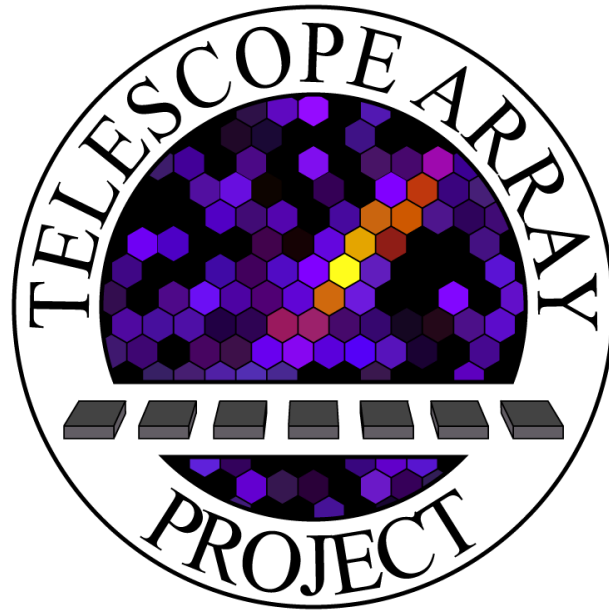


# TA Spectrum Summary



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University of Utah

2016/10/11, Kyoto, JP

# Outline

- Telescope Array (TA) Experiment
- TA Spectrum Measurements
  - Surface Detector (SD)
  - Fluorescence Detector (FD) Mono
  - TA Low Energy Extension (TALE) Fluorescence and Cherenkov
- Combined Spectrum
- Conclusions

# Telescope Array

## Hybrid detector

**Millard County, UT**  
 39.3° N , 112.9° W,  
 Alt. 1400m  
 ~880g/cm<sup>2</sup>

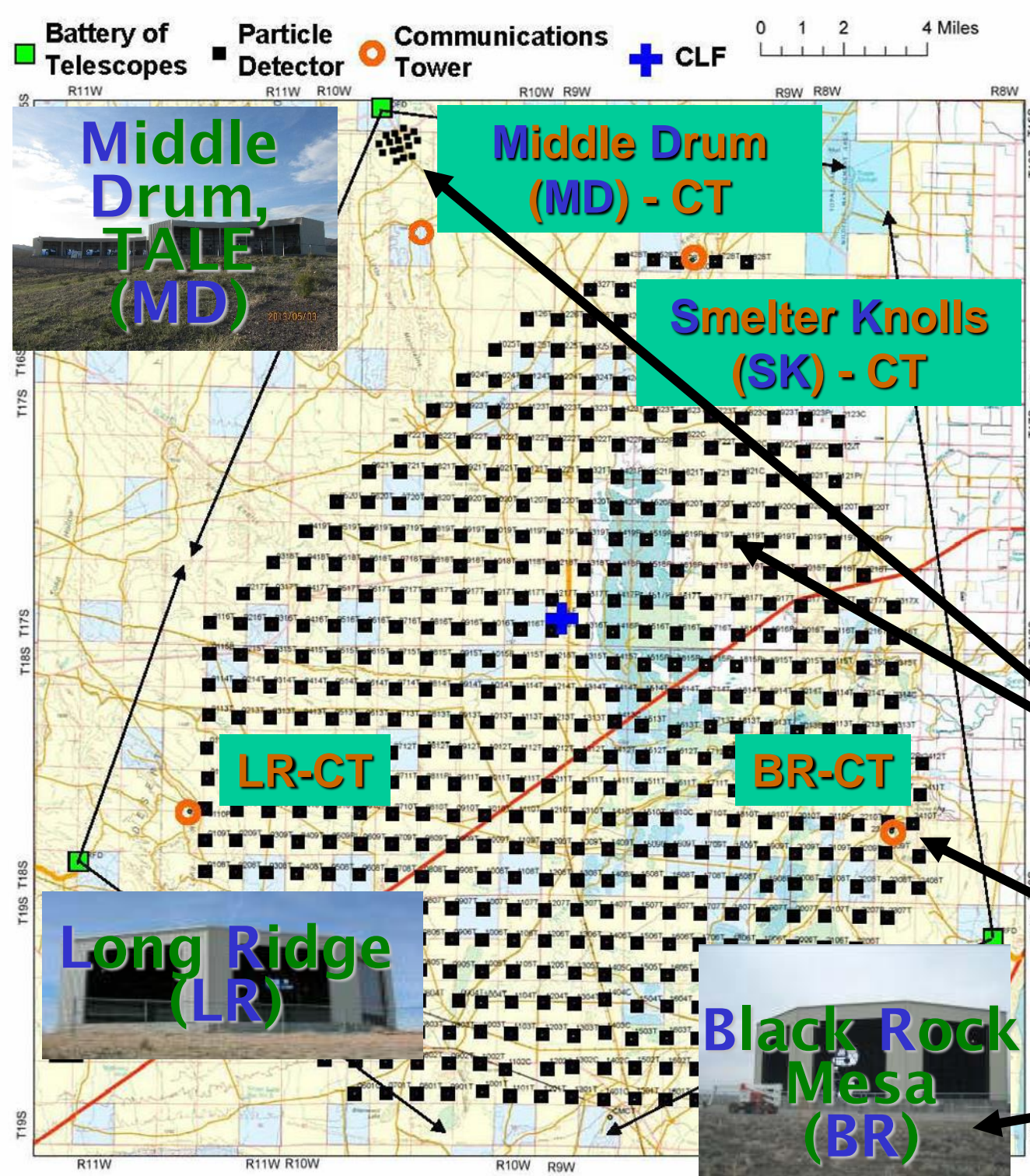
507 **S**urface **D**etector (**SD**)  
 counters, 1.2km apart

16 active TALE infill array  
 counters, 400m spacing



**4** Communication  
 Towers(**CT**):  
 BR,LR,SK,MD

**3** Fluorescence  
 Detector sites(**FD**):  
 BR,LR,MD/TALE



**Middle Drum, TALE (MD)**

**Middle Drum (MD) - CT**

**Smelter Knolls (SK) - CT**

**LR-CT**

**BR-CT**

**Long Ridge (LR)**

**Black Rock Mesa (BR)**

# TA FD

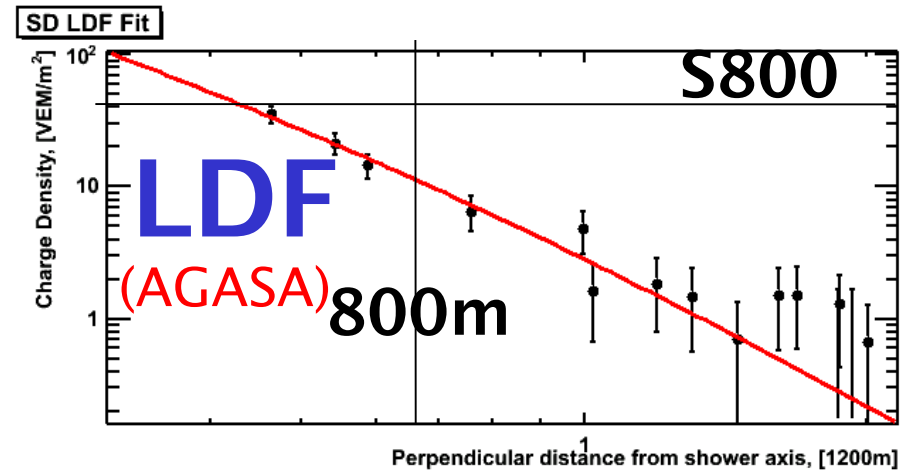
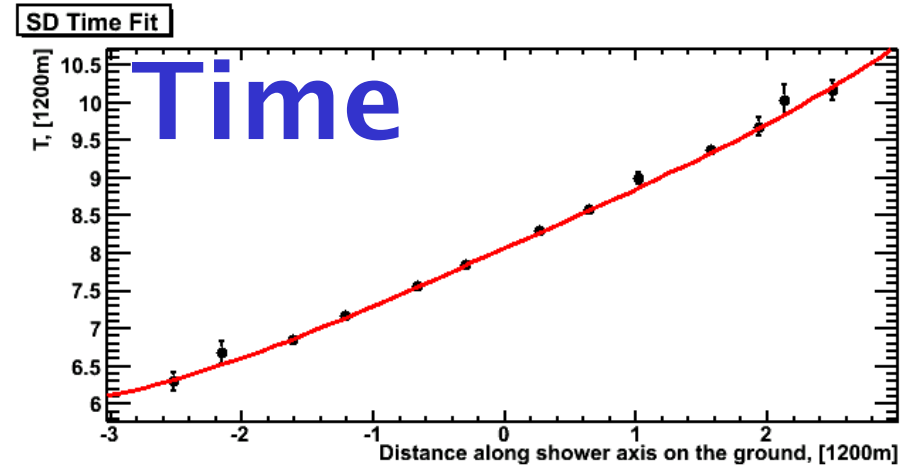
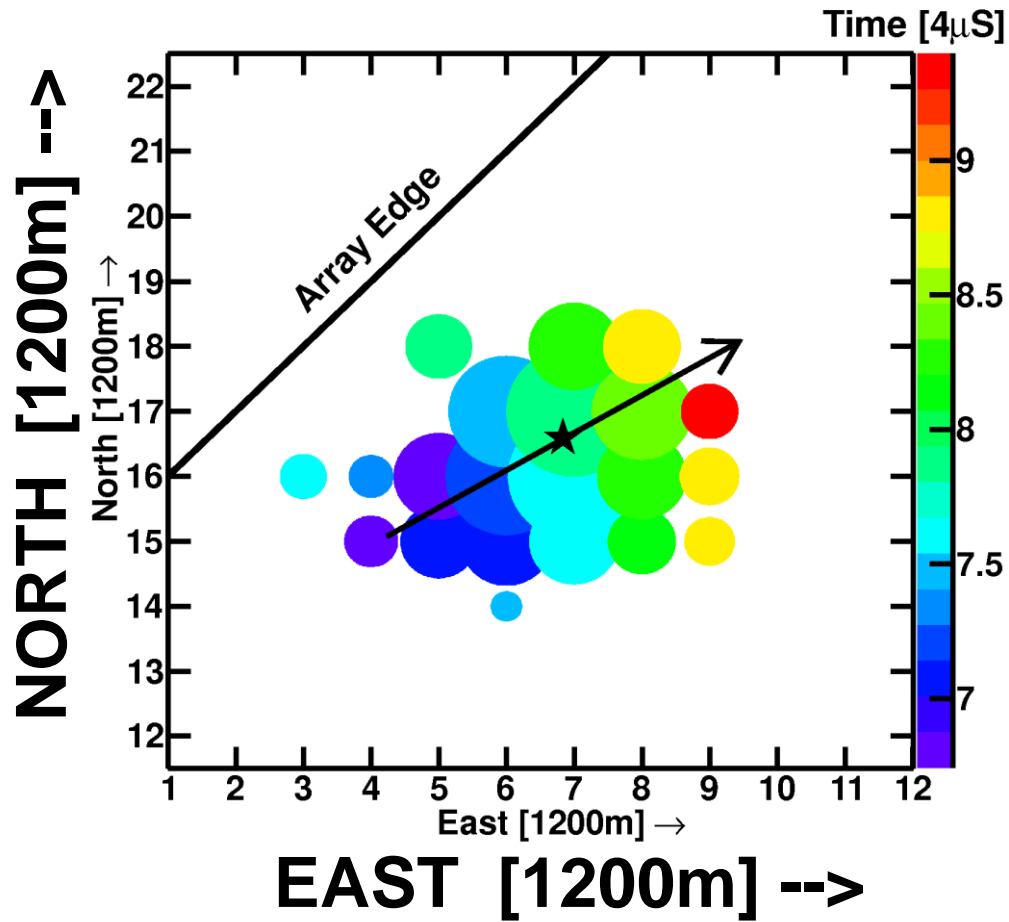


# TA Surface Detector

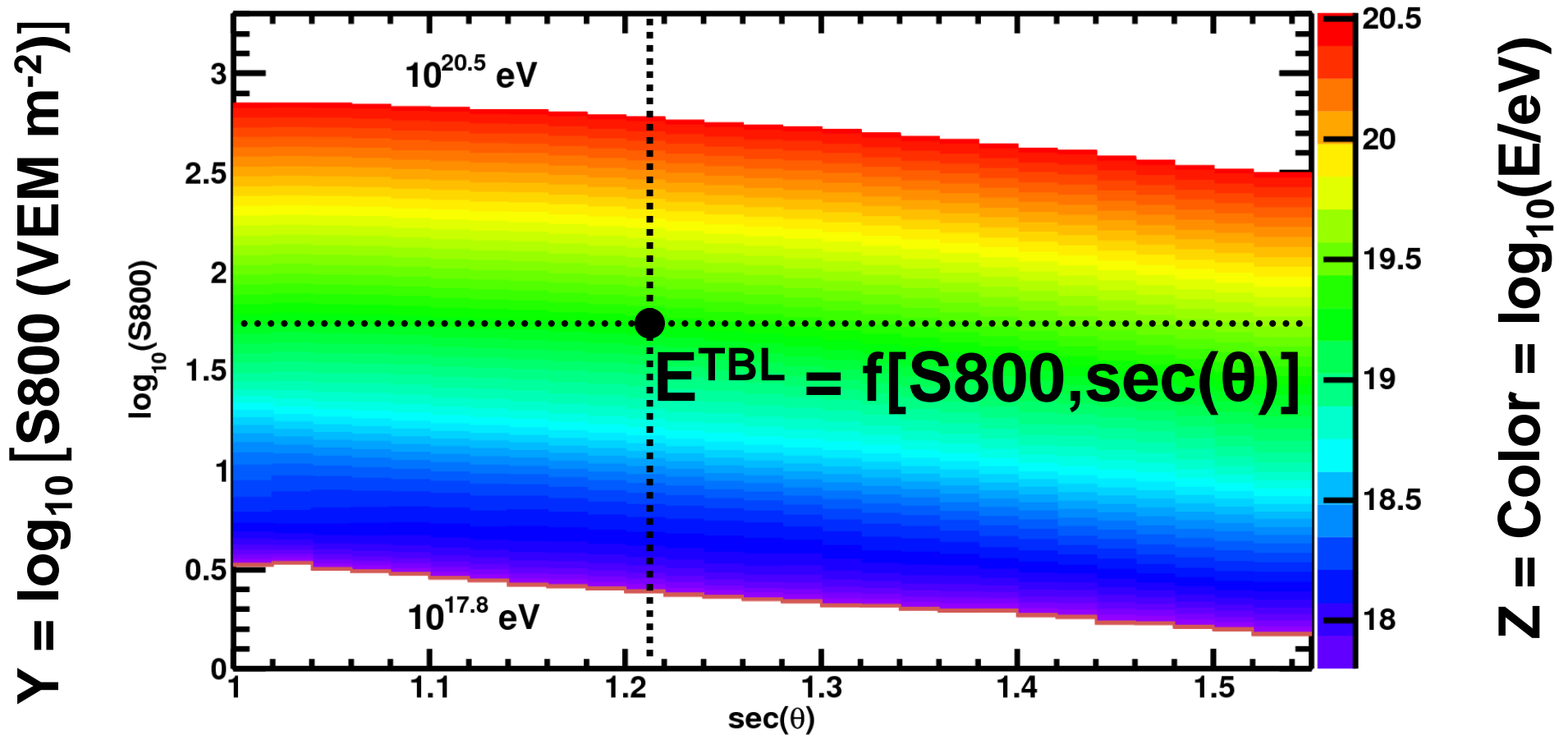
- Powered by solar cells; radio readout.
- In operation since March, 2008.
- Self-calibration using single muons.
- Energy deposited by cosmic ray shower particles is measured in **VEM** units (**V**ertical **E**quivalent **M**uon = energy deposited by a vertical minimum ionizing muon)



# Surface Detector Event



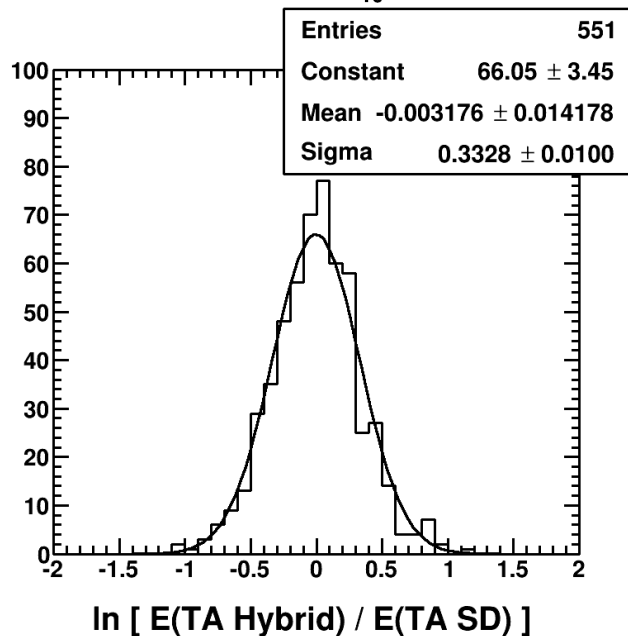
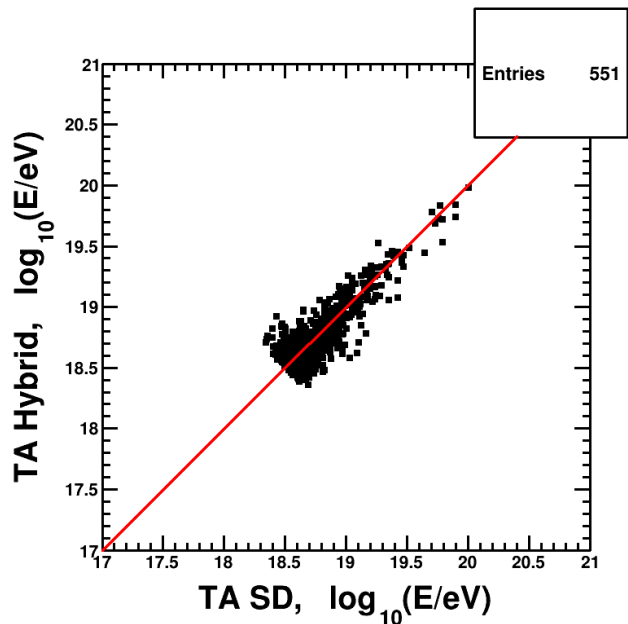
# SD Energy 1/2



**X = Secant of zenith angle**

- A look-up table made from the Monte-Carlo
- Event energy ( $E^{\text{TBL}}$ ) = function of *reconstructed* S800 and  $\text{sec}(\theta)$
- Energy reconstruction  $\leftrightarrow$  interpolation between S800 vs  $\text{sec}(\theta)$  contours of constant values of  $E^{\text{TBL}}$
- The overall energy scale locked to the fluorescence detector

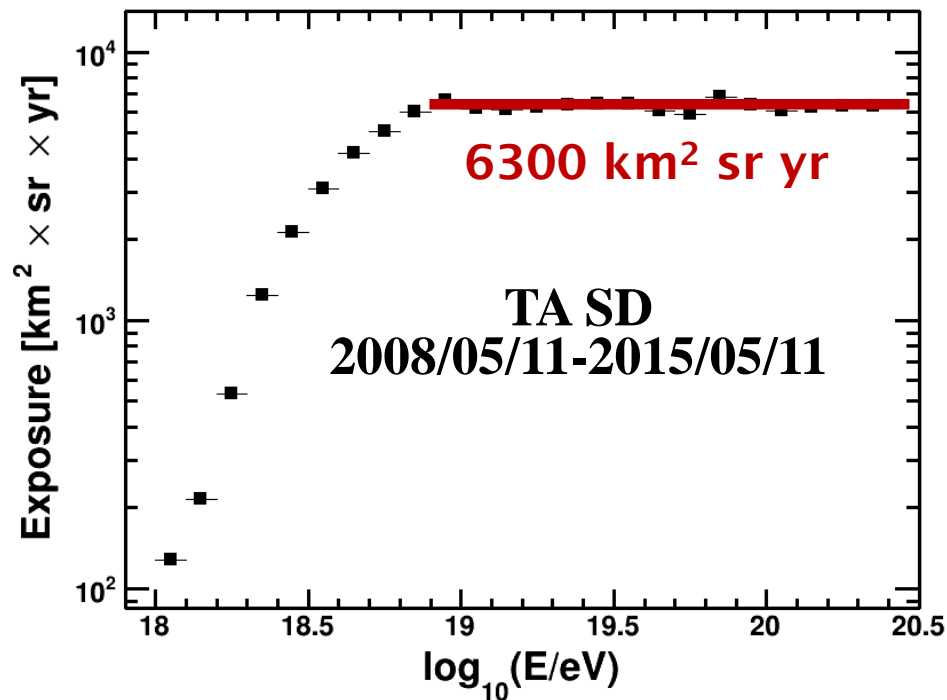
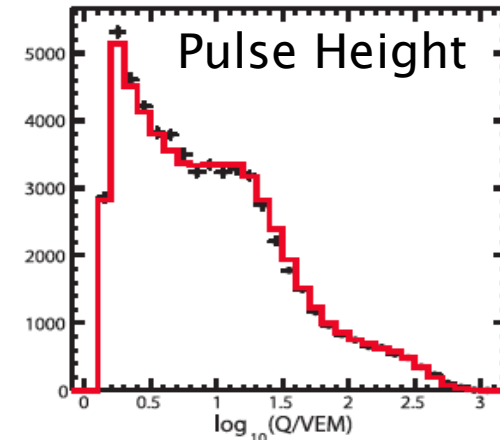
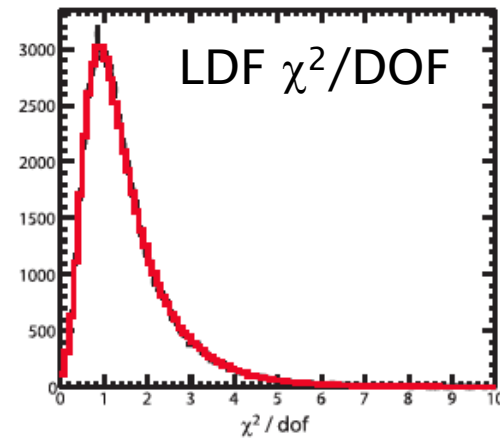
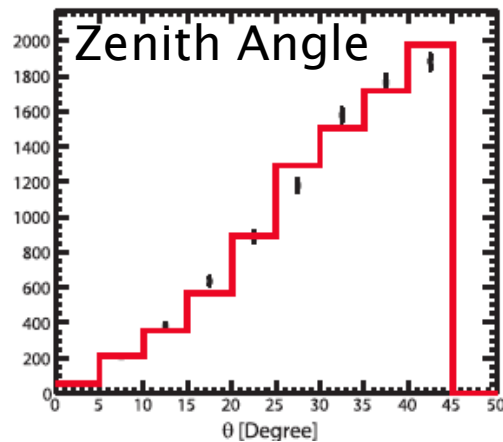
# SD Energy 2/2: Energy Scale Set to FD



- Energy scale locked to the FD to reduce the systematic due to the model
- Use events well reconstructed separately by SD and FD in hybrid mode:
  - $SD \cap [BR \cup LR \cup MD \text{ Hybrid}]$
- $E^{\text{FINAL}} = E^{\text{TBL}} / 1.27$
- TOP figure:  $E^{\text{FINAL}}$  vs  $E^{\text{FD}}$  scatter plot
- BOTTOM figure: histogram of  $E^{\text{FINAL}} / E^{\text{FD}}$  ratio
- 2008/05/11-2013/05/04

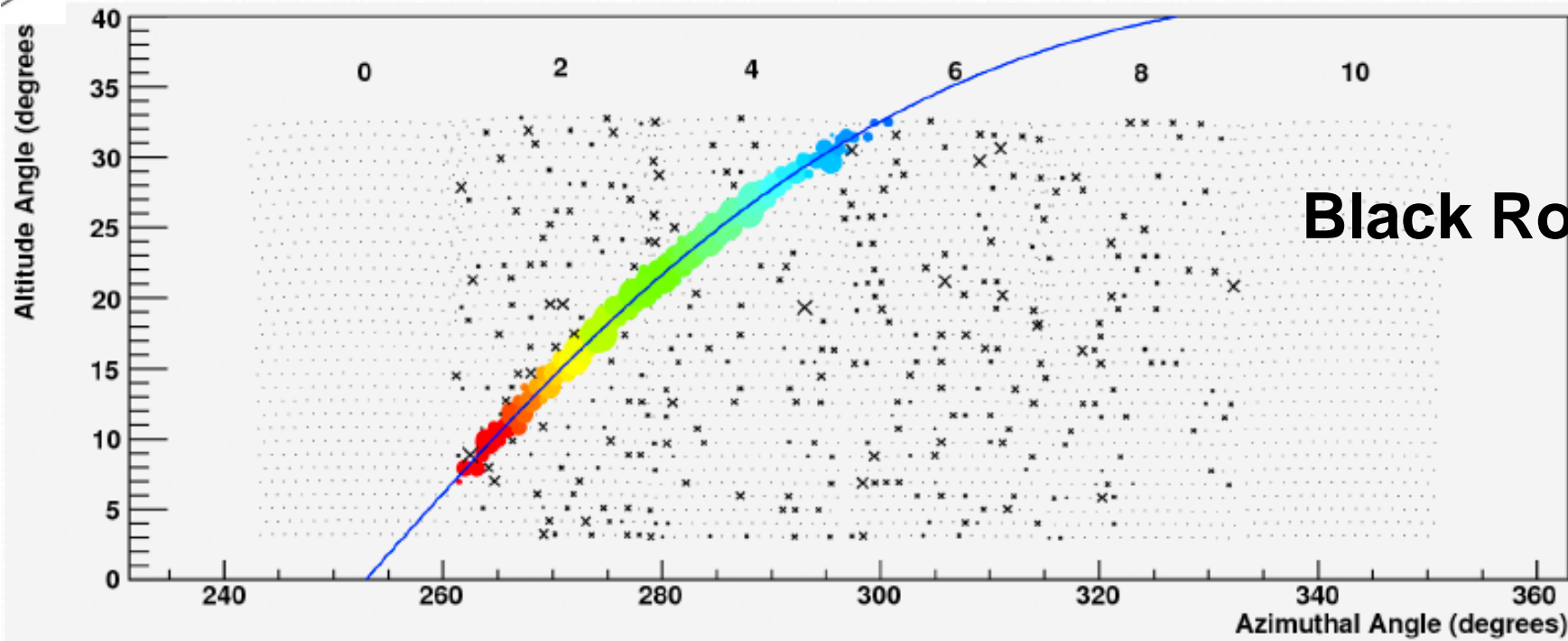


# Exposure from Monte Carlo

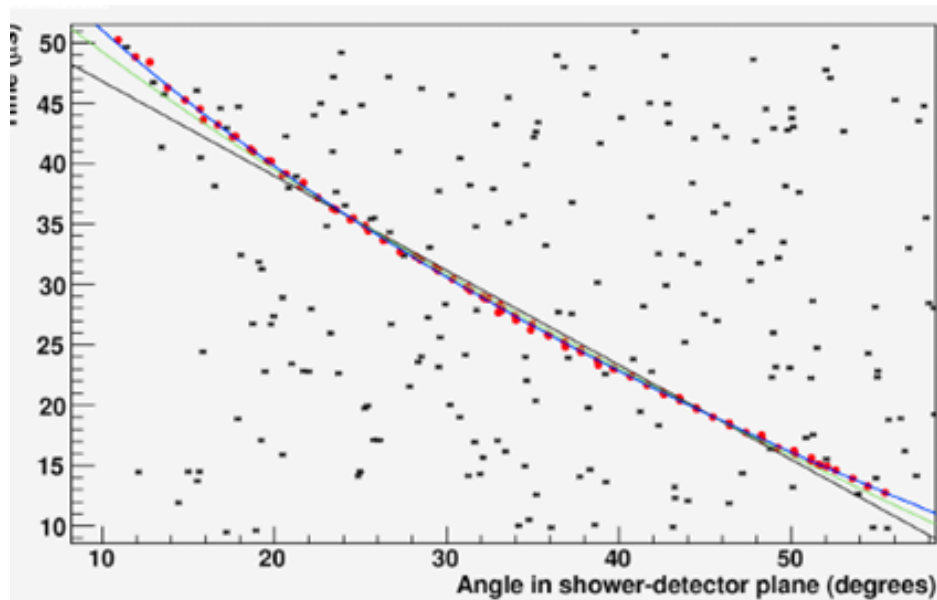


- Detailed Monte Carlo used for exposure calculation in all measurements of TA

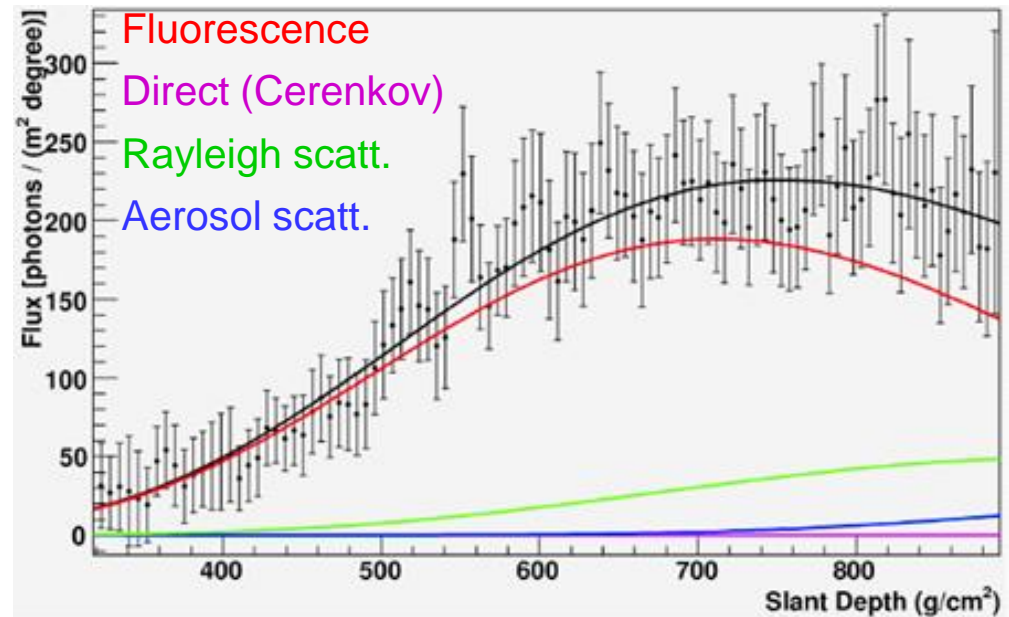
# Fluorescence Mono Analysis



**Black Rock Mesa**



**Time fit**



**Profile fit**

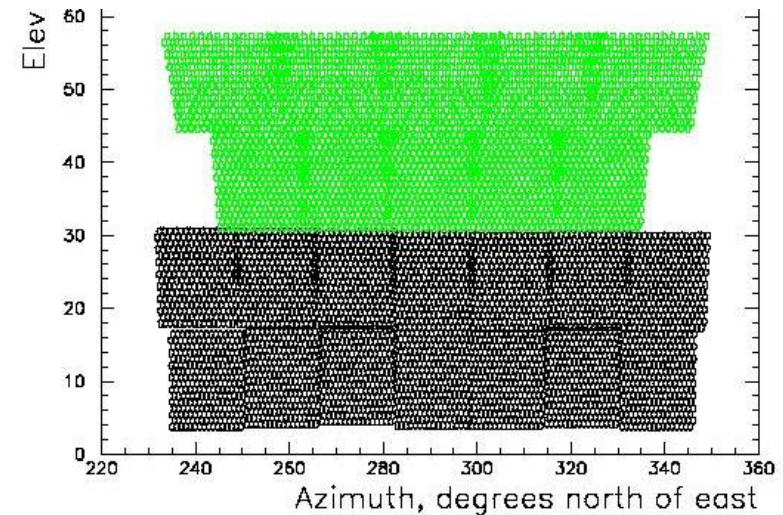
# TA Low Energy Extension (TALE)

- Study the  $10^{16}$  and  $10^{17}$  eV decades with a hybrid detector.
  - End of the rigidity-dependent cutoff that starts with the knee (at  $3 \times 10^{15}$  eV).
  - The second knee
  - The galactic-extragalactic transition
- High energy physics measurements:
  - $\sigma(\text{p-air})$  and  $\sigma(\text{p-p})$  from LHC energy ( $10^{17}$ ) to  $10^{19}$  eV.
- Need to observe from  $3 \times 10^{16}$  eV to  $3 \times 10^{20}$  eV all in one experiment. That is TA and TALE.

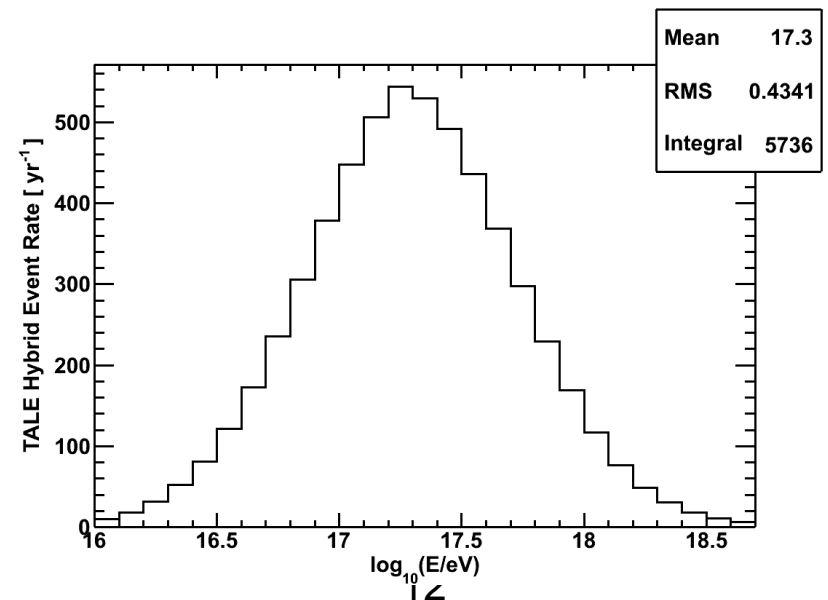
# TALE FD

- Add 10 telescopes at the Middle Drum site, looking from  $31^\circ$ - $59^\circ$  in elevation.
- Operate in conjunction with the TA Middle Drum FD.

TALE telescopes



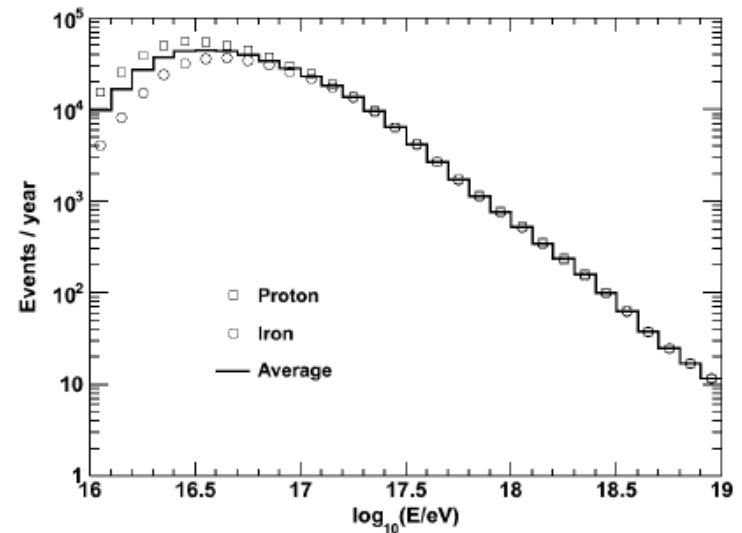
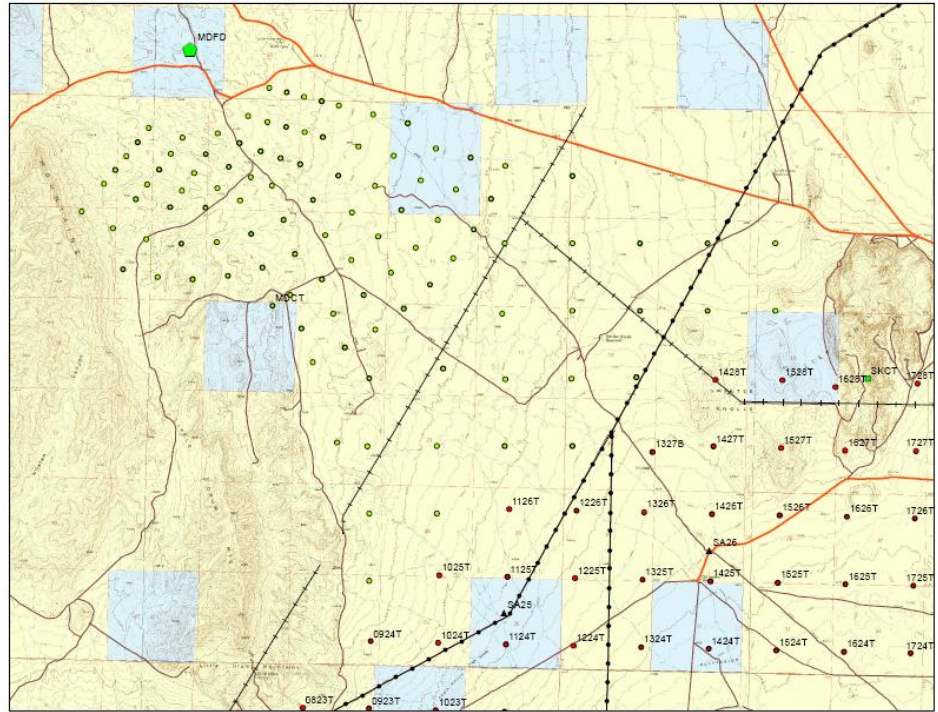
TA MD telescopes



TALE hybrid events per year

# TALE Infill Array

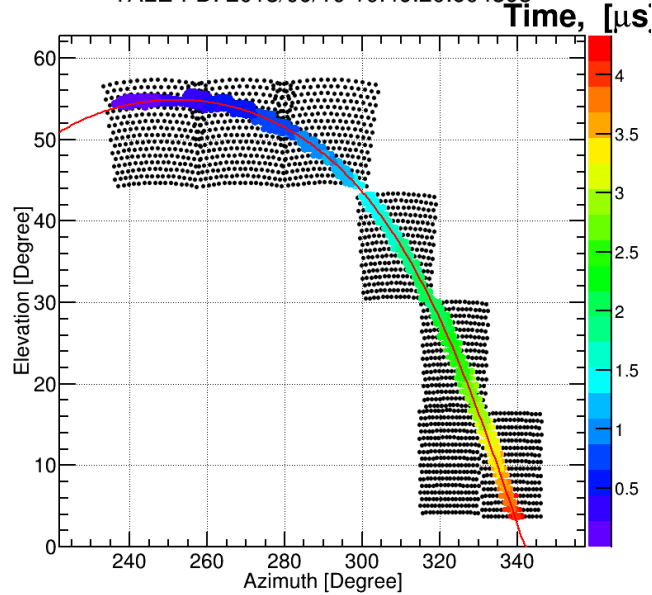
- Add infill array (400m and 600m spacing) for hybrid and stand-alone observation.
- Also add counters to build out main TA SD array (1200m separation).
- 105 counters in all, 16 are now taking data which is currently being analyzed



Events<sup>13</sup> per year

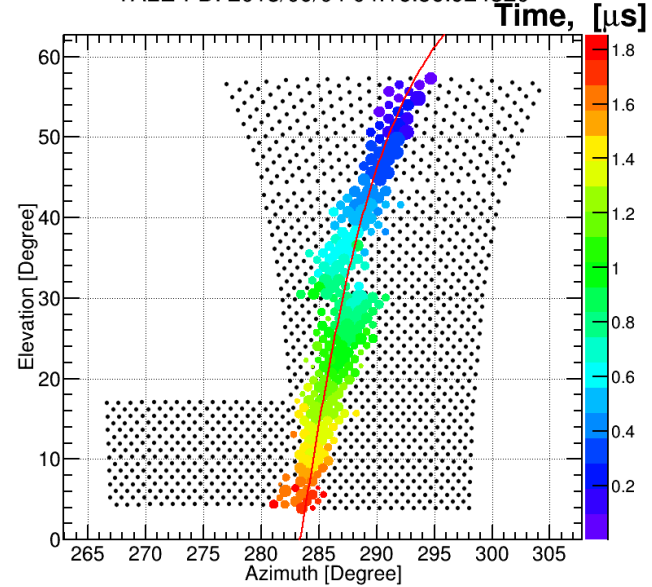
# TALE Events

TALE-FD: 2013/09/10 10:49:20.604393



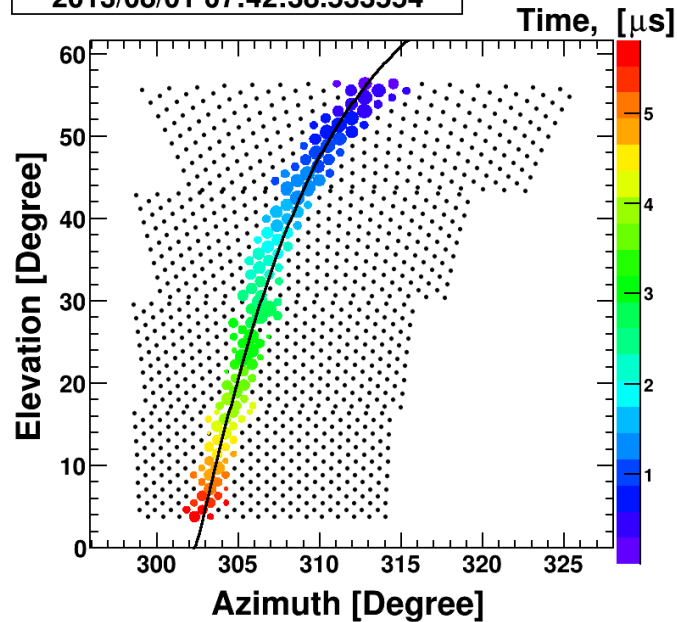
7 mirror event,  
 $\log(E) = 16.5$

TALE-FD: 2013/09/04 04:16:56.924320



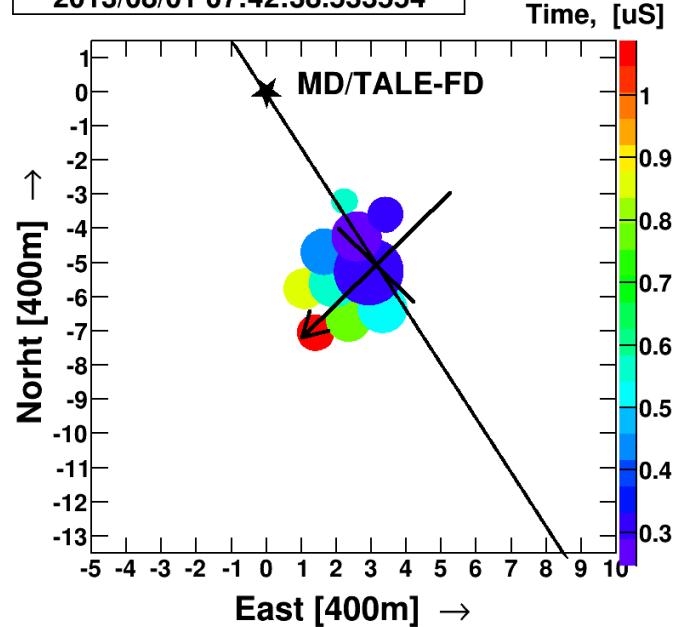
Parallax  
event,  
 $R_p=800m$

2013/08/01 07:42:38.533554

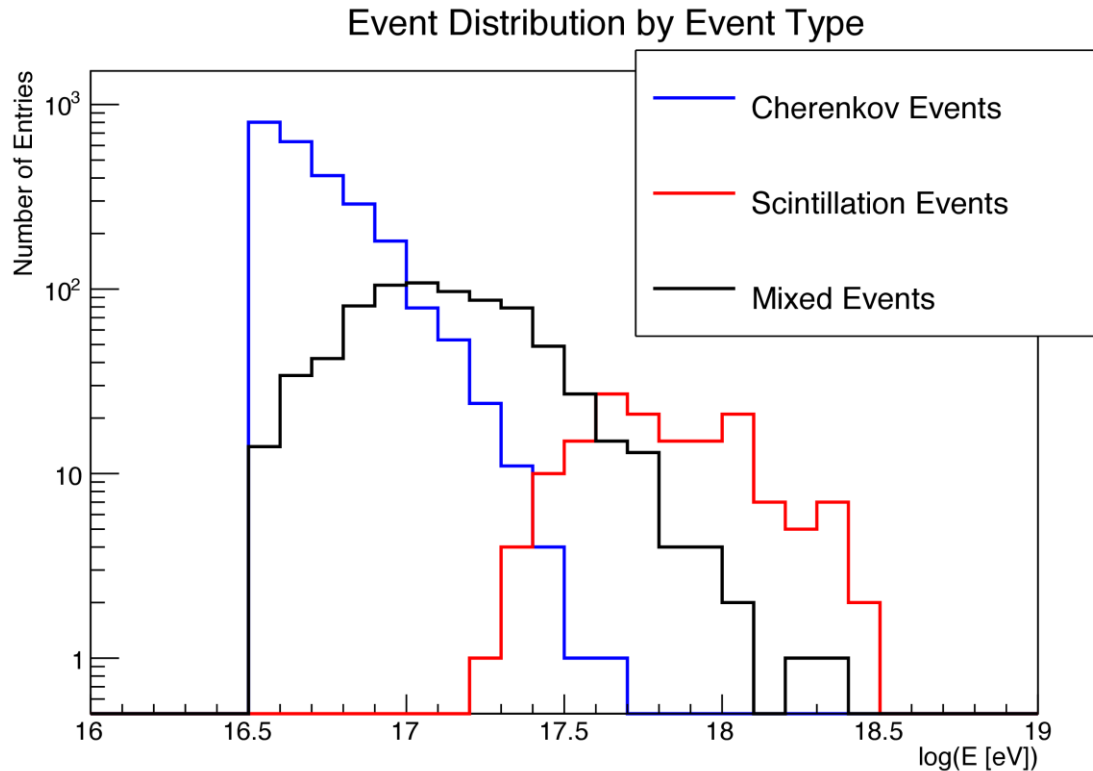


Hybrid event

2013/08/01 07:42:38.533554

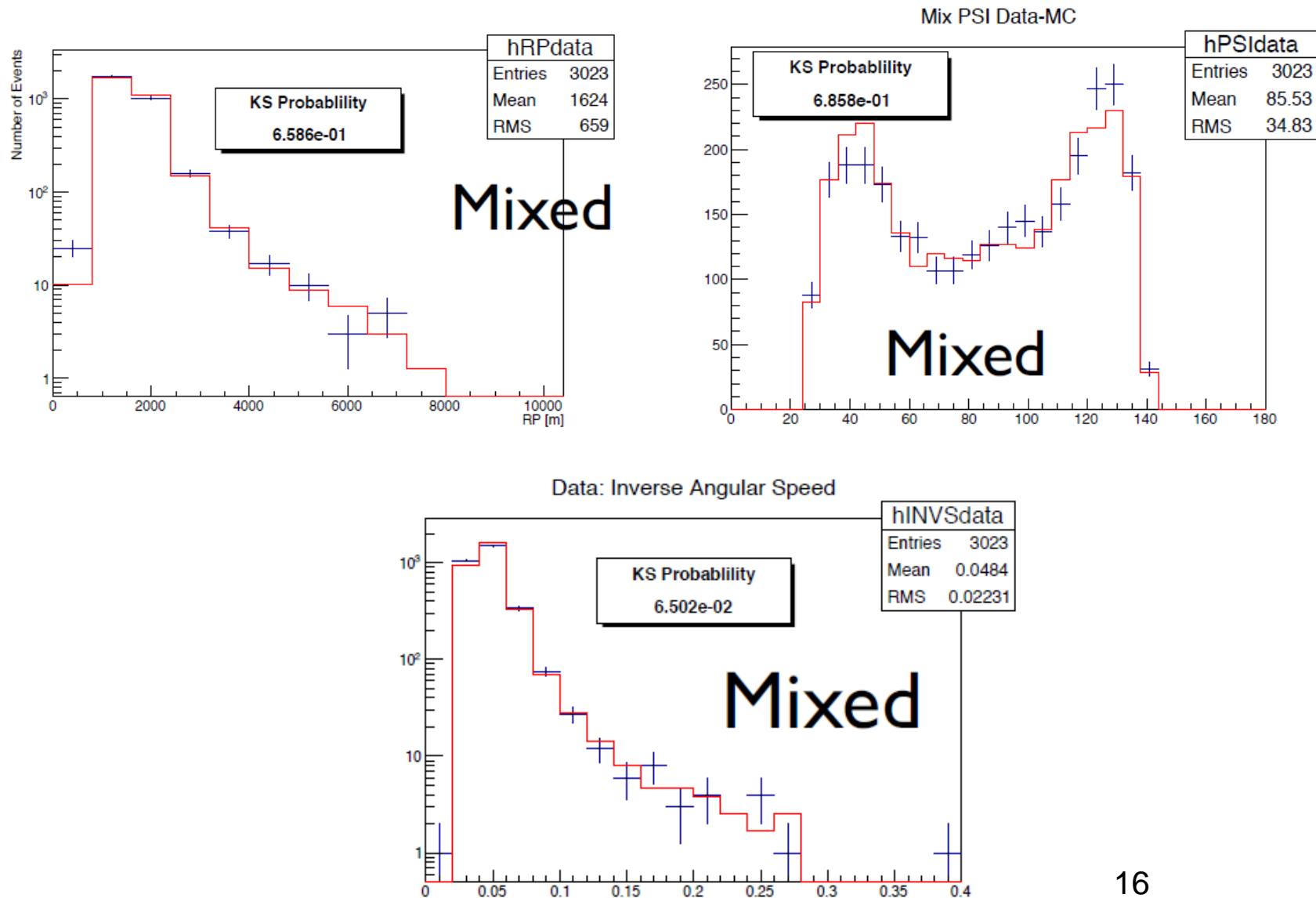


# TALE Cherenkov vs. Fluorescence



Unexpected result: many Cherenkov events are seen as tracks (most land  $\sim 0.5$  km from FD).  
Use profile constrained reconstruction.  
Cherenkov light is bright  $\rightarrow$  can go lower in energy than expected.

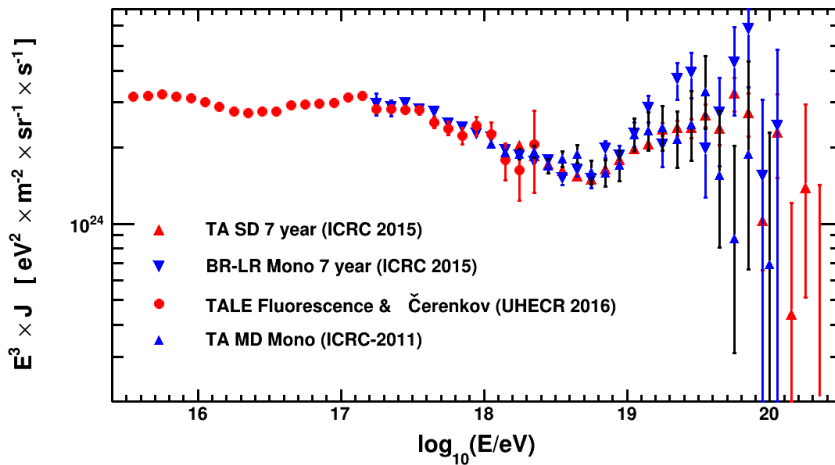
# TALE DATA/MC Comparisons



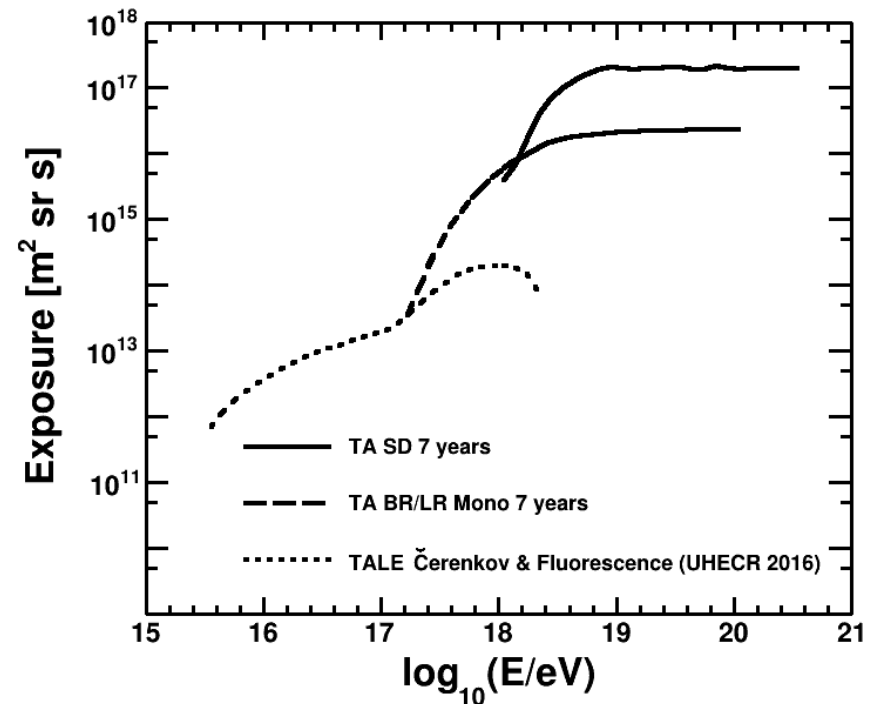
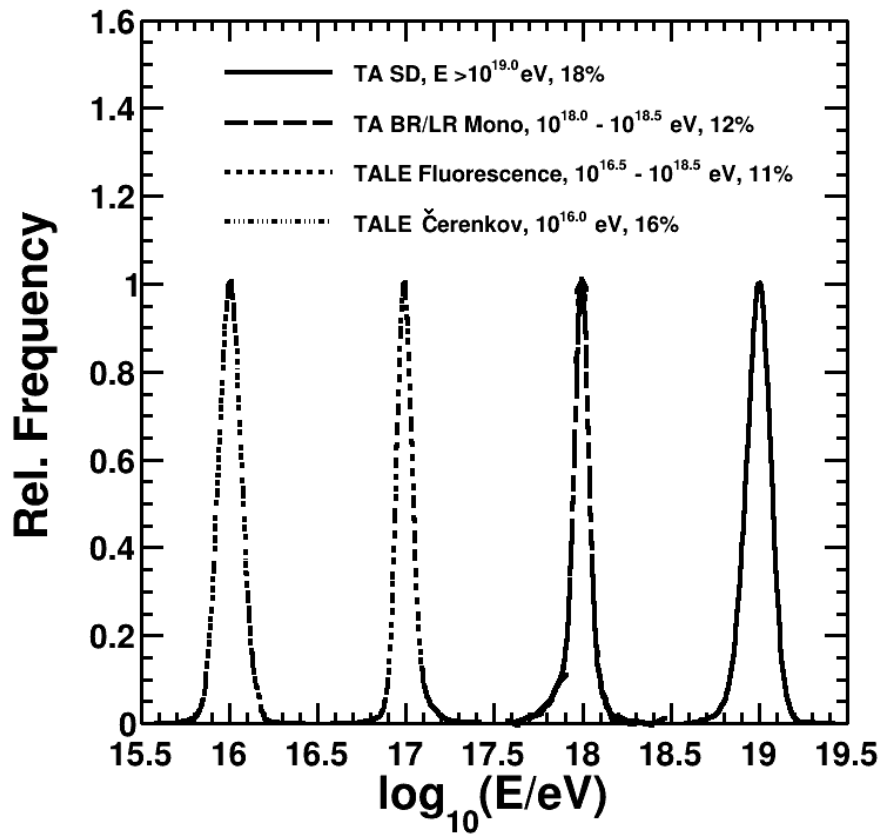


# TA Spectra

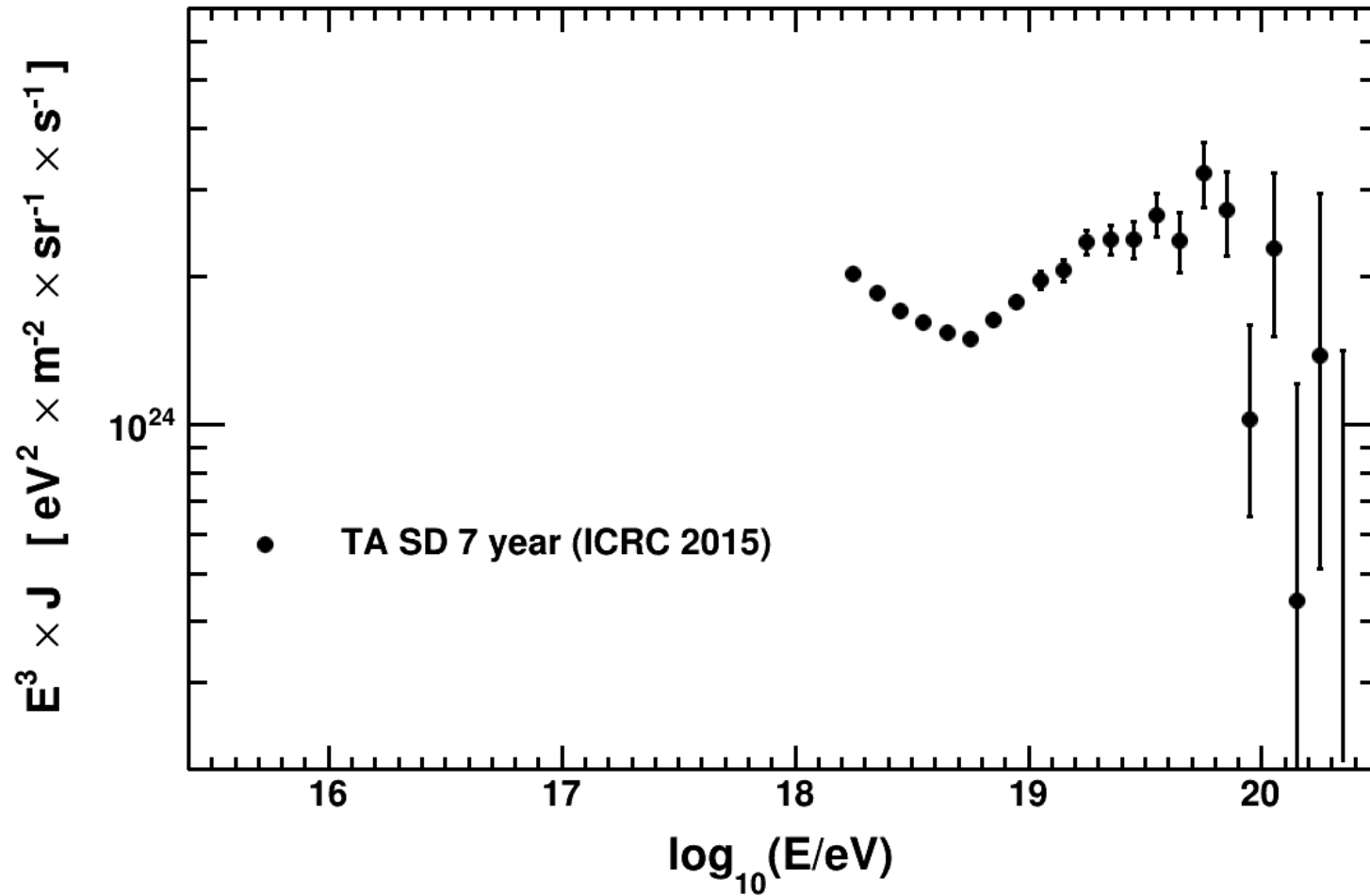
- Energy spectrum measurements available in TA for each type of detection technique
- Often, more than one analysis exists
- To form a combined spectrum, we choose analyses with best statistics and energy resolution for their respective energy ranges



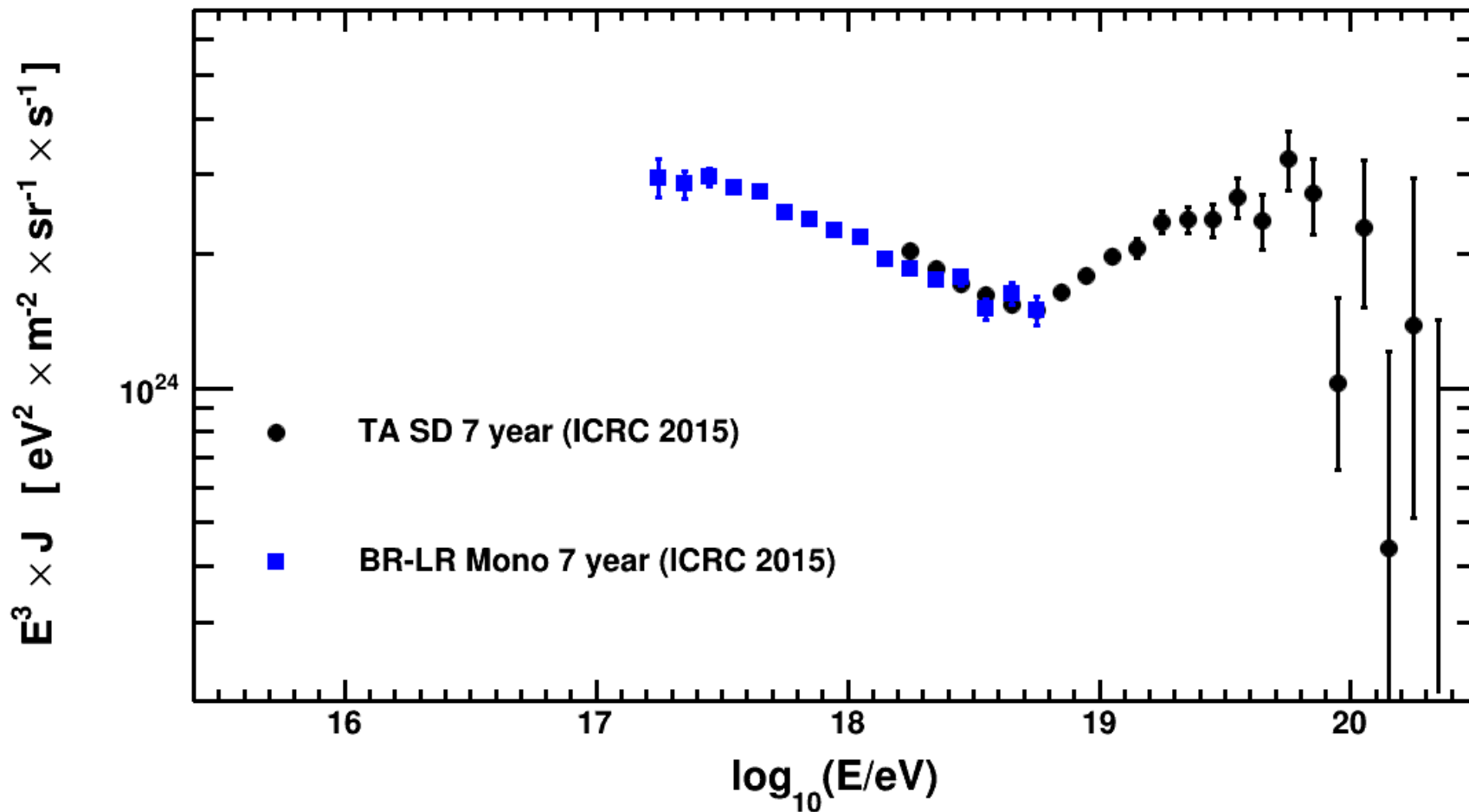
# TA Resolution and Exposure as Function of Energy



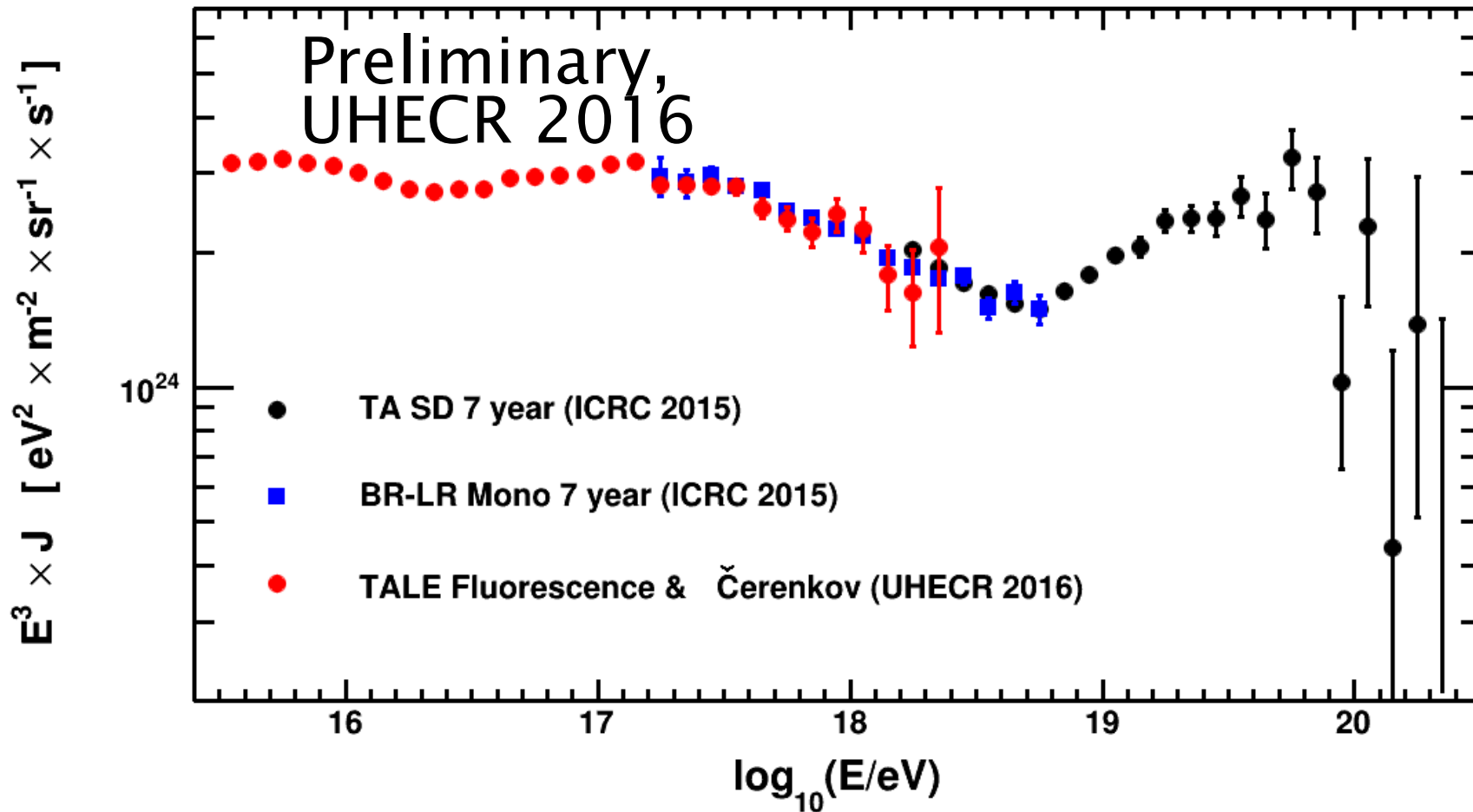
# TA SD, $E > 10^{18.2}$ eV



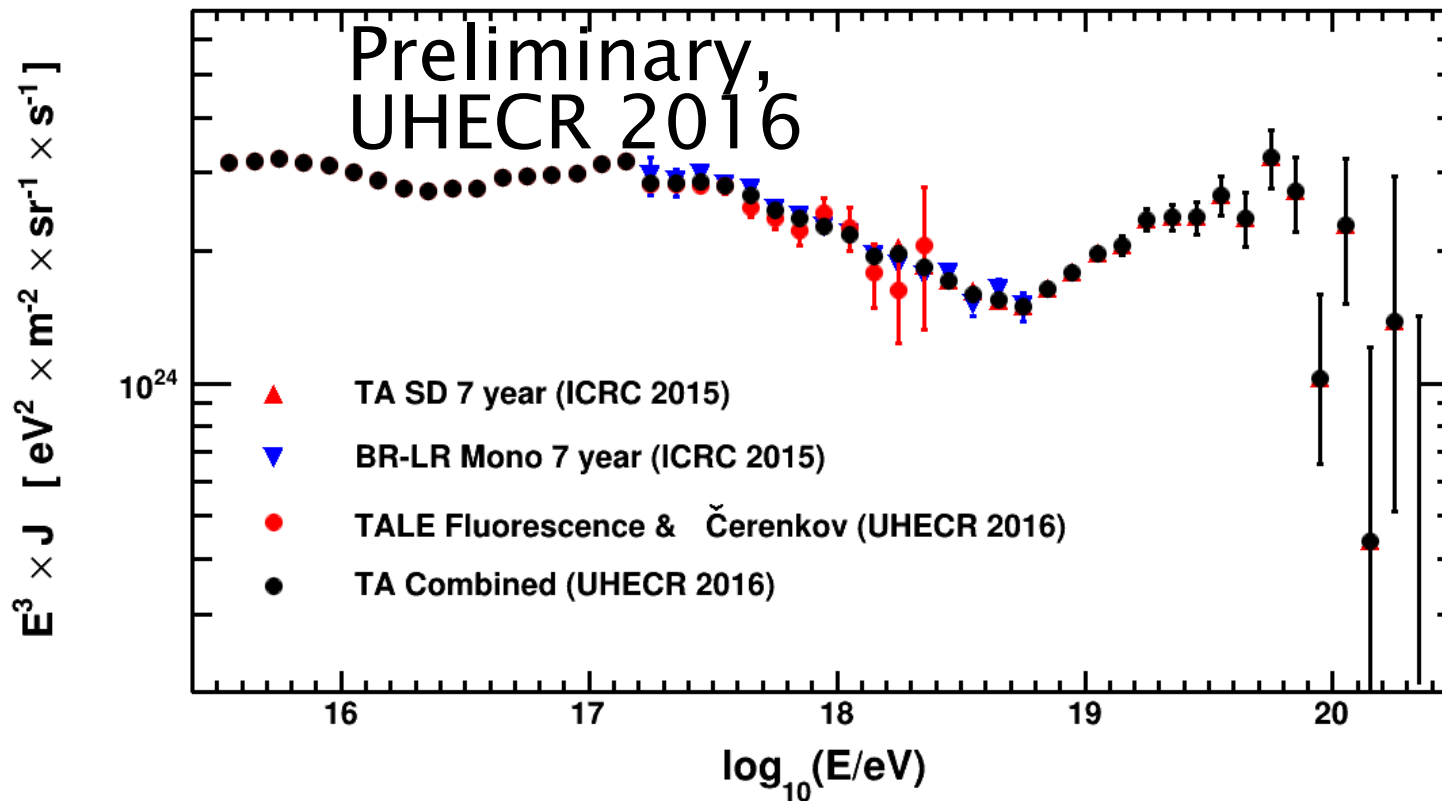
# Add TA BR/LR Mono, $10^{17.2} \text{ eV} < E < 18.8 \text{ eV}$



# Add TALE Fluorescence and Cherenkov, $10^{15.5} \text{ eV} < E < 18.3 \text{ eV}$



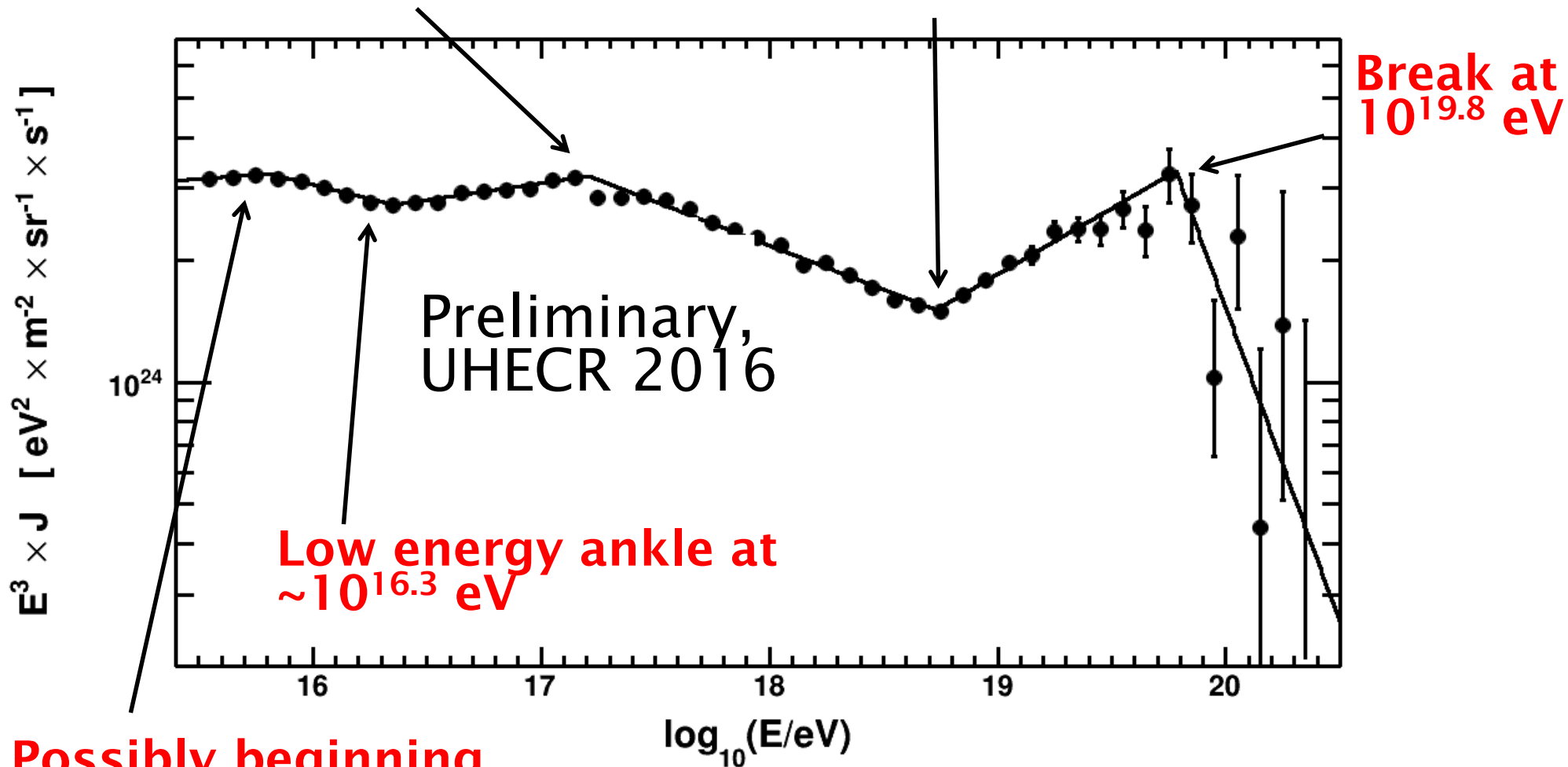
# Combine the TA spectrum



# 4 to 5 features, over nearly 5 orders of magnitude in energy

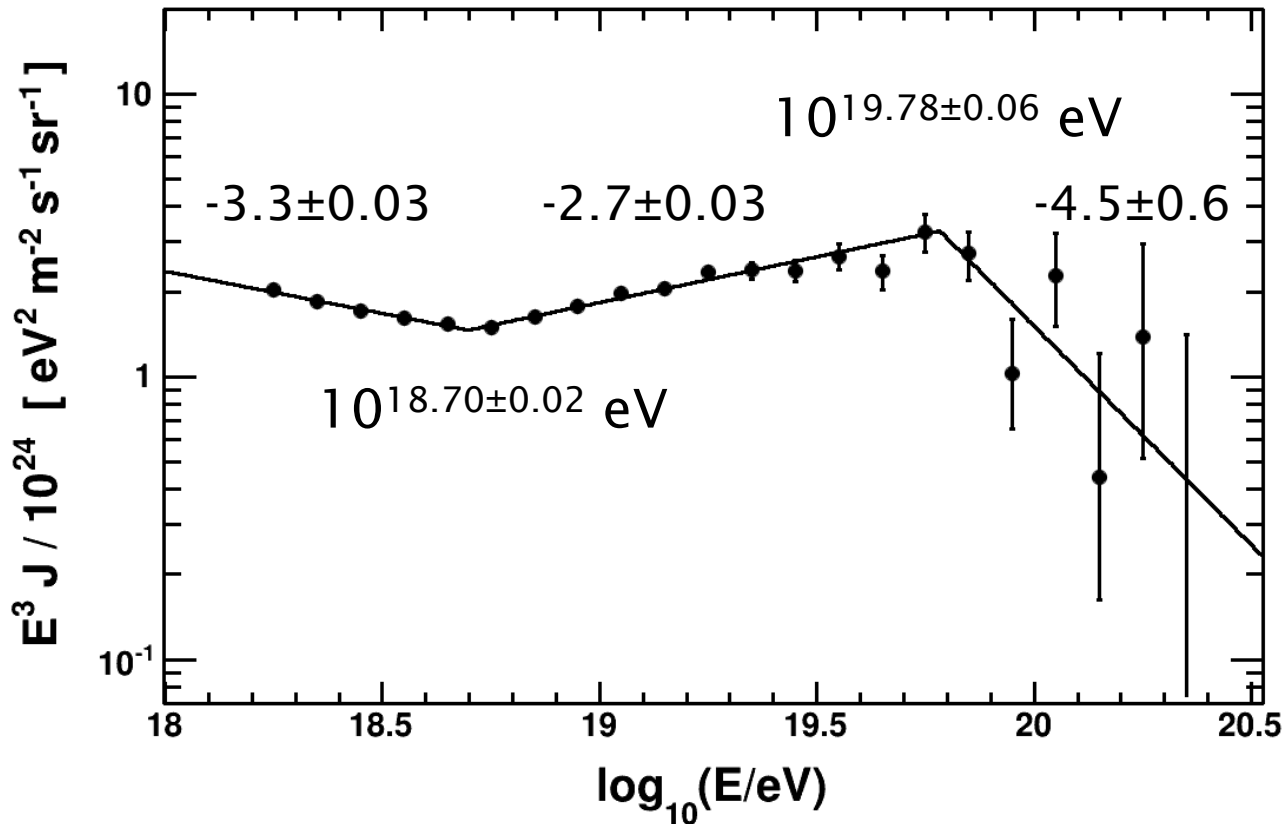
Second knee at  $\sim 10^{17.2}$  eV

Ankle at  $\sim 10^{18.7}$  eV



Possibly beginning  
of the knee feature  
at  $\sim 10^{15.6}$  eV

# Standard SD spectrum analysis



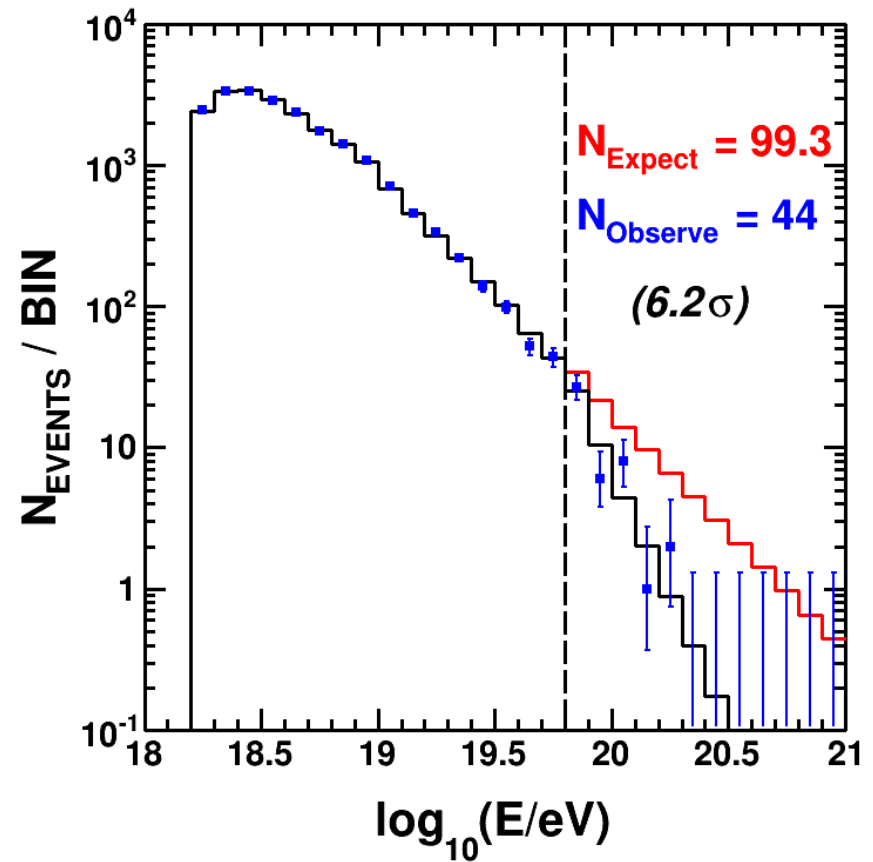
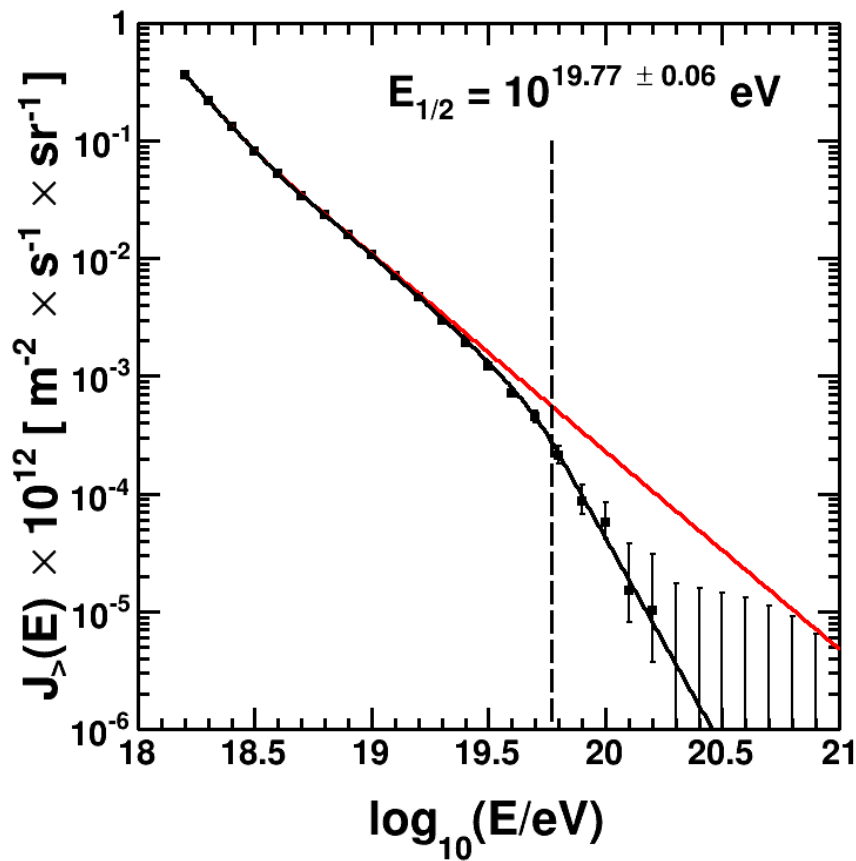
For details on BR/LR Mono spectrum, see  
Astropart. Phys. 80 (2016) 131-140

For details on TALE Combined spectrum see  
T. AbyZayyad presentation at this conference

- From 2008/05/11 to 2015/05/11
- Cuts
  - Zenith angle < 45 degrees
  - $N_{SD} \geq 5$
  - Distance of the shower core from the border of the array > 1200m
  - Geometry, LDF  
Chi2 / d.o.f. < 4
  - Pointing direction uncertainty < 5 degrees
  - S800 fractional uncertainty < 25%
  - $E > 10^{18.2} \text{ eV}$
- $\sim 6300 \text{ km}^2 \text{ sr yr}$  exposure above  $10^{19.0} \text{ eV}$

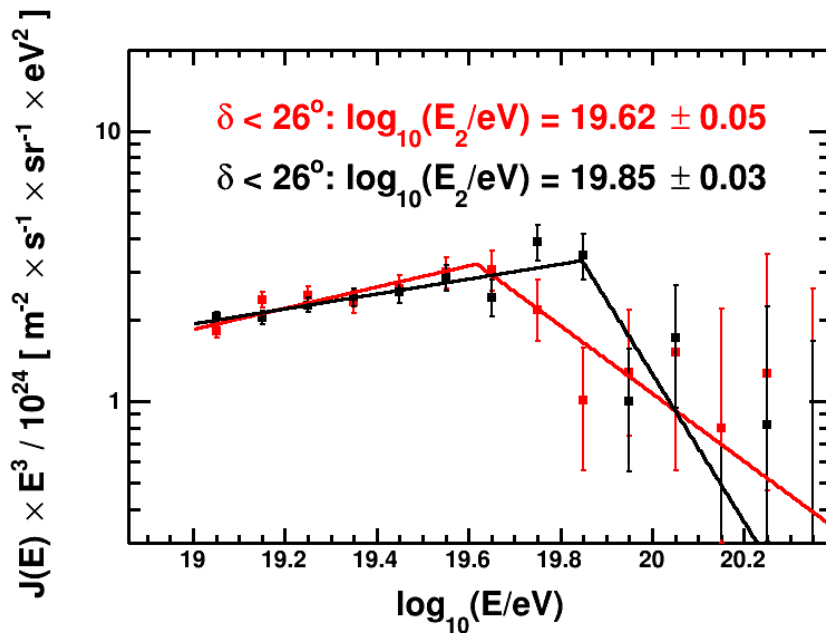


# Berezinsky $E_{1/2}$ and GZK Cutoff



Consistent with proton propagation on CMB

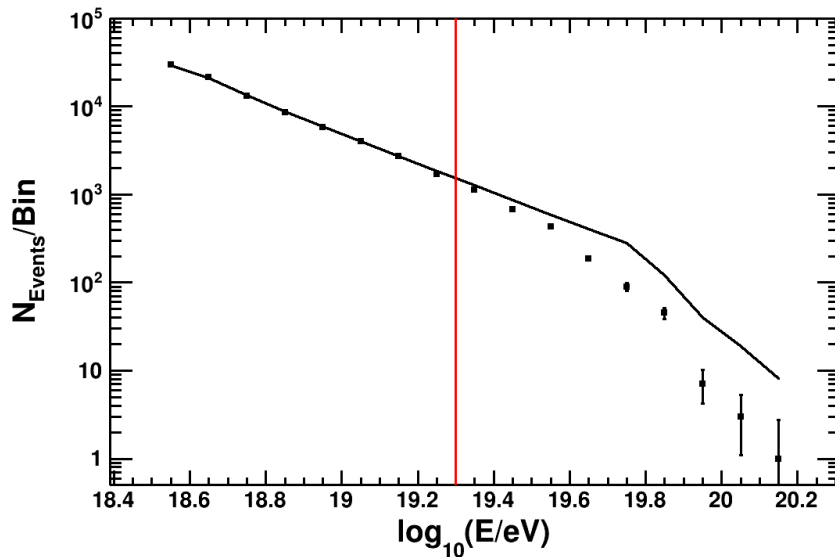
# Declination dependence of SD spectrum



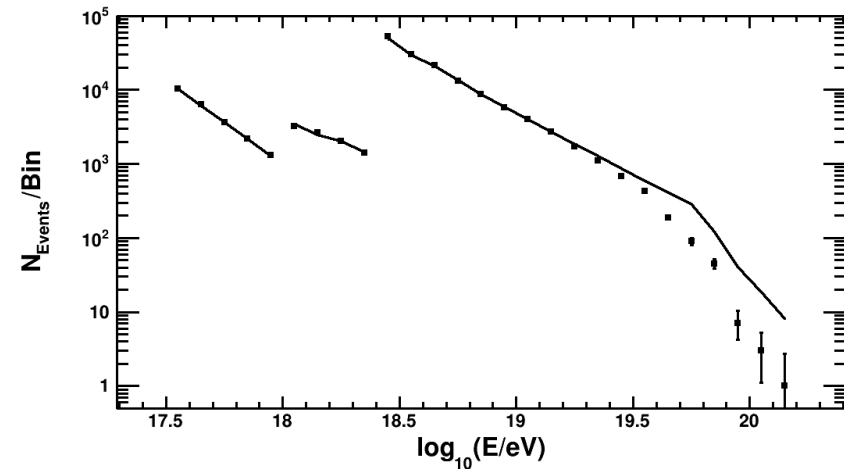
- Position of the 2'nd break point appears to be dependent on the declination band
- $\sim 3.9\sigma$  effect
- This result uses events up to 55 degrees in zenith angle
- See TA/Auger working group report for comparisons with Pierre Auger in different declination bands

# Auger / TA (as of ICRC-2015)

Auger Data Compared to TA BPL Fit

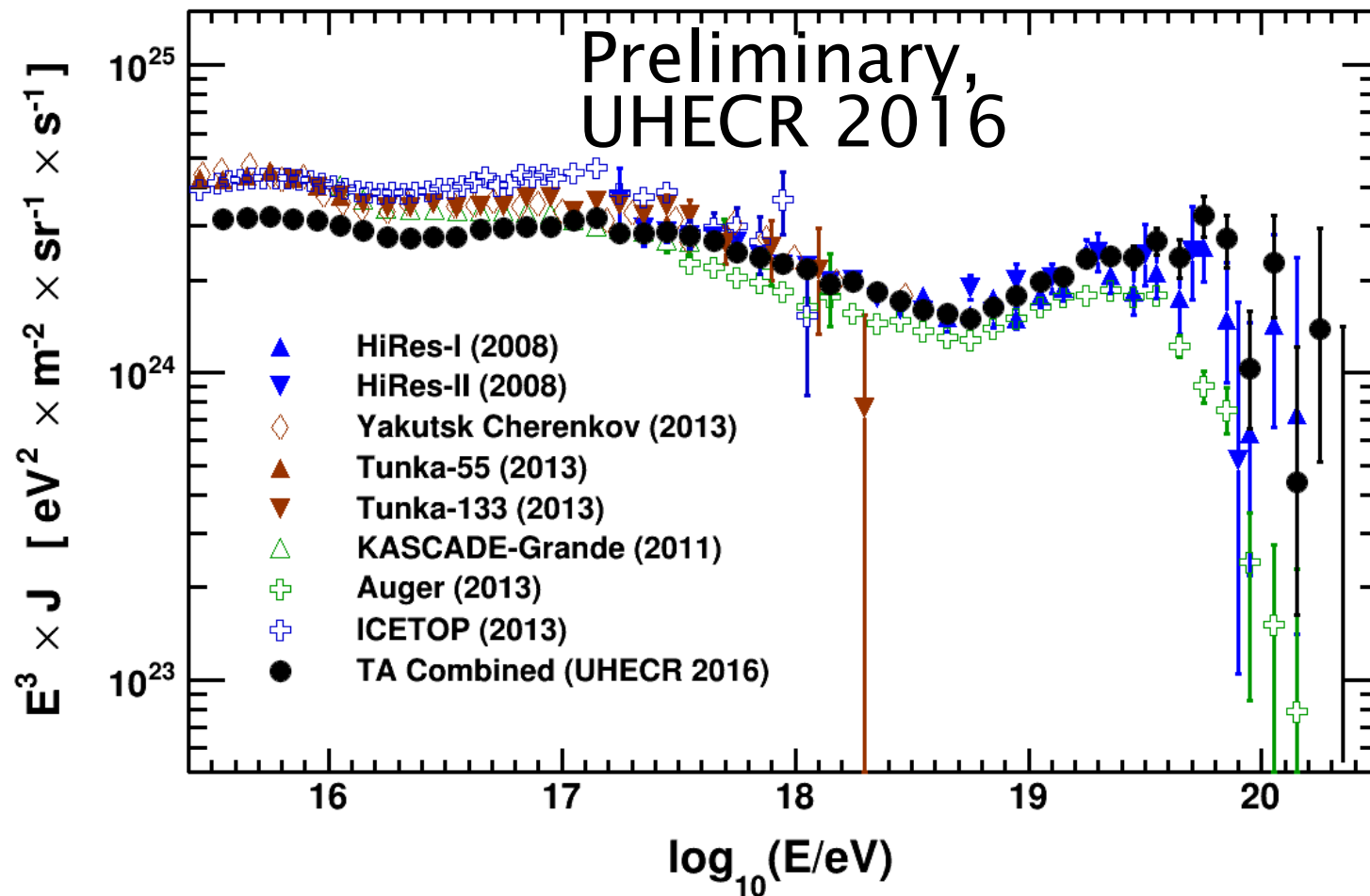


Auger Data Compared to TA BPL Fit



- Significant discrepancy with Pierre Auger above  $\sim 25$  EeV
- Good agreement everywhere else, down to  $10^{17.5}$  eV, after Auger energies were rescaled by 10%
- For current status, see TA/Auger spectrum working group report

# Combined TA with Other Experiments



# Conclusions

- We measured spectrum over  $\sim 5$  orders of magnitude in energy, starting at  $10^{15.5}$  eV
- One experiment, one energy scale, consistent with proton composition at highest energies
- 4 Features:
  - Low Energy Ankle at  $\sim 10^{16.3}$  eV
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> knee at  $\sim 10^{17.2}$  eV
  - Ankle at  $\sim 10^{18.7}$  eV
  - GZK Break at  $\sim 10^{19.8}$  eV
- Evidence of TA spectrum declination dependence at highest energies
- Good agreement with HiRes, but discrepancy with Pierre Auger at  $\sim 25$  EeV (energy rescaling doesn't help)