



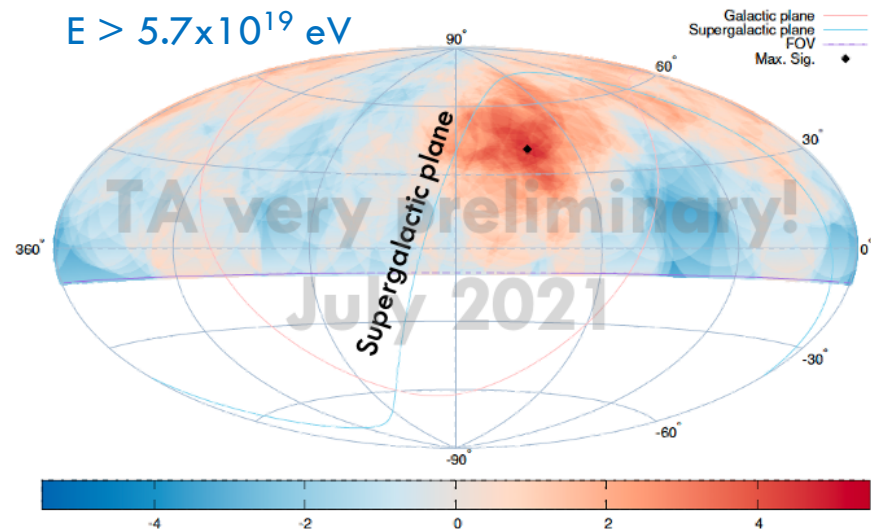
# Hotspot update and a new excess of events on the sky seen by the Telescope Array experiment



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Update on the **hotspot**: 12-year SD data

$E > 5.7 \times 10^{19}$  eV

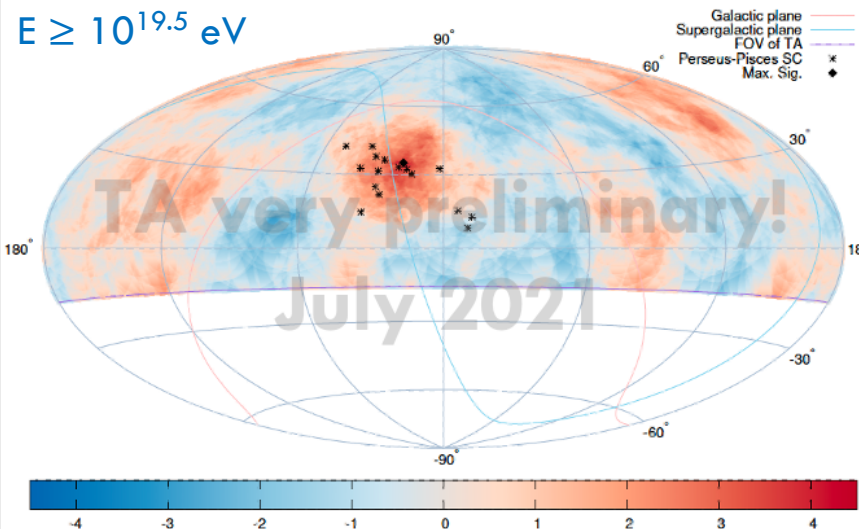


Significance map in the equatorial coords.

- 179 events with  $E > 5.7 \times 10^{19}$  eV
- $5.1\sigma$  at  $(144.0^\circ, 40.5^\circ)$  with  $25^\circ$ -circle  
40 obs. events / 14.6 iso. events
- **Post-trial probability:  $P(S_{MC} > 5.1\sigma) = 6.8 \times 10^{-4} \rightarrow 3.2\sigma$**

**New excess** of events: 11-year SD data

$E \geq 10^{19.5}$  eV



Significance map in the equatorial coords.

- 558 events with  $E \geq 10^{19.5}$  eV
- $4.2\sigma$  at  $(19.0^\circ, 35.1^\circ)$  with  $20^\circ$ -circle  
59 obs. events / 31.5 iso. events
- Chance prob. of having an excess on top of the Perseus-Pisces supercluster  $\rightarrow 3.7\sigma$

- We have persistent hints of intermediate angular scale anisotropies, the **hotspot**, at the highest energies,  $E \geq 5.7 \times 10^{19}$  eV, near the Ursa Major group. ( $S_{\text{post}} \sim 3.2\sigma$ )
- A **new excess** appears in slightly lower energy events with the local Li-Ma significance of  $\sim 4.2\sigma$ .
- Behind the new excess, there is **the Perseus-Pisces supercluster**.
- Having an excess on top of the Perseus-Pisces supercluster by chance is rare ( $\sim 3.6\sigma$ ).
- More analyses, such as cross-correlation analysis between the data and the Perseus-Pisces supercluster, are underway.