

# The Physics of the Knee in the Cosmic Ray Spectrum

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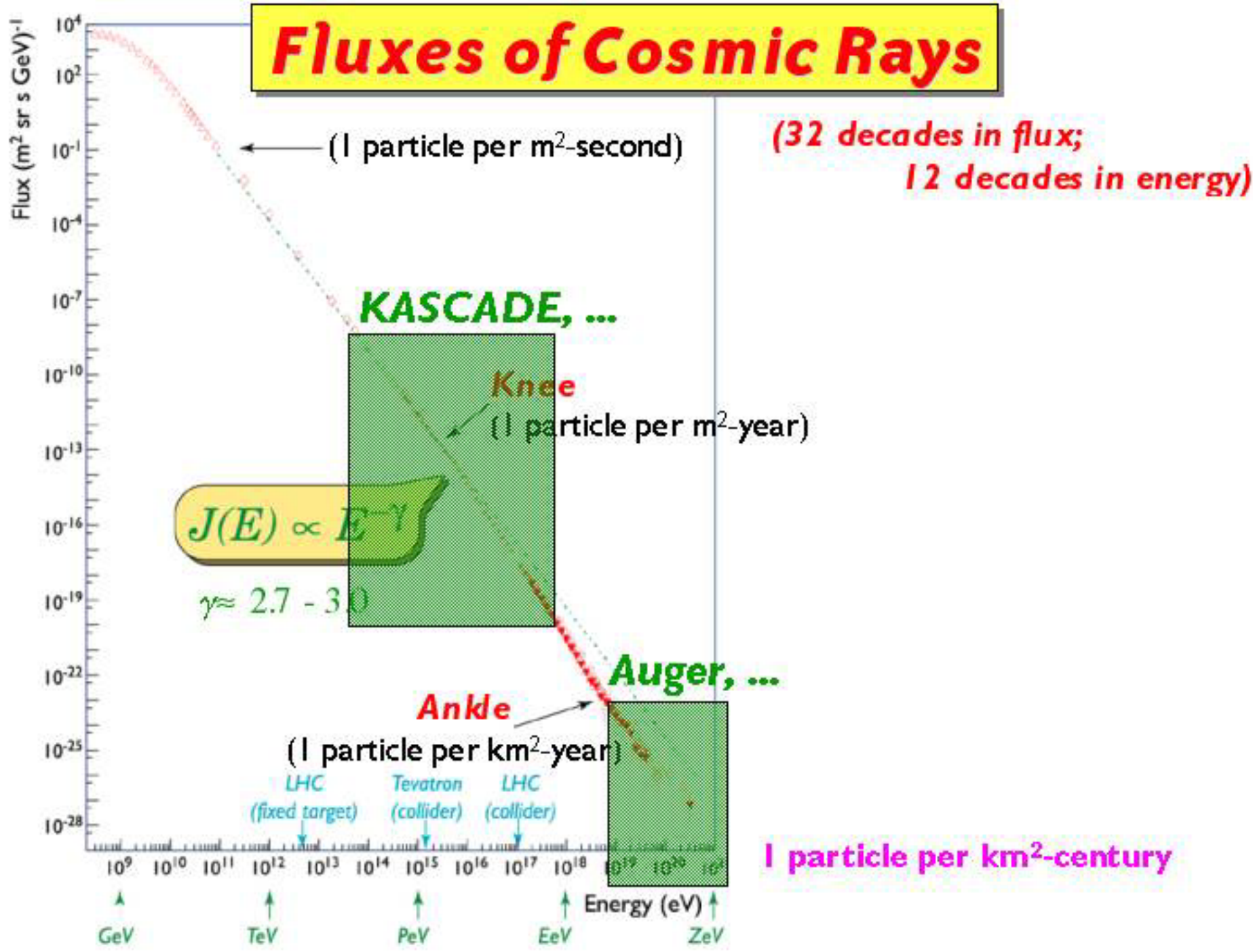
WIN 2002

18th International Workshop on  
Weak Interactions and Neutrinos  
21-26 January 2002  
Christchurch, New Zealand

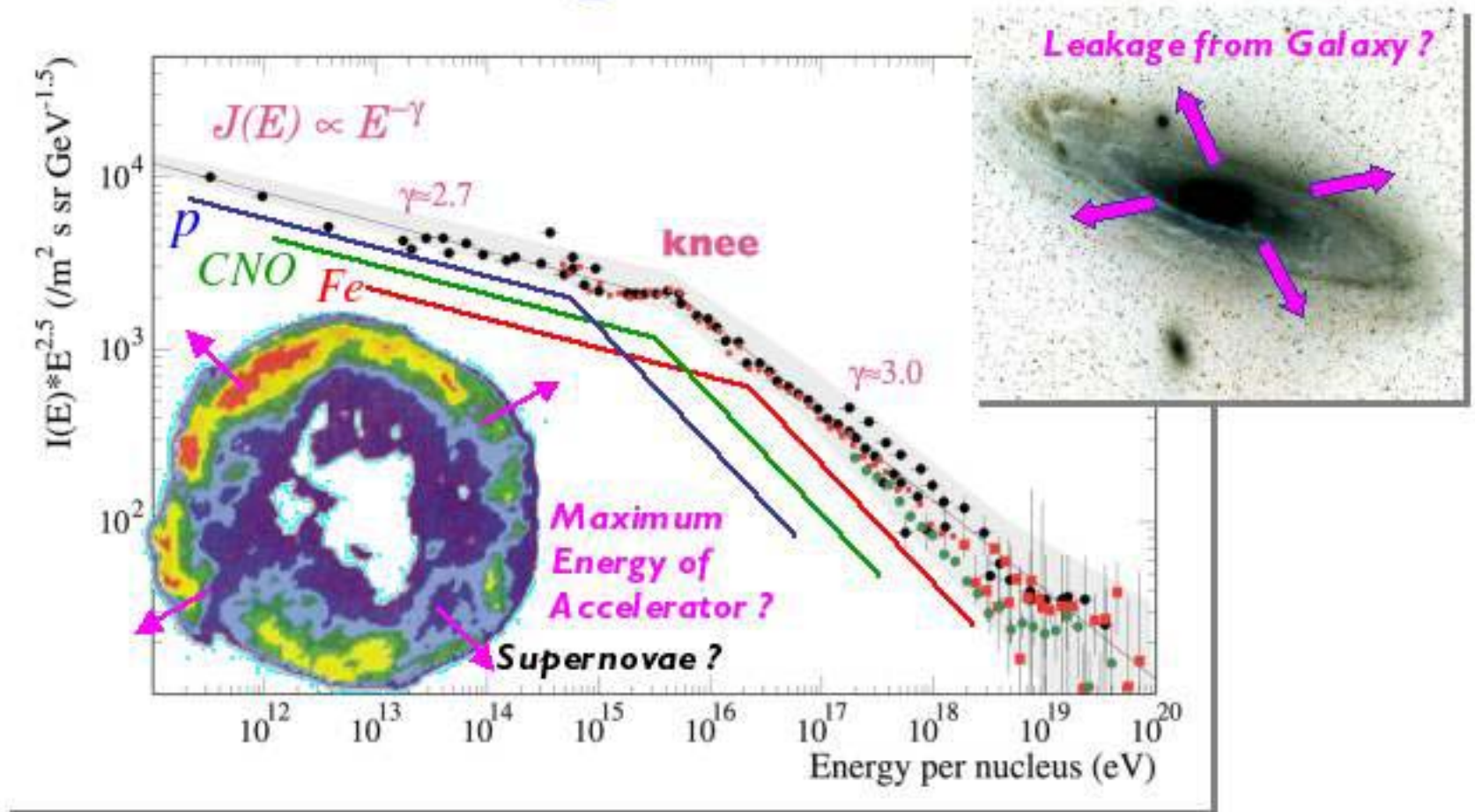
**K.-H. Kampert for the KASCADE Collaboration**  
*University Karlsruhe & Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe*

- ❑ **The Quest of the Knee**
- ❑ **Experimental Set-Up**
- ❑ **Verifying Interaction Models by Exp. Data**
- ❑ **Energy Spectra of individual Mass Groups**
- ❑ **Astrophysical Implications**
- ❑ **Outlook**

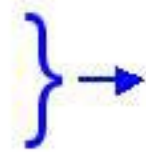
# Fluxes of Cosmic Rays



# What is the origin of the "Knee"??



**Maximum Energy of Accelerator ?**  
**Leakage from Galaxy ?**



$$E_{max} \propto R \cdot B \cdot Z$$

(+ isotropies)

enrichment of heavy elements above the knee



## Some other possible causes of a **sharp knee**...

### ❑ **Single Source Model ?** (Erlykin & Wolfendale)

expect distinct peaks (O+Fe, He+O..?) above smooth background;  
heavier composition above knee

### ❑ **CR interaction with Neutrinos ?**

✧ Wigmans:  $p + \bar{\nu} \rightarrow n + e^+$  ( $E_{th} = 3$  PeV for  $m_{\nu} = 0.5$  eV) @ NS, AGN, ...  
    ➔  $p$ - and  $\alpha$ -kink, abrupt change of composition expected

✧ Dova et al:  $p + \nu \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow p + \pi$  ( $E_{th} = 3$  PeV for  $m_{\nu} = 100$  eV) in gal. halo  
    ⤴ magn. or electr. dipole moment required

### ❑ **New type of interaction in atmosphere ?**

✧ Nikolsky... : new unseen particles produced in EAS

✧ Kazanas... : Extra Dimensions (Gravitons)?

    ⇒ knee scales with  $E/\text{nucleon}$

❑ ...

## ***If Supernovae: Some specific questions...***

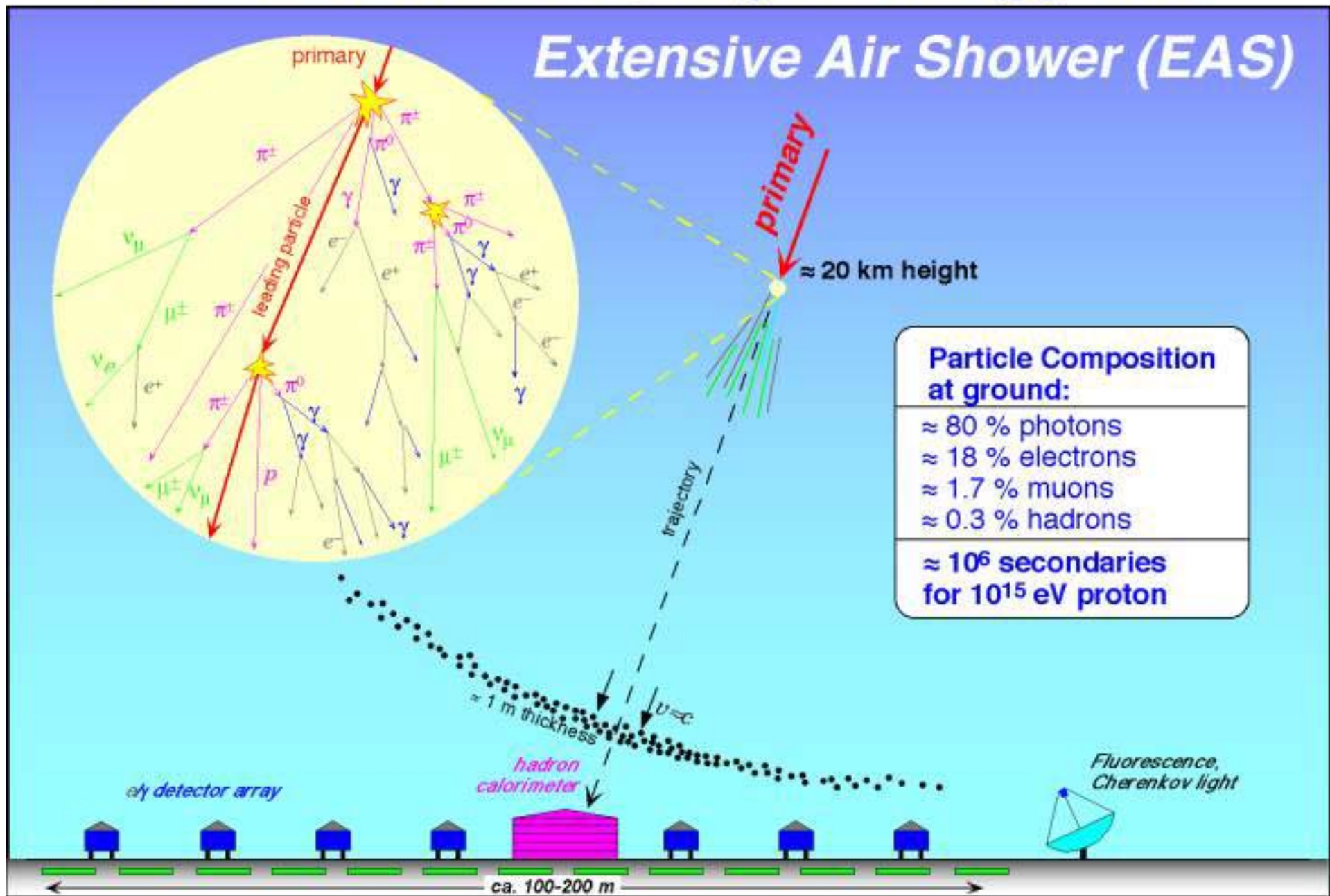
- **Explosion into ISM or into stellar wind ?**
- **If ISM: "hot" or "warm" ISM ?**
- **Local Hot Bubble ?**
- **Magnetic Field strength in acceleration region ?**
- **Re-acceleration required ?**
- **...**

***Needed: Energy Spectra  
Selected by Mass Groups***



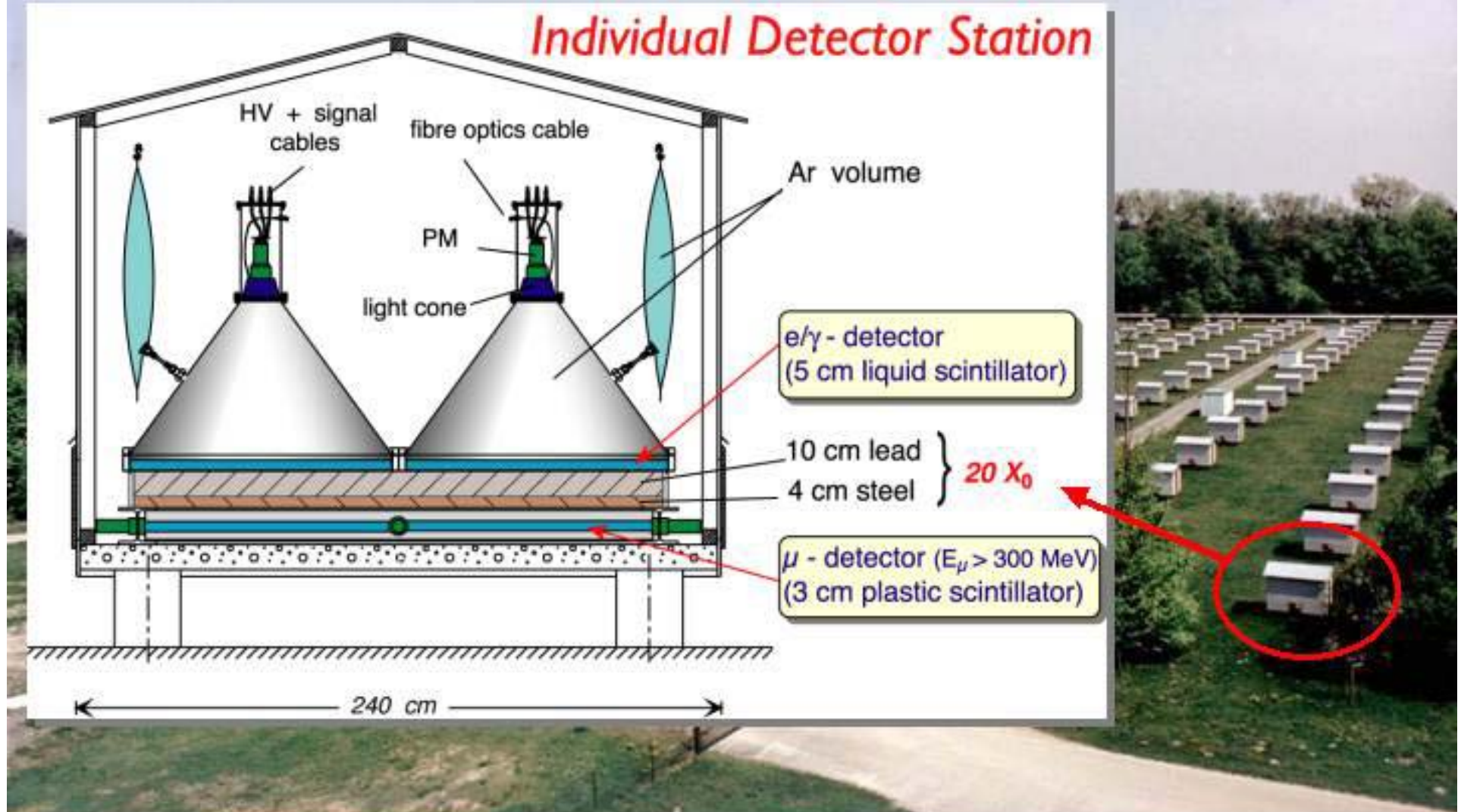
# Measurement of High-Energy CRs

## Extensive Air Shower (EAS)



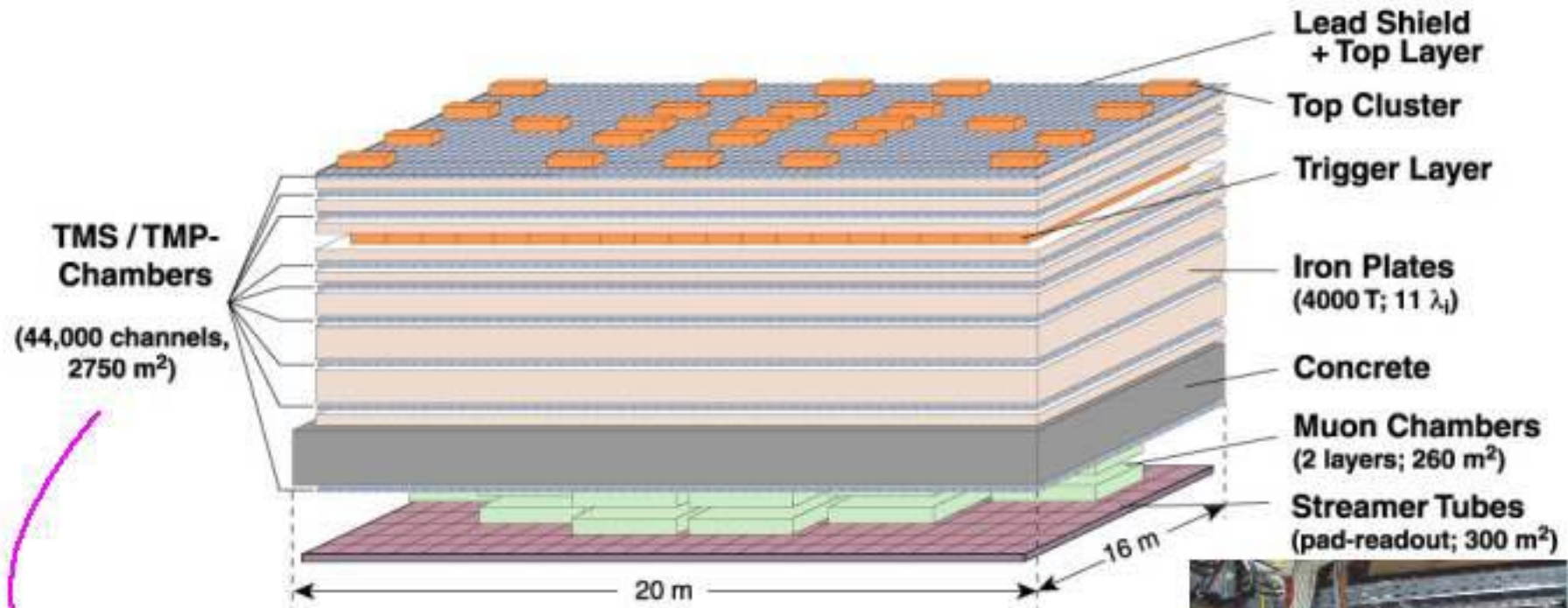
# KASCADE

( Karlsruhe Shower Core and Array Detector )

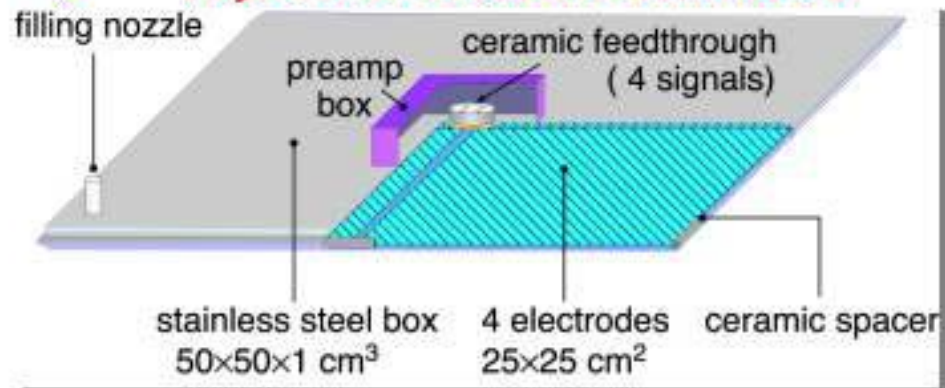




# KASCADE Central Detector



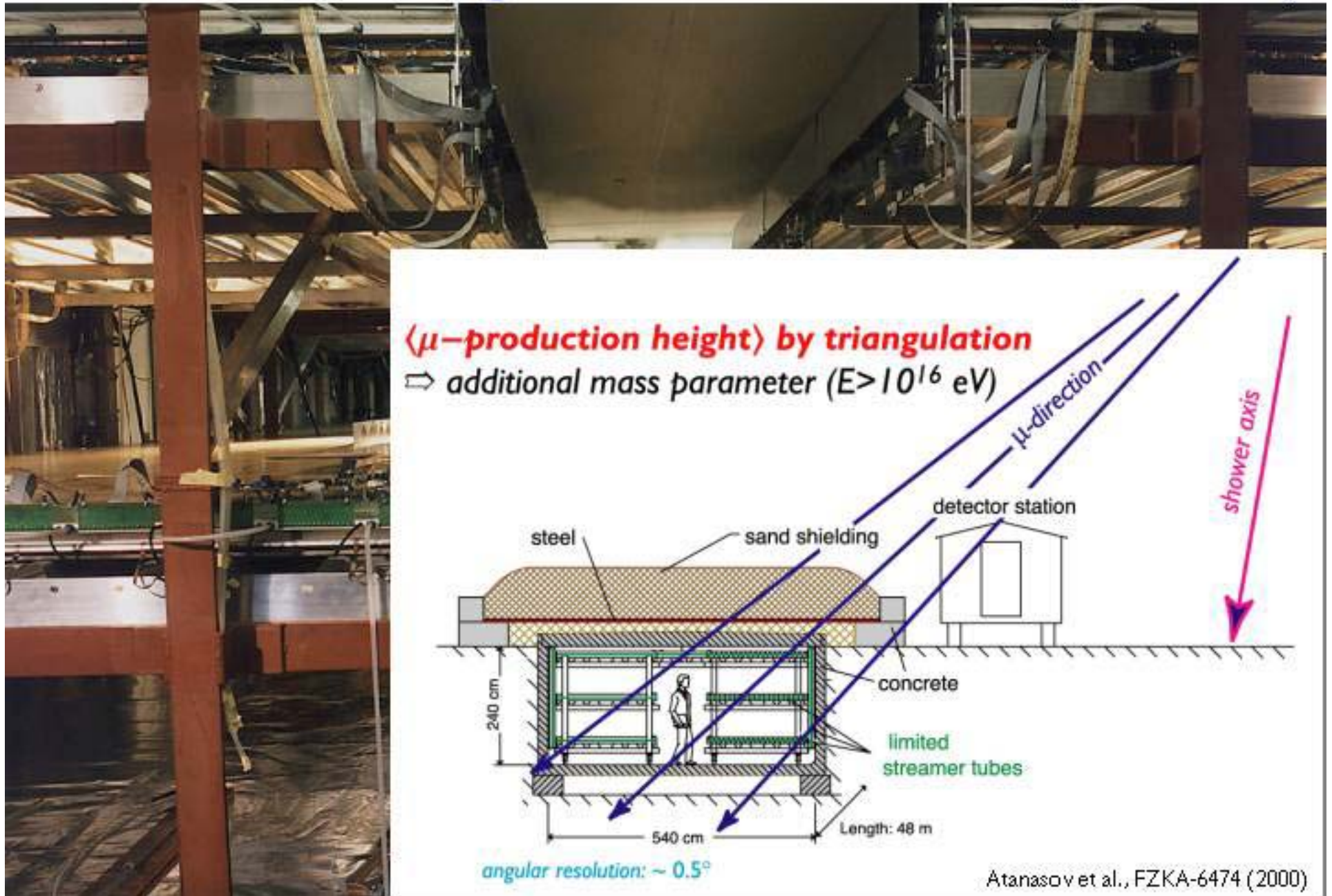
## 11,000 Ionisation Chambers





# Muon Tracking Tunnel

(50 × 5.5 m<sup>2</sup>)





# KASCADE Collaboration

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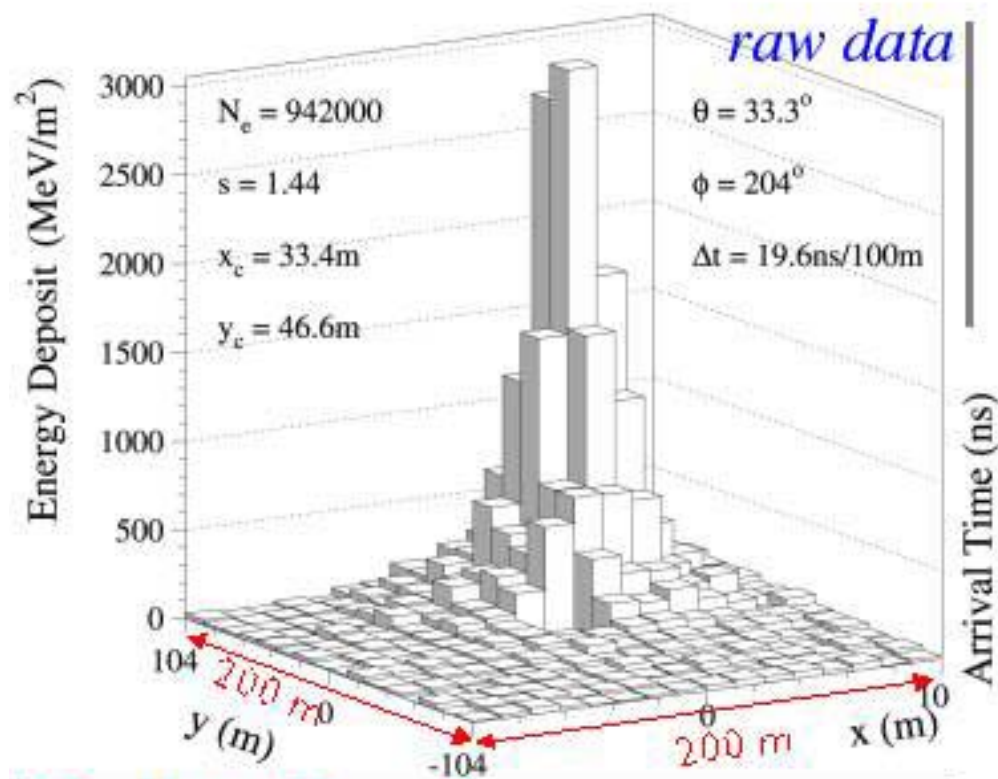
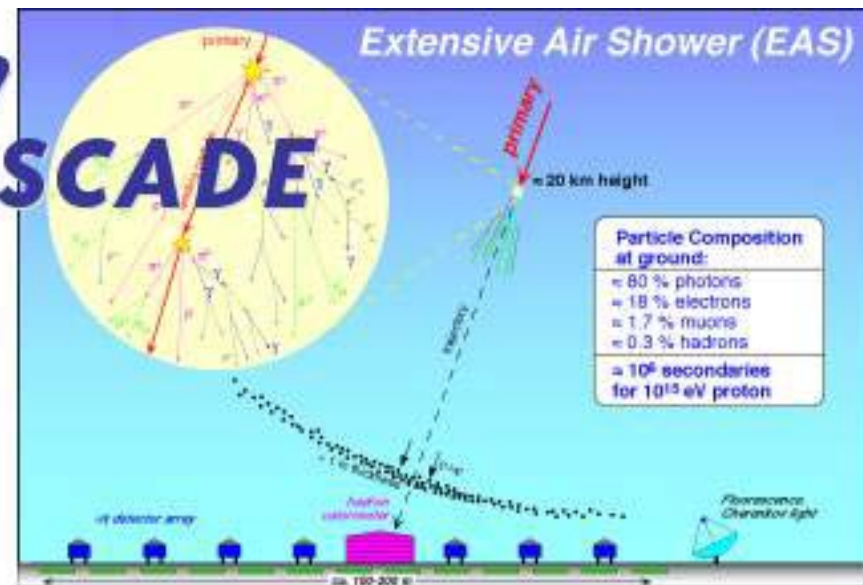
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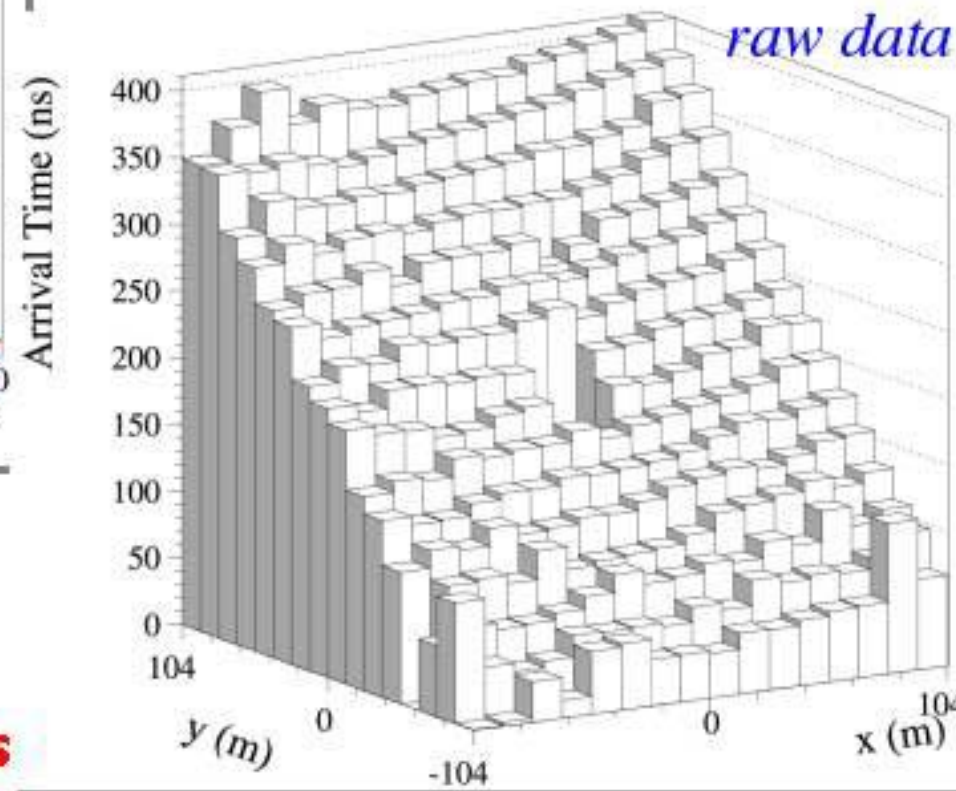
# Single EAS as seen by $e/\gamma$ - Detectors in KASCADE



**Particle Density**

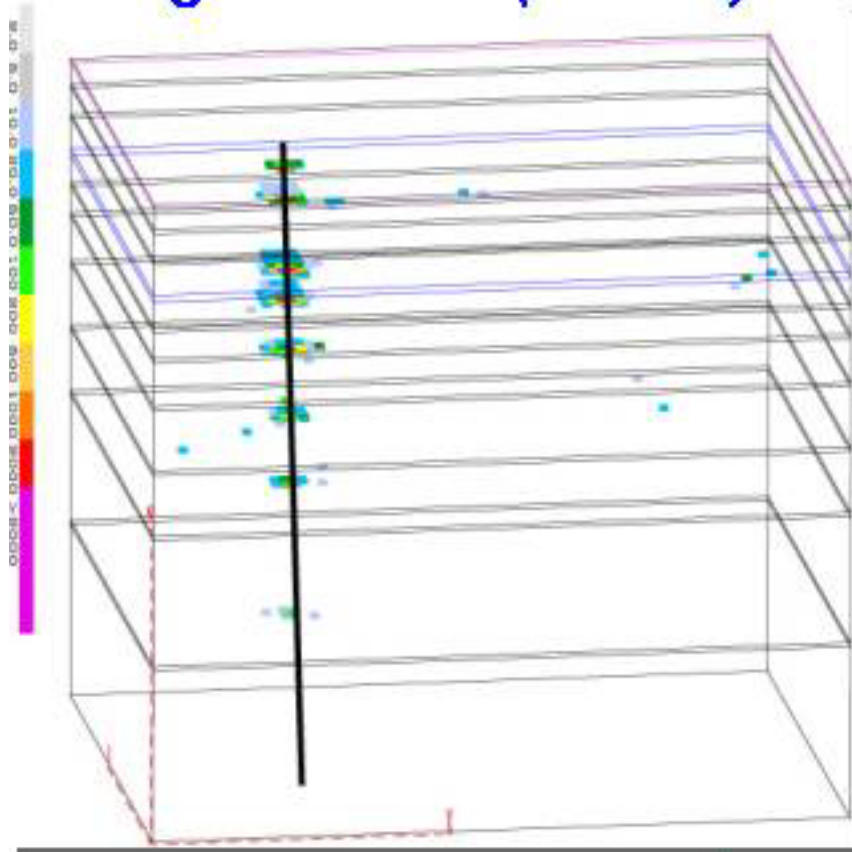
( $200 \times 200 \text{ m}^2$ )  
 $E_0 \approx 10^{16} \text{ eV}$

**Arrival Times**

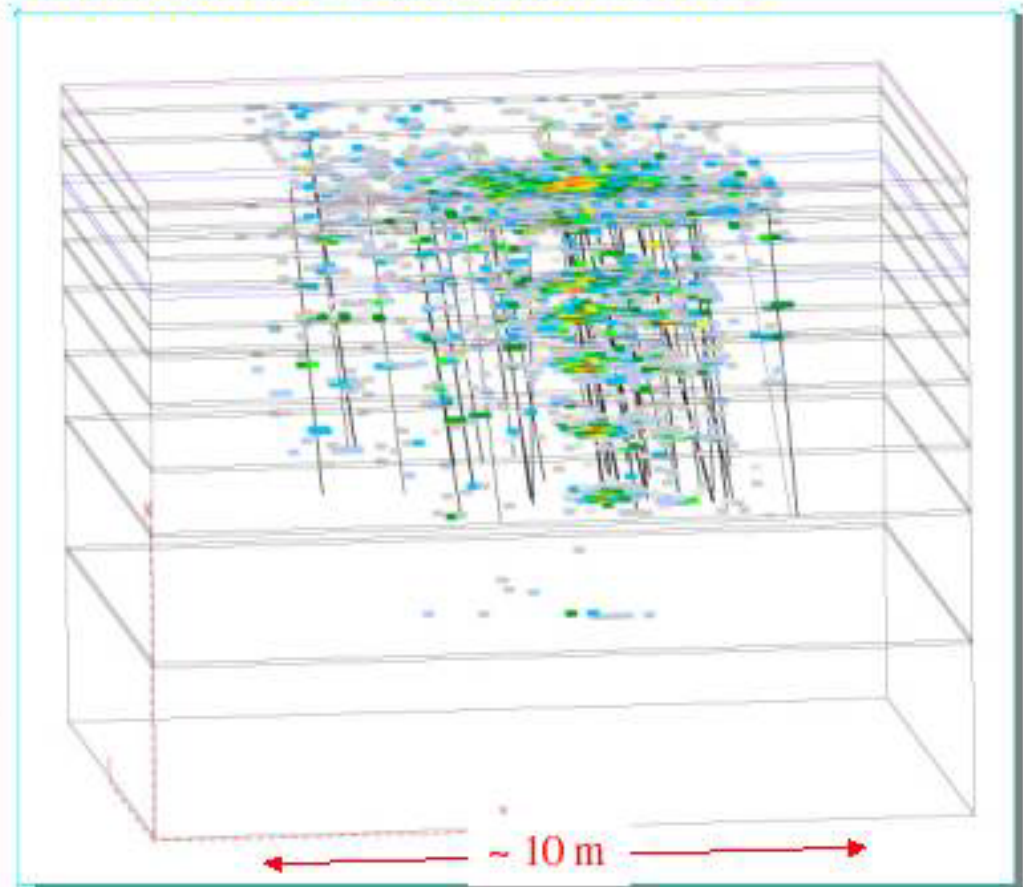


# Single Events in Calorimeter...

## Single Hadron (21 TeV)

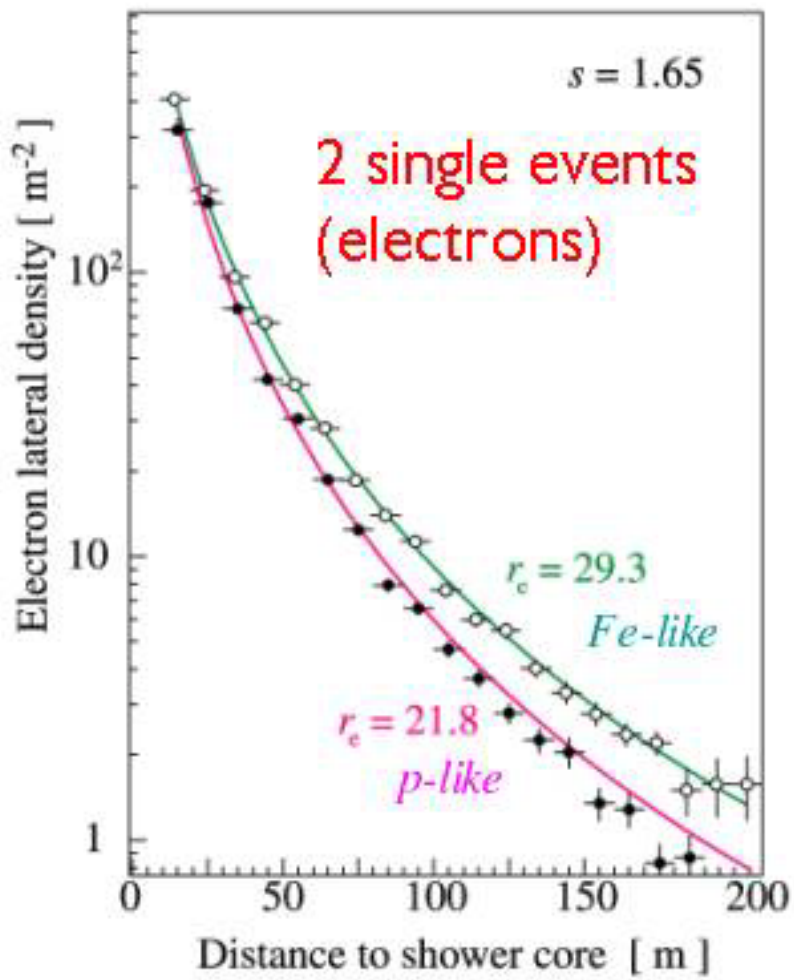


## Hadrons in Shower Core

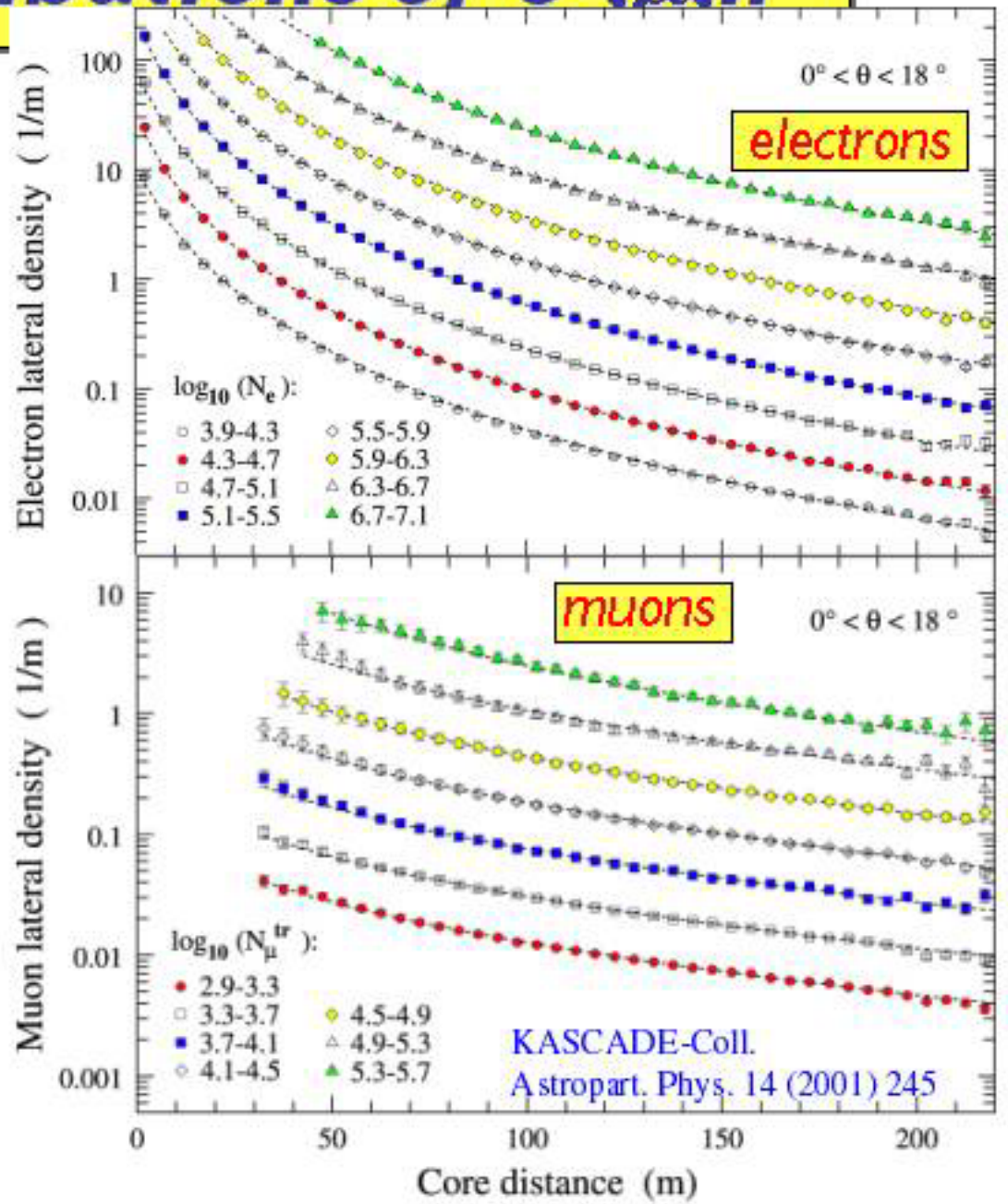




# Lateral Distributions of $e^\pm, \mu, h$

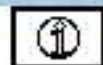
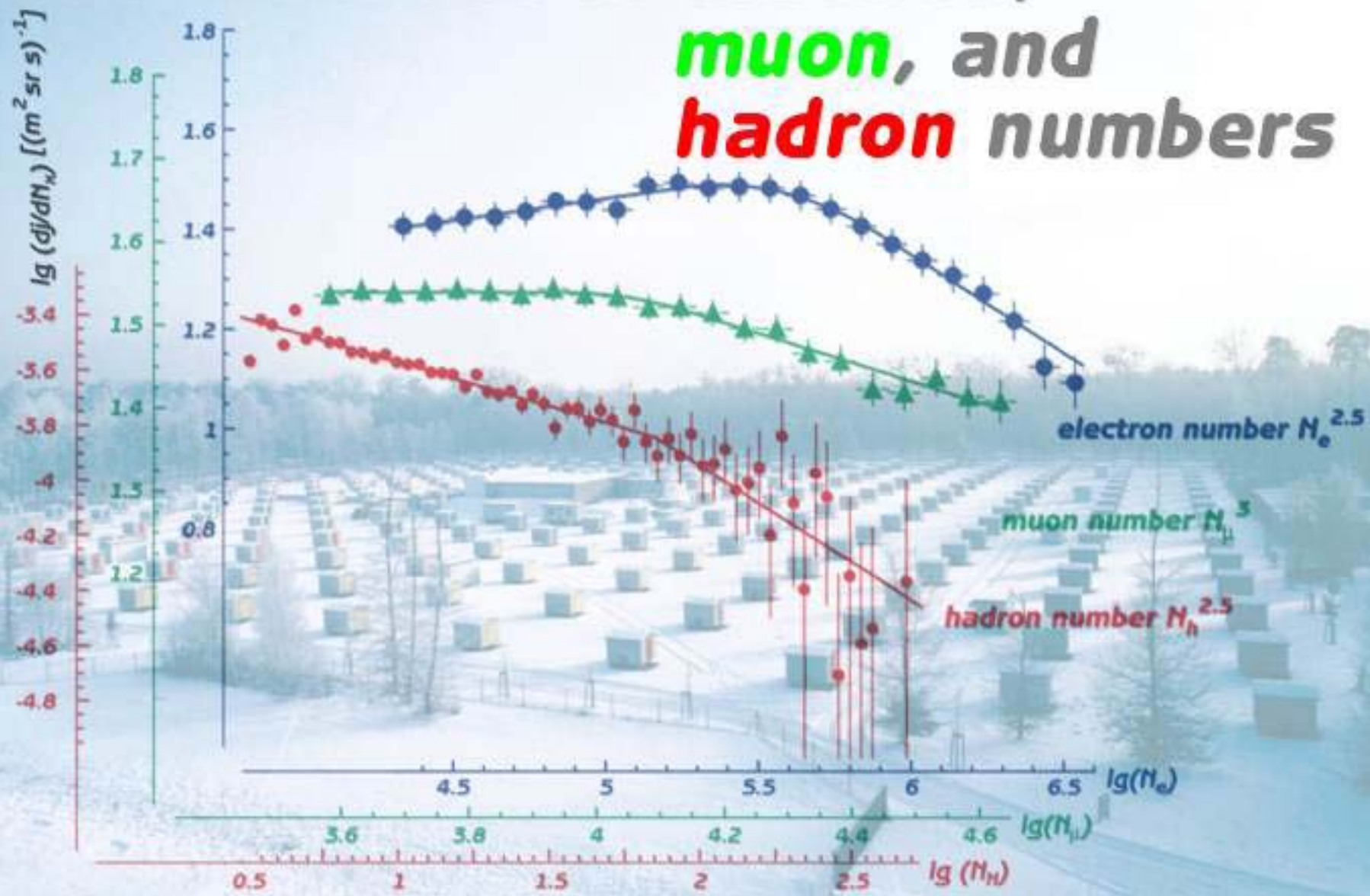


$$2\pi \cdot \int_0^\infty \rho_{e,\mu,h}(r) \cdot dr = N_{e,\mu,h}$$



KASCADE-Coll.  
Astropart. Phys. 14 (2001) 245

# Knee observed in electron, muon, and hadron numbers





## Note:

- **Lateral Distributions**
- **Shower Size Spectra**  
(Flux + Indices + Knee-Position)
- **Arrival Time Distributions**
- ....

**= direct observables**

## But:

**Energy and Mass assignments  
of primary particle**

**= indirect observables**

**i.e. require comparisons to**

**EAS Simulations**

**... thus depend on hadronic interaction model**

# From Shower-Size to Energy and Mass

**Crude Estimate:**

$$\log E \sim a \cdot \log N_{\mu} + b \cdot \log N_e$$

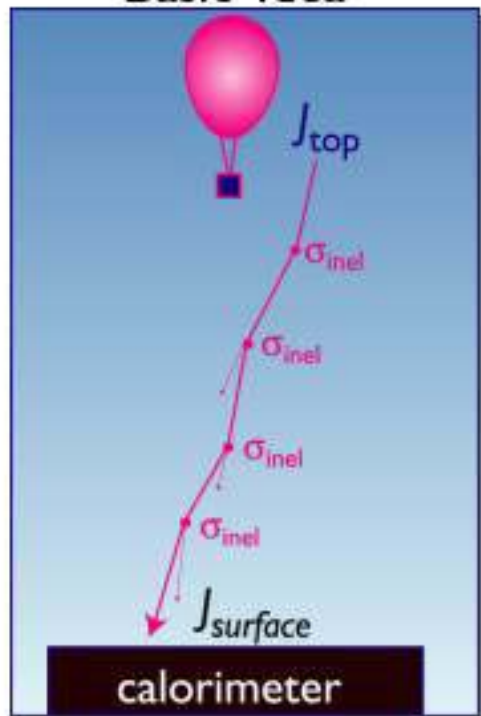
$$\log M \sim \log N_{\mu} / \log N_e$$

**Calibration parameters to be determined from *EAS simulations***



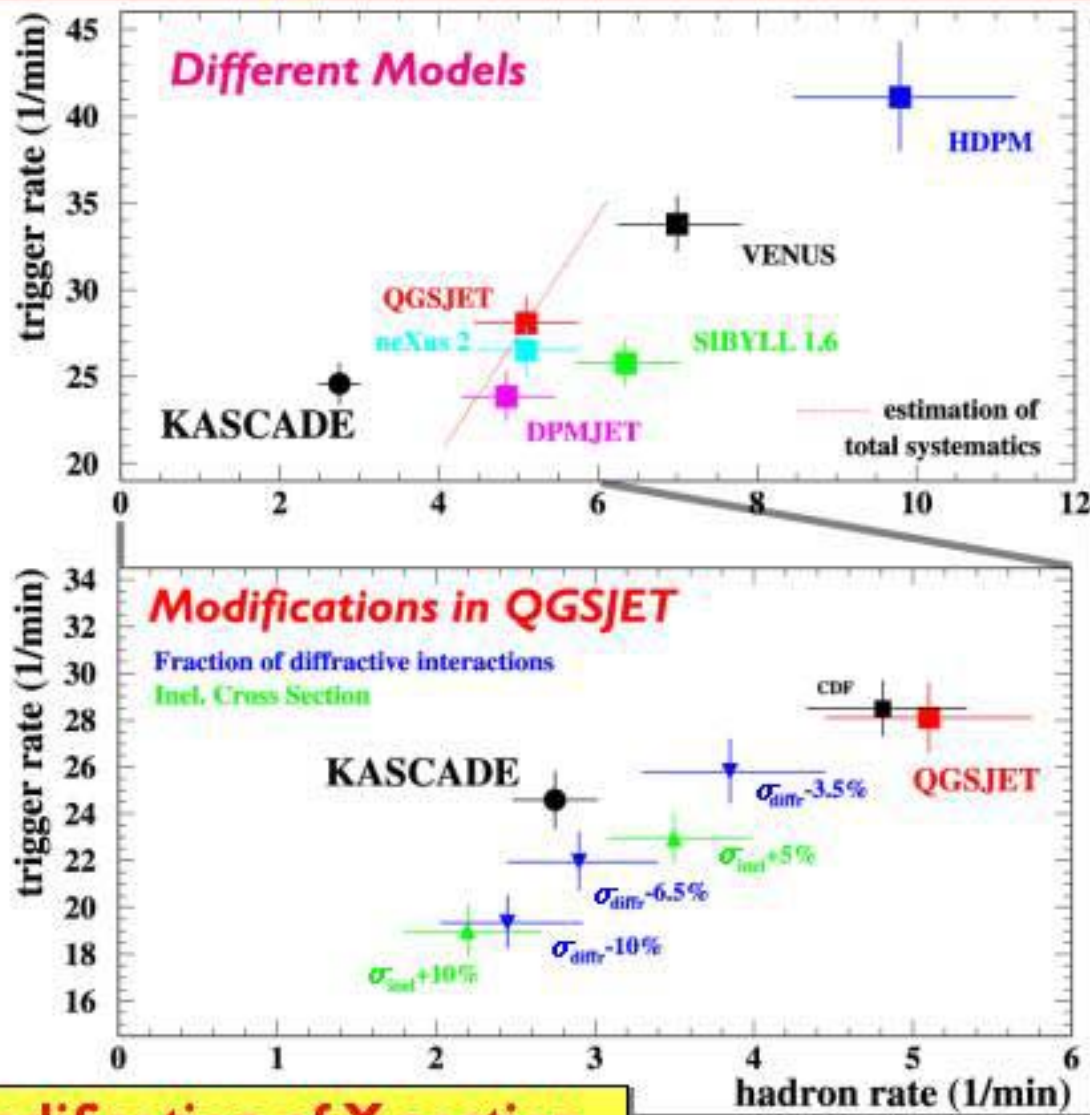
# “Precision” test of Interaction Models by muon & hadron trigger rates in calorimeter

## Basic Idea

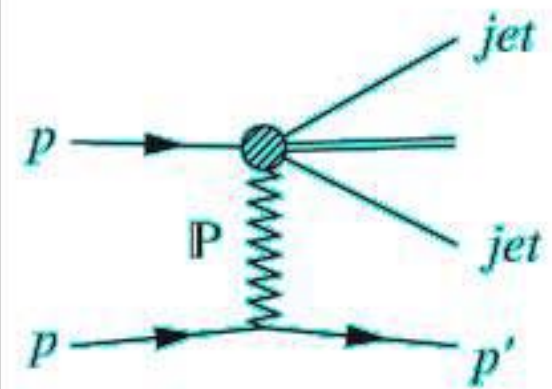
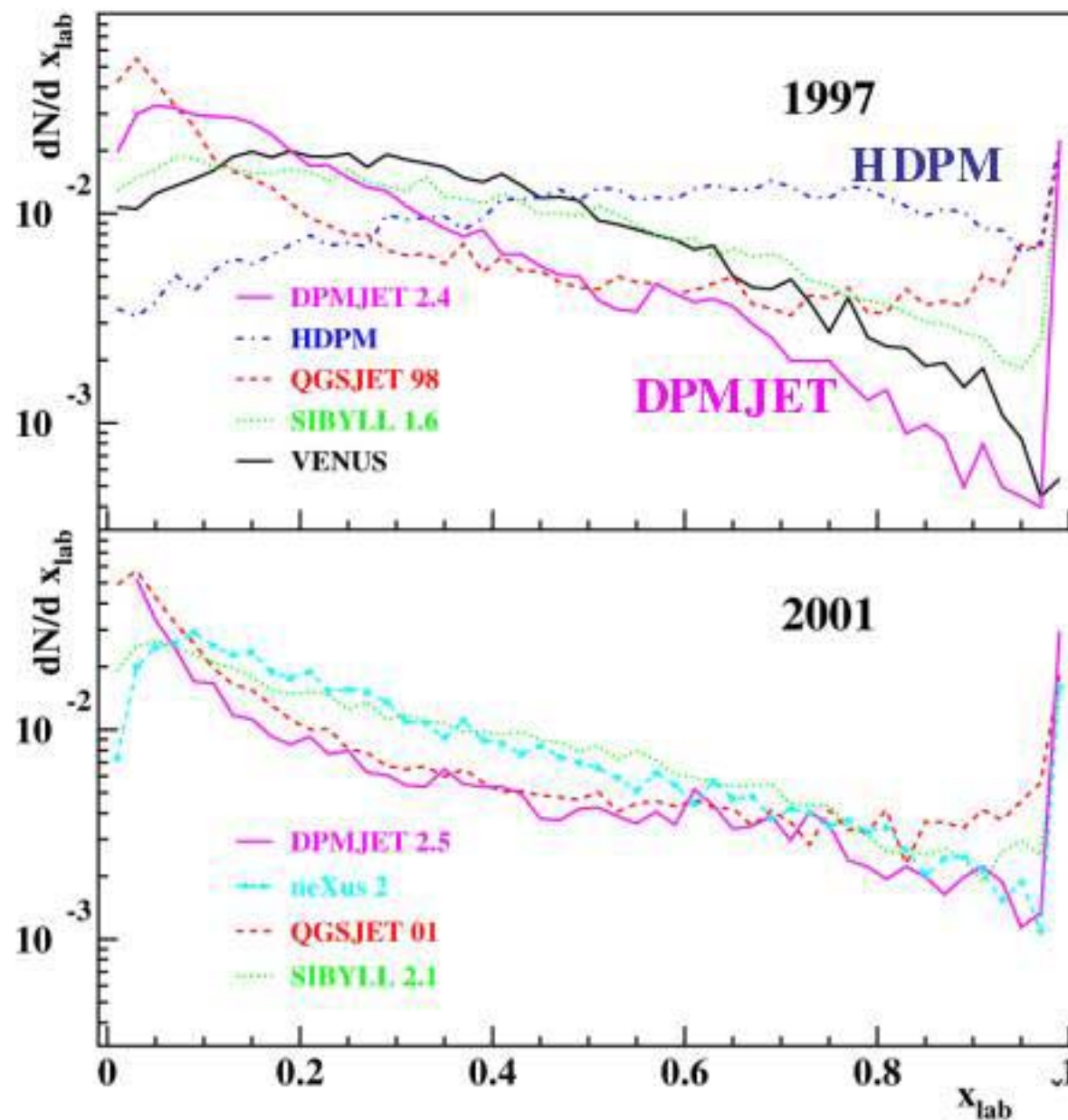


Require  $\geq 9$  muons;  
Determine fraction of events with reconstructed hadrons ( $E_h > 90$  GeV)

**Data sensitive to 1% modification of X-section a/o abundance to diffractive interactions**



# Trigger Rates $\leftrightarrow$ Diffractive Interactions



**CORSIKA**  
**Simulation**  
 **$p+N$  ( $10^{16}$  eV)**



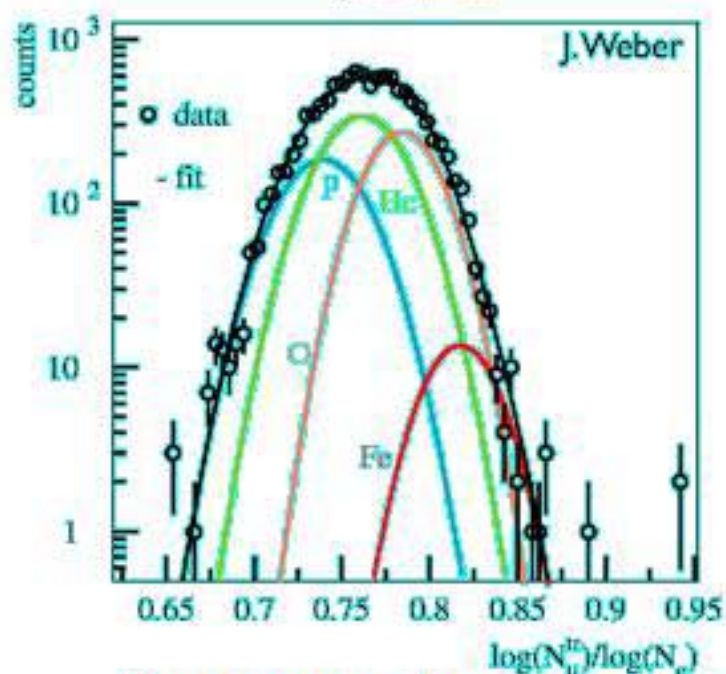
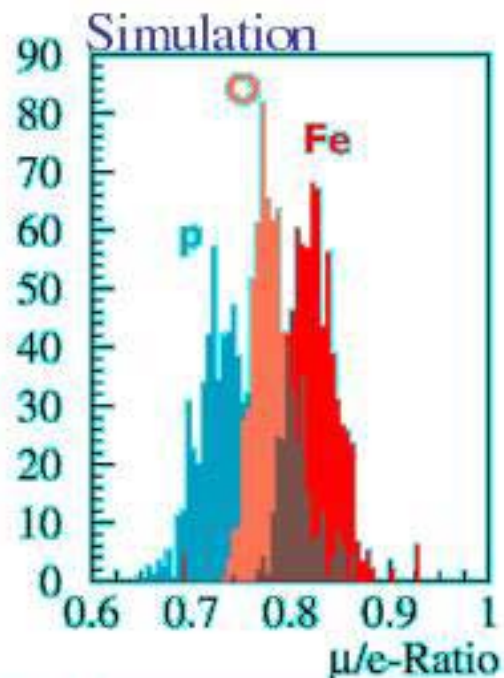


***Reconstruction of  
energy and mass...***

# Chemical Composition

## Large number of EAS-Observables:

- muon production height ( $X_{max}$ )
- lateral particle distributions (“age”)
- ‘features’ of hadronic shower core
- **muon/electron ratio**
- ...

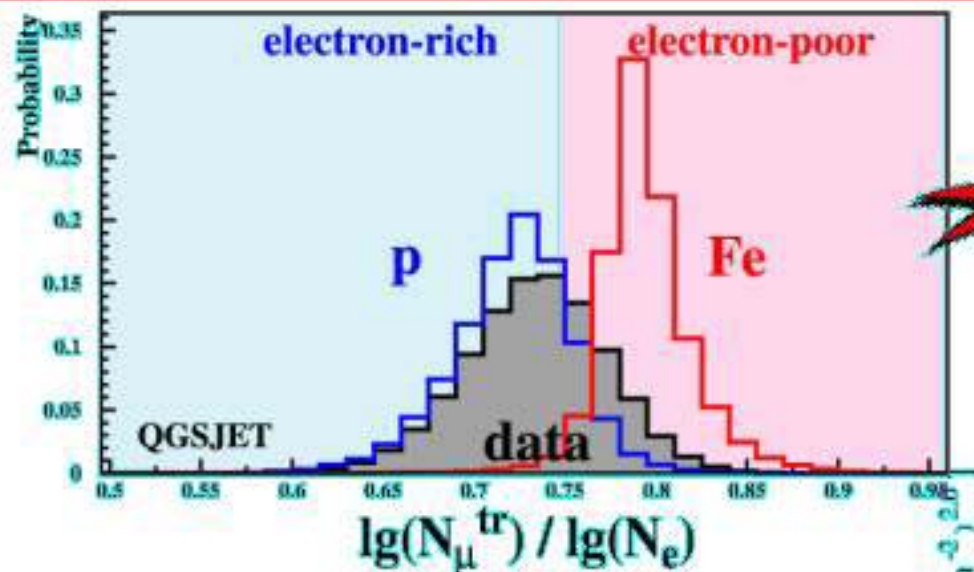


Reconstructed mass-fractions

- **Good agreement between data & MC**
- **more info than just mean mass;**
- **'mixed composition' required**

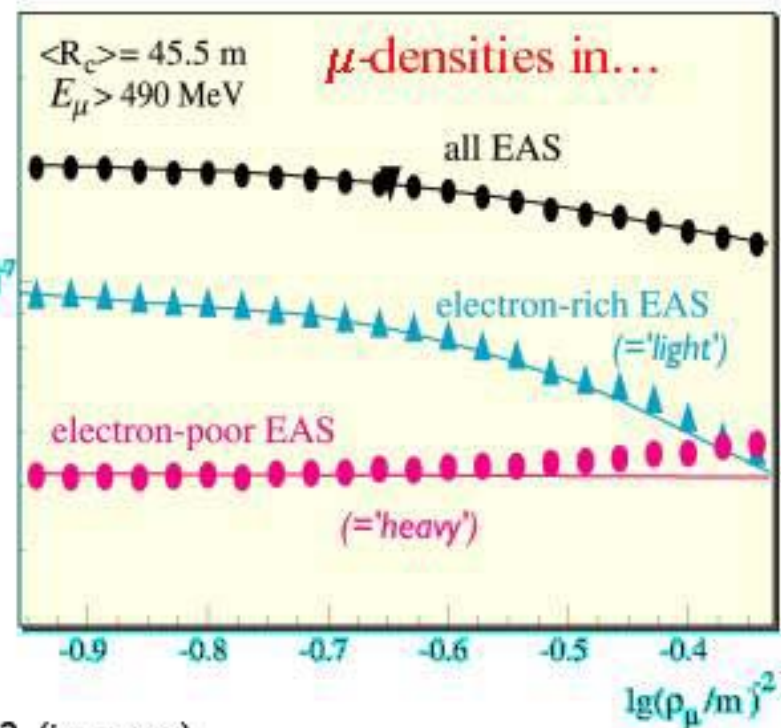


# $\mu$ -density for e-rich and e-poor showers



Virtually model independent result:

**Knee is a feature of light primaries !**



# Advanced Analysis Techniques

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## Account for

- ❑ EAS fluctuations
- ❑ Interrelation of Energy & Mass Observables
- ❑ Allow for Multi-Parameter Analyses incl. their correlations

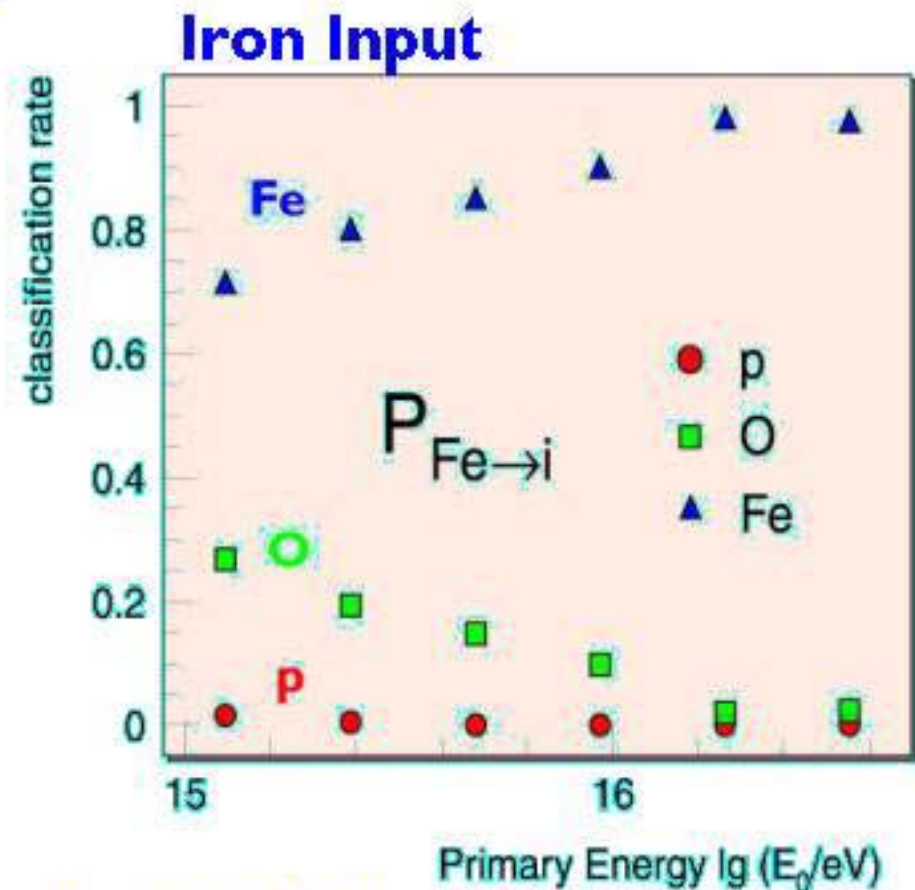
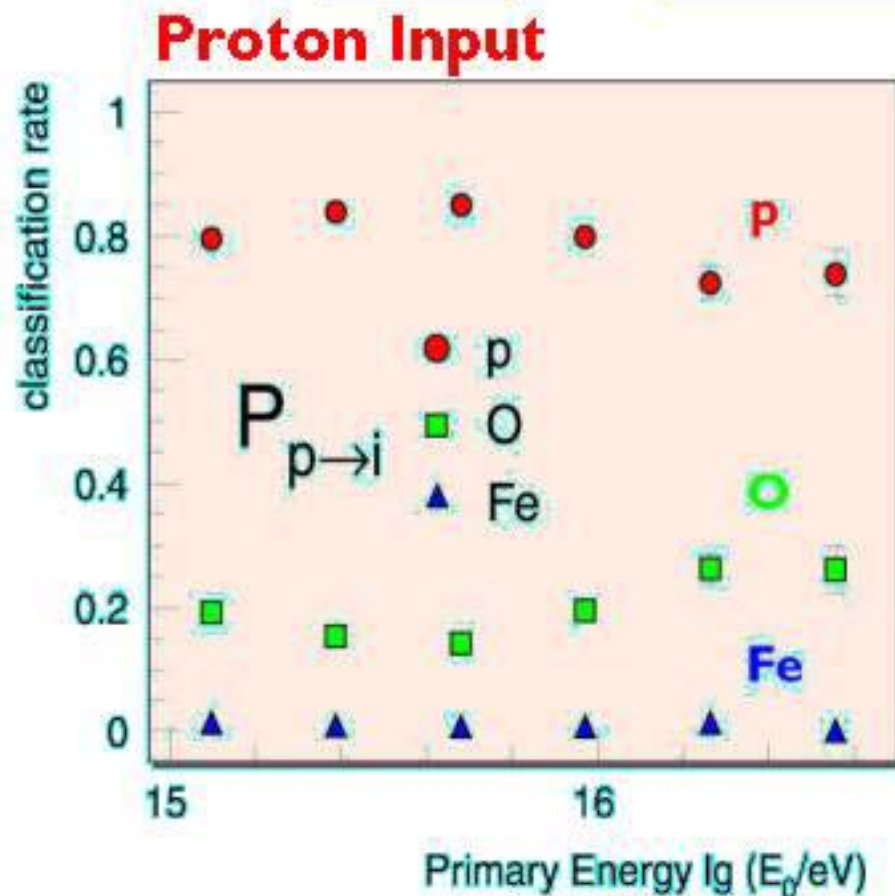
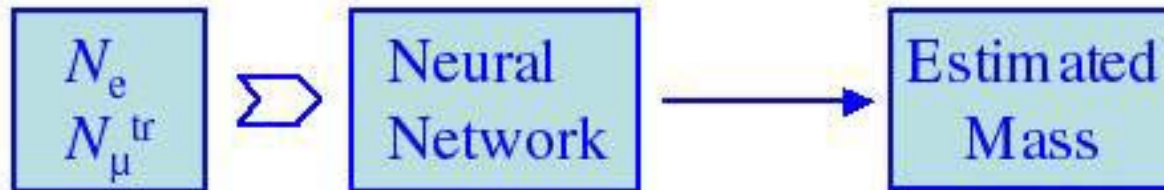
## KASCADE:

- ➡ Non-Parametric Bayesian classifiers
  - ➡ Neural Networks
  - ➡ Unfolding techniques
- } event-by-event  
} “inclusive”

*Note, multi-parameter analyses allow for consistency checks  
(→ interaction models)*

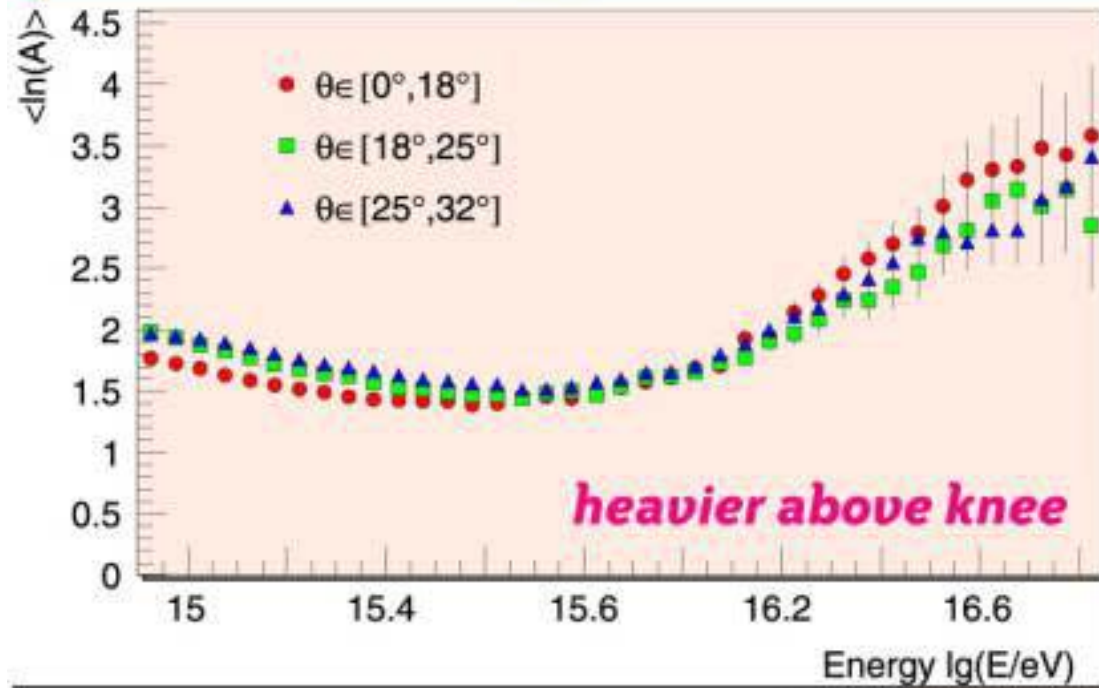


# Neural Net: Quality Check of Mass Reconstruction

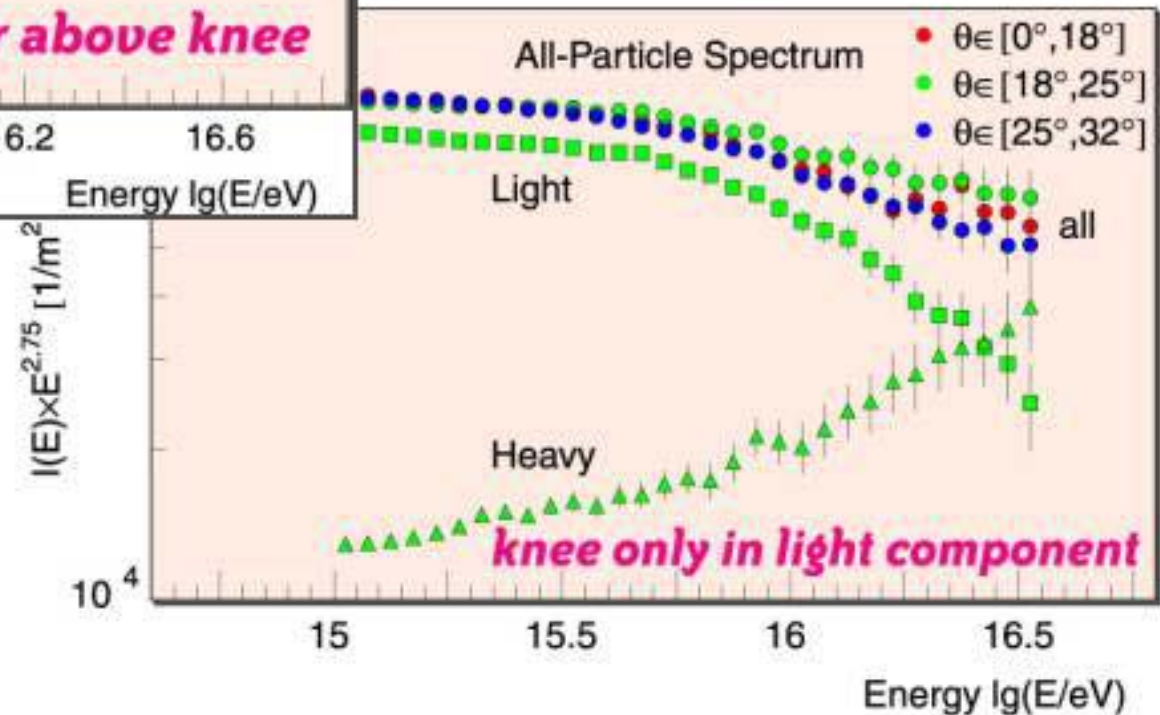


# Neural Net: Energy and Mass Estimation

KASCADE, Astropart. Phys. 16 (2002) 245



$$\langle \ln A \rangle = \frac{\sum \omega_i \cdot \ln A_i}{\sum \omega_i}$$





# Unfolding Technique: $N_e \otimes N_\mu \Rightarrow E_p, E_{Fe}$

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$$y_i = \sum_A \int_0^\infty k_A(\lg E \rightarrow \lg N_{e,\mu}) \cdot j_A(\lg E) \cdot d \lg E$$

$N_e N_\mu$  shower  
distributions

CORSIKA + GEANT  
simulation

differential  
 $E$ -distr. of primary  $A$

Formulated as Matrix-Equation:

$$y_i = \sum_A K_{ij}^A \cdot x_j^A \quad \text{with } x_j = j_A(\lg E_j)$$

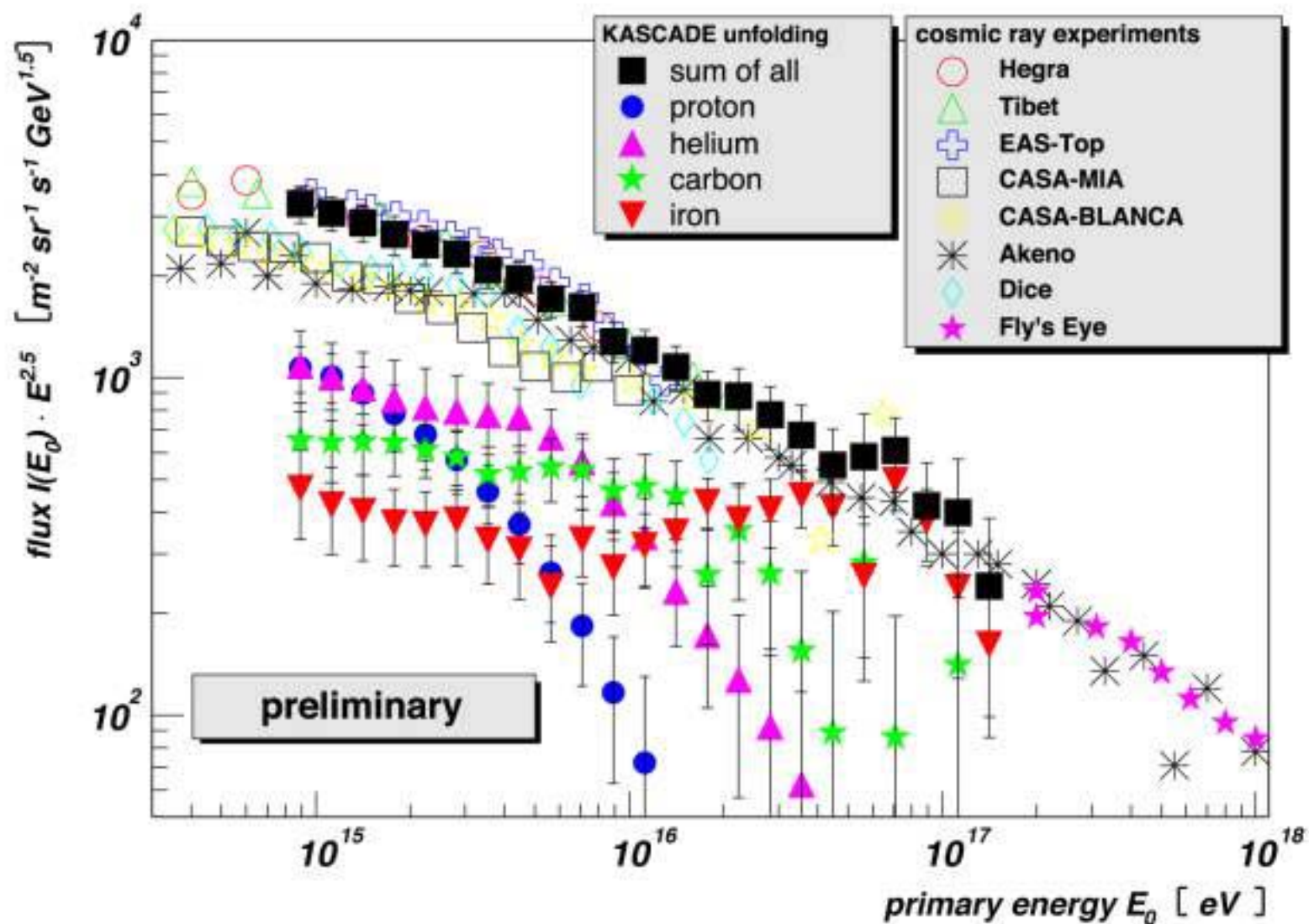
## Data Input:

- electron size distributions
- muon size distributions

## Unfolding Output:

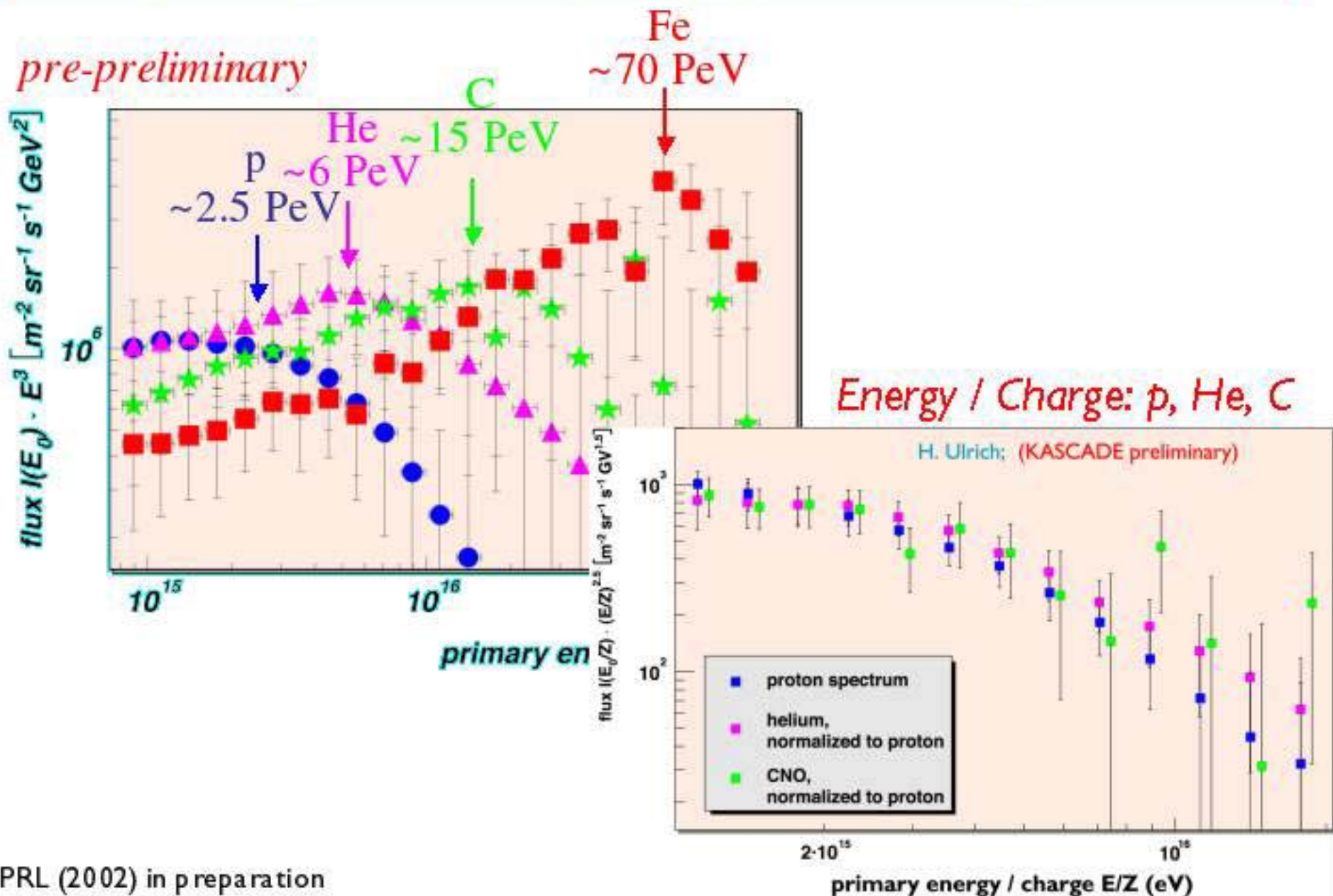
- Energy distributions of p, He, C, Fe

# Reconstructed E-Distributions

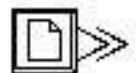
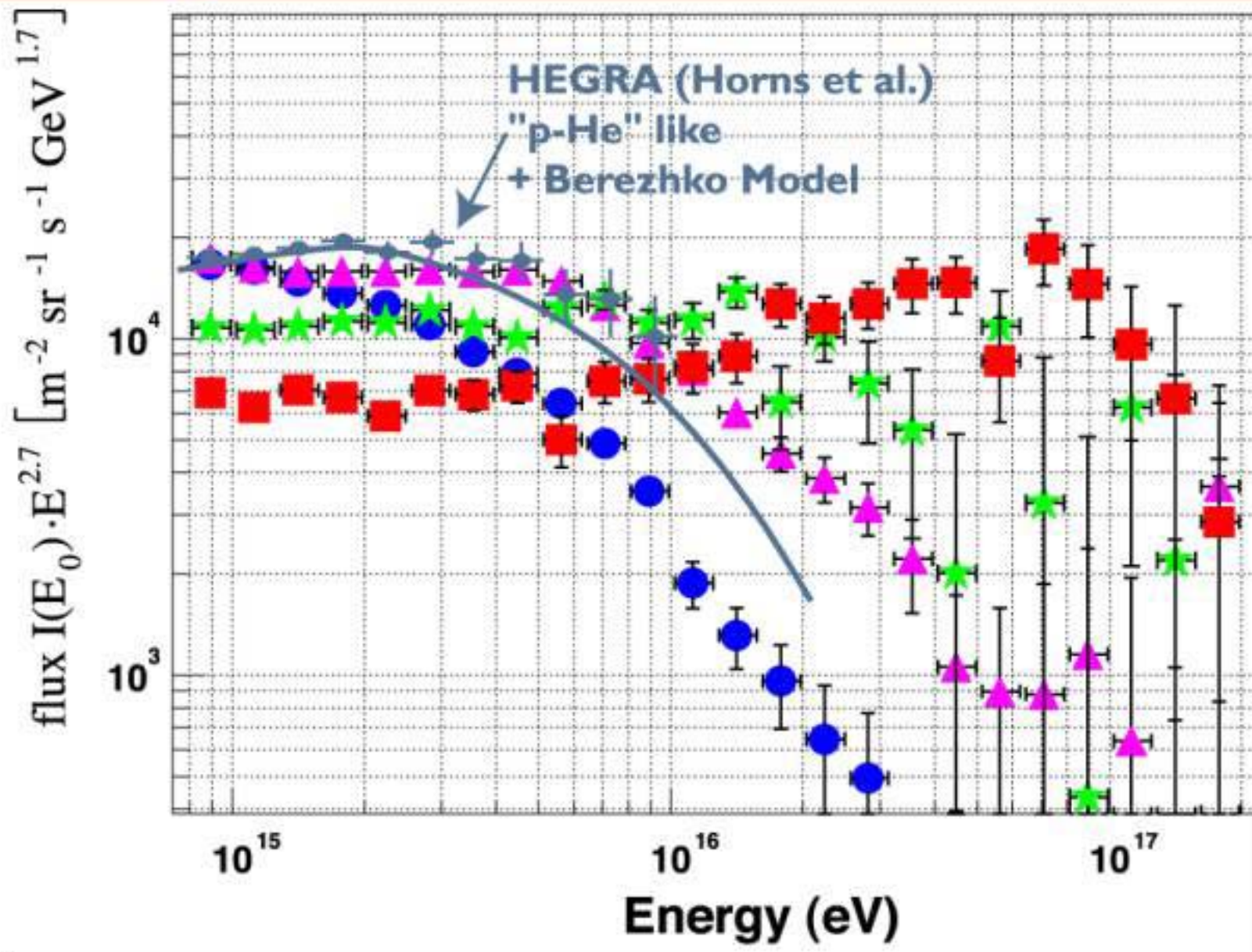




# Rigidity Scaling suggested by data



# Comparison to HEGRA and models





# Summary...

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## Major Step forward by KASCADE

- ❑ Restrictive tests of HE-interaction models  
by high energy hadrons
- ❑ Improvements in data analysis techniques



### **All Particle Energy Spectrum...**

*reasonable agreement among expts*

### **Composition...**

*heavier above knee*

### **Rigidity Effect...**

*observed for the first time*

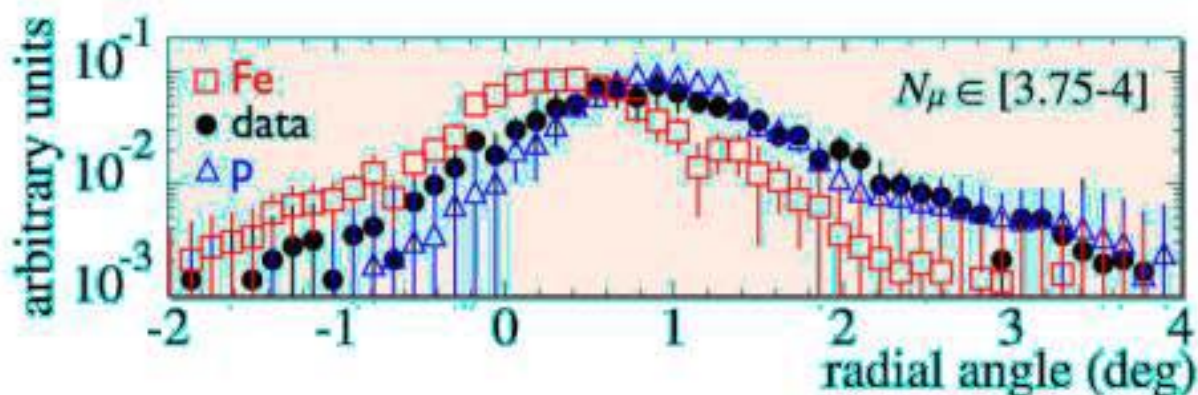
➡ **entering new era for tests of astrophysical models**

## ... and Outlook

### What next ?

- ➡ More systematic studies needed (int. models, analys. techn...)
- ➡ Include & compare other observables

*e.g.  $\mu$ -production  
height*



- ➡ Transition galactic  $\rightarrow$  extra-galactic ? Study anisotropies
- ➡ **Verify Iron-Knee @  $\sim 10^{17}$  eV** (i.e. measure up to  $10^{18}$  eV)



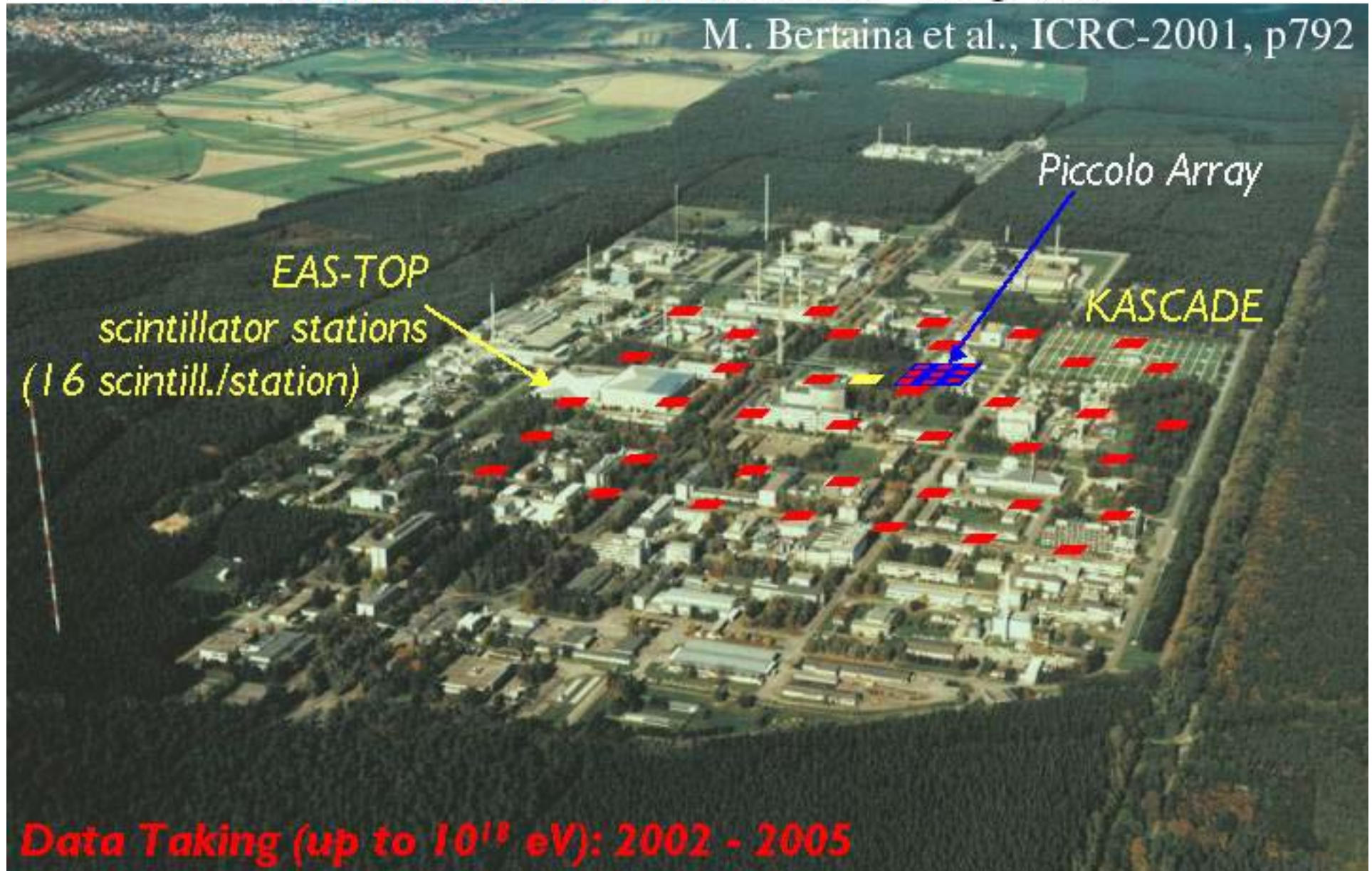
**KASCADE-Grande**



# KASCADE-Grande @ FZK

38 Stations á 10 m<sup>2</sup> area; 0.55 km<sup>2</sup> acceptance

M. Bertaina et al., ICRC-2001, p792



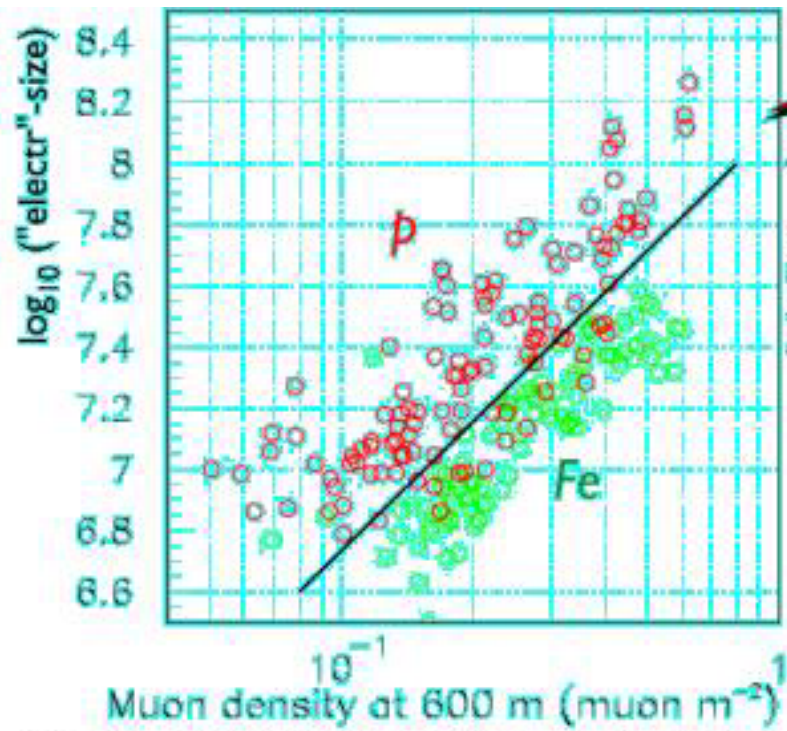


# *... and deployment @ FZK*



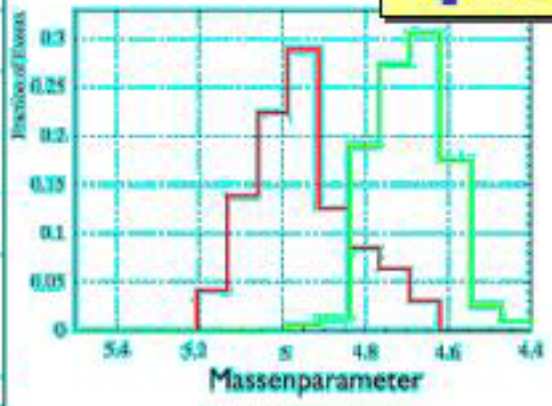


from EAS-TOP stations



from KASCADE  $\mu$ -detectors

**Reconstruction Quality**



Bias-free reconstruction  
of mass-composition

**Additional Parameters:**  
 $\mu$ -production height, ...

