Probing Hadronic Interactions with Cosmic Rays

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EAS measurements probe particle physics at the highest energies!







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electrons and photons (messengers of em cascades)







Example: Proton-Air Cross-Section

- Proton-air cross-section measured by Auger and TA
- Complementary to collider measurements:
 - EAS particles: Nuclei, mesons, ...
 - CM energies: GeV to hundreds of TeV
 - Forward direction
 - Non-perturbative regime
- Crisis for high-energy physics?
 - No new particles found at LHC
 - Nature of Dark Matter is still unknown
- <u>**Deportunity for cosmic ray physics!**</u>



[R. Ulrich (Pierre Auger Collaboration), PoS(ICRC2015)401 (2016)]







Muon Measurements in EAS

- Muons are messengers of the hadronic interactions in EAS
- Significant discrepancies in the number of muons in EAS observed between MC and data!
- Comparison to model predictions using z-values:

$$z = \frac{\ln(\rho_{\mu}) - \ln(\rho_{\mu,p})}{\ln(\rho_{\mu,Fe}) - \ln(\rho_{\mu,p})}$$

- Data agrees with proton composition: z = 0
- Data agrees with iron composition: z = 1
- z-values depend on hadronic models

[A. Aab et al. (Pierre Auger Collaboration), Phys. Rev. D91 (2015)] [A. Aab et al. (Pierre Auger Collaboration), Eur. Phys. J. C 80 (2020)]









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 $In(\rho_{u,Fe})$

MC

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Combined Muon Measurements

• Muon lateral density in EAS as reported by 9 experiments (known energy offsets)





Combined Muon Measurements

• Muon lateral density in EAS after cross-calibration of the energy-scales





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The Muon Puzzle in EAS

- Muon Puzzle:
 - Up to ~30% discrepancies in N_{μ}
 - N_{μ} vs. X_{\max} and $X_{\mu,\max}$ vs. X_{\max}
 - ► WHISP: excess towards high energies
 - slope in $z z_{mass}$ significant at $\sim 8\sigma$
 - Origin remains unknown!
 - Severe discrepancies in our understanding of hadronic interactions
- <u>Challenge for accelerators:</u>
 - Interactions of EAS particles
 - CM energies: GeV to hundreds of TeV
 - 1 10 0 Forward direction
- Models need to be able to describe both EAS and accelerator measurements!
- Zmass N ∇^2





The Muon Puzzle in EAS

- Accelerator measurements:
 - ALICE, CMS/CASTOR, LHCf, LHCb/SMOG, NA61/SHINE
 - Inelastic cross-sections
 - Hadron multiplicity
 - Elasticity
 - Hadron composition (ratio e.m. to hadr. energy flow)
 - Different
 - energies
 - rapidity ranges
 - particle types
- EAS data needed!









Outlook into the Next Decade

- Large variety of new high-precision data:
 - EAS detector upgrades will become fully operational, e.g. AugerPrime, IceCube upgrade
 - Precise muon measurements of multiple observables by multiple EAS experiments, e.g. N_{μ} , X_{max} , $X_{\mu,max}$, zenith angle evolution, spectral information (IceCube)
 - New accelerator data, e.g. Run 3 at LHC (Oxygen data)
- Strong constraints on hadronic interaction models (muon enhancement models)
 - Precise characterization (solution?) of the Muon Puzzle within the next decade expected!





New Generation of UHECR Observatories

- New large-scale EAS observatories with particle detectors (GCOS, IceCube-Gen2, GRAND?) will provide large aperture and thus unprecedented event statistics
- Possibly new EAS observables and analysis techniques to test hadronic interaction models New era of high-precision measurements with EAS!





Multi-hybrid

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Outlook beyond the Next Decade

- Precise measurements in the forward region at the High-Luminosity LHC (including new proposed experiments, e.g. Forward Physics Facility, Very Forward Hadron Spectrometer) will further constrain hadronic models
- Hadronic models have to describe both EAS and LHC measurements
 - <u>Tests of hadronic models at energies much higher than the LHC (far-forward region)!</u>
- Once the hadronic interaction models can successfully describe all details they will become reliable tools for the development of the proposed Future Circular Collider (FCC)
 - Validation of EAS models at the (HL-)LHC / FPF / FCC
- If LHC data is reproduced but Muon Puzzle remains:
 - Tests of beyond SM physics / exotic scenarios, e.g.
 - Lorentz-invariance violation, super-heavy Dark Matter, macroscopic Dark Matter, ...



11

Summary & Conclusions

- EAS measurements probe hadronic interactions at the highest energies
- Large discrepancies between model predictions and data observed in multiple muon measurements
- Origin of the Muon Puzzle unknown
- Tests of SM predictions at energies beyond the LHC
- Expectation: Muon Puzzle solved by the end of decade
- High-precision particle measurements with EAS!
- Provides event generators for future collider experiments
- If the Muon Puzzle remains unsolved

Tests of beyond SM physics / exotic scenarios!

Next generation experiments

Submitted to the US Community Study on the Future of Particle Physics (Snowmass 2021) Jul 2022 **Ultra-High-Energy Cosmic Rays** The Intersection of the Cosmic and Energy Frontiers _ [astro-ph.HE] arXiv:2205.05845v3 Abstract: The present white paper is submitted as part of the "Snowmass" process to help inform the long-term plans of the United States Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation for high-energy physics. It summarizes the science questions driving the Ultra-High-Energy Cosmic-Ray (UHECR) community and provides recommendations on the strategy to answer them in the next two decades.



