

Particle physics detector conceived for high precision study of CRs at TV energy

Physics goals

- ✓ Antimatter search ($|Z| > 1$ anti-nuclei)
- ✓ Dark Matter (light anti-matter & γ -rays)
- ✓ Exotic signals?
- ✓ GCR & γ -rays astrophysics
- ✓ Solar Physics (modulation & SEP)
- ✓ Magnetospheric physics



How it will fulfill these goals?

- **Large collaboration: 16 Countries, 60 Institutes and ~500+ Physicists**
- Same concept (precision & capability) as the large state-of-the-art HEP detectors [but: fitting into the space shuttle & no human intervention after installation]
- Operation in space, ISS, at 400km, no backgrounds from atmospheric interactions [extensive multi-step space qualification tests]
- Collection power: geometrical factor ($\approx 0.5 \text{ m}^2\text{sr}$) X exposure time (= ISS lifetime) [extensive calibration campaigns on ground]

The AMS Project

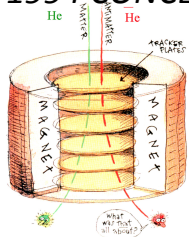


AMS Collaboration

- 16 countries
- 60 institutes
- 500+ physicists
- 20 years

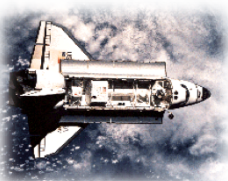
Project timeline

1994 CONCEPT



1997
AMS-01
PROTOTYPE

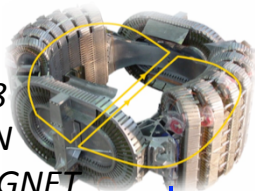
1998: STS-91



2000 @CERN
AMS-02 CONSTRUCTION



2008
@CERN
SC MAGNET
BEAM TEST



2010
TVT @ ESA (NL)



2010
@CERN
SC -> PM
NEW BEAM TEST



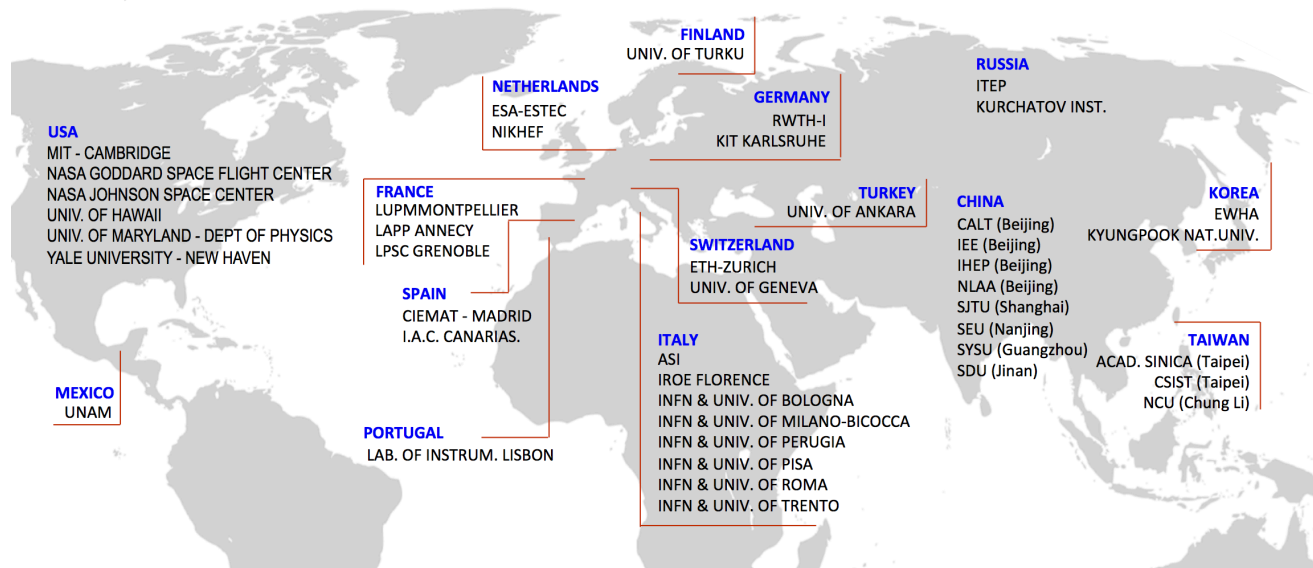
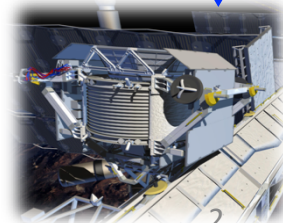
2011
@KSC
INTEGRATION & CR- μ RUN



MAY 2011
STS-134
FLIGHT



ON THE ISS



→ Steadily taking data on the ISS since May 19th 2011

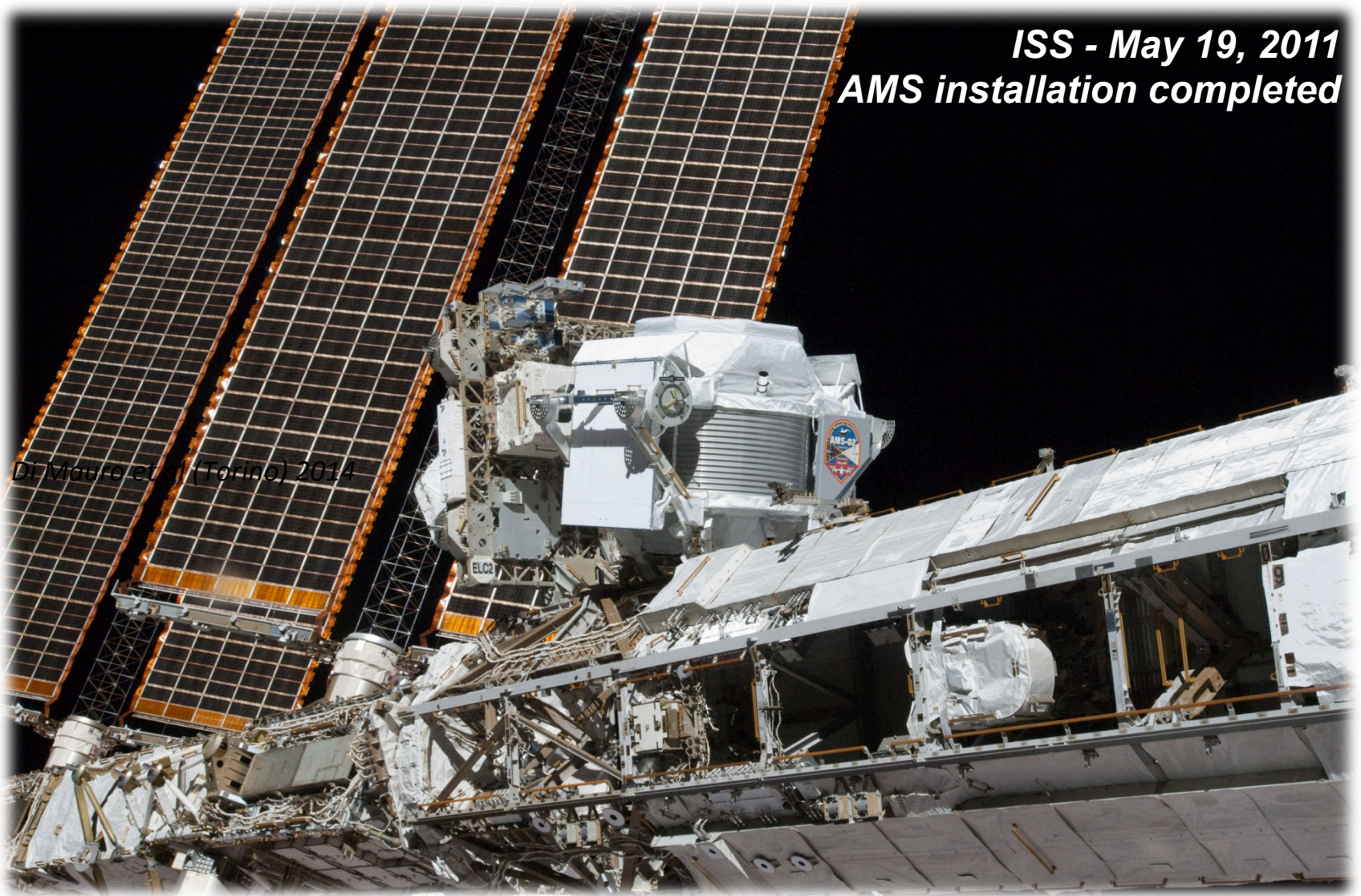
May 16th 1011: launch!

*May 16, 2011 @ KSC, US
STS-134 / Endeavour on launchpad*



May 19th 2011: activation!

ISS - May 19, 2011
AMS installation completed



Di Mauro et al. (Torino) 2014

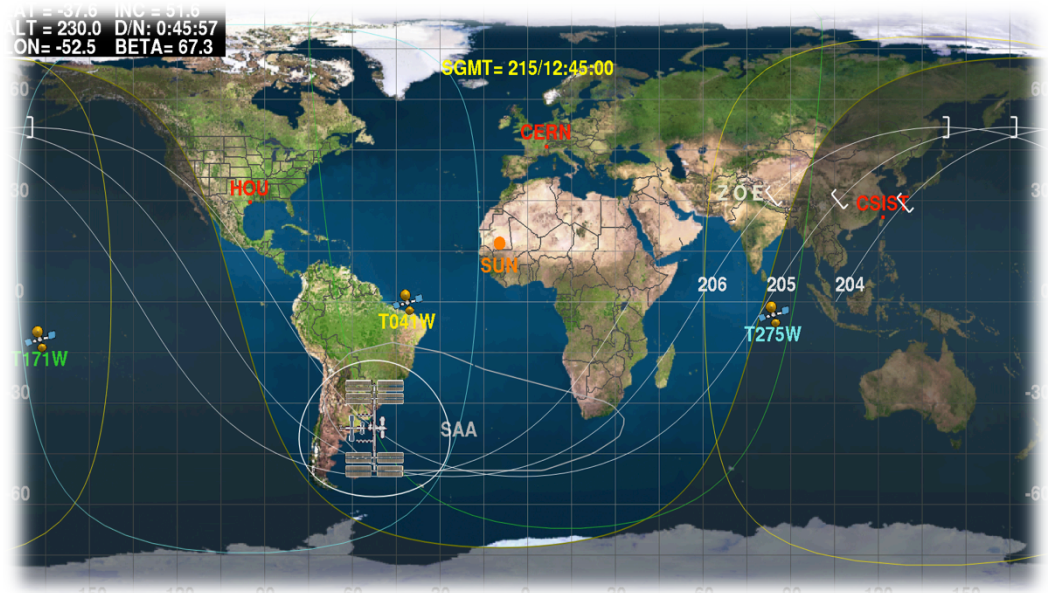
Full time monitored

The Payload Operation Control Center (POCC)

Since the 27th June, 2011, 5:00 am GMT, AMS-02 is controlled 24/7 from the new POCC building at CERN, Prevezin site.

Shifts are organized to monitor the AMS-02 conditions, operations, and the continuous flow of data to ground.

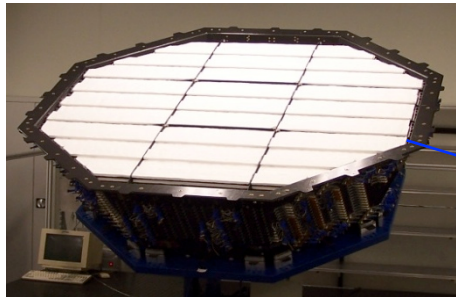
Since July 2012, a second control room (the asia POCC) is running at the CSIST facility in Taiwan.



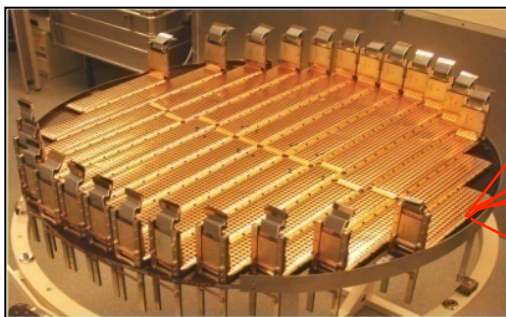
Inside the POCC

The AMS-02 instrument

TRD
Identify e^+ , e^-



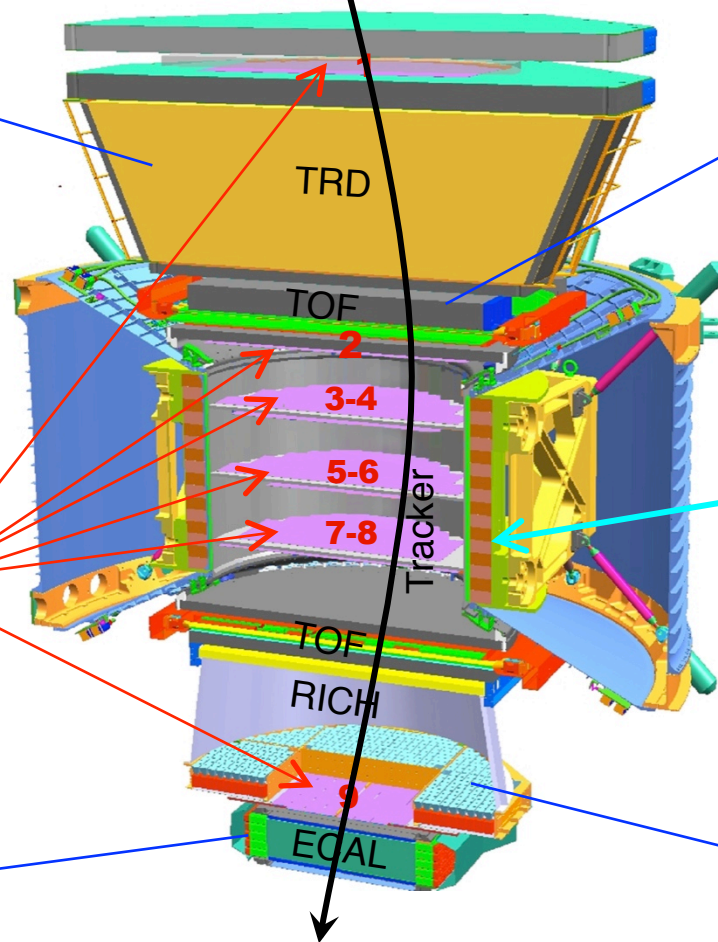
Silicon Tracker
 Z , P



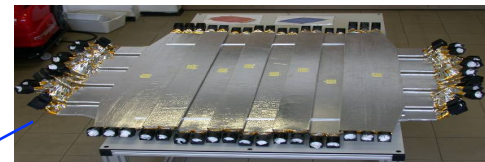
ECAL
 E of e^+ , e^- , γ



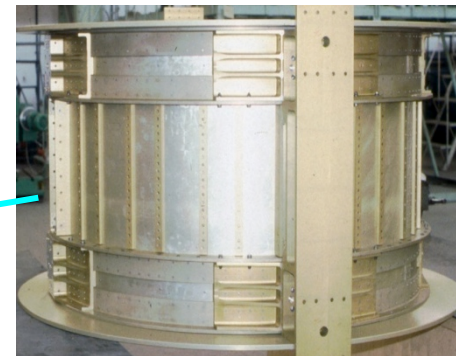
Particles and nuclei are defined by their charge (Z) and energy ($E \sim P$)



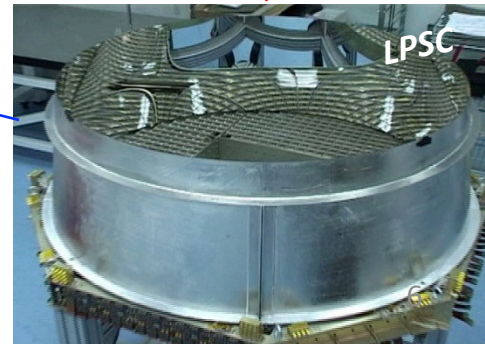
TOF
 Z , E



Magnet
 $\pm Z$

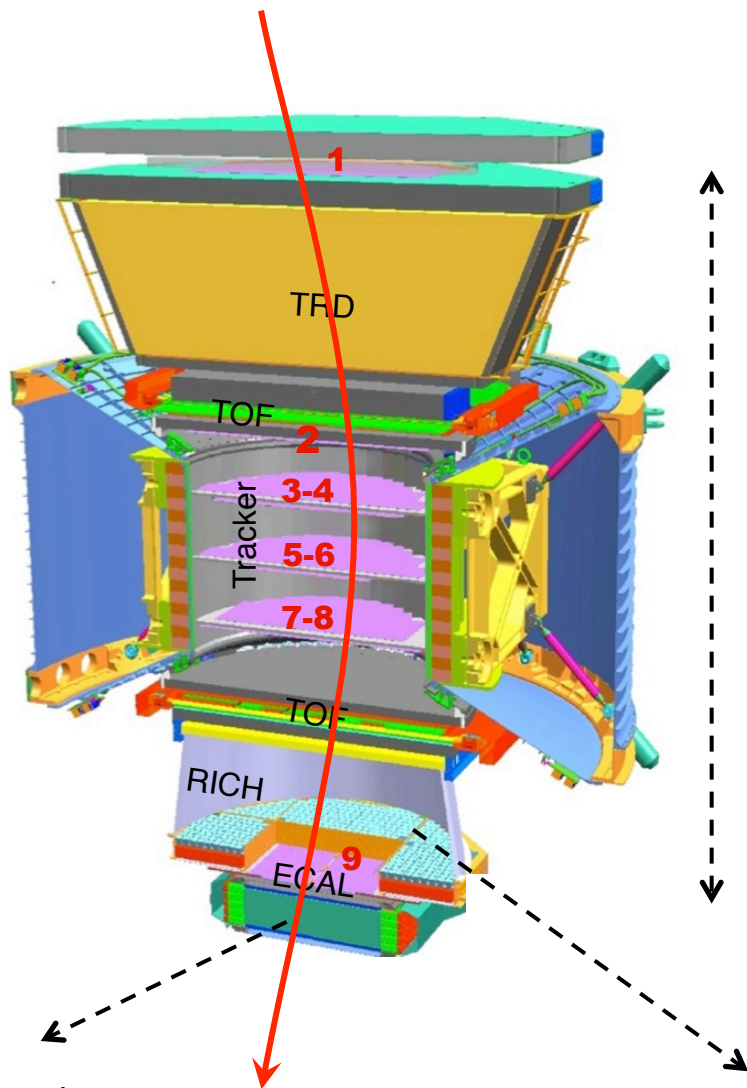


RICH
 Z , E



Z , P are measured independently from Tracker, RICH, TOF and ECAL

Multiple measurements of energy



↑ Tracker, $R = p/Z$
MDR $\approx 2TV$

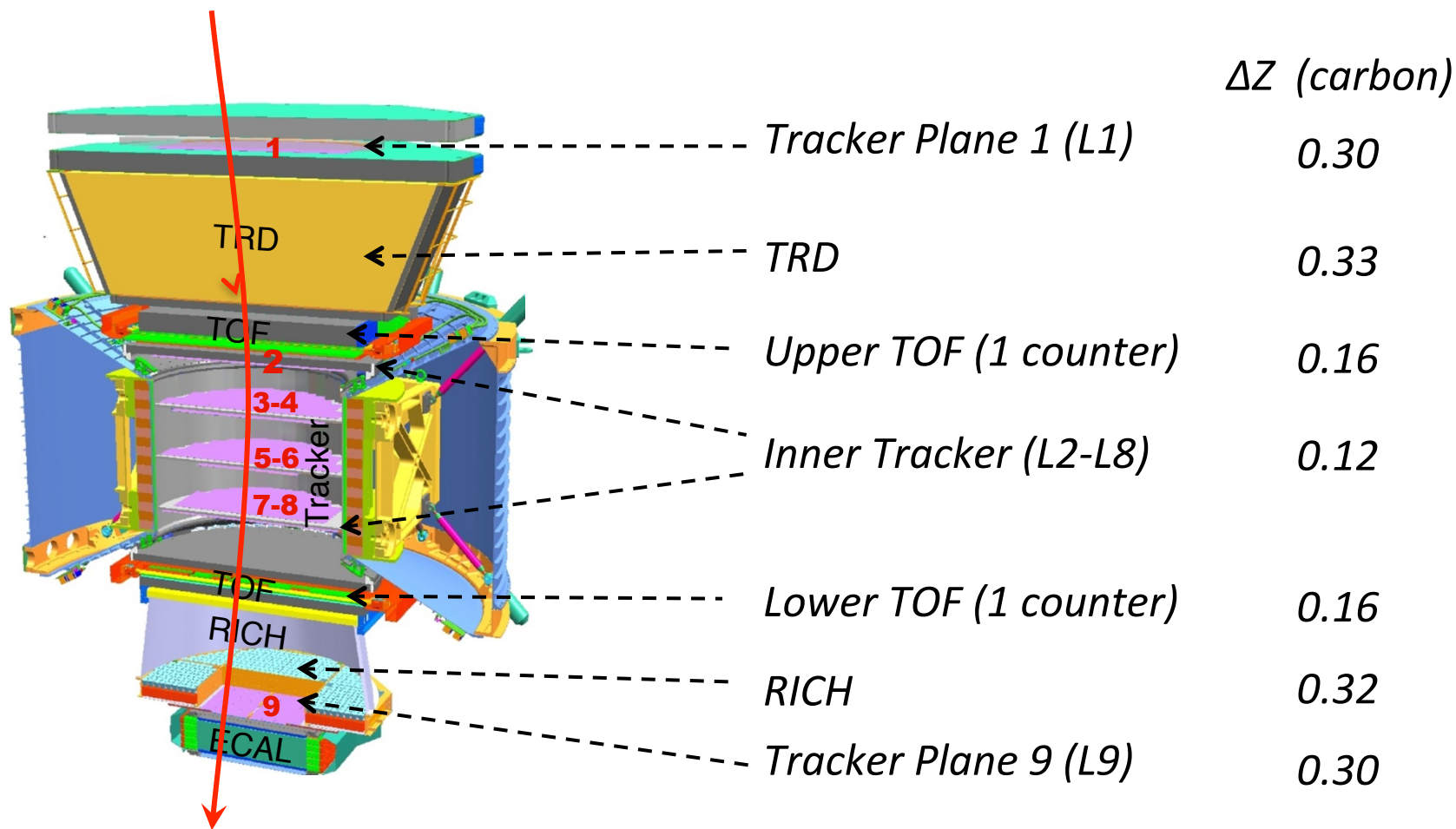
↑ TOF, β
 $\Delta\beta/\beta \approx 1\%$

← ECAL, E
 $\Delta E/E$ (TeV e^\pm) $\sim 2\%$
 $\Delta E/E$ (TeV p) $\sim 50\%$

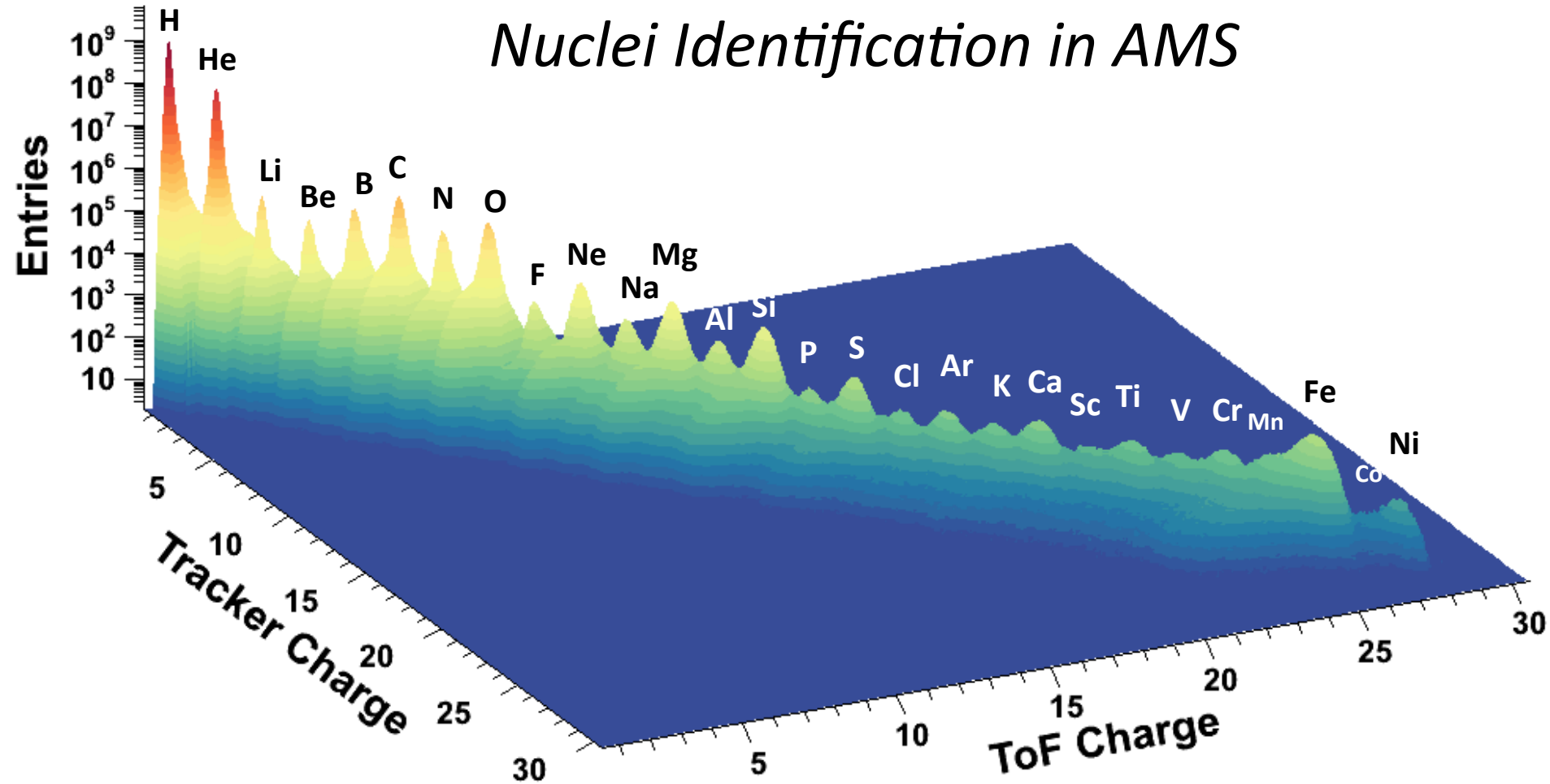
↘ RICH, β
 $\Delta\beta/\beta \approx 0.05\%$

↘ Geomagnetic cutoff
 $\Delta R/R \approx 10\%$ up ~ 25 GV

Multiple measurements of charge



Nuclei Identification in AMS

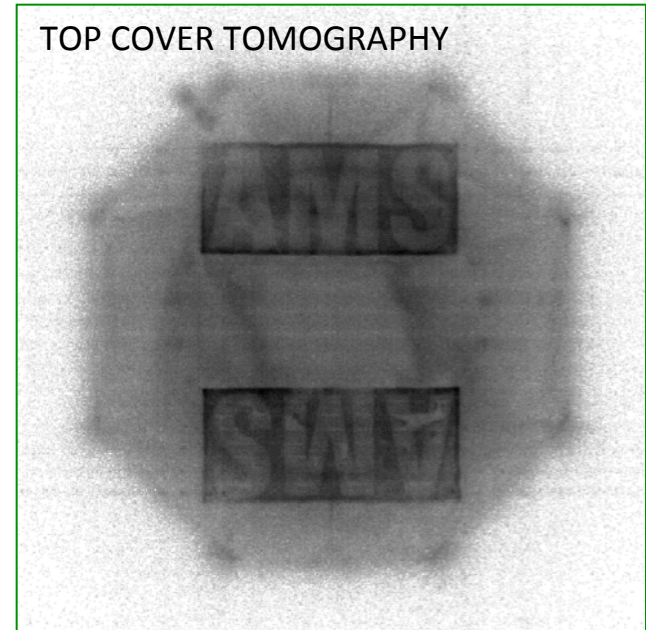


MATERIAL RECONSTRUCTION USING INTERACTION VERTICES RECONSTRUCTED BY TRD

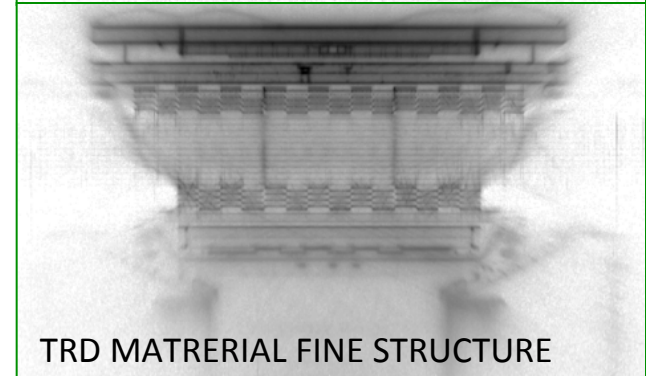
AMS ON ISS - PHOTO



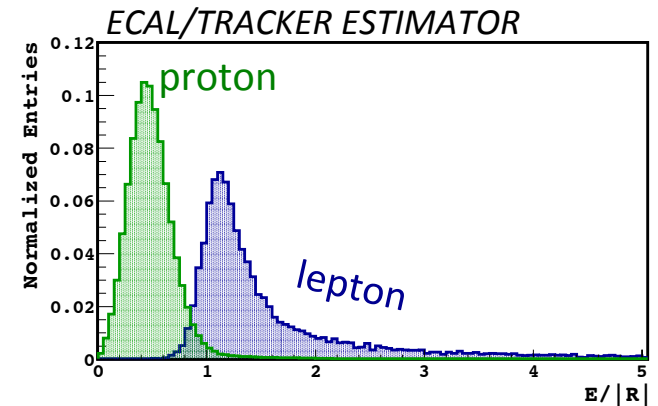
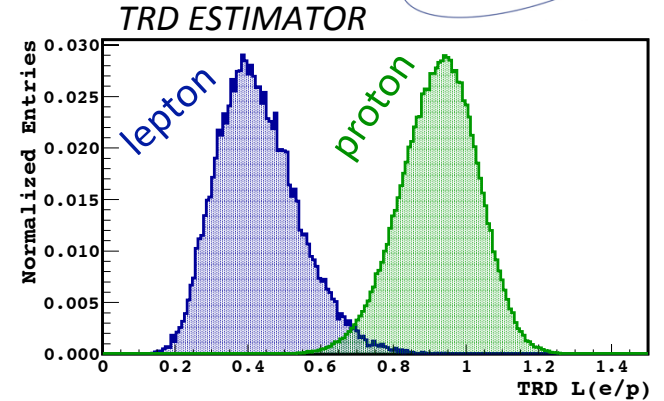
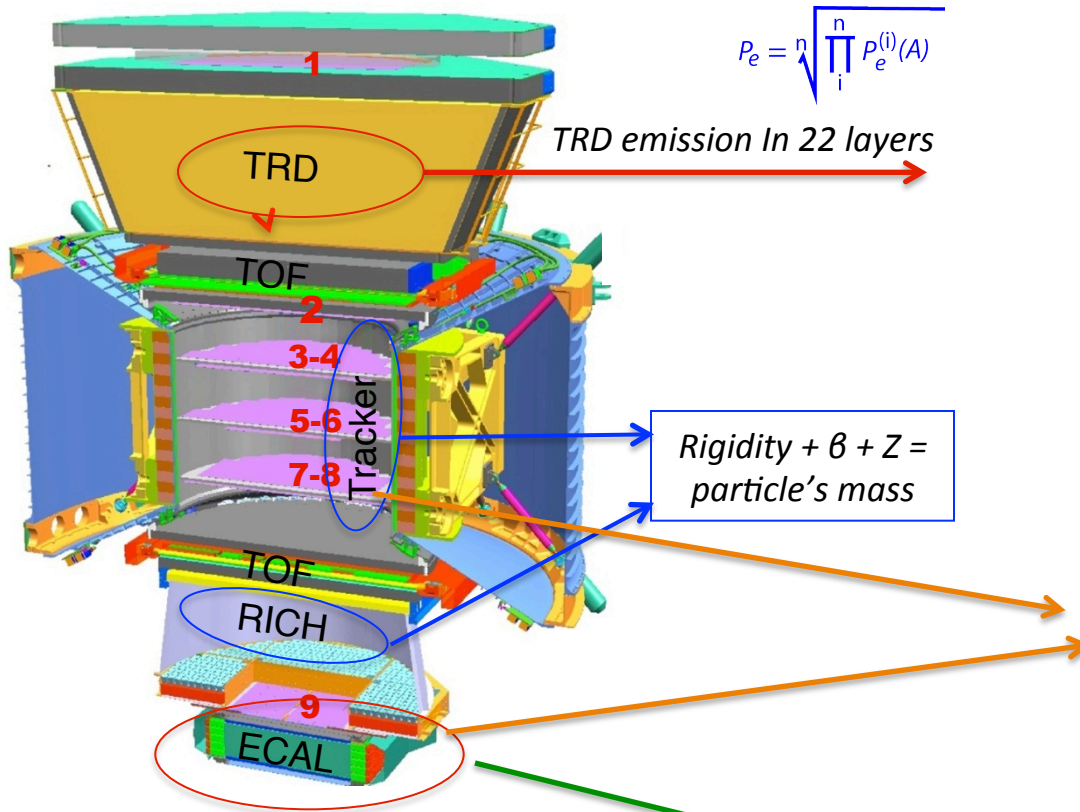
TOP COVER TOMOGRAPHY



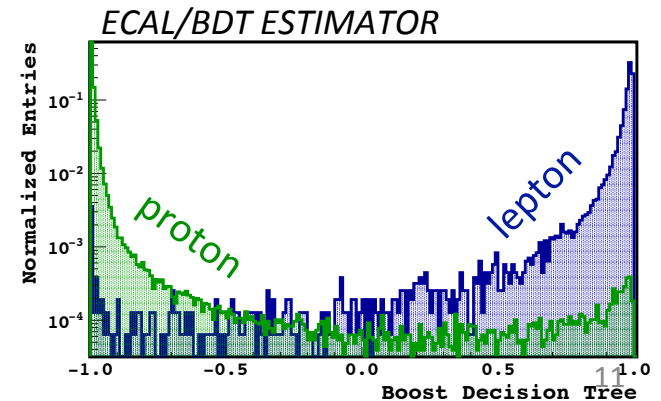
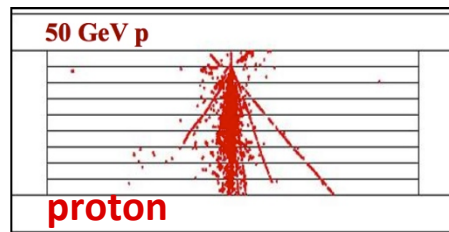
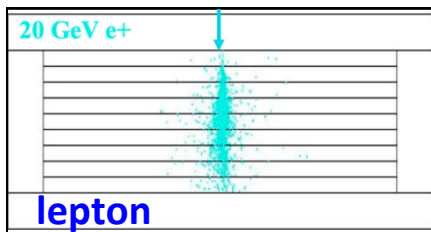
TRD MATERIAL FINE STRUCTURE



Multiple lepton/hadron separation



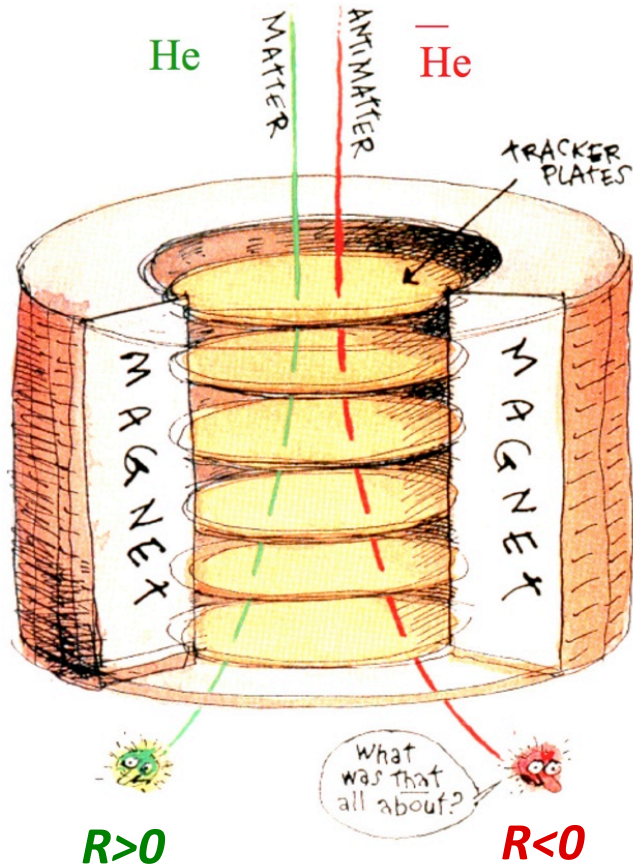
ECAL/BDT DISCRIMINATION ON SHOWER TOPOLOGY



No redundancy for particle sign

Matter-antimatter distinction: only from the track curvature

Charge confusion: probability to get the wrong particle sign



Sources of charge confusion:

- Interactions & sec production
- Track mis-reconstruction
- Finite momentum resolution

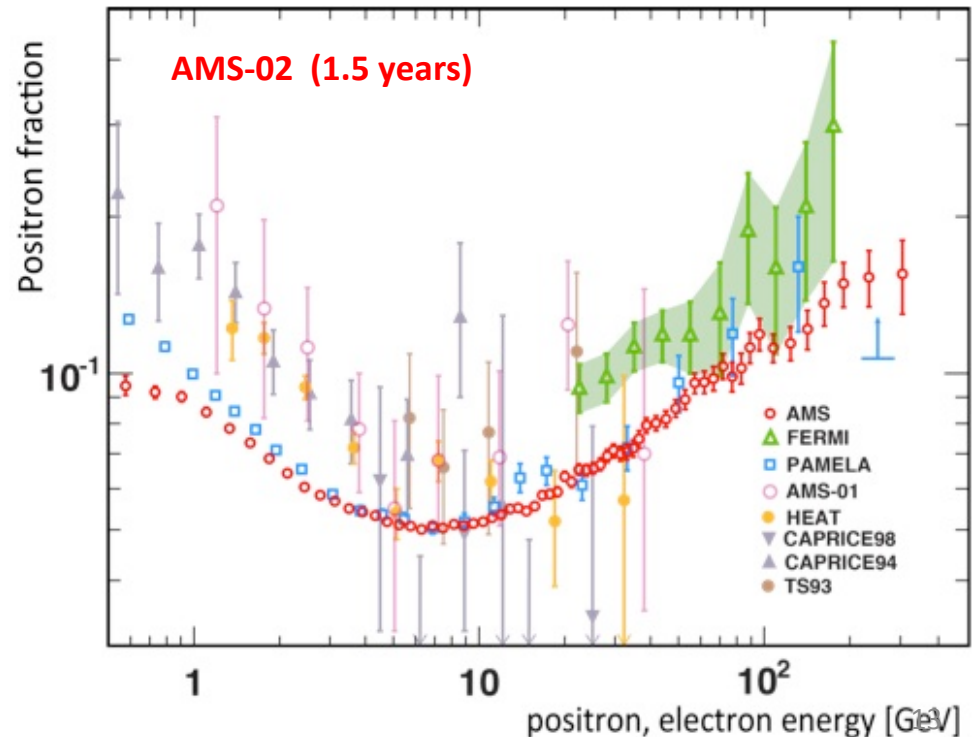
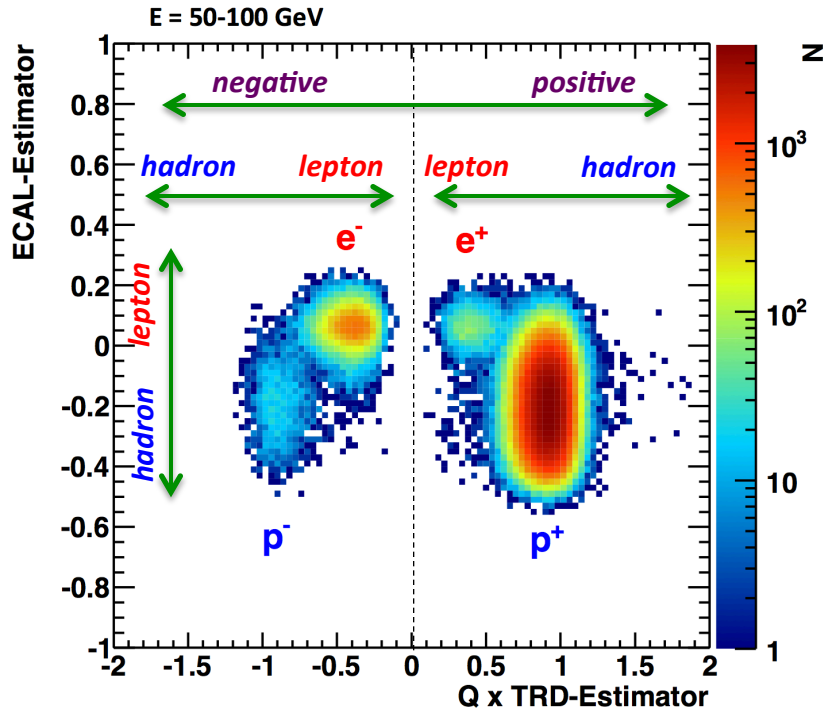
Charge confusion probability estimators have been developed for leptons and hadrons, with the help of beam test data and MC simulation

Positron fraction results

Positron fraction measured between 0.5 to 350 GeV of energy

- ✓ 1.5 years of data. 74,000 events.
- ✓ 72 events in the last energy bin
- ✓ No fine structure in the spectra.
- ✓ Persistent rise up ~ 200 GeV

The e^+ secondary production is expected to decrease monotonically, while results indicate a persistent rise. The positron fraction increases steadily from 10 to 250 GeV.

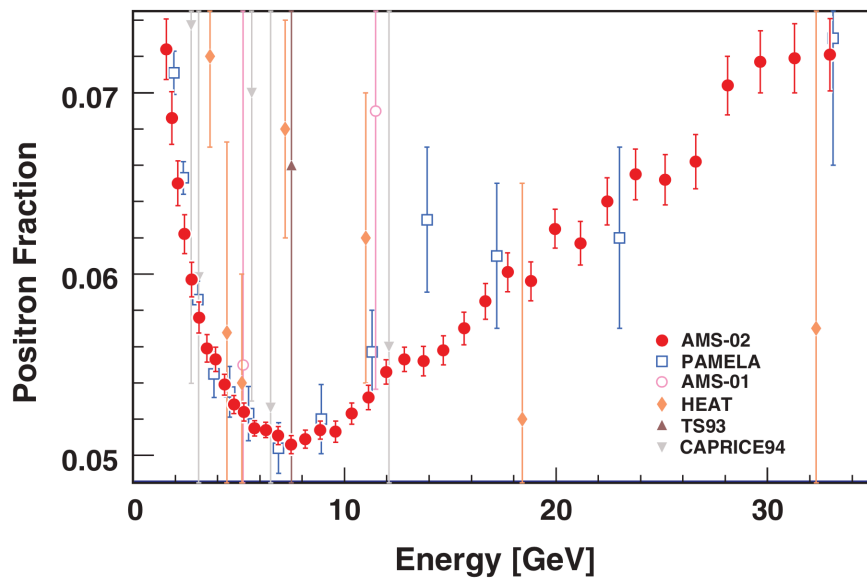


Positron fraction at high energy

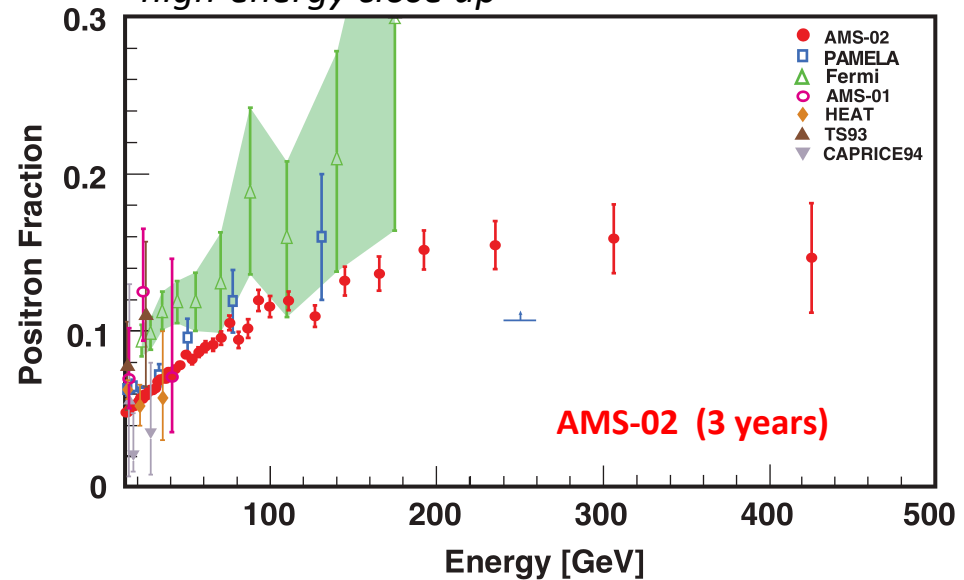
October 2014 – New publication: positron fraction up ~ 500 GeV w/ 3yrs data

- New high-energy data (3 yrs statistics) released. 0.5 GeV – 500 GeV
- The Positron fraction above ~ 200 GeV does not increase anymore

low-energy close up



high-energy close up



Lepton fluxes: e^+ , e^- , and “all electron”

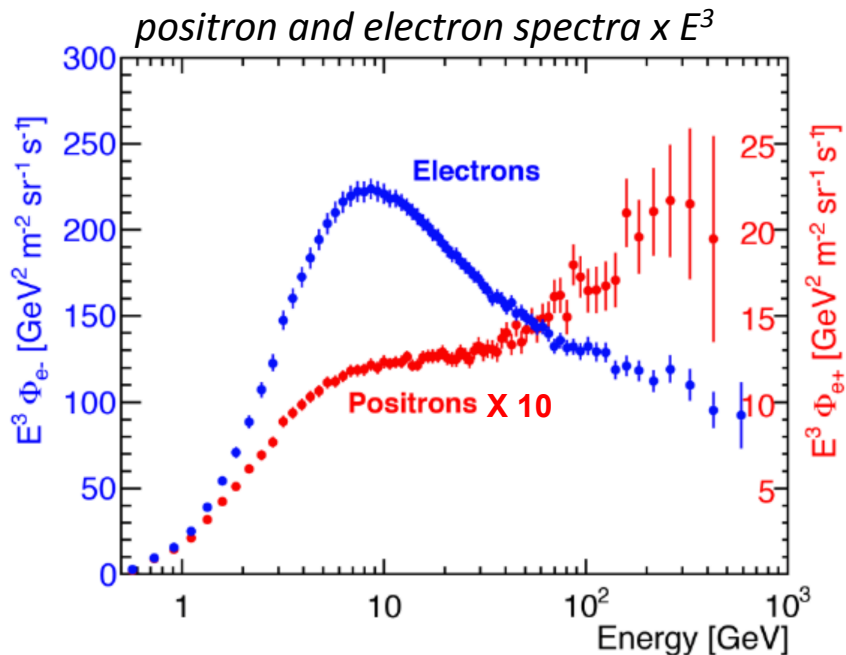
September 2014 – New publication: positron fraction in 0.5 - 500 GeV

October 2014 – New publication: electron and positron fluxes up to 700 GeV

November 2014 – New publication: electron + positron total flux up to 1 TeV

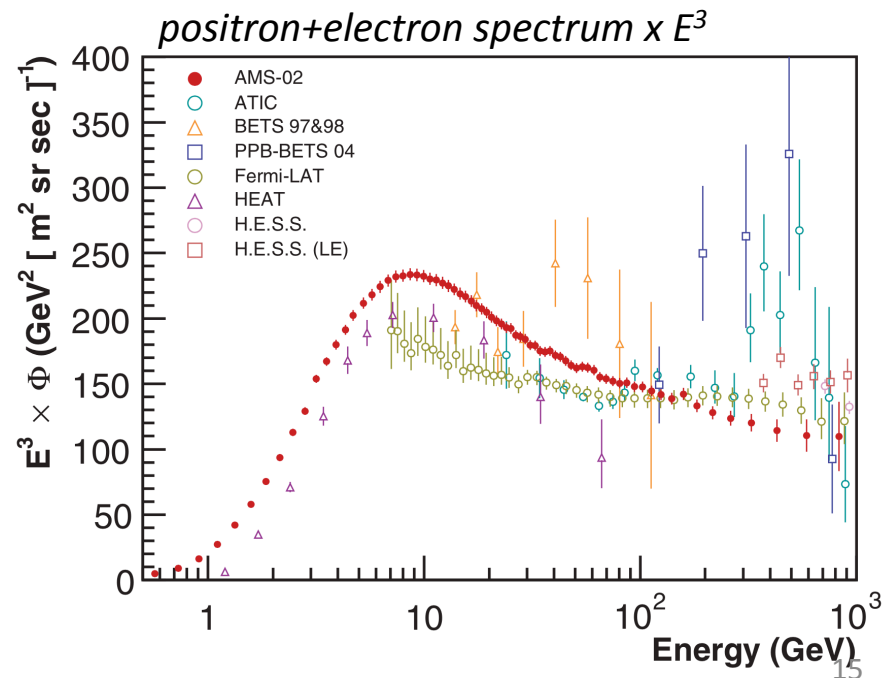
Electron spectrum $\times E^3$

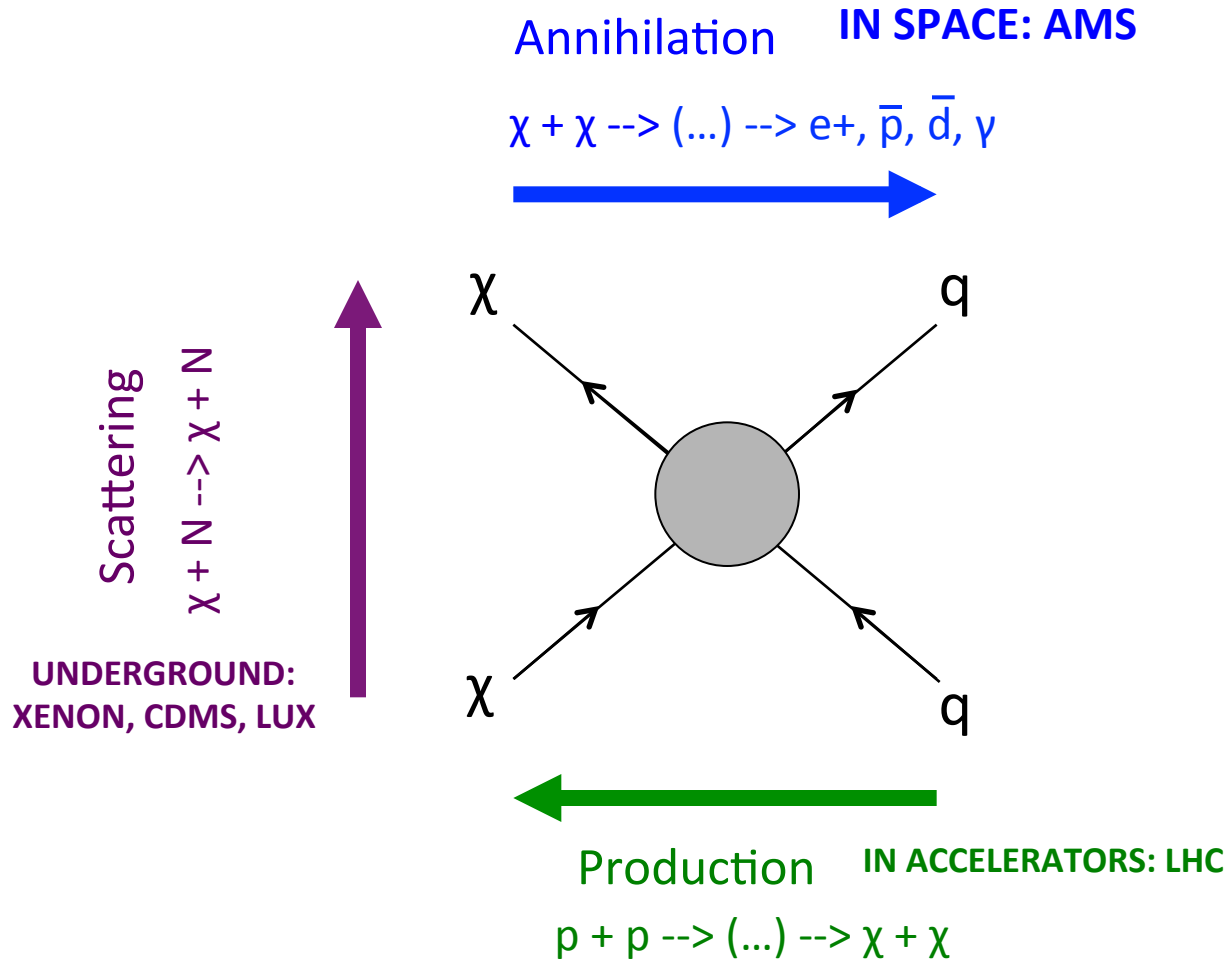
Above 10 GeV: smooth, slowly falling curve.
Fairly good agreement with the PAMELA data.
Different solar modulation at low energies.



Positron spectrum $\times E^3$

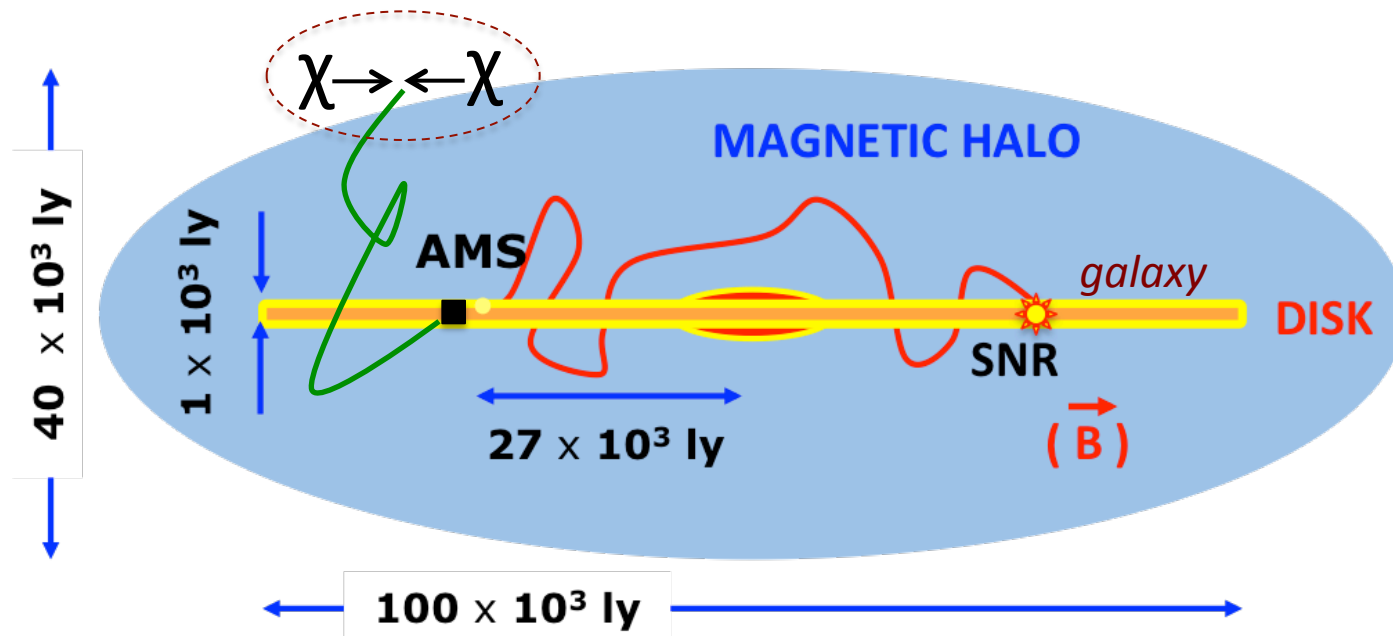
Flat spectrum from ~ 10 to 30 GeV. Change of slope above 30 GeV, harder than E^{-3} , completely different from the e^- spectrum.





Dark matter and CR propagation physics

- ✓ *Background* from cosmic-ray sources (SNR) - No anti-matter expected
- ✓ *Background* from p+ISM collisions on disc: from propagation models
- ✓ *Signal* from DM annihilation $\chi + \chi \rightarrow (\dots) \rightarrow$ antimatter



- DISK**
- Sources (SNRs)
 - Intestellar matter (ISM)

- MAGNETIC HALO**
- Turbulent B-field. Zero matter.
 - Energy dependent CR diffusion

Positron excess: sources of HE positrons

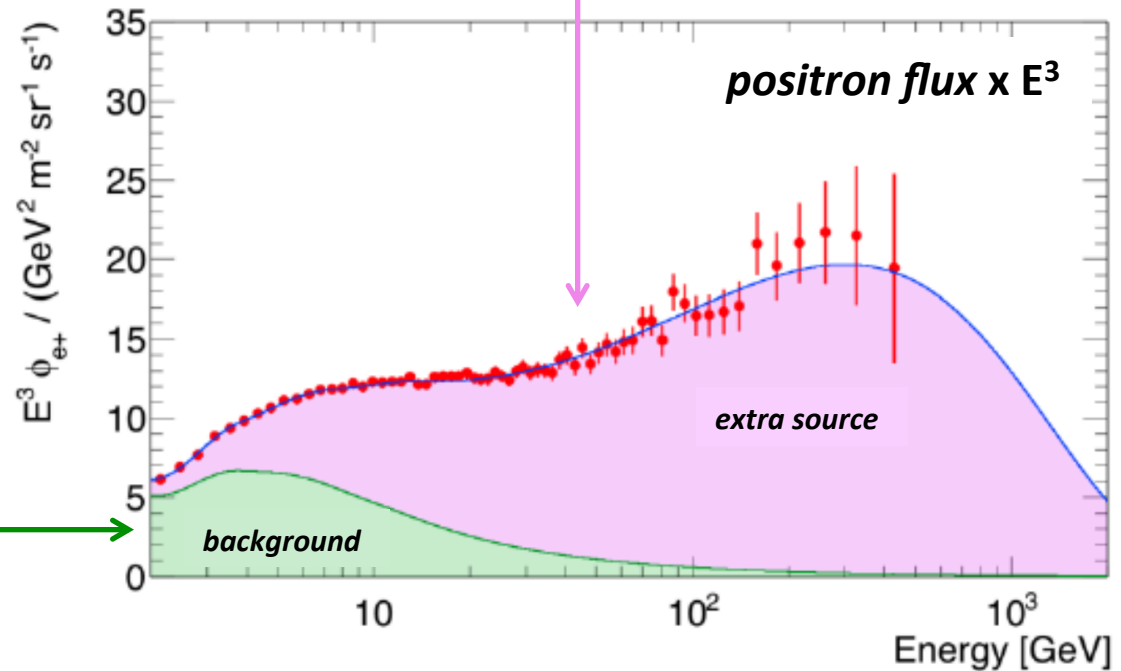


Standard prediction: of e^+ from $p+ISM$ collisions

→ Cannot account for the observed positron data

→ Background for new physics/astrophysics signals

- Dark Matter particles
- Astrophysical sources (SNR/PWN)
- ✓ CR collisions with ISM



Pure Dark-Matter scenarios

DM fits more challenging w/i precision of data. But many unknowns from DM particles

Bosonic or hadronic channels (bb, WW): large masses ($M\chi \sim 10$ TeV). Large $\langle\sigma v\rangle \sim 10^{-21}$ cm³/sec

Leptonic channels ($e^+e^- \dots 2 \times \tau^+\tau^-$): \sim TeV mass, $\langle\sigma v\rangle \sim 10^{-23}$ cm³/sec

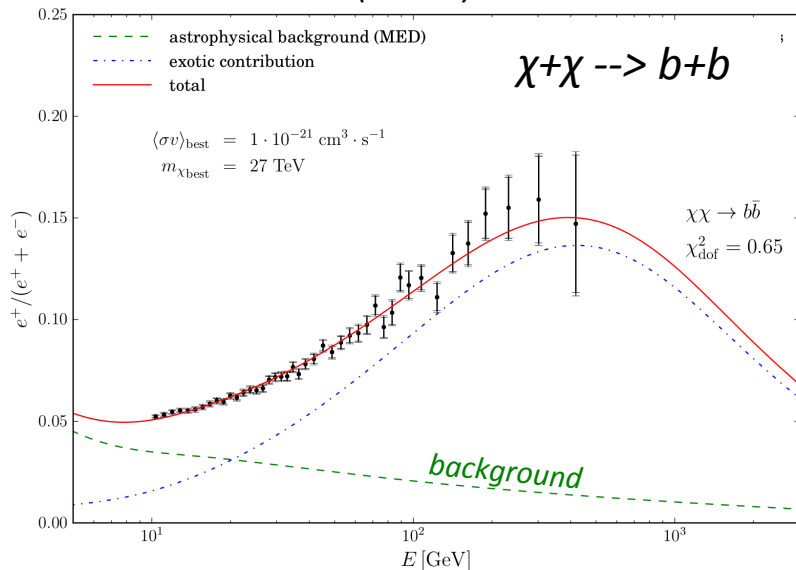
New data: hints of flattening above ~ 300 GeV

Pure DM scenario: TeV-scale DM, into leptonic states, with enhanced annihilation rates.

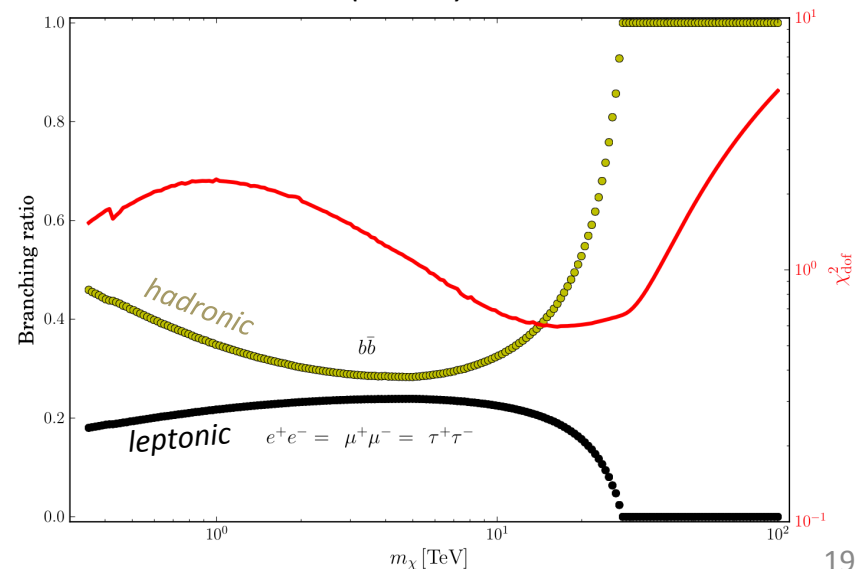
✓ Search for signal in hadronic data: $p\bar{p}/p$ ratio

✓ Uncertainty in background *and* signal propagation: CR nuclear data

M. Boudaud et al (LAPTh) October 2014



M. Boudaud et al (LAPTh) October 2014

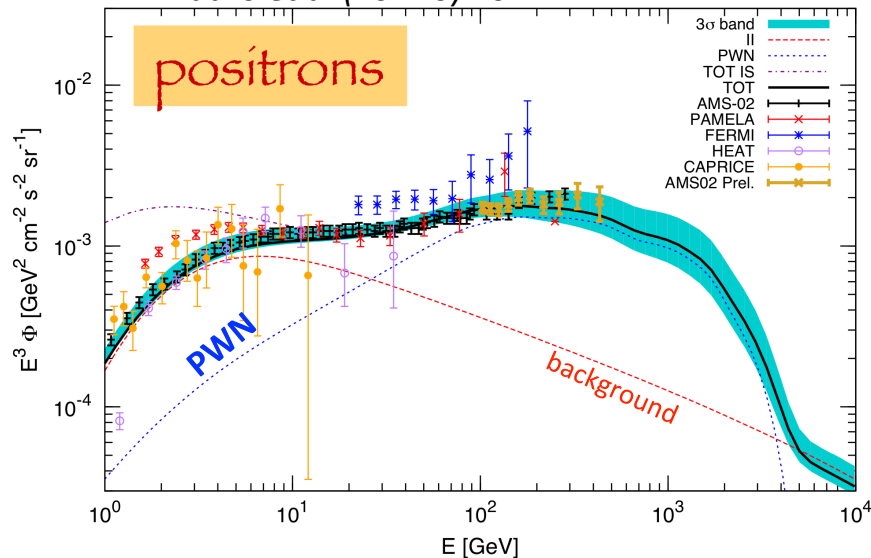


Nearby Pulsar scenario

- ✓ SNRs: electron, hadrons
- ✓ hadrons+ ISM collisions: secondary e+ and e-
- ✓ PWN: primary e+ and e-

- Additional contribution to SNRs
- Astrophysically plausible
- Many parameters unknown
- No signal in hadronic channels

Di Mauro et al (Torino) 2014

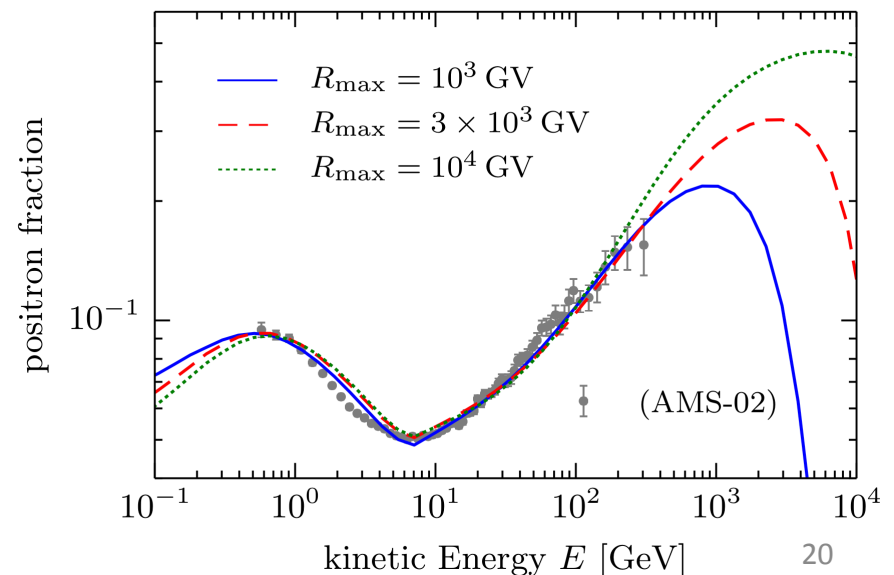


Old Supernova Remnant scenario

- ✓ SNRs: electron, hadrons, e+ from p-p collisions
- ✓ hadrons+ ISM collisions: secondary e+ and e-

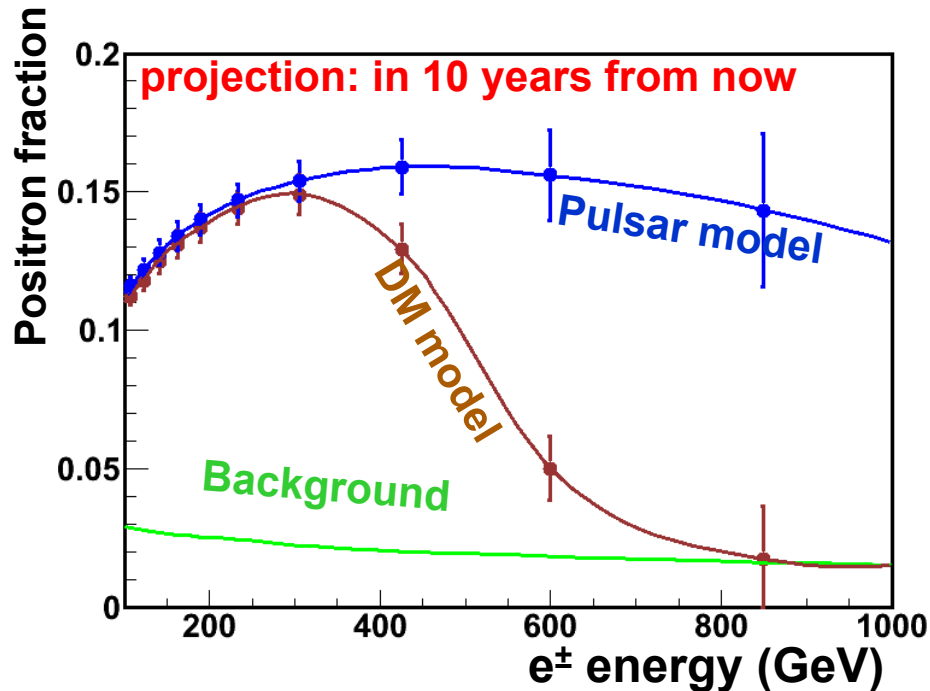
- No additional source required
- Astrophysically plausible
- Atypical SNR properties. Model dependent.
- Signals in hadronic & nuclear channels

Mertsch & Sarkar 2014



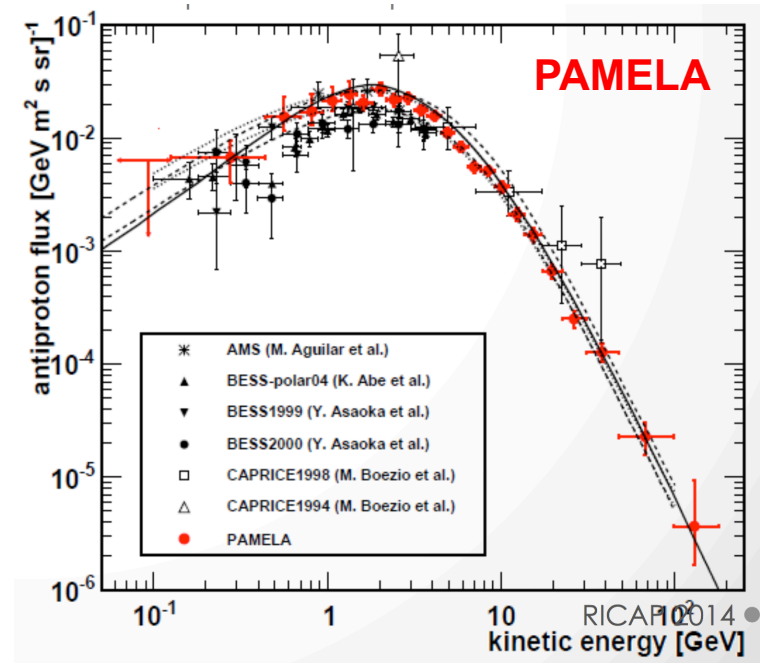
Lepton data at TeV energy

- Discrimination DM/Astro scenarios
- Long observation time
- Model unknown, parameter degeneracy



Anti-proton/proton ratio above ~100 GeV

- Expected signature from DM
- Present data consistent with background
- BG uncertainty (propagation & cross-sections)



AMS fundamental science experiment in the International Space Station

Dark Matter search is central to the AMS Physics Program

- Potential to shed a light on the nature of the **Dark Matter**
- **Positron fraction** up to 500 GeV with ~3 years of time exposure
- Search for anomalies in the **anti-proton spectrum** at high energy
- CR spectra measurements of proton and light nuclei

Data taking ongoing. Extensive data analysis ongoing.

~1300 days of mission. 60 Giga-particles collected

2014: lepton data released

Positron fraction at high energy

Electron & Positron spectra

All-electron energy spectrum

2015: hadrons and nuclei

Proton and Helium spectra at TeV

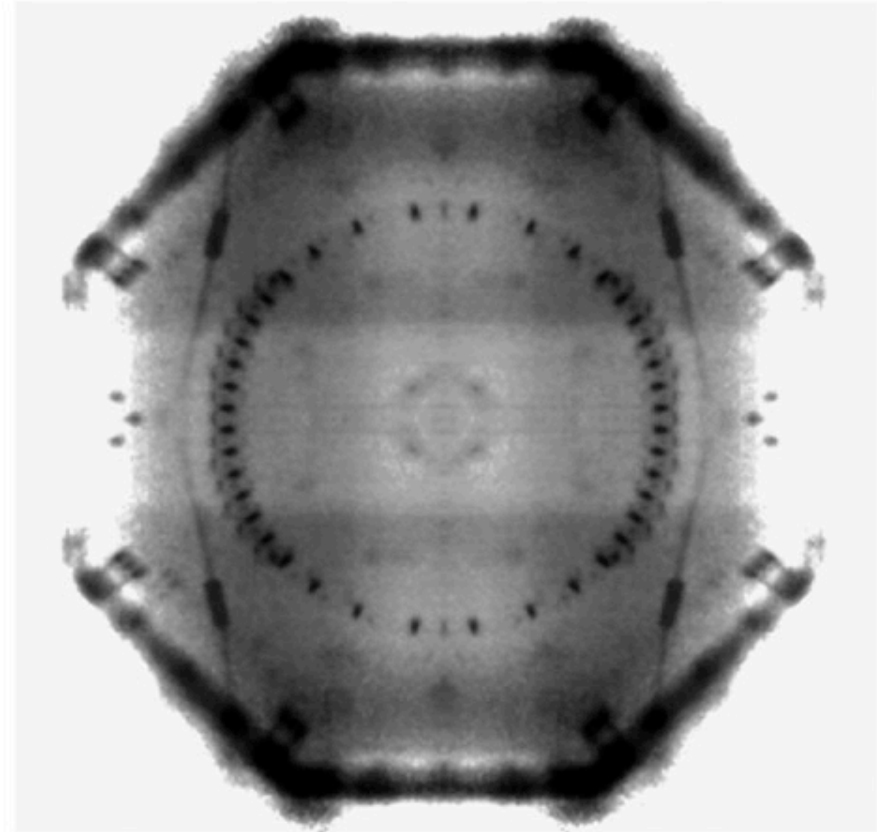
Nuclei: B/C ratio and C/O ratio

Antimatter: antiproton/proton ratio

AMS Hadronic Tomography

with the cosmic-ray p/He ratio

Exposure Time: May 20 2011 - May 20 2012
Number of Protons: 3,676,863,217
Number of Helium nuclei: 620,303,906
Rigidity range: 2 GV - 2000 GV
Tomographic plane: Z = +165 cm
XY pixel area: 1 cm²



Operating in the International Space Station since May 2011, AMS is performing very accurate measurements of cosmic ray (e.g. Proton and Helium nuclei) with unprecedented sensitivity. This picture represents a “tomographic” reconstruction of the AMS top-of-instrument material obtained using the Proton-to-Helium flux ratio. Tiny changes of the interaction probabilities of these nuclei with different materials are used to trace the material inhomogeneities. Detector elements such as screws, electronics boards, and mechanical interfaces are clearly recognizable.

AMS-02 : Evidence of fragmentation Carbon \rightarrow Boron



Carbon \rightarrow Boron in Upper TOF

Optimized for high-Z measurements

- Large dynamical range: $Z \sim 1 - 30$
- Many layers of active material.
- Many independent evaluations of Z .

Dedicated Trigger for $Z > 1$:

- 4/4 TOF planes fired
- Multiple TOF hits allowed
- NACC < 5

Minimum bias trigger:

- 1/100 prescaling!!
- 3/4 TOF fired
- No conditions on NACC

