





Helium Flux and Antihelium Candidates with AMS-02



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Where is all the Antimatter?

- Dirac equation -> negative energy solutions represent antiparticle
- So far no observation of primordial antimatter with very strong bounds by γ-ray and x-ray observations



Standard Model of Elementary Particles

- From CMB observations -> $\frac{n_{\gamma}}{n_b} \sim 10^{10}$



Antihelium search in Cosmic Rays

- Cosmic rays are galactic messengers
- Antihelium is hard to produce as a secondary -> good channel to search for primordial antimatter
- Previous experiments reach ${\sim}10^{-7}$ flux ratio, AMS-02 will reach ${\sim}10^{-9}$
- Since the start of AMS-02 the collaboration reported several candidates for antihelium (rate: ~1/yr)





Cosmic Rays



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- Particles originating from astrophysical sources
- Composition: ~90% H, ~8% He, ~1% C,O,Fe... , ~1% e^-
- Energies up to 10²⁰eV





Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer 02

- Multipurpose particle detector mounted on the ISS
- Dimensions: ~ $3 \times 4 \times 3$ m, ~7 t
- Can measure nuclei from hydrogen to iron with momenta ranging from **1 GV to a few TV**
- Since 2011: >200 billion cosmic ray events collected
- Sub-detector systems measure: charge, rigidity (p/z), and velocity





Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer 02





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Silicon Tracker

- Composed of double sided silicon sensors, each provides x- and y-measurements
- Resolution in bending direction $<10~\mu m$
- From multiple position measurements a track can be reconstructed
- Provides also the most precise charge measurement $\Delta Z \approx 0.07$ for Z = 2





Silicon Tracker

- Different geometries for reconstruction:

Inner:Layer 2 – Layer 8(always available)Inner + L1:Layer 1 – Layer 8(chosen for this analysis)Inner + L9:Layer 2 – Layer 9FullSpan:Layer 1 – Layer 9

- From track and magnetic field -> Rigidity measurement
- Rigidity resolution depends on rigidity:

- for **low energies**, energy loss worsens the resolution

- for **high energies**, the positional resolution becomes the limiting factor

Maximum detectable rigidity (MDR), where $\frac{\Delta R}{R} = 100\%$

Inner	Inner $+$ L1	Inner $+$ L9	Full Span
400 GV	$1100 \ \mathrm{GV}$	$1600 \ \mathrm{GV}$	3200 GV





Dataset and Monte Carlo Simulations









Beta Selections

- 4/4 ToF Layer Hits
- Number of Tracks = 1
- Downgoing particle $\beta > 0.6$



Charge Selections

- Inner Tracker: 1.7 < Q < 2.5
- Tracker L1: 1.7 < Q < 2.5
- ToF: Q > 1.25



Inner Tracker after L1 selection





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Rigidity Selections

- Number of Inner Tracker Y-Hits > 5
- Track Fit: χ^2 /d.o.f. < 10
- $-R_{UpperHalf} \times R_{LowerHalf} > 0$

Rigidity Resolution

Is obtained from MC:

$$\frac{\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R_t}}{\frac{1}{R_t}} = \frac{R_t}{R} - 1$$





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Helium – Flux Measurement





Exposure Time

- Particles can be trapped in Earth's magnetic field
- It is possible to define a minimum rigidity, where a particle is assumed to be free, i. e. of cosmic origin, using the *Størmer formula*:

 $R_S = \frac{M\cos^4 \lambda}{r^2 \left[1 + \left(1 \mp \cos^3 \lambda \cos \phi \sin \xi\right)^{1/2}\right]^2}$

- It depends on the direction of the incoming particle and the position in the magnetic dipole field
- Choosing the maximum rigidity obtained in a cone with an opening angle of 35° one gets the cutoff value
- A safety factor of 1.1 is multiplied

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Event Rate



Event rate: $\rho_i = \frac{N_i}{T_i}$ Number of observed He events Events Event Rate (s⁻¹) 10 10 10⁶ 10-10 10⁵ 10 0.5 1.5 2.5 0.5 1.5 2 2.5 2 3 1 3 1 $\log_{10}(R) (\log_{10}(GV))$ $\log_{10}(R) (\log_{10}(GV))$



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Acceptance and Efficiency (MC)

- Effective acceptance is calculated using MC
- Same selections applied to MC and data

$$A^{\rm eff} = 3.9^2 \pi \times \frac{N_{\rm acc}}{N_{\rm gen}}$$

- Drop in acceptance is caused by interactions that get removed on the trigger level

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 N_i

Differences due to unfolding, data-MC corrections and different time periods (solar

- Without these expected differences in good agreement
- -> Indeed a clean He sample was selected and acceptance and efficiencies are well understood

Some He events have negative R!







cycles)

Antihelium Candidates - Background

- Only way to discriminate He from $\overline{\text{He}}$ is rigidity measurement
- After selections: 6×10^8 events with pos. rigidity and ~80, 000 events with neg. rigidity
- Negative rigidity events are dominated by background from He





Additional Track Quality Selections





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Additional Track Quality Selections





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Spectrum after Selections



-> Still Background dominated!



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Rigidity Window

- Background from multiple scattering is already effectively removed by the geomagnetic cutoff rigidity, additionally we ask R > 3 GV
- The maximum acceptable rigidity due to spillover was chosen by looking at MC:







Mass Measurement

- Mass of remaining events should be compatible with either $\,^3\overline{He}$ or $\,^4\overline{He}$
- If not rigidity measurement cannot be trusted
- Mass is measured using the β measurement of either ToF or RICH:
- Resolution depends both on R and β resolutions:



$\frac{\sigma_m}{m} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_{1/R}}{1/R}\right)^2 + \left(\gamma^2 \frac{\sigma_\beta}{\beta}\right)^2}$								
~0.1	Quickly diverges	β type	β threshold	$R_3 (\mathrm{GV})$	$R_4 (\mathrm{GV})$	σ_{eta}/eta		
fo en	for higher	ToF	/	/	/	0.025		
	energies:	NaF	0.75	1.59	2.11	0.0025		
		Agl	0.953	4.42	5.86	0.0018		



He Mass (obtained from RICH β only)





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Antihelium Candidates

<u>Data</u>

Mass distribution inside R window, before and after **track quality selections (TRQ)**



-> Only events with masses compatible with He survive

<u>MC</u>

Mass distribution inside R window, before and after **track quality selections (TRQ)**



-> One Background event survives. MC weight corresponds to $\sim\!1-2$ events in data



Antihelium Candidates





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Summary and Conclusion

- Analysing 10 years of data the cosmic He flux was estimated
- The Flux agrees with previous publications
- This clean He sample also contains some events with negative rigidities
- Tight rigidity quality selections were applied to remove the background from ordinary He
- Events with negative rigidities below the geomagnetic cutoff were removed
- Furthermore, events with R > 30 GV were rejected, since they originate from spillover
- Finally the velocity measurement was used in combination with the rigidity to estimate the particle mass



Summary and Conclusion

 4 candidates survive the selections, and they all lie in the expected He mass window

- In MC one event survives, corresponding to an expected background of 1-2 events
 - -> No evidence for antihelium can be claimed!
- The origin of this background is not yet fully understood and should be subject of future works



Backup Slides



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Time of Flight System (ToF)

- Four scintillator planes (1+2 build Upper ToF and 3+4 build Lower ToF)
- Used as event trigger
- Average time resolution of ${\sim}160~\text{ps}$
- Together with track-> velocity measurement ($\beta = \frac{v}{c}$)
- Velocity resolution for Z = 2: $\frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta} \sim 2\%$
- Charge measurement from energy deposition, Bethe-Bloch: $\frac{dE}{dx} \propto z^2$

Upper ToF



Lower ToF





Ring Imaging Cherenkov Detector (RICH)

- Uses Cherenkov effect to measure velocity and charge
- Two different radiators: NaF (n = 1.33)
 Aerogel (n = 1.05)
- Detection plane: 680 4 x 4 multianode PMTs -> 10,880 photosensors
- Average β resolution:

$$\frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta} \approx 0.1\%$$





MC negative rig events



True Rigidity

