Cosmic Anti-Protons and Properties of Elementary Particle Fluxes

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Elementary Particles in Cosmic Rays

New Astrophysical Sources: Pulsars, ...

Supernovae

Protons,

e⁻, ...

Interstellar Medium

e⁺, antiprotons from collisions

Dark Matter

e⁺, antiprotons from Dark Matter

Electrons

Dark Matter

e⁺from Pulsa

The Spectra of Electrons and Protons



Electron flux decrease faster than proton: Electron loss energy faster during propagation

Protons and positron have different origin and propagation history



AMS measurement shows new source of positrons with high energy cutoff

Antiproton Measurements with AMS

The Antiproton Flux is ~10⁻⁴ of the Proton Flux.

A percent precision experiment requires background rejection close to 1 in a million

- Tracker & Magnet: measure rigidity, separate antiprotons from protons
- TRD & ECAL: reject electron background
- TOF & RICH: select down going particle and measure velocity



R = -363 GV antiproton

Antiproton Analysis Overview

Use TOF, RICH, and TRD identify antiproton from backgrounds



Antiproton Analysis Overview

- Identify Antiproton signal at high rigidity: Charge confusion estimator
- Number of antiprotons are obtained by a fit in (TRD Estimator Charge Confusion Estimator) 2D plane



Precision study of the properties of antiproton flux

AMS measurements show that **p** and $\overline{\mathbf{p}}$ have identical rigidity dependence

Contradict with traditional cosmic ray model with only secondary \overline{p} produced from collision of cosmic rays



The antiproton-to-proton flux ratio shows unexpected energy dependence Distinctly different from antiprotons from collision of cosmic rays



A sample of recent papers on AMS antiproton data

P. Mertsch *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D 104 (2021) 103029
M. Boudaud et al., Phys. Rev. Research 2, 023022 (2020)
V. Bresci *et al.*, Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc., 488 (2019), p. 2068
M. Korsmeier *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D 97 (2018), 103019
P. Lipari, Phys. Rev. D, 95 (2017), 063009
I. Cholis *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D 95(2017), 123007
M. Winkler, JCAP, 2017(02), 048

J. Heisig, Modern Physics Letters A, (2021), 36, 05
Y. Genolini *et al.*, arXiv:2103.04108 (2021)
I. Cholis *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D, 99 (2019), 103026
A. Cuoco *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D, 99 (2019), 103014
M. Carena *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D, 100 (2019), 055002
A. Reinert *et al.*, JCAP, 01 (2018), p. 055
A. Cuoco *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 118 (2017), 191102
M. Cui *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D, 93 (2016), p. 015015

Antiproton production and propagation

Antiprotons from Dark Matter

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Example: AMS Antiproton Results compared with Cosmic Ray Models Based on AMS Data



Example: AMS Antiproton Results Compared with Low Mass Dark Matter Model



Precision AMS measurement significantly improves the understanding of cosmic ray propagation



See presentations of Drs. Y. Jia, V. Formato, and Y. Chen

Understanding Antiprotons with AMS Measurements

AMS is the only instrument to measure

positive charge and negative charge particles fluxes across entire solar cycle.



Unique Observation from AMS:

Positron and Antiproton have nearly identical energy dependence.



Unique Observation from AMS:

The positron-to-antiproton flux ratio is independent of energy.



Antiprotons cannot come from pulsars.

Example: Positron and Antiproton spectra compared with recent model



Model Example:

P. Mertsch, A. Vittino, S. Sarkar, PRD 104 (2021) 103029

"Explaining cosmic ray antimatter with secondaries from old supernova remnants"

Future Measurement of Antiproton and Positrons with AMS Upgrade



AMS will greatly improve the accuracy of the measurement of the positrons and antiprotons The identical behaviour of positrons and antiprotons excludes the pulsar origin of positrons By simultaneous measurement of cosmic protons, electrons, antiprotons, and positrons through the lifetime of the space station,

AMS will provide the definitive dataset to resolve the mystery of the origin of elementary particles in cosmic rays.

