Energy Spectrum Measured by the Telescope Array Experiment in 10^{15.6} eV to 10^{20.3} eV Range



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Telescope Array Experiment (TA) Largest cosmic ray detector in the Northern hemisphere ~ 700 km² at Utah, USA

Surface Detector Array



Fluorescence detector at MD station Refurbished from HiRes experiment, Spherical mirror 5.2 m^2 , 256 PMTs/camera, 14 telescopes

Fluorescence detector + Surface detector array

Fluorescence Detector at BRM and LR stations 507 Scintillator, 1.2 km spacing Spherical segment mirror (6.8 m²) + 256 Photomultiplier tube(PMTs)/camera, 12 newly designed telescopes











Telescope Array Experiment (TA) Surface detector array (SD) Fluorescence detector (FD)









Clear moonless night ~10% duty operation Feb'11 Jun'15

7 Years Steadily Operation Surface detector array (SD) Fluorescence detector (FD) ~100% duty operation Mar'08







... to Observe Extensive Air Shower (EAS) induced by Ultra-High Energy Cosmic Ray (UHECR)

Image credit: ASPERA_Novapix_L.Bret





Observed UHECR Event Surface detector array (SD) Fluoi Time [4µS] **30**⊦ Observe $\frac{30}{25}$ Observe lateral longitzidimal density develgpment distribution Reconstruct Charge density calorimetric⁴⁰ at 800 m, S₈₀₀ as 80 50 60 70 energy energy indicator Azimuth angle [degree] 10 11 East [1200m] \rightarrow Data 350 χ^2 /ndf = 235.0/329 (0.7) SD LDF Fit Fluorescence 300 **Direct Cherenkov Rayleigh Scatterd (** sity, [VEM/ 250 **Mie Scattered** 200 150 Numbe 100 сĥа E 50 800 m **500** 700 800 600 900





Perpendicular distance from shower axis, [1200m]

Slant Depth (g/cm²)





Monte Carlo simulation

Some and zenith angle. $sec(\theta)$













Energy Spectrum from TA FD and SD





Item	Uncertair
Fluorescence	11%
Atmosphere	11%
Calibration	10%
Reconstruction	9%
Total	21%













Comparison with Other Measurements



20.5 20

Consistent with the HiRes result in a broad energy range

Consistent with TA MD result

8.5% difference with Auger result around ankle, however consistent within systematics uncertainty.





Discrepancy on the Suppression



Figure 4.12: 3D view of the SSD module with t using lifting lugs present in the tank structure.

Even if we correct the energy difference, the suppression shows large discrepancy above $10^{19.3}$ eV.

Possible reasons of discrepancy: fluorescence yield, atmospheric model, missing energy correction, detector: scintillator or water-tank, Northern/Southern hemisphere.

TA×4 : fourfold statistics at the suppression

Water-tank installed at TA site





4.2.7 Calibration and control system

The SSD calibration is based on the signal of a minimum ionizing particle going through the detector, a MIP Since this is a thin detector, the MIP will not necessarily be well separated ICRC 2015 from the low energy background but, being installed on top of the WCD, a cross trigger can be used to remove all of the background. About 40% of the calibration triggers of the



Further Lower Energy = TALE (Telescope Array Low-energy Extension)



- > 10^{17.4} eV Fluorescence dominated
- < 10^{17.4} eV Cherenkov dominated









Resolution and Exposure as a Function of Energy

















Comparison with other Measurements







Summary and Future Plans

- TA measured the energy spectrum over 4.7 orders of $\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude in $10^{15.6}$ eV to $10^{20.3}$ eV range.
- 4 features seen: low energy ankle at 10^{16.34} eV, 2nd Ş knee at $10^{17.30}$ eV, ankle at $10^{18.72}$ eV, suppression at $\hat{\omega}$ $10^{19.80} \, \mathrm{eV}$
- Example 2 Large discrepancy with Pierre Auger above 10^{19.3} eV, which cannot be resolved by rescaling energies of the experiments.
- TAx4 will provide us fourfold statistics at the suppression.



Activities to understand the suppression discrepancy.



4.2.7 Calibration and control system The SSD calibration is based on the signal of a minimum ionizing particle going through th

 10_{175}^{-1}

Auger South



log (E/eV)

- TA Combined 2015

18.5

Auger ICRC 2013 +8.5%

 $\log_{10}(E (eV))$

19.5

Preliminary

