Atmospheric Calorimetry above 10¹⁹ eV: Shooting Lasers at the Pierre Auger Observatory







Lawrence Wiencke Colorado School of Mines Calor 2008 May 28th Pavia

The hybrid nature of Auger





300-400 nm light from de-excitation of atmospheric nitrogen (fluorescence light) $\approx 4 \gamma$'s / m /electron $10^{19} \text{ eV} \implies 10^{10} \text{ e}$

Surface Detector

- Shower size ≈ E
- Time ≈ direction
- 100% duty cycle

Fluorescence Detector

- E + longitudinal development
- Time ≈ direction
- ≈ 10% duty cycle

Trigger efficiency Energy-direction calibration, syst. errors

Detector Configuration (Almost Completed)



An Auger Surface Detector Station (1 of 1600, 1.5 km spacing)



view of Los Leones Fluorescence Eye

The Air Fluorescence Technique



Use the Atmosphere as a Calorimeter Total amount of scintillation light proportional to shower energy

Measurement of UHECR Energy



FD Energy Calibration



Quadrature Sum (22%) (Assumes terms are uncorrelated)

Energy Calibration with Fluorescence Detector

Energy resolution better than 20%





The CLF sends light simultaneously to the Surface Detector and to the Fluorescence Detector





Examples of steered shots (as seen by Los Leones)





























Many Uses of Laser "Test Beams"

- Check Cabling of FD
- FD-SD Clock offsets
- Check Pointing of FD
- Study FD Angular resolution
- Atmospheric Clarity (Time, Eye)
- Clouds
- Up-Time & Triggering Studies
- Measure speed of the Laser track
- End to End test of Absolute Photometric Calibration



Laser – Air Shower Equivalence





Roving Laser @ 4km

Central Laser @ 27km

Measure Laser Energy by reconstructing track seen in calibrated FD

Measure Laser Energy Locally with a calibrated pyroelectric energy probe

Laser Tests of Photometric Calibration – In Progress

6000 5000

4000

3000 2000 1000

0°

0.2



"CLF @ 27 km" Analysis -L. Valore (Napoli)



0.8

0.6

0.4

Atmos.

Hourly

1.2

1.4

Data Base

1.6

Energia Ricostruita/Nominale

1.8

eXtreme Laser Facility to be installed October 2008,







The Pierre Auger Observatory of Ultra-High Energy Cosmic Rays

Northern site : Colorado 21000 km² (Planned)

Argentina Australia Brazil Bolivia* Czech Republic France Portugal Germany Slovenia Italy Spain UK Mexico USA **Netherlands** Poland Vietnam*



> 300 PhD scientists from> 70 Institutionsand 17 countries

Southern site: Argentina 3000 km² 1x provencia Pavia (Operational)

*Associate Countries





<u>South</u>

SD units 1,600 SD area 3,000 km² 3 light sensors Non-insulated tank→center comms



<u>North</u>

4,400 21,000 km² 1 light sensor Insulated tank→tank



4 buildings with 6 telescopes each large stereo coverage ≈ 7 buildings with 6 telescopes each

little stereo coverage

Conclusion

Auger South

Nearly finished. ~100 tanks remain to deploy Detector is working well. Laser "Test Beams" were and are used in many ways Many first science results are being published

PIERRE AUGER

Auger North

Planned for Colorado R&D Test Array - Funded, Full proposal in preparation

New Collaborators Welcome!

Fluorescence Detector Photometric Calibration



Atmospheric Monitoring



R&D for Auger North

HEAT = **R&D** for northern FD Being installed at Auger South.

Mostly European effort. New electronics. Telescopes



R&D Array (RDA) south of Lamar for **SD** and Comms systems.

10 SD units + 10 additional comms-only stations. US + European effort

New tank – freezing challenge New comms – rolling terrain End-to-end test of SD w/ comms Deployment, water, working in SE CO



37



SD events, $\theta < 60$ 20000 events > 3.10¹⁸ eV

submitted to PR

Cosmic Rays Loose Energy in the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation



Energy Threshold ~ 5 x 10¹⁹ eV Distance Scale is a strong function of Energy

One Motivation for Energy Calibration



∆E/E of 1% corresponds to a change in volume of ~10⁶

MP 6 al supercluster of galaxies occupies 10⁵ MPC³

1 MPC = 1 Million parsecs = 3 Million Light Years