

Cosmic Rays in Utah: From HiRes to the Telescope Array

HR2

HR1

Kai Martens

High Energy Astrophysics Institute
University of Utah

Overview

- Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays
- Extensive Air Showers
- High Resolution Fly's Eye:
 - Spectra, Composition, & (non-) Correlations
 - Expectations for Neutrino Fluxes
 - Flux Limits from HiRes
- Telescope Array:
 - Full Operation since March 20, 2008
- Conclusions

Flux Challenge: $10^{19}\text{eV} \rightarrow 1/\text{km}^2/\text{century}...$

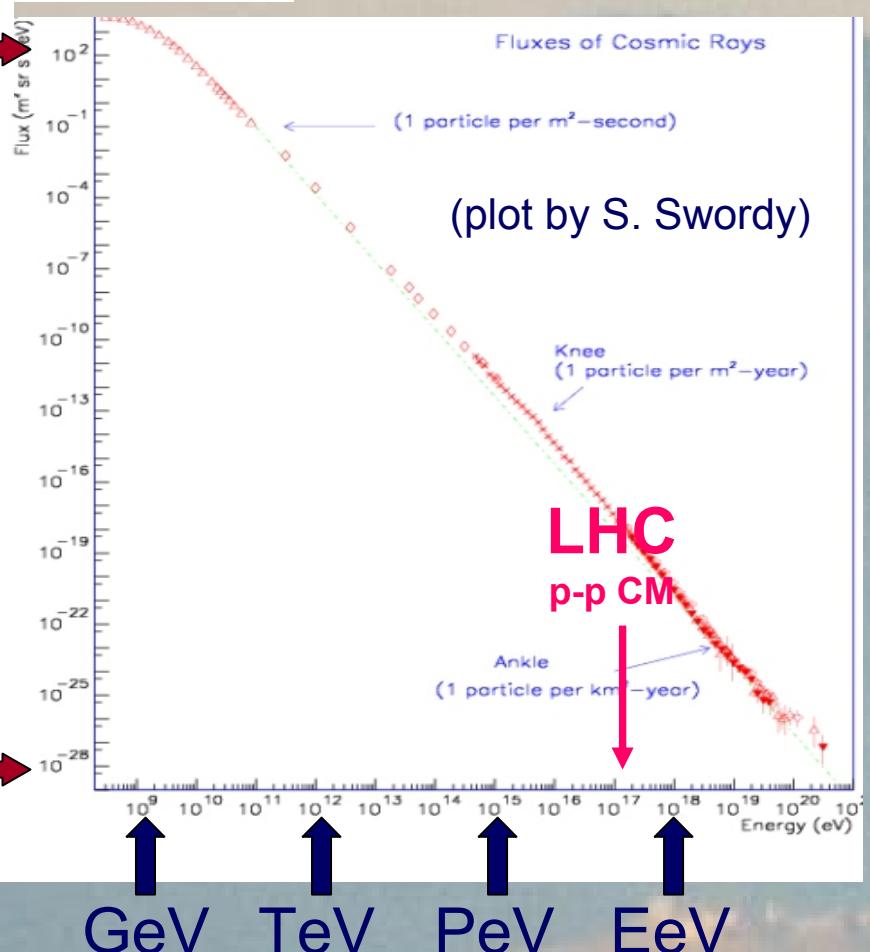
power laws: $J \sim E^\gamma$

- < 3 PeV: $\gamma = -2.7$
- ~ 3 PeV: knee
- > 3 PeV: $\gamma = -3.0$
- ~0.4 EeV: 2nd knee
- >0.4 EeV: $\gamma = -3.3$
- ~ 3 EeV: ankle

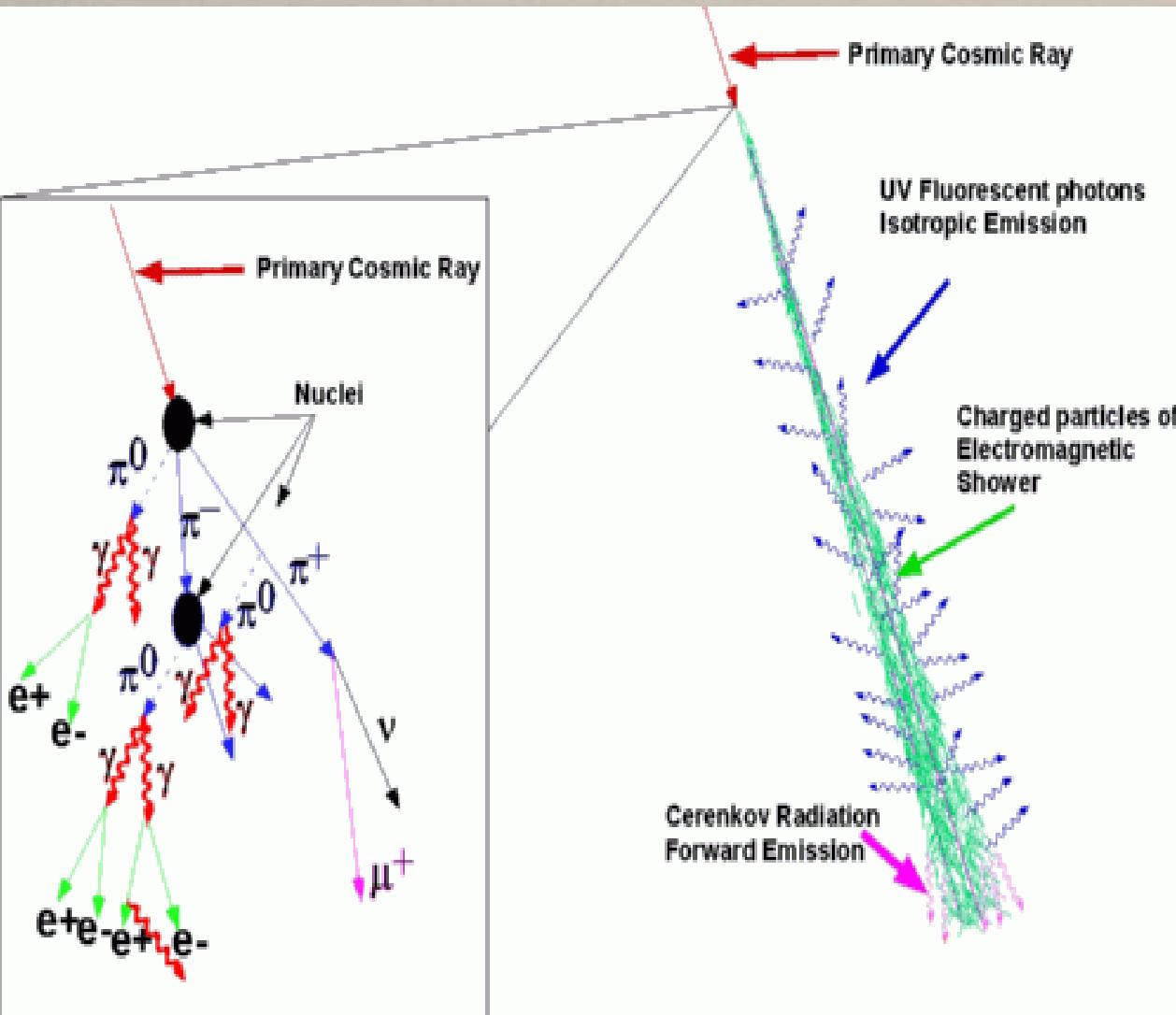
($\text{m}^{-2} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$)

10^2

10^{-28}



Extensive Air Showers:



primary interaction:

- top of atmosphere

evolution:

- “pancake” propagating @ speed of light

description:

- lateral profile
- longitudinal profile

Air Shower Dimensions

Cosmic Ray induced air showers:

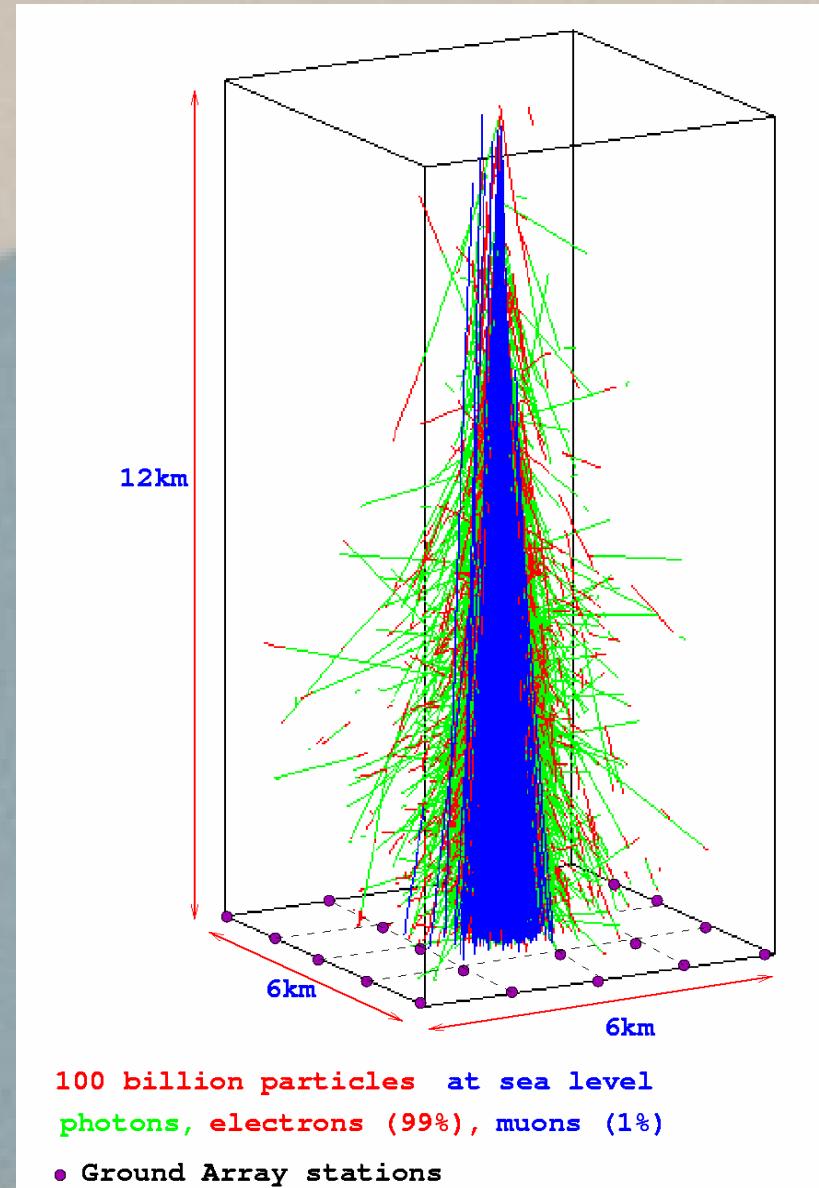
- start at ~ 12 km above ground
- span up to 5 km across
- hundreds of billions of particles

Fluorescence Detector:

longitudinal profile
through atmosphere

Ground Array:

transversal profile
at ground level



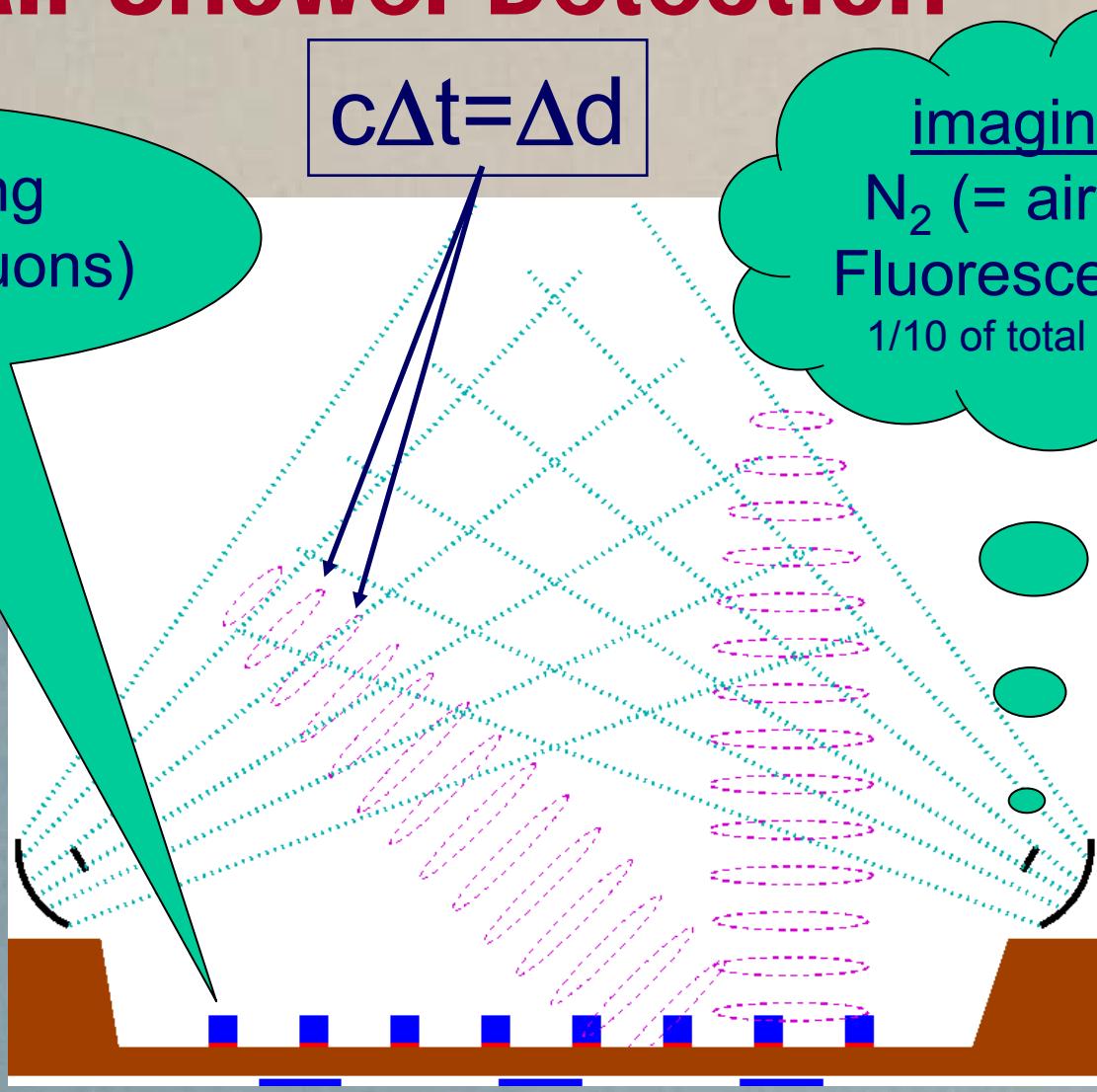
Air Shower Detection

intercepting
electrons (muons)
24/7

Find:
- energy
- arrival
direction
- chemical
composition
(of primary CR particle)

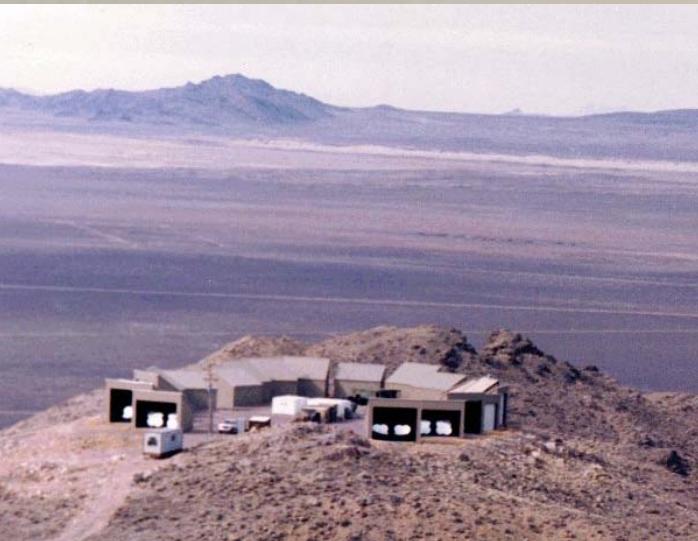
$$c\Delta t = \Delta d$$

imaging
 N_2 (= air...)
Fluorescence
1/10 of total time

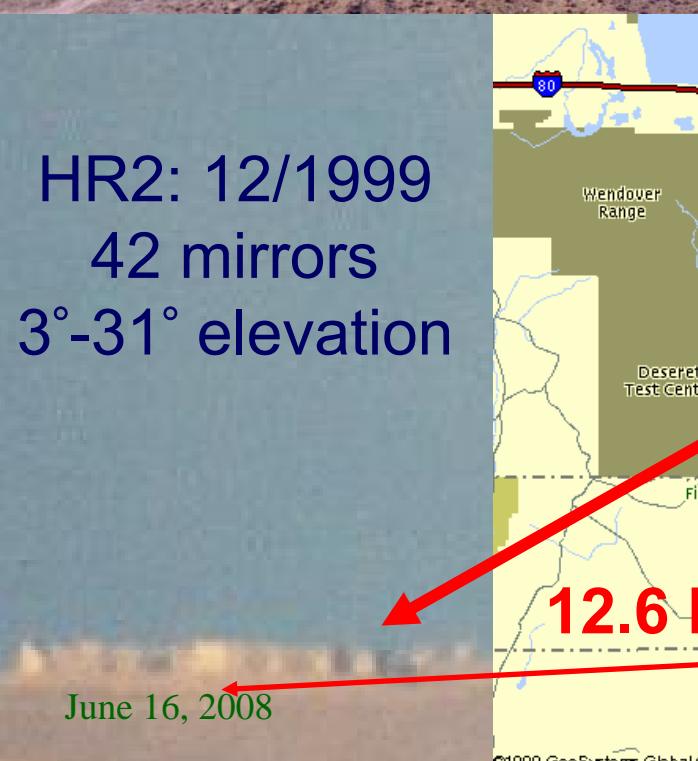


(underground: muon detection...)

The HiRes Experiment:



HiRes on DPG:



HR2: 12/1999
42 mirrors
3°-31° elevation



HR1: 6/1997
19 mirrors
3°-17° elevation

HiRes: The Collaboration:

S. BenZvi, J. Boyer, B. Connolly, C.B. Finley, B. Knapp, E.J. Mannel, A. O'Neill, M. Seman, S. Westerhoff
Columbia University

J.F. Amman, M.D. Cooper, C.M. Hoffman, M.H. Holzscheiter, C.A. Painter, J.S. Sarracino, G. Sinnis, T.N. Thompson, D. Tupa
Los Alamos National Laboratory

J. Belz, M. Kirn
University of Montana

J.A.J. Matthews, M. Roberts
University of New Mexico

D.R. Bergman, G. Hughes, D. Ivanov, L. Perera, S.R. Schnetzer, L. Scott, S. Stratton, G.B. Thomson, A. Zech
Rutgers University

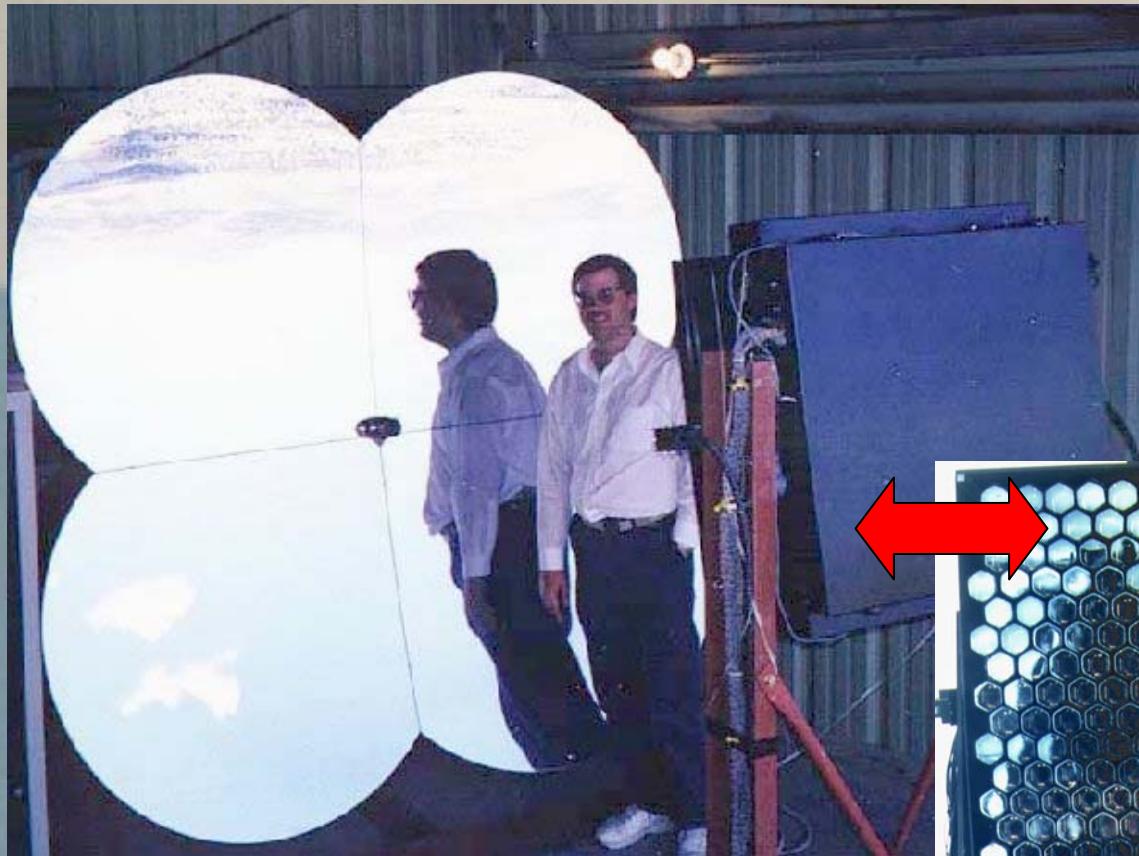
N. Manago, M. Sasaki
University of Tokyo

R.U. Abbasi, T. Abu-Zayyad, G. Archbold, K. Belov, Z. Cao, W. Deng, W. Hanlon, P. Huentemeyer, C.C.H. Jui, E.C. Loh, K. Martens,
J.N. Matthews, K. Reil, J. Smith, P. Sokolsky, R.W. Springer, B.T. Stokes, J.R. Thomas, S.B. Thomas, L. Wiencke
University of Utah

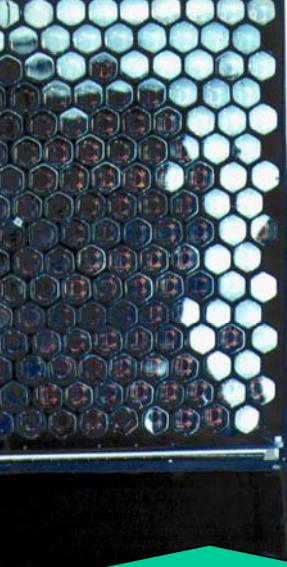
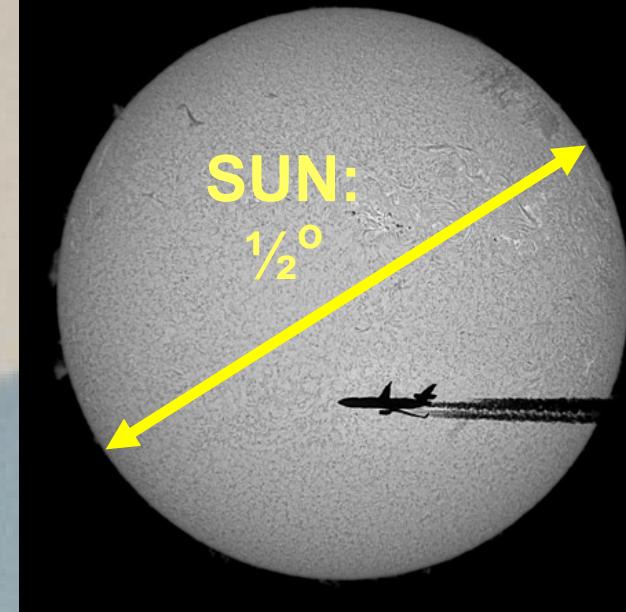
Z. Cao, B. Zhang, Y. Zhang, Y. Yang
IHEP Bejing
Kai Martens, University of Utah

HiRes Optics:

low resolution
high speed



Mirror surface 5.1 m^2
Field of view: $16^\circ \times 14^\circ$

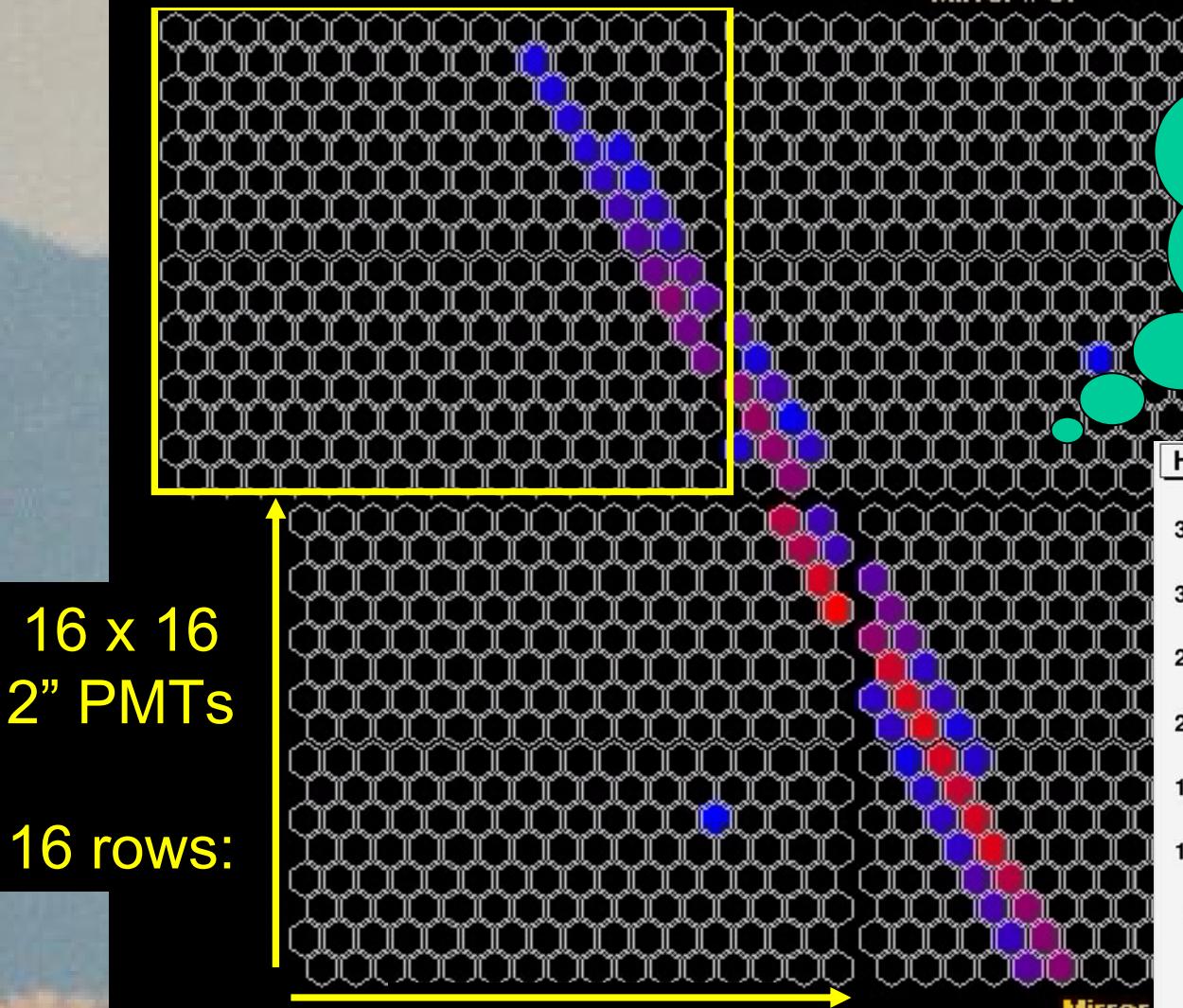


Camera:
 16×16
PMT
each sees
 $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$
in sky

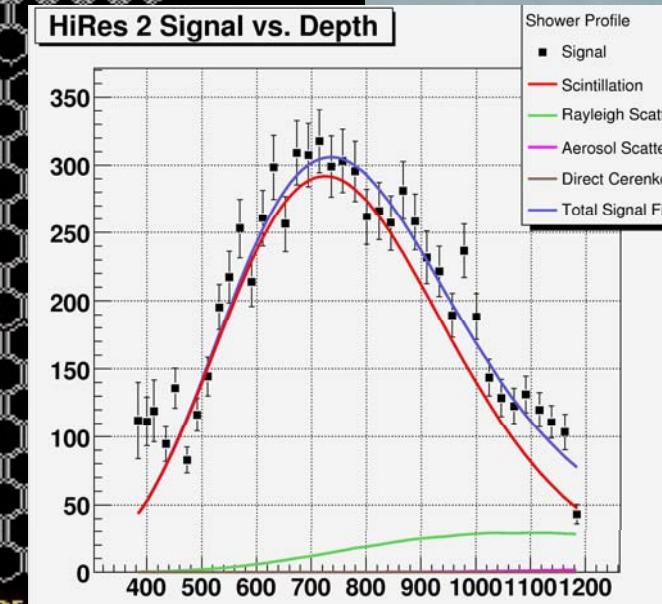
UV filter !!!
(protecting PMTs)

Fluorescence Light Curve: Energy!

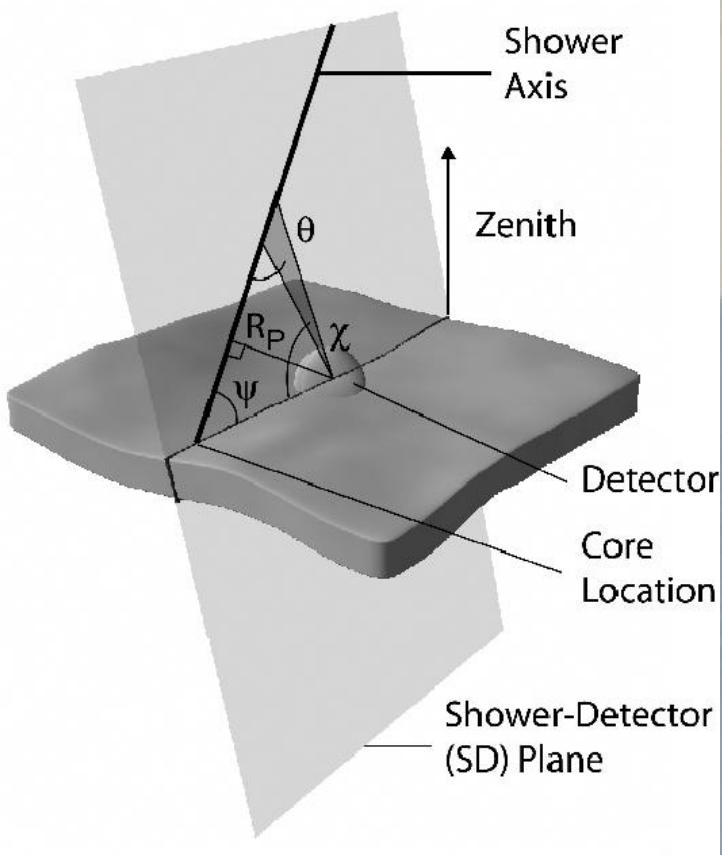
one mirror (= “telescope”)



HR2 FADC
(100 MHz)
real time:
~ 25 μ s total

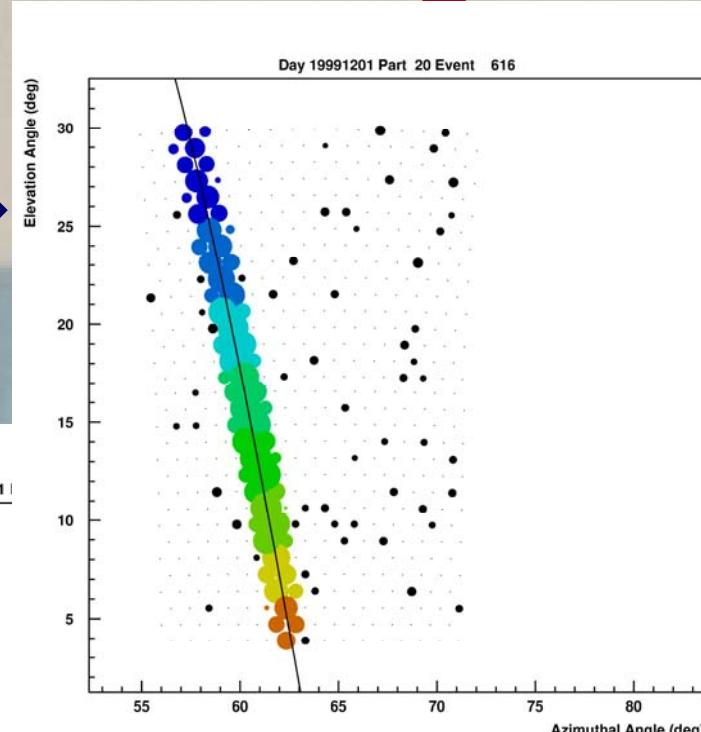
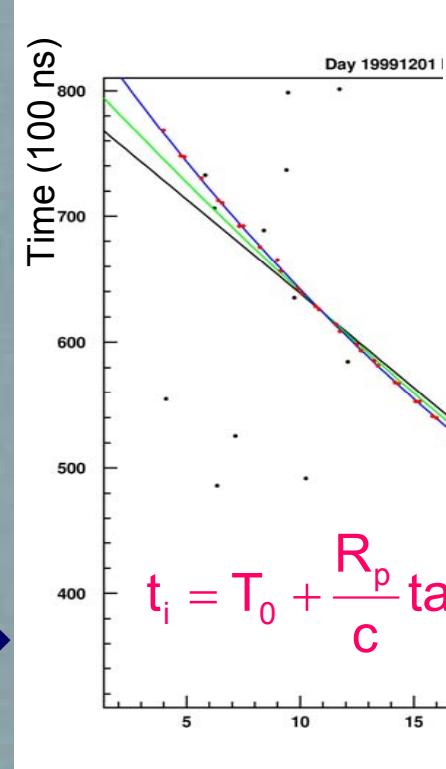


Mono Reconstruction Challenge:



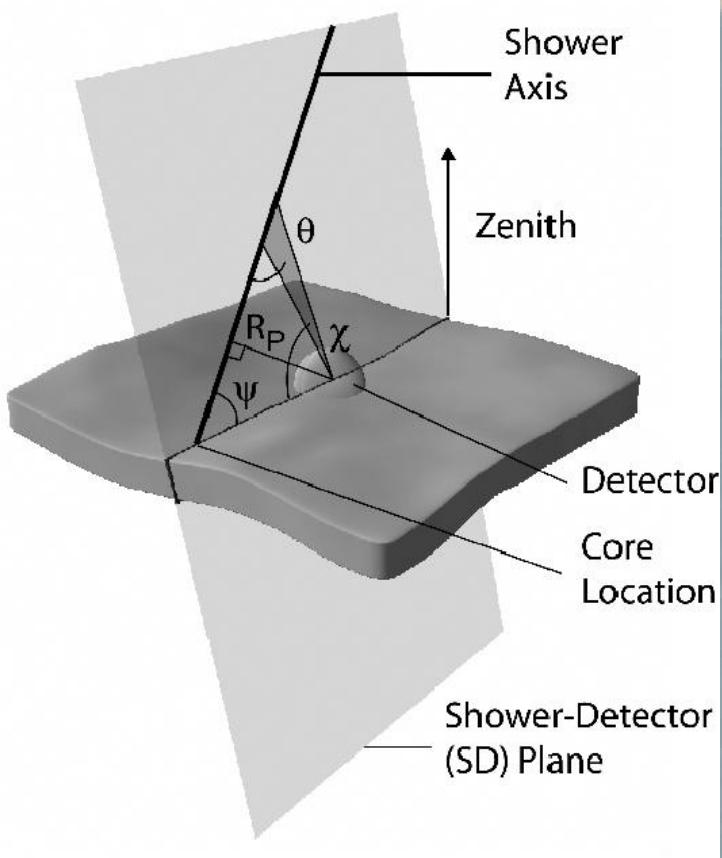
Timing fit in SDP →

Shower
Detector
Plane fit →

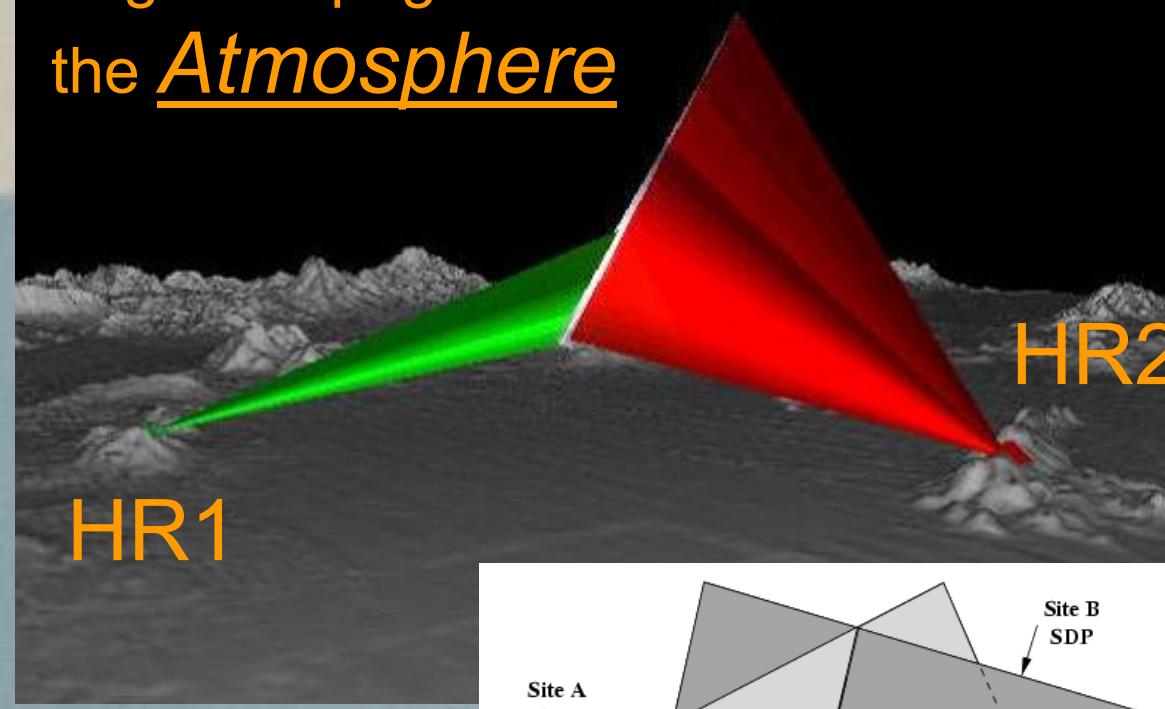


HiRes: Stereo!!!

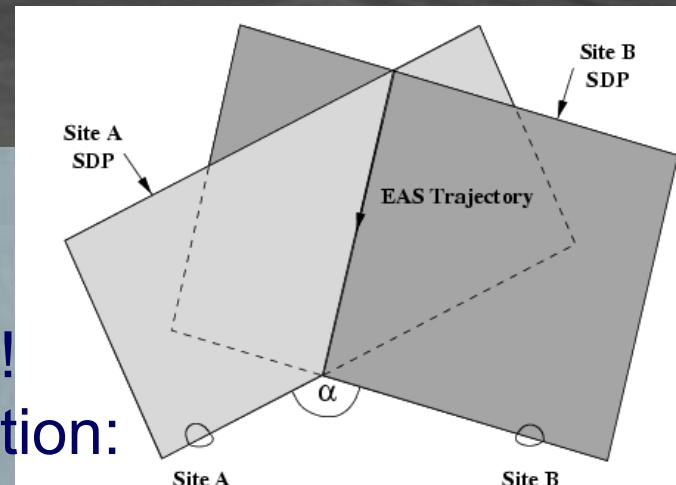
HR1: 6/1997 \leftarrow MONO
also: close by \rightarrow MONO:
HR2: 12/1999 \leftarrow low E



Light Propagation:
the Atmosphere



STEREO:
- cross checks!!!
- angular resolution:

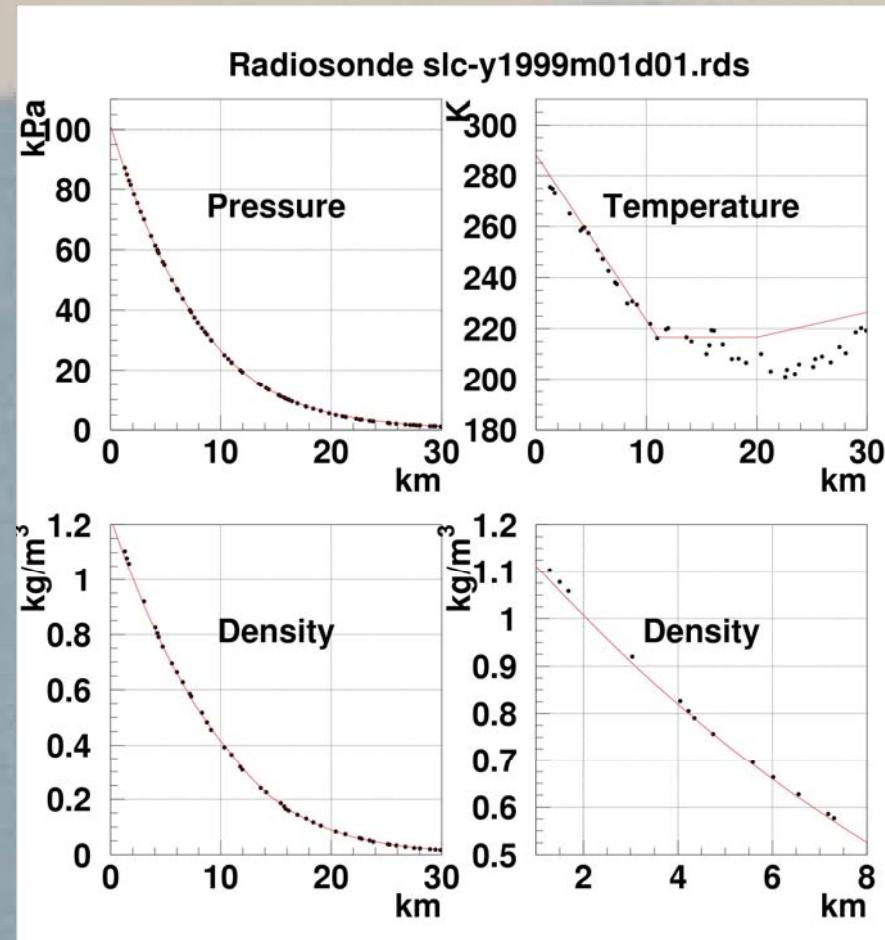


The Atmosphere:

Affecting propagation:
two components:

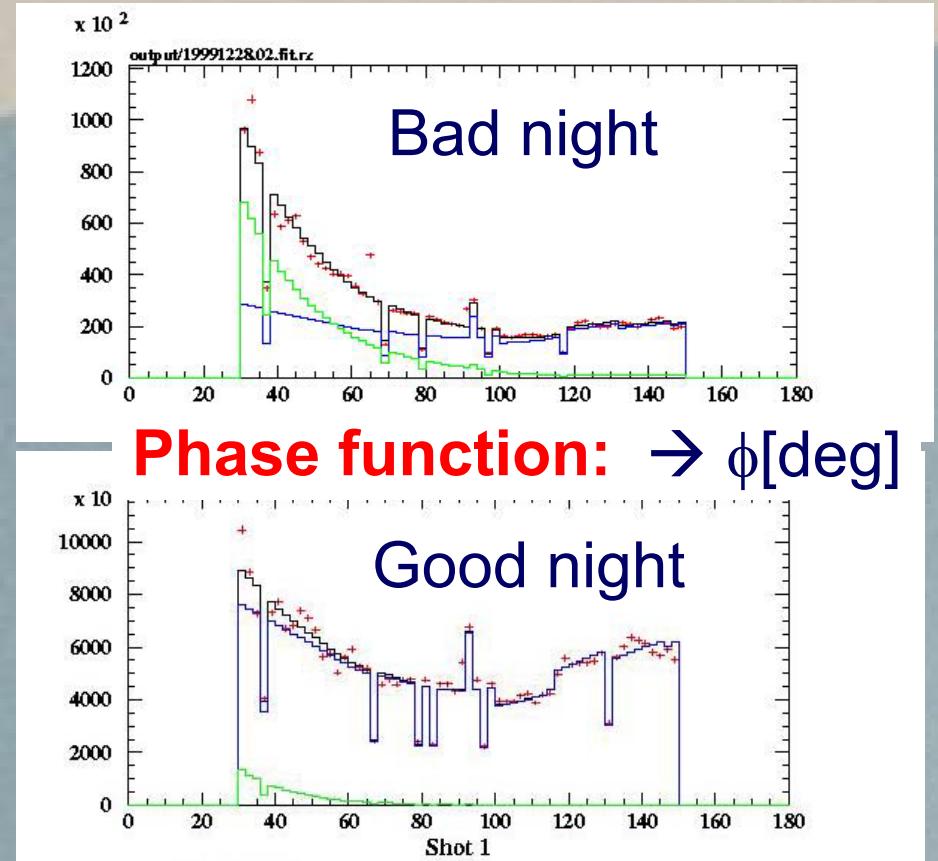
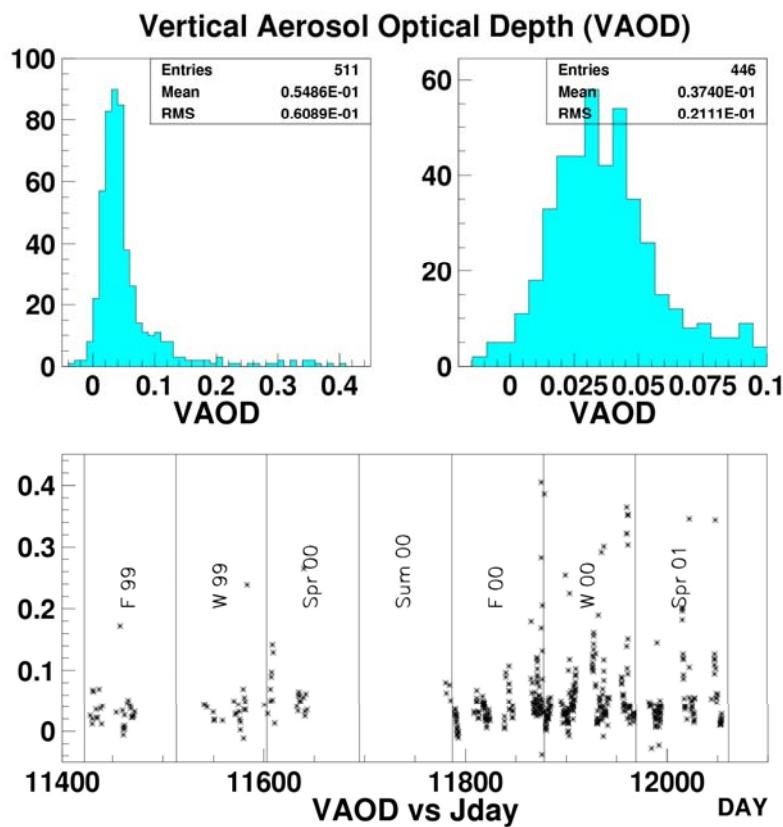
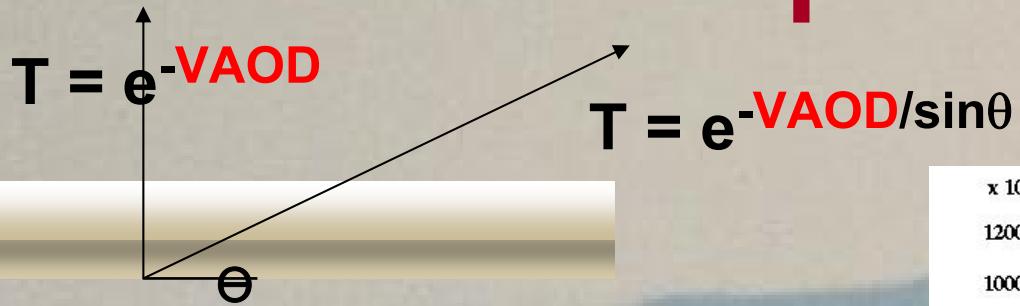
	molecular (N_2)	aerosols
scale height	~9 km	lower few km
horizontal scattering length	17.5km @350 nm	10m (fog) to infinite (molecular)
$f(\lambda)$	$\sim\lambda^{-4}$	$\sim\lambda^{-1}$
size	few x 10 nm	0.1 μ m and up
scattering	Rayleigh	Mie

molecular component:



N₂ fluorescence:
300nm – 400nm

Aerosol Component: Variable...



Hourly Laser patterns
from HR1 and HR2
@ 355 nm:

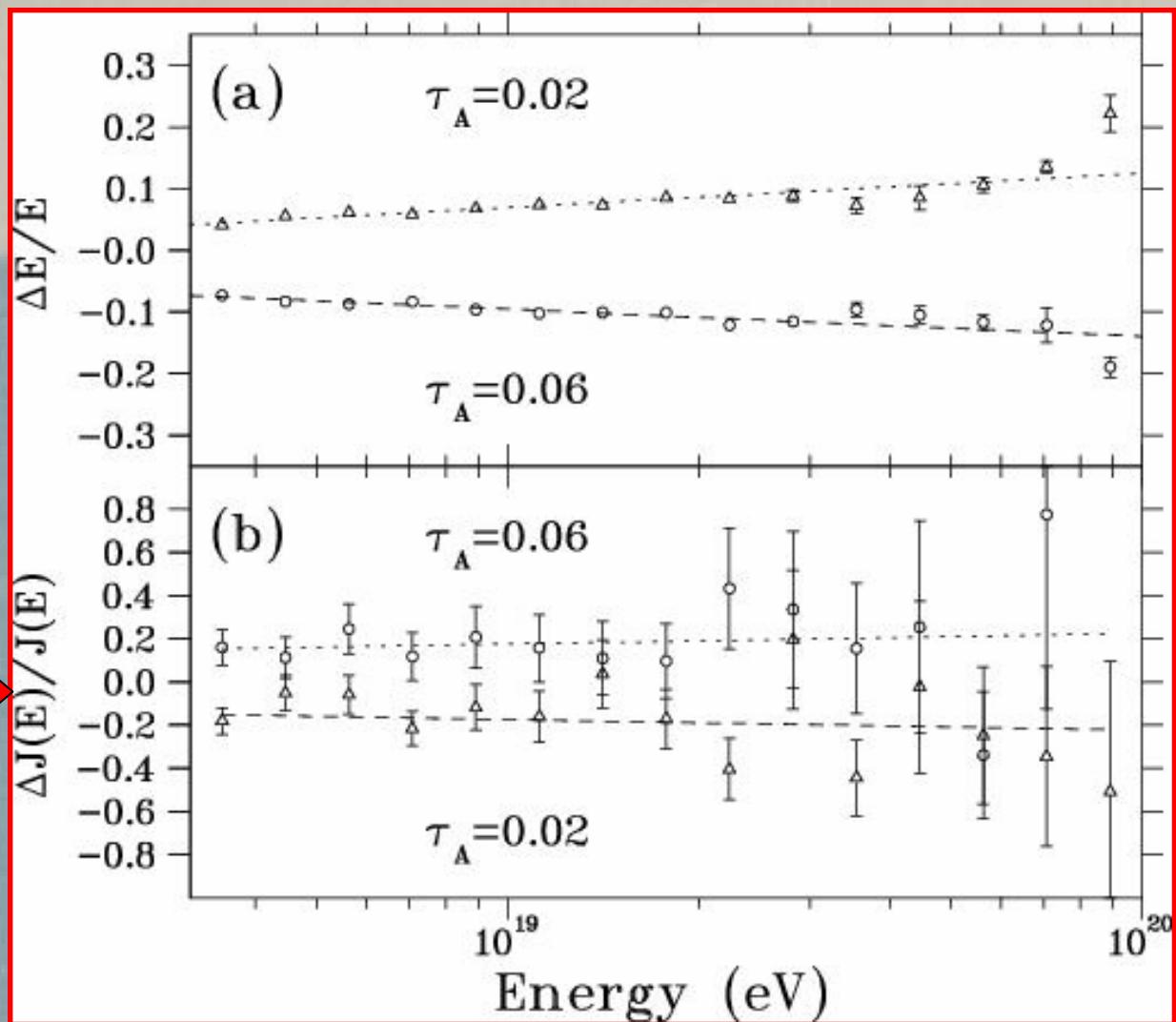
HR1 Mono → Average VAOD:

Average VAOD:
 0.04 ± 0.02 (RMS)

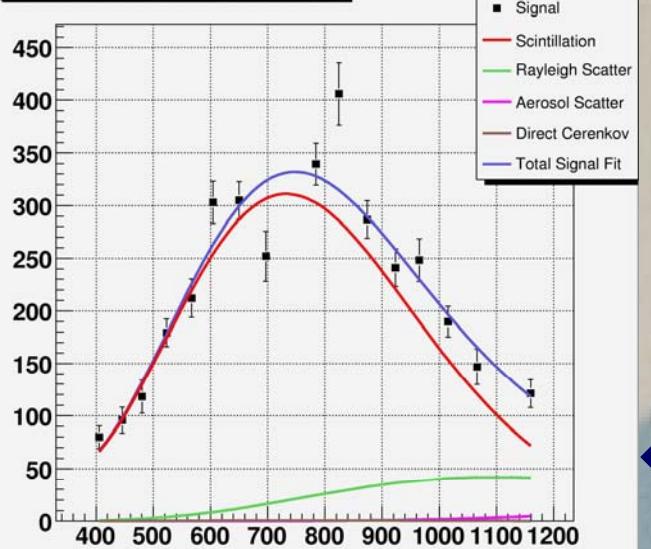
Systematics
also estimated:
 ± 0.02

reconstruct data:
VAOD = 0.02
VAOD = 0.06

Relative to “clearest”
also okay...



HiRes 1 Signal vs. Depth



Stereo: One Shower Two Views

← HR1 HR2 →

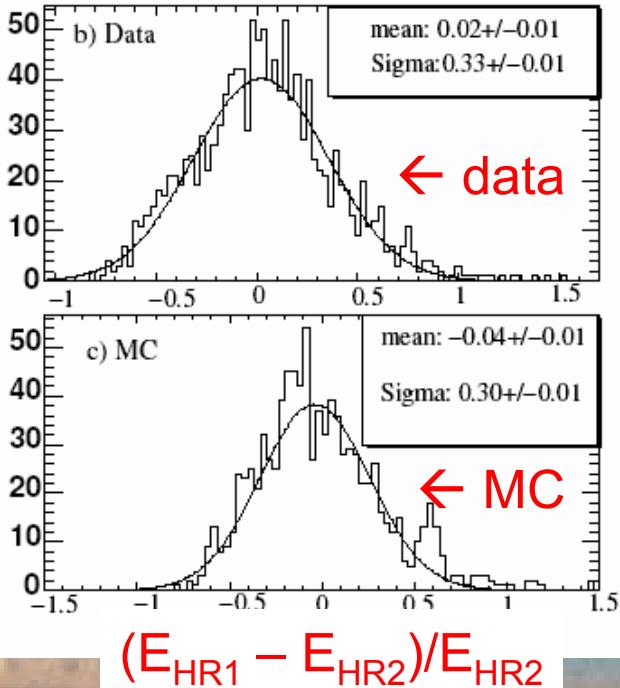
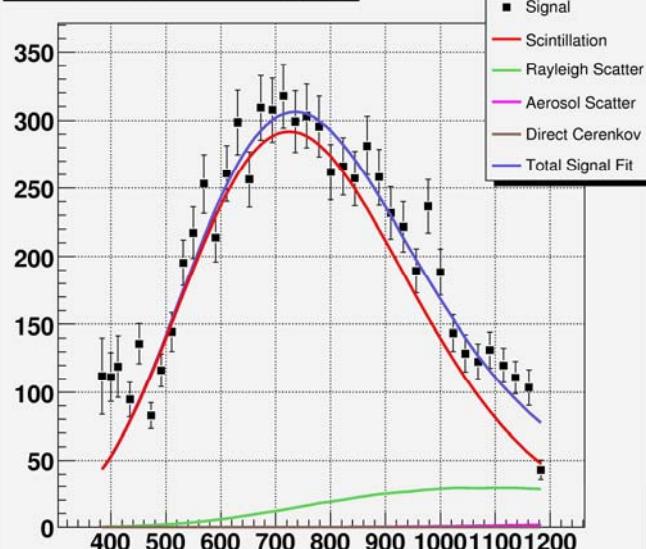


verification →
(not: calibration)

← resolution:
(understood!)

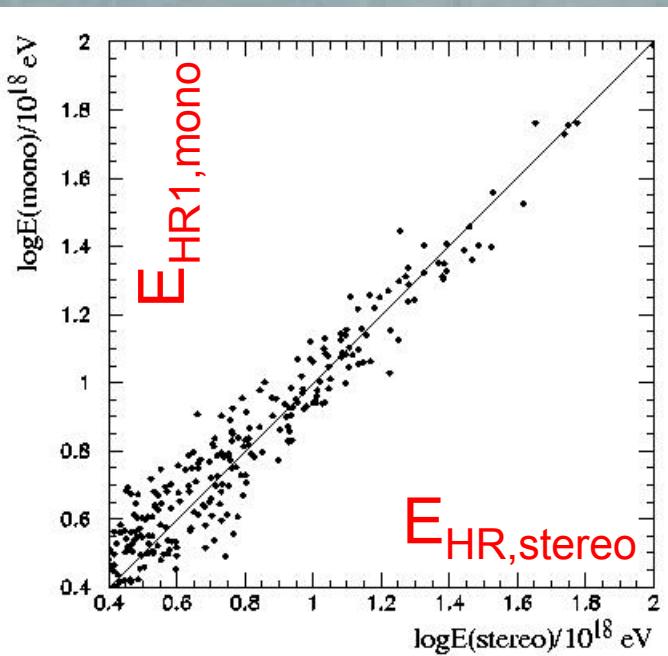
also: X_{\max}

HiRes 2 Signal vs. Depth

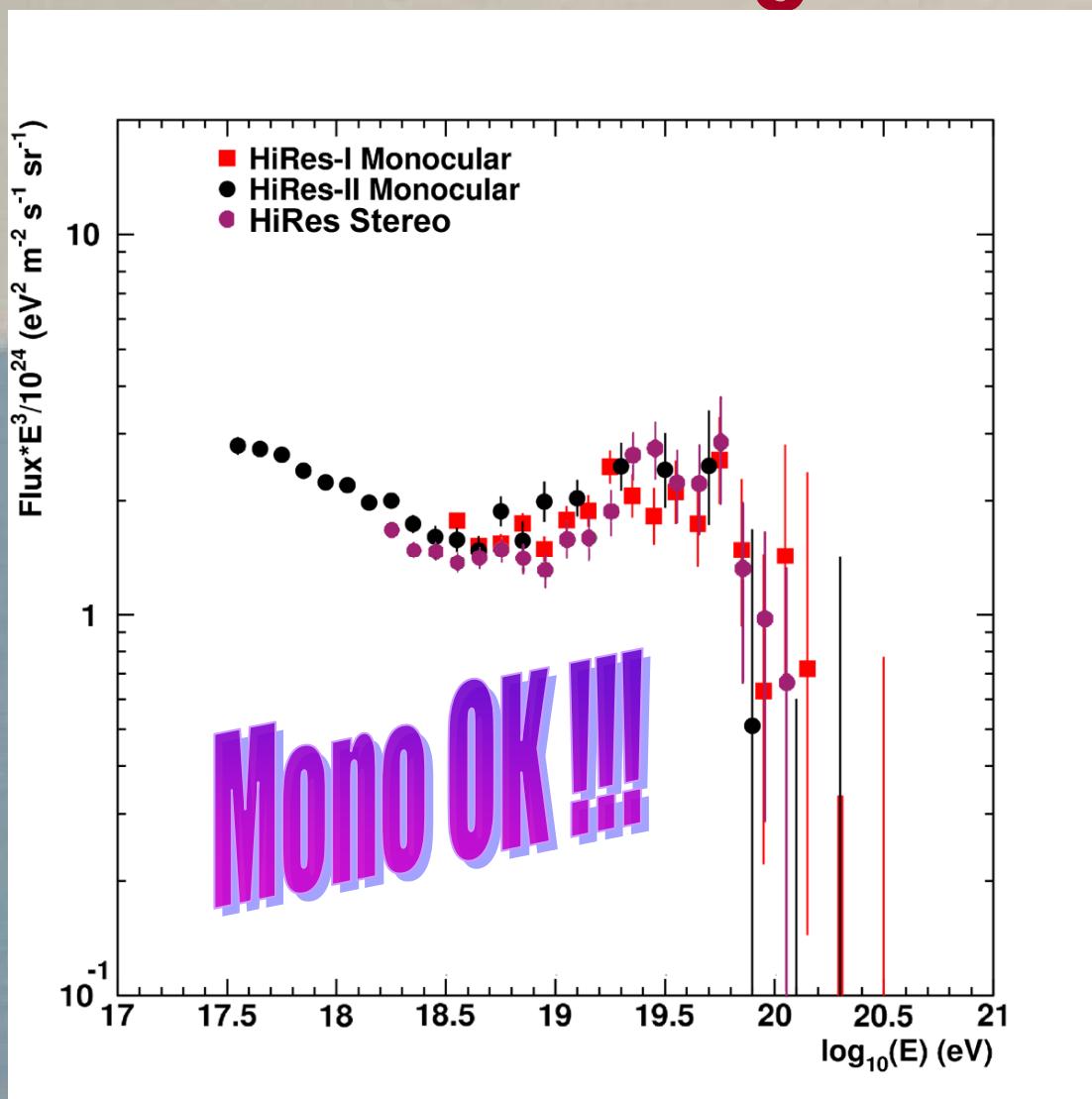


June 16, 2008

Kai Martens, University of Utah



Message One:



“stereo paper”:
before
end 2008...

HiRes: First Observation of GZK Cutoff

small (~10%) overlap between

HR1/HR2 exposures/events:

→ remove from HR1

results:

one BP to two BP:

reduction in χ^2 : 27.9 (4.9σ)

observe 13 events,

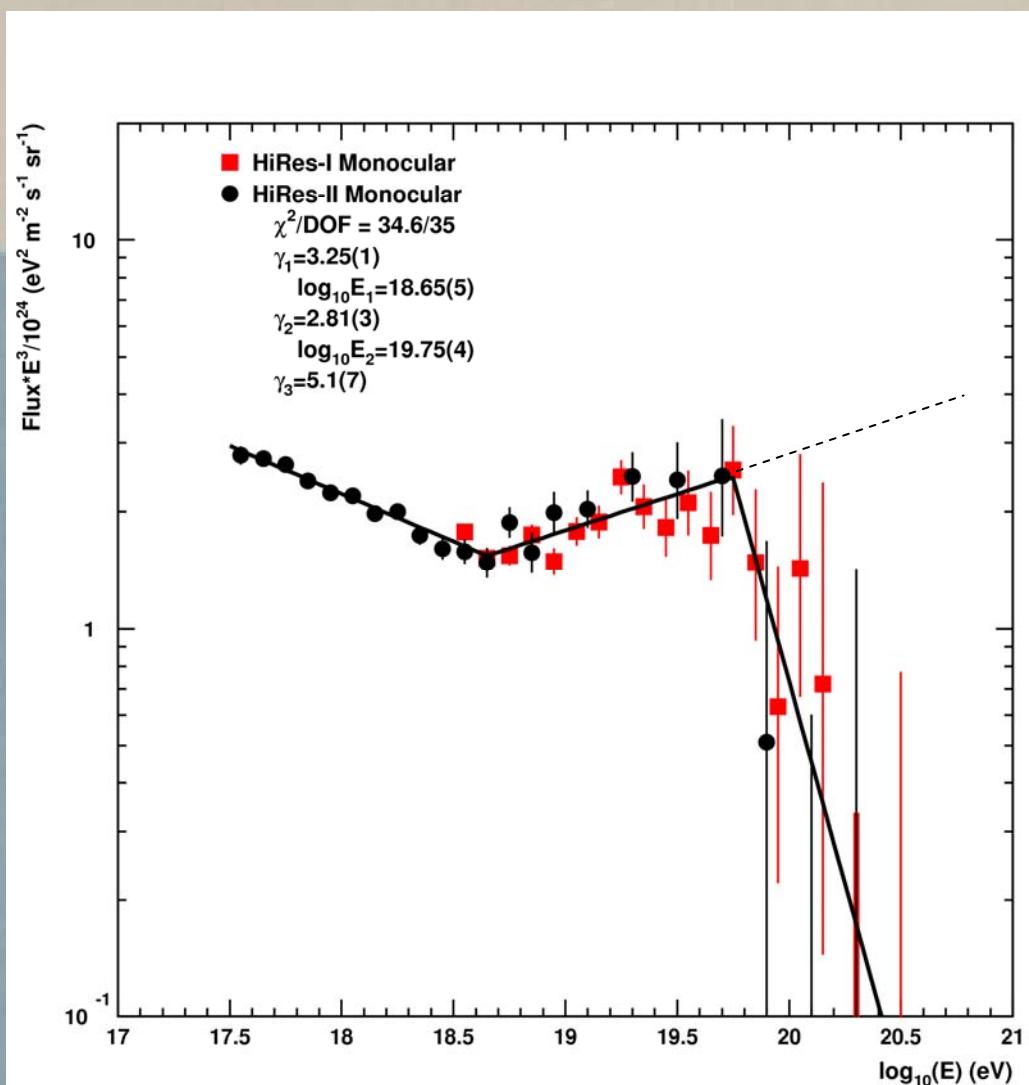
expect 43.2:

$P=7.2 \times 10^{-8}$ ($\rightarrow 5.3 \sigma$)

extrapolate the integral spectrum
(from first BP): drop to $\frac{1}{2}$:

$E_{1/2} @ 10^{19.73 \pm 0.07} \text{ eV}$

Berezinsky et al: $\rightarrow 10^{19.72} \text{ eV}$



What We Don't Know:

What are they?

- 
- GZK cutoff → protons?!
 - composition measurement: statistical but supportive...
(Auger... ?)

Where do they come from?

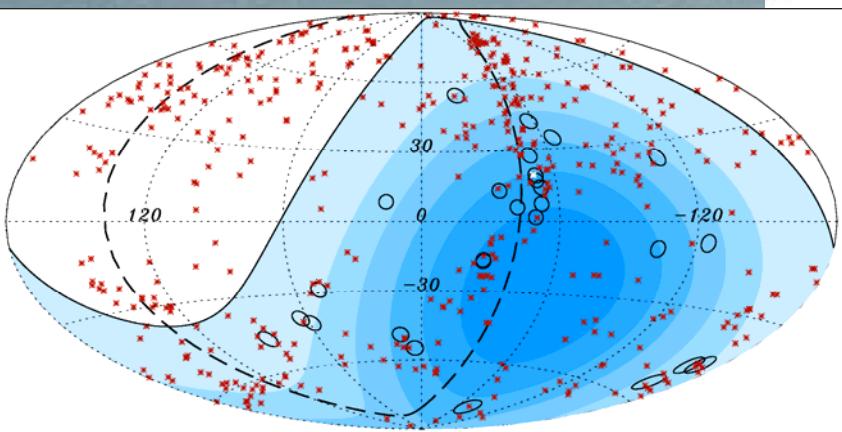
- Auger in Science: 27 events above 6×10^{19} eV:
out to 75 Mpc, 3.1 degree circles
→ correlated with “AGN” ← marker for mass?
- HiRes **stereo**: 13 events above 6×10^{19} eV: isotropic...
 $\sim 10^{20}$ eV → intergalactic B-fields little influence on p-trajectory

Acceleration??!

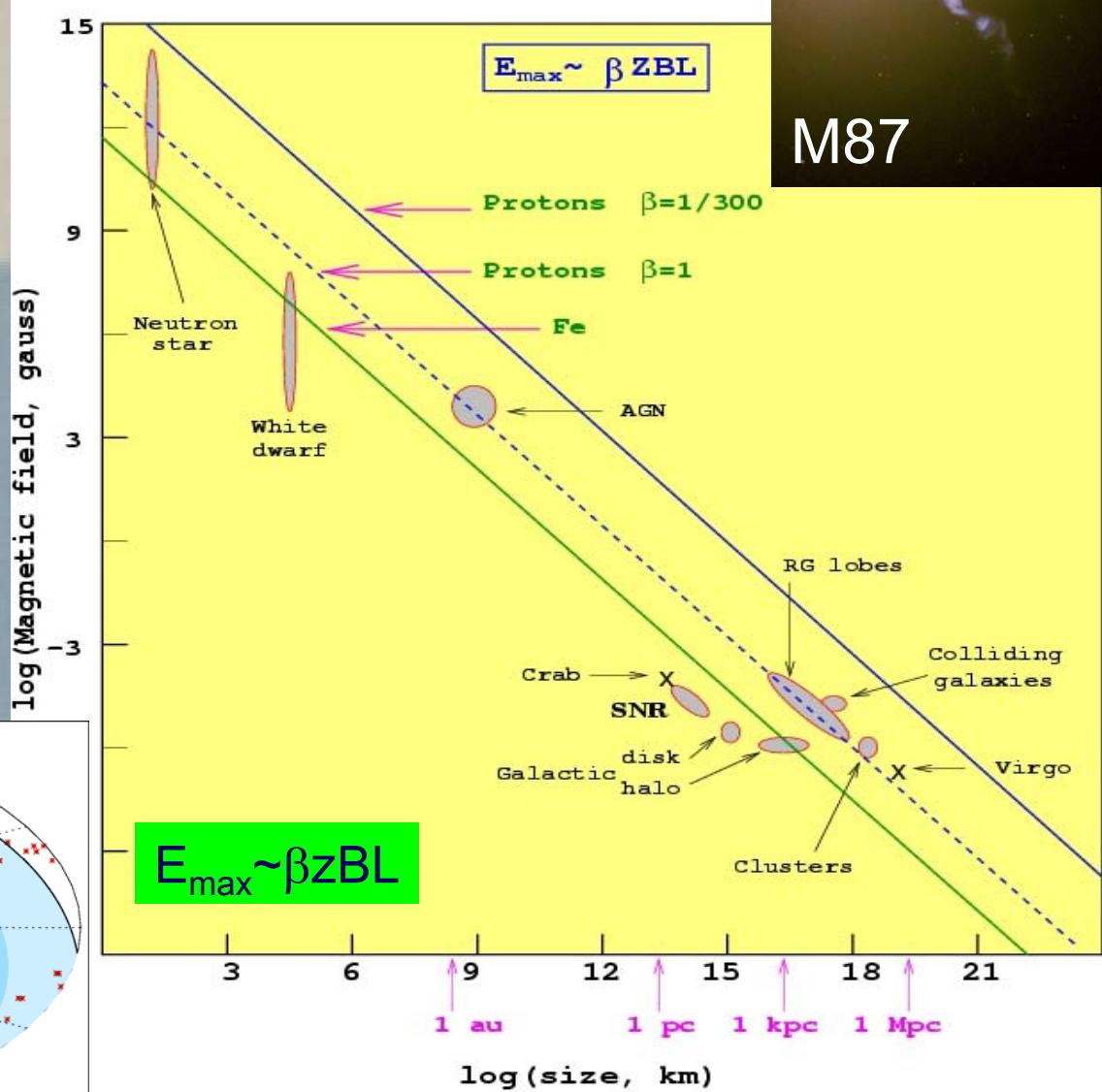
GZK: top-down models
no longer “en vogue”



everybody's prejudice:
AGN → Auger:



Kai Martens, University of Utah



Northern Hemisphere: HiRes Stereo

- 1.) apply PAO cuts ($E = E_{\text{HR, stereo}} - 10\%$)
→ (56.0 EeV, 3.1 deg, 0.018) 2/13 events, no significance
- 2.) apply PAO method: optimize on 1st half; apply to 2nd half
→ (15.8 EeV, 1.7 deg, 0.020): 14/101 events, no significance
- 3.) Finley/Westerhoff: all HR stereo → optimum:

$E > 15.8$ EeV, high HR

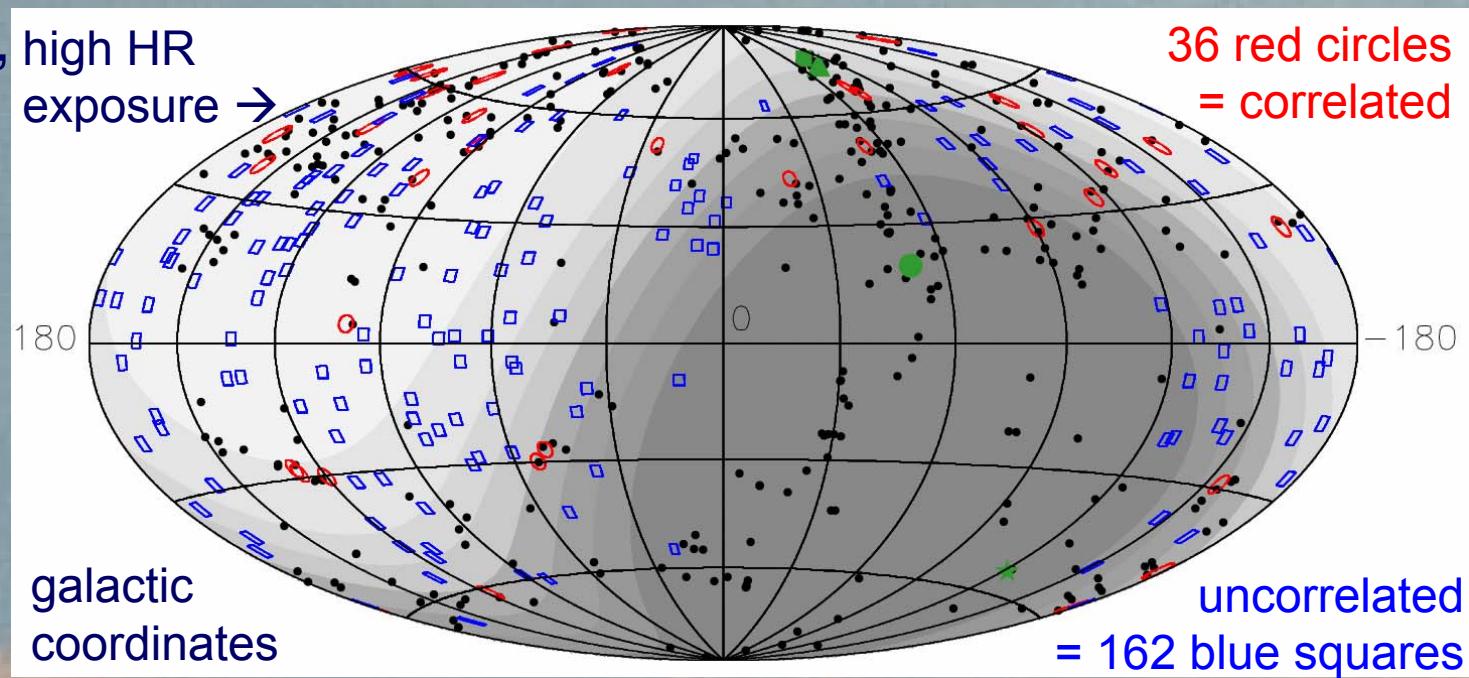
2.0 degree

$z < 0.016$,

→ 36/198

→ $P=0.24\dots$

**HR & AGN:
no significant
correlation...**



Northern Hemisphere: BL Lac History

Magnitude	Redshift	6cm Radio Flux	# Obj.	CR Sample	# CRs	Bin Size	# Pairs	Prob.
m < 18	z > 0.1 or unknown	$S_{6\text{cm}} > 0.17 \text{ Jy}$	22	AGASA > 48 EeV Yakutsk > 24 EeV	65	2.5°	8	$< 10^{-4}$
				HiRes > 24 EeV	66	2.5°	0	1.00
no cut	no cut	no cut	14	AGASA > 48 EeV Yakutsk > 24 EeV	65	2.9°	8	10^{-4}
				HiRes > 24 EeV	66	2.9°	1	.70
m < 18	no cut	no cut	156	AGASA > 40 EeV	57	2.5°	12	.02
				HiRes > 40 EeV	27	2.5°	2	.78

Tinyakov & Tkachev, JETP 74 (2001) 445.

Tinyakov and Tkachev, Astropart. Phys. 18 (2002) 165.

Gorbunov et al., ApJ 577 (2002) L93.

unknown: trial factors ???

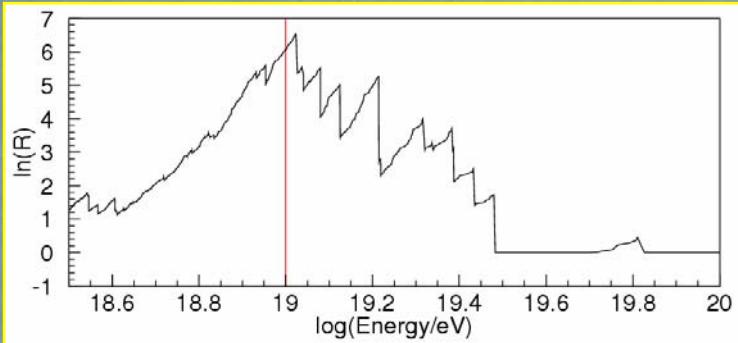
Northern Hemisphere → BL Lac ???

Gorbunov et al., JETP Lett. 80 (2004) 14 → HiRes analysis:

Magnitude	Redshift	6cm Radio Flux	# Obj.	CR Sample	# CRs	Bin Size	# Pairs	Prob.
Catalog: Veron (10 th Ed.) BL Lacs			156	HiRes > 10 EeV	271	0.8°	10	10^{-3}
m < 18	no cut	no cut						Need to test with new data

10 EeV optimal for BL: Vernon 10th catalog: BL + HP (high pol.)

Gorbunov uses only BL



significant
(or not) ???

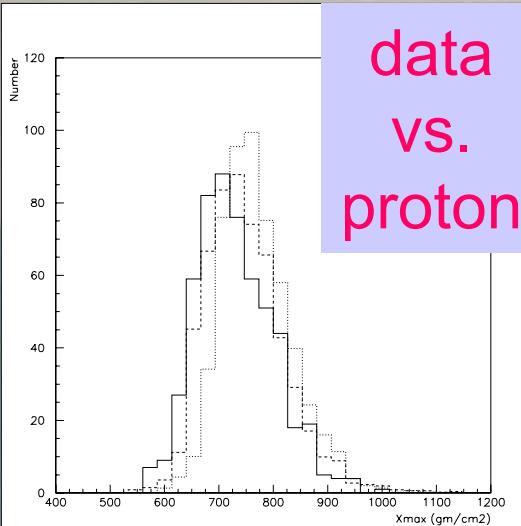
Confirmed BL Lacs		HiRes Events			
Mag.	Class	n _s	F	n _s	F
m < 18	"BL" (157)	22	6×10^{-3}	8	2×10^{-4}
	"HP" (47)	0	0.7	3	6×10^{-3}
m ≥ 18	"BL" (193)	0	0.7	0	0.4
	"HP" (21)	0	0.7	0	0.8

F: fraction of MC sets with larger correlation
n_s: number of events from source

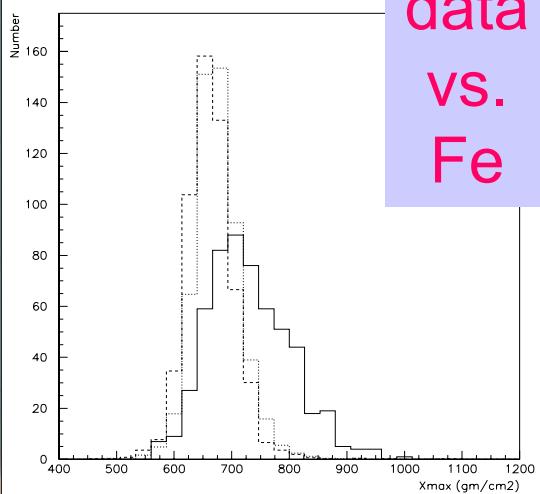
HiRes Composition: Heavy (Fe) to Light (H)

X_{\max} distributions:

data
vs.
proton

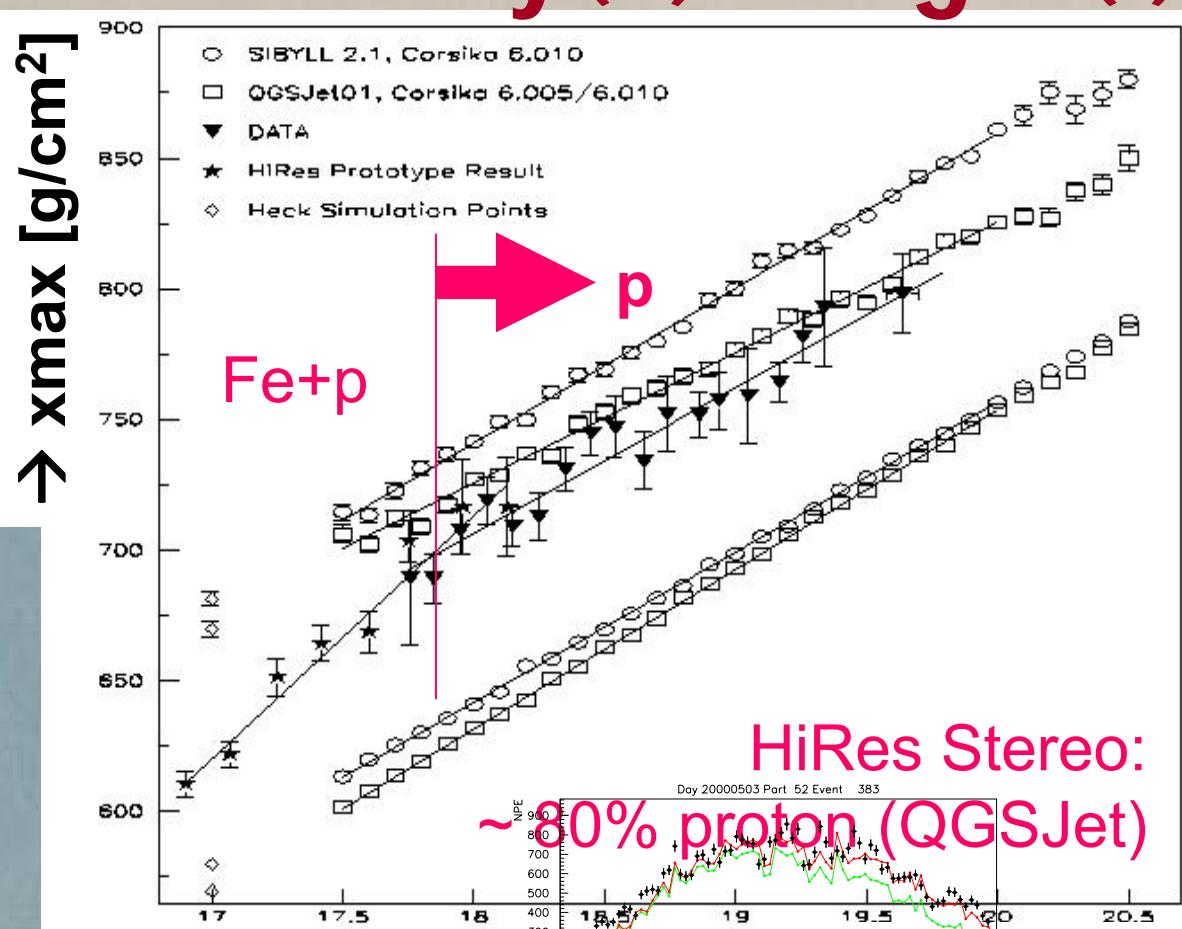


data
vs.
Fe



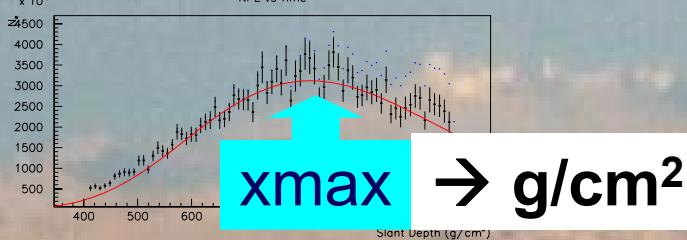
June 16, 2008

$\rightarrow g/cm^2$

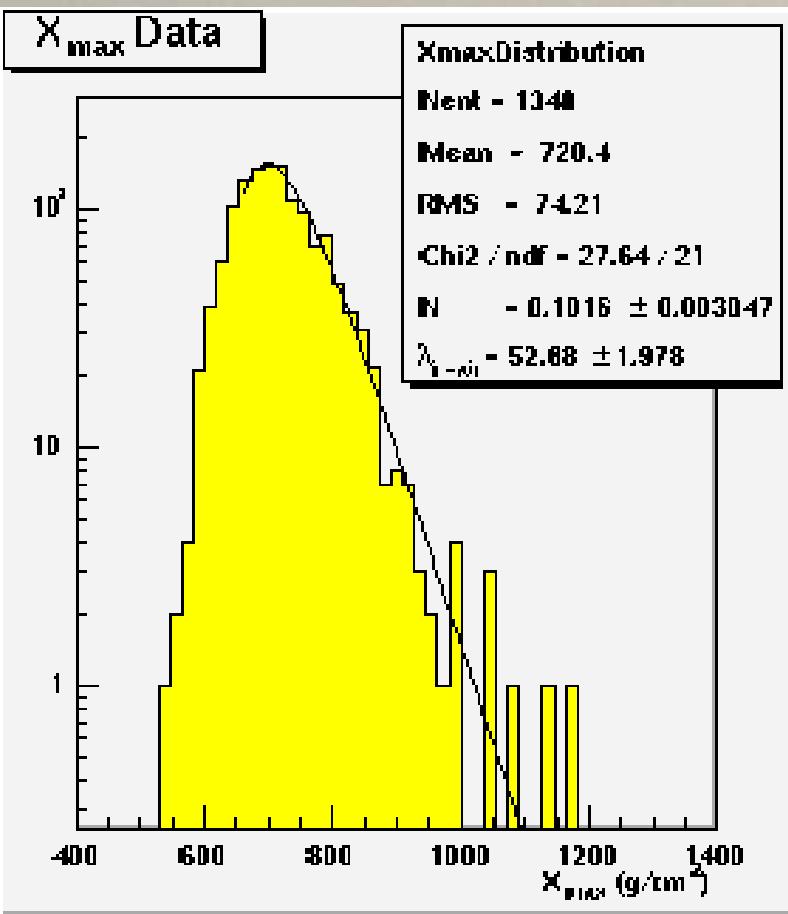


fluorescence profile:
depth of shower maximum

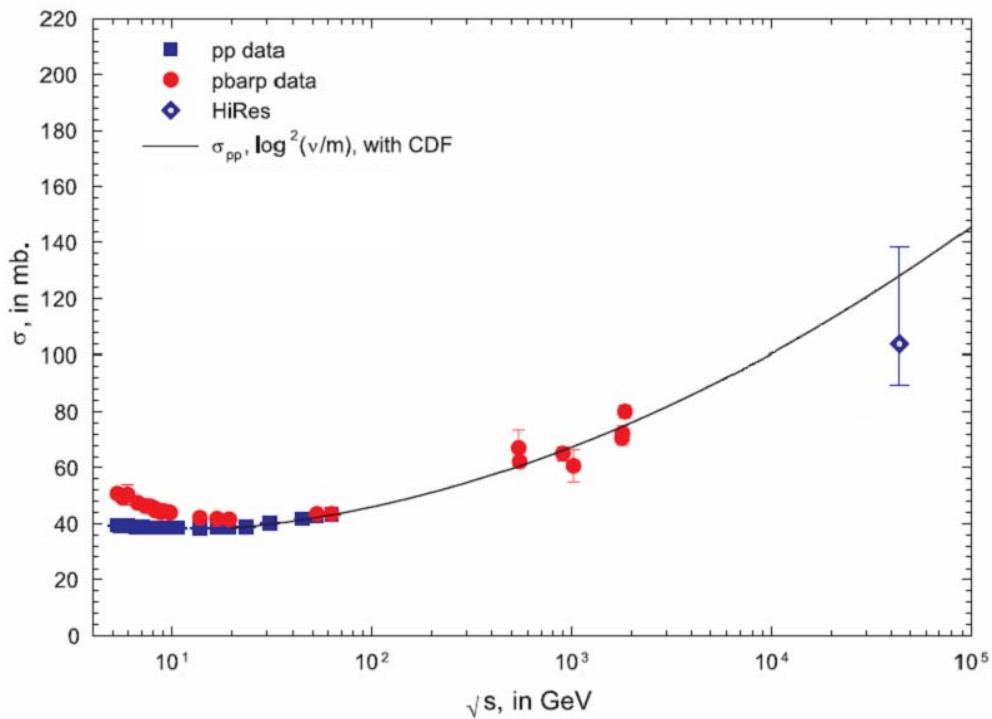
Kai Martens, University of Utah



HR: Fixed Target Experiment @ 3×10^{18} eV

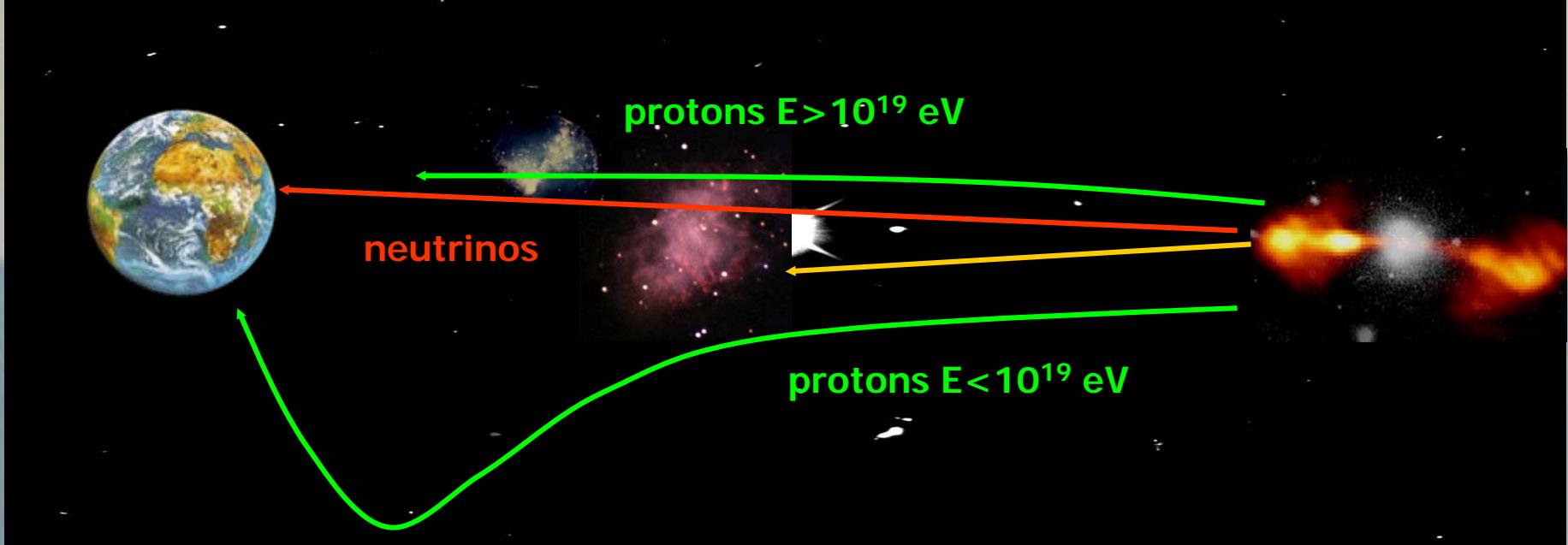


(using proton enriched sample!)



HiRes: $\sigma_{in}^{p-Air} = 456 \pm 17(\text{stat}) - 39(\text{sys}) + 11(\text{sys}) \text{ mb}$

Propagating Protons:



propagation:

Hubble expansion

CMB:

- $p + \gamma \rightarrow p + e^+ + e^-$
- $p + \gamma \rightarrow \Delta^+ \rightarrow N + \pi \leftarrow \nu_\mu, \nu_e, \gamma$

(ν_e)

source model:

injection spectrum: E^γ

source distribution:

range: $0 < z < 4$

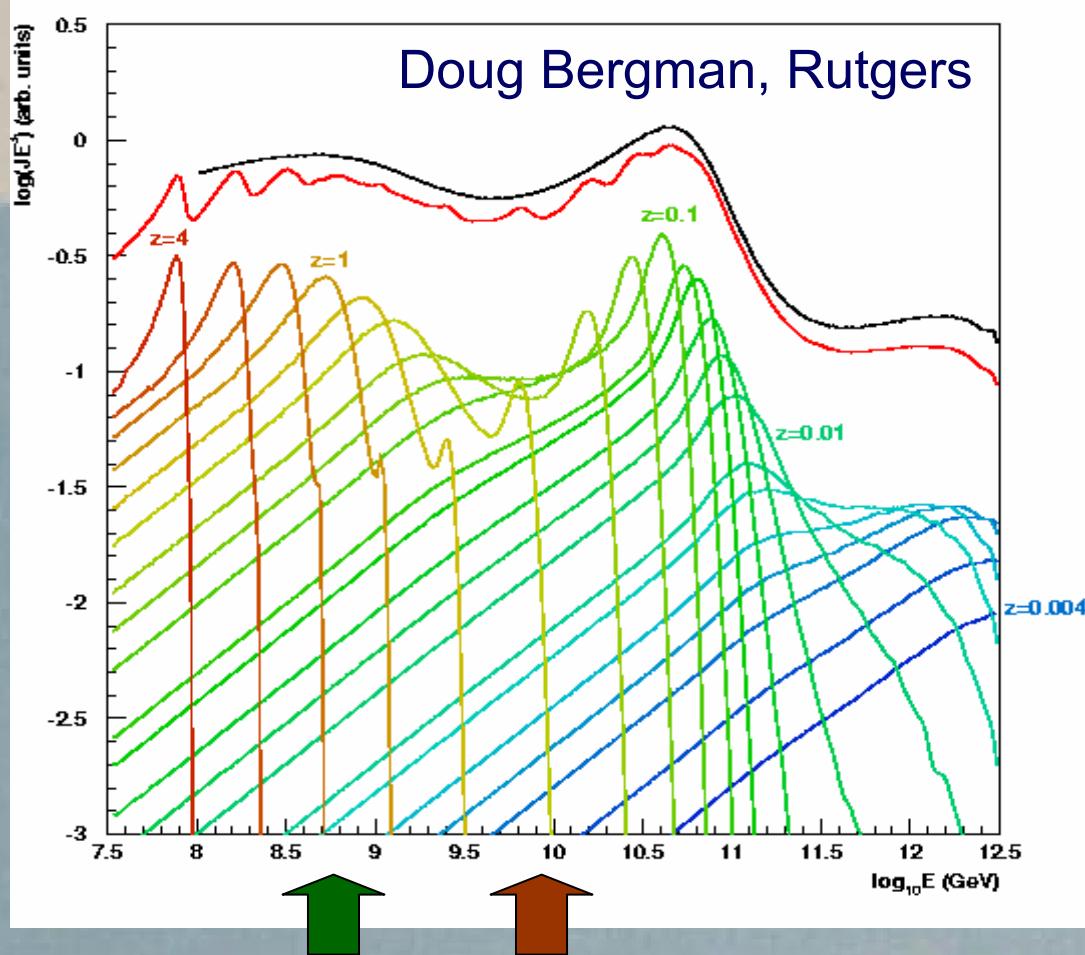
evolution: $\sim (1+z)^m$

Berezinsky: New Interpretation of Ankle

Fit interprets spectrum
in terms of
extragalactic protons
that traveled from
cosmological sources

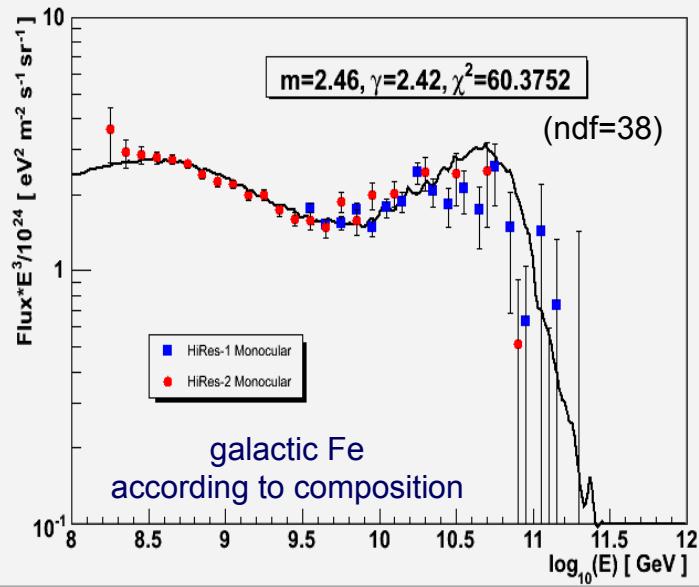
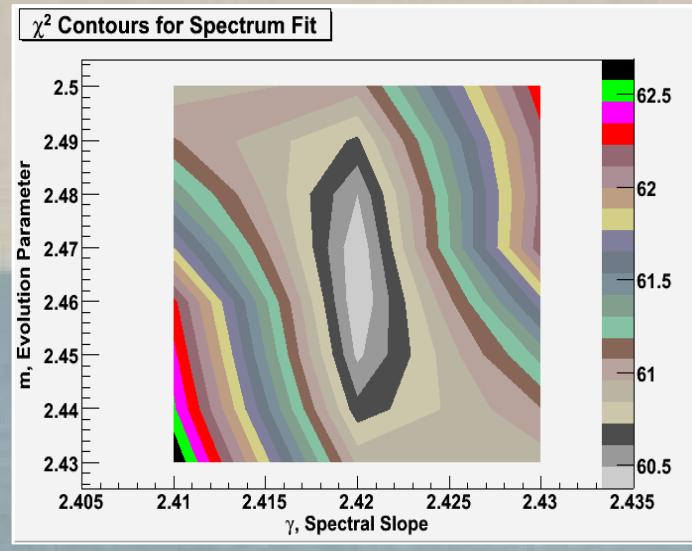
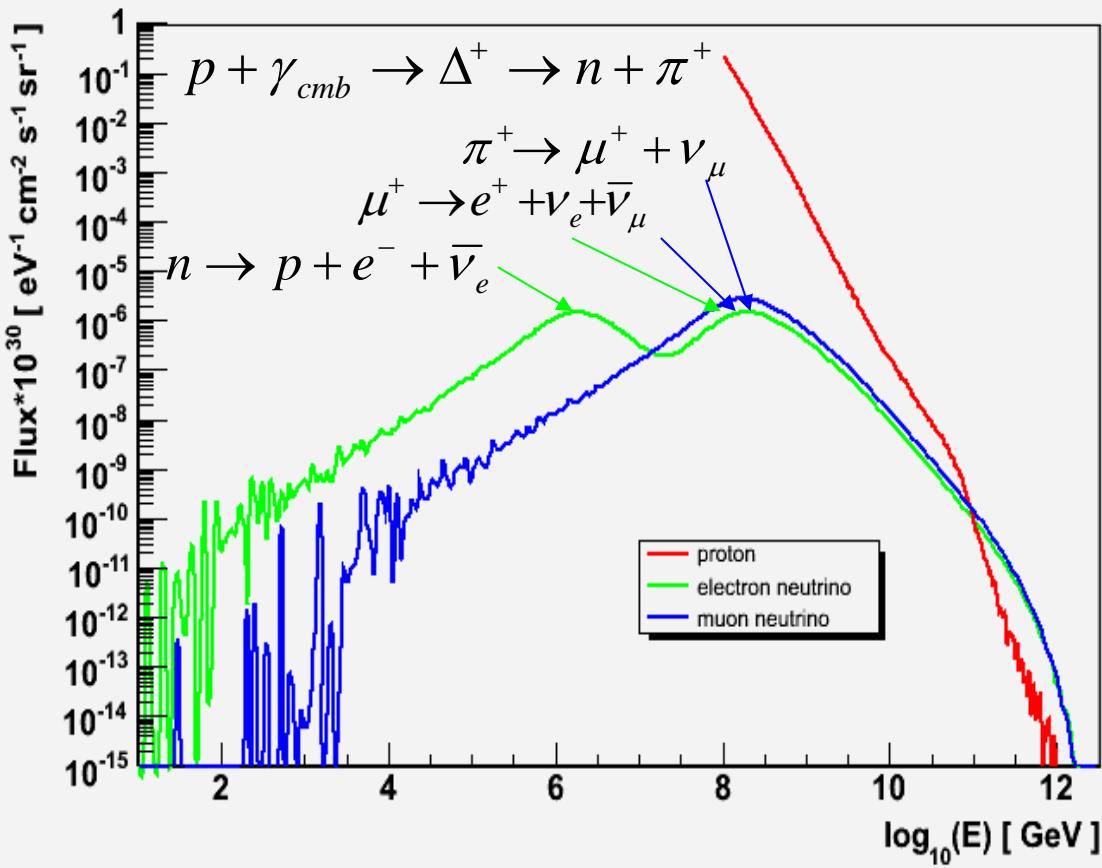
changed interpretation of
ankle:

galactic/extragalactic transition: composition change vs. slope change

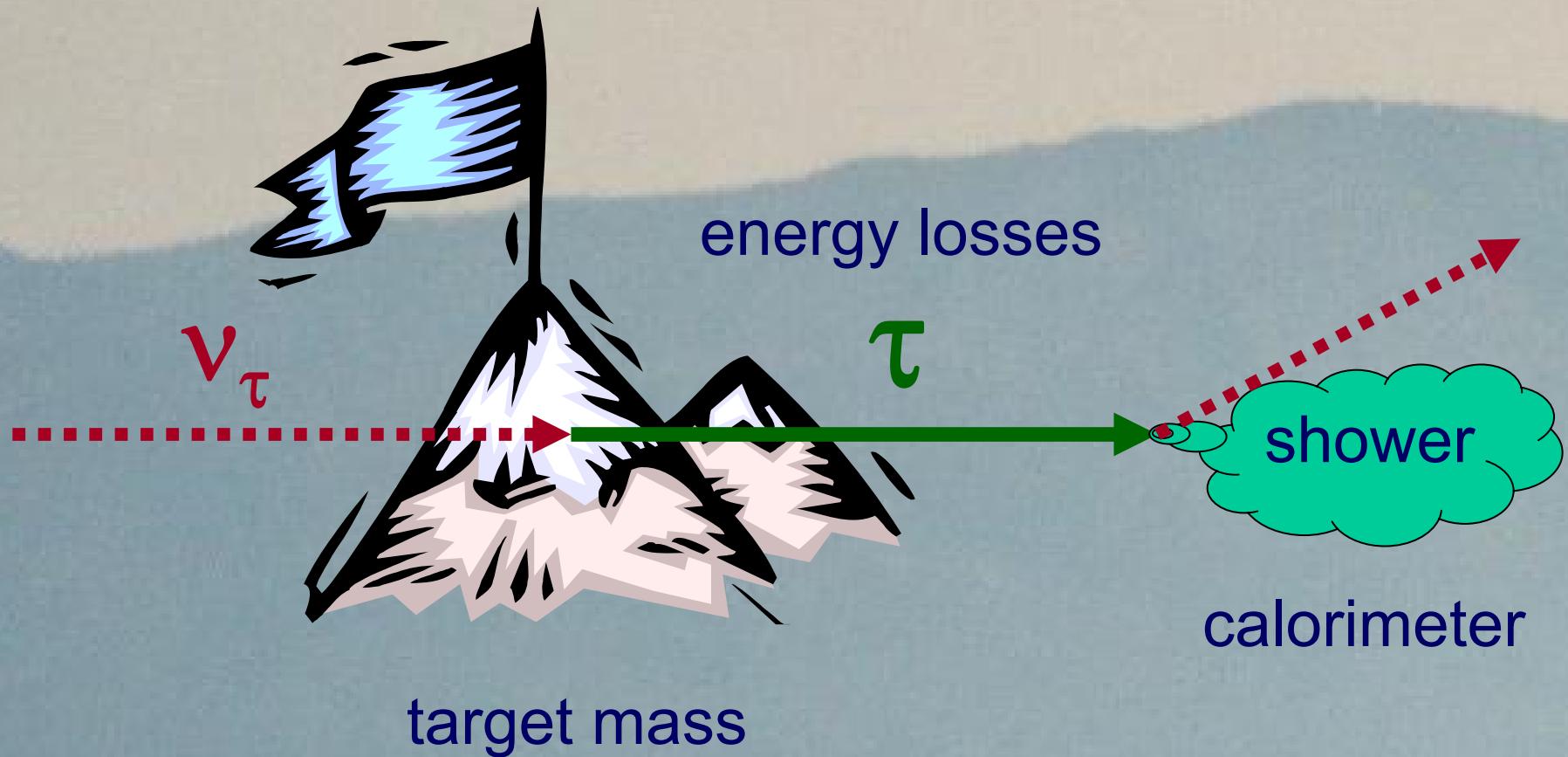


Cosmogenic Neutrino Fluxes from HiRes Mono Spectra:

my student: Olga Brusova



τ -Neutrino Detection:

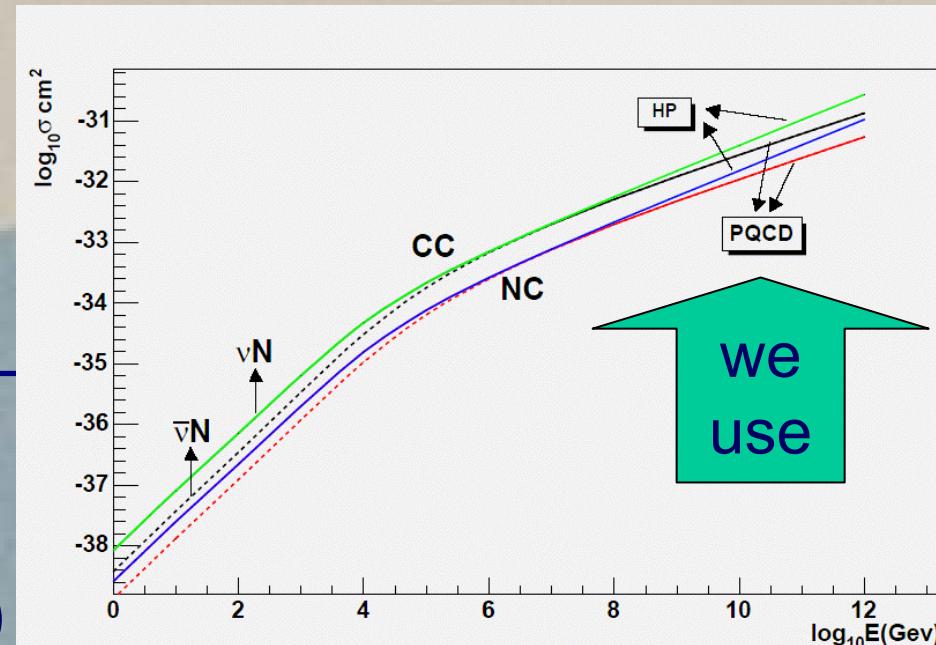


ANIS (by Gazizov & Kowalski, AMANDA)

All
Neutrino
Interaction
Simulation

Incorporates:

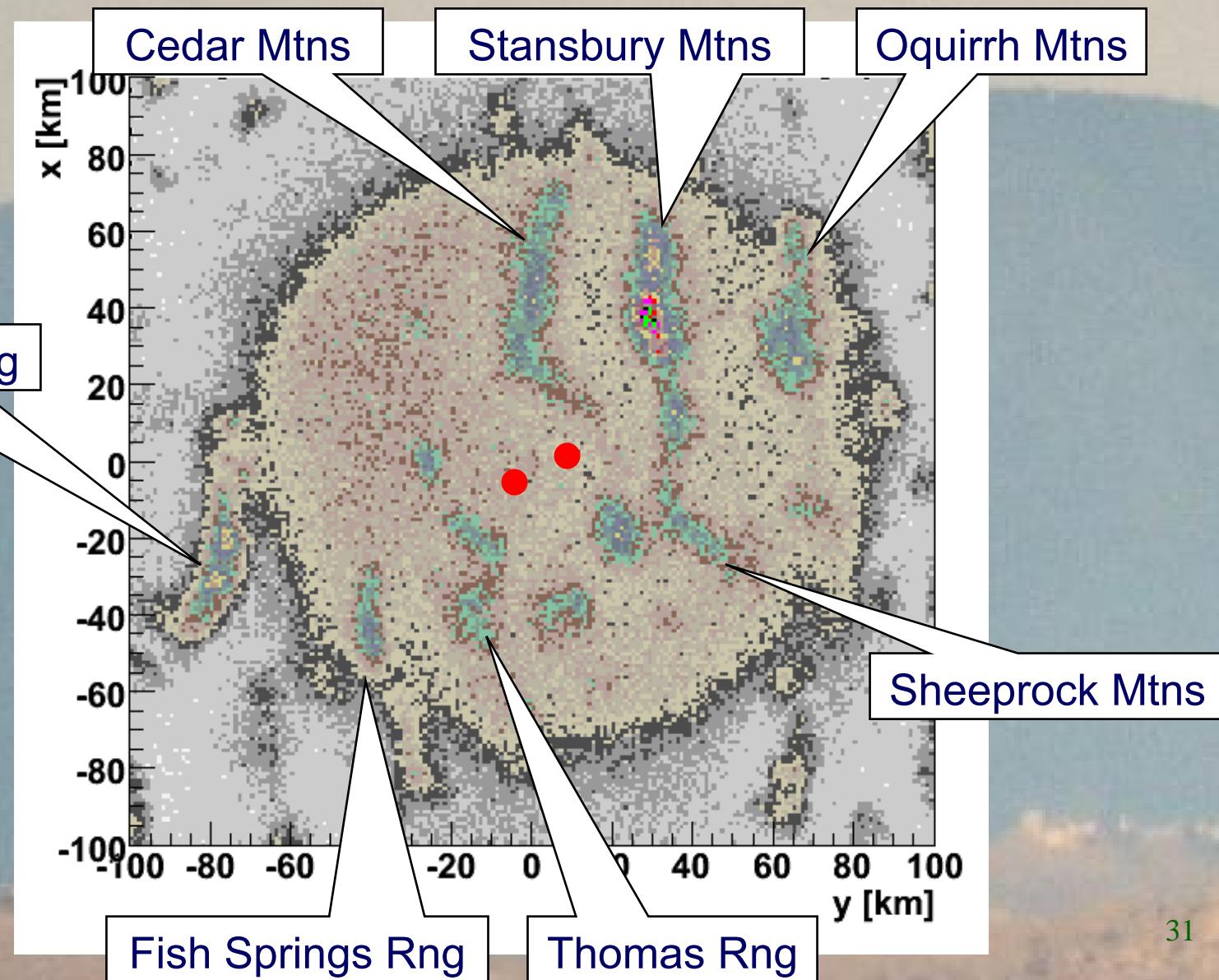
- cross sections:
CC, NC, $\nu_e - e^-$ (resonant)
- $\tau(\mu)$ energy loss (parameterization)
- decay tables
- TAUOLA for τ -decay



But: made for detectors inside a spherical earth...
(i.e. underground)

ν_τ -MC: Topography at Work

Neutrino interaction points (tau decay above ground):



up

Neutrinos: Zenith Angle $\theta > 90^\circ$



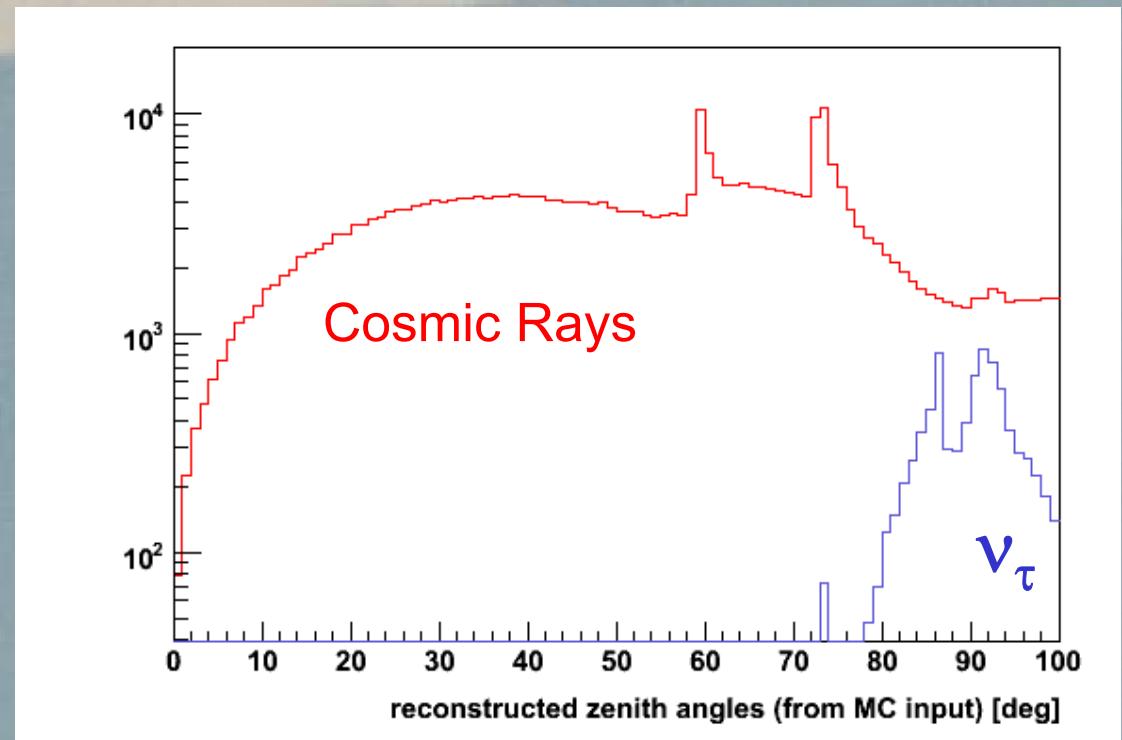
MC input:

- triggered events
- both detectors
- MC generated geometries

Zenith is the discriminator!

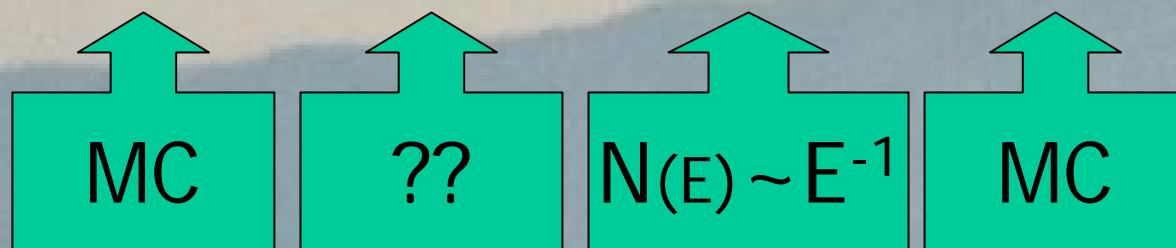
→ reconstruct geometry:

MC statistics:
ν_τ 11847
CR 341516



IF we do NOT find an event:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \epsilon_{trigger} \epsilon_{reconstruct} \int J(E) dE \int A(\Omega) d\Omega$$

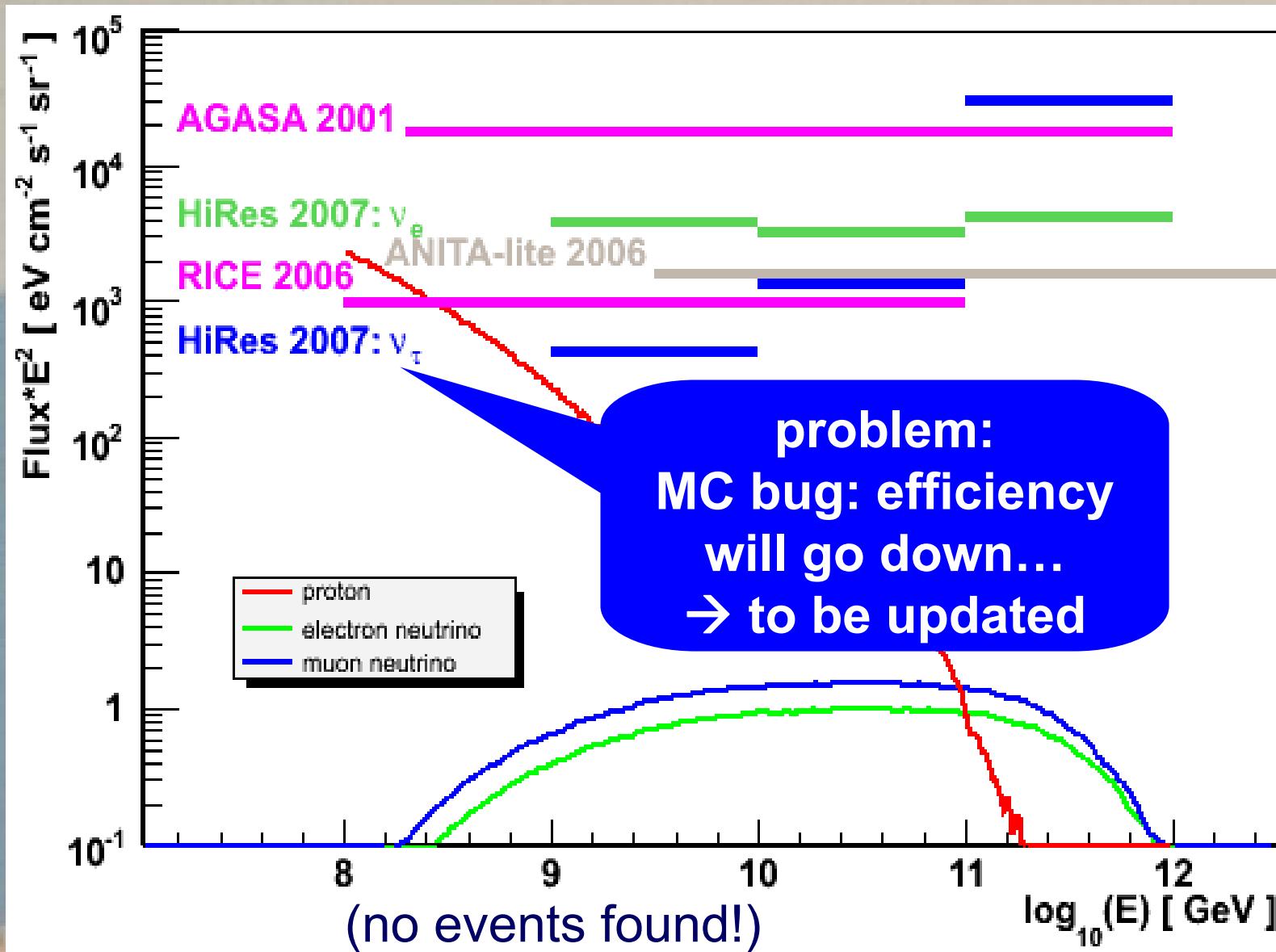


A Rough Estimate for an Isotropic ν Flux:

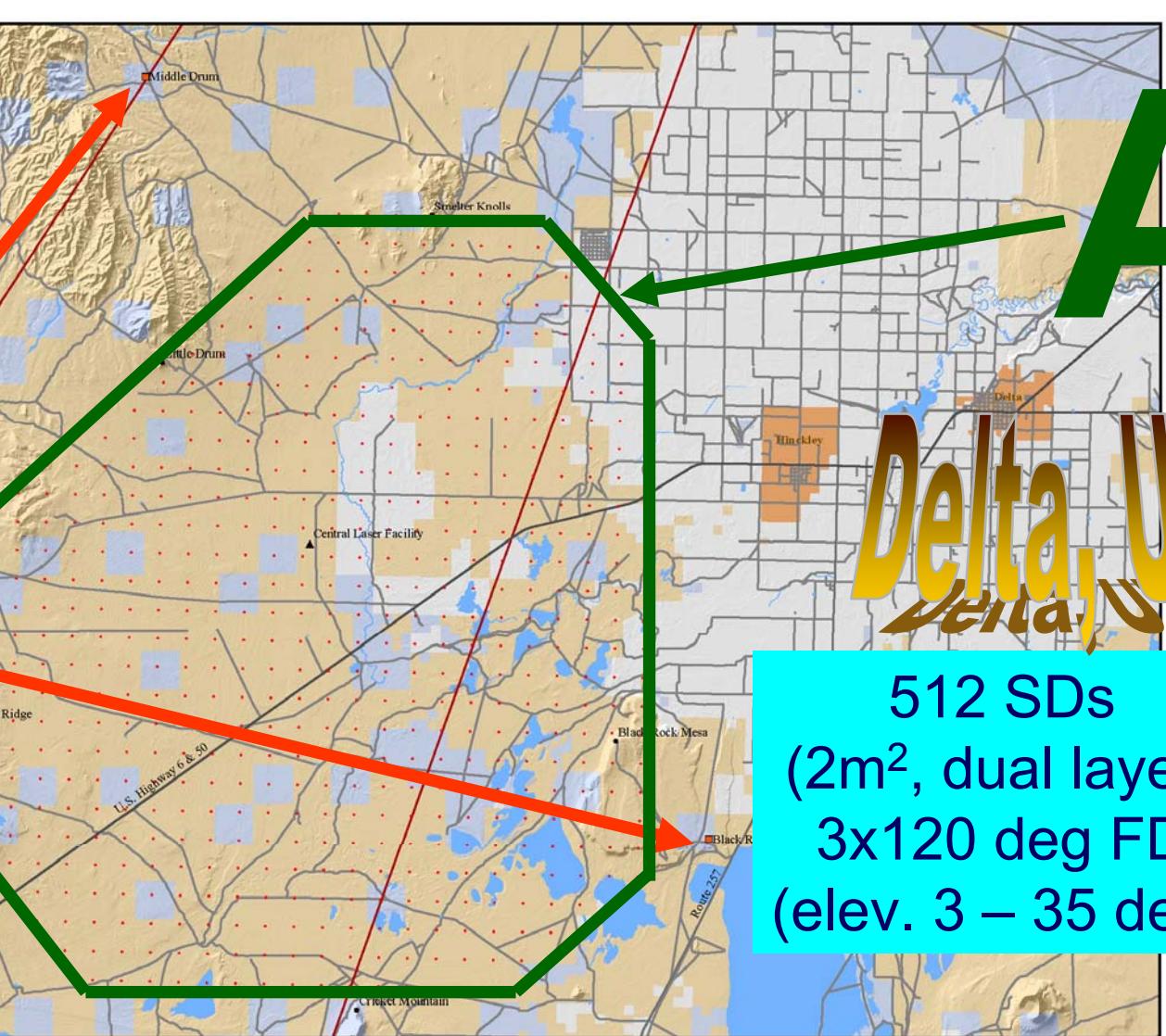
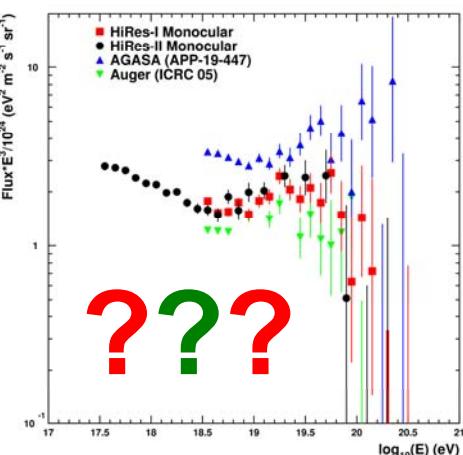
- total lifetime ($Hr1 + Hr2$) $\rightarrow 1y$
- $\epsilon_{reconstruct} \sim 1\%$
- flux E^{-1} between 10^{18} - 10^{21} eV

$\rightarrow 2.3$ events need $dN/dt \sim 10^{-17} s^{-1} cm^{-2} sr^{-1}$

HiRes: Cosmogenic Neutrino Limits



AGASA &/vs. HiRes: Telescope Array



H. Kawai^a, S. Yoshida^a, H. Yoshii^b, K. Tanaka^c, F. Cohen^d, M. Fukushima^d, N. Hayashida^d, K. Hiyama^d, D. Ikeda^d, E. Kido^d, Y. Kondo^d, T. Nonaka^d, M. Ohnishi^d, H. Ohoka^d, S. Ozawa^d, H. Sagawa^d, N. Sakurai^d, T. Shibata^d, H. Shimodaira^d, M. Takeda^d, A. Taketa^d, M. Takita^d, H. Tokuno^d, R. Torii^d, S. Udo^d, Y. Yamakawa^d, H. Fujii^e, T. Matsuda^e, M. Tanaka^e, H. Yamaoka^e, K. Hibino^f, T. Benno^g, K. Doura^g, M. Chikawa^g, T. Nakamura^h, M. Teshimaⁱ, K. Kadotaⁱ, Y. Uchihori^k, K. Hayashi^l, Y. Hayashi^l, S. Kawakami^l, T. Matsuyam^l, M. Minamino^l, S. Ogio^l, A. Ohshima^l, T. Okuda^l, N. Shimizu^l, H. Tanaka^l, D.R. Bergman^m, G. Hughes^m, S. Stratton^m, G.B. Thomson^m, A. Endoⁿ, N. Inoueⁿ, S. Kawanaⁿ, Y. Wadaⁿ, K. Kasahara^o, R. Azuma^p, T. Iguchi^p, F. Kakimoto^p, S. Machida^p, K. Misumi^p, Y. Murano^p, Y. Tameda^p, Y. Tsunesada^p, J. Chiba^q, K. Miyata^q, T. Abu-Zayyad^r, J.W. Belz^r, R. Cadyr^r, Z. Cao^r, P. Huentemeyer^r, C.C.H. Ju^r, K. Martens^r, J.N. Matthews^r, M. Mostofa^r, J.D. Smith^r, P. Sokolsky^r, R.W. Springer^r, J.R. Thomas^r, S.B. Thomas^r, L.R. Wiencker^r, T. Doyle^s, M.J. Taylor^s, V.B. Wickwars^s, T.D. Wilkerson^s, K. Hashimoto^t, K. Honda^t, K. Ikuta^t, T. Ishii^t, T. Kanbe^t, and T. Tomida^t

<120 collaborators

^aChiba University, 1-33 Yachigashira-cho, Inage-ku, Chiba, 263-8522 Japan

^bEhime University, 2-5 Bunkyo-cho, Matsuyama, Ehime, 790-8577, Japan

^cHiroshima City University, 3-4-1 Ozuka-Higashi, Asa-Minami-ku, Hiroshima, 731-3194, Japan

^dICRR, University of Tokyo, 5-1-5 Kashiwanoha, Kashiwa, Chiba, 277-8582, Japan

^eInstitute of Particle and Nuclear Studies, KEK, 1-1 Oho, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0801, Japan

^fKanagawa University, 3-27-1 Rokkakubayashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa, 221-8686, Japan

^gKinki University, 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashi-Osaka, Osaka, 577-8502, Japan

^hKochi University, 1-3-1 Aonodono-cho, Kochi, 780-8570, Japan

ⁱMax-Planck-Institute for Physics, Föhringer Ring 6, 8080 Munich, Germany

^jMusashi Institute of Technology, 1-28-1 Tamazutsumi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 158-8558, Japan

^kNational Institute of Radiological Sciences, 4-9-1 Anagawa Inage-ku, Chiba, 263-8555, Japan

^lOsaka City University, 3-3-138 Sugimoto-cho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka, 558-8585, Japan

^mRutgers University, 136 Freilinghuysen Road, Piscataway, NJ 08854, USA

ⁿSaitama University, 255 Shimo-Okubo, Sakura-ku, Saitama, 338-8570, Japan

^oShibaura Institute of Technology, 307 Fukasaku, Minuma-ku, Saitama, 337-8570, Japan

^pTokyo Institute of Technology, 2-12-1 Ookayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, 152-8550, Japan

^qTokyo University of Science, 2641 Yamazaki, Noda, Chiba, 278-8510, Japan

^rUniversity of Utah, 115 S 1400 E, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, USA

^sUtah State University, Logan, UT 84322, USA

^tKai Martens, University of Utah

^uYamanashi University, 4-4-37 Takeda, Kofu, Yamanashi, 400-8510, Japan

<30 institutes

TA FD building on BRM:



UV-laser
dome

2004 12 20

Ground Array: Heli Deployment



Message Two: Since March 20, 2008

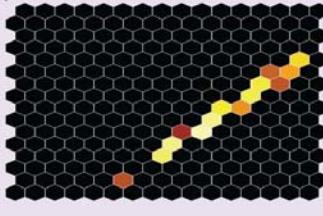
Stereo Event

Charge

BRM

LR

CHARGE [SITE 0 CAMERA 5]



	Time(UTC)	RUN-ID	TRIG-ID	CAM-ID
BR	07/11/19 09:03:09.753991850	111905	107	5
M				
LR	07/11/19 09:03:09.753955600	111907	4641	2, 4, 5

CHARGE [SITE 1 CAMERA 2]

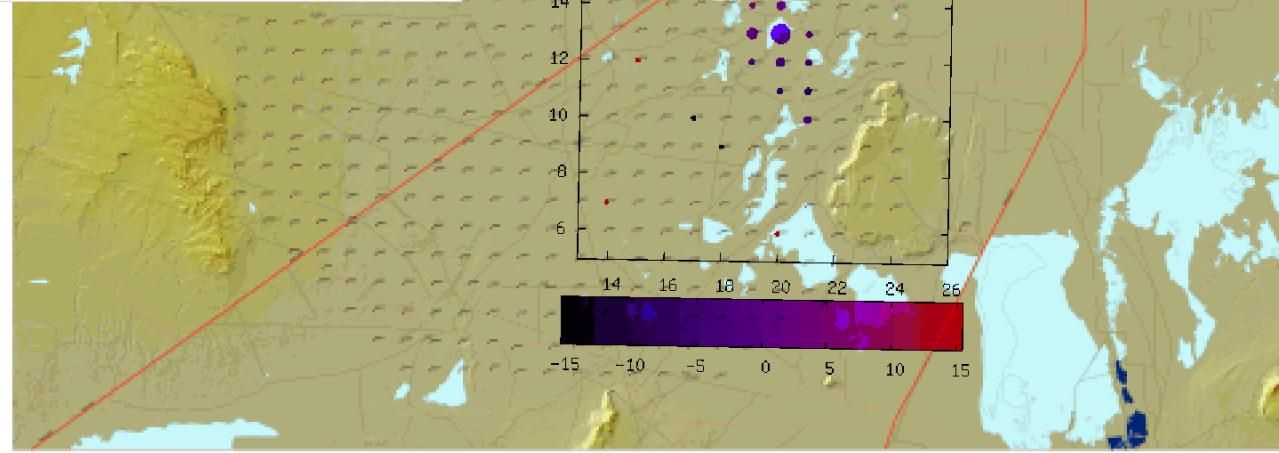
CHARGE [SITE 1 CAMERA 4]

CHARGE [SITE 1 CAMERA 5]

← 3 fluorescence detectors
IA is taking data!!!

503 scintillators →

June 16, 2008



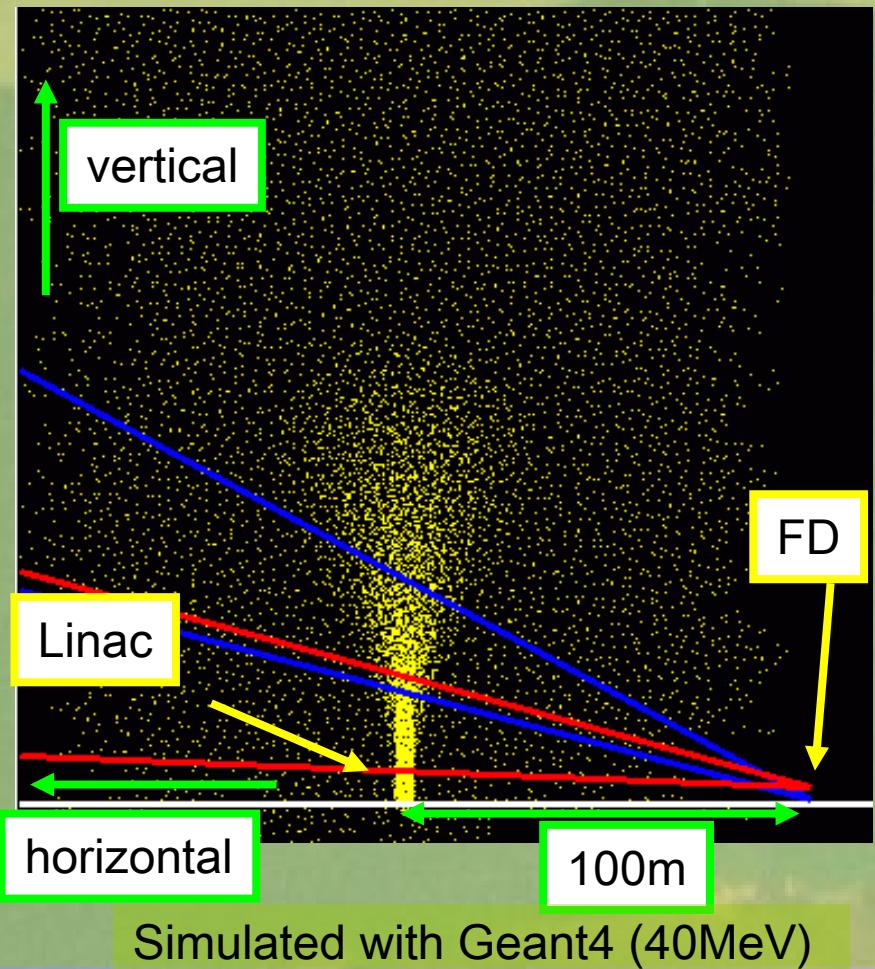
The TA-LINAC Idea:

Specs of TA-Linac

- Particle : e⁻
- Energy : 10, 20, 30, 40 MeV
(variable)
- Pulse width : 1μsec
- Peak current : 0.16mA
(10^9 e- (=160pC)/pulse)
- Frequency : 1Hz
- Distance from FD : 100m

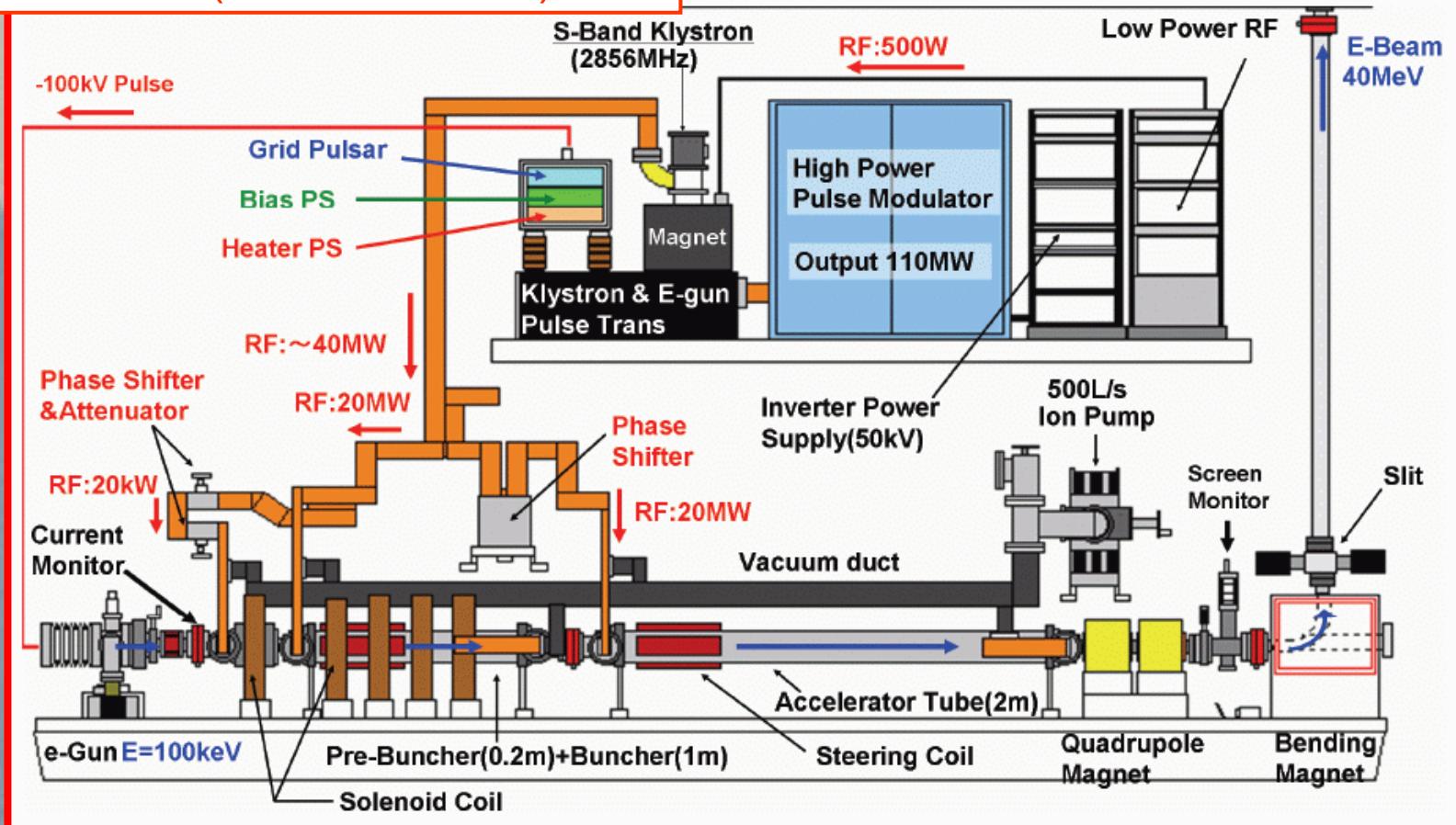
$$\begin{aligned} & 40\text{MeV} \times 10^9 \text{ e}^- \\ & @100\text{m} \rightarrow \sim 10^{16} \text{eV} \\ & \Leftrightarrow 10^{20} \text{ eV} @10\text{km} \end{aligned}$$

- : F.O.V.(upper camera)
- : F.O.V.(lower camera)



TA Linac Layout:

Main container (40-ft container)



Sub container (20-ft container)

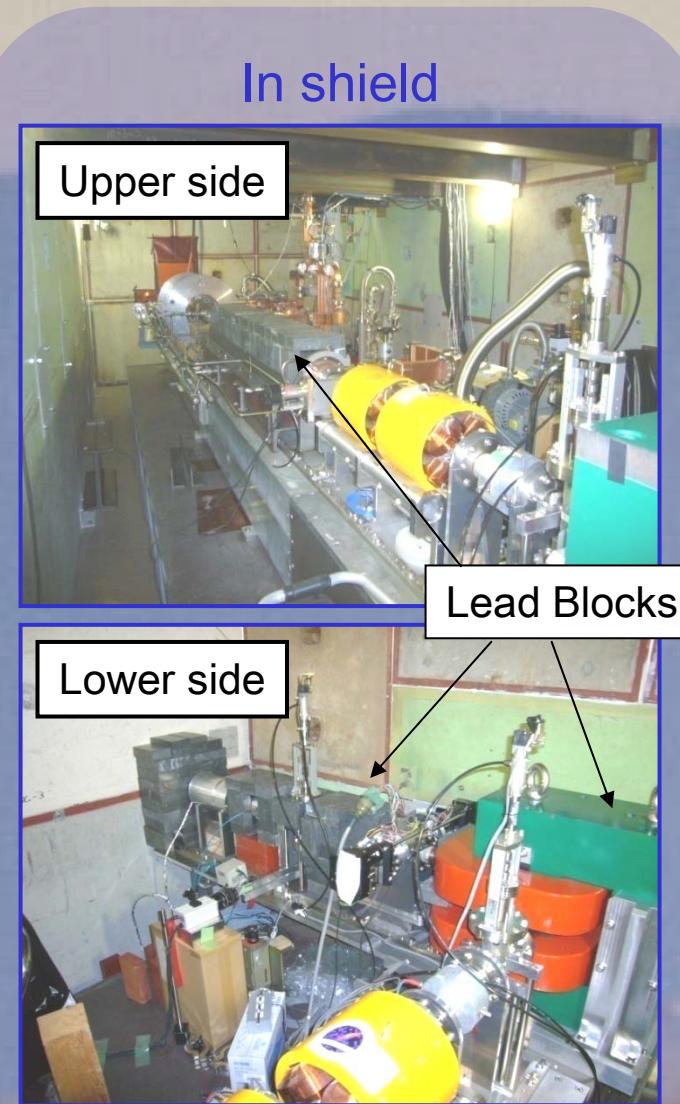
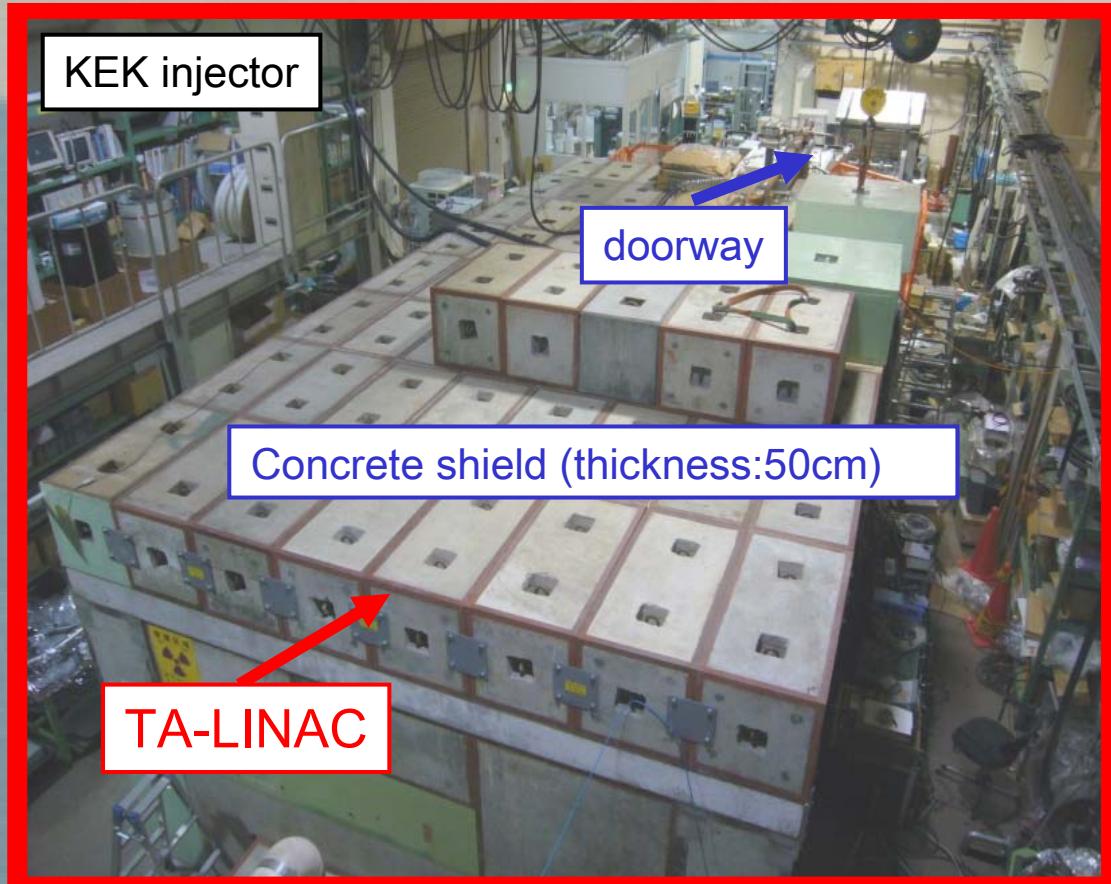
- Operating room
- cooling water system

Kai Matterns, University of Utah

June 16, 2008

Power generator (~100kW)
41

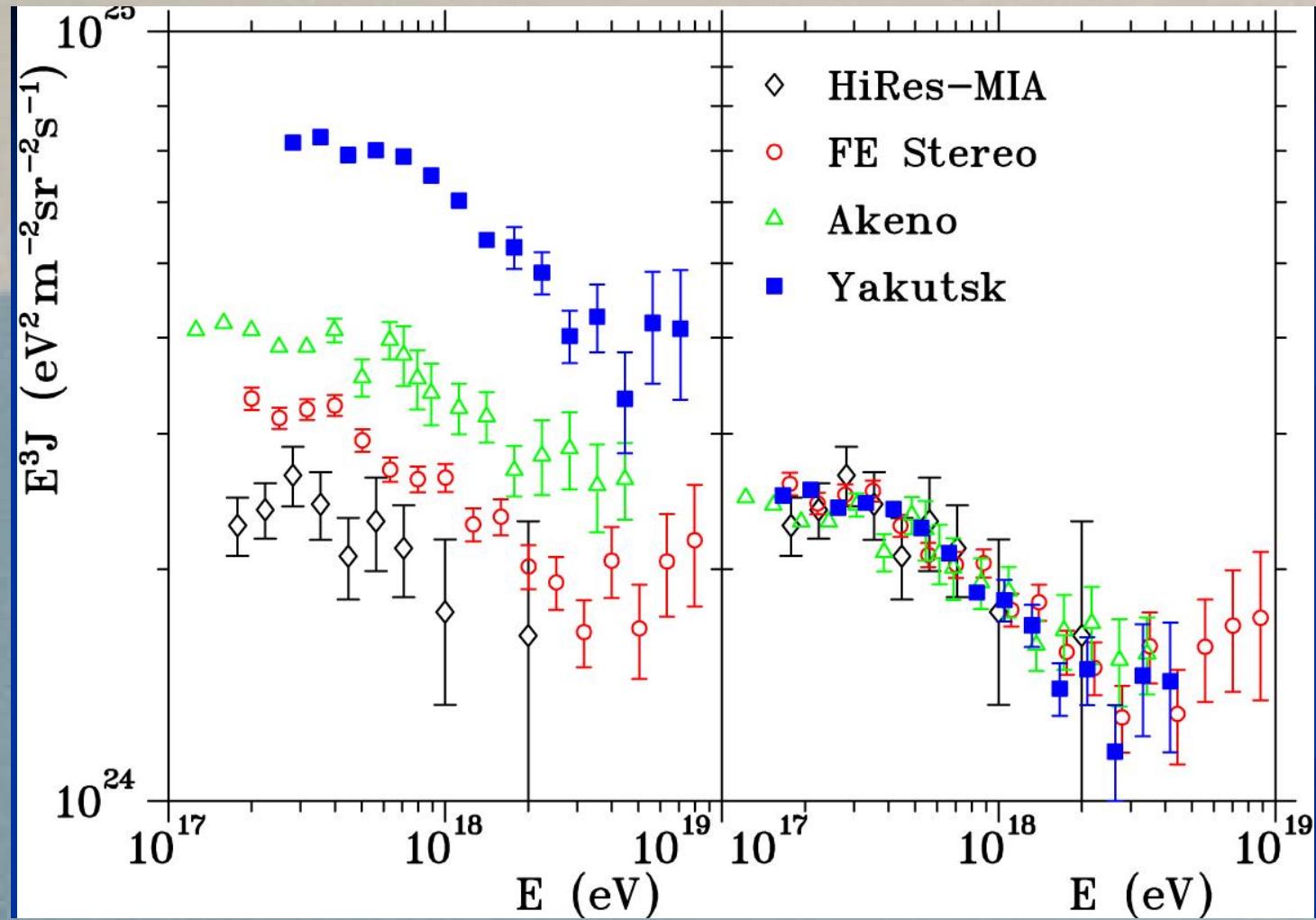
TA-Linac @ KEK: Being Commissioned



→Full-system beam test was started

What next (in Utah)?

2nd knee???



Enter: TA Low Energy Extension (TALE)

(details of layout still under revision; μ -counters?)

TA: $E > 10^{19}$ eV $\rightarrow \varepsilon = 100\%$

$E > 10^{18}$ eV \rightarrow hybrid

HiRes (12,6km) $E > 10^{18.3}$ eV \rightarrow stereo

TALE:

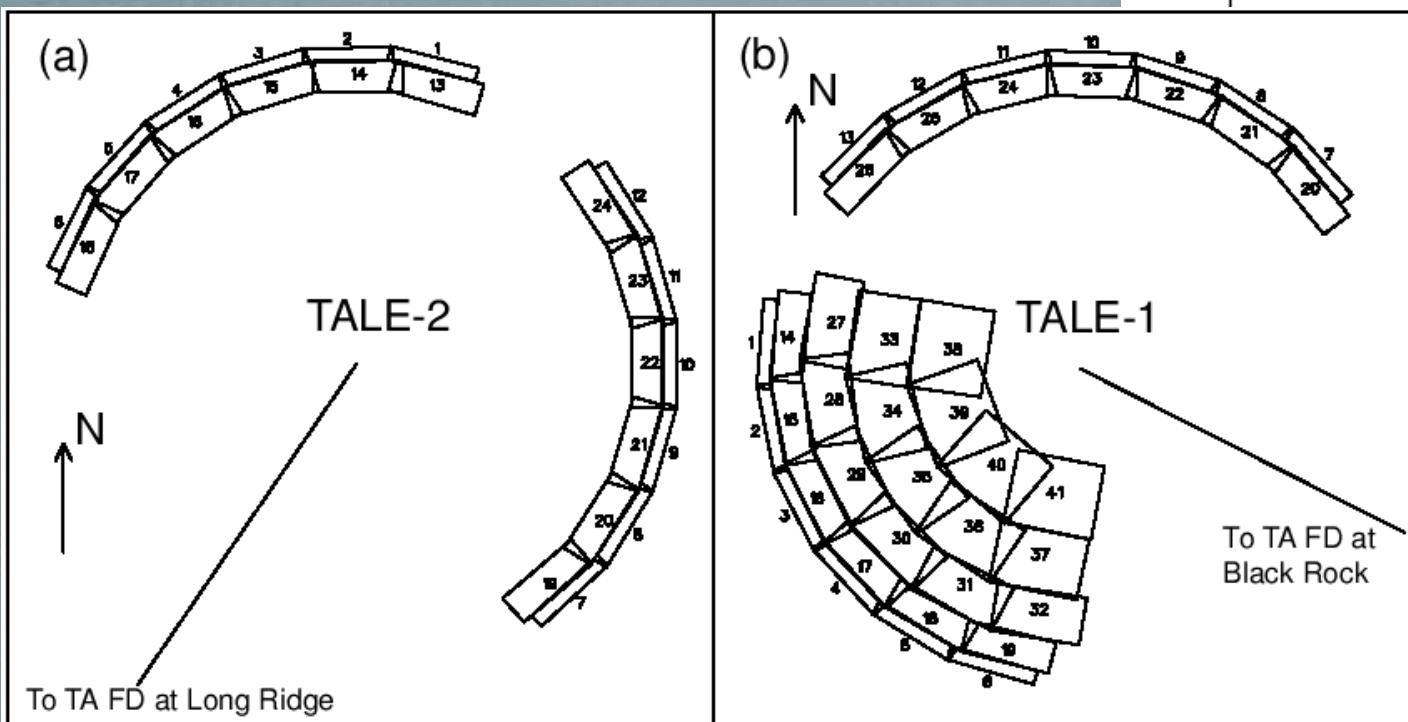
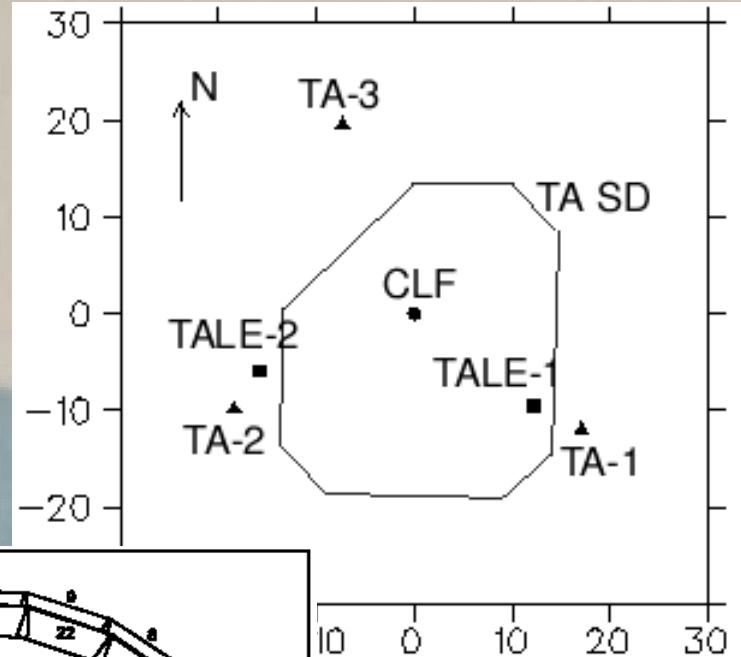
- 6km stereo pairs (two of them) \rightarrow best @ 10^{18} eV
- 72 deg elevation tower + infill $\rightarrow E > 10^{16.5}$ eV
(hybrid)

All elements overlap \rightarrow cross calibration + control of systematics
(in energy and geometry)

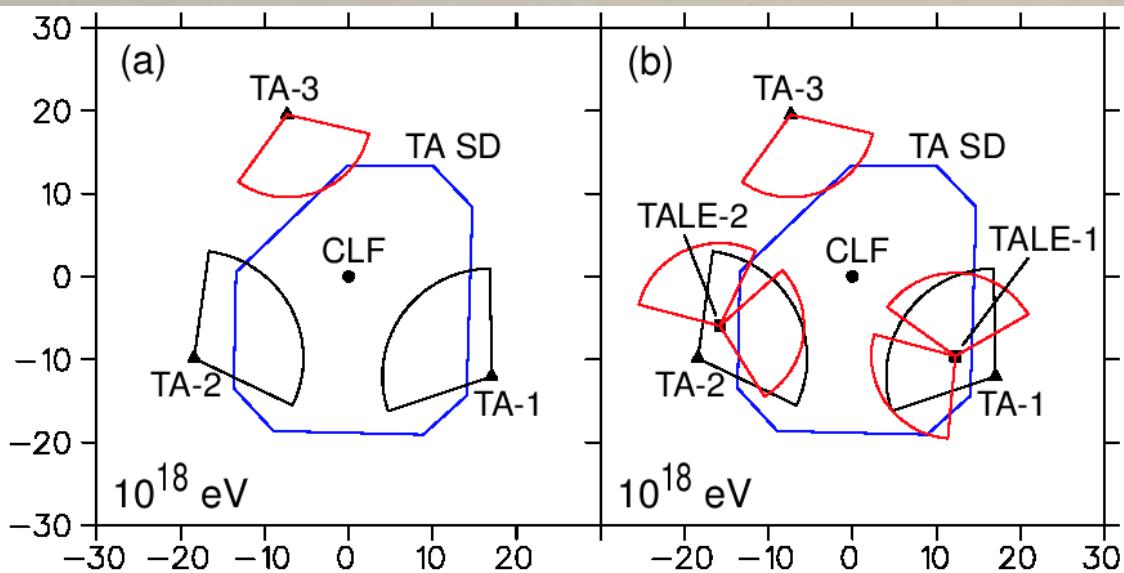
TALE Layout:

Design considerations:

- stereo angle
- CLF view
- # of HiRes mirrors:
 $64 = 14 + 26 + 24$

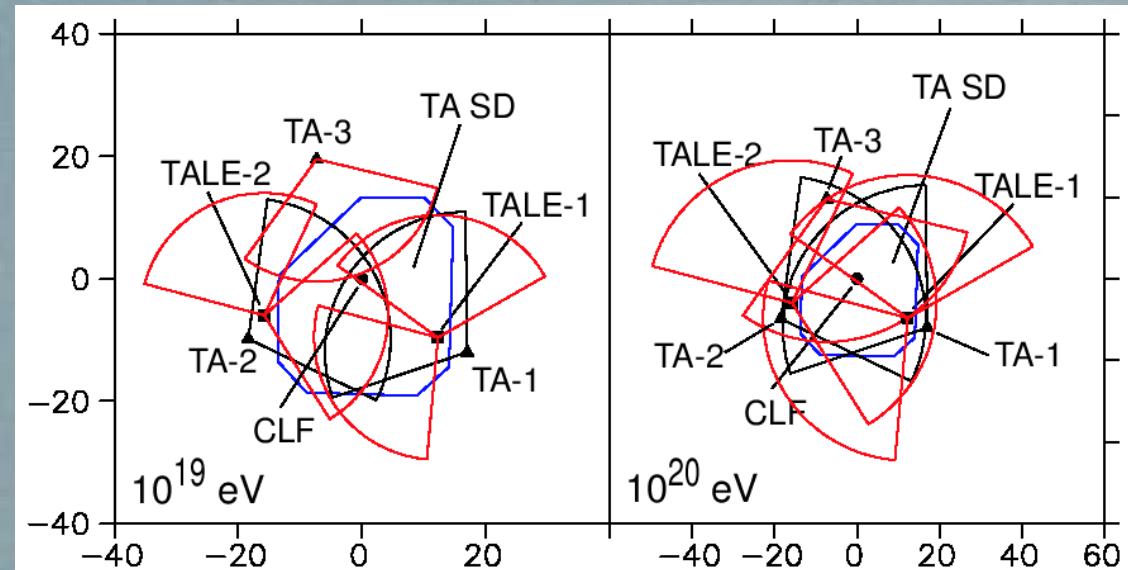


Fields of View:



FD aperture grows
with energy:

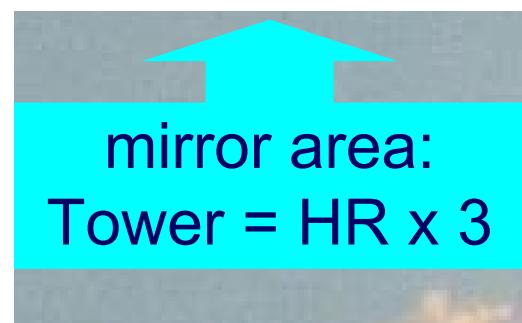
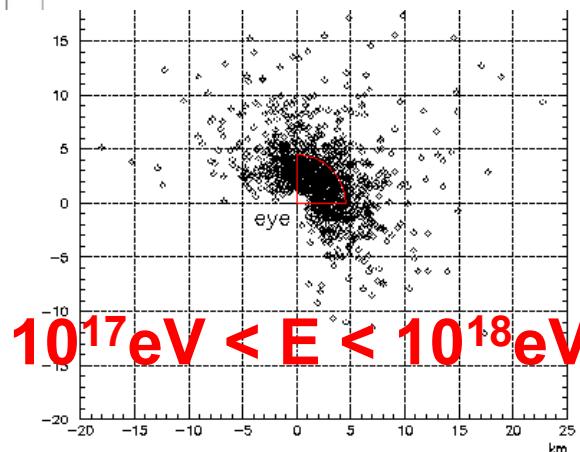
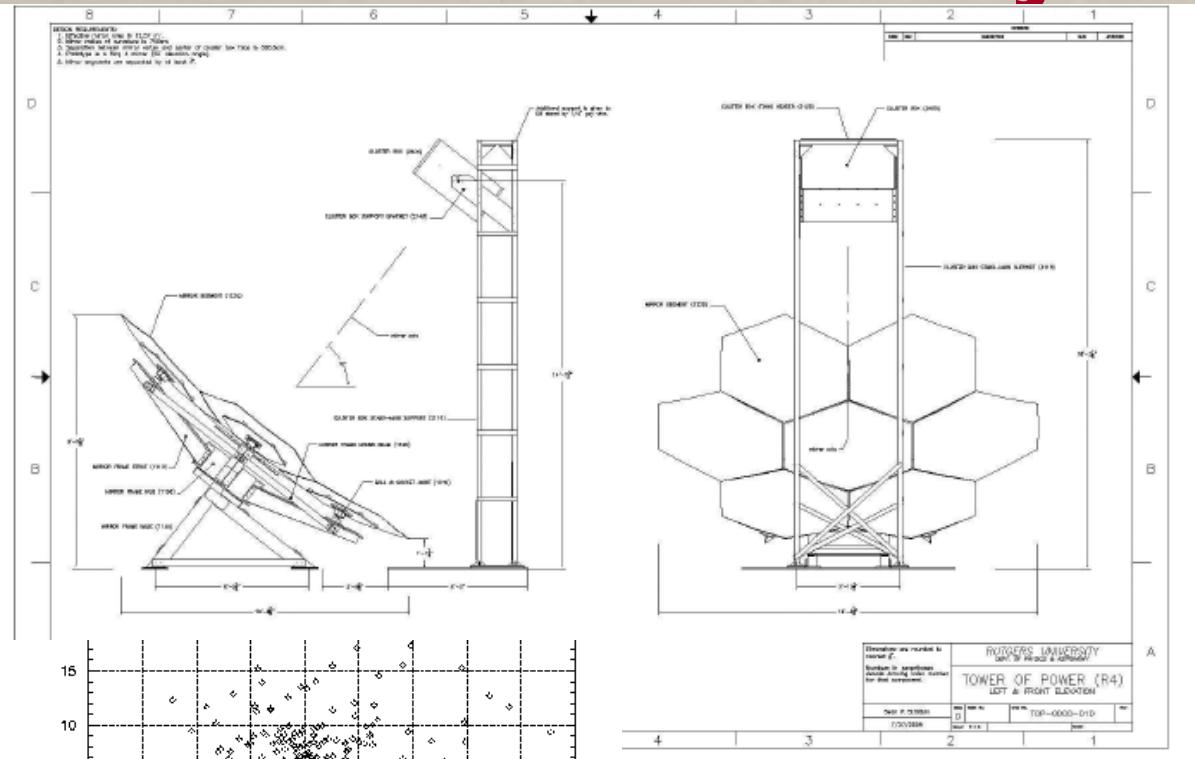
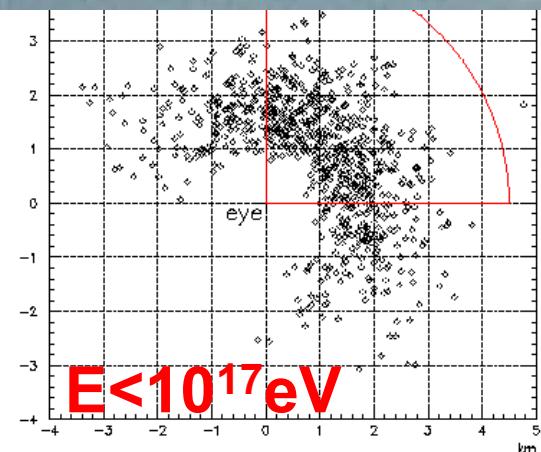
mirror area:
 $TA = HR + 20\%$



Tower Detector and Infill Array:

Infill: $110 \times 2\text{m}^2$
400 m grid

shower core locations



TALE Apertures:

Stereo:

- measure (!) resolution

Overlap:

- calibration

Scintillator:

- e/m component

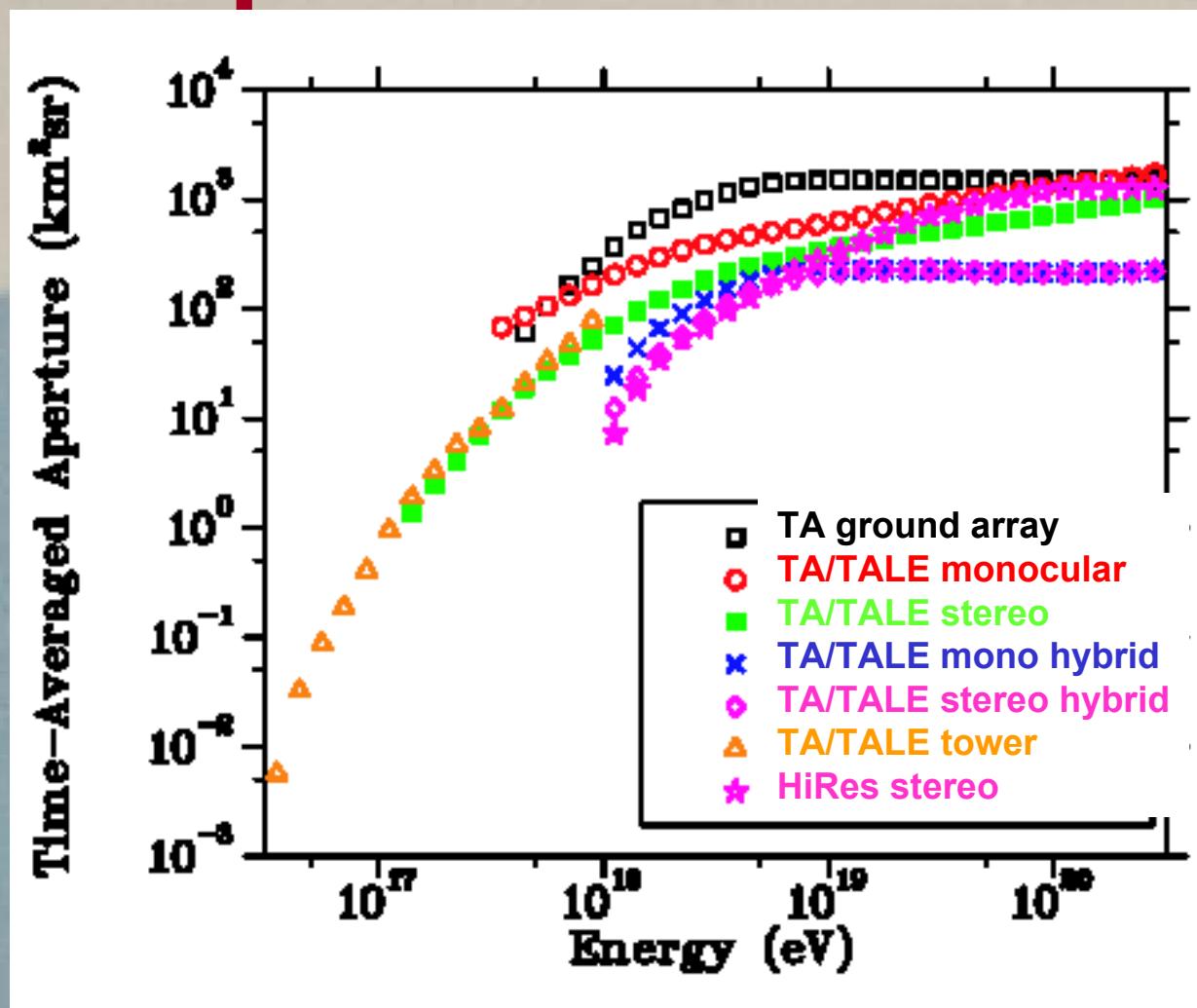
High energy aperture:

$$TA+TALE \approx 2 \times TA$$

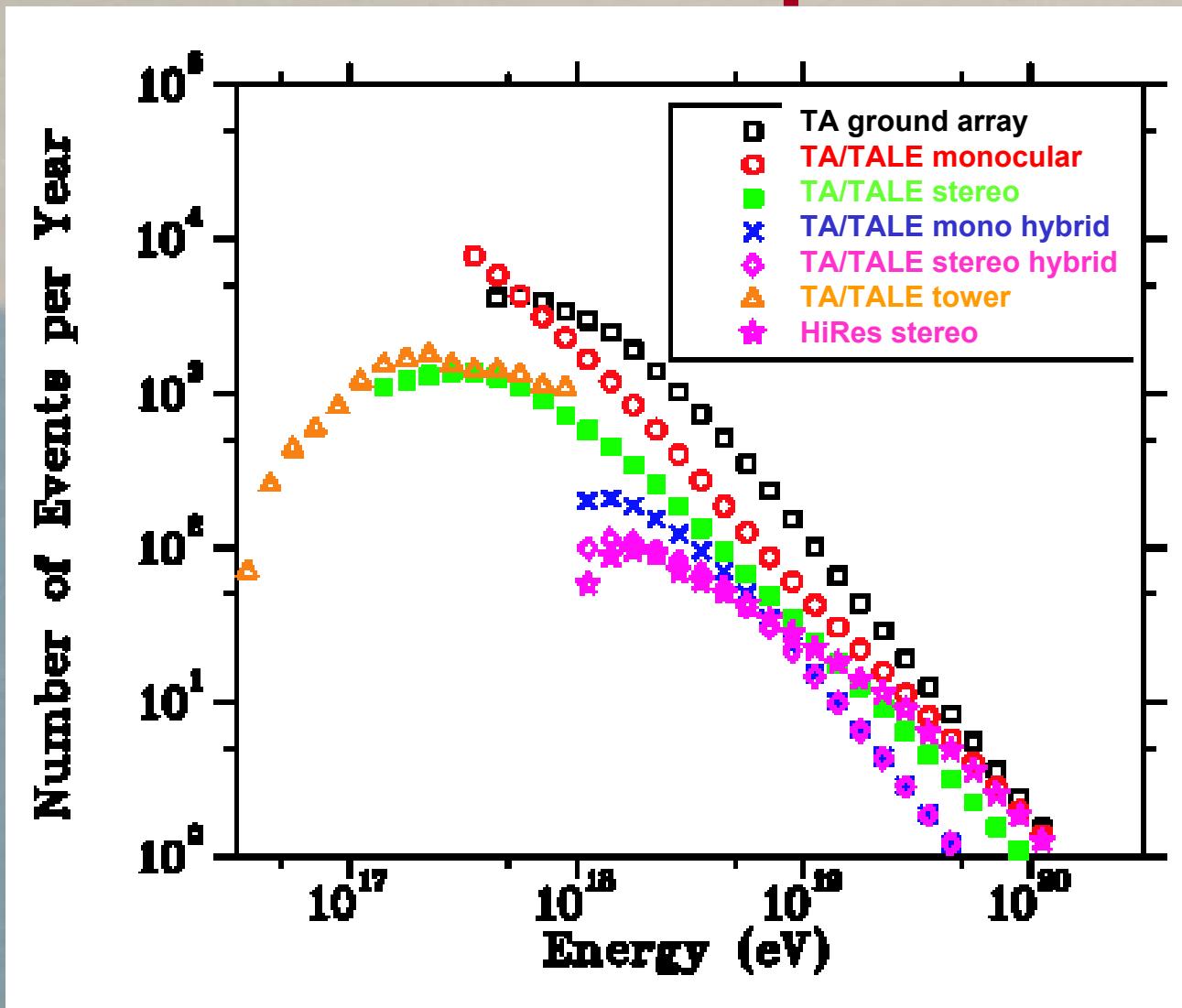
$$\approx 3000 \text{ km}^2\text{ster}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} S. \text{ Auger}$$

$$\approx 3 \times \text{HiRes}$$



TA/TALE: Events per Year



Conclusions:

- HiRes “found” GZK cutoff → find GZK neutrinos!?
- Auger found “AGN” correlation → charged particle astronomy?!
- surface vs. fluorescence → understanding particle physics
- spectrum & composition → down to 2nd knee

Telescope Array is taking data → ICRC 09 ?!?