A first look into anti-Helium analysis

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AMS SUBDETECTORS

Particles and nuclei are defined by their charge (Z) and energy (E ~ P) or rigidity **R=P/Z**

Both quantities are measured redundantly and independently by AMS subdetectors: Tracker, TOF, TRD, ECAL, RICH









Antimatter particles in cosmic rays are unique messengers for the search of dark matter annihilation signals in the Galaxy or the presents of large domains of antimatter in the universe.

AMS collaboration has publish the results of the positrons, anti-Protons. Now we need to search for heavier antimatters in the cosmic rays with AMS. Antihelium is a very interesting topic since till now we have no clear evidence that we have antihelium in cosmic rays.

Silicon trackers - Proton

--- Antihelium

Matter

The magnet bends ordinary particles one way. Detectors track the curves, which depend on the particles' charge and momentum.



Antimatter

Antimatter particles bend the other way. An antihelium nucleus, with a charge of minus two, would bend more than a proton.



 Ntuple: /storage/gpfs_ams/ams/grou ISS.B1236/pass8

from 1305853512.root to 1635855691.root

20 May 2011 —> 2 Nov 2021

• Rigidity: GBL

/storage/gpfs_ams/ams/groups/AMS-Italy/ntuples/v1.0.0/



Selections:

Trigger: HasPhysicsTrigger;

RTI Selections;

Inner Tracker:

Charge on each layer (charge - 0.3f, charge + 0.5f); ChargeRMS/InnerCharge < 0.12 Hits on Y side = 7; Hits ChiSquare < 10; Fiducial volume in inner tracker;

TOF:

Beta>0.3;

Good hits on Upper TOF: GoodPathlength(0b0011); Charge in Upper TOF (charge - 0.5f, charge + 0.75f); Charge in Lower TOF (charge - 0.5f, charge + 0.75f); TofPlus.Chi2Coo < 5.0f TofPlus.Chi2Time < 10.0f



From the propagation theory of the cosmic ray, antihelium is unlikely to be produced in the cosmic rays, that means, even there are some, should be very small amount. That makes the search for antihelium much more difficult.





The background is mostly from the particle scattering in the detecter. Due to the scattering, some of the helium events are reconstructed with negative charge. In this analysis, the most challenge job is to characterise the background and find discriminating variables.





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Event display in AMS detector:

Rigidity: $2 \text{ GV} \rightarrow 20 \text{ GV}$

Helium events

















1.1





Event display in AMS detector:

Rigidity: $-20 \text{ GV} \rightarrow -2 \text{ GV}$

antihelium candidates or background

















Event display in AMS detector:

Rigidity: $-2 \text{ GV} \rightarrow 0 \text{ GV}$

background







For example, we are examining several variables that are closely related to the equality and properties of the trajectory reconstructed in the inner tracker of the AMS. These variables are defined from the very beginning to be as sensitive as possible to particle scattering and resolution effects in the inner tracker.



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SameSignPatialRNum

PartialRigidity: Rigidity obtained from a fit where the hit on a given layer 'i' is not considered. We have 7 PartialRigidity in total, considering 7 layers of the inner tracker.

SameSignPatialRNum: the total count of the case that PartialRigidity have the same sign as the general reconstructed rigidity.





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Conclusion:

We have found some variables that for signal and background behave different, which means they are sensitive to the particle scattering and resolution effects. we can use them to clean the background.

In Progress:

We need to understand the background more and develop more discriminating variables for generating a powerful estimator that can help to eliminate the background.





