

Highlights from Telescope Array

Yoshiki TSUNESADA



Tokyo Institute of Technology

on behalf of the **Telescope Array Collaboration**



32nd International Cosmic Ray Conference, Aug 13 2011, Beijing, China

第32回宇宙線国際会議、北京、中国

Outline

- ✿ TA Detectors & Commissioning
- ✿ TA results updated
 - Energy Spectrum
 - $\langle X_{\max} \rangle$: UHECR Mass Composition
 - Anisotropy
- ✿ Stepping further
 - ELS: Electron Lights Source
 - Bistatic Radar at TA
 - TA: TA Low Energy Extension

Telescope Array

- A follow-up to HiRes and AGASA
- Millard county, Utah, US
- 507 scintillation counters in $\sim 700 \text{km}^2$
- 12 + 12 + 14 fluorescence detectors
- Full operation since May 2008



Middle Drum

“MD”

14 HiRes-I detectors

Telescope Array Locations General Reference Map

N

0 3,000 6,000
Meters

Millard county Utah, US

N 39.1° , W 112.9°

1350~1500 m $\sim 880 \text{ g/cm}^2$

CLF

20km

“LR”

3 FD stations

**SD Array
507 counters**

“BR”

30km

- TA Locations
- Communication Towers
- Fluorescence Locations
- ▲ Central Laser Facility
- Streams
- Lakes
- Town Boundaries
- State Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Military Airspace: Sevier B

Department of Geography
University of Utah
April 2004

TA Surface Detectors (SD)

T.Nonaka *et al.*, Poster 0984

Anntenna



Solar panel



- 507 detectors
- $\sim 700 \text{ km}^2$
- 1.2km separation
- $3\text{m}^2 / \text{SD}$
- Double layer plastic scintillators,
1 PMT for each layer

TA Fluorescence Detectors (FDs)

S.Ogio *et al.*, Poster 1308

Refurbished
from HiRes-I

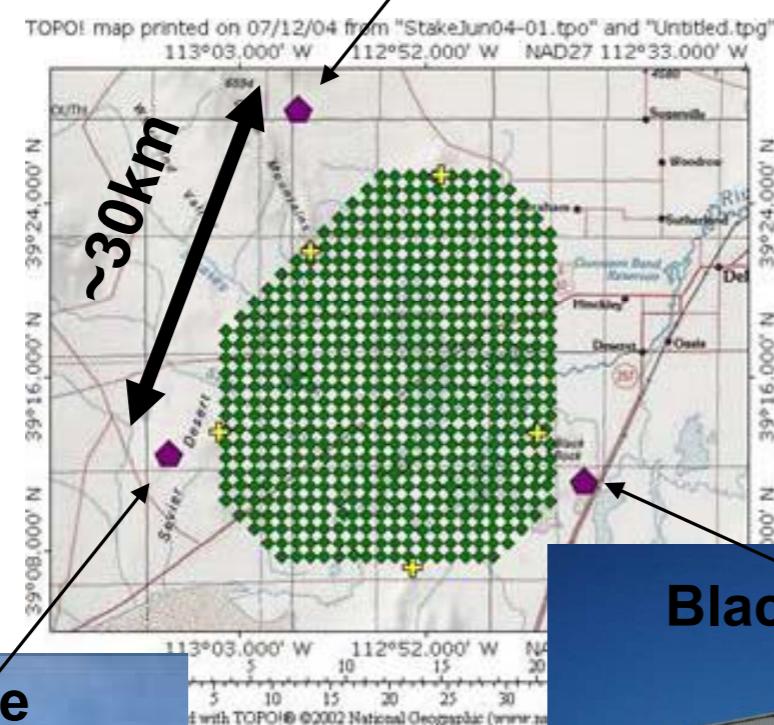
Observations
since ~10/2007



14 telescopes@station
256 PMTs/camera



Middle Drum



5.2 m²

New FDs
Observation
since
~11/2007

Long Ridge



Observation
since ~6/2007



12 telescopes/station
FOV~15x18deg /ea



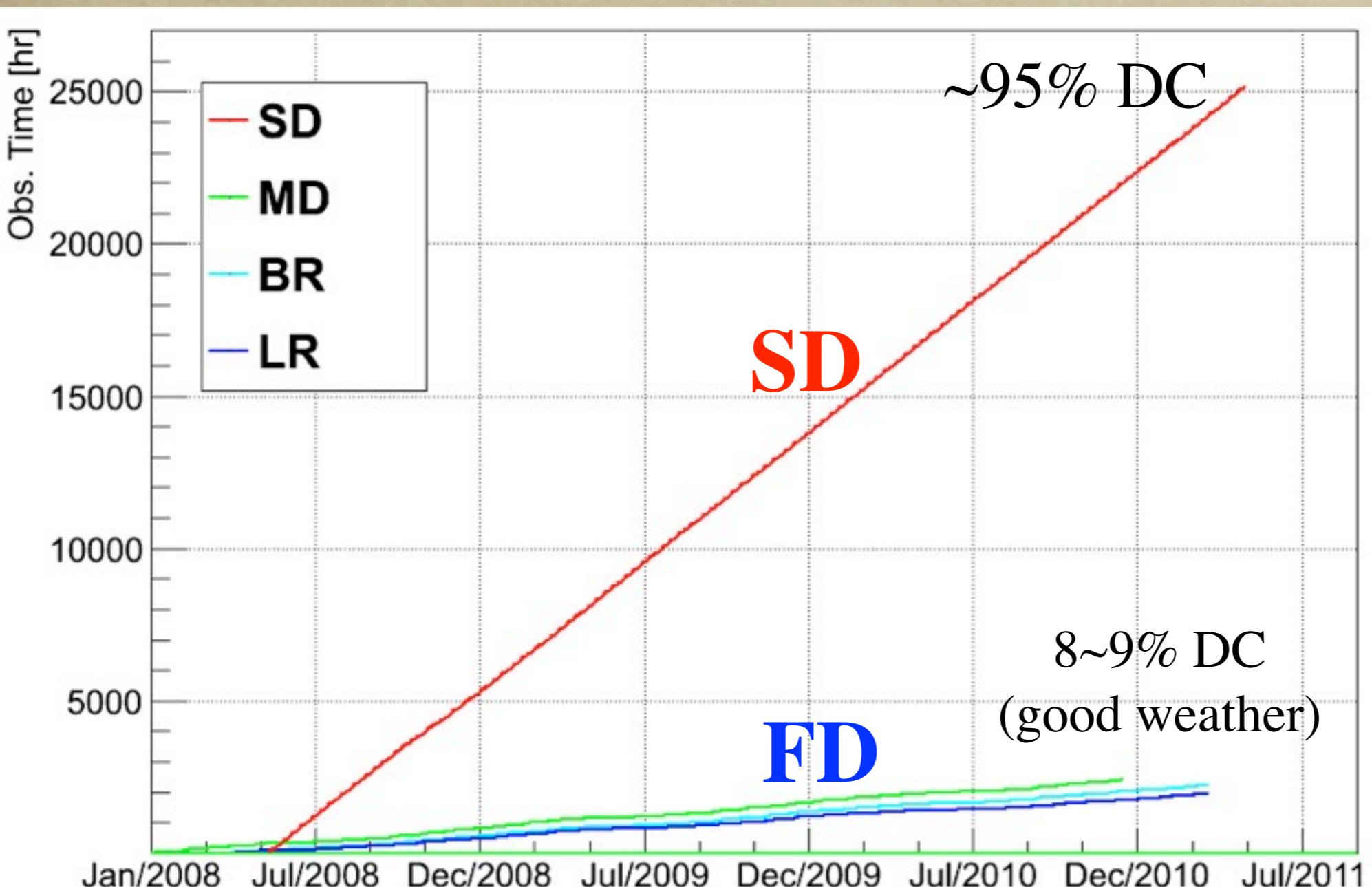
Black Rock Mesa

~1 m²

6.8 m²

TA Commissioning

SD&FD Full operation since May 2008



Exposure:

- SD: ~1.7 AGASA
(0.x Auger)
- FD: ~1/3 HiRes-I

TA Shower Analyses

- D.Ikeda: Oral 1264 (Aug12)
- D.Rodriguez: Poster 1303
- D.Bergman: Poster 1300
- S.Stratton: Poster 1299
- T.Abu-Zayyad: Poster 1312
- M.Allen: Poster 0699
- D.Ivanov/B.Stokes: Oral 1297 (Aug12)
- B.Stokes: Poster 1288



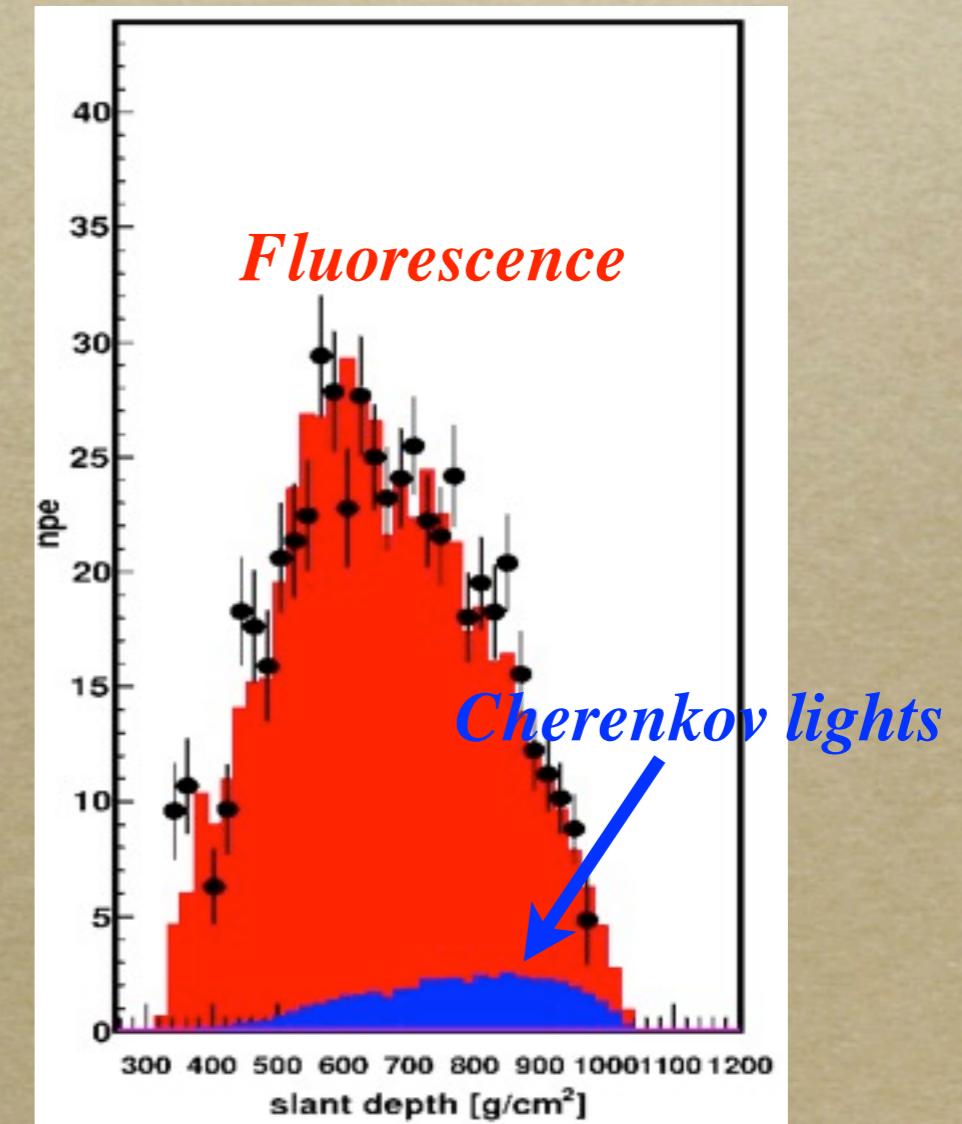
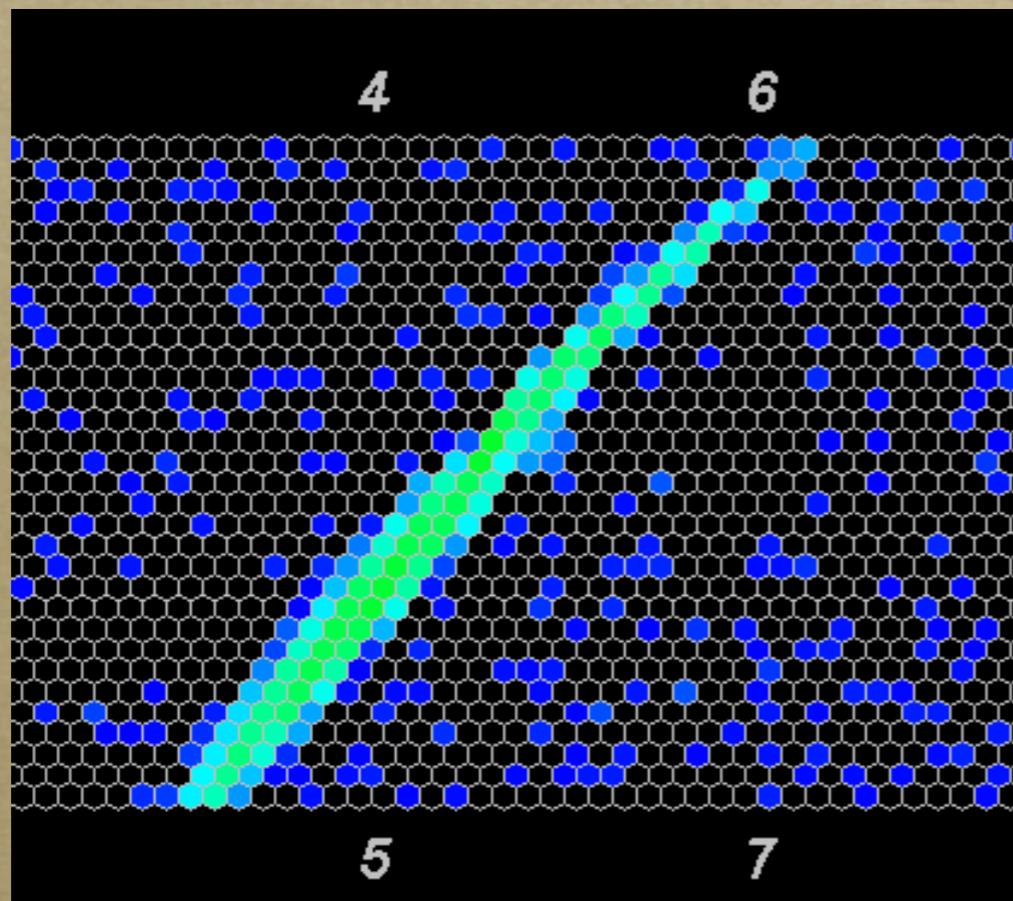
FD: Longitudinal shower profile -> Calorimetric measurement

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FD: Longitudinal shower profile -> Calorimetric measurement



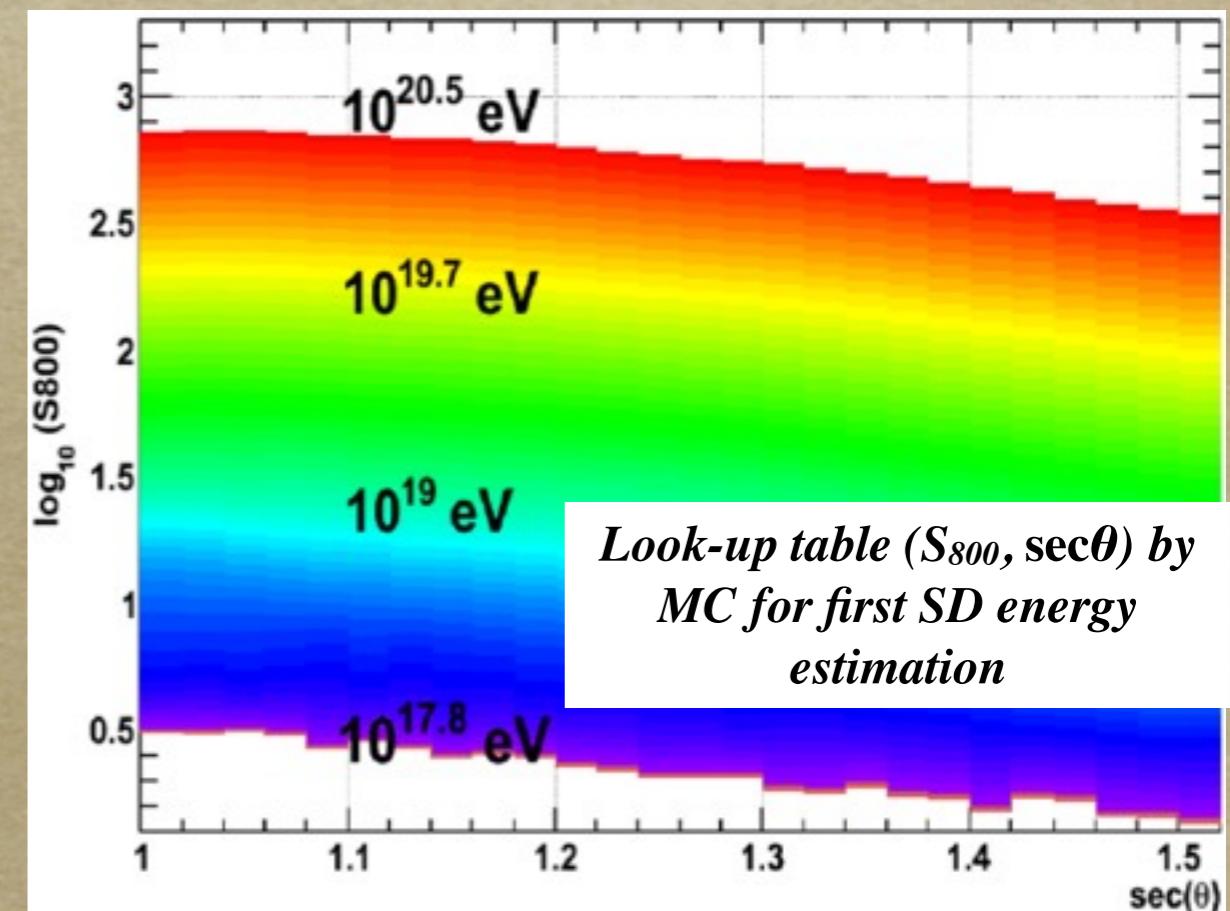
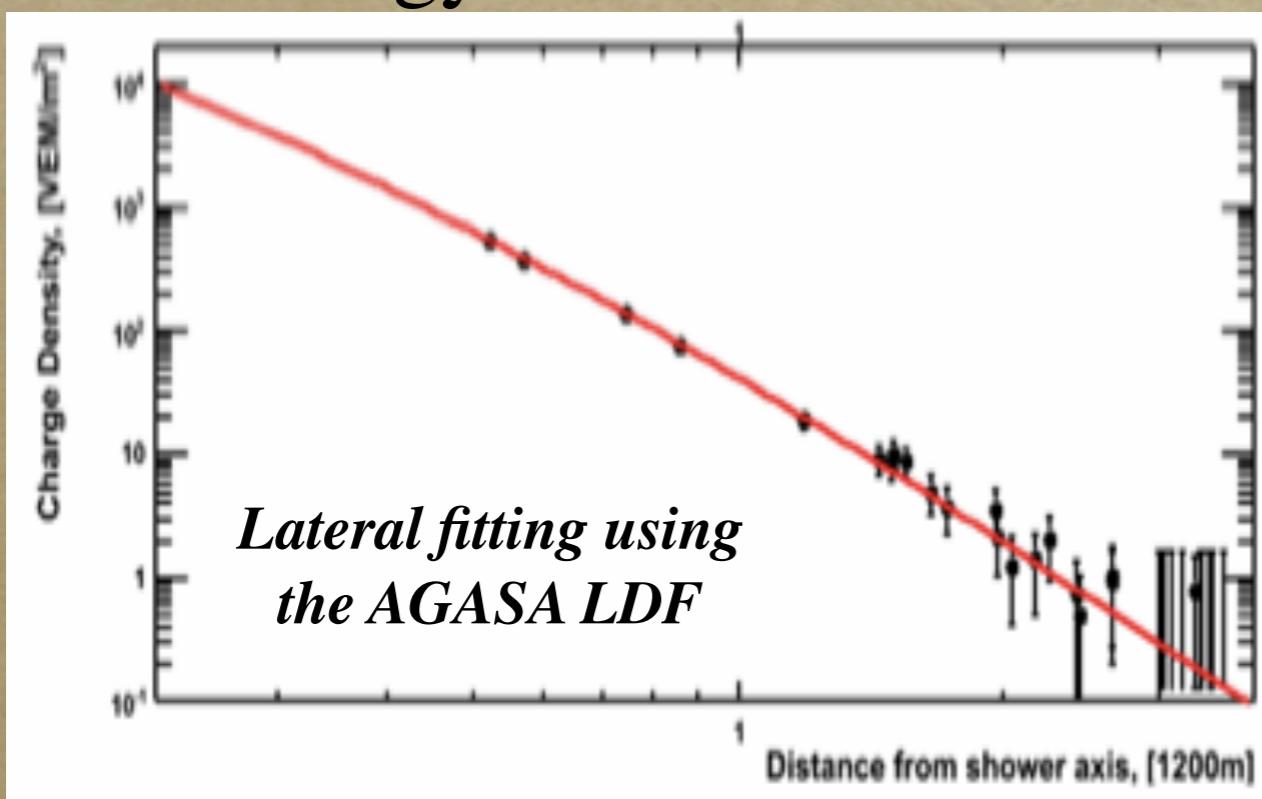
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FD: Longitudinal shower profile -> Calorimetric measurement

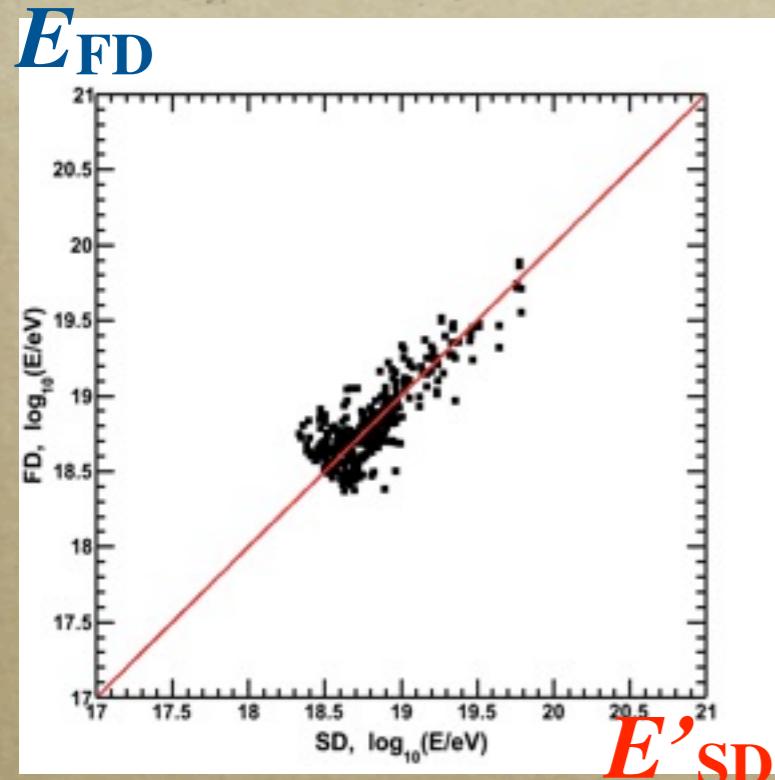
SD: Lateral distribution of particles at the ground

- Energy estimator: “ S_{800} ”



TA Energy Scale

- D.Ivanov/B.Stokes: Oral 1297
- B.Stokes: Poster 1288
- Y.Tsunesada: Poster 1270



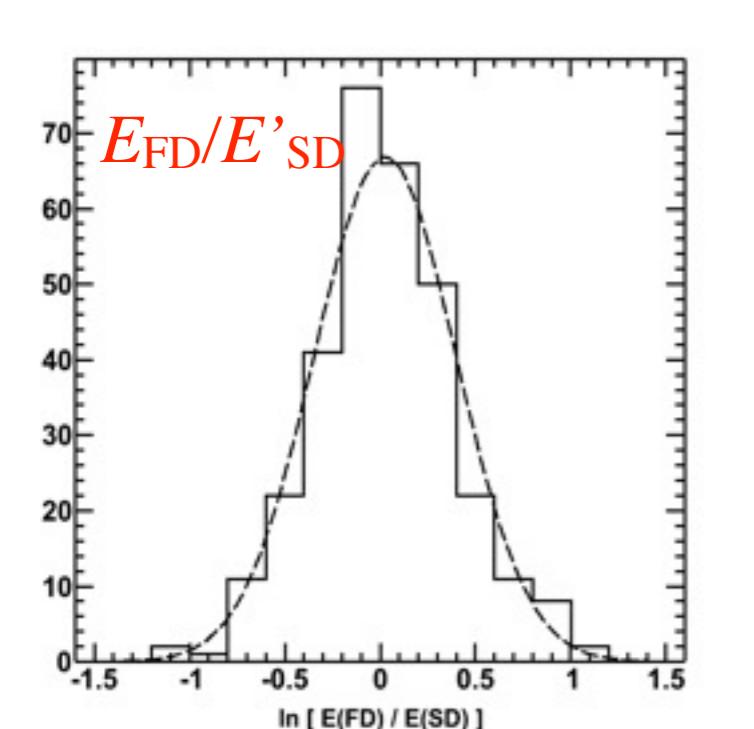
- Use E_{FD} as reference: calorimetrically determined energy

- $E_{FD} - E'_{SD}$ plot for hybrid events

$$\left\langle \frac{E'_{SD}}{E_{FD}} \right\rangle_{hyb} = 1.27$$

- Rescale the SD energy:

$$E_{SD} = \frac{1}{\left\langle \frac{E'_{SD}}{E_{FD}} \right\rangle_{hyb}} E'_{SD}$$

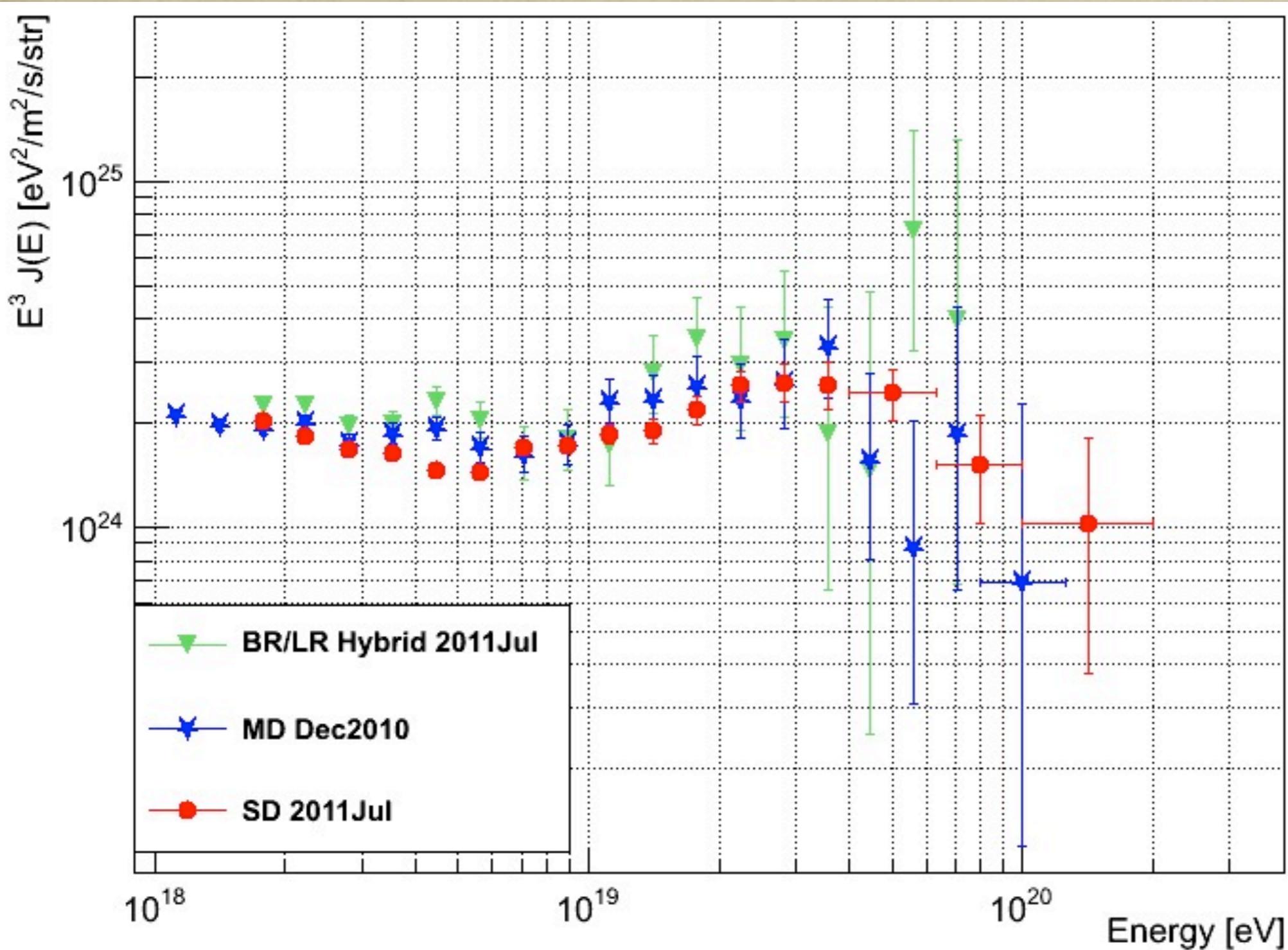


FD energy uncertainty

Source	$\Delta E/E$
Fluorescence yield	11%
Detector	10%
Atmosphere	11%
Reconstruction	10%
Total	21%

Energy Spectrum

TA Spectra: MD, BR/LR Hybrid, SD



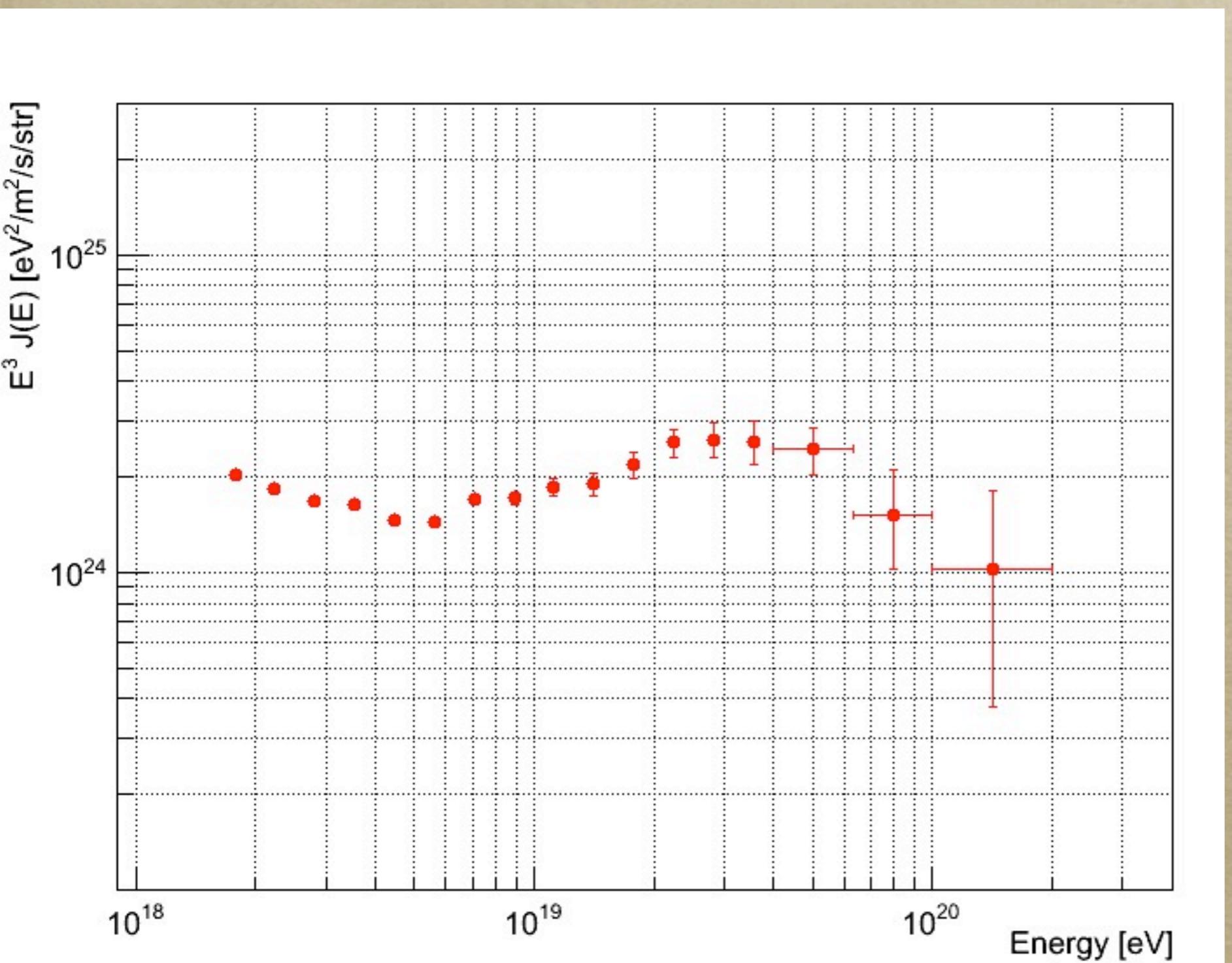
- “MD”: FD mono
- “Hybrid”: BR/LR mono + 1-SD timing
- “SD”: SD self-trigger events

- All are consistent within a few % level.
- Consistent with HiRes.

- D.Rodriguez, Poster 1303
- D.Ikeda, Oral 1264
- B.Stokes/D. Ivanov, Oral 1297

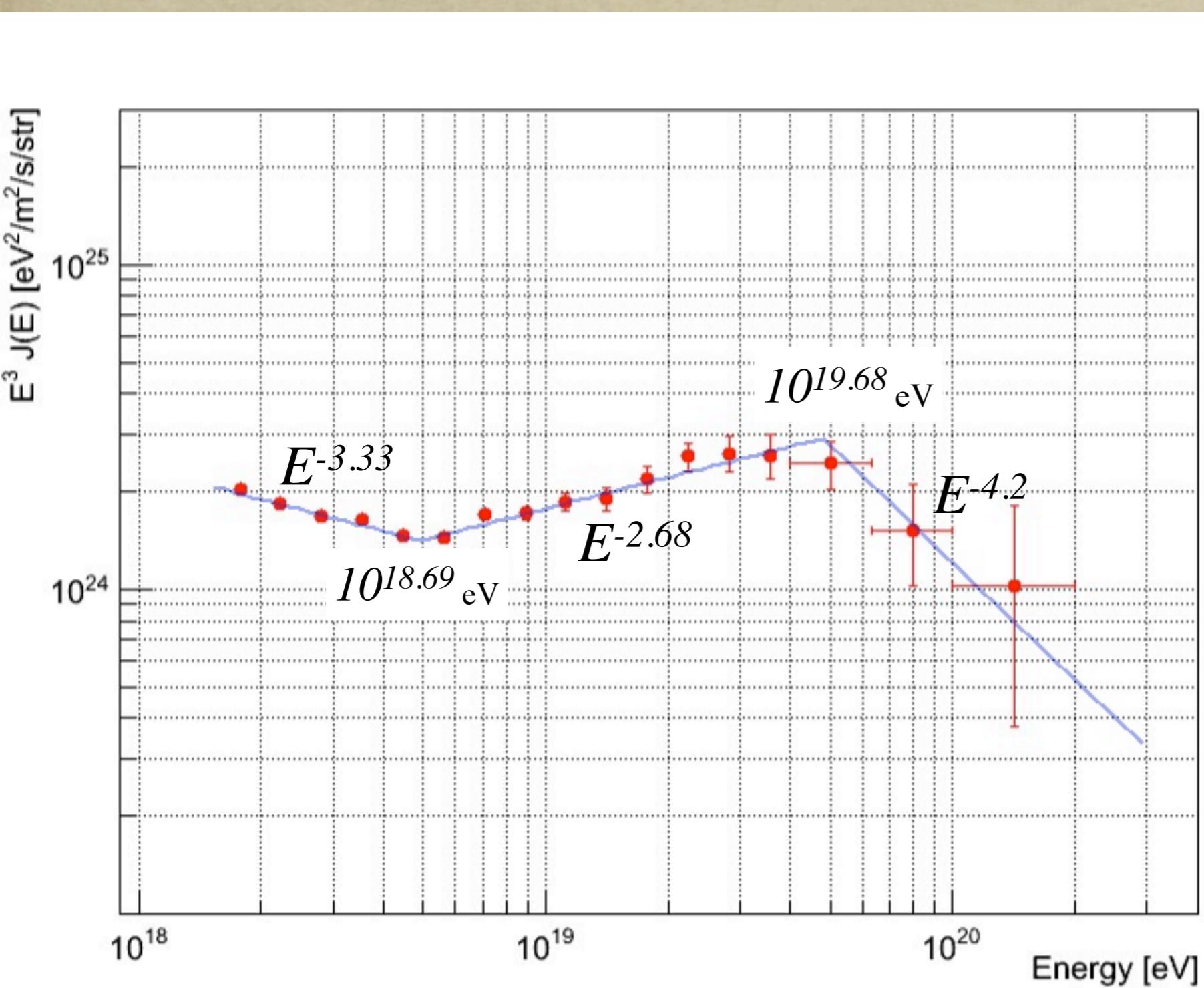
TA-SD Spectrum

B.Stokes/D. Ivanov, Oral 1297



TA-SD Spectrum

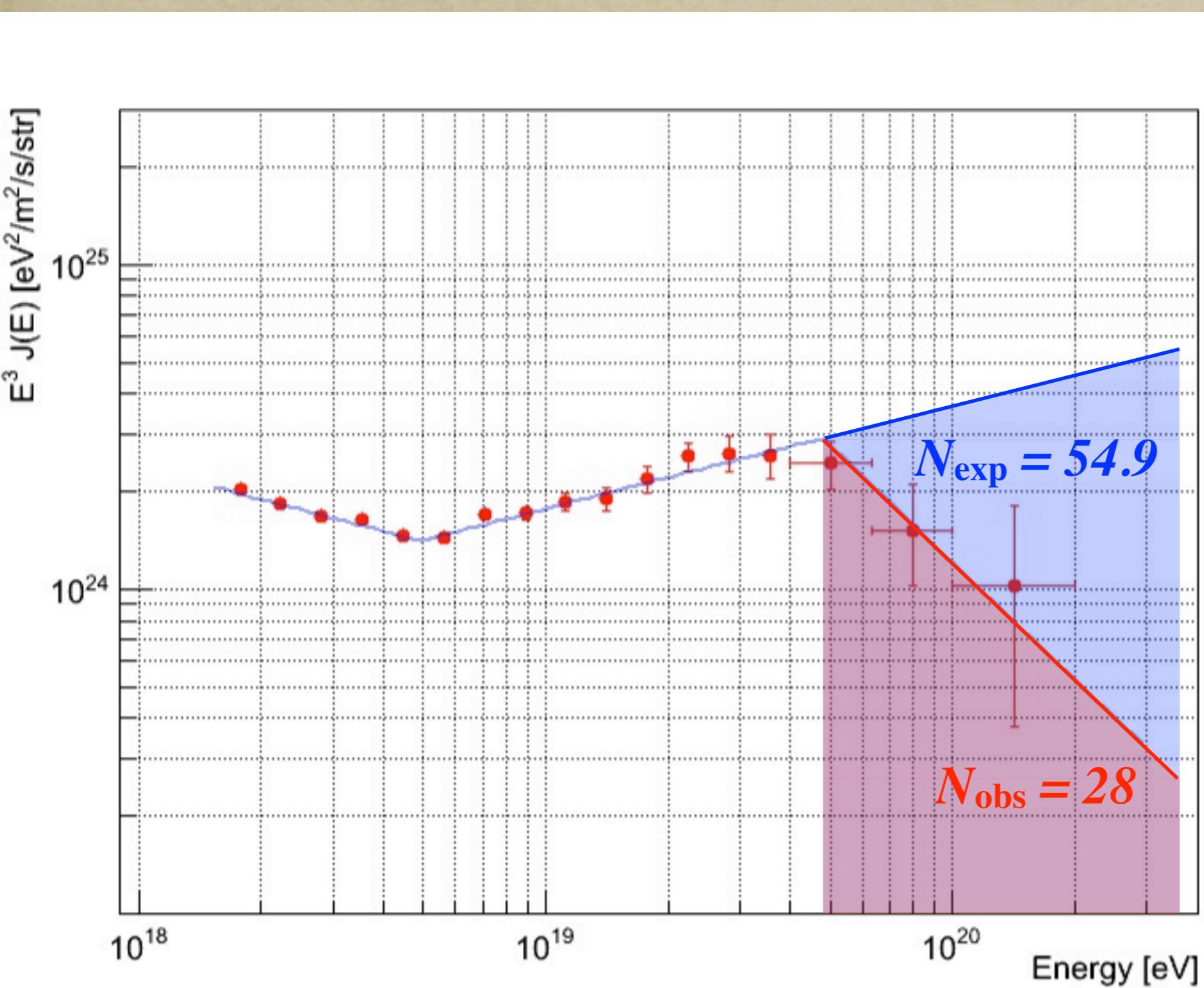
B.Stokes/D. Ivanov, Oral 1297



- Broken power-law fit
 - $E_{\text{ank}} = 10^{18.69} \text{ eV}$
 - $E_{\text{cut}} = 10^{19.68} \text{ eV}$
 - ($E_{1/2} = 10^{19.69} \text{ eV}$)

TA-SD Spectrum

B.Stokes/D. Ivanov, Oral 1297



- Broken power-law fit

$$E_{\text{ank}} = 10^{18.69} \text{ eV}$$

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$$(E_{1/2} = 10^{19.69} \text{ eV})$$

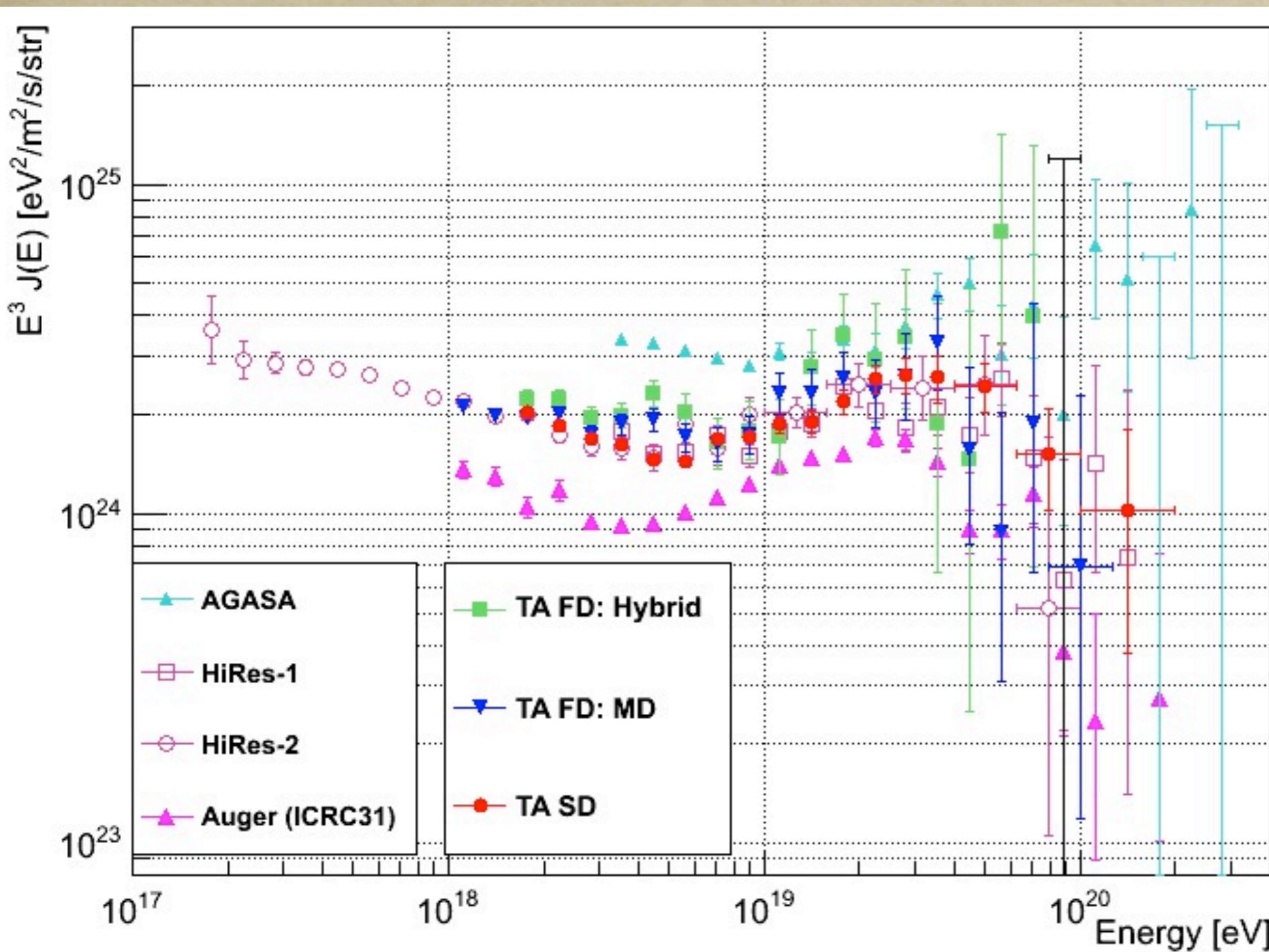
- Significance of the event deficit

$$\sum_{i=0}^{28} \text{Poisson}(i; \mu = 54.9)$$

$$= 4.75 \times 10^{-5}$$

3.9σ

AGASA, HiRes, Auger, TA

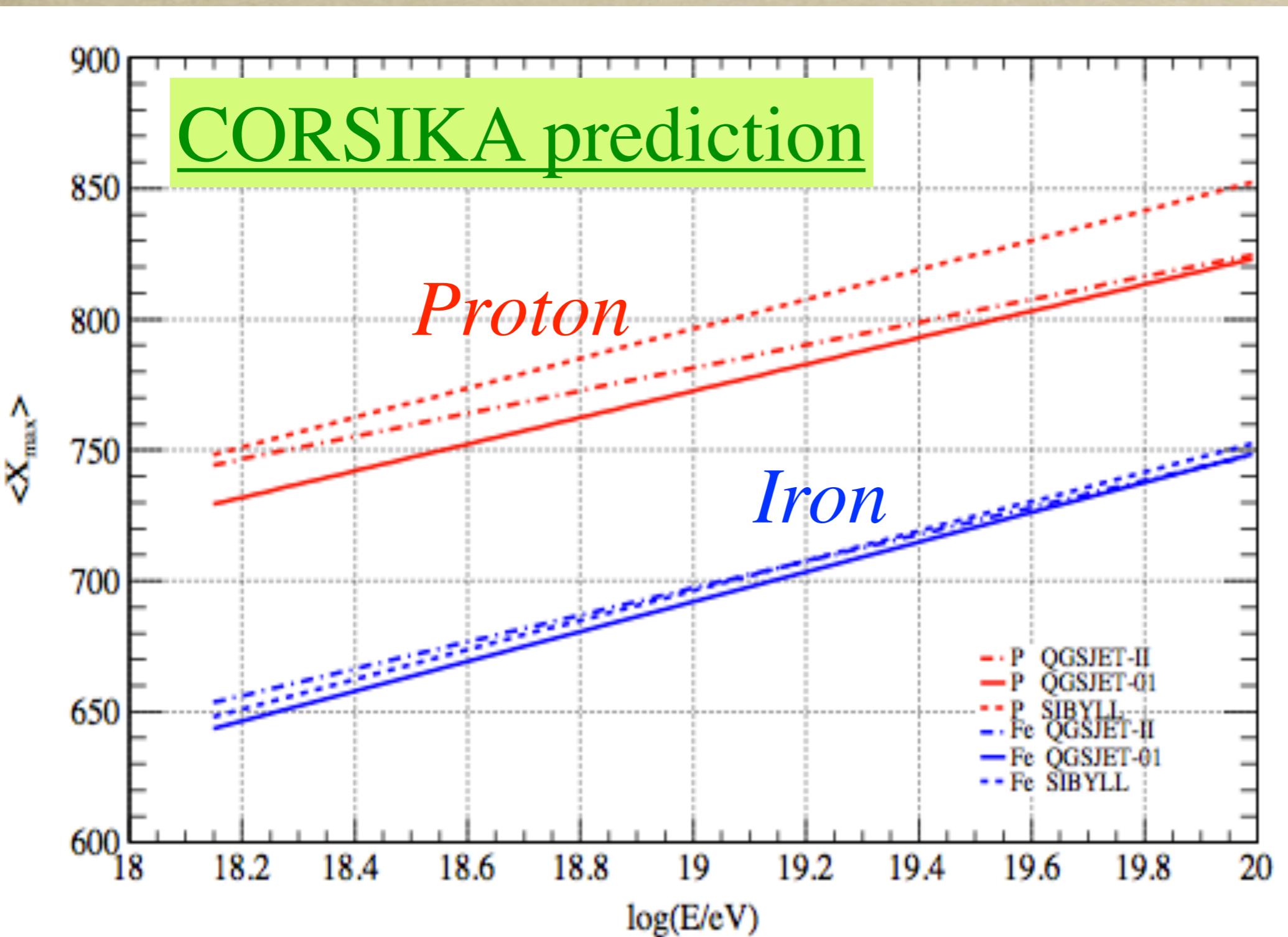


- TA spectra are consistent with HiRes.
 - -20% AGASA
 - +20% Auger
- 9% difference from the FLY model (Kakimoto et al. in TA/ Nagano et al./AirFly : Tsunesada Poster 1279)
- ~22% total systematic uncertainty in both TA & Auger

Towards UHECR Mass Composition

$\langle X_{\max} \rangle$ Analysis

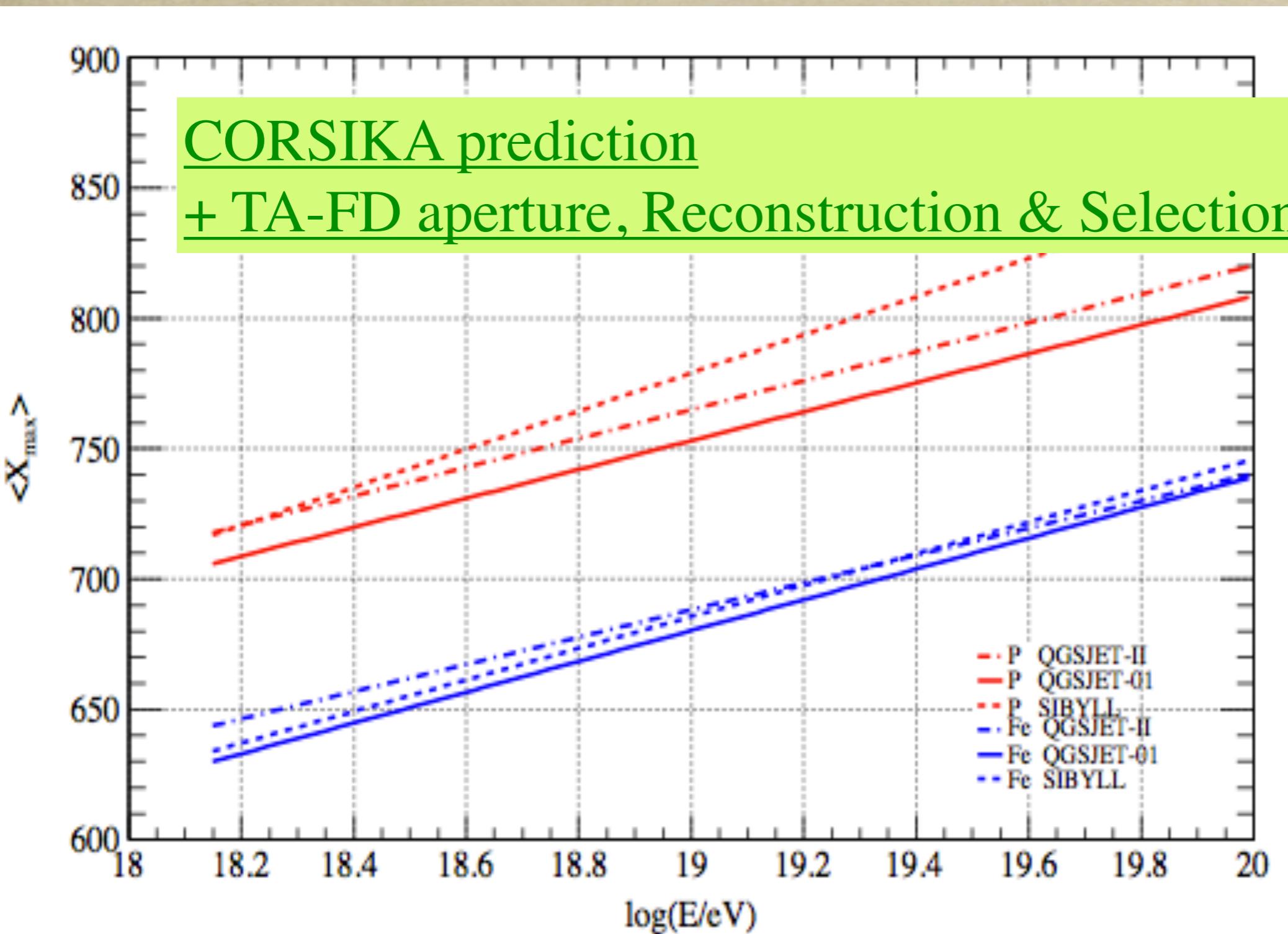
Y.Tameda, Oral 1268



- Compare model prediction and data : should be bias-free

$\langle X_{\max} \rangle$ Analysis

Y.Tameda, Oral 1268

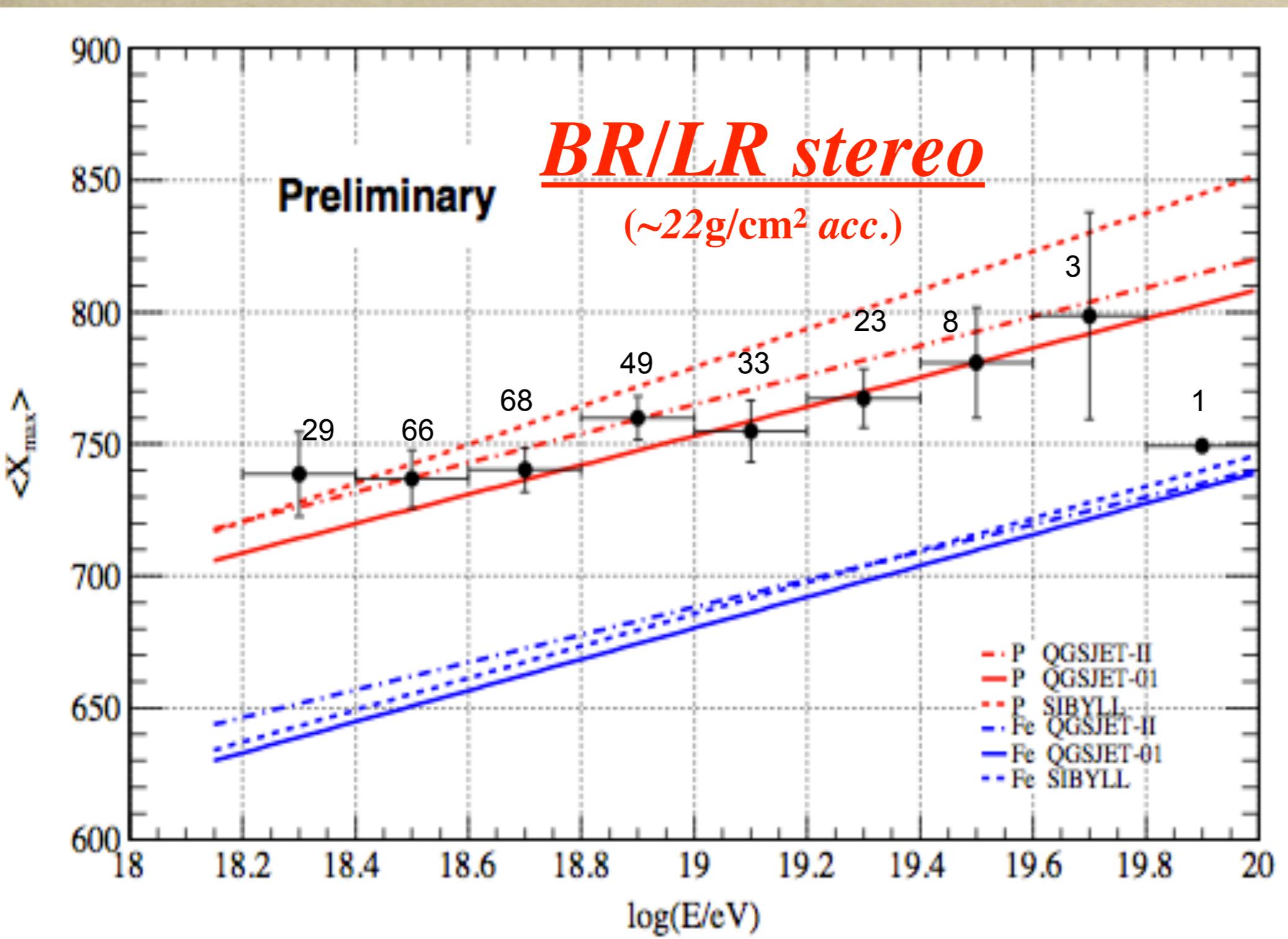


- Compare model prediction and data : should be bias-free

- Compare “biased” model prediction and “biased” data

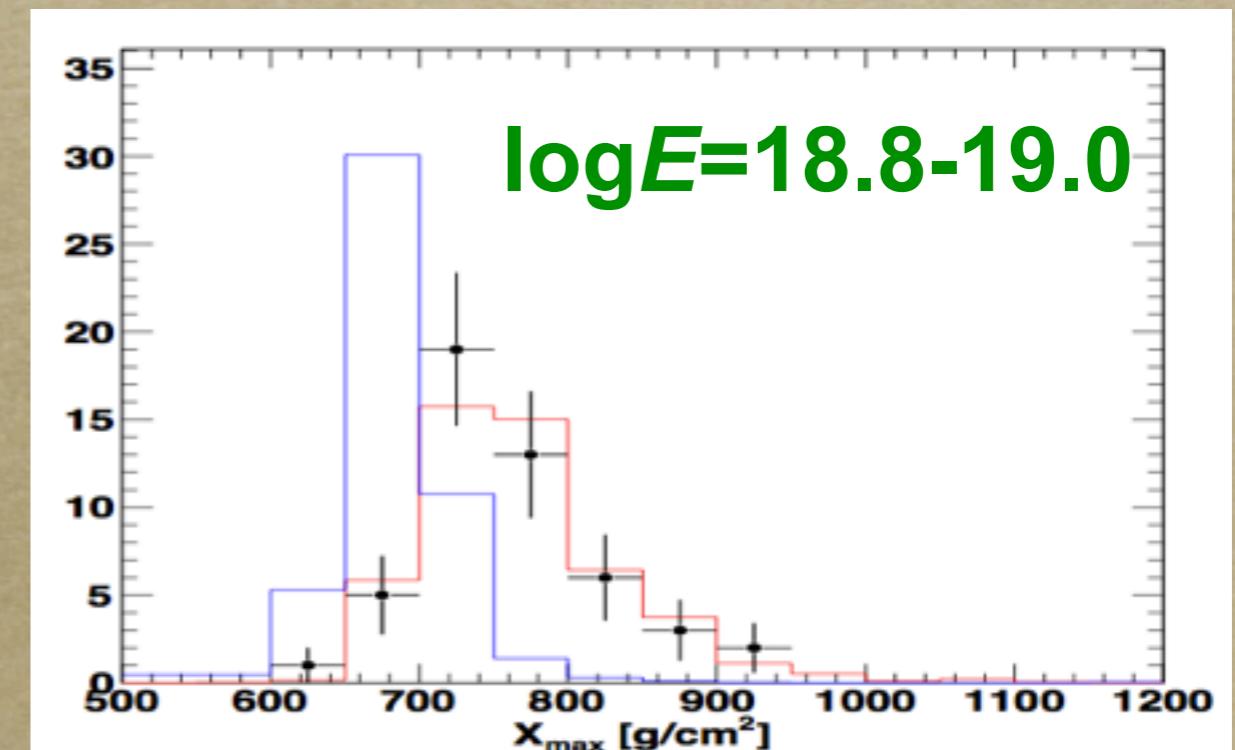
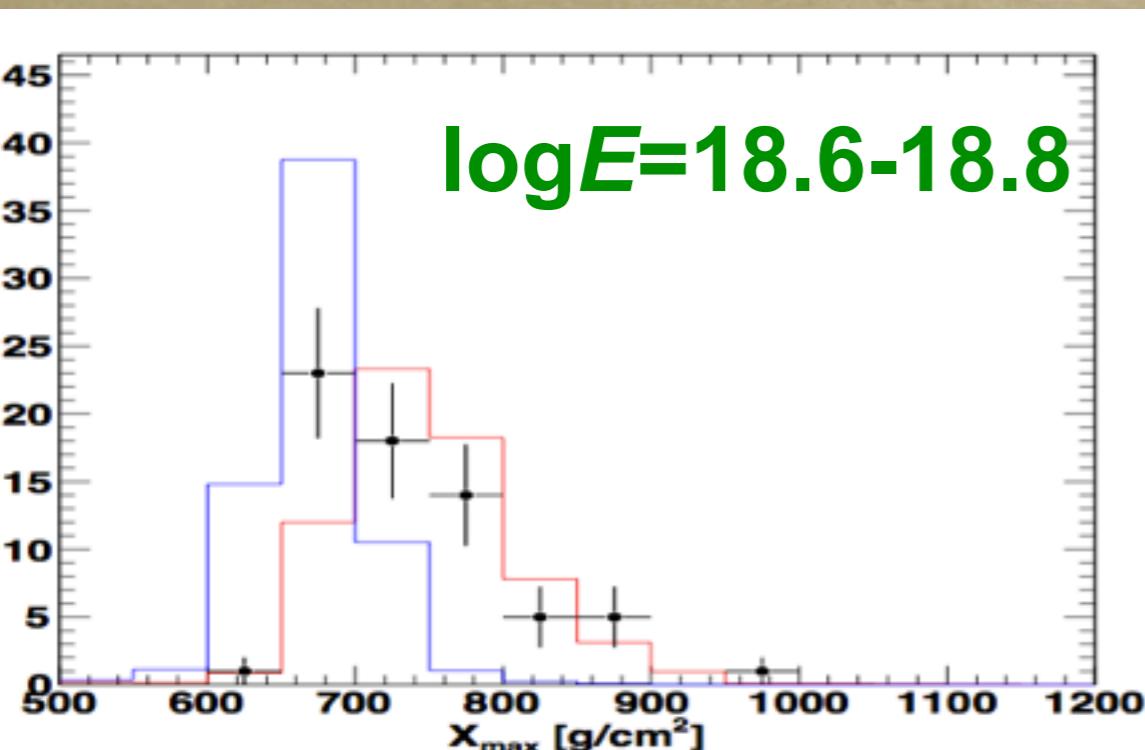
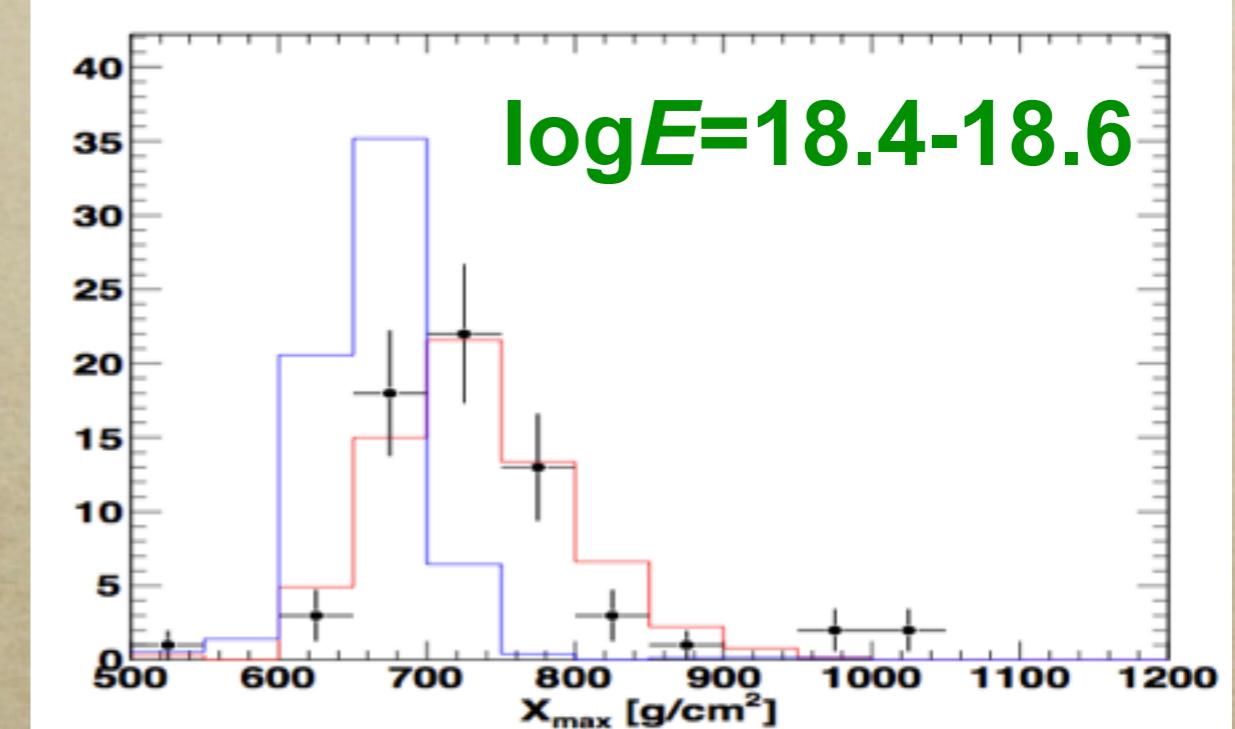
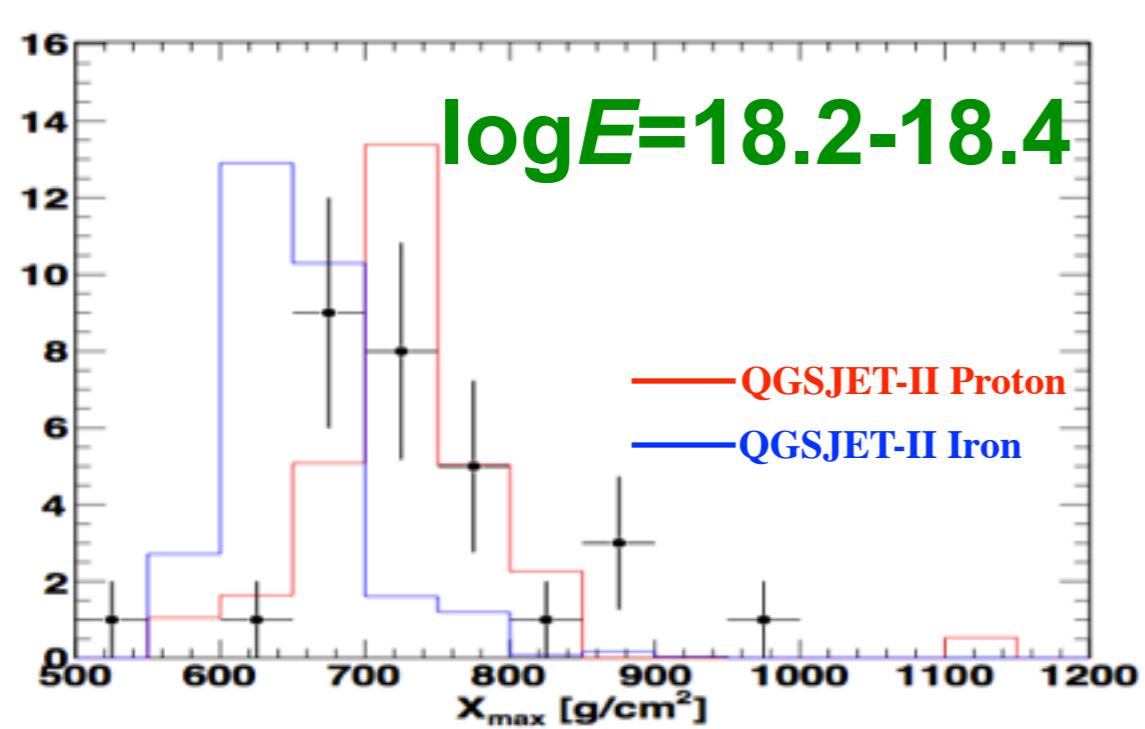
$\langle X_{\max} \rangle$ Analysis

Y.Tameda, Oral 1268

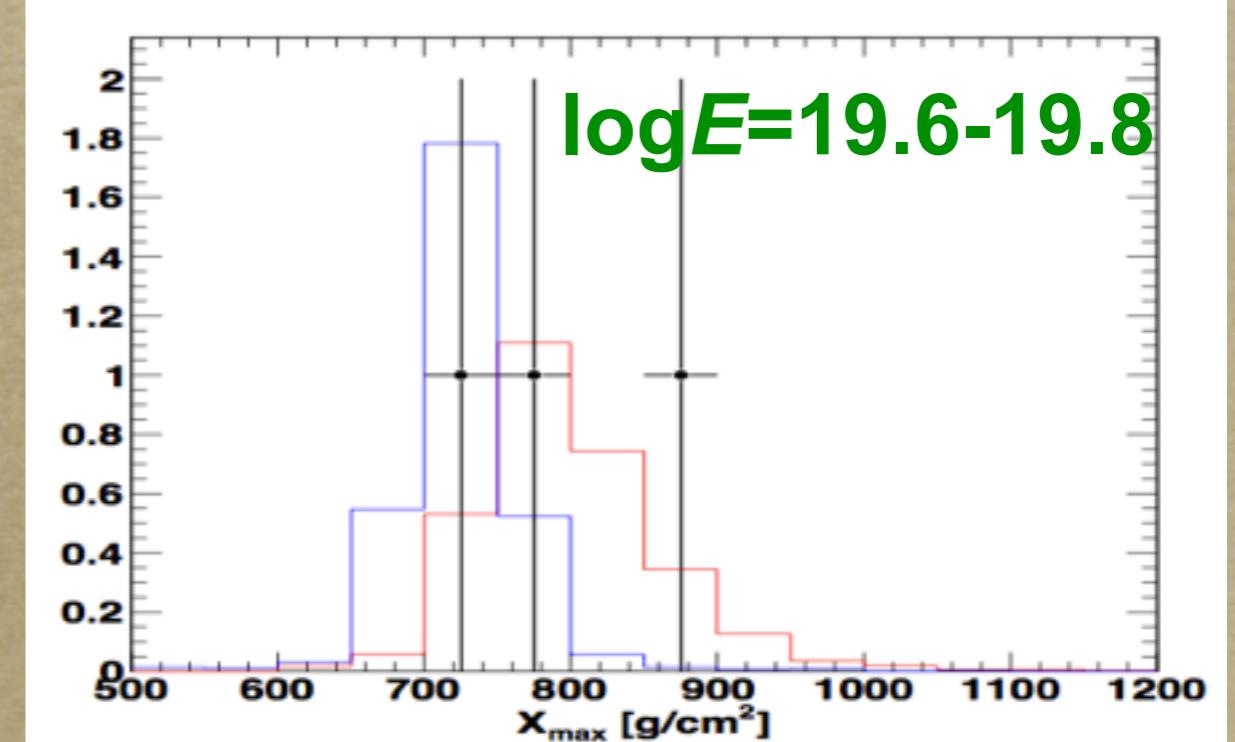
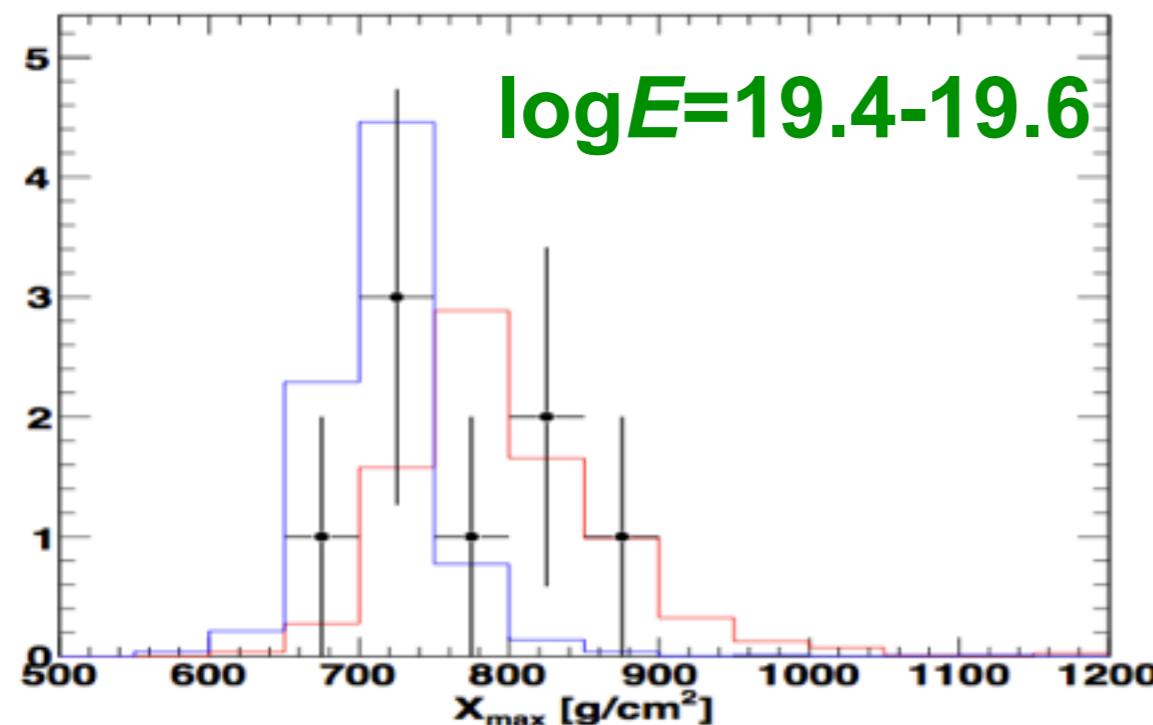
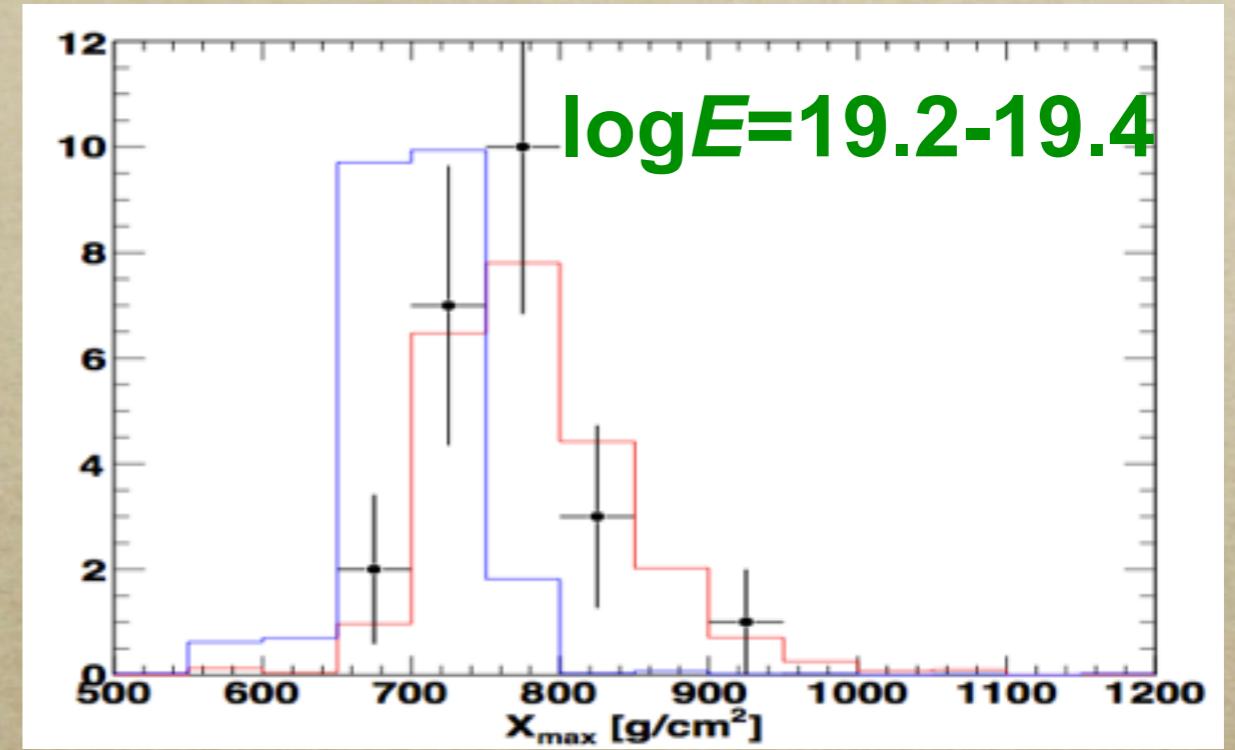
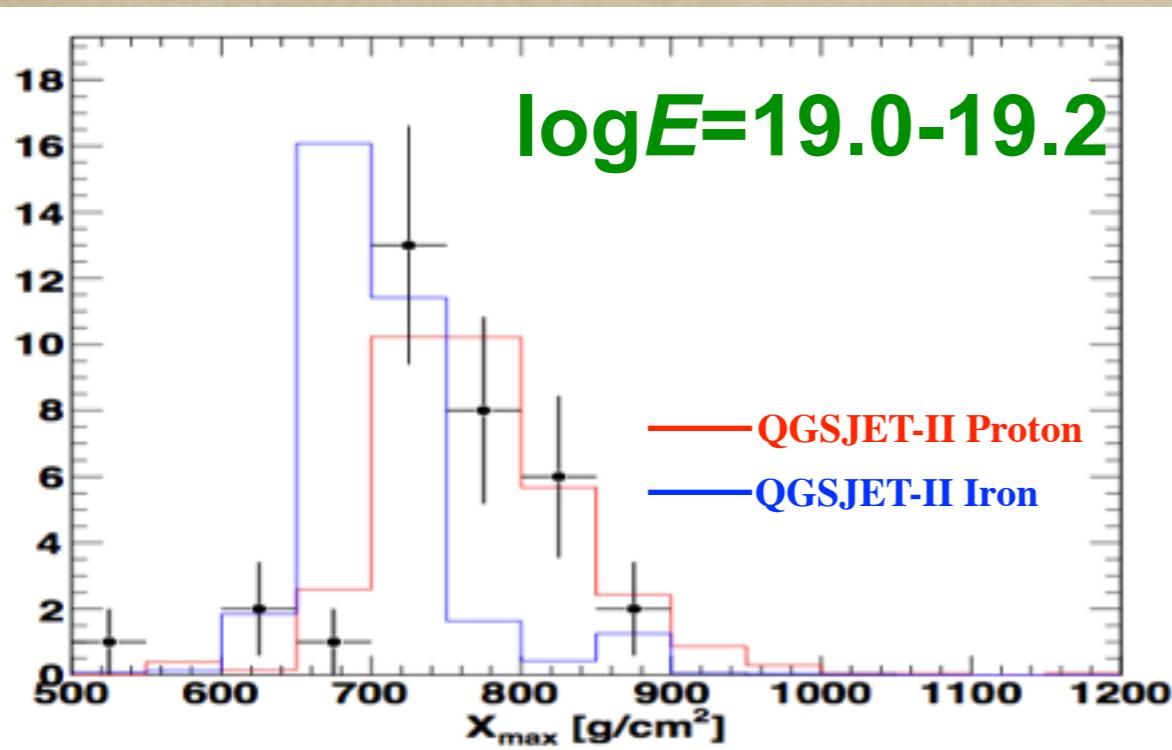


- Compare model prediction and data : should be bias-free
- Compare “biased” model prediction and “biased” data
- BR/LR stereo events
- Consistent with proton-dominated composition

X_{\max} Distribution: $\log E = 18.2 \sim 19.0$



X_{\max} Distribution: $\log E = 19.0 \sim 19.8$



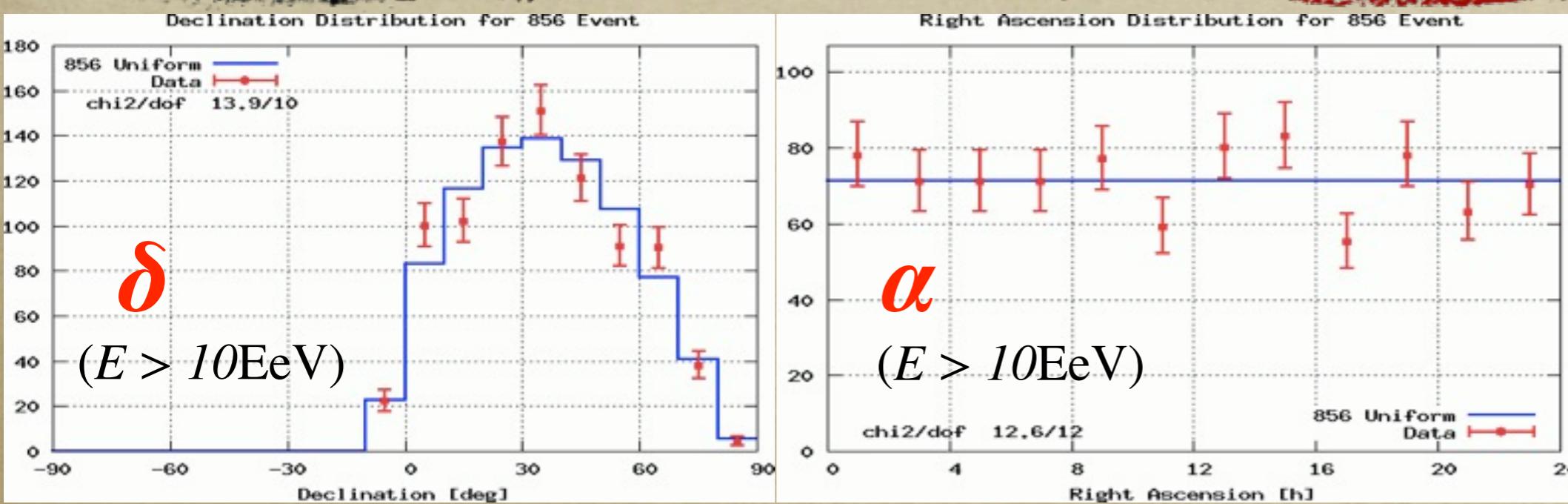
Anisotropy

Anisotropy Analyses

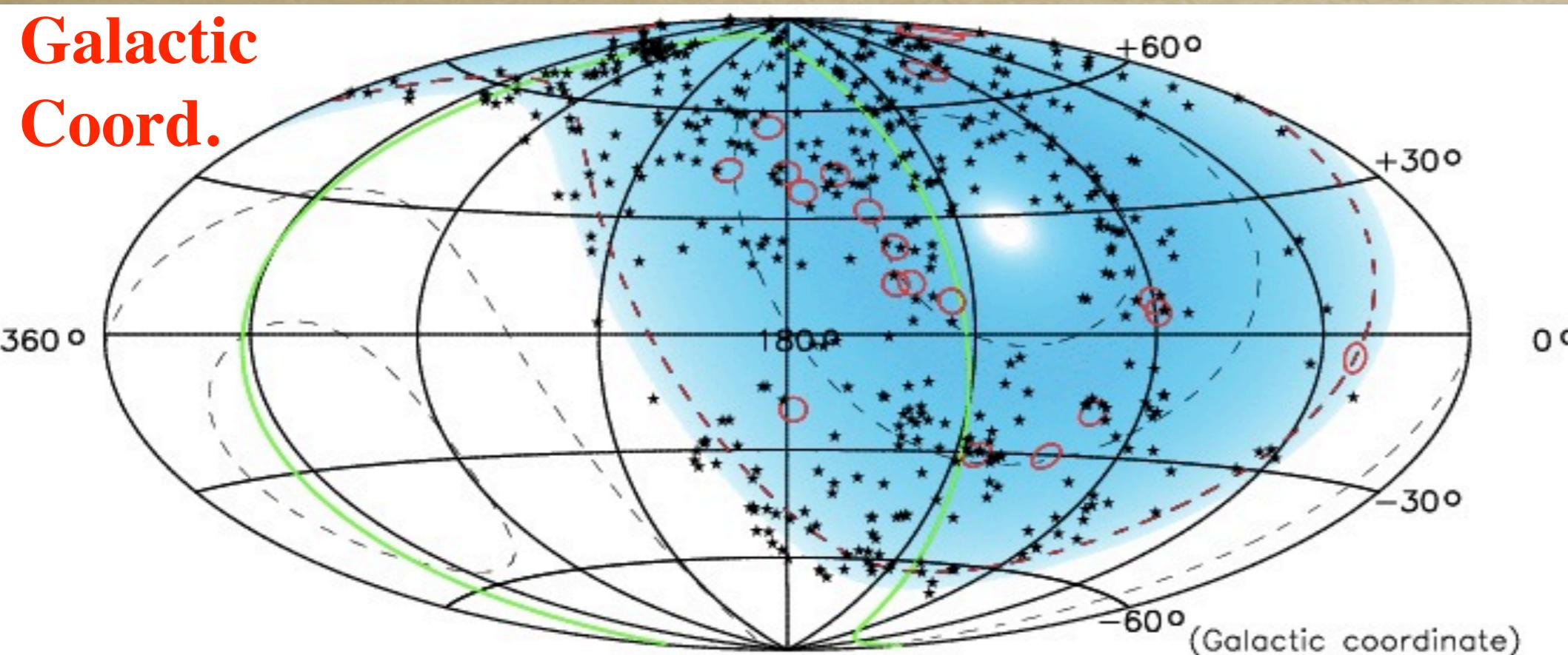
- Use SD events (1.27 scaled)
- 2008/05/11 - 2011/05/01: 1086 days
- Zenith angle < 45deg
- Array boundary cut
- Angular resolution: 1.5° ($E > 10^{19}$ eV)
- Number of events:
 - $E > 10$ EeV: 854
 - $E > 40$ EeV: 49
 - $E > 57$ EeV: 20

TA Event Map

Okuda/Tkachev
Oral 1311



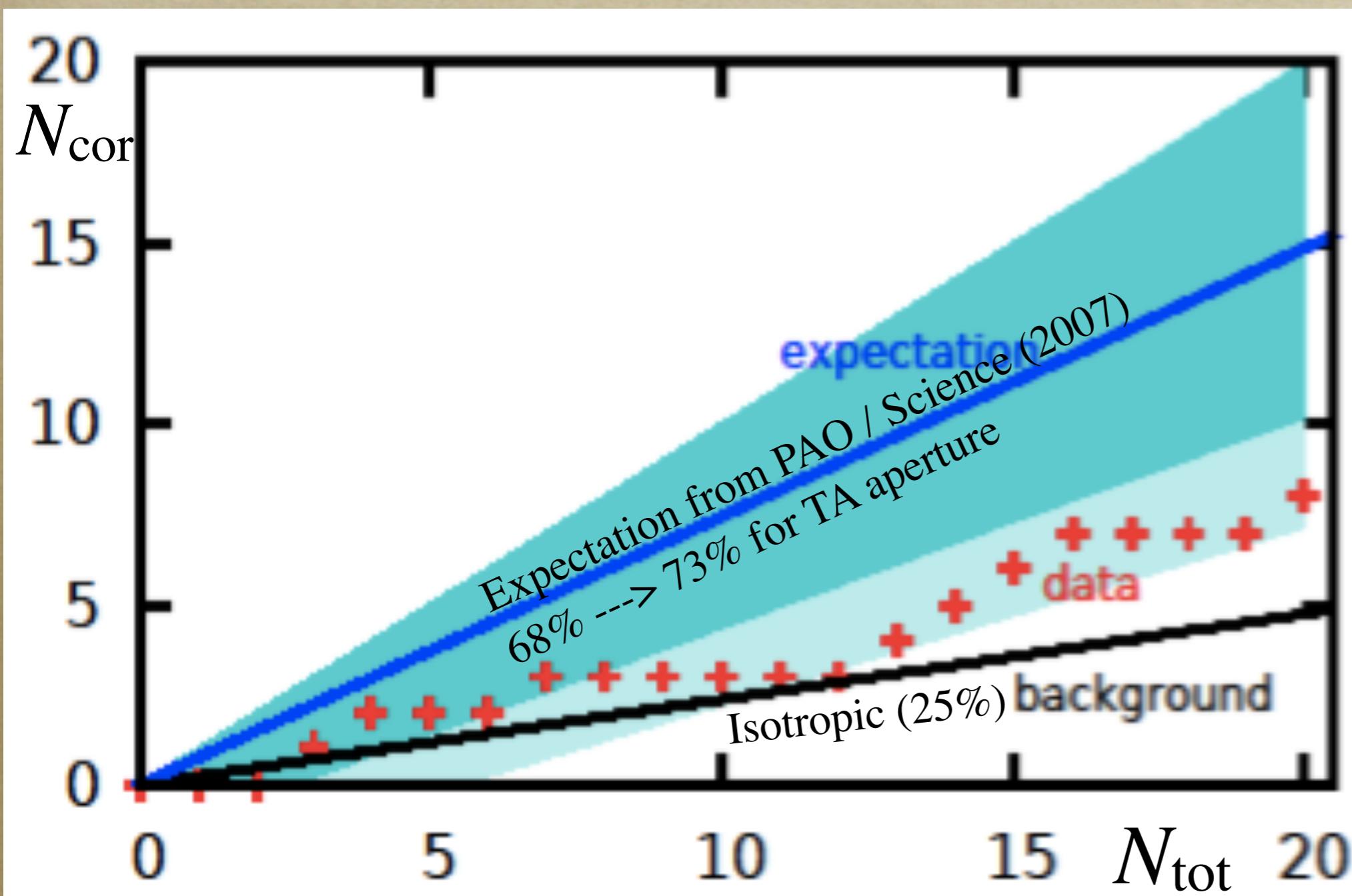
- Looks isotropic in (α, δ) ($E > 10\text{EeV}$)



Correlation with the VCV Catalog Objects ?

Okuda/Tkachev Oral 1311

*Binomial Correlation of event energy > 57EeV,
with Veron AGN 12th. Zmax=0.018 (472AGN), Within 3.1deg.*

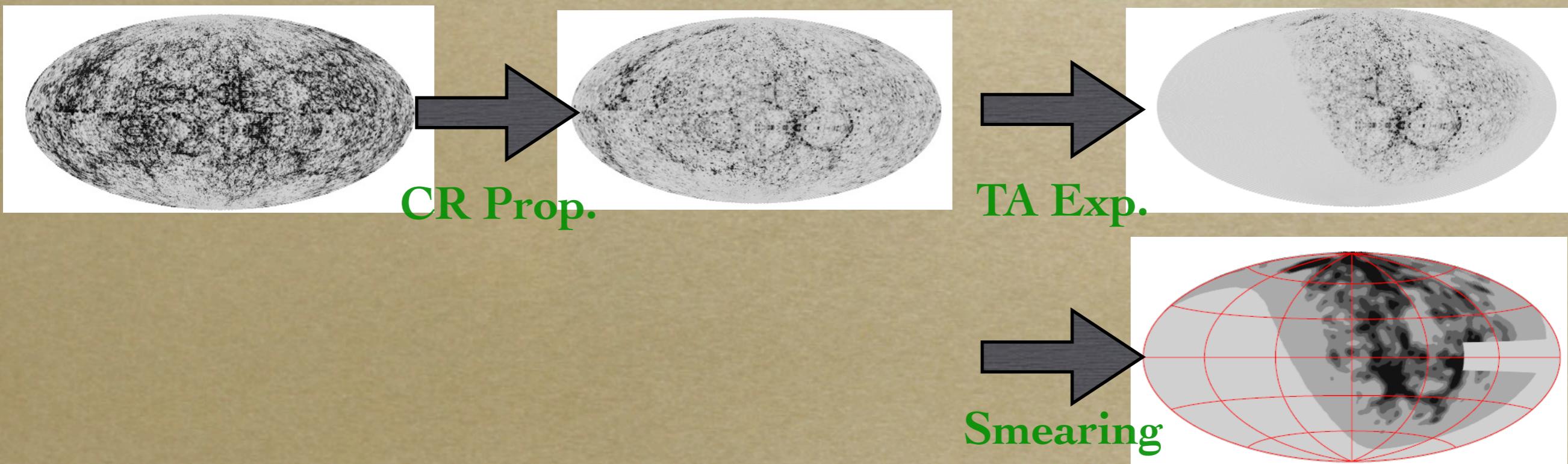


- 8 of 20 correlated
 - 4.8 for isotropic
- (Auger result has been updated:
68% ---> 38%)
- Compatible with both isotropy and AGN correlation hypothesis.

Search for Large-Scale Anisotropy

Tinyakov/Kido Oral 1317

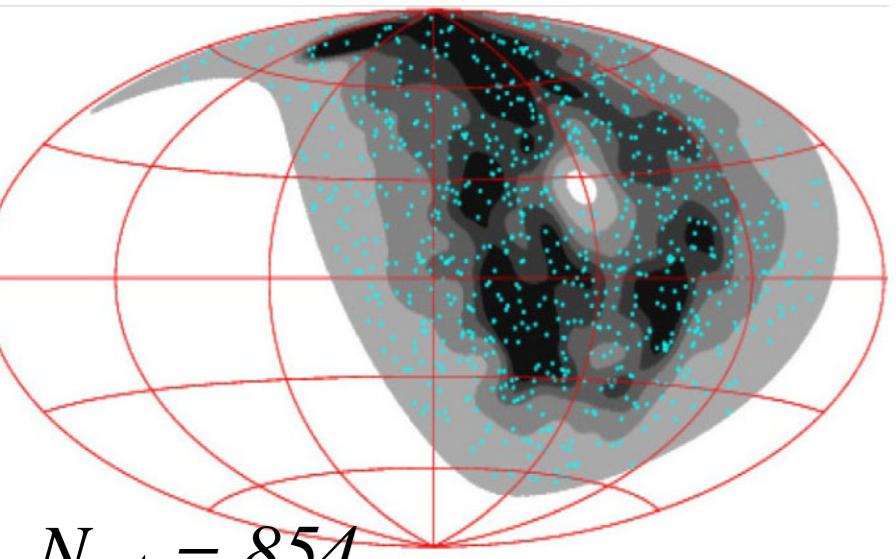
- 2MASS galaxy redshift catalog (XSCz), $5\text{Mpc} \sim 250\text{Mpc}$
 - Uniform intensity beyond 250Mpc
- Proton primary, injection spectrum $E^{-2.2}$
- Interactions/redshift TA exposure taken into account
- Smearing angle parameter: $\sim 20^\circ$ (Magnetic deflection, angular resolution etc.)
- GC region excluded ($|b| < 10^\circ$, $|l| < 90^\circ$)
- Compare TA data and the expected CR density map



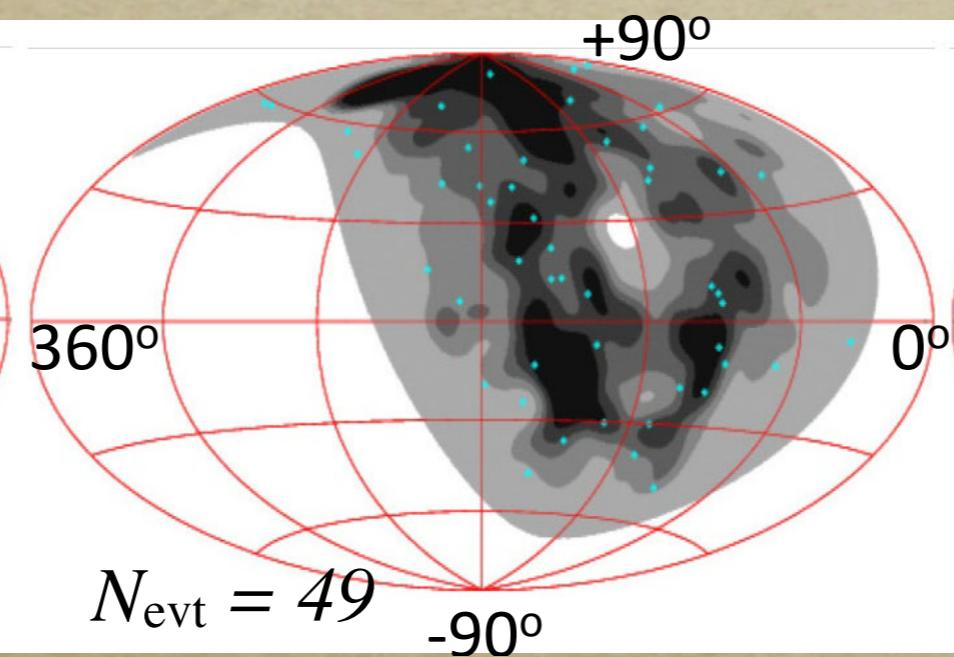
Search for Large-Scale Anisotropy

Tinyakov/Kido Oral 1317

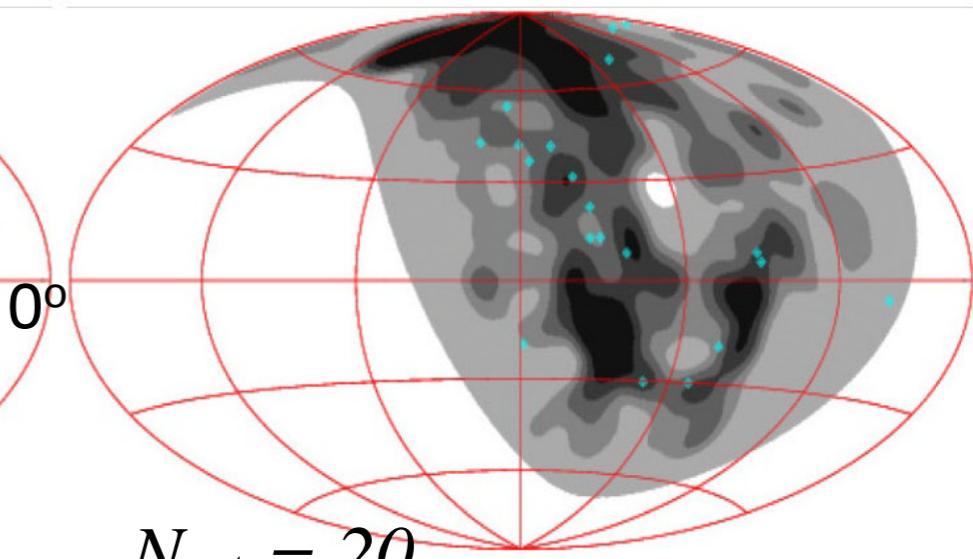
$E > 10\text{EeV}$



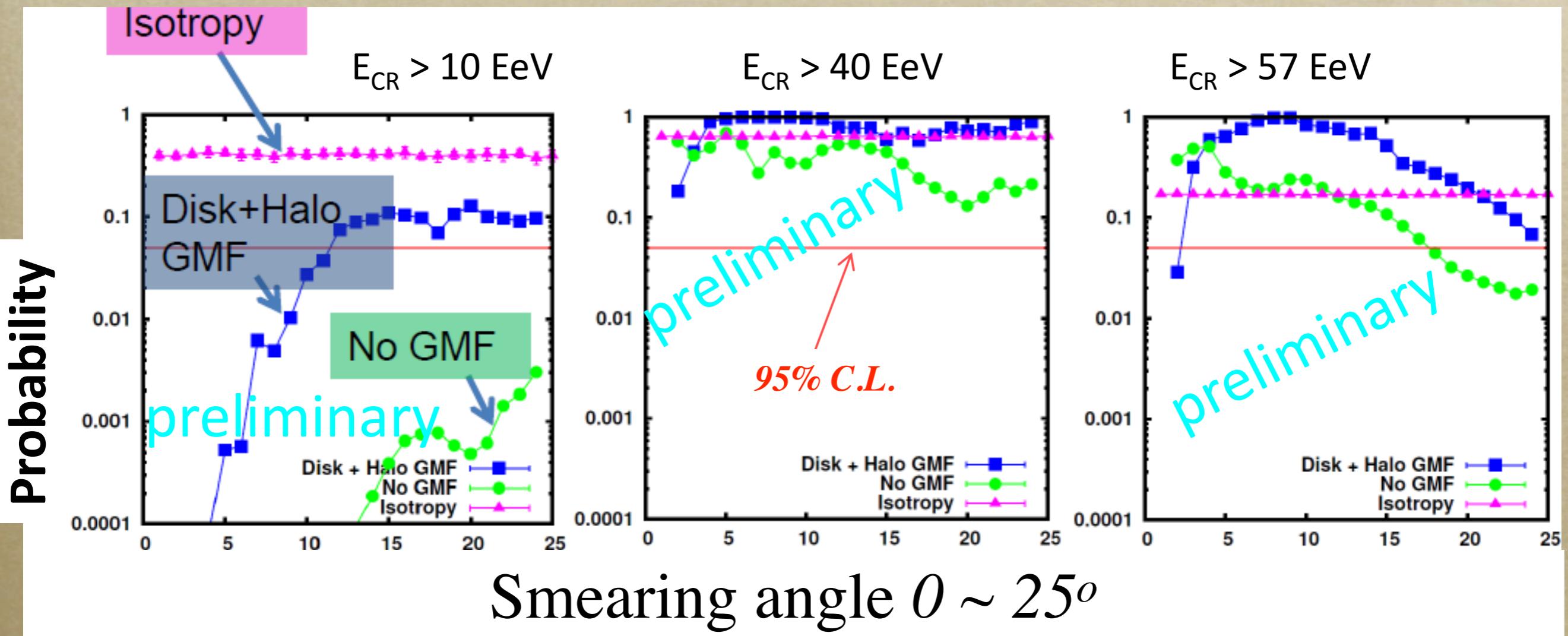
$E > 40\text{EeV}$



$E > 57\text{EeV}$



TA Events & LSS: KS Test

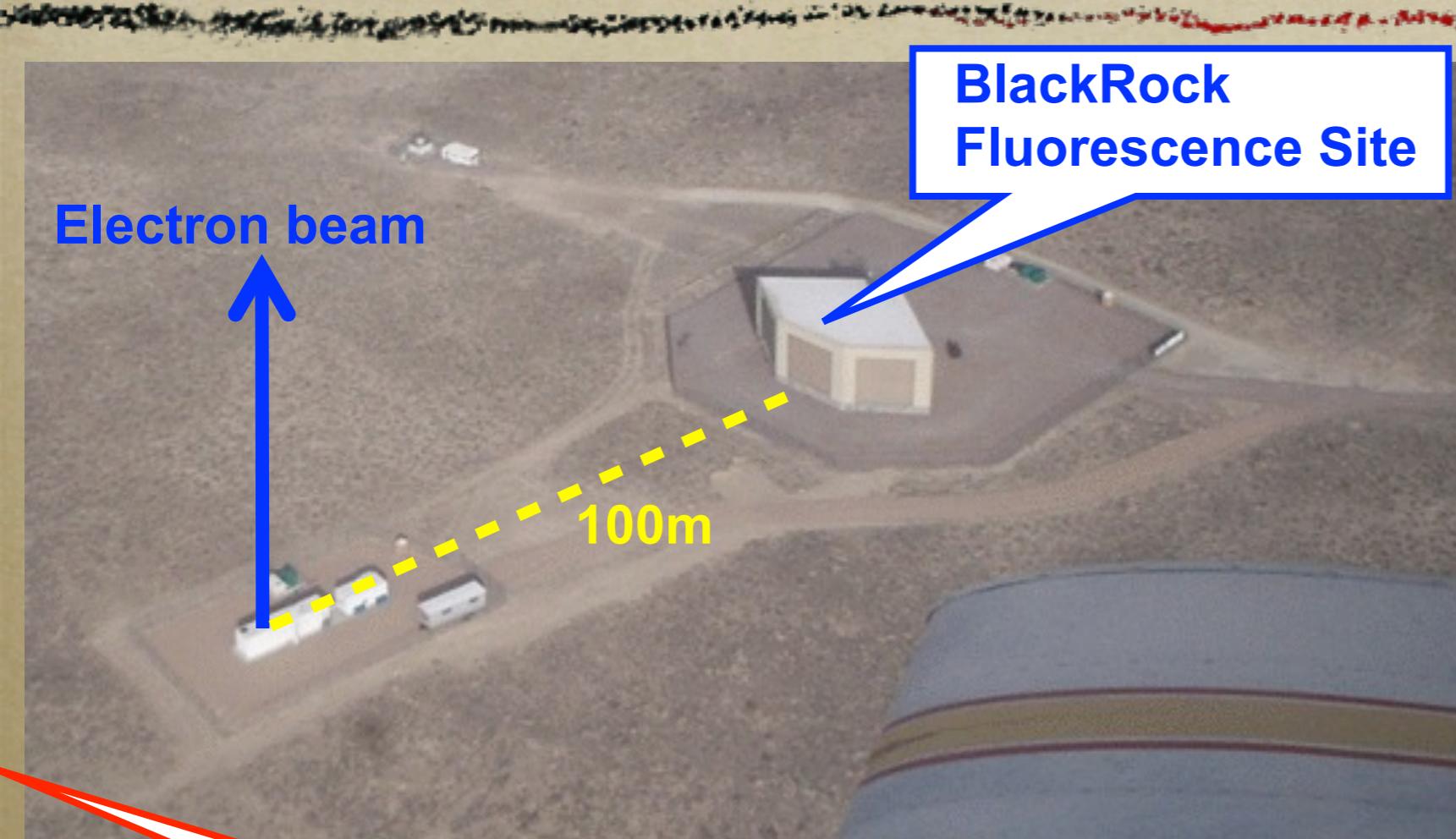


- Compatible with isotropy for all energy regions
- Also compatible with the structure hypothesis at 40/57 EeV w/ or w/o GMF
- Not compatible with LSS for $E > 10 \text{ EeV}$, without strong/extended halo field

We also presented...

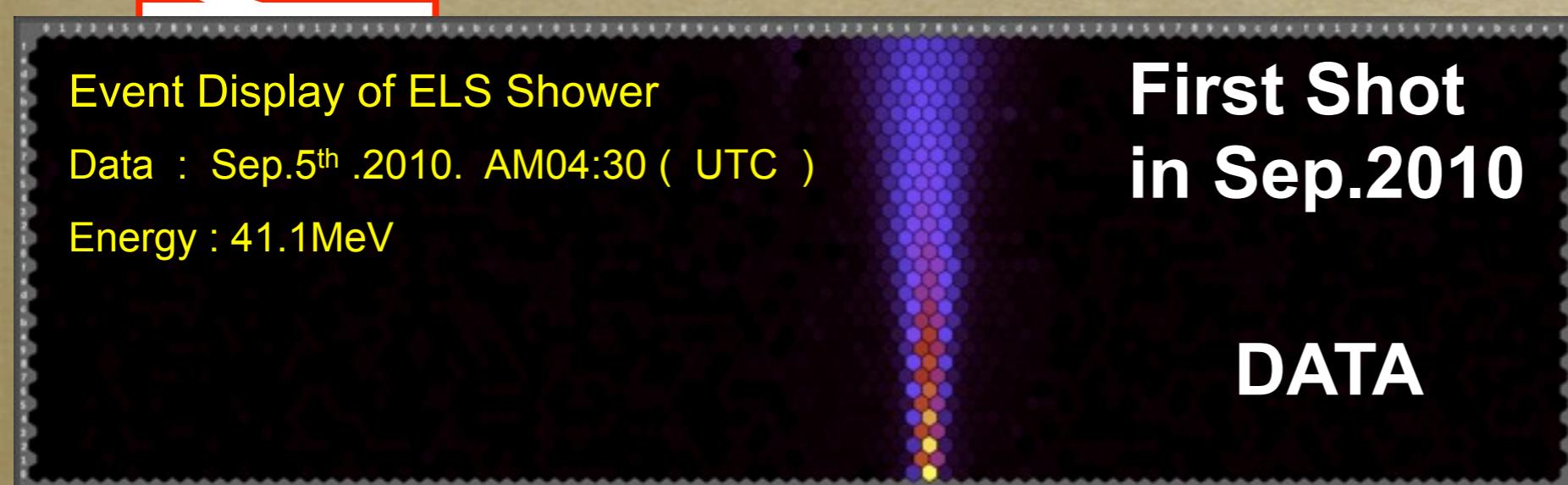
- **UHE Photon limit:** G. Rubtsov, Oral Talk 1266
- **Anisotropy: autocorrelation:** T. Okuda, Oral Talk 1311
- **MD hybrid analysis:** M.Allen, Poster 0699
- **Shower MC with GPU:** T.AbuZayyad, Poster 1329
- **Detailed Shower MC: CORSIKA & COSMOS:** J.Kim, Poster 0812
- **Hybrid triggering system:** H.Tokuno, Poster 1275
- **FD cross-calibration:** T.Stroman, Poster 1301
- **Atmospheric monitoring: LIDAR:** T.Tomida, Poster 1279
- **Atmospheric monitoring: CLF-LIDAR:** D.Oku, Poster 1278
- **Atmospheric monitoring: IR camera:** F. Shibata, Poster 1277

ELS: Electron Accelerator

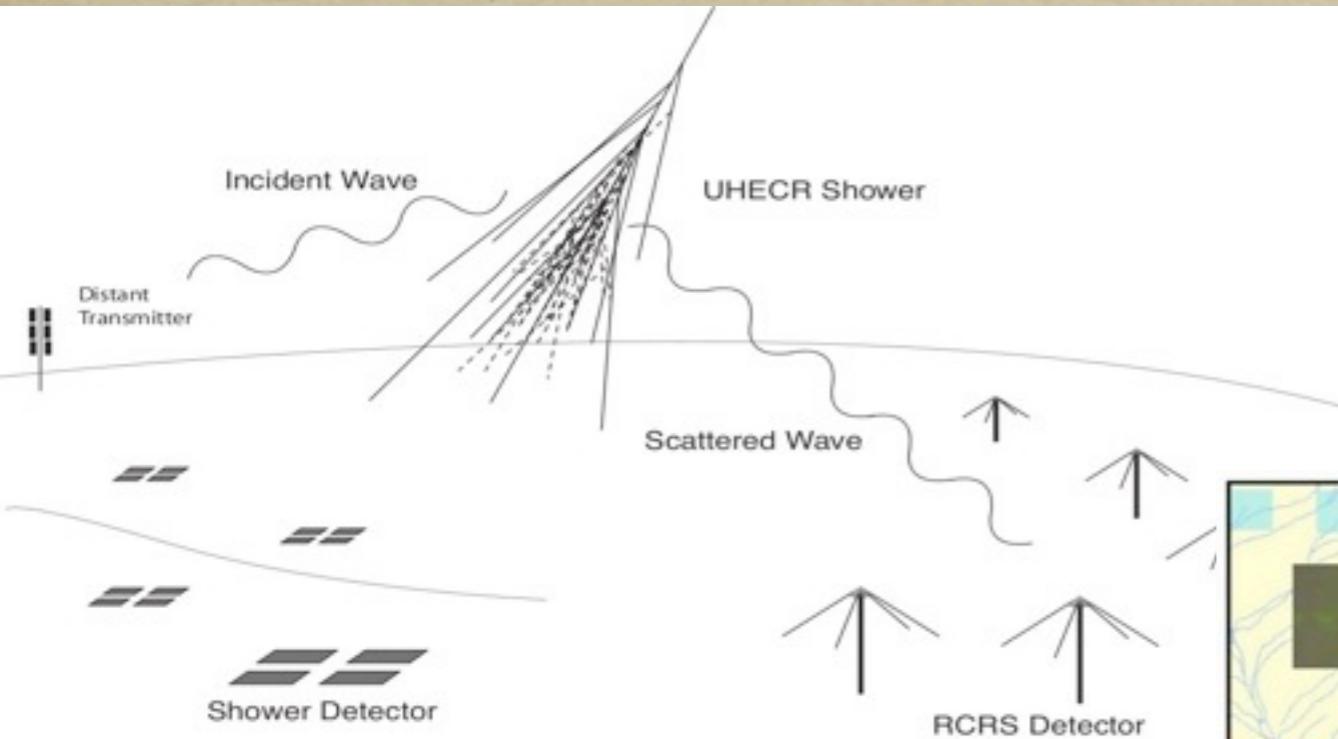


T.Shibata
Oral 1252 (Aug 17)

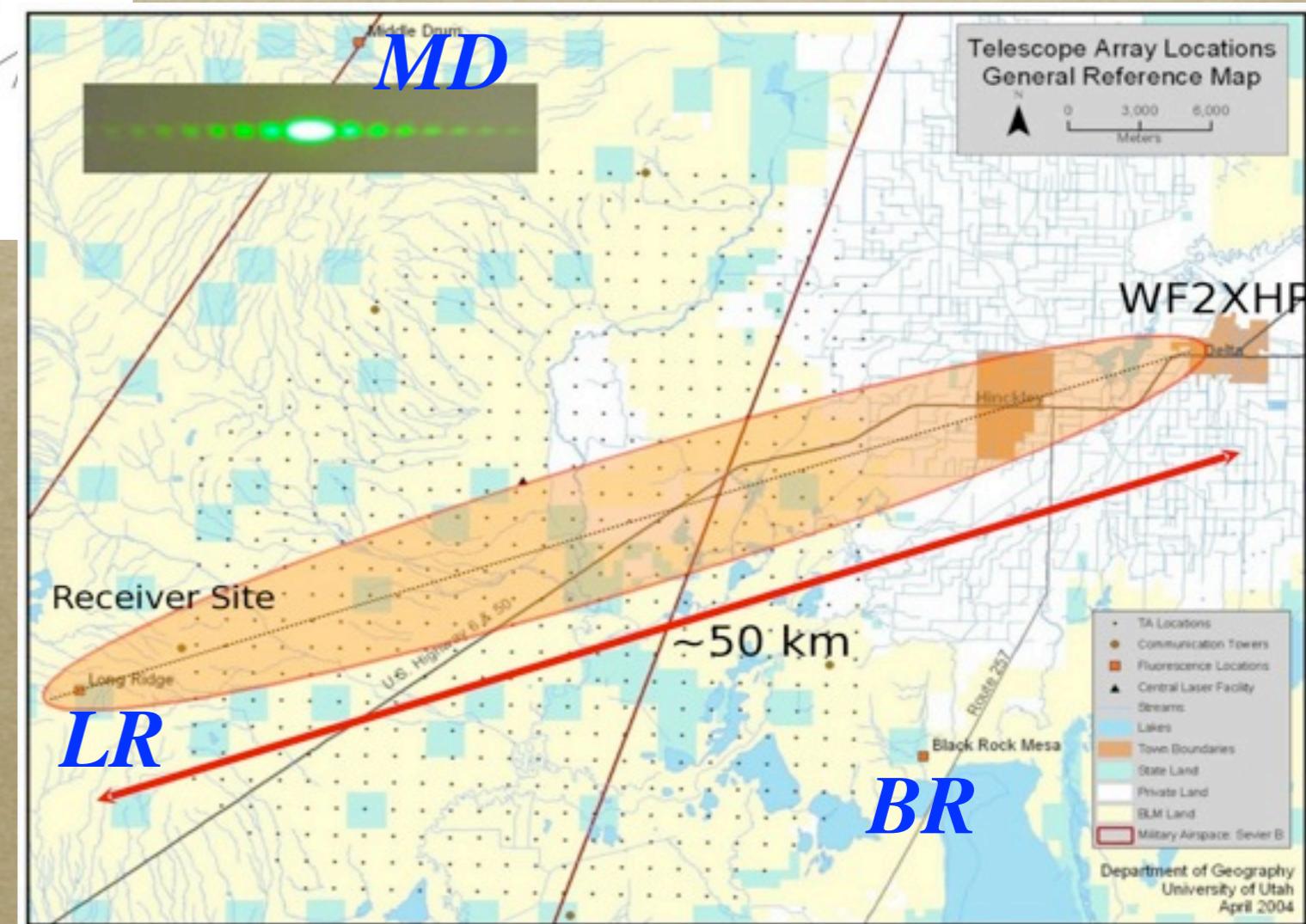
- 40MeV, 10^9 electrons
- E2E calibration of FD energies
- First shot in Sep.2010
- Analysis ongoing



Bistatic Radar at TA



J.Belz: Oral 1314
J.Belz *et al.*: Poster 1315



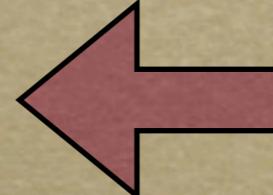
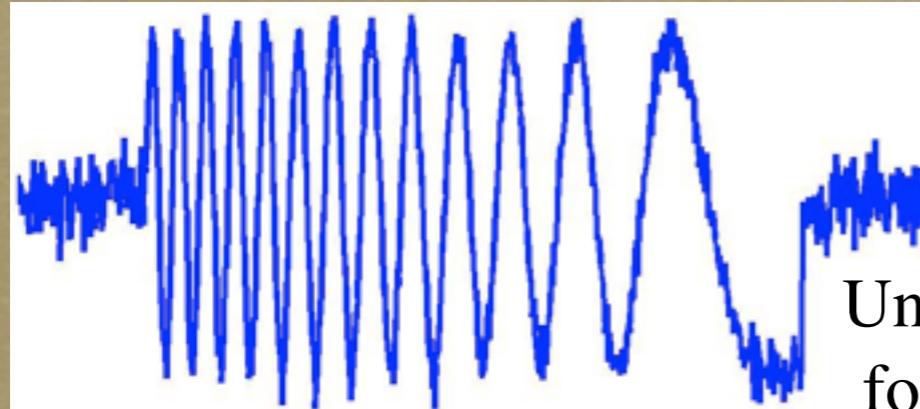
- Air shower plasma should reflect low-VHF (~50 MHz) radiation (Blackett and Lovell, 1940).
- Low-cost remote sensing technique

Bistatic Radar at TA

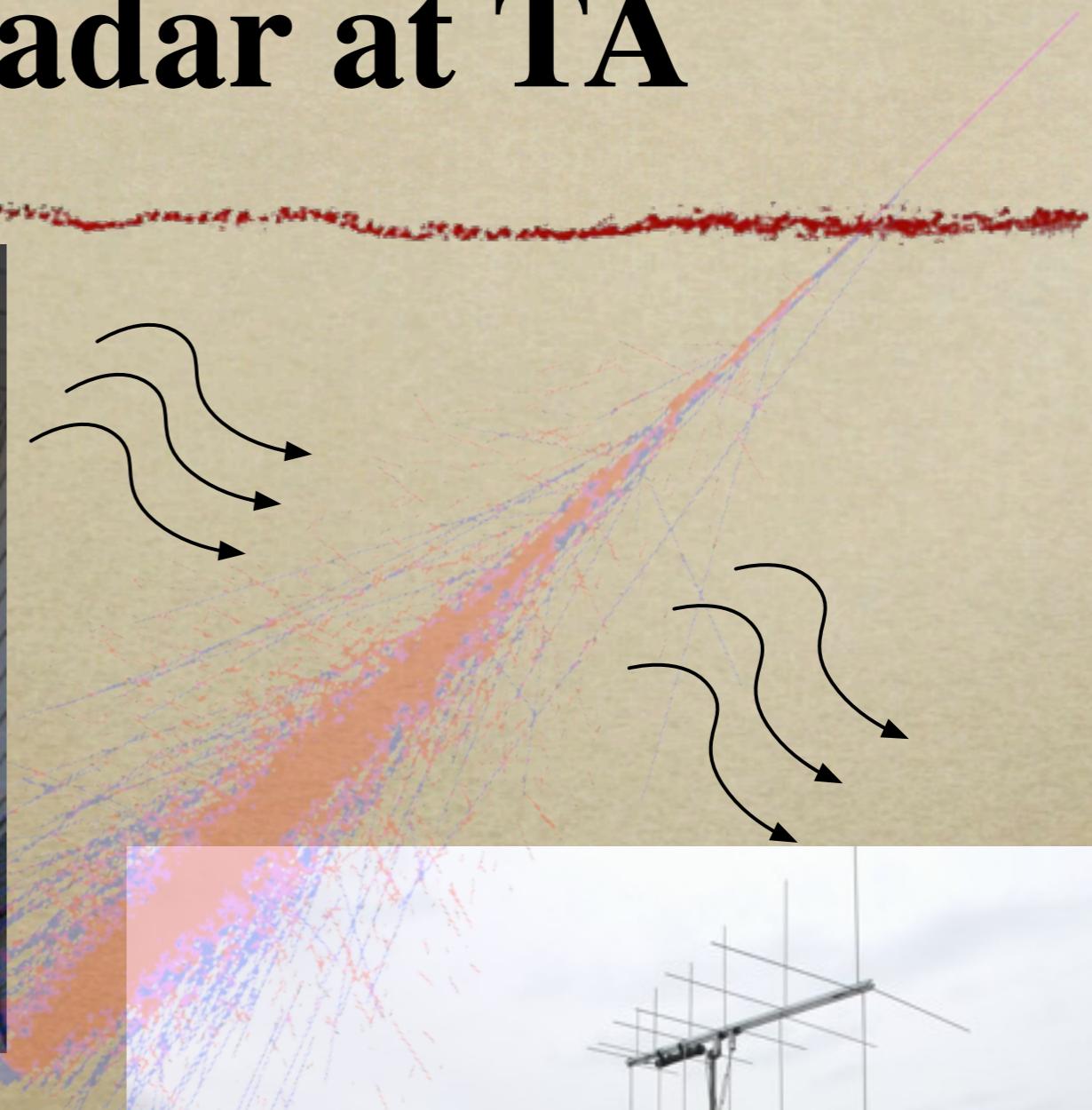


2kW Transmitter
2011 Jan.

To be updated to 40kW



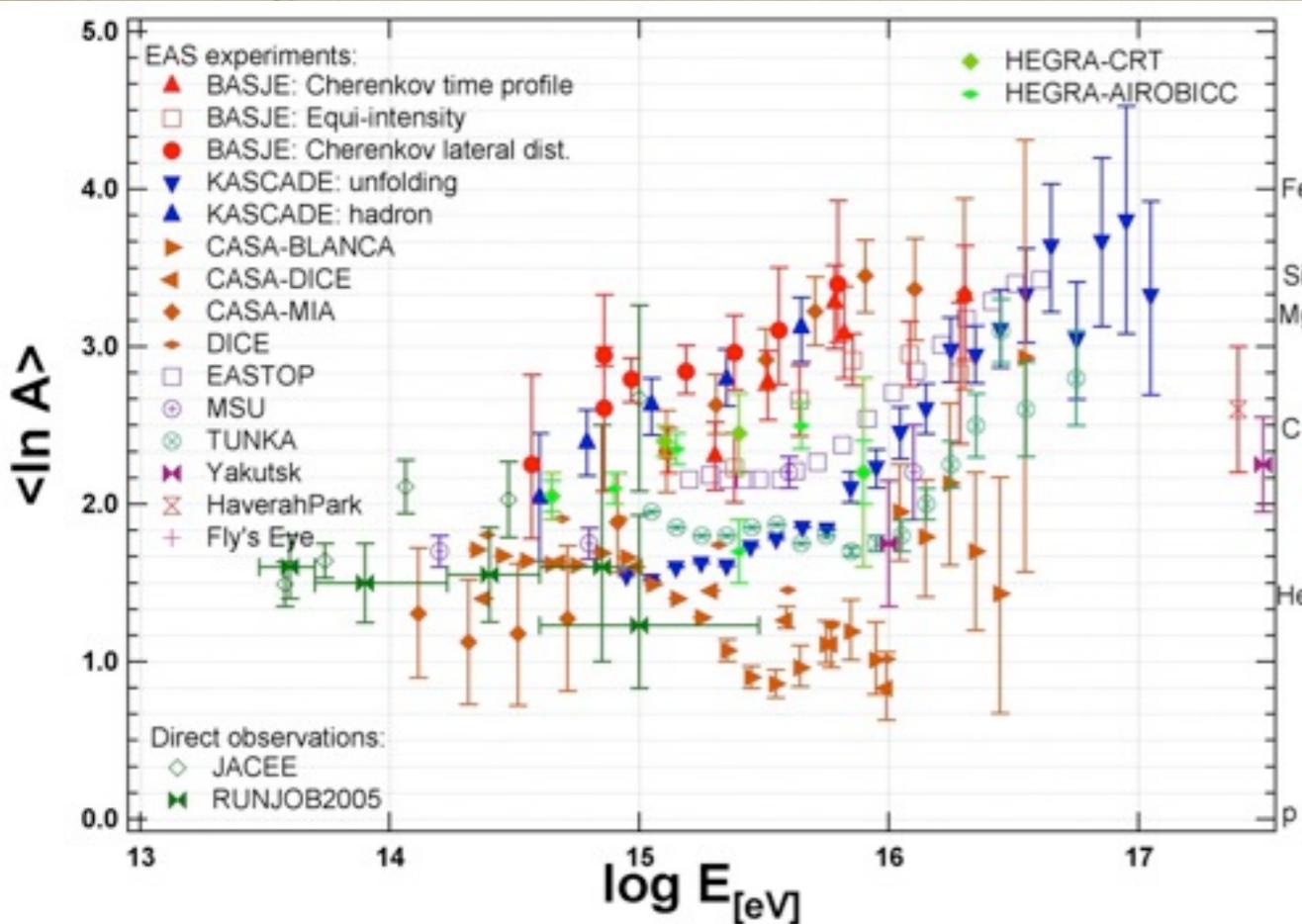
Unique signature
for EAS echoes



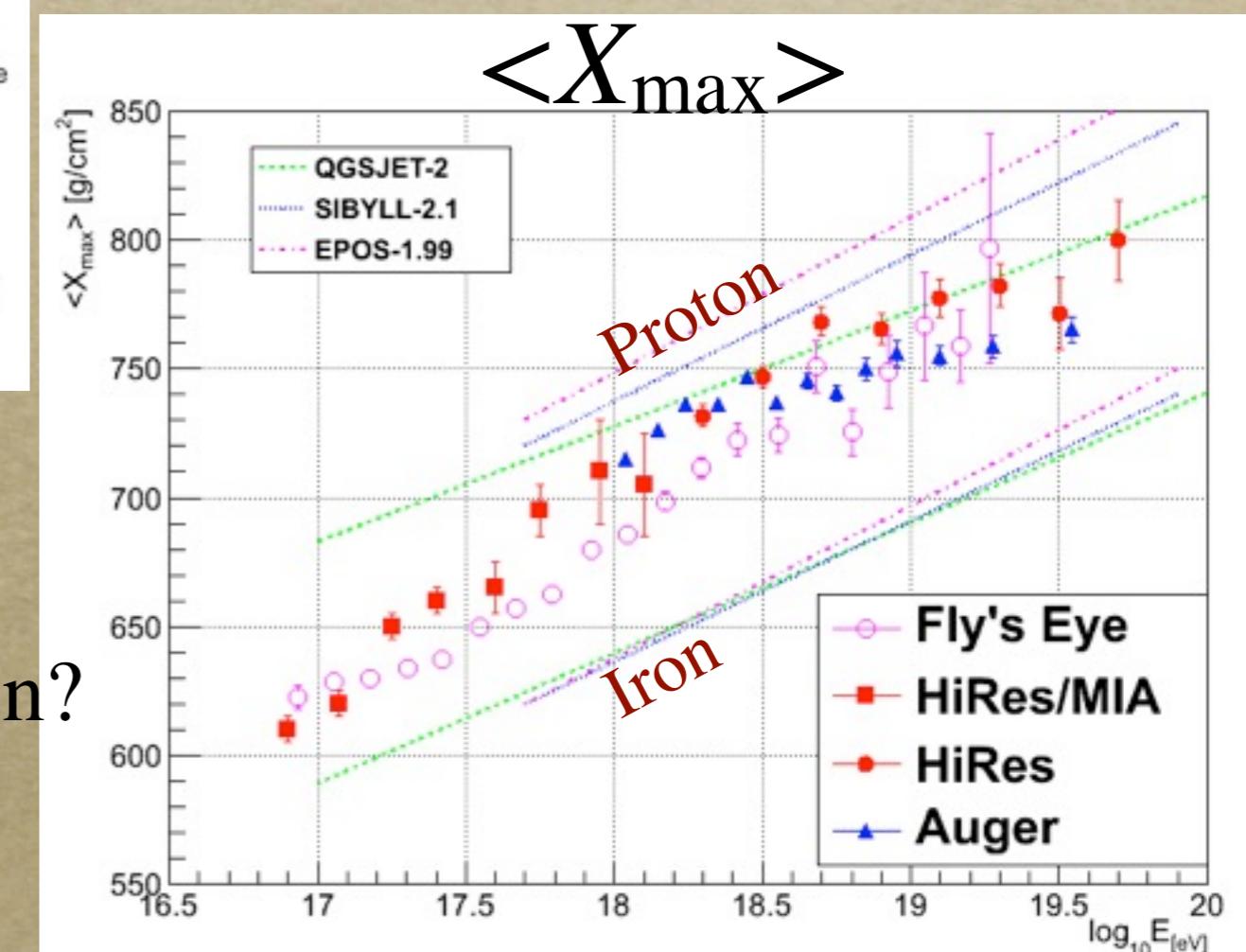
Receiver at the TA site

TALE: TA Low-Energy Extension

G.Thomson *et al.*: Poster 1307



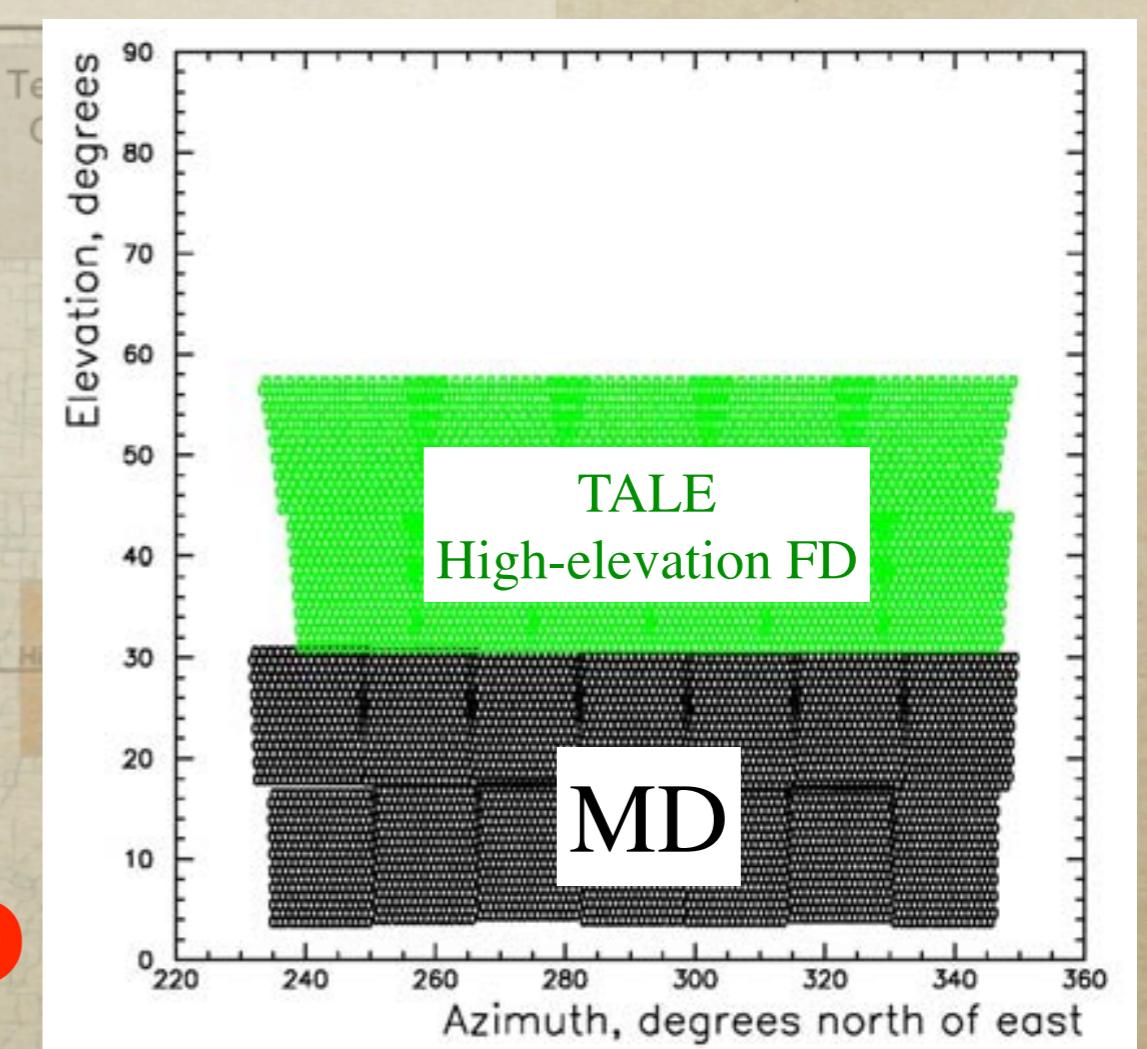
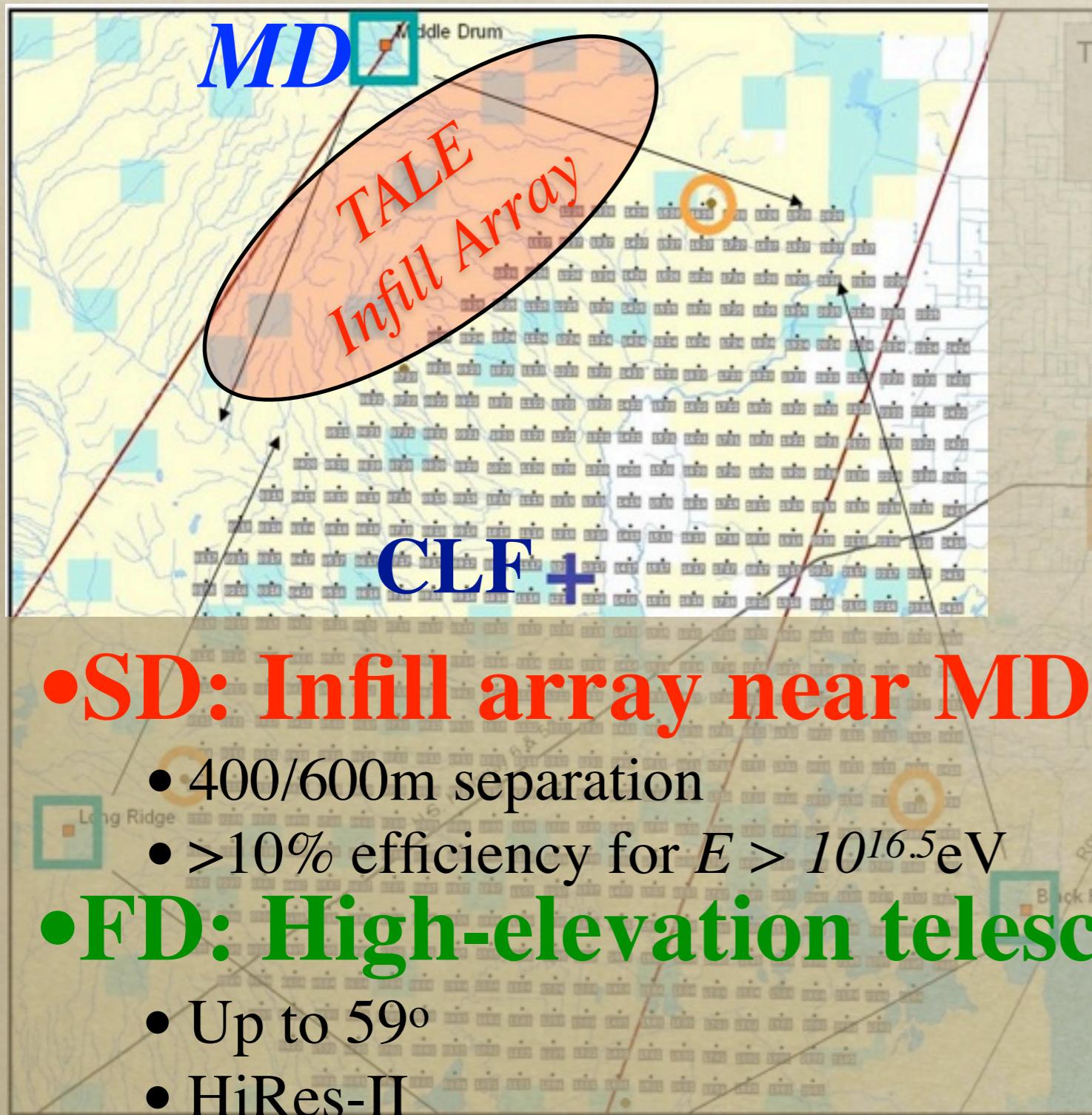
Importance of $10^{16}\text{--}18\text{ eV}$



- Drastic change of composition at $\sim 10^{17}\text{ eV}$?
- Galactic-to-extra-galactic transition?
- Second knee?
- LHC \sqrt{s} !

TALE: TA Low-Energy Extension

G.Thomson *et al.*: Poster 1307



Communication Towers
Fluorescence Locations
Central Laser Facility
Streams
Lakes
Town Boundaries
State Land
Private Land
BLM Land
Military Airspace: Sevier B
Department of Geography
University of Utah
April 2004

Conclusion

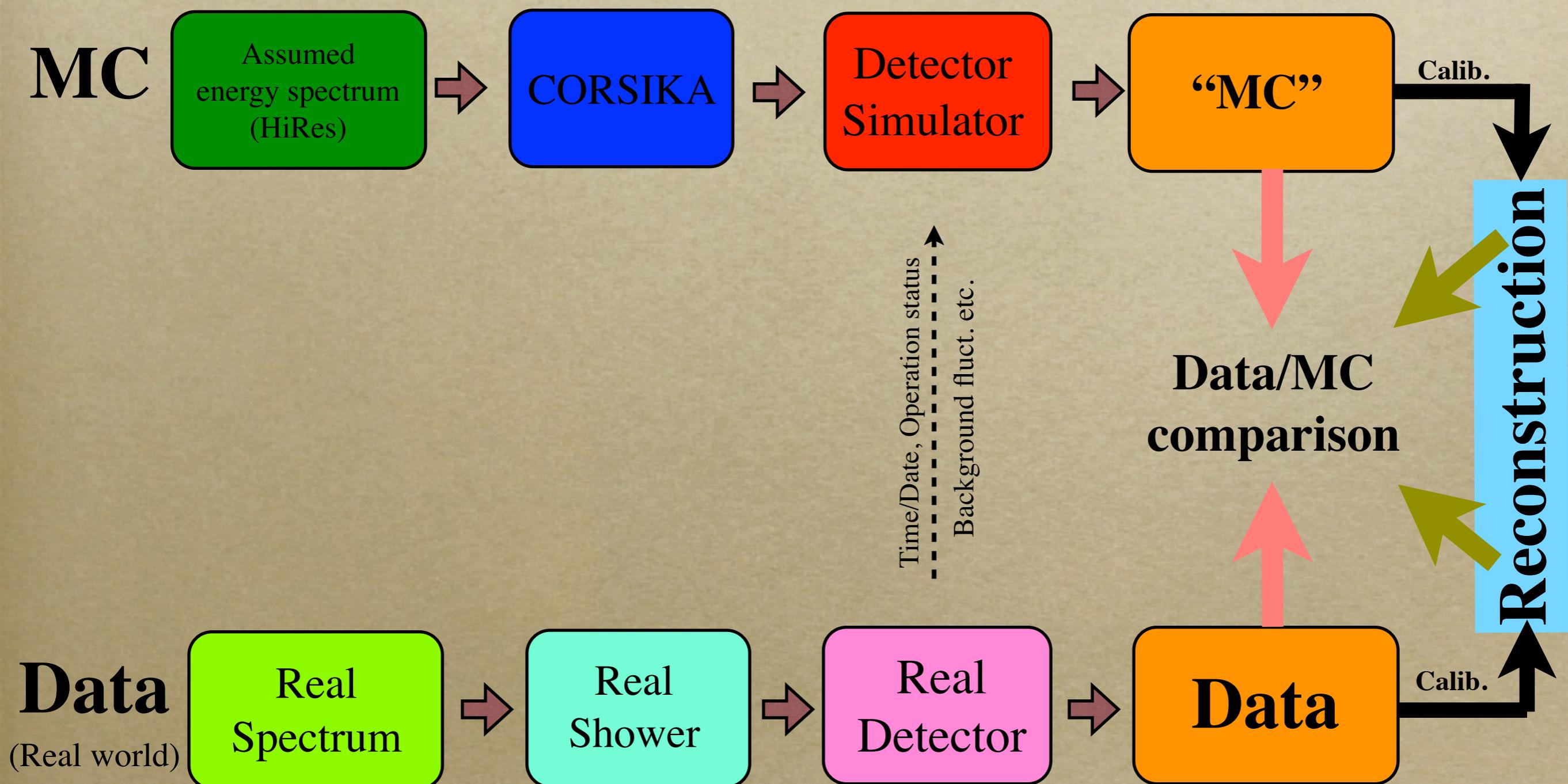
- 3 years TA full operation
- Energy Spectrum:
 - Consistent with HiRes
 - SD/FD energy scale difference
 - Ankle at $10^{18.69}$ eV
 - Cut-off at $10^{19.68}$ eV: Deficit: 3.9σ
- Proton dominant composition up to the cut-off energy
- Anisotropy: Need more statistics!
 - Compatible with both isotropy and AGN/LSS correlation hypothesis

Conclusion

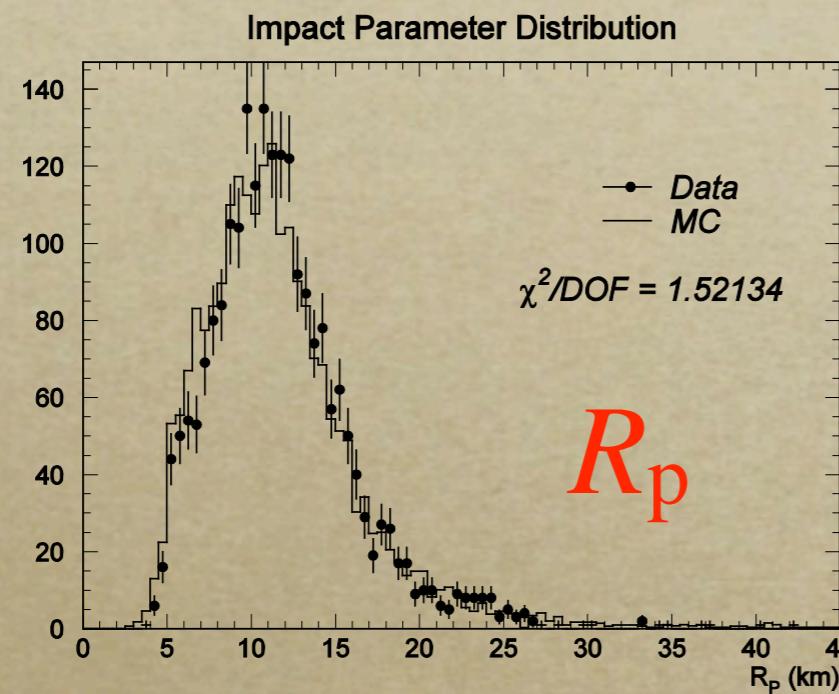
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- Proton dominant composition up to the cut-off energy
- Anisotropy: Need more statistics!
 - Compatible with both isotropy and AGN/LSS correlation hypothesis
- Question: Have we seen the GZK cut-off?
 - *Consistency between composition and the position of E_{cut} ?*
 - *Anisotropy: CR horizon? z_{max} dep.? B-field? Spectral shape around E_{cut} ?*

Backup

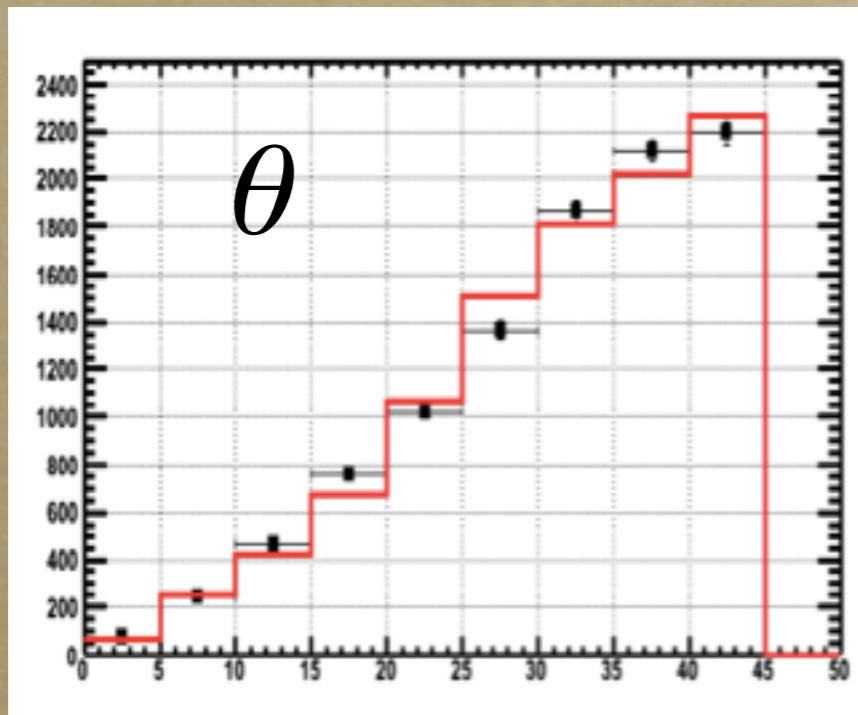
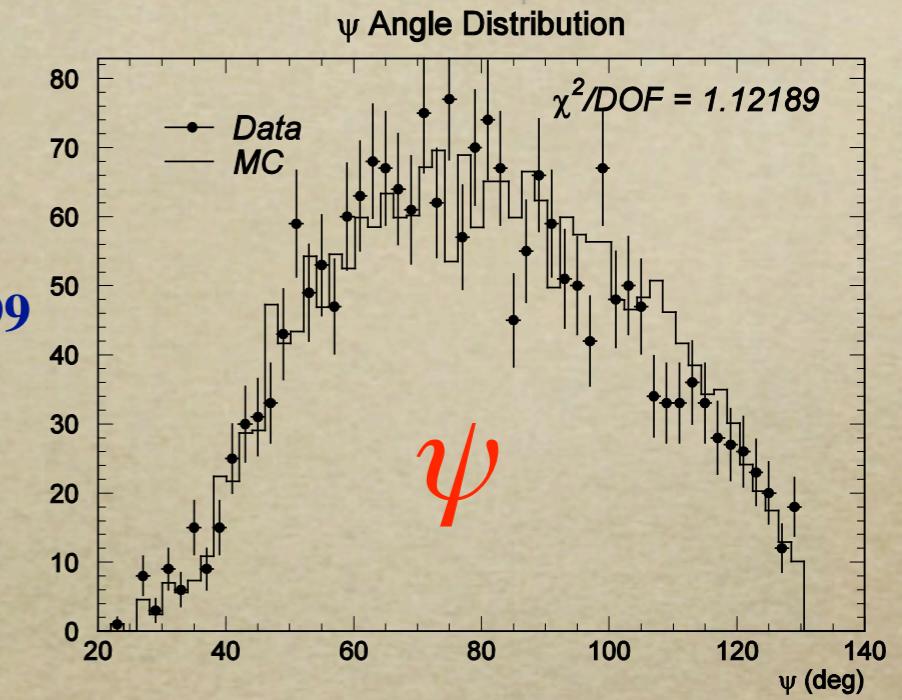
Understanding Our Detectors



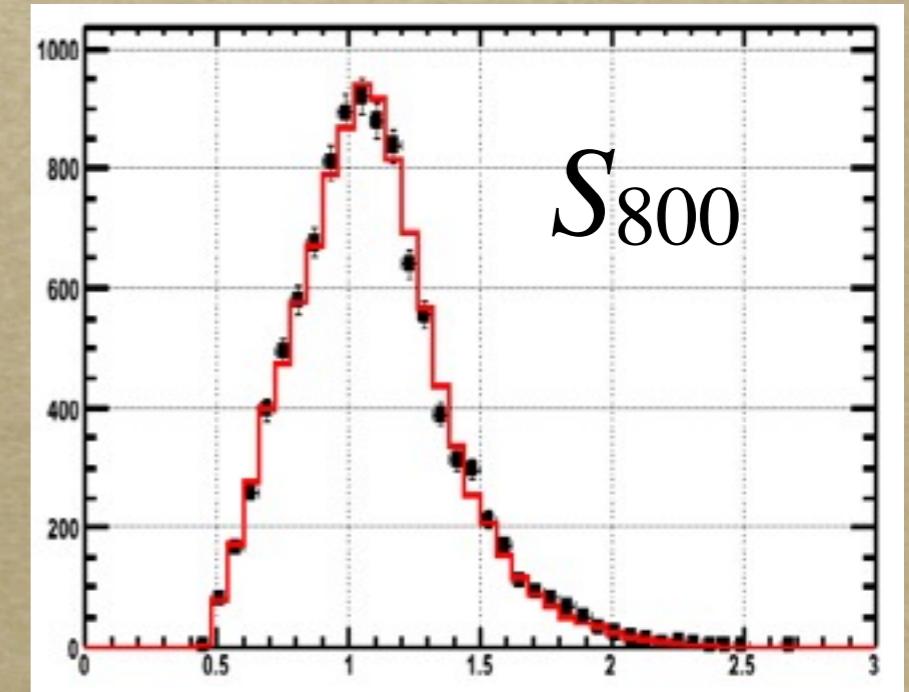
Understanding Our Detectors



• S.Stratton: Poster 1299



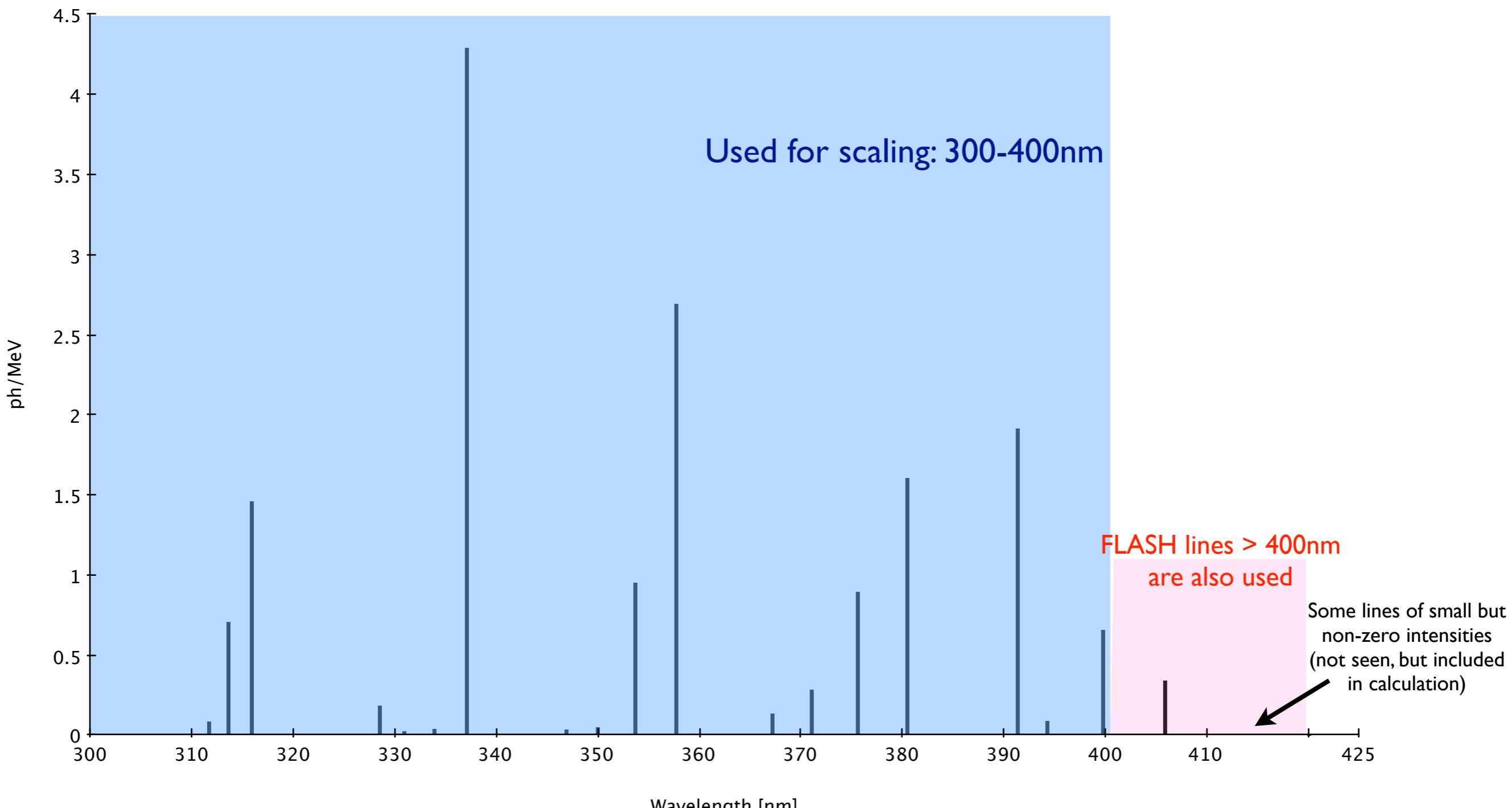
• D.Ivanov/B.Stokes:
Oral 1297 (Aug12)
• B.Stokes: Poster 1288



TA FLY Model

2011/Mar/04 Y.Tsunesada, K. Hayashi (TokyoTech)

- Spectral lines and their relative intensities are from Abbasi et al. *Astropart. Phys.*, **29** 77-86 (2008)
 - Defined in 300-420nm
- Scaled to the Kakimoto's yield in 300-400nm, Kakimoto et al. *NIM A*, **372** 527-533 (1996)
 - (The total yield of the TA FLY model in 300-420nm is slightly larger than Kakimoto's.)



- Spectral lines and relative intensities are from FLASH:

$$\int_{300}^{420} f_{\text{FLASH}}(\lambda) d\lambda = 1$$

Abbasi et al. *Astropart. Phys.*, **29** 77-86 (2008)
Figure 9.

- $FLY_{\text{TA}}(\lambda)$ ([ph/MeV] or [ph/m]) is defined by scaling $f_{\text{FLASH}}(\lambda)$

$$FLY_{\text{TA}}(\lambda) [\text{ph}/\text{MeV}] \equiv \alpha f_{\text{FLASH}}(\lambda)$$

- The scaling factor α is obtained as

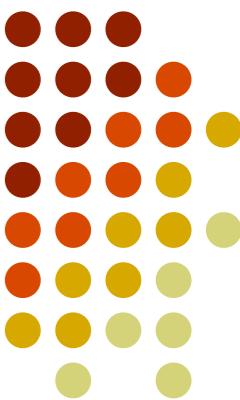
$$\alpha \int_{300}^{400} f_{\text{FLASH}}(\lambda) d\lambda = K = \text{Kakimoto's } @ 1013\text{hPa}/293\text{K}$$

- Therefore

$$FLY_{\text{TA}}(\lambda) \equiv \frac{K}{\int_{300}^{400} f_{\text{FLASH}}(\lambda) d\lambda} f_{\text{FLASH}}(\lambda)$$

Note that $\int_{300}^{420} FLY_{\text{TA}}(\lambda) d\lambda > K$

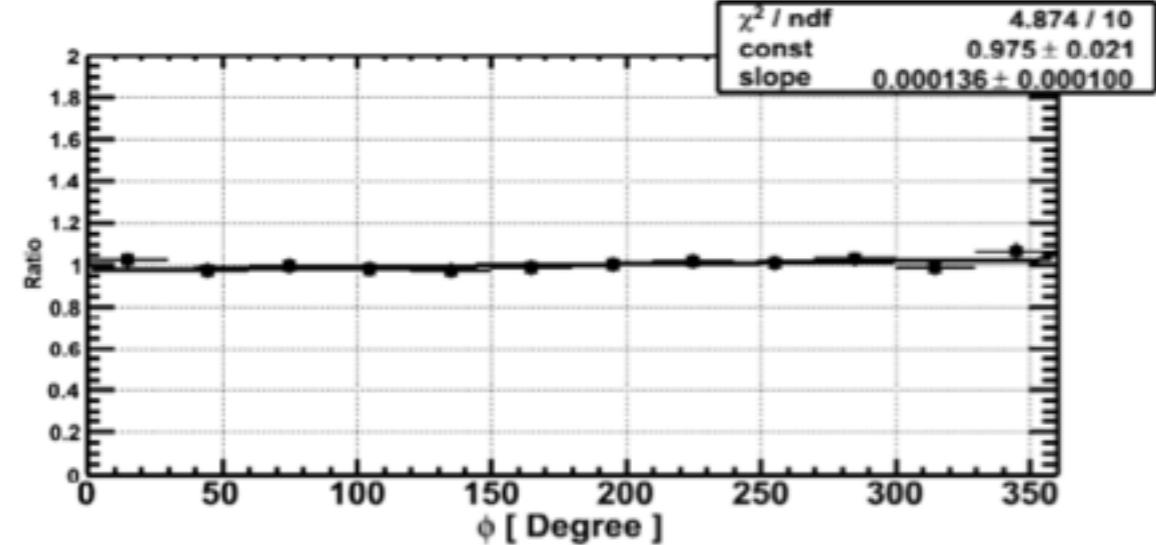
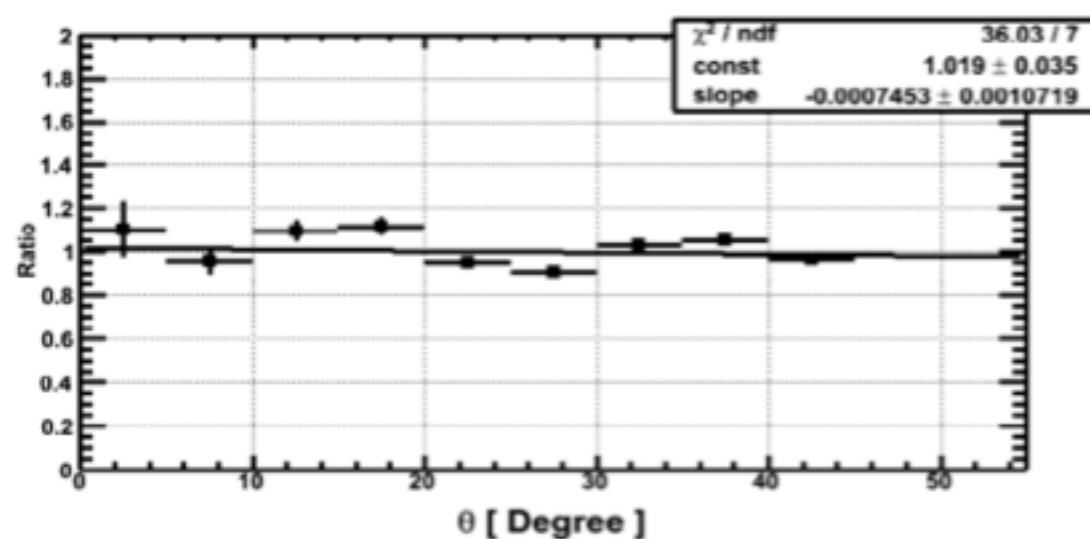
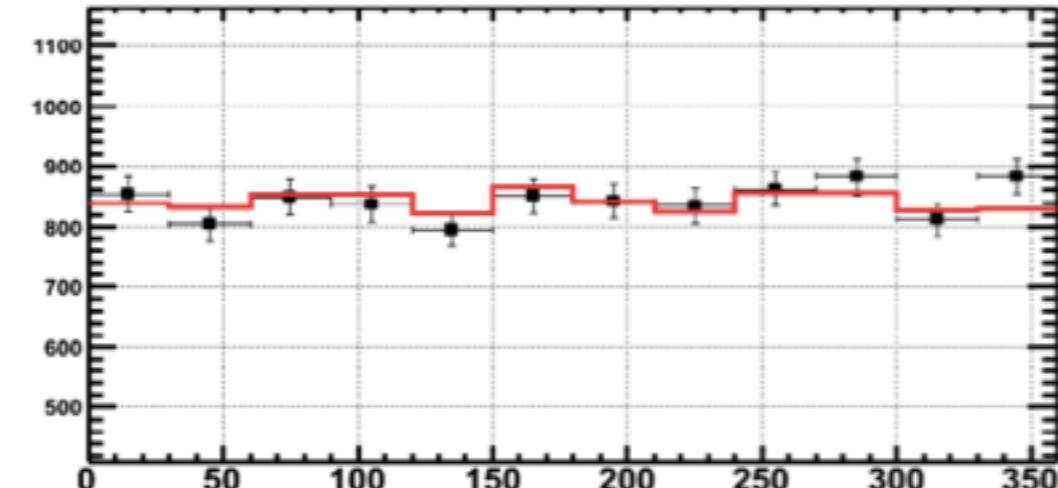
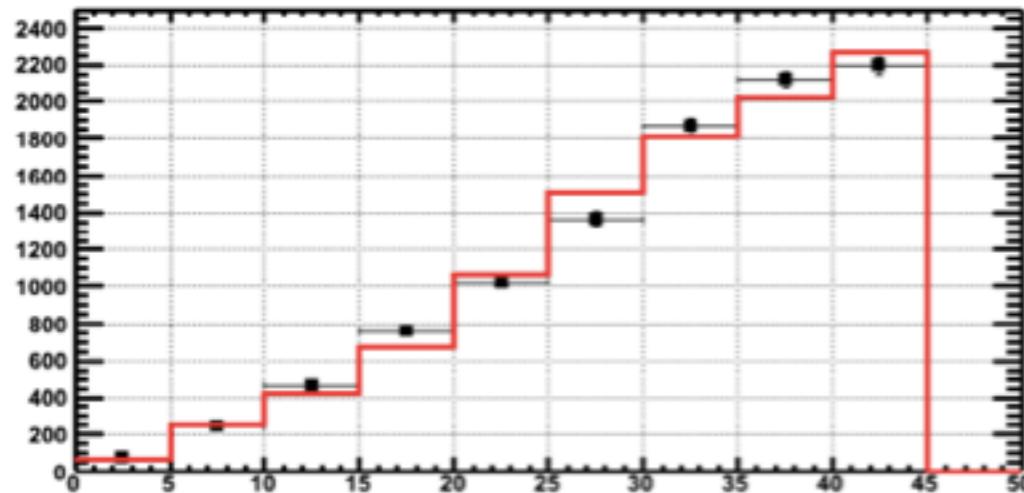
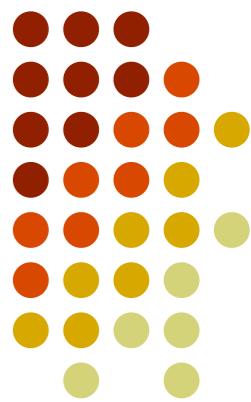
SD Analysis: Data Quality Cuts



- Good data fits:
 - $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} > 4.0$
 - Pointing direction resolution: $< 5^\circ$
 - Fractional S800 uncertainty: $< 25\%$
- Good shower geometry:
 - Border Cut $> 1200\text{m}$
 - Zenith Angle Cut: $< 45^\circ$
- **3 years, 10,997 events**



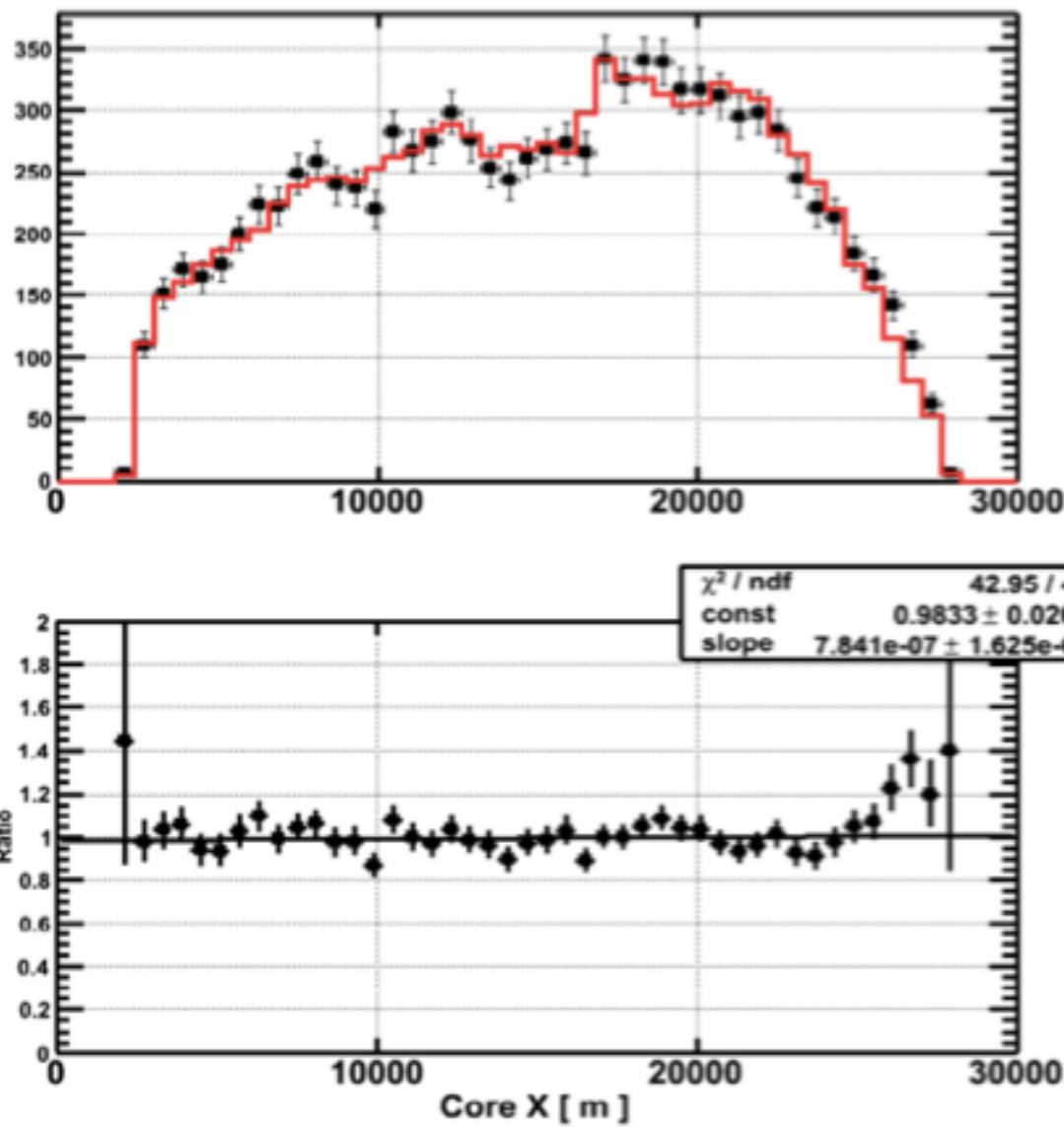
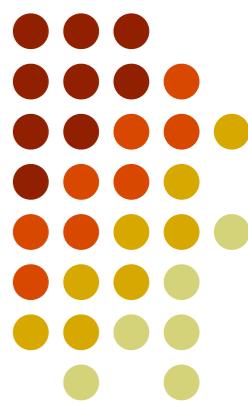
SD Analysis: Data/MC Comparisons



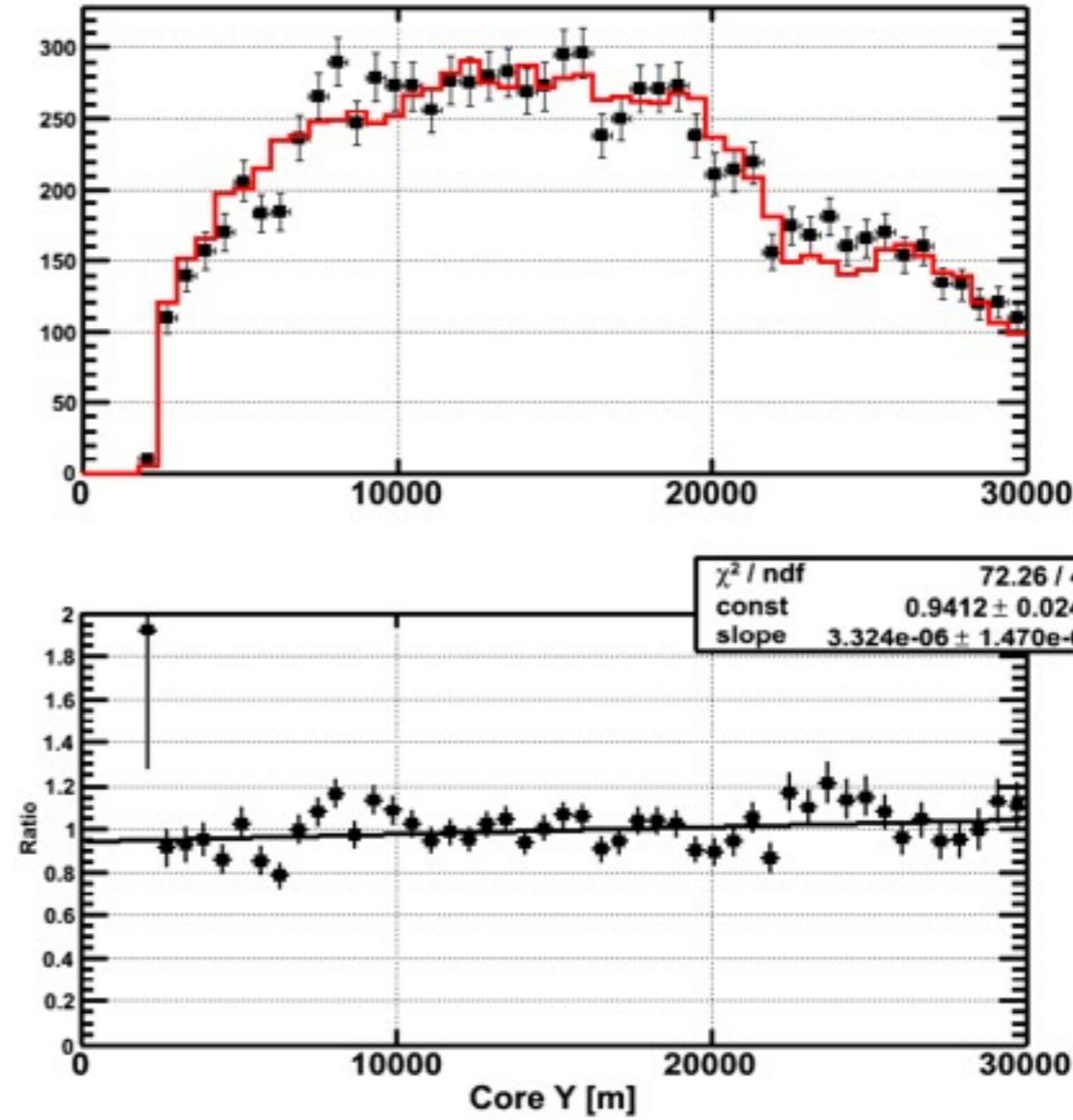
Zenith angle

Azimuthal angle

SD Analysis: Data/MC Comparisons



Core Position (E-W)

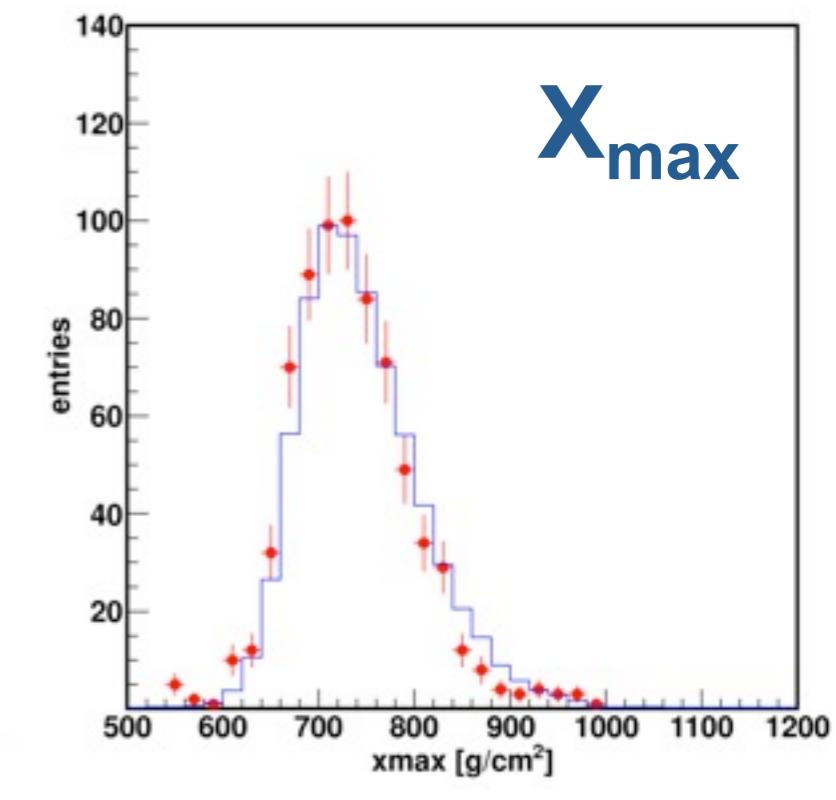
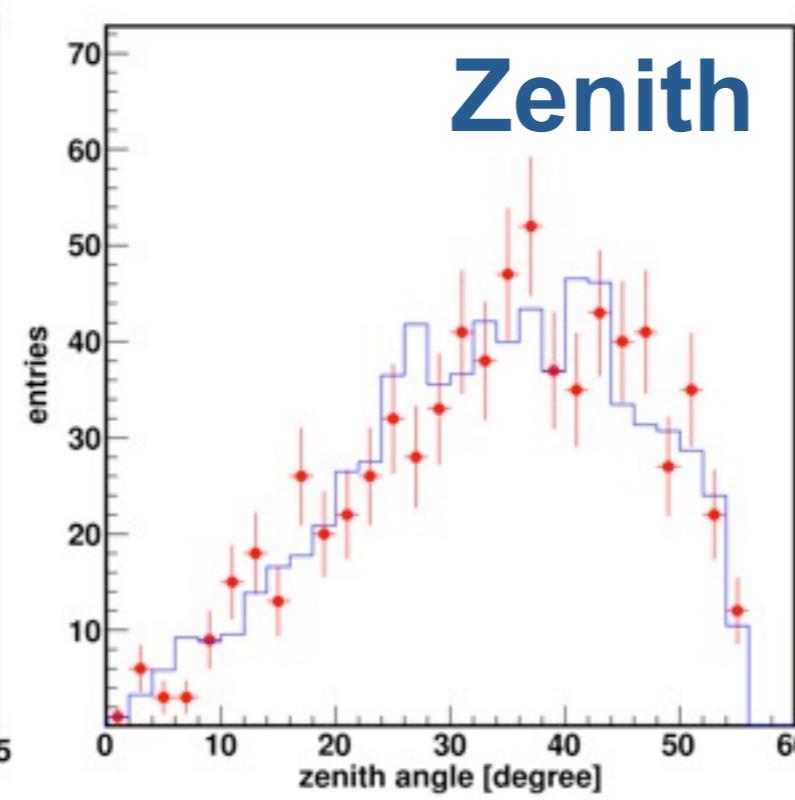
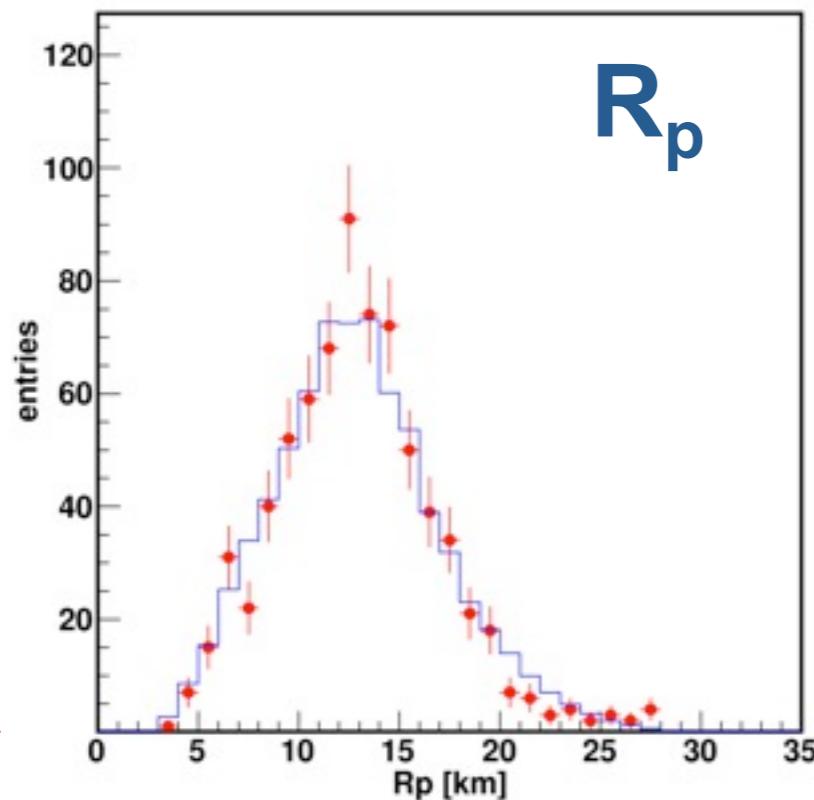


Core Position (N-S)

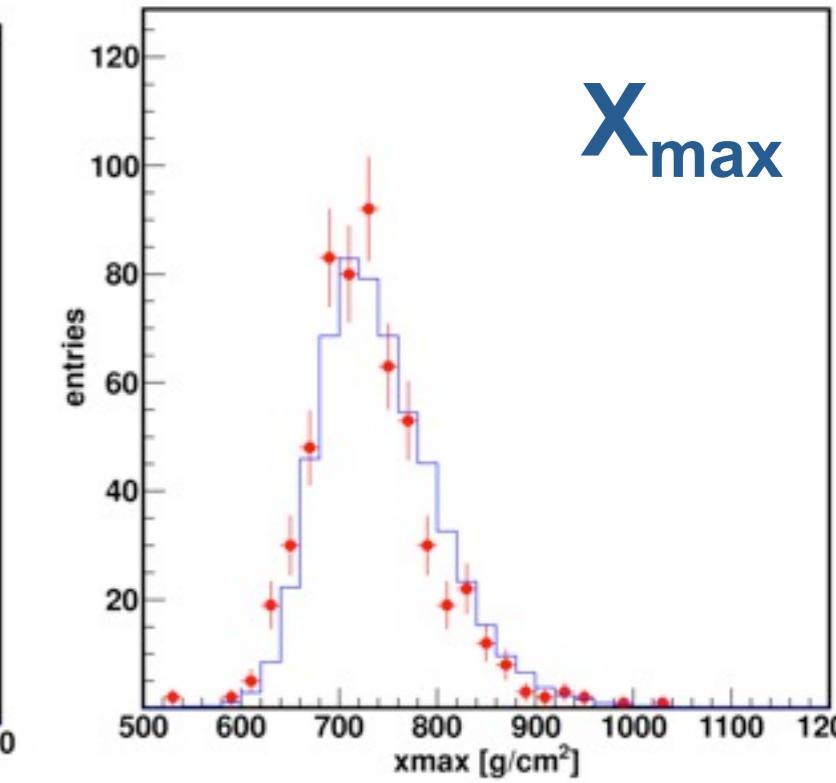
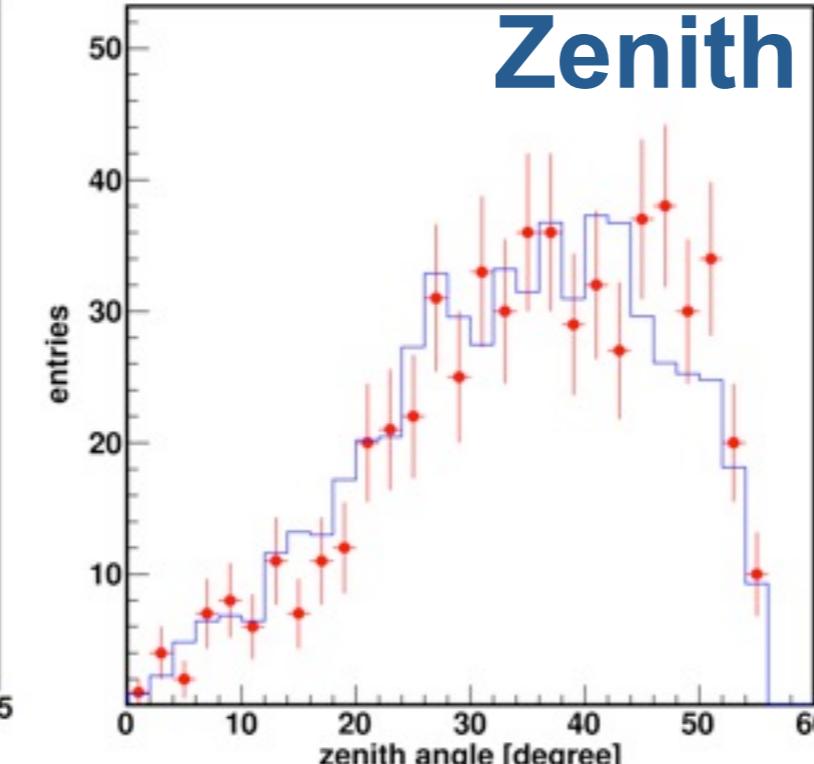
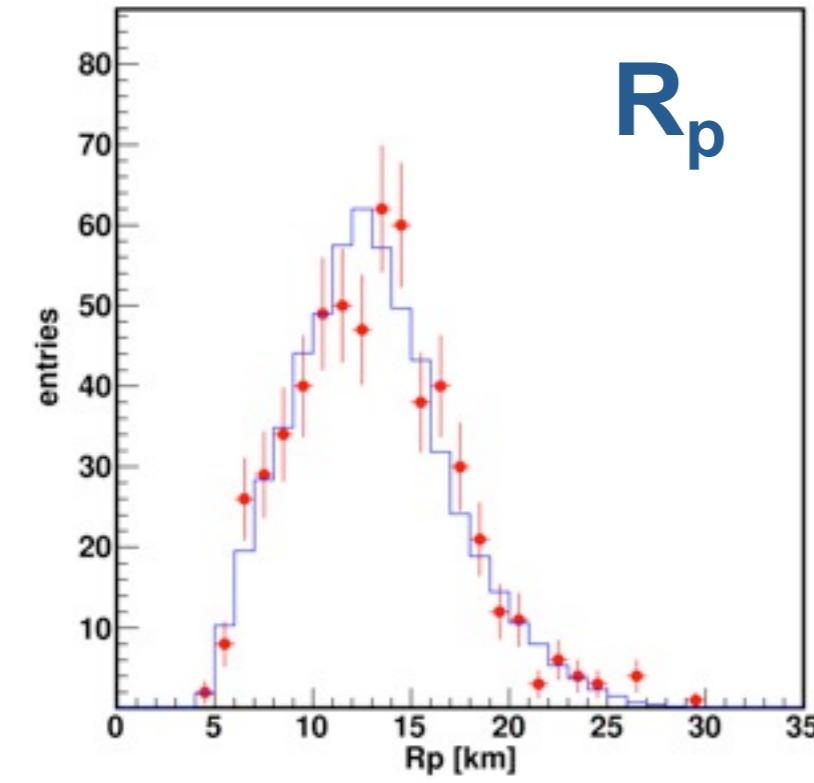
Data / MC comparison

Red points: Data, Blue histograms : MC

BR

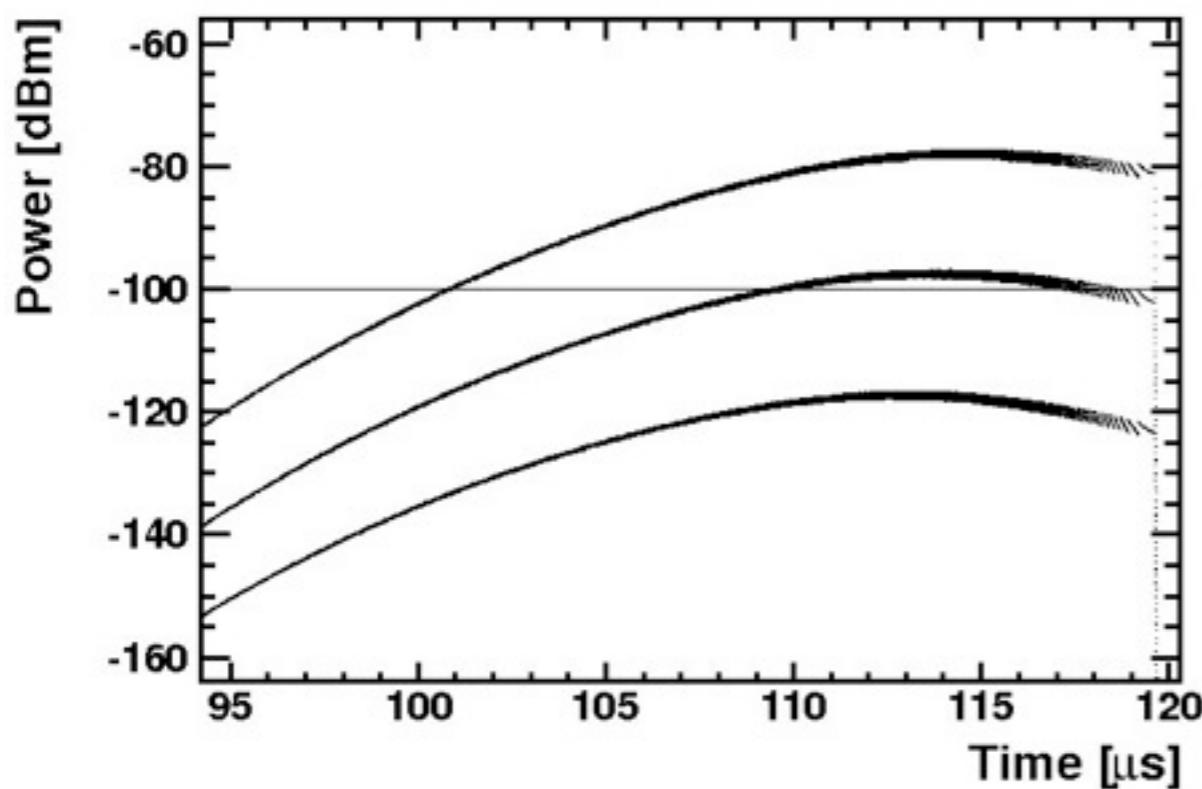


LR



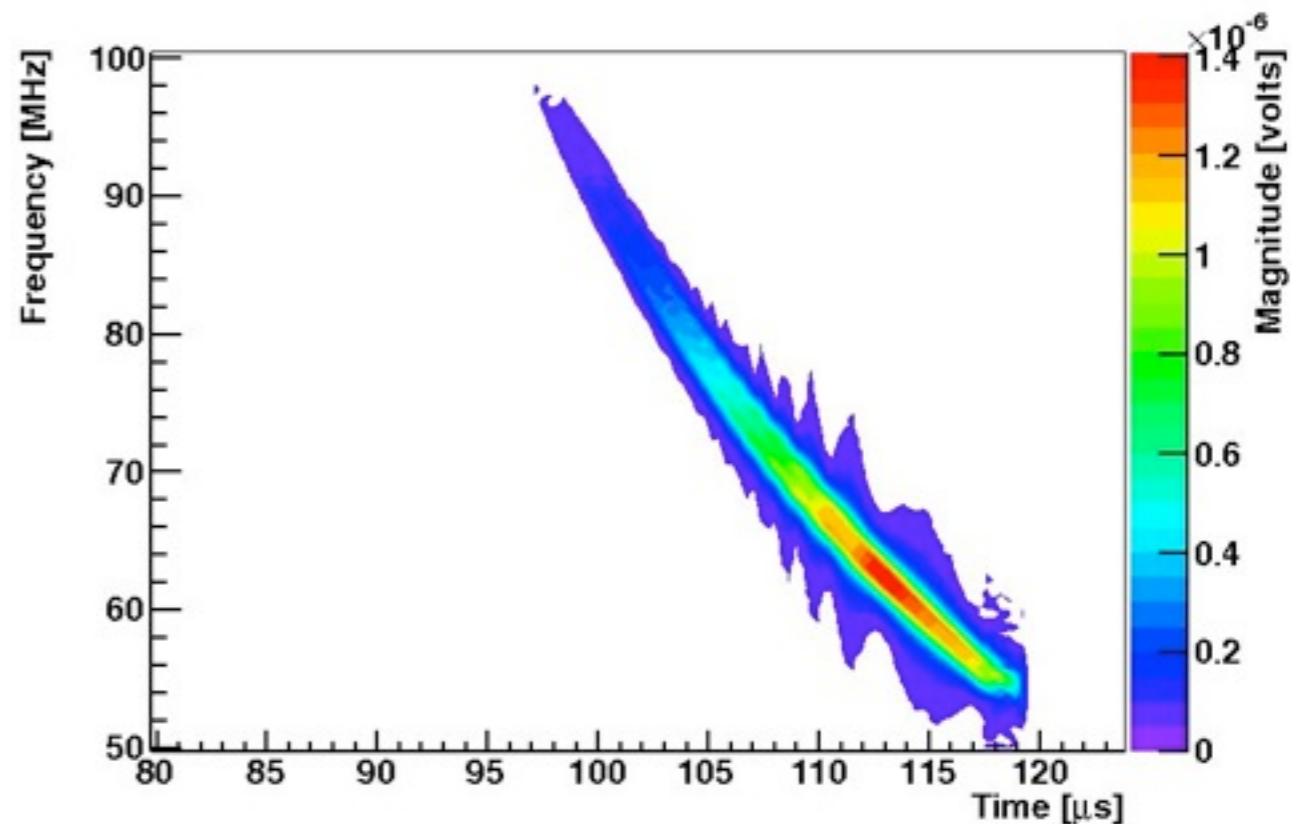
Signal Characteristics

Signal-to-Noise



- Assume 20 kW transmitter
- Prediction for received power for 10^{18} , 10^{19} , 10^{20} eV showers, 30° from zenith, typical TA distances and antenna gain.
- Horizontal line: Galactic noise floor (4 MHz B.W.)

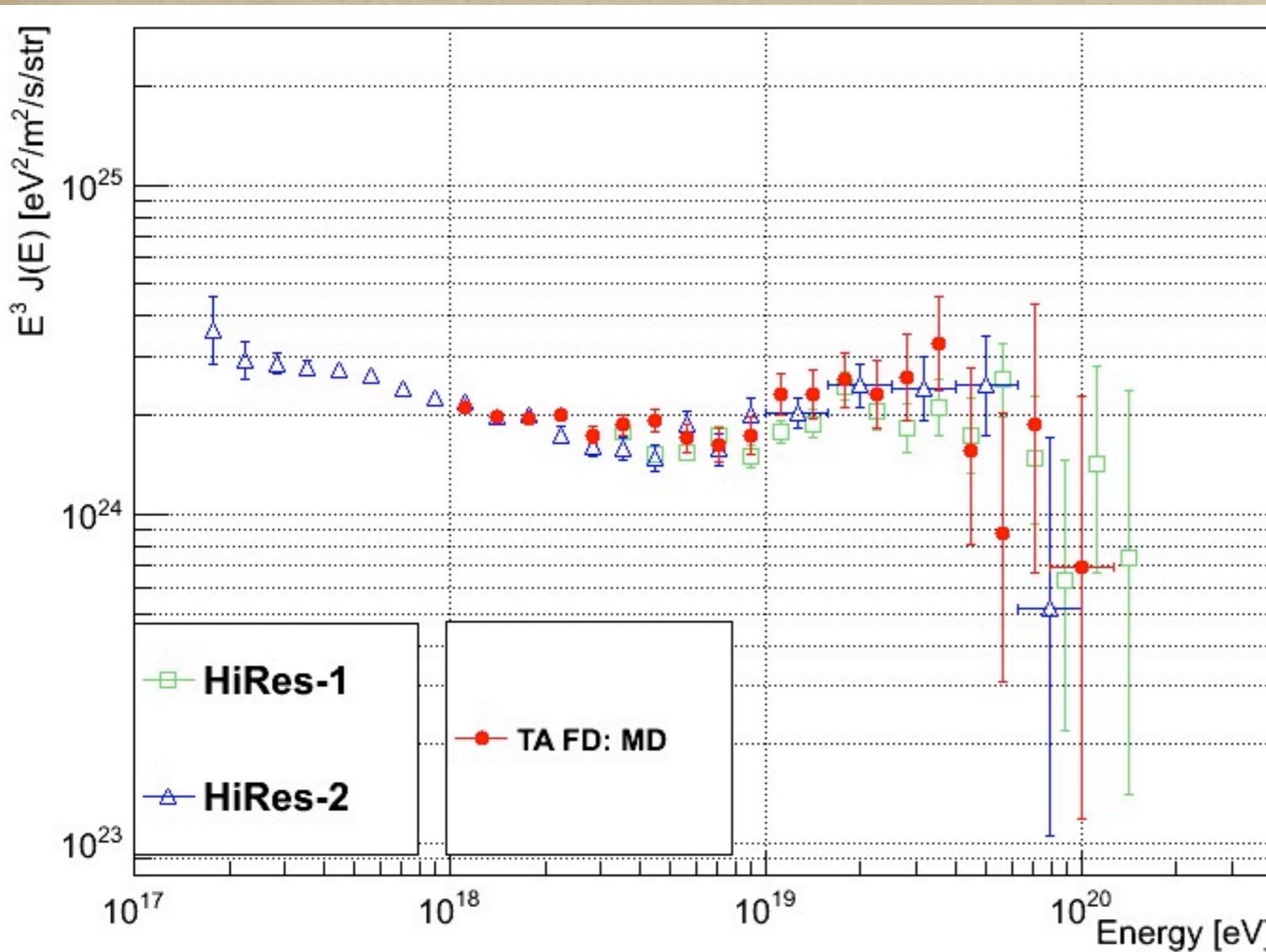
Phase Modulation



- Predicted signal for 10^{19} eV shower, 30° from zenith; frequency vs time.
- Rapid movement of “target” produces Doppler-like frequency shift.
- Unique signature for air shower echoes!

TA-MD & HiRes Spectra

D.Rodriguez *et al.*, Poster 1303

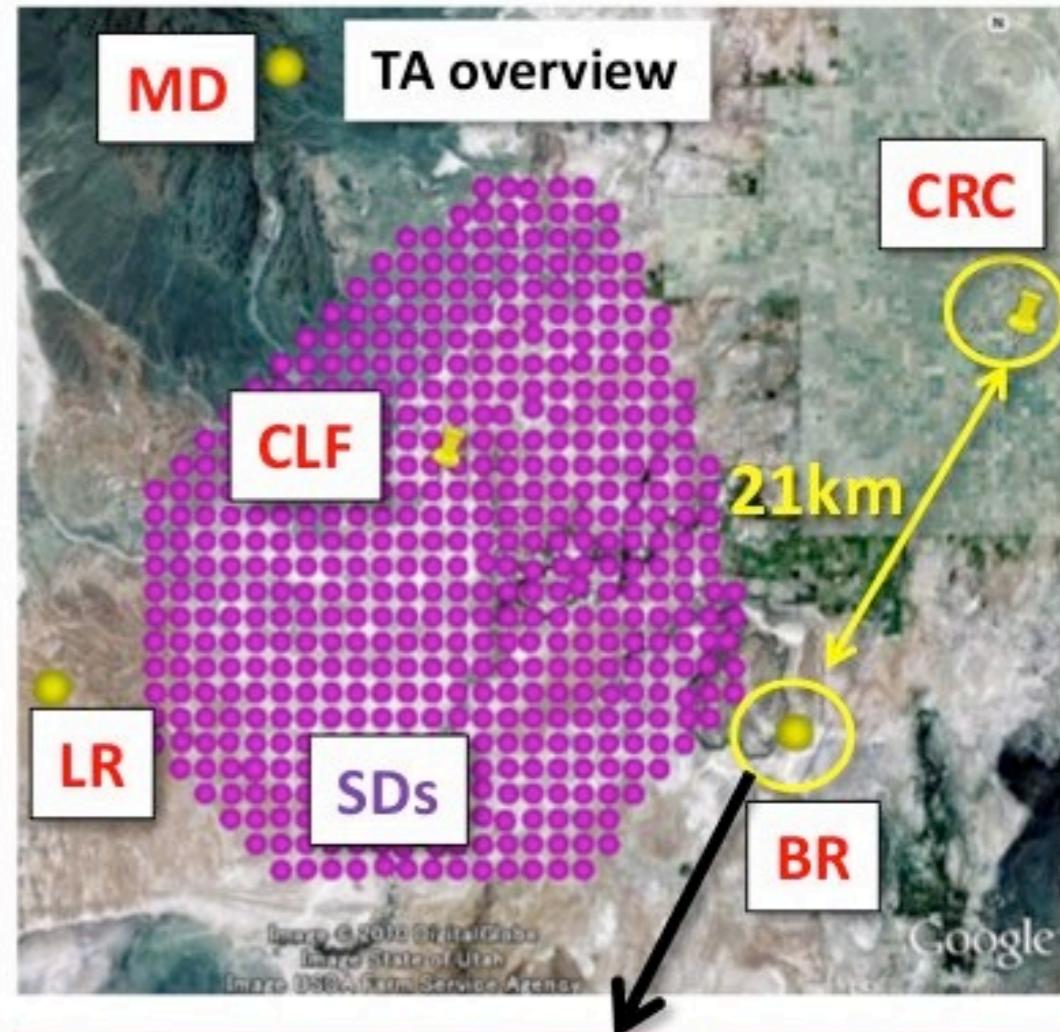
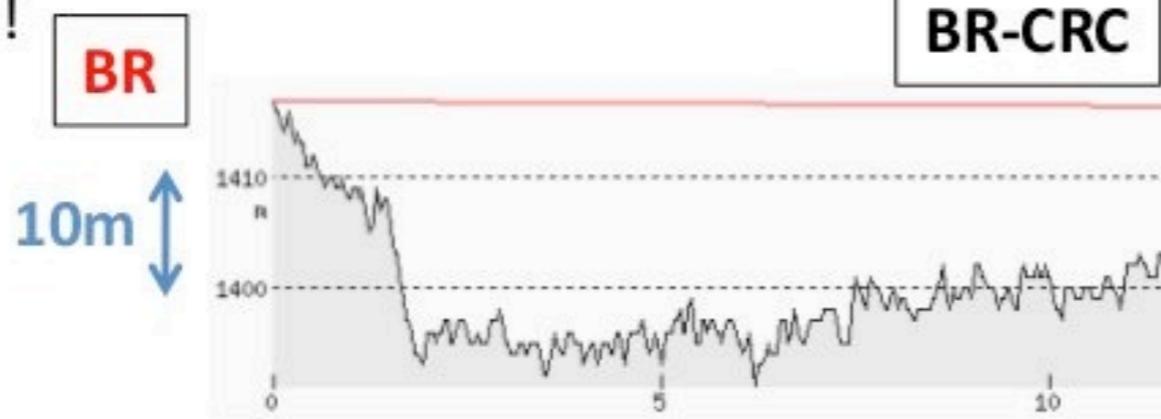


- Three years data of TA-MD, refurbished HiRes-I detector
 - $\sim 1/3$ HiRes-I exposure
- Excellent agreement between HiRes and MD: HiRes is still alive!

ELS observation

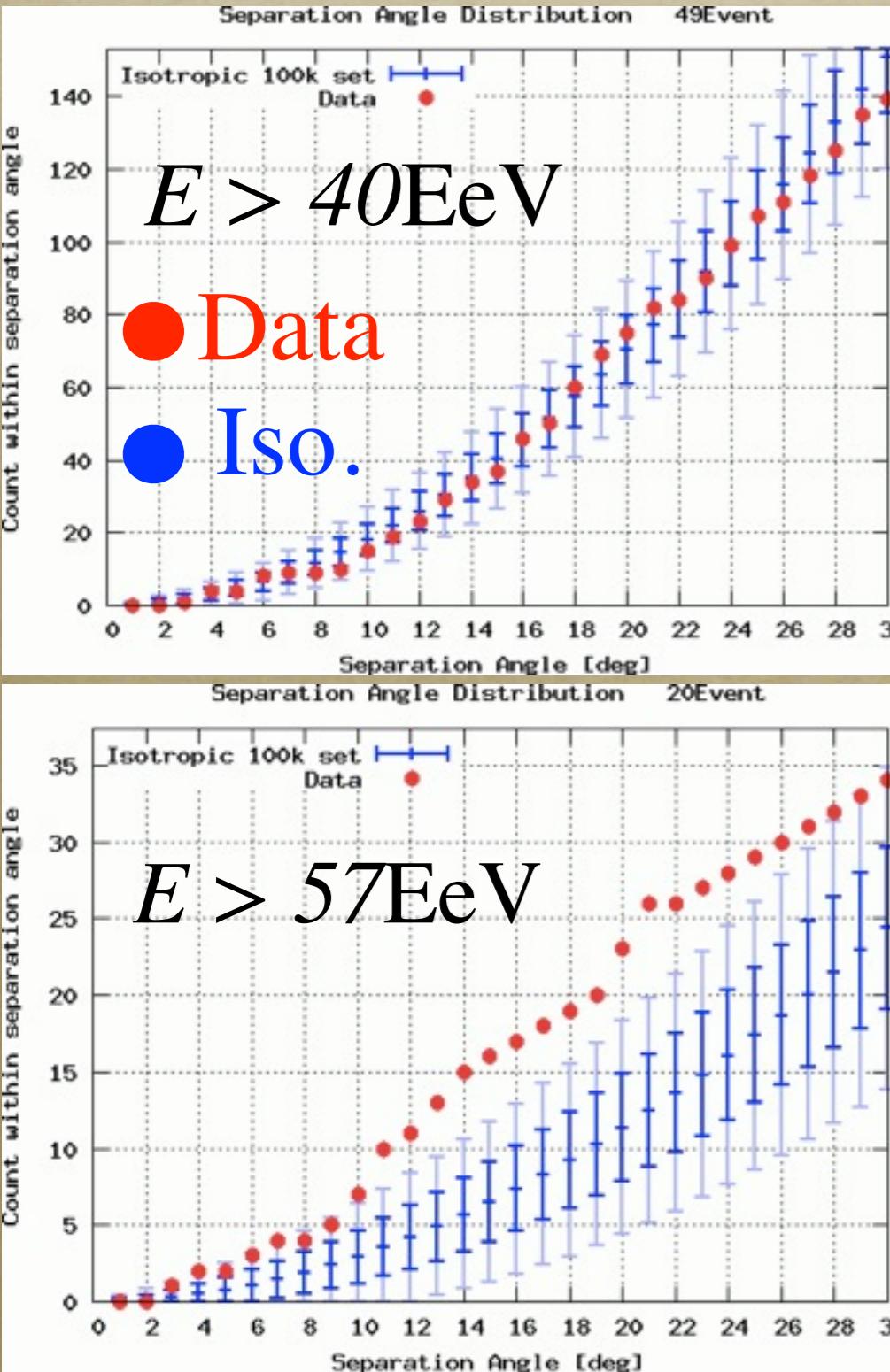
Observation for the reflected radio from ELS shower to confirm the method

- Set the observer to the roof of BR station
- Radio path: CRC - ELS - BR
- Receiver : Five-element Yagi antenna
 - Design is fixed (see other file)
- Also we can measure the cross-section
 - Distance: CRC-BR >> ELS-BR
 - Can measure the power of coming radio from CRC by seeing to CRC
 - Cross-section is obtained by the ratio of detected power: seeing to ELS / seeing to CRC
- For this test, E-Plane of trans. wave should be vertical.
- Geometry b/w BR and CRC is better for radio transmission.
- The direction b/w BR-CRC and BR-ELS is almost 90 degrees !!

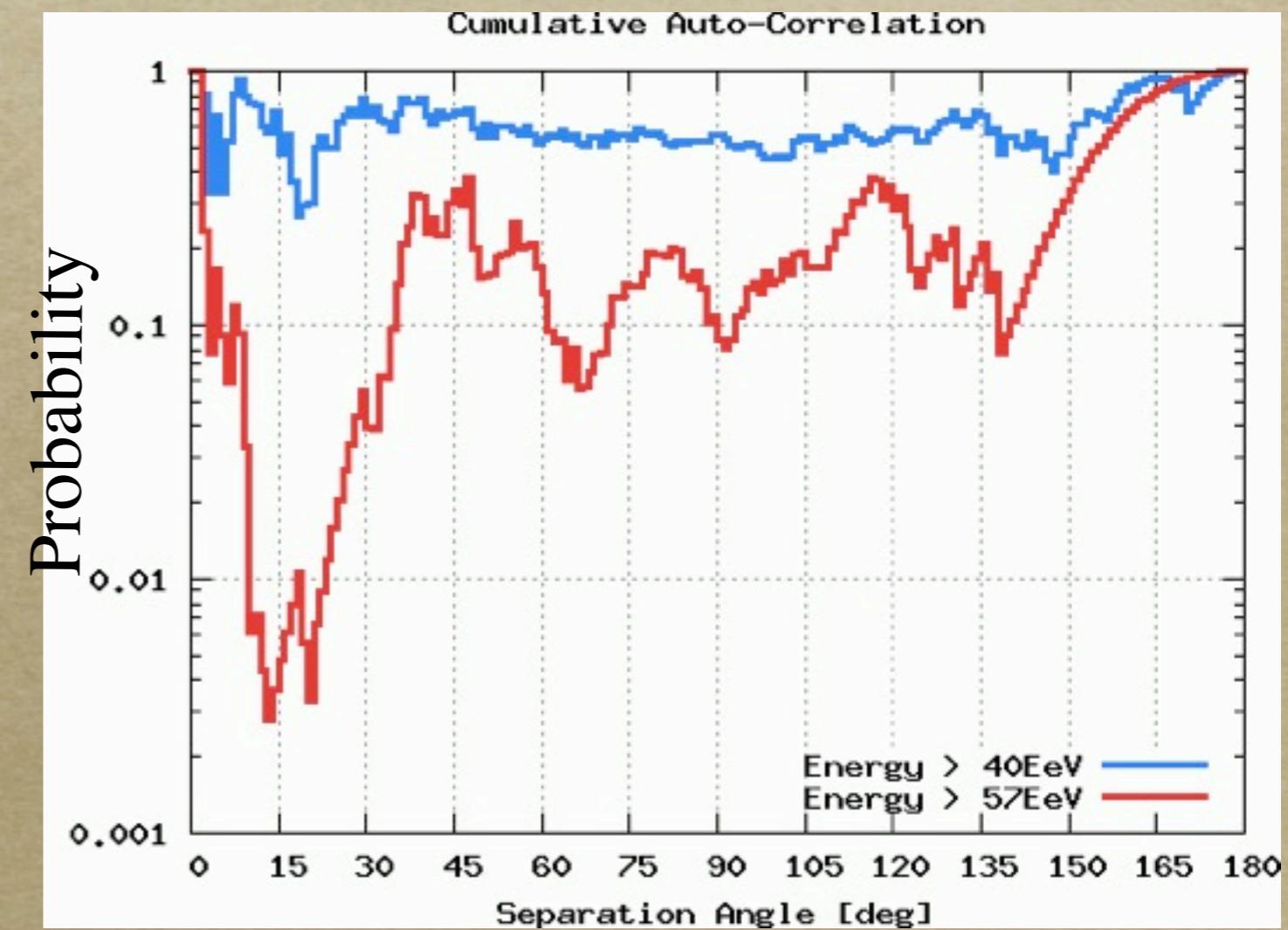


Slide: D. Ikeda

Auto-correlation: Event Clustering?



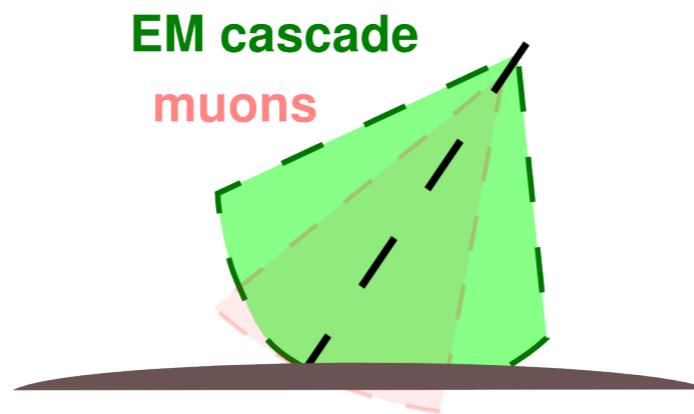
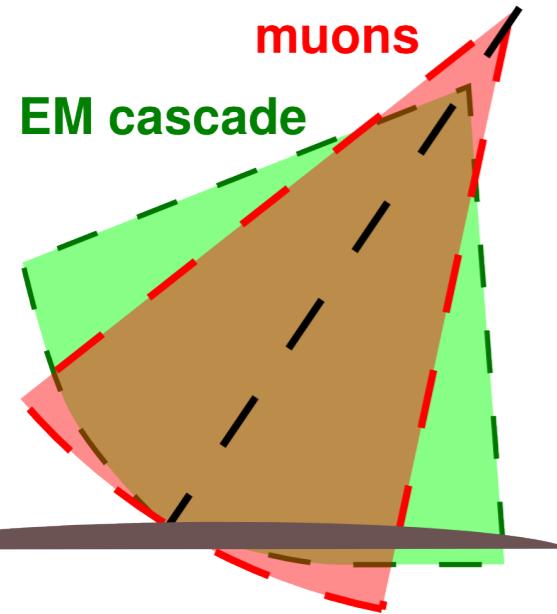
- Event counting as a function of angular distances
- No significant clustering found
- Clustering at 57EeV in $10\text{--}20^\circ$? $< 3\sigma$



UHE Photon Limit by SD

proton-induced EAS

gamma-induced EAS

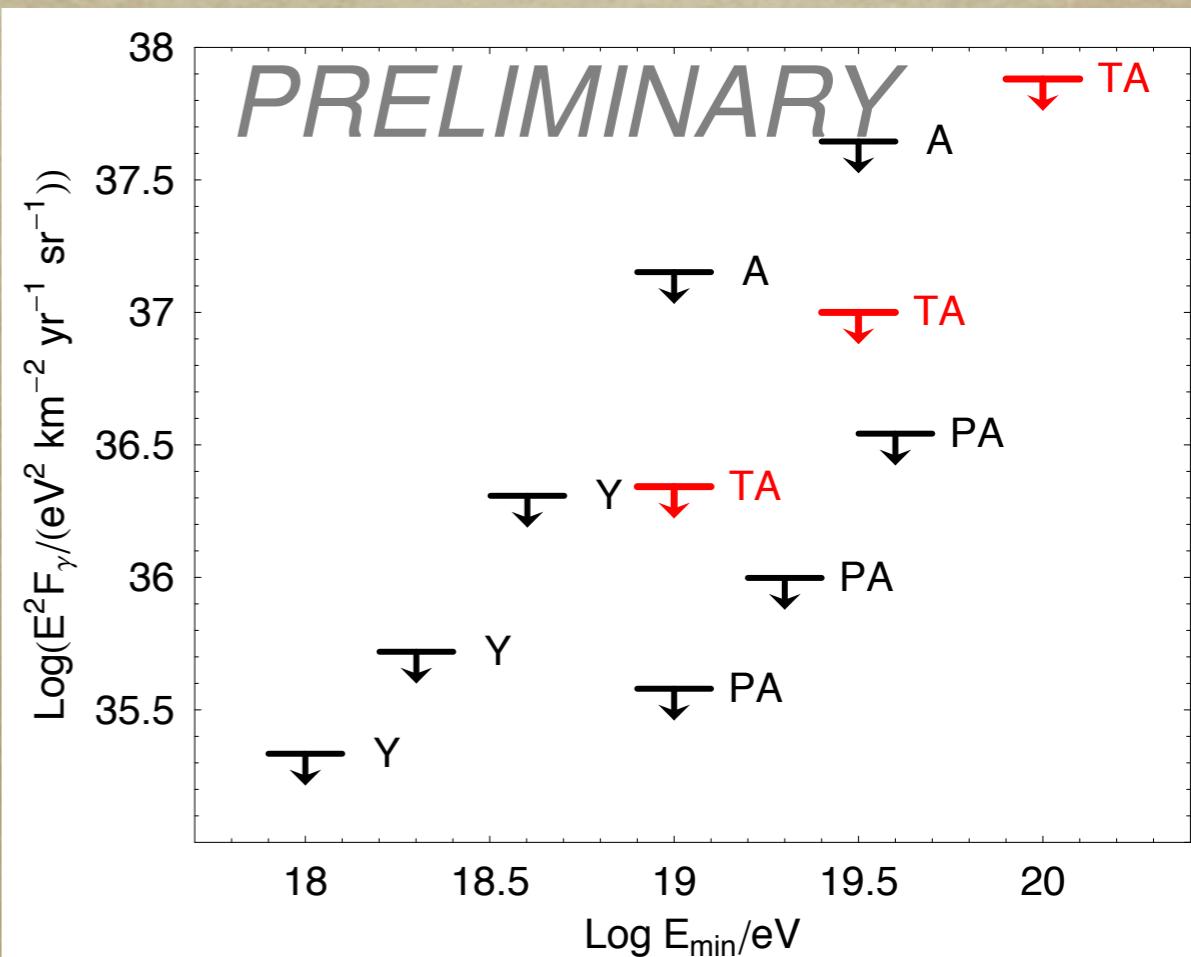


Deep shower maximum and shortage of muons \Rightarrow curved front

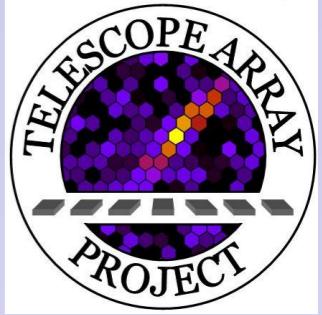
- Flux/Photon fraction limits obtained (95% CL)
(Rubtsov 1266 Aug12)

G.Rubtsov, Oral 1266

- Gamma-showers have curved front.
- Use SD 3 years data



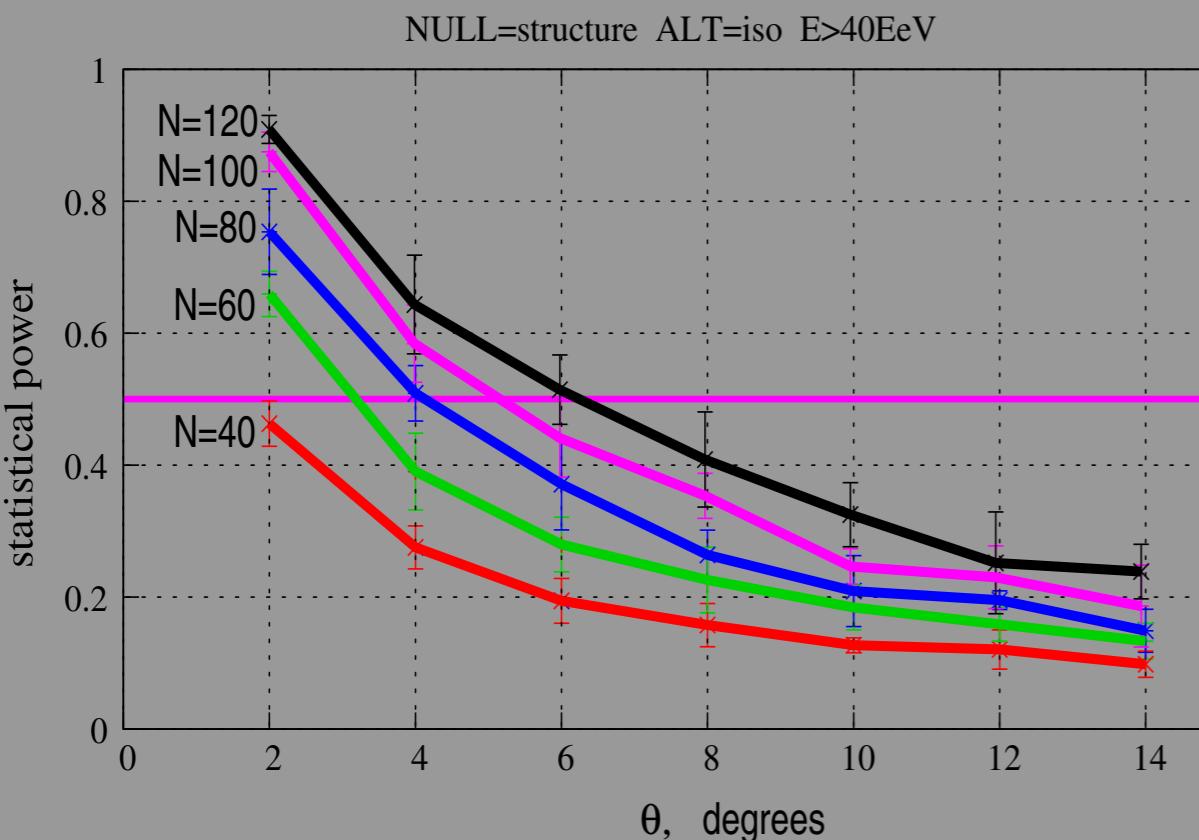
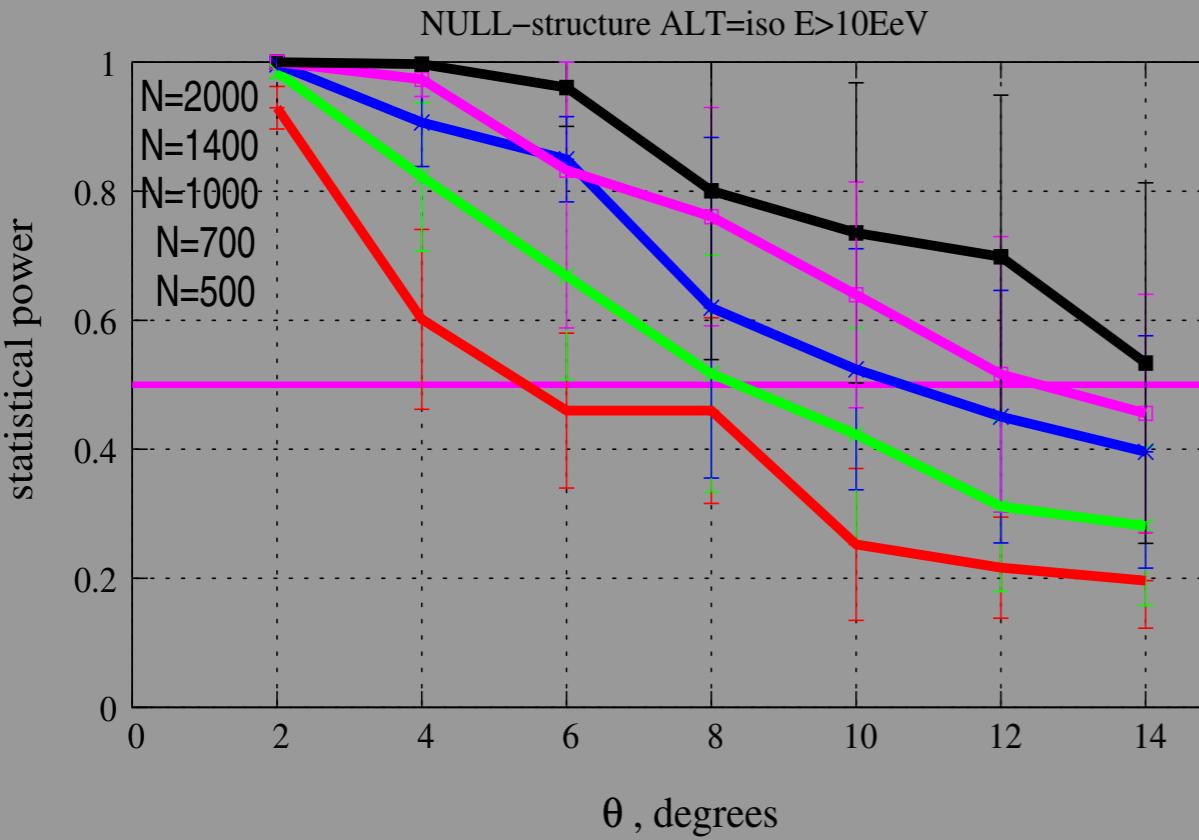
STATISTICAL POWER



SEARCH FOR
LARGE-SCALE
ANISOTROPY OF
UHECR WITH
TELESCOPE
ARRAY

M. Fukushima,
E. Kido,
T. Nonaka,
T. Okuda,
M. Pshirkov,
G. Rubtsov,
H. Sagawa,
A. Taketa,
P. Tinyakov,

I. Tkachev
for the Telescope
Array
Collaboration



- ▶ Statistical power to tell isotropy from structure at different energy and number of events

