# AugerPrime

## The Pierre Auger Observatory Upgrade

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# Prologue

- a wealth of information collected at the Pierre Auger Observatory: a complex astrophysical scenario
- need for key additional measurements





# The AugerPrime science case

- study the <u>origin of the suppression</u>
- select light primaries for <u>charged particle astronomy</u>
- $\bigcirc$  provide better estimates of the neutrino and  $\gamma$  flux, as such establishing the potential of future CR experiments
- Setter measure the shower components and so study the <u>hadronic interactions at UHE and</u> look for non standard physics

## Extend operations to 2025, increasing the statistics

Improve the sensitivity to the composition at UHE : disentagle the electromagnetic and muonic components

## **Composition sensitivity**



components of extensive air showers

r [m]

## Discrimination of astrophysical scenarios

#### Simplified benchmark scenarios :

 $\left[ {{\rm{max}}\atop{\rm{max}}} \right] \left[ {{\rm{g/cm}}\atop{\rm{g}}^2} \right] {{\rm{g}}/{\rm{cm}}_2}$ 

760

740

720

700

19

19.2

p, EPOS-LHC

Fe, EPOS-LHC



## Sensitivity to proton fraction



Significance of distinguishing two different realisations of Scenario 1 (maximum rigidity model) :

- as it predicts, i.e. no protons at UHE
- adding 10% protons

For the combined significance

$$\sigma^{2} = \sigma^{2}(\langle X_{\max} \rangle) + \sigma^{2}(RMS(X_{\max})) + \sigma^{2}(\langle R_{\mu,38} \rangle) + \sigma^{2}(RMS(R_{\mu,38}))$$

 $>5\sigma$  in 5 years of operations

## Composition-driven anisotropy search

## Source correlation study (no specific assumptions)



## Specific source (AGN from Swift-BAT <100 Mpc) correlation study



## Information on neutrinos and photons



## **Expected** improvements

- increase in exposure
- largely improved discrimination power:
  - new triggers lowering the trigger thresholds
  - new electronics
  - better muon component evaluation, as such better photon/hadron and neutrino/hadron discrimination

## Particle physics

Kinematic regions not reachable by accelerators

Tests of fundamental interactions in extreme energy regimes

Tests of hadronic interaction models

 $E = 10^{17} - 10^{20} \text{ eV}$  $\sqrt{s} \approx 14 - 450 \text{ TeV}$ 



# AugerPrime

a large exposure detector with composition sensitivity above  $\sim 4 \ 10^{19} \text{ eV}$ 

#### EM+µ

## Surface Scintillator Detectors (SSD)

- to improve the separation power for the different components of the shower
- 3.8 m<sup>2</sup> above each WCD, 1 cm thick, read-out by WLS fibers

Water Cherenkov Station (WCD) ----- New Upgraded Electronics (UUB)

• to acquire WCD+SSD+SPMT

120 MHz, better GPS timing

- Small PMT (SPMT)
  - to increase the dynamic range of the measurement in the WCD
  - one small PMT in each WCD

#### Direct Muon Detector (AMIGA)

- to directly measure the muon component
- scintillators+WLS fibers, 2.3 m underground aside the Infill WCD (23.4 km<sup>2</sup>)



Extension of the Fluorescence Detector duty cycle

• 50% increase by lowering the PMT HV

#### Radio antennas (next talk)

## The Surface Scintillator Detector



shower components

## **SSD** Performances

Muon telescope (from Kascade experiment)

- attenuation lenght of the light in fibers
   λ=310+3 cm
- uniformity **better than <u>+</u>5%**

λ = ~310 cm

1.0

1.5

2.0

*y*[m]

2.5

3.0

3.5

650

600

550

500

450

0.5

charge [adc]

• 30<u>+</u>2 p.e./vMIP [<37 p.e./MIP>]



# The SD Upgraded Electronics

## Increase in data quality

- 6 → 10 ADC channels to process signals from WCD and SSD
  - > 2x3 WCD-LPMTs, 2x1 SSD-PMT, 1 WCD-SPMT
- faster sampling : 40 → 120 MHz
- better timing accuracy
- increased dynamic range

## Faster data processing and enhanced local triggers

• more powerful processor and FPGA

## Improved calibration and monitoring capabilities

- >90 monitoring variables managed by slow-control
- low gain to high gain calibration purely electronic (both for WCD and SSD)



Hamamatsu

**R8619, 1**" Ø



XP1805 Photonis, 9" Ø



Hamamatsu R9420, 1.5″ ∅

## Extending the dynamic range

## Extra small PMT in the WCD (1" $\varnothing$ )

- x32 dynamic range : ~20000 VEM
- P(≥1 saturated SD) ~0 at all energies
- signals measured **as close as 250 m** from the core
- easy installation (no mechanical modification of SD tanks)
- dedicated input in the UUB
- comparable dynamic range in WCD and in SSD















## **SPMT Performances**









## Intercalibration (in local stations)

$$S_{LPMT} = \beta S_{SPMT} + Q_0$$

- accuracy of intercalibration technique within 2.2%
- calibration accuracy within 10% above superposition region
- procedure feasible every 6 hours



## **Underground Muon Detector**

- 61 detectors in the Infill area (23.5 km<sup>2</sup> in a 750 m grid)
- 4 modules/WCD (~30 m<sup>2</sup>), 2.25 m underground, triggered by the surface detectors
- direct measurement of the muon content and its time structure in showers with  $E{\approx}10^{17.5}\ eV$
- muon energy threshold ~600 MeV/cos $\vartheta_{\mu}$
- cross-check of the SSD-WCD combined analysis



# Extend the FD duty cycle

- current criteria for FD measurements
  - 1.Sun >18° below horizon
  - 2. Moon below horizon for > 3 hours
  - 3. illuminated fraction of Moon <70%
- extension by relaxing 2 and 3
  - x10 reduction of PMT gain by reducing the supplied HV
  - uptime increased by 50%

# Duty cycle 15%

#### [deg] 30 elevation 25 20 15 10 5 120 115 110 105 100 95 azimuth [deg] χ<sup>2</sup>/Ndf= 291.4/318

600

800

1000

1200

slant depth [g/cm<sup>2</sup>]

400

Clear sky, no moonlight

#### 40 times higher NSB (90% moon)



- procedure successfully tested
- existing measured showers reanalysed with standard reconstruction when random noise is added to the FADC traces

# The Engineering Array





# Data from the Engineering Array



# Data from the Engineering Array



# Conclusion



#### Main aims of the upgrade

Origin of flux suppression and composition in the extreme energy region. Evaluation of the proton contribution above ~6 10<sup>19</sup> eV for charged particle astronomy Test of hadronic interactions and search for non standard particle physics at EHE

#### AugerPrime can address these open questions



- April 2016: upgrade approved by funding Agencies
- Autumn 2016: Engineering Array taking data
- Autumn 2017: definition of final detectors and start of construction
- currently:
  - >150 SSD detections ready in Malargüe: deployment starting
  - pre-production UUB on test in the field
  - >200 SPMTs ready
- full deployment foreseen end of 2019
- 2020-2025 : Data taking (up to 40000 km<sup>2</sup> sr yr)





# **Backup slides**

## Full efficiency SD1500 : >3 10<sup>18</sup> eV SD750 >3 10<sup>17</sup> eV

#### 85% coverage of the celestial sphere

#### SD

SD annual exposure,  $\theta < 60^{\circ}$ 

#### T3 rate

T5 events/yr, E > 3 EeV T5 events/yr, E > 10 EeV Reconstruction accuracy ( $S_{1000}$ ) Angular resolution

**Energy resolution** 

#### FD

On-time Rate per building Rate per HEAT

#### Hybrid

Core resolution Angular resolution Energy resolution (FD) X<sub>max</sub> resolution

#### $\sim\!5500~km^2\,sr\,yr$

0.1 Hz ~14,500 ~1500 22% (low *E*) to 12% (high *E*) 1.6° (3 stations) 0.9° ( > 5 stations) 16% (low *E*) to 12% (high *E*)

~15% 0.012 Hz 0.026 Hz

 $< 20 \text{ g/cm}^2$ 

50 m 0.6°

8%

Auger Anisotropy ICRC17: 9.0×10<sup>4</sup> km<sup>2</sup> sr yr

#### Auger Spectrum ICRC17: $6.7 imes 10^4$ km<sup>2</sup> sr yr

TA Spectrum ICRC17:  $0.8 \times 10^4$  km<sup>2</sup> sr yr

AGASA

# Combined fit



Pierre Auger Coll., JCAP04 (2017) 038

# AugerPrime

$\log_{10}(E/eV)$	$\left. \mathrm{d}N/\mathrm{d}t \right _{\mathrm{infill}}$	$dN/dt _{SD}$	$N _{infill}$	$N _{\mathbf{SD}}$
	$[yr^{-1}]$	$[yr^{-1}]$	[2018-2024]	[2018-2024]
17.5	11500	-	80700	-
18.0	900	-	6400	-
18.5	80	12000	530	83200
19.0	8	1500	50	10200
19.5	$\sim 1$	100	7	700
19.8	-	9	-	60
20.0	-	$\sim 1$	-	${\sim}9$



## Unsaturated stations



## Measuring the muon content - 1



Matrix Inversion Method

Figure of merit

$$S_{\mathrm{p,Fe}} = \frac{|\langle S_{\mathrm{Fe}} \rangle - \langle S_{\mathrm{p}} \rangle|}{\sqrt{\sigma(S_{\mathrm{Fe}})^2 + \sigma(S_{\mathrm{p}})^2}}$$



 $f_{\rm p,Fe} \sim 1.5$ 

## Measuring the muon content - 2

**Universality Method** 

$$\begin{split} S_{\text{tot}} &= S_{\text{em}}(r, DX, E) \\ &+ N_{\mu}^{\text{rel}} \left[ S_{\mu}^{\text{ref}}(r, DX, E) + S_{\text{em}}^{\mu}(r, DX, E) \right] \\ &+ (N_{\mu}^{\text{rel}})^{\alpha} S_{\text{em}}^{\text{low-energy}}(r, DX, E) \end{split}$$



- the temporal structure of signals
- the integrated signal



# **SSD** Production



# **SPMT** Production

