

# Search for Cosmic-Ray Antideuterons with BESS-Polar II

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NASA/GSFC/CRESST/UMBC

For **BESS** collaboration



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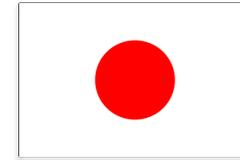
**THE ASTROPARTICLE PHYSICS CONFERENCE**

# 1 BESS collaboration

**BESS is US-Japan collaborative program.**



**J. W. Mitchell (PI, US, NASA/GSFC)**

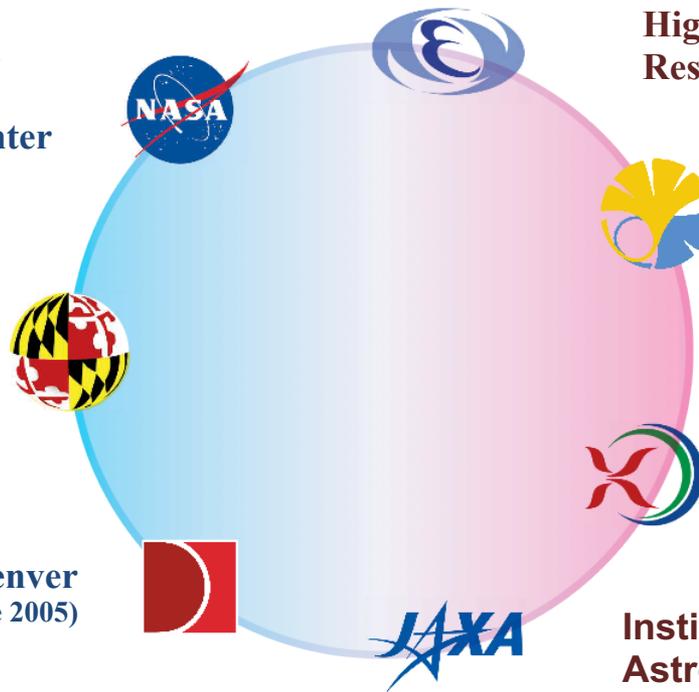


**A. Yamamoto (PI, Japan, KEK)**

National Aeronautical and  
Space Administration /  
Goddard Space Flight Center  
(NASA/GSFC)

University of Maryland

University of Denver  
(Since June 2005)



High Energy Accelerator  
Research Organization (KEK)

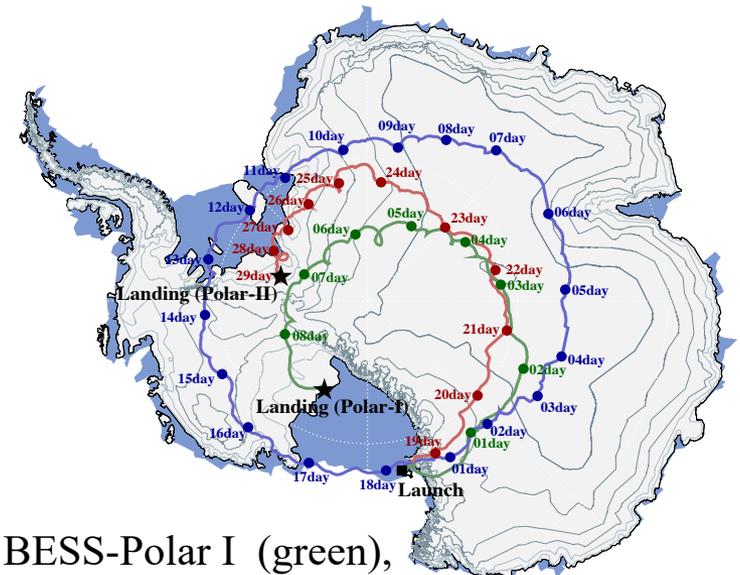
The University of Tokyo

Kobe University

Institute of Space and  
Astronautical Science/JAXA

## 2 BESS-Polar I and II experiment

**BESS-Polar I & II flights were carried out over Antarctica.**



BESS-Polar I (green),  
BESS-Polar II (1<sup>st</sup> :blue, 2<sup>nd</sup> :red)

	BESS-Polar I	BESS-Polar II
Launch date	Dec. 13 <sup>th</sup> ,2004	Dec. 23 <sup>rd</sup> , 2007
Observation time	8.5 days	24.5 days
Cosmic-ray observed	$9 \times 10^8$ events	$4.7 \times 10^9$ events
Flight altitude	37~39km (5~4g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	~36km (6~5g/cm <sup>2</sup> )

# 3 BESS spectrometer

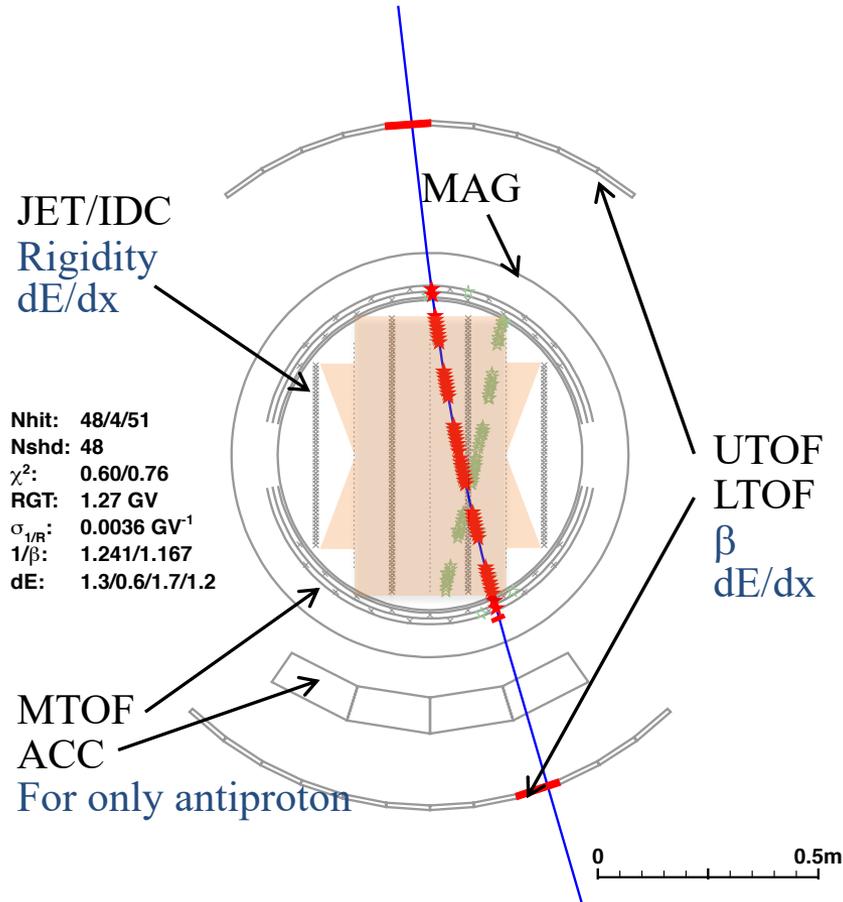
## BESS-Polar II

bessp\_ext\_PaperRB01\_J\_DevTest13Ext.root

Event Time: 12.02.57.096

Run: 000 Event: 006578 (C3) Size: 2887 FADC: 1934 FEND: 904

Trigger: 001001011 JET: 71 IDC: 4 UTOF: 1 MTOF: 2 LTOF: 1



**Event display with reconstructed proton track is shown.**

**Rigidity (MDR:200GV)**

**Solenoid:** Uniform field ( $\phi=0.9\text{m}$ ,  $B=0.8\text{T}$ )  
Thin material ( $2.4\text{ g/cm}^2/\text{wall}$ )

**Drift chamber:** Redundant hits  
( $\sigma\sim 150\mu\text{m}$ ,  $32\sim 48+4\text{hits}$ )

**Charge, Velocity**

**TOF, Chamber:** dE/dx measurement  
( $Z = 1, 2, \dots$ )

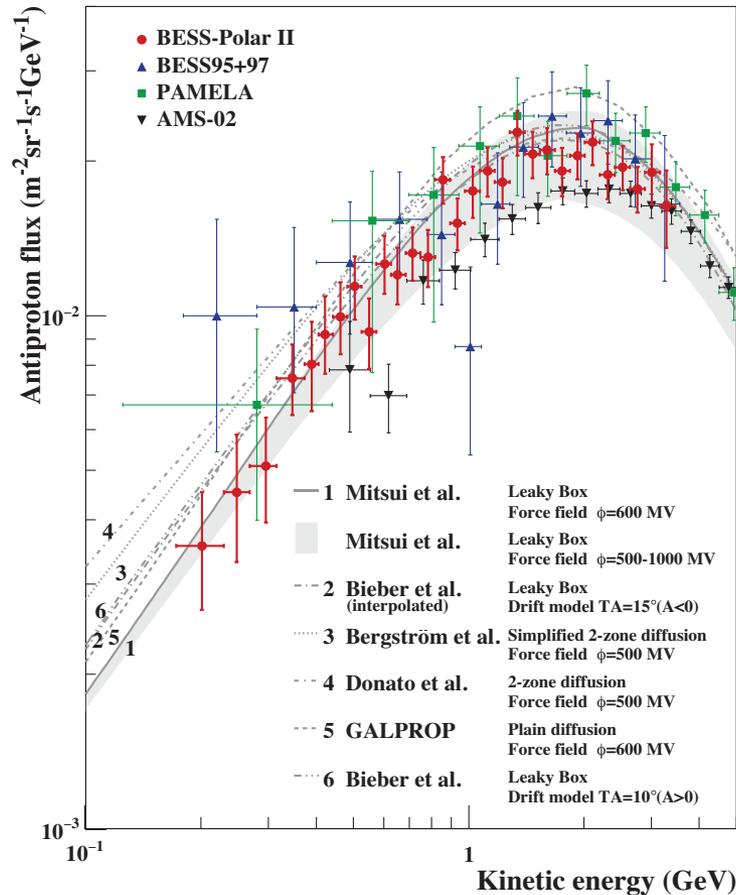
**TOF:** 1/ $\beta$  measurement ( $\sigma\sim 1,2\%$ )

$$m = ZeR\sqrt{1/\beta^2 - 1}$$

# 4 Why does antideuteron search probe possible exotic sources?

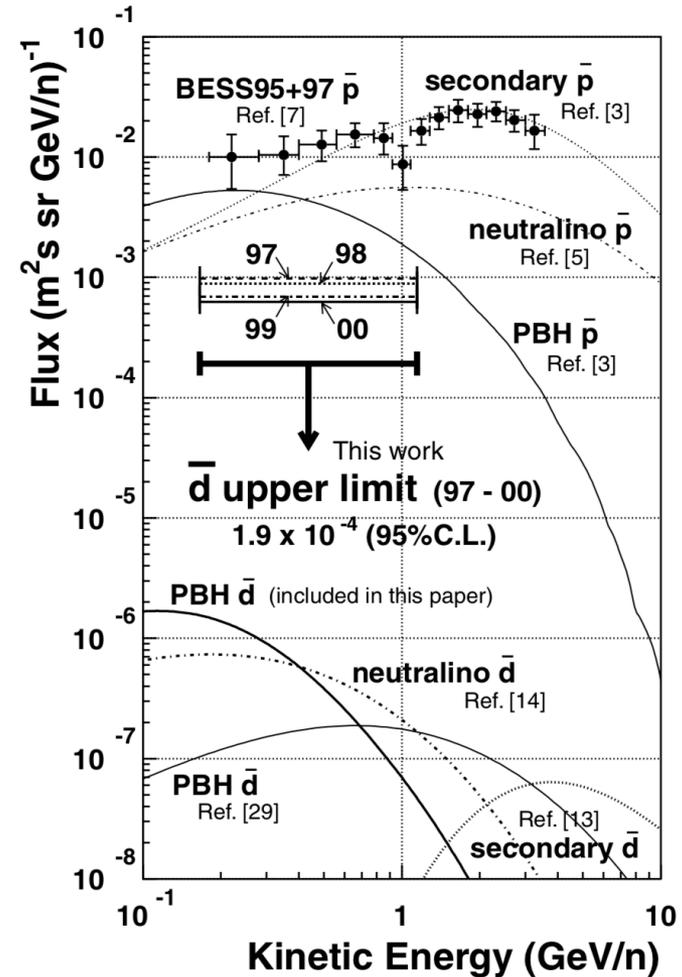
## Antiproton

BESS-Polar II  
PRL 108, 051102 (2012)



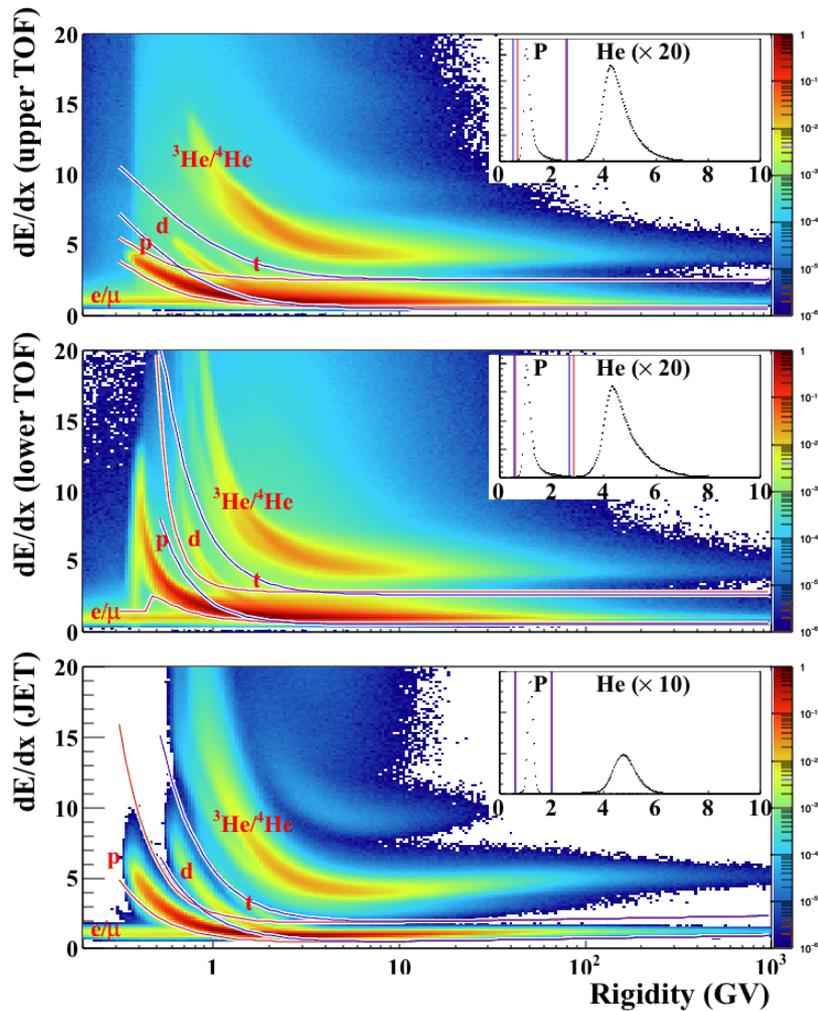
## Antideuteron

BESS 97-00  
PRL 95, 081101 (2005)

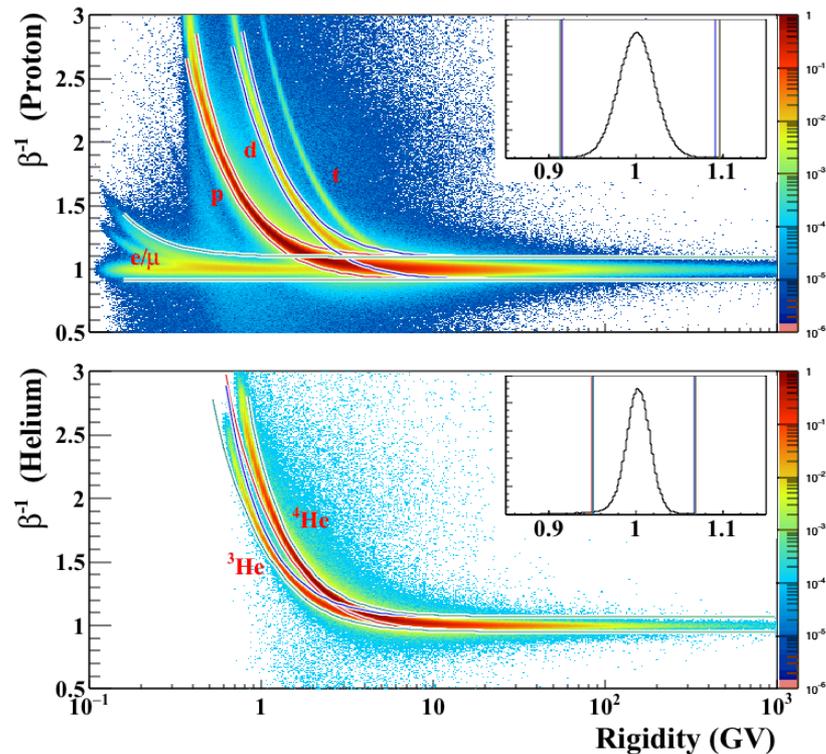


# 5 Particle identification

## dE/dx

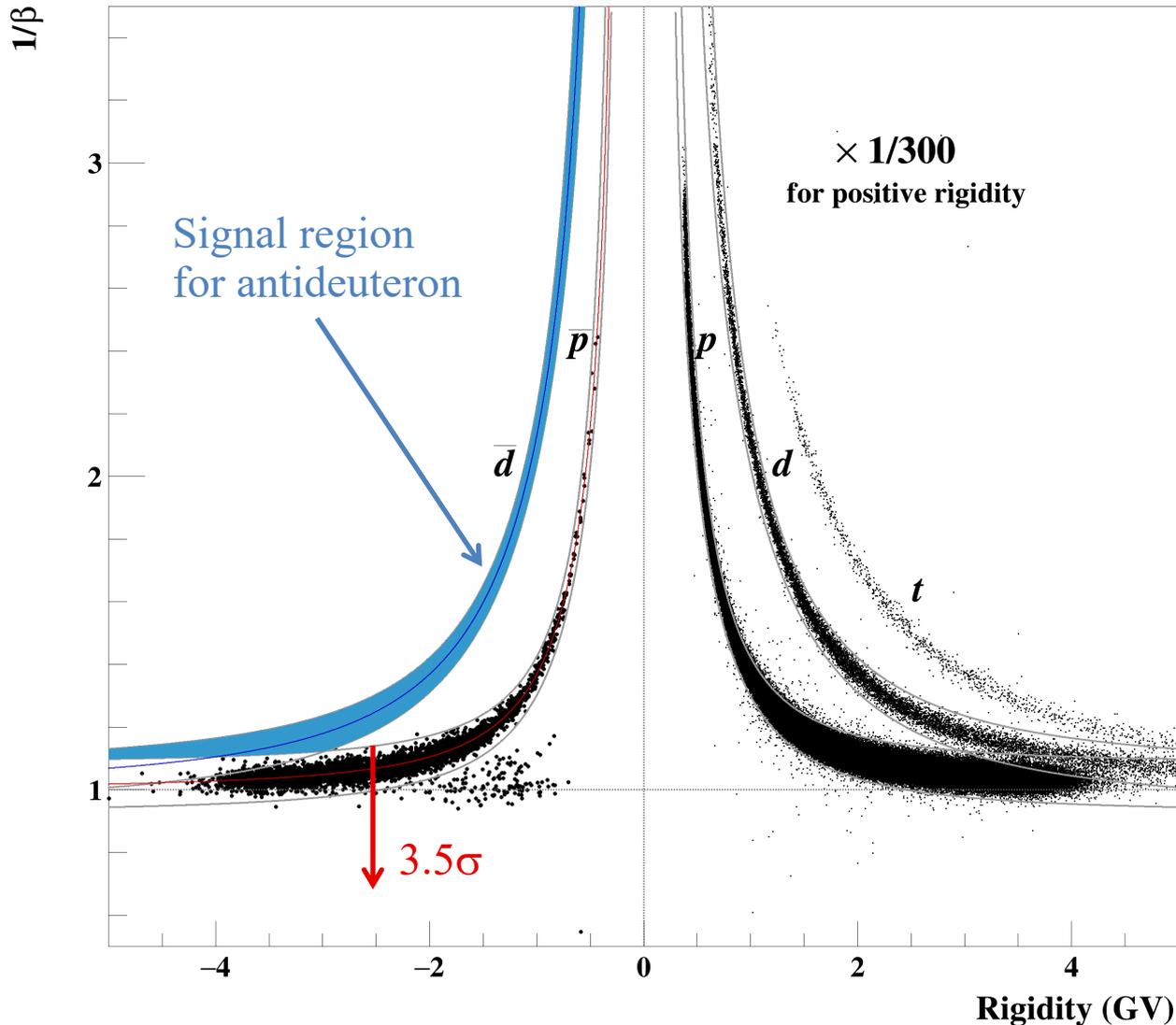


## $1/\beta$



# 6 Antideuteron search

## The $1/\beta_{UL}$ VS rigidity plot



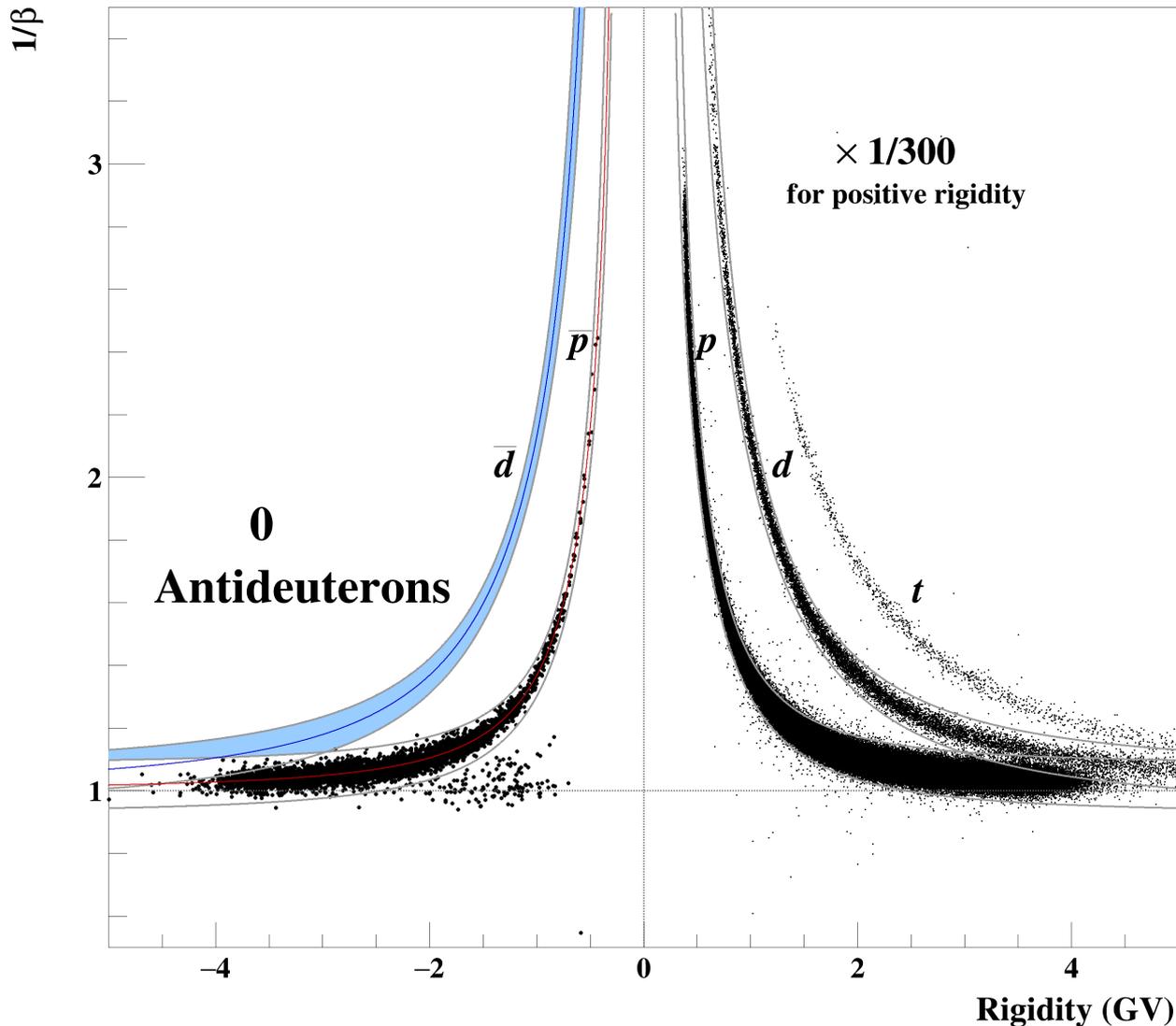
**The  $1/\beta_{UL}$  VS rigidity plot and antideuteron's selection band.**

- Signal region for antideuteron

Excluding  $3.5\sigma$  region from antiproton center to prevent antiproton contamination

# 7 Antideuteron search

## The $1/\beta_{UL}$ VS rigidity plot



The  $1/\beta_{UL}$  VS rigidity plot and antideuteron's selection band.

- Signal region for antideuteron

Excluding  $3.5\sigma$  region from antiproton center to prevent antiproton contamination

- No antideuteron candidate in BESS-Polar II data

## 8 Upper limit calculation

$$\Phi_{\bar{d}} dE = \frac{N_{obs}}{S\Omega \cdot T_{live}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{single} \cdot \varepsilon_{Q-ID}} \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{1}{(1 - \delta_{sys})}$$

$N_{obs}$  : Number of Observed candidate = 3.1

$S\Omega$  : Geometrical acceptance

$T_{live}$  : Live time

$\varepsilon_{single}$  : Single track efficiency

$\varepsilon_{Q-ID}$  : Detector selection efficiencies

$\eta$  : Survival fraction through atmosphere

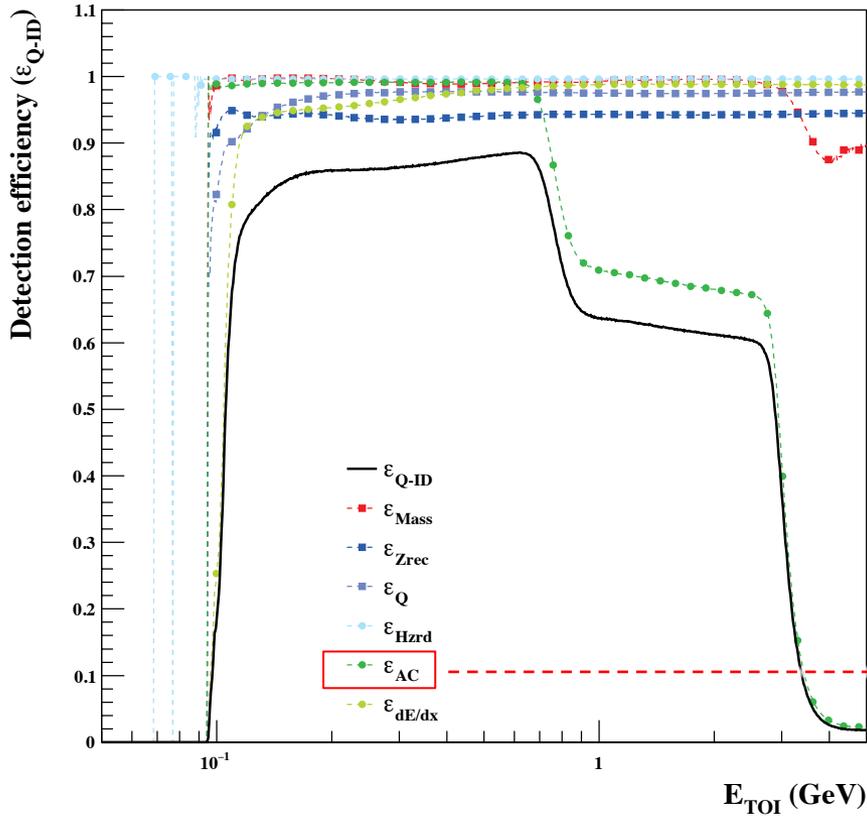
$\delta_{sys}$  : Systematic error

- Since no antideuteron was found, 3.1 was taken as the number of the observed antideuteron events for the calculation of 95% C.L. upper limit.
- In order to obtain the most conservative limit, the minimum value of the effective exposure factors ( $S\Omega \cdot T_{live} \cdot \varepsilon_{single} \cdot \varepsilon_{Q-ID} \cdot \eta$ ) was used.

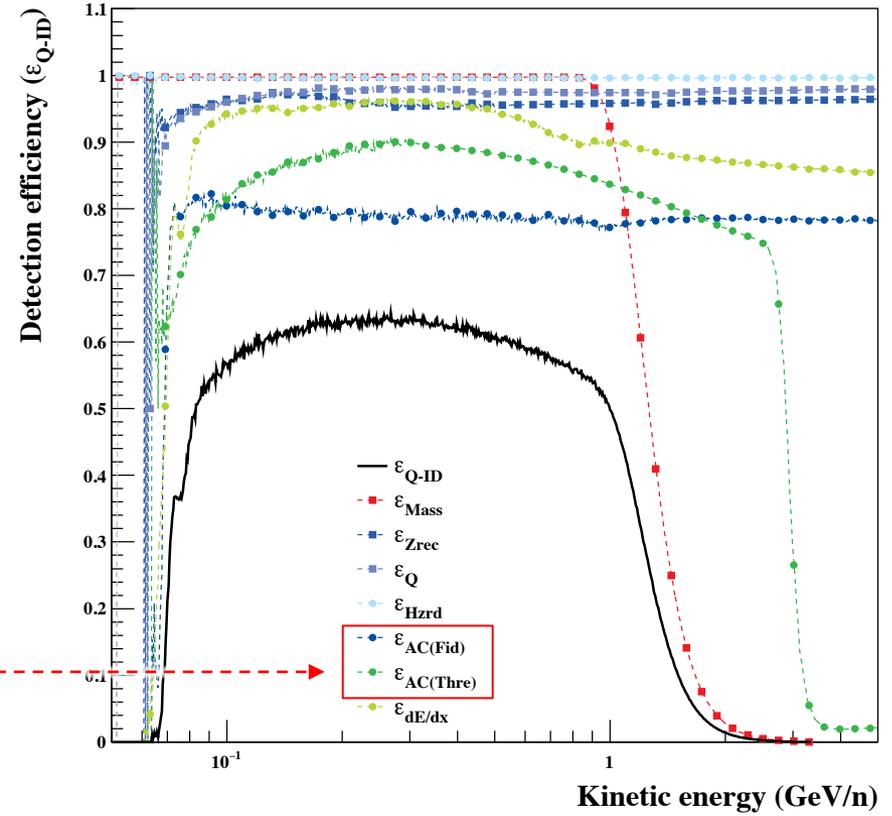
# 9 Detector efficiencies

$$\Phi_{\bar{d}} dE = \frac{N_{obs}}{S\Omega \cdot T_{live}} \frac{1}{\epsilon_{single}} \frac{1}{\epsilon_{Q-ID}} \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{1}{(1 - \delta_{sys})}$$

**Pbar**



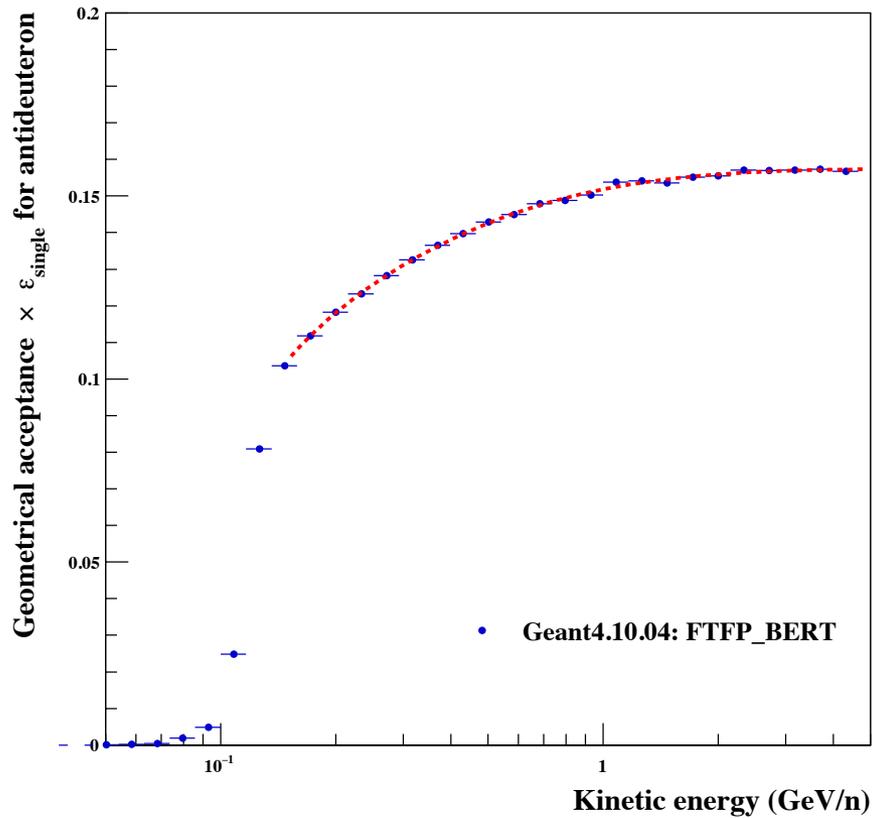
**Dbar**



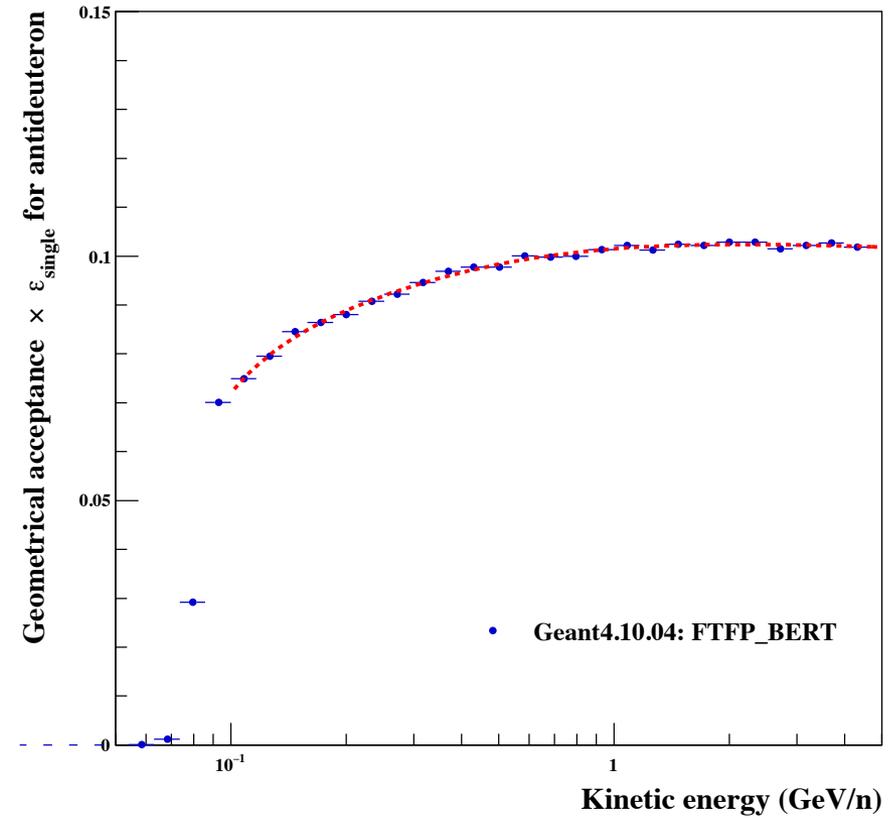
10 Geometrical acceptance  $\times \epsilon_{\text{single}}$ 

$$\Phi_{\bar{d}} dE = \frac{N_{\text{obs}}}{S\Omega \cdot T_{\text{live}} \epsilon_{\text{single}} \cdot \epsilon_{Q-ID} \eta (1 - \delta_{\text{sys}})}$$

Pbar

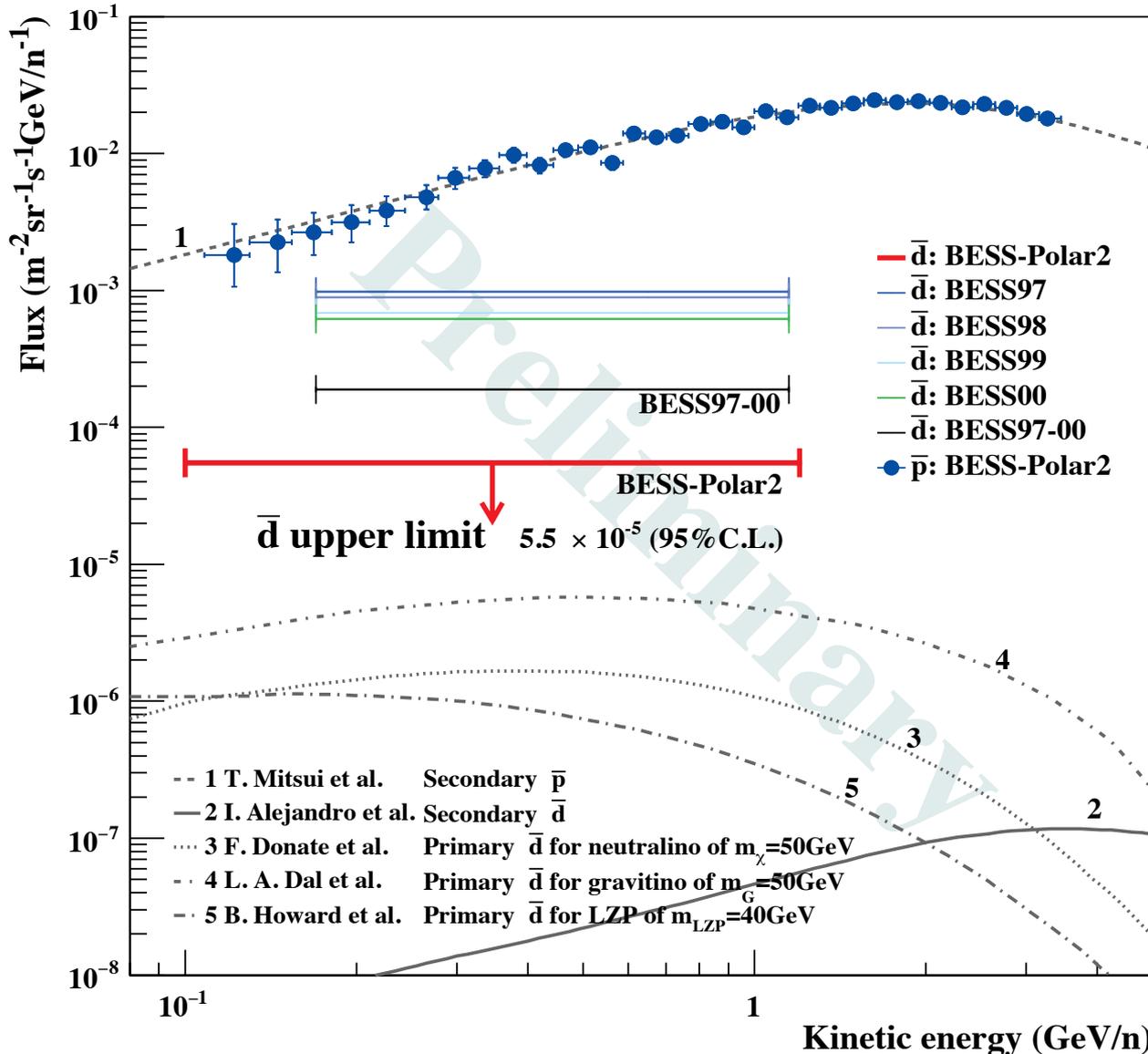


Dbar



# 11 Upperlimit of Antideuteron flux

$$\Phi_{\bar{d}} dE = \frac{N_{obs}}{S\Omega \cdot T_{live}} \frac{1}{\epsilon_{single}} \frac{1}{\epsilon_{Q-ID}} \frac{1}{\eta(1 - \delta_{sys})}$$



**Upper limit on antideuteron flux measured by BESS-Polar II together with earlier published BESS97-00 antideuteron upper limit**

$$J(d) < 5.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (m}^2\text{sr sec GeV/n)}^{-1} \text{ (95\%C.L.)}$$

- Compared with the data taken in the solar minimum (BESS97), order of magnitude improvement has been achieved.

## Antideuteron search

- **No antideuteron candidate** in BESS-Polar II.
- New upper limit  $J(d) < 5.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (m}^2\text{sr sec GeV/n)}^{-1}$  (95%C.L.)
  - 3.1 was taken as the number of the observed antideuteron events for the calculation of 95% C.L. upper limit.
  - In order to obtain the most conservative limit, the effective exposure factors was reduced by using with the systematic error ( $d_{\text{sys}} = \sim 4\%$ ).
- Compared with the data taken in the solar minimum (BESS97), order of magnitude improvement has been achieved.