

JRJC Astroparticle session Sami Caroff (LAPP) 18 octobre 2021







## The first hints of cosmic rays

• **1896**: Discovery of radioactivity, can naturally explains the spontaneous **discharge of electroscope** (natural radioactivity from the ground)



#### · 1907-1911 :

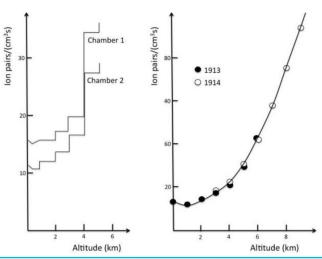
- Domenico Pacini: Reduction of 30 % of radiation on water compared to the coast, ground radioactivity can only explain partly the results
- Reduction of 20 % below 3m of water, first hint of a radiation coming from the sky

#### · 1911-1913 :

 Victor Hess: Balloon experiments, ionisation increases with altitude (up to 1.5 km), clear proof of extraterrestrial radiation → discovery of cosmic rays





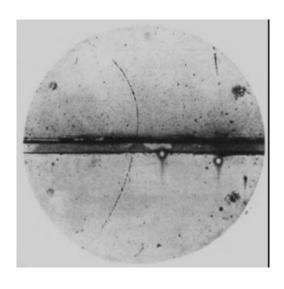


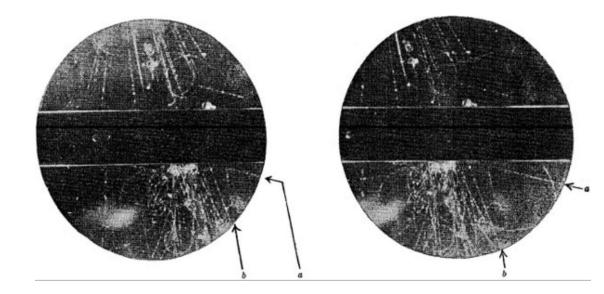


### A providence for particle physics

Cosmic rays provide free collision of accelerated particles in the atmosphere, many secondary particles can be observed at high altitude

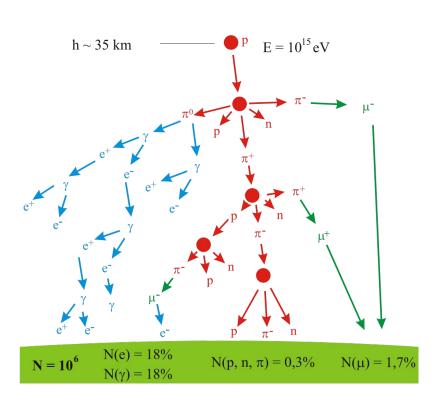
- 1932 : Discovery of the **positron** by Robert Millikan (anti-matter discovery)
- 1936: Discovery of the **muon** (Anderson and Neddermeyer)
- 1947 : Discovery of pion and kaon
- 1951 : First strange baryon
- 1950s: Particle accelerators provide artificial cosmic rays and better controlled, first golden age of cosmic ray for new physics ended
- Now: Search for anomalies in the cosmic rays for news physics is still a very active field







- 1939 : Pierre Auger et al. → long horizontal distance coincidence counters
- Ancestor of all ground observatory of cosmic ray
- Coincident counts up to ~100m
- Clear evidence of air shower initiated by high energetic primary particle
- First evaluation of energy of primary particles : Energy up to 10<sup>15</sup> eV !!!



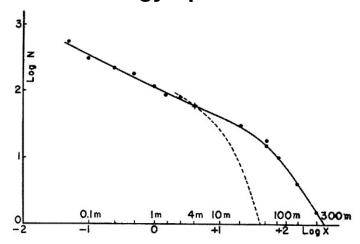


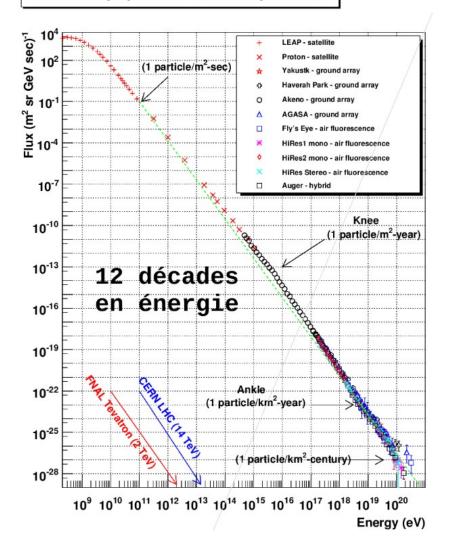
Fig. 1. Results with two parallel and horizontal counters.

#### Conclusion

One of the consequences of the extension of the energy spectrum of cosmic rays up to 10<sup>15</sup> ev is that it is actually impossible to imagine a single process able to give to a particle such an energy.

## Cosmic ray characteristics

#### **Cosmic Ray Spectra of Various Experiments**



Power law spectra :

Let's suppose a **multiplicative energy increases** after k process

$$E = \beta^k E_0$$

Let's add a **probability P to escape** after each step

$$N(\geqslant E) = N_0 P^k$$

Let's combine them!

$$\frac{N(\geqslant E)}{N_0} = \left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right)^{\ln P / \ln \beta}$$

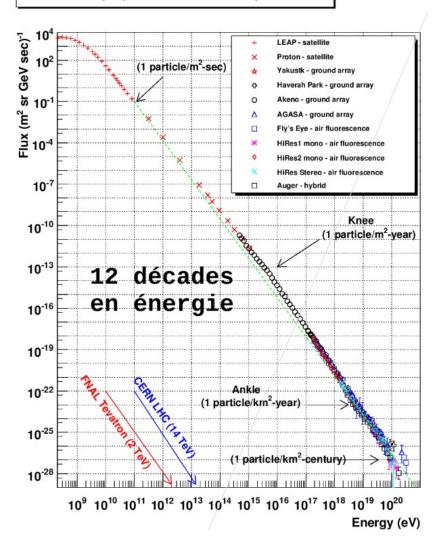
A **power law spectrum** emerges from these very simple assumptions :

Fermi acceleration, stochastic collision with magnetic inhomogeneities



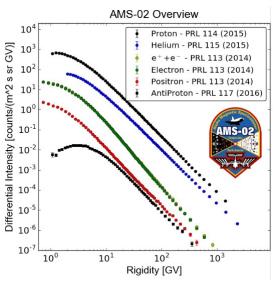
# Cosmic ray characteristics

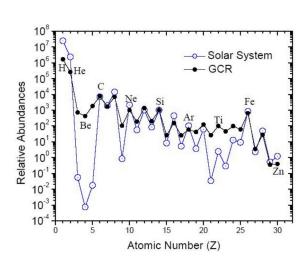
#### **Cosmic Ray Spectra of Various Experiments**

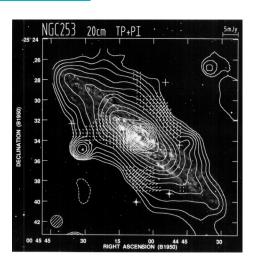


- Power law spectra :
  - Extended in 12 decades in energy
  - E < 3 PeV : index 2.7
  - 3 PeV < E < 300 PeV : index 3.1</li>
  - 300 PeV < E < ~EeV : index 3.3</li>
  - E > ~EeV : index 2.7
- Energy between knee and ankle trusted to be the transition between galactic and extragalactic cosmic rays

### Galactic cosmic rays characteristics

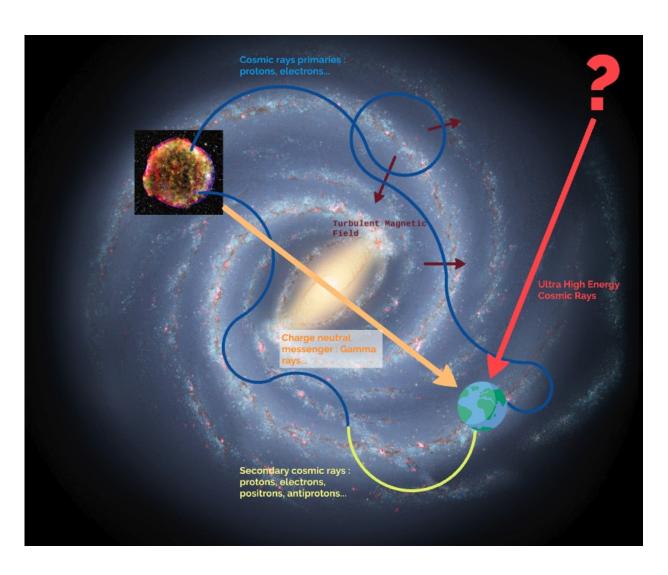






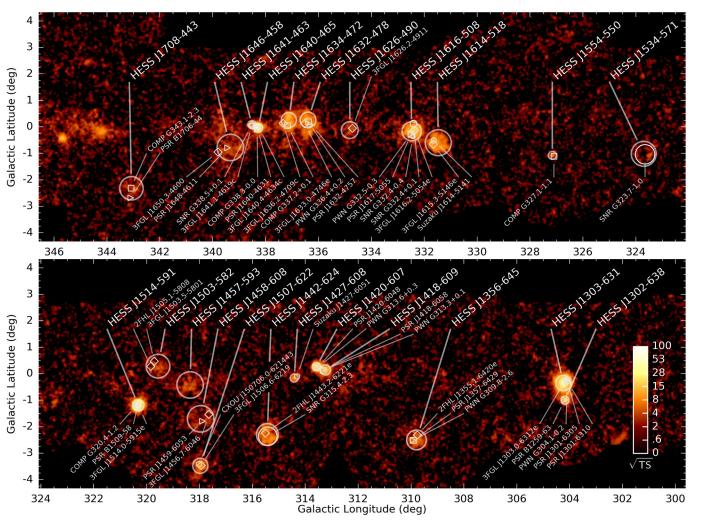
- Composition :
  - Mainly protons (90%) and Helium (9%), heavier nuclei and electrons (1%)
    → dominated by matter (anti-matter < 0.1%)</li>
  - Similar nucleus abundance than the **solar system** (taking into account spallation of nucleus)
  - Compatible with the idea of acceleration of interstellar medium
- Cosmic rays observed in the whole Milky Way and also indirectly in other galaxies (radio emission due to synchrotron energy losses)
- All this made supernova remnants as very plausible accelerators for galactic cosmic rays
  - Supernovae remnant provides shock waves where Fermi acceleration of interstellar medium is plausible





- Charged cosmic ray deflected by magnetic field
- Loss of their original direction → can't be used to determine their origin
- Need to use charge neutral messenger, such gamma rays
- UHECR less affected by magnetic field
- Original direction is not loss → can be used to determine their origin...
- ... but low stat at highE





- View of the Galactic plane for TeV gamma-rays by H.E.S.S. (~TeV)
- Gamma ray production through IC, neutral pion decay
- Direct image of accelerator of charged particles in Milky way

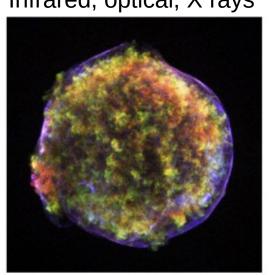
Tycho

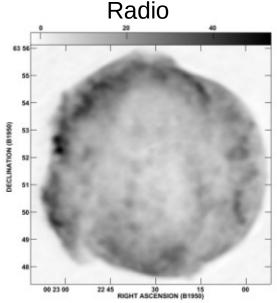
**Brahe** 

SNR

#### Supernova remnants as main CR accelerator

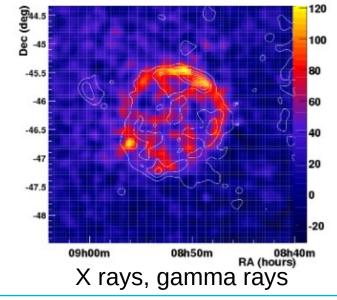
Infrared, optical, X rays





- Infrared and optical: hot gaz and dust
- X Rays: **Bremsstrahlung**
- Radio: **Synchrotron** radiation
- Gamma rays: **Inverse Compton** scattering and/or neutral pion decay

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- **Correlation** of presence of shock wave and highly energetic particles
- Open questions:
  - Able to accelerate up to PeV?
  - Dominance of **leptonic** or hadronic?

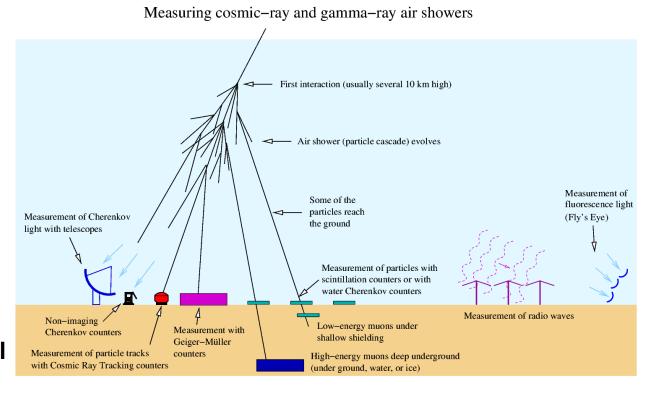


#### **Detection methods**

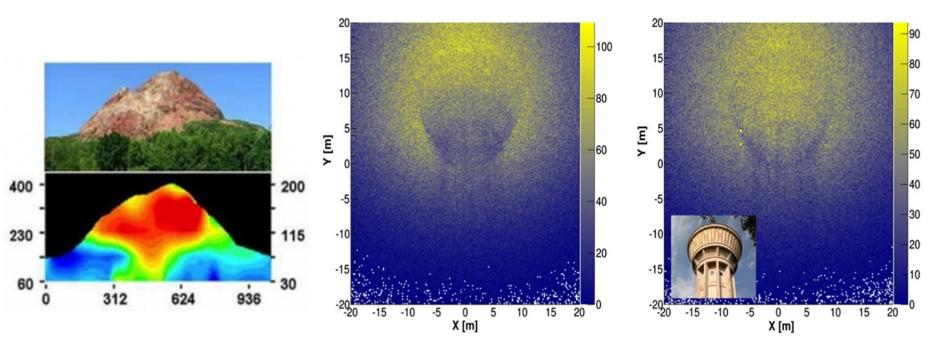
- Direct detection :
  - Only possible in space (atmosphere opaque to CRs)
  - Power law spectra → need detector **surface for statistics** → limited in space

#### Indirect detection :

- Multiple messenger to measure the air shower
  - Air Cherenkov light (blue, UV)
  - Radio
  - Charged Particles
  - Fluorescence (UV)
- This session will include all these detection types!

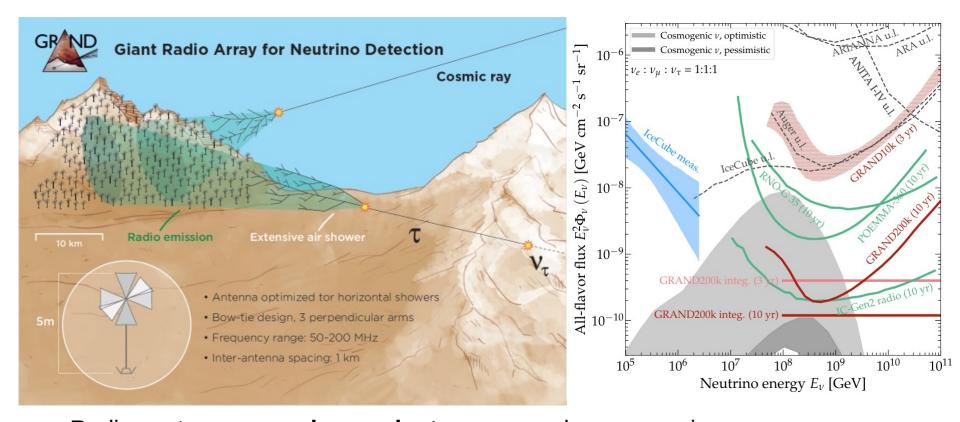






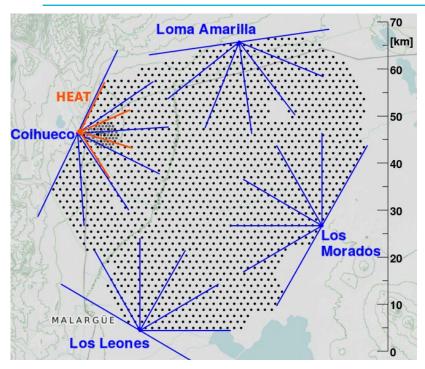
- Same spirit than in the 1930s, CR provide muons for free, let's use them
- Muons are highly penetrative, variability of muon flux can permits to assess under and over density of matter for big structures
- Provide a **non invasive** and **non destructive** method to scan big structures
- Usefull for **Geology** (volcano...), **Archeology** (pyramids...), civil engineering...
- Cf Kinson Vernet presentation, « 3D Volcano Imaging Using Transmission Muography »

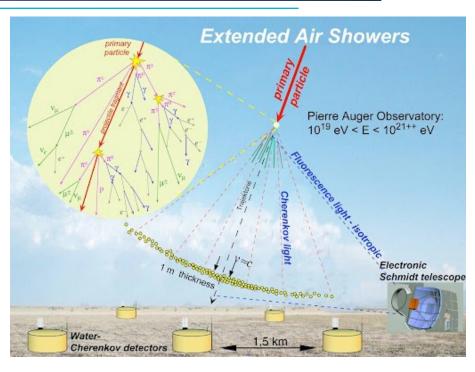




- Radios antennas are cheap, giant arrays are less expensive
- Detection of air shower for E > 10<sup>17</sup> eV
- Well adapted for **inclined showers**, radio not attenuated by atmosphere
- Use mountains as target to convert neutrinos tau → tau → air shower
- Cf Simon Chiche presentation « Radio Morphing: Towards a fast computation of air-shower radio signals »

## Ultra High Energy Cosmic Ray

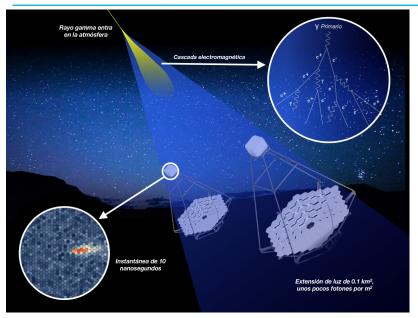




- AUGER: Very vast array of water Cherenkov detector, coupled with fluorescence light detector
- E > 10<sup>19</sup> eV, very rare event → need a big surface
- UHECR → not affected by galactic and extra-galactic magnetic fields → cross correlation with sources can help for understanding of their origin
- Extra galactic origin favored so far (Active Galactic Nuclei, Starburst Galaxies, Gamma Ray Burst)
- Contribution by Sullivan Marafico «Study of the origins of ultra high energy cosmic rays »



### Gamma Ray Bursts

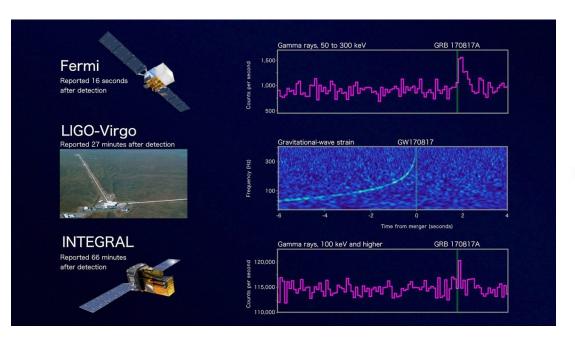


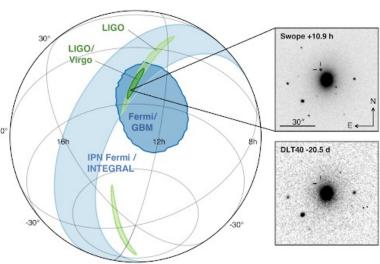


- Cherenkov Telescope Array: Vast array of Cherenkov Imaging Telescope first phase:
  - North site: La Palma (4 LSTs + 9 MSTs)
  - South site : **Paranal Chile** (14 MSTs + 37 SSTs)
- LST prototype installed @ La Palma
- Gamma Ray Bursts are extreme and very energetic transients events, plausible producer of UHECR
- Most distant sources observable can be used for many fundamental topics (EBL measurement, Lorentz Invariance Violation)
- Very challenging observation for IACTs because of the FoV (~5° for LST)
- Need external alert by extended FoV experiments (Fermi GBM, SWIFT, Ligo/Virgo)
- Cf Mathieu de Bony : « First observations of gamma-ray burst with the Large Sized Telescope »



### Gamma Ray Bursts

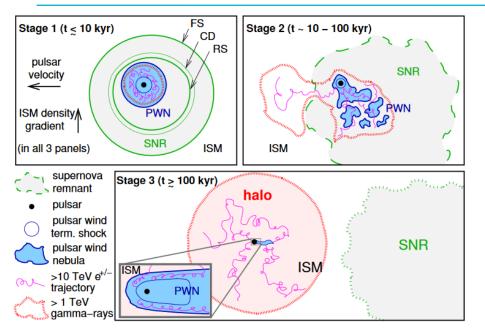


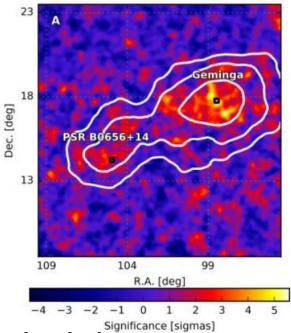


- For short GRBs, trusted to be caused by neutron star merger...
- ...that are able to produce observable Gravitationnal Wave observable by LIGO/VIRGO
- First multi messenger Electromagnetic and Gravitationnal Wave observation : GW 170817 and GRB 170817A!
- Since then, multimessenger association of GW and GRB is a key topic
- GW can provide merger information a bit before the electromagnetic counterpart
- Cf Matteo Pracchia : « A joint GW–GRB Bayesian study for low-luminosity short GRB population »









- TeV halos → last stage of evolution of Pulsar Wind Nebula
- Leptonic particles produced by pulsar supposed to diffuse in the pulsar vicinity
  - Perfect laboratory for the understanding of charged particle diffusion
  - Many questions asked by Geminga HAWC observations → particle diffusion speed is 100 time less than expected
  - Geminga is trusted to be the main candidate for positron excess offenly interpreted as Dark Matter signal
- Difficult to observe them with CTA → extent of source ~ FoV size
- Pauline Chambery: « In search of TeV halos, new astrophysical objects to reveal our gamma sky map »

#### Conclusion



- Astroparticle is a **very rich and diverse field**, difficult to summarize...
- 6 contributions with 5 different types of instruments!
- Main idea is to use the universe as a laboratory, provide free accelerator of particles, probes for very various topics:
  - Astrophysics
  - New physics
  - Cosmology
  - Galactic physics
  - Geology
  - Archeology
  - ...
- Contributions reflect well the diversity of the field