

Results from the Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer (AMS) on the International Space Station (ISS) will be the focus of the three day "AMS Days at CERN" meeting, an occasion that brings together many of the world's leading theoretical physicists and principal investigators of some of the major experiments exploring the field of cosmic ray physics (IceCube, Pierre Auger Observatory, Fermi-LAT, H.E.S.S. and CTA, the Telescope Array, JEM-EUSO, and ISS-CREAM).

The main objective of this scientific exchange is to understand the interrelation between AMS results and those of other major cosmic rays experiments and current theories. The latest results (published and to be published) from AMS will be presented by members of the AMS international collaboration during the three day event.

AMS is the only major particle physics experiment on the ISS. In its first four years on orbit, AMS has collected more than 60 billion cosmic ray events (electrons, positrons, protons, antiprotons, and nuclei of helium, lithium, boron, carbon, oxygen, ...) up to multi-TeV energies. As an external payload on the ISS through at least 2024, AMS will continue to collect and analyze an increasing volume of statistics at highest energies which, combined with in-depth knowledge of the detector and systematic errors, will produce valuable insight.

The AMS results on the positron fraction, the electron spectrum, the positron spectrum, and the combined electron plus positron spectrum are consistent with dark matter collisions and cannot be explained by existing models of the collision of ordinary cosmic rays. There are many new models showing that the results may be explained by new astrophysical sources (such as pulsars) or new acceleration and propagation mechanisms (such as supernova remnants).

To distinguish if the observed new phenomena are from dark matter, measurements are underway by AMS to determine the rate at which the positron fraction falls beyond its maximum, as well as the measurement of the antiproton to proton ratio. As seen in Figure 1, the antiproton to proton ratio stays constant from 20 GeV to 450 GeV kinetic energy. This behavior cannot be explained by secondary production of antiprotons from ordinary cosmic ray collisions. Nor can the excess of antiprotons be easily explained from pulsar origin. The latest results on these studies will be reported by the AMS Collaboration during "AMS Days at CERN" and in future publications.

In addition, a thorough understanding of the process involved in the collision of ordinary cosmic rays is a requirement in understanding the AMS results mentioned above. The AMS Collaboration will also report on the most recent results on the precision studies of nuclei spectra (such as protons, helium and lithium) up to multi-TeV energies.

The latest data on the precision measurement of proton flux in cosmic rays from 1 GV to 1.8 TV rigidity (momentum/charge) will appear shortly in Physical Review Letters. These results are based on 300 million proton events. AMS has found that the proton flux is characteristically different from all the existing experimental results. As seen in Figure 2, the AMS result shows the measured flux changes its behavior at  $\sim 300$  GV rigidity. The solid line is a fit to the data. The dashed line in Figure 2 is the proton flux expected with no change in behavior; as seen, it does not agree with the data.

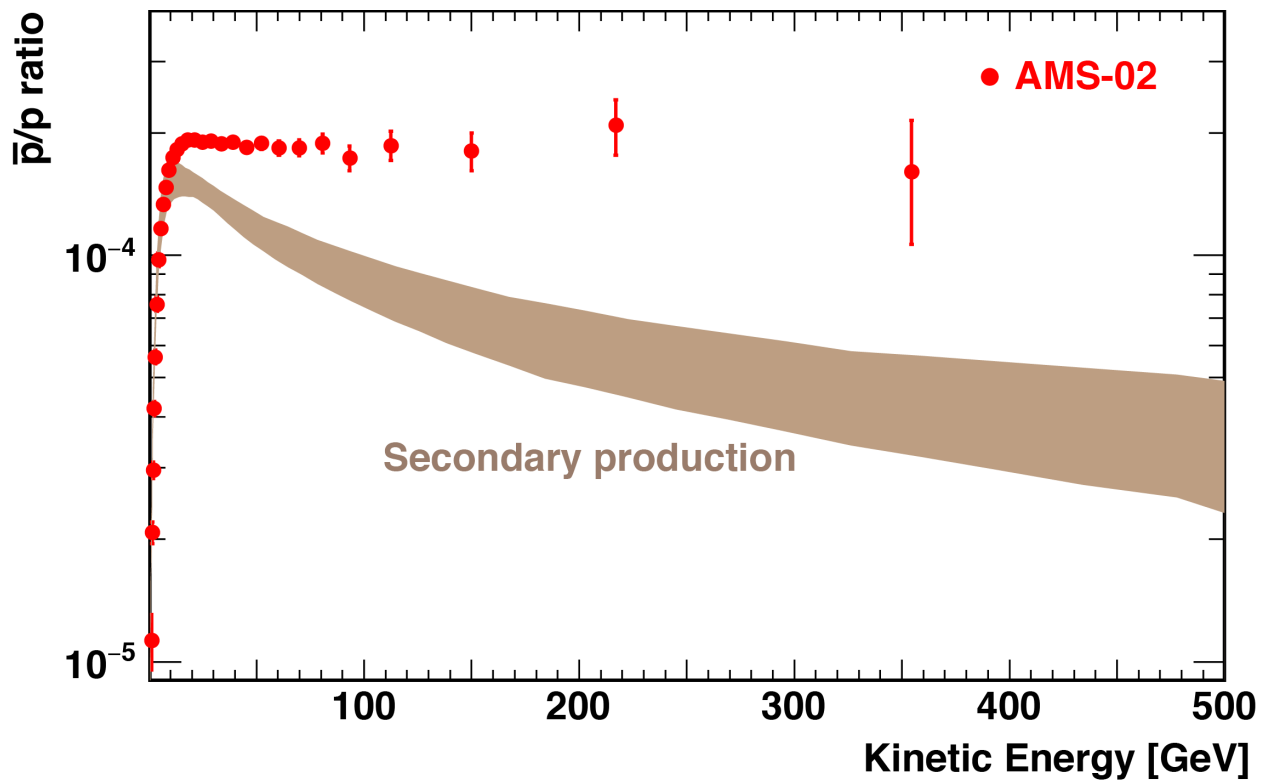


Figure 1. Antiproton to proton ratio measured by AMS. As seen, the measured ratio cannot be explained by existing models of secondary production.

Most surprisingly, AMS has also found, based on 50 million events, that the helium flux exhibits nearly identical and equally unexpected behavior as the proton flux (see Figure 3). AMS is currently studying the behavior of other nuclei in order to understand the origin of this unexpected change.

These unexpected new observations provide important information on the understanding of cosmic ray production and propagation.

The latest AMS measurements of the positron fraction, the antiproton/proton ratio, the behavior of the fluxes of electrons, positrons, protons, helium, and other nuclei provide precise and unexpected information. The accuracy and characteristics of the data, simultaneously from many different types of cosmic rays, require a comprehensive model to ascertain if their origin is from dark matter, astrophysical sources, acceleration mechanisms or a combination.

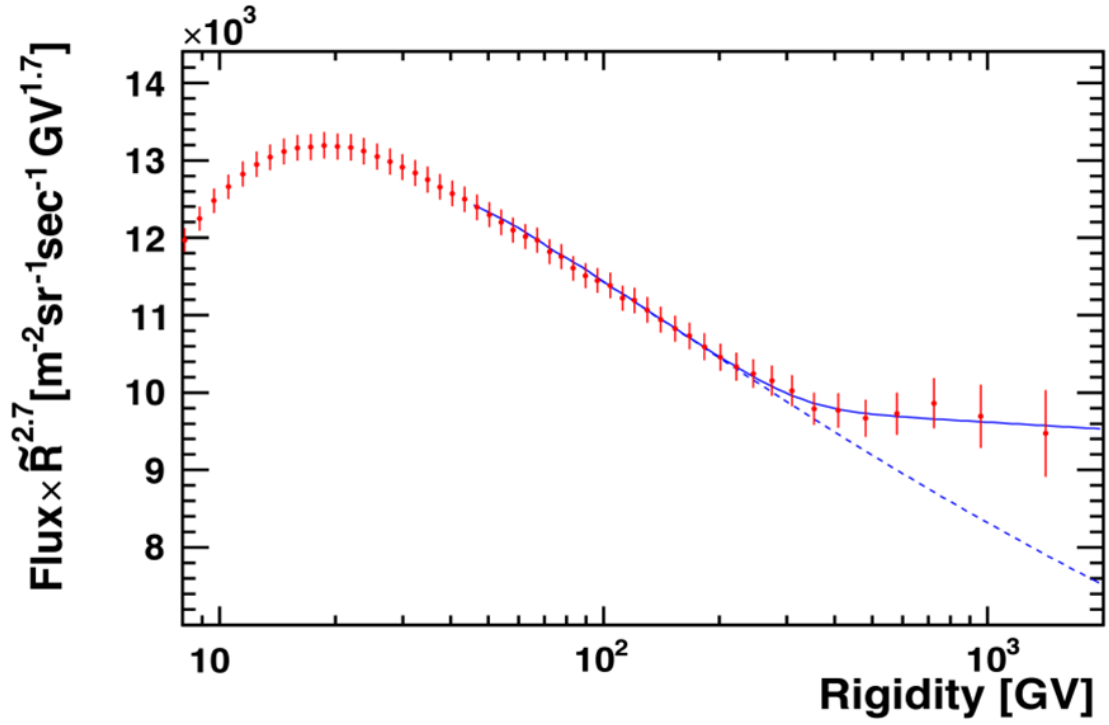


Figure 2. Measured proton flux as a function of rigidity.

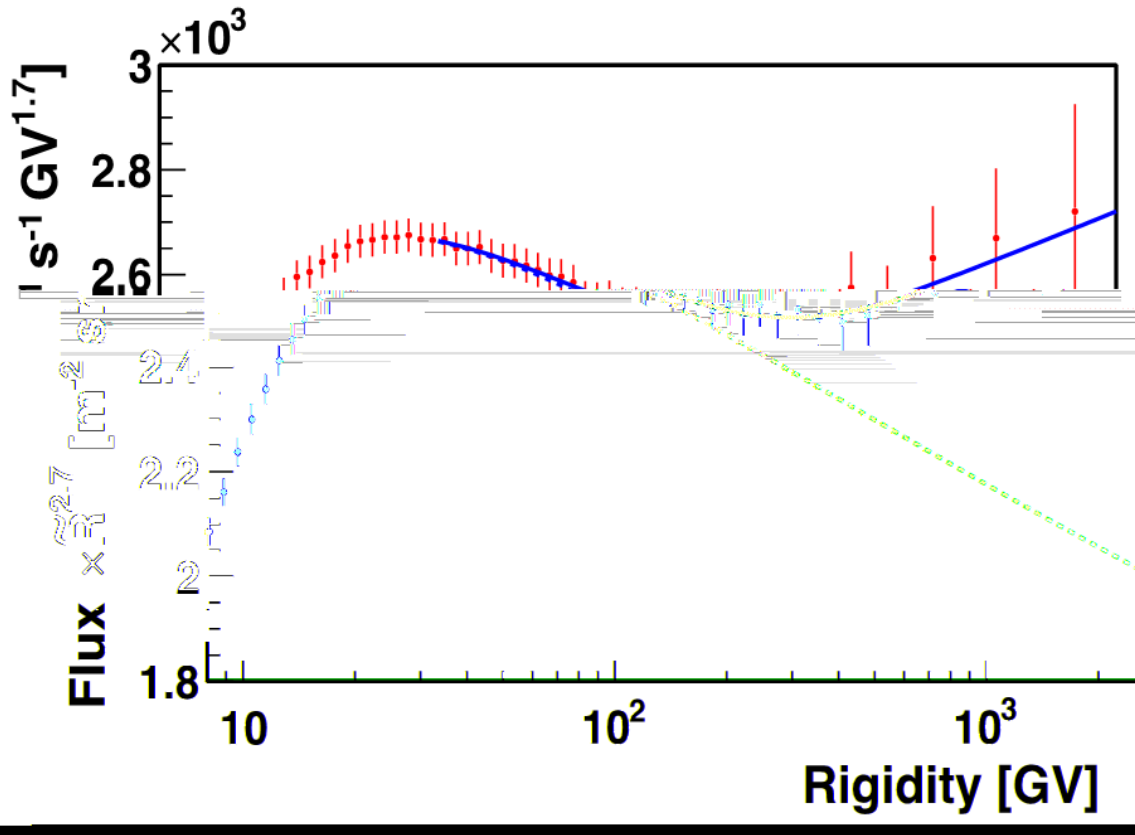


Figure 3. Measured helium flux as a function of rigidity.

IceCube is a particle detector that observes the cosmos from deep within the South Pole ice. IceCube studies the properties and interactions of high energy neutrinos (massless subatomic particles) as well the nature of dark matter and other physical and astrophysical processes. It is the only particle detector of its kind, within a cubic kilometer of ice, to observe and explore the cosmos and has made fundamentally important observations. Results will be presented by the IceCube Neutrino Observatory Principal Investigator, Professor Francis Halzen of the University of Wisconsin.

The Pierre Auger Observatory studies ultra high energy cosmic rays (those with energies above  $10^{18}$  eV) from a 1600 particle detector array covering 3000 square kilometers (an area ~ten times the size of Paris) located in western Argentina. A second array of fluorescence detectors (developed by the University of Utah Cosmic Ray group) utilize clusters of light sensors to measure the cosmic ray's direction and type of cosmic ray as determined by the light produced in cosmic ray showers. Together, this detection system is a powerful tool in measuring the rare and extraordinarily high-energy cosmic rays from a ground based observatory. The Auger experiment has made many important discoveries in anisotropy as well as the characteristics and behavior of very high energy cosmic rays. Results from the Pierre Auger Experiment will be presented by one of the founders and spokesmen emeritus of the Auger Observatory, Professor Alan Watson of the University of Leeds.

The Large Area Telescope (LAT), a space based high-energy gamma ray telescope, is the main component on the Fermi Gamma Ray Space Telescope spacecraft. Fermi-LAT measures energetic light rays from about 20 MeV to more than 300 GeV as it scans the entire sky every three hours as it orbits the Earth. This powerful instrument studies neutron stars, black holes as well as searches for signatures of dark matter in the diffuse radiation. It continues to provide many important discoveries such as on gamma ray sources. Results from Fermi-LAT will be presented by the Fermi-LAT Principal Investigator, Professor Peter Michelson of Stanford University.

The High Energy Stereoscopic System (H.E.S.S.) is an array of large imaging atmospheric Cherenkov telescopes located in Namibia for the study of very high energy gamma ray astrophysics. H.E.S.S. has made important discoveries of many gamma ray sources including a new source class and source catalog. CTA (Cherenkov Telescope Array) is an advanced facility for ground based gamma ray astronomy that will continue the work of H.E.S.S. covering a broader energy range, etc. Results from H.E.S.S. and the progress of CTA will be presented by the Project Head, and CTA Spokesman, Professor Werner Hofmann of the Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik in Heidelberg.

The Telescope Array observes cosmic rays with energies greater than  $10^{18}$  eV and is spread over 300 square miles of the Utah desert. Using a combination of ground array and air-fluorescence techniques, the experiment observes air showers induced by cosmic rays with extremely high energy. Currently, an extension called TALE (Telescope Array Low Energy Extension) is being implemented which will enable the study of changes in the energy spectrum and chemical composition over a broader energy range. Results from the Telescope Array will be presented by Professor Masaki Fukushima of the University of Tokyo.

The objective of the Extreme Universe Space Observatory (EUSO) is to use a large portion of the Earth's atmosphere to observe brief flashes of light from deep space caused by the collision of extremely high energy particles (above  $10^{19}$  eV) with a nucleus of an air atom in the atmosphere. The resulting fluorescent UV will be tracked and the position and energy of the shower will be accurately measured creating a time-segmented image of this cosmic scale event. JEM-EUSO follows in the tradition of the successful Pierre Auger Observatory and is currently planned to be launched in the 2017 timeframe and mounted on the Japanese Experiment Module (JEM) on the ISS. The JEM-EUSO program will be presented by the Principal Investigator, Professor Piergiorgio Picozza of INFN, Rome Tor Vergata as well as Professor Angela Olinto, Principal Investigator U.S. Collaboration in JEM-EUSO, of the University of Chicago.

The Cosmic Ray Energetics and Mass (CREAM) Experiment has flown 161 days over the course of six balloon flights over Antarctica. Results indicated a spectral hardening which contradicted the traditional view that simple power law can represent cosmic rays without deviations below the "knee" around  $3 \times 10^{15}$  eV where the cosmic ray spectrum steepens. A modified version of the CREAM detector

is planned to be mounted on the Japanese Experiment Module (JEM-Kibo) of the ISS. This will significantly improve the energies and statistics of CREAM and will enhance the experiment's objectives of understanding the origin, acceleration and propagation of cosmic rays. CREAM will be presented by the Principal Investigator, Professor Eun-Suk Seo of the University of Maryland.

These include Professors K. Blum of the Institute for Advanced Studies, J. Ellis of King's College, J.L. Feng of the University of California, Irvine, G. Kane of the University of Michigan, I. Moskalenko of Stanford University, V.S. Ptuskin of IZMIRAN, Moscow, L. Randall of Harvard University, S. Sarkar of Oxford University and Niels Bohr Institute, and T. Slatyer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The meeting will also feature presentations by leaders from CERN, Professors R. Heuer and F. Zwirner (also Padova), and from government agencies including the President of the Italian Space Agency, R. Battiston (also Trento), by Dr. M. Salamon of the U.S. Department of Energy, and Professor Y. L. Wu of the Chinese Academy of Science. In addition, public lectures will be presented by NASA's Associate Administrator Mr. W. Gerstenmaier on Human Space Exploration and by Professor Edward Stone of Caltech on the Odyssey of Voyager.

"AMS Days at CERN" takes place from April 15-17, 2015 in the CERN Main Auditorium and is supported by CERN and the University of Geneva.

## Background of AMS

AMS was assembled and tested at the European Organization for Nuclear Research, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland. Detector components were constructed at universities and research institutes around the world. Fifteen countries from Europe, Asia, and America participated in the construction of AMS (Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, China, Korea, Taiwan, Russia, Mexico and the United States). The Principal Investigator of AMS is Prof. Samuel Ting of MIT and CERN. AMS is a U.S. Department of Energy sponsored particle physics experiment on the ISS under a DOE-NASA Implementing Arrangement. The Collaboration works closely with the NASA AMS Project Management team from Johnson Space Center as it has throughout the entire process. AMS was launched by NASA to the ISS as the primary payload onboard the final mission of space shuttle Endeavour (STS-134) on May 16, 2011. Once installed on the ISS, AMS was powered up and immediately began collecting data from primary sources in space and these were transmitted to the AMS Payload Operations Control Center (POCC). The POCC is located at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland.

After nearly four years of operations in space, AMS has collected 60 billion cosmic ray events. The data is analyzed at the AMS Science Operations Center (SOC) located at CERN as well as AMS universities around the world. Over the lifetime of the Space Station, AMS is expected to measure hundreds of billions of primary cosmic rays. Among the physics objectives of AMS is the search for antimatter, dark matter, and the origin of cosmic rays. The Collaboration will also conduct precision measurements on topics such as the boron to carbon ratio, nuclei and antimatter nuclei, and antiprotons, precision measurements of helium flux, proton flux and photons as well as the search for new physics and astrophysics phenomena such as strangelets.

It is important to note that, in the search for an understanding of dark matter, there are three distinct approaches:

Production experiments, such as those being carried at the LHC with the ATLAS and CMS experiments, use particle collisions to produce dark matter particles and detect their decay products. This is similar to experiments at the Brookhaven, Fermilab, CERN-SPS and CERN-LHC which led to the discovery of CP violation, the J particle, Z and W bosons, the b and t quarks, and the Higgs boson.

Scattering experiments utilize the fact that dark matter can penetrate deep underground and that it can be detected by recoil nuclei from the scattering of dark matter with pure liquid or solid targets. This is similar to electron-proton scattering experiments performed at SLAC leading to the discovery of partons and the electro-weak effects.

Annihilation experiments for dark matter are done in space and are based on the fact that dark matter collisions can produce excesses of positrons and anti-protons. These are the main goals of AMS. On the ground, annihilation experiments are done in electron-positron colliders (SPEAR, PETRA, LEP, BaBar, TRISTAN) leading to the discovery of the psi particle, the heavy electron (tau) and gluons, precision measurements of CP violation effects and the properties of Z and W bosons.

The scattering experiments, the production experiments, and the annihilation experiments each produce unique physics discoveries. The absence of a dark matter signal from one of these three ways does not exclude its discovery by the other two.

The U.S. participation in AMS involves MIT, Yale (Professor J. Sandweiss), the University of Hawaii (Professors V. Bindi and P. von Doetinchem), the University of Maryland (Professor R. Sagdeev and

Professor E.S. Seo) and NASA's Johnson Space Center (Mr. K. Bollweg). The AMS project is coordinated by the Laboratory for Nuclear Science at MIT under the leadership of Professor R. Milner. The major responsibility for space operations and data analysis is carried out by Drs. U. J. Becker, J. Burger, X.D. Cai, M. Capell, V. Choutko, F.J. Eppling, P. Fisher, M. Heil, O. Kounina, A. Kounine, V. Koutsenko, A. Lebedev, V. Plyaskin, A. Rozhkov, S. Vaurynovich, X. Wang, Z. Weng, W. Xu, Q. Yan, and P. Zuccon of MIT.

Germany made a major contribution to the detector construction and data analysis under the leadership of Professors Dr. S. Schael, H. Gast, and I. Gebauer. Germany's participation is supported by DLR and RWTH Aachen.

Italy made a major contribution to the detector construction and presently to the data analysis, under the leadership of Professors R. Battiston, Special Advisor to the PI and currently President of ASI, B. Bertucci, Italian Coordinator, G. Ambrosi, B. Borgia, F. Cervelli, A. Contin, M. Incagli, G. Laurenti, I. Lazzizzera, F. Palmonari, and P-G. Rancoita. The major responsibility for space operation and data analysis is carried out by Drs. S. Di Falco, S. Della Torre, M. Duranti, D. D'Urso, D. Grandi, K. Kanishev, G. La Vacca, P. Lipari, F. Nozzoli, F. Pilo, C. Pizzolotto, and L. Quadrani. Italy's participation is supported by ASI and INFN and involves the University of Bologna, Milano, Bicocca, Perugia, Pisa, Roma La Sapienza, and Trento. The INFN-CNAF and ASI-ASDC data centers support the data analysis.

Spain made a major contribution to the detector construction and presently to the data analysis under the leadership of M. Aguilar, J. Berdugo, J. Casaus, C. Delgado and C. Mana. Spain's participation is supported by CIEMAT, CDTI and SEIDI-MINECO.

France has made major contributions to the detector construction and to the data analysis both from LPSC, Grenoble and LAPP, Annecy under the leadership of Professors L. Derome, S. Rosier-Lees, and J-P Vialle. France's participation is supported by IN2P3 and CNES.

Taiwan made a major contribution to the detector construction and presently to the data analysis, under the leadership of Academician S.C. Lee and Professors Y.H. Chang and S. Haino. Taiwan's participation is supported by Academia Sinica, National Science Council and CSIST. Taiwan also maintains the AMS Asia POCC.

From China, Shandong University made a major contribution to the detector construction and to the data analysis under the leadership of Professor L. Cheng. The Institute of High Energy Physics in Beijing has made major contributions to the detector construction and data analysis under the leadership of Academician H.S. Chen and Professor Y.F. Wang. Southeast University in Nanjing has made major contributions to the detector construction and data analysis under the leadership of Professor Hong Yi and J. Z. Luo. Beihang University under the leadership of Academician Wei Li, Professor Z.M. Zheng and Dr. B. Shan made important contributions to the data analysis. Sun Yat-Sen University in Guangzhou has made major contributions to the detector construction and data analysis under the leadership of Professor N.S. Xu. Shanghai Jiaotong University in Shanghai has made important contributions to the detector construction. The Institute of Electrical Engineering under Q. L. Wang and the Chinese Academy of Launch Vehicle Technology were responsible for the AMS permanent magnet.

Switzerland has made a major contribution to the detector construction and the data analysis, both from ETH/Zurich and the University of Geneva under the leadership of Professors M. Pohl, C. Leluc, and M. Bourquin of the University of Geneva.

The Spokesman and Principal Investigator of AMS is Nobel Laureate Professor Samuel Ting of the MIT and CERN. Deputy Spokesmen of AMS are Dr. Javier Berdugo of CIEMAT, Spain, Professor Bruna Bertucci of University of Perugia, Italy, Drs. Michael Capell and Andrei Kounine of MIT, Academician Shih-Chang Lee of Academia Sinica, Taiwan and Professor Dr. Stefan Schael, RWTH-Aachen.

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