

Learning the composition of Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays

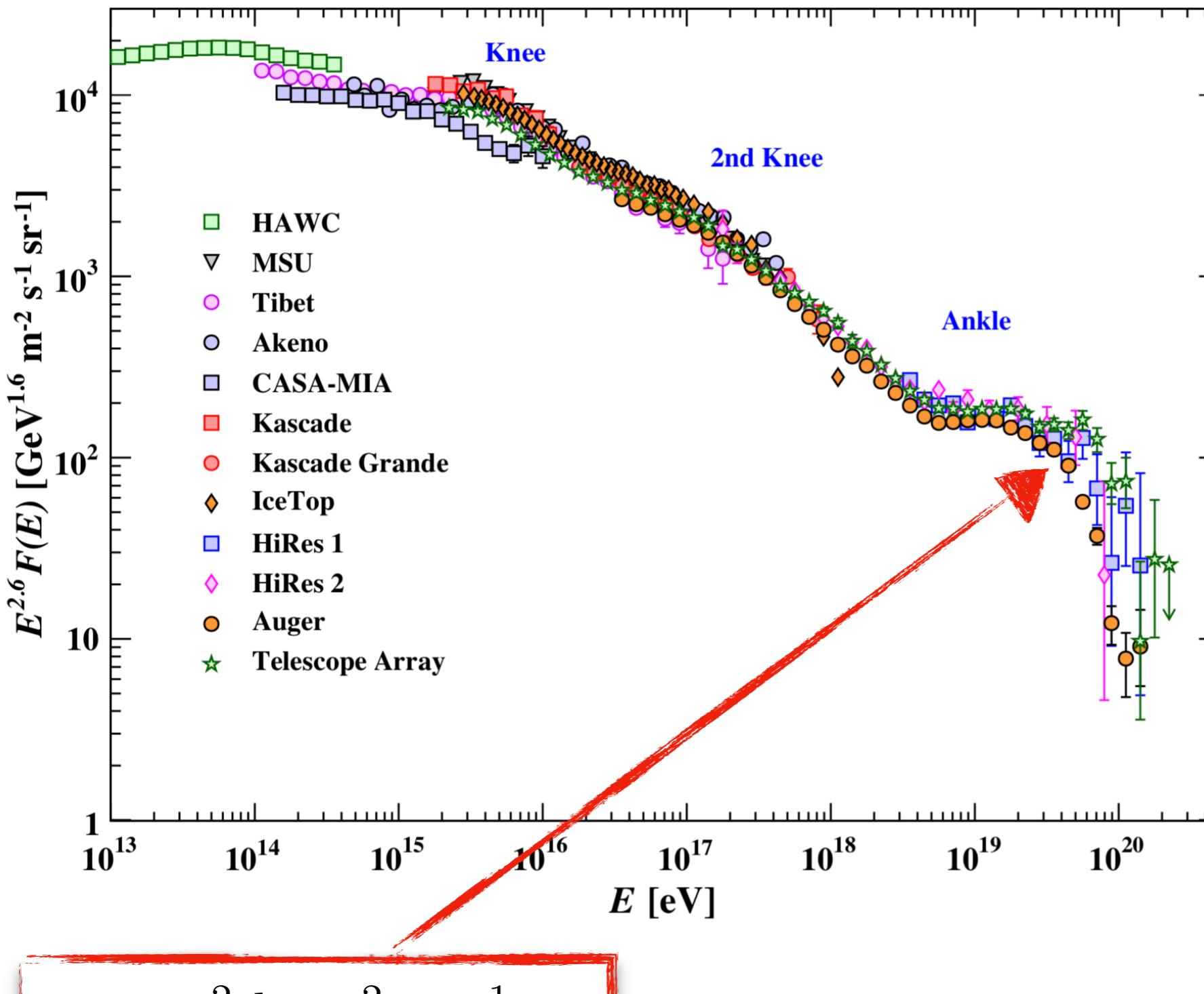
Michele Tammaro

@Pheno22, Pittsburgh, 10/05/2022

Ongoing work with B. Bortolato, V. Homsak, J.F. Kamenik and A. Matevc



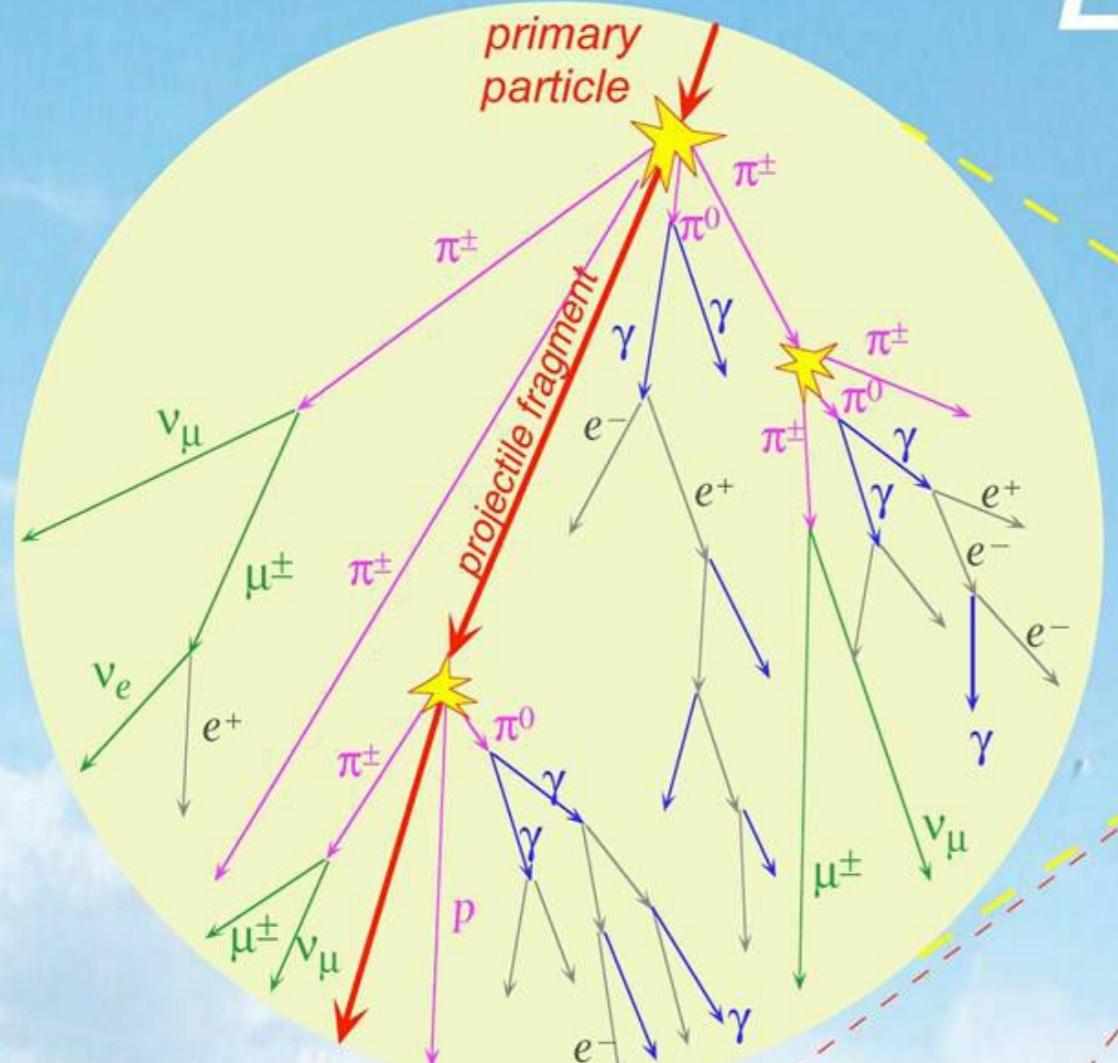
Cosmic Ray Energy Spectrum



Open questions

- Original source
- Acceleration
- Mass composition

Extended Air Showers



primary
particle

primary
particle

Pierre Auger Observatory:
 $10^{19} \text{ eV} < E < 10^{21++} \text{ eV}$

Trajektorie

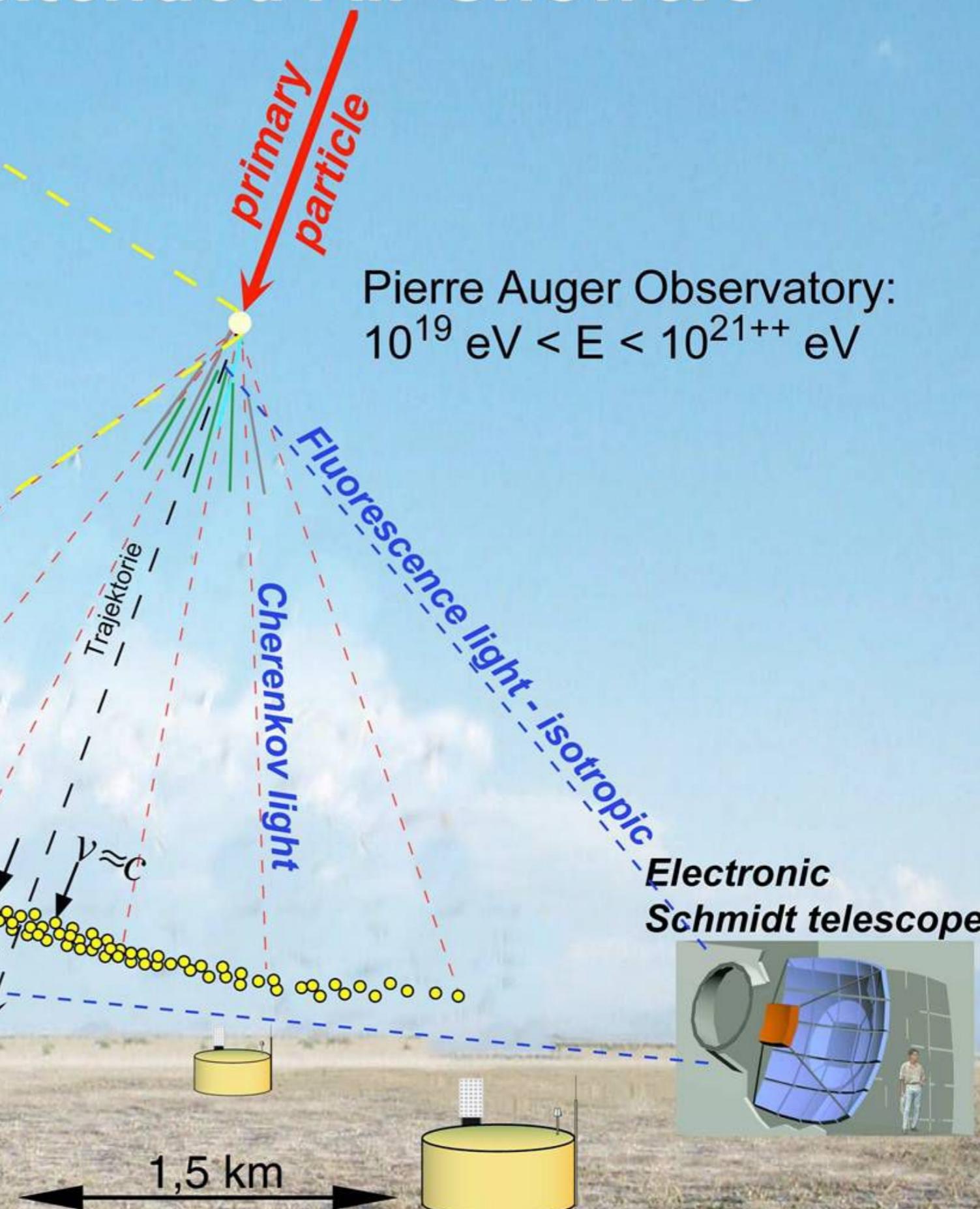
Cherenkov light

1 m thickness

1,5 km



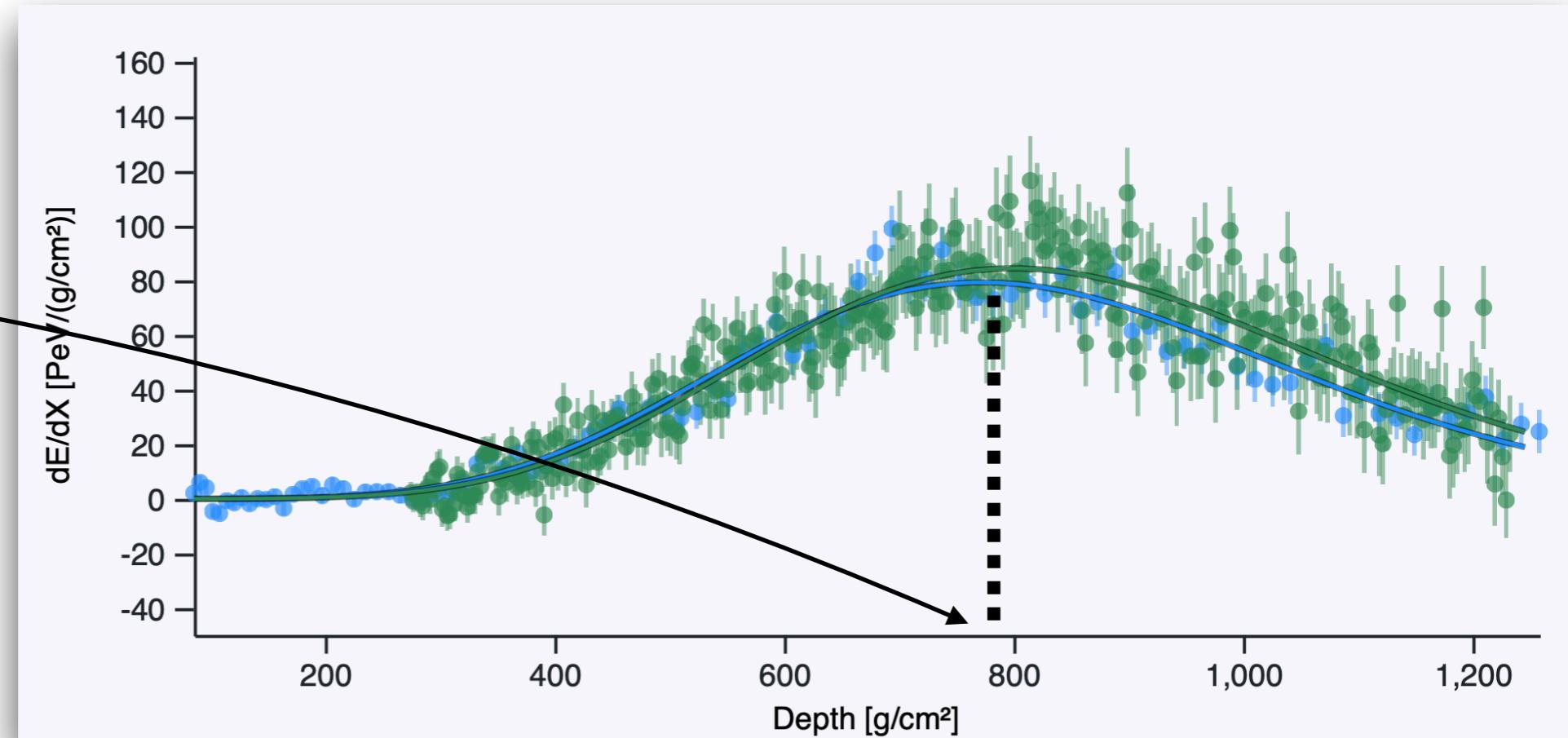
Water-
Cherenkov detectors



Fluorescence light - isotropic
Electronic
Schmidt telescope

X_{max}

Can indicates the primary



Elongation rate

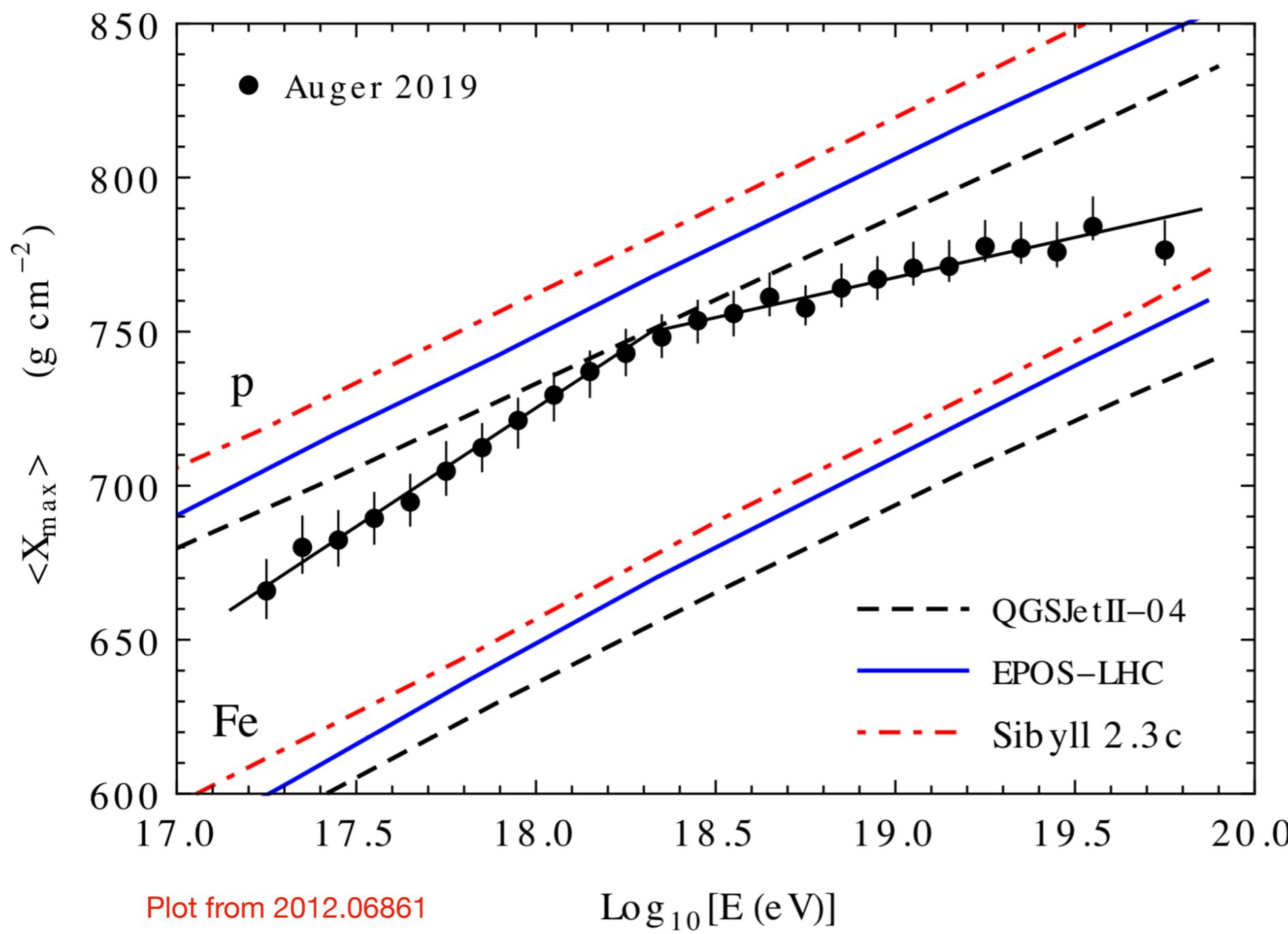
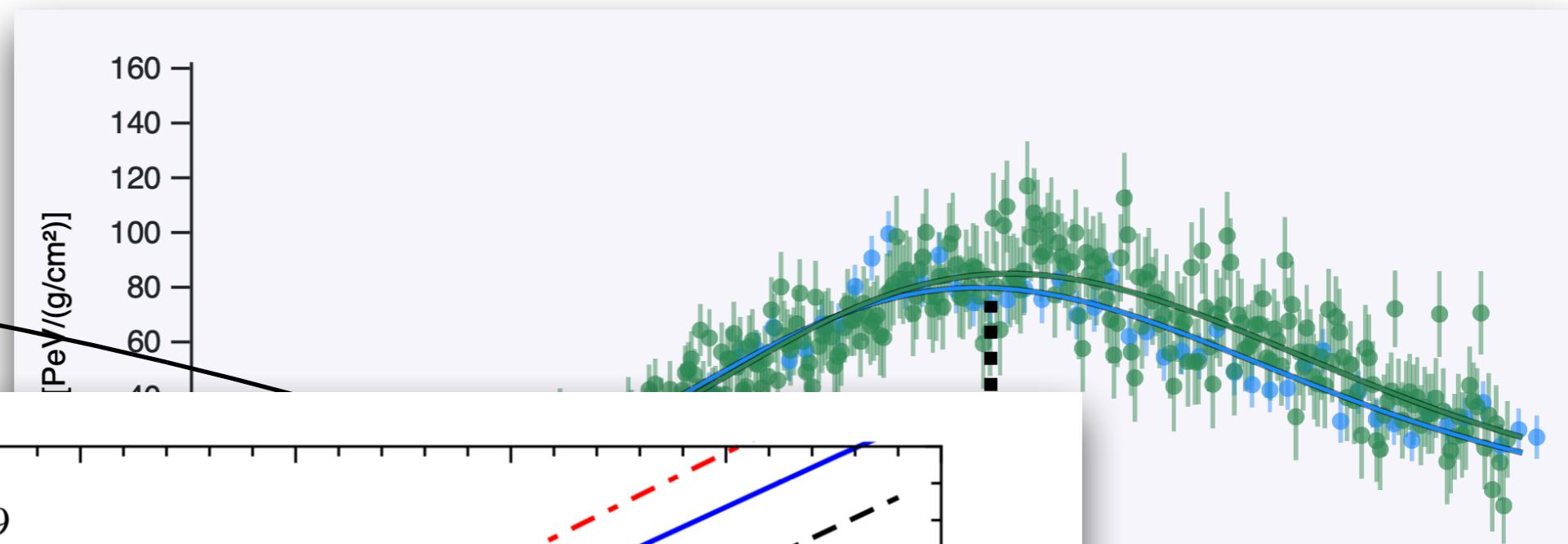
$$D \equiv \frac{d\langle X_{max} \rangle}{d \ln E}$$

Superposition model

$$\langle X_{max}^A(E) \rangle \simeq \langle X_{max}^p(E/A) \rangle$$

$$\langle X_{max}^A \rangle = X_1^p + D(\ln E - \ln A)$$

X_{max}



Simulating UHECR

CORSIKA

www.iap.kit.edu/corsika/

Auger Open Data
opendata.auger.org

3 energy bins

~10% of total data

4 hadronic models

~23k Non-Hybrid data

26 primaries (from p to Fe)

~3k Hybrid data

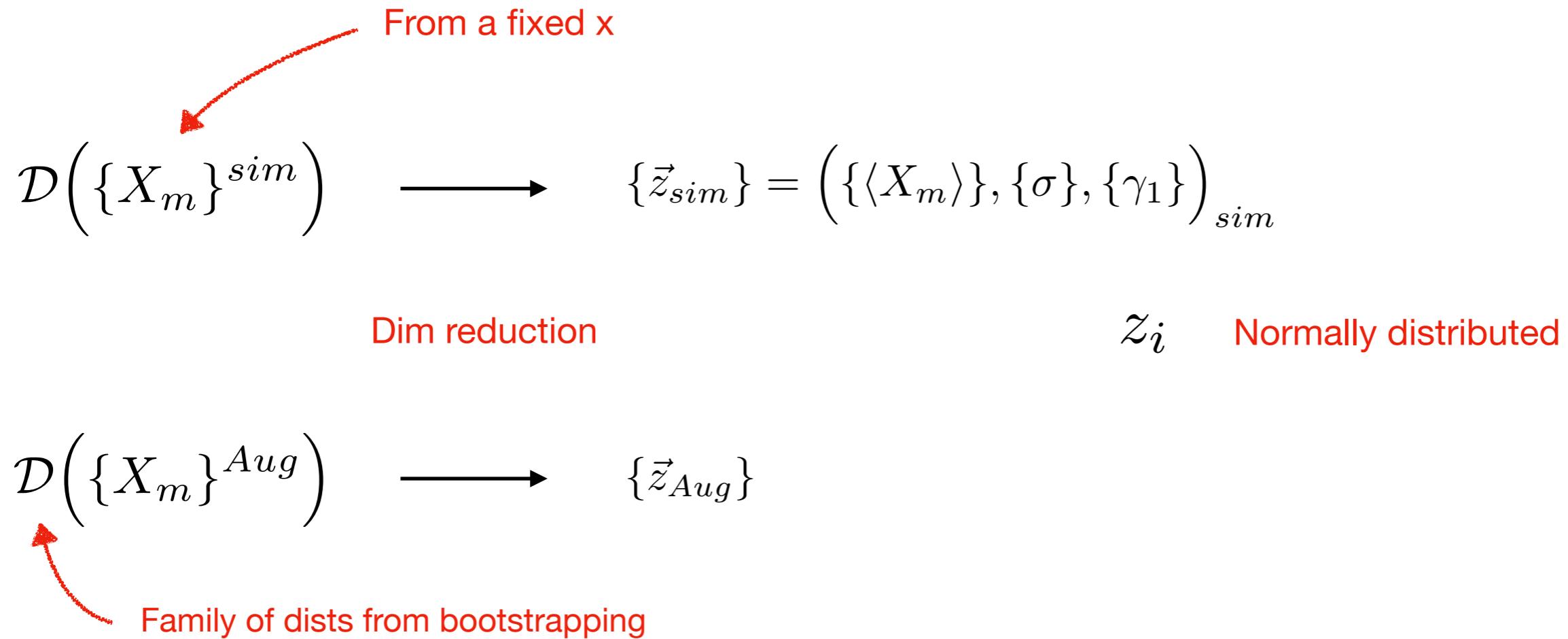
2k showers/element/model/bin
simulated

of which ~1.6k “golden”-hybrid

Then get complaints from both IJS and CERN clusters

$$x = (f_p, f_{He}, \dots, f_{Fe})$$

Composition

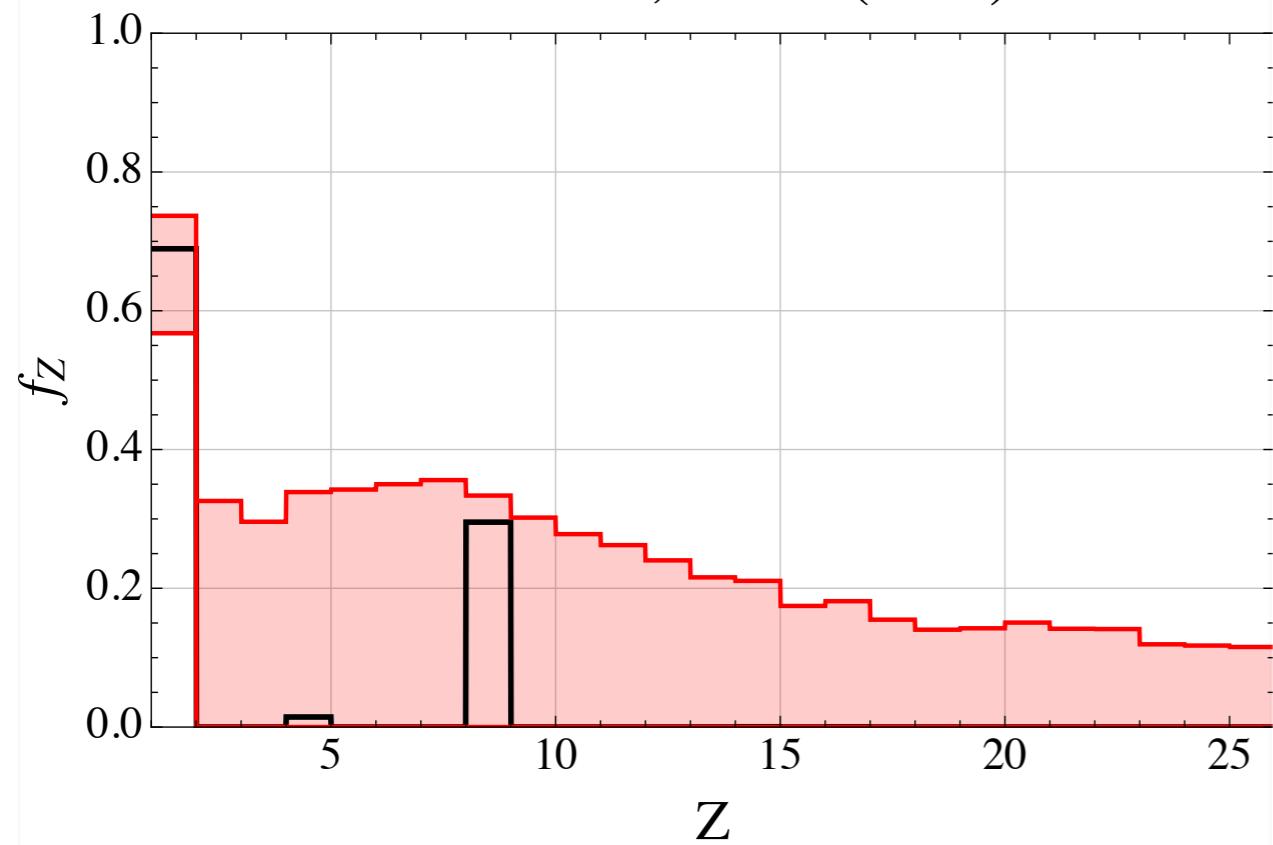


$$\ln(L) = \int d^n z \ln [\mathcal{N}(z|\mu_{sim}(x), \Sigma_{sim}(x))] \mathcal{N}(z|\mu_{Aug}, \Sigma_{Aug})$$

Similar to relative entropy

Preliminary results

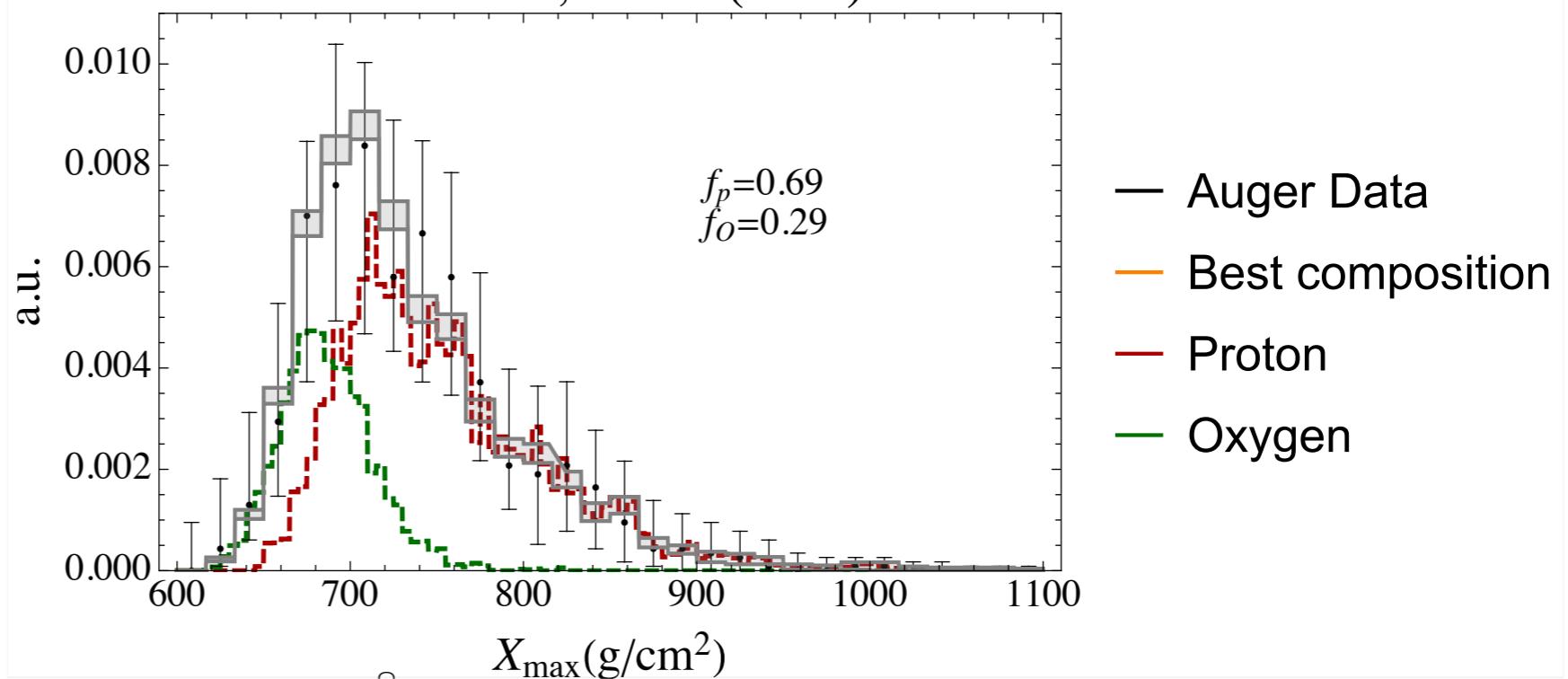
EPOS–LHC, $1 < E (\text{EeV}) < 2$



Best composition
with 2sigma CL

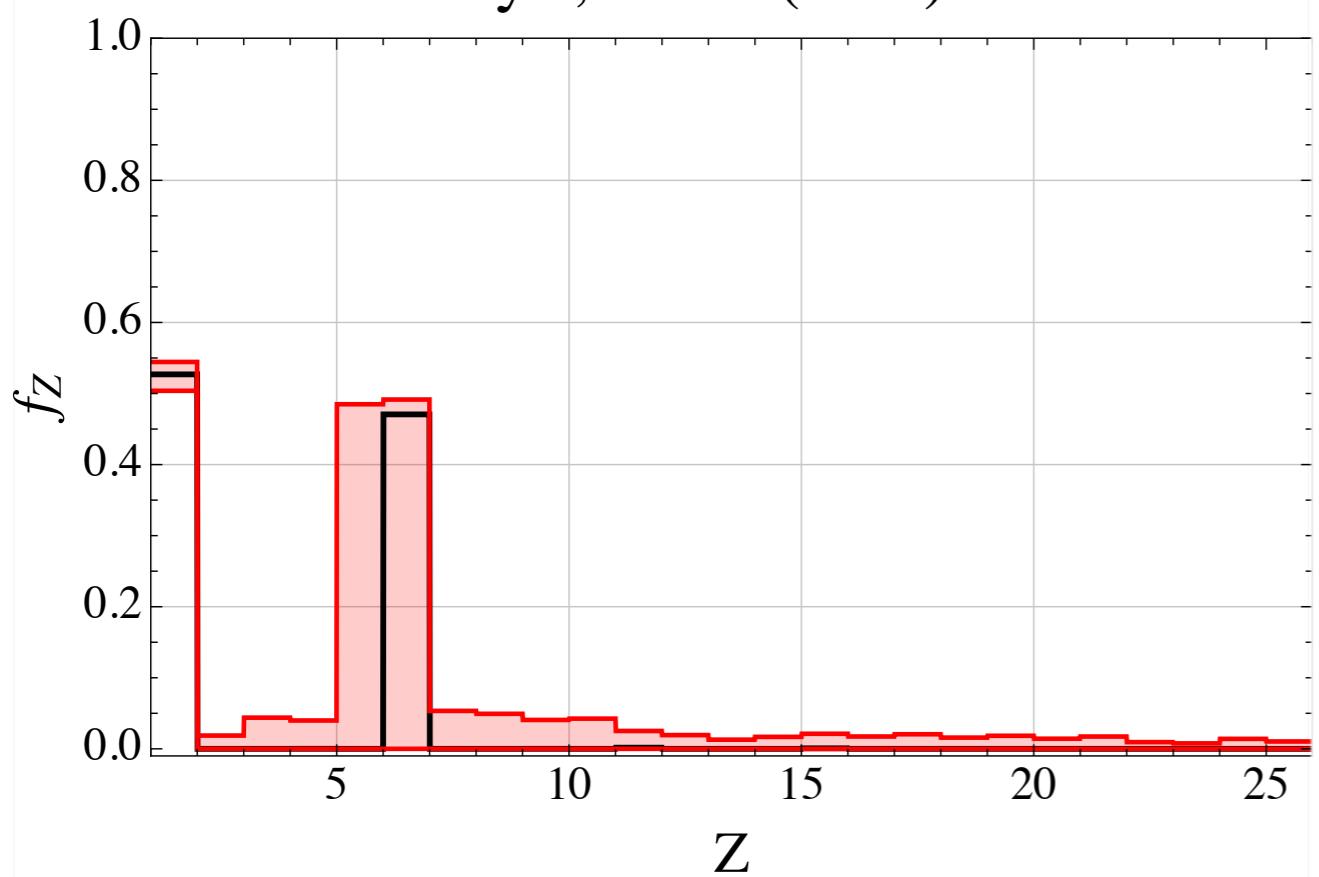
Most probable fractions

EPOS–LHC, $1 < E (\text{EeV}) < 2$



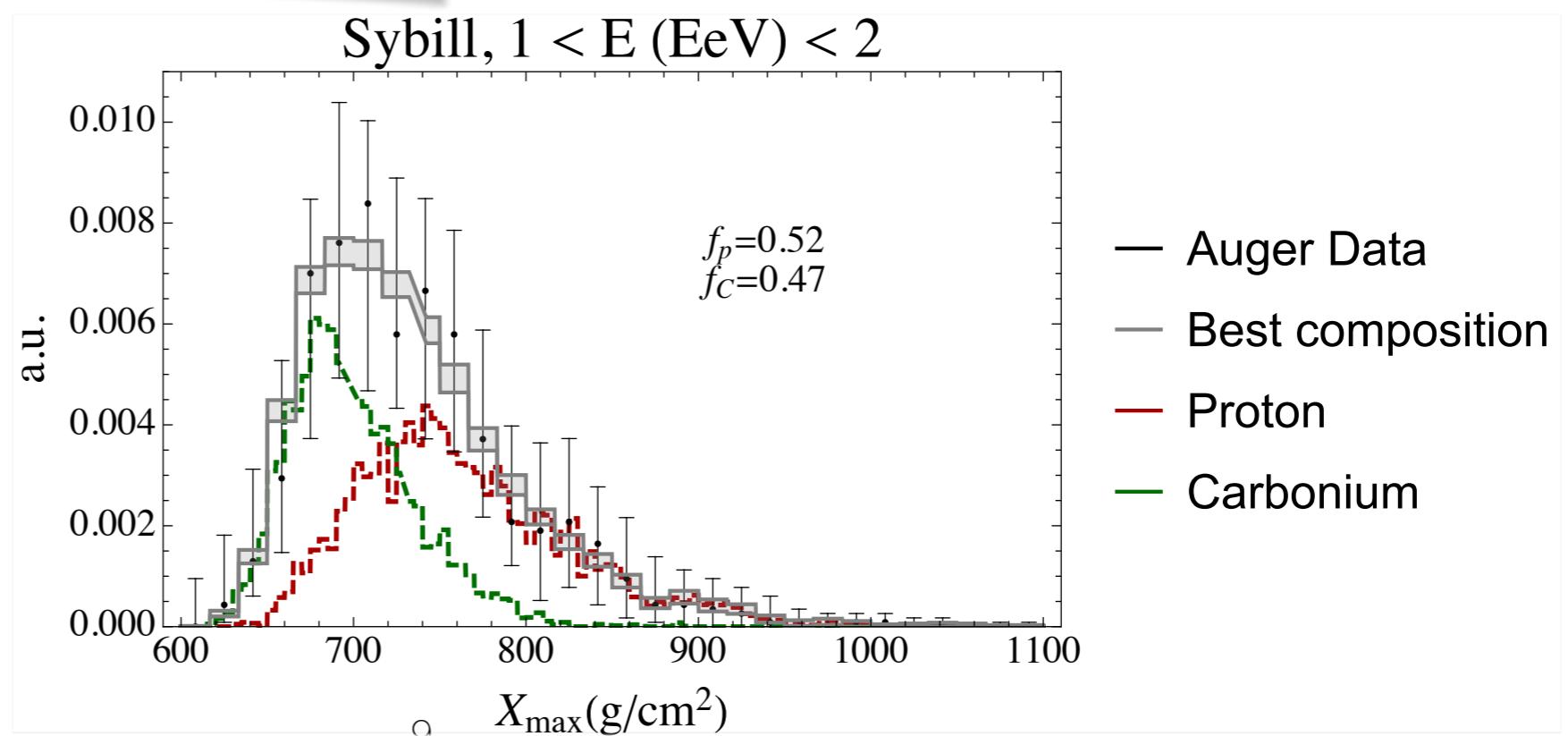
Preliminary results

Sibyll, $1 < E (\text{EeV}) < 2$



Best composition
with 2sigma CL

Most probable fractions



Summary

- Relatively simple (though optimisable) inference of CR composition
- 100% proton composition is excluded
- Working on reducing CL