

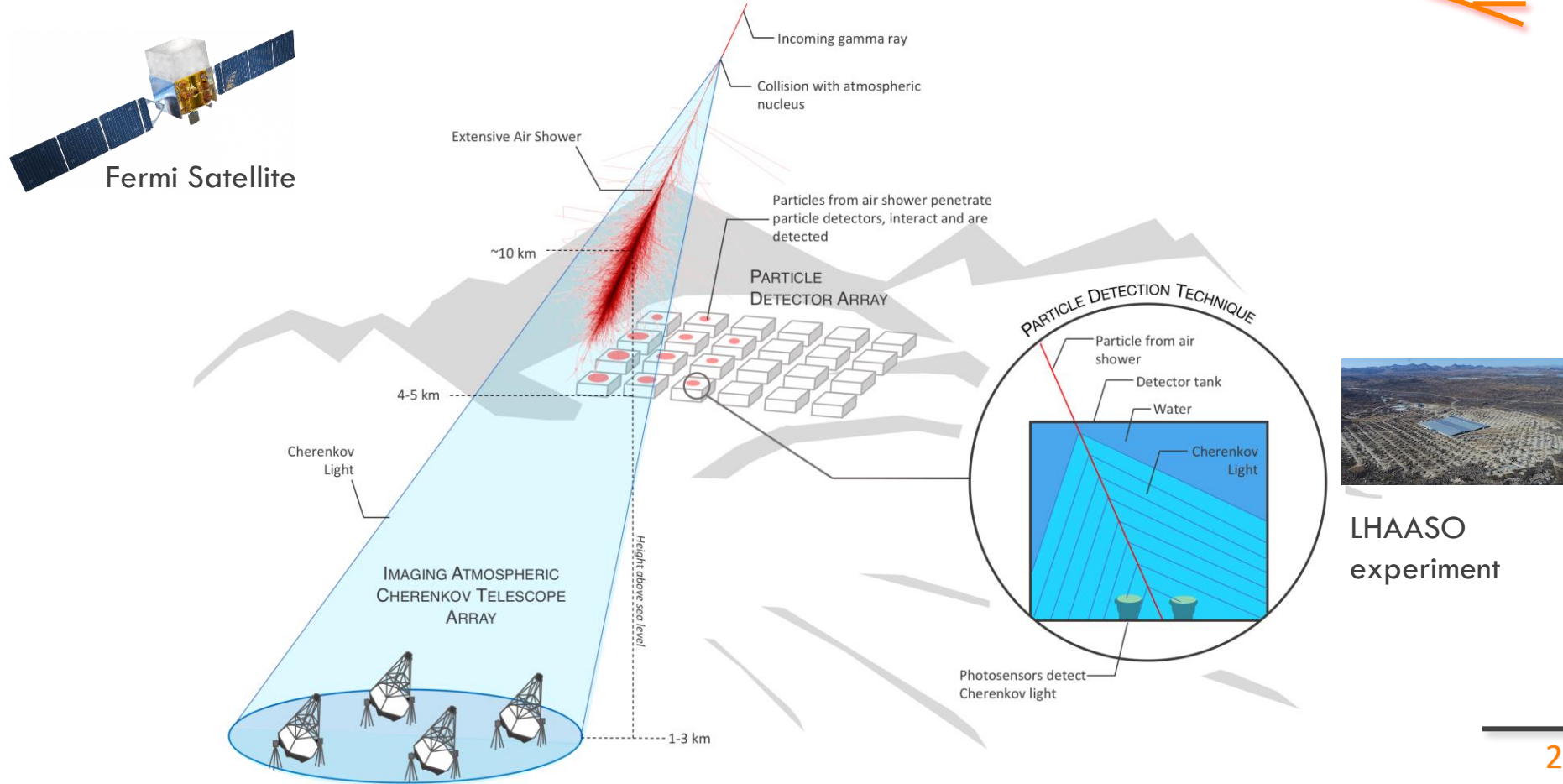
# Investigating Gamma/Hadron Discrimination Features to Augment Gamma-Ray Observatory Physics Capabilities

Maria Amaral

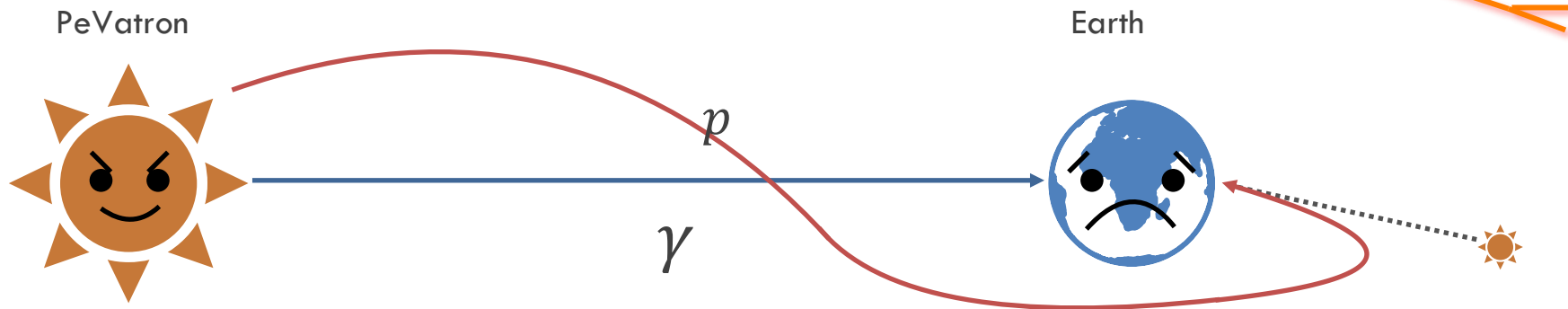
Supervised by Lucio Gibilisco, Ruben Conceição

LIP Summer Internship, 2024

# High-energy gamma-ray detection techniques

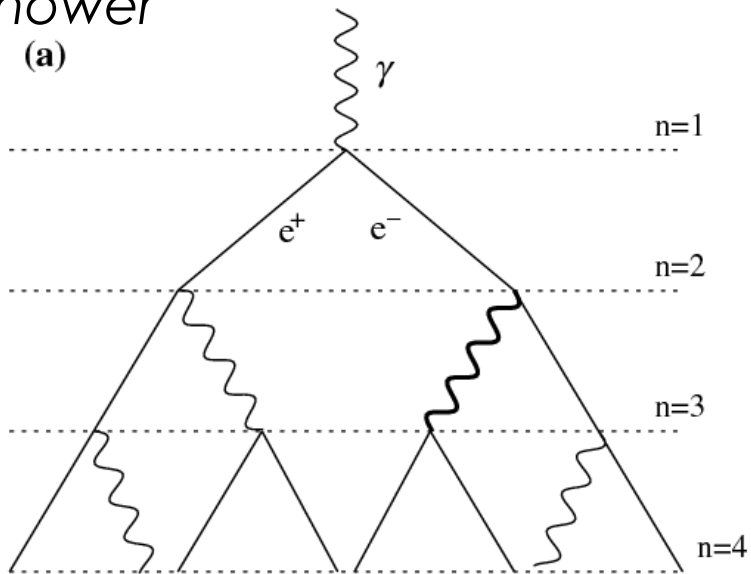


# Gamma Rays vs Cosmic Rays



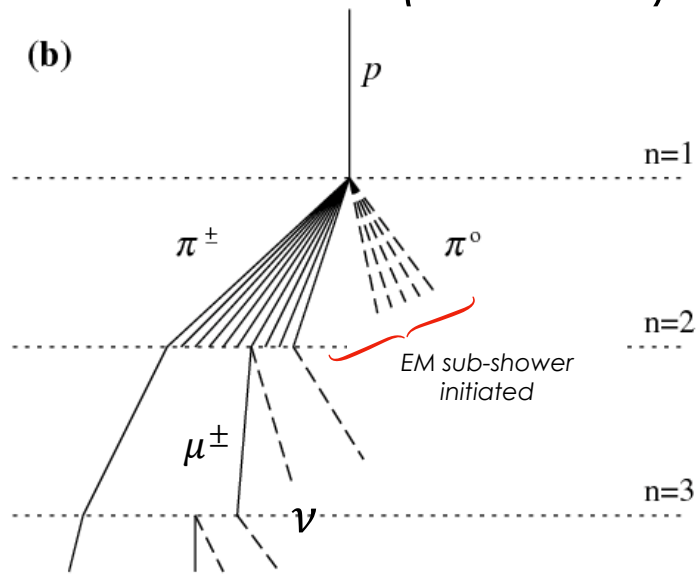
Gamma-initiated (EM) shower

(a)

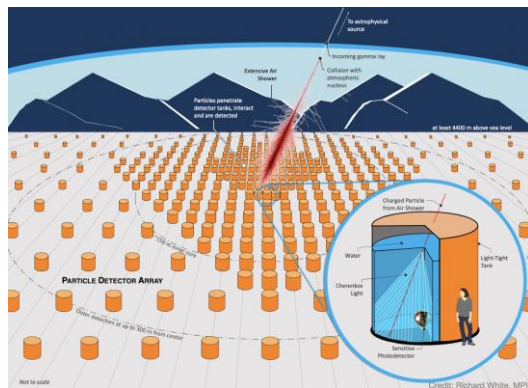


Proton-initiated (hadronic) shower

(b)



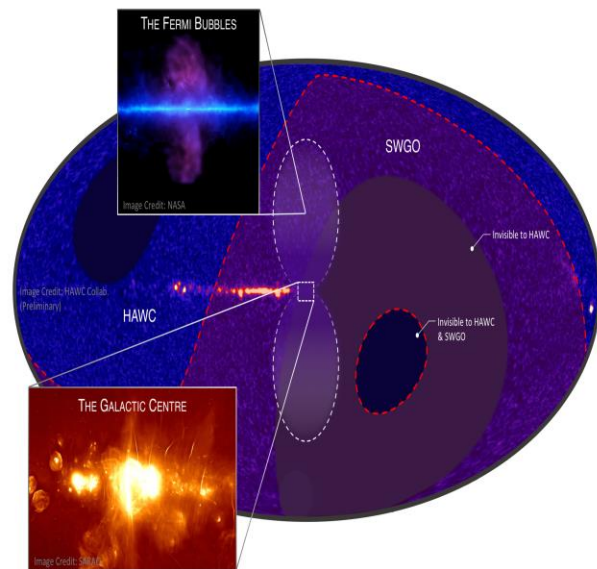
# The Southern Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory



- 15-countries collaboration.
- Next generation gamma-ray observatory currently in R&D phase.
- To be built at high altitude in Atacama Astronomical Park, Chile.
- Large ground array based on Water Cherenkov Detectors.
- Able to observe the galactic center.

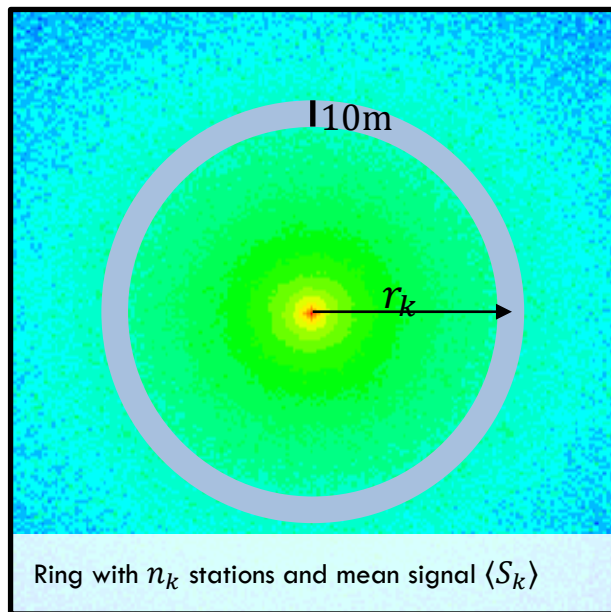
But enormous background to be dealt with!

- Gamma rays buried in hadronic background.
- Excellent gamma/hadron discrimination capabilities needed.
- Muon counting → commonly used strategy, but expensive and with high environmental impact.
- Talks of grouping tanks to save on costs.
- Alternative based on the total signal collected by the WCDs desirable.

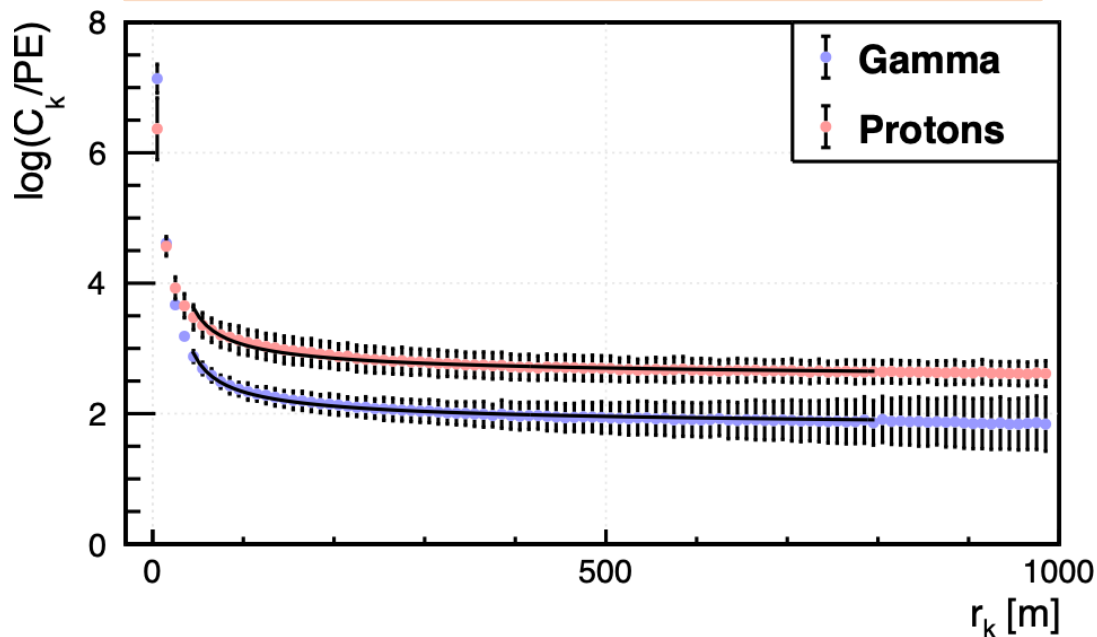


# Exploring the shower footprint - the $C_k$ variable

- Idea: quantifying the complex structure of hadronic showers through the azimuthal asymmetries of their footprint.



$$C_k = \frac{2}{n_k(n_k - 1)} \frac{1}{\langle S_k \rangle} \sum_{i=1}^{n_k-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n_k} (S_{ik} - S_{jk})^2$$



## Toy Montecarlo Model of an Air Shower Observatory

- A Python framework for the emulation of gamma-ray ground array aimed at studying shower variables in a controlled environment.
- Using array layouts designed by the SWGO collaboration and custom layouts.
- Emulating showers injecting known signal distributions (uniform, NKG, ...) into the array.
- Compatible with CORSIKA showers.

```
class Shower:

    def __init__(self, tanks, randomizeCore):

        self.nRings = 30
        self.ringWidth = 10. #[m]
        self.rings = []
        self.init_rings()

        centralTank = random.choice(tanks)
        centralTank : Tank

        self.core_x = 0.0
        self.core_y = 0.0
        #or I can have the core in any random tank
        if randomizeCore:
            self.core_x = centralTank.x
            self.core_y = centralTank.y

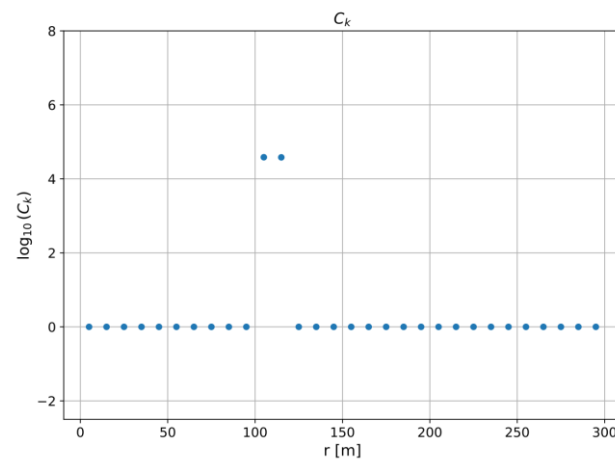
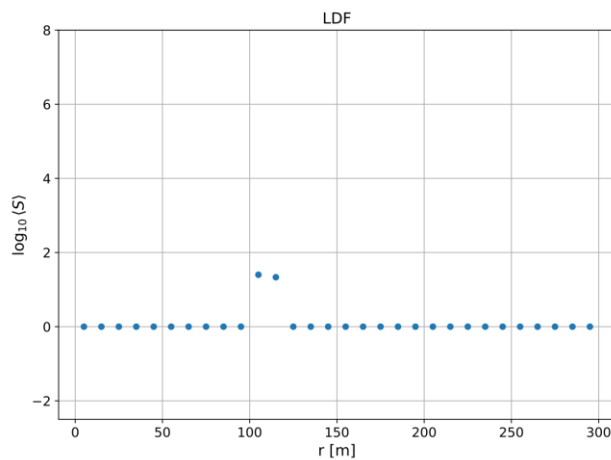
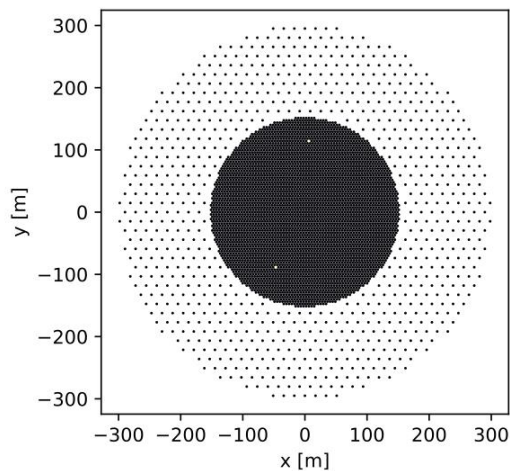
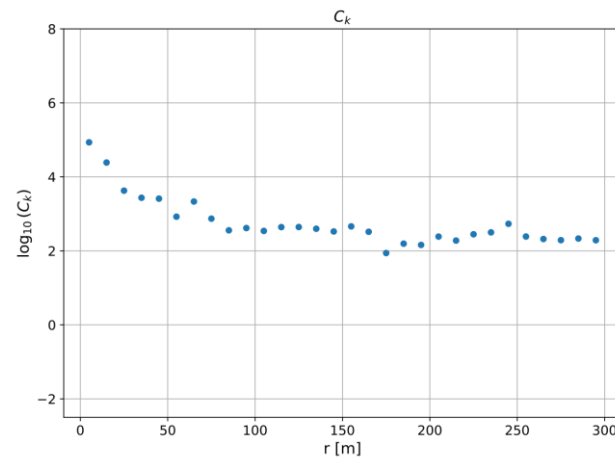
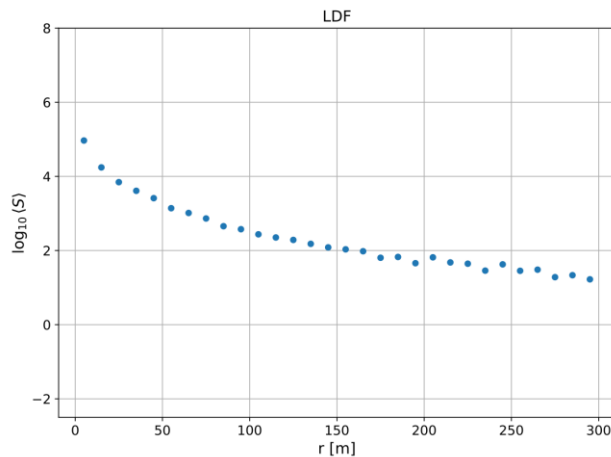
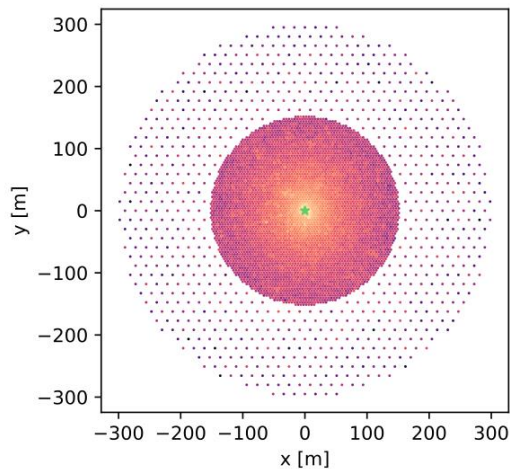
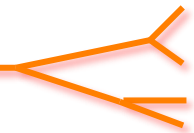
        for tank in tanks:
            tank : Tank #this just to have autocompletion
            tank.find_core_distance(self.core_x, self.core_y)
            tank.find_ring(self.nRings, self.ringWidth)
```

```
obs = Observatory(config_header_file)
shower = Shower(obs.tanks, randomizeCore)

if shower_model == "NKG":
    shower.generate_nkg(obs.tanks)
elif shower_model == "Uniform":
    shower.generate_uniform(obs.tanks)
elif shower_model == "CORSIKA":
    corRead = CorsikaReader(corsika_file, obs.tanks)
    shower.inject_corsika_particles(obs.tanks, corRead.particles)
```

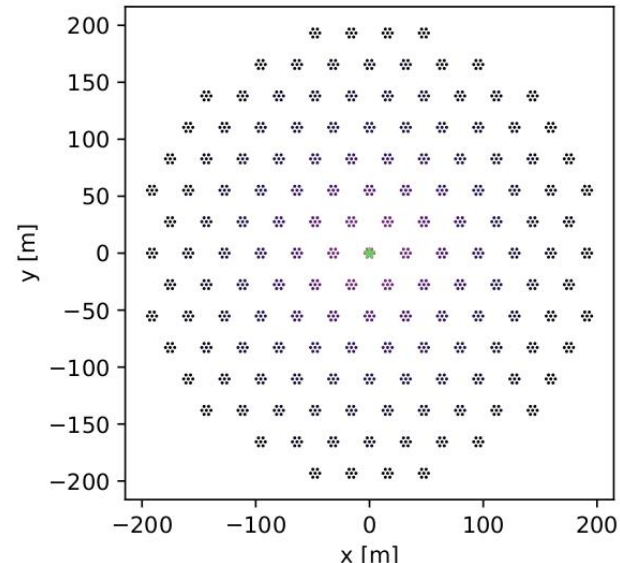
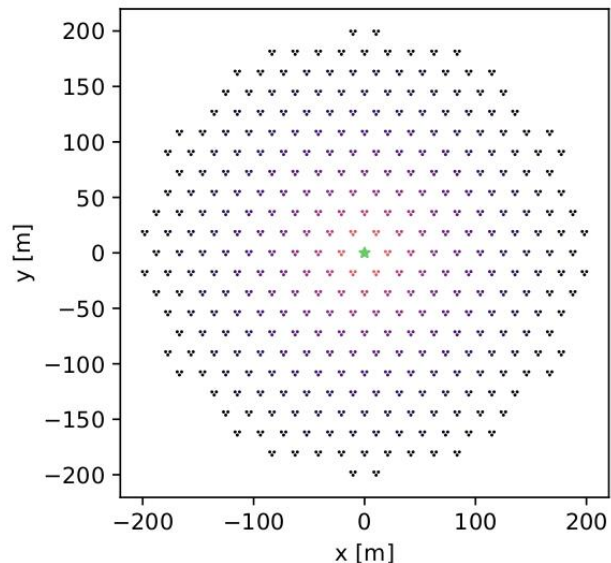
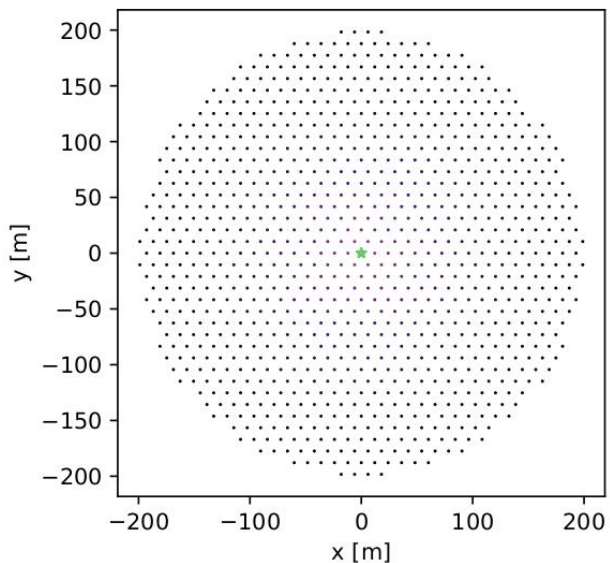
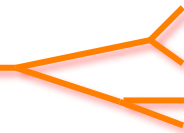
The screenshot shows a graphical user interface for the To.M.M.A.S.O. application. It features a title bar with standard window controls. Below the title bar, there are two dropdown menus: 'Select configuration' and 'Select shower model'. A text label indicates that a CORSIKA file is needed only if the selected shower model is CORSIKA. There is a checkbox for 'Randomize Core'. A text input field is labeled 'Enter Number of Clusters:'. Another dropdown menu is labeled 'Select footprint normalization'. At the bottom, there is a 'Run Program' button.

# To.M.M.A.S.O.



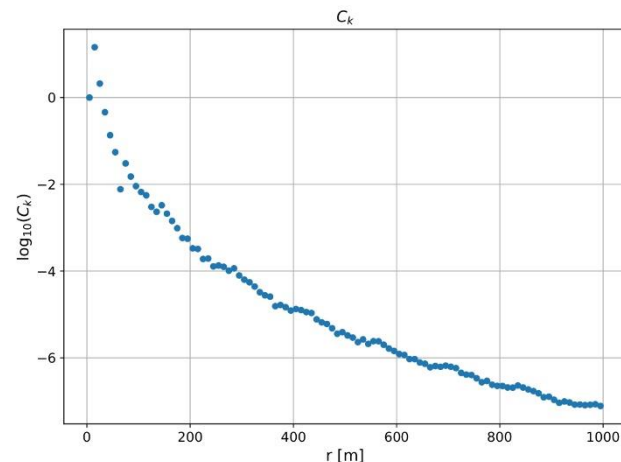
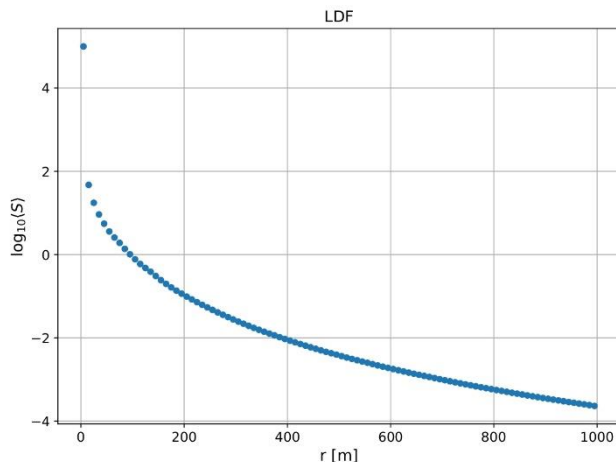
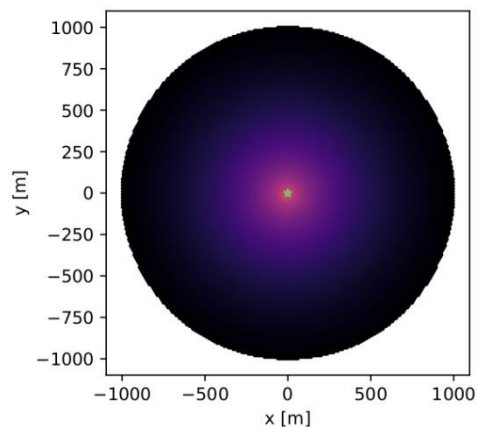


# Clusterization





# Example Simulation

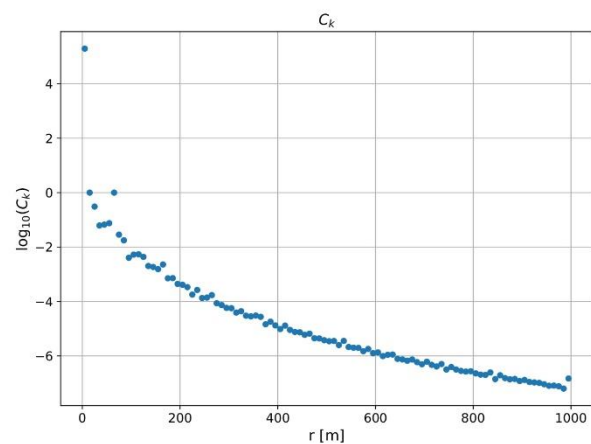
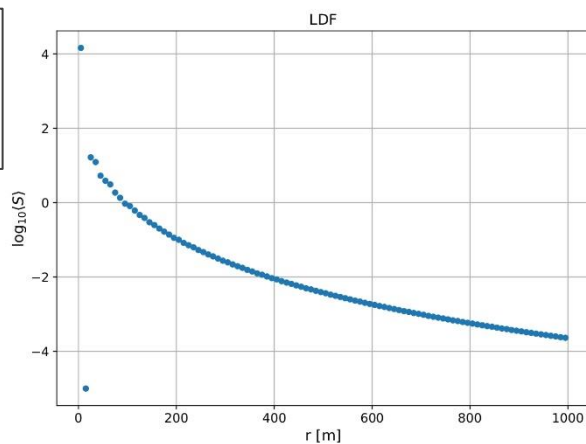
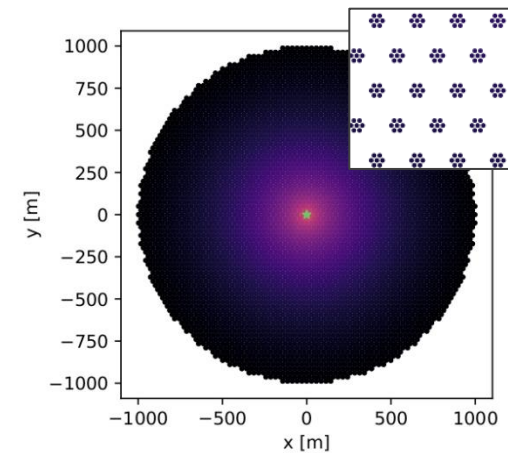
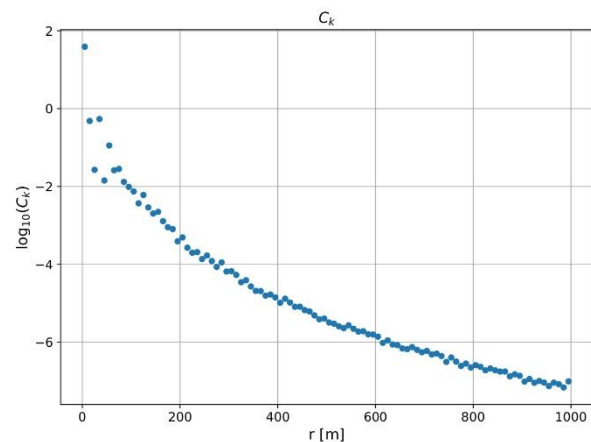
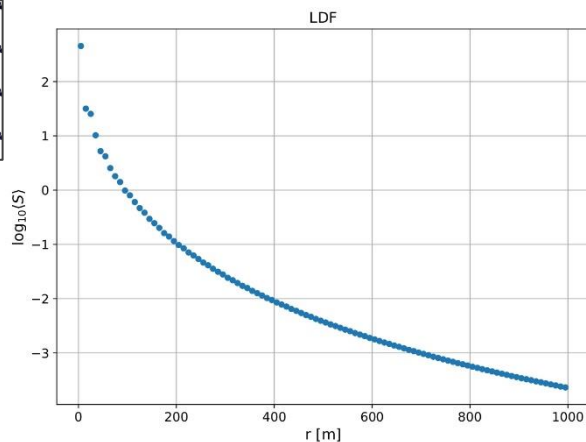
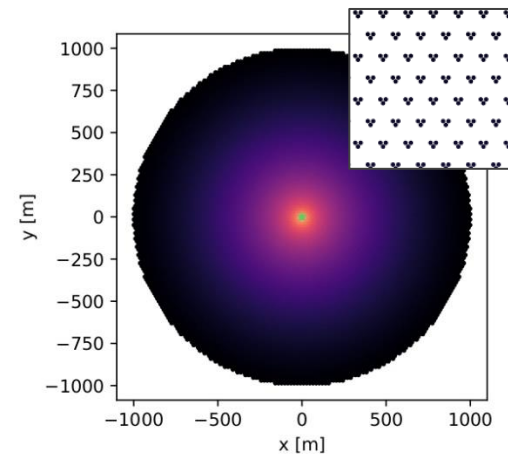
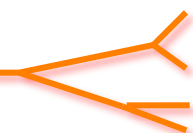


- ◉ Radius: 1 Km
- ◉ Fill Factor: 12.5%
- ◉ Applied Signal: NKG

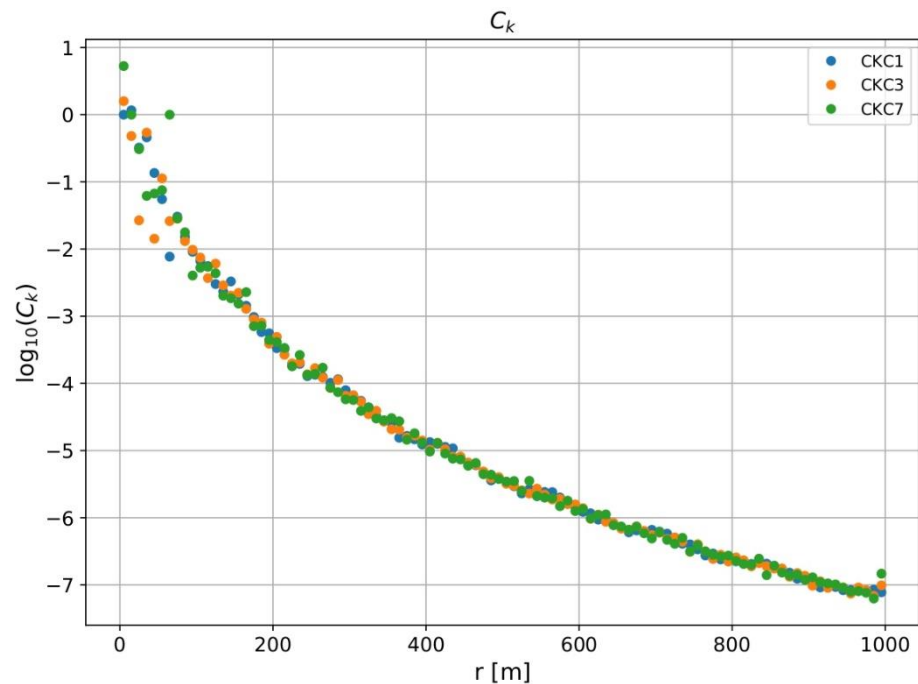
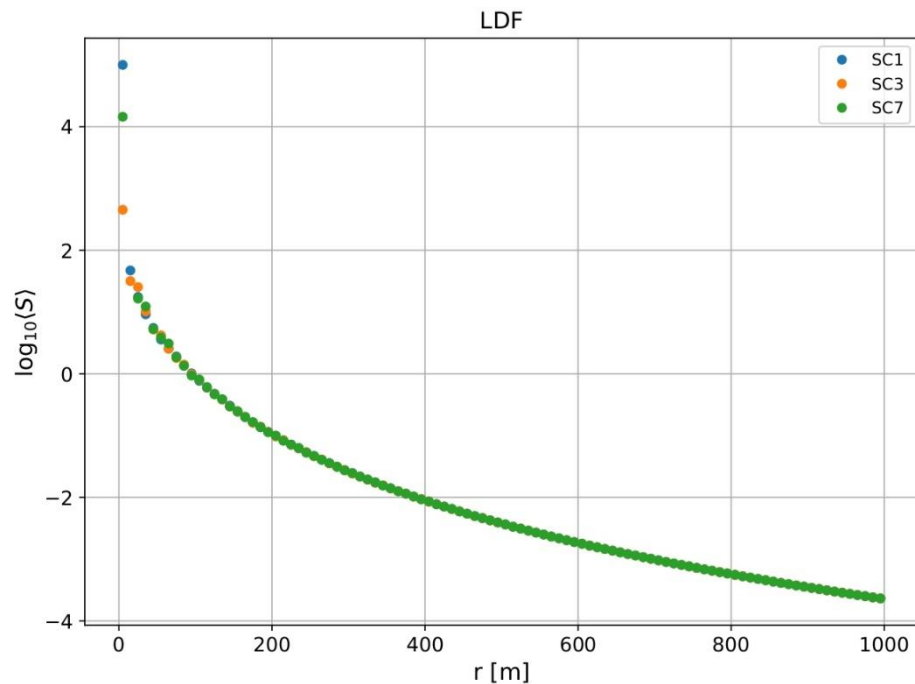
$$S_{\text{tank}} = C \left( \frac{d_{\text{tank}} + 0.01}{r_M} \right)^{s-2} \left( \frac{d_{\text{tank}} + 0.01}{r_M} + 1 \right)^{s-4.5}$$

$$C = 1000, r_M = 100, s = 1$$

# Clusters of 3 and 7

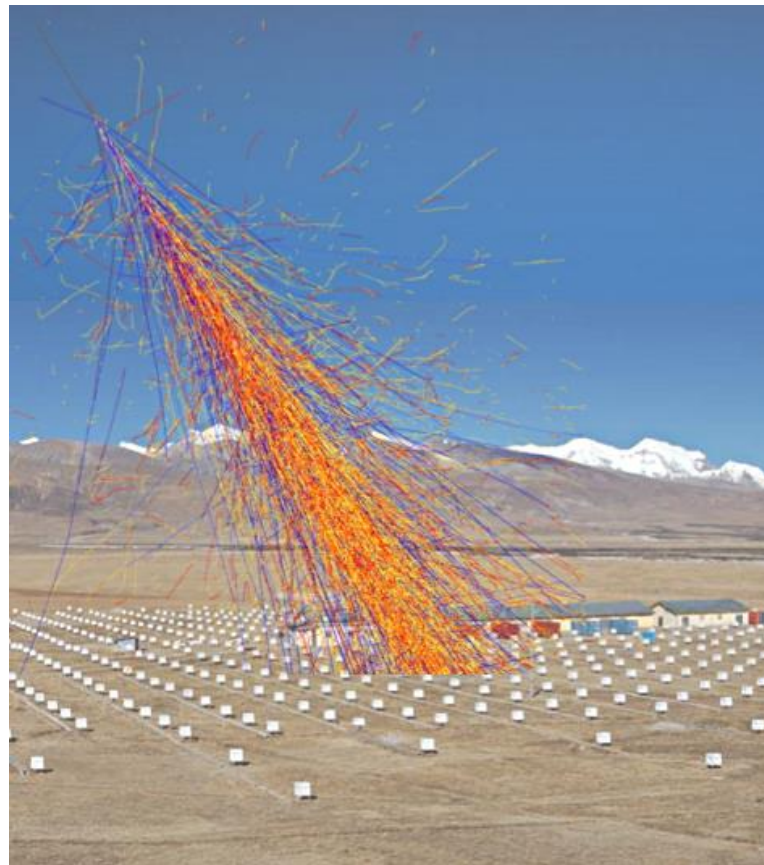


# Comparison



# Conclusions

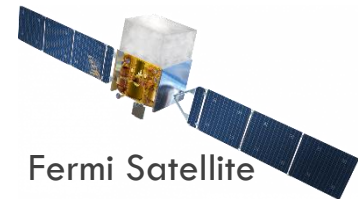
- ◉ SWGO will be the first high altitude large ground array based on Water Cherenkov Detectors in the Southern hemisphere.
- ◉ There's a need for new Gamma/Hadron Discrimination techniques
- ◉ The  $C_k$  variable is a good discriminator between cosmic and gamma rays
- ◉ Clustering the tanks has a negligible impact on the  $C_k$  variable



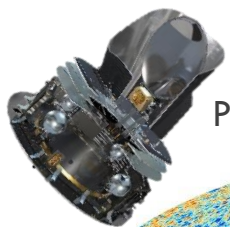
# Backup slides

# Gamma Rays

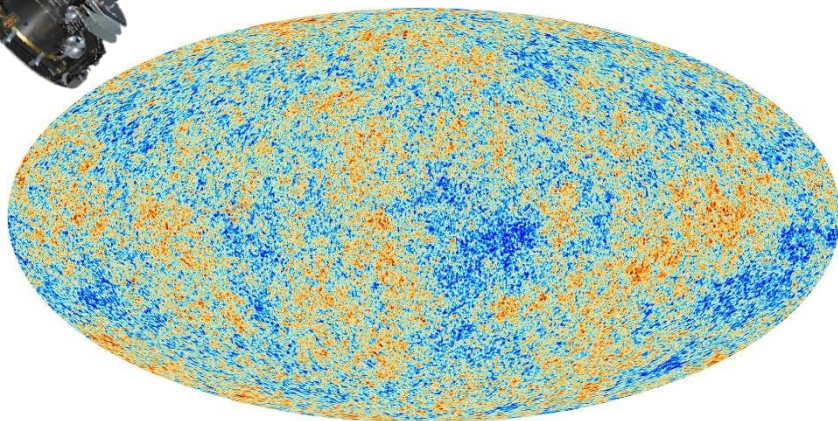
- Universe has sources of charged and uncharged particles (cosmic rays and gamma rays)
- Cosmic rays are predominant and form background cosmic radiation
- Gamma rays travel in a straight line (don't interact with magnetic fields)



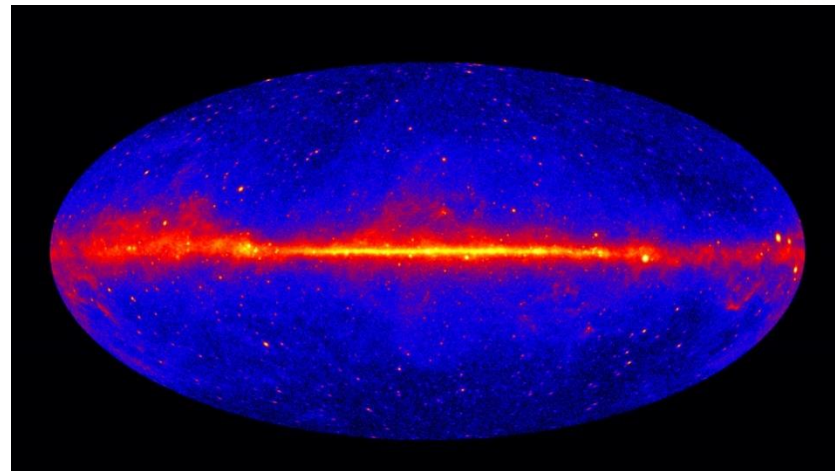
Fermi Satellite



Planck Satellite



Cosmic microwave background sky map



Gamma ray sky map

Sky maps looking at diferente wave lenghts

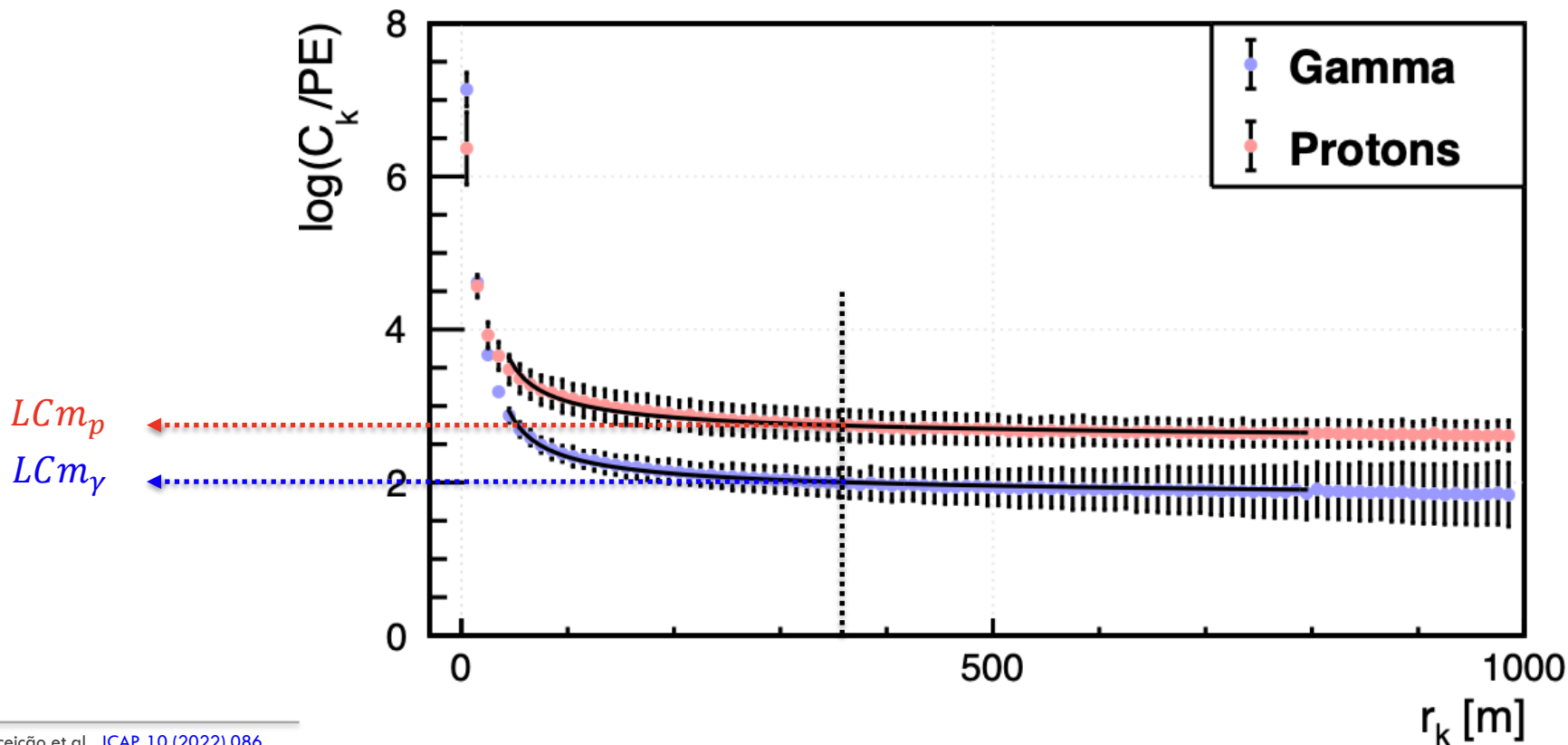


# $LCm$ - a high-resolution gamma/hadron discriminator

$$\log(C_k) = a + \frac{b}{\log\left(\frac{r_k}{40m}\right) + 1}$$

$$LCm \equiv \log(C_k)|_{r_k=r_m}$$

$$r_m = 360m$$



# $LCm$ - a high-resolution gamma/hadron discriminator

