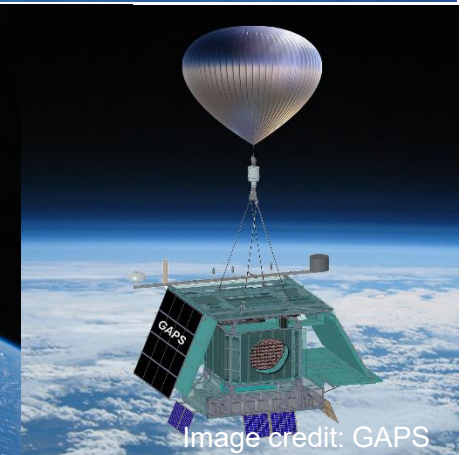
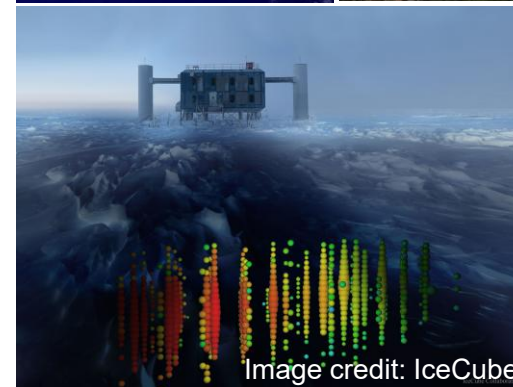
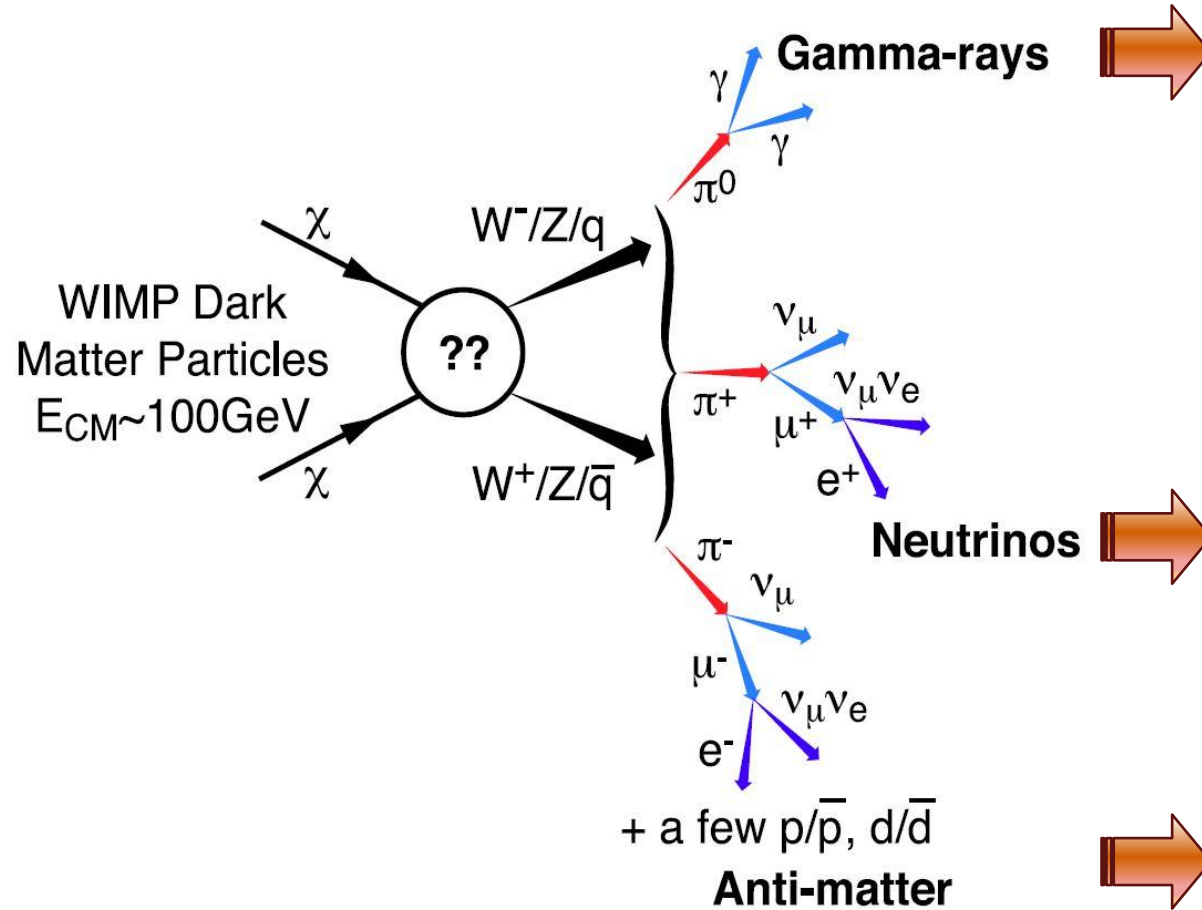
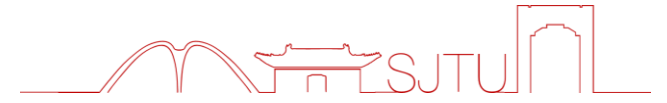


CPS-HEP Annual Conference 2026

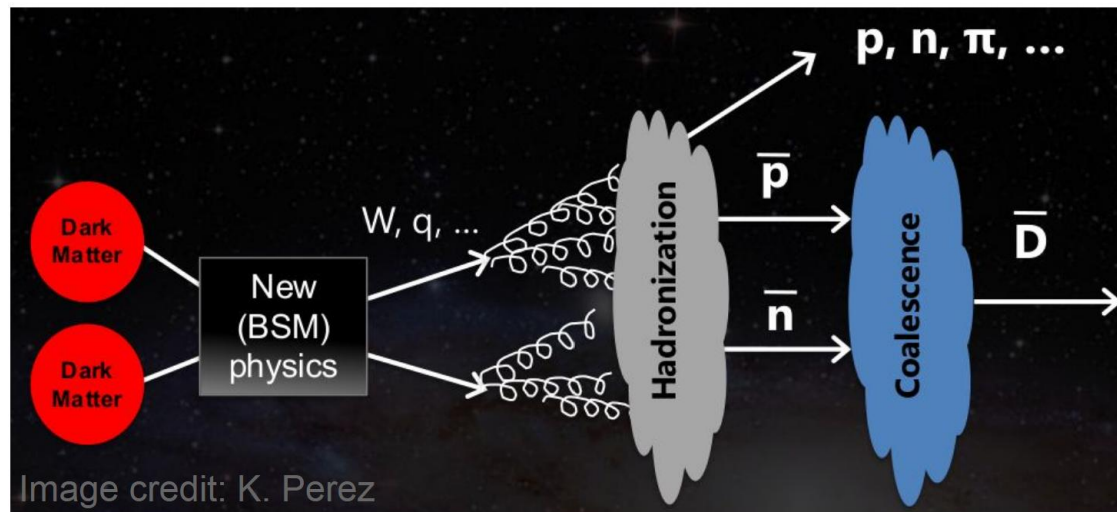
**Probing the Dark Universe Via Cosmic
Antinuclei & MeV Gamma Rays with A Novel
Tracking Calorimeter**

Mengjiao Xiao (肖梦姣)
Shanghai Jiao Tong University
2026-07-16

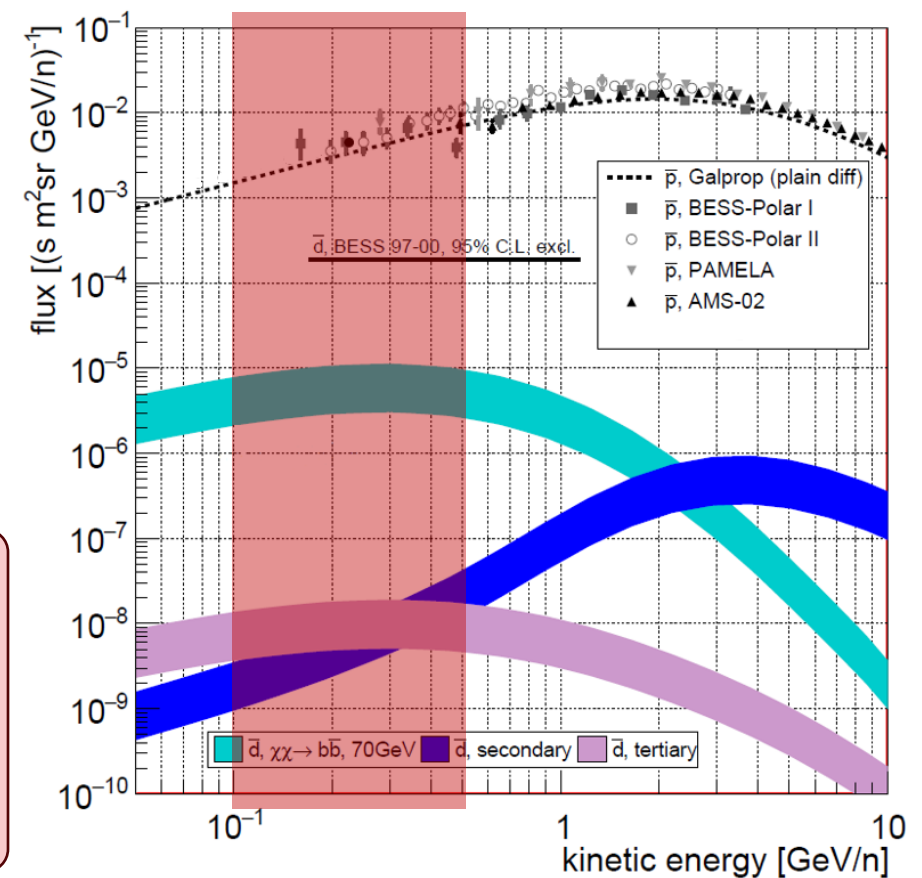
Dark Matter Indirect Detection



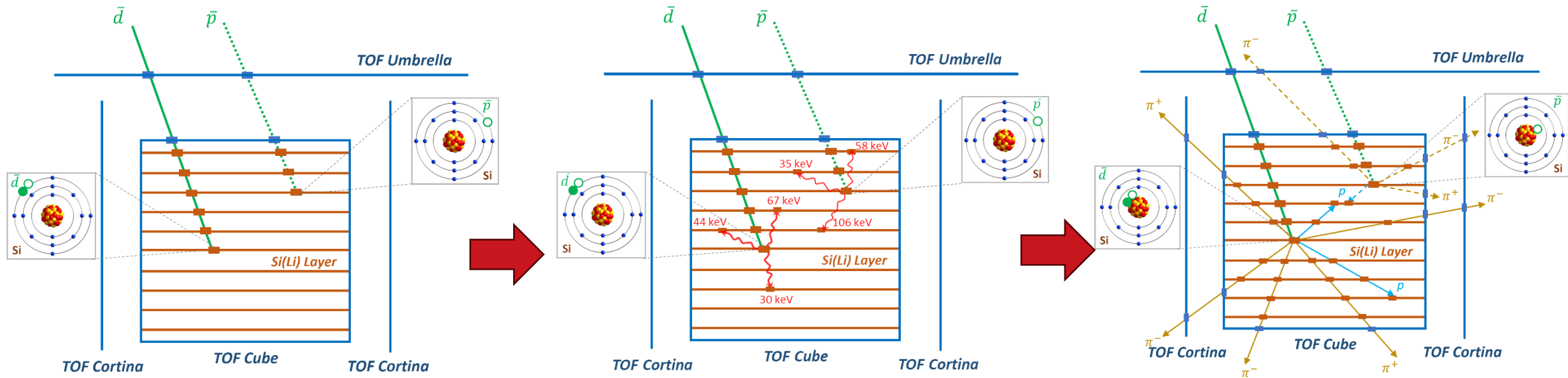
- Low-energy ($KE < 300$ MeV/n) cosmic $\bar{d}/\overline{He}$: “smoking gun” signature of dark matter annihilation/decay, complementary to AMS-02 but with lower astrophysical bkg.



- Low-energy ($KE < 300$ MeV/n) cosmic $\bar{p}$:
unexplored region.
 - Cross check the $\bar{p}$ excess observed by AMS-02.
 - Primordial black hole, cosmic ray propagation...



❑ Novel detection technique: exotic atomic formation and decay.



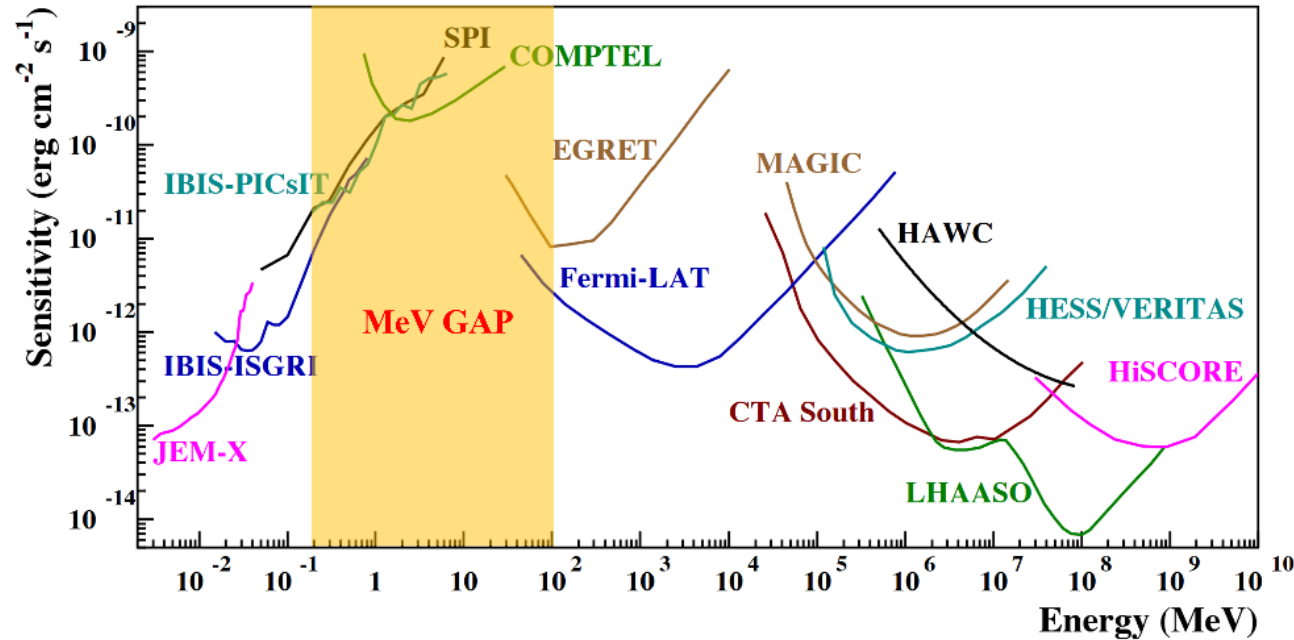
- Stopping range: heavier antiparticle (same β) stopped in deeper layers

- Exotic atom decay: x-rays with characteristic energies

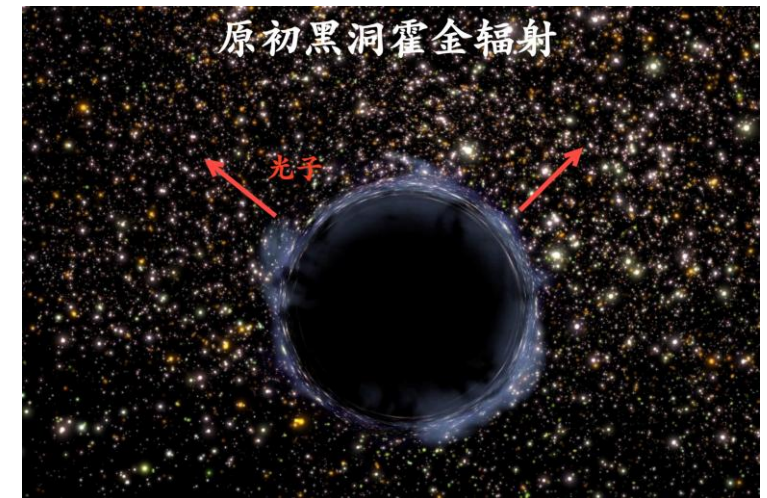
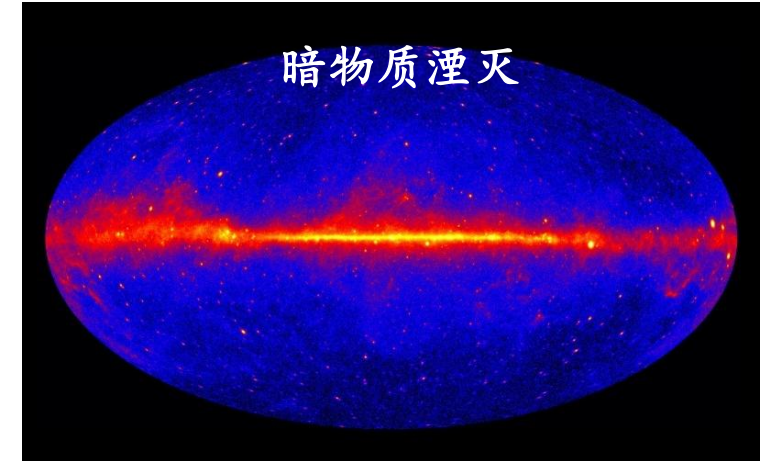
- Annihilation: multiplicity of charge particles (i.e. $\pi^\pm$)

❑ Validated at KEK with $\bar{p}$ beam and applied at GAPS Antarctic balloon experiment (SJTU is the only Chinese institute), but yet used in space.

□ MeV gamma: unexplored energy region in gamma astronomy → “MeV gap”.



□ Precise measurement: probe *primordial black hole*, *nucleosynthesis & chemical evolution* of the Galaxy, *dark matter annihilation*, etc.



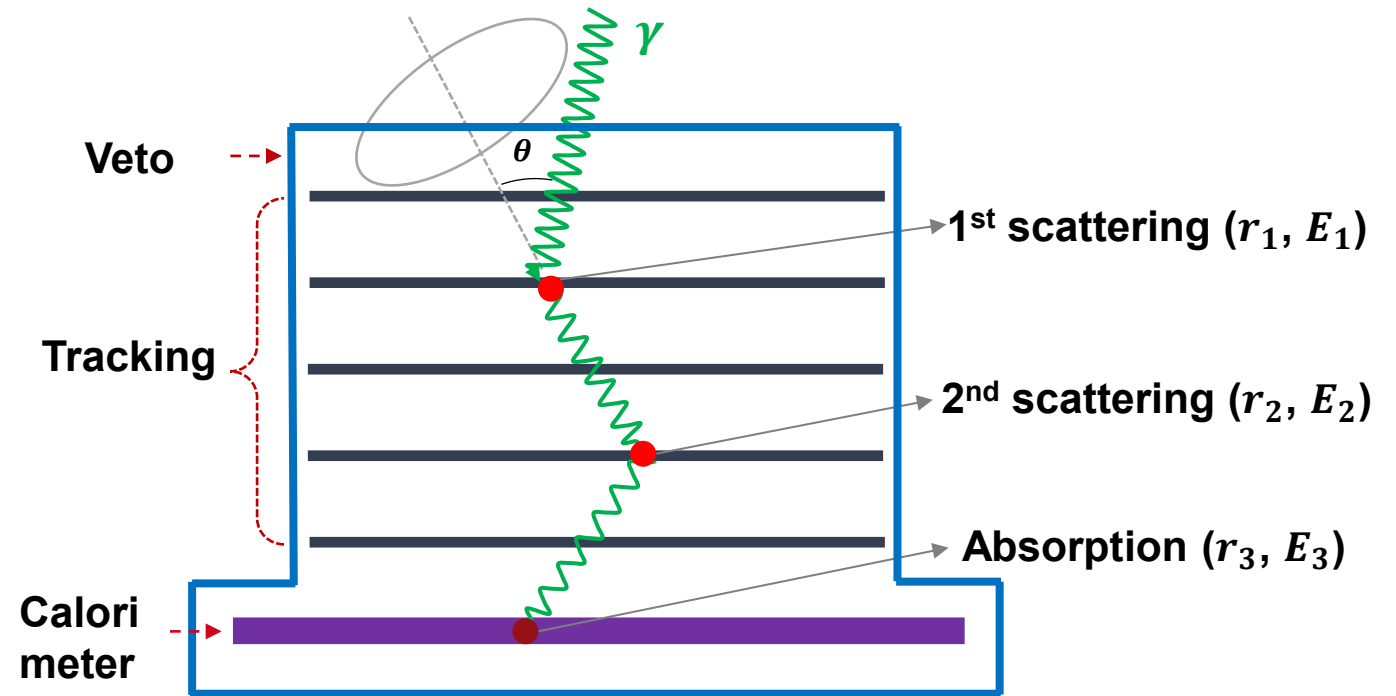
❑ Multiple-layer Compton imaging for MeV gamma measurement.

- **Energy reconstruction:**

$$E_{\gamma} = E_1 + E_2 + E_3$$

- **Angular reconstruction:**

$$\cos \theta = 1 - m_e c^2 \left(\frac{1}{E_2 + E_3} - \frac{1}{E_{\gamma}} \right)$$

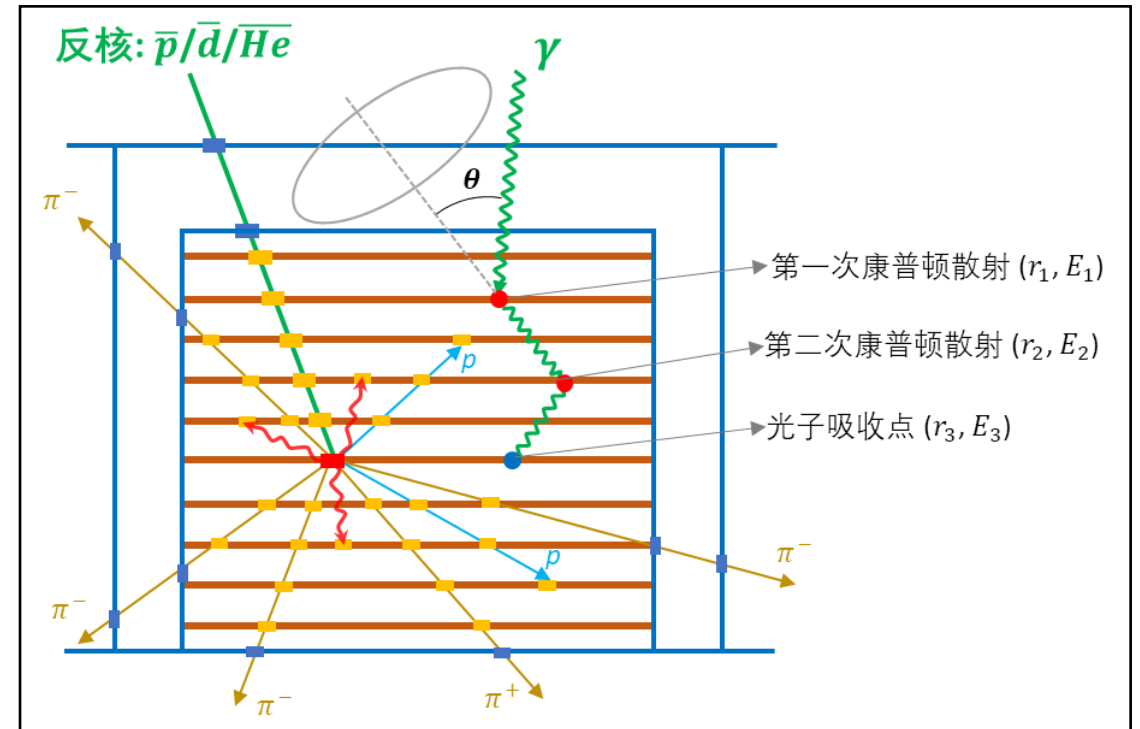


➤ Main detection approach for next-generation MeV gamma experiments.

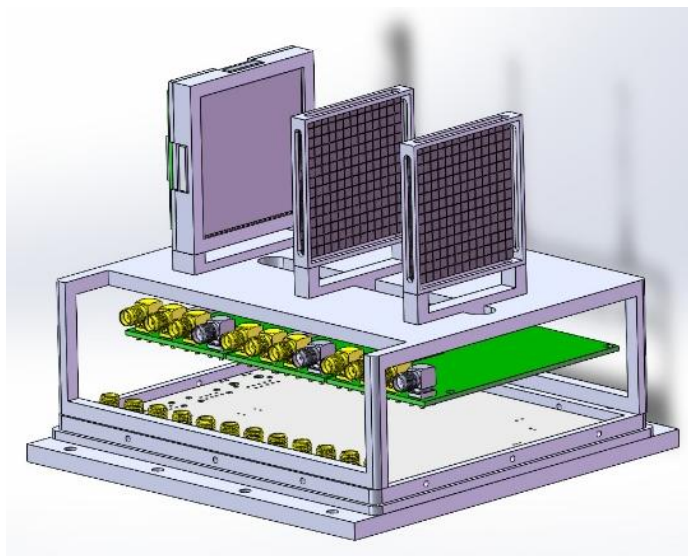
□ **A compact and multi-purpose microsatellite payload:** precise measurement of low-energy antinuclei ($\bar{p}/\bar{d}/\overline{\text{He}}$) and MeV gamma rays simultaneously.

- **Antinuclei:** exotic nucleus formation/decay
- **MeV gamma:** multi-layer Compton imaging

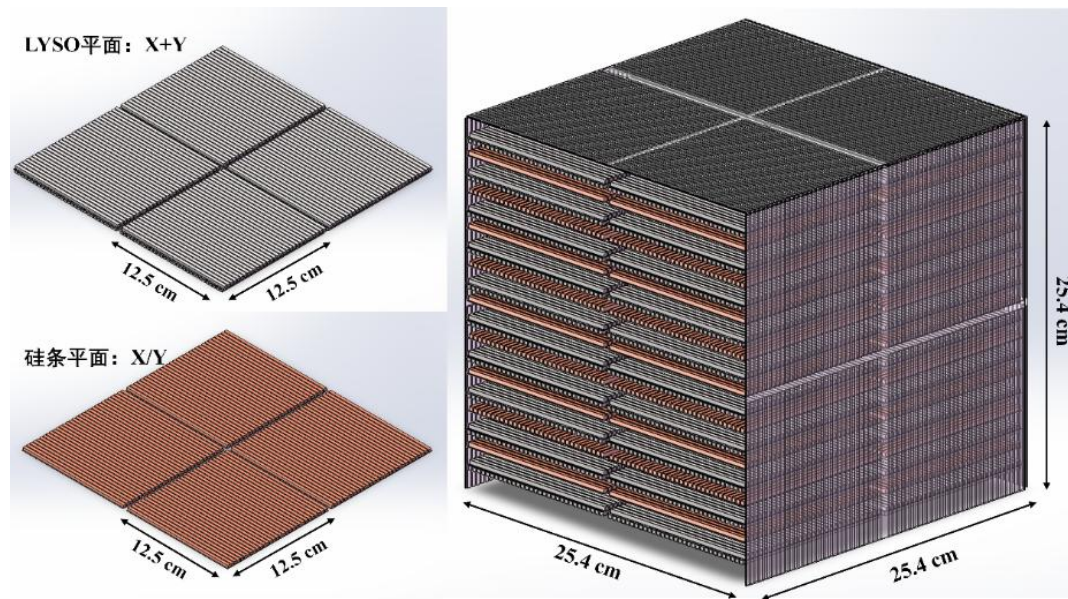
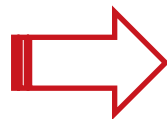
➤ **Key instrument: on-orbit tracking-calorimeter (在轨径迹量能器)**



See Pingwei Sun's talk at Parallel-V on Jul. 16th



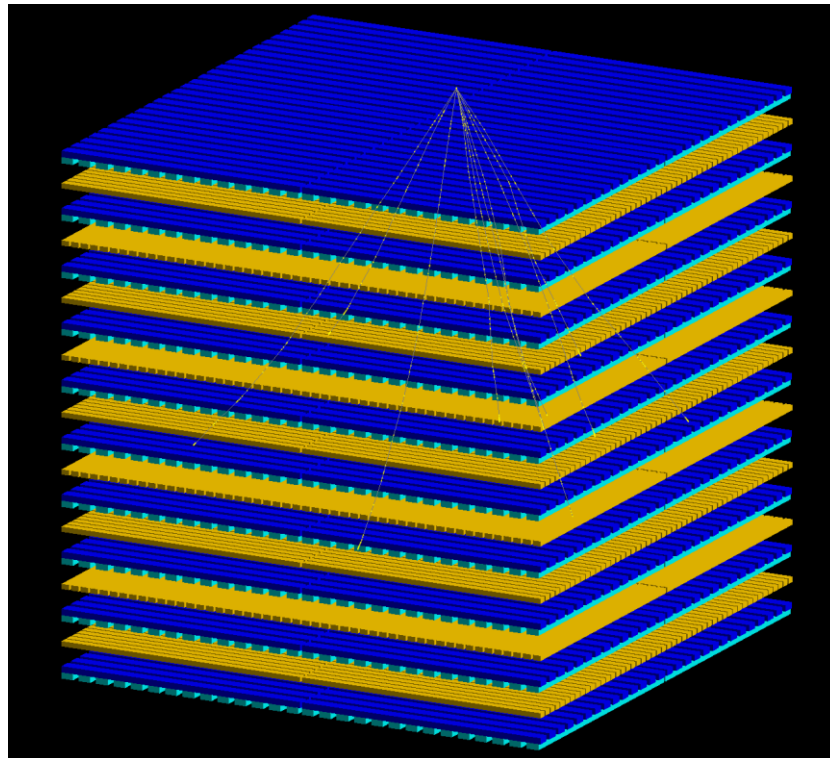
- **Pathfinder:** ~1 kg payload focuses on MeV gamma, **piggyback** on commercial satellite in 2026 summer.



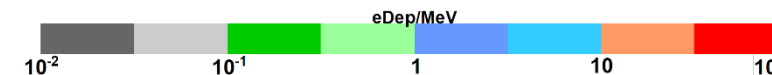
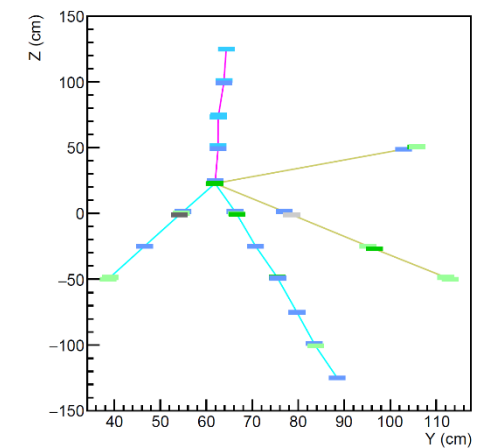
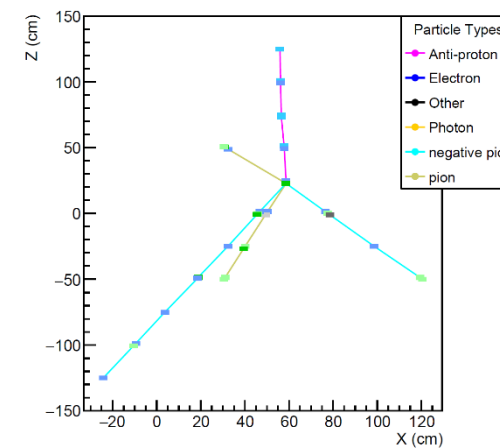
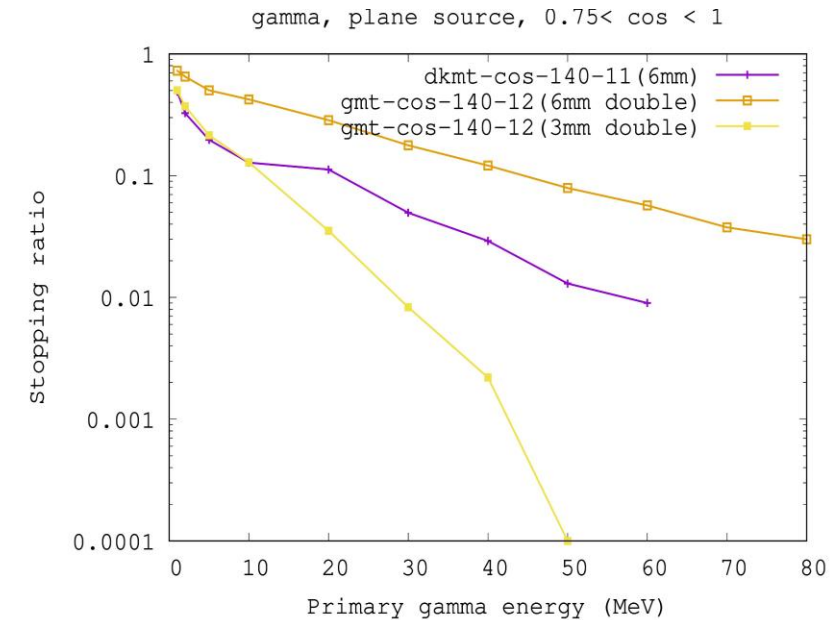
- **1st stage:** ~30 kg payload, simultaneously measures MeV gamma & low-energy cosmic antinuclei, to be launched (**primary payload**) in 2027, funded by SJTU State Key Laboratory of Dark Matter Physics.

注：上海交大牵头“面向未来MeV伽马射线空间探测的技术研发和理论研究”已获科技部重点研发专项（青年科学家）资助（National Key R&D Program of China, 2025.12-2030.11）

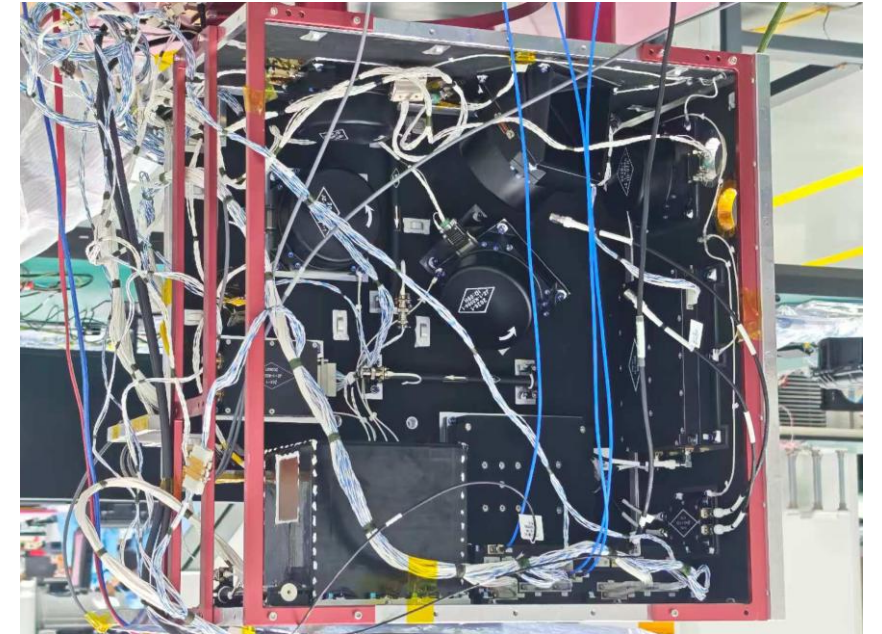
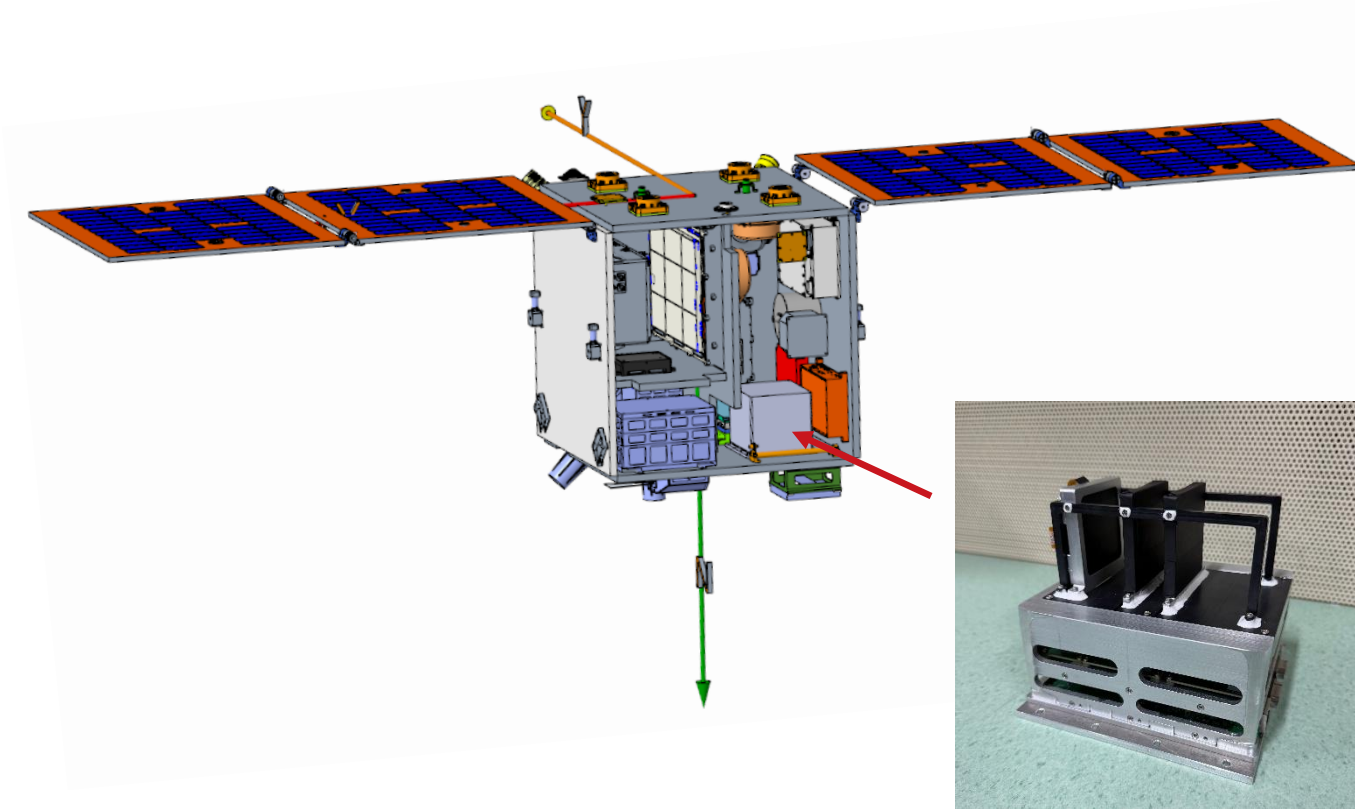
Simulation results with Geant4



■ 30kg tracking-calorimeter



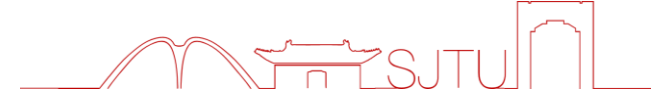
❑ On satellite: pathfinder integration with the satellite, done!



➤ Orbit height is 525 km and the camera points to the Galactic Center, to be launched in summer of 2026!!



Summary & Outlook



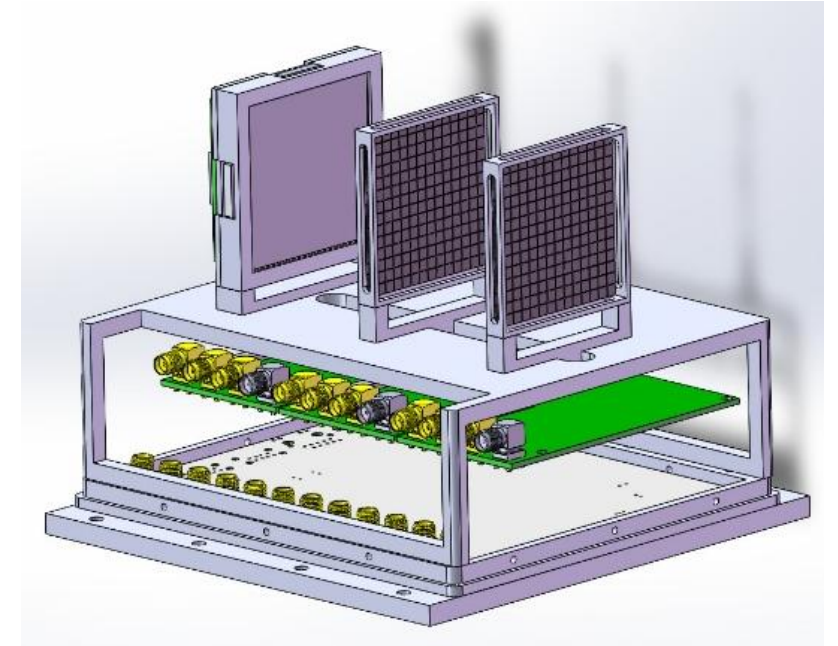
- ❑ Low-energy antinuclei and MeV gamma provide unique window for many **cutting-edge researches**: dark matter annihilation, primordial black hole, nucleosynthesis & chemical evolution of the Galaxy, etc.
- ❑ A novel Compton camera as a pathfinder of SJTU micro-satellite serial projects has been delivered for MeV gamma measurement, ***stay tune for the upcoming data soon!***
- ❑ A multi-purpose compact micro-satellite payload is under developing, and ***welcome collaborators!***



Thank You!

❑ Detector with novel scintillators:

- **Tracker:** 2 layer YSO ($\rho = 4.5 \text{ g/cm}^3$, $LY = 28 \text{ ph/keV}$, $\text{decay time} = 60 \text{ ns}$), $\sim 50 \times 50 \times 3 \text{ mm}$, 14×14 pixels (each pixel $3 \times 3 \text{ mm}$ and coupled with 1 SiPM);
- **Calorimeter:** 1 layer LYSO ($\rho = 7.2 \text{ g/cm}^3$, $LY = 35 \text{ ph/keV}$, $\text{decay time} = 40 \text{ ns}$), $\sim 50 \times 50 \times 6 \text{ mm}$, four sides are coupled with SiPM arrays.



❑ Electronic readout: total power $\sim 7\text{W}$

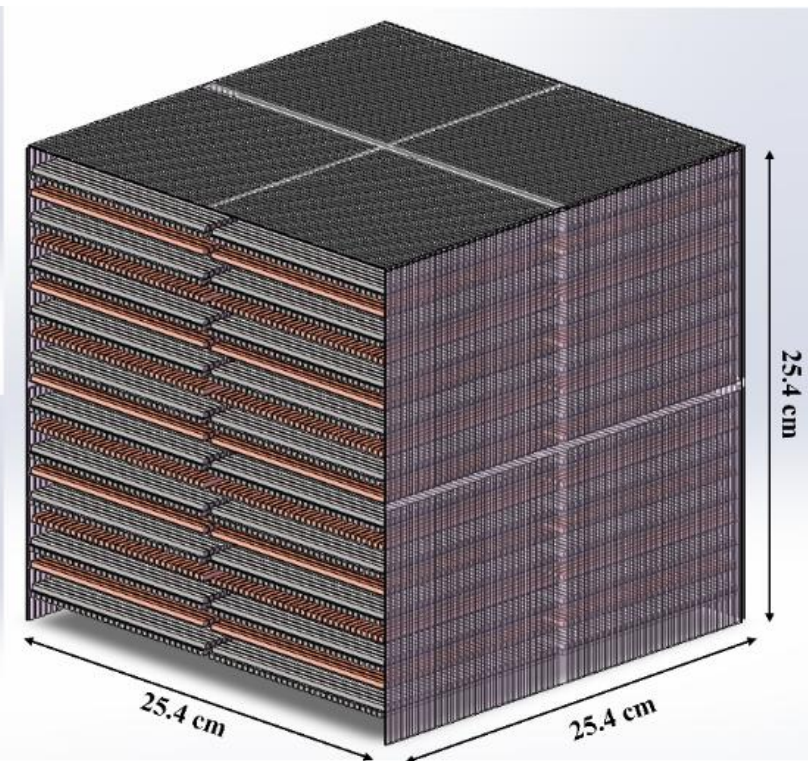
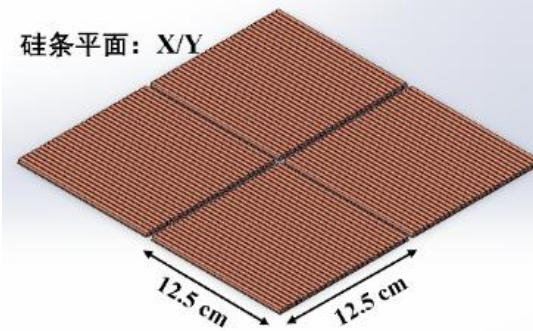
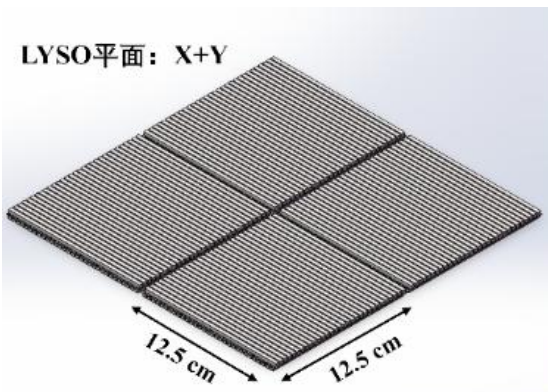
- Total 12 readout channels: capacitive multiplexing to process 14×14 SiPMs with 4 chans (keep the position information).
- Critical electronics (FPGA, digitizers, OPA, etc) are qualified for the space application.

➤ Pathfinder of SJTU micro-satellite serial projects!



□ LYSO/YSO array:

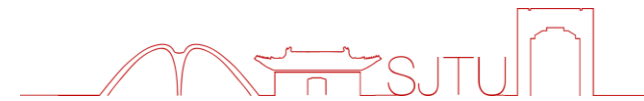
- 10 layers, 3mm XY strips orthogonal placed;
- SiPM reads out energy & time from each strip at two ends.



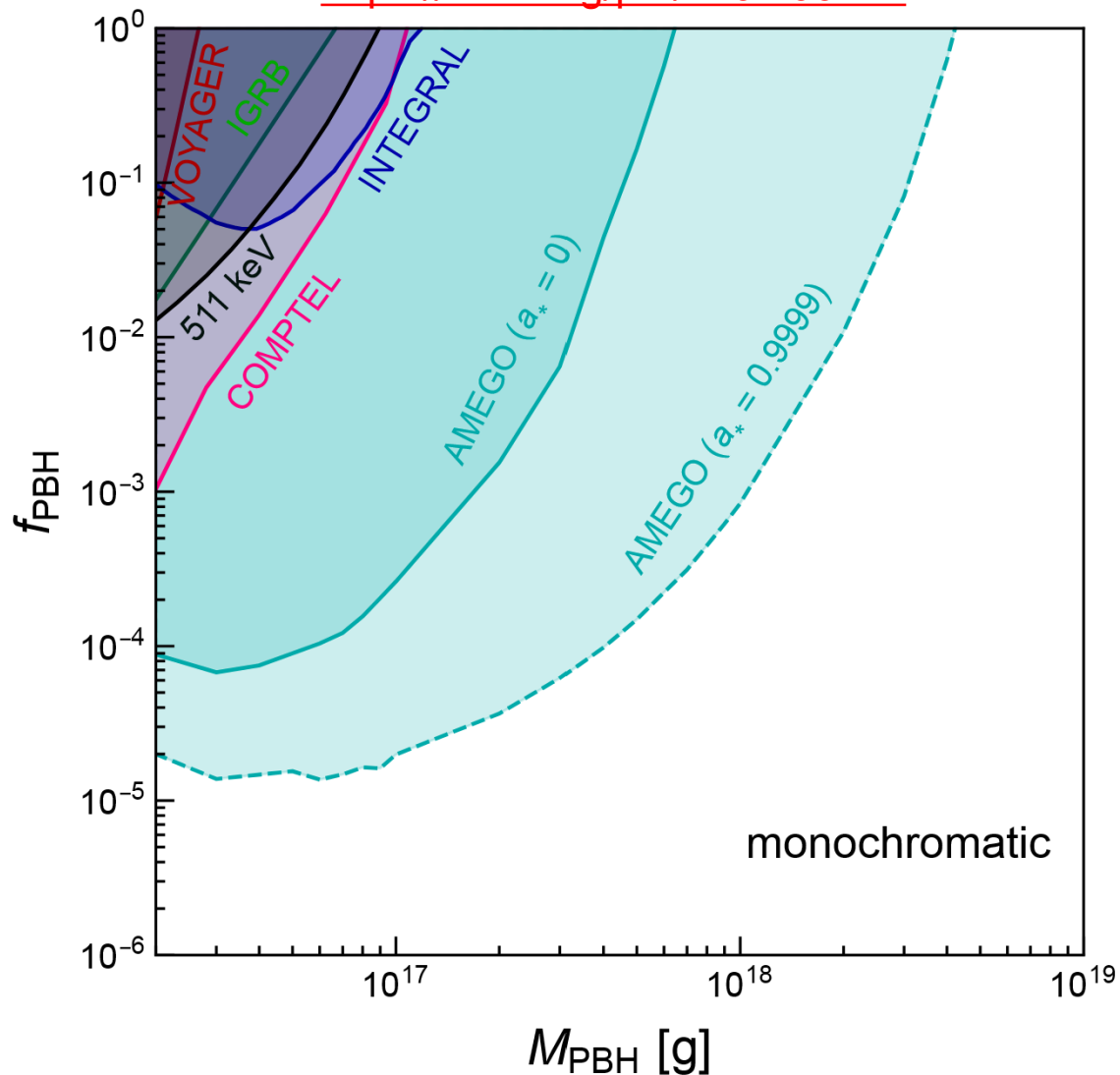
□ Silicon array:

- 9 layers, 5mm XY strips orthogonally placed;
- ASIC to read out the charge.

□ Payload: $\sim 30 \times 30 \times 30$ cm, ~ 30 kg.



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2102.06714>



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2411.00087>

