

Cosmic Ray Working Group





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Reach out to us, we are happy to help!



Credit: Johannes Werthebach/NSF

Wiki page

https://wiki.icecube.wisc.edu/index.php/Cosmic_Ray

- Completed & ongoing studies
- MC/data information
- Collection of theses
- Useful links, notes ...

GitHub

https://github.com/icecube/wg-cosmic-rays

Analysis in the Cosmic-Ray WG https://drive.google.com/file/d/154BDgi_UAYimsygurSMUVWgXHU55tr18/view

CR-WG resources

Analysis in the Cosmic-Ray Working Group (CR-WG)

If you want to perform an analysis on IceCube data related to cosmic ray physics, there are certain requirements to prevent bias and/or to allow the WG and collaborators to review your analysis and comment. This document summarizes the CR-WG specific steps to perform an analysis. A documentation of the generally valid IceCube analysis procedures can be found at: https://wiki.icecube.wisc.edu/images/0/01/Analysis in the IceCube collaboration - 2021-05-10.pdf

General guidelines:

Phone calls on Fridays at 9 am CDT https://wiki.icecube.wisc.edu/index.php/CR_PhoneCall_Index Contact

cr-wg@icecube.wisc.edu 🙎



https://icecube-spno.slack.com/messages/icetop







Extensive air-shower event



IceTop: The surface component of IceCube: https://arxiv.org/abs/1207.6326

Signals & Unit





Each tank has 2 DOMs, with high and low gain PMT

- G Charge and timestamp for each DOM is measured
- Processing provides signal per tank
- $\textcircled{SLC} \rightarrow single tank triggers$
- HLC \rightarrow two tanks in a station trigger



Muon Spectrum of DOM(2, 63)

€ Each detector is different → detector calibration with atmospheric muons

♦ Unit of 1 VEM (vertical equivalent muon) → 95%
of the peak value from tank charge distribution

IceTop and how we simulate its response?

CORSIKA





250

500

-500

-250

250

0

x/m

500

Secondary particles from simulated air shower are injected onto the array

x/m

-250

-500

IceTop array is burried under snow → triangulation of the snow layer with snow heights taken from the South Pole measurements twice a year

Air-shower reconstruction

Particles from extensive air showers leave signals at the ground \rightarrow these can be used to reconstruct properties of an initial cosmic ray: **impact point/direction**, **energy**, **mass**



Laputop



Air-shower reconstruction

Laputop

Pure Protons, $\cos\theta > 0.95$



CR energy reconstructed from lateral signal distributions based on MC
Lateral shape slightly sensitive to mass

RockBottom

Air-shower reconstruction





Cosmic ray composition

Ongoing studies



In-ice distribution sensitive to CR mass:

- heavier CR \rightarrow more muons \rightarrow more in-ice deposition
- lighter CR \rightarrow higher-energy muons \rightarrow local large deposition
- heavier CR \rightarrow interact earlier \rightarrow muons more spread



Seasonal variations

Ongoing studies

Atmospheric muon rate depends on atmospheric density

Rates are sensitive to the kaon/pion ratio

atmospheric muons



S. Tilav, T. K. Gaisser, D. Soldin, P. Desiati, PoS ICRC2019 (2020) 894

Number of muons with E > 500 GeV

 $\log_{10} E_0 / \text{GeV}$



Stef Verpoest, ECRS 2022

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IceTop Ti Ti IceCube

IceTop as veto

In '20: 32 alert events and 3 were vetoed by IceTop → muon bundle characteristics under investigation



Ongoing studies



Veto inefficiency for down-going PeV tracks

Reach out to us if you are interested in joining CR-WG!

