Primary energy reconstruction from the charged particle densities recorded at 500 m distance from shower core with the KASCADE-Grande detector

G. Toma1, W.D. Apel1, J.C. Arteaga2,10, K. Bekk1, M. Bertaina3, J. Blümer1,2, H. Bozdog1, I.M. Brâncuș4, P. Buchholz5, E. Cantoni3,6, A. Chiavassa7, F. Cossavella2,14, K. Daumiller1, V. de Souza2,11, F. Di Pierro5, P. Doll1, R. Engel1, J. Engler1, M. Finger1, D. Fuhrmann7, P.L. Ghia6, H.J. Gils1, R. Glasstetter7, C. Grupen5, A. Haungs1, D. Heck1, J.R. Hörandel2,12, T. Huege1, P.G. Isar1,15, K.-H. Kampert7, D. Kang2, D. Kickelbick5, H.O. Klages1, K. Link2, P. Łuczak8, M. Ludwig2, H.J. Mathes1, H.J. Mayer1, M. Melissas2, J. Milke1, B. Mitrică4, C. Morello6, G. Navarra3,10, S. Nehls1, J. Oehlschlager1, S. Ostapchenko1,13, S. Over8, N. Palmieri2, M. Petcu4, T. Pierog1, H. Rebel1, M. Roth1, H. Schieler1, F.G. Schröder1, O. Sima9, G.C. Trinchero6, H. Ulrich1, A. Weindl1, J. Wochele1, M. Wommer1, and J. Zabierowski8

1 Institut für Kernphysik, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie - Campus Nord, 76021 Karlsruhe, Germany
2 Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie - Campus Süd, 76021 Karlsruhe, Germany
3 Dipartimento di Fisica Generale dell’Università, 10125 Torino, Italy
4 National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, 7690 Bucharest, Romania
5 Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, 57068 Siegen, Germany
6 Istituto di Fisica dello Spazio Interplanetario, INAF, 10133 Torino, Italy
7 Fachbereich Physik, Universität Wuppertal, 42097 Wuppertal, Germany
8 Soltan Institute for Nuclear Studies, 90950 Łódź, Poland
9 Department of Physics, University of Bucharest, 76900 Bucharest, Romania
10 now at: Universidad Michoacana, Instituto de Física y Matemáticas, Mexico
11 now at: Universidade de São Paulo, Instituto de Física de São Carlos, Brasil
12 now at: Dept. of Astrophysics, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands
13 now at: University of Trondheim, Norway
14 now at: Max-Plank-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
15 now at: Institute for Space Sciences, Bucharest-Magurele, Romania
16 deceased

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Abstract. Previous EAS investigations have shown that for a fixed primary energy the charged particle density becomes independent of the primary mass at certain (fixed) distances from the shower axis. This feature can be used as an estimator for the primary energy. We present results on the reconstruction of the primary energy spectrum of cosmic rays from the experimentally recorded S(500) observable (the density of charged particles at a distance of 500 m to the shower core as measured in a plane normal to the shower axis) using the KASCADE-Grande detector array. The KASCADE-Grande experiment is hosted by the Karlsruhe Institute for Technology - Campus North, Karlsruhe, Germany, 110 m a.s.l. and operated by an international collaboration. The obtained primary energy spectrum is presented along with the result of another reconstruction technique presently employed at KASCADE-Grande.

1 Introduction

Previous EAS investigations have shown that the charged particle density becomes independent of the primary mass at large but fixed distances from the shower core and that it can be used as an estimator for the primary energy (Hillas et al., 1971). A method was derived to reconstruct the primary energy spectrum from the particular value of the charged particle density, observed at such specific radial distances. The technique has been used by different detector arrays in order
Simulations show that, for the case of the KASCADE-Grande experimental layout, the particle density becomes independent of the primary mass at around 500 m distance from the shower core; this plot shows averaged simulated lateral distributions for different primary types with equal energy.

The reconstruction begins with recording the energy deposits of particles in the KASCADE-Grande detector stations and the associated temporal information (arrival times of particles). Using appropriate Lateral Energy Correction Functions (LECF), the energy deposits are converted into particle densities. The LECF functions are dependent on the shower zenith angle (GEANT, 1993; Toma et al., 2006) and on the position of the station around the shower core (i.e. the LECF are dependent on the angle of incidence of particles in detectors). For every event, the obtained lateral density distribution is approximated by a Linsley (Linsley et al., 1962) Lateral Density Function (LDF) in order to evaluate the particle density at the radial range of interest, 500 m.

The described reconstruction is performed independently from the standard reconstruction applied at KASCADE-Grande - based on the N_{ch}-N_{\mu} approach (Bertaina et al., 2009).

**2 KASCADE-Grande**

Historically, the KASCADE-Grande detector array (Haungs et al., 2003) is an extension of a smaller array (the KASCADE array, operated since 1996). KASCADE was designed to record air showers initiated by primaries with energies in the $10^{14} - 10^{17}$ eV range (including the knee range). The extension of the original KASCADE array was guided by the intention to extend the energy range for efficient EAS detection to $10^{16} - 10^{18}$ eV (Fig. 2). This energy range provides various interesting aspects: the expected transition from galactic to extragalactic cosmic rays and, in particular the question whether there exists a further “knee” in the energy spectrum.
3 The constant intensity cut method

For a given event sample, an EAS observable could have different values for events induced by identical primaries but arriving from different zenith angles (due to EAS attenuation through the atmosphere). This is also the case for the $S(500)$. One has to correct for this effect before performing an analysis simultaneously on all EAS events. This is achieved by applying the Constant Intensity Cut (CIC) method (Fig. 3) (Nagano et al., 1984). All reconstructed $S(500)$ values are corrected for attenuation by bringing them to the value they would have at a chosen reference angle. For the present study the reference angle is considered to be $21^\circ$, since the zenith angular distribution for the recorded EAS sample peaks at this value. The CIC correction is derived from recorded experimental data and is independent from simulated studies.

4 Conversion to energy

For the experimental EAS sample, the total time of acquisition was 1173 days for a $500 \times 600 \text{ m}^2$ fiducial area. The same quality cuts were used for both simulated and experimental events. Only those events are accepted for which the zenith angle is below $30^\circ$, the reconstructed shower core is positioned inside the detector array and not too close to the border, and the event is triggered by more than 24 Grande stations. A good quality of the fit to the Linsley distribution for the recorded EAS sample peaks at this value. The CIC correction is derived from recorded experimental data and is independent from simulated studies.

The energy resolution has also been evaluated from simulations by calculating the difference between the true and the reconstructed primary energy (applying CIC to the simulated data) and was found to be 22% for $E_0 = 10^{17} \text{ eV}$ (for all primaries) with a slight decrease with increasing energy.

5 The correction based on a response matrix

Fluctuations may lead to the mis-reconstruction of an event (by under- or over-estimation) and when representing the energy flux as a histogram that particular event may be stored in the wrong (neighboring) energy bin. Thus in every energy bin of our spectrum we will have the data correctly belonging to that bin, but also data that was migrating from neighboring bins. As the energy spectrum is very steep (spectral index $\gamma \approx -3$) we expect that for a given energy bin, the mis-reconstructed events falling into it will be coming predominantly from lower energy bins thus affecting the spectral index of the reconstructed spectrum.

It is possible to account for the effect of fluctuations by calculating (from simulations) how many events migrate. Therefore a correction procedure is derived and applied to the experimental data. This is done with the help of a response matrix. The spectrum presented in Fig. 6 includes the result of this correction.
The KASCADE-Grande experiment is currently the largest calorimeter array in the world, located in the Pyrenees mountains in France. The array consists of 24 stations with a total surface area of 15,000 m². The primary goal of the experiment is to study high-energy cosmic rays, which are protons and nuclei from beyond our solar system that collide with the Earth's atmosphere, producing a vast array of secondary particles. These secondary particles are known as extensive air showers (EAS).

The primary energy spectrum has been reconstructed from the particle densities recorded in the stations of the KASCADE-Grande array at 500 m distance from the shower core, S(500). The CIC method was applied on the recorded S(500) spectrum in order to correct each shower for attenuation effects. Using a simulation-derived calibration between S(500) and \(E_0\), the S(500) values are converted into primary energy. The S(500)-derived KASCADE-Grande spectrum is composition independent. An evaluation of the various uncertainty sources has been done and a correction based on a response matrix has been employed to account for the effects of the fluctuations on the spectral index of the reconstructed energy spectrum. The obtained all-particle primary energy spectrum (Fig. 6) shows a shift and a slightly different spectral index compared to an independent performed reconstruction procedure (based on the \(N_{\text{ch}} - N_{\mu}\) correlation) and the results of KASCADE towards lower energies; the continuous lines above and below the spectrum show the systematic uncertainties.

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