

Measurement of high energy cosmic rays above 10 PeV with KASCADE-Grande

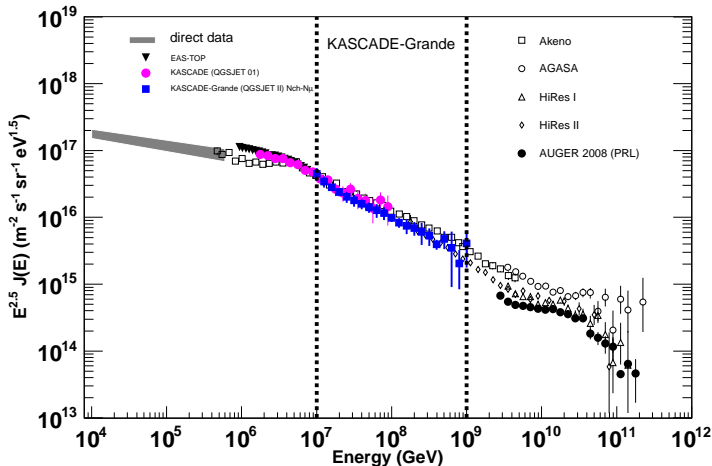
Fabiana Cossavella

27 October 2009

Outline

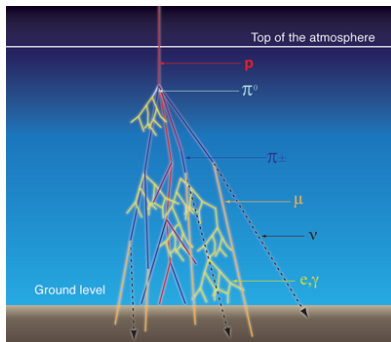
- overview of the KASCADE-Grande experiment
- air shower measurement and reconstruction
- cosmic ray spectrum
- composition study

Cosmic Ray Energy Spectrum



- break in the single elemental spectra at $E \propto Z \cdot E_{knee}$

Detection: Extensive Air Showers

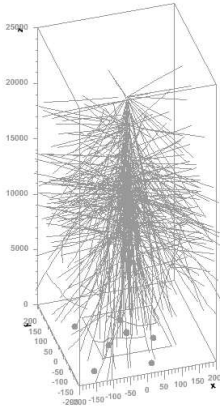


- interaction primary-air \rightarrow mainly π -mesons
- secondary products interact (hadrons) or decay (muons, electrons)
- particles reach ground in a shower disc

- longitudinal profile $\rightarrow N$ particles as function of the atmospheric depth
- lateral profile \rightarrow distribution at ground of the shower particles as a function of the distance from the shower axis

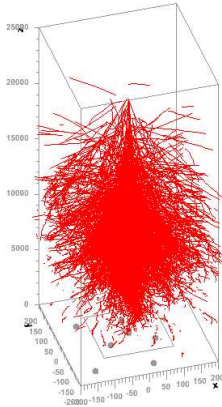
Different primaries

muons

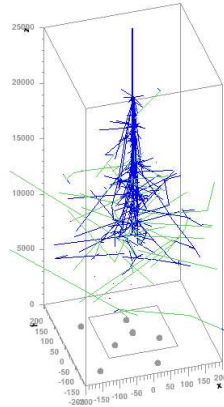


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electrs



hadrons neutrts



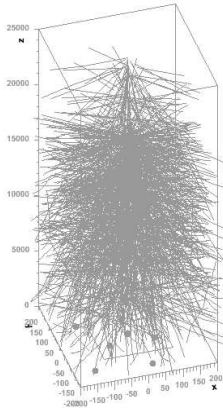
Proton 10^{13} eV

21336 m

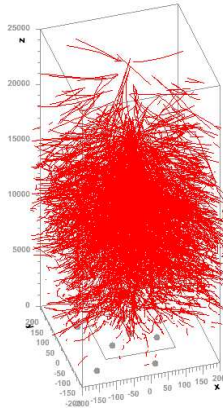
- dominated by electromagnetic component

Different primaries

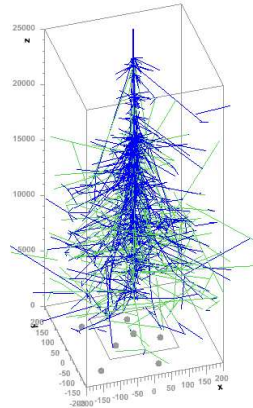
muons



electrs



hadrons neutr



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Iron 10^{13} eV

24929 m

- N_{μ}/N_e larger as compared to proton

The KASCADE Experiment

Physics Observables

- electron
- gammas
- muons
- hadrons



The detectors

- Array stations: liquid scintillator for e/γ detection and plastic scintillator for μ detection above 230 MeV
- Muon Tracking Detector for $E_\mu \geq 800$ MeV
- MWPC/LSTs for muon detection above 2.4 GeV
- Calorimeter, for hadron detection

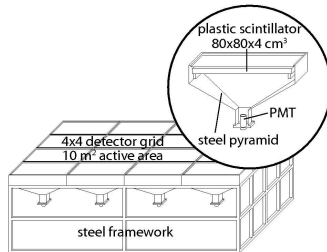
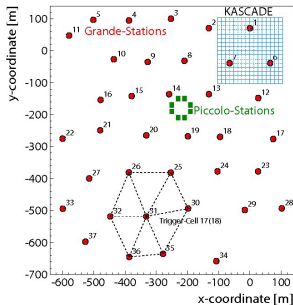
KASCADE-Grande

KASCADE extension to $700 \times 700 \text{ m}^2$



- energy spectrum and composition from 10^{16} eV to 10^{18} eV
- galactic to extragalactic transition?
- Testing hadronic interaction models
- iron knee ?
- origin of the knee ?
- Anisotropies

KASCADE-Grande

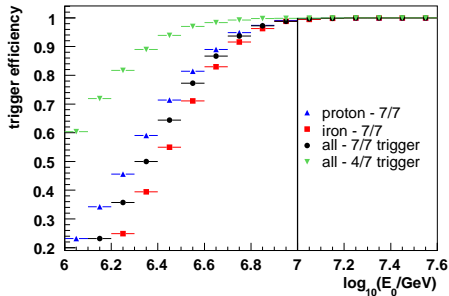
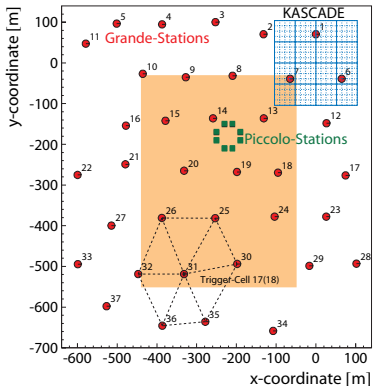


Physics observables

- arrival time and energy deposit by charged particles in each detector
⇒ particle densities
- muons from the KASCADE detectors

- $\approx 10 \text{ m}^2$ of plastic scintillator per station
- light detected and converted into electronic signal by PMTs

Trigger efficiency



- fiducial area of $\sim 192,000 \text{ m}^2$ (orange area),
- trigger by 7/7 coincidence

- based on air shower simulation
- full efficiency at $E = 10^{16} \text{ eV}$, for both proton and iron primaries

Shower reconstruction

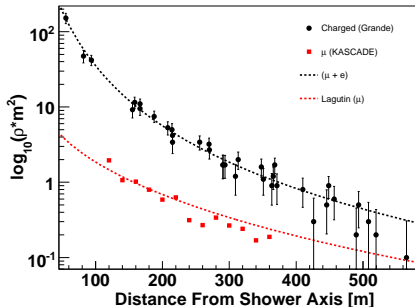
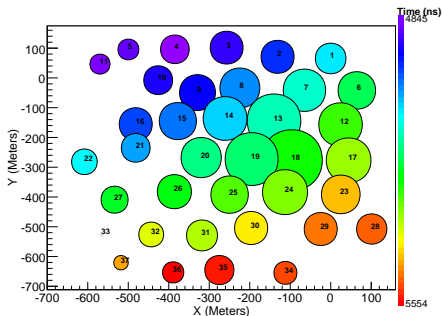
shower core: impact position of the shower axis at ground level
⇒ Grande measurements

arrival direction ⇒ Grande measurements

electron shower size N_e : total number of electrons arriving at
observation level ⇒ Grande measurements

muon shower size N_μ : total number of muons arriving at
observation level ⇒ KASCADE measurements

Reconstruction procedure



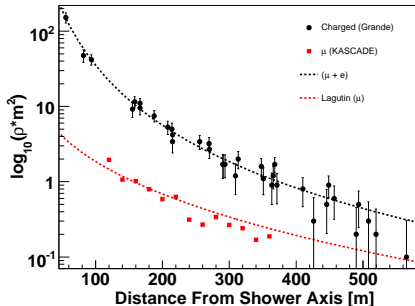
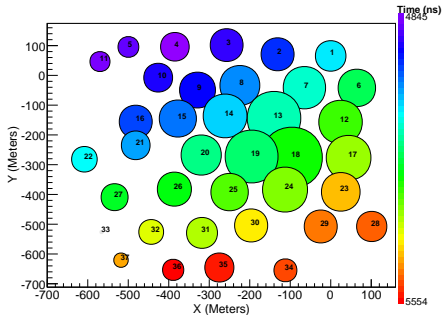
$(x,y)=(-115 \text{ m}, -223 \text{ m}), (\theta, \phi)=(11^\circ, 338^\circ)$

$\log_{10}(N_e) = 7, \log_{10} N_\mu = 5.7$

Core position and total number of charged particle (N_{ch}) by fitting the lateral distribution with a modified NKG function:

$$\rho_{ch} = N_{ch} \cdot C(s) \cdot \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{s-1.6} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{s-3.4} \quad r_0 = 30\text{m}$$

Reconstruction procedure



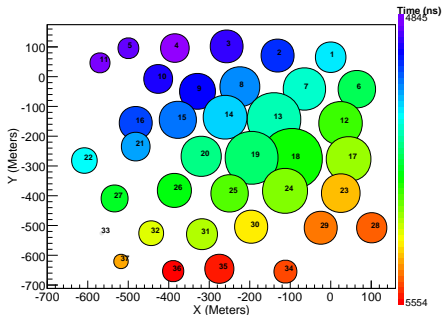
$(x,y)=(-115 \text{ m}, -223 \text{ m}), (\theta, \phi)=(11^\circ, 338^\circ)$

$\log_{10}(N_e) = 7, \log_{10} N_\mu = 5.7$

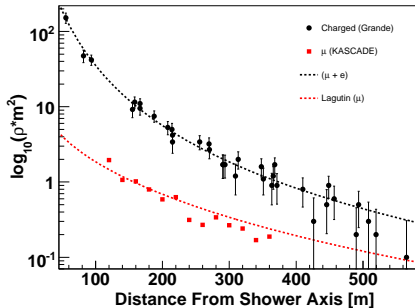
Total number of muons (N_μ) by fitting the muon lateral distribution with a Lagutin function:

$$\rho_\mu = N_\mu \cdot \frac{0.28}{320^2} \cdot \left(\frac{r}{320}\right)^{-0.69} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{r}{320}\right)^{-2.39} \cdot \left(1 + \left(\frac{r}{10 \cdot 320}\right)^2\right)^{-1}$$

Reconstruction procedure



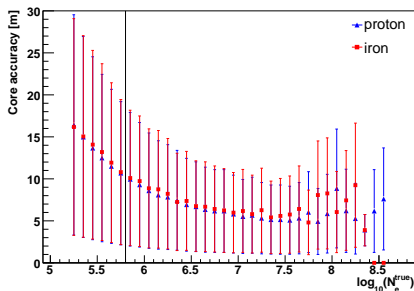
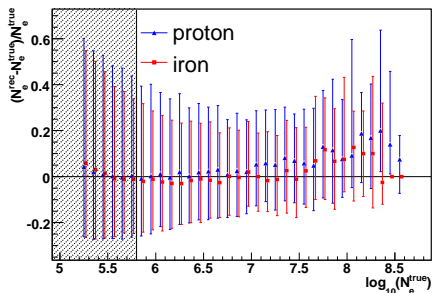
$$(x,y)=(-115 \text{ m}, -223 \text{ m}), (\theta, \phi)=(11^\circ, 338^\circ)$$



$$\log_{10}(N_e) = 7, \log_{10} N_\mu = 5.7$$

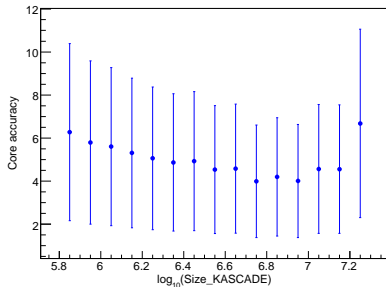
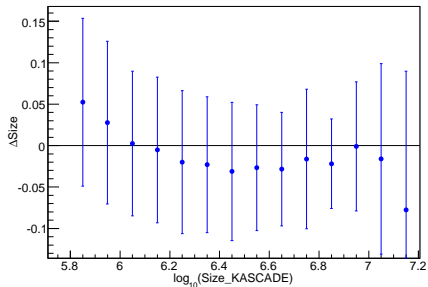
Total number of electrons (N_e) by subtracting the estimated muon content from the estimated charged particles content.

Reconstruction accuracies sim/data

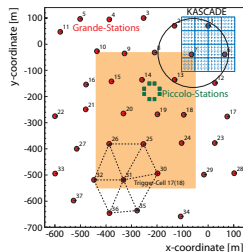


- statistical uncertainty for N_e at full efficiency around 25 %
- systematics change from less than 5% at threshold to 15%
- small dependence on primary particle type
- core accuracy ≈ 6 m

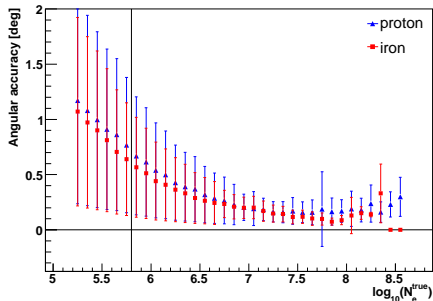
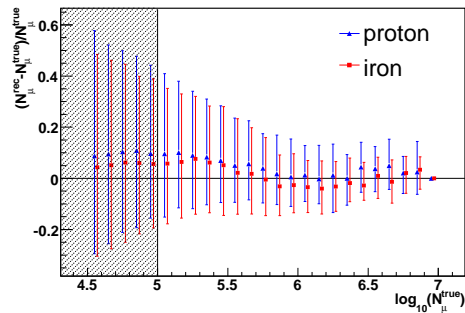
Reconstruction accuracies sim/data



- Trigger from Grande
- Maximum density in the central station of the cluster overlapping with KASCADE
- KASCADE reconstruction used as reference

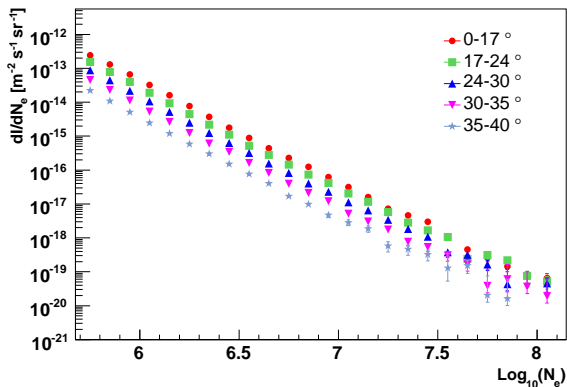


Reconstruction accuracies sim/data



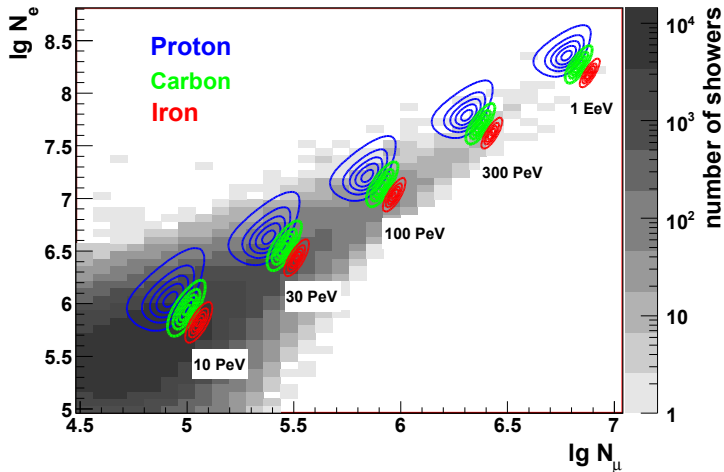
- statistical uncertainty for N_{μ} at full efficiency around 20 %
- bias of 10% to -5% in energy (muon) dependence
- Angular accuracy $< 0.5^{\circ}$ up to 40°

SIZE (electron) SPECTRA



- 987 days of data taking
- fiducial area of $\approx 0.2 \text{ km}^2$
- $\approx 880,000$ events

$N_e - N_\mu$ correlation



$$(N_e, N_\mu) = f(E, m)$$

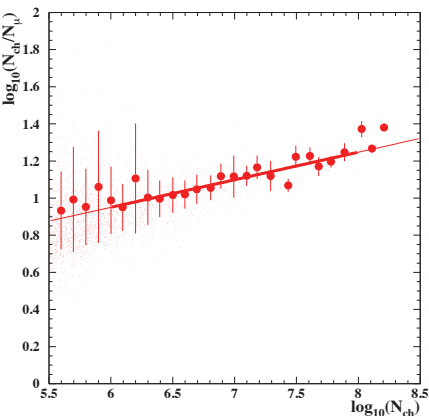
Energy spectrum

- correlation N_{ch} with E_0 from simulation \rightarrow good reconstruction accuracy, BUT very much composition dependent
- correlation N_μ with E_0 from simulation \rightarrow problems with reconstruction accuracy, less composition dependent
- estimation of the primary energy as $E_0(N_{ch}, N_\mu) \rightarrow$ no composition dependence!

THEY ALL REQUIRE ASSUMPTION ON HIGH ENERGY HADRONIC INTERACTION MODELS

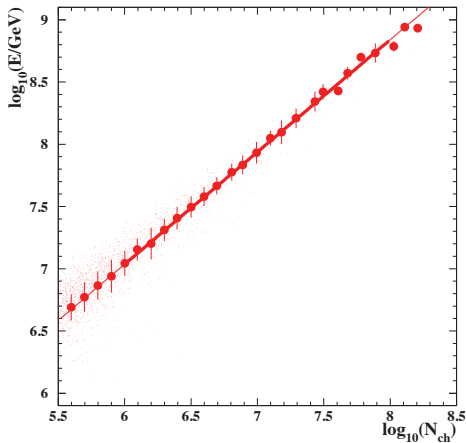
Energy estimation

$$\log_{10}(N_{ch}/N_{\mu})_{p,Fe} = c_{p,Fe} \cdot \log_{10}(N_{ch}) + d_{p,Fe}$$



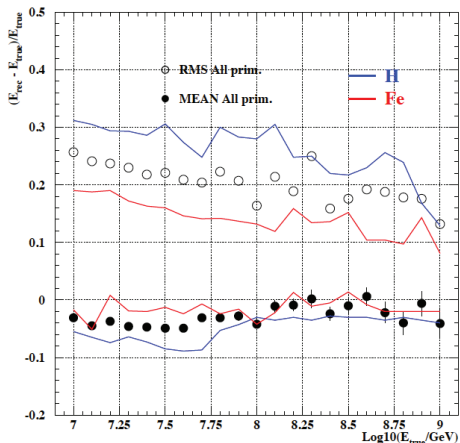
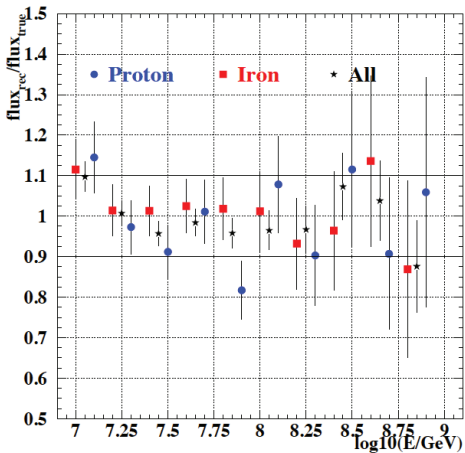
$$r = \frac{\log_{10}(N_{ch}/N_{\mu}) - \log_{10}(N_{ch}/N_{\mu})_p}{\log_{10}(N_{ch}/N_{\mu})_{Fe} - \log_{10}(N_{ch}/N_{\mu})_p}$$

Energy estimation



$$\log_{10}(E_{est}) = (a_p + \Delta a \cdot r) \cdot \log_{10}(N_{ch}(\theta)) + (b_p + \Delta b \cdot r)$$

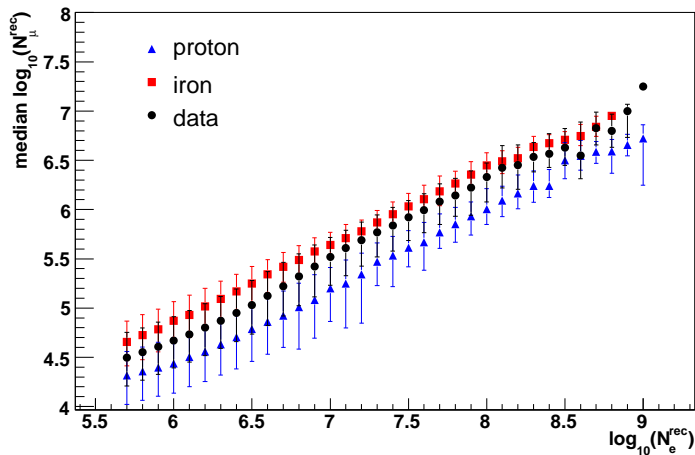
Energy estimation



Mass composition analysis method

- statistical methods to infer cosmic rays mass
- search of mass-sensitive observables
- classification of an air shower through kNN method

Parameters relevance

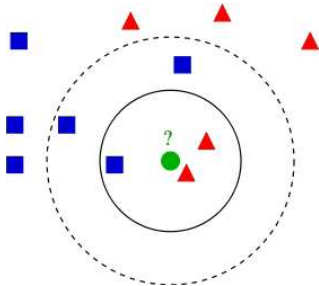


error bars represent the spread of the distribution in each bin

KNN

classification method: **comparison** of each data point with the “K nearest neighbours” in **reference samples**

- **data point**, **proton**, **iron**



- characterization of each point through N_{ch} and N_{μ}
- Mahalanobis distance:

$$\sqrt{(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^T (\mathbf{S})^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)}$$

with \mathbf{S} covariance matrix

- \mathbf{S} for each reference sample separately
- K number to be chosen on analysis base
- assignment through majority vote

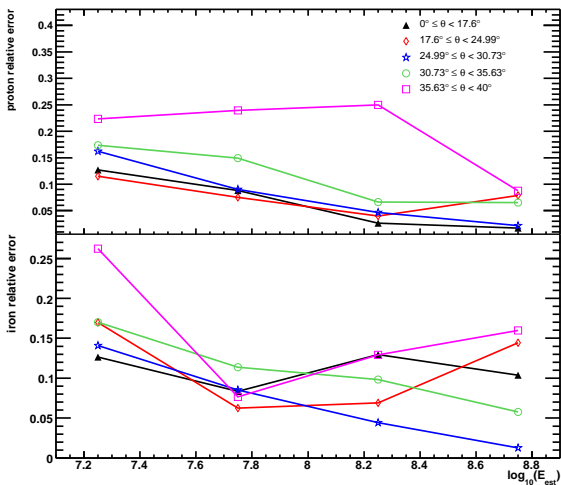
Training

- misclassification rates $P_{\omega_p \rightarrow \omega_{Fe}}$
- misclassification matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_{\omega_p \rightarrow \omega_p} & P_{\omega_{Fe} \rightarrow \omega_p} \\ P_{\omega_p \rightarrow \omega_{Fe}} & P_{\omega_{Fe} \rightarrow \omega_{Fe}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n_p^* \\ n_{Fe}^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} n_p \\ n_{Fe} \end{pmatrix}$$

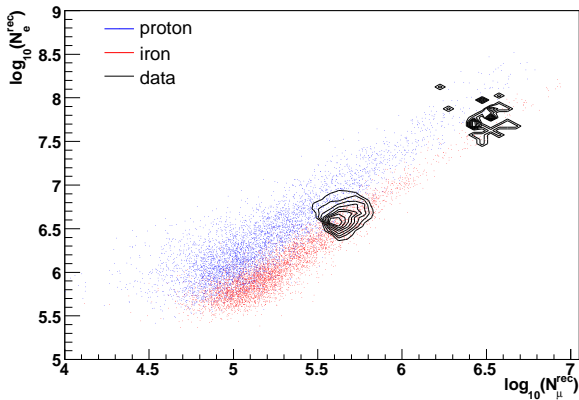
- separability index $G = \sqrt{P_{\omega_p \rightarrow \omega_p} \cdot P_{\omega_{Fe} \rightarrow \omega_{Fe}}}$
- 5 zenith angle bins: $0^\circ - 40^\circ$
- different energy ranges: 10^{16} eV to 10^{18} eV

Training results

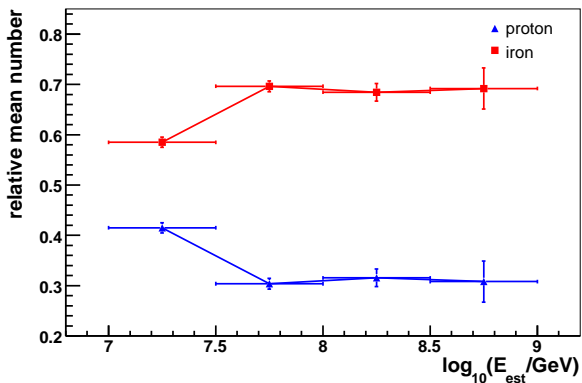


- misclassification better than 25%
- separability better than 80%
- best $k=9$

kNN on KASCADE-Grande data

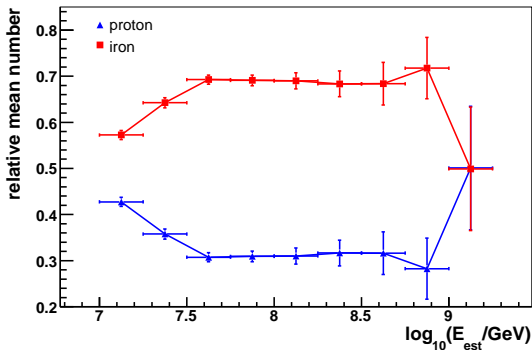


kNN on KASCADE-Grande data



change to heavier composition up to $E = 3 \cdot 10^{16}$ eV

kNN on KASCADE-Grande data



- between $3 \cdot 10^{16}$ eV to 10^{18} eV: $\approx 70\%$ iron-like
- $E > 10^{18}$ eV: 6 events per zenith bin, large fluctuation, compatible with constant composition at 1.5σ level.

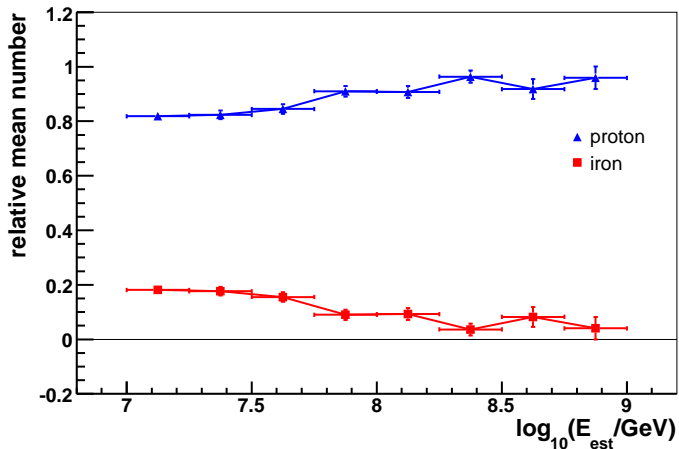
kNN: systematic sources

- method dependent on hadronic interaction model used
- contribution of other primaries to the measured frequencies of proton-like and iron-like air showers:
 - He \rightarrow 80% proton, 20% iron
 - C \rightarrow 50% proton, 50% iron
 - Si \rightarrow 20% proton, 80% iron
- systematic underestimation of energy $\approx -5\%$

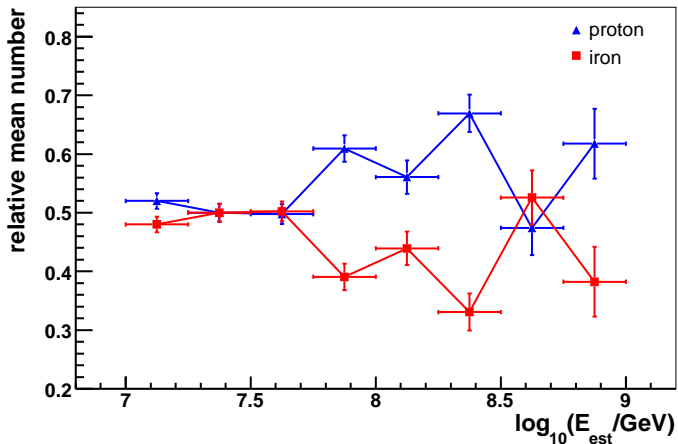
Summary

- Shower reconstruction is accurate enough for analysis
- Methods to reconstruct the energy spectrum available
- Increase of iron fraction up to $E = 3 \cdot 10^{16}$ eV \rightarrow consistent with a decrease of the light primaries
- at $E > 3 \cdot 10^{16}$ eV no evident change of composition observed: $\approx 70\%$ iron-like air showers
- no transition to extragalactic (light) component for $E < 10^{18}$ eV

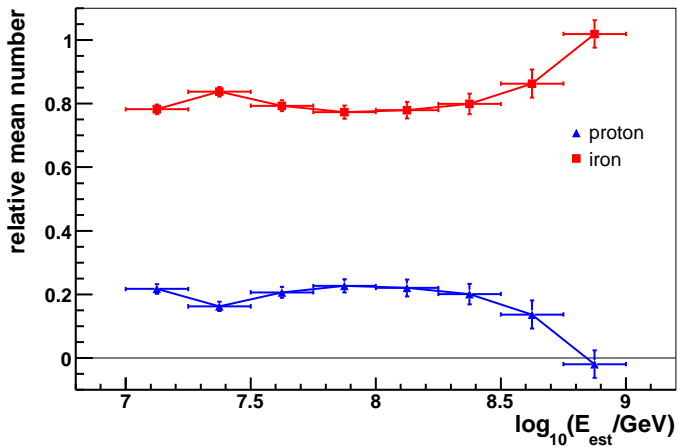
kNN on other primaries



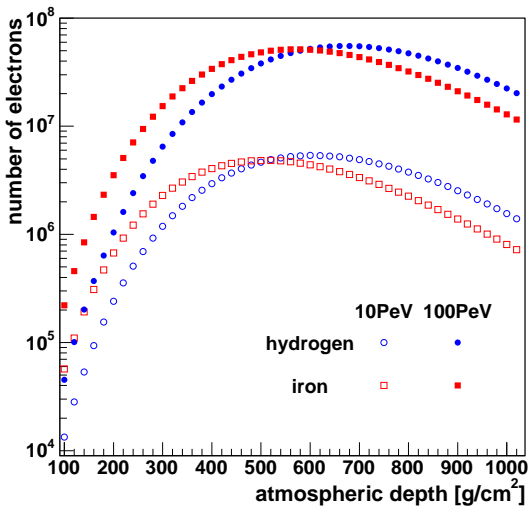
kNN on other primaries



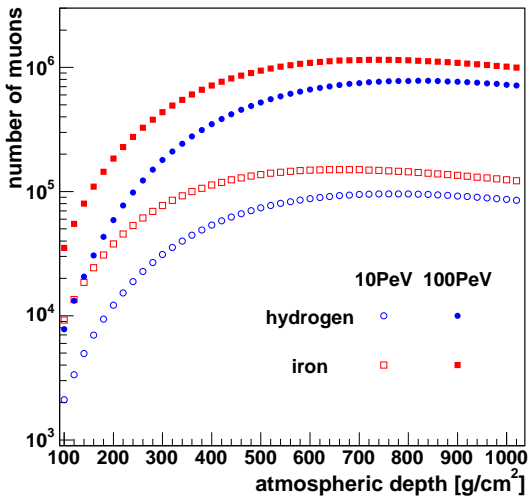
kNN on other primaries



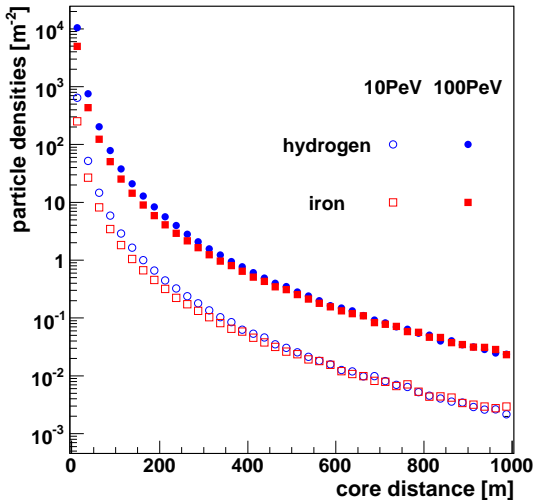
Shower profiles



Shower profiles



Shower profiles



Shower profiles

