

The Layer 0 upgrade of the AMS-02 experiment on the ISS: Preliminary analysis of beam test

Jiang Yaozu
INFN e Università Perugia

AMS-02 (The Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer)

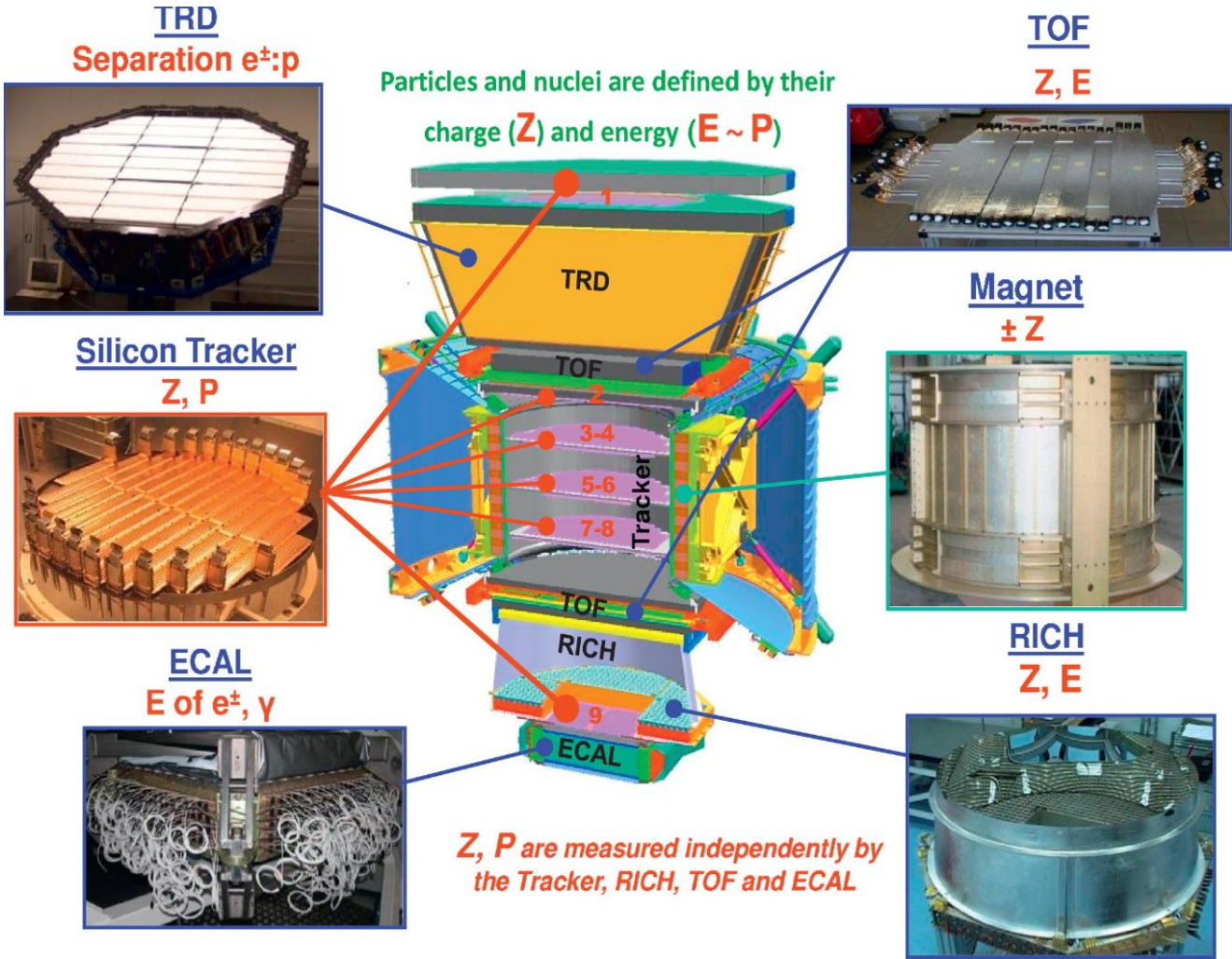
Composed by:

- TRD (Transition Radiation Detector): distinguishes heavy (e.g. proton) from light (e.g. electron or positron) particles;
- TOF (Time of Flight Counters): determines the particle time of flight and charge (Z);
- Tracker: measures the particle Rigidity (p/eZ) and charge (Z);
- RICH (Ring Imaging CHerenkov counter): measures the particle charge and velocity;
- ECAL (Electromagnetic CALorimeter): distinguishes hadronic (e.g. proton) from electromagnetic (e.g. electron, positron or gamma);

Main objectives:

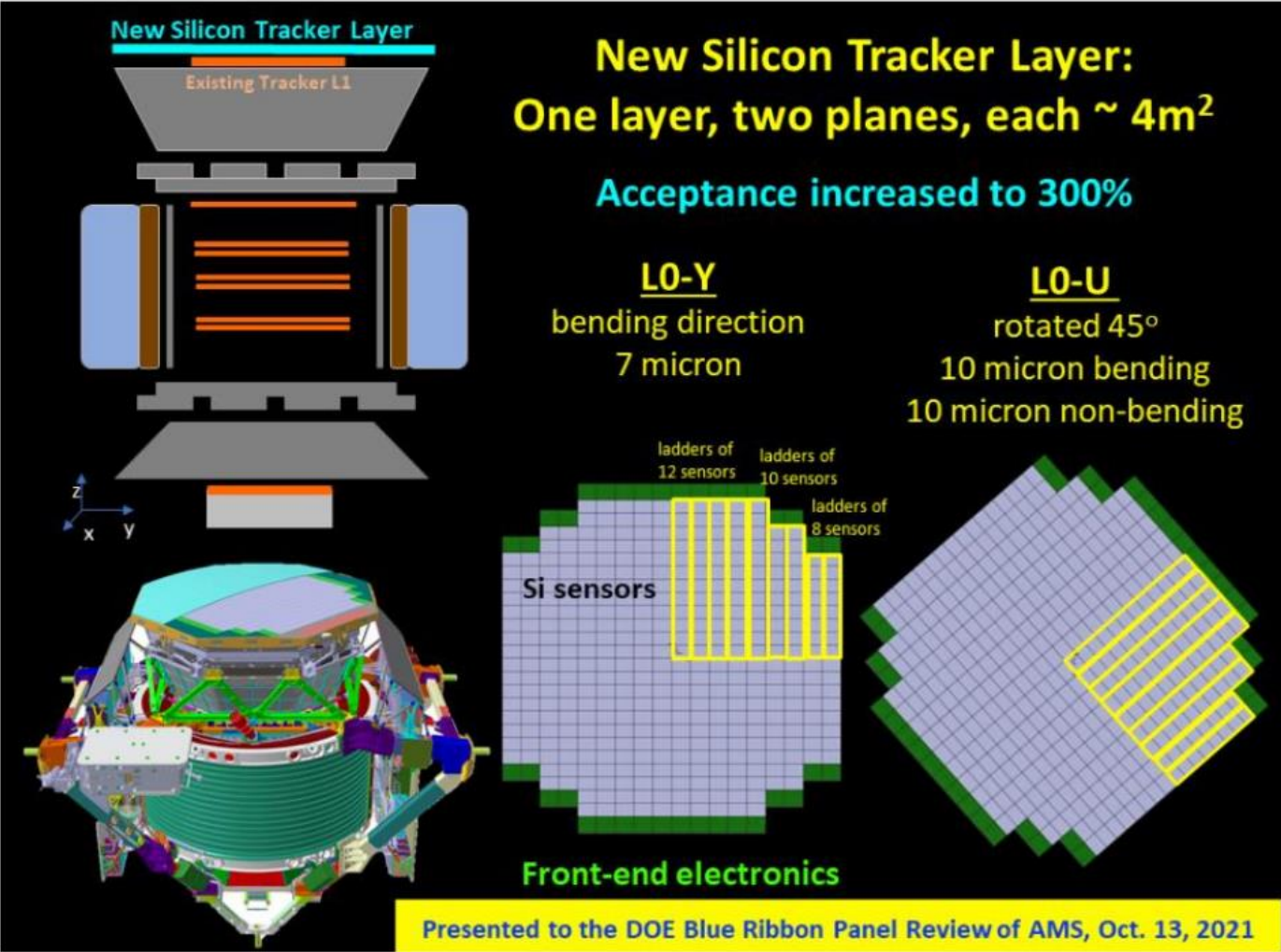
- search for Primordial Antimatter by direct detection of antinuclei;
- search for indirect Dark Matter signals;
- study of production, acceleration and propagation of Cosmic-Rays;
- study of Solar Modulation effects and Solar Physics;

In orbit on the International Space Station since May 2011



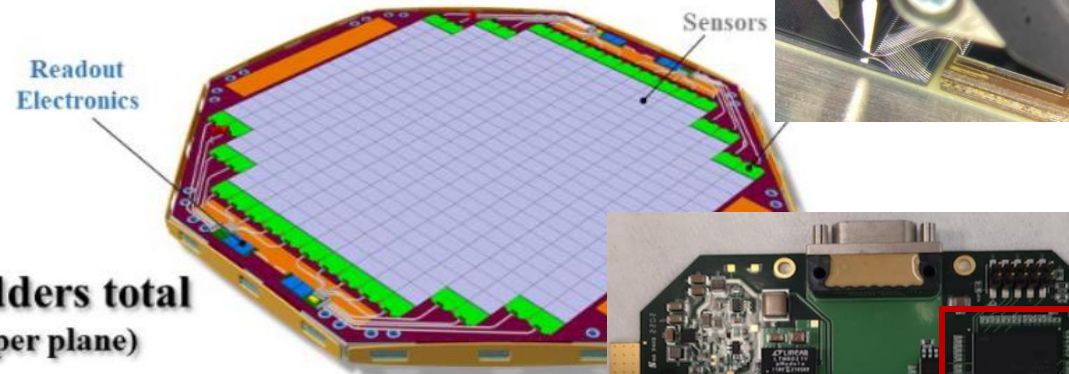
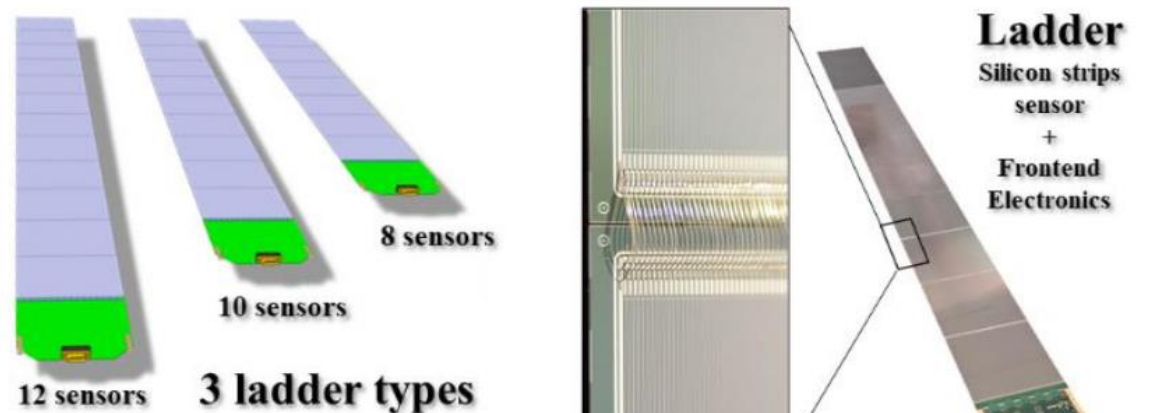
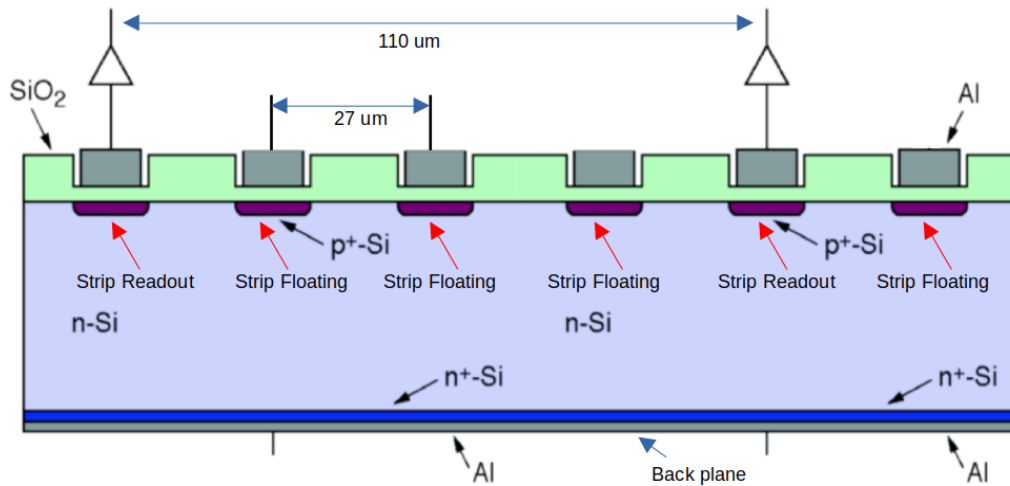
The AMS-02 Layer 0 upgrade

- AMS02-L0, an upgrade which consist in adding a new silicon detection layer, called L0, above the existing L1 layer to increase the overall acceptance area;
- Composed of two planes of silicon sensors, with one layer rotated of 45 degrees with respect to the other;
- The total area of the silicon sensors to be installed is $\sim 8 \text{ m}^2$. will increase by 300% the acceptance of the experiment;

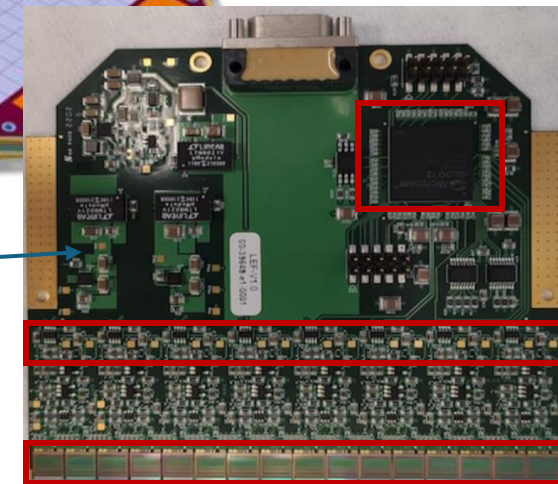
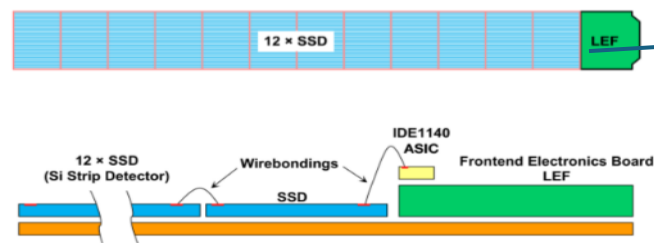


"Ladder" For AMS - L0

- Each ladder is composed of 8, 10, or 12 silicon sensors plus a frontend electronics board and a long flexible printed circuit board for mounting.
- Each silicon sensors with an area of $8 \times 11 \text{ cm}^2$, containing 1024 readout channels with a pitch of $110 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ (the implant pitch is $27.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ with 3 floating strips). All channels of adjacent silicon sensors are connected in daisy chain to form a single sensor with longer strips.
- The frontend electronics board is equipped with 16 VA chips (IDE1140), and 8 ADCs (**14 bit**). Thanks to the onboard FPGA the board has only a digital interface, and the data compression will be implemented in the FPGA itself.

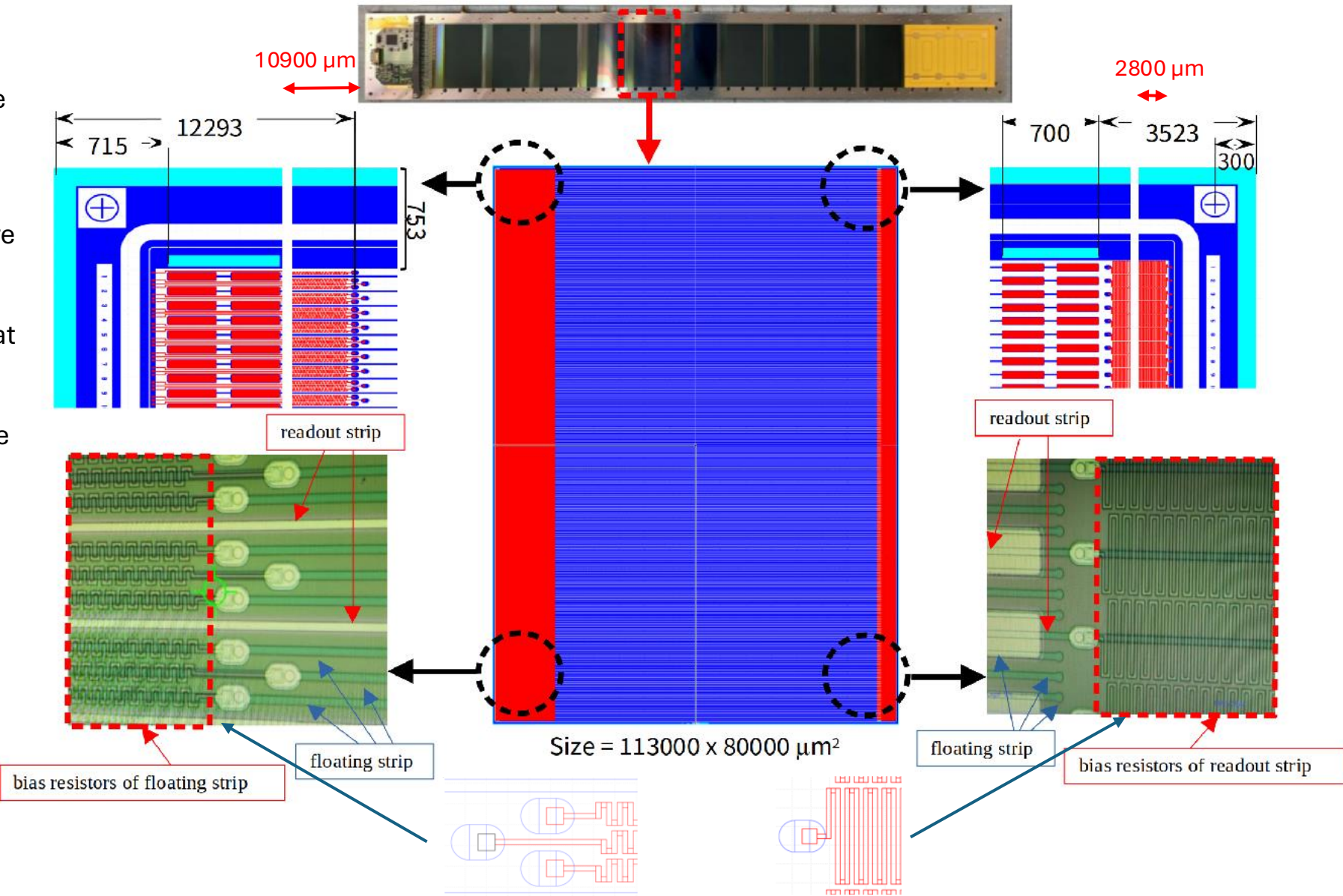


72 ladders total
(36 per plane)



Bias resistor regions

- Bias resistors, made of polysilicon in a serpentine shape connect the bias ring to each of the strips, providing them with the voltage that allows the depletion of the junction.
- The bias resistors for the readout strips are located at the right end of the detector, while the bias resistors for the intermediate (floating) strips are located at the left end.
- The sizes of the bias resistor regions at the left and right ends are not identical. And the structure of the bias resistor regions are different:
 - floating strips are continuing under their bias resistor
 - floating strips finish before the start of the readout strip bias resistors
- The structural differences between the bias resistor regions at the two ends result in differing detection efficiencies and spatial resolutions when measuring particles.



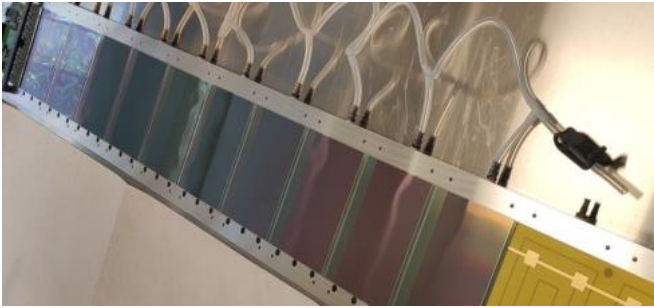
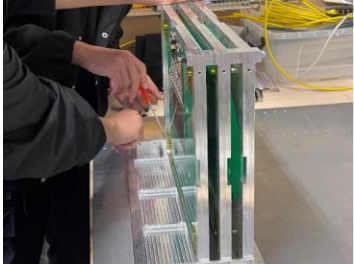
The most recent beam tests conducted at CERN are as follows :

- In October 2023, we performed a heavy ion beam test on the AMSL0 ladder, primarily to study its charge identification capability, especially for high-charge particles. Unfortunately, we had only one full night of data;
- In May 2024, we conducted a muon beam test on the AMS-L0 ladder, mainly to investigate its spatial resolution and the detector efficiency of the bias resistor region on the silicon microstrip sensors that make up the ladder;
- In November 2024 (a week ago), we carried out another test with heavy ions. This time, in addition to continuing to study its charge identification ability, we also examined the interaction between the L0 support structures (carbon fiber) and the passing heavy ions.

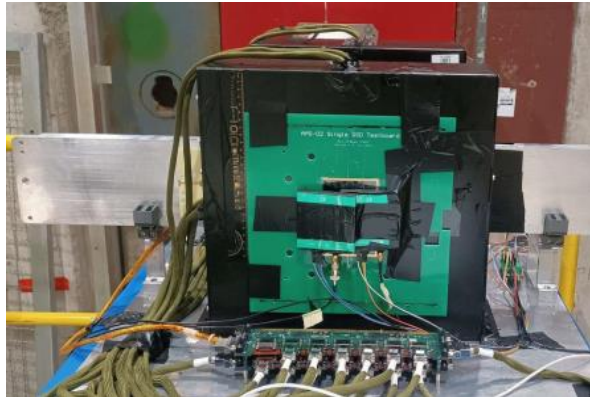
AMS-L0 muon beam test (May 2024): setup



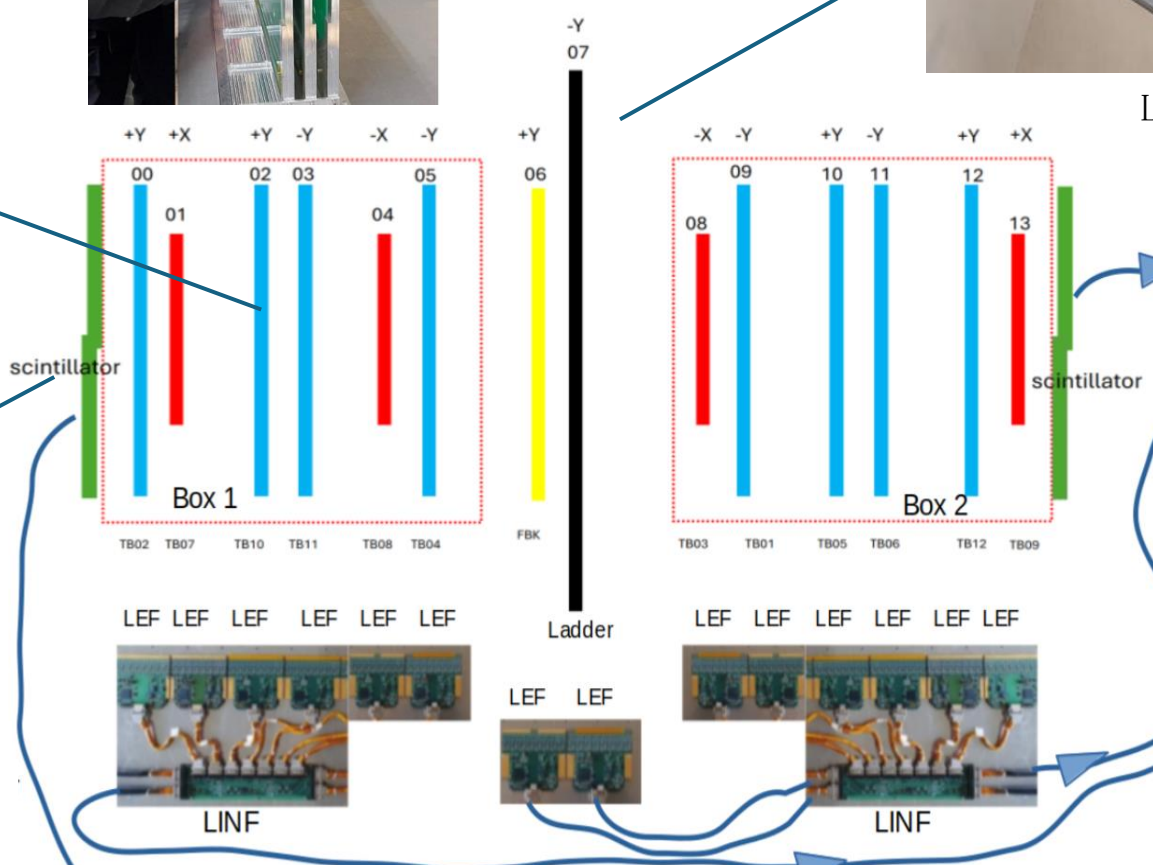
short detector



Ladder



scintillator



CAEN



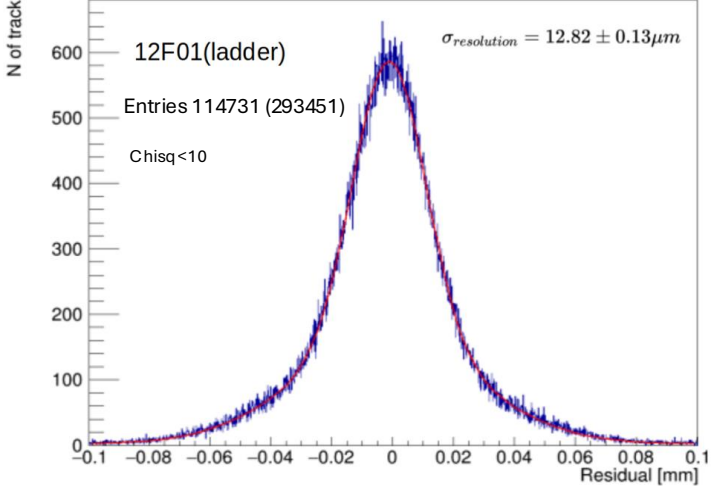
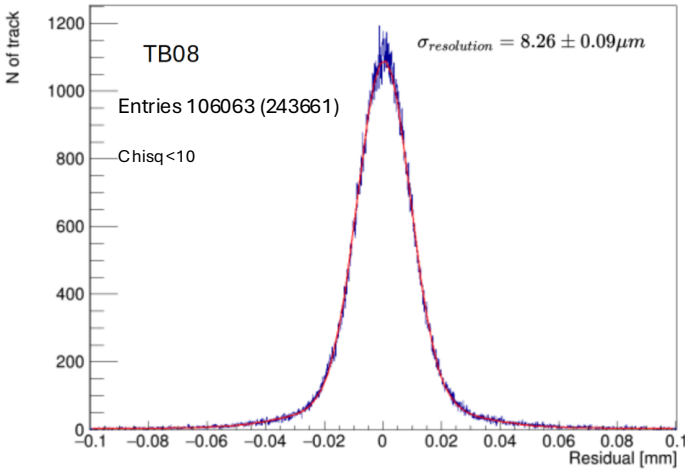
PC

USB-LF

Trigger

Busy

AMS-L0 muon beam test (May 2024): spatial resolution of the region without bias resistor



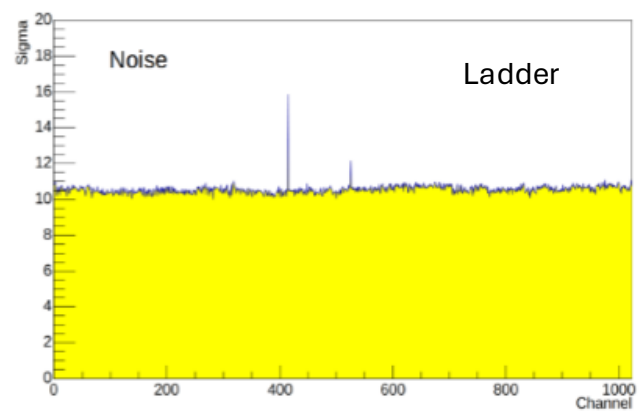
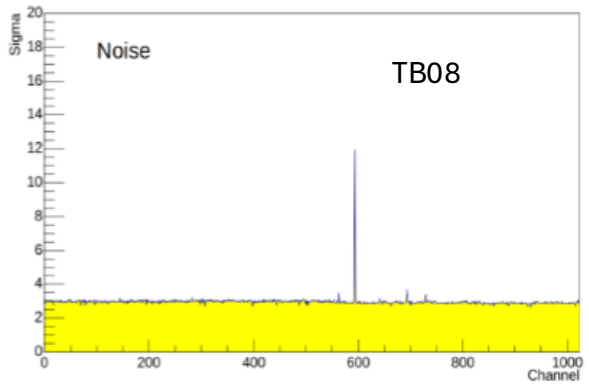
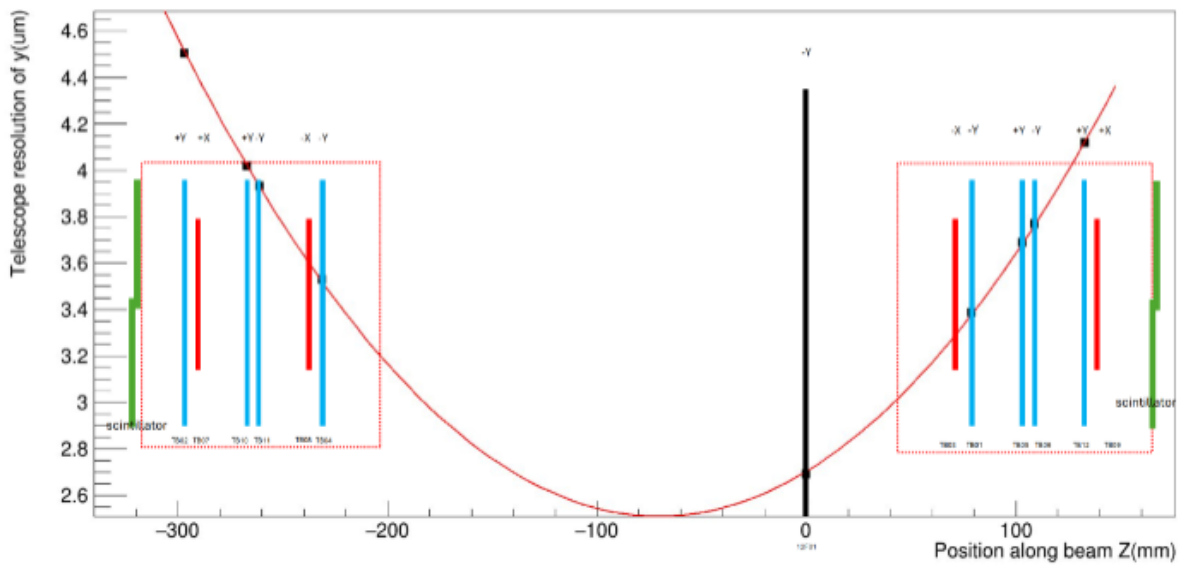
Residual unbiased:

$$UR_i = X_{impact,i} - X_{predicted,i}$$

Standard deviation :

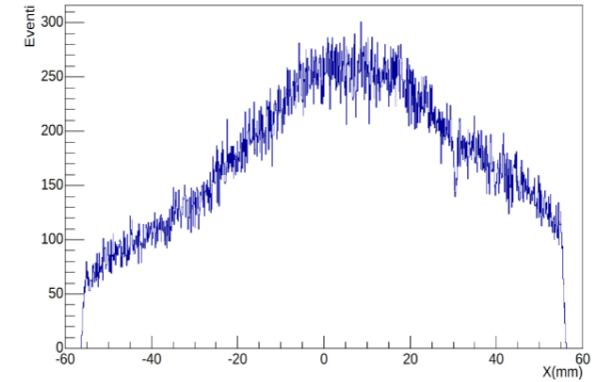
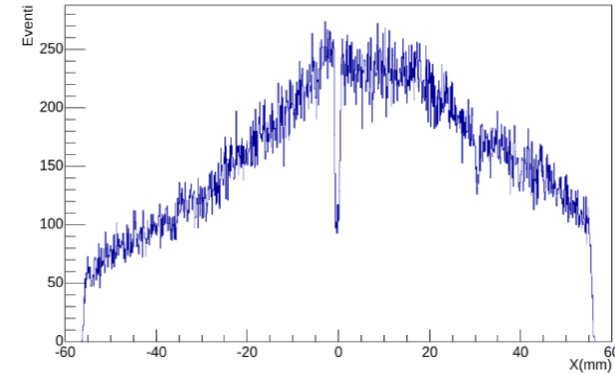
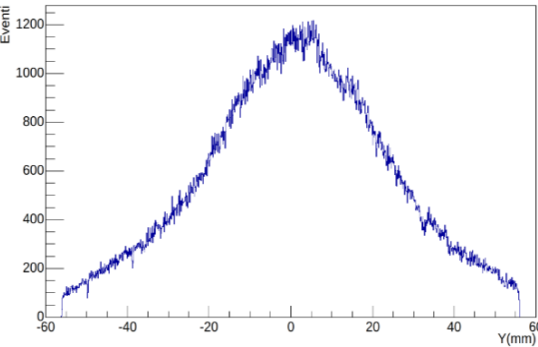
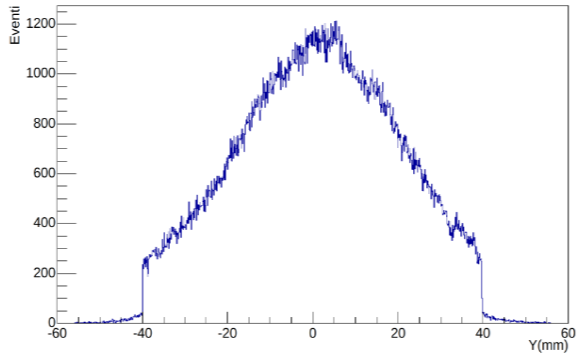
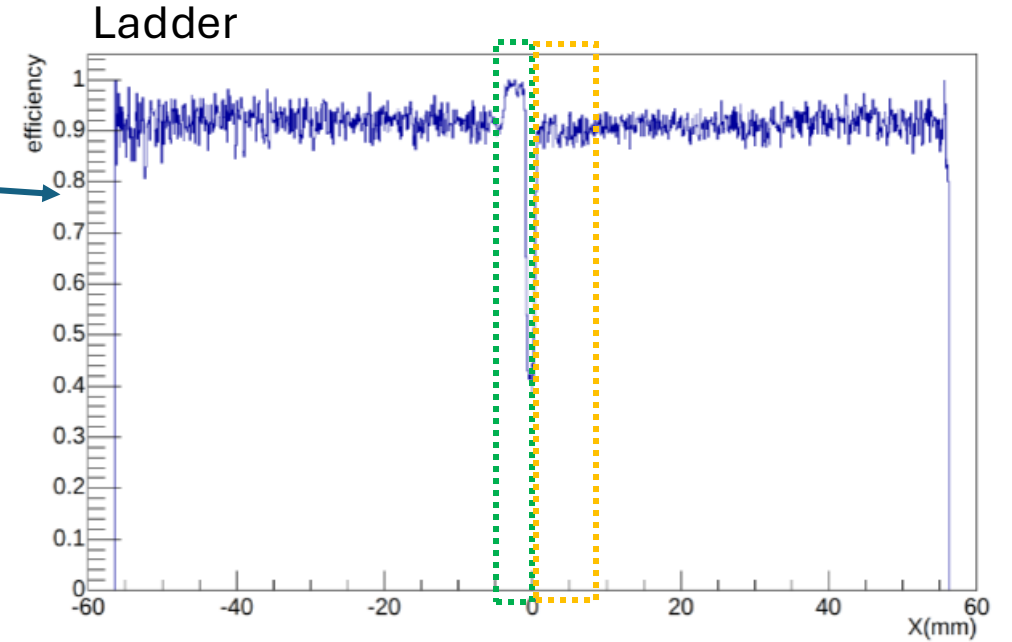
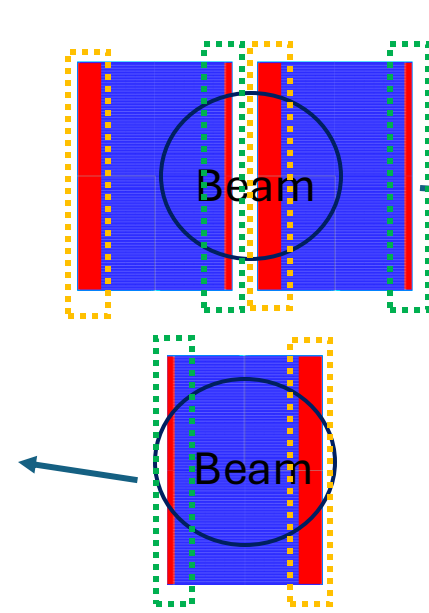
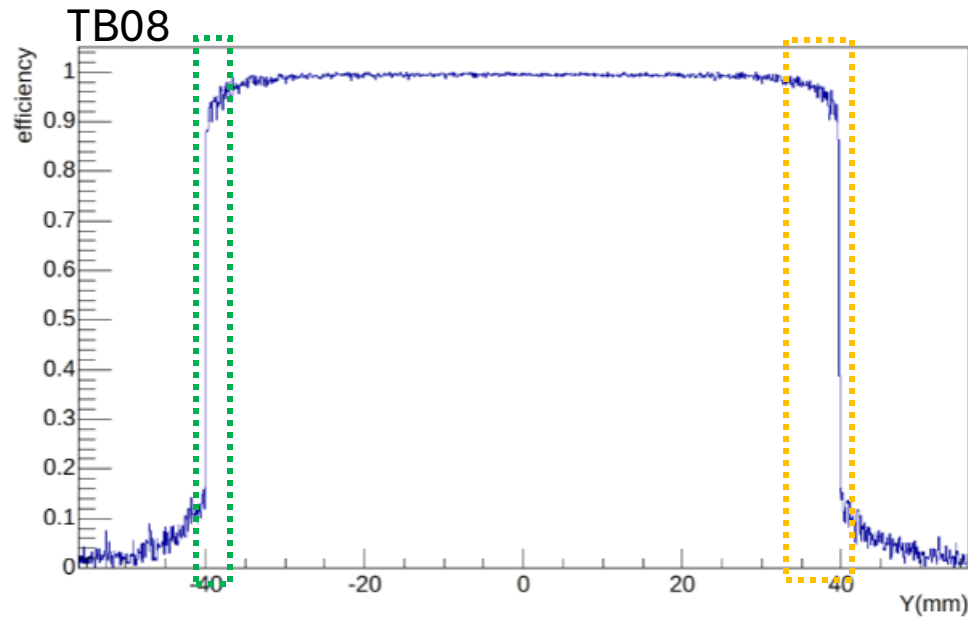
$$\sigma_{UR,i} = \sqrt{\sigma_{fit,i}^2 + \sigma_{resolution,i}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{fit,i} = \sqrt{\left(\sigma_s^2 \sum_j z_j^2 / n + \sigma_s^2 \cdot z_i^2 - 2z_i \sigma_s^2 \cdot \sum_j z_j^2 / n \right) / \left(\sum_j z_j^2 - \sum_j z_j \sum_k z_k \right)}$$



The accuracy of the trajectory reconstructed by the beam monitors varies with the Z coordinate.

AMS-L0 muon beam test (May 2024): the detection efficiency of resistor regions



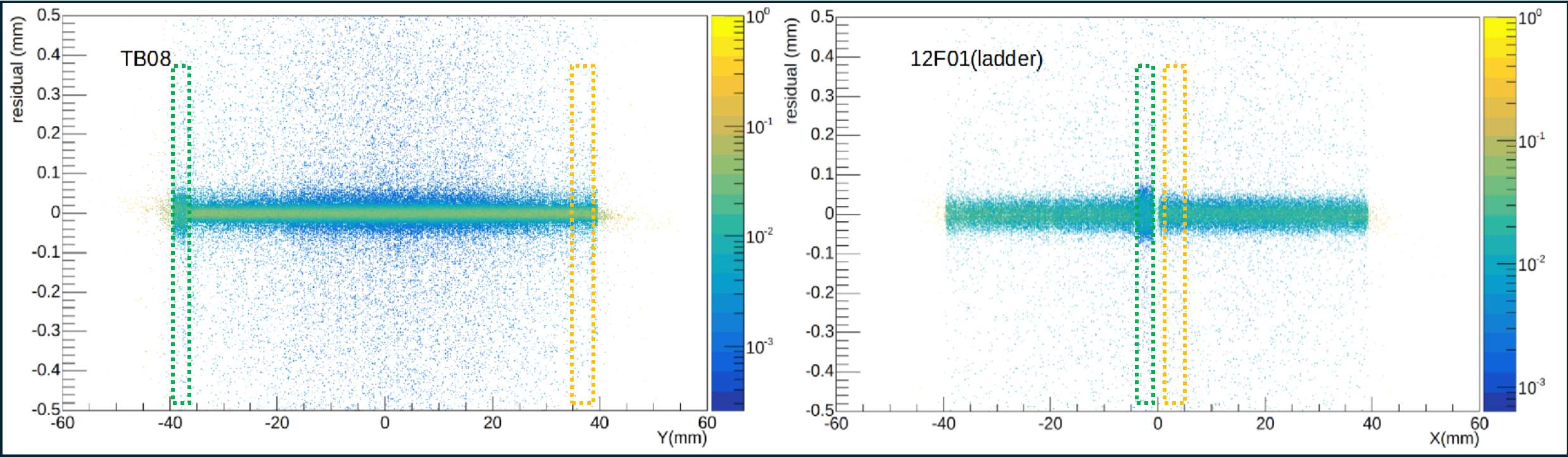
Particles detected by the DUT (TB08), at DUT location

Particles detected by the full telescope, at DUT location

Particles detected by the DUT (ladder), at DUT location

Particles detected by the full telescope, at DUT location

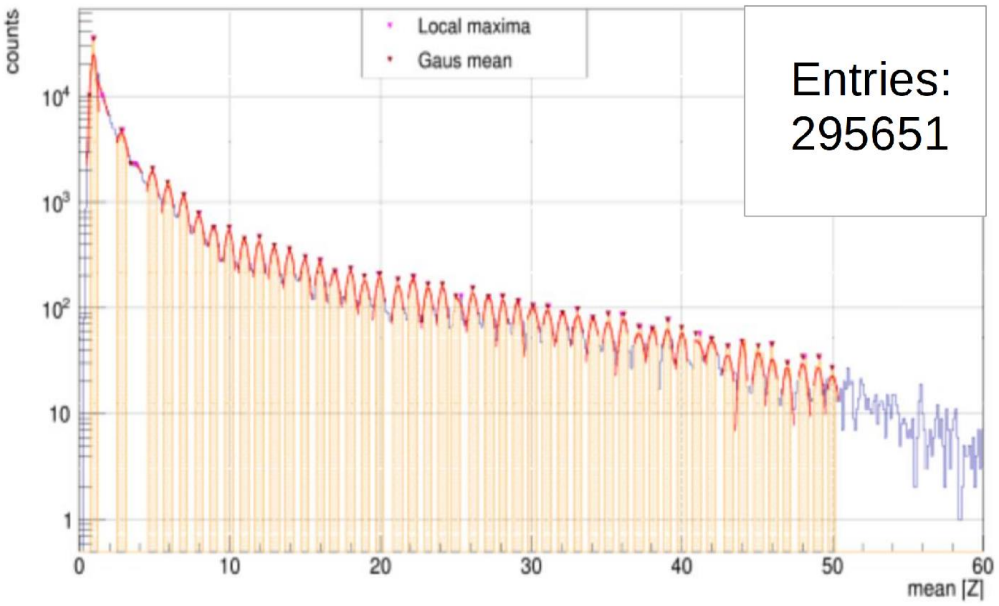
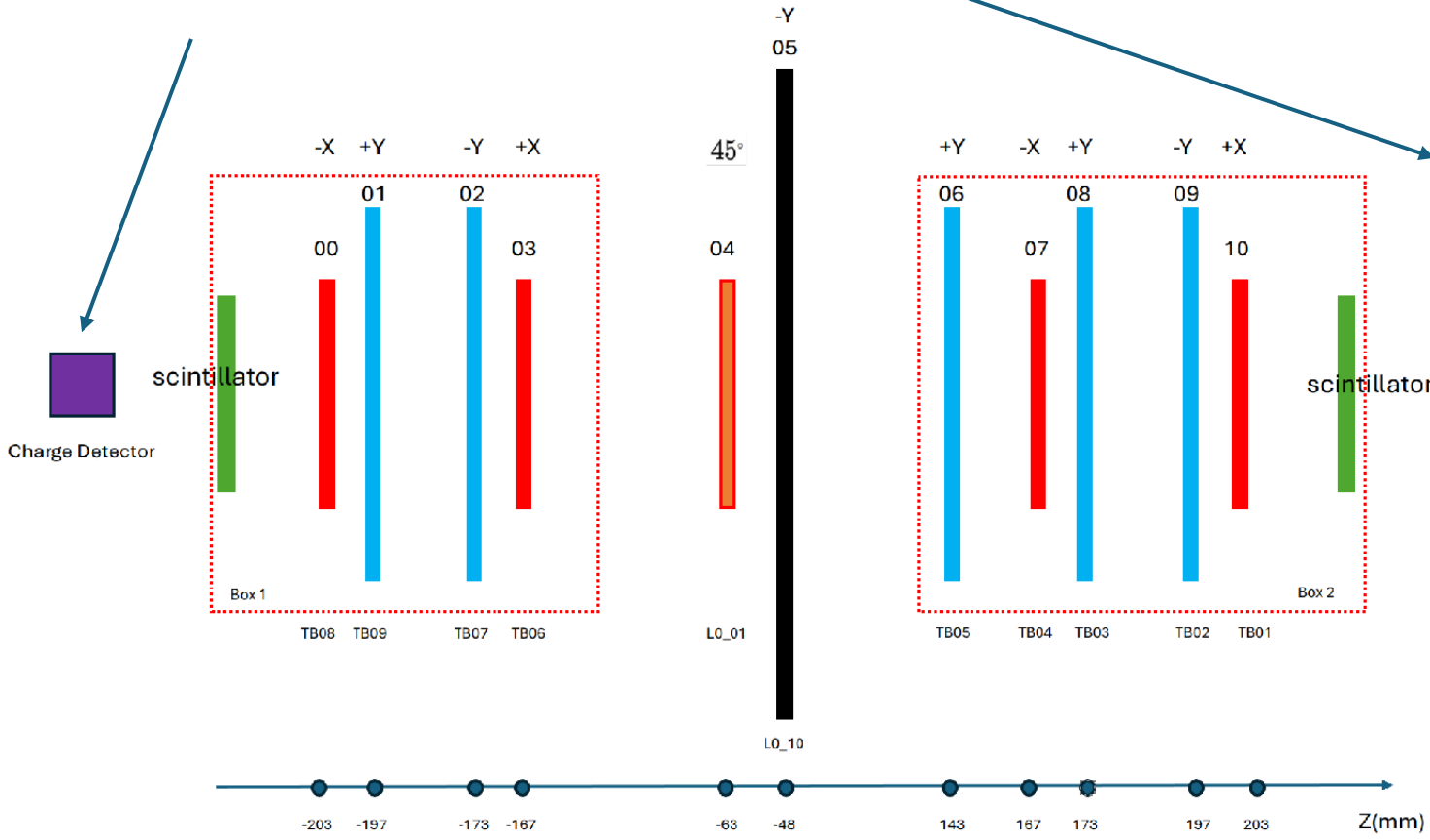
AMS-L0 muon beam test (May 2024): the spatial resolutions of resistor regions



- The distribution of unbiased residuals is wider in the readout strip bias resistor region: this indicates that the spatial resolution in this region is relatively poor.
- For the intermediate strip bias resistor region, there is no significant change in spatial resolution compared to the non-biased resistor region.

AMS-L0 heavy ions beam test (October 2023): setup

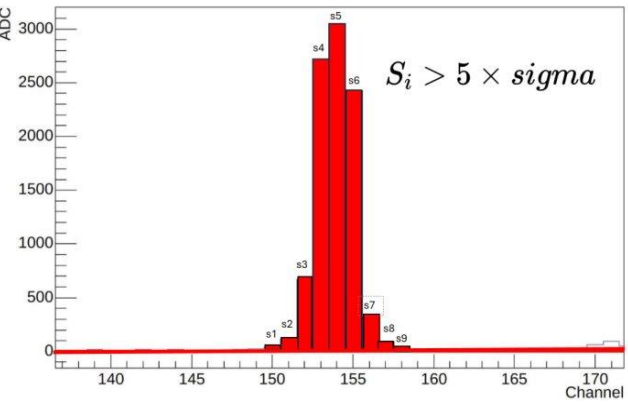
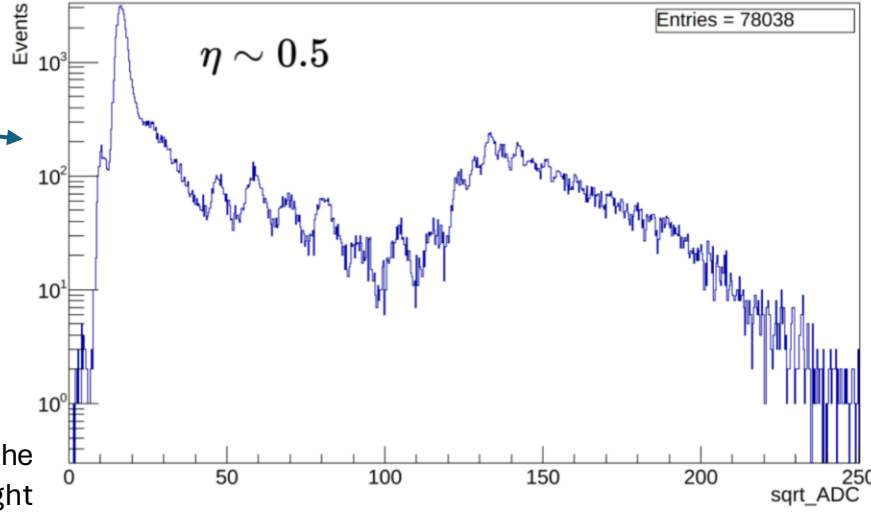
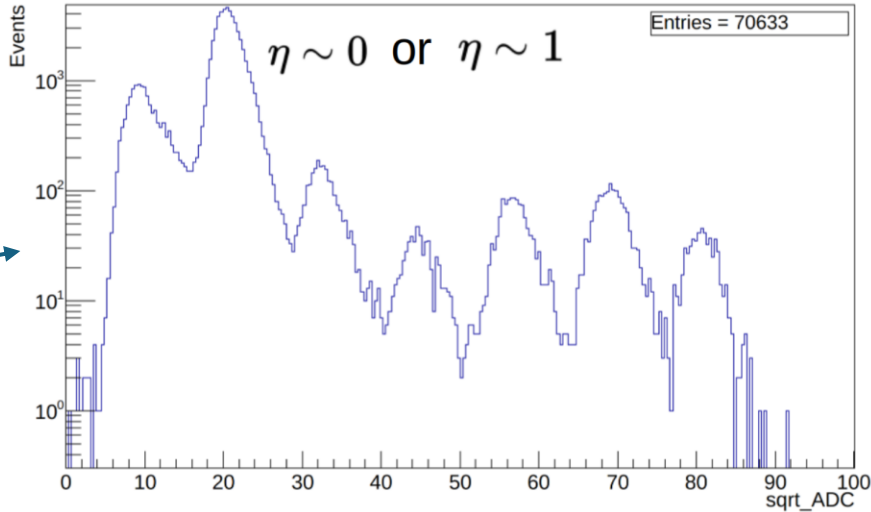
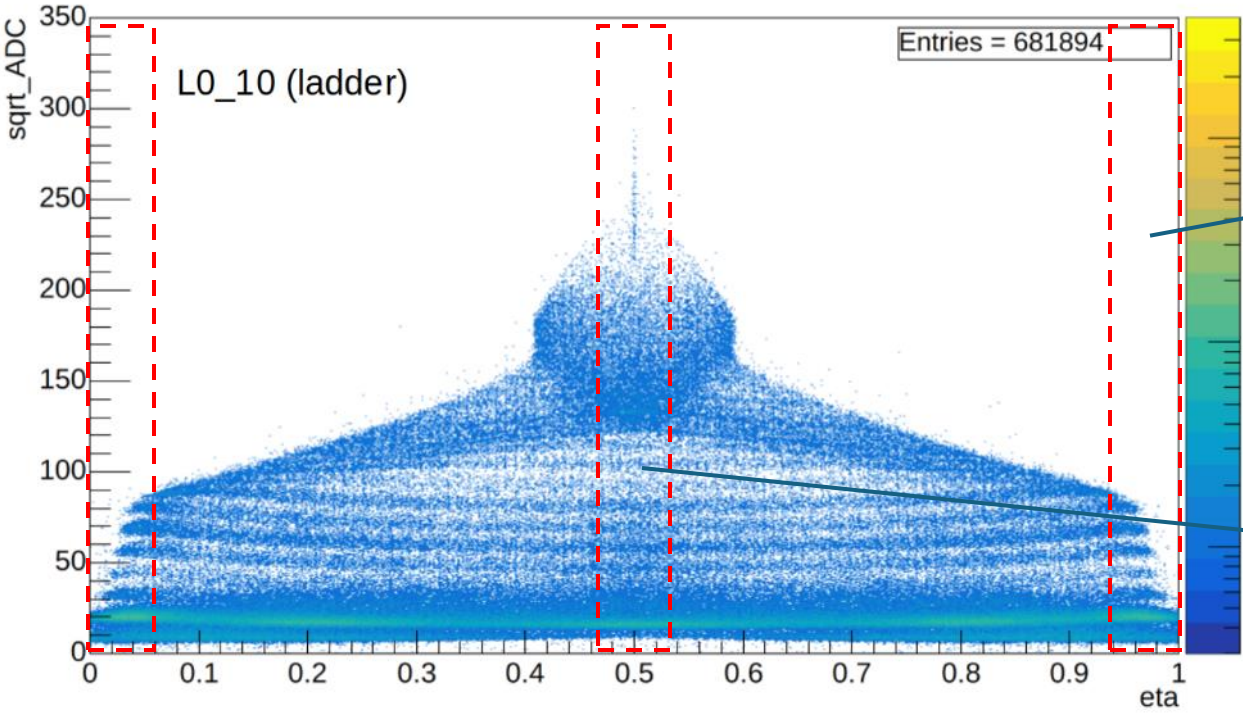
Charge Tagger (INFN-Fi), CT: 6 "naked" and "blind" photodiodes



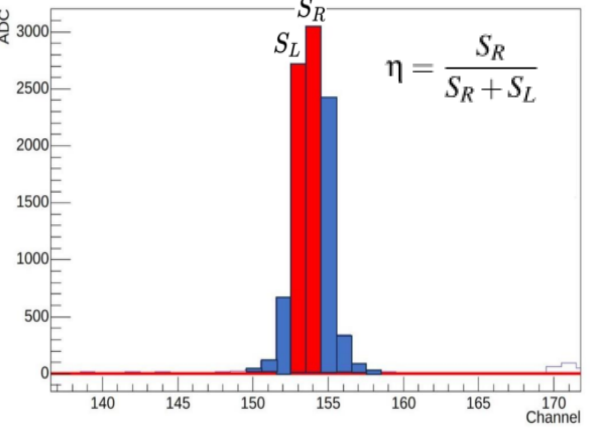
The configuration for studying the charge measurement capabilities of the ladder.

Minimum Ionizing Particles peaks measured by Charge Detector.

AMS-L0 heavy ions beam test (October 2023): setup

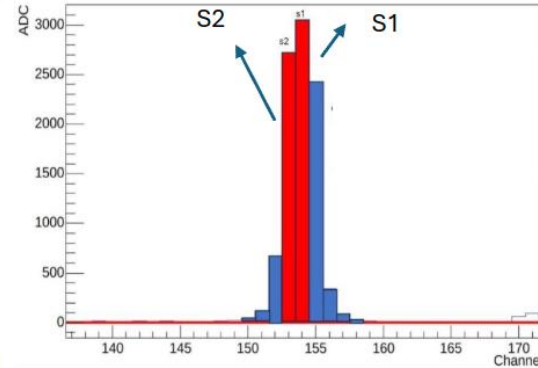
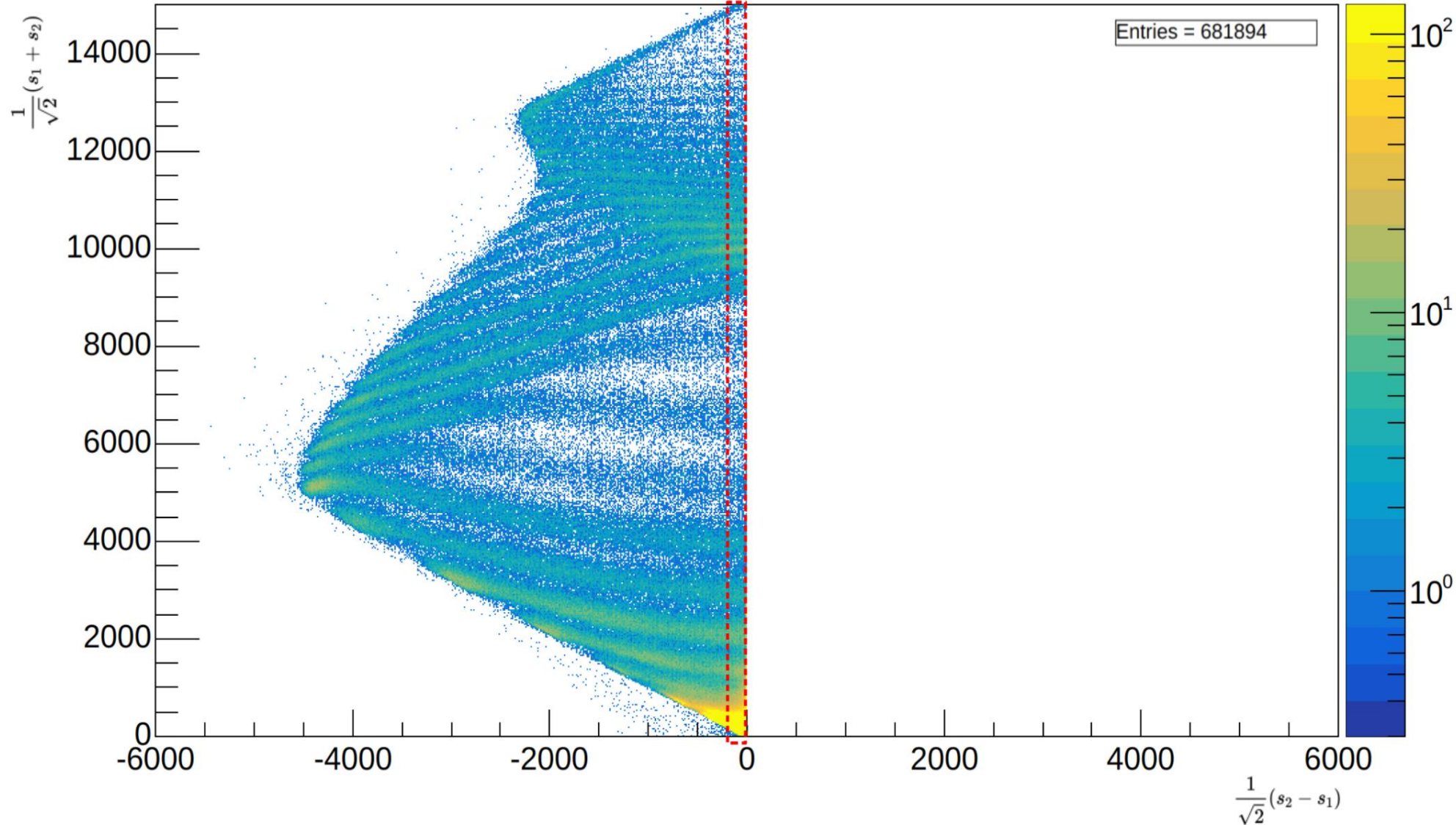


The cluster is a collection of strips with signal magnitudes exceeding a certain threshold near the particle hit position.



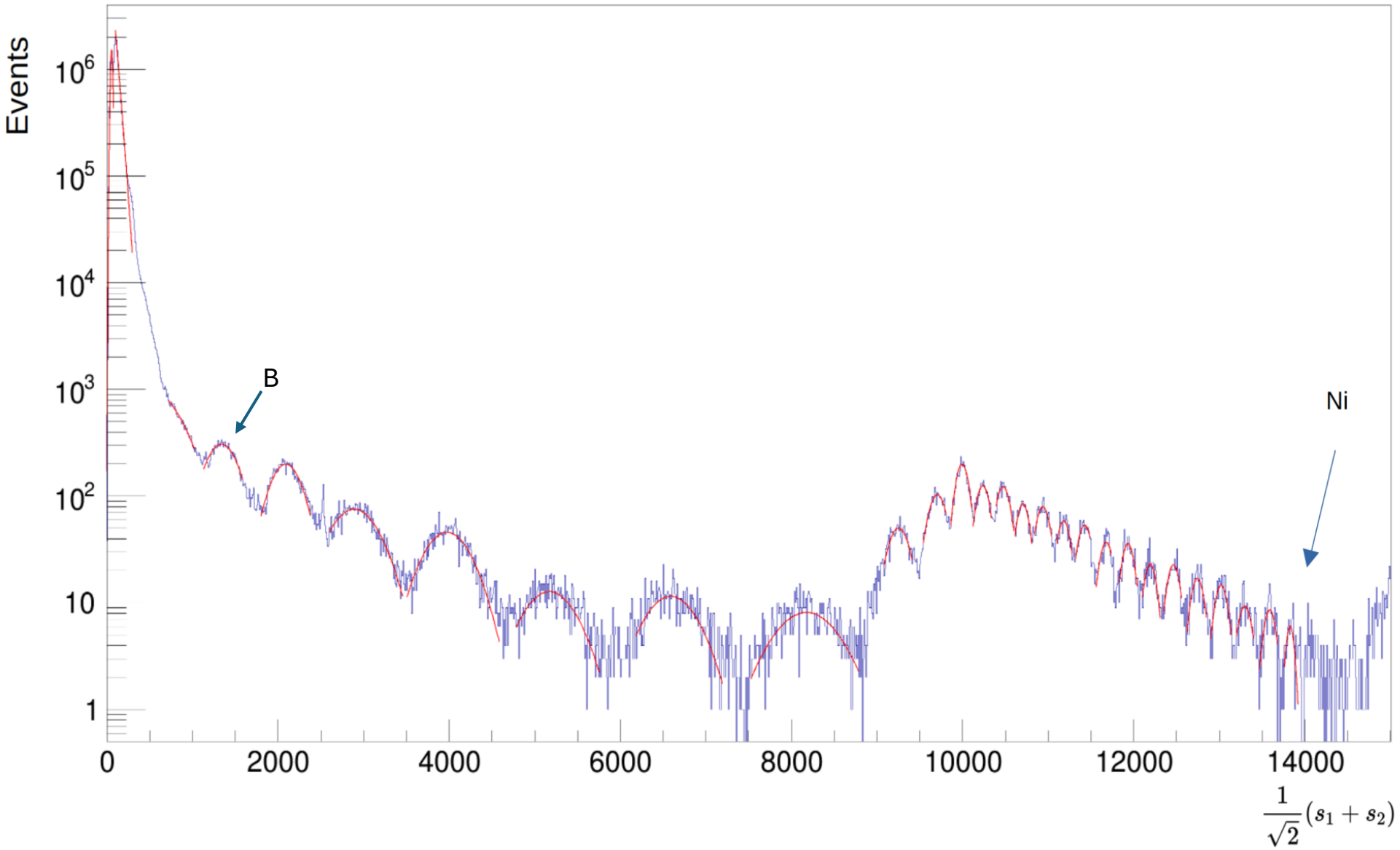
S_L and S_R represent the signal values of the left and right readout strips, respectively, which have the strongest signals in the cluster and are closest to the particle impact point.

AMS-L0 heavy ions beam test (October 2023): charge resolution

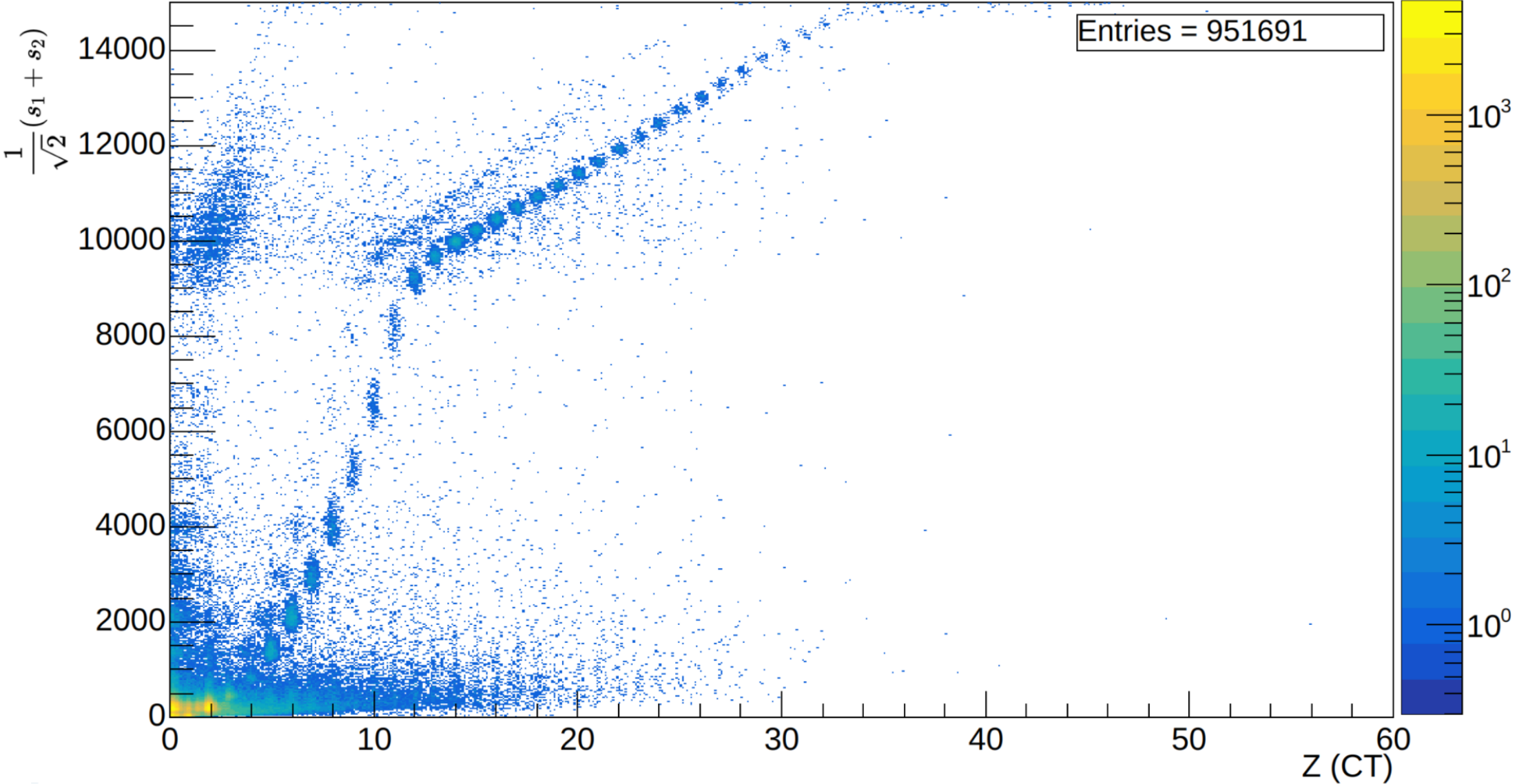


- **S1** is the strip with the maximum signal in a cluster, typically the one closest to the particle impact position
- **S2** is the strip with second largest signal in a cluster.

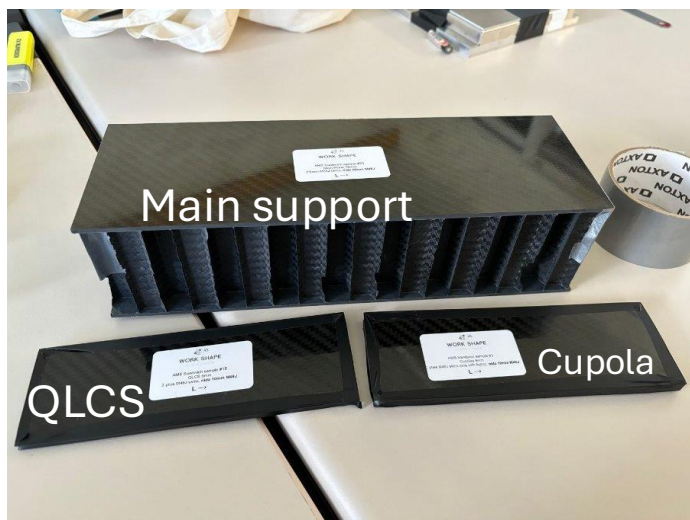
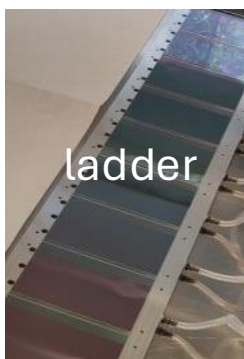
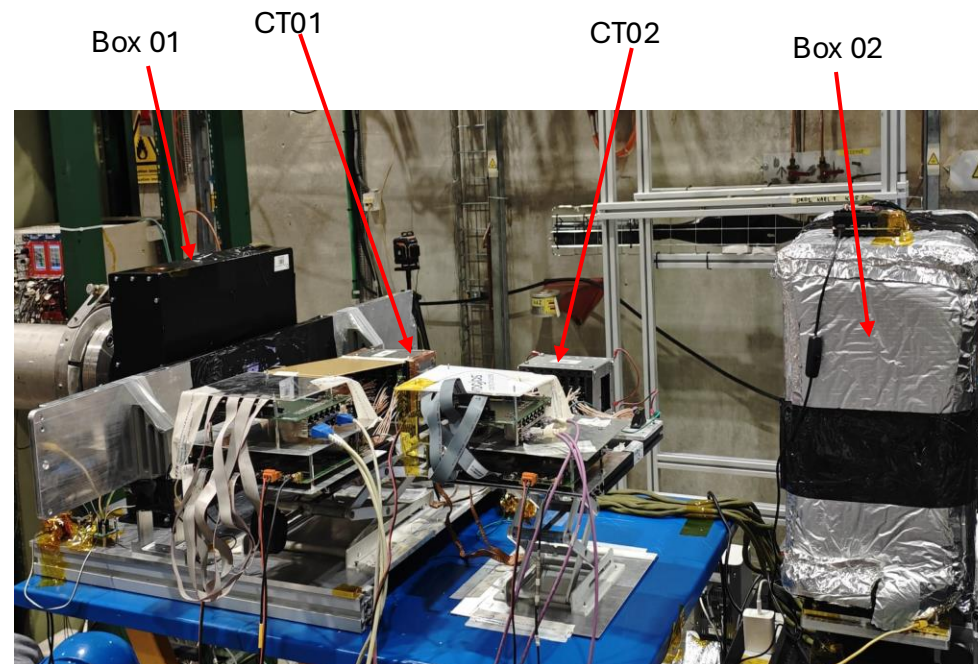
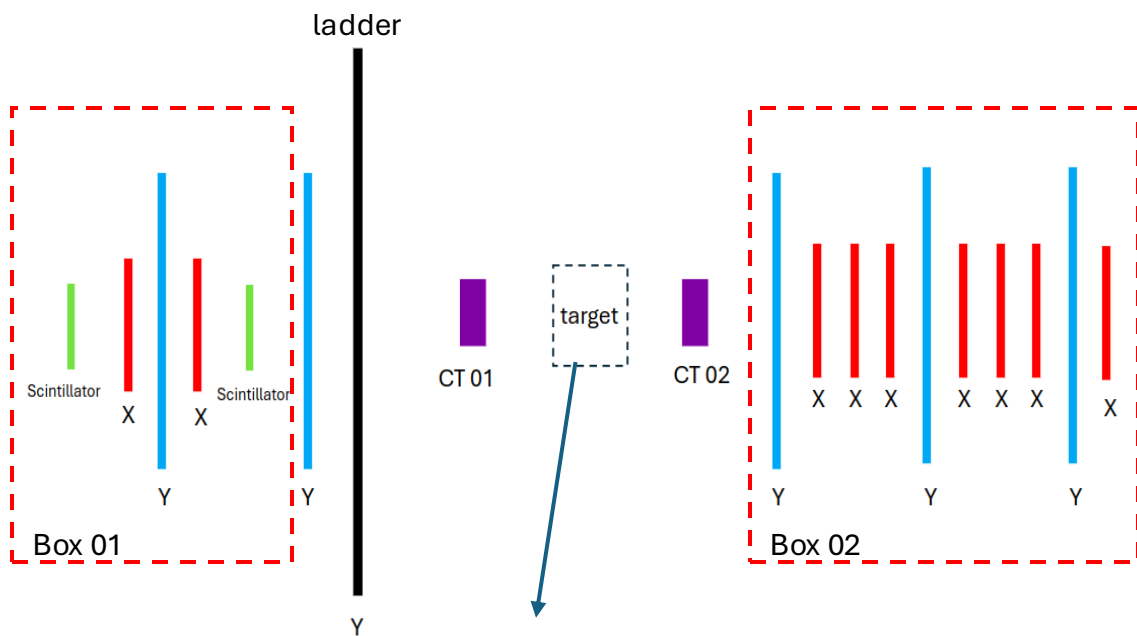
AMS-L0 heavy ions beam test (October 2023): charge resolution



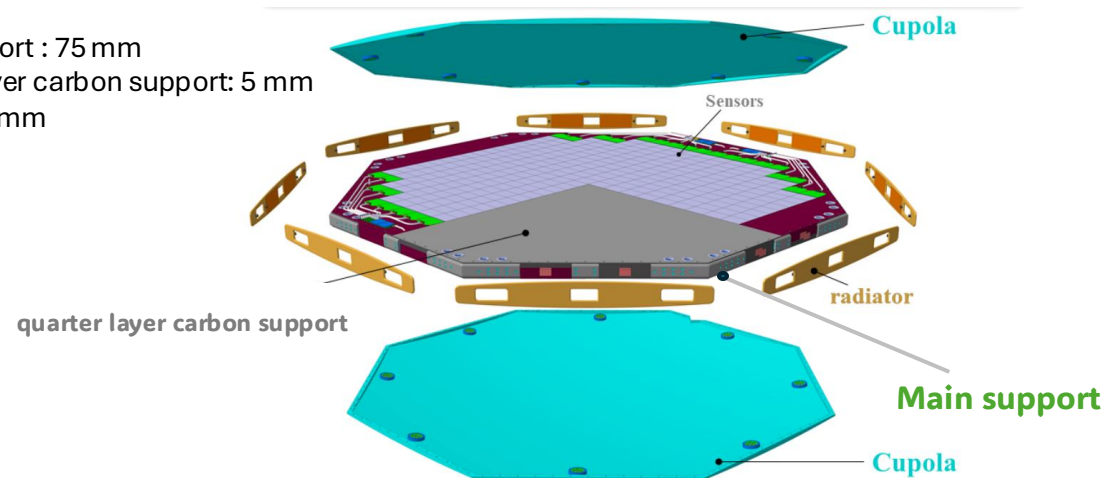
AMS-L0 heavy ions beam test (October 2023): The Synchronization between the CT and adder.



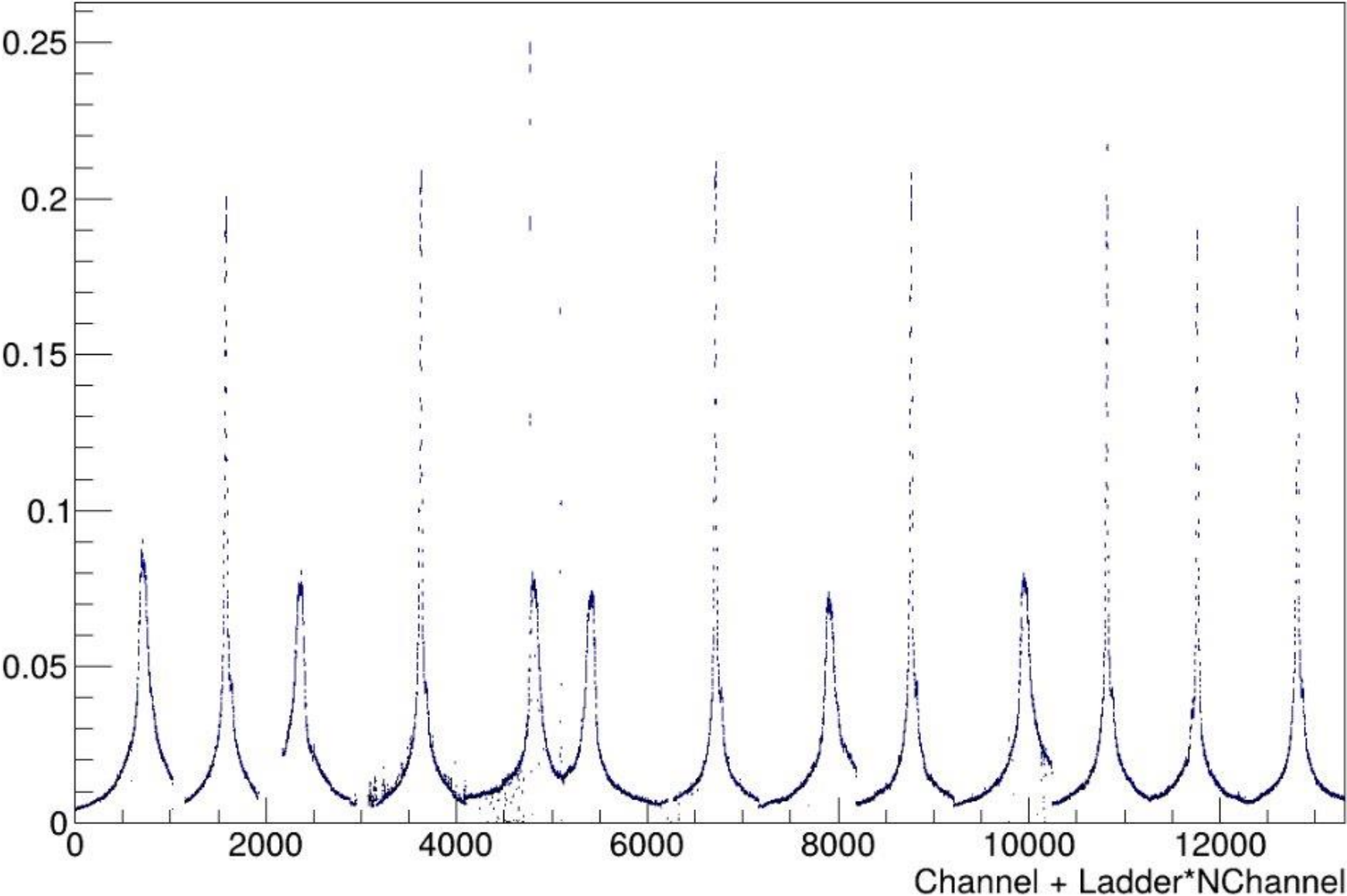
AMS-L0 heavy ions beam test (November 2024): SETUP



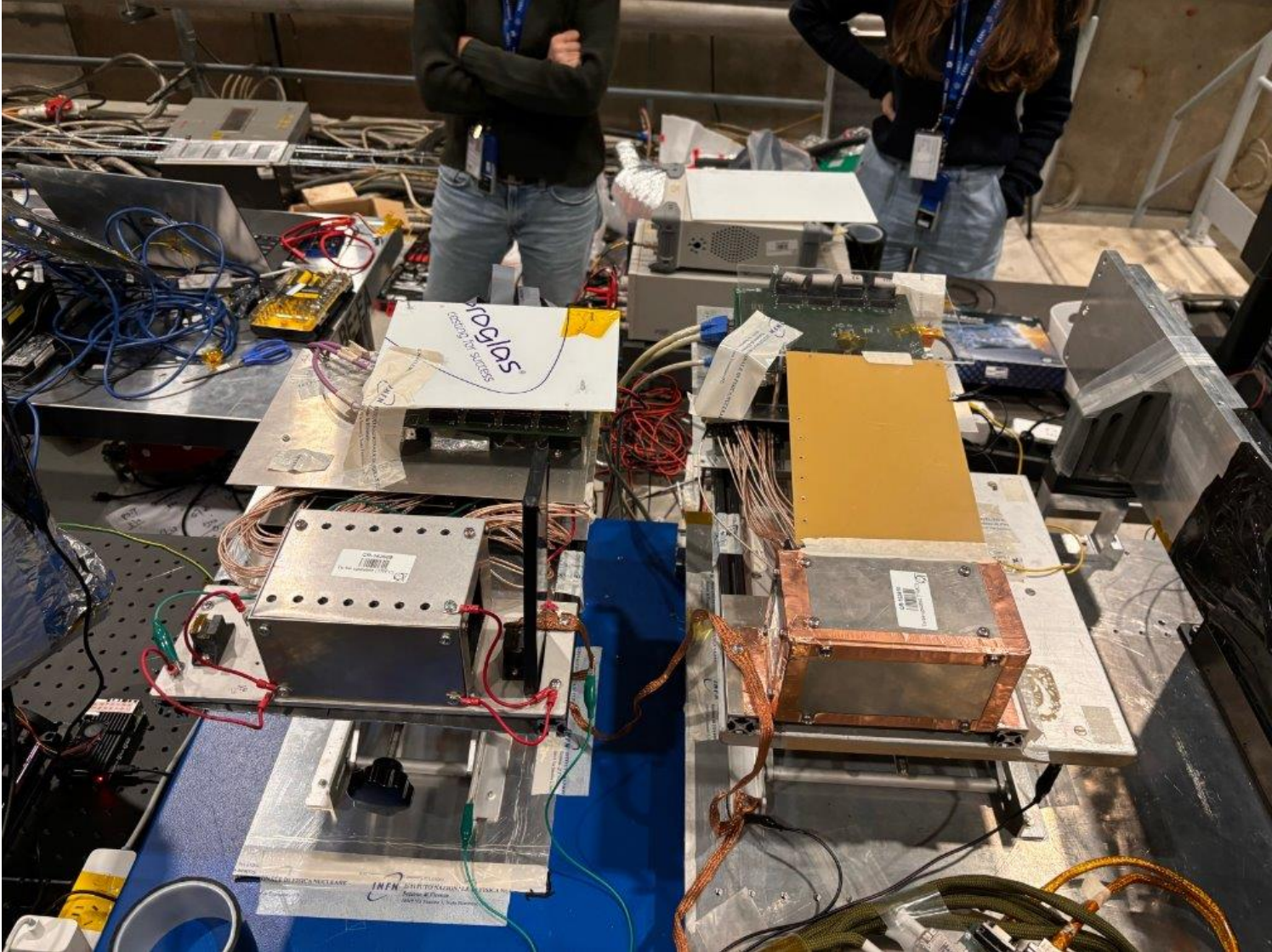
- Main support : 75 mm
- quarter layer carbon support: 5 mm
- Cupola: 8 mm



AMS-L0 heavy ions beam test (November 2024): SETUP

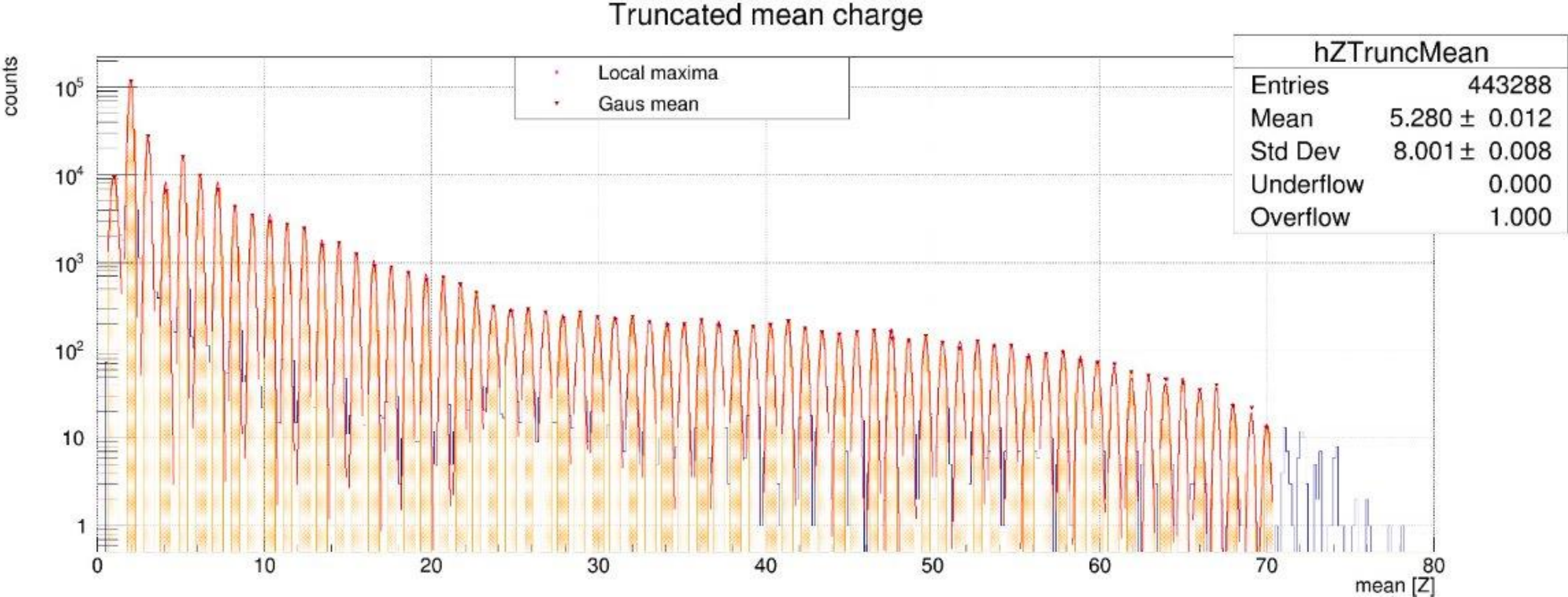


AMS-L0 heavy ions beam test (November 2024): SETUP

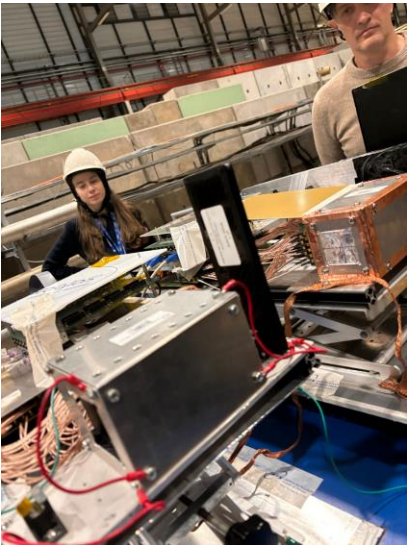


2 CTs

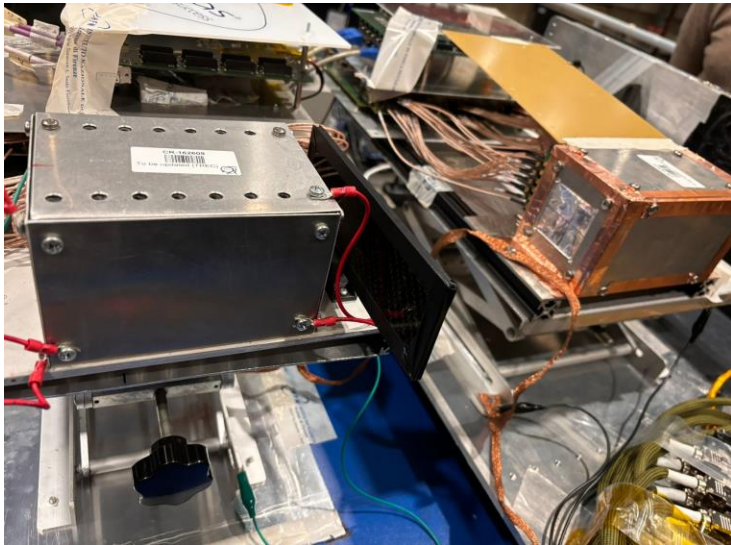
AMS-L0 heavy ions beam test (November 2024): SETUP



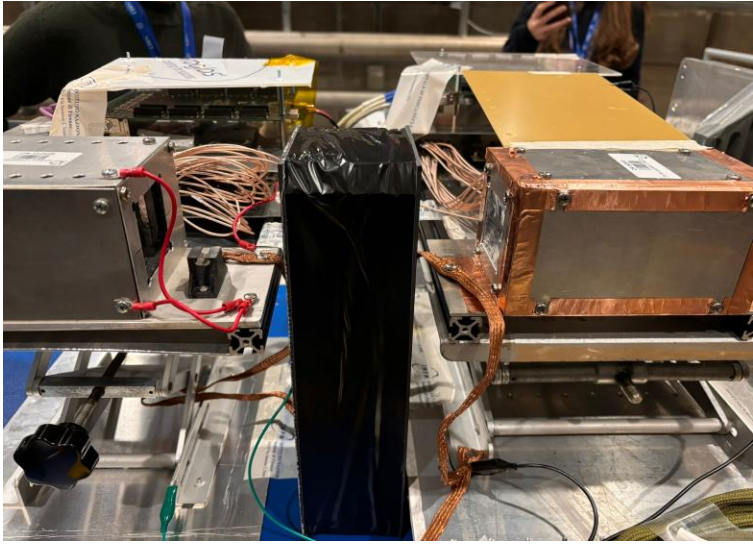
AMS-L0 heavy ions beam test (November 2024): SETUP



Cupola



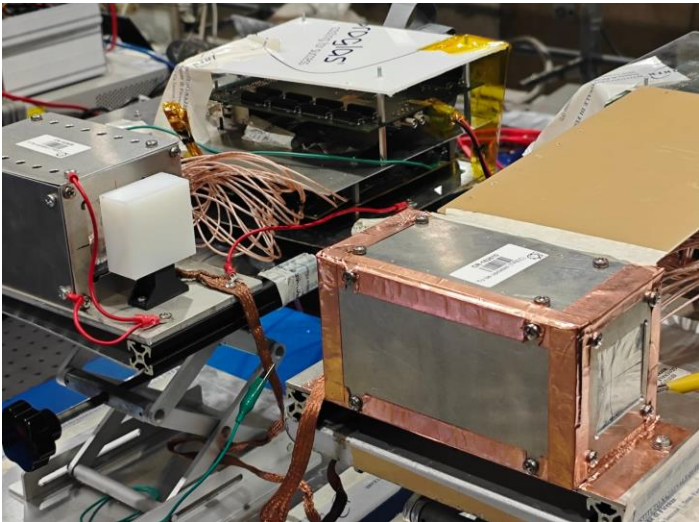
QLCS



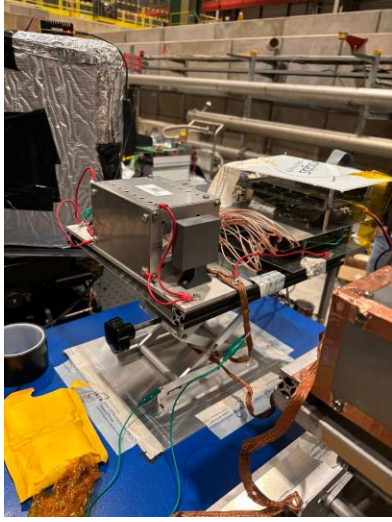
Main support



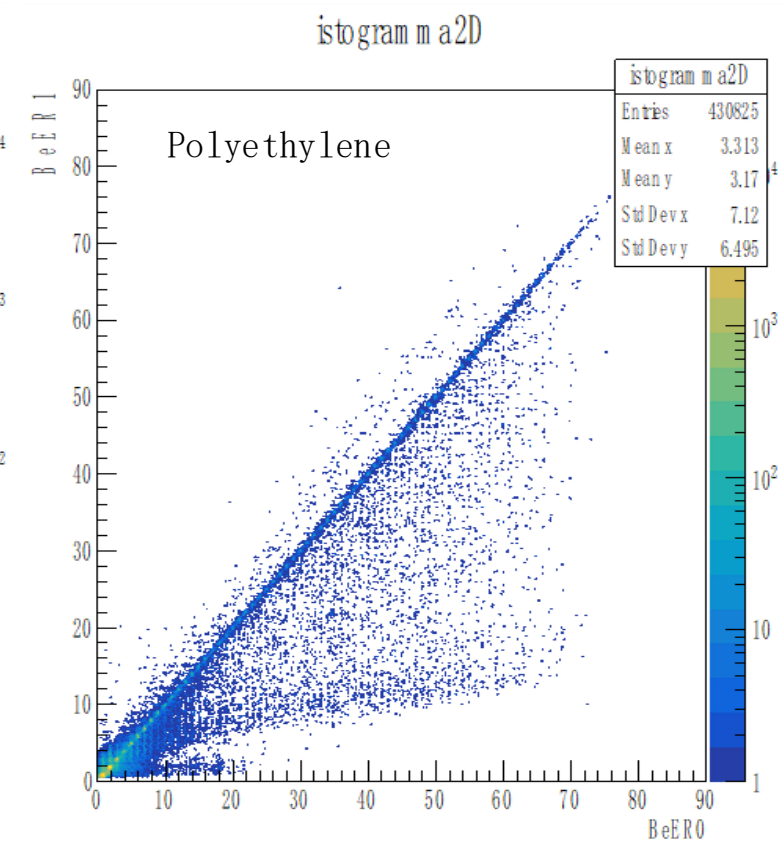
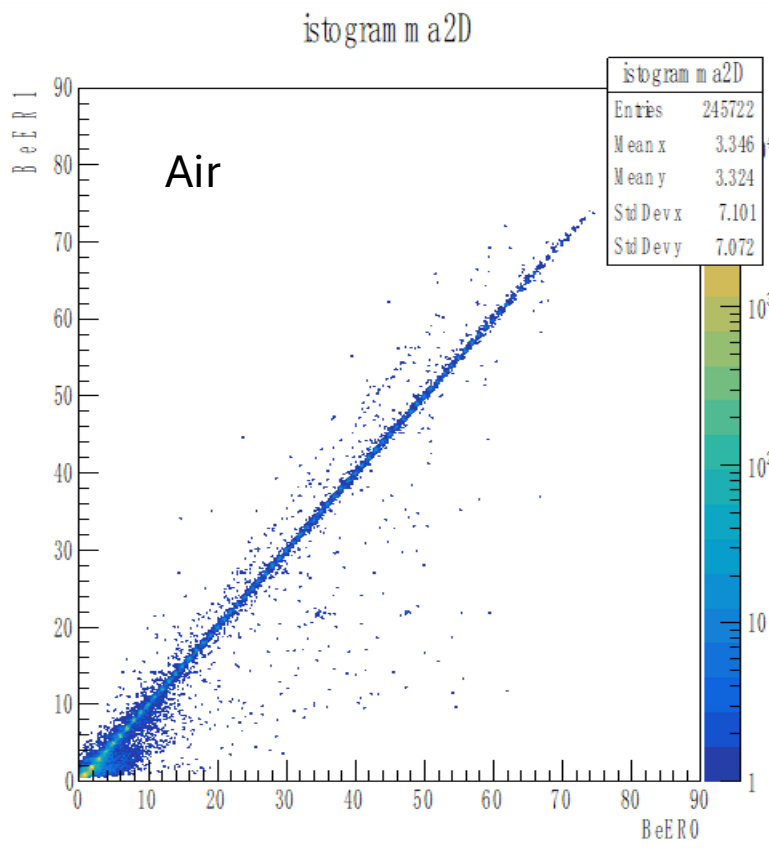
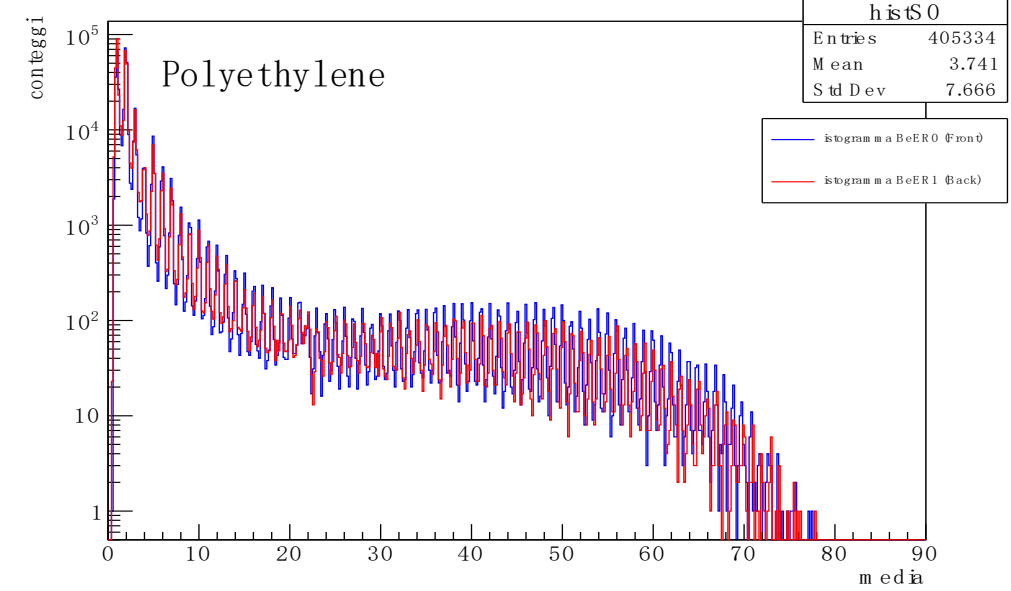
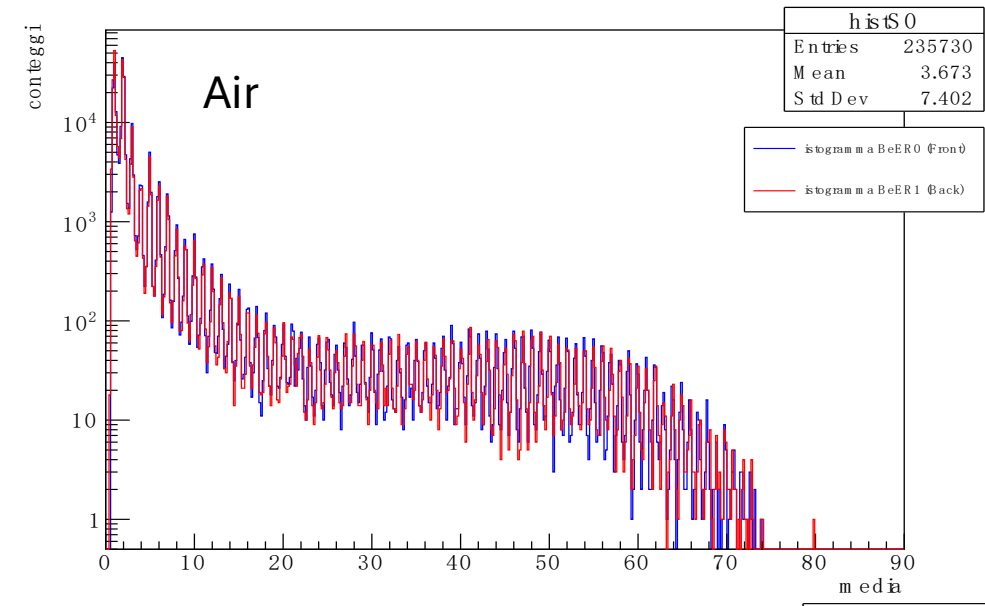
Ladder



Polyethylene



Graphite



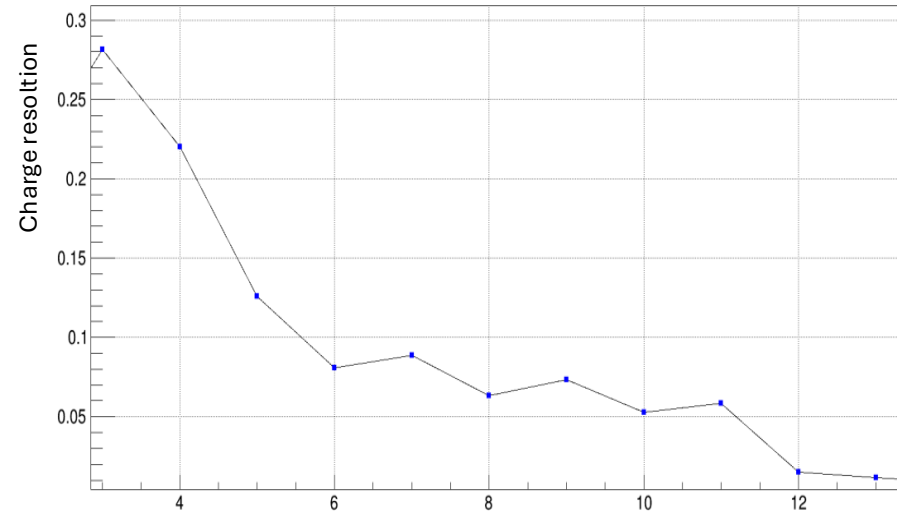
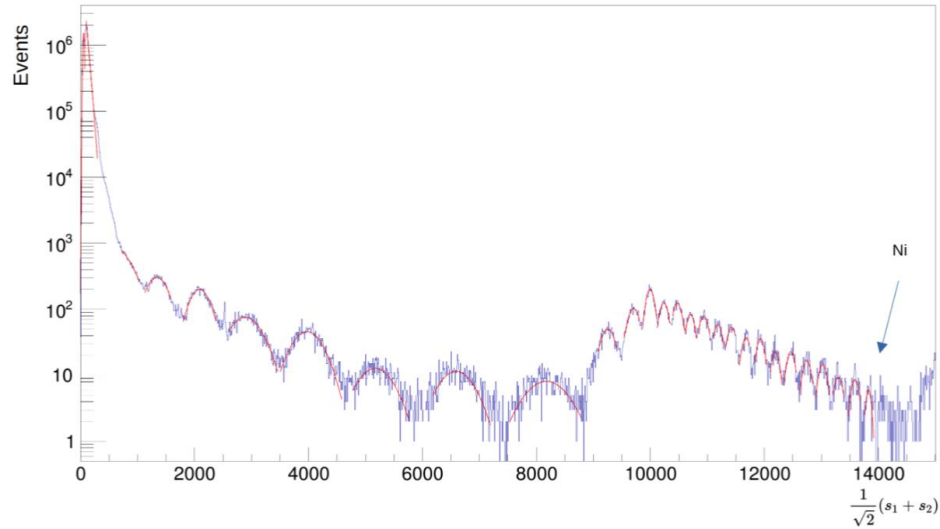
Summary

- The spatial resolution of the long ladder is around 12 micrometers
- The long ladder can identify charge up to nickel

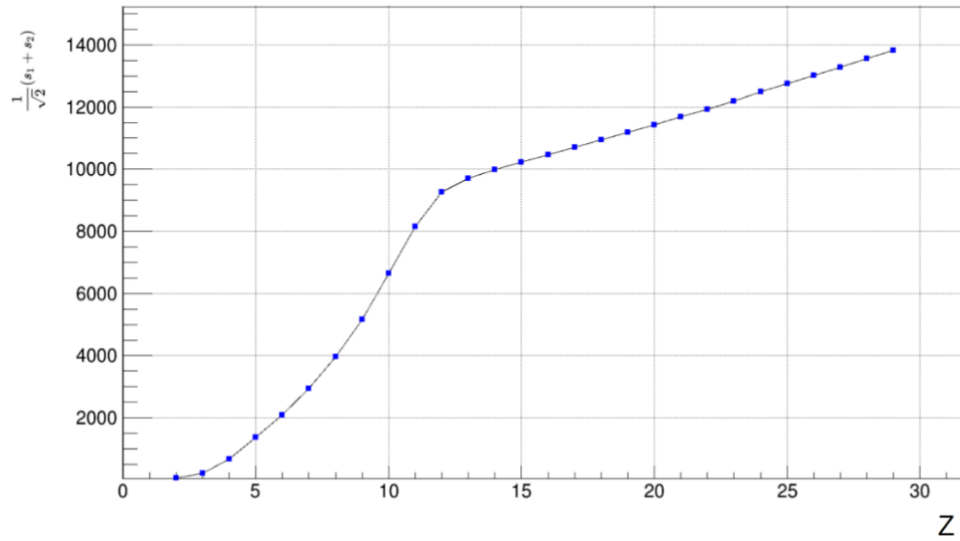
Thank you for your attention.

fine

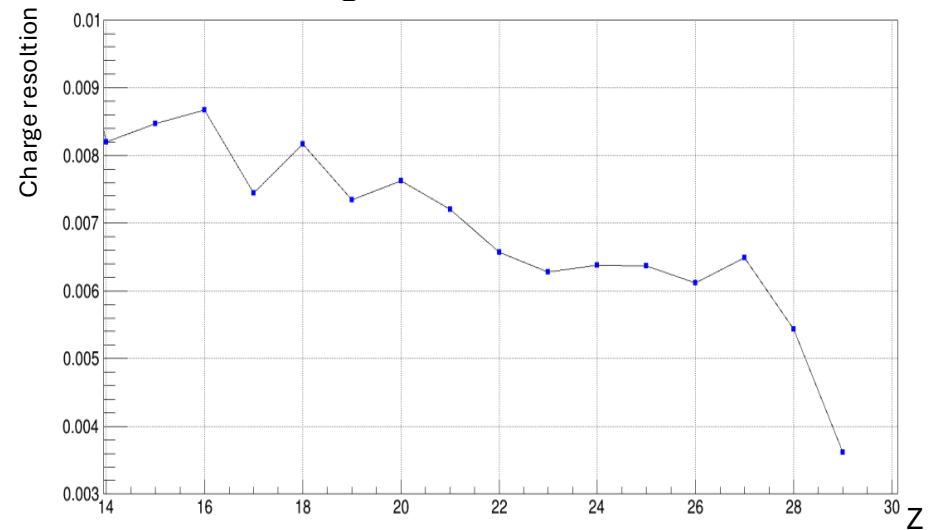
Backup



Charge resolution from Z=1 Z



Peak value vs Z



Charge resolution above Z=13 Z