

Air shower physics

SHINE autumn school

27. 10. 2020

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What are air showers?

Proton, 100 TeV
(simulation)

Air shower ==
cascade of Particle interactions in
atmosphere

10^7 particles

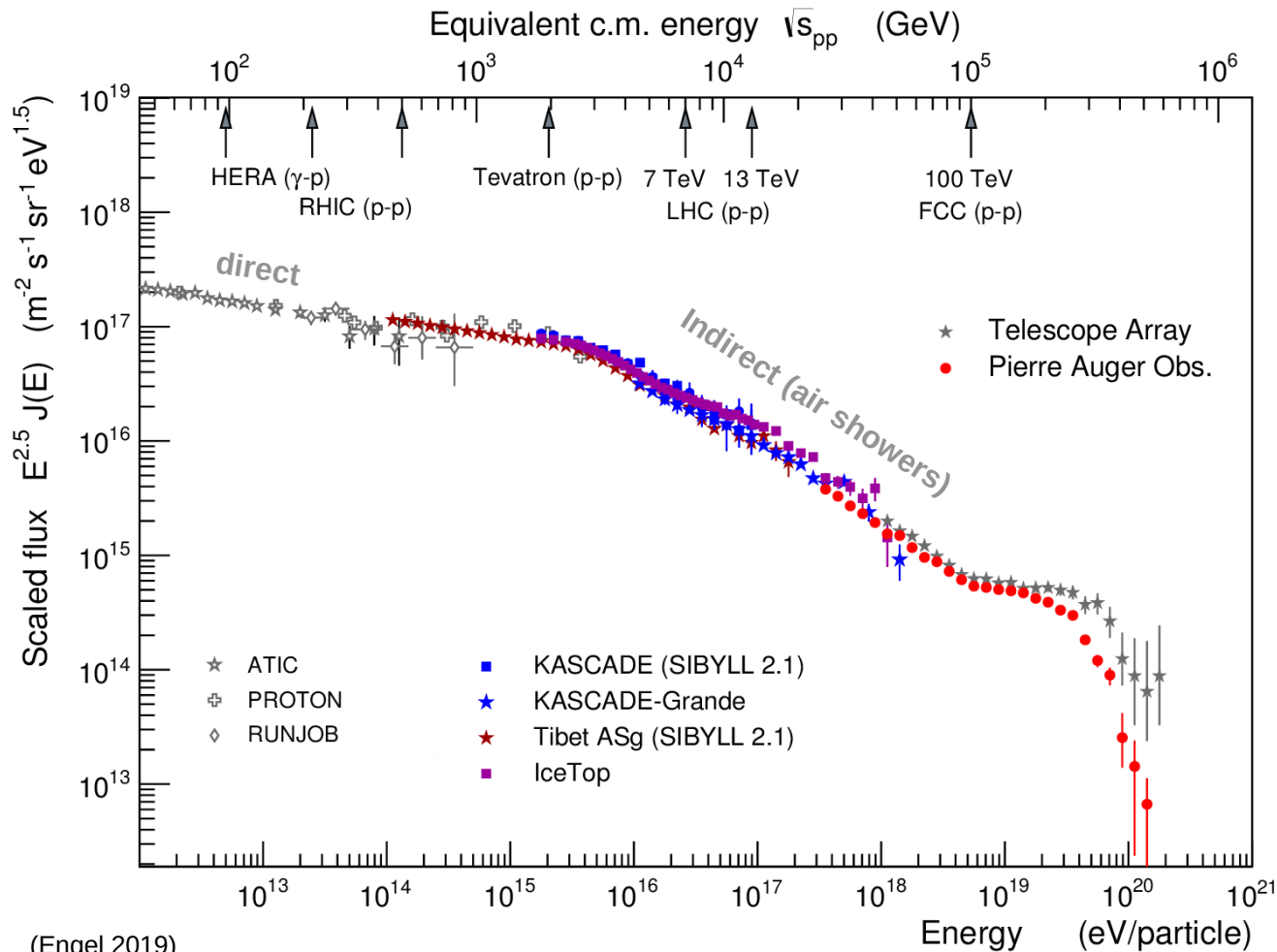
γ, e^{\pm}

μ^{\pm}

hadrons

Created by ...?

Cosmic rays



Astrophysics:

Origin of features ?
Acceleration ?

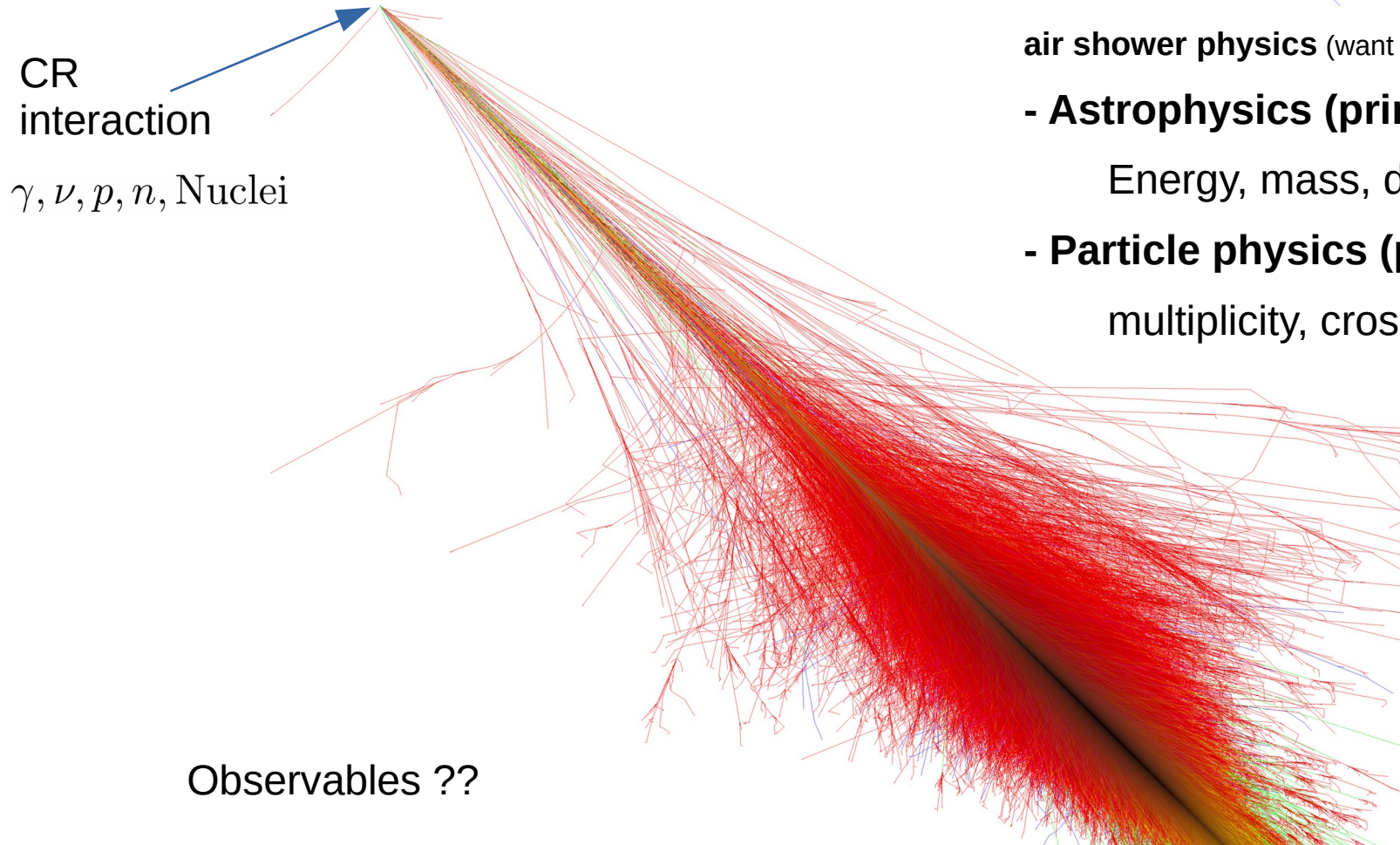


(Unger 2006)

Particle physics:

$$\sqrt{s_{pp}} > 100 \text{ TeV}$$

CRs through extensive air showers



air shower physics (want to know):

- **Astrophysics (primary particle)**

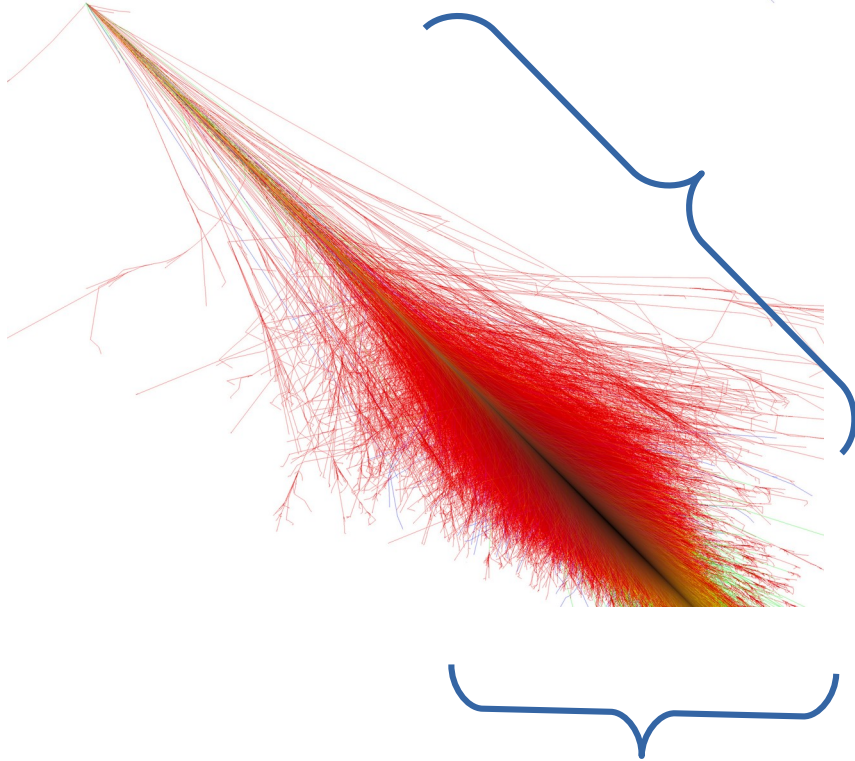
Energy, mass, direction

- **Particle physics (primary interaction)**

multiplicity, cross section ...

Observables ??

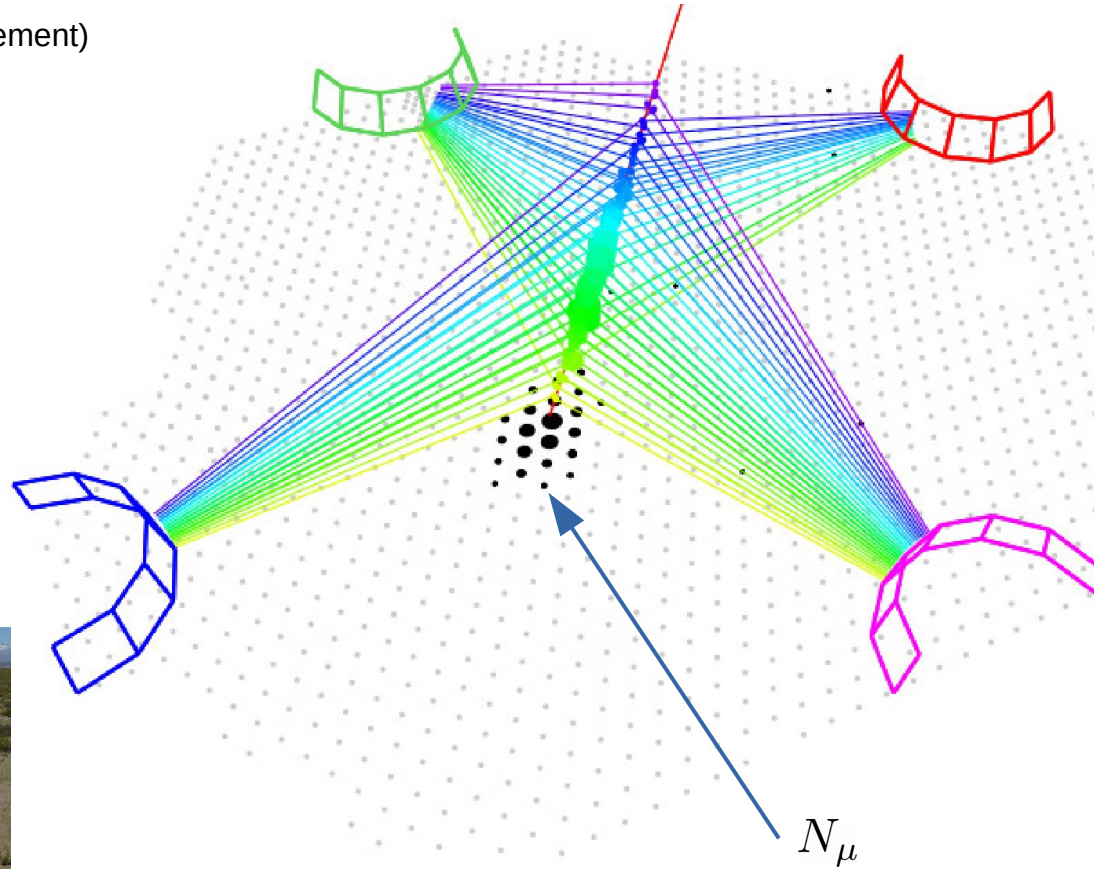
CR air shower observables



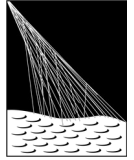
- * particles at (under)ground
- * energy deposit along path

Example: Pierre Auger Observatory

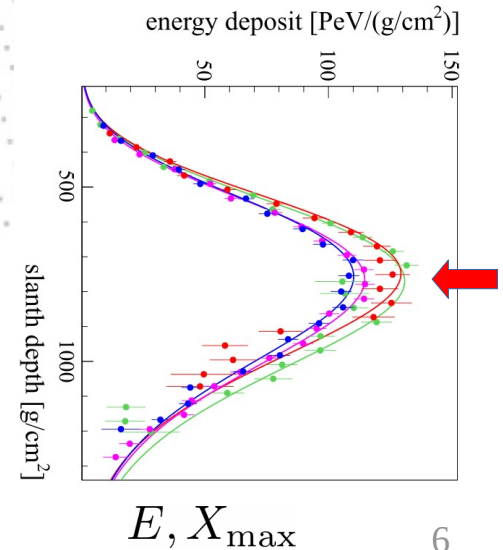
Both! (Hybrid measurement)



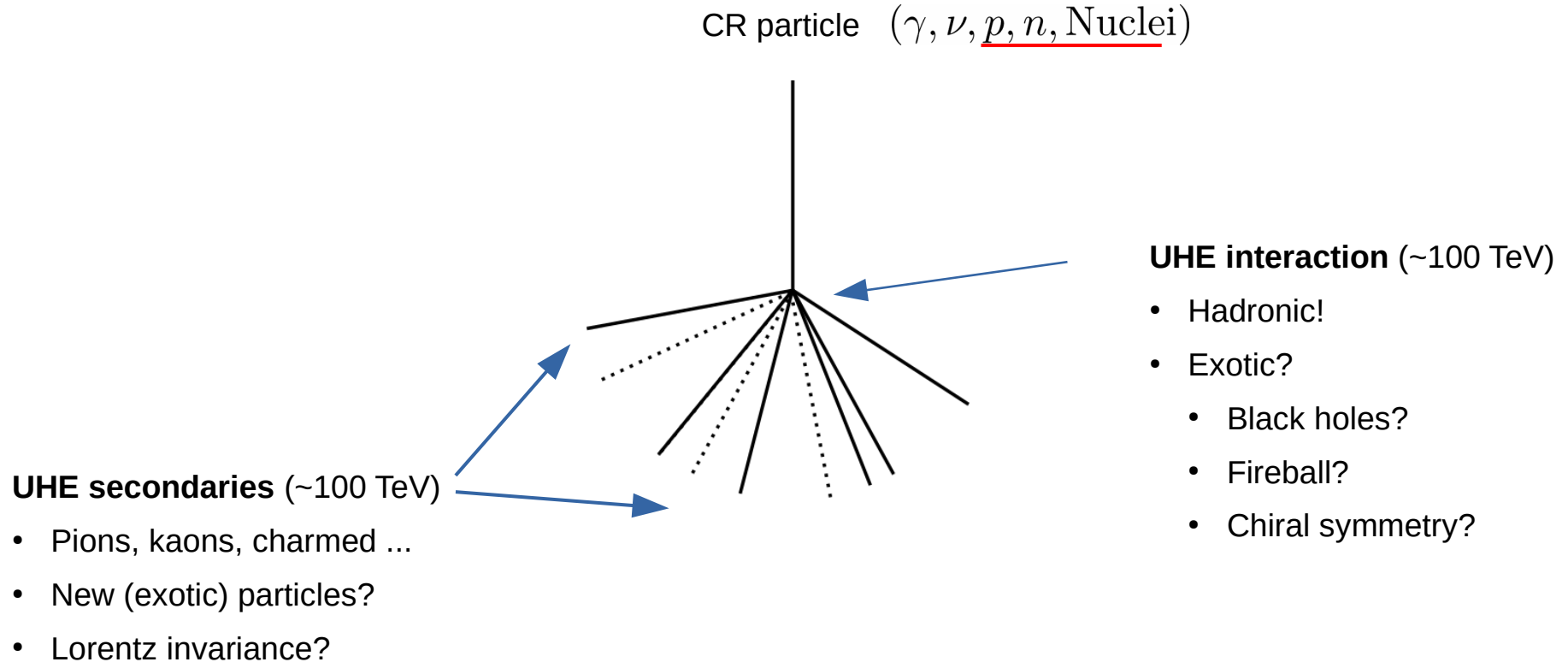
Related to primary?



PIERRE
AUGER
OBSERVATORY



Air shower development: the start



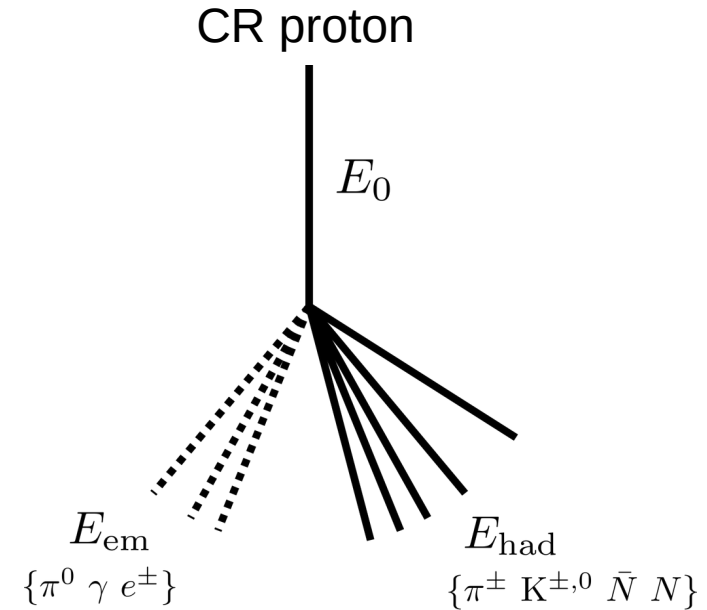
EAS according to SM ??

EAS according to the Standard Model

Hadronic interaction: π^{\pm}, π^0

$$\pi^{\pm} \rightarrow \mu^{\pm} + \nu_{\mu} \quad c\tau_{\pi^{\pm}} = 7.8 \text{ m}$$

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \quad c\tau_{\pi^0} = 25 \text{ nm}$$

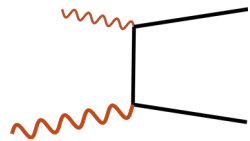


Successive interactions:

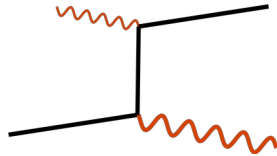
EM cascade

hadronic cascade

EM cascade



Pair creation



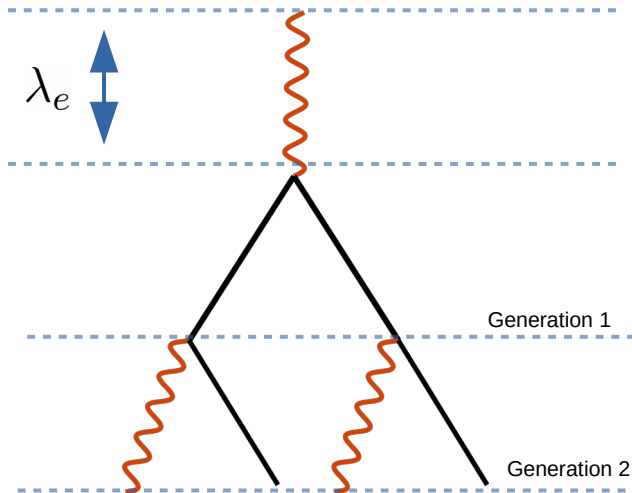
Bremsstrahlung

Ionisation (continuous energy loss)

Equal sharing of energy

All with same interaction length

Multiplicity: 2



Etc.

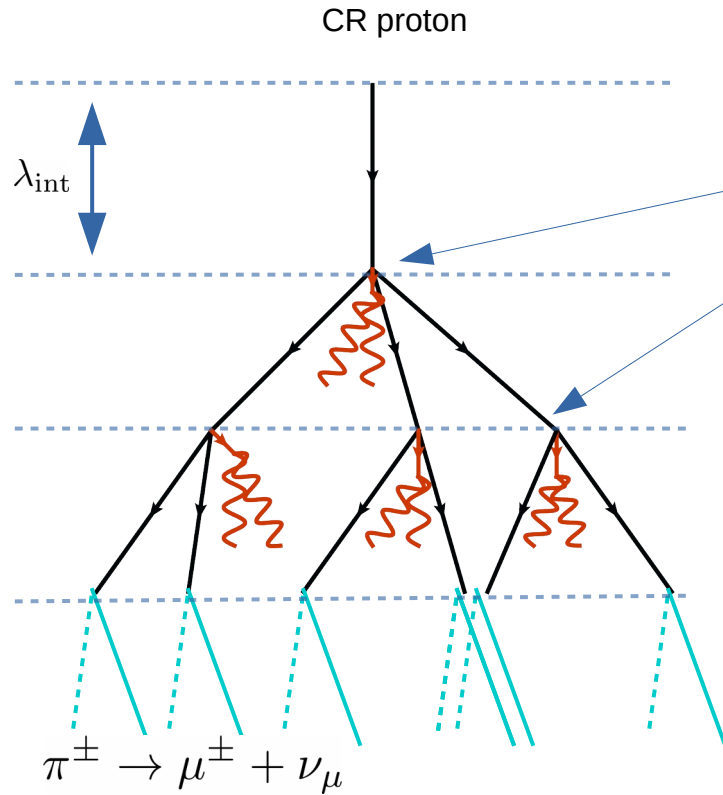
$$N_i = 2^i \quad E_i = \frac{E_0}{2^i}$$

$E_i \leq E_{crit}$ Until continuous energy loss dominant

$$n_{crit} = \ln \left(\frac{E_0}{E_{crit}} \right) \quad \text{'generation z'}$$

$$X_{max}^{(EM)} \sim \lambda_e \ln \left(\frac{E}{E_{crit}} \right)$$

Hadronic cascade



Assume pions only $n_{\text{ch}} : n_{\text{tot}} = 2 : 3$

Equal sharing of energy

Multiplicity: fixed $n_{\text{ch}} = (2/3) n_{\text{tot}}$

(Matthews 2005)

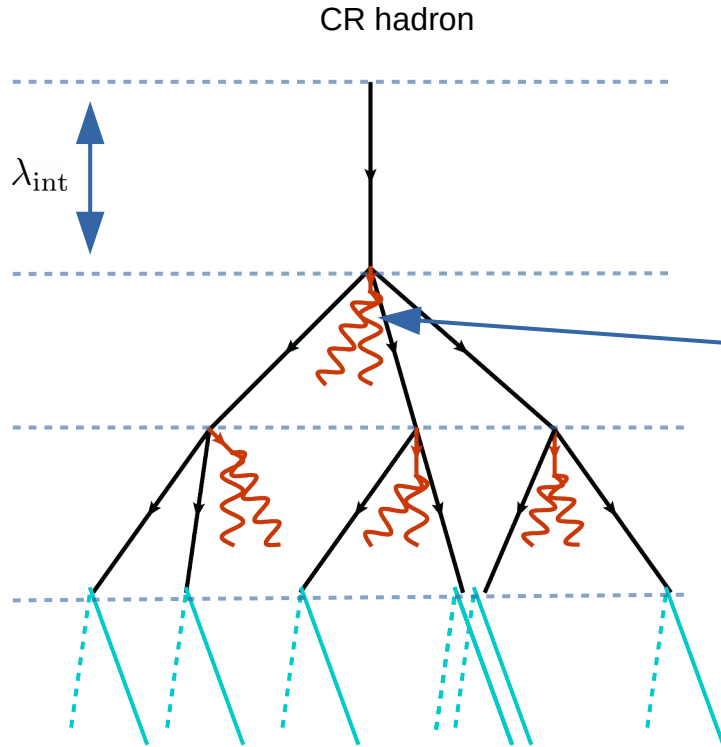
$$N_i = n_{\text{ch}}^i \quad E_i = \frac{E_0}{n_{\text{tot}}^i}$$

$$E_{\text{ch},i} = (2/3)^i E_0 \quad E_{\text{neutral},i} = (1 - (2/3)^i) E_0$$

Until pions likely decay $E_i = E_{\text{crit},\pi}$

$$\langle N_{\mu} \rangle = \left(\frac{E_0}{E_{\text{dec}}} \right)^{\beta}, \quad \beta = \frac{\ln n_{\text{ch}}}{\ln n_{\text{tot}}} \quad \beta \approx 0.82 \dots 0.94$$

Hadronic cascade



Assume pions only $n_{\text{ch}} : n_{\text{tot}} = 2 : 3$

All with same energy

Multiplicity: fixed $n_{\text{ch}} = (2/3) n_{\text{tot}}$

(Matthews 2006)

$$X_{\text{max}}^{(\text{had})}(E_0) = \lambda_{\text{int}} + X_{\text{max}}^{(\text{EM})}(E_0/(2n_{\text{tot}}))$$

$$\sim \lambda_{\text{int}} + \ln \left(\frac{E_0}{2n_{\text{tot}} E_{\text{crit}}} \right)$$

$$X_{\text{max}}(E_0) \sim \ln(E_0)$$

Primary mass dependence

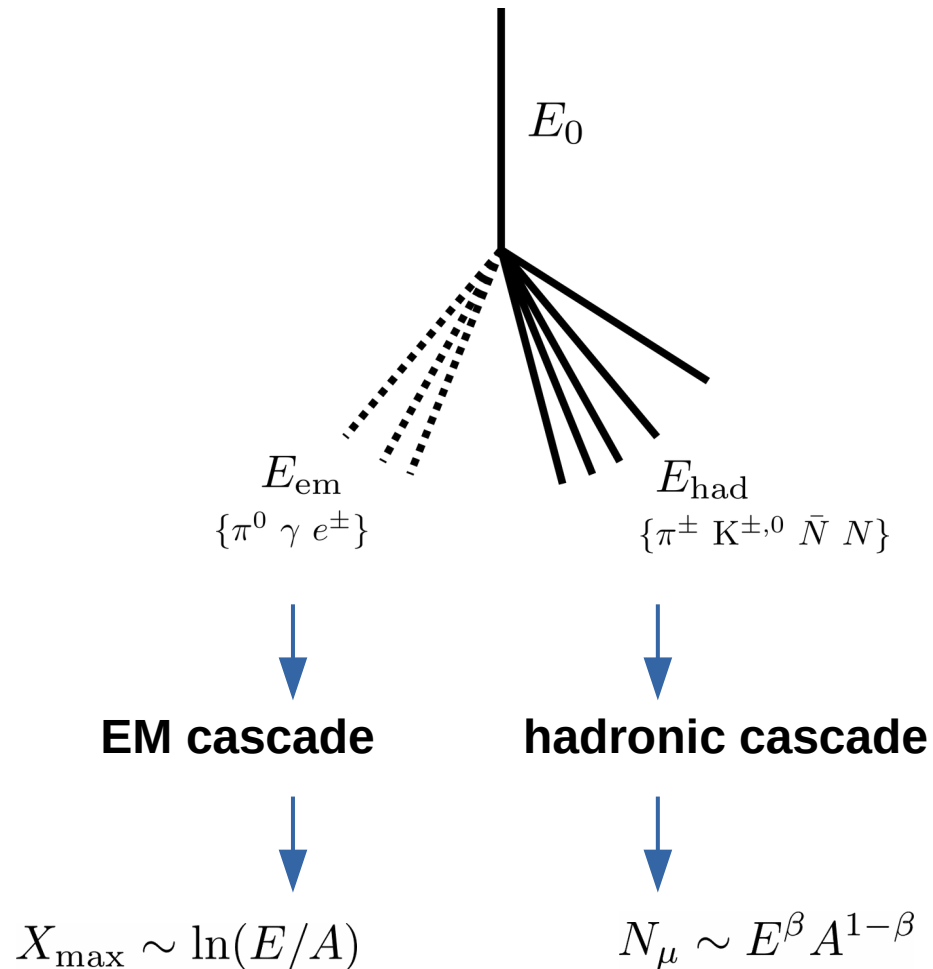
$$\langle X_{\max}^{(p)}(E_0) \rangle = \mathcal{D} \ln(E_0) \qquad \langle N_{\mu}^{(p)}(E_0) \rangle = \mathcal{C} E_0^{\beta}$$

Superposition

nucleus A with $E_0 \rightarrow A \times$ proton with E_0/A

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X_{\max}(E_0, A) \rangle &= \mathcal{D} \ln \left(\frac{E_0}{A} \right) & \langle N_{\mu}(E_0, A) \rangle &= A \times \mathcal{C} \left(\frac{E_0}{A} \right)^{\beta} \\ & & &= A^{1-\beta} \langle N_{\mu}^{(p)}(E_0) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Summary: EAS according to the Standard Model



Data...?

Measurement of Xmax and Nmu

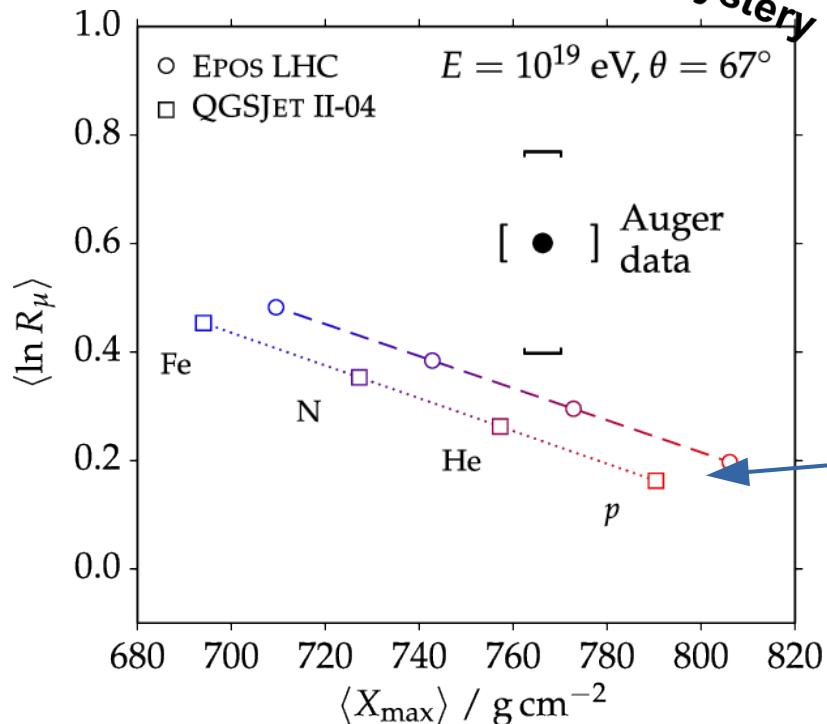
Fix primary energy and compare

$$N_{\mu} \sim E^{\beta} A^{1-\beta}$$

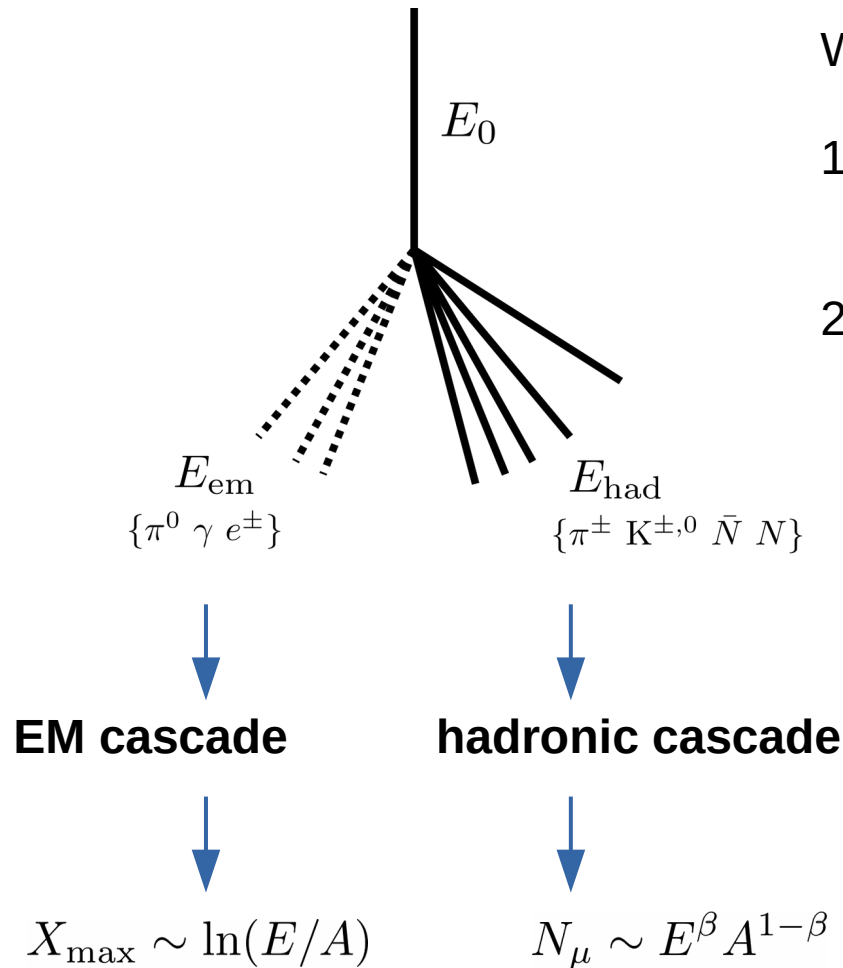
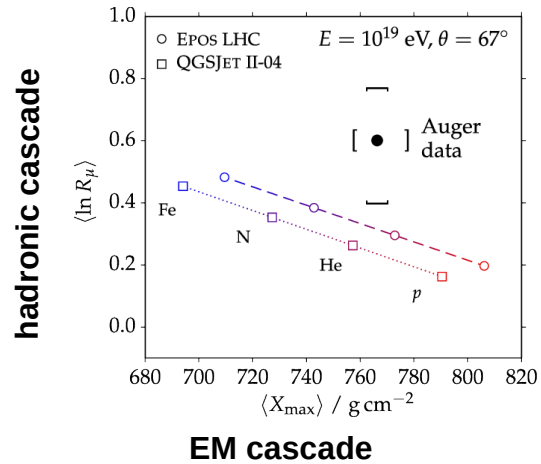
$$X_{\max} \sim \ln(E/A)$$

$$\ln N_{\mu} \sim (1 - \beta) \ln A$$

$$\sim X_{\max}$$



EAS according to the Standard Model ?

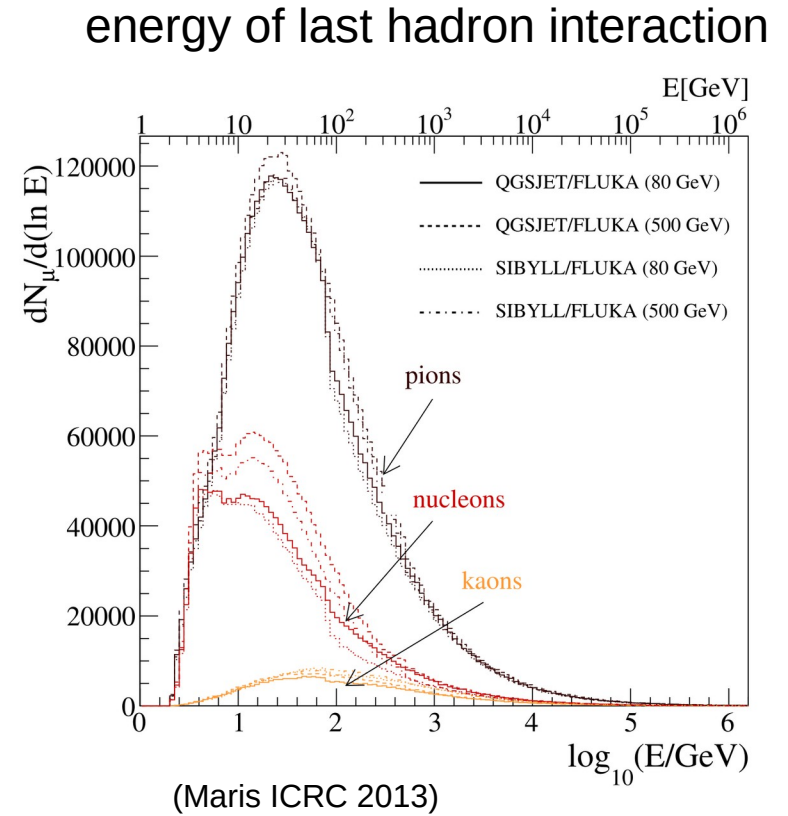
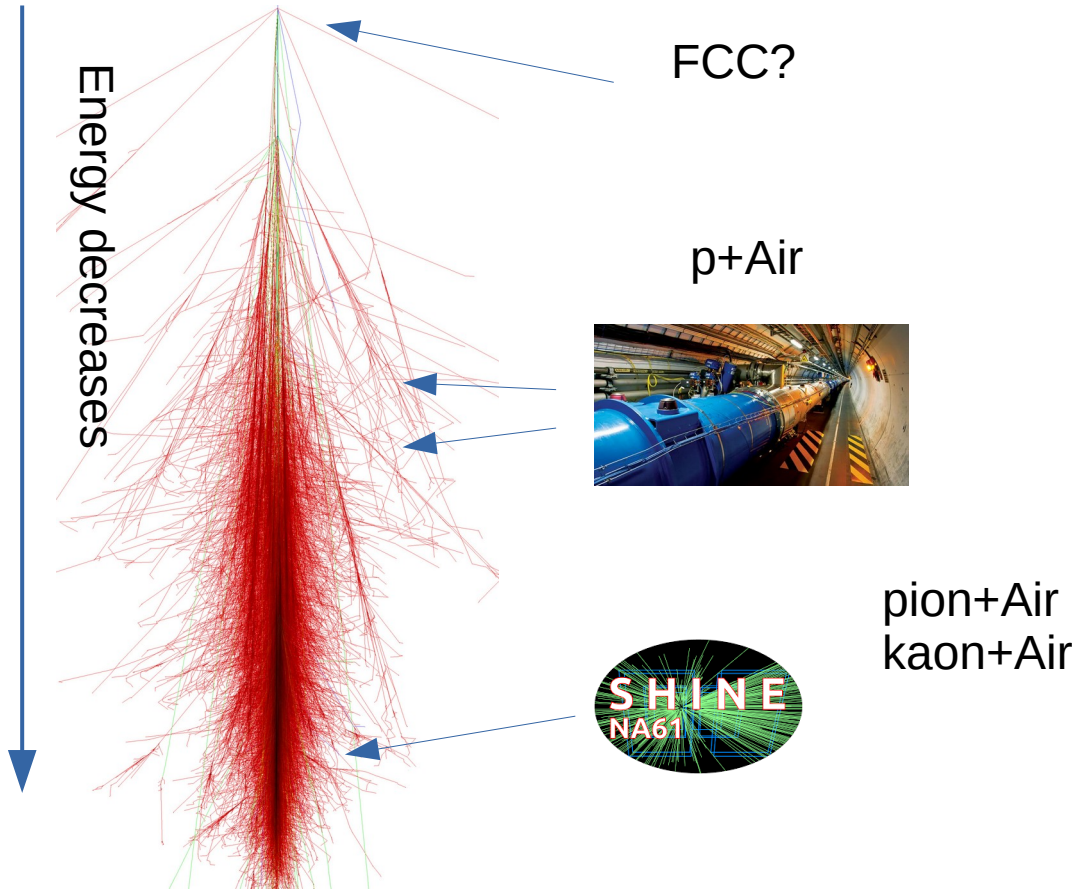


Whats going on?

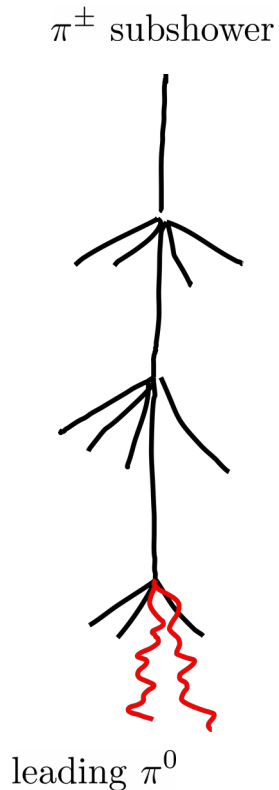
1) First interaction
Beyond SM?

2) SM predictions correct?

Interactions in air showers



A way to get more muons



$$N_\mu \sim E^\beta A^{1-\beta}$$

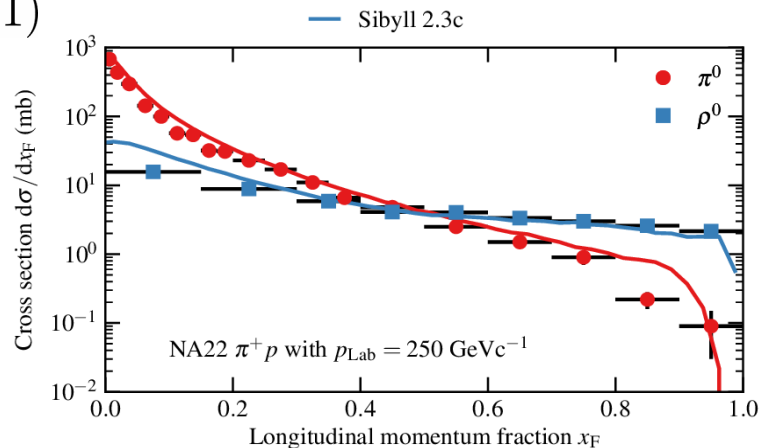
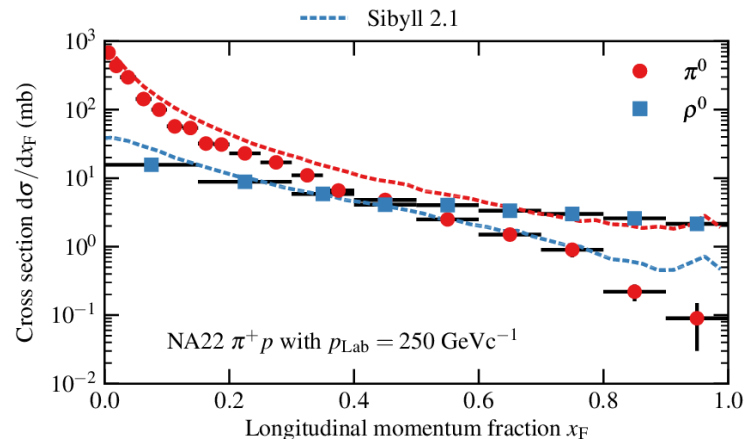
increase $\pi^\pm : \pi^0$

$$\pi^+ + p \rightarrow \text{leading} + X$$

leading : π (spin = 0) or ρ (spin = 1)

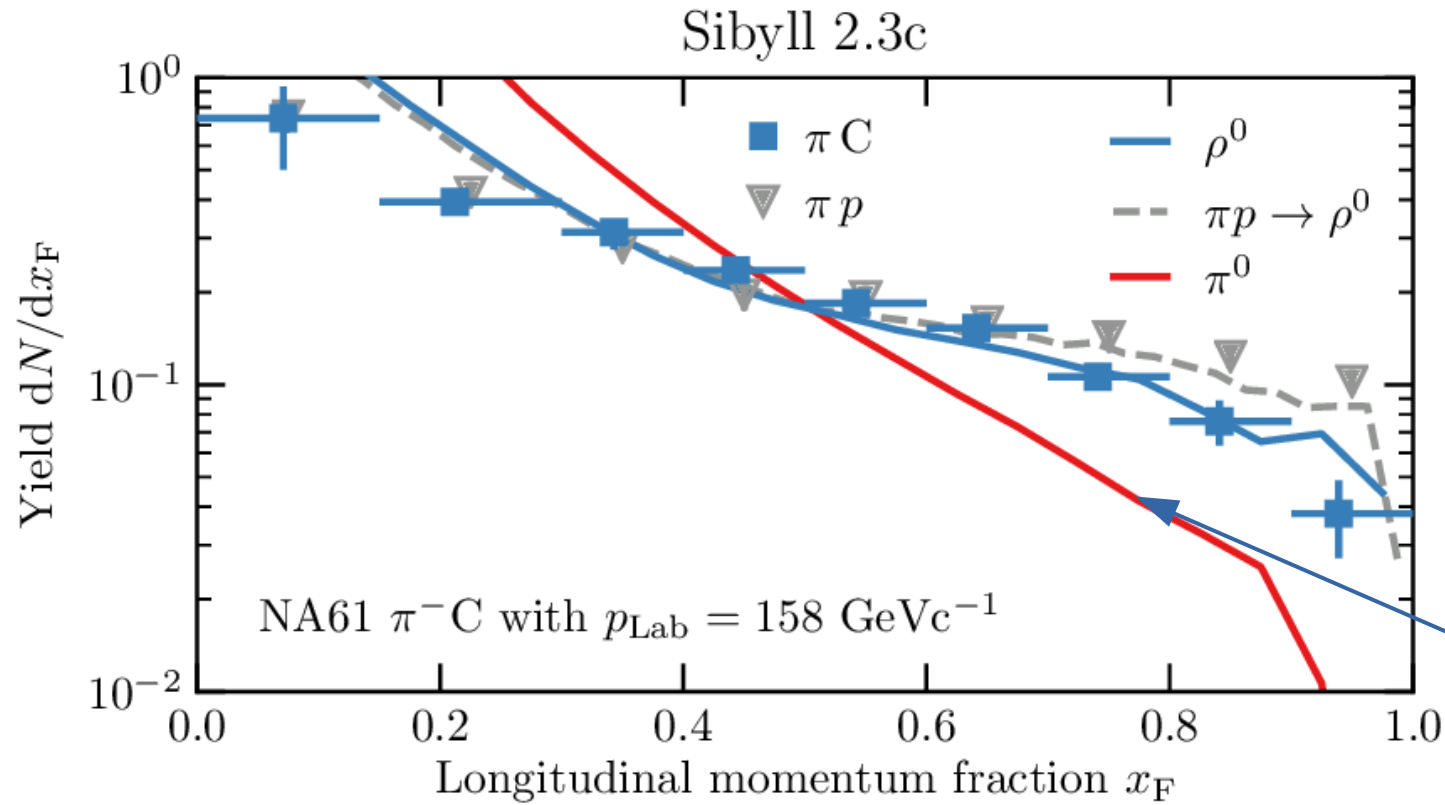
$$\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm$$

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$$



Also in pion+Air ?

Rho mesons in NA61

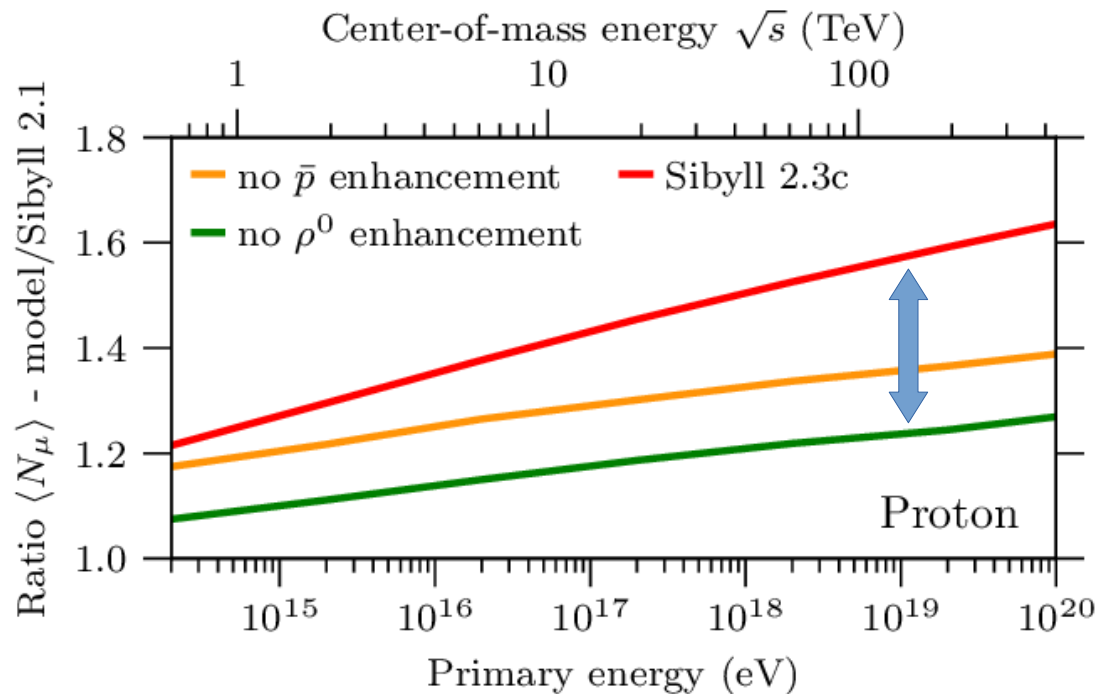
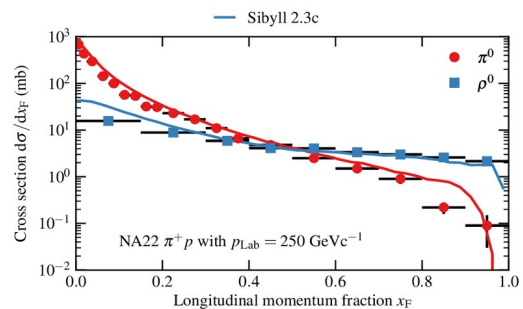
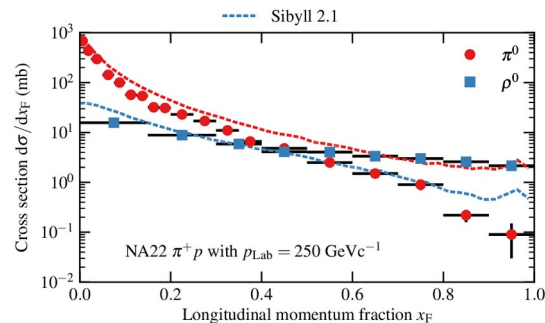


Model was build
on NA22 data

Prediction for
NA61!

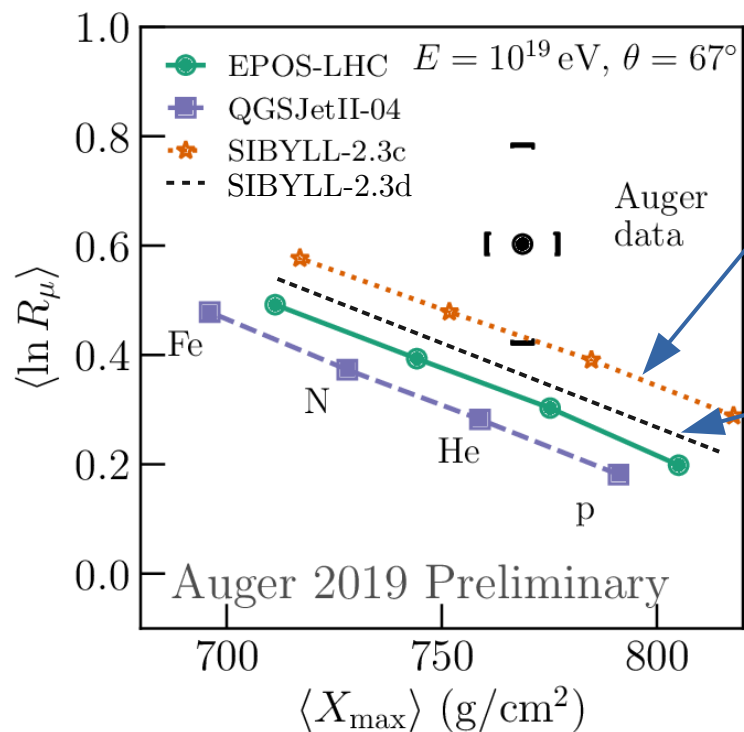
Ultimate
confirmation:
Measurement
of neutral
pions!

Effect on muons in EAS



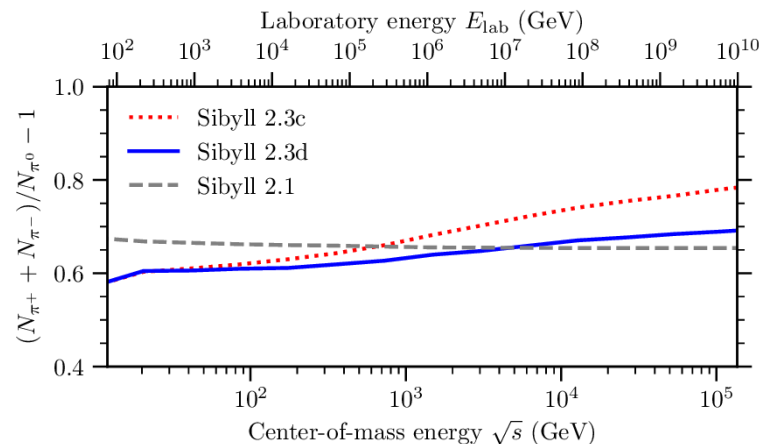
$\sim 40\%$ increase

Muon data vs. post-LHC models



Universal rho meson enhancement.
Probably overestimated.

Enhancement only in NA61

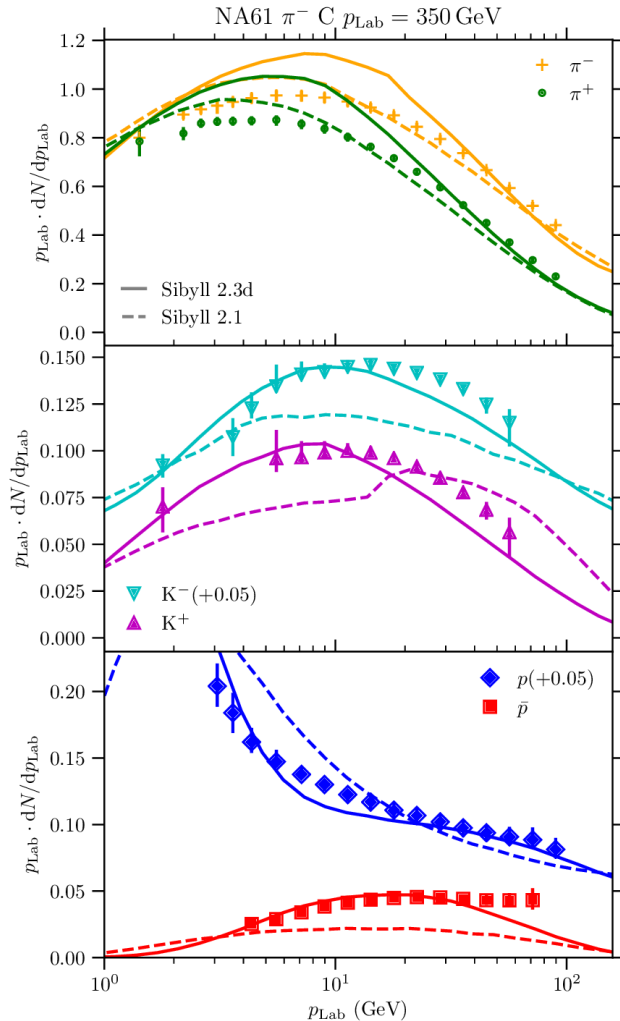


Close remaining gap \rightarrow motivate larger $\pi^\pm : \pi^0$

* QGP effects?

* Kaon interactions?

More from NA61



NA61 & Sibyll:

* forward kaons,

* forward antiprotons underestimated

* central pions overestimated

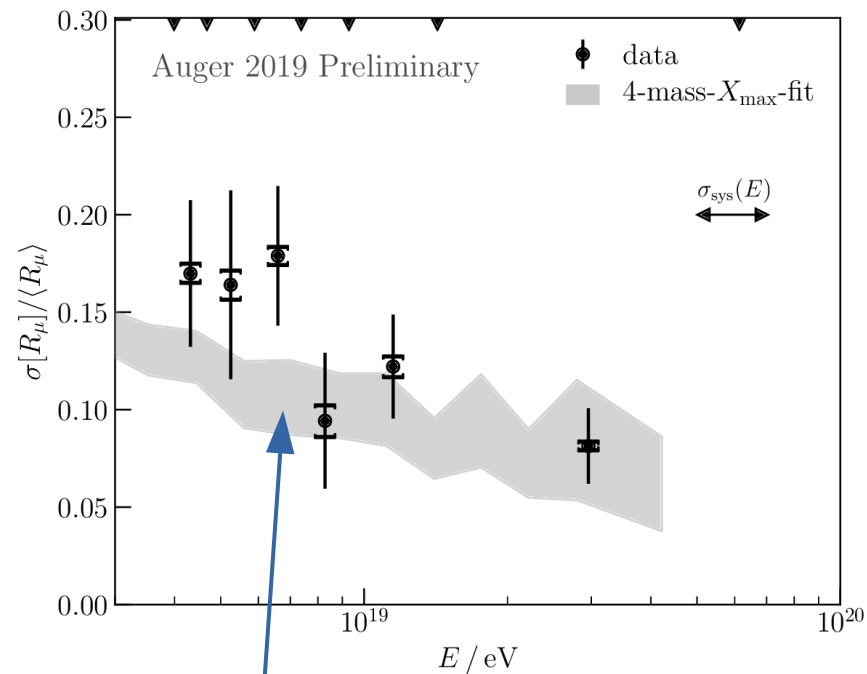
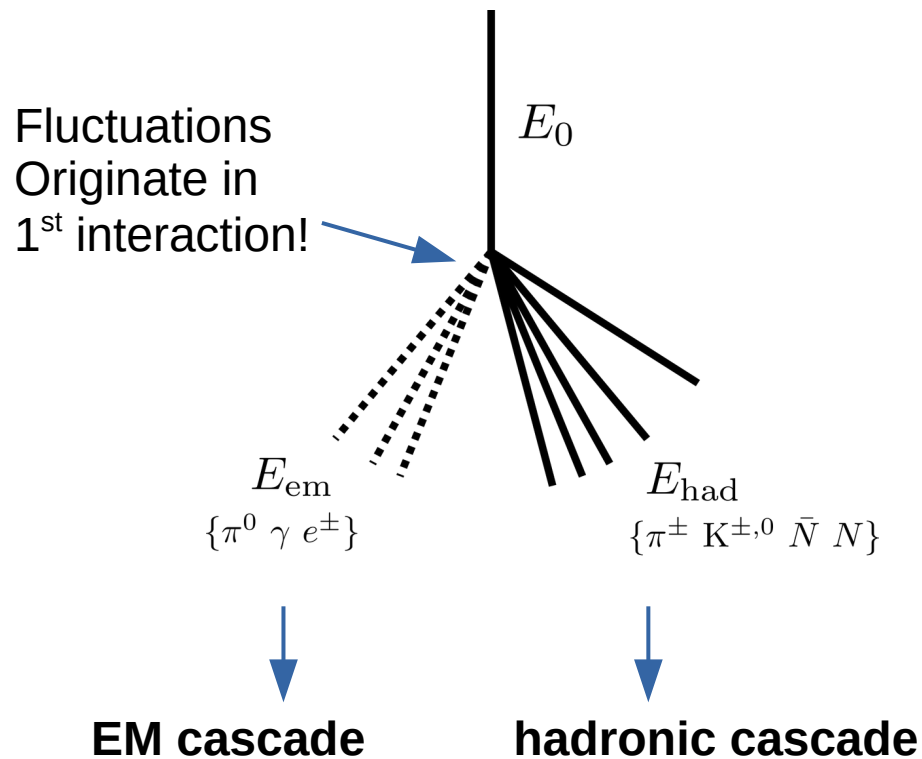
→ work for post-NA61 Sibyll

So far: $\pi^- + \text{C}$

Needed / Possible? : $K^\pm + \text{C} \rightarrow \pi, K, p, \bar{p}$

Diffraction in $\pi^- + \text{C}$

BSM physics for the muon puzzle?



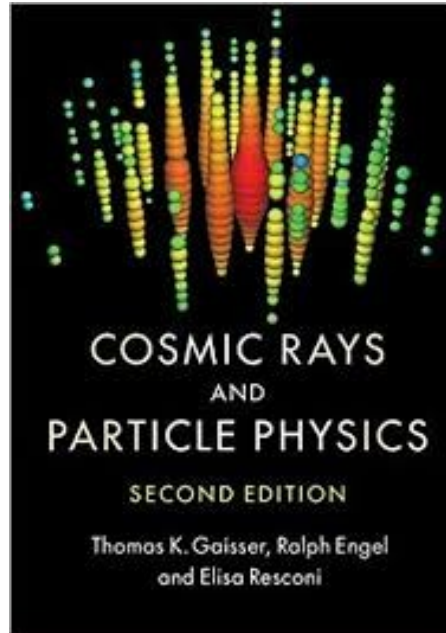
SM predictions

BSM not needed!

Summary

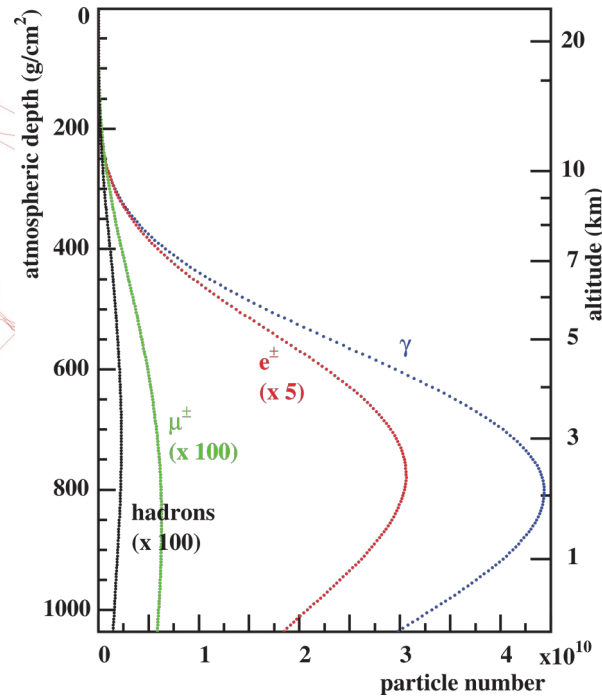
- * EAS produce more muons than anticipated by interaction model → muon puzzle
- * Muon production in EAS sensitive to broad spectrum of particle interactions
- * Probably no exotic physics needed to explain muon puzzle
 - * More accurate implementation of SM physics needed (NA61,LHCf tunes)
 - * More accelerator data to validate models needed (NA61: kaon interactions!)

Bibliography

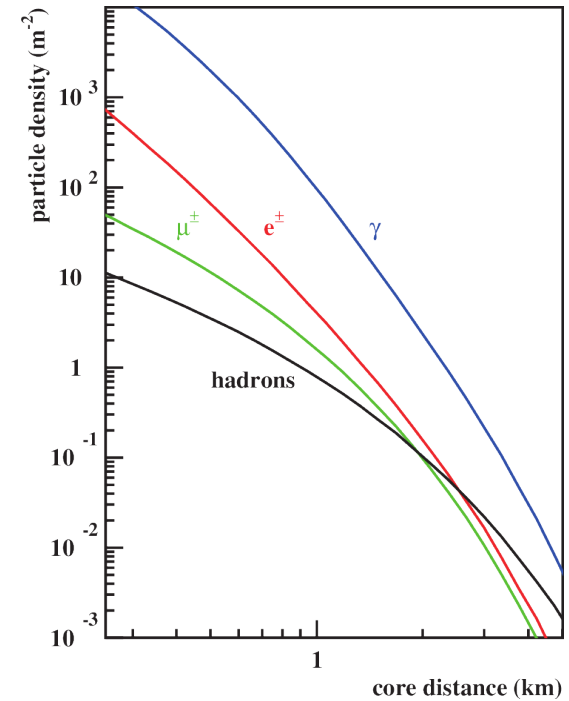


Full shower

Profile: EM dominates



At the ground: more mixed



Auger Event display

Event ID: 12018427

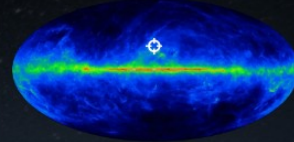
Date: 06/27/2011

Time: 5:10:23

Theta: 43.1°

Phi: 156.65°

Energy: 4.59×10^{19} eV



Galactic Longitude: 1.66°

Galactic Latitude: 27.3°

Number Stations: 16

ID	Time	Signal
849	<div></div>	<div></div>
853	<div></div>	<div></div>
1211	<div></div>	<div></div>
1217	<div></div>	<div></div>
802	<div></div>	<div></div>
1218	<div></div>	<div></div>
1223	<div></div>	<div></div>
1219	<div></div>	<div></div>
1225	<div></div>	<div></div>
1220	<div></div>	<div></div>
1222	<div></div>	<div></div>
1224	<div></div>	<div></div>
804	<div></div>	<div></div>
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868	<div></div>	<div></div>