

Mass composition studies of cosmic rays with muons & experiences with the DDAp

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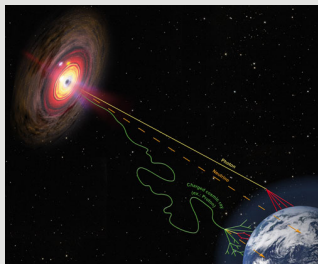
Contents

- 1 Mass composition studies of CRs
- 2 Double Degree program in Astrophysics

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Origin of Cosmic Rays



- Particles accelerated at astrophysical sources
- Which sources?
- Transition from galactic to extra-galactic?
- Propagation effects?

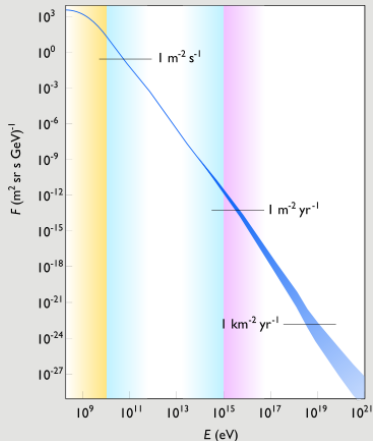
How to find out experimentally

- Energy distribution of CRs
- Elemental composition
- Arrival directions

Detection of Cosmic Rays

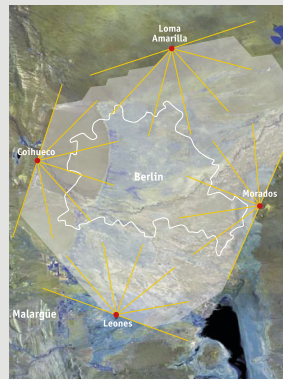
Low energies

- direct detection of cosmic rays

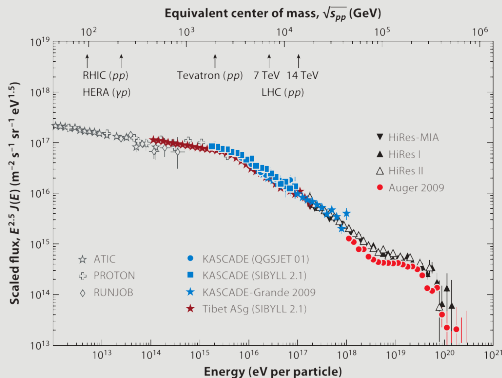


High energies

- measurement of air showers at earth



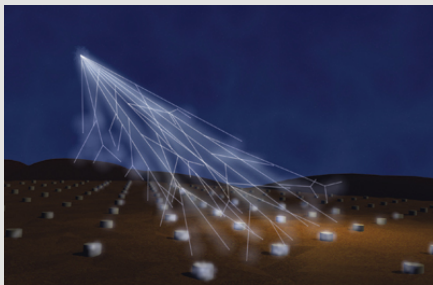
Energy Spectrum



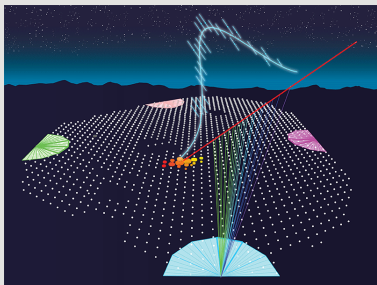
- $E \leq 10^{14}$ eV: acceleration in galactic SNRs (favored interpretation)
- 10^{14} eV $< E \leq 10^{17}$ eV (“knee”): acceleration limit of galactic SN?
- $E > 10^{17}$ eV (“ankle”): transition to extra-galactic CRs?

⇒ Experimental check: Elemental composition of CRs

Measurement of High Energy CRs



- Primary CR produces particle cascade in atmosphere

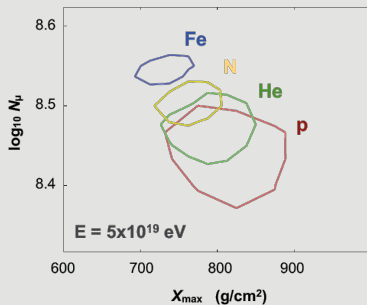
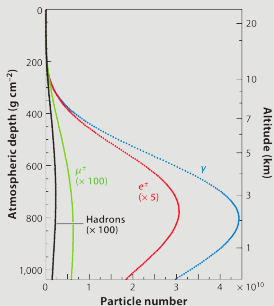


- Signal: footprint on ground & development in atmosphere

Def.: Depth of Shower Maximum X_{\max}

- X denotes atmospheric column density
- X_{\max} : density where number of particles is maximal

Separation of Light and Heavy Primaries



- Light CRs (p): Deep showers (large X_{max}) with few muons
- Heavy CRs (Fe): High showers (small X_{max}) with many muons

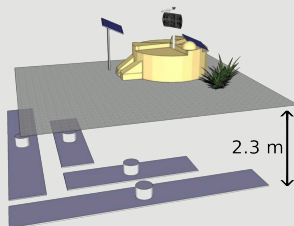
Superposition model

Nucleus of mass $A \approx A$ independent nucleons with $E_h = E_0/A$

Upgrade of Pierre Auger Observatory

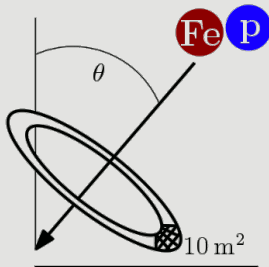
Muon measurements with

- Scintillation detectors on top of each water-Cherenkov detector
 - Buried scintillation detectors (AMIGA) as direct verification
- ⇒ Energy thresholds of few tens of MeV to 1 GeV



Simulation Study

How does the energy threshold of muon detectors influence the separability of primaries?



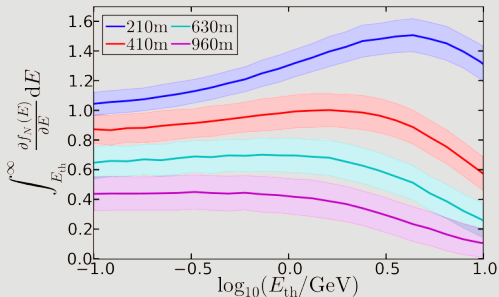
Shower library

- p & Fe primaries (115 unthinned showers each)
- $E = 3.16 \times 10^{18}$ eV
- $\theta = 38^\circ$, ϕ random

- Ideal muon detectors in shower plane
- Account for detection fluctuations by resampling “true” N_μ :

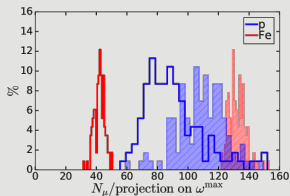
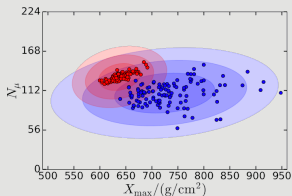
$$P_\lambda(k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, \quad \lambda = \rho_\mu A = N_\mu \quad (\text{Poisson})$$

Threshold Dependence of Separability

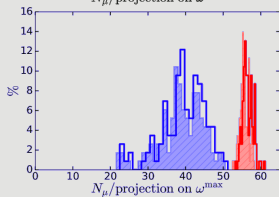
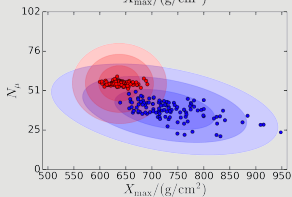


$$f_N = \frac{\bar{N}_{\text{Fe}} - \bar{N}_{\text{p}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{N,\text{p}}^2 + \sigma_{N,\text{Fe}}^2}}$$

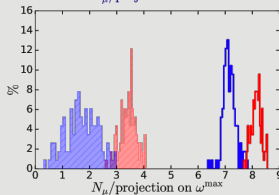
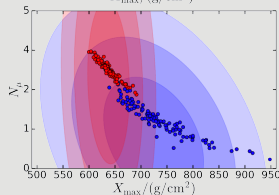
Best separability at small core distances for $E_{\text{th}} \approx 4 \text{ GeV}$?!

$$N_{\mu} - X_{\max} \quad (r = 210 \text{ m})$$


- $E_{\text{th}} = 0.1 \text{ GeV}$:
overlapping muon
number distributions

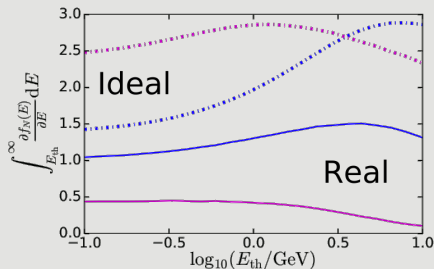


- $E_{\text{th}} = 4 \text{ GeV}$:
clear separation

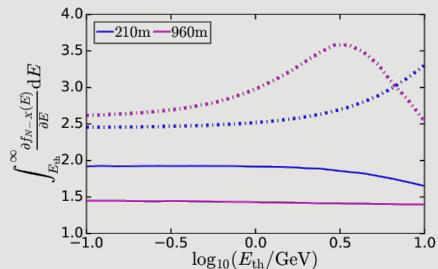


- $E_{\text{th}} = 26 \text{ GeV}$:
small overlap,
large fluctuations

Effect of Detection Fluctuations



Separability based on N_μ

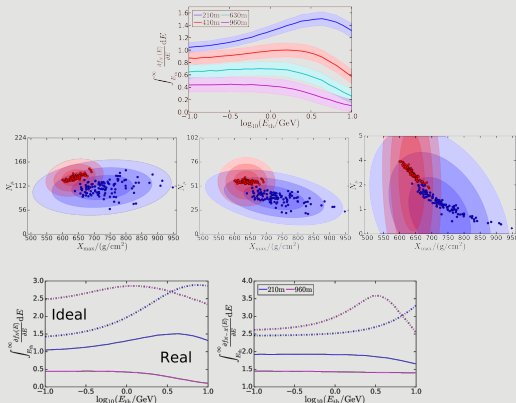


Separability based on $N_\mu - X_{\max}$

- Ideal: high thresholds and large core distances favored
- Real: detection fluctuations worsen separability for large r or E_{th}
- Threshold dependence of separability still visible for small r

Questions?

- Best separability for threshold $E_{\text{th}} \approx 4 \text{ GeV}$!
- Change of $N_{\mu} - X_{\text{max}}$ correlation with E_{th}
- Fluctuations reduce effect, however still noticeable for small r



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Combine two doctoral programs

Doctorado en Astrofísica



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newly created for the DDAp,
directed together with KIT

Doktor in Physik



Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

already existent program,
integrated into KSETA

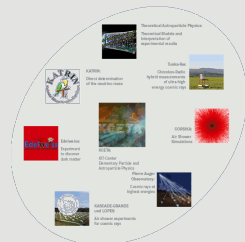
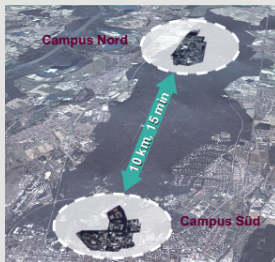


Double Doctoral degree in
Astrophysics
DDAp 

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology



- Merge of university & national large scale research center
- 25000 students, 6000 scientists
- Astroparticle research at the Institute for Nuclear Physics (IKP)



Universidad Nacional de San Martín

- Public university
- Established 1992
- 22000 students

■ Astroparticle research at



Program Overview



- Co-supervised scientific research
- 2 stays of at least 12 months at other place
- Complementary lectures in physics & language courses



Typical Plan of a PhD Student

Choose **joint scientific topic**

Exemplary schedule
(for German participants)

Orientation,
start with scientific work

1/2 year at KIT (Germany)

1/2 year at UNSAM (Argentina)

Scientific work on topic

1 year at KIT (Germany)

1/2 year at UNSAM (Argentina)

Finish thesis

1/2 year at KIT (Germany)

Lectures (20 credits)



Defense with joint final examination

Doctoral degree of both universities

Inauguration of the Program

- 2012 first individual “cotutelle”
- 2014 first participants at KIT
- 2015 first participants at UNSAM
- May 2015 Kick-Off at UNSAM
- September 2015 Kick-Off at KIT

Double Doctoral degree in Astrophysics
DDAp

Kick-off Meeting of our
Double Doctoral degree in Astrophysics (DDAp)

The Double Doctoral degree in Astrophysics (DDAp) is jointly offered by the Physics Department at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) in Germany and the Institute of Technology in Sciences and Astrophysics (INSA) at the Universidad Nacional de San Martín (UNSAM) in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

09:30 - 09:50: Welcome - Detlef Lohr, Vice-President of KIT and Carlos Ruiz, Rector of UNSAM
 09:50 - 10:10: „The Double Doctoral degree in Astrophysics“ Johannes Böhm, KIT
 10:10 - 10:30: „The Double Doctoral degree in Astrophysics“ Alberto Esteban, INSA Buenos Aires
 11:00 - 12:00: „Development of nuclear physics at Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe“ Manfred Popp, KIT
 13:00 - 13:30: „The structure of the Double Doctoral degree in Astrophysics“ Frank Schöder, KIT
 13:30 - 14:00: „First impressions of doctoral researchers“ Eva Hirt, KIT
 14:00 - 15:00: „Intercultural first contact situations“ Bernd Müller-Jaeger, Universität Bayreuth
 15:30 - 16:30: „Chasing the highest energy particles in Nature: from TRIS to the future“ Alan Watson, University of Leeds

September 1, 2015
at Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)
Campus North, Institute for Nuclear Physics, 8561, room no. 010

Please register until August 21: <https://indico.oca.kit.edu/indico/event/66ap-1610/>

Logos: DAAD, cuaa-dahz, actaa, and other partners.

Supported by



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HRK Hochschulrektorenkonferenz
Die Stimme der Hochschulen

actaa
Asociación Argentino-Alemana de Ciencia y Tecnología



Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Productiva






Ministerio de Educación | Secretaria de Políticas Universitarias



DDAp Participants



Ewa H.  Sarah M. 
David S.  Álvaro T. 

Nico G.  Ana B.  Johan H. 
Gaia S.  Ana M.  Matías P. 

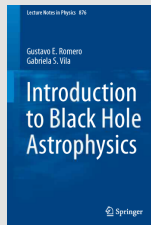


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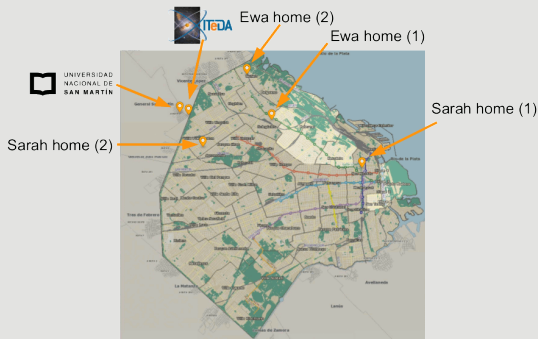
DDAp Lectures

Lecturers from UNSAM/KIT come for 1-2 weeks to KIT/UNSAM

- **G. Romero:** Introduction to Black-Hole Astrophysics (2015, KIT)
Scientific Philosophy (2016, UNSAM)
- **E. Roulet:** Neutrino Astrophysics (2016, KIT)
- **D. Zeppenfeld:** Particle Physics at Colliders (2016, UNSAM)
- **S. Mollerach:** Cosmology and Statistical Methods (2016, KIT)



Buenos Aires - Home and Work



- Organizational and financial support with apartments (& everything else)
- 1st stay: 45 min/1.15 h to work
- 2nd stay: much nearer :)

ITeDA Institute

~ 60 staff, technicians,
doctoral researchers,
students, ...

institutes leader
Alberto Etchegoyen

supervisor
Federico Sanchez

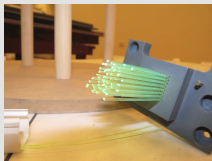


- Office with other doctoral researchers
- Group meeting every week
- Lunch together at canteen

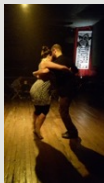


Muon Detectors @ ITeDA

- Development of AMIGA muon detectors
- Design of analysis software
- Data analysis



Language & Culture



Thanks for your attention!