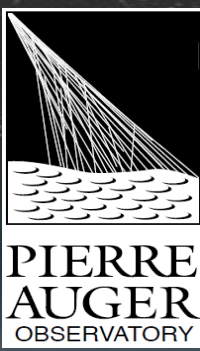




Pierre Auger Observatory
Measuring the size of the highest energy particles

UHECR & ν : Progress from giant air shower arrays



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(Universidade de Santiago de Compostela)
Napoli 25 Sep 2017



Overview

Giant UHECR Observatories

Spectrum

Composition

Arrival directions

Multimessenger capabilities

Neutrino searches

(Photon searches)

Future directions

Hybrid success story

Precision, redundancy and large aperture

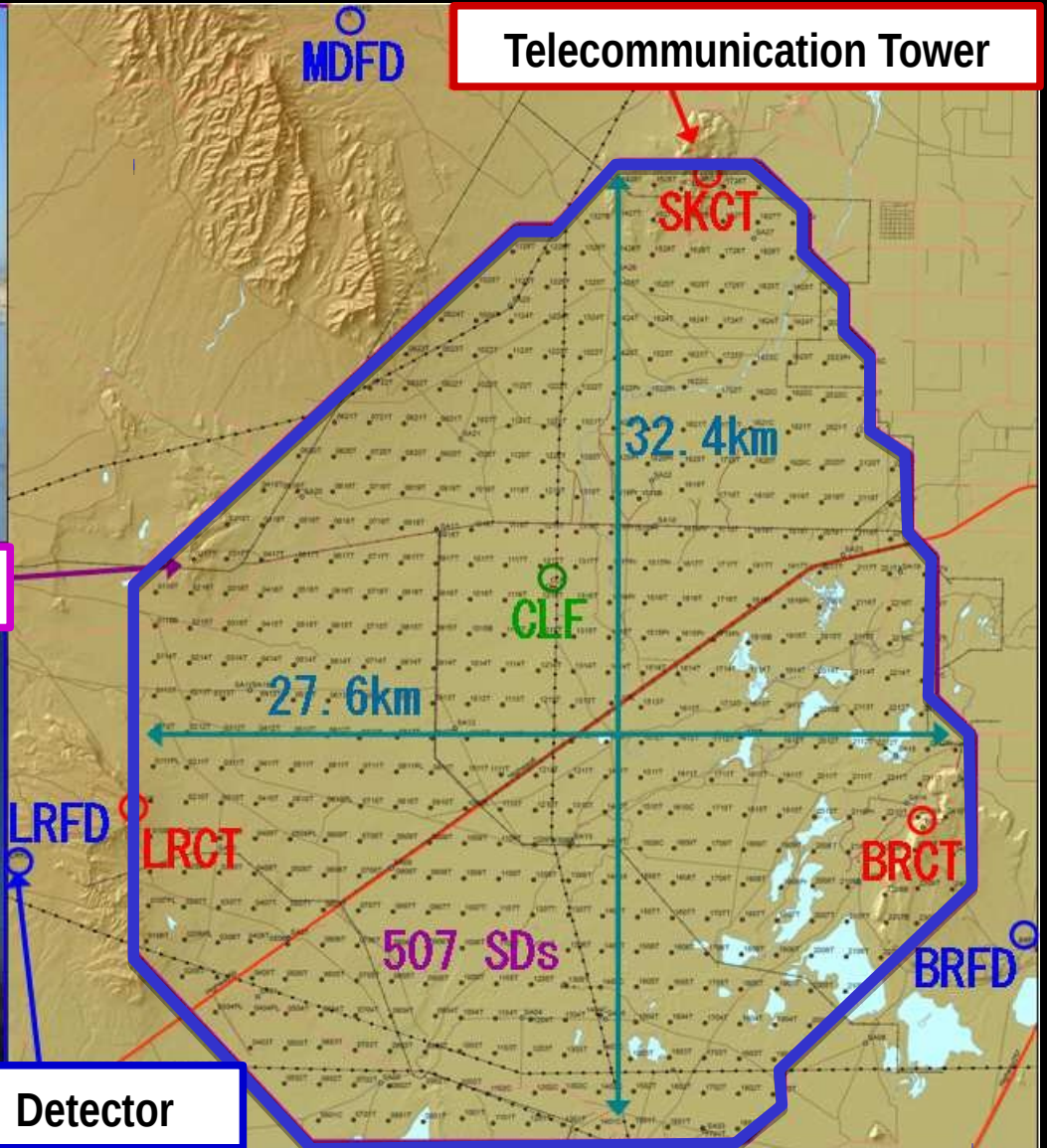
TA



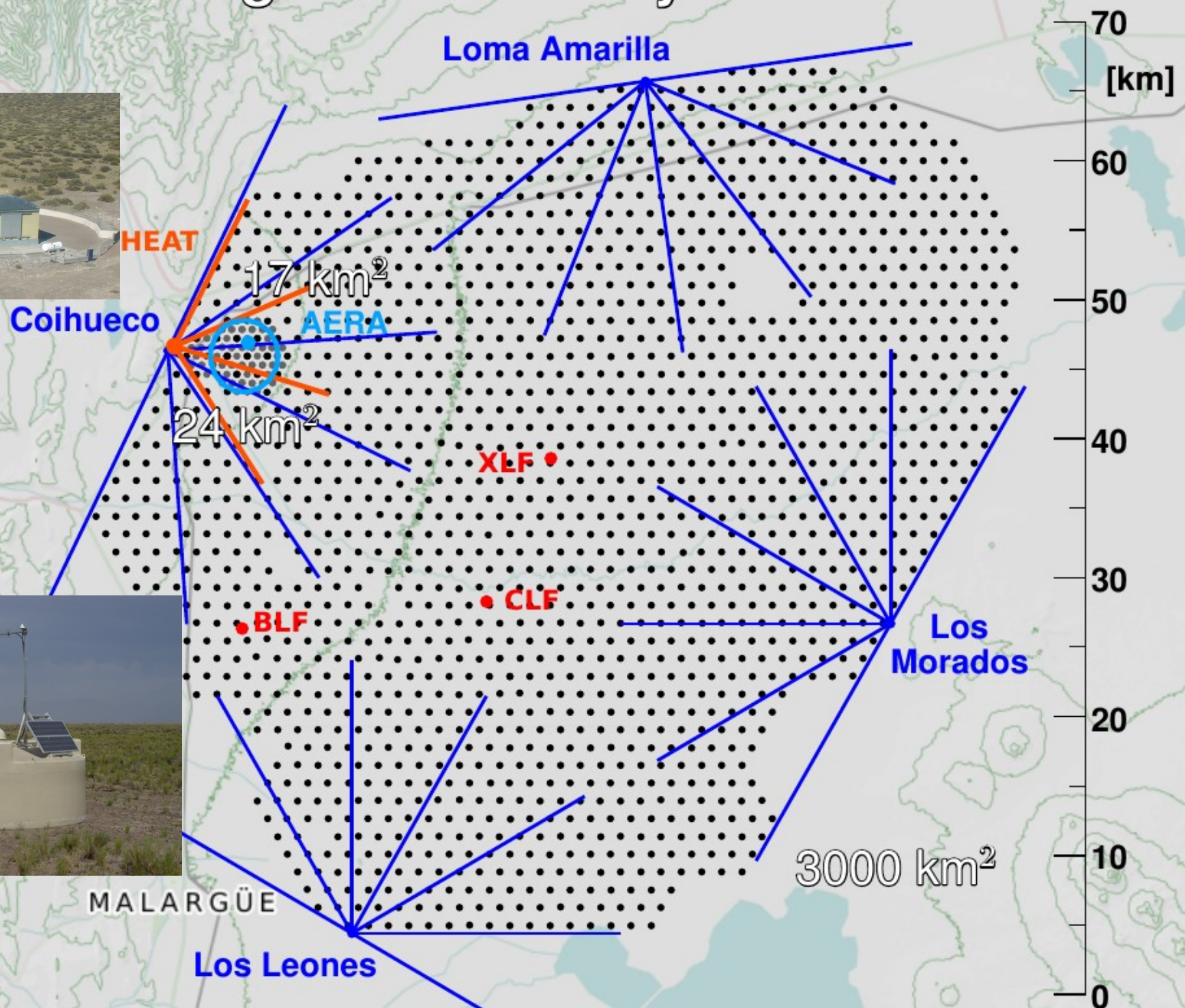
Surface Array Detector



Atmospheric Fluorescence Detector



The Pierre Auger Observatory





Capo d'Orlando

Barcellona

Messina

Pozzo di Gotto

Re Cal

Patti

Auger

Parco dei Nebrodi

Taormina

Enna

Acireale

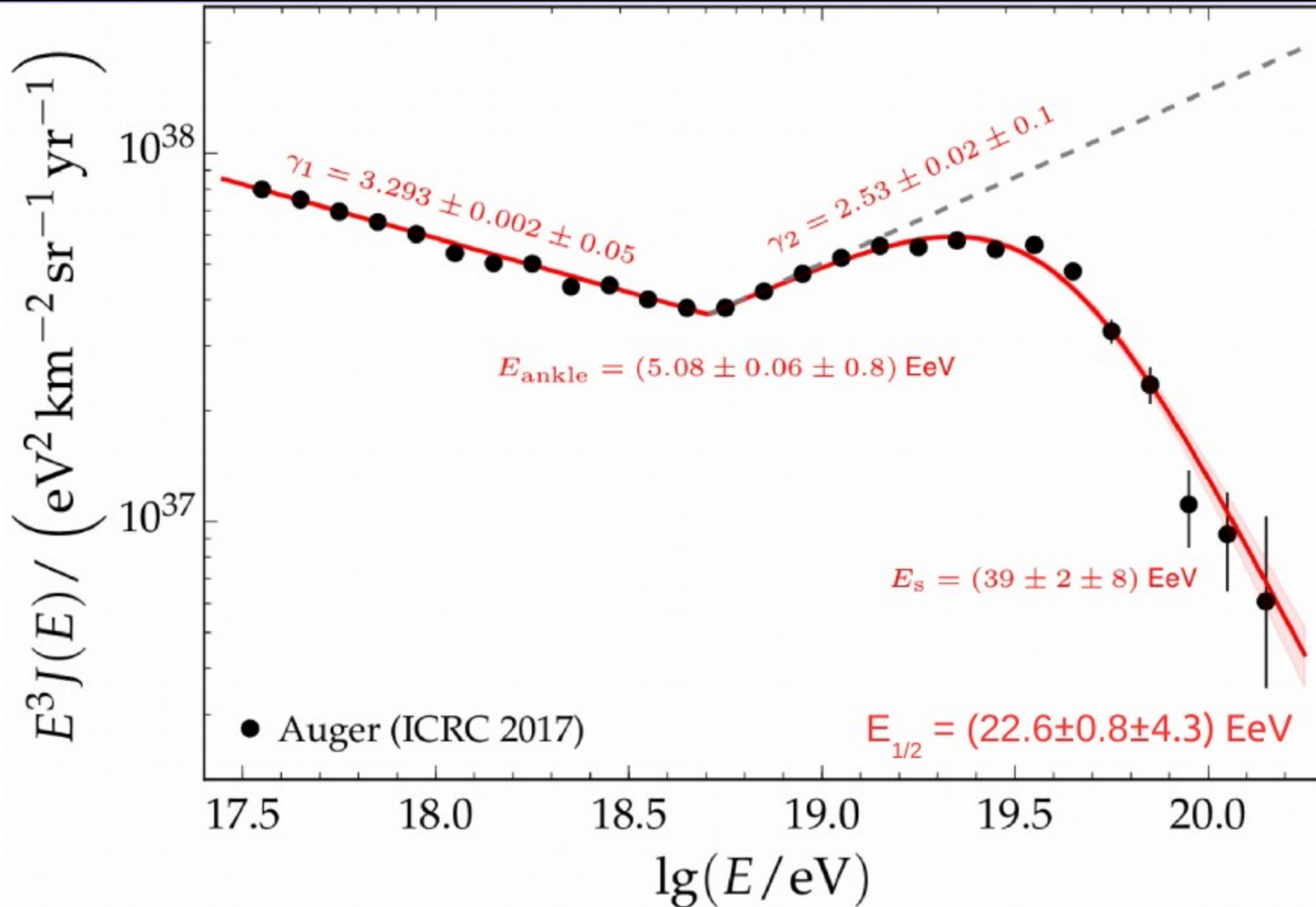
TA

Catania

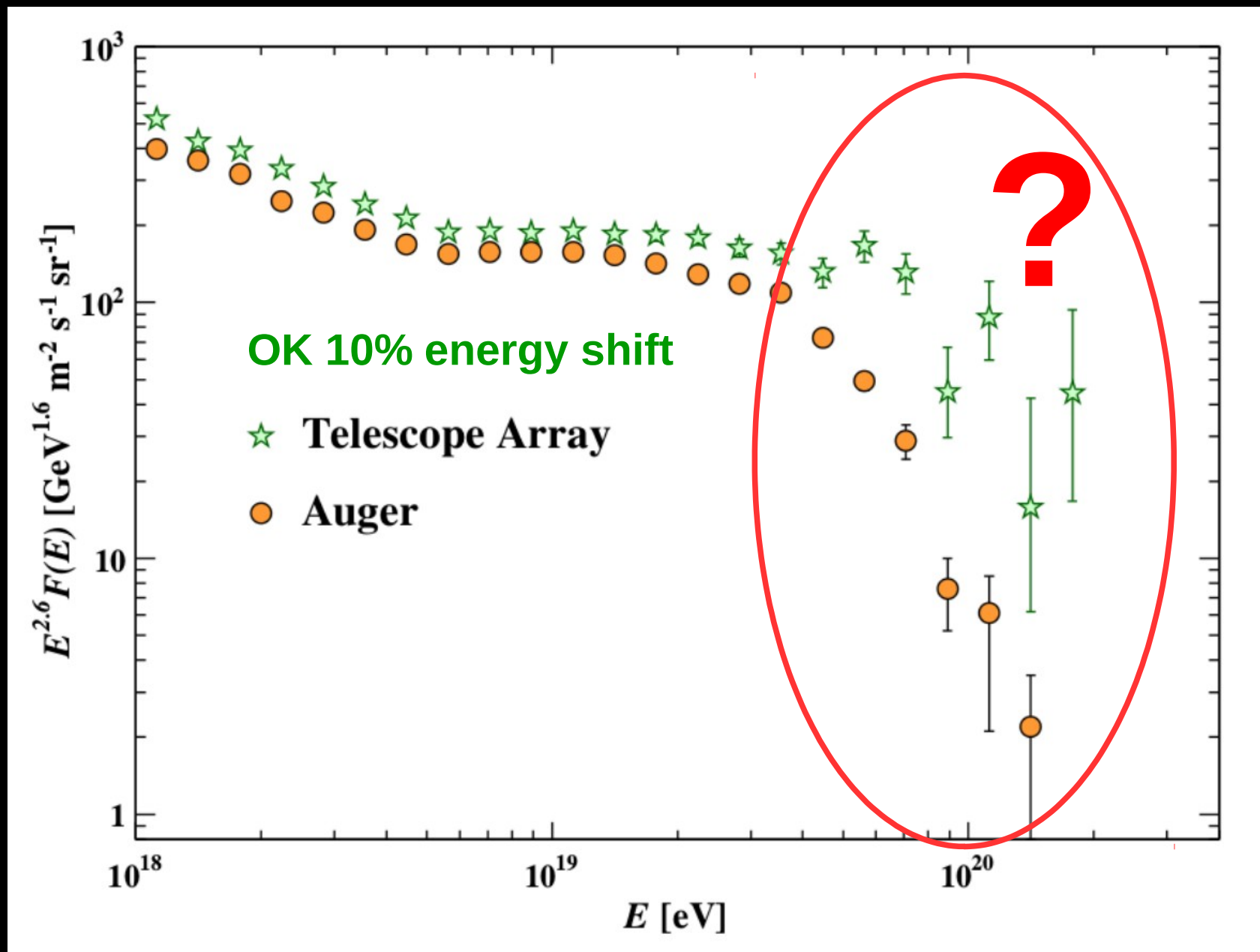
issetta

Spectrum

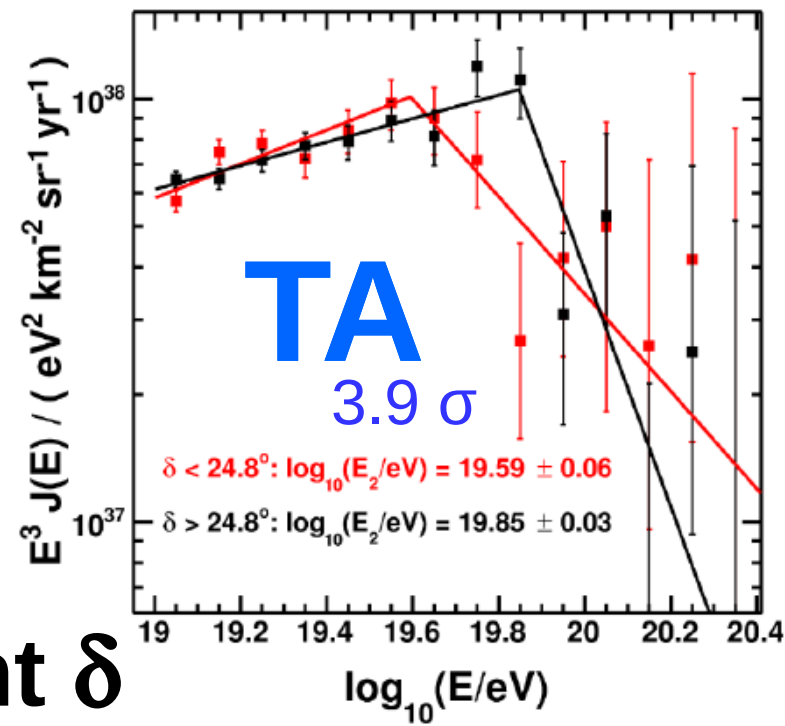
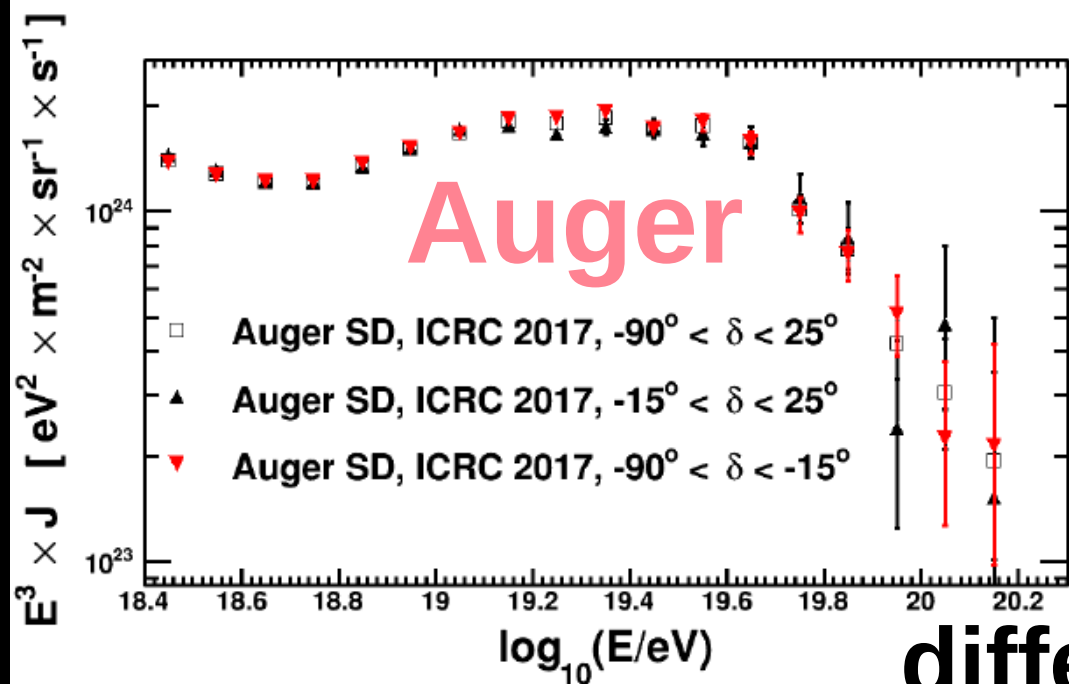
Spectrum results (Auger)



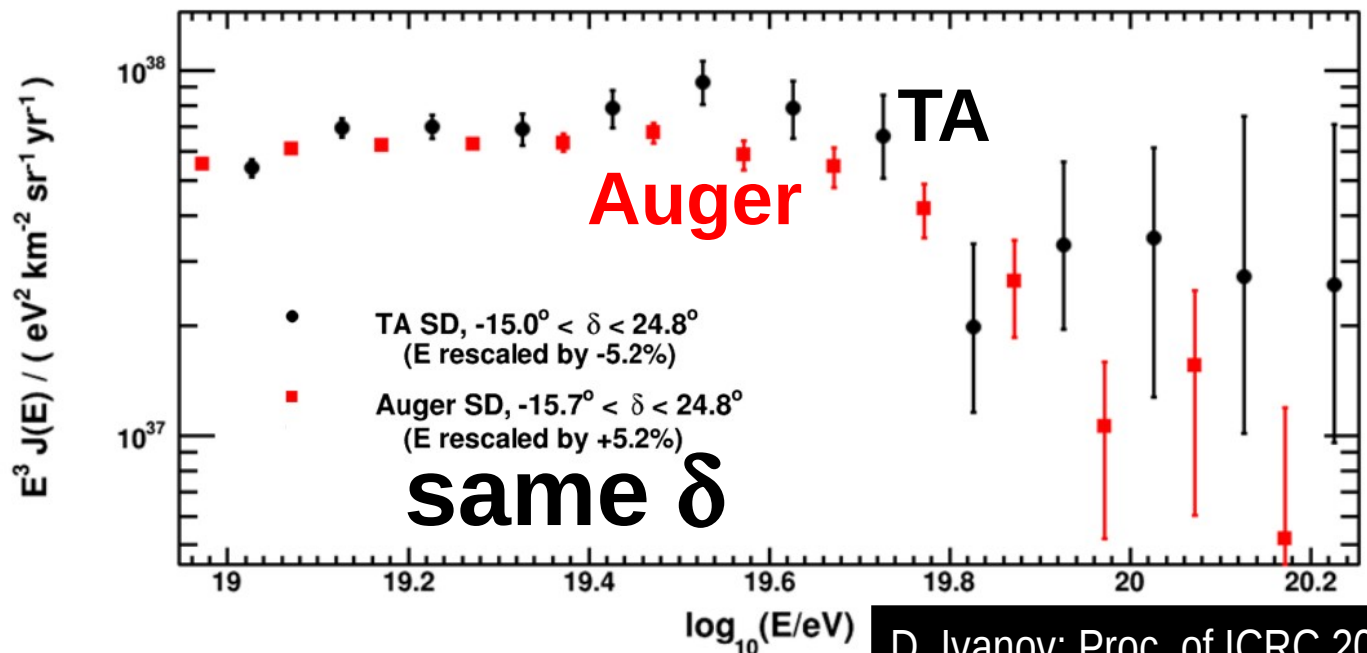
Spectrum results compared



Can it be due to anisotropy?



different δ



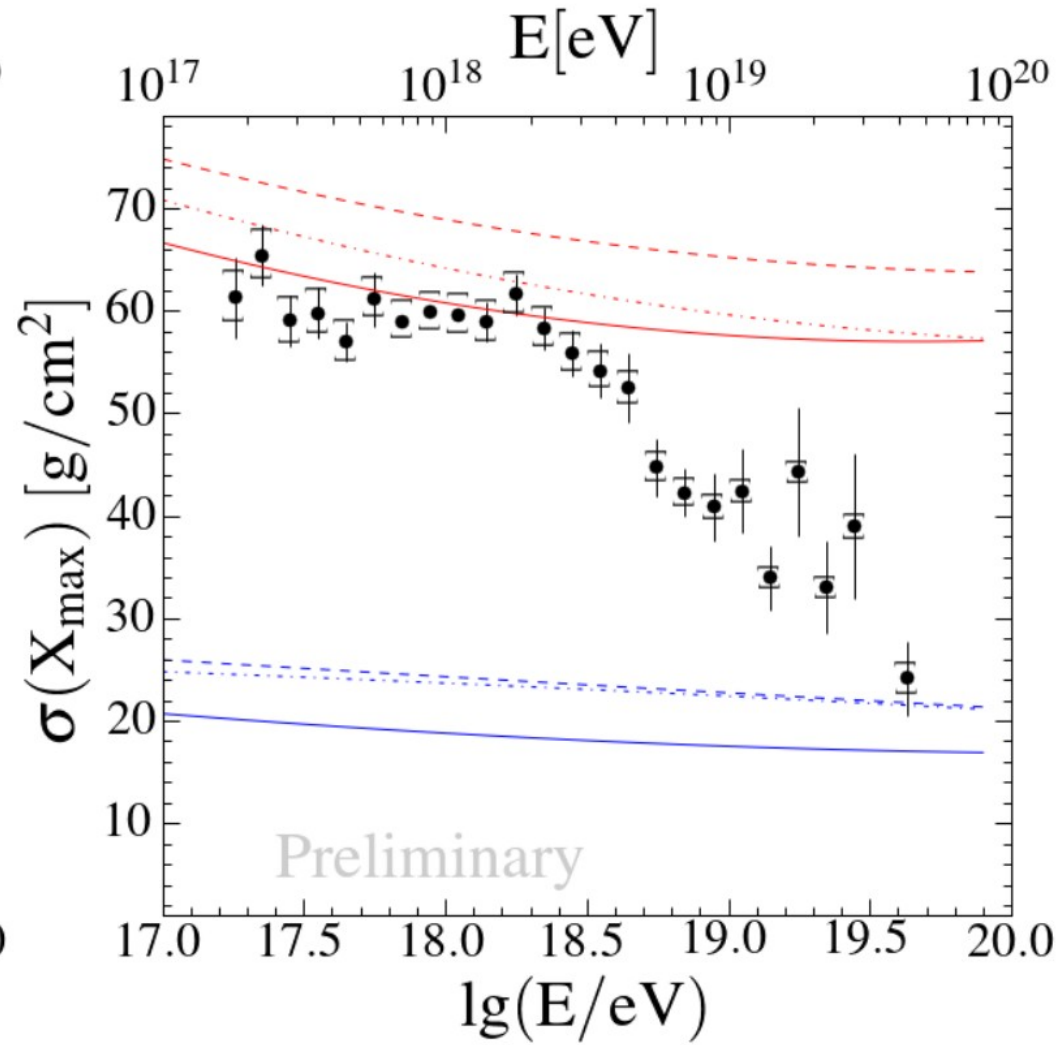
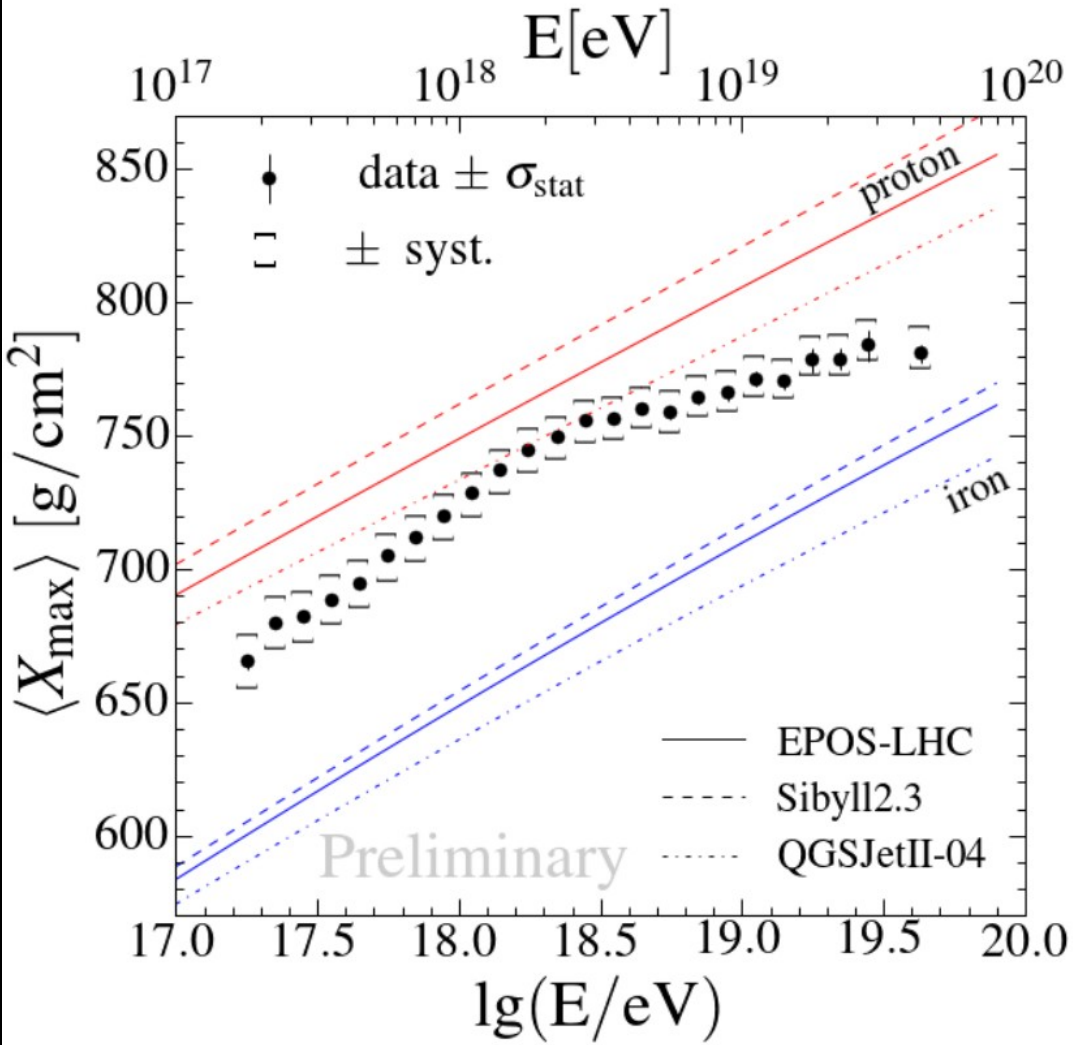
same δ

3.9 σ discrepancy
(broken power law fit)
Not due to biases in
energy or exposure

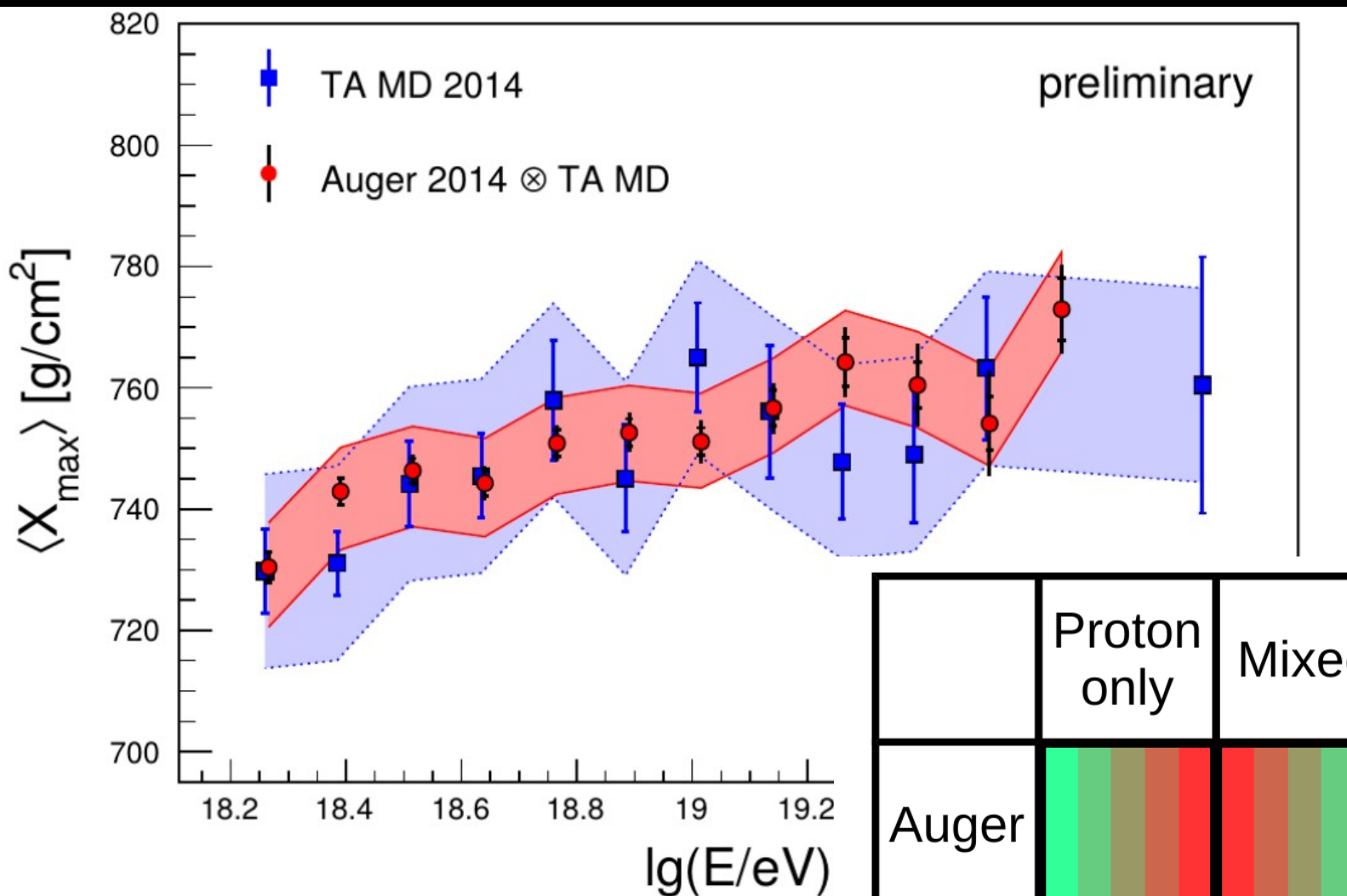
Common declination band
agreement
same break points

Composition

Composition results (Auger)

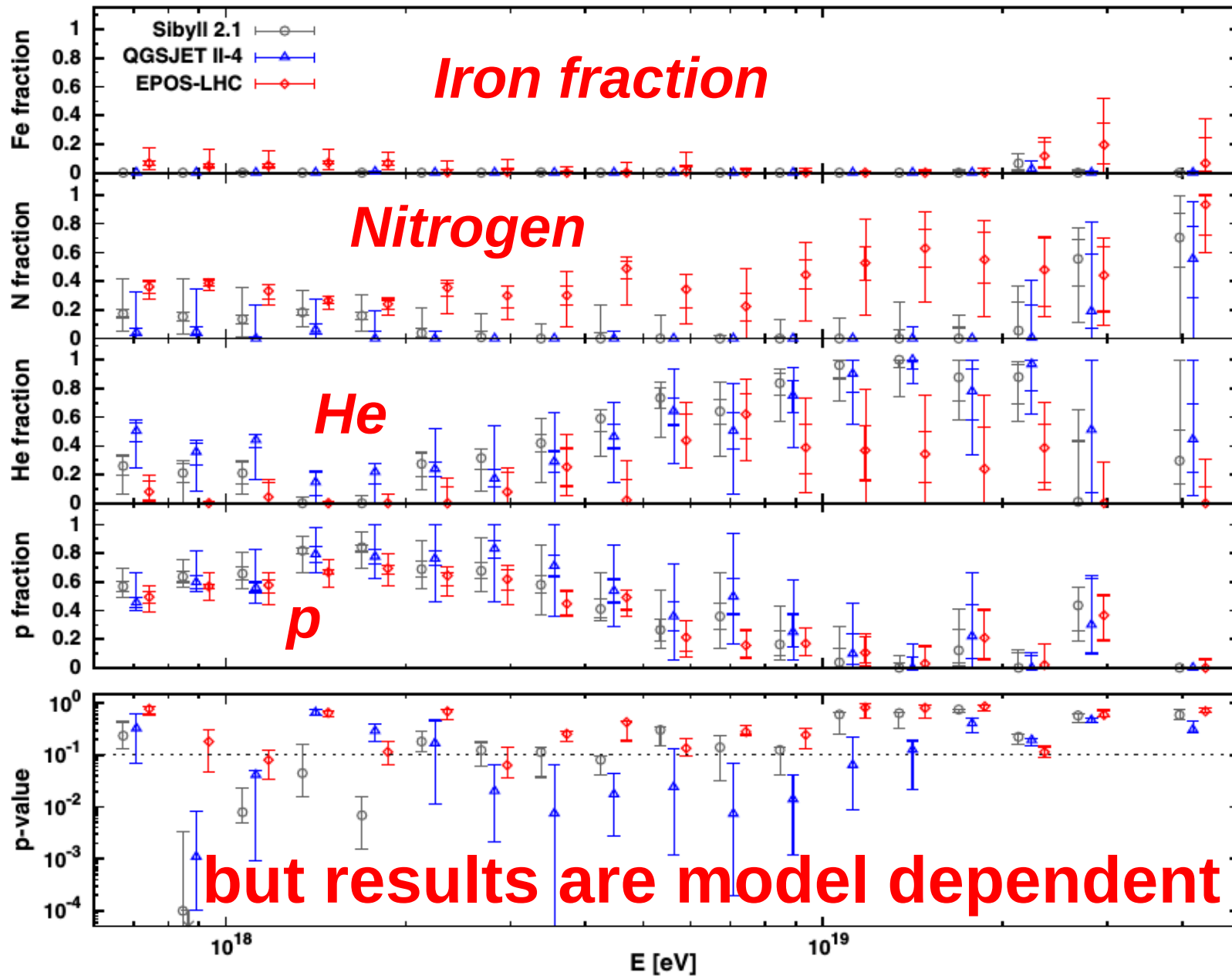


About the TA proton claim



	Proton only	Mixed	Iron only	Auger
Auger				
TA				

Clear composition trends



Composition also addressed from SD

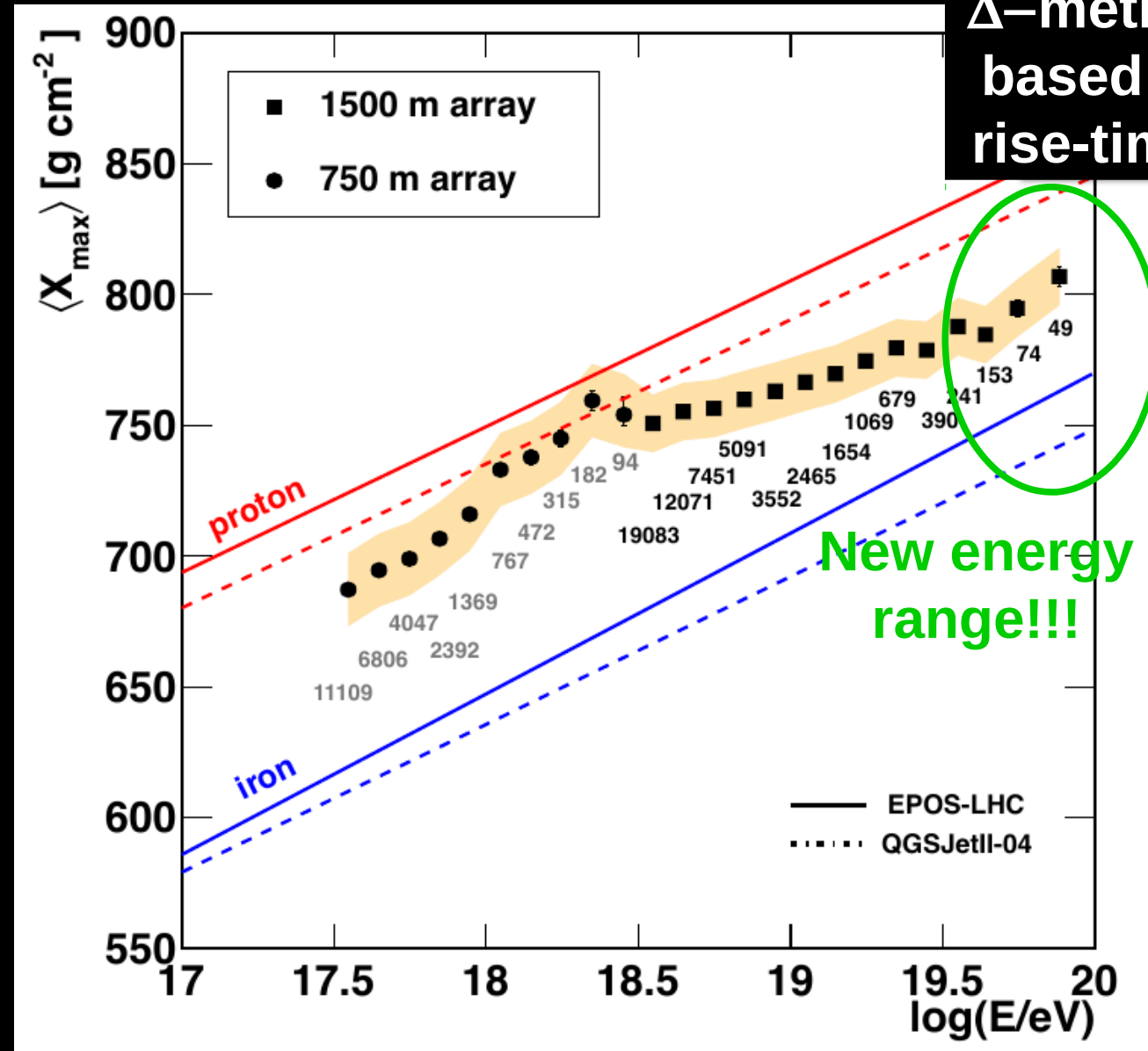
Using muons:

- 1 Inclined showers
- 2 X_{μ}^{\max}

Using time structure

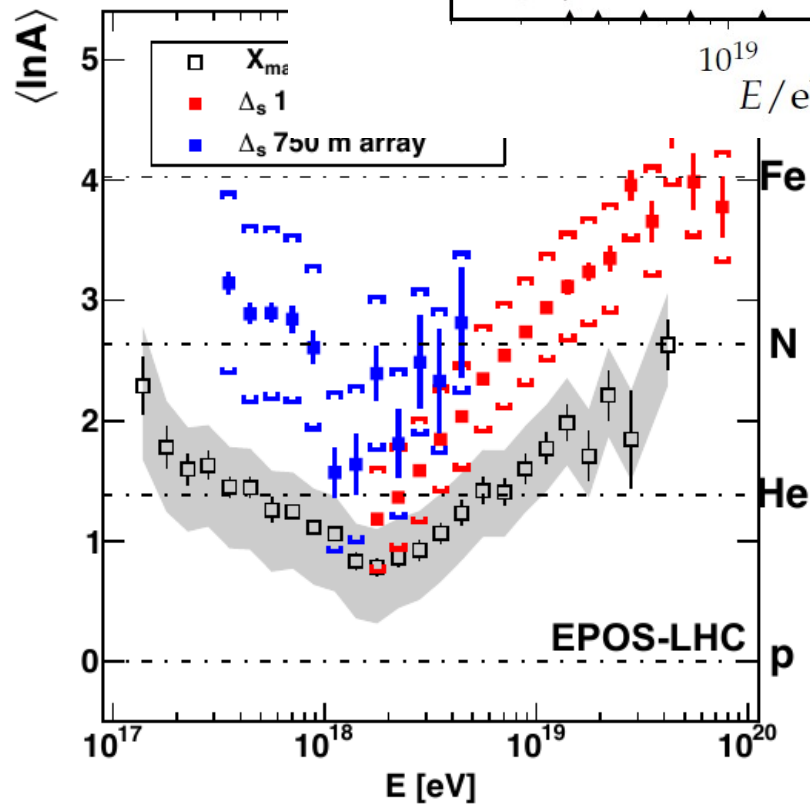
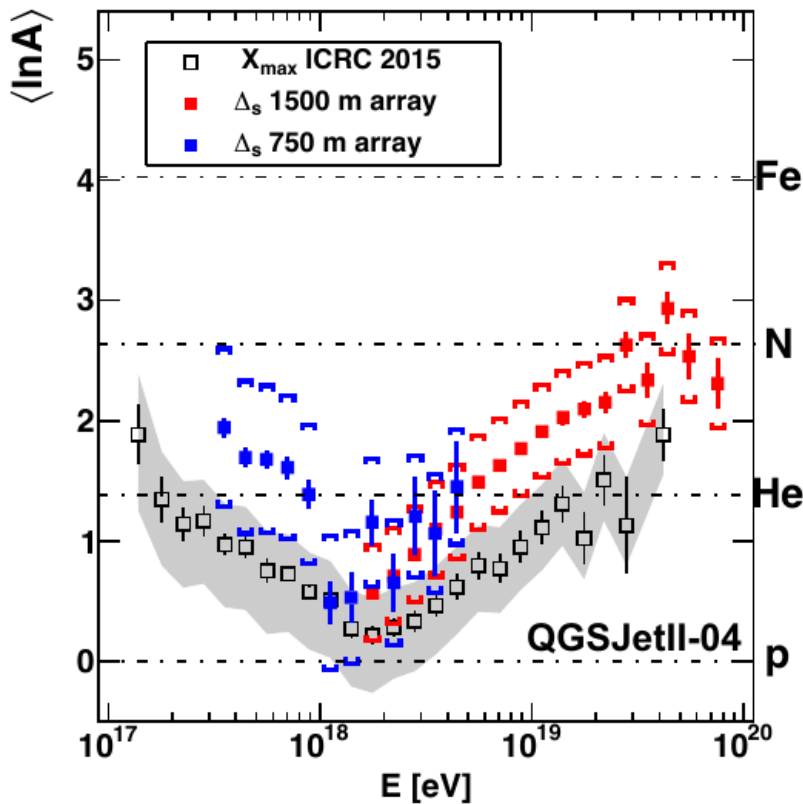
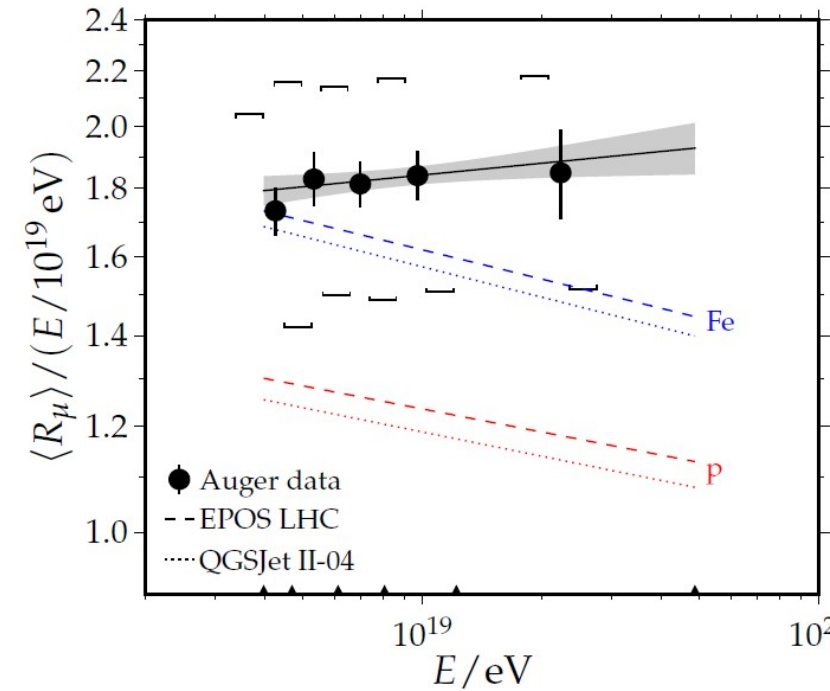
- 3 risetime asymmetry
- 4 Δ -Method

“Calibrated” with FD



No hadronic model is fully consistent!!

- 1 Inclined showers: μ deficit of models PRD 91, 032003 (2015)
- 2 X_{μ}^{\max} showers: μ s produced later PRD 92, 019903 (2015)
- 3 risetime asym: lower angle PRD 93, 072006 (2016)
- 4 Δ -Method: more rise-time

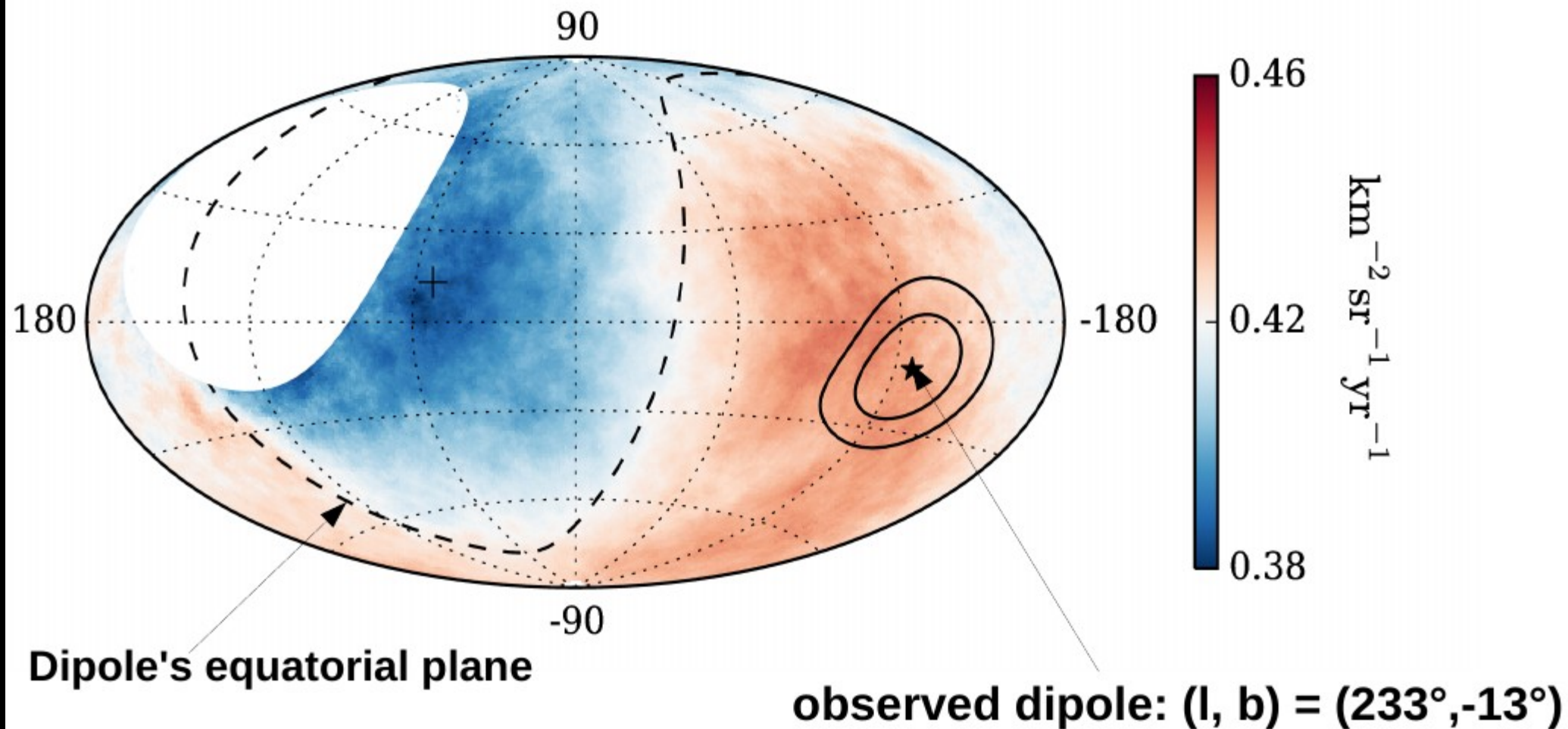


Anisotropy searches:

Anisotropy searches: dipole $E > 8 \text{ EeV}$!

Auger Collab. Science 2017) 357 (2017) 1266-1270

Flux map above 8 EeV- Galactic coordinates



Signs of small angular scale anisotropy at highest energies,
TA: Hot spot $E > 57 \text{ EeV}$ & Auger: SBG correlation $E > 40 \text{ EeV}$, 3.9σ ...
Expect more results in near future

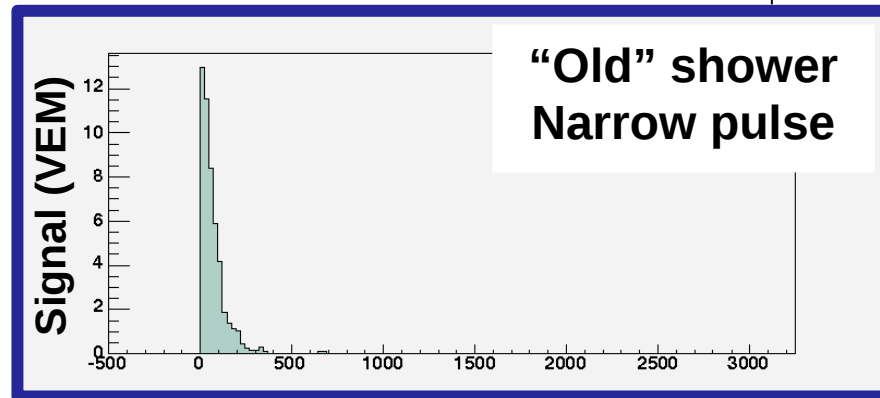
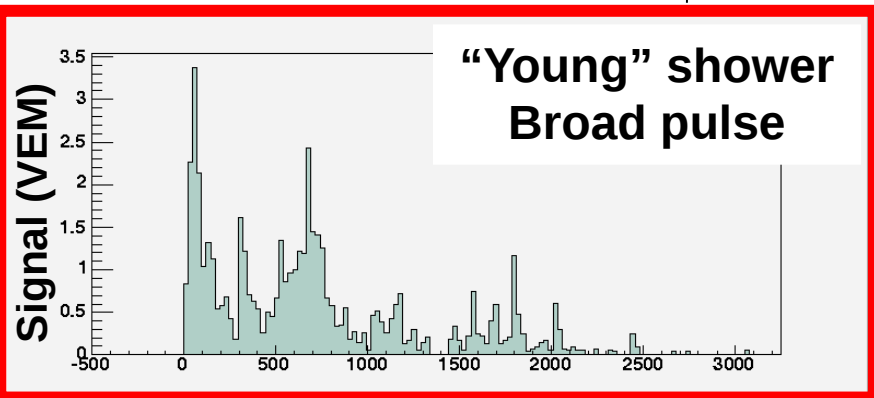
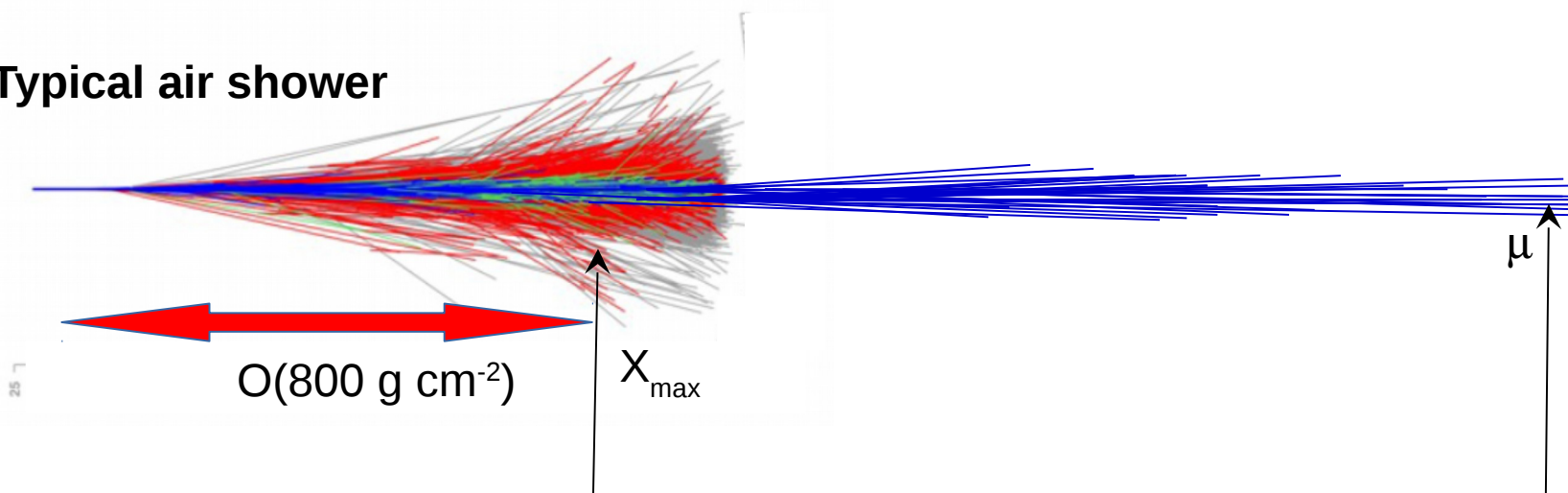
Neutrino searches:

Old versus young CR showers



CRI 267 F. Fenu 18/7 14:15 room 101
JCAP 08 (2014) 019, JCAP 08 (2015) 049

Typical air shower



Time (ns)

Time (ns)

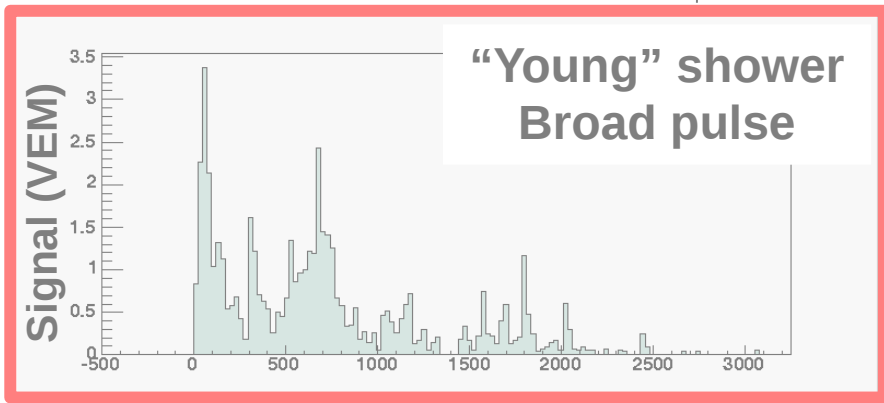
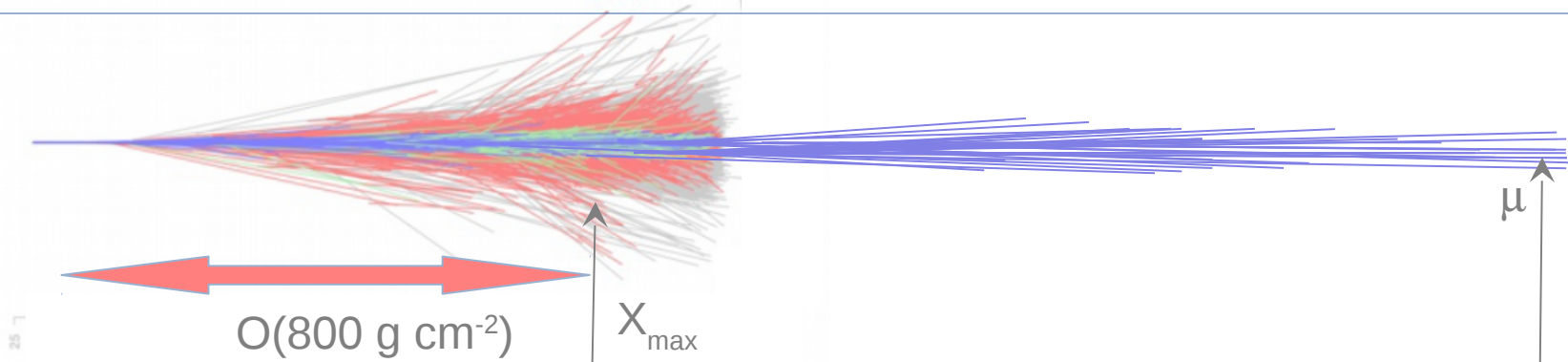
Inclined and young = ν

Down Going (DG)

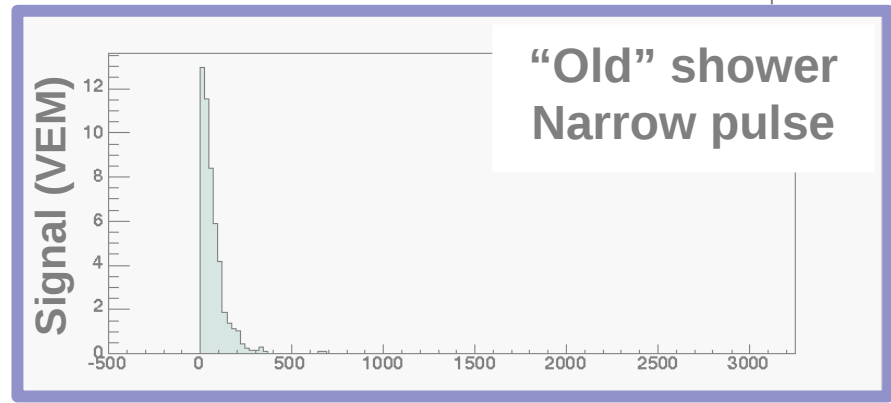
CR

Earth Skimming (ES)

Neutrino: Inclined air shower with broad component

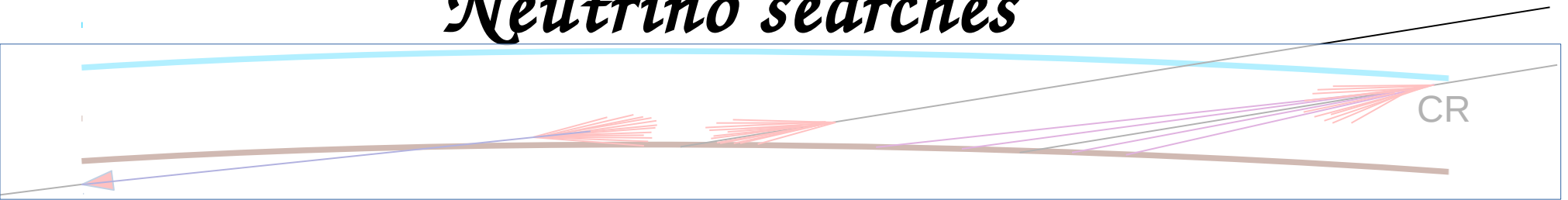


Time (ns)



Time (ns)

Neutrino searches



Three search categories (**different flavor sensitivities for ES and DG**):

- **(1) ES** Earth skimming tau neutrinos
Between 90° and 95° (upcoming)
Decay early

} To trigger SD array

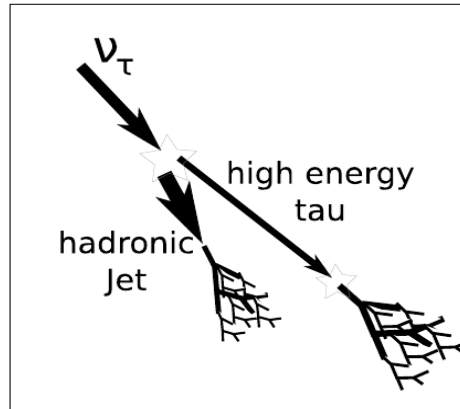
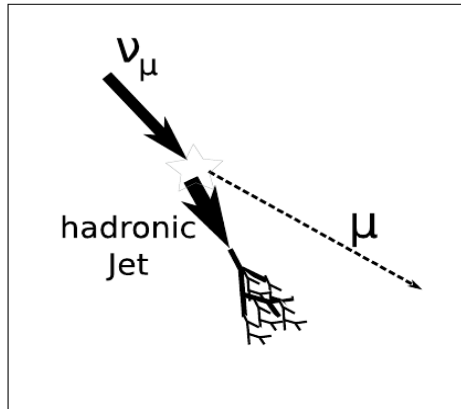
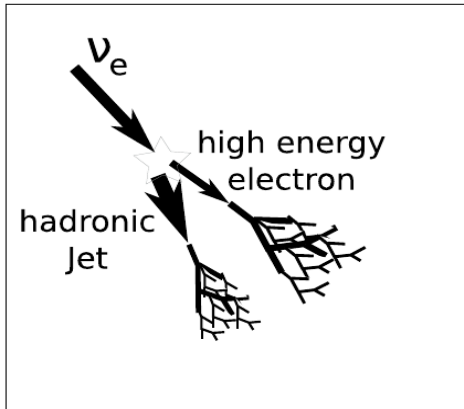
- DG Atmospheric interactions ($\theta > 60^\circ$ \longrightarrow $X_{\text{atm}} > 1700 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$)

+ **(2) DGL** $60^\circ < \theta < 75^\circ$

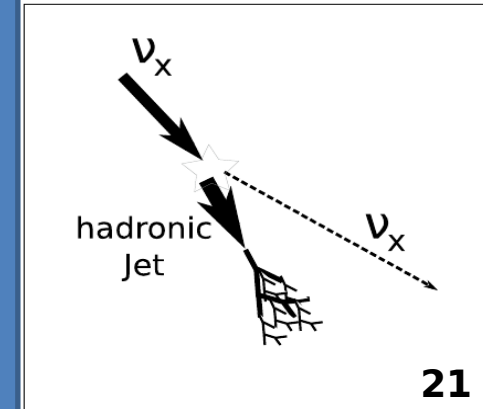
+ **(3) DGH** $75^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$

{
All ν NC & ν_μ CC 20% energy to shower
 ν_e CC 100% energy to shower
 ν_τ CC 20% to shower #1 50% to shower #2

Charged Current

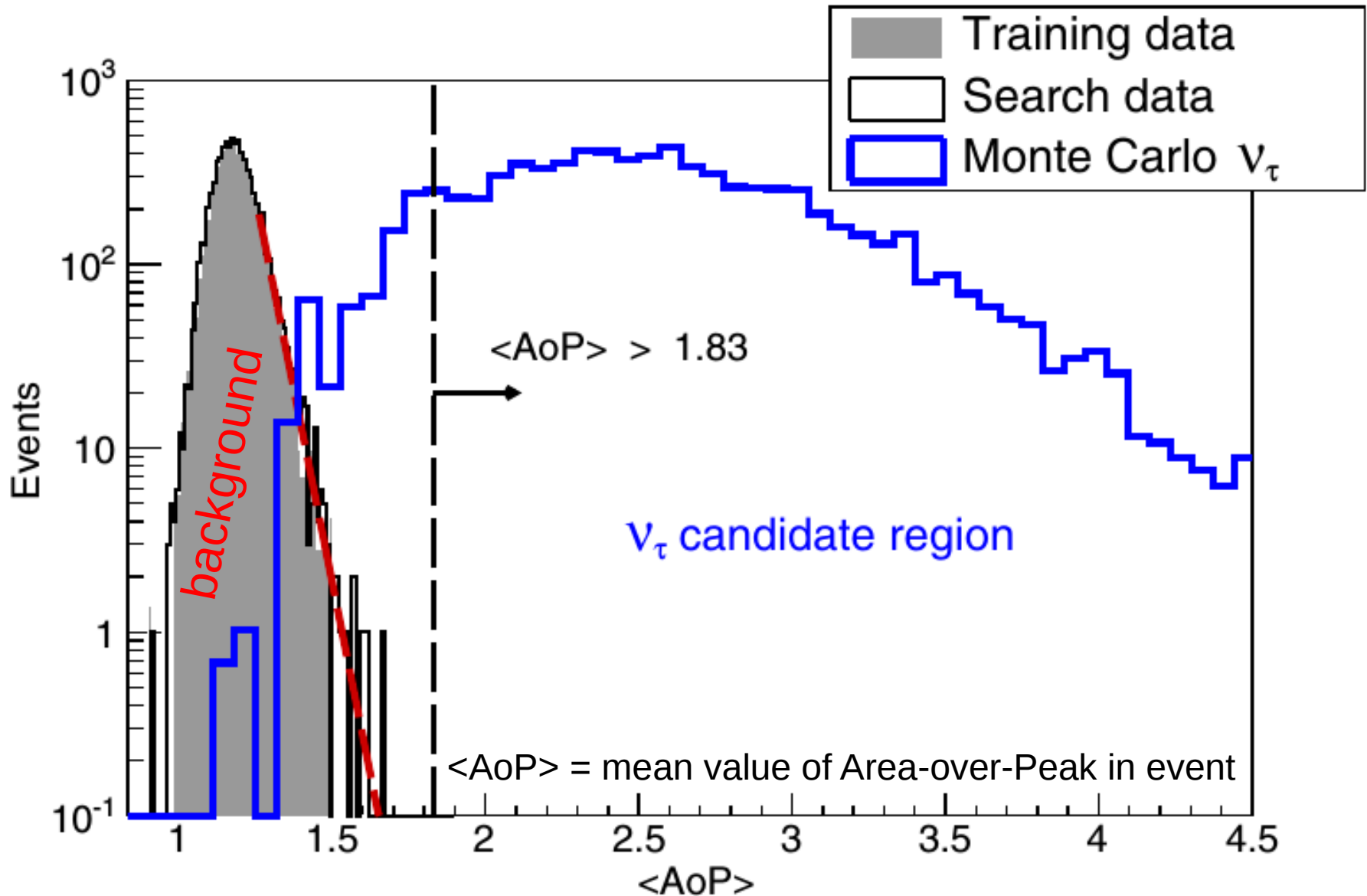


Neutral Current



Earth Skimming search

Most sensitivity [0.2 - 2] EeV practically excluded to zeniths [90° - 95°]



Exposure $\mathcal{E}_{tot}(E_\nu)$

$$N_{\text{events}} = \int_{E_\nu} \Phi_{\text{single flavor}}(E_\nu) \mathcal{E}_{tot}(E_\nu) dE_\nu$$

Very sensitive to **ES ν_τ**

1 Jan 04 – 31 Mar 17

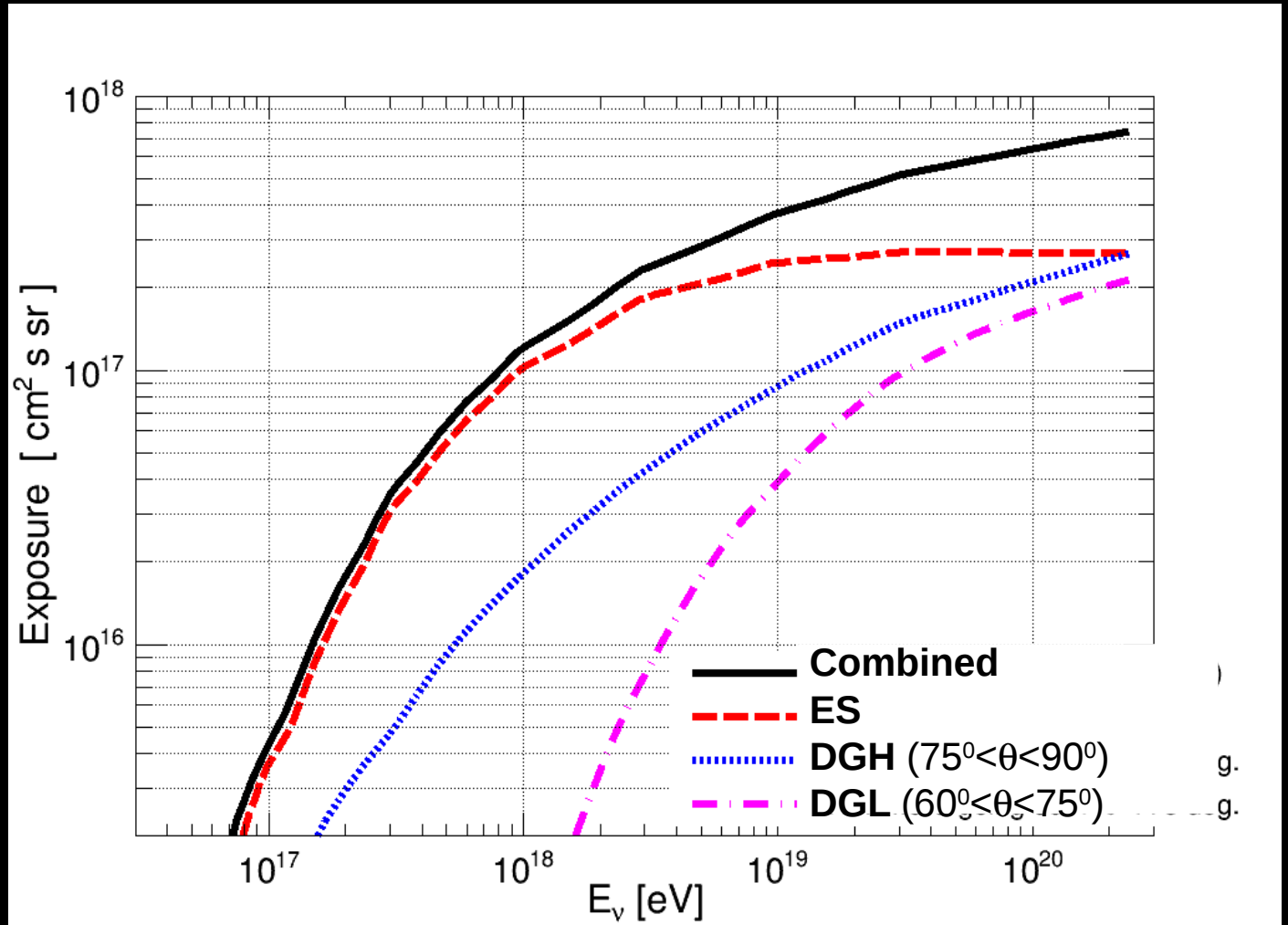
Relative contributions
(E^{-2} flux)

CHANNELS

ES	79.4%
DGH	17.6%
DGL	3.0%

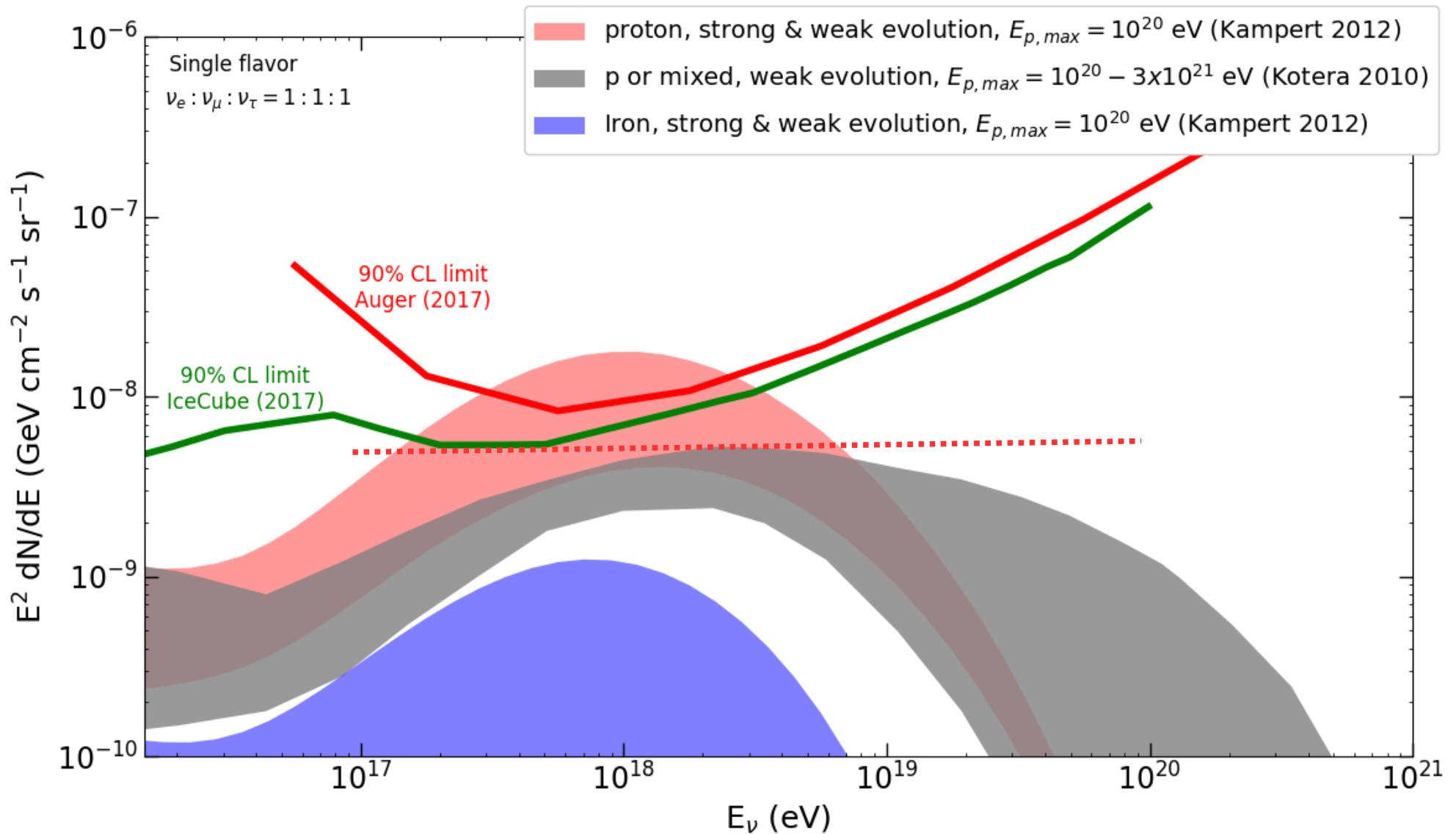
FLAVOURS

ν_e	10.1%
ν_μ	3.8%
ν_τ	86.1%



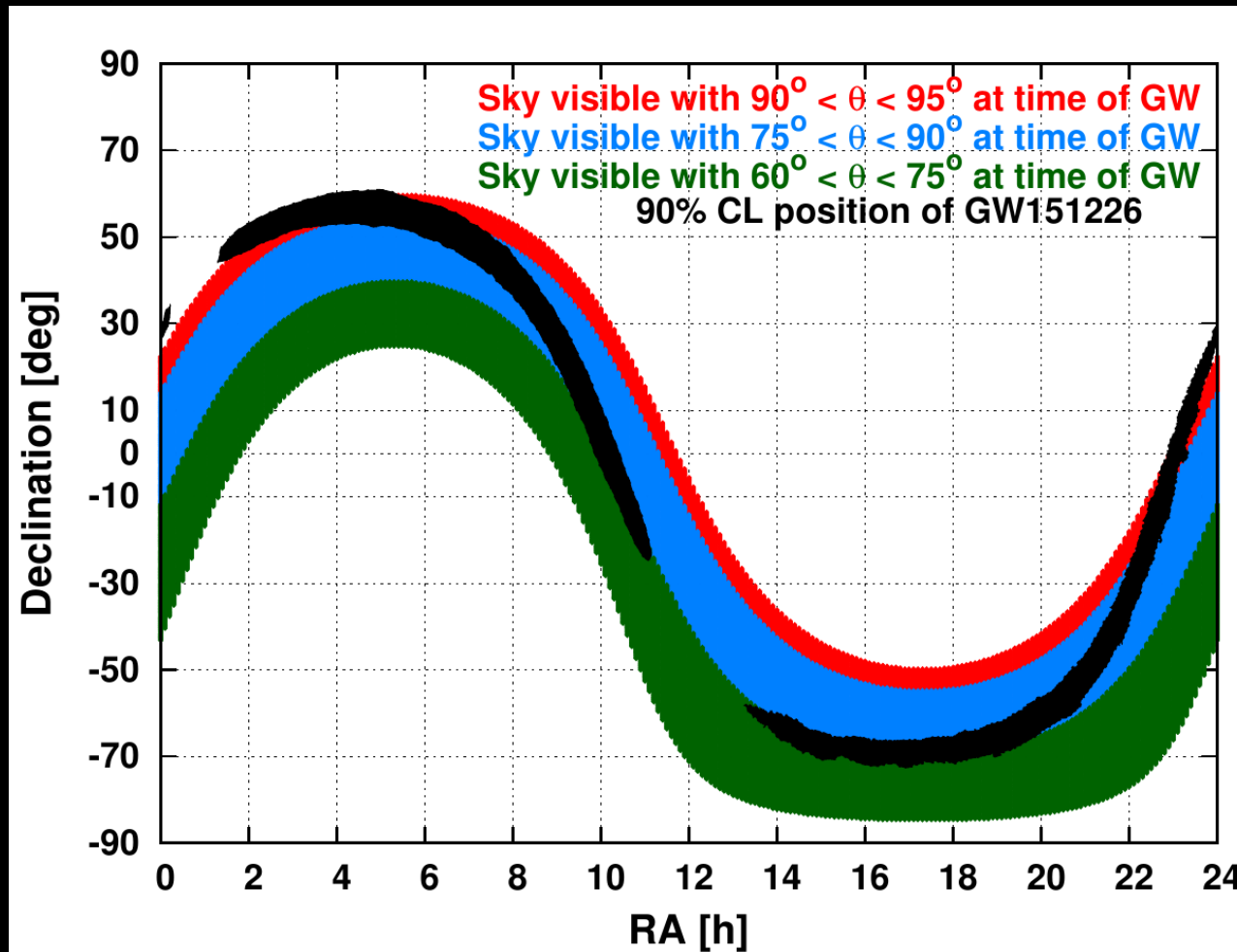
Limits to diffuse flux

J. Alvarez-Muñiz Highlight talk ICRC2017



Search for point sources

i.e. GW150914, GW151226, GW170104 (& LVT151012)



Sensitivity limited to large zenith angles =>

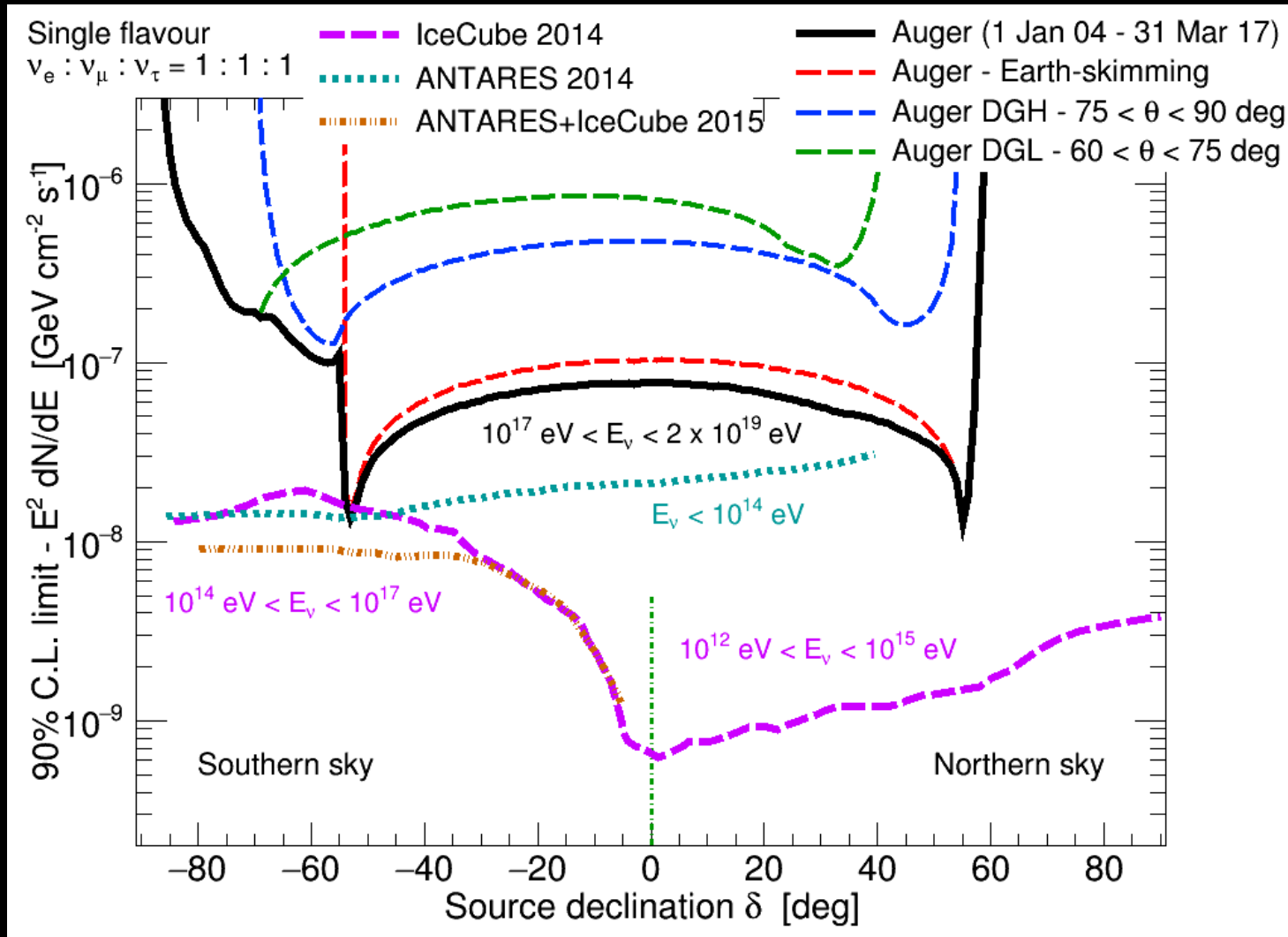
Instantaneous sky Coverage is limited

BUT: Covered region has excellent sensitivity to ES \mathbf{V}_τ

(Surface area \gg Ice3)

Limits to point sources

When averaging over a sidereal day limits become declination dependent



1 Jan 04 –
31 Mar 17

Note different energy ranges of different experiments

GW151226 (1 day steady): $E^2 d\Phi/dE < (0.5, 3 \text{ solar masses})$ for $-55^\circ < \delta < 57^\circ$
MoU Signed with Ligo-Virgo Expect more news!!

- Air Shower Arrays provide crucial information for UHECR and ν
- They have multimessenger capabilities
- Auger complementary ν telescope: EeV, directional & ν_τ
- Simple proton source models are inconsistent with data
- Complex picture emerges: further experimental constraints needed
- Expect more results to come from these Observatories

Future trends

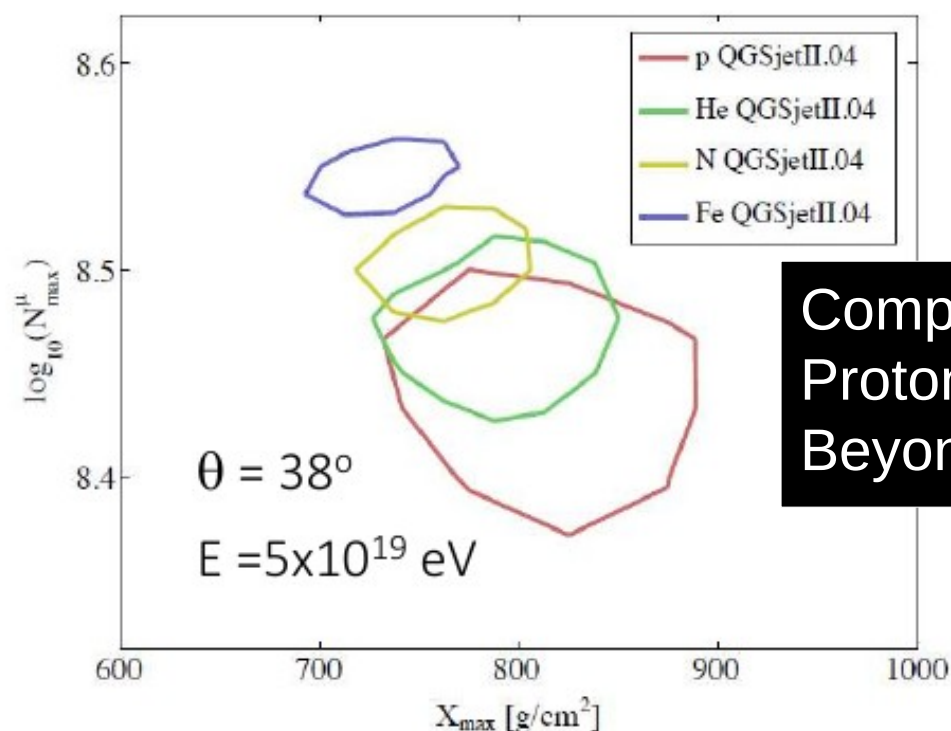
AugerPrime Upgrade:

Scintillator (SSD) + Cherenkov (WCD)
=> μ s i.e. mass composition
Underground Muon Detector (AMIGA)
cross-check the SSD WCD
Upgrade the SD Electronics (SDE)
(faster sampling rate)
Small PMT for dynamic range of WCD
Extend FD duty cycle



KEY OBJECTIVES

Composition & origin of flux suppression
Proton fraction at suppression: $E > 40 \text{ EeV}$
Beyond accelerators: EAS and models

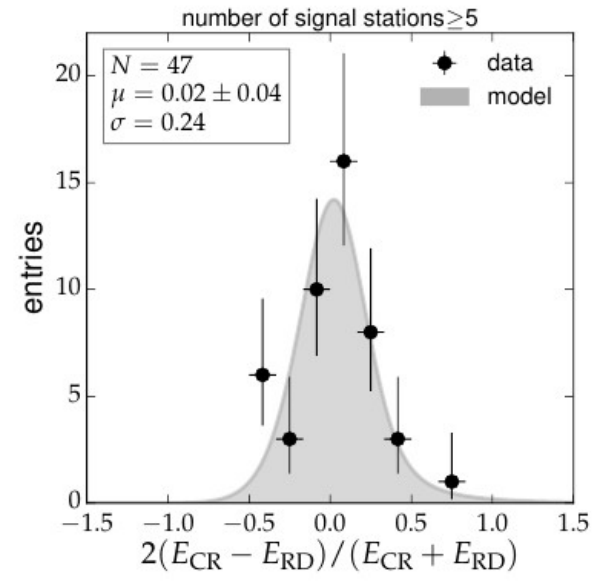
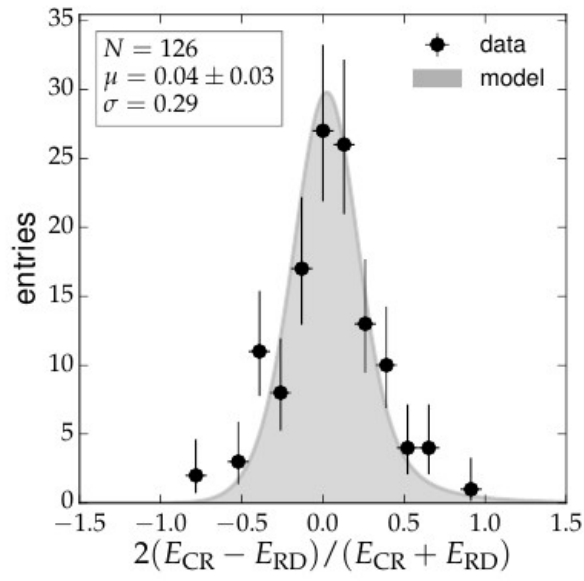
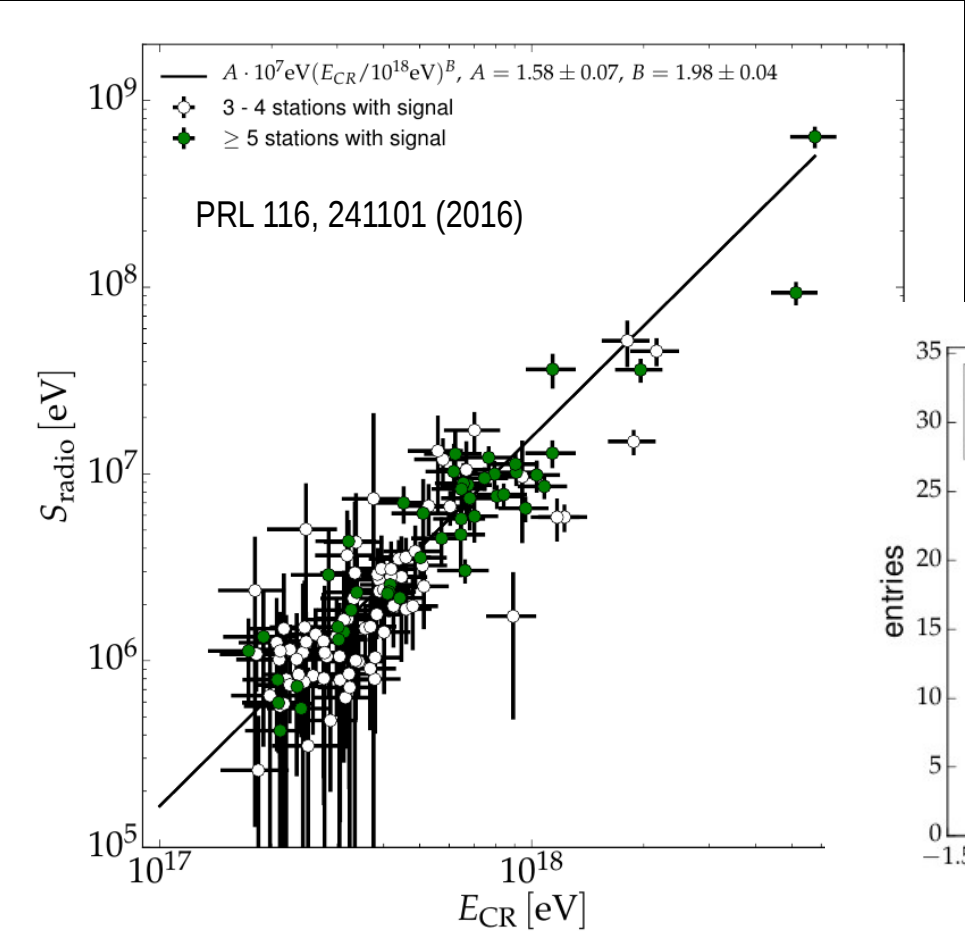
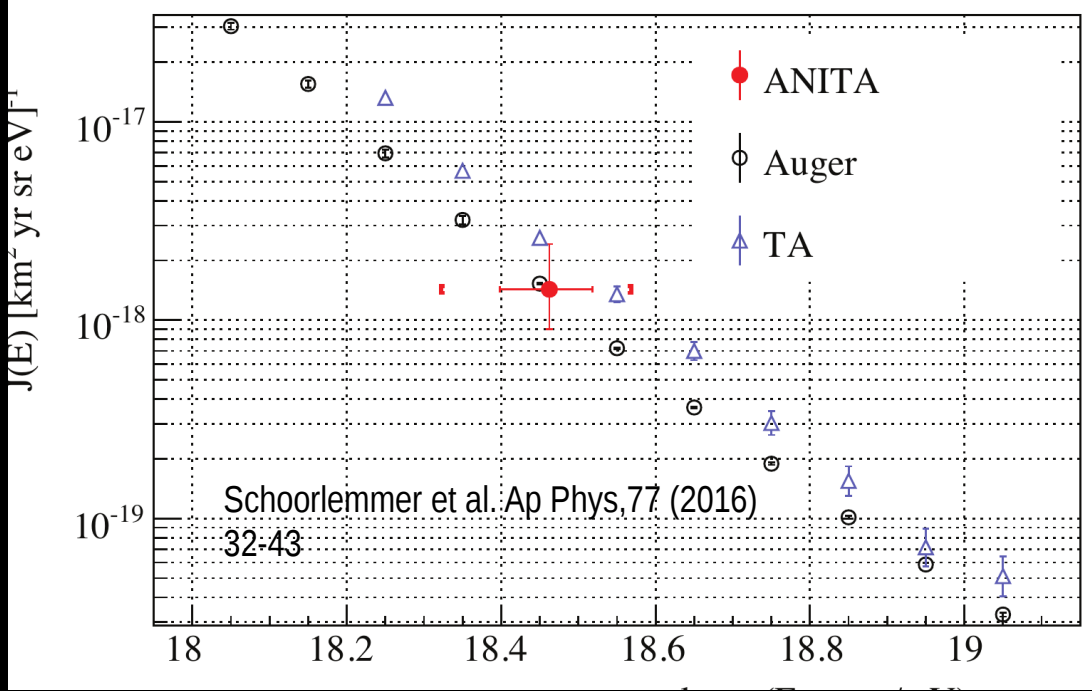


Fundamental questions for the field
Can we reconstruct trajectories from sources?
Prospects for UHE neutrino γ -ray telescopes
More results for particle interactions?

Enormous progress with Radio: New ways?

ANITA: reflected pulses from UHECR **seen & reconstructed**

Auger: New **energy estimator**
Radio energy in 30-80 MHz



Thank you

