

# Universality “v2” the final\* chapters

\*not really final

Stadelmaier  
Engel - Sanchez - Roth - Veberic  
HIRSAP November 2021

### *METHOD:*

→ the air-shower symmetry known as *universality* motivates a model of EAS where the overall development of the particle cascade is a function of  $X_{\max}$  and  $R_{\mu}$

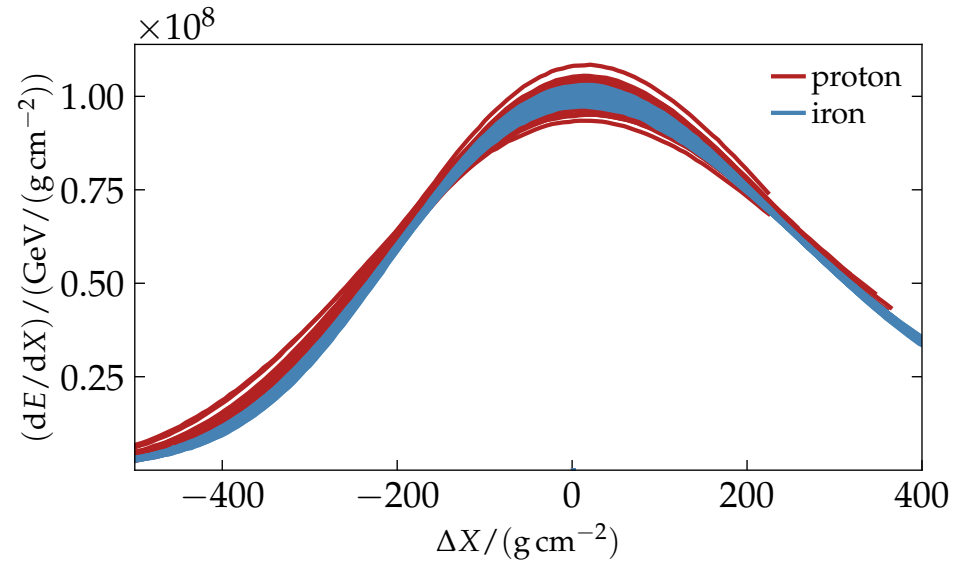
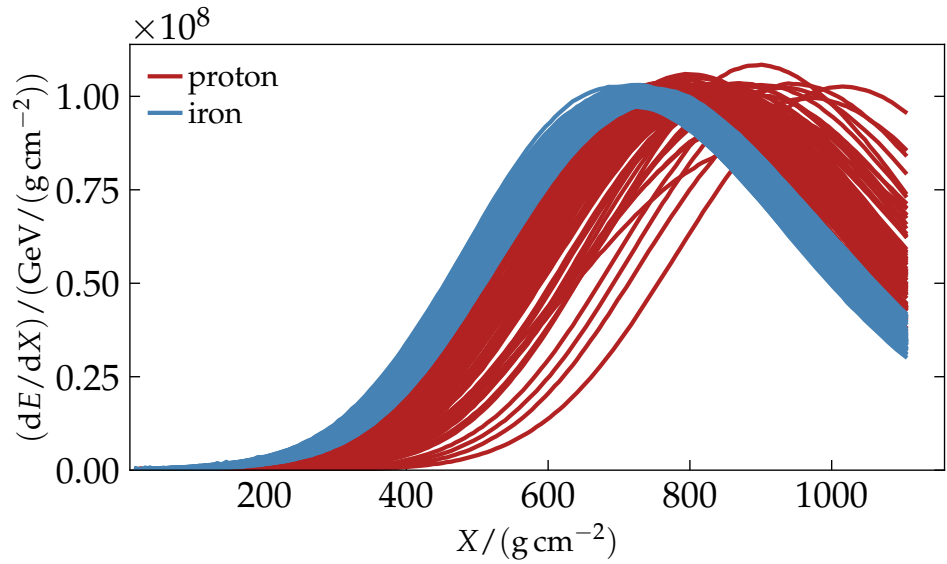
### *TASK:*

- (re-)parameterize expected WCD & SSD signals
- develop model for the time-dependent signal and uncertainty
- calibrate using Golden Hybrid events
- find a method to directly reconstruct  $\ln A$  from  $X_{\max}$  and  $R_{\mu}$
- see what data tells us

### *WHY?:*

→ this way we can estimate the masses of CRs *event-by-event*

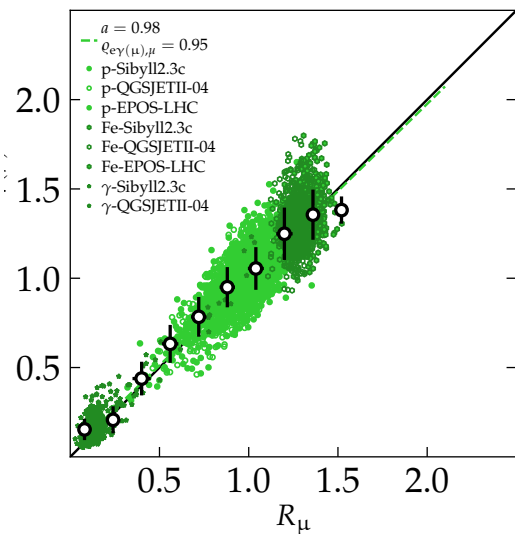
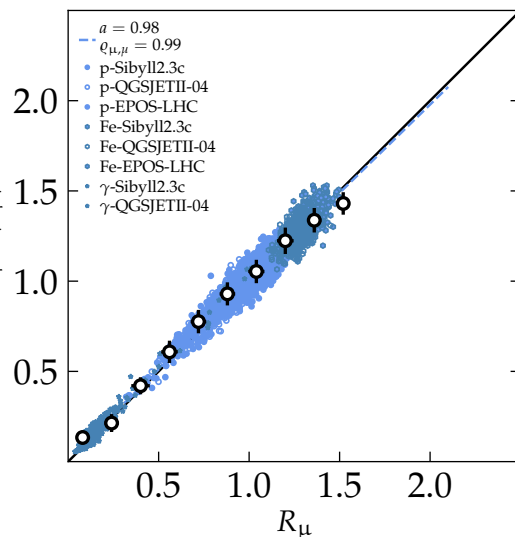
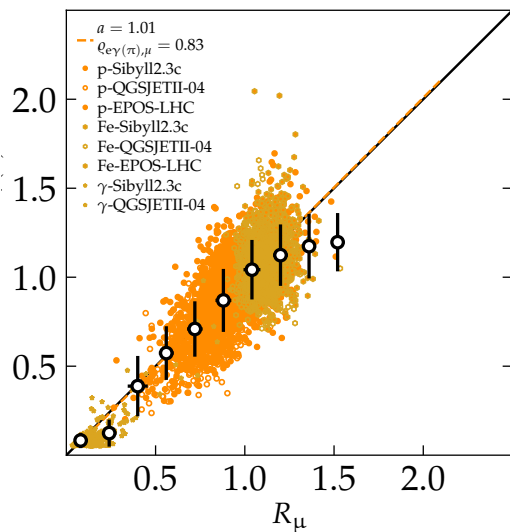
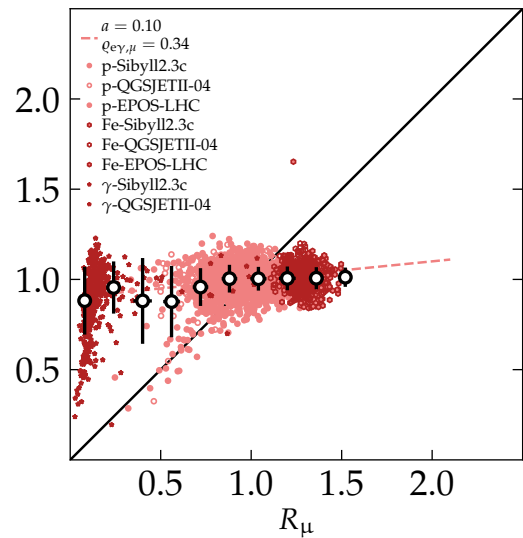
# THE SYMMETRY - LONGITUDINAL PROFILE



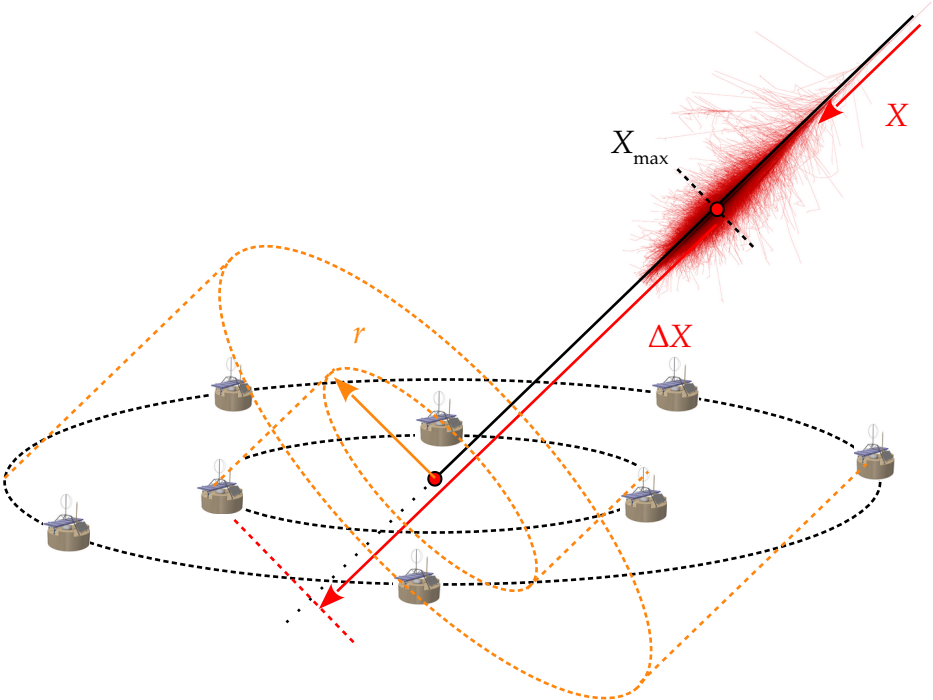
# THE SYMMETRY - FOUR COMPONENTS

$$\frac{S_i}{\langle S_i^P \rangle}$$

$$i \in \{e\gamma, \mu, e\gamma(\pi), e\gamma(\mu)\}$$

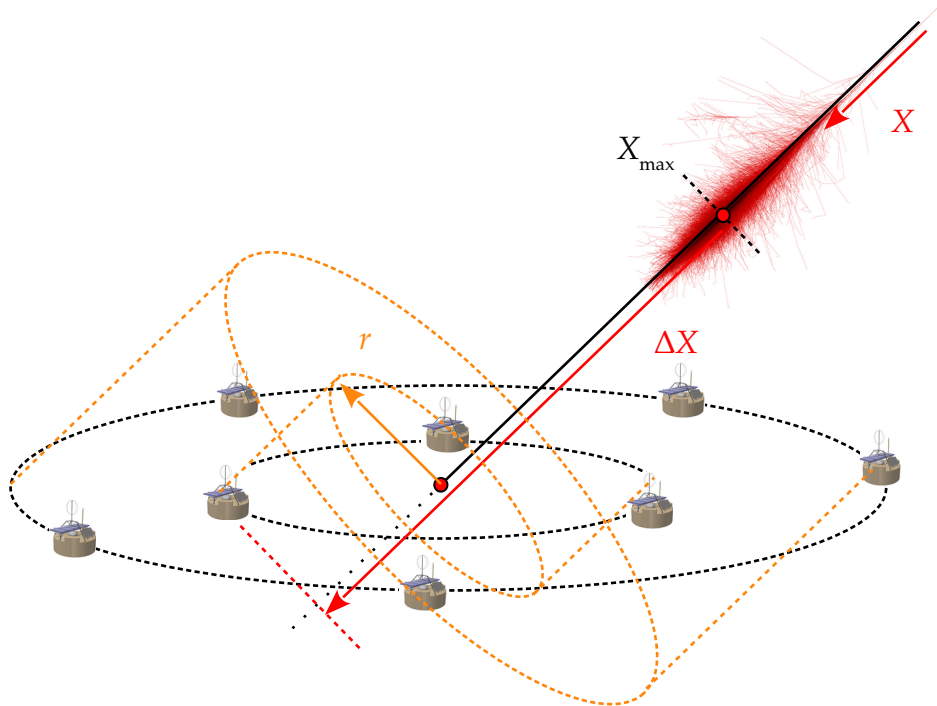


# THE MODEL - LONGITUDINAL & LATERAL PROFILE



# THE MODEL - LONGITUDINAL & LATERAL PROFILE

$$q(E, \Delta X, r) = (a(R_\mu - 1) + 1) \left( \frac{E}{10^{19} \text{eV}} \right)^\gamma \left( \frac{\Delta X - \Delta X_1}{\Delta X_{\text{ref}} - \Delta X_1} \right)^{\frac{\Delta X_{\text{max}} - \Delta X_1}{\lambda}} e^{-\frac{\Delta X - \Delta X_{\text{ref}}}{\lambda}} \frac{N_{\text{ref}}^{19}}{2\pi r_M^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{9}{2} - s)}{\Gamma(s)\Gamma(\frac{9}{2} - 2s)} \left( \frac{r}{r_M} \right)^{s-2} \left( 1 + \frac{r}{r_M} \right)^{s-\frac{9}{2}}$$

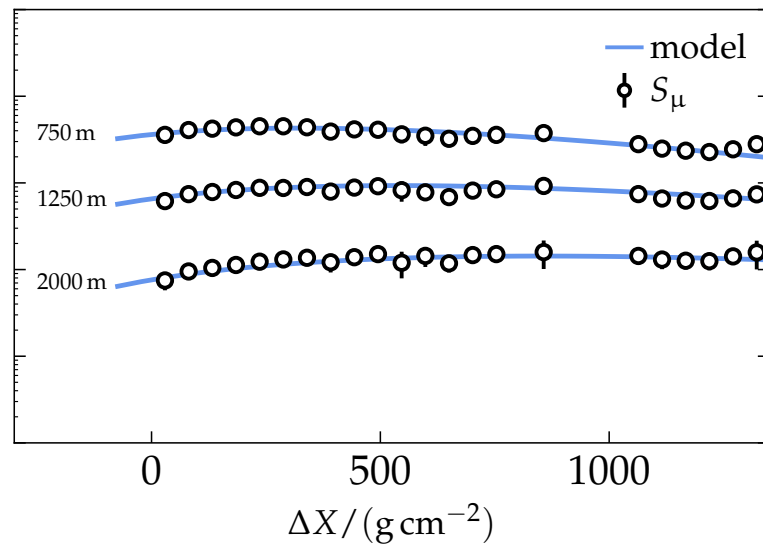
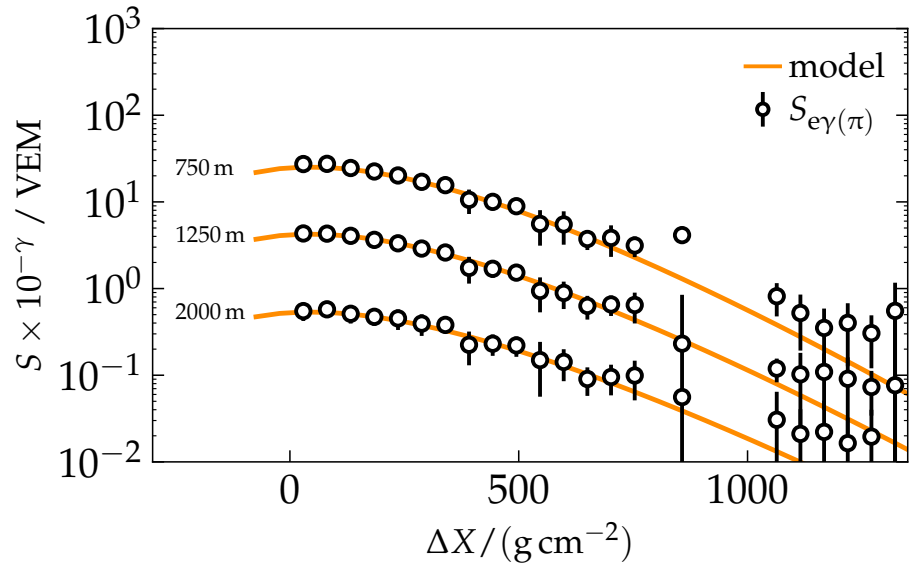
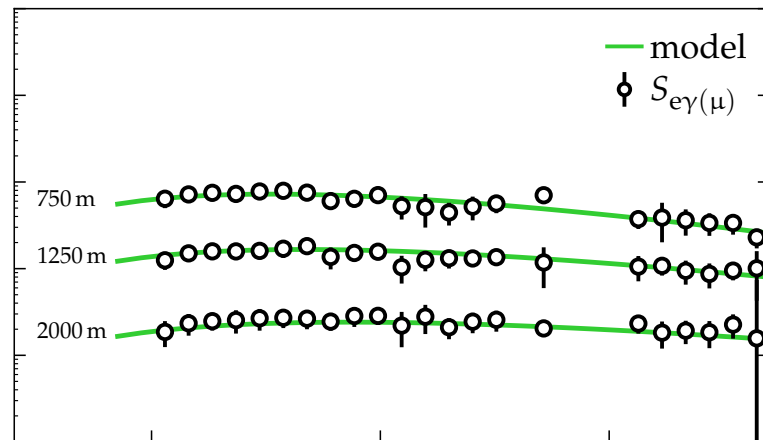
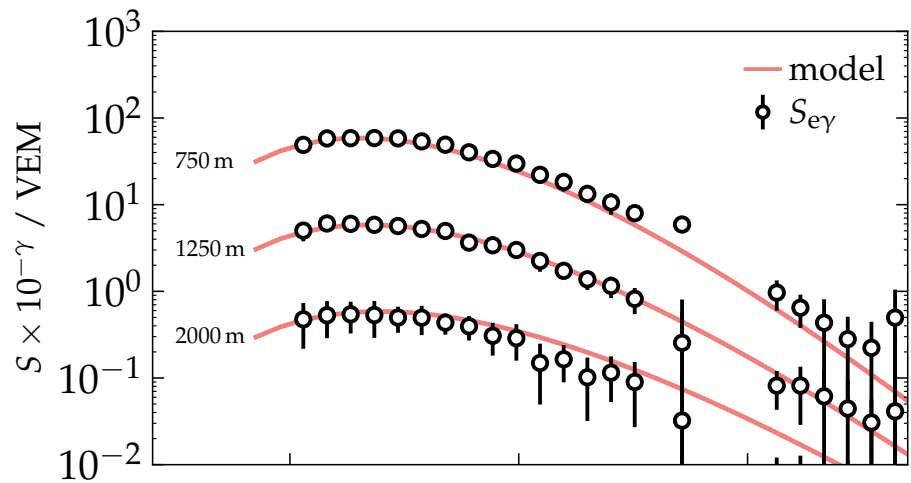


component scaling

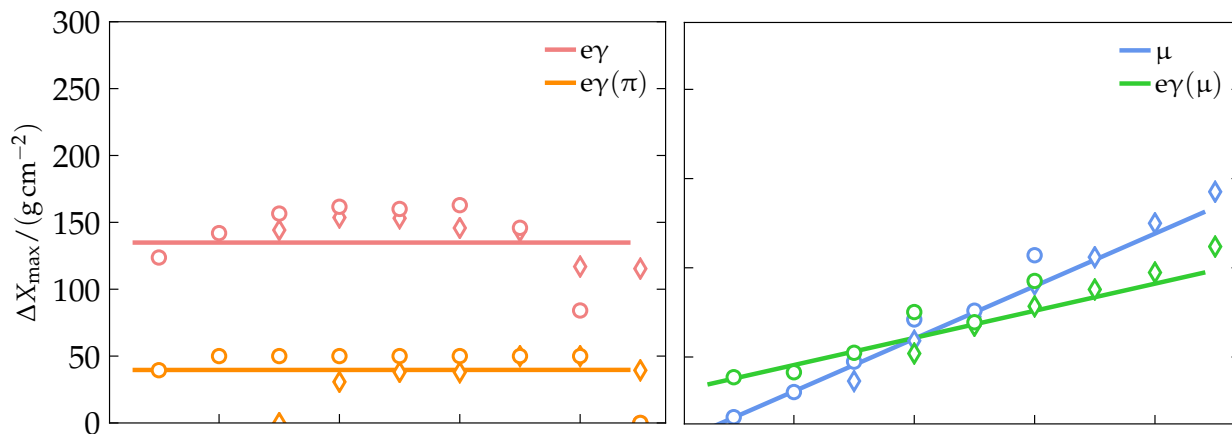
energy

longitudinal development

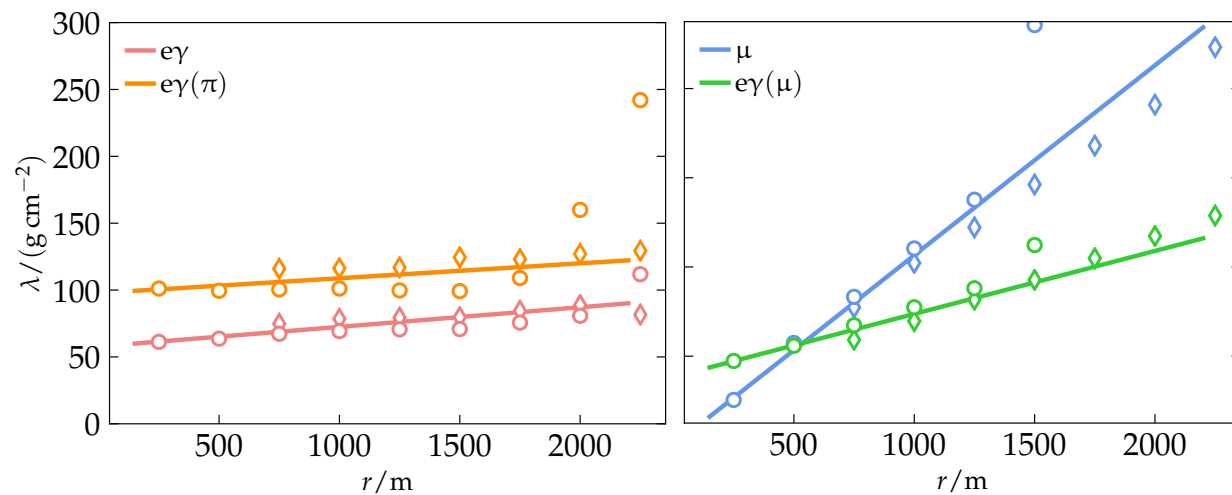
lateral distribution



retardation of  
the shower maximum

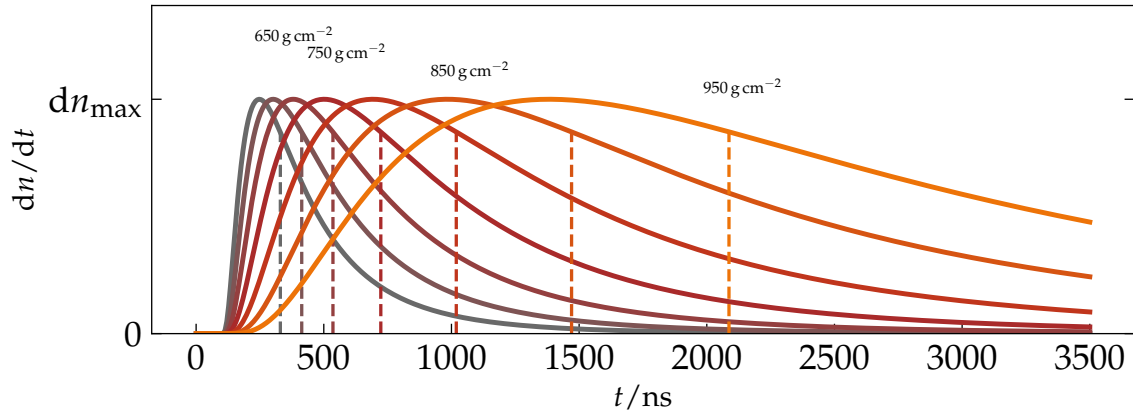


“GH” interaction length,  
ca. 3/2 interaction length



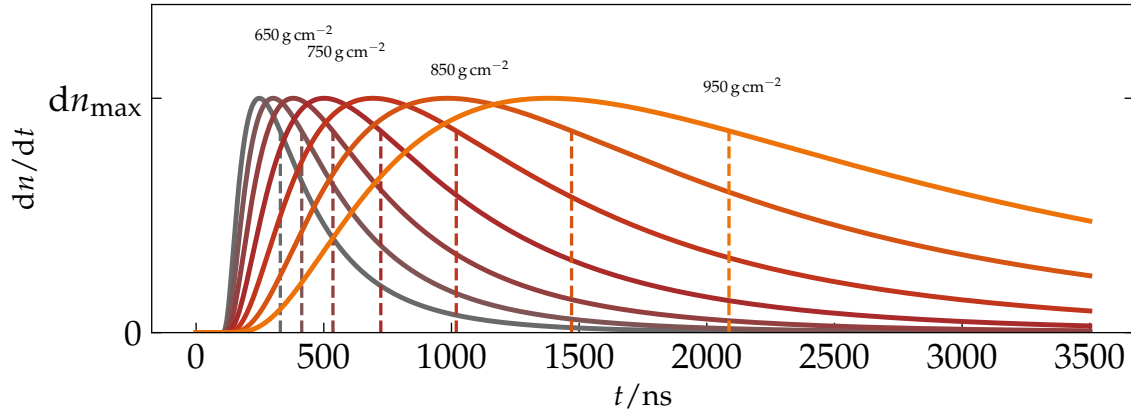


# THE MODEL - ARRIVAL TIMES / TIME TRACES

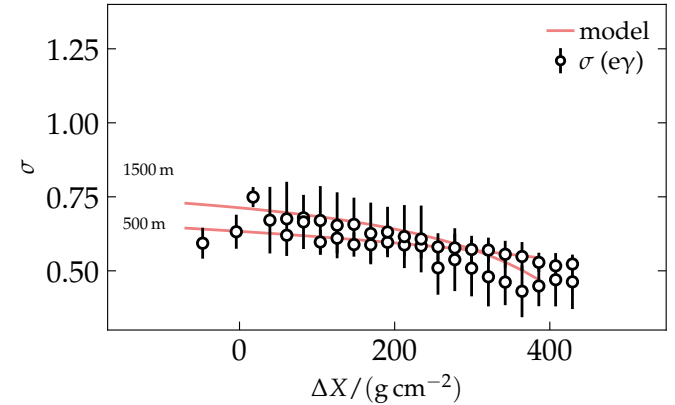
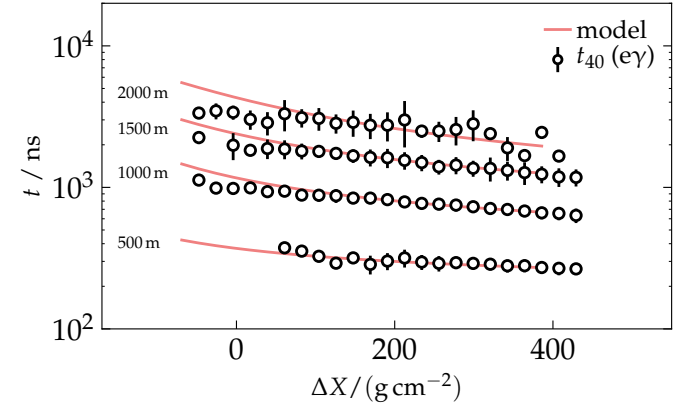


$$\frac{dn}{dt} = n_{\text{tot}} \ln(t_{40}, \sigma) = \frac{n_{\text{tot}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left( \ln\left(\frac{t-t_0}{t_{40}-t_0}\right) + \sqrt{2}\sigma \operatorname{erf}^{-1}(2 \times 0.4 - 1) \right)^2}$$

# THE MODEL - ARRIVAL TIMES / TIME TRACES

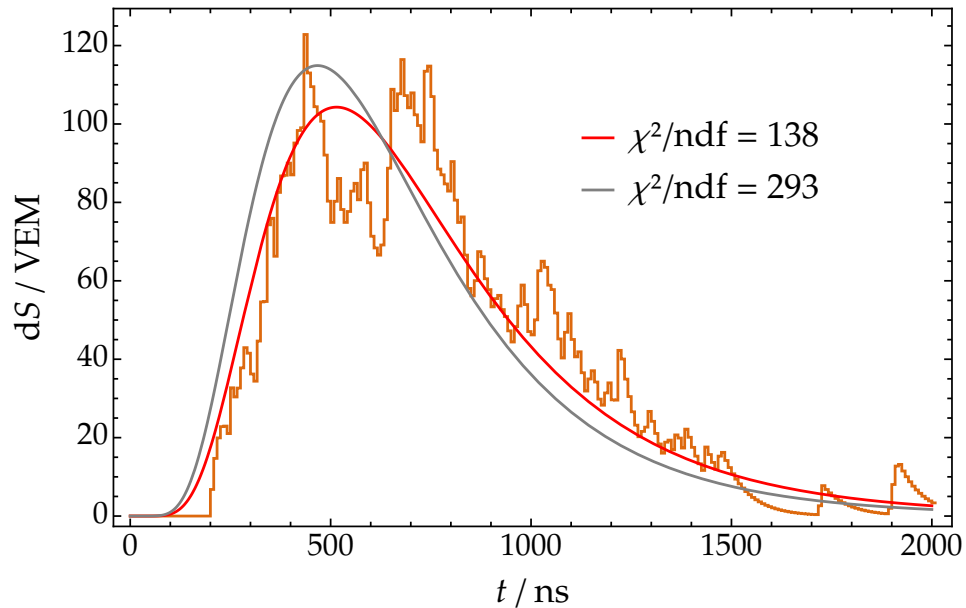


$$\frac{dn}{dt} = n_{\text{tot}} \ln(t_{40}, \sigma) = \frac{n_{\text{tot}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left( \ln\left(\frac{t-t_0}{t_{40}-t_0}\right) + \sqrt{2}\sigma \operatorname{erf}^{-1}(2 \times 0.4 - 1) \right)^2}$$



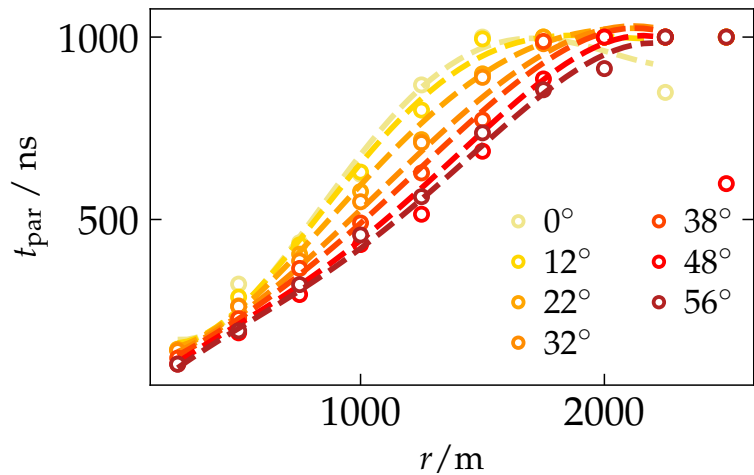
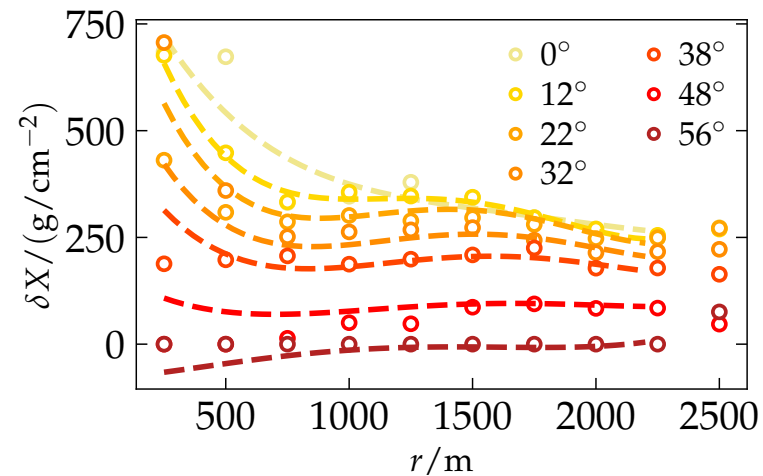
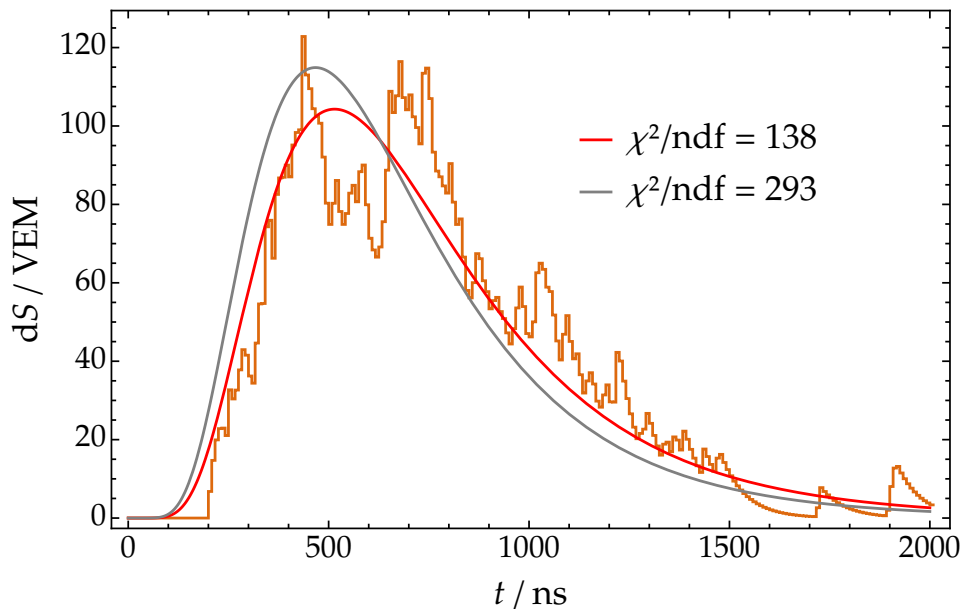
# THE MODEL - ARRIVAL TIMES / TIME TRACES

model works perfectly for the arrival time of muons, but needs tuning for different particles and realistic detectors



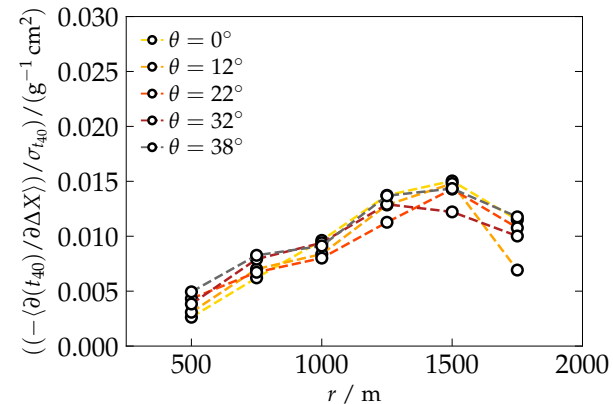
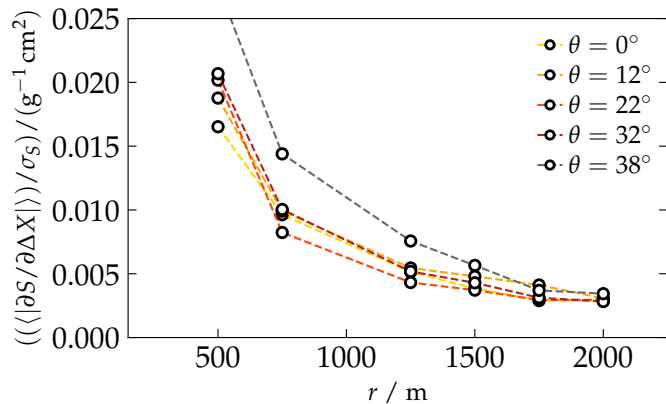
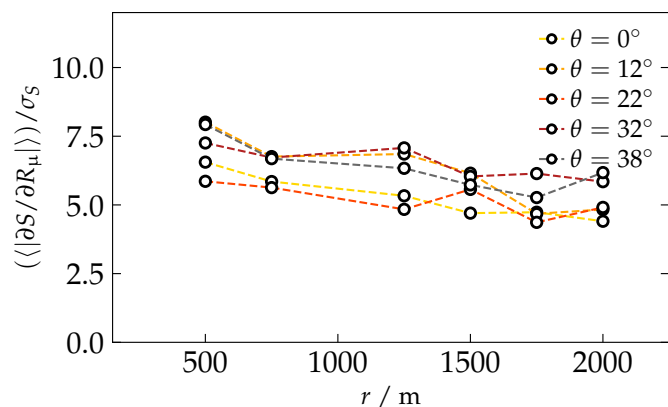
# THE MODEL - ARRIVAL TIMES / TIME TRACES

model works perfectly for the arrival time of muons, but needs tuning for different particles and realistic detectors



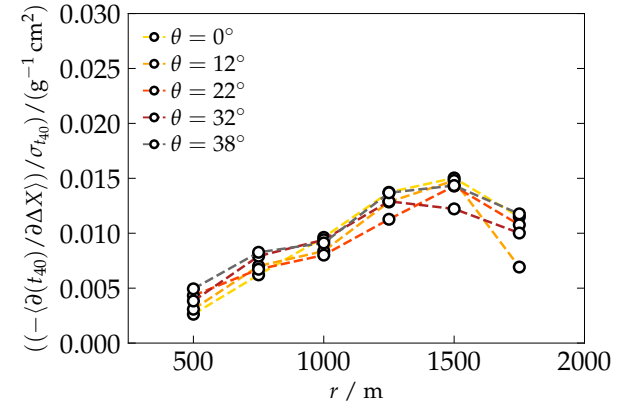
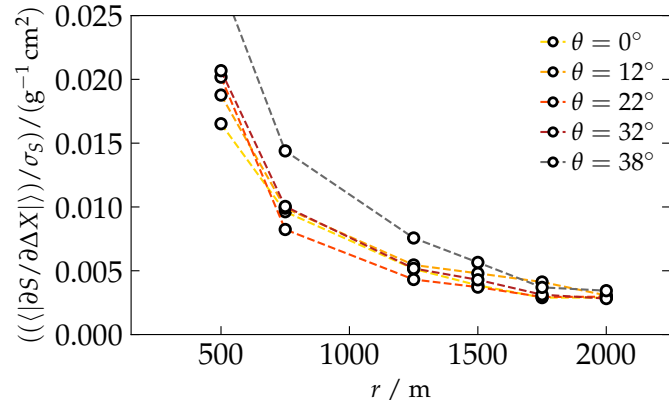
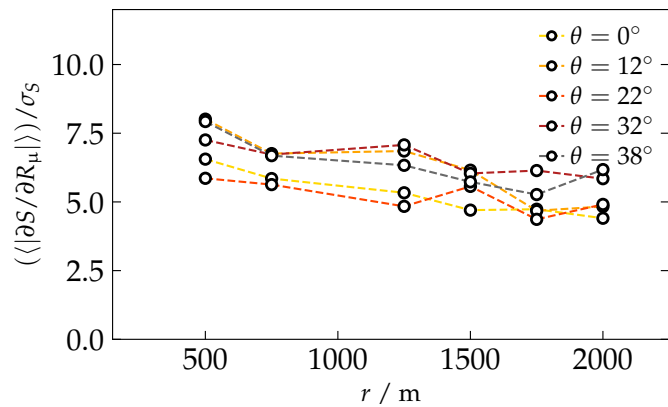
# EXPECTED SENSITIVITY

assume **perfectly** reconstructed energy and geometry, how much information does the signal from a single station actually contain?



# EXPECTED SENSITIVITY

assume **perfectly** reconstructed energy and geometry, how much information does the signal from a single station actually contain?

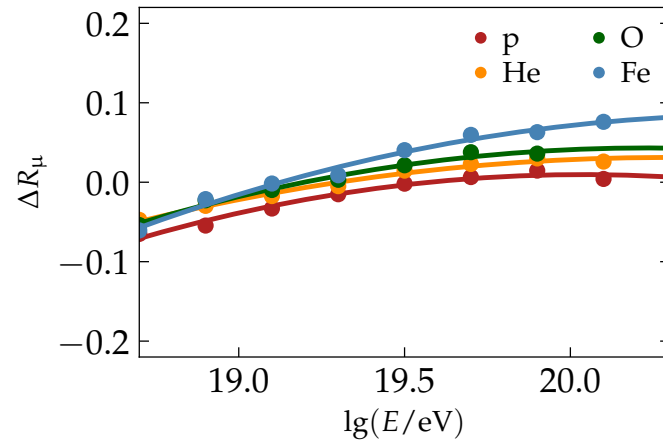
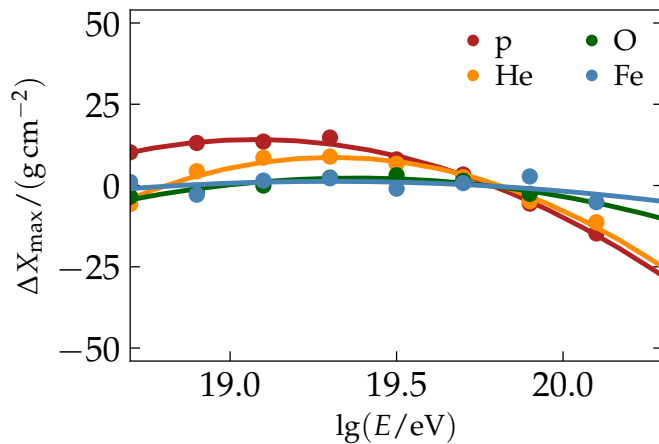


$$\sigma_{R_\mu} \simeq 0.15$$

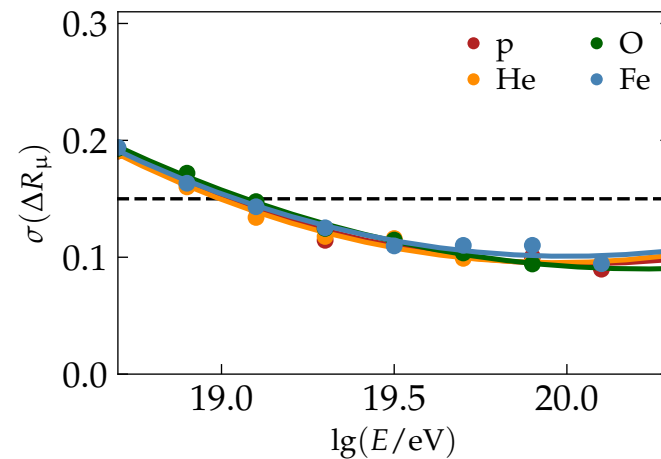
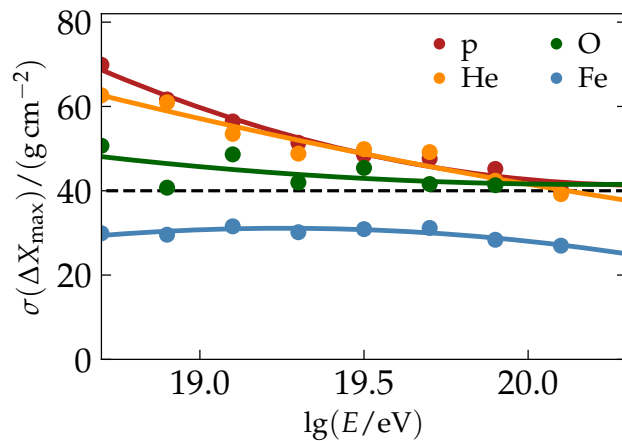
$$\sigma_{X_{\max}} \simeq 70 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$$

# RECONSTRUCTION

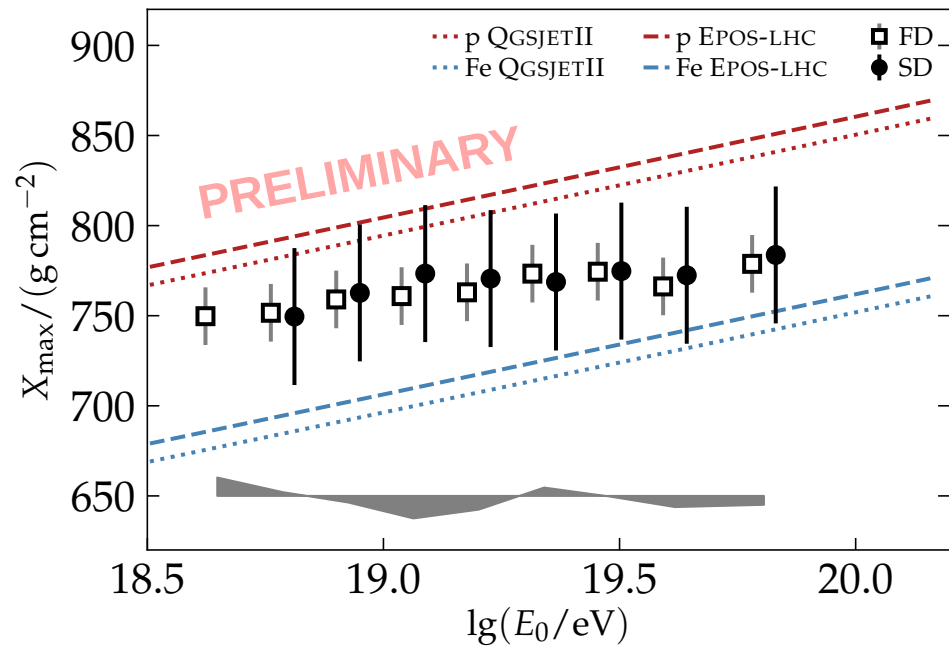
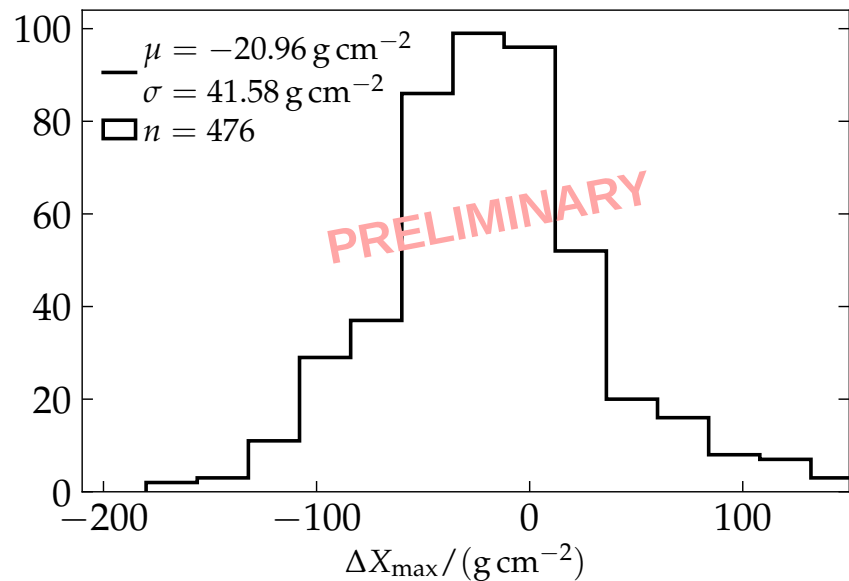
bias



resolution

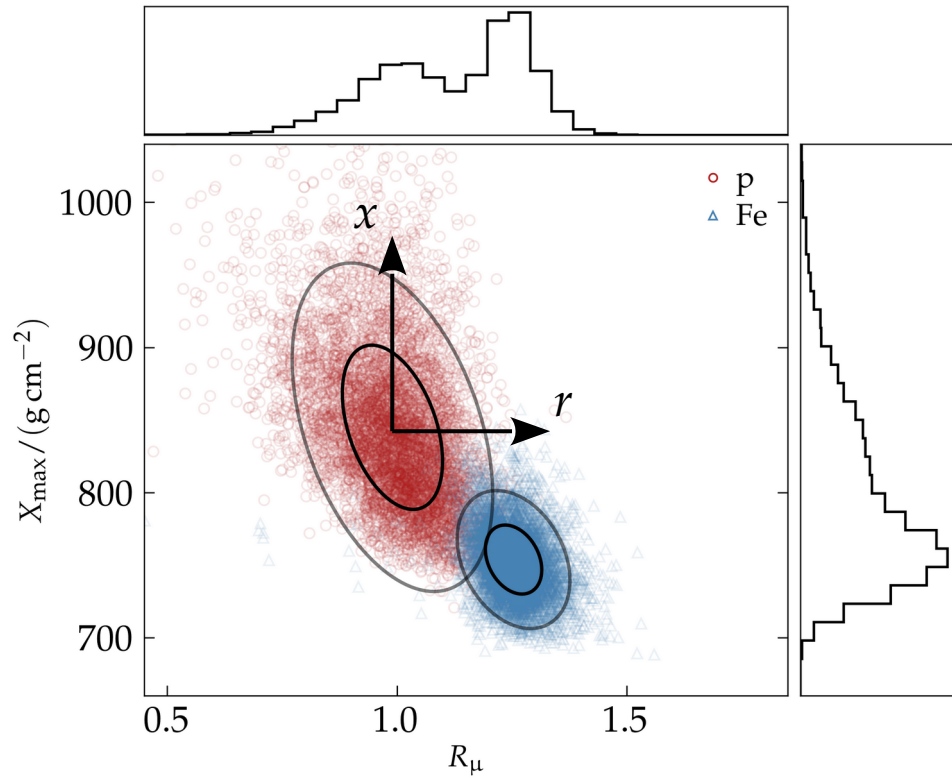


# VALIDATION USING FD

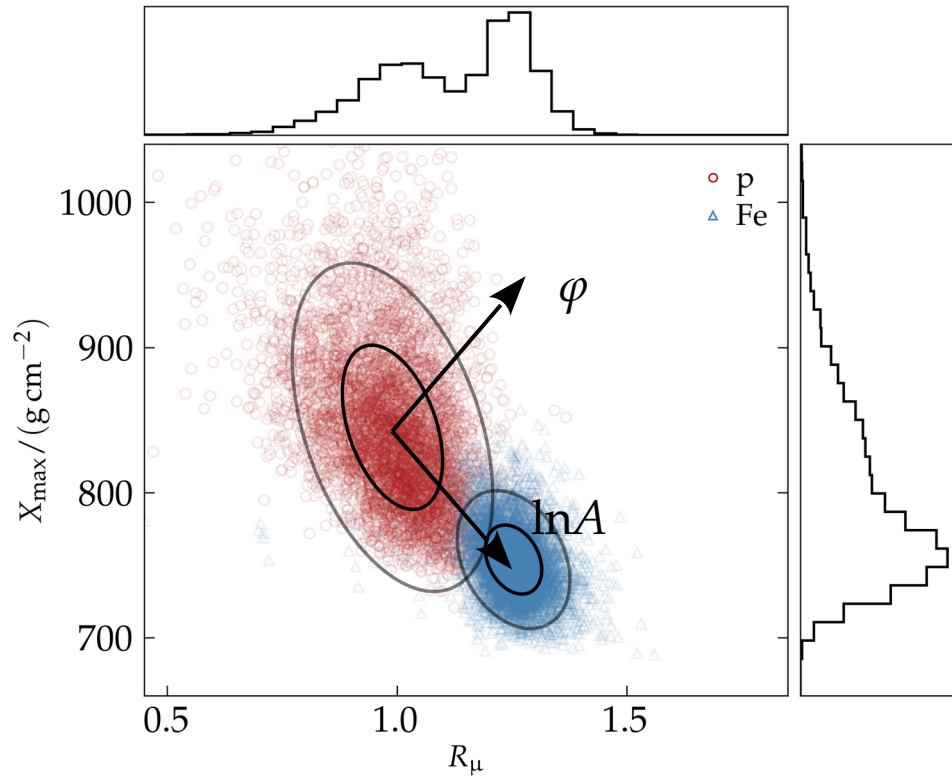




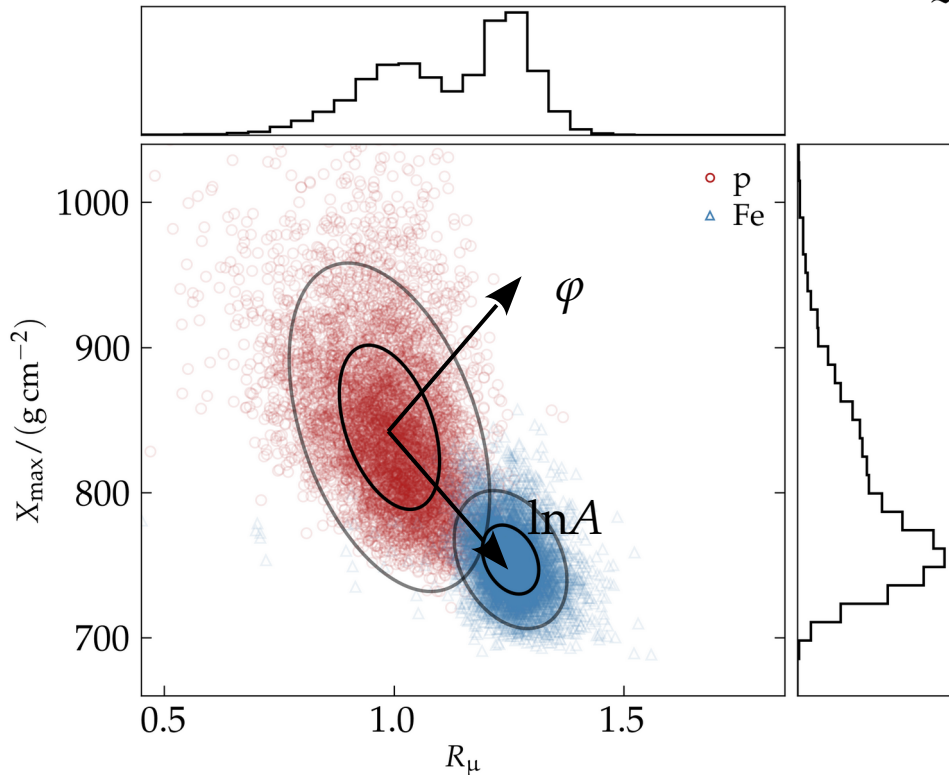
# BASE TRANSFORMATION METHOD



# BASE TRANSFORMATION METHOD



# BASE TRANSFORMATION METHOD



$$\mathfrak{T} \left( (\ln R_\mu - \ln R_\mu^p) \hat{r} + (X_{\max} - X_{\max}^p) \hat{x} \right) = \ln A \hat{e}_{\ln A} + \varphi \hat{e}_\varphi$$

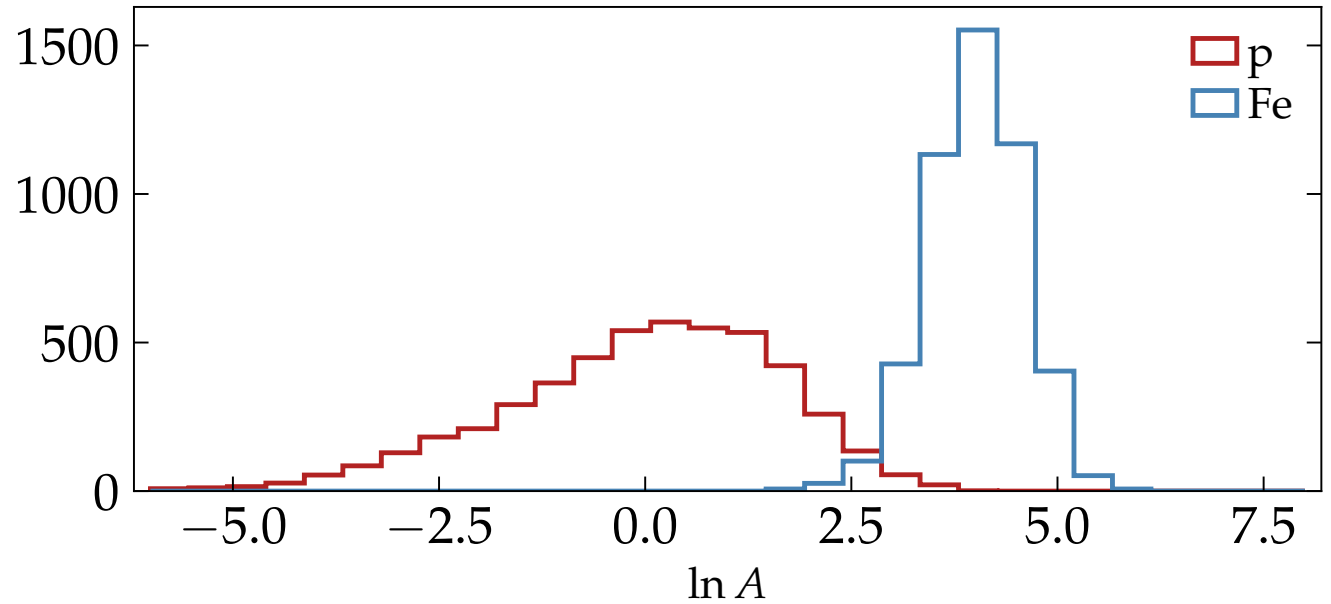
$$\mathfrak{T} = \frac{1}{\beta(\lambda + \varphi_0)} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0 & -\beta \\ \lambda & \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\beta^2 \sigma_{X_{\max}}^2}{\lambda \sigma_{\ln R_\mu}^2}$$

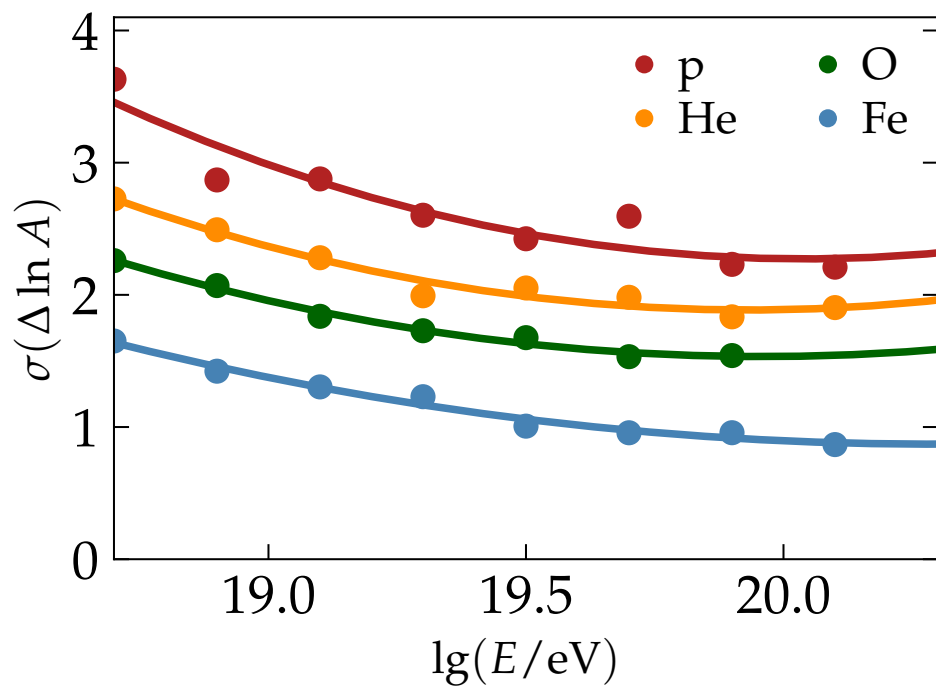
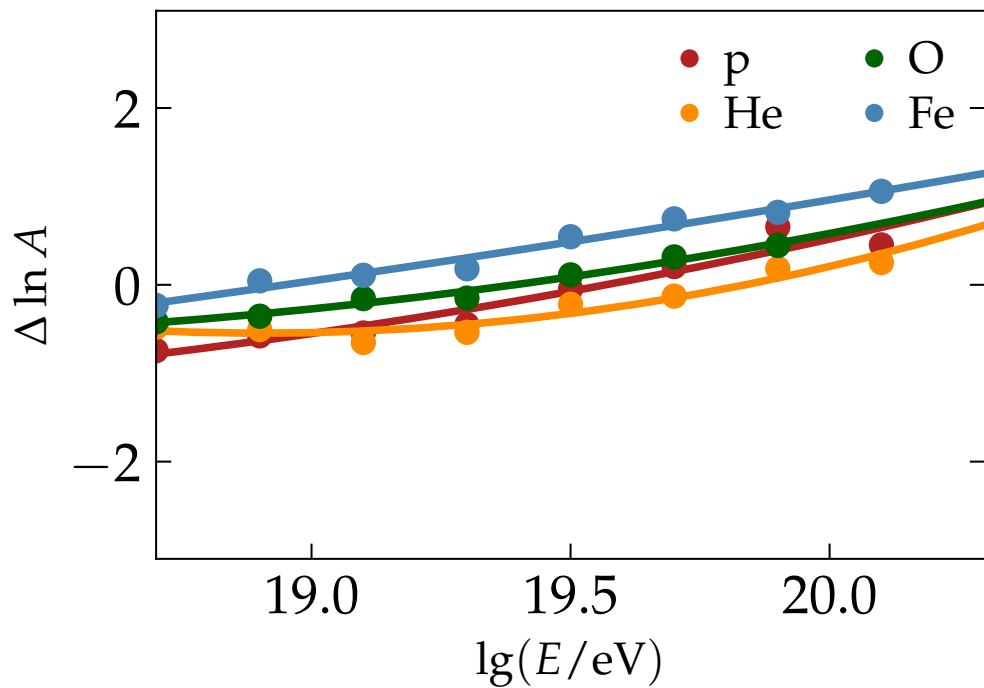
$$\sigma_{\ln A} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{\ln R_\mu}^2 \sigma_{X_{\max}}^2}{\lambda^2 \sigma_{\ln R_\mu}^2 + \beta^2 \sigma_{X_{\max}}^2}}$$

# BASE TRANSFORMATION METHOD

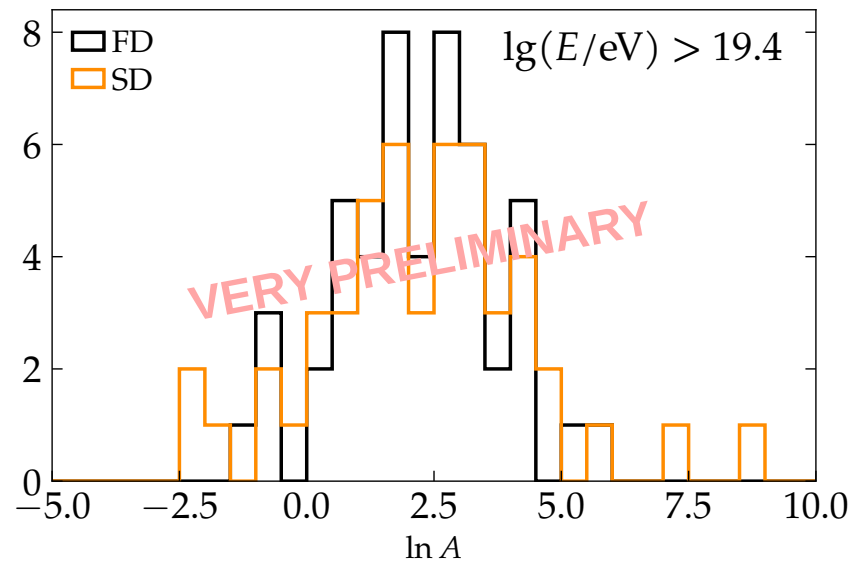
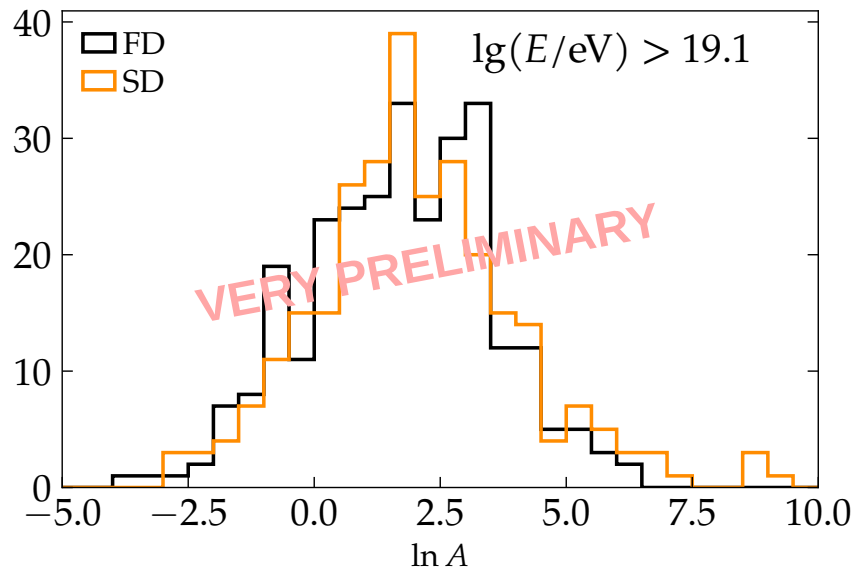
benchmark for  $\ln A$   
yields foM = 2.3  
!!! only on MC values !!!



# ESTIMATED PRECISION



# FINAL DESTINATION: DATA



**THANKS FOR LISTENING!**

**QUESTIONS?**