

CREDO

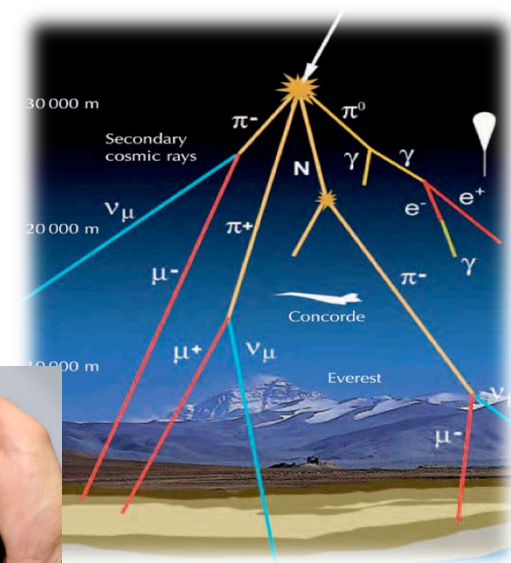
THE QUEST FOR UNEXPECTED

CREDO science case

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Institute of Nuclear Physics PAS, Cracow

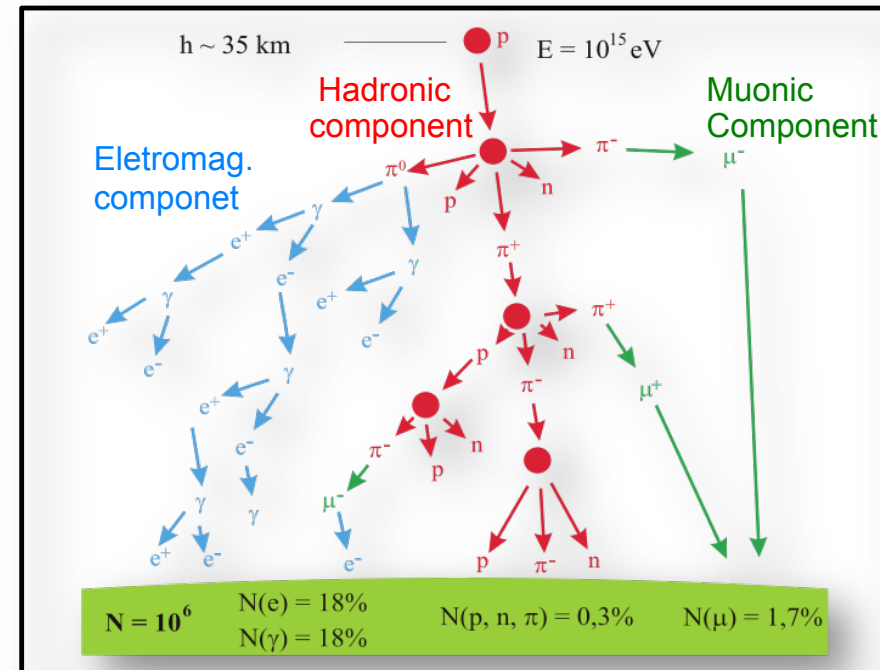
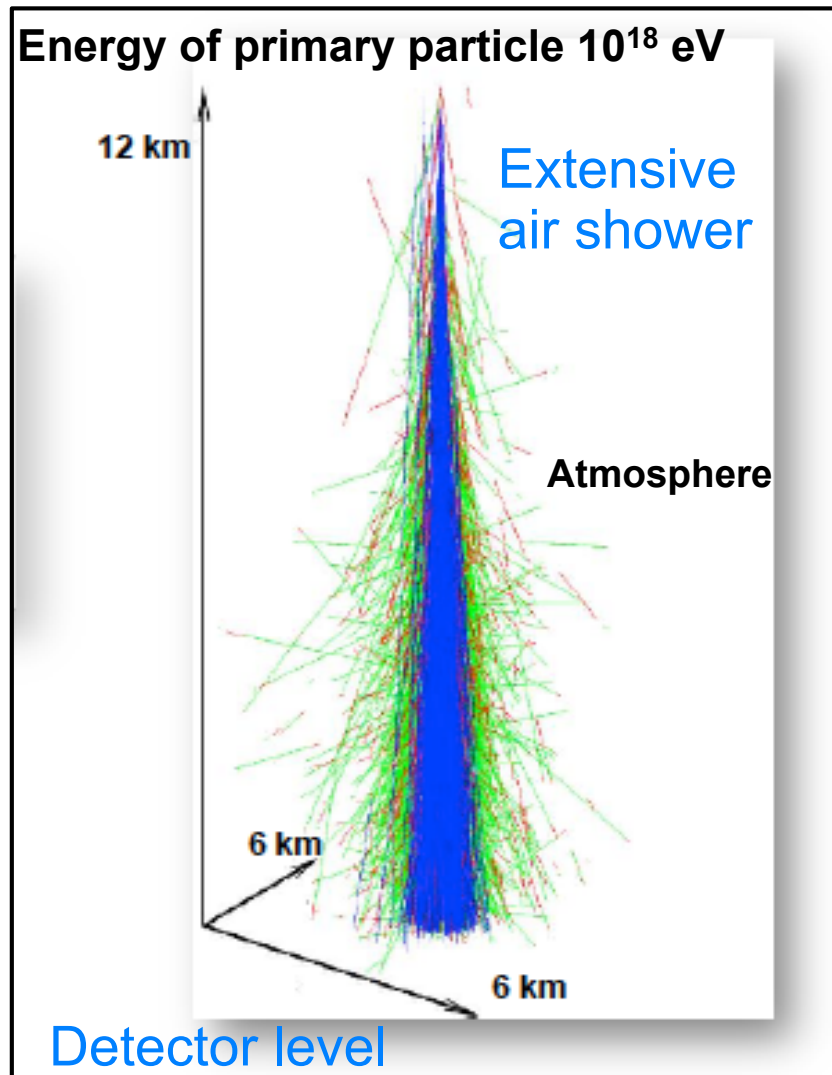
Outline:

- Introduction
- How to select muon like events from smartphone images
- Example of time clustering analysis
- CREDO and gamma rays astronomy



Extensive air shower

Extensive air shower – collision of primary particle in air produce a shower of relativistic secondary particles

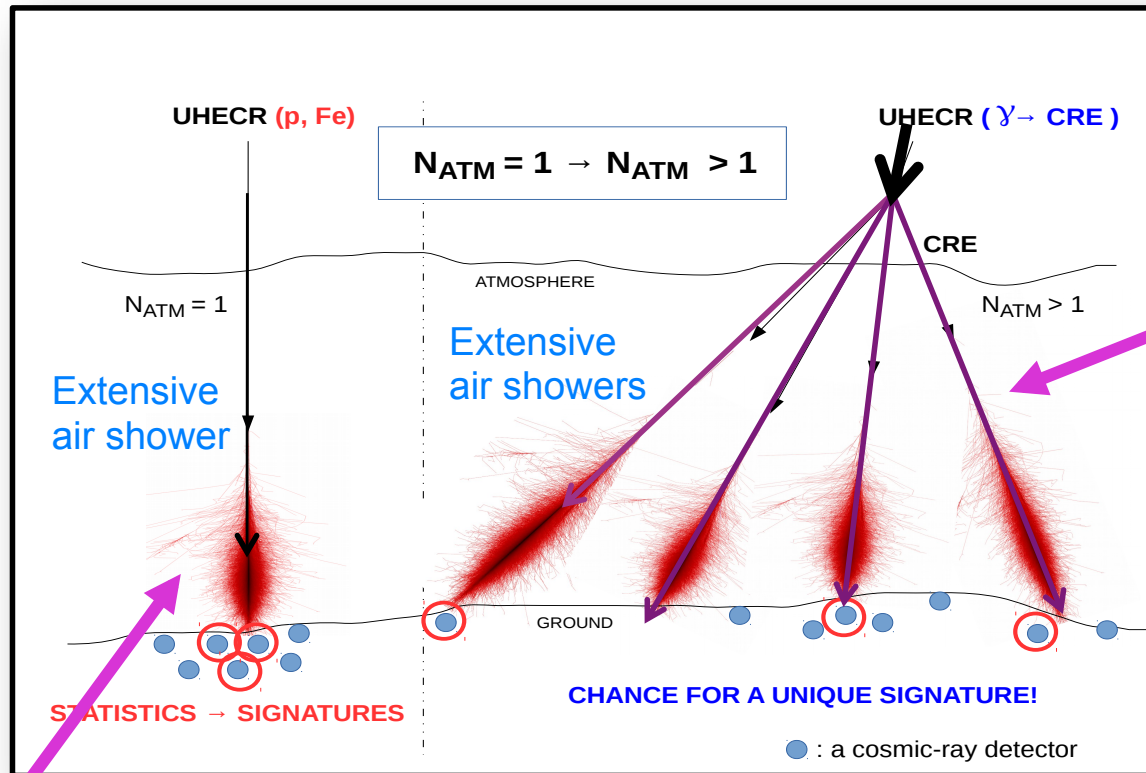


Muons are one of the EAS component

Atmospheric muons:

~70 particle per cm^2 per minute
 energy of muons $\sim 4 \cdot 10^9$ eV (4 GeV)
 at sea level

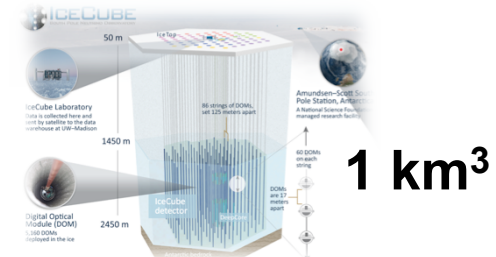
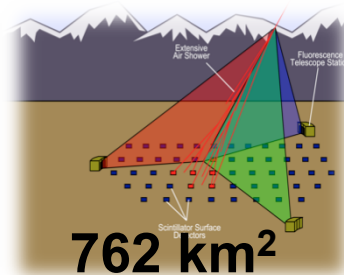
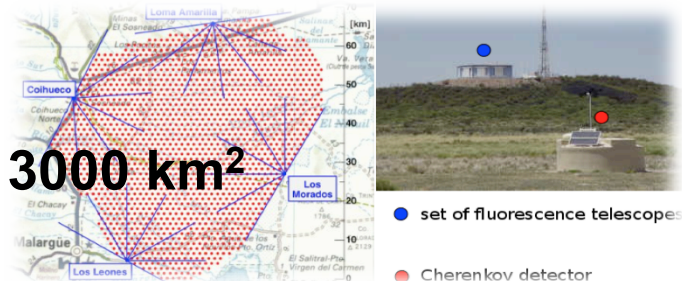
Motivation: looking for Cosmic Ray Ensembles (CRE)



New strategy:
Looking for multiple
air showers correlated
in time

CREDO

Typical strategy: looking for ONE shower i.e.
Pierre Auger Observatory, Telescope Array, IceCube



Looking for Cosmic Ray Ensembles (CRE)

CREDO 
THE QUEST FOR UNEXPECTED

γ_{UHE}
(e.g. 10^{20} eV)



Citizens
strengthen
trigger
capabilities
of the
educational
arrays with
smartphone
networks



Citizens
browse the
data looking
for „improbable
time-space
coincidences

- 1) $t_n - t_1 < \sim 1 \mu\text{s}$
- 2) $t_1 < \dots < t_n,$

→ **indirect search for New Physics manifestations!**

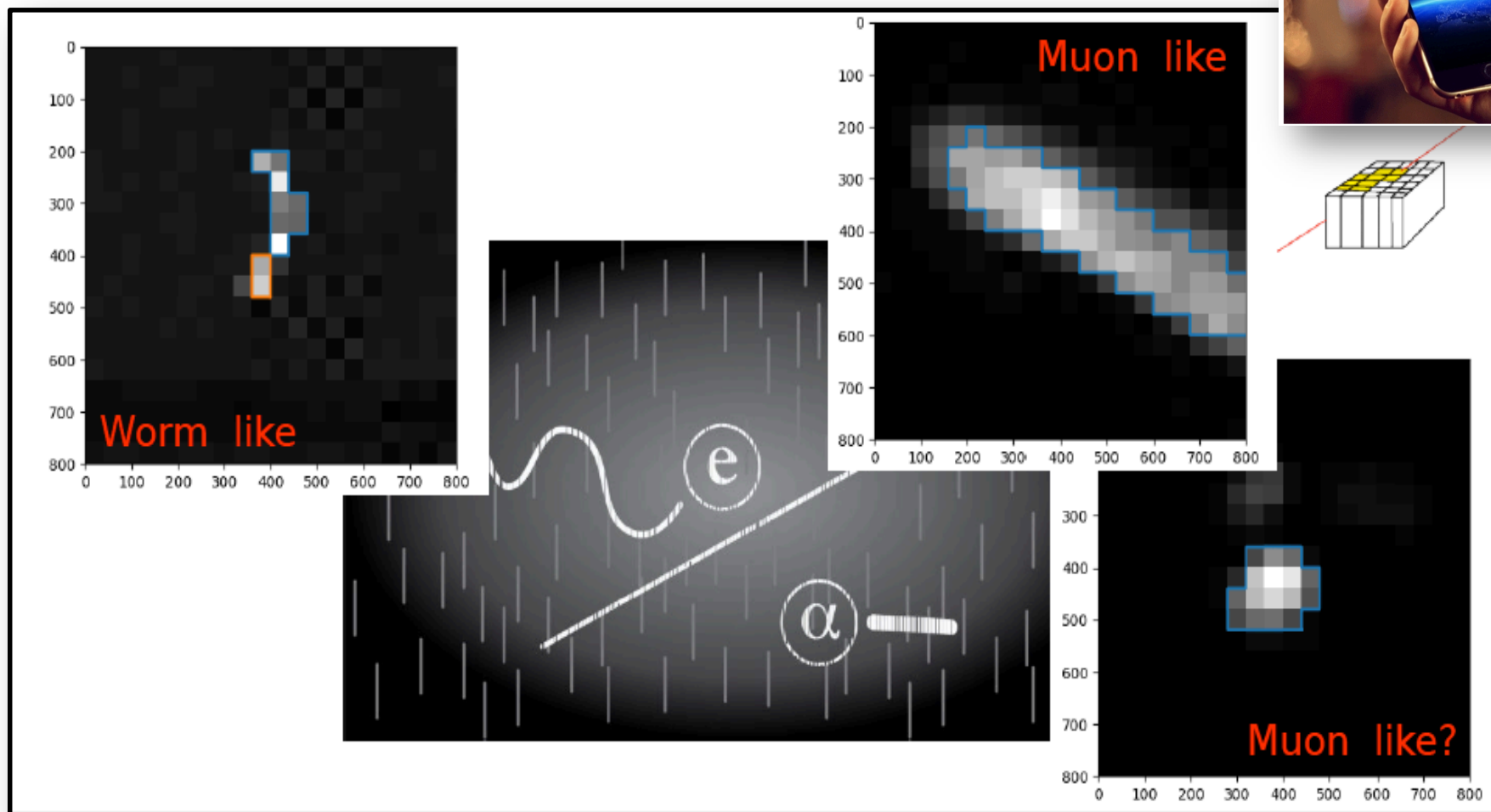
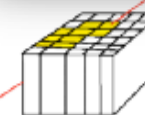
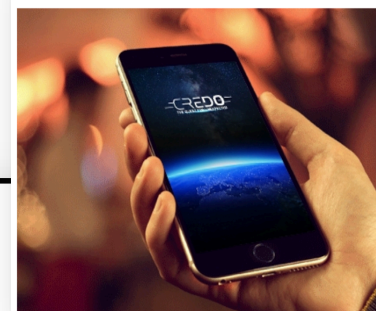
→ **verification of „classic” QED predictions (preshower @ Sun)**

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Typical classes of events from smartphones

.... from api.credo.science

CREDO detector

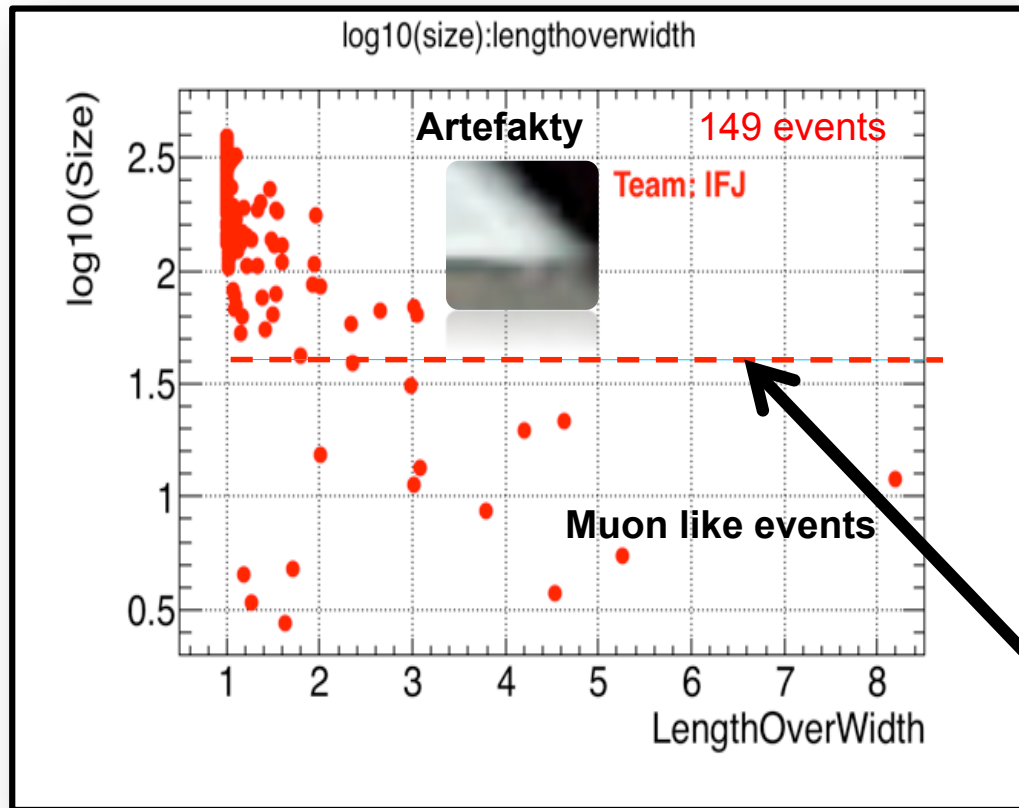


How to extract signal-like events (muon like) ?



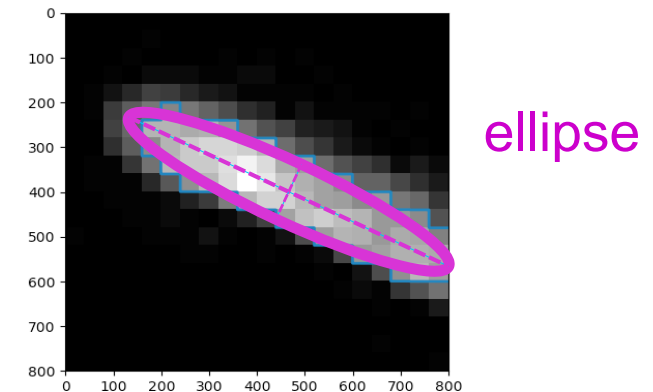
How to select muon like events from smartphone data

Simple filter



Discrimination parameters:

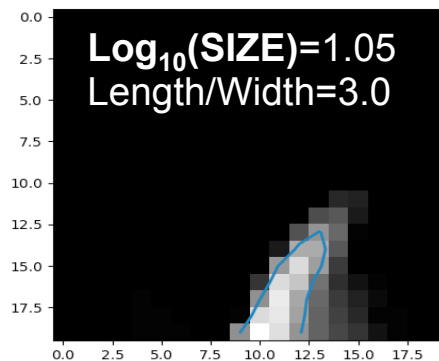
SIZE: *sum of illuminace in all pixels above certain defined threshold*



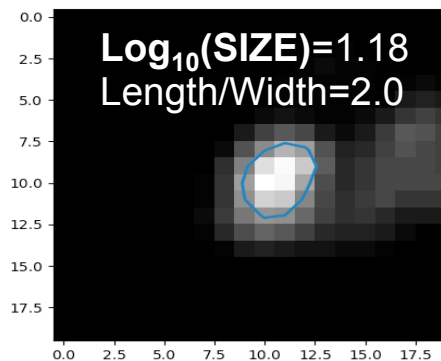
LENGTH/WIDTH: *the ratio of major to minor axis of ellipse*

Selection criterion: $\log_{10}(\text{SIZE}) < 1.7$

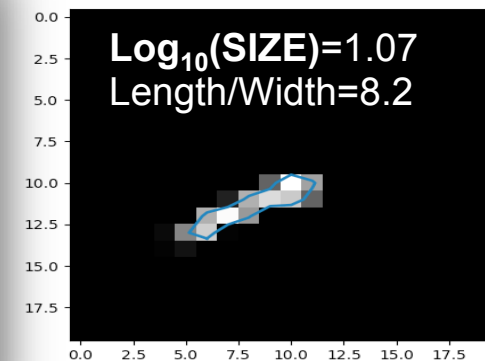
Muon like event



Muon like event



Muon like event

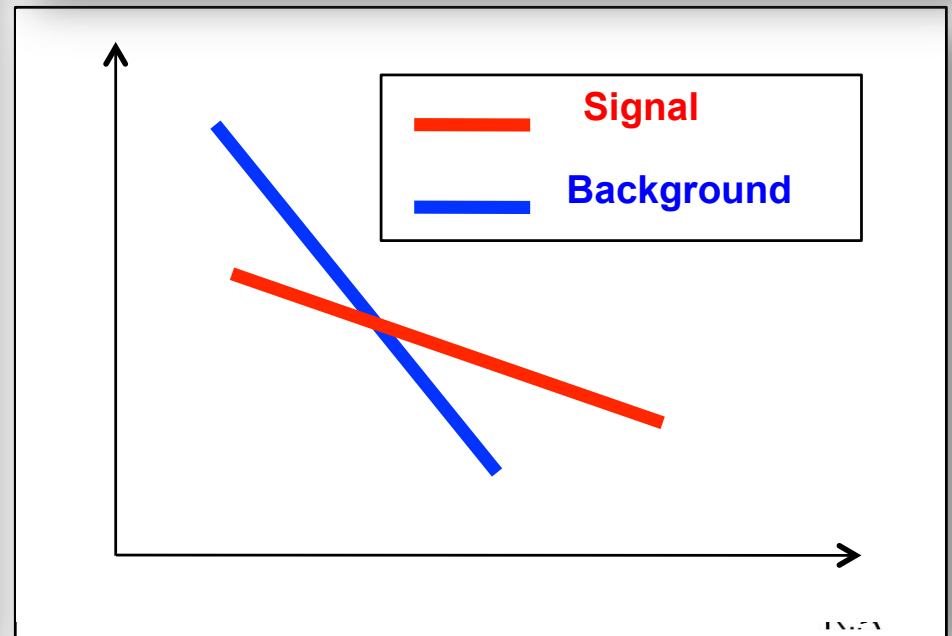
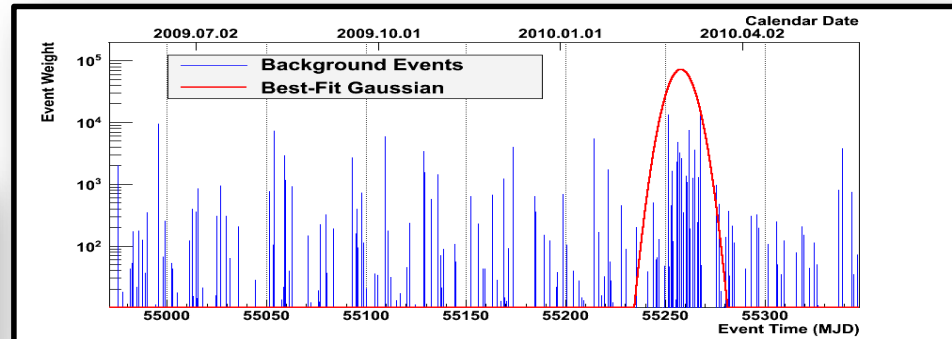
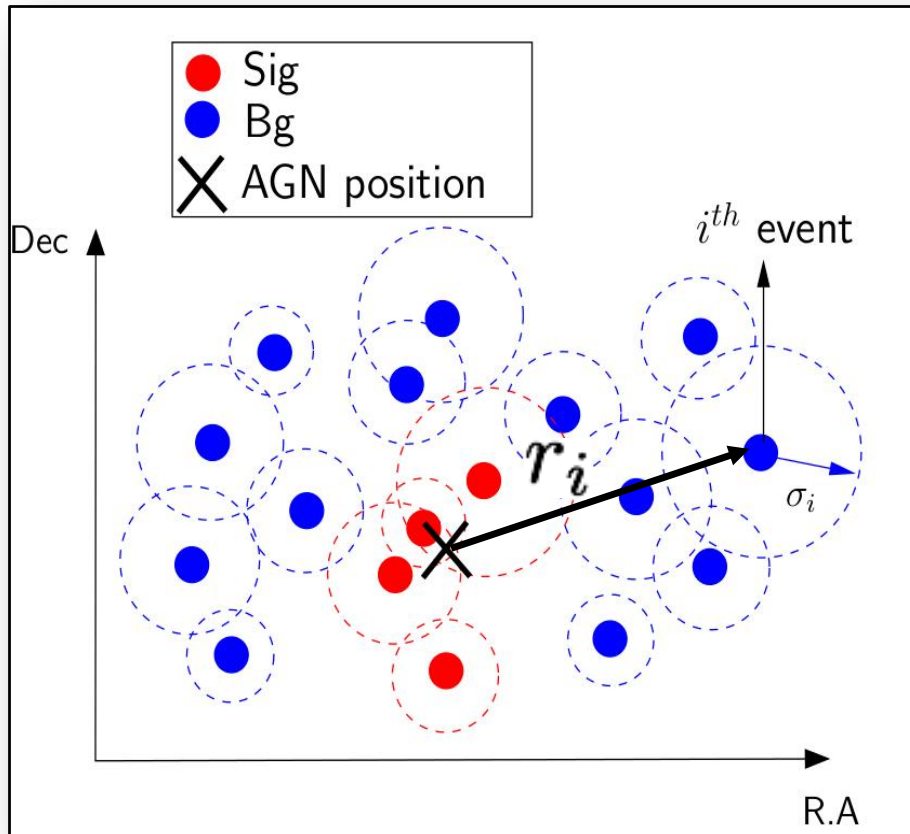


Time-clustering

How to find the most significance cluster of events in time ?

Basic concept of point-source search filter

σ_i - the angular uncertainty of event
 r_i - the angular distance of event from source



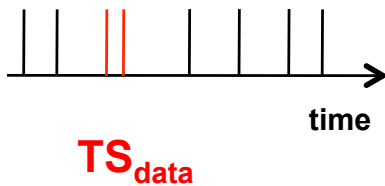
Finding point sources in the sky means to locate *an excess of events from a particular direction* over the background.

The signals events may present additional features: *different energy spectrum or time structure*

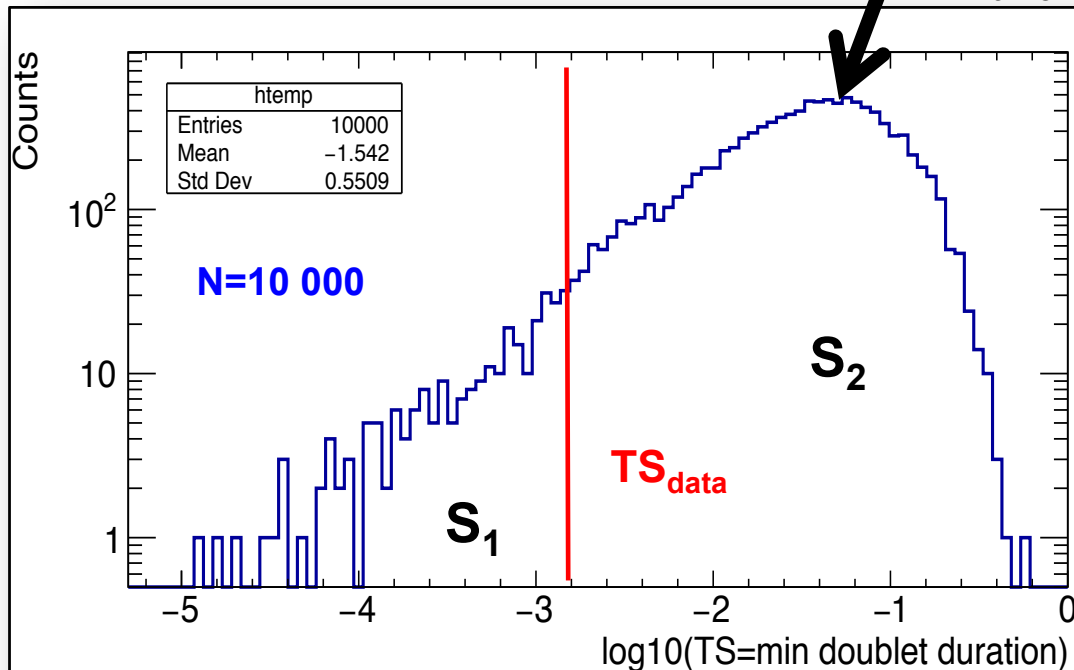
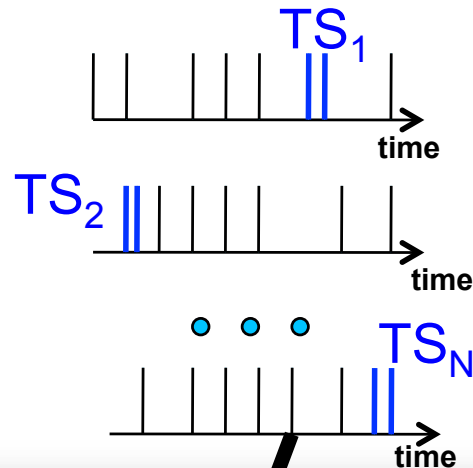
Simple method: search for cluster of events in time

Data distribution

Event



Scrambled maps



Test Statistics (TS)

TS := doublet duration*

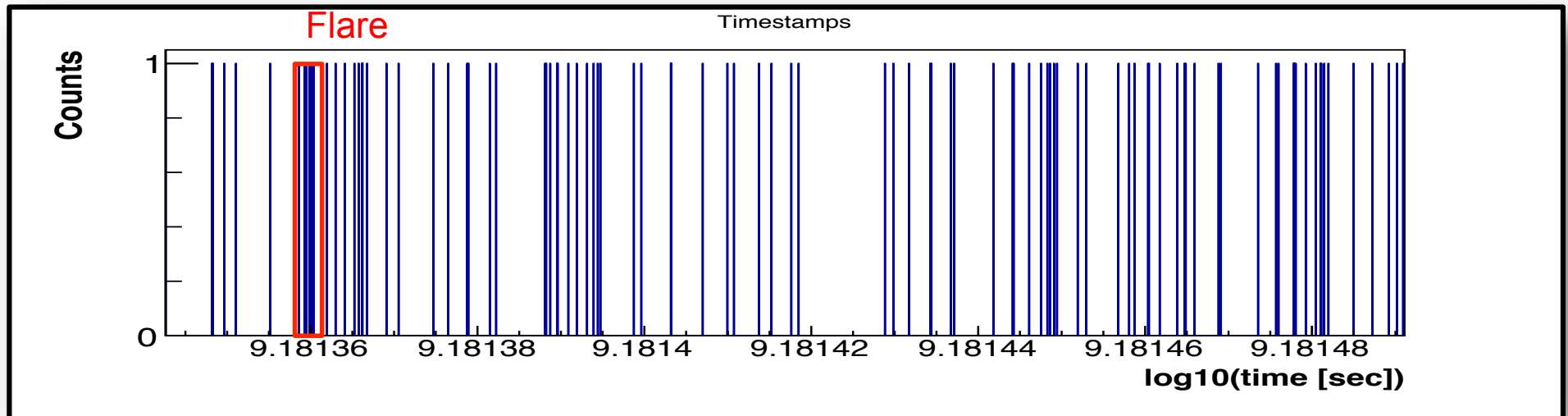
*for other multiplets different definitions was assumed

RESULT:

p-value as the fraction of events below **TS_{data}**

$$\text{P-value} = \frac{S_1}{S_1 + S_2}$$

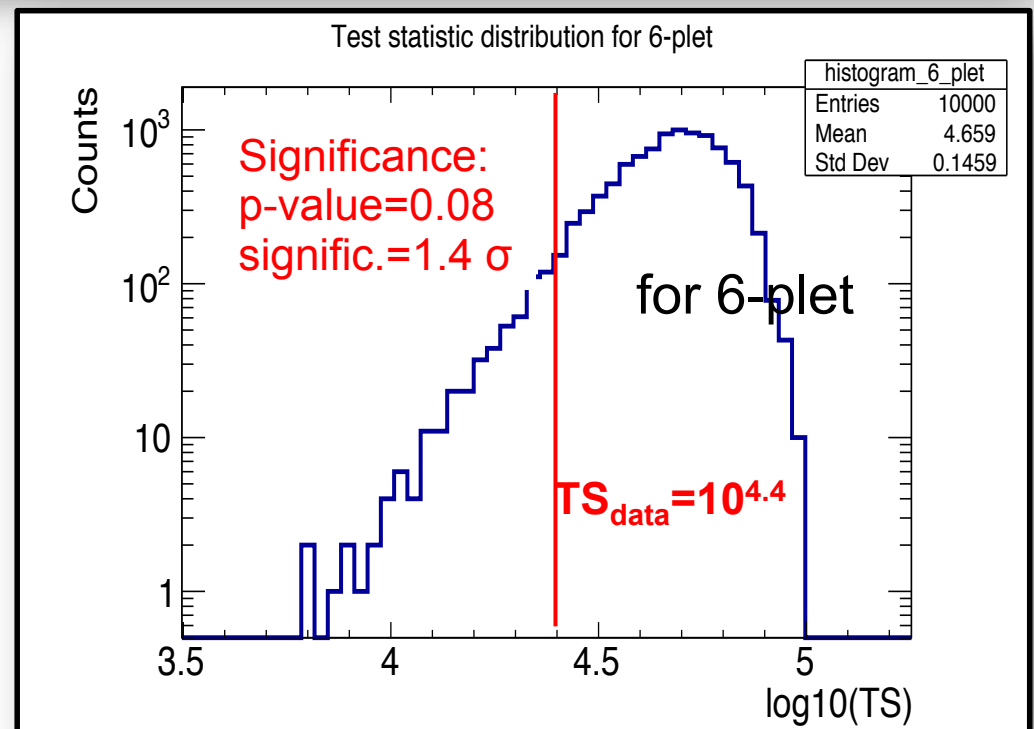
Application of the method to the smartphone data




First event: 10.02.2018 at 4h 26m 41s
Last event: 16.02.2018 at 07h 38m 56s

*We consider not only doublets
but other multiplets like 3, 4,15-plets*

Results: Flare - cluster of 6 events:
-start of possible flare:
10.02.2018 22h 49m 35s
-end of possible flare:
11.02.2018 00h 36m 16 s



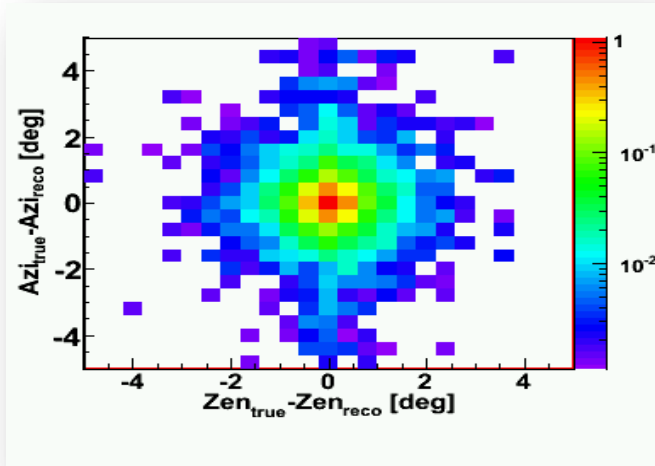


More advance time-clustering algorithm

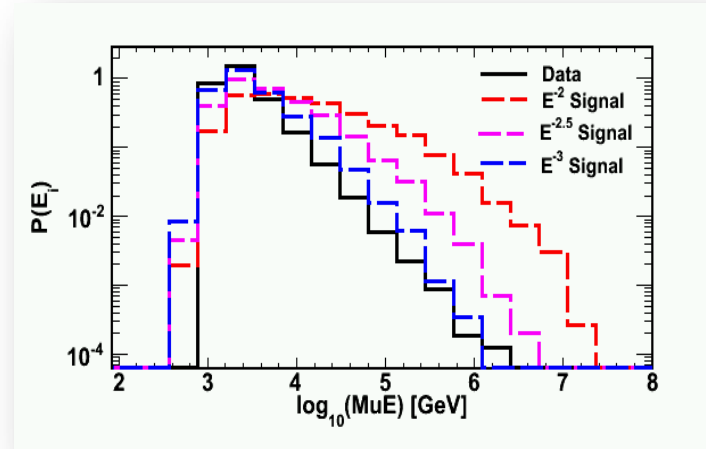
General method: an unbinned maximum likelihood

Method (J. Braun et al., Astropart. Phys.33:175,2010)

Space probability density function



Energy probability density function

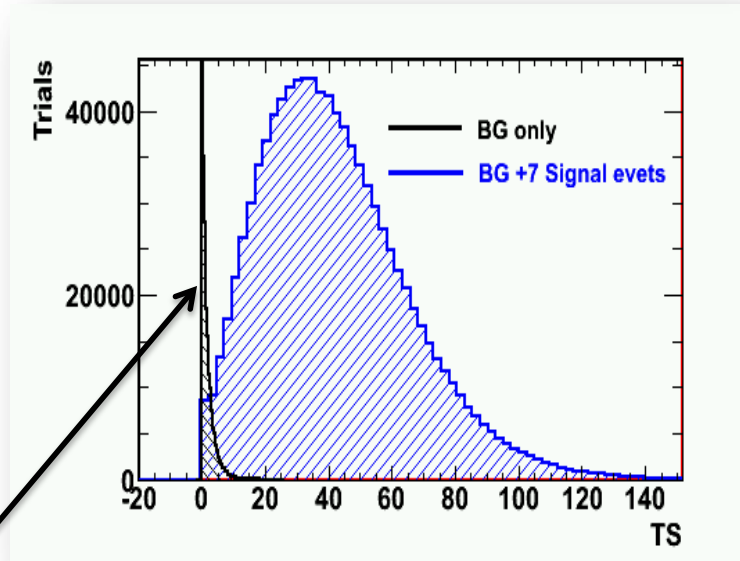


$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{n}_s, \gamma) = \prod_{i=1}^N \left[\frac{n_s}{N} \mathcal{S}_i + \left(1 - \frac{n_s}{N}\right) \mathcal{B}_i \right]$$

$$\mathcal{S}_i = P^{\text{space}}(|x_i - x_s|, \sigma_i) \times P^{\text{energy}}(E_i | \gamma) \times P^{\text{time}}(\Delta t_j)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_i = \frac{1}{d\Omega} \times P_i(E_i) \times P^{\text{time}}(\theta, \phi, t_i)$$

$$\text{TS} = -2 \log(\lambda) = -2 \log \frac{\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{n}_s = 0)}{\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{n}_s^f, \gamma^f)}$$



TS distribution for no signal events in data sample



... and gamma-ray astronomy

Monte Carlo simulation chain

(1) Simulation of electromagnetic particle by interaction with geomagnetic field (Preshower effect)

(2) Simulation of shower in air at high zenith angles

(3) Simulation of CTA response

PRESHOWER

Homola et al.,
Computer Physics Commun.
184 (2005), 1468



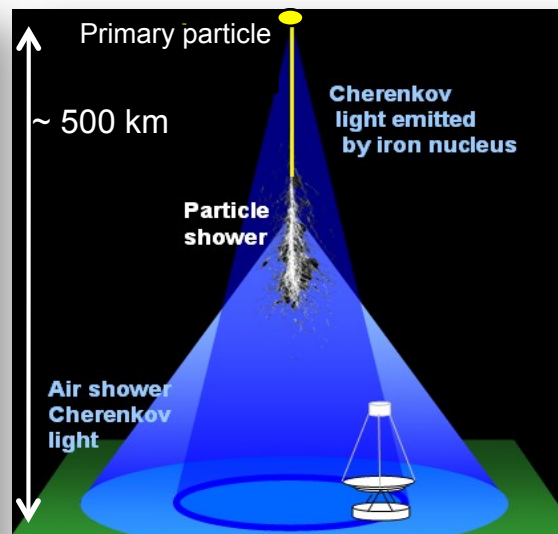
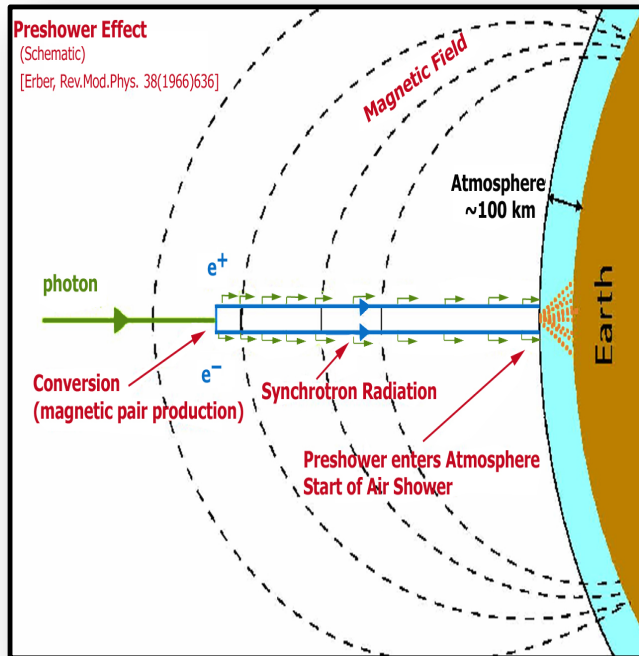
CORSIKA

D. Heck, et al.,
FZKA Report, 6019 (1998)



Sim_telarray

K. Bernlöhr,
Astropart. Phys. 30 (2008), 149

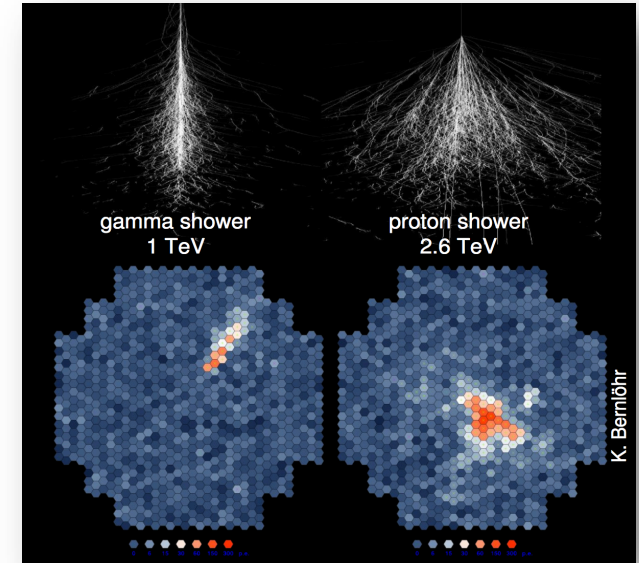
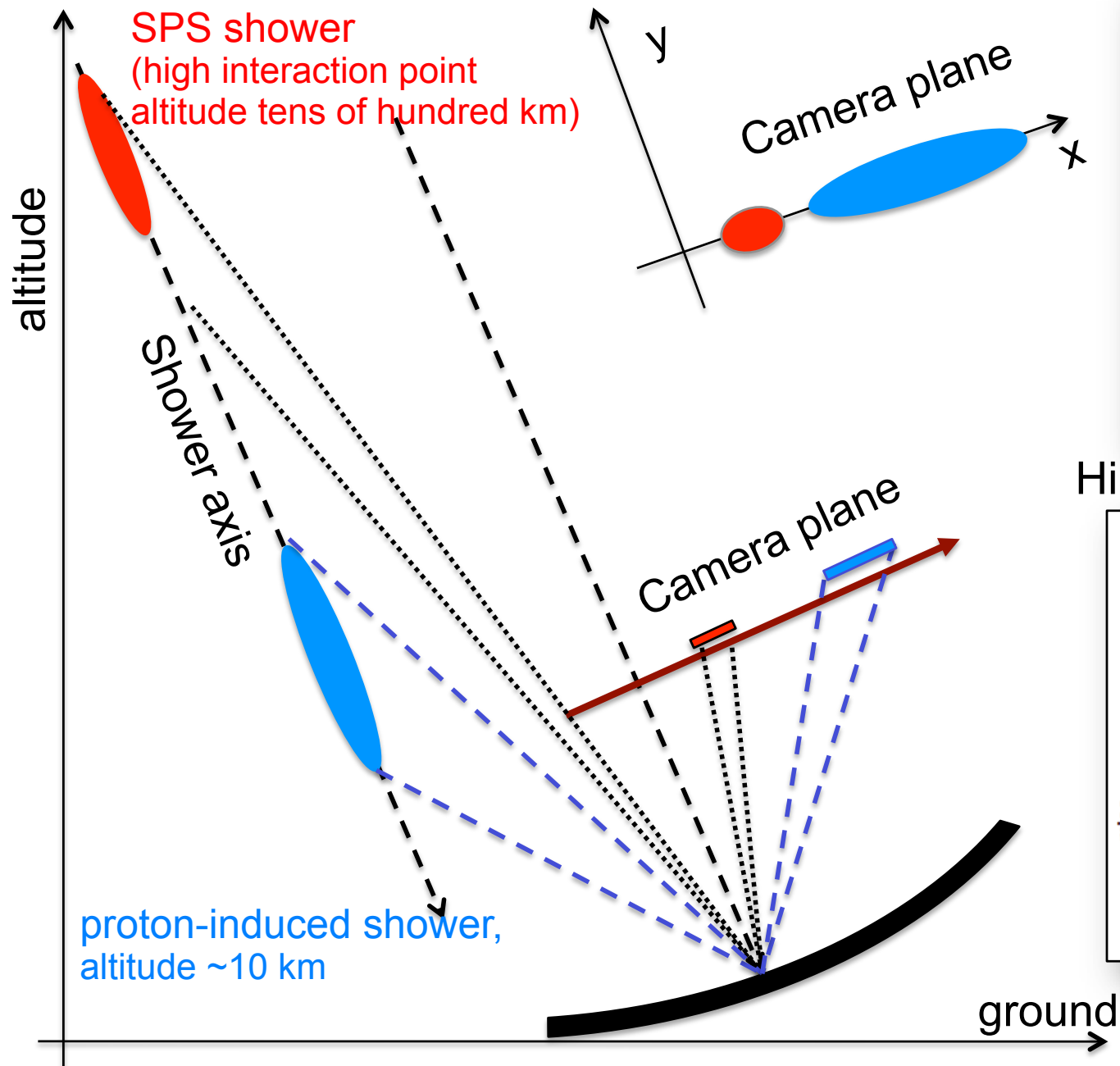


Compiled: with **CURVED-EARTH**,
CHERENKOV/IACT, **THIN** option

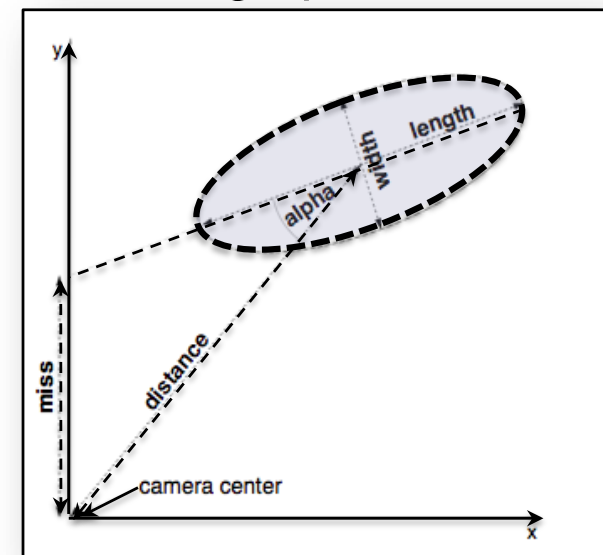


Mirror optics/camera electronics
simulations,
with public **Production-1** settings

Towards SPS identification



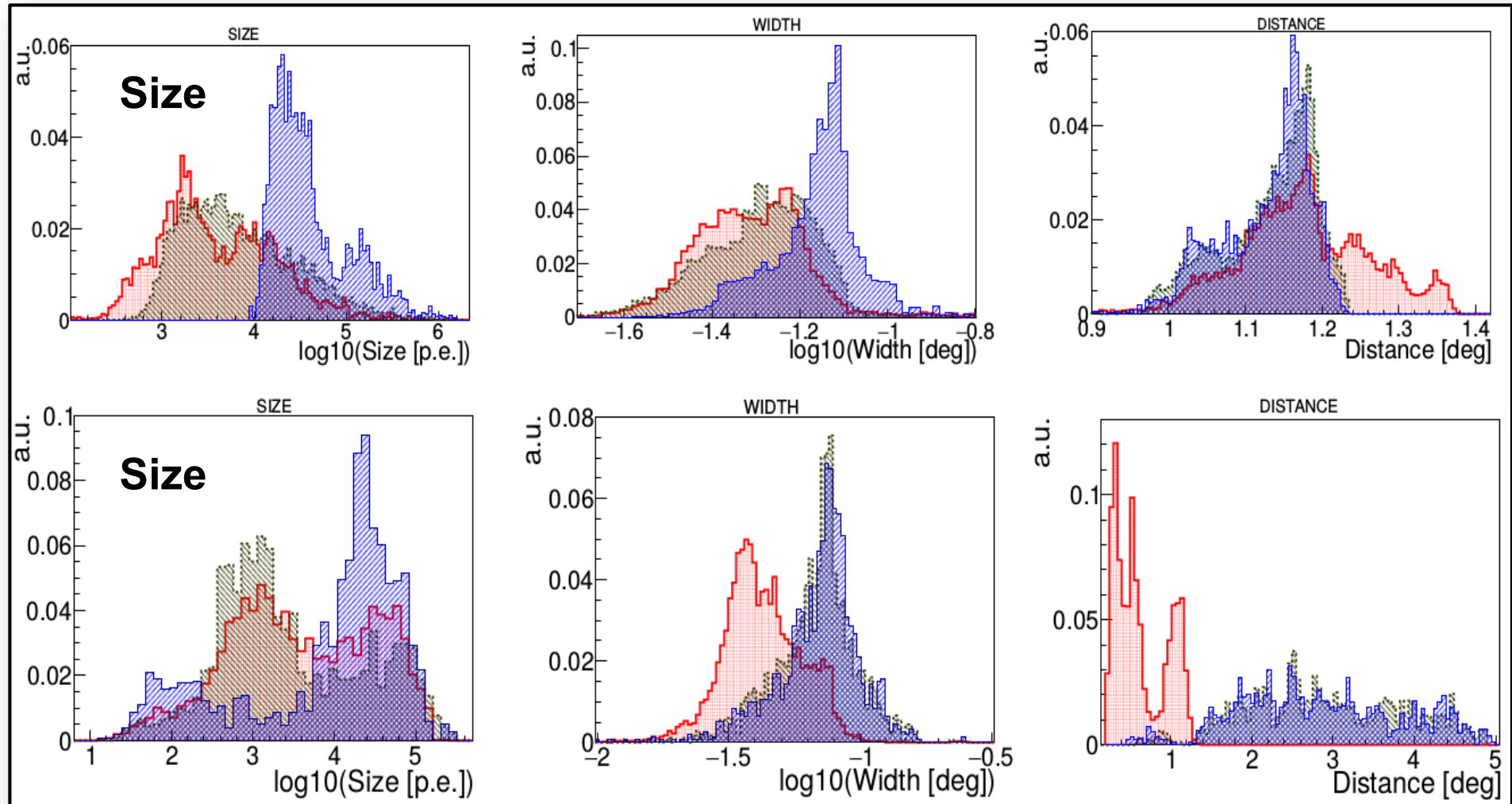
Hillas image parameters



Hillas parameters: preliminary results

Top: $R_{\text{IMP}}=1300\text{m}$; bottom $R_{\text{IMP}}=4000\text{m}$

SPS — PROTON — PHOTON —



- > Potential for **event by event discrimination** for different impact distances R_{IMP}
 - cut on multivariate analysis could allow discrimination with low statistics (how many events do we need?).

Summary

- > CREDO opens a new channel to explore the Universe (ensemble of cosmic-rays, super-preshowers) and has a wide range of potential fields it can serve (fundamental science, interdisciplinary studies, education).
- > Current status:
Already operational.
Development and expansion is ongoing.

... so stay tuned and wait for exciting results from CREDO



Thank you for your attention