# TOWARDS THE CBM EXPERIMENT AT FAIR

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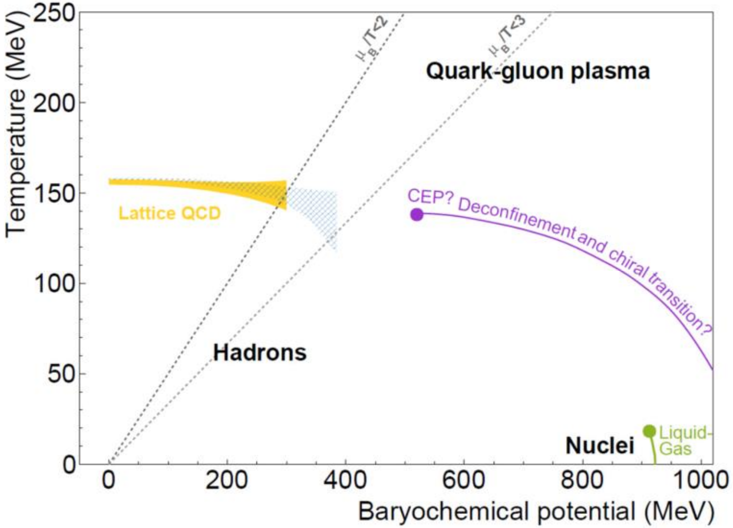
Seminarium ZFJ, IFD, UW
06 June, 2024

# Exploring the QCD phase diagram at high net baryon densities

## Vanishing $\mu_B$, high $T$ (lattice QCD)

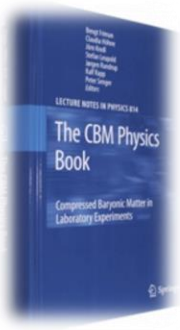
- Smooth crossover from hadronic to partonic medium
  - $T_{pc} = 156.5 \pm 1.5$ MeV (physical quark masses)
  - $T_c = 132^{+3}_{-6}$ MeV (chiral limit)
- No critical point indicated by lattice QCD at $\mu_B/T_c < 3$

Bazavov et al., PLB 795 (2019) 15-21
Ding et al., PRL 123 (2019) 6, 062002
Dini et al., Phys. Rev. D 105 (2022) 3, 034510




## Large $\mu_B$, moderate $T$

- Limits of hadronic existence?
- 1st order phase transition?
- QCD Critical point?
- Equation-of-state of dense matter?




Friman et al.,
Lect. Notes Phys. 814 (2011) 1

**Worldwide experimental and theory efforts, relevance for astrophysics**

# Astrophysical relevance of high $\mu_B$

- Equation of state at neutron star density
- What is the inner core of a neutron star composed of
  - Strange matter, hyperons, quark matter, …
- Upper limits for neutron stars

- Remarkable similarity between

  **binary neutron star merger** and **heavy ion collisions**

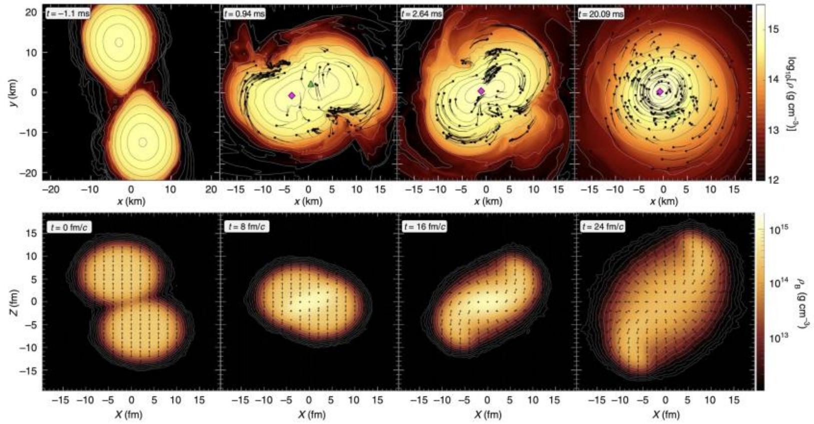
**NS merger:** $T \approx 10 - 100$ MeV

$\rho < 2 - 6\ \rho_0$

**Heavy-ion collision:** $T < 120$ MeV

$\rho < 5 - 10\ \rho_0$

**18 orders of magnitude in scale, still similar conditions!**


Different stages of the collision of 2 neutron stars (top) / 2 Au ions (bottom)

# Compressed Baryonic Matter experiment mission

**Systematically explore QCD matter at large baryon densities with high accuracy and rare probes at the highest interaction rates**

Experimental challenge:

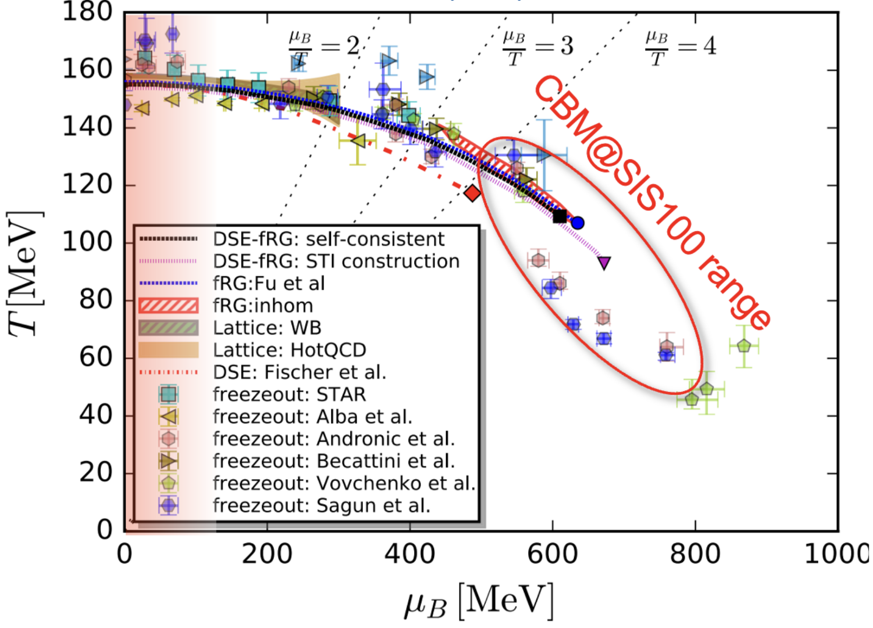
- Isolate unambiguous signals of new phases of QCD matter, order of phase transitions, conjectured QCD critical point
- Probe microscopic matter properties

Measure with upmost precision:

- Event-by-event fluctuations (criticality)
- Dileptons (emissivity)
- Strangeness (vorticity)
- Hypernuclei (equation-of-state)
- Charm (transport properties)

**Almost unexplored (not accessible) so far in the high-$\mu_B$ region**

Gao, Pawlowski, PLB 820 (2021) 136584



# CBM physics topics

## QCD matter properties at large $\mu_B$

- Critical point, deconfinement phase transition, Equation-of-State
- Hadron yields, collective flow, dileptons, correlations, fluctuations
- (Multi-)strange hyperons (Λ, Σ, Ξ, Ω)

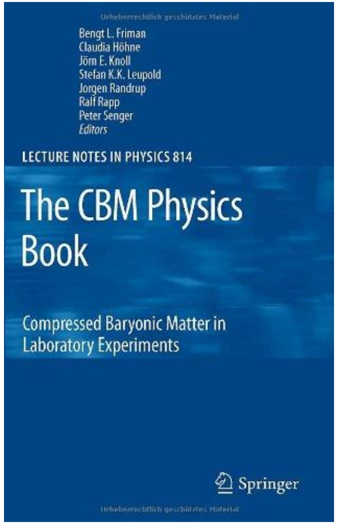
## Chiral symmetry at large $\mu_B$

- In-medium modifications of light vector mesons
- Chiral $\rho$-$a_1$ mixing via intermediate mass dileptons

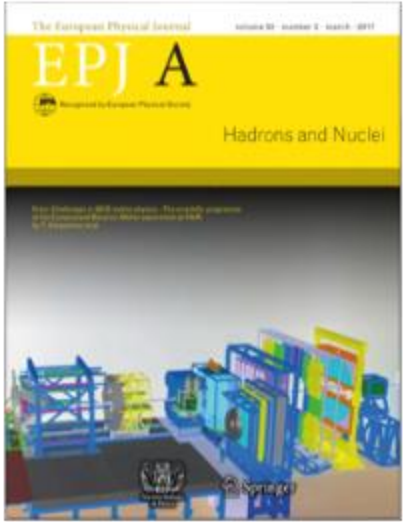
## Hypernuclei

## Charm production and propagation at threshold energies

- Excitation function in p+A collisions (J/ψ, $D^0$ , $D^{+/-}$)
- Charmonium suppression in cold nuclear matter

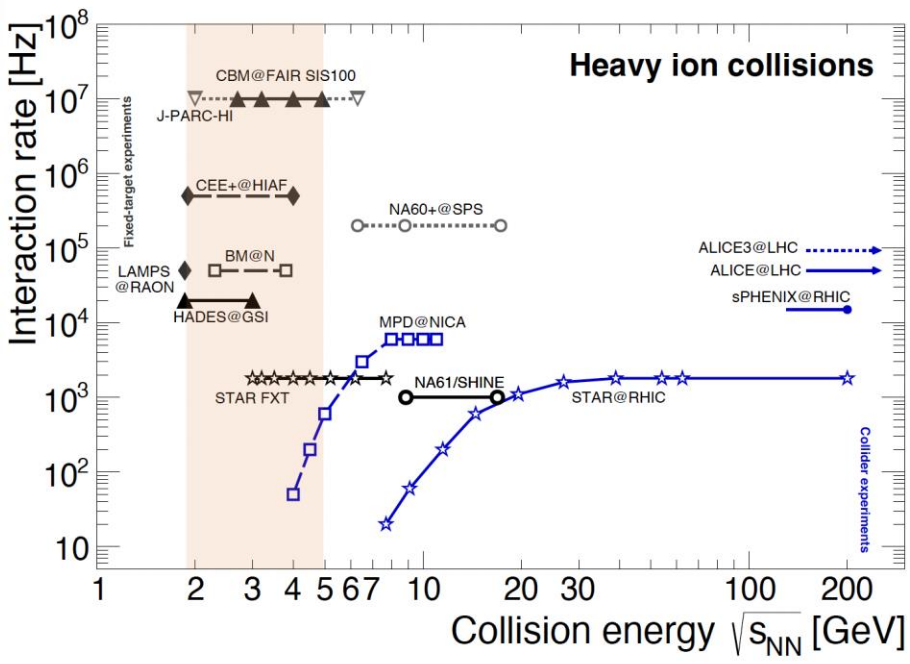



Lect. Notes Phys. 814 (2011) pp.1-980
DOI: 10.1007/978-3-642-13293-3




Eur.Phys.J.A 53 (2017) 3, 60
DOI: 10.1140/epja/i2017-12248-y

# Rate challenge




T. Galatyuk, NPA 982 (2019), update 2023
https://github.com/tgalatyuk/interaction_rate_facilities,
CBM, EPJA 53 3 (2017) 60

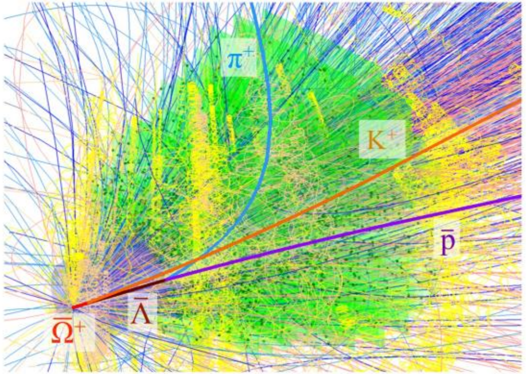
**The program needs ever more precise data and sensitivity for rarest signals**

- CBM will play a unique role in the exploration of the QCD phase diagram in the region of high $\mu_B$ with rare and electromagnetic probes: high-rate capability
- HADES: established thermal radiation at high $\mu_B$, limited to 20kHz and $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 2.4 GeV
- STAR FXT@RHIC: BES program completed; limited capabilities for rare probes
- BM@N: running (light systems), limited capabilities for rare probes
- CEE+@HIAF proposal: multipurpose detector based on TPC, anticipated rate capability 500 kHz
- J-PARC-HI proposal: highest proton beam intensities, addition of heavy-ion option (HI booster), state-of-the-art detectors ($e$, $\mu$, hadrons)

# Physics goals realization (rate challenge)

- High event rates, up to $10^7$ Hz Au+Au collisions
- High multiplicity collisions, $\mathcal{O}(1000)$ particles/collision
- Data rates: $\mathcal{O}$(TB/s)
- Data volume: 10-20 PB/year

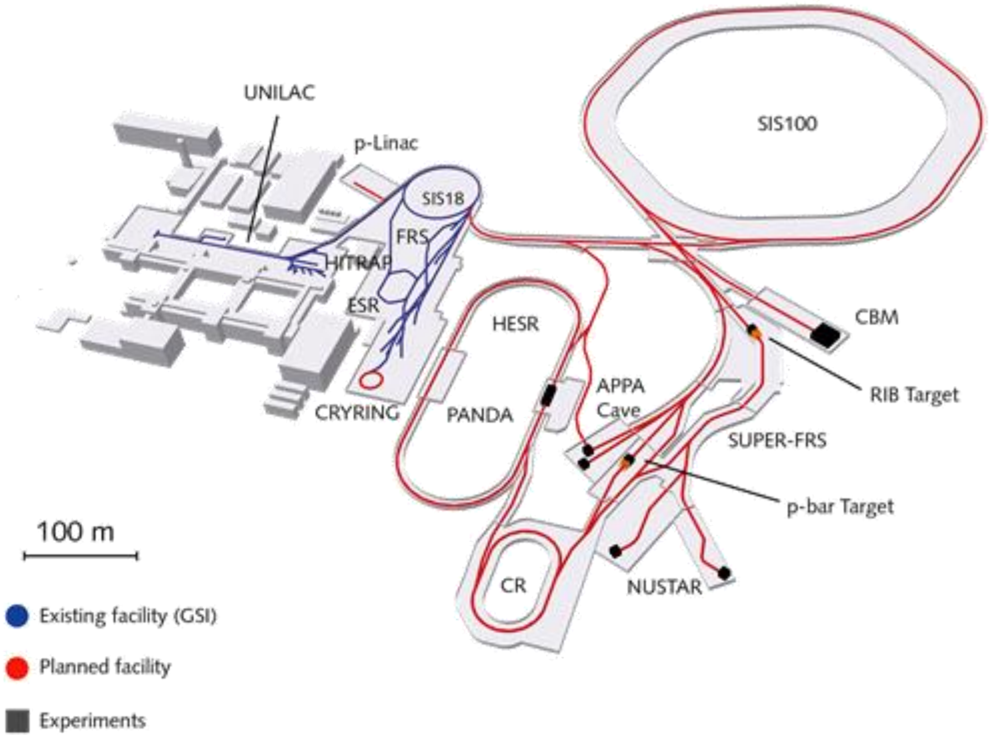
- Fast, radiation hard detectors & front-end electronics
- Free-streaming readout and online event reconstruction
- PID: hadrons and leptons, displaced (~50 μm) vertex reconstruction for charm measurements, decay topology
- High-speed DAQ and high-performance computing farm for online event selection




CBM simulation, central Au+Au @ 10 AGeV/*c*

GSI Green IT Cube

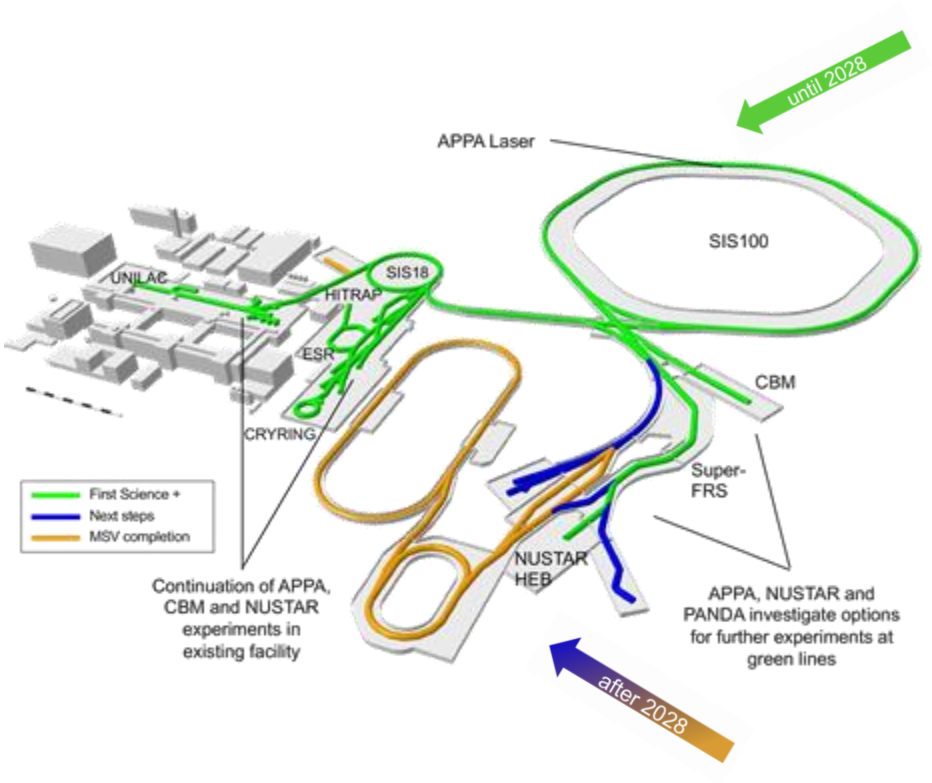
# Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research in Europe




| SIS-100 Capabilities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Beam** | **Z** | **A** | **$E_{max}$ [AGeV]** |
| p | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| d | 1 | 2 | 14 |
| Ca | 20 | 40 | 14 |
| … | | | |
| Au | 79 | 197 | 11 |
| U | 92 | 238 | 10 |

- Intensity gain: × 100–1000 (~$10^{13}$/s for p; ~$10^{11}$/s for U)
- 10× energy (compared to SIS-18@GSI)
- Spill length: 1–100 s
- Antimatter: antiproton beams
- Precision: System of storage and cooler rings

# FAIR status




## Four FAIR pillars:

- **APPA** - Atomic, Plasma Physics and Applications
- **CBM** - Compressed Baryonic Matter
- **NUSTAR** - Nuclear Structure, Astrophysics and Reactions
- **PANDA** - Physics with High Energy Antiprotons

## FAIR Timeline

- July 2017: Start of excavation and trench sheeting
- July 2018: Start of shell construction
- June 2022: staging review
- 2023: Buildings completed (First Science+ and Next steps)
- 2024: Start of installation
- **2028: FAIR 2028 Operation**

# FAIR construction site

# FAIR construction site

NUSTAR LEB/HEB, p-bar, APPA

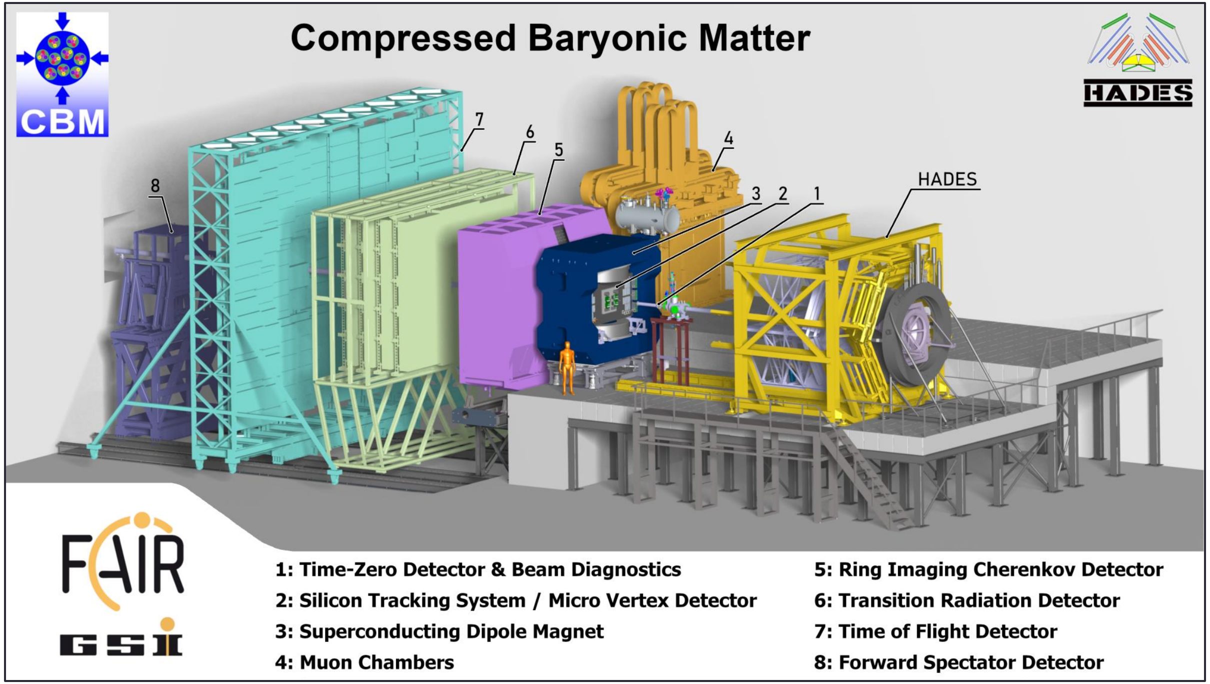
CBM, SFRS

# Installation

- Cryogenic plant installed in 2023
- Technical Building Infrastructure, cables pulling - ongoing
- Accelerator installation started in January 2024
- Commissioning: 2025 onwards

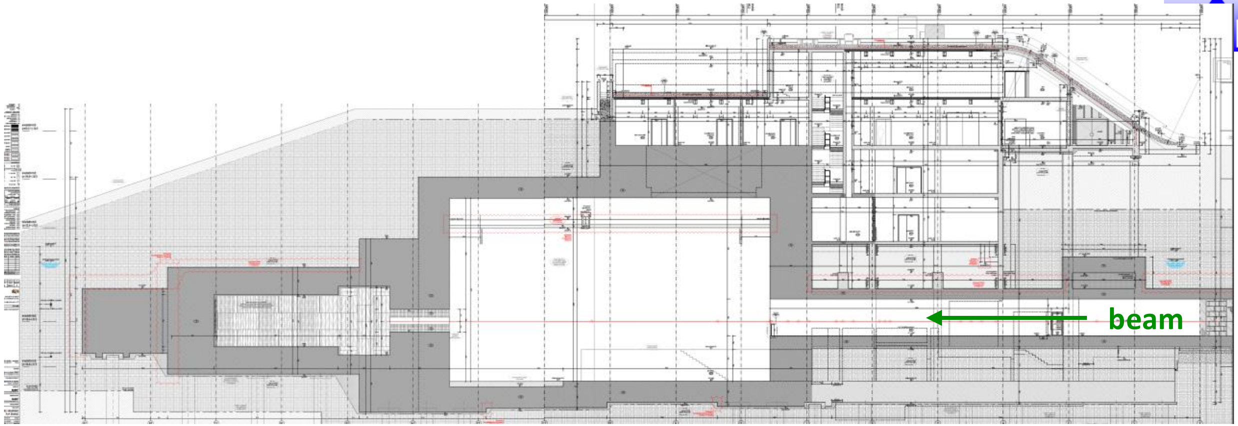
# CBM

- Fixed target experiment
  - obtain highest luminosities
- Versatile detector systems
  - optimal setup for a given observable
- Tracking based entirely on silicon
  - fast and precise track reconstruction
- Free-streaming front-end connectivity up to 10 MHz
  - nearly dead-time free data-taking
- Online event selection
  - highly selective data reduction




315 full members from 10 countries
47 full member institutions
10 associated member institutions

# CBM Building



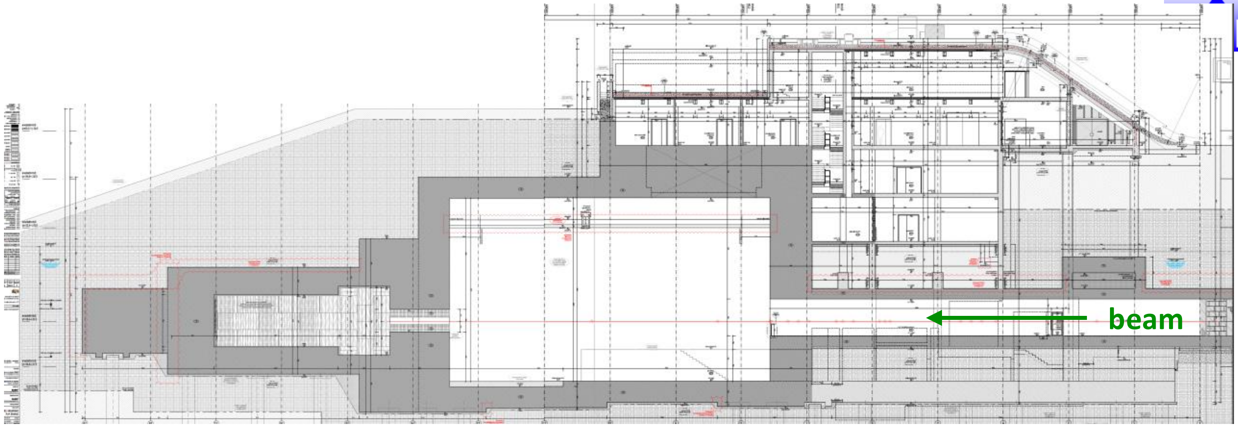

**CBM Cave**

- A dedicated cave with a massive beam dump for high-intensity, high-energy beams
- CBM Cave/Building shell completed
- **T**echnical **B**uilding **I**nfrastructure in 2025

**CBM Installation**

- CBM installation activities (platform) started in June 2023!
- CBM ready for beam by 2028, ~12 months contingency for CBM global commissioning
- SIS100 ready for beam to CBM in ~Q4.2028

# CBM Building

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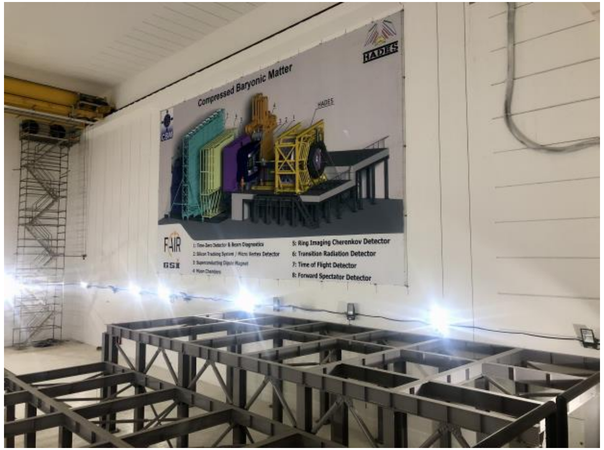
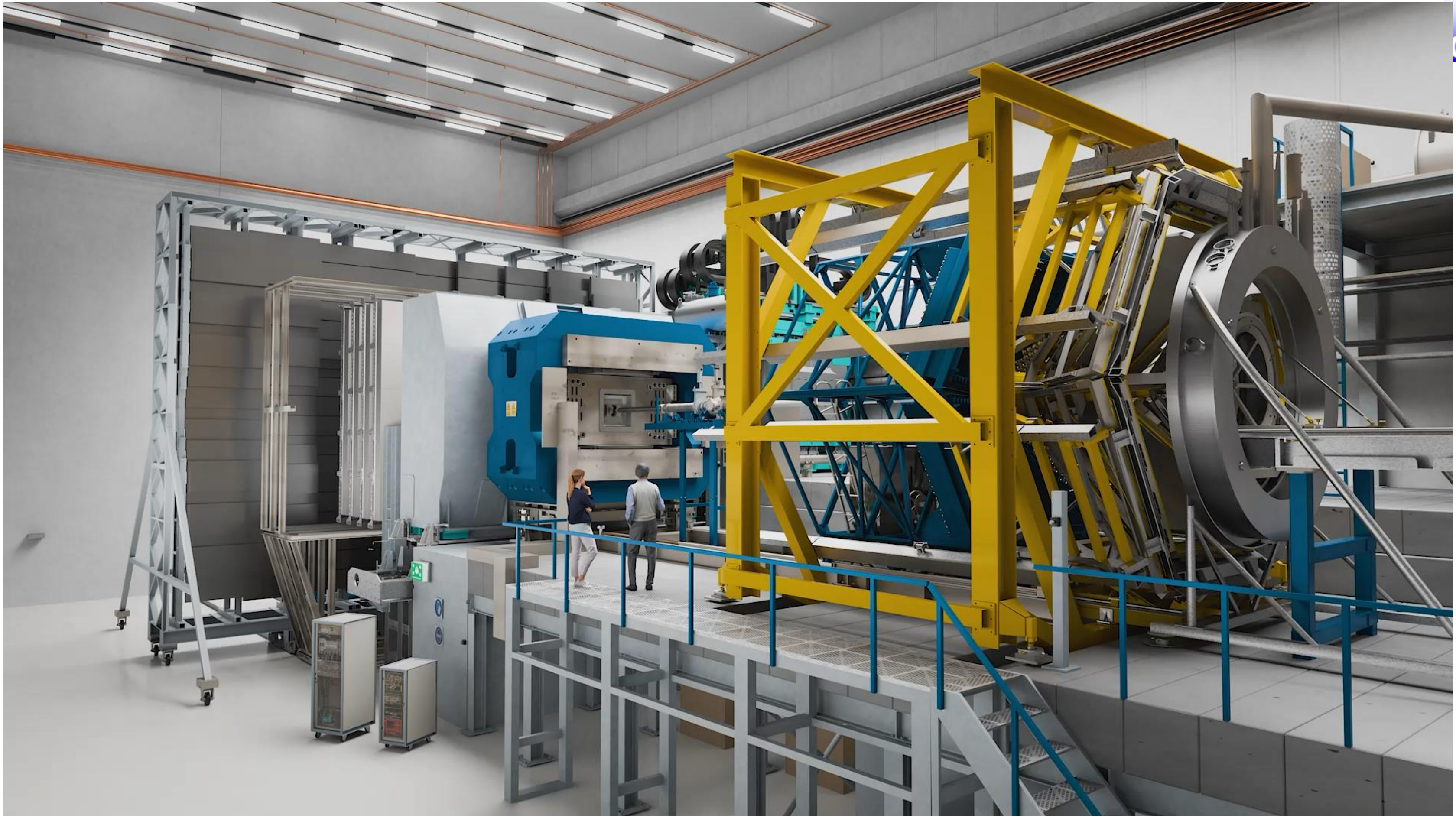
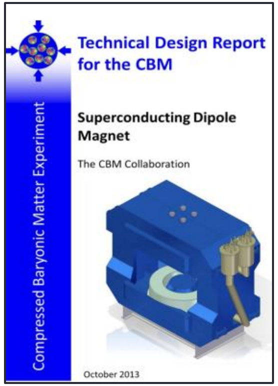
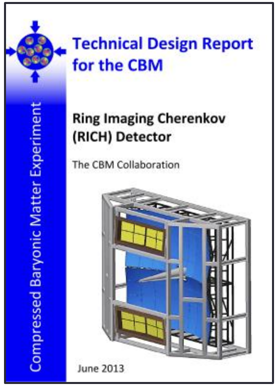


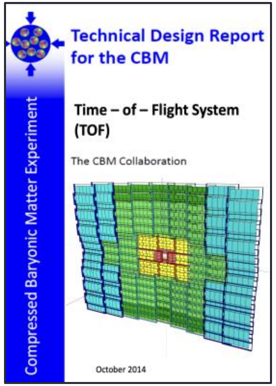


# Technical Design Reports for CBM



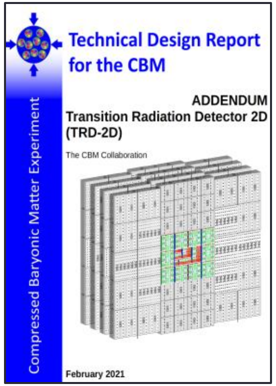






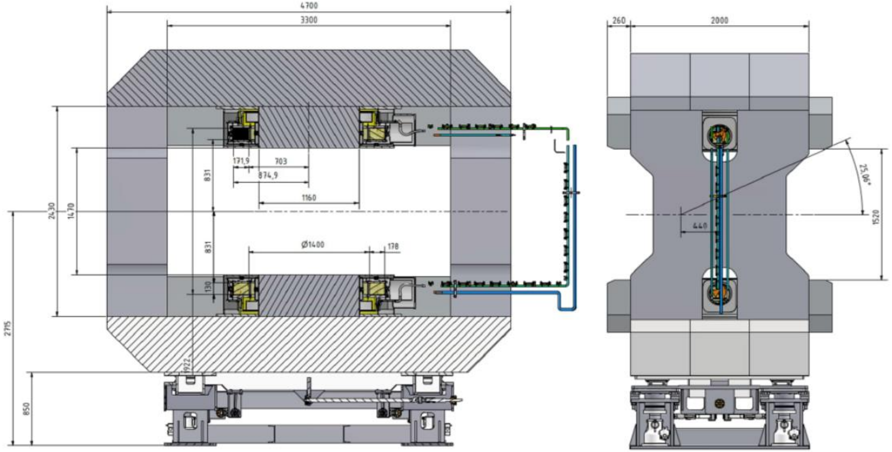




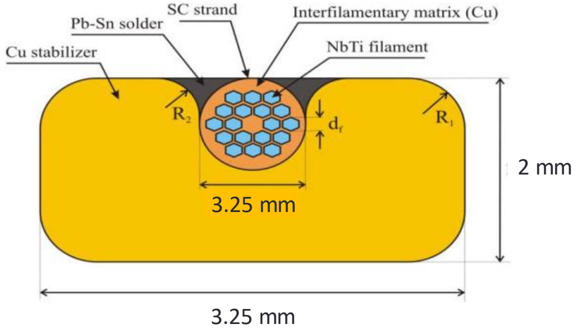


# The CBM superconducting dipole

- Magnetic field integral of 1 Tm along 1 m (Δp/p < 2%)
- Conductor: NbTi (filament < 60 µm), Cu/SC ≥ 5
- Aperture: 1.47 × 3.3 m$^2$
- Acceptance: ±25° (vertical), ±30° (horizontal)
- Total weight of the yoke: ~150 t
- Operating temperature: 4.5 K



- Tendering: January – October 2023
- Contract awarded in December to BNET GmbH!
- PDR in 04.2024, **CDR in 07.2024!**
- Expected delivery: **Q3.2026**

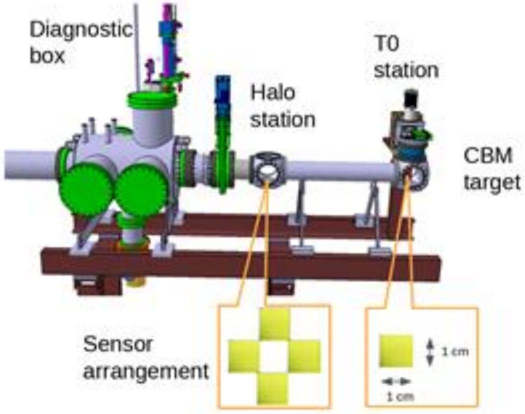


# Beam Monitoring: T0 and HALO

TU Darmstadt, GSI

**Day-1 concept based on pcCVD high-purity diamond sensors**

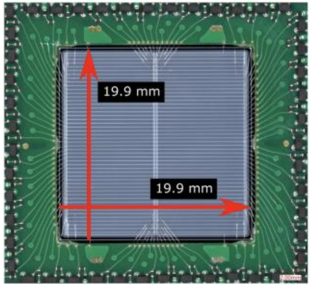
- High purity pcCVD diamond material: 1 cm × 1 cm, 80 µm thickness, striped metallization 16ch/side
- Required time resolution: 50 ps
- Readout: PADI-XI Discriminator + Get4 TDC (see CBM-TOF)



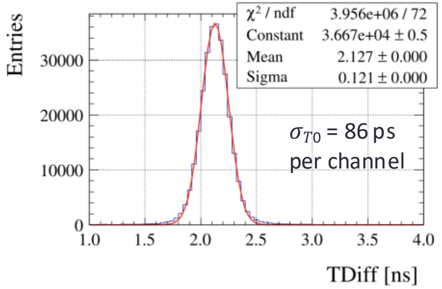

16CH pcCVD prototype

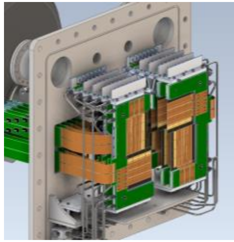
**R&D on novel sensor technologies → LGAD**

- Currently employed by HADES START detector
- Sensor development: Bruno Kessler Foundation;
- Readout: DiRICH5 discriminator + TDC (trb.gsi.de)
- Performance with high-intensity heavy ion beams to be shown
- Further R&D activities (NIM 1039 (2022) 167046): HADES T0, Medical applications, Beam diagnostics for S-DALINAC




HADES T0

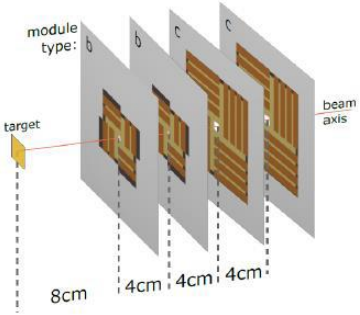


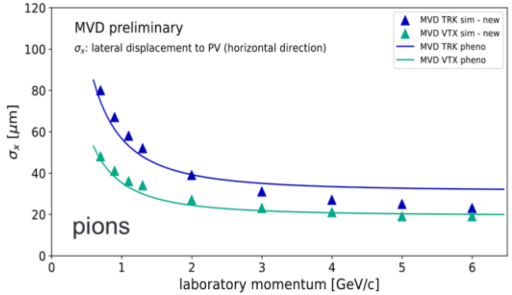


# Micro Vertex Detector

IKF Frankfurt, GSI, IPHC Strasbourg, CTU Prague, Pusan Nat'l Univ., IMP-CAS, CTU Prague

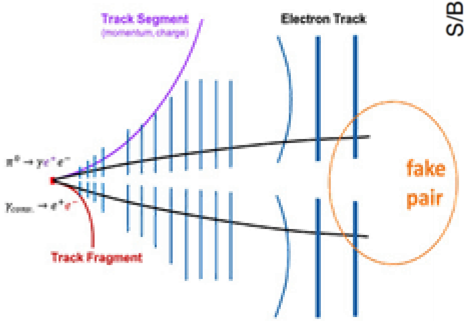
- 4 detector stations, based on MAPS technology
- 100 kHz Au+Au @ 11 AGeV and 10GHz p+Au @ 30 AGeV
- Non-uniform hit density in time and space
- High radiation environment, operating in a vacuum
- Material budget of $\mathcal{O}(0.5\%\ X_0)$ with TPG (pCVD diamond) carriers

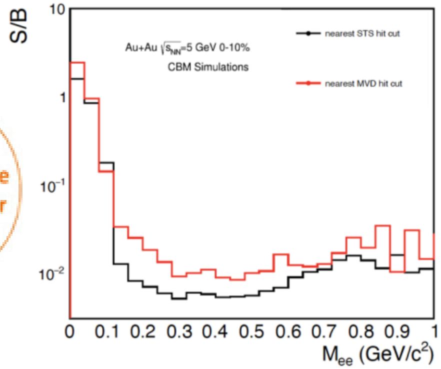



### MVD @ CBM

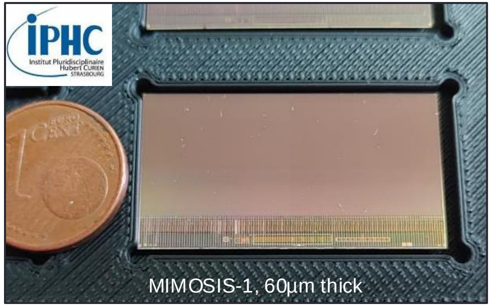
- Pointing precision at the target region
- Reconstruction of low-momentum tracks
- Among others, substantial di-electron background rejection
  - incompletely reconstructed conversion and Dalitz decays
  - way out with MVD: reconstruction of track fragments and segments



# MIMOSIS chip

- Based on ALPIDE architecture
- First full-size prototype: MIMOSIS-1
- 504 × 1024 pixels (27 µm × 30 µm pitch)
- Optionally: fully depleted



MIMOSIS-1, 60µm thick

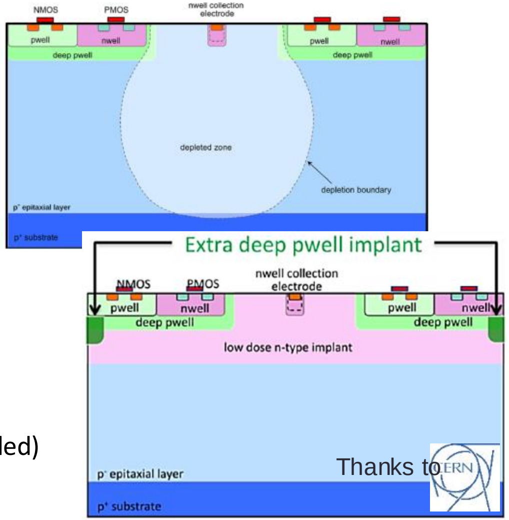
| Parameter | Value |
|---|---|
| Technology | TowerJazz 180 nm |
| Epi layer | $\sim 25\,\mu m$ |
| Epi layer resistivity | $> 1 k\Omega cm$ |
| Sensor thickness | 60 µm |
| Pixel size | $26.88\,\mu m \times 30.24\,\mu m$ |
| Matrix size | 1024 × 504 (516096 pix) |
| Matrix area | $\approx 4.2\,cm^2$ |
| Matrix readout time | 5 µs (event driven) |
| Power consumption | 40-70 $mW/cm^2$ |

| Chip requirements | |
|---|---|
| Spatial / time resolution | ~5 µm / 5 µs |
| Material budget | ~0.05% $X_0$ |
| Rad. tolerance (non-ionizing) | ~ 7 x $10^{13}$ $n_{eq}/cm^2$ |
| Rad. tolerance (ionizing) | ~ 5 MRad |
| Rate capability (mean/peak) | (20/80) $MHz/cm^2$ |
| Data rate | > 2 Gbit/s |
| Readout mode | Continuous |

Spatial / time resolution, Material budget: Mostly established by ALPIDE

Rad. tolerance (non-ionizing, ionizing): ~10 x ALPIDE (see modified TJazz process)

Rate capability, Data rate: Incompatible with ALPIDE (higher internal bandwidth needed)




W. Snoeys, "FASTPIX: sub-nanosecond radiation tolerant CMOS pixel sensors", ATTRACT

# MIMOSIS-1 performance

- >99% efficiency after $10^{14}$neq/cm² + 5 Mrad
- < 6 µm spatial resolution (depending on radiation, threshold, etc.)
- < $10^{-6}$/pixel dark rate at end of lifetime dose.
- No latch-up seen up to LET = 20

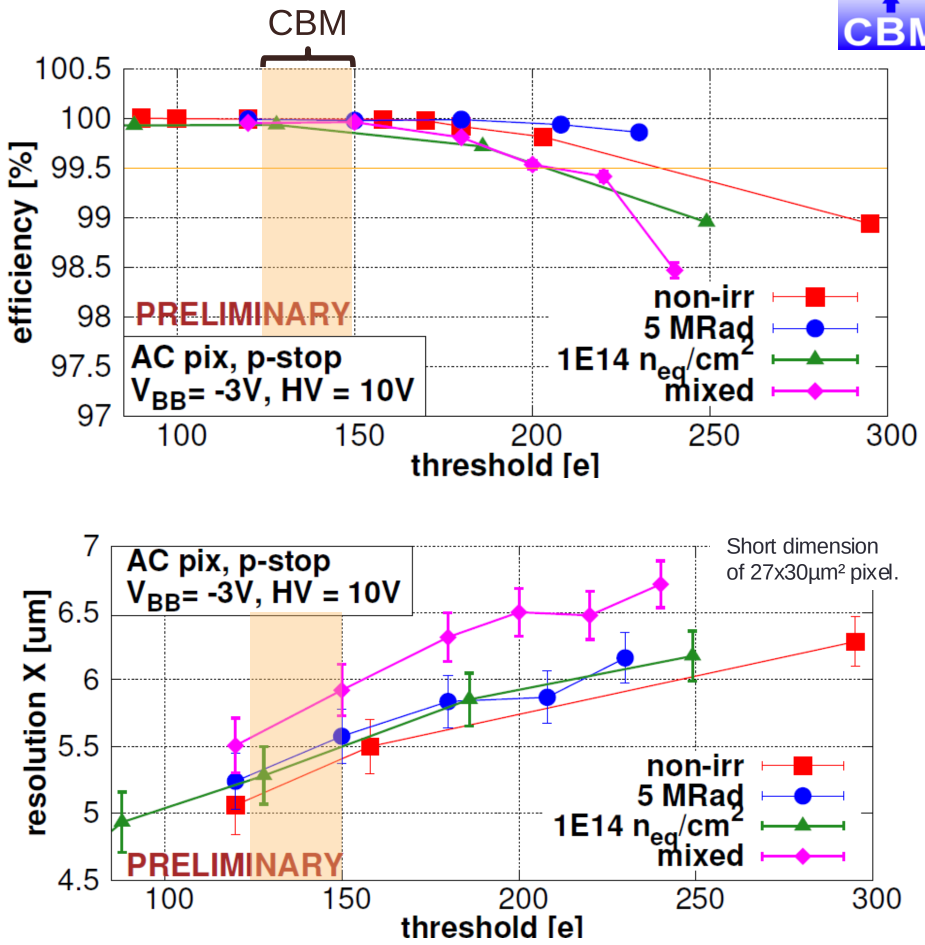
**Conclusion on sensor performance:**

✓ All pixels work excellent before irradiation.

✓ Standard pixels show best spatial resolution.

✓ P-stop AC pixel most radiation hard, matches requirements of CBM

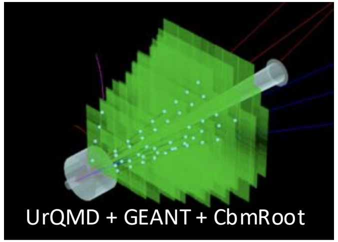
- MIMOSIS-2 prototype development ongoing
- Final chip (MIMOSIS-3) by 2026

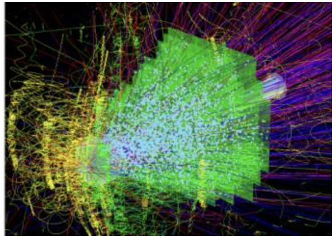


# Silicon Tracking System

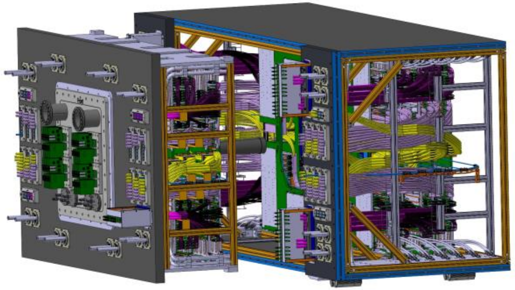
GSI Darmstadt, KIT Karlsruhe, JU Cracow, AGH Cracow, KINR Kiev, Univ. Tübingen, Warsaw UT, Uni. Frankfurt, KEK Tsukuba (assoc.)

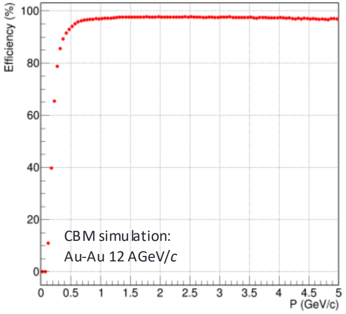
**Main CBM detector for charged particle measurement incl. momentum determination.**

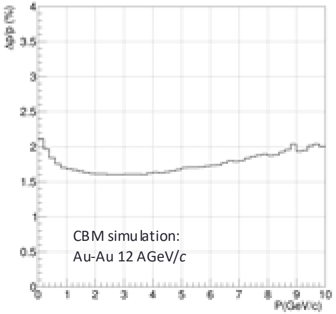


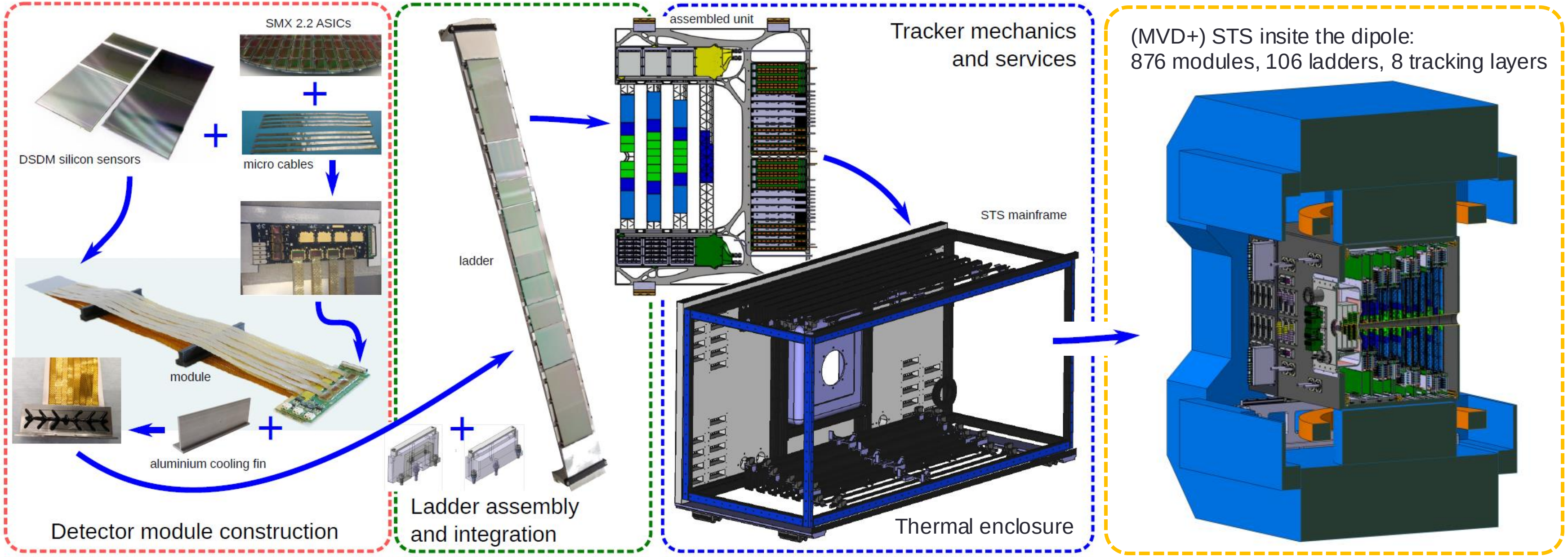
- track point measurement in a high-rate collision environment:
  $10^5$ – $10^7$/s (A+A), up to $10^9$/s (p+A),
- physics aperture, distance from the target: 2.5° ≤ Θ ≤ 25°, 0.2 m ≤ Δ*z* ≤ 1.0 m
- 8 tracking stations
  - double-sided silicon microstrip sensors
  - hit spatial resolution ≈ 15 µm (*x*), 110 µm (*y*)
- self-triggering front-end electronics
  - time-stamp resolution ≲ 5 ns
- Material budget: 0.3% – 1.5% $X_0$ per station
  - Δp/p < 2% (p > 1 GeV/c, 1 Tm field)
- Rad. tolerance: ~$10^{14}$ 1 MeV $n_{eq}$ over lifetime





# Silicon Tracking System



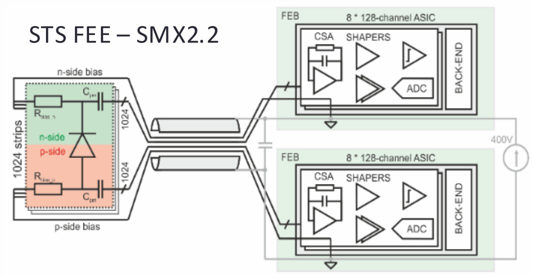

- Very complex lightweight system, integration effort

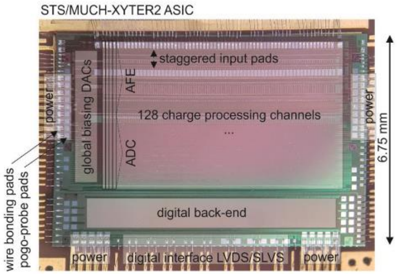
# Silicon Tracking System

## STS-MUCH-XYTER v2.2

K. Kasinski et al., NIM A 908 (2018) 225

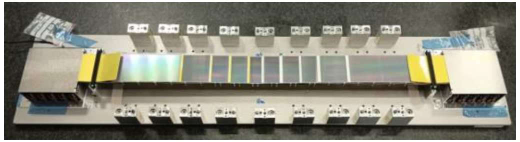
- Low-power, self-triggering ASIC
- 128 channels: 5 bit ADC, 14 bit timestamp
- Time resolution ≲ 5 ns, linearity range up to 15 fC
- Radiation hard layout

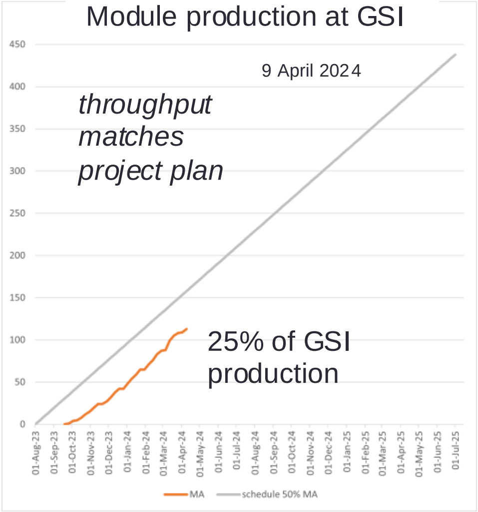


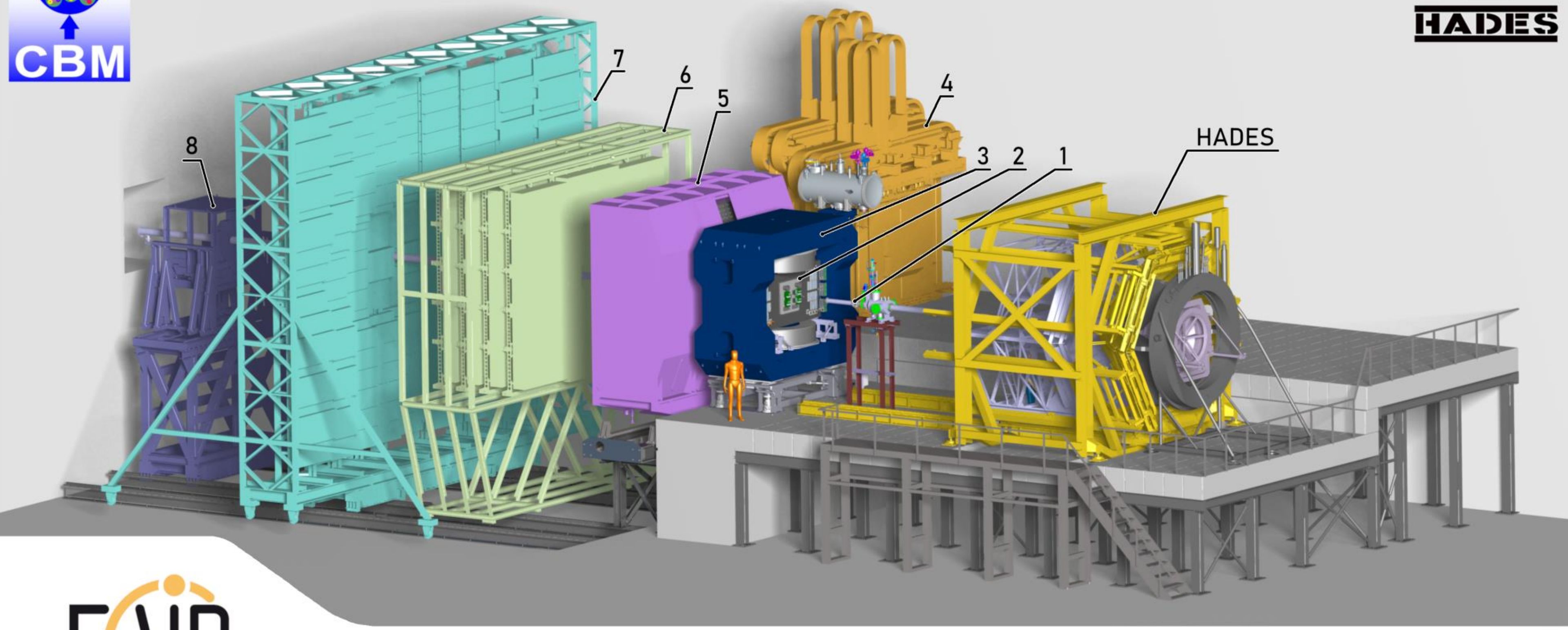

### All final components available, pre-production ongoing

- > 100 modules assembled
- Ladder assembly ongoing (first 3 ladders ready!)
- PRR in Spring 2024





# Compressed Baryonic Matter

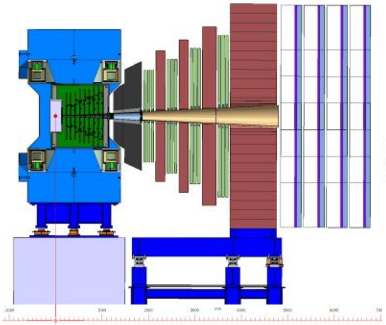


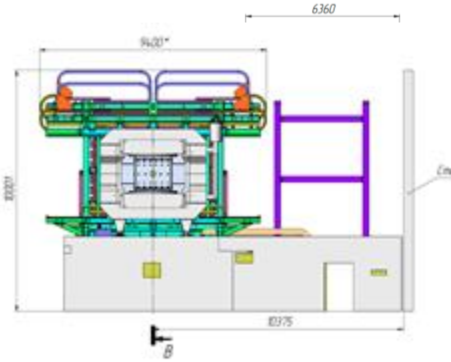

## DOWNSTREAM DETECTORS

# Muon Chambers

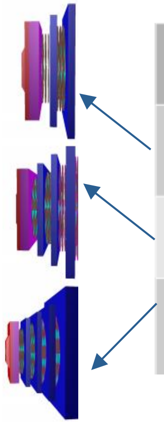
Aligarh Muslim U., Bose Inst. Kolkata, Panjab U., U. of Jammu. , U. of Kashmir, U. of Calcutta, B.H. U. Varanasi, VECC Kolkata, IOP Bhubaneswar, NISER Bhubaneswar, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Indore, Guwahati U.

- 5 absorbers (Graphite, Fe, Fe, Fe, Fe)
- **4 detector stations,** 3 detector layers each, sandwiched between two absorbers
  - Station 1 and 2: GEM chambers
  - Station 3 and 4: RPCs
- Movable (110 t) between data taking in CBM di-muon mode and parking in during CBM di-electron mode runs
- Different configurations for different collision energies and physics reach (see table)
- Capable of taking data at up to 10 MHz interaction rate
- Di-muon trigger!






## MUCH geometry variants

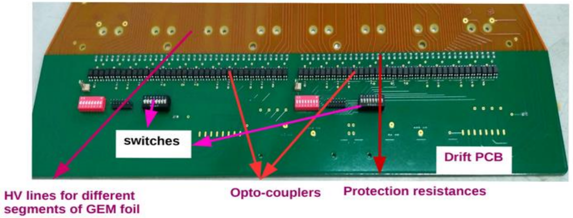


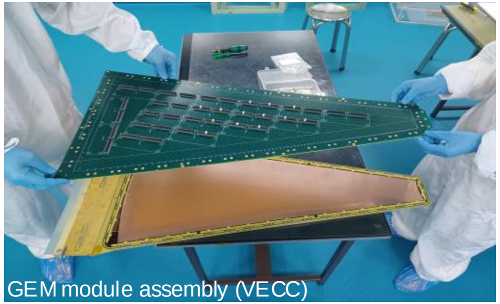
| MuCh Geometry variant | No of absorbers | Configuration of the absorbers | No of detector stations | Purpose |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE version | 3 | 1st : 58 cm (28 C + 30 cm concrete) 2nd & 3rd : 20 cm Iron | 2 (GEM stations) | LMVM detection $E_b$ < 4 A GeV (Au beam) |
| LVMV version | 4 | 1st : 58 cm (28 C + 30 cm concrete) 2nd & 3rd : 20 cm Iron 4th : 30 cm Iron | 2 (GEM stations) 2 (RPC stations) | LMVM detection $E_b$ > 4 A GeV (Au beam) |
| J/Ψ version | 5 | 1st : 58 cm (28 C + 30 cm concrete) 2nd & 3rd : 20 cm Iron 4th : 30 cm Iron 5th : 100 cm Iron | 2 (GEM stations) 2 (RPC stations) | J/ψ detection |

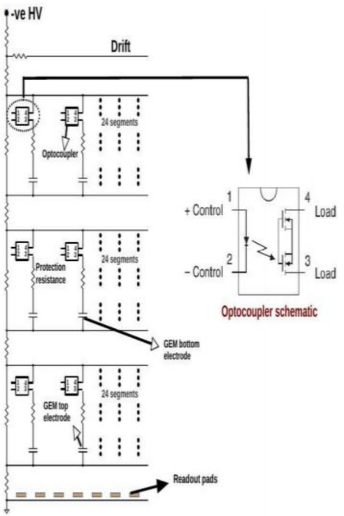
# MUCH

## GEM chambers, Station 1/2

- Triple GEM, 3/2/2/2 mm gap configuration, Ar/$CO_2$ (70/30)
- 48/60 modules, 0.2 $m^2$/0.25 $m^2$ area each, ~220 000 SMX2.2 channels
- Up to 400 kHz/$cm^2$ in the innermost regions of station 1
- Innovative optocoupler-based HV system for segment isolation
- Stable operation at GIF++, and high-rate tests with hadron beams

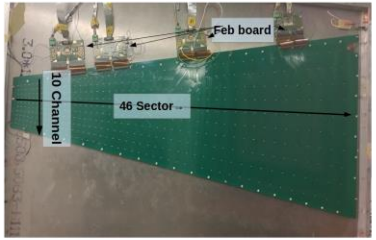


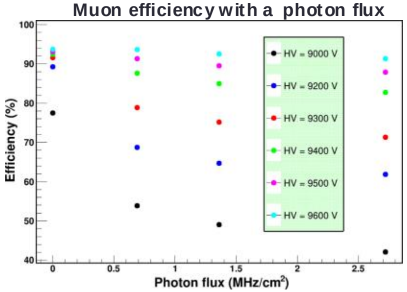


GEM module assembly (VECC)




## RPC chambers, Station 3/4

- Single-gap (2 mm) RPC with 1.2 mm Bakelite electrodes ($\rho \approx 10^{10}\ \Omega$ cm) R134a/iC4H10/SF6 (95.2/4.5/0.3)
- 54/54 modules, 0.35 $m^2$ / 0.51 $m^2$ area each, 50 000 SMX2.2 channels
- Up to 34 kHz/$cm^2$ in the innermost region of Station 3
- Tested up to 2.5 MHz/$cm^2$ photon flux (24kHz/$cm^2$ digi rate) with 90% muon efficiency at GIF++,



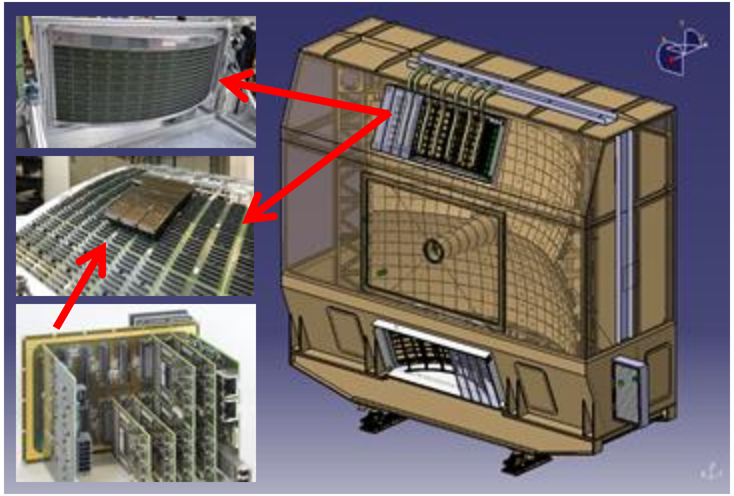



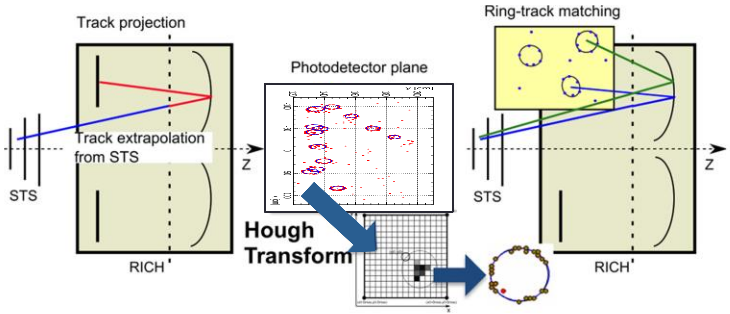

NIMA 1054 (2023) 168384

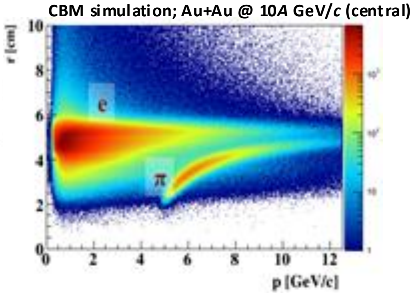
# Ring Imaging Cherenkov Detector

Univ. Giessen, Univ. Wuppertal, GSI Darmstadt

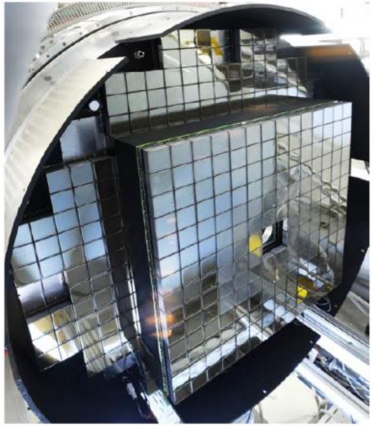
- Gaseous RICH detector for electron identification ($p$ < 8 GeV/c)
- Radiator: $CO_2$ as radiator gas ($p_{\pi,th}$ = 4.65 GeV/$c$), ~80 $m^3$ volume
- Photodetector: 2 photodetector planes (MAPMTs, Hamamatsu H12700) with approx. 55 000 channels
- Mirror: 2 large spherical mirrors ($R$ = 3 m) as focussing optics, Al+$MgF_2$ reflective coating
- Vertical splitting of RICH geometry because CBM dipole magnet is located in front of the RICH



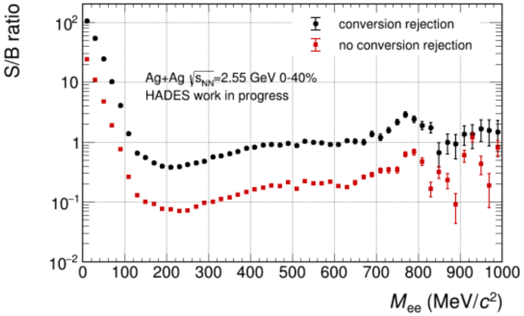


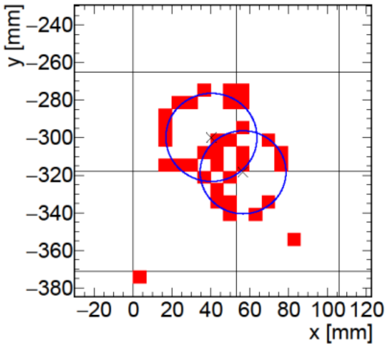



# HADES RICH upgrade with CBM technology



- HADES photon detector replaced by 428 H12700 MAPMTs (~40% of CBM MAPMTs)
- New readout electronics developed based on the „DiRICH“ family,
  - average timing precision ~225 ps, same development for CBM!
- Great performance figures of the upgraded HADES RICH
  - very low noise and clear rings
  - ring finder integrated efficiency > 99.5%
  - electrons integrated purity > 99.5%
  - 15-19 measured photoelectrons per ring
  - pion suppression factor >$10^4$
  - excellent double ring detection (factor of 8 better signal-to-background ratio)



# Transition Radiation Detector

NIPNE Bucharest, Univ. Frankfurt, Univ. Heidelberg, Univ. Münster, IRI Frankfurt, GSI and FFN (U. Bochum)

- Electron-ID at high momenta

⇒ π-suppression 10–20 (90% e-eff.)

- ID of light nuclei (e.g. d – $^4$He)

⇒ *dE*/*dx*-resolution ~25 %

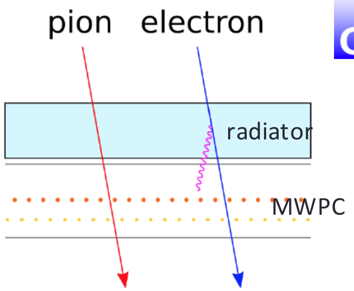
- Tracking between STS and TOF

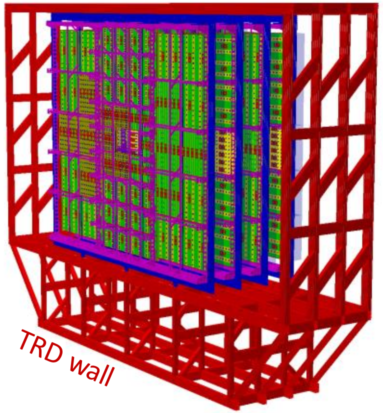
⇒ space-point resolution ~300 μm (across the pads)

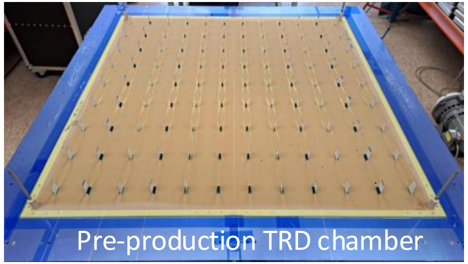
- High rates ⇒ fast detector (max. signal coll. 0.3 μs)

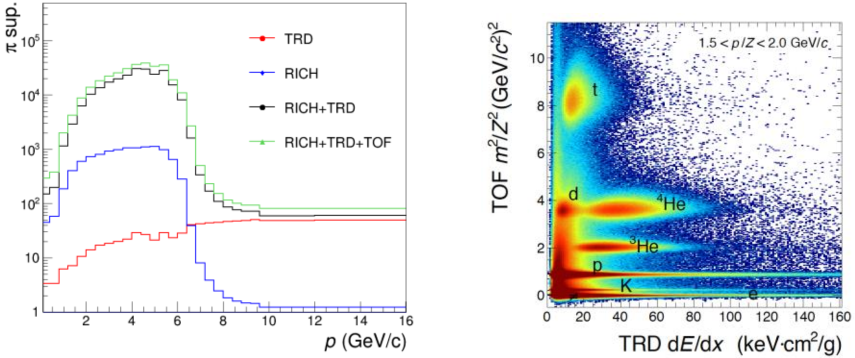
**Components**

- Four detector layers (SIS100): radiator with PE foam foils + MWPC
- ~250 000 channels, SPADIC ASIC FEE
- Gas mixture: Xe/$CO_2$ (85/15)



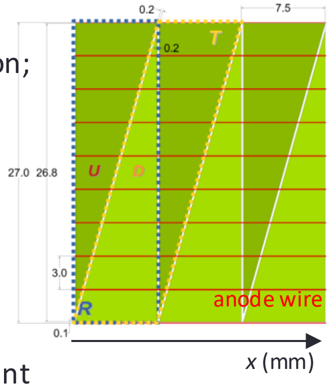


Pre-production TRD chamber

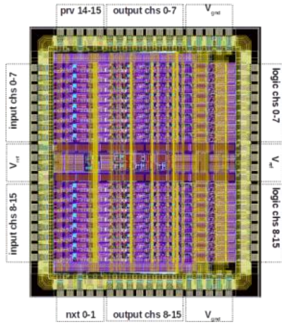


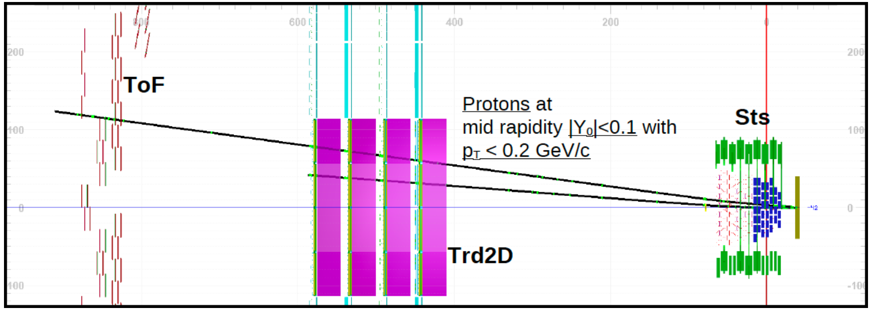

CBM simulation; Au+Au @ 10*A* GeV/*c* (central)

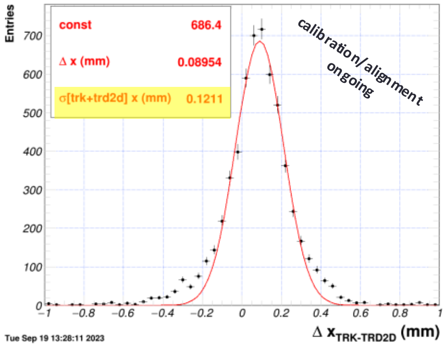
# TRD-2D

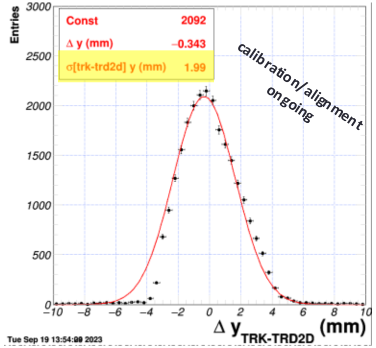
- High-rate MWPCs with 2D readout for ultra-low $p_t$ tracking for the inner-most TRD region;
- Can act as an intermediate tracker for particles: 4 layers with *xy* information
- The pad plane is split into triangular pads (200k channels in total):
  - The read-out is organized based on overlapping R-pairs/T-pairs; pairing by the FASP ASIC
  - Identification of the anode wire where the charge is amplified
- Spatial resolution of < 100 µm (along the pads) obtained in high-rate hadron environment
- Rate capabilities up to 100 kHz/cm$^2$ demonstrated!



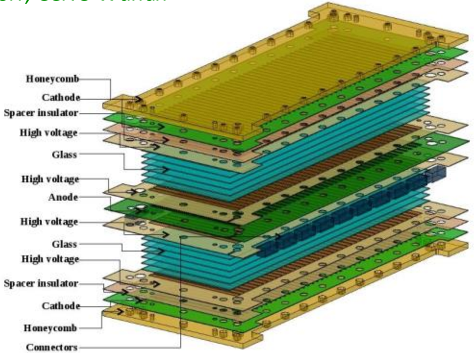



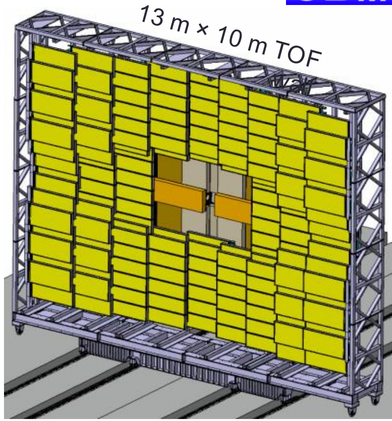



# Time of Flight

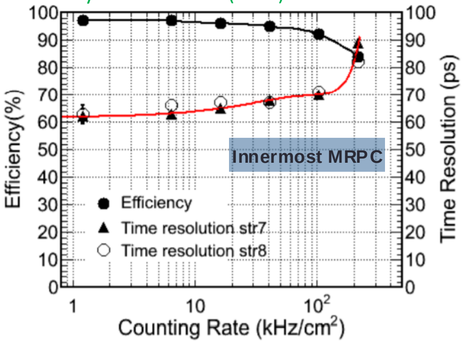
U. Heidelberg, THU Beijing, NIPNE Bucharest, GSI, TU Darmstadt, USTC Hefei, HZDR Rossendorf, CCNU Wuhan

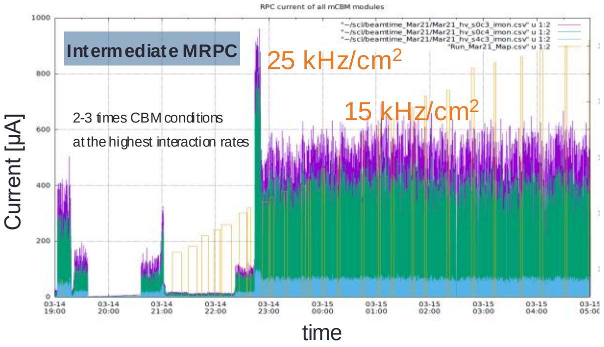
- Double-stack multi-gap resistive plate chambers for ultra-high rates
- All CBM TOF wall requirements met!
  - system time resolution: $\sigma_{sys} \approx 80$ ps
  - efficiency: $\varepsilon \gtrsim 95\,\%$
  - rate capability up to 50 kHz/cm$^2$ (depending on the region) achieved with a float ($\rho \approx 10^{12}\ \Omega$ cm) and low resistivity ($\rho \approx 10^{10}\ \Omega$ cm) glass
  - Low power FEE (100 000 ch), continuous RO ⟶ PADI XI + GET4 ASICs



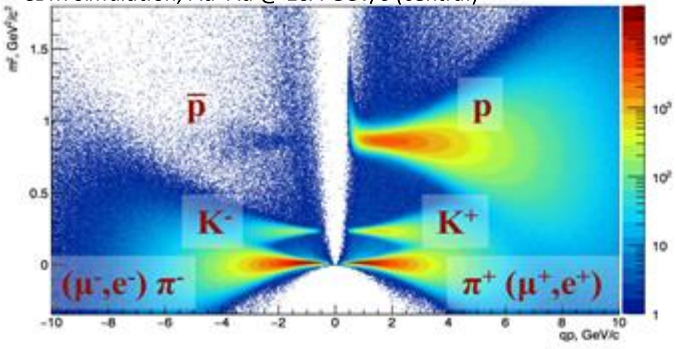




J.Phys.Conf.Ser. 533 (2014) 012009



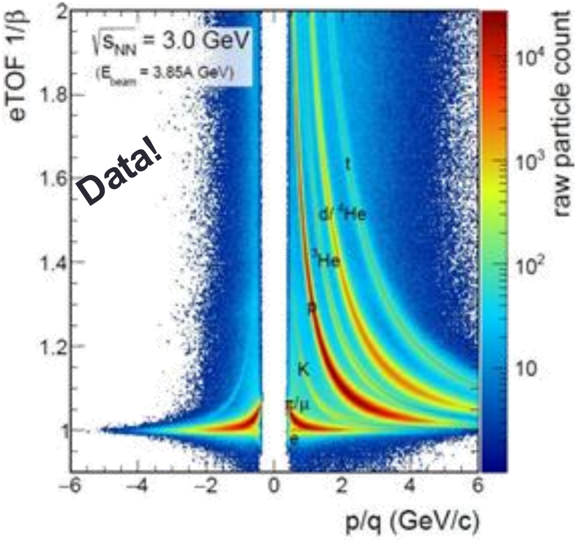

CBM simulation; Au+Au @ 10*A* GeV/*c* (central)

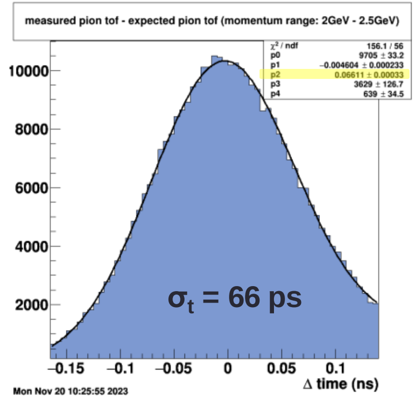


# Endcap TOF at STAR with CBM MRPCs

- As a part of the FAIR Phase-0 program, the CBM TOF detectors have been installed and successfully operated in the STAR BES II
  - 36 modules, 108 MRPCs, ~7000 FEE channels
  - **system time resolution 66 ps (108 counters)**
  - PID capability demonstrated
  - physics analysis started: $4\times10^9$ events collected in FXT and COLL modes
  - operation will continue at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV in the coming years

- CBM MRPC counter production starts this year, followed by modules assembly
  - ~230 modules, 1400 MRPCs, 90'000 FEE channels
  - counter production in China, modules assembly in Bucharest (RO) and Heidelberg (DE)



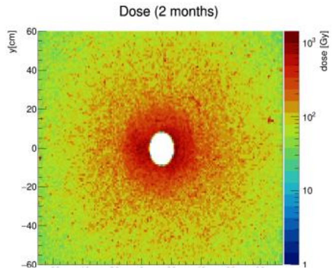



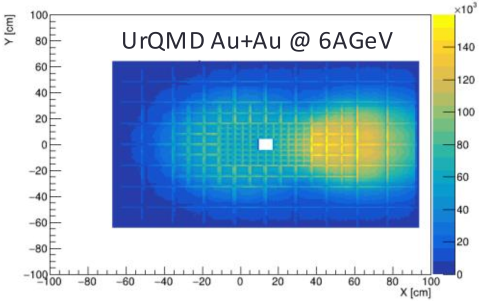
# Forward Spectator Detector

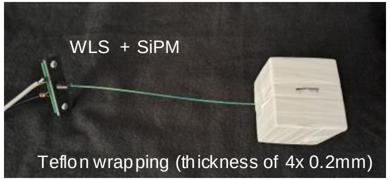
CTU Prague, GSI and FFN (U. Bochum)

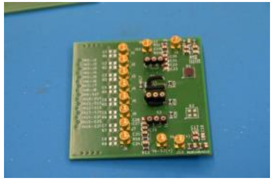
- **Important subsystem for centrality determination**
- Original concept based on hadronic calorimeter (Pb/Scintillator) – in-kind contract cancelled
- Replacement **based on plastic scintillator**, similar to HADES forward hodoscope wall or STAR Event Plane Detector
- Provides an **opportunity to improve performance** at low energies and high interaction rates
- Background and performance studies have been launched
- 5×5 $cm^2$ scintillator module prototypes with WLS+SiPM or PMT readout
- Readout based on TRB+DiRICH – proven GSI in-house technology
- Possibility of adding COSY-TOF neutron detector

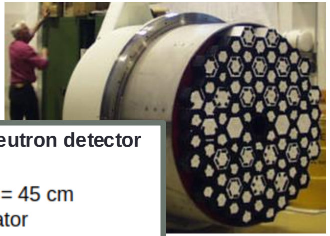
FSD support structure at FAIR





**COSY-TOF neutron detector**
Ø 126 cm
84 modules, l = 45 cm
plastic scintillator
n-detection efficiency ≈ 30 %

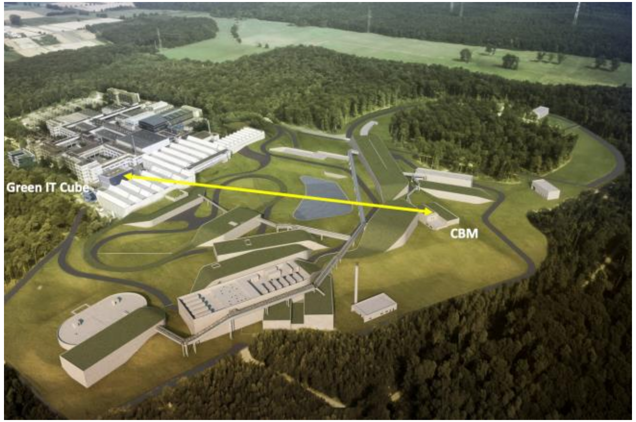
# CBM data acquisition

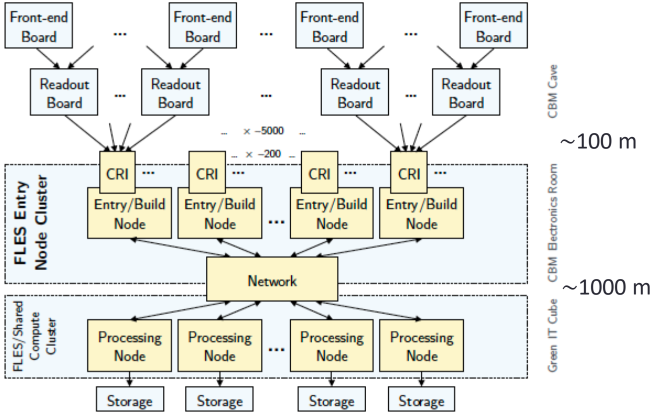
FIAS, GSI, KIT, ZIB

- **Free-streaming readout up to 10 MHz interaction rates (peak)**
- **Raw data rate about 0.5-1.0 TB/s**
- **Online reduction of the raw data by ~2 orders of magnitude**

- FEE of all CBM detectors autonomous and self-triggered, delivers time-stamped hit messages
- FEE synchronized by a central timing system (TFC)
- Online systems: collect, aggregate and deliver data to the online compute farm
- First Level Event Selector: event reconstruction and inspection online, up to the software trigger decision

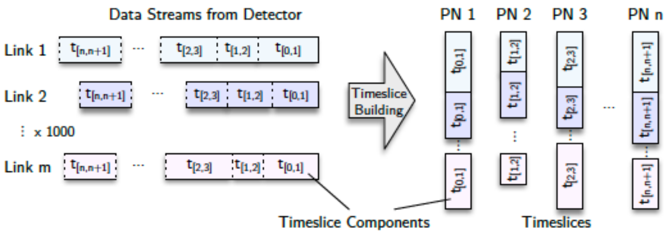
- **DAQ/FLES TDR was accepted in June 2023!**



# Online systems

FIAS, GSI, KIT, ZIB



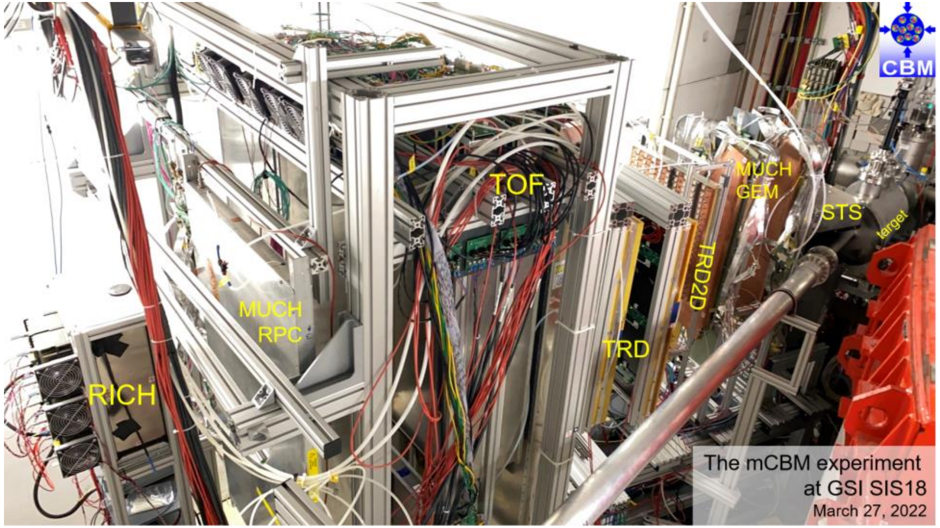

- The First-level Event Selector (FLES) is the central data handling and event selection entity of the CBM experiment
- Readout boards (mostly GBTx-based) send time-stamped data stream (time-slice components) via optical links to CRIs
- FPGA-based Common Readout Interface PCIe cards:
  - Reformats data received from FEE into micro-slices, suitable for processing in the FLES
  - Forwards clock and time information to FEE
- Timeslice components assembled by the entry nodes are transferred over an InfiniBand network to the processing nodes at GSI Green-IT Cube (CPU/GPU farm)
- Required online computing capacity: ~1000 kHEPSPEC06

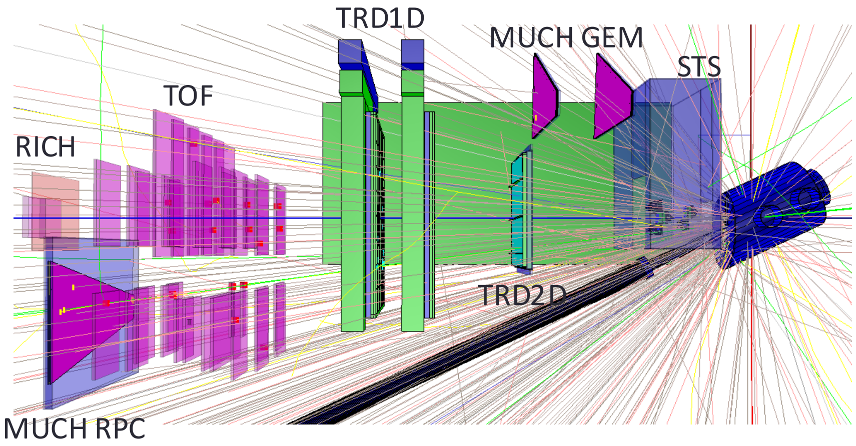

CRI1.0 board (BNL-712 v2)



GSI Green-IT Cube

# FAIR Phase-0: mCBM at SIS18



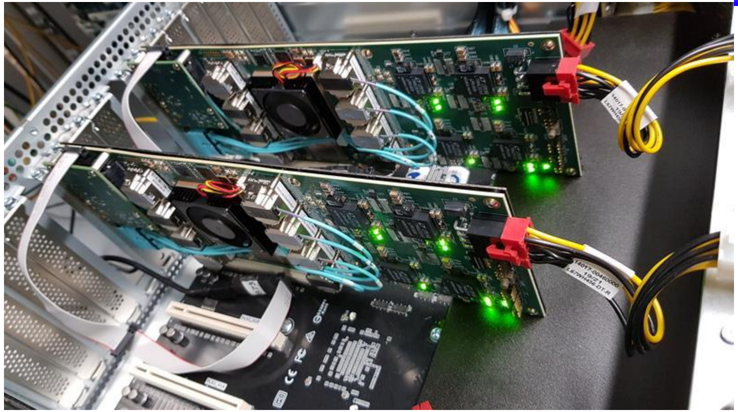




- Full system test, verification of the triggerless-streaming read-out and data transport of CBM
- High-rate detector tests with up to 10 MHz collision rates
- Physics program: Λ excitation function in the SIS18 energy range

FAIR Phase 0 Research Program

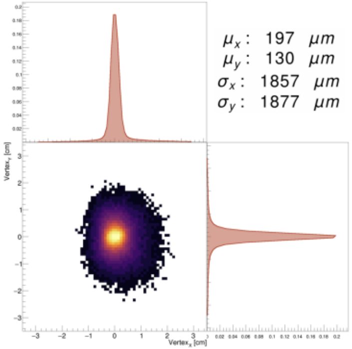
# mCBM data acquisition

- Free-streaming readout implemented and commissioned in mCBM
- Connection scheme, hardware, achieved occupancies close to the final CBM DAQ → can be scaled towards full CBM
- High-rate capabilities demonstrated up to 10 MHz

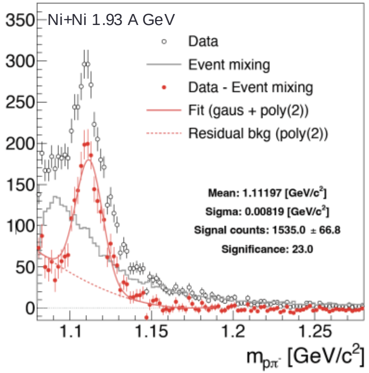


mCBM DAQ with CRIs (prototype for CBM) in an entry node

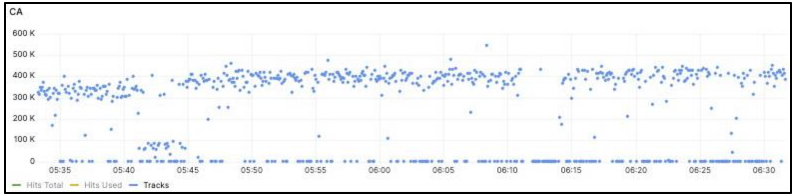
- CBM readout concept demonstrated and verified!
- High-rate tests of detector prototypes
- First results: Λ signal identified with topological + timing cuts only (calibration and alignment studies ongoing)

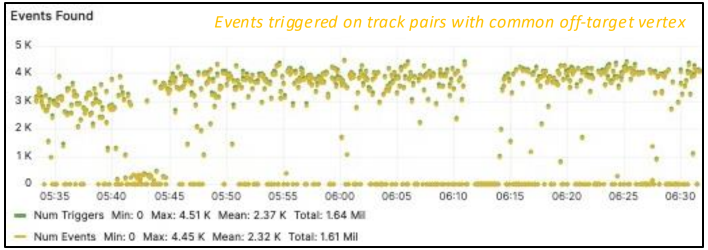



*mCBM vertex reconstruction*



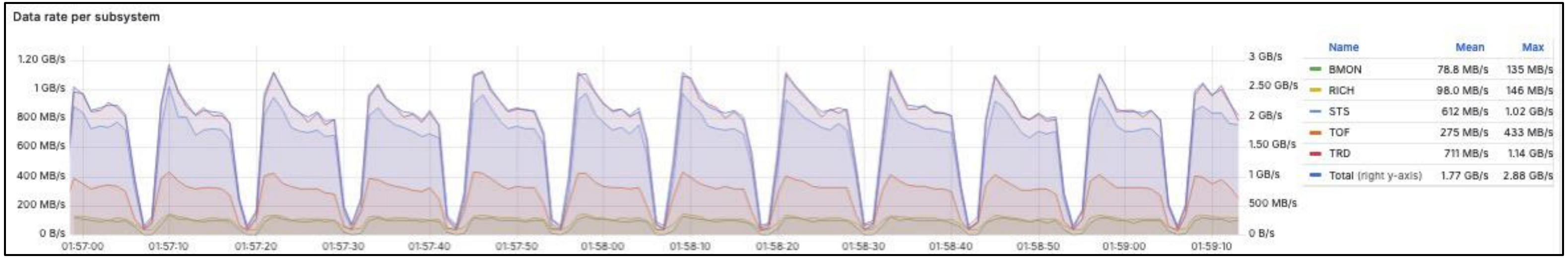
# mCBM @ SIS18 – CBM full system setup



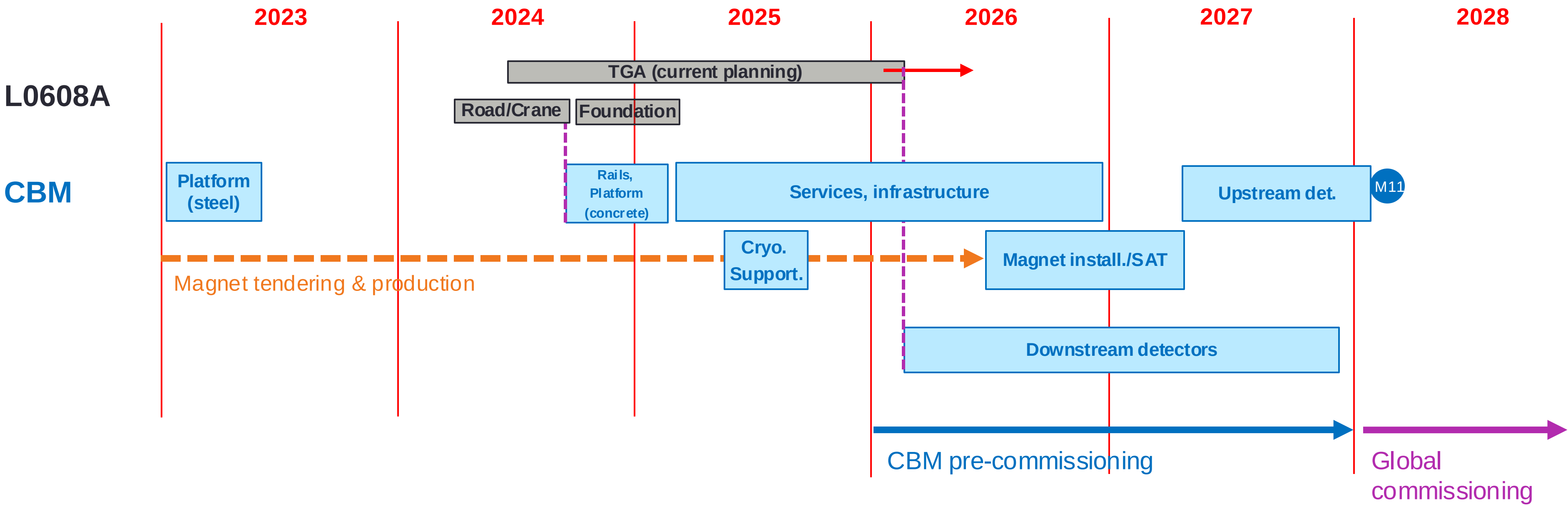




**mCBM campaign in 2024-2025**

- Runs in 2024-2025 approved by GSI-PAC
- Further development of the readout chain and **online** analysis tools
- High-rate detector tests: Production Readiness Reviews, QA/QC
- Testing of the next generation of CRI cards



# Installation/commissioning



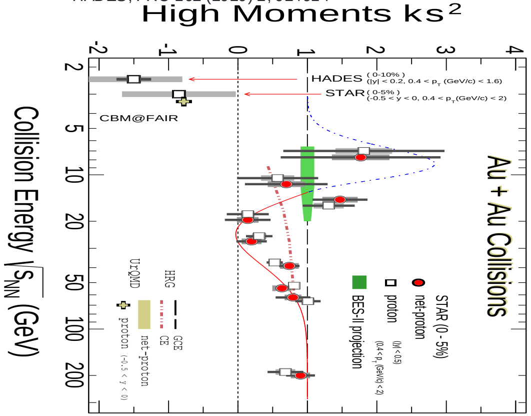

- **We plan CBM to be ready for beam beginning of 2028**
- ~1y contingency until SIS100 “ready for physics” (used for CBM global commissioning)
- The schedule is tight but not impossible given the strong CBM collaboration support

# HIGHLIGHTED FUTURE DIRECTIONS

# Critical fluctuations

- Discontinuities of the higher moments of particle number distributions, and ratios of conserved quantities (B, Q, S) are sensitive to QCD CEP → beam energy scan

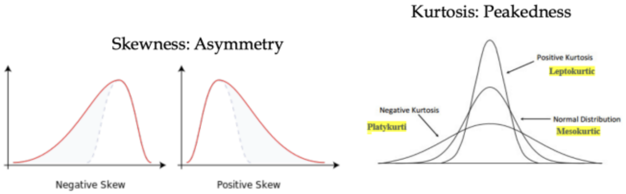
STAR, PRL 128 (2022) 20, 202303
HADES, PRC 102 (2020) 2, 024914

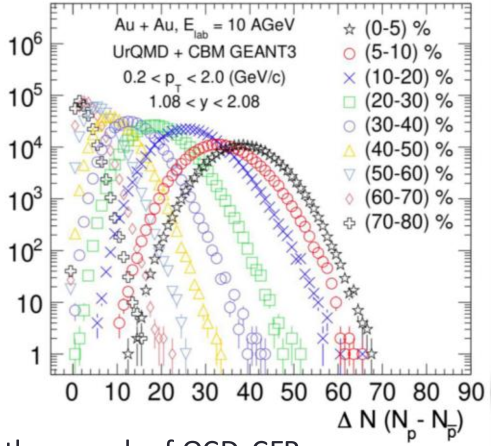



Higher order moments of measured multiplicity distributions

| 2nd order | 3rd order | 4th order |
|---|---|---|
| $\sigma^2/\langle N\rangle = \frac{\kappa_2}{\kappa_1}$ | $S\sigma = \frac{\kappa_3}{\kappa_2}$ | $k\sigma^2 = \frac{\kappa_4}{\kappa_2}$ |

$\sigma$ – variance
$S$ – skewness
$k$ – kurtosis
$\kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4$ cumulants




- Higher-order moments probe the tails - statistics!

  (6th order derivatives particularly sensitive to features of the QCD phase diagram)

- CBM can systematically study the higher-order cumulants and ratios to contribute significantly to the search of QCD-CEP

# Critical fluctuations

- Discontinuities of the higher moments of particle number distributions, and ratios of conserved quantities (B, Q, S) are sensitive to QCD CEP → beam energy scan

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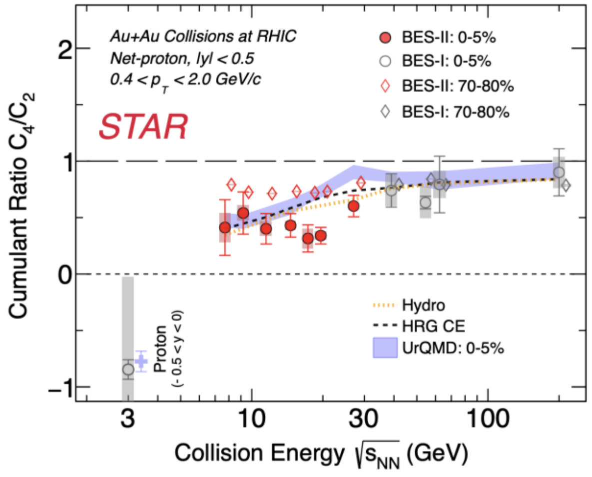
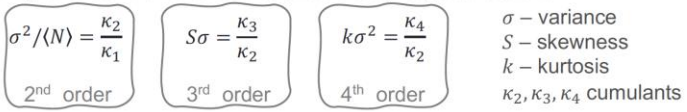
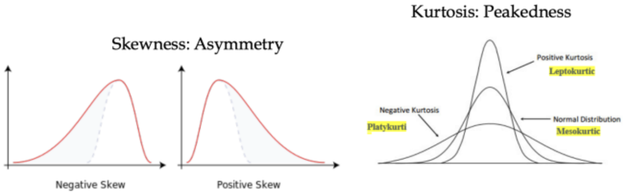
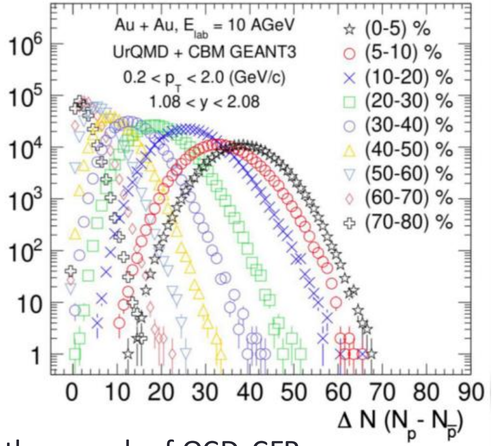



Higher order moments of measured multiplicity distributions

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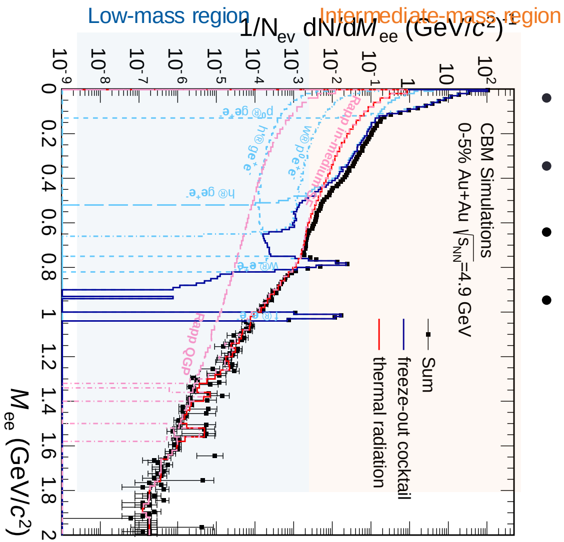
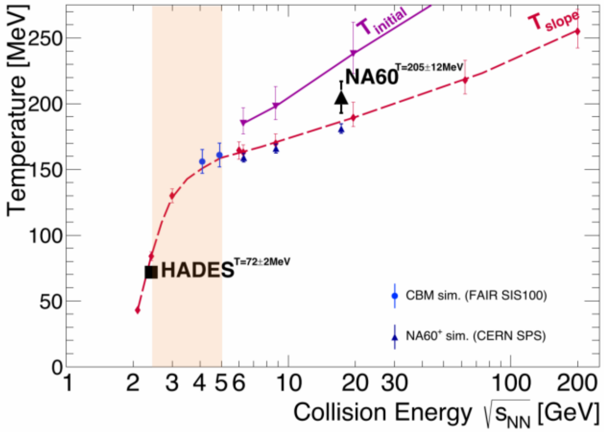
# Dilepton measurements




- Low mass range: total yield ~ fireball lifetime
- Intermediate mass range: slope ~ emitting source temperature
- Access to thermal signal is very feasible with good background description
- Crucial for high-quality data: interaction rates and S/B ratio

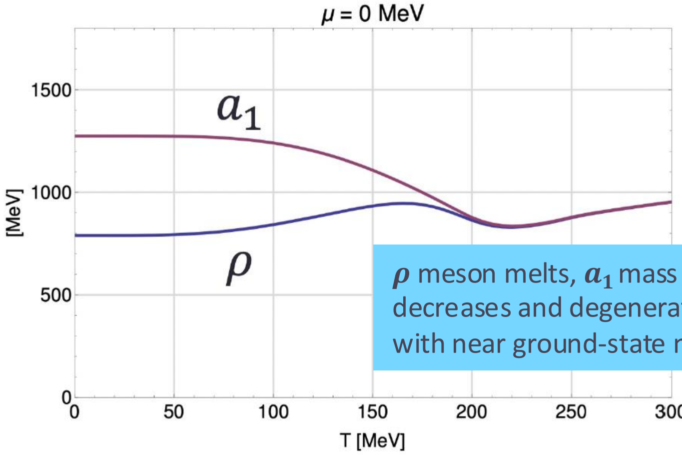



- Non-monotonous behaviour of the caloric curve (flattening) would give evidence for a phase transition.
- CBM will be the first experiment to use di-leptons for systematic measurements in both production channels (e+e- and μ+μ-) in the same

# Dileptons and chiral symmetry of QCD

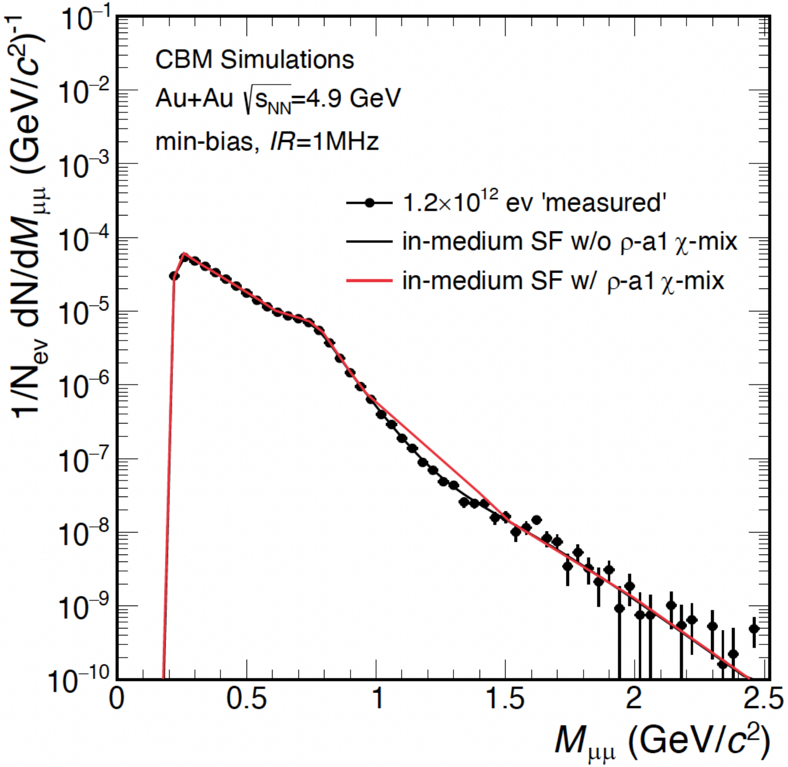
**Spontaneously broken** in the vacuum
$\langle 0|\bar{q}q|0\rangle = \langle 0|\bar{q}_L q_R + \bar{q}_R q_L|0\rangle \neq 0$

**Restoration** at finite $T$ and $\mu_B$ manifests itself through mixing of vector and axial-vector correlators



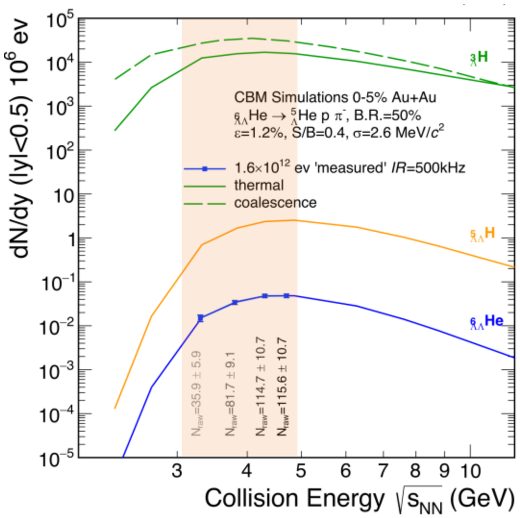

$\rho$ meson melts, $a_1$ mass decreases and degenerates with near ground-state mass

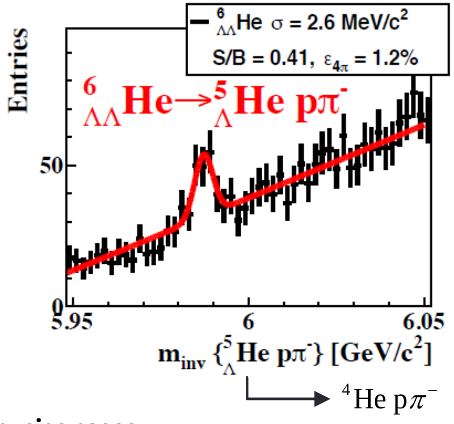
Jung *et al.*, PRD 95, 036020 (2017)
Hohler and Rapp, PLB 731 (2014)



# Hypernuclei

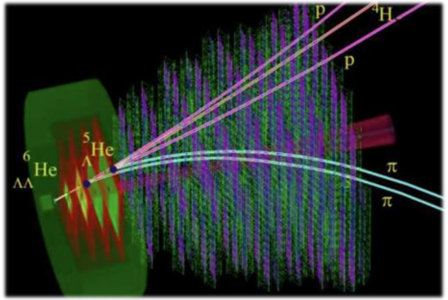
- Precise and comprehensive study of hypernuclei possible at SIS100
- High rate capabilities + online analysis (clean identification) → increased yield



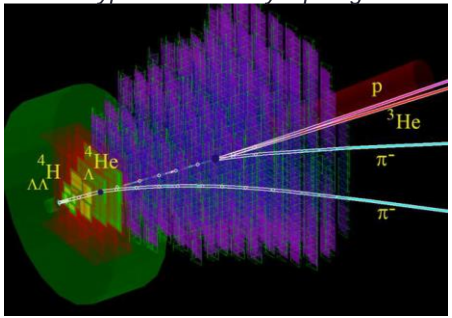




**CBM physics cases:**

- How (hyper)nuclei form in heavy ion collisions?
- Hypernuclei lifetime --> YN, YY interactions
- Do YY bound states exist?

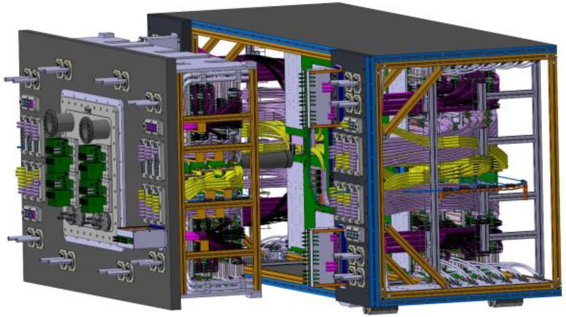


*Hypernuclei decay topologies*

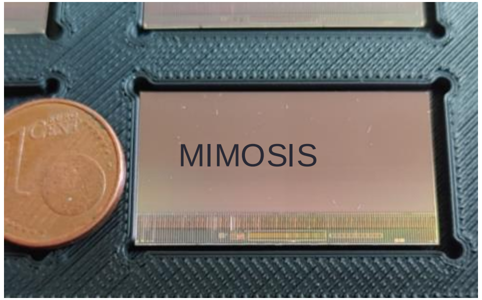


# Strategy for detector upgrades

- **After first 3 years of operation (~2032) major upgrades are considered**
  - upgrade upstream STS stations with radiation hard pixel sensors
  - upgrade MVD with next generation MAPS (IPHC, CERN developments)
  - possible addition of timing silicon layers (LGADs, SPADs)
  - forward silicon tracker (fragments ID inside the beampipe)



- **Timeline fits well the upgrade/production plans of the HL-LHC, eIC, ...**
  - aim for state-of-art rate capability, improved time measurement, reduced material budget and improved radiation hardness
  - improved cooling → readout rates



State-of-art MAPS: MIMOSIS-1 prototype for MVD

- **Long-term upgrades (see e.g. ECFA detector R&D roadmap)**
  - muon systems, PID detectors, timing, calorimetry, …

# Summary

- **Timely completion of SIS100**: unique physics program with CBM
- Long-term prospects: highly competitive due to high interaction rate capability (detector upgrades, well-understood running experiment)

- CBM is progressing well towards science program with SIS100 beams
- High-rate capabilities achieved in the extensive R&D phase
- All subsystems on the verge of the series production
- **CBM ready for beam in 2028!**