Experiment conceptual design

Roberto Iuppa

University and INFN of Trento

SPES kick-off meeting

Trento, 21 November 2022

Antimatter

Our Model of fundamental constituents of matter is the most successful theory ever constructed.
It describes very precisely standard constituents of matter, but is far from being complete.

The problem of when (how) Nature preferred matter over antimatter remains one of the most important unanswered questions of Physics.

Tens of experiments continue testing our Standard Model, **still missing the smoking gun**.

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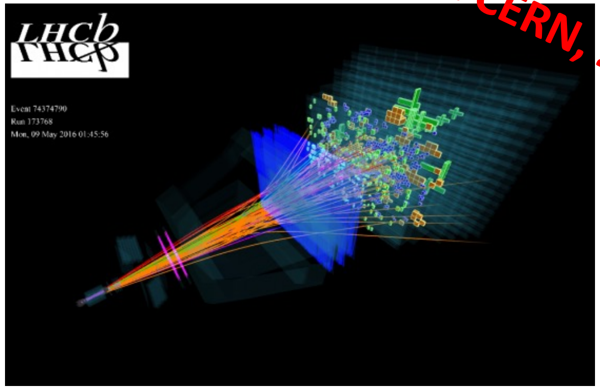
Open Access | Published: 30 January 2017

Measurement of matter–antimatter differences in beauty baryon decays

The LHCb collaboration

LHCb at CERN, 2017



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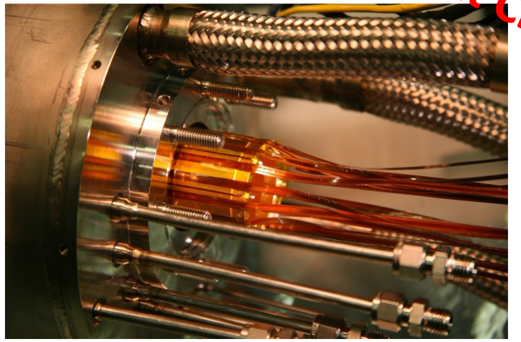
Letter | Open Access | Published: 04 April 2018

Characterization of the 1S–2S transition in antihydrogen

M. Ahmadi, B. X. R. Alves, ... J. S. Wurtele + Show authors

ALPHA at CERN, 2018



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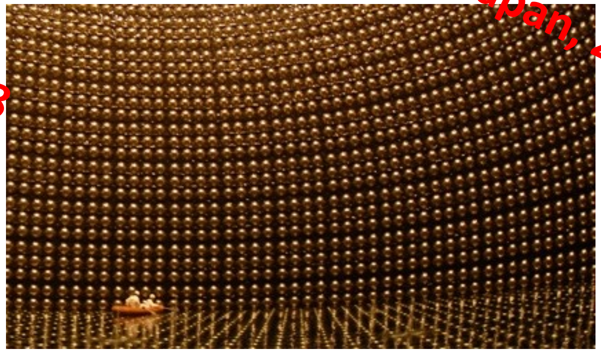
Article | Published: 15 April 2020

Constraint on the matter–antimatter symmetry-violating phase in neutrino oscillations

T2K in Japan, 2020



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The quest for antimatter in Space

Direct searches for antimatter in space, to **quantify** the imbalance of matter and antimatter in the Universe.

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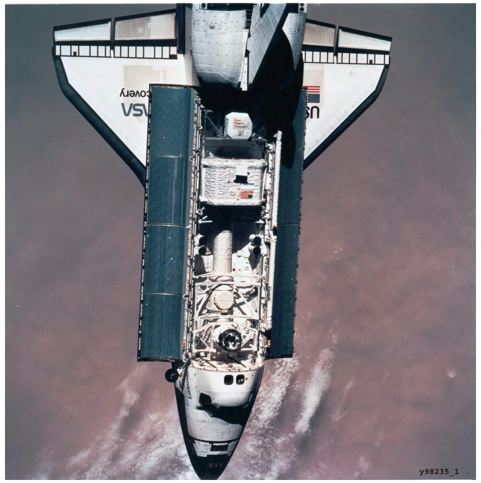
AMS-01

~ 2 tons

10 days onboard Discovery STS-91 (same orbit of ISS)

June 1998



PAMELA

470 Kg

On board Resurs-DK1 satellite

15 June 2006 – 7 February 2016

AMS-02

~ 6.7 tons

on-board ISS
in operation since 2011

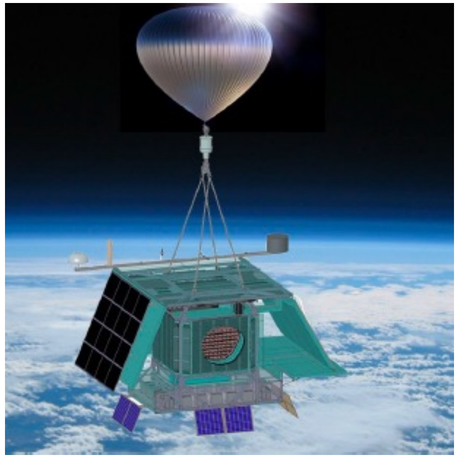
Operations expected to last until 2030.

GAPS

~ 3.6 tons

3 SPB Flights
from Antartica (planned)

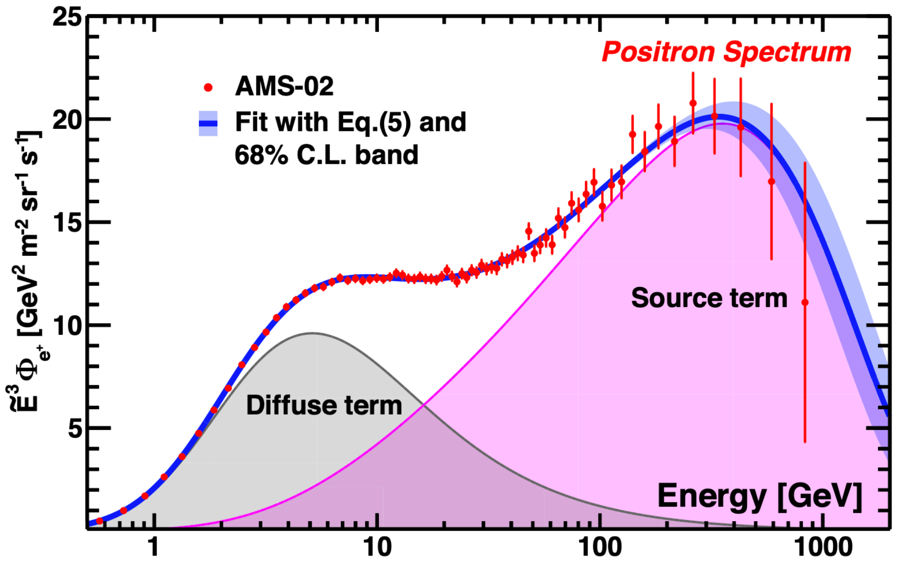
Flight instrument integration late 2022



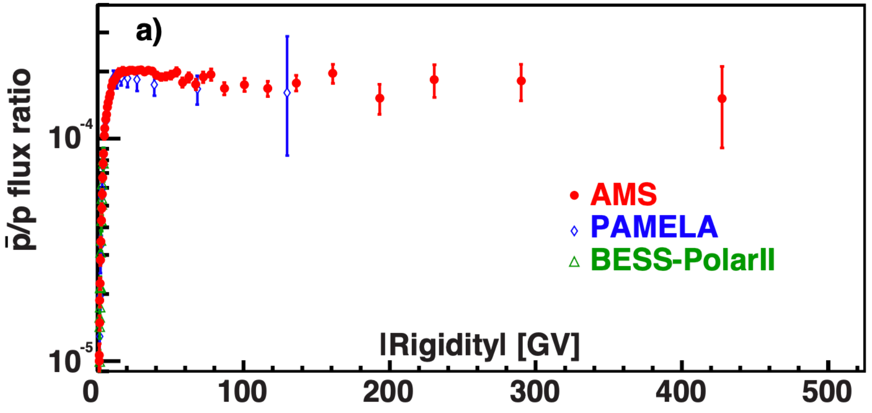
see contributions at ECRS 2022

+ many earlier space and balloon missions for direct antimatter measurements in cosmic rays

AMS-02 state-of-the-art results



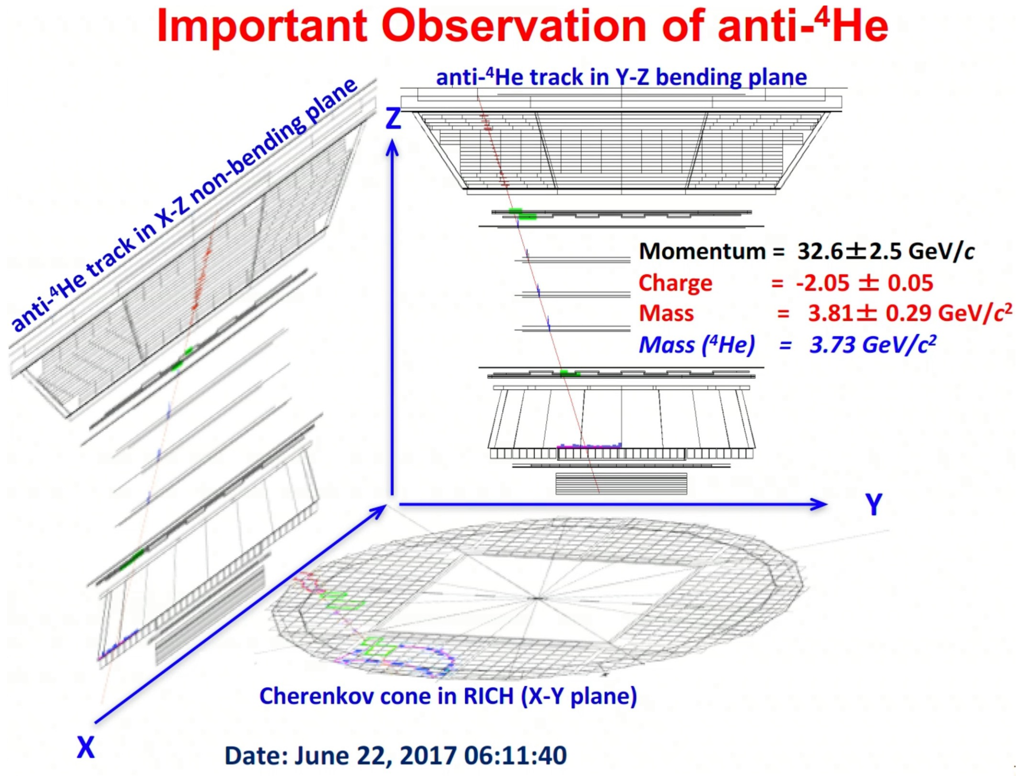
AMS collaboration, Phys. Rep. 894 (2021) 1-116



AMS collaboration, Phys. Rep. 894 (2021) 1-116

AMS-02 has observed few ^{3}He/^{4}He antinuclei candidates (about 1/10^8 He events), a measurement difficult to frame in the standard model of cosmic rays. Explanations invoking secondary production fail to motivate the relative abundance of claimed anti-^{3}He/^{4}He

S.Ting, Latest Results from the AMS Experiment on the International Space Station, CERN 2018



many new results based on 10 years of data collected by AMS-02 on ISS, presented at ECRS2022

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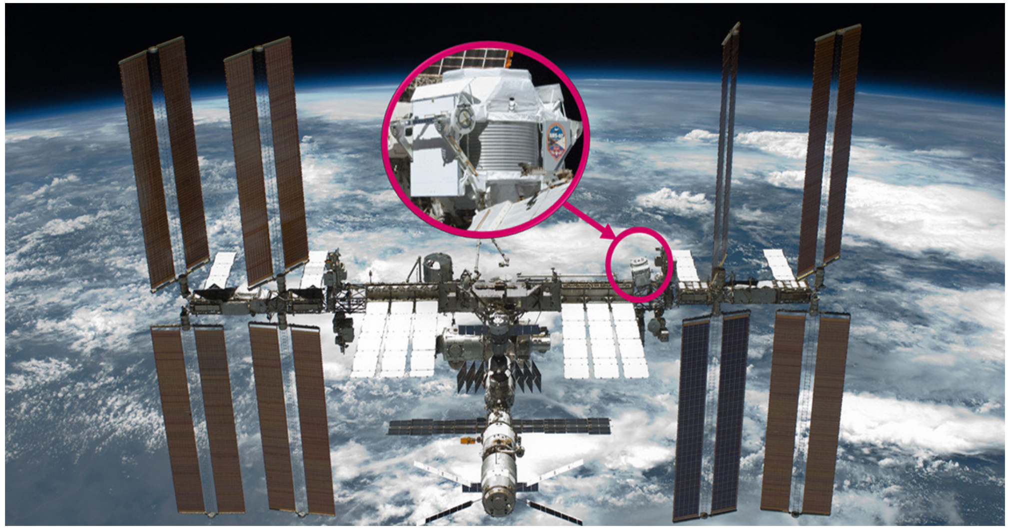
Breaking the frontiers



AMS-02 / 11 years / on ISS since 2011

200+ billion events collected
Unexpected results by unprecedented precision investigations

about 1 anti-He event/year
Statistical sample too small to allow for accurate MC simulation ($1/10^{10}$) particles

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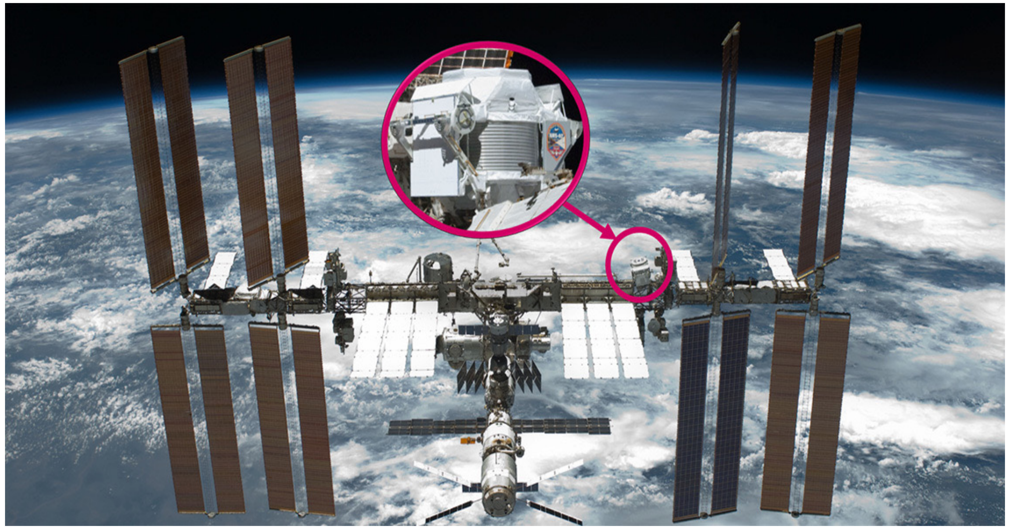
Breaking the frontiers



AMS-02 / 11 years / on ISS since 2011

200+ billion events collected
Unexpected results by unprecedented precision investigations

about 1 anti-He event/year
Statistical sample too small to allow for accurate MC simulation ($1/10^{10}$) particles

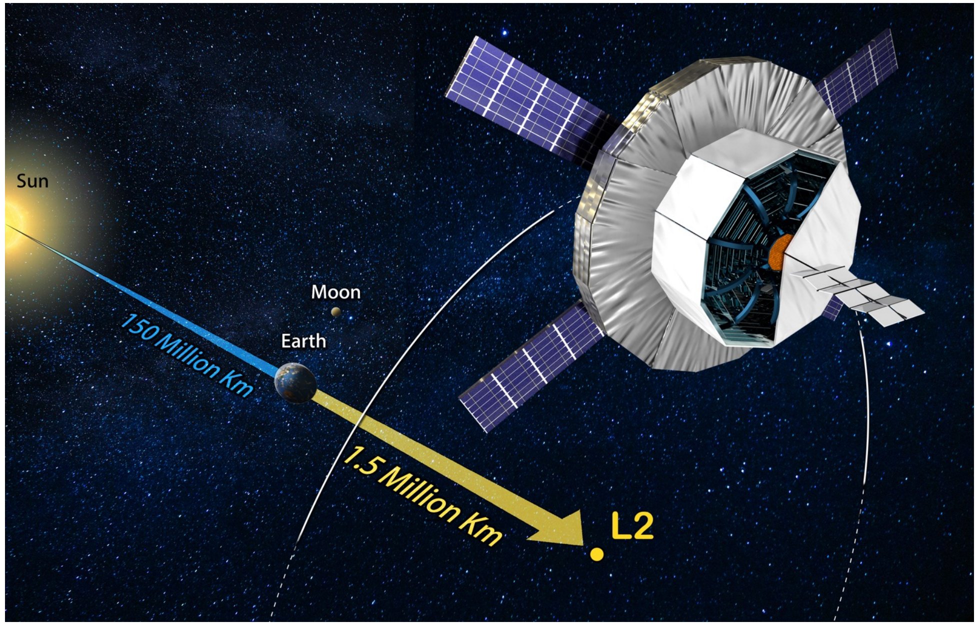
Towards 2050...

A factor at least 10x in AMS-02 acceptance and precise mass, energy and charge/sign measurement capabilities for **exploration of un-accessible frontiers in cosmic rays:**

Cosmic ray Composition

High Energies

Antimatter



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ALADInO (Antimatter Large Acceptance Detector In Orbit)

Presented for the first time in 2016 (Bertucci B. et al, ESA call for ideas).
ESA report: “[...] Scientific breakthroughs are expected in case of discoveries. [...] In the case of antimatter search, the ALADINO investigation will be state of the art, while for dark matter and cosmic radiation search, will be the only one to investigate the particle channel, and is therefore complementary and synergetic to other efforts.”

Discussed in 2019 (Battiston R. et al, ESA call for VOYAGE2050)

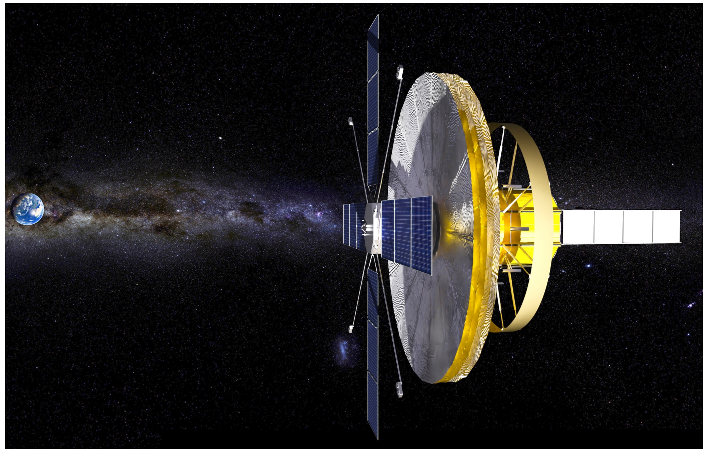
High Precision Particle Astrophysics as a New Window on the Universe

with an Antimatter Large Acceptance Detector In Orbit

(ALADInO)

A White Paper submitted in response to ESA's Call for the VOYAGE 2050 long-term plan

Scientific relevance of objectives and technological roadmap confirmed: AMS-100 in L2, S. Schael, ESA call for VOYAGE2050



References:

- https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/voyage-2050/white-papers
- https://www.cosmos.esa.int/documents/1866264/3219248/BattistonR_ALADINO_PROPOSAL_20190805_v1.pdf
- Battiston, R.; Bertucci, B.; *et al., High precision particle astrophysics as a new window on the universe with an Antimatter Large Acceptance Detector In Orbit (ALADInO)*. Experimental Astronomy 2021. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10686-021-09708-w
- Adriani, O. *et al., Design of an Antimatter Large Acceptance Detector In Orbit (ALADInO).* Instruments 2022, 6(2),19. https://doi.org/10.3390/instruments6020019

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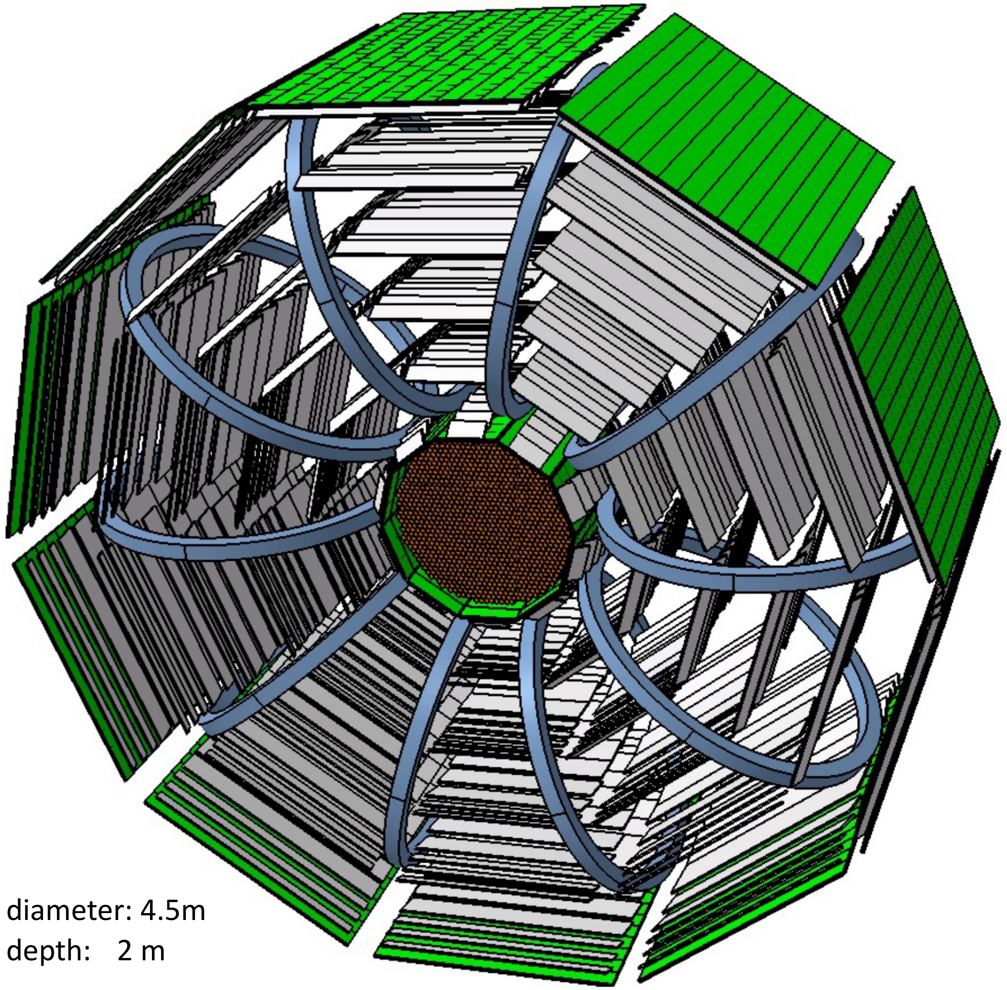
ALADInO (Antimatter Large Acceptance Detector In Orbit)



diameter: 4.5m
depth: 2 m

Lightweight Magnetic Spectrometer designed to achieve MDR > 20 TV over large acceptance > 10 m^2sr operated in Earth-Sun L2

Detector concept to overcome the experimental limitations for the investigations of GeV to supra-TeV antimatter CRs in space with magnetic spectrometers.

- positron and antiproton spectra up to 10 TV

- GeV anti-D and anti-He

Onboard calorimeter energy scale cross-calibration with magnetic spectrometer

- electron and positron spectra up to 20 TeV

- nuclei spectra up to PeV

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ALADInO (Antimatter Large Acceptance Detector In Orbit)

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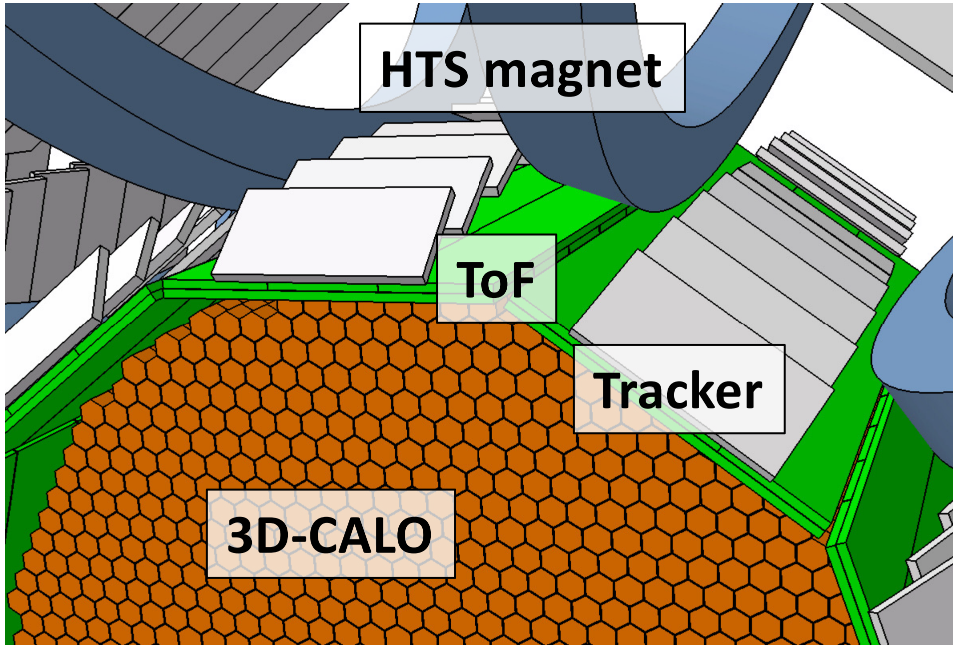


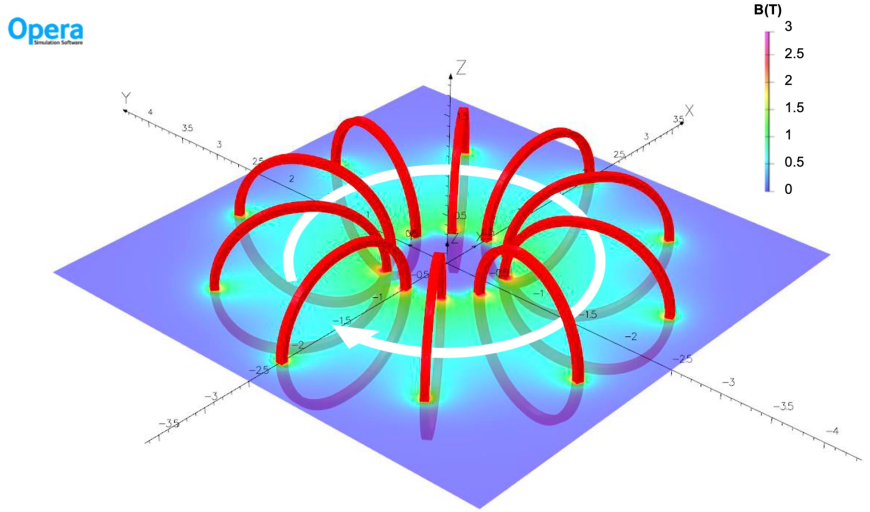
High Temperature Superconducting (HTS) magnet
10 coils in toroidal configuration

Tracker
Double-sided Si-μstrip over 6 planes inside magnetic volume
coordinate resolution < 5 μm (bending)

Time-Of-Flight
Inner and outer layers of plastic scintillator bars readout by SiPMs with O(10ps) time resolution

3D CALO
~ 16'000 LYSO crystals readout with HDR FEE
61 X_0, 3.5 λ_I
9 m^2 sr (lateral surface)

Superconducting magnet



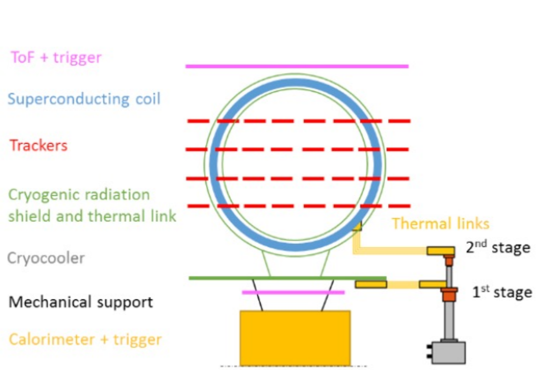
HTS magnet	
Number of coils	10
Current / coil	400 10^3 A
Operating current	~ 250 A
Magnetic flux density	average: 0.8 T max: 3T
Bending power	1.1 Tm
Cold mass	1.2 t

High Temperature Superconducting (HTS) toroidal magnet, 10 coils
- design based on SR2S (Space Radiation Superconducting Shield) project
- confined magnetic field
- best compromise between magnetic field azimuthal homogeneity, which needs distributed conductors (large number of coils) and large field of view
- shape of coils (D, circular, ...) to be optimized

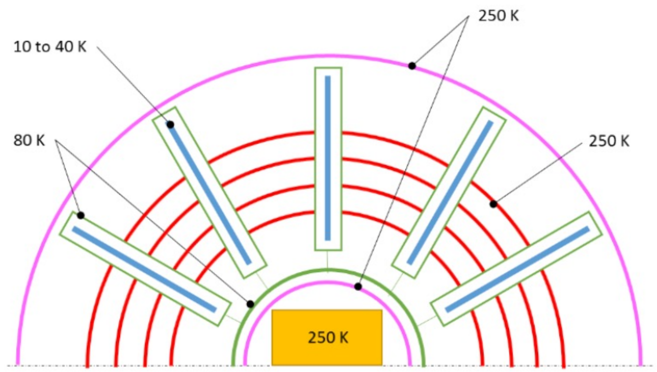
Use HTS tapes made on ReBCO (Rare Earths Barium Copper Oxide)
- avoid liquid-He cryogenics, operate at 40K
- large robustness against quench-trigger disturbances
- investigation on using NI techniques for passive quench protection

Cryocoolers used for active cryogenic instead of large area radiators
- Multi-Layer-Insultation (MLI) umbrella-like sunshield to intercept the radiation heat flux from Sun
- Cryogenics MLI + 250 K thermal shield + 80K thermal shield around coils to maintain operating temperature

Side cross-sectional view



Top cross-sectional view



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Superconducting Magnet

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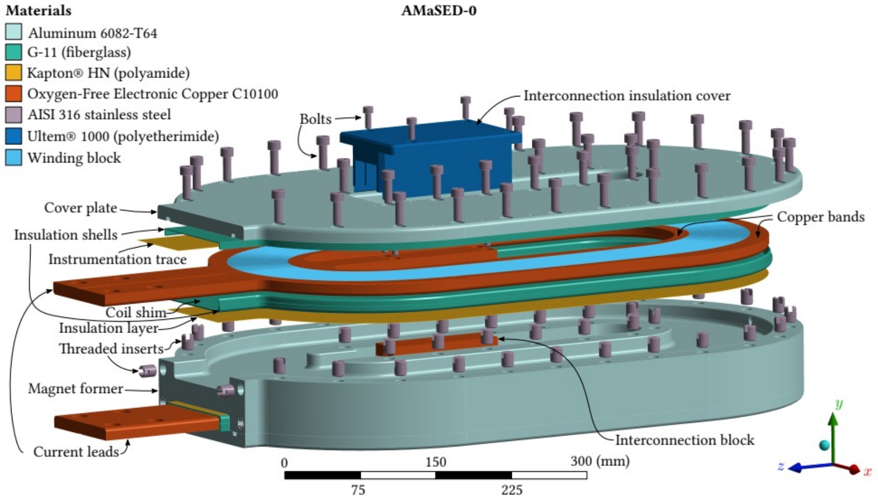
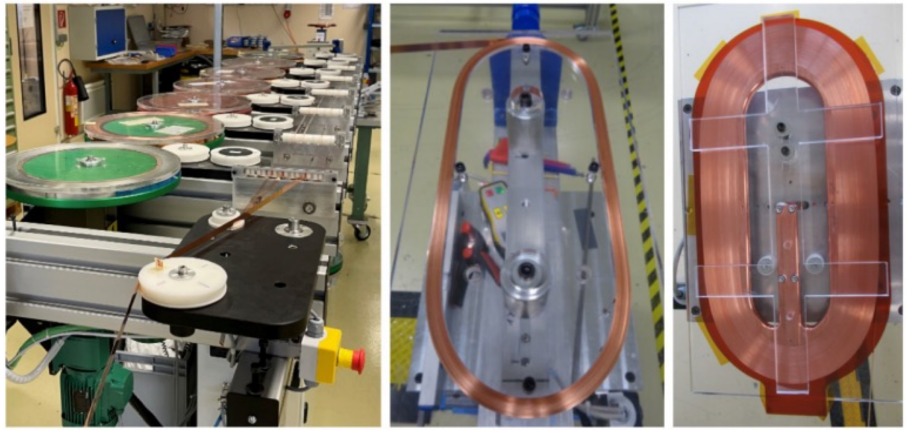
M. Dam, W.J.. Burger et al, PoS(ICRC2021) 498
Mechanical structure of the HDMS coil prototype



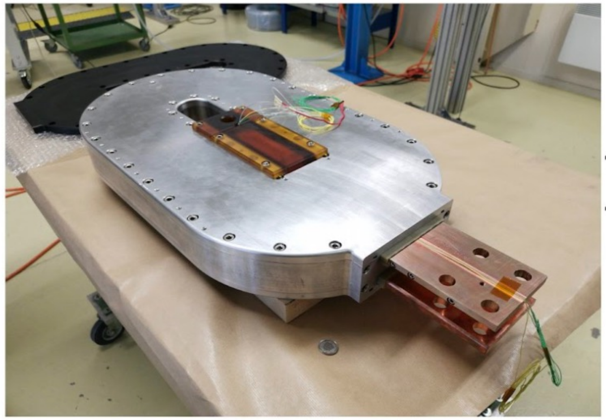
HTS coil demonstrator manifactured in the High temperature Magnet Demonstrator (HDMS) project increase TRL to 6 of
- copper bands as current leads and layer jumps
- no-insulation coils (radial resistance for self-quenching)
- aluminum mechanical structure

Based on current heritage:
- 5 years to increase TRL with additional R&D
- 5 years for design, construction, test and integration

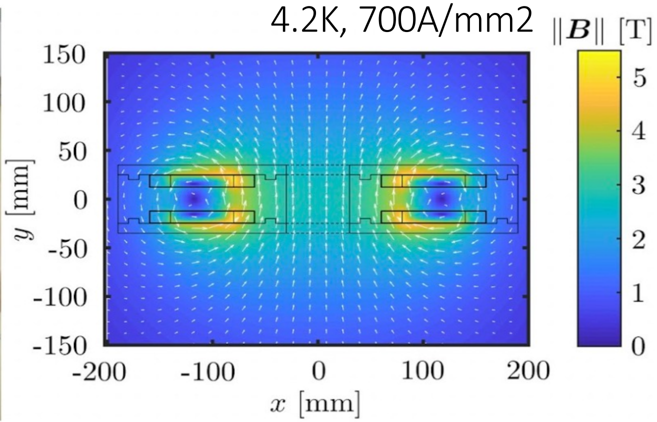
H. Reymond, M. Dam, H. Felice et al, JACoW ICALEPCS2021 (2022) 473-477
Winding of the HDMS coils (CERN)



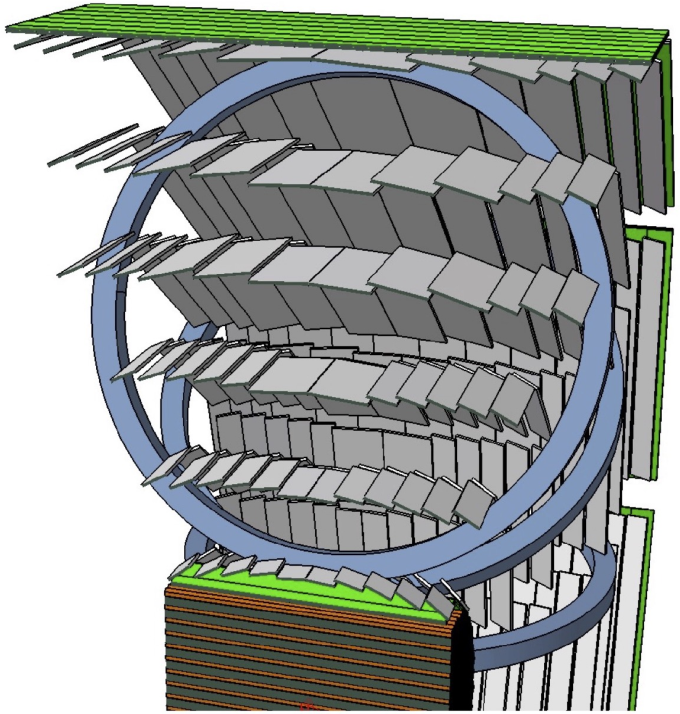
Demonstrator coil constructed for the HDMS project (funded CERN and ASI).



4.2K, 700A/mm2



Tracker



Baseline design on high TRL solution
Six layers of precision tracking system, ~70m² active area
Baseline design:
- double-sided Si-μstrips, implant pitch 25μm, readout pitch 100μm (bending)
- 2-7 sensors (95x95mm²) arranged along "ladders", max length ~70cm
- ladders arranged in adaptive geometry over 6 planes in 10 sectors

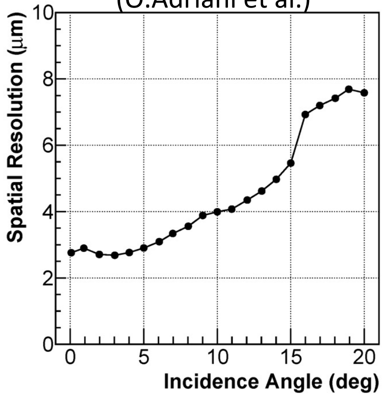
AMS-02 ladder made of 12 double-sided 40 × 70 mm2 silicon microstrip sensors

One ALADInO Tracker sector ⟷ Full AMS-02 Tracker (channels, area, ...)

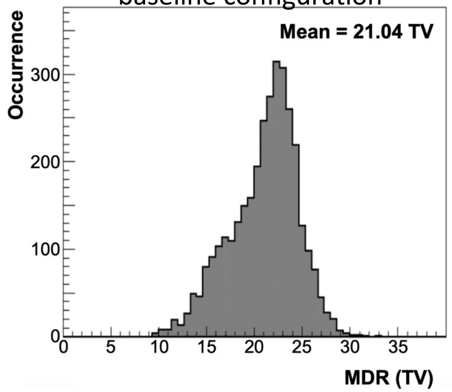
Target performances: ~3 μm coo. resolution over "long" ladders
- achieved by PAMELA on "short" ladders, ~5-10 μm by AMS.02 on similar "long" ladders
- FEE with dynamic range up to Oxygen with no saturation (as in AMS-02)

With specific R&D, leveraging on PAMELA and AMS-02, large likelihood to achieve target performances. Other options (MAPS, LGAD) under study

Resolution of PAMELA tracker (O.Adriani et al.)



Expected ALADInO MDR in baseline configuration



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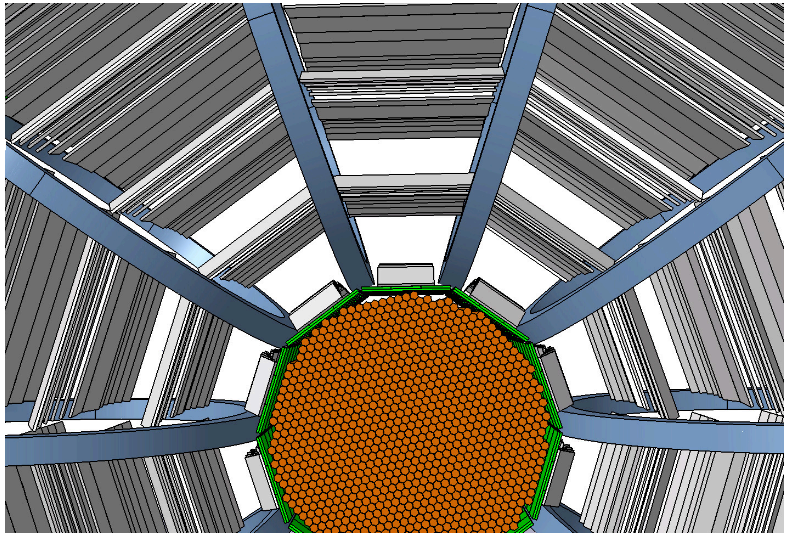
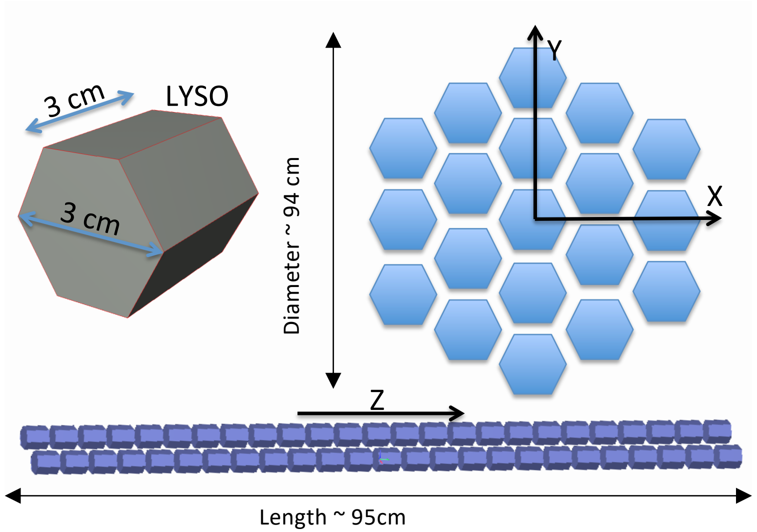
Calorimeter



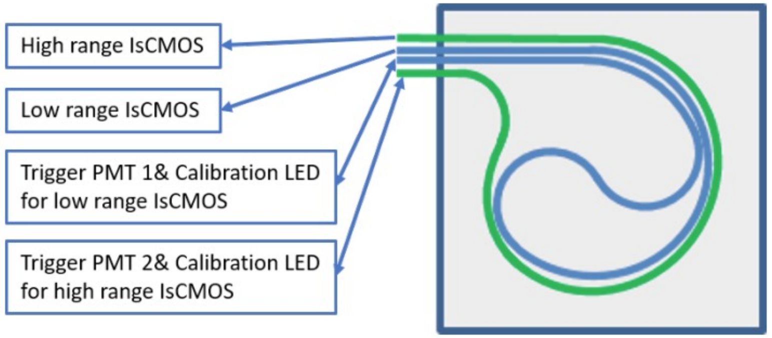
~ 16'000 LYSO crystals (~2 tons)
61 X_0, 3.5 λ_I
9 m2sr (lateral surface)
30% energy resolution (hadrons) @ 3 m2sr

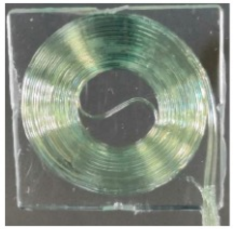
Based on the "CaloCube" paradigm (INFN, O. Adriani et al.) for particle calorimetry



- **nearly isotropic response** to particles from all directions to maximize detector effective acceptance;
- **3D shower topology imaging** for e/p separation, energy resolution and energy scale
- **heritage** from developments for application in HERD, high TRL and space qualification ongoing

L. Pacini et al., PoS (ICRC2021) 066



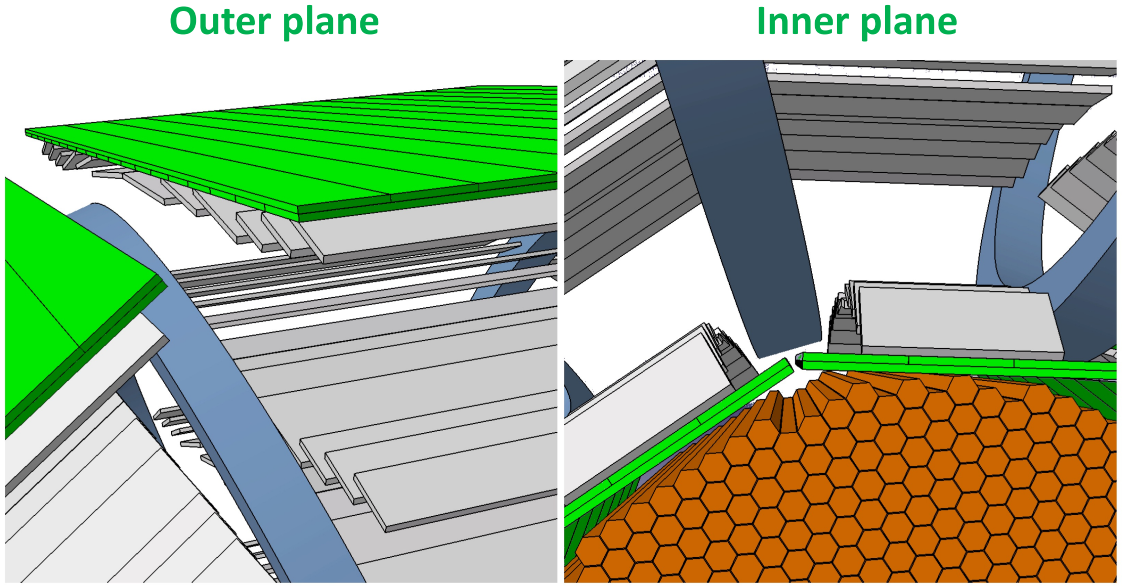


Large dynamic range (10^7) to measure MIPs and PeV showers.
- e.g. HERD: double readout (IsCMOS/PD) + PMT/SiPM for trigger + dynamic range with double-gain selection

Energy scale calibration with light double readout system

Total power expected 200 W

Time Of Flight



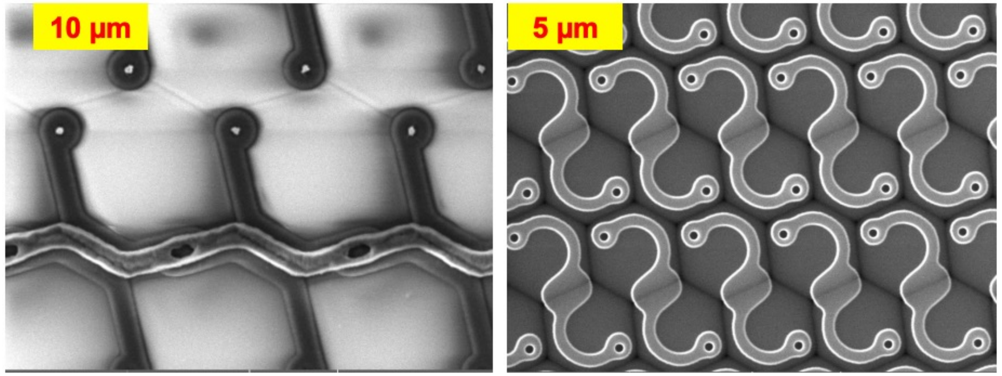
- Target resolutions below 100 ps for Dbar sensitivity at 3-4 GeV/n
- ToF demonstrator for space applications (AMS-100) feature Δt~40ps over O(10cm) Sci-bars (C. Chung, Instruments 2022, 6(1), 14)

Based on established PAMELA and AMS-02 ToF systems

- **Sci-bars** up to 190 x 10 cm, 0.5 - 0.8 cm thick
- Inner and outer ToF, 1.45 m distance
- hodoscopic x-y measurement
- **SiPM** replacement to PMT for light readout

Small μcell SiPM readout for large dynamic range (1<Z<26)

UHD SiPM produced at FBK (G. Paternoster. 13th Trento workshop)



worldwide R&D effort ongoing for space qualification and improvement of SiPMs and low-consumption fast FEE readout

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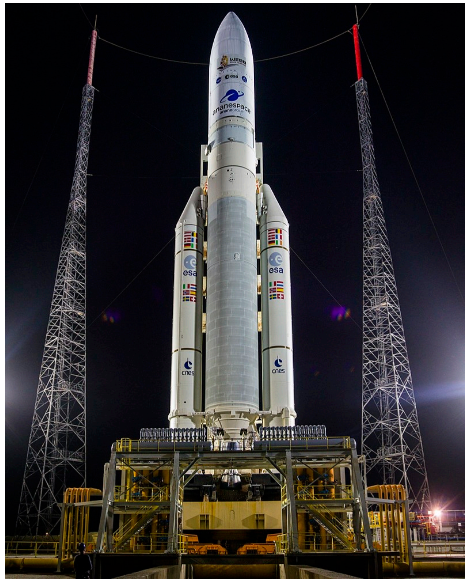
Operations in space

Earth–Sun Lagrange Point L2 is the most proper stable orbit to operate a superconducting magnet in space

Design optimized in terms of layout, weight, dimensions, power consumption, and expected data throughput to fit in the limits set for transport and operation in Earth–Sun Lagrange Point L2 using a space vector that is already accessible nowadays



Arianespace's Ariane 5 rocket with NASA's James Webb Space Telescope onboard.

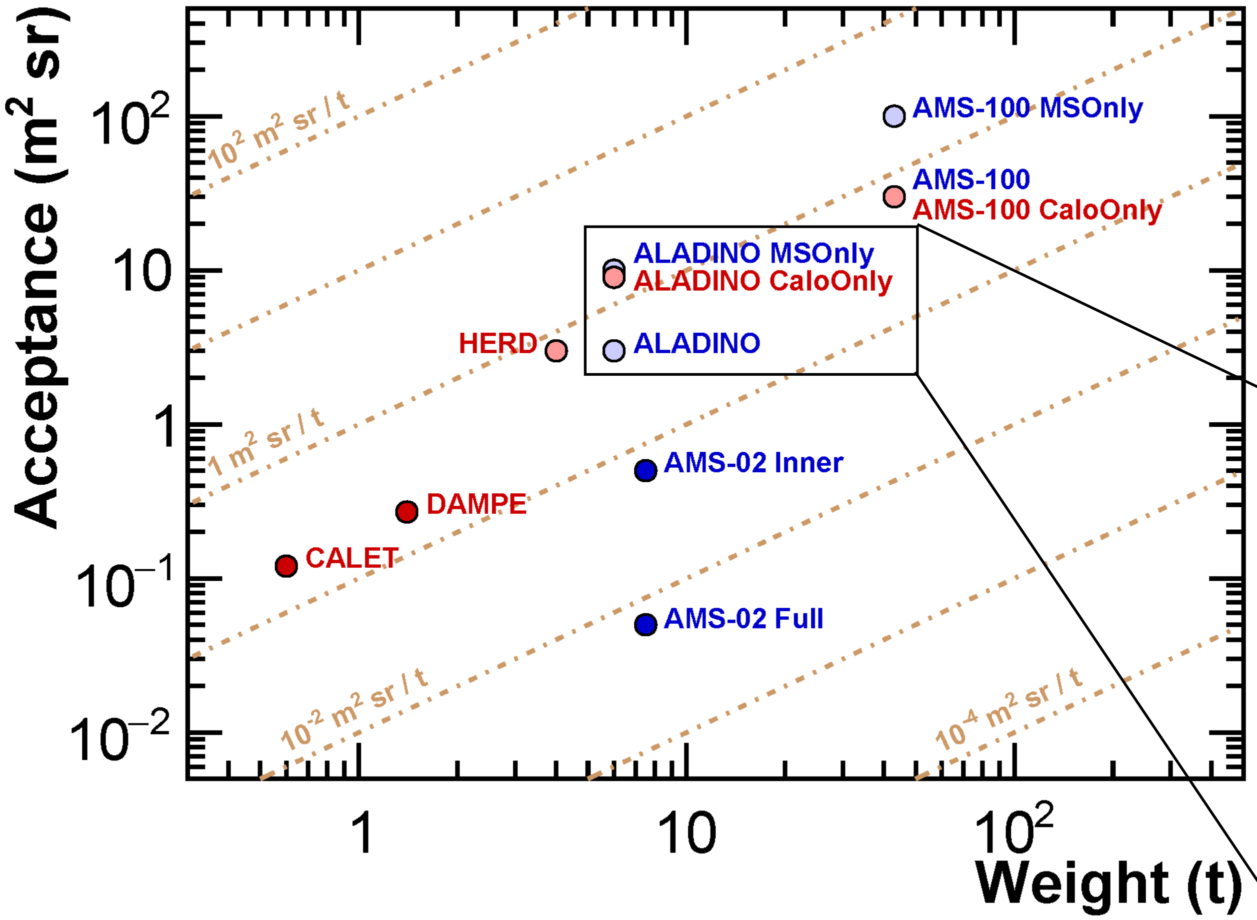
Mass budget	
Calorimeter	2.3 t
Magnet and Cryogenics	2.0 t
ToF + Si-tracker	1.5 t
Electronics and power	0.5 t
Total	**< 6.5 t**

Power budget	
Time of Flight	0.4 kW
Calorimeter	0.2 kW
Si-Tracker	1.4 kW
Cryogenics	1.0 kW
Total	**3.0 kW**

Data stream	
Electronics Channels	2 million
Transfer time window	few h/day
Peak bandwidth	50 Mbps

Breaking the frontiers

Large acceptance missions in Space

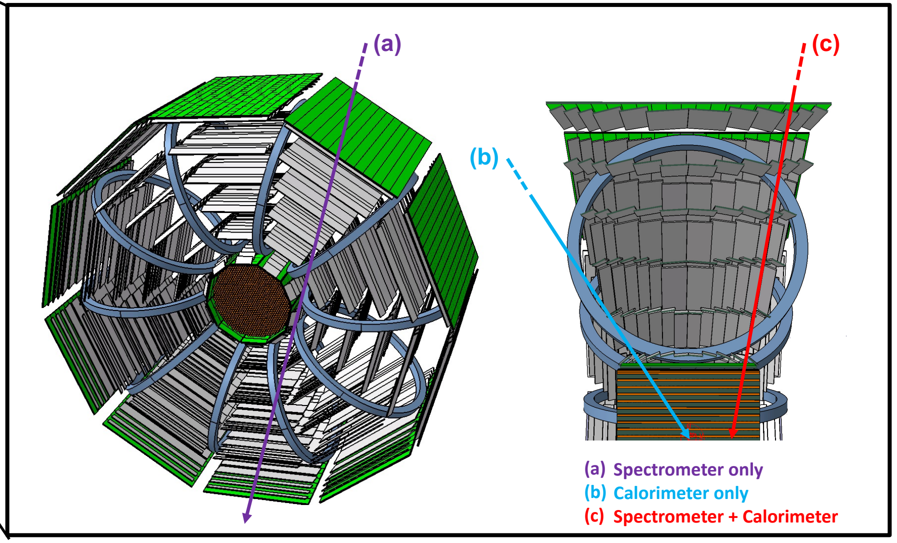


Frontiers in direct CR physics

CALORIMETERS

SPECTROMETERS

- Composition
- High-Energies
- Antimatter



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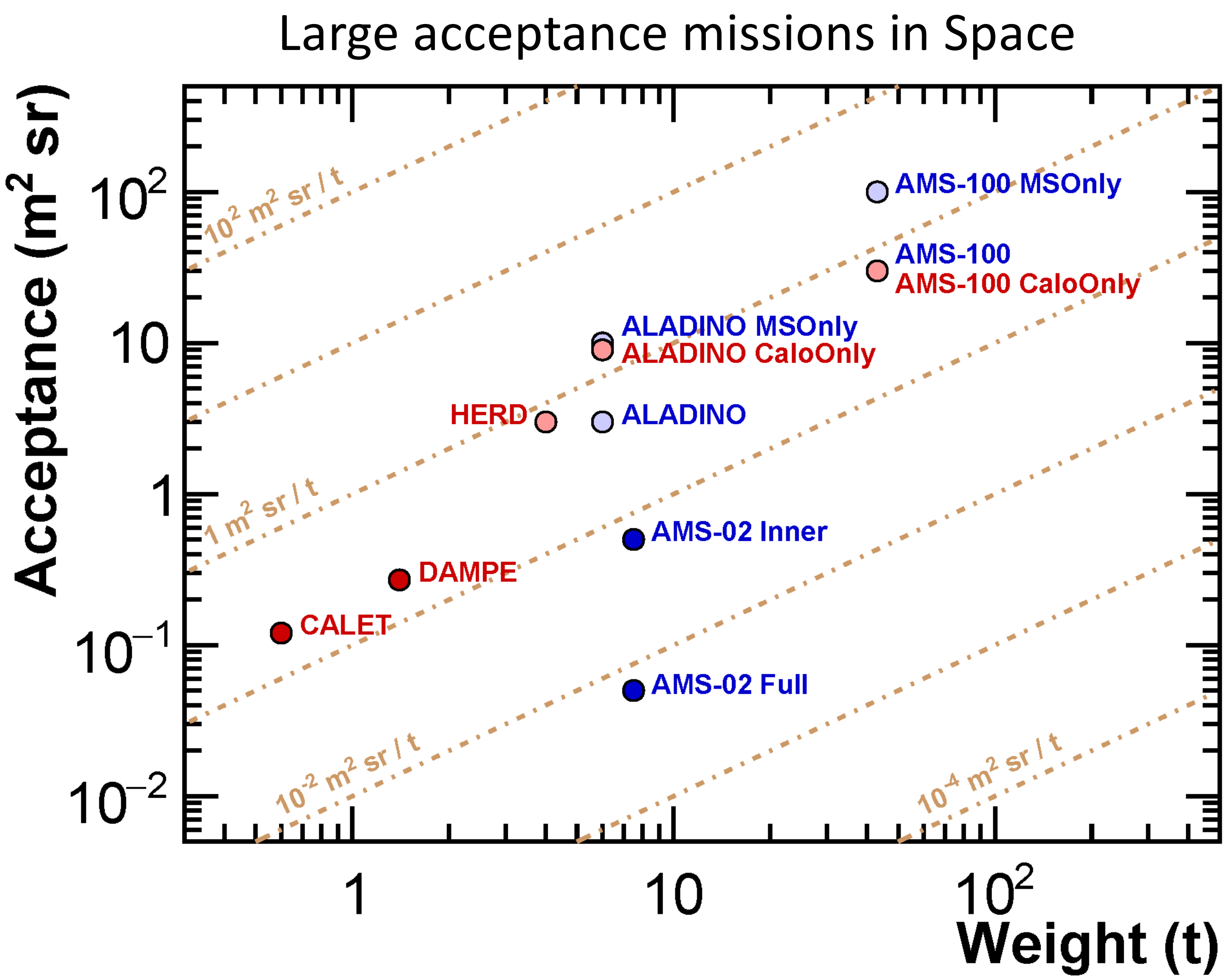
Breaking the frontiers



	ALADInO	AMS-02
Location	Earth-Sun L2	ISS
Operations	mid 2040s > 5 yrs operations	2011 - 2030+ fully nominal
Acceptance	a) MS only: >10m^2sr b) calo only: 9m^2sr c) calo+MS: 3m^2sr	Full: 0.05m^2sr Inner:0.5m^2sr
Mag. field (ave)	0.8 T, supercond	0.15 T, permanent
MDR	> 20 TV	2 TV (Z=1) > 3.2 TV (Z>1)
Calorimeter depth	61 X_0 / 3.5 λ_I	17 X_0 / 0.6 λ_I
Energy resolution	2% ($e^{+/-}$) 25% (h @ 1m^2sr) 35% (h @ 5m^2sr)	1.5% ($e^{+/-}$)
e/p separation	10^4-10^5	>10^6
Channels	2000 k	300 k
Mass	< 6.5 t	7.5 t
Power	3.0 kW	< 2.5 kW

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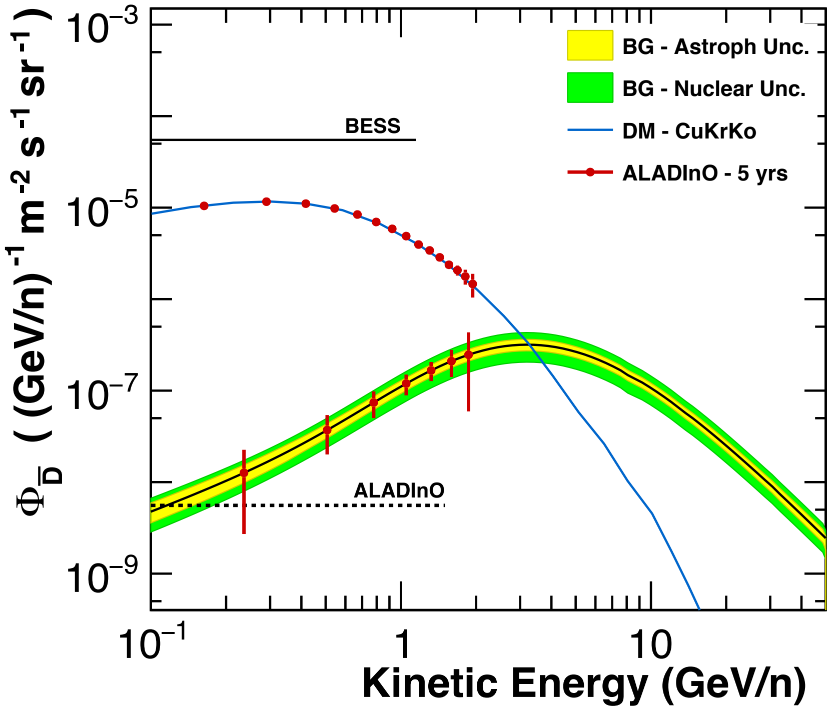
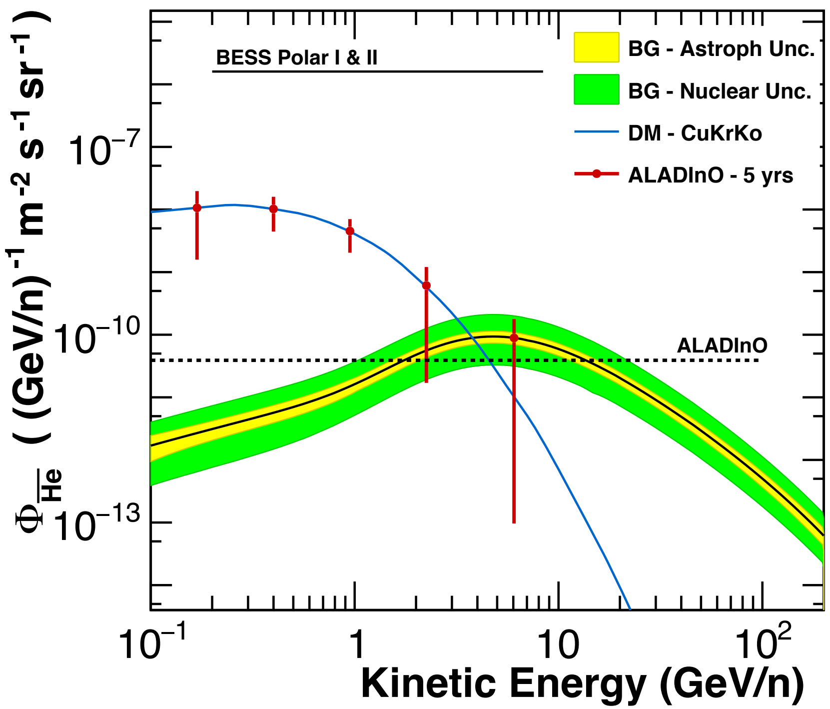
Heavy Antimatter

Extending the antimatter frontier beyond state-of-the-art capabilities (AMS-02, GAPS)





DM model from A. Cuoco et al. 2017, Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 191102, M. Korsmeier et al., 2018, Phys. Rev. D 97 n.10, 103011
BG model from N. Tomassetti and A. Oliva, 2017, ApJ Lett. 844

Antideuteron
precise measurement of the astrophysical flux and possible unambiguous detection of primary anti-D.
Higher energies limited by velocity resolution

Antihelium
Possible unambiguous detection of primary anti-He and detection or improved upper limits on astrophysical antiHe yield
Higher energies limited by velocity resolution

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Light Antimatter

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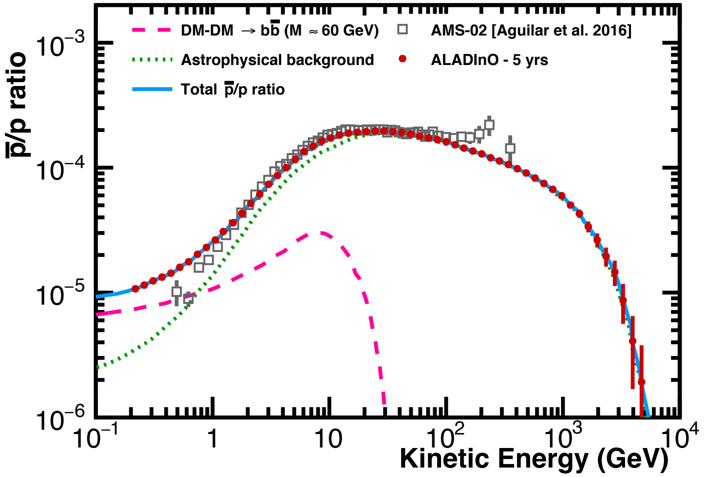
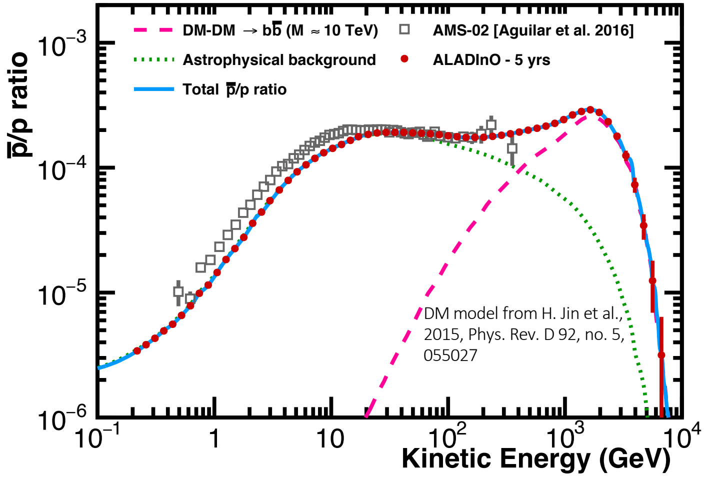
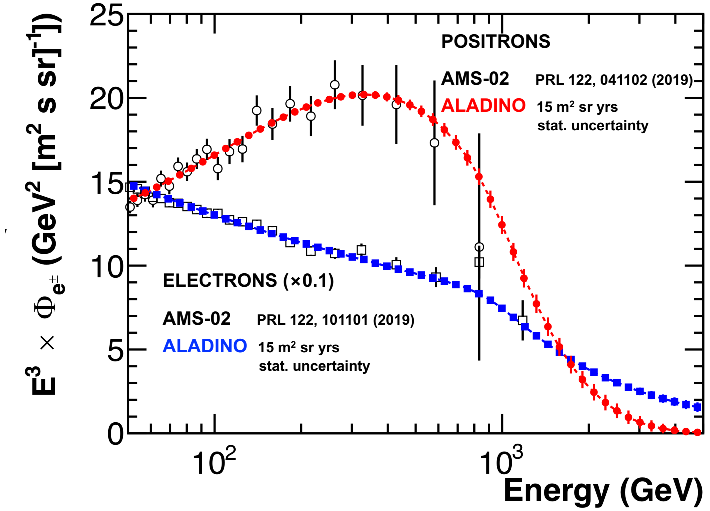
Extend antiproton and positron measurements in the unexplored TV energy frontier

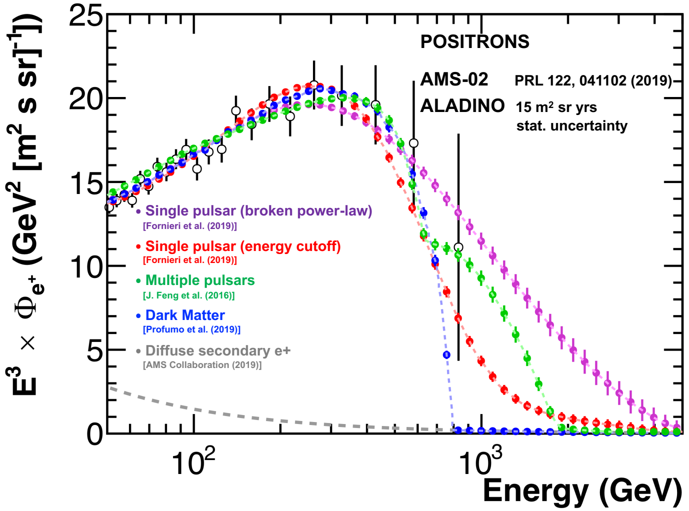




Provide unprecedented precision measurement of GV-TV antiprotons to search for DM signatures

Explore the antiproton flux beyond its flattening and profile the antiproton production break





Fully characterize the positron excess and break

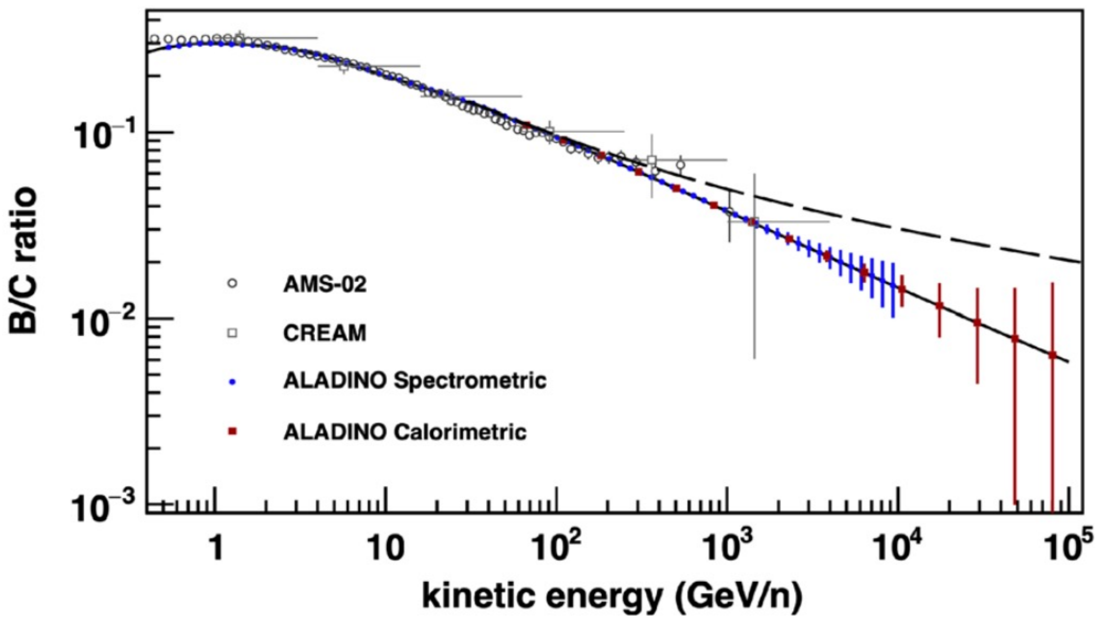
Precisely identify the **dominating source of high energy positrons**, characterize possible secondary sources of high energy positrons and characterize the amount of secondary positrons beyond the excess

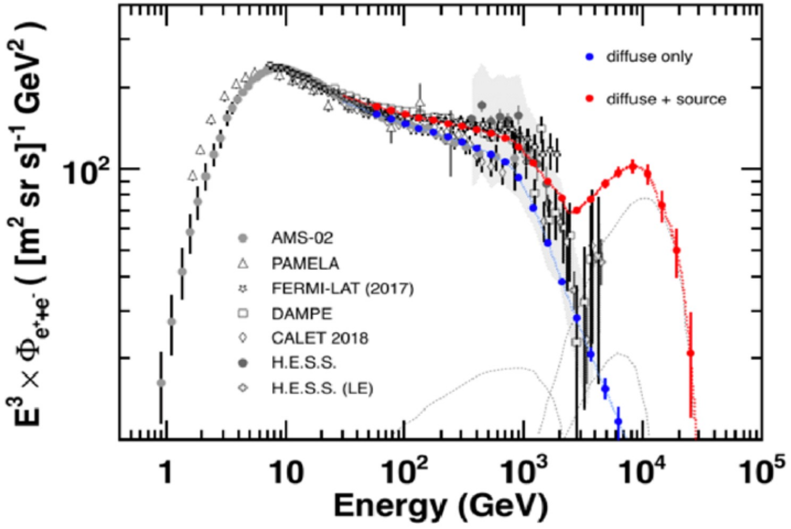
Electrons and nuclei

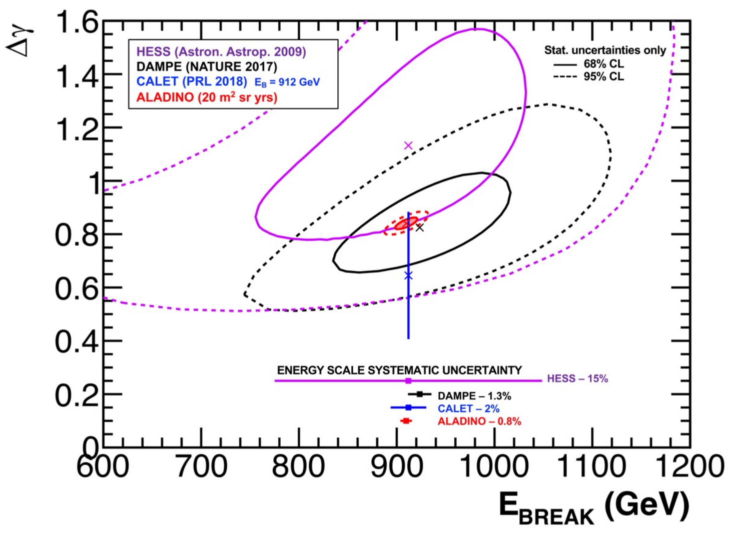
Provide complementary information on the $(e^{+}+e^{-})$ and nuclei flux to planned calorimetric experiments

The ALADInO calorimeter is similar in depth and approach to that of HERD

- similar statistical errors and similar energy reach
- similar energy resolution, both for electromagnetic particles and nuclei
- improved energy scale systematics **from combined calorimetric+spectrometric energy measurement**





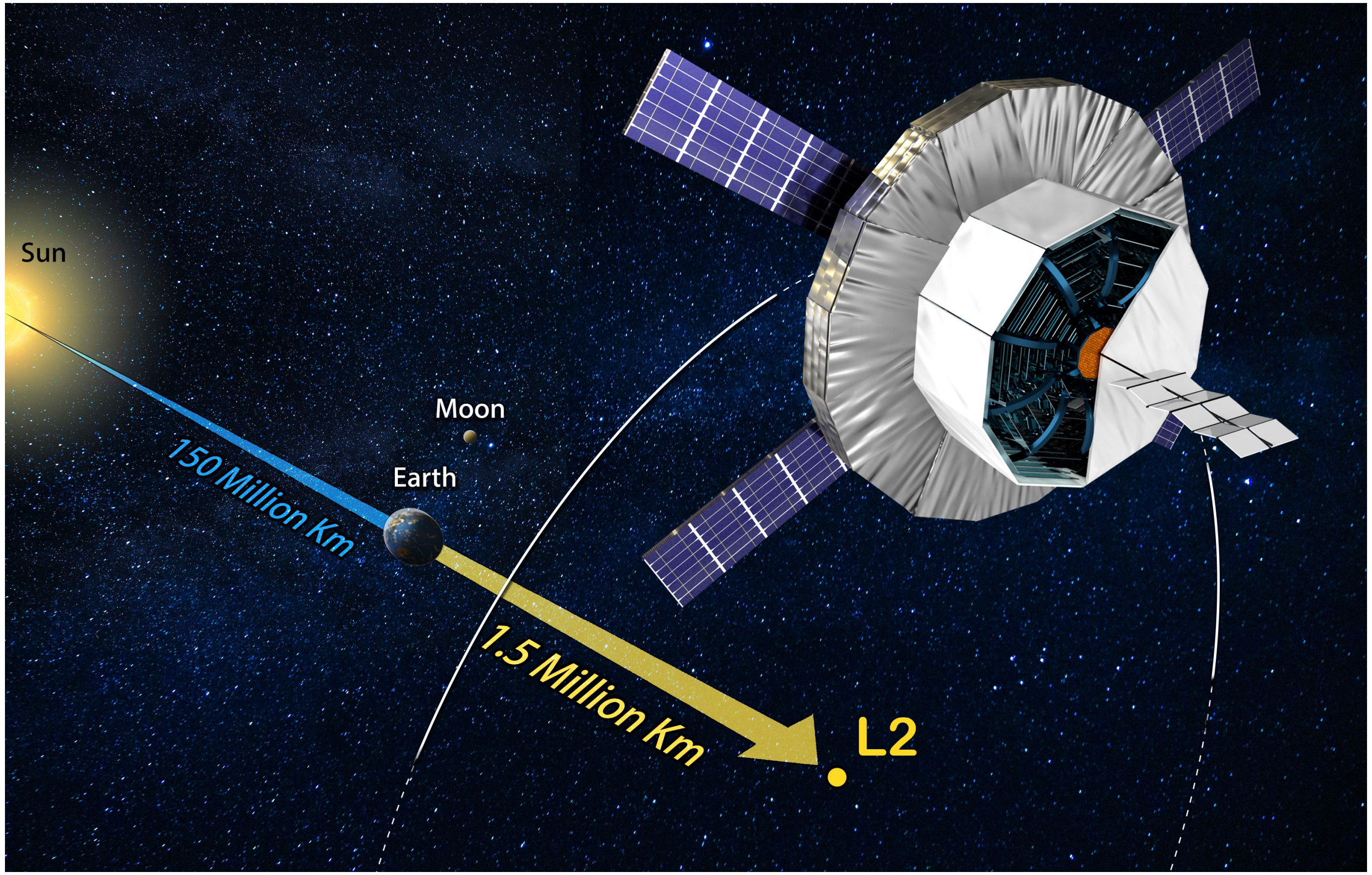


Unprecedented precision in the characterization of the electron flux break, useful synergy with ground-based **multi-messenger** telescopes

ALADInO – pathway to science

Progressing in particle astrophysics with the
Antimatter Large Acceptance Detector In Orbit

ALADInO



High Temperature Superconducting Magnetic Spectrometer in space

Acceptance > 10 $m^2 sr$
Antimatter measurements up to 10 TeV
Established technologies for detection of particles in space

5+ year operations in L2

Payload Weight < 6.5 t
Payload power consumption 3 kW
Compact volume (fits Ariane launcher)

Roadmap for mission opportunity

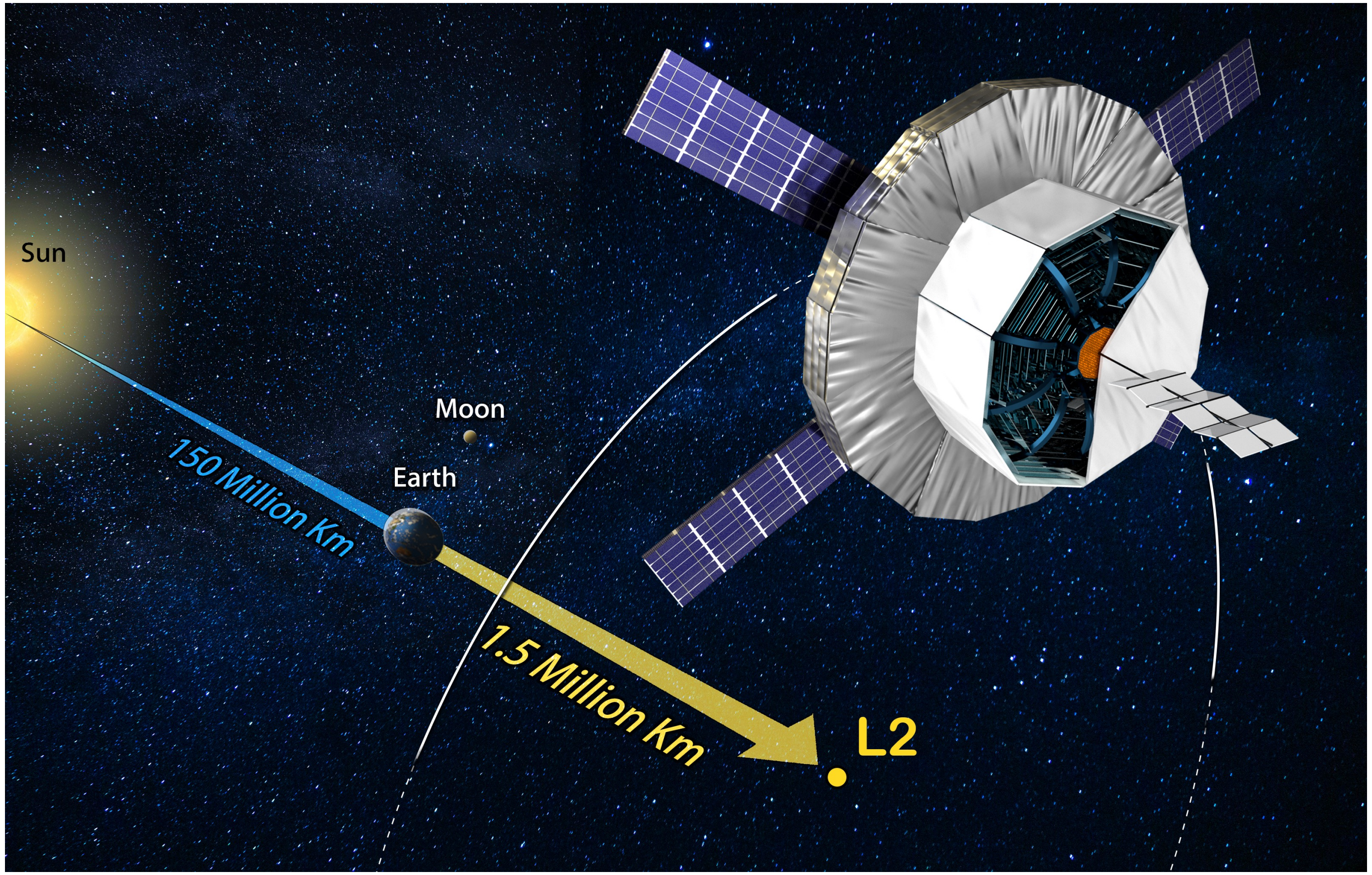
mid 2030s: ALADInO Pathfinder
mid 2040s: Operations in L2
by 2050: Unprecedented results

Roberto Iuppa

ALADInO Pathfinder: LAMP

Progressing in particle astrophysics with the
Antimatter Large Acceptance Detector In Orbit

ALADInO



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by 2050: Unprecedented results

LAMP: Light Aladino-like Magnetic sPectrometer

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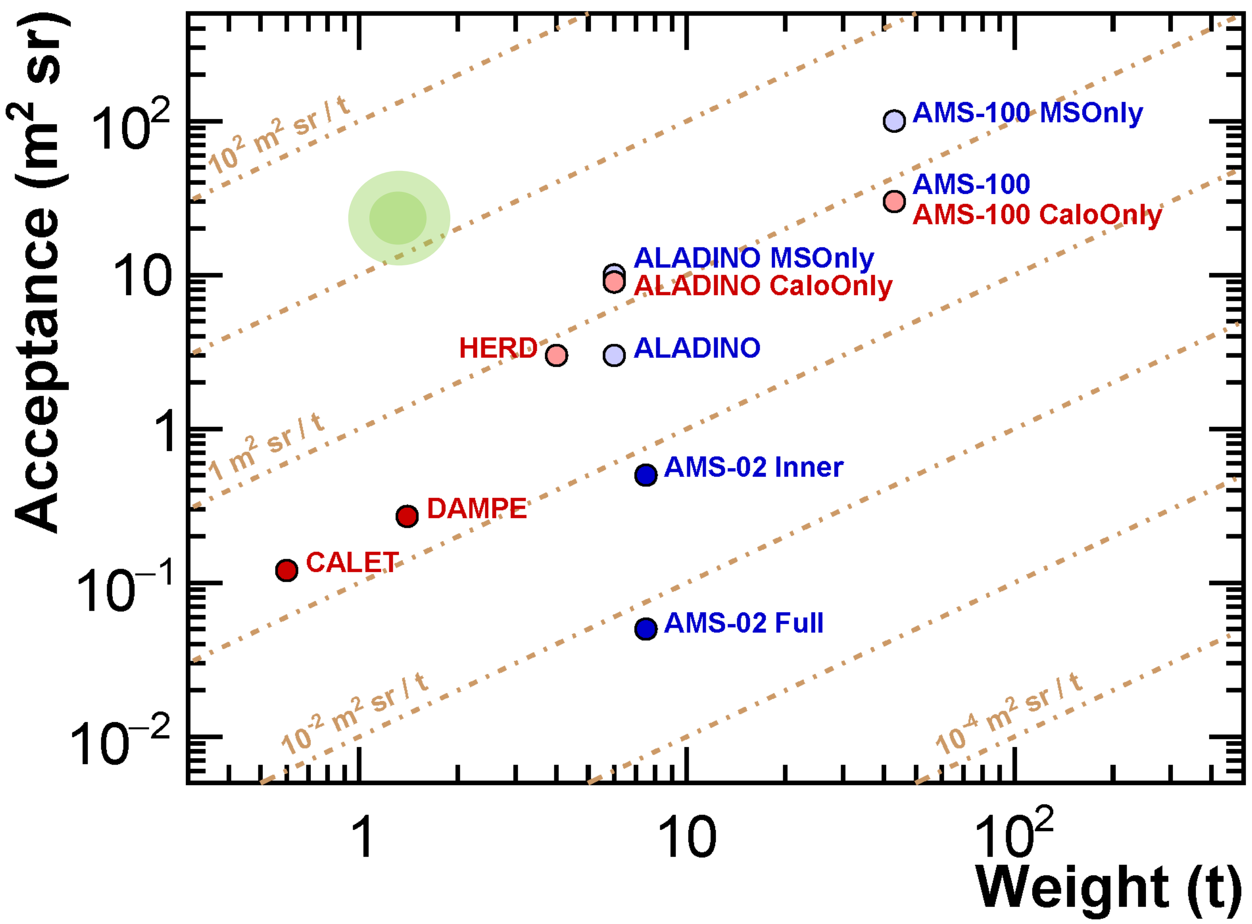
Breaking the frontiers

Large acceptance missions in Space

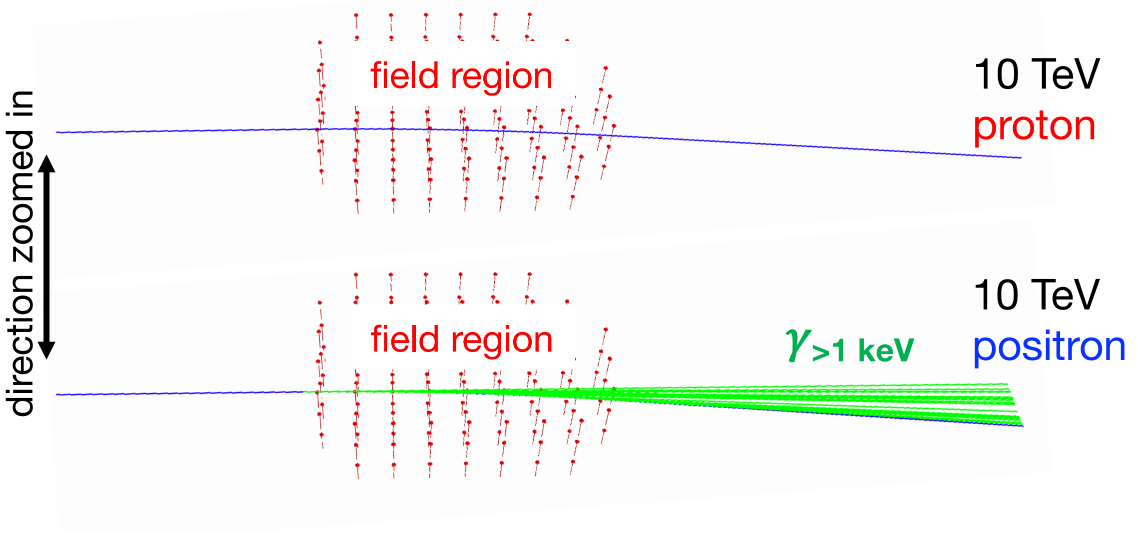


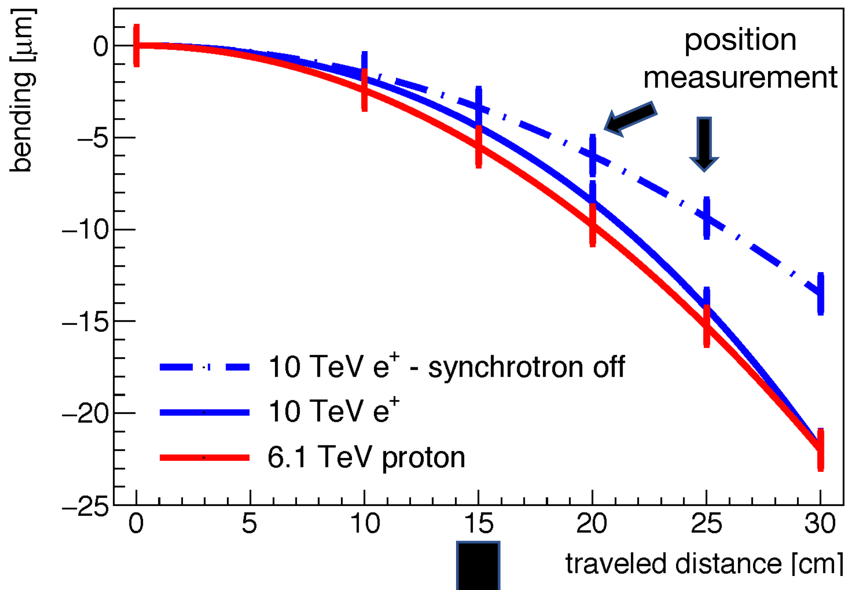
LAMP maintains the geometry of ALADInO, but **focuses on nuclear antimatter**. It features increased acceptance for the magnetic spectrometer and auxiliary detectors (TOF, Cherenkov), saving mass with a calorimeter-free approach.

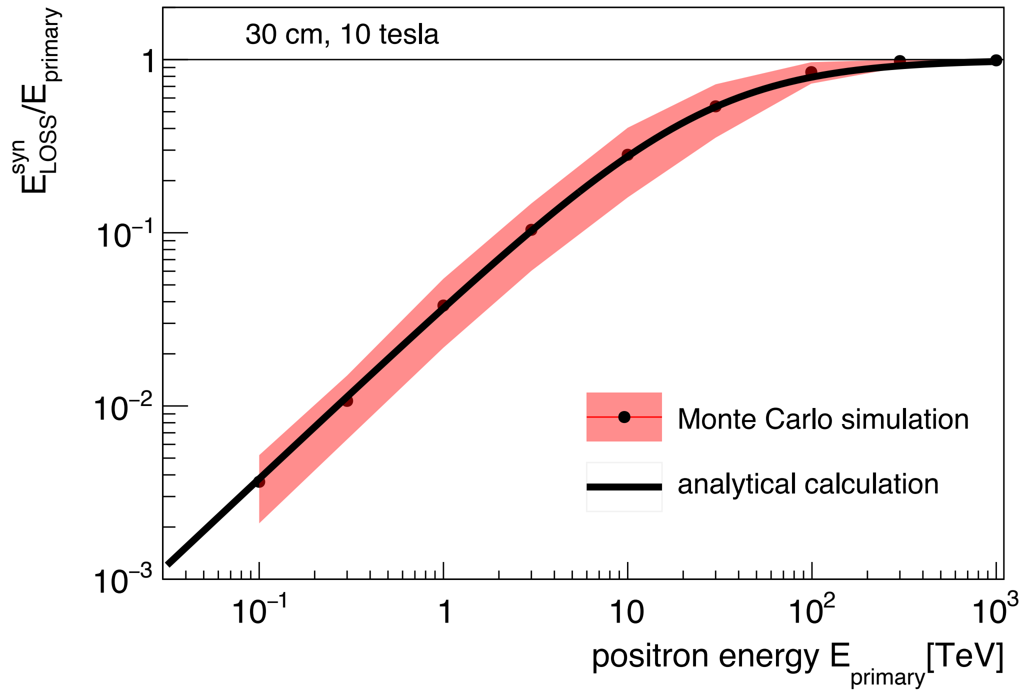
2022	Technology assessment
2025	Balloon flight (validation of the HTS technology)
2027	LAMP construction
2032	**LAMP launch**

Roberto Iuppa

A new experimental technique

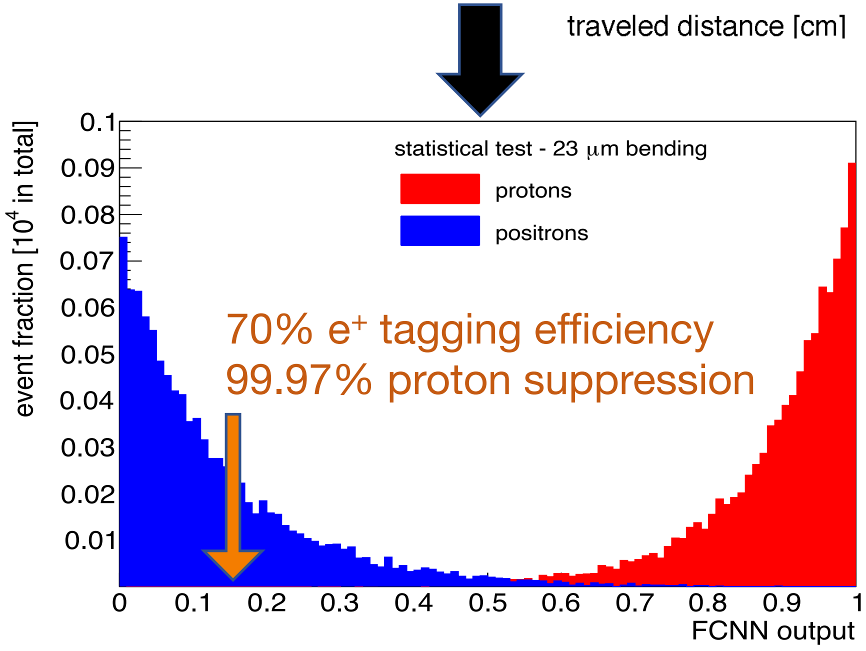






Proposal reference case:
~30 cm / ~10 tesla

standalone proton/e^+ separation with the spectrometer
multi-ton multi-X_0 **calorimetry unnecessary**



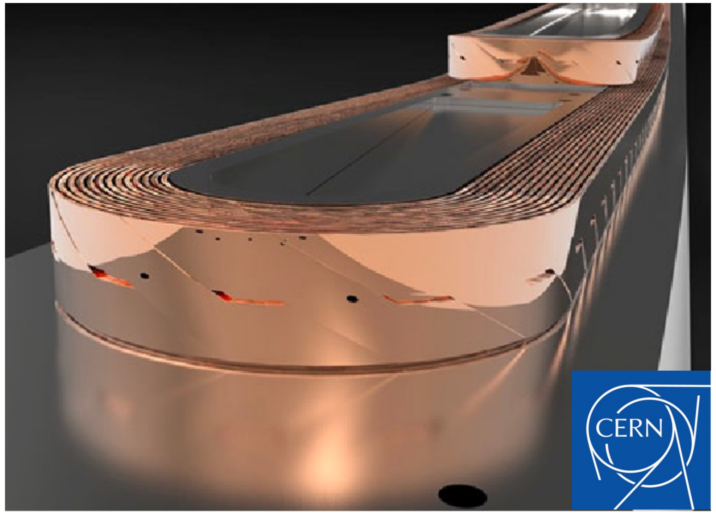
A new experimental technique

INFN
Roberto Iuppa

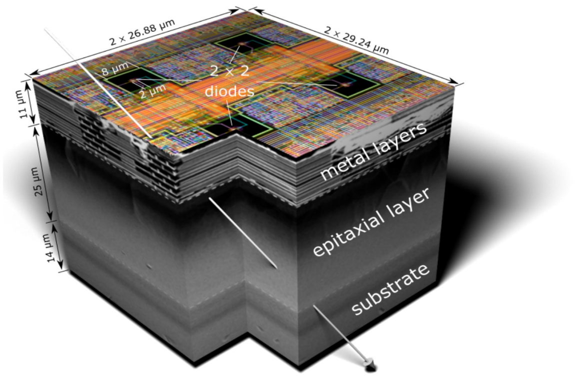
HIGH FIELD

YBCO High-Temperature superconducting magnets

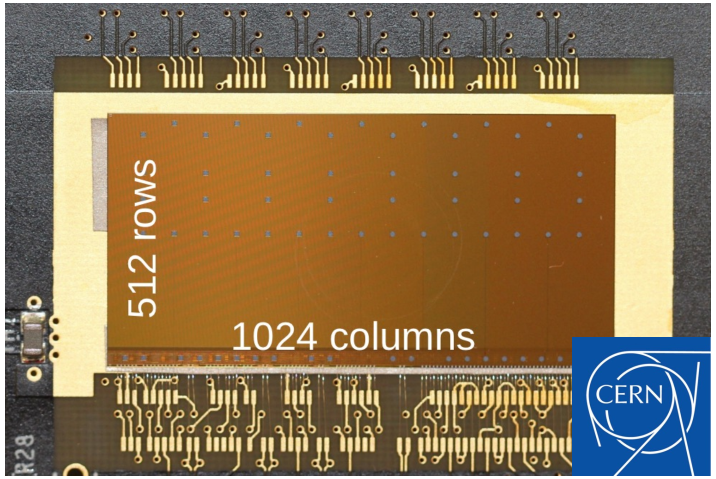
DIPOLES - High Luminosity LHC



HIGH RESOLUTION



Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors



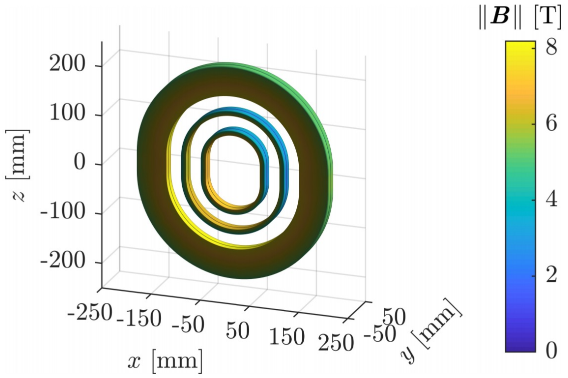
Inner tracker system of ALICE experiment

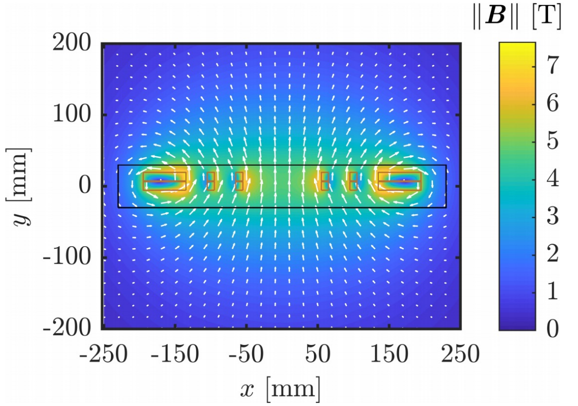
A new experimental technique

HIGH FIELD

YBCO High-Temperature superconducting magnets

HDMS project – CERN/ASI 2018





HDMS demonstrator coil – design J_e = 550 A/mm²

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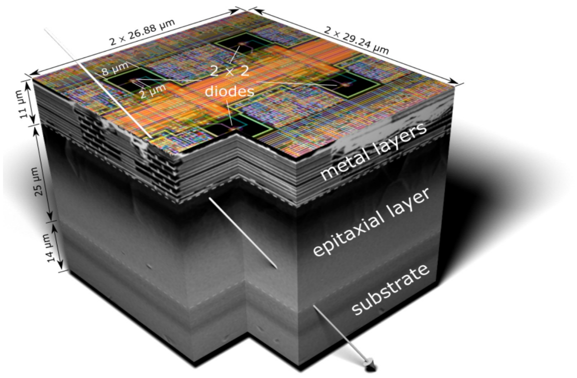
never used in space

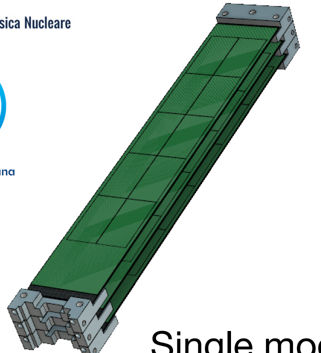
HIGH RESOLUTION



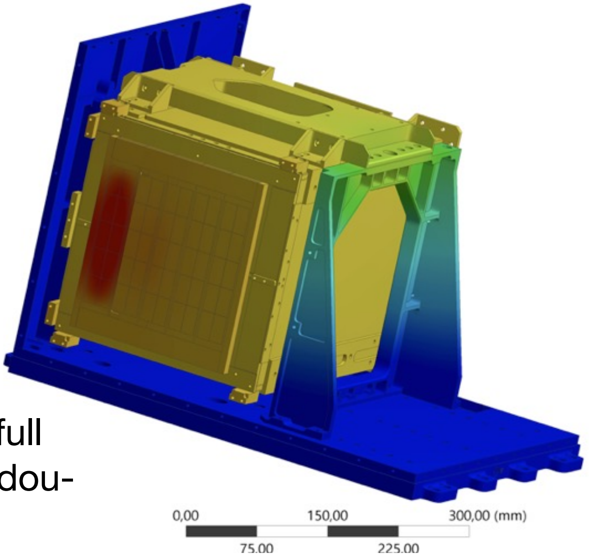
Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors

Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

Agenzia Spaziale Italiana

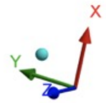


Single module and full assembly of the Limadou-02 tracker

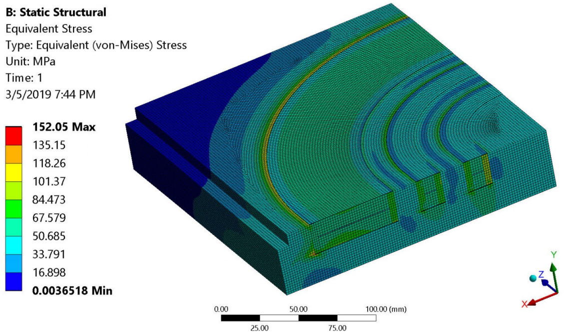


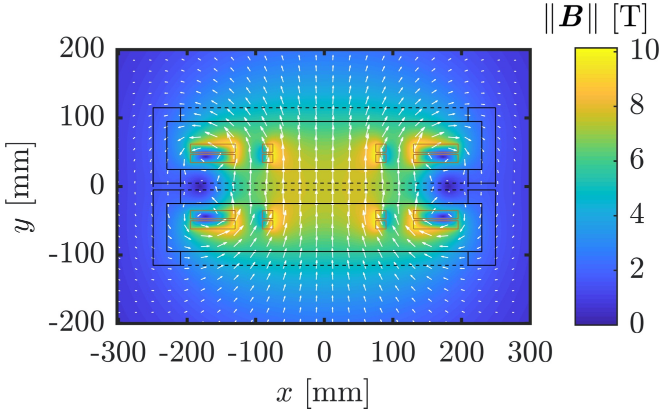
Satellite-borne Limadou-02 experiment – INFN/ASI 2019

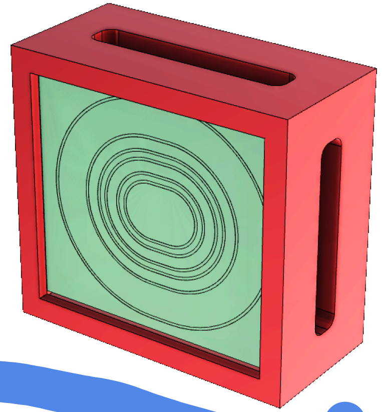
FLIGHT 2024



never used in space







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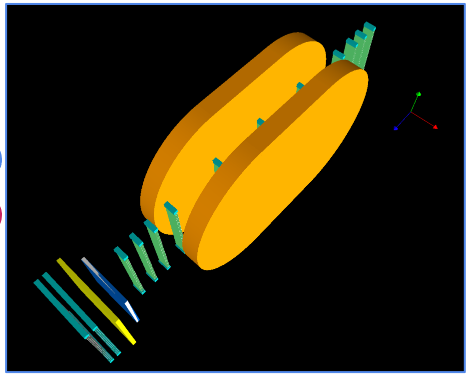
G N O M E

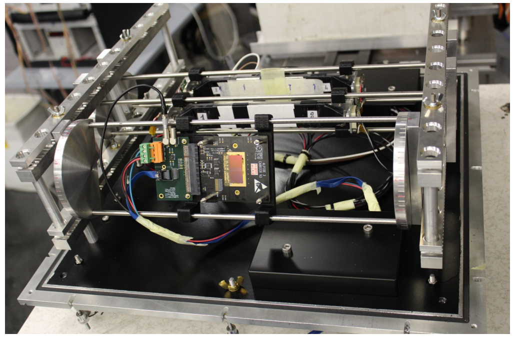
High-field magnet development and construction

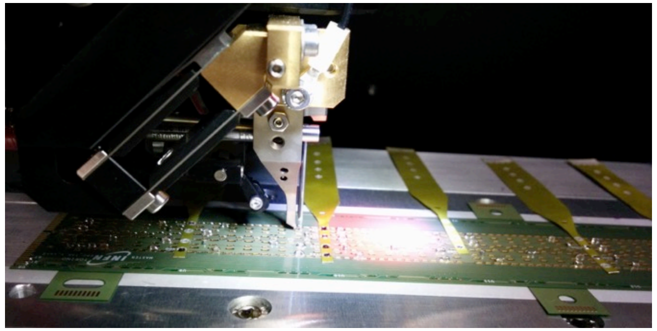


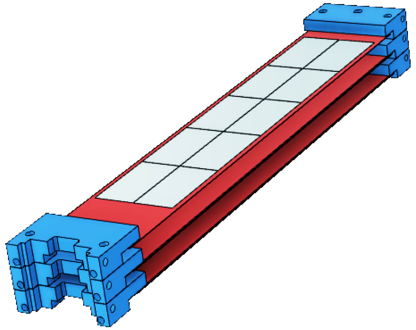
A **new experimental method** based on two cutting edge technologies

DEMONSTRATOR

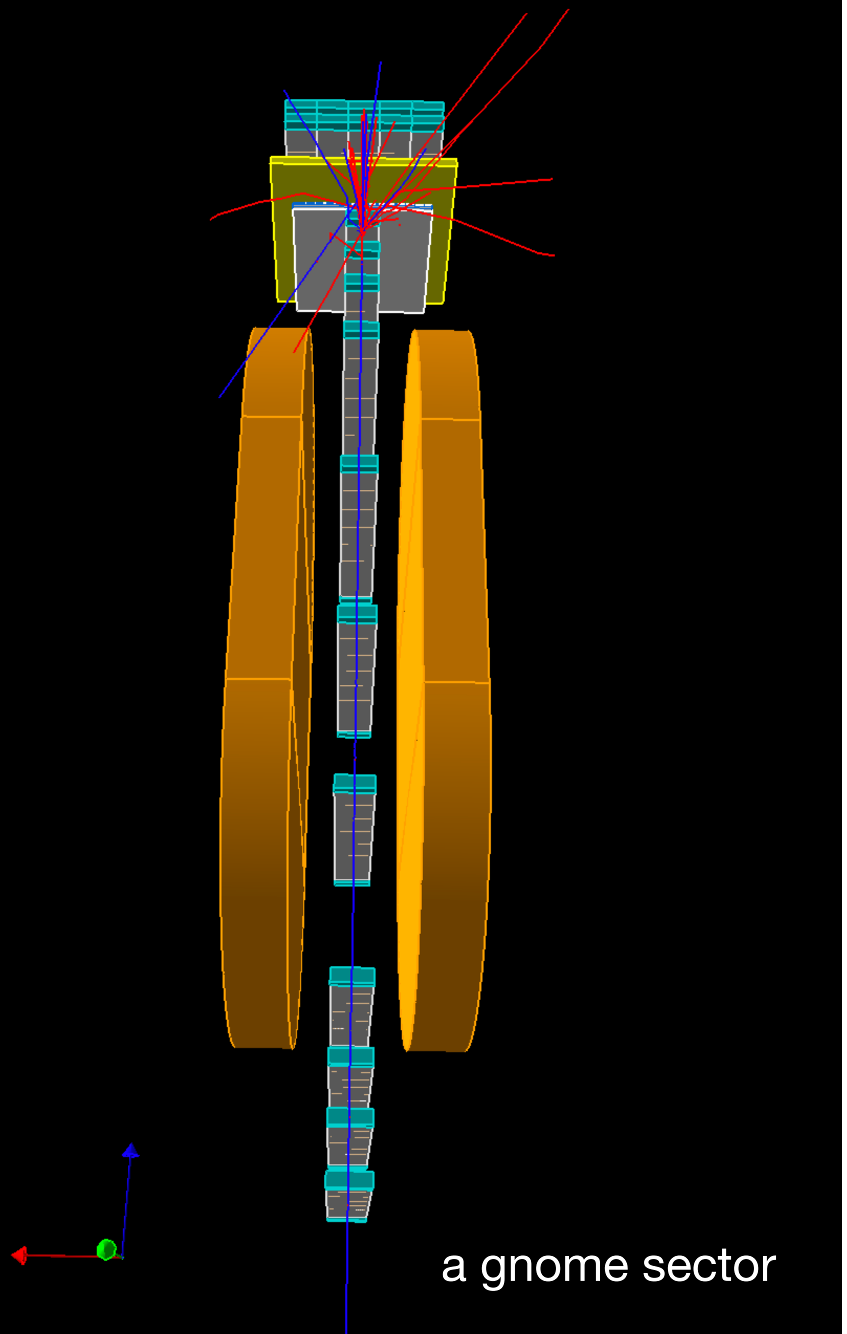
High-resolution tracker development and construction

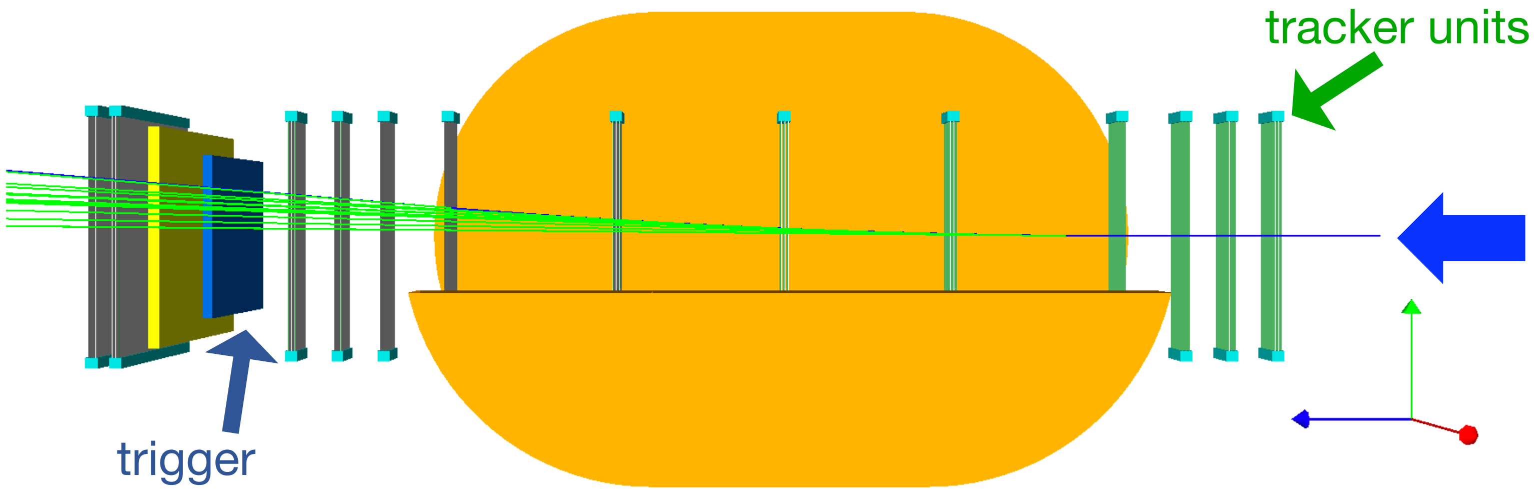




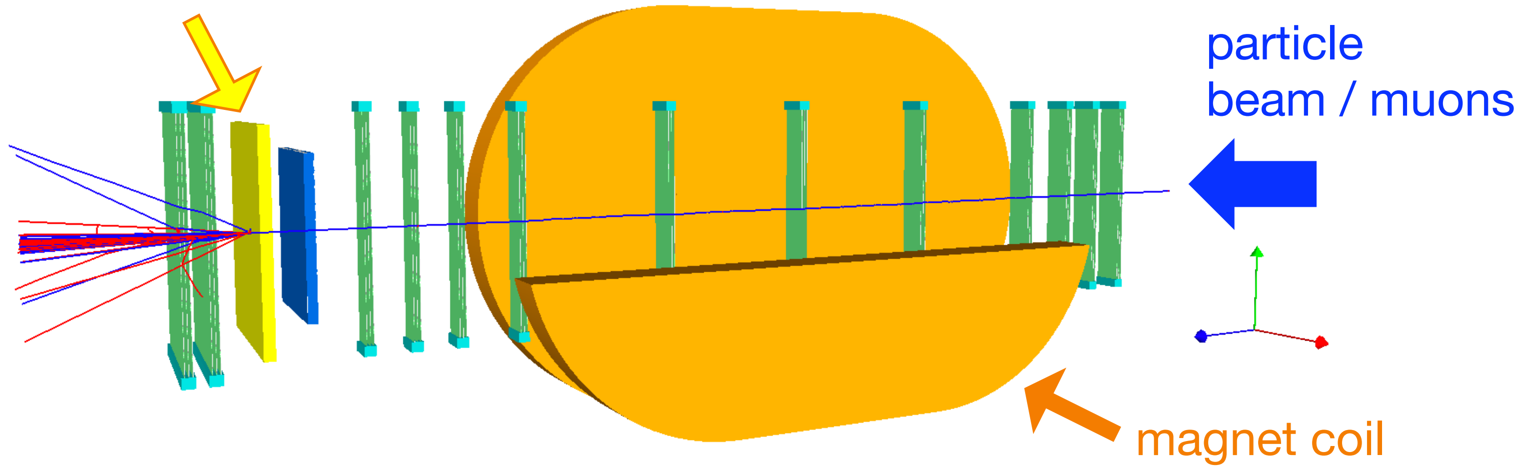


DEMONSTRATOR UNDER TEST at the SPS H2 line - CERN





Synchro-tracking characterisation (only SPS)



Interaction imaging characterisation

backup

Roberto Iuppa

Design of an Antimatter Large Acceptance Detector In Orbit (ALADInO)

by Oscar Adriani [1,2], Corrado Altomare [3], Giovanni Ambrosi [4], Philipp Azzarello [5], Felicia Carla Tiziana Barbato [6,7], Roberto Battiston [8,9], Bertrand Baudouy [10], Benedikt Bergmann [11], Eugenio Berti [1,2], Bruna Bertucci [12,4], Mirko Boezio [13,14], Valter Bonvicini [13], Sergio Bottai [2], Petr Burian [11], Mario Buscemi [15,16], Franck Cadoux [5], Valerio Calvelli [17,†], Donatella Campana [18], Jorge Casaus [19], Andrea Contin [20,21], Raffaello D'Alessandro [1,2], Magnus Dam [22], Ivan De Mitri [6,7], Francesco de Palma [23,24], Laurent Derome [25], Valeria Di Felice [26], Adriano Di Giovanni [6,7], Federico Donnini [4], Matteo Duranti [4,*], Emanuele Fiandrini [12,4], Francesco Maria Follega [8,9], Valerio Formato [26], Fabio Gargano [3], Francesca Giovacchini [19], Maura Graziani [12,4], Maria Ionica [4], Roberto Iuppa [8,9], Francesco Loparco [27,3], Jesús Marín [19], Samuele Mariotto [28,22], Giovanni Marsella [15,16], Gustavo Martínez [19], Manel Martínez [29], Matteo Martucci [30,26], Nicolò Masi [21], Mario Nicola Mazziotta [3], Matteo Mergé [30,26], Nicola Mori [2], Riccardo Munini [13], Riccardo Musenich [17], Lorenzo Mussolin [12,4], Francesco Nozzoli [9], Alberto Oliva [21], Giuseppe Osteria [18], Lorenzo Pacini [2], Mercedes Paniccia [5], Paolo Papini [2], Mark Pearce [31], Chiara Perrina [32], Piergiorgio Picozza [33,30,26], Cecilia Pizzolotto [13], Stanislav Pospíšil [11], Michele Pozzato [21], Lucio Quadrani [20,21], Ester Ricci [8,9], Javier Rico [29], Lucio Rossi [28,22], Enrico Junior Schioppa [23,24], Davide Serini [3], Petr Smolyanskiy [11], Alessandro Sotgiu [30,26], Roberta Sparvoli [30,26], Antonio Surdo [24], Nicola Tomassetti [12,4], Valerio Vagelli [34,4,*], Miguel Ángel Velasco [19], Xin Wu [5] and Paolo Zuccon [8,9] — Hide full author list

interest expressed by more than 70 scientists from 34 institutes as of 2022

AMS-01
AMS-02
Pamela
FERMI
DAMPE
Arina
Agile
CSES-01
CSES-02

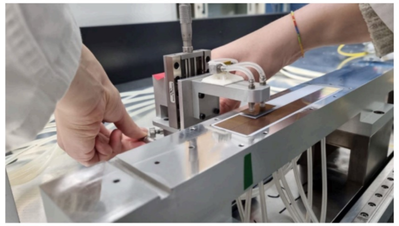
Tracker

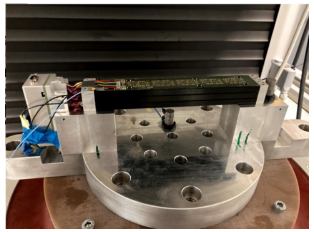
Emerging technologies for improved performances and capabilities to the ALADInO tracker

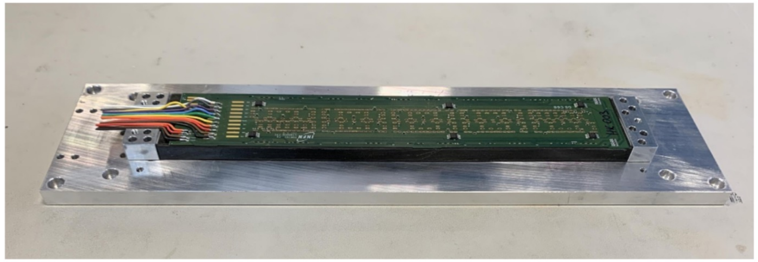
Roberto Iuppa

Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors (MAPS)

- based on CMOS technology
- Sensor and read-out circuit on same Si substrate
- low noise and fully zero-suppressed digital output
- ~25µm pixel side, strip-like geometry possible
- space heritage from HEPD-02 onboard CSES-02
- Current ongoing developments:
  - lower power consumption
  - enable timing capabilities
  - increase sensor area

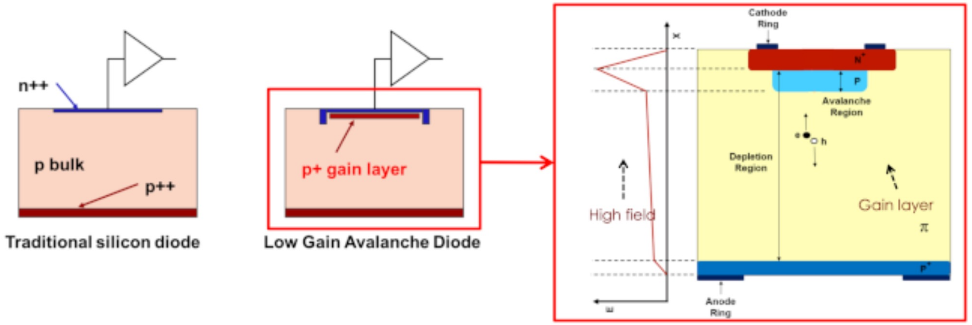


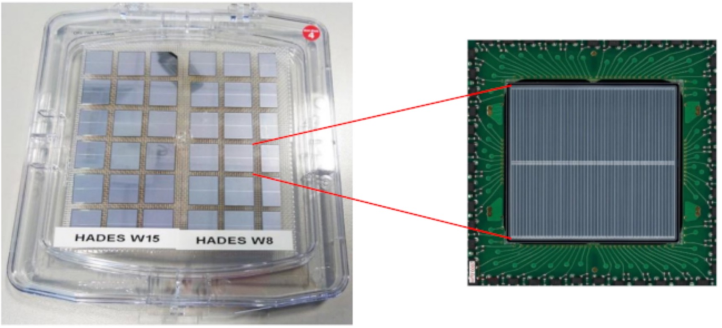




Low Gain Avalanche Diodes

- Inner gain layer in Si substrate
- provides timing capabilities < 100 ps and enhanced S/N
- developed in pixel-layout for accelerator experiments, µstrip layout may be used in spacd
- R&D required for readout and power consumption mitigation



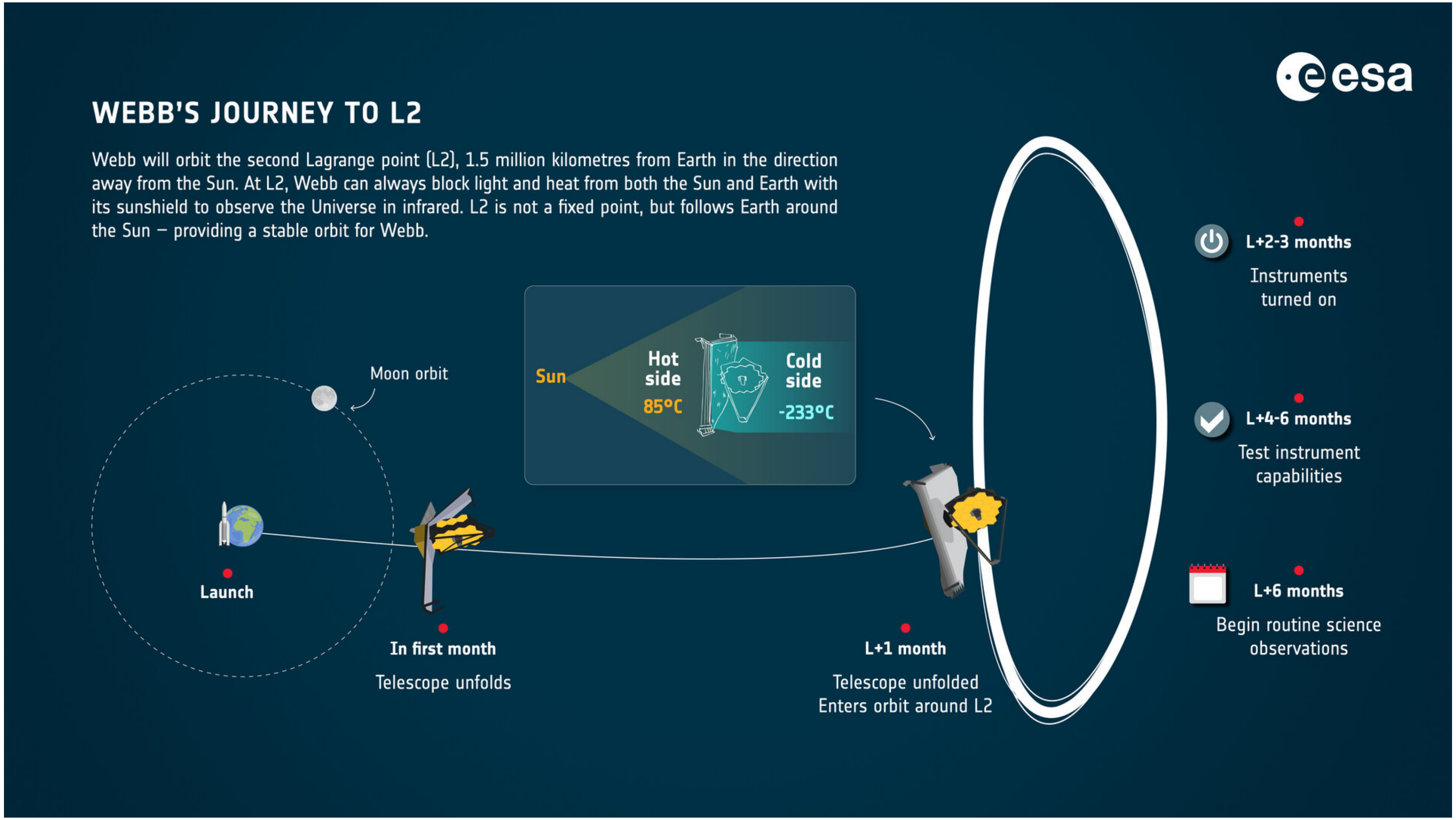


W. Krüger,
LGAD technologies for HADES, contribution to VCI 2022

Target performances: MAPS Tracker / Tracker timing < 100 ps with power consumption < 5 kW

Operations in space

The best place to operate a superconducting magnet is Earth-Sun L2, like James Webb Telescope



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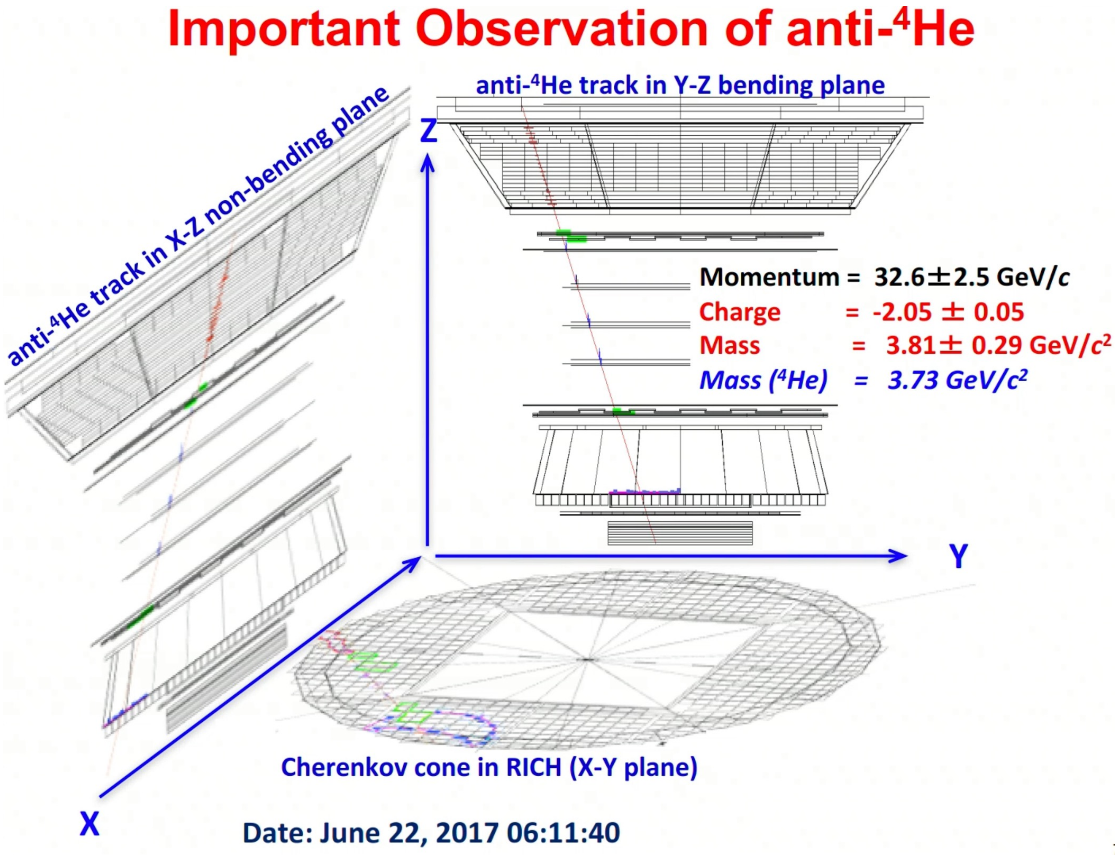
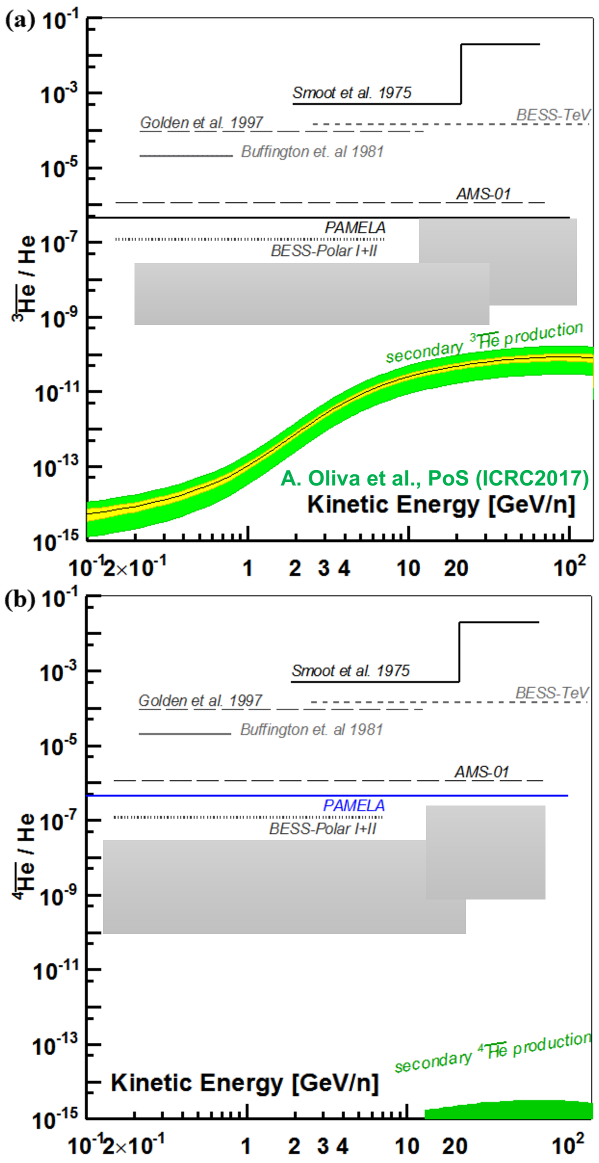
SPES KOM meeting

AMS-02 state-of-the-art results

AMS-02 has observed few ^{3}He/^{4}He antinuclei candidates (about 1/10^8 He events), a measurement difficult to frame in the standard model of cosmic rays. Explanations invoking secondary production fail to motivate the relative abundance of claimed anti-^{3}He/^{4}He

S.Ting, Latest Results from the AMS Experiment on the International Space Station, CERN 2018





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