Избранные результаты Обсерватории Telescope Array

38-ая Всероссийская конференция по космическим лучам

ВККЛ-2024

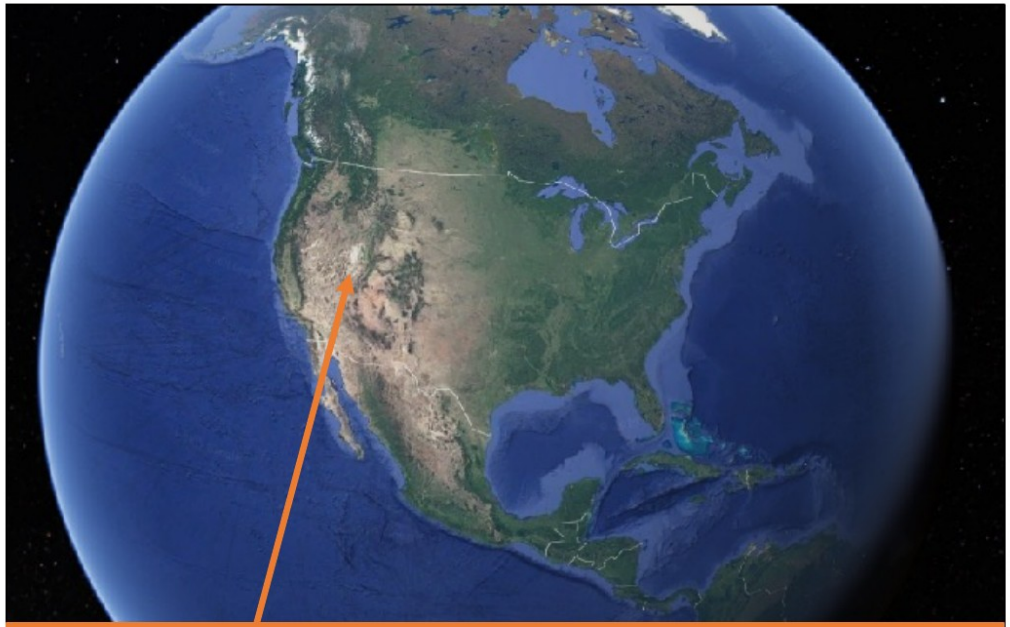
Рубцов Г.И. (ИЯИ РАН), 5 июля 2024 г.

Москва, ФИАН

photo by Oleg Kalashev

Telescope Array observatory

- The largest cosmic ray observatory in the northern hemisphere



Telescope Array

- Delta, Utah, USA. ~1400 m above sea level
- Collaborators from HiRes, AGASA and other institutes

Scientific Goals

- Origin and nature of the ultra-high energy cosmic rays:
  - spectrum, composition, anisotropy
- Physics of high energy hadronic interactions
- Multi-messenger and interdisciplinary studies
  - photons, neutrinos, dark matters
  - thunderstorms, terrestrial gamma-ray flash
  - meteoroids
- Development of the next-generation experiments

Telescope Array Collaboration

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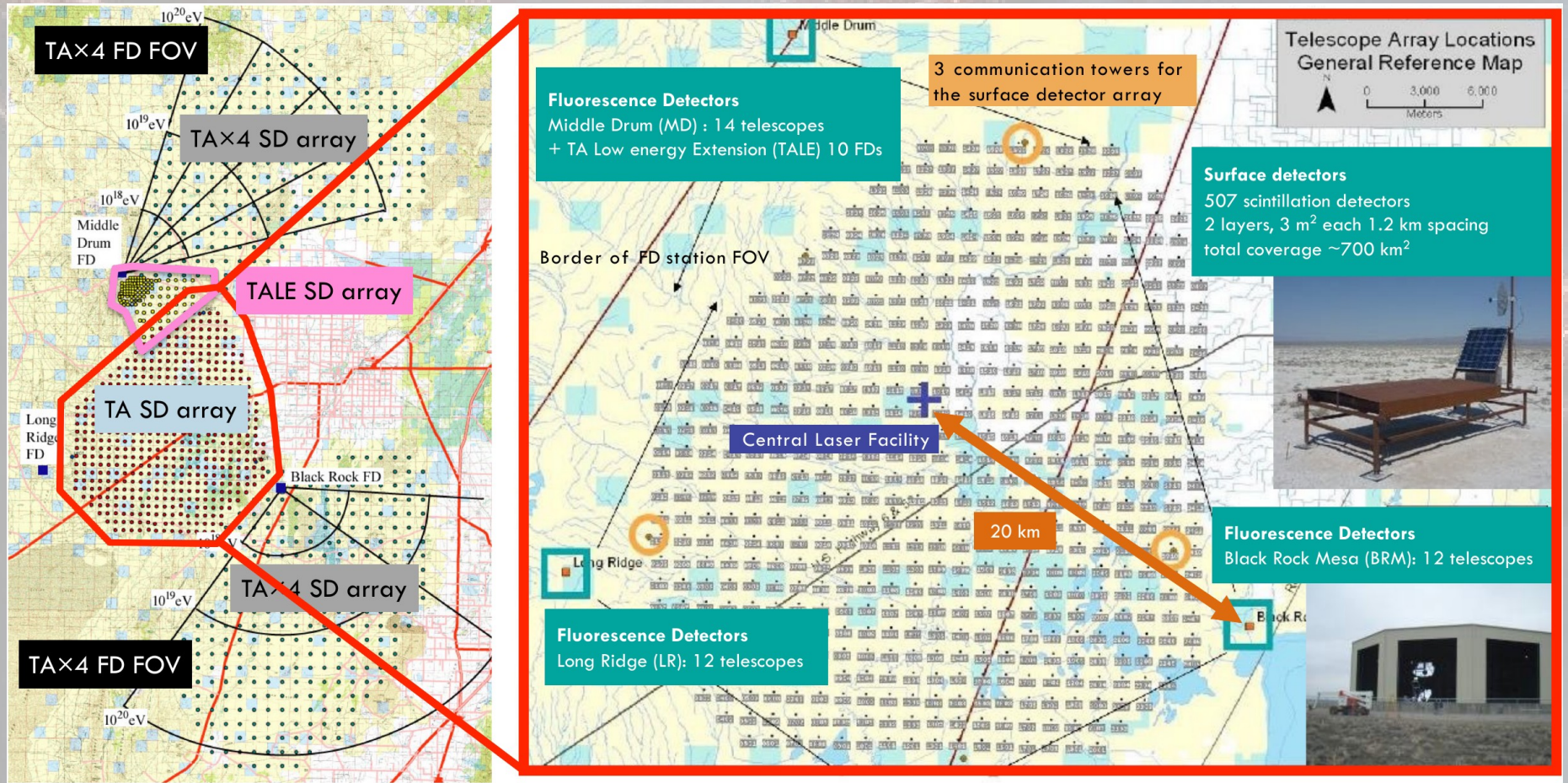
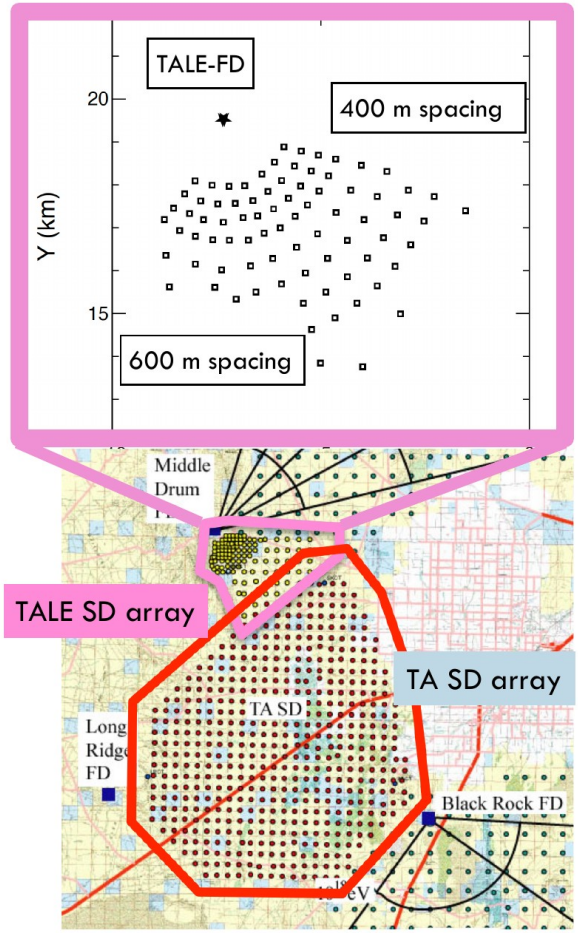
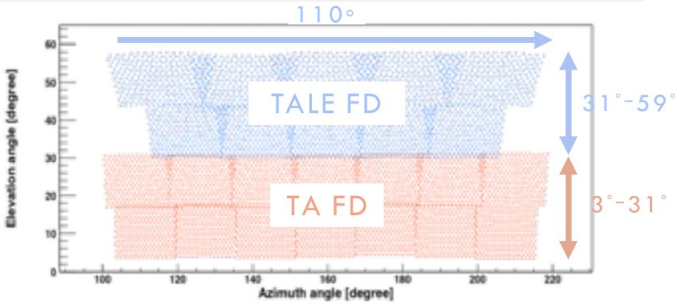
145 members, 33 institutes, 8 countries

Telescope Array observatory



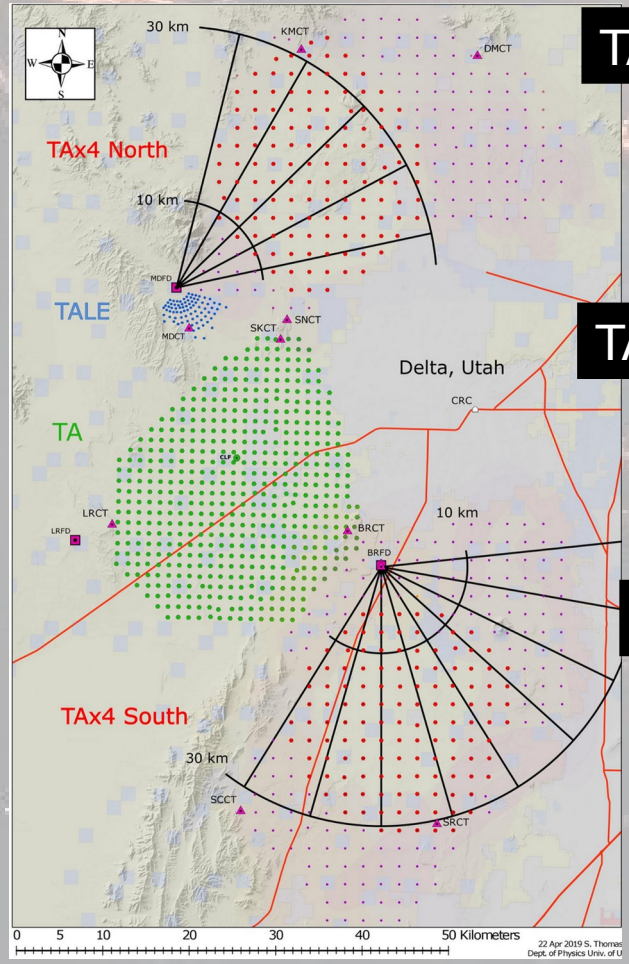
TA Low Energy extension (TALE)





- Low energy extension of TA sensitivity down to ~10^{15} eV
- Hybrid measurement
  - 10 FDs observing higher elevation of 30°–59°
  - 80 SDs with 400–600 m spacing
- Precise measurement of the composition
  - FDs installed in Nov. 2012
  - Operation since Sep. 2013

TAx4 project, ~3000 km²



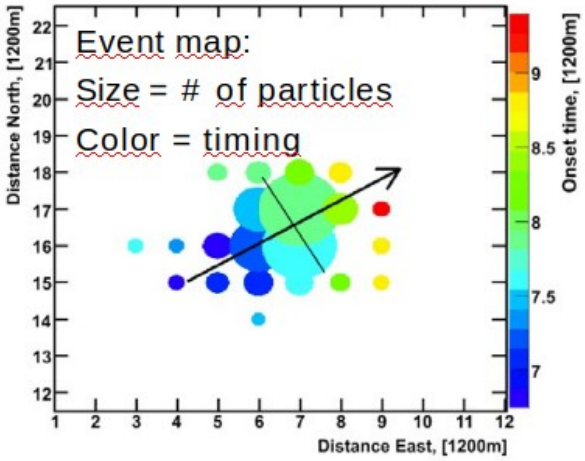
TA4 Northern FDs

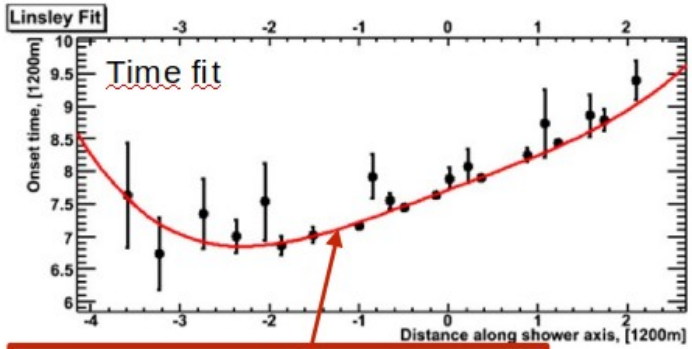
TA4 Southern FDs

TA4 SDs

- TA4 motivation
  - greatly increase the data sample at the highest energies in order to identify UHECR sources
- SDs
  - 500 new SDs at 2.08 km spacing
  - 257 deployed thus far and operational
- FDs
  - 12 telescopes deployed and operational
  - 4 North and 8 South

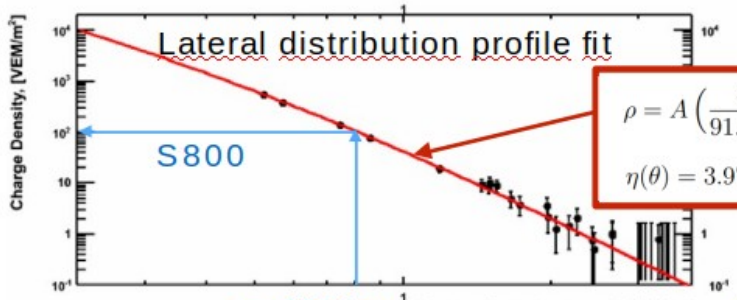
TA surface detector event reconstruction





$$\tau = a\left(1-\frac{l}{12\times10^3\mathrm{m}}\right)^{1.05}\left(1.0+\frac{s}{30\mathrm{m}}\right)^{1.35}\rho^{-0.5}$$

Modified empirical formula in AGASA



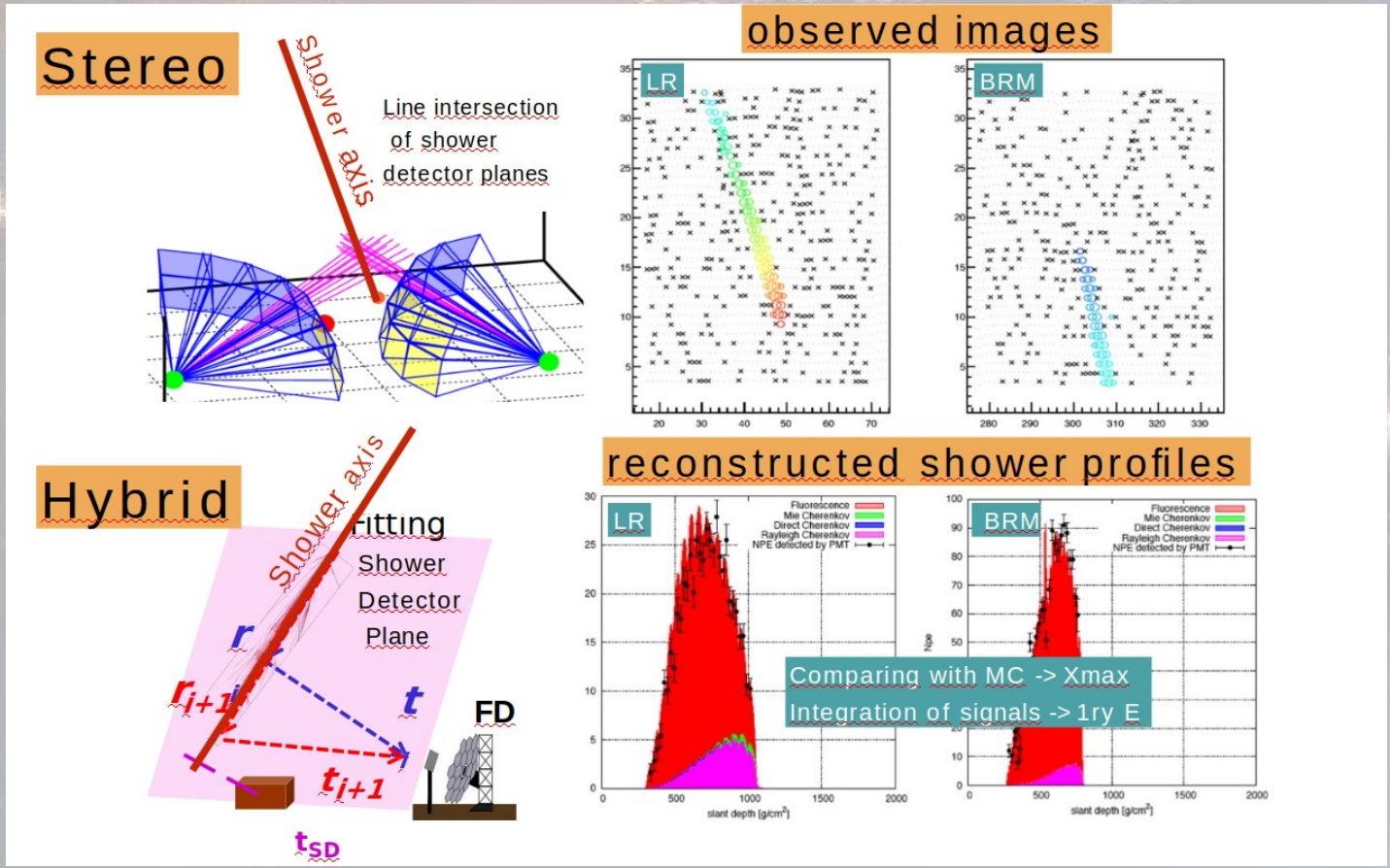
$$\rho = A\left(\frac{s}{91.6\mathrm{m}}\right)^{-1.2}\left(1+\frac{s}{91.6\mathrm{m}}\right)^{-(\eta(\theta)-1.2)}\left(1+\left[\frac{s}{1000\mathrm{m}}\right]^2\right)^{-0.6}$$

$$\eta(\theta) = 3.97 - 1.79\,[\sec(\theta)-1]$$

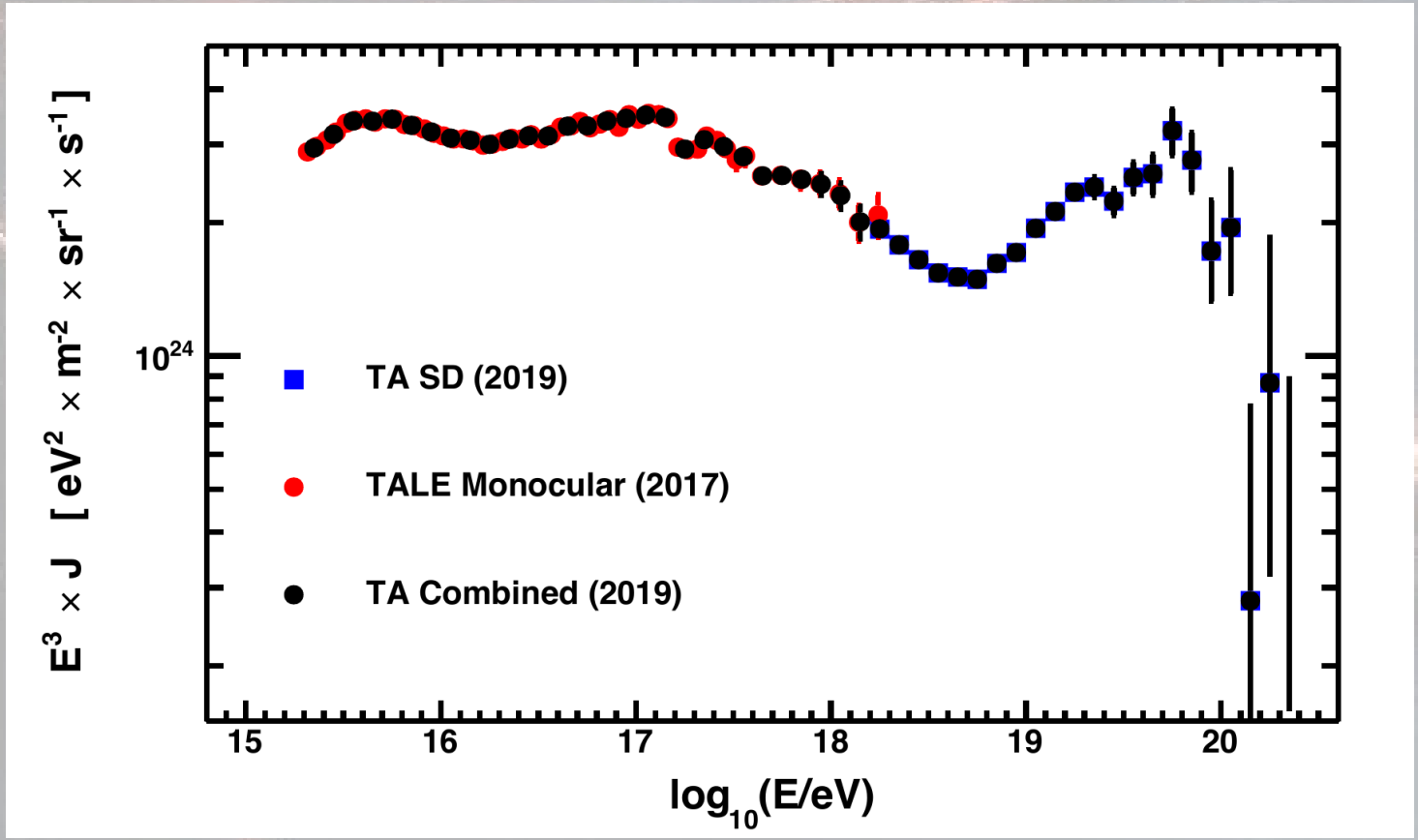
Empirical formula used by AGASA

S800 -> primary energy

TA hybrid and stereo event reconstruction



From 10^{15} eV to more than 10^{20} eV within one observatory



J. Kim, ICRC'2023

The Pierre Auger Observatory

Pierre Auger Observatory
Province Mendoza, Argentina

Radio antenna array
(153 antennas, 17 km²)

LIDARs and laser facilities

Underground muon
detectors (24+)

Sub-array of 750 m
(63 stations, 23.4 km²)

High elevation telescopes (3)

4 fluorescence detectors
(24 telescopes up to 30°)

1665 surface detectors:
water-Cherenkov tanks
(grid of 1.5 km, 3000 km²)

Central Campus

70 [km] 50 40 0

**More than 400 members,
98 institutes, 17 countries**

**Southern hemisphere: Malargue,
Province Mendoza, Argentina**

Water-Cherenkov detectors and

Fluorescence telescopes

Greisen-Zatsepin-Kuzmin cutoff

1966

END TO THE COSMIC-RAY SPECTRUM?

Kenneth Greisen

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
(Received 1 April 1966)

The primary cosmic-ray spectrum has been measured up to an energy of 10^{20} eV,[1] and several groups have described projects under development or in mind[2] to investigate the spectrum further, into the energy range 10^{21}-10^{22} eV. This note predicts that above 10^{20} eV the primary spectrum will steepen abruptly, and the experiments in preparation will at last observe it to have a cosmologically meaningful termination.

О ВЕРХНЕЙ ГРАНИЦЕ СПЕКТРА КОСМИЧЕСКИХ ЛУЧЕЙ

Г.Т.Зацепин, В.А.Кузьмин

В недавних измерениях [1,2] обнаружено мощное изотропное тепловое излучение Вселенной, обладающее, по-видимому, распределением Планка с температурой $T \approx 3^{\circ}K$. Интенсивность этого излучения такова ($N \approx 550$ фотонов/см^3, $kT \approx 2{,}5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ эв), что возникают специфические эффекты при прохождении через него космических лучей сверхвысоких энергий, в частности обрезание спектра космических лучей в области 10^{20} эв.

$$p + \gamma_{2.7K} \rightarrow \Delta^+ \rightarrow n + \pi^+$$
$$\rightarrow p + \pi^0$$

$E \gtrsim 10^{19.7}$ eV

Heavy nuclei photodisintegrate at the same energies

Greisen-Zatsepin-Kuzmin cutoff

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The author expresses thanks for the hospitality of the Physics Department of the University of Utah, where this Letter was written.

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$$\rightarrow p + \pi^{0}$$
$$E \gtrsim 10^{19.7} \text{ eV}$$

Heavy nuclei photodisintegrate at the same energies

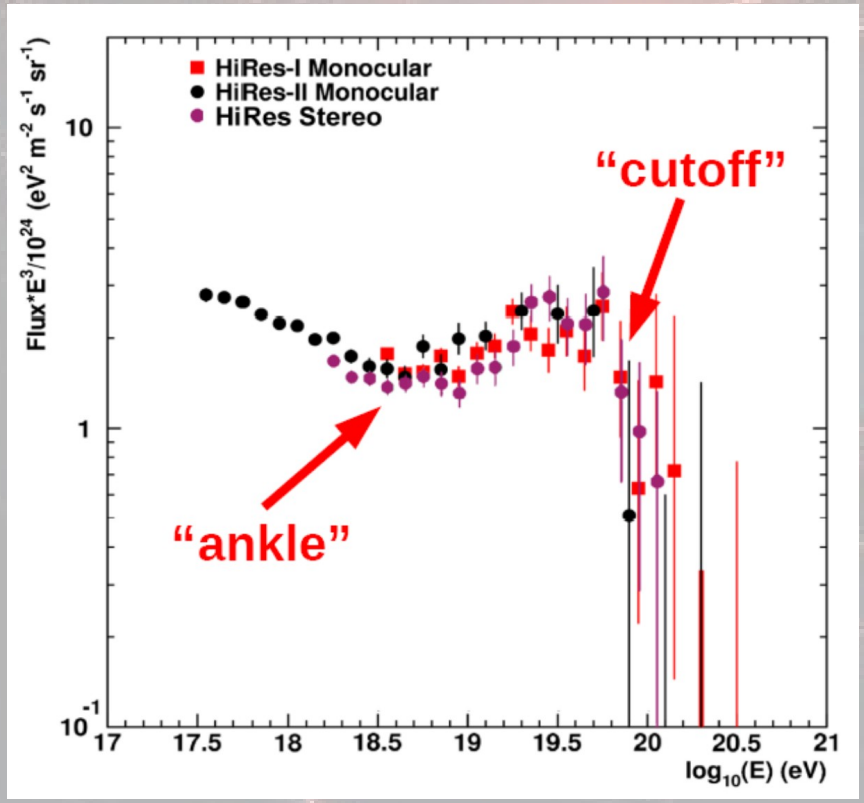
The problem of the origin of cosmic rays

Как нам представляется, к 2001 году или во всяком случае к 2012 году можно ожидать выяснения почти всех вопросов, сформулированных в конце предыдущего параграфа.

В.Л. Гинзбург, Астрофизика космических лучей, 1990 г.

(Примечание: речь об источниках космических лучей)

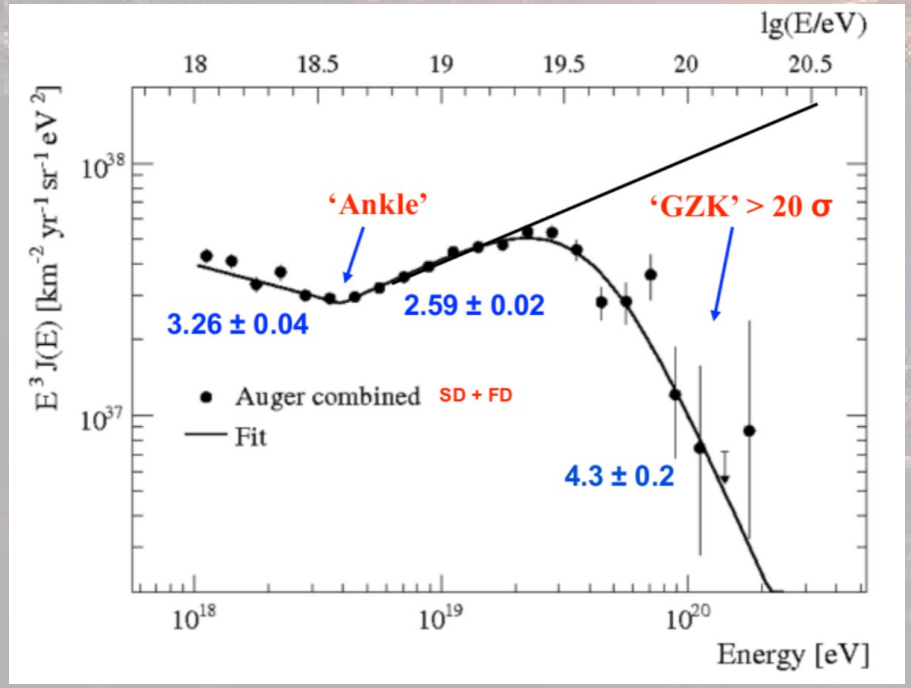
Observation of GZK cut-off by HiRes experiment



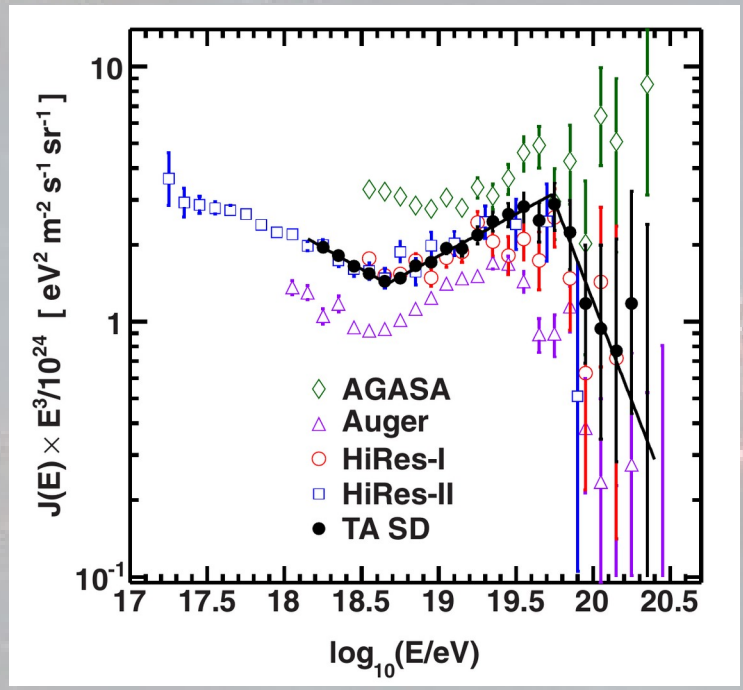
First observation at 5σ confidence level!

Monocular: Quarks'06; PRL 100 (2008)
Stereo: Astropart. Phys. 32 (2010)

GZK effect confirmation by Auger and TA observatories

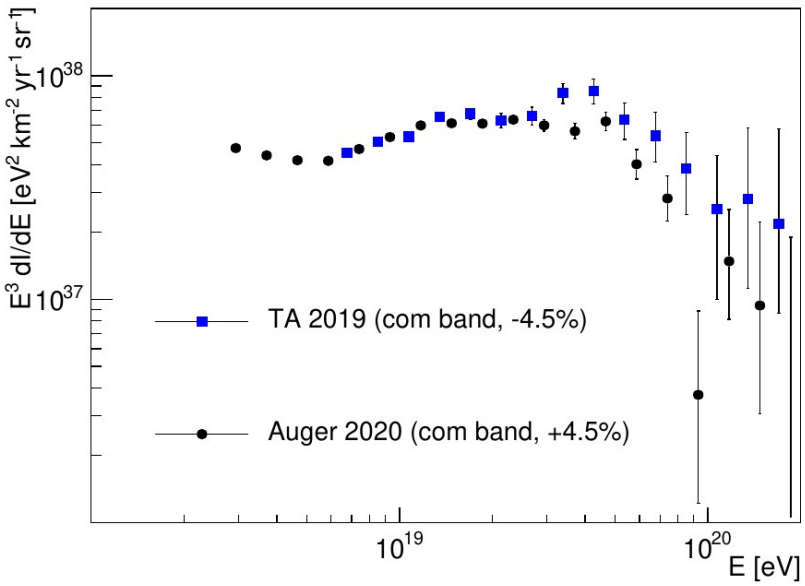


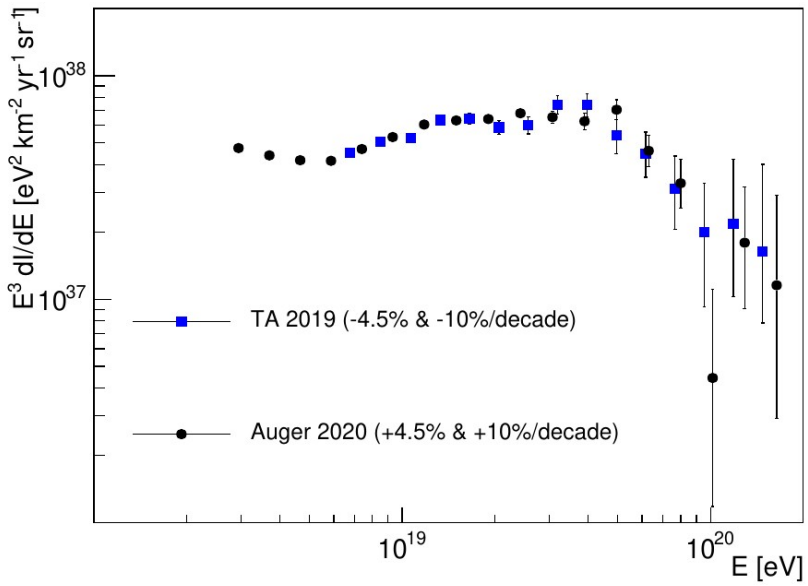
Pierre Auger Collaboration
PRL 101 (2008)
Phys. Lett. B 685 (2010)



Telescope Array Collaboration
Astrophys.J.Lett. 768 (2013) L1
5.5σ confidence level

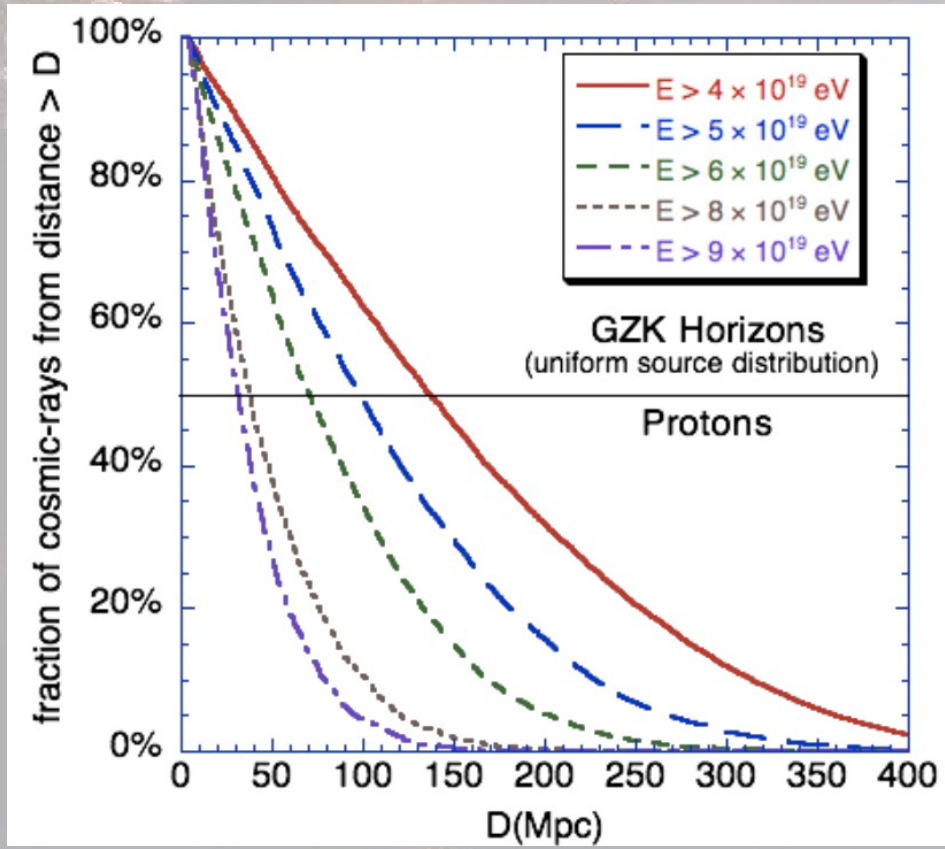
Auger and TA spectrum results

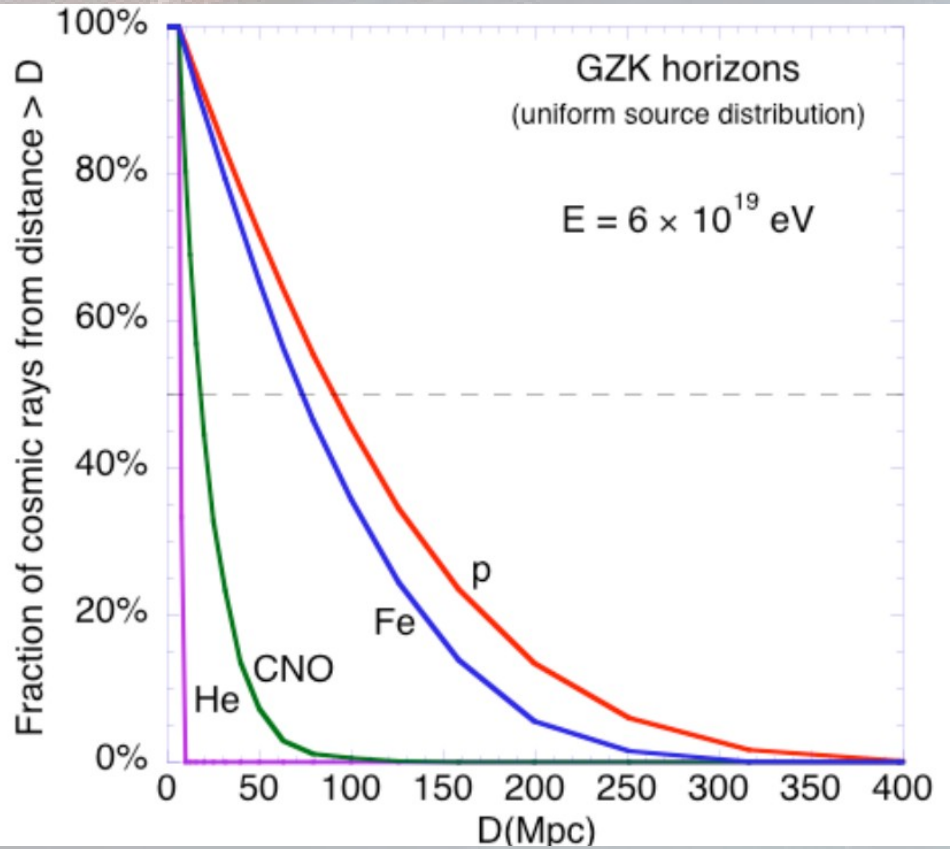




Auger and TA spectrum Working group
Y. Tsunesada, ICRC'2023

GZK horizons



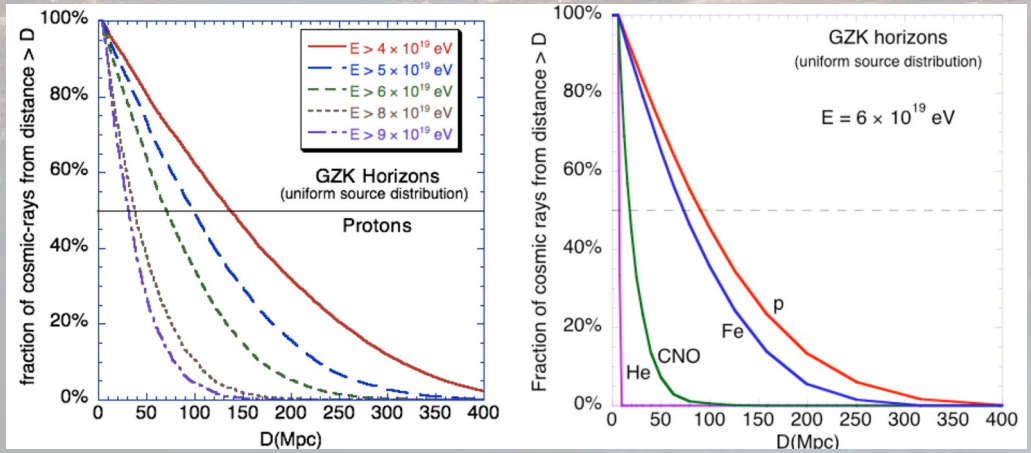


A. Olinto et. al., White paper on UHECR (2009)

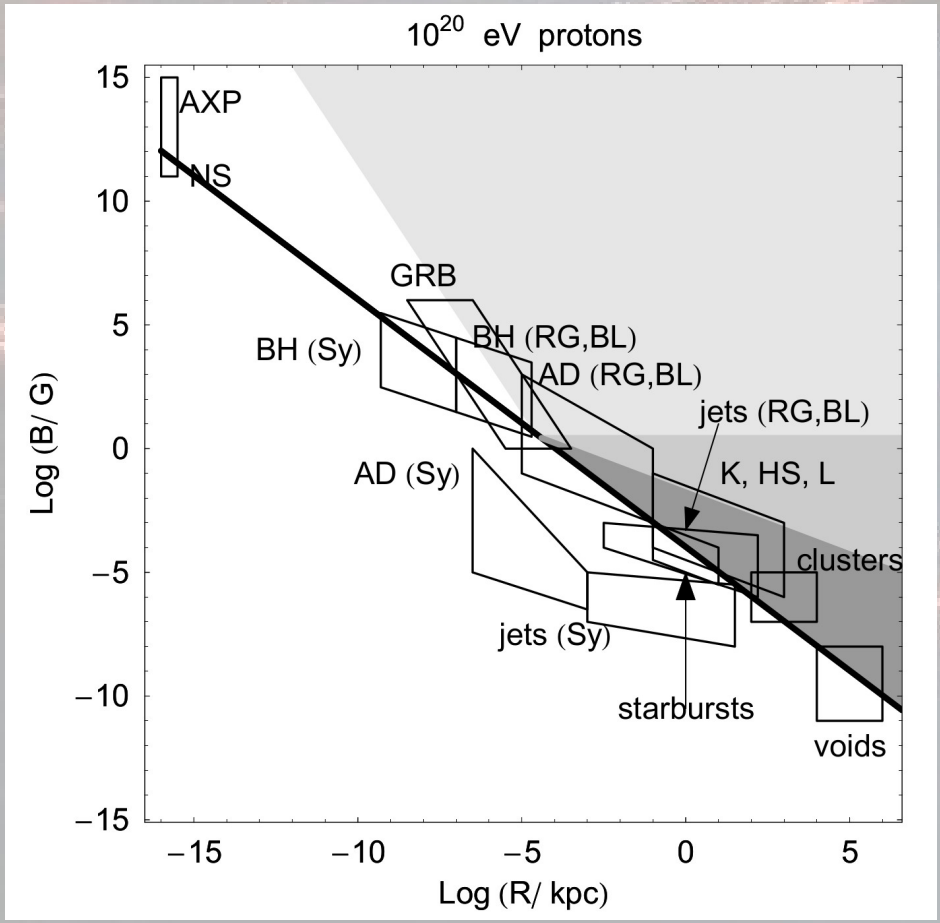
Is charged particle astronomy possible?

- Deflection of 60 EeV protons in the galactic magnetic field is about 2^o-6^o
- The highest energy cosmic rays should trace back to their sources
- Cosmogenic photons and neutrinos are produced in interactions with CMB and EBL

Berezinsky, Zatsepin, Phys. Lett B 28, 423 (1969)

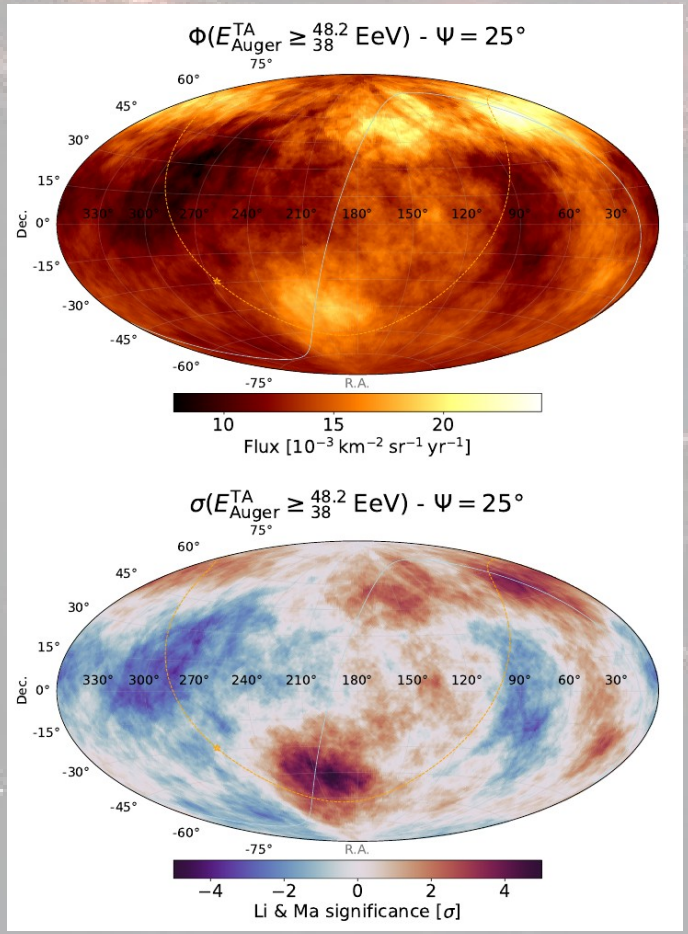


Hillas plot: possible UHECR sources



Ptytsina, Troitsky,
UFN 53 (2010) 691

Observed UHECR sky

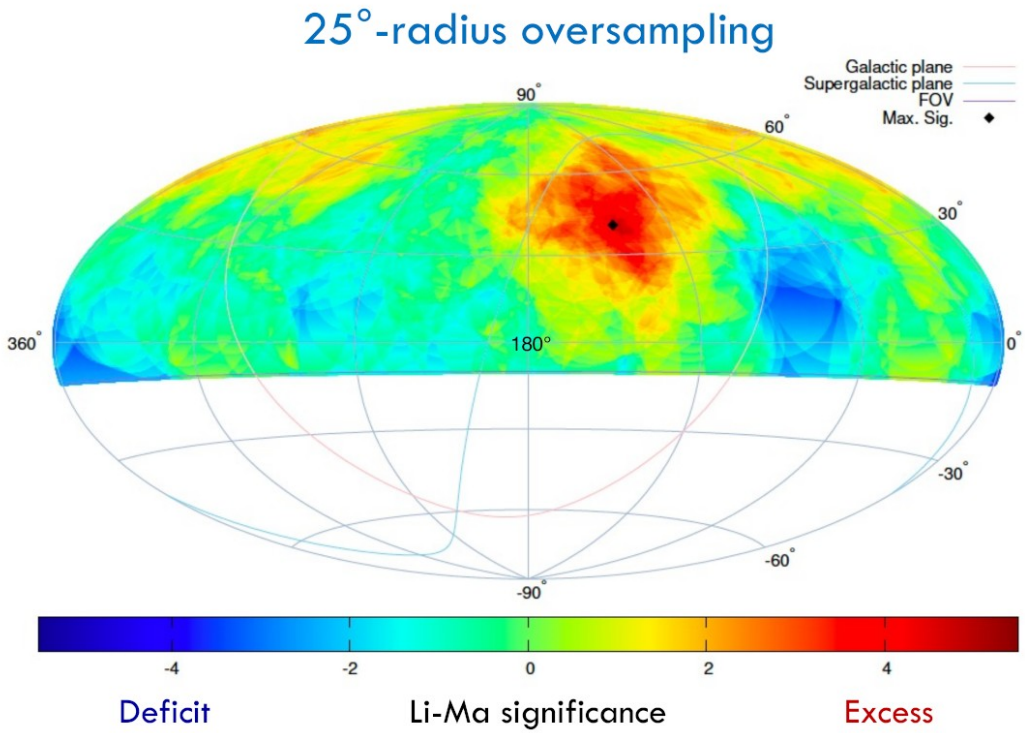


- Joint Auger + TA data
- Flux excess is overved in Centaurus A are at South and Ursa Major constellation and Perseus-Pisces Supercluster regions at North
- No individual sources are observed

L. Caccianiga, ICRC’2023

Telescope Array hot spot

Li-Ma Significance Map with E ≥ 57 EeV

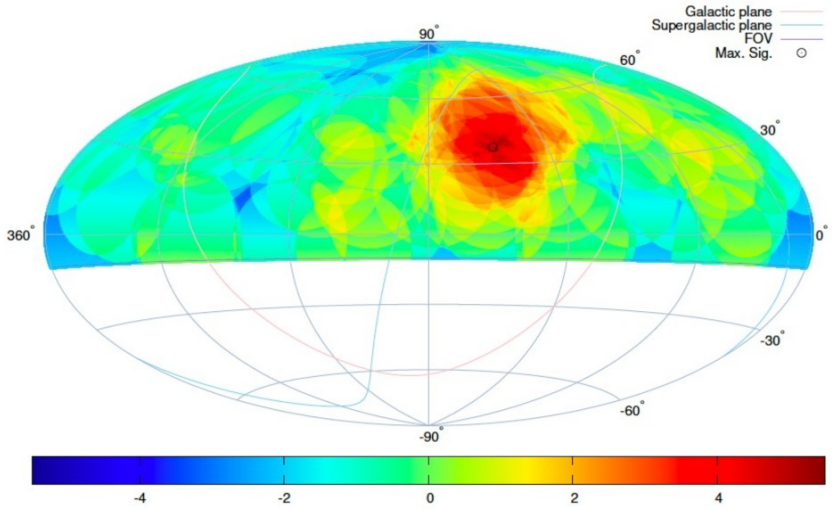


- 205 events (14-year TA SD data)
- Max local sig.: **5.1σ** at (144.0°, 40.5°)
  - Obs. : 44 events
  - N_{bg} : 16.9 events
  - } ~160% excess
- Post-trial probability:

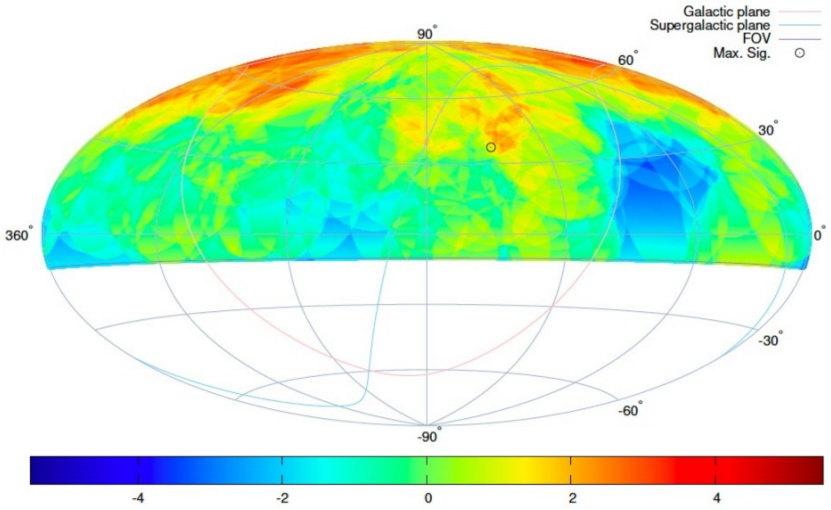
$$P(S_{MC} > 5.1\sigma) = 7.4\times10^{-4} \rightarrow \mathbf{3.2\sigma}$$

Telescope Array hot spot

Independent Dataset Analysis



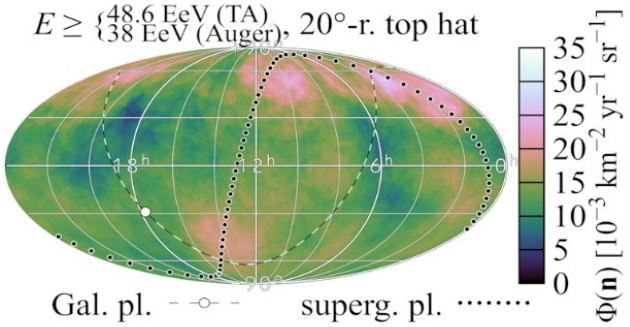
- 72 events (First 5-year)
- **5.0σ** at (144.0°, 40.5°)
  - Obs. : 22 events
  - N_{bg} : 5.2 events

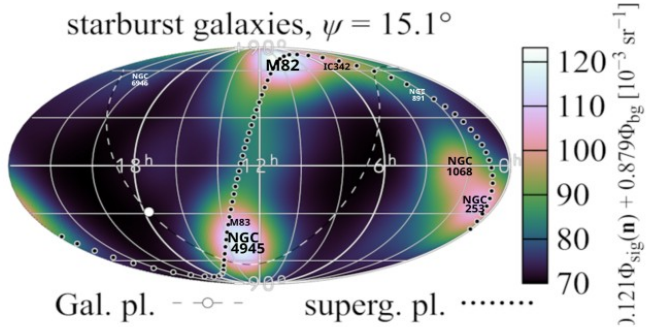


- 133 events (Last 9-year)
- **2.5σ** at (144.0°, 40.5°)
  - Obs. : 22 events
  - N_{bg} : 11.6 events

TA-Auger: correlations with starburst galaxies

catalogue	$E_{\rm min}^{\rm (Auger)}$	$E_{\rm min}^{\rm (TA)}$	ψ [deg]	f [%]	TS	significance
all galaxies	40 EeV	51 EeV	29^{+11}_{-12}	41^{+29}_{-18}	14.3	$2.7\sigma_{\rm global}$
starburst	38 EeV	49 EeV	$15.1^{+4.6}_{-3.0}$	$12.1^{+4.5}_{-3.1}$	31.1	$4.6\sigma_{\rm global}$





Composition \ Sources model	SBG only	SBG only (EGMF)	SBG-LSS	LSS only
Intermediate nuclei	$> 2\sigma$	$> 2\sigma$	$> 2\sigma$	$> 2\sigma$
Light nuclei + iron	2σ	1σ	1σ	1σ

Table 1: Summary of degree of compatibility between given UHECR flux models and the data.

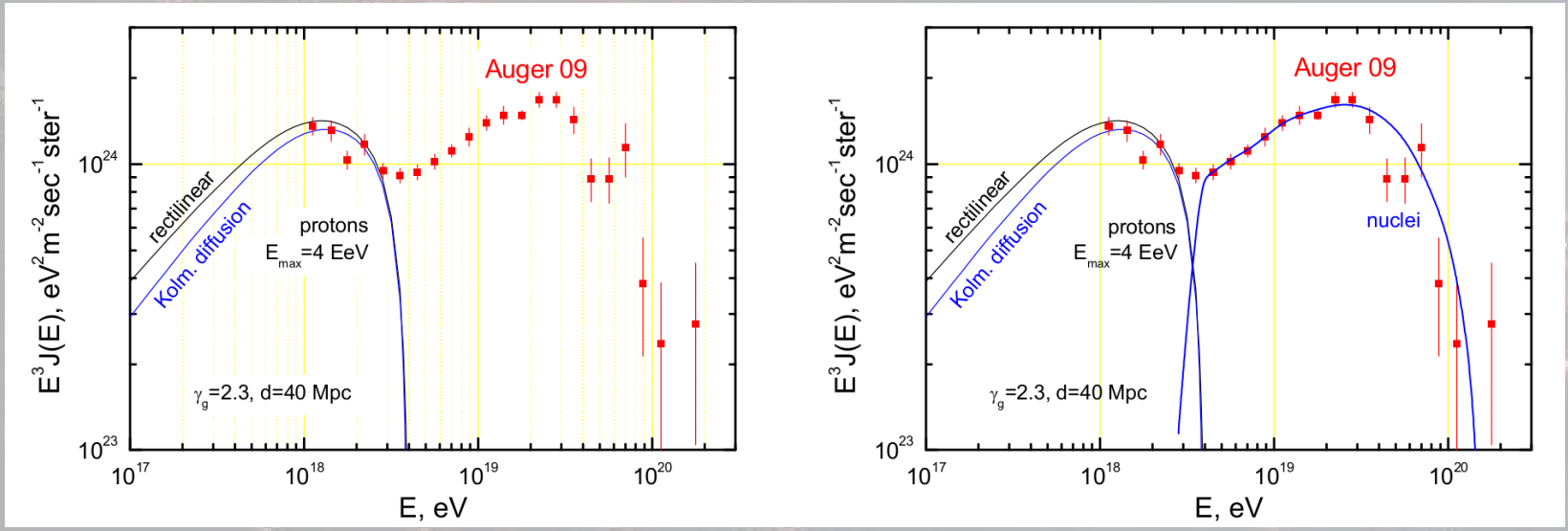
L. Caccianiga
ICRC'2023

M. Kuznetsov
ICRC'2023

Why don’t we see the sources?

- Disappointing model

R. Aloisio, V. Berezinsky, A. Gazizov Astropart.Phys. 34 (2011) 620

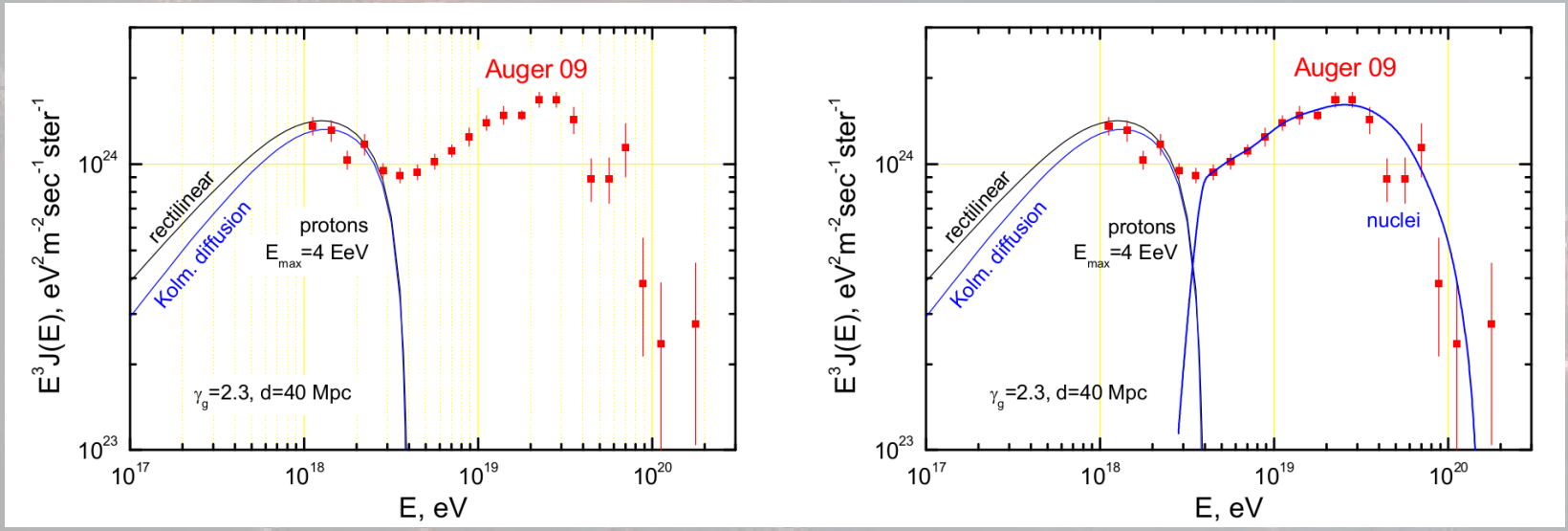


- No cosmogenic photons, no cosmogenic neutrinos
- We will not see the sources

Why don’t we see the sources?

- Disappointing model

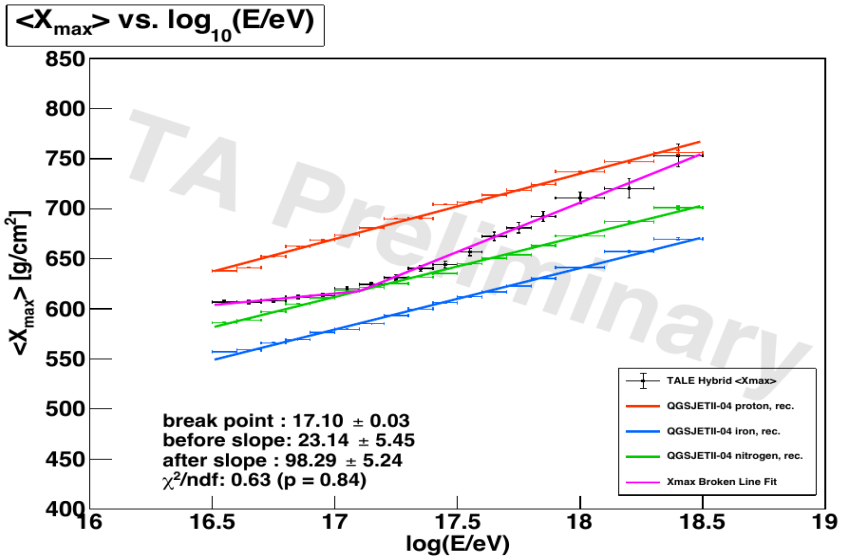
R. Aloisio, V. Berezinsky, A. Gazizov Astropart.Phys. 34 (2011) 620

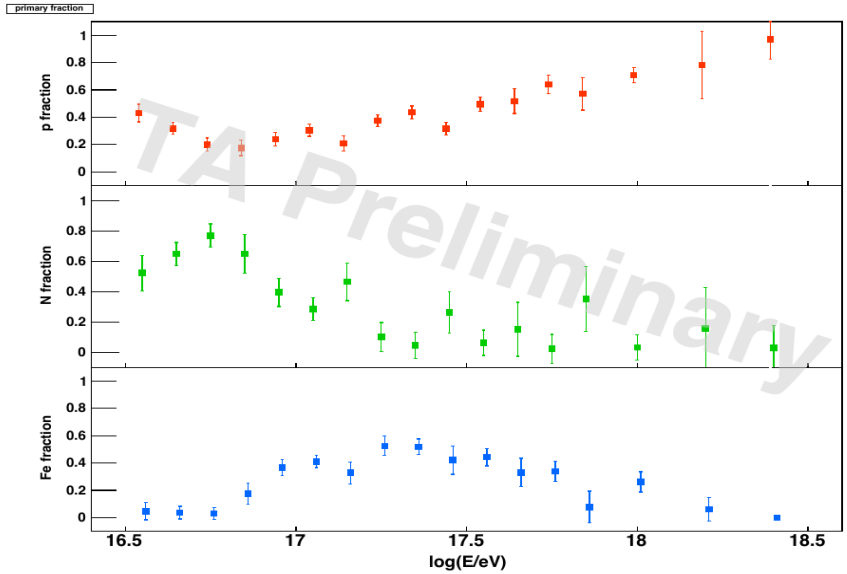


- No cosmogenic photons, no cosmogenic neutrinos
- We will not see the sources
- **Is this the case? The primary composition is a key**

Composition at lower energies

- Five-year TALE hybrid data set (Nov. 2017–Mar. 2023)



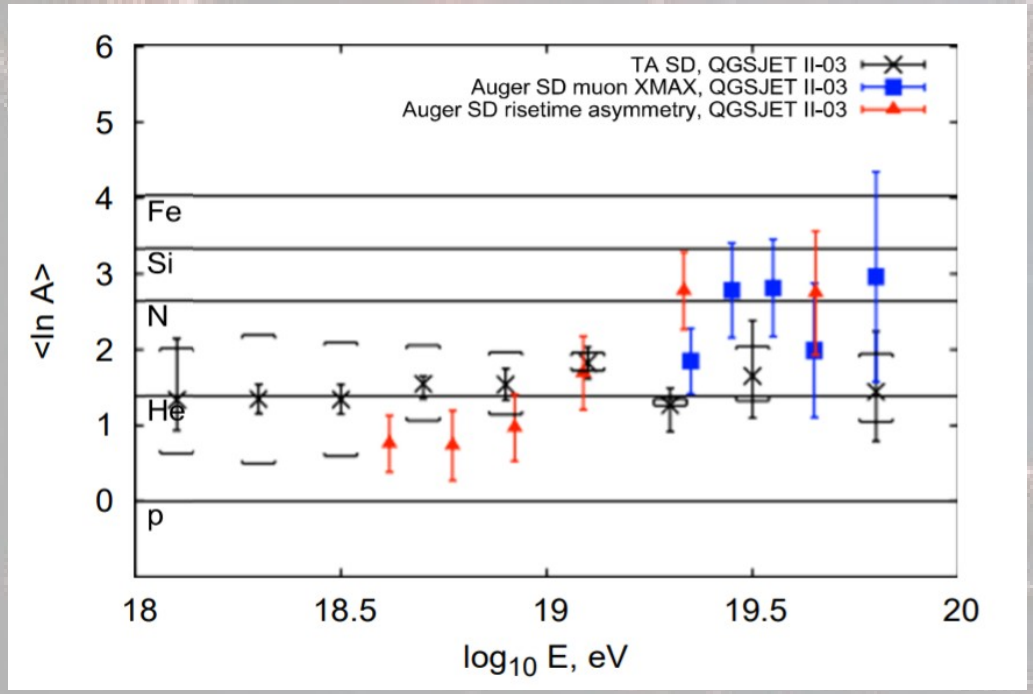


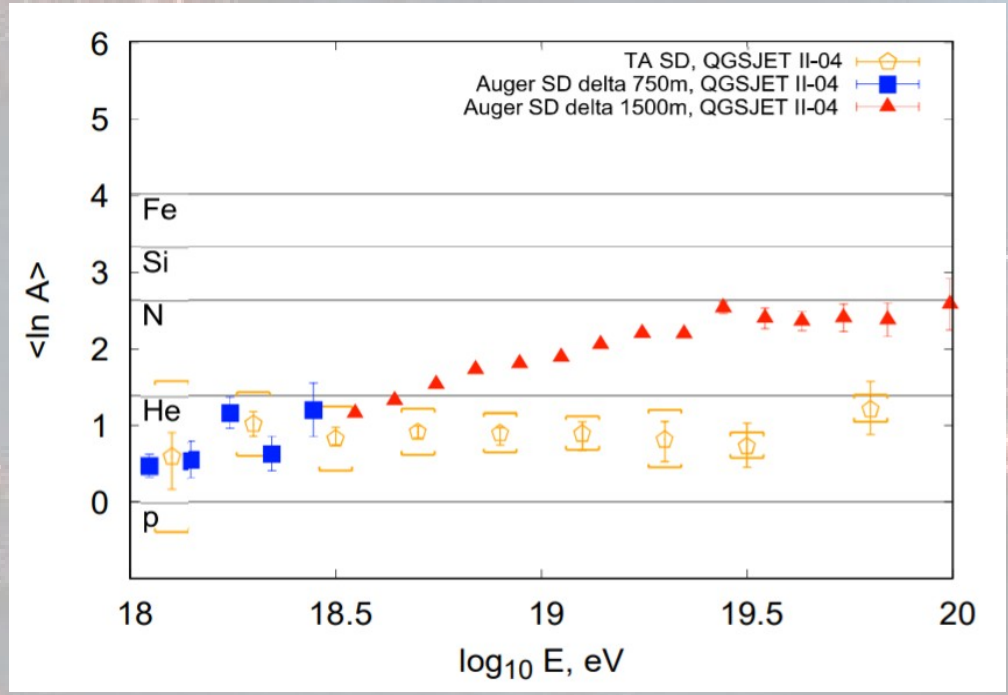
- A break in the elongation rate at energy $10^{17.10\pm0.03}$ eV (2nd knee).
- Light-heavy-light pattern in $10^{16.5}$–$10^{18.5}$ eV.

Peter's cycle scenario is supported
What do we have at the highest energies?

K.Fujita, ICRC'23
(see also the talk by N.Petrov)

Primary composition

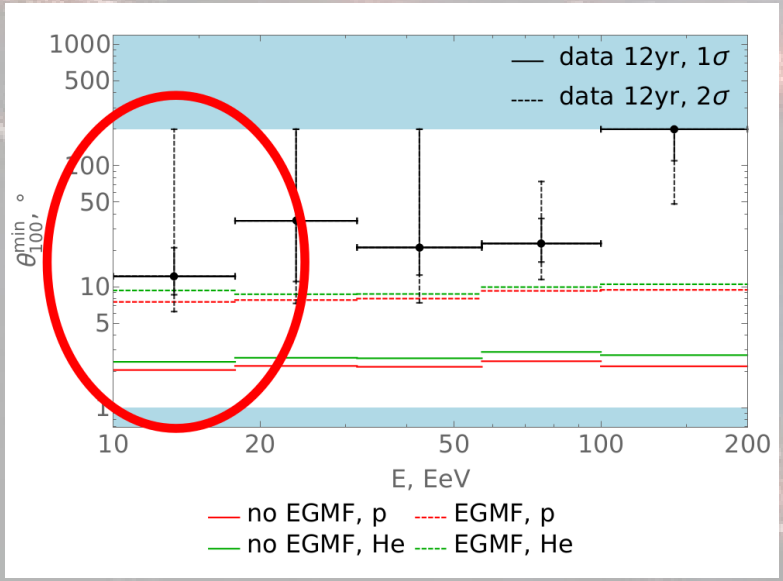


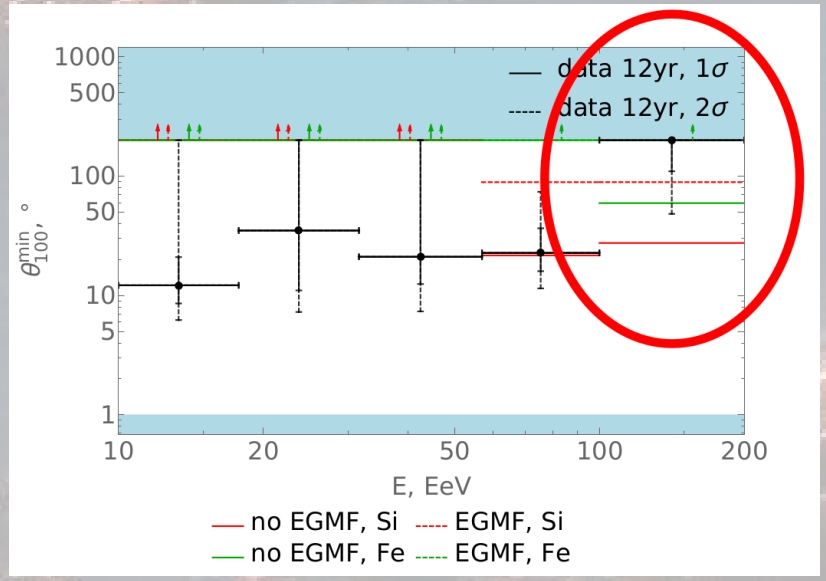


Machine learning technique based on Boosted decision trees

Phys.Rev.D 99 (2019) 2

Mass composition from anisotropy of the arrival directions

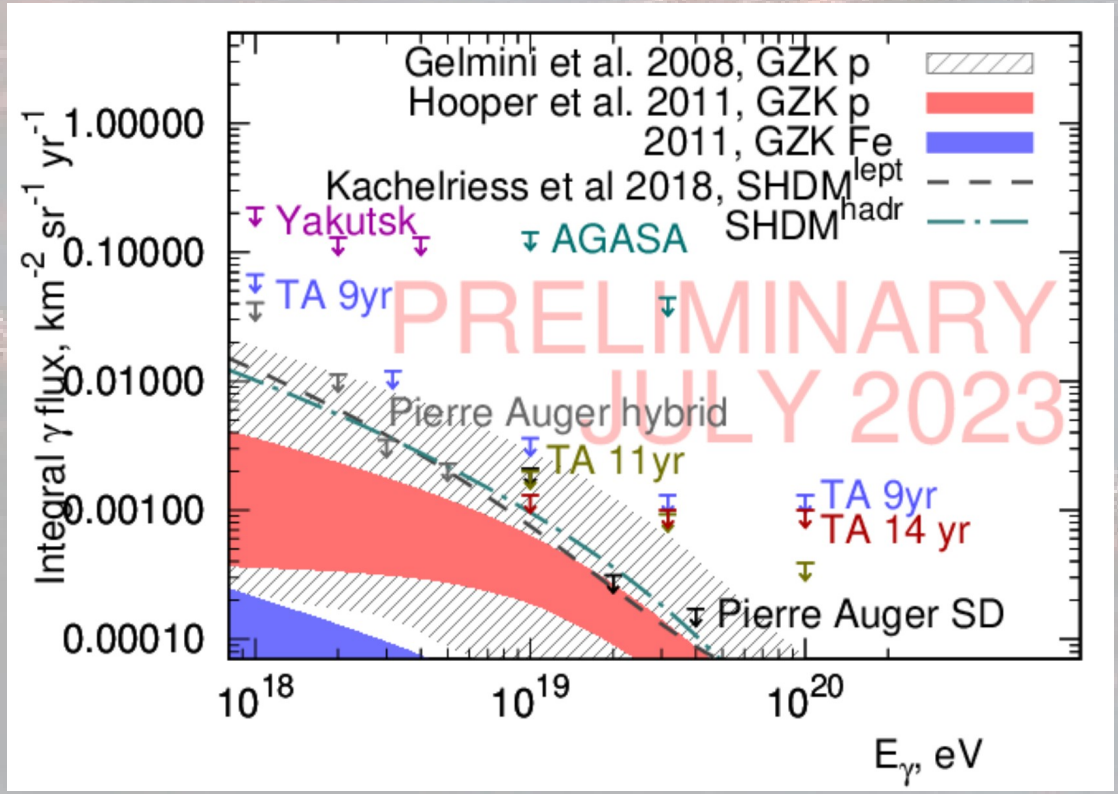




Heavy composition at the highest energies (E>100 EeV)!

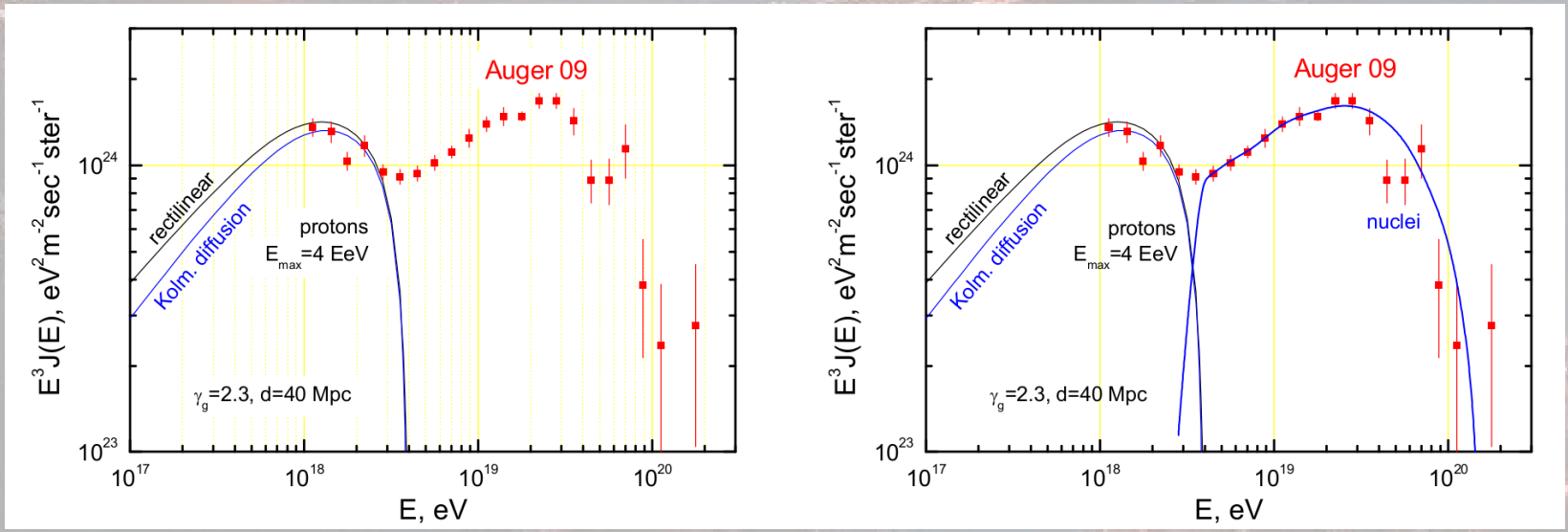
Telescope Array Collaboration, accepted to PRD and PRL
arXiv:2406.19286, arXiv:2406.19287

Search for primary photons



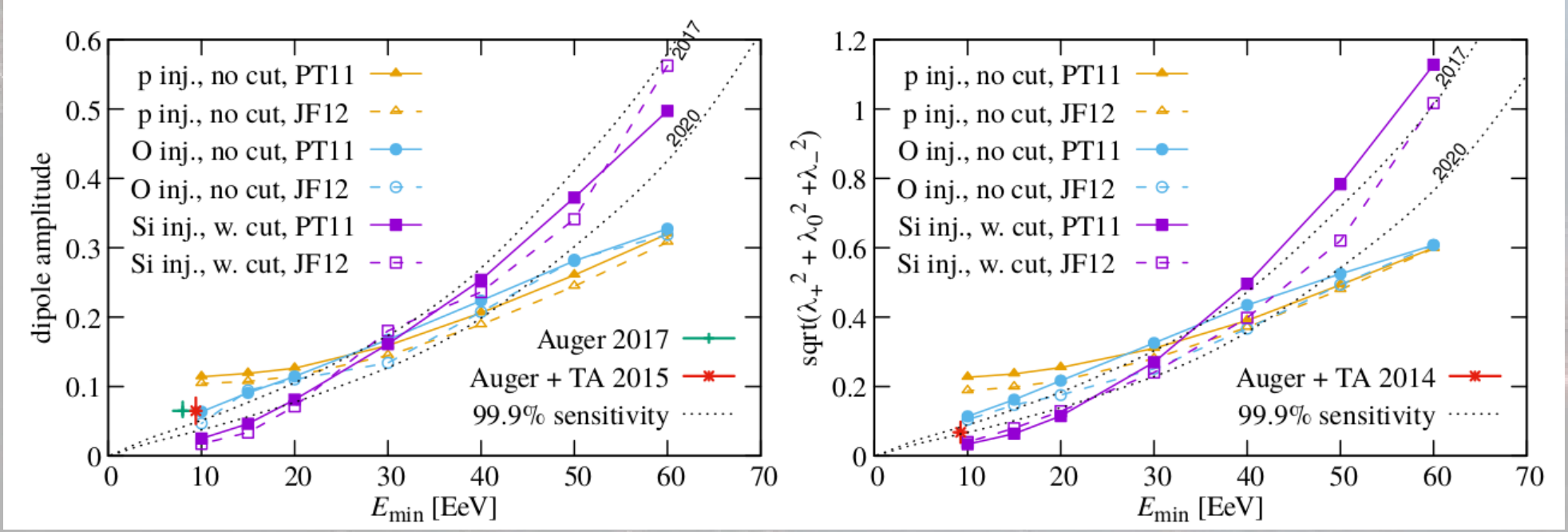
I. Kharuk, ICRC'23

Disappointing model?



- No cosmogenic photons, no cosmogenic neutrinos
- What we expect:
  - Dipolar and quadrupolar anisotropy
  - Astronomy with the highest energy particles

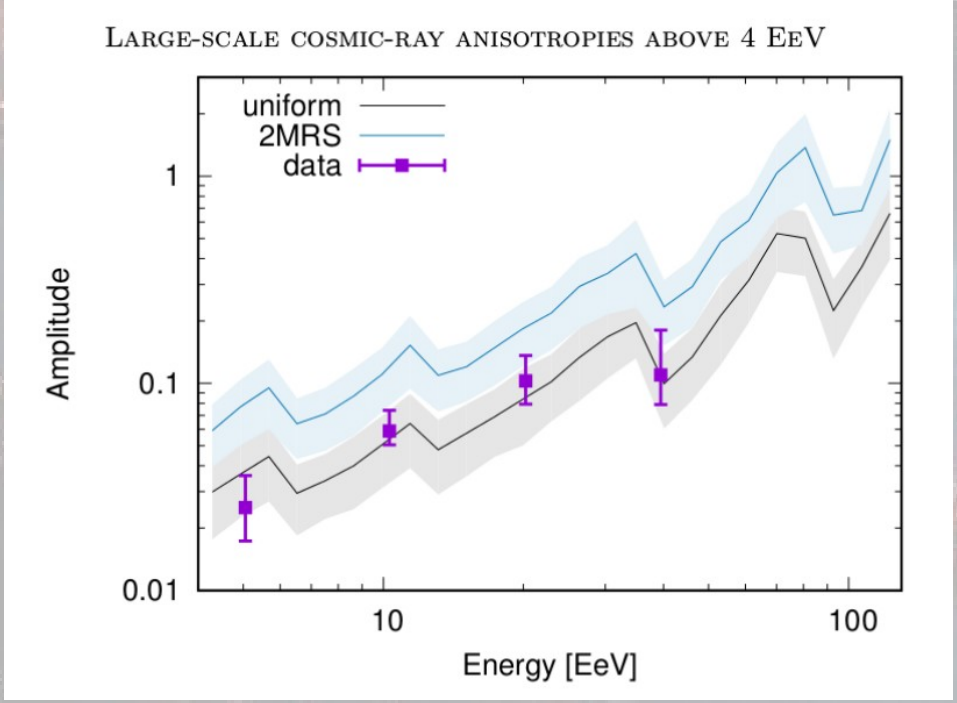
Search for dipole and quadrupole



di Matteo, Tinyakov, MNRAS 476 (2018) 715

- If the source distribution tracks the overall matter distribution, the dipole and quadrupole anisotropy should be observable

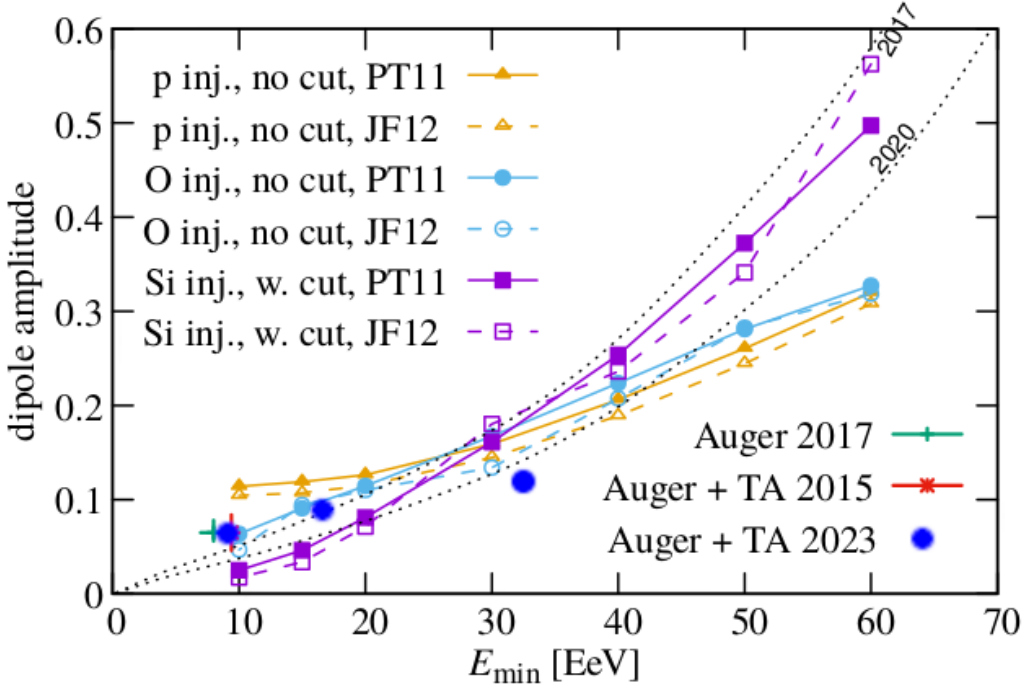
The dipole discovery by Auger

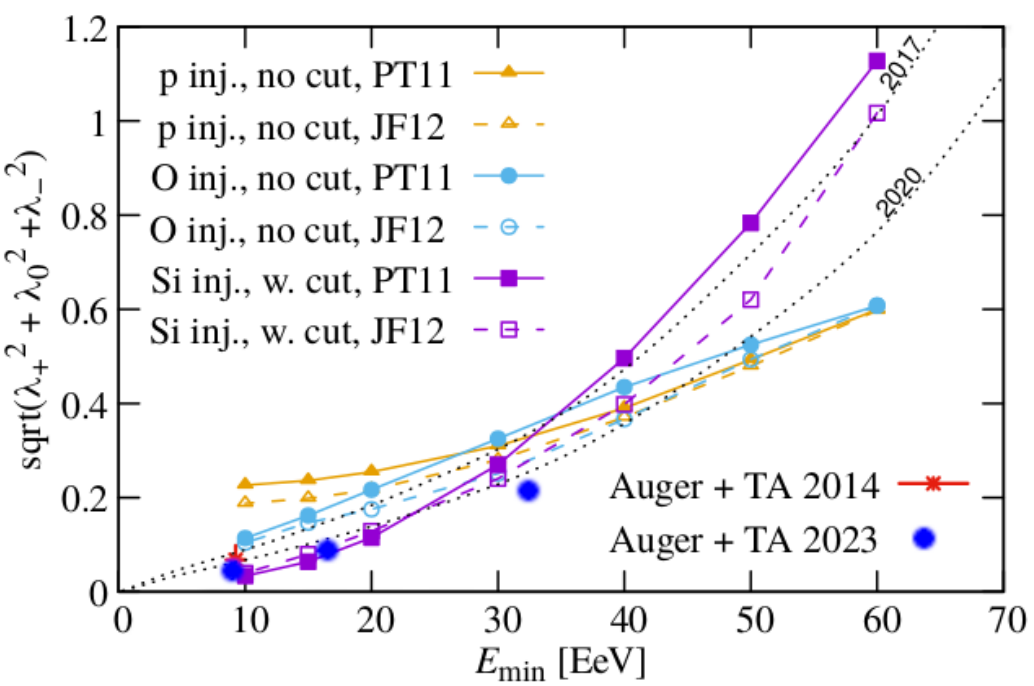


Pierre Auger collaboration, ApJ 868 (2018) 4

- The dipole has been discovered at 5σ confidence level at E>8 EeV
- Consistent with the isotropic sources model with the source density $\rho=10^{-4}$ Mpc^{-3}

Dipole and quadrupole results by Auger+TA joint working group

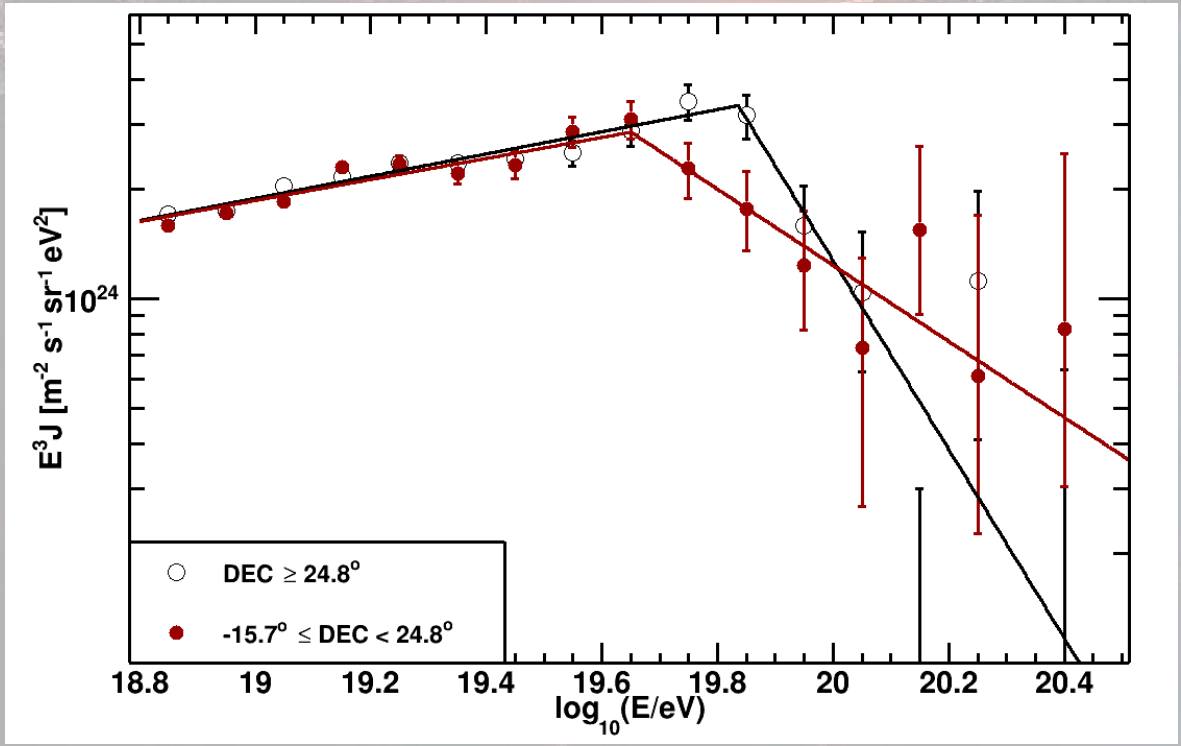




Heavier composition is preferred!
Alternative: stronger EG magnetic fields.

di Matteo, Tinyakov, MNRAS 476 (2018) 715
L. Caccianiga, ICRC'2023

Declination Dependence in the TA SD Spectrum



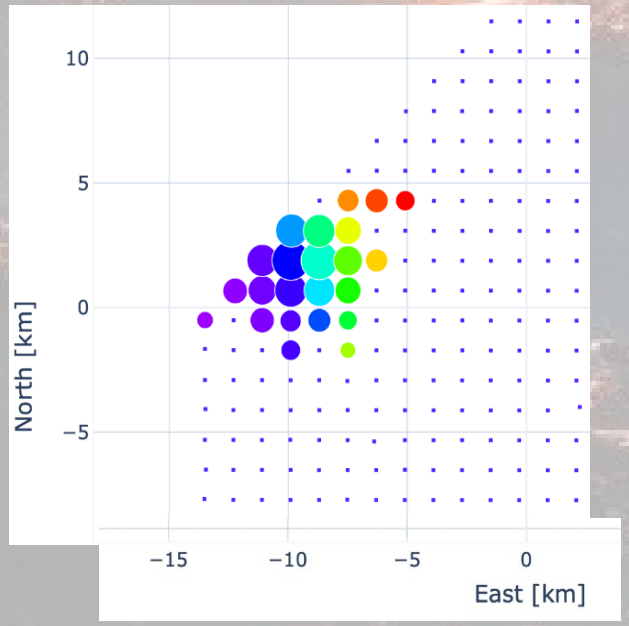
- Differences in the cutoff energies

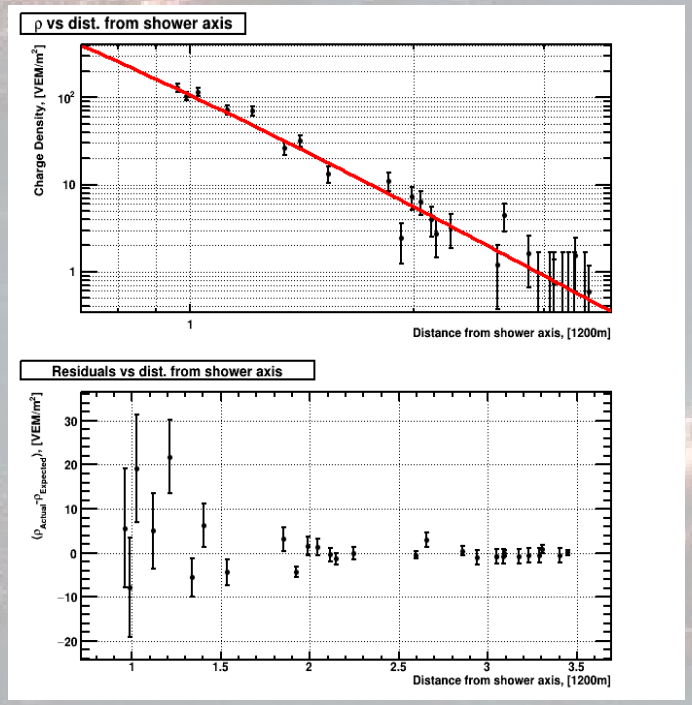
  - $\log(E/eV)$=**19.84 ±0.02** for higher declination (24.8°–90°)

  - $\log(E/eV)$=**19.65 ±0.03** for lower declination (-16°–24.8°)

- The global significance of the difference is estimated to be **4.4σ.**

An extreme Energy Event registered by TA SD



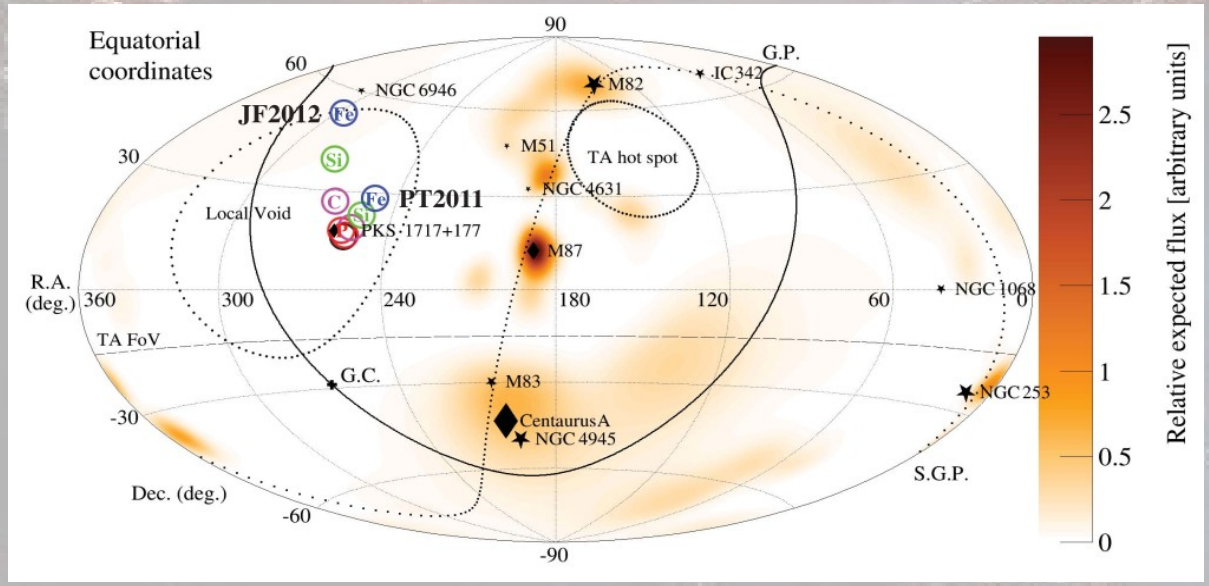


- Observed with TA SD at 10:35:56 on 27 May 2021 (UTC). No FD observation

Science 382, 903–907 (2023).

- E = **244 ± 29(stat.) ± 51(syst.) EeV**, zenith angle θ = 38.6°

Observation of the event with extremely high energy

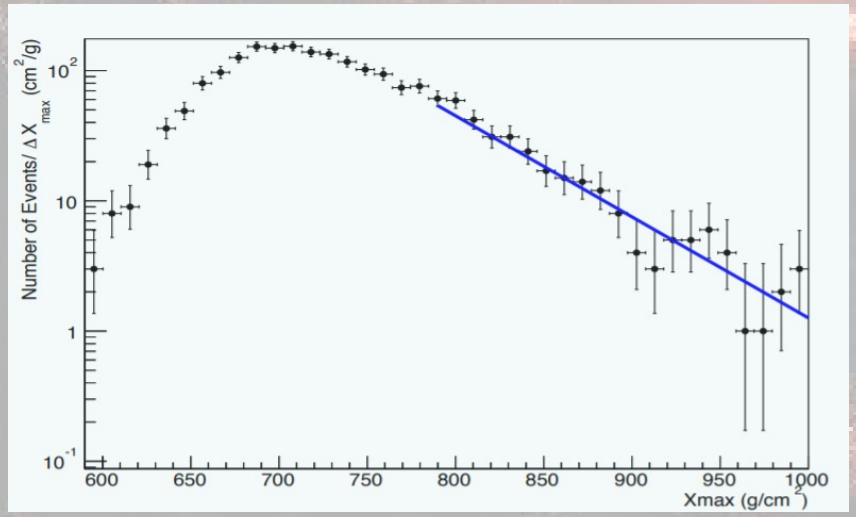


- $E = 2.44 \times 10^{20}$ эВ
- Event is coming from cosmic void
- Not a gamma-ray
- Primary particle should be a heavy nuclei
- The source is closer than 5 Mpc

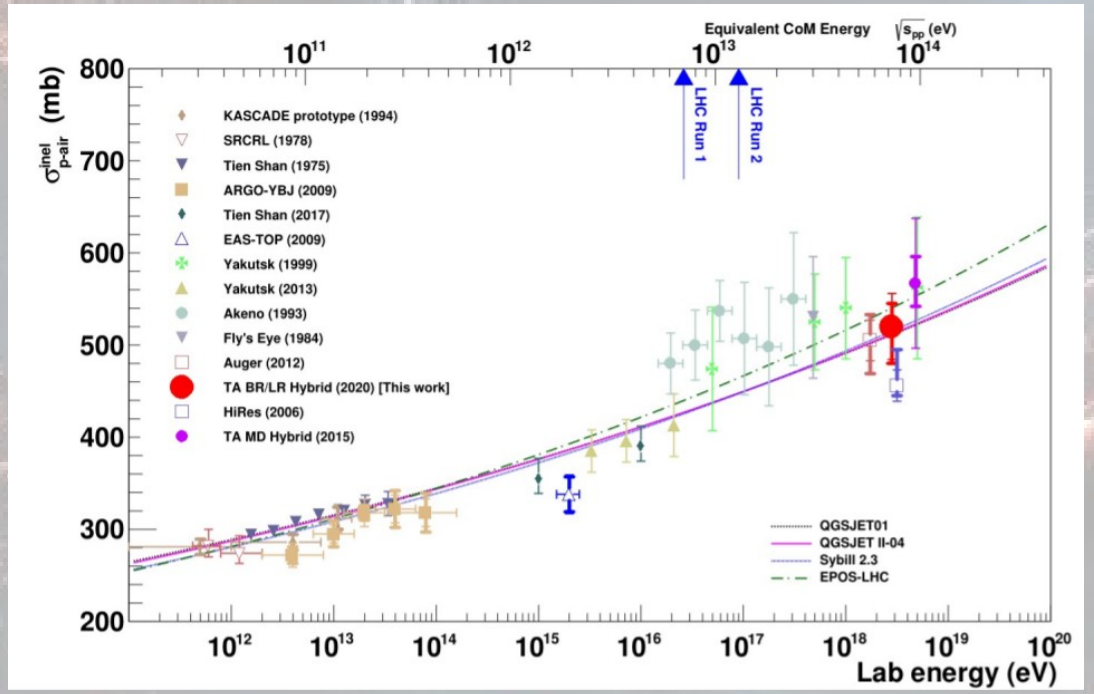
Telescope Array Collaboration, Science 382, 903–907 (2023).
M. Kuznetsov, JCAP 04 (2024) 042

See the talk by M. Kuznetsov (this conference)

TA proton-air cross-section



Measuring XMAX attenuation length in hybrid mode.



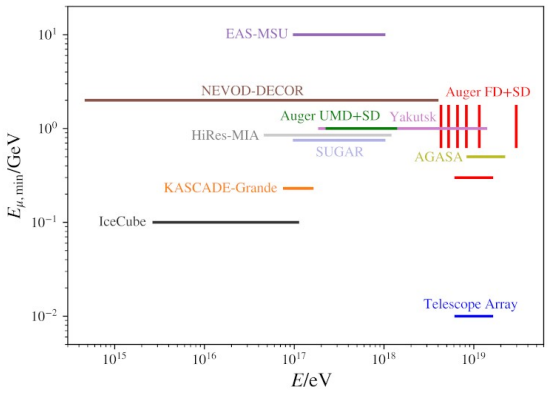
TA Collaboration, Phys. Rev. D 102 (2020) 062004

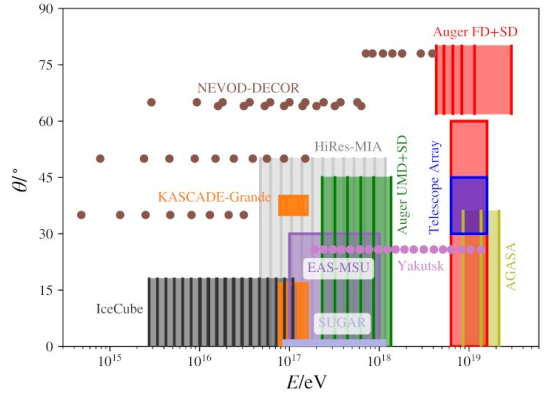
Muon content analysis

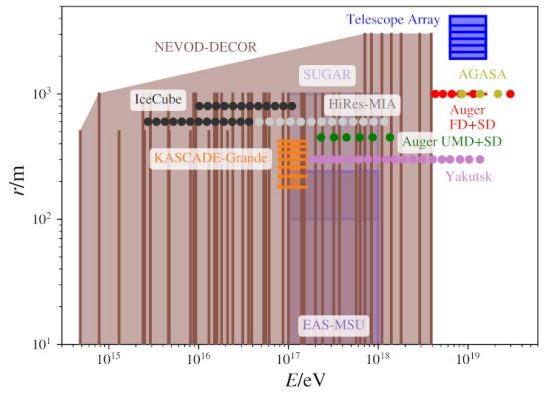
- 9 experiments: Data taken over large parameter space under very different experimental conditions!
- Muon content is expressed in terms of z-scale:

$$z = \frac{\ln(N_\mu^{\mathrm{det}}) - \ln(N_{\mu,\mathrm{p}}^{\mathrm{det}})}{\ln(N_{\mu,\mathrm{Fe}}^{\mathrm{det}}) - \ln(N_{\mu,\mathrm{p}}^{\mathrm{det}})} \quad , \quad z = 0\text{: proton, } z = 1\text{: iron}$$

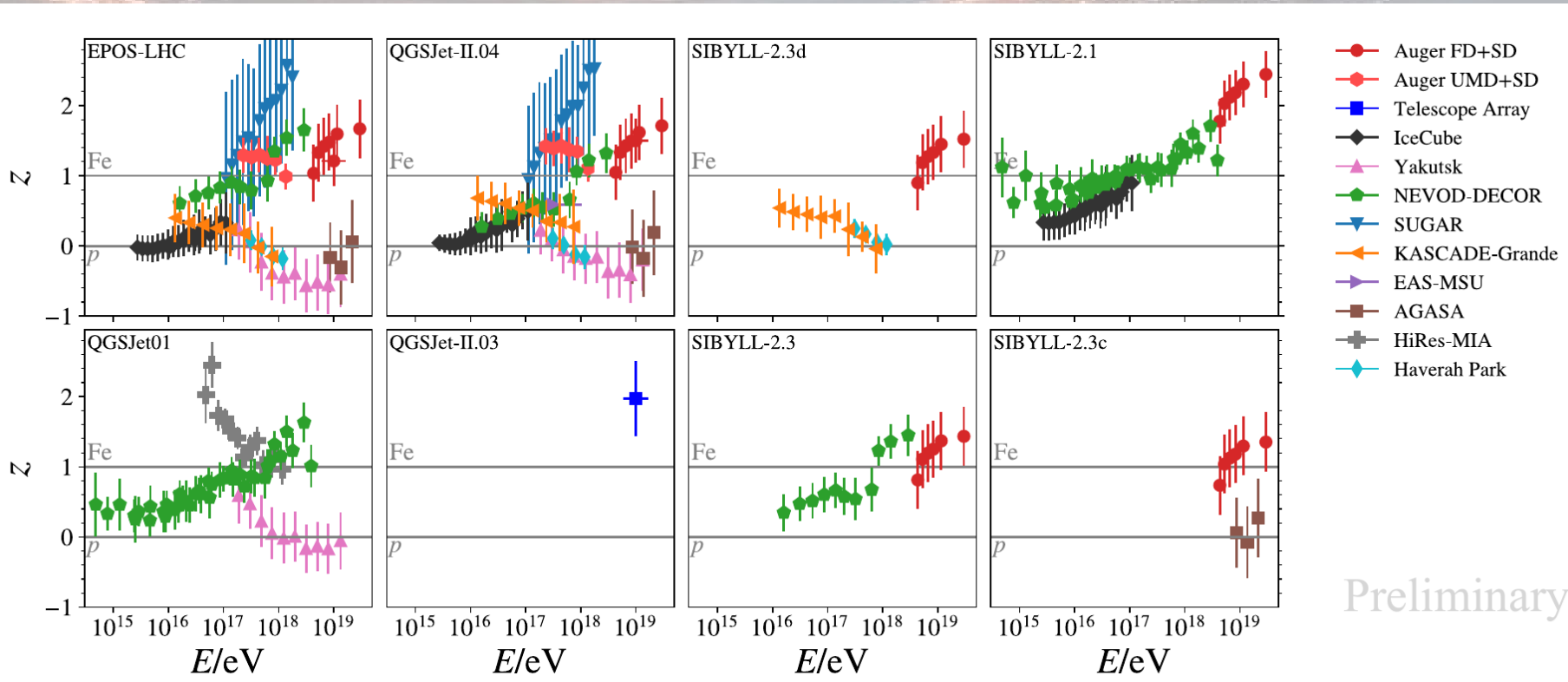
  - N_μ^{det}: muon content measured in the detector
  - $N_{\mu,\mathrm{p}}^{\mathrm{det}}$, $N_{\mu,\mathrm{Fe}}^{\mathrm{det}}$: muon content in simulated EAS (proton/iron) at the detector







Muon excess problem



Arteaga-Velázquez, ICRC'2023

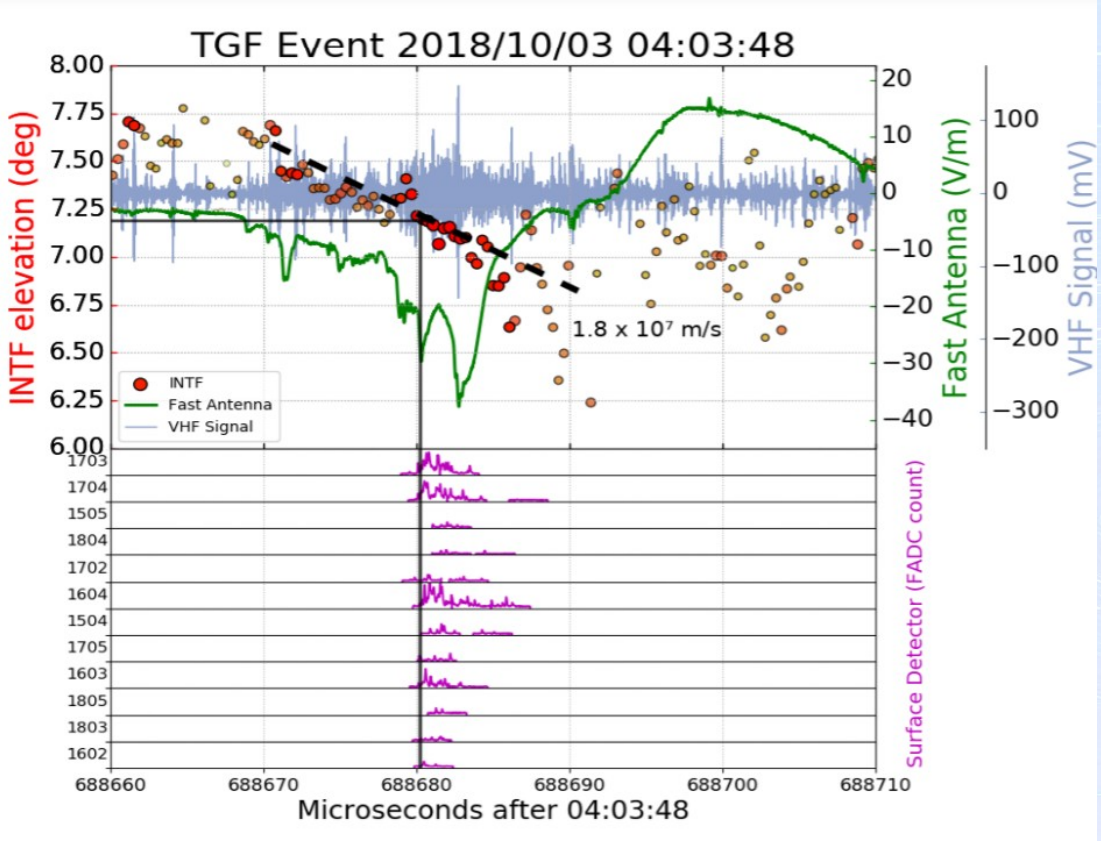
Conclusions

- Telescope Array Observatory has the largest UHECR statistics at the Northern Hemisphere
- An extremely high energy event (E = 2.44x10^{20} eV) have been observed at TA
- There are several evidences of cosmic ray composition hardening at the highest energies
- The charged particle astronomy is possible for the highest energy events. The nearest source is not far away
- An enhanced statistics of TAx4 is crucial for determining the origin of cosmic rays

Thank you!

This work is supported in the framework of the State project ``Science'' by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation under the contract 075-15-2024-541.

Observation of Terrestrial Gamma-Ray Flashes with TA SD

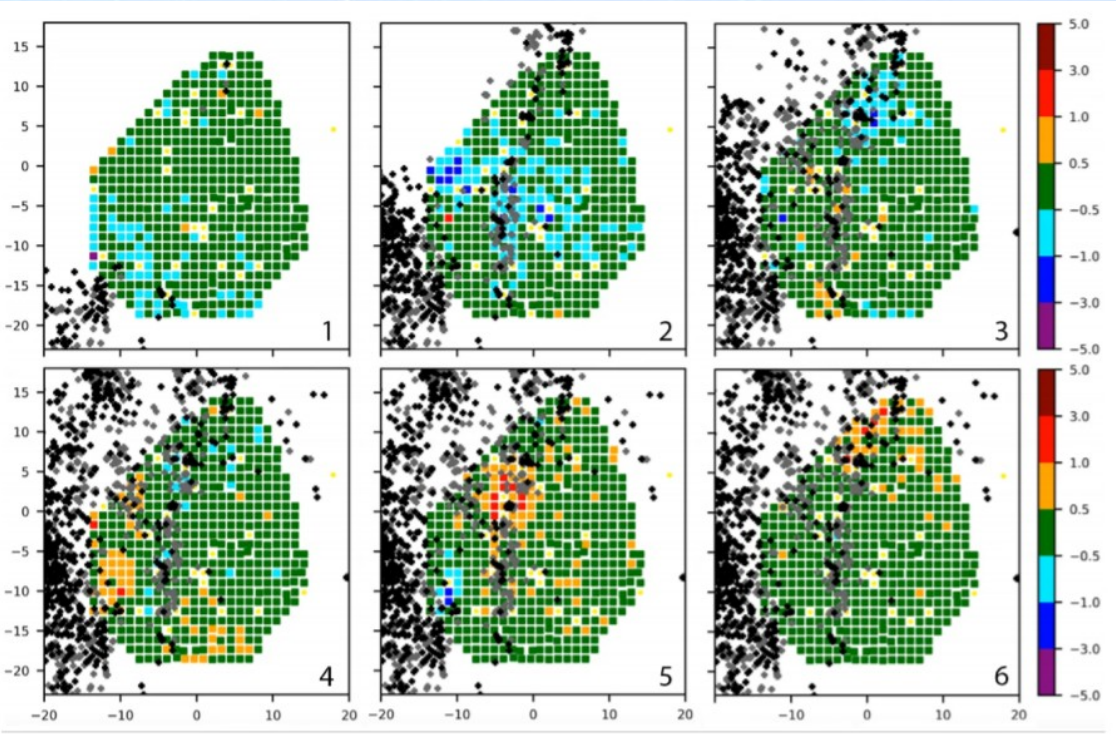


- Broadband Interferometer (INTF):
  - Three 20-80 MHz flatplate antennas
  - 2D high-resolution reconstruction of lightning sources
- Fast Sferic Sensor (FA):
  - Detects electric field change
  - Identifies substructure: initial breakdown pulses (IBPs)

- Clearly defined TGF onset during the flash's strongest initial breakdown pulse

TA Collaboration, arXiv:2205.05115

Variation of Level-0 trigger rate during Thunderstorms



- Level-0 trigger rate is monitored at 10 min resolution at each SD station.
- Thunderstorm detected by NLDN changes the trigger rate.
- The result may be interpreted by using EFIELD option of CORSIKA.
- Intensity increase or deficit depends on electric field type (intracloud or cloud to ground) and thunderstorm polarity

TA Collaboration, Phys. Rev. D 105, 062002