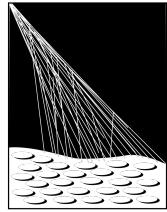


Highlights from the Pierre Auger Observatory

The Pierre Auger Collaboration



PIERRE
AUGER
OBSERVATORY



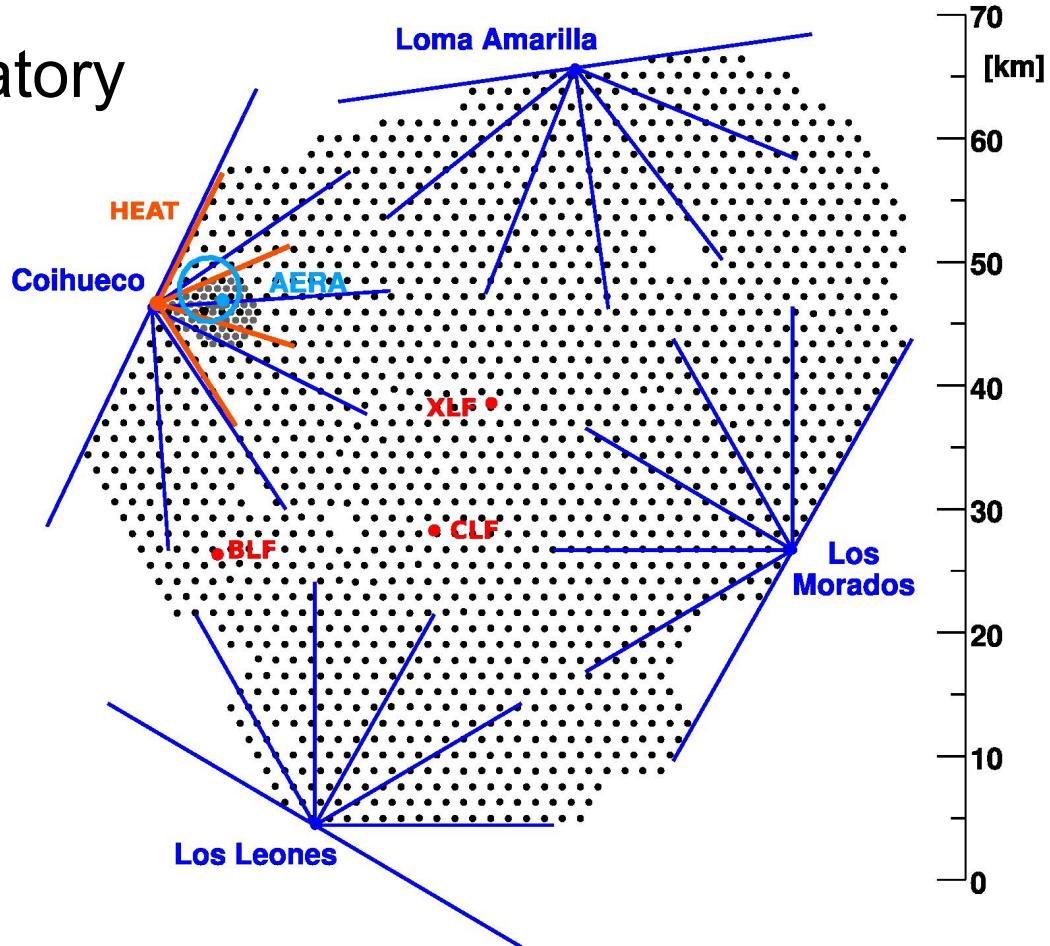
Av. San Martín Norte 304, 5613
Malargüe, Argentina

Presented by Vitor de Souza - University of São Paulo

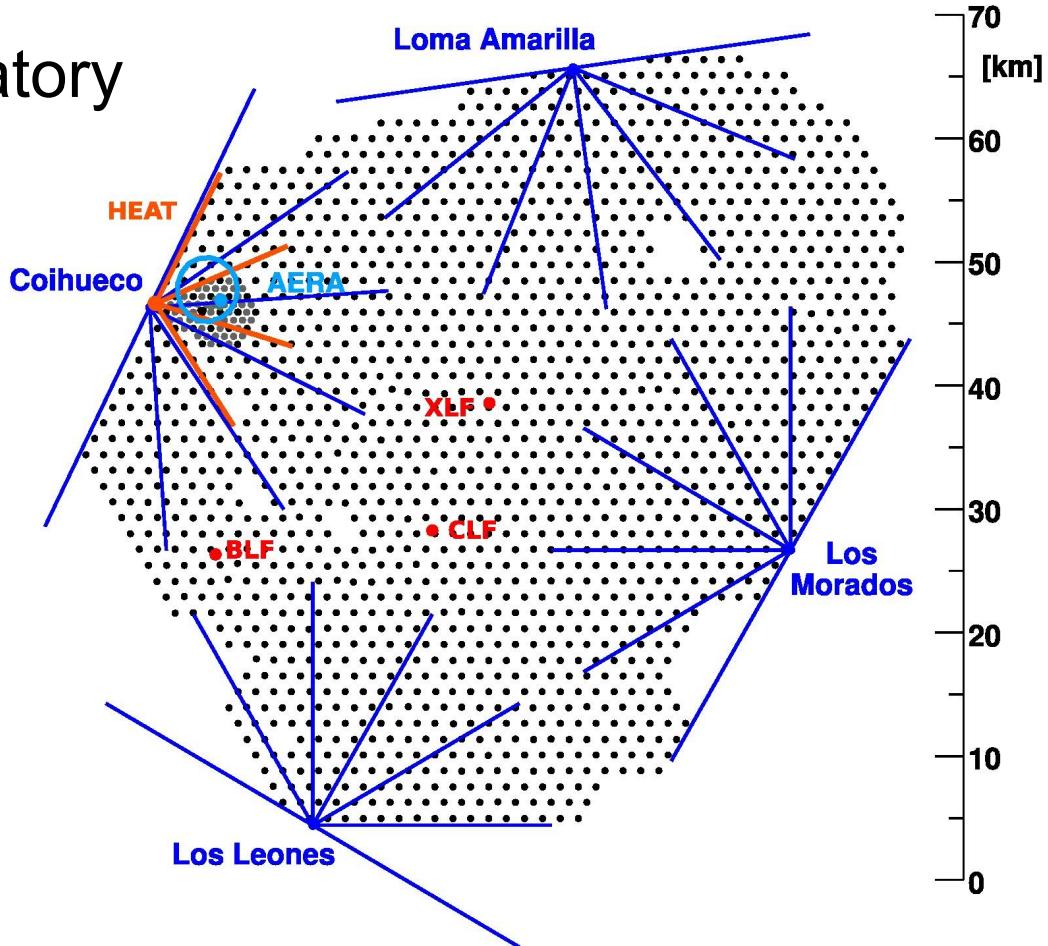
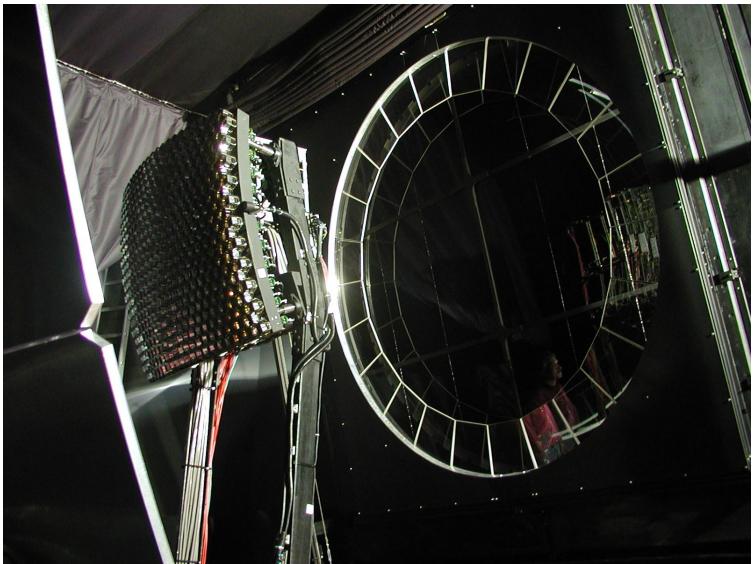
The Pierre Auger Collaboration



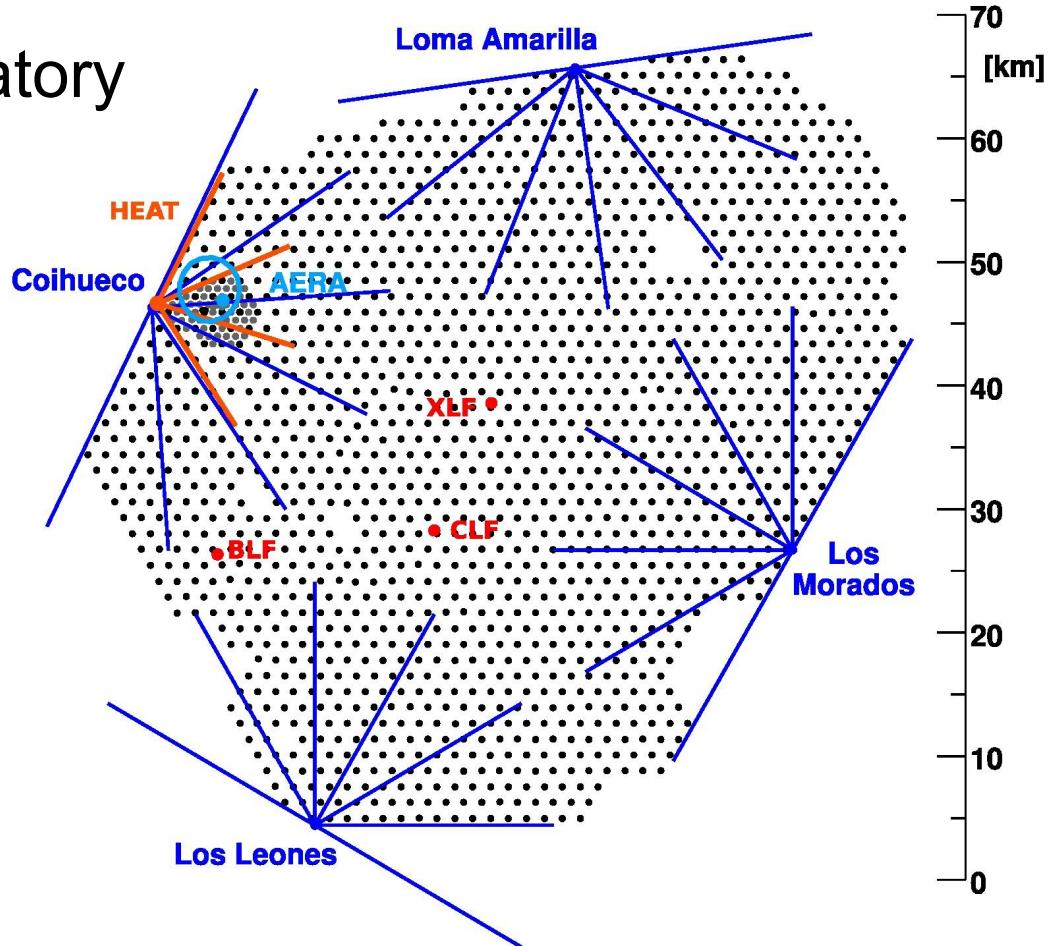
The Pierre Auger Observatory



The Pierre Auger Observatory



The Pierre Auger Observatory

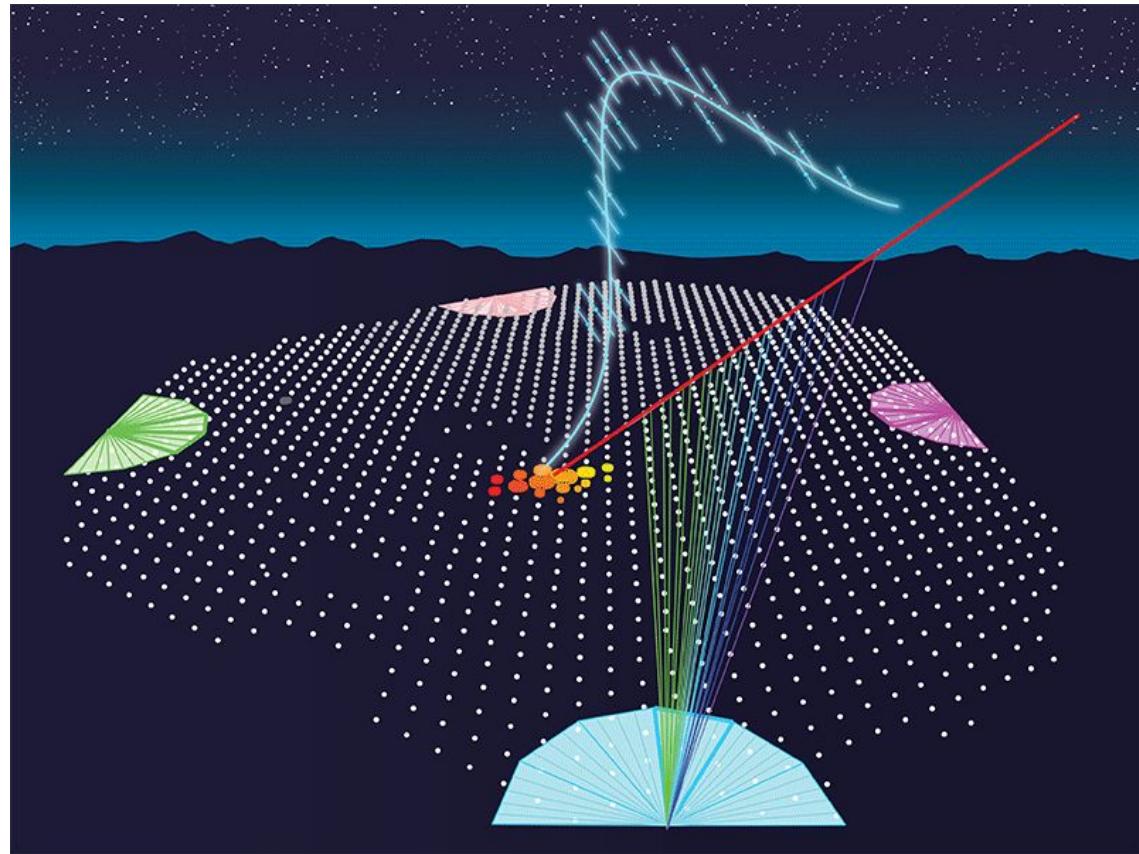


Data Analysis

Direction:
Geometric reconstruction

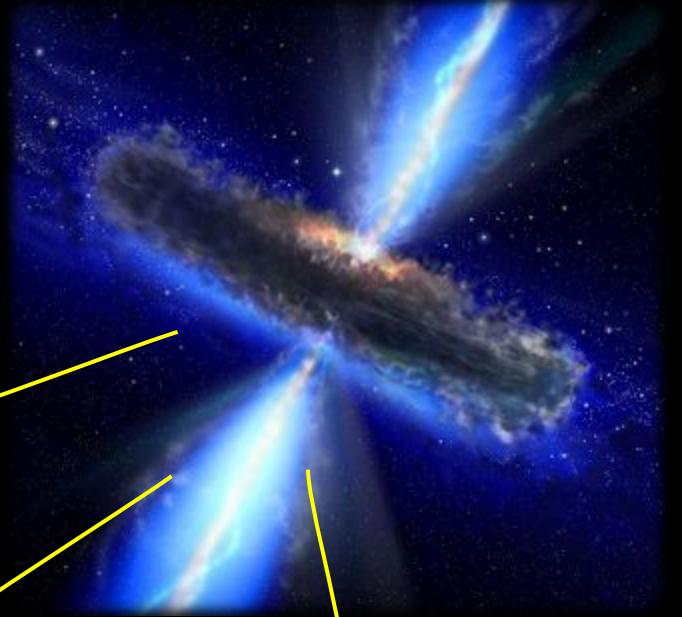
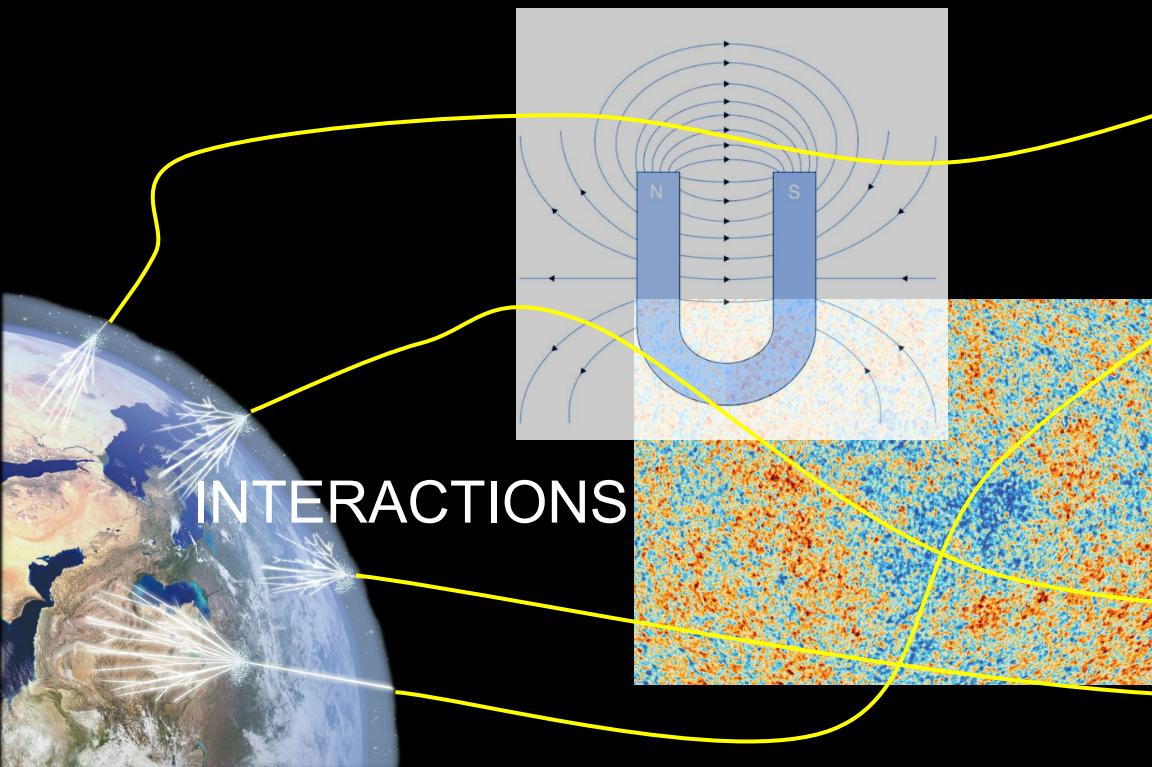
Energy:
Calorimetric measurement

Particle type estimator:
Xmax

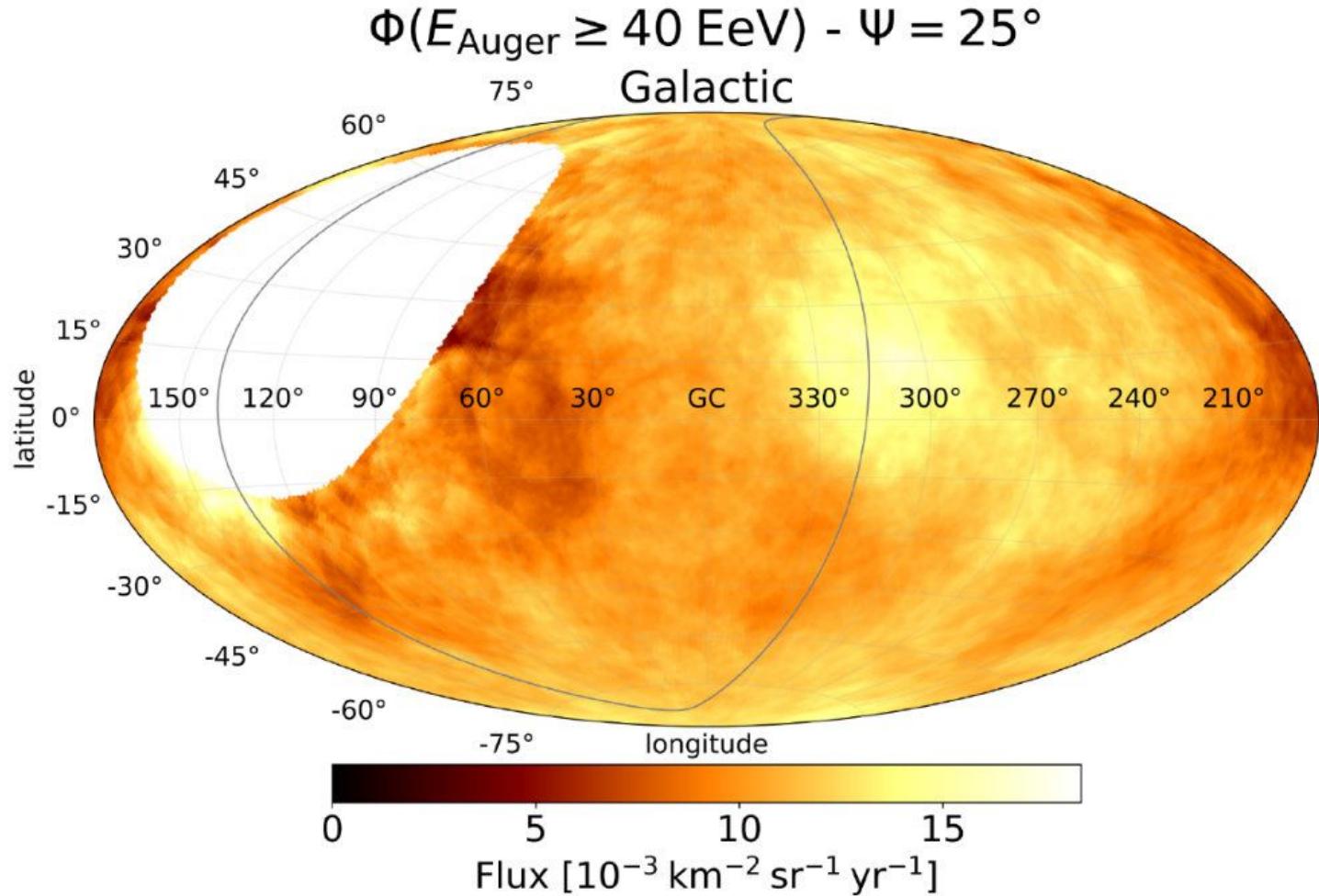


The Pierre Auger data teaches us about:

SOURCES

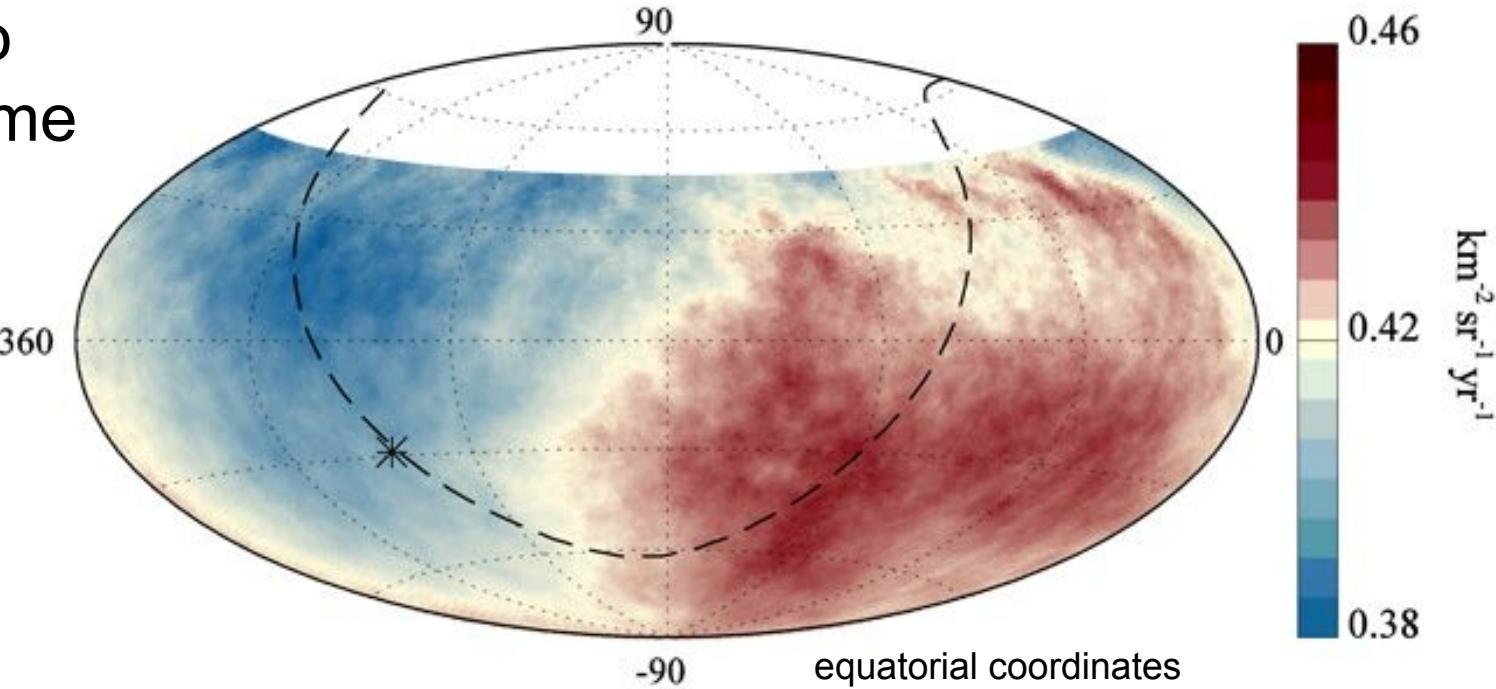


Where do UHECR come from ?



Where do UHECR come from ?

Science 357 (2017)



- ◊ Dipole for $E \geq 8 \text{ EeV}$: amplitude $d = (7.3^{+1.1}_{-0.9})\%$, at 6.6σ from isotropy
- ◊ Phase in R.A. $\alpha_d = 95^\circ \pm 8^\circ$ is nearly opposite to the Galactic center $\alpha_{\text{GC}} = -94^\circ$
- ◊ Magnitude and direction of dipole support extragalactic origin of UHECRs with $E > 4 \text{ EeV}$

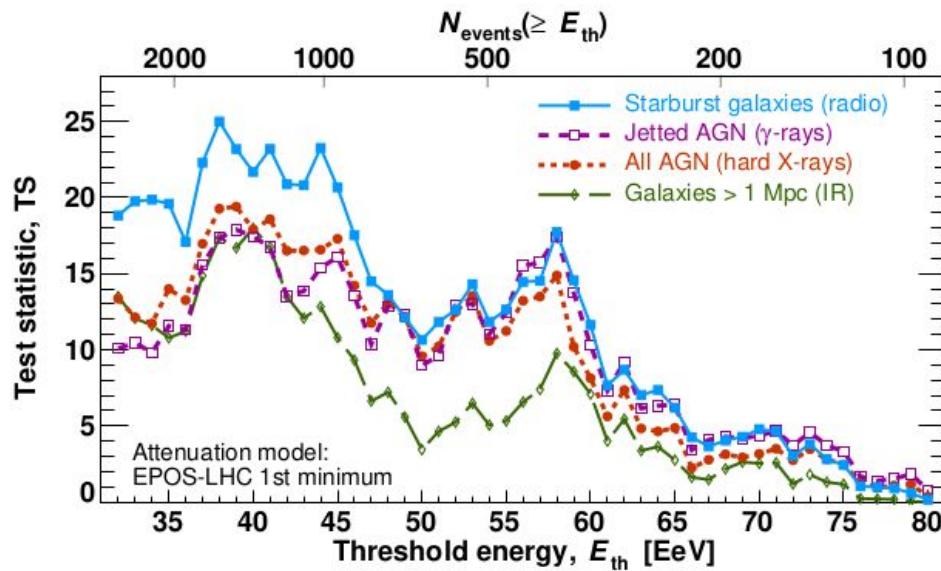
Correlation with known objects

Starburst galaxies

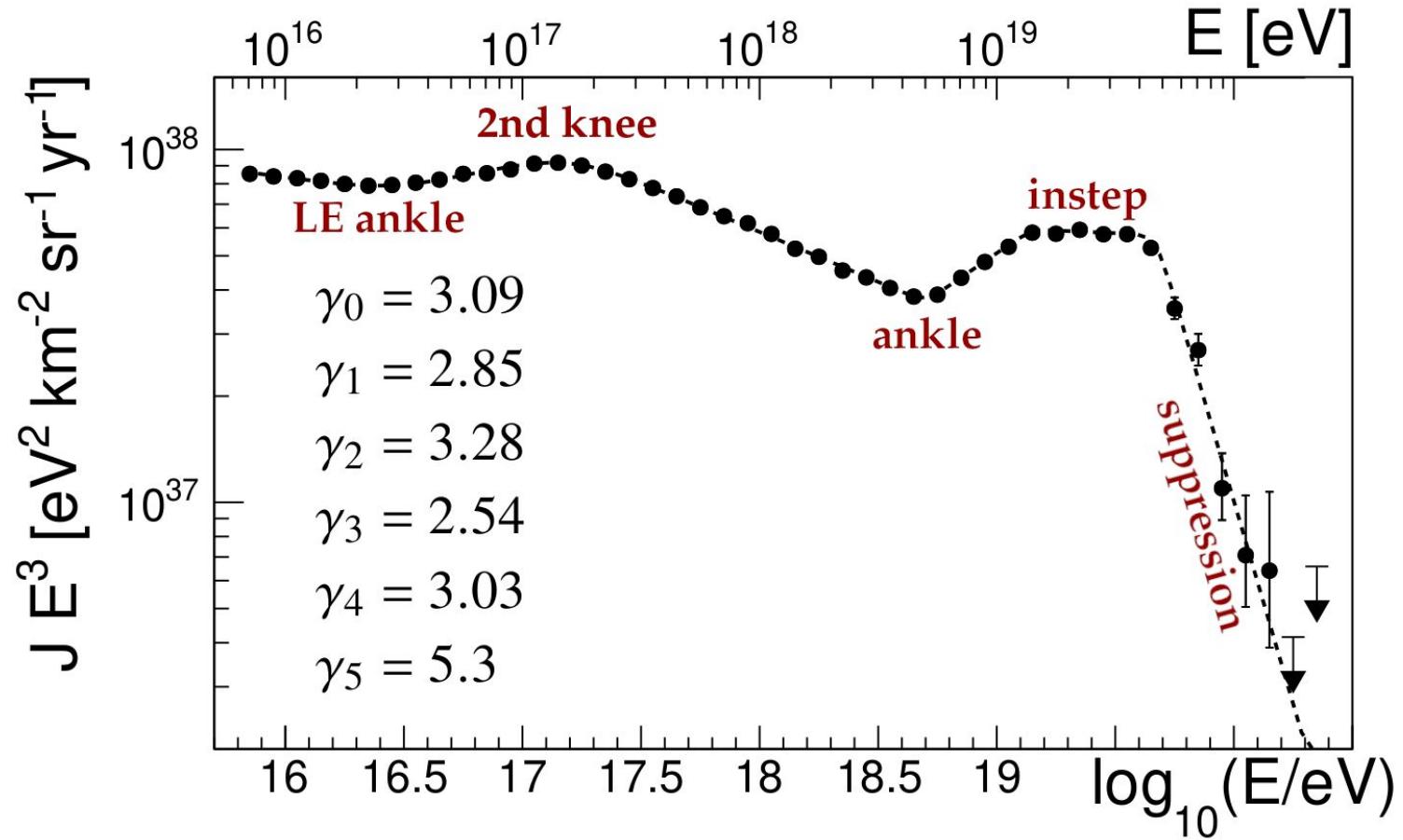
Significance 4.2σ , $E > 38$ EeV

γ AGNs

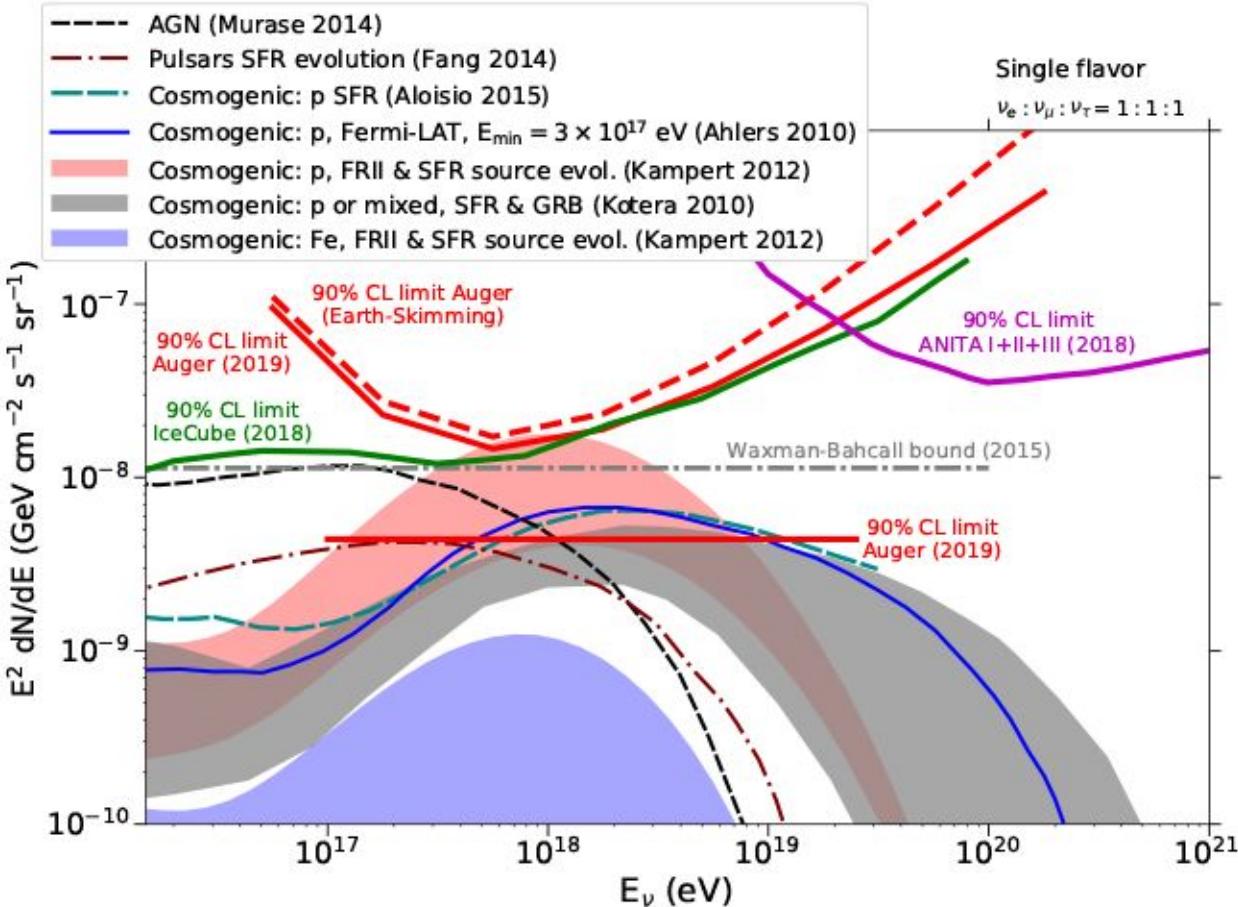
Significance 3.3σ , $E > 39$ EeV



All-particle energy spectrum

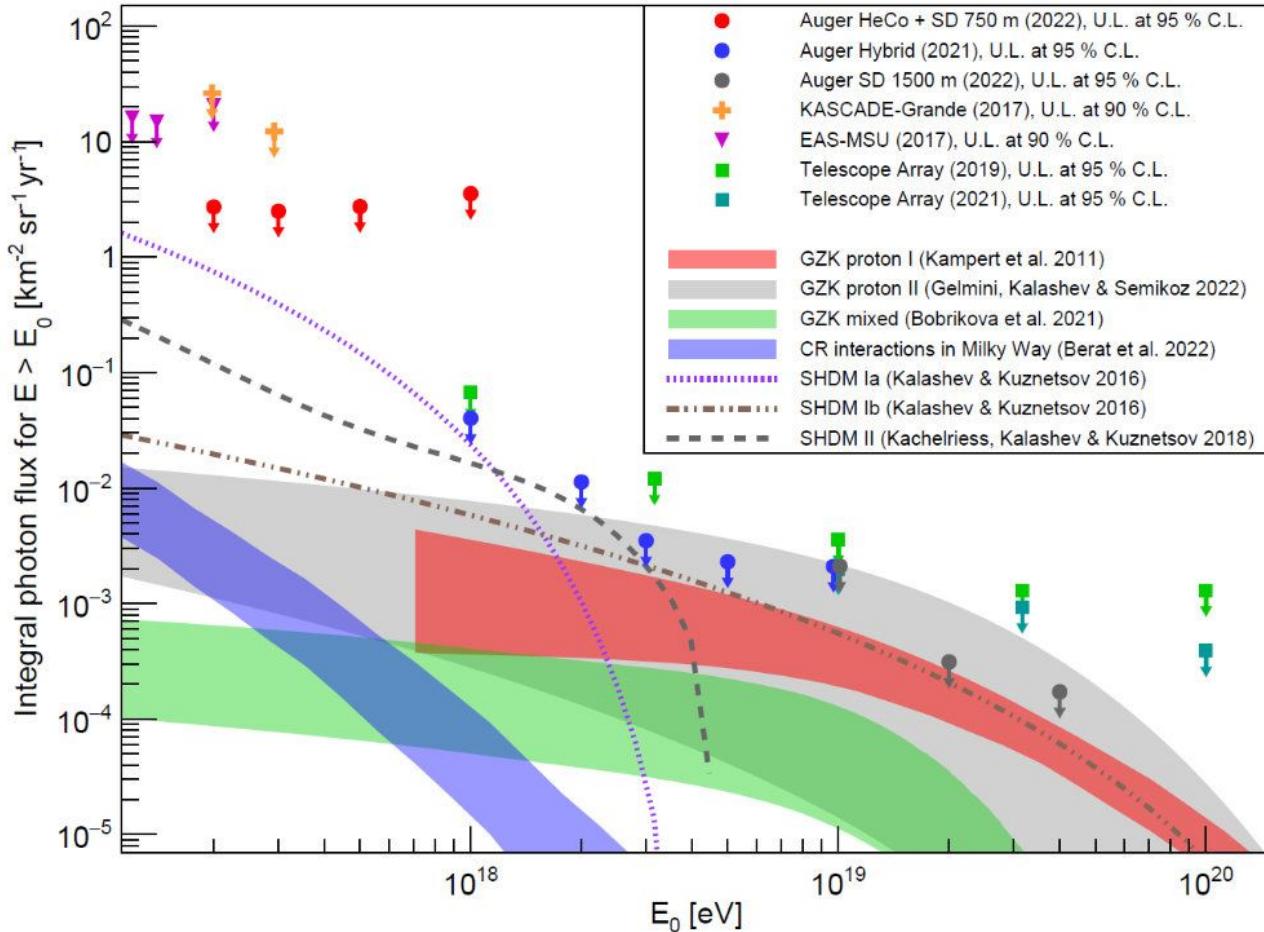


Neutrinos

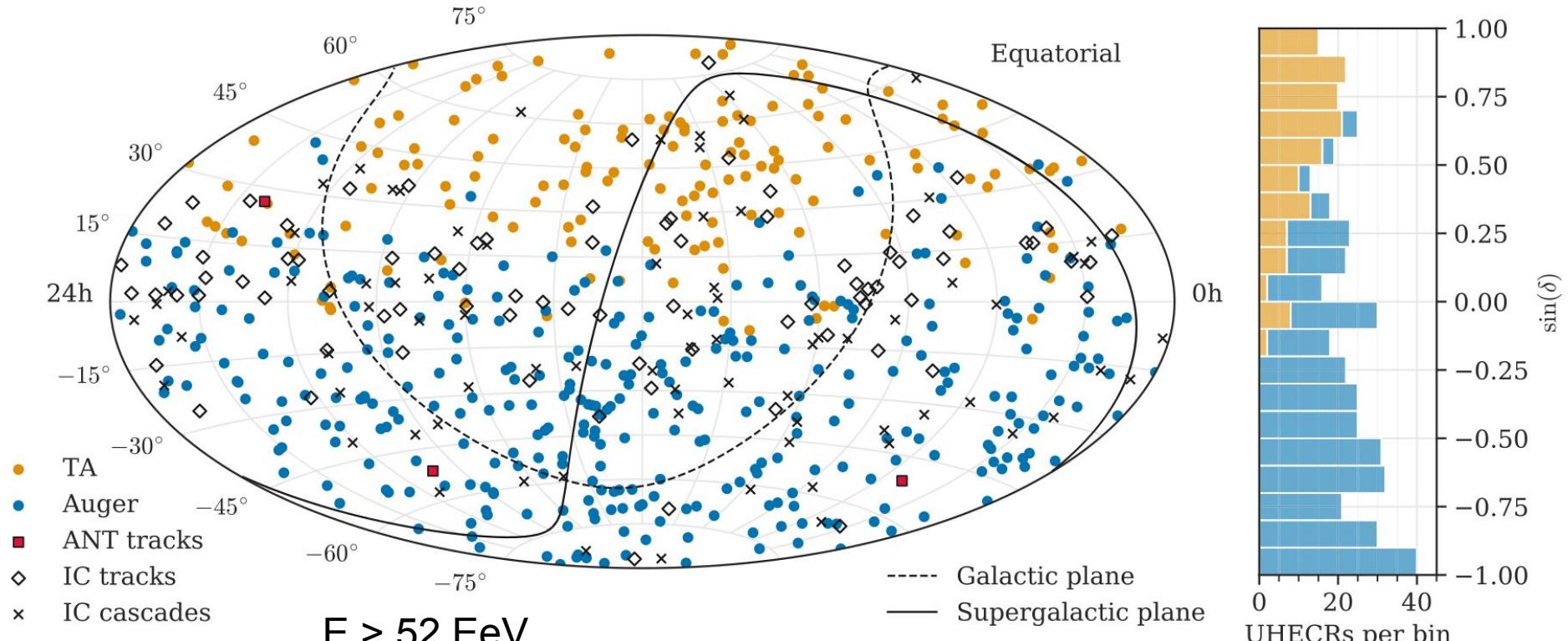


neutrino searches at Auger: JCAP 01 (2016) 037, PRD 94 (2016) 122007, ApJ Lett. 850 (2017) L35, JCAP 10 (2019) 022, 11 (2019) 004; ApJ 902 (2020) 105, PoS (ICRC 2023) 1488

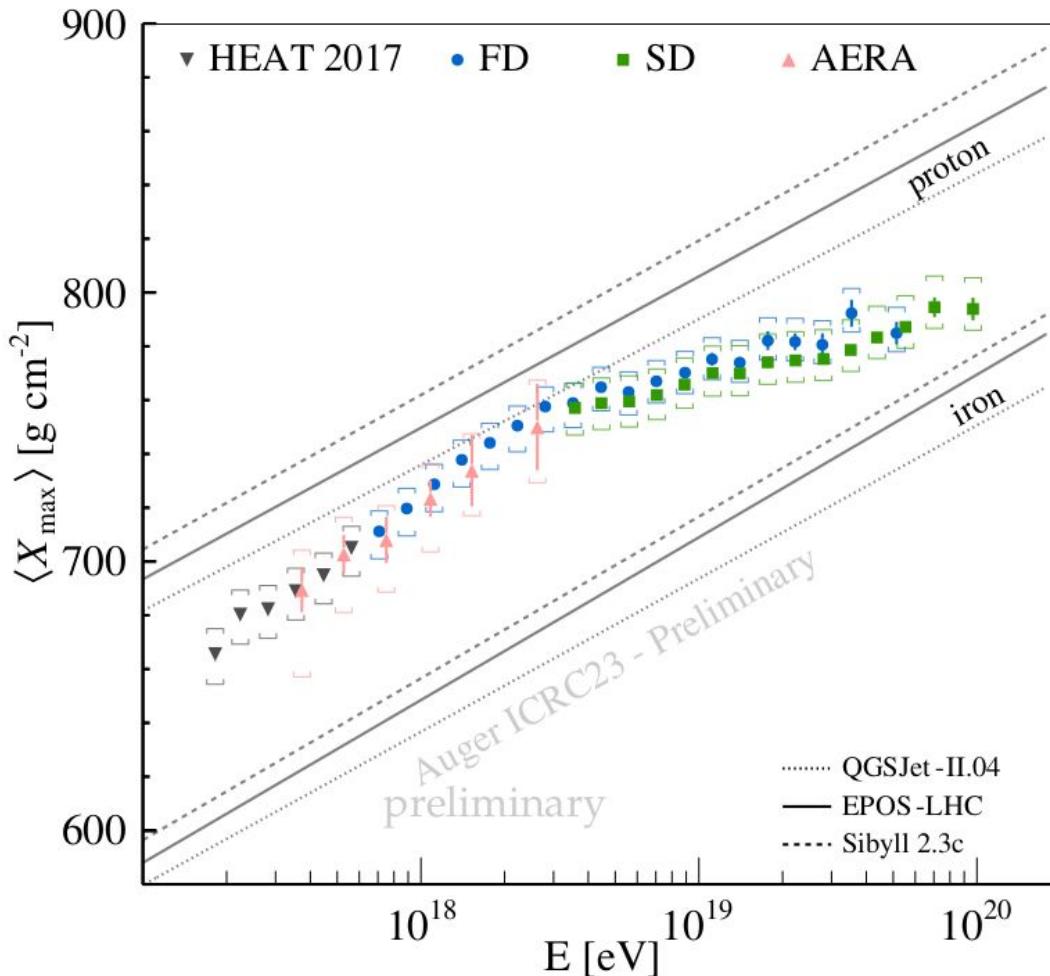
Photons



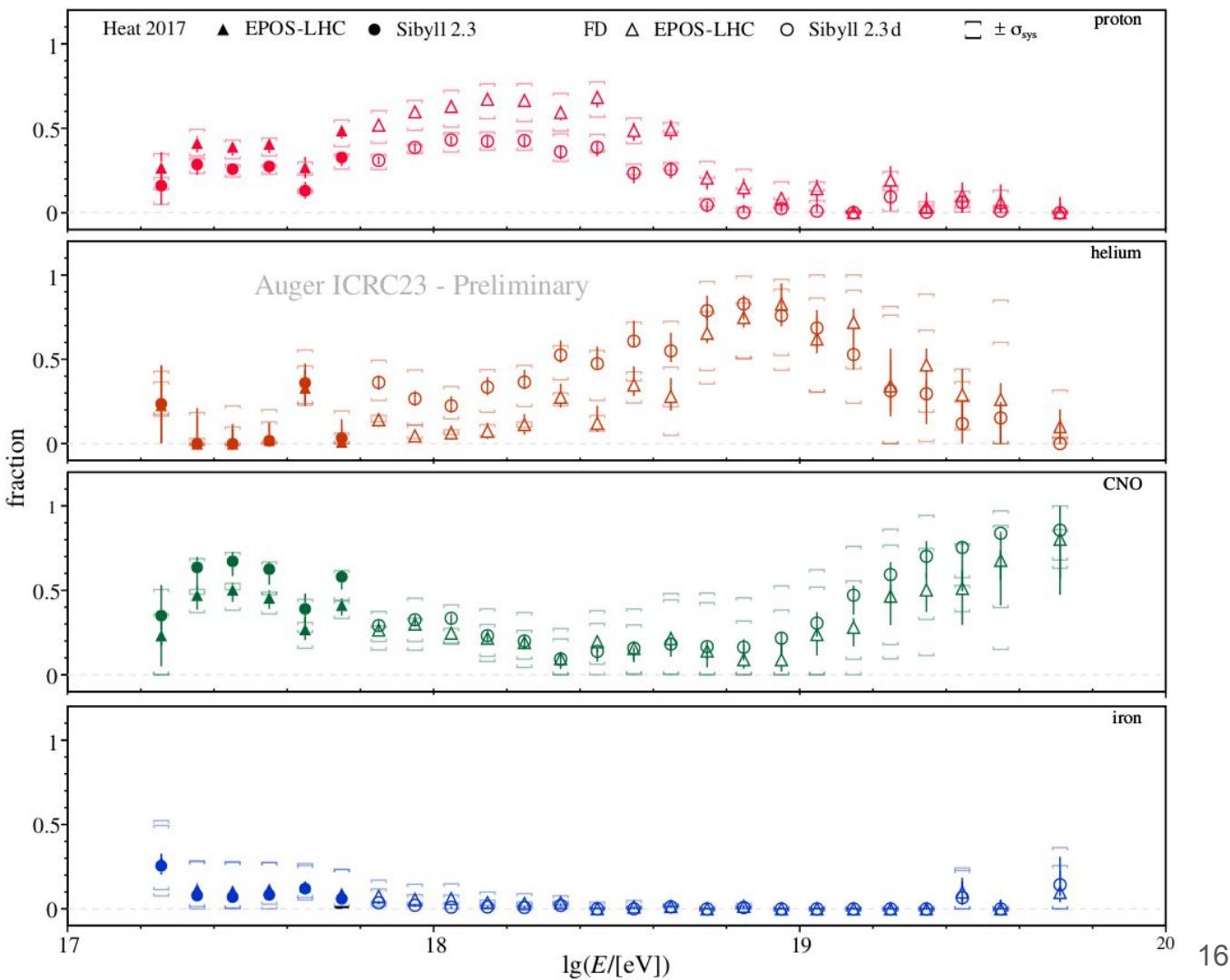
Neutrinos and UHECR correlation IceCube and ANTARES and Auger and TA



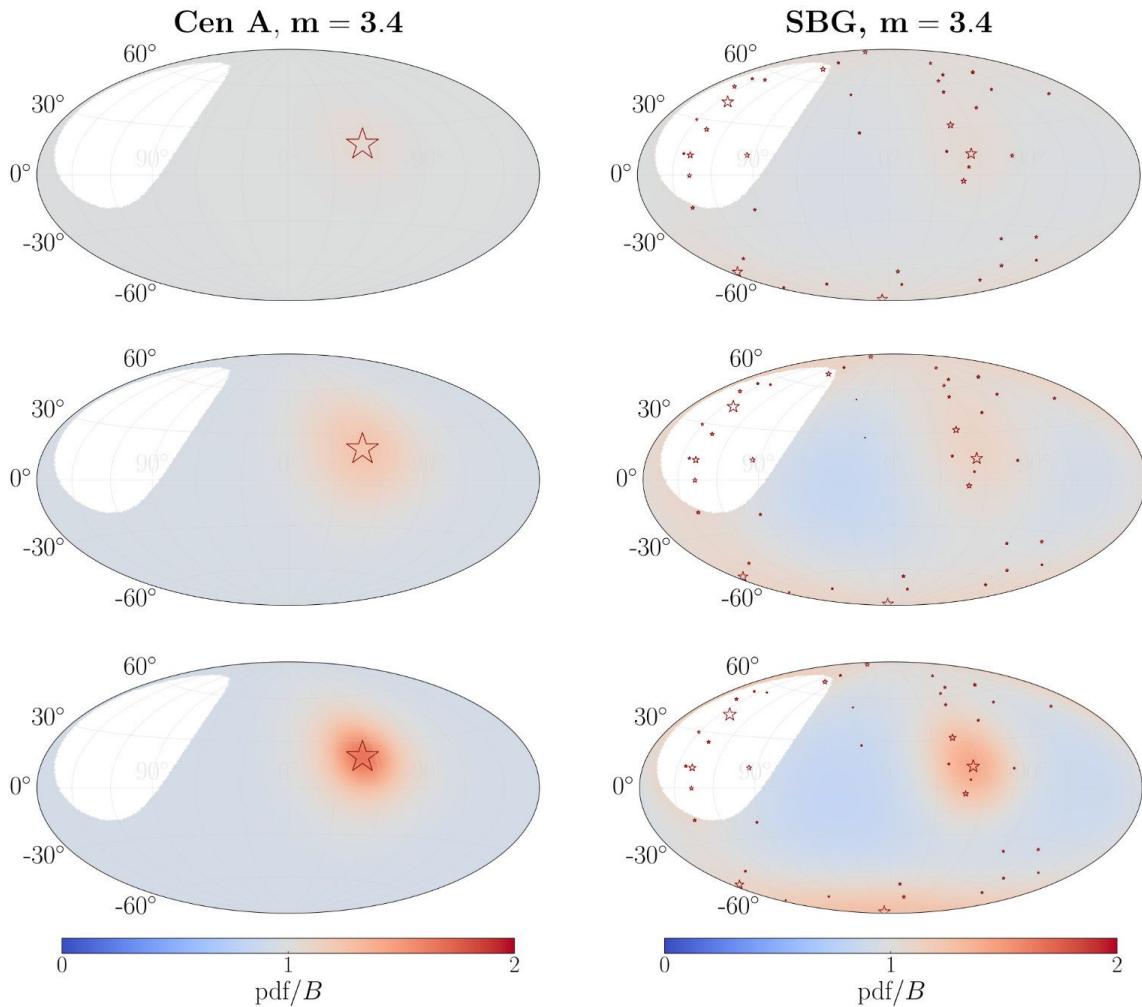
Xmax



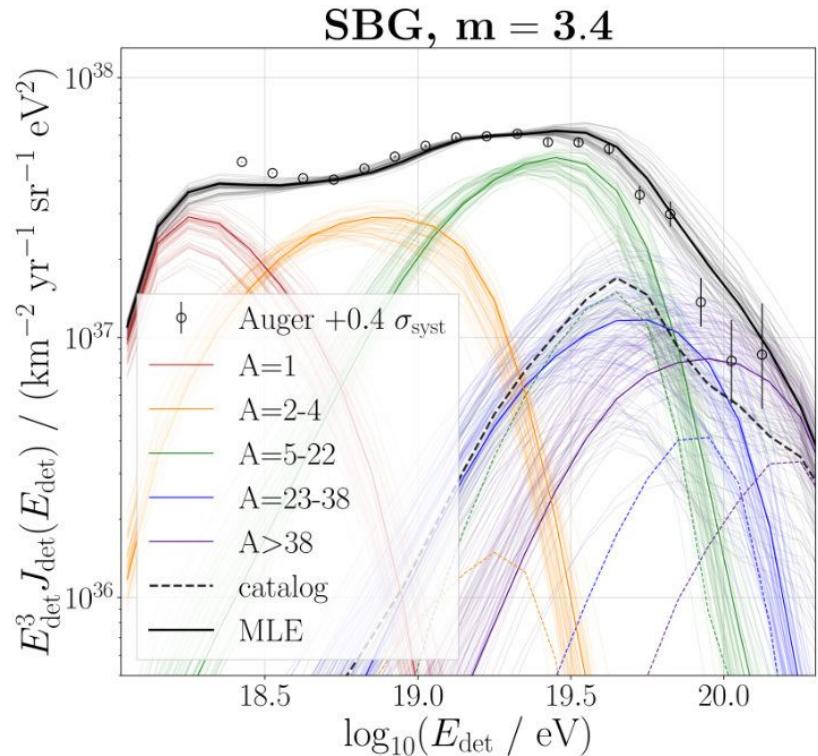
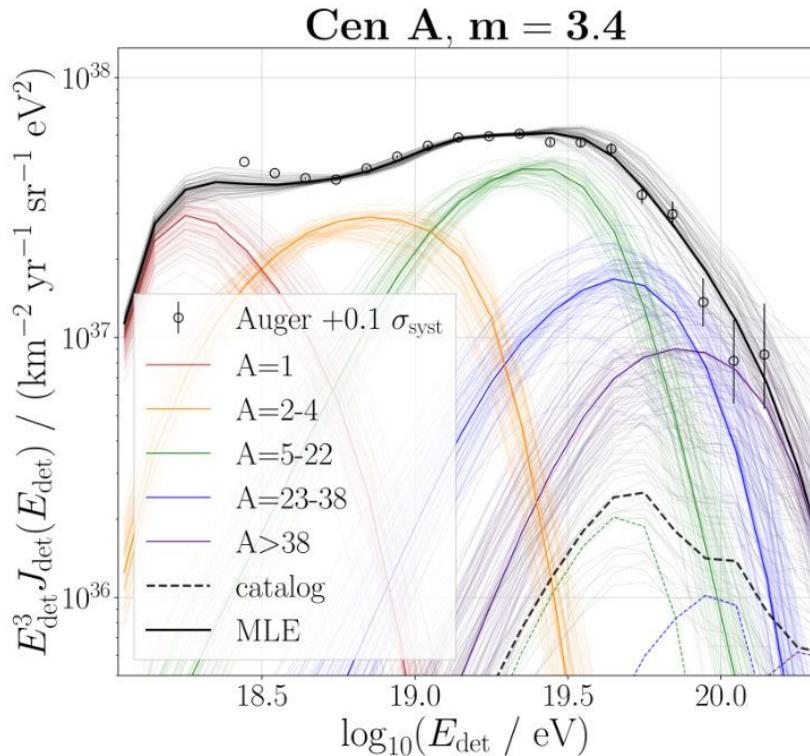
Composition



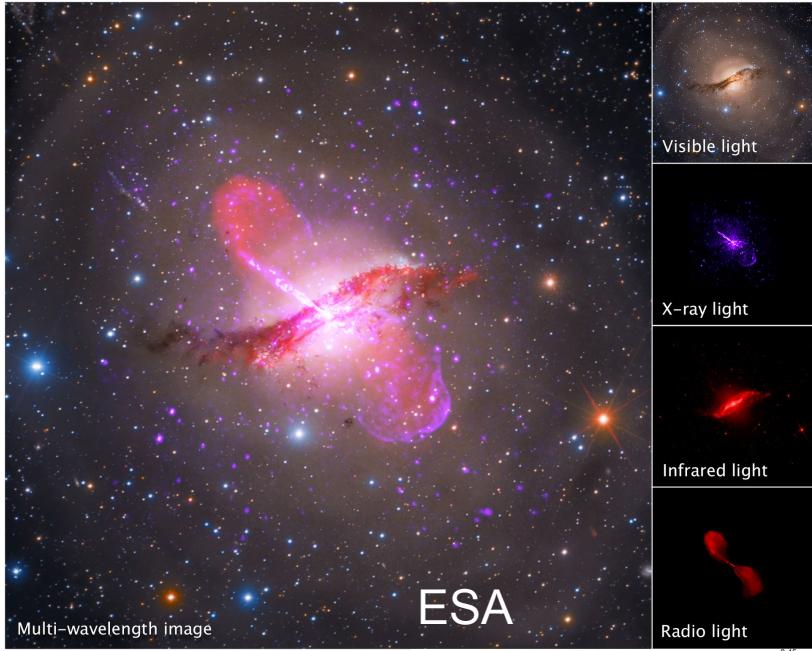
Correlation with known objects



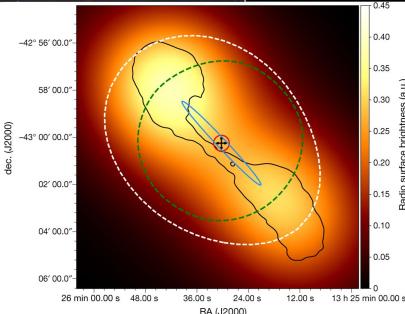
Correlation with known objects



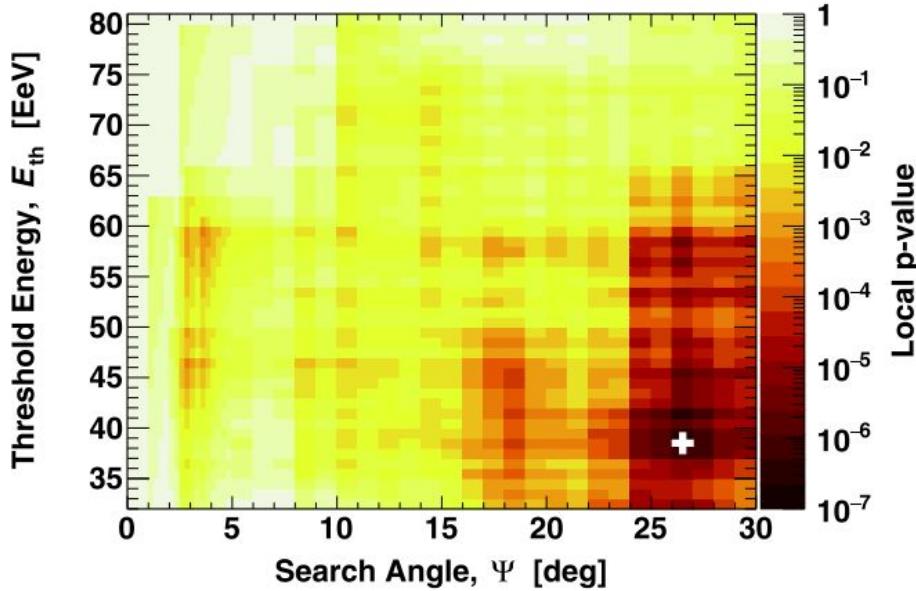
Centaurus A



H.E.S.S
Nature 582, 356–359 (2020)

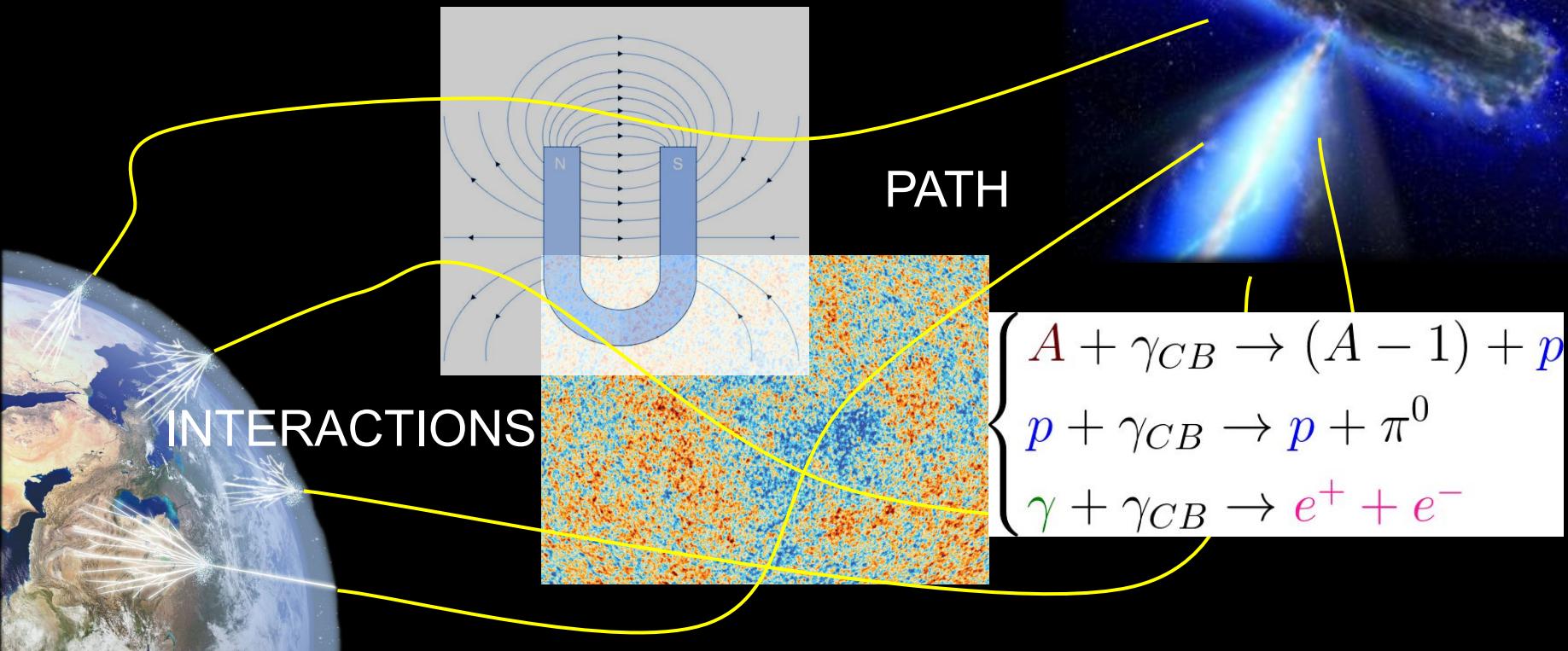


Centaurus region



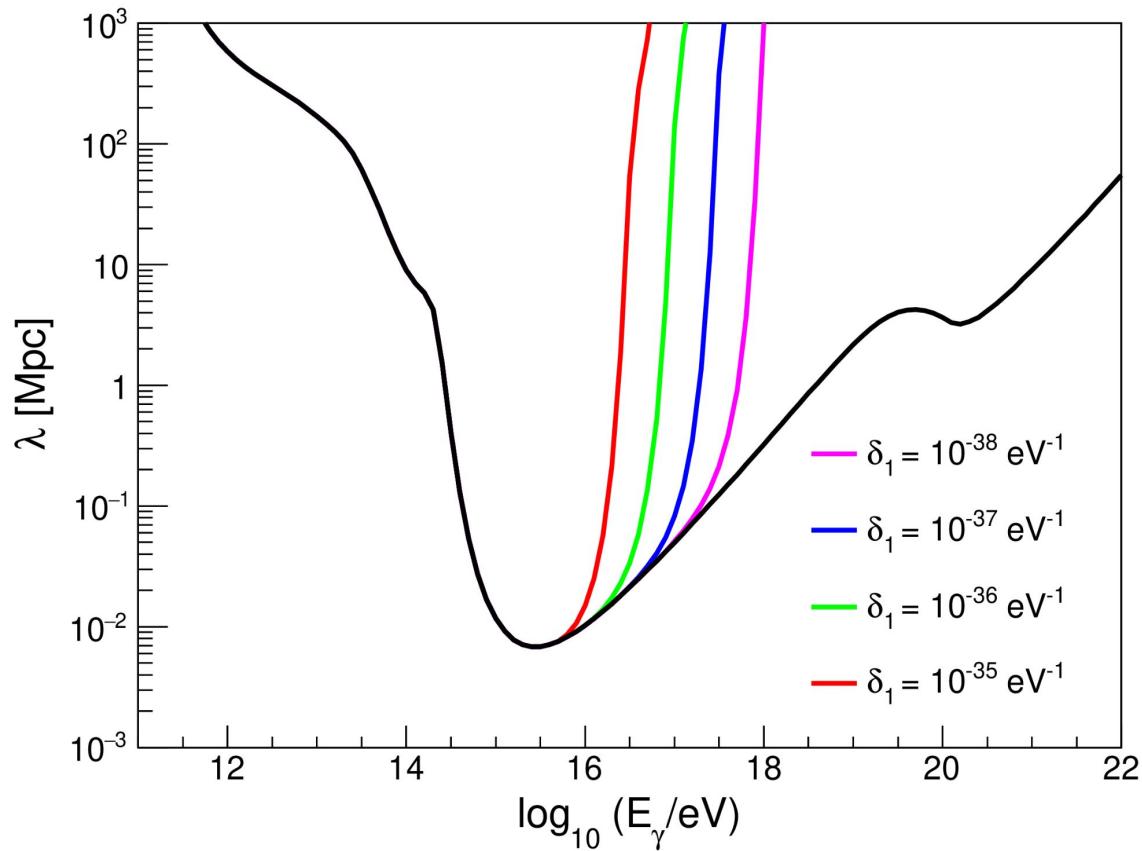
Nobs = 215
Nexp = 152.0 from isotropy
p-value = 4.5×10^{-5}

Propagations: Lorentz Invariance Violation SOURCES



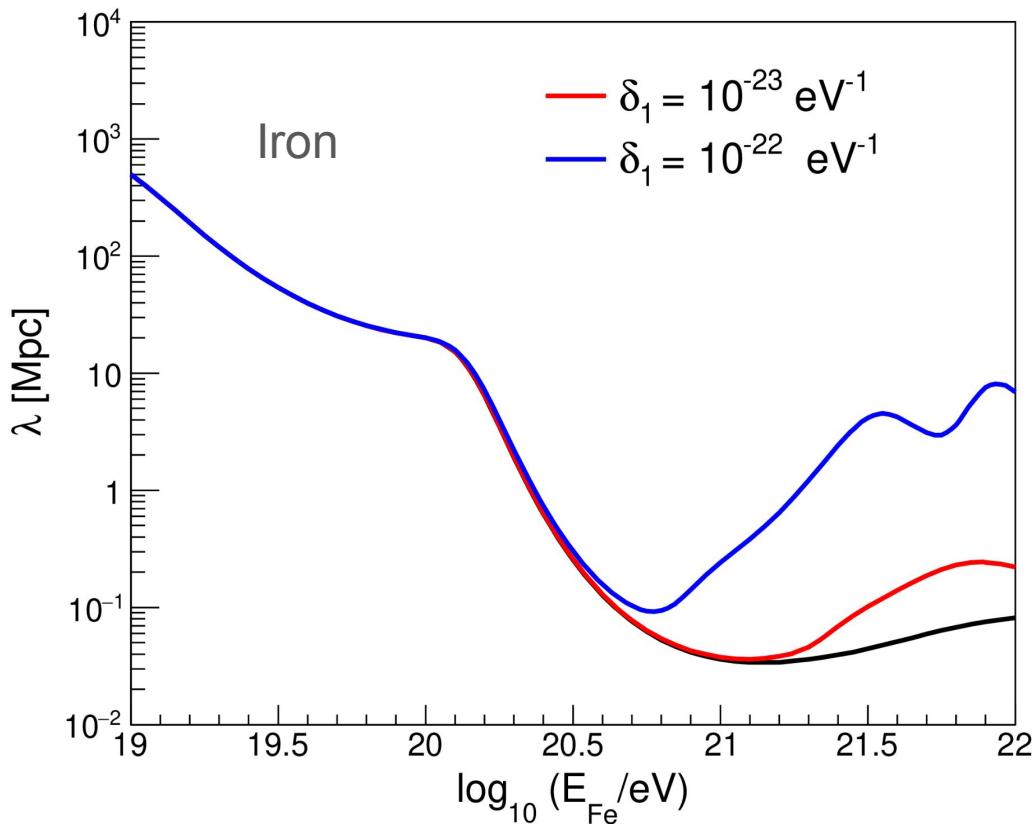
$$E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4 + \delta_1 p^3 c^3 + \delta_2 (p^2 c^2)^2 + (\dots)$$

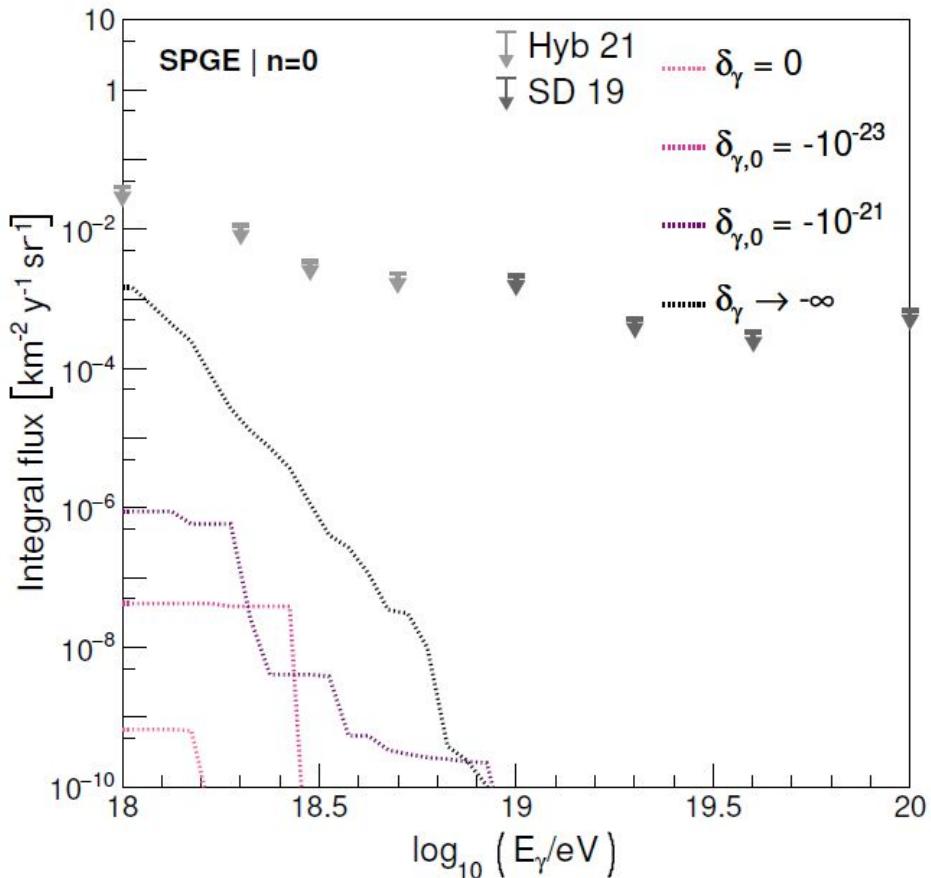
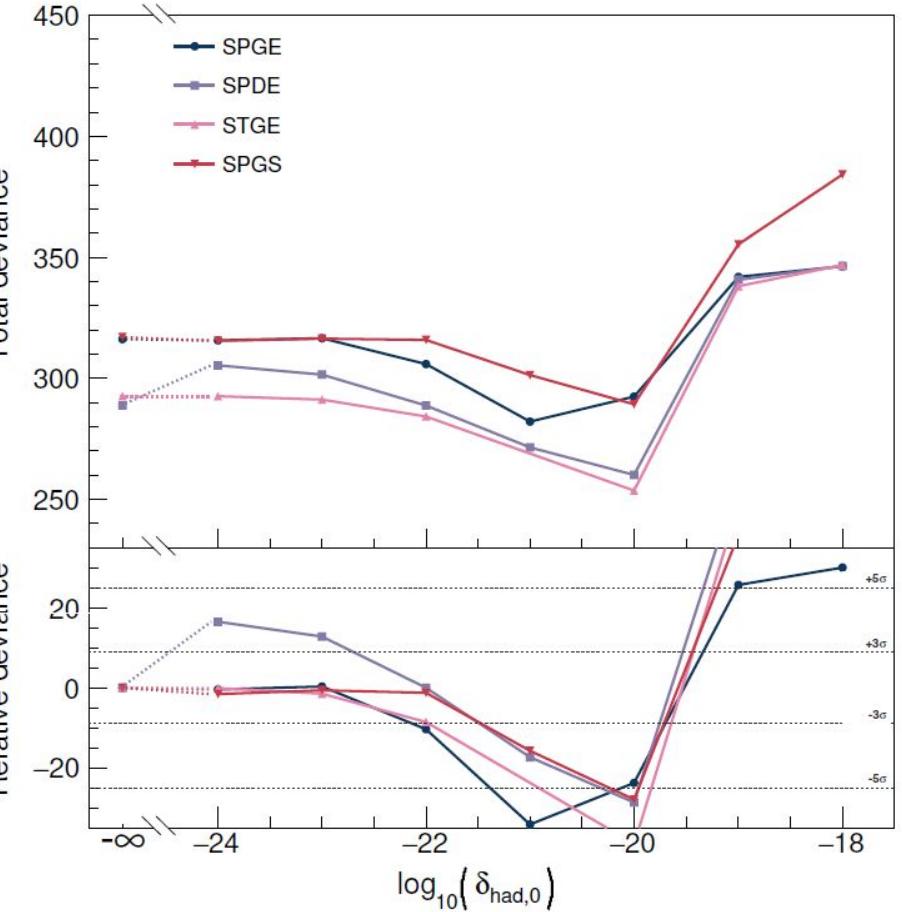
Pair production



$$E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4 + \delta_1 p^3 c^3 + \delta_2 (p^2 c^2)^2 + (\dots)$$

Nuclear photo-disintegration





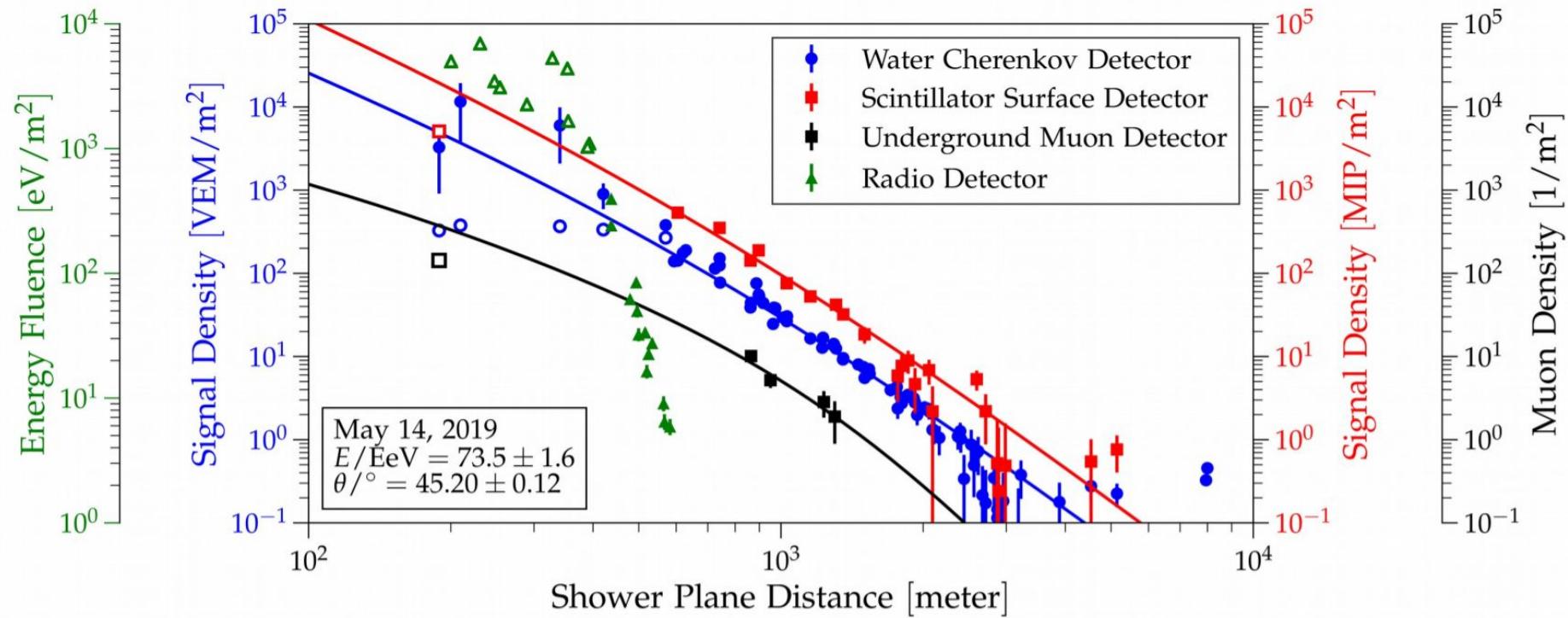
AugerPrime

- new electronics
- small PMT
- 3.8 m² scintillator detectors
- radio antenna
- underground muon detectors

Upgrade to run until 2035



Identify a subset of protons with multi detectors



Final remarks

- The Pierre Auger Observatory has produced several breakthrough results in the last two decades
- Until 2035 AugerPrime will measure high precision data with enhanced proton selection
- Stay tuned for more:
<https://www.auger.org/science/publications/journal-articles>