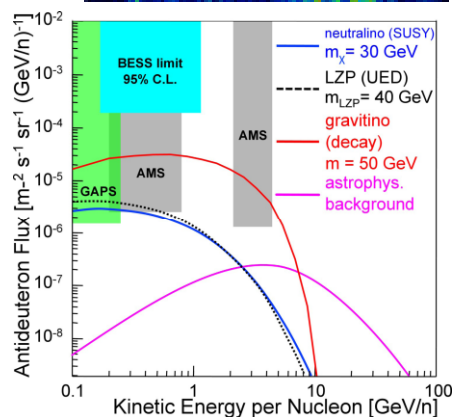
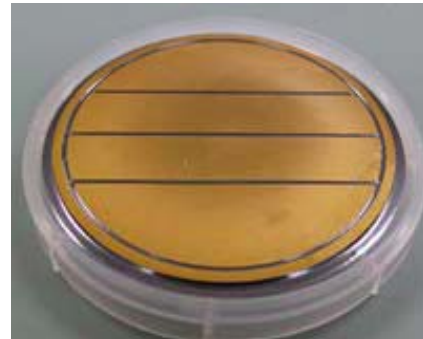
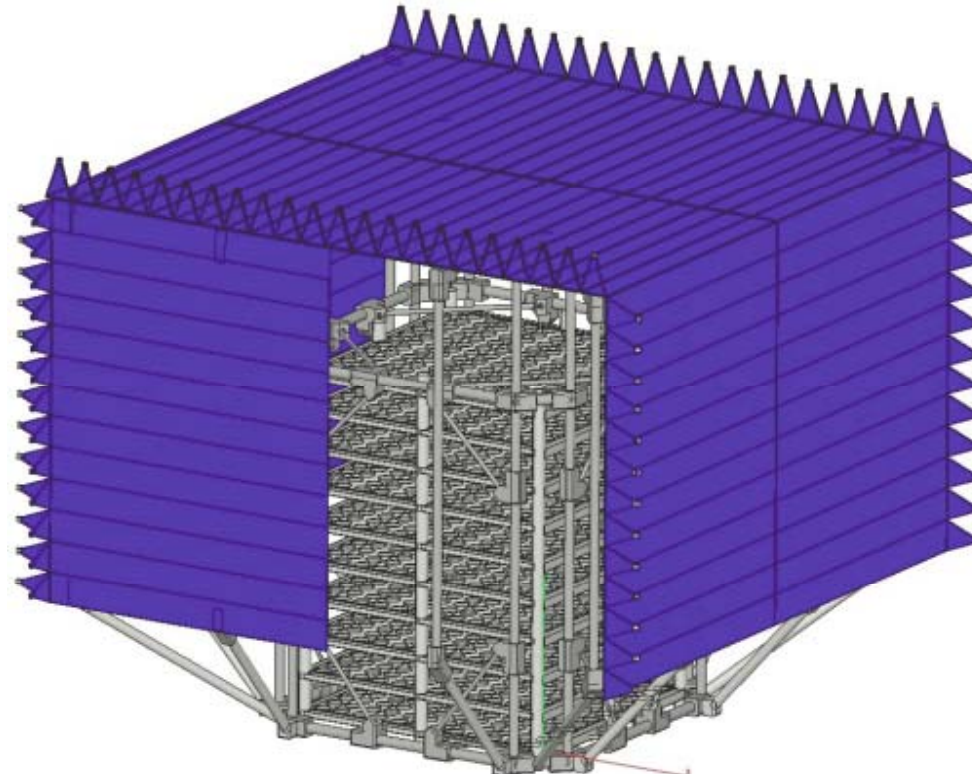
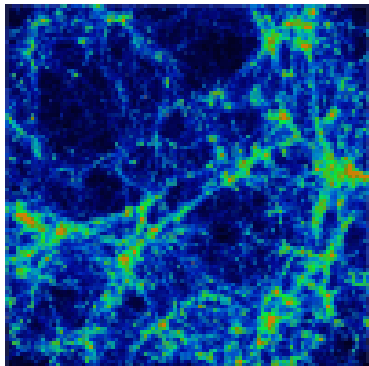




GAPS – Dark matter search using low-energy antimatter

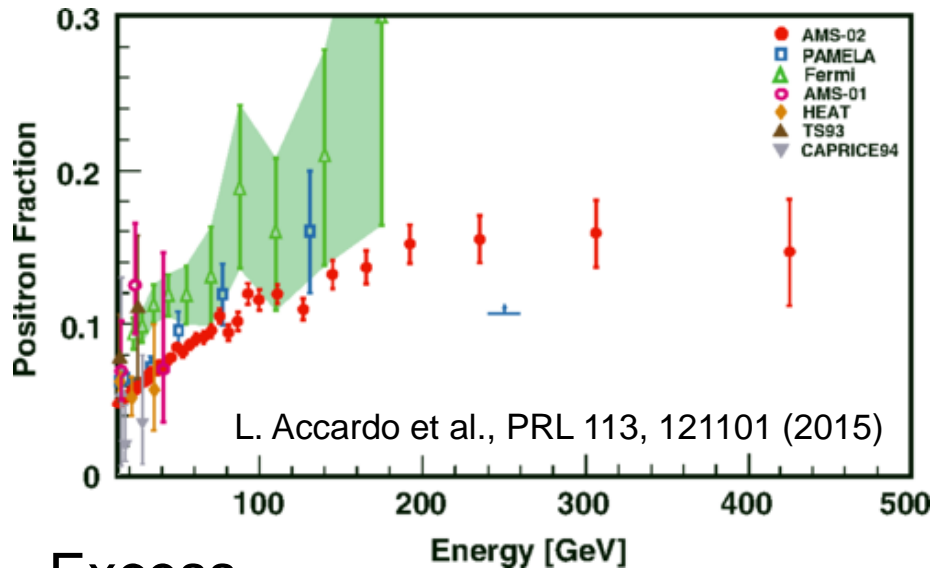
Rene A. Ong, for the GAPS Collaboration
University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA



Cosmic Ray Anomalies



There are a variety of puzzles in cosmic rays:

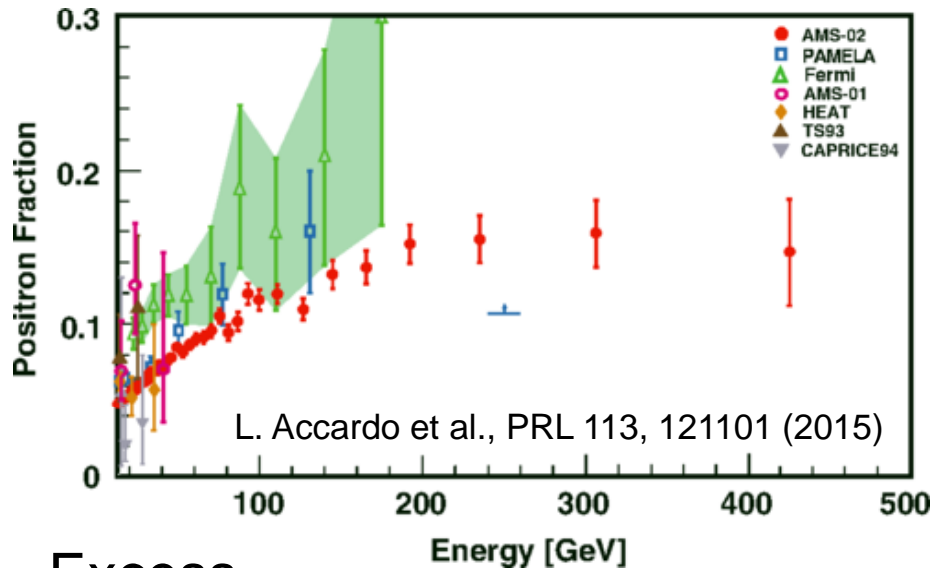


Excess
Positrons

Cosmic Ray Anomalies

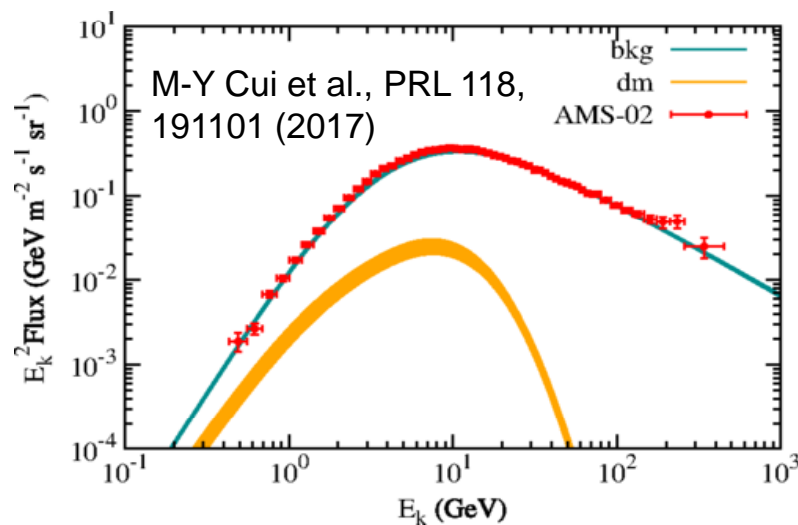


There are a variety of puzzles in cosmic rays:



Excess
Positrons

Antiproton
Spectrum



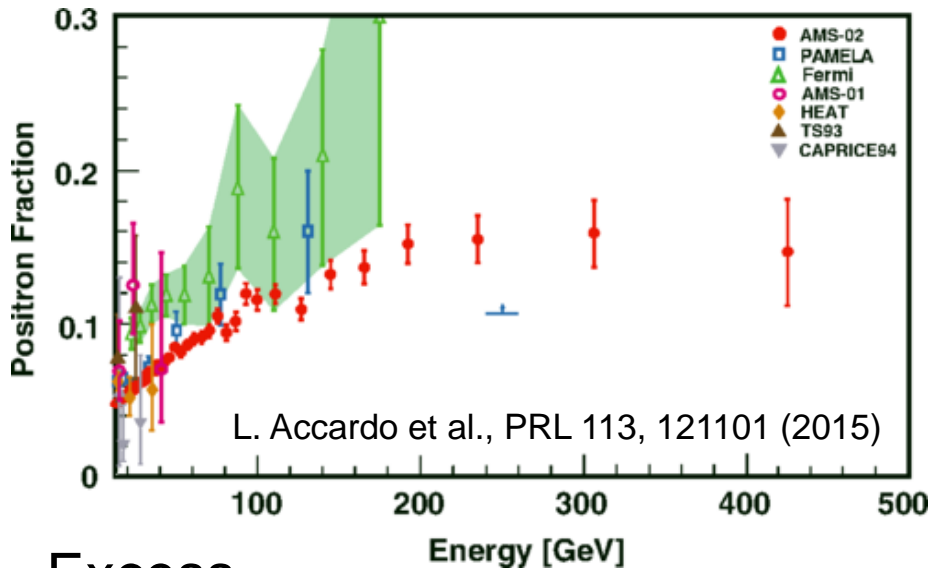
Cosmic Ray Anomalies



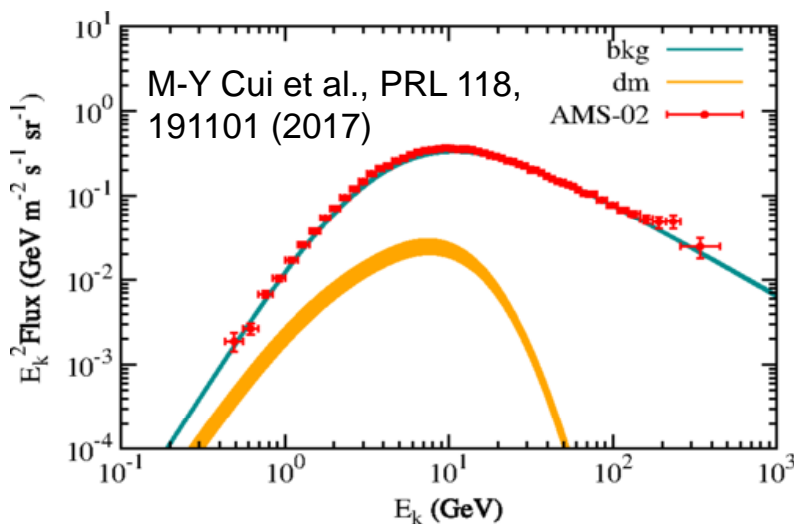
There are a variety of puzzles in cosmic rays:

AMS Anti-He
Candidate Events

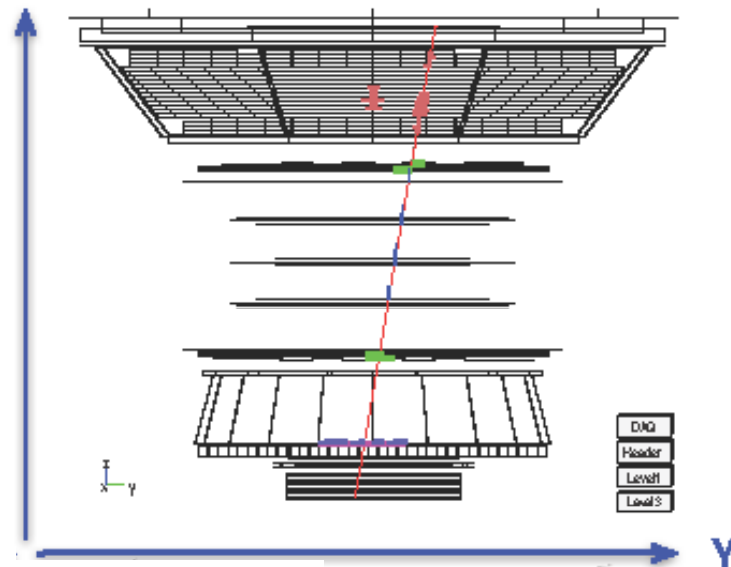
S.C.C. Ting, CERN Colloquium,
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/592392/>



Excess
Positrons



Antiproton
Spectrum



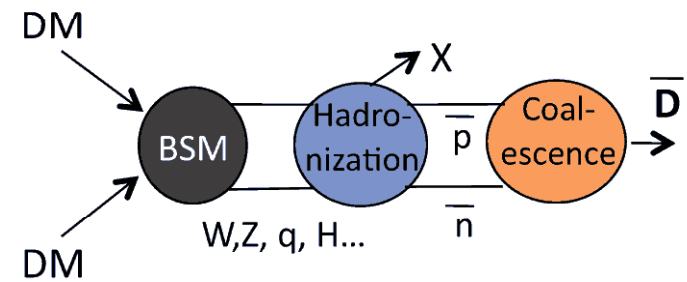
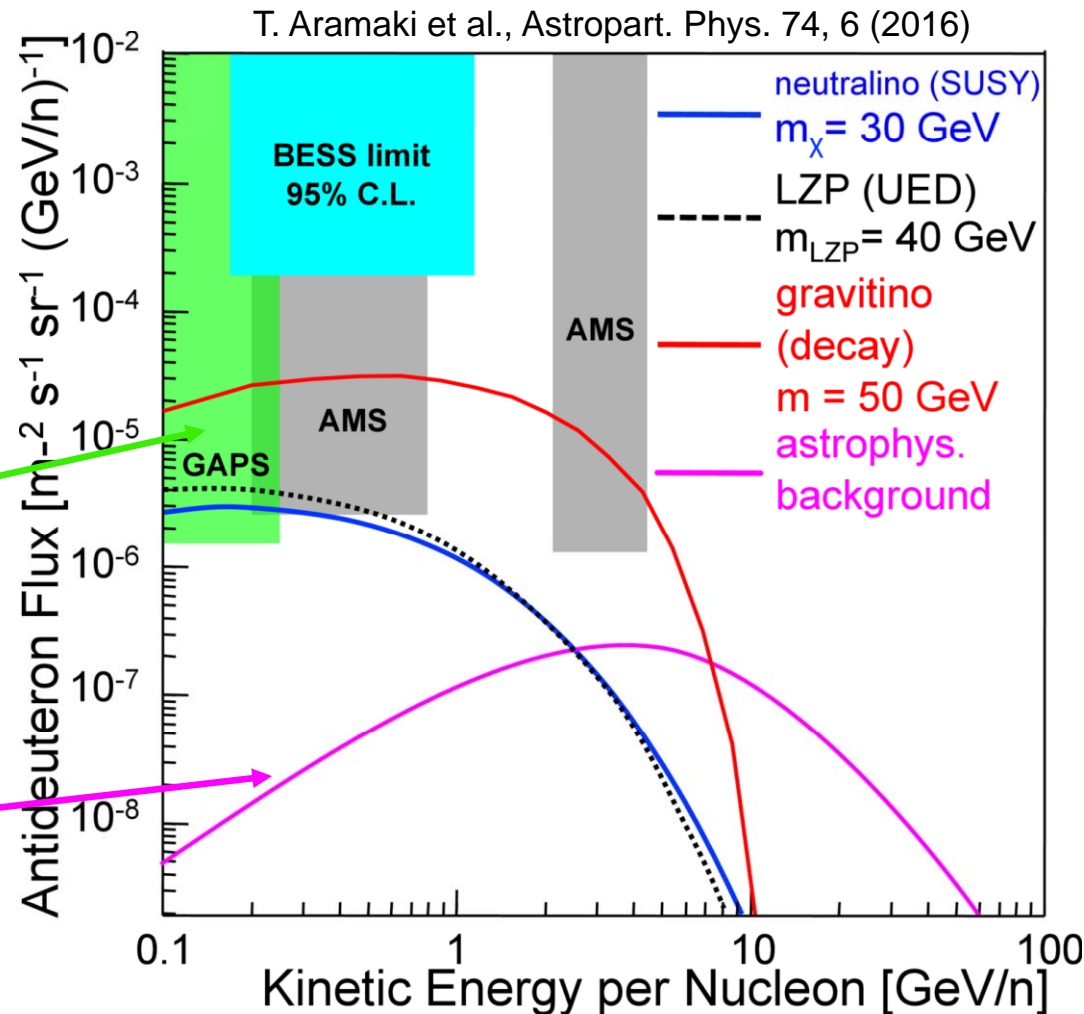
+ γ -rays
from Galactic Center ...

Are these signs for
DM annihilation ??

Antideuteron Searches



Anti-D's can be produced by BSM dark matter, and unlike e^- , e^+ , \bar{p} , they are essentially background free:



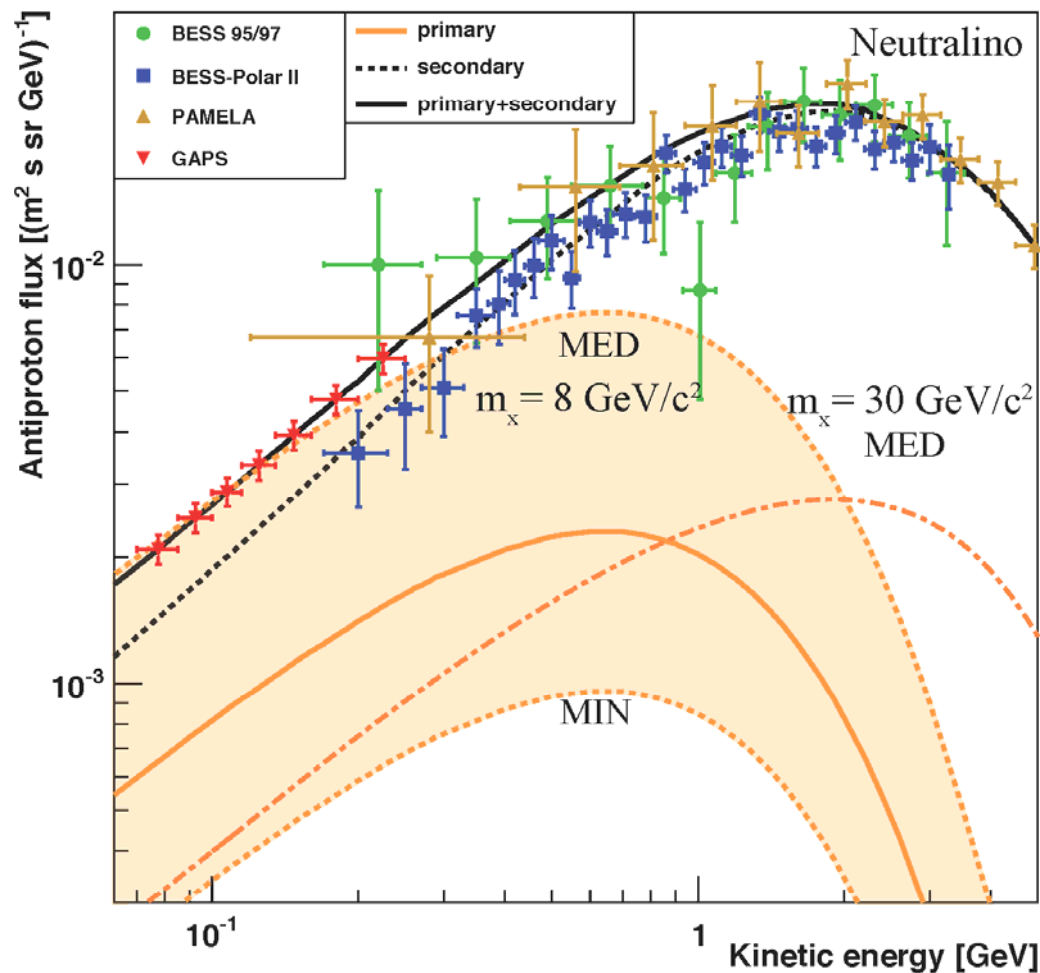
Anti-D's are the most important unexplored indirect detection technique !

Low-Energy Antiprotons



GAPS will make precision flux measurement of low-energy antiprotons – strong constraints on DM, PBH models:

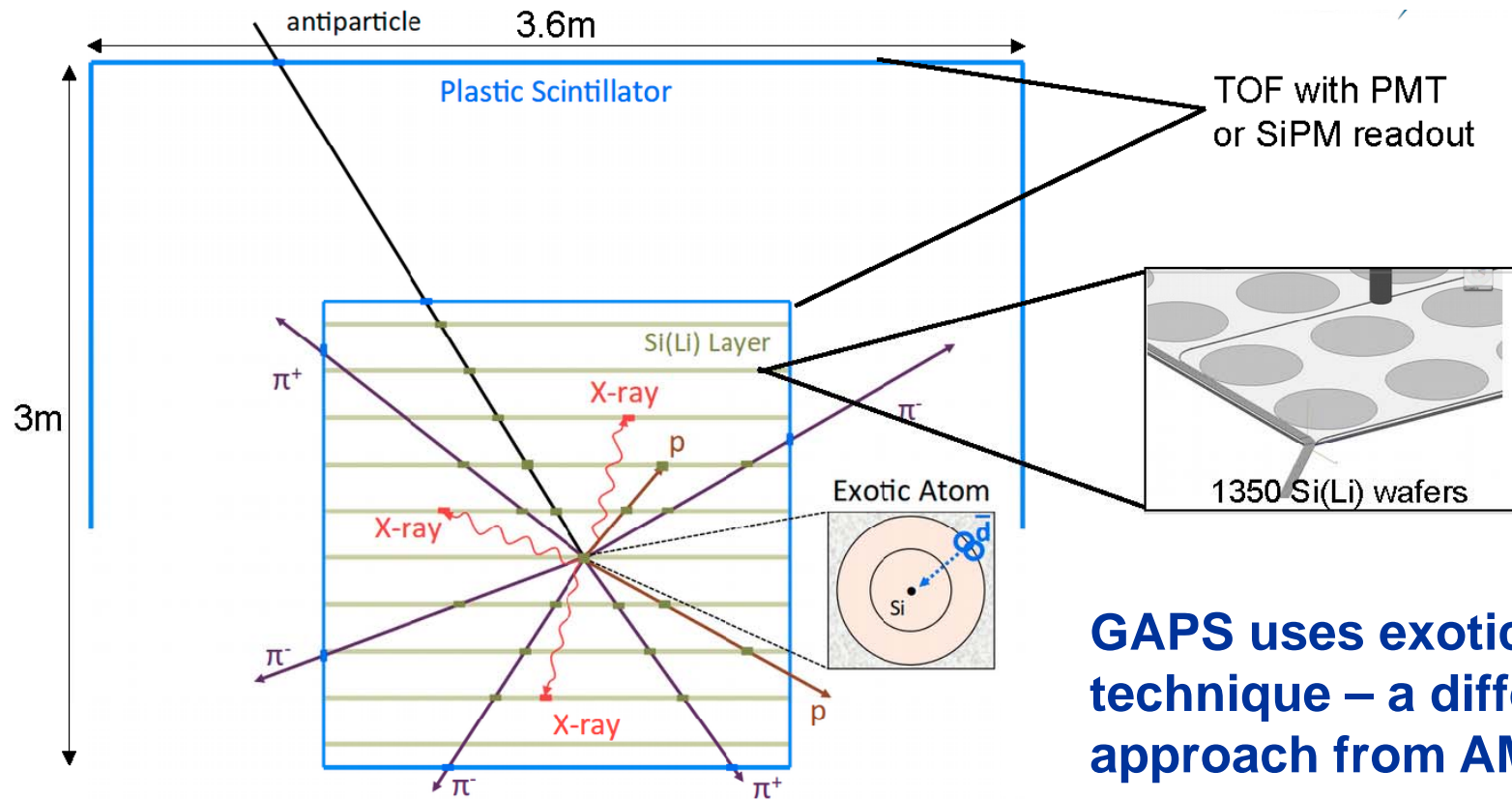
T. Aramaki et al., Astropart. Phys. 59, 12 (2014)



- Complementary to direct/indirect searches and collider expts.
- x10 more statistics @ 0.25 GeV than BESS/PAMELA/AMS
- Search for light DM, gravitino DM, LQP in extra dimension theories, and PBHs

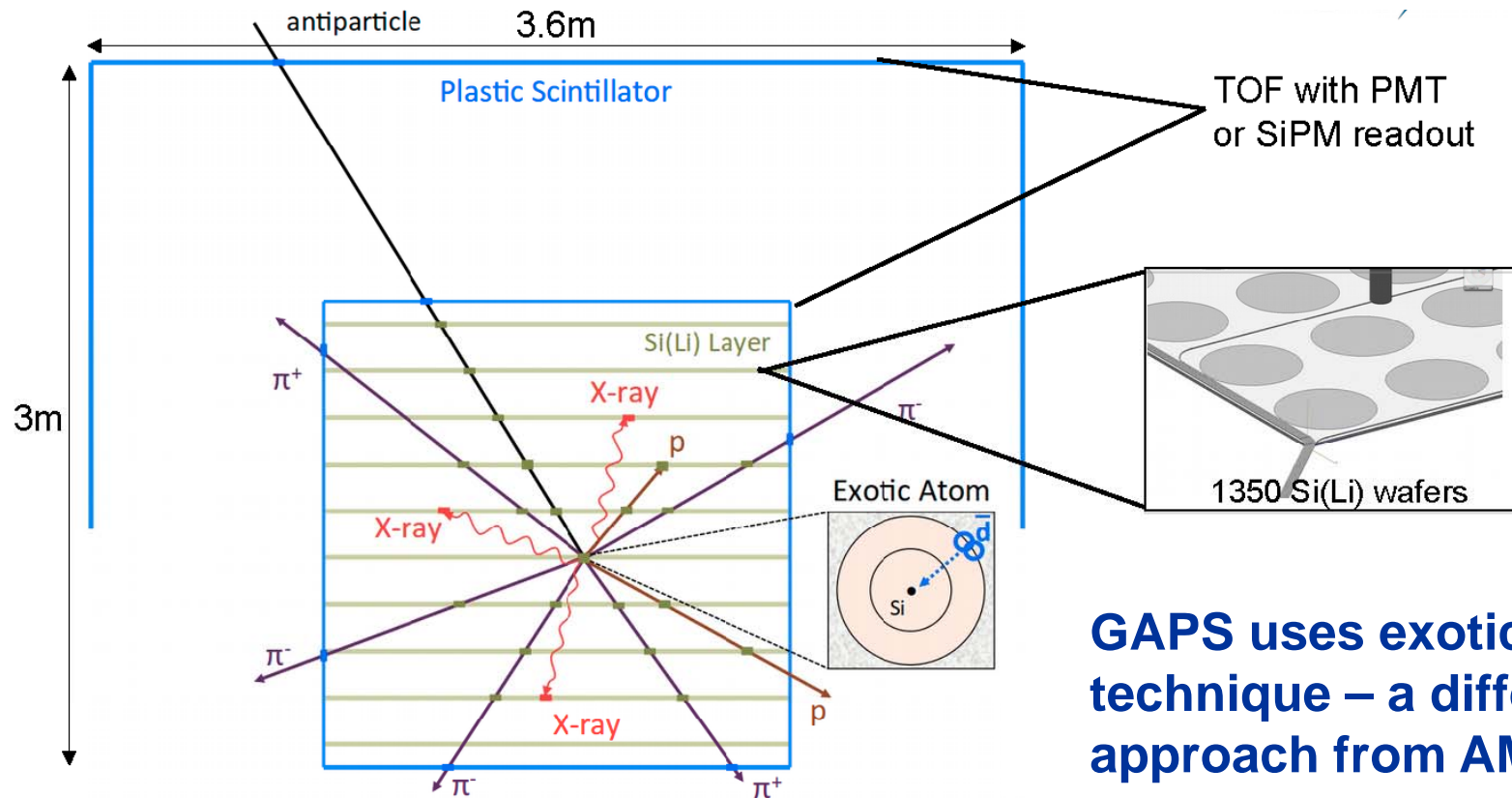
GAPS also has capability for detection of anti-He, using the exotic atom technique
→ studies ongoing to estimate the sensitivity

The GAPS Experiment



GAPS uses exotic atom technique – a different approach from AMS, BESS...

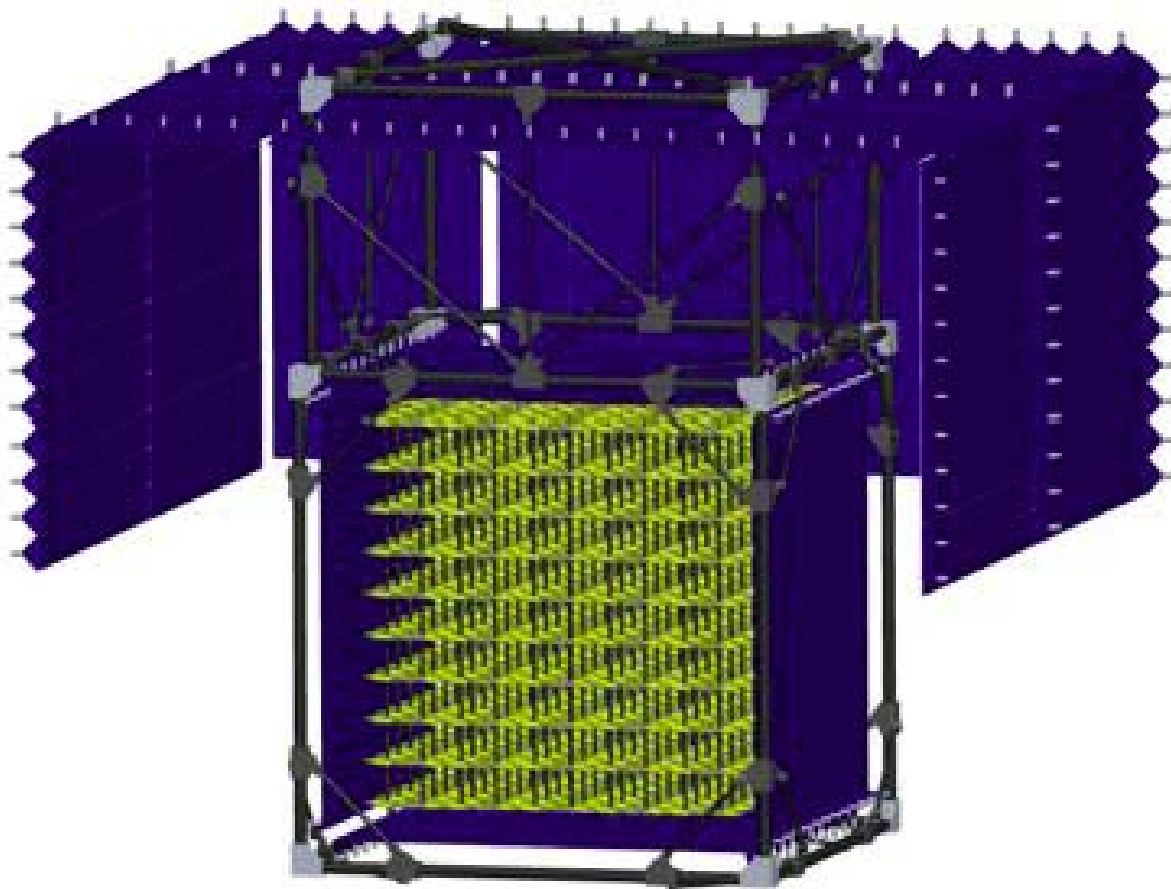
The GAPS Experiment



GAPS uses exotic atom technique – a different approach from AMS, BESS...

- General AntiParticle Spectrometer (GAPS): specifically designed for low-energy antideuterons and antiprotons
- Long-duration balloon (LDB) flight in Antarctic – *low geomagnetic cutoff*
- Now approved by NASA for funding and launch in late 2020
- Strong international participation with Japan (JAXA) and Italy (INFN)

GAPS Instrument Design

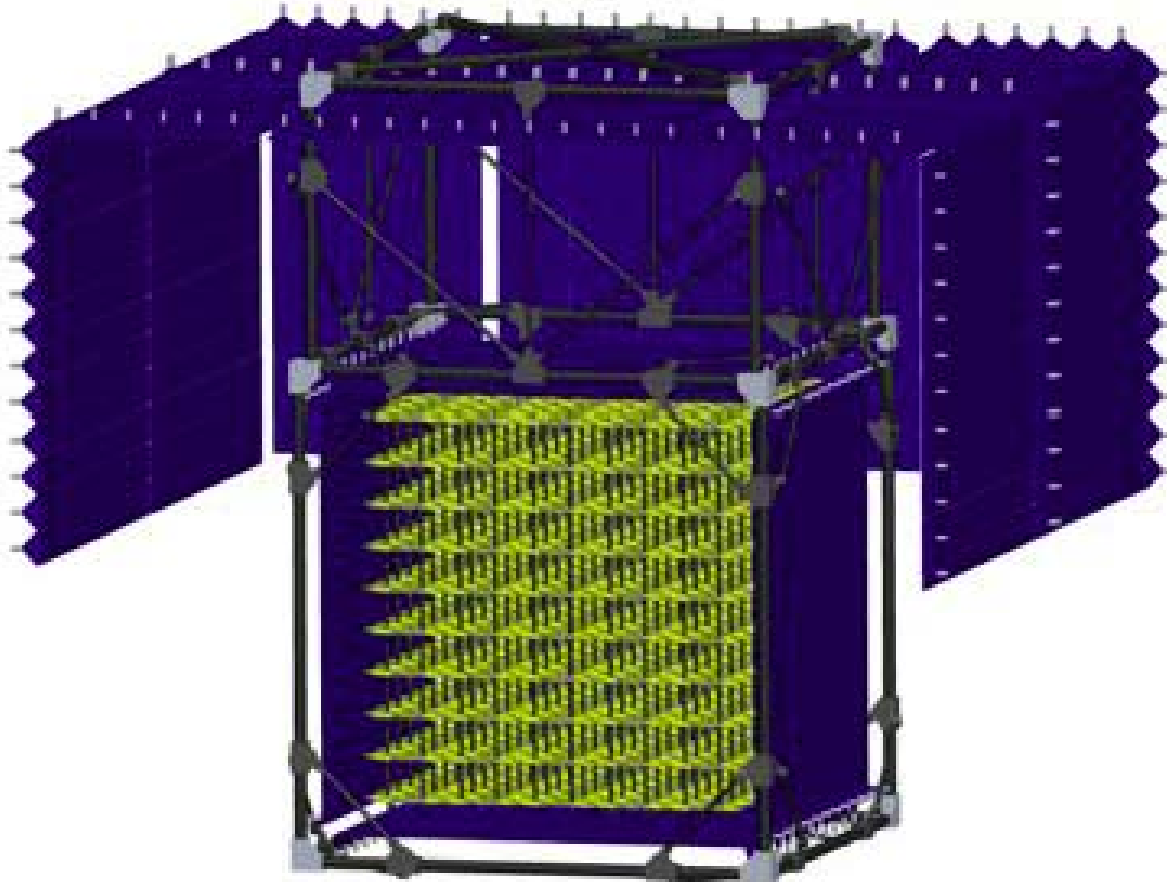


GAPS Instrument Design



Time of Flight (TOF)

- Plastic scintillator 1.8m x 0.18m x 0.5cm
- Read out on both ends using PMTs/Si-PMs
- 500ps timing resolution

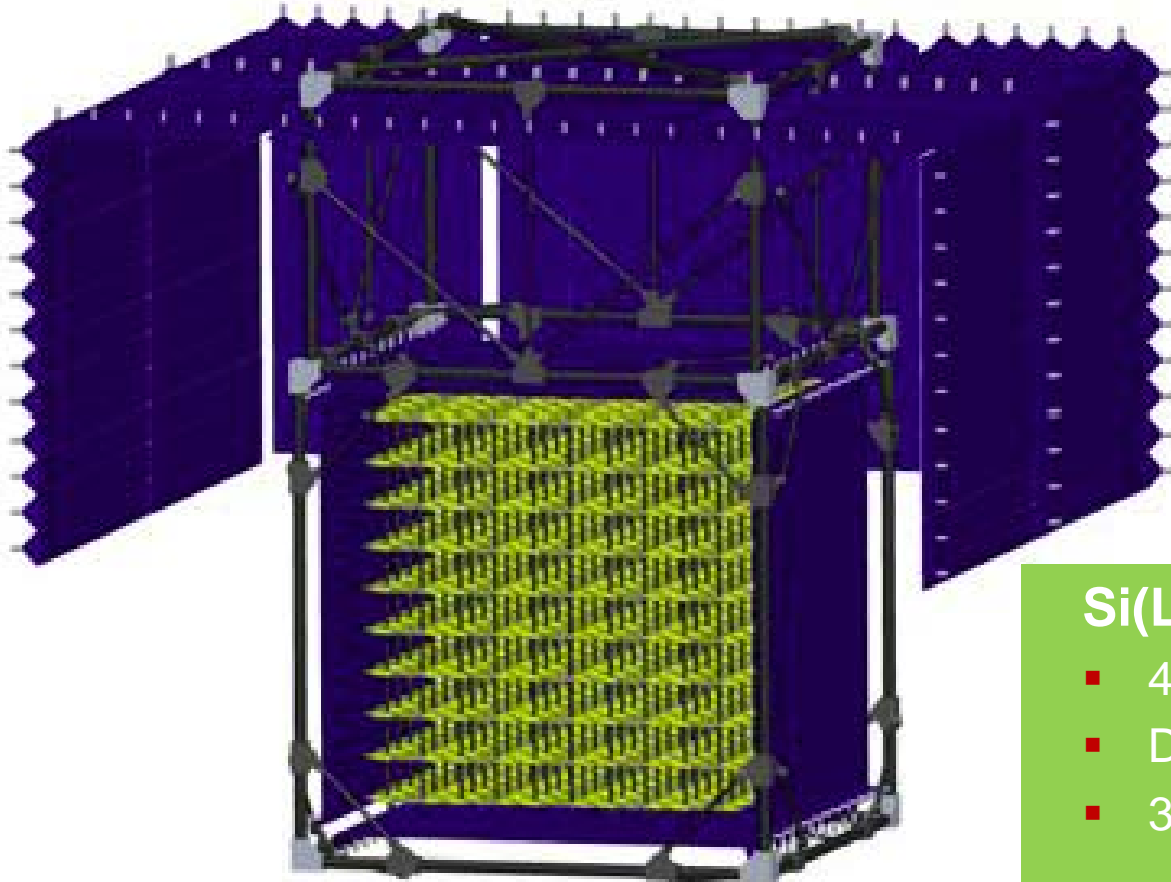


GAPS Instrument Design



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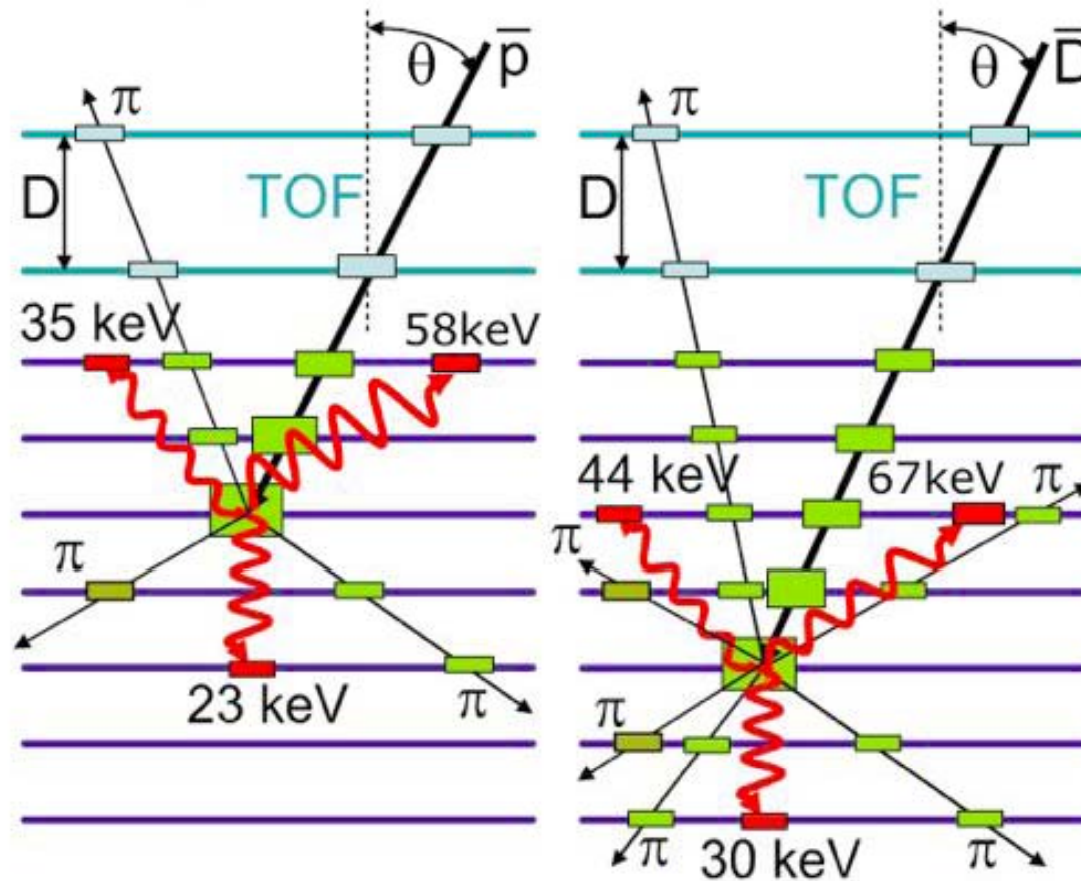


Si(Li) Target/Tracker

- 4" Si(Li) disks, 2.5mm thick
- Dual energy range (X-rays, min-I)
- 3 keV energy resolution

GAPS Background Rejection

Rare event search required good particle ID and excellent background rejection:

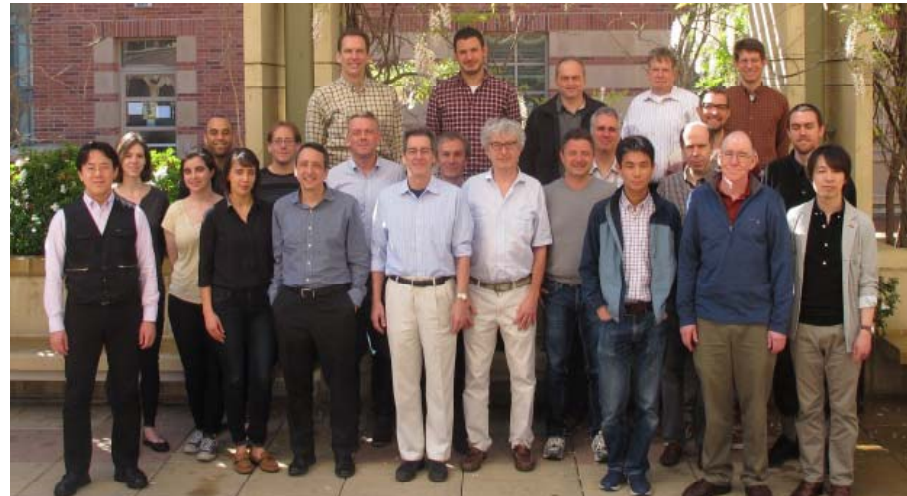
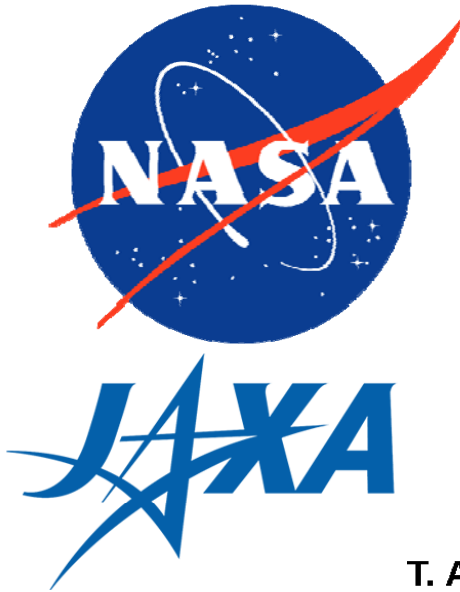


- Combination of: TOF velocity (β), dE/dx , and depth, combined with unique X-ray emission and π/p from nuclear annihilation \rightarrow strong rejection power

The GAPS Team



GAPS Team @UCLA March 2017



T. Aramaki¹, R. Bird², M. Boezio³, S.E. Boggs⁴, R. Carr⁵, W.W. Craig⁵, P. von Doetinchem⁷, L. Fabris⁸, F. Gahbauer⁹, C. Gerrity⁷, H. Fuke¹⁰, C.J. Hailey⁹, C. Kato¹¹, A. Kawachi¹², M. Kozai¹², S.I. Mognet¹³, K. Munakata¹¹, S. Okazaki¹⁰, R.A. Ong², G. Osteria¹⁴, K. Perez⁵, V. Re¹⁵, F. Rogers⁵, N. Saffold⁹, Y. Shimizu¹⁶, A. Yoshida¹⁷, T. Yoshida¹⁰, G. Zampa³, and J. Zweerink²



¹SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory

²University of California, Los Angeles

³INFN, Sezione di Trieste

⁴University of California, San Diego

⁵Massachusetts Institute of Technology

⁶Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

⁷University of Hawaii at Manoa

⁸Oak Ridge National Laboratory

⁹Columbia University

¹⁰Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency

¹¹Shinshu University

¹²Tokai University

¹³Pennsylvania State University

¹⁴INFN, Sezione di Napoli

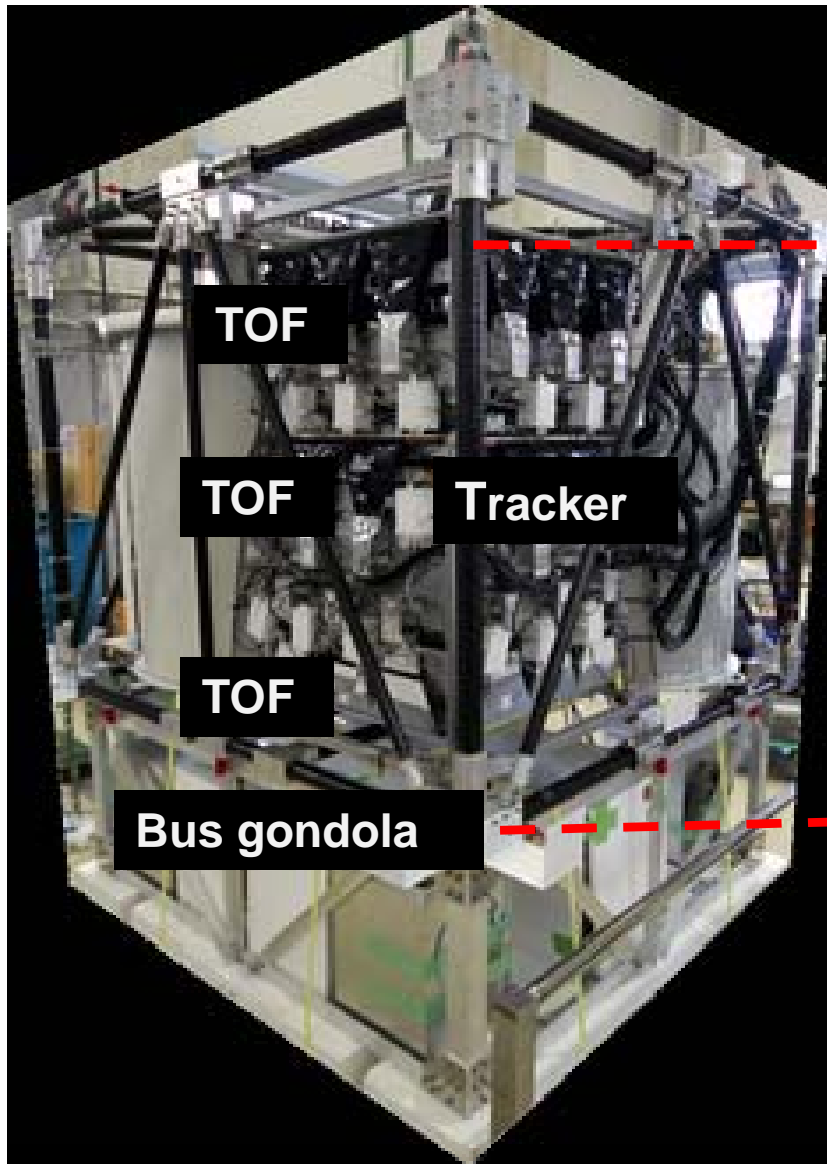
¹⁵Università di Bergamo

¹⁶Kanagawa University

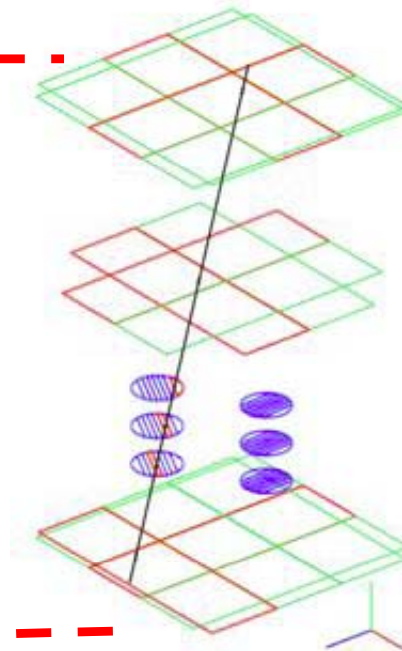
¹⁷Aoyama Gakuin University



pGAPS – Successful prototype flight



June 2012 launch, Taiki, Japan



Event in pGAPS

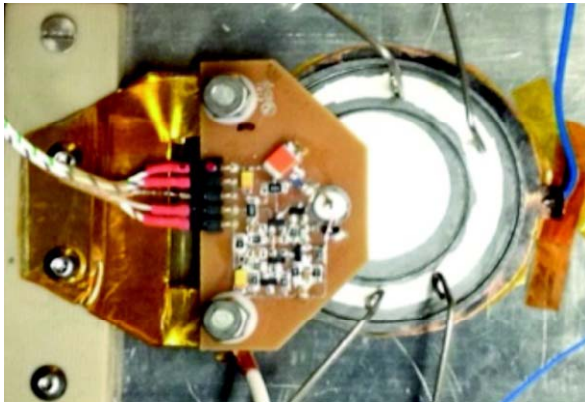


- Demonstrated stable operation of Si(Li) and TOF detectors during flight
- Studied Si(Li) cooling approach
- Measured background levels

S.A.I. Mognet et al., NIM A735, 24 (2014)
P. von Doetinchem et al., Astropart. Phys. 54, 93 (2014)

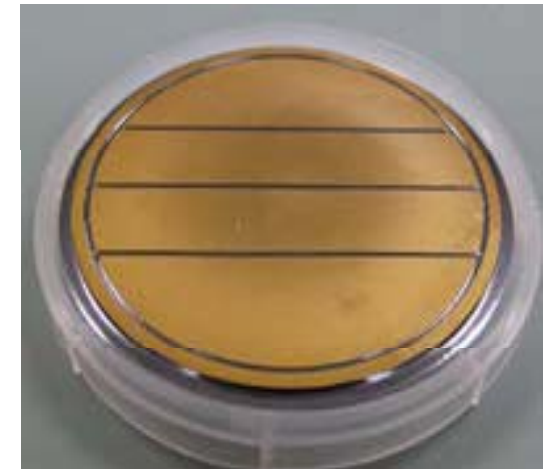
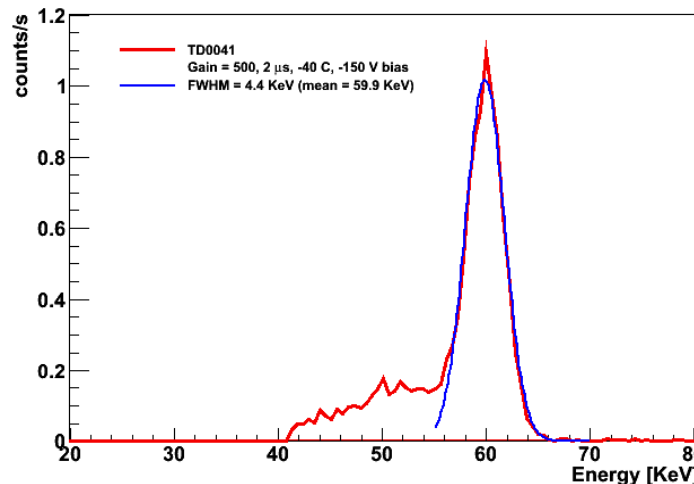
Current Work: Si(Li) Detectors

- GAPS will use 1350 4-inch, 4-strip Si(Li) detectors, 2.5mm thick
- Fabrication scheme developed at Columbia University; plan to have detectors produced by commercial company – Shimadzu in Japan.
- Confirmed leakage current and performance with cosmic rays and X-ray source



Prototype single-strip 2-inch detector with guard ring and pre-amplifier

Am-241 source
FWHM: 4.4 keV @ 59 keV

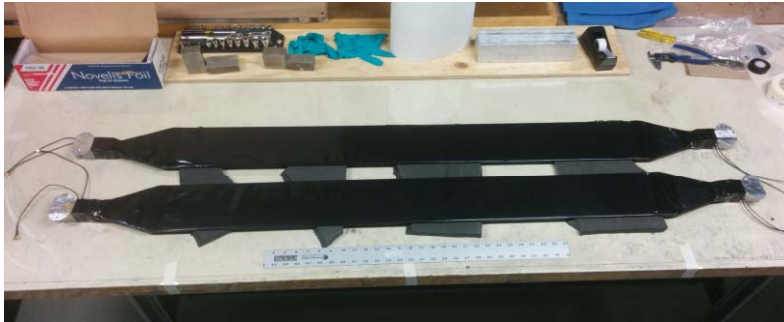


Prototype 4-inch, 4-strip detector
(courtesy Shimadzu Corp)

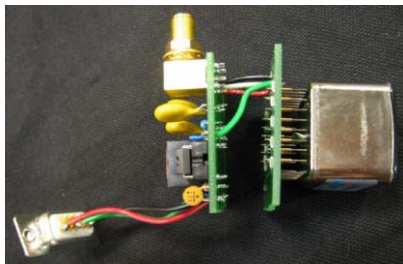
Currently optimizing fabrication; ramp up to trial production runs in early 2018

Current Work: TOF Detector

- The TOF will consist of 225 scintillation counters, read out on both ends
- PMTs (used in pGAPS) and Si-PMs being considered
- Custom board for readout using DRS-4 ASIC @ 2 GS/s
- TOF will measure particle β , dE/dx , provide rough tracking and master trigger



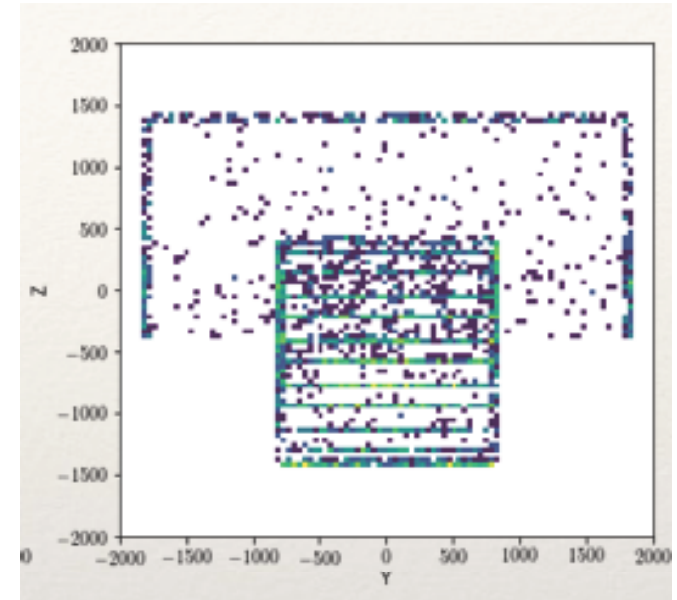
Prototype 1.2m paddles



R7600-UBA PMT and base



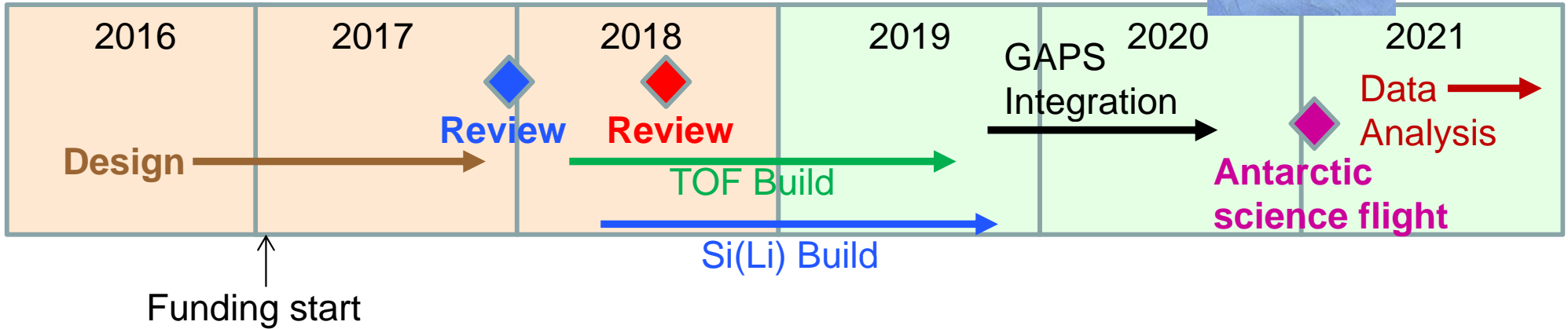
Si-PM testing



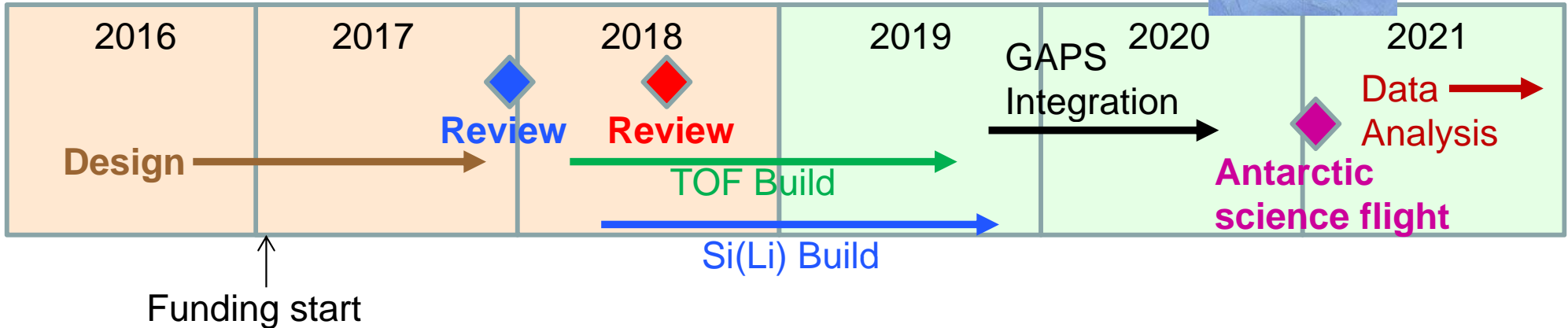
Stopping depth simulations
(100 MeV antideuterons)

Major tasks: PMT/Si-PM decision, determining trigger algorithm

Timeline & Summary



Timeline & Summary



- Discovery of antideuterons in cosmic rays would a very significant result.
- GAPS is specifically designed for low-energy anti-D's and antiprotons
- Technique is different and complementary to AMS; if AMS sees some events, GAPS can confirm and go deeper.
- Prototype GAPS flight – completely successful, verified detector operation
- Rapid timeline from funding start to GAPS construction, integration and first science flight in late 2020

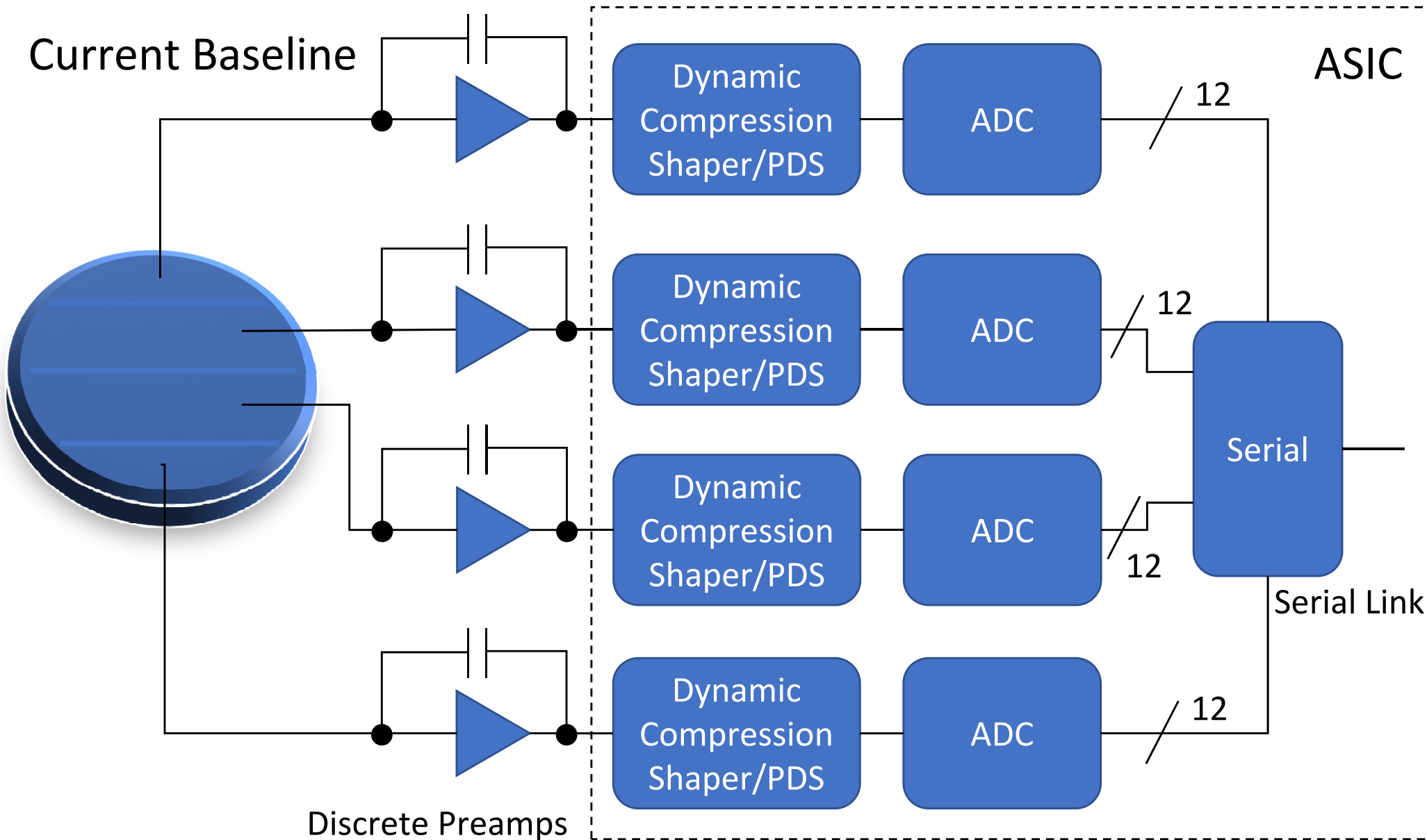
Note: Two advertised postdoctoral positions, see:

<https://inspirehep.net/record/1505690>

<https://inspirehep.net/record/1495582>

Backup

Si(Li) Electronics



PDS=Peak-detector-stretcher