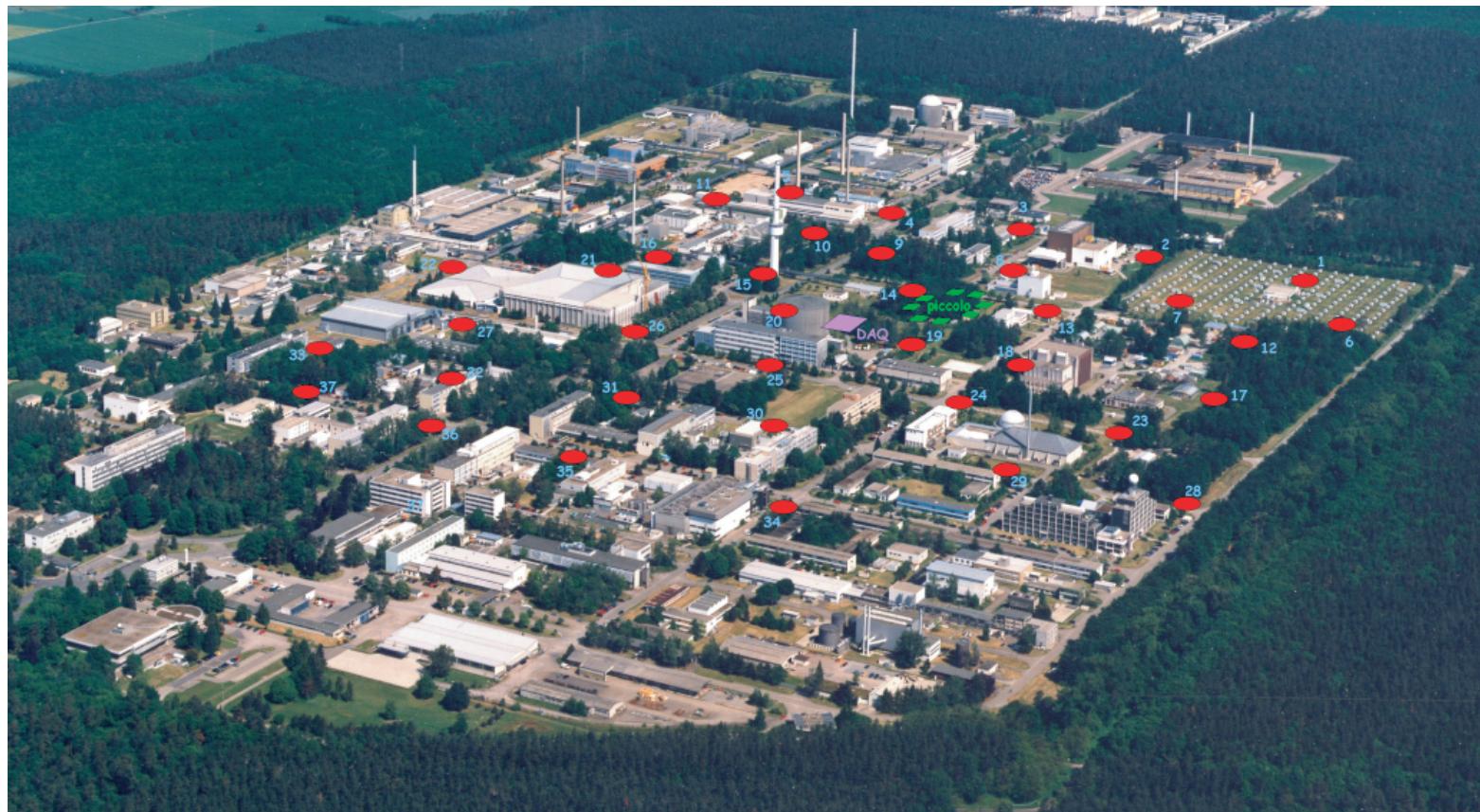


Status of the KASCADE-Grande experiment

*H. Ulrich, Institut für Kernphysik, Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe
for the KASCADE-Grande collaboration*



short overview ...

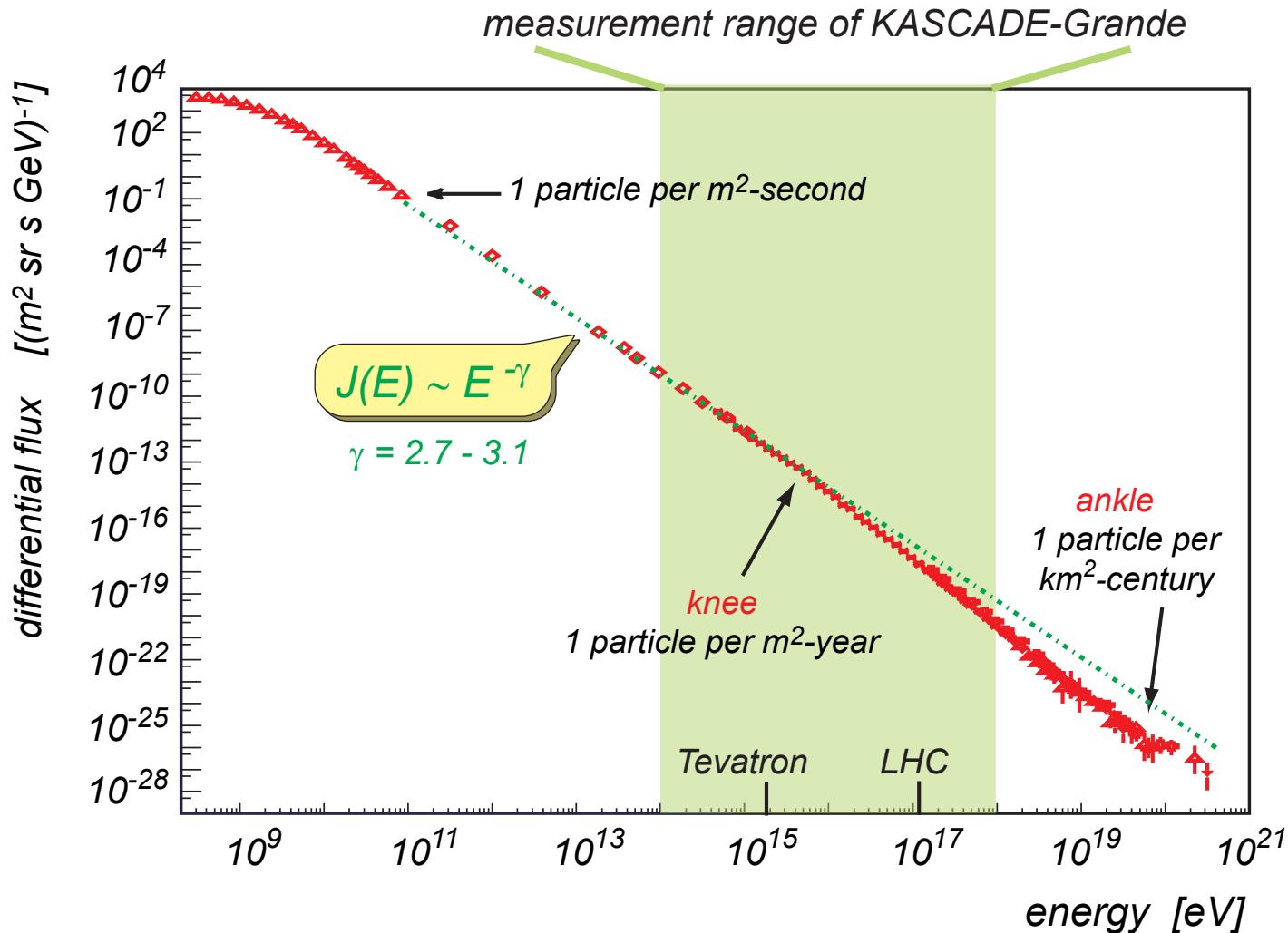
cosmic rays around/above the knee - what's it all about

the KASCADE experiment and its results

KASCADE-Grande - setup and reconstruction

first results and ongoing analyses

The cosmic ray energy spectrum



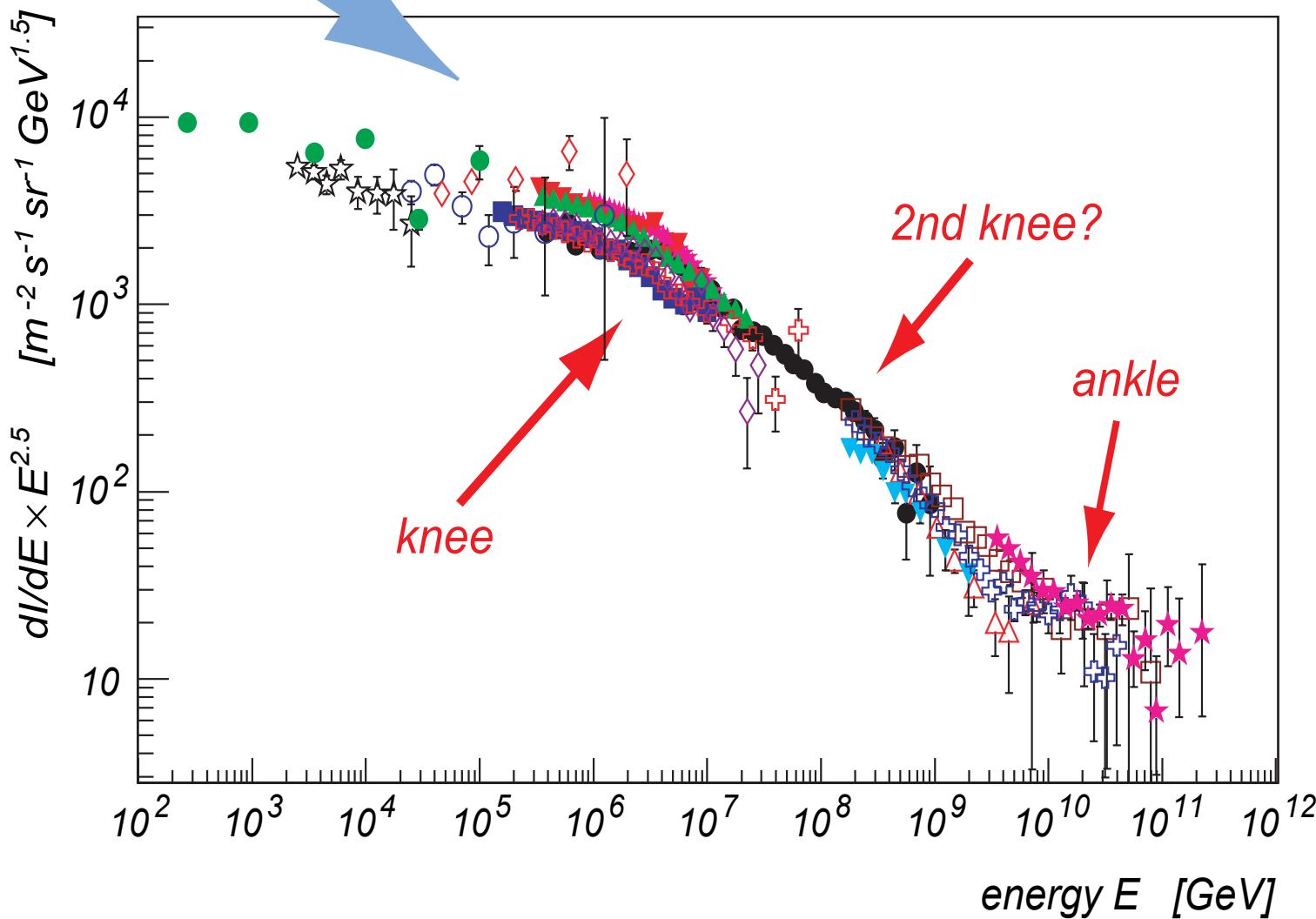
follows a power law

change of index (knee)
around 4×10^{15} eV

knee region between
 10^{14} eV and 10^{17} eV

making structures visible:
scaling of flux by $E^{\text{something}}$

Structure in the cosmic ray energy spectrum



What happens further on?

Does the 2nd knee exist? Where?

flux too small for direct measurements

detection via extensive air showers

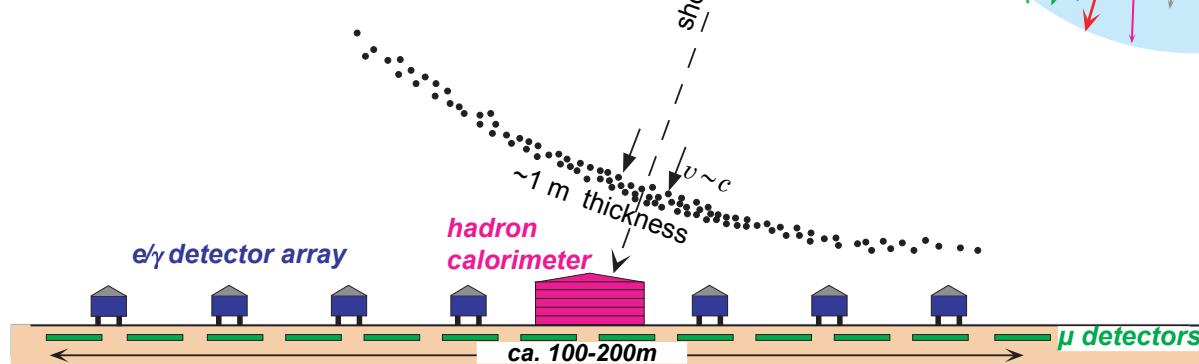


KASCADE

designed for energies in knee region

measurement of different observables

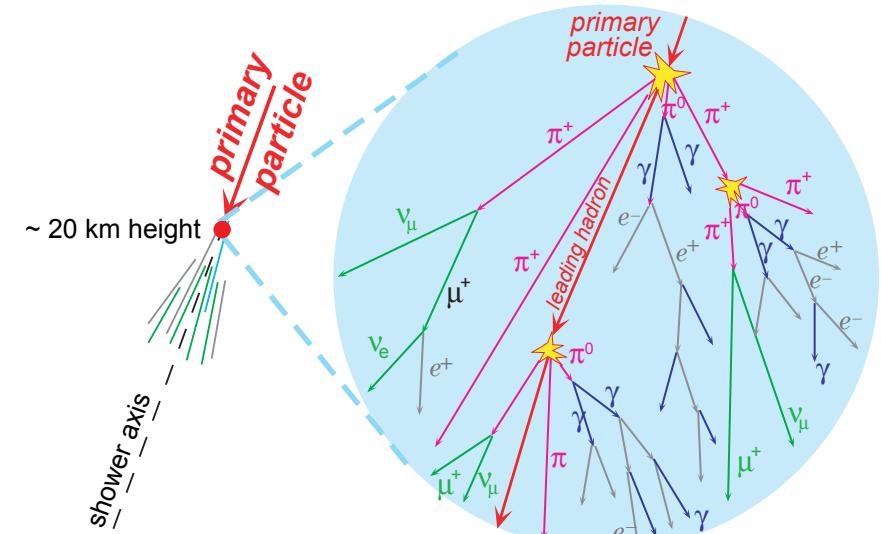
in operation since 1996

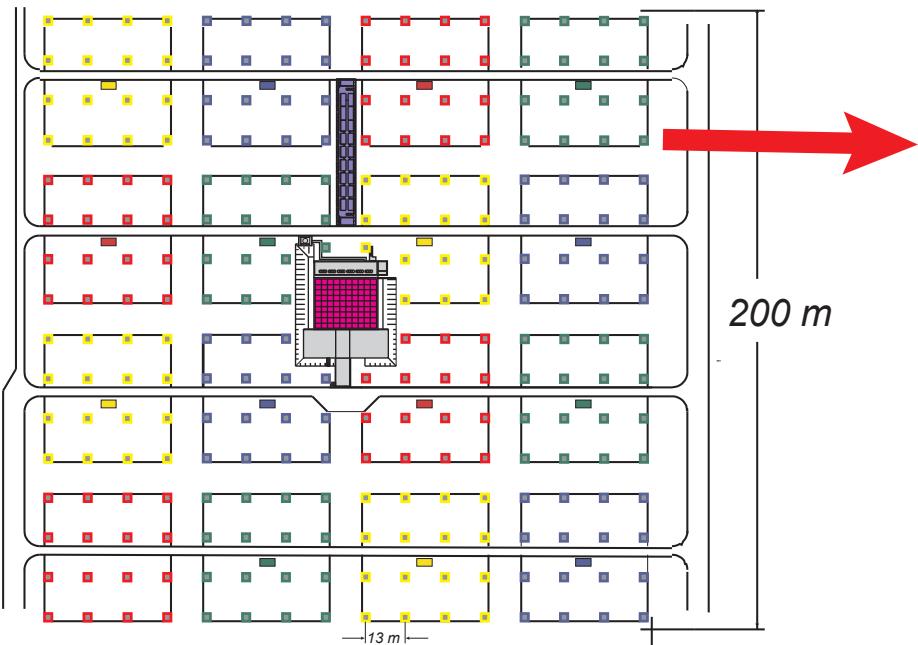


Detection of air showers

detection of secondary particles with detectors at ground

back-calculation of properties of the primary particle





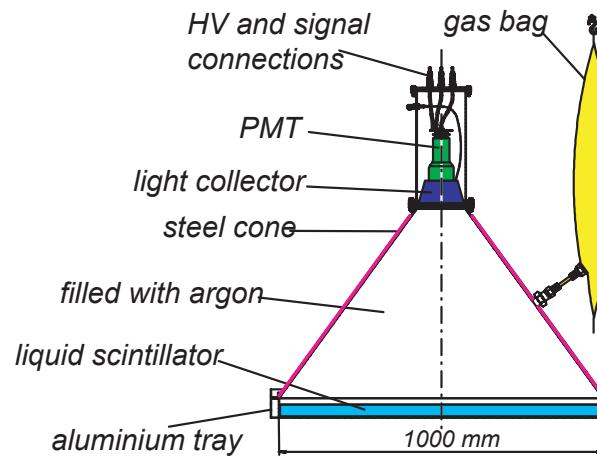
e/γ - detector
(liquid scintillator)

lead/iron absorber

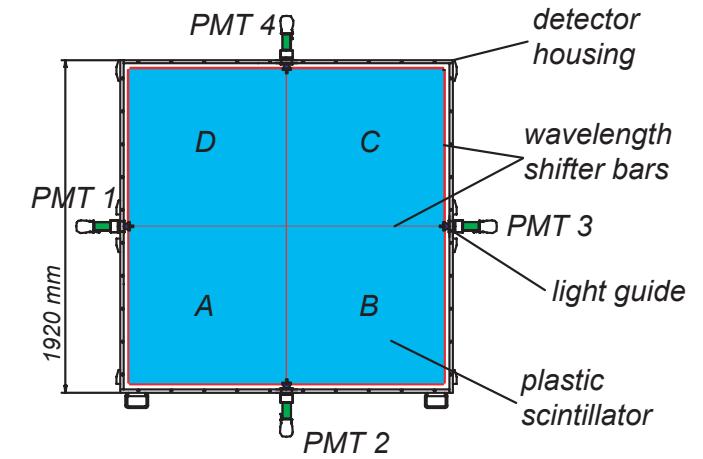
muon detector
(plastic scintillator)

KASCADE array

determination of electron number,
muon number, shower core and
arrival direction of air shower



e/γ - detector



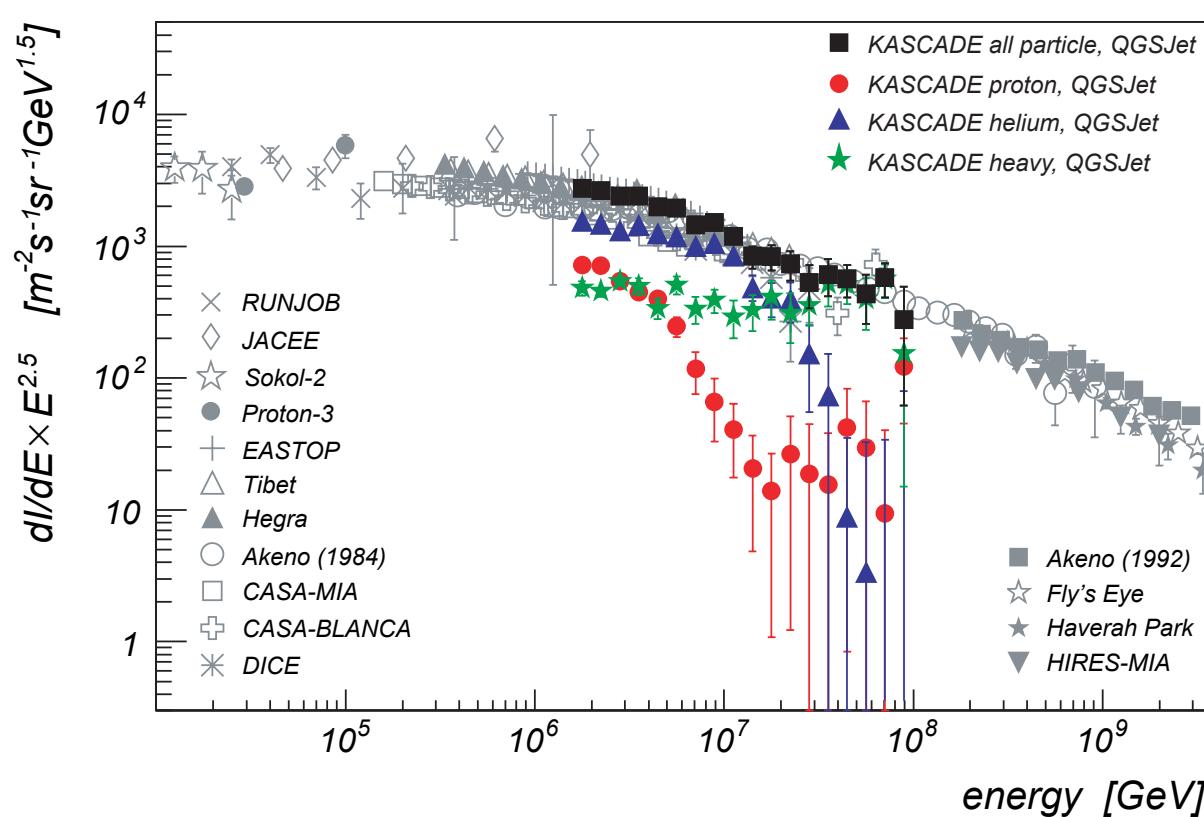
muon detector

What we have learned from KASCADE ...

knee structures in spectra of light elements

knee in all-particle spectrum caused by superposition

composition result strongly dependent on used interaction model



iron knee expected at $\sim 10^{17}$ eV

Does the 2nd knee exist?

At which energy?

*relation between 2nd knee
and expected iron knee?*

*Transition region from galactic
to extragalactic cosmic rays?*

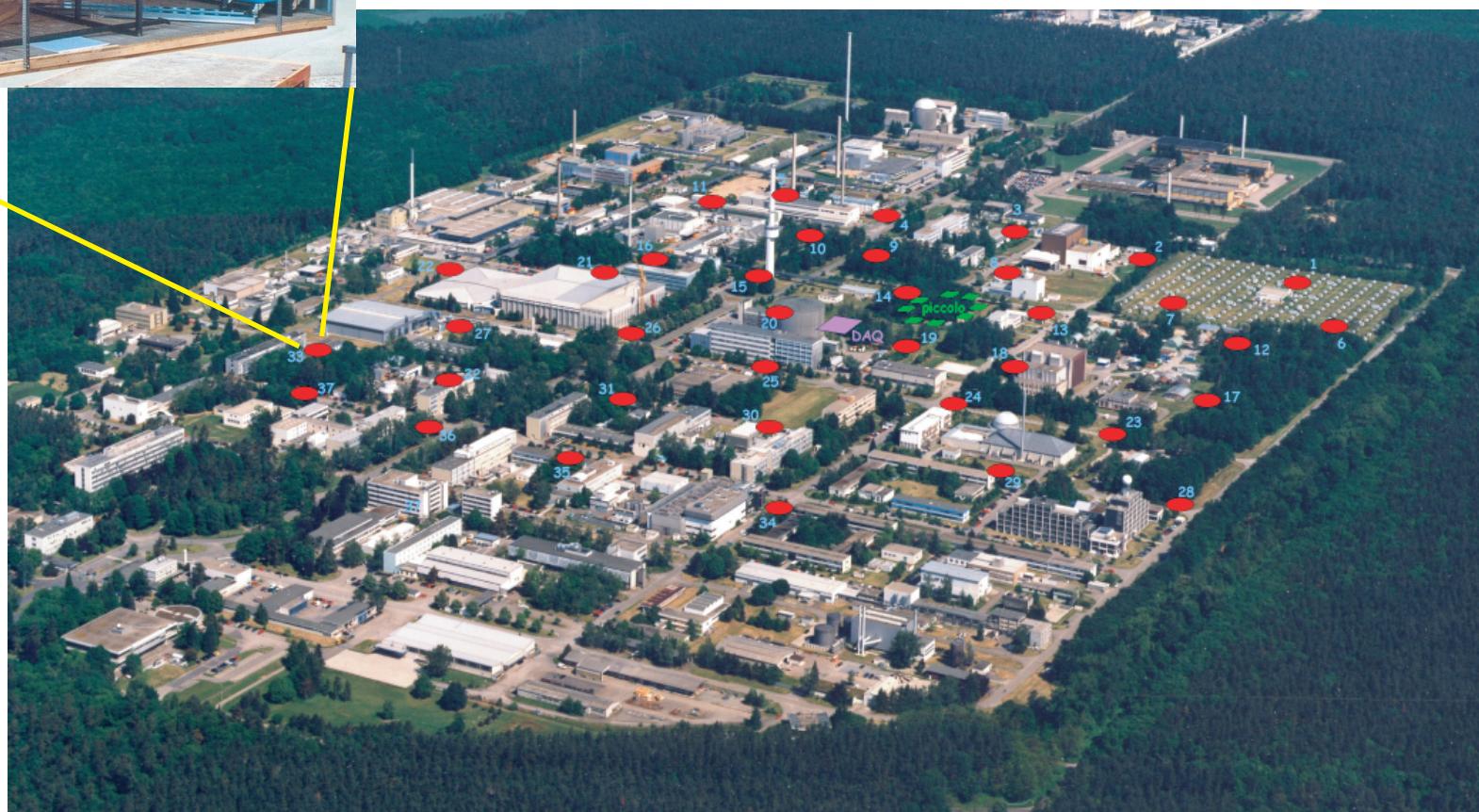
*few data between
 5×10^{16} eV and 10^{18} eV*



KASCADE EAS-Top

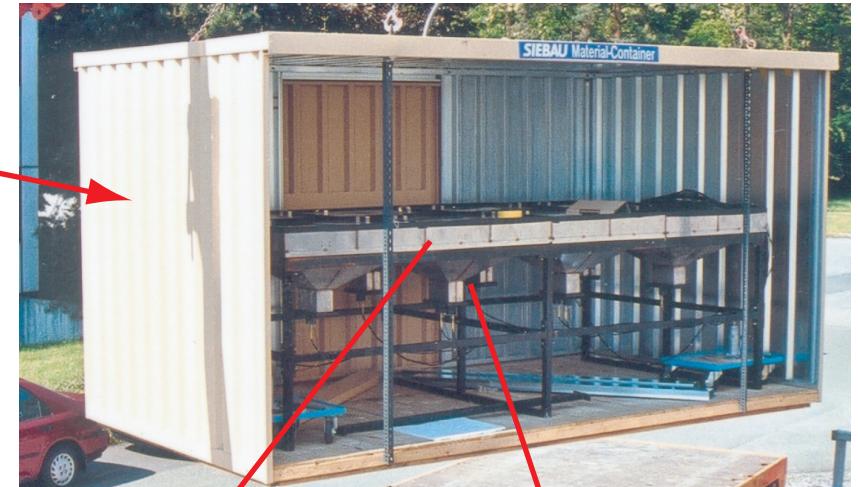
KASCADE-Grande

plastic scintillators
(former EAS-Top)



37 detector stations (10 m^2 each) on area of FZK, total of 0.5 km^2 detection area

Station of Grande-array



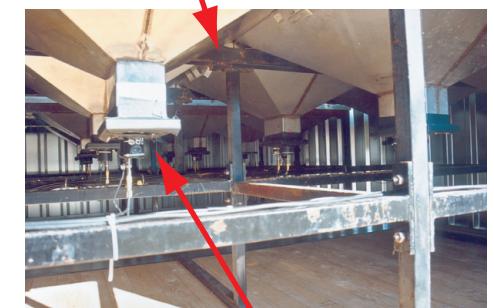
former EAS-TOP detectors

plastic scintillators

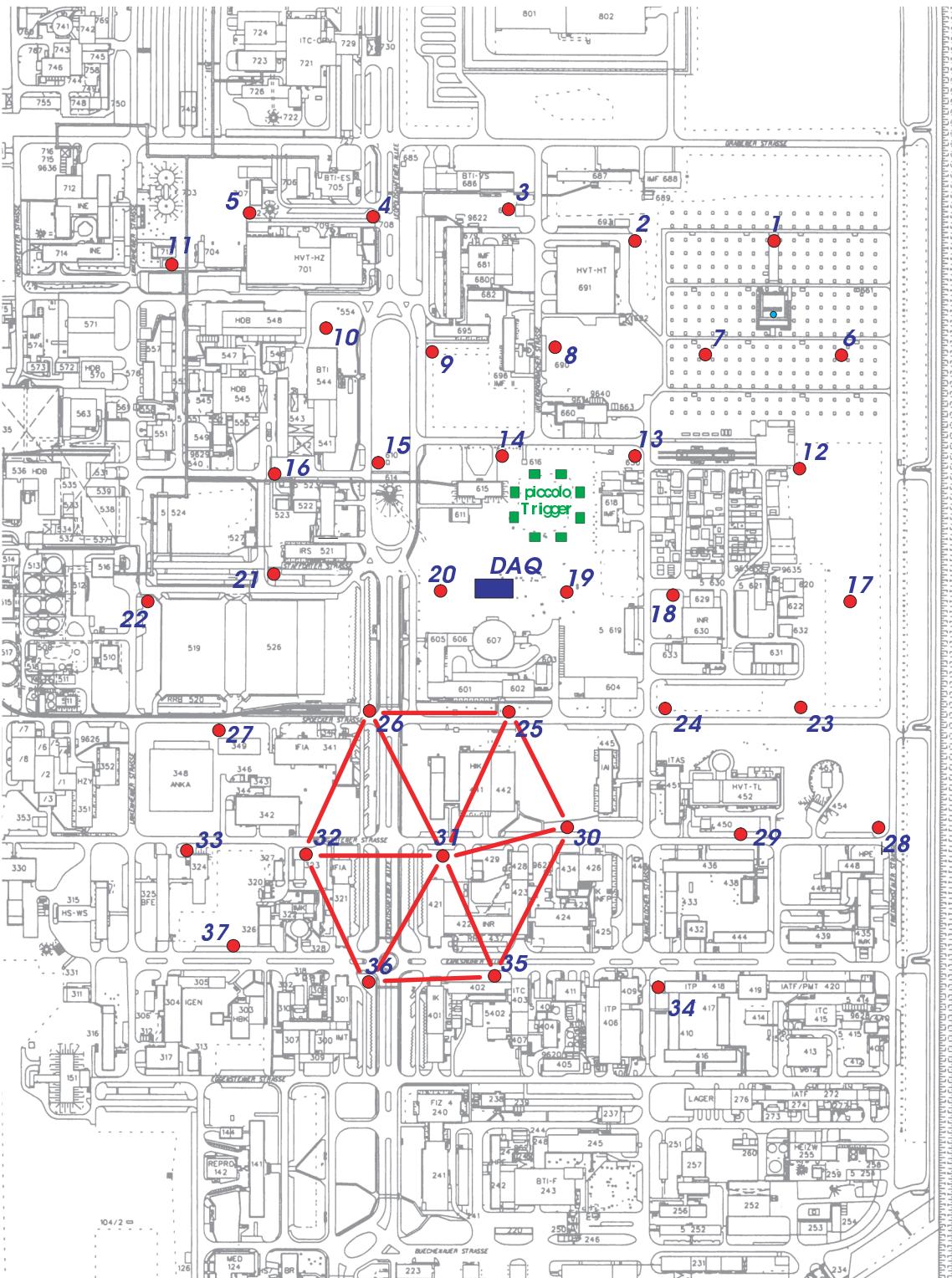
16 detectors per station

*total of 10 m² detection area
per station*

measurement of charged (electrons and muons) air shower component



photomultiplier



Grande - array

37 stations distributed in southern part
of Forschungszentrum area

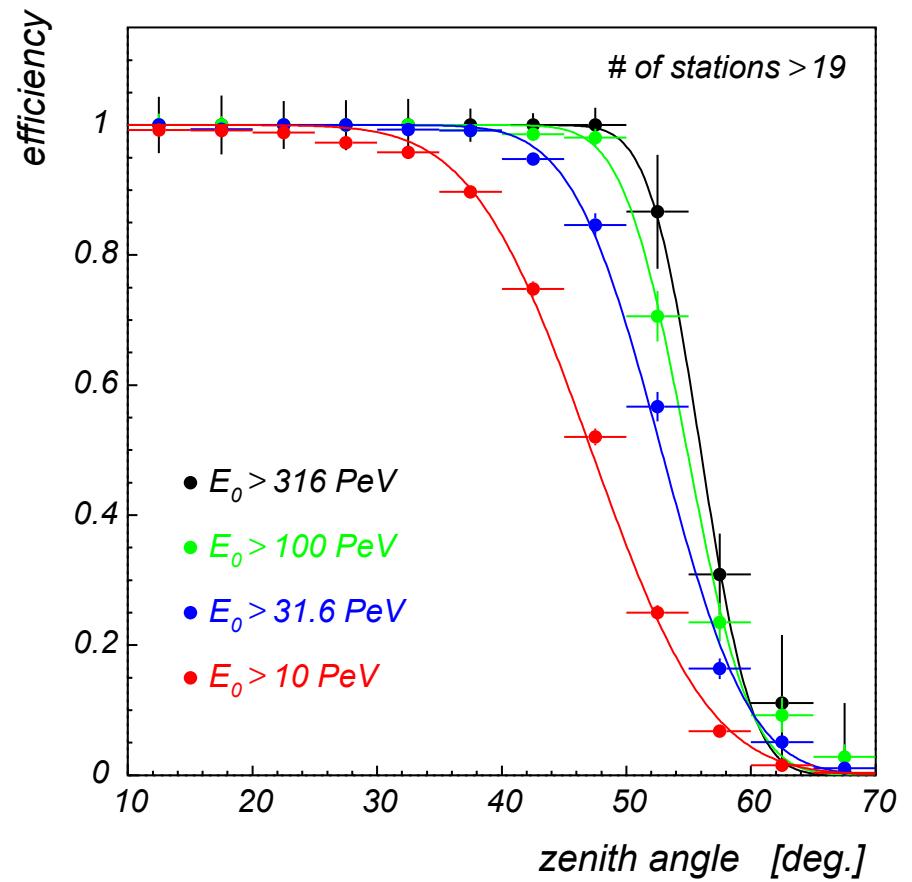
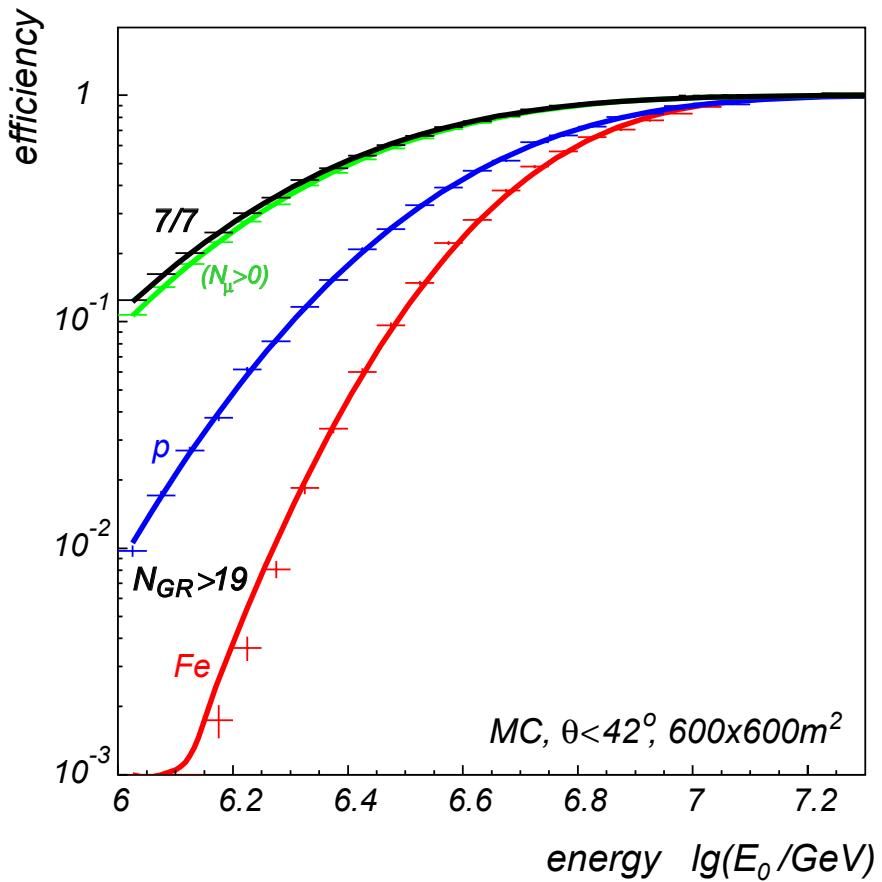
independent DAQ

each neighboring 7 stations constitute
a trigger-hexagon

Piccolo - array

scintillation counters (8 stations)
providing common trigger for Grande
and KASCADE-components

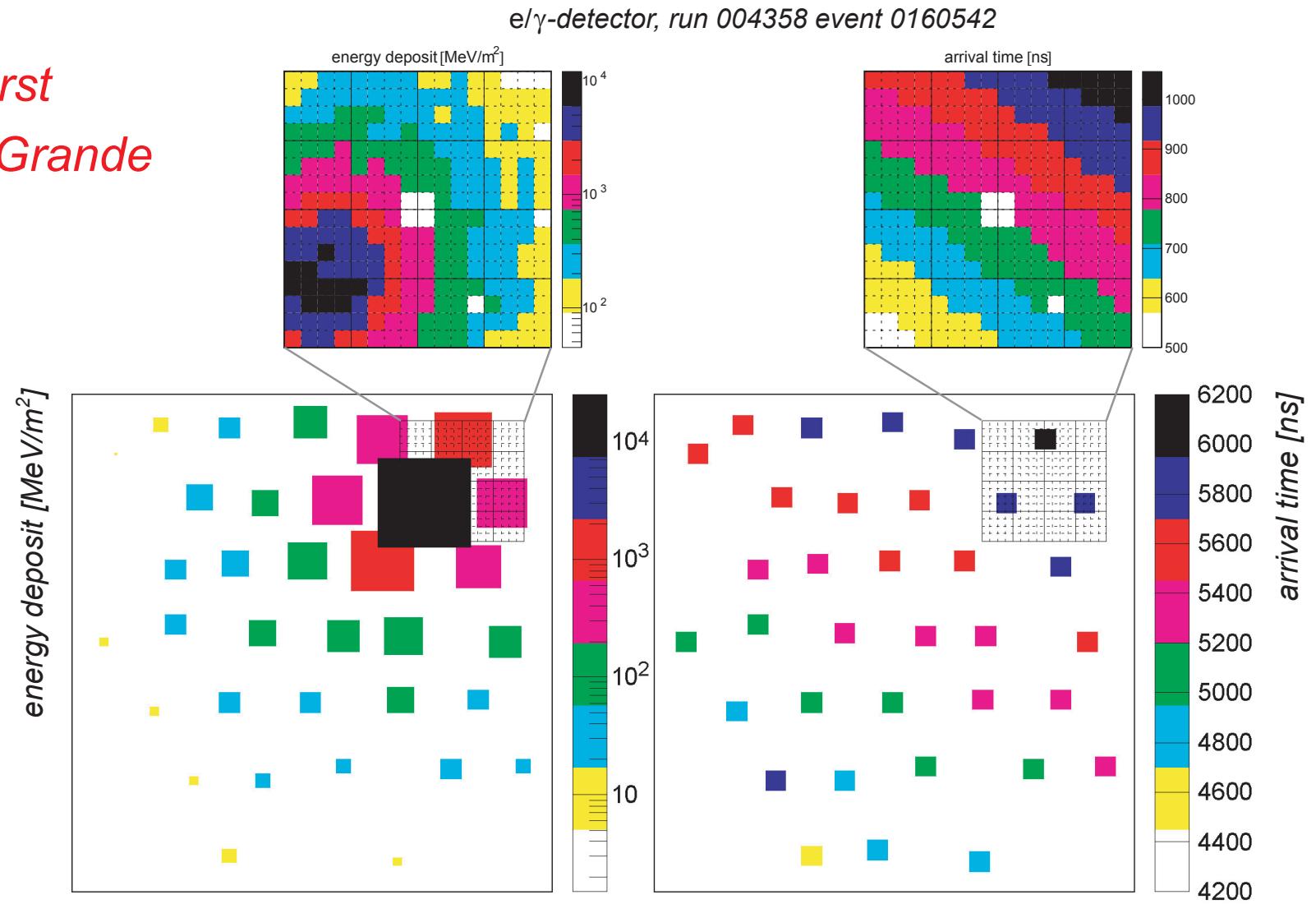
KASCADE-Grande: efficiencies



100% Effizienz @ $3 \times 10^{16} \text{ eV}$ up to $\theta = 42^\circ$

overlap with original KASCADE experiment

*one of the first
KASCADE-Grande
events*

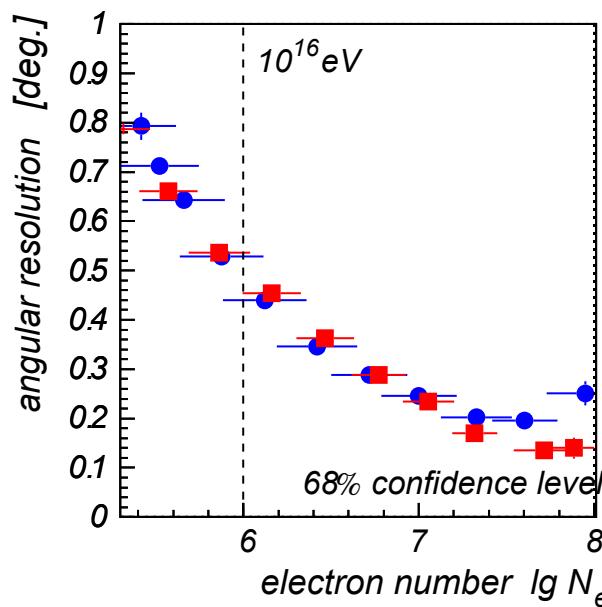
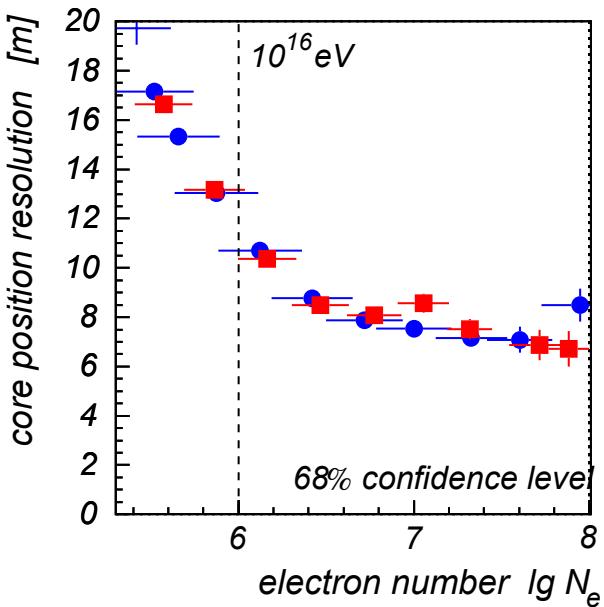


Reconstruction accuracies (I)

full EAS & detector MC
(CORSIKA 6.307 & GEANT 3.21)

● protons ● iron

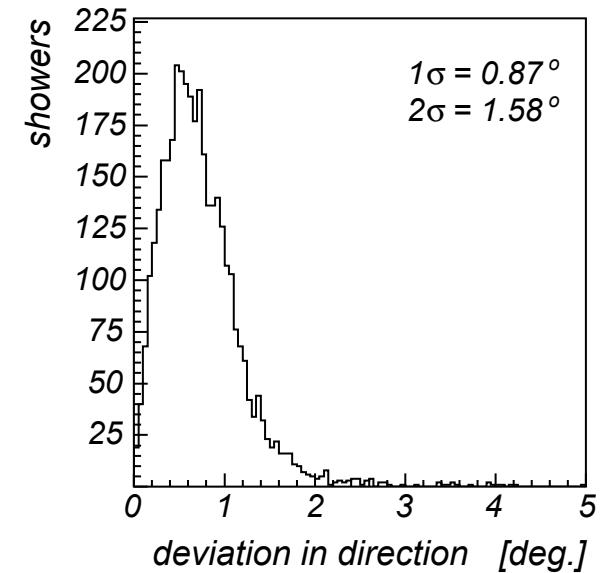
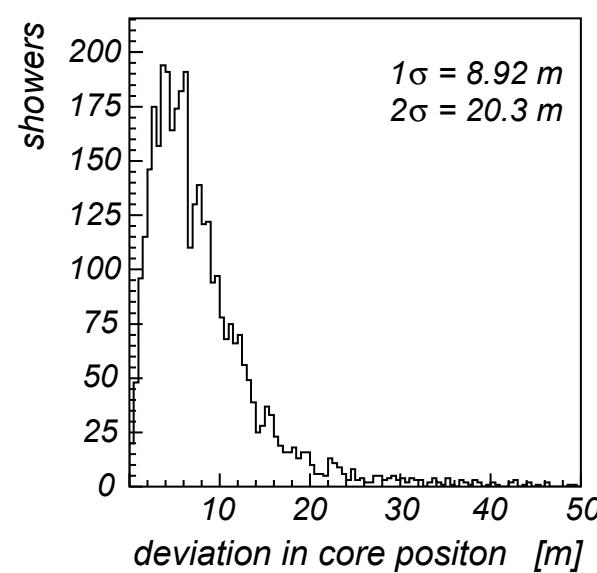
$500 \times 600 \text{ m}^2$, $0.4 < s < 1.4$,
 $N_{GR} > 19$, $\theta < 30^\circ$



Comparison between Grande & array
DATA independently analysed, $N_e > 10^6$

position error consistent with
array reconstruction error
(about 1 m)

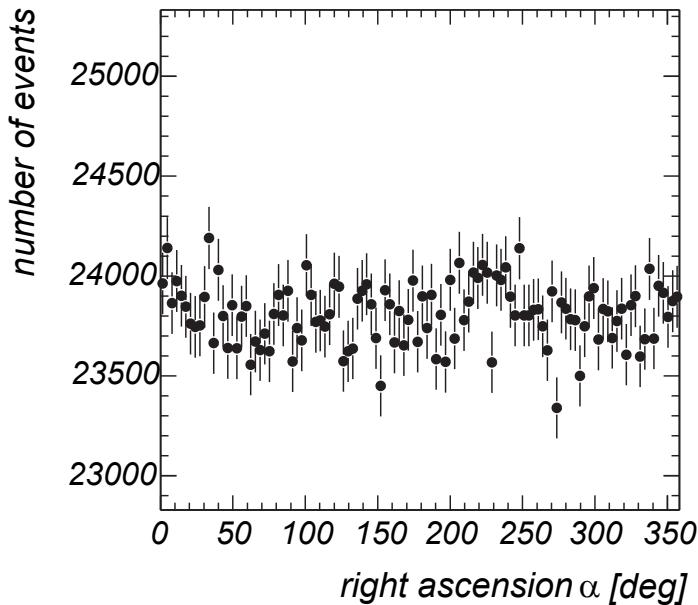
directional deviation slightly larger
than expected from an array resolution
(add. time delays of about 1-2 ns)



Directional analyses:

large scale anisotropy

*investigation of variations in rate
dependent on right ascension*

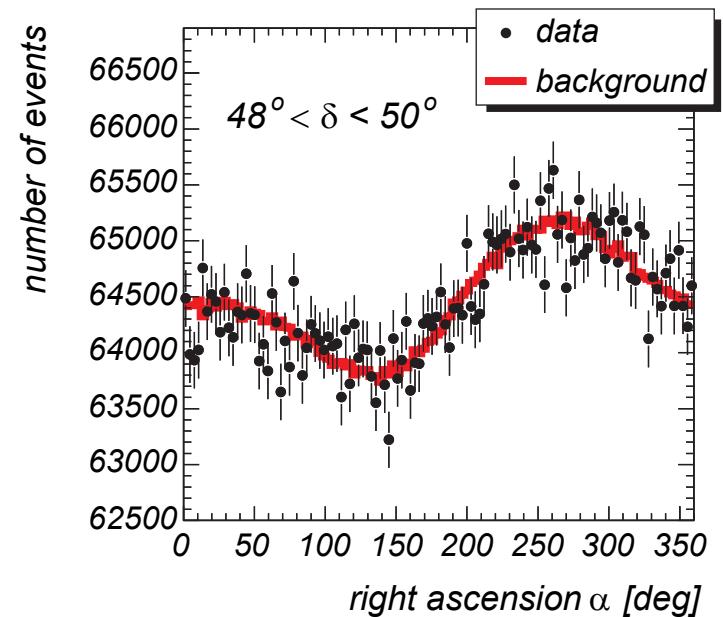


harmonic analysis:

*Fourier expansion, amplitude and phase
of 1. harmonic*

small scale anisotropy - point sources

calculation of estimated background



*comparison between measured events
and background for every direction*

Large scale anisotropy - harmonic analysis

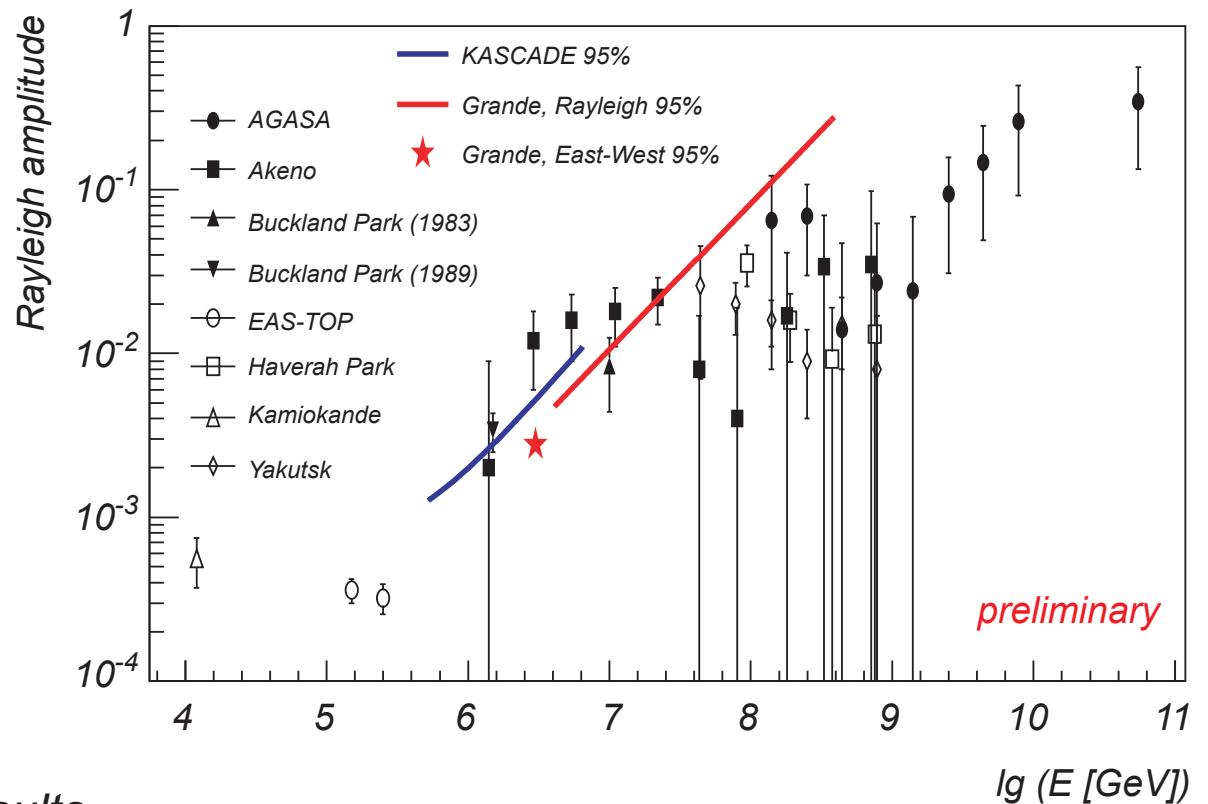
*analysis of rate variations
dependent on right ascension*

no significant anisotropy found

neither amplitude nor phase

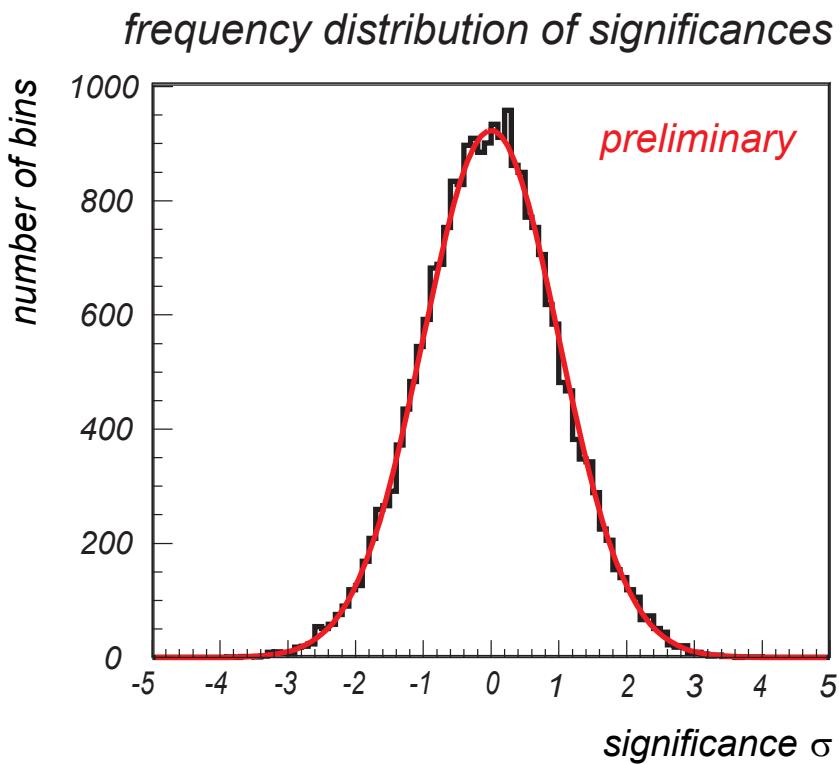
→ *only upper limits*

nice agreement with KASCADE results

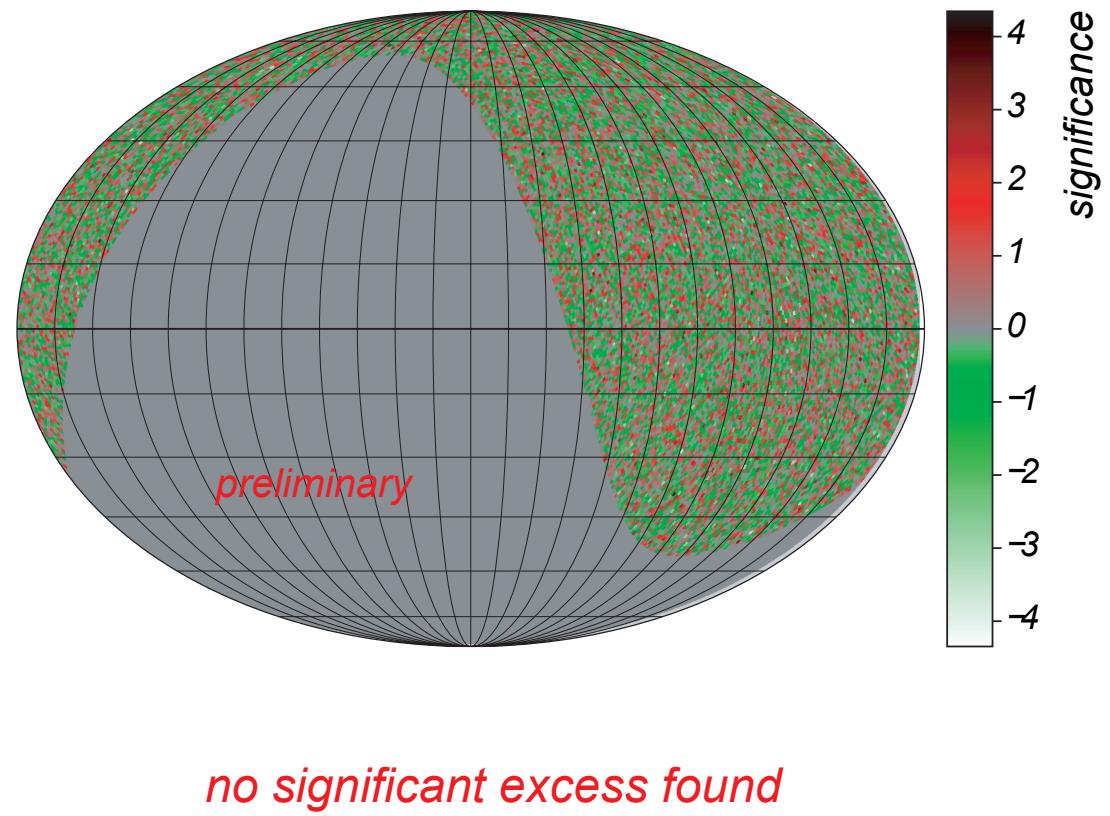


Search for point sources

comparison between observed number of showers and estimated background (Li-Ma analysis)



distribution of significances in visible sky



Determination of particle numbers - fitting the lateral distribution

particle numbers

→ shower sizes, key observable

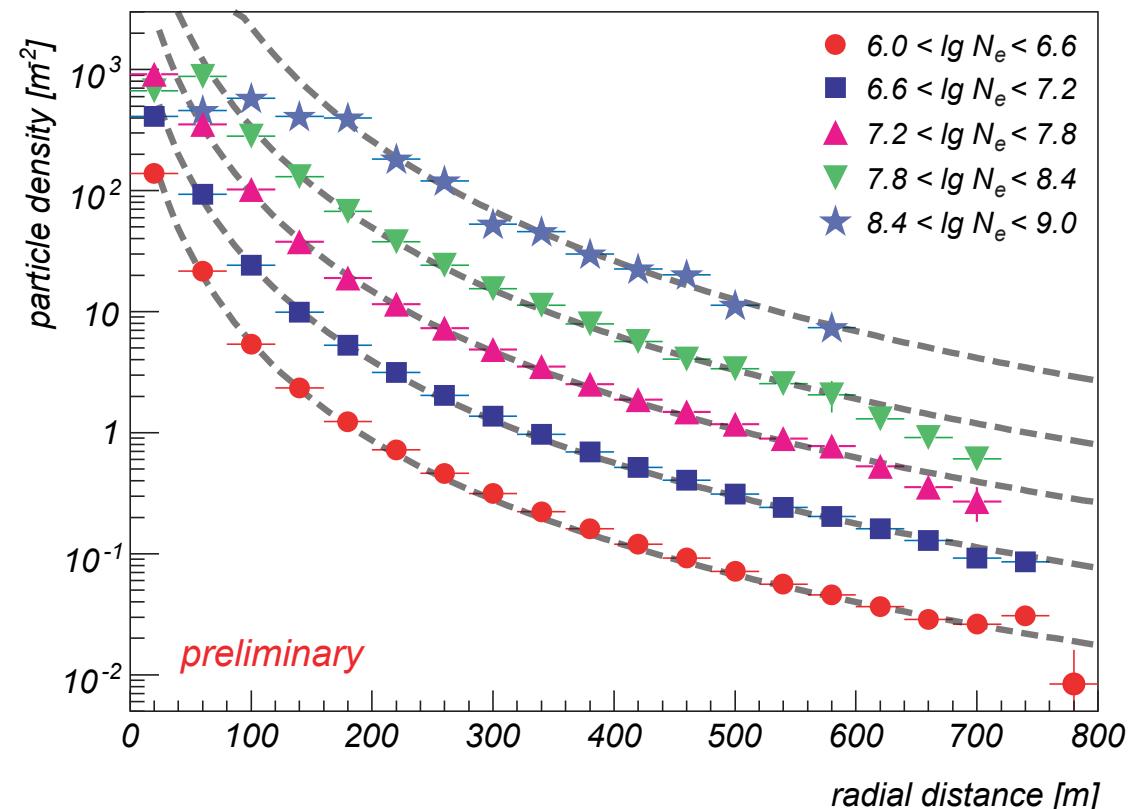
fit to densities of charged particles

$$\rho = N_e \cdot \tilde{c}(s) \cdot \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{s-\alpha} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{s-\beta}$$

modified NKG function

parameter values: $\alpha = 1.5$, $\beta = 3.6$, $r_0 = 40 \text{ m}$

muon lateral distribution: Lagutin function



$$\rho_\mu = N_\mu \frac{0.28}{r_0} \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{-0.69} \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{-2.39} \left(1 + \left(\frac{r}{10r_0}\right)^2\right)^{-1.0}$$

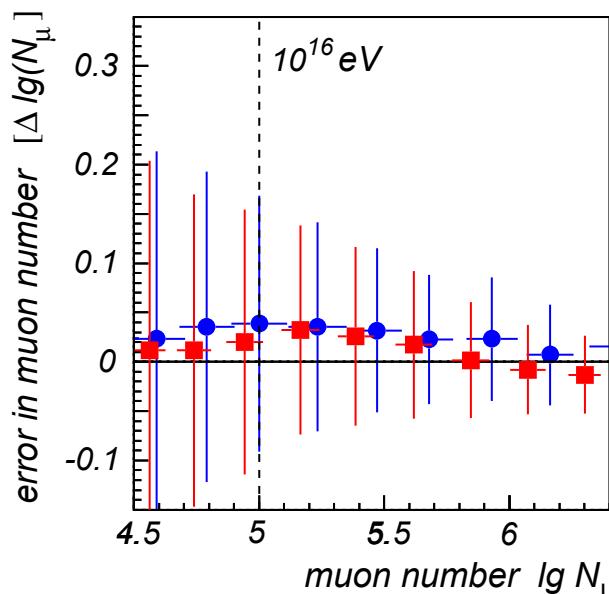
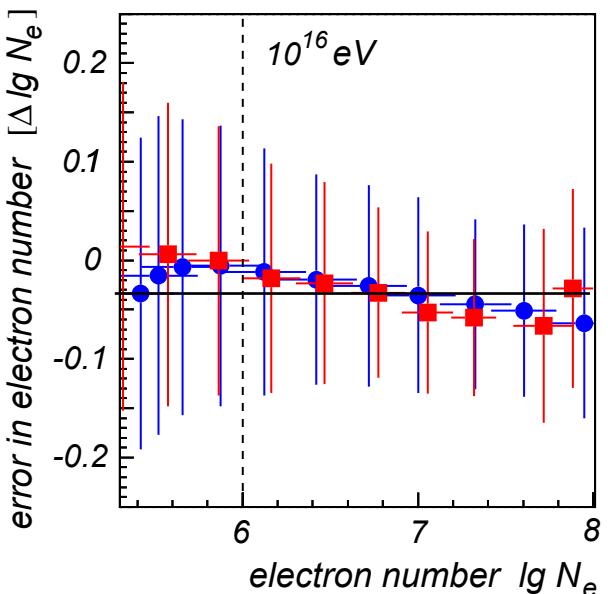
correction of charged particle number by muon number → electron number

Reconstruction accuracies (II)

full EAS & detector MC
(CORSIKA 6.307 & GEANT 3.21)

● protons ● iron

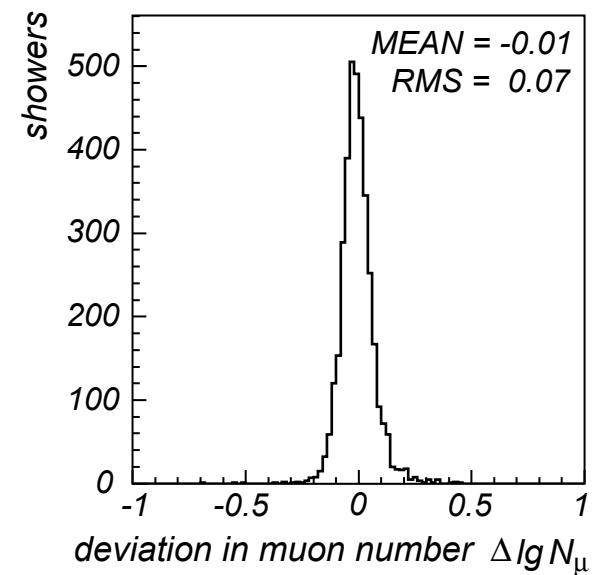
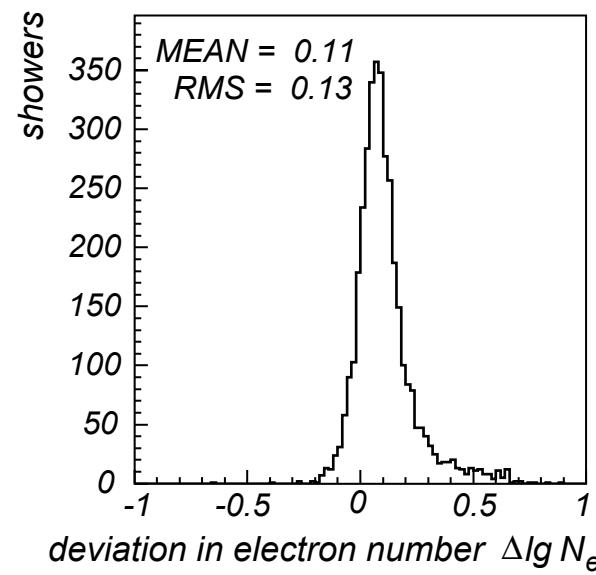
$500 \times 600 \text{ m}^2$, $0.4 < s < 1.4$,
 $N_{GR} > 19$, $\theta < 30^\circ$



*Comparison between Grande & array
DATA independently analysed, $N_e > 10^6$*

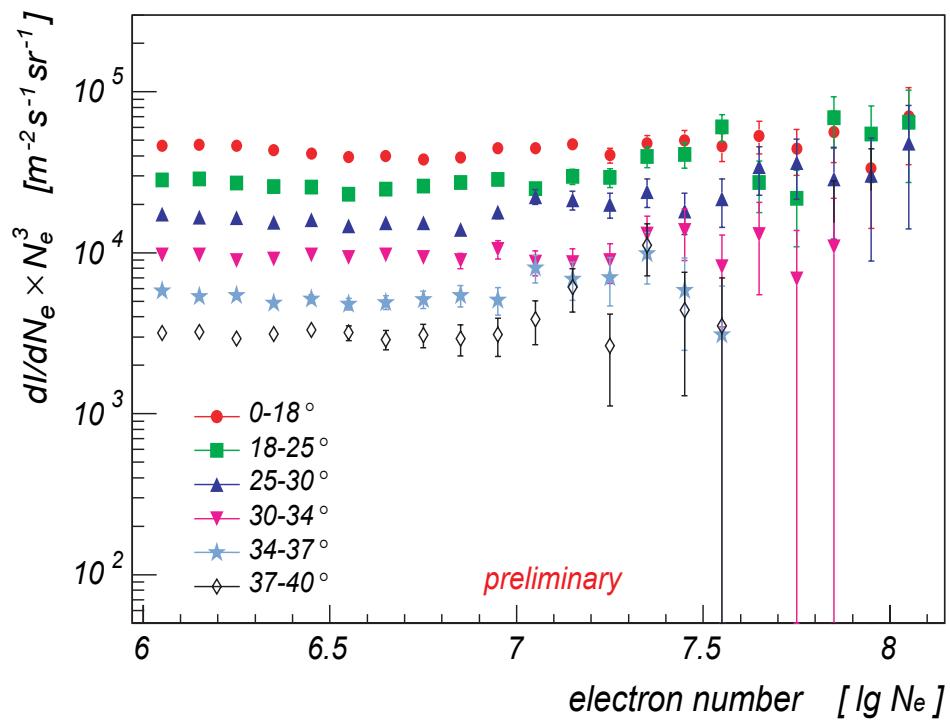
*slightly larger electron number (25%)
RMS dominated by Grande*

*muon number practically equal
RMS reduced because of correlation
(SAME data!)*



Shower size spectra

frequency distribution of showers
dependent on electron or/and
muon number

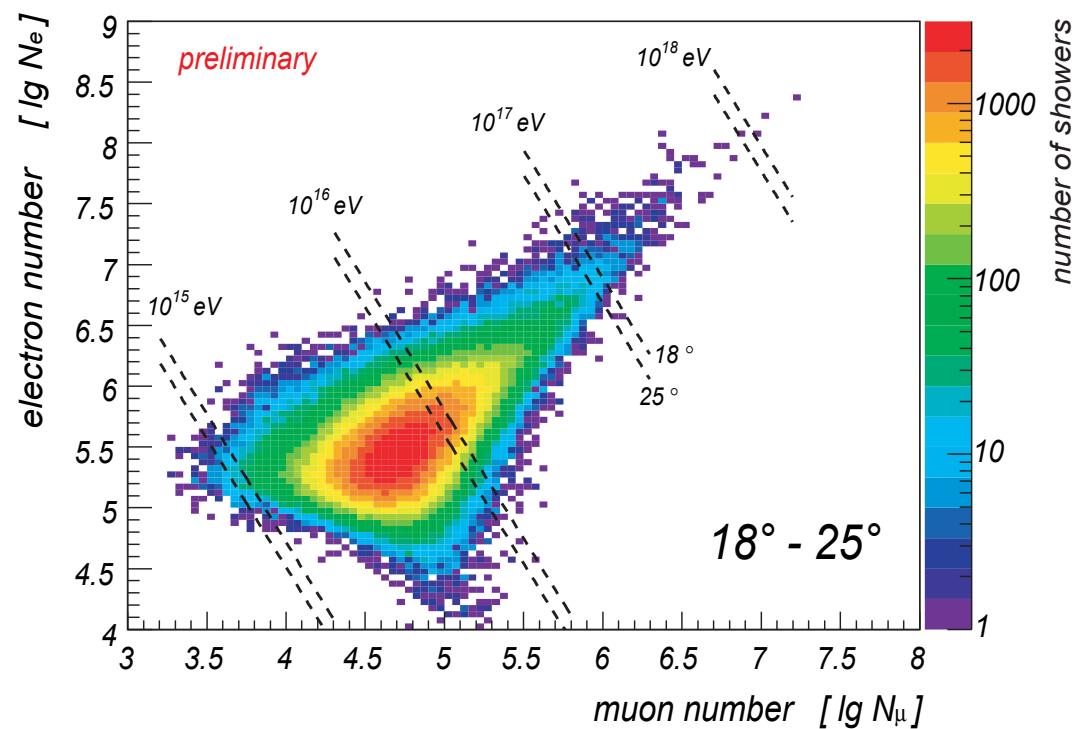


already some events around 10^{18} eV

next step:

unfolding analysis for determination of
energy spectra of mass groups

... but not yet done!



Conclusions and outlook ...

KASCADE-Grande

continuous data taking

shower reconstruction well understood

anisotropy studies: no deviations from isotropy found

above 10^{17} eV already more data than KASCADE

also some events around 10^{18} eV

analysis of shower size spectra has begun → *energy spectra to come!*

KASCADE-Grande collaboration

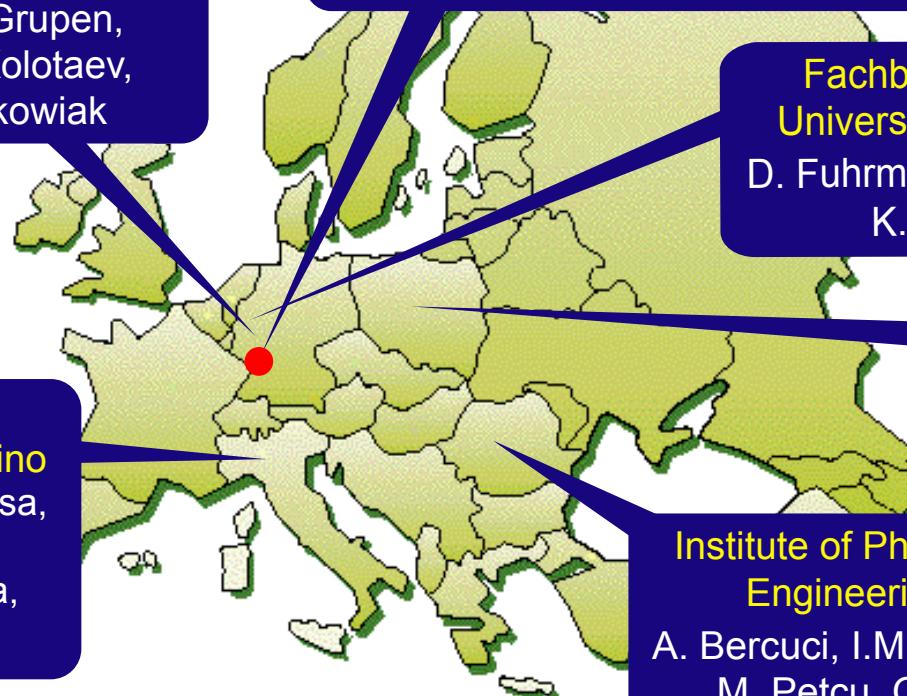
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D. Kickelbick, Y. Kolotaev,
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