

#### **GRAN SASSO**

SCHOOL OF ADVANCED STUDIES Scuola Universitaria Superiore



# Study of cosmic Iron flux with DAMPE and R&D for HERD

Candidate: Advisor:

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#### Contents

#### • DAMPE

- The heavy component of cosmic rays
- Detector Layout
- Iron Fragmentation Study

#### • HERD

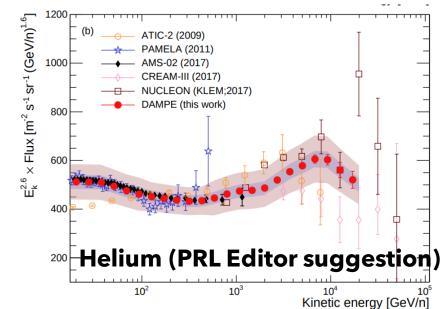
- Detector layout
- Study of backsplashed particles
- Study of hermeticity of PSD bars
- Lab activities

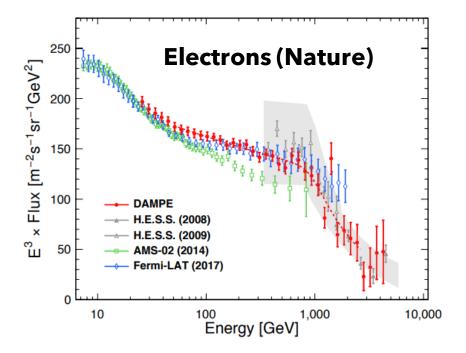


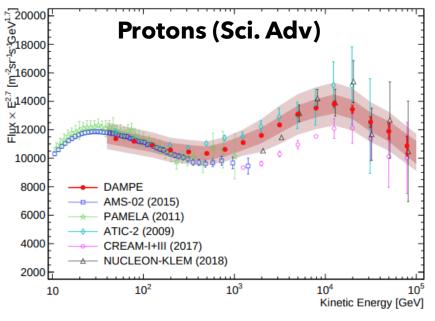
#### DAMPE

#### Dark Matter Particle Explorer

On orbit since December 15th, 2015



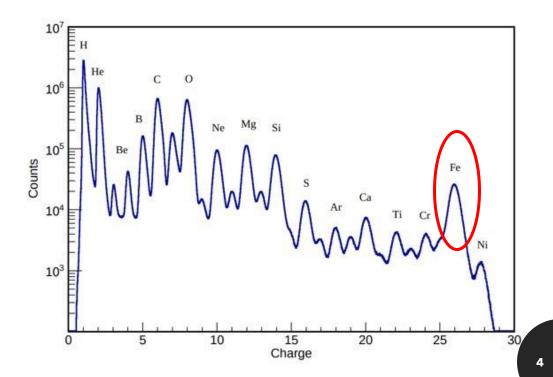




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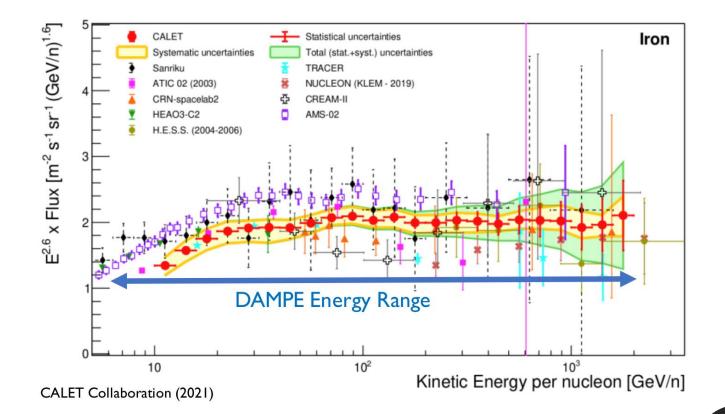
# Direct measurements of heavy component of cosmic rays

- High Z nuclei fluxes can probe models
- Only direct detection can well discriminate nuclear species
- Among these nuclei, Iron is the most abundant

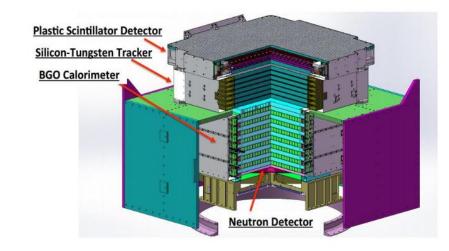


*The Iron flux* 

- Spectrometers => Rigidity (P / Z)
- Calorimeters => Kinetic energy
- In the Fe case (Z=26) same energy scale in current experiments
- **Significant difference** in AMS-02 and CALET fluxes
- Our results will help understanding this difference, and better constrain the models



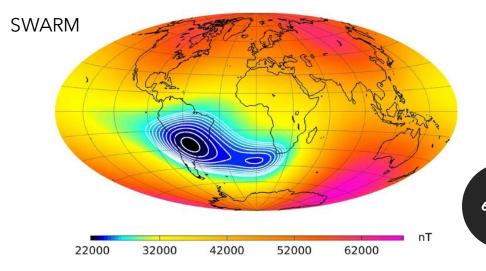
#### The DAMPE Experiment



- **PSD** -> Particle Identification (4 layers)
- **STK** -> Track Reconstruction
- **BGO** -> Energy measurement and shower image
- **NUD** -> Shower produced neutron detection

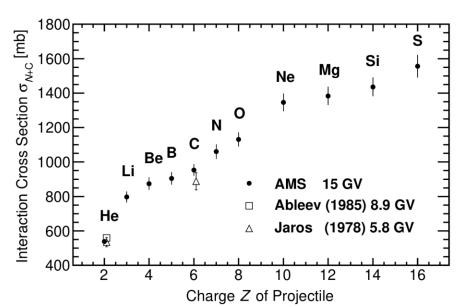


- Trajectory correctly reconstructed and fully contained in the detector
- Threshold for reconstructed energy (*BGO Energy*) at 20 GeV
- South Atlantic Anomaly excluded



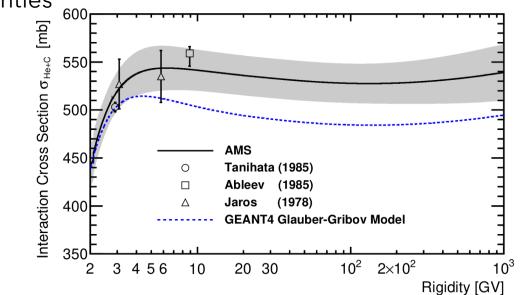
#### The Iron fragmentation

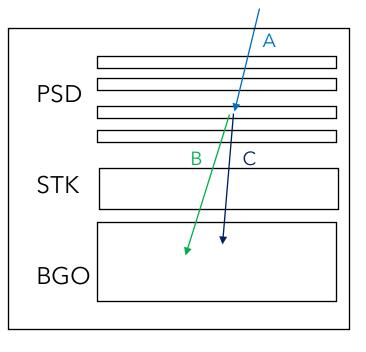
- Nuclei event reconstruction:
  - Charge Measurement by PSD (energy deposit ∝ Z<sup>2</sup>)
  - Track reconstruction by STK
  - Energy Reconstruction by BGO
- Nuclei are identified by the PSD signal



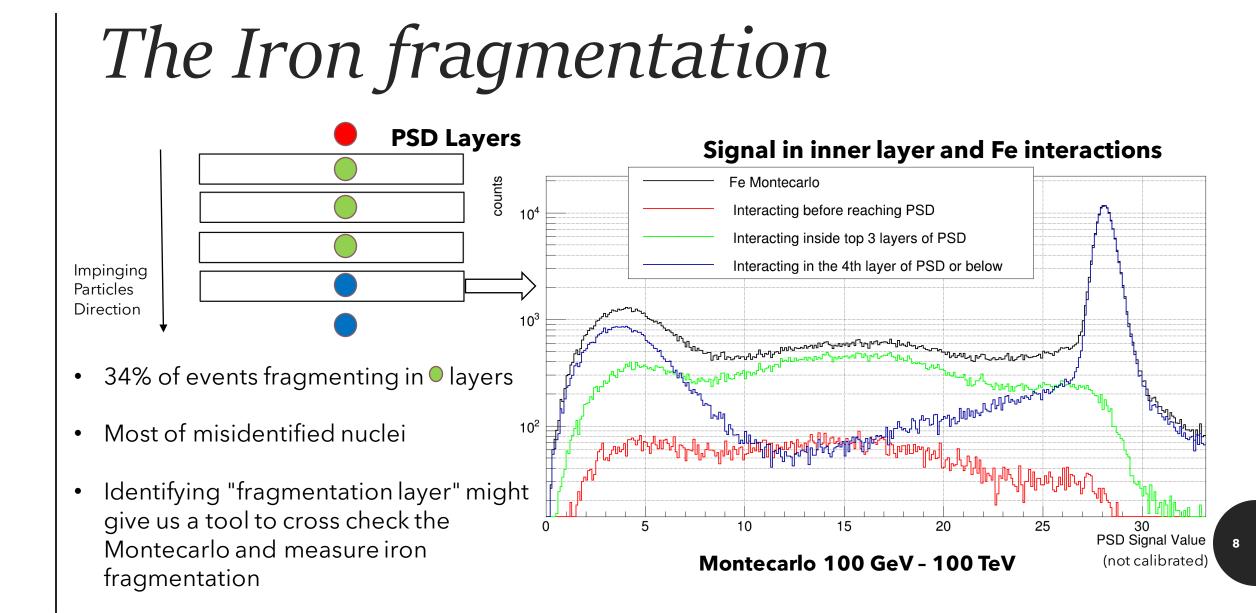
- Fragmented nuclei are not correctly identified
- Detector inefficiency ∝ misidentified particles







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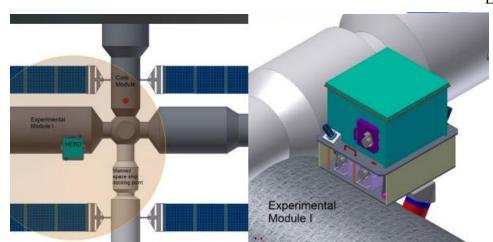


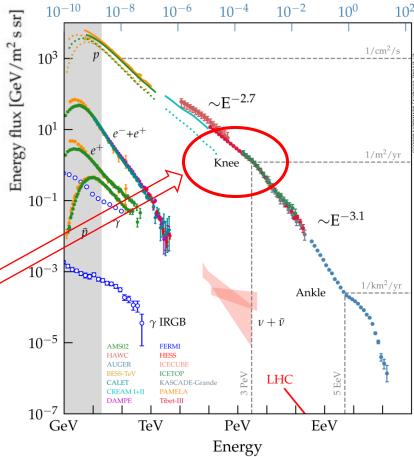
#### HERD High Energy Radiation Detector

# The HERD Experiment

- To be launched in 2027 to Chinese Space Station
- 5 sensitive faces
- Scientific goals:
  - Measurement of CRs up to their *knee* (PeV scale)
  - Electron up to 10 TeV and nearby sources
  - Gamma monitor and full sky survey
  - Indirect dark matter searches







Energy [J]

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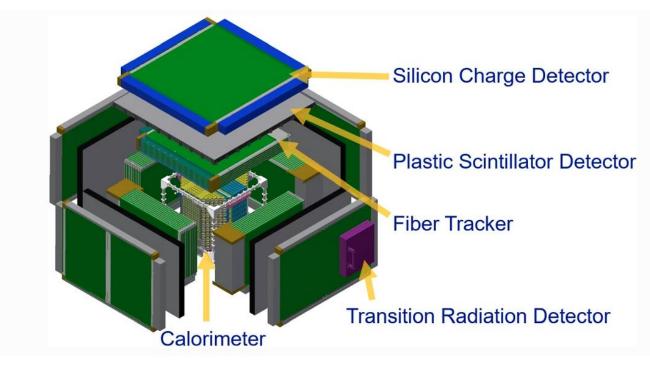
#### The HERD Experiment

• Design specification

	HERD	DAMPE	CALET	AMS-02	Fermi LAT
e/γ Energy res.@100 GeV (%)	<1	<1.5	2	3	10
e/γ Angular res.@100 GeV (deg.)	< 0.1	<0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
e/p discrimination	>10 <sup>6</sup>	>105	10 <sup>5</sup>	10 <sup>5</sup> - 10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>
Calorimeter thickness (X <sub>0</sub> )	55	32	27	17	8.6
Geometrical accep. (m <sup>2</sup> sr)	>3	0.3	0.12	0.09	1

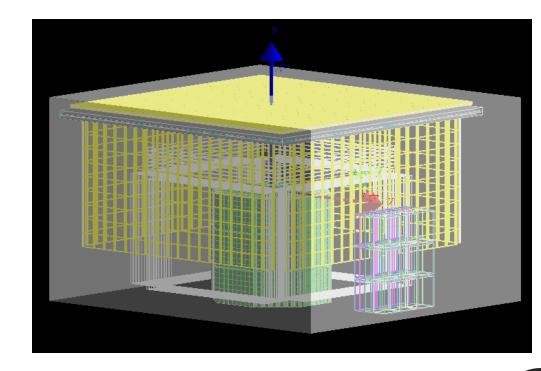
#### The HERD Experiment

- TRD -> calibration for TeV protons (foam / foils radiator + Xe detector)
- SCD -> charge measurement
- PSD -> photon anticoincidence + redundancy on charge measurement (tiles and bars configurations under study: bars **R&D in GSSI/LNGS**)
- FIT -> tracking system
- CALO -> energy measurement and shower imaging (LYSO cubes)



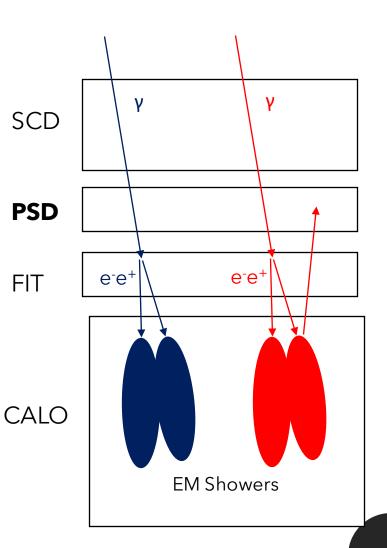
## HERDSoftware Framework

- Simulation and analysis
- Developed in C++ and maintained within the collaboration
- Provides interfaces to GEANT4 and ROOT
- Provides routines to retrieve energy deposit in each subdetectors and track reconstruction
- Results from these simulations can be used to **optimize the PSD layout**



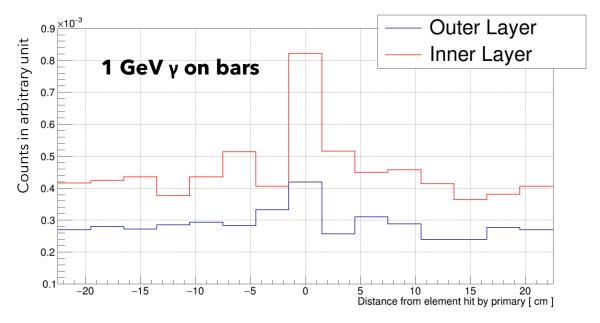
### PSD Backsplash study

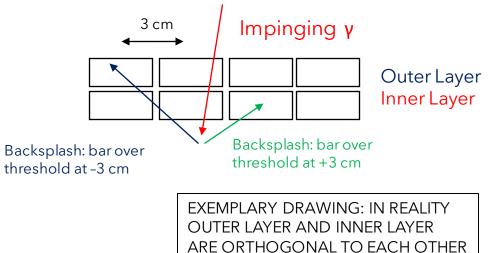
- **Backsplash** can affect PSD charge measurements
  - Fake Vetoes in gamma measurements
  - Systematically increasing charge measurements for nuclei
- Find optimal layout for backsplash reduction via simulation (bars and tiles configurations)
- $\bullet$  Preliminary results for  $\gamma$



## PSD Backsplash study (bars)

- Set threshold at 0.25 MeV (1 / 3 MIP in 0.5 cm )
- Bars over threshold => Fake veto
- Fake vetoes could be reduced by selecting a region of interest of PSD using particle track
- We need to know where backsplash hits



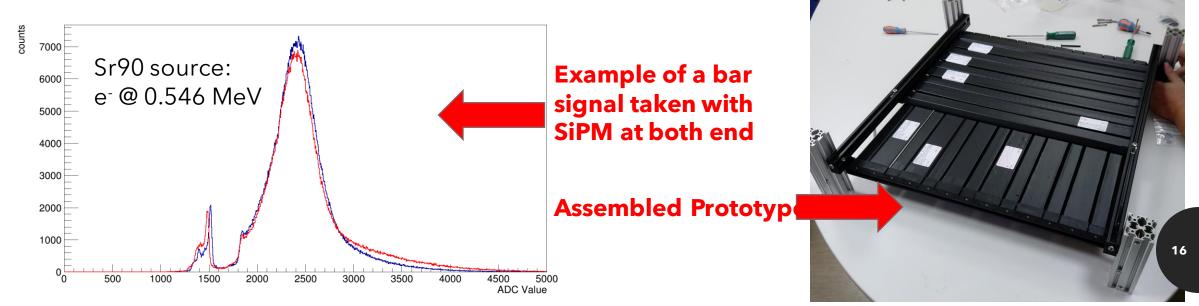


#### Future work:

- Providing more studies on this background
- Studying a cut based on the particle track
- Studying protons and heavy nuclei

#### Lab Activities

- Prototype construction for the test beam
- Worked with DAQ (Data AcQuisition) board firmware and data processing
- DAQ data conversion to ROOT file format
- Shifter for Test Beam @ CERN PS (1<sup>st</sup> week November)



#### Summary

- I'm involved in both DAMPE and HERD experiment
- DAMPE: Study of nuclei fragmentation and Iron spectrum (in progress)
- HERD: Full detector simulations and analyses:
  - HERDSoftware Framework
  - PSD Backsplash (in progress)
  - PSD Bar Hermeticity study
  - Lab activities, PSD Prototype

#### Activities

- 1. Physical Sensing and Processing, 20 24 July 2020
- 2. Cosmic Rays and Neutrinos in the Multi-Messenger Era, 7 11 December 2021
- 3. Security and safety in the workplace course, attended on 8 March 2021
- 4. PyHEP 2021 (virtual) workshop, 5 9 July 2021
- 5. 37<sup>th</sup> International Cosmic Ray Conference (ICRC), 12 23 July 2021
- 6. 10<sup>th</sup> IDPASC School, 6 17 September 2021
- 7. 107<sup>th</sup> Congresso SIF, 13 17 September 2021, presentation on DAMPE Iron analysis
- 8. Outreach activities in Sharper 2021
- 9. AP Student representative in "Commissione Paritetica Docenti-Studenti"

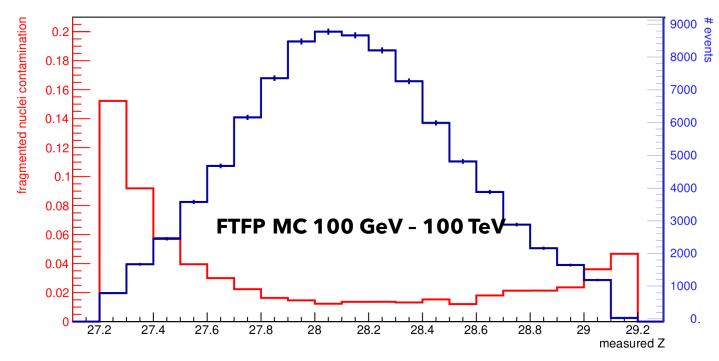
#### Publications

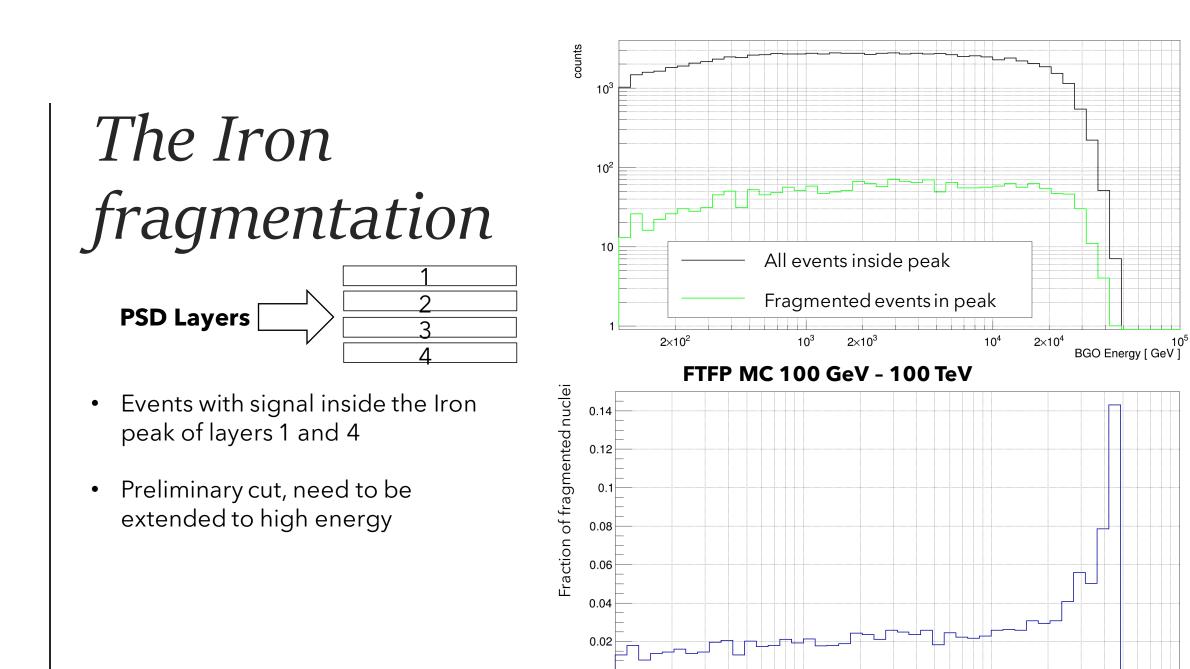
- 1. The results and future prospects of the LHCf experiments, Proc. of Science ICRC2019, 349
- 2. Measurement of the Cosmic Ray Helium Energy Spectrum from 70 GeV to 80 TeV with the DAMPE Space Mission, Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 201102
- 3. The Plastic Scintillator Detector of the HERD space mission, Proc. of Science ICRC2021, 54
- 4. Gamma-ray performance study of the HERD payload, Proc. of Science ICRC2021, 651
- 5. Direct measurement of the Cosmic Ray Iron Spectrum with the Dark Matter Particle Explorer, Proc. of Science ICRC2021, 115
- 6. Selected results from the DAMPE space mission, Phys. Atom. Nucl. (Accepted for publication)
- 7. Observations of Forbush Decreases of cosmic ray electrons and positrons with the Dark Matter Particle Explorer, ApJ Lett. (Accepted for publication)

# Backup

### The Iron fragmentation

- Events are required to be inside peak in both 1st and 4th layers of PSD
- Particles in these charge range are rarely fragmenting





2×10<sup>2</sup>

10<sup>3</sup>

2×10<sup>3</sup>

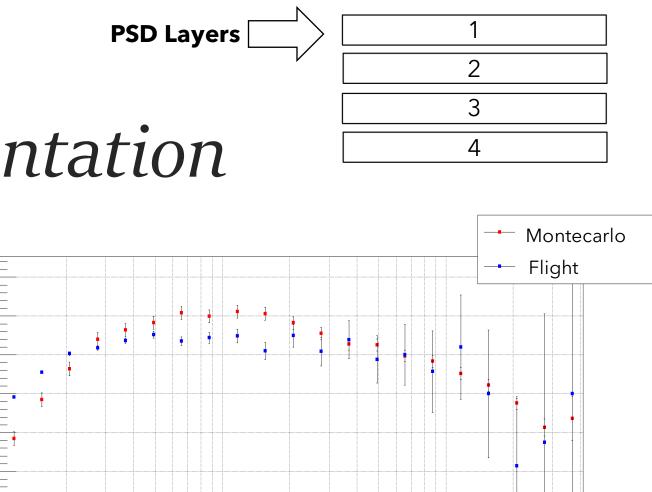
10<sup>4</sup>

2×10<sup>4</sup>

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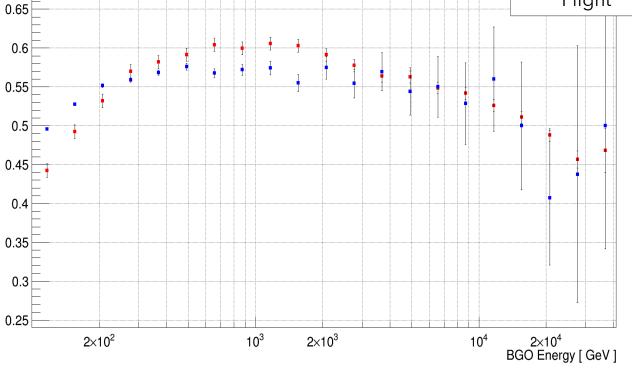
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DCO Energy ( Col/ 1



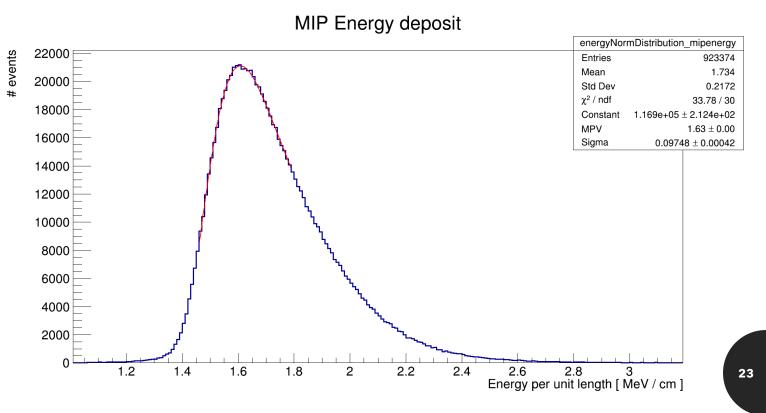
### The Iron fragmentation

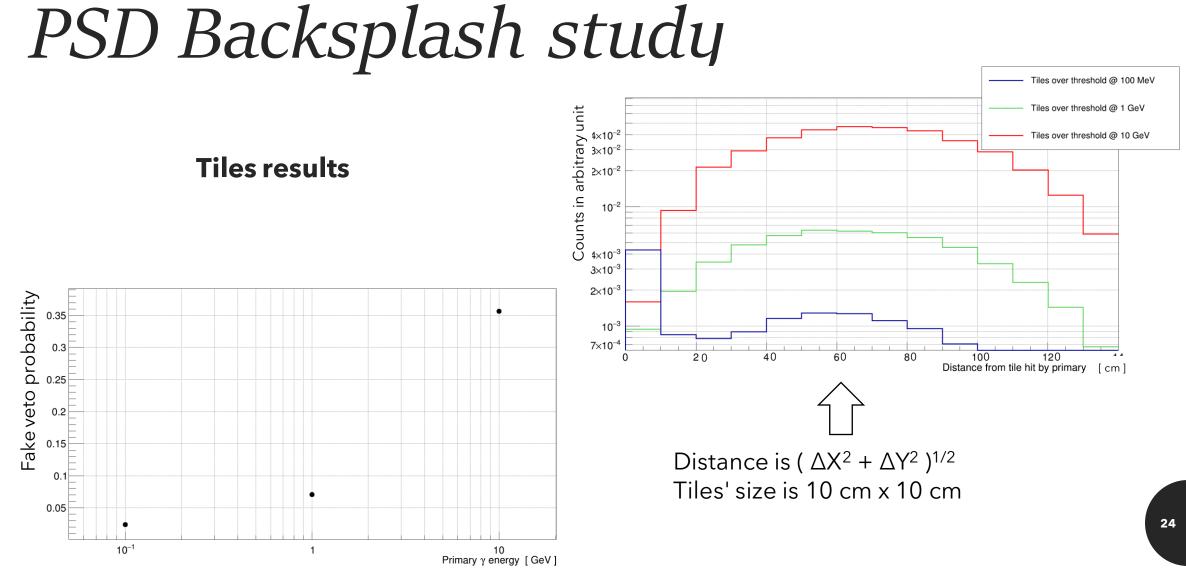
- Fraction of nuclei fragmenting in 3 • layers of PSD (2, 3 and 4)
- Extend this to all layers pair ٠
- Iron spectrum corrections and • details on iron cross section



#### PSD MIP Energy Deposit

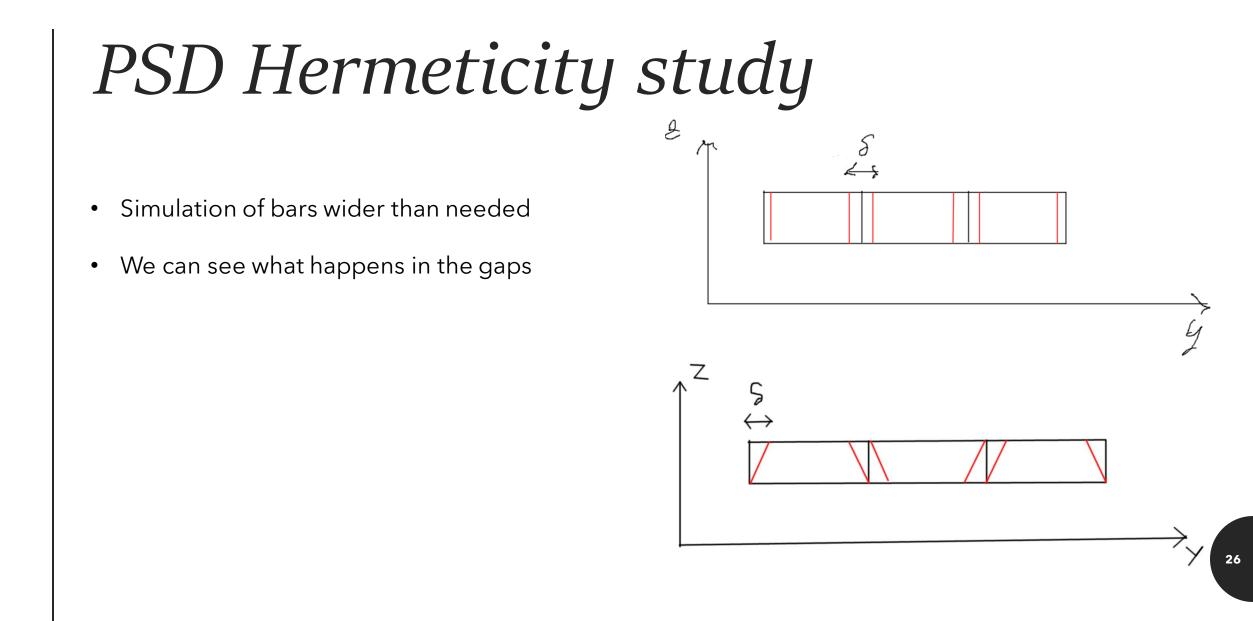
- Simulation with  $10^6 \mu^2 @ 100 \text{ GeV}$
- Energy deposit / track length
- Landau fit
- MPV: 1.63 MeV / cm





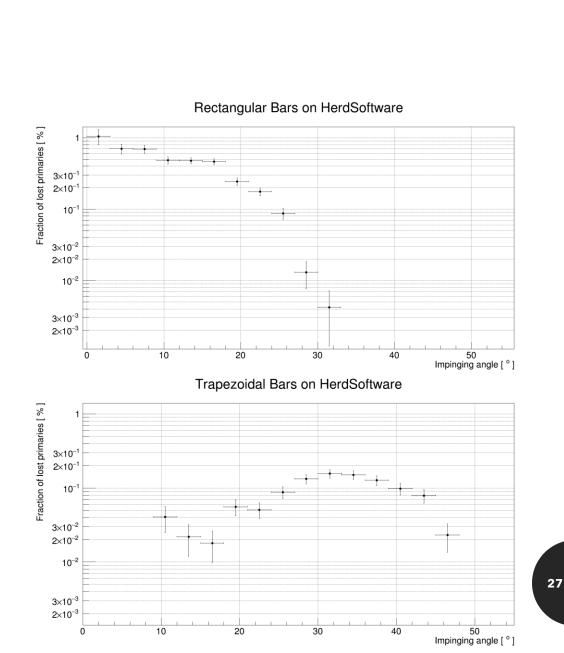
### PSD Hermeticity study

- Trapezoidal vs Rectangular bars shape
- 2 layers of bars orthoganal
- Simulations made on full detector (HERDSoftware)
- Isotropic flux of 100 GeV muons



#### Hermeticity study

- Particles not releasing signal in the detector in function of the angle for trapezoidal and rectangular shaped bars
- Flatter and in general lower distribution for trapezoidal shapes
- Fraction of all lost primaries is 0.024% for trapezoids against 0.027% of rectangles
- Difference is small because the acceptance is peaked at ~30°



#### Hermeticity study: acceptance

• Angular distribution of impinging particles: peak is about 30°

