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TALE surface detector array and TALE hybrid system

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The Telescope Array Low-energy Extension (TALE) experiment is a hybrid air shower detector for observation of air showers produced by very high energy cosmic rays above 10^{16.5} eV. TALE is located at the north part of the Telescope Array (TA) experiment site in the western desert of Utah, USA. TALE has a surface detector (SD) array made up of 103 scintillation counters, including 40 with 400 m spacing, 36 with 600 m spacing and 27 with 1.2 km spacing, and a Fluorescence Detector (FD) station consisting of ten FD telescopes located at the Telescope Array Middle Drum FD station, which is made up of 14 telescopes. TALE-FD has been operational since 2013. The deployment and construction of the 103 SDs was completed in 2018, and to date about 80% of the array is in operation with a full triggering and DAQ system. Moreover, the hybrid triggering system was implemented in September 2018. Here we report an overview of the experiment, its capabilities and the technical details of the TALE SD array and the hybrid operations.



Telescope Array Low Energy extension (TALE) experiment

Low energy extension of TA sensitivity down to 10^{16} eV, with

- FDs observing higher elevation,
- Densely-arrayed SDs.

Precise measurement of the composition

⇔FD + SD hybrid measurement

Deployment of the communication tower(2012) and TALE SDs(2018)



TALE-FD: 10 telescopes (Sep. 2013~)
elevation : 31° ~59°, azimuthal : 114
TALE-SD array : 80 SDs (Feb. 2018 ~)
Expected specifications of TALE hybrid
Threshold energy $E : logE = 16.0$
Event rate : ~ 5,000 events/year
$\Delta \theta = 1.0^{\circ}$ (FD mono : 5.3°)
Δ Xmax = 20 g/cm ² (FD mono : 60 g/cm ²)



SDs





Summary

TALE is an extension project of the TA experiment to lower the energy threshold down to 10^{16.5} eV. The constructions of the TALE FD station and the TALE SD array has been finished. Moreover, the implementation of a hybrid triggering system has been finished in September, 2018. The expected threshold energy of hybrid observation is 10¹⁶ eV, and the mode energy is 10^{17.3} eV. The expected number of hybrid events is about 5000 per year. The hybrid analysis developed for TA hybrid events will be applied, and this will be improve the Xmax resolution to be 20 g/cm², comparing with the monocular Xmax resolution of 60 g/cm².