

Summary of UHECR Composition Measurements by the Telescope Array Experiment

Daisuke IKEDA Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo for the Telescope Array Collaboration



Telescope Array Experiment

Desert in Utah, US (1400m a.s.l.)
507 Surface Detectors (SDs)

1.2km spacing
Two layers of plastic scintillator, 3m², 1.2cm thickness

S Fluorescence Detectors (FDs)

Middle Drum (MD) station is transferred from HiRes.
Black Rock (BR) and Long Ridge(LR) stations are newly built.

FD observation : from Nov/2007
SD observation : from Mar/2008



Fluorescence Detector station at BR/LR site BR/LR site: new telescopes for TA





Field of View: •Elevaton:3~33° •Horizontal: 108°

3

Fluorescence Detector station at MD site







Transferred from HiRes

- 14 cameras/station
- 256 PMTs/camera
- 3°-31° elevation with 1° pixel
- 114° in azimuth
- 5.2m² mirror
- S/H electronics

X_{max} measurement in TA

Middle Drum



Here three results are shown:

- Stereo
- BR/LR Hybrid
- MD Hybrid

X_{max}, depth of the shower maximum, is the composition-sensitive parameter



BR/LR/MD stereoscopic observation

Shower geometry: Crossing line of two Shower-Detector Planes



- Xmax resolution: ~19g/cm²
- 1160 events (logE > 18.4)



Xmax distribution in stereo analysis

MC: QGSJET-II-03 p/Fe





Elongation plot from stereoscopic observation







 $18.2 \le \log_{10}(E/eV) < 18.6$

 $\log_{10}(\text{E/eV}) \geq 18.2$



1100 1200 X_{max} (g/cm²)

distribution in BR/LR hybrid

Elongation plot from BR/LR hybrid analysis



MD-SD hybrid analysis

- Main procedure is same as BR/LR hybrid.
- Applied the cuts based on the pattern recognition technique





- Xmax resolution: ~20g/cm²
- 613 events (logE > 18.4)

Xmax distribution in MD hybrid



Elongation plot from MD hybrid



14

Comparison with QGSJET-II-03



Statistical test

"shift plot"

- Check the distribution shape agreement with shifting the MC distribution
- Plot Δ<Xmax> required to maximize the data/MC agreement
- Color bands : shift range required for QGSJET-01c, QGSJET-II-03 and 04, Sibyll 2.1, EPOS p/Fe





- Proton is compatible with data
- Iron shape with ~60g/cm2 shift is still incompatible with data
- Pure nitrogen is disfavored as well

Meta analysis: Composition WG

- Report from the composition working group in UHECR conference
- TA data cannot distinguish between mix and QGSJET-II-03 protons at this level of systematic uncertainty



conclusion

Three results of the Xmax measurements are presented in detail

- Stereo
- BR/LR Hybrid
- MD Hybrid
- Three results are in agreement within the systematic error
- C "Light" composition
 - Statistical test: pure iron and nitrogen are incompatible with data

Backup



Telescope Array Collaboration



RU Abbasi¹, M Abe¹³, T Abu-Zayyad¹, M Allen¹, R Anderson¹, R Azuma², E Barcikowski¹, JW Belz¹, DR Bergman¹, SA Blake¹, R Cady¹, MJ Chae³, BG Cheon⁴, J Chiba⁵, M Chikawa⁶, WR Cho⁷, T Fujii⁸, M Fukushima^{8,9}, T Goto¹⁰, W Hanlon¹, Y Hayashi¹⁰, N Hayashida¹¹, K Hibino¹¹, K Honda¹², D Ikeda⁸, N Inoue¹³, T Ishii¹², R Ishimor², H Ito¹⁴, D Ivanov¹, CCH Jui¹, K Kadota¹⁶, F Kakimoto², O Kalashev¹⁷, K Kasahara¹⁸, H Kawai¹⁹, S Kawakami¹⁰, S Kawana¹³, K Kawata⁸, E Kido⁸, HB Kim⁴, JH Kim¹, JH Kim²⁵, S Kitamura², Y Kitamura², V Kuzmin¹⁷, YJ Kwon⁷, J Lan¹, SI Lim³, JP Lundquist¹, K Machida¹², K Martens⁹, T Matsuda²⁰, T Matsuyama¹⁰, JN Matthews¹, M Minamino¹⁰, K Mukai¹², I Myers¹, K Nagasawa¹³, S Nagataki¹⁴,T Nakamura²¹, T Nonaka⁸, A Nozato⁶, S Ogio¹⁰, J Ogura², M Ohnishi⁸, H Ohoka⁸, K Oki⁸, T Okuda²², M Ono¹⁴, A Oshima¹⁰, S Ozawa¹⁸, IH Park²³, MS Pshirkov²⁴, DC Rodriguez¹, G Rubtsov¹⁷, D Ryu²⁵, H Sagawa⁸, N Sakurai¹⁰, AL Sampson¹, LM Scott¹⁵, PD Shah¹, F Shibata¹², T Shibata⁸, H Shimodaira⁸, BK Shin⁴, JD Smith¹, P Sokolsky¹, RW Springer¹, BT Stokes¹, SR Stratton^{1,15}, TA Stroman¹, T Suzawa¹³, M Takamura⁵, M Takeda⁸, R Takeishi⁸, A Taketa²⁶, M Takita⁸, Y Tameda¹¹, H Tanaka¹⁰, K Tanaka²⁷, M Tanaka²⁰, SB Thomas¹, GB Thomson¹, P Tinyakov^{17,24}, I Tkachev¹⁷, H Tokuno², T Tomida²⁸, S Troitsky¹⁷, Y Tsunesada², K Tsutsumi², Y Uchihori²⁹, S Udo¹¹, F Urban²⁴, G Vasiloff¹, T Wong¹, R Yamane¹⁰, H Yamaoka²⁰, K Yamazaki¹⁰, J Yang³, K Yashiro⁵, Y Yoneda¹⁰, S Yoshida¹⁹, H Yoshii³⁰, R Zollinger¹, Z Zundel¹

¹High Energy Astrophysics Institute and Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA, ²Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Meguro, Tokyo, Japan, ³Department of Physics and Institute for the Early Universe, Ewha Womans University, Seodaaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea, ⁴Department of Physics and The Research Institute of Natural Science, Hanyang University, Seongdong-gu, Seoul, Korea, ⁵Department of Physics, Tokyo University of Science, Noda, Chiba, Japan, ⁶Department of Physics, Kinki University, Higashi Osaka, Osaka, Japan, ⁷Department of Physics, Yonsei University, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea, ⁸Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba, Japan, ⁹Oraduate School of Science, Osaka City University, Osaka, Osaka, Japan, ¹¹Faculty of Engineering, Kanagawa University, Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan, ¹²Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Medicine and Engineering, University of Yamanashi, Kofu, Yamanashi, Japan, ¹⁶The Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Saitama University, Saitama, Japan, ¹⁴Astrophysical Big Bang Laboratory, RIKEN, Wako, Saitama, Japan, ¹⁵Department of Physics and Astronomy, Rutyers University - The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, New Jersey, USA, ¹⁶Department of Physics, Tokyo City University, Shinguku-ku, Tokyo, Japan, ¹⁵Department of Physics, Chiba University, Chiba, Chiba, Japan, ²⁰Institute of Particle and Nuclear Studies, KEK, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan, ²¹Faculty of Science, Kochi University, Kochi, Kochi, Kochi, Japan, ²⁰Department of Physics Sciences, Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan, ²⁵Department of Physics, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan, ²⁰Institute of Physics, School of Natural Sciences, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology, University, Kochi, Kochi, Japan, ²⁴Faculty of Science, Kochi University, Kochi, Kochi, Japan, ²⁴Pepartment of Physics, Chiba University, Graduate School of Natural Sciences, Ulsan National

USA, Japan, Korea, Russia, Belgium



Resolutions: ~1degrees of arrival direction ~7% of energy ~ 20g/cm2 for Xmax

Fluorescence technique

Shower geometry reconstruction:

- Stereo : crossing of two shower-detector planes
- Monocular : timing information of each PMT
- Hybrid : monocular + SD timing

Longitudinal development reconstruction:

- Inverse MC method
 - Generate MC event with GH function and compare with data.
 - Search best GH parameters.
- E_{cal} : Integrate obtained GH function
- E_{primary}: Correct the missing energy (neutrino) to E_{cal}





