

In Search of Cosmic-Ray Antinuclei from Dark Matter

Kerstin Perez 

On behalf of the many authors of:
Review of Cosmic Antinuclei Searches for Dark Matter
von Doetinchem, Perez+ JCAP (2020)
arXiv: 2002.04163

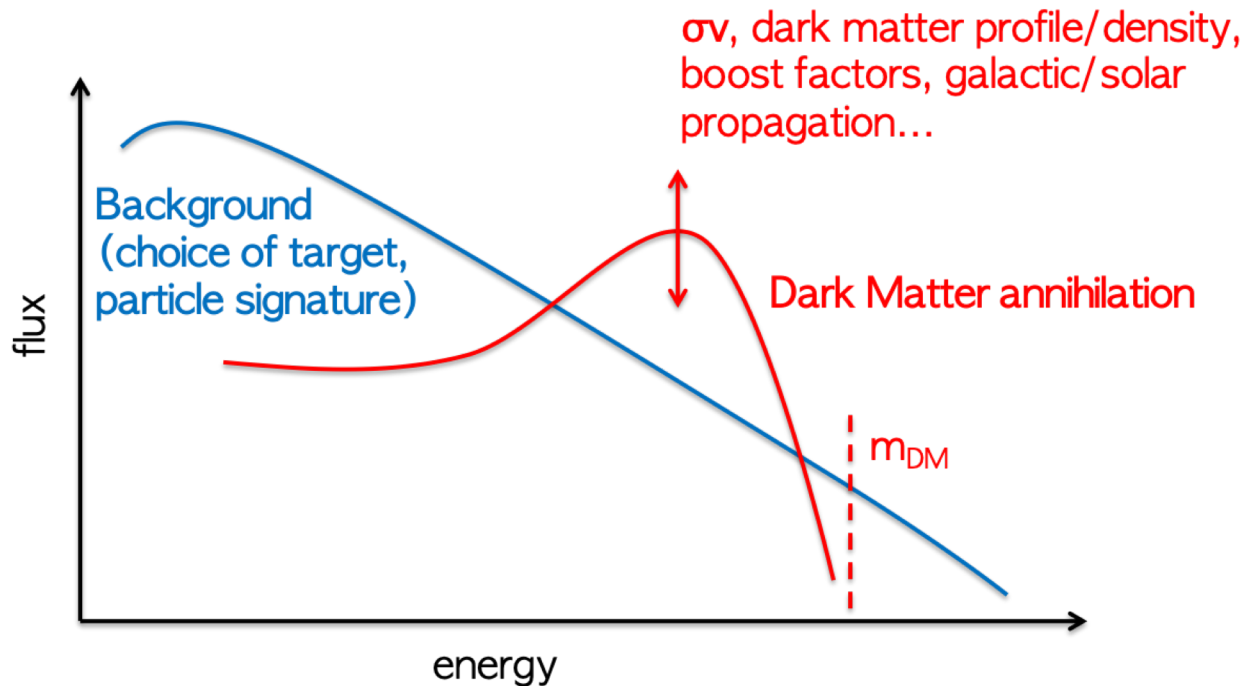
iDMEu Kickoff Meeting
May 11, 2021

* Photo from 33 km up in the air! Prototype GAPS
balloon flight from Taiki, Japan in June 2012

Outline

- The (un)common challenges
- Current status of experimental searches:
 - Prospects for **antideuteron** signatures of dark matter
 - Antiproton constraints and **an excess?**
 - New physics in cosmic **antihelium?**
- Prospects for progress on modeling uncertainties:
 - Antiproton production cross sections
 - Antinuclei formation
 - Galactic and solar propagation

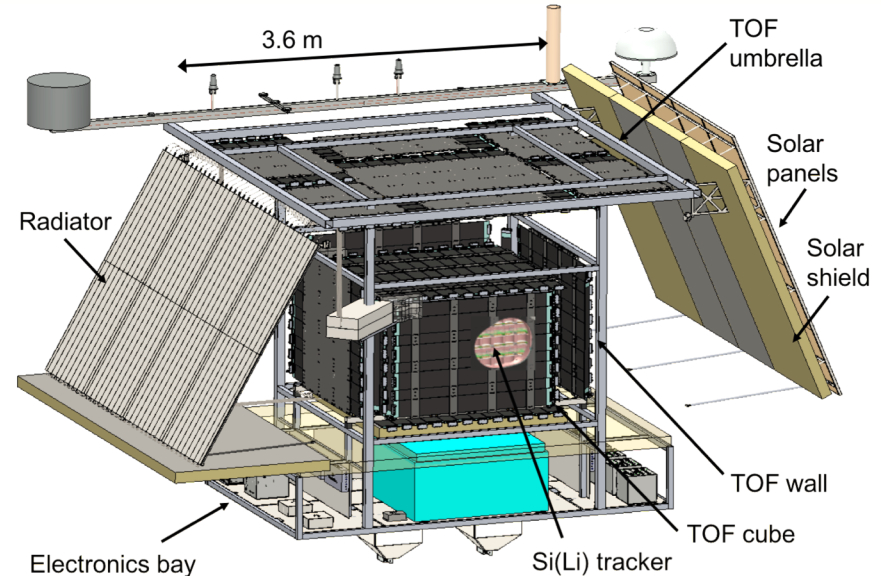
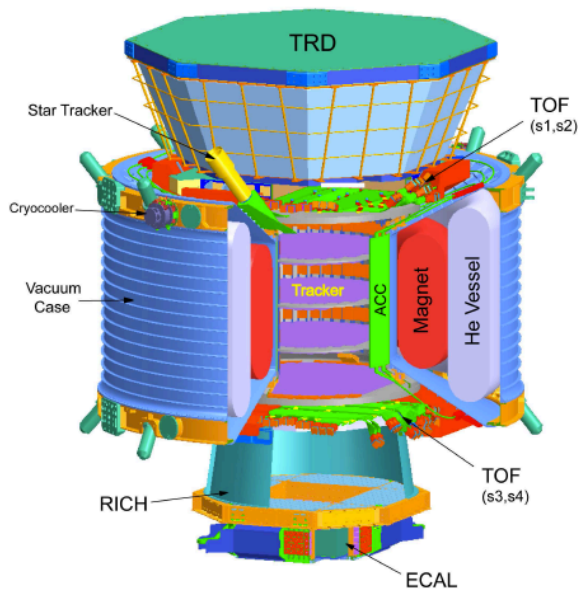
The challenge of astroparticle searches...



- Common challenge = minimize/constrain astrophysical background, maximize predicted dark matter signal
- Low-energy \bar{d} give an essentially astrophysical background-free signature, i.e. *a rare-event search*
 - **Uncommon challenge = large acceptance, particle mis-identification background (more similar to direct detection challenges)**

The Experiments: AMS and GAPS

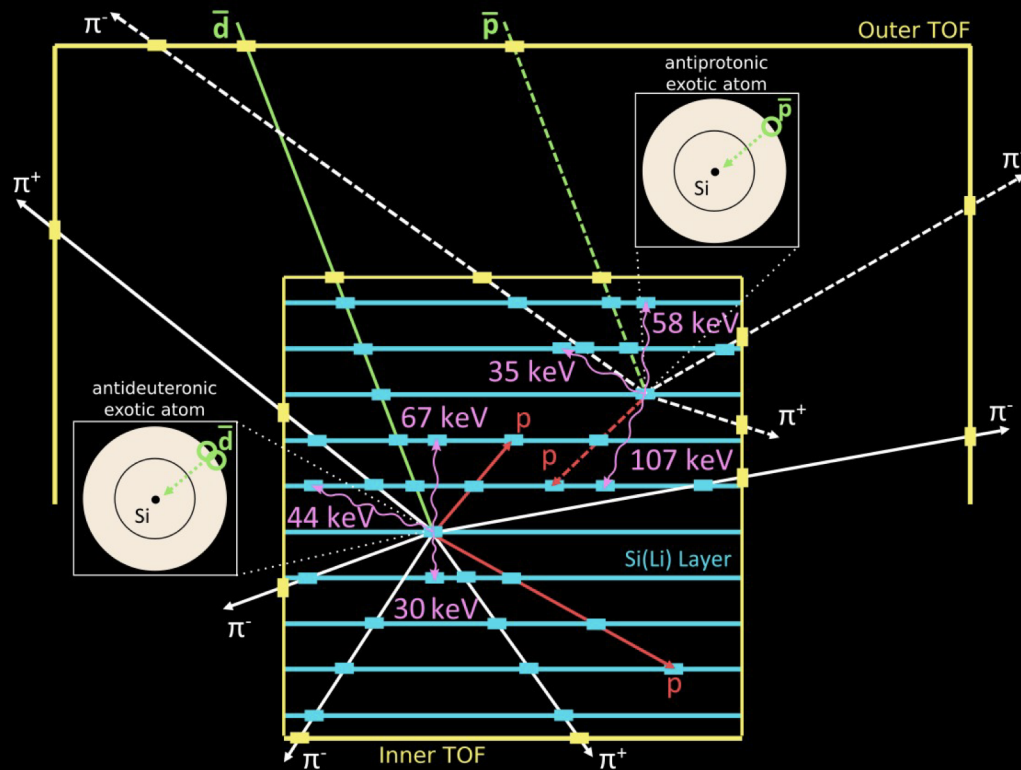
Rare event search and first-time measurement!
Need multiple experiments with complementary experimental systematics



- AMS-02 has been in operation on the ISS since May 2011
- Magnetic spectrometer, combines signals from array of sub-detectors
- Advantages: high statistics spectra, comparison over solar cycle

- GAPS scheduled for initial Antarctic balloon flight late 2022
- Novel antiparticle detection method using exotic atom capture and decay
- Advantages: large acceptance, optimized for low-energy antiparticles

GAPS detection: exotic atom capture and decay



Time-of-flight system measures velocity and dE/dx , provides trigger

Si(Li) tracker acts as:

- **target** to slow and capture an incoming antiparticle into an exotic atom
- **X-ray spectrometer** to measure the decay X-rays
- **particle tracker** to measure the resulting dE/dX , stopping depth, and annihilation products

Exotic atom technique verified at KEK: Aramaki+ *Astropart.Phys.* 49, 52-62 (2013)

GAPS sensitivity to antideuterons: Aramaki+ *Astropart.Phys.* 74, 6 (2016)

GAPS sensitivity to antiprotons: Aramaki+ *Astropart.Phys.* 59, 12-17 (2014)

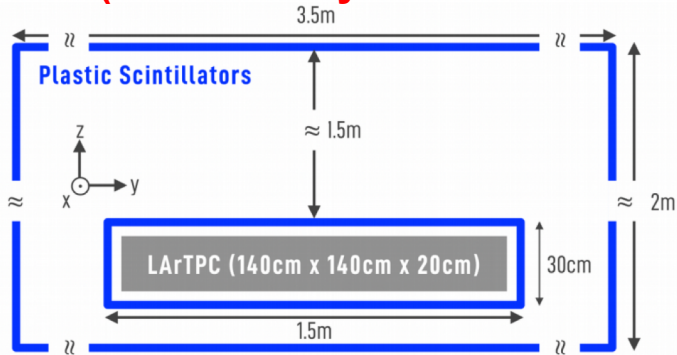
Illustration credit:
A. Lowell (UCSD)

Large-area, low-cost Si(Li) detectors share challenges with nuclear experiments:

Perez+ 1807.07912 (2018), Kozai+ 1906.05577 (2019), Rogers+ 1912.06571 (2019), CPAD 1908.00194 (2019)

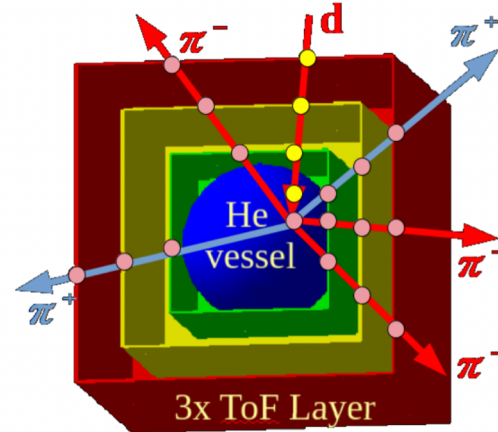
Beyond the current generation

GRAMS (Gamma-Ray and Antimatter Survey)



Balloon experiment for MeV gamma-rays via Compton scattering and antimatter via GAPS-like atomic atom signature *Astropart. Phys.* 114, 107 (2020)

AntiDeuteron Helium Detector (ADHD)

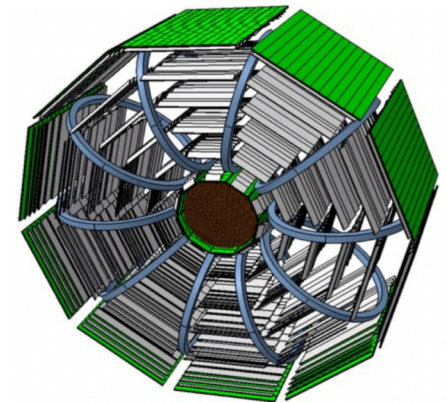
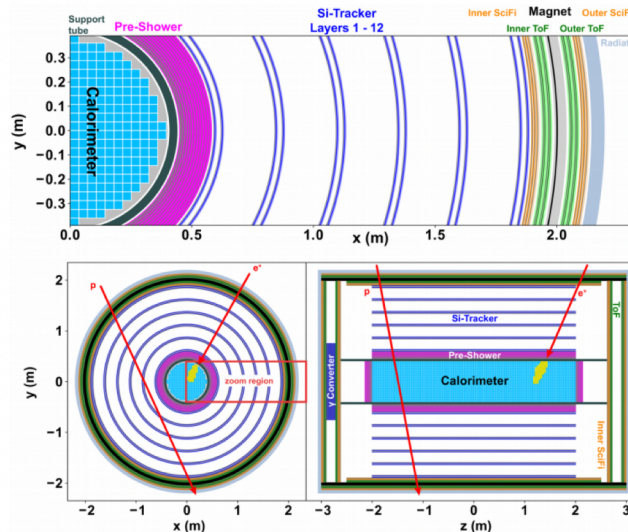


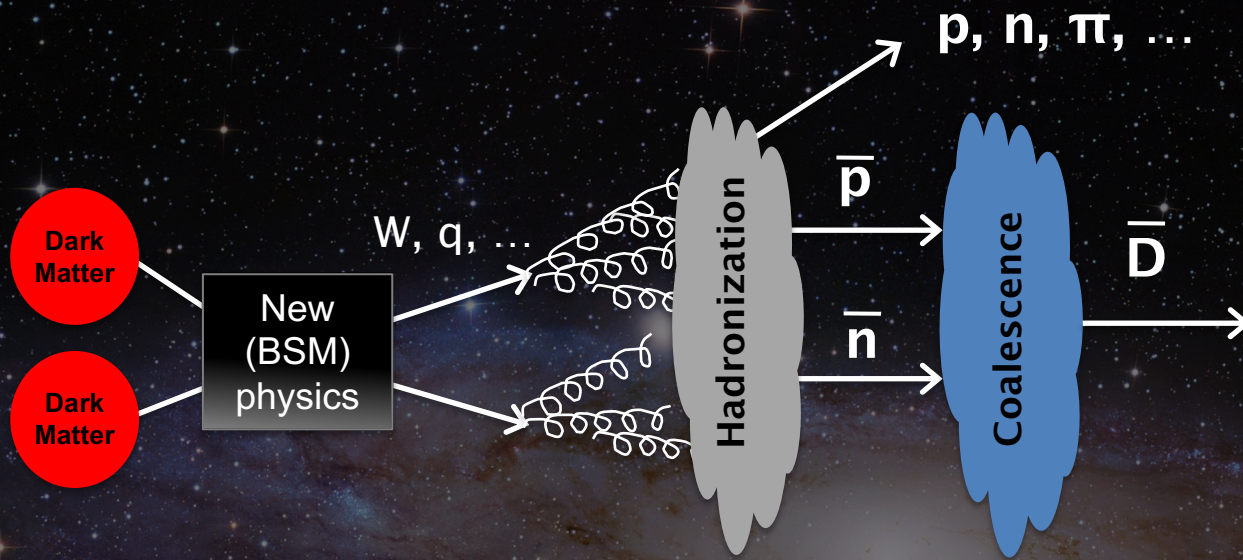
Use delayed annihilation of antinuclei in helium

J. Phys. Conf. Ser. 1548 1, 012035 (2020)

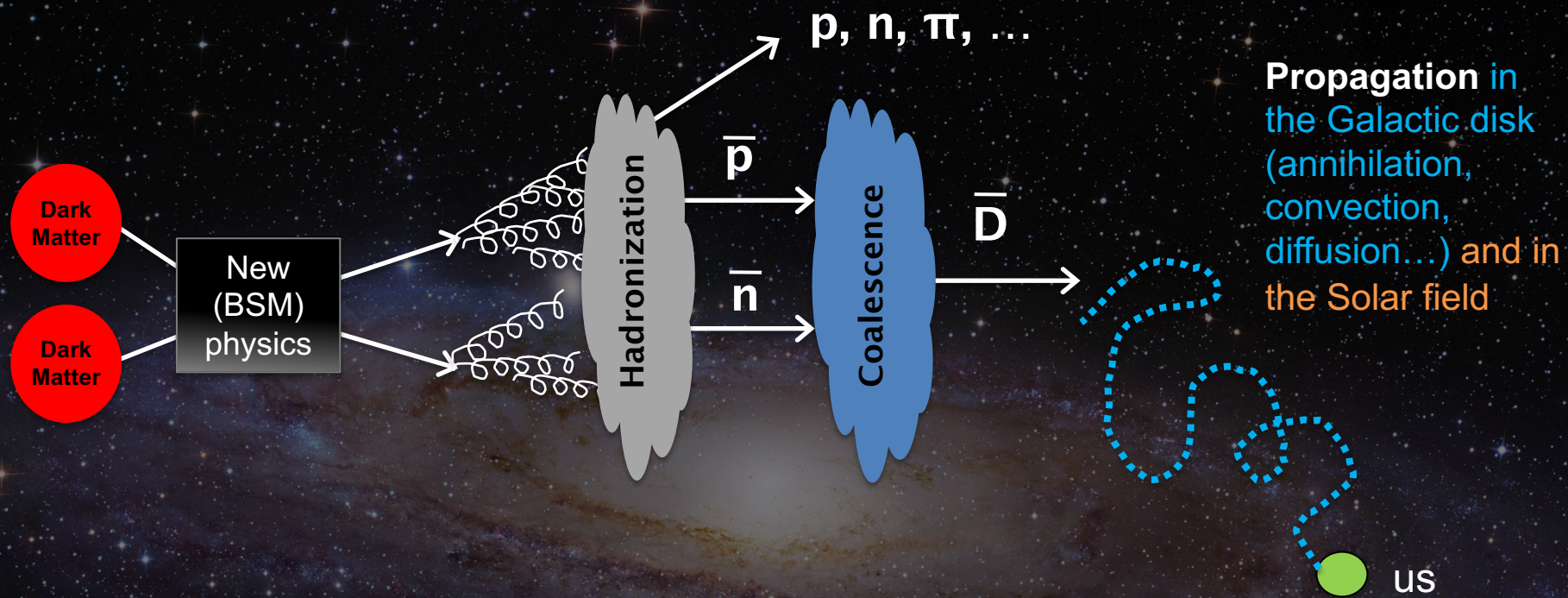
AMS-100, ALADino

Space-based platforms at Lagrange Point 2 using a large-acceptance superconducting magnet
NIM A 944 162561 (2019)

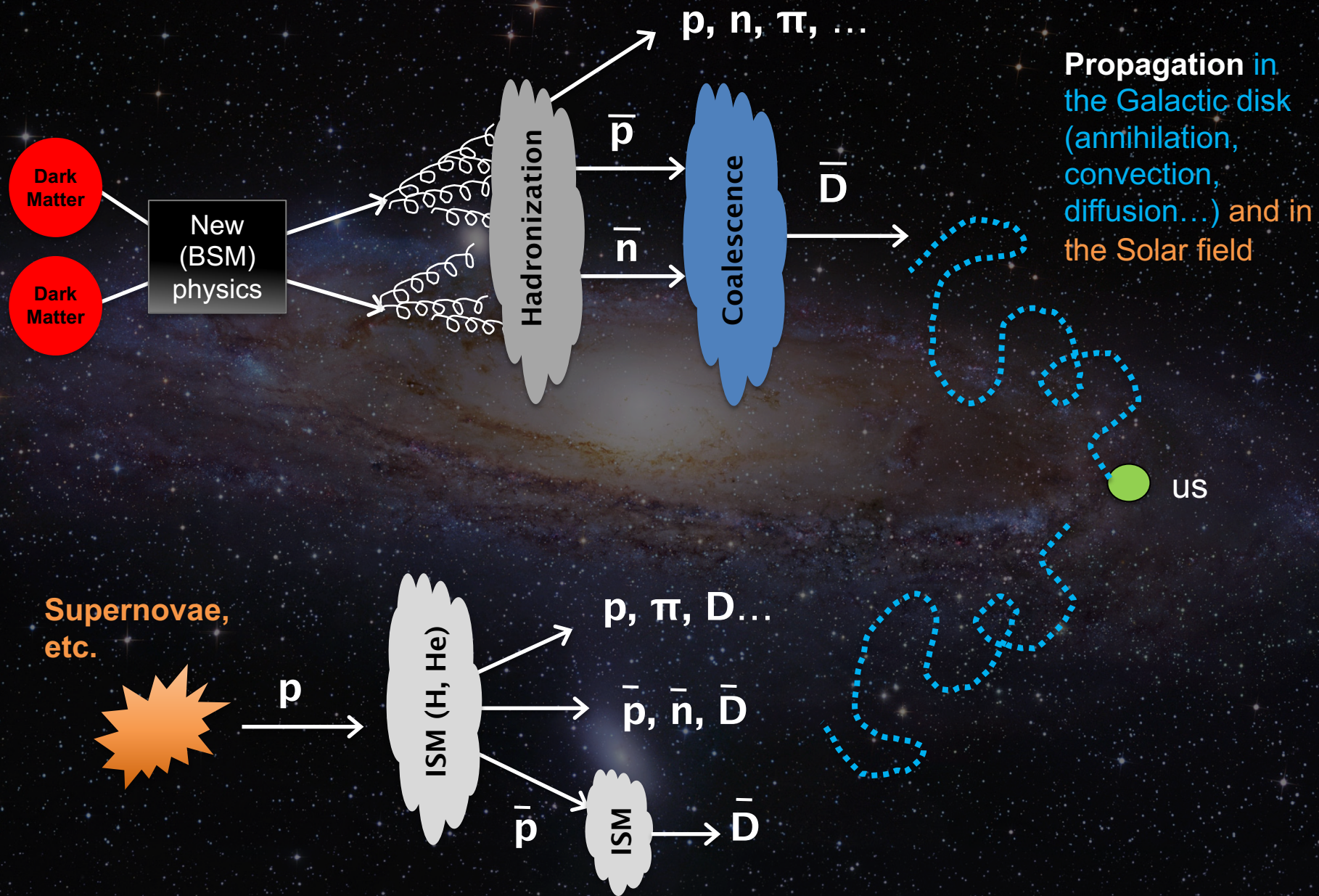




* Pretend this is our Galaxy
Andromeda Galaxy, Hubble telescope



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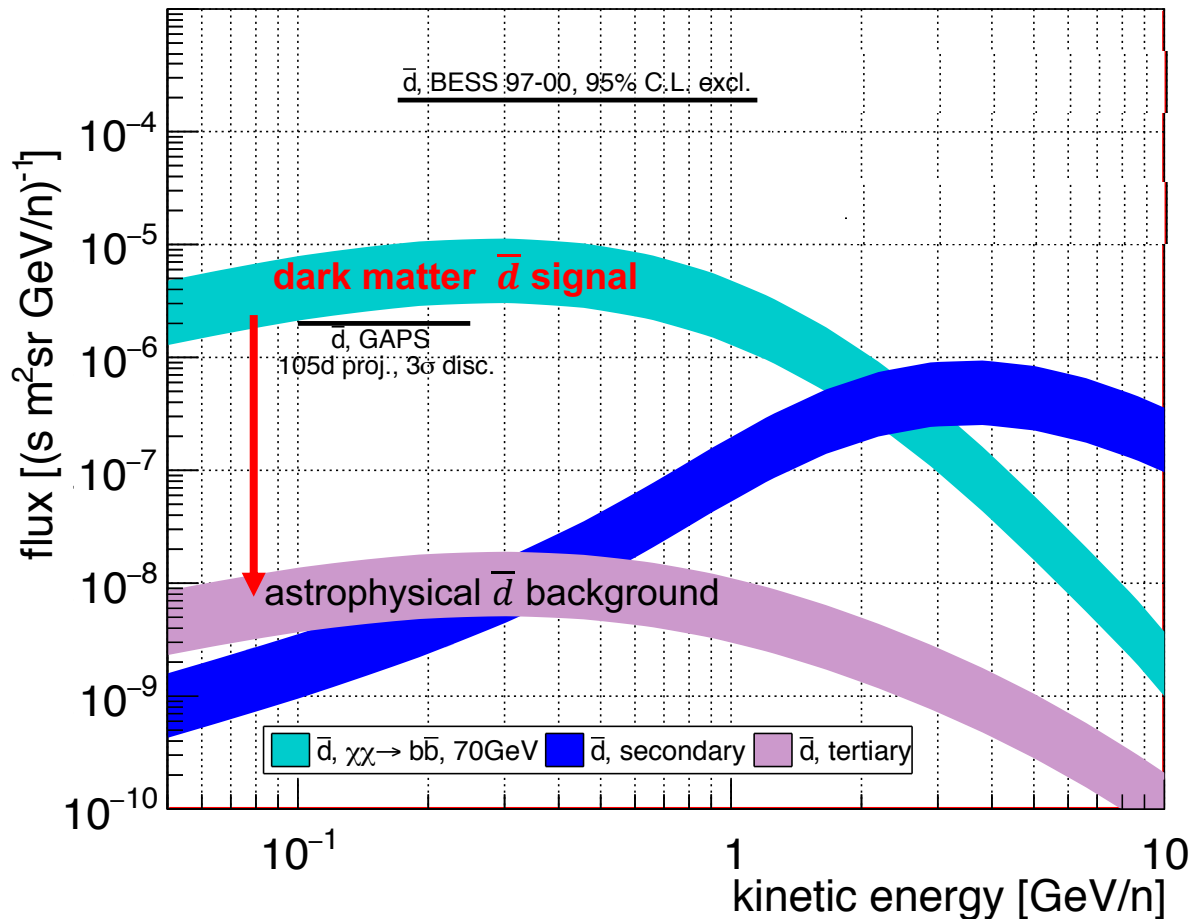


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New physics in cosmic antideuterons

A generic *new physics* signature with *essentially zero* conventional astrophysical background

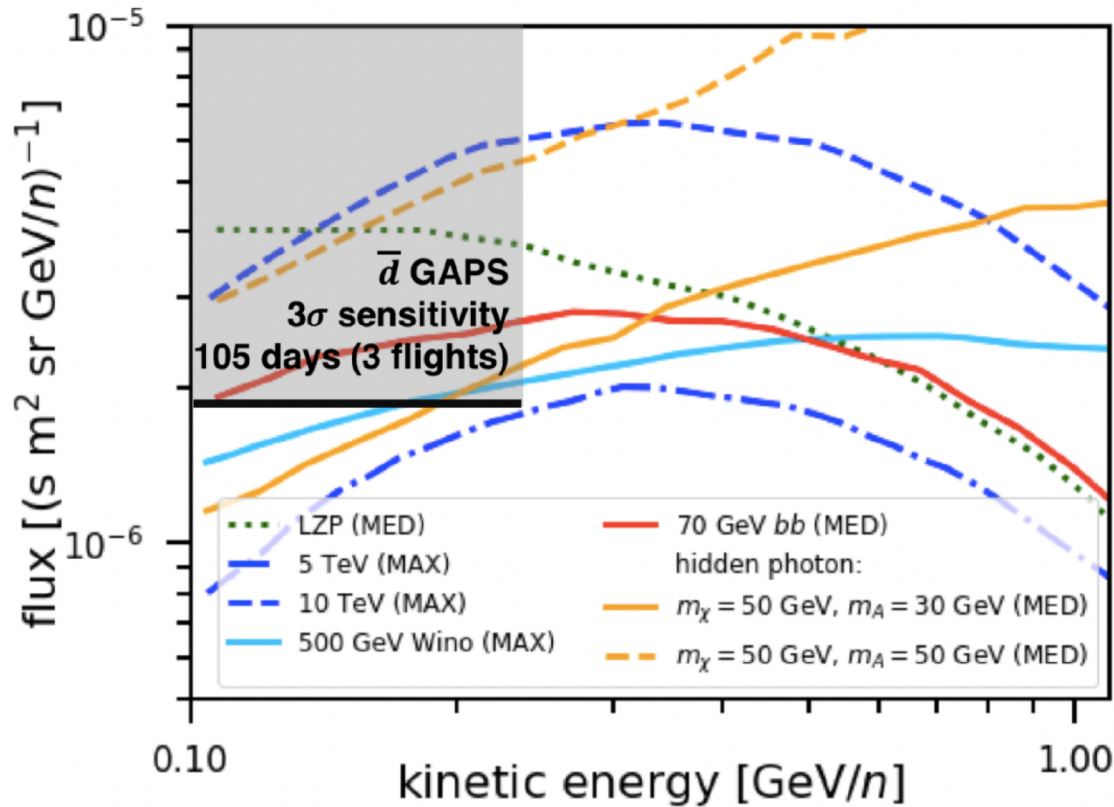
von Doetinchem, Perez+ 2002.04163 (2020)



- Low-energy antideuteron background is kinematically suppressed:
high energy threshold for antideuteron production
+ steeply falling incident cosmic ray spectra
+ low binding energy
- *Highly sensitive even considering modeling uncertainties (shaded bands)*

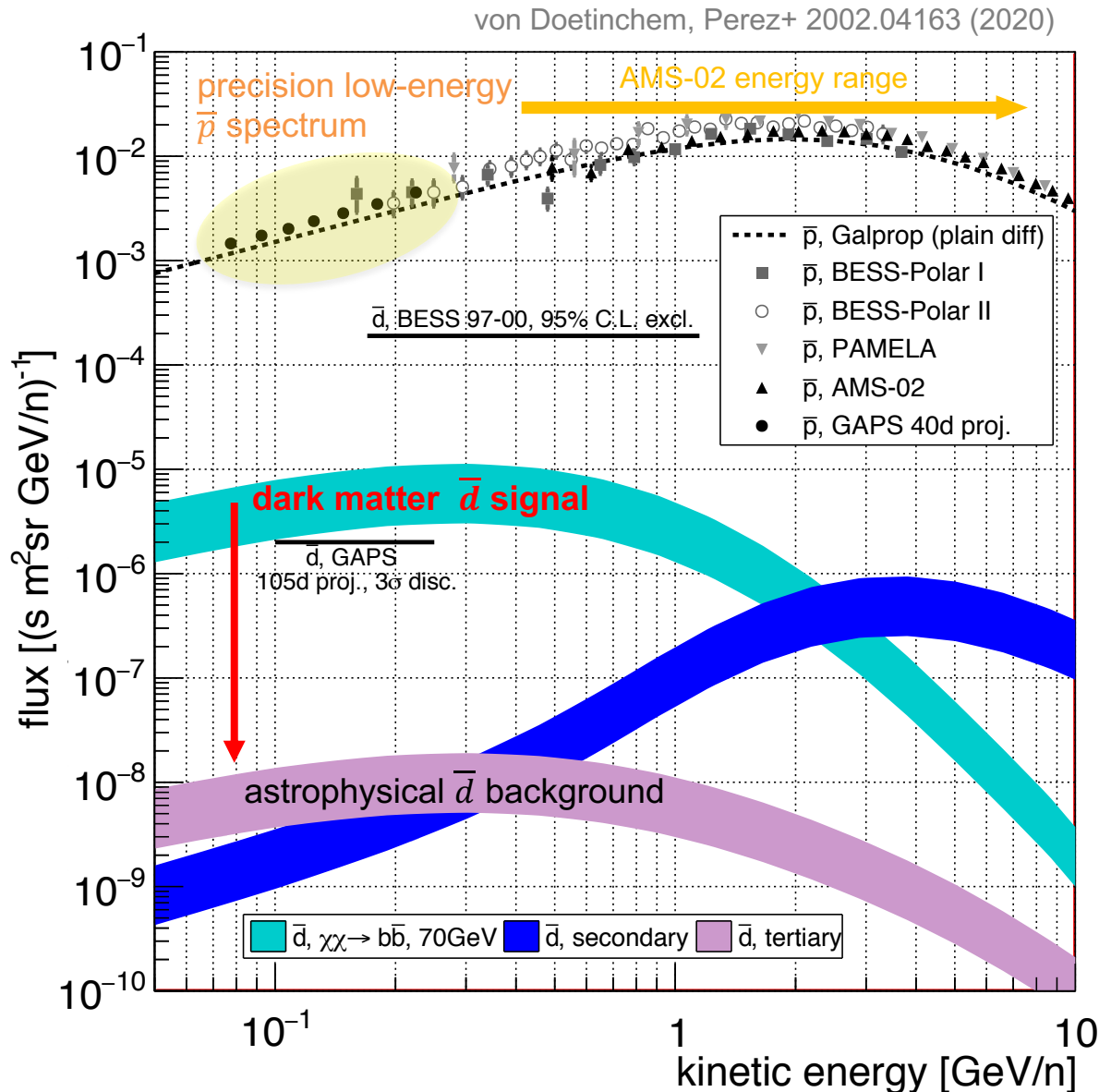
Complementary sensitivity to viable DM signatures

Korsmeier+ 1711.08465 (2018), Cui+ 1006.0983 (2010),
 Braeuninger+ 0904.1165 (2009), Hryczuk 1401.6212
 (2014), Randall+ 1910.14669 (2020)



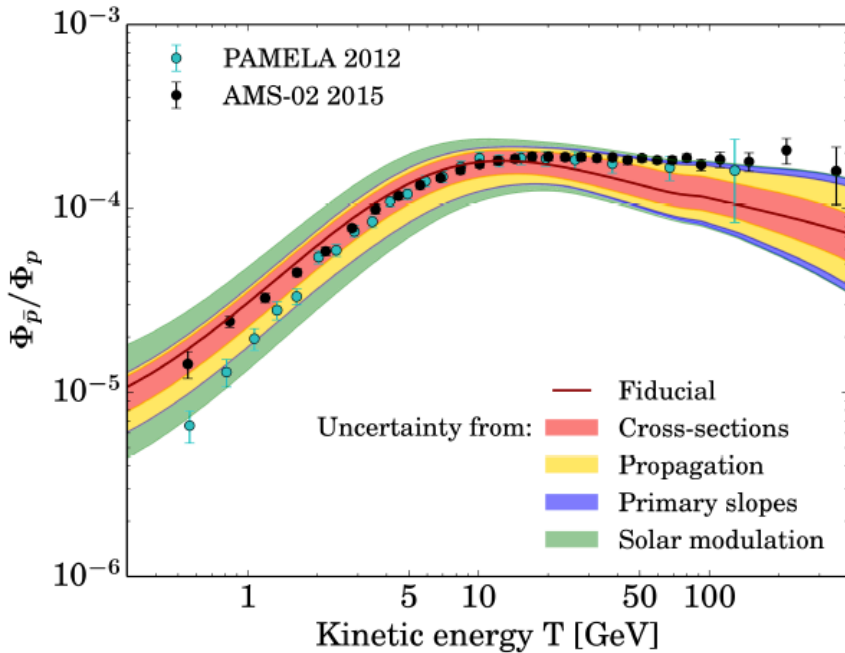
- Sensitive to ~ 10 s of GeV mass dark matter models, **as invoked to explain gamma-ray and antiproton observations**
- Sensitive to heavy dark matter models, **as invoked to explain positron observations**
- Unique sensitivity to **hidden sector models**

New physics in cosmic antideuterons & antiprotons

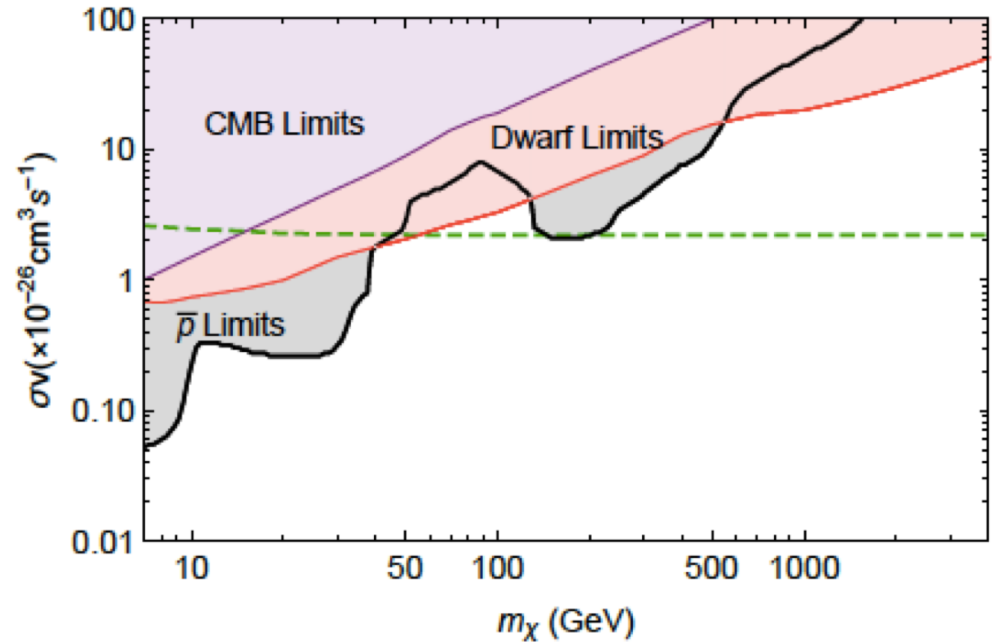


- Since the 1970s, antiproton experiments have developed from a first-time detection into a precision tool for dark matter studies and cosmic-ray physics
- AMS-02 providing high-statistics measurement as function of solar cycle
- GAPS will expand the precision antiproton spectrum into an unexplored low-energy range

Antiprotons: dark matter limits



G. Giesen+(2015)

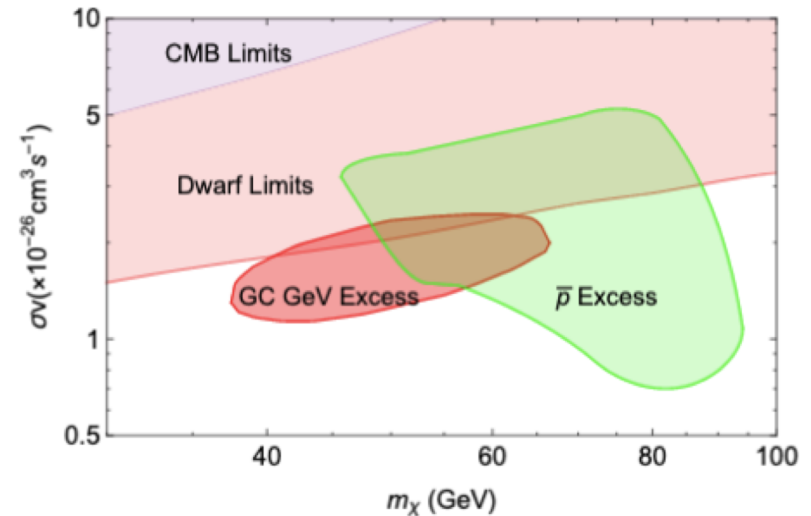
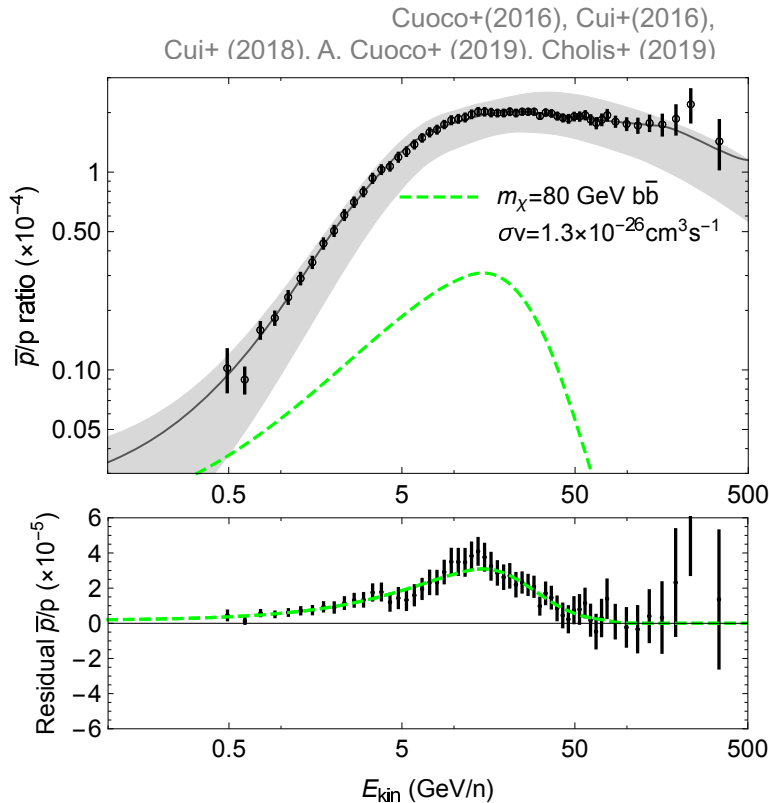


I. Cholis+(2019)

- High-precision AMS measurement prompts improved modeling of production cross-sections and propagation
- Strongest constraints on dark matter annihilation (to b-bbar) below 40 GeV

Current status: an antiproton excess?

- ↓ Possible excess in ~5-20 GeV antiprotons, at level of few % of total flux, Signal from ~30-80 GeV dark matter?



↑ Antiproton signal consistent with Galactic center GeV excess

Interpretation depends on Galactic and Solar propagation, antiproton production uncertainties, *possible correlated systematic uncertainties from AMS*

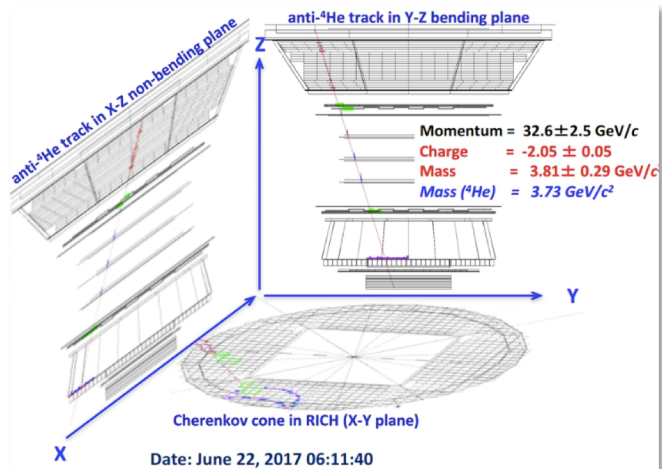
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- **2018:** “To date, we have observed eight events...with $Z = -2$. All eight events are in the helium mass region.”
– Prof. Ting (La Palma, AMS overview)

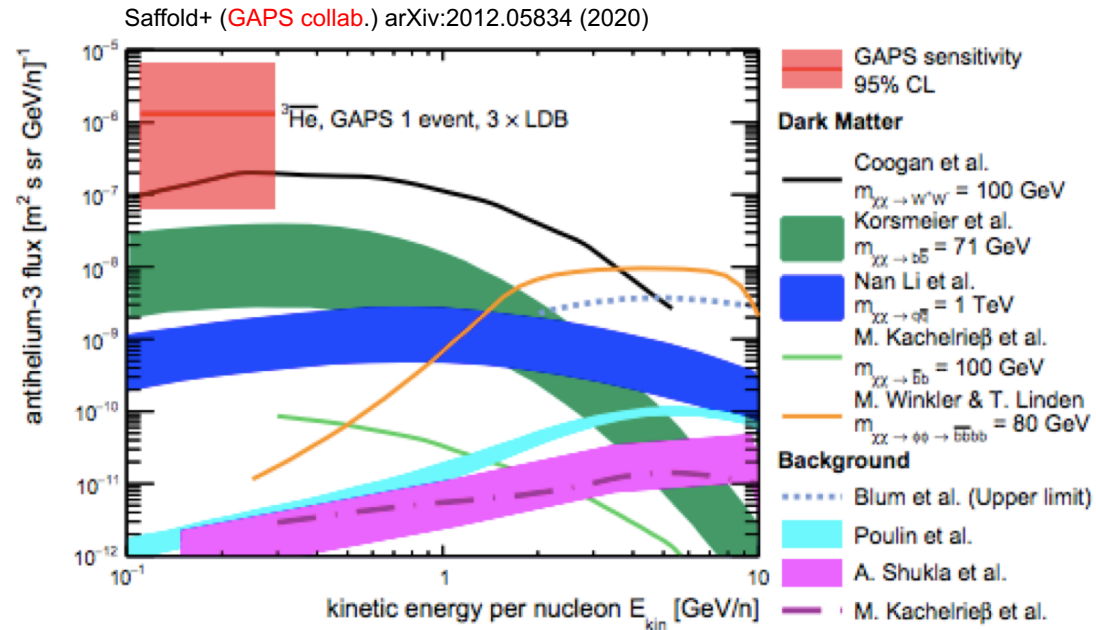
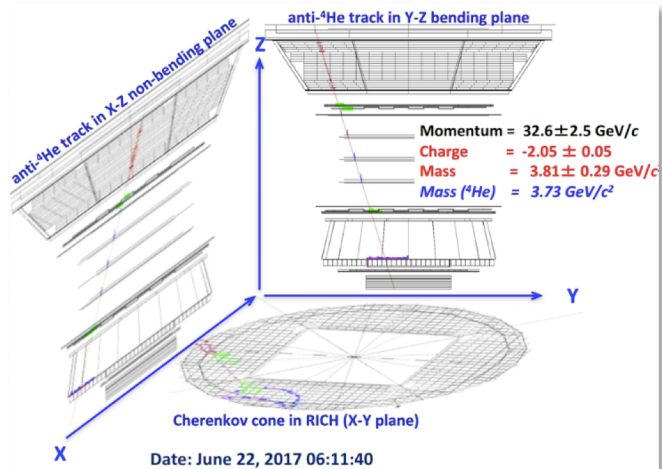
AMS Candidate Anti-He4 event ($p = 32.6 \text{ GeV}/c$)



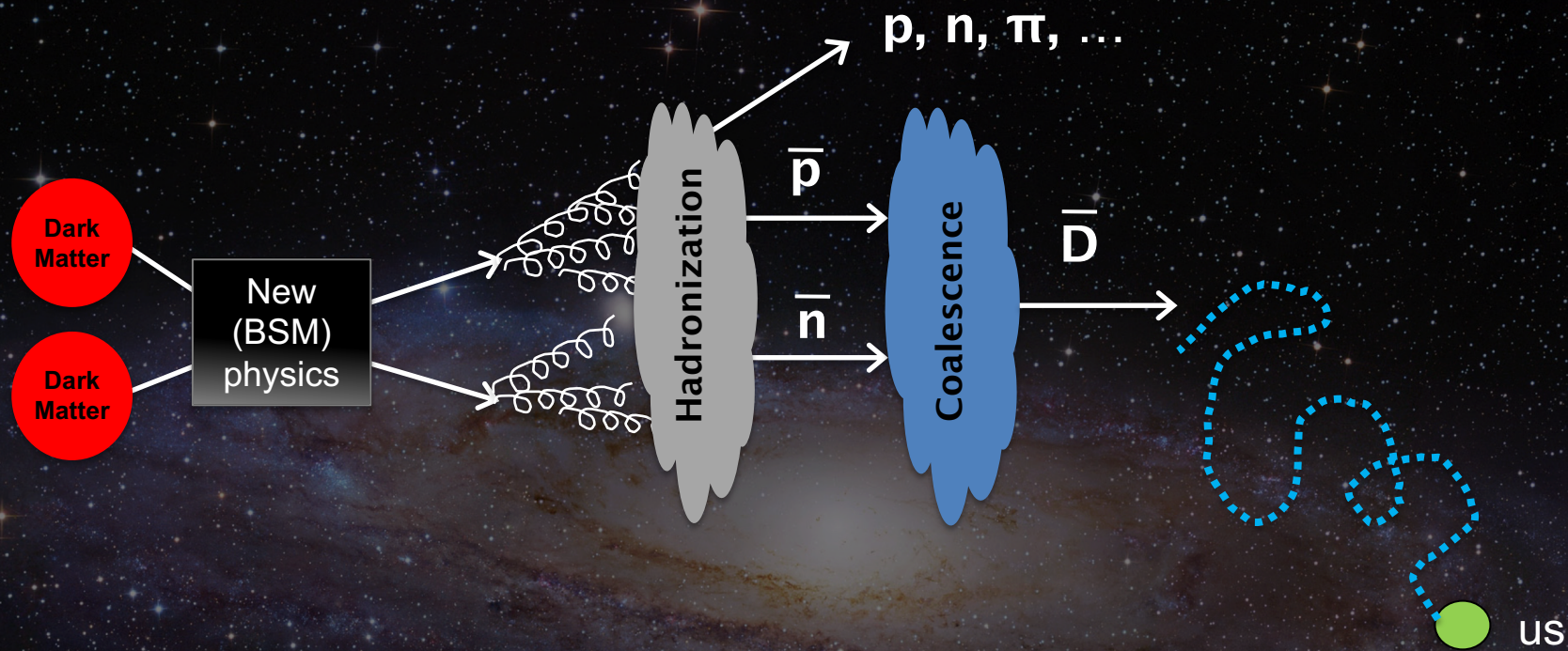
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AMS Candidate Anti-He4 event ($p = 32.6$ GeV/c)



- GAPS only experiment capable of confirming signal
- Orthogonal detection technique
- Uniquely low-background energy range

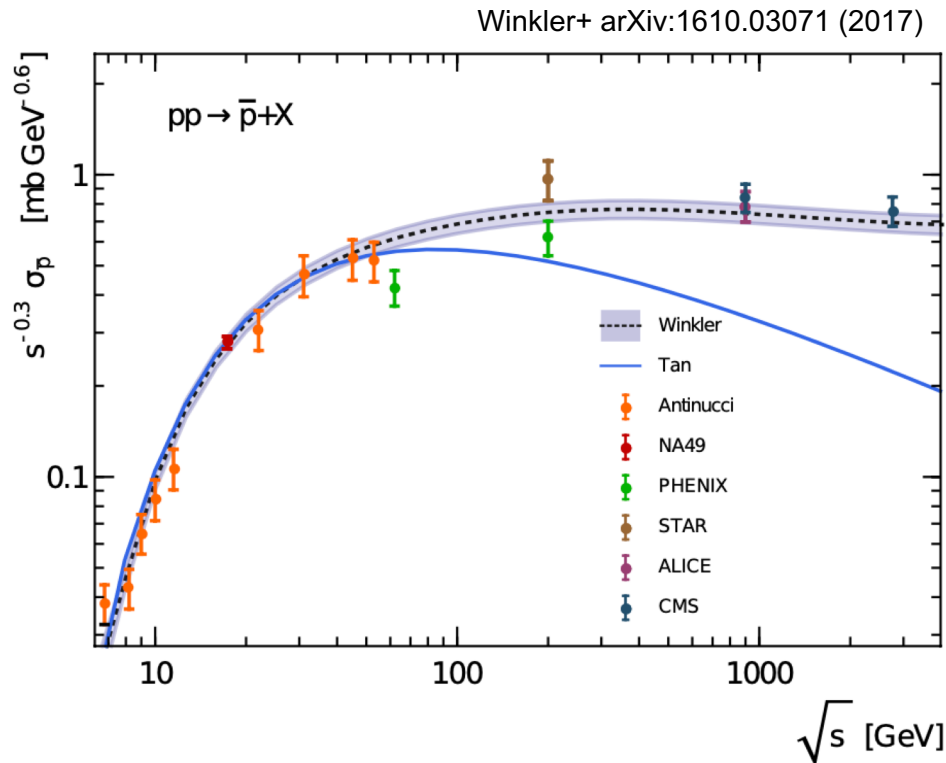


Challenges for comparing antinuclei results with other methods:

1. Antiproton production cross sections
2. Antinuclei formation
3. Propagation in the Galactic disk and Solar field

* Pretend this is our Galaxy
Andromeda Galaxy, Hubble telescope

Antiproton production



← At high energies, AMS-02 antiproton spectrum showed excess over predictions

New parameterization at $\sqrt{s} > 100$ GeV from PHENIX, STAR, CMS, ALICE (along with updated B/C ratio) relieved this tension

↑ At $\sqrt{s} < 20$ GeV, NA61/SHINE has provided new cross section measurements

- Uncertainties remain $\sim 10\text{-}20\%$ at AMS-02 energies
- Larger uncertainties at lower energies, for p+N processes
- Future measurements at lower energies of p+N processes (e.g. LHCb) could improve

Antinuclei Formation: Coalescence Model

Coalescence: \bar{n} and \bar{p} , merge when relative momentum $< p_0$ (Yield $\sim p_0^3$)

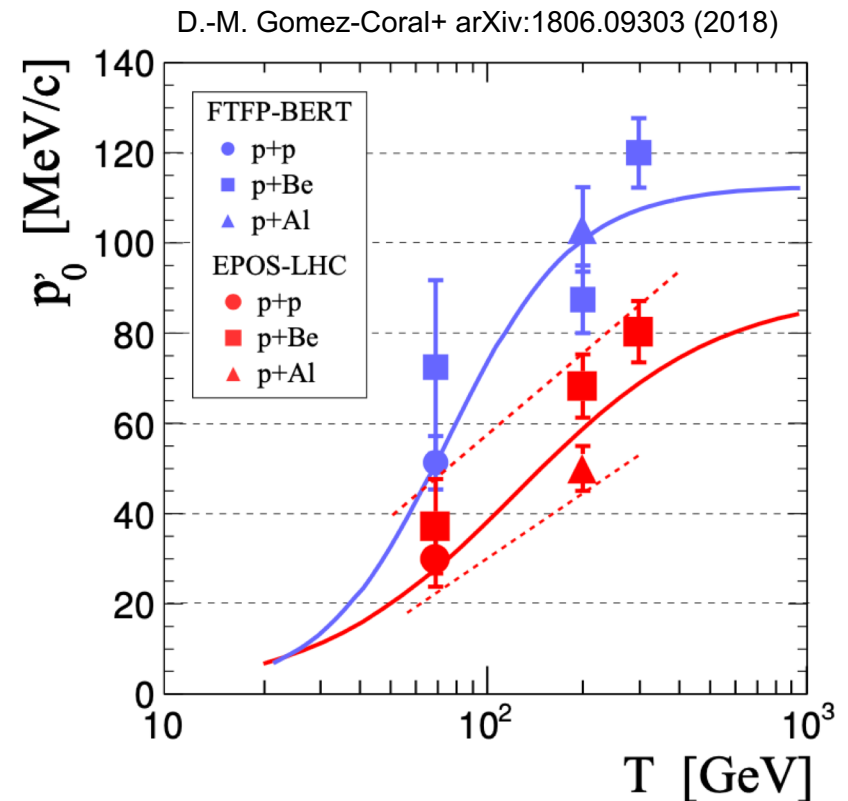
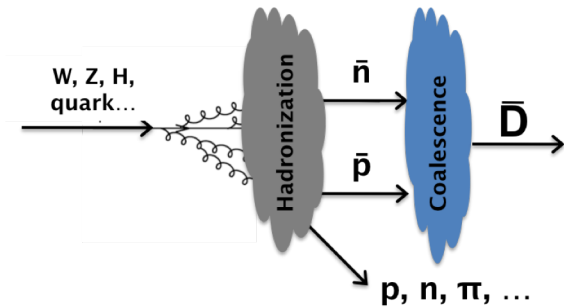
To determine p_0 :

- MC generator with antideuteron “afterburner” accounts for correlations due to production channel or center-of-mass energy
- All depends on choice of **hadronization** model (and antiproton cross sections)
- Then tune this to experimental data

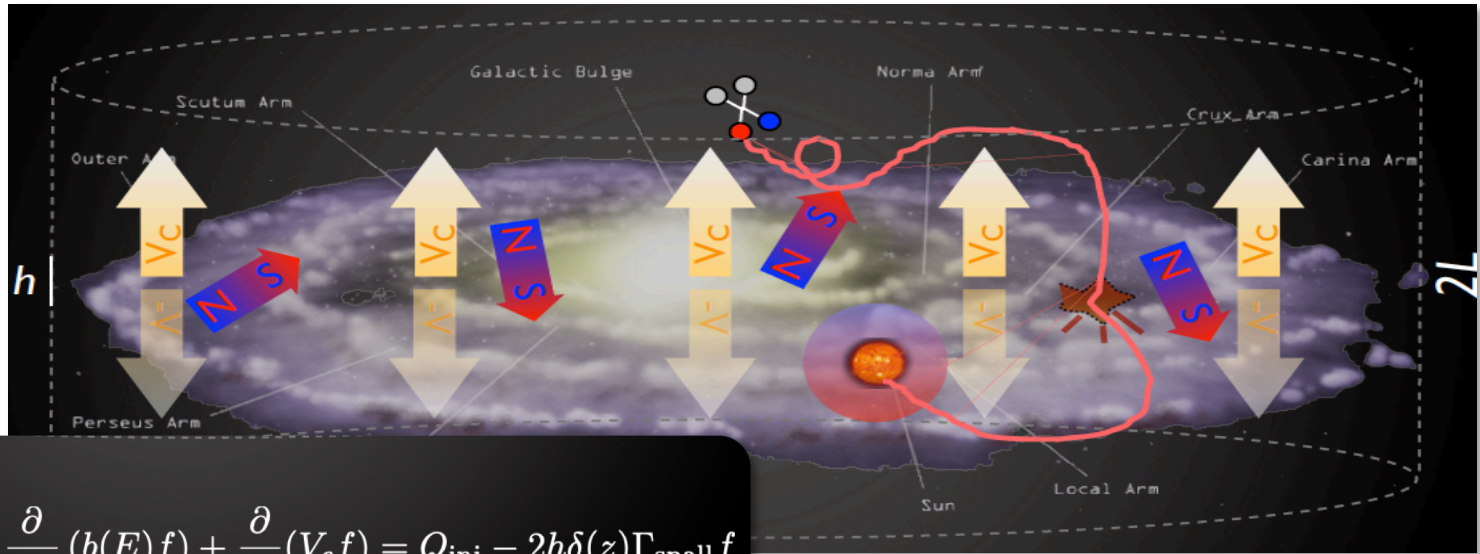
Current status: a dominant uncertainty of $\sim 10x$ on low-E antideuteron production

Prospects for improvement (soon!): measurements at NA61/SHINE, COMPASS, LHCb, ALICE

See also: freeze-out from a quark-gluon plasma aka “**statistical thermal model**”, e.g. Floris 1408.6403 (2014), Bellini+Kalweit 1807.05894 (2019)



Propagation of Charged Cosmic Rays



M. Cirelli (TAUP 2015)

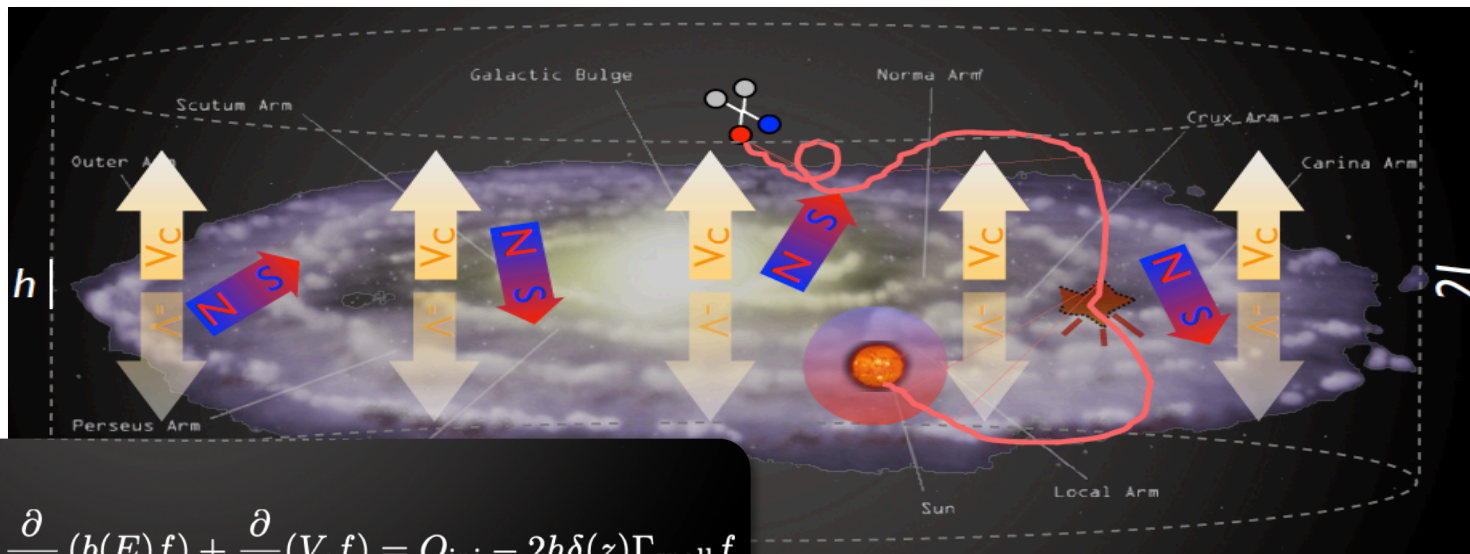
spectrum

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} - K(E) \cdot \nabla^2 f - \frac{\partial}{\partial E} (b(E)f) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (V_c f) = Q_{\text{inj}} - 2h\delta(z)\Gamma_{\text{spall}}f$$

diffusion energy loss convective wind source spallations

- Diffusion, convection, annihilation parameterized in MAX, MED, MIN Galactic transport models

Propagation of Charged Cosmic Rays



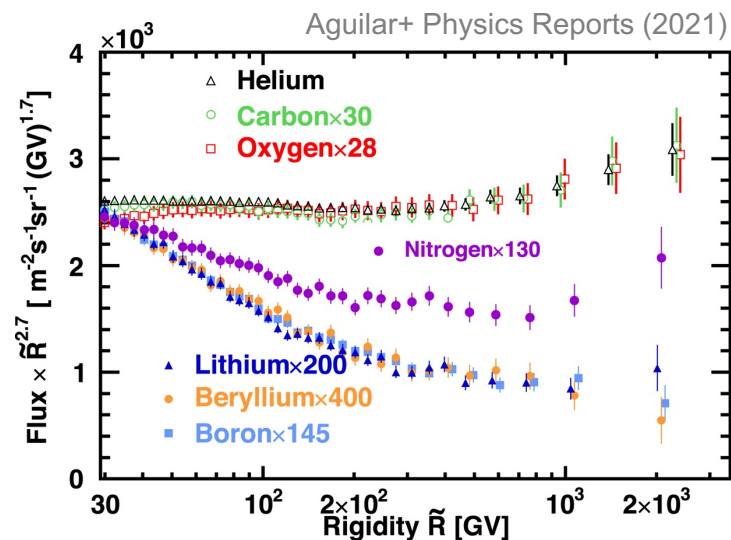
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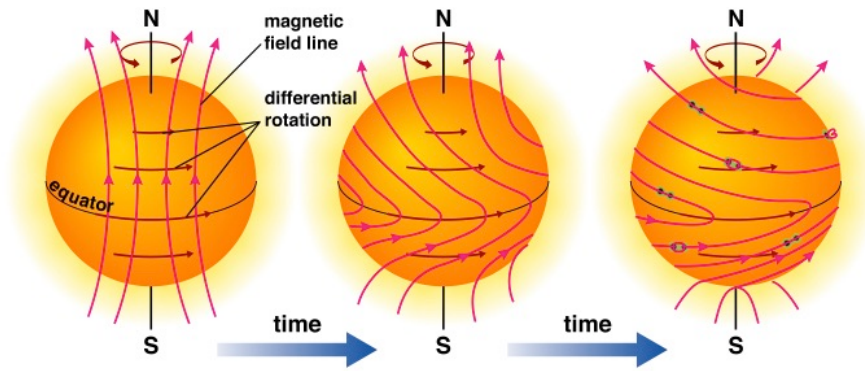
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diffusion energy loss convective wind source spallations

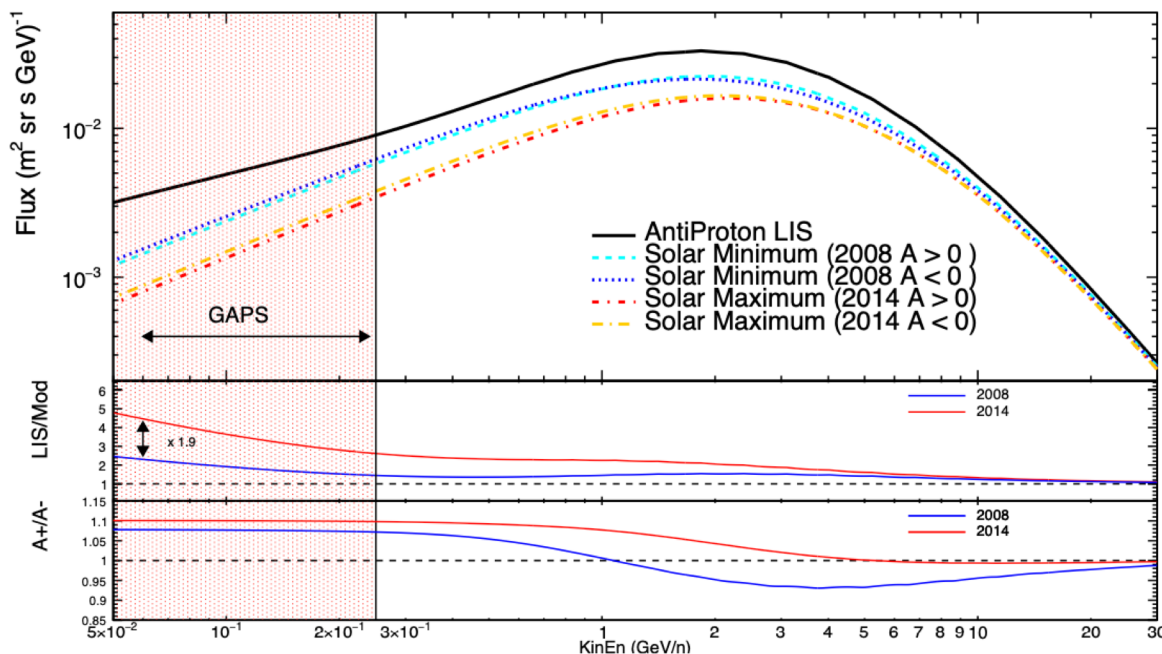
- Diffusion, convection, annihilation parameterized in MAX, MED, MIN Galactic transport models
- Constrained by e.g. B/C = secondary / primary
- Radioactive secondaries, e.g. Be-10, break degeneracy between diffusion, halo size
- Current status:
 - MIN disfavored by positrons, antiprotons → *good news for low-energy searches!* (Lavallo+ 2014, DiMauro+ 2014, Giesen+ 2015)



Propagation of Charged Cosmic Rays



- Solar activity varies on ~ 11 year timescales
- Valuable constraints from Voyager, ACE, PAMELA, AMS-02, and concurrent antiproton measurements



- Factor x2 modulation between solar minimum and maximum
- $\sim 10\%$ systematic uncertainty due to charge sign affects
- Important constraints for antideuterons and anti-He from simultaneous measurements of antiprotons

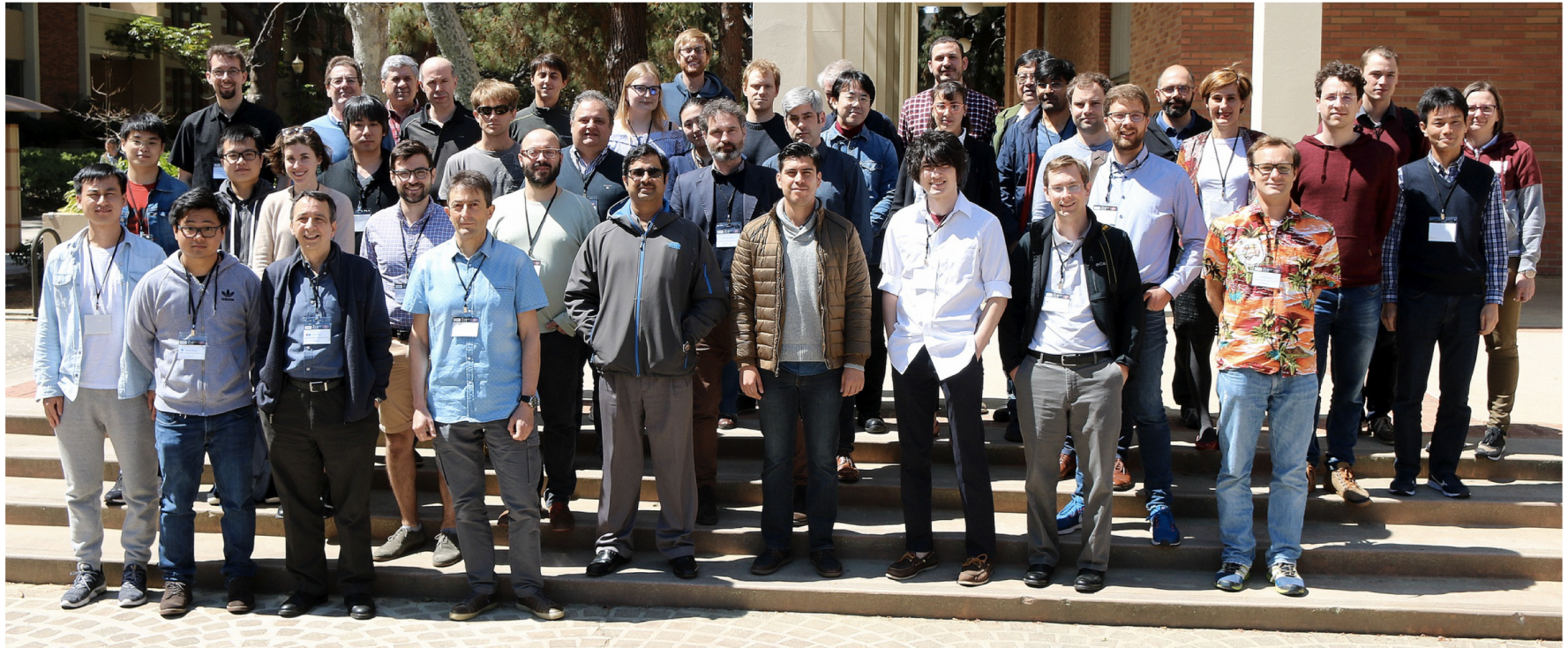
A rapidly evolving field...

$\bar{d}19$

Antideuteron 2019 - University of California,
Los Angeles

27-29 March 2019

Organizing committee:
*Philip von Doetinchem, Rene Ong,
Mirko Boezio, Kerstin Perez*



Lots of updates!

<https://indico.phys.hawaii.edu/event/1449/>

Google: “antideuteron workshop 2019”

Stay tuned for GAPS first flight in late 2022
Thank you!

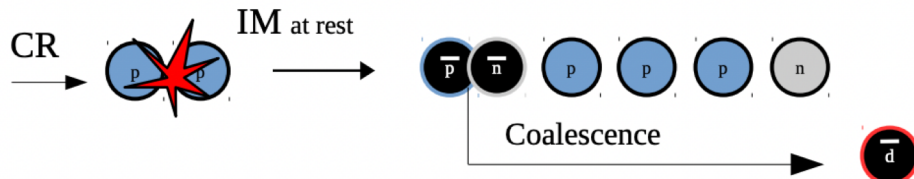


A photograph taken from space showing the Earth's horizon. The top of the image is a dark, black sky. Below it is a thin, bright blue line representing the atmosphere. The rest of the image is a vast expanse of white and light blue clouds, with some darker blue patches visible in the distance, suggesting landmasses or deep ocean trenches. The word "Backup" is centered in the middle of the image in a large, bold, black font.

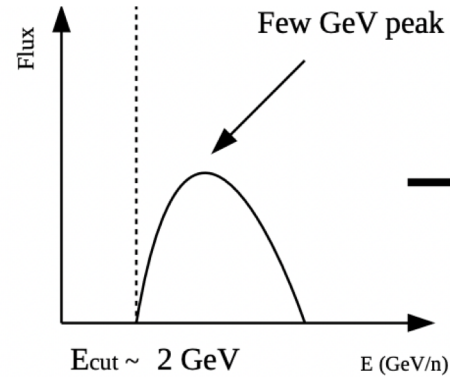
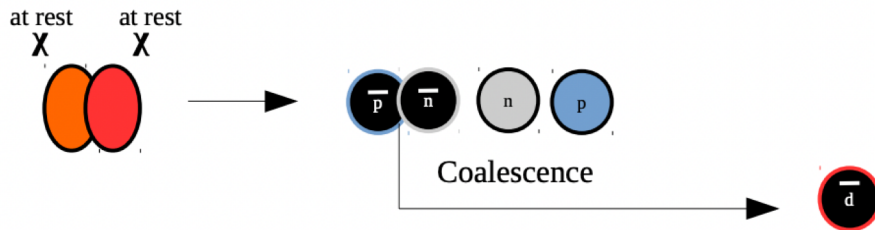
Backup

Antideuteron production

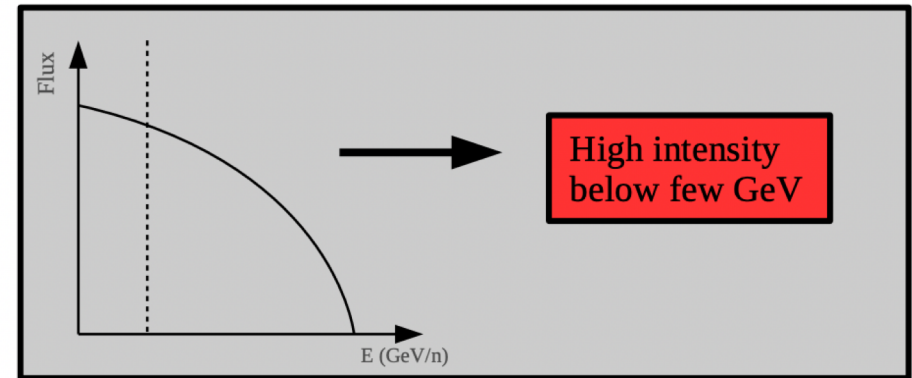
Secondary antideuteron



Primary antideuteron



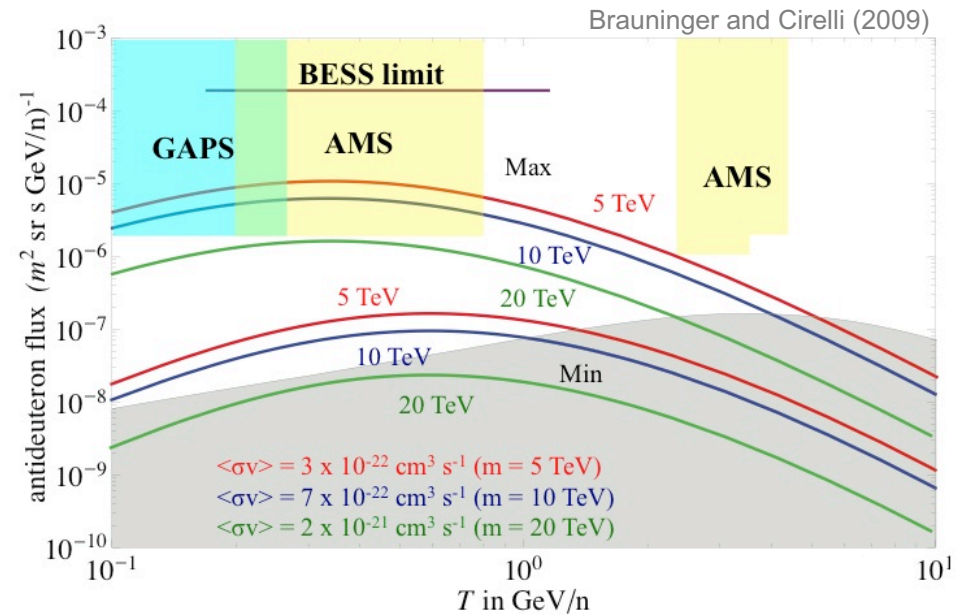
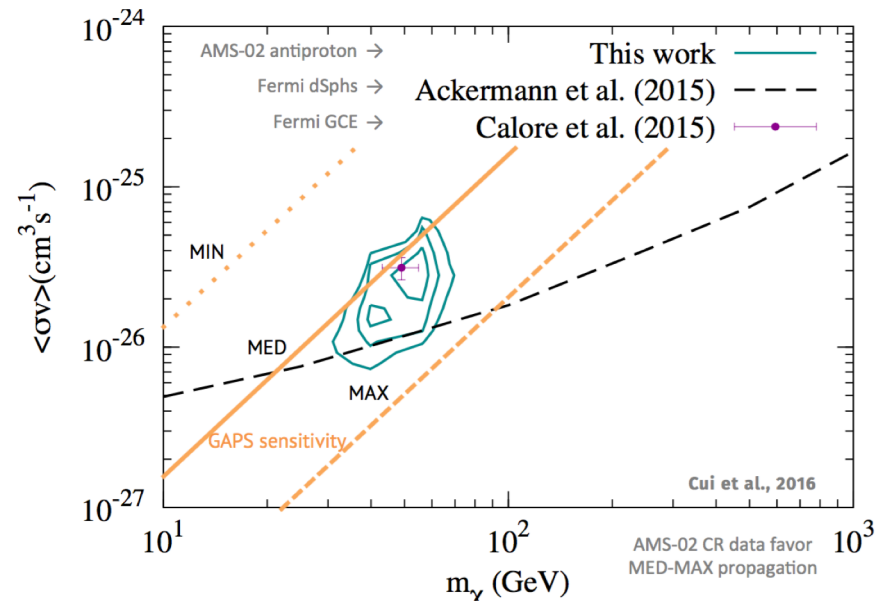
Slide Credit: R. Munini



Complementary sensitivity to viable DM signatures

See also: Korsmeier, Donato, Fornengo
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