



# Cosmic Antiproton Sensitivity for the GAPS Experiment

Field Rogers\*, for the GAPS Collaboration†

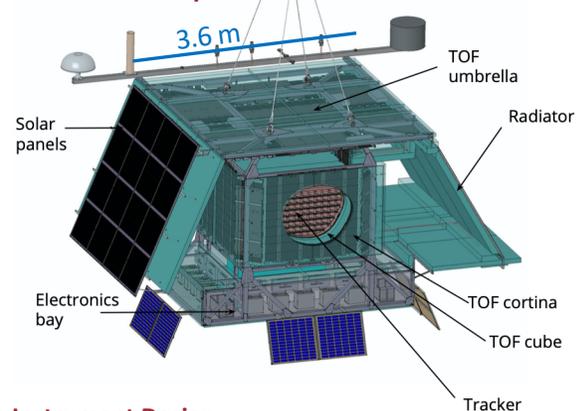


## The GAPS Experiment

GAPS [i] is a balloon payload optimized to detect low-energy ( $KE < 0.25 \text{ GeV}/n$ ) cosmic antinuclei as probes of dark matter annihilation or decay [1] in three Antarctic flights ( $\sim 37 \text{ km}$  float altitude)

- Leading sensitivity to  $\bar{D}$  and  ${}^3\bar{\text{He}}$  [ii,2] in 3 flights
- Precision  $\bar{p}$  spectrum [3] in first flight ( $\sim$ late 2022)

### GAPS Science Payload



### Instrument Design

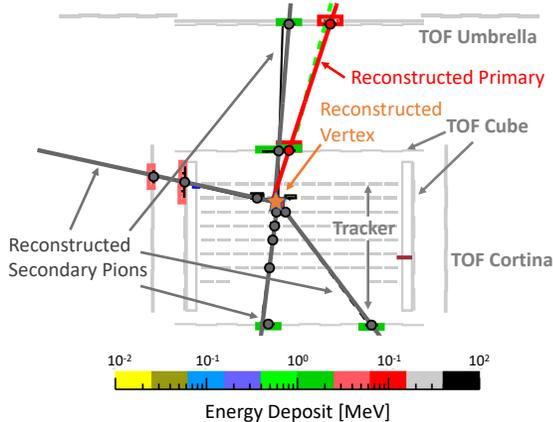
Exotic atom-based particle identification facilitates a large-acceptance balloon payload to detect rare cosmic particles [iii]

- Plastic scintillator-based TOF system measures  $\beta$  with  $\sigma_\beta / \beta \sim 5 - 10\%$  and provides the trigger.
- $\sim 1000$  2.5 mm-thick silicon detectors in 10 layers serve as tracker, target material, and X-ray spectrometer.
- Novel oscillating head pipe thermal system
- No magnet, cryostat, or pressure vessel required!

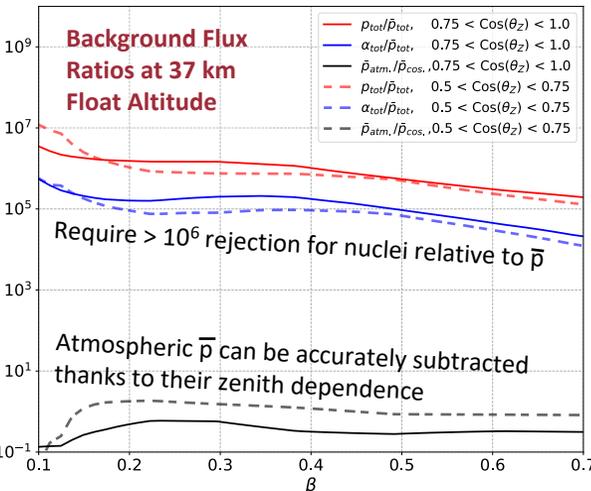
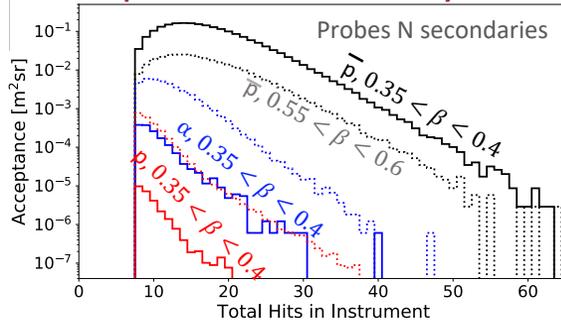
## High Statistics Antiproton Identification

A simulated, reconstructed [iv, v]  $\bar{p}$  shows:

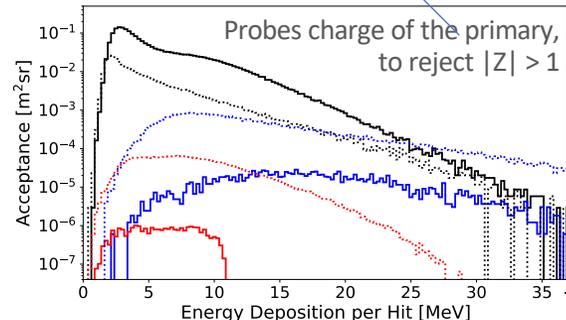
- Primary slows down in tracker layers and is captured into an exotic atom
- Annihilation “star” of secondary tracks from the exotic atom annihilation vertex



### Sample Event Variables Identify Antinucleus Annihilation from Nucleus Hard Interactions



- Positively-charged nuclei do not form exotic atoms.
- Rare hard interactions produce secondaries and thus mimic exotic atom annihilation



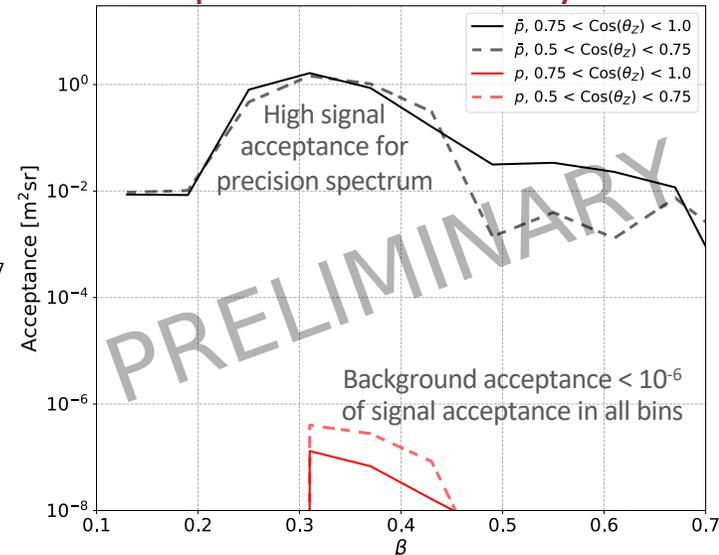
- Nucleus hard interactions, and thus the trigger rate, are elevated with increasing  $\beta$
- Compared to exotic atom annihilations, hard interactions produce fewer, slower secondaries with larger energy depositions per hit
- Select  $|Z| = 1$  particles based on energy deposition on the primary track

## Cosmic Antiproton Measurement

The number of particles of a given species identified as signal in a  $\beta$  and zenith analysis bin depends on the flight time and:

- $\beta$ - and zenith-dependent flux at float altitude
- $\beta$ - and zenith-dependent instrument acceptance after cuts

### Acceptance after likelihood analysis



- Precision spectrum for  $0.25 < \beta < 0.65$  at float altitude in one 35-day flight
- Translates  $\sim 0.1 - 0.35 \text{ GeV}/n$  at the top of the atmosphere
- Sensitive to the falling low-energy edge of the possible AMS  $\bar{p}$  excess [5], Hawking radiation from local evaporating primordial black holes [5], and Galactic propagation models

### References

- [1] von Doetinchem+ [JCAP08 \(2020\) \[2002.04163\]](#)
- [2] Saffold+ [Astropart. 130 \(2021\) \[2012.05834\]](#)
- [3] Aramaki+ [Astropart. 59 \(2014\) \[1401.8245\]](#)
- [4] Aguilar+ [Phys. Rev. Lett. 117 \(2016\)](#)
- [5] Barrau+ [A&A 388 \(2002\) \[astro-ph/0112486\]](#)

### GAPS at ICRC 2021

- [i] M. Xiao+, [101560](#)
- [ii] A. Stoessl+, [101701](#)
- [iii] S. Quinn+, [101811](#)
- [iv] A. Tiberio+, [101853](#)
- [v] N. Marcelli+, [101754](#)



\*frrogers@mit.edu

International Cosmic Ray Conference, 12 – 23 July 2021

†full author list: [gaps1.astro.ucla.edu/gaps/authors/](https://gaps1.astro.ucla.edu/gaps/authors/)