

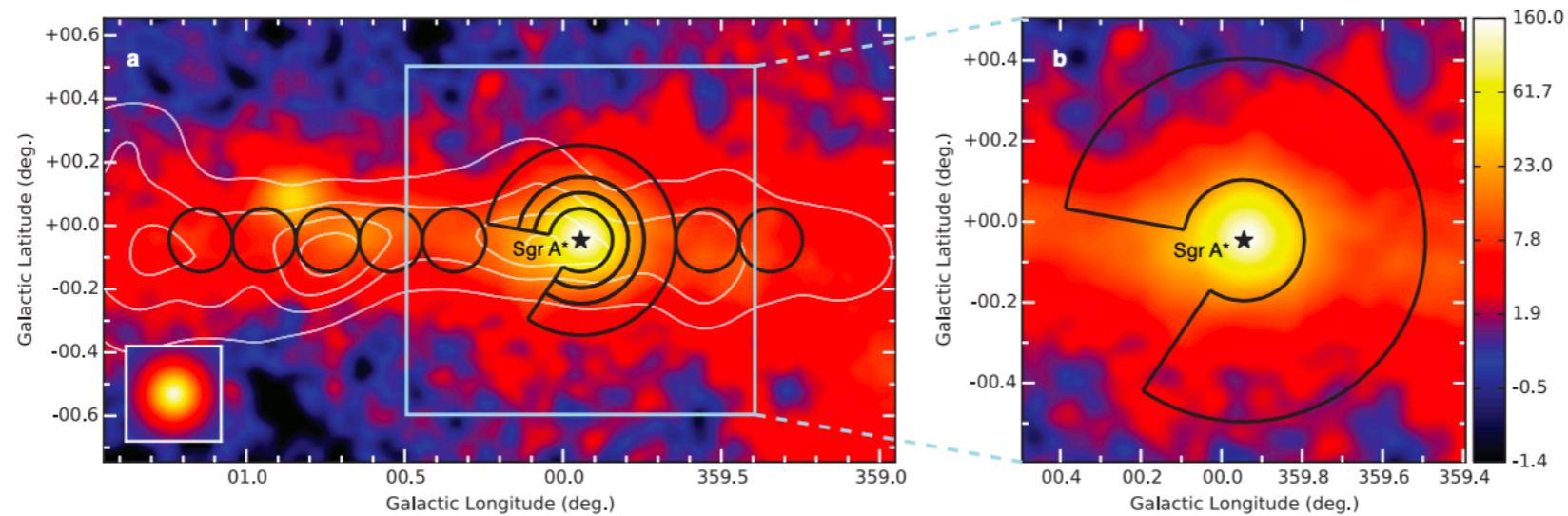
Half ALPACA and its sensitivity  
to sub-PeV gamma rays from  
the Galactic Center

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# Author List

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# Introduction



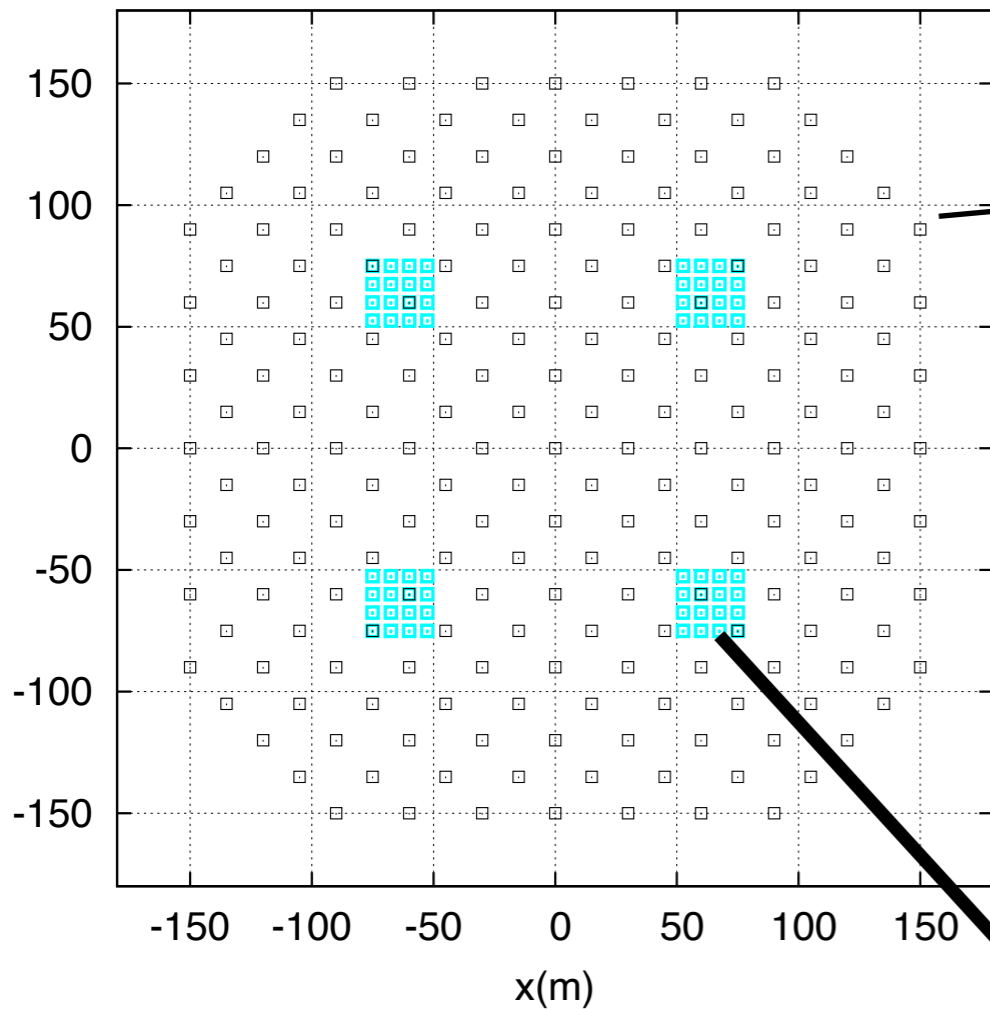
In 2016, few tens TeV diffuse  $\gamma$ -ray around the Galactic center was detected by H.E.S.S. .  $\rightarrow$  PeVatron in the Galactic center ?

$\downarrow$   
We need sub-PeV observation around it.

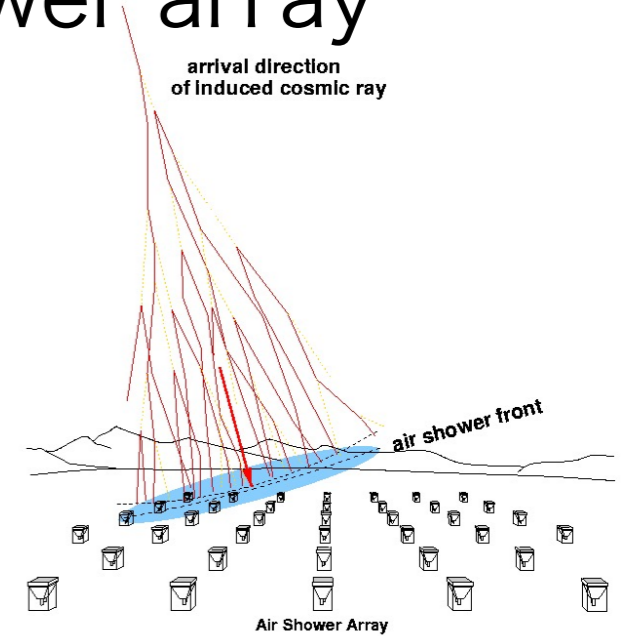
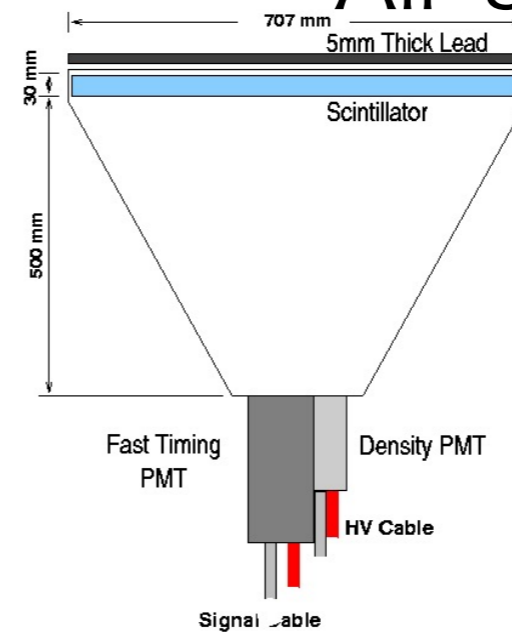
$\downarrow$   
In this presentation, we report on the performance of half ALPACA, especially its sensitivity from the Galactic center, based on our detailed MC simulation.

# Half ALPACA Experiment

AS+MD array location

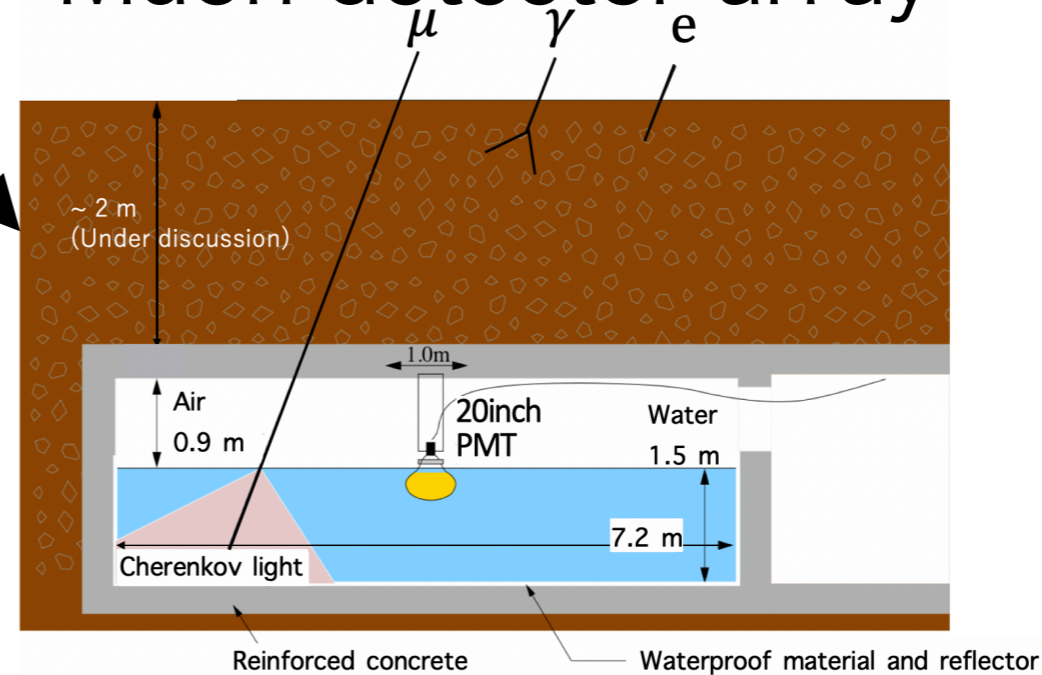


## Air shower array



Number of particles detected & detection timing are recorded.  
 → Primary Energy & Incoming direction

## Muon detector array



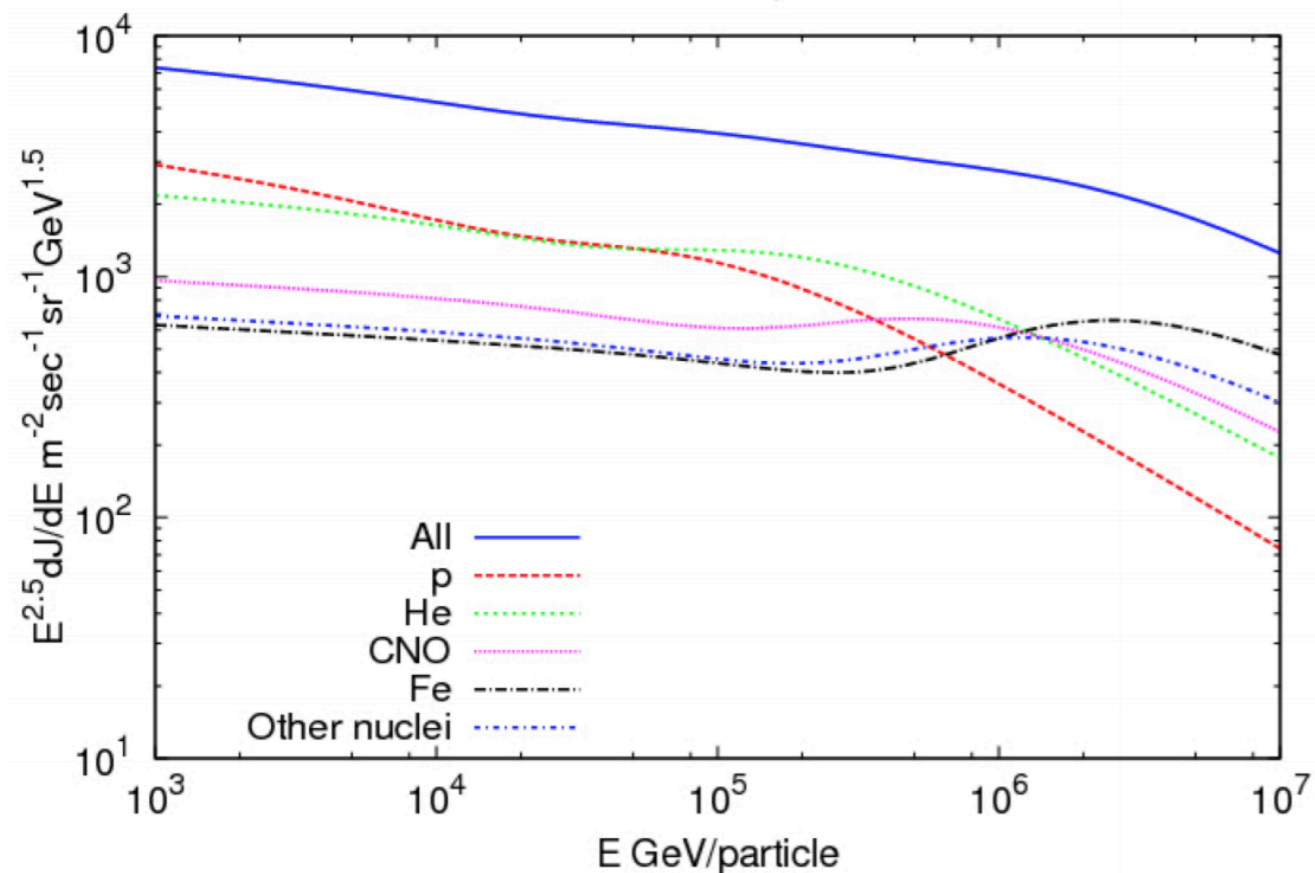
Number of muons are detected.  
 → Discriminating  $\gamma$ -rays from CRs

- The half size of ALPACA.
- Chacaltaya plateau (16°23'S, 68°08'W, Bolivia)
- Elevation(4,740m(572.4 g/cm<sup>2</sup> ))
- Air shower array ( 83000 m<sup>2</sup> )
- Muon detector array ( 3600 m<sup>2</sup> )

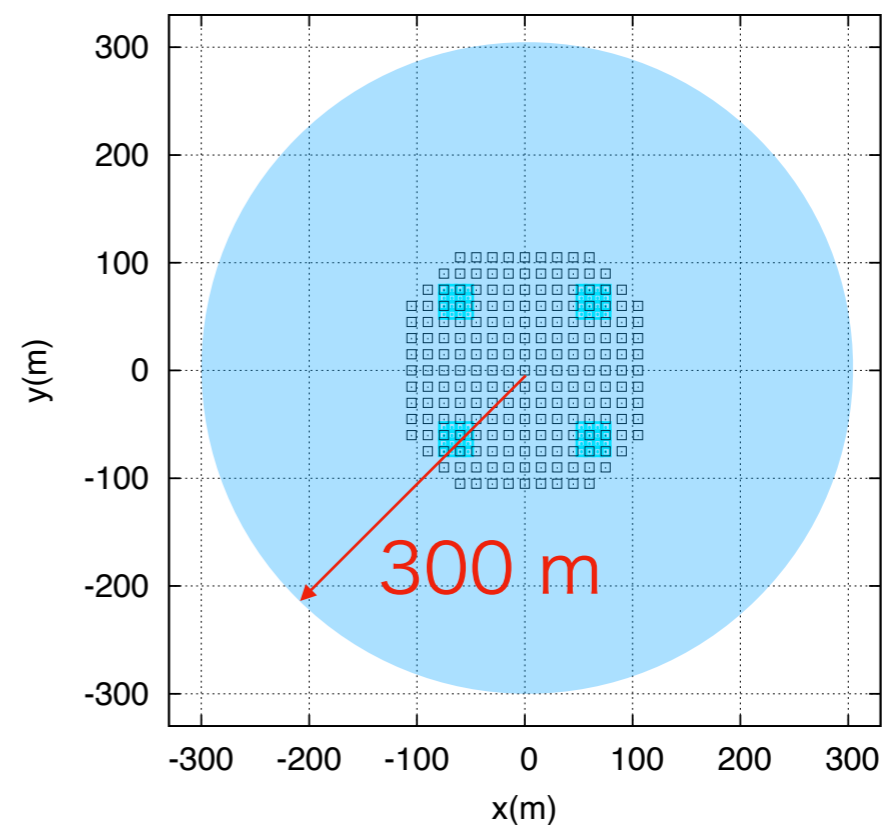
# Air Shower Generation (CORSIKA 7.7100)

Simulation condition	$\gamma$ -ray	Back ground CR
Energy range	$300 \text{ GeV} \leq E < 10 \text{ PeV}$	$300 \text{ GeV} \leq E < 10 \text{ PeV}$
Total number of events	$1.1 \times 10^8$	$4.3 \times 10^9$
Spectrum	$\propto E^{-2}$	Lower-left figure
Area	Lower-right figure	Lower-right figure

Chemical composition



AS+MD array location



# Source Assumption

Orbint & Flux → Galactic center

★ Flux :

$$\frac{dN}{dE} = F_0 \left( \frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-\Gamma} \quad (\text{TeV}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1})$$

$$F_0 = 1.92 \times 10^{-12} \quad (\text{TeV}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}) \quad , \quad \Gamma = 2.32 \quad (\text{Crab})$$

★ Source position :

R.A. : 17h45m39.6s

Dec. :  $-29.06^\circ$  → Minimum zenith angle =  $12.68^\circ$

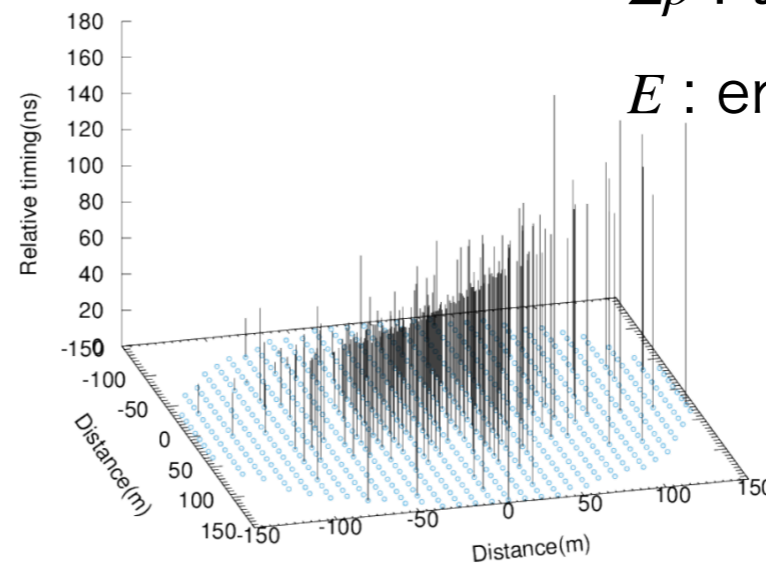
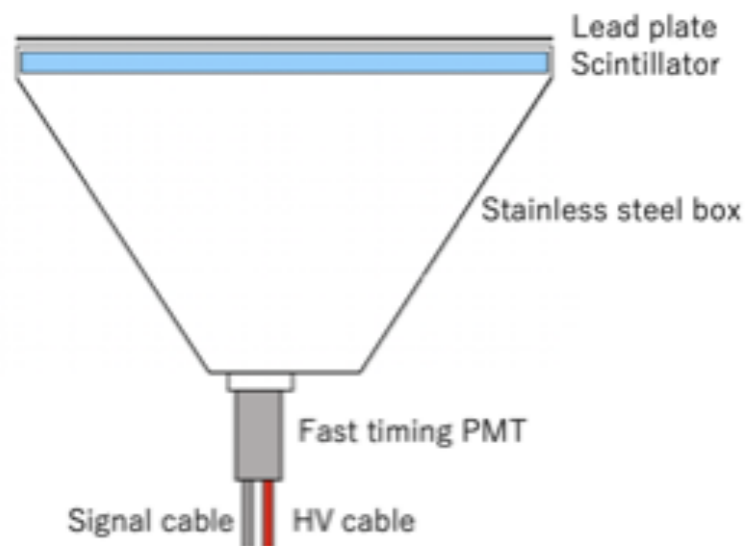
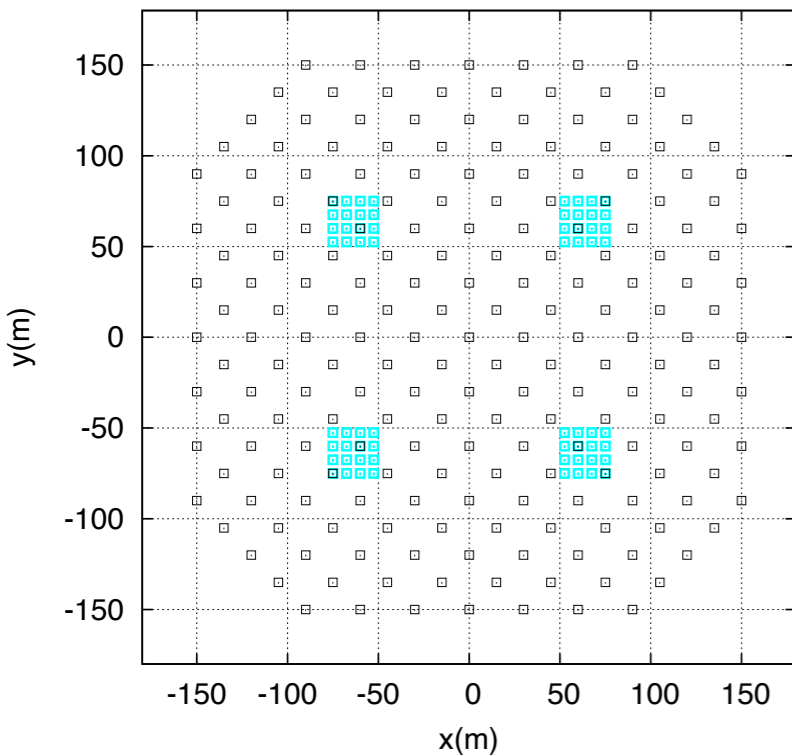
★ Point source

# Detector Responses of Airshower Array (Geant4.10.06)

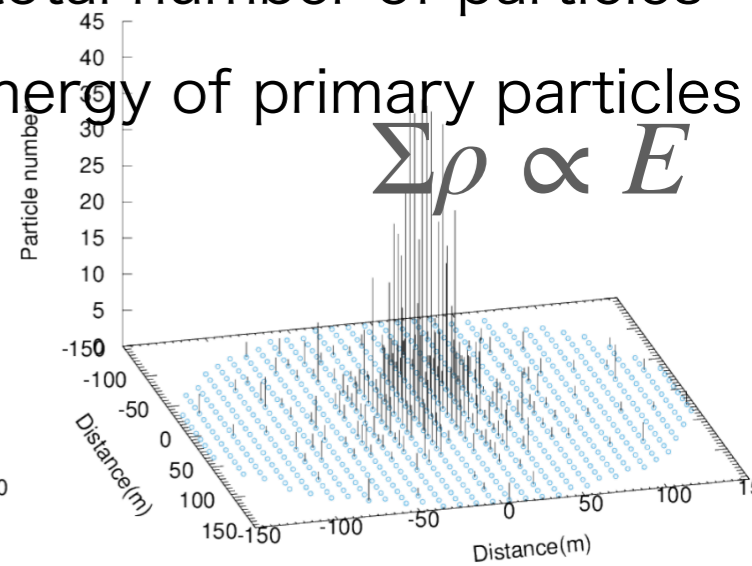
## AS array design

### half-ALPACA(version 1)

AS+MD array location



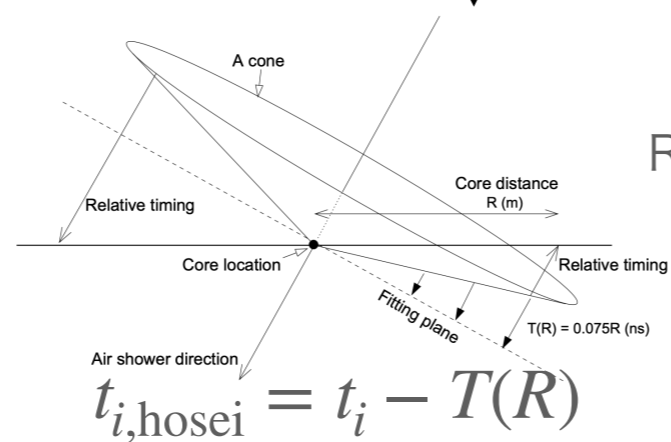
Relative timing



Total number of particles ( $\Sigma\rho$ )

$\Sigma\rho$  : total number of particles  
 $E$  : energy of primary particles  
 $\Sigma\rho \propto E$

100 TeV  $\gamma$ -ray



$$t_{i,hosei} = t_i - T(R)$$

$$\text{Residual error : } \chi^2 = \sum_i w_i (\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{l} + c(t_{i,hosei} - t_0))^2$$

$$w_i = \frac{\rho_i}{\sum_i \rho_i}$$

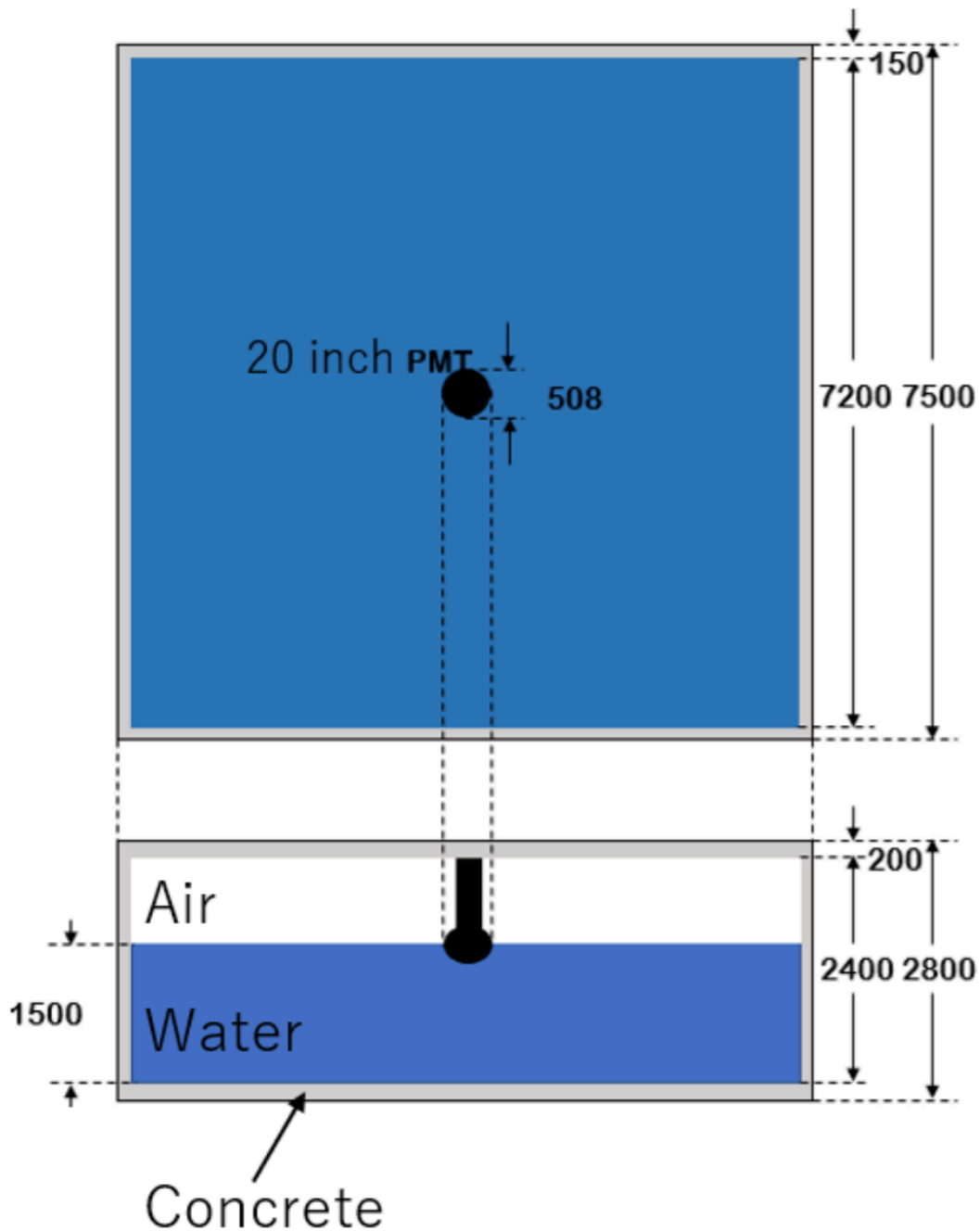
$\rho_i$  : # of particles /m<sup>2</sup> in each scintillator

- Total area : version 1  $\rightarrow$  83000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Trigger condition : 0.5 particle any 4

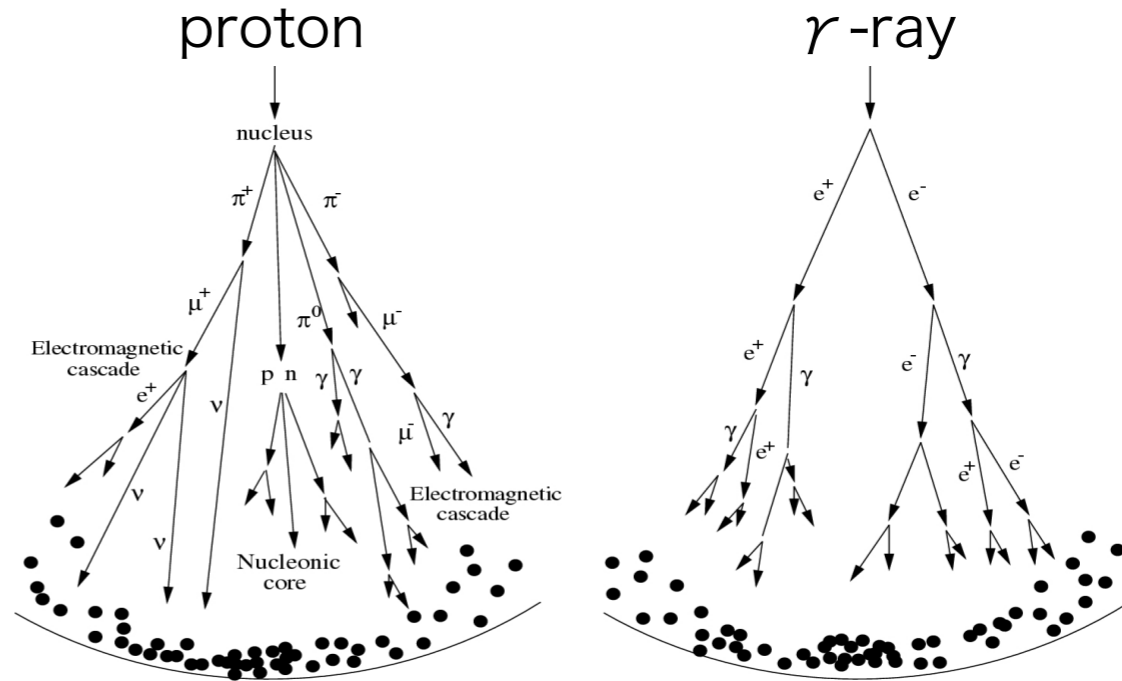
Part	Density ( g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Size
Scintillator	1.032	100×100×5
Steel Box	7.820	103.3×103.3×0.1
Lead plate	11.34	100×100×0.5

# Detector Responses of Muondetector Array (Geant4.10.06)

## MD cell design



CR/ $\gamma$  discrimination by counting total number of muons ( $\Sigma N_\mu$ )



$$\Sigma N_\mu \sim 50 \text{ @ } 100 \text{ TeV proton} \quad \Sigma N_\mu \sim 1 \text{ @ } 100 \text{ TeV } \gamma\text{-ray}$$

- Detction area : 50 m<sup>2</sup>
- Locate at 2.0 m underground
- Density : soil : 2.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup> × 2 m

concrete : 2.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup> × 20 cm

→ 470 g/cm<sup>2</sup> equiv. to 16 radiation length ( $e^{-16} \sim 10^{-7}$ )

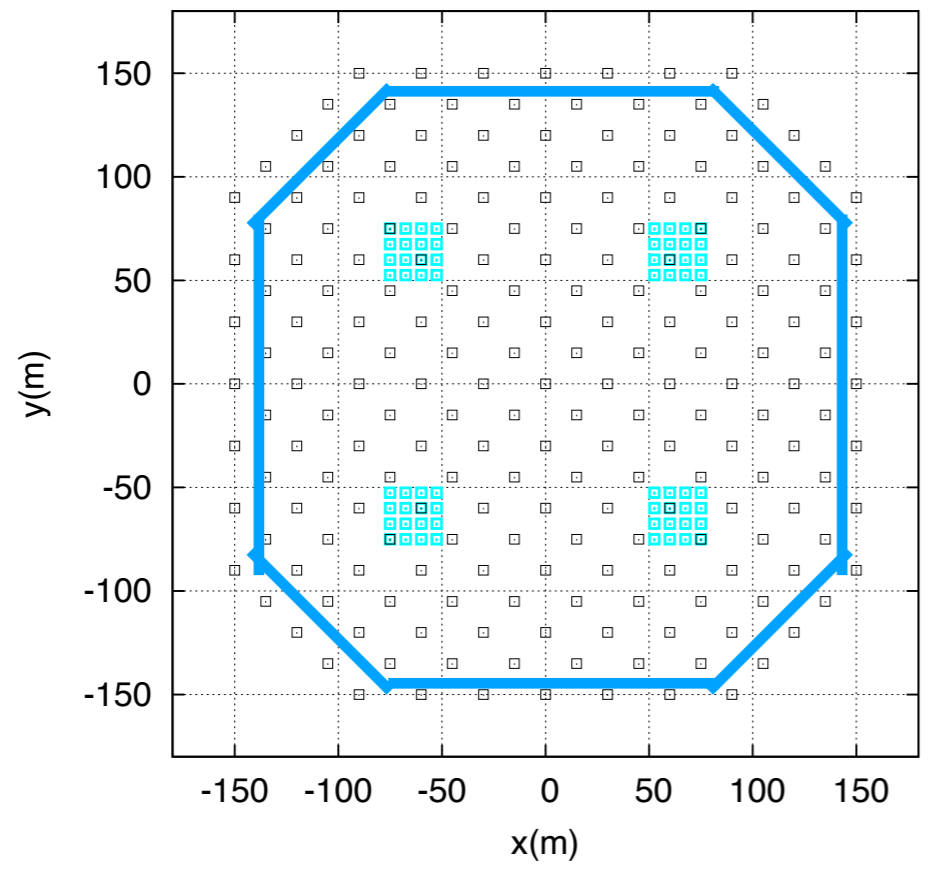
- Reflectivity at the floor : 80% (diffuse reflection)



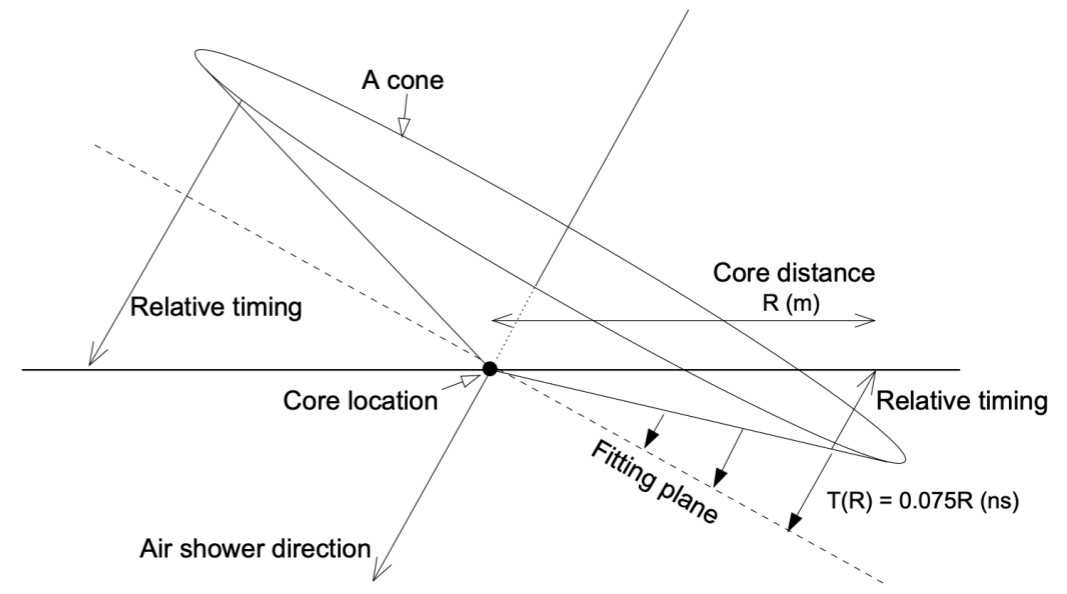
# Analysis Conditions

- ① 0.8 particle any 4
- ② “IN” event : 3 out of 4 hottest detectors locate in an inner area
- ③ Residual error  $\chi^2 < 1.0 \text{ m}^2$  (accuracy of determination on incoming direction)
- ④ Zenith angle  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 40^\circ$
- ⑤ Being Inside the window of radius  $r = \frac{5.8^\circ}{\sqrt{\Sigma\rho}}$  (\* if  $r < 0.5^\circ$ ,  $r = 0.5^\circ$  & if  $r > 1.5^\circ$ ,  $r = 1.5^\circ$ )

② : Inner area  
**half-ALPACA(version 1)**  
 AS+MD array location



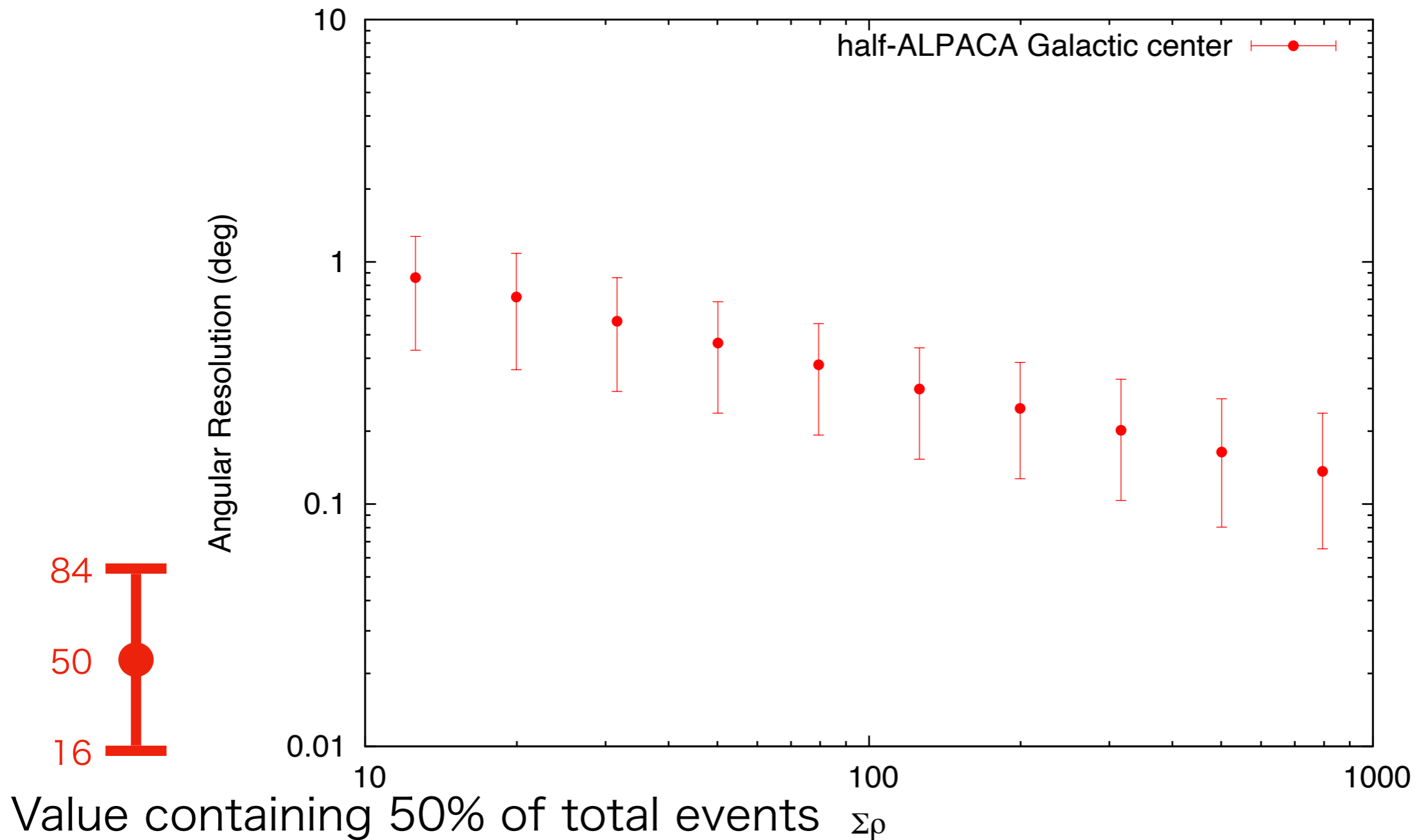
③ Residual error :  $\chi^2 = \Sigma_i w_i (\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{I} + c(t_{i,hosei} - t_0))^2$



$$t_{i,hosei} = t_i - T(R)$$

$$w_i = \frac{\rho_i}{\Sigma_i \rho_i}$$

# Angular Resolution

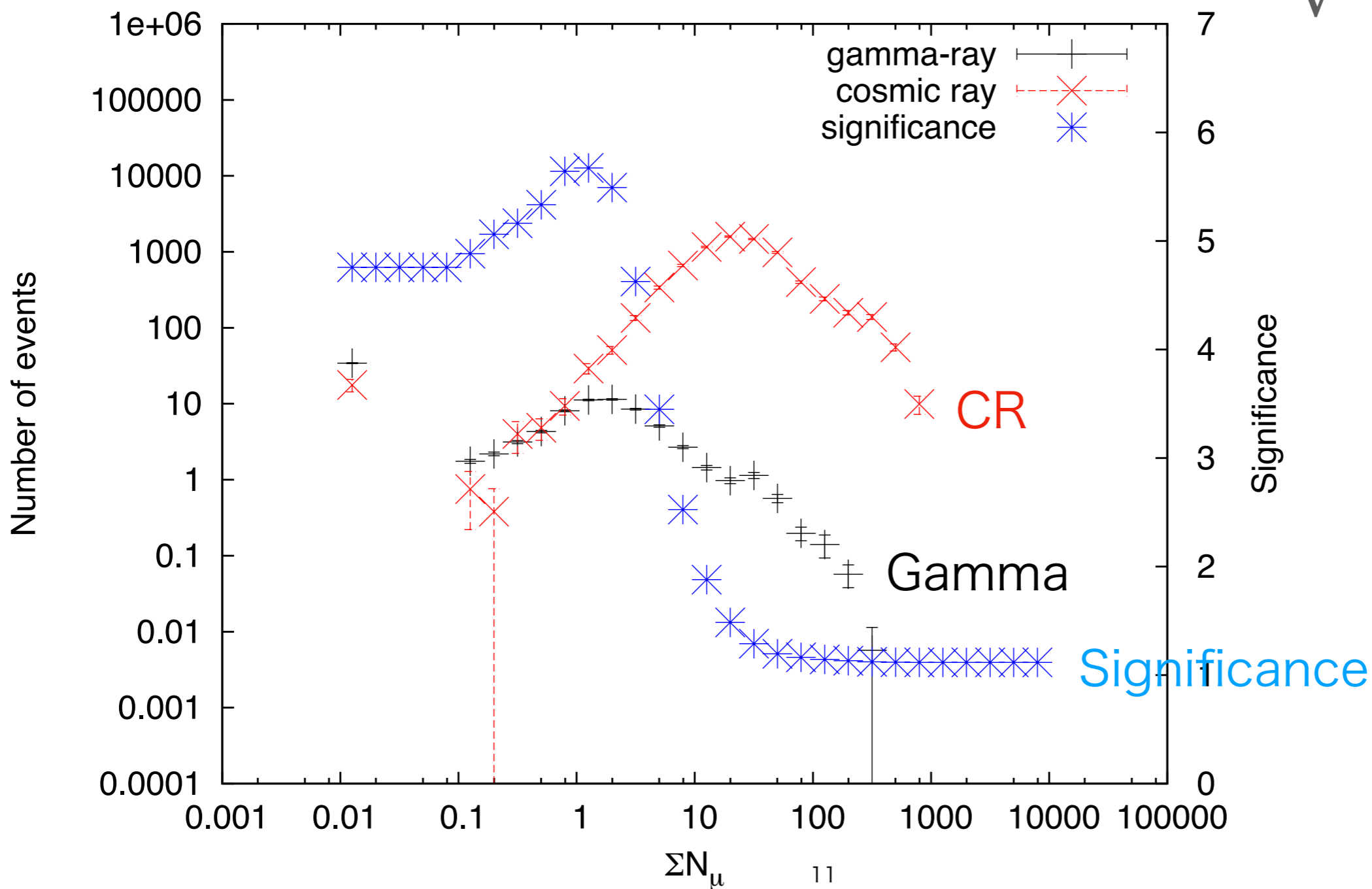


Energy(TeV)	10	30	100
Angular Resolution	0.72	0.38	0.20

# Muon Distribution (example)

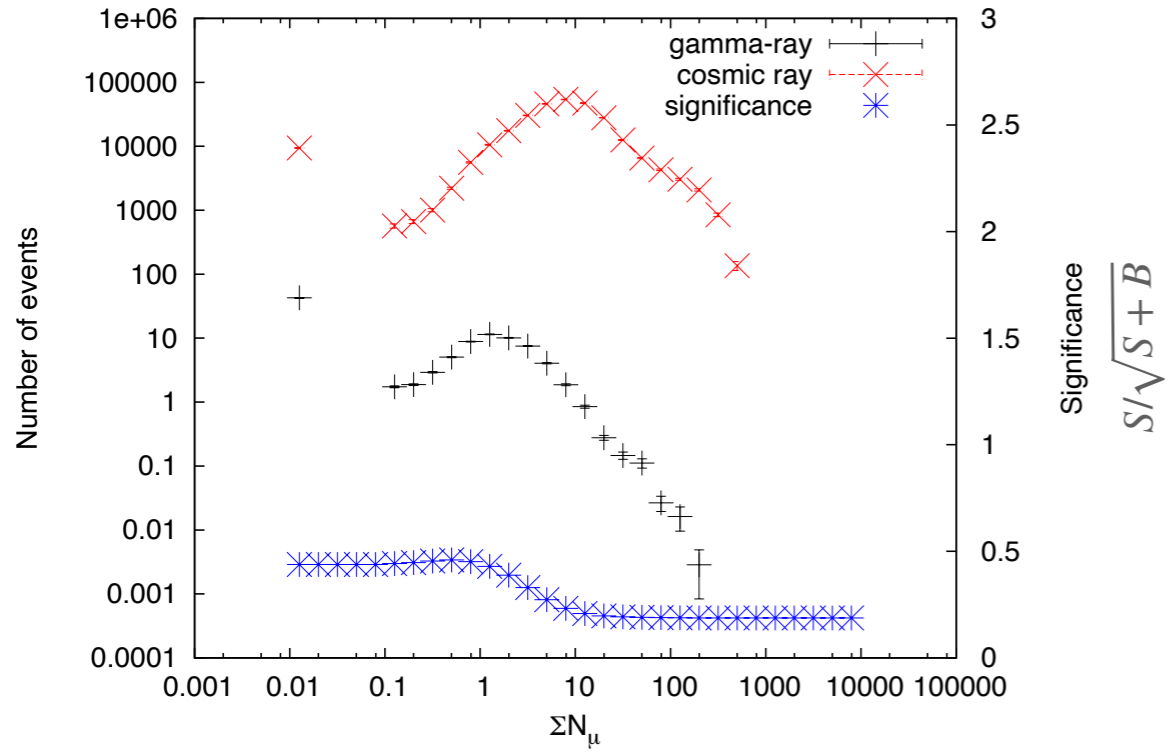
$S$  : sum of the  $\gamma$  – ray events above a  $\Sigma N_{\mu}$  bin  
 $B$  : sum of the CR events above a  $\Sigma N_{\mu}$  bin

$$\text{Significance} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{S + B}}$$

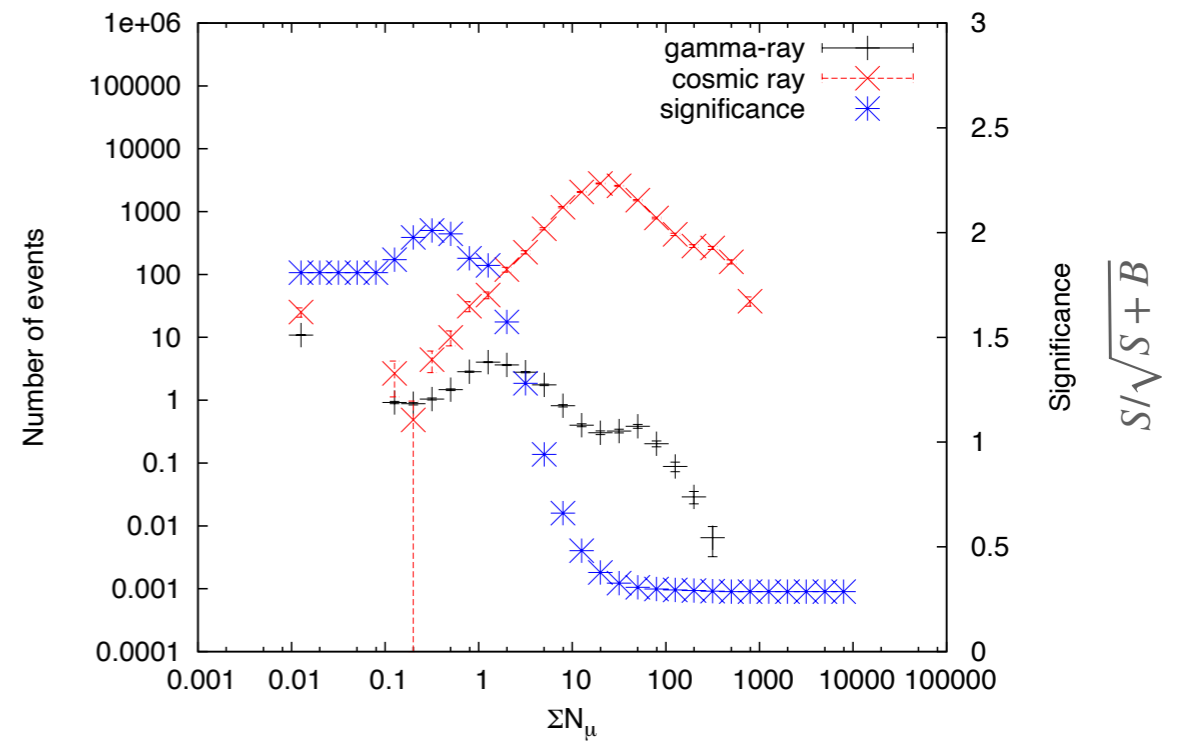


# Muon Distribution

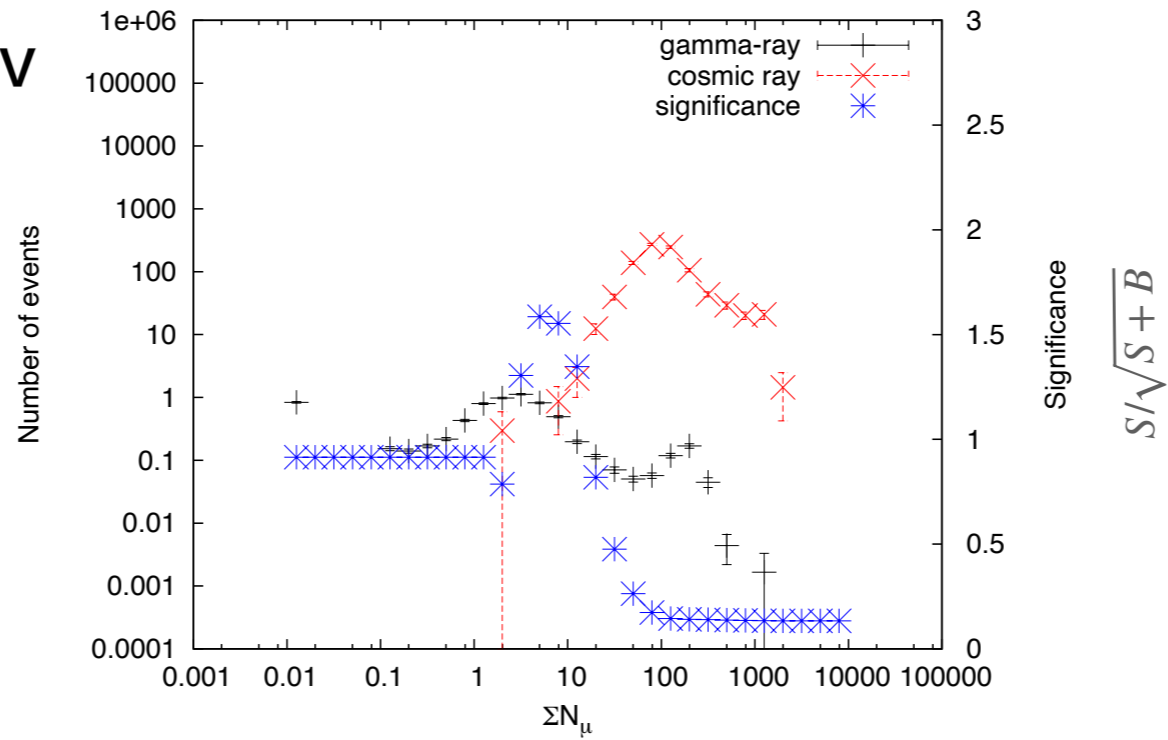
11 TeV



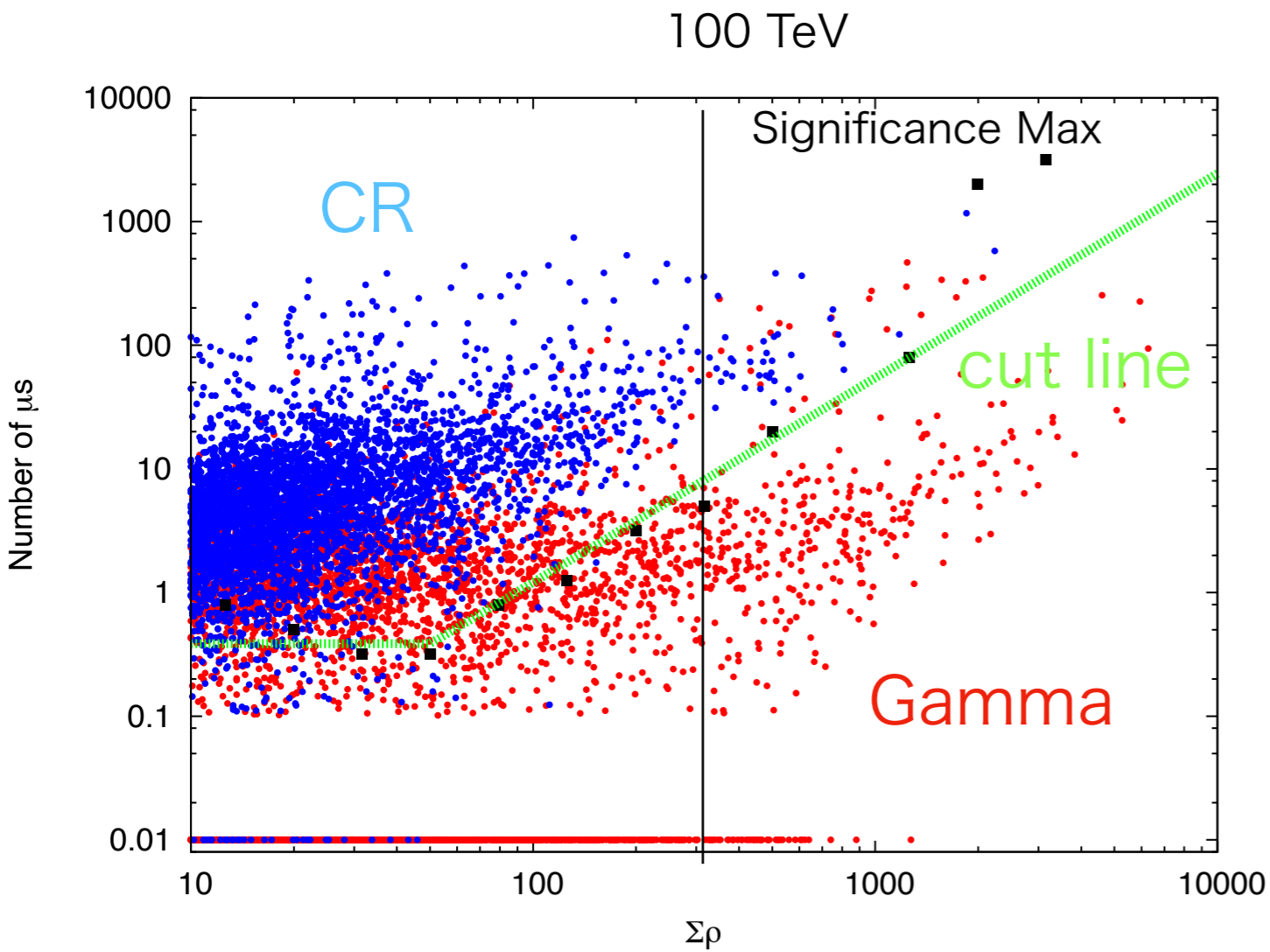
32 TeV



162 TeV

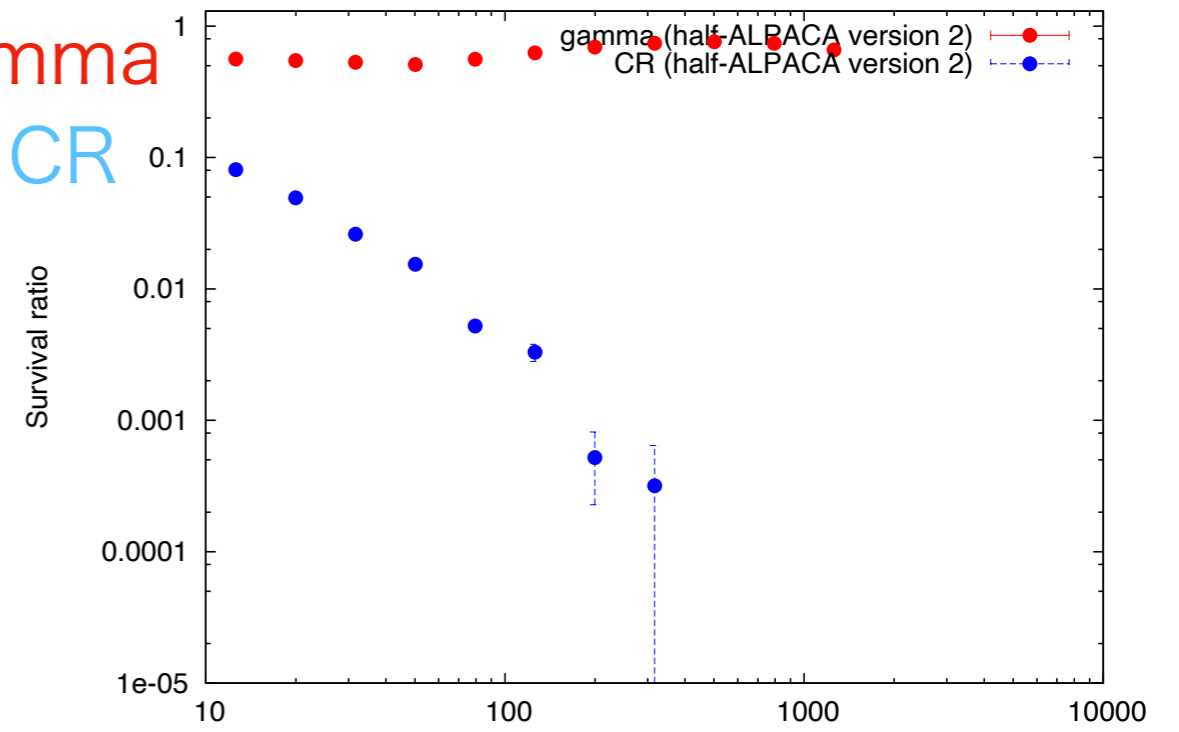


# Scatter Plot

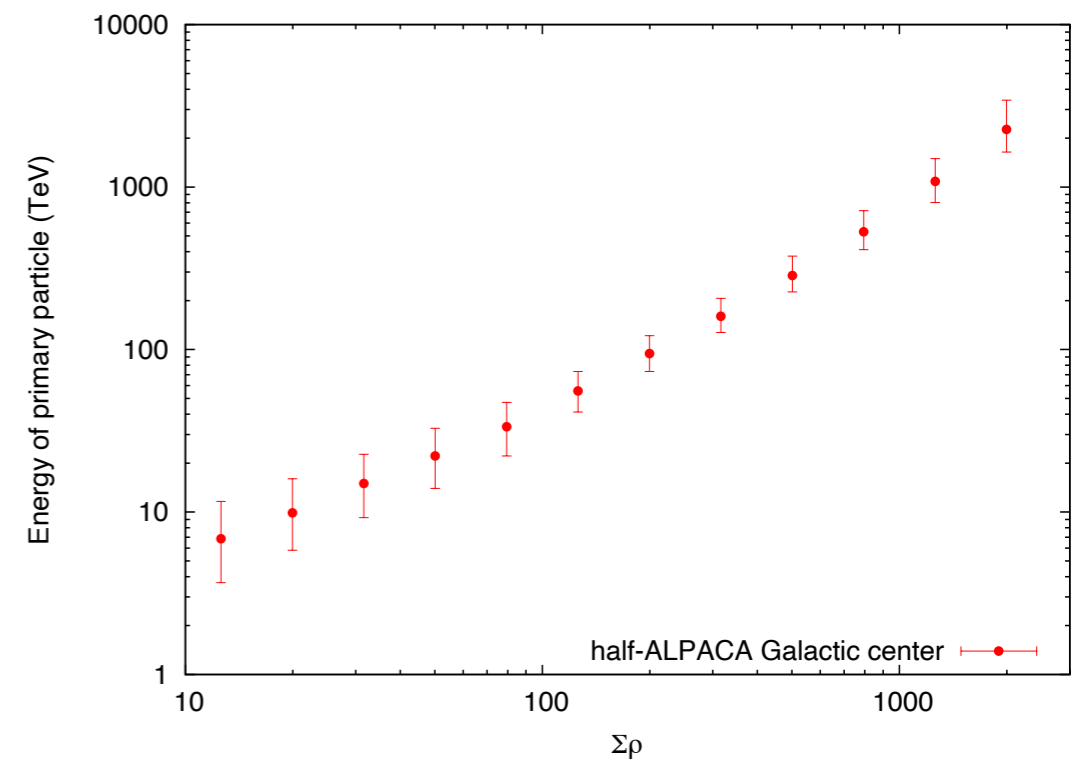


Gamma

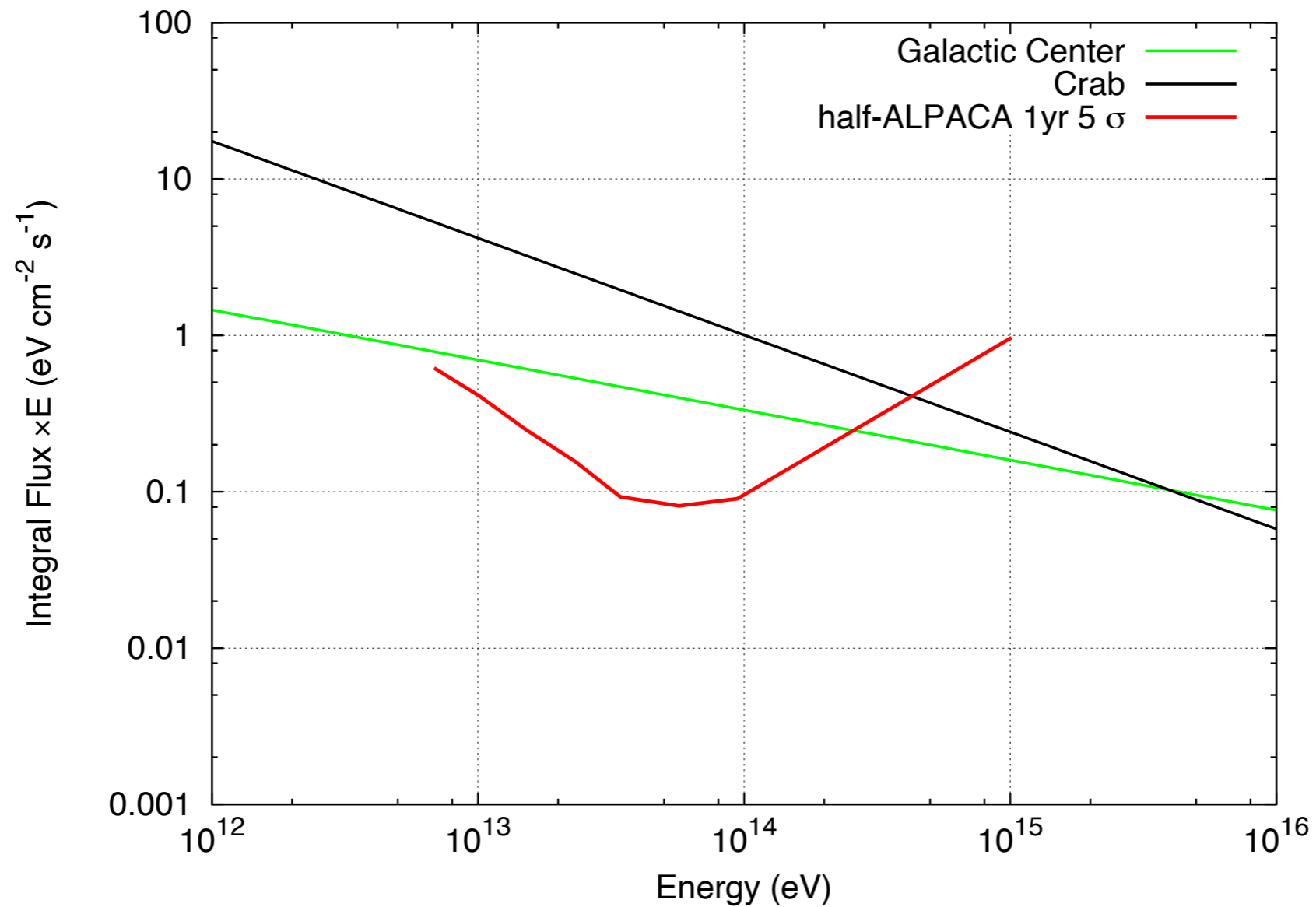
CR



- Survival Ratio of  $\gamma$ -rays :70% (@100TeV)
- CR rejection power : 99.95% (@100TeV)



# Sensitivity Curve



• 1 year observation;

Diffuse  $\gamma$ -ray around the Galactic center (around 40 TeV  $\sim$  200 TeV)

Crab flux (around 10 TeV  $\sim$  400 TeV)

# Summary

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★ We report on the performance half ALPACA based on our detailed MC simulations.

★ The performance of half ALPACA

Coverage area; 83000 m<sup>2</sup> (AS array) and 3600 m<sup>2</sup> (MD array)

Basic property; Angular resolution 0.2°(@100 TeV)

Error of Core Location 2.7m(@100 TeV)

Sensitivity; Half ALPACA can detect **diffuse  $\gamma$ -ray around the Galactic Center (around 40 TeV ~ 200 TeV) about 1 year observation.**

## Prospects

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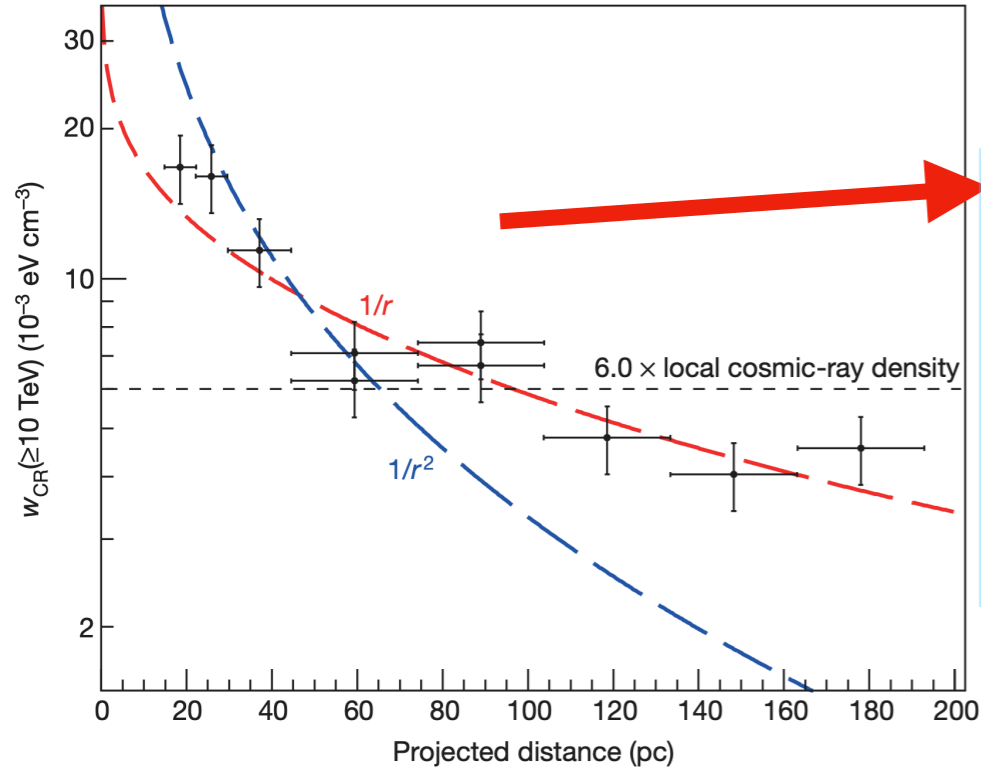
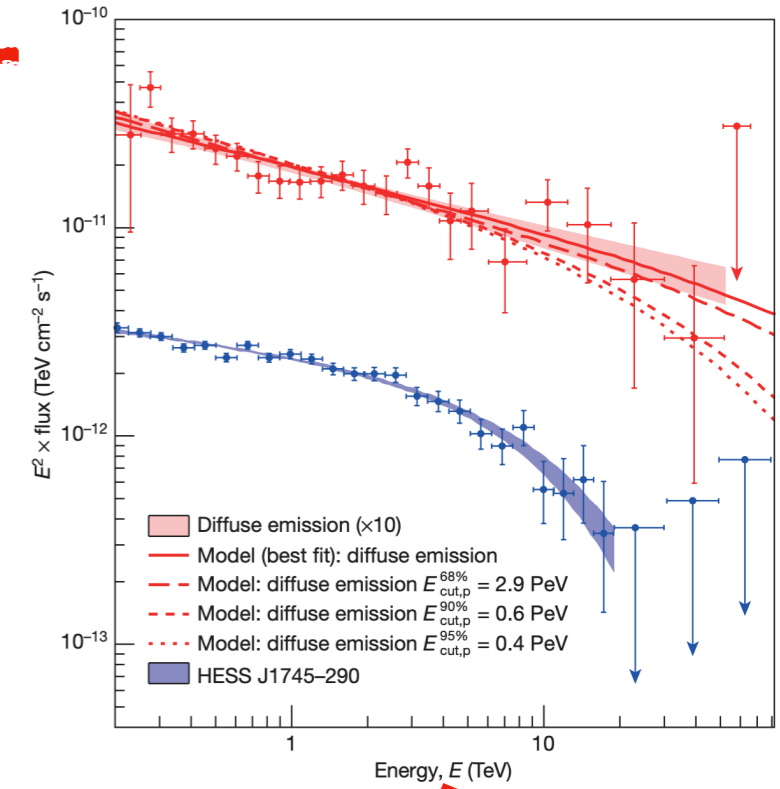
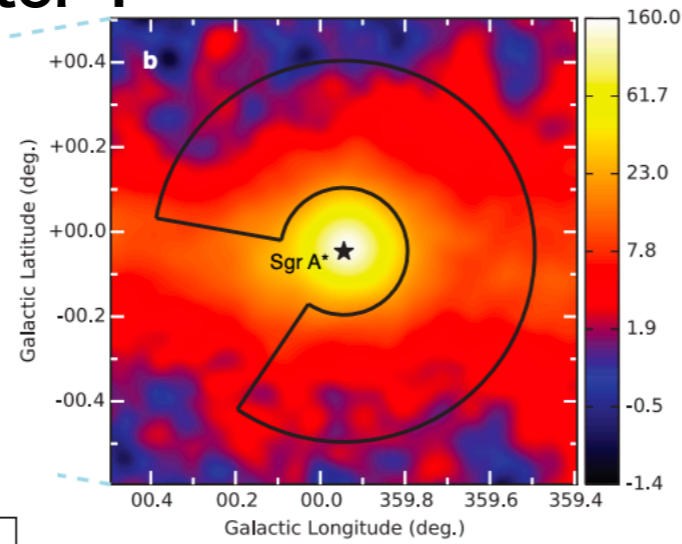
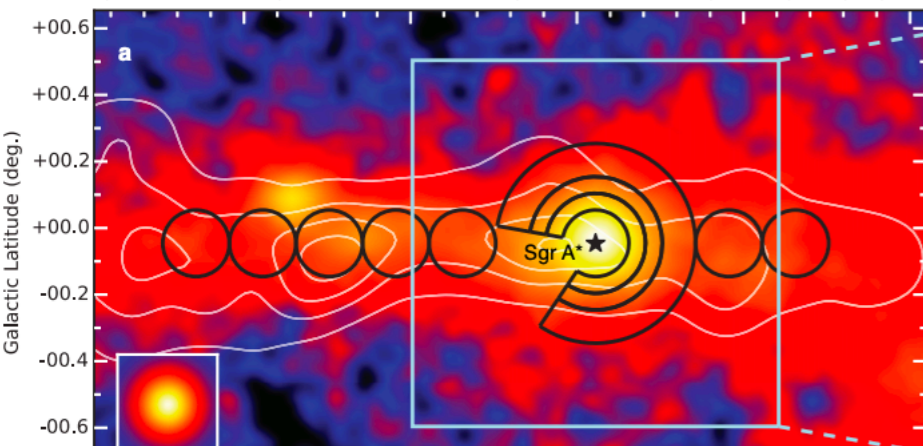
★ In this MC simulation, we assume the point source. However, Galactic Center is an extent object. So, we should consider the effect of extension of the source.

END



# Observation of The Southern Sky

## PeVatron in the Galactic center ?

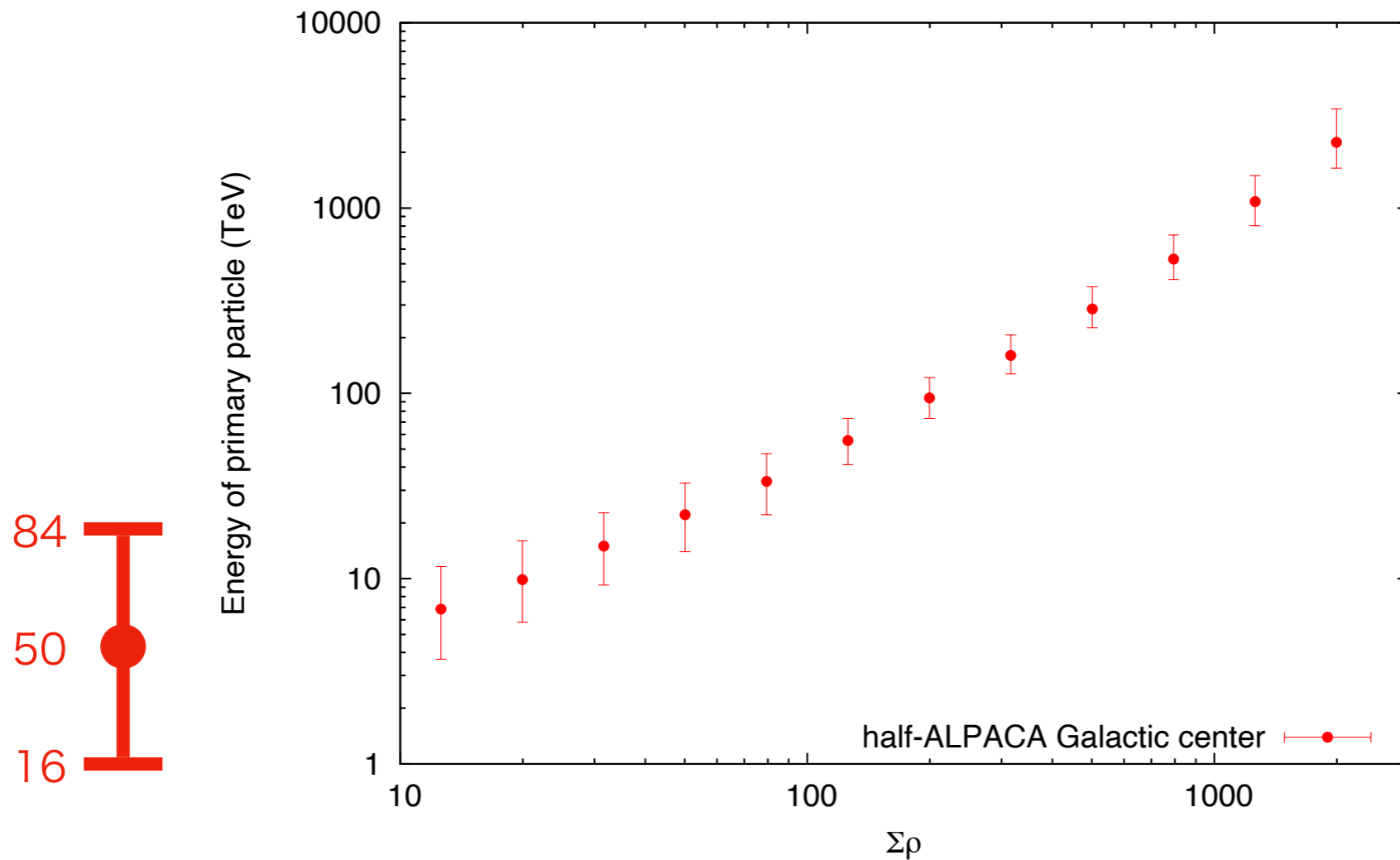


Not electron like .  
 ↓  
 Proton flows into the central  
 molecular zone from the central accelerator.

+  
 No cutoff ?

↓  
 (If extends up to 100 TeV region ) PeVatron ???

# Energy - $\Sigma \rho$ relationship

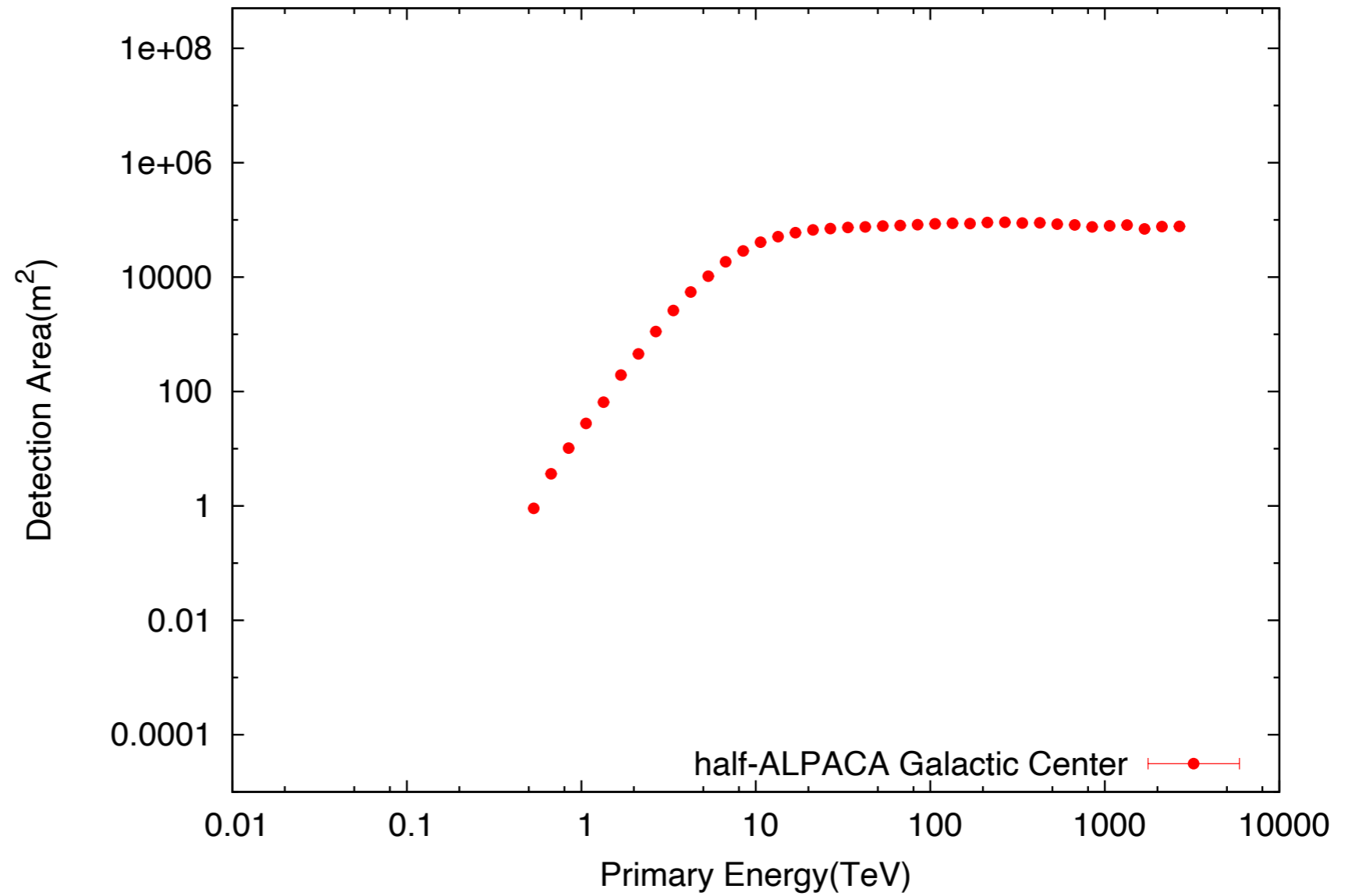


Value containing 50% of total events

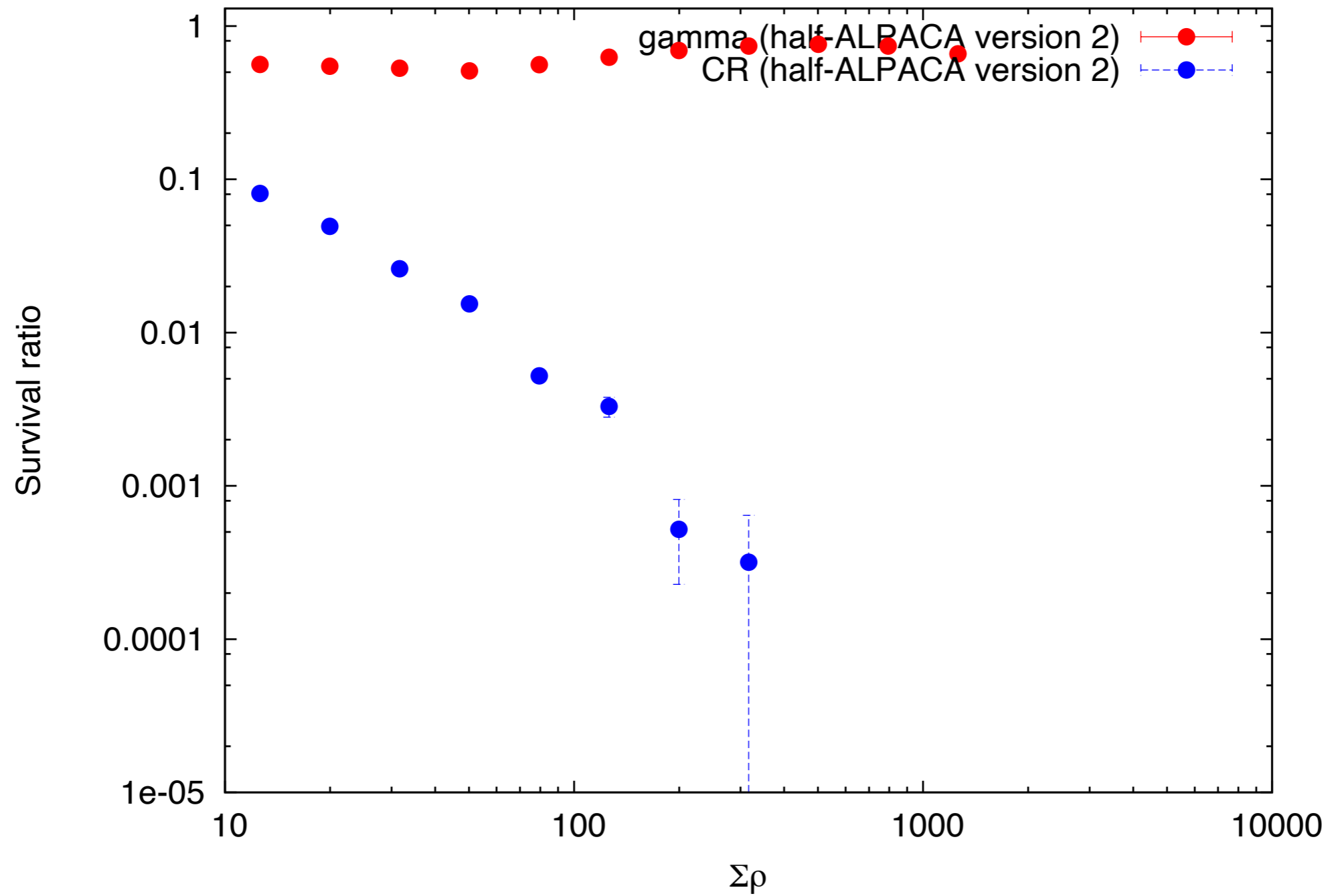
Energy(TeV)	10	30	100
$\Sigma \rho$ bin	$15.8 \leq \Sigma \rho < 25.1$	$63.1 \leq \Sigma \rho < 100$	$251 \leq \Sigma \rho < 398$

# Detection Area

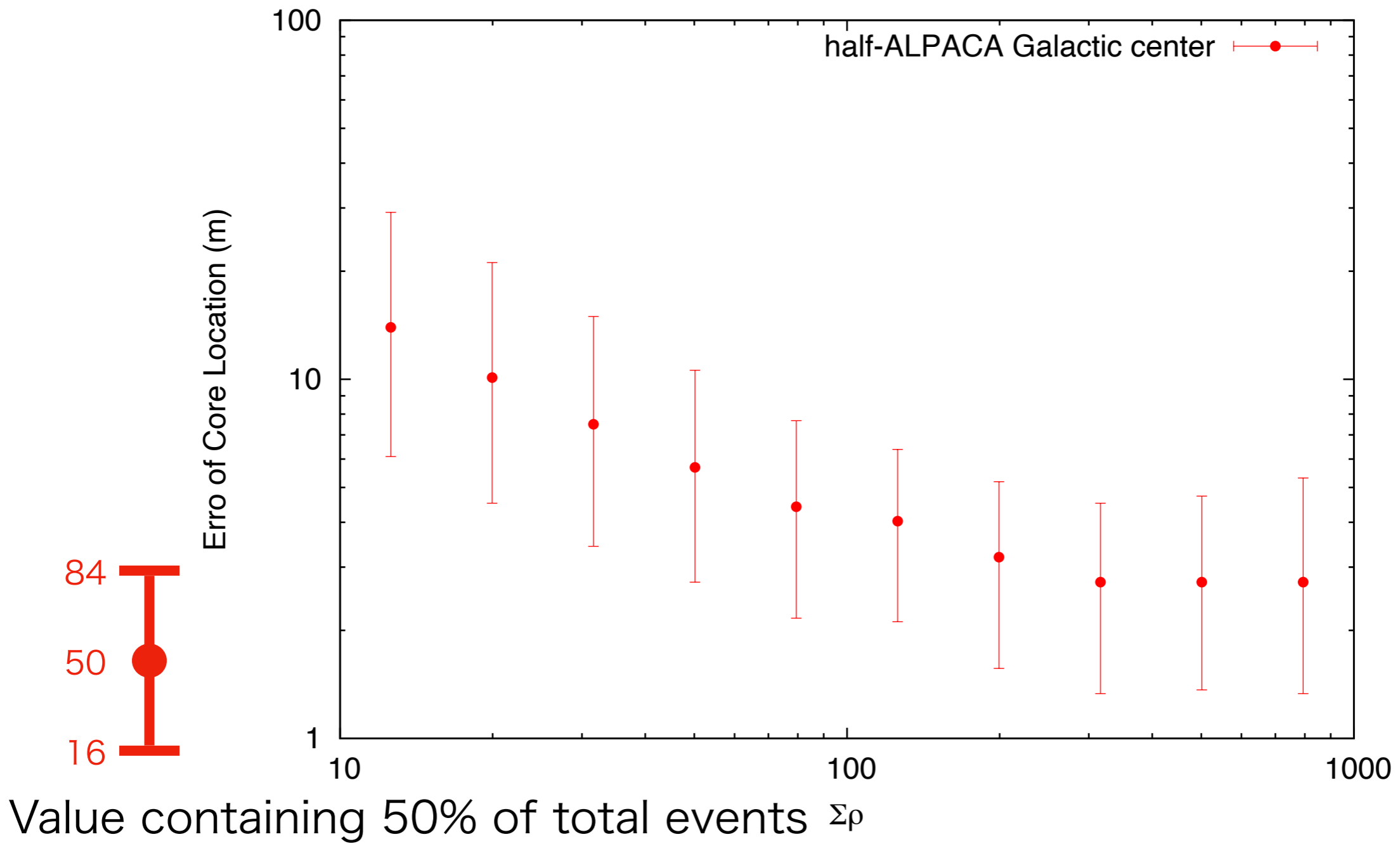
- ① 0.8 particle any 4
- ② “IN” event : 3 out of 4 hottest detectors locate in an inner area
- ③ Residual error  $\chi^2 < 1.0 \text{ m}^2$   
(accuracy of determination on incoming direction)
- ④ Zenith angle  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 40^\circ$



# Survival Ratio



# Error of Core Location



<b>Energy(TeV)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Error of Core Location</b>	10.1	4.4	2.7