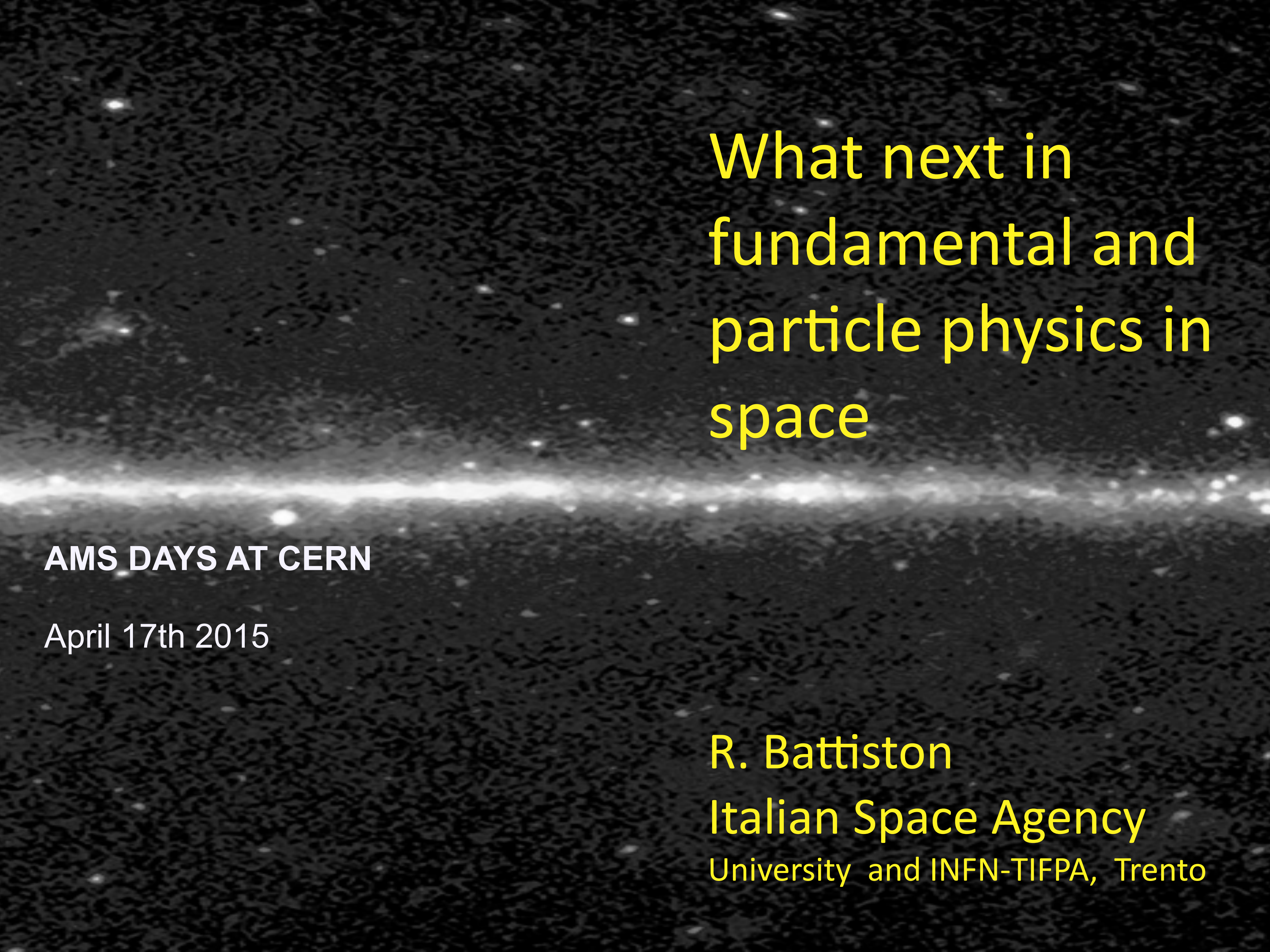


What next in fundamental and particle physics in space

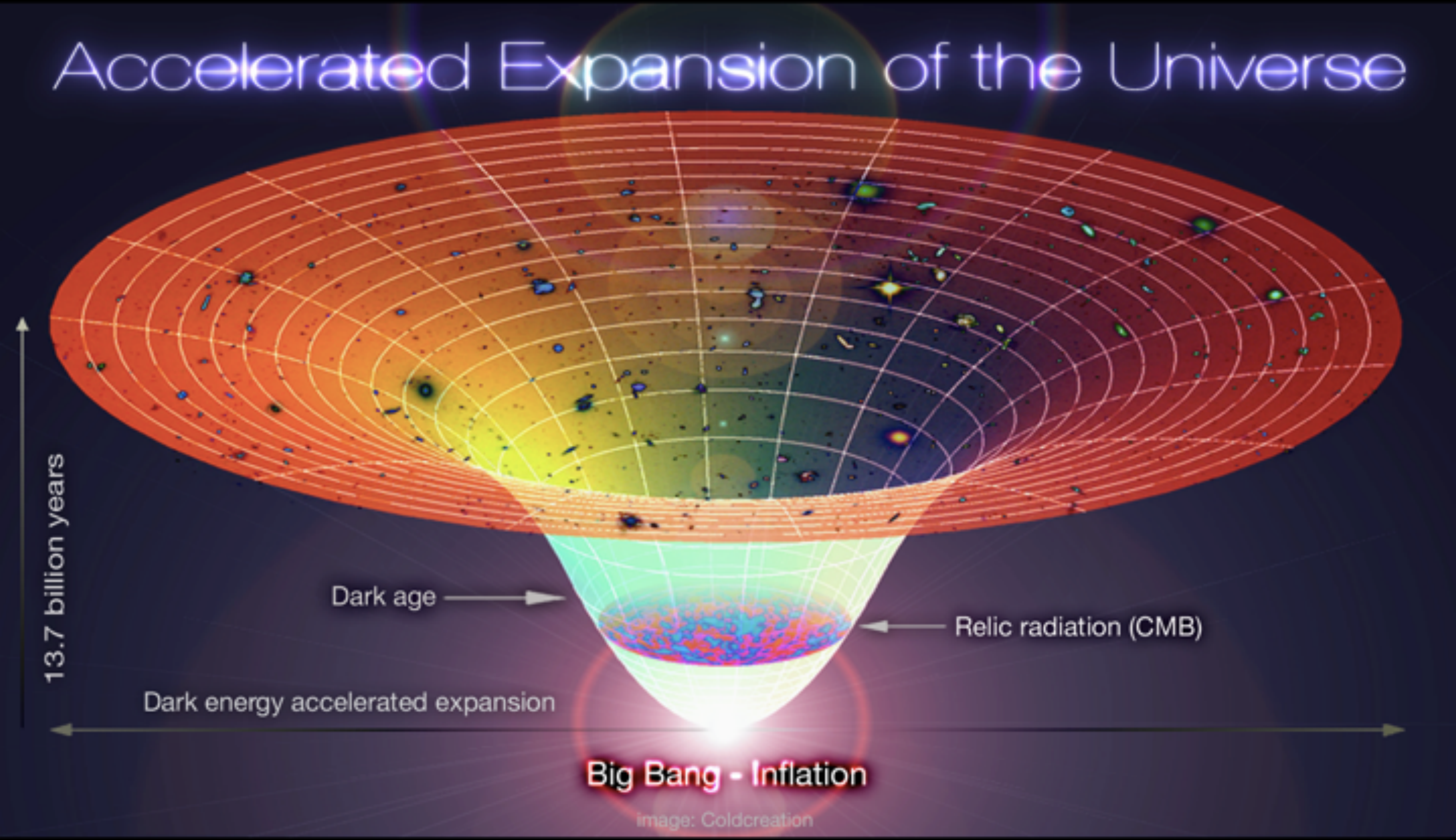
AMS DAYS AT CERN

April 17th 2015

R. Battiston
Italian Space Agency
University and INFN-TIFPA, Trento

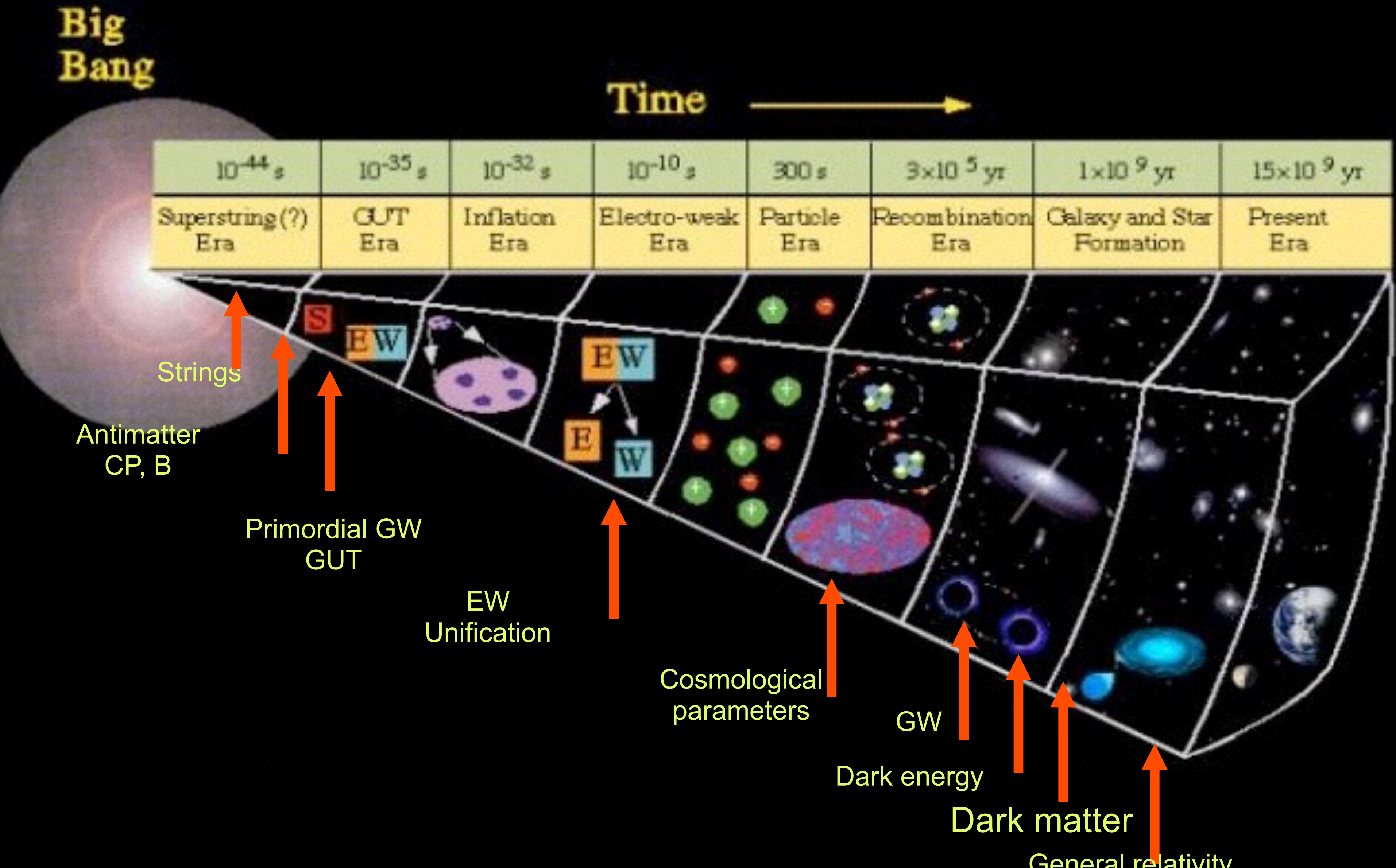
Content

- Space, time and gravity
- The dark side of the universe
- Quantum origins and the CMB bonanza
- Future of Cosmic Rays physics in space


Accelerated Expansion of the Universe
13.7 billion years
Dark age
Relic radiation (CMB)
Dark energy accelerated expansion
Big Bang - Inflation
image: Coldcreation

ΛCDM model

The Universe is the ultimate laboratory to test fundamental physics.....



Strings

Antimatter
CP, B

Primordial GW
GUT

EW
Unification

Cosmological
parameters

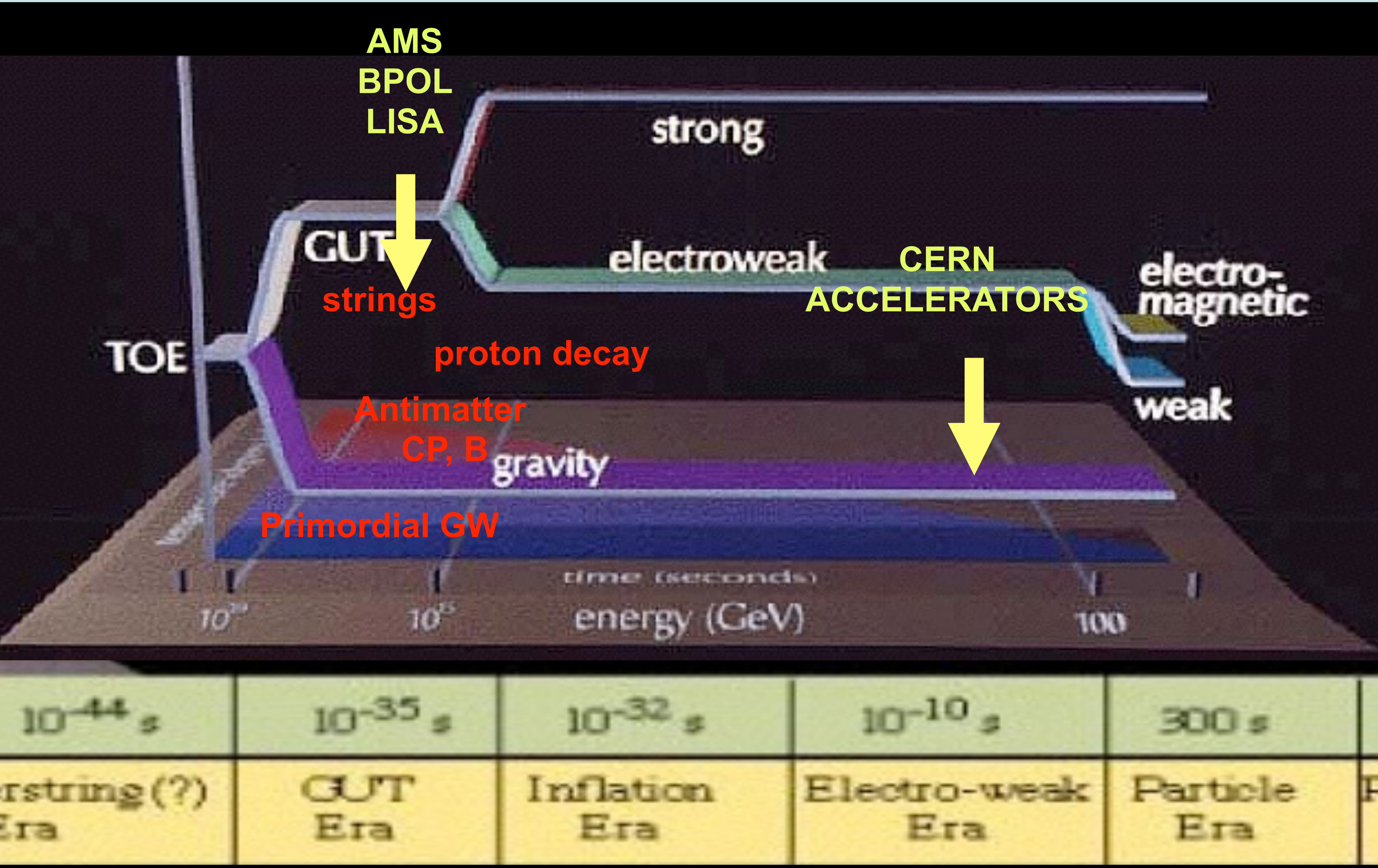
GW

Dark energy

Dark matter

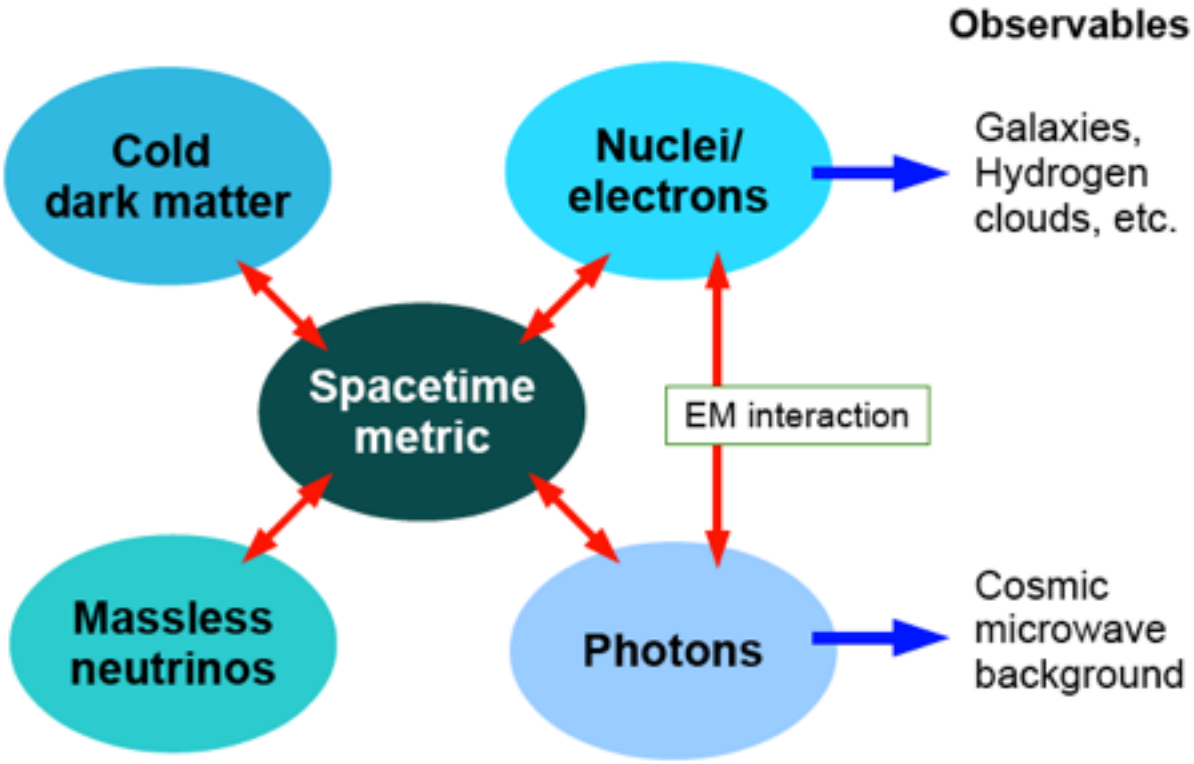
General relativity

…….to scales which cannot be reached by the most powerful accelerators….



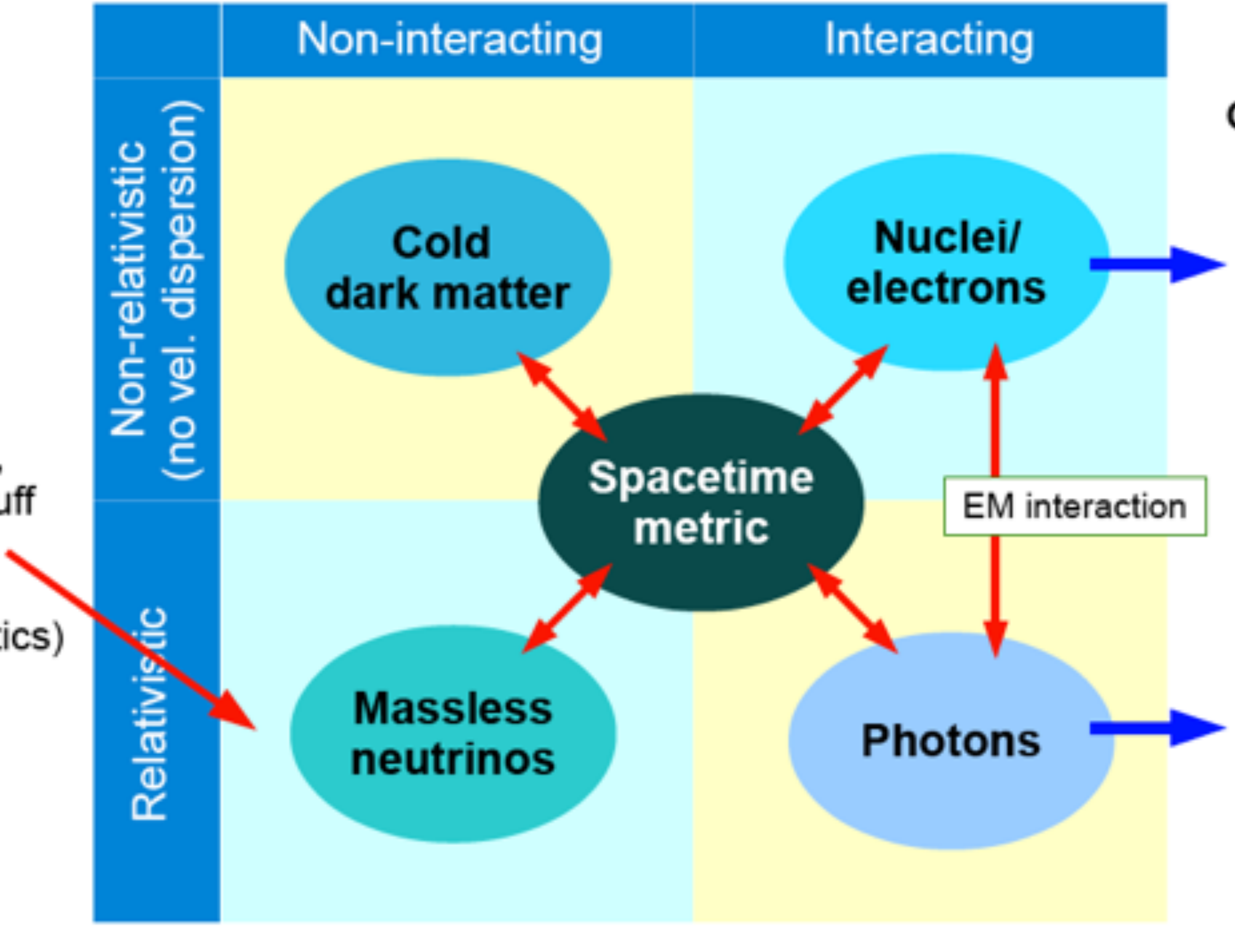
10^{-44} s	10^{-35} s	10^{-32} s	10^{-10} s	300 s
rstring (?) ra	GUT Era	Inflation Era	Electro-weak Era	Particle Era

Particle content of the concordance ΛCDM model...



Particle content of the concordance ΛCDM model...

Extra neutrinos
= extra relativistic,
non-interacting stuff
(no requirement
on the quantum
numbers or statistics)



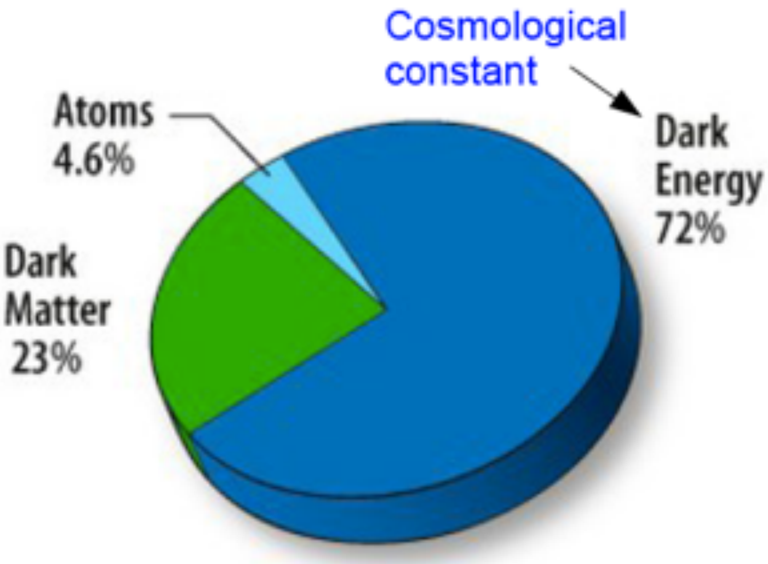
Observables

Galaxies,
Hydrogen
clouds, etc.

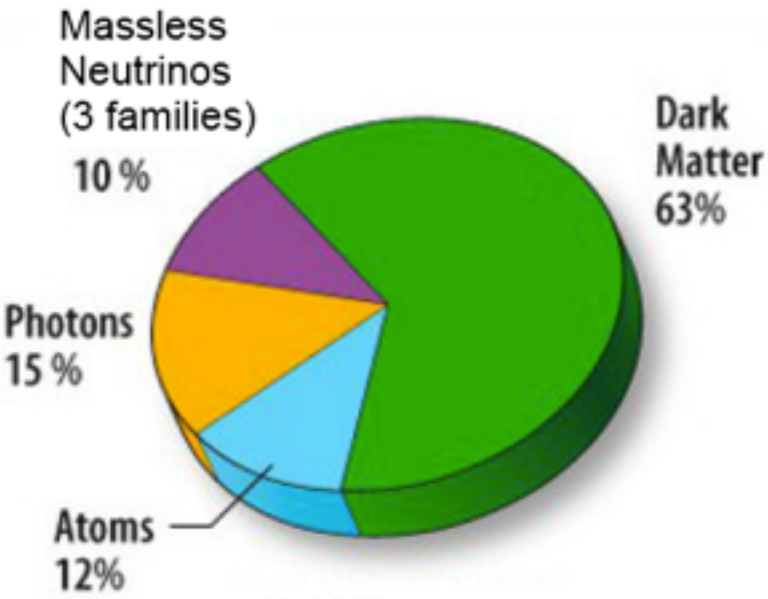
Cosmic
microwave
background

The concordance flat ΛCDM model...

- The simplest model consistent with **observations**.



Composition today



13.4 billion years ago
(at photon decoupling)

Plus flat spatial geometry+initial conditions from single-field inflation

......and space - time

Theoretical Landscape of the 20th Century:

Competing Theories of Gravity

not a complete list…

Newton 1686
Poincaré 1890
Einstein 1912
Nordstrøm 1912
Nordstrøm 1913
Einstein & Fokker 1914
Einstein 1915
Whitehead 1922
Cartan 1923
Kaluza & Klein 1932
Fierz & Pauli 1939
Birkhoff 1943
Milne 1948
Thiry 1948
Papapetrou 1954
Jordan 1955
Littlewood & Bergmann 1956
Brans & Dicke 1961
Yilmaz 1962
Whitrow & Morduch 1965
Kustaanheimo & Nuotio 1967
Page & Tupper 1968
Bergmann 1968
Deser & Laurent 1968
Nordtvedt 1970
Wagoner 1970
Bollini et al. 1970
Rosen 1971
Will & Nordtvedt 1972
Ni 1972
Hellings & Nordtvedt 1972
Ni 1973
Yilmaz 1973
Lightman & Lee 1973
Lee, Lightman & Ni 1974
Rosen 1975
Belinfante & Swihart 1975
Lee et al. 1976
Bekenstein 1977
Barker 1978
Rastall 1979
Coleman 1983
Hehl 1997
Overlooked (20th century)

- Some authors proposed more than one theory, e.g. Einstein, Ni, Lee, Nordtvedt, Papapetrou, Yilmaz, etc.
- Some theories are just variations of others
- Some theories were proposed in the 1910s/20s; many theories in the 1960s/70s
- Overlooked: this is not a complete list!

Theory must be:

- **Complete**: not a law, but a theory. Derive experimental results from first principles
- **Self-consistent**: get same results no matter which mathematics or models are used
- **Relativistic**: Non-gravitational laws are those of Special Relativity
- **Newtonian**: Reduces to Newton's equation in the limit of low gravity and low velocities

Theoretical Landscape of the 20th Century:

Competing Theories of Gravity

"Aesthetics-Based" Conclusion for 20th Century

Newton 1686 Poincaré 1890
Einstein 1912 Nordstrøm 1912 Nordstrøm 1913 Einstein & Fokker 1914 **Einstein 1915**
Whitehead 1922 Cartan 1923 Kaluza & Klein 1932 Fierz & Pauli 1939 Birkhoff 1943
Milne 1948 Thiry 1948 Papapetrou 1954 Jordan 1955 Littlewood & Bergmann 1956
Brans & Dicke 1961 Yilmaz 1962 Whitrow & Morduch 1965 Kustaanheimo & Nuotio 1967
Page & Tupper 1968 Bergmann 1968 Deser & Laurent 1968 Nordtvedt 1970 Wagoner 1970
Bollini et al. 1970 Rosen 1971 Will & Nordtvedt 1972 Ni 1972 Hellings & Nordtvedt 1972
Ni 1973 Yilmaz 1973 Lightman & Lee 1973 Lee, Lightman & Ni 1974 Rosen 1975
Belinfante & Swihart 1975 Lee et al. 1976 Bekenstein 1977 Barker 1978 Rastall 1979
Coleman 1983 Hehl 1997 Overlooked (20th century)

- "Among all bodies of physical law none has ever been found that is simpler and more beautiful than Einstein's geometric theory of gravity"

  – Misner, Thorne and Wheeler, 1973

- "[...] Unfortunately, any finite number of effects can be fitted by a sufficiently complicated theory. [...] Aesthetic or philosophical motives will therefore continue to play a part in the widespread faith in Einstein's theory, even if all tests verify its predictions."

  – Malcolm MacCallum, 1976

Theoretical Landscape of the 21st Century:

Competing Theories of Gravity

First decade of 21'st century… they are back!

Newton 1686 Poincaré 1890
Einstein 1912 Nordstrøm 1912 Nordstrøm 1913 Einstein & Fokker 1914 **Einstein 1915**
Whitehead 1922 Cartan 1923 **Kaluza & Klein 1932** Fierz & Pauli 1939 Birkhoff 1943
Milne 1948 Thiry 1948 Papapetrou 1954 Jordan 1955 Littlewood & Bergmann 1956
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Ni 1973 Yilmaz 1973 Lightman & Lee 1973 Lee, Lightman & Ni 1974 Rosen 1975
Belinfante & Swihart 1975 Lee et al. 1976 Bekenstein 1977 Barker 1978 Rastall 1979
Coleman 1983 Hehl 1997 Overlooked (20th century) **Scalar-Tensor Theories**
Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos & Dvali 2000 **Dvali, Gabadadze & Poratti 2003** **Strings theory?**
Bekenstein 2004 **Moffat 2005** **Multiple f(R) models 2003-10** **Bi-Metric Theories**

Need for new theory of gravity:

- Classical GR description breaks down in regimes with large curvature
- If gravity is to be quantized, GR will have to be modified or extended

Other challenges:

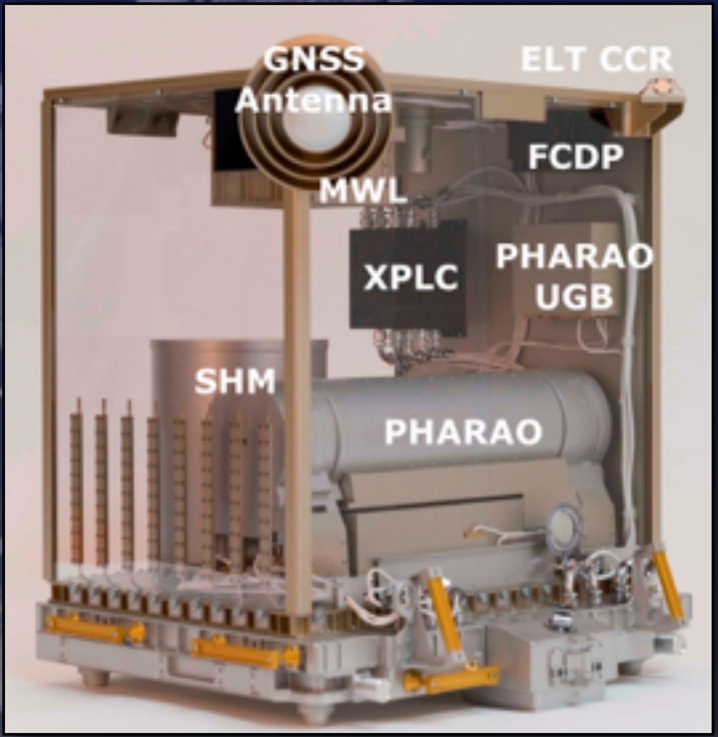
- Dark Matter
- Dark Energy

Motivations for new tests of GR:

- GR is a fundamental theory
- Alternative theories & models
- New ideas & techniques require comprehensive investigations

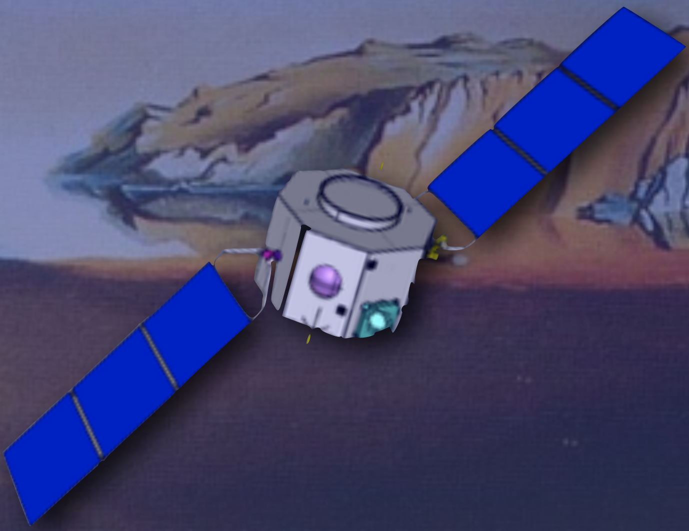
ACES

- Atomic Clock Ensemble in Space
  - PHARAO: Cs atomic clock (CNES)
  - SHM: Hydrogen maser (ESA)
  - Microwave link to ground terminals
- Science goals:
  - Measurement of gravitational redshift
    - Precision 50×10^{-6} in 300 s; 2×10^{-6} in 10 days
  - Time variations in fine structure constant
    - $\alpha^{-1} . d\alpha/dt < 10^{-17}$ yr^{-1}
  - Search for anisotropies in speed of light
    - $\Delta c/c \sim 10^{-10}$
  - Relativistic geodesy at 10 cm level
- Low-Earth orbit
  - To be installed on ISS in 2015
  - Ground-terminals: Europe, US, Asia,

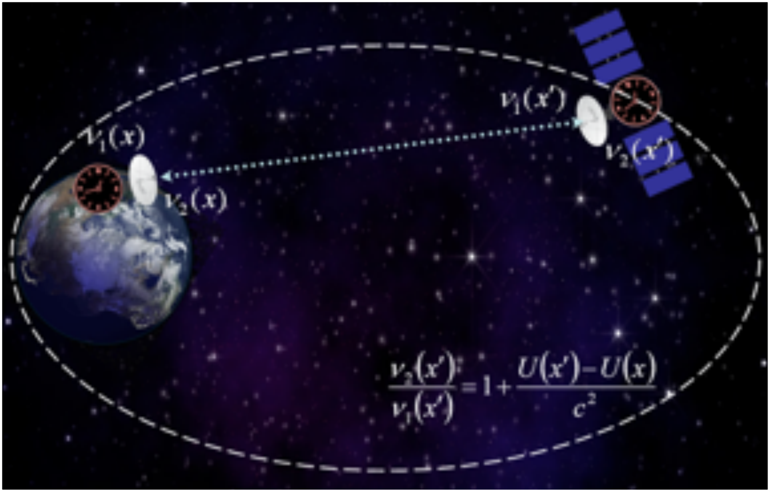


ESA (Human Spaceflight programme)-CNES

STE-QUEST

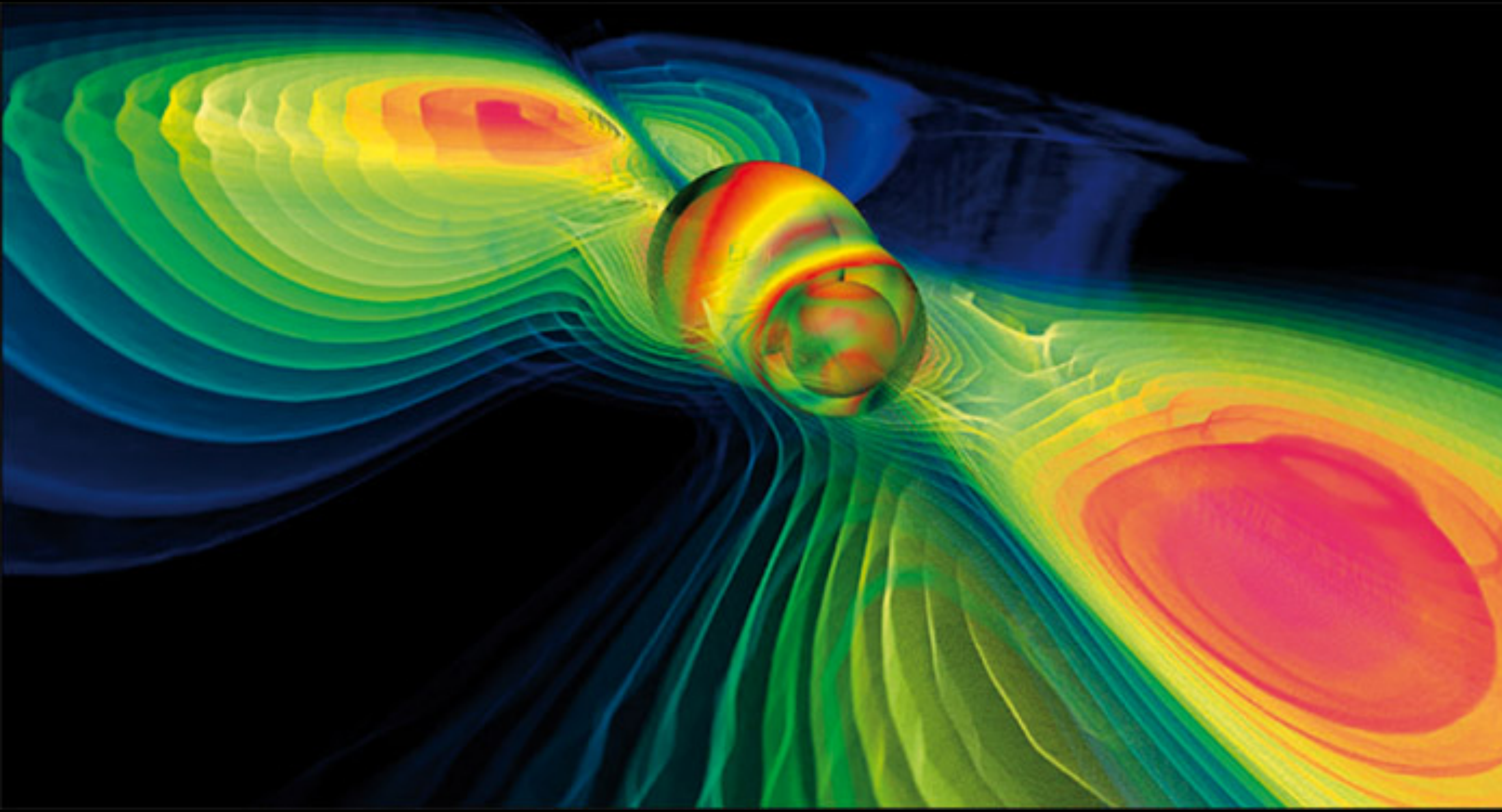


- Space Time Explorer and Quantum Equivalence Space Test
  - Laser-cooled Rb microwave atomic clock
  - ^{85}Rb/^{87}Rb differential matter interferometer
  - Microwave/optical links to ground terminals
- Science goals:
  - Earth gravitational redshift
    - Precision 2 x 10^{-7}; ultimate aim 4 x 10^{-8}
  - Sun gravitational redshift
    - Precision 2 x 10^{-6}; ultimate aim 6 x 10^{-7}
  - Universality of propagation of matter waves
    - Measurement of Eötvös parameter to < 10^{-15}

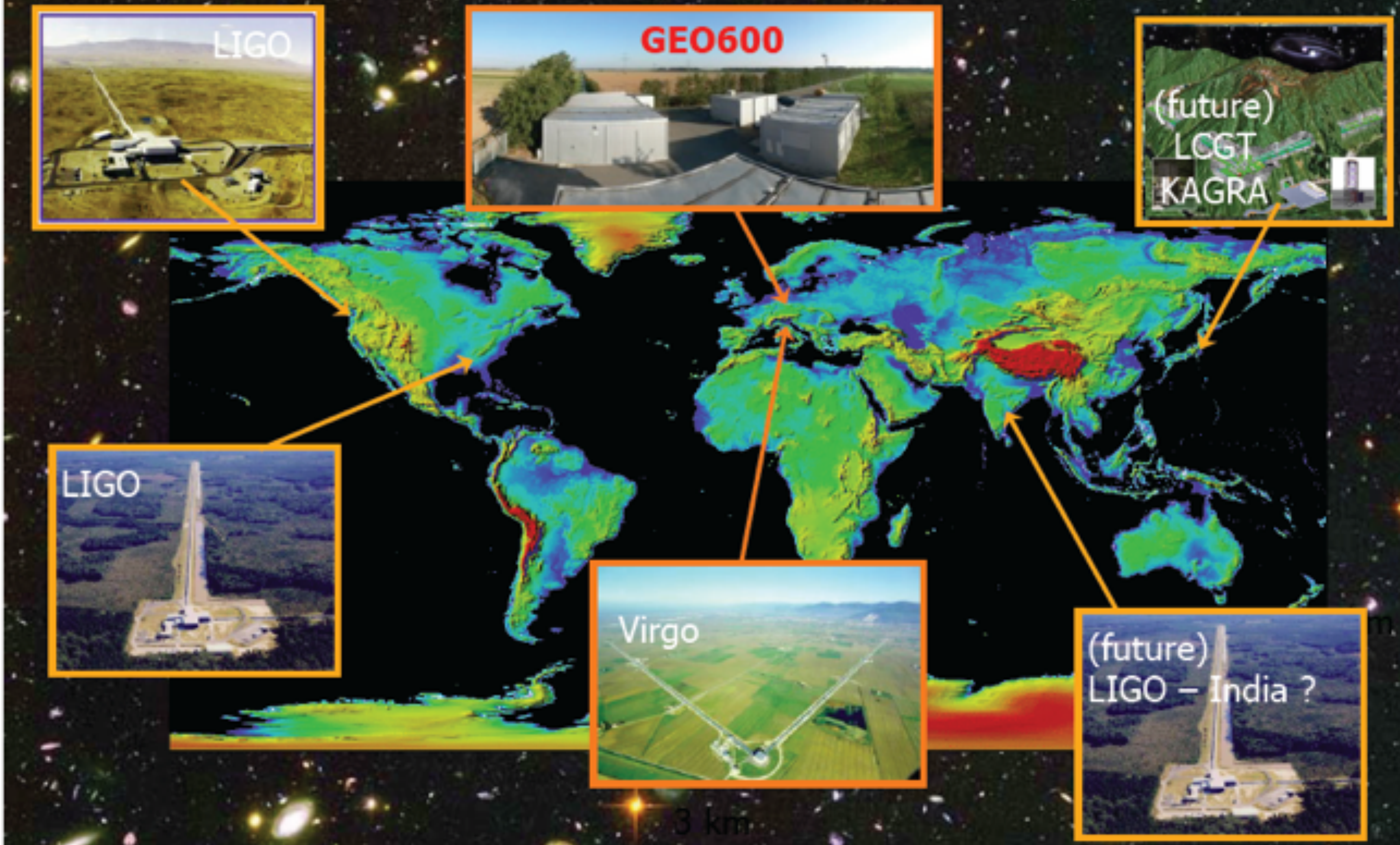


Mission to provide high precision test of Einstein Equivalence Principle, nominal launch in 2022–2024

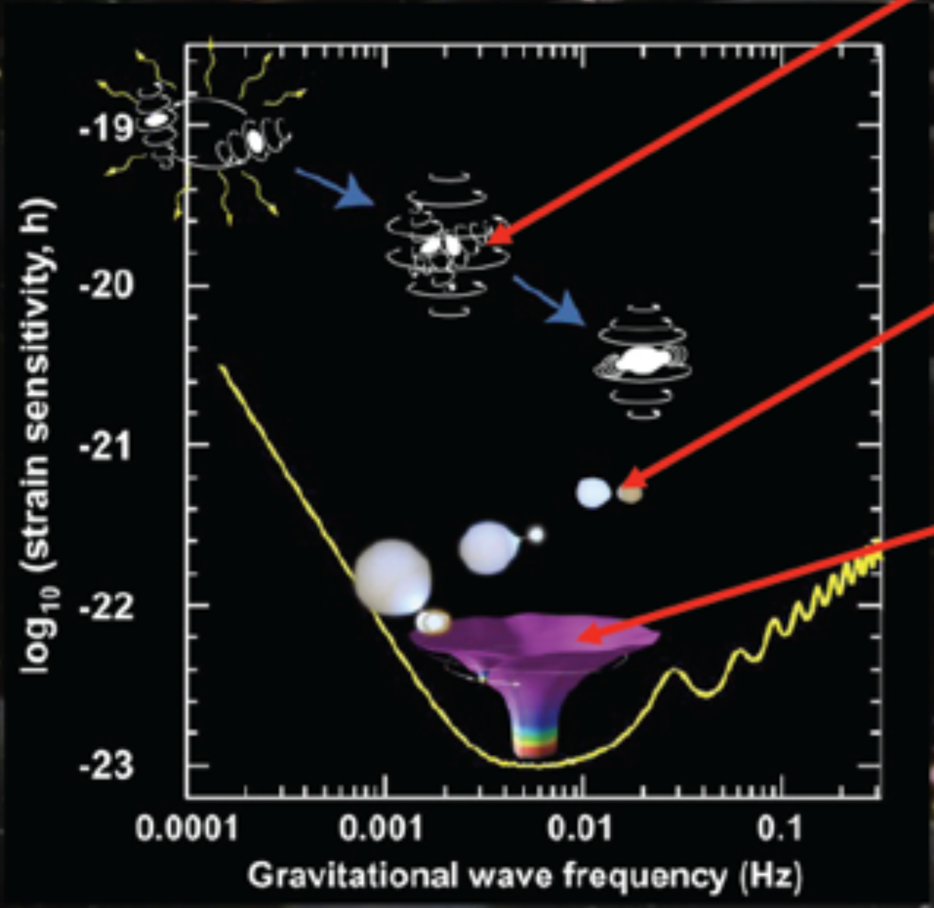
Gravitational waves



World-Wide Laser Interferometric Gravitational Wave Detector Network



At Low Frequencies: A Universe full of Strong GW Sources



Massive Black Hole Binary (BHB) inspiral and merger

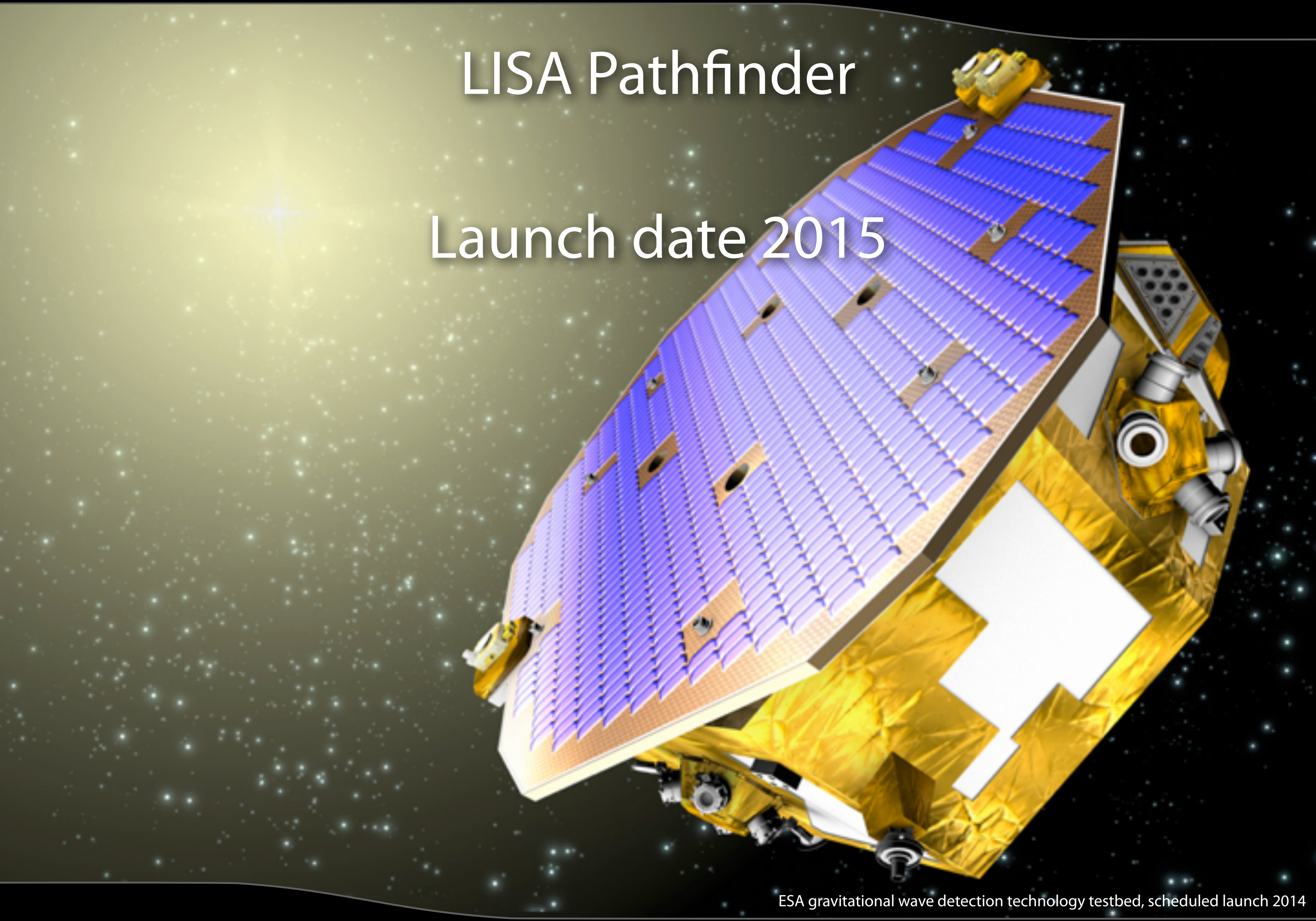
Ultra-compact binaries

Extreme Mass Ratio Inspiral (EMRI)

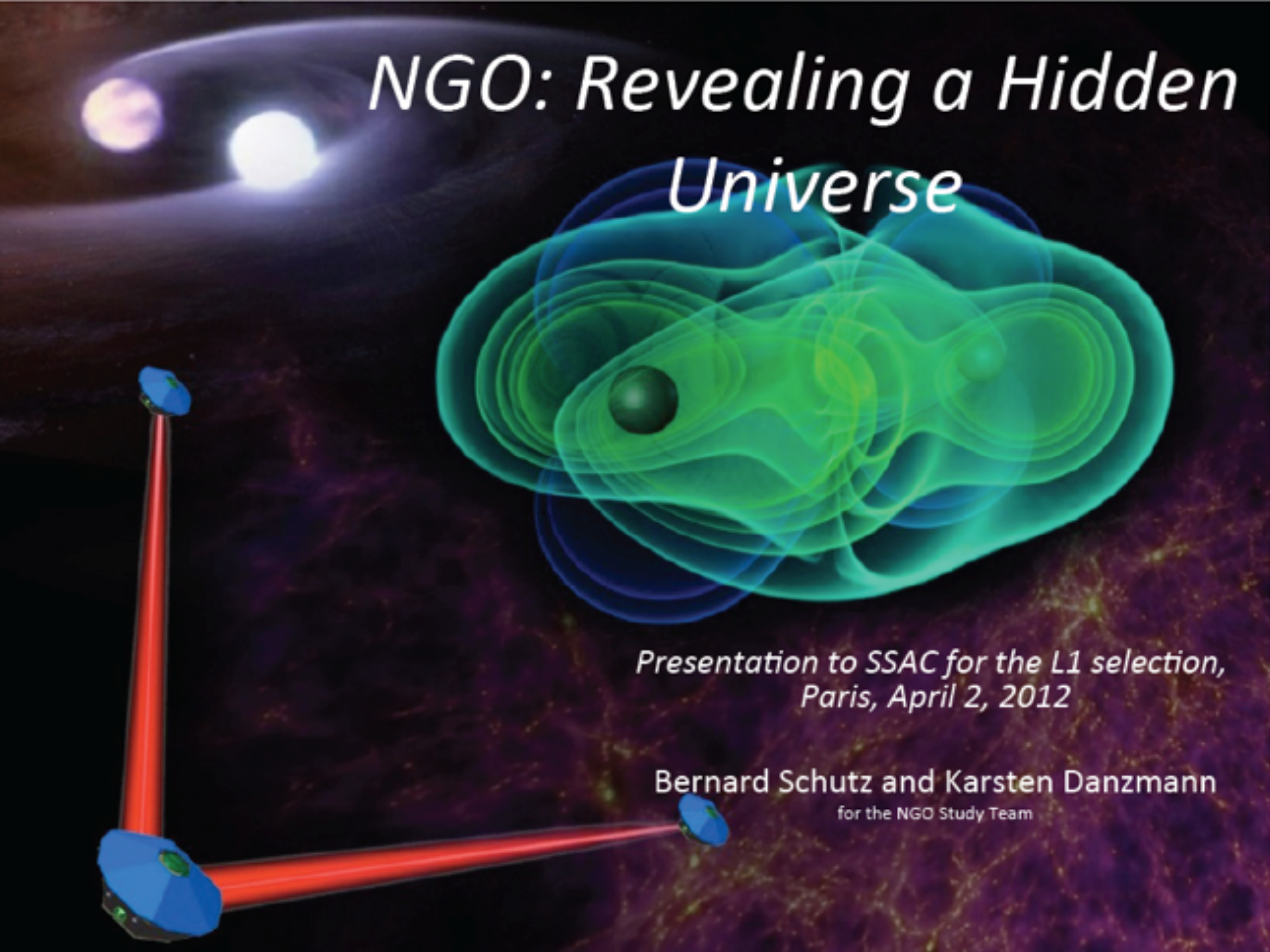
Cosmic backgrounds, superstring bursts?

LISA Pathfinder

Launch date 2015



ESA gravitational wave detection technology testbed, scheduled launch 2014



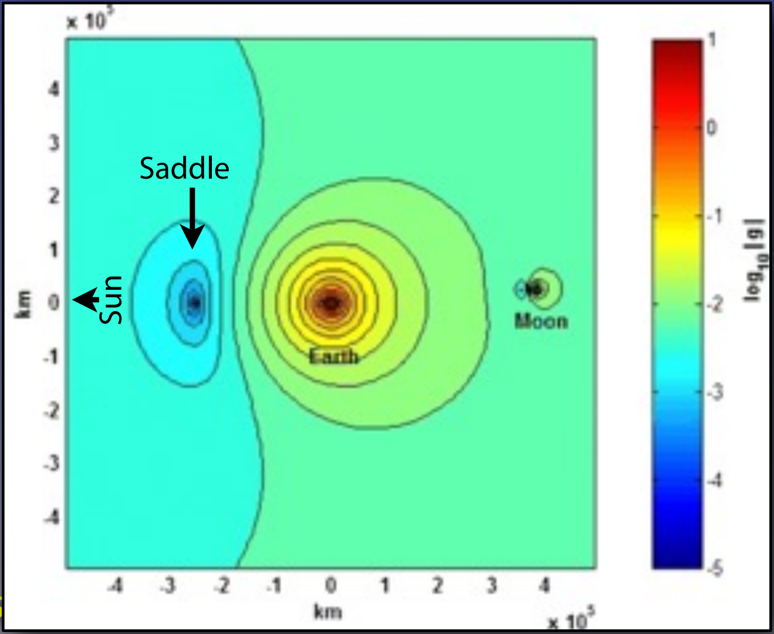
NGO: Revealing a Hidden Universe

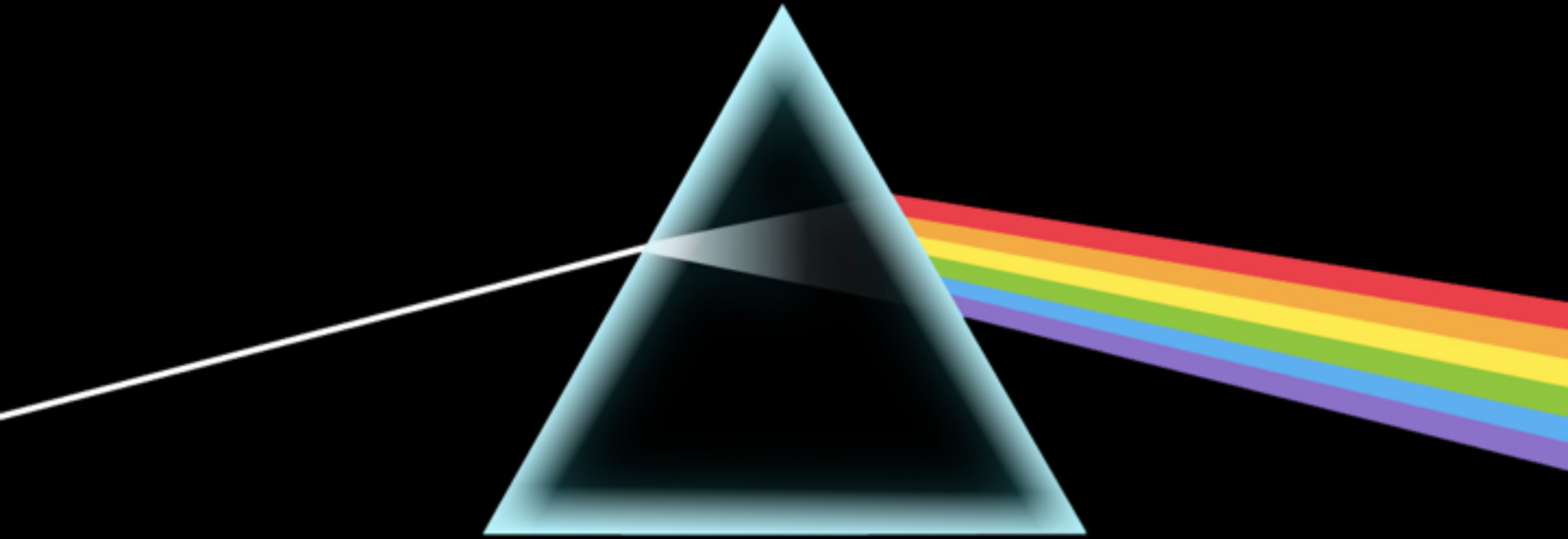
Presentation to SSAC for the L1 selection,
Paris, April 2, 2012

Bernard Schutz and Karsten Danzmann
for the NGO Study Team

Testing alternative theories of gravity

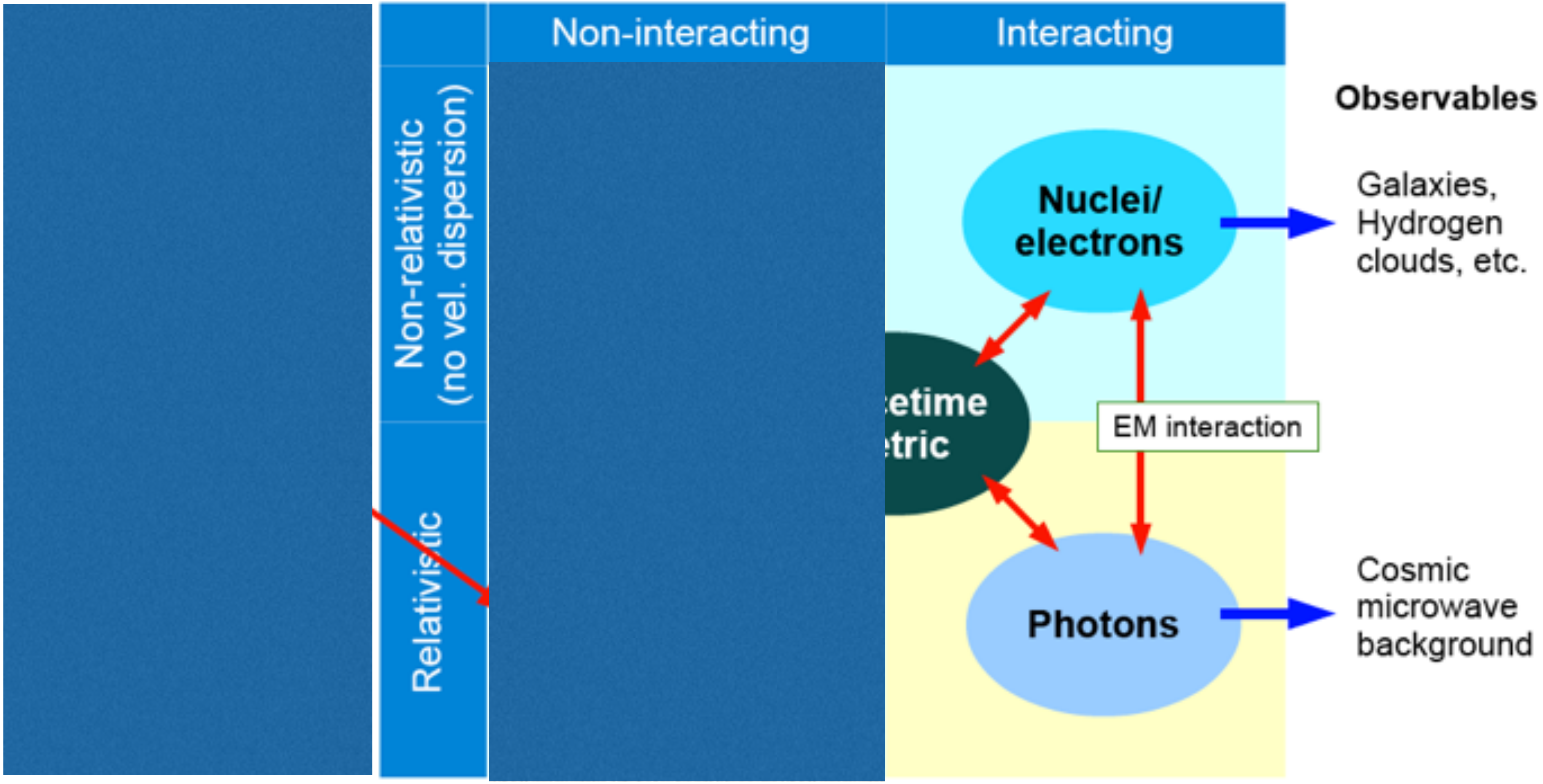
- Galaxies seen to have flat rotation curves
  - Standard solution is that they are embedded in massive dark matter haloes
- Alternative: breakdown in Newtonian dynamics when background gravitational field drops below threshold ~ 10^{-10} m s^{-2}
  - MOND (Millegrom), TeVeS (relativistic version of MOND, Bekenstein), and others
- Direct test of modified gravity difficult
  - e.g. at LISA Pathfinder station at L1, background acceleration ~ 6 x 10^{-3} m s^{-2}
- But there are saddle points (“bubbles”) where fields should cancel
  - e.g. Sun-Earth saddle, ~ 250,000 km from Earth
- After nominal mission, LISA Pathfinder could fly through “MOND bubble”
  - Monitor gravity gradient between test masses
  - Predicted MOND “signal”: ~10^{-13} m s^{-2} for ~300s
  - Only mission planned with required sensitivity



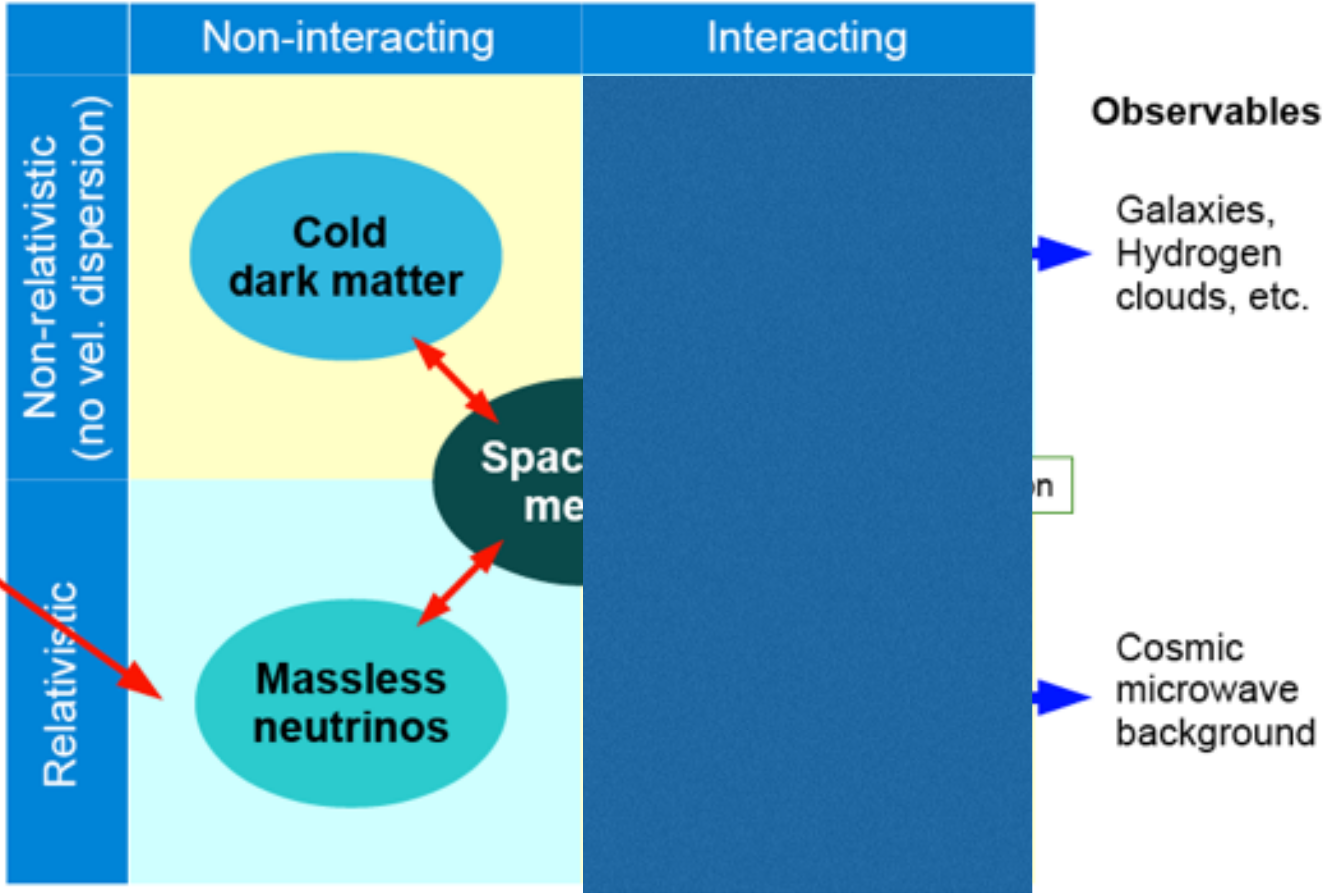


The dark side of the universe

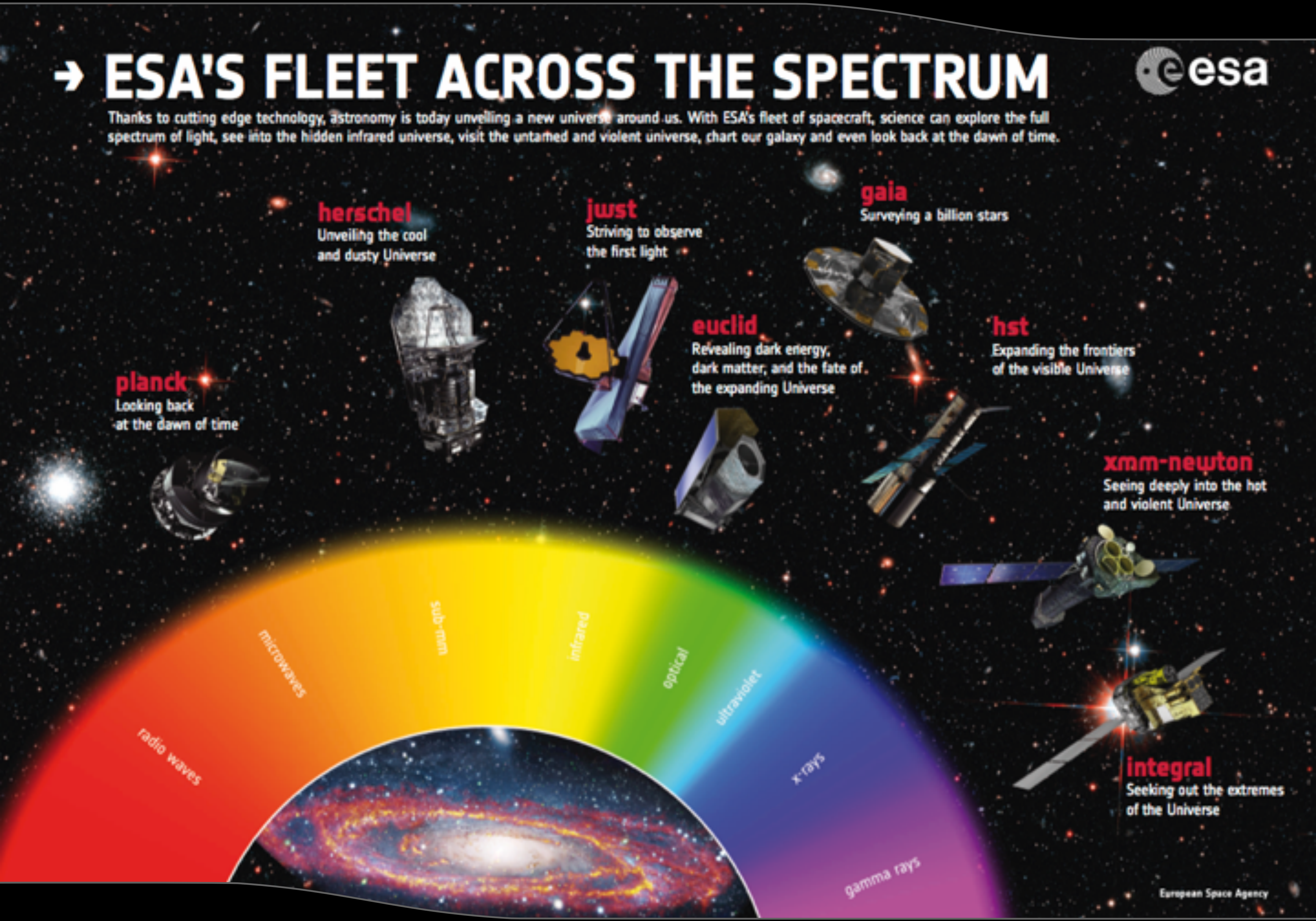
We need light (QED and interactions)….



....to study the dark side of the universe



Extra neutrinos
= extra relativistic,
non-interacting stuff
(no requirement
on the quantum
numbers or statistics)



→ ESA'S FLEET ACROSS THE SPECTRUM

esa

Thanks to cutting edge technology, astronomy is today unveiling a new universe around us. With ESA's fleet of spacecraft, science can explore the full spectrum of light, see into the hidden infrared universe, visit the untamed and violent universe, chart our galaxy and even look back at the dawn of time.

planck
Looking back
at the dawn of time

herschel
Unveiling the cool
and dusty Universe

jwst
Striving to observe
the first light

euclid
Revealing dark energy,
dark matter, and the fate of
the expanding Universe

gaia
Surveying a billion stars

hst
Expanding the frontiers
of the visible Universe

xmm-newton
Seeing deeply into the hot
and violent Universe

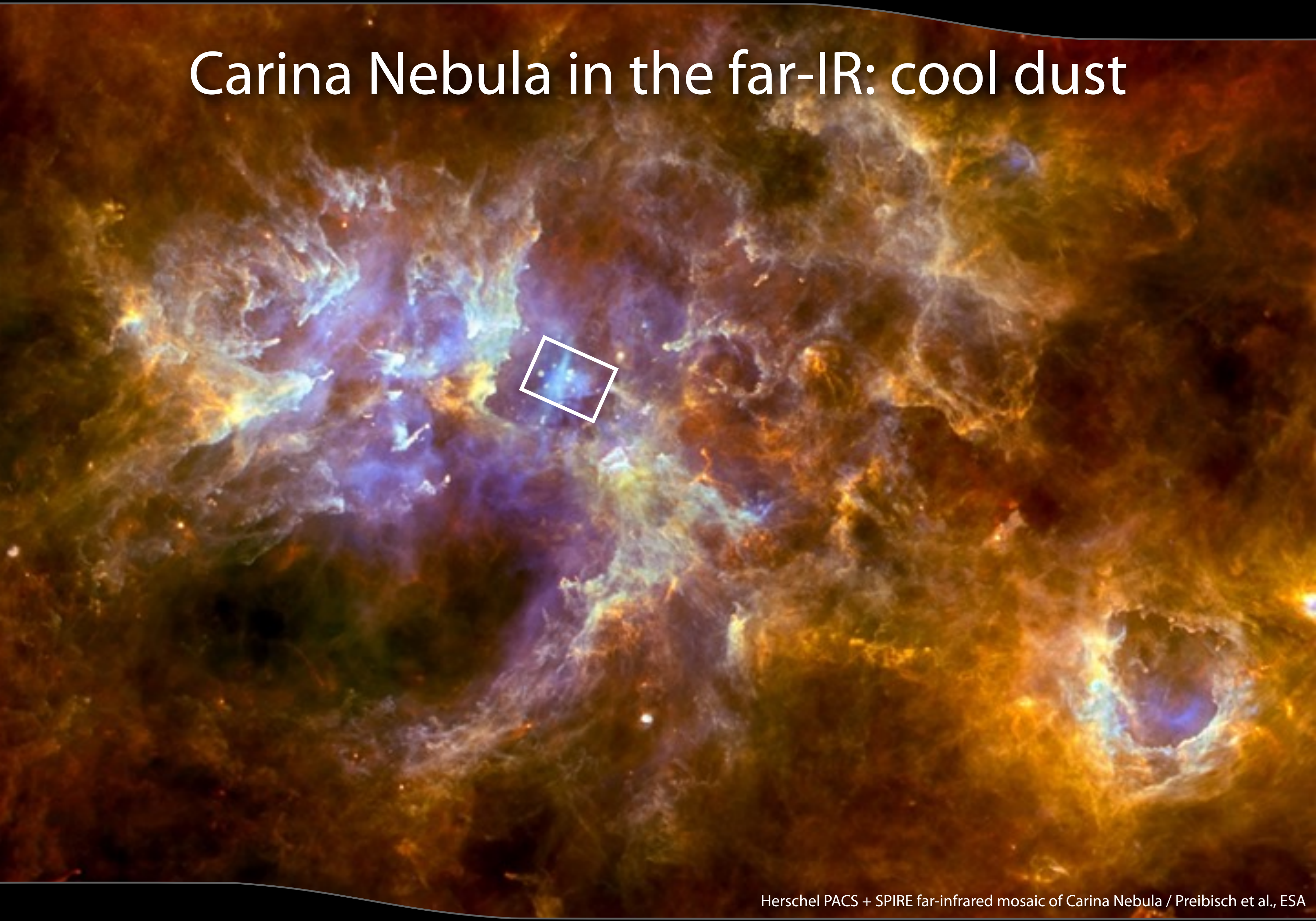
integral
Seeking out the extremes
of the Universe

European Space Agency

Herschel Space Observatory

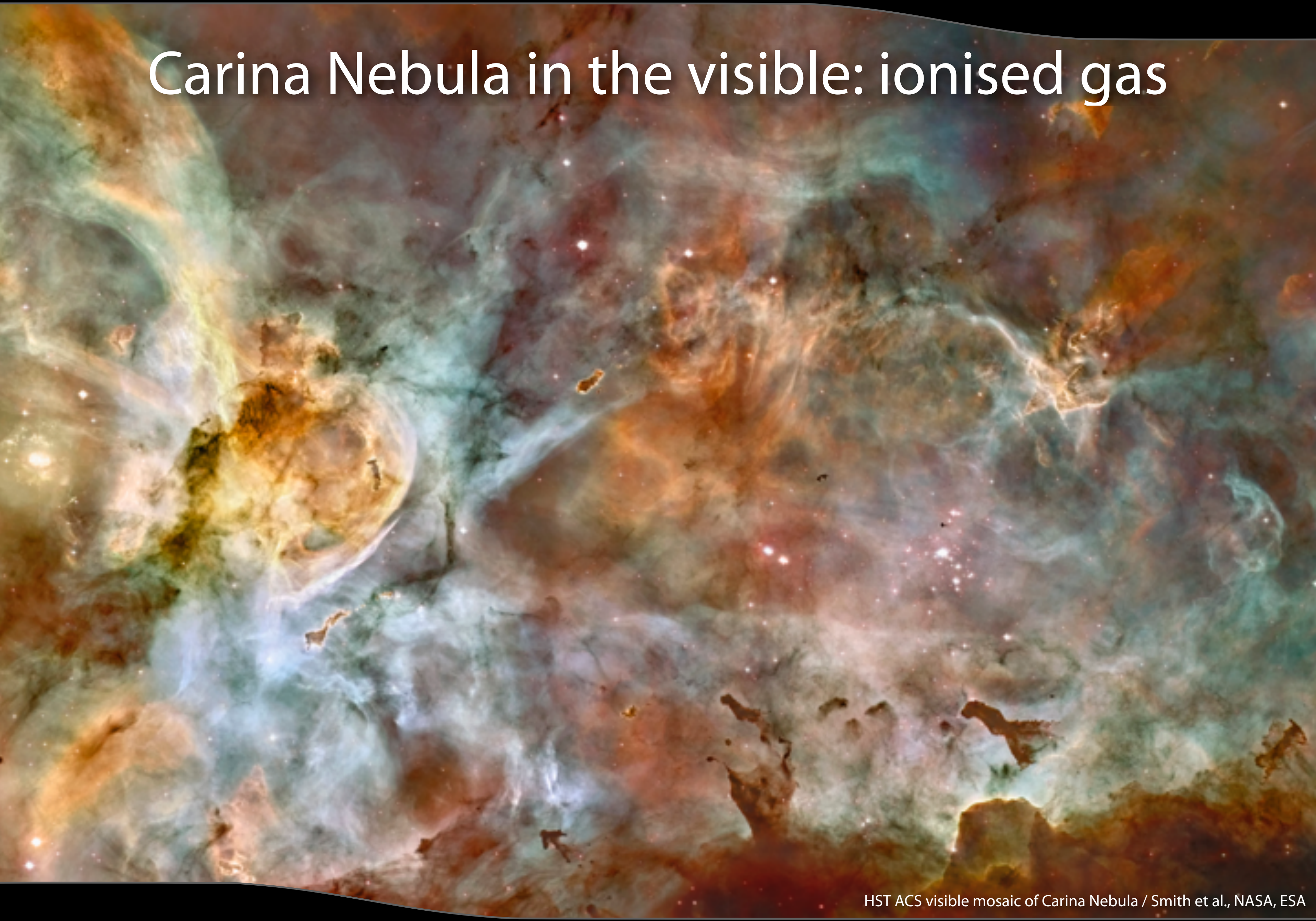
ESA-NASA far-infrared astrophysics observatory, launched 2009

Carina Nebula in the far-IR: cool dust



Herschel PACS + SPIRE far-infrared mosaic of Carina Nebula / Preibisch et al., ESA

Carina Nebula in the visible: ionised gas

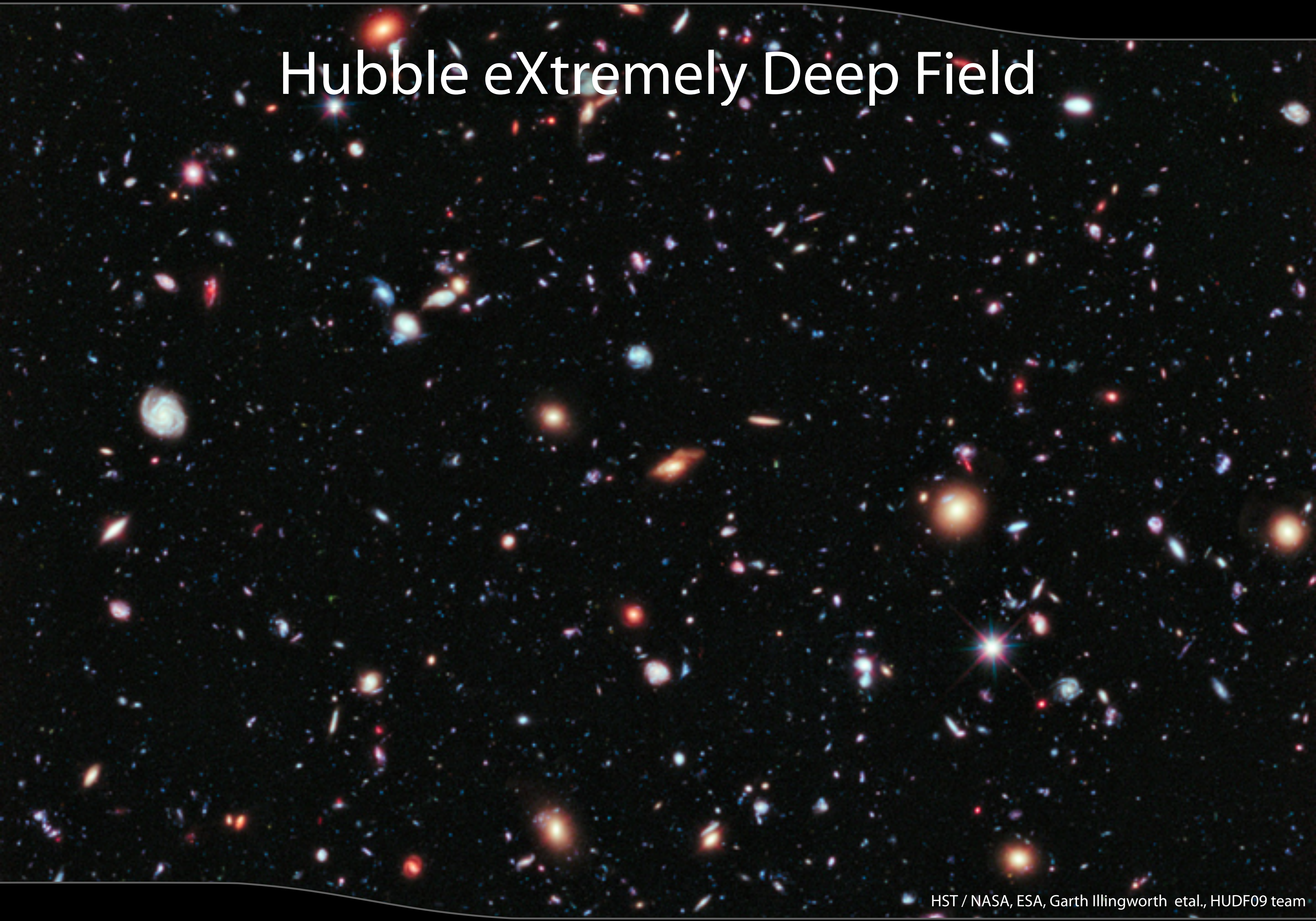


HST ACS visible mosaic of Carina Nebula / Smith et al., NASA, ESA

Hubble Space Telescope

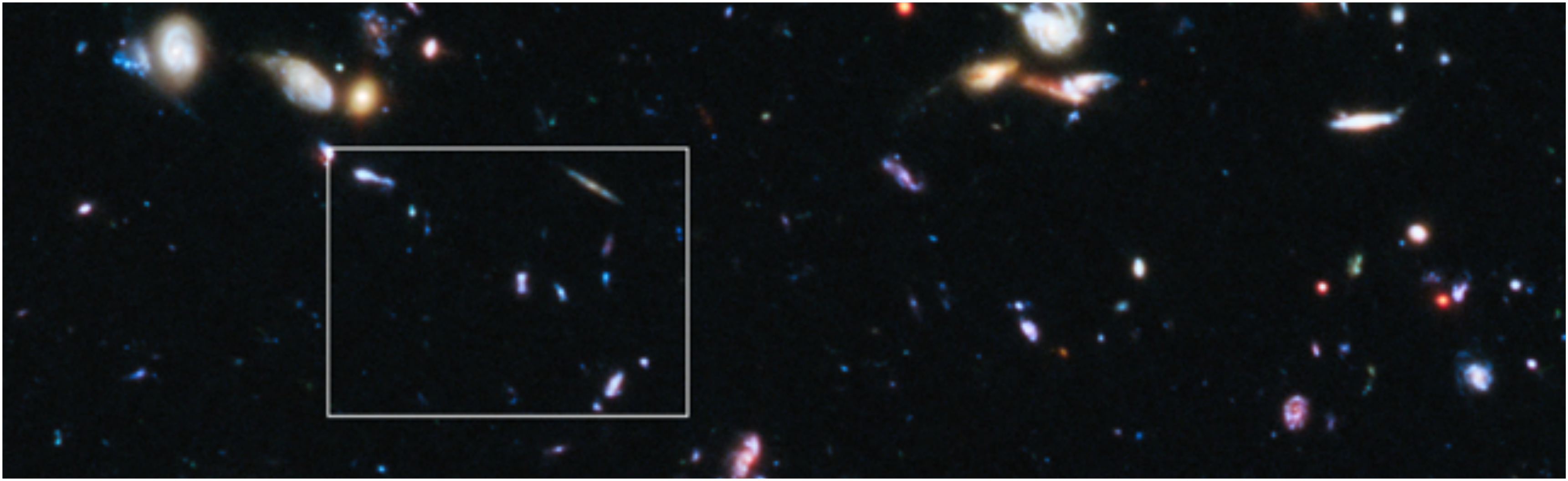
NASA-ESA UV-optical-near-IR astrophysical observatory, launched 1990, last servicing May 2009

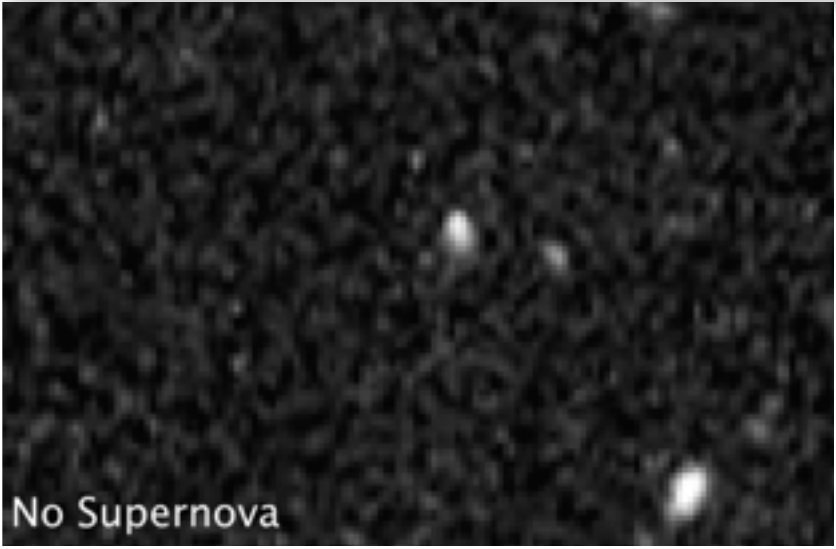
Hubble eXtremely Deep Field

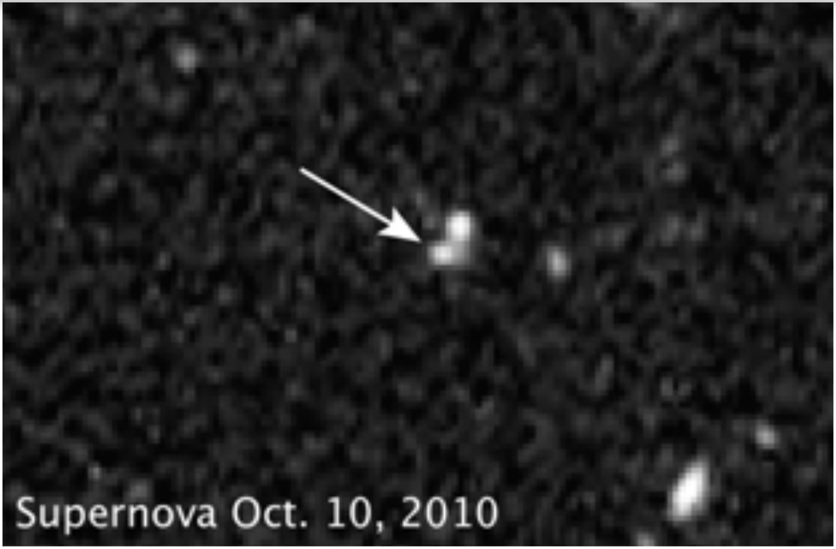


HST / NASA, ESA, Garth Illingworth etal., HUDF09 team

A very distant Type 1a supernova

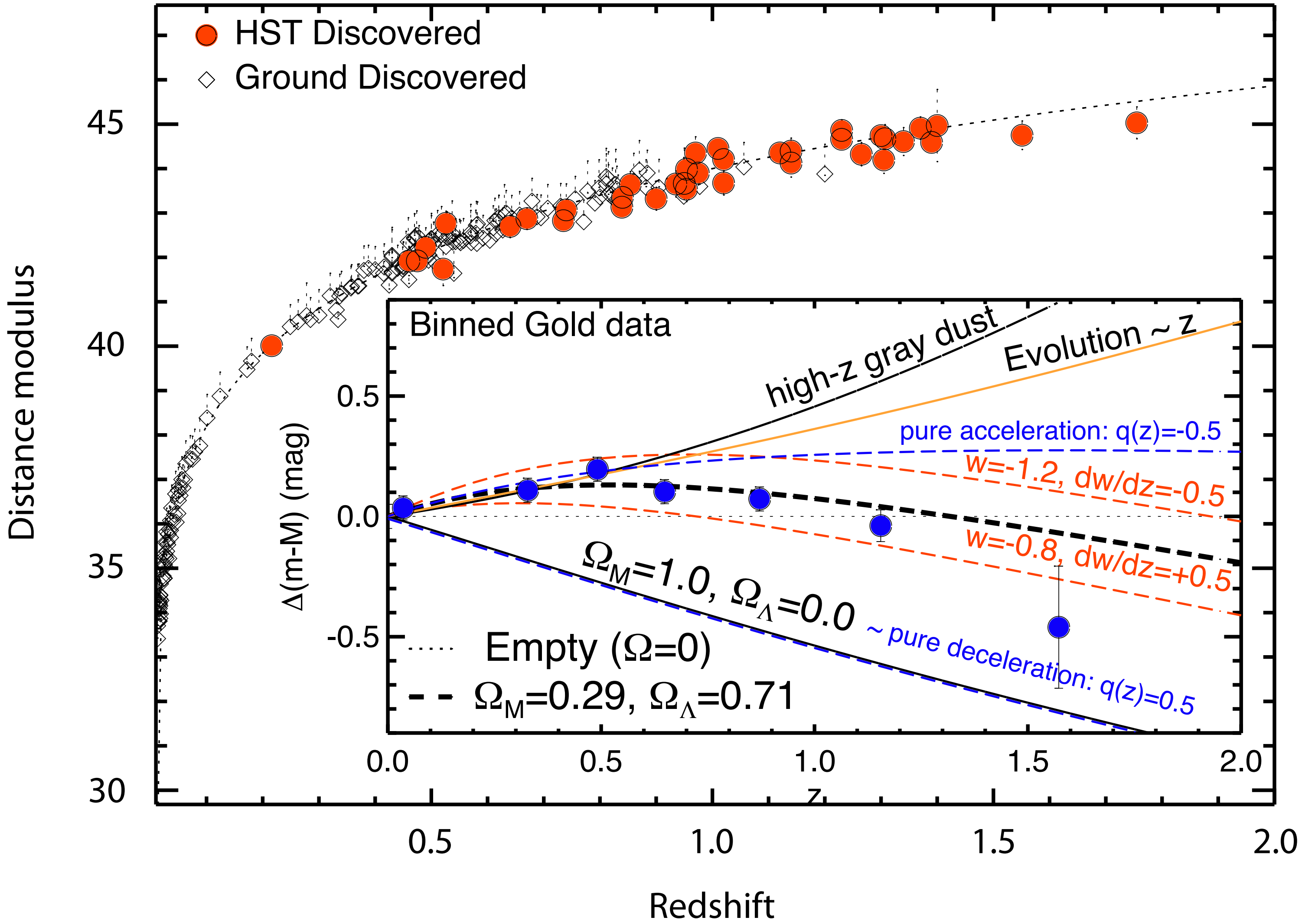






HST WFC3 / Supernova in Hubble Ultradeep Field / ESA, NASA, Adam Riess, Steven Rodney

Evidence for an accelerated expansion



Supernova Type 1a Hubble diagram, Riess et al. 2007

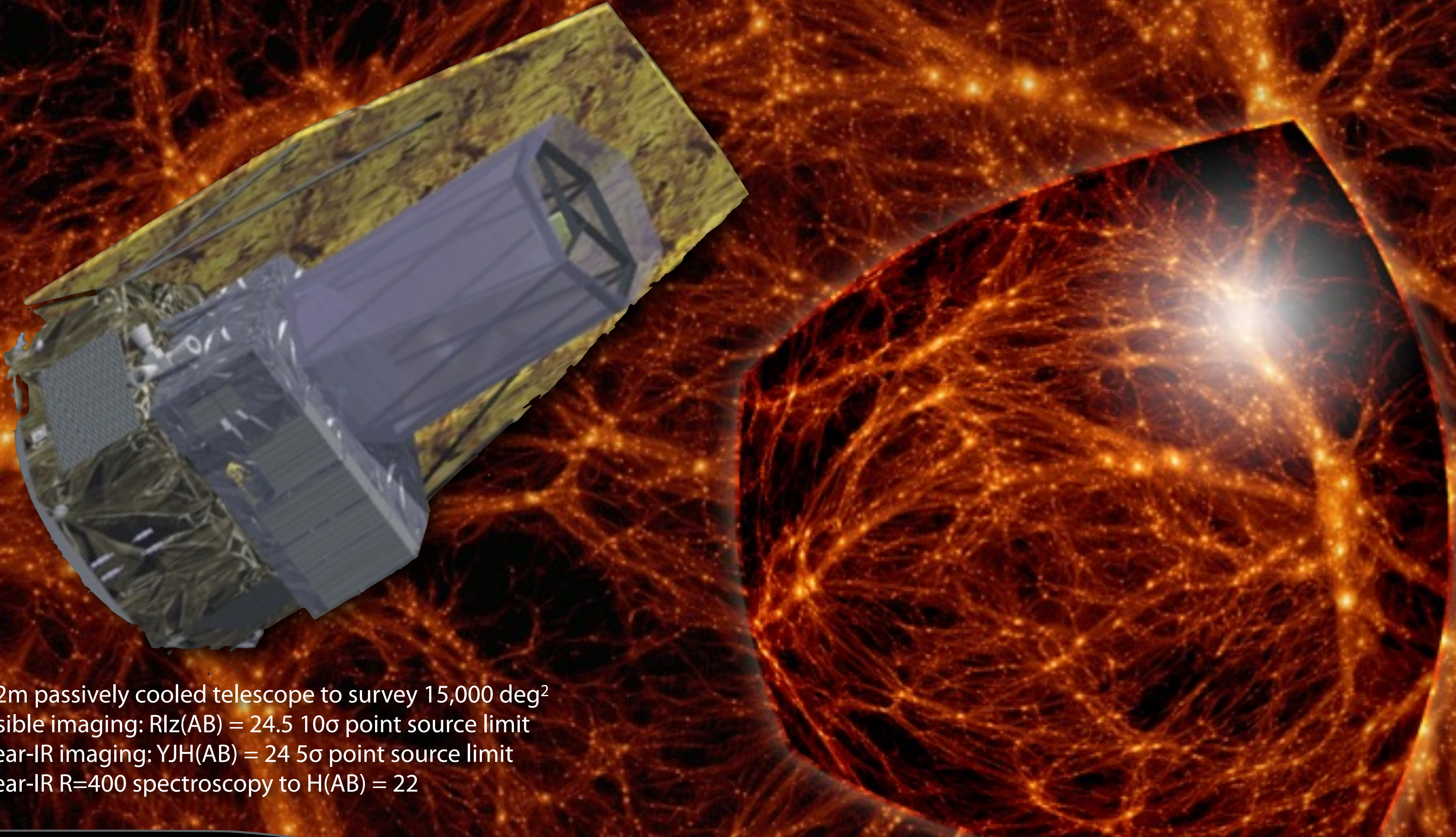
James Webb Space Telescope

Background: ESO/S. Guisard

NASA-ESA-CSA optical-infrared astrophysics observatory, scheduled launch 2018

Euclid

Cosmic Vision M2 mission



1.2m passively cooled telescope to survey 15,000 deg^2
Visible imaging: RIz(AB) = 24.5 10σ point source limit
Near-IR imaging: YJH(AB) = 24 5σ point source limit
Near-IR R=400 spectroscopy to H(AB) = 22

ESA dark Universe astrophysics survey mission, launch 2019

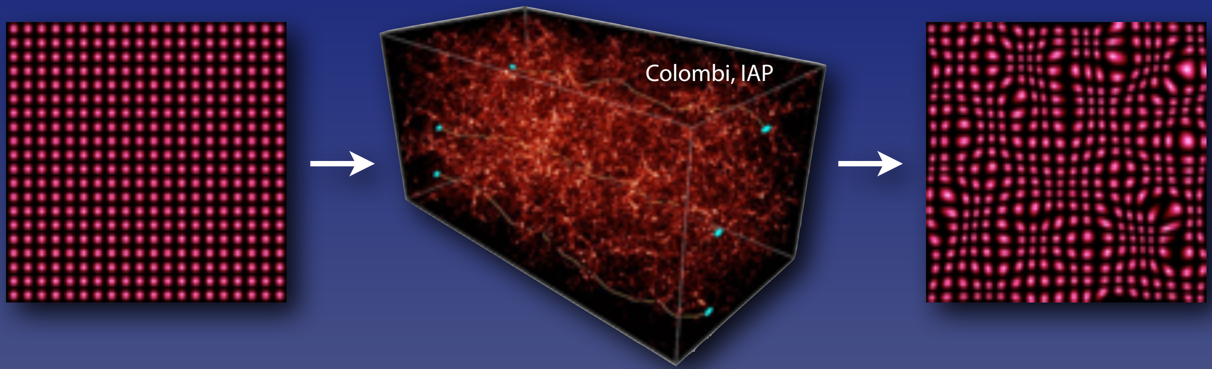
Athena

Cosmic Vision l2 mission

ESA X-ray astrophysics observatory, launched 1999

Multiple probes of evolving cosmic structure

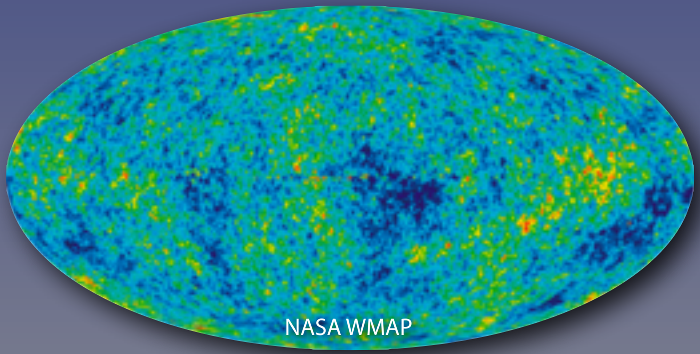
Weak lensing

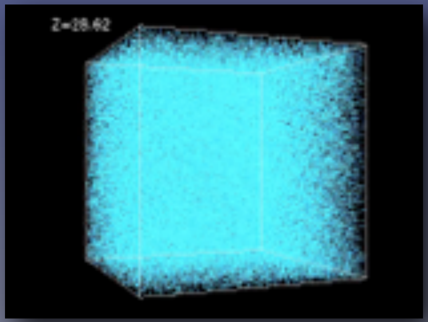

Colombi, IAP

Galaxy shapes systematically distorted by intervening matter (baryonic and dark)

Wide-field, high-resolution visible imaging measures shear; near-IR imaging photometry measures photo-z's for lensed galaxies

Baryon acoustic oscillations


NASA WMAP



Center for Cosmological Physics, Chicago

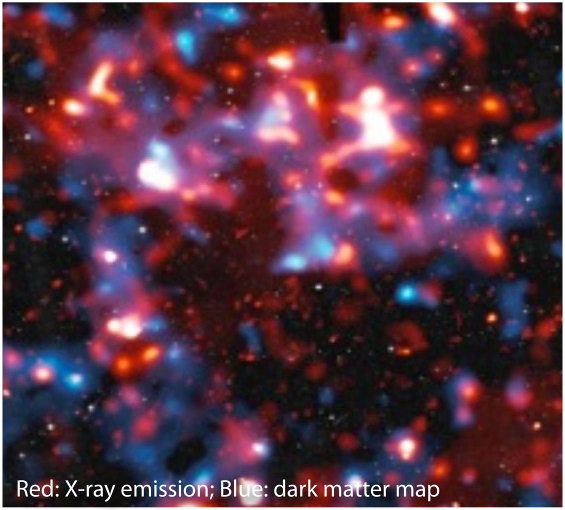
Initial structure imprinted on Universe at recombination has characteristic scale; follow its evolution as standard ruler to present epoch (now ~ 150 Mpc)

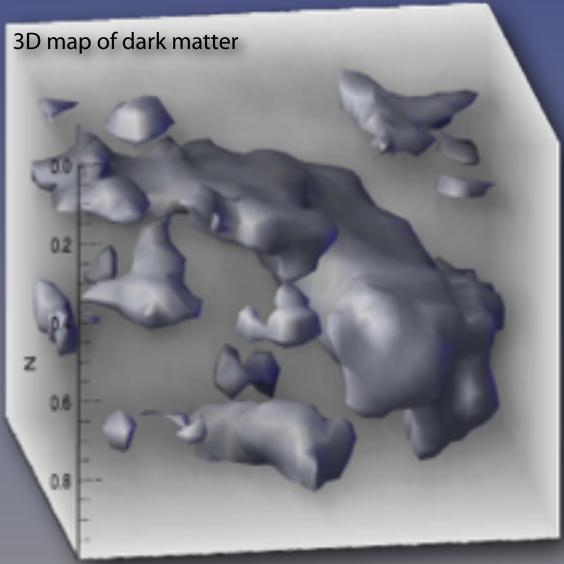
Near-IR spectroscopy provides accurate redshifts and 3D maps

Combined with Planck data, Euclid will yield DE parameters w to <1% and w_a to < 5%
Very large legacy survey data set for many other kinds of science

Dark matter maps reveal cosmic scaffolding

- Deep multi-λ survey of COSMOS field
  - 1.67 square degree field
  - 1000 hrs with HST
  - 400 hrs with XMM-Newton
- Sensitivity to different components
  - Optical-infrared: cold baryonic matter
  - X-ray: hot baryonic matter
  - Gravitational lensing: total matter (baryonic + dark)
- Tomographic reconstruction of dark matter
  - Large scale distribution resolved in 3D
  - Loose network of filaments, growing over time
  - Intersections coincident with massive galaxy clusters


Red: X-ray emission; Blue: dark matter map


3D map of dark matter

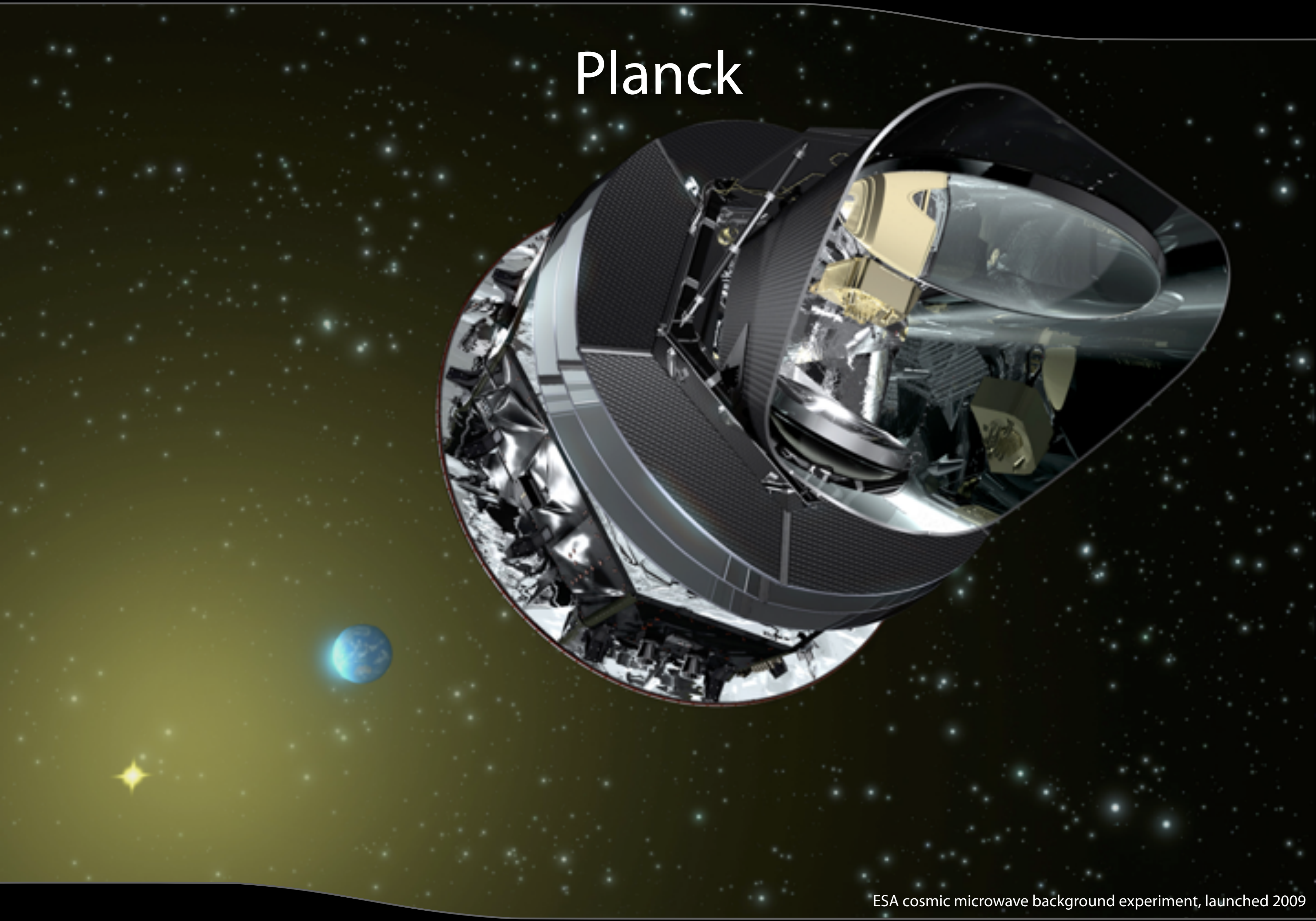
Massey et al. (2007, Nature)

ORIGINS

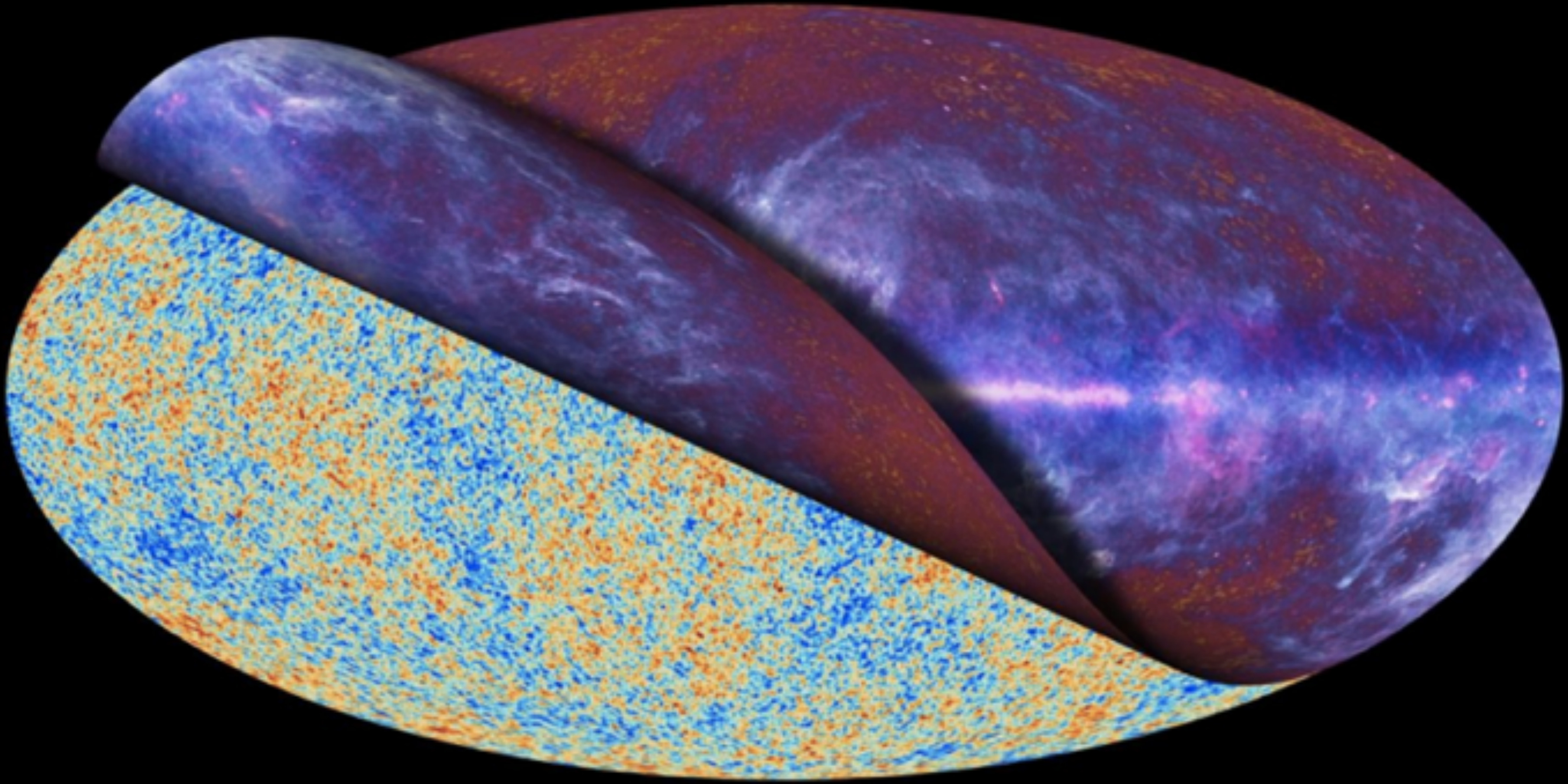
or

the CMB bonanza

Planck



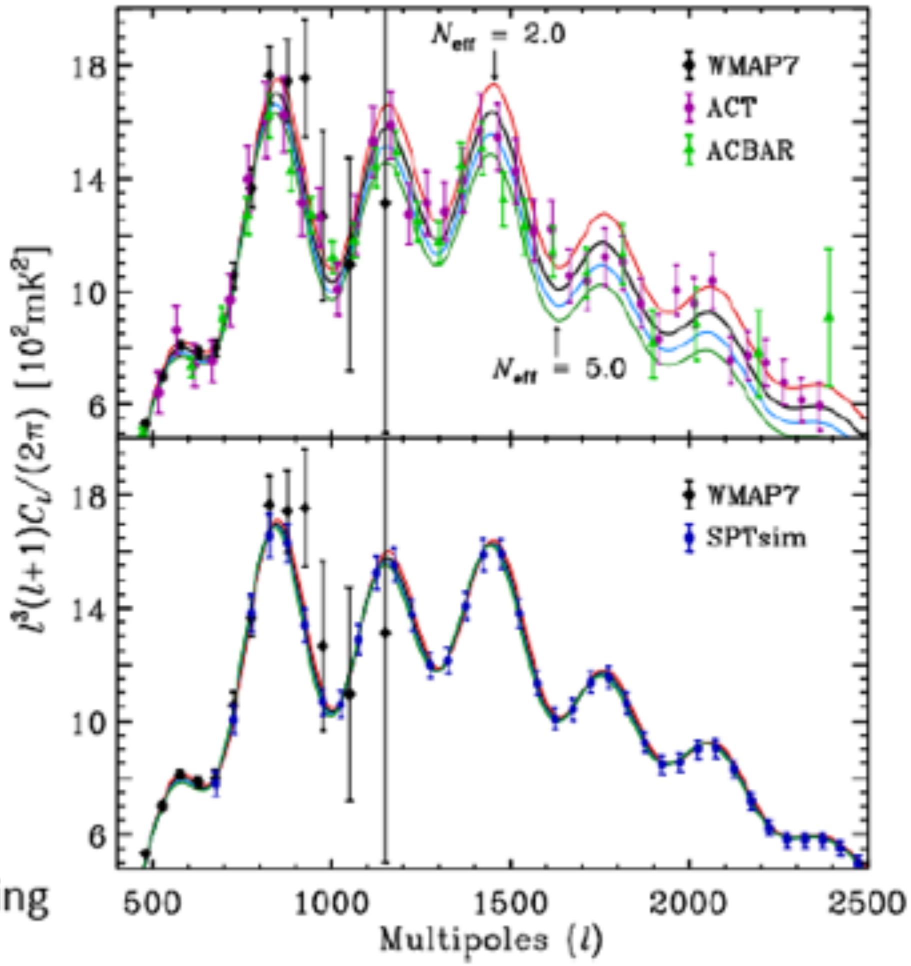
ESA cosmic microwave background experiment, launched 2009



Planck unveils the Cosmic Microwave Background

WMAP, Jarosik et al. (2010) / NASA

Probing the Neutrino Number with CMB data



Changing the Neutrino effective number essentially changes the expansion rate H at recombination.
So it changes the sound horizon at recombination:

$$r_s = \int_0^{t_*} c_s\, dt/a = \int_0^{a_*} \frac{c_s\, da}{a^2 H}.$$

and the damping scale at recombination:

$$r_d^2 = (2\pi)^2 \int_0^{a_*} \frac{da}{a^3 \sigma_T n_e H} \left[\frac{R^2 + \frac{16}{15}(1+R)}{6(1+R^2)}\right]$$

Once the sound horizon scale is fixed, increasing $N_{\rm eff}$ decreases the damping scale and
the result is an increase in the small angular scale anisotropy.
We expect degeneracies with the Hubble constant and the Helium abundance.
(see e.g. Hou, Keisler, Knox et al. 2013, Lesgourgues and Pastor 2006).

Constraints from Planck and other CMB datasets (95% c.l.)

Planck alone (no pol.)	$N_{eff}^{\nu} = 4.53_{-1.4}^{+1.5}$
Planck + WP	$N_{eff}^{\nu} = 3.51_{-0.74}^{+0.80}$
Planck + WP + Lensing	$N_{eff}^{\nu} = 3.39_{-0.70}^{+0.77}$
Planck + WP + highL	$N_{eff}^{\nu} = 3.36_{-0.64}^{+0.68}$
Planck + WP + highL + Lensing	$N_{eff}^{\nu} = 3.28_{-0.64}^{+0.67}$

Conclusions:

- $N_{eff}=0$ is excluded at high significance (about 10 standard deviations). We need a neutrino background to explain Planck observations !

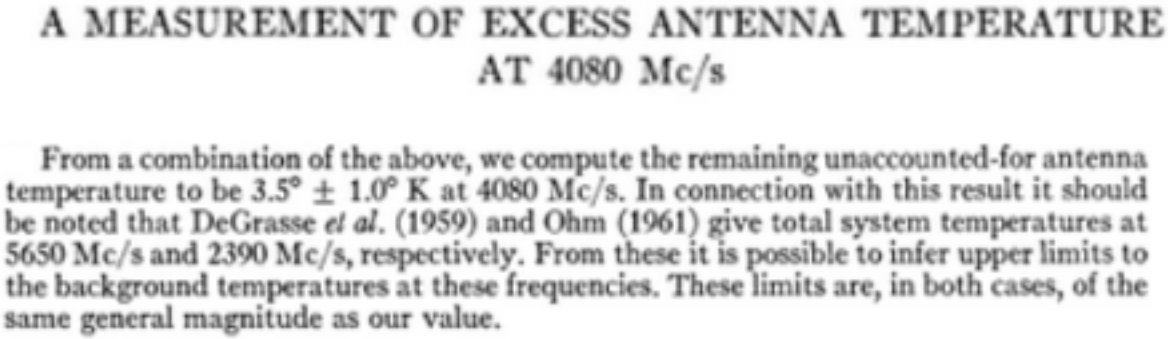
- **No evidence** (i.e. > 3 σ) for extra radiation from CMB only measurements.

- $N_{eff}=4$ is also consistent in between 95% c.l.

- $N_{eff}=2$ and $N_{eff}=5$ excluded at more than 3 σ (massless).

A. Melchiorri

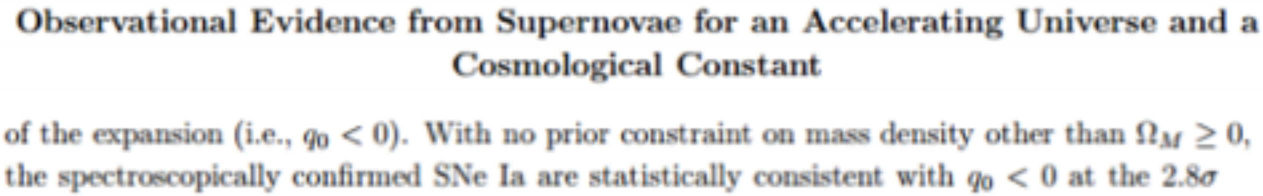
Should we care about a 2.7 σ signal ?



A MEASUREMENT OF EXCESS ANTENNA TEMPERATURE AT 4080 Mc/s

From a combination of the above, we compute the remaining unaccounted-for antenna temperature to be 3.5° ± 1.0° K at 4080 Mc/s. In connection with this result it should be noted that DeGrasse *et al*. (1959) and Ohm (1961) give total system temperatures at 5650 Mc/s and 2390 Mc/s, respectively. From these it is possible to infer upper limits to the background temperatures at these frequencies. These limits are, in both cases, of the same general magnitude as our value.

Discovery of the CMB was made at 3.5 σ !



Observational Evidence from Supernovae for an Accelerating Universe and a Cosmological Constant

of the expansion (i.e., $q_0 < 0$). With no prior constraint on mass density other than $\Omega_M \geq 0$, the spectroscopically confirmed SNe Ia are statistically consistent with $q_0 < 0$ at the 2.8σ

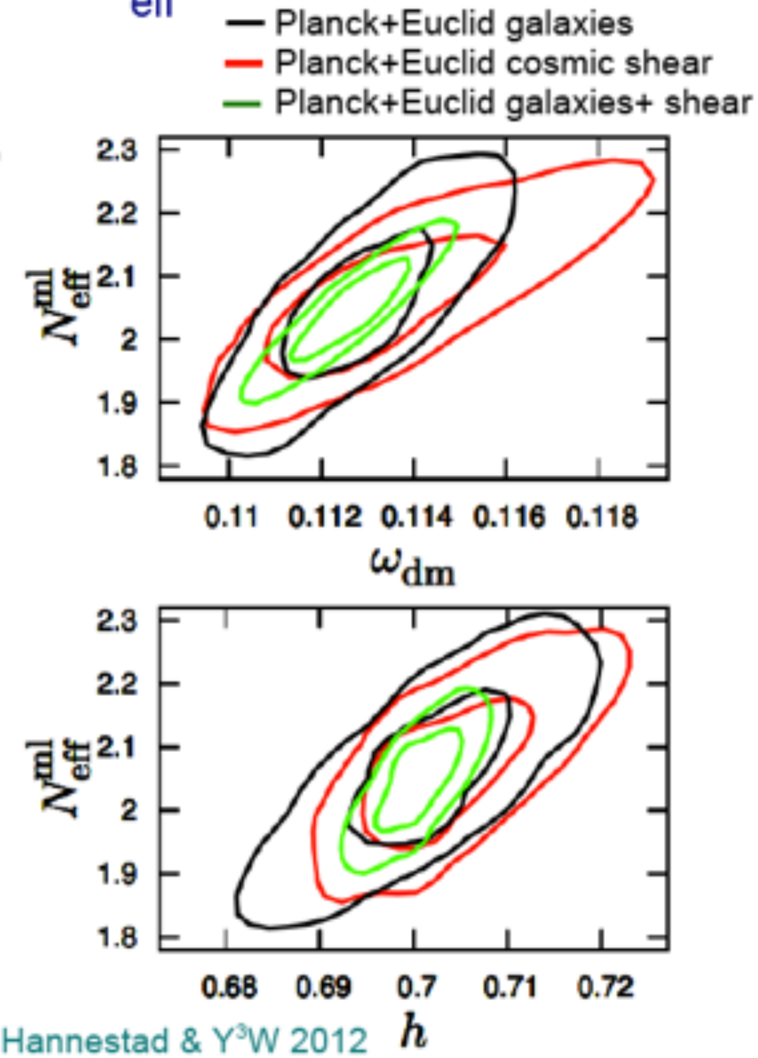
Discovery of the accelerating universe was made at 2.8 σ !

A. Melchiorri

Further down the road: Euclid and N_{eff}…

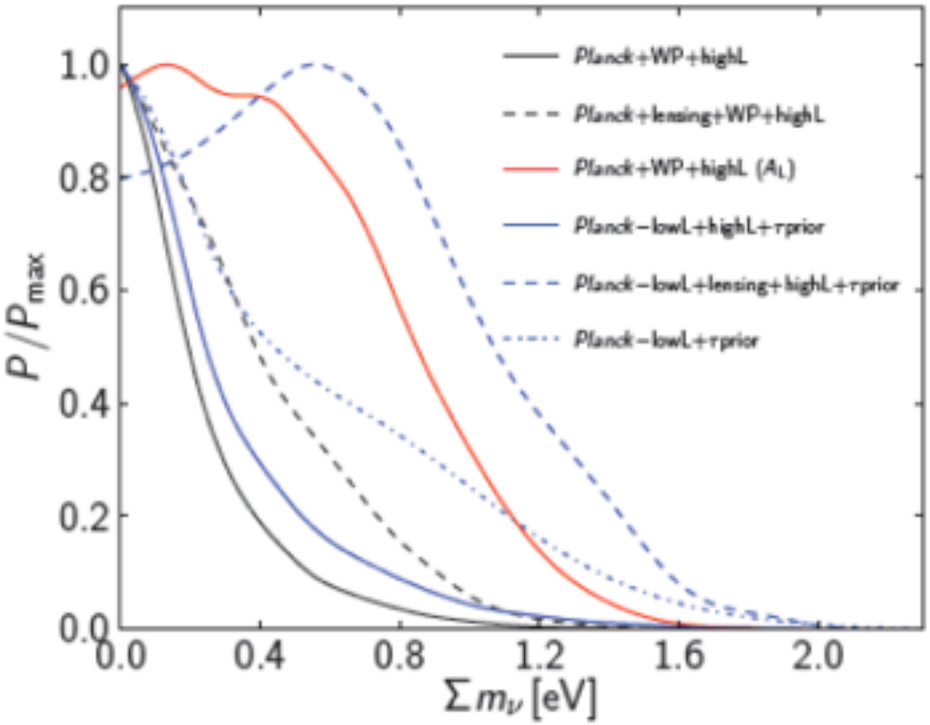
- **Euclid** will improve Planck's sensitivity to N_{eff} by a factor of ~4 [$\sigma(N_{eff})$ ~ 0.055].

2 Euclid spacecraft concepts



Hamann, Hannestad & Y^3W 2012

Constraints on Neutrino Mass (standard 3 neutrino framework)



$$\sum m_\nu < 0.66\,\mathrm{eV} \quad (95\%;\ \textit{Planck}+\mathrm{WP}+\mathrm{highL}).$$

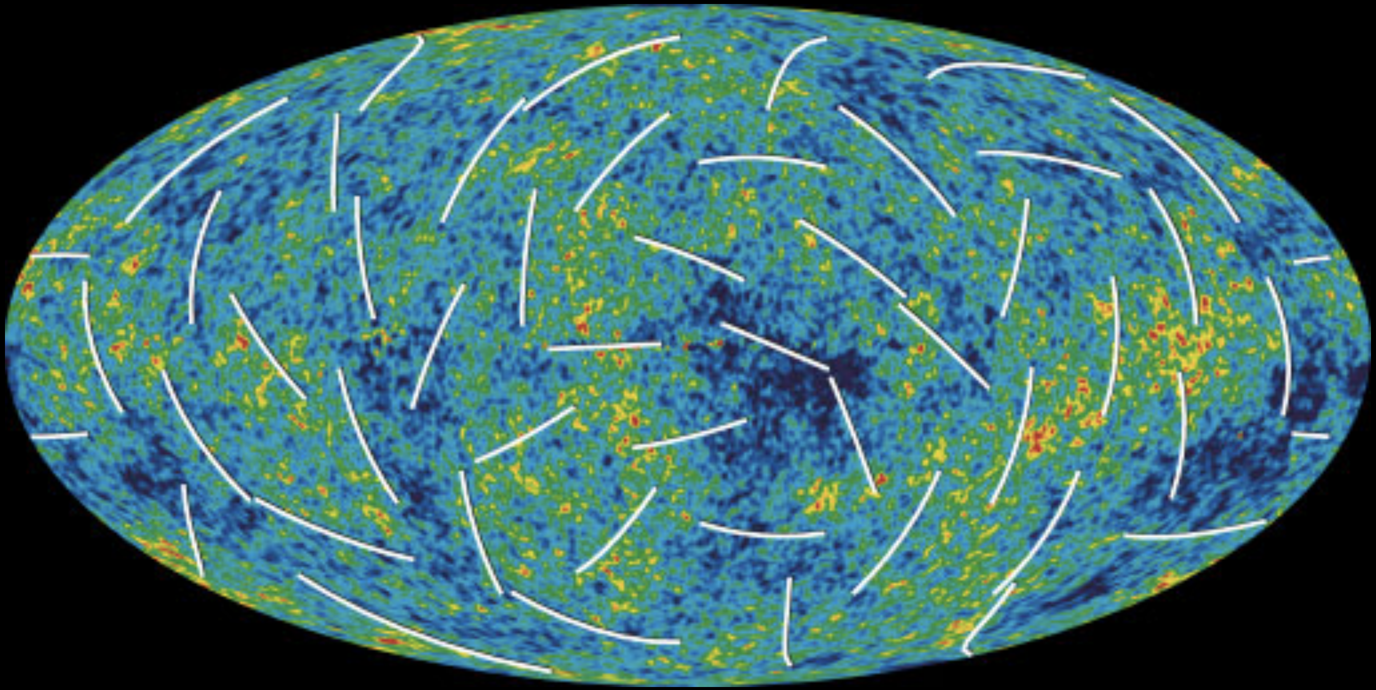
$$\sum m_\nu < 1.08\,\mathrm{eV} \quad [95\%;\ \textit{Planck}+\mathrm{WP}+\mathrm{highL}\ (A_\mathrm{L})],$$

$$\sum m_\nu < 0.85\,\mathrm{eV} \quad (95\%;\ \textit{Planck}+\mathrm{lensing}+\mathrm{WP}+\mathrm{highL}),$$

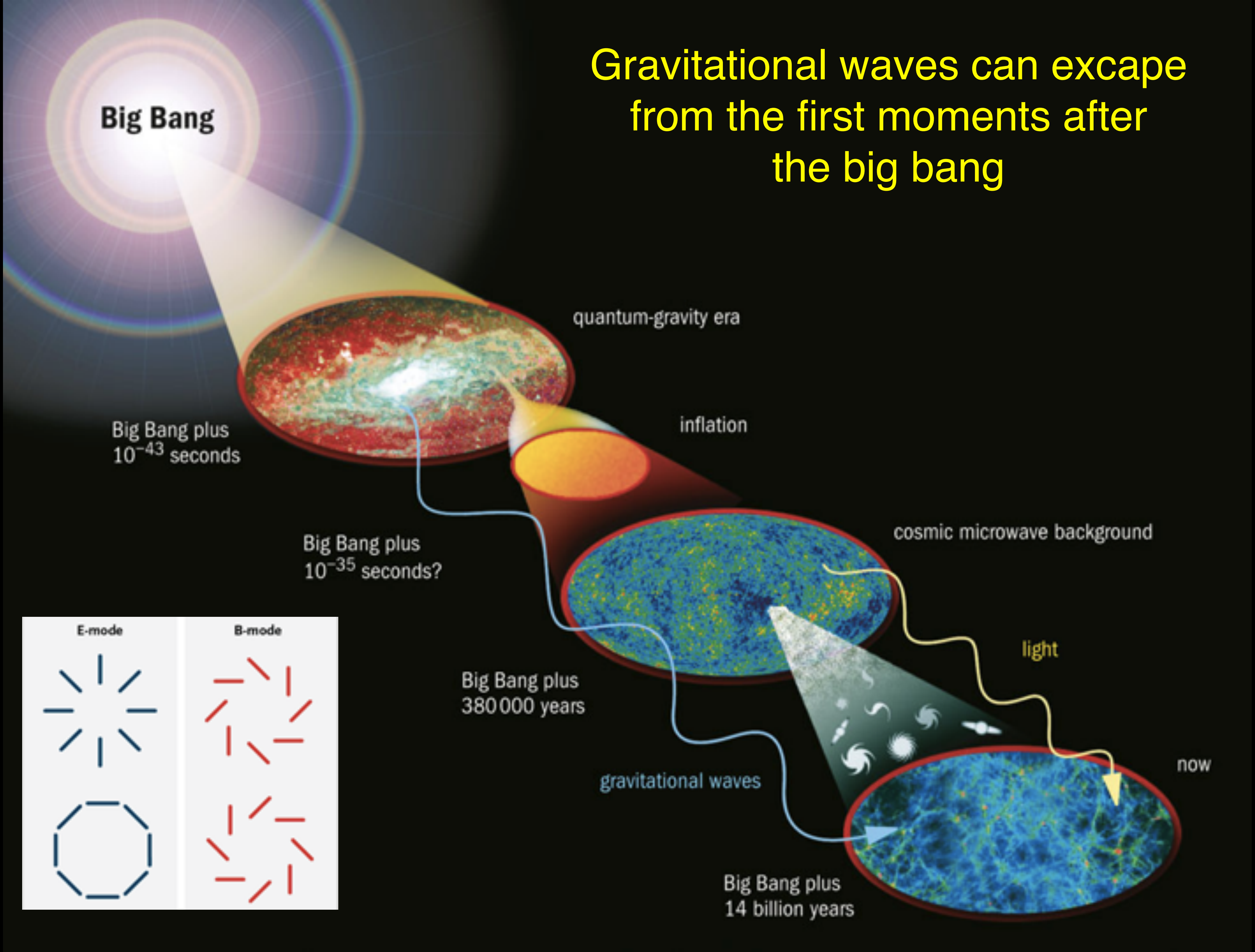
$$\sum m_\nu < 0.23\,\mathrm{eV} \quad (95\%;\ \textit{Planck}+\mathrm{WP}+\mathrm{highL}+\mathrm{BAO}).$$

- Planck strongly improves previous constraints on neutrino masses.
- Planck TT spectrum prefers a lensing amplitude higher than expected (A_{LENS}=1.2).
- Inclusion of lensing from TTTT weakens the Planck constraint by 20%
- Including BAO results in the best current constraint on neutrino masses of 0.23 eV

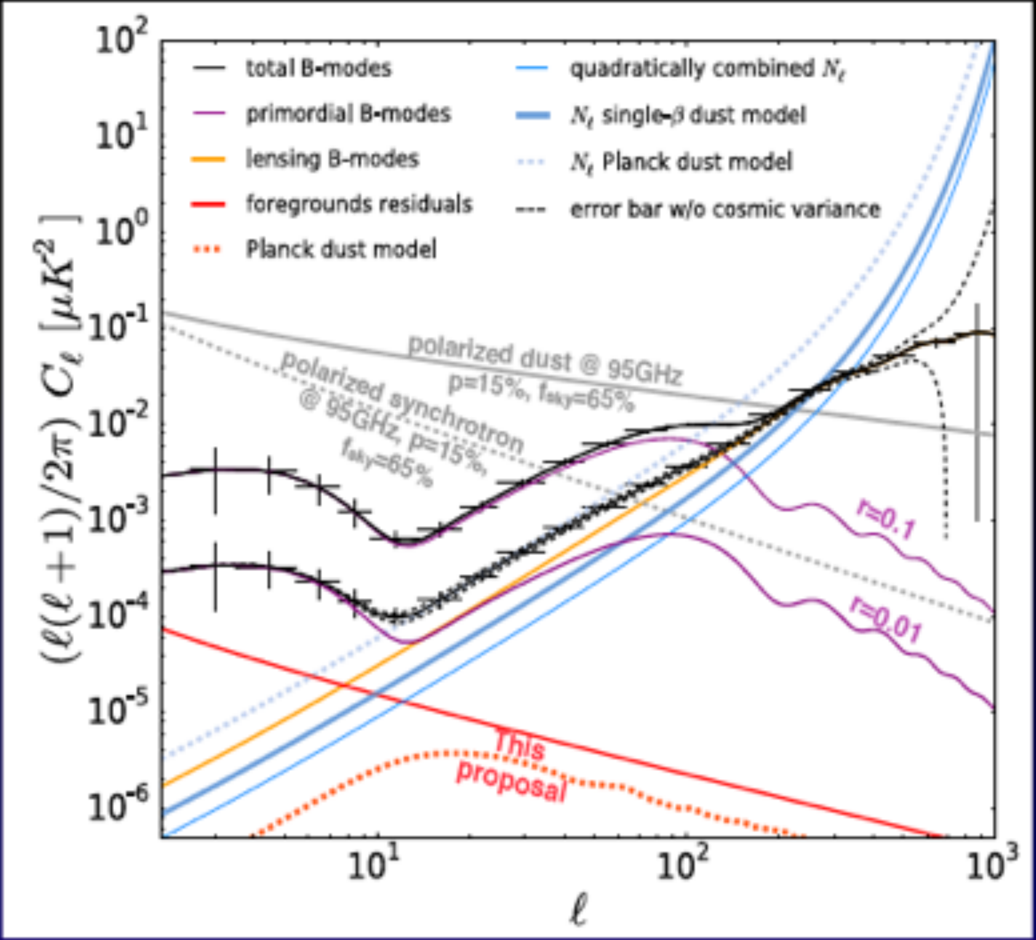
CMB POLARIZATION
testing the quantum, inflationary universe at the beginning of space and time



Gravitational waves can excape from the first moments after the big bang



Sensitivity w/ foreground subtraction



$\sigma(r) = 0.45 \times 10^{-3}$

for r = 0.01, including foreground removal and cosmic variance

$r < 0.4 \times 10^{-3}$ (95% C.L.)

for undetectably small r

Residual computation method: Errard et al. 2011, Phys. Rev. D 84, 063005 and another paper in preparation

B-mode projects in the world

Ground

In addition, ABS, CLASS, POLARBEAR-2, Simons Array, Adv-ACTPol, …

In addition, BICEP3, POLAR, QUBIC, …

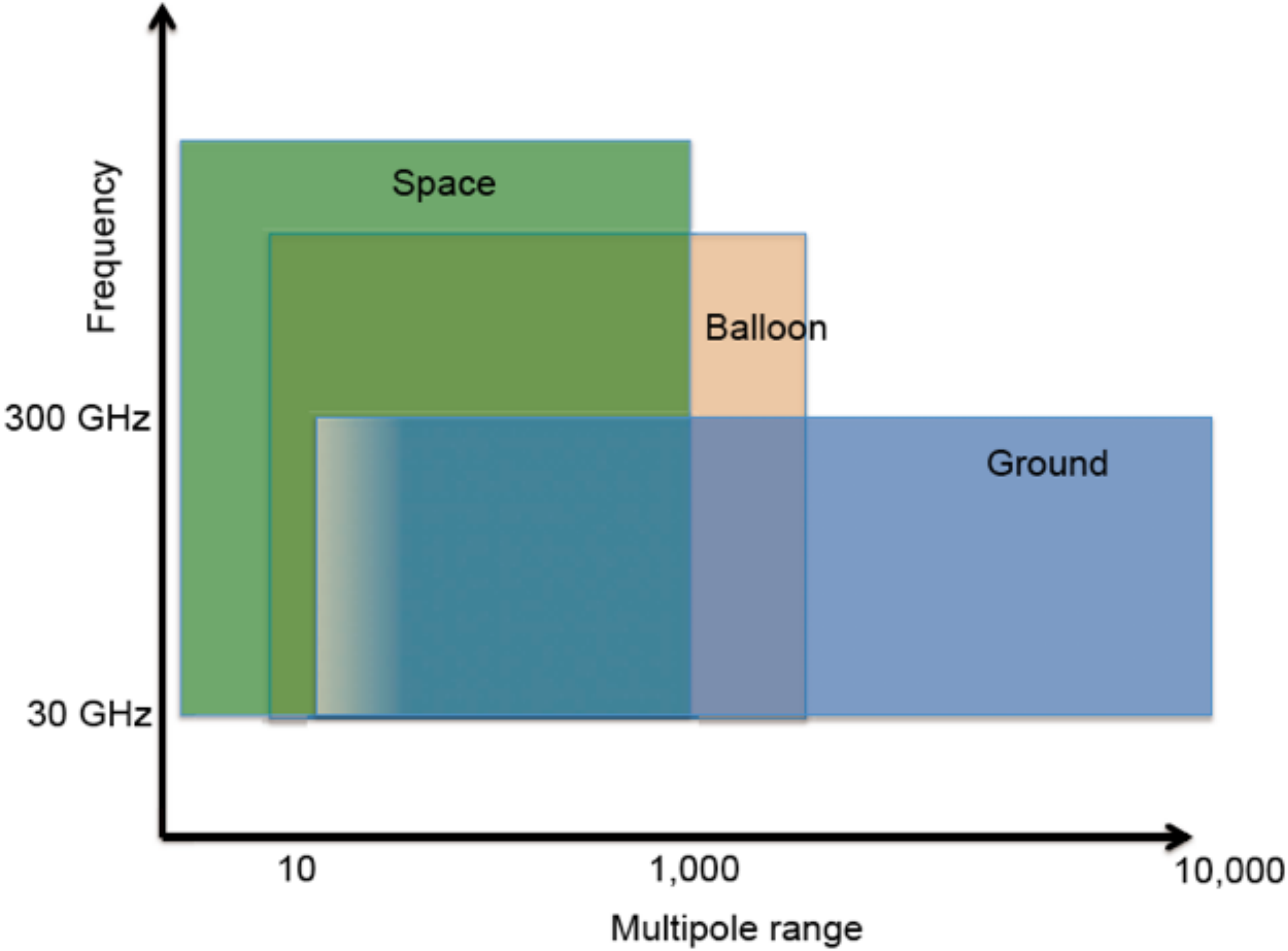
Balloon

Satellite

COrE+

In addition, QUIJOTE in Canary island, AMiBA in Hawaii

Complementarity of Observations



Take-home messages

$\sigma(r) \sim 0.01$ in ~5 years

$\sigma(r) \sim 0.001$ in 2020s

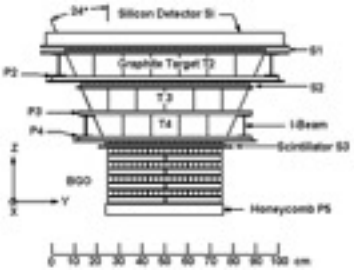
Exciting period ahead of us !

Will the DM mistery will be solved through CR ?

Space Missions and LDF

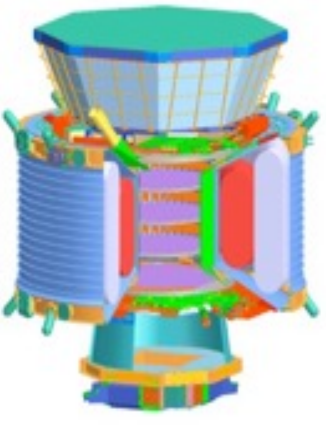
PAMELA
15-06-2006

ATIC
2002 - 2007



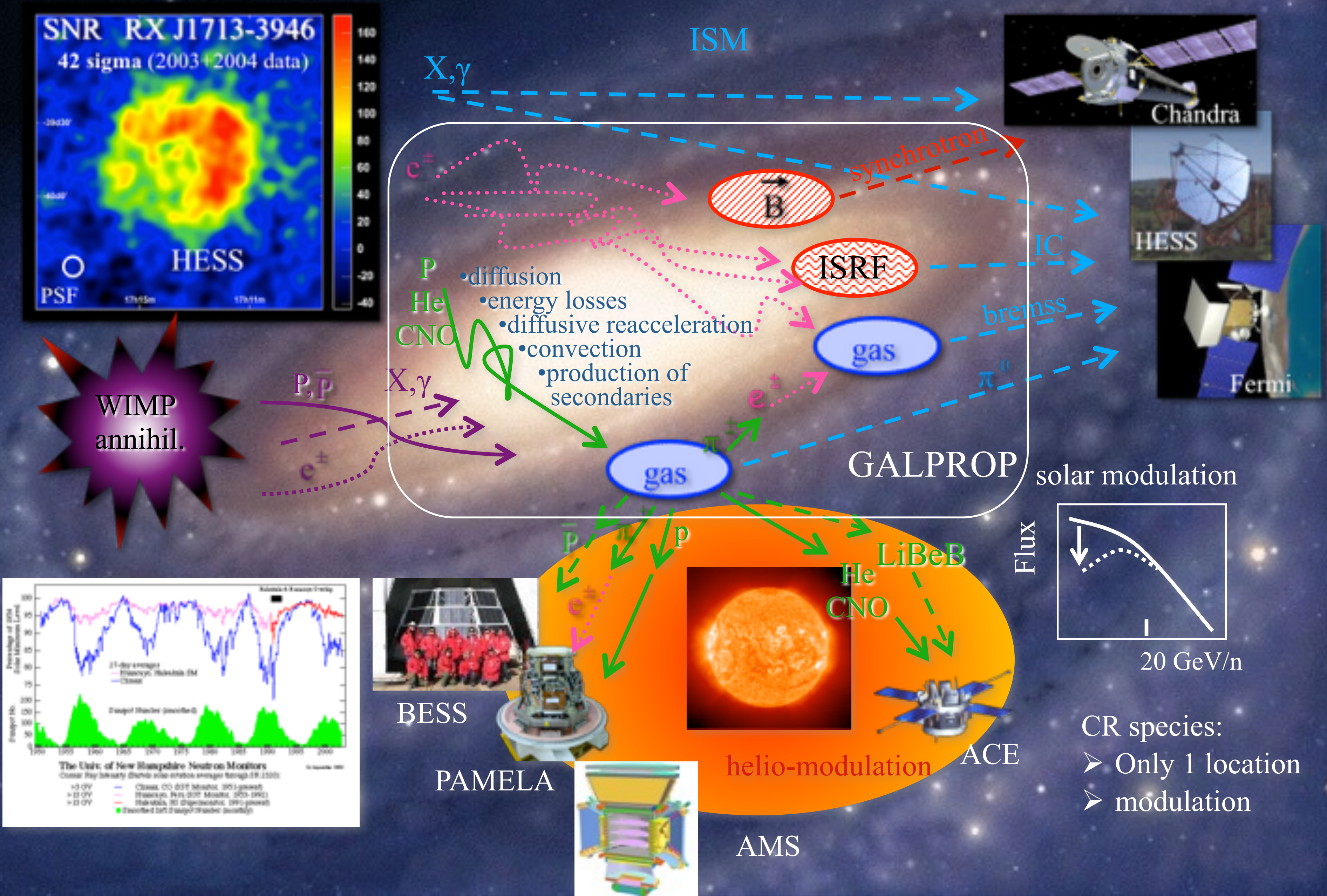
BESS
13-12-2004
23-12-2007

AMS-02
16 -5-2011



Fermi/GLAST
11-6-2008

CRs in the interstellar medium



ISM

X,γ

$e^{\pm}$

$\vec{B}$

synchrotron

ISRF

IC

bremss

gas

π^0

Chandra

HESS

Fermi

P
He
CNO

- •diffusion
- •energy losses
- •diffusive reacceleration
- •convection
- •production of secondaries

WIMP annihil.

$P, \bar{P}$

X,γ

$e^{\pm}$

gas

$\pi^{\pm}$

$e^{\pm}$

GALPROP

solar modulation

Flux

20 GeV/n

$\bar{P}$

$\pi^{\pm}$

p

$e^{\pm}$

LiBeB
He
CNO

BESS

PAMELA

AMS

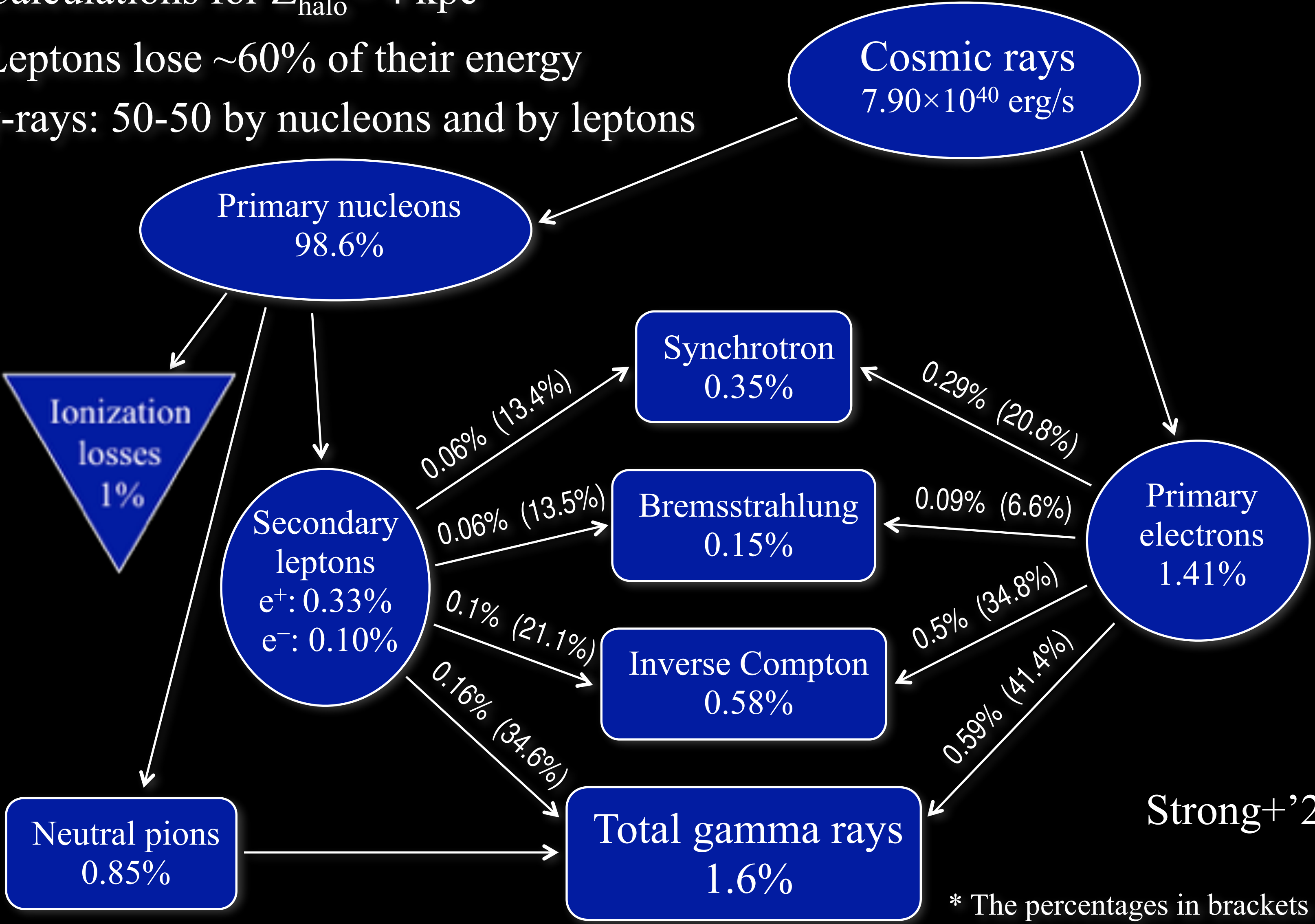
ACE

helio-modulation

CR species:
- ➢ Only 1 location
- ➢ modulation

Milky Way as an electron calorimeter

- ✧ Calculations for $Z_{halo} = 4$ kpc
- ✧ Leptons lose ~60% of their energy
- ✧ γ-rays: 50-50 by nucleons and by leptons



Cosmic rays
7.90×10^{40} erg/s

Primary nucleons
98.6%

Ionization losses
1%

Secondary leptons
e^+: 0.33%
e^-: 0.10%

Primary electrons
1.41%

Synchrotron
0.35%

Bremsstrahlung
0.15%

Inverse Compton
0.58%

Neutral pions
0.85%

Total gamma rays
1.6%

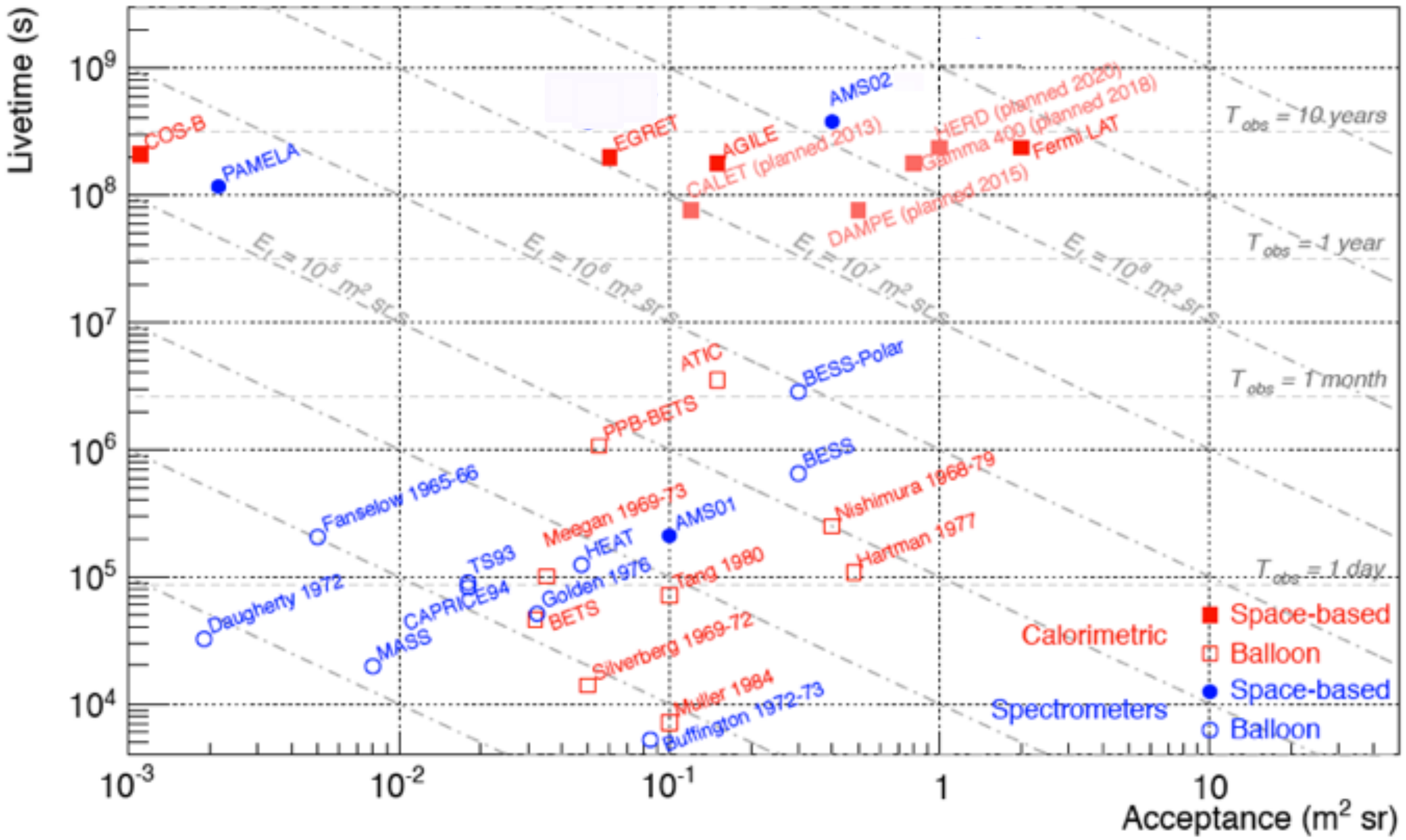
0.06% (13.4%)
0.06% (13.5%)
0.1% (21.1%)
0.16% (34.6%)
0.29% (20.8%)
0.09% (6.6%)
0.5% (34.8%)
0.59% (41.4%)

Strong+'2011

* The percentages in brackets show the values relative to the luminosity of their respective lepton populations

Large Magnetic Spectrometer in Space : a game changing for the study of Cosmic Ray

L. Baldini 2012



AMS-02 since May 16th 2011 collecting cosmic ray data on the ISS

Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 350 (1994) 351–367
North-Holland

NUCLEAR
INSTRUMENTS
& METHODS
IN PHYSICS
RESEARCH
Section A

An antimatter spectrometer in space

Antimatter Study Group

S. Ahlen [f], V.M. Balebanov [a], R. Battiston [l], U. Becker [g], J. Burger [g], M. Capell [g],
H.F. Chen [p], H.S. Chen [o], M. Chen [g], N. Chernoplekov [b], R. Clare [g], T.S. Dai [g],
A. De Rujula [f,*], P. Fisher [d], Yu. Galaktionov [c], A. Gougas [d]. Gu Wen-Oi [n].
M. He [q], V. Koutsenko [c], A. Lebedev [c], T.P. Li [o], Y.S. Lu
Y. Ma [o], R. McNeil [e], R. Orava [j], A. Prevsner [d], V. Plyask
R. Sagdeev [h], M. Salamon [i], H.W. Tang [o], S.C.C. Ting [g],
Xia Ping-Chou [n], Z.Z. Xu [p], J.P. Wefel [e], Z.P. Zhang [p], B.

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[l] *Perugia University and INFN Sezione di Bologna, 06100 Perugia, Italy*

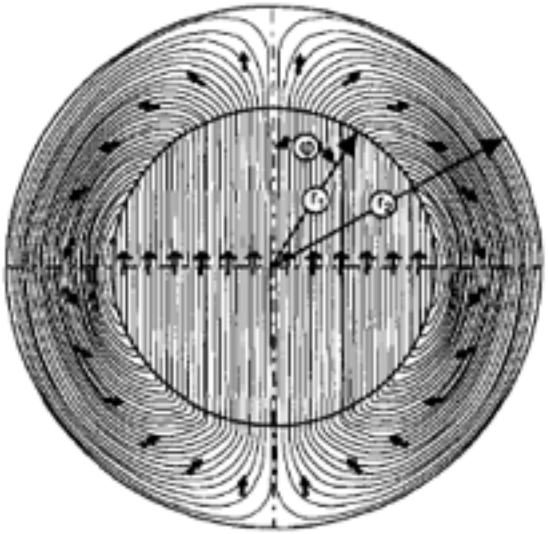
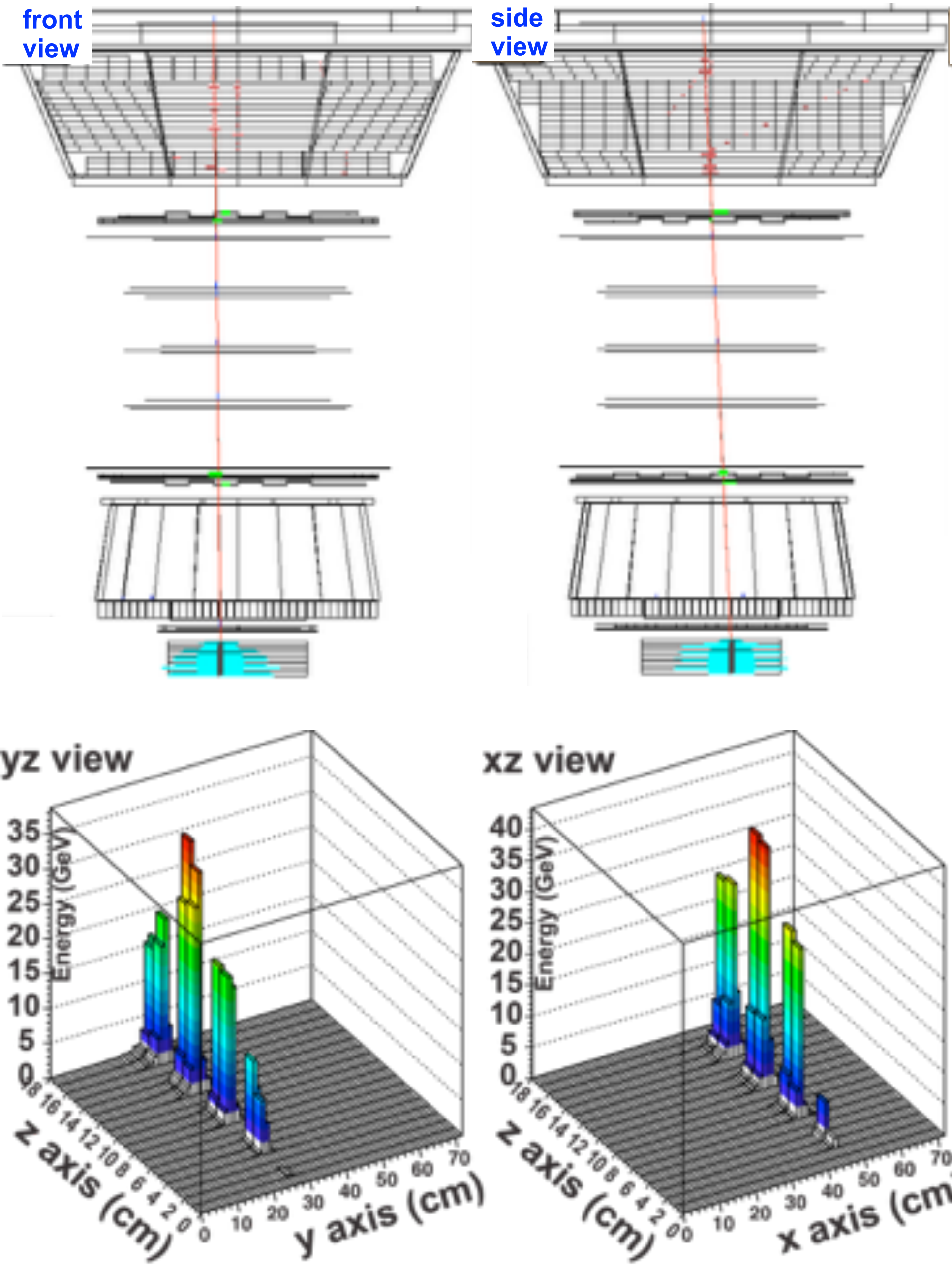


Fig. 6. Magnetic field distribution at a cross-section of the center of the magnet.

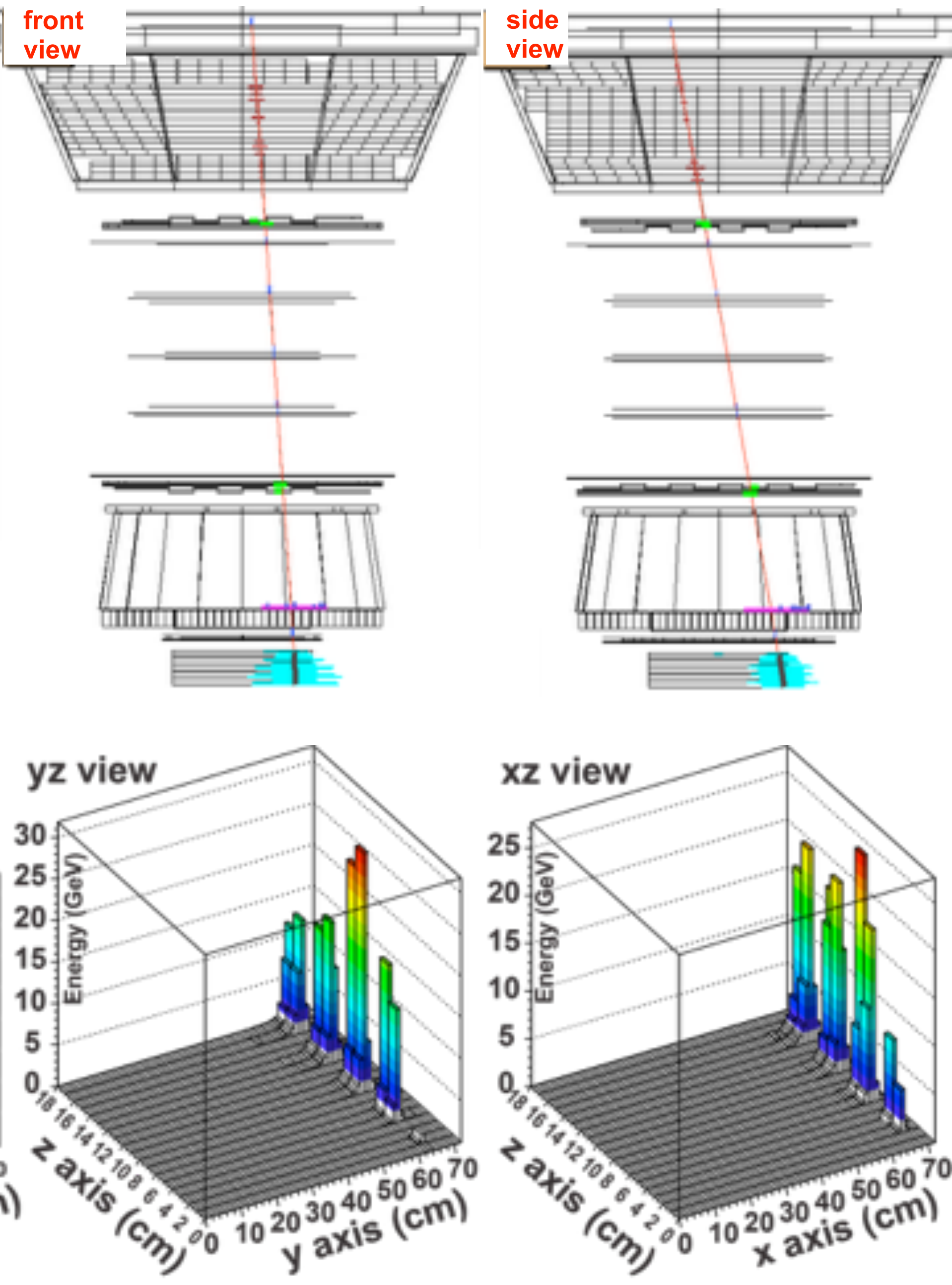
Electron E=982 GeV

Run/Event 1329775818/ 60709



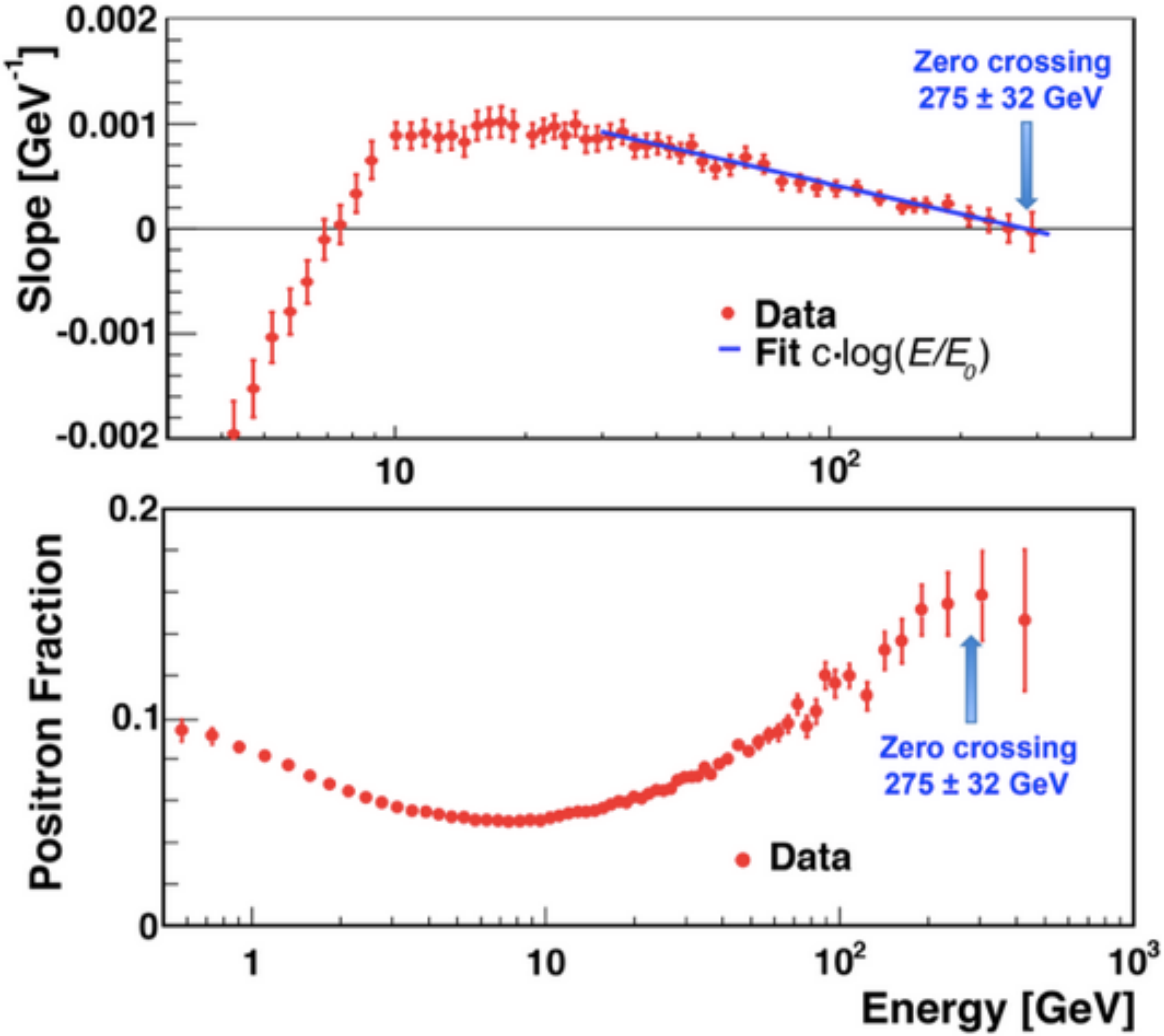
Positron E=636 GeV

Run/Event 133119-743/ 56950

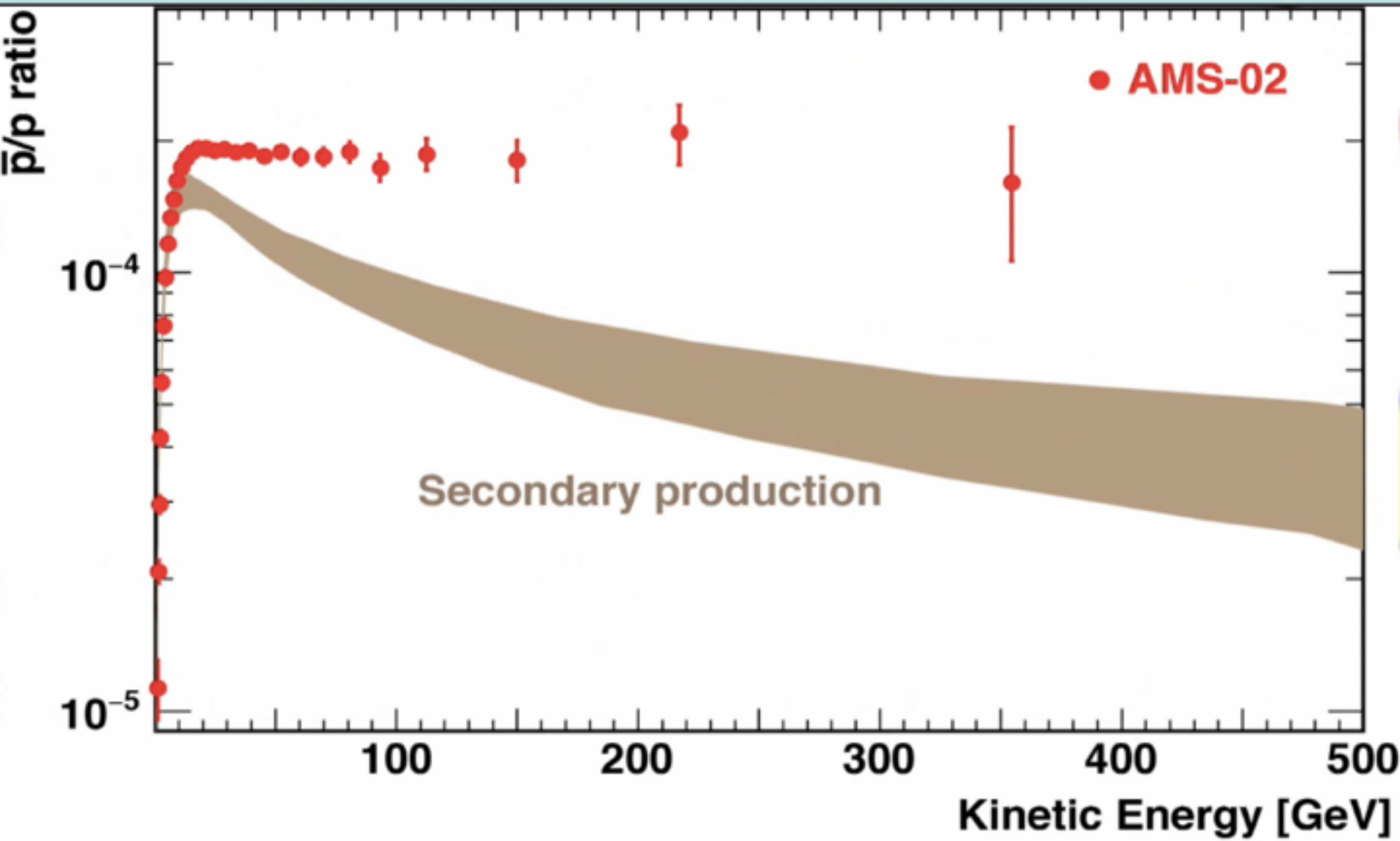


AMS-02: entering the era of precision cosmic ray measurement

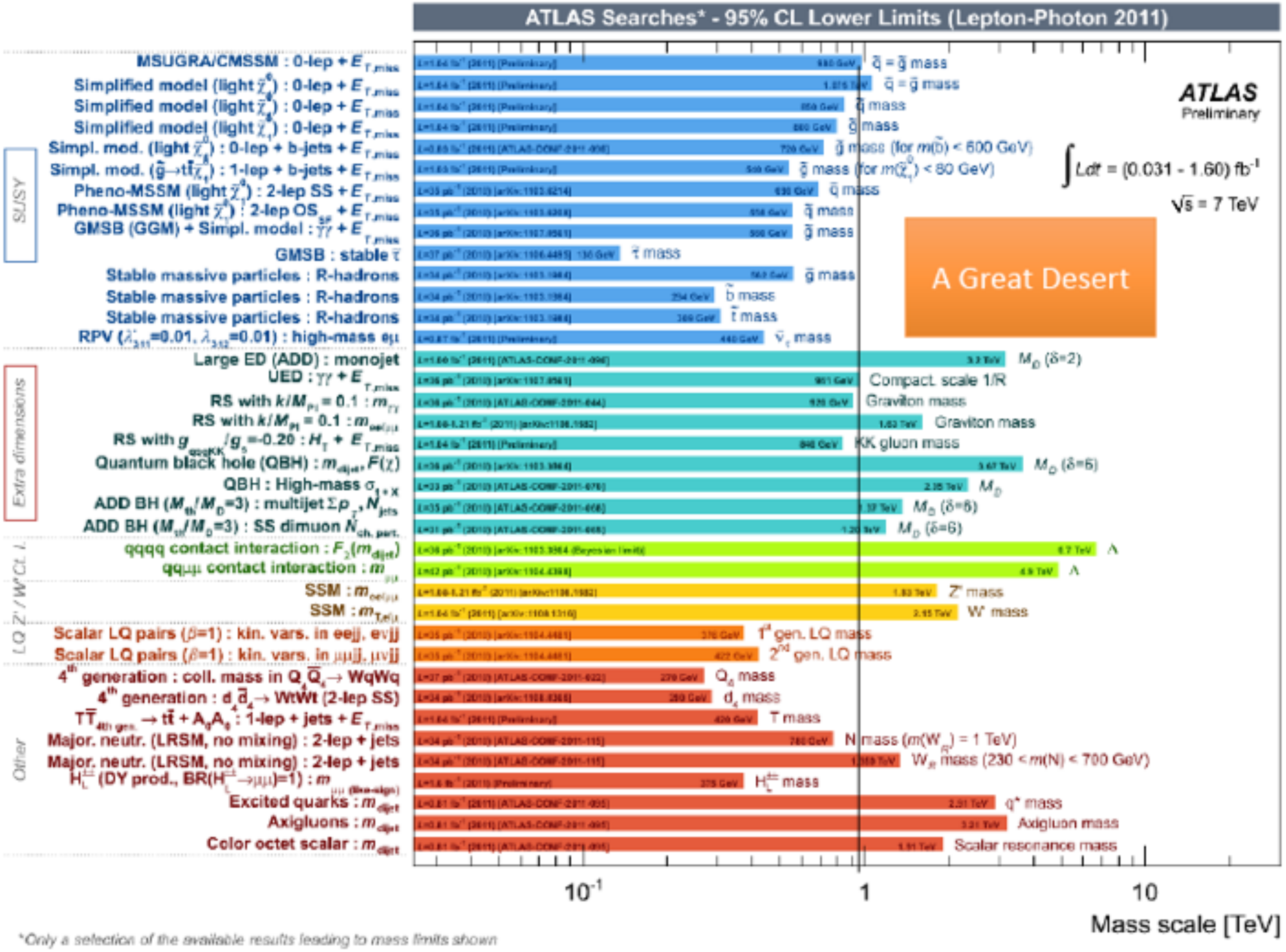
e+ / e+ + e- ratio



New Antiproton/Proton Ratio

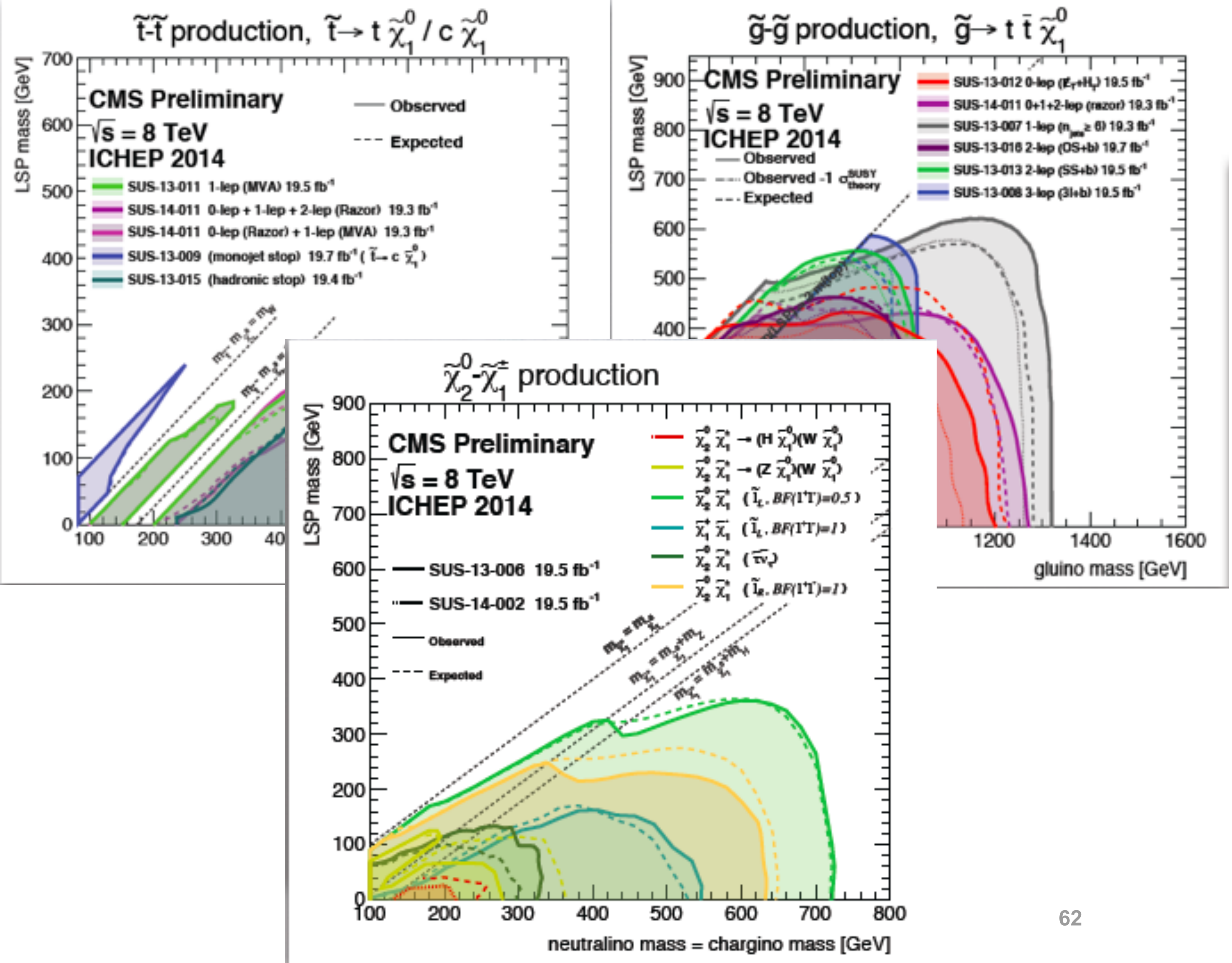


Above previous estimate of secondary production



A Great Desert

*Only a selection of the available results leading to mass limits shown


$\tilde{t}$-$\tilde{t}$ production, $\tilde{t} \to t\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ / $c\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0$
CMS Preliminary
$\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV
ICHEP 2014
Observed
Expected
SUS-13-011 1-lep (MVA) 19.5 fb^{-1}
SUS-14-011 0-lep + 1-lep + 2-lep (Razor) 19.3 fb^{-1}
SUS-14-011 0-lep (Razor) + 1-lep (MVA) 19.3 fb^{-1}
SUS-13-009 (monojet stop) 19.7 fb^{-1} ($\tilde{t} \to c\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)
SUS-13-015 (hadronic stop) 19.4 fb^{-1}
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = m_W$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = m_t$
LSP mass [GeV]
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
100
200
300
40
$\tilde{g}$-$\tilde{g}$ production, $\tilde{g} \to t\,\bar{t}\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0$
CMS Preliminary
$\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV
ICHEP 2014
Observed
Observed -1 $\sigma_{\text{theory}}^{\text{SUSY}}$
Expected
SUS-13-012 0-lep (E_T+H_T) 19.5 fb^{-1}
SUS-14-011 0+1+2-lep (razor) 19.3 fb^{-1}
SUS-13-007 1-lep ($n_{\text{jets}} \geq 6$) 19.3 fb^{-1}
SUS-13-016 2-lep (OS+b) 19.7 fb^{-1}
SUS-13-013 2-lep (SS+b) 19.5 fb^{-1}
SUS-13-008 3-lep (3l+b) 19.5 fb^{-1}
LSP mass [GeV]
900
800
700
600
500
400
1200
1400
1600
gluino mass [GeV]
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0$-$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$ production
CMS Preliminary
$\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV
ICHEP 2014
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0\,\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \to (H\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0)(W\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0\,\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \to (Z\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0)(W\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0\,\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$ ($\tilde{l}_L$, $BF(l^+l^-)$=0.5)
$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}\,\tilde{\chi}_1^{\mp}$ ($\tilde{l}_L$, $BF(l^+l^-)$=1)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0\,\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$ ($\tilde{\tau}\nu_\tau$)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0\,\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$ ($\tilde{l}_R$, $BF(l^+l^-)$=1)
SUS-13-006 19.5 fb^{-1}
SUS-14-002 19.5 fb^{-1}
Observed
Expected
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}} = m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}} = m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} + m_Z$
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}} = m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} + m_H$
LSP mass [GeV]
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
neutralino mass = chargino mass [GeV]

Open issues after AMS-02

- Dark matter (LHC will not be able to explore mχ> few 100 GeV)
  - Positrons at the 1-10 TeV scale
  - Antiprotons at the 1 TeV scale
  - Gamma rays at the TeV scale
  - Antideuterons at the GeV scale
- Spectral features at the knee scale
  - Protons at the PeV scale
  - Helia at the PV scale
  - Ions at the 100 TV scale

How to reach the O(10 TeV) scale ?

- Exposure : increase by a factor O(100) for e+

  From 0.05 to 5 m2sr

- Detector : capable to deal with 10 TeV particles
  - Tracker + Magnet → MDR > 20 TV
  - ECAL → ECAL+HCAL

AMS-03 : expected rates detection tools/limitations

ELECTRON AND POSITRON PHYSICS @ AMS-03

5 m2 sr 3,14E+07 s/y

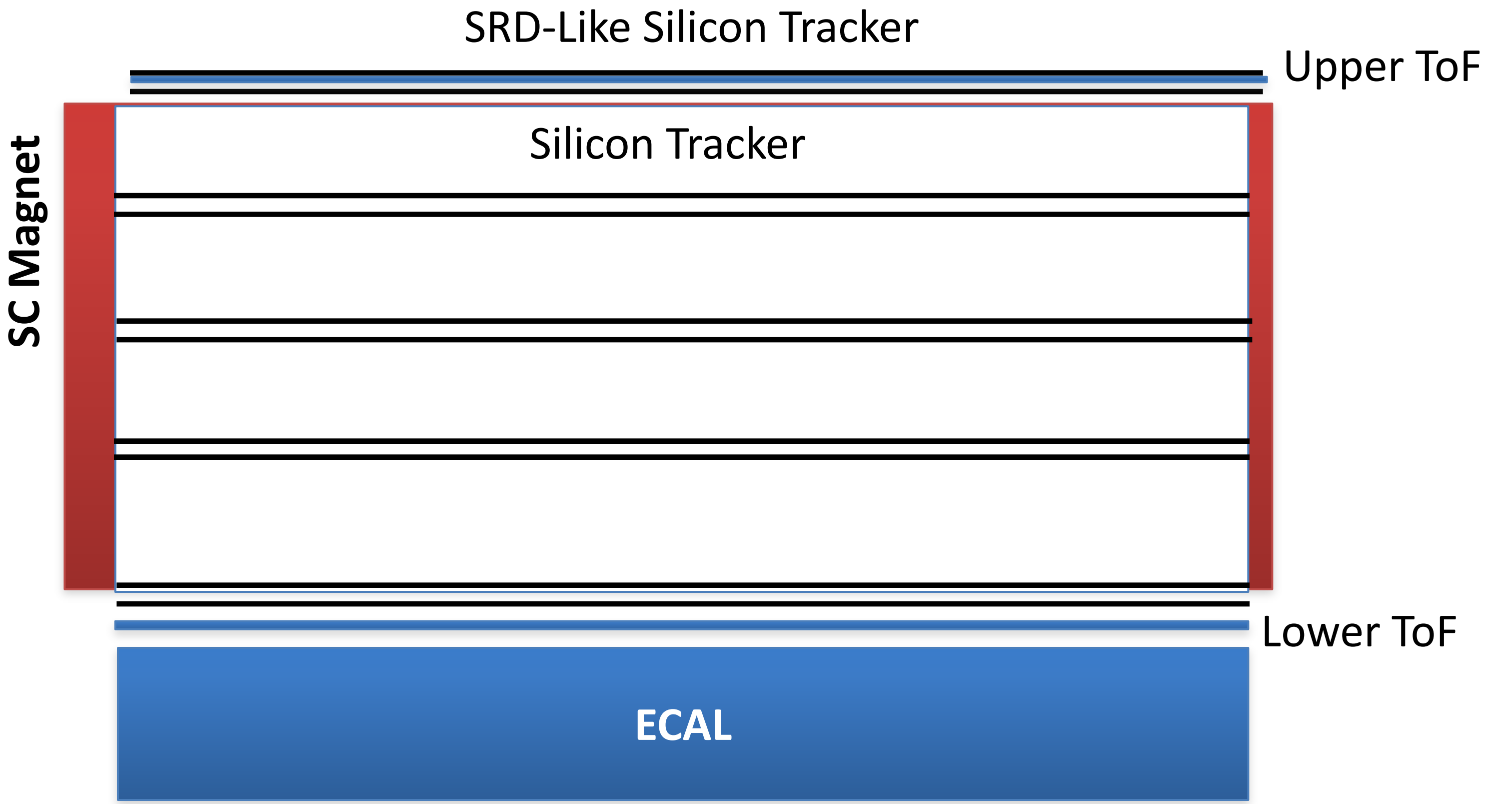
					ACCESSIBLE		EXCLUDED	EXCLUDED
eV	**10^8**	**10^9**	**10^10**	**10^11**	**10^12**	**10^13**	**10^14**	**10^15**
scale	**100MeV**	**GV**			**TV**			**PV**
Integral . 1/y	**.@ 0,1-1**	**.@ 1-10**	**.@ 10-100**	**.@ 100-1000**	**.@ 1.000 ->**	**.@ 10.000 ->**	**.@ 100.000 ->**	**.@ 1.000.000 ->**
e-	4,99E+10	3,11E+09	1,56E+08	9,33E+05	7,78E+03	7,78E+01	7,78E-01	7,78E-03
e+	2,50E+09	1,56E+08	1,56E+07	1,40E+05	1,17E+03	1,17E+01	1,17E-01	1,17E-03
Detectors	tracker, TOF, TRD, ECAL	tracker, TOF, TRD, ECAL	Tracker, TRD, ECAL	Tracker, TRD, ECAL	Tracker,SRD,ECAL	Tracker,SRD,ECAL		
Variables	R, beta, gamma, energy	R, beta, gamma, energy	R, gamma, energy	R, gamma, energy	R,Energy, Syncrotron Radiation	R, Energy, Synchroton Radiation		
Physics	Van Allen, solar, subcutoff	solar, geomagnetic, galactic	DM, galactic, asymmetries	DM, galactic, asymmetries	DM, galactic	DM, galactic, moon shadow, sun shadow	DM, galactic	DM, extragalactic, knee
Tools	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, inner tracker, alignement, TOF calibration, TRD calibration, backtracing (near Earth)	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, inner tracker, alignement, TOF calibration, TRD calibration, backtracing (near Earth)	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, inner tracker, alignement, TOF calibration, TRD calibration, backtracing (near Earth)	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, inner/outer tracker, TRD, alignement, backtracing (Earth-Moon, Earth- Sun)	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, outer tracker, alignement, SRD calibration, ECAL calibration, backtracing Earth-Moon, Earth-Sun	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, tracker, alignement, SRD calibration, ECAL calibration, backtracing Earth-Moon, Earth-Sun		
Background e-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p
Background e+	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Limitations	multiple, scattering, acceptance,AMS02 magnetic field		-		SRD Acceptance, MDR Tracker, ECAL must be in accceptance	SRD acceptance, MDR Tracker, ECAL must be in accceptance	no statistics	no statistics

AMS-03 : expected rates and detection tools/limitations

PROTON (ANTIPROTON) and HELIUM PHYSICS @ AMS-03

	5 m2 sr	3,14E+07 s/y				ACCESSIBLE	ACCESSIBLE	ACCESSIBLE
	10^8	**10^9**	**10^10**	**10^11**	**10^12**	**10^13**	**10^13**	**10^13**
	100MeV	**GV**			**TV**			**PV**
Integral . 1/y	**.@ 0,1-1**	**.@ 1-10**	**.@ 10-100**	**.@ 100-1000**	**.@ 1.000 ->**	**.@ 10.000 ->**	**.@ 100.000 ->**	**.@ 1.000.000 ->**
p	4,99E+10	9,96E+10	1,99E+10	3,97E+08	7,19E+06	1,44E+05	2,86E+03	5,71E+01
He	1,80E+09	1,79E+10	3,58E+09	7,14E+07	1,29E+06	2,58E+04	5,15E+02	1,03E+01
Detectors	tracker, TOF, RICH	Tracker, (RICH)	Tracker	Tracker	Tracker	Tracker+ HCAL	Tracker+ HCAL	Tracker+ HCAL
Variables	R, beta	R	R	R	R	R, Energy	Energy	Energy
Physics	Van Allen, solar, subcutoff	solar, geomagnetic, galactic	galactic	galactic	galactic, moon shadow, sun shadow	galactic, moon shadow, sun shadow	galactic	extragalactic, knee
Tools	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, inner tracker, alignement, TOF calibration, RICH calibration, backtracing(near Earth)	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, inner tracker, alignement, , RICH calibration, backtracing (near Earth)	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, inner tracker, alignement, TOF calibration, RICH calibration, backtracing near Earth)	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, inner/outer tracker, alignement, backtracing Earth-Moon, Earth- Sun)	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, outer tracker, alignement, , ECAL calibration, backtracing Earth-Moon, Earth-Sun	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, tracker, alignement, HCAL calibration, backtracing Earth-Moon, Earth- Sun	acceptance vs R, live time, efficiency, MC, tracker, alignement, HCAL calibration, backtracing Earth-Moon, Earth- Sun	HCAL calibration, backtracing Earth-Moon, Earth- Sun
Background p	-	-	-	-				
Background He	He3/He4	He3/He4	He3/He4	He3/He4	-	-	-	
Limitations	multiple, scattering, acceptance,AMS02 magnetic field	-	-	different tracker acceptances, alignement	MDR	MDR+ HCAL	HCAL	HCAL

AMS-03-SC concept



PRELIMINARY DESIGN with HT-MgB2 SC magnet

ToF + Tracker + Ecal/HCAL + SRD-Like

SRD-like: 2D X-ray detector to be installed on the top of the magnet on the space station

Magnet: (B) MgB2 double helix (perfect dipole) : Inner radius 130 cm, Height 100 cm,
B-field 1 Tesla
Weight: < 1 Ton , MDR 56 TV,
Acceptance 6 times AMS-02-Magnet

ECAL: Radius 130cm, tungsten absorber, scintillating fibers with SiPM readout,
Thickness 32 cm, 37 Radiation Length,
Weight ~15 Tons Acceptance 75 times AMS-02 ECAL

Hadronic energy resolution of the ECAL : to be calculated , expected 30-40% @ TV scale

Tracker: 5 carbon fiber disks in a carbon fiber support structure with a top and bottom silicon layer on each disk.
Single Point resolution < 0.002 mm. Technology : CMOS camera arrays being developed for LHC during the last 10 years (record resolution 600 nanometers)
Acceptance: 9 m^2 sr
MDR: 56 TV

High mass DM could justify the physics case for a precision post-AMS-02 large acceptance, high resolution CR space spectrometer to explore the 10 TeV energy range

Conclusions

Conclusions 1

One hundred years after the discovery of Cosmic Rays, in the era of the Higgs boson, multimessenger observation of the Universe continues to provide outstanding physics results

The Universe reveal itself through the interaction of mass and energy deforming the space-time texture

A modern class of space observatories is pushing the limits of sensitivities to the edge of space and time, using most sophisticated technologies and Europe is playng a key role in these global scientific enterprises

Current generation of space instruments compete in cost and complexity with the largest LHC experiments

Conclusions 2

The links between astrophysics, cosmology, astroparticle physics and the physics at the accelerators are stronger and deeper than ever

The detailed study of the CMB, light, gamma rays, cosmic rays and gravitational waves are providing extraordinary experimental insights in the early phases of the universe, testing fundamental concepts in particle physics like number of neutrino species, dark matter, symmetry breaking, inflation, phase transitions......

Still most of the Universe remain unexplained : dark matter, dark energy, absence of antimatter are striking examples of how long is our journey to understand the place we live

Thanks !