



Status of AMS and PEBS

CHIPP Plenary Meeting Appenberg, 24-25 August 2009

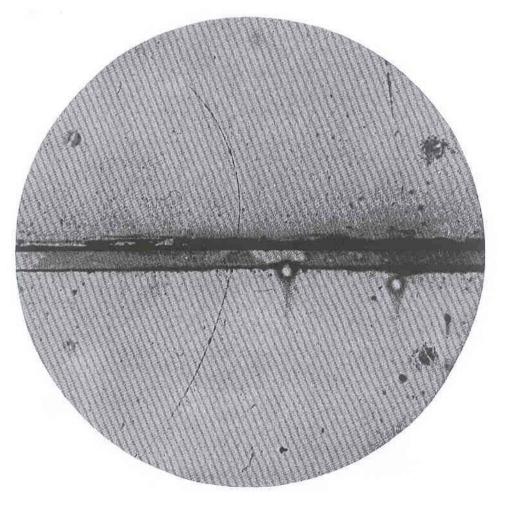
(thanks to Divic Rapin for the AMS information) T. Nakada EPFL-LPHE





Antiparticle and cosmic rays

- Antiparticle was first discovered in the cosmic ray
 - positron seen by Anderson in 1932

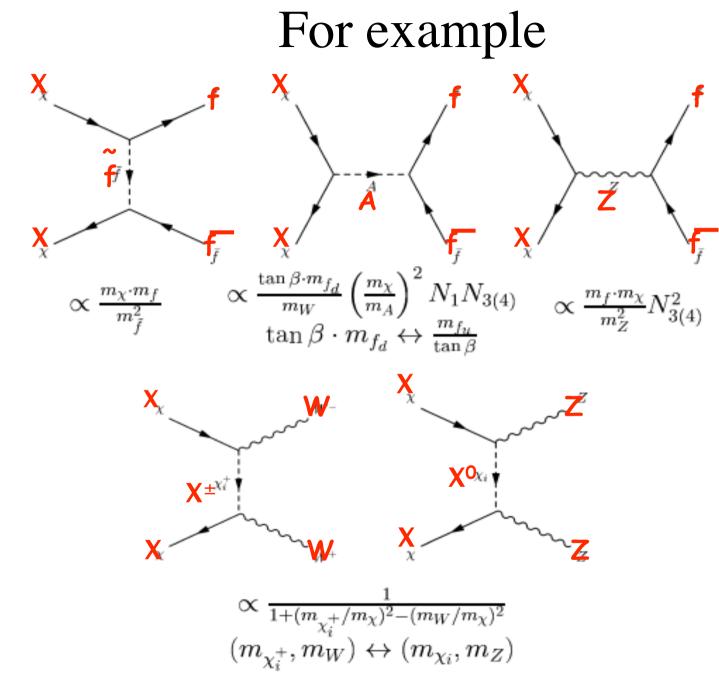


Antiparticles in the cosmic rays

- Any antimatter left in the universe? anti-nucleus (e.g. anti-He)
 → matter anti-matter asymmetry in the universe
- Origin of high energy anti-particles
 → indirect evidence of dark matter?

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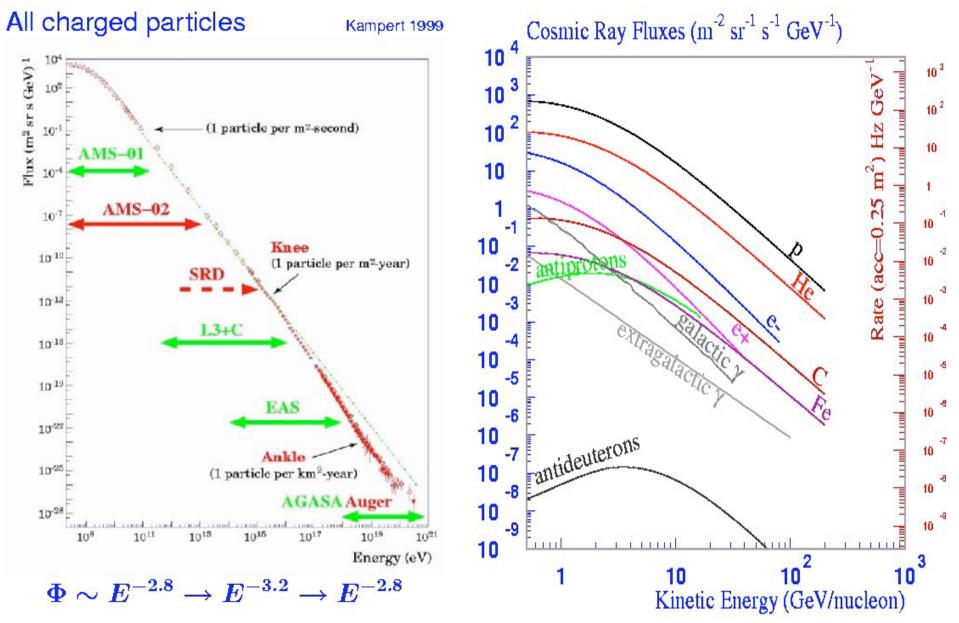
particularly interesting questions for particle physics



Detector requirements

- Minimising effect from atmosphere:
 → satellite or very high altitude balloon (~40 km)
- *E* measurement and particle identification: +/-, e/p, d/He/...
 - \rightarrow strong magnet with high precision tracker
 - \rightarrow EM-calorimeter and TRD
 - \rightarrow RICH

Steeply falling spectrum

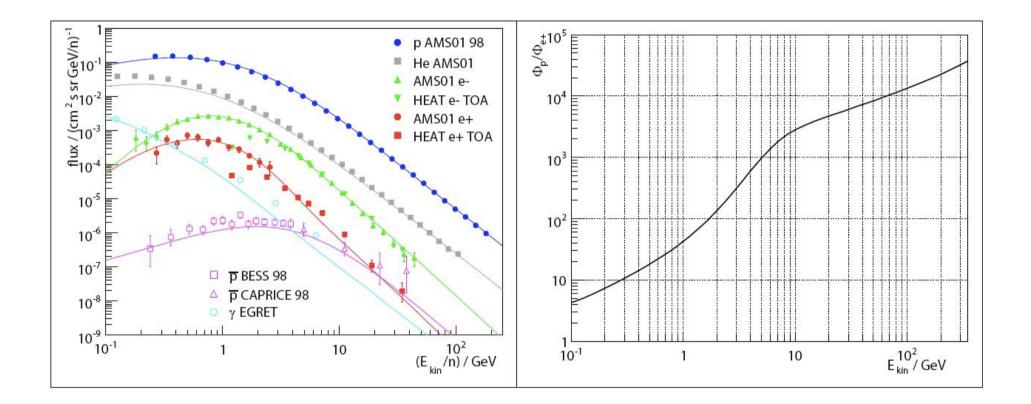


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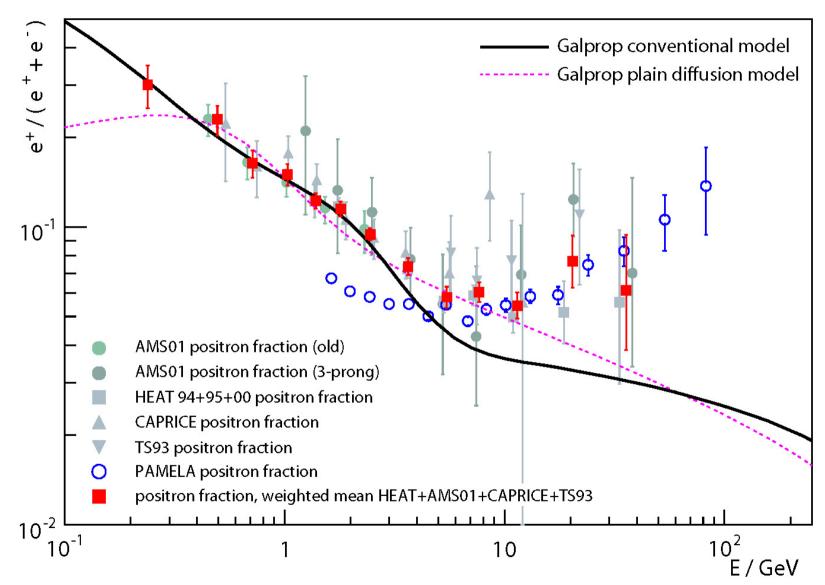
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Proton background

• 10 to 100 GeV region: Miss ID $(p \rightarrow e^+) < 10^{-4}$ needed

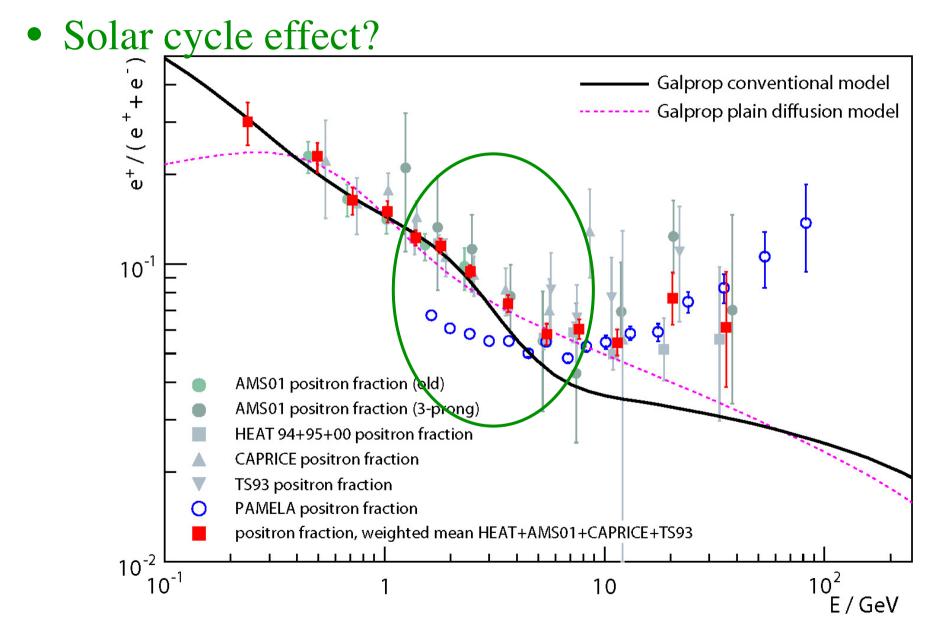


Interesting signature with e⁺



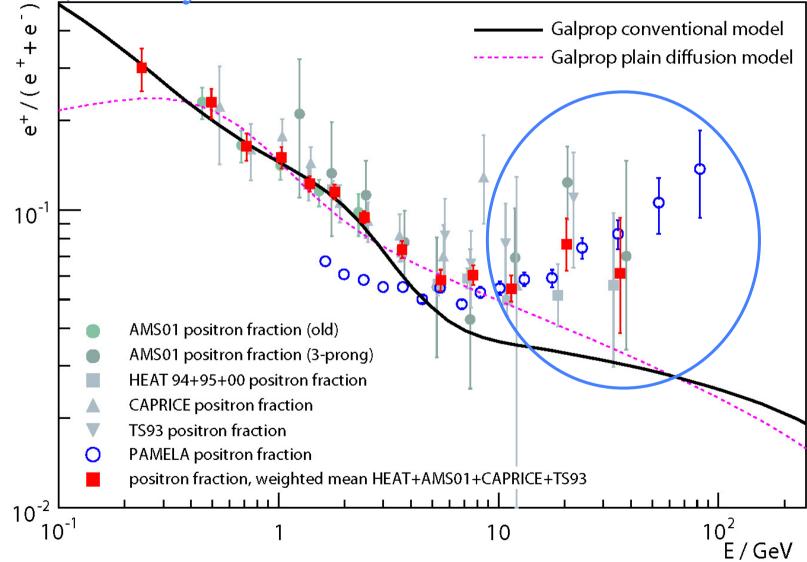
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Interesting signature with e⁺

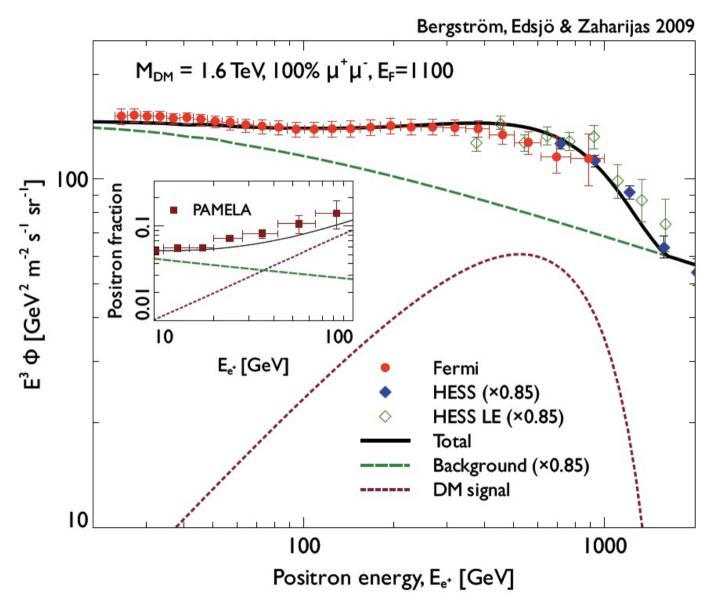


Interesting signature with e⁺

• Pulsar, or may be dark matter?



Interesting signature with e⁺+e⁻



AMS collaboration (from CH, ETHZ and Uni. Geneva) AMS is an International Collaboration 22.00

USA A&M FLORIDA UNIV. JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV. MIT - CAMBRIDGE NASA GODDARD SPACE ELIGHT CENTER NASA JOHNSON SPACE CENTER UNIV. OF MARYLAND-DEPRT OF PHYSICS UNIV. OF MARYLAND-E.W.S. S.CENTER YALE UNIV. - NEW HAVEN

MEXICO

UNAM

DENMARK UNIV. OF AARHUS FINLAND

HELSINKI UNIV. UNIV. OF TURKU

FRANCE GAM MONTPELLIER LAPP ANNECY LPSC GRENOBLE **GERMANY**

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TALY ASI

CARSO TRIESTE IROE FLORENCE INFN & UNIV. OF BOLOGNA INFN & UNIV. OF MILANO INFN & UNIV. OF PERUGIA INFN & UNIV. OF PISA INFN & UNIV. OF ROMA INFN & UNIV. OF SIENA NETHERLANDS ESA-ESTEC

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SWITZERLAND ETH-ZURICH

UNIV. OF GENEVA

NCTU (Hsinchu) NSPO (Hsinchu)

CHINA BISEE (Beijing) IEE (Beijing)." IHEP (Beijing) SJTU (Shanghai) SEU (Nanjing) SYSU (Guangzhou) SDU (Jinan)

KOREA

KYUNGPOOK NAT.UNIV.

EWHA

ACAD. SINICA (Taiwan) CSIST (Taiwan) NCU (Chung Li) NCKU (Tainan)

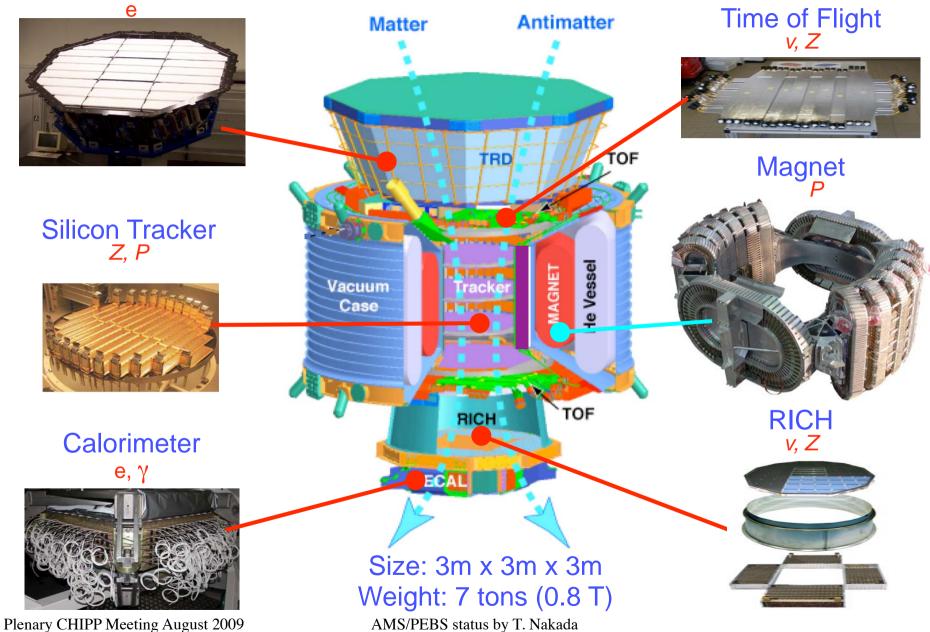
~ 500 Collaborators from 56 institutes

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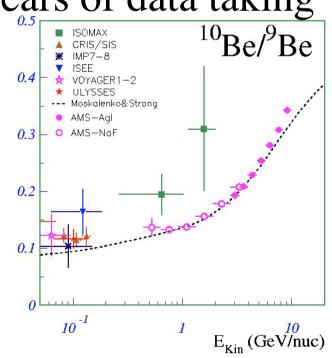
AMS detector

TRD

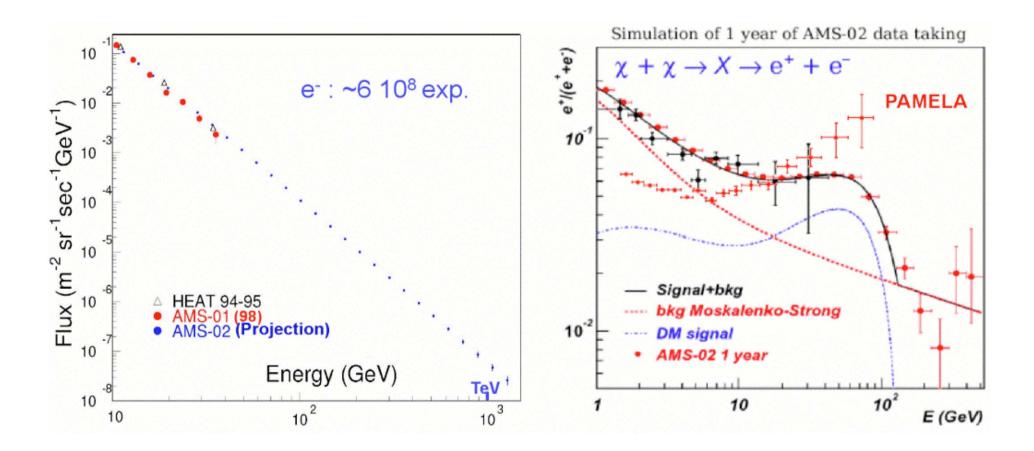


AMS-02

- The last component, superconductive magnet, being commissioned, and some modifications required.
- All the other subdetectors are ready
- Planned shuttle flight to the space station in Summer 2010 and ~3 years of data taking
- e⁺ flux up to 300 GeV
- ¹⁰Be/⁹Be, ³He/⁴He etc., up to 10 GeV (important to understand background for e⁺)



AMS-02

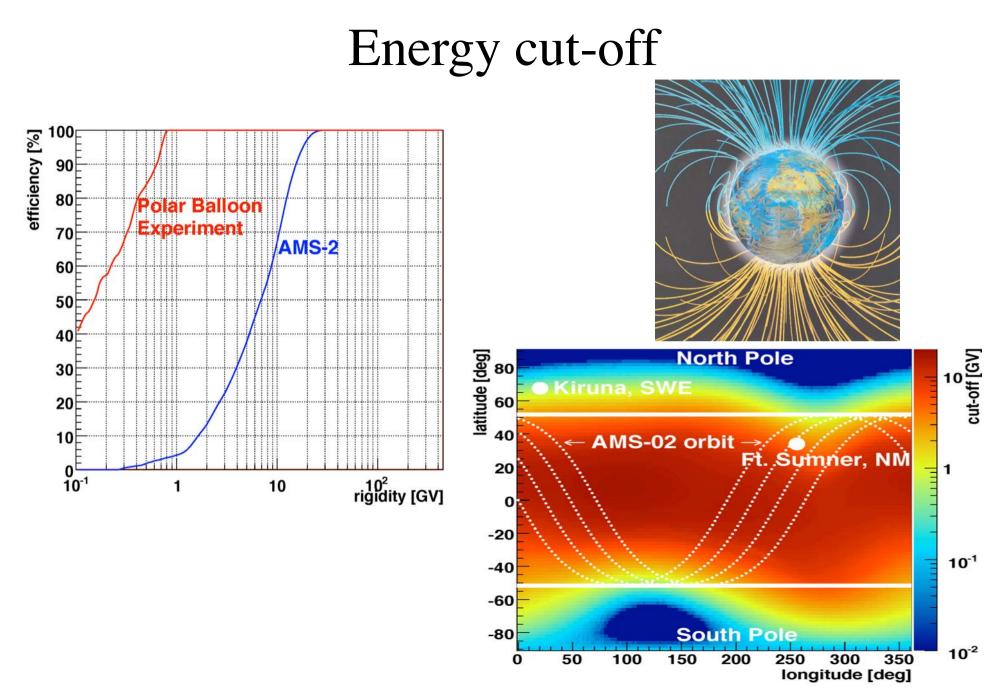


What is needed after AMS?

- e^+ flux measurement from ~1 GeV to >1 TeV
- ³He/⁴He measurement up to 100 GeV for better background understanding

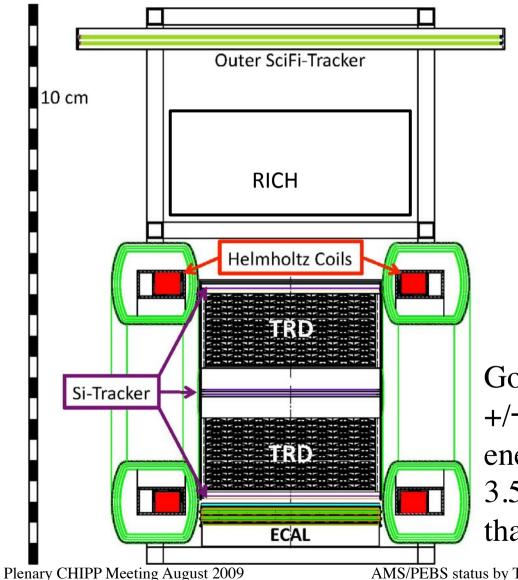
They require

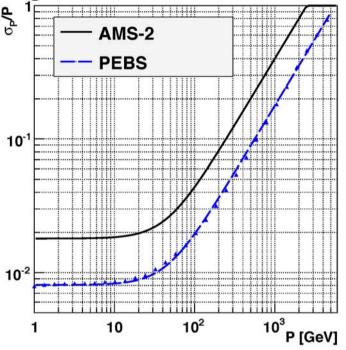
- A tracking system with much better $\Delta p/p$ than AMS
- Well understood energy calibration
- Data taking in the polar region for low energy e⁺



Positron Electron Balloon Spectrometer

Combination of Si and scintillating-fibre trackers

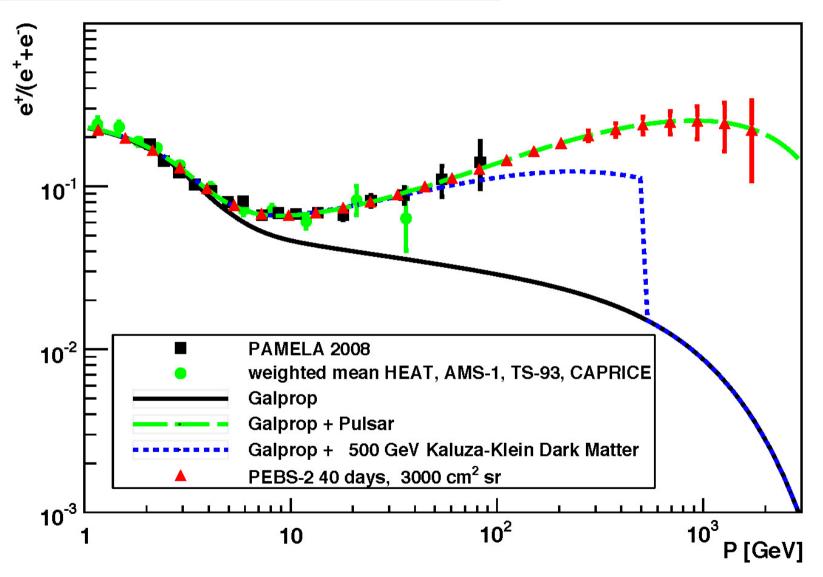




Good $\Delta p/p$ due to a large lever-arm +/- separation up to 1 TeV energy measurement with Ecal 3.5 (150) times larger acceptance than AMS-2 (PAMELA)

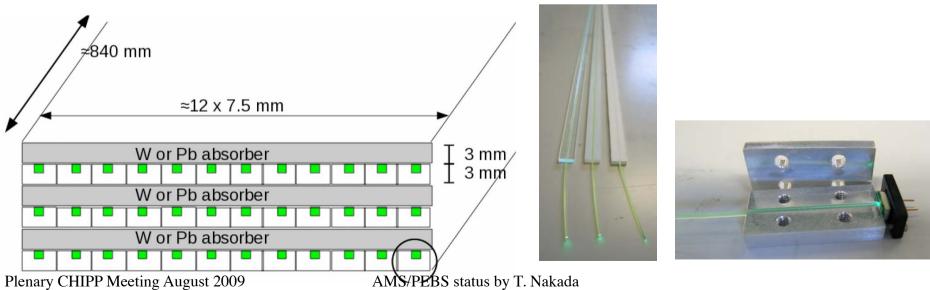
PEBS expectation

Spectra corrected for solar modulation



PEBS CH contribution

- Collaborating institute for PEBS
 - China (Tsinghua University)
 - CH (EPFL, ETHZ)
 - DE (Aachen)
 - US (Chicago, Ohio)
- CH contribution: W+scintillator E-cal with MPPC (Si-PMT) readout



PEBS Status

- Proposal to NASA has been submitted: if accepted, NASA will cover all the cost for the balloon launch plus US detector contribution (5-year programme)
- For the non-US participants, NASA demands a guarantee for their contribution in the proposal. We cannot ask funding unless the balloon would fly...
- Our proposal consists of PEBS Phase-1 with permanent magnet and only scintillating-fibre tracker, not better than AMS but "can be financed" locally, and Phase-2, full programme requires extra funding

Summary

- With PAMELA, and recently ATIC and Fermi, e⁺ or (e⁺+e⁻) flux indicates an interesting signature, which might be related to dark matter.
- AMS-02 will improve the PAMELA result and provide nucleus ratios to understand the background spectrum
- PEBS is designed to measure e⁺ flux from ~1GeV to >1TeV to provide much clearer picture to understand whether there is a sign of dark matter.