



# ICRR INTER-UNIVERSITY AWARD TELESCOPE ARRAY



**John Matthews - University of Utah  
Telescope Array Collaboration**

21 Feb 2024



# REPORTING FOR PI'S

- **John Matthews:** University of Utah – Institute for High Energy Astrophysics
- **Grigory Rubtsov:** Institute for Nuclear Research – RAS
- **Il Park:** Sungkyunkwan University
- **Anatoli Fedynich:** Academica Sinica – High-Energy Theory Group

# TELESCOPE ARRAY

## Telescope Array Detectors

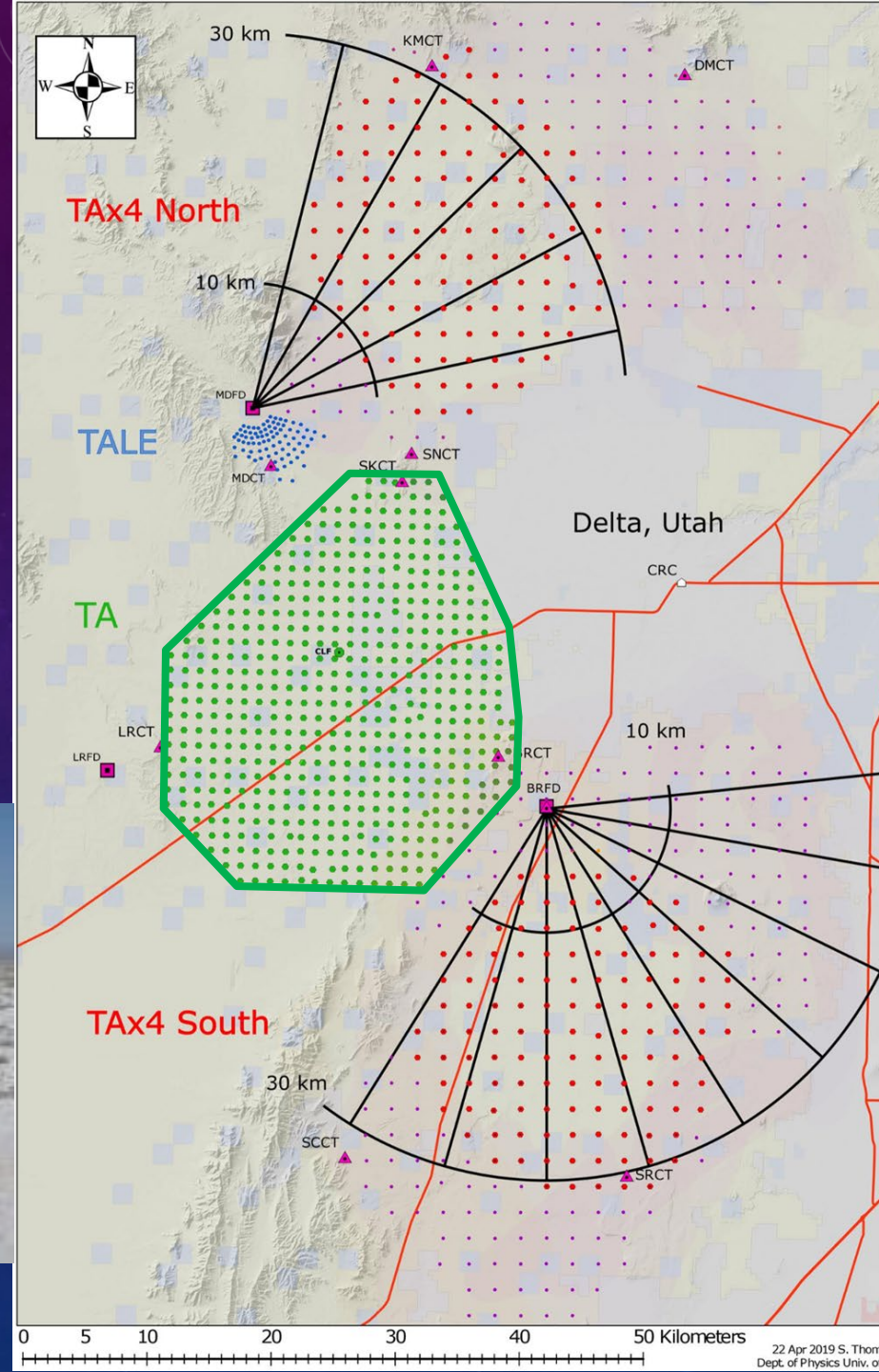
### Surface Detector Array (3/2008)

- 507 Scintillator Counters
- 3 m<sup>2</sup> area
- 1.2 km spacing
- ~700 km<sup>2</sup>

### Fluorescence Telescopes (2007)

- 3 Stations
- 12–14 Telescopes ea
- 3°–31° elevation
- FOV above SD Array

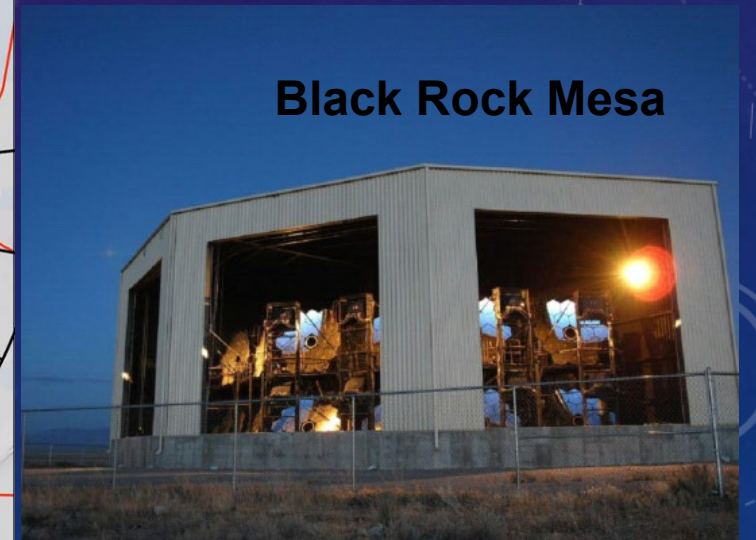
## Scintillator Detector



## Middle Drum

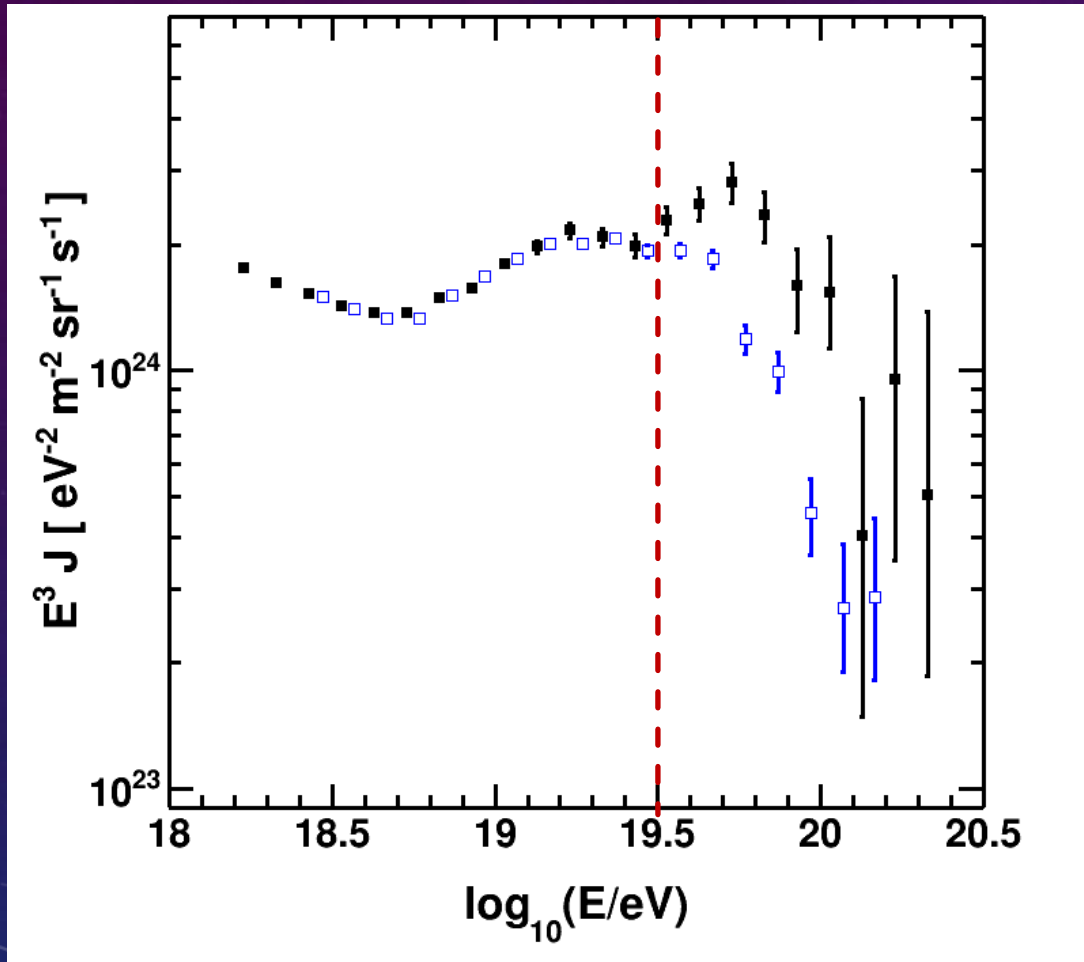


## Black Rock Mesa



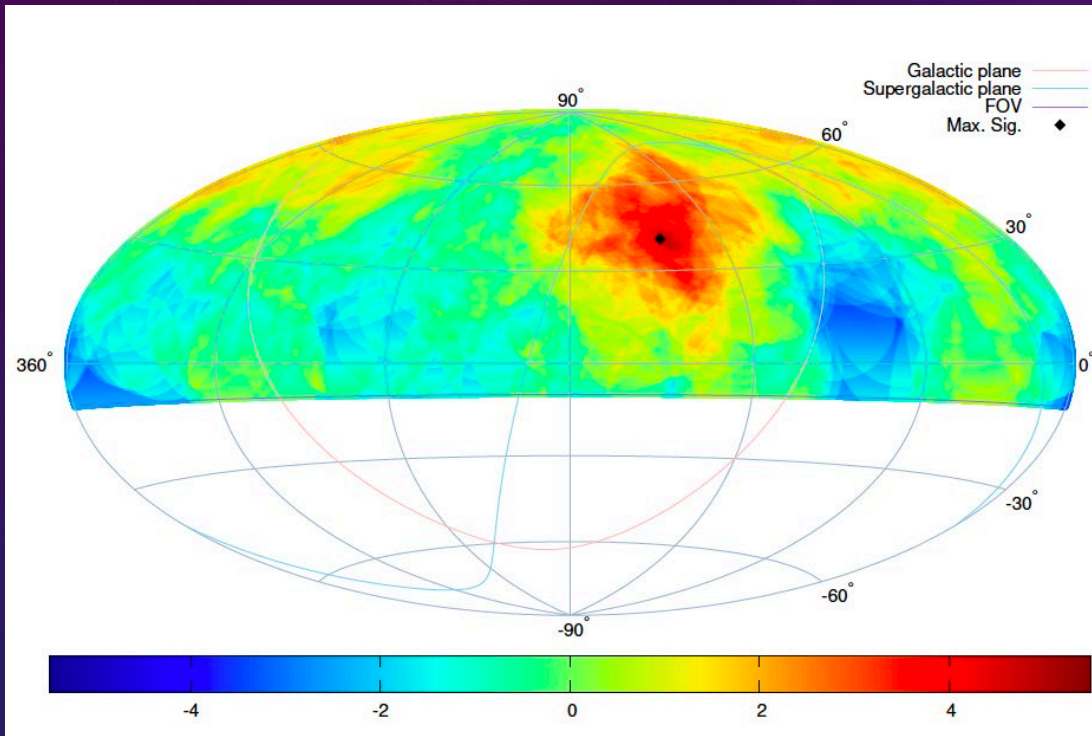


# THE TELESCOPE ARRAY AND AUGER SPECTRA



- The spectrum difference between TA and Auger has long been a source of controversy – there was a  $\sim 9\%$  difference in the normalization
- Shifting one or the other or both the spectra could be made to mostly agree
- Ogio-san and Fujita-san showed the difference is to be in the fluorescence yield and other constants used in setting the energy scales of both experiments.
- **However, a significant energy difference persists at  $E > 10^{19.5} \text{ eV}$**

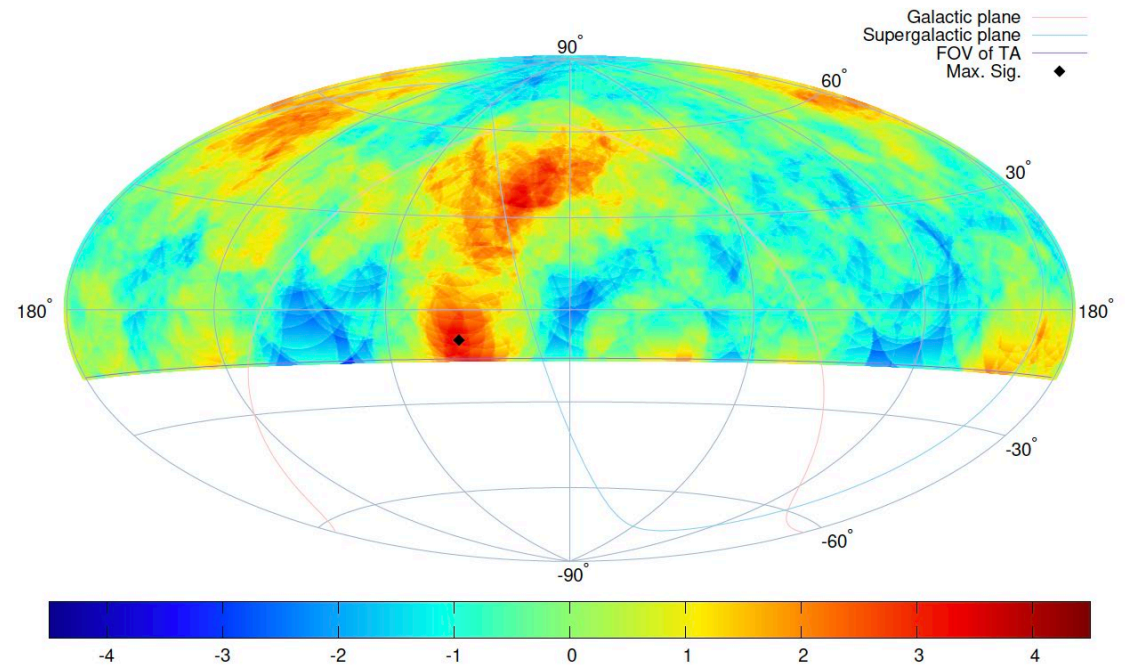
# ANISOTROPY SIGNAL/EXCESS REGIONS IN TA DATA (14 YRS)



**TA Hotspot**

$E > 10^{19.75}$  eV

$3.2\sigma$  post-trial



**Perseus-Pisces SC**

$E > 10^{19.6}$  eV

$3.5\sigma$  post-trial

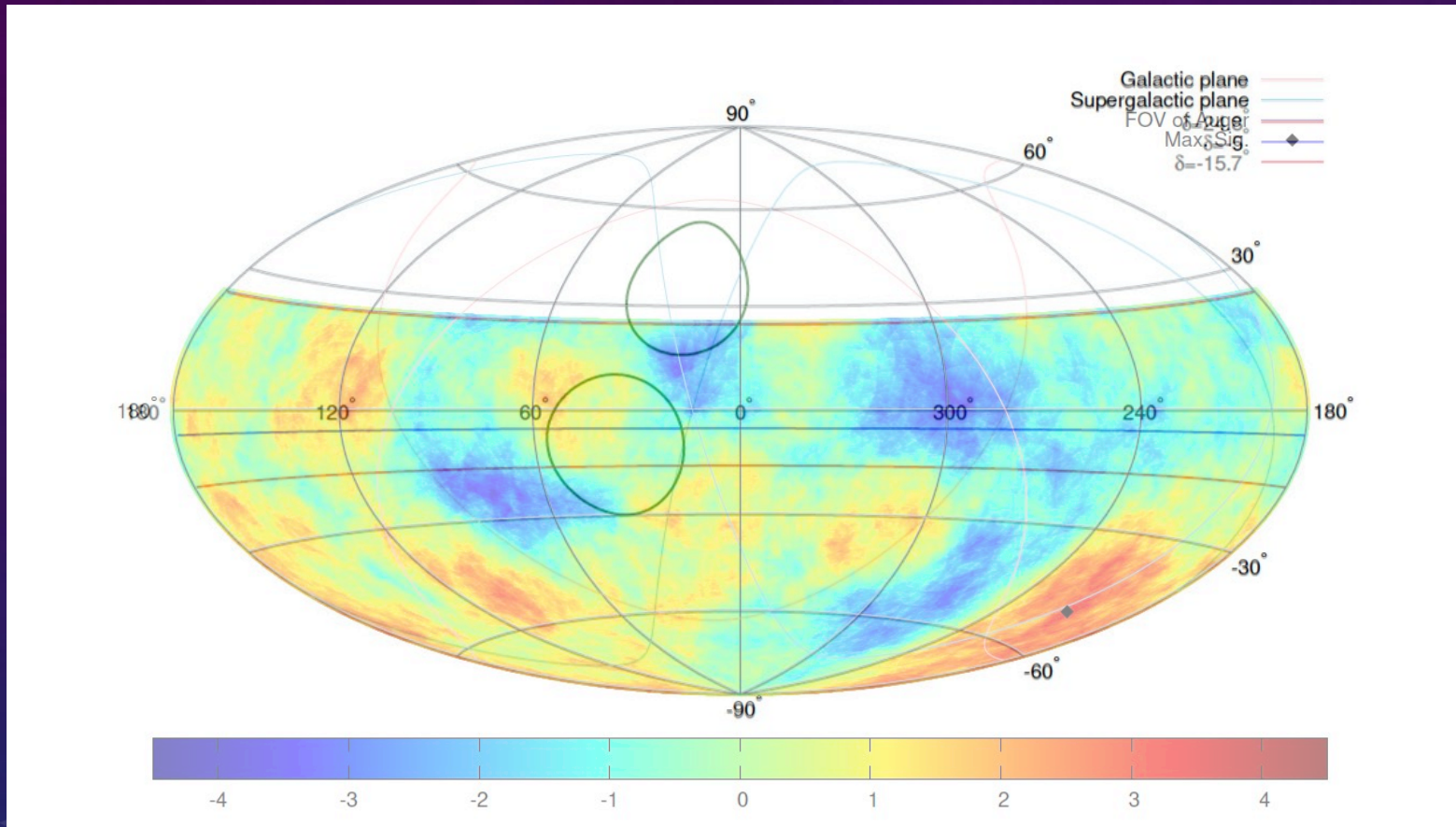
**NGC 1068**

$E > 10^{19.6}$  eV

$3.7\sigma$  post-trial



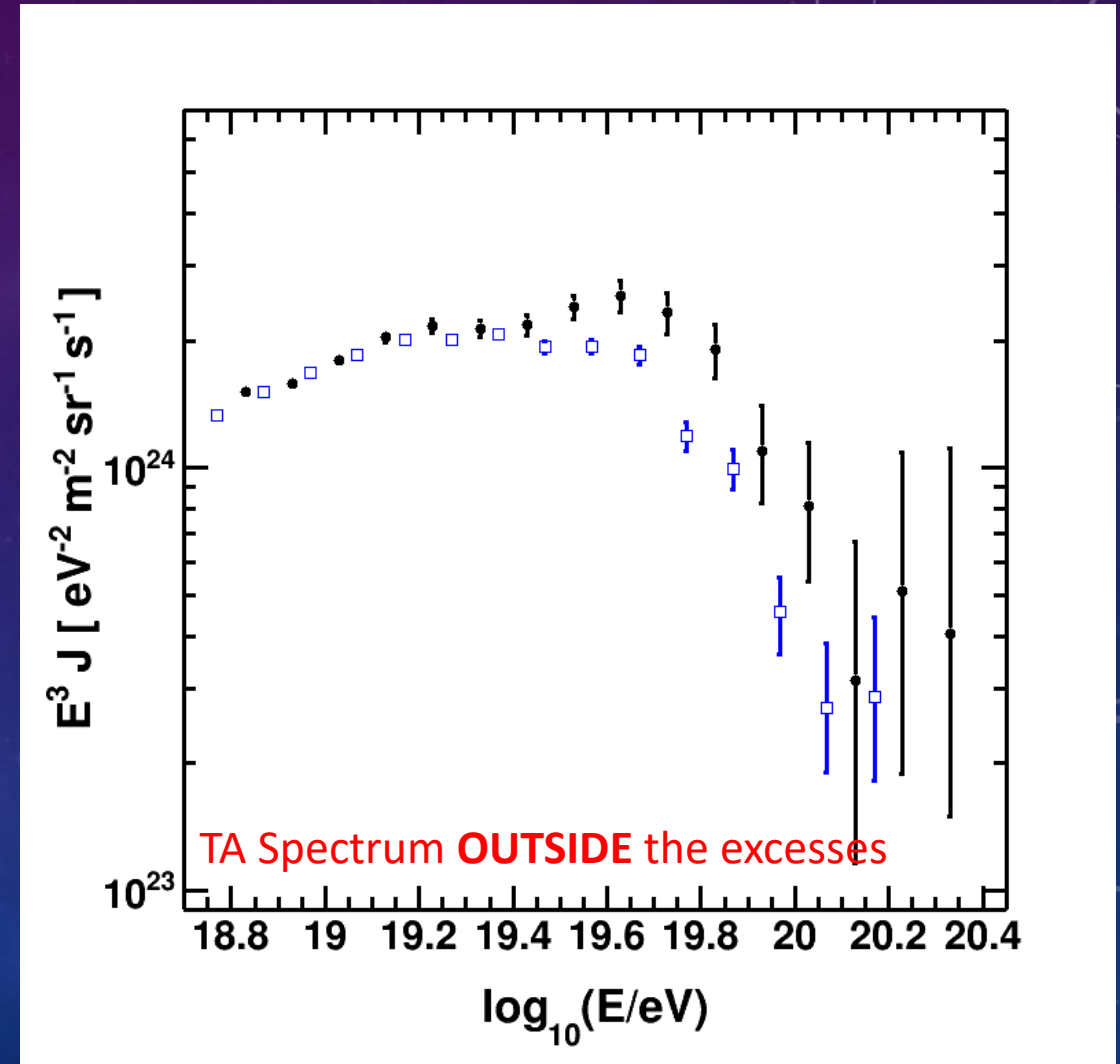
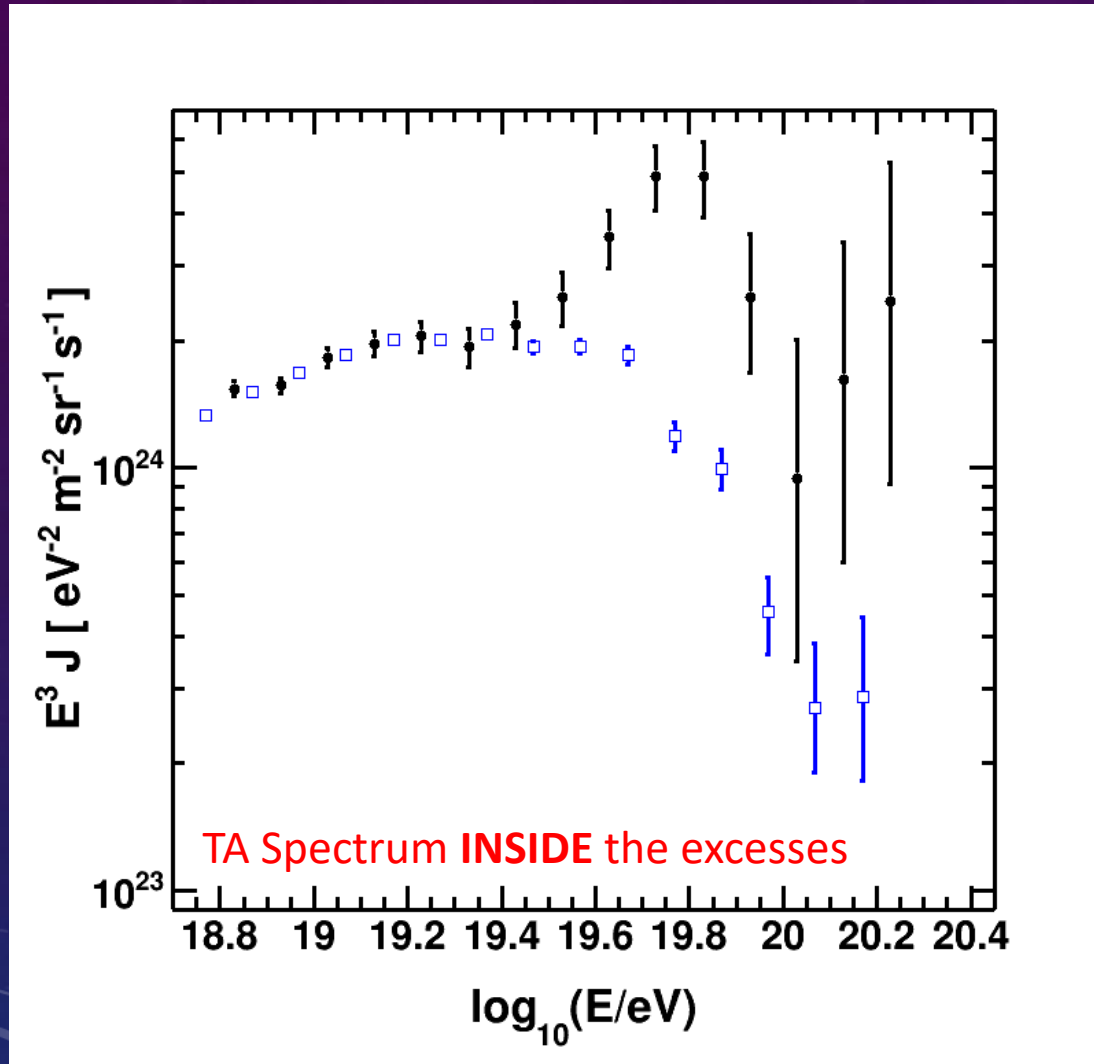
# THE AUGER FOV OBSERVES *PORTIONS* OF THE SKY WITH TA EXCESSES BUT SEES NO SIGN OF EXCESS IN ANY OF THEM



- Auger Data Observes
- TA HotSpot at  $-1.0\sigma$
- Perseus-Pisces at  $+0.1\sigma$
- Auger does NOT see the whole HotSpot or PPSC region
- Is the Telescope Array HotSpot (or any of these ) a real source?
- Testing this is the main reason for building TAx4

Auger 17 yrs  
 $E > 32 \text{ EeV } (\sim 10^{19.5} \text{ eV})$

# MEANWHILE:

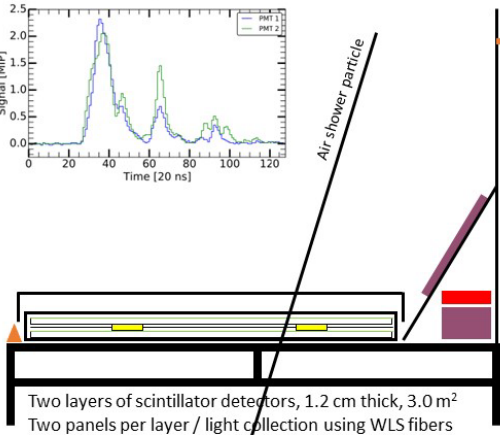
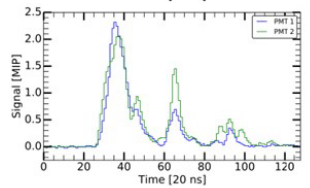


# TELESCOPE ARRAY ALSO HOSTS A MINI-AUGER ARRAY

The Surface Detector, the statistical engine of both experimen

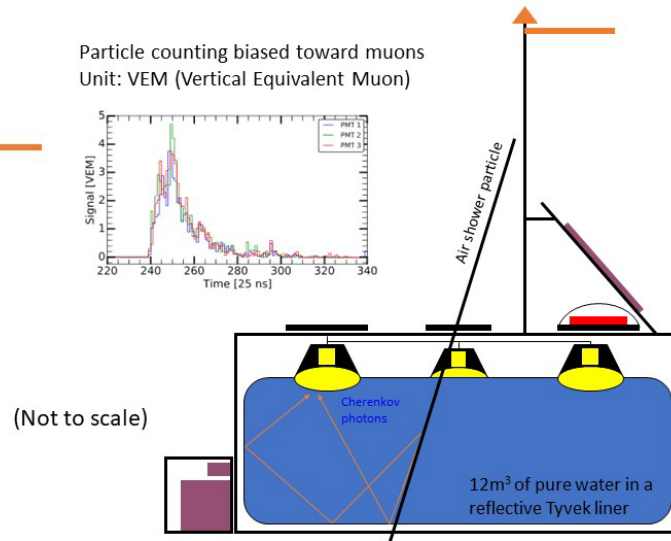
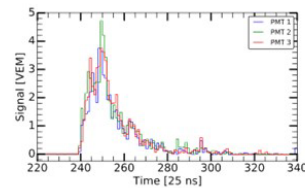
## Telescope Array (Utah, USA)

Indiscriminate Particle counter  
Unit: MIP (Minimum Ionizing Particle)



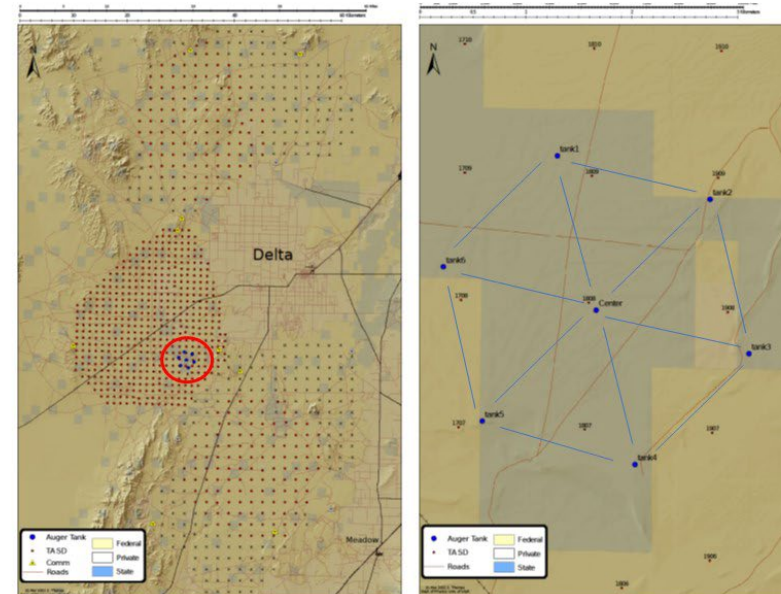
## Pierre Auger Observatory (Mendoza Province, Argentina)

Particle counting biased toward muons  
Unit: VEM (Vertical Equivalent Muon)



Fred Sarazin (Colorado School of Mines) on behalf ("Auger@TA")

## Auger at TA



UofU (J. Matthews and S. Thomas) Arranged:

Site at TA selected (close to roads for water delivery)

- A unique site! SITLA land for faster approval procedure than BLM ✓
- Site staking ✓
- Cultural / environmental impact survey ✓
- Lease agreement ✓

Coincident events will allow us to cross-check signals, calibrations, and lateral distributions  
Auger scintillators to be added to the water tanks  
The array is currently being commissioned



# CENTER TRIPLE OF AUGER@TA – AUGER-N, AUGER-S, TA-SCINT





# Project title: Ultra-high-energy cosmic-ray origin studies with the Telescope Array and TAx4 surface detector

Principal investigator:

Grigory I. Rubtsov, Institute for Nuclear Research of RAS

Project Number: 2023i-F-001

Allocated Research Fund

Total (Travel Expenses): 200,000 JPY

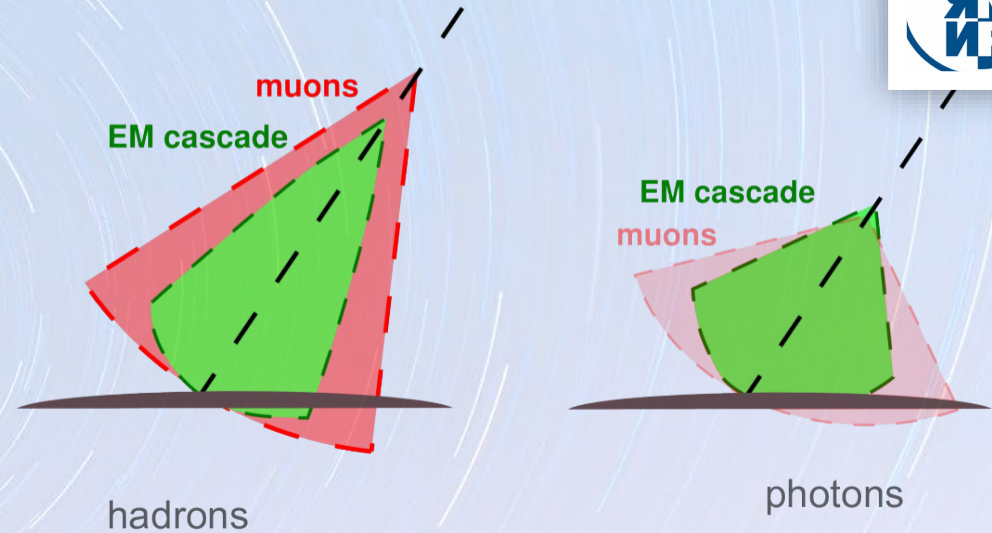
Research purpose:

Search for anisotropy and sources of cosmic rays, ultra-high-energy photons and neutrinos.





# Search for ultra-high-energy photons with TA SD



## Photon-induced showers:

- ▶ develop deeper in the atmosphere  $\Rightarrow$  arrive younger
- ▶ contain less muons  $\Rightarrow$  SD waveforms are less compressed

We use the neural-network classifier trained on both the

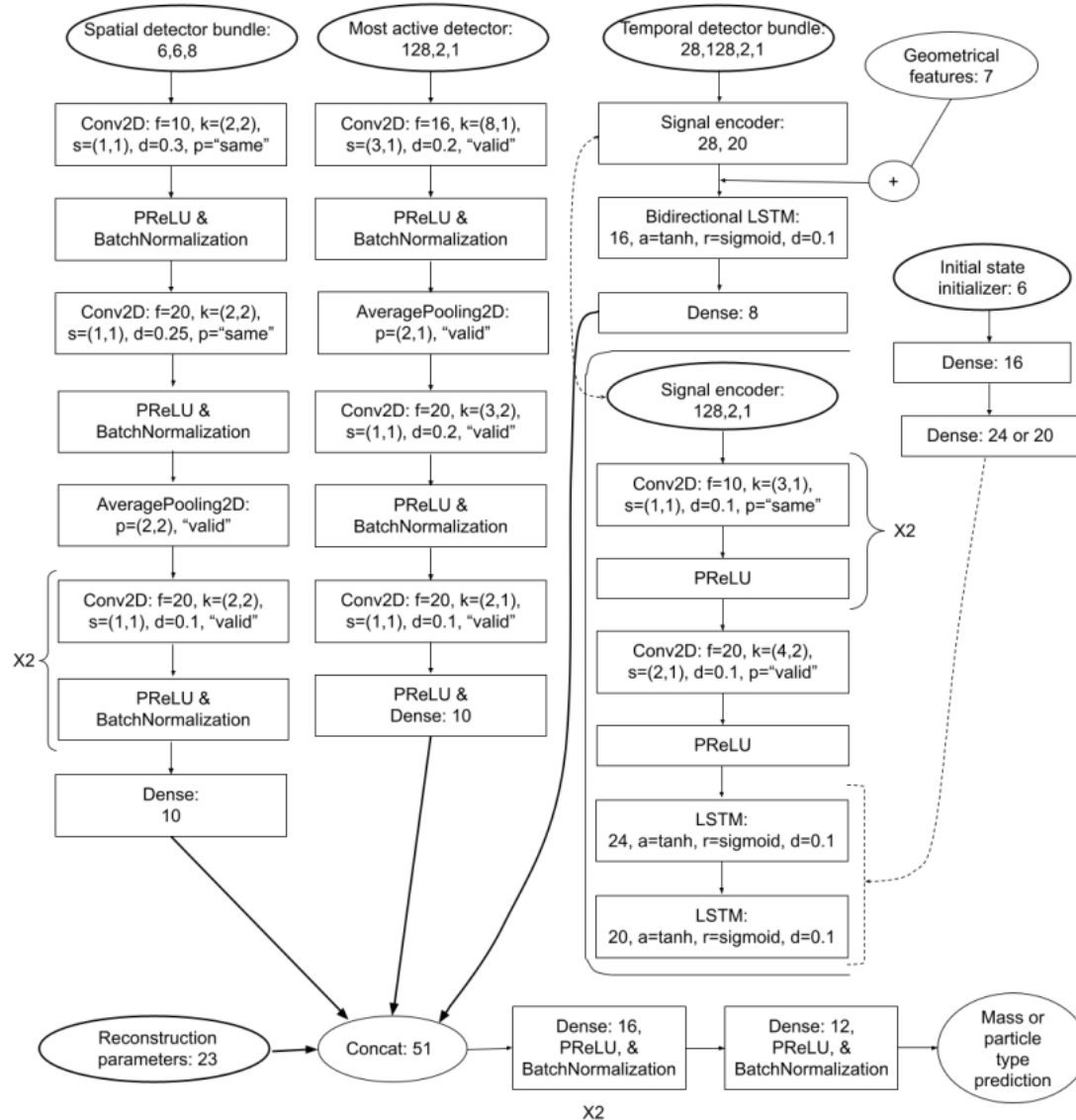
- ▶ **time-resolved waveforms**
- ▶ and derived features: front curvature, Area-over-peak, number of FADC signal peaks,  $\chi^2/d.o.f.$ ,  $S_b$

# Neural network blocks:

- ◆ Spatial detectors bundle (geometrical features)
- ◆ Waveform with largest integral charge (signal specifics)
- ◆ Temporal detector bundle (overall information)
- ◆ Reconstruction parameters (high-level information)

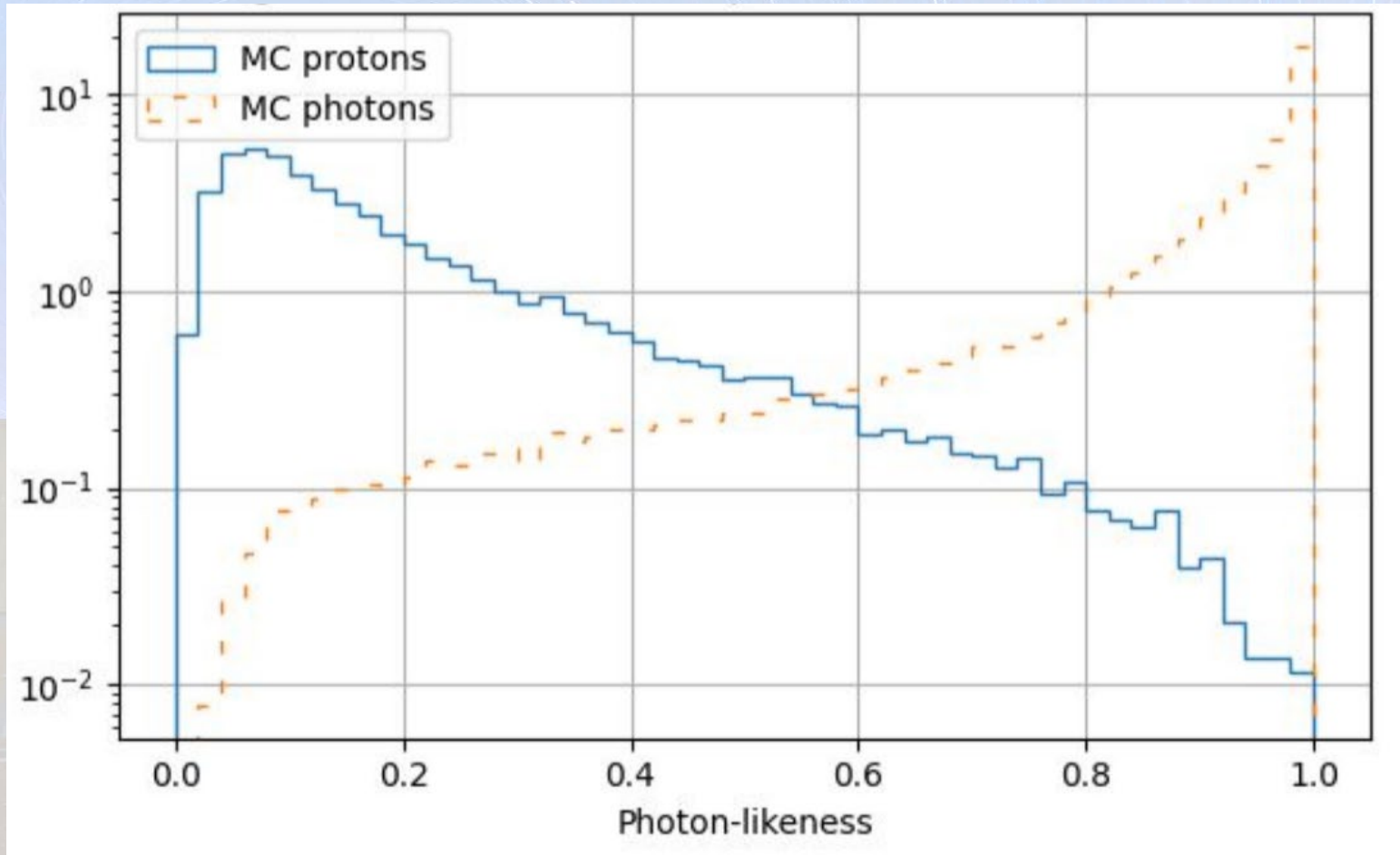
*PoS(ICRC2023)324*

*JINST 17 (2022) 05, P05008*

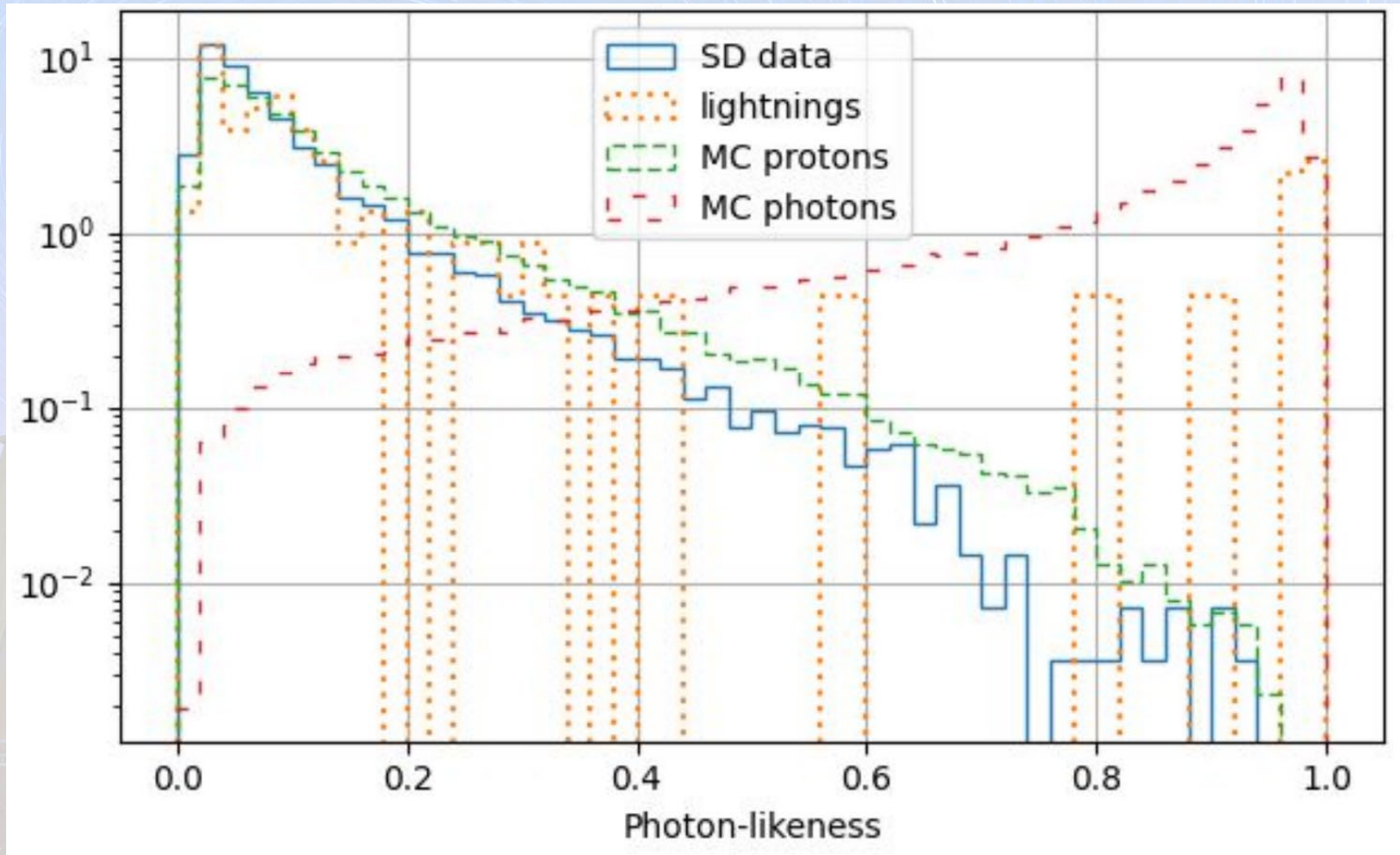




# Neural network prediction on Monte-Carlo



# Neural network prediction on data and Monte-Carlo





# Telescope Array SD photon limits

PoS(ICRC2023)32

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