

# Estimation of the cosmic-ray mass composition and proton-proton interaction cross sections from air shower data measured by the Pierre Auger Observatory

Olena Tkachenko

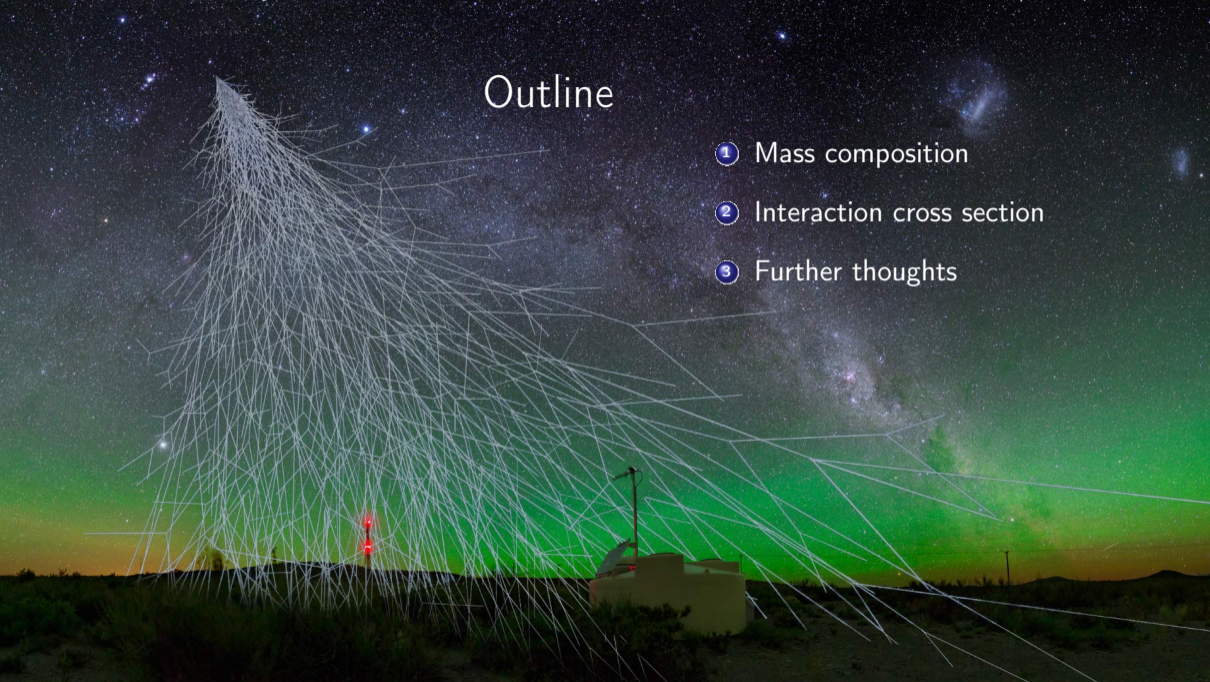
Institute of Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences  
for the Pierre Auger Collaboration

ISVHECRI 2024, July 9



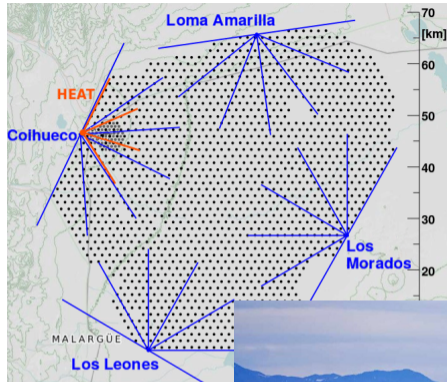
# Outline

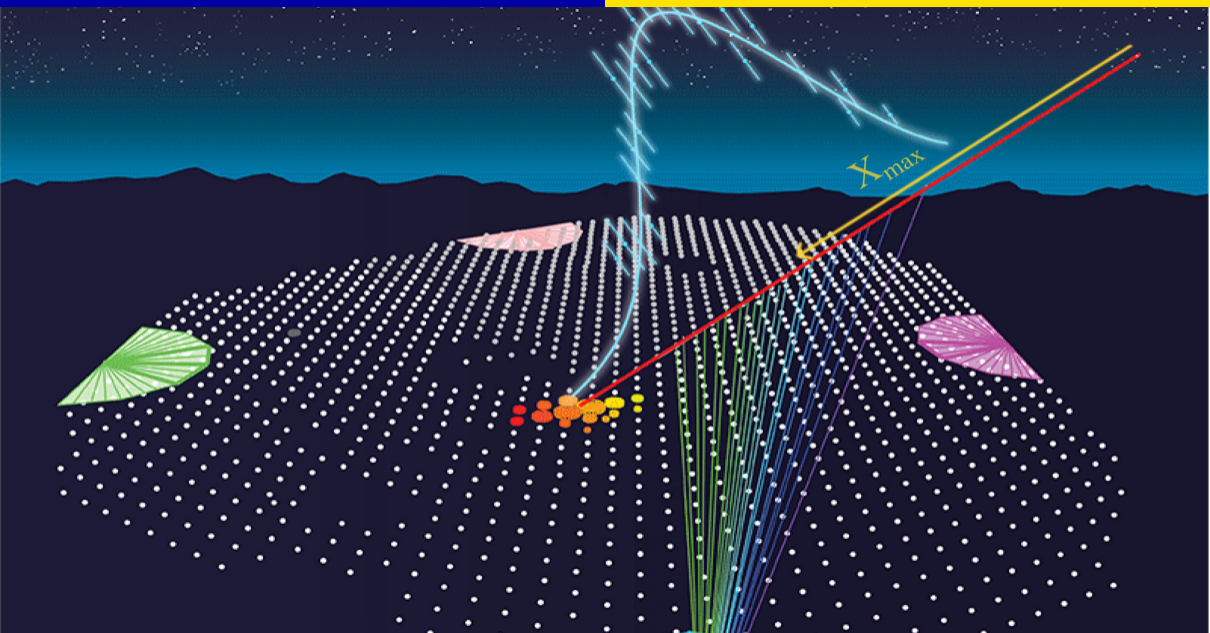
- 1 Mass composition
- 2 Interaction cross section
- 3 Further thoughts

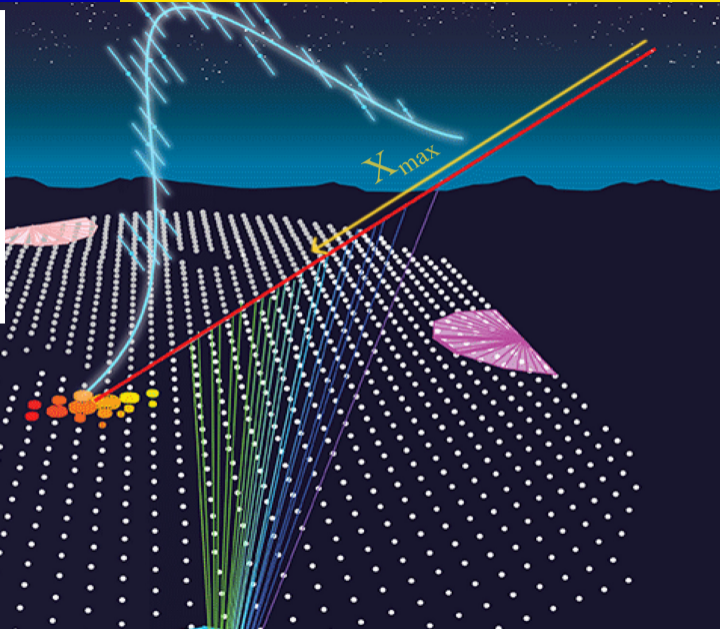
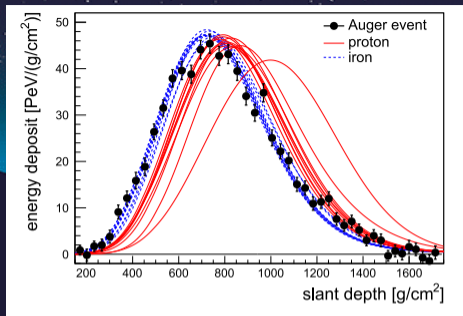


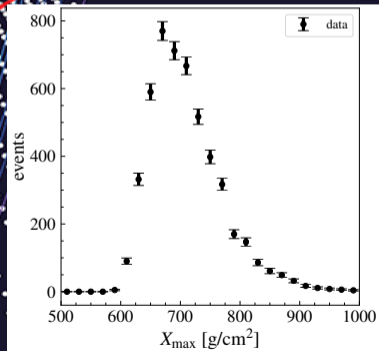
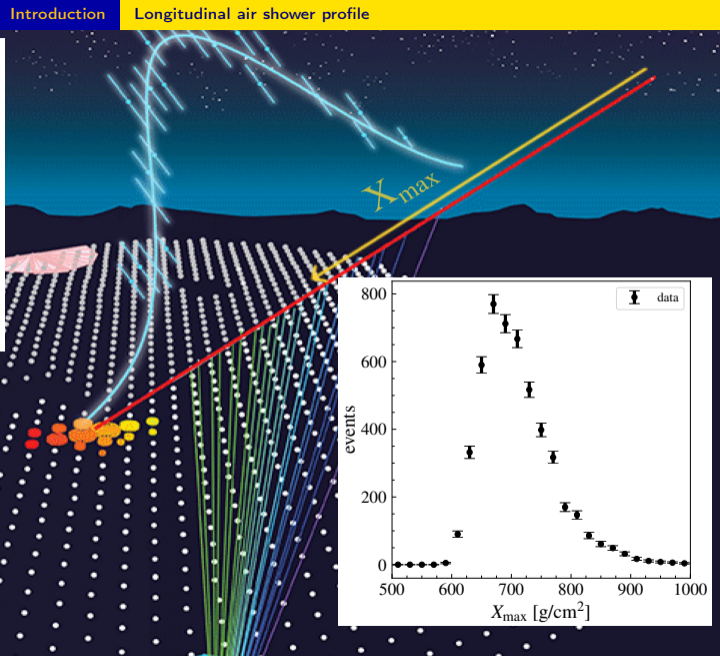
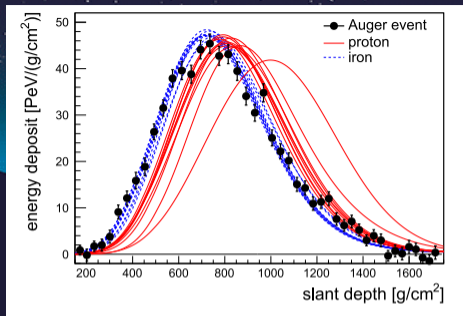
# The Pierre Auger Observatory

- A largest detector for UHECRs:
  - Total area of  $3000 \text{ km}^2$ ;
  - Located in **Malargue, Argentina**;
- Hybrid concept:
  - **Surface Detector Array:**
    - 1660 stations with  $\sim 100\%$  duty cycle;
  - **Fluorescence Detector:**
    - 27 telescopes with  $\sim 15\%$  duty cycle;
  - **Radio and muon detectors.**
- Data taking since 2004:
  - **Phase I:** 12/2004-12/2021;
  - **AugerPrime** upgrade.

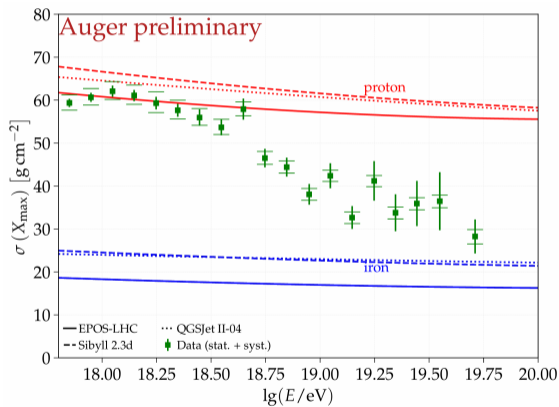
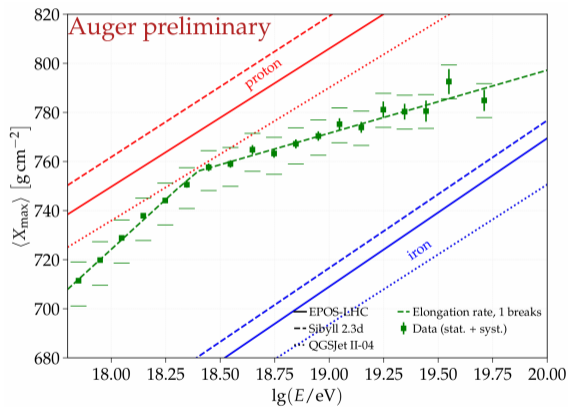


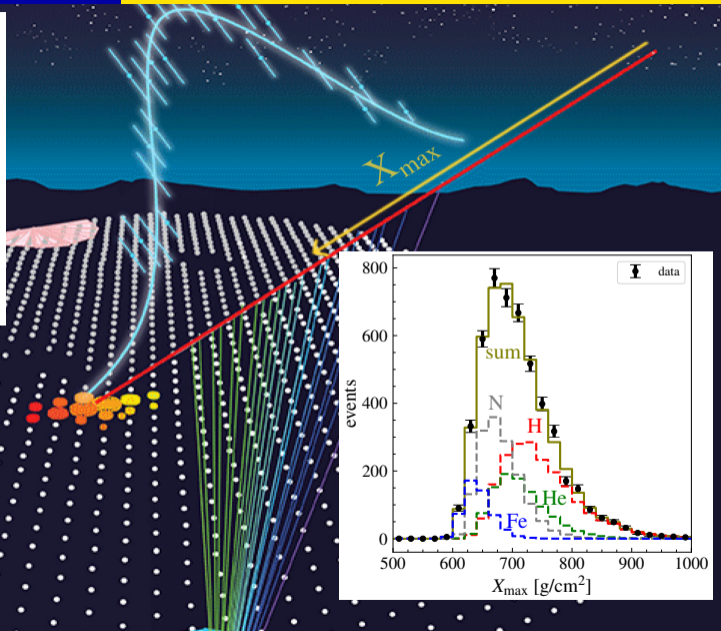
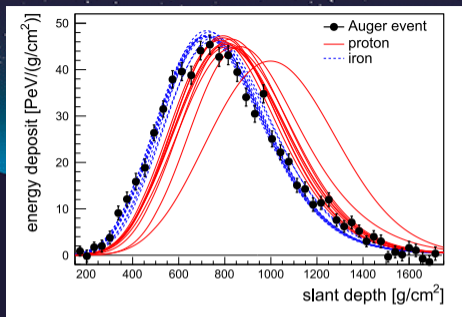






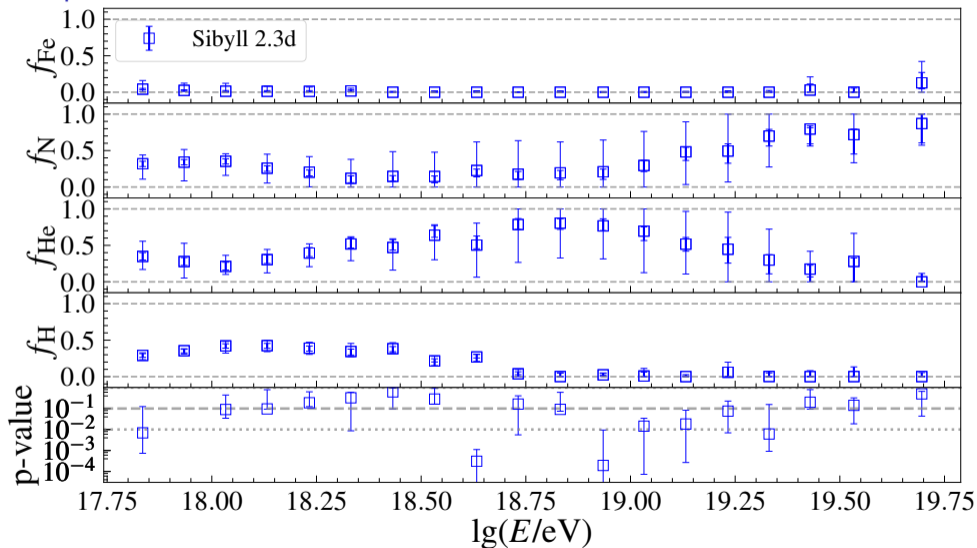
# Mean and standard deviation of the observed $X_{\max}$ distributions





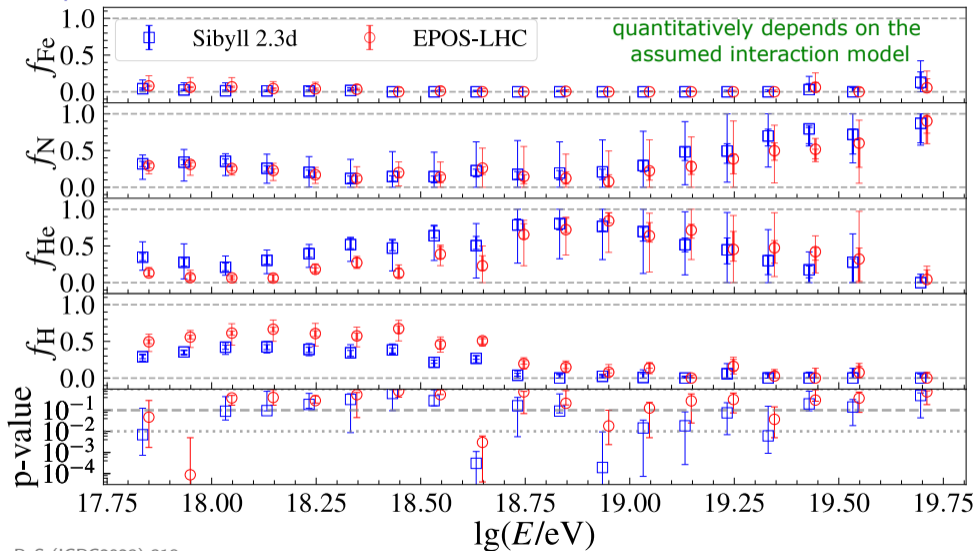


## Mass composition



Fitted data: PoS (ICRC2023) 318

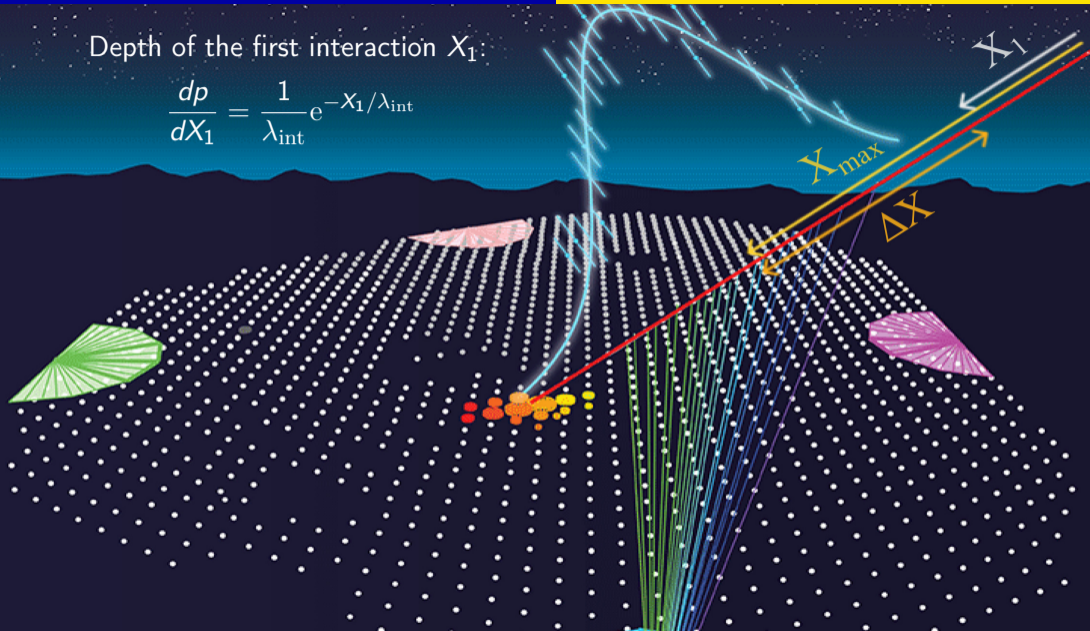
## Mass composition



Fitted data: PoS (ICRC2023) 318

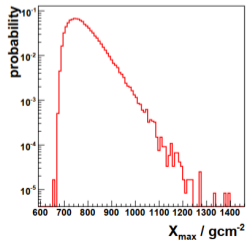
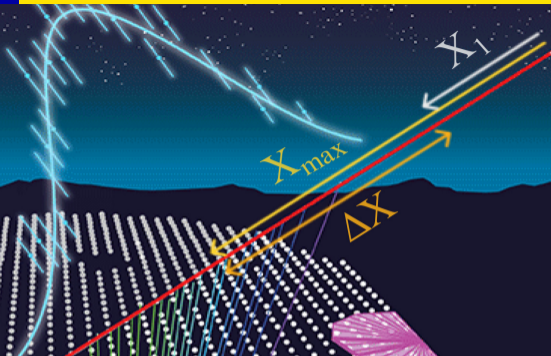
Depth of the first interaction  $X_1$ :

$$\frac{dp}{dX_1} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{\text{int}}} e^{-X_1/\lambda_{\text{int}}}$$

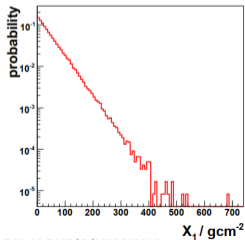


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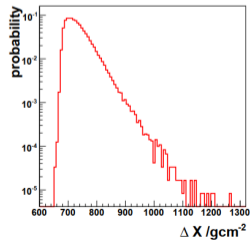
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||

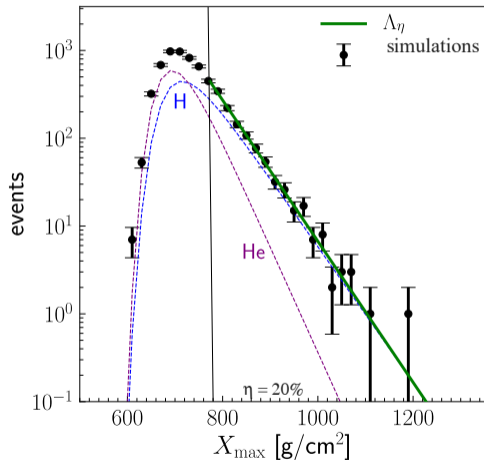


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R. Ulrich, DOI: 10.5445/IR/1000008216

## Measurement of the (proton-proton) interaction cross section

 $X_{\max}$  distribution tail:

- $f(X_{\max}) \sim e^{-X_{\max}/\Lambda_{\eta}}$ ;
- fitted  $\eta=20\%$ ;
- proton-dominated;
- up 25% He  $\Rightarrow$  systematic uncertainty.

# Rescaling of the interaction cross-section

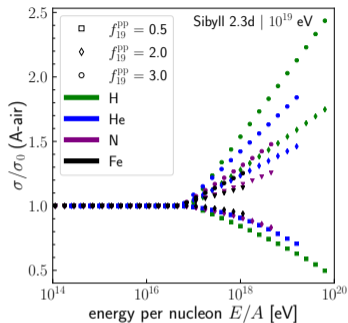
Rescaling the cross-section:

$$\sigma_{\text{mod}}^{\text{PP}} = \sigma_{\text{orig}}^{\text{PP}} f^{\text{PP}}(E_0, E),$$

with a linear scaling factor<sup>1</sup>  $f^{\text{PP}}(E_0, E)$ :

$$f^{\text{PP}}(E_0, E) = 1 + H(E - E_0) (f_{\lg E_1}^{\text{PP}} - 1) \frac{\lg(E/E_0)}{\lg(E_1/E_0)}.$$

- Nucleus-nucleus rescaling  $\Rightarrow$  via Glauber theory<sup>2</sup>;
- For Sibyll interaction model;
- Modifications are above  $E_0 \approx 10^{17}$  eV;
- $f_{\lg E_1}^{\text{PP}}$  is the rescaling factor at  $E_1 = 10^{19}$  eV.



<sup>1</sup>R. Ulrich et al, *Phys. Rev. D* 83 (2011) 054026 .

<sup>2</sup>R.J. Glauber, G. Matthiae, *Nucl.Phys.B* 21 (1970) 135.

## Rescaling of the interaction cross-section

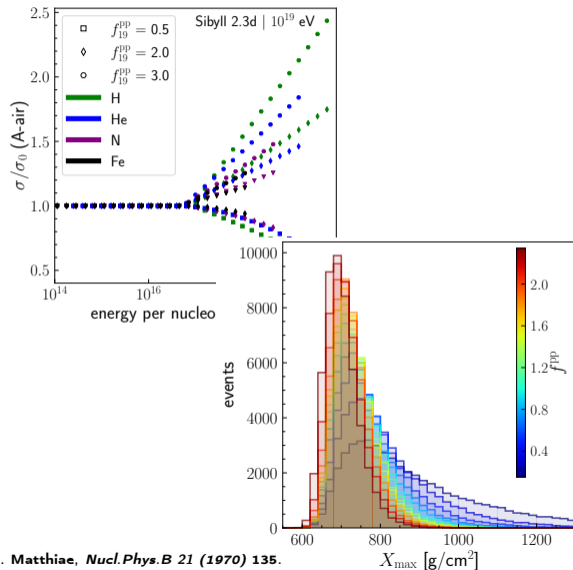
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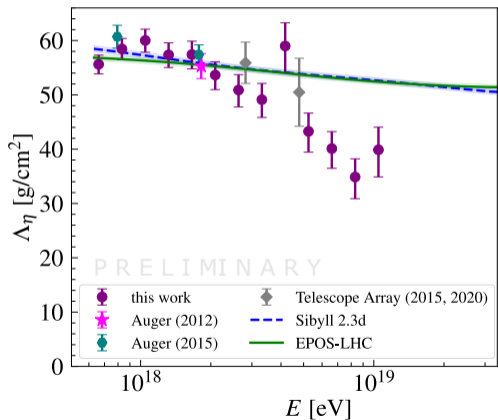
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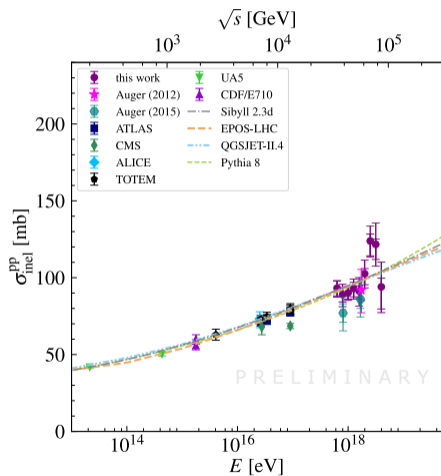
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## Measurement of the proton-proton interaction cross section

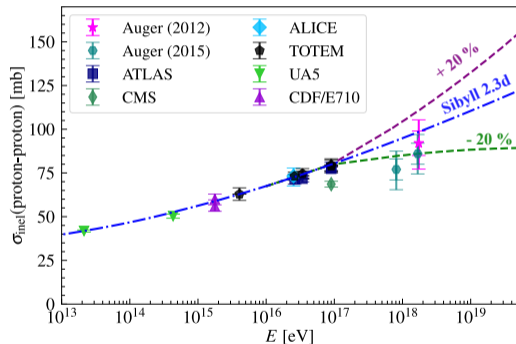
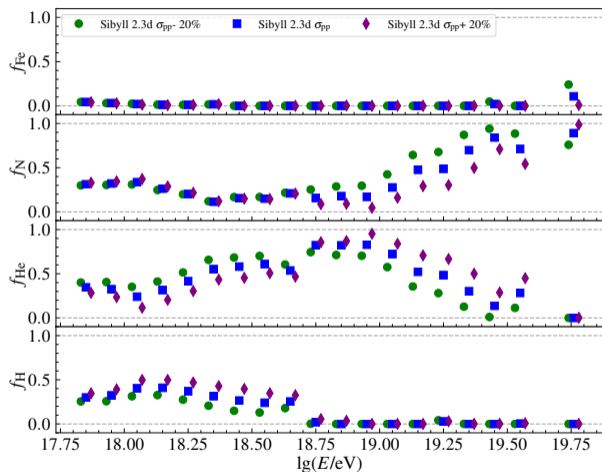


look-up tables  
 $\Rightarrow$   
 from air shower  
 simulations





## Mass composition vs cross section

Rescaling by  $\pm 20\%$  at  $10^{19}$  eV

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mass composition &amp; p-p cross-sections

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## Mass composition vs cross section: possibility of simultaneous estimation

### Why? - Assumptions in the separate analyses:

- *Mass composition*: a validity of a certain interaction model;
- *Cross-section*: proton-dominated tail of the  $X_{\max}$  distribution.

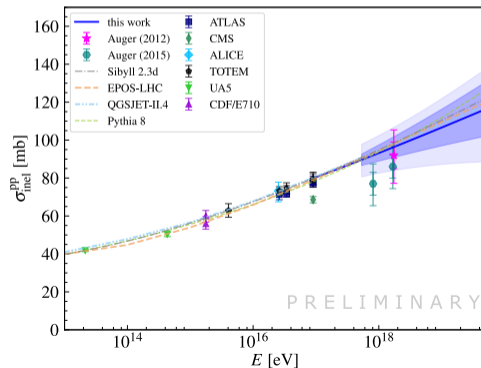
# Mass composition - cross section: possibility of simultaneous estimation

## Why? - Assumptions in the separate analyses:

- *Mass composition*: a validity of a certain interaction model;
- *Cross-section*: proton-dominated tail of the  $X_{\max}$  distribution.

## How?

- 1 Fit the composition using the model predictions with the rescaled cross section;
- 2 Find the best-fit combination of the fitted parameters.



## Summary & Outlook

- From the observed  $X_{\max}$  distributions we can derive the mass composition and the interaction cross section of UHECRs;
- The results agree with the previous findings:
  - The composition is dominated by a lighter component at the lower  $E$  and a heavier component at the higher  $E$ ;
  - The proton proton cross section agrees with the extrapolations from the low-energy accelerator data.
- The estimated mass composition depends on the hadronic interaction properties, i.e. cross section, and vice versa.

### Future perspectives:

- Improvements in the analysis of both quantities from the  $X_{\max}$  data;
- Further insights on mass and interaction properties, e.g. from deep-learning methods and the AugerPrime upgrade.

