

# GeV to Multi-TeV Cosmic Rays: AMS-02 Status and Future Prospects

Martin Pohl

DPNC

Center for Astroparticle Physics (CAP Genève)

Université de Genève

Switzerland

ICHEP Paris

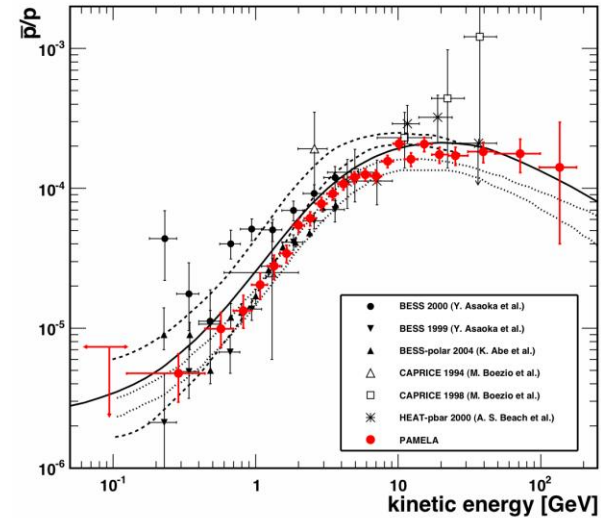
July 24, 2010



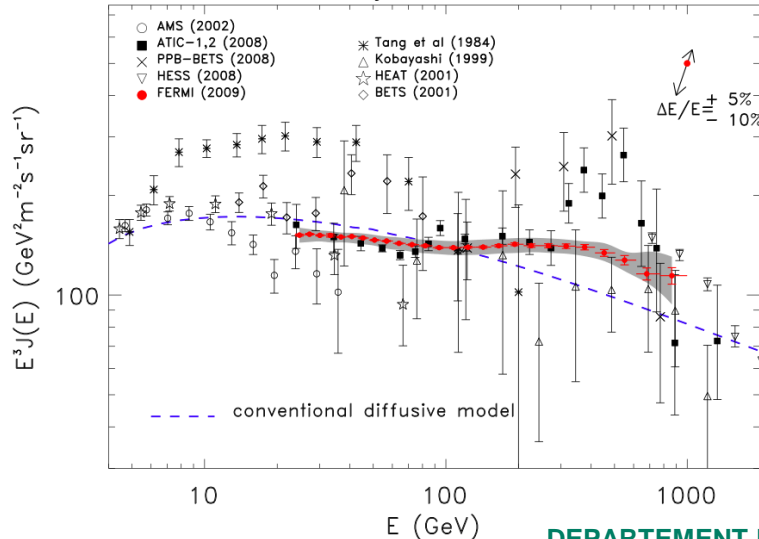
# Renewed Interest in Galactic CR

- Antiproton spectrum compatible with secondary production
- Positron and  $(e^+ + e^-)$  spectra show unusual shape
- HEAT (2001), AMS-01 (2002), ATIC (2008), **Pamela (2009)**, **Fermi-LAT (2009)**, H.E.S.S. (2010)
- Astrophysical or DM source?

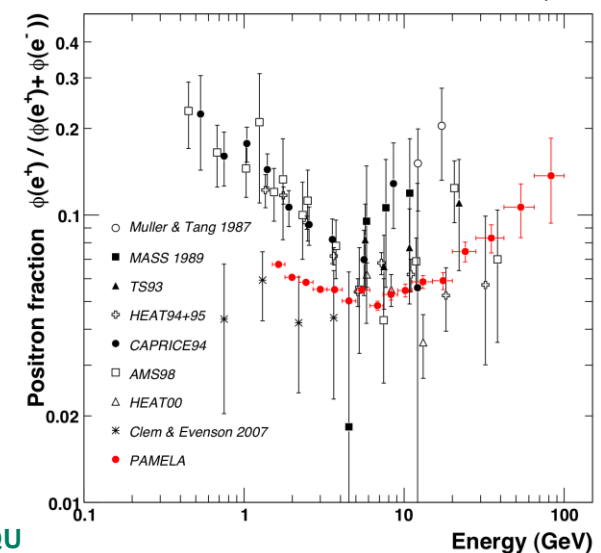
O. Adriani et al., arXiv:1007.0821 (2010)



A.A. Abdo et al., Phys.Rev.Lett.102:181101,2009.



O Adriani et al. Nature 458, 607-609 (2009)

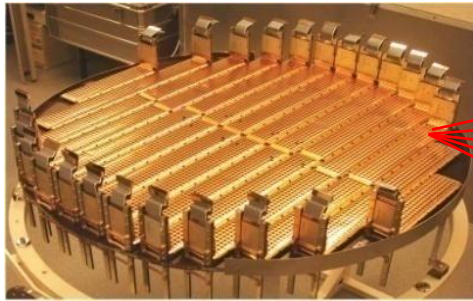


# AMS-02 with Superconducting Magnet

**TRD**  
Identify  $e^+$ ,  $e^-$



**Silicon Tracker**  
 $m$ ,  $Z$ ,  $P$



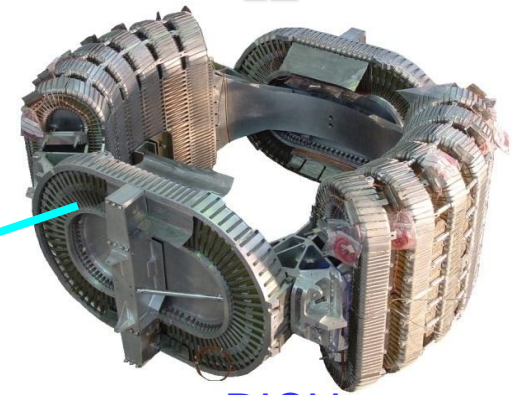
**ECAL**  
 $E$  of  $e^+$ ,  $e^-$ ,  $\gamma$



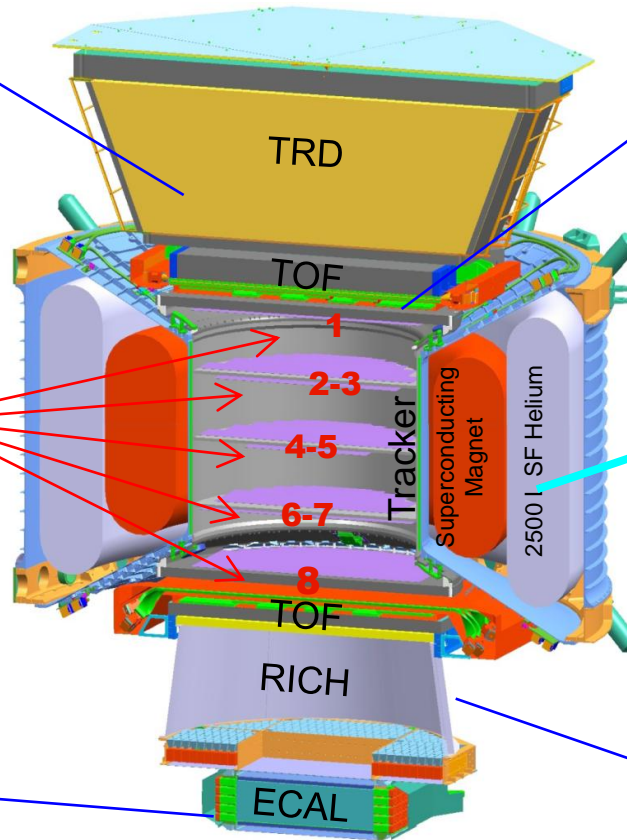
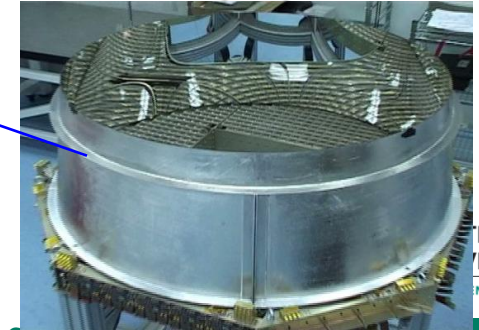
**TOF**  
 $m$ ,  $Z$ ,  $E$



**Magnet**  
 $\pm Z$



**RICH**  
 $m$ ,  $Z$ ,  $E$

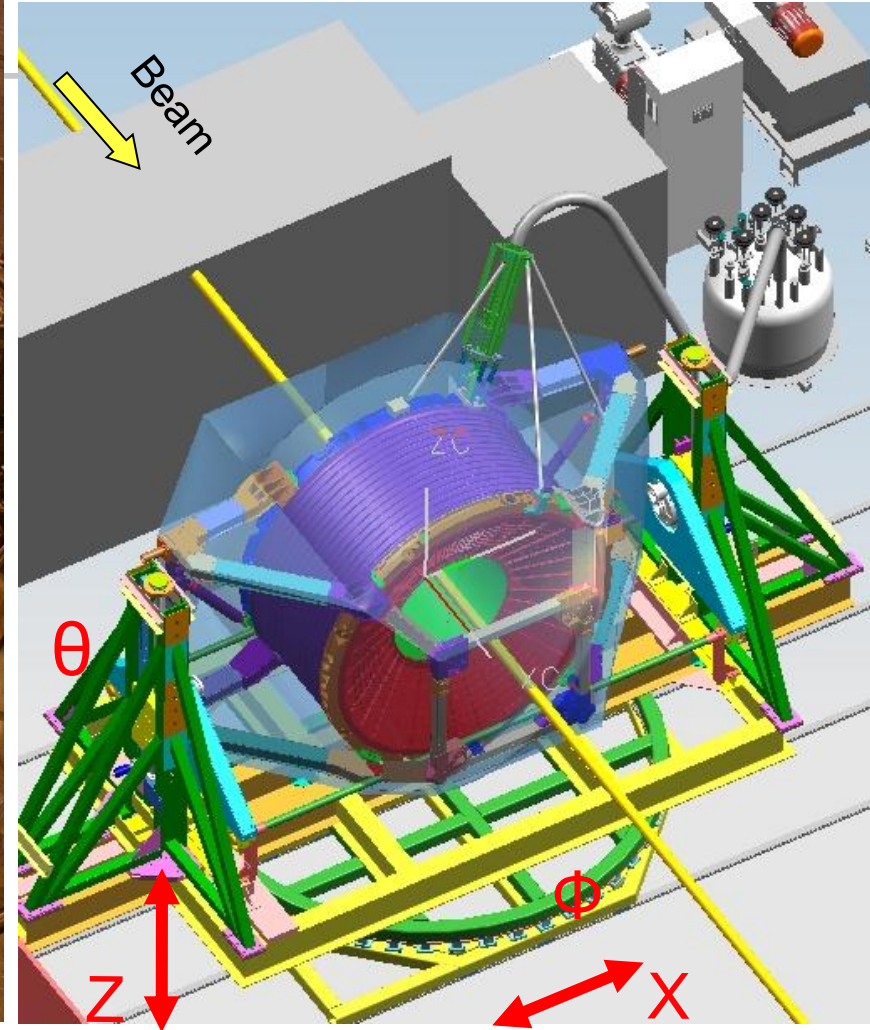
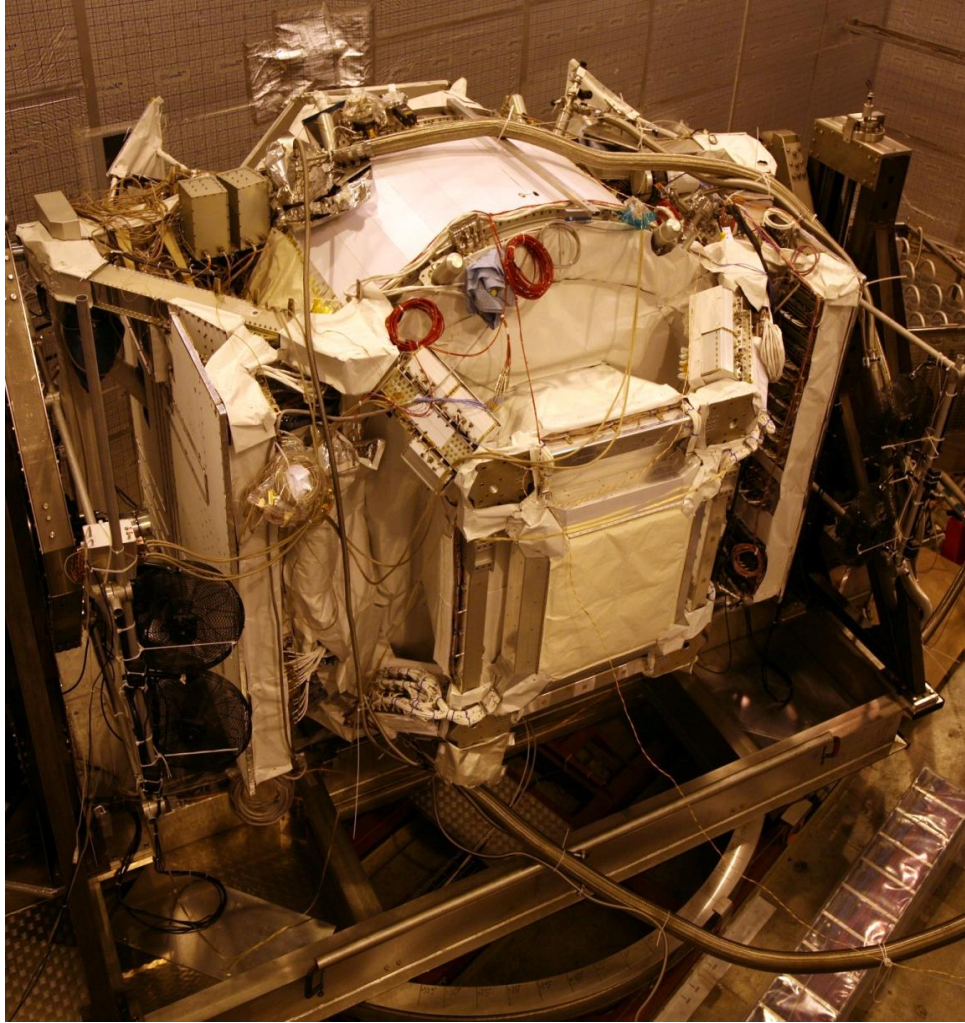


*$m$ ,  $Z$ ,  $E$  are measured independently from Tracker, RICH, TOF and ECAL*

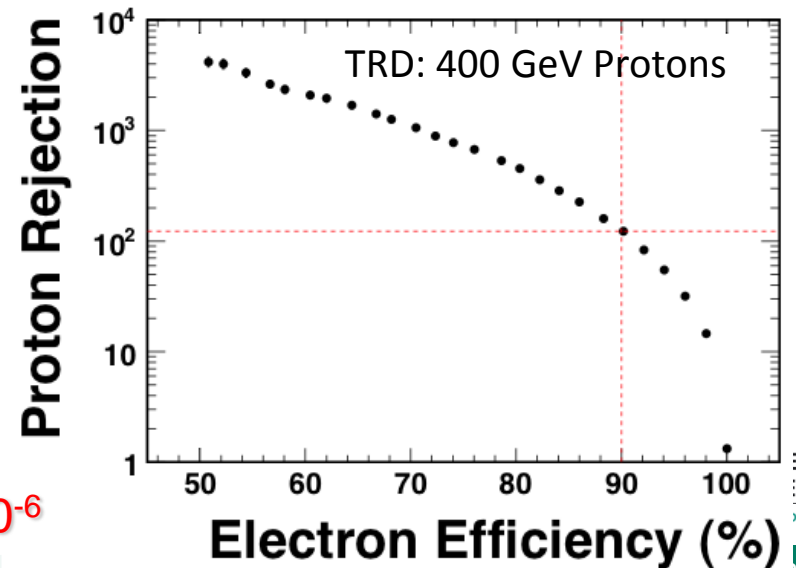
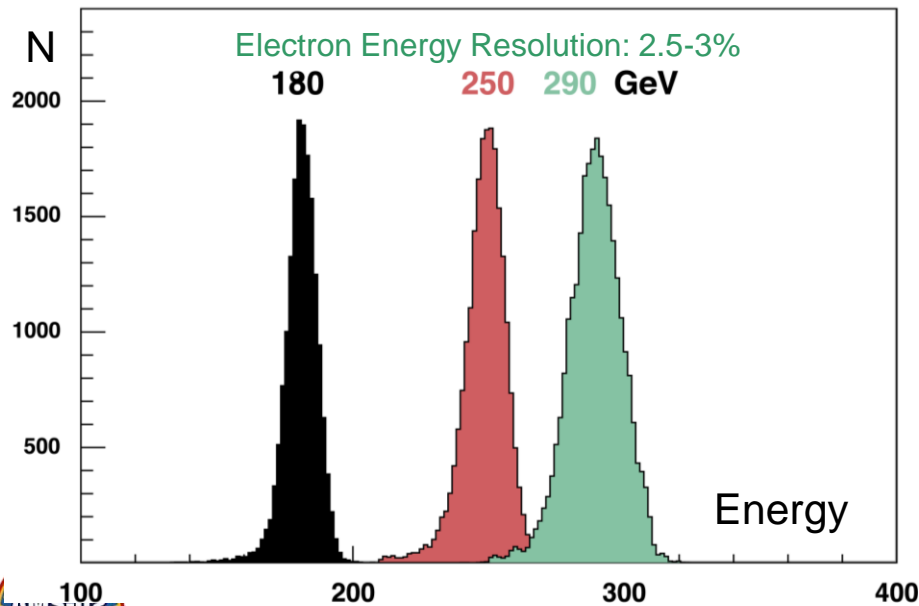
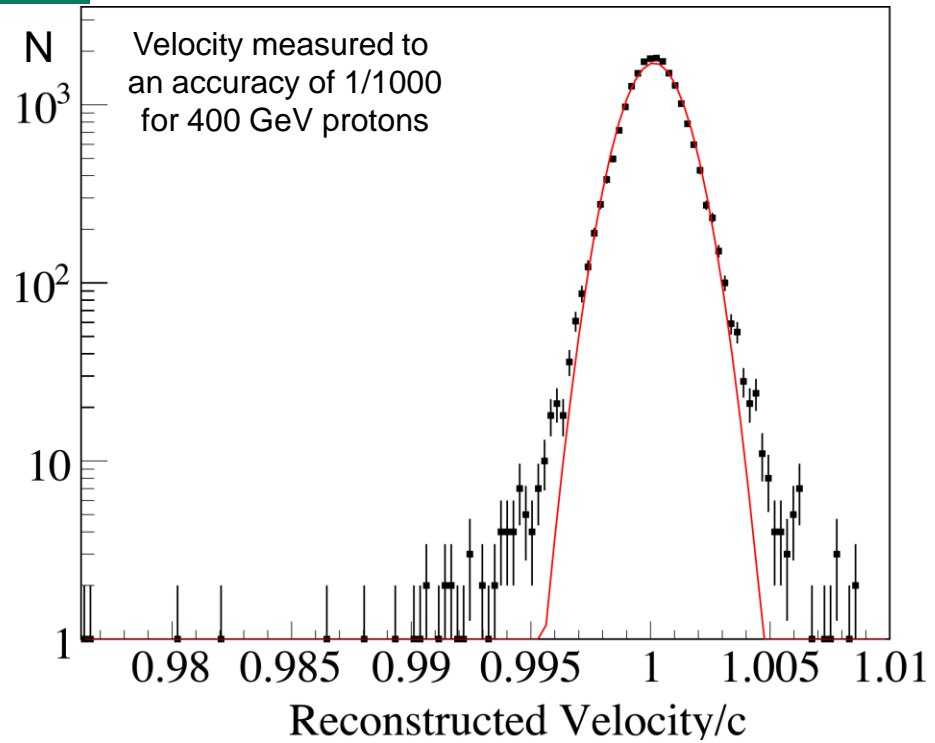
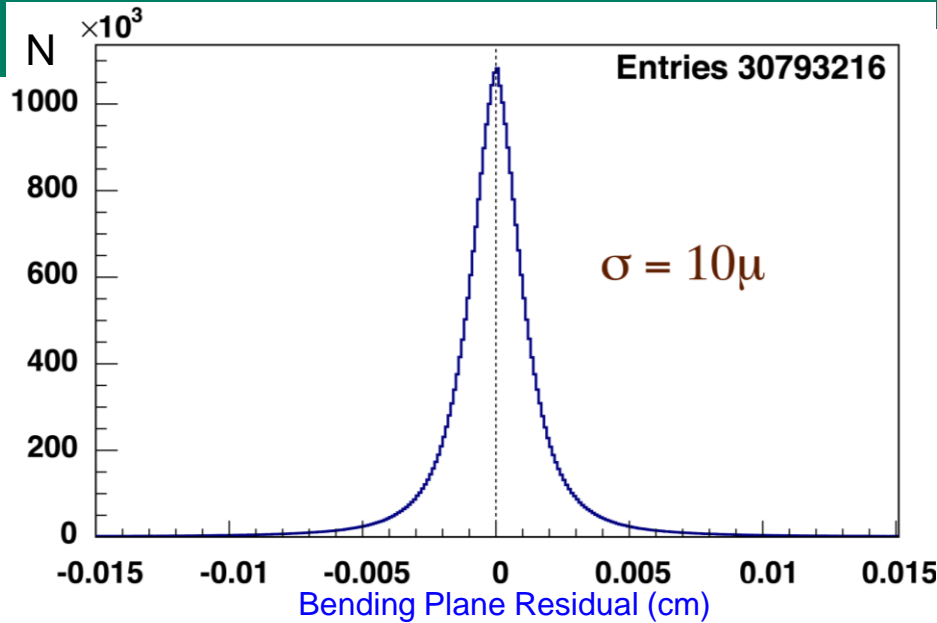




# AMS in CERN SPS Test Beam, Feb 4-8, 2010

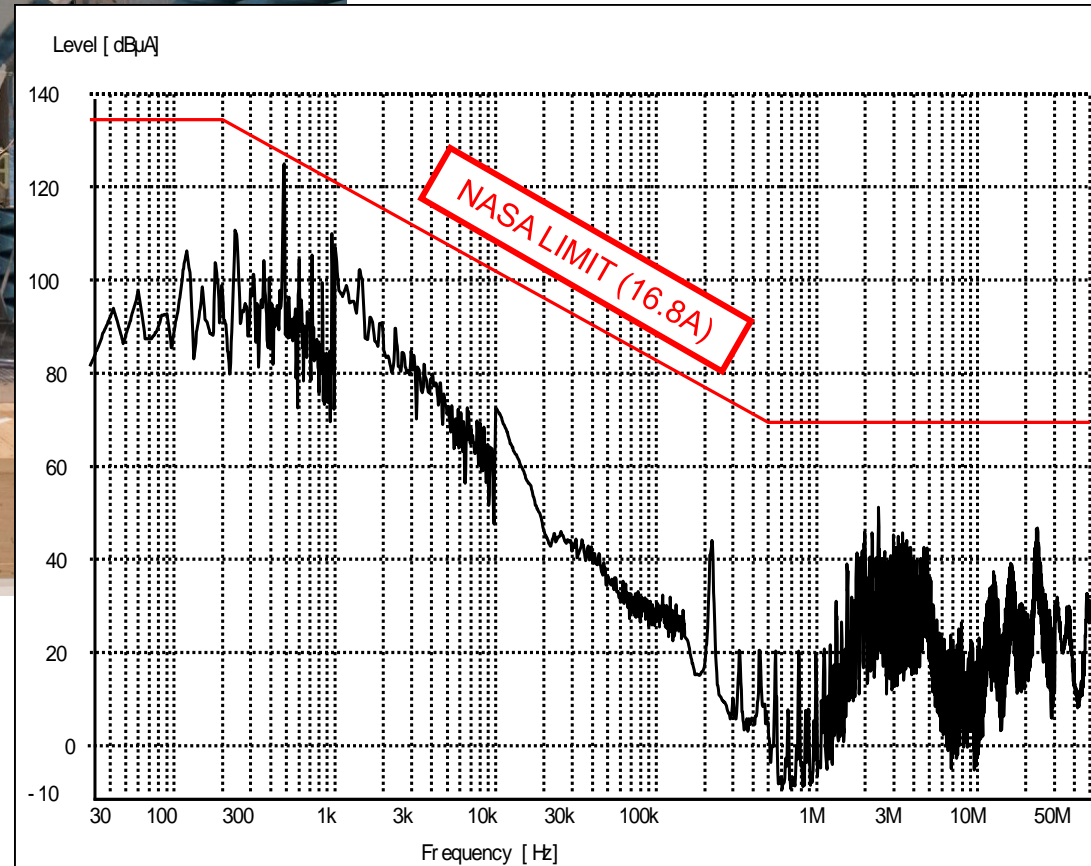
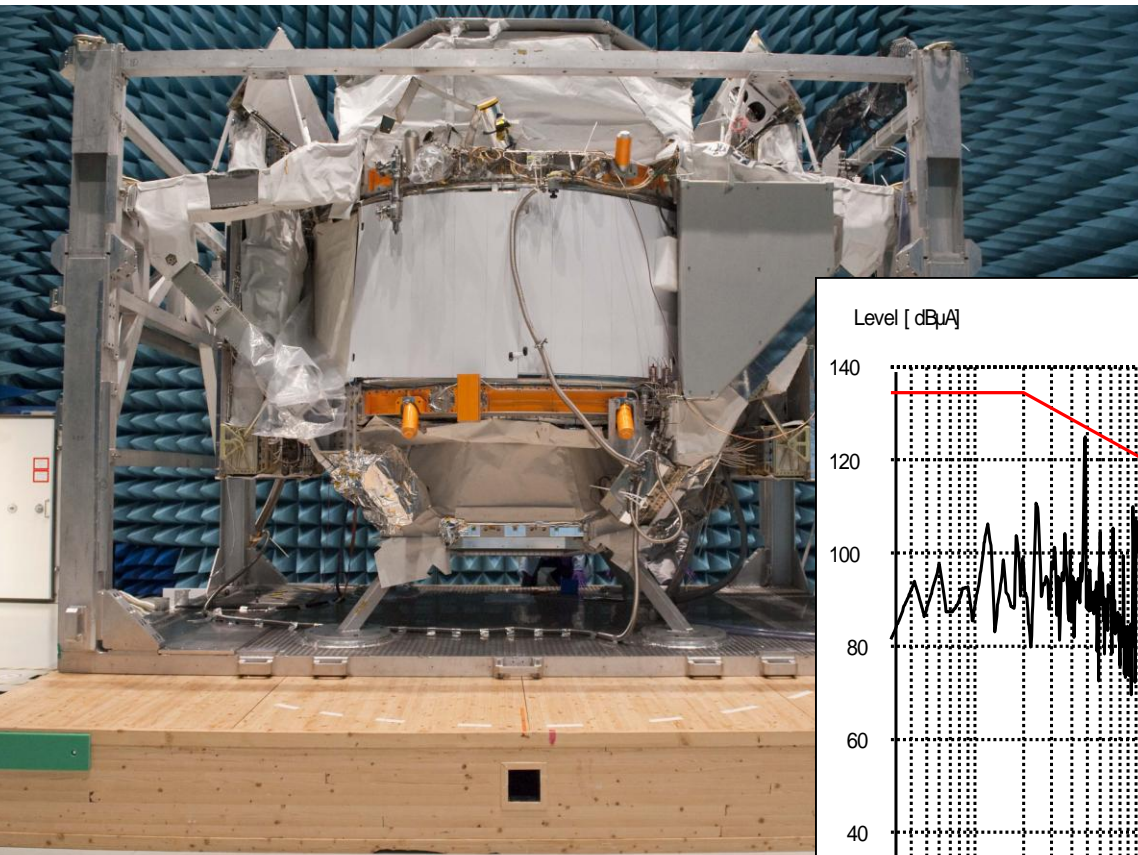






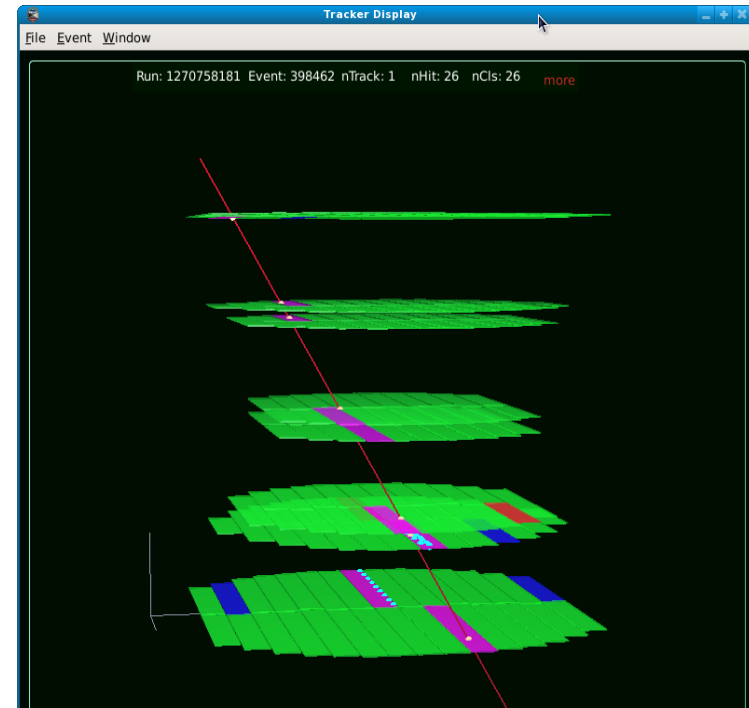
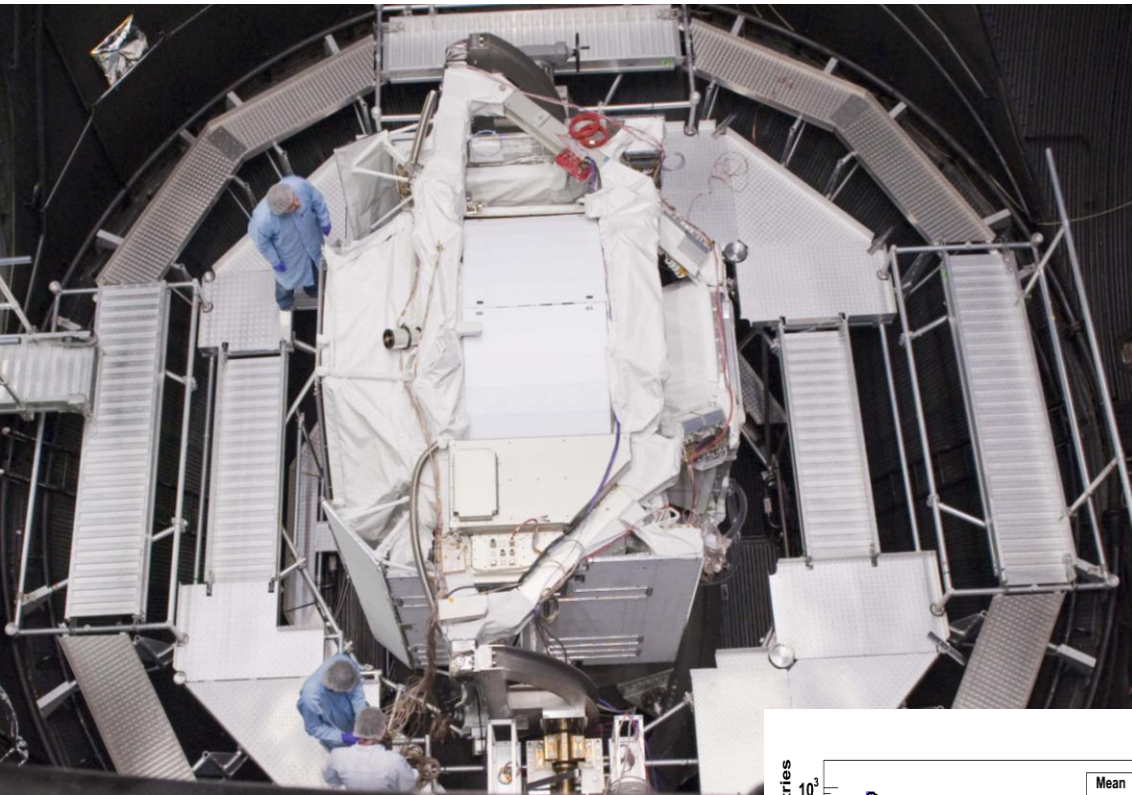
Combined rejection power at 400 GeV:  $e^+/p = 10^{-6}$

# AMS in the Maxwell EMI chamber at ESTEC

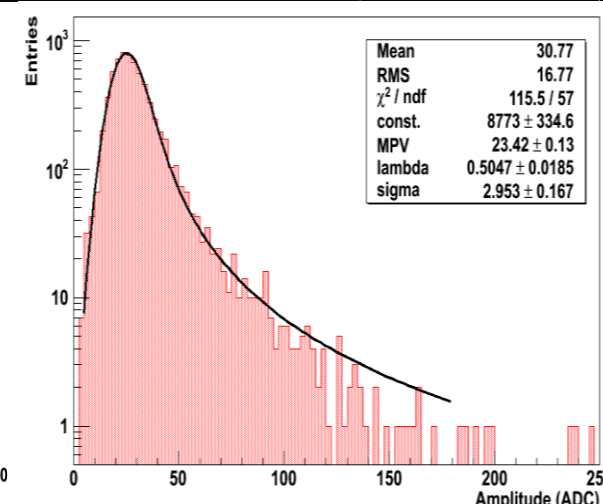
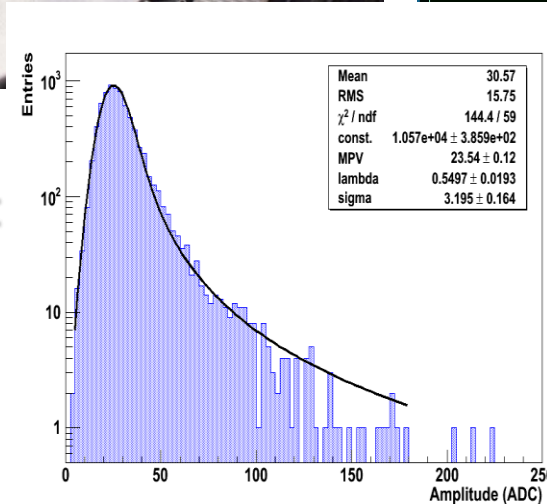




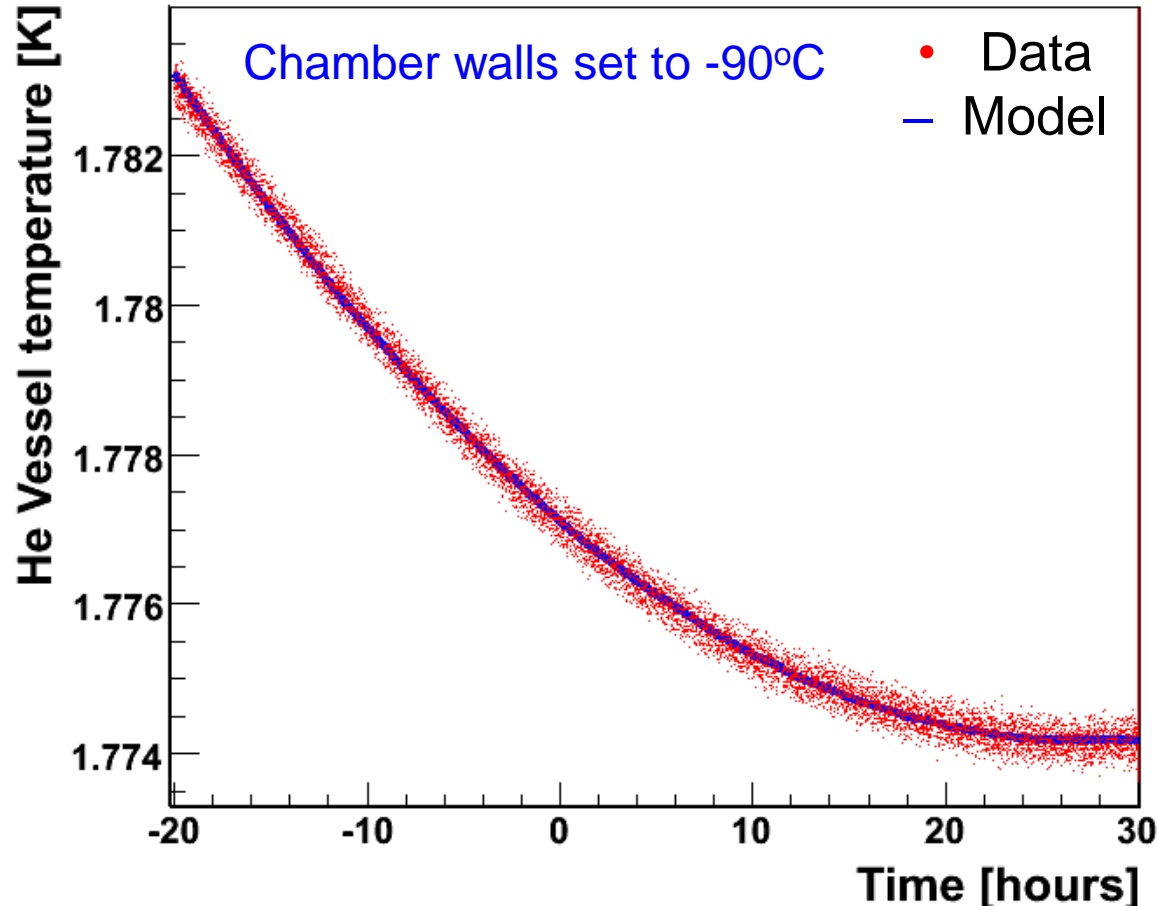
# AMS in the ESA TVT Chamber



Tracker performance at  $-90^{\circ}\text{C}$ :  
muon track & mip signal



# Stabilization of the He Vessel



*Stability criteria:*  
 $dT/dt < 0.0001\text{K/h}$

Expected life time of the AMS Cryostat on ISS:

$20 \pm 4$  months with M87 cryocoolers (1999)

$28 \pm 6$  months with GT cryocoolers (2010)





April 14th, 2009

[Life of the ISS May be Extended](#)Written by [Nancy Atkinson](#)

# ISS Lifetime Extension



Fifteen partnering nations have agreed in principle to extend the life of the International [Space](#) Station, and keep it operating through 2020, according to an article in the Wall Street Journal. That is at least five years beyond the current deadline. Until now, the major partners – NASA, ESA and the Russian Space Agency – hadn't committed to keeping the station operational past 2015, and questions loomed about the future of the ISS and its worthiness as a platform for scientific research. An extension could give new momentum to science, but may force NASA to siphon money away from other projects – like the new Constellation program – in order to pay for the additional years of operation.

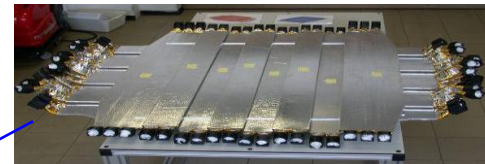
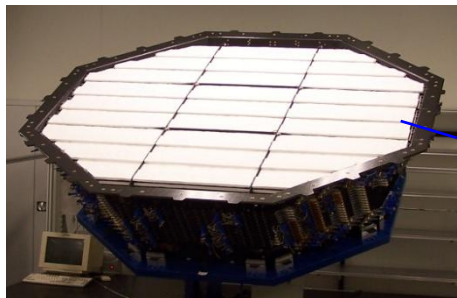
- The ISS lifetime has been extended from 2015 to 2020 (or even 2028).
- The Shuttle program will be definitely terminated, thus eliminating any possibility of returning and refilling AMS.
- A superconducting magnet was ideal for a three year stay on ISS as originally planned for AMS.
- With the extended ISS life, the superconducting magnet is no longer the optimum choice.
- AMS-02 with the permanent magnet from AMS-01 will have 10-18 years time to collect data, providing much more sensitivity to search for new phenomena.



# AMS-02 with Permanent Magnet

TRD

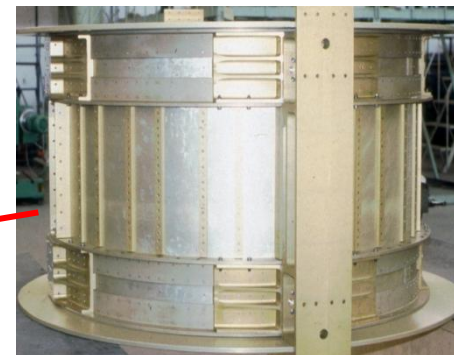
TOF



Silicon Tracker



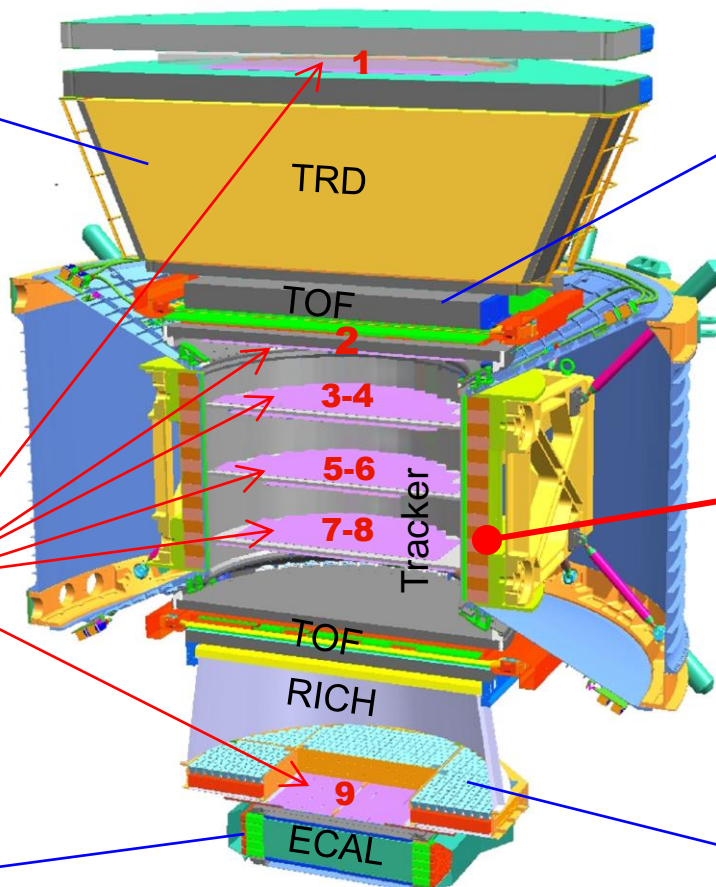
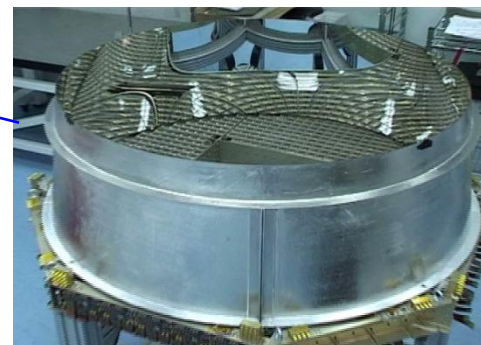
Permanent Magnet



ECAL



RICH

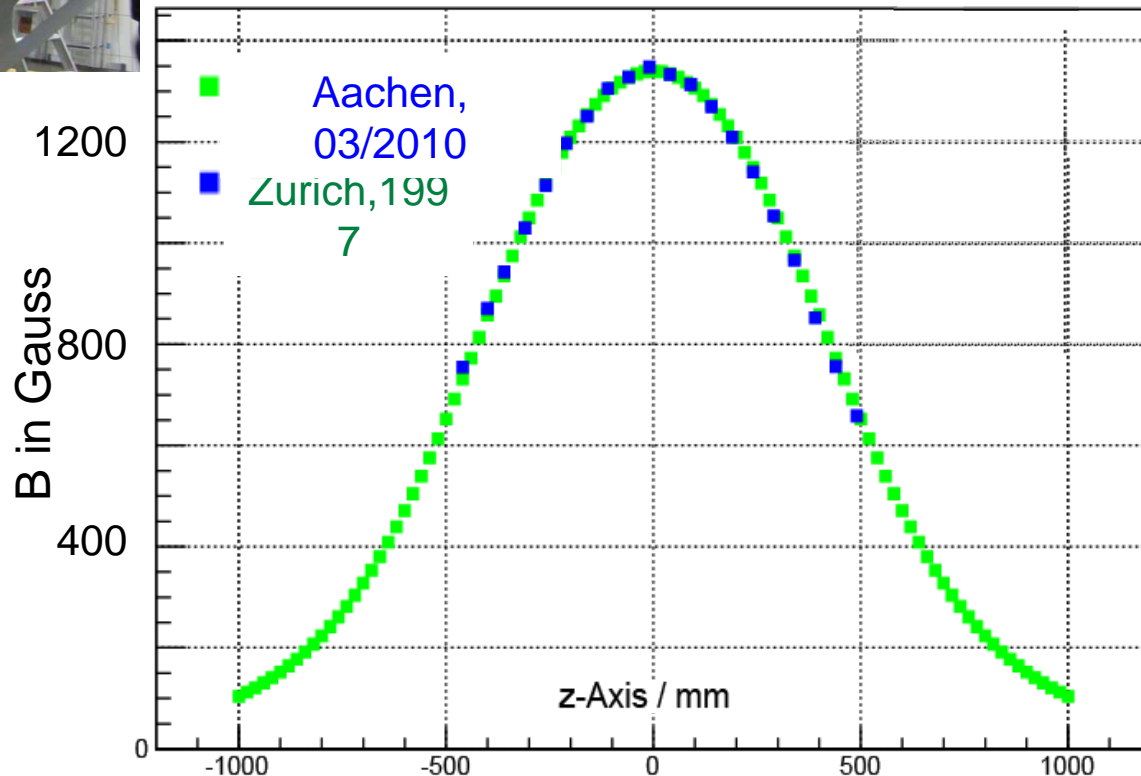
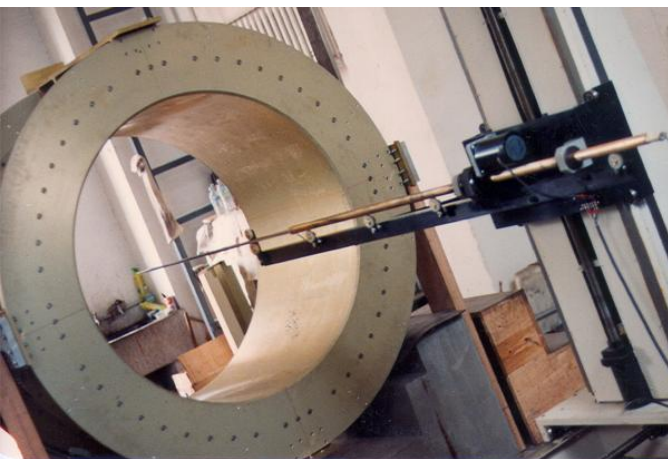


- One Tracker plane displaced to top
- One additional plane on bottom





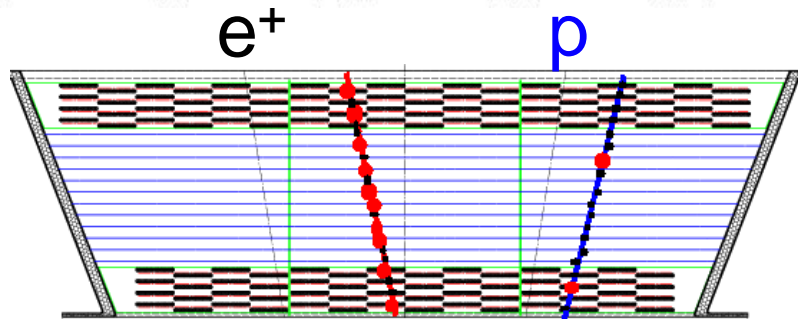
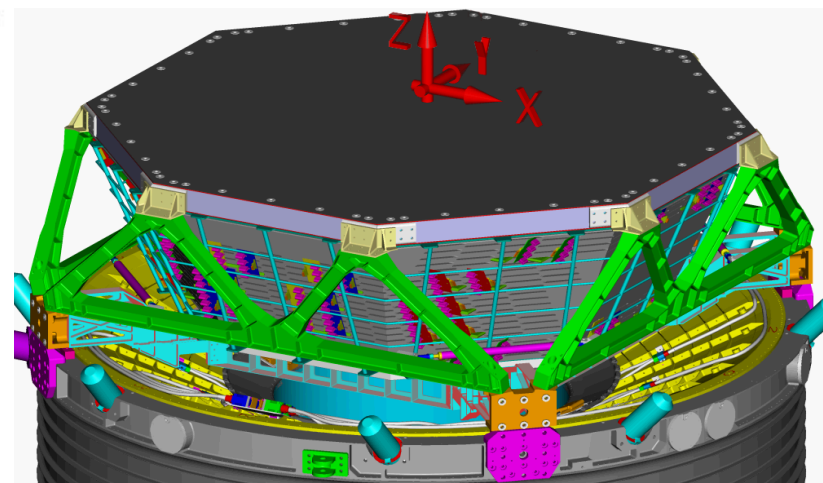
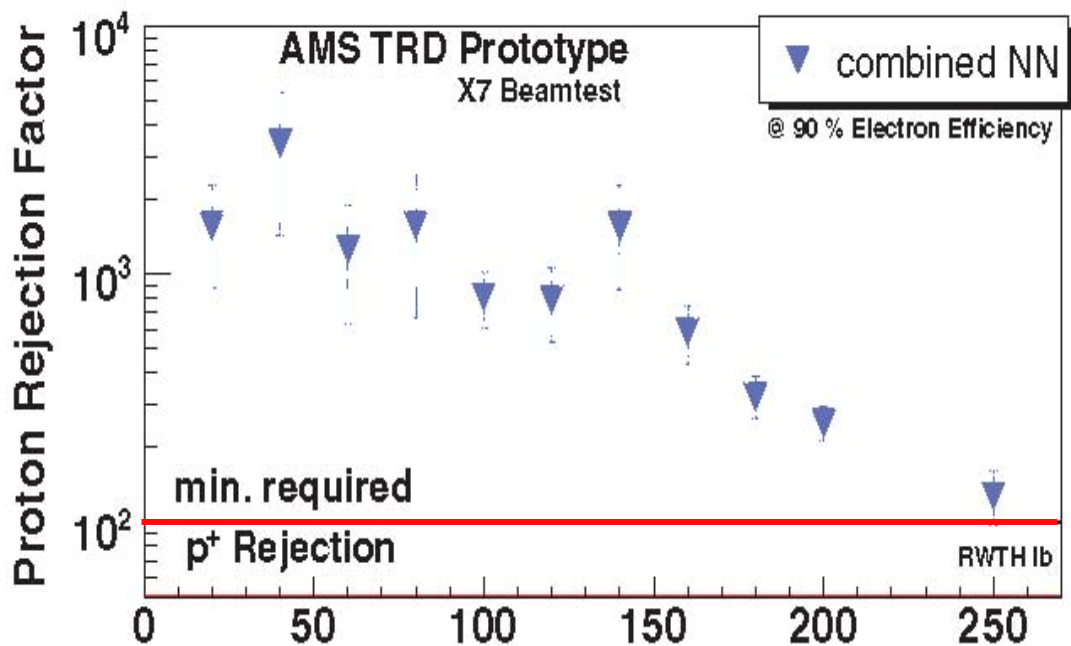
# AMS-01 Permanent Magnet in Aachen Germany, April/May 2010



- SC:  $B_{\max} = 0.87T$
- PM:  $B_{\max} = 0.14T$



# Transition Radiation Detector (TRD)

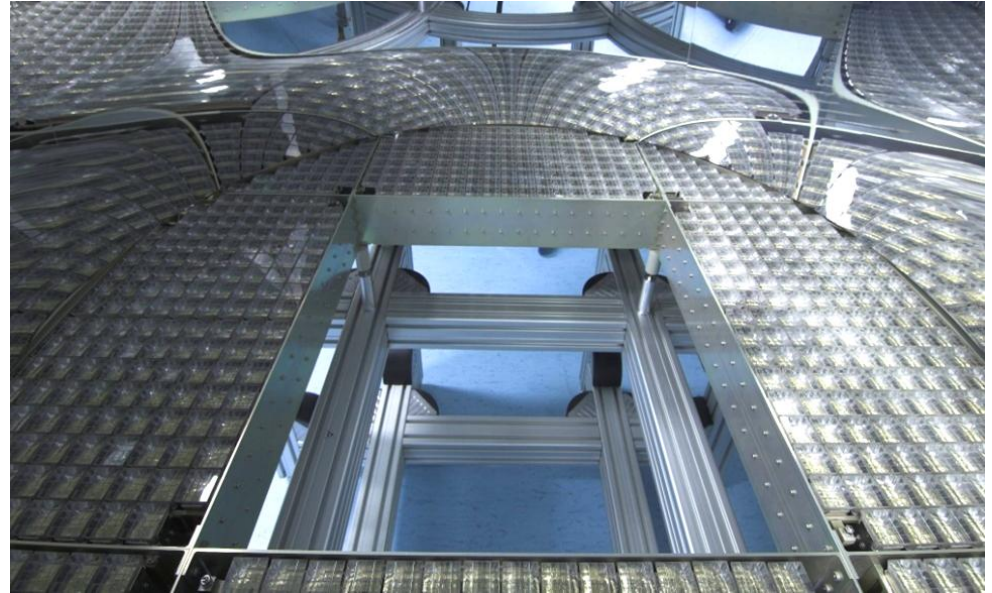
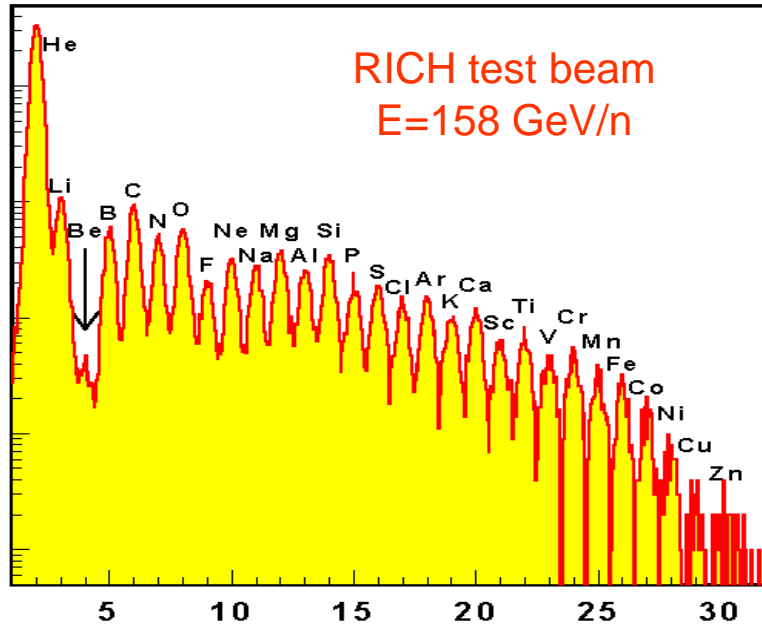


20 layers

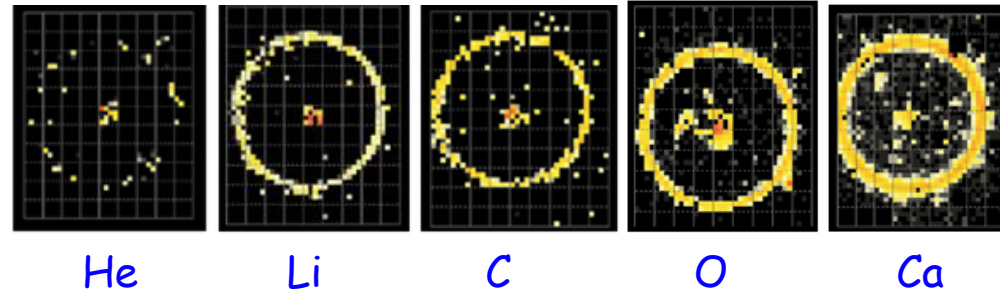
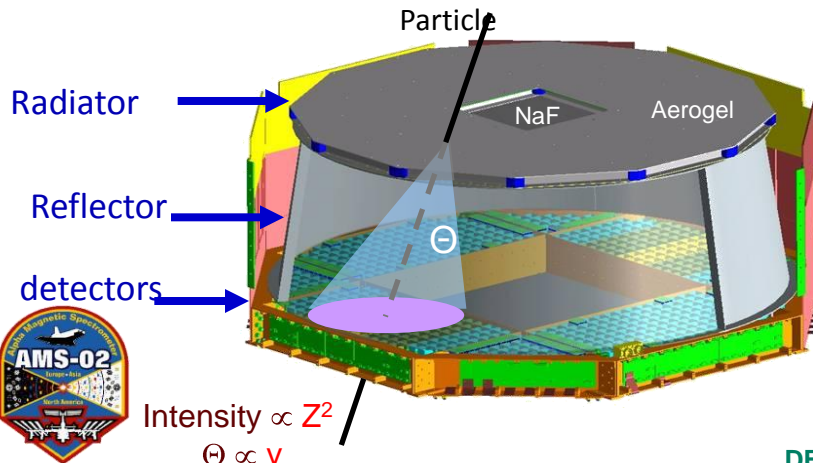




# Ring Imaging Cherenkov (RICH)

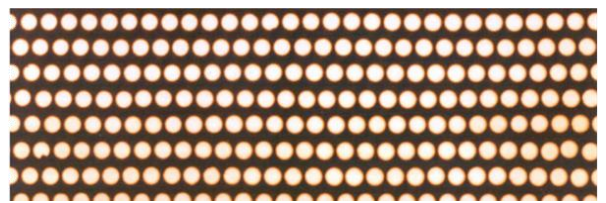
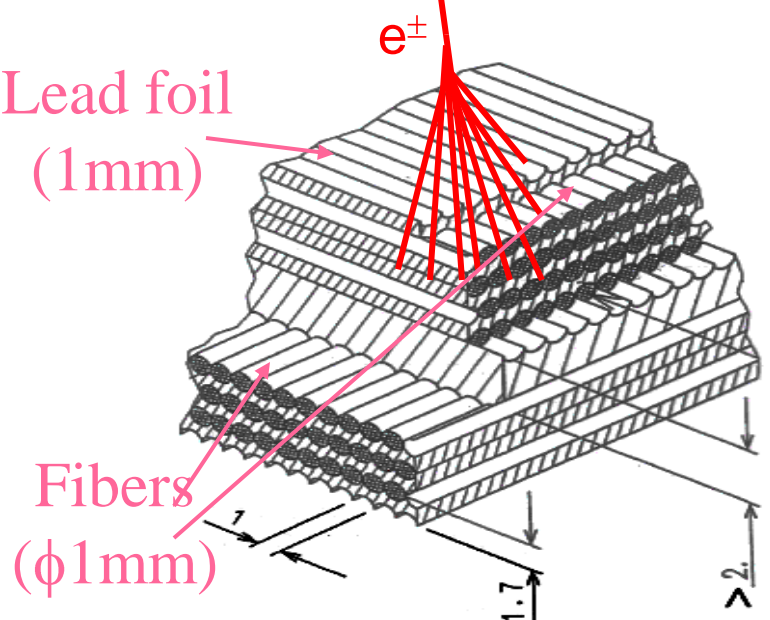
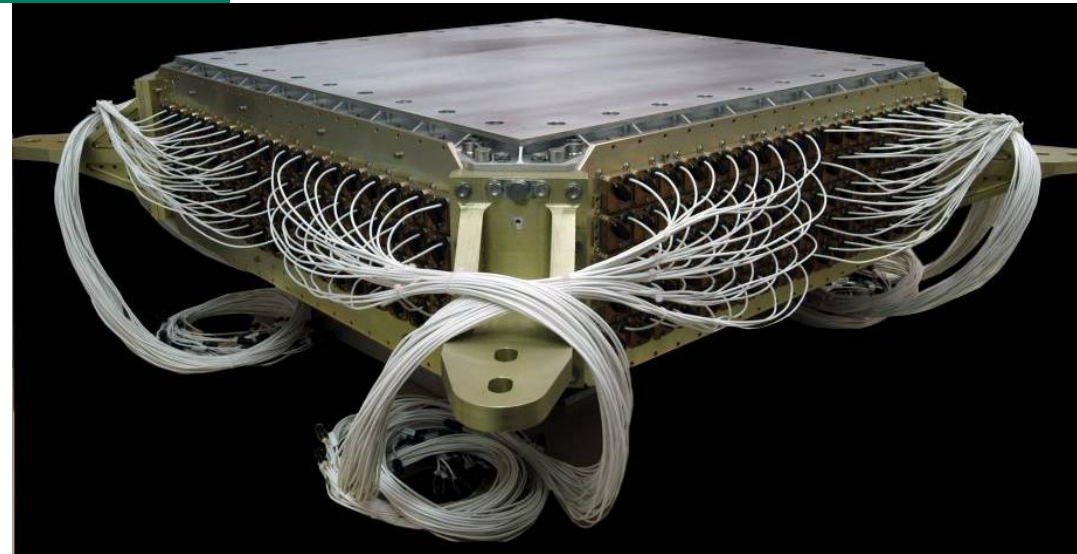


10,880 photosensors

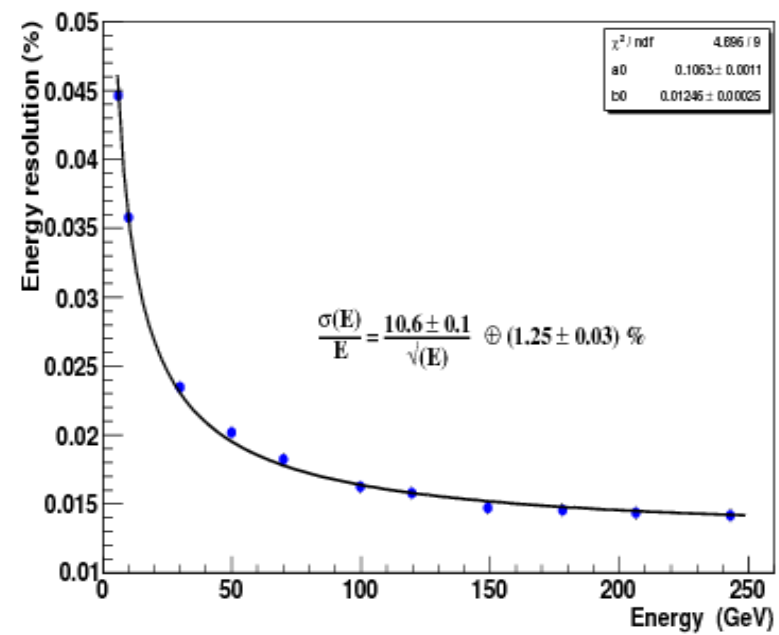


Single Event Displays  
RICH test beam E=158 GeV/n

# Calorimeter (ECAL)

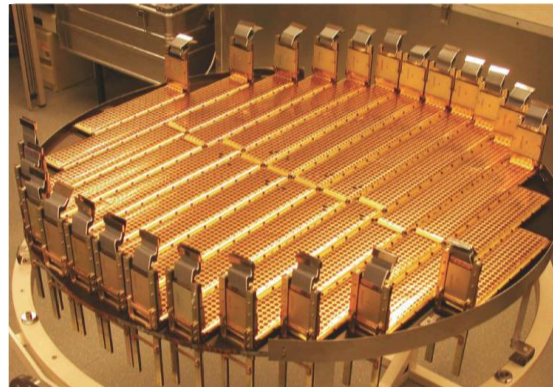
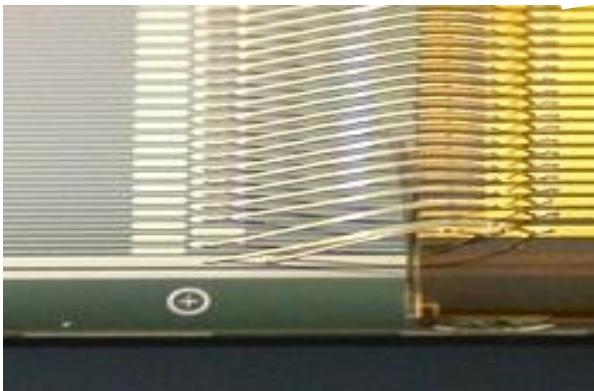
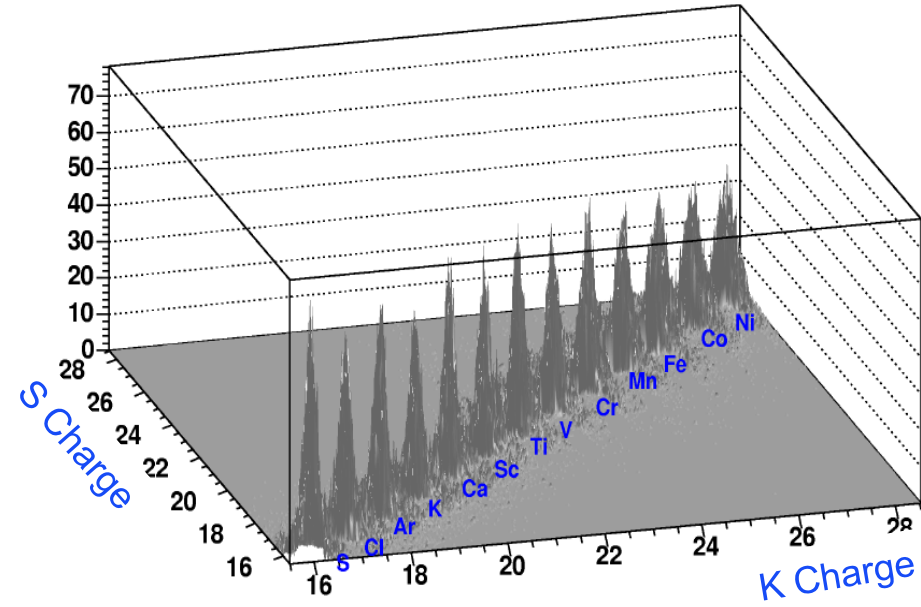
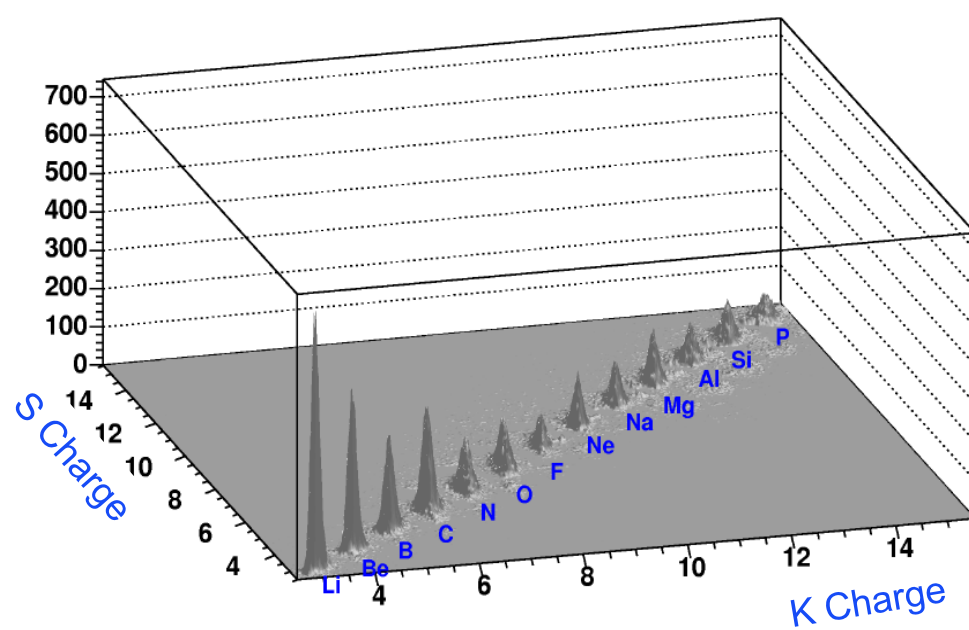


10 000 fibers,  $\phi = 1$  mm  
distributed uniformly  
inside 1,200 lb of lead



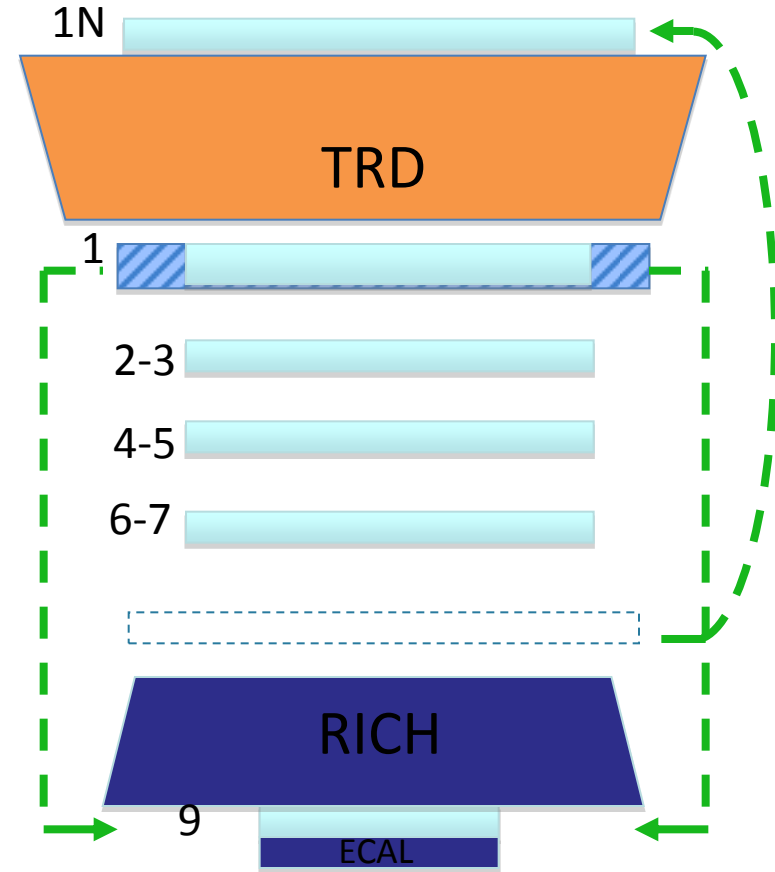
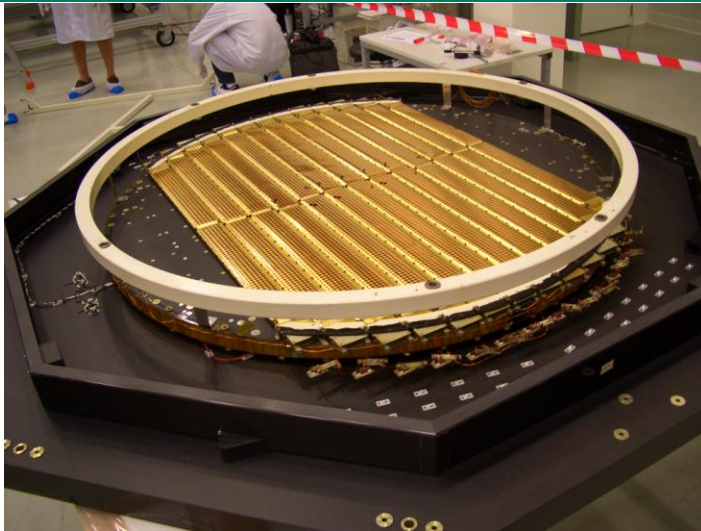


# Silicon Tracker: Rigidity and Charge



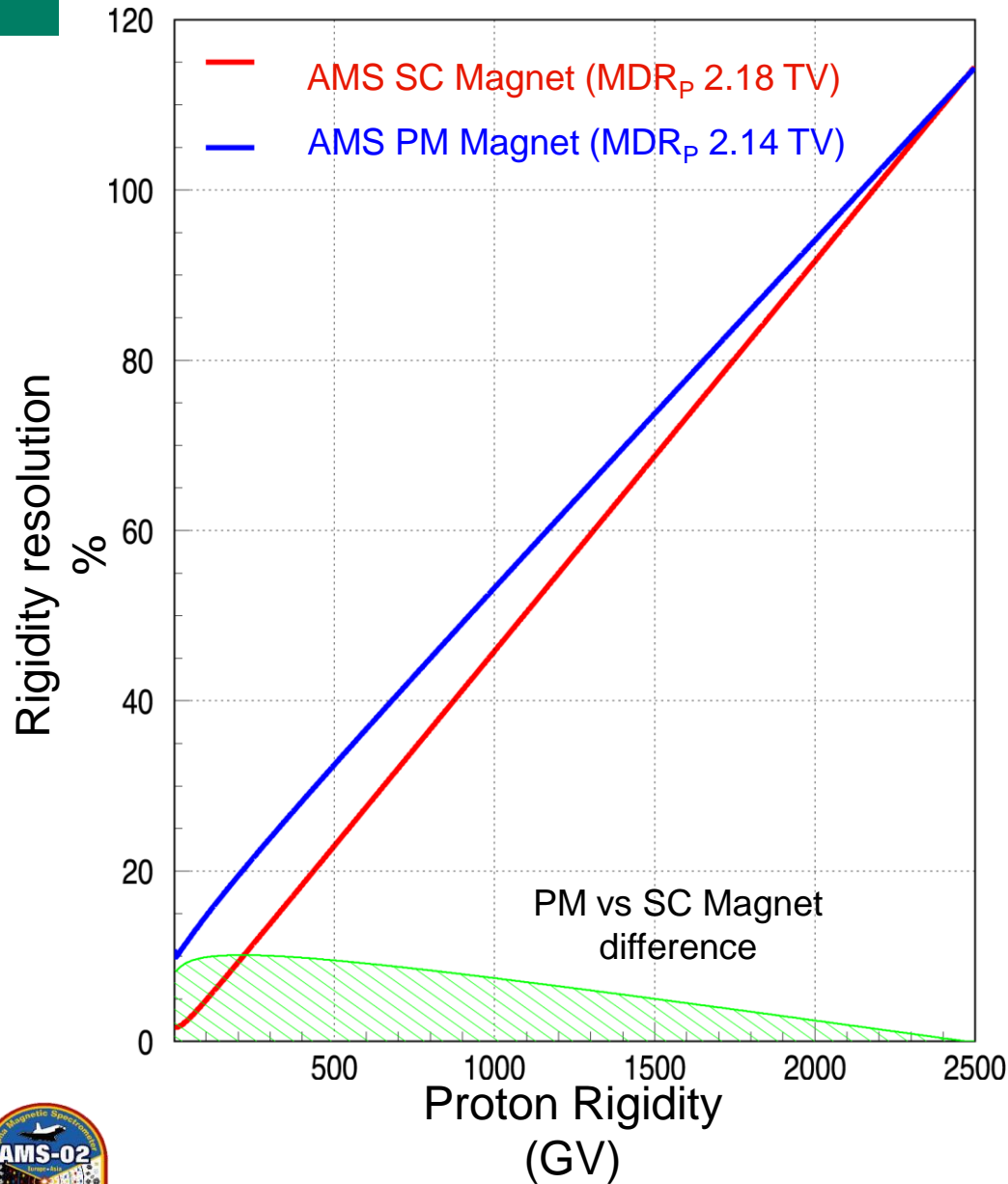


# AMS-02 Permanent Magnet Silicon Tracker Layers



Layer 9 comes from moving the ladders at the edge of the acceptance from layer 1. Layer 8 is moved on top of the TRD to become 1N.

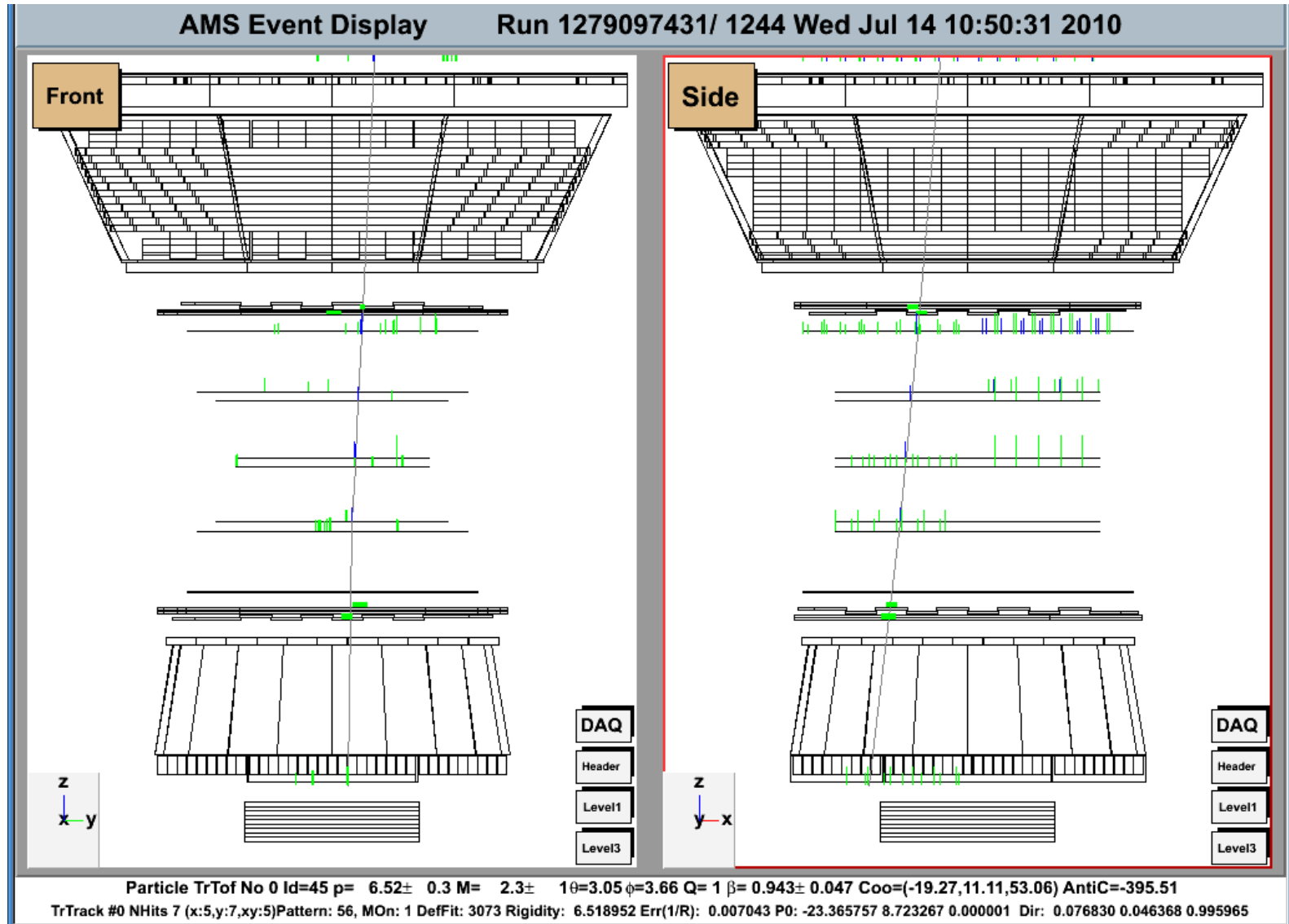




- With 9 tracker planes in the new configuration, the rigidity resolution of AMS with the permanent magnet is equal (within 10%) to that of the superconducting magnet.
- For helium nuclei, the MDR for the permanent magnet is 3.75 TV.
- Alignment will be done with 10'000 CR tracks per minute in orbit.

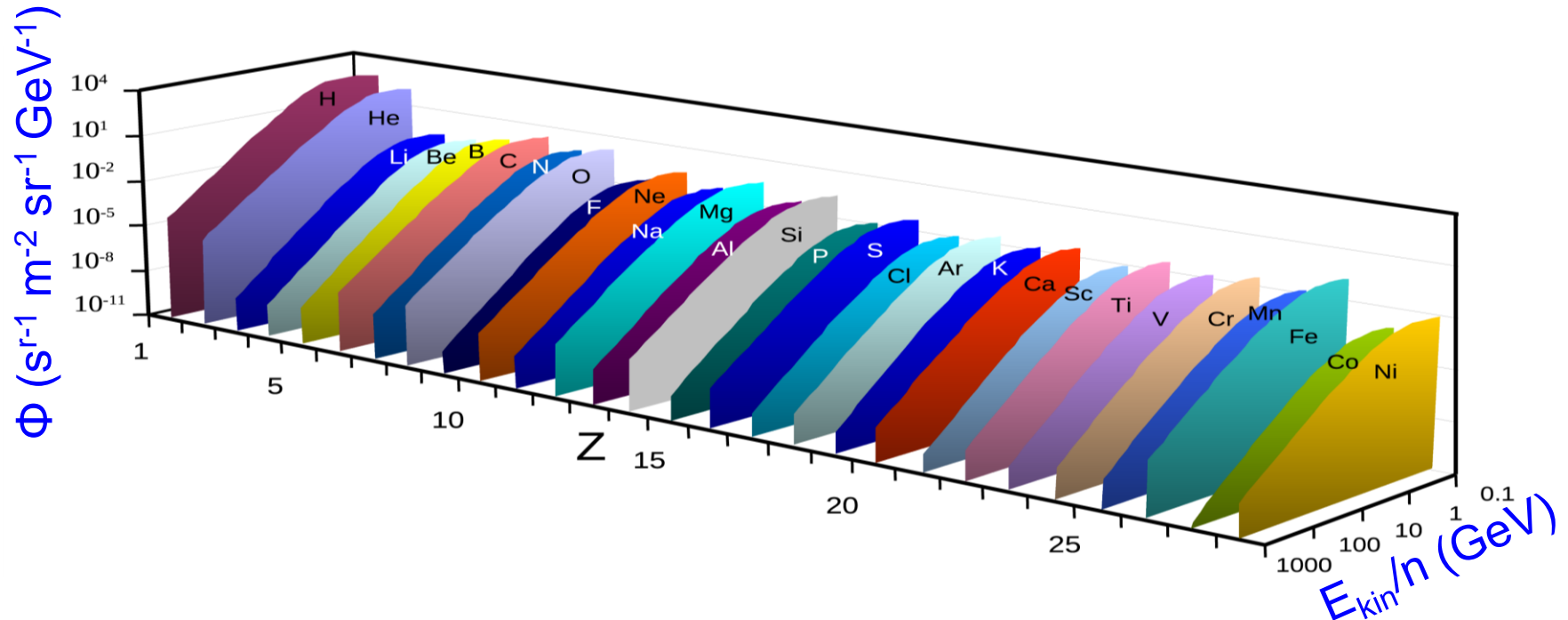


# Cosmic $\mu^-$ , July 14, 2010





# Physics of AMS: Nuclear Abundances Measurements

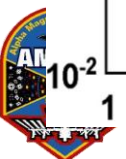
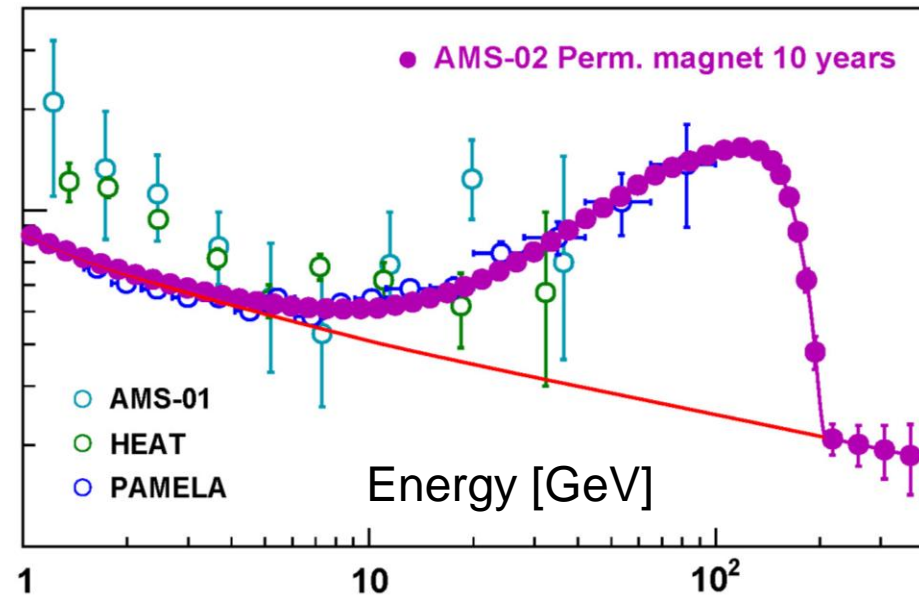
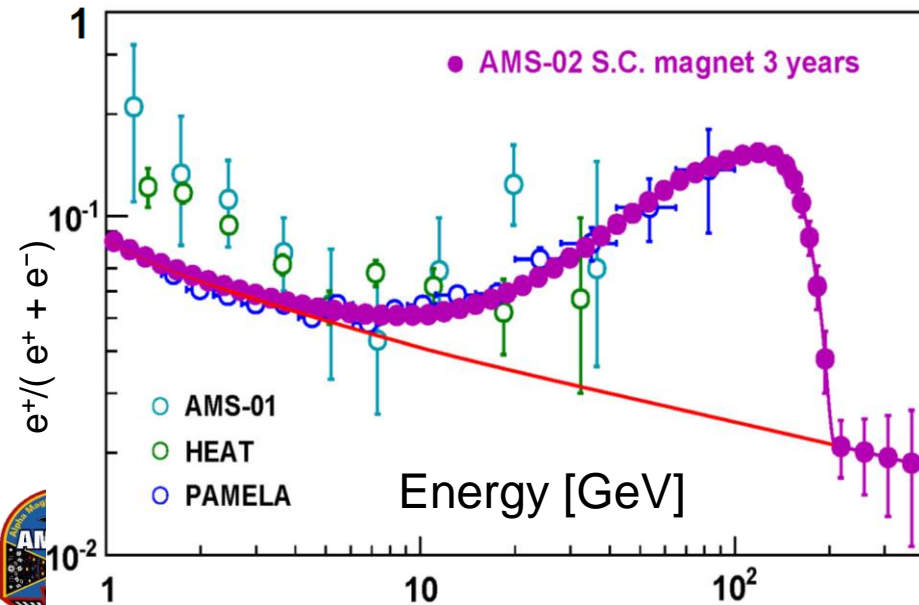
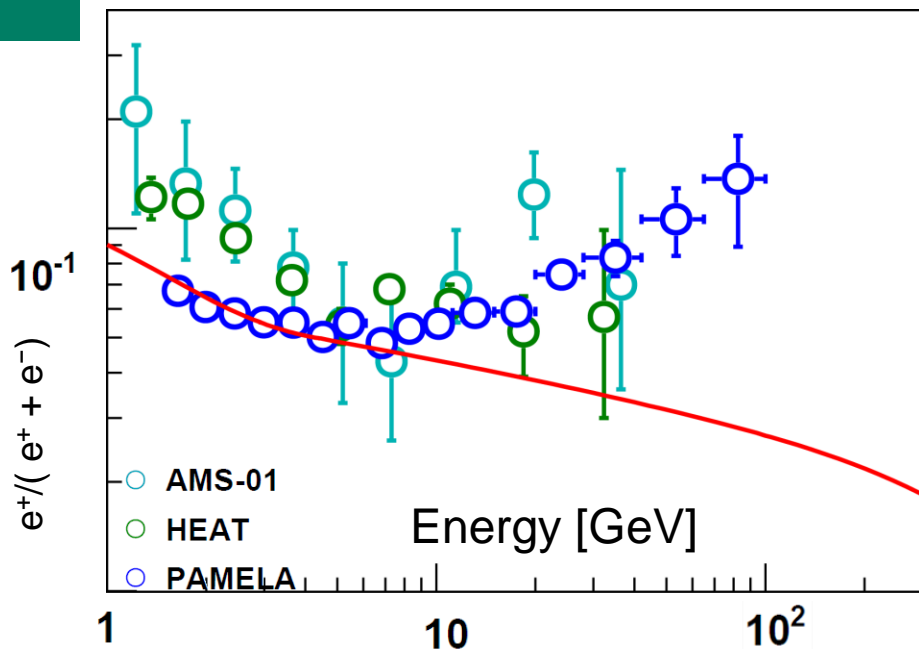


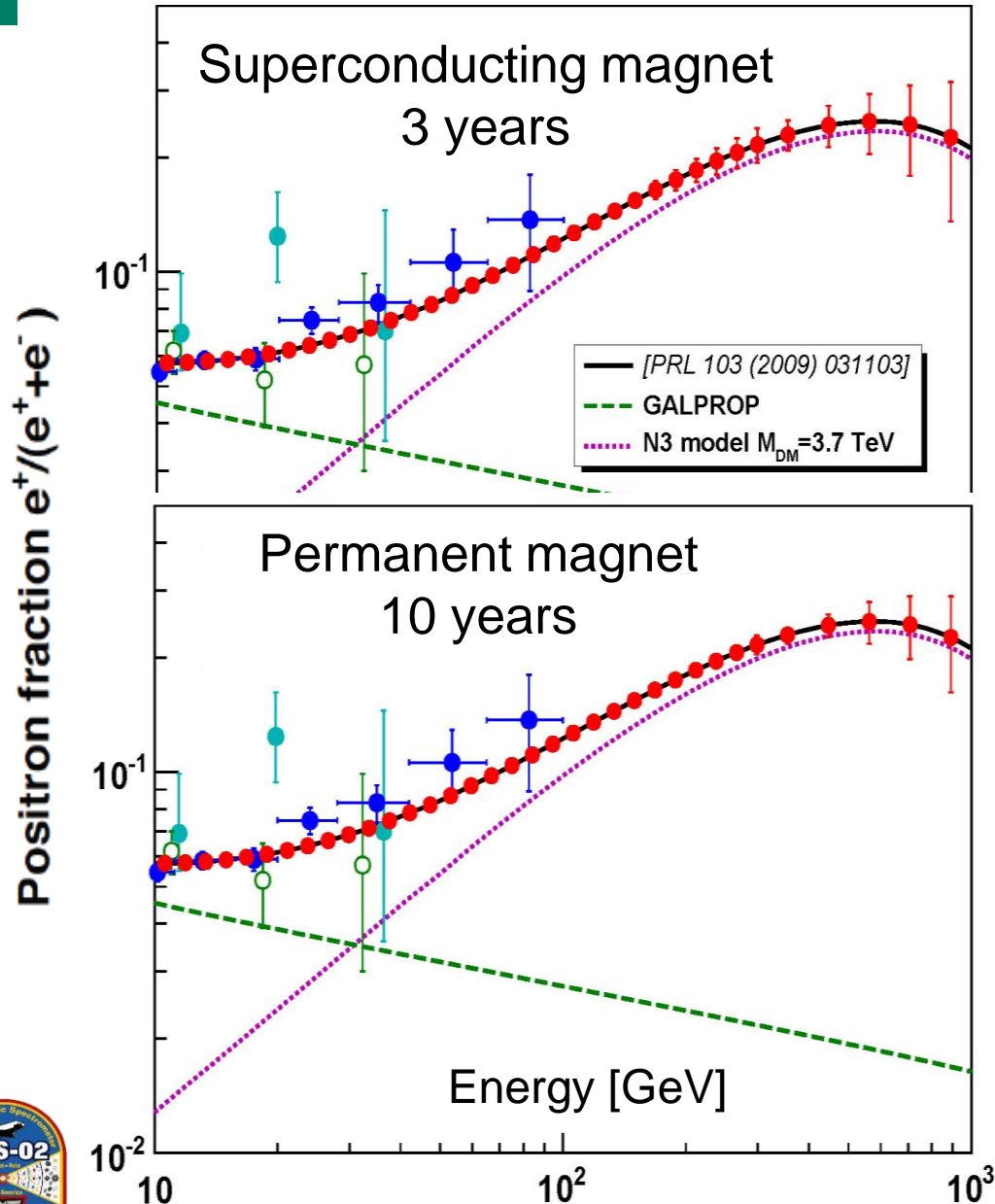
AMS will measure of cosmic ray spectra for nuclei, for energies from 500 MeV to 2 TeV to 1% over the 11-year solar cycle.

These spectra will provide experimental measurements of all the assumptions that go into calculating the background in searching for Dark Matter, i.e.,  $p + C \rightarrow e^+, p, \dots$

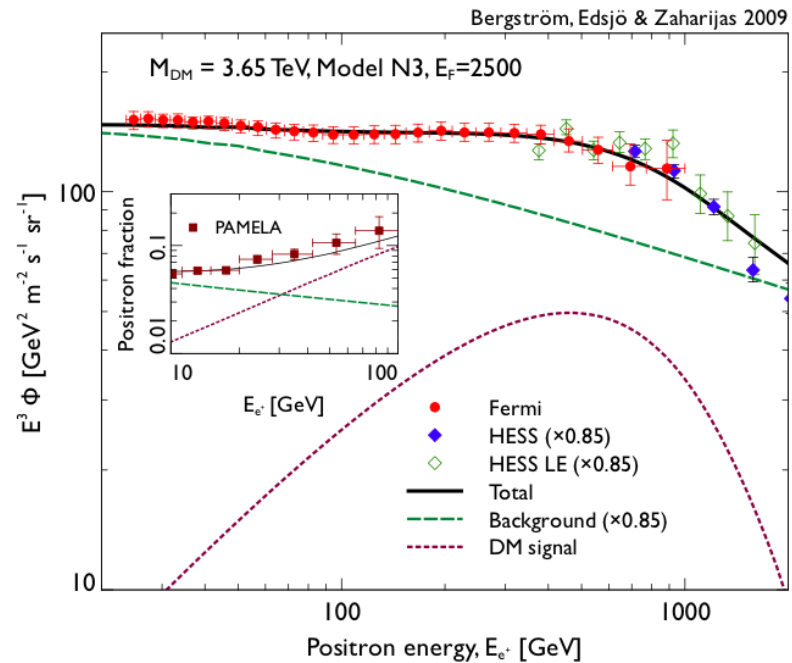


Dark Matter Candidate  $\chi^0$   
 $\chi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$   
 for  $m_{\chi^0} = 200$  GeV



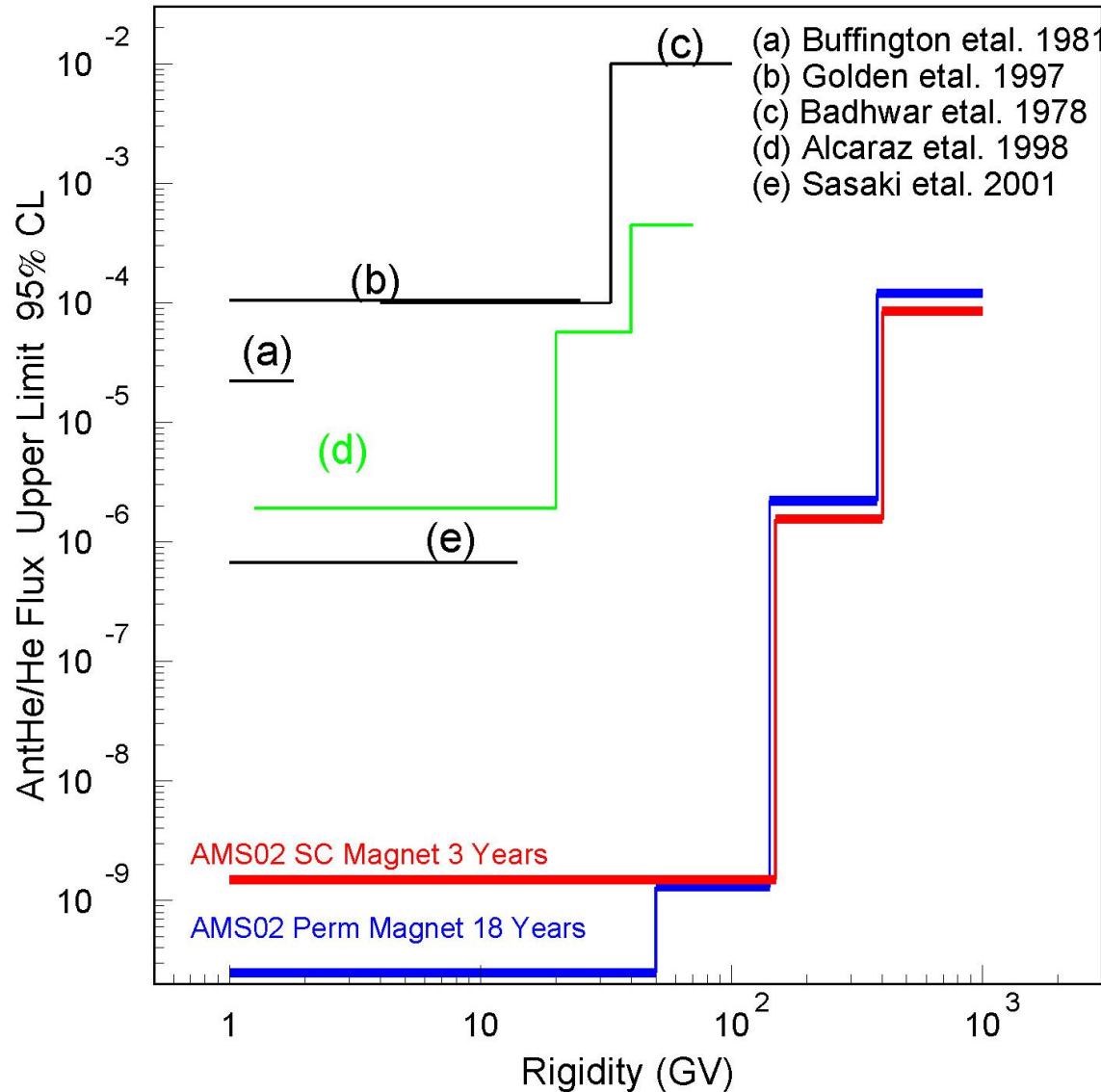


Bergström, Edsjö, Zaharias 2009  
 Fit to Pamela, Fermi-LAT, HESS  
 Nomura-Thaler model N3  
 $M_{DM} = 3.65$  TeV  
 $E_F \approx 2500$



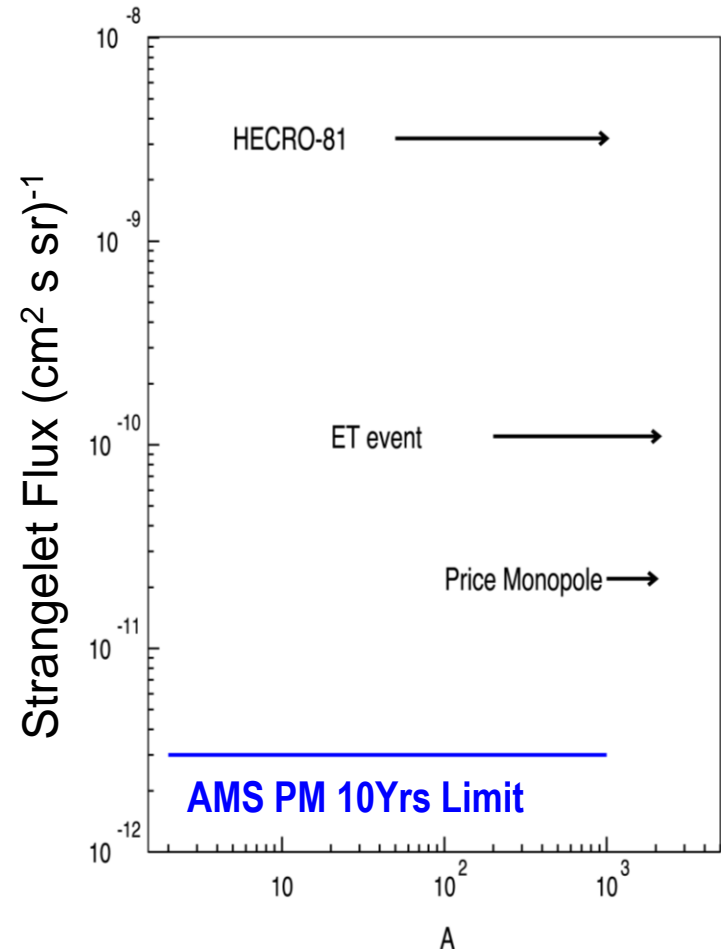
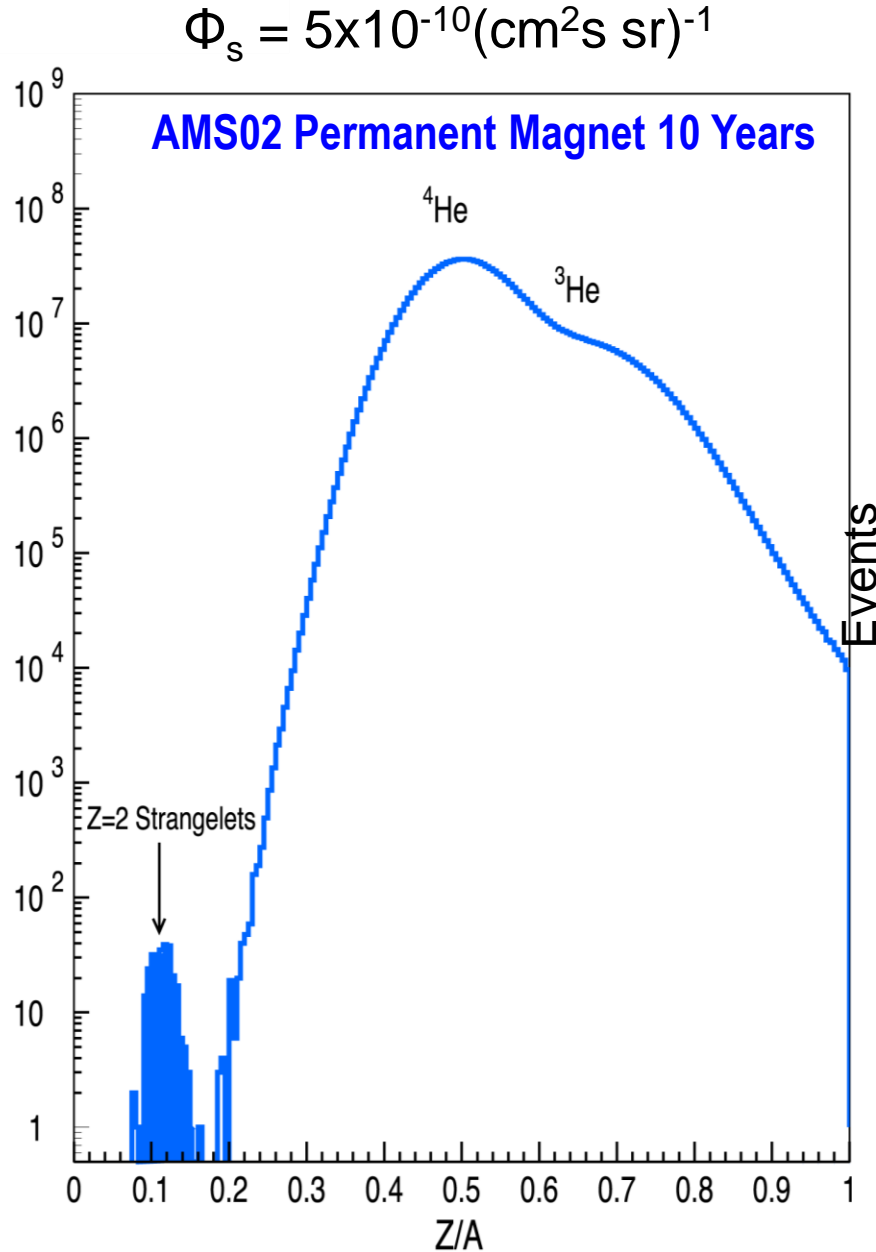


# Search for Residual Antimatter



# Search for Strangelets

E. Witten, Phys. Rev. D, 272-285 (1984)



# Conclusions

- AMS-02 has successfully been integrated with the long lifetime permanent magnet, to match the extended ISS lifecycle.
- The experiment performance at high energies is preserved.
- Schedule:
  - CERN test beam in final configuration from August 7 to 14, 2010.
  - US Air Force C5 will take us on August 26 to Kennedy Space Center, Florida.
  - On flight STS-134, scheduled for Feb. 26, 2011, space shuttle Endeavour will take us to the ISS.





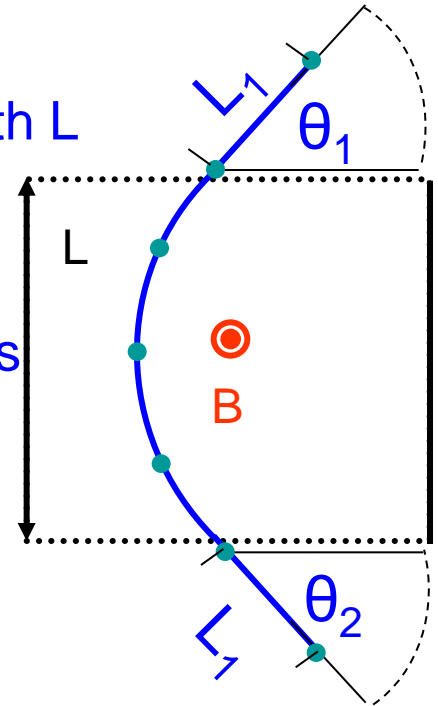
The momentum resolution ( $\Delta p/p$ ) is the sum of two contributions:

1. Measurement inside the magnet with an effective length  $L$

$$(Q/p) \cdot (\Delta p/p) \propto 1/BL^2$$

2. Measurement of the incident ( $\theta_1$ ) and exit ( $\theta_2$ ) angles which depend on the length  $L_1$

$$(Q/p) \cdot (\Delta p/p) \propto 1/BLL_1$$



For both magnets,  $L \sim 80$  cm,

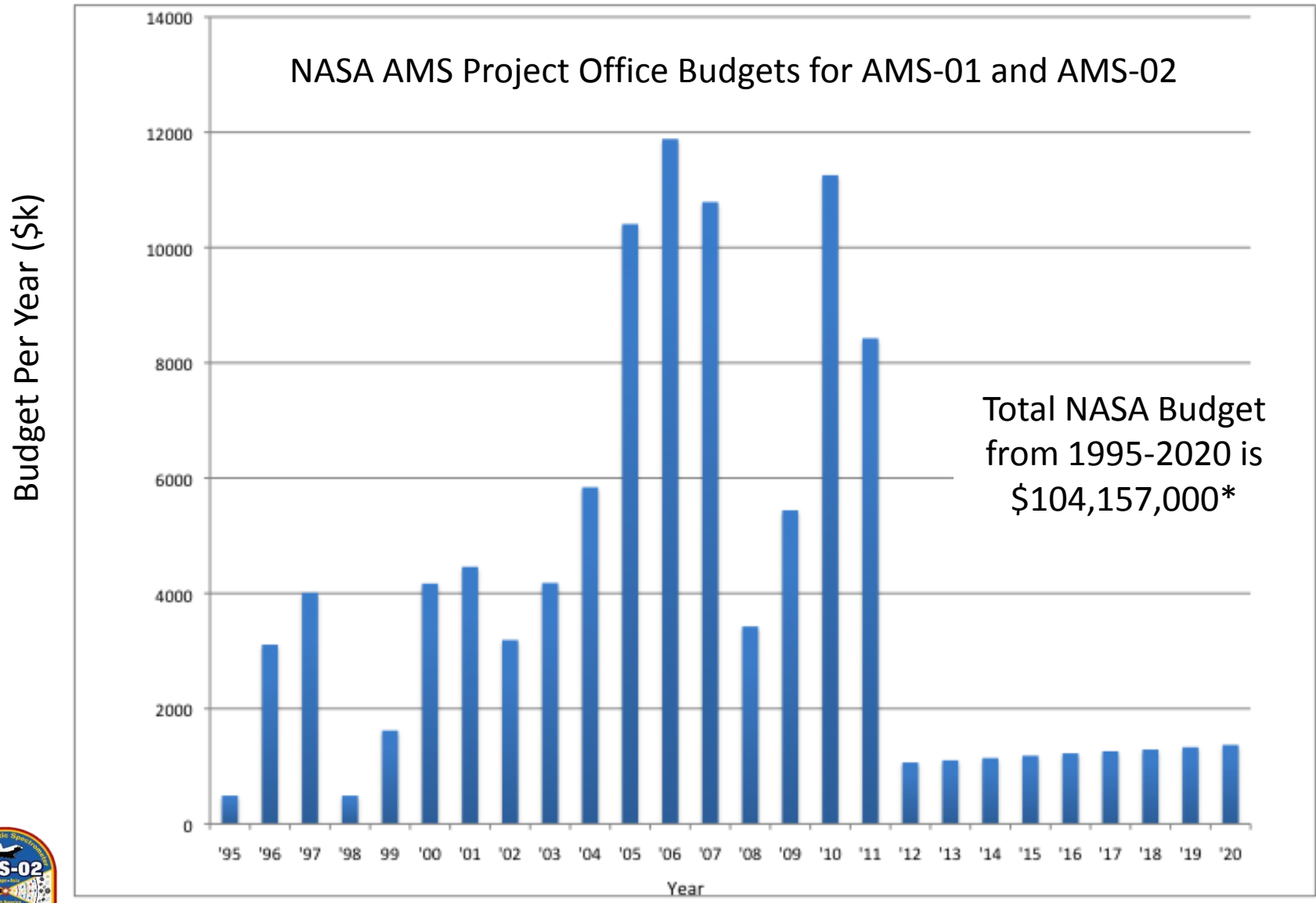
but in the permanent magnet  $B$  is 5 times smaller

to maintain the same  $\Delta p/p$  we increase  $L_1$  from  $\sim 15$  cm

(Superconducting Magnet) to  $\sim 125$  cm (permanent magnet)

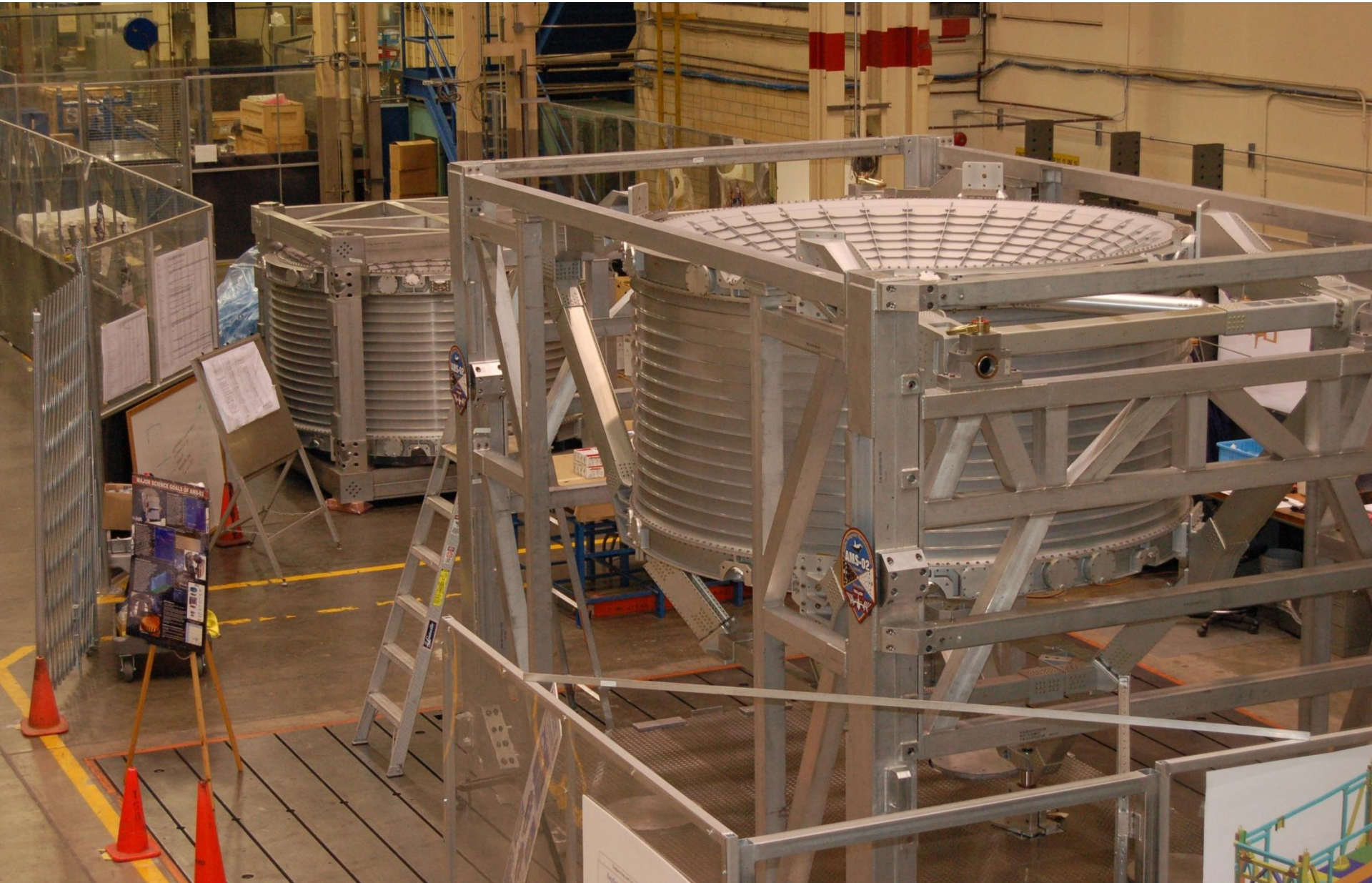


# Long term support from NASA already planned.



\* Budget does not include launch costs

# AMS Vacuum Cases



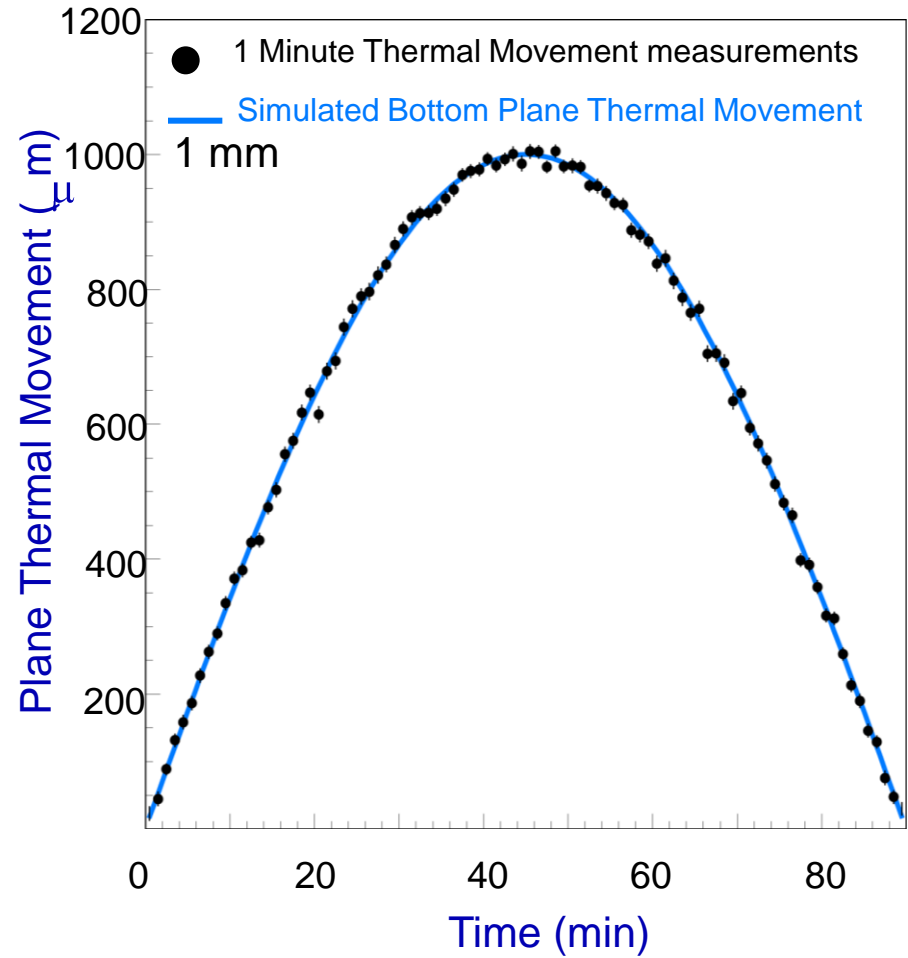
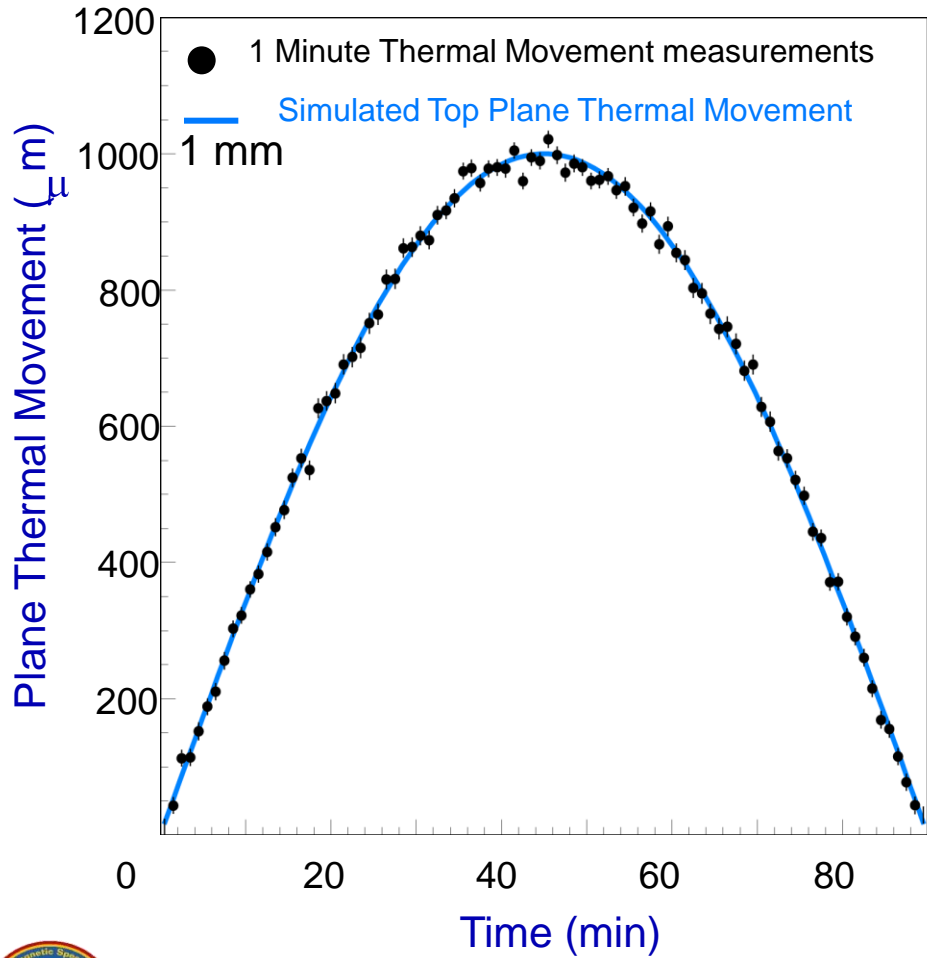


# Independent Alignment Systems of the AMS Tracker Planes

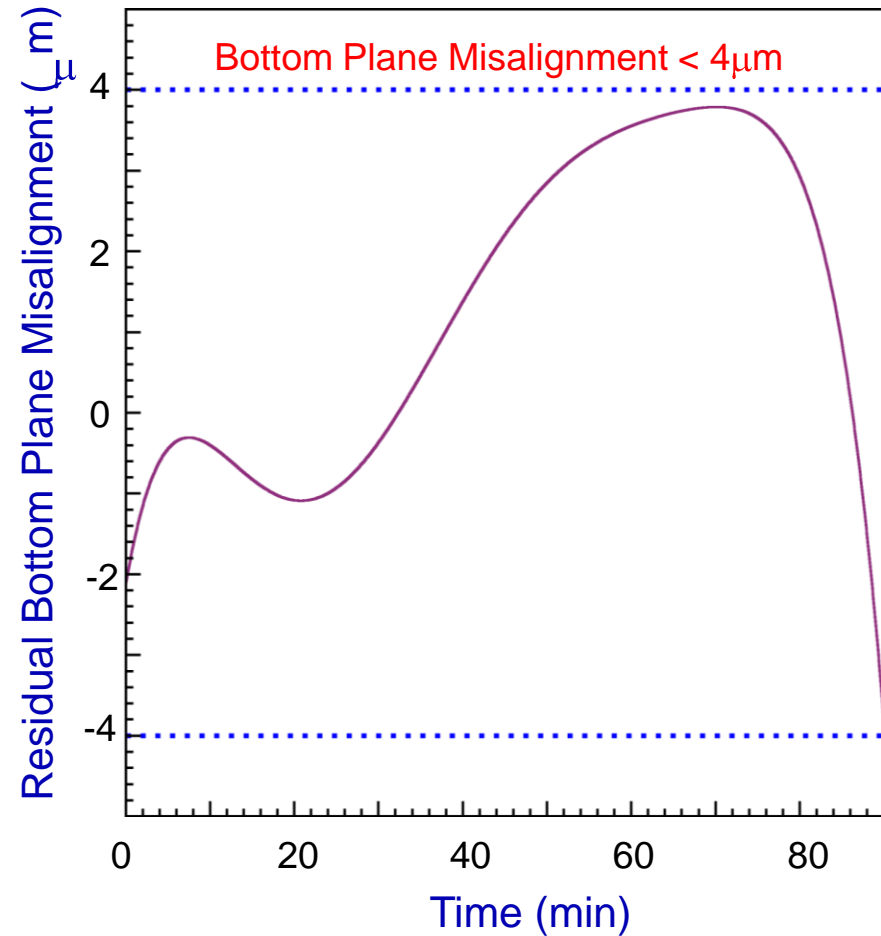
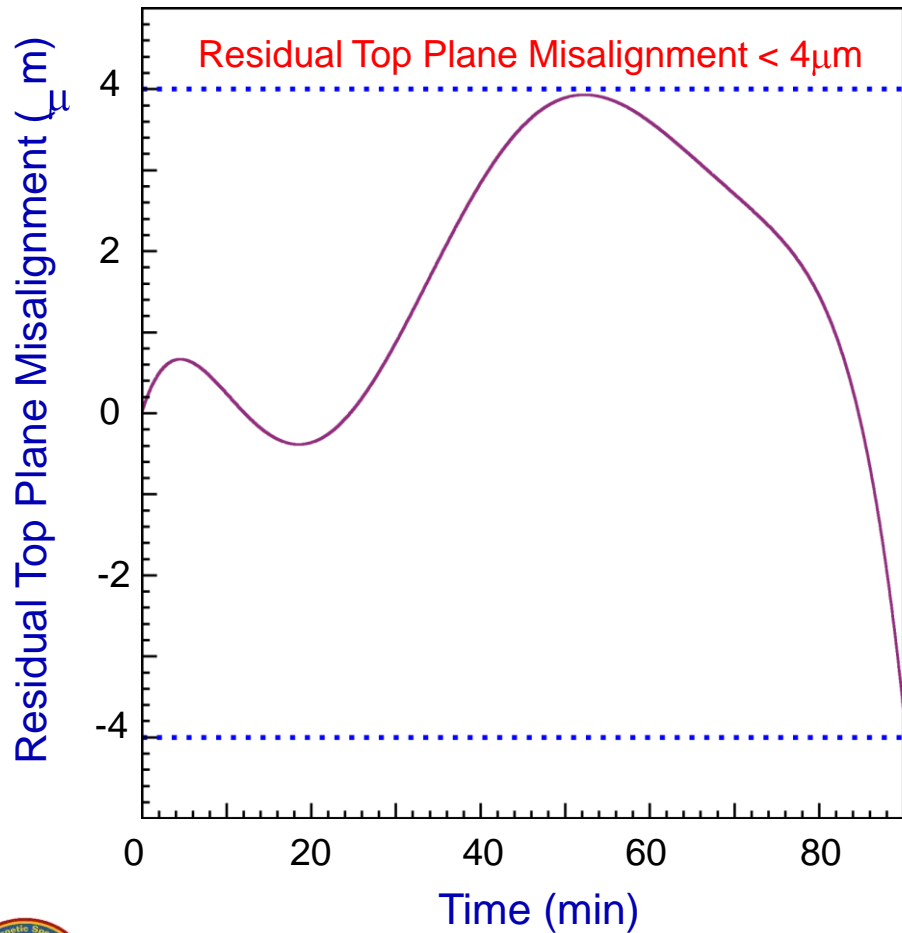
1. Alignment with CERN Test beam on 7-14 Aug 2010 using the highest energy protons (400 GeV).
2. Alignment with 10,000 cosmic rays every minute in every orbit



# External Plane Alignment with Cosmic Rays Minute by Minute



# External Planes Alignment Studies





# Kaluza-Klein Bosons ( $B$ ) are also Dark Matter candidates with a typical mass of 100 GeV to 1 TeV.

*A. L. Fitzpatrick, J. Kaplan, L. Randall, L-T Lian-Tao,, JHEP 0709 (2007) 013.*

$BB$  collisions produce structures in the  $e^+$  and  $p$  spectra

