



PennState

The High Energy Light Isotope eXperiment program of direct cosmic-ray studies

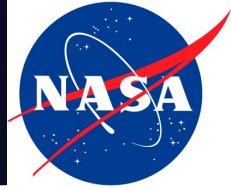
Stéphane Coutu
for the HELIX Collaboration

Institute for Gravitation and the Cosmos
The Pennsylvania State University

Innovative Particle and Radiation Detectors
Siena

25-29 September, 2023





HELIX collaboration



University of Chicago

- L. Beaufore, A. G. Castano, H. B. Jeon, R. Mbarek, K. M. Powledge, K. Sakai, J. M. Tuttle, S. P. Wakely

Chiba University

- M. Tabata

Indiana University

- S. B. Klein, B. Kunkler, M. Lang, J. Musser, G. Visser

McGill University

- D. Hanna, S. O'Brien

University of Michigan

- N. Green, G. Tarlé

Northern Kentucky University

- S. Nutter

Ohio State University

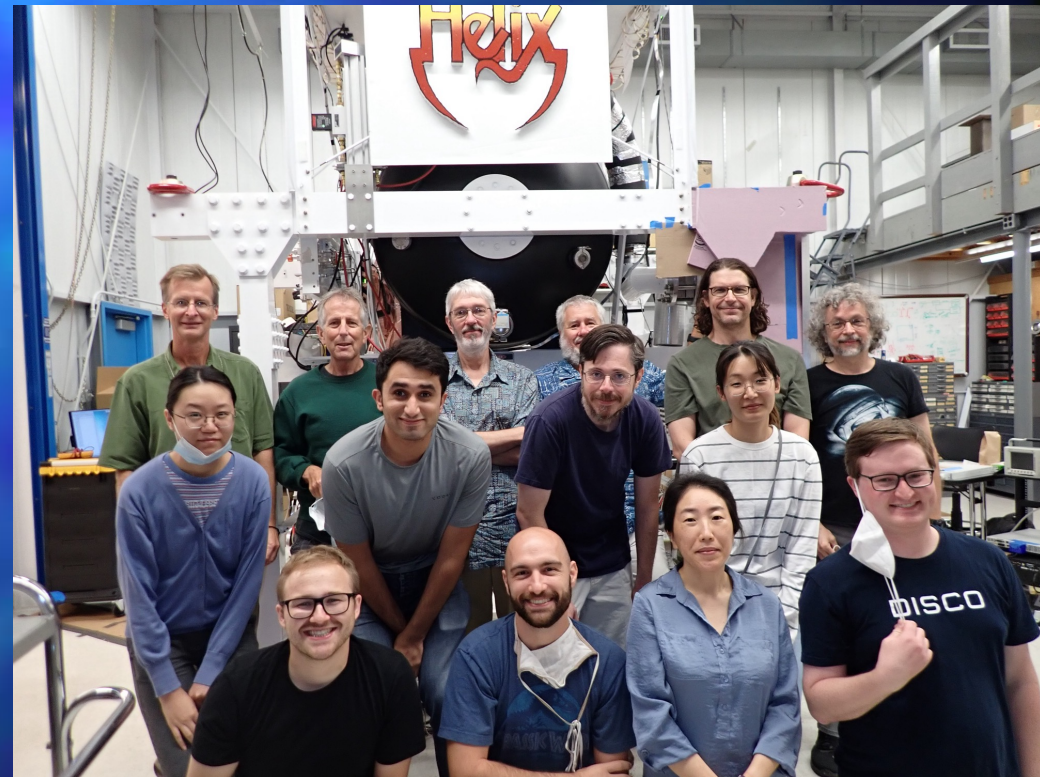
- P. Allison, J. J. Beatty, D. Calderon, K. McBride

Pennsylvania State University

- Y. Chen, S. Coutu, S. I. Mognet, M. Yu

Queen's University

- M. Baiocchi, N. Park





Secondary production

Cosmic Ray sources

Tycho's SNR

Pulsar/PWN



CR nuclei

C nucleus

CR electron

Nuclear collision in ISM

Be nucleus

${}^9\text{Be}$ is stable,
 ${}^{10}\text{Be}$ β decays with
 $\lambda \sim 1.39 \text{ Myr}$

Secondary nuclei
→ propagation effects:
B/C ratio
 ${}^{10}\text{Be}$ vs ${}^9\text{Be}$ isotopes
(also antimatter production)

Earth





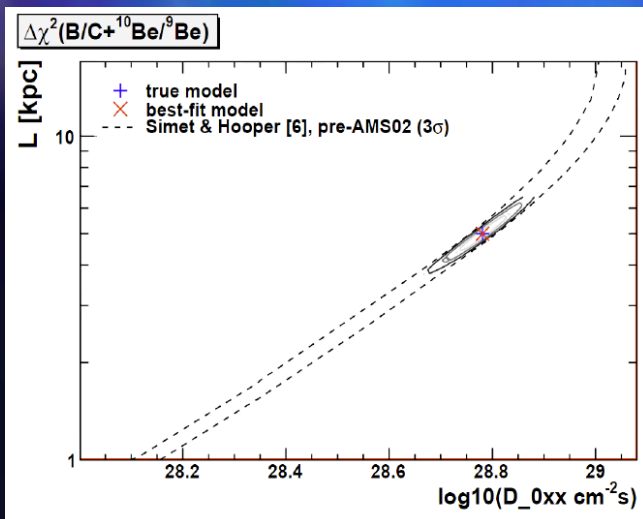
Isotopes

- Complementary to other secondary elements such as B/C;
- breaks a degeneracy in Galactic diffusion effects.

χ^2 map for GALPROP

L: halo height

D_{0xx} : diffusion coefficient



But isotope measurements are *hard*;
measure Z , R , β to find m :

$$R = \frac{pc}{Ze} = \frac{\gamma mvc}{Ze} = \frac{\gamma\beta mc^2}{Ze} = \frac{\beta mc^2}{Ze\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

The problem:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta m}{m}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\Delta R}{R}\right)^2 + \gamma^4 \left(\frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta}\right)^2$$

For $\Delta m/m = 2.5\%$, need:
 $\Delta R/R \sim 1-2\%$ $\Delta\beta/\beta \sim 0.7\%$

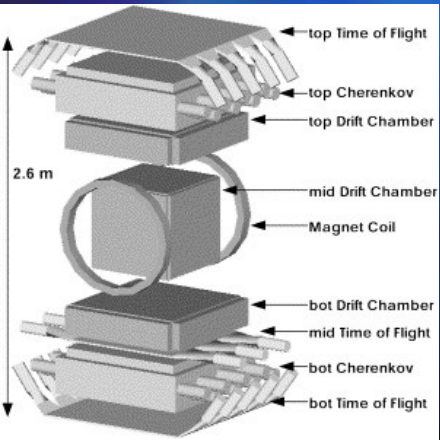


Mass resolved Be isotopes

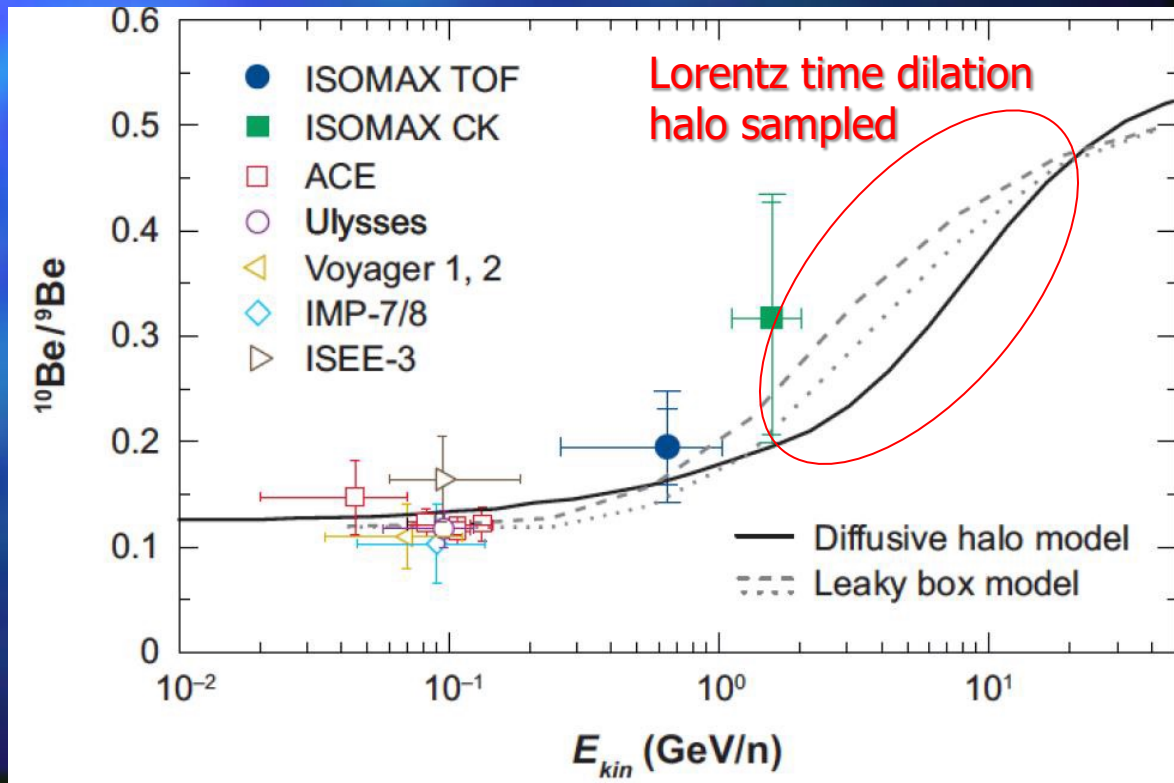
- ACE/CRIS satellite 1997 – present;
- ISOMAX 1998 (instrument destroyed after balloon flight)...



CRIS



ISOMAX



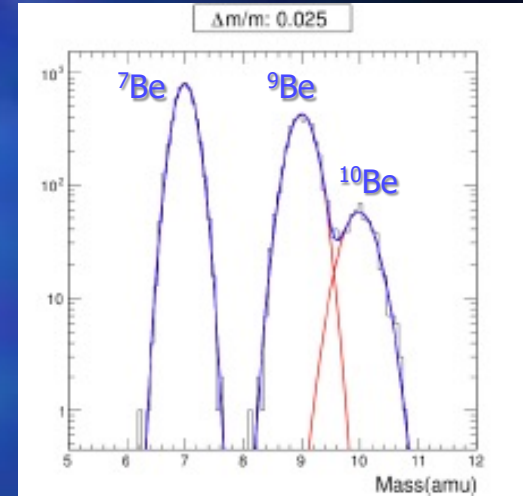


Be isotopes with $\Delta m/m = 2.5\%$, HELIX design

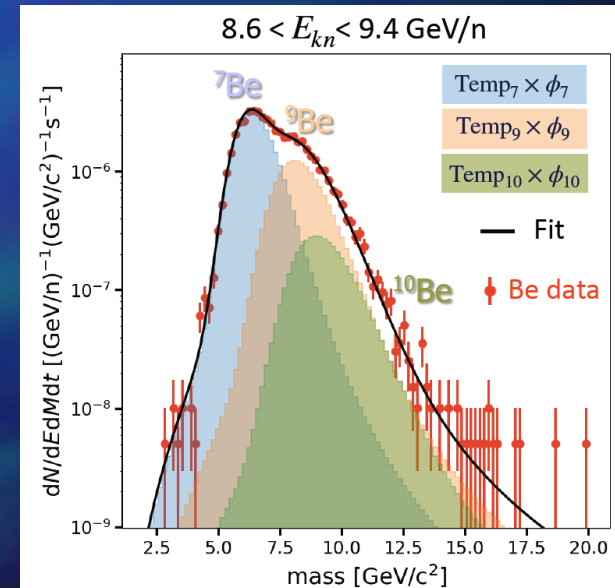
Be isotopes

- 2021 surprise: AMS results – not mass resolved (Berlin ICRC);
- Also a 2021 result from PAMELA data.

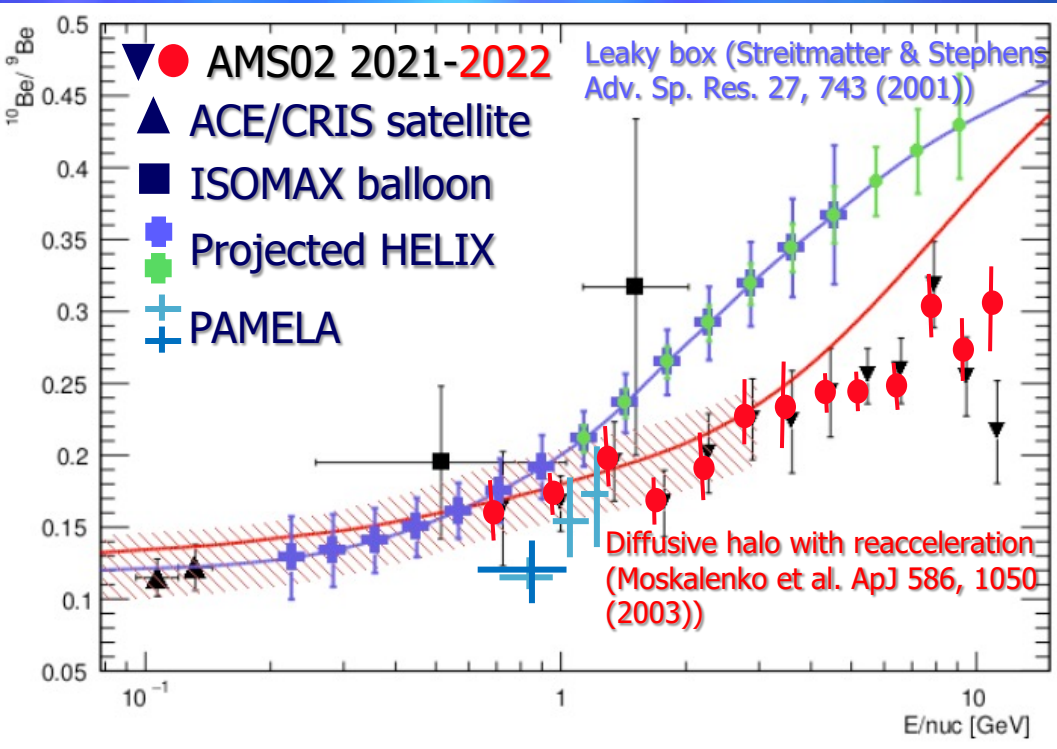
HELIX: 7-14 day exposure, 0.1 m²sr acceptance



AMS Be isotopes are not mass resolved



L. Derome et al., Berlin ICRC (2021)





HELIX

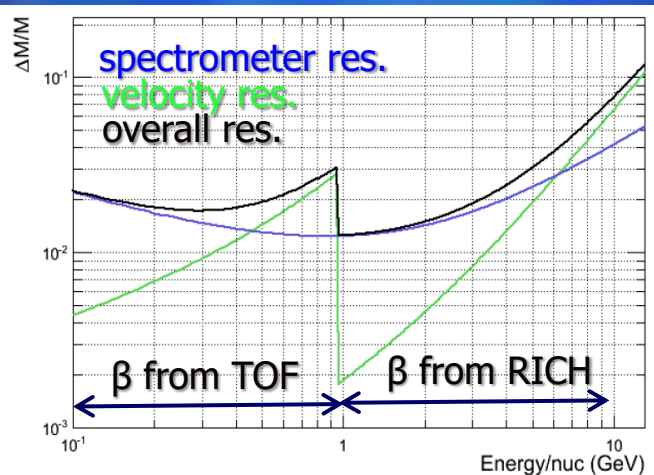
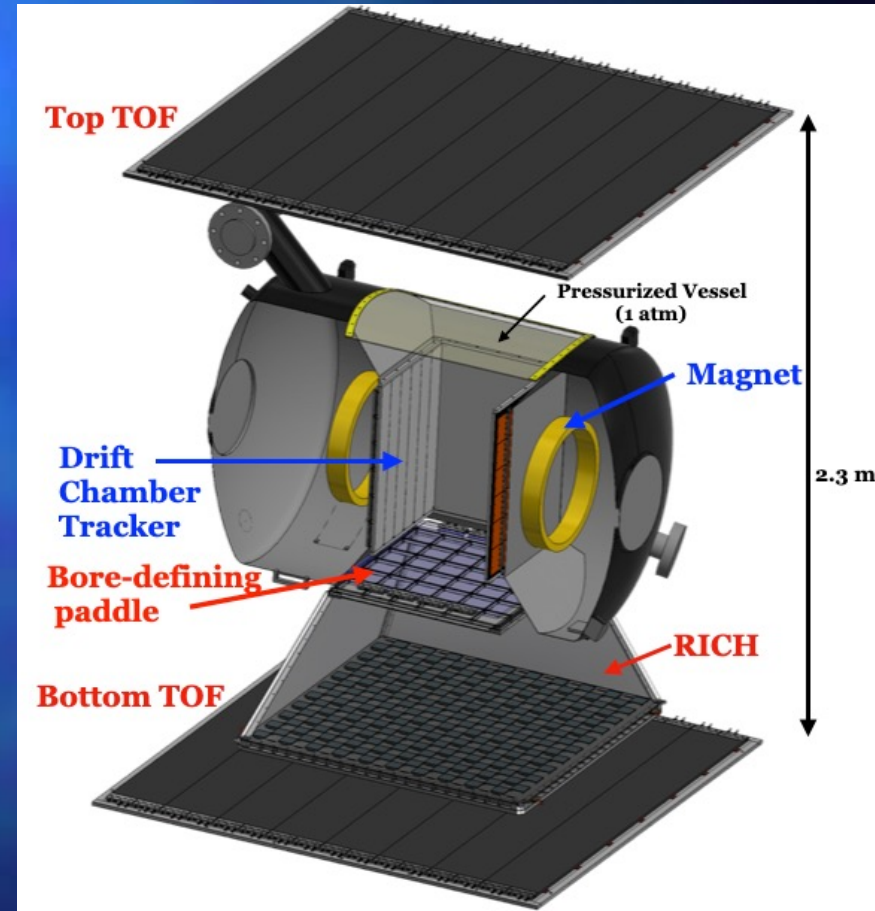
High Energy Light Isotope eXperiment
Sweden-Canada balloon flight 2024

$$m = ZeR \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}{\beta}$$

1T warm-bore superconducting magnet (HEAT)
with drift-chamber tracker;

Time-of-flight scintillators for trigger, Z and β up
to ~ 1 GeV/n

RICH for β from 0.4-1 to 10 GeV/n





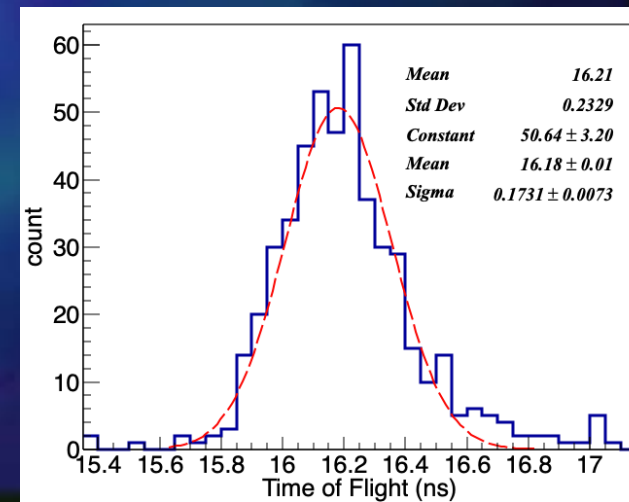
TOF system

- Below 1 GeV/n , TOF scintillators with 50 ps timing accuracy can measure the velocity to $\Delta\beta/\beta \sim 0.7\%$ (2.3 m path length, 7.6 ns);
- 1.0 cm thick scintillator ($20 \text{ cm} \times 160 \text{ cm}$), read out at both ends (Eljen EJ200);
- SiPM readout, insensitive to B field; only passive heat dissipation needed;
- $14 \text{ bit ADCs @40 MSPS}$, 25 ps timing resolution;
- scintillator $dE/dx \Rightarrow \sigma_z < 0.1e$ for $Z > 3$;
- dynamic range: through $Z=10$ (Ne).

$$\sigma_\mu = 170 \text{ ps} \\ \Rightarrow \sigma_{\text{Be}} < 50 \text{ ps}$$



Hamamatsu
S13360-6050VE
 $0.6 \times 0.6 \text{ cm}^2$





magnet

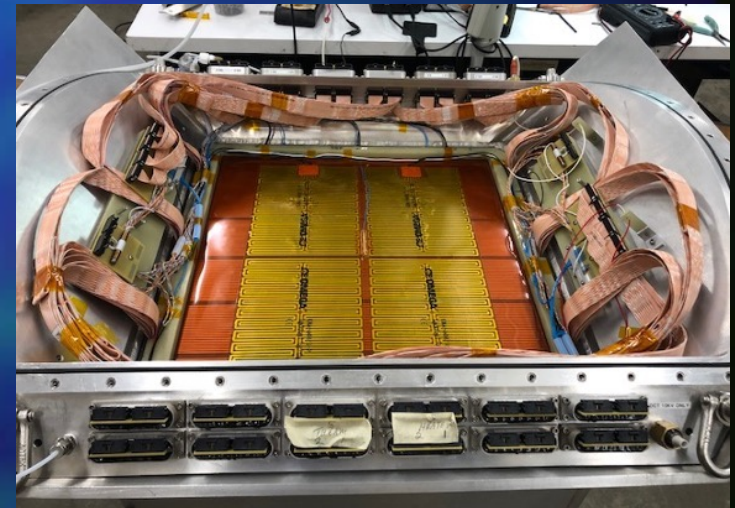
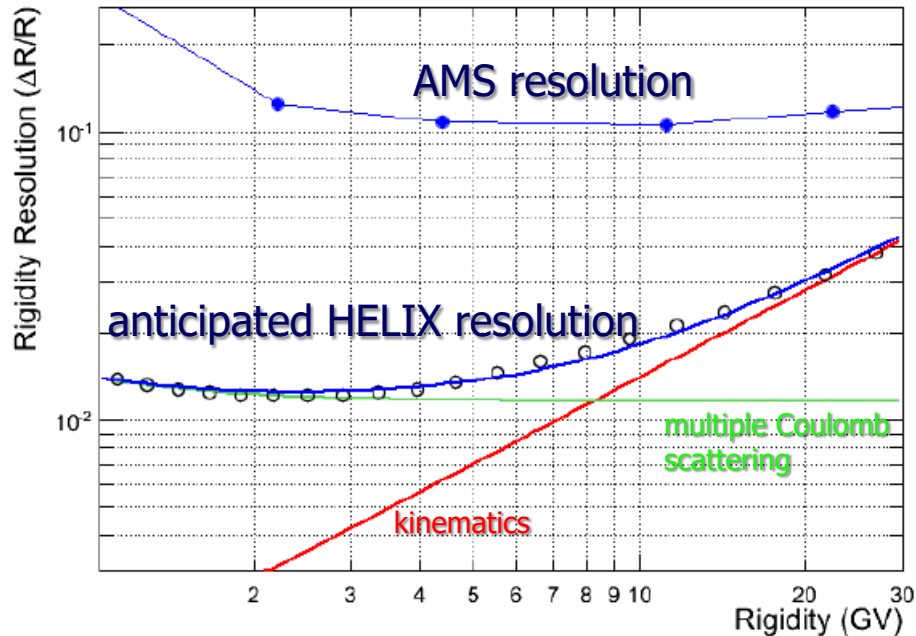
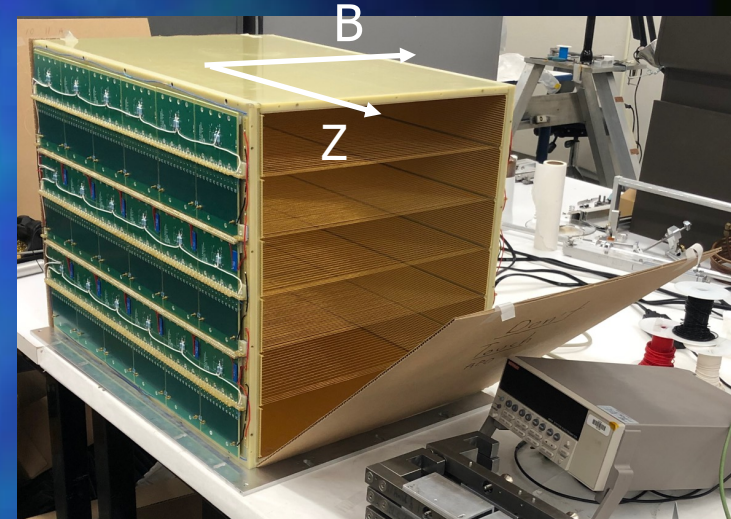
- HEAT magnet (Cryomagnetics), modified for flight without pressure gondola;
- NbTi coils, Helmholtz configuration, 91.7A, 1T central field, Al cryostat, 260L of LHe;
- successfully tested in vacuum, hold time ~ 6 days;
- planned upgrades for eventual Antarctic flights.





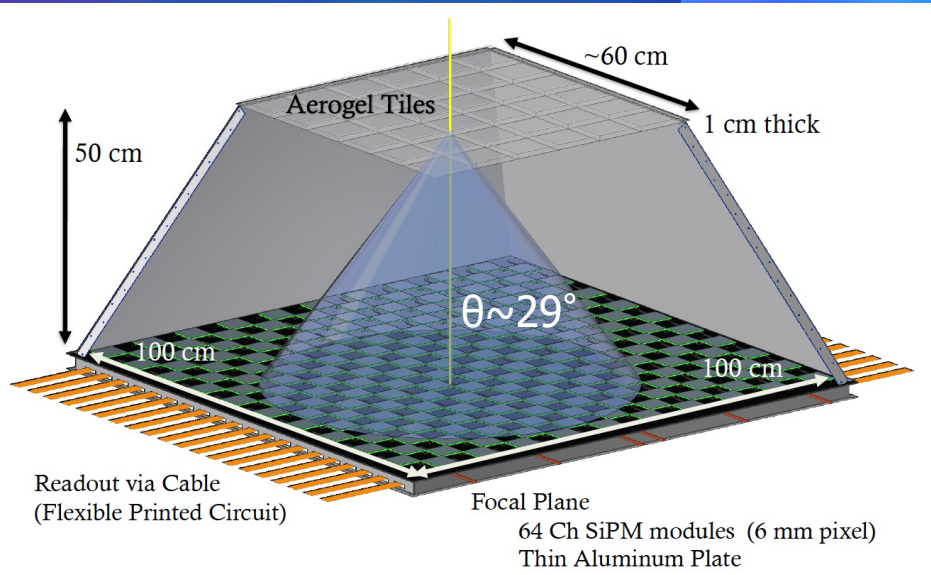
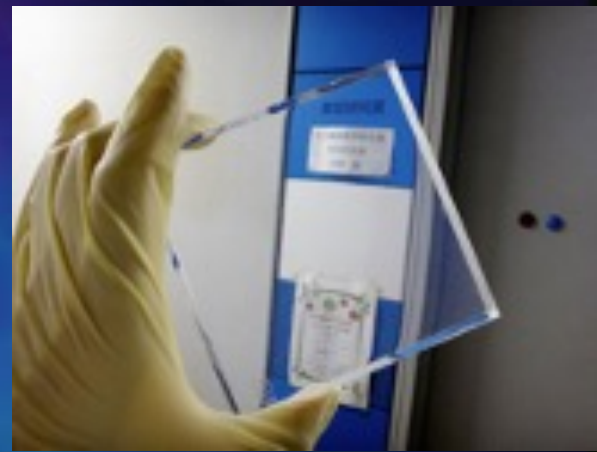
drift-chamber tracker

- Multi-wire (20 μ m moleculey), drift gas CO₂ + Ar;
- 10 kV drift, 3 kV shaping;
- 72 sense layers, 12 bit ADCs @80 MSPS;
- spatial resolution \sim 65 μ m for Z>3;
- low-Z materials + thin pressure vessel.

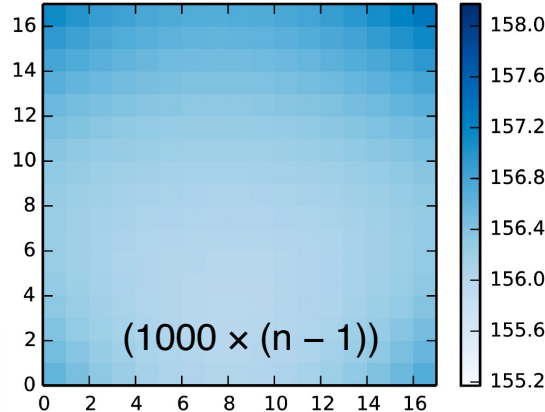
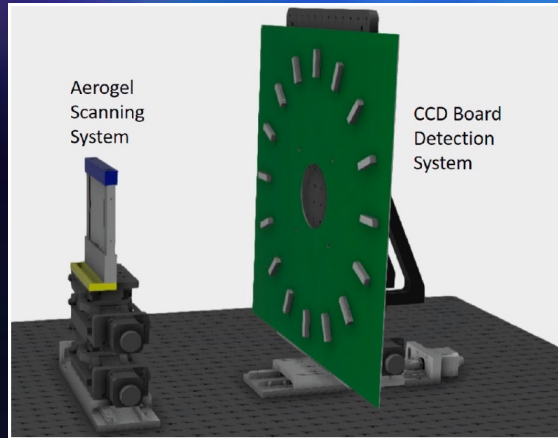




RICH radiator



$10 \times 10 \times 1 \text{ cm}^3$
 32 aerogel tiles
 from Chiba, $n=1.15$
 $E_{th} = 1 \text{ GeV/n}$

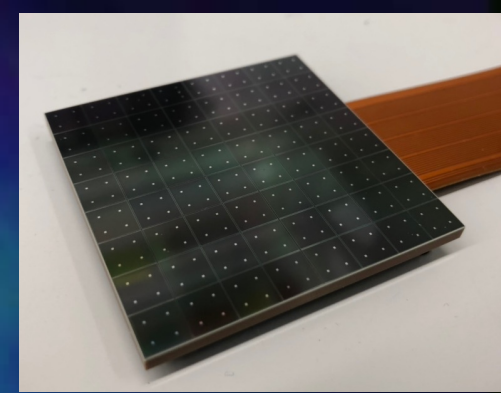


Thickness meas.: CMM
 n meas.: 35 MeV e^- linac
 + interferometry $\Rightarrow \Delta n/n \sim 1 \times 10^{-4}$

Also 4 NaF tiles, $n = 1.33$, $\theta \sim 41^\circ$
 $E_{th} = 0.45 \text{ GeV/n}$



Hamamatsu
LVR2-SMP2-75um
64x(6x6 mm²)



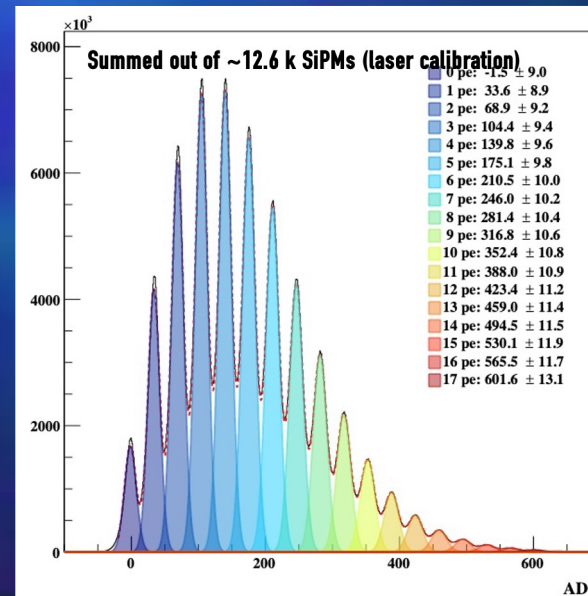
RICH SiPMs

SiPMs:

- insensitive to B field, checkerboard configuration for HELIX1 (\$);
- 12,800 channels, 10 ns hit resolution, <35 mW/channel;
- CITIROC ASIC frontend + 12 bit ADCs;
- $\Delta\beta/\beta \sim 0.1\%$ for $Z>3$ and $E>1\text{GeV}/n$;
- temperature sensitivity \rightarrow use heat pipes (goal < 5C).



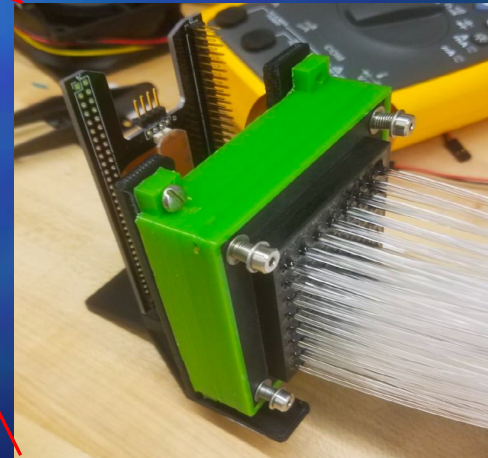
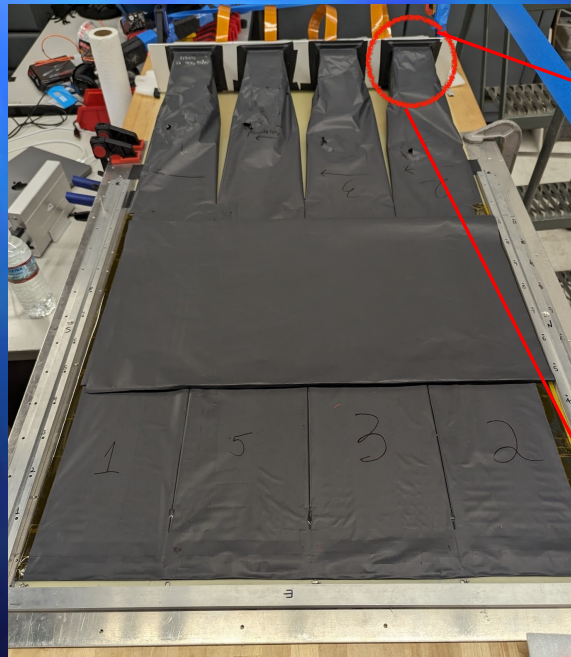
1m x 1m





hodoscope

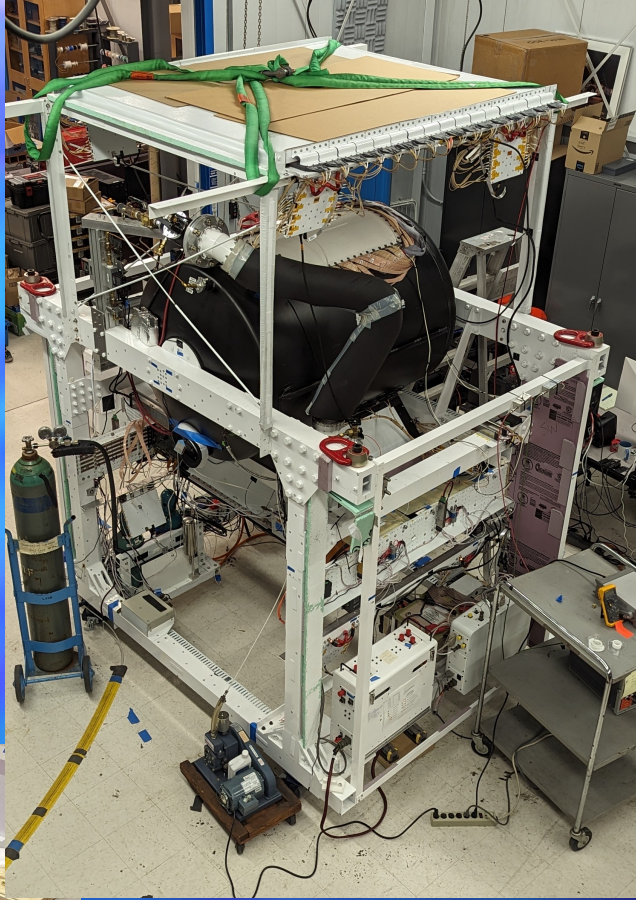
- improve tracking in the non-bending view;
- mounted right above RICH radiator;
- 1 mm square Saint-Gobain scintillating fibers;
- same SiPM readout as the RICH;
- optical weaving to minimize readout channel count.



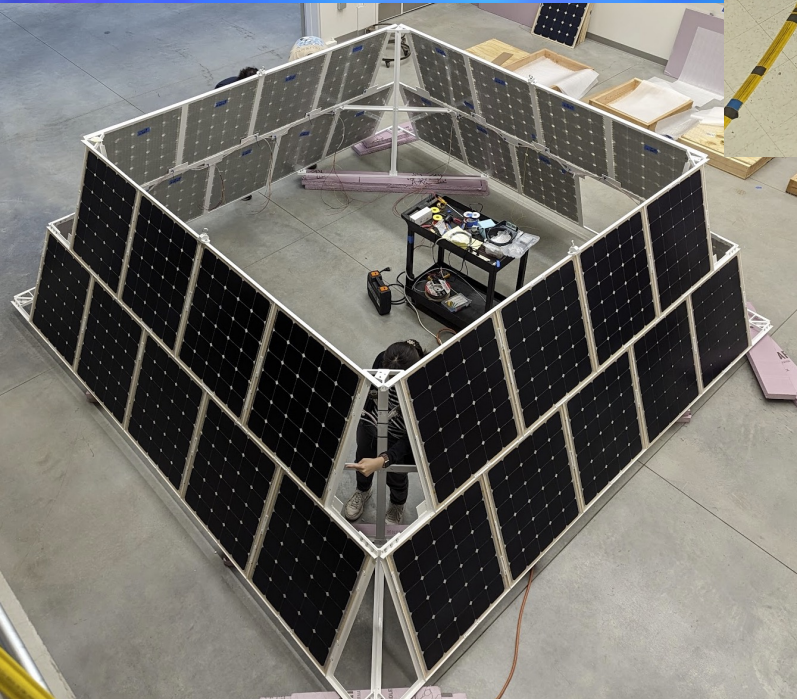
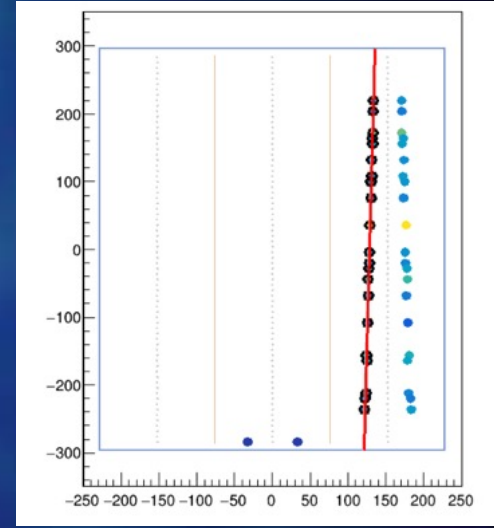


Integration

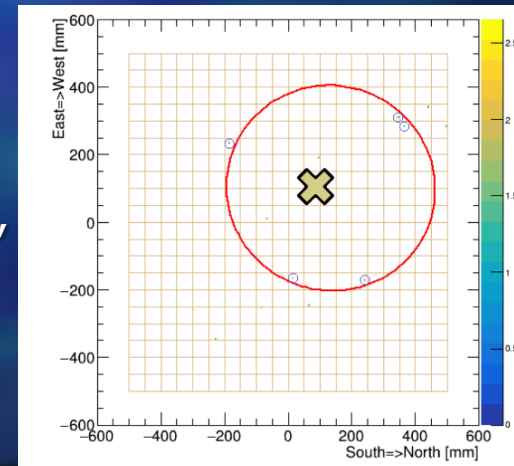
U. Chicago
muon runs to test functionality
and optimize settings



DCT bending-view track
left/right ambiguity
Hough transform



RICH ellipse
ring is a
track projection,
not a fit!



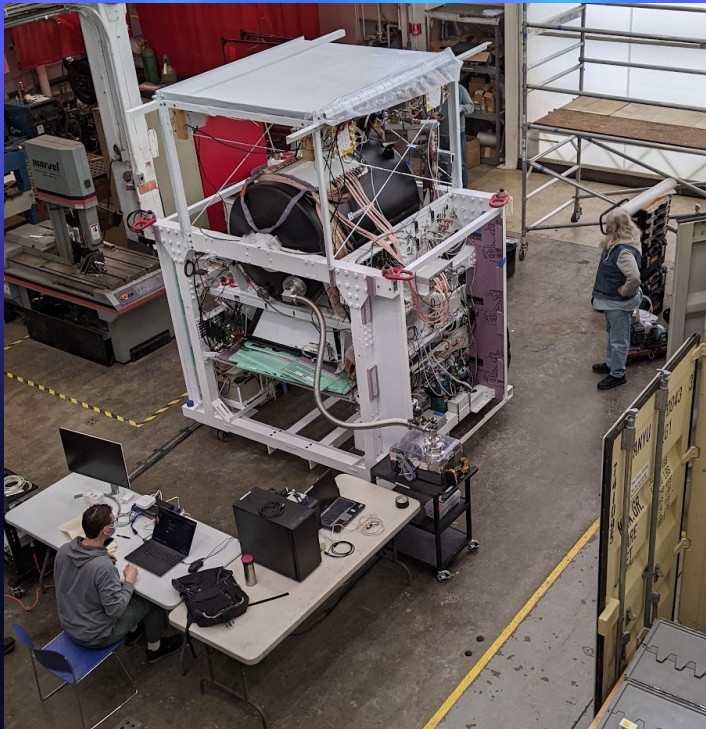


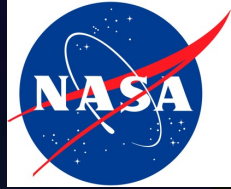
T/V test, 2022

NASA Neil A. Armstrong Test Facility
Sandusky, Ohio

Successful, although got as cold as -44C
(SiPMs ok!)

used as baseline to refine thermal
mitigation scheme (e.g., foam envelope)



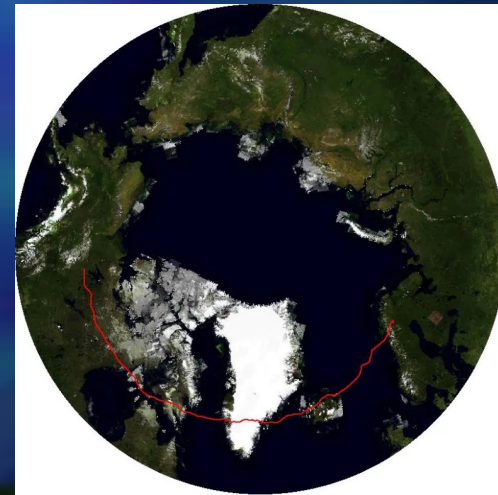


Conclusions

Direct studies of cosmic-ray nuclei now yield high precision and new spectral features.

Secondary elements are starting to constrain propagation. Need refined isotope measurements, accelerator cross sections. Impact on secondary production, including antimatter.

HELIX on track to fly from Kiruna, Sweden to Canada in 2024. Optimized to measure ^{10}Be , ^9Be between 0.2 and 3 GeV/n, ultimately 10 GeV/n, with a mass resolution of 2-3%; will also be sensitive to other isotopes up to Ne ($Z=10$).





Grazie !



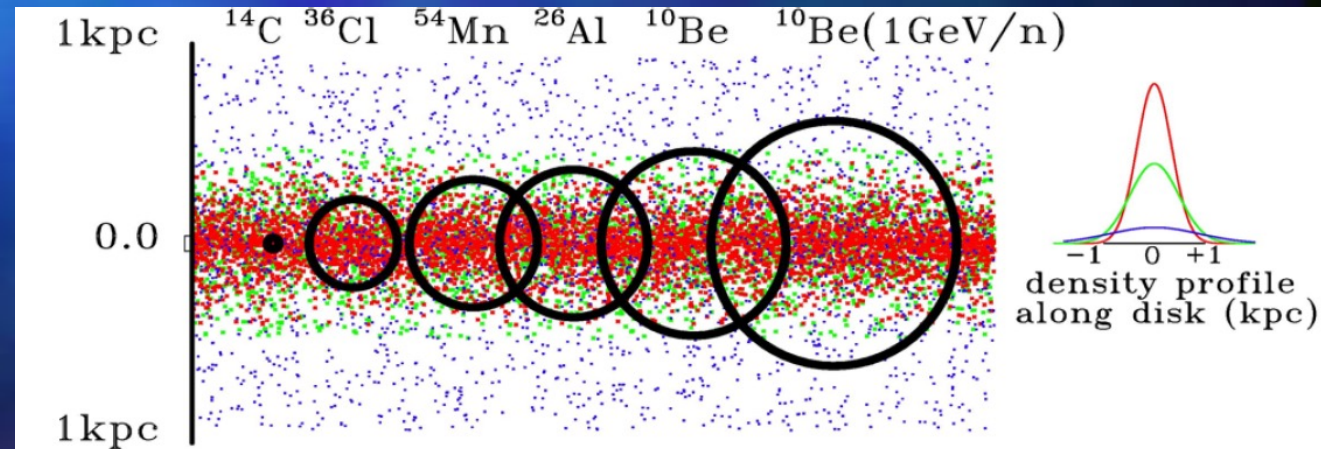
BACKUP



Isotopes – the science case

- Be entirely secondary;
- ^9Be is stable, but ^{10}Be β decays with a half-life of $\lambda \sim 1.39$ Myr (vs the ~ 15 Myr propagation history of cosmic rays);
- Energy evolution of $^{10}\text{Be}/^9\text{Be}$ ratio traces increasing regions of the Galaxy (Lorentz time dilation): disk at 0.3 GeV/n, halo at 10 GeV/n.

Z/A dependence of Galactic region sampled by 0.3 GeV/n clock isotopes; Be is ideal.

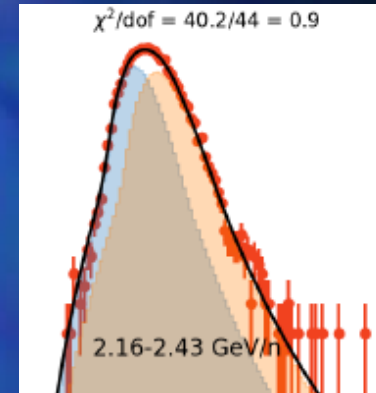




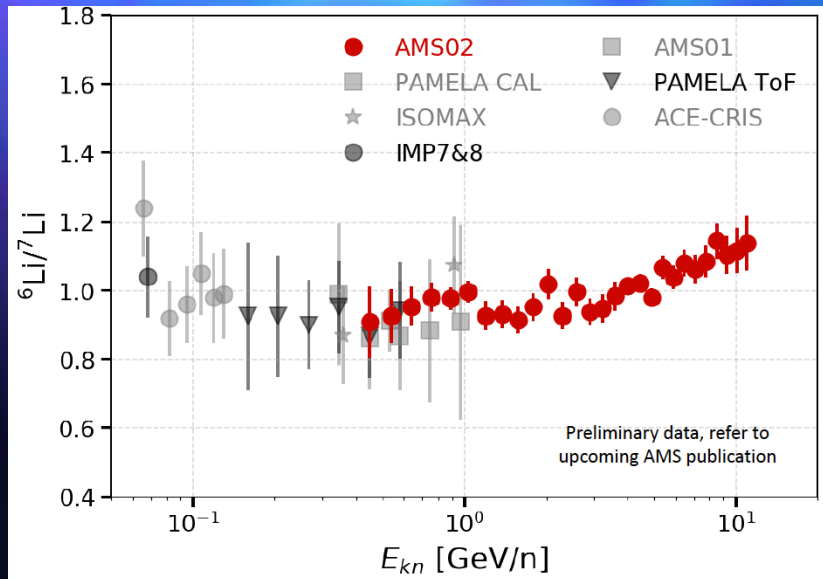
Other light isotopes

- Several new AMS02 results, also requiring template fits;
- good for model tuning (GALPROP, USINE).

${}^6\text{Li}$ vs ${}^7\text{Li}$



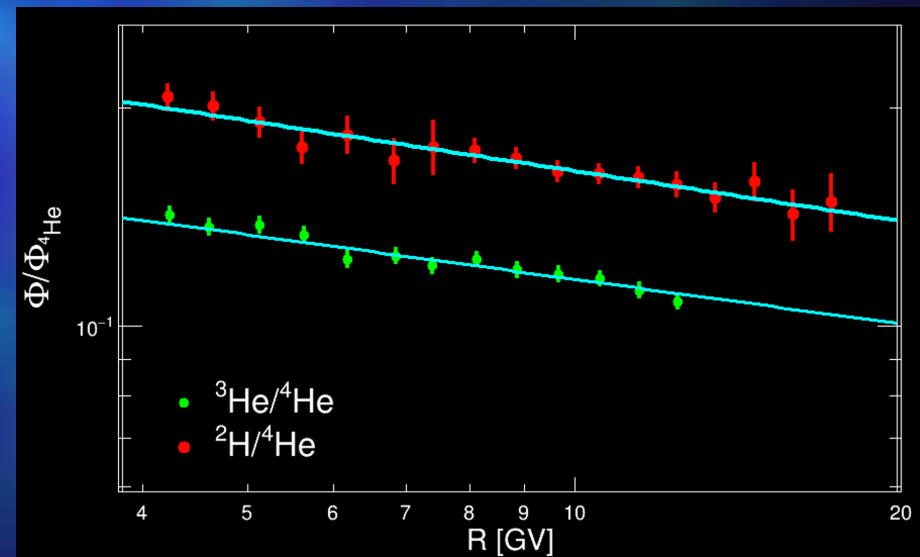
${}^6\text{Li} / {}^7\text{Li}$



L. Derome et al., Berlin ICRC (2021)

${}^3\text{He} / {}^4\text{He}$

${}^2\text{H} / {}^4\text{He}$



J. Wei et al., Kingston TeVPA (2022)



Be interpretation tricky

Y. Génolini, D. Maurin, I. Moskalenko, M. Unger, Phys. Rev. C 98, 034611 (2018)

TABLE XI. Reactions and associated cross sections important for calculations of Be flux at 10 GeV/nucleon, sorted according to the flux impact f_{abc} , Eq. (4), until the cumulative of the flux impact $>0.8 \times f_{sec} \times \sum f_{abc}$, with $f_{sec} = 100\%$ and $\sum f_{abc} = 1.14$ (see Sec. IV B). Reactions in **bold** highlight short-lived fragments (see Sec. IV A), whose properties are gathered in Table XV.

Reaction $a + b \rightarrow c$	Flux impact f_{abc} [%]			σ [mb] range	Data	$\sigma^{\%}\sigma$
	Min	Mean	Max			
$\sigma(^{16}\text{O} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^7\text{Be})$	17.0	17.6	19.0	10.0	✓	
$\sigma(^{12}\text{C} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^7\text{Be})$	15.0	15.9	17.0	9.7	✓	
$\sigma(^{12}\text{C} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^9\text{Be})$	8.80	9.27	9.80	6.8	✓	
$\sigma(^{16}\text{O} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^9\text{Be})$	5.00	5.34	5.60	3.7	✓	
$\sigma(^{16}\text{O} + \text{He} \rightarrow ^7\text{Be})$	2.70	2.87	3.00	14.7		
$\sigma(^{28}\text{Si} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^7\text{Be})$	2.60	2.77	2.90	10.8		
$\sigma(^{24}\text{Mg} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^7\text{Be})$	2.50	2.65	2.80	10.0		
$\sigma(^{12}\text{C} + \text{He} \rightarrow ^7\text{Be})$	2.30	2.48	2.60	13.7		
$\sigma(^{11}\text{B} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^9\text{Be})$	2.30	2.36	2.50	10.0	✓	
$\sigma(^{12}\text{C} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^{10}\text{Be})$	2.00	2.16	2.30	4.0	✓	
$\sigma(^{14}\text{N} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^7\text{Be})$	2.00	2.12	2.20	10.1	✓	
$\sigma(^{20}\text{Ne} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^7\text{Be})$	1.60	1.73	1.90	[7.4, 9.7]		
$\sigma(^{10}\text{B} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^9\text{Be})$	1.60	1.62	1.70	13.9		
$\sigma(^{12}\text{C} + \text{He} \rightarrow ^9\text{Be})$	1.40	1.45	1.50	9.6		
$\sigma(^{12}\text{C} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^{11}\text{B})$	1.30	1.43	1.60	30.0	✓	1.8
$\sigma(^{15}\text{N} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^9\text{Be})$	1.20	1.29	1.40	7.3	✓	
$\sigma(^{12}\text{C} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^{11}\text{C})$	1.20	1.28	1.40	26.9	✓	n/a
$\sigma(^{16}\text{O} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^{10}\text{Be})$	1.20	1.27	1.40	2.2	✓	
$\sigma(^{11}\text{B} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^{10}\text{Be})$	1.10	1.21	1.30	12.9	✓	
$\sigma(^{11}\text{B} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^7\text{Be})$	0.99	1.16	1.30	[3.6, 4.5]	✓	
$\sigma(^{15}\text{N} + \text{H} \rightarrow ^7\text{Be})$	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.4	✓	

Many reactions to take into account.

17 channels \rightarrow 71.5% Be
46 channels \rightarrow 13.4% Be
207 channels \rightarrow 6.1% Be
532 channels \rightarrow 1.8% Be
+ 879 + 3624 channels...

Then fold in all Galactic propagation effects



NA61/SHINE

CERN SPS, e.g., C beam on p target (13.5 A GeV/c);

Madison ICRC 2019 (no update at Berlin 2021)

New Results from the Cosmic-Ray Program of the NA61/SHINE facility at the CERN SPS

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Pb beam on Be target, 3 days of running;

Little ¹⁰Be produced

Measurements of Be production cross section is an explicit goal

