

Data-driven model of the cosmic-ray flux and mass composition over all energies

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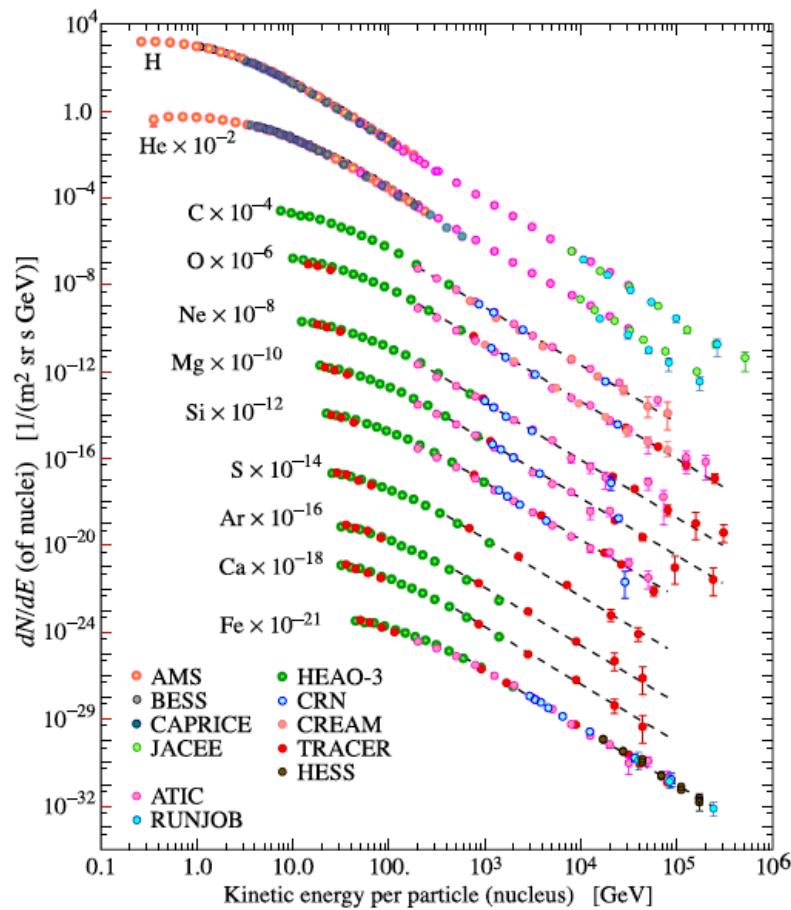
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UHECR 2018, Paris



Particle Data Group on Cosmic Rays

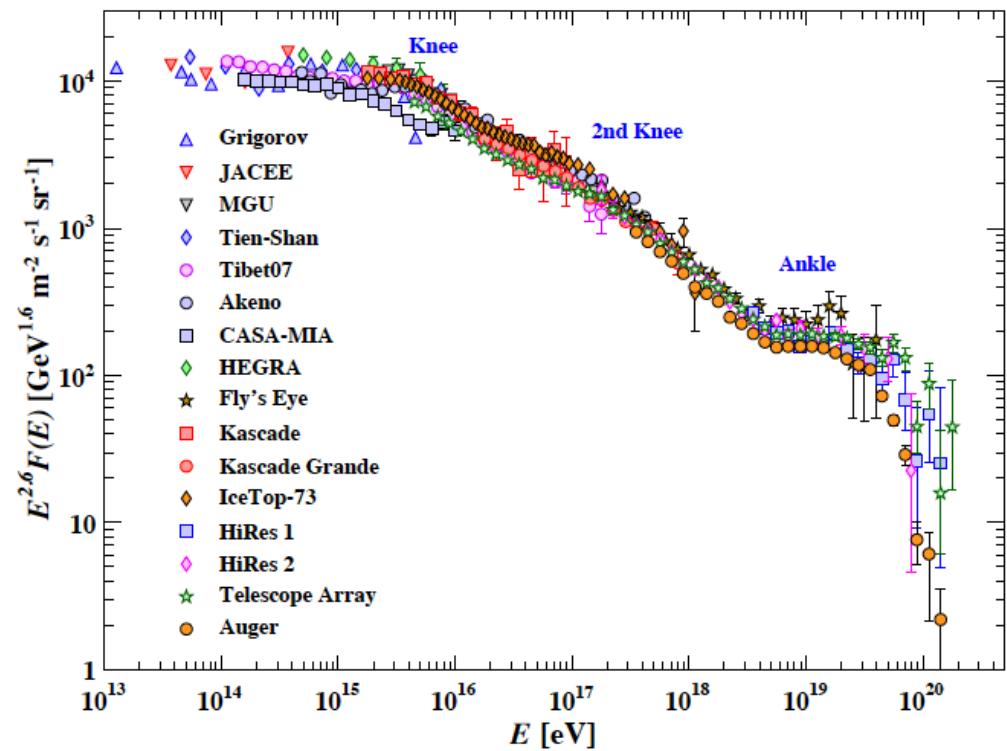
Can we do better?



“from several GeV to somewhat beyond 100 TeV”

$$I_N(E) \approx 1.8 \times 10^4 (E/1 \text{ GeV})^{-\alpha} \frac{\text{nucleons}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ s sr GeV}}$$

$$\alpha = 2.7$$



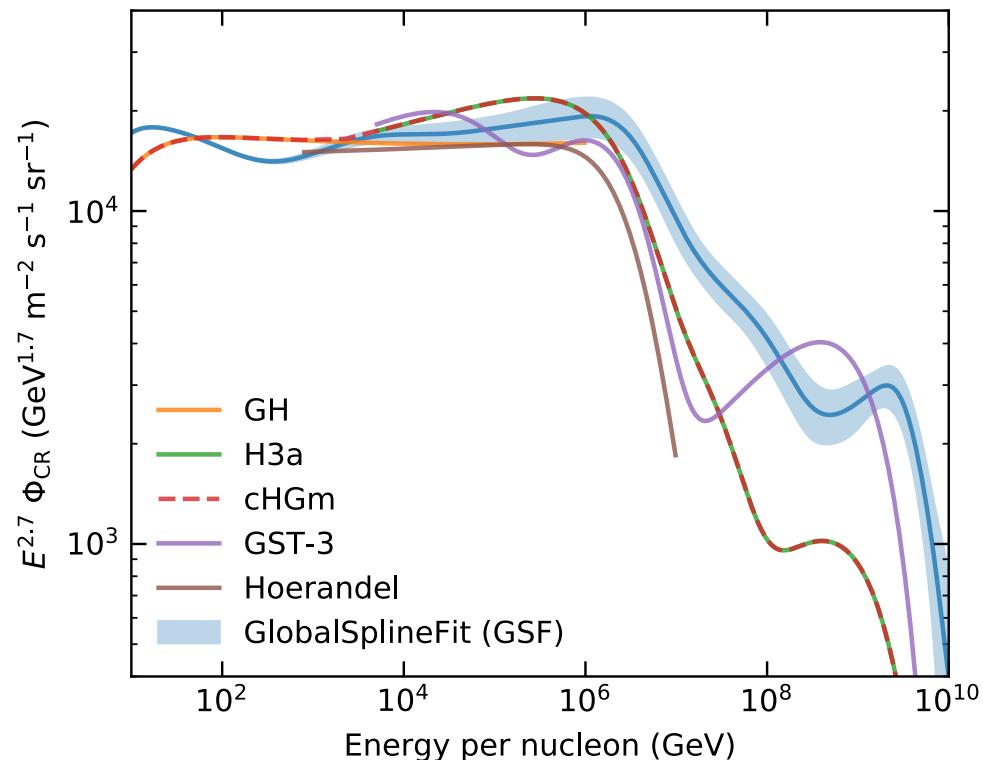
Z	Element	F	Z	Element	F
1	H	540	13–14	Al-Si	0.19
2	He	26	15–16	P-S	0.03
3–5	Li-B	0.40	17–18	Cl-Ar	0.01
6–8	C-O	2.20	19–20	K-Ca	0.02
9–10	F-Ne	0.30	21–25	Sc-Mn	0.05
11–12	Na-Mg	0.22	26–28	Fe-Ni	0.12

Motivation for this work

A. Fedynitch et al., ICRC 2017 <https://pos.sissa.it/301/1019>
State-of-the-art calculation of atm. lepton flux

Flux calculation with **uncertainty estimate**

- Needs uncertainty of **cosmic-ray nucleon flux**
- Nucleon flux depends on **cosmic-ray flux** and **mass composition**



How to estimate uncertainties?

“Bracketing”

Min/max of some flux models

- Uncertainty not based on latest experimental data
- May be dominated by differences in models

Global Spline Fit

Fit current cosmic ray data with splines

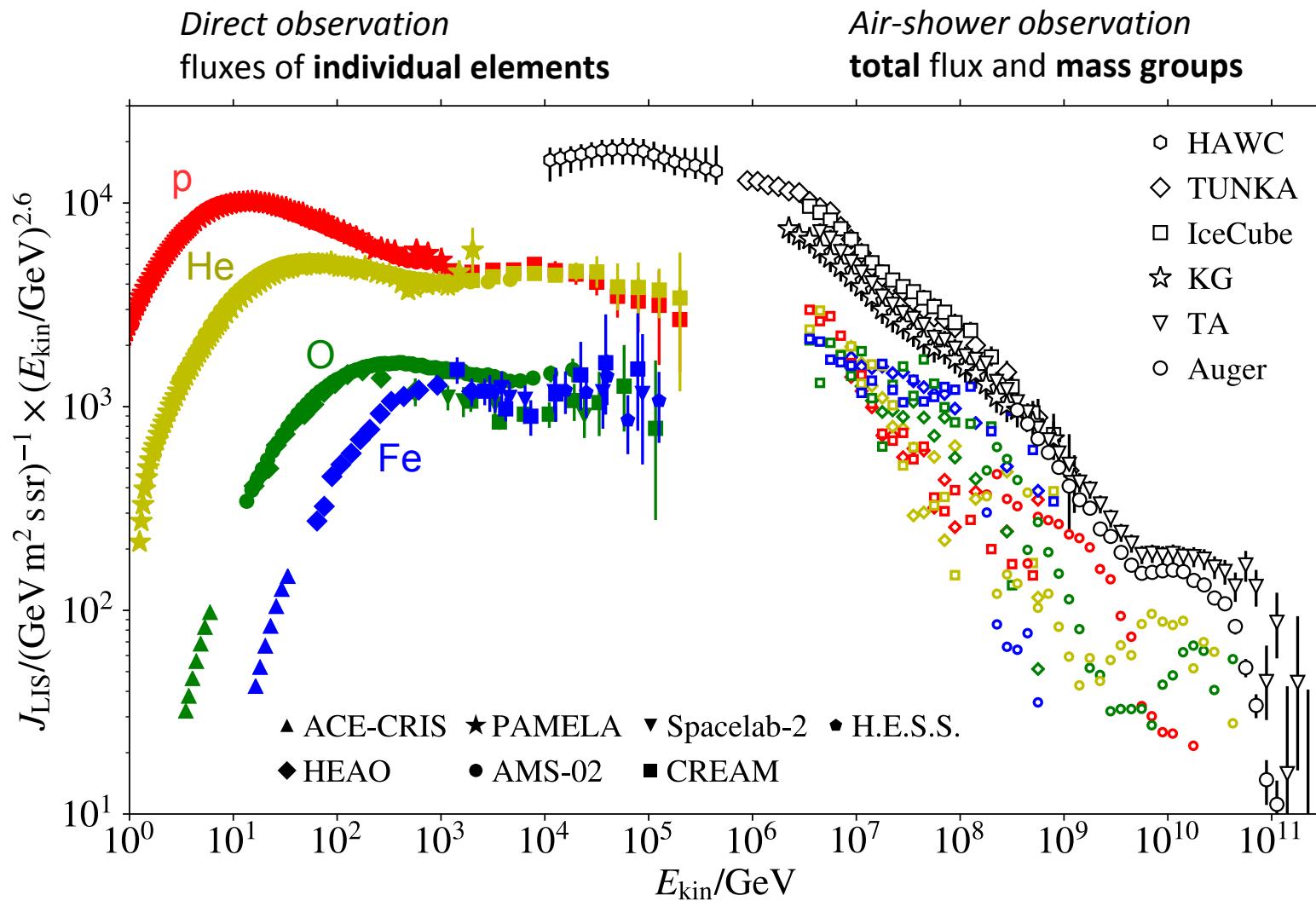
- Minimal assumptions: no power-laws/populations/cut-offs
- Covariance matrix captures data uncertainties

Bracketing overestimates uncertainty

Uncertainty reflects current state of data

Combining direct/indirect data

- Cover all energies: Use direct and air-shower measurements
- Solar modulation correction uses standard force-field approximation
- Approximate treatment of sub-leading elements at high energies



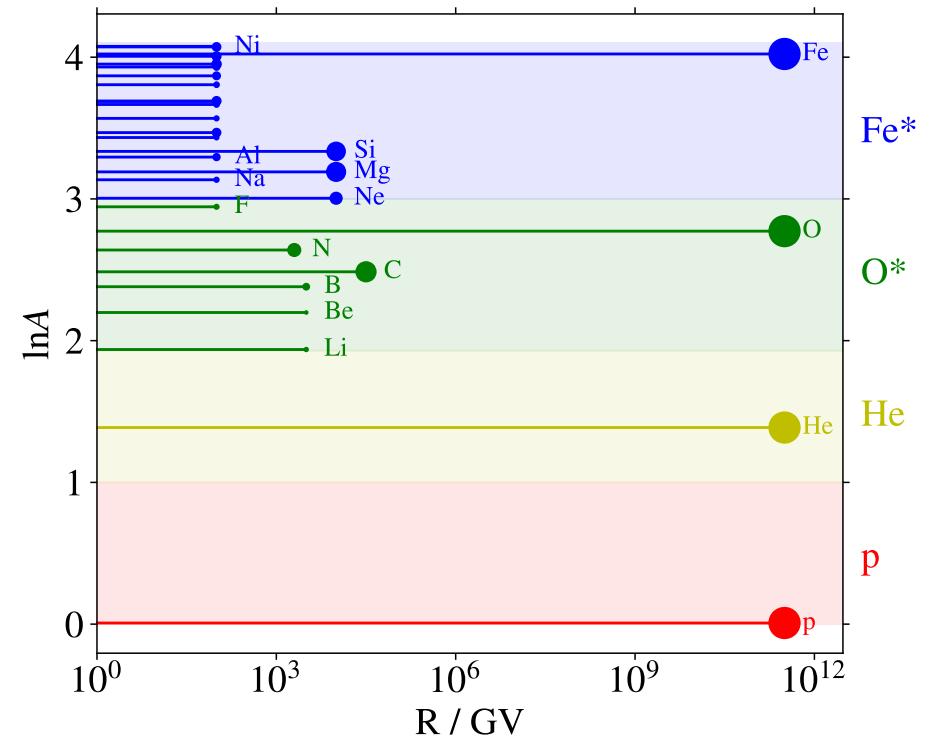
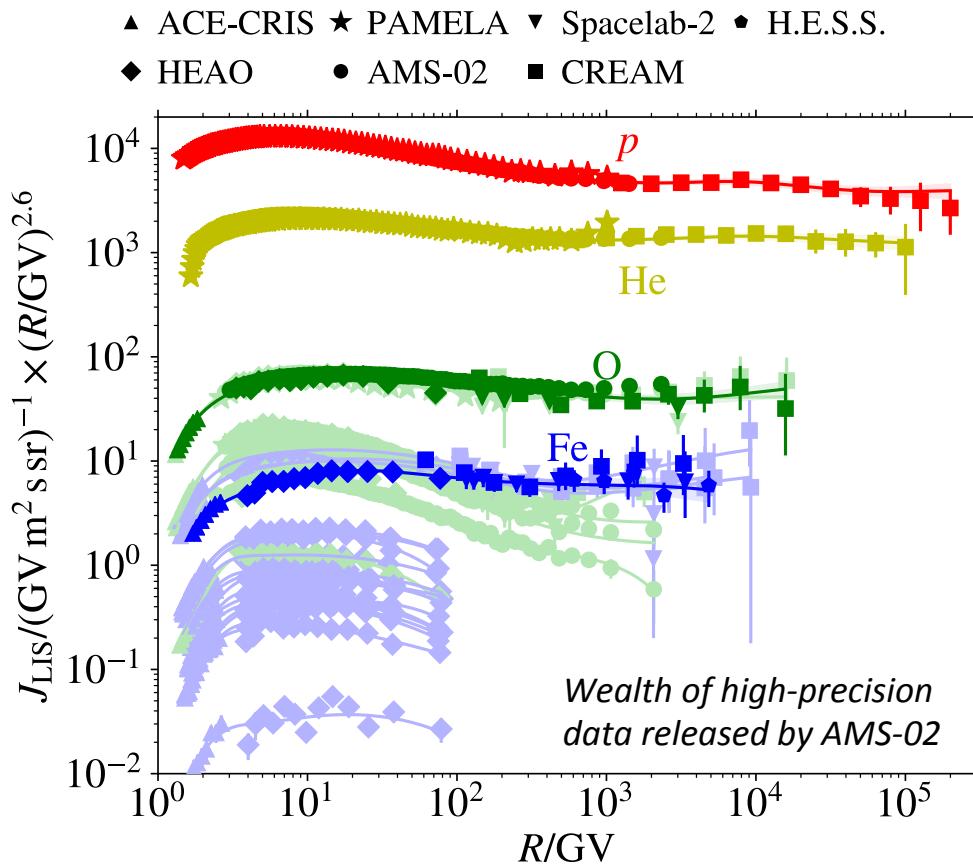
Input data sets

Many thanks to the CRDB for making low-energy cosmic ray data easily accessible

- **ACE-CRIS** G.A. de Nolfo et al., Adv. in Space Res. 38 (2006) 1558; K.A. Lave et al., ApJ 770 (2013) 117
- **AMS-02** M. Aguilar et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 (2015) 171103; M. Aguilar et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 119 (2017) 251101; M. Aguilar et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 120 (2018) 021101
- **ARGO-YBJ** B. Bartoli et al., Phys.Rev. D91 (2015) no.11, 112017
- **ARGO+LHAASO** S. Zhang and Z. Cao et al., PoS(ICRC2015)261 [**Preliminary**]
- **Auger** Pierre Auger collab., Phys. Rev. D 90, 122006 (2014); F. Fenu for Pierre Auger collab., PoS(ICRC2017)486 [**Preliminary**]; J. Bellido for Pierre Auger collab., PoS(ICRC2017)506 [**Preliminary**]
- **HEAO** Engelmann et al., Astronomy and Astrophysics 233 (1990) 96
- **H.E.S.S.** F. Aharonian et al. (H.E.S.S. collaboration), Phys.Rev. D75 (2007)
- **CREAM-I,II,III** H.S. Ahn et al., ApJ 707 (2009) 593; Y.S. Yoon et al. ApJ 728 (2011) 122
- **IceCube** M. Plum for IceCube collab., TeVPA 2018 [**Preliminary**]
- **KASCADE-Grande** S. Schoo for KASCADE-Grande collab., PoS (ICRC 2015) 263 [**Preliminary**]
- **PAMELA** O. Adriani et al., Science 332 (2011) 69; O. Adriani et al., ApJ 791 (2014) 93
- **Spacelab-2** S.P. Swordy et al., ApJ 349 (1990) 625; D. Mueller et al., ApJ 374 (1991) 356
- **Telescope Array** D. Ivanov for Telescope Array collab., PoS(ICRC2015)349 [**Preliminary**]
- **TUNKA** Prosin et al., Nuclear Instruments and Methods A 756 (2014) 94-101
- **HAWC** R. Alfaro et al. (HAWC collab.), PRD 96, 122001 (2017)

Global Spline Fit (GSF)

- Fit **four** independent mass groups, which cover equal ranges in $\ln A$:
proton (p), **helium (He)**, **oxygen group (O^*)**, and **iron group (Fe^*)**
- One leading element L per group described by smooth spline curve
- Other elements j in a group kept in constant ratio: $J_j(R)/J_L(R) = const.$



Energy-scale adjustment

- **Energy-scale offsets** of experiments = major correlated systematic uncertainty
- Fit constrained **energy-scale adjustment factors** z_E as nuisance parameters

R. Barlow “Combining Experiments with Systematic Errors”, [arXiv:1701.03701](https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.03701)

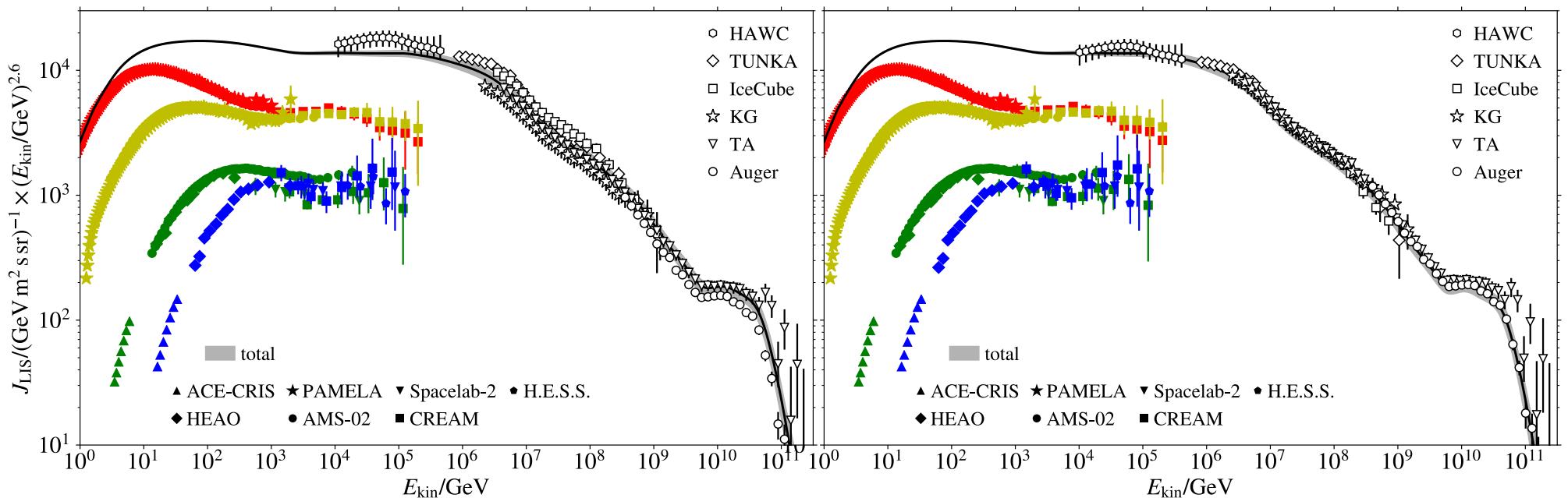
$$\tilde{J}(\tilde{E}) = J(E) \frac{dE}{d\tilde{E}} = J \left(\frac{\tilde{E}}{1 + z_E} \right) \frac{1}{1 + z_E}$$

Flux distortion caused by energy-scale offset z_E

$$S = \sum_i z_i^2 + \sum_j \left(\frac{z_{Ej}}{(\sigma[E]/E)_j} \right)^2$$

Flux residuals

Energy-scale offset residuals



Energy-scale adjustment

- **Energy-scale offset** assumed to be constant relative factor per experiment
- Fit constrained **energy-scale adjustment factors** z_E as nuisance parameters

R. Barlow “Combining Experiments with Systematic Errors”, [arXiv:1701.03701](https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.03701)

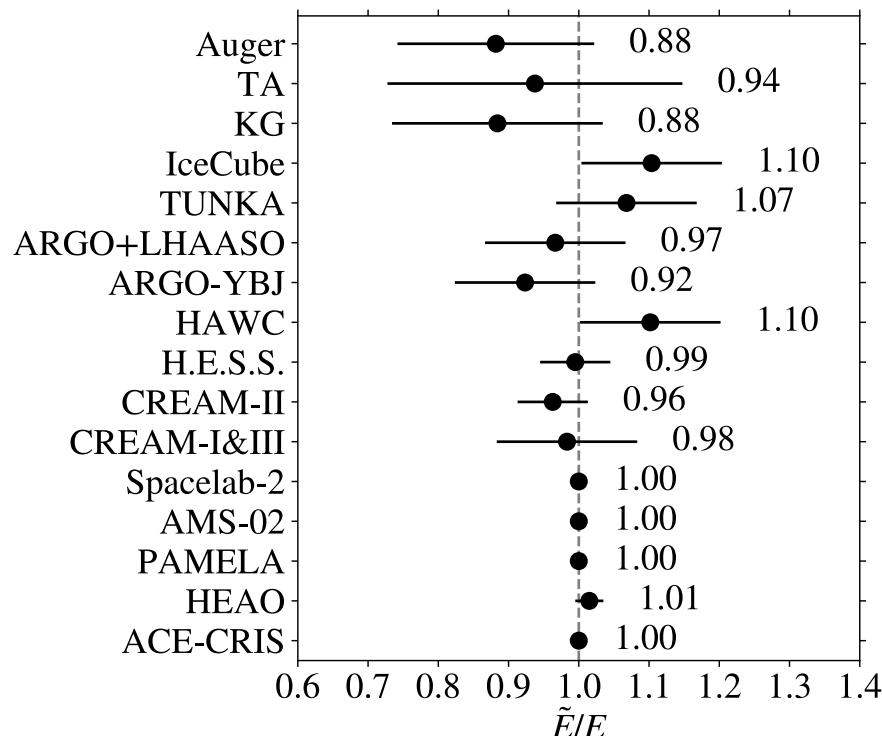
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Flux residuals

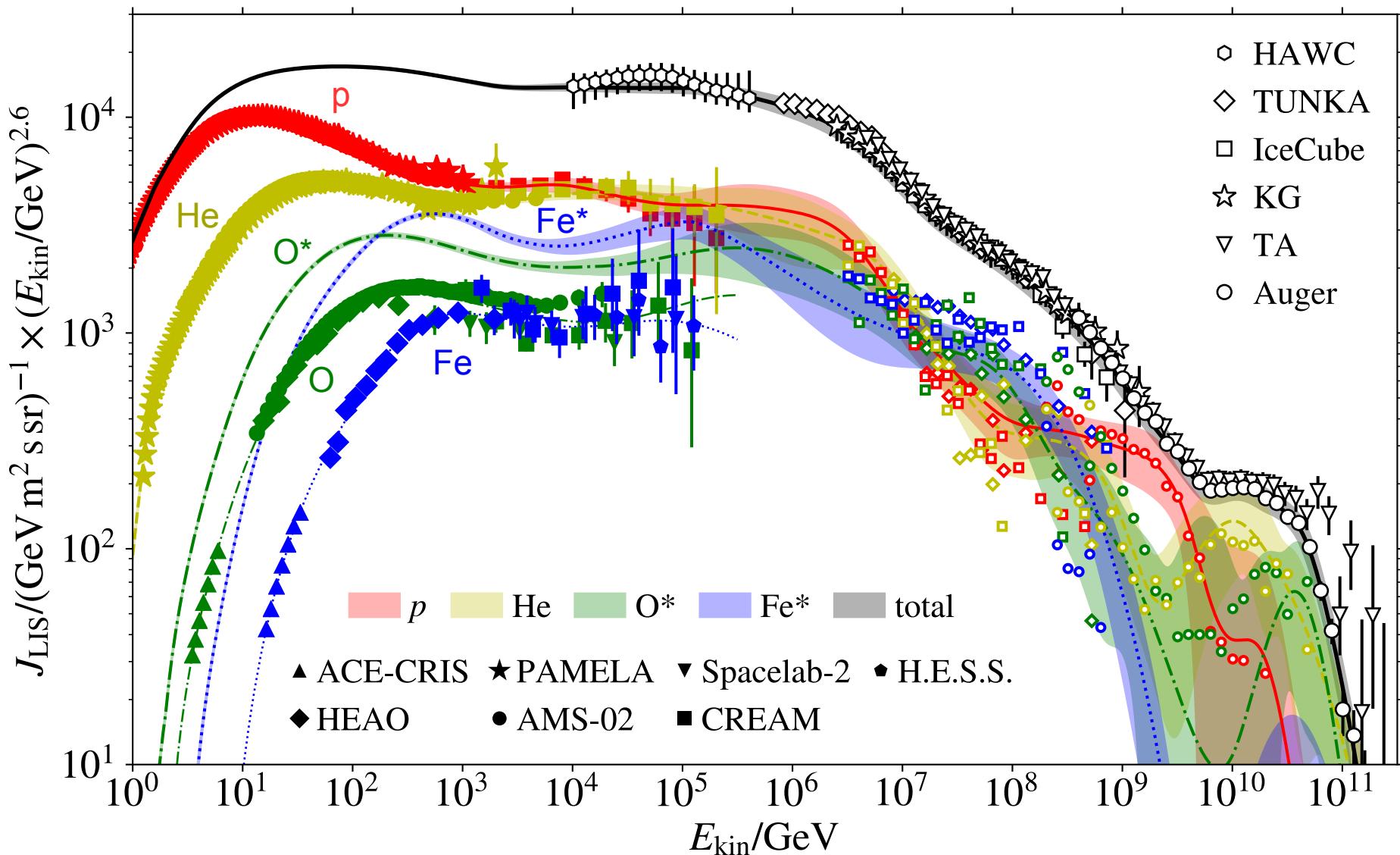
Energy-scale offset residuals



Fitted energy-scale offsets compatible with reported systematic uncertainties

GSF energy scale anchored by direct measurements

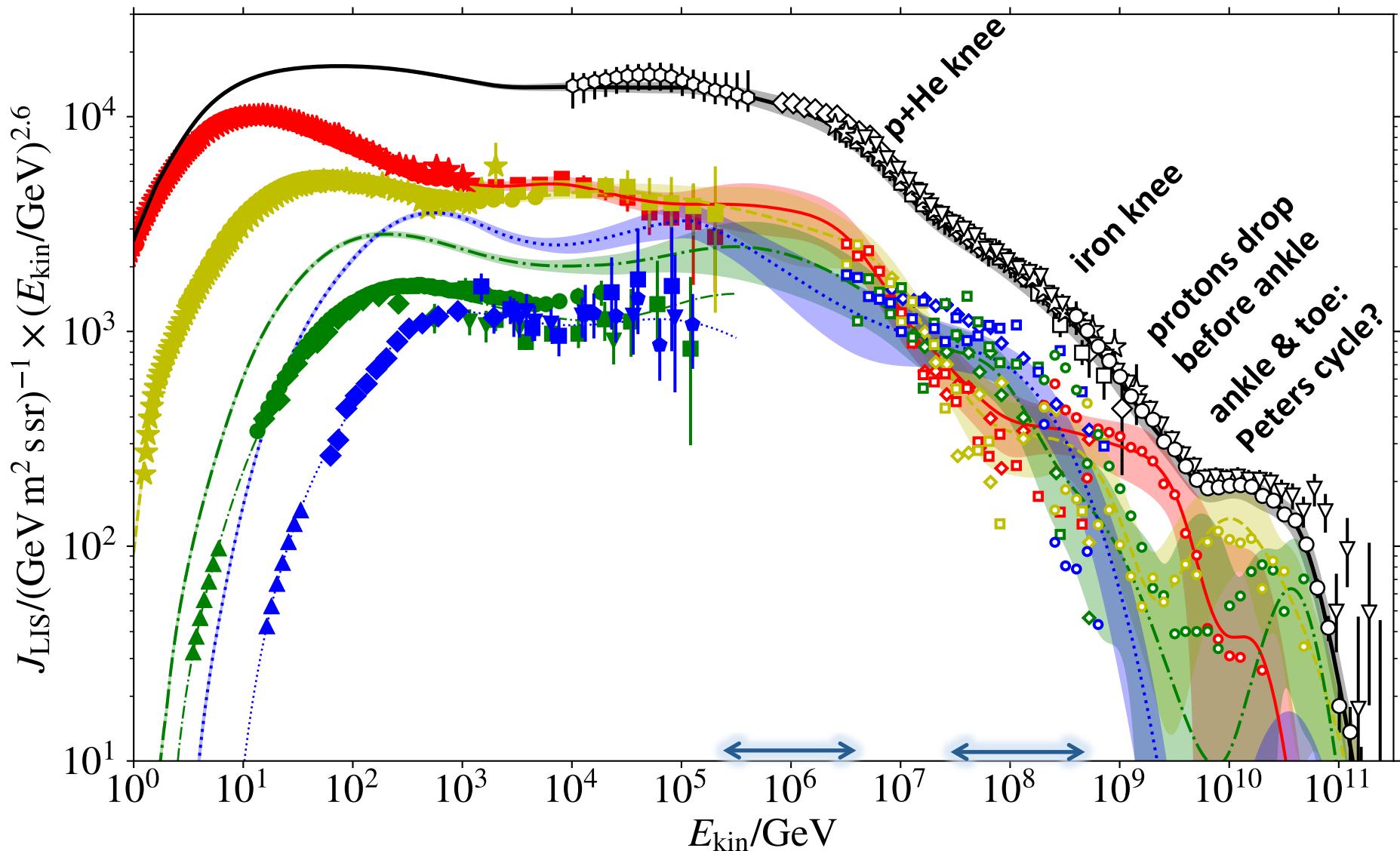
Global Spline Fit



Flux of iron (oxygen) group **factor two higher** than elemental iron (oxygen)

Global Spline Fit

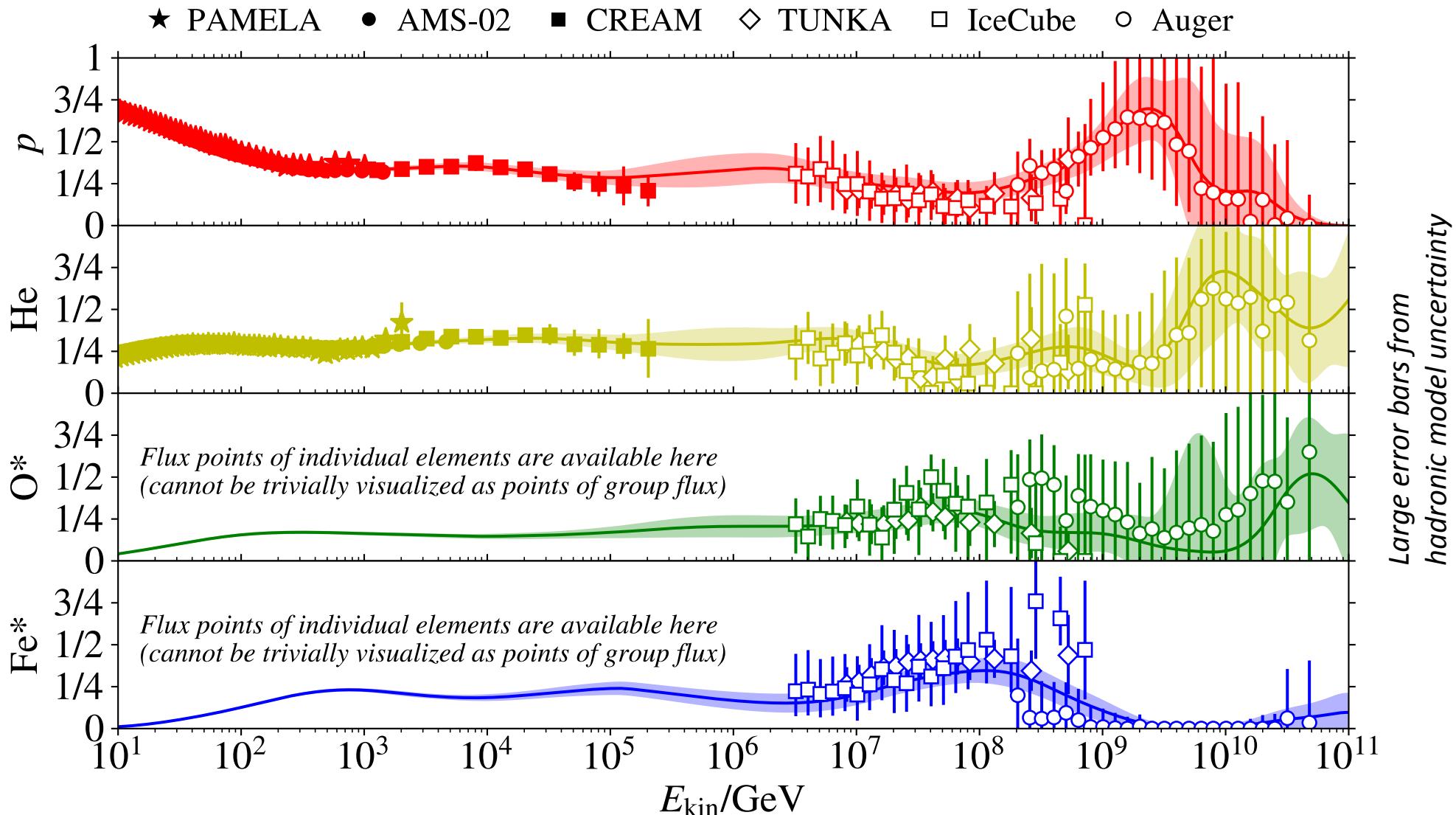
$\chi^2/n_{\text{dof}} = 1358.3/895$
 $= 1.5$



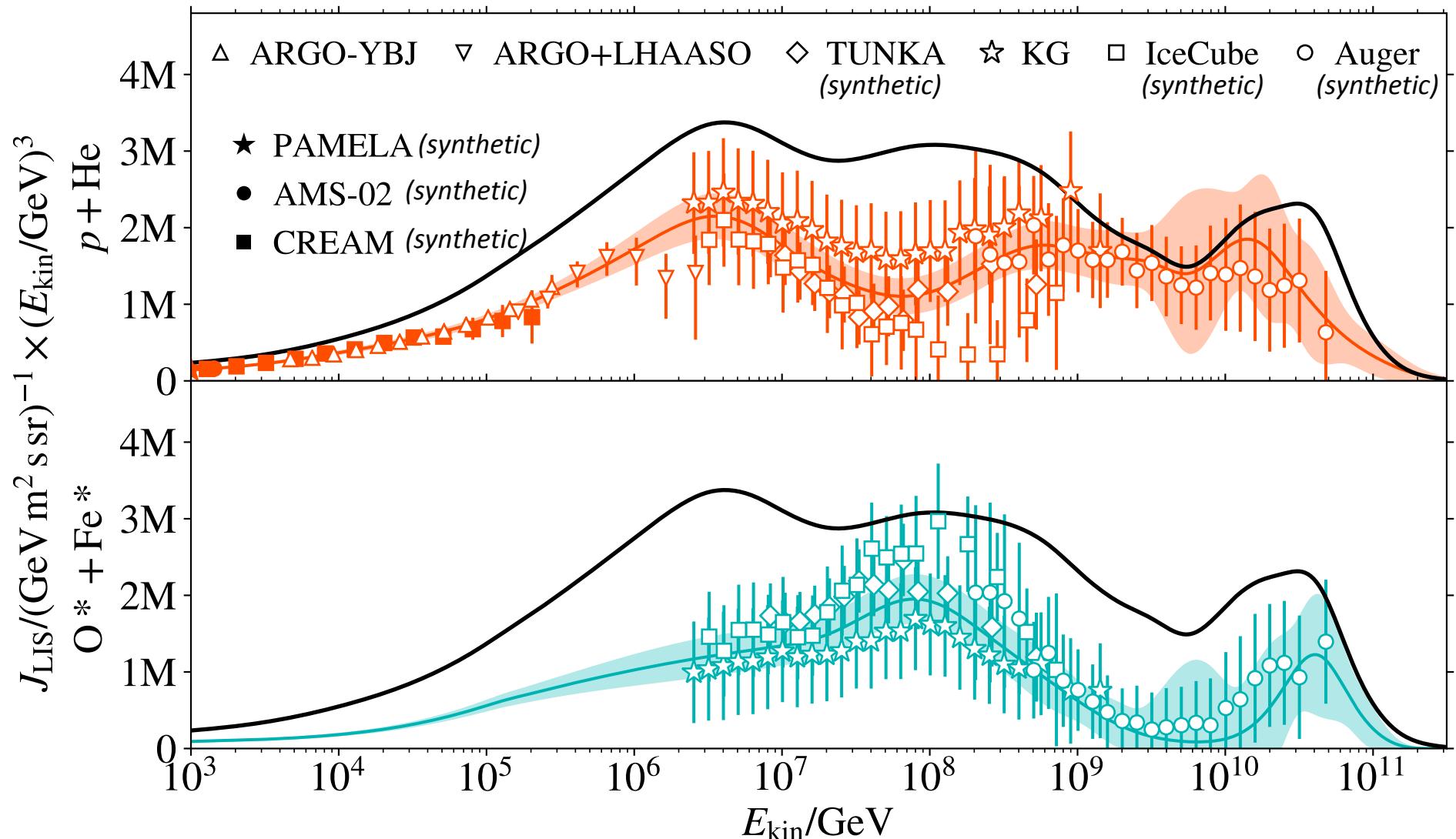
More composition data needed

Composition data: 4 components

Includes latest IceCube results by Matthias Plum, TeVPA 2018



Composition data: 2 components

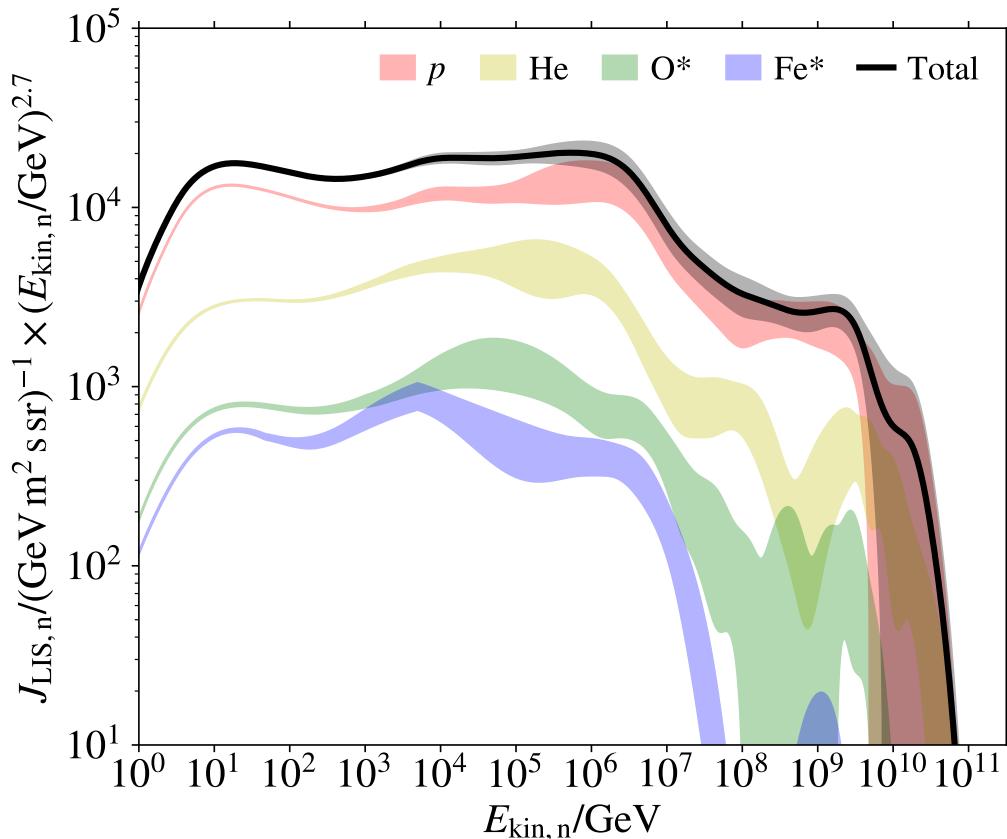


Good agreement:
Auger, KASCADE-Grande, TUNKA

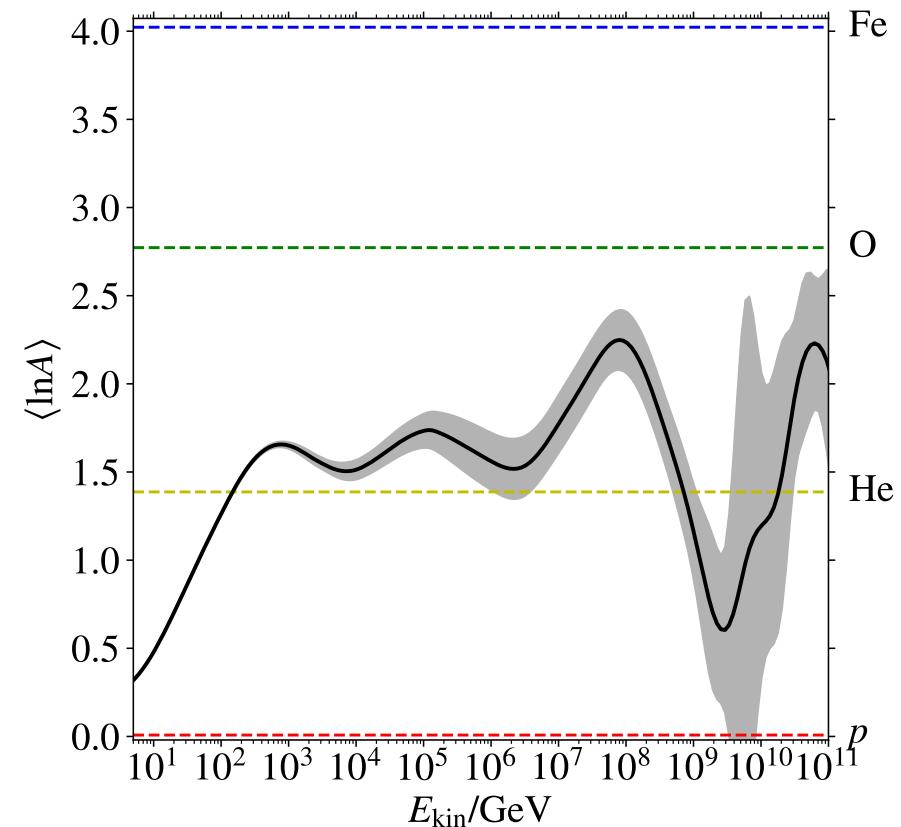
Iron knee very pronounced in IceCube data
Pre-knee drop of $p+\text{He}$ in ARGO+LHAASO?

Examples of derived results

Sub-leading elements approximate in GSF, but not important for many results



Nucleon flux dominated by **p and He**,
sub-leading elements not important



Sub-leading elements have
little impact on $\langle \ln A \rangle$

Summary & Outlook

GSF is a smooth parameterization of cosmic-ray flux and composition data

- Combined average of direct and indirect measurements over all cosmic-ray energies
- Composition modeled with four independent components + sub-leading elements
- Detailed handling of uncertainties, including correlated systematic uncertainties
- GSF: tool to make “**world average**” of cosmic ray data with error band

GSF release

- Publication planned later this year
- Python code, parameters and covariance matrix will be open-source'd
- Interactive web page with flux and download of tables available
- Collaboration with David Maurin, CRDB <http://lpsc.in2p3.fr/crdb/>, to include HECR data points

BACKUP

Flux model

Flux of leading element L

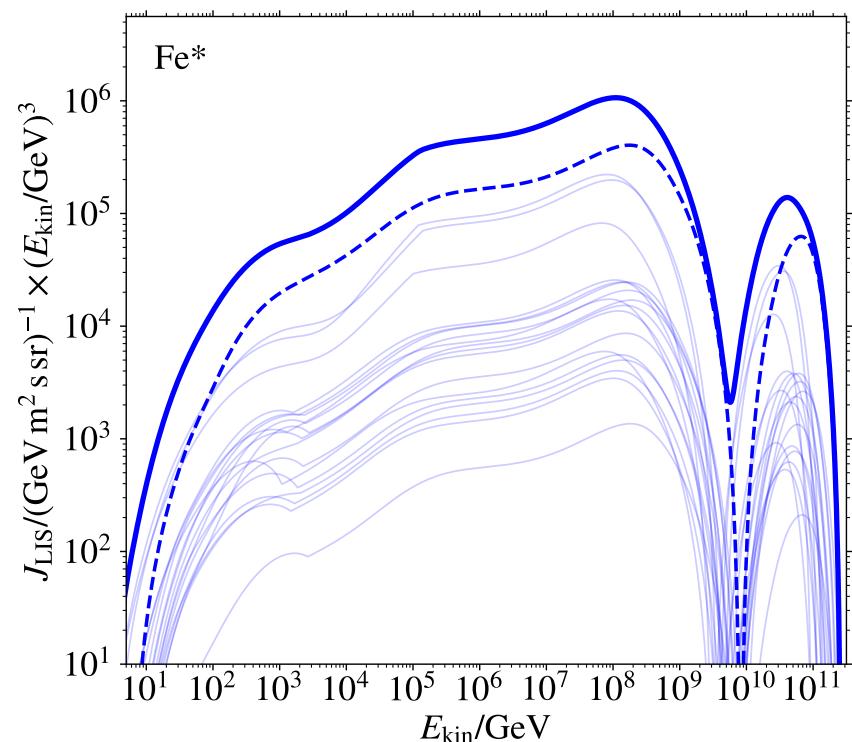
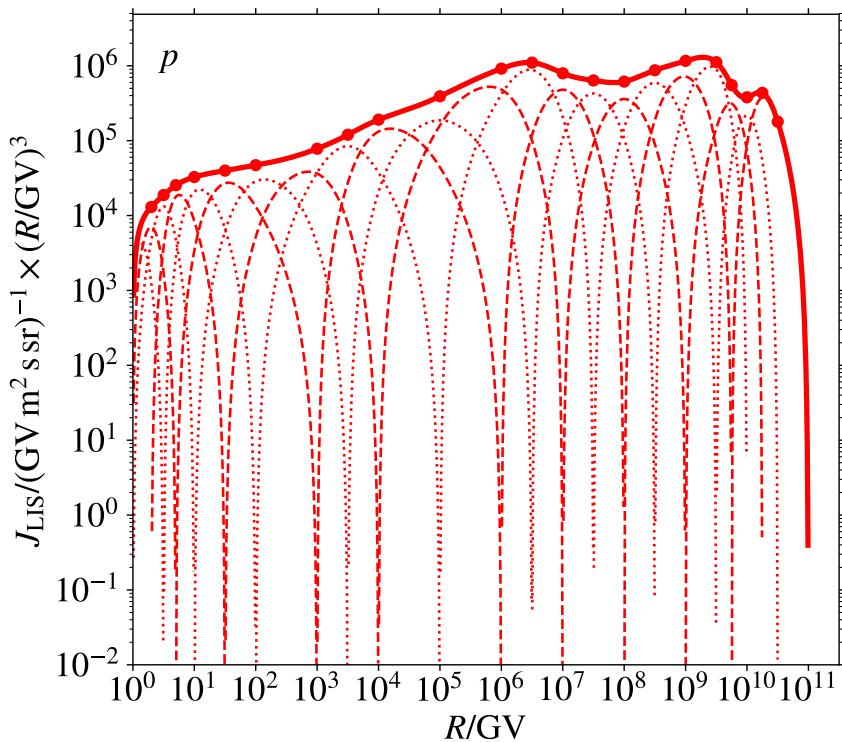
$$J_L(R) = [R/\text{GV}]^{-3} \sum_k a_{Lk} b_k(\ln[R/\text{GV}])$$

amplitudes
B-splines

Total flux

$$J(E) = \sum_L \sum_j w_{Lj} J_L(R_j(E)) \left(\frac{dR}{dE} \right)_j$$

flux ratios

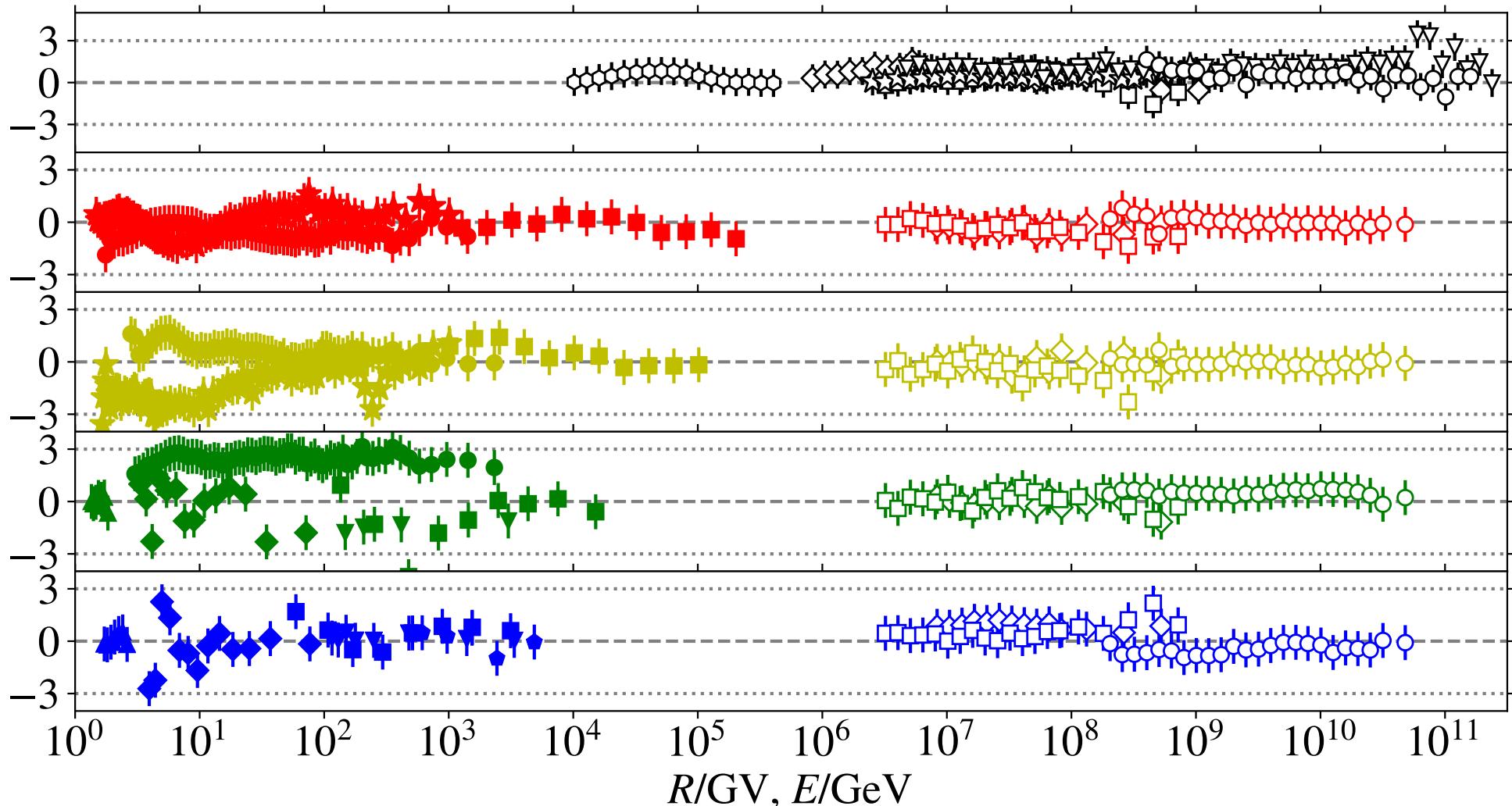


Fit residuals

$$\chi^2/n_{\text{dof}} = 1358.3/895 = 1.5$$

Bad chi2 mostly due to low energy helium and oxygen tension

- ▲ ACE-CRIS ★ PAMELA ▼ Spacelab-2 ♦ H.E.S.S. ◇ TUNKA ☆ KG ○ Auger
- ◆ HEAO ● AMS-02 ■ CREAM ○ HAWC □ IceCube ▽ TA

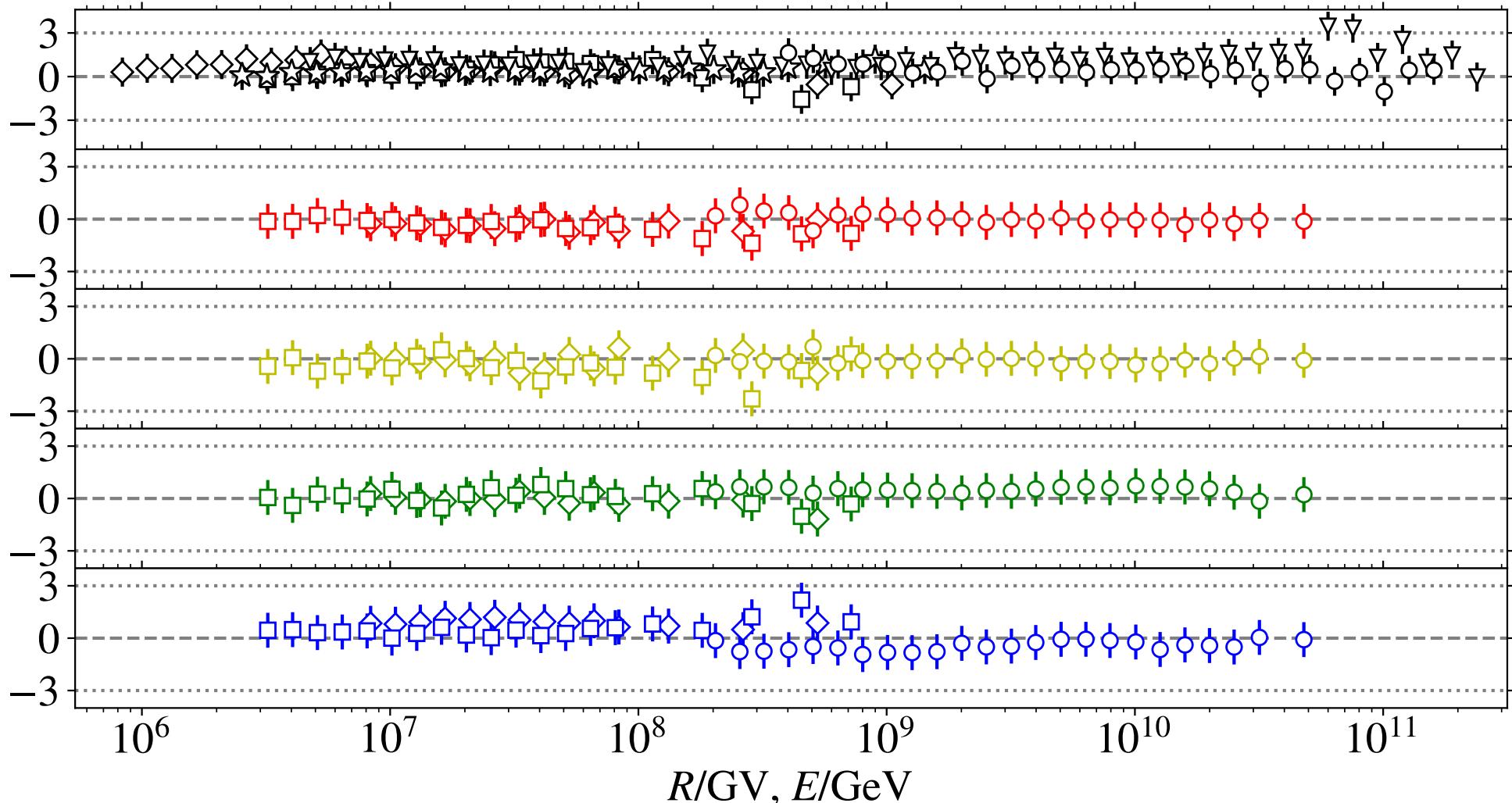


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Fitting data with correlated errors

10 points, two groups with systematic offset and correlated errors

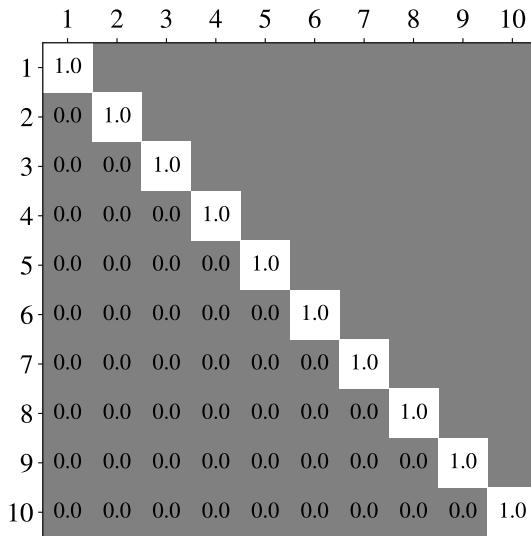
Fit line $y = a + b x$

Truth: $a = 1$, $b = 2$

Generalized least-squares, minimize
 $Q = (\vec{y} - \vec{y}_{\text{fit}})^T C^{-1} (\vec{y} - \vec{y}_{\text{fit}})$

C ... covariance matrix of data

correlation ignored



correlation correctly handled

