

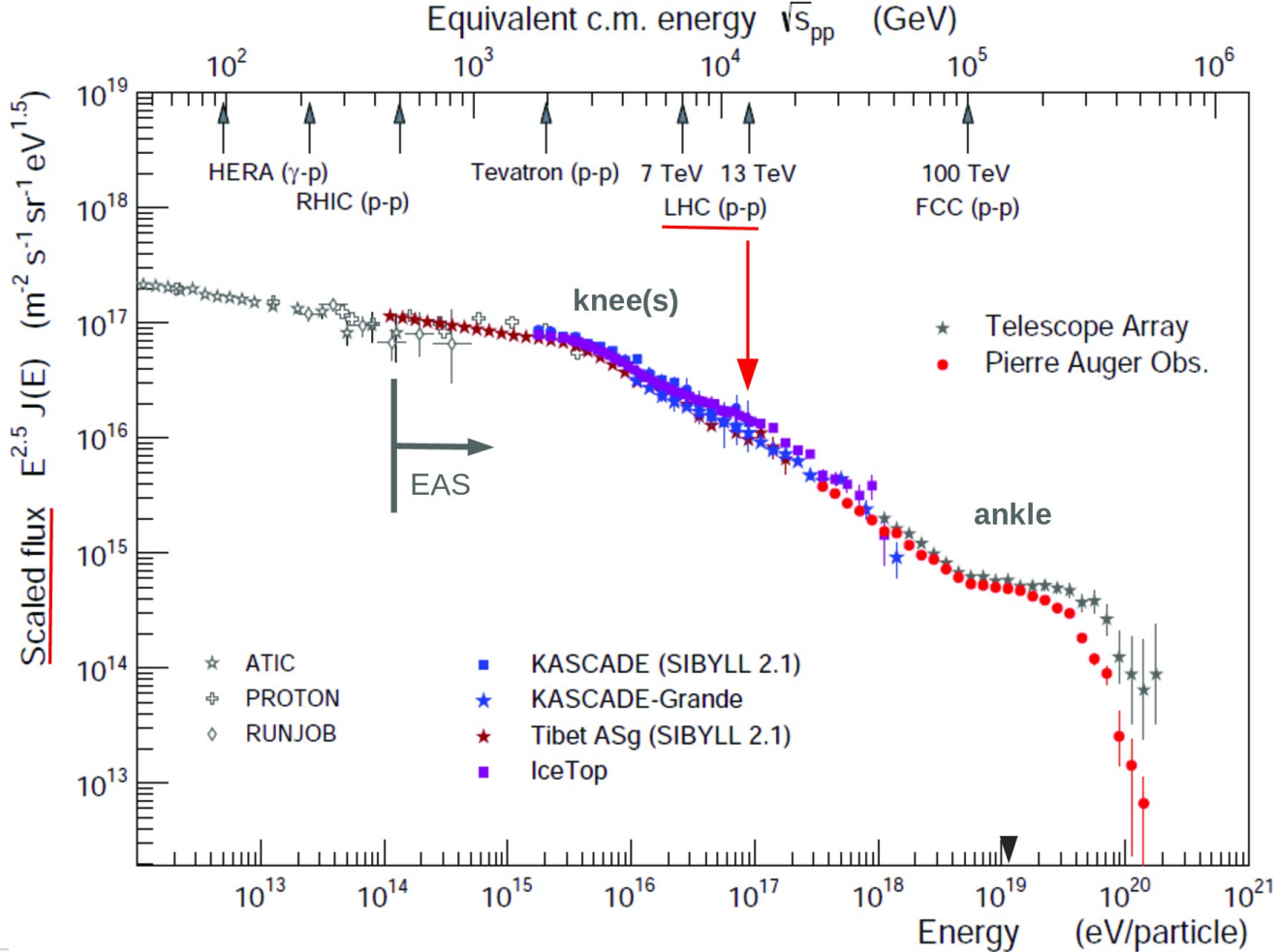
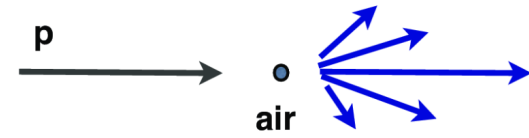
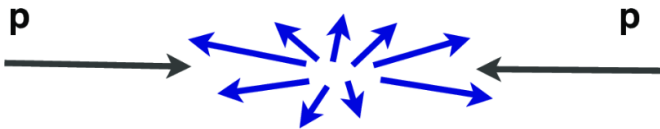
Probing hadronic interactions at the highest energies with the Pierre Auger Observatory

T. Schulz , on behalf of the Pierre Auger Collaboration | 29.08.2024

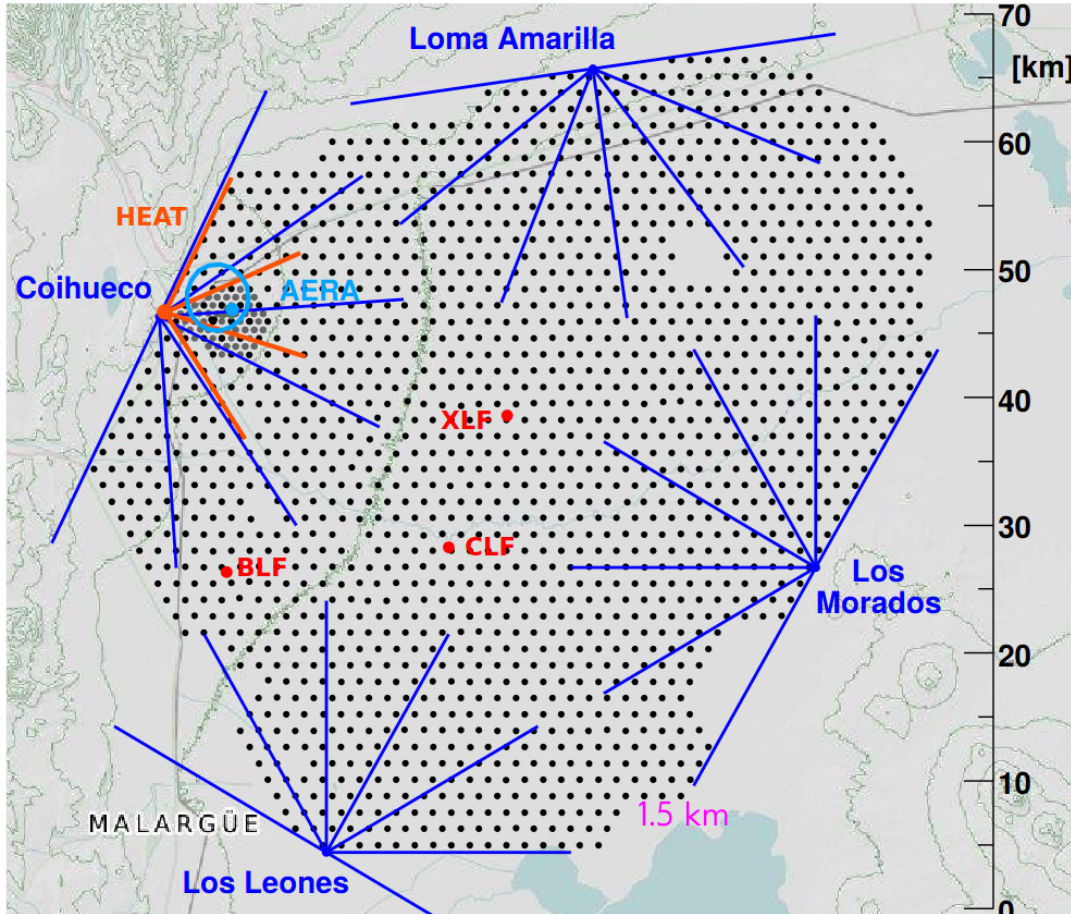
Ultra-high-energy cosmic rays

- UHECRs give access to hadronic interactions at **energies far above** the ones achievable by human-made accelerators

- Extrapolation of hadronic models needed when describing **extensive air showers**



The Pierre Auger Observatory



Location: Malargüe, Mendoza, Argentina



Surface Detector (SD)

- 1660 water Cherenkov detectors (100% duty cycle)
- $E > 10^{18.5}$ eV ($10^{17.5}$ eV, $10^{16.5}$ eV)

Fluorescence Detector (FD)

- 27 telescopes @ 4 sites (15% duty cycle)
- $E > 10^{18}$ eV (10^{17} eV)

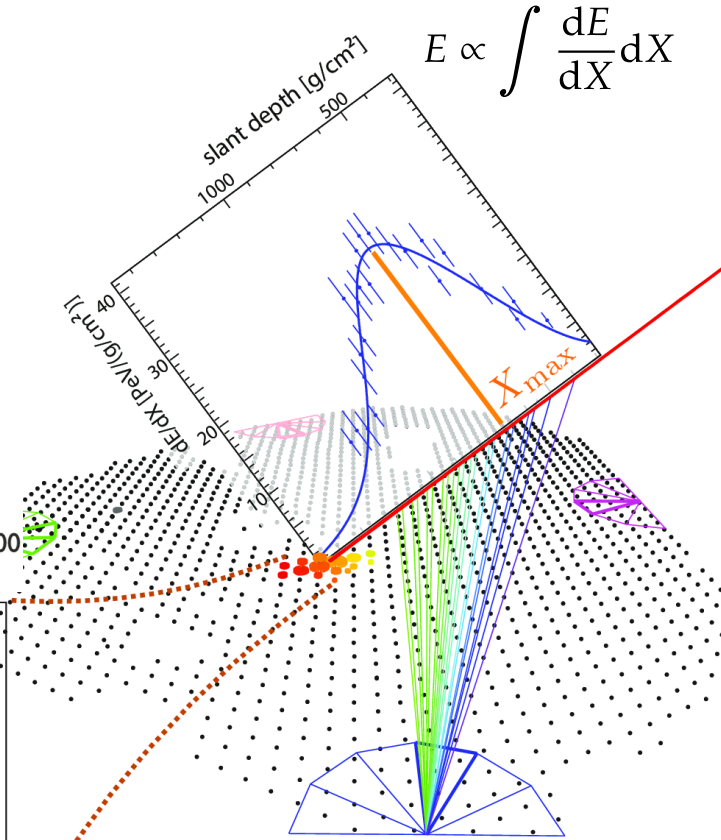
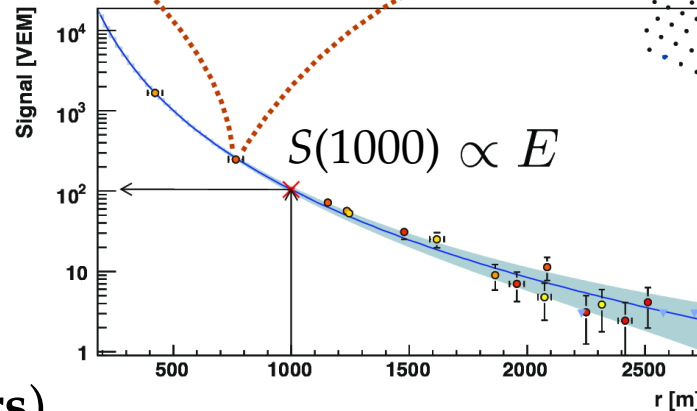
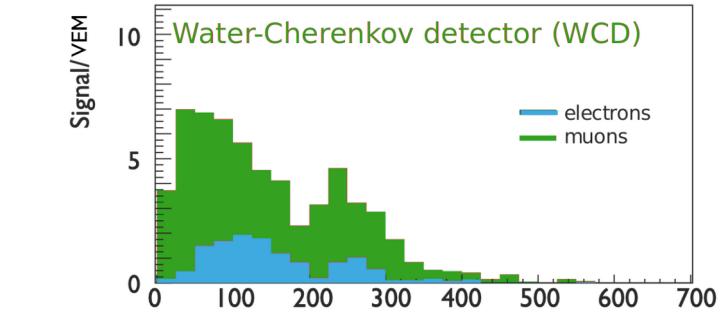
Hybrid detector

FD

- Calorimetric estimation of E
- Depth of shower maximum X_{\max} (also SD)
 - p-air cross section

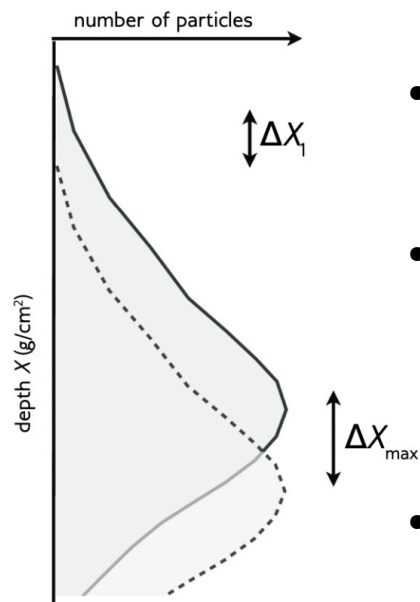
SD

- Energy estimator via $S(1000)$
- muon production depth
- Risetime
- muon content (from **buried scintillators**)



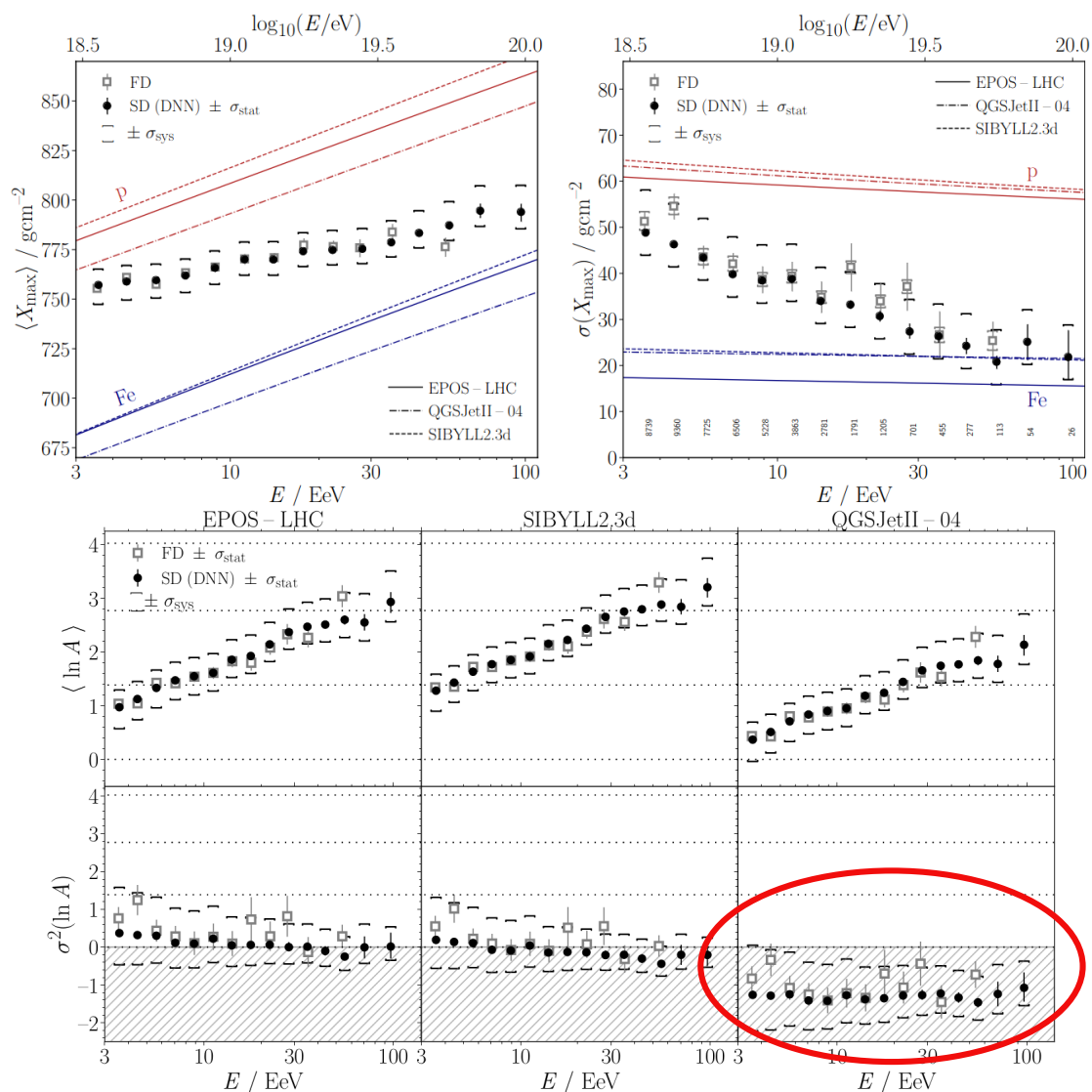
Depth of shower maximum

- **Direct** measurement of first and second X_{\max} moments with **FD**
- **Extension** to higher energies with **DNNs & SD** measurements



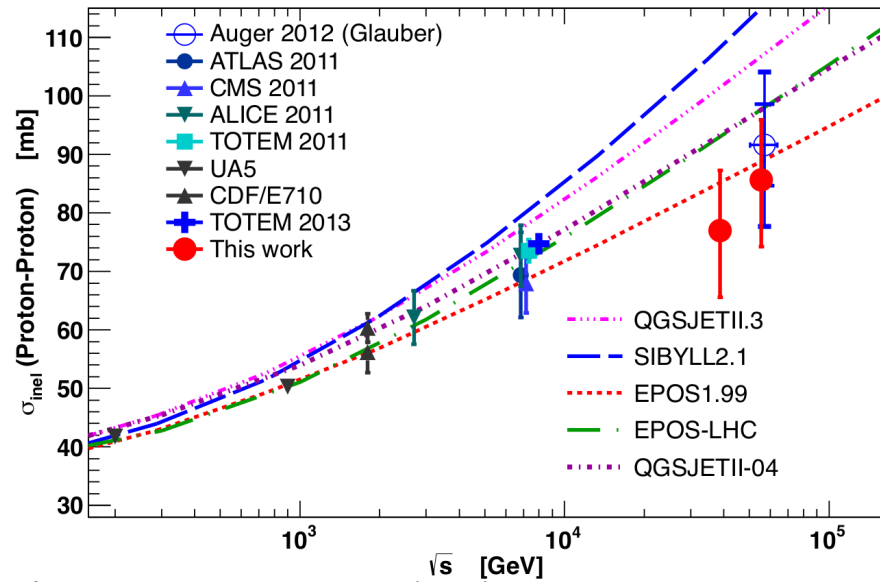
- Interpretation of X_{\max} moments using $\ln A$
- **Systematic uncertainties** from hadronic interaction models
- **Tensions** for some models

JCAP 02 (2013) 026
 Phys. Rev. D 90 122005 (2014)
 arXiv:2406.06319



Measurement of the p-air cross section

- Cross section dependent observable Λ_η
- Tail of X_{\max} distribution dominated by protons
- Glauber theory used to convert p-air to inelastic pp cross section

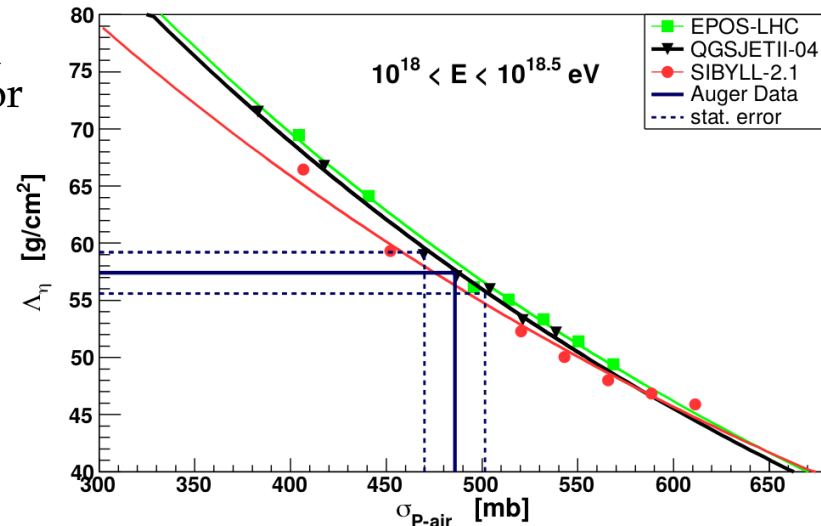
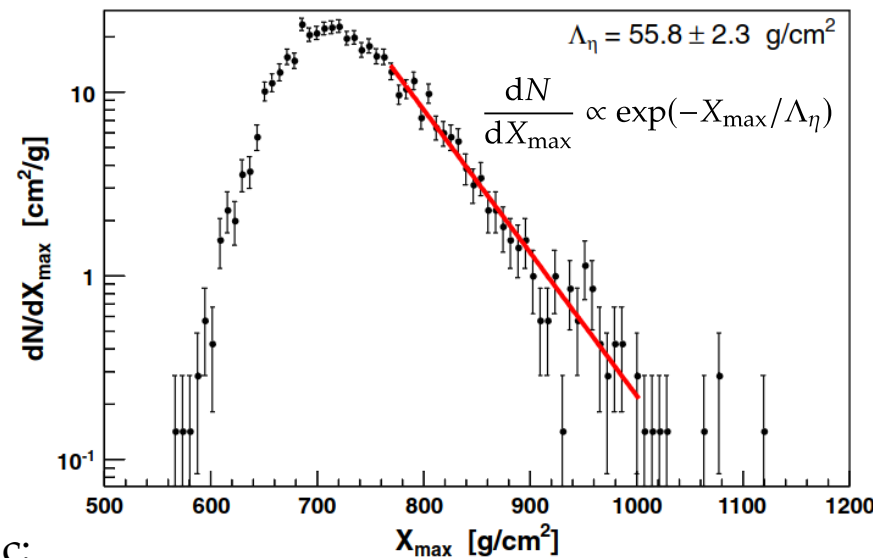


Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 062002 (2012)
PoS (ICRC2015) 401

Largest systematic:

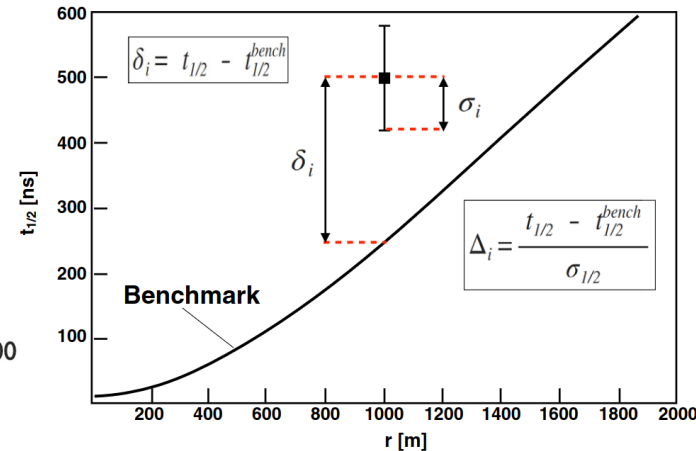
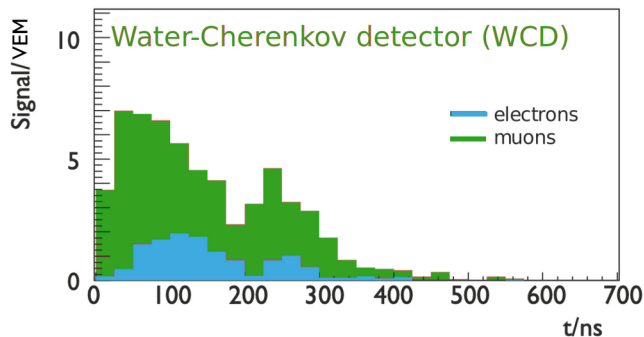
He Contamination
(6% uncertainty for
25% He fraction)

Current works
on **modifying**
pp interaction
cross section in
PoS (ICRC2023) 438



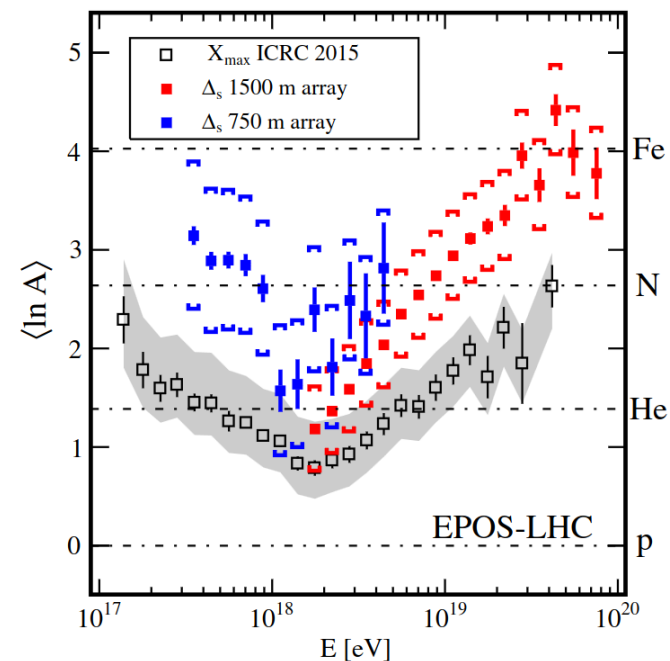
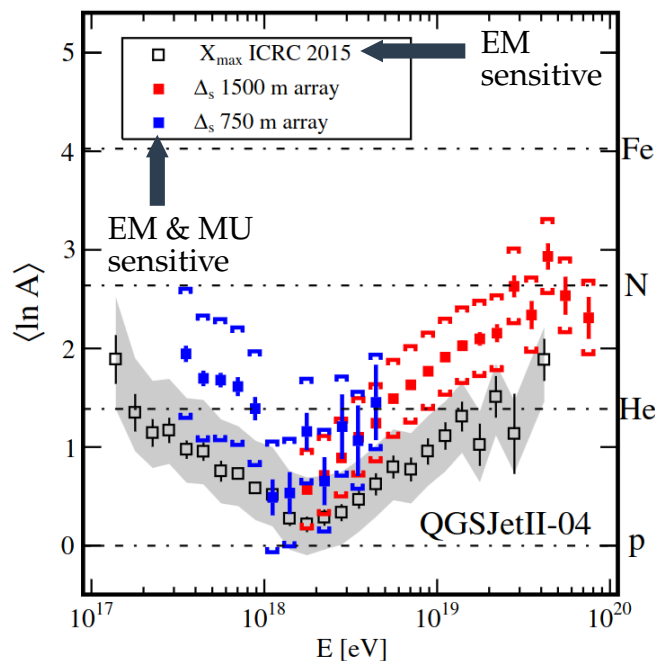
Risetime

- **Risetime** $t_{1/2}$ as time between 10% and 50% of total signal reached



- **Sensitivity to EM and muon component**

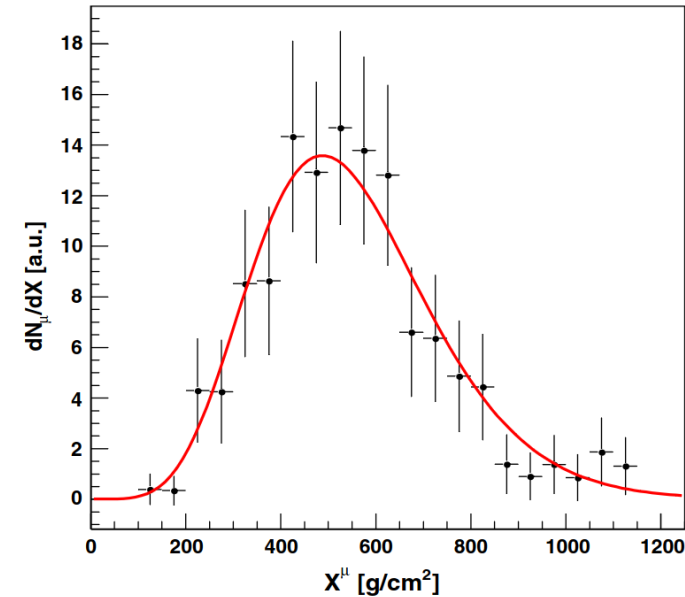
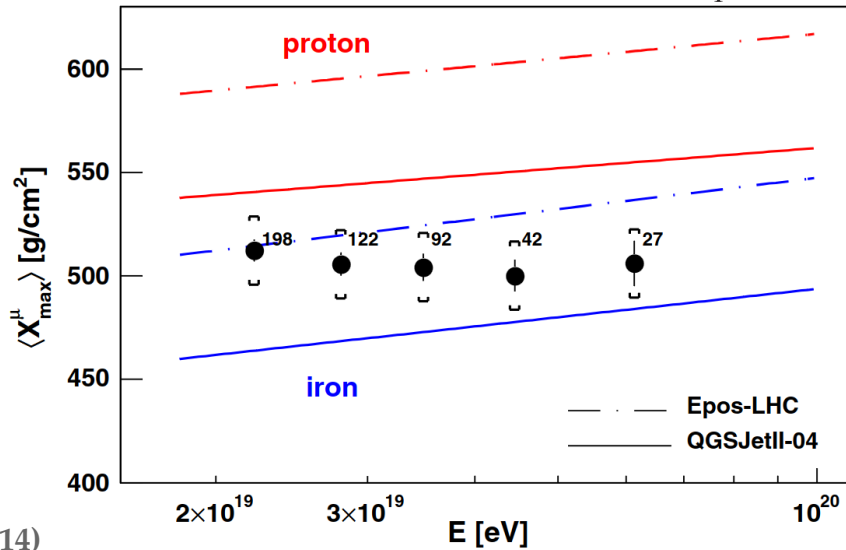
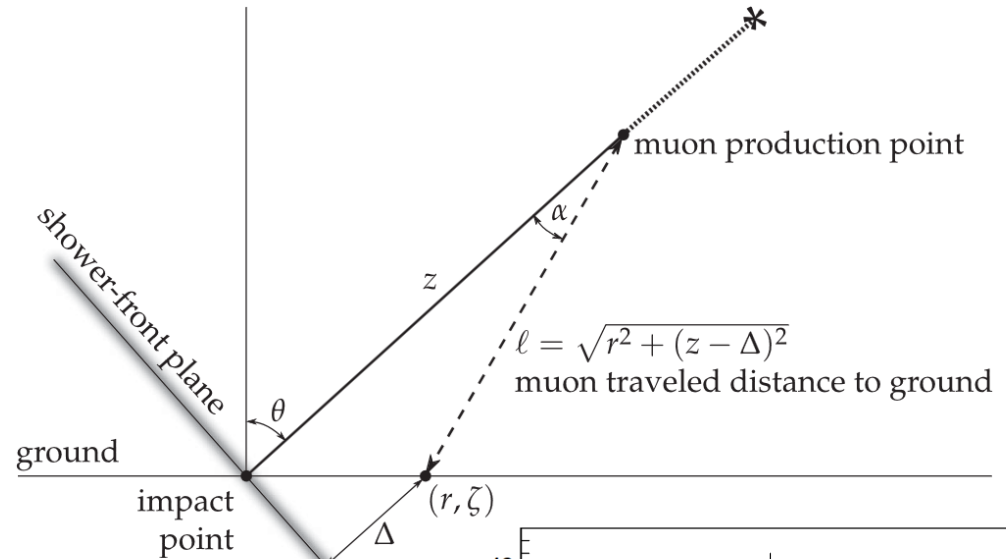
- **Similar trends of estimated $\ln A$, as for X_{max} measurements, but absolute estimate differs**



Muon production depth

Assumptions that muons ...

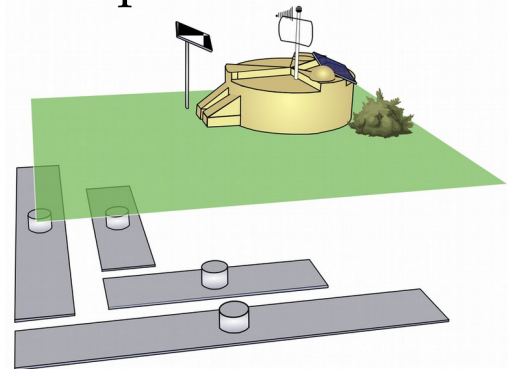
- are produced along shower axis
- have straight trajectories
- Given shower geometry and arrival times, muons can be **mapped** to their **production depth**



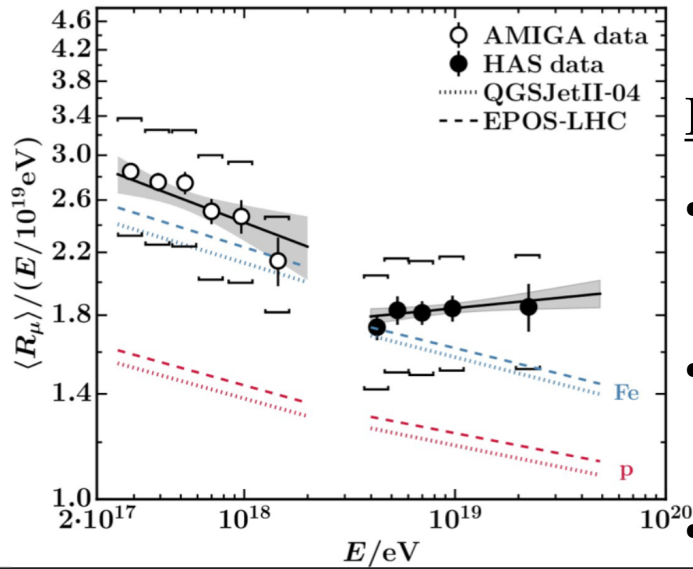
Muon number

Underground muon detector

- 30 m² scintillators, 2.3 m underground @ 7 SD locations
- **Direct muon measurement**
- **Larger muon content in data, than in predictions**

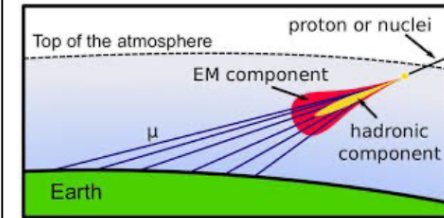
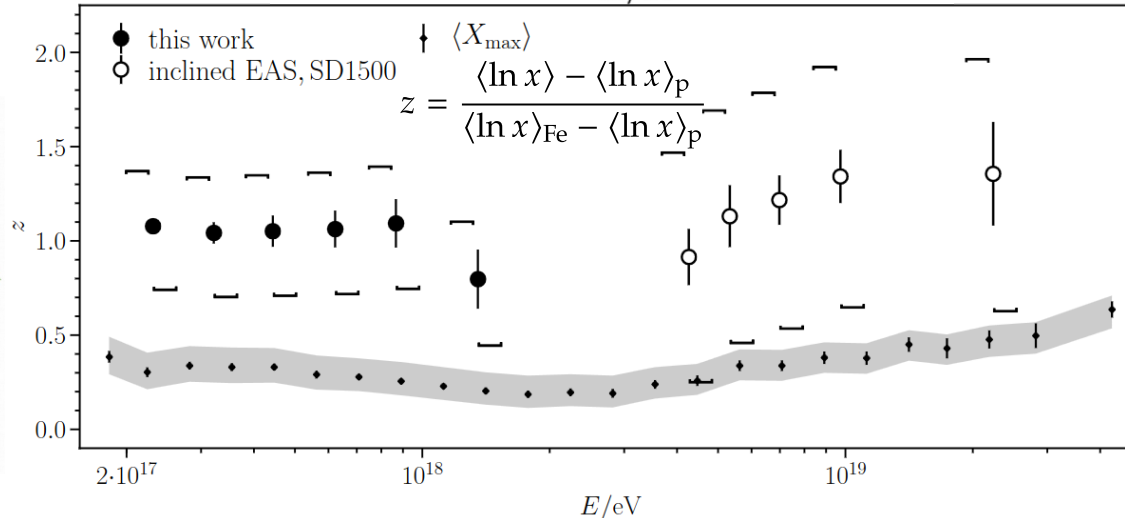


Eur. Phys. J. C 2020 80:751



Highly Inclined Events

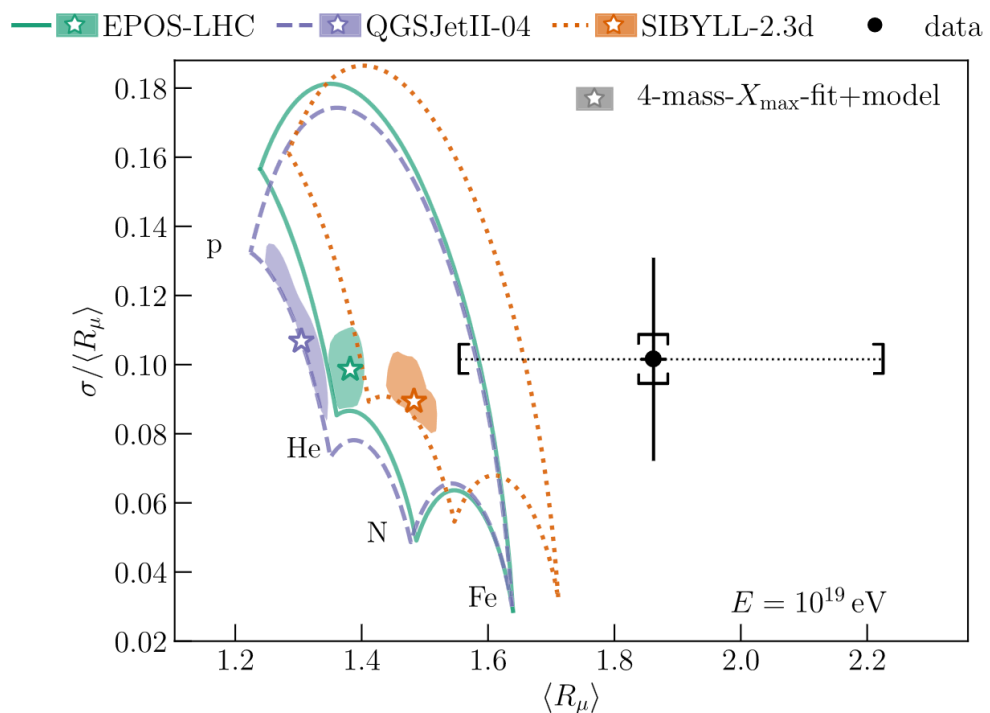
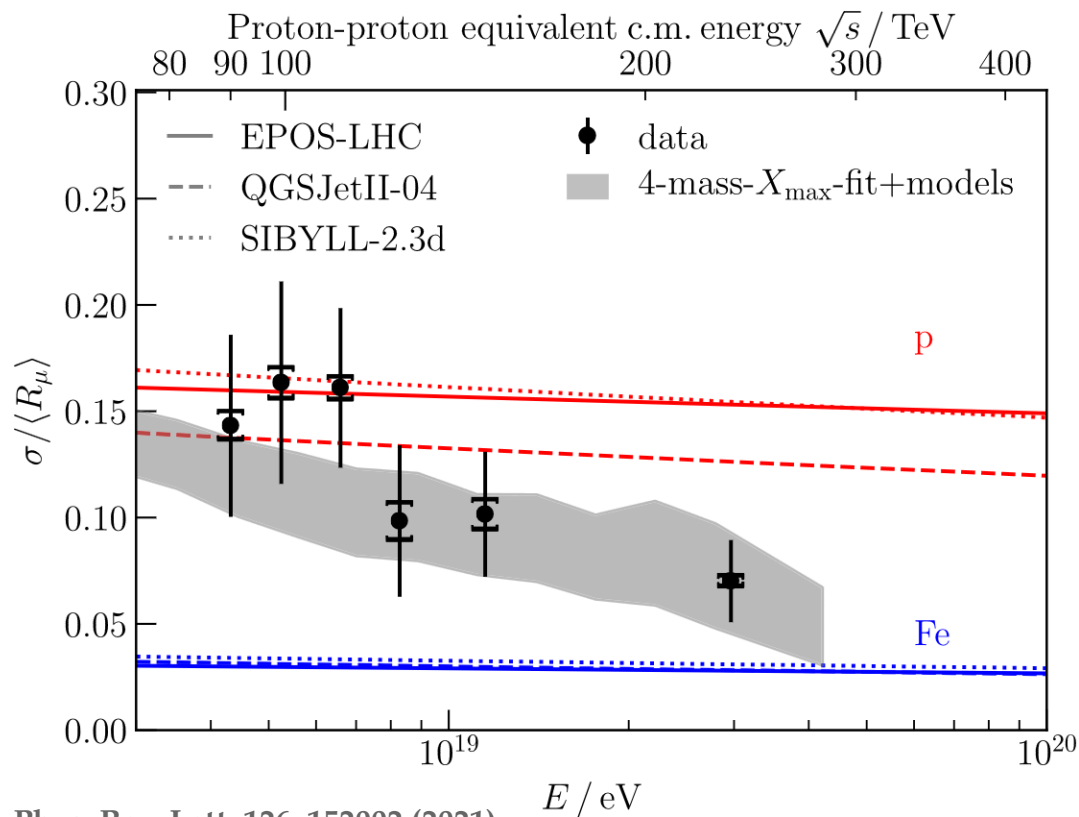
- **EM component mostly absorbed in atmosphere**
- Muon number R_μ obtained from SD
- **Larger muon content in data, than in predictions**



Phys. Rev. D 91, 032003 (2015)

Fluctuations of muon number

- Fluctuations in number of muons R_μ

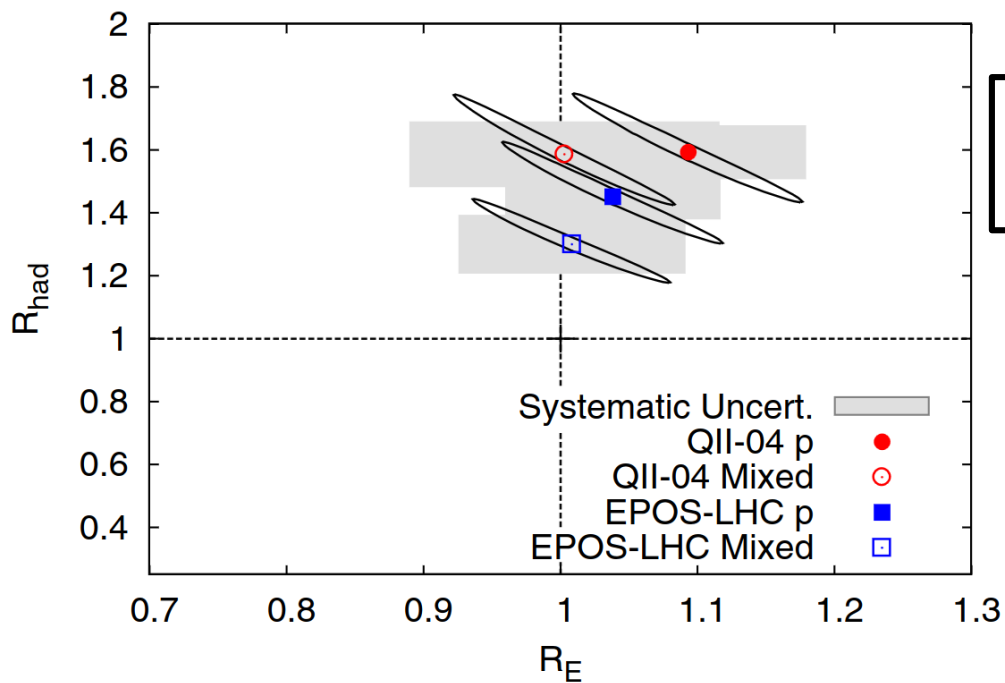


- Muon density fluctuations **consistent with expectations**
- Small effect accumulating over several interactions**

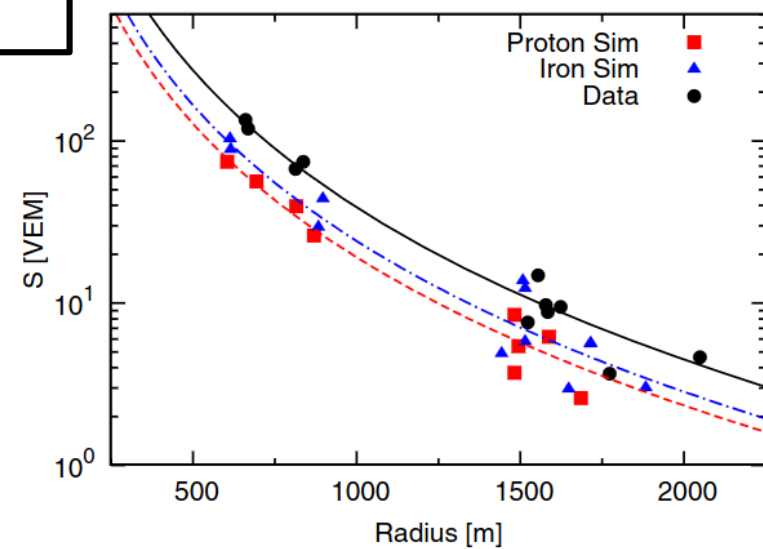
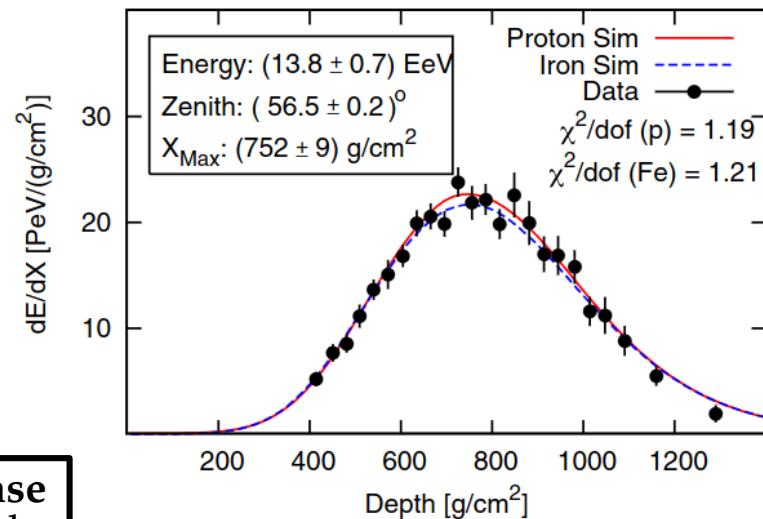
Hybrid measurement

- Select simulations with matching FD profile and compare SD signals

$$S_{\text{resc}} = R_E S_{\text{EM}} + R_{\text{had}} R_E^\alpha S_{\text{had}}$$



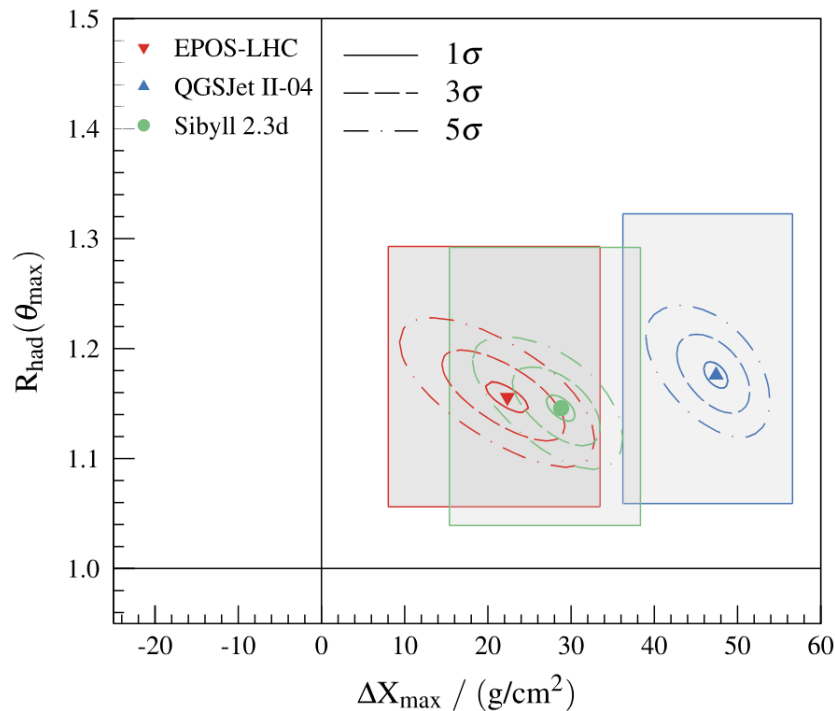
30% - 60% increase of muonic signal needed



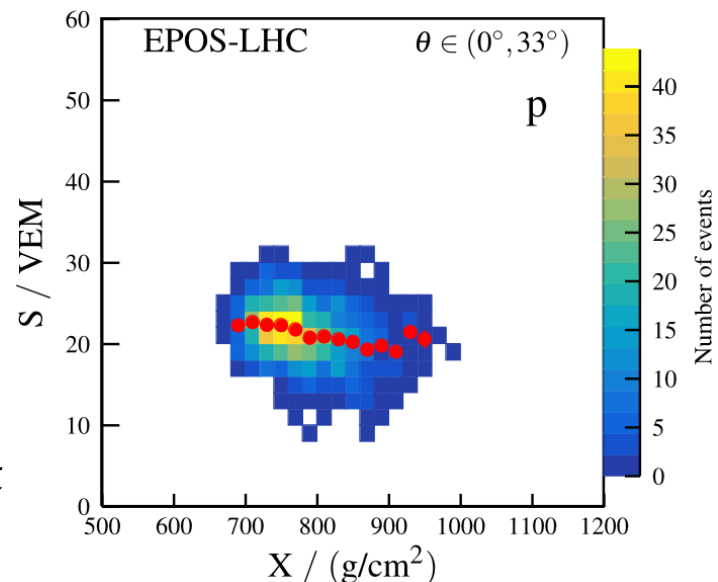
Phys. Rev. Lett. 177, 192001 (2016)

Modification of the MC X_{\max} scale

- Fit of $[S(1000), X_{\max}]$ distributions to MC templates
- Freedom of primary fractions, $R_{\text{had}}(\theta)$ and ΔX_{\max}



- Alleviated „muon problem“ with shift of MC X_{\max}
- Smaller model differences for mass composition

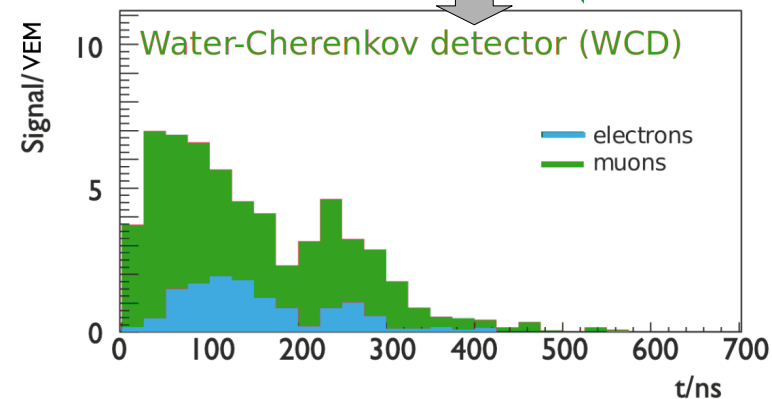
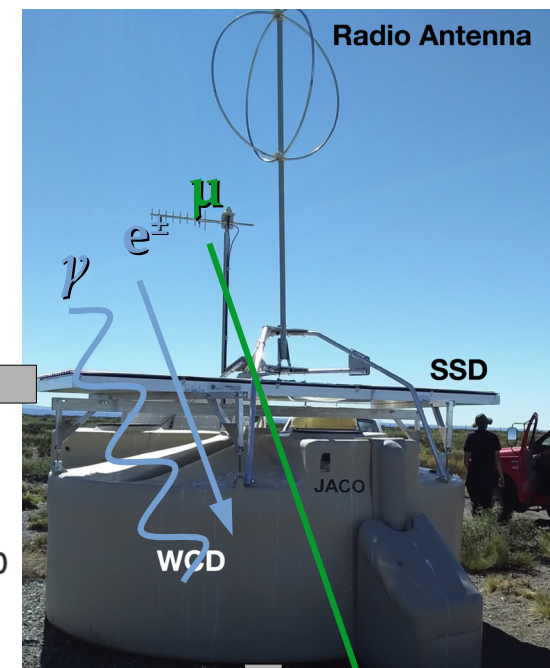
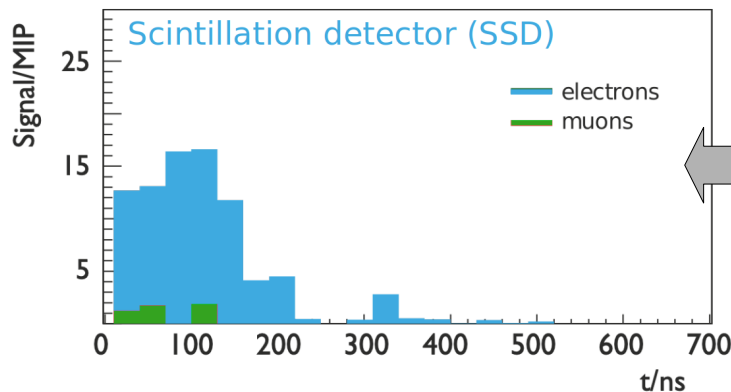


15% - 25% increase of muonic signal needed

	$R_{\text{had}}(\theta_{\min})$	$R_{\text{had}}(\theta_{\max})$	$\Delta X_{\max} / (\text{g}/\text{cm}^2)$
Epos-LHC	$1.15 \pm 0.01^{+0.20}_{-0.16}$	$1.16 \pm 0.01^{+0.14}_{-0.10}$	$22 \pm 3^{+11}_{-14}$
QGSJet-II-04	$1.24 \pm 0.01^{+0.22}_{-0.19}$	$1.18 \pm 0.01^{+0.15}_{-0.12}$	$47^{+2}_{-1} \text{ } ^{+9}_{-11}$
SIBYLL 2.3d	$1.18 \pm 0.01^{+0.21}_{-0.17}$	$1.15 \pm 0.01^{+0.15}_{-0.11}$	$29 \pm 2^{+10}_{-13}$

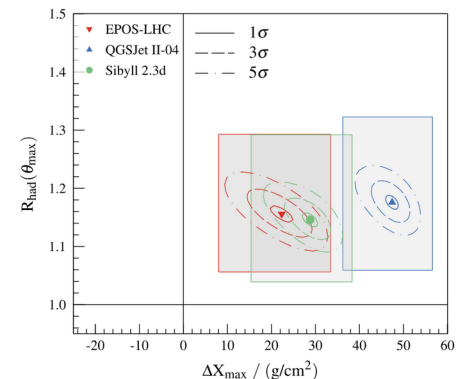
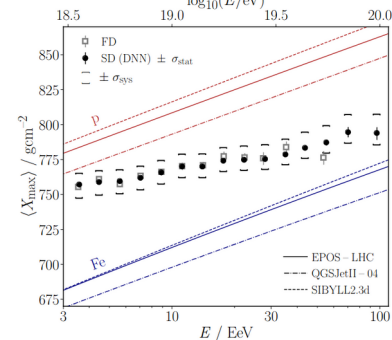
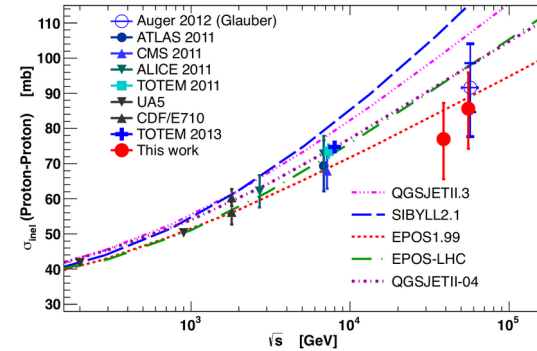
Outlook

- **Modification of different characteristics of hadronic interactions**
(see talk by Jakub Vicha on 03.09.24)
 - More tests at colliders
p-O collisions @ **LHC Run 3**
 - **AugerPrime** with additional detectors
 - Scintillator surface detector
 - Underground muon detector
 - Radio antenna
- better **discrimination of hadronic signal**
(see talk by David Schmidt on 03.09.24)



Summary

- **UHECR** give access to interactions in high energy regions beyond those of human-made accelerators
 - Auger's **hybrid detector** enables the measurement EM and muon components of EAS
- Auger data offers complementary information on hadronic interaction models with **measurement of p-air cross section**
- **Testing** of hadronic interaction models via
 - measurement of X_{\max}
 - measurement of **muon content**
- **Improvements** in measurement of muon discrepancy
- Further advancements with **AugerPrime** expected



BACKUP

Backup: Highly inclined events

- Fit, using reference muon map from MC ($\rho_{\mu,19}$)

$$\rho_{\mu}(\vec{r}) = N_{19} \rho_{\mu,19}(\vec{r}; \theta, \phi)$$

- Proportionality of average R_{μ} to shower energy E

- 30 – 80% deficit in muon density @ 10^{19} eV

