reaction $\bar{p}p \to$	σ	$\mathcal{B}$
$Y \to J/\psi\omega$	σ_S	$5.2\,\% \times \mathcal{B}(Y \to J/\psi\omega)$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\rho^0$	$149\,\mu$b*	$100\,\%$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-\rho^+$	$198\,\mu$b*	$100\,\%$
$\pi^+\pi^-\omega$	$23.9\,\mu$b*	$100\,\%$
$\psi(2S)\pi^0$	55 pb	$3.73\,\%$
$Y \to J/\psi\rho\pi$	σ	$5.9\,\% \times \mathcal{B}(Y \to J/\psi\rho\pi)$

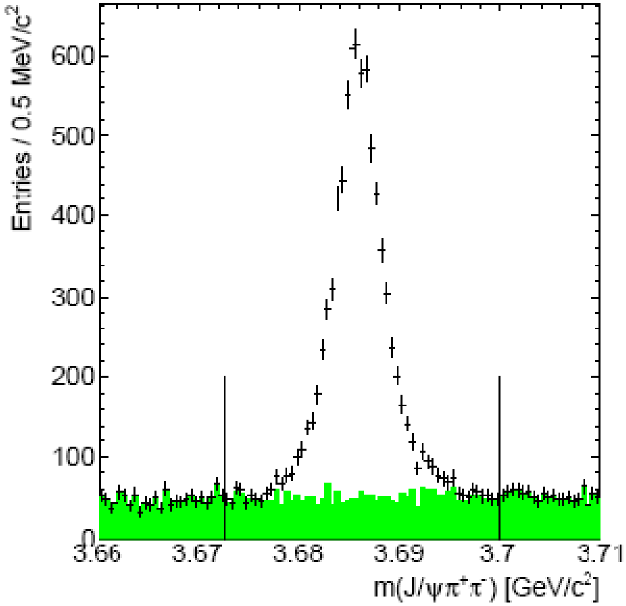
Reaction $\bar{p}p \to$	Events	Filter eff.
$J/\psi\omega$	$2 \cdot 10^4$	100%
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\rho^0$	$8.49 \cdot 10^6$	0.77%
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-\rho^+$	$8.49 \cdot 10^6$	0.81%
$\pi^+\pi^-\omega$	$9.9 \cdot 10^6$	9.15%
$J/\psi\pi^-\rho^+$	$2.5 \cdot 10^5$	100%
$J/\psi\pi^0\rho^0$	$2.5 \cdot 10^5$	100%
$\psi(2S)\pi^0$	$1.6 \cdot 10^5$	100%

Reconstruction efficiency
14.7 % for $J/\psi \to e^+e^-$

Expected number of reconstructed events per day

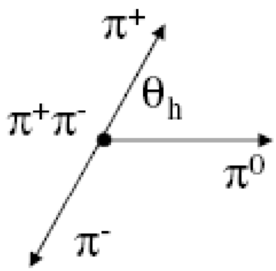
$$N = 132 \times \sigma_S \mathcal{B}(Y \to J\psi\omega)\text{nb}$$

$$(\mathcal{L} = 2 \cdot 10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1})$$



$J/\psi\omega$ background studies

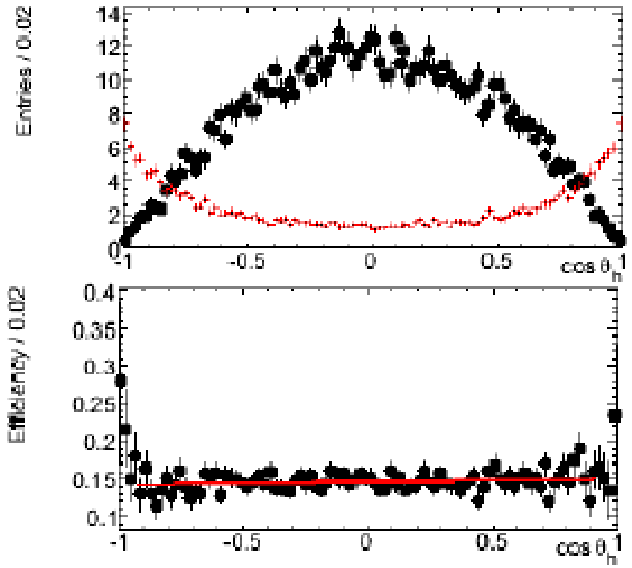
$J/\psi\omega$ ($\omega \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$) and
$J/\psi\rho\pi$ ($\rho \rightarrow \pi\pi$)
Exploit angular distribution
helicity angle θ_h



- Signal events: ~$\sin\theta_h$
- efficiency ~ 1

- different angular distribution for background $\rho \rightarrow \pi\pi$
  observed θ_h distrib. for backgr. independent of ρ ang. distr.

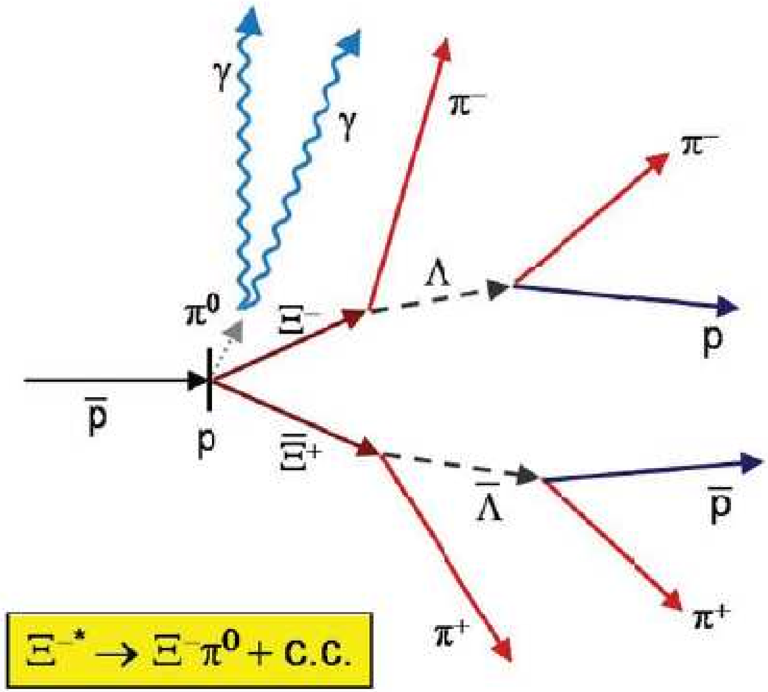
Reaction	$\eta_{e^+e^-}$	$S/N_{e^+e^-}$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\rho^0$	$> 1.1 \cdot 10^9$	$> 56.5\,\tilde{\sigma}/$ nb
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-\rho^+$	$> 1.05 \cdot 10^9$	$> 40.6\,\tilde{\sigma}/$ nb
$\pi^+\pi^-\omega$	$> 1.08 \cdot 10^8$	$> 34.6\,\tilde{\sigma}/$ nb
$\psi(2S)\pi^0$	$3.33 \cdot 10^3$	$24.8\,\tilde{\sigma}/$ pb
$J/\psi\pi^-\rho^+$	25	$4.90\,\mathcal{BR}$
$J/\psi\pi^0\rho^0$	22.1	$7.65\,\mathcal{BR}$



$\bar{p}p \to \Xi^-\bar{\Xi}^+\pi^0 \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 \to \bar{p}p\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

event selection cuts:

- fit Λ and Ξ to common vertex with prob > 0.001
- $110\ \mathrm{MeV/c^2} < m_{\pi^0} < 160\ \mathrm{MeV/c^2}$
- $1.105\ \mathrm{GeV/c^2} < m_{\Lambda} < 1.125\ \mathrm{GeV/c^2}$
- $1.31\ \mathrm{GeV/c^2} < m_{\Xi} < 1.33\ \mathrm{GeV/c^2}$
- fit Ξ and Ξ to a common vertex and use 4C fit with prob > 0.001
- refit events with mass constrain on π^0, Λ and Ξ



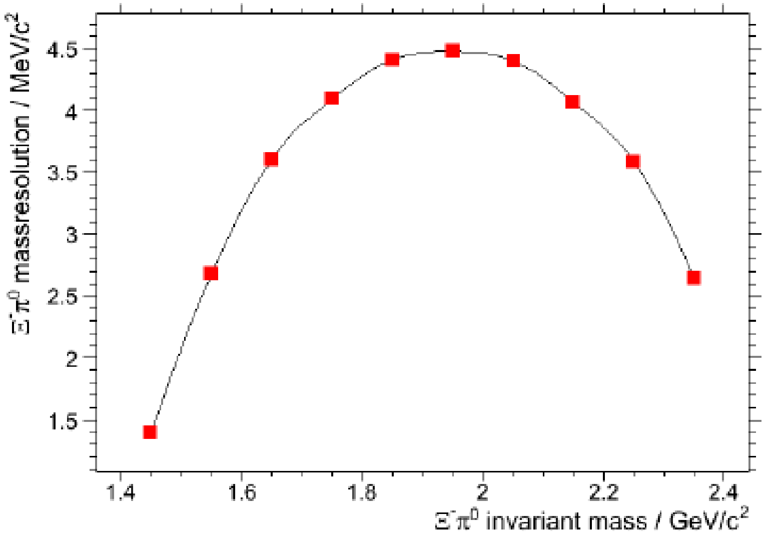
Channel	$\epsilon(D^{(IP)}_{\Xi\overline{\Xi}} > 2$ cm	$\epsilon(D^{(IP)}_{\Xi\overline{\Xi}} > 4$ cm	$\epsilon(D^{(IP)}_{\Xi\overline{\Xi}} > 6$ cm
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to \Xi\overline{\Xi}\pi^0$	15.8 %	15.0 %	13.9 %
	$N_B(D^{(IP)}_{\Xi\overline{\Xi}} > 2$ cm	$N_B(D^{(IP)}_{\Xi\overline{\Xi}} > 4$ cm	$N_B(D^{(IP)}_{\Xi\overline{\Xi}} > 6$ cm
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	4	2	1
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to \bar{\Sigma}(1385)^-\Sigma(1385)^+\pi^0$	0	0	0
$\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to \overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p}\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	0	0	0
DPM generic	0	0	0

$S/B = 135$ for $\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

$S/B > 1896$ for $\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to \bar{\Sigma}(1385)^-\Sigma(1385)^+\pi^0$

$S/B > 47$ for $\overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p} \to \overline{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{p}\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

$S/B > 19$ for DPM generic.



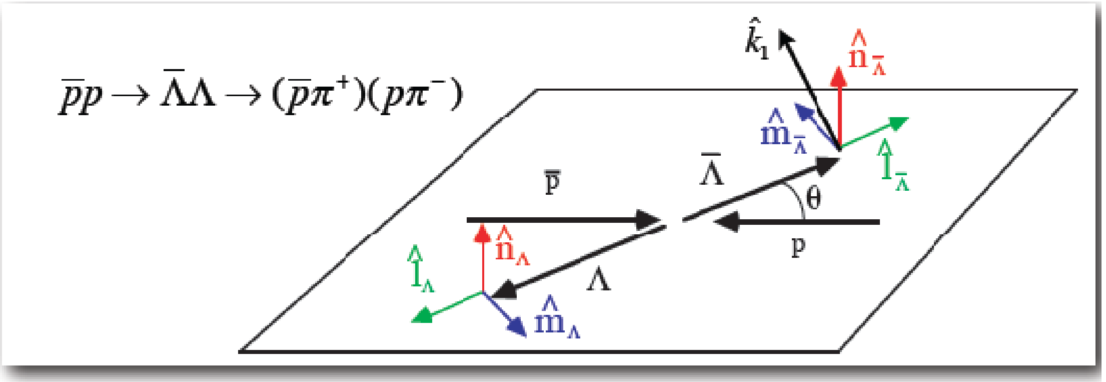
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$

Antihyperon-hyperon production in antiproton-proton collisions gives access to spin degrees of freedom.

~10^6 MC events analysed at
1.64 GeV/c, 4 GeV/c, 15 GeV/c

$d\sigma/d\Omega$ experimental input

Polarisation: $\sin 2\theta_{CM}$



$$I_{\bar{\Lambda}\Lambda}(\theta,\hat{k}_1,\hat{k}_2) = \frac{I_0^{\bar{\Lambda}\Lambda}}{64\pi^3}\left[1 + P_n(\bar{\alpha}k_{1n}+\alpha k_{2n}) + C_{nn}(\bar{\alpha}\alpha k_{1n}k_{2n}) + C_{mm}(\bar{\alpha}\alpha k_{1m}k_{2m}) + C_{nn}(\bar{\alpha}\alpha k_{1l}k_{2l}) + C_{ml}(\bar{\alpha}\alpha(k_{1m}k_{2l}+k_{1l}k_{2m}))\right]$$

$I_0 = \sigma_{tot}$

$I(\theta) = d\sigma/d\Omega$

P_n = Polarisation

C_{ij} = Spin correlations

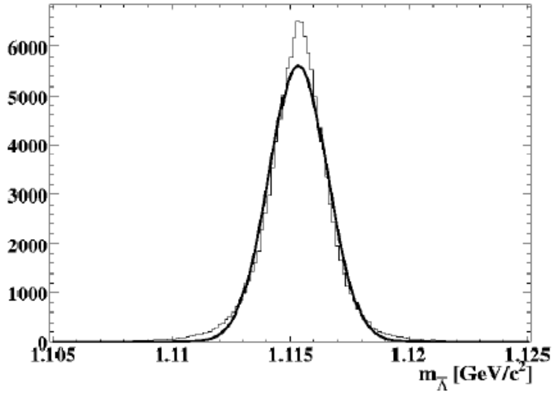
θ = C.M. scattering angle

$\hat{k}_1, \hat{k}_2$ = directional vectors of decay baryons

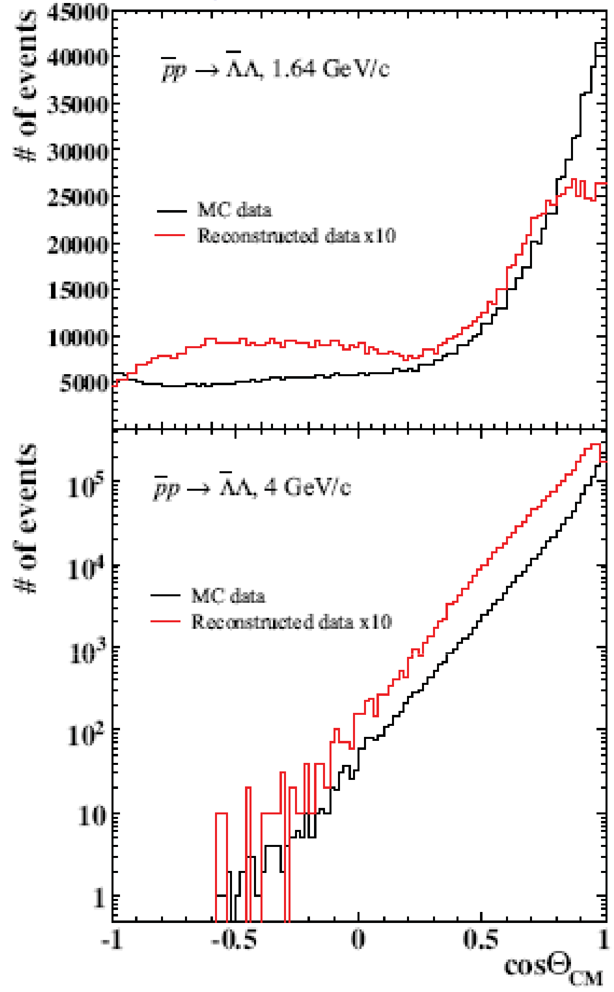
Analysis criteria

1. Pairs of $\overline{p}$(p) and π^+(π^-) fitted to a common vertex under a $\overline{\Lambda}$(Λ) hypothesis. $\chi^2 > 0.001$.
2. 1.110 GeV ≤ $M_{p\pi}$ ≤ 1.120 GeV.
3. Fit remaining events to a $\overline{p}p \rightarrow \overline{\Lambda}\Lambda$ hypothesis. $\chi^2 > 0.001$.
4. Sum of distances of decay vertices > 2 cm from interaction vertex.

Momentum [Gev/c]	Rec. eff
1.64	0.11
4	0.24
15	0.14

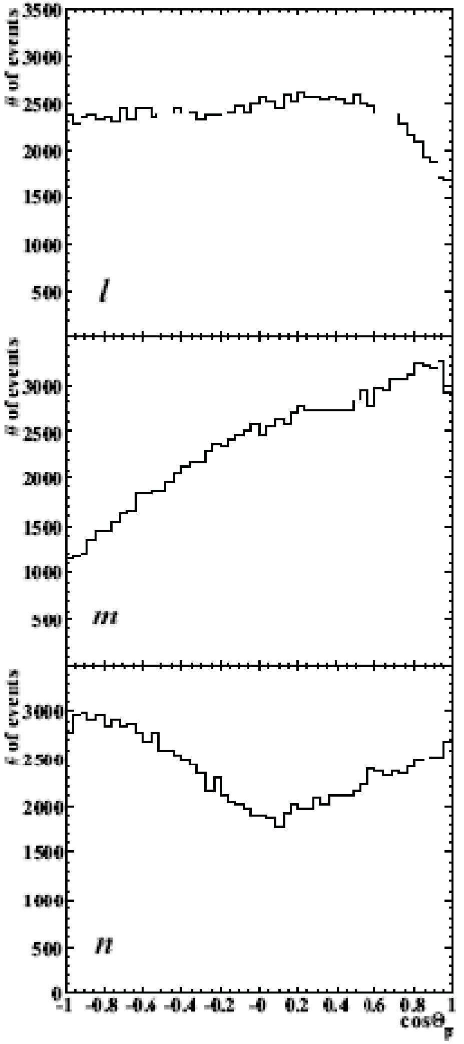


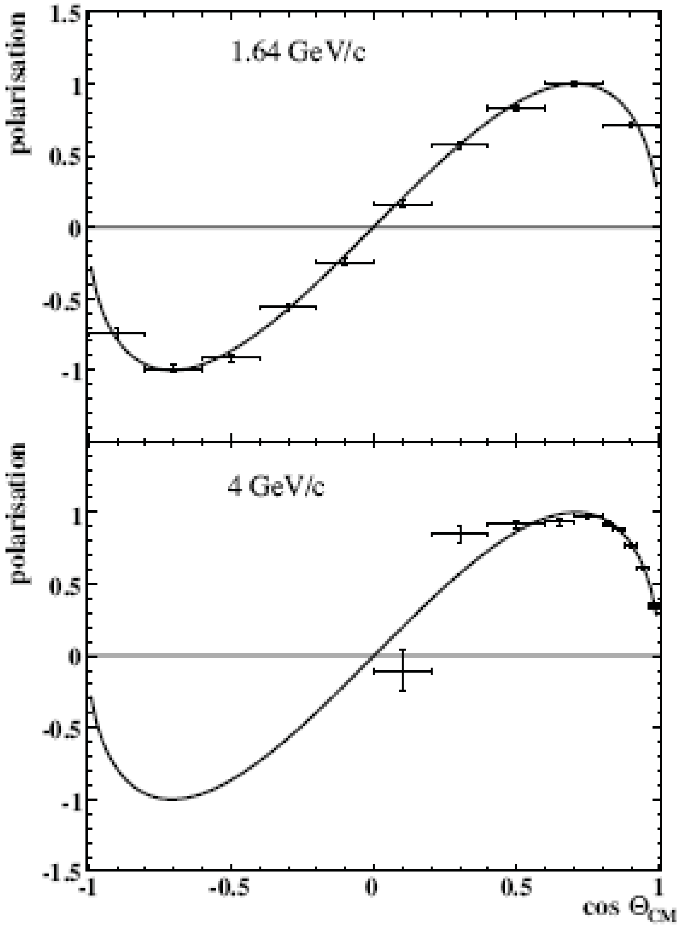
Angular Distributions



Momentum [GeV/c]	Reaction	Rate [s^{-1}]
1.64	$\overline{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\overline{\Lambda}$	580
4	$\overline{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\overline{\Lambda}$	980
	$\overline{p}p \rightarrow \overline{\Xi}^+\Xi^-$	30
15	$\overline{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\overline{\Lambda}$	120

Polarisations





Backgrounds and Yields

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

Momentum [GeV/c]	Reaction	Rate [s^{-1}]
1.64	$\bar{p}p \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	580
4	$\bar{p}p \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	980
	$\bar{p}p \to \bar{\Xi}^+\Xi^-$	30
15	$\bar{p}p \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	120

$\bar{p}A \to J/\psi X$

Motivation:

- understand J/ψ suppression as signature for QGP
- investigate J/ψ-nucleon interaction

Method:

- measure systematic A dependence in J/ψ production in $\bar{p}A$
- scan $\bar{p}$ momentum across J/ψ resonance
- determine $\sigma_{\bar{p}A \to J/\psi X} \propto A^{-\alpha}\, \sigma_{\bar{p}p \to J/\psi}$ $\sigma_{J/\psi N}$

simulation studies:

Signal channels:

- 4.05 GeV/c $\bar{p}\ {}^{40}Ca \rightarrow J/\psi\ X \rightarrow e^+e^-\ X$ 80 k events
- 4.05 GeV/c $\bar{p}\ {}^{40}Ca \rightarrow J/\psi\ X \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\ X$ 80 k events

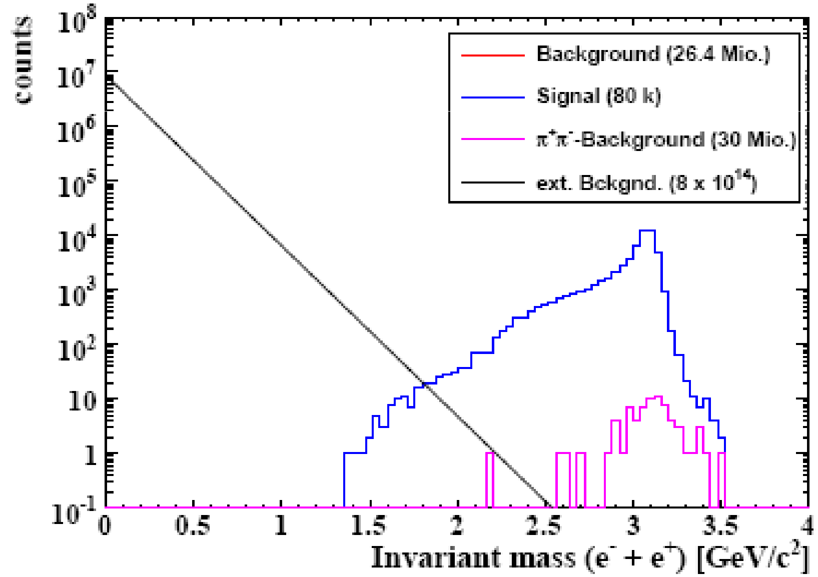
Background channels: e^+e^- / $\mu^+\mu^-$ analysis

- 4.05 GeV/c $\bar{p}\ {}^{40}Ca$ UrQMD 26.4 M events
- 4.05 GeV/c $\bar{p}$ „p‘ $\rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ 30 M events
  „p‘ $\equiv$ Fermi smeared

$\bar{p}$ momentum „on resonance“, no scan, no systematic errors

cut	fraction accepted		
	signal	background	
		UrQMD	$\pi^+ \pi^-$
$\sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} < 1\,\mathrm{mm}$	0.77	$3.8 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$4.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$P_z(e^+) + Pz(e^-) > 2.0\,\mathrm{GeV}/c$	0.77	$2.3 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$4.9 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$\Phi(e^+, e^-) > 2.5\,\mathrm{rad}$	0.77	$1.5 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$4.9 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$[P_\perp(e^+) + P\_(e^-)] > 1\ \mathrm{GeV}/c\ \&\ \lvert \arctan\left(\frac{P_\perp(e^+)}{P_\perp(e^-)}\right) - 45^\circ \rvert < 15^\circ$	0.73	$3.8 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$2.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$
combined $(IM_{e^+e^-} > 2.0\,\mathrm{GeV}/c^2)$	0.73	$< 3.8 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$2.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$

Required rejection factor of the order of 10^6 achieved !!!



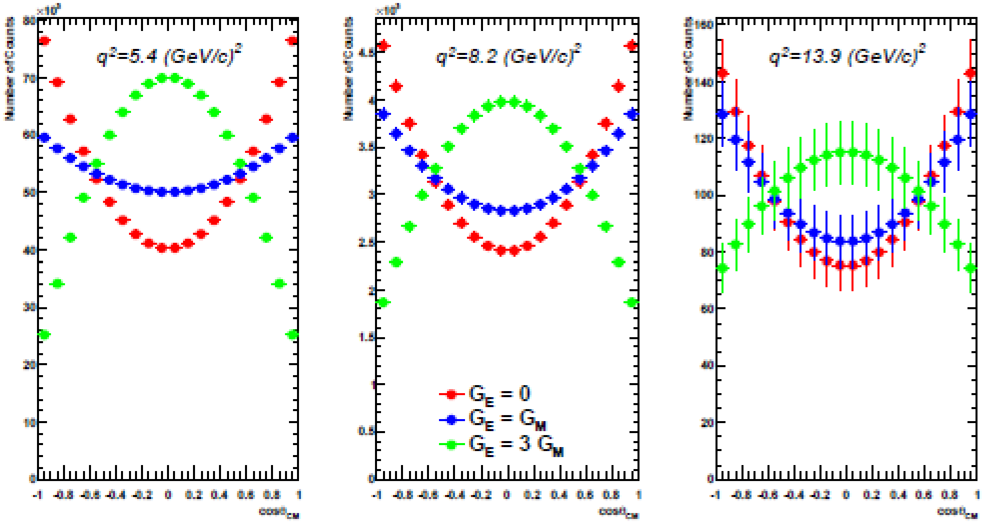
Proton Timelike Form Factors

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 $(\mathrm{GeV}/c)^2$ up tp 14 $(\mathrm{GeV}/c)^2$. A determination of the form factor up to a q^2 of 22 $(\mathrm{GeV}/c)^2$ will be possible by measuring the total cross section.

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

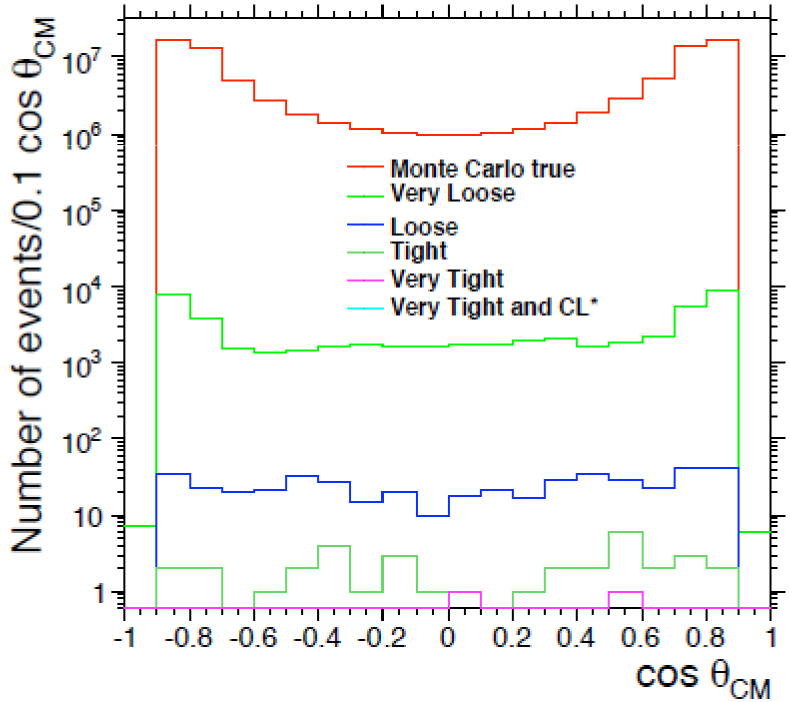


Background Rejection

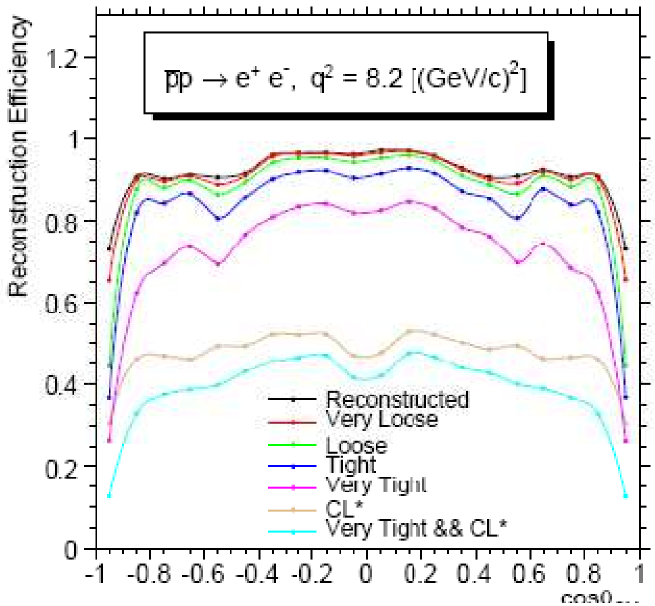
Very large background coming mainly from two-body hadronic final states, like $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$, with a cross section up to 10^6 times larger.

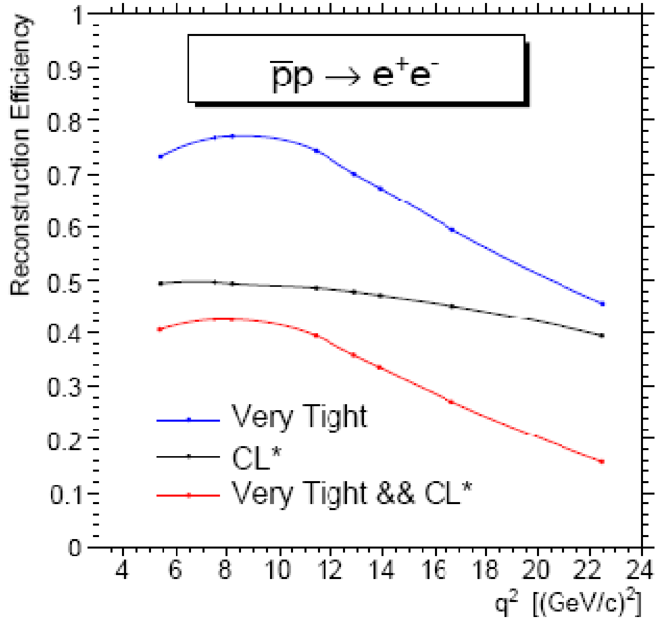
Background rejection done with particle identification (using information from all subdetectors) and kinematic fitting.

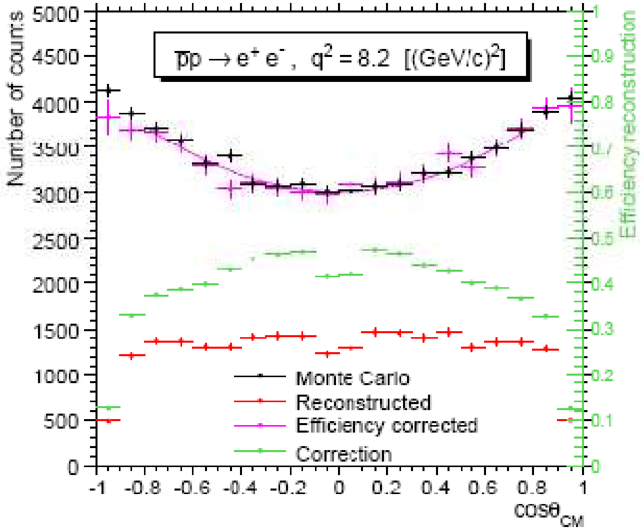
Monte Carlo simulations show that a total rejection factor of the order of 10^{10} is achieved.

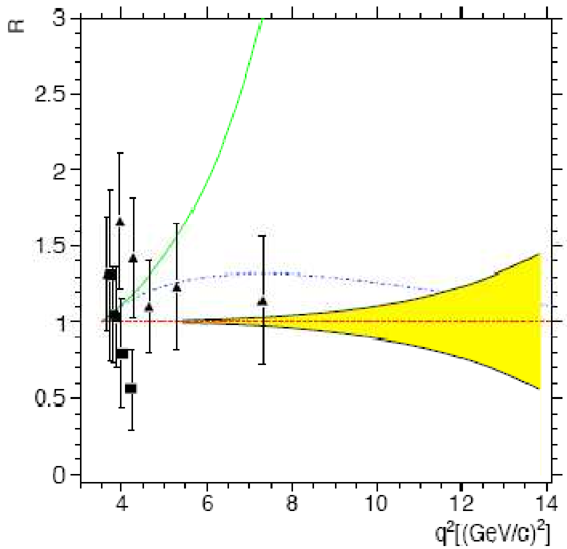


Signal Efficiency

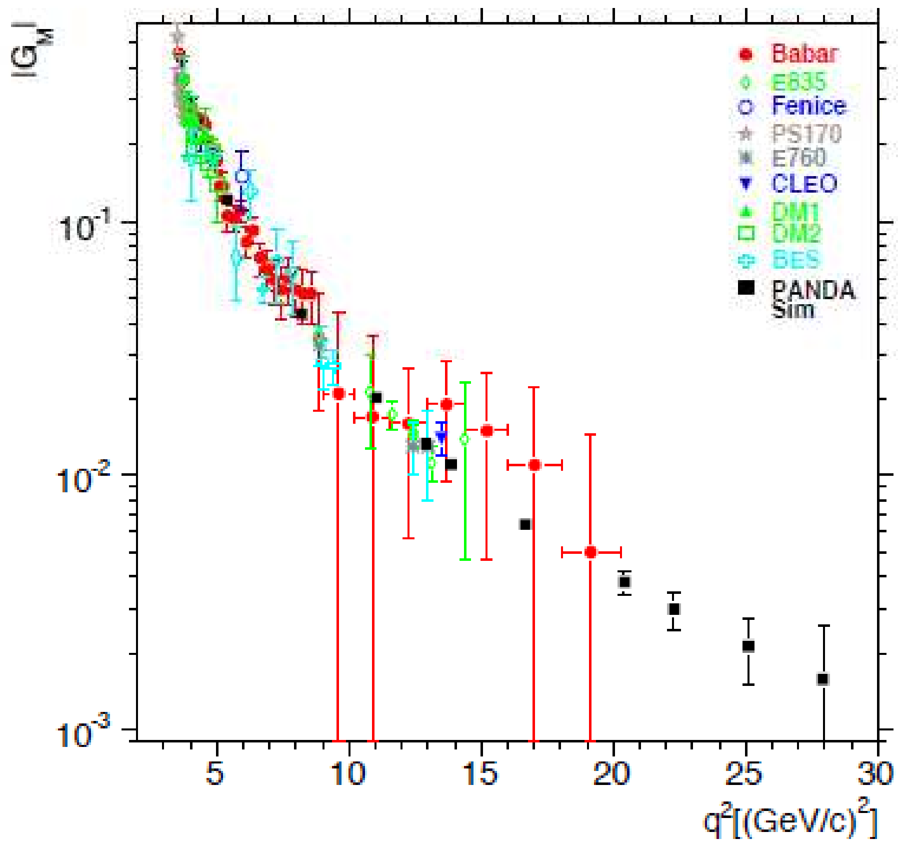






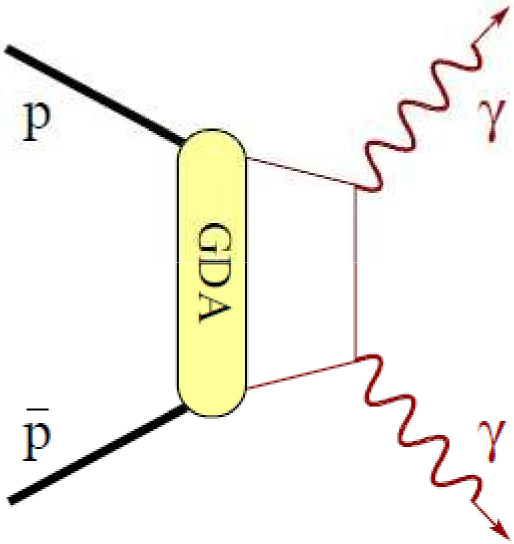


Impact of $\bar{\mathrm{P}}$ANDA data



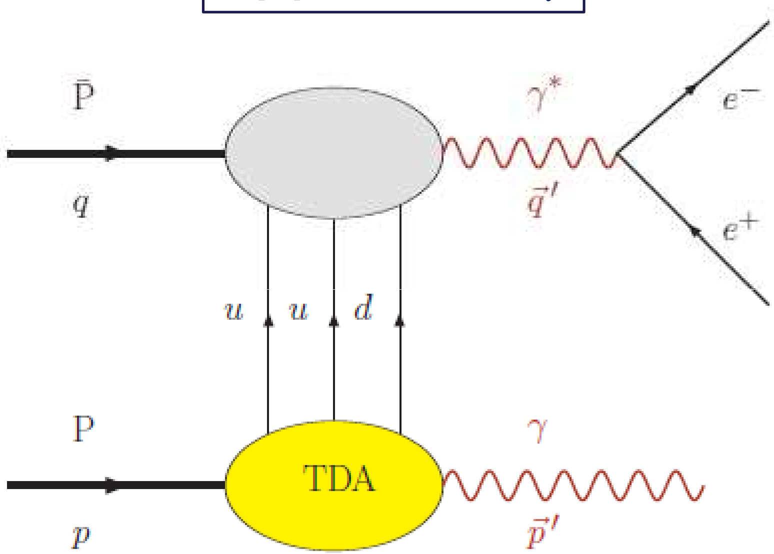
Other Timelike Processes in $\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



Handbag approach
Test of Factorisation

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



Determine TDA
(Transition Distribution Amplitude)
Measure FF in unphysical region

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 $\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA to carry out the following measurements:

SPECTROSCOPY

- High-resolution charmonium spectroscopy in formation experiments
- Study of gluonic excitations (hybrids and glueballs) and other exotica (e.g. multiquark)
- Study of hadrons in nuclear matter
- Open charm physics
- Hypernuclear physics

NUCLEON STRUCTURE

- Proton Timelike Form Factors
- Crossed-Channel Compton Scattering
- Drell-Yan

The performance of the detector and the sensitivity to the various physics channels have been estimated reliably by means of detailed Monte Carlo simulations:

- Acceptance
- Resolution
- Signal/Background

The simulations show that the final states of interest can be detected with good efficiency and that the background situation is under control.