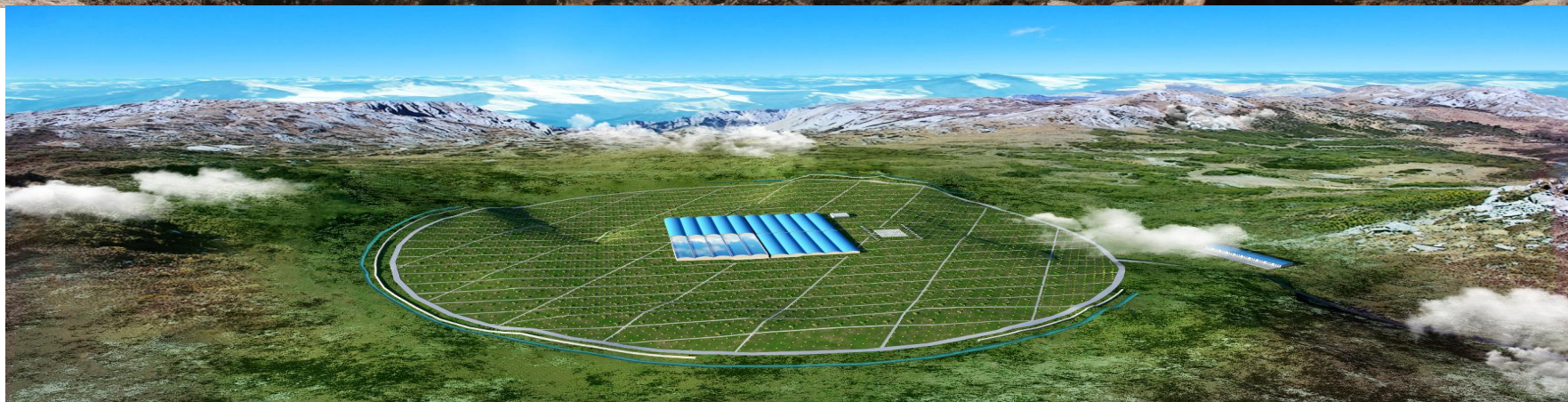


# 利用LHAASO实验精确测量100TeV以上宇宙 线成分能谱

尹丽巧

中国科学院高能物理研究所



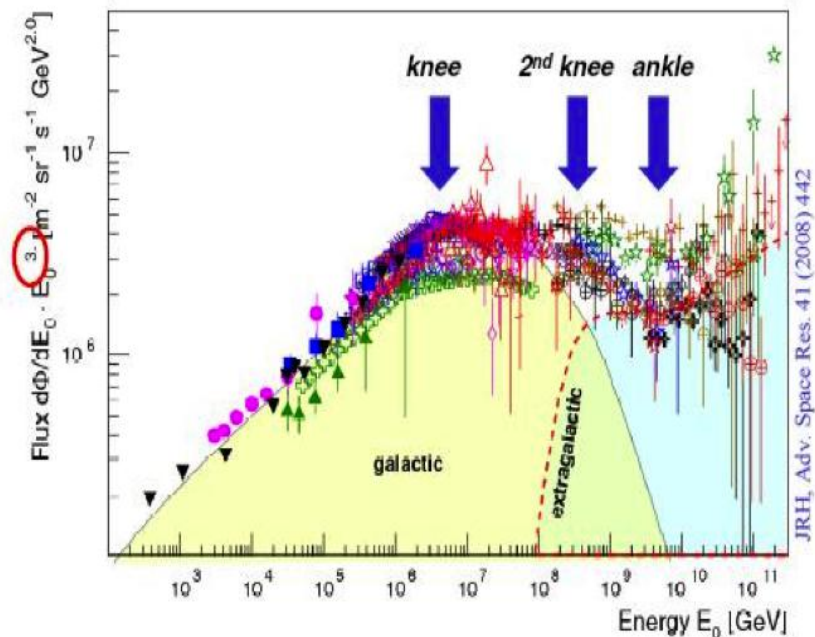
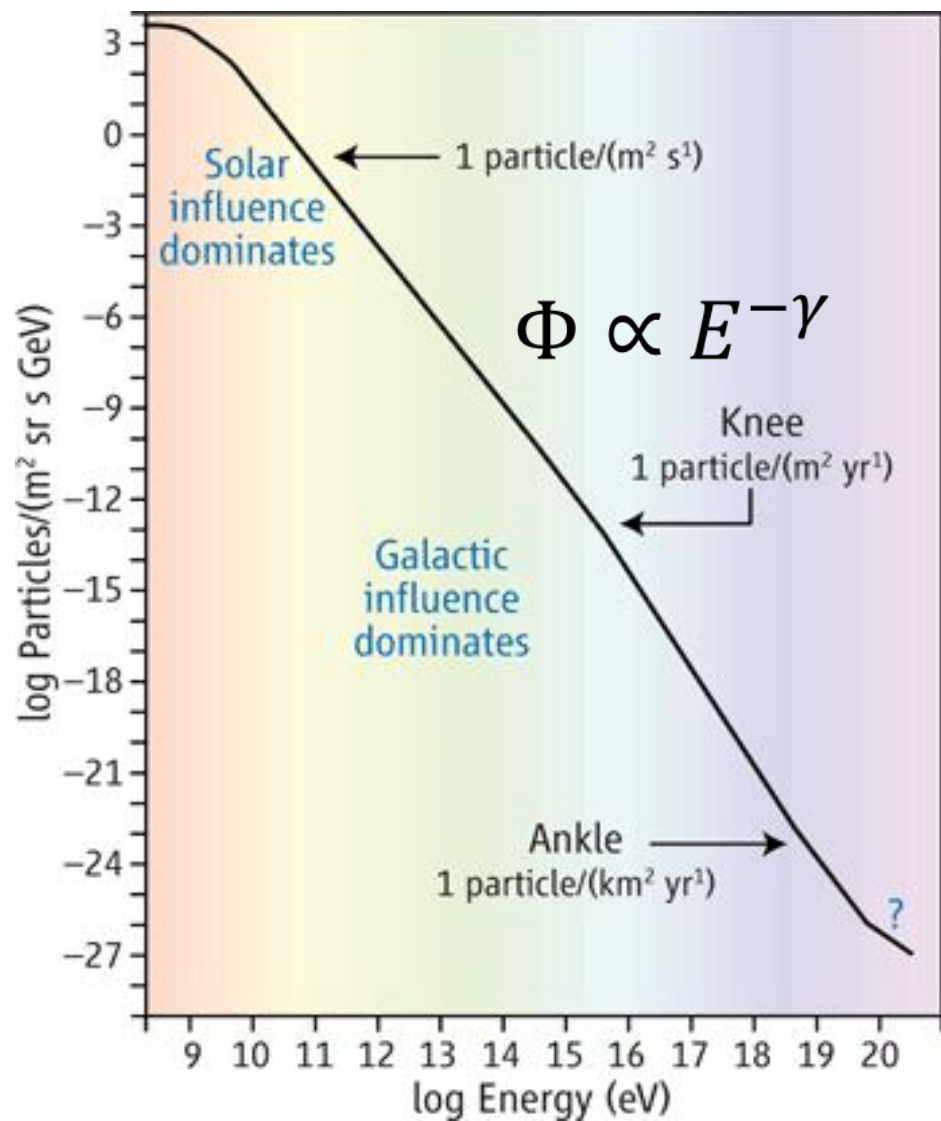
2017-3-8

LHAASO第二届合作组会议，2017.1.17-20，云南大学

# 主要内容

- 背景介绍
- LHAASO多参数分析结果回顾
- LHAASO能量重建方法的讨论
- 小结与下一步工作计划

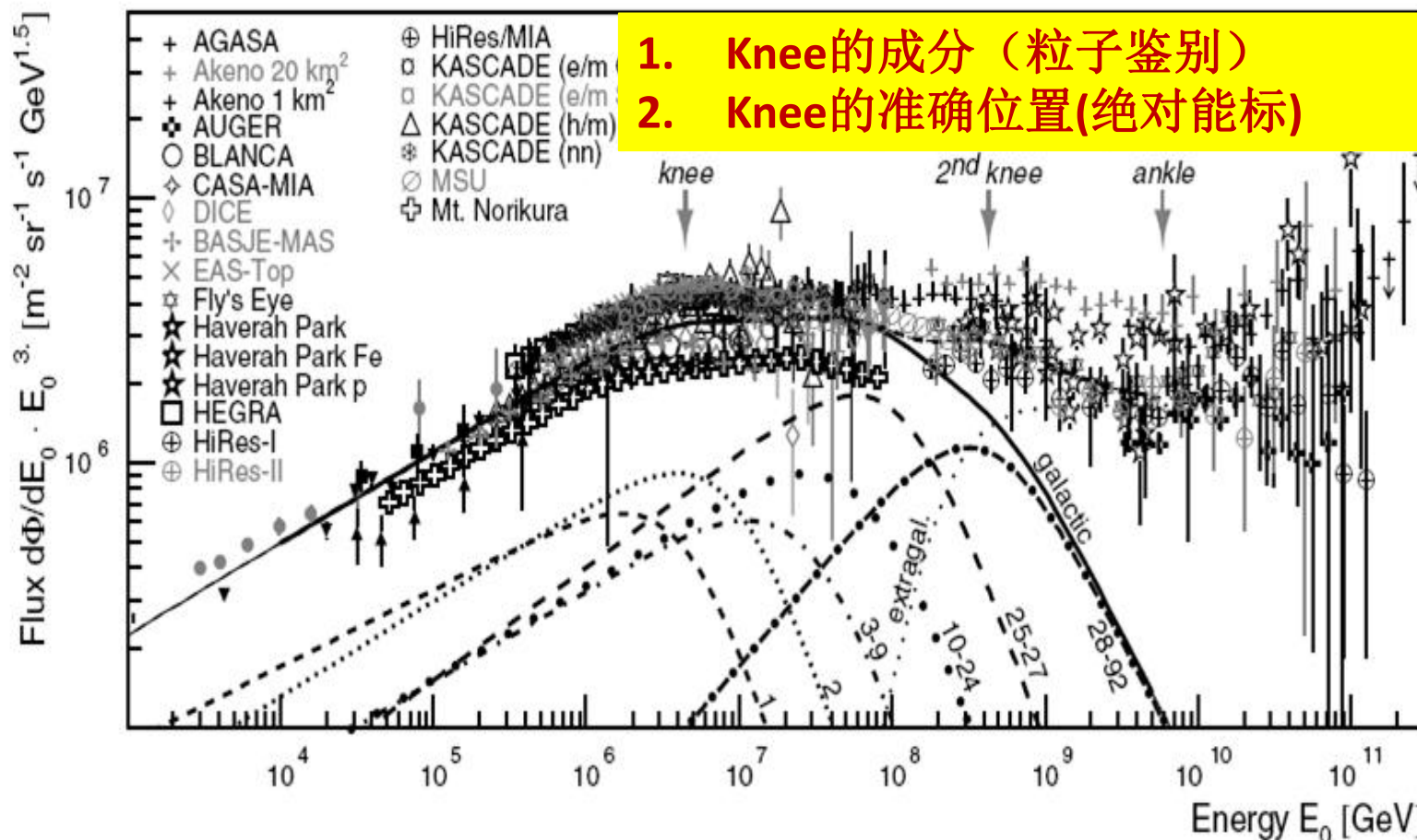
# 宇宙线能谱



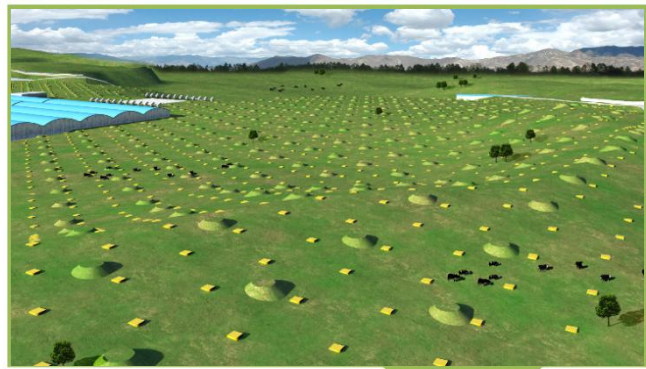
“膝”区的成因与宇宙线起源有密切的关联！



# 膝区物理面临的问题

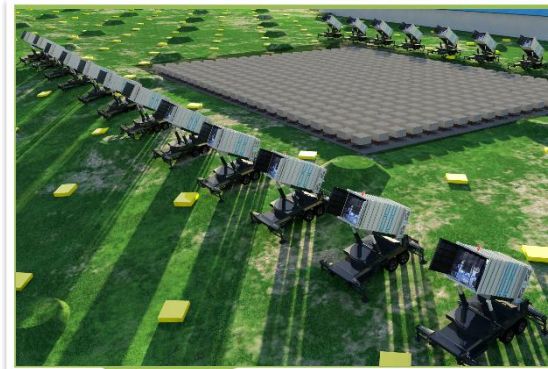


各实验的站点高度、探测技术、实验标定、数据重建和分析以及现有强相互作用模型等因素，都是造成能谱测量混乱的原因



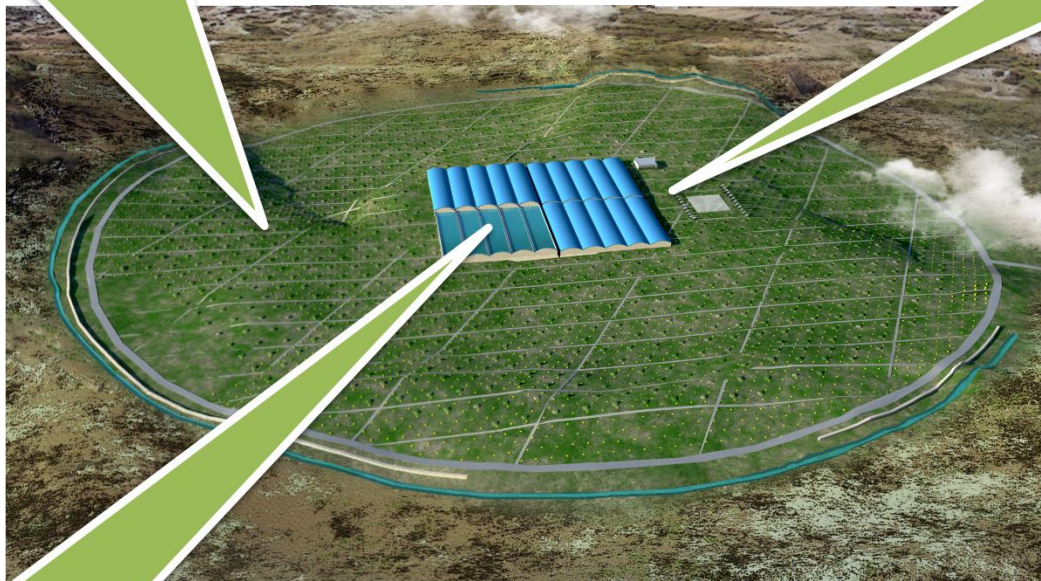
# LHAASO

## 大型高海拔 空气簇射观测 测站



### KM2A:

1平方公里电磁  
粒子和 $\mu$ 子探测  
器



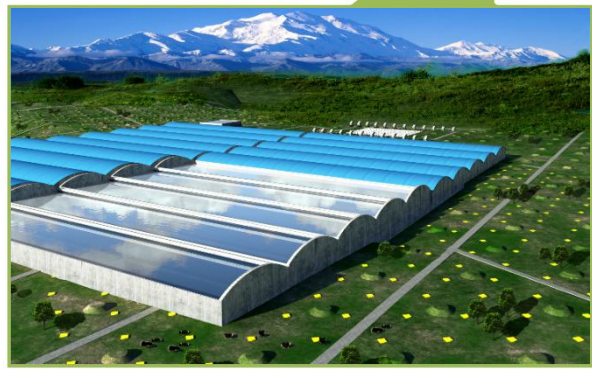
### WFCTA:

18台广角契伦科  
夫望远镜

### WCDA:

水契伦科夫光  
探测器

LHAASO物理目标  
之一：  
精确测量宇宙线  
成份能谱



站点四川稻城海子山

海拔：~4300m





为了解决“膝”区物理面临的难题，就要**精确**测量宇宙线**成份**能谱。

➤ 能标问题

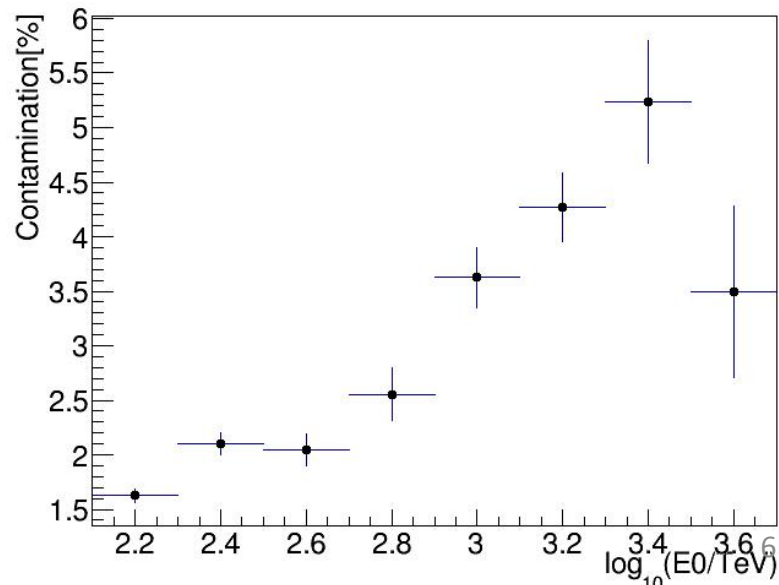
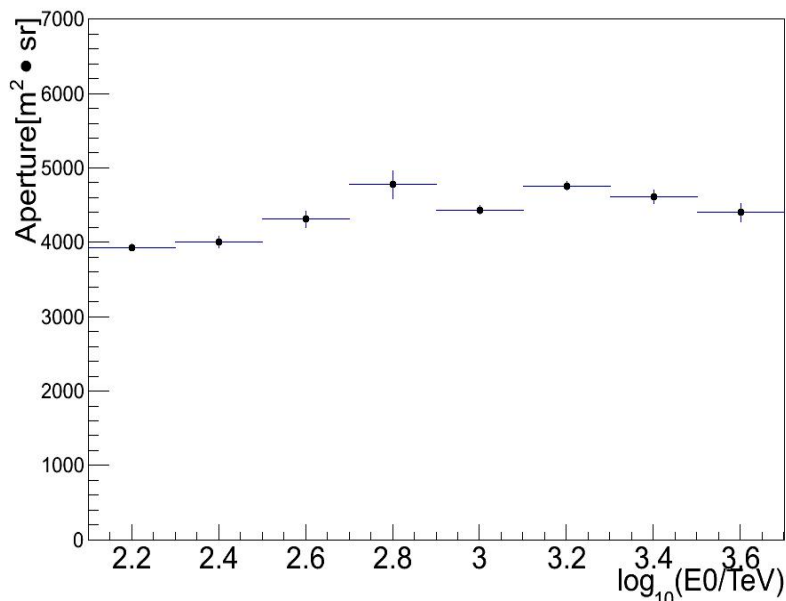
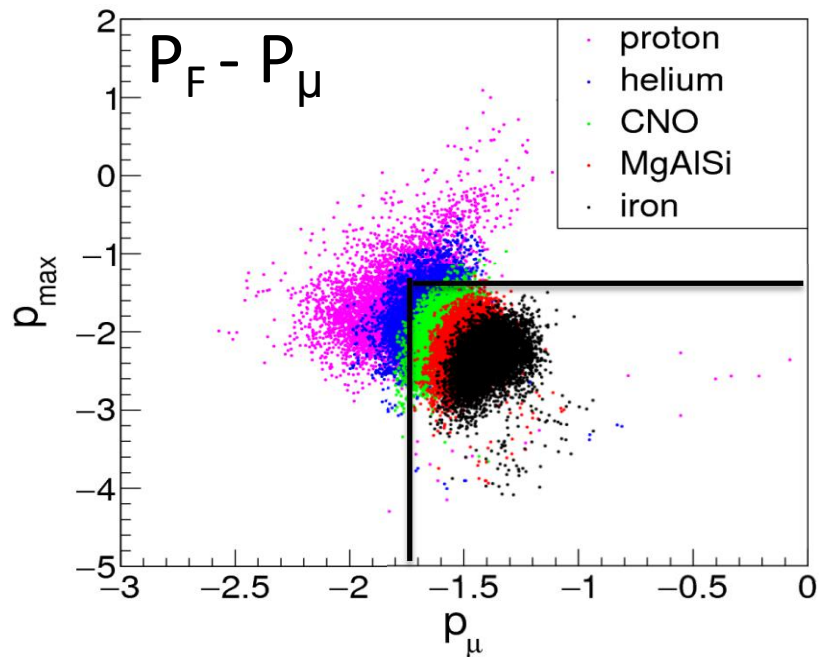
- 能量标定
- **能量重建**

➤ 成分鉴别

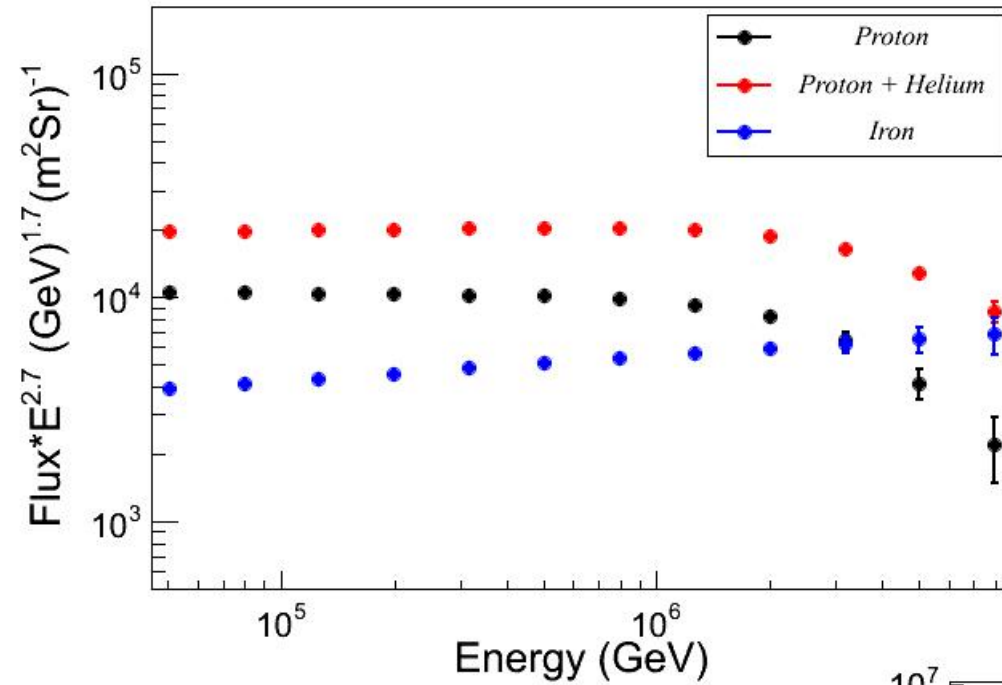
- LHAASO多参数分析,  $P_F$ ,  $P_U$ ,  $P_X$ ,  $P_C$

➤ 数据统计量

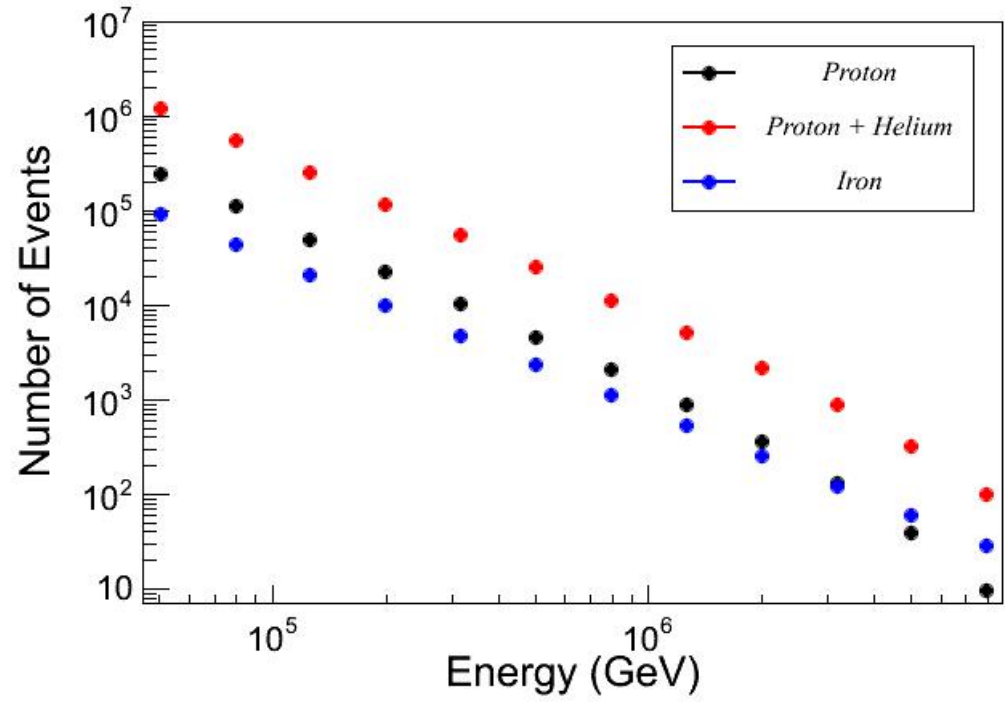
- 以挑选质子+氦核为例



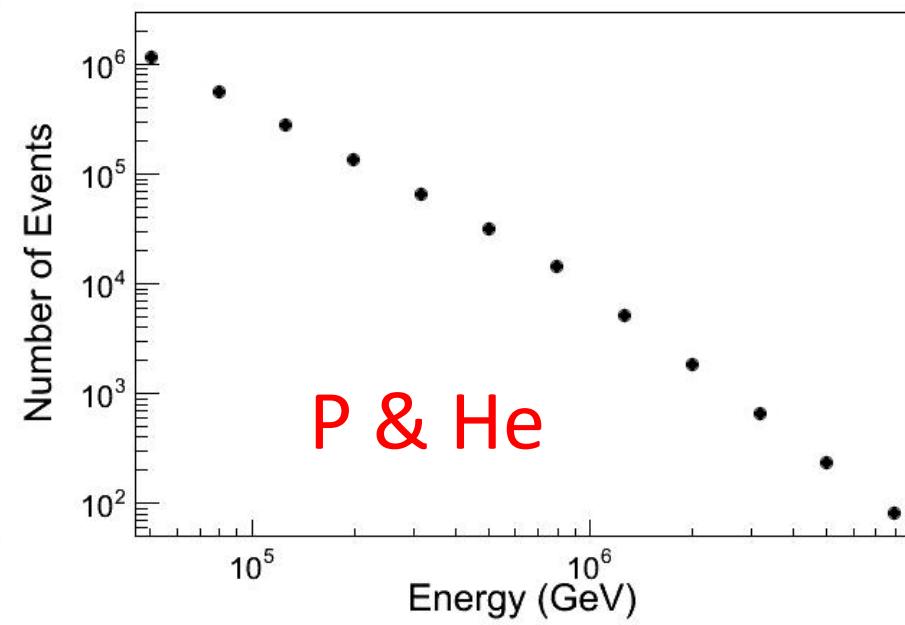
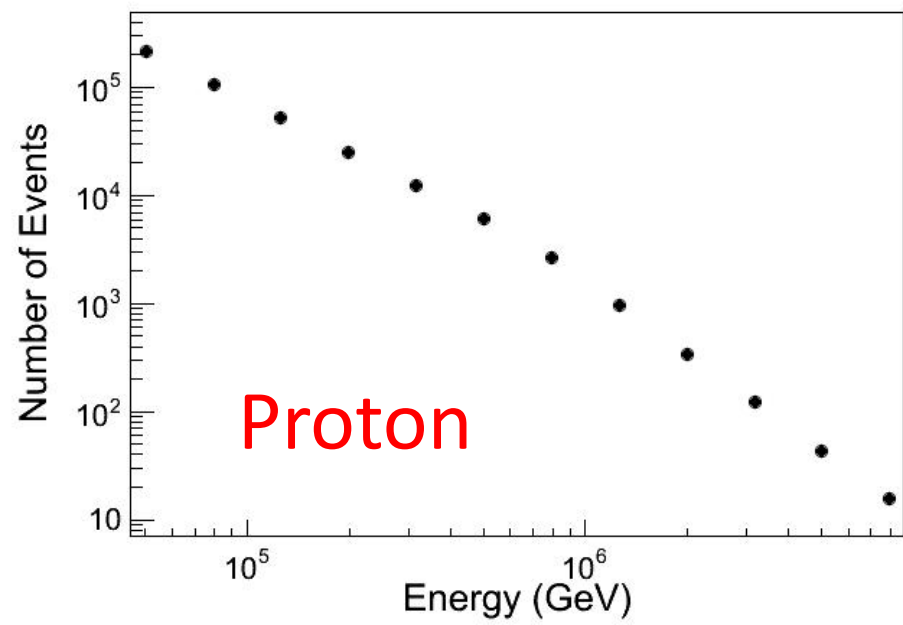
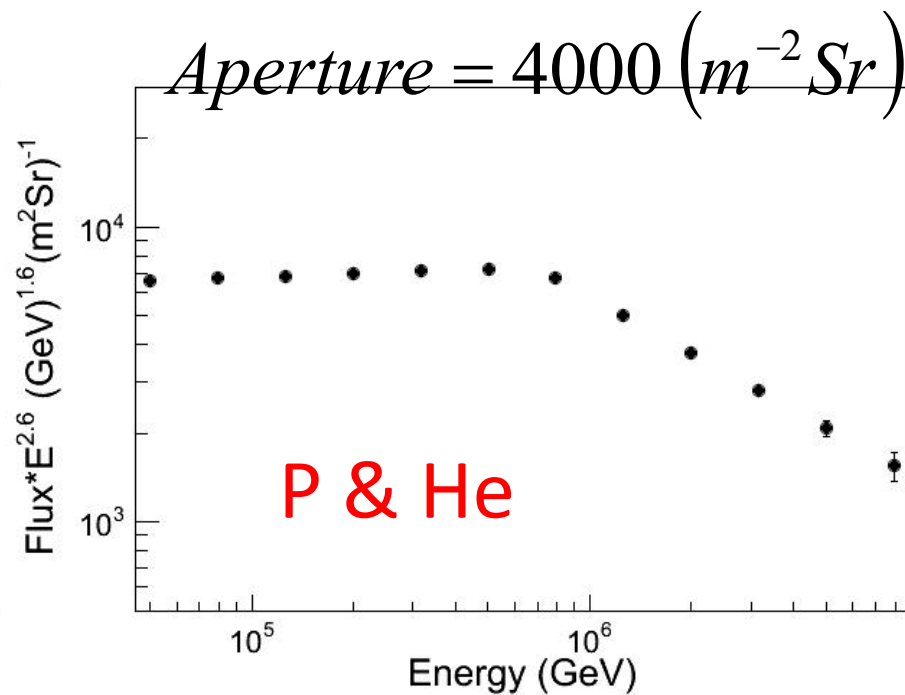
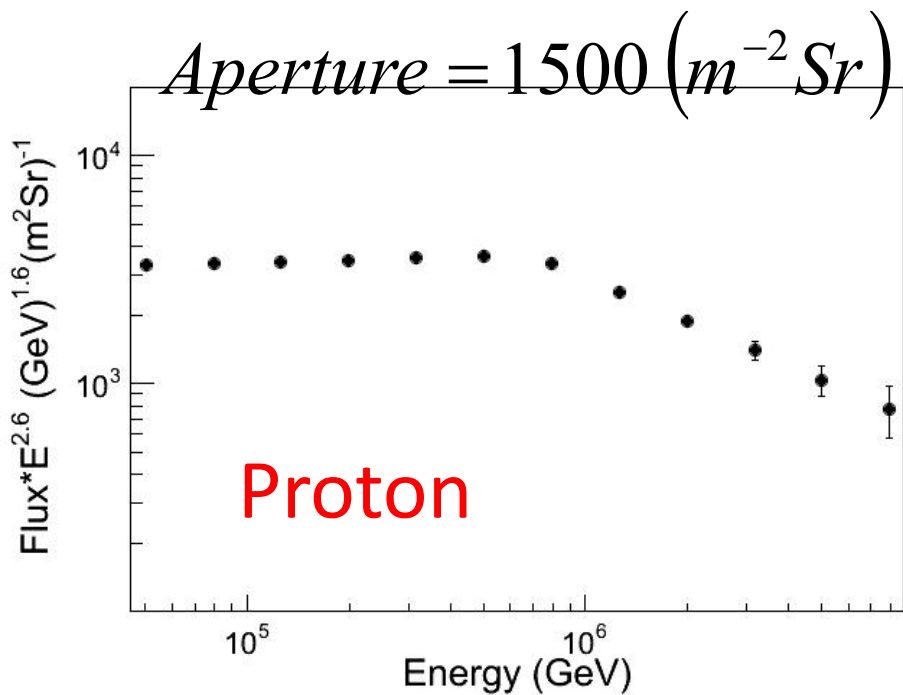
# Horandel Model



1年的统计量；  
10%的duty circle；  
12台望远镜。

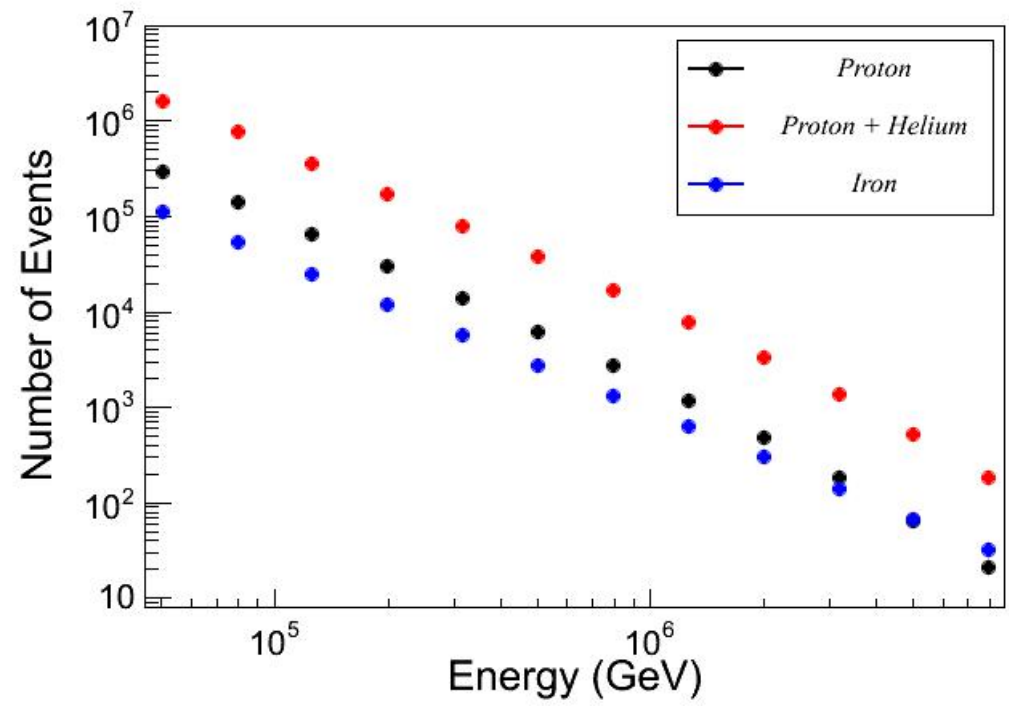
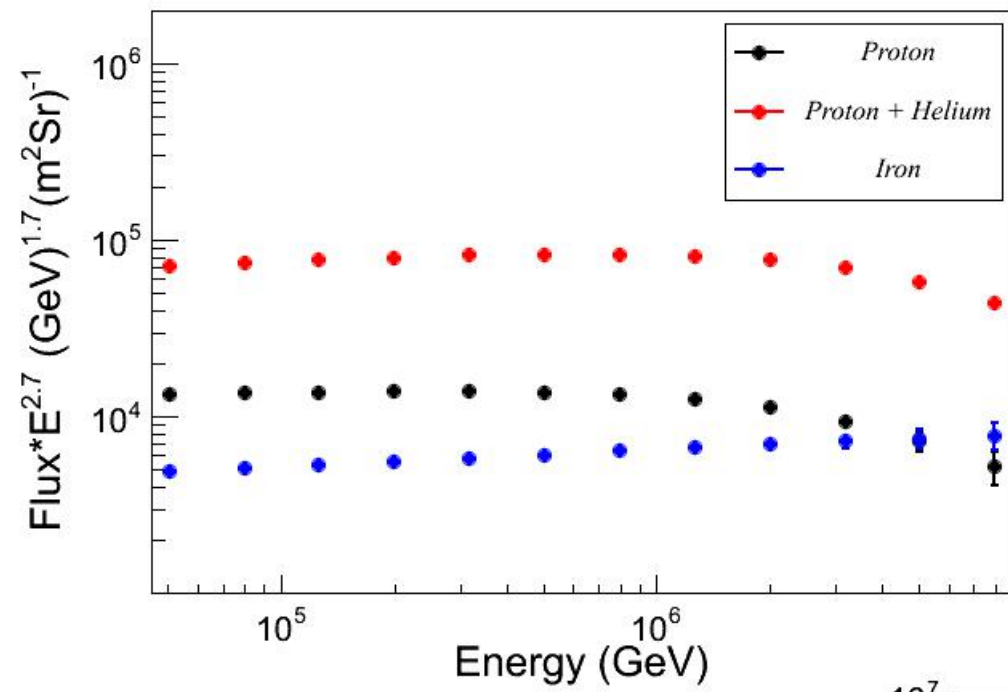


# ARGO - WFCTA





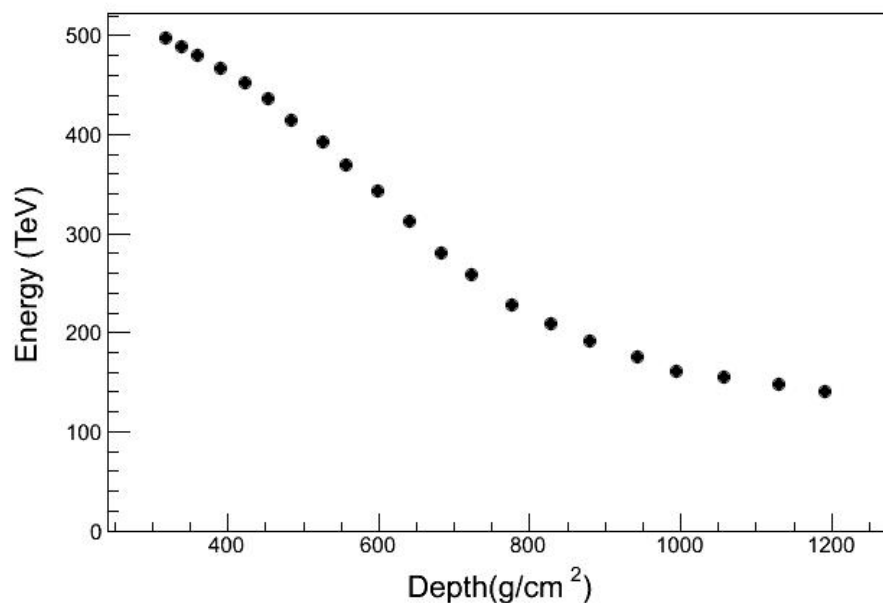
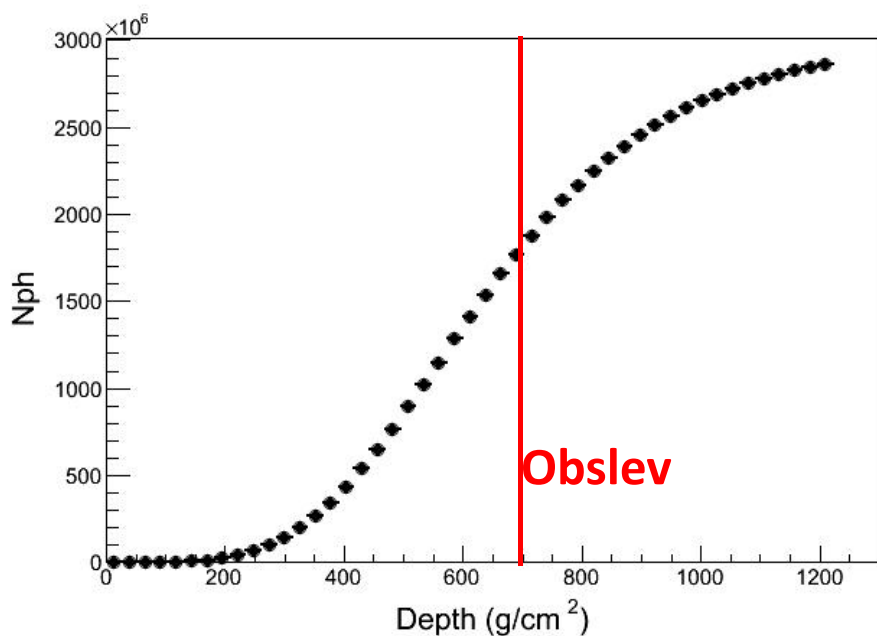
# H4A Model



# 能量重建

利用WFCTA探测到的光电子数和WCDA（或者KM2A）光电子数进行重建。

以500TeV的30度天顶角入射的质子为例，下图是200个质子事例的平均纵向分布。



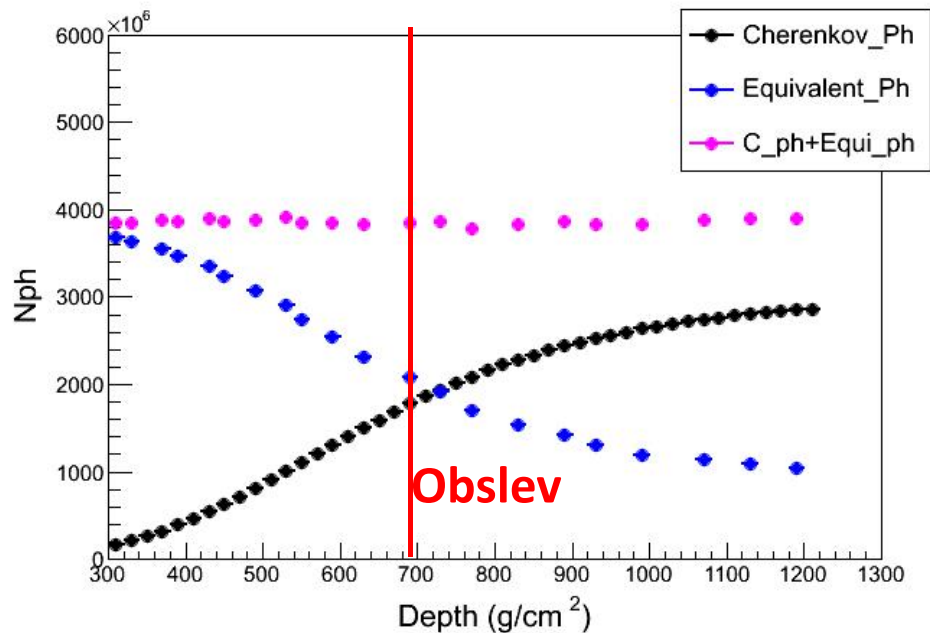
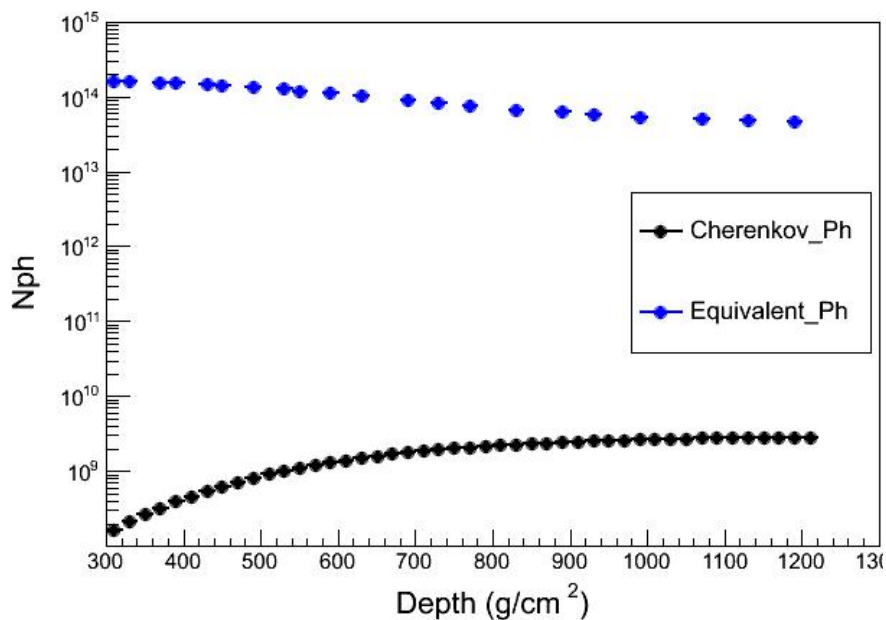
上图是Cherenkov光子的纵向分布图（左）和次级粒子在纵向能量沉积图（右）

将次级粒子能量转换为波长为400nm的光子数

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \quad \lambda = 400 \text{ nm}$$

$$E = 3.102 \text{ (eV)}$$

通过调整次级粒子等效光子数的系数( $4.34 \times 10^{-4}$ ), 可以使得总光子数与簇射发展的深度无关。这就是利用WFCTA和WCDA (KM2A)重建能量的出发点。



次级粒子等效光子数与Cherenkov光子数的纵向分布



WFCTA探测到的光子数:  $N_0^{wfcta} = 10^{\log_{10}(total\_c) + 0.00836*Rp + 0.01277*\alpha}$

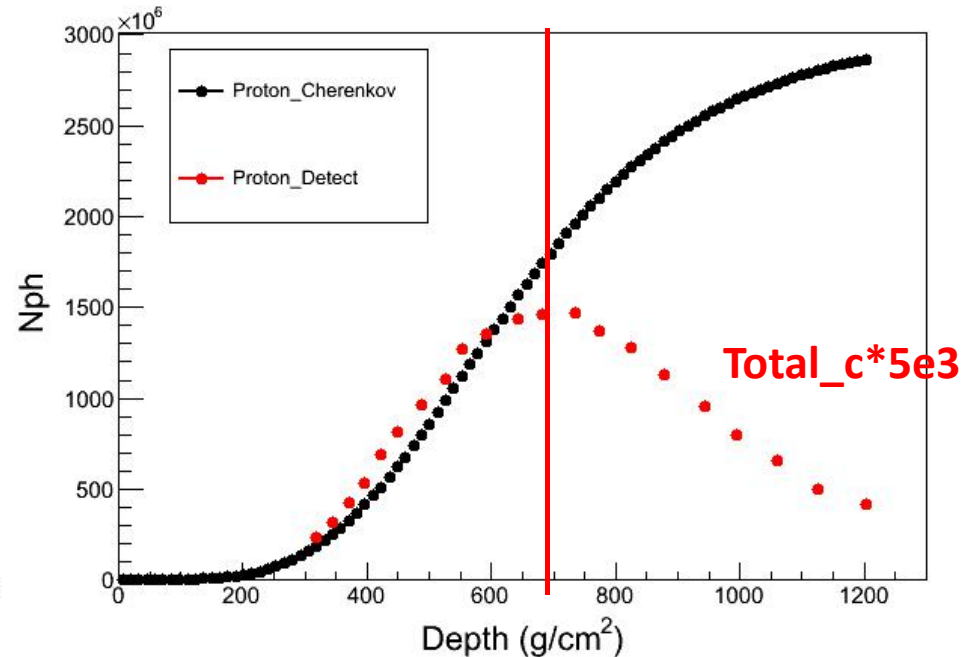
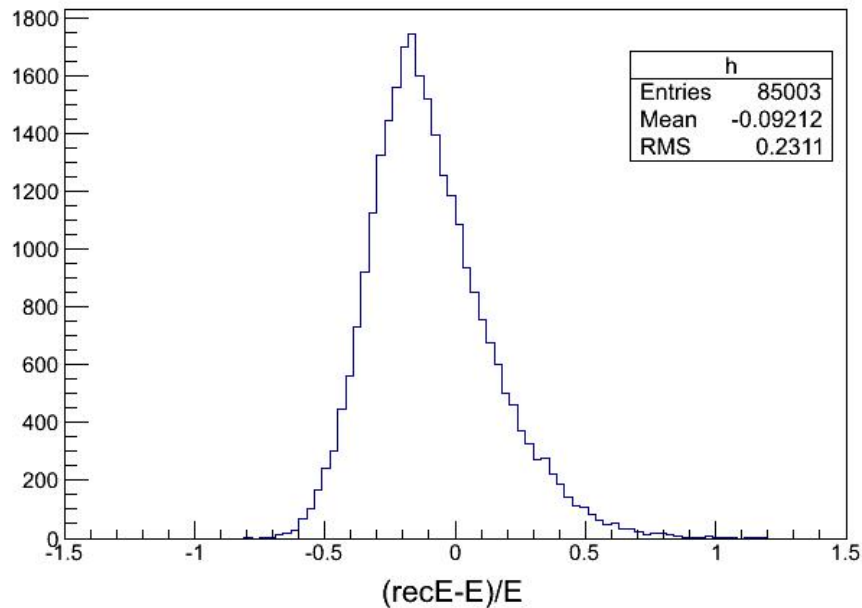
WCDA探测到的光子数:  $N_0^{wcda} = total\_w$

但探测器是取样测量的, 需要将探测到的光子数进行修正:

$$N^{ph} = N_0^{wfcta} * k_1 + N_0^{wcda} * k_2$$

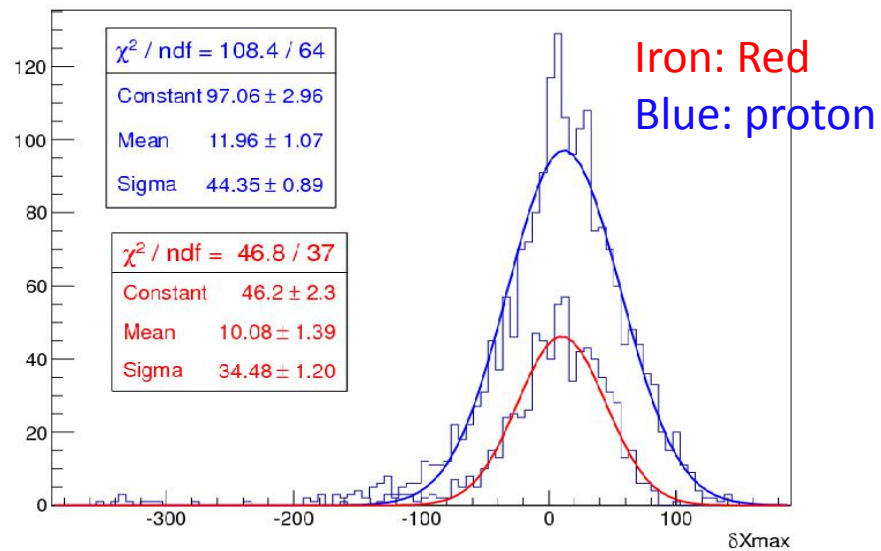
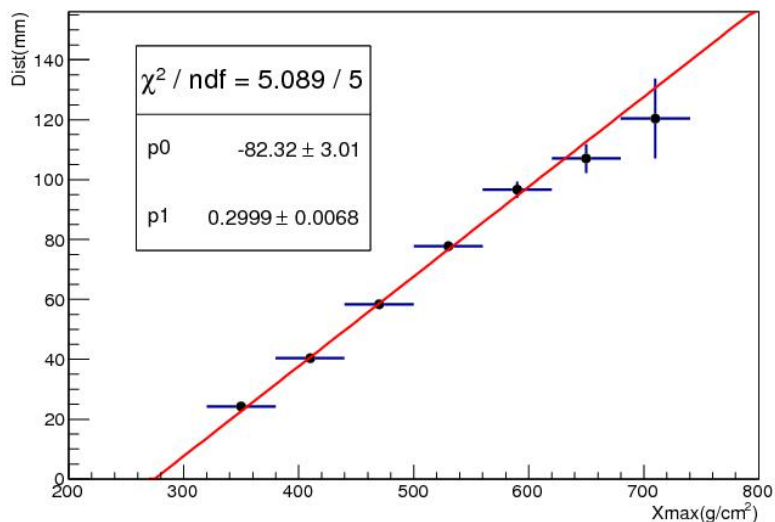
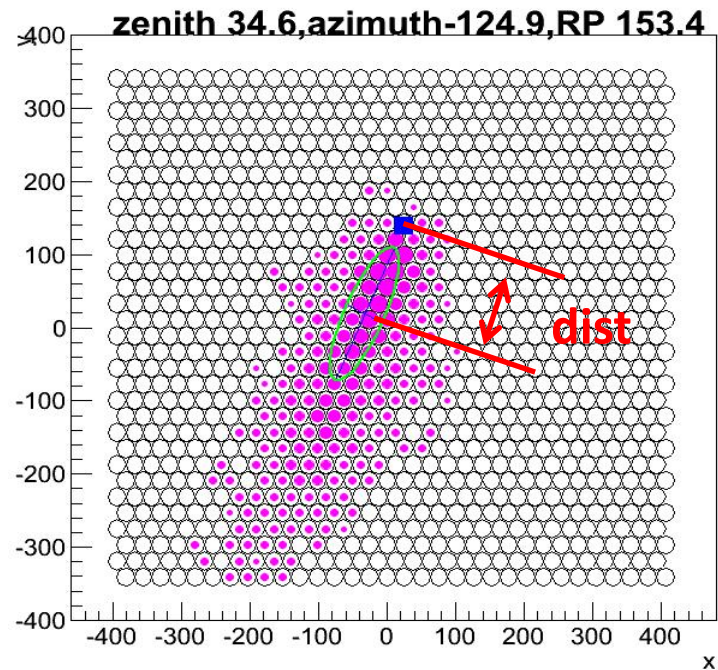
利用修正后的总光子数进行能量重建:

$$E_{rec} = 0.8956 * \log N^{ph} - 5.92704$$



# Xmax 重建

- 利用Distance变量进行Xmax的重建。
- Distance: 簇射到达的方向与像的质心直间的距离；并且与Rp相关。
- Xmax与Dist之间的关系如下式所述：
  - $((\text{Dist}-0.4868*\text{Rp})+82.32)/0.2999$



# 下一步工作

- 宇宙线粒子的能量重建精度取决于 $X_{\max}$ 的重建精度。通过调研 $X_{\max}$ 的重建方法，结合现有的模拟数据，提高 $X_{\max}$ 的重建精度。
- 目前的研究都是在500TeV一个能量点下进行的，需扩展能量的研究范围。
- 系统误差的研究，主要是模型误差。
- 成分敏感参数的物理意义的研究。



请各位老师同学批评指正！

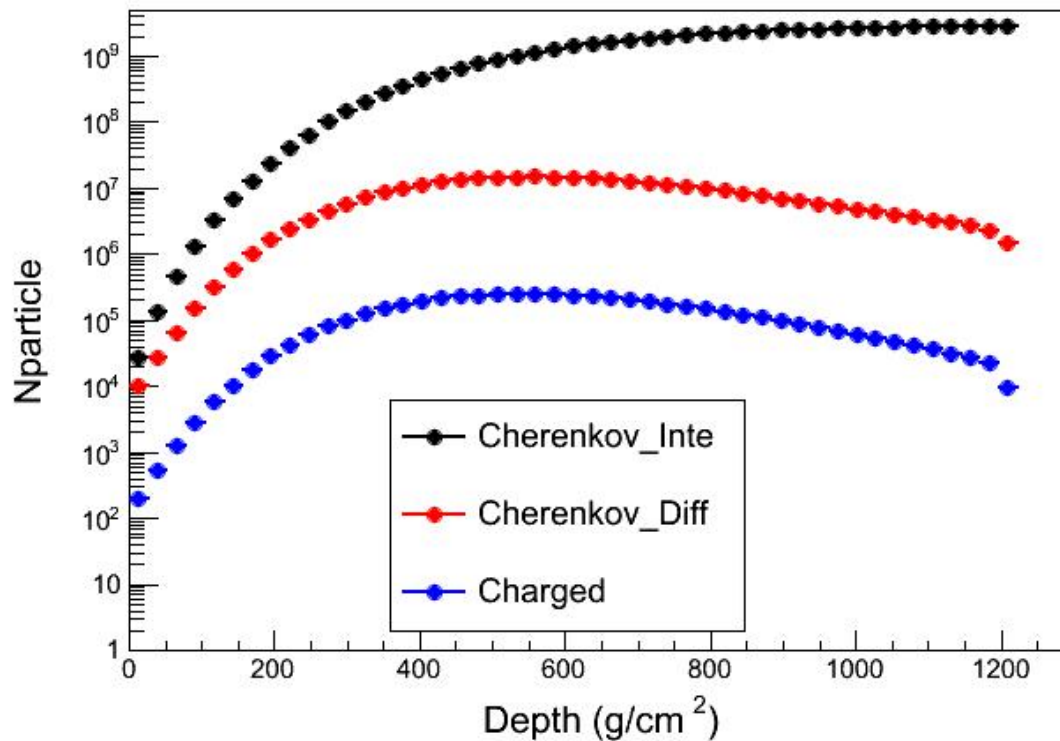
**谢谢！**



当CORSIKA编译时，Cherenkov light vertical (longitudinal) distribution option:

1 – Photons counted only in the step where emitted

2 – Photons Counted in every step down to the observation level

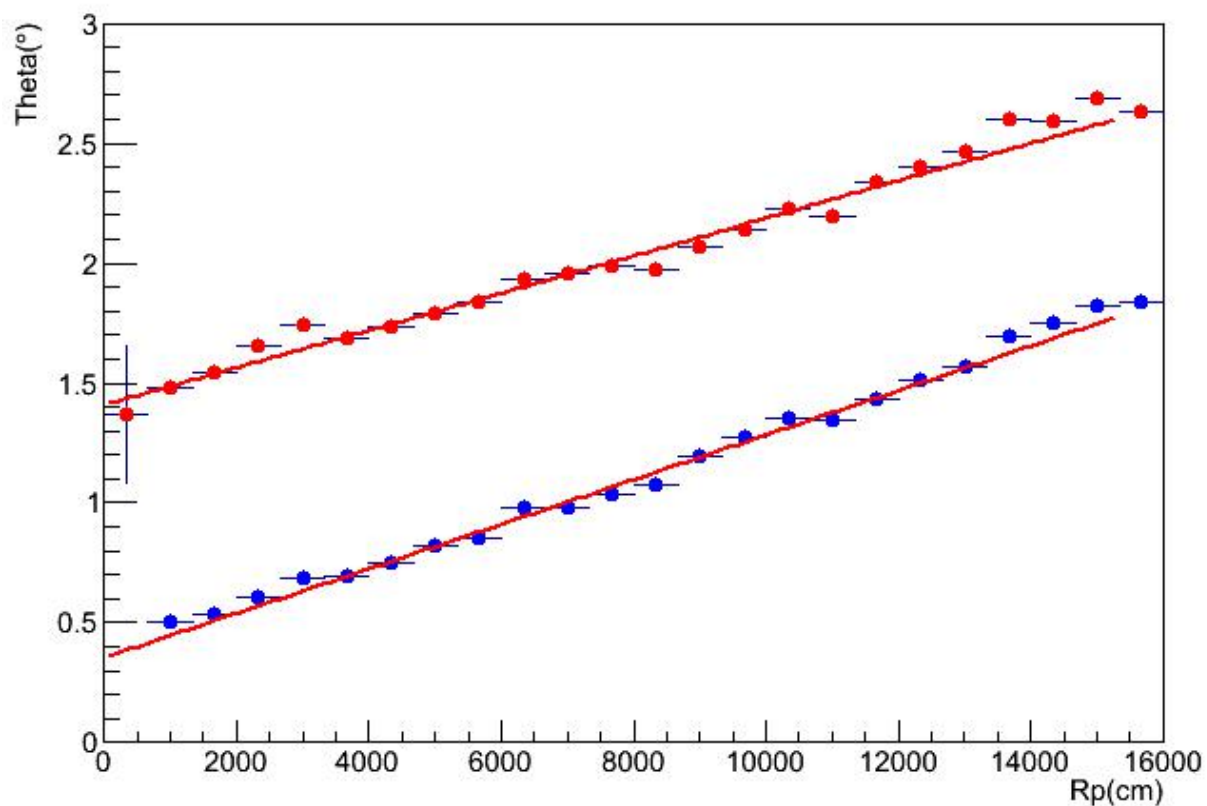


200个500TeV的质子事例的平均纵向分布，黑点是Cherenkov纵向发展，蓝点是带电粒子的纵向发展，红线是在某个大气深度下新产生C光，基本依赖与带电粒子的发展，是Cherenkov纵向分布的微分形式。

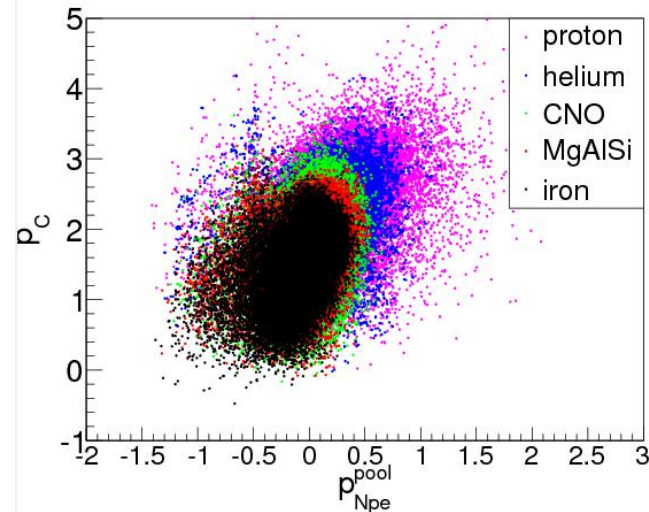
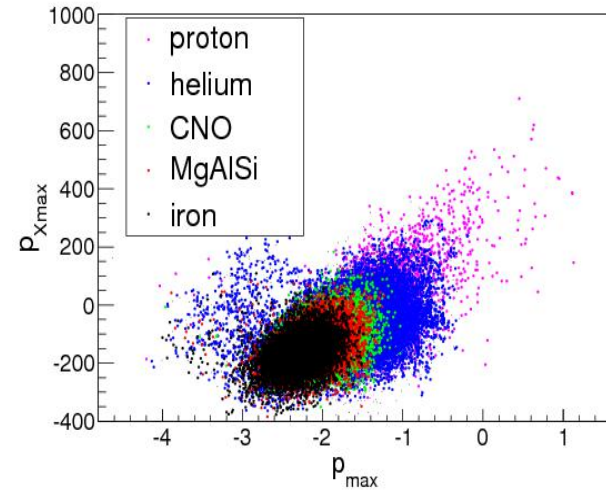
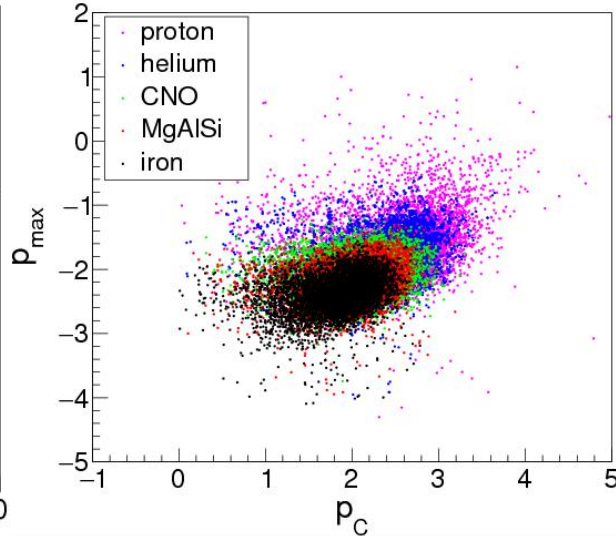
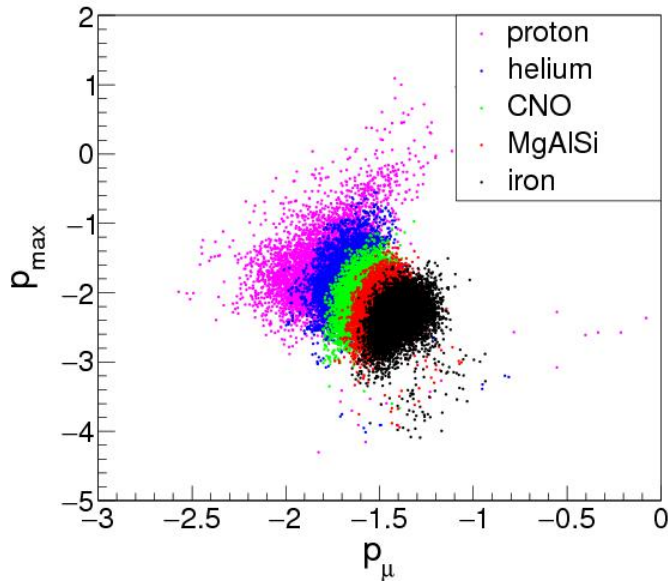


纵坐标theta是Cherenkov与簇射轴心方向的夹角；  
横坐标 $R_p$ 是探测器距簇射轴心的距离。

红线代表的是簇射整体的 $\theta$ - $R_p$ 的分布；  
蓝线代表的是簇射极大位置附近 $\theta$ - $R_p$ 的分布，两者近似平行。



# Mass sensitive parameter



$$p_{\mu} = N_{\mu} + 0.001R_p - 0.86 \log_{10} N_0^{pe}$$

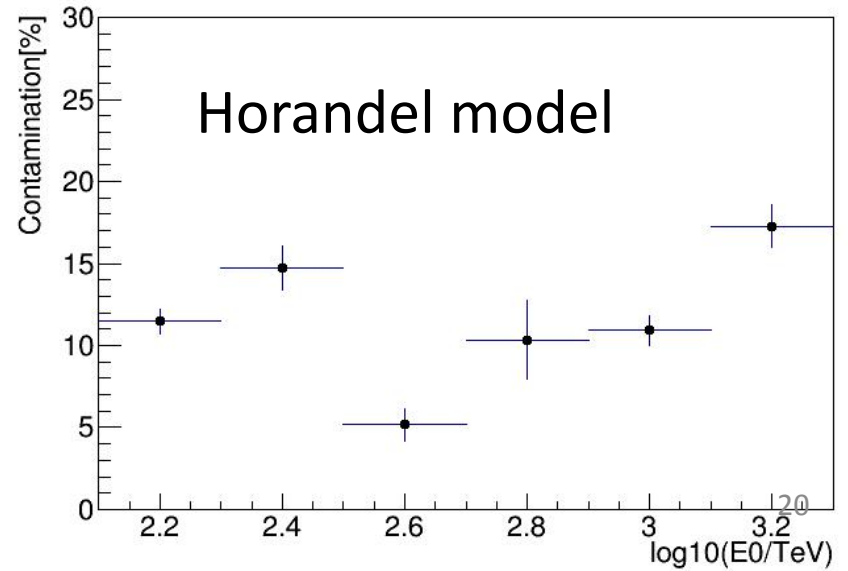
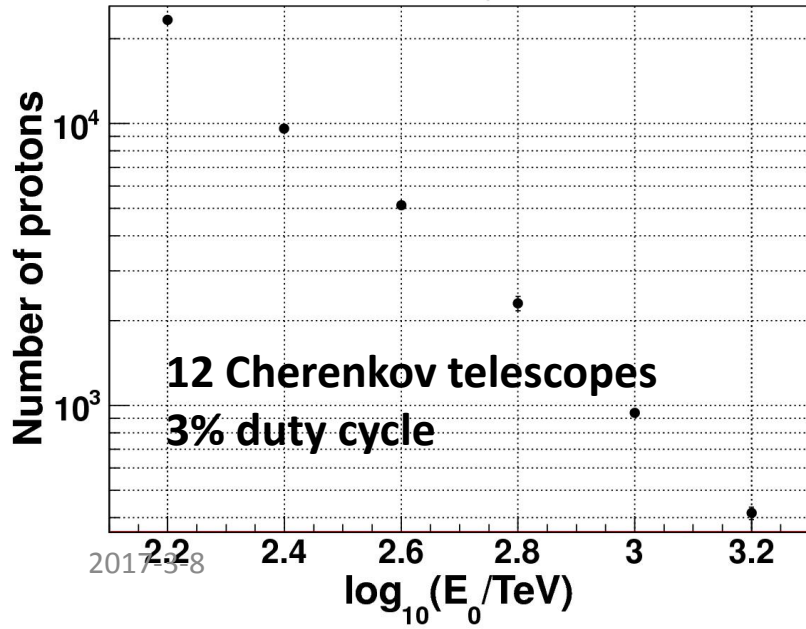
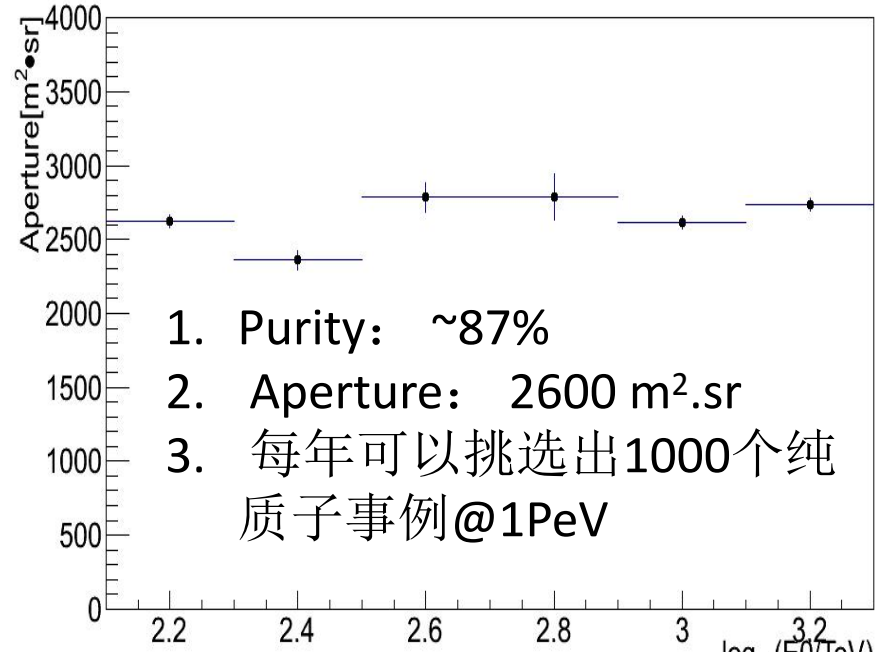
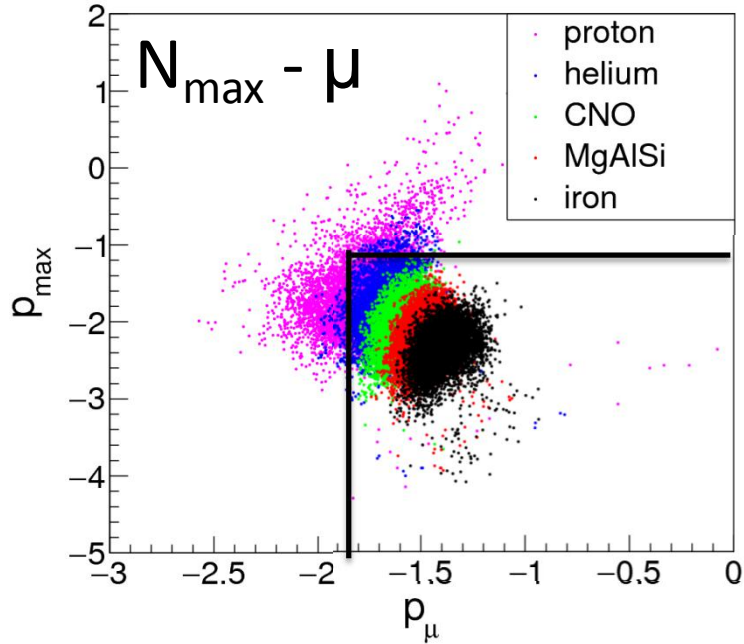
$$p_{max} = \log_{10} N_{max} - 1.44 \log_{10} N_0^{pe}$$

$$p_{Npe}^{pool} = \log_{10} N_{pool}^{pe} - 1.18 \log_{10} N_0^{pe}$$

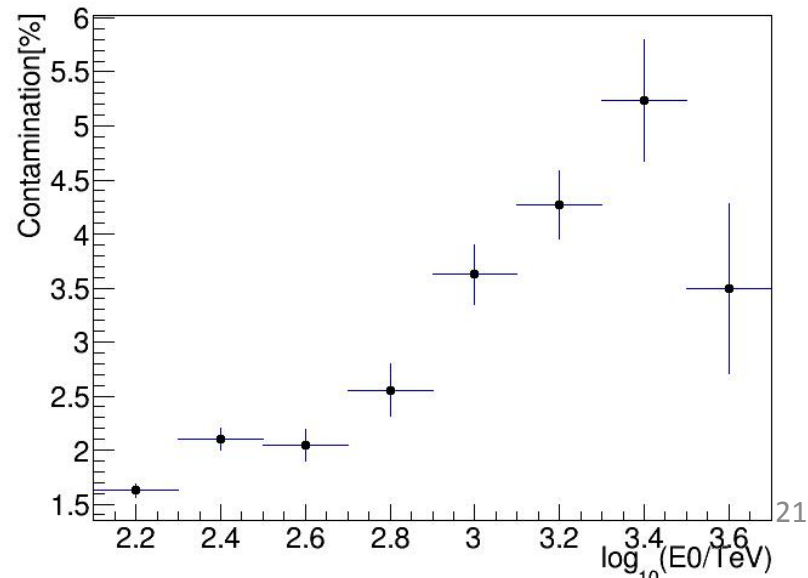
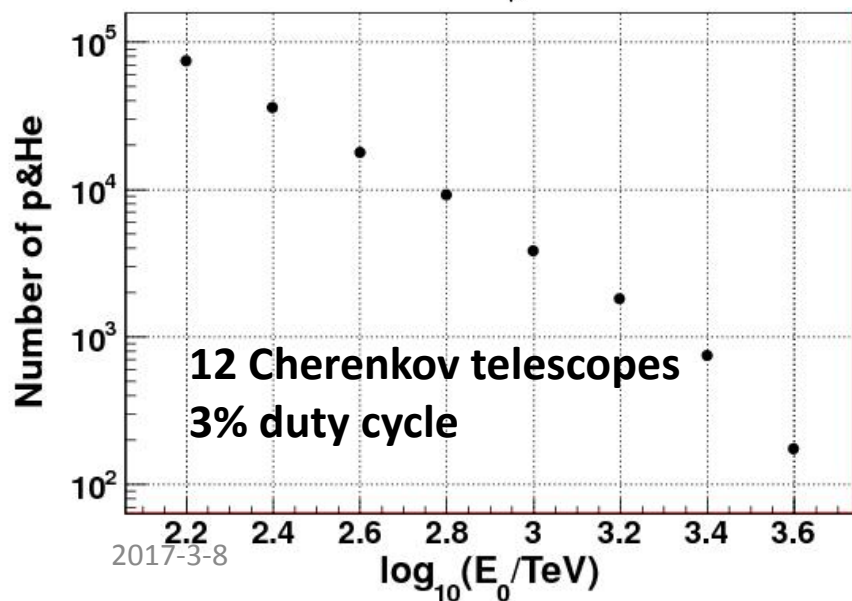
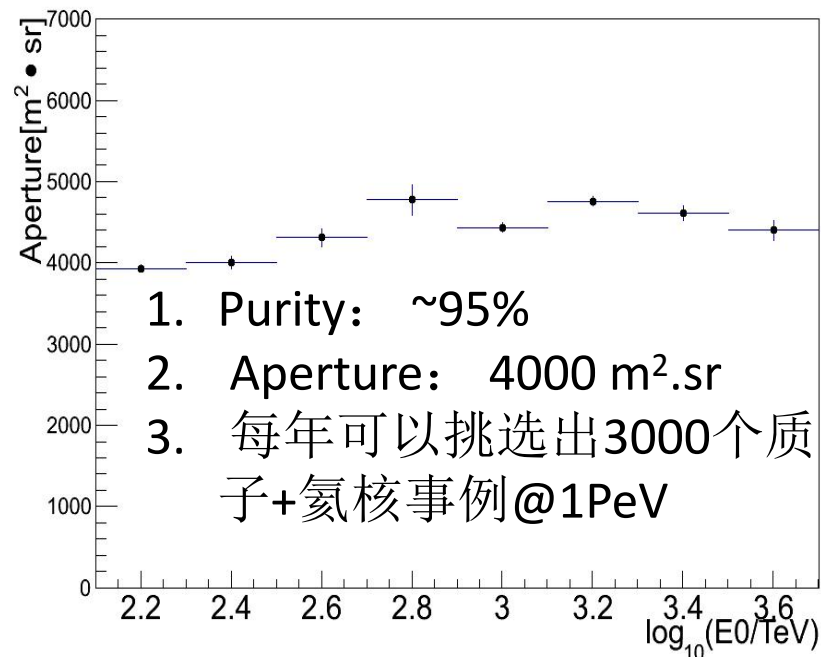
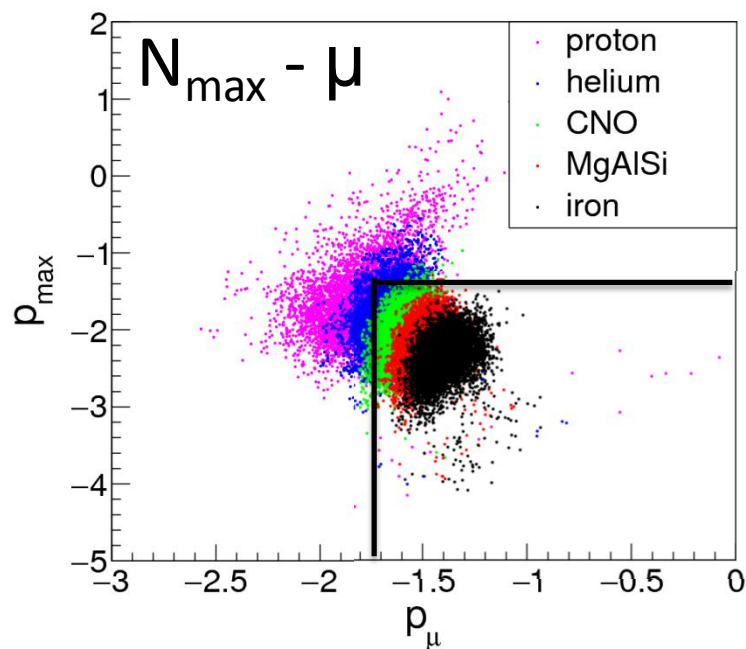
$$p_C = L/W - 0.018R_p + 0.28 \log_{10} N_0^{pe}$$

$$p_{xmax} = X_{max} - k \log_{10} N_0^{pe}$$

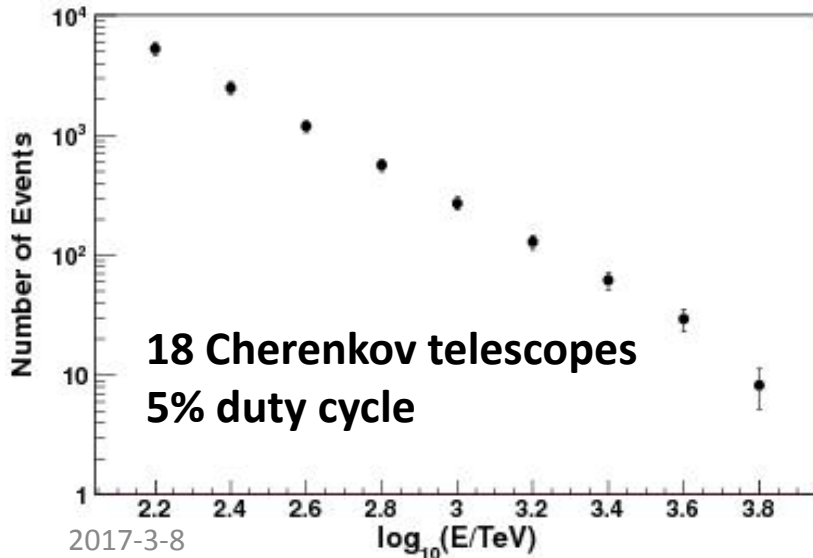
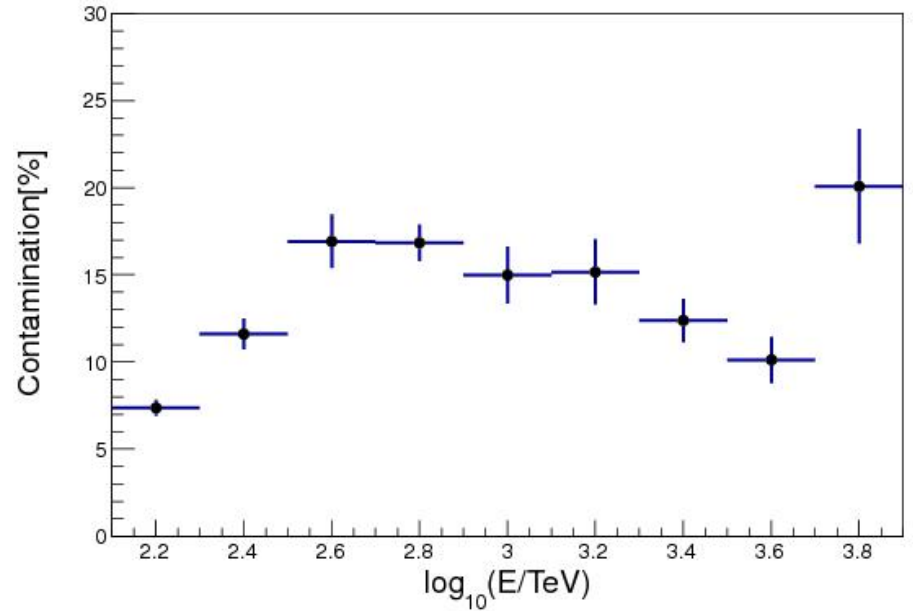
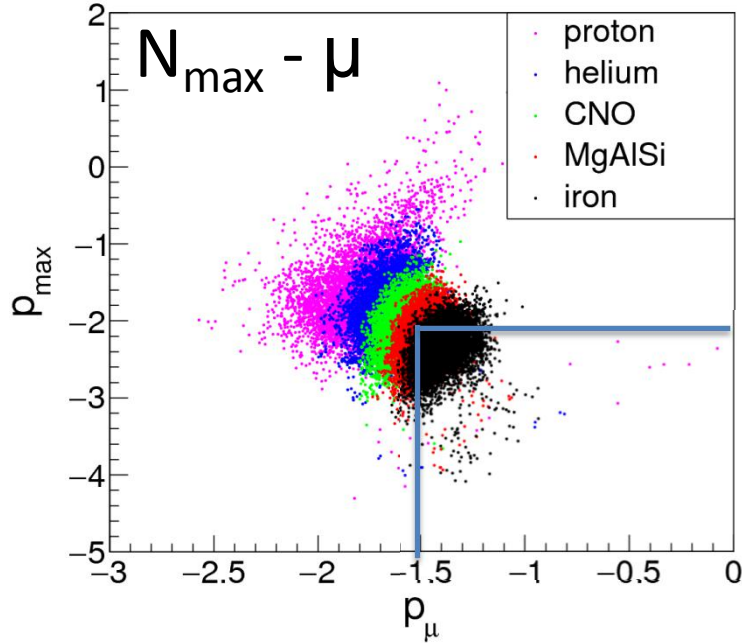
# 纯质子能谱测量预期



# 质子+氦核能谱测量预期



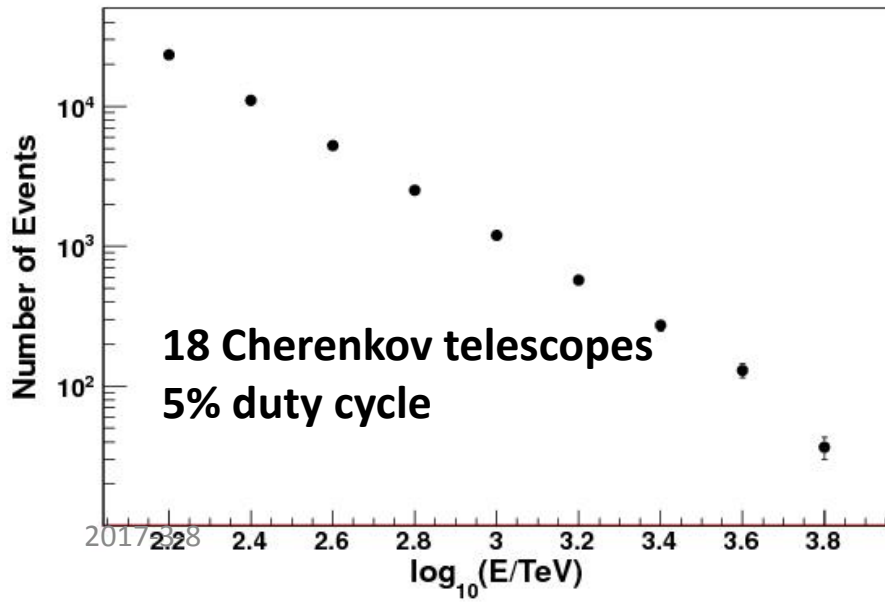
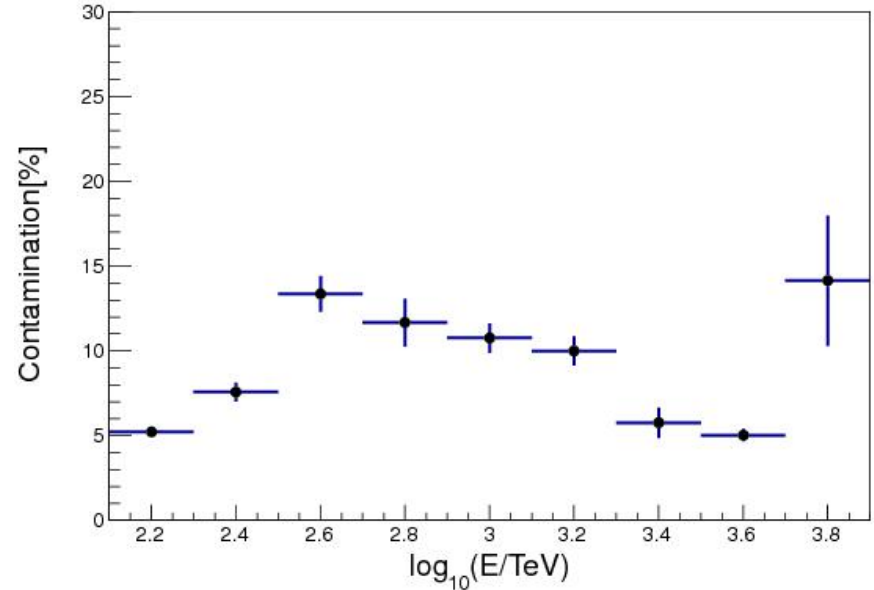
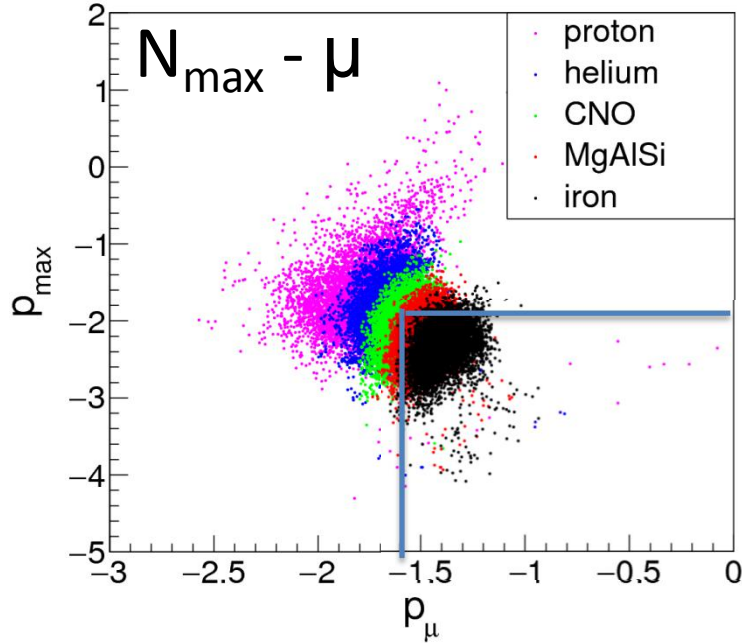
# 纯铁核能谱测量预期



1. Purity:  $\sim 85\%$
2. Aperture:  $600 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{sr}$
3. 每年可以挑选出270个纯铁核事例@1PeV



# 镁铝硅+铁核能谱测量预期



1. Purity:  $\sim 90\%$
2. Aperture:  $1800 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{sr}$
3. 每年可以挑选出1200个镁铝硅+铁核事例@1PeV

# 高能宇宙线的起源和加速机制仍然是迷

$$E_{max} = \beta ZeBL$$

