The Pierre Auger Observatory Leading the Astroparticle Physics field into a Golden Era





LIP seminar, Lisbon, October 19th 2023

Ruben Conceição









Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays







Pierre Auger Observatory



Area: 3000 km²

Located in the Pampa Amarilla, Mendoza, Argentina Altitude: 1400 m a.s.l.







Pierre Auger Collaboration

Argentina Australia Belgium Brazil Colombia Czech Republic France Germany Italy Mexico Netherlands Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Spain USA



International collaboration of 17 Countries and ~ 400 scientists







Pierre Auger Observatory



- 4 Fluorescence Detectors (FD)
- 6 x 4 Fluorescence Telescopes



- 1600 Surface Detectors (SD) Stations
- SD stations spaced by 1.5 km
- Covering an area of 3000 km²





Surface detector





WCD + Fluorescence Detector



Pierre Auger Observatory (Low energy extensions)





\diamond **HEAT**

♦ 3 additional FD telescopes with a high elevation FoV 30° - 60°, $E > 10^{17} \, {\rm eV}$

- ♦ Infill Denser array
 - ♦ 433 m grid with 19 stations
 - \Rightarrow 750 m grid with 61 stations
- AMIGA Buried scintillators (muon detectors)
 - ♦ 19 (61) stations in 433 (750) m array, $10^{16.5} < E/eV < 10^{19}$
 - \Rightarrow 30 (60) m² scintillator modules
 - ♦ 2.3 m below ground

Auger Engineering Radio Array (AREA)

♦ 153 antennas in 17 km², $E > 4 \times 10^{18} \text{ eV}$









Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays







Fluorescence Detector

- Quasi-calorimetric energy measurement
- ♦ ~ 15% duty cycle

Surface Detector

Sensitive to both e.m. and muonic shower components





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- ♦ Calibration of SD with FD ♦ FD provides a quasi-calorimetric energy m
- Improve geometry reconstruction ♦ For hybrid events
- Better assess/control systematic uncer
- Different insights of the shower Access different shower components ♦ Test shower consistency

Hybrid technique



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Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays What have we learned so far?









Arrival directions: large scale



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Science 357 (2017) no.6537, 1266-1270







Arrival directions: large scale



Rayleigh analysis: update of Science 315 (2017) 1266







Arrival directions: intermediate scale



 \diamond The most significant excess at Cen A 4σ Several likelihood tests for correction of arrival direction with astrophysical catalogs
 \diamond Most significant signal at 3.8 σ for Star Burst Galaxies catalog











Neutral particles searches

Photons





NeutrInos



No UHE photons or neutrino have been observed yet

Composition fits to X_{max}

The primary **composition** goes from **light to heavier** as its energy increases

Mass composition enhanced anisotropy

 \Rightarrow Heavier composition from the galactic plane (< 4 σ) \diamond Combined spectrum + composition fit suggest an acceleration mechanism $\propto A$

Exploration of inclined showers

- \diamond Muons \rightarrow Assess Hadronic interaction models
- ♦ Data selection
 - ♦ Zenith angles [62°; 80°]
 - $* E > 4 \times 10^{18} eV$

 \diamond Inclined shower \rightarrow Muons

Energy given by the Fluorescence Detector

 $\rho_{\mu}(\text{data}) = N_{19} \cdot \rho_{\mu}(\text{QGSJETII03}, p, E = 10^{19} eV, \theta)$

$$R_{\mu} = \frac{N_{\mu}^{data}}{N_{\mu,19}^{MC}}$$

Measurement of the EAS muon content

- Done using hybrid inclined showers
- ♦ Perform a likelihood fit including all reconstruction uncertainties (detector, energy...)
- Extraction of the two first momenta of the muon distribution as a function of the primary energy
 A second sec

Sensitive to the EAS muon number - R_{μ}

Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 15, 152002

Sensitive to the EAS calorimetric energy - E

E / eV

The EAS muon puzzle @ Auger

Eur.Phys.J.C 80 (2020) 8, 751

Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 15, 152002

EAS muon fluctuations

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 α_1 is the fraction of energy going into the hadronic sector in the first interaction

$$\sigma(\alpha_1) \rightarrow 70 \% \sigma(N_\mu)$$

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Suggestion that muon deficit might be related with description of low energy interactions

The RPC hodoscope at the Auger test WCD

Resistive Plate Chambers (RPC) - LIP Coimbra: position-sensitive detectors Trigger on atmospheric muons and study the WCD response for selected trajectories

Shower size in Auger is given in **VEM** unit

- The reference is the light detected by the PMTs given the passage a vertical centred muon
- The ratio omnidirectional/vertical remains the same for a station with more than **10 years** of operation, i.e., no ageing effects on the calibration

Pierre Auger coll., JINST 15 (2020) 09, P09002

Conversion factor	PMT average	PMT sum
Q_{VEM}^{peak}/Q_{VEM}	1.00 ± 0.02	1.09 ± 0.01
I ^{peak} /I _{VEM}	0.92 ± 0.03	

Results: inclined muons

- WCD signal response for atmospheric muons with inclinations of $\theta \in [20^\circ; 50^\circ]$
- at the percent level

Pierre Auger coll., JINST 15 (2020) 09, P09002

Many other EAS measurements...

Phys.Rev.Lett. 109 (2012) 062002

JCAP 1903 (2019) no.03, 018

Measurement of the proton-air crosssection at E~10¹⁸ eV Measurement of average e.m. longitudinal profile shape Phys.Rev.D 96 (2017) 12, 122003

PoS ICRC (2021) 310

Measurement of time profiles of the signals recorded with the water-Cherenkov detectors

Simultaneous fits to the X_{max} (FD) and the ground signal (SD)

Pierre Auger Observatory The future of the observatory

Auger Prime detectors

New electronics (UUB) and Scintillators(SSD)

Underground Muon Detector (UMD)

Auger Phase I data taking from 2004 on (from 2008 with the full array) to 2021

Auger Phase II data taking from 2024 to 2035

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High dynamic range PMTs

AugerPrime timeline

Status 21 September 2023

Stations w/ UUB

Stations w/ UUB + SSD

Stations w/ UUB + SSD without PMT

RD antenna

No access

AugerPrime: A Wealth of Information

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Auger multi-hybrid event

More events than ever...

Energy scale

noton Limits

Vertical **Events**

Horizontal Events

Particles at the ground

Energy scale

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-4

-8

-12

The dawn of Machine Learning @ Auger

Extraction of Xmax from the SD ground signal

Pierre Auger coll., JINST 16 (2021) 07, P07019

Resolutions comparable to those achieved with hybrid (FD+SD) events but factor nearly 7 of more events

Algorithms highly dependent of simulations and might be picking up unknown less controlled shower characteristics

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The dawn of Machine Learning @ Auger

Pierre Auger coll., JINST 16 (2021) 07, P07019

 \diamond It is vital to create strategies to achieve self consistent solutions \Rightarrow **RPC hodoscope**

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Back to the calibration with the RPC hodoscope

one of the Auger Prime detectors

The data acquisition system was also upgraded to cope with the new electronics board of the WCD and have a more robust/faster acquisition system

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(A plethora of measurements to fully understand the shower)

Multi-hybrid shower events

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Summary

- searches, geo-cosmo physics...)
- out scenarios
- provide a consistent description of the measured showers
- measurements (Auger Phase II) will be available to

Astroparticle Physics A unique opportunity to explore the extreme energy Universe

1011

1012

10¹³

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