

UHE Cosmic Ray Charge ID Using Template Backtracking Simulations

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Outline

- Develop and test a method to assign individual cosmic ray charge assuming a source and GMF model
- Generate <u>rigidity</u> (R = E / Z) simulations from a specific source to determine arrival direction distributions
- Compare event reconstruction with individual rigidity arrival distributions
- Best match (overlap) corresponds to a charge value Z
 - Explicitly dependent on hypotheses that source is correct and GMF is an accurate representation

• Quick look at effect of a turbulent Kolmogorov random field on arrival directions

Simulation Parameters – GMF and Source



Assume Cen-A is a powerful sole source $(I, b) = (-50.5^{\circ}, 19.4^{\circ})$

Jansson-Farrar GMF [ApJ 761(2012)]

- regular (coherent), striated random, turbulent random
- only consider regular here for Cen-A study
- regular+turbulent for last slide (no striated)



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Rigidity Maps – Actual Directions



Rigidity Maps - Centroids



Charge Assignment Procedure

- The red star is an event with measured energy and direction with uncertainties
- Consider a 2D normalized Gaussian with mean (I_a, b_a) and standard deviations (σ_a, ϕ_a)

 σ_{a}), for the event and each rigidity simulation

- event σ corresponds to the measurement uncertainties (1°, 14% energy)
- Simulation σ corresponds to the distribution's σ
- Calculate overlap value between event and individual simulations
 - Maximum value indicates most consistent rigidity $\rightarrow Z$





Charge Assignment – Sanity Checks and Uncertainties

• Select random event from simulations and assign "truth" charges

Element	Zreconstruct	Counts (%)
Н	Н	91
Н	He	8
He	He	68
He	Н	10
He	Li	17
He	Be	5
N	N	42
N	С	29
N	0	18
N	F	6
Fe	Fe	63
Fe	V	23
Fe	Cu	11



Error on Z Reconstruction vs. E: Helium, p>10%





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Charge Assignment – Results from Data

- Herald until mid September 2013, latest reconstructions, *E* > 2 EeV
- This would be the charge if Cen-A origin and GMF model were true



Effect of Turbulent Field on Arrival Directions

 A. Keivani has developed a CRT module for implementing turbulent Kolmogorov spectra random fields

