

The **GAPS** Experiment: Indirect Dark Matter Searches with Low-energy Cosmic-ray Antinuclei

肖梦姣



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On Behalf of the GAPS Collaboration

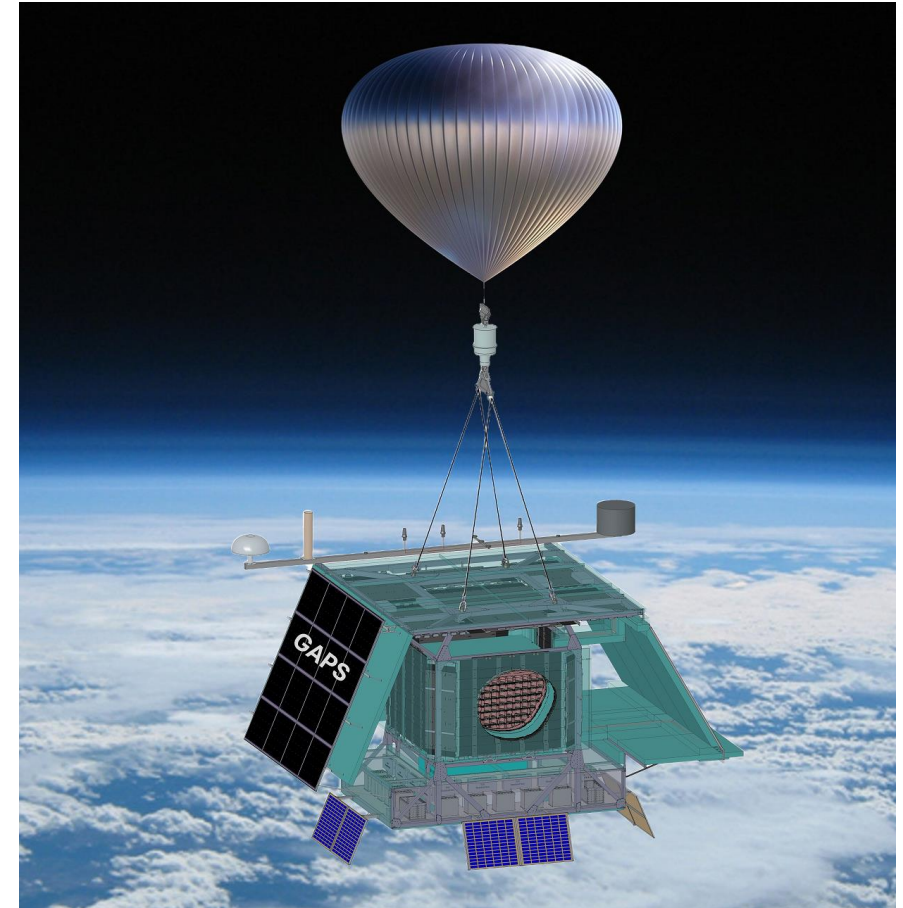
August 15th, 2024

Photo from 33 km up in the air! Prototype GAPS (pGAPS) balloon flight from Taiki, Japan in June 2012

The GAPS Mission



- ❑ **GAPS=General AntiParticle Spectrometer**
 - Antarctic balloon experiment
- ❑ Unique sensitivity to **low-energy cosmic antinuclei** using novel exotic atom decay signatures: X-rays + charged particles
- ❑ Primary goal: low-energy ($KE \lesssim 0.25 \text{ GeV}/n$) **Antideuteron** as signature of new physics.
 - Can probe many general dark matter models.
- + High statistics measurement of low-energy **Antiproton** and open sensitivity to **Antihelium**.



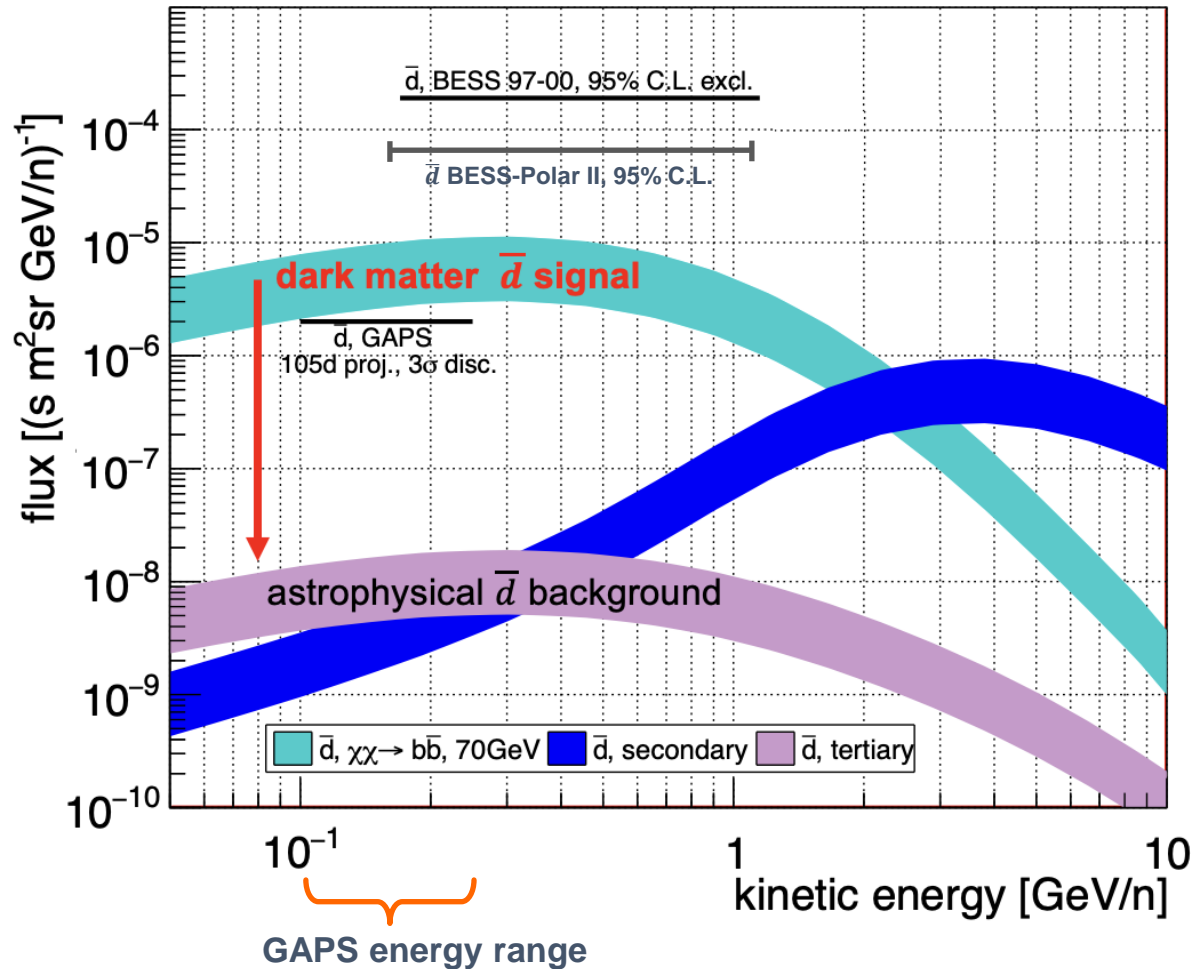
*Balloon photo from Word View

- First Antarctic balloon flight late-2024, and two follow-up flights planned.

Low-energy \bar{d} : clean signature of new physics



P. von Doetinchem, K. Perez et al., *JCAP08 (2020) 035*

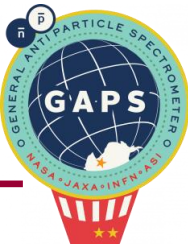


GAPS antideuterons: A generic ***new physics*** signature with *essentially zero* conventional astrophysical background!

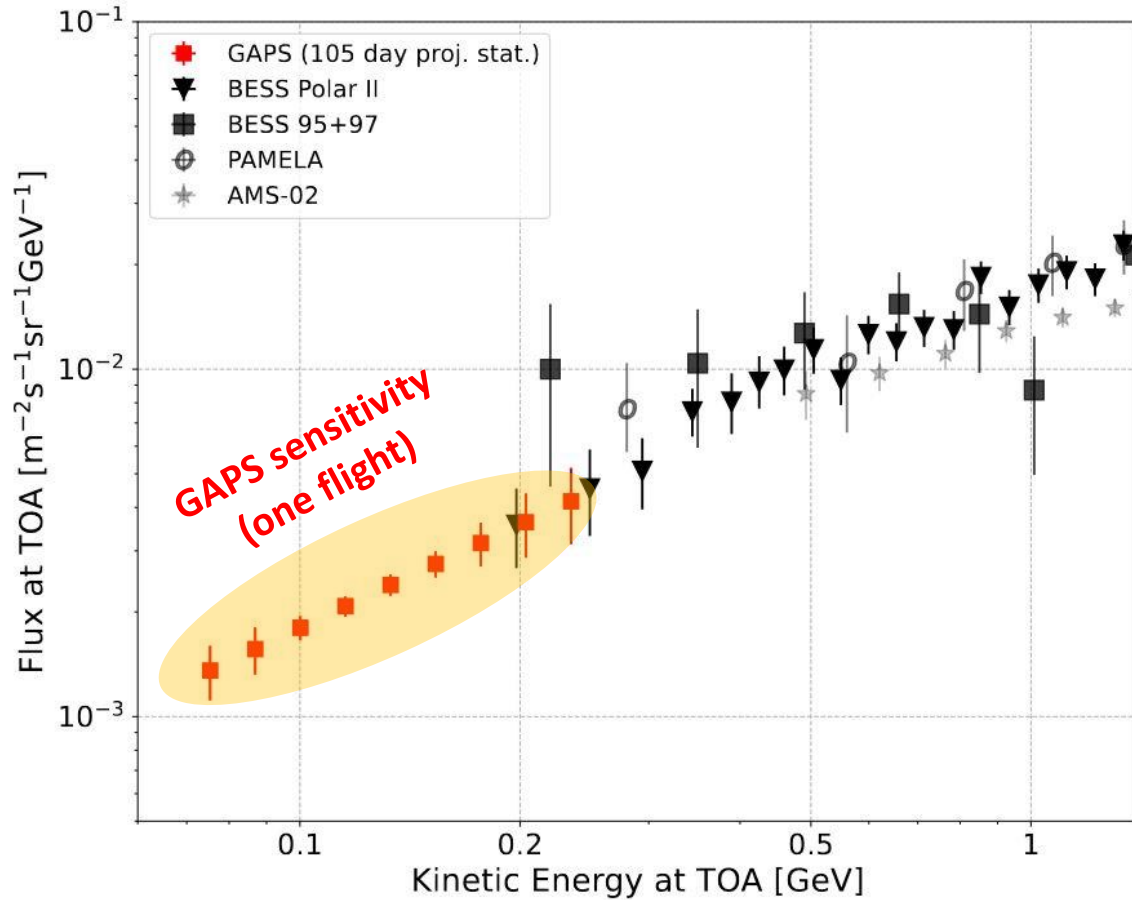
sensitivity will be ~2 orders of magnitude below the current best limits.

*Any **antideuteron** signal needs to be compatible with **antiproton** constraints!*

Low-energy \bar{p} : unprecedented precision spectrum



Rogers+ (GAPS), *Astropart. Phys.* 102791 (2022)

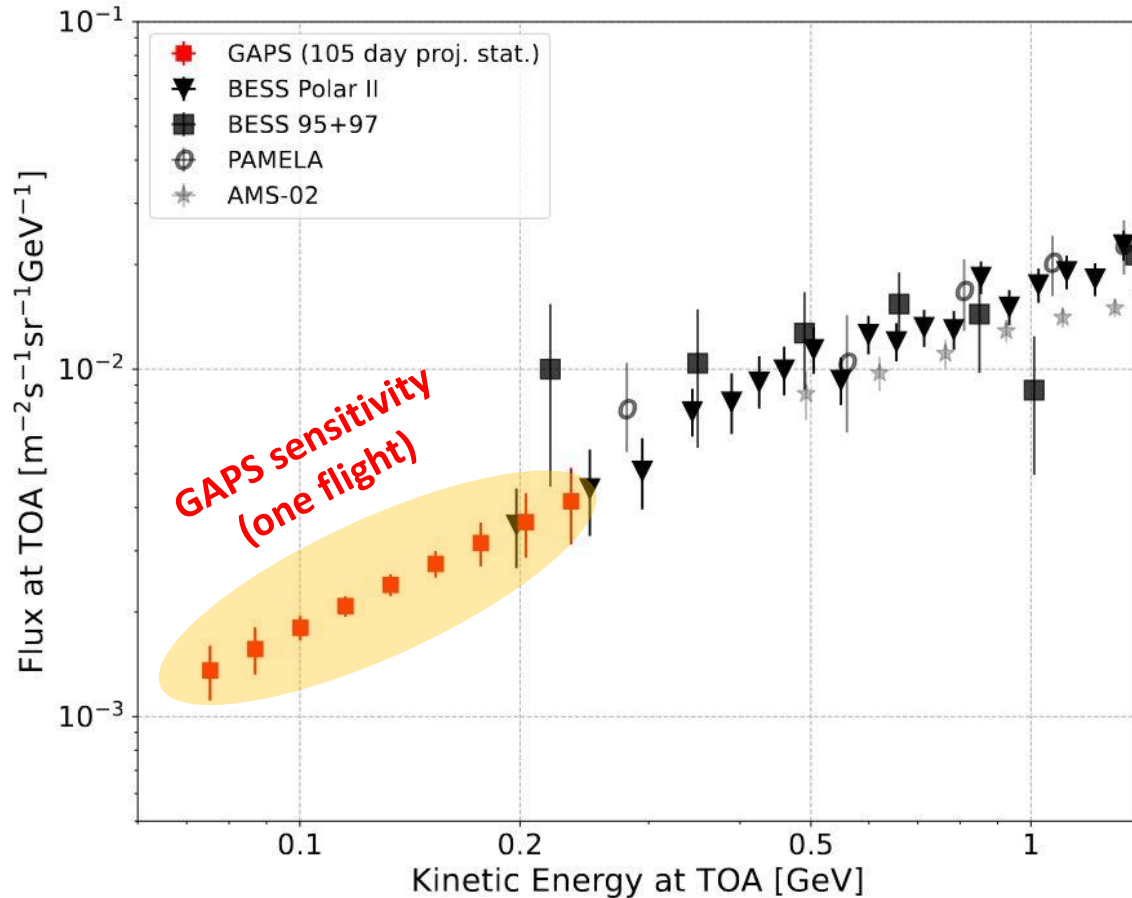


- ~500 antiprotons ($\lesssim 0.25$ GeV/n) for each flight
 - BESS : 29 at ~0.2 GeV
 - PAMELA: 7 at ~0.25 GeV
 - AMS-02: $E > 0.25$ GeV

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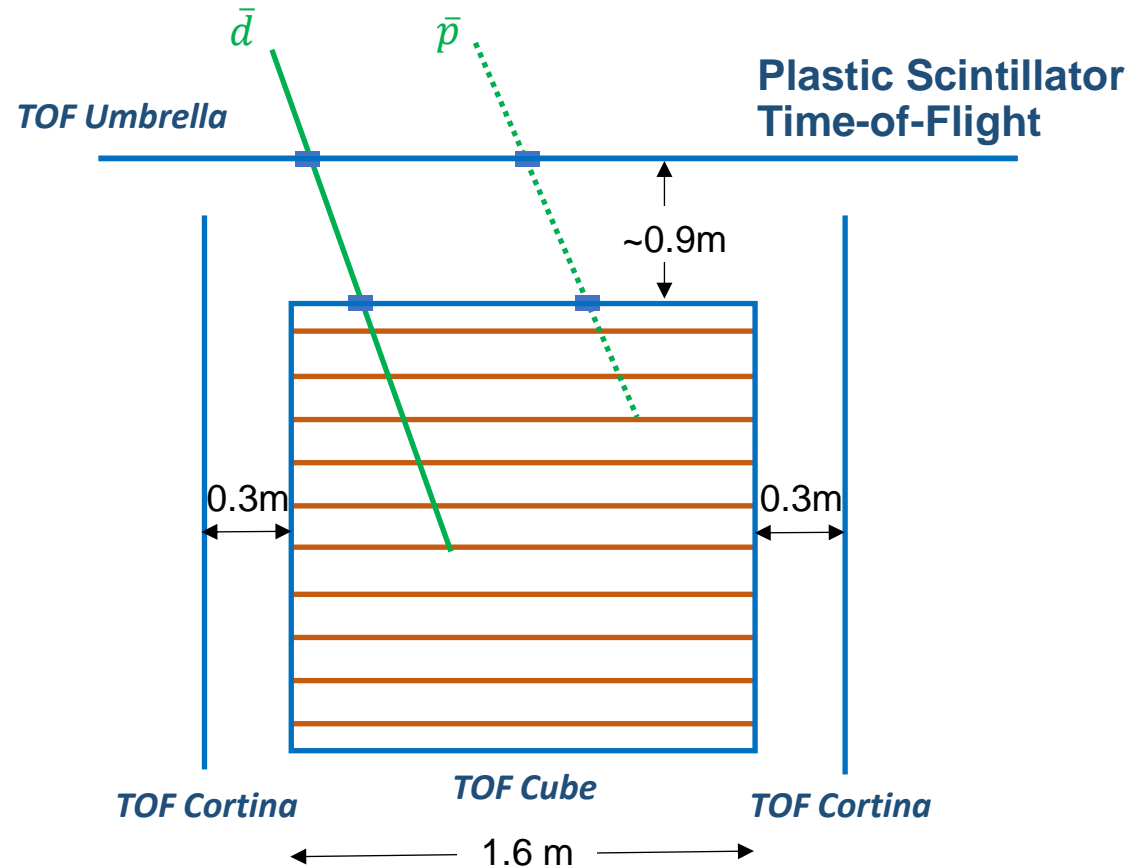


✓ Validate the GAPS novel anti-nuclei identification technologies → *Reduce systematic uncertainties for **antideuteron** search*



➤ Probe *light dark matter*, leading constraints on *primordial black hole* evaporation...

GAPS novel detection using exotic atoms

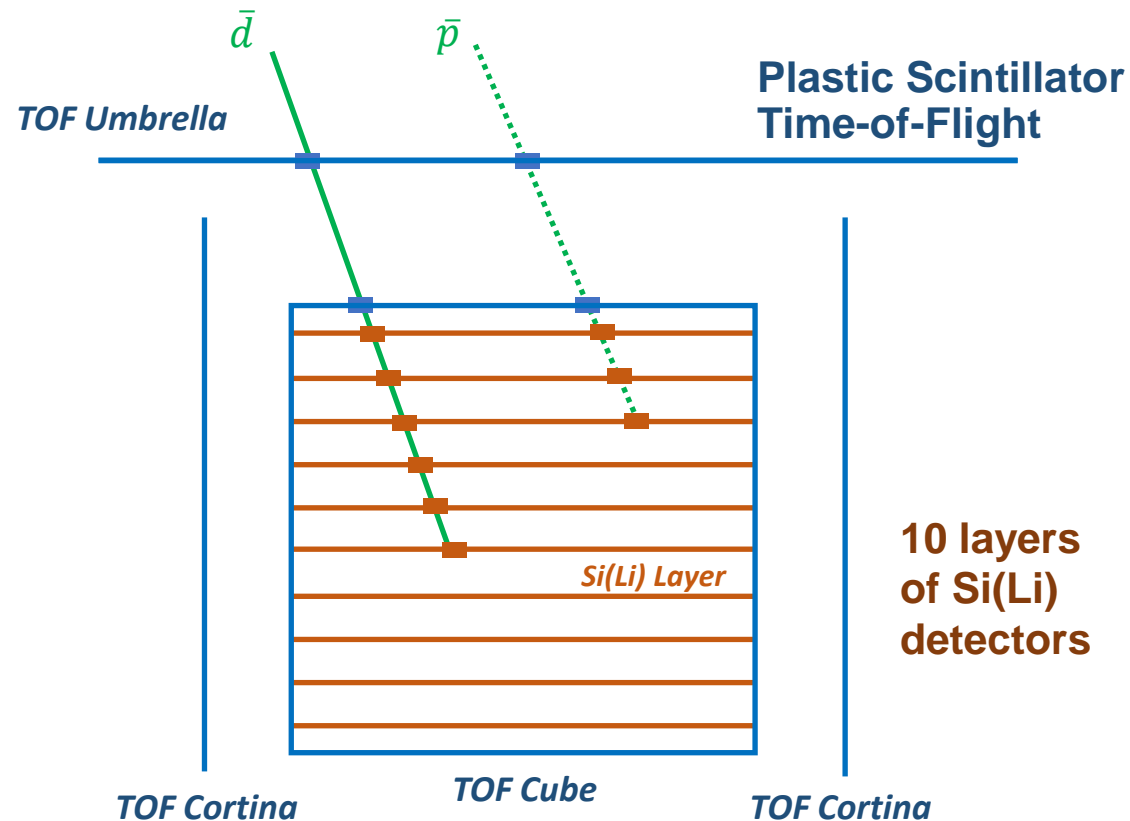


Time-of-flight system: measures velocity, incoming angle and dE/dx , fast trigger

Exotic atom technique verified at KEK: Aramaki+ *Astropart.Phys.* 49, 52-62 (2013)

GAPS sensitivity to antideuterons: Aramaki+ *Astropart.Phys.* 74, 6 (2016)

GAPS novel detection using exotic atoms



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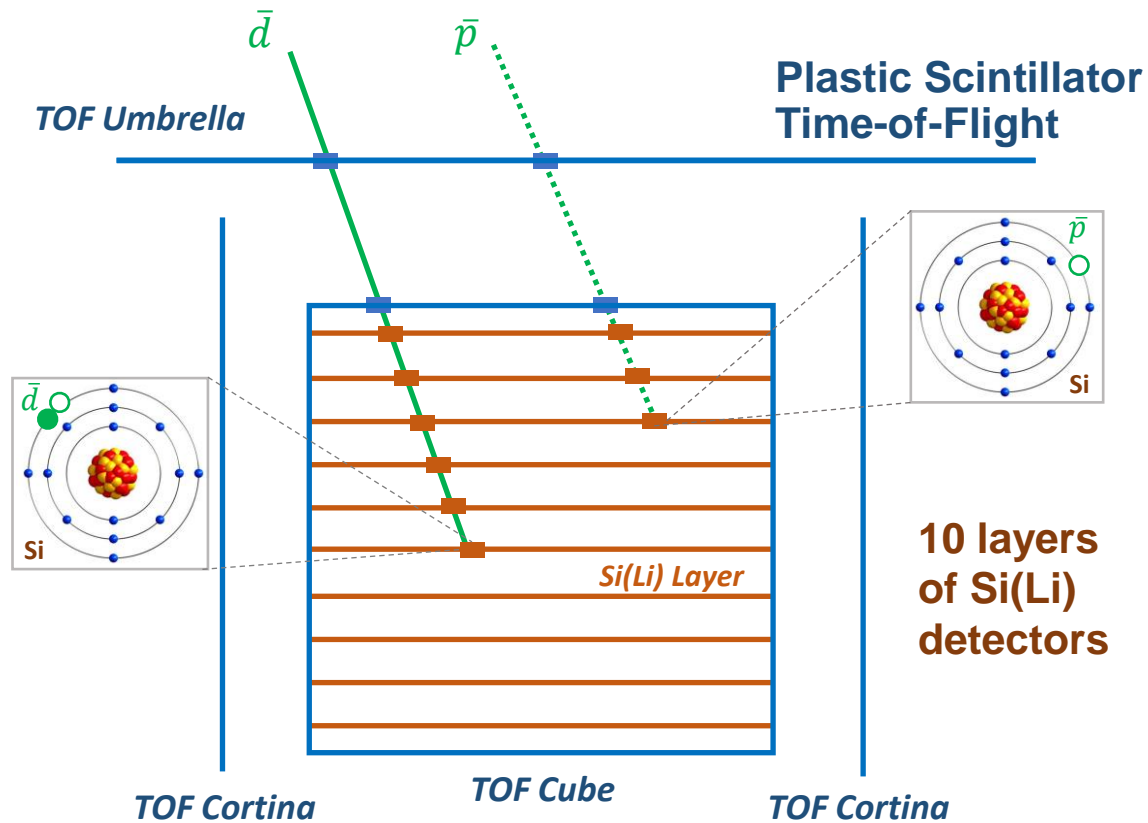
Si(Li) tracker:

- Slows/captures an incoming antiparticle

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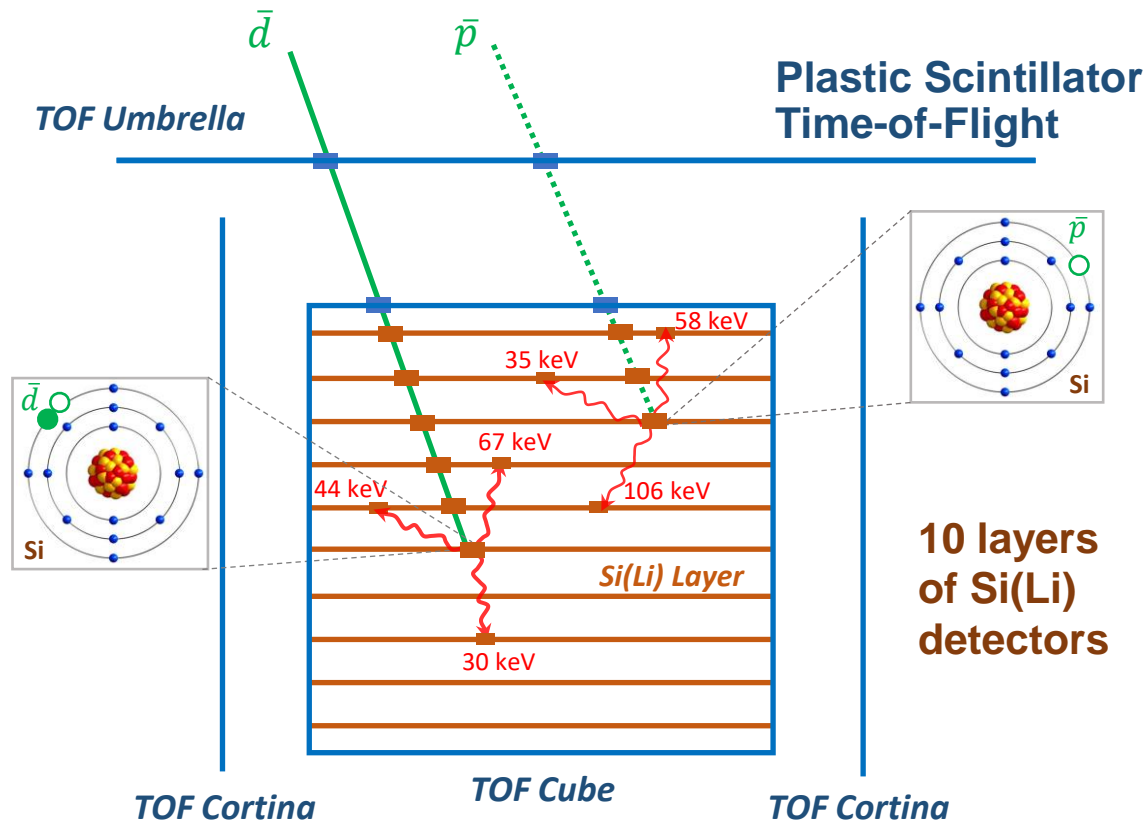
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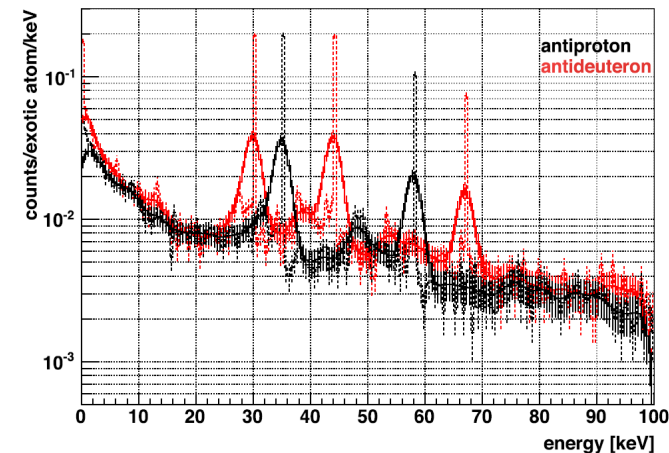
GAPS novel detection using exotic atoms



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Si(Li) tracker:

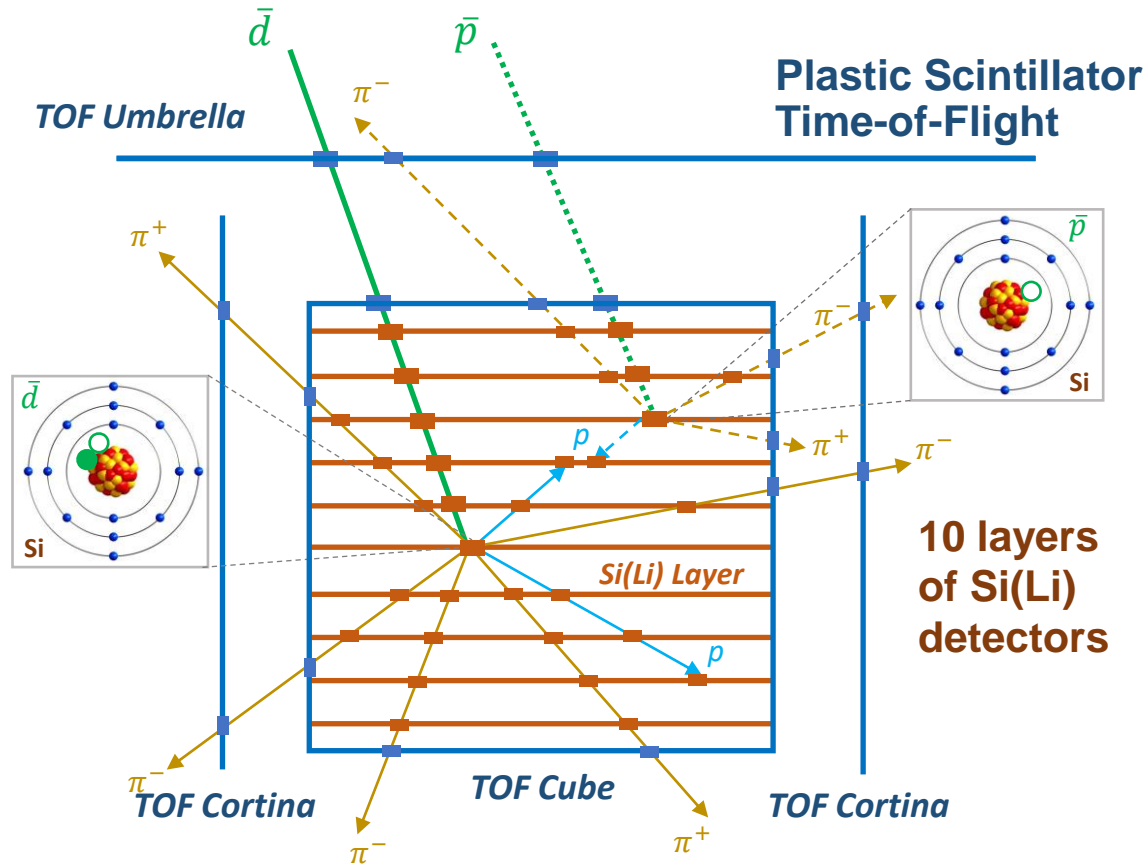
- Slows/captures an incoming antiparticle into an **exotic atom**
- Measures the decay **X-rays**



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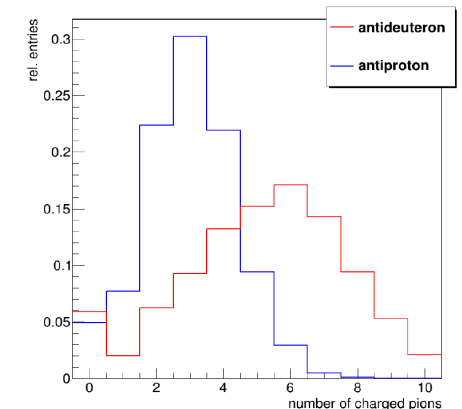
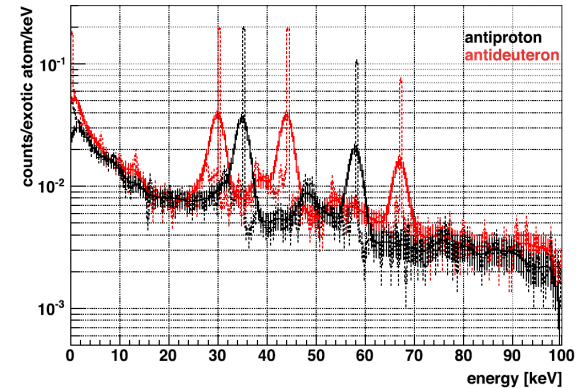
GAPS novel detection using exotic atoms



Time-of-flight system: measures velocity, incoming angle and dE/dx , fast trigger, tracks of outgoing particles

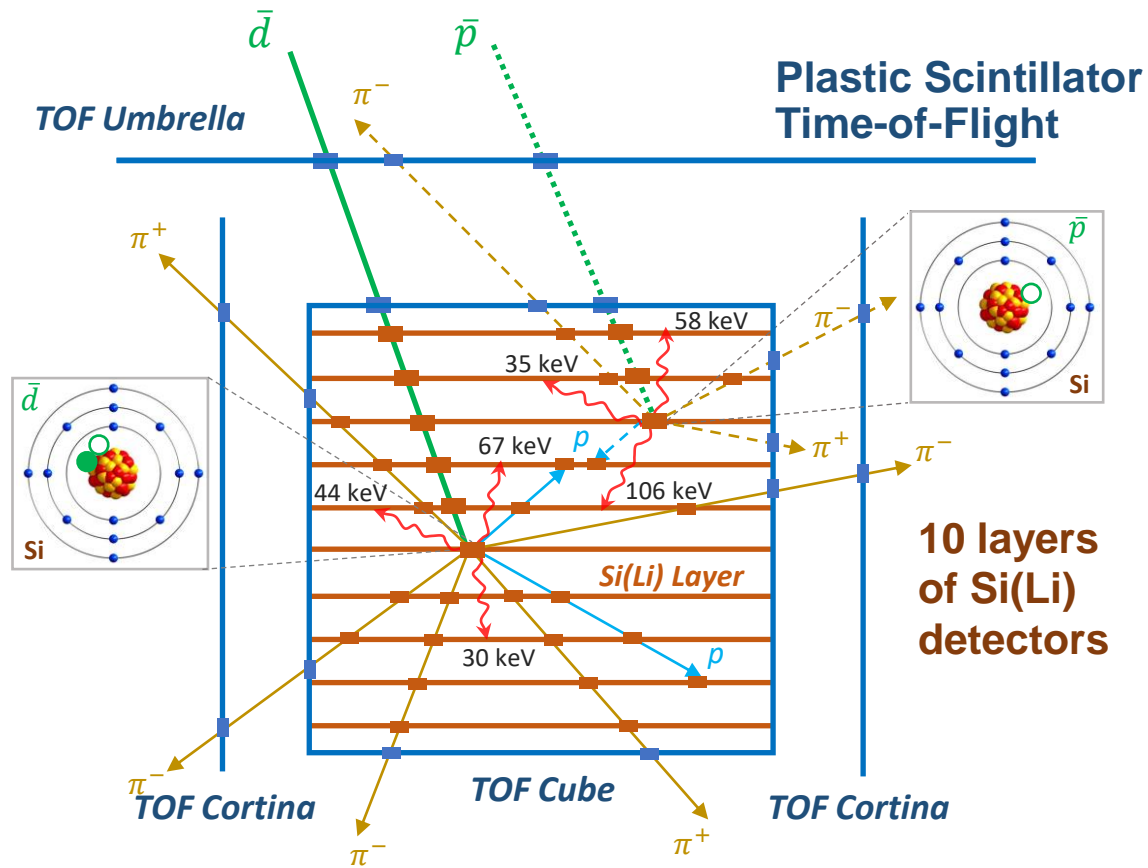
Si(Li) tracker:

- Slows/captures an incoming antiparticle into an **exotic atom**
- Measures the decay **X-rays**
- Tracks the annihilated products (**charge π & p**)



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GAPS novel detection using exotic atoms



Time-of-flight system: measures velocity, incoming angle and dE/dx , fast trigger, tracks of outgoing particles

Si(Li) tracker acts as:

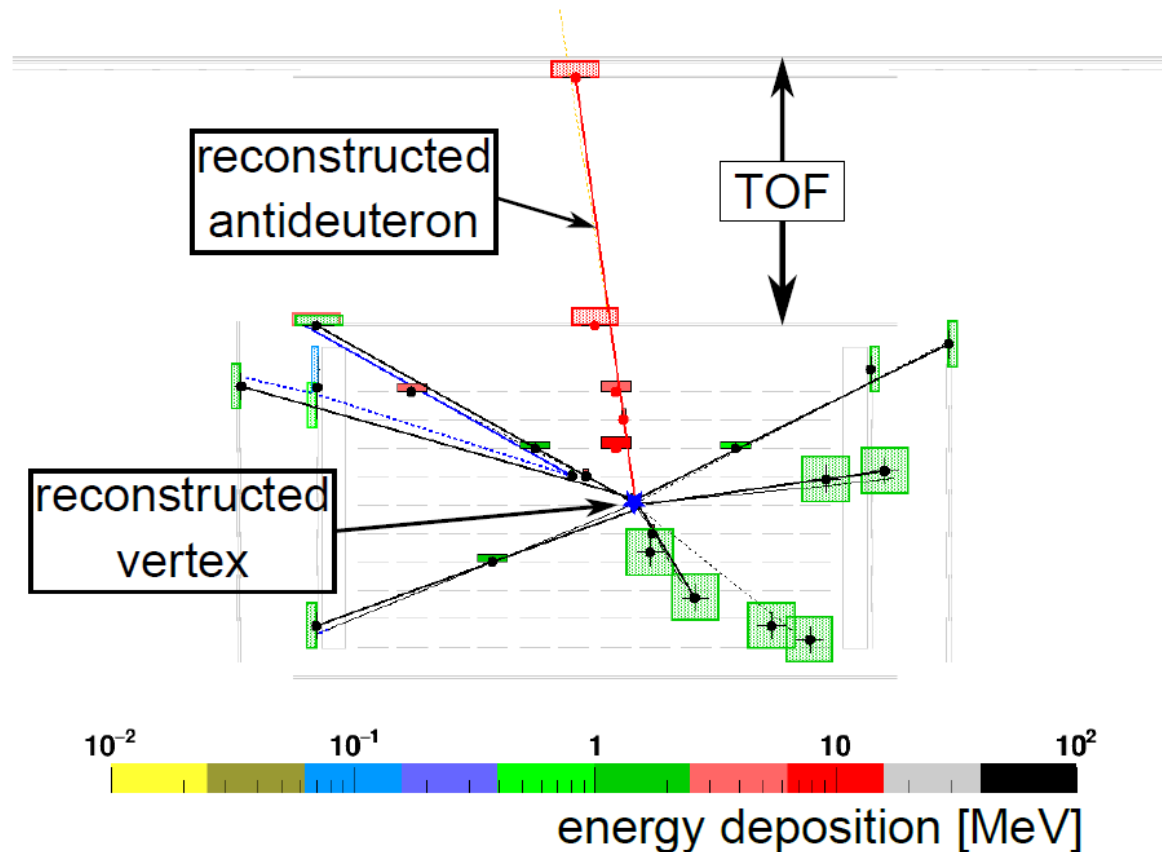
- **Target** to slow/capture an incoming antiparticle into an *exotic atom*
- **X-ray Spectrometer** to measure the decay X-rays
- **Particle Tracker** to measure the resulting dE/dX , stopping depth and annihilated *hadrons*

Exotic atom technique verified at KEK: Aramaki+ *Astropart.Phys.* 49, 52-62 (2013)

GAPS sensitivity to antideuterons: Aramaki+ *Astropart.Phys.* 74, 6 (2016)

GAPS novel detection using exotic atoms

□ **Antideuteron** event topology in the simulation with the GAPS full instrument:



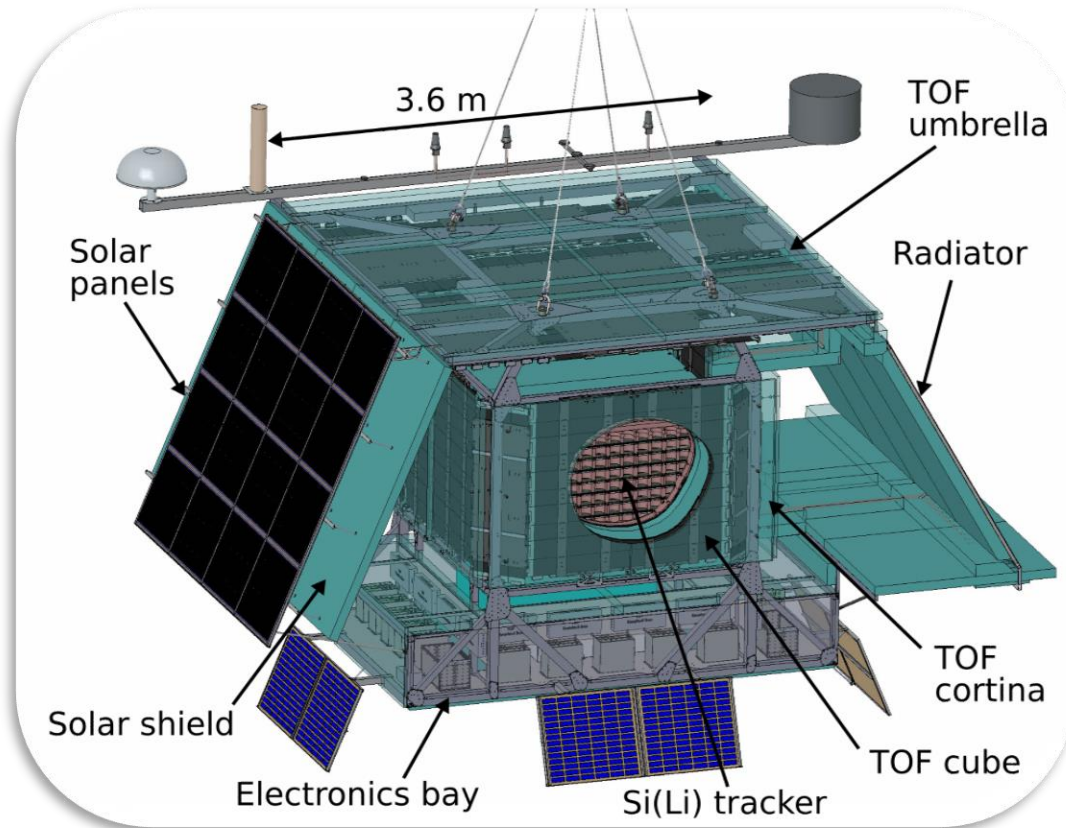
- **Red line:** the reconstruction of the primary antideuteron
- **Black lines:** reconstructed secondary tracks from the stopping vertex inside the tracker
- **Colored boxes:** energy depositions in the sensitive detector volumes

R. Munini et al. (GAPS), *Astropart. Phys.* 102640 (2021).

On a balloon!!



- ❑ GAPS' balloon nature constraints: *power, weight, size, temperature...*



- ❑ **Time-of-Flight (TOF)**

- Near-hermetic containment of tracker
- Velocity, trajectory and dE/dx measurement
- High-speed trigger and veto

- ❑ **Si(Li) Tracker → Led by SJTU**

- Target to capture light nuclei $\lesssim 0.25$ GeV/ n
- Tracker for primary and secondary hadrons
- Spectrometer for de-excitation X-rays

- ❑ **Thermal System**

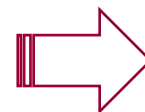
- Oscillating Heat Pipe for tracker cooling

- ❖ **Support instrumentation**

- Electronics, Solar panels, Gondola mechanics

- ❑ GAPS Scientific balloon payload:

- Size $\sim 3 \times 3 \times 2$ m, mass ~ 2.5 ton, power ~ 1.4 kW

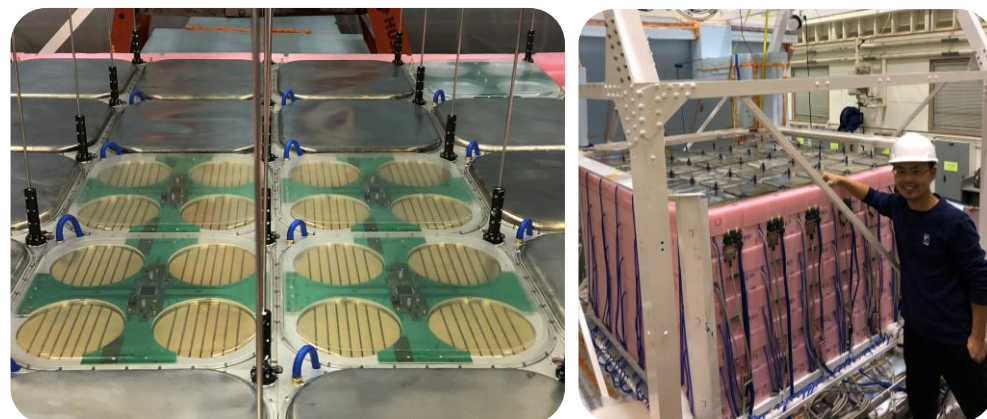
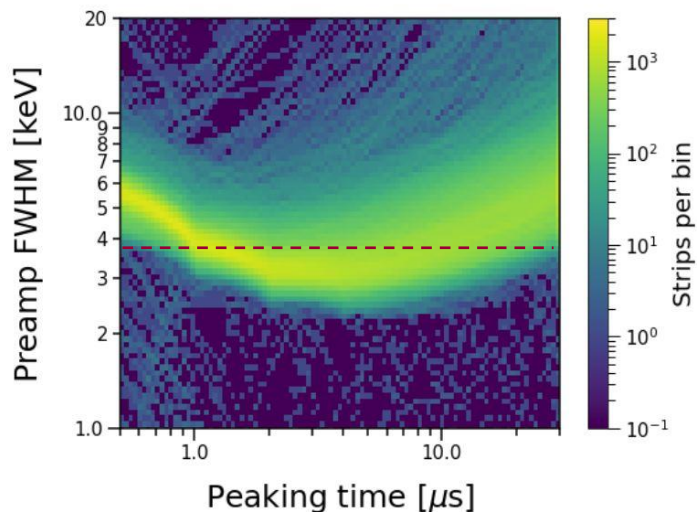
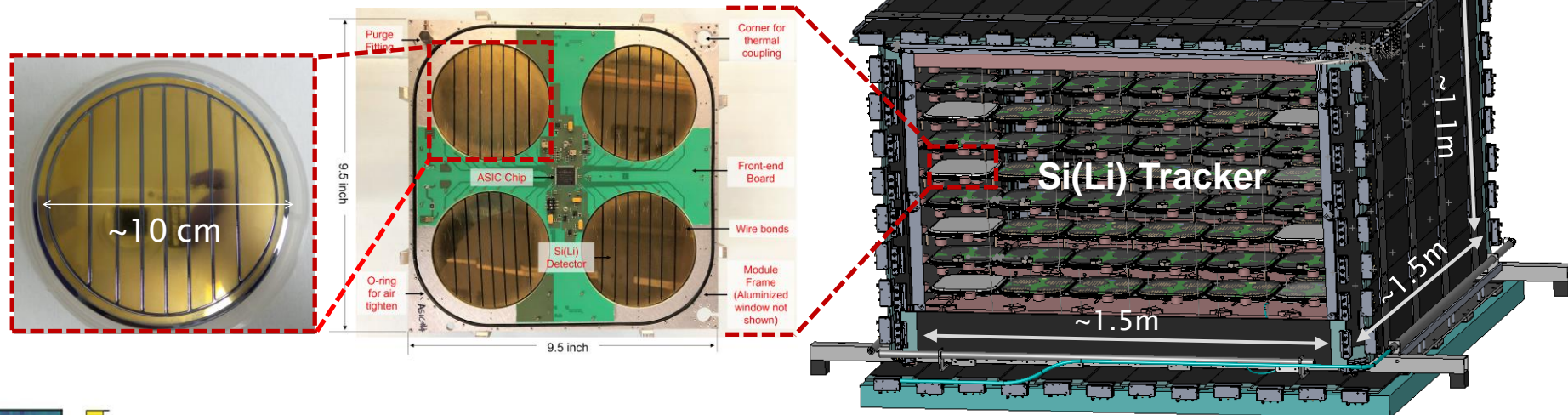


Recovered after each flight

GAPS Key Instrument-*Si(Li) Tracker*

- ❑ **Tracker:** ~1100 custom lithium-drifted silicon detectors.
 - ~1.5 x1.5 x1.1 m, 10 layers

Perez et al., NIM A (2018)
 Kozai et al., NIM A (2019)
 Rogers et al., JINST (2019)
 Saffold et al., NIM A (2021)
 Kozai et al., NIM A (2022)
 Xiao et al., IEEE 70 (2023)



All Si(Li) detectors have been calibrated and integrated into the tracker!!

GAPS Key Instrument-*Si(Li) Tracker*

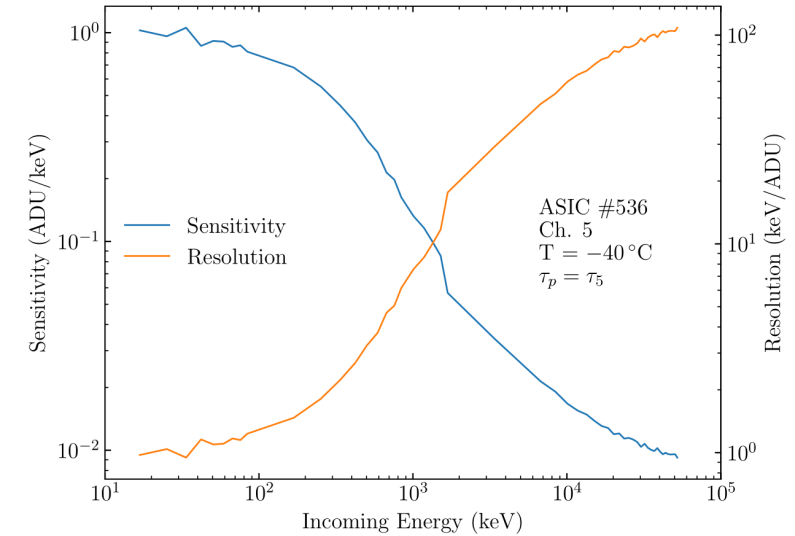
➤ GAPS on *balloon*: power limited, payload limited, etc.



❑ GAPS custom ASIC (SLIDER-32)

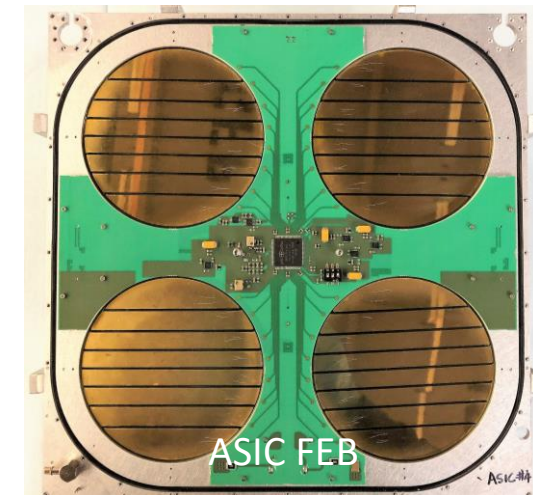
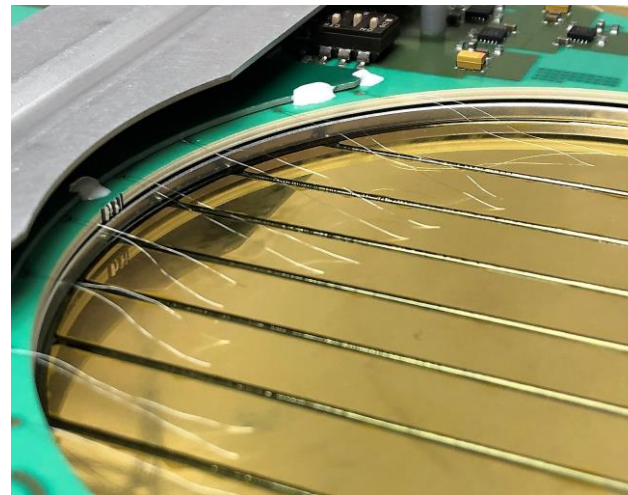
- 180-nm CMOS technology
- 32 channels and 11-bit ADC
- 1 keV resolution in 10-100 keV
- <10% resolution up to 100 MeV

➔ **Power consumption: <10 mW/chan**



+ Wire bounds connect detector strips to ASIC FEB.

- Reduced mass budget
- Lower power budget
- Improved track reconstruction

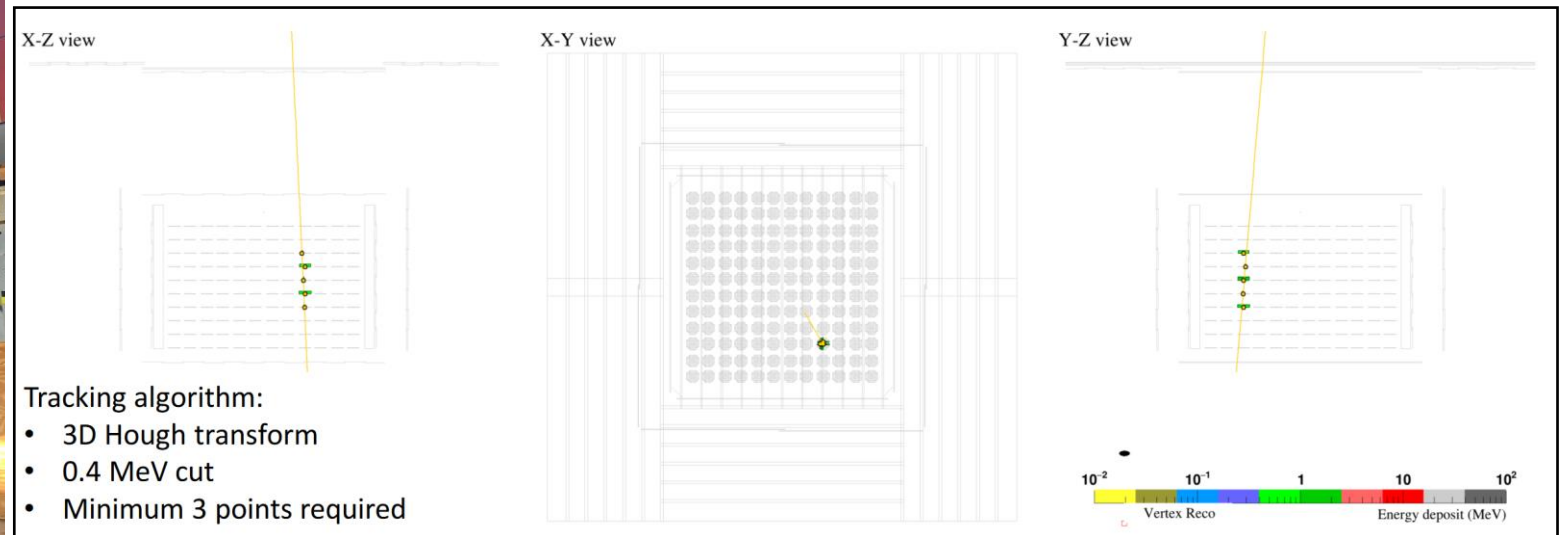


Scotti et al., Proc. (ICRC2019), Manghisoni et al., IEEE 62 (2015)
 Manghisoni et al., IEEE 68 (2021), Manghisoni et al., IEEE 71 (2023)

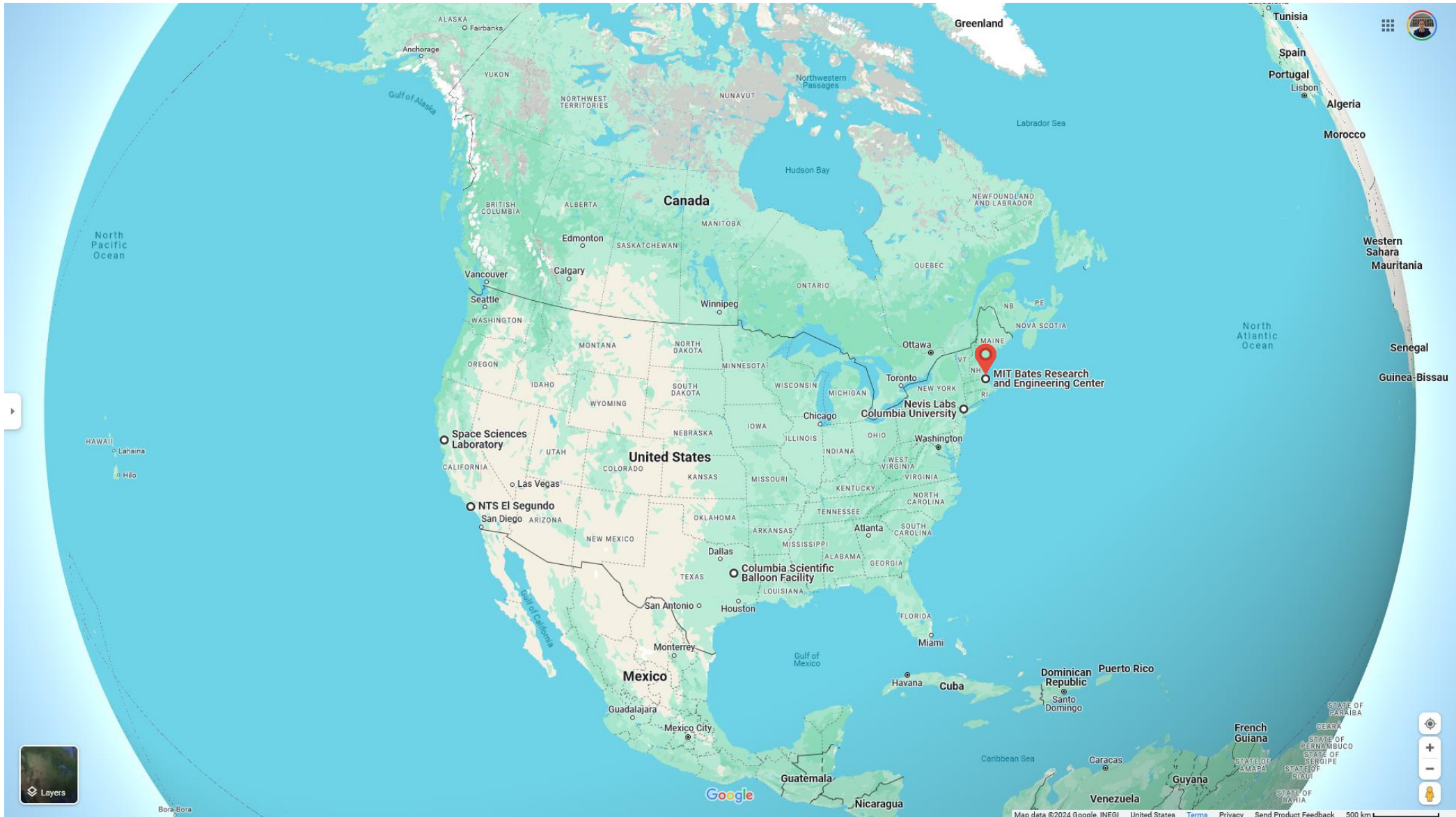
GAPS *Payload*



- ❑ Combined data taking with TOF and Tracker on ground:
 - More than 10 million muon tracks have been collected.
 - Detailed data analysis ongoing.



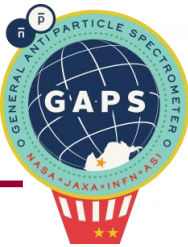
GAPS Long Path to Antarctica



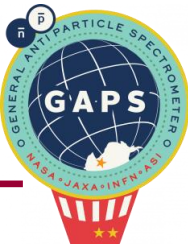
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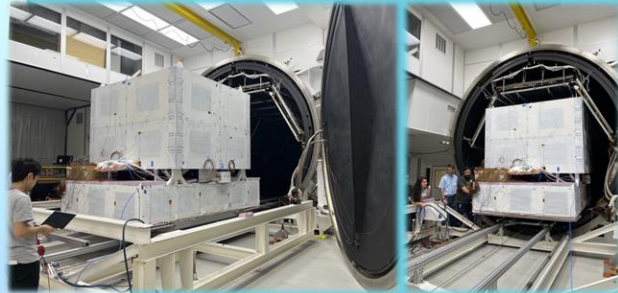
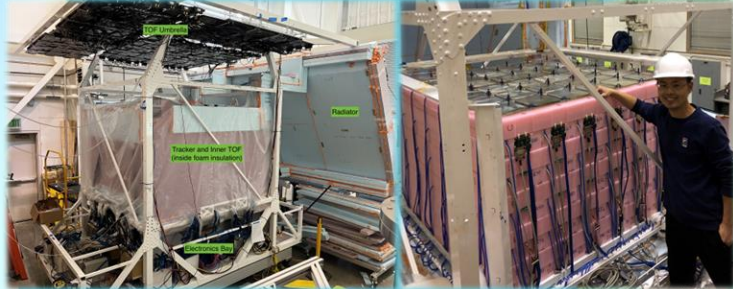
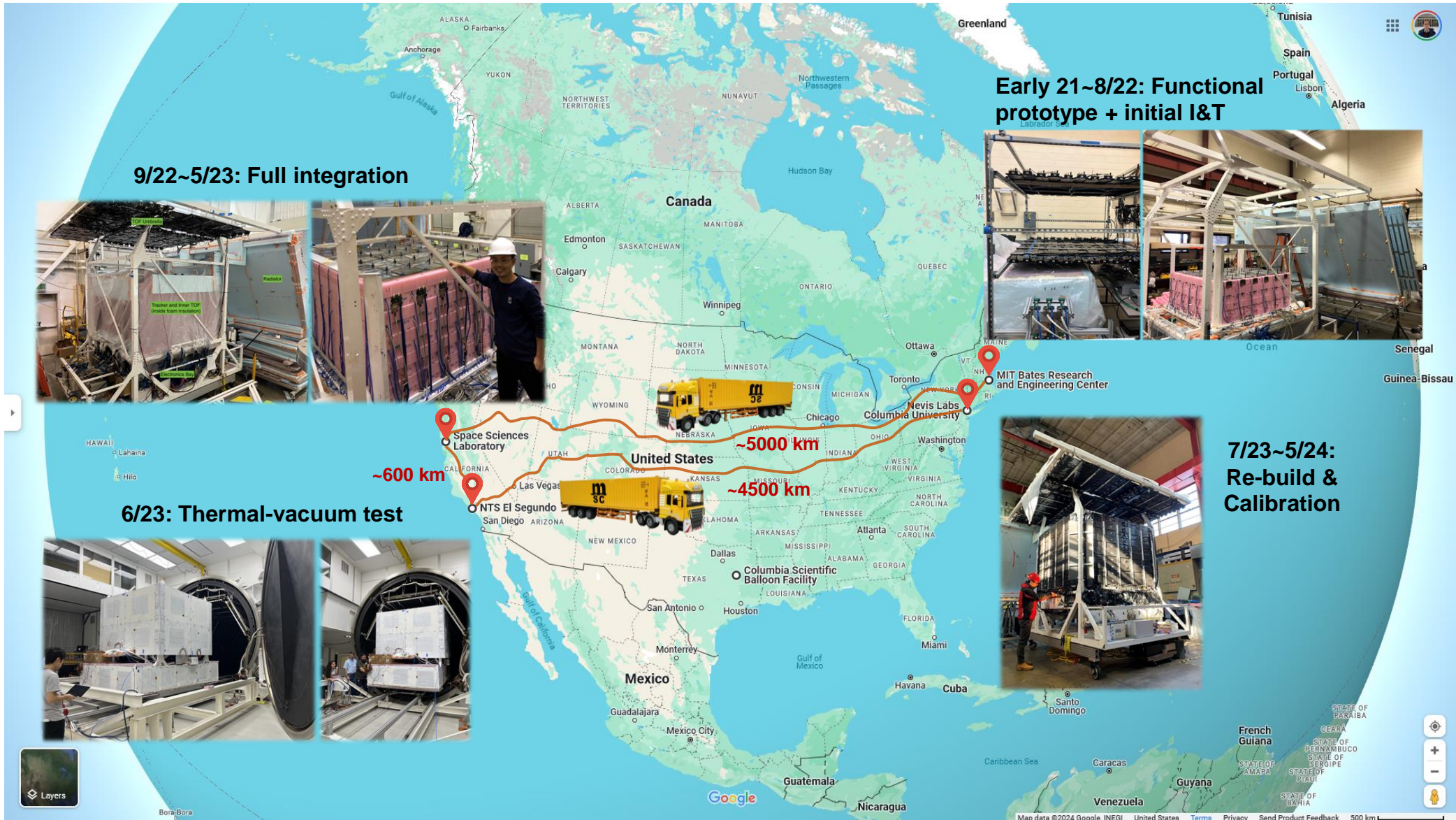
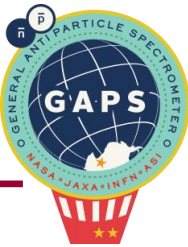
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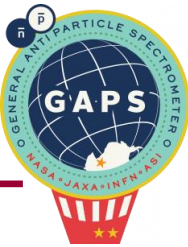
GAPS Long Path to Antarctica



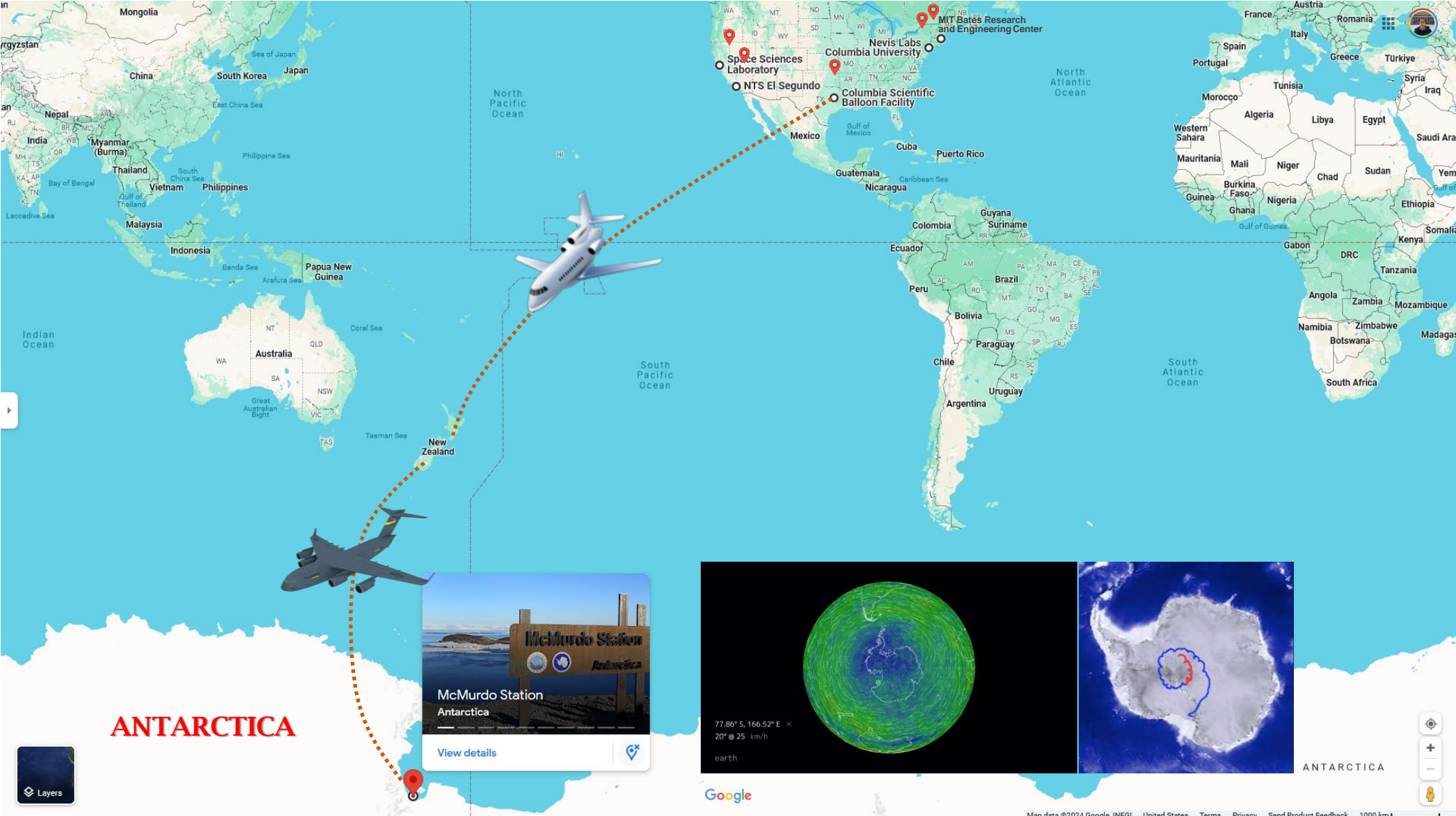
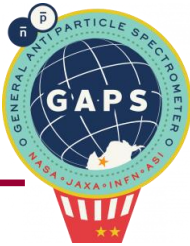
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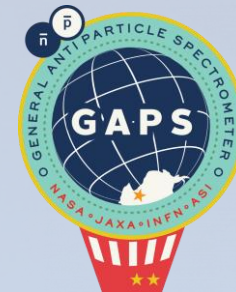


GAPS Long Path to Antarctica



Countdown to *Blast-off* !!



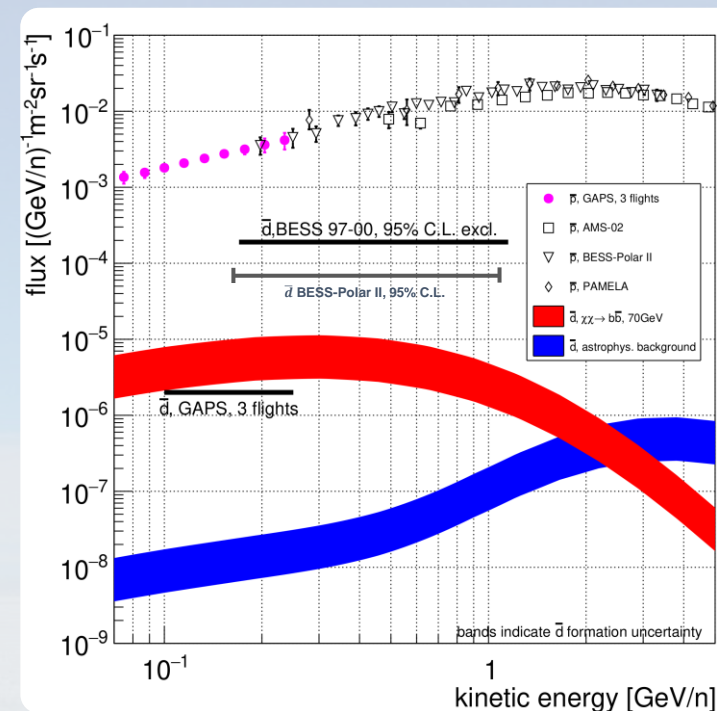


Summary & Outlook

□ GAPS: first experiment optimized specifically for low-energy ($\lesssim 0.25$ GeV/n) cosmic anti-p, anti-d, and anti-He.

□ GAPS aims to deliver:

- *first-time detection of cosmic antideuterons with an unprecedented sensitivity ~2 orders of magnitude below the current best limits, “smoking-gun” DM signature.*
- *precision antiproton measurement in an unexplored energy range*
- *open sensitivity to low-energy cosmic anti-He*



□ GAPS has completed the on-ground commissioning, towards the **first science flight from the Antarctica this year!**

Stay tuned!!!

GAPS Collaboration



~ 50 collaborators



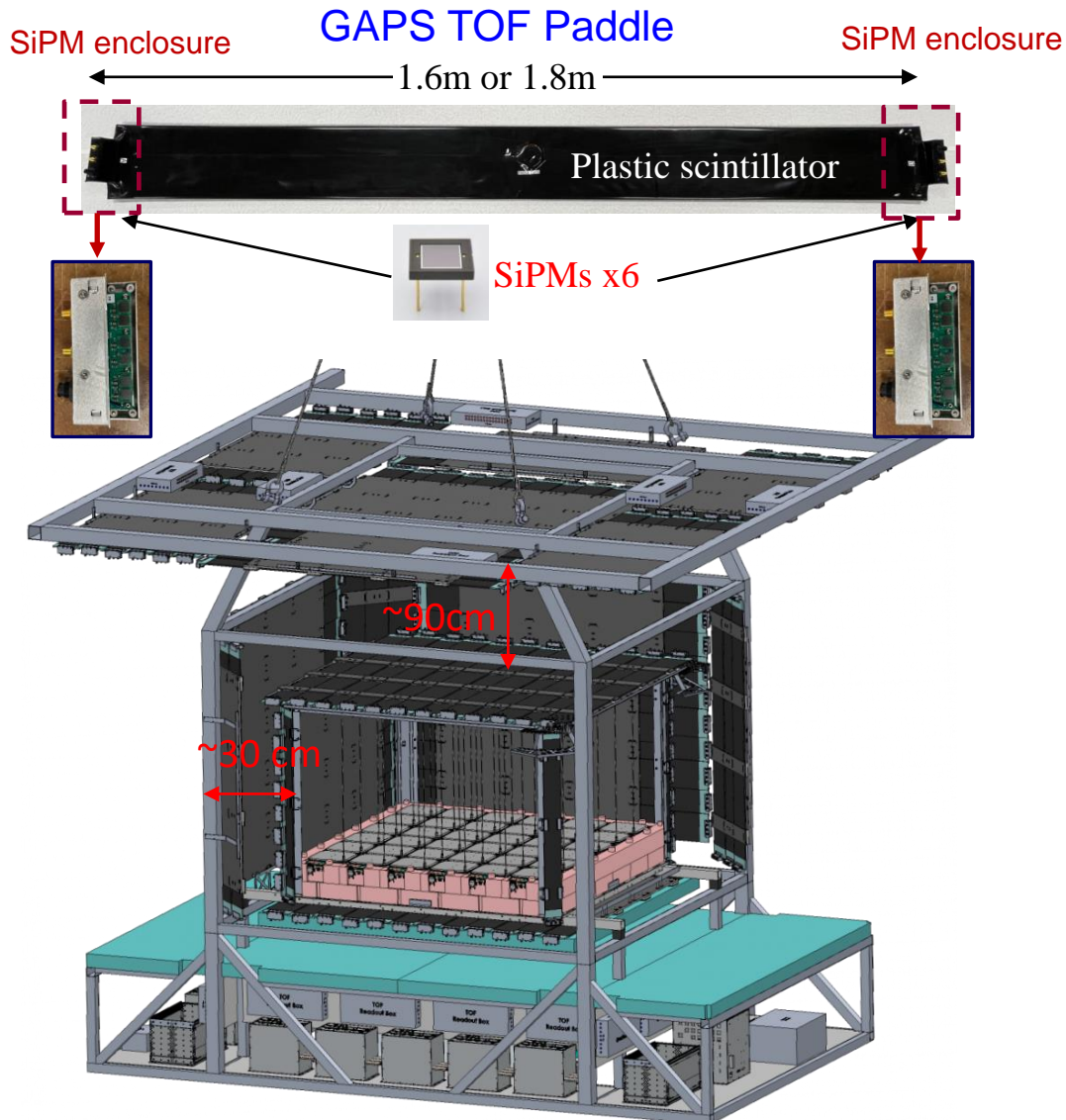
Thank You!



Backup Slides



GAPS Instrument-*TOF*

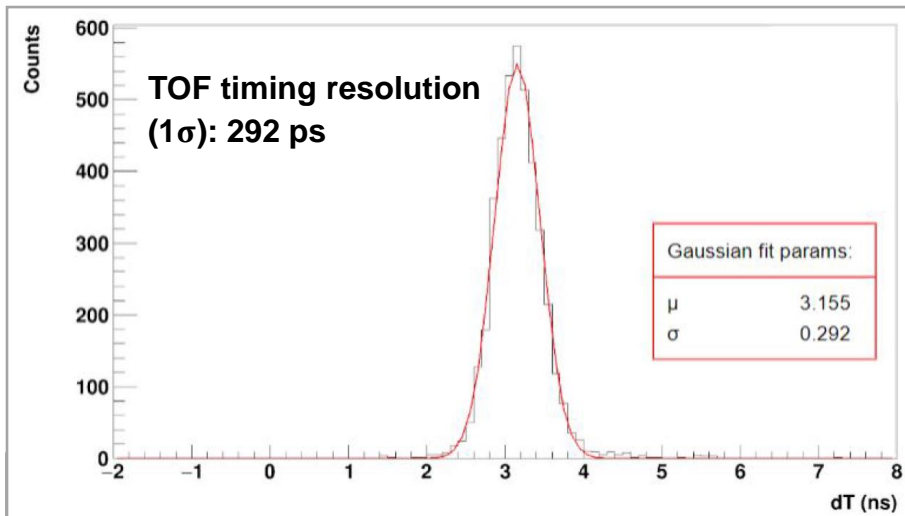


□ Time of Flight plastic scintillator:

- Covers $\sim 15 \text{ m}^2$ inner cube and $\sim 25 \text{ m}^2$ outer layer (top umbrella + side cortina).

*Bird et al., Proc. ICRC (2019), Quinn et al., Proc. ICRC (2019)
 Quinn et al., Proc. ICRC (2021), Feldman et al., Proc. ICRC (2023)*

GAPS Instrument-*TOF*

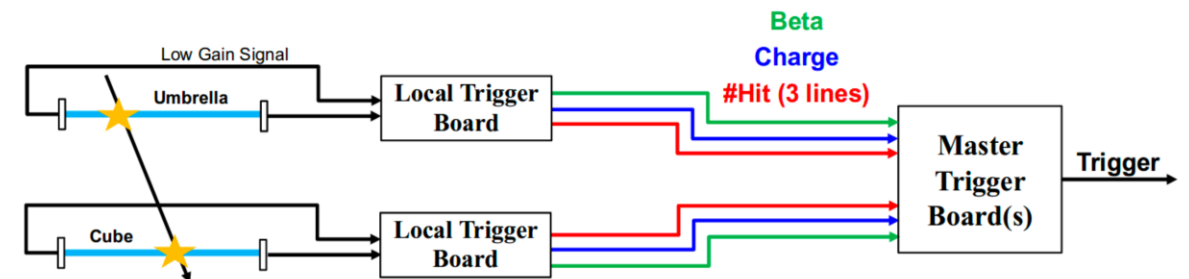


❑ Time of Flight plastic scintillator:

- Covers $\sim 15 \text{ m}^2$ inner cube and $\sim 25 \text{ m}^2$ outer layer (top umbrella + side cortina).

❑ Measure velocity of incoming particles + fast trigger to Si(Li) tracker.

- **Time resolution** \rightarrow achieved $\lesssim 400 \text{ ps}$ (meets the requirement $< 0.5 \text{ ns}$)
- **TOF Trigger & Veto** \rightarrow accept $\sim 80\%$ of anti-nuclei and suppress overall event rate $< 500 \text{ Hz}$!

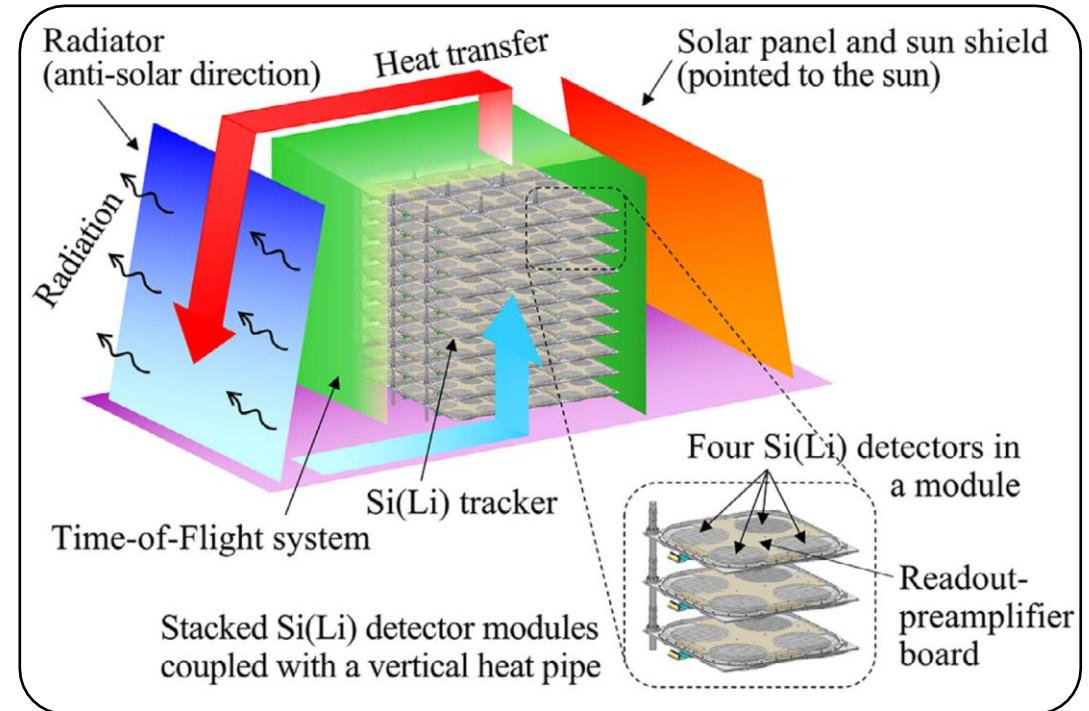


*Bird et al., Proc. ICRC (2019), Quinn et al., Proc. ICRC (2019)
Quinn et al., Proc. ICRC (2021), Feldman et al., Proc. ICRC (2023)*

GAPS Instrument-*Thermal*

- ❑ Oscillating Heating Pipe (OHP): low power, low mass, and semi-passive
 - Dual-phase fluid in small pipes (ID ~1 mm), heating of Si(Li) detectors (~300 W) transferred by OHP to a radiator then to the space
 - Developed at JAXA/ISAS → firstly used for balloon

Okazaki et al., *J. Astr. Instr.* 3 (2014), Fuke et al., *J. Astron. Instrum.* (2017)
 Okazaki et al., *Appl. Therm. Eng.* (2018), Fuke et al., *NIM A* (2023)

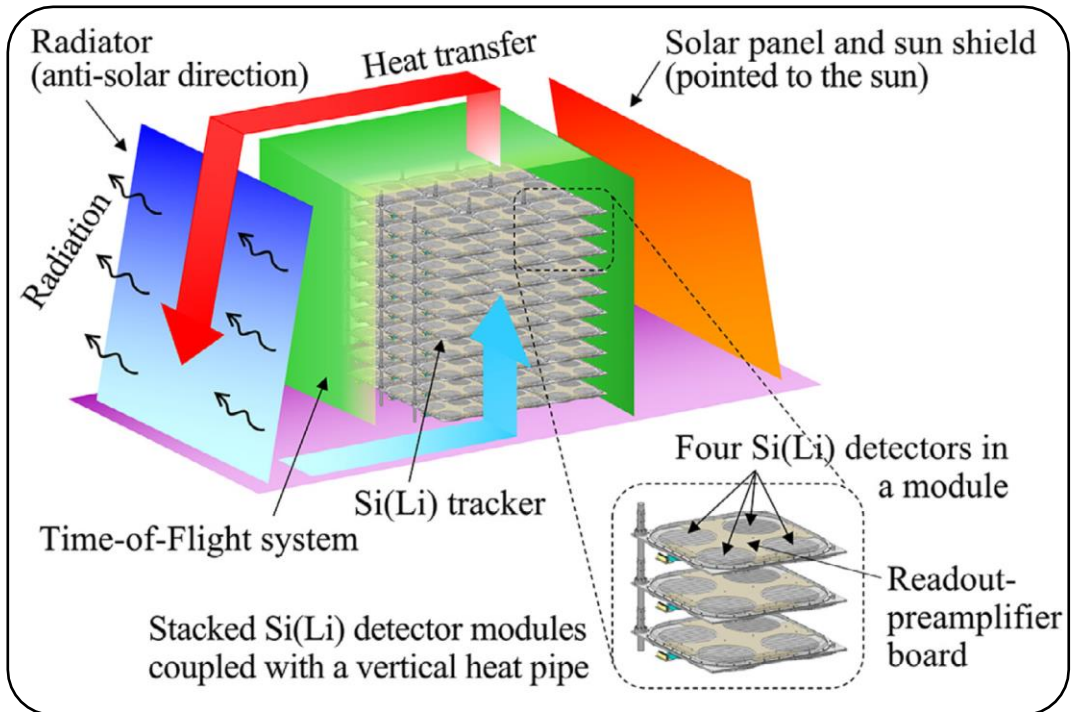
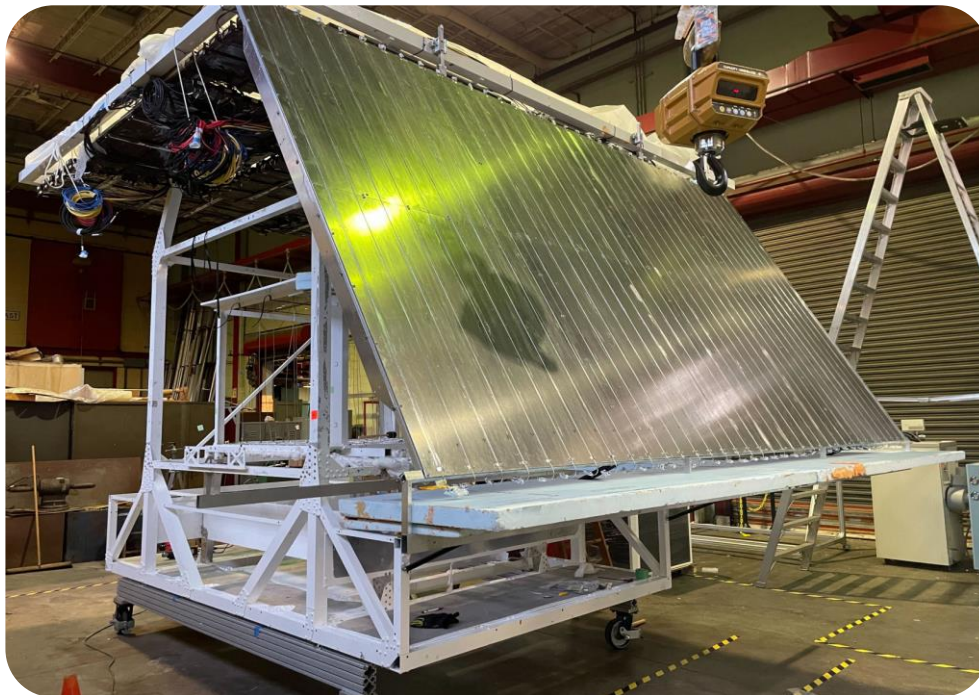


- ❑ Scaled radiator model was validated on engineering flight (NASA SIFT)



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GAPS radiator for flight mounted on the gondola

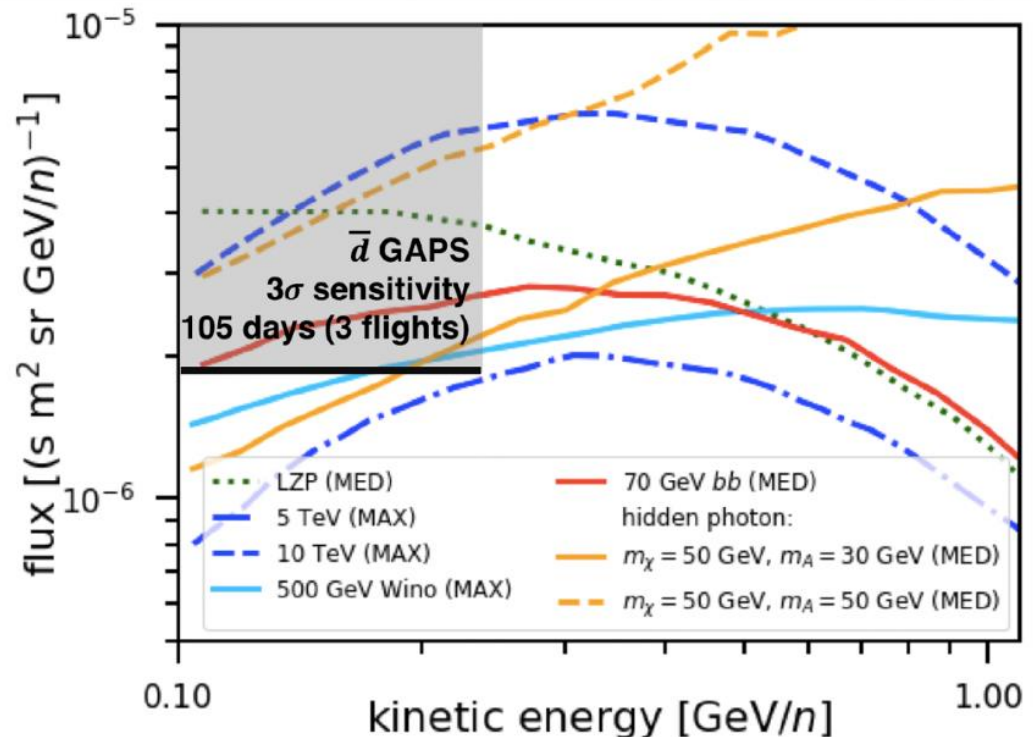
Okazaki et al., *J. Astr. Instr.* 3 (2014), Fuke et al., *J. Astron. Instrum.* (2017)
 Okazaki et al., *Appl. Therm. Eng.* (2018), Fuke et al., *NIM A* (2023)



Low-energy \bar{d} : generic signature of dark matter

□ The GAPS antideuteron search is sensitive to a **wide range of generic dark matter models**, e.g.:

- Generic 70-GeV WIMP annihilation model that explains AMS-02 antiproton excess and GC γ -ray excess
- Dark matter gravitino decay
- Extra dimensions
- Dark photons
- Heavy DM models with Sommerfeld enhancement



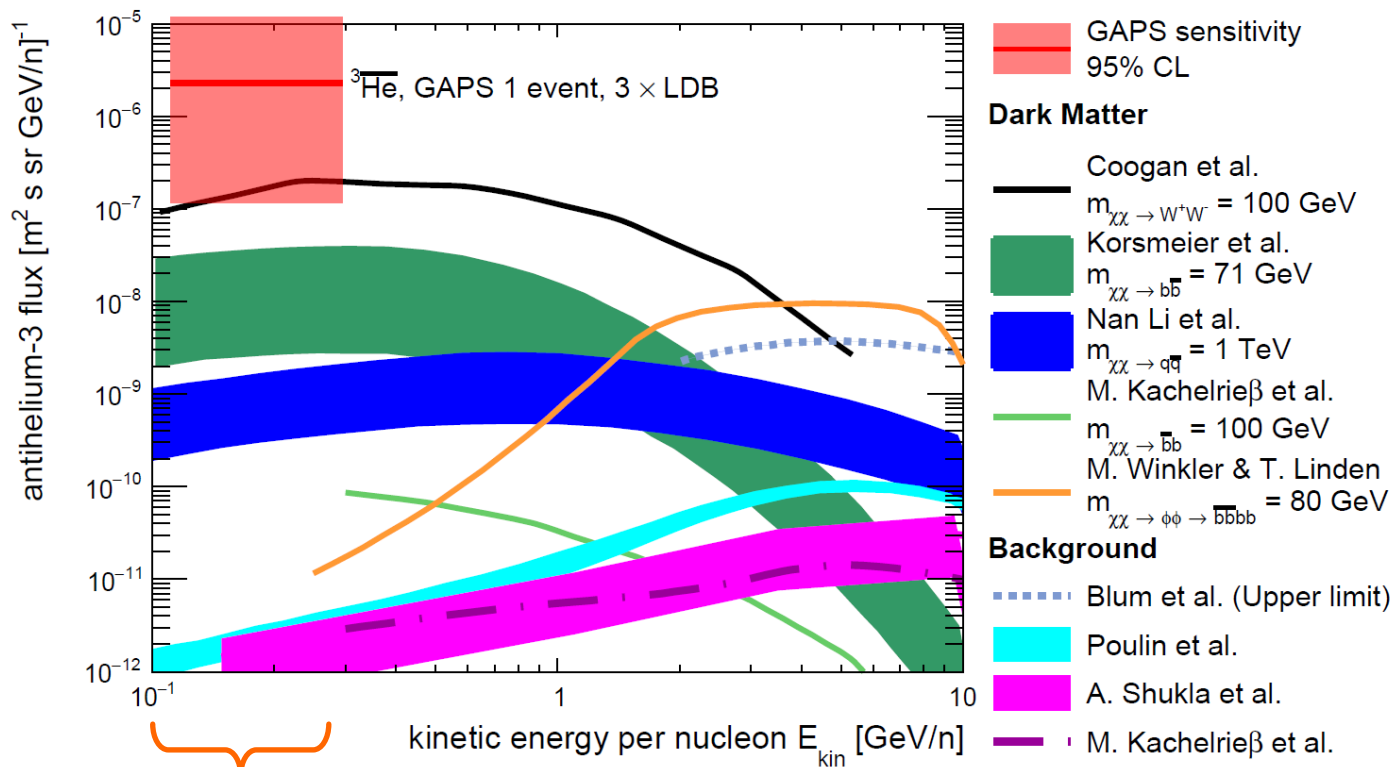
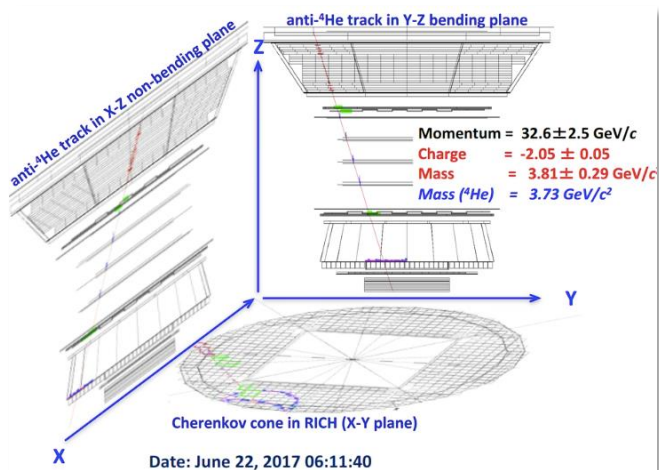
Any **antideuteron** signal needs to be compatible with **antiproton** constraints!

Low-energy \overline{He} : new probe of hinted anomalies

- GAPS extends to lower energies (0.11-0.3 GeV/n), complementary to AMS-02.
 - Capable of confirming signal, orthogonal detection technique, uniquely low bkg.

- **2018:** “To date, we have observed eight events...with $Z = -2$. All eight events are in the helium mass region.”
 - S. Ting (La Palma, AMS overview)

AMS Candidate Anti-He4 event ($p = 32.6$ GeV/c)



GAPS energy range

Saffold+ (GAPS), *Astropart. Phys.* 102580 (2021).

GAPS “Background” Rejection



- CR, p , e^\pm rejection: select slow particles with TOF, AND simultaneous detection of annihilation products (TOF + Tracker)
- Potential “background” for \bar{d}/\overline{H}_e search = antiparticle (\bar{p}) mis-identification:
 - $\bar{p}/\bar{d}/\overline{H}_e$ follow same way to form exotic atom and produce the similar annihilation products

□ GAPS background discrimination power (\bar{p}/\bar{d} identification)

- Stopping range, dE/dx
- Charge particle (pion/proton) multiplicity
- Characteristic atomic X-ray lines

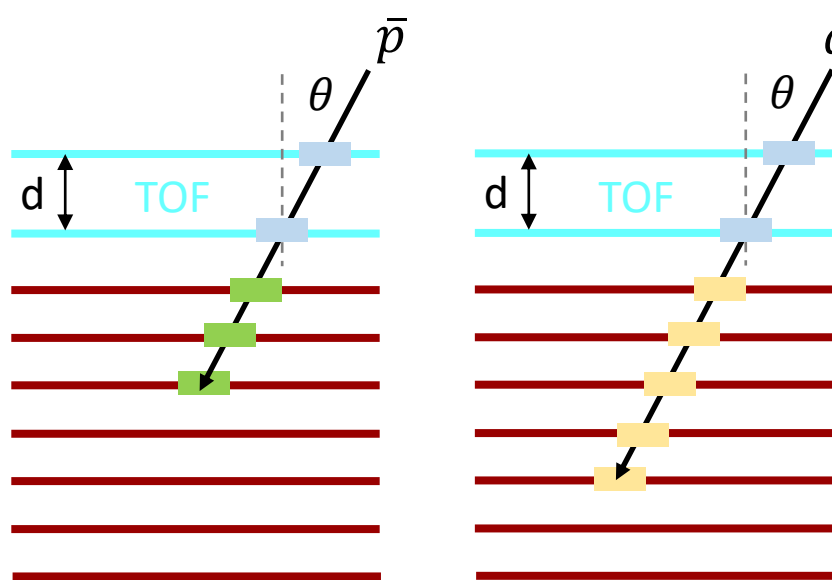


GAPS Anti-nuclei Discrimination

Discrimination Power
(\bar{p} / \bar{d} identification)

- Stopping range, dE/dx
- Charge particle (pion/proton) multiplicity
- Characteristic atomic x-ray lines

- TOF measures angle & velocity of primary particles precisely.
- With the same velocity (beta), antideuterons go deeper and deposit more energies in tracker layers (larger dE/dx) **due to a heavier mass.**



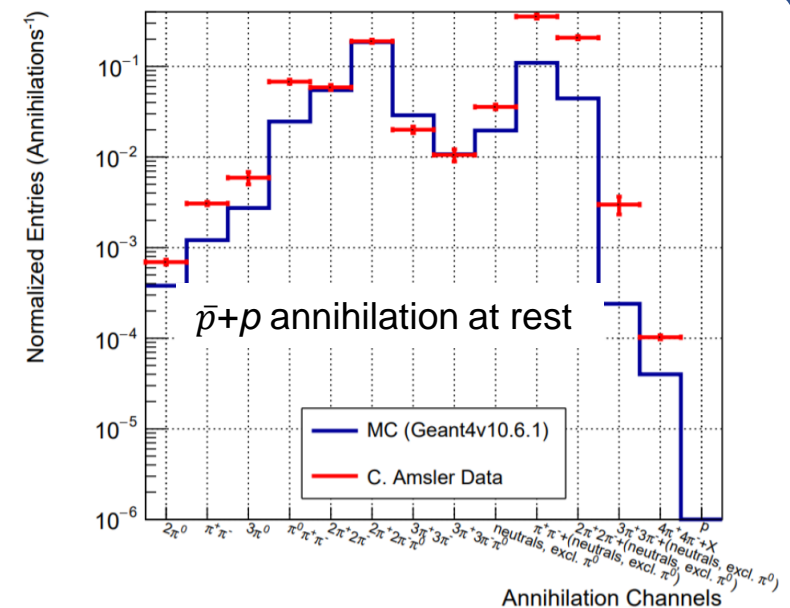
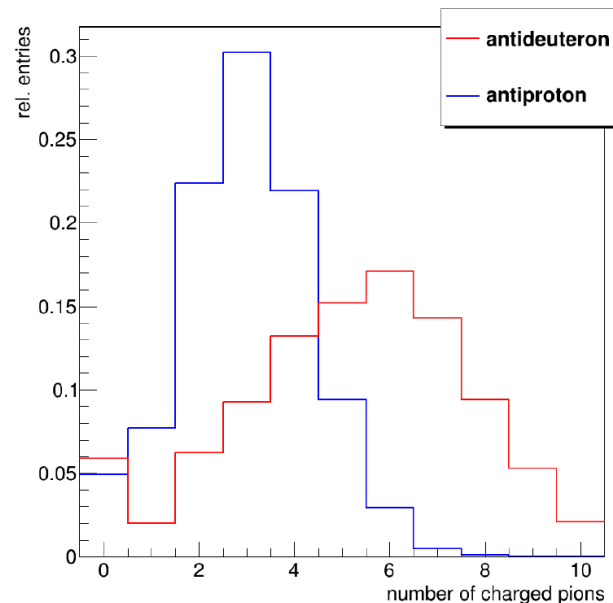
GAPS Anti-nuclei Discrimination



Discrimination Power
(\bar{p} / \bar{d} identification)

- Stopping range, dE/dx
- **Charge particle (pion/proton) multiplicity**
- Characteristic atomic x-ray lines

- More pions/protons from antideuteron annihilation due to a heavier mass.



- Use antiproton data (Crystal Barrel) to tune/validate annihilation physics in Geant4 (work with Geant4 developers).

GAPS Anti-nuclei Discrimination



Discrimination Power
(\bar{p} / \bar{d} identification)

- Stopping range, dE/dx
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- **Characteristic atomic x-ray lines**

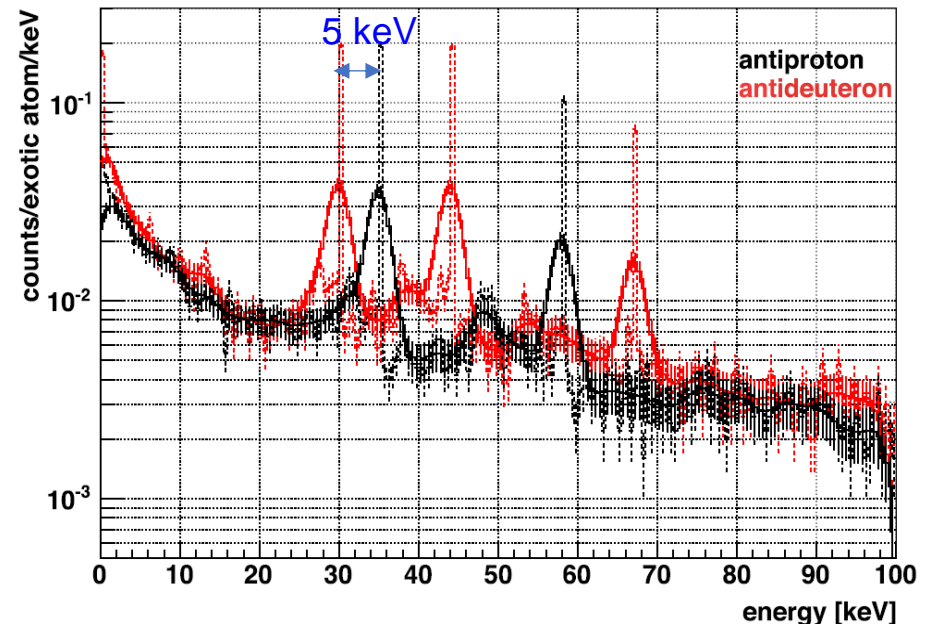
- X-ray energies from exotic atom depend on the mass of the captured antiparticle.

$$E_X = (zZ)^2 \frac{M^*}{m_e^*} R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$$

↑ Antiparticle mass
↓ Target material

Note: closest x-ray line for \bar{p} and \bar{d} in Silicon is separated by ~5 keV

Aramaki+ Astropart.Phys (2013), Aramaki+ Astropart.Phys.(2016)



GAPS Anti-nuclei Discrimination



Discrimination Power
(\bar{p} / \bar{d} identification)

- Stopping range, dE/dx
- Charge particle (pion/proton) multiplicity
- **Characteristic atomic x-ray lines**

- Validated with the measurement with \bar{p} beam at KEK in 2004
 - Measured X-ray data were well consistent with the calculations.

