On the origin of the α -distribution Doing particle physics with Cosmic Rays

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¹Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas

²Pierre Auger Observatory

September 4, 2018





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Figure: Cosmic ray energy spectrum

September 4, 2018

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- A proton or heavy nuclei (e.g. **Fe** nucleus) is a **primary**, initiating the chain reaction
- The particle shower has eletromagnetic (γ , e^- , e^+ , π^0 ,...) and hadronic components (p,n, π^+ , π^- , μ^+ , μ^- ,...)

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 - **High-Energy interactions**: $E \approx 10^{10} \text{ GeV} \implies \sqrt{s} \approx 130$ $\text{TeV} \approx 10 \times \sqrt{s}_{\text{LHC}};$
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Indirect study of **UHECR** through:

- Measurements of the shower's content and shower reconstruction Pierre Auger Observatory
- Monte Carlo simulations Hadronic Interaction Models (HM)

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- 4 Fluorescence Detectors (FD), each containing 6 fluorescence telescopes

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(a) Surface detector



(b) Fluorescence detetor

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 - Form at any stage of the showers development
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We still don't know the primary \implies shower reconstruction through indirect methods:

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- HM that simulate ultra-high energy interactions, based on lower energy events - known physics - such as the ones from LHC



Figure: Muon detection

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Figure: Correlation between N_{μ} and $\alpha_1 \longrightarrow \alpha_2 \longrightarrow \alpha_2$

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 α distribution

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Both simulated about 100000 showers, with $E_{\text{beam}} = 10^{10}$ GeV, producing the following α -distributions (note the different slopes for the α 's tail)

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Figure: α -distribution for both models

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Figure: Contribution of α_{type} to α

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Figure: Contribution of α_{type} to α

All α_{type} s contributed to the tail. Hence, α tail fluctuations DO NOT depend on the particle's type.

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Accounting for the fraction of energy carried by charged pions, Toy model's α , we successfully obtained the desired α tail structure. The α 's distribution tail is shaped by the pions energy spectrum.

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$\alpha{\rm 's}$ distribution tail is sensible to changes in the forward region of the pions energy spectrum

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Letting E_p and Q give the ES of EPOS-LHC and QGSJET II-04, we applied the transformation:

$$T(\varepsilon) = E_{p} + \varepsilon \times (Q - E_{p})$$

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What we expect:

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Figure: α vs ε

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Figure: α vs ε

Changing the forward region is enough to reproduce QGSJET II-04's α tail structure form the EPOS-LHC one. The tail of the α -distribution is only sensible changes in this region of the pions ES

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 α distribution

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Conclusions

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• Successfully determined the origin of the tail structure of the α -distribution

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- ${\, \bullet \,}$ Successfully determined the origin of the tail structure of the $\alpha\mbox{-distribution}$
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- Findings soon to be reported as a paper

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