

Cosmic Rays

The grandeur of the inferences*



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paraskoundal.com

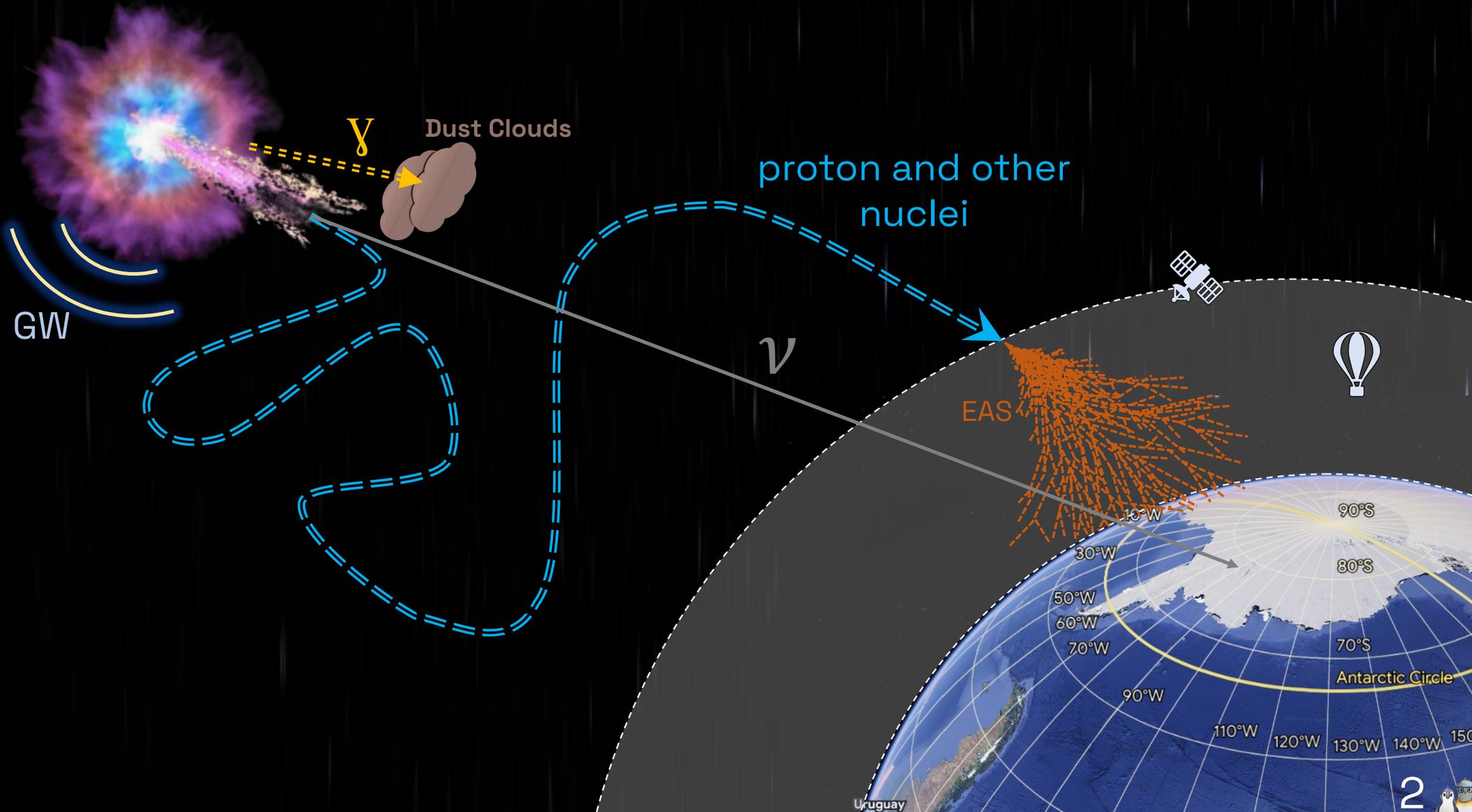
Bartol Research Institute, University of Delaware

  /ParasKoundal

Created in Collaboration with AI



* = Subtitle borrowed from Piera L. Ghia



GW

γ

Dust Clouds

proton and other nuclei

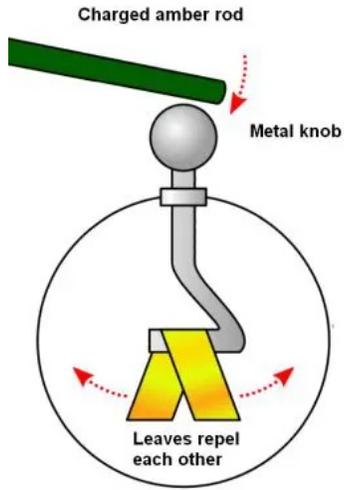
ν

EAS

Antarctic Circle

A century of Cosmic Rays

Explaining Electrical Discharge @ Gold-Foil



Charles-Augustin de Coulomb



Sir William Crookes



Joseph John Thomson



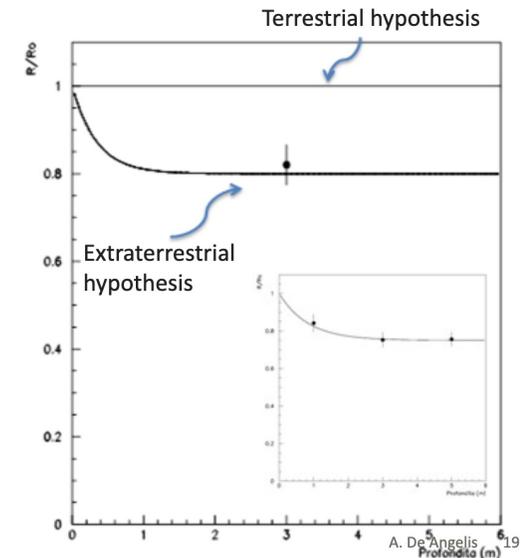
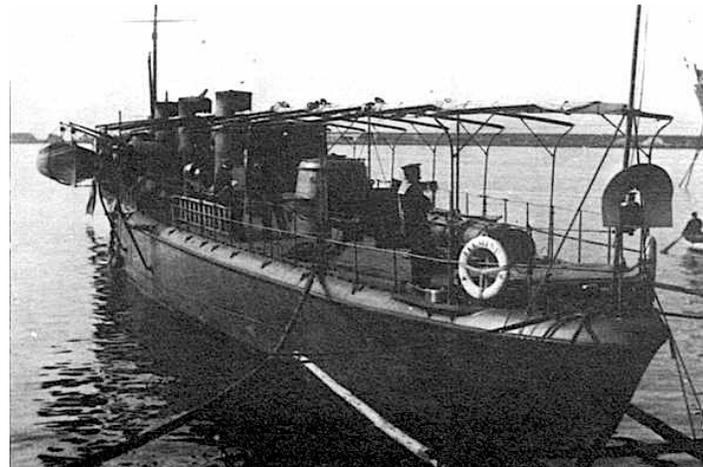
Julius Elster (left) and Hans Geitel

Testing Expectations – Pacini : The Explorer



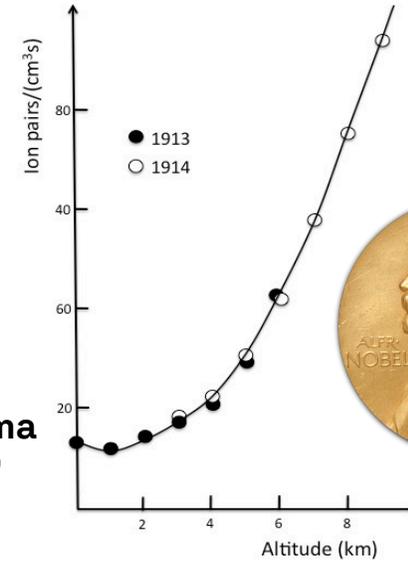
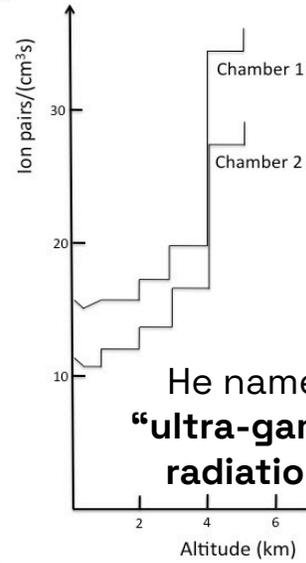
Domenico Pacini

1910

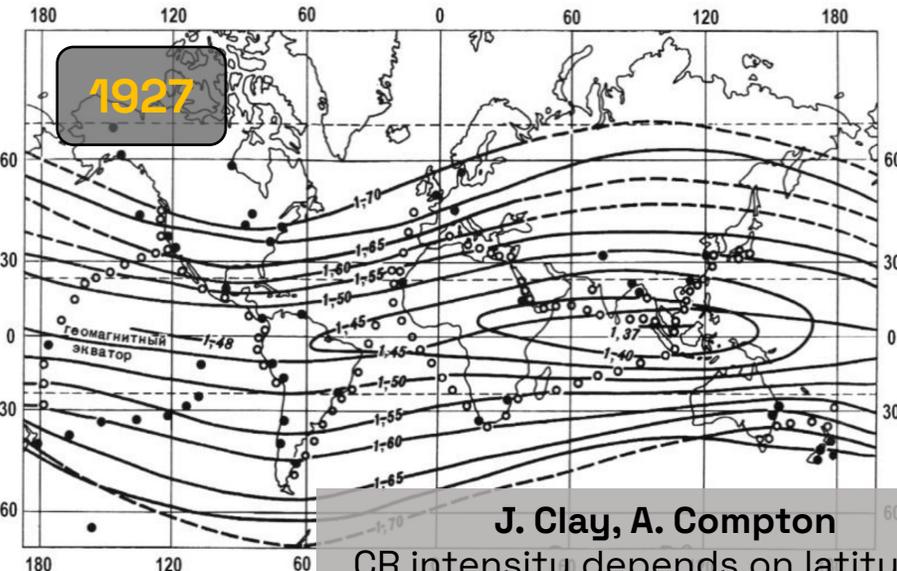
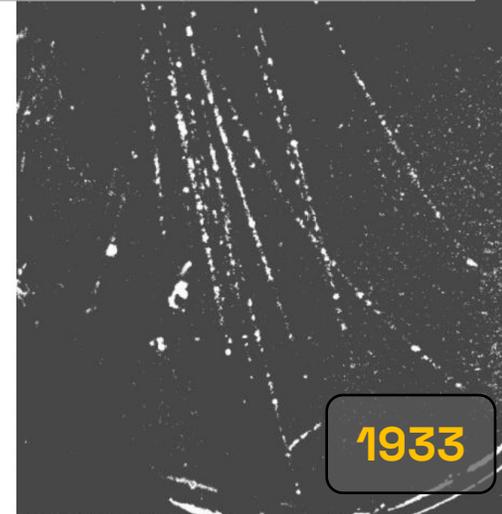


Around the World

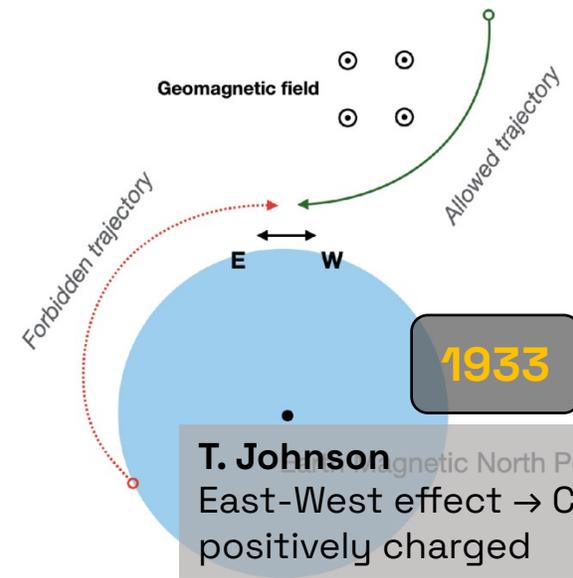
Victor F. Hess



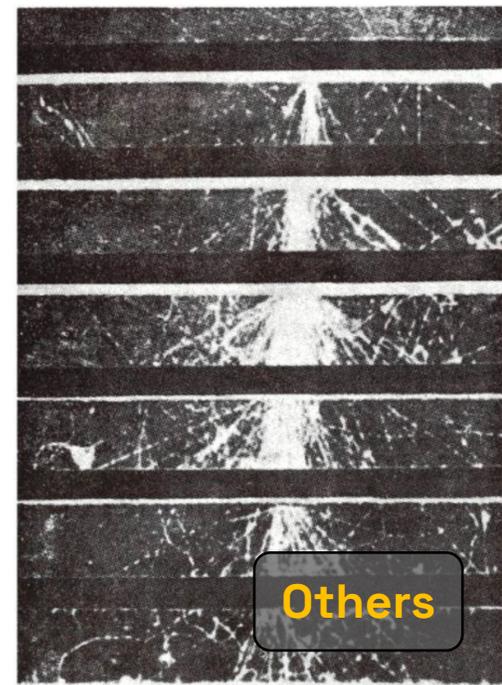
Blackett and Occhialini
CR shower in Wilson's chamber inside a strong magnetic field



J. Clay, A. Compton
CR intensity depends on latitude & follows geomagnetic field lines



T. Johnson
East-West effect → CRs are positively charged



Air Showers

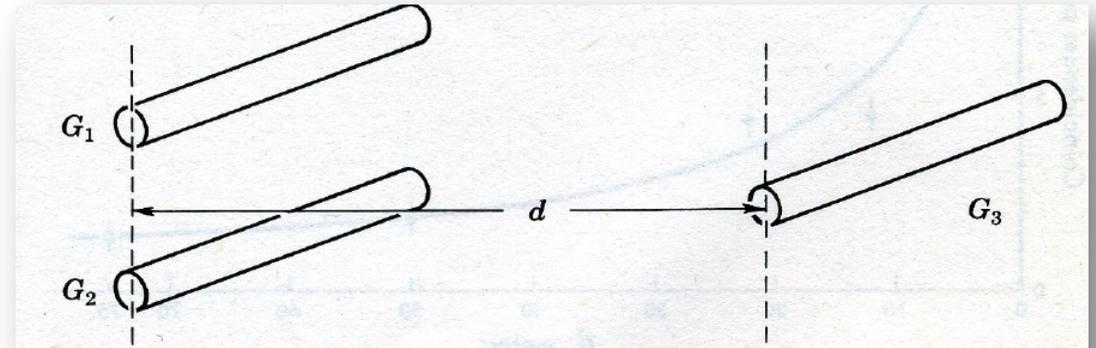
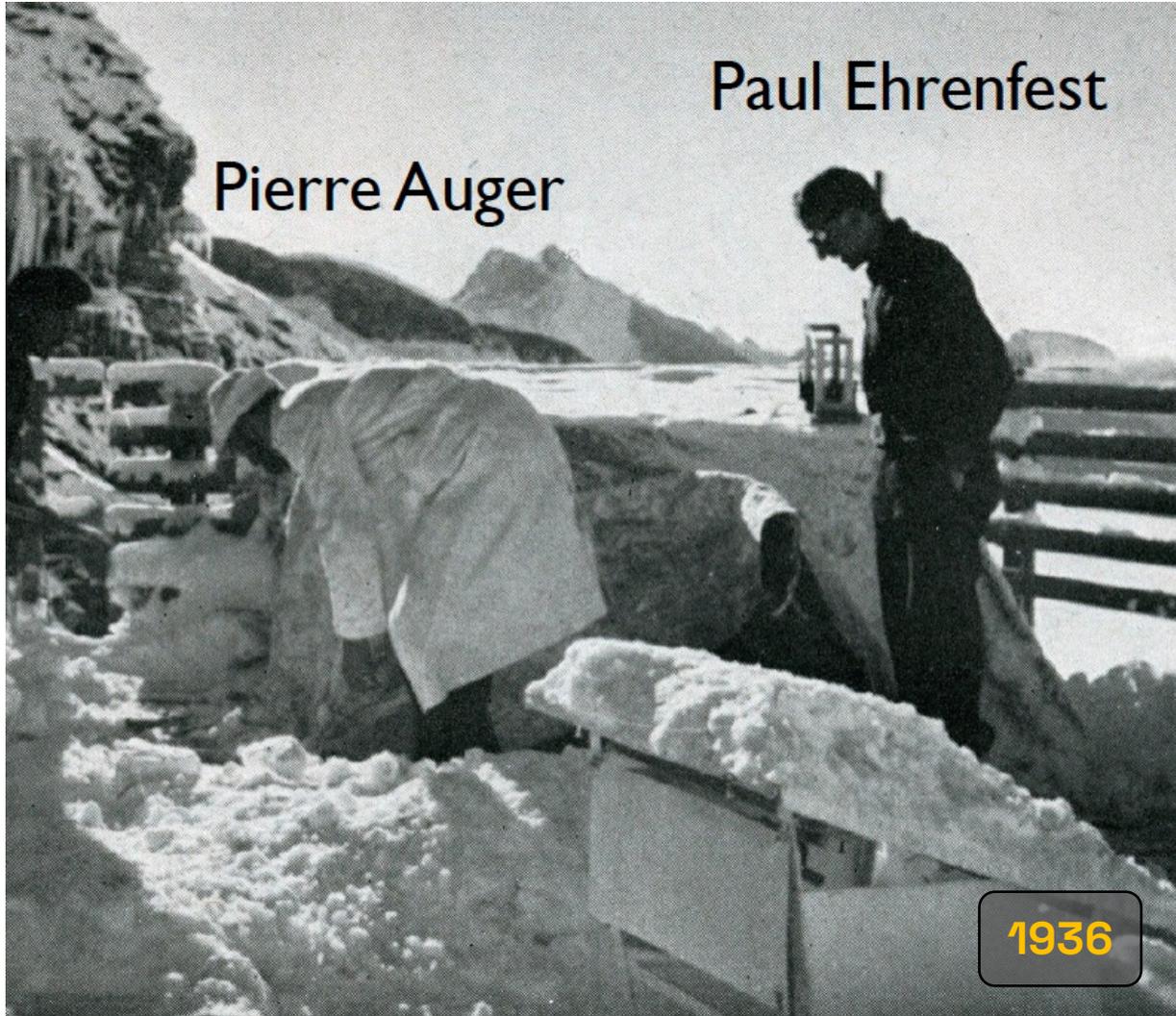


Fig. 12-1 Air-shower experiments by Auger and his collaborators in 1938 were made with the counter arrangement shown here. Counters G_1 and G_2 were placed one above the other, with their axes 22 cm apart. The third counter G_3 was moved horizontally to various distances d ranging from 15 centimeters to 75 meters.

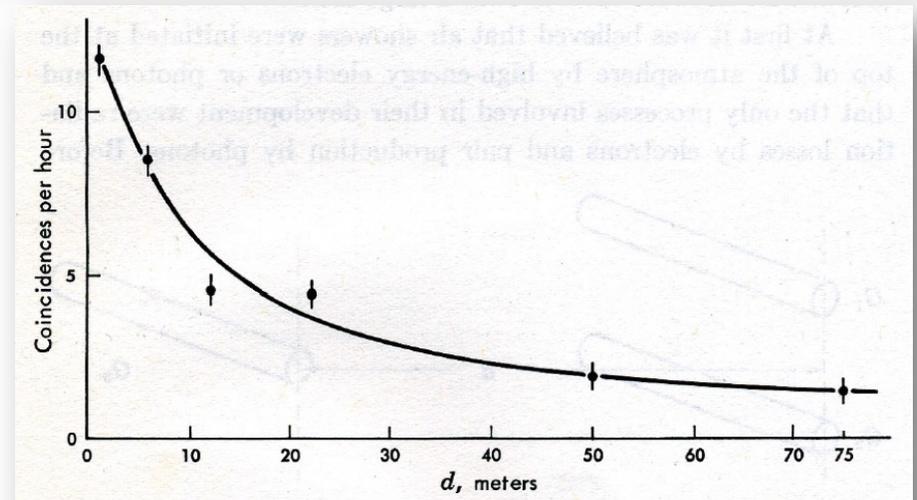
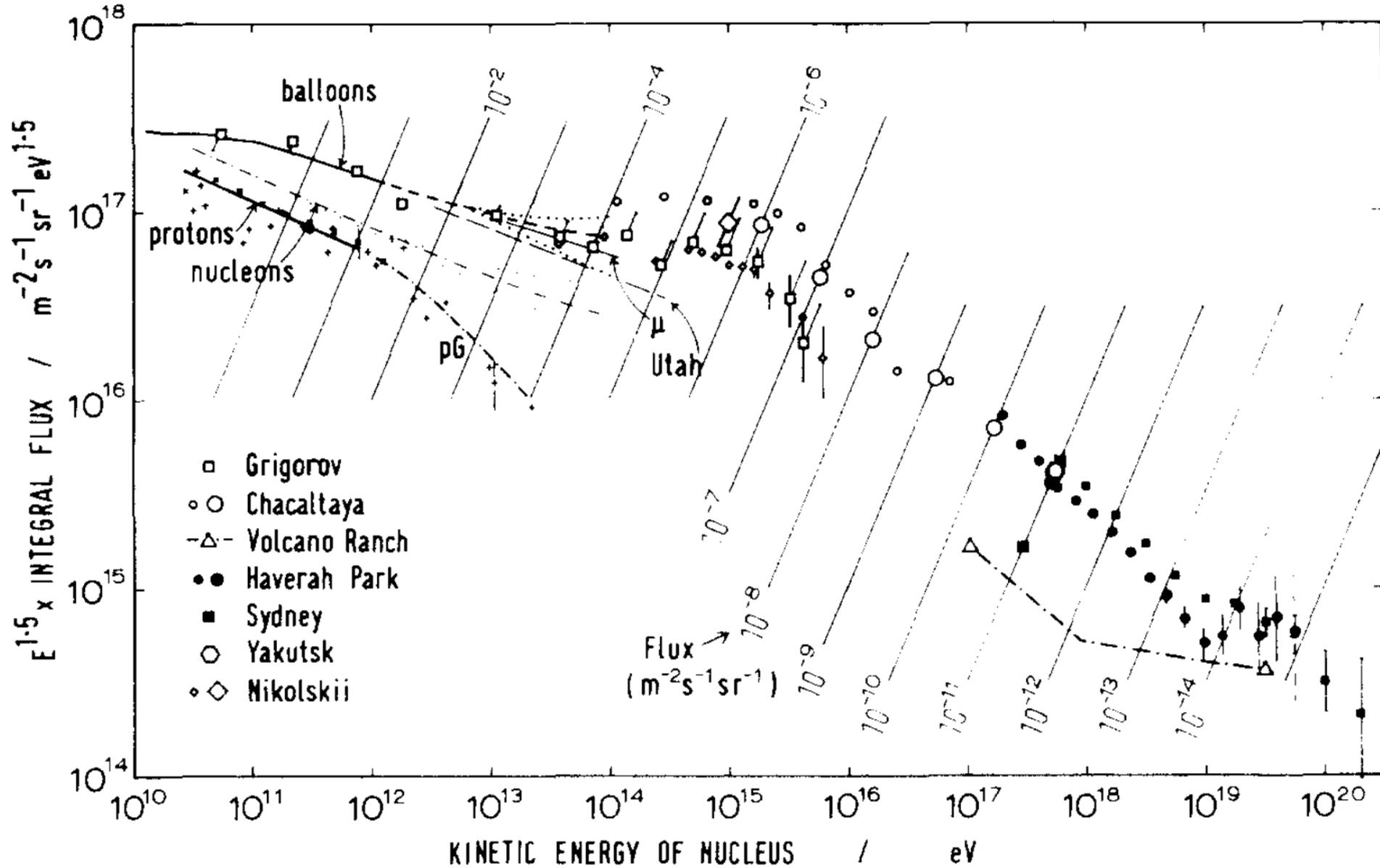


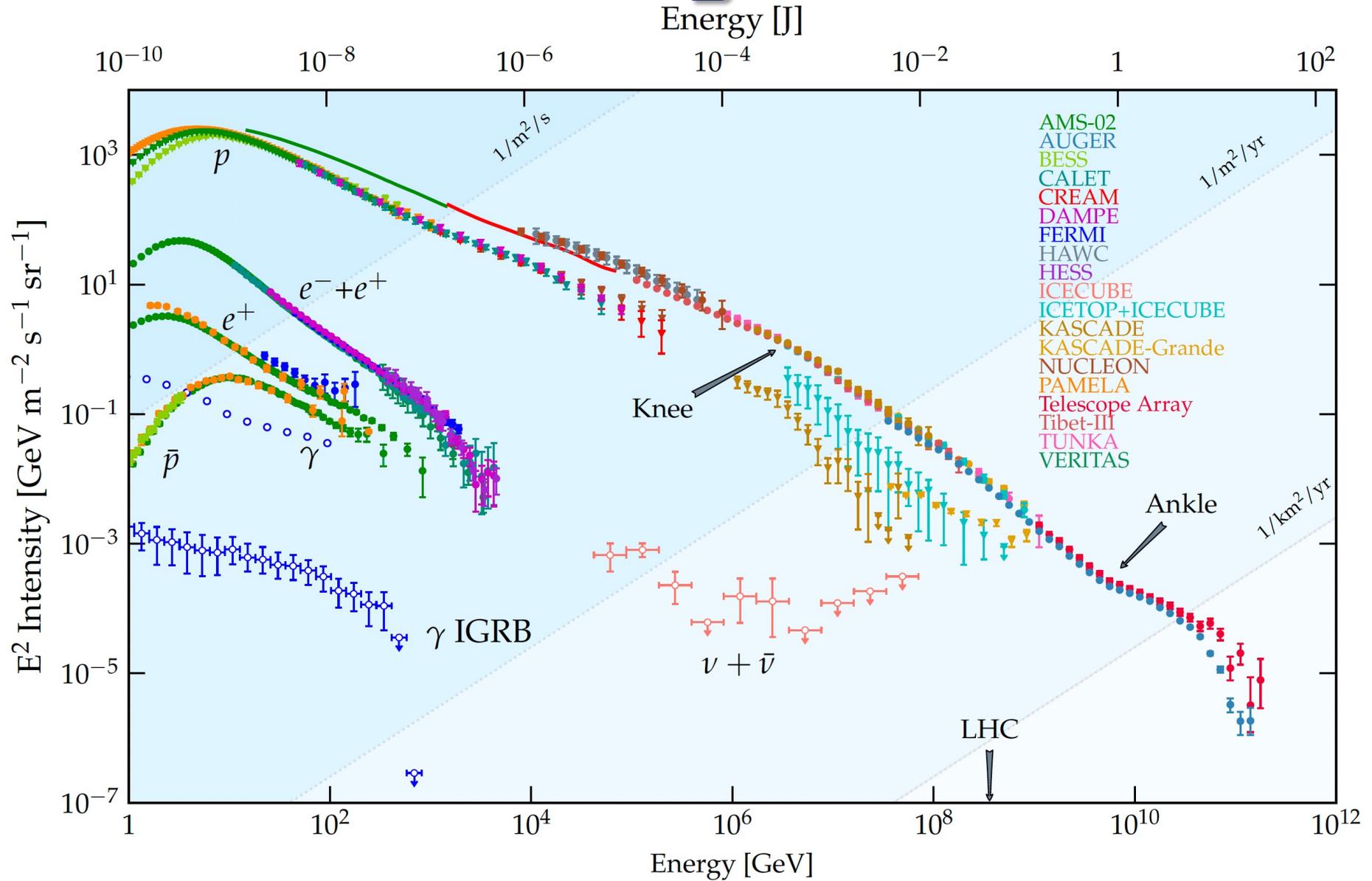
Fig. 12-2 Air-shower data obtained by Auger with the counter arrangement shown in Fig. 12-1. The horizontal scale gives the horizontal distance d between counter G_3 and the pair of counters G_1 and G_2 ; the vertical scale, the number of coincidences per hour. (From a paper in *Le Journal de Physique et Le Radium*, vol. 10, p. 39, 1939.)

Understanding till 1970s

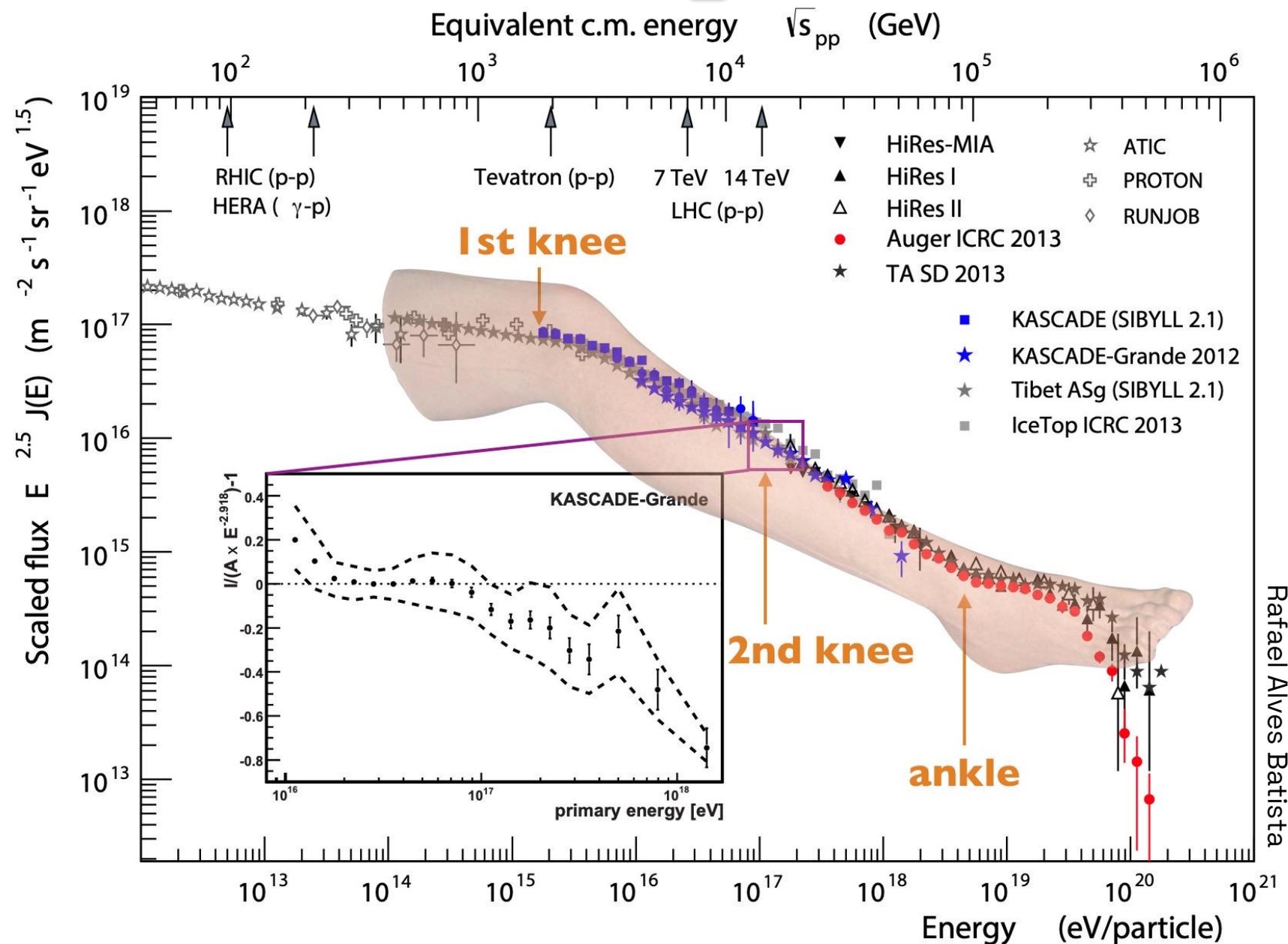


[doi.org/10.1016/0370-1573\(75\)90045-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0370-1573(75)90045-9)

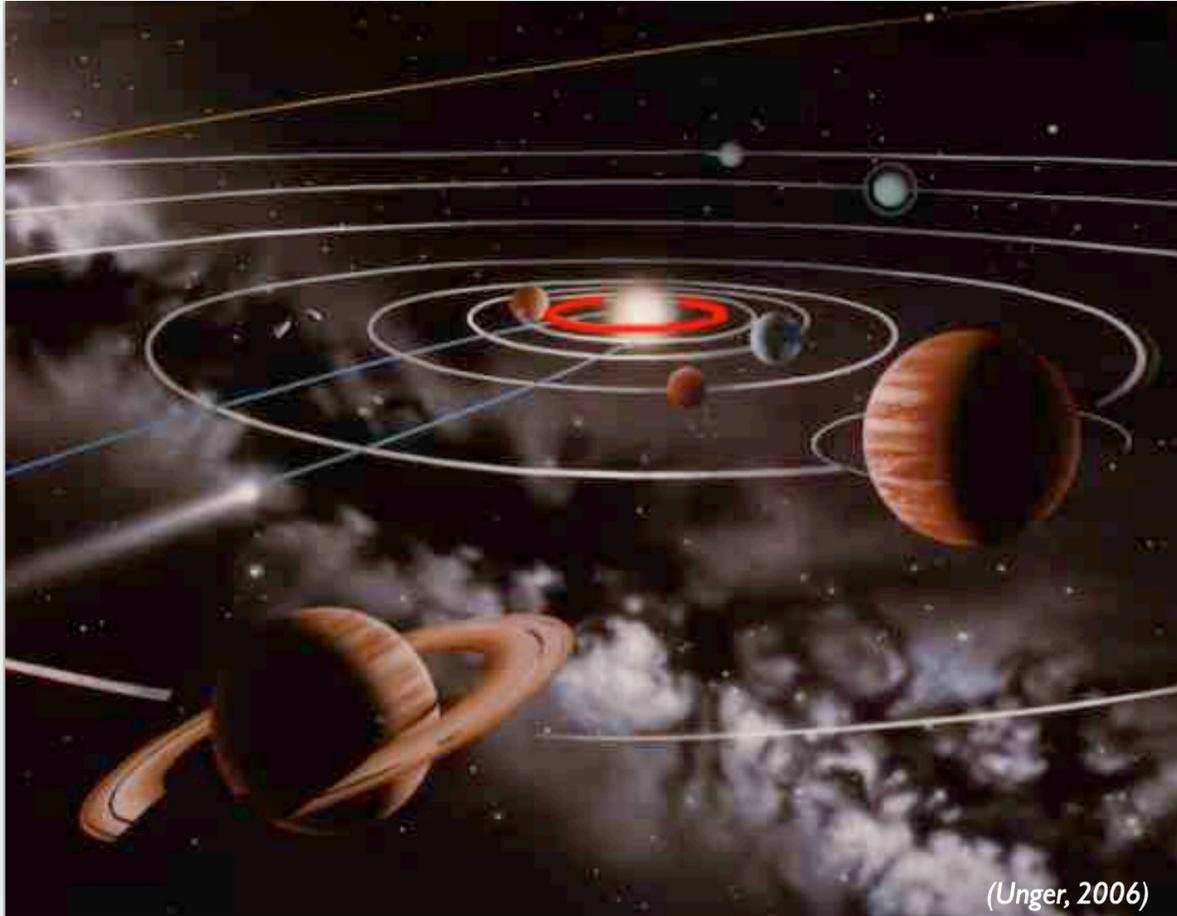
Current Understanding



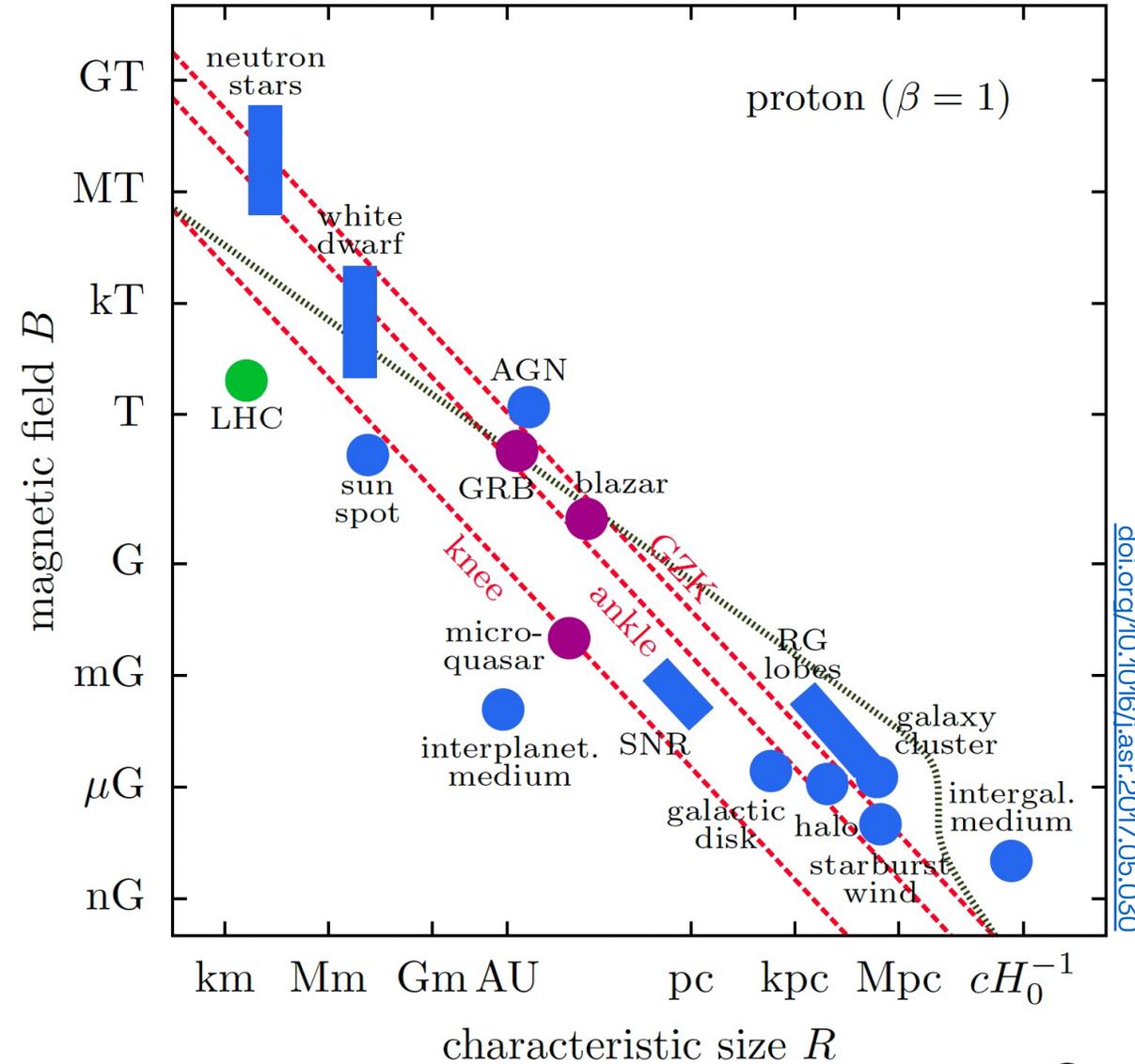
Current Understanding



Energy Budget

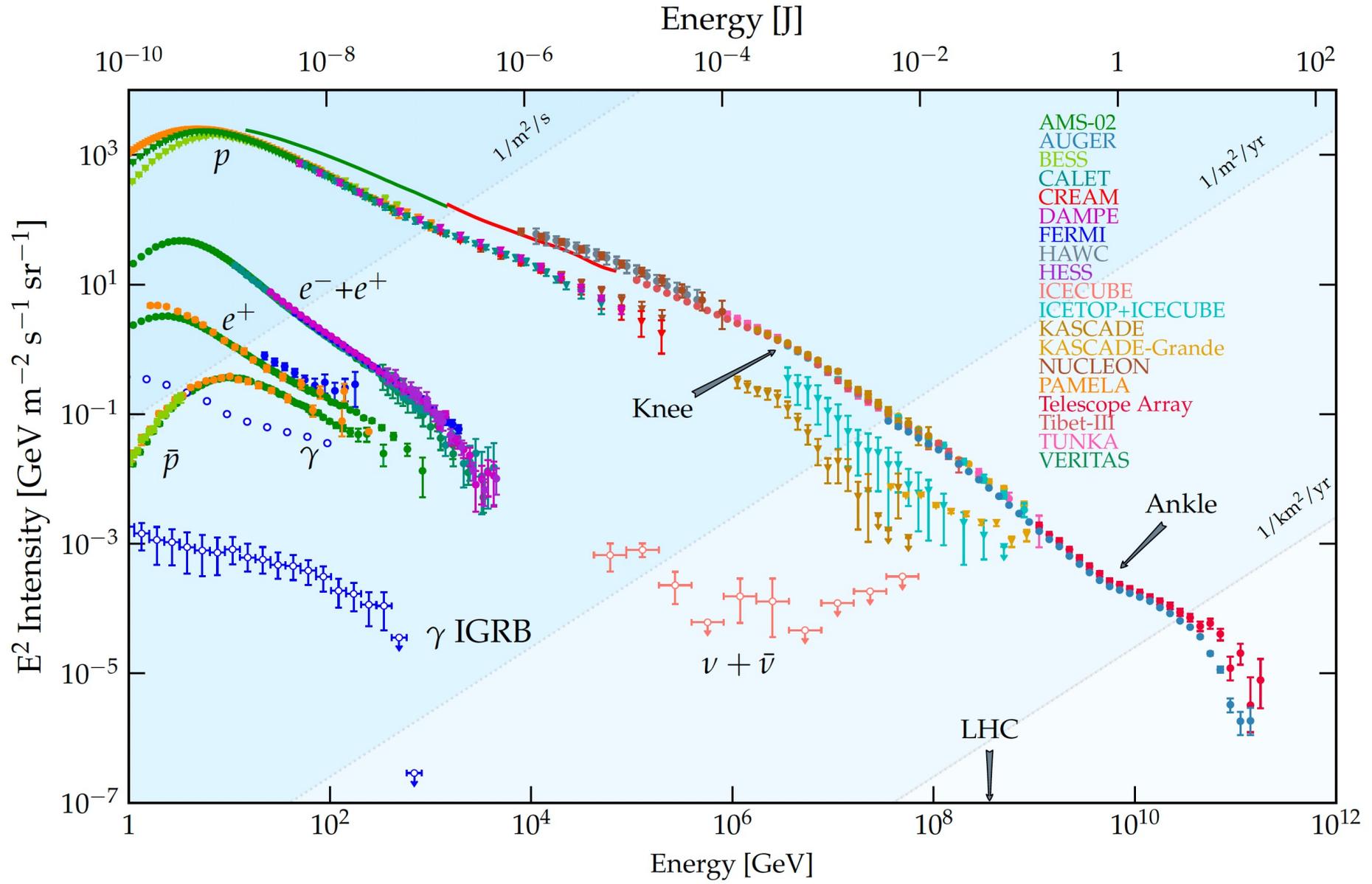


Need Mercury-orbit-sized accelerator to reach 10^{20} eV using LHC tech.

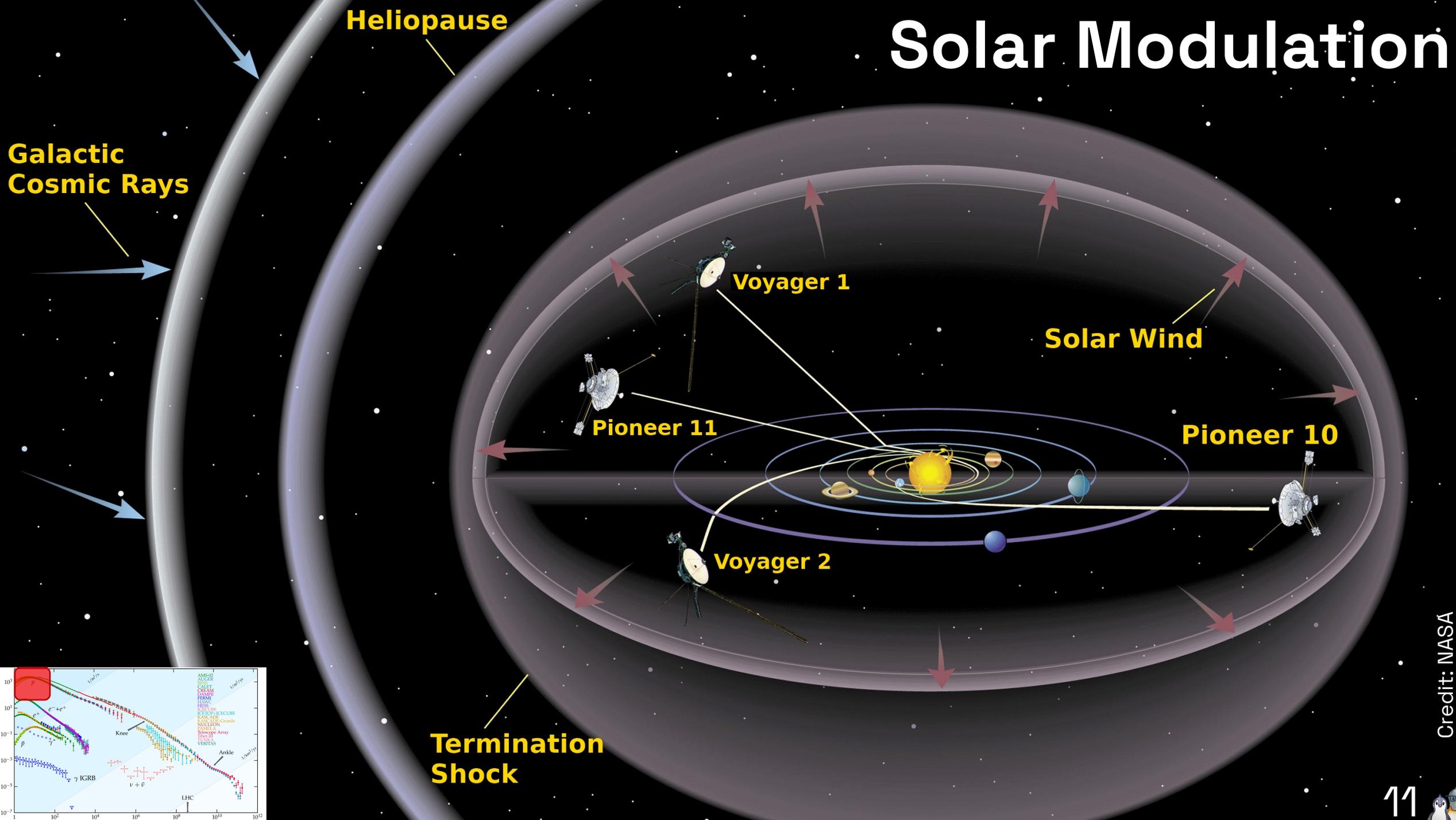


doi.org/10.1016/j.asr.2017.05.030

CR Spectrum



Solar Modulation



Galactic Cosmic Rays

Heliopause

Solar Wind

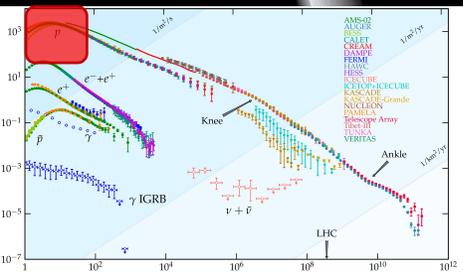
Pioneer 11

Voyager 1

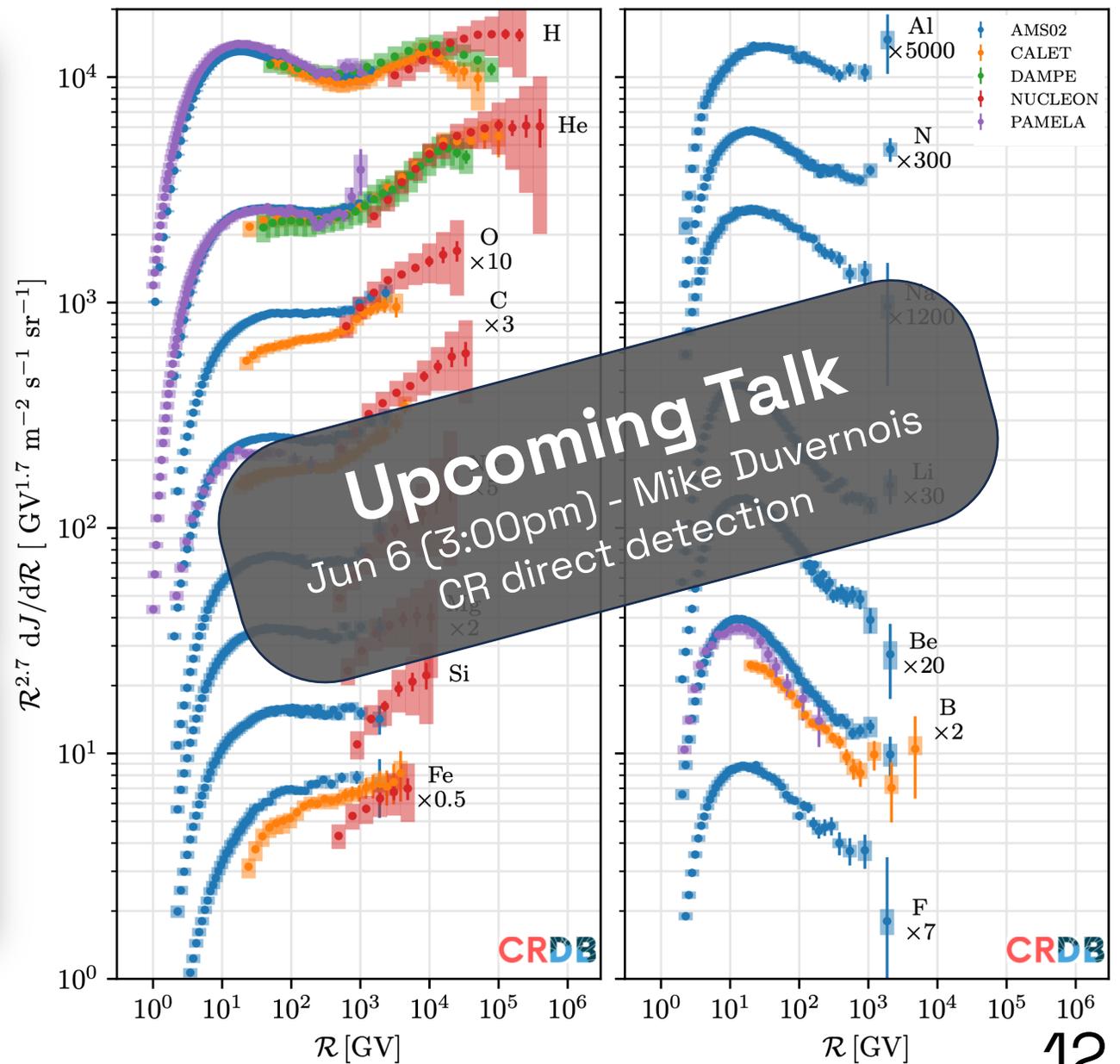
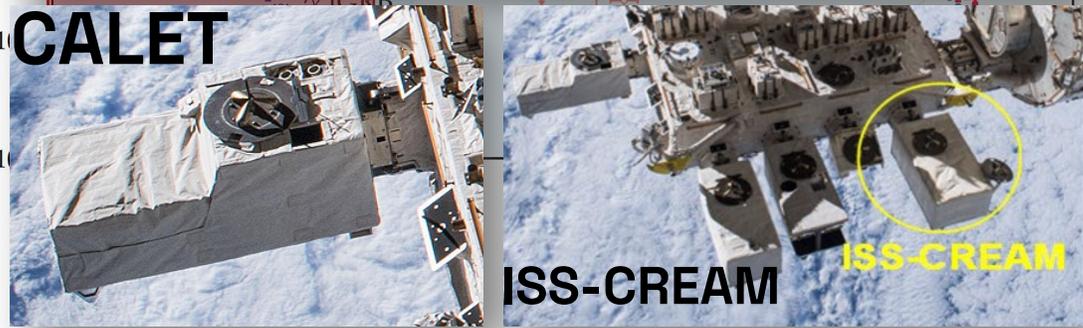
Pioneer 10

Voyager 2

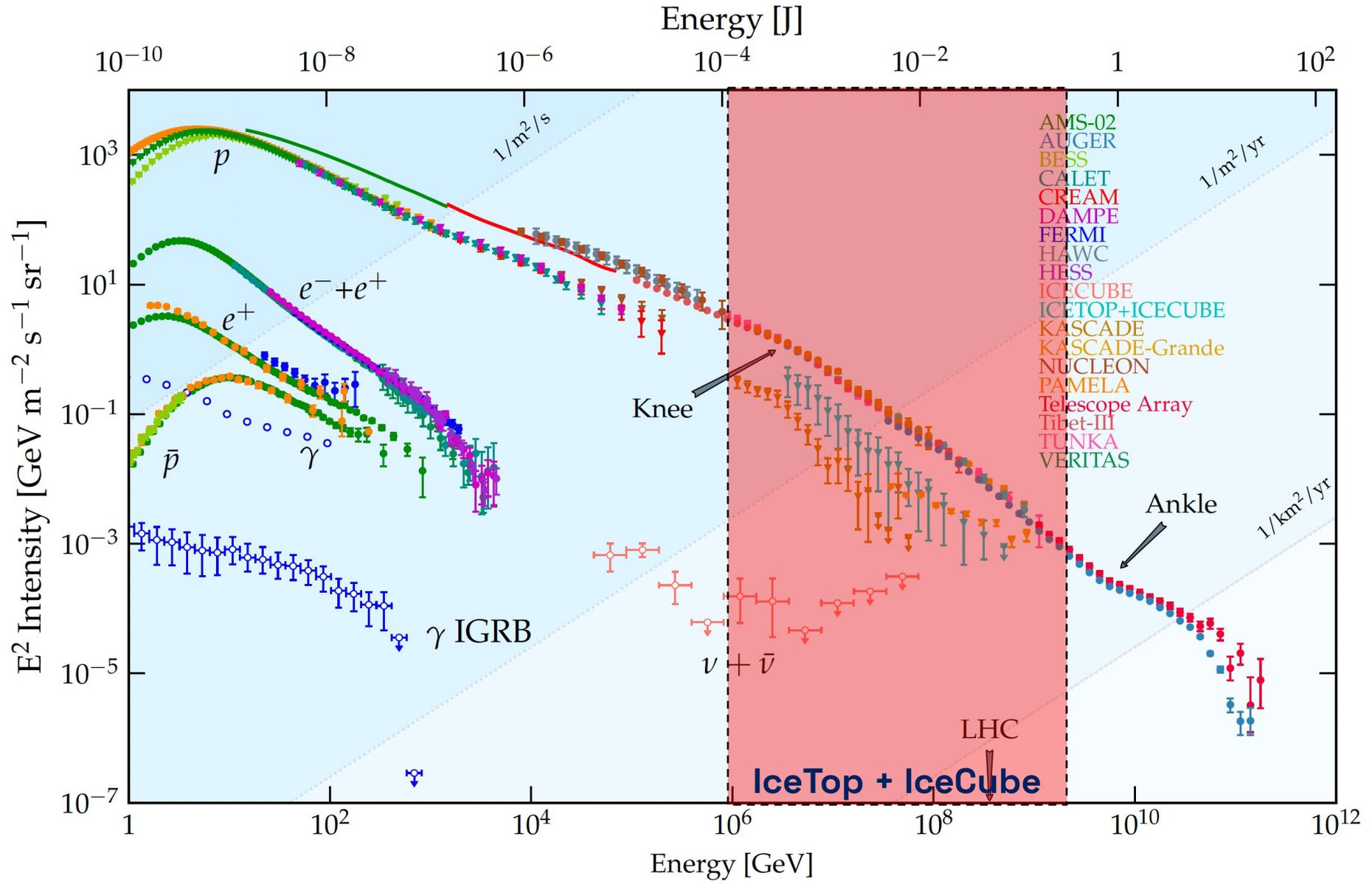
Termination Shock



Direct Detection @ Edge of Atmosphere



CR Spectrum

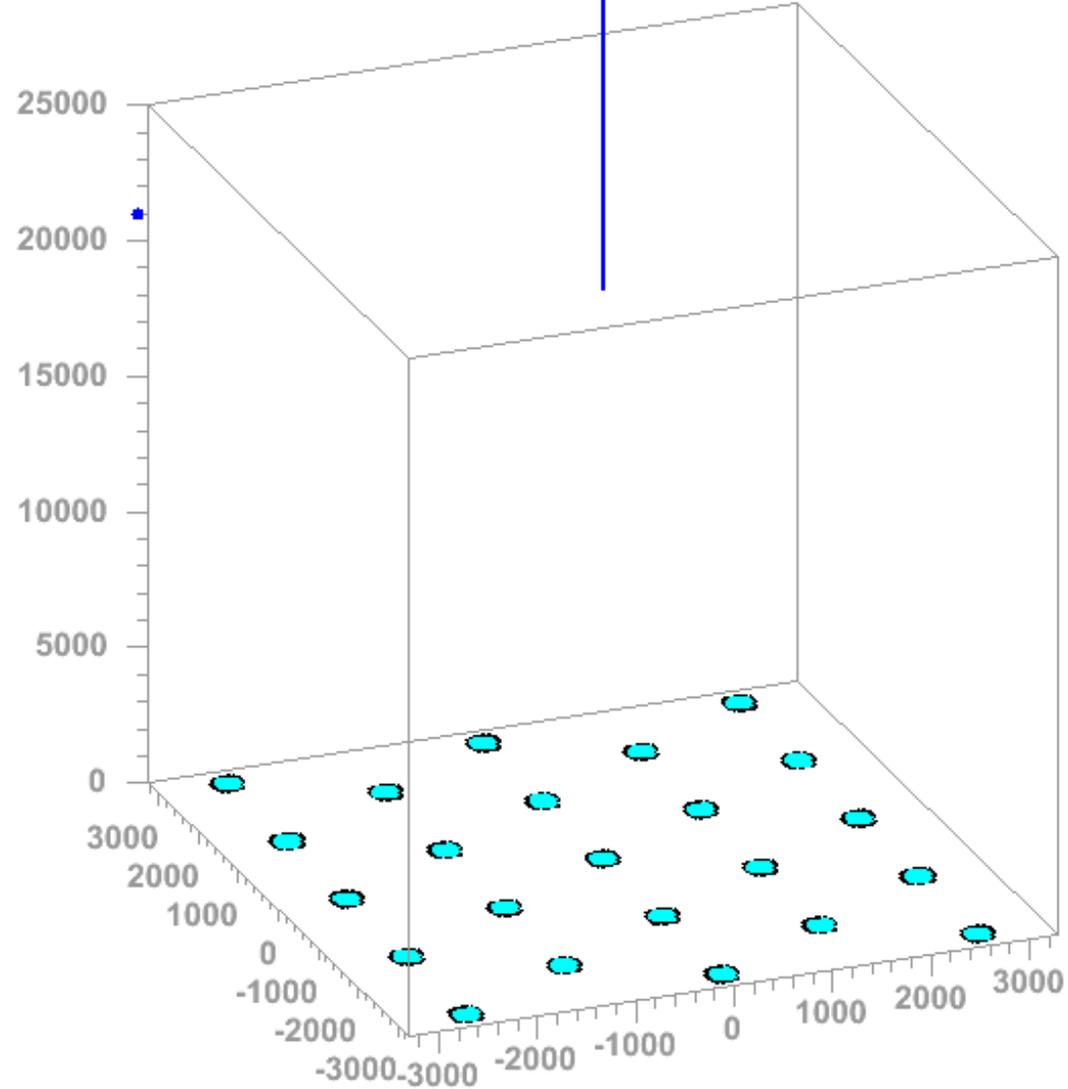


EAS : The Movie

hadrons muons electrs neutrs

0.00 · 10⁻⁶ sec

Iron 10¹⁵ eV
20919 m

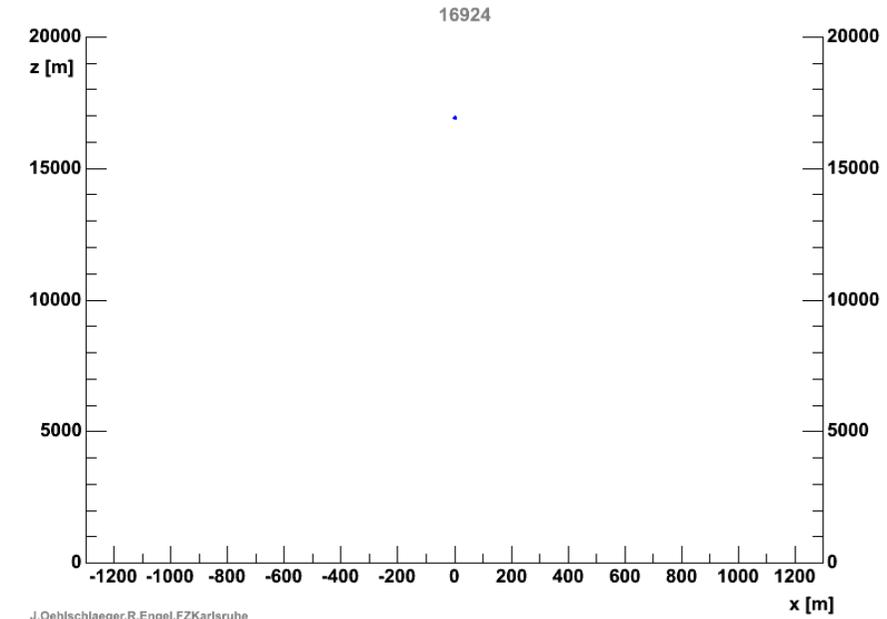


J.Oehlschlaeger,R.Engel,FZKarlsruhe



hadrons muons electrs neutrs

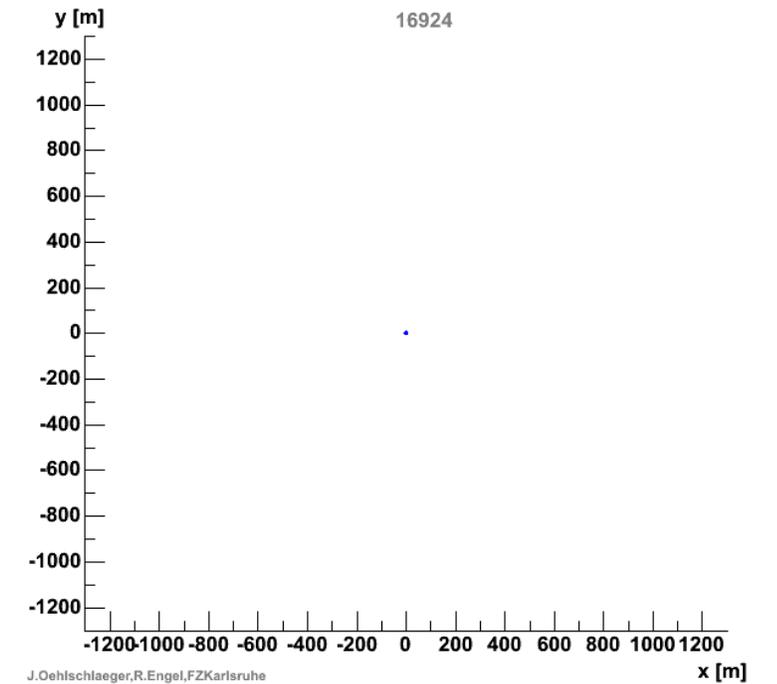
Proton 10¹⁴ eV



J.Oehlschlaeger,R.Engel,FZKarlsruhe

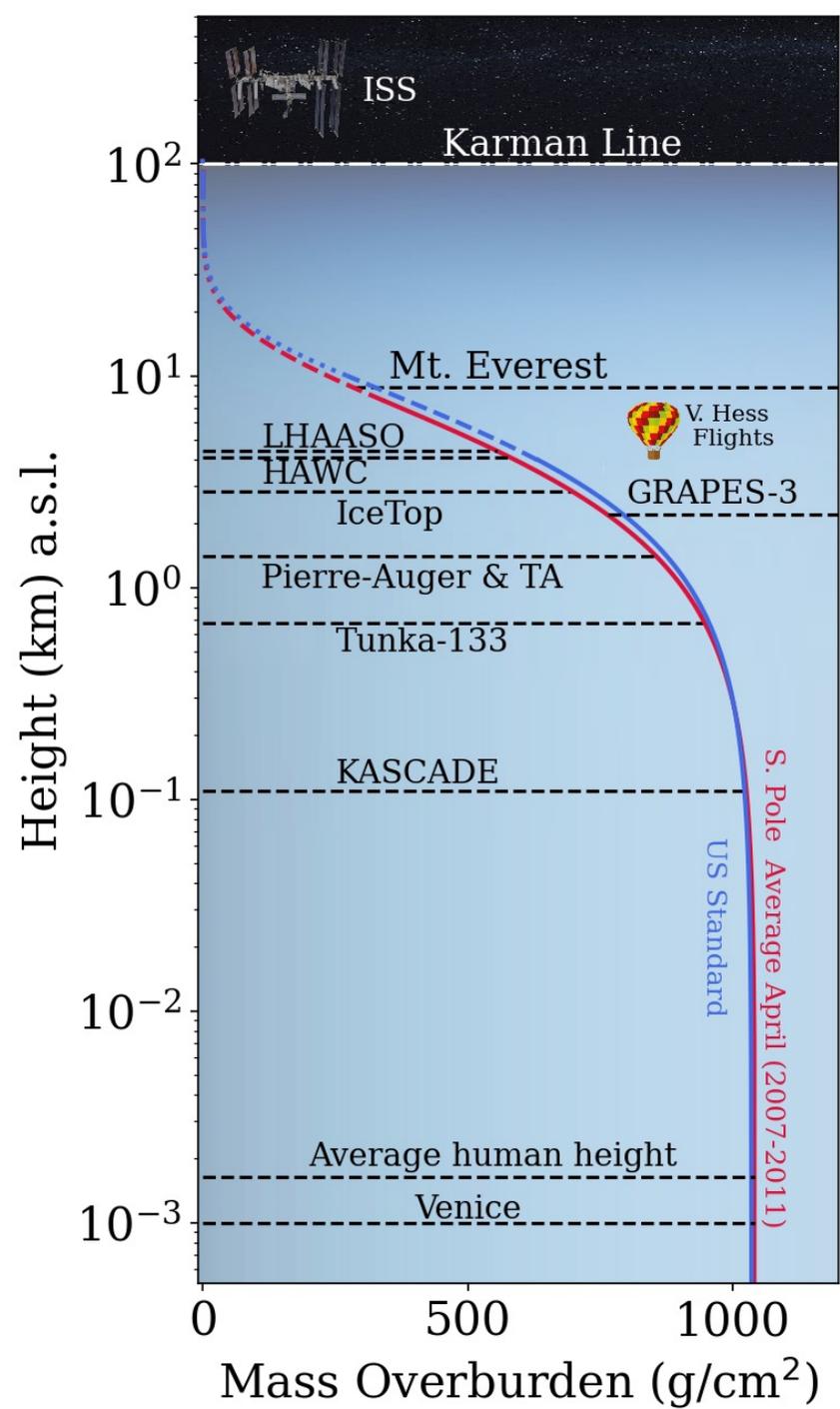
hadrons muons electrs neutrs

Proton 10¹⁴ eV

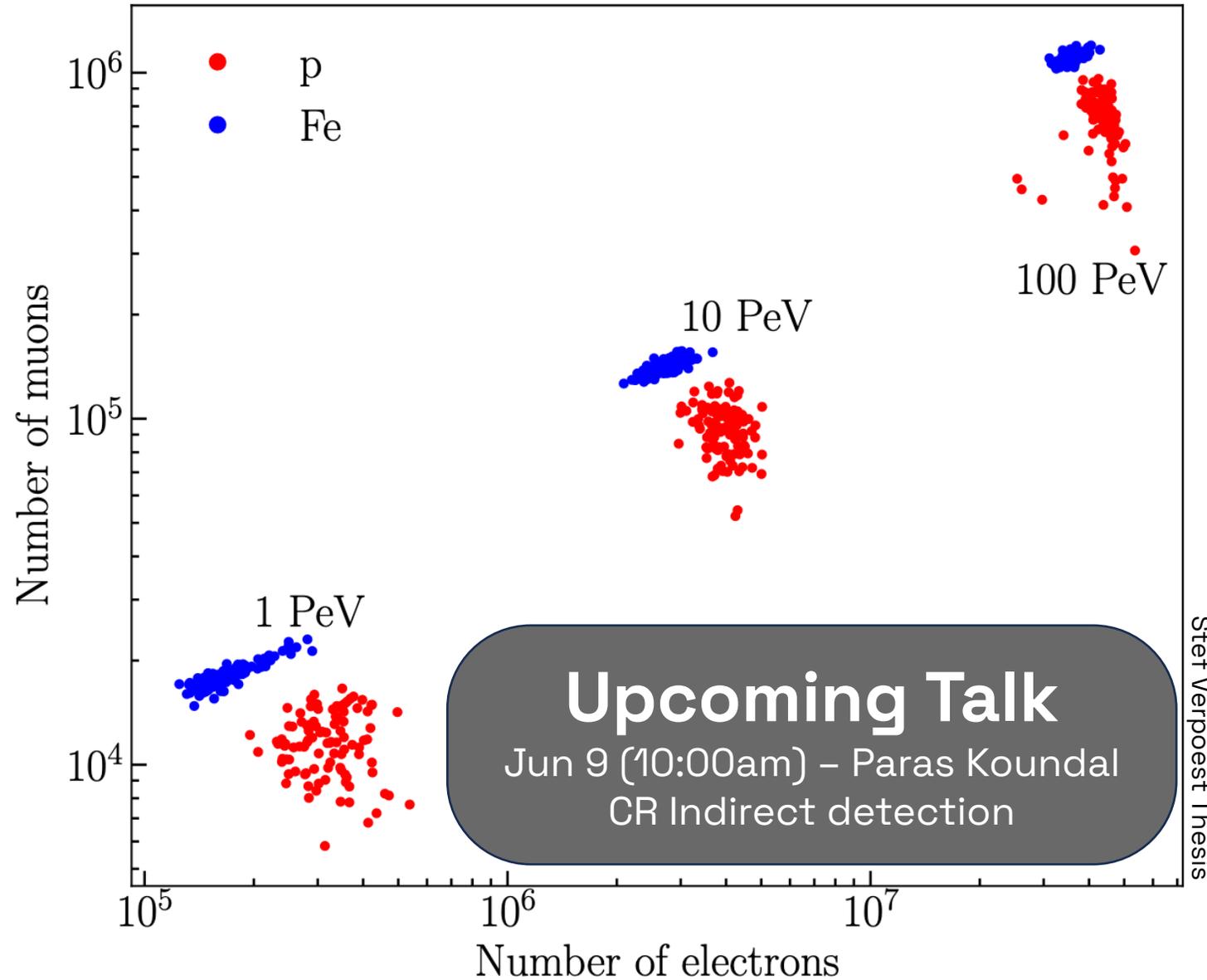


J.Oehlschlaeger,R.Engel,FZKarlsruhe

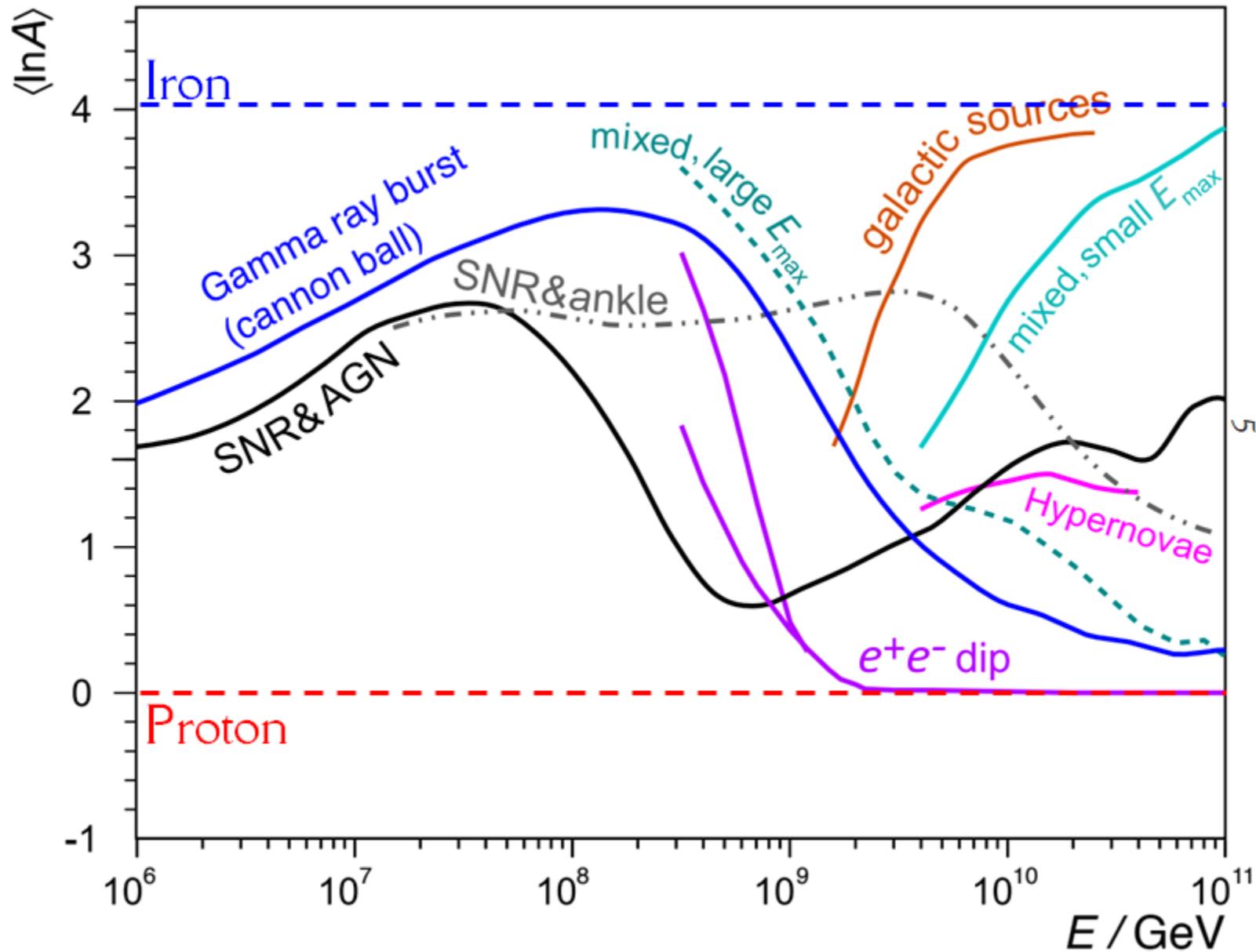




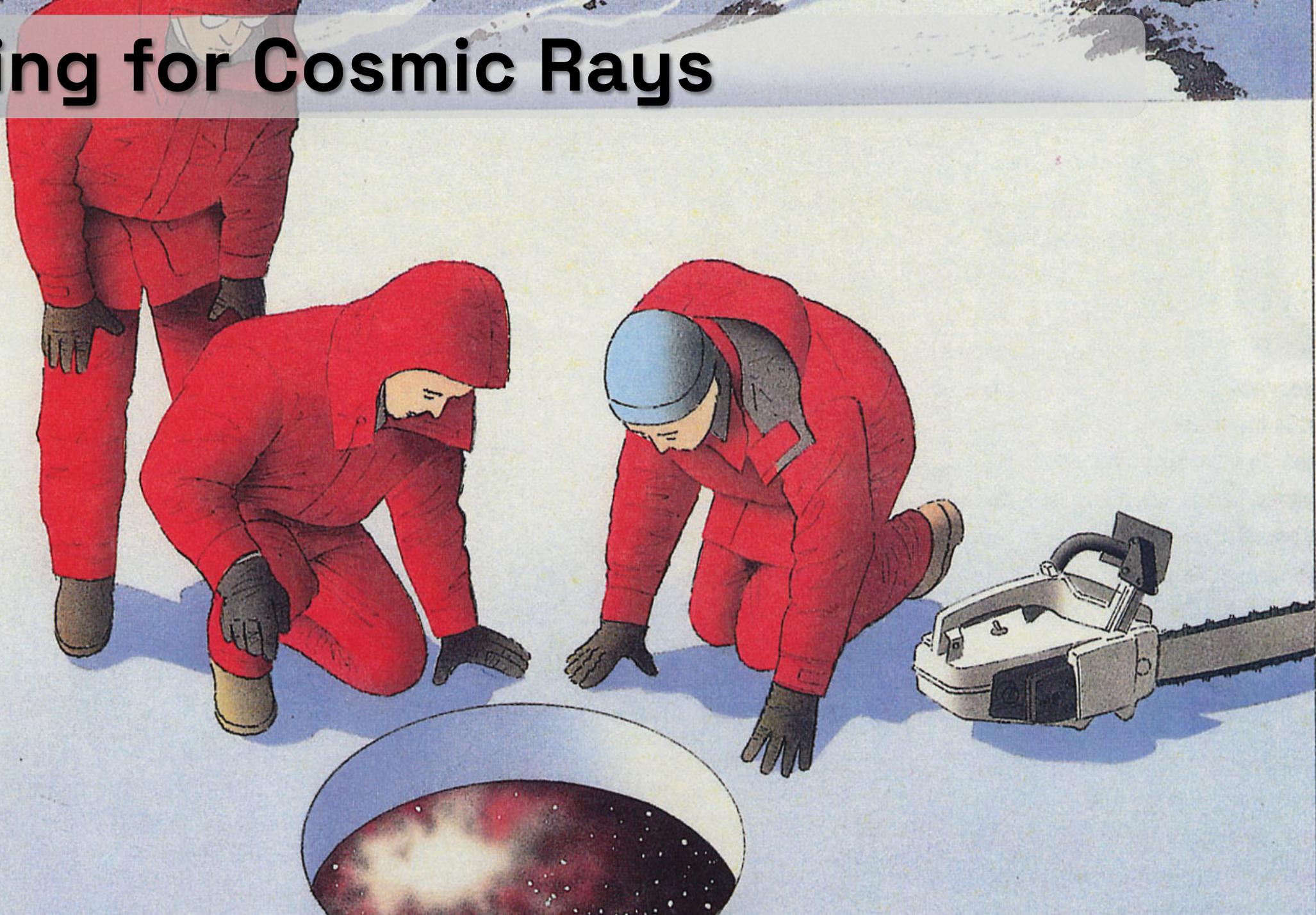
EAS : Particle Numbers



Why Energy & Composition?



Ice Fishing for Cosmic Rays



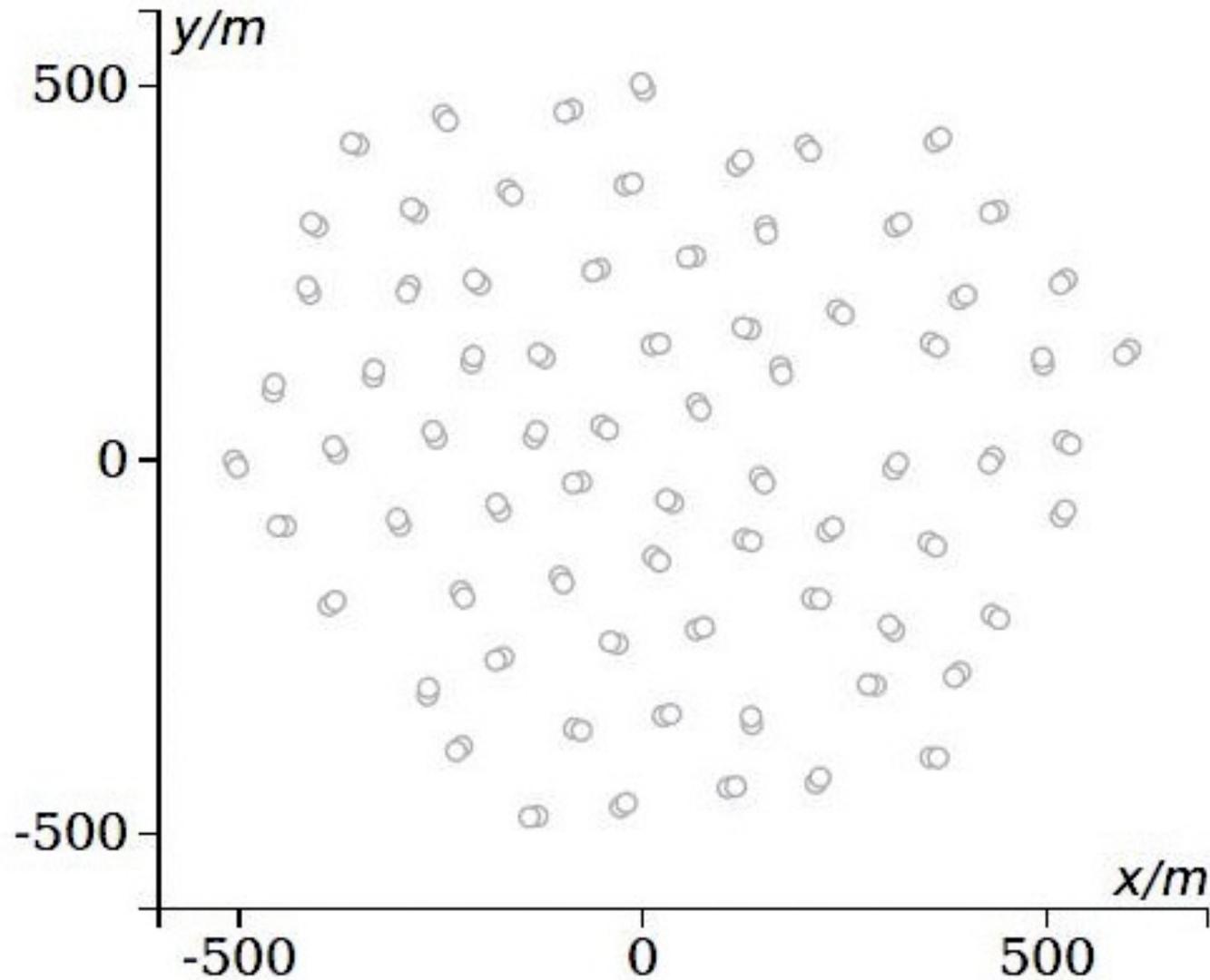
IceTop Array



IceTop Station



Core & Direction



Practice Yourself

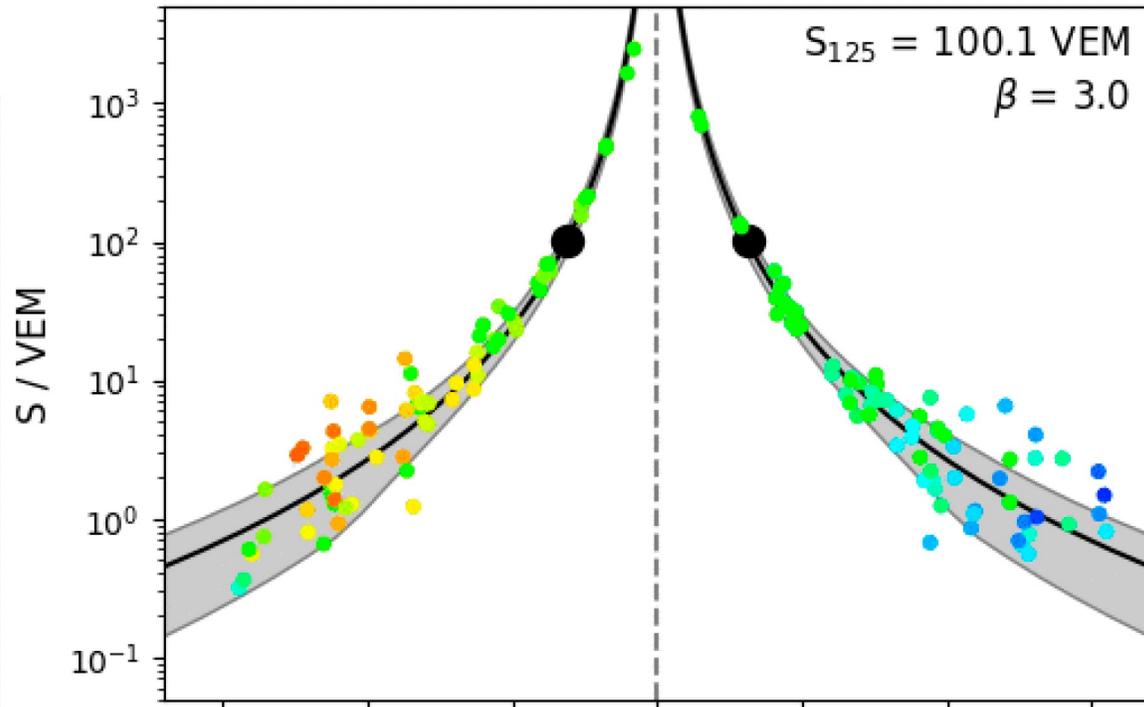


In reality

Complex likelihoods considering spatiotemporal, charge, saturation etc. information are built and minimized



Energy

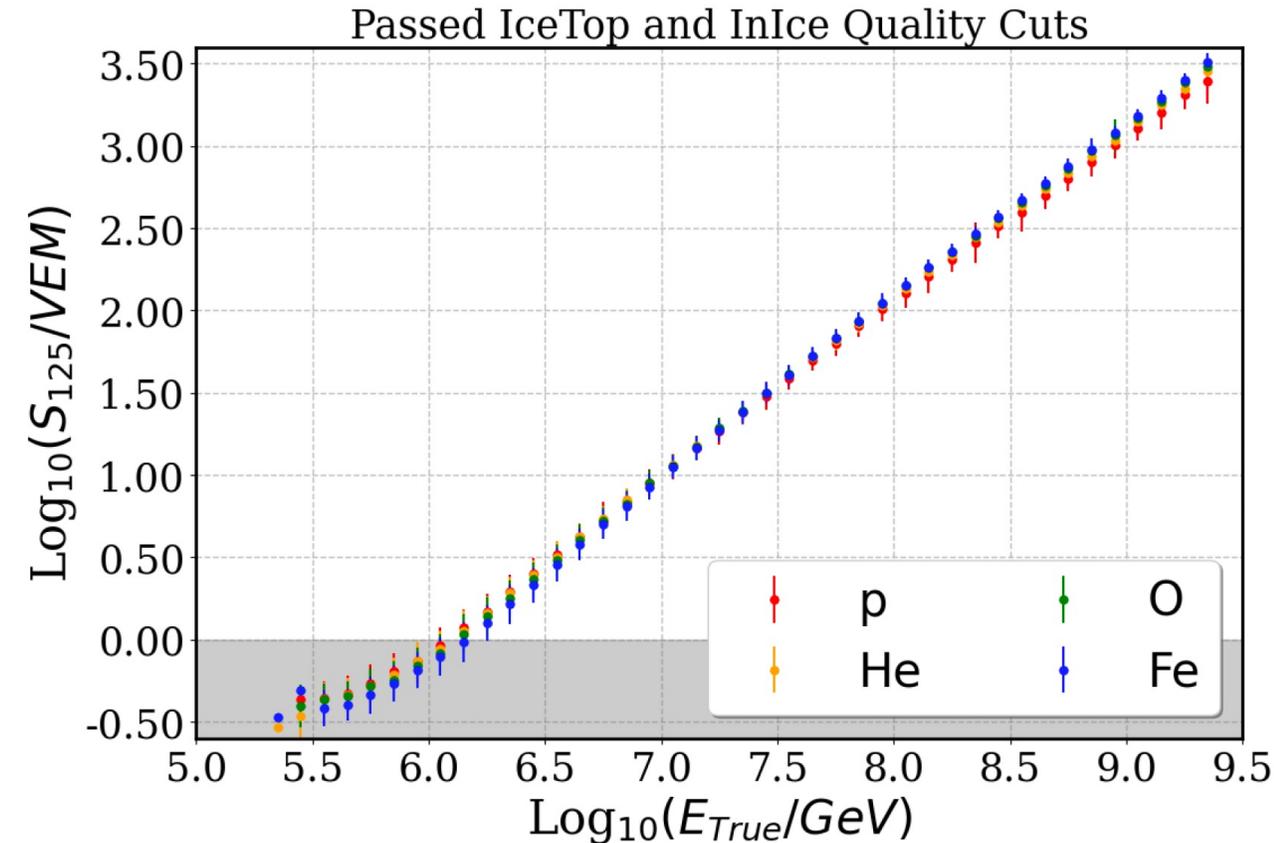


Measure of the steepness of the LDF

$$S = S_{125} \cdot \left(\frac{r}{125 \text{ m}} \right)^{-\beta - \kappa \log_{10} \left(\frac{r}{125 \text{ m}} \right)}$$

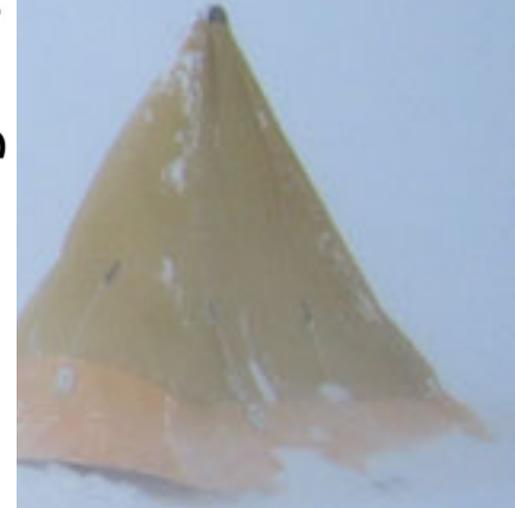
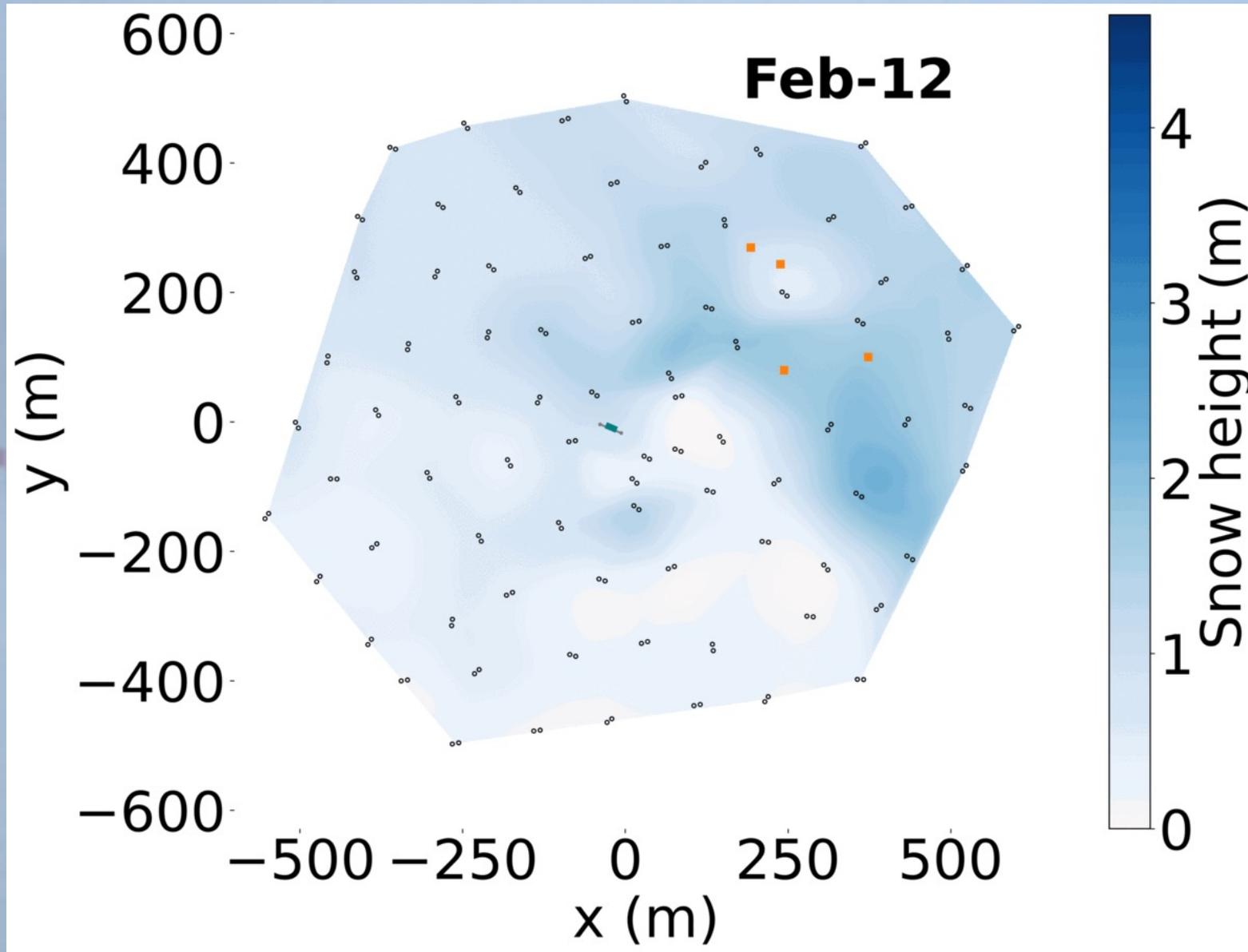
≈ 0.303

Signal expectation at 125 m from shower axis



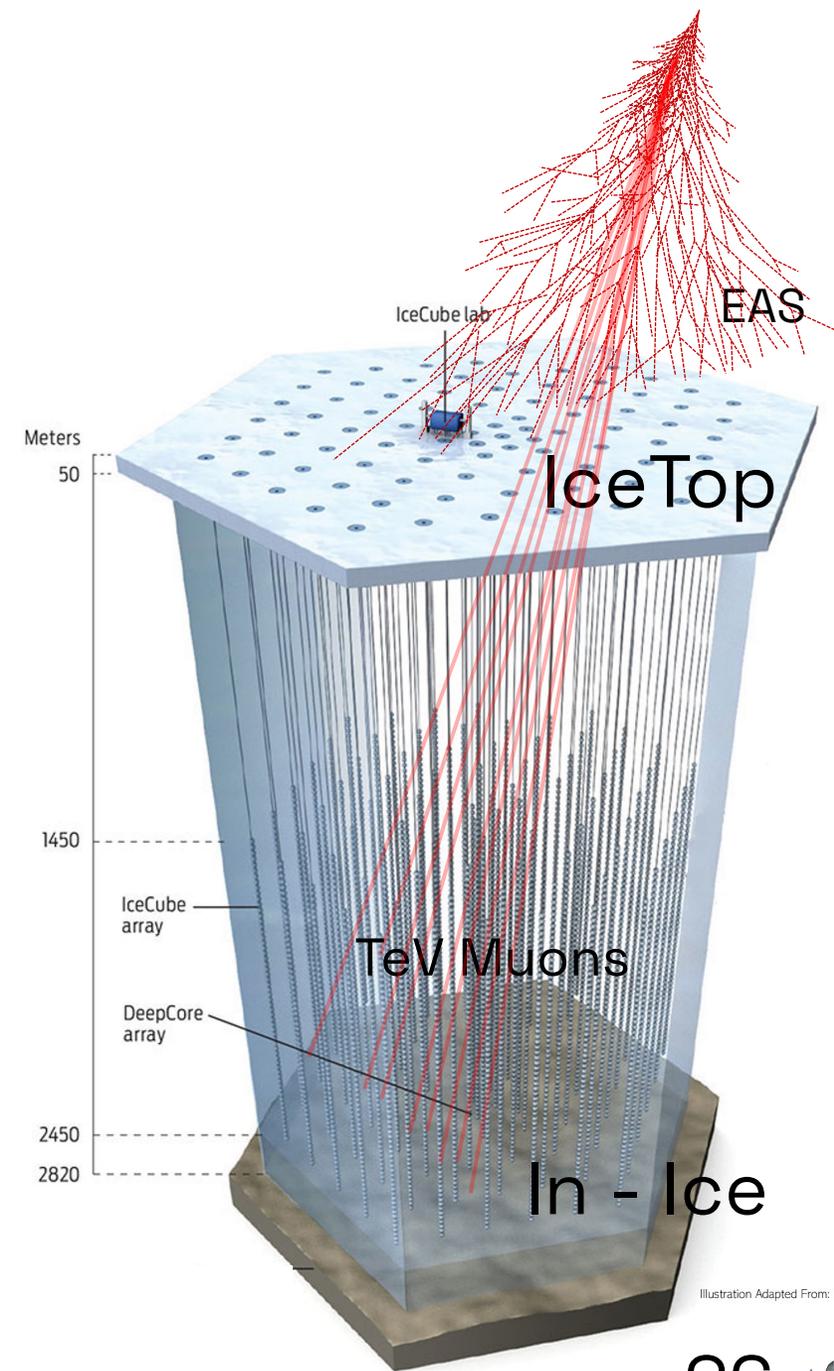
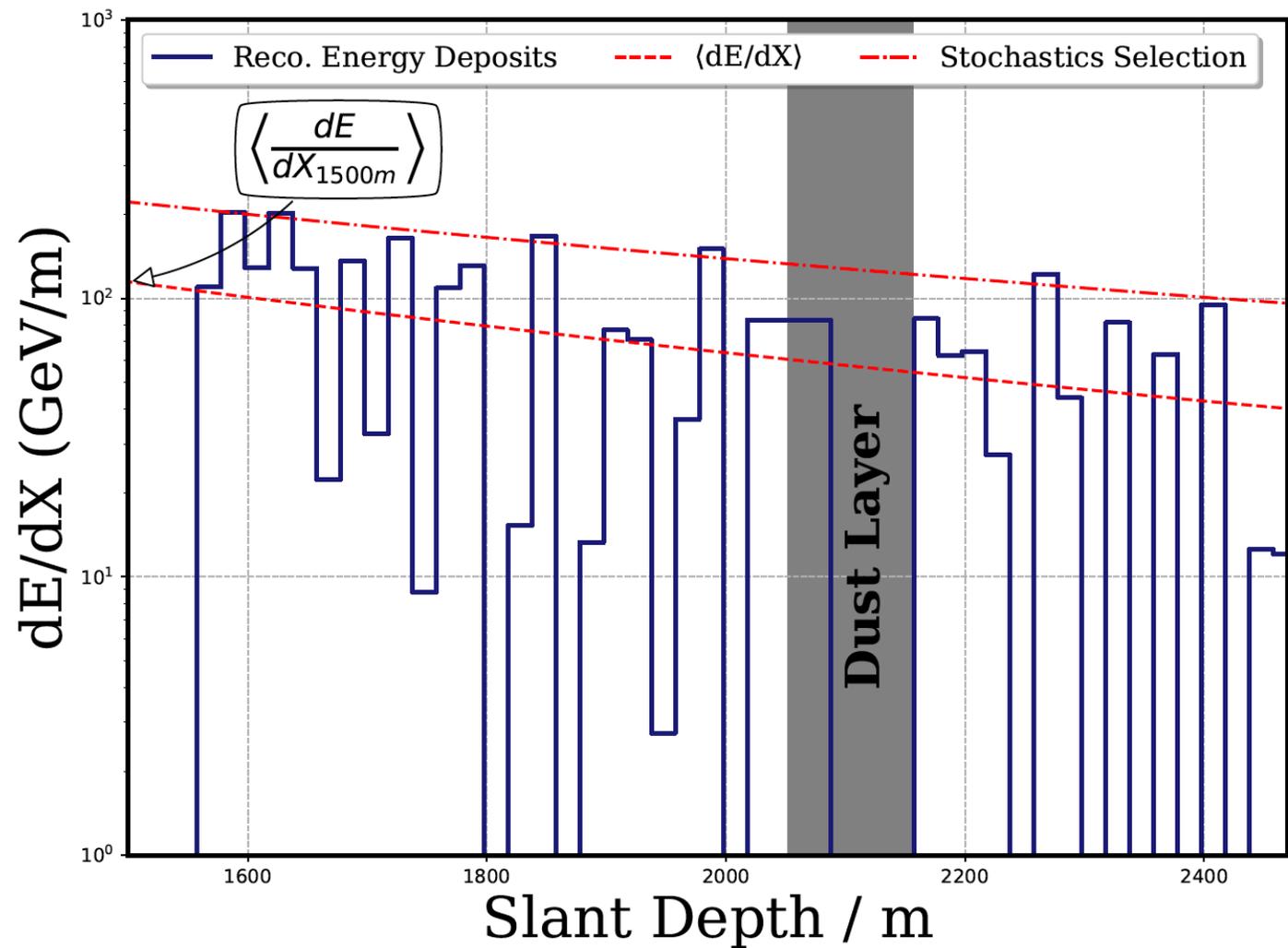
S_{125} is a good energy proxy

Energy Correction

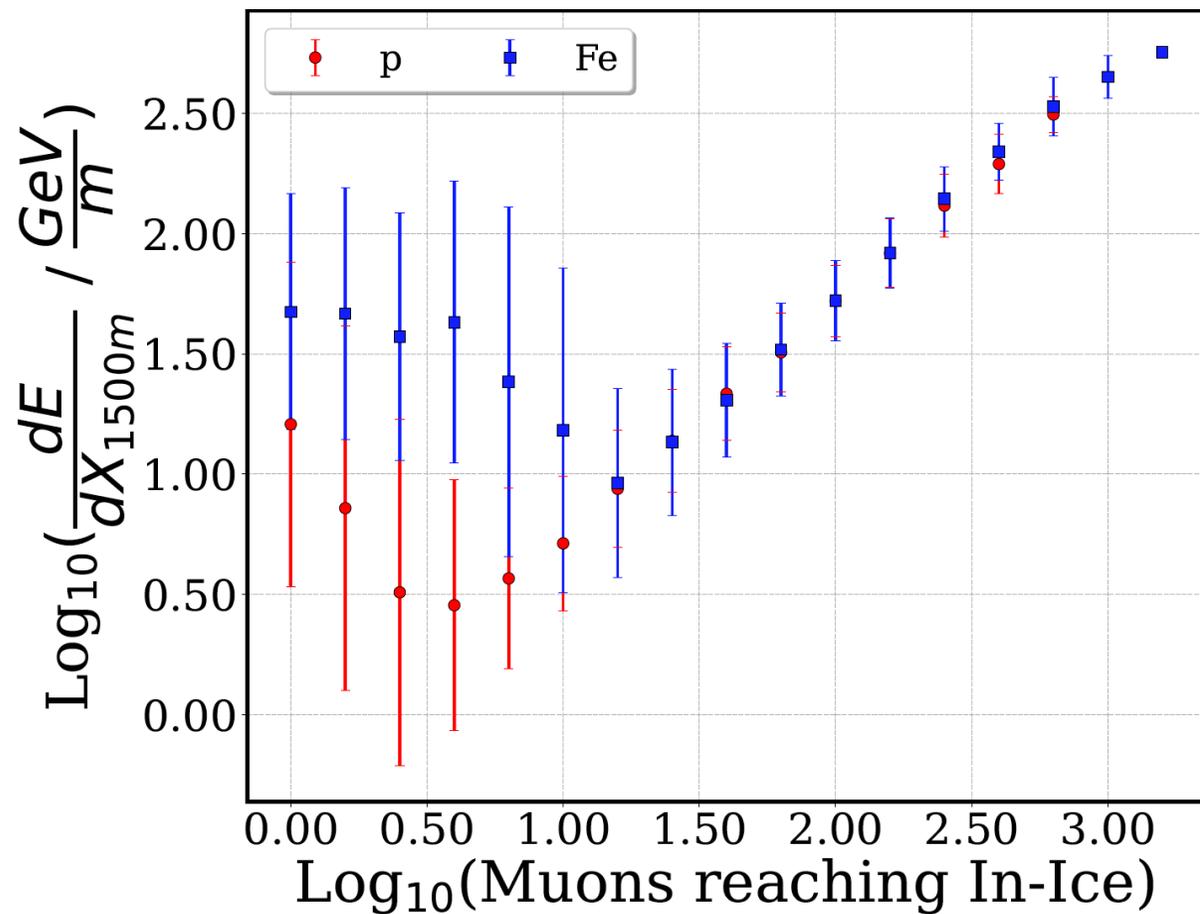


Composition

Direct muon counting is not possible



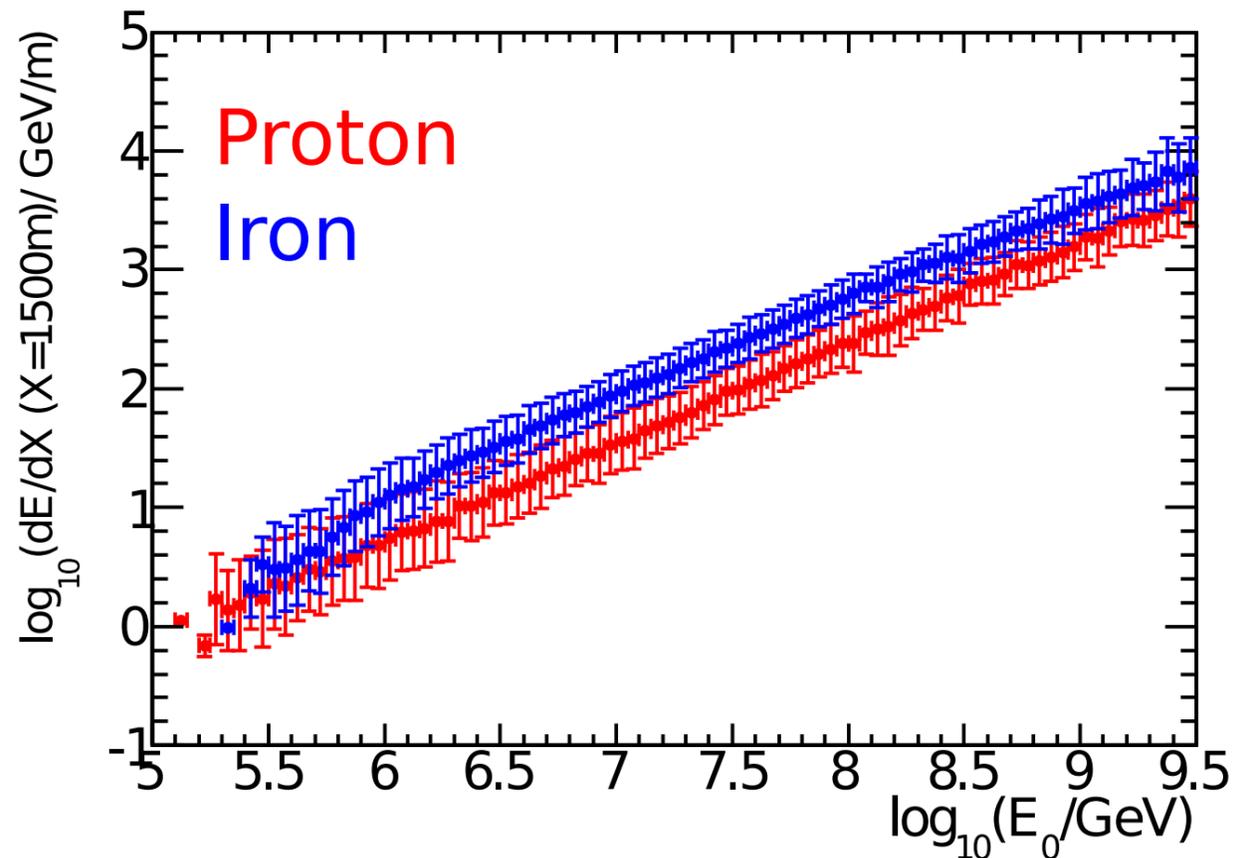
Composition



In-Ice Muon Energy deposit is a good proxy for muon-number

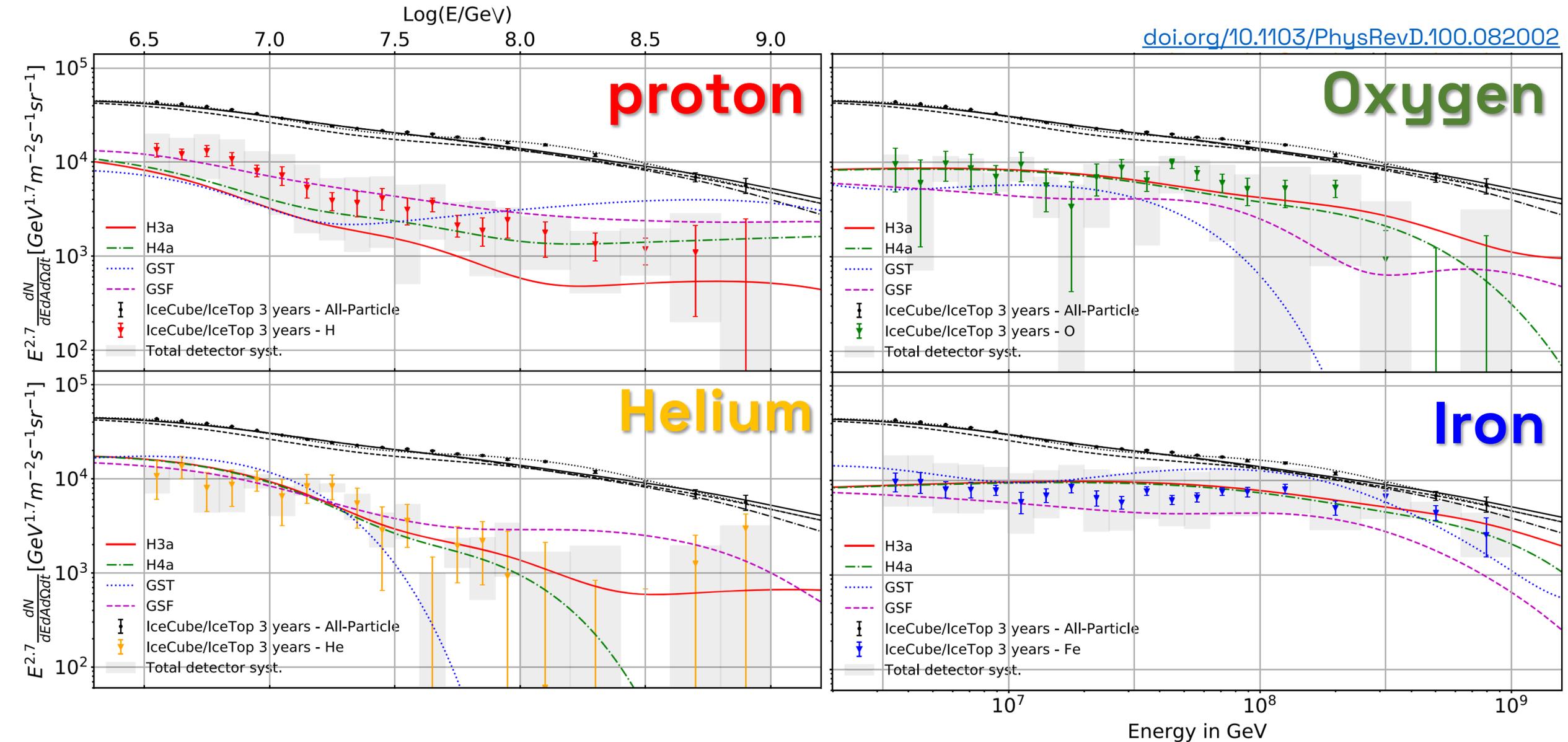
Elbert Formula

$$\langle N_{\mu}(> E_{\mu}, E_0, A, \theta) \rangle \approx \frac{14.5 \text{ GeV} \cdot A}{E_{\mu} \cos(\theta)} \left(\frac{E_0}{A \cdot E_{\mu}} \right)^{0.757} \left(1 - \frac{A \cdot E_{\mu}}{E_0} \right)^{5.25}$$

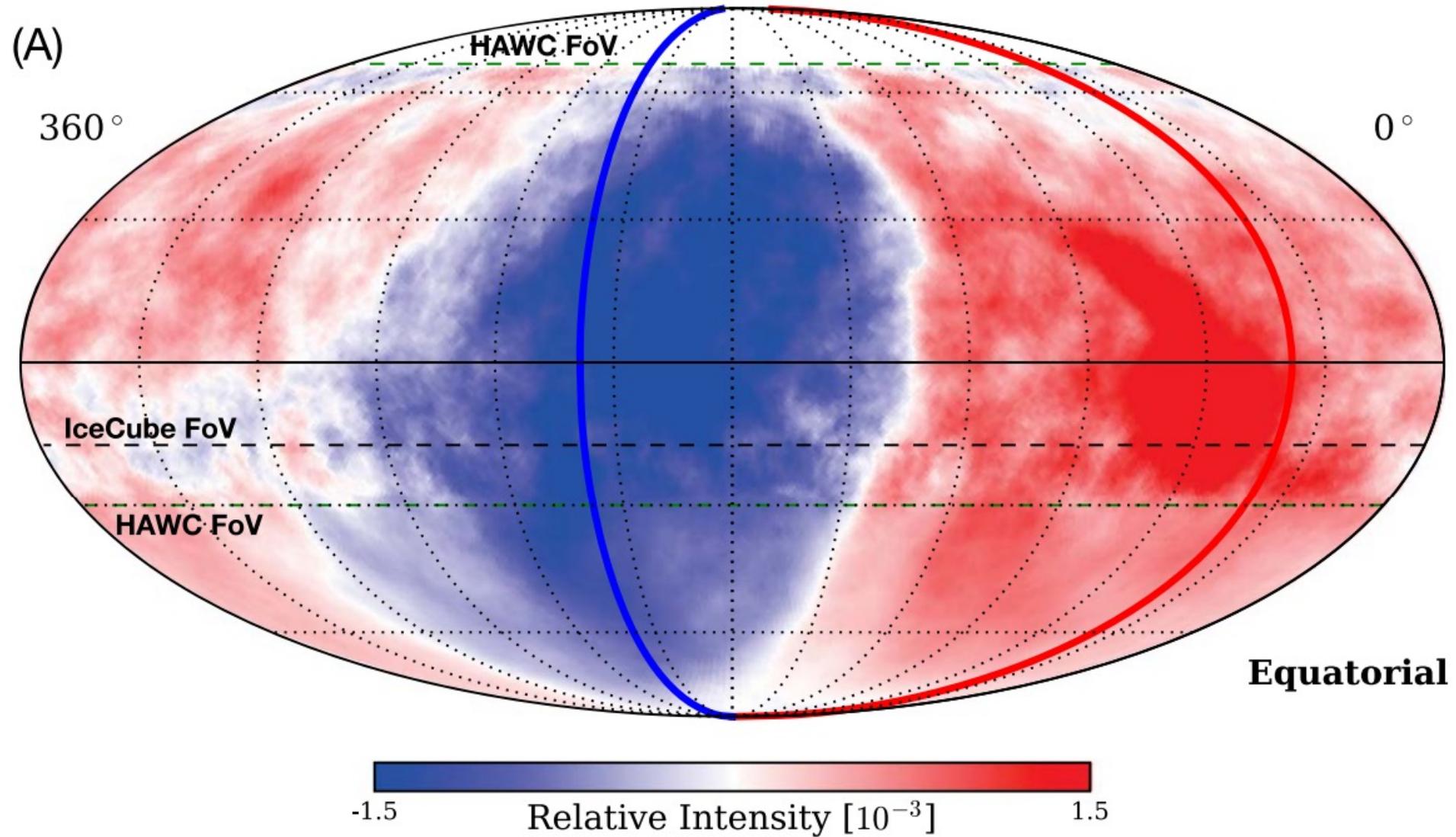


Spectrum

doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.100.082002



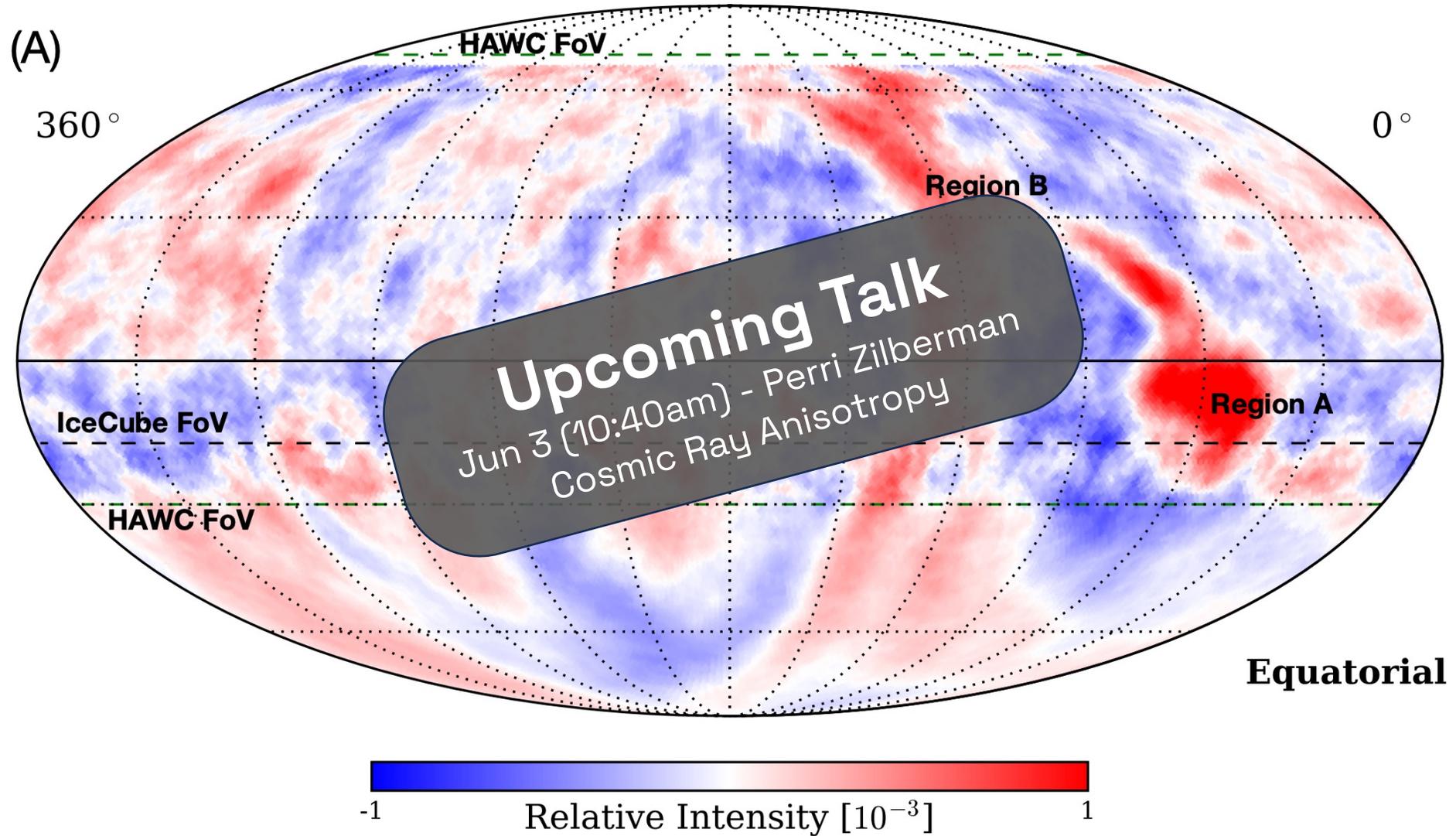
Anisotropy



doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/aaf5cc



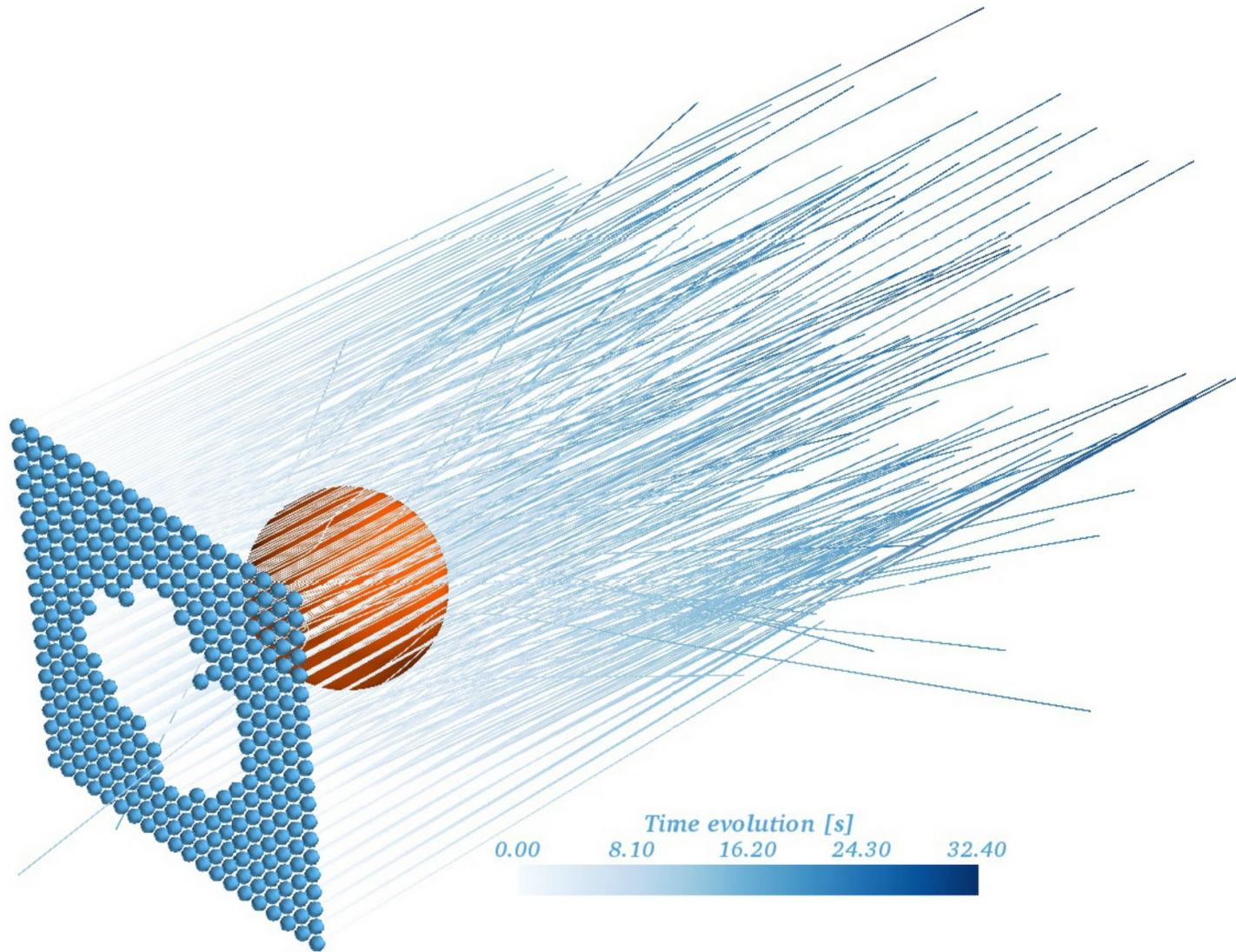
Anisotropy



doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/aaf5cc



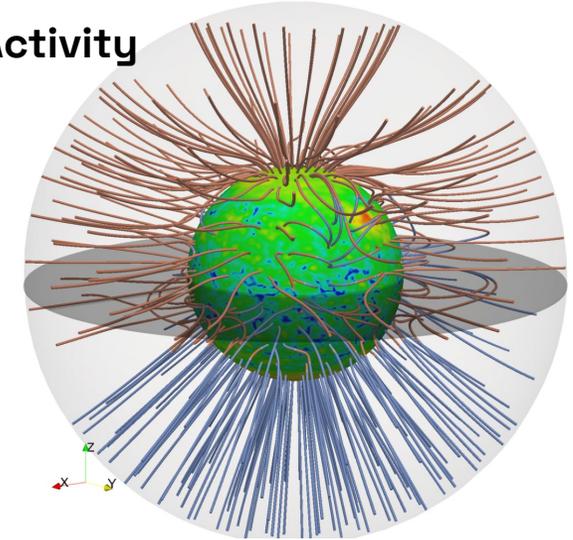
Sun & Moon Shadow



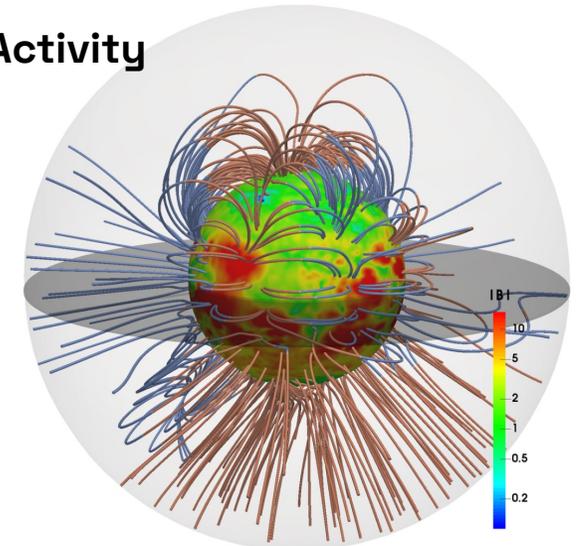
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Solar Magnetic Field

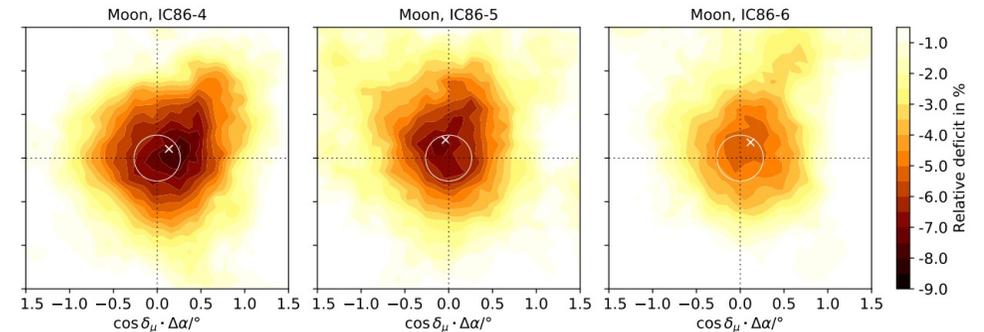
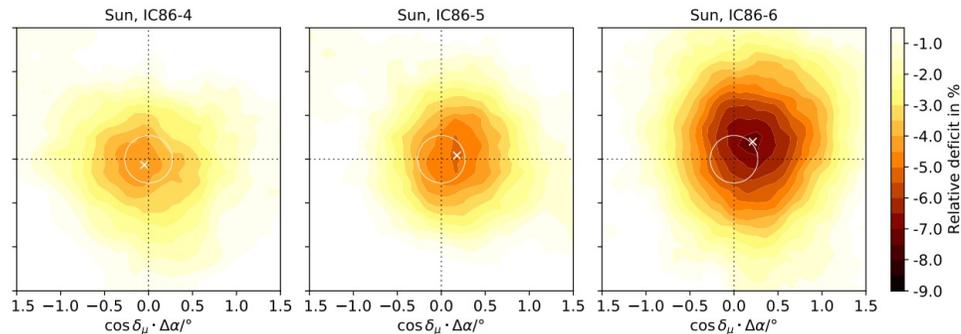
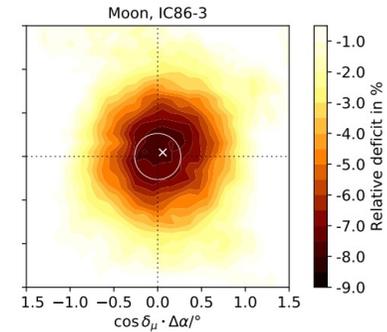
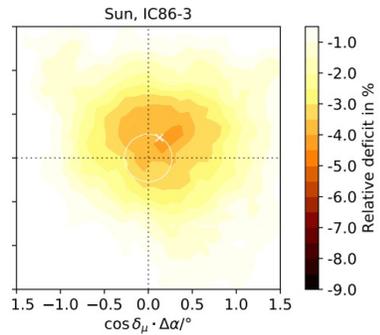
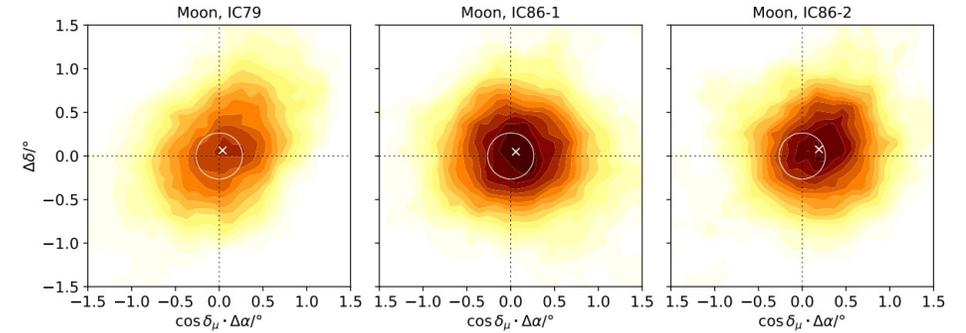
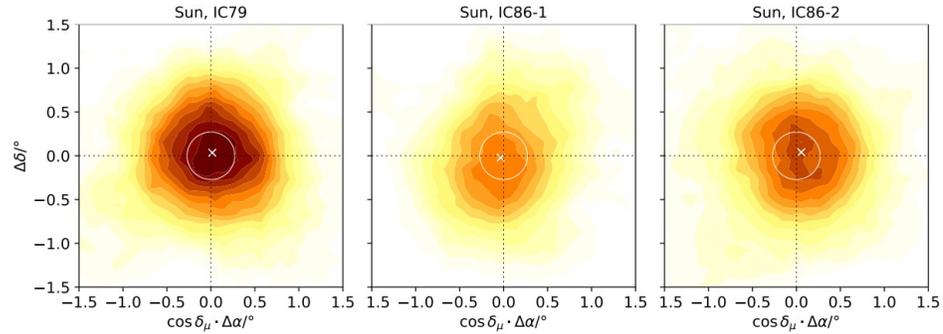
Low Activity



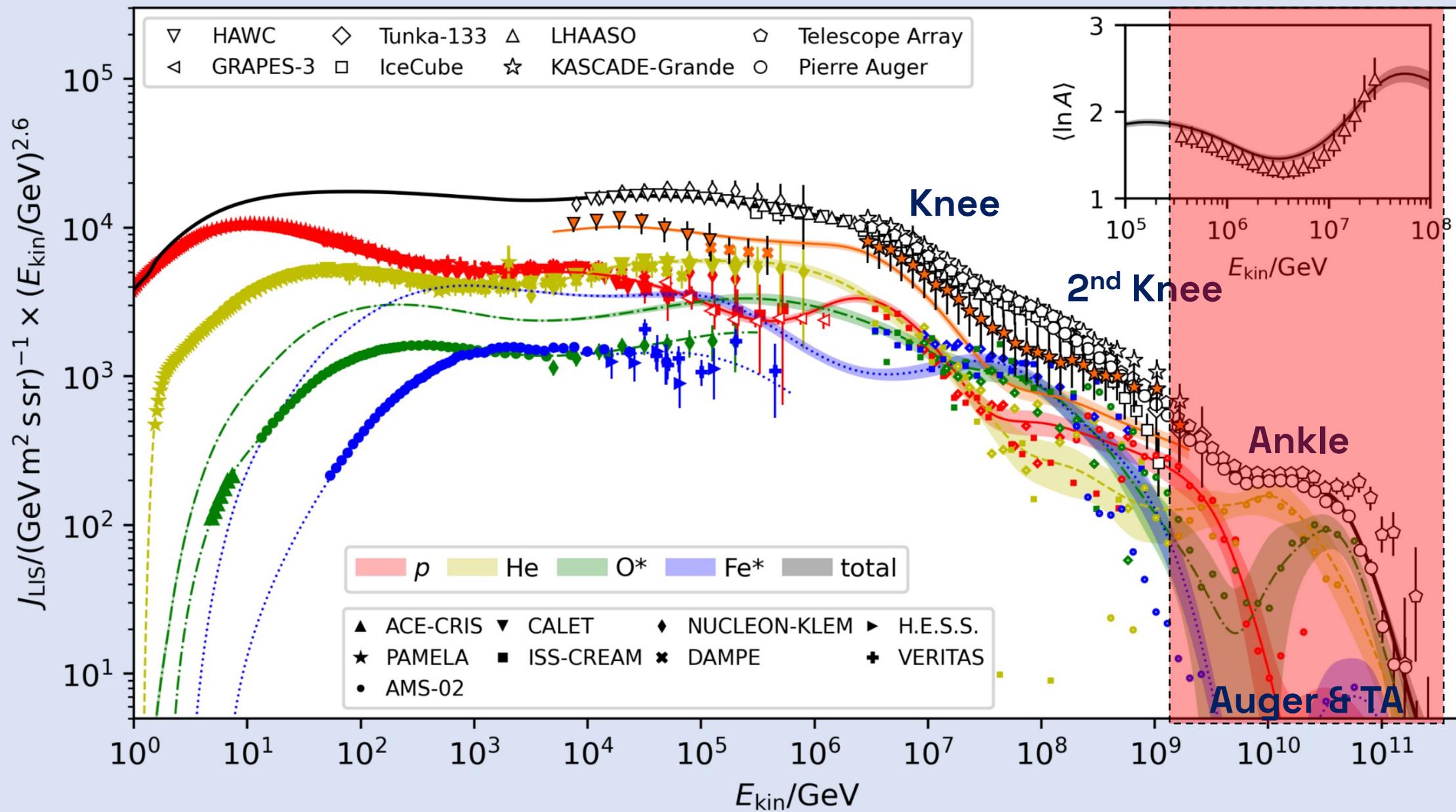
High Activity



Sun & Moon Shadow

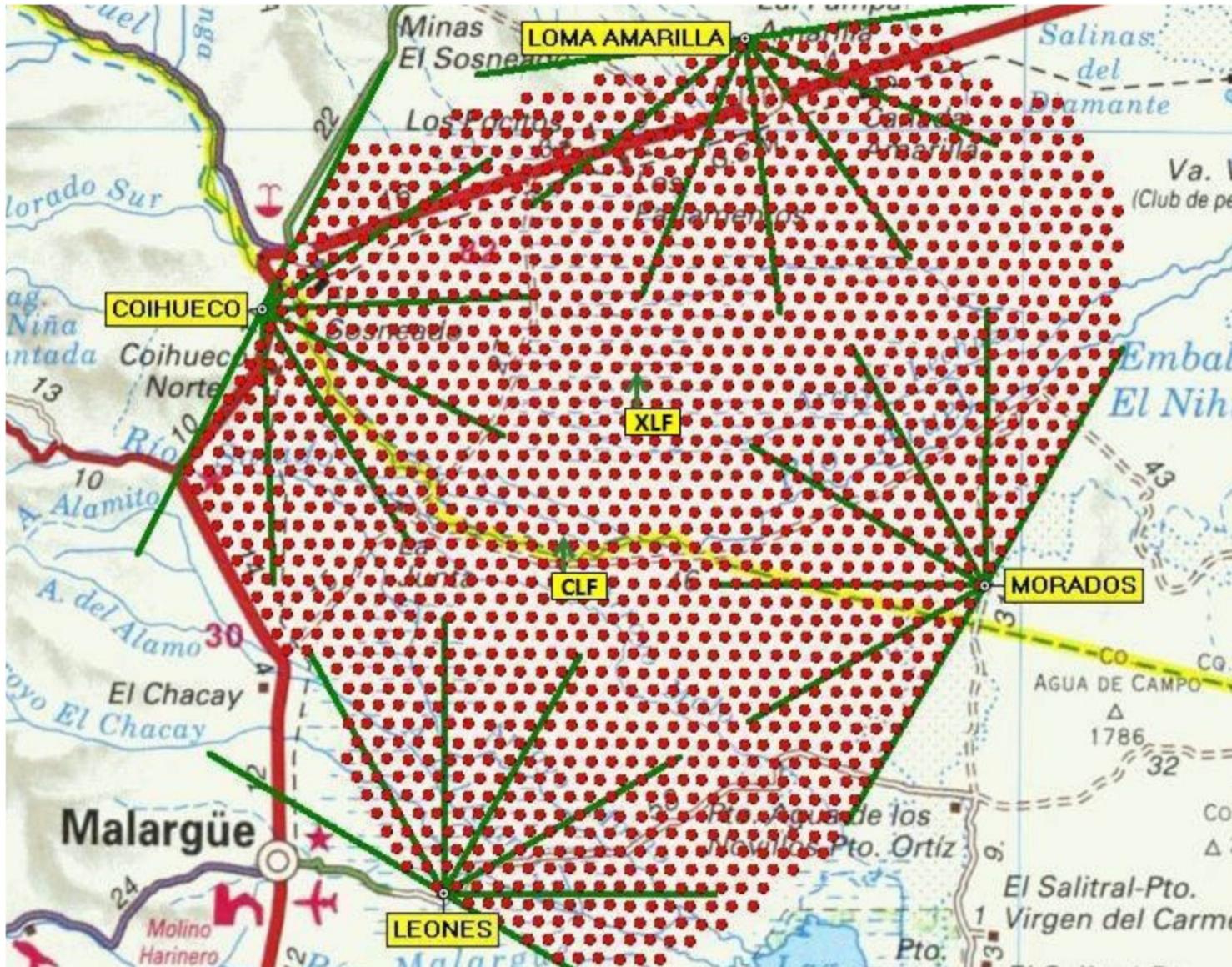


CR Landscape

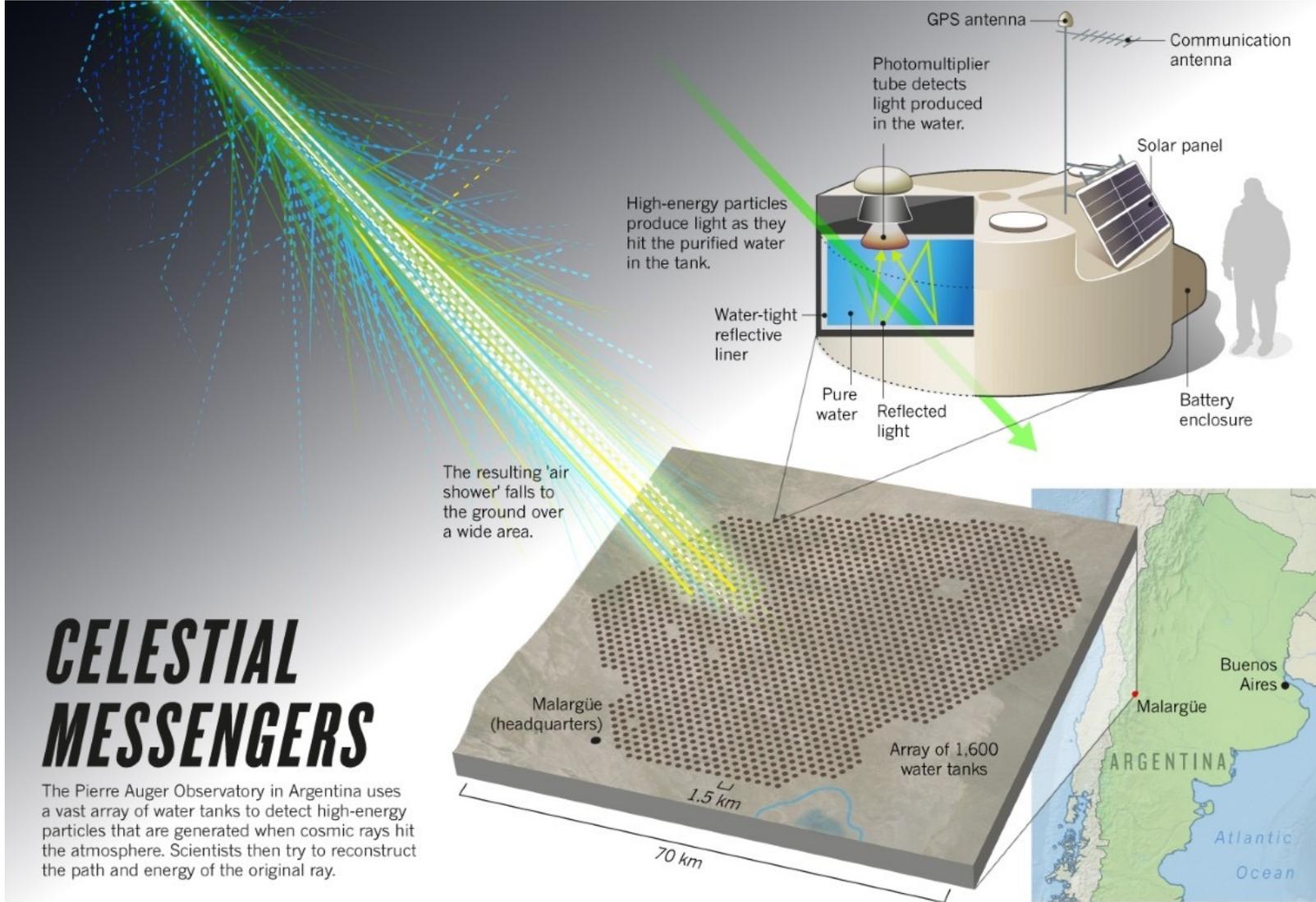


H. Dembinski et al., UHECR-2024

Pierre Auger Observatory

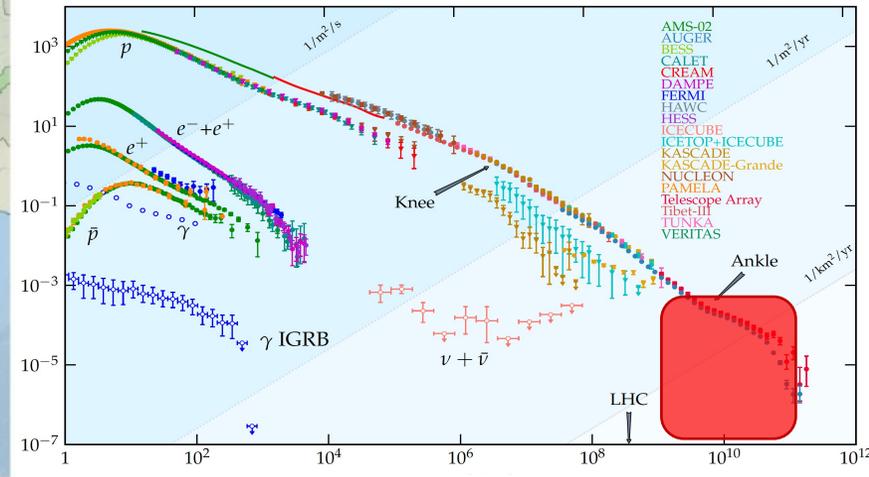


Pierre Auger Observatory



CELESTIAL MESSENGERS

The Pierre Auger Observatory in Argentina uses a vast array of water tanks to detect high-energy particles that are generated when cosmic rays hit the atmosphere. Scientists then try to reconstruct the path and energy of the original ray.



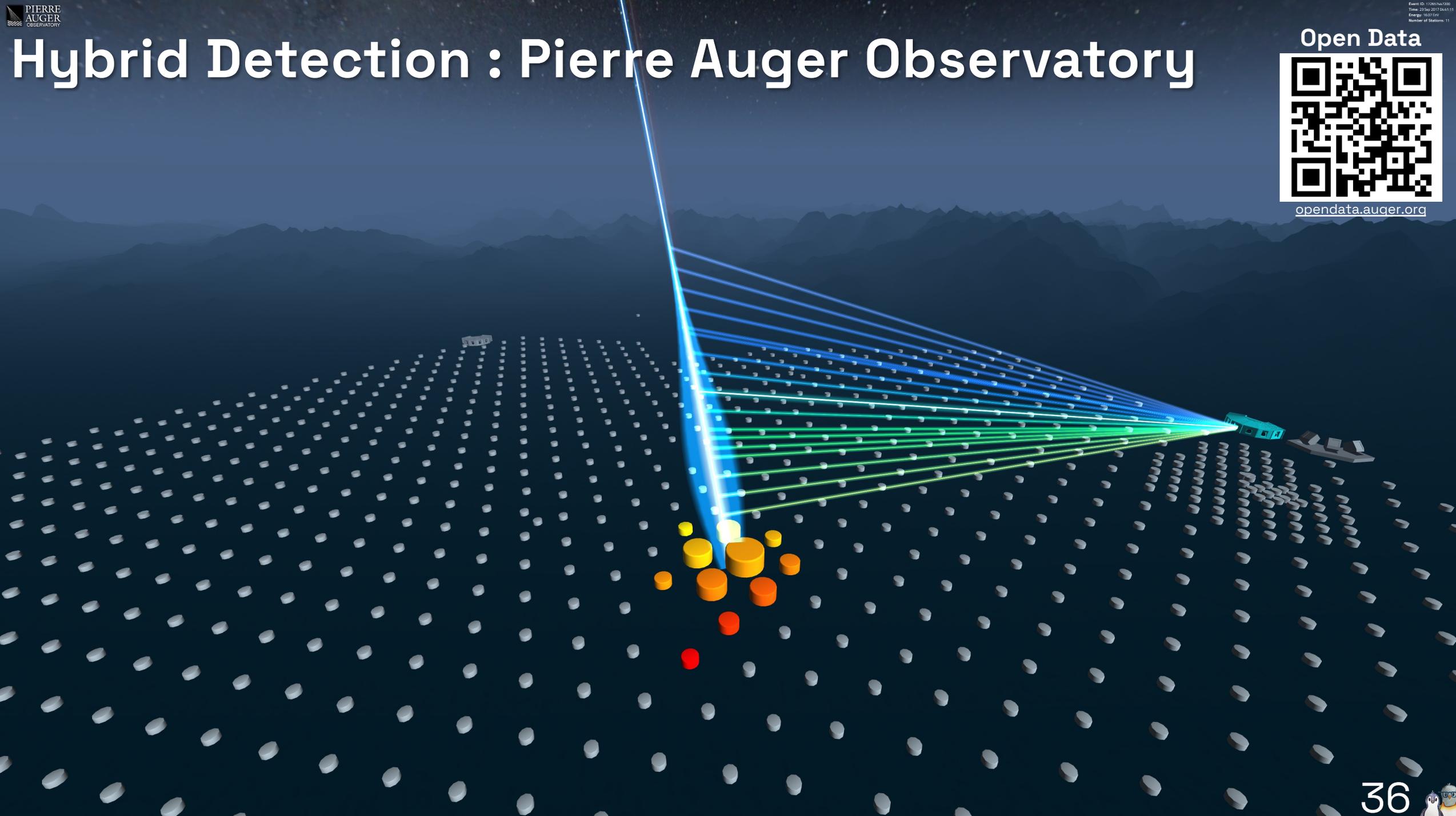
doi.org/10.1038/514020a

Hybrid Detection : Pierre Auger Observatory

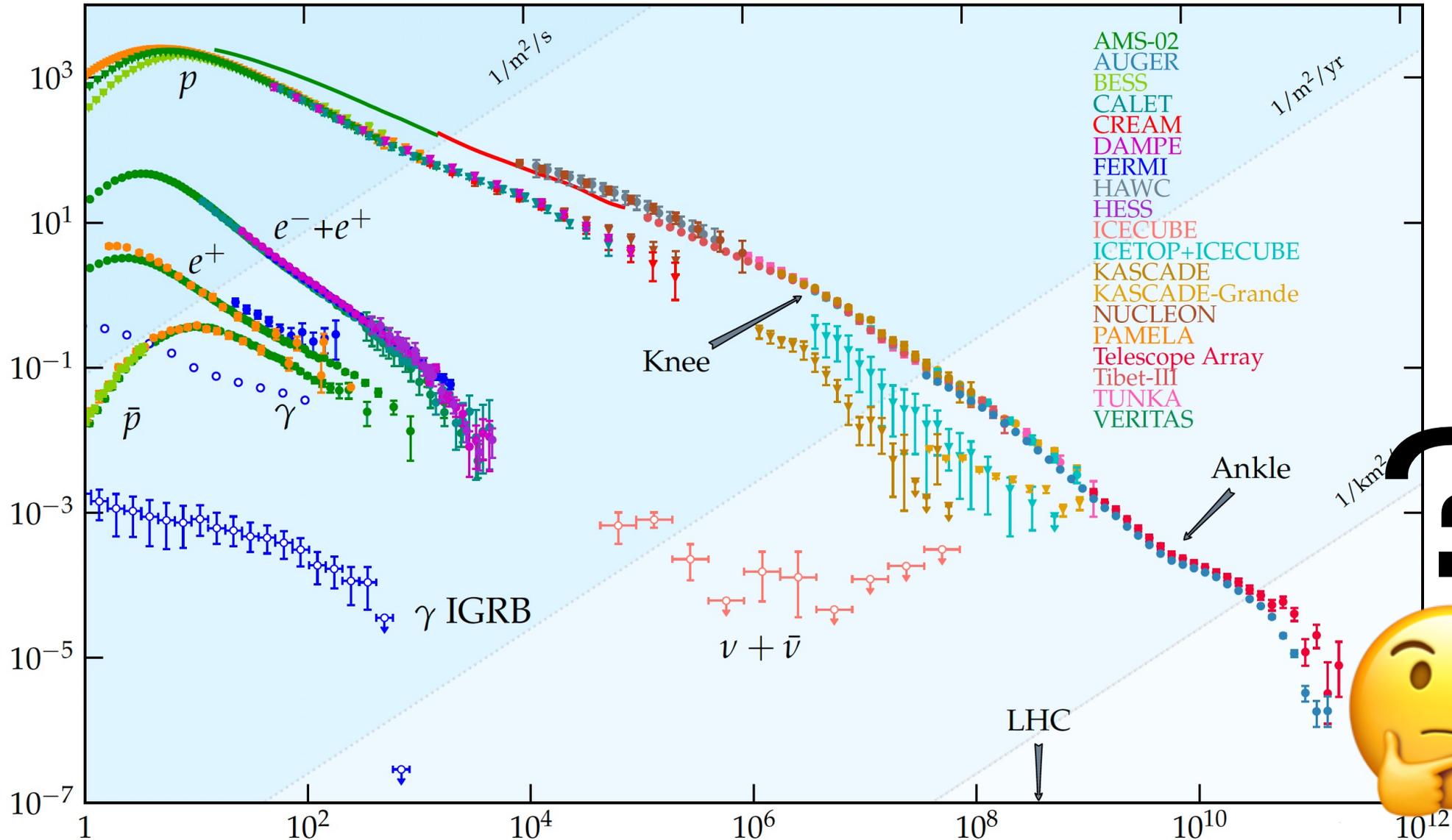
Open Data



opendata.auger.org



GZK



GZK (Greisen-Zatsepin-Kuzmin) Limit

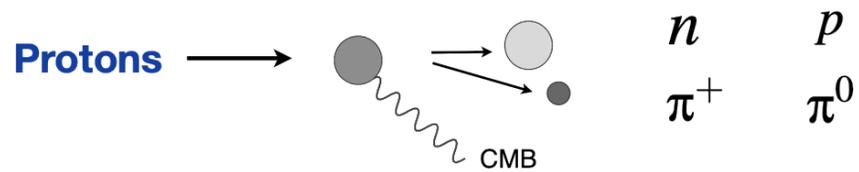


Photo-pion production
(mainly Δ resonance)

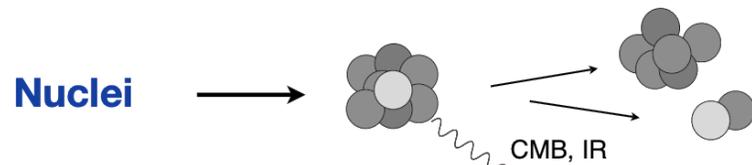
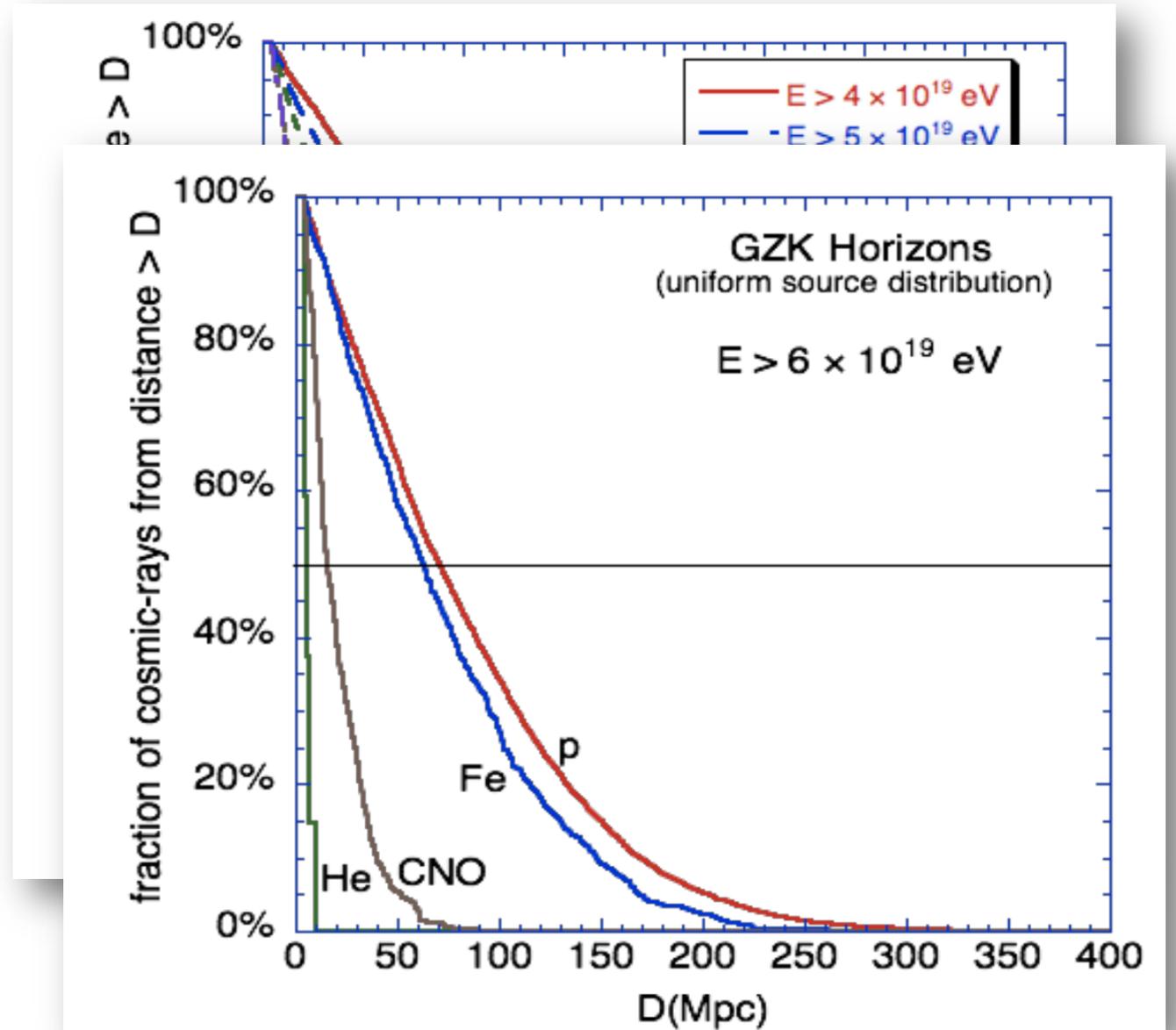
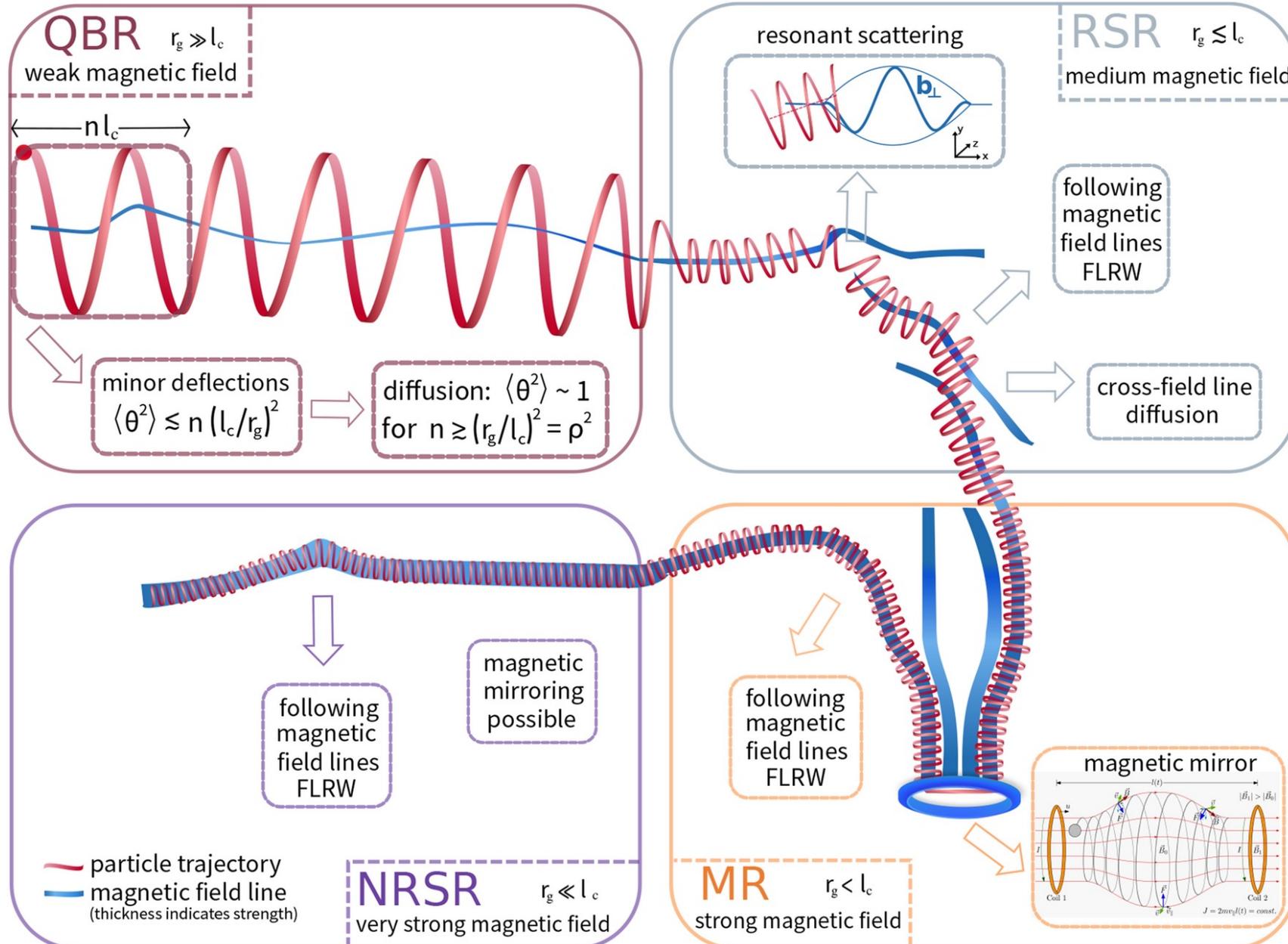


Photo-dissociation
(giant dipole resonance)

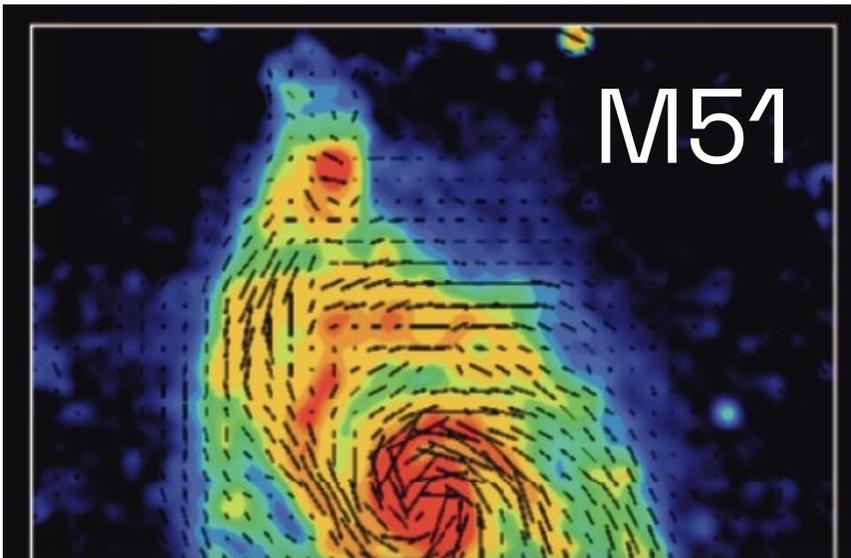


Charged Particle in Magnetic Field

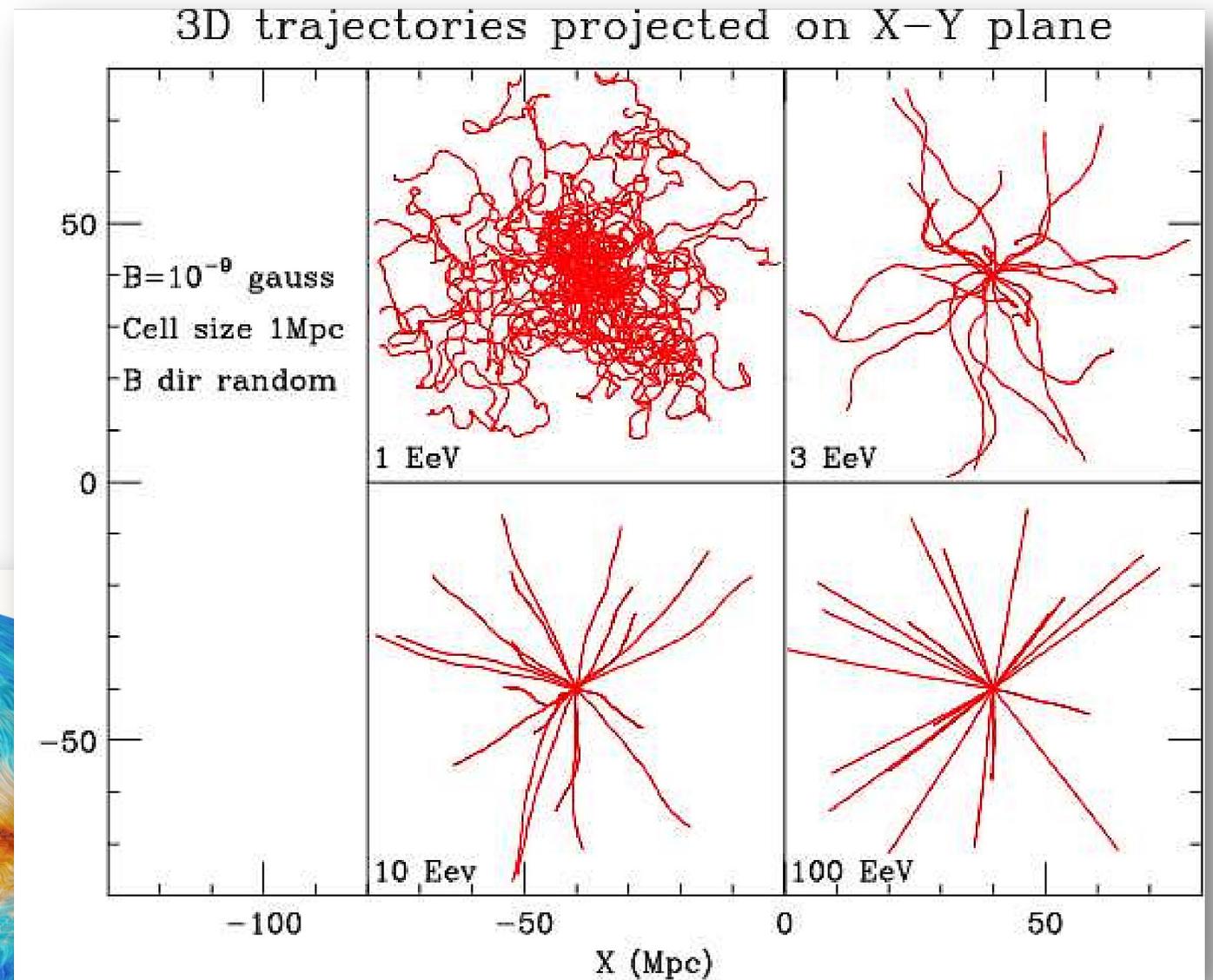
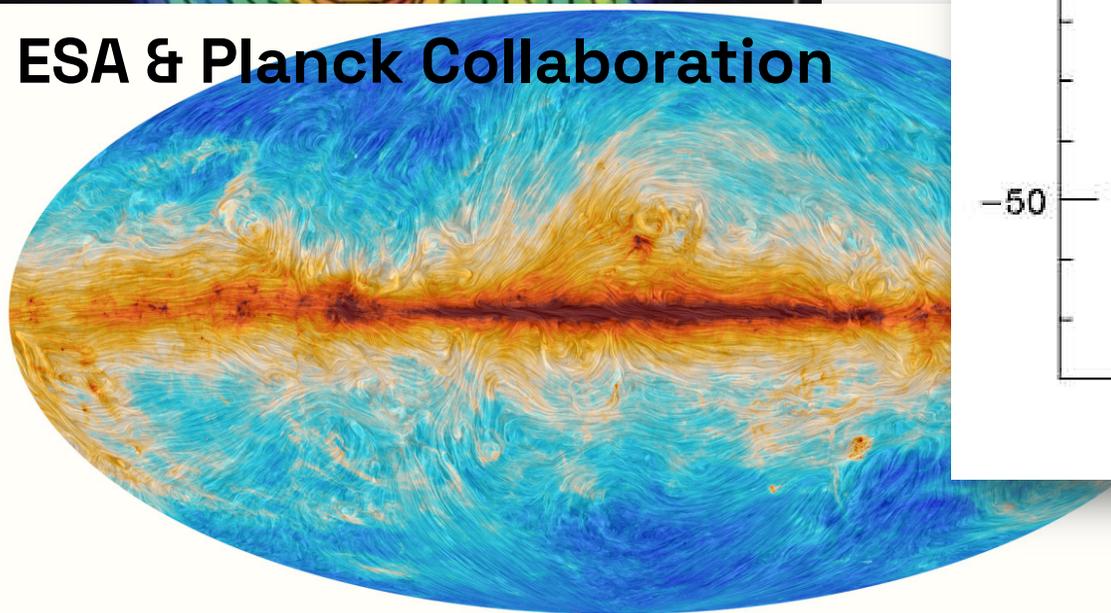


doi.org/10.1007/s42452-021-04891-z

Magnetic Fields

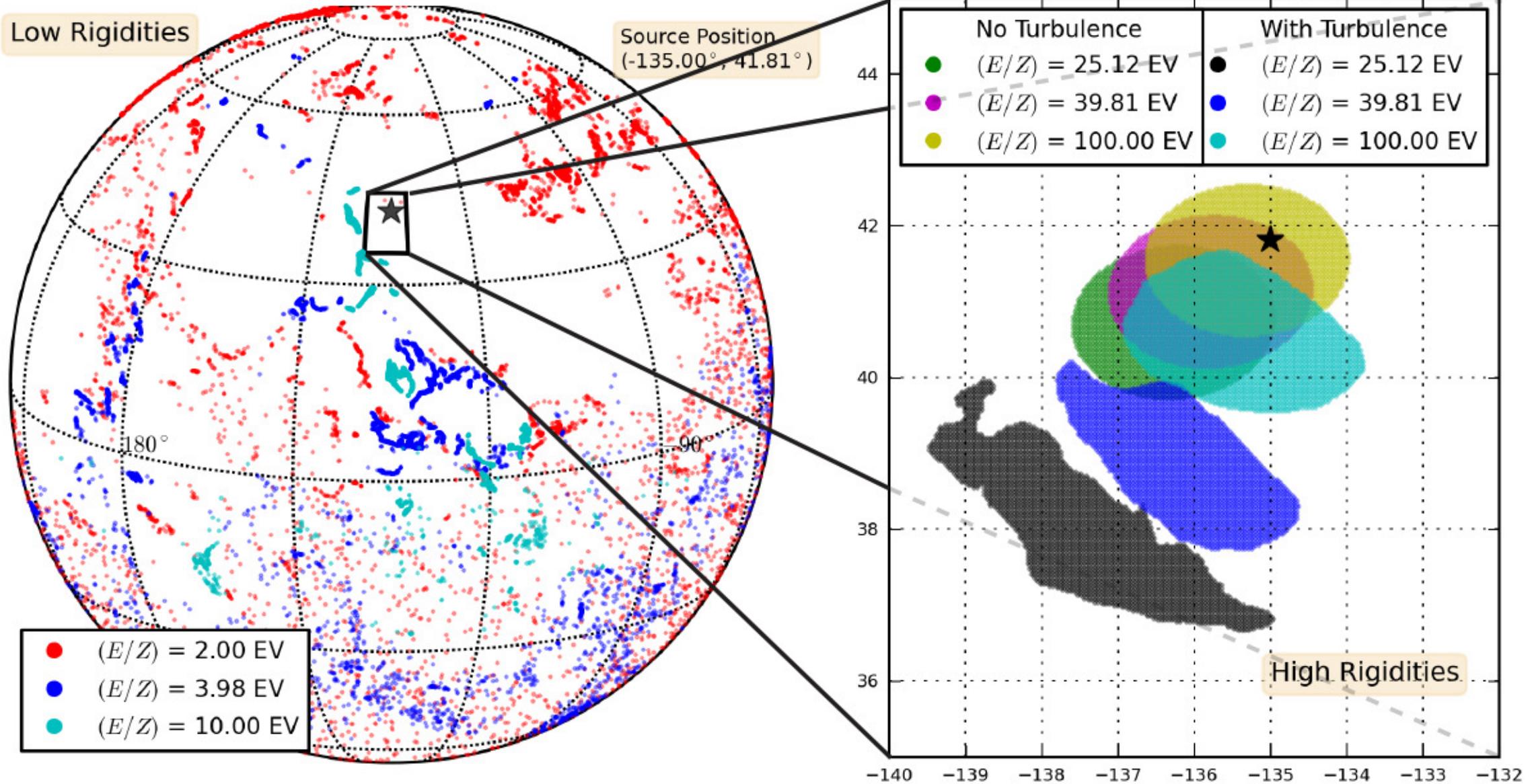


ESA & Planck Collaboration

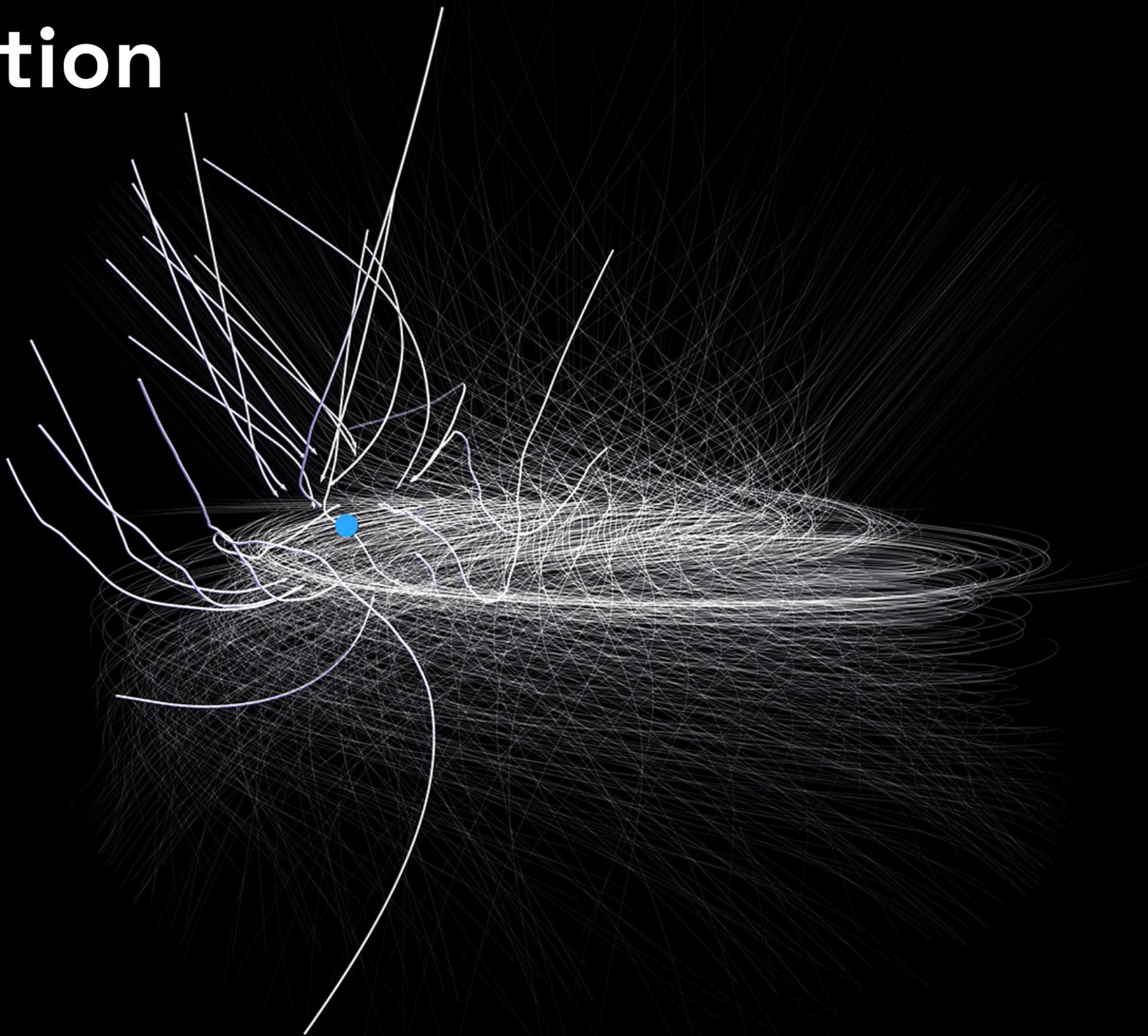


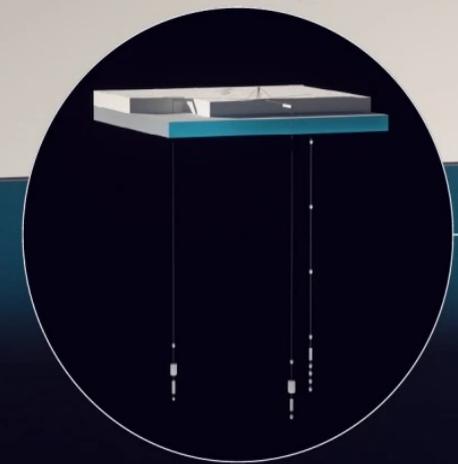
doi.org/10.1016/j.nuclphysbps.2004.11.107

Propagation



Propagation

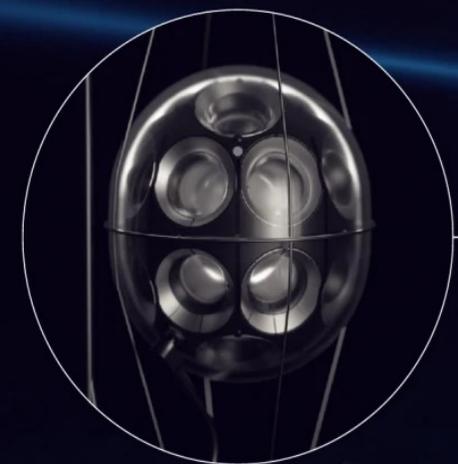




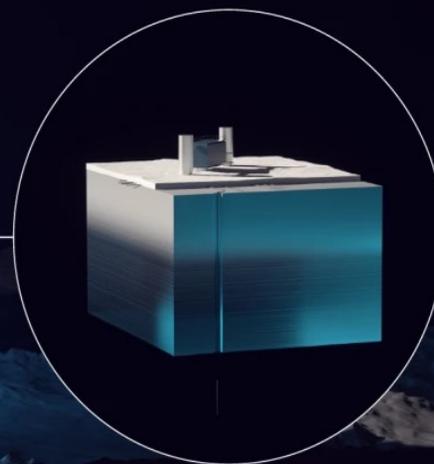
Radio Array | Station



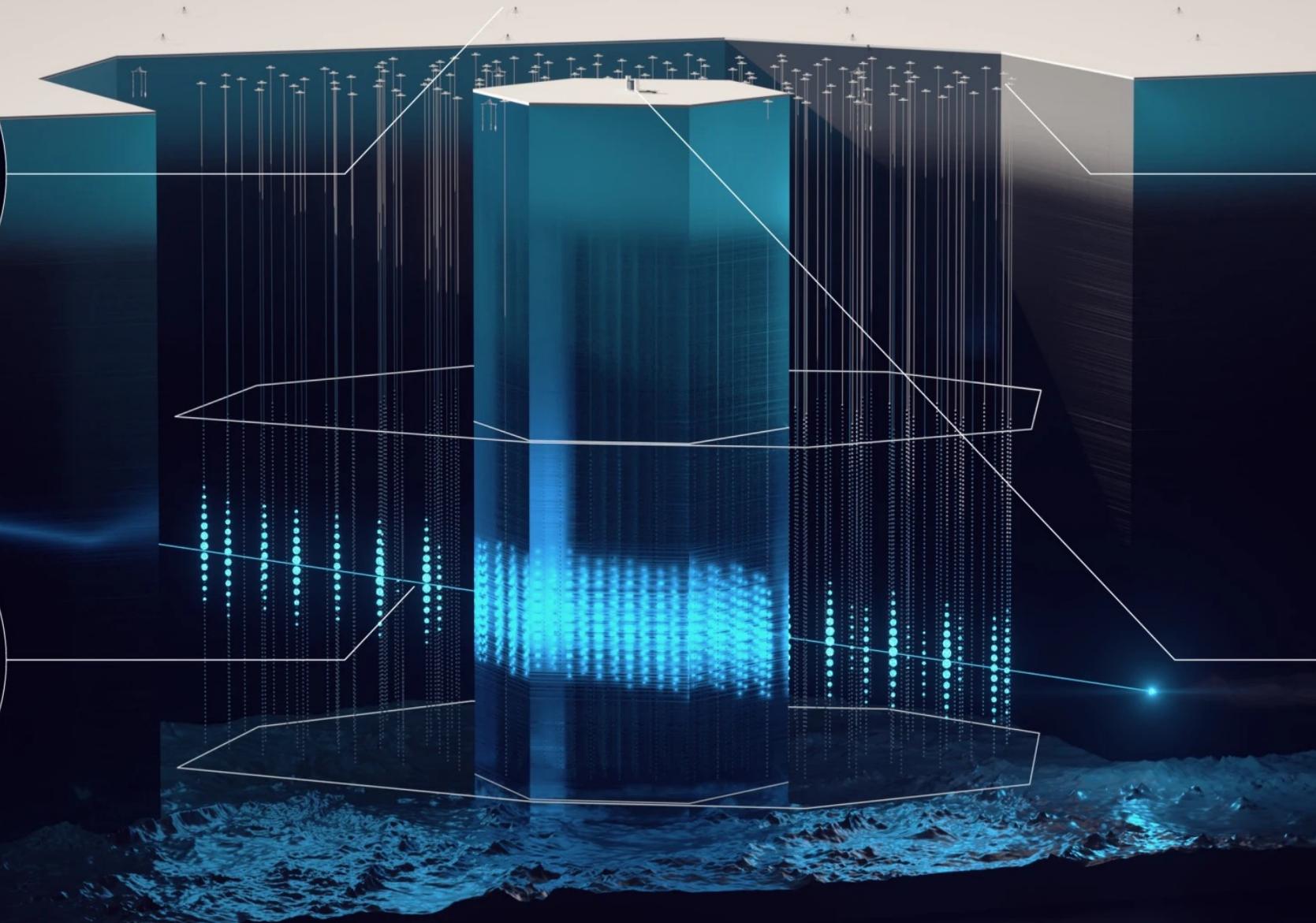
Surface Array | Station



Optical Array | Sensor

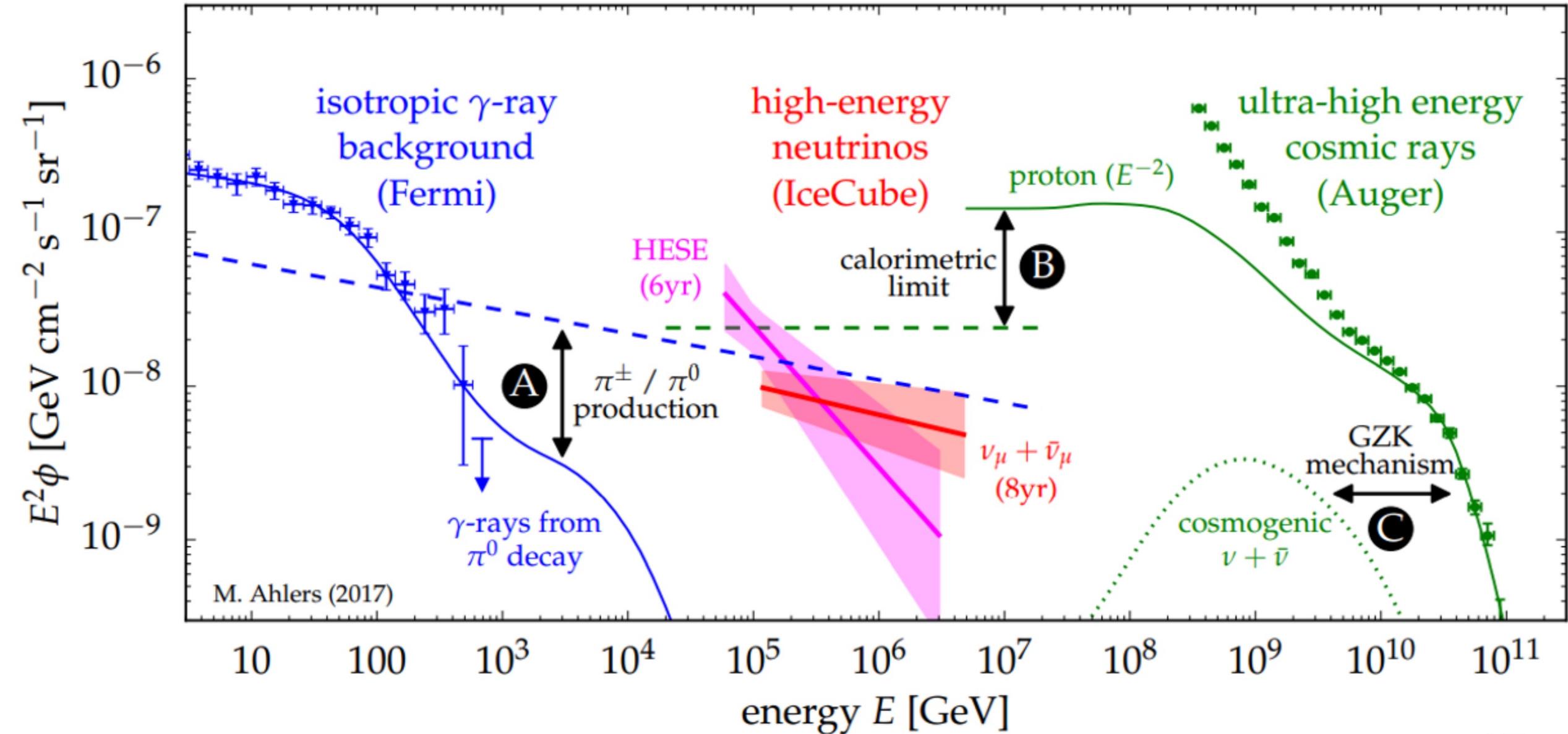


IceCube | Laboratory



The Final Frontier

doi.org/10.22323/1.459.0005



CRWG @ IceCube

WG-Leads



Matthias Plum



Stef Verpoest

Tech-Lead



Katherine Rawlins

Calls : 9:00 am @ Every Friday (CDT)

