Precision Measurement of the Monthly Proton and Helium Fluxes in Cosmic Rays with the Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer on the International Space Station

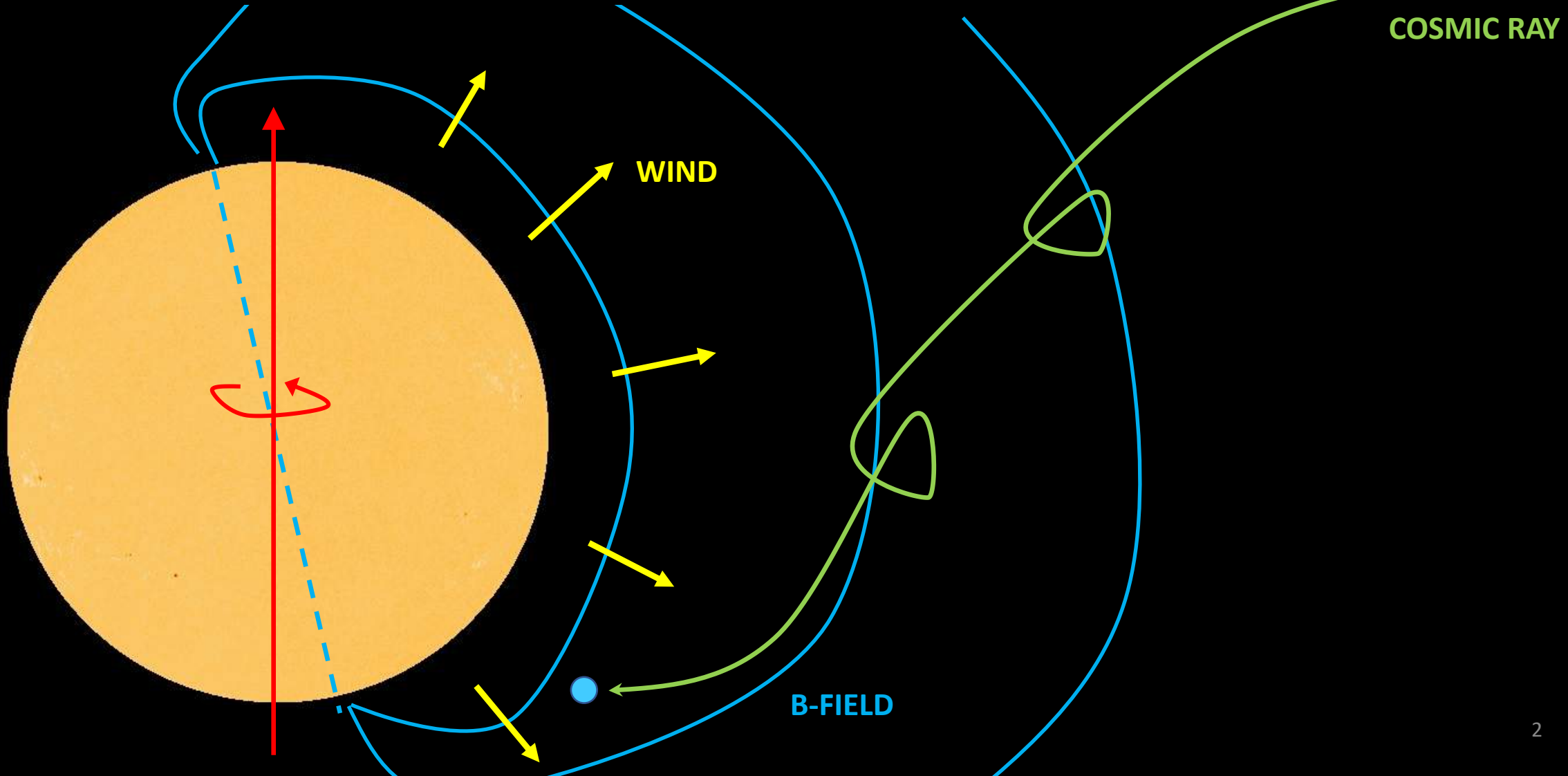
Nicola Tomassetti
Perugia University & INFN

International Cosmic Ray Conference, 36th ICRC I 24 July – 02 August 2019, Madison, USA

Presented on behalf of the AMS Collaboration
In collaboration with ASI under agreement ASI-UniPG 2019-2-HH.0

Sunspot number and the Solar Cycle

The Sun's activity governs the magnetic flux, plasma wind, and CR radiation in heliosphere creating hazardous space weather



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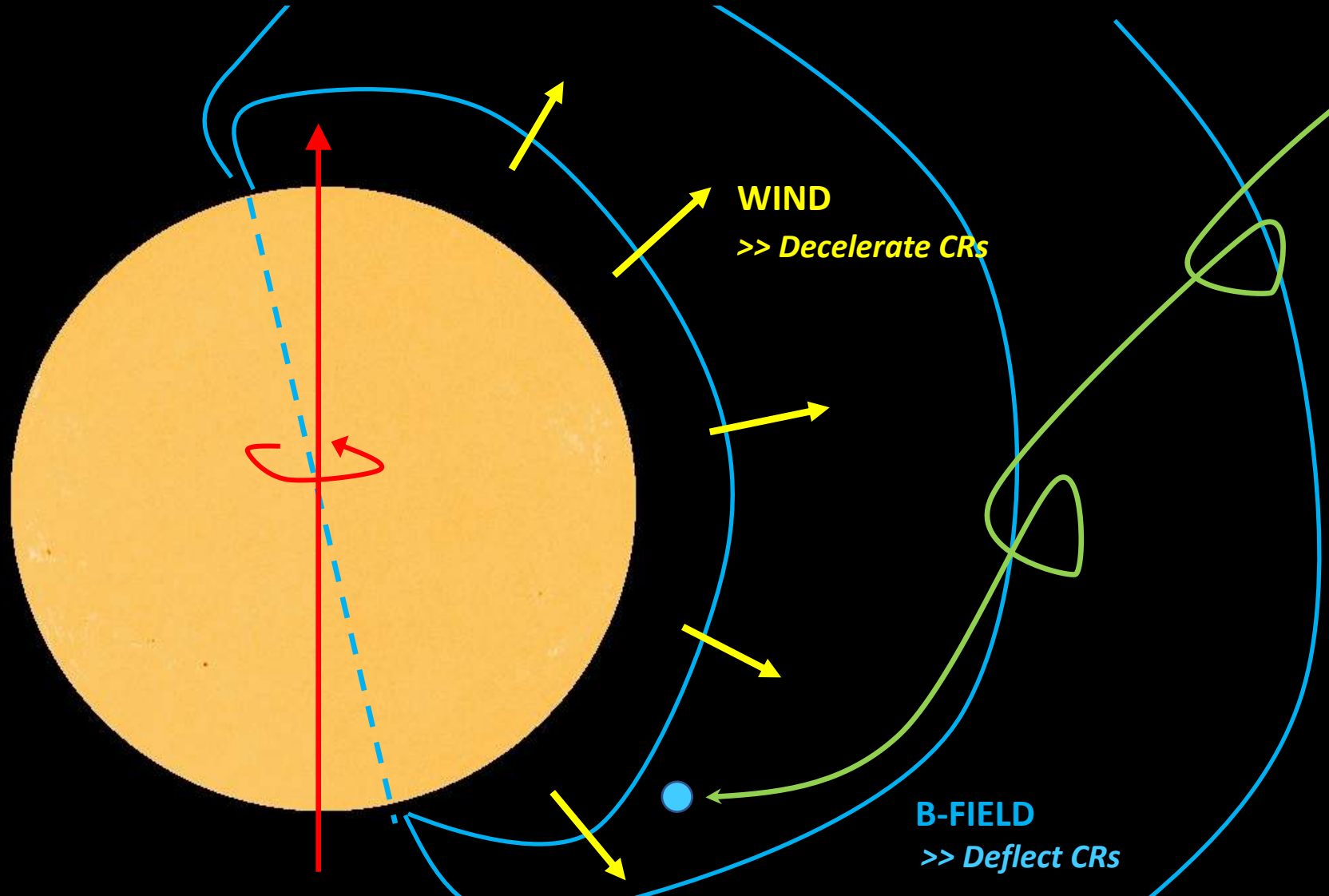

COSMIC RAY

Influence on the CR flux:

- ✓ Time – dependent
- ✓ Space – dependent
- ✓ Particle – dependent
- ✓ Energy– dependent

Sunspot number and the Solar Cycle

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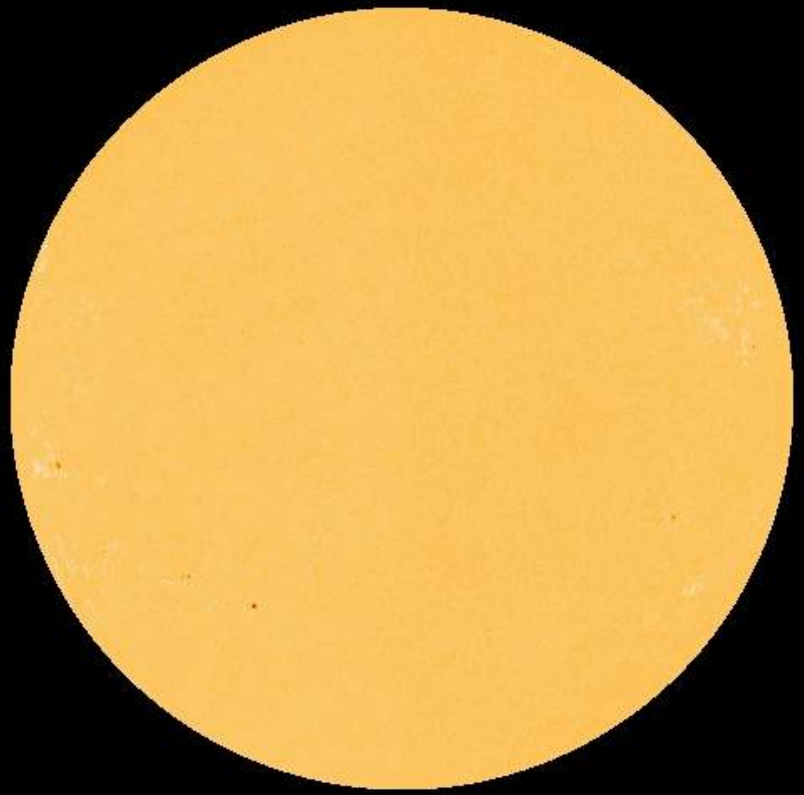
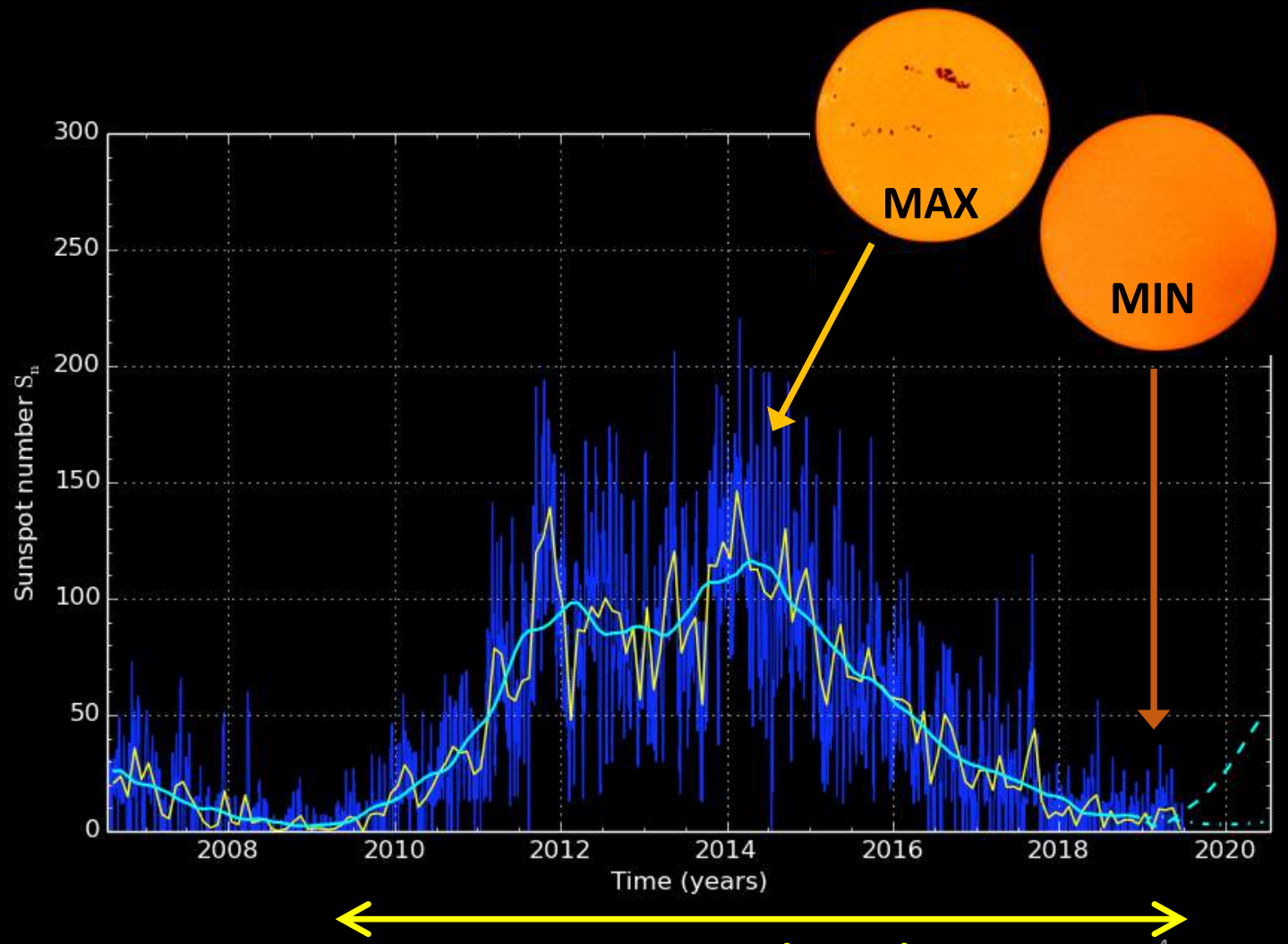
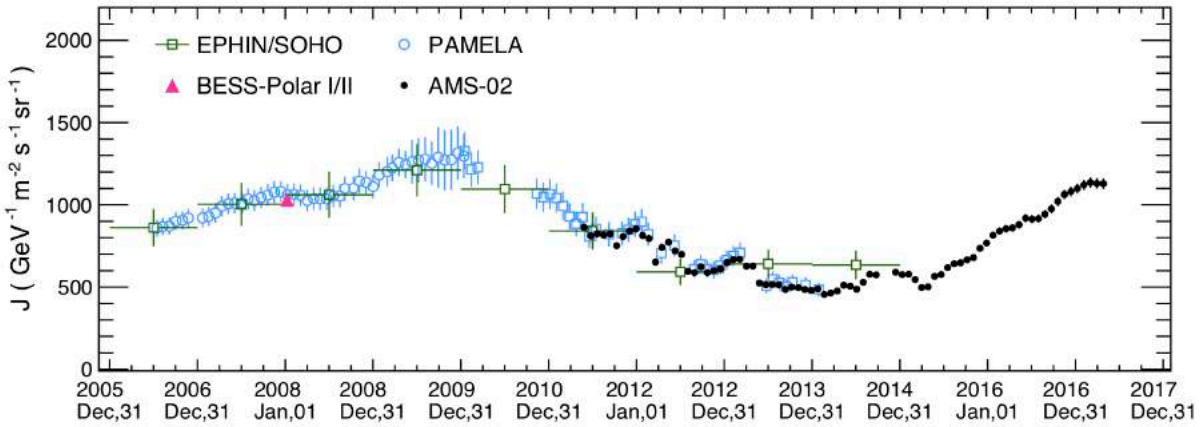


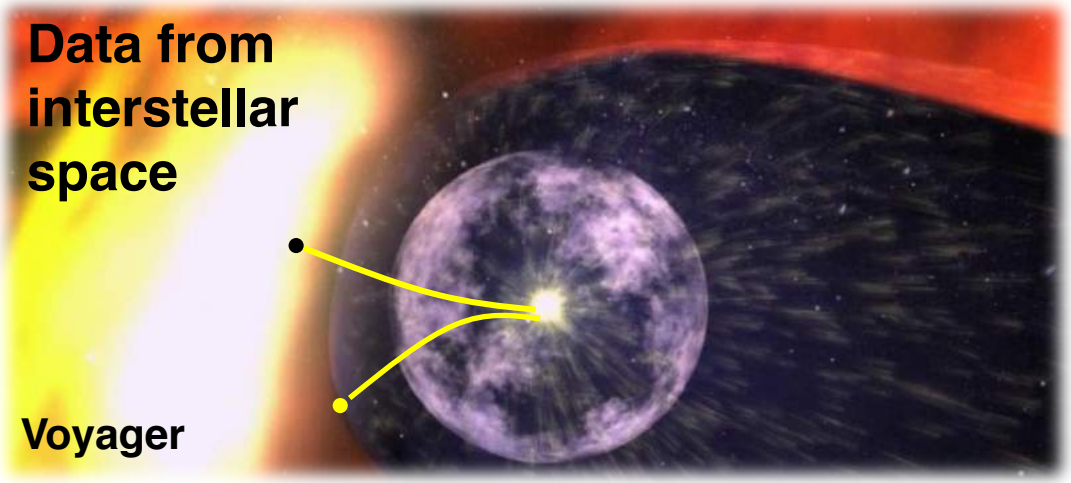


Solar modulation of GCR: a golden age

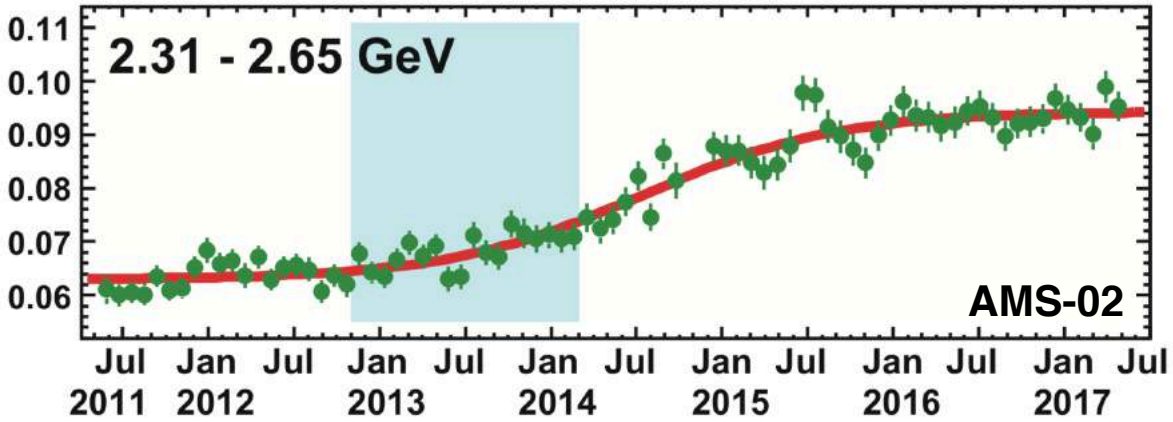
The effect is time-, space-, energy-, and particle-dependent ➔ need for multichannel, time-resolved & E-resolved GCR data

Time-resolved proton data

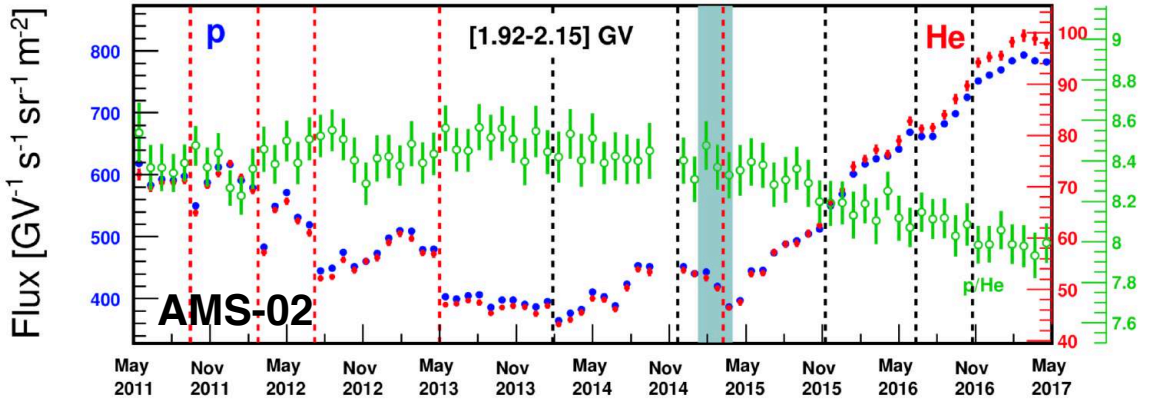




Time dependence of antimatter



Time dependence of Z>1 CR nuclei



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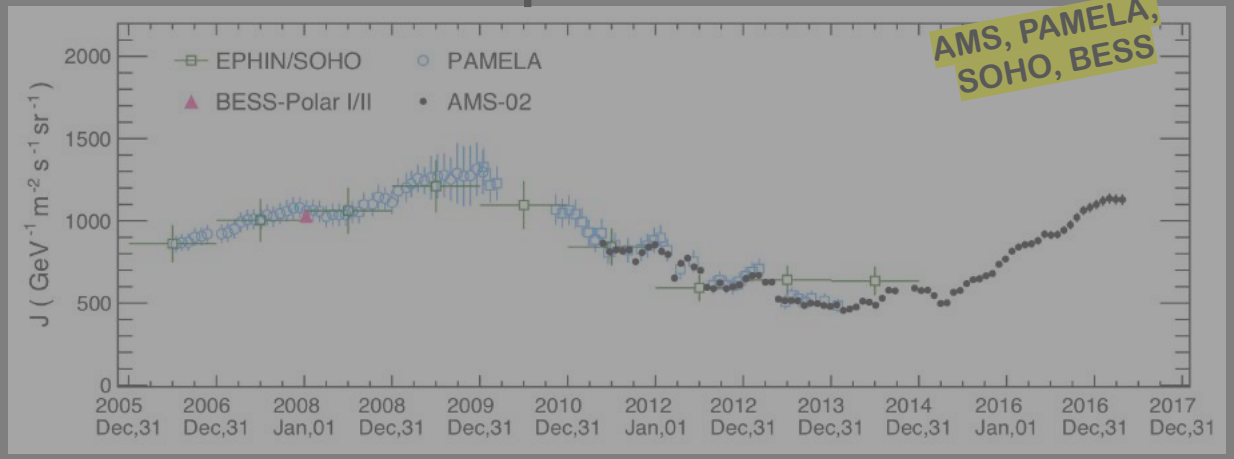

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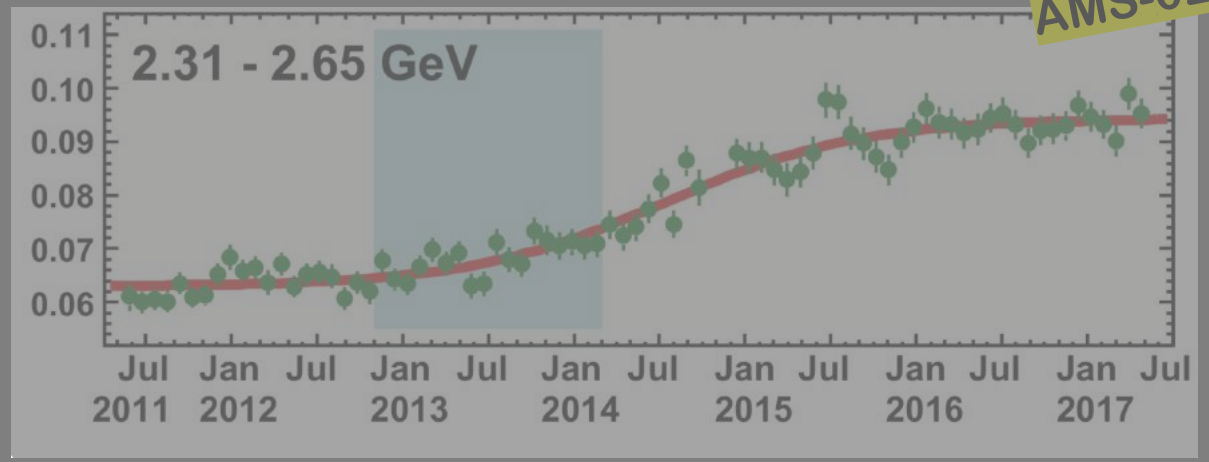
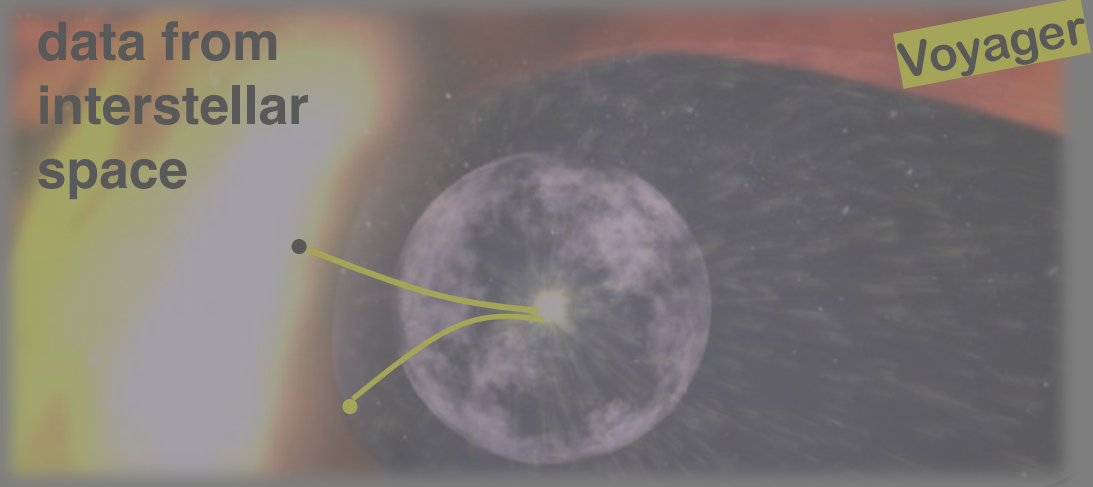


data from interstellar space



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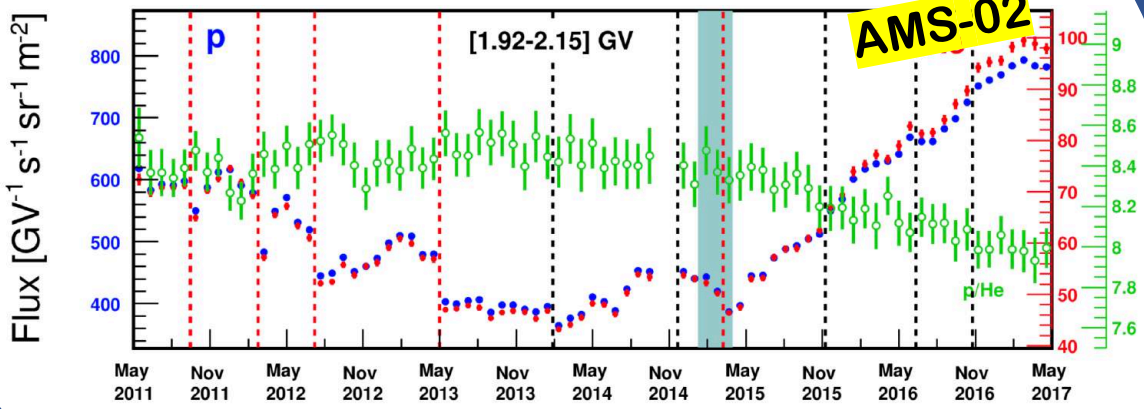


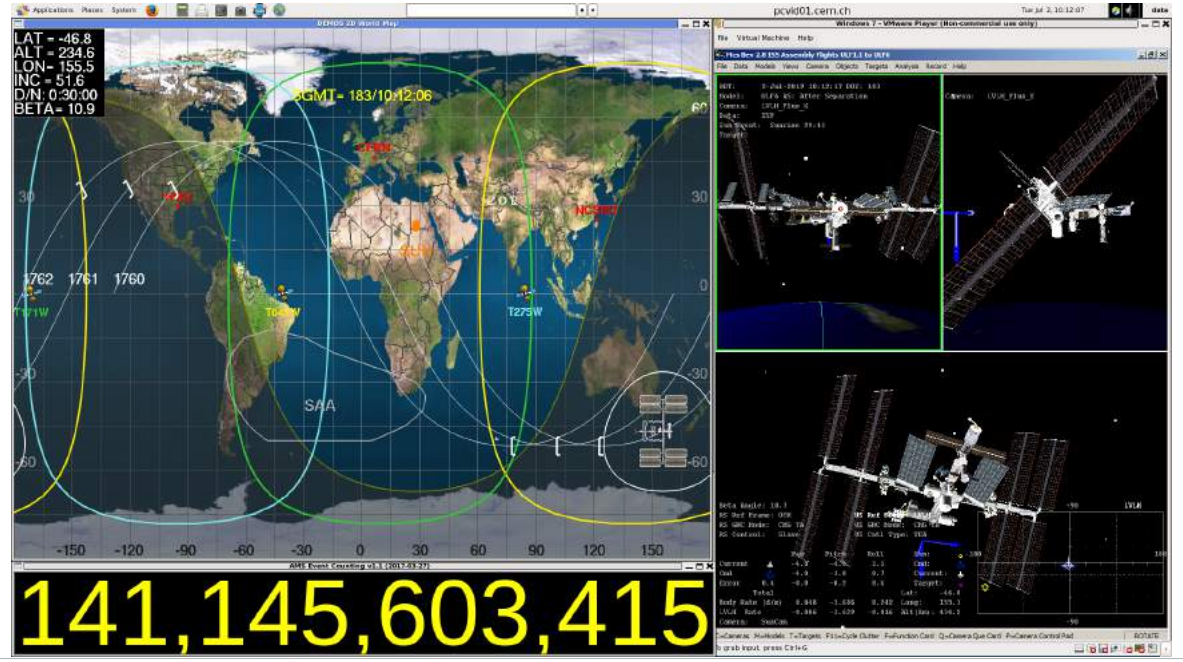
The Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer

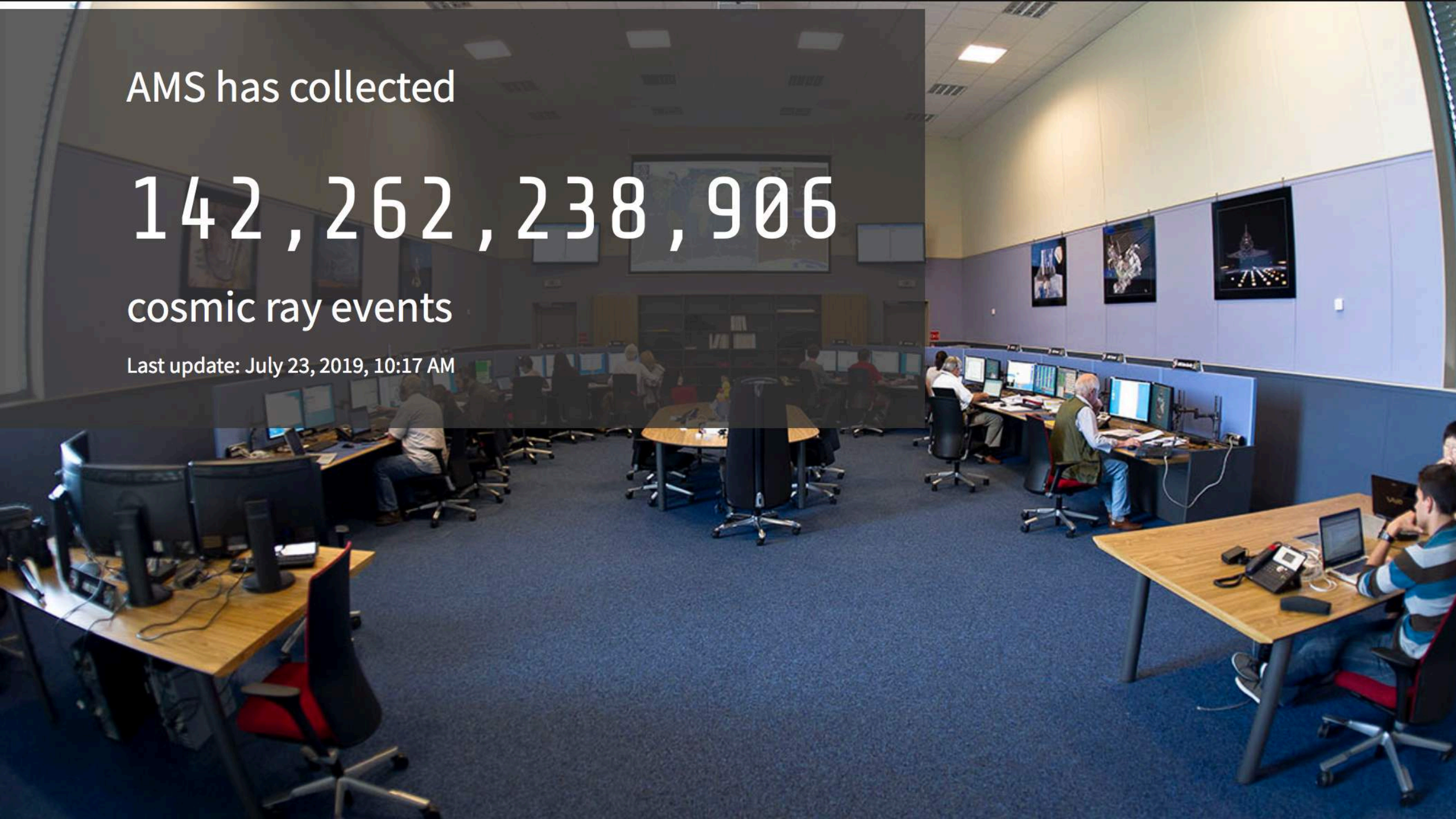
- LEO: on the ISS at ~400 km altitude
- Active since May 19th, 2011

- Continuous operation 7/24
- Average trigger rate ~ 700 Hz
- 141+ giga-particles collected

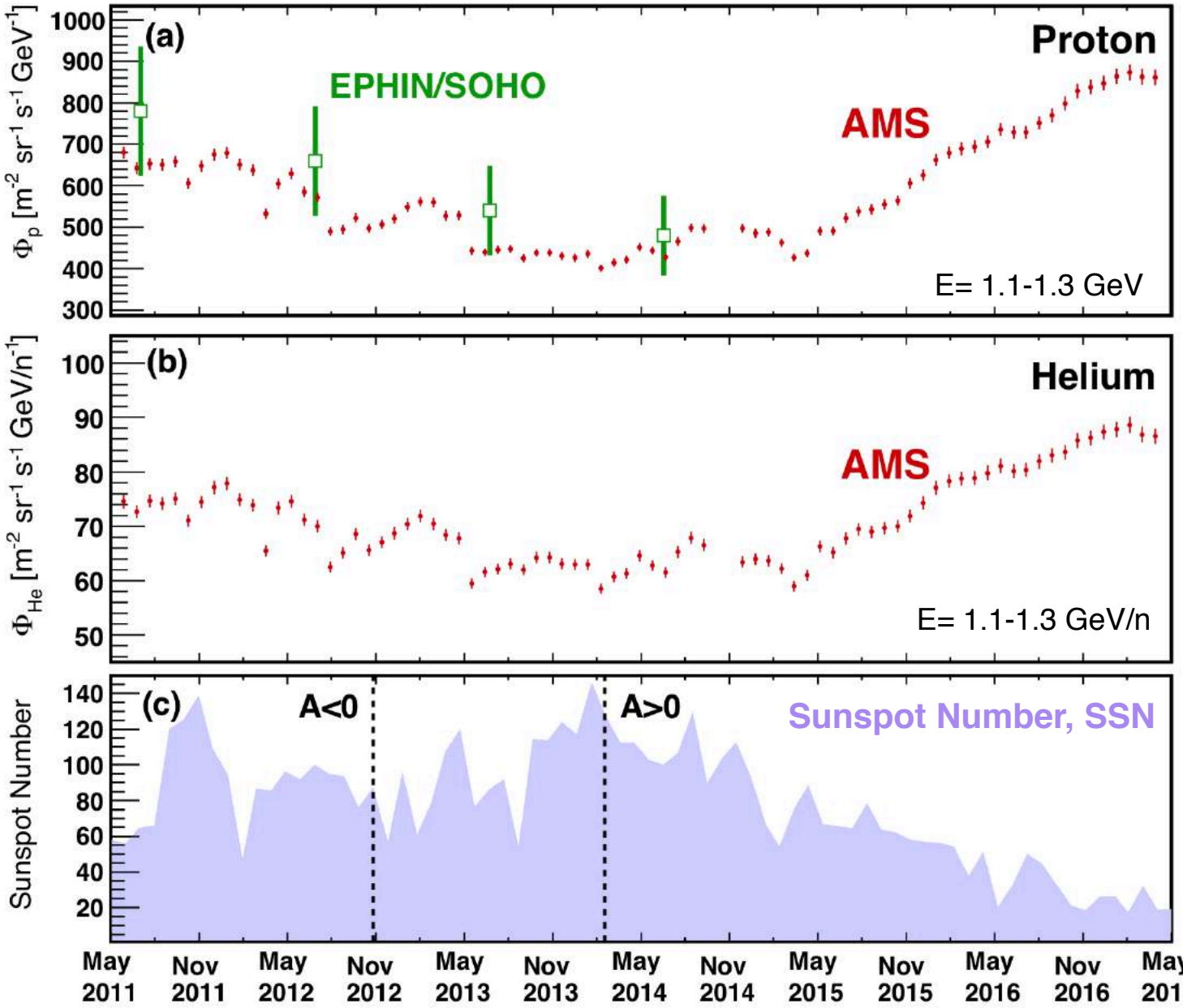
- High acceptance
- Complete particle ID (mass, charge, sign)
- Redundant energy measurements

- ☑ Particle-resolved
- ☑ Time-resolved
- ☑ Energy-resolved
- ☐ Space resolved




AMS has collected
142,262,238,906
cosmic ray events
Last update: July 23, 2019, 10:17 AM

AMS-02 results: time evolution of the GCR fluxes



M. Aguilar et al. (AMS-02)
Phys. Rev. Lett. 120 (2018) 051101

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- Flux variation behavior at monthly timescales, apparently correlated with the monthly SSN in the solar corona.
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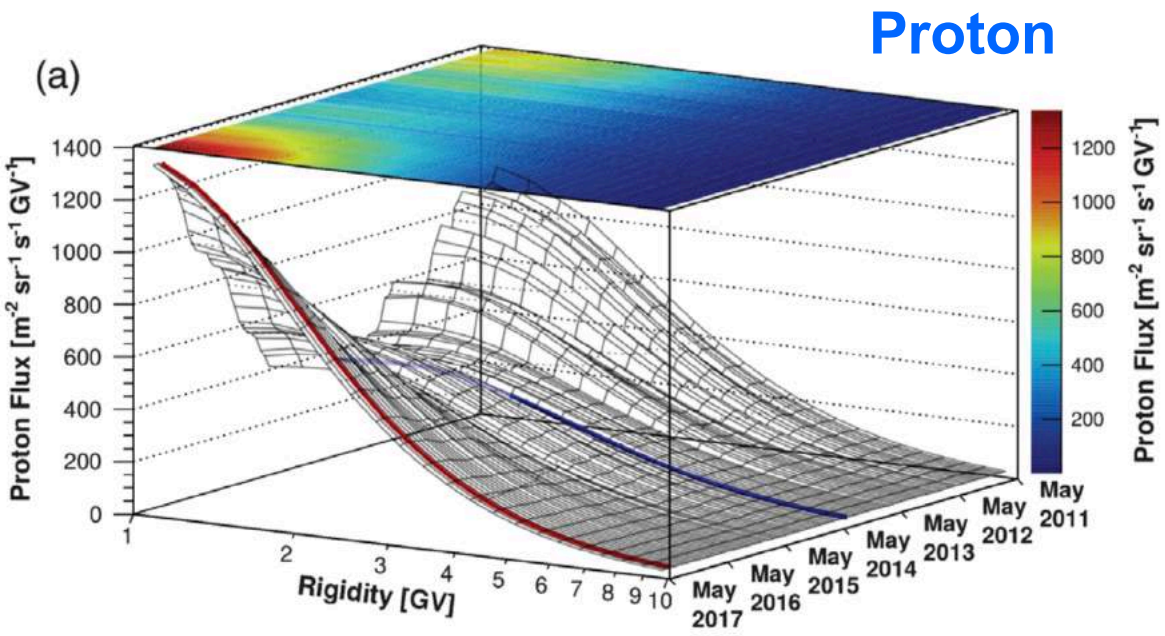
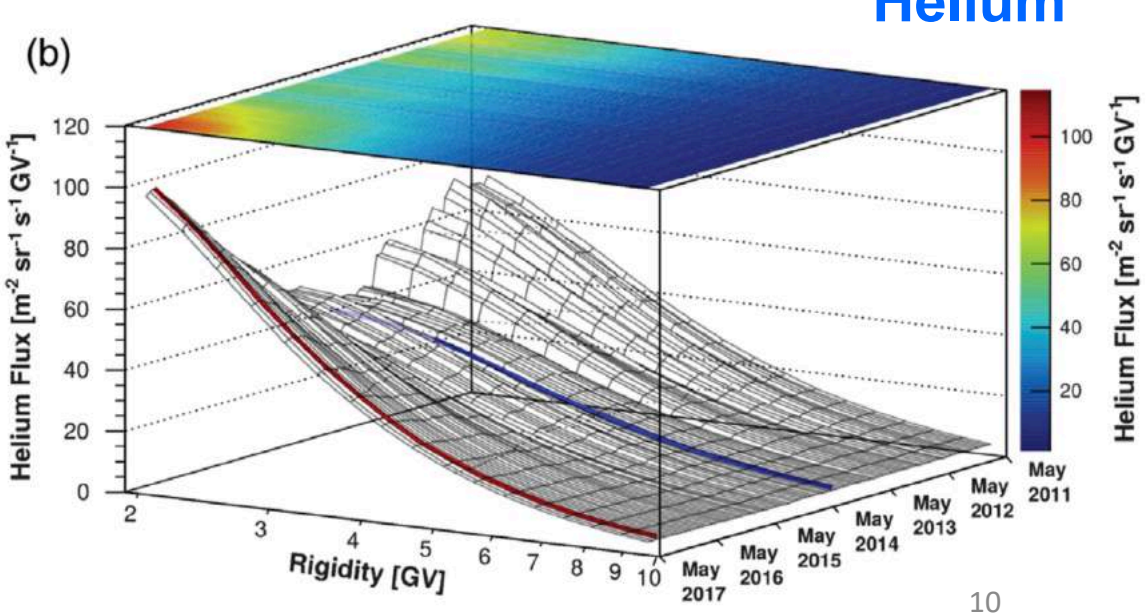
AMS-02 results: time- and rigidity- dependence of the p-He fluxes





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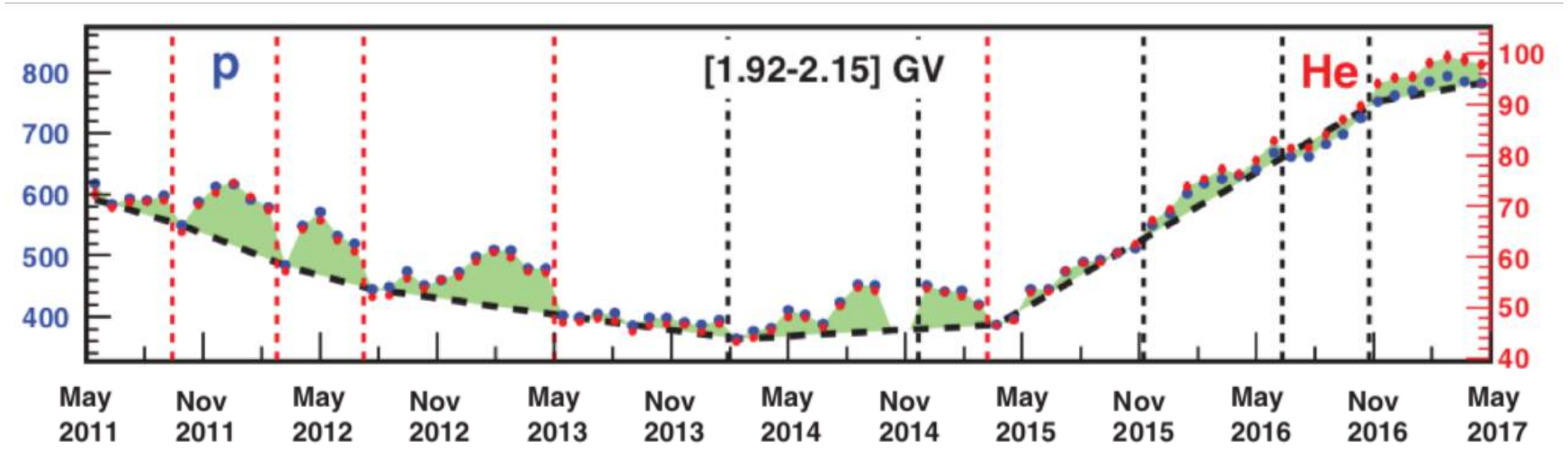
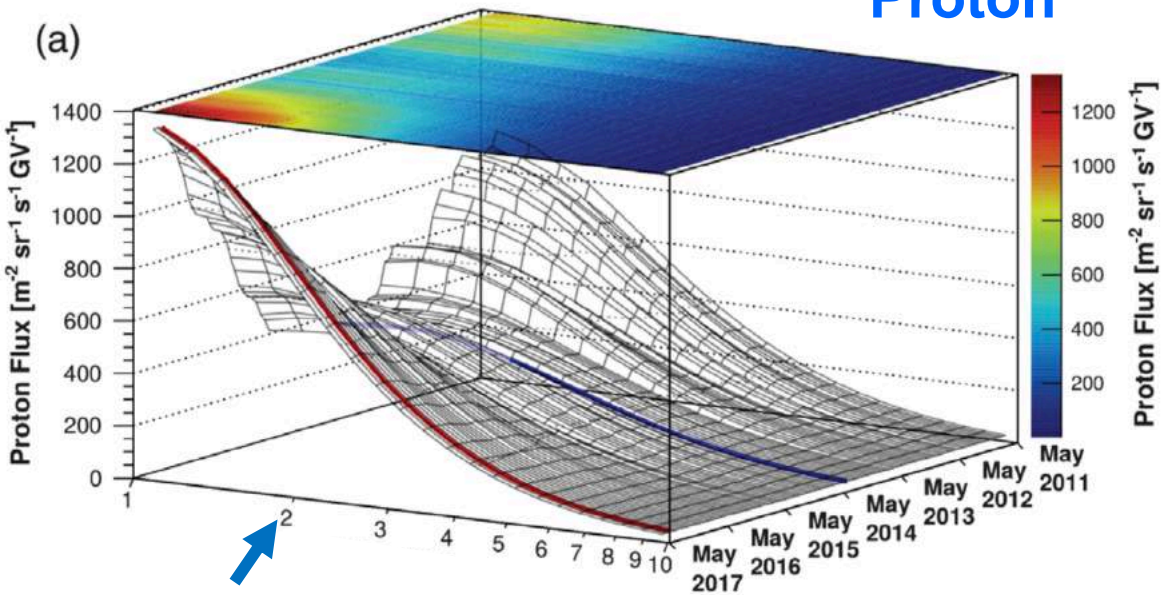
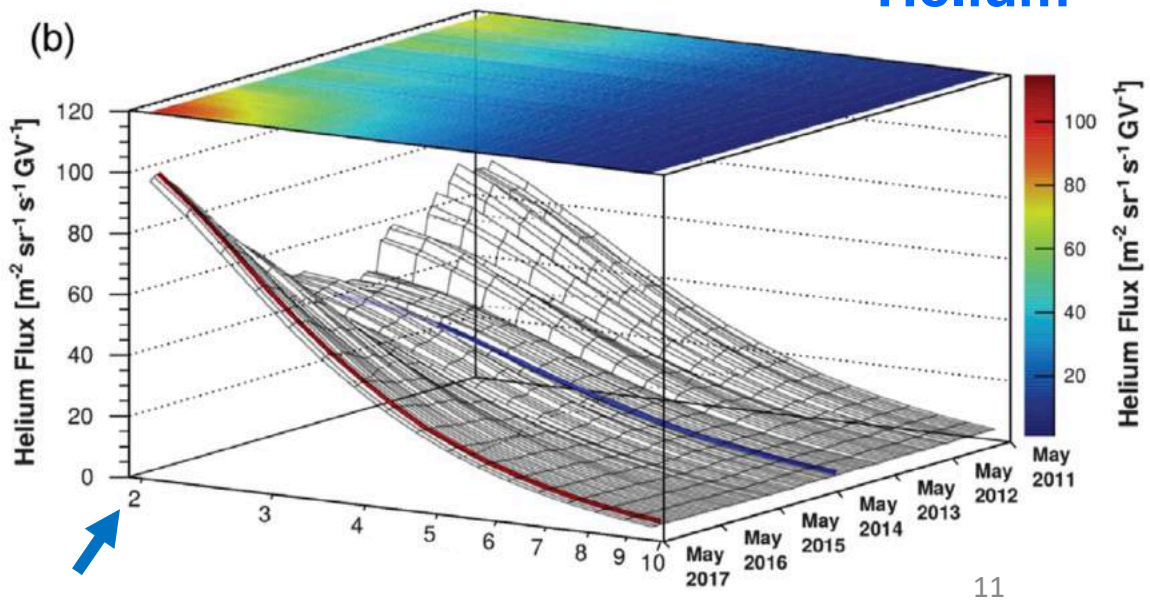


Proton



Helium



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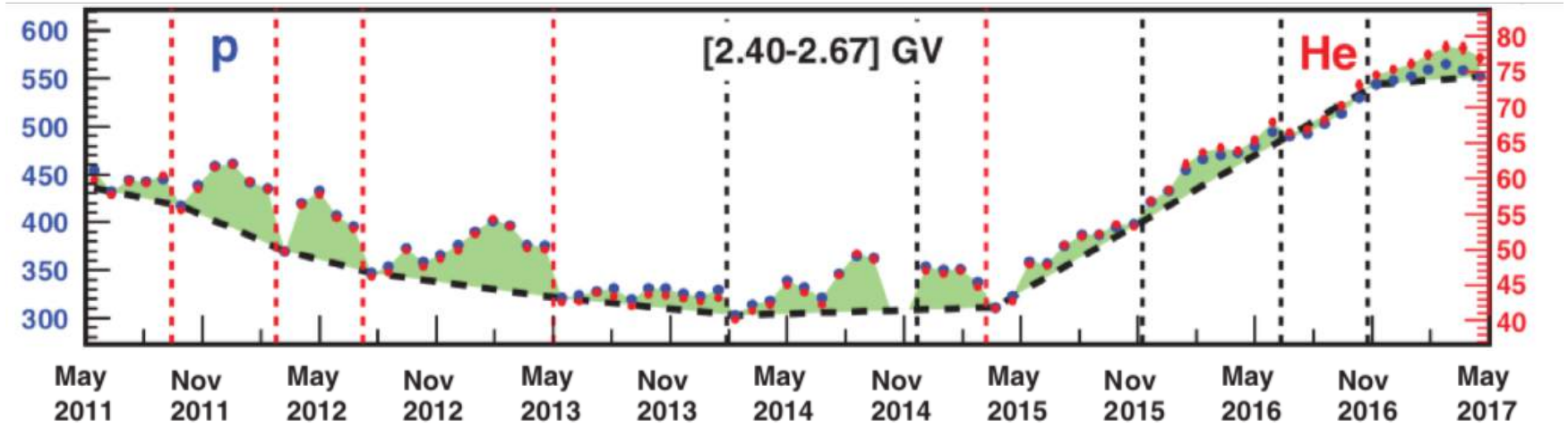

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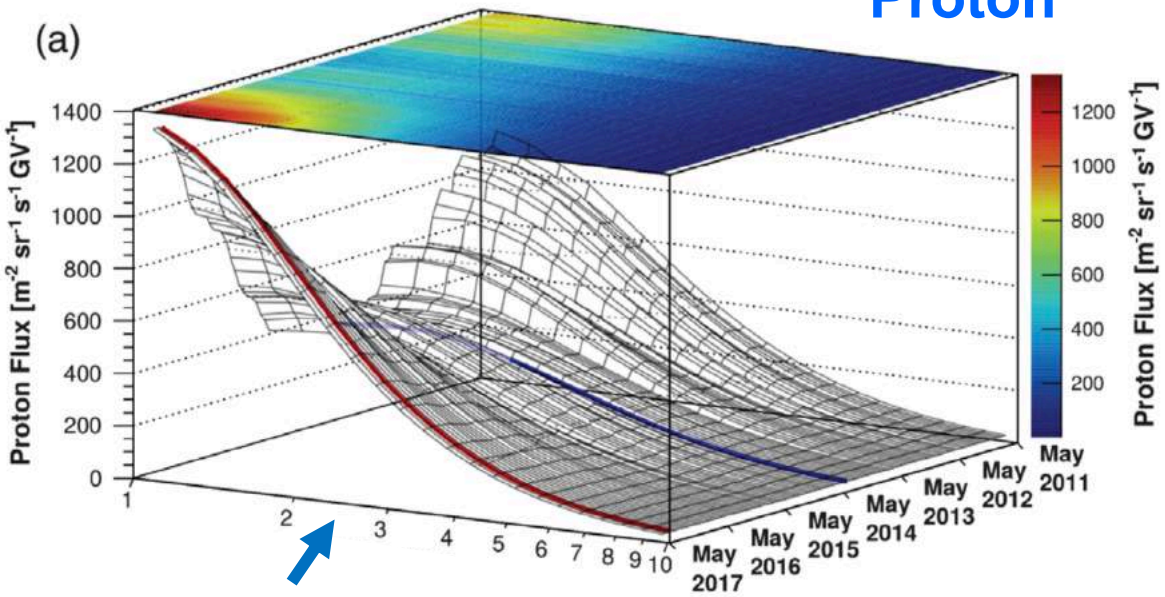

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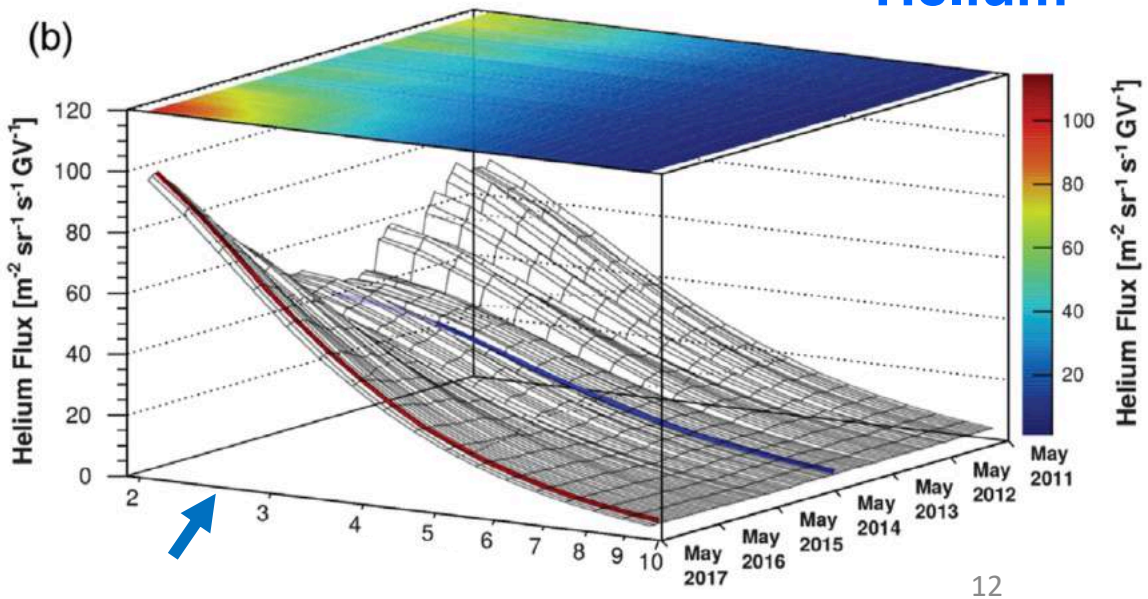

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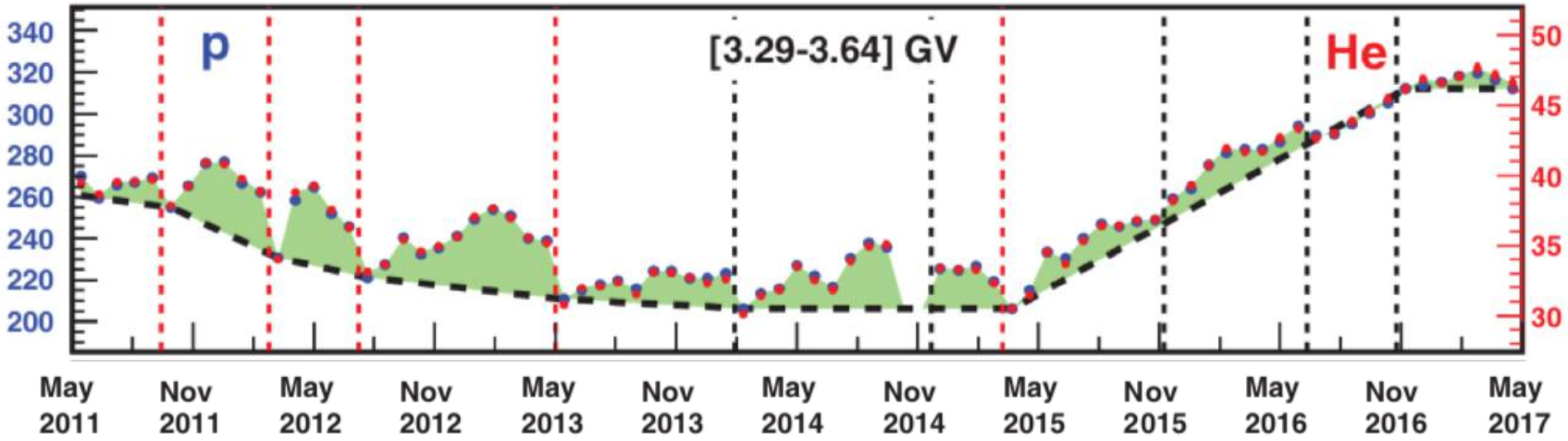

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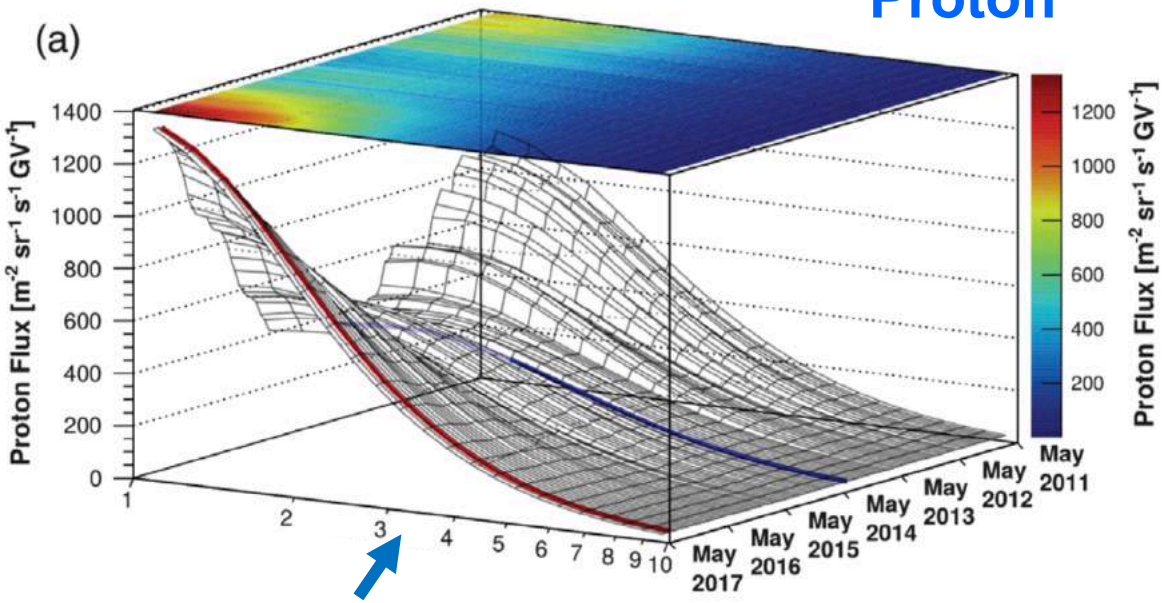

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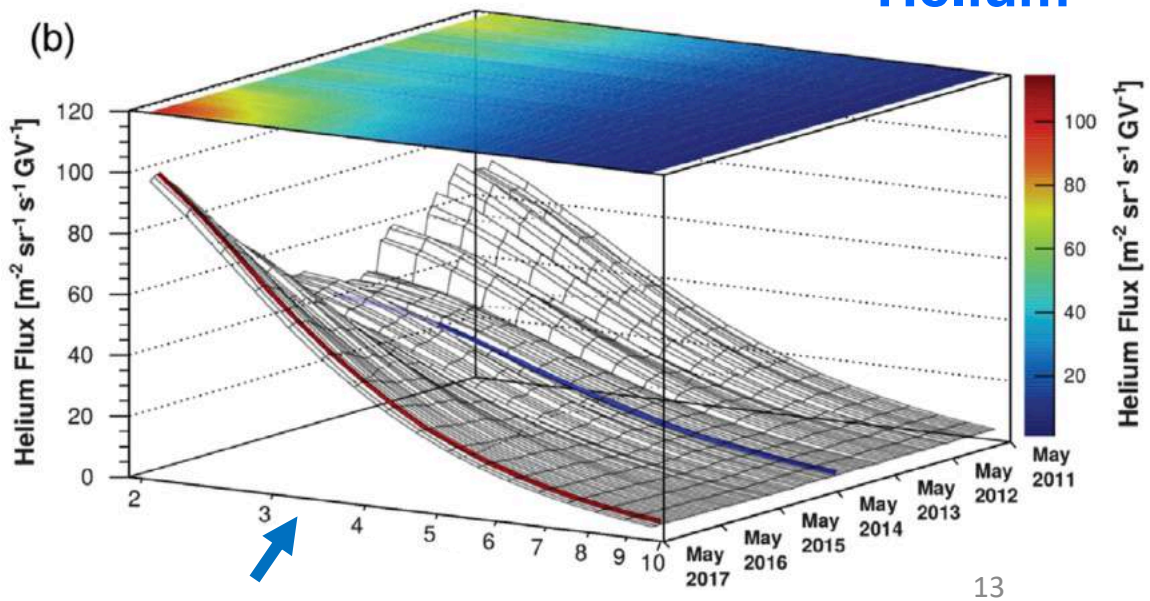

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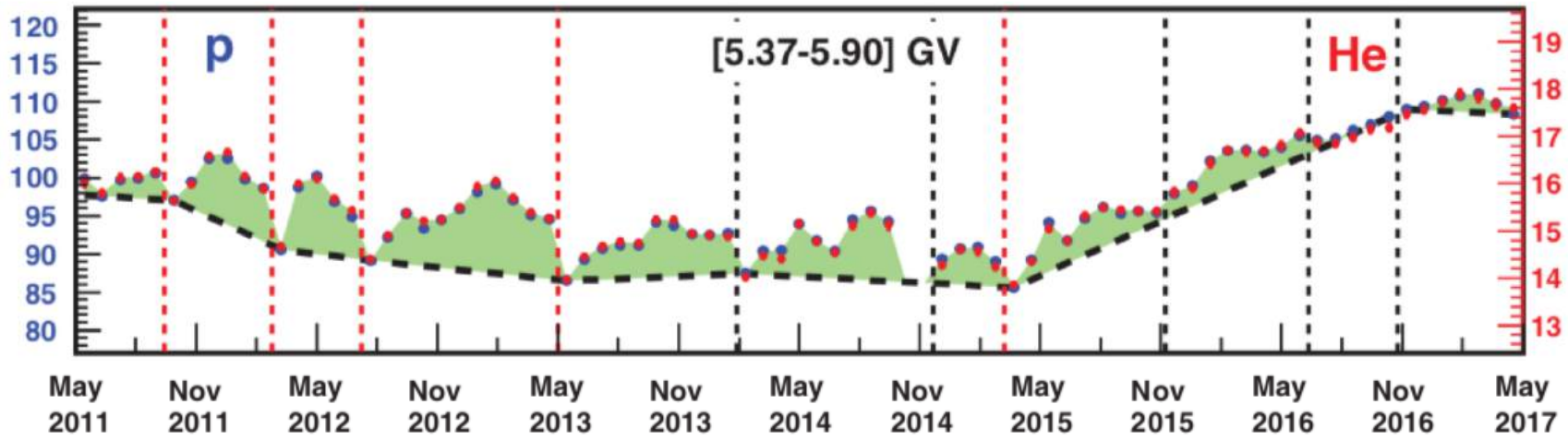

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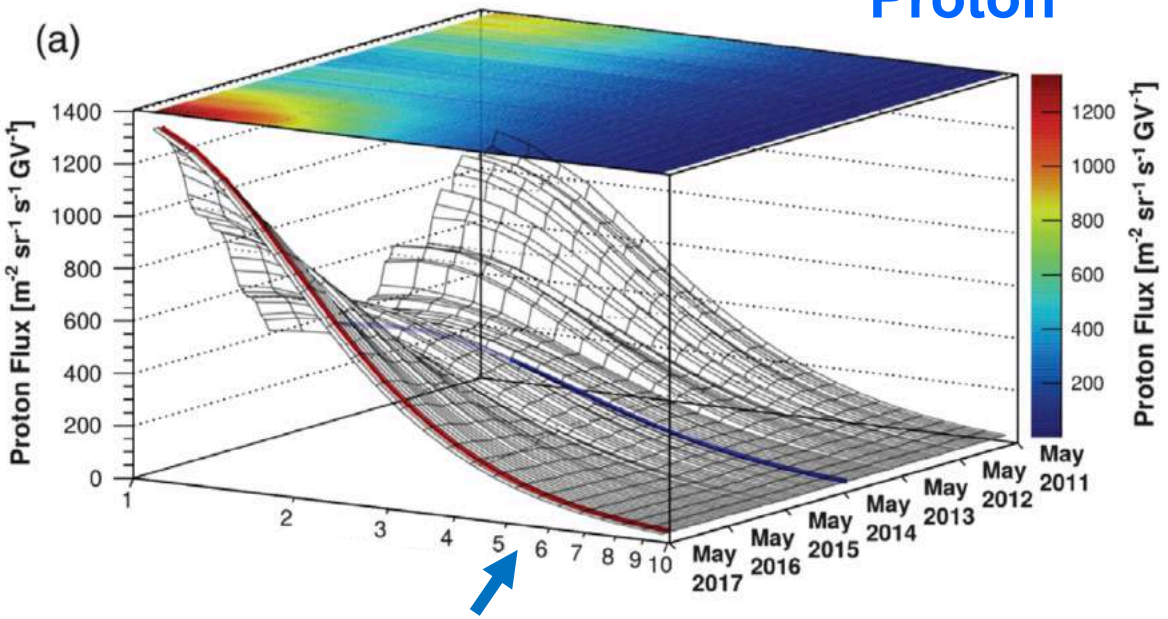

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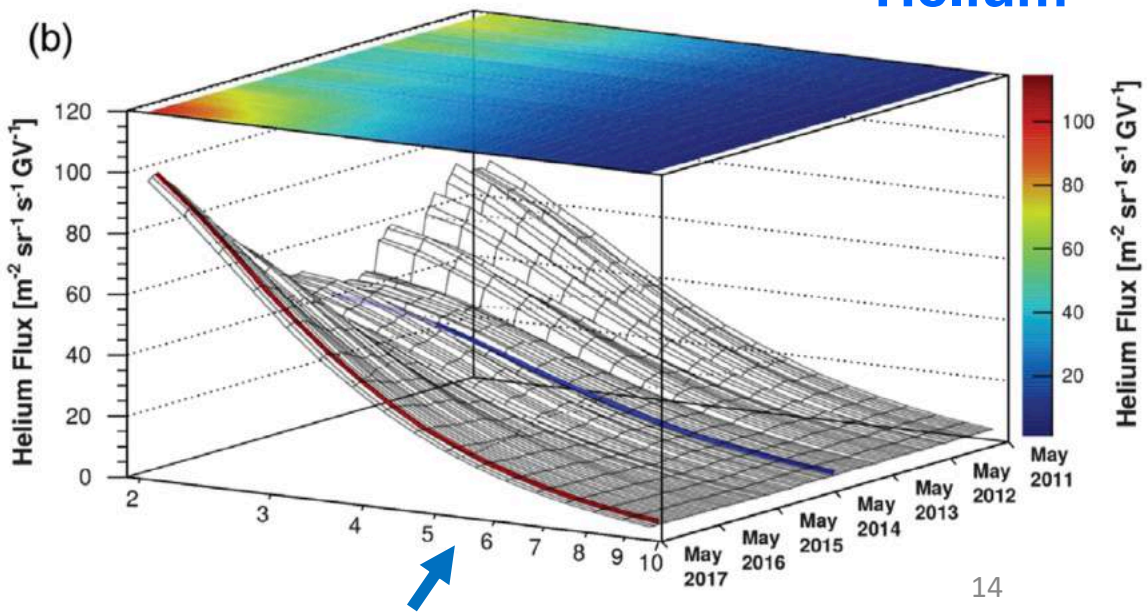

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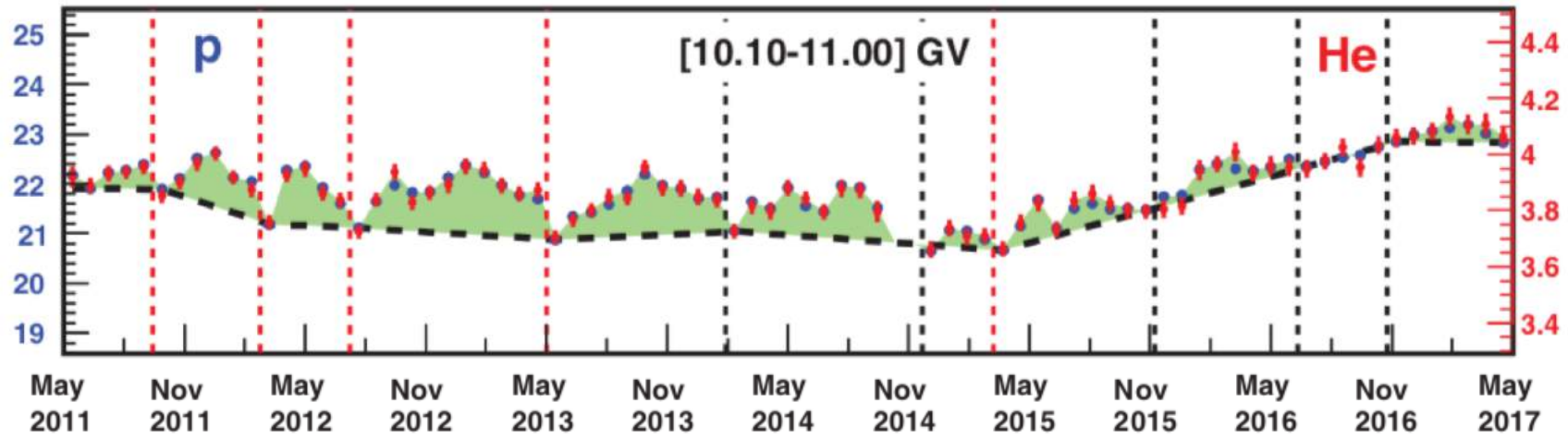

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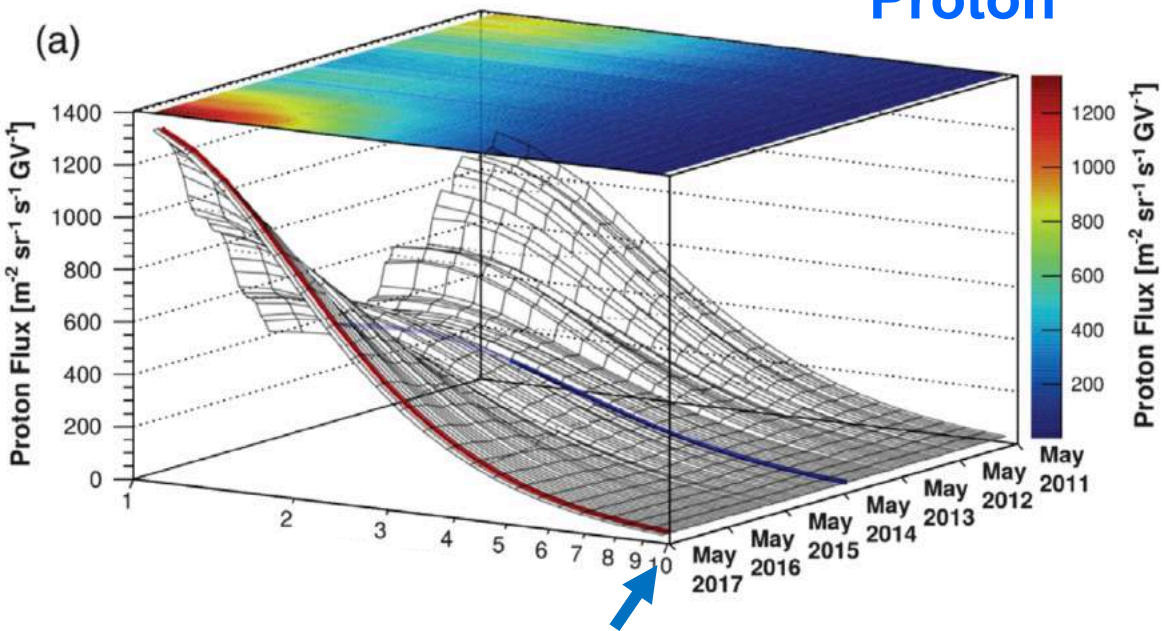

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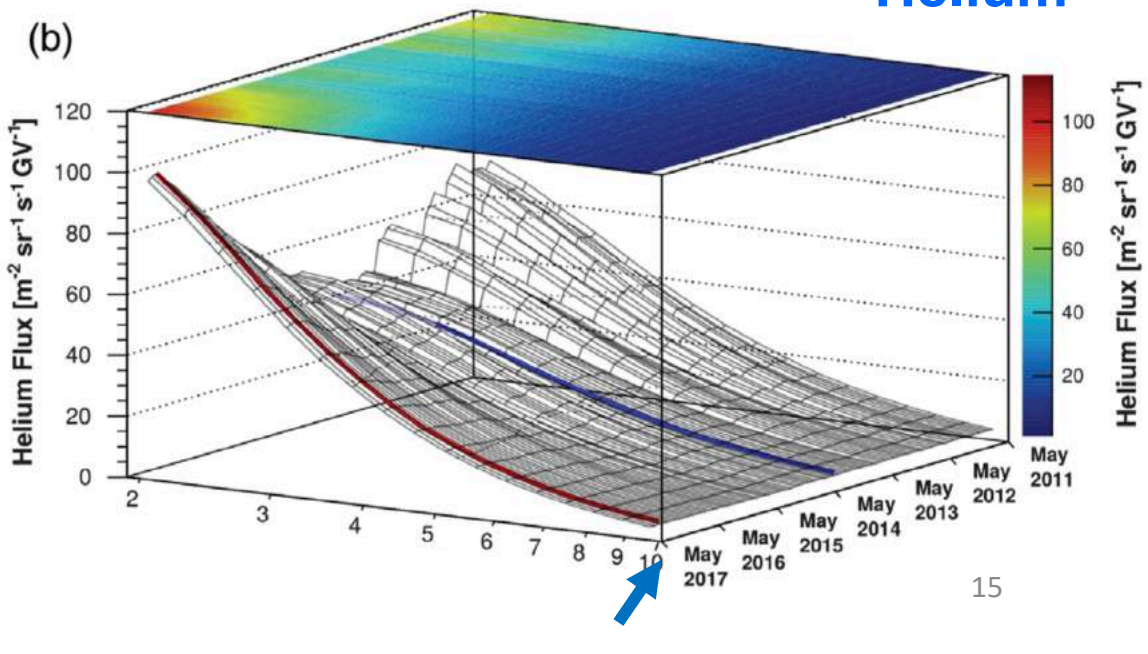

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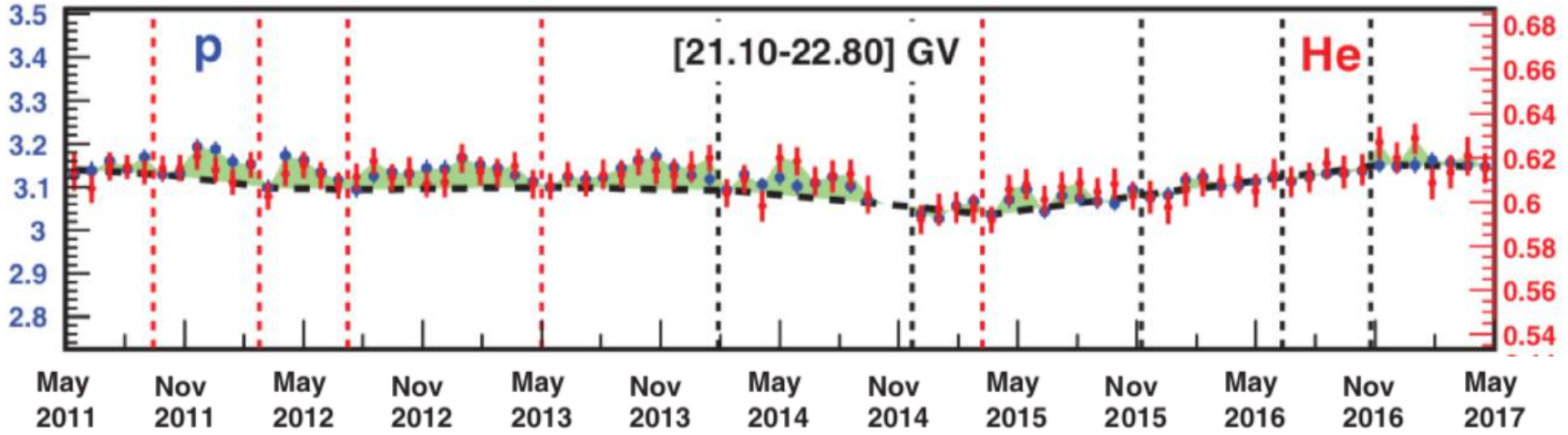

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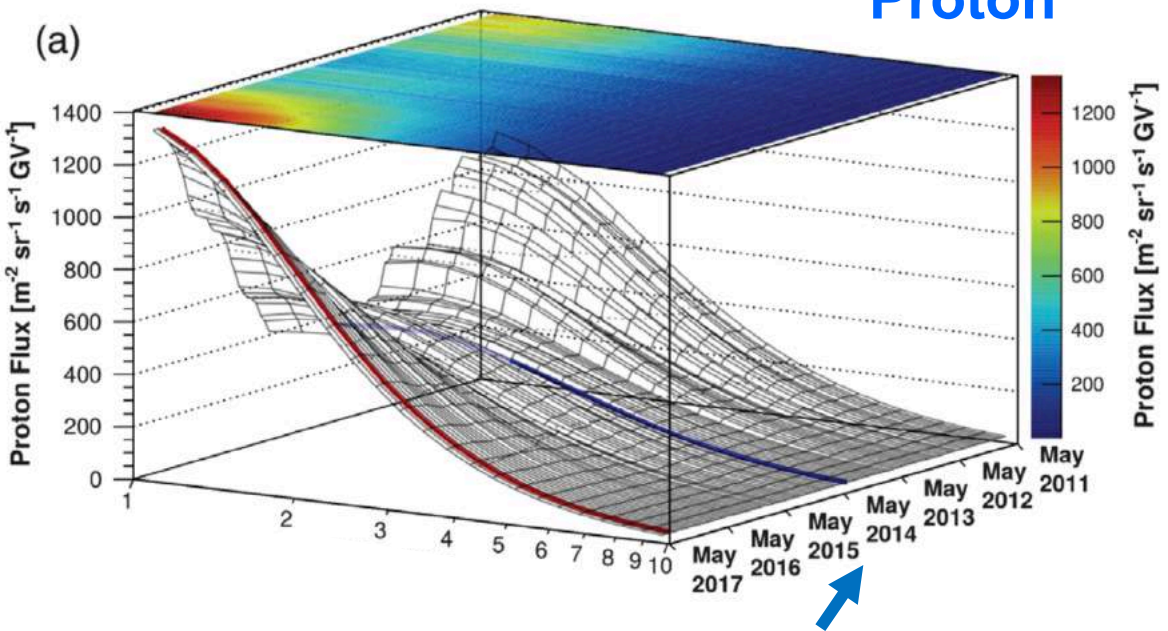

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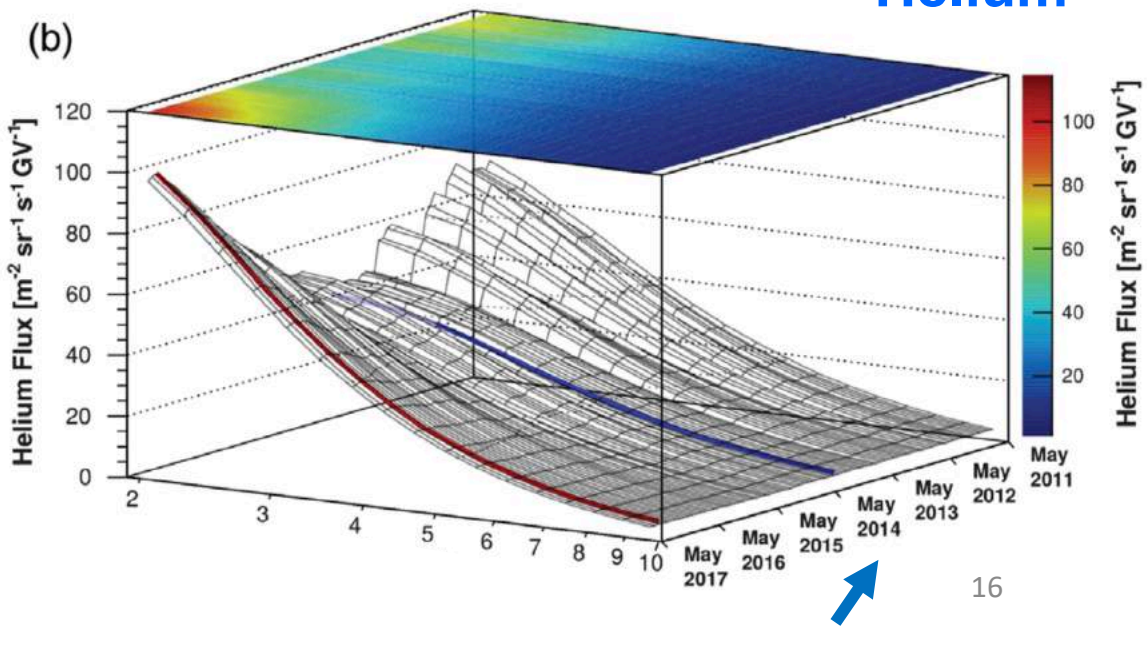

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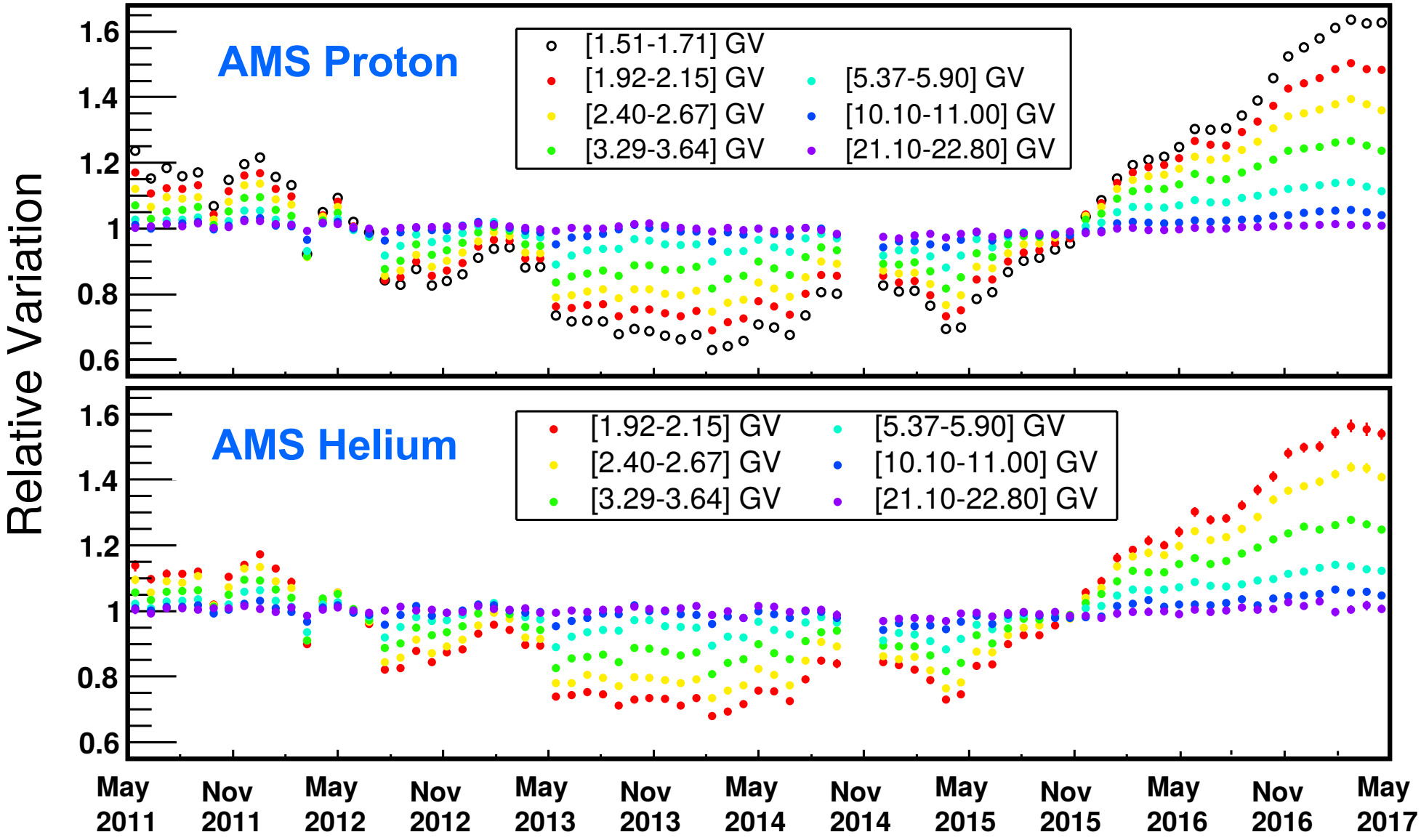
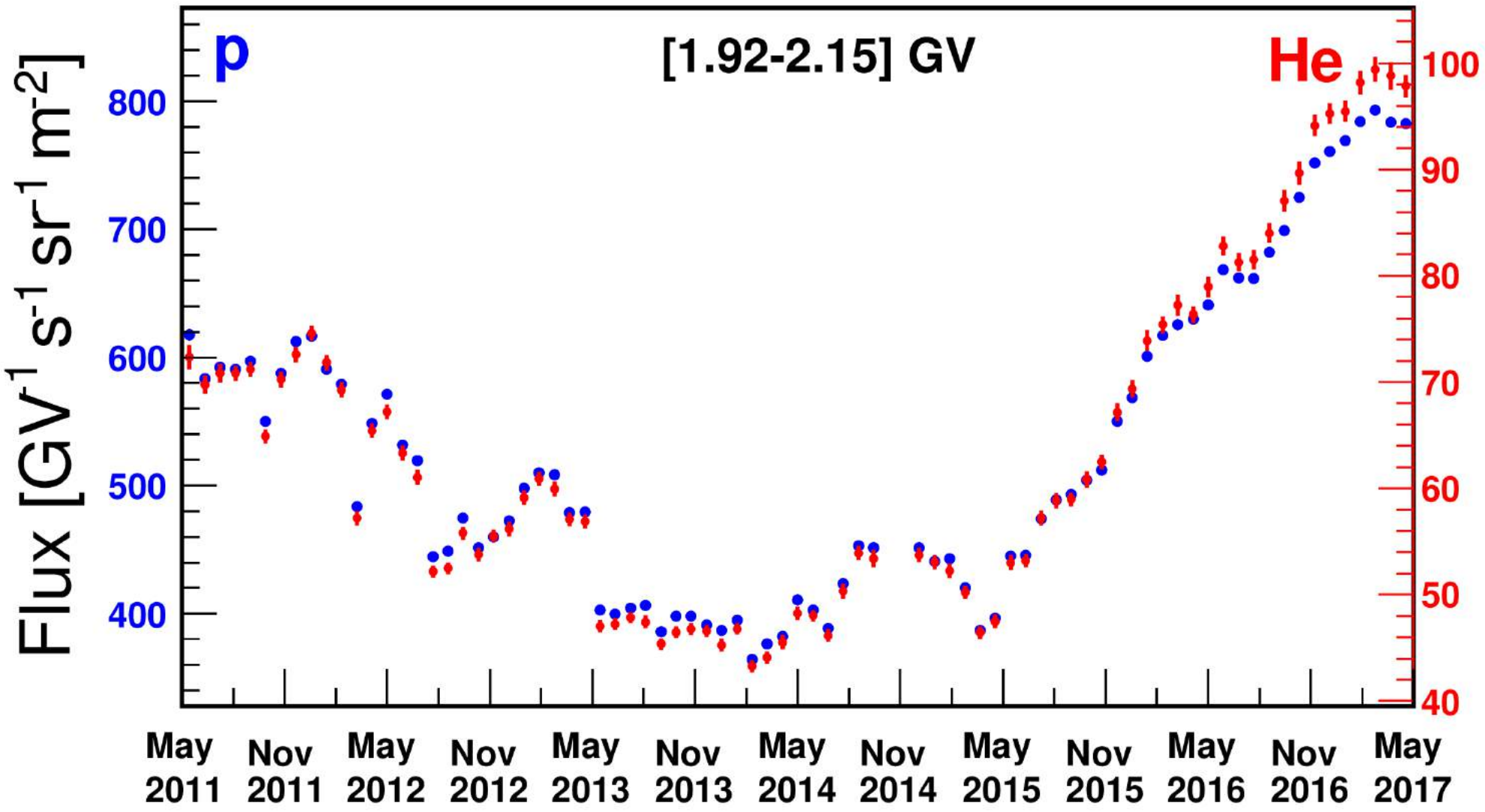


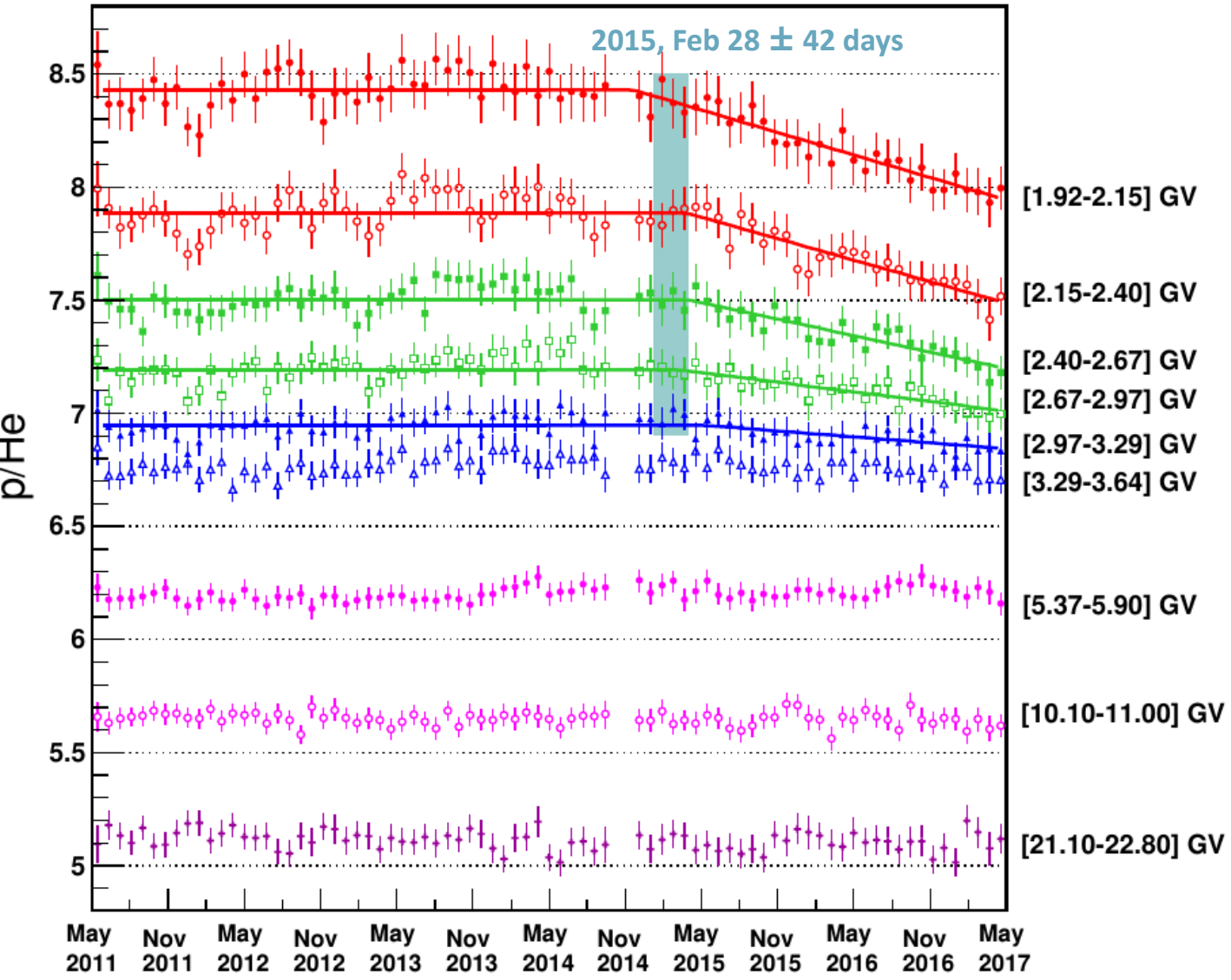
relative variations of proton and helium fluxes at the same rigidity

AMS-02 results: time- and rigidity- dependence of the p-He fluxes



variations of proton and helium fluxes at the same rigidity are not identical

AMS-02 results: time- and rigidity- dependence of the p/He ratio



M. Aguilar et al. PRL 120 (2018) 051101

p/He ratio

- ✓ **Nearly constant with time at R > 3 GV**
- ✓ **Long-term structure appearing at R < 3 GV**

Parameteric description

$$r_i(t) = \begin{cases} a_i & t < t_i \\ a_i + b_i(t - t_i) & t \geq t_i, \end{cases}$$

Brocken-line model. Ti= 2015 Feb 28 ± 42 days.

Recent models for the p/He evolution

- *Tomassetti et al. PRL 121, 251104 (2018)*
- *Corti et al. ApJ 871, 253 (2019)*
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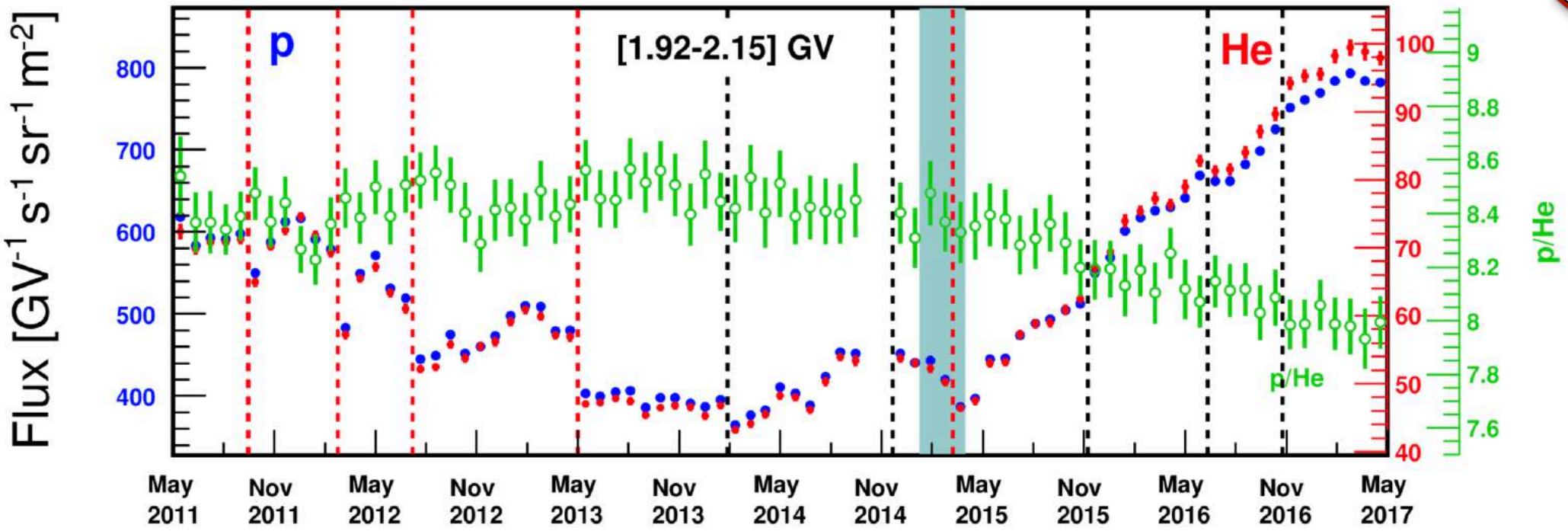

Origin of long-term structure in the p/He ratio

- Mass/charge dependence of CR **diffusion** appearing at low-rigidity
- Differences in the **interstellar spectra** of proton and helium
- Role of 3He and 4He **isotopic composition effects**

➢ Improved models of CR modulation are being developed by many groups

➢ Multichannel investigation with other nuclear data: 3He/4He isotopes or C/O

Conclusions

- ✓ Precision CR data provide substantial advance in understanding Solar Modulation.
- ✓ We have presented the monthly fluxes of proton and helium in CRs measured by AMS during ascending phase of Cycle 24, through its maximum, and toward its minimum.
- ✓ The high precision of these data enables us to observe fine time structures in the fluxes, at monthly and yearly time scale phenomena.
- ✓ Prominent time structures are observed in proton and helium up to 40 GV of rigidity.
- ✓ In the p/He ratio, the short-term structures of the fluxes largely cancel out. At R> 3 GV, the p/He ratio is remarkably constant. Below 3 GV, it shows a clear long-term behavior.
- ✓ The long-term behavior of the ratio gives information on CR diffusion in heliosphere, but there are other effects. Modeling challenge: how to make sense of all nuclear data.

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Presented on behalf of the AMS Collaboration

backup

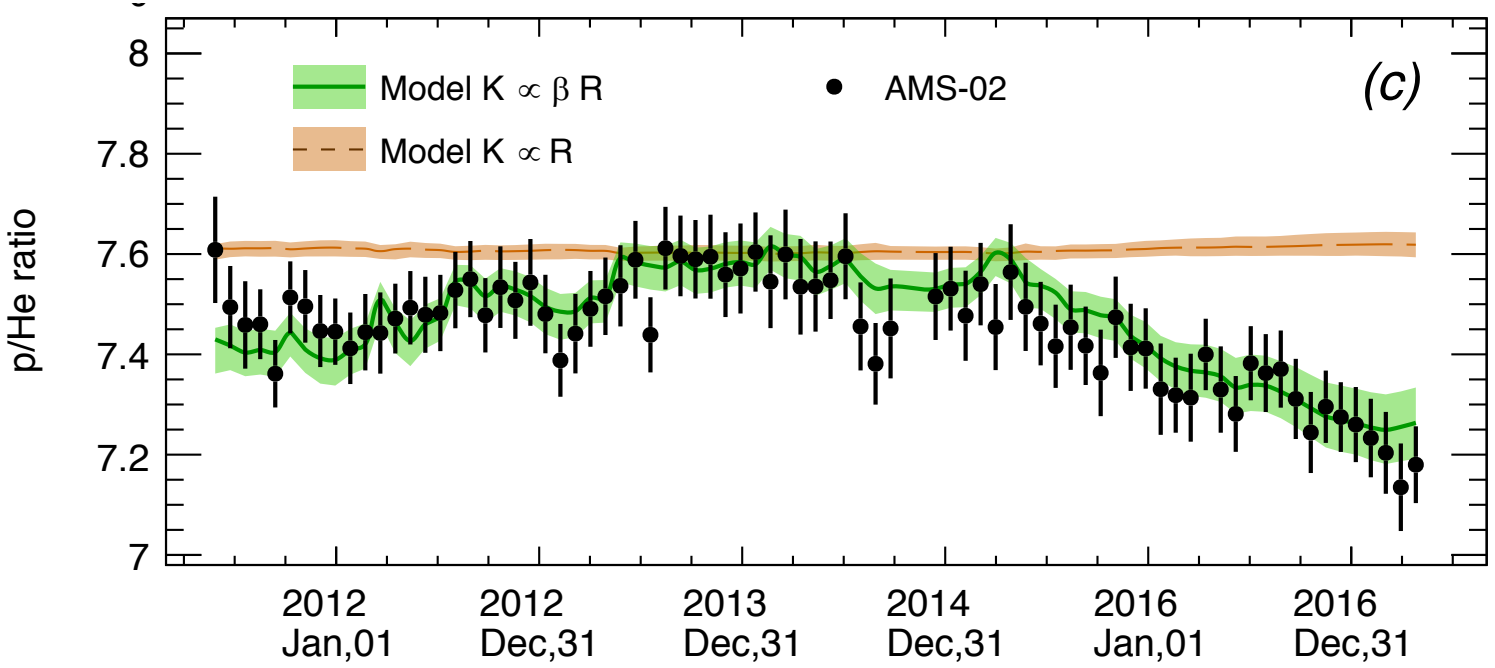
Explanation for the long-term p/He behavior

- Different p-He LIS and their uncertainties accounted
- Isotopic composition accounted.
- Tested various diffusion coefficients with numerical models

$$K(R,t) = \beta \times k_0(t) \times R$$

K(R) = (**v**/3)λ(R) parallel diffusion coefficient

λ(R) = universal "composition-blind" mean free path



Gleeson et al, Astrophys. Space Sci. 11, 288 (1971).
Gloeckler & Jokipii, PRL 17, 203 (1966)
Gloeckler et al., ApJ 148, L141 (1967)
S. Biswas, et al. , PR 159, 1063 (1967).
Fisk, Space Phys. 76, 221 (1971)

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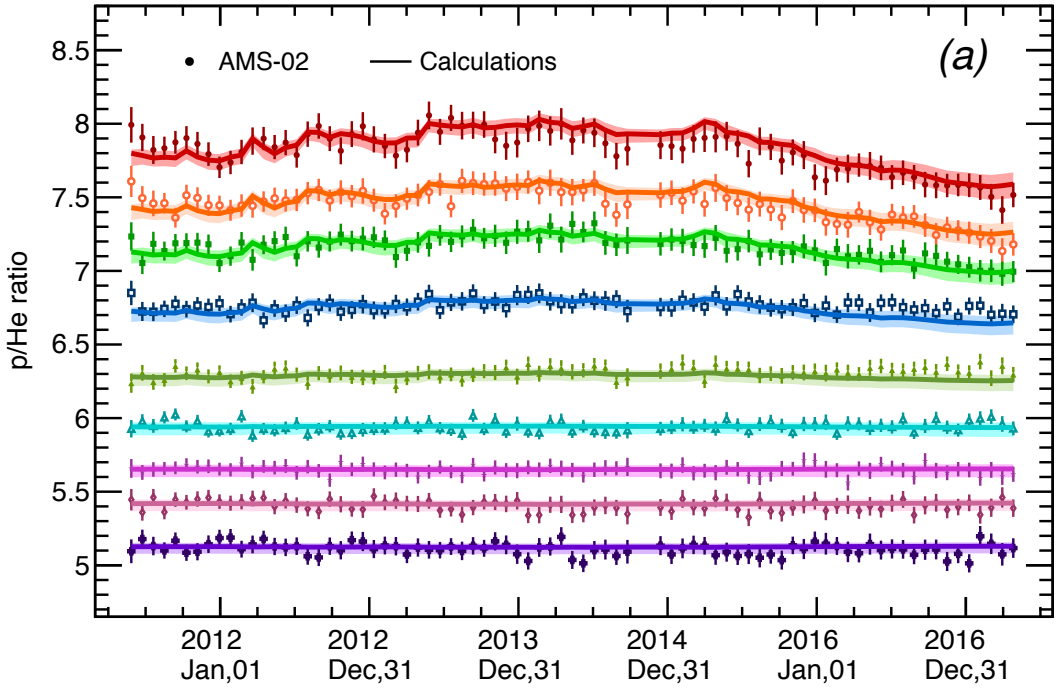
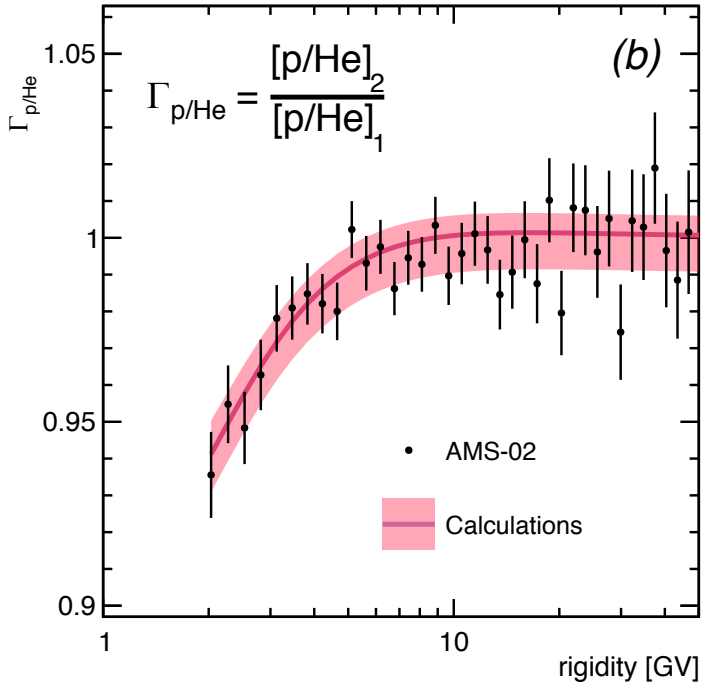
Explanation for the long-term p/He behavior

- ✓ The p/He time-dependence is *predicted* from a proton-driven model
- ✓ The p/He structure is expected to disappear at relativistic rigidities



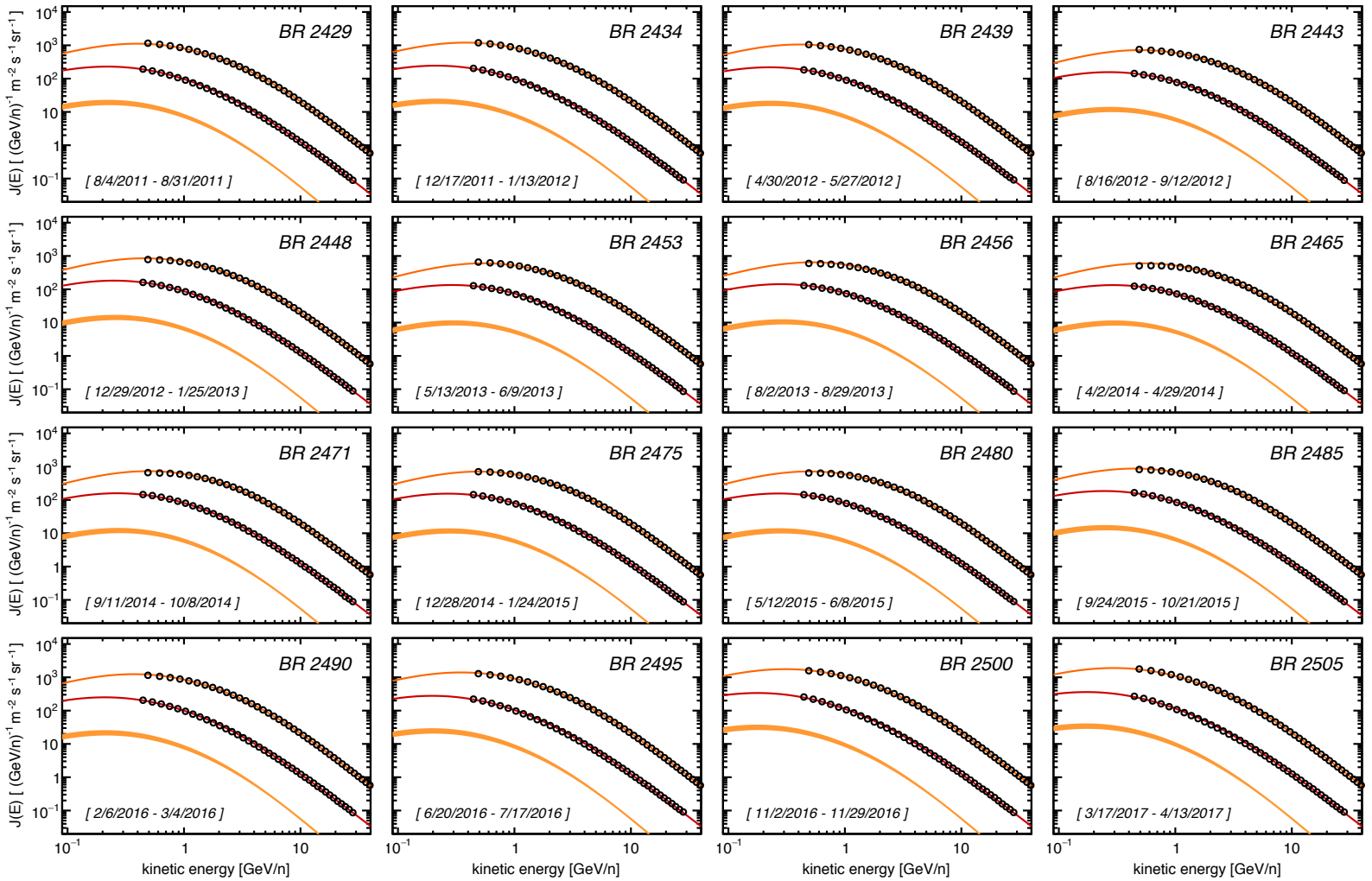


The p/He long-term structure is asignature of the universality of the CR mean free paths λ(R)

Fit on CR proton fluxes

$$K(R,t) = \beta \times k_0(t) \times R$$

Proton and helium energy spectra for 16 (out of 79) time periods



Proton are shown for the best-fit model. Total He and 3He (w/ uncertainty) are calculated.

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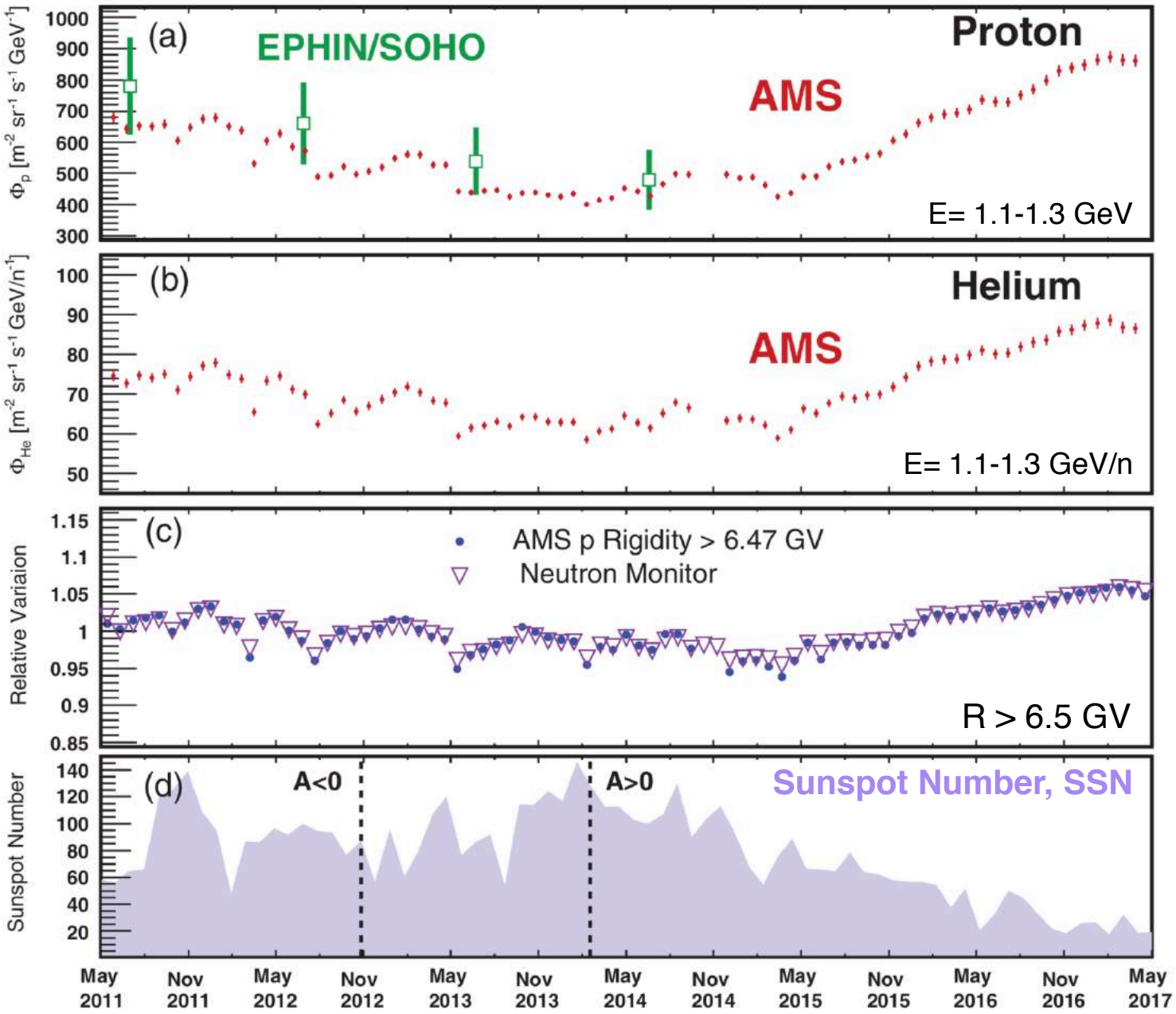

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