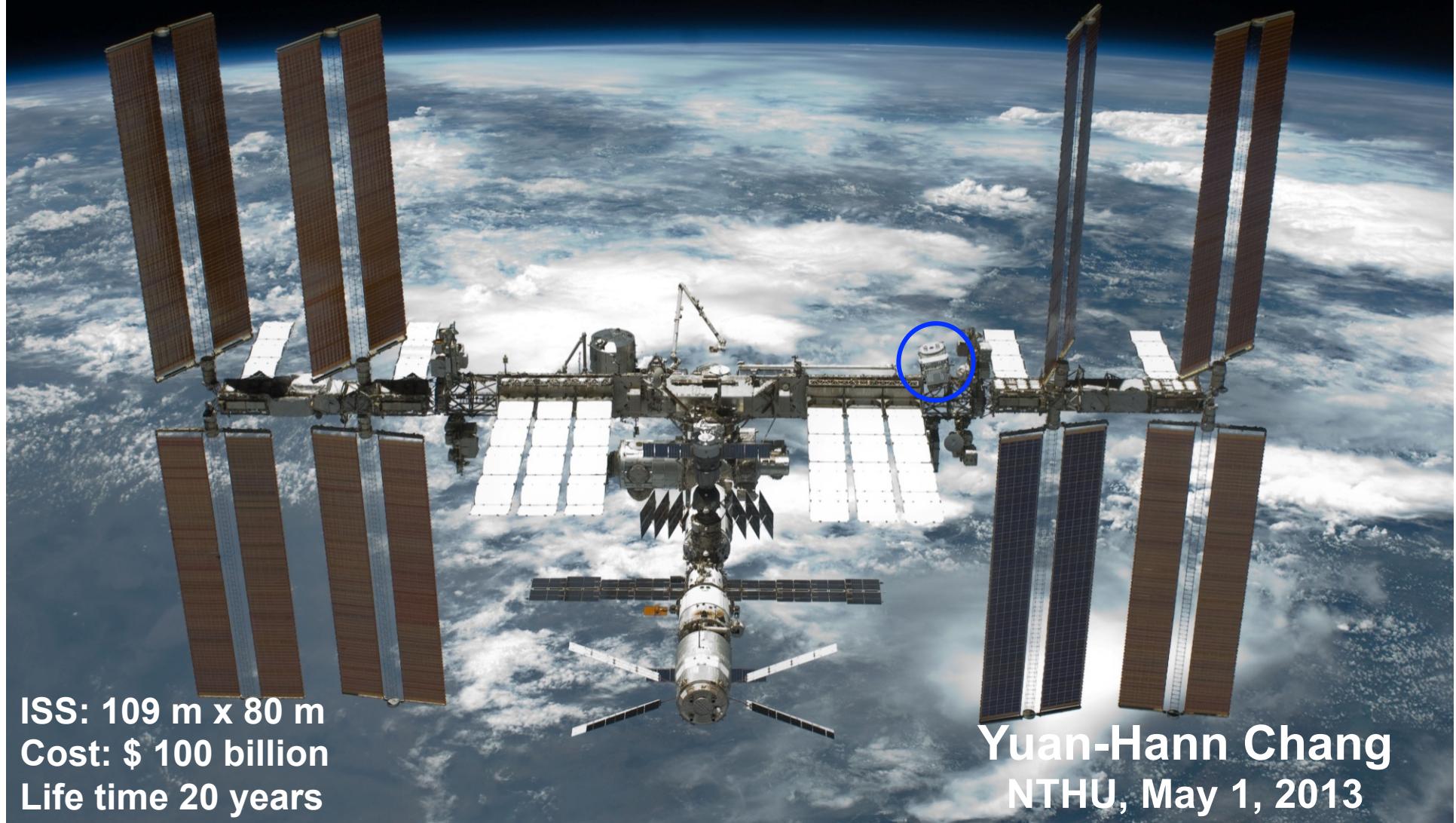


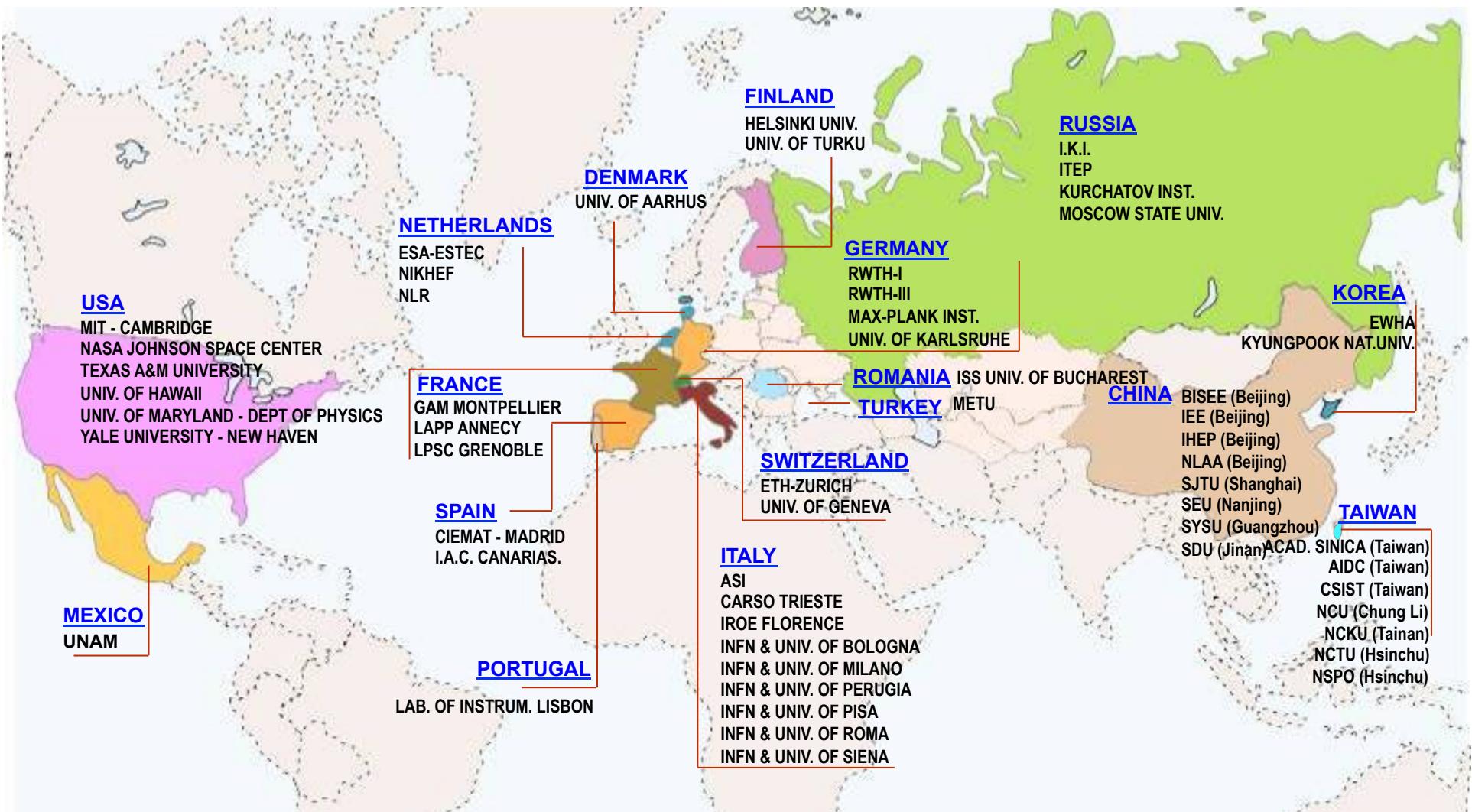
The First Result from the AMS-02 Experiment – Positron ratio in the primary cosmic rays



ISS: 109 m x 80 m
Cost: \$ 100 billion
Life time 20 years

Yuan-Hann Chang
NTHU, May 1, 2013

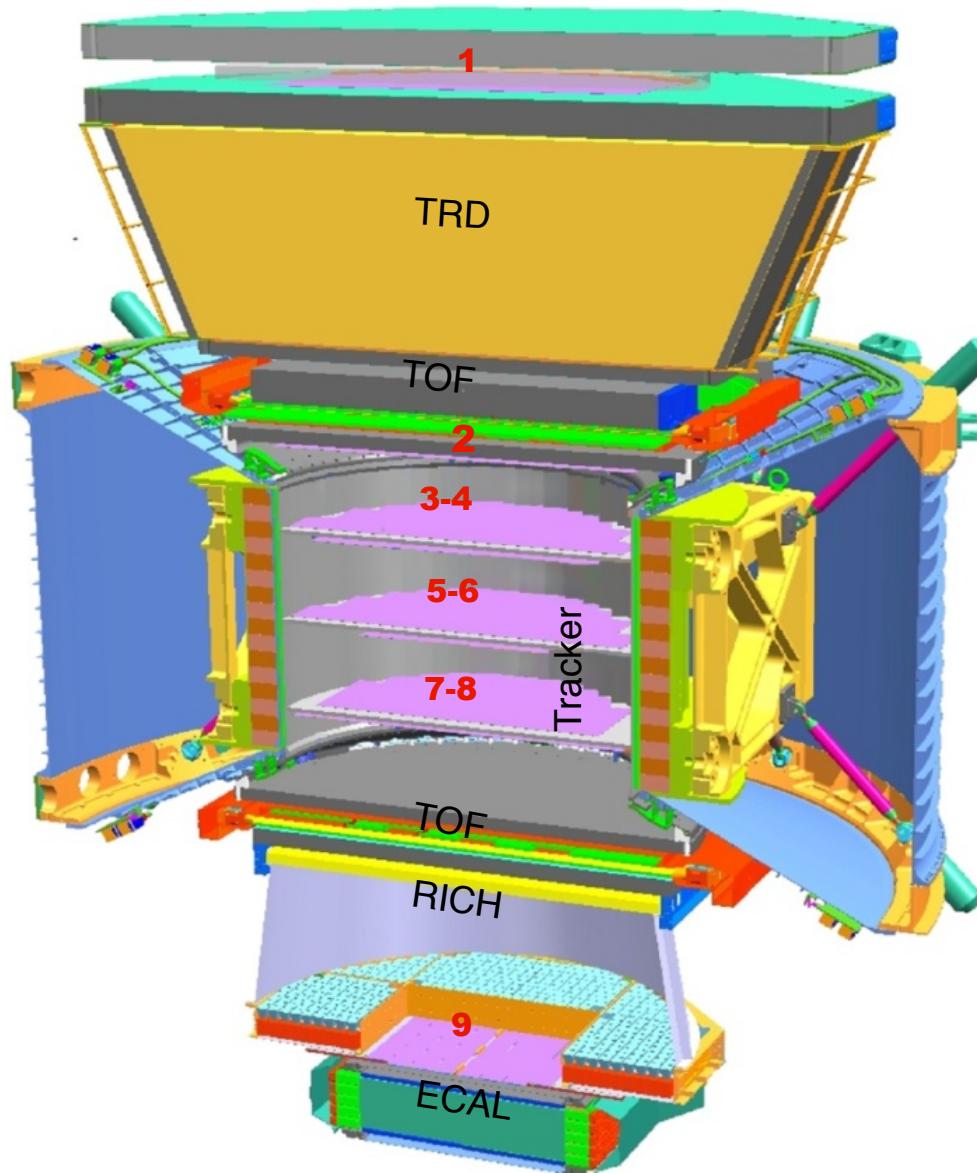
The AMS collaboration

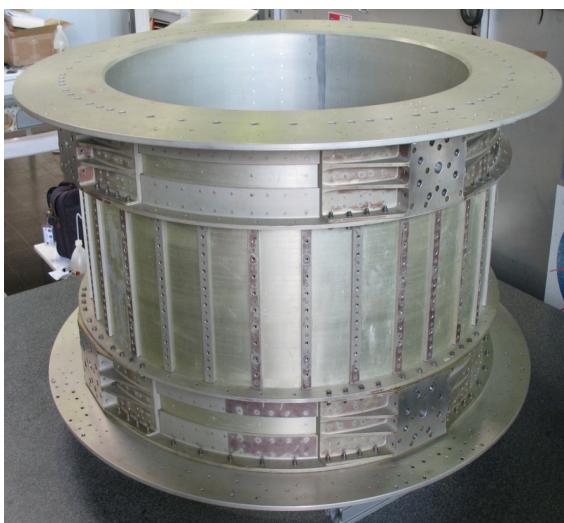


Strong support from

NASA (D. Goldin, C. Bolden, L. Garver, G. Abbey, W. Gerstenmaier, M. Sistilli, T. Martin, K. Bollweg, ...)

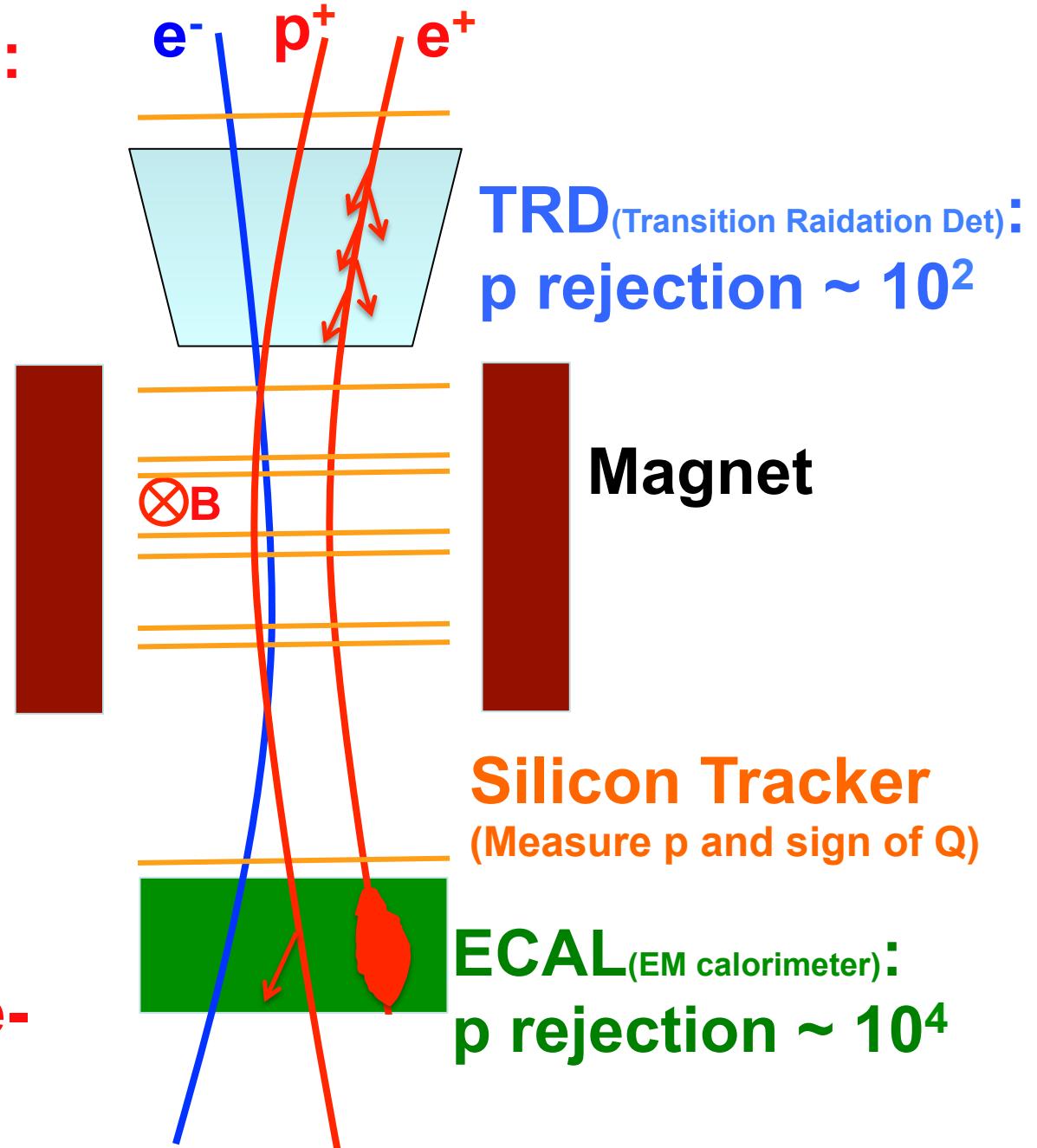
The AMS Detector





**Principle of AMS
Detector for e^+/e^-
measurement**

Cosmic rays:
 $p/e^+ \sim 10^4$



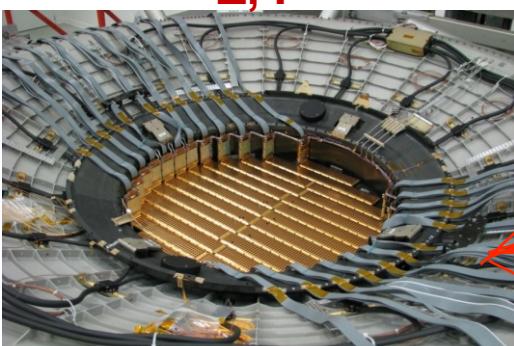
TRD (Transition Radiation Det):
 p rejection $\sim 10^2$

Magnet

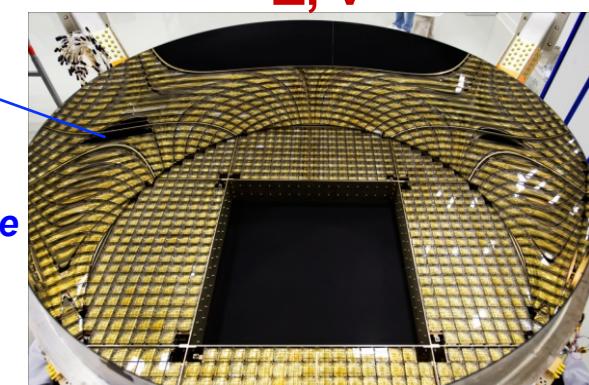
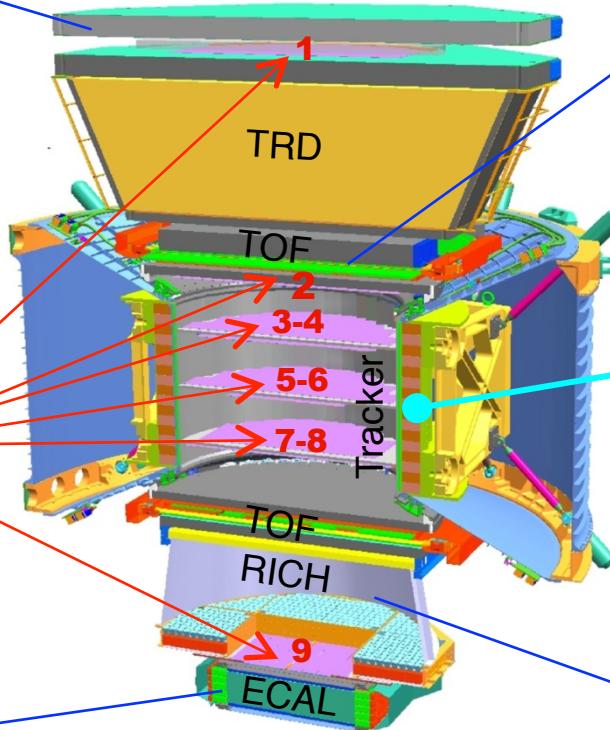
Silicon Tracker
(Measure p and sign of Q)

ECAL (EM calorimeter):
 p rejection $\sim 10^4$

AMS: A TeV precision, multipurpose spectrometer



Particles and nuclei are defined by their charge (Z) and energy ($E \sim P$)



Z, P are measured independently by the Tracker, RICH, TOF and ECAL

AMS Electronics (and detectors)

Reliability: operational for 20 years.

Same spec. as the best ground experiment.

However:

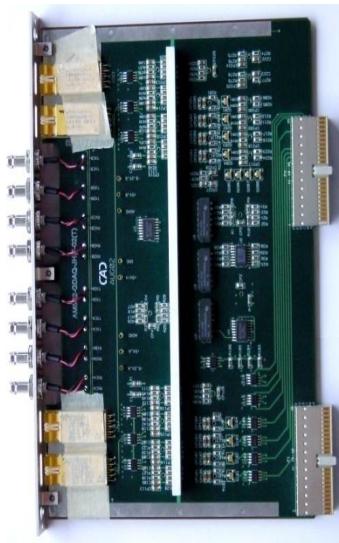
- Strong radiation
- Extreme temperature variation
- Vacuum
- Vibration during launch
- No Maintenance

AMS Space qualification:

- Redundant design (2x in general, 4x for main CPU)
- Radiation hardness (component selection)
- Thermal cycling
- Thermal vacuum test
- Vibration test



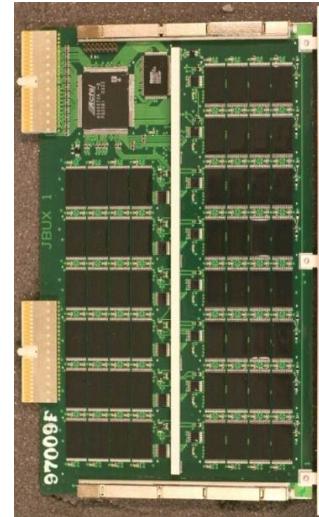
AMS Main Data Computers, each with:



High Rate Interface



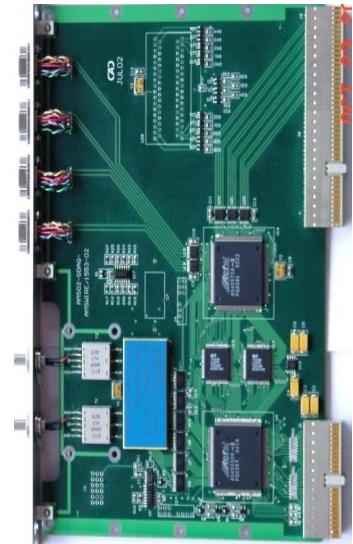
400 MHz Processor



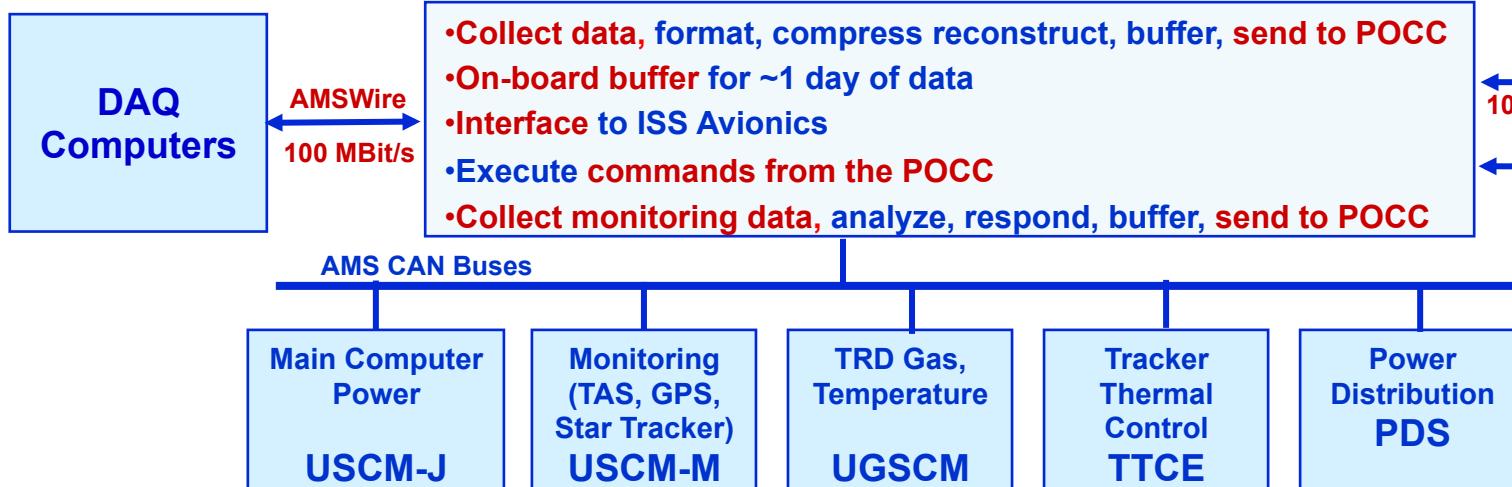
112 GB Flash Memory



CAN bus interface

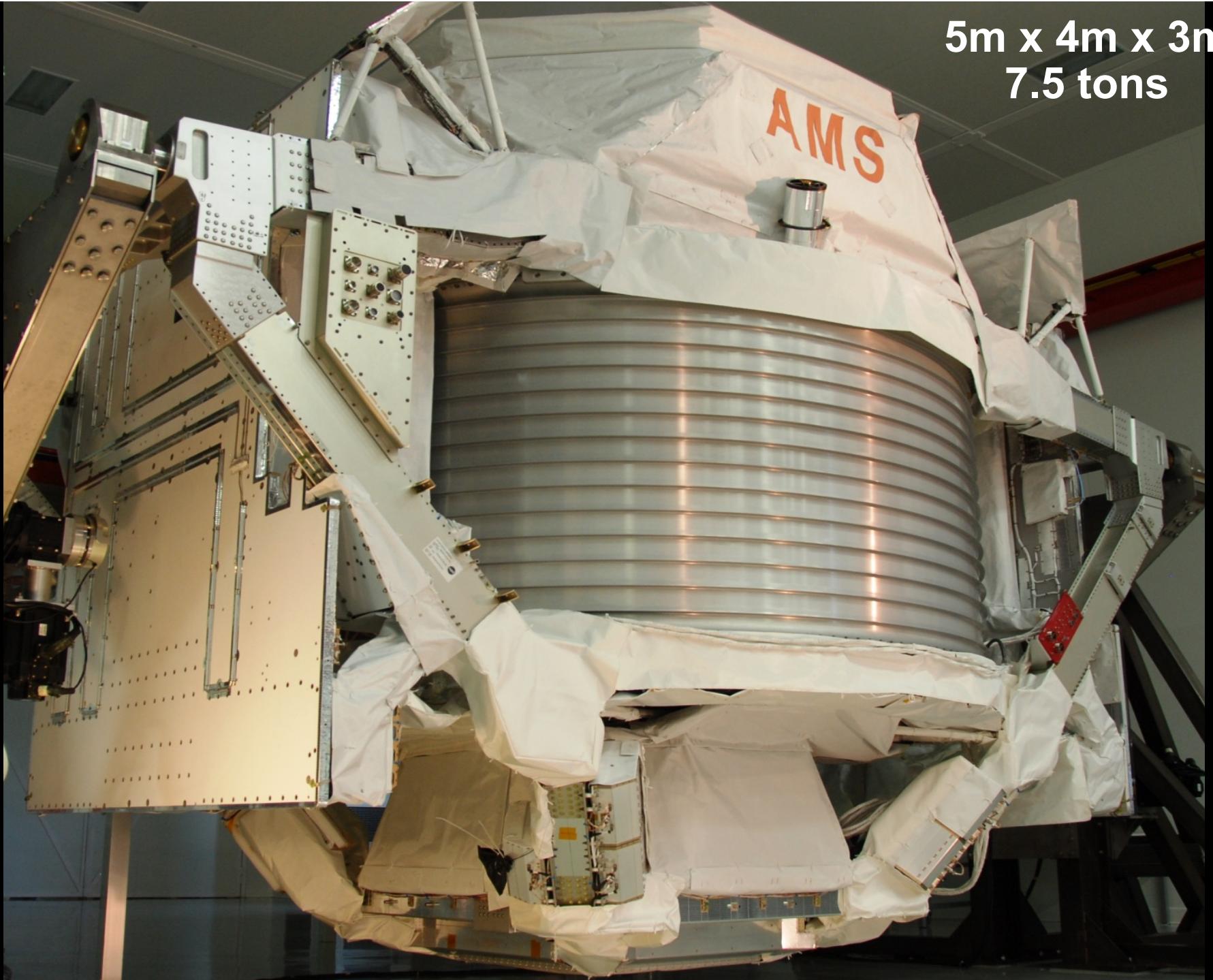


AMSWire & Low Rate Interfaces



Design, produce, and space qualified in Taiwan
CSIST/NSPO/AS/NCU

**5m x 4m x 3m
7.5 tons**



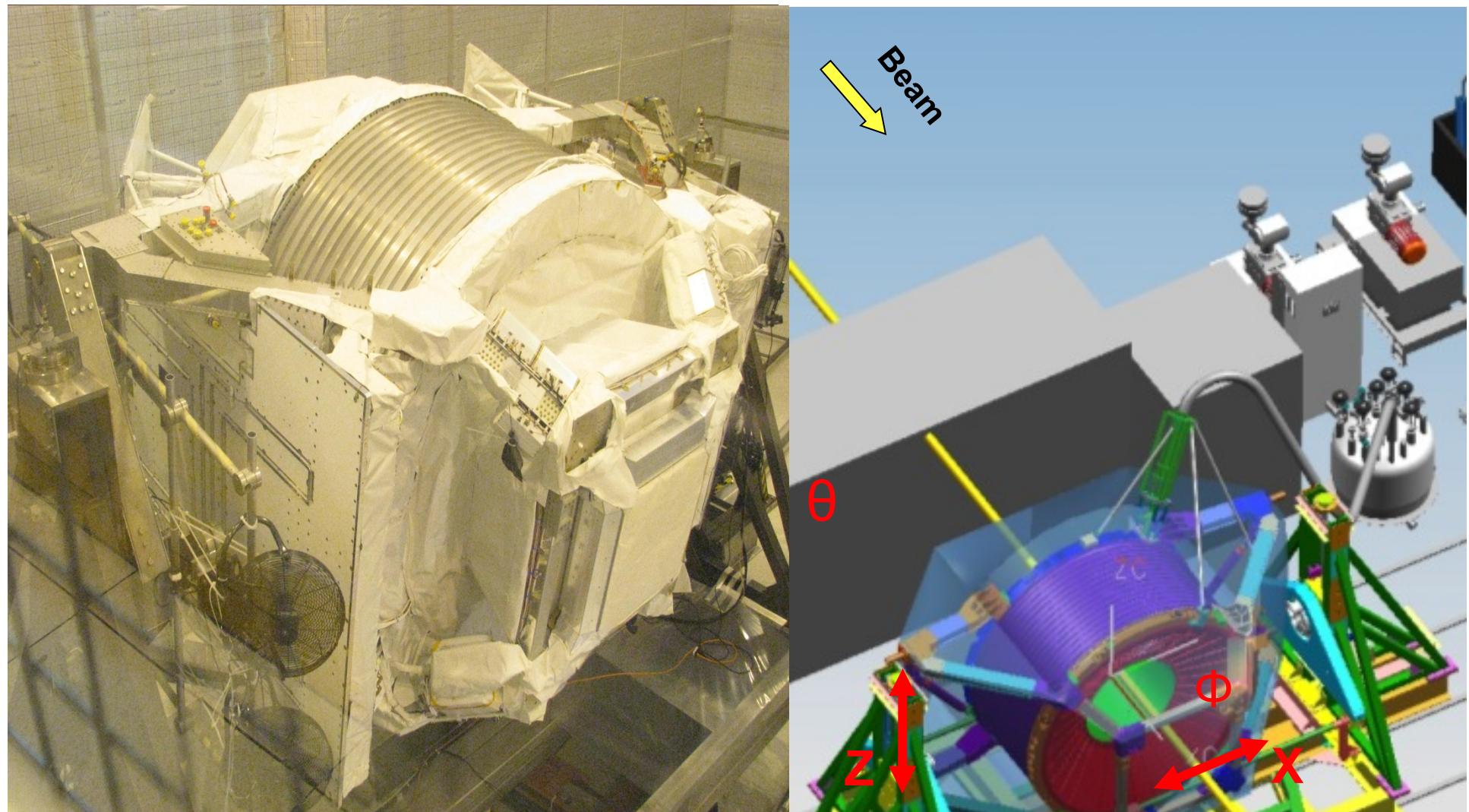
AMS in the ESA Thermal Vacuum Chamber, April 2010

Duration 14 Days
 $P < 10^{-9}$ bar

Ambient temperature
from -90°C to +40°C



Intensive Tests at CERN



Strong support from CERN (R. Heuer, A. Siemko, S. Meyers, C. Gargiulo)