

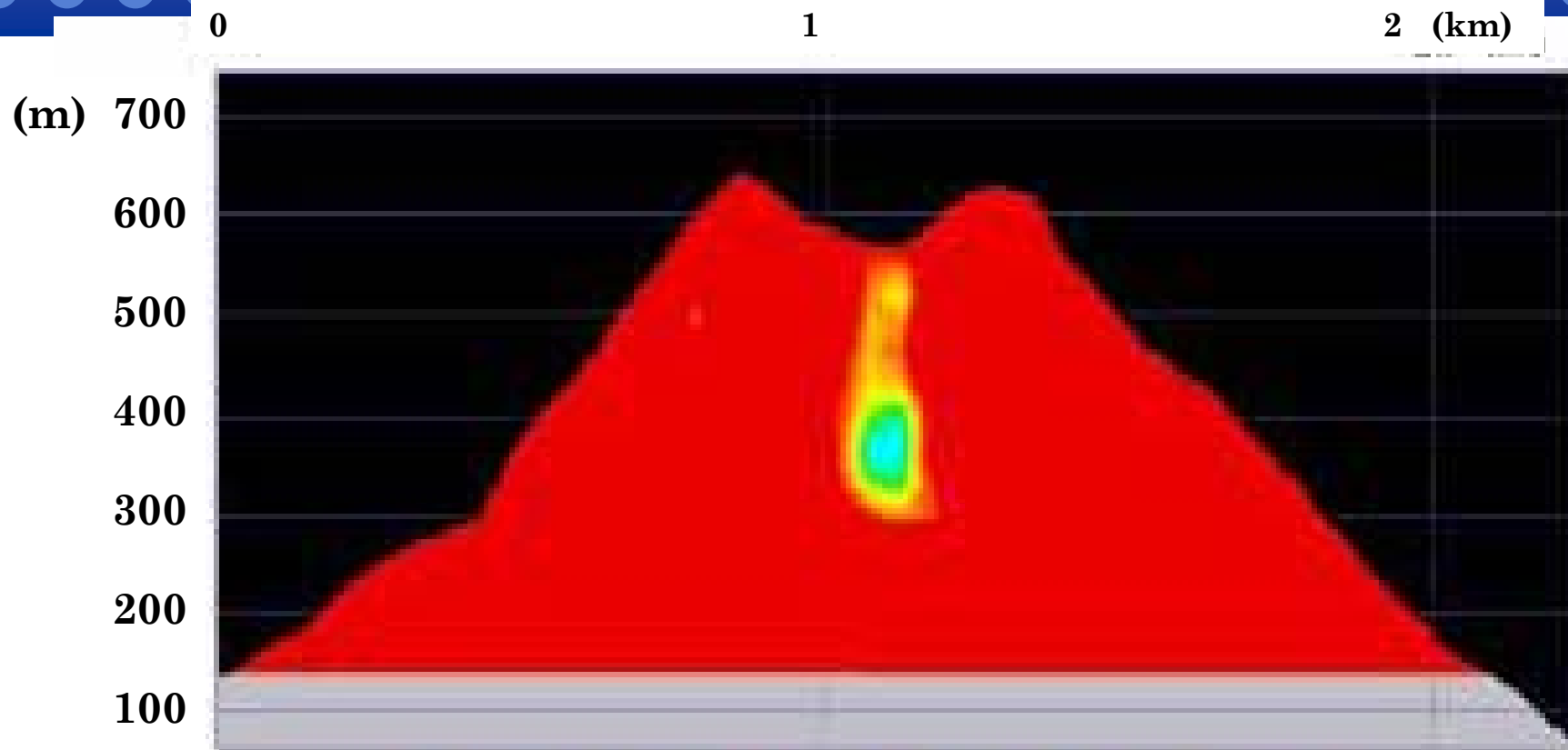
Comment from applied cosmic ray physicist

A. Taketa

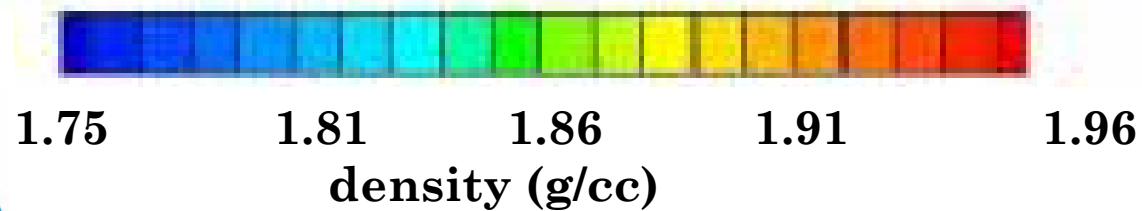
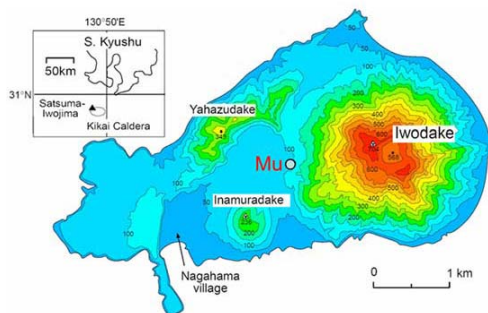
Earthquake Research Institute, UTokyo

confidential

Mt. Satsuma Iwo Jima (taken by muon)



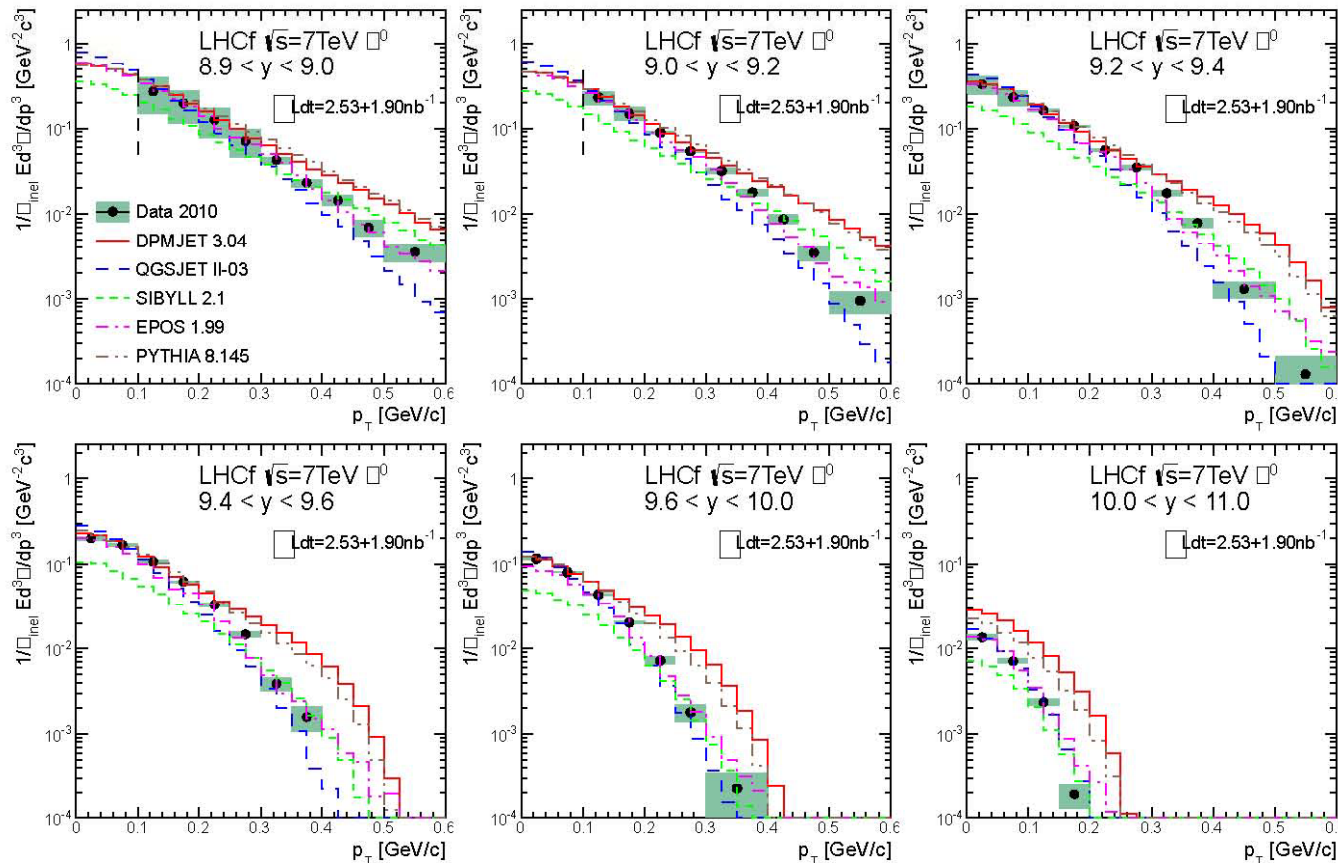
a



Muon workshop

Comparison of π^0 data at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{TeV}$ w/ hadronic interaction models

11



“ $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{TeV}$ ” →
CR energy of
 $2.6 \times 10^{16} \text{eV}$

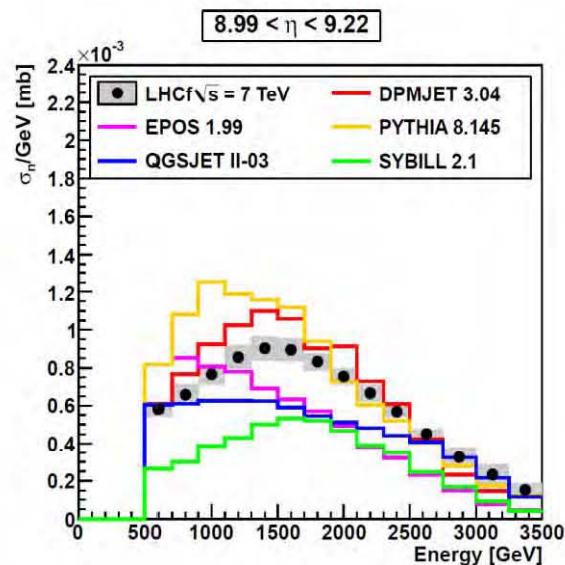
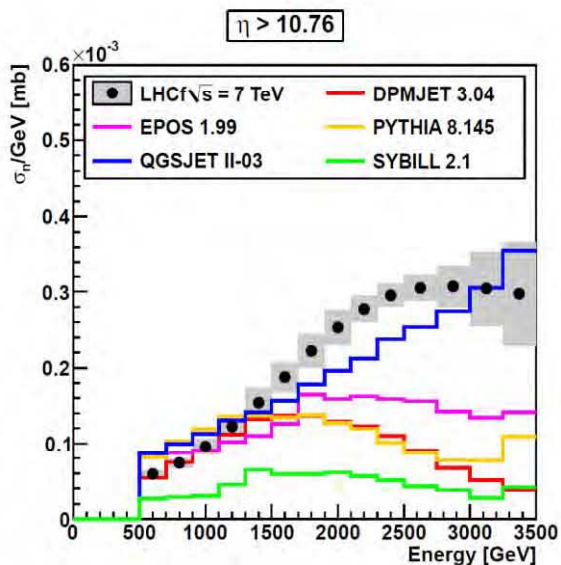
FIG. 7: (Color online) Comparison of the π^0 transverse momentum spectra in the 2.53 \pm 1.90 nb⁻¹ data points (black circles) and their uncertainties (shaded triangles) compared with the predicted spectra by hadronic interaction models.

- **EPOS1.99** show the best agreement with data in the models
- **DPMJET** and **PYTHIA** have harder spectra than data (“popcorn model”)
- **QGSJET** has softer spectrum than data (only one quark exchange is allowed)

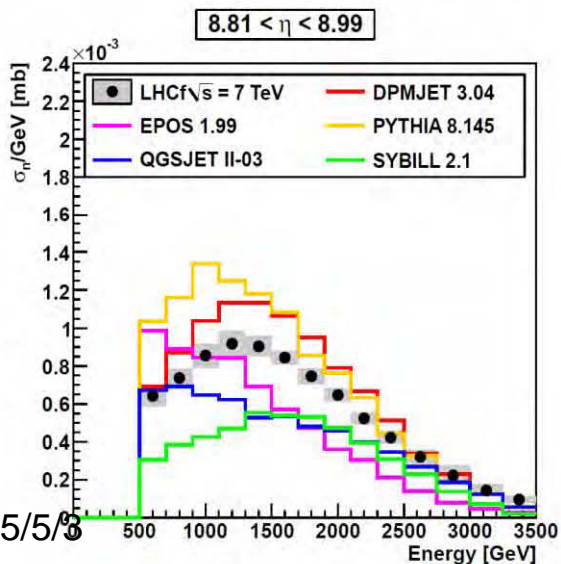
The $p_{T, \text{min}}$ and $p_{T, \text{max}}$ obtained in Table II and Table III are in reasonable agreement. When a specific value of

Rapidity	p_T^{upper}	p_T	Total uncertainty
[GeV/c]	[GeV/c]	[MeV/c]	[MeV/c]
[0.2, 0.4]	0.6	167.1	4.3

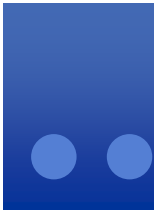
Comparison of n data at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{TeV}$ w/ hadronic interaction models.



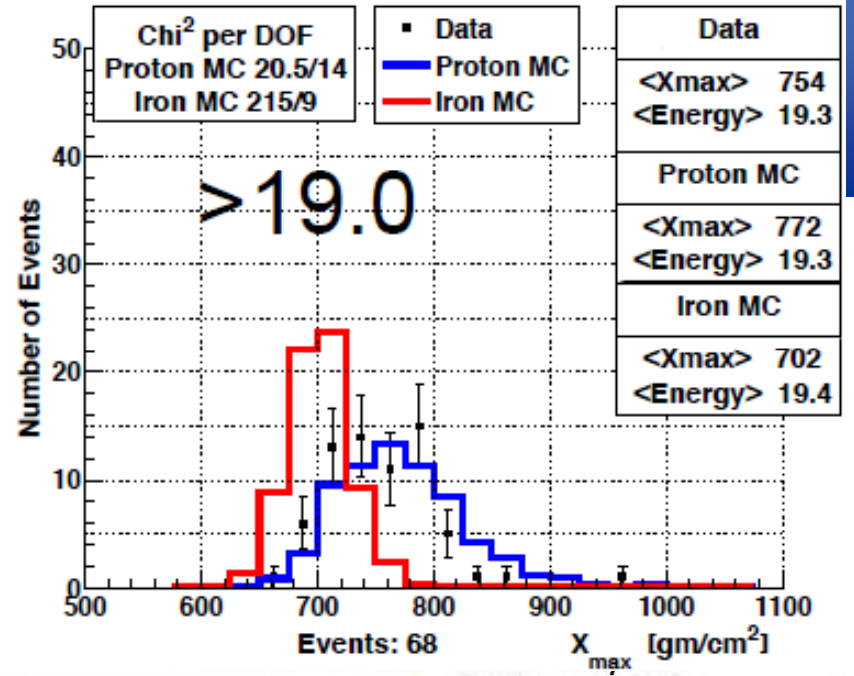
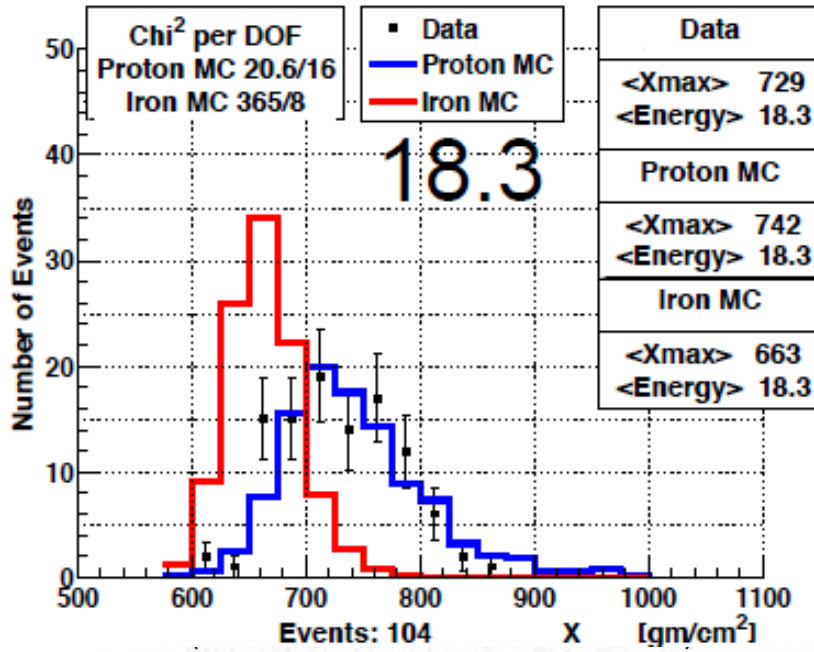
**“ $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{TeV}$ ” \rightarrow
CR energy of
 $2.6 \times 10^{16}\text{eV}$**



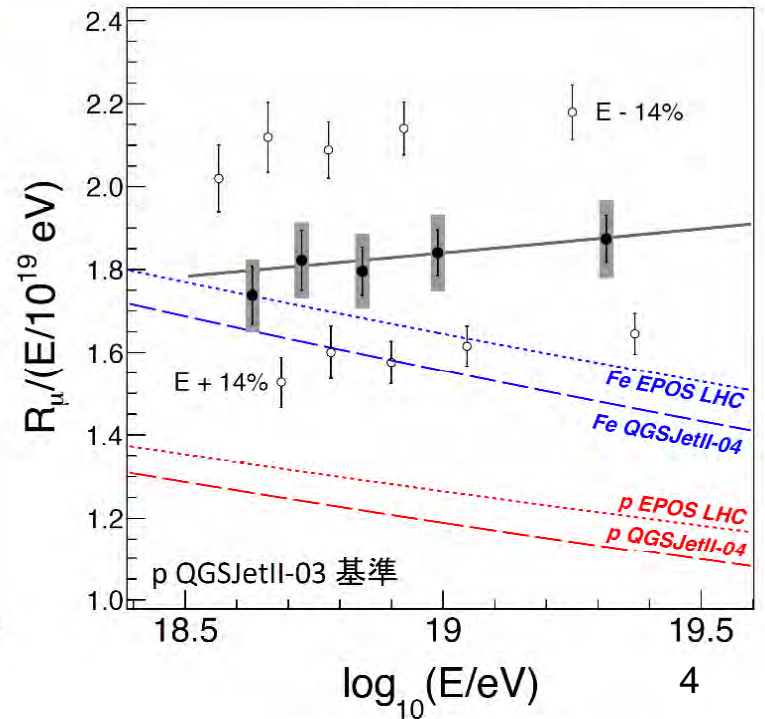
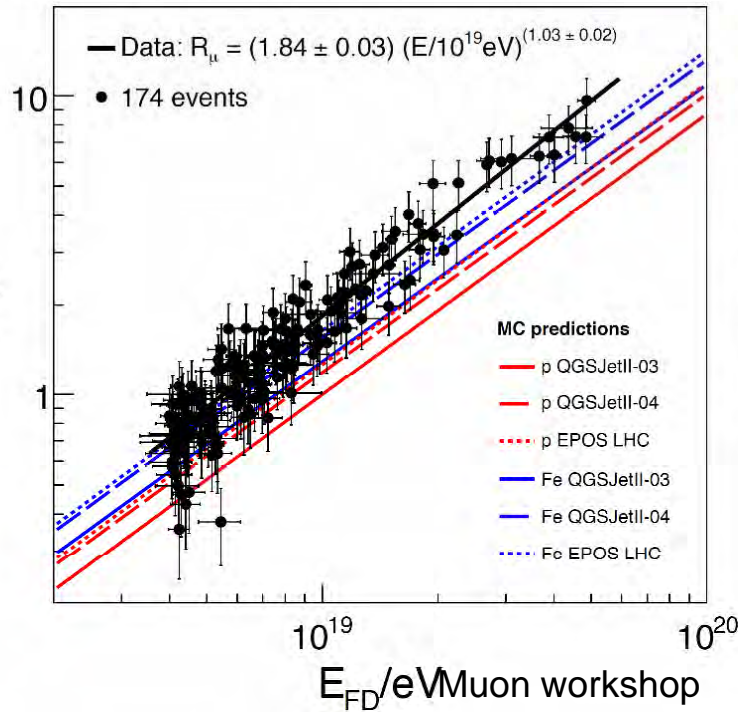
- **QGSJET-II-03** predicts a high neutron production at the highest pseudo-rapidity region.
- **DPMJET3** is similar with data at the lower pseudo-rapidity region.
- No model completely explains the experiment results.



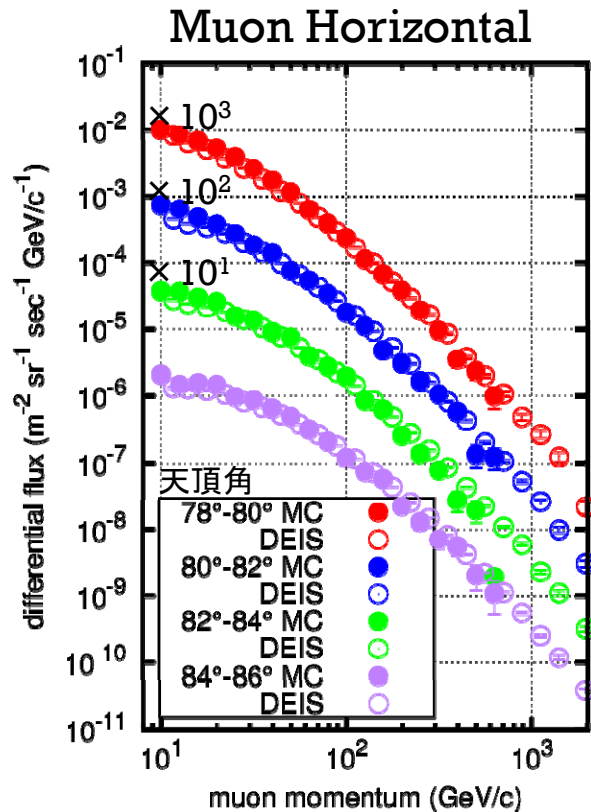
EM
 $\sim \pi^0$



μ
 $\sim \pi^\pm + K^\pm$

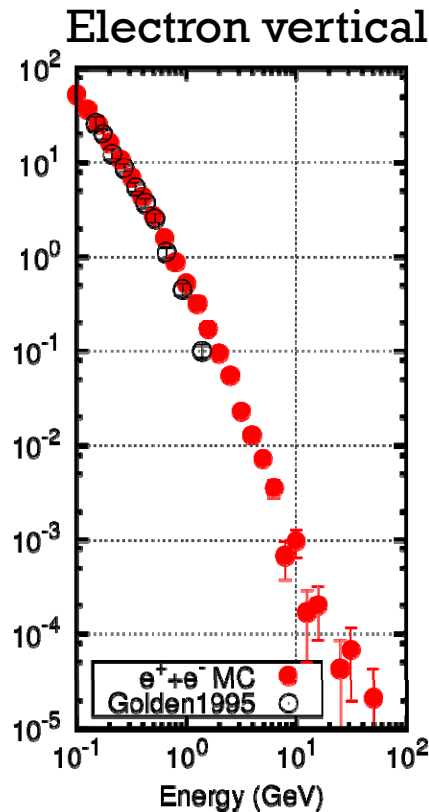


On the other hand... (COSMOS ASMC)



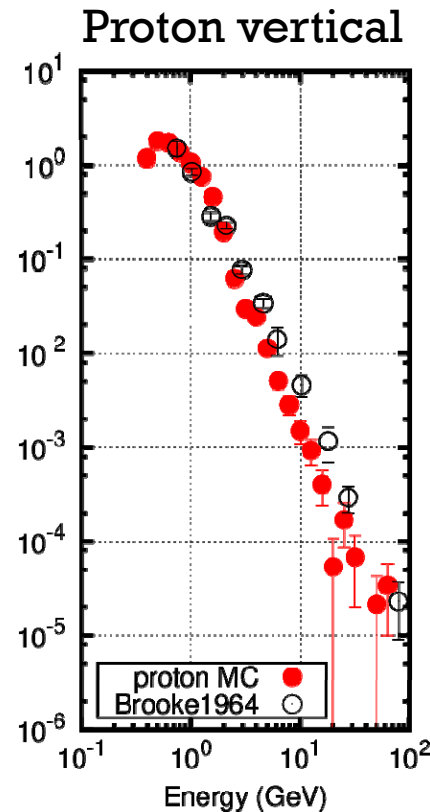
Alkofer et al. (1985)

$\pi^\pm + K^\pm$
(icecube)



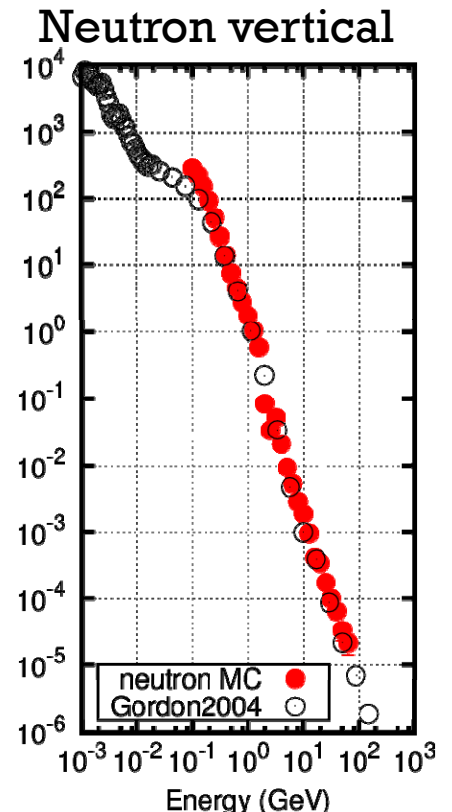
Golden et al. (1995)

π^0
(icetop)



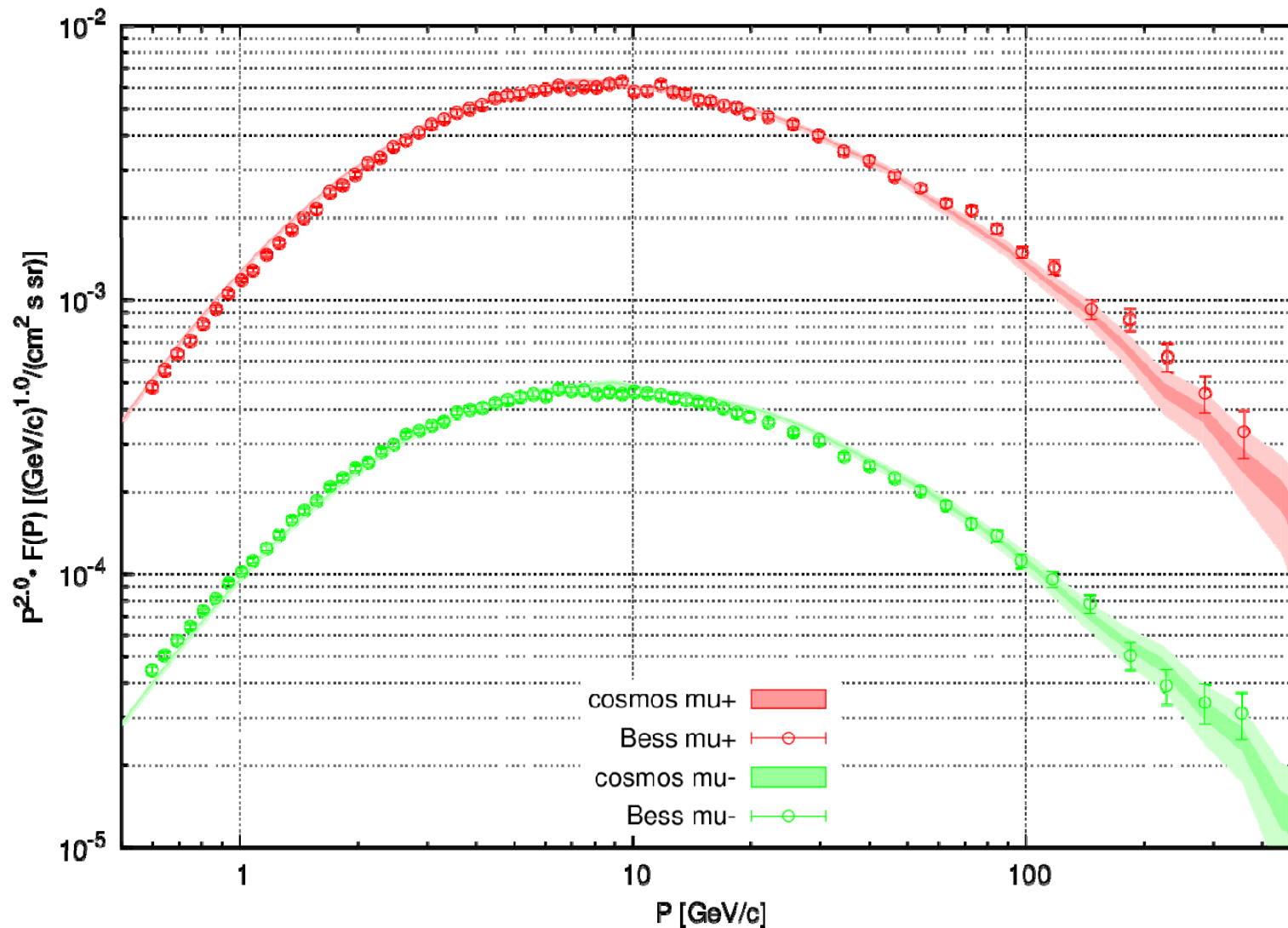
Brooke et al. (1964)

QGSJET-II-03 (> 100 GeV)
DPMJET-III (2-100 GeV)
PHITS (< 2 GeV)

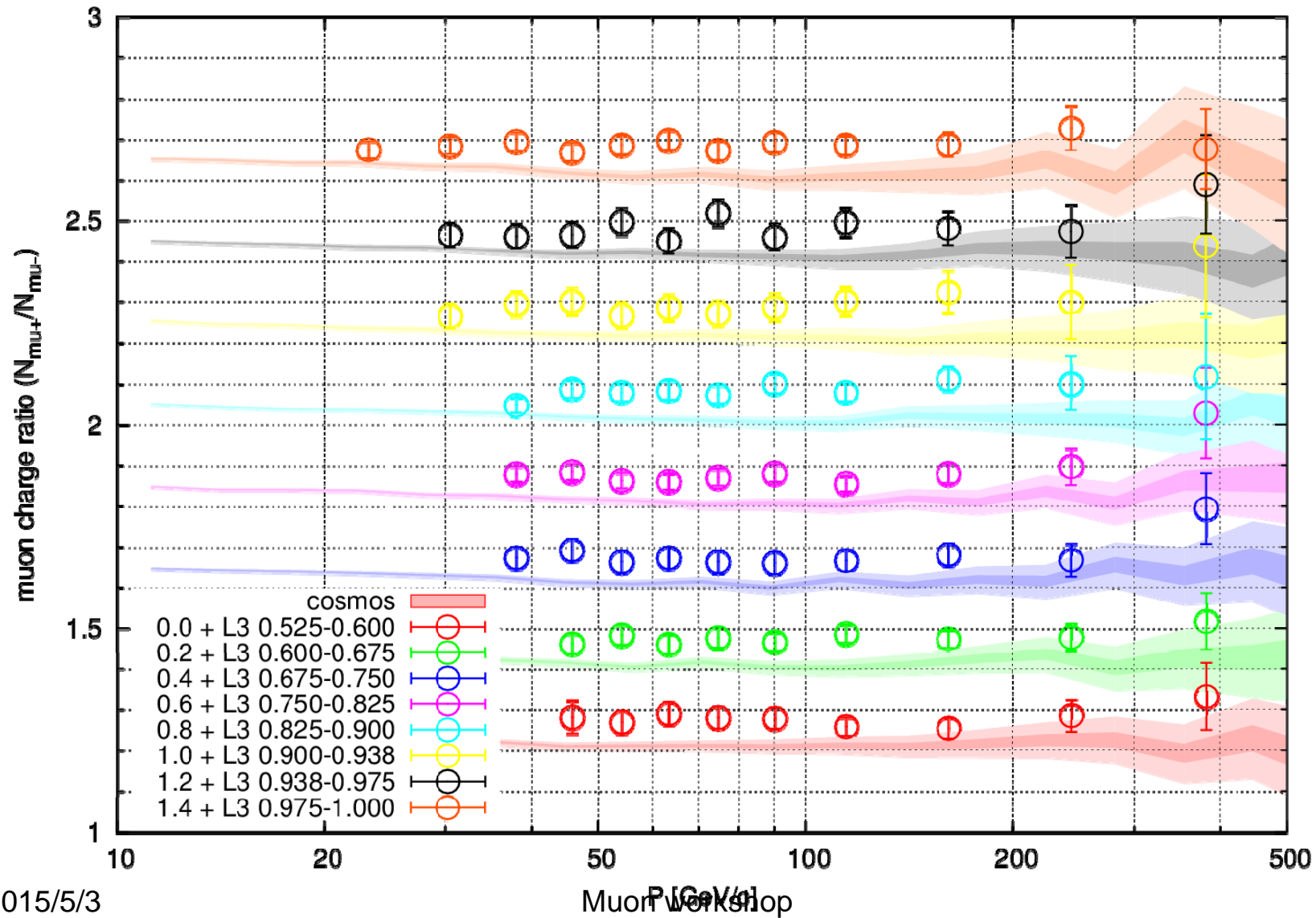


Gordon et al. (2004)

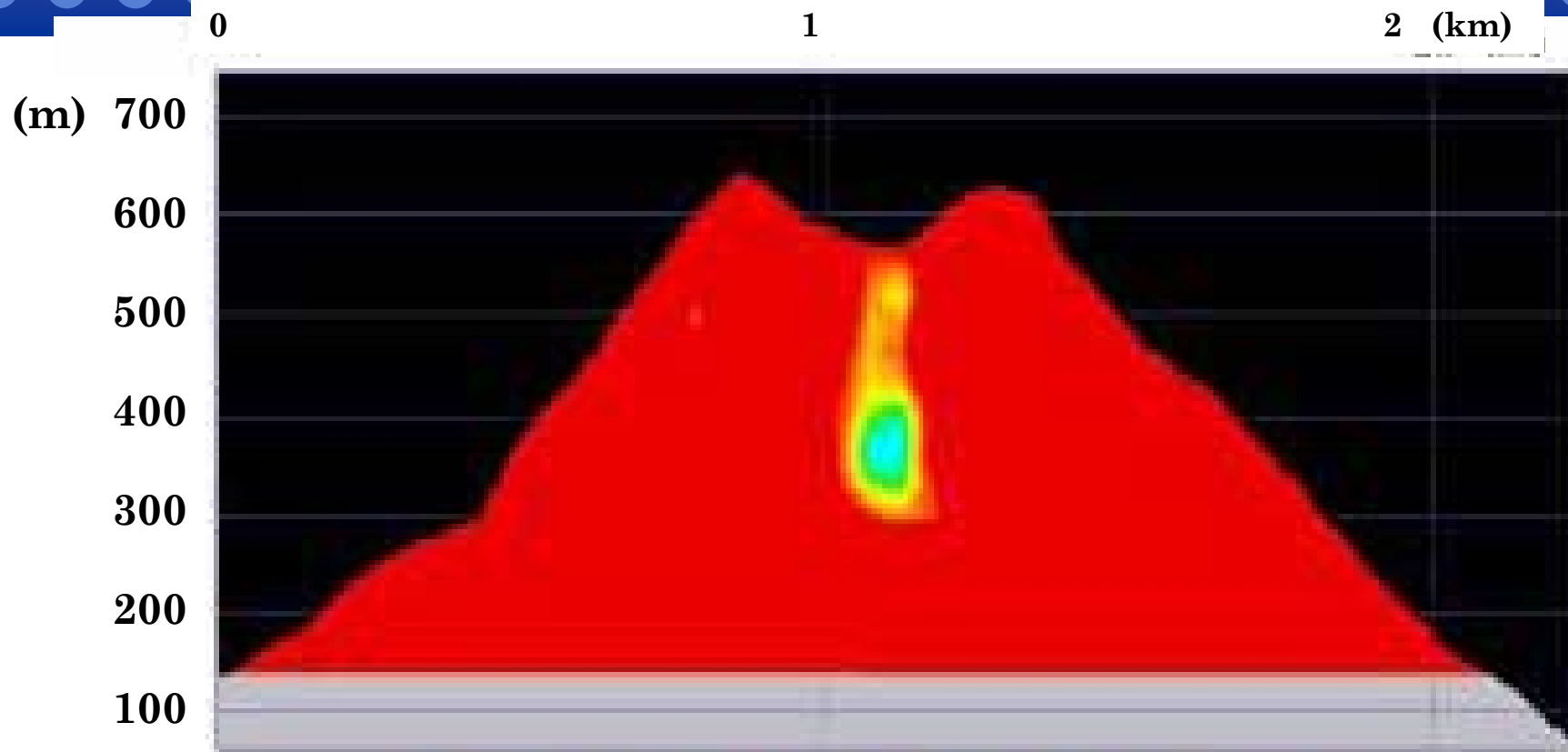
Vertical muon flux (Bess VS COSMOS ASMC)



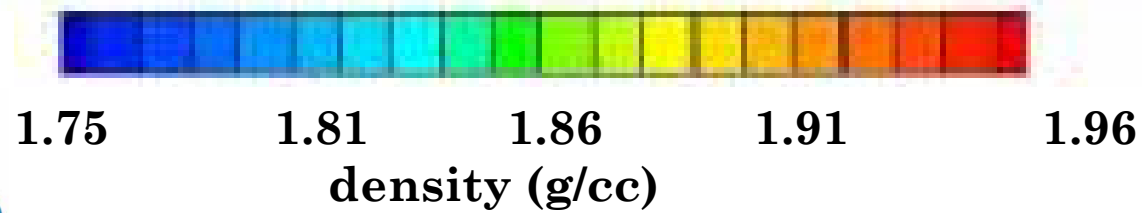
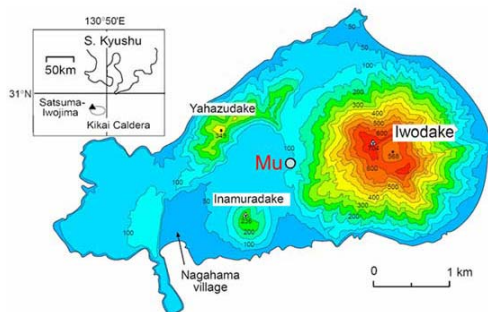
Charge ratio (L3 VS COSMOS ASMC)



Mt. Satsuma Iwo Jima

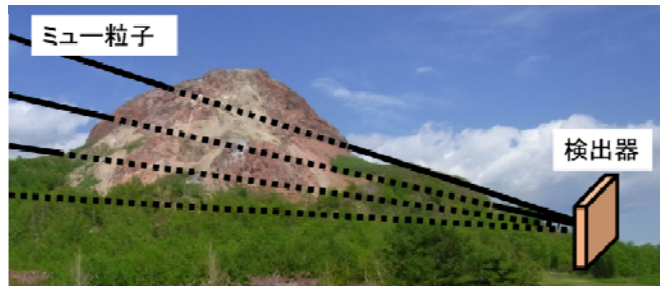


a

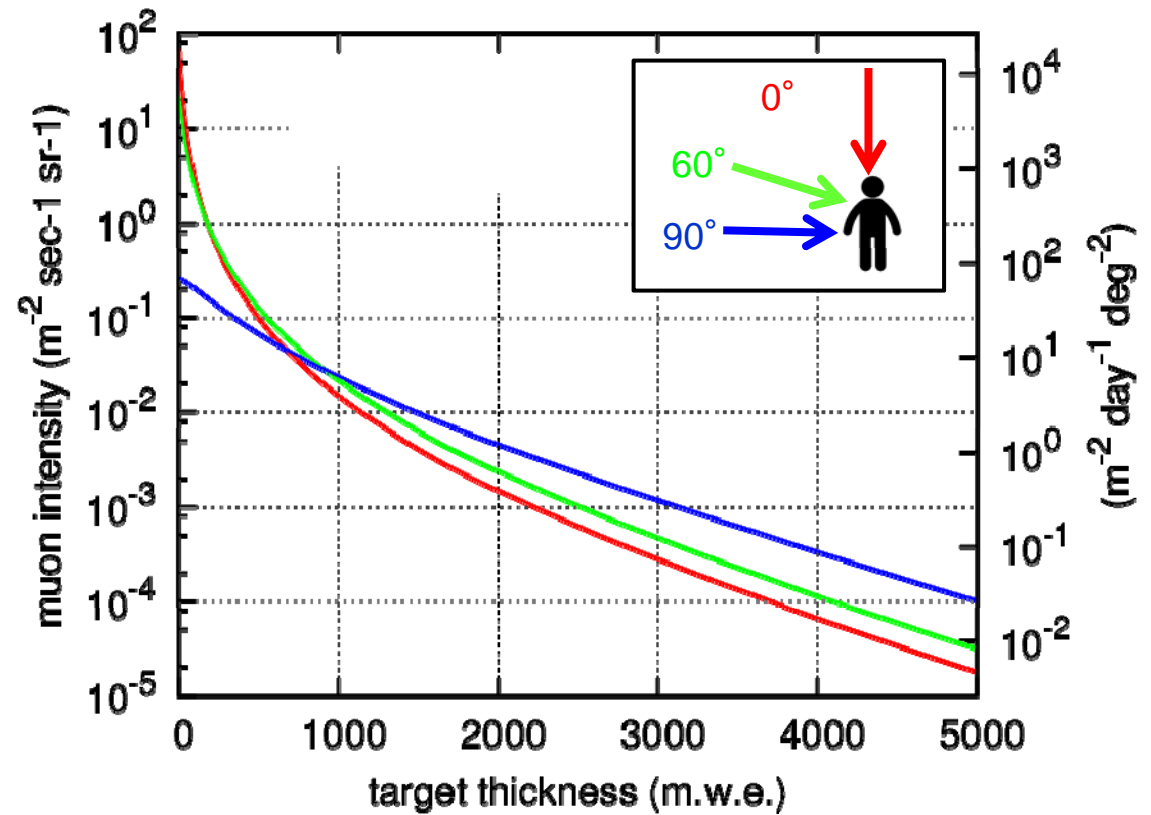


Muon workshop

MC for muon radiography

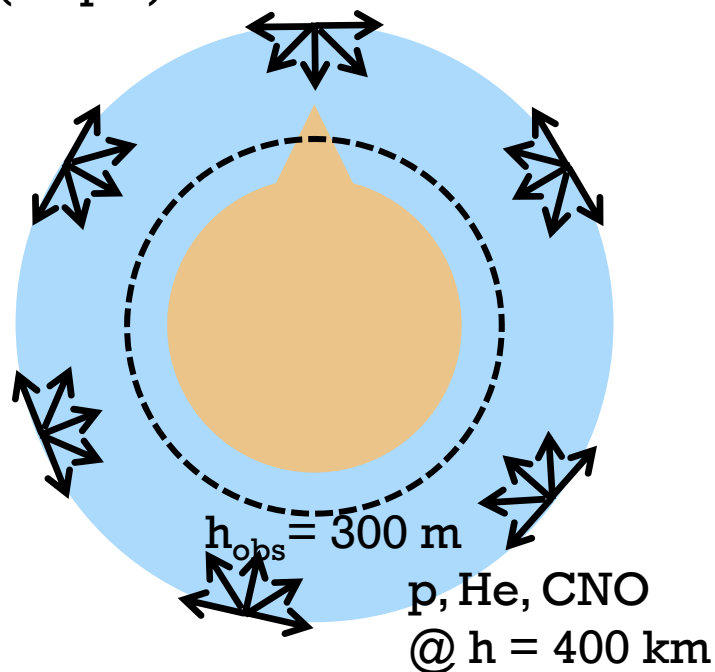


$$I_{obs} = \frac{\epsilon^{-1} N_{obs}}{S \Omega T}$$

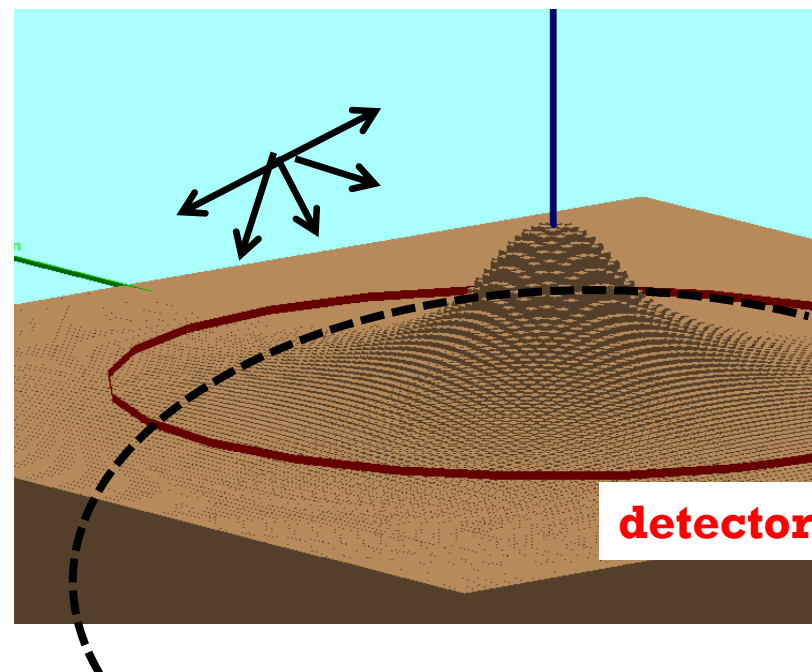


MC framework

(Step 1). COSMOS



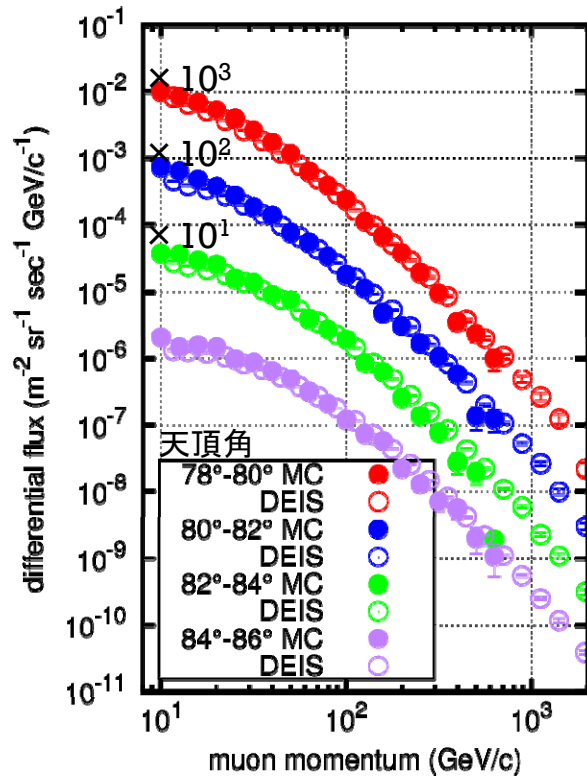
(Step 2). GEANT4 Agostinelli et al. (2003)



- primary: BESS1998 (Sanuki et al., 2000)
- interaction model:
 - PHITS (< 2 GeV)
 - DPMJET-III (2 – 100 GeV)
 - QGSJET-II-03 (> 100 GeV)
- US Standard Atmosphere (1976)

Step1: COSMOS VS experimental result

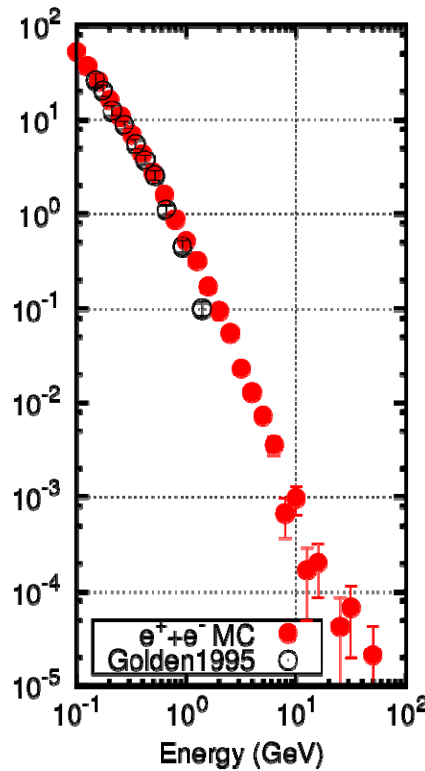
Muon
Horizontal



Alkofer et al. (1985)

$\pi^\pm + K^\pm$
(icecube)

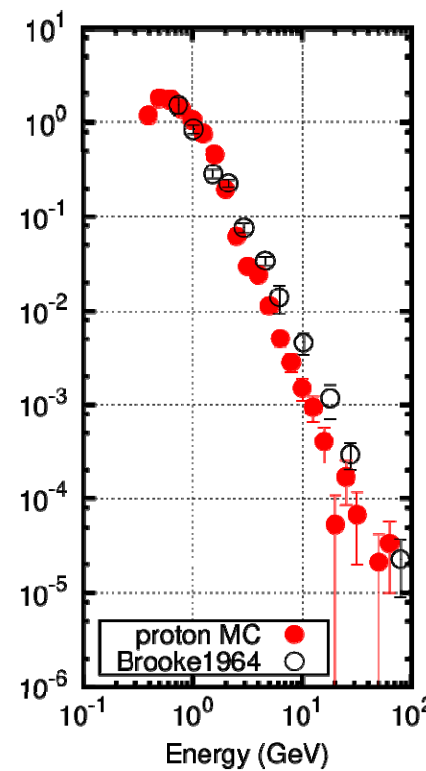
Electron
vertical



Golden et al. (1995)

π^0
(icetop)

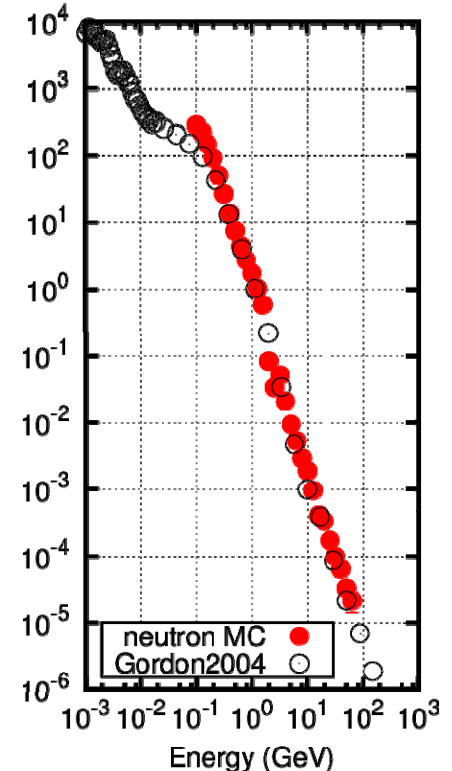
Proton
vertical



Brooke et al. (1964)

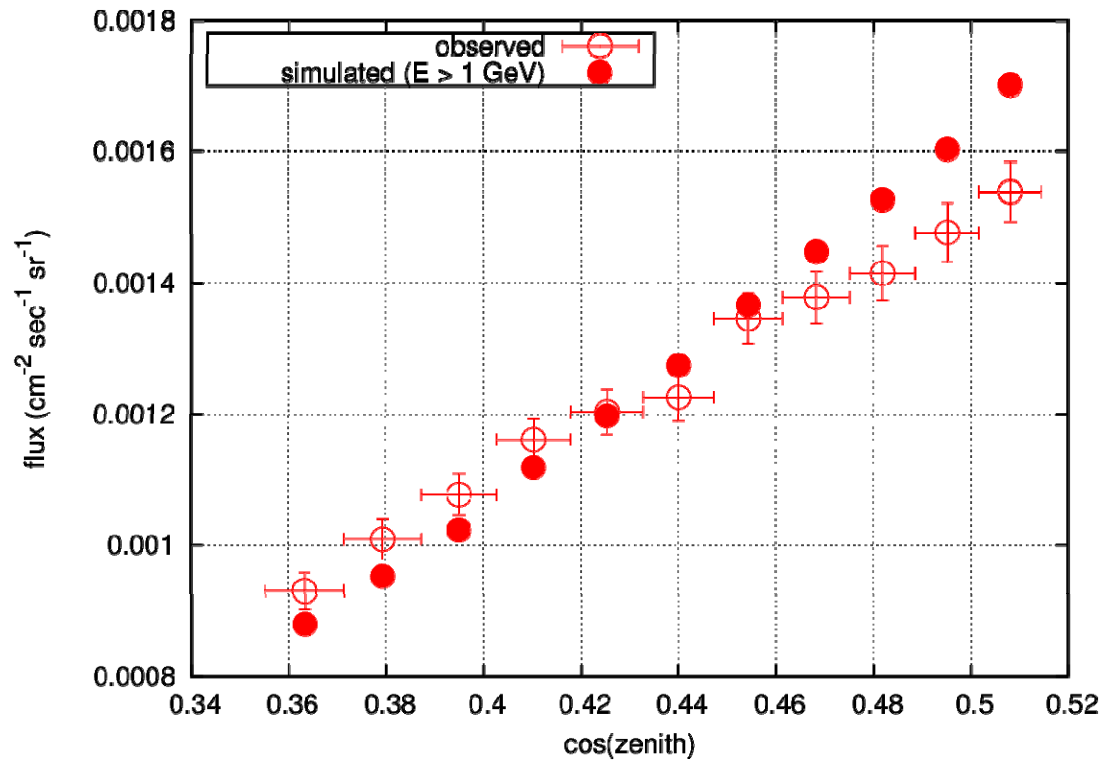
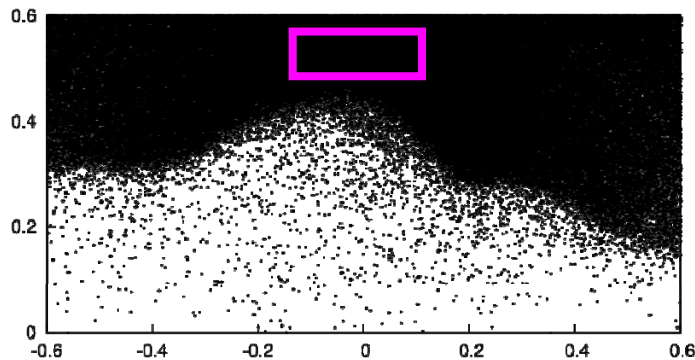
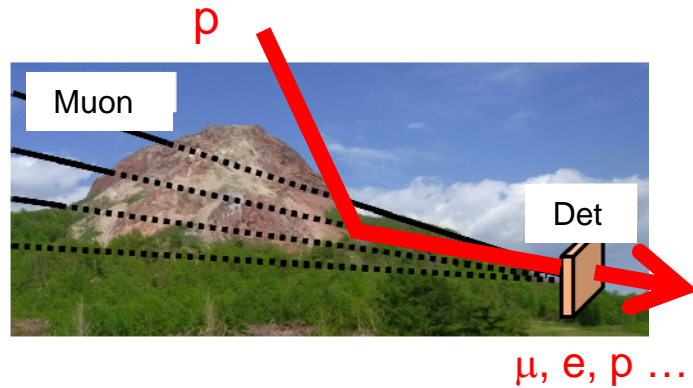
QGSJET-II-03 (> 100 GeV)
DPMJET-III (2-100 GeV)
PHITS (< 2 GeV)

Neutron
vertical



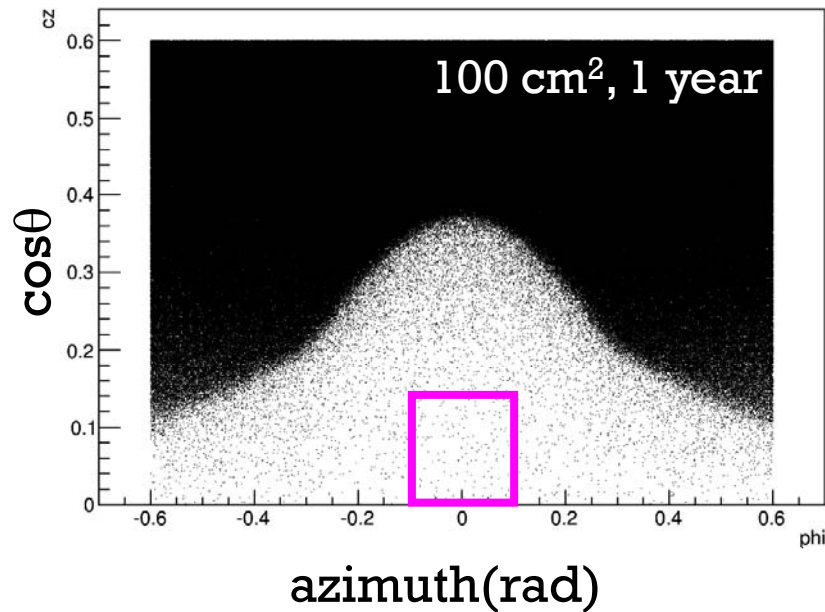
Gordon et al. (2004)

Free sky muon flux (measured by emulsion cloud chamber)

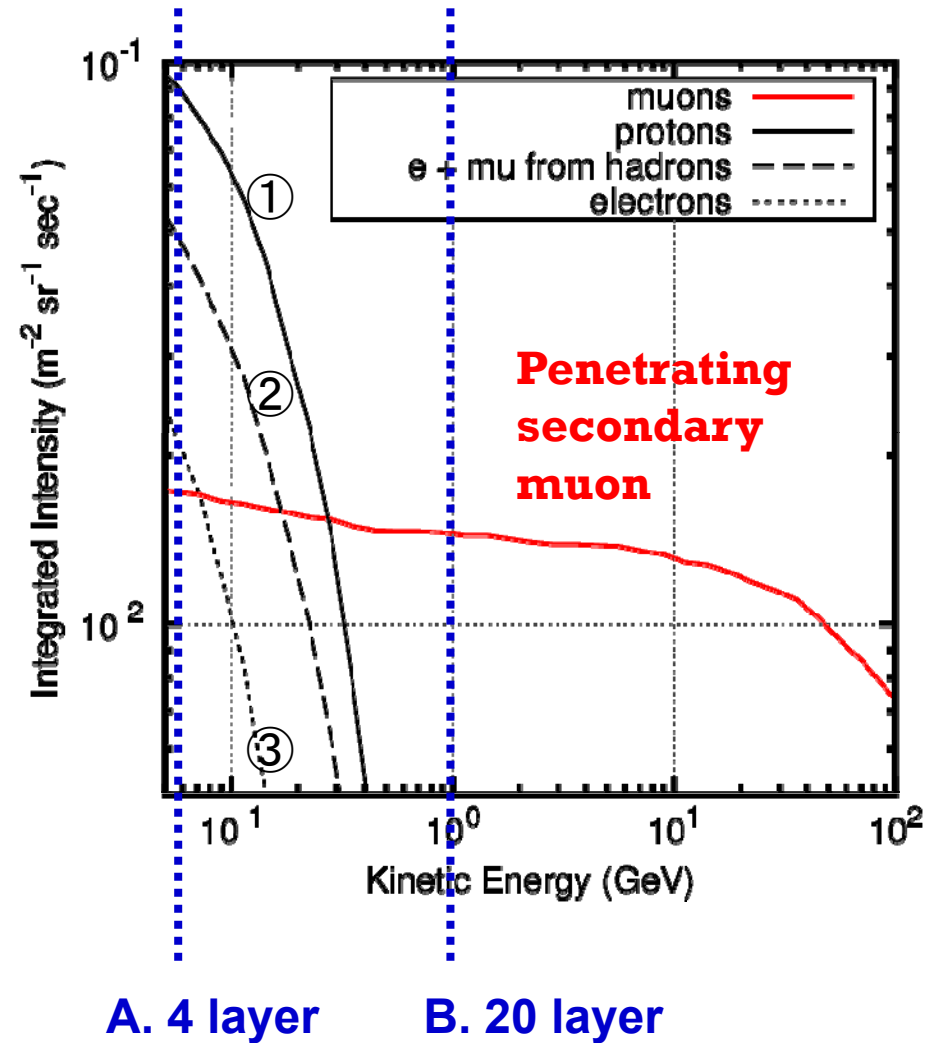


Incident angle dependence of detector is neglected

BG estimation by COSMOS+GEANT4

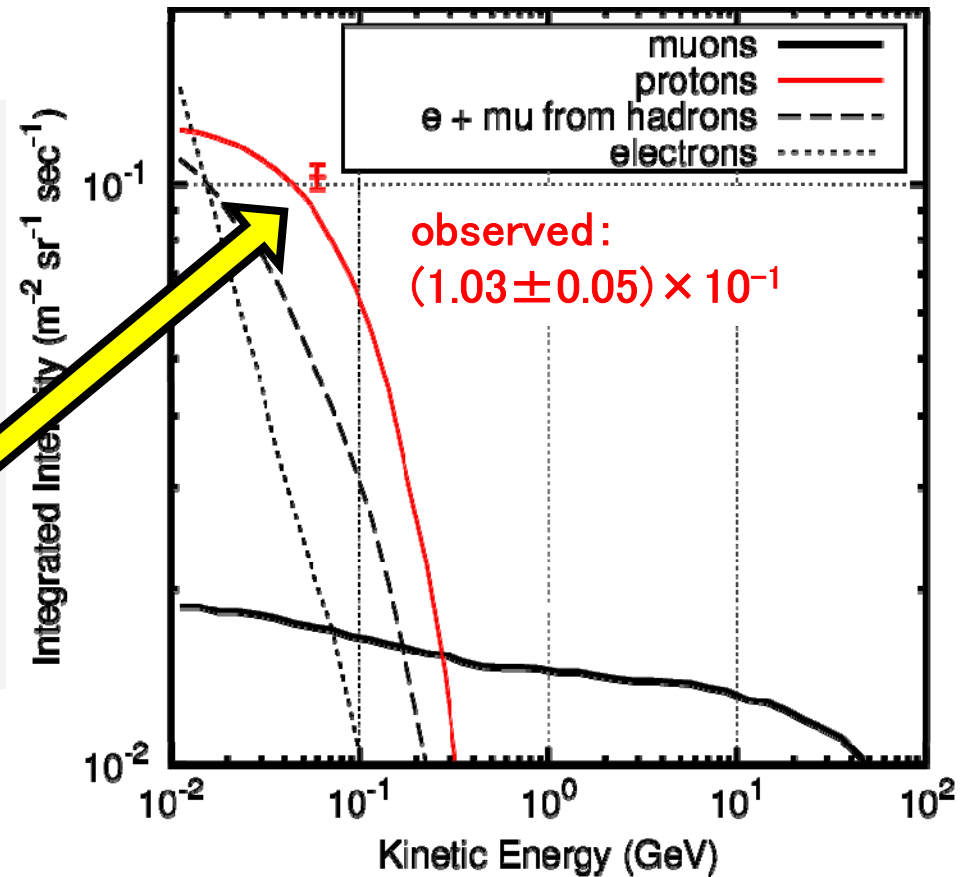
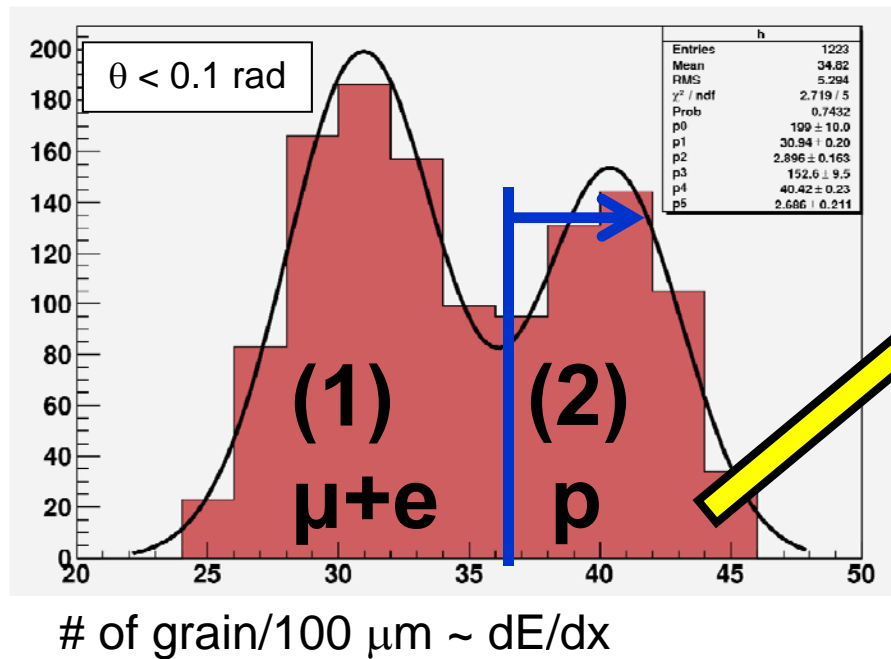


- ① tertiary proton
- ② tertiary muon from p, n, etc
- ③ upward electron from behind

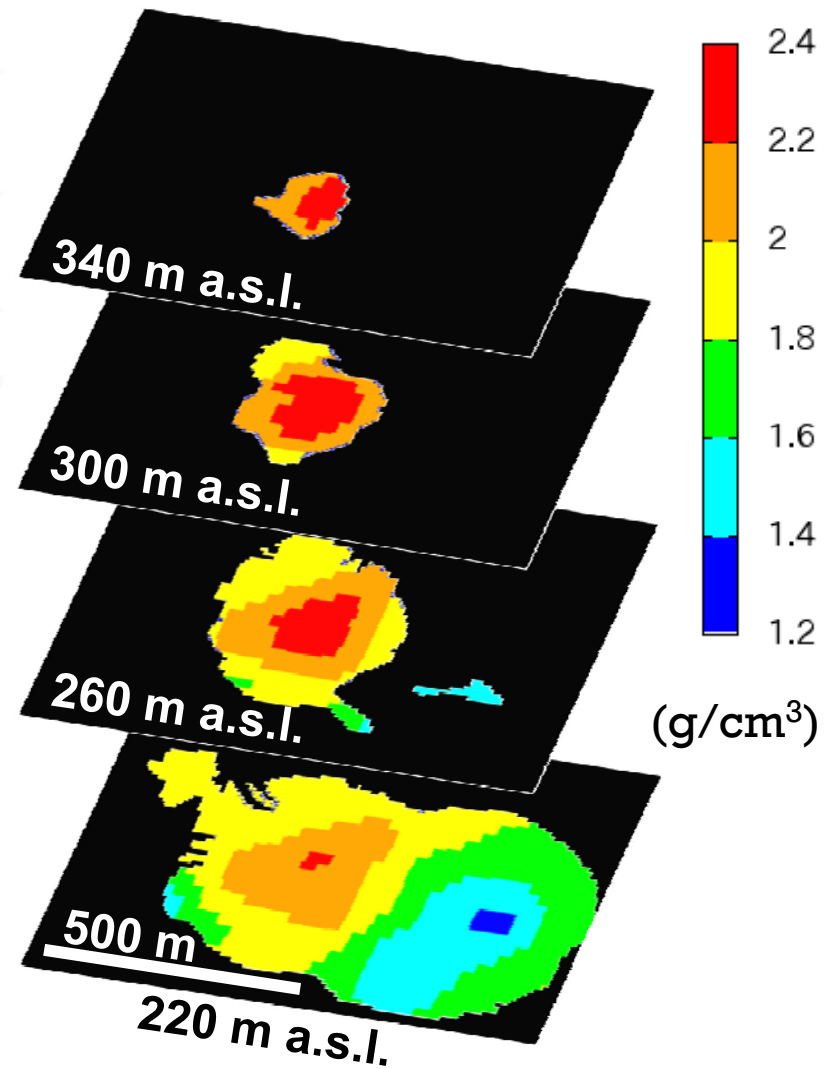
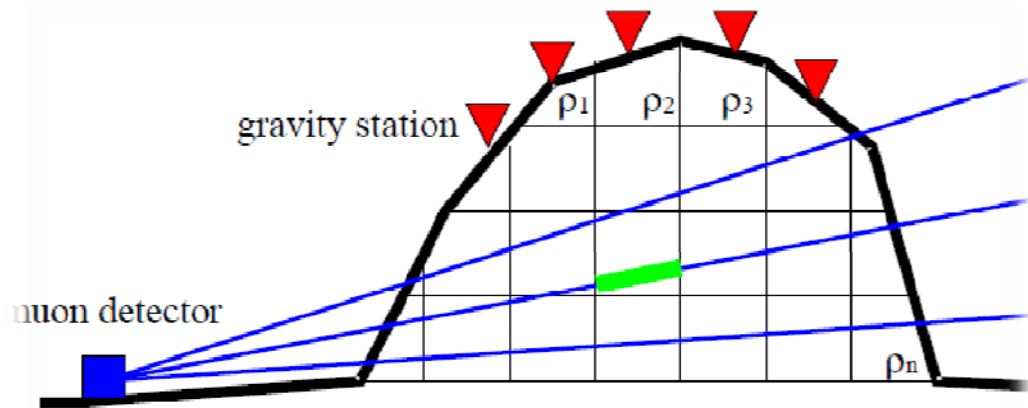


Tertiary proton flux (measured by emulsion cloud chamber)

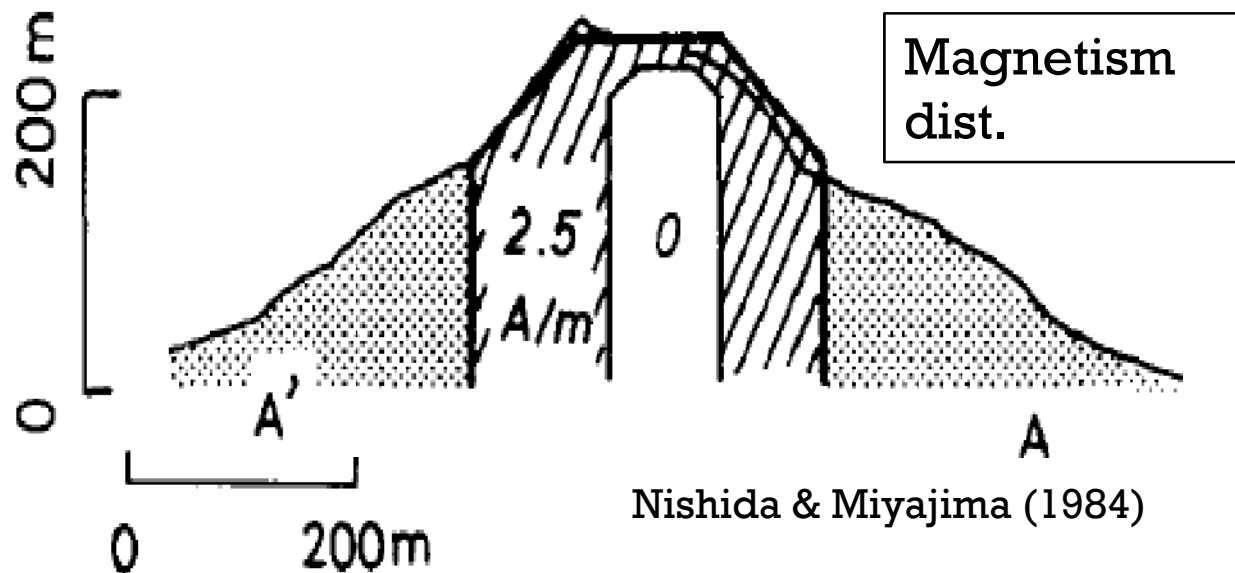
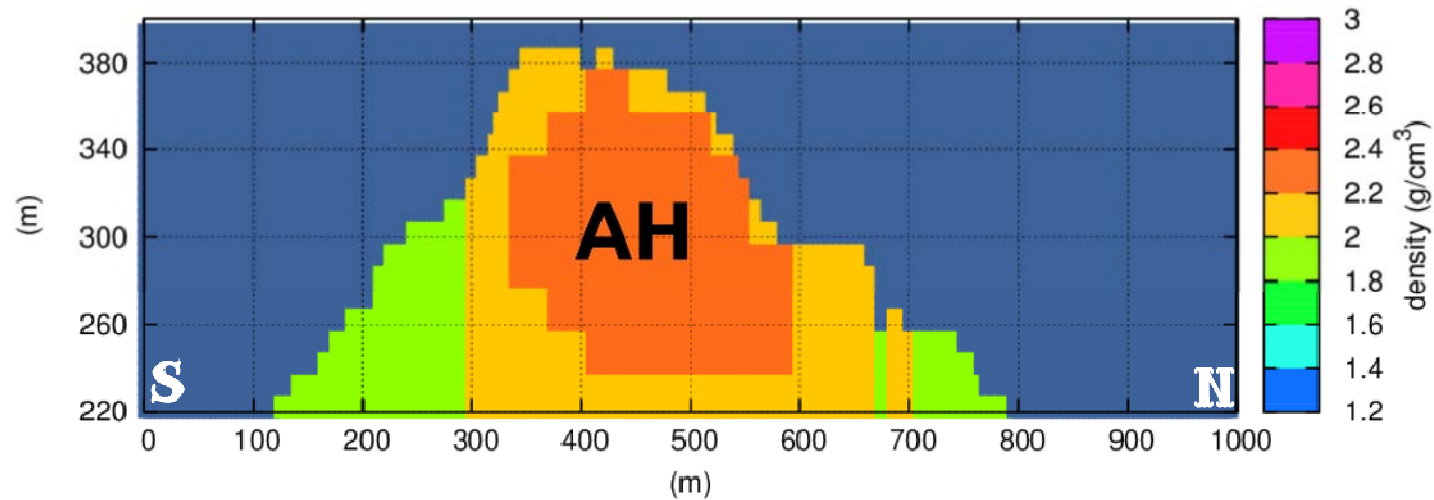
Grain density (4 layer)



Joint inversion (muon + gravity)



Comparison with other experiment



Nishida & Miyajima (1984)