



International Cosmic Ray Conference 2021

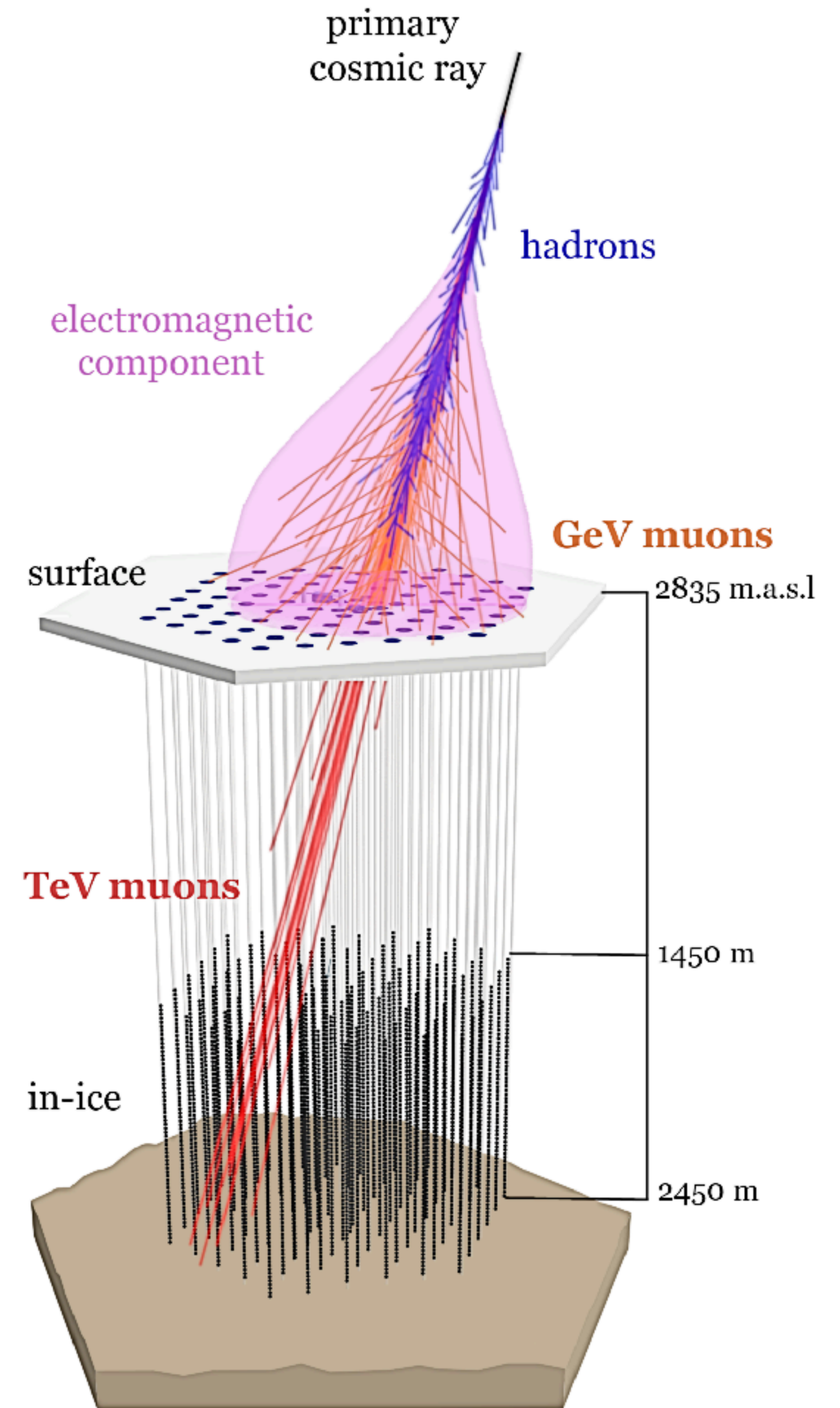
Density of GeV Muons measured with IceTop

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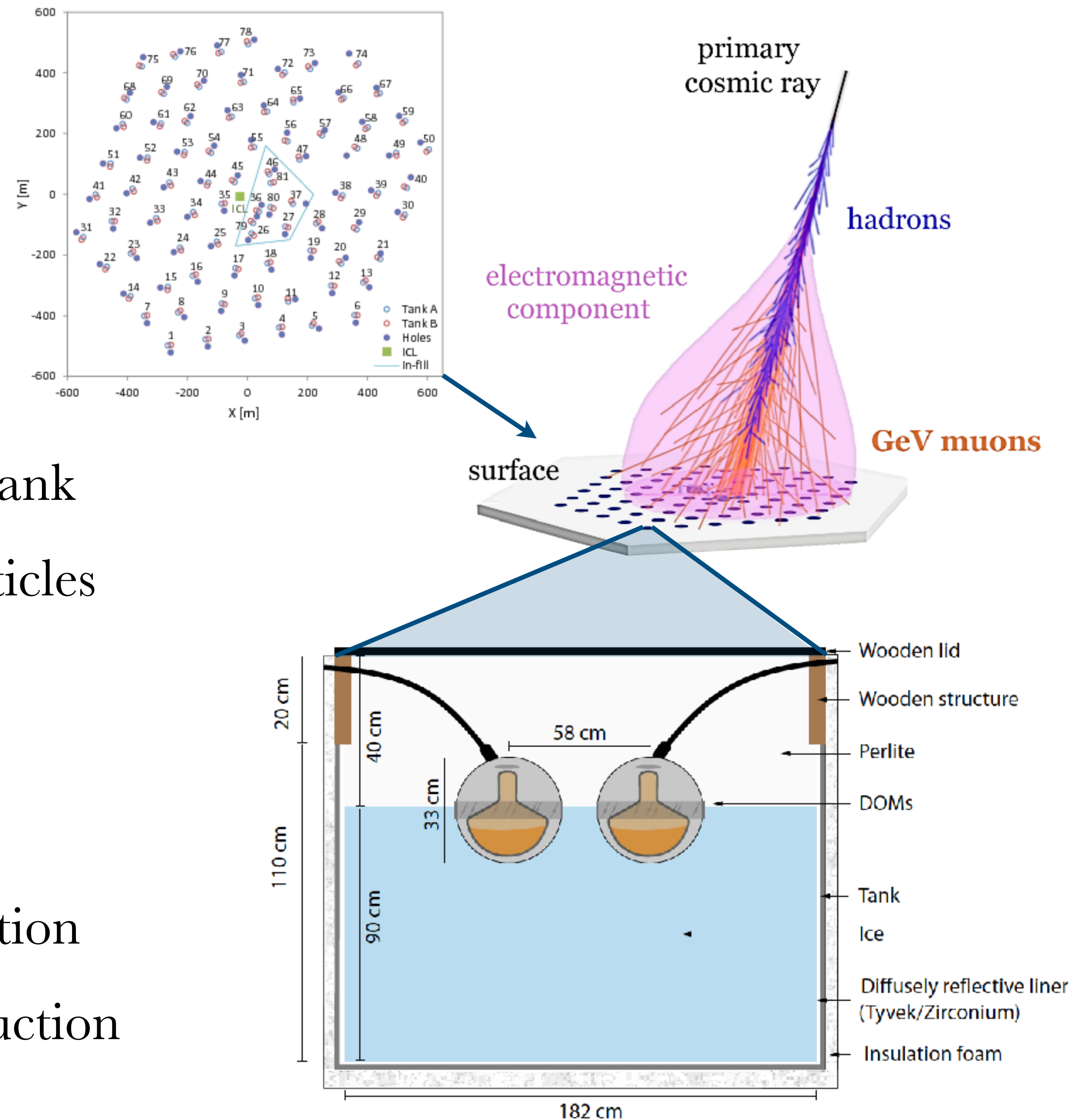
IceCube Neutrino Observatory

- ▶ Hybrid cubic-kilometer particle detector at the South Pole
- ▶ $\sim 1 \text{ km}^3$ instrumented in-ice detector volume at depths between 1450 m and 2450 m
- ▶ 86 strings with 5160 digital optical modules (DOMs)
- ▶ In-ice measures mainly TeV (up to $>\text{PeV}$) muons from EAS
- ▶ Surface detector, IceTop:
 - ▶ Electromagnetic EAS component (EAS energy)
 - ▶ GeV muon content
- ▶ Ideal facility to study lepton production in EAS!
- ▶ This talk:
 - ▶ Measurement of GeV muons with IceTop (only)!



IceTop

- ▶ IceCube's km² EAS detector array
- ▶ Atmospheric depth $\sim 690 \text{ g/cm}^2$
- ▶ 162 Cherenkov tanks in 81 stations
- ▶ 2 Digital Optical Modules (DOMs) per tank
- ▶ Measure Cherenkov light from EAS particles
 - ▶ Electromagnetic component
 - ▶ GeV muon content
- ▶ Snow accumulation over time
 - ▶ Accounted for during EAS reconstruction
- ▶ New surface enhancement under construction

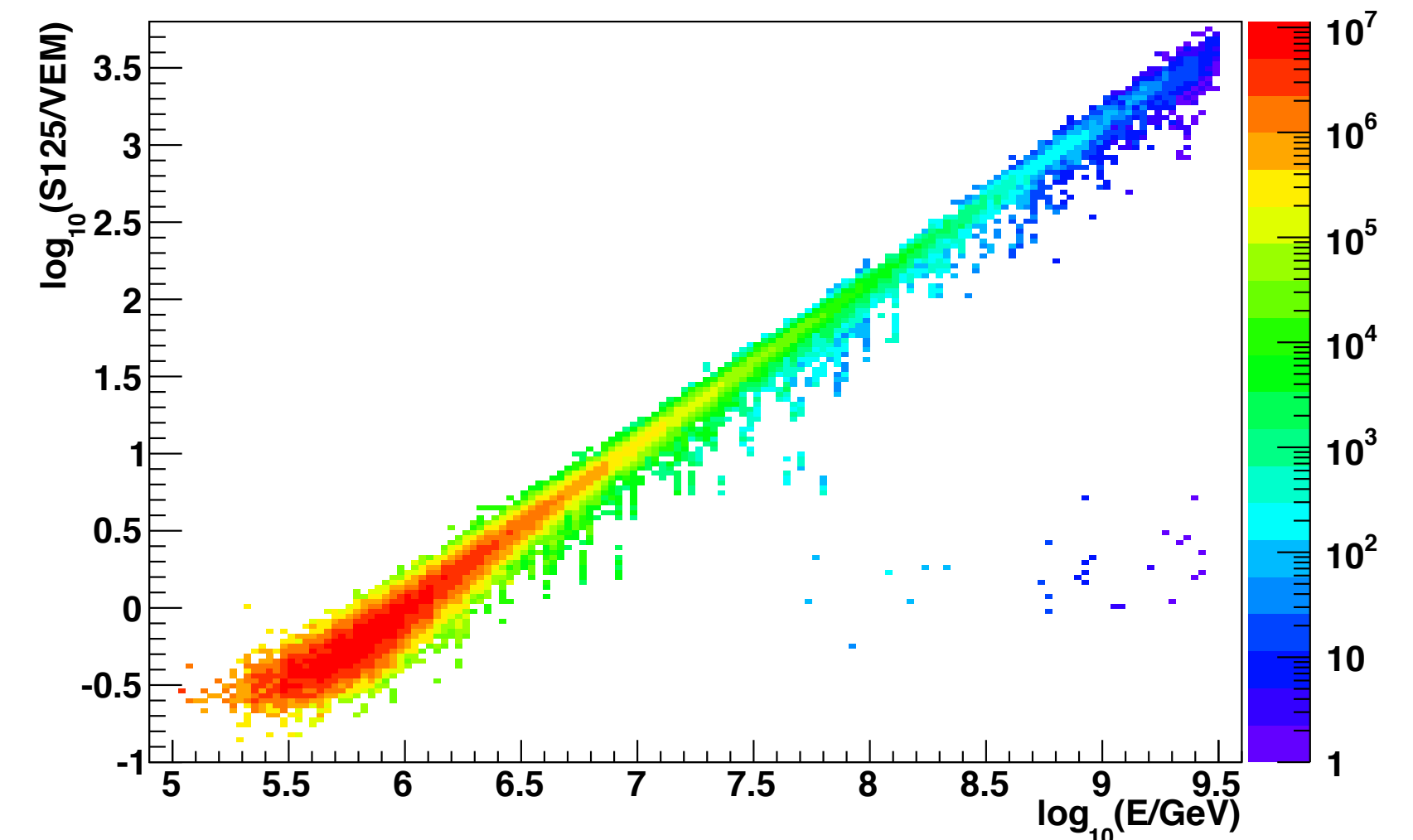
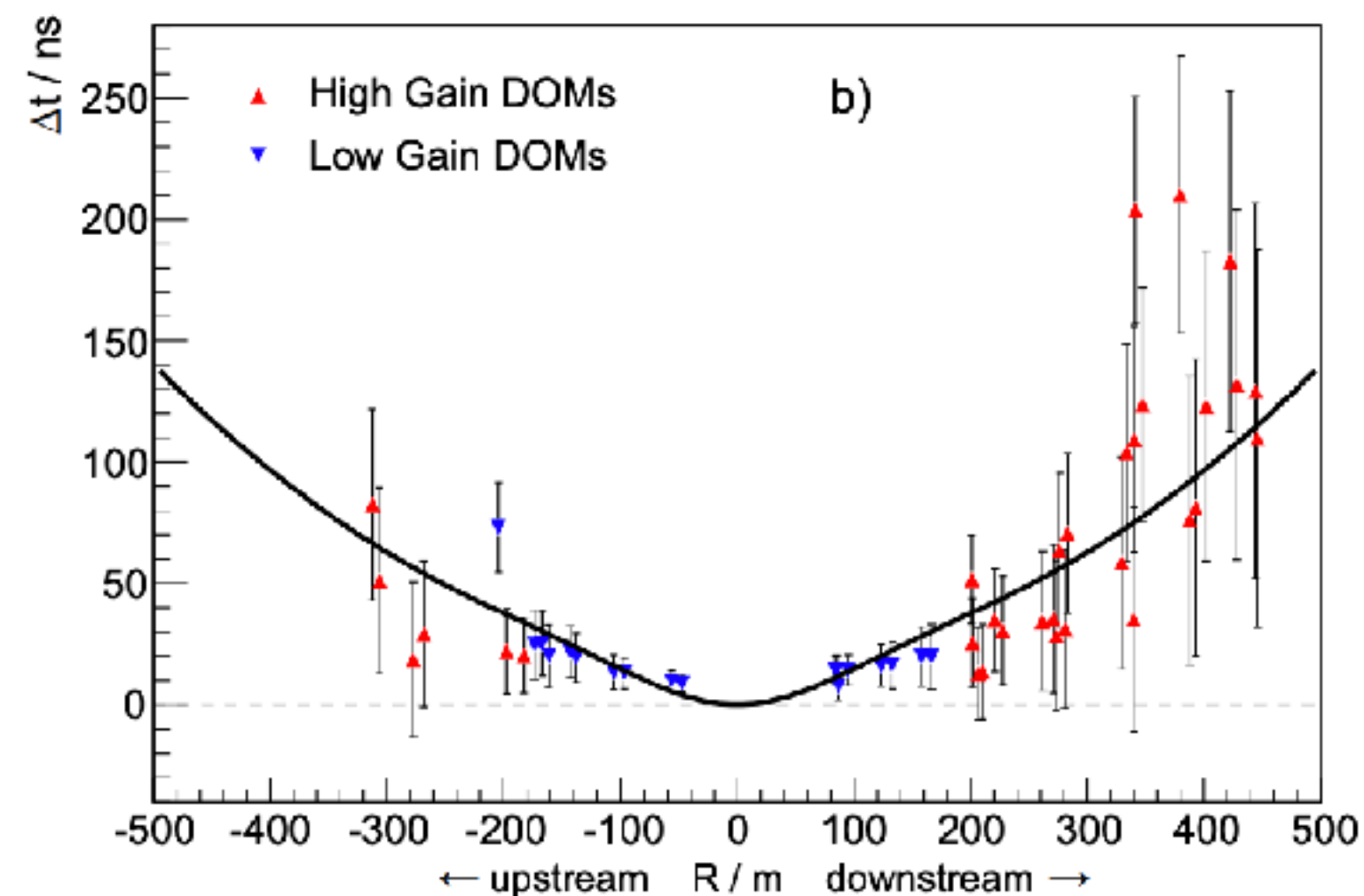
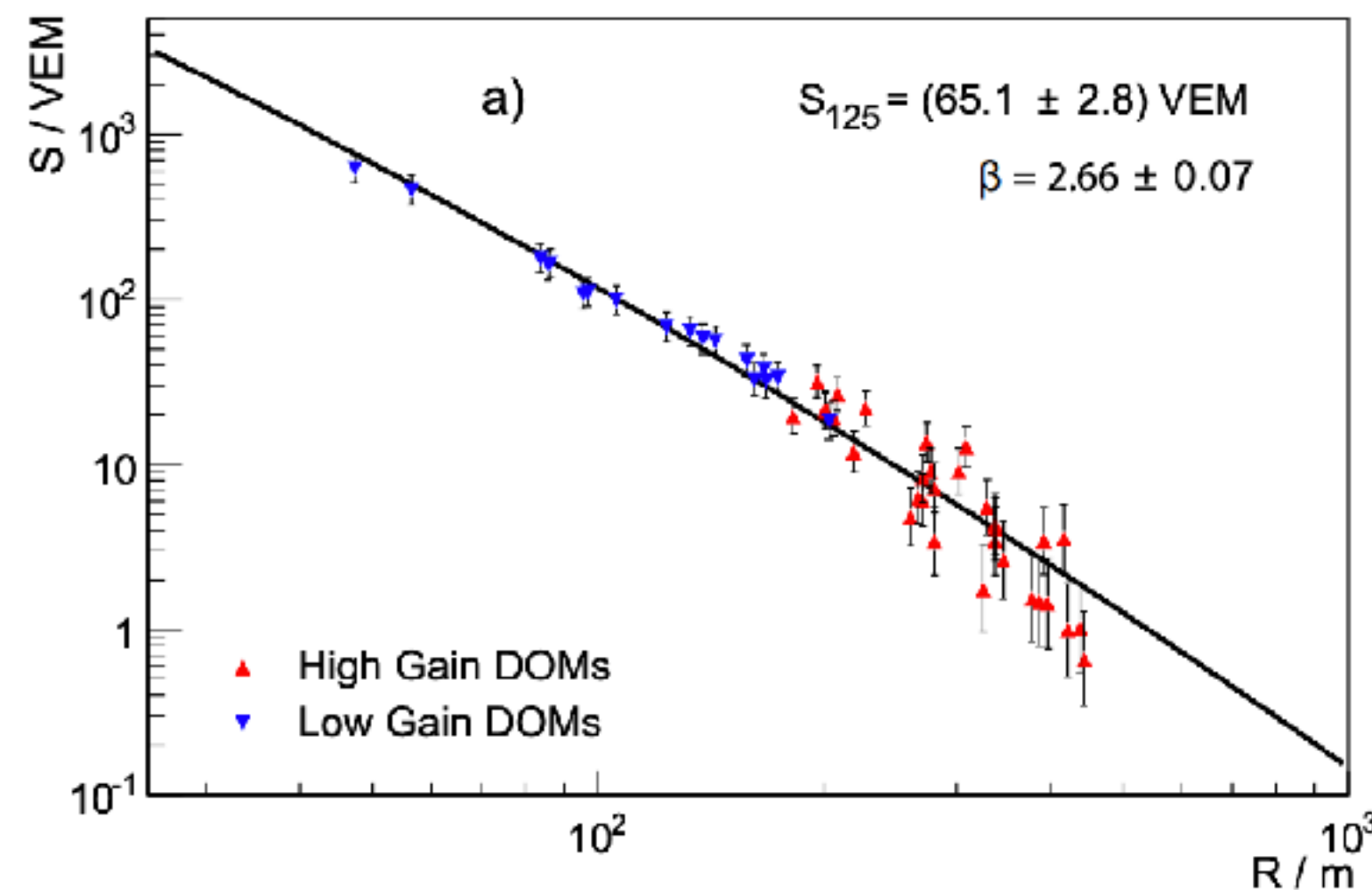
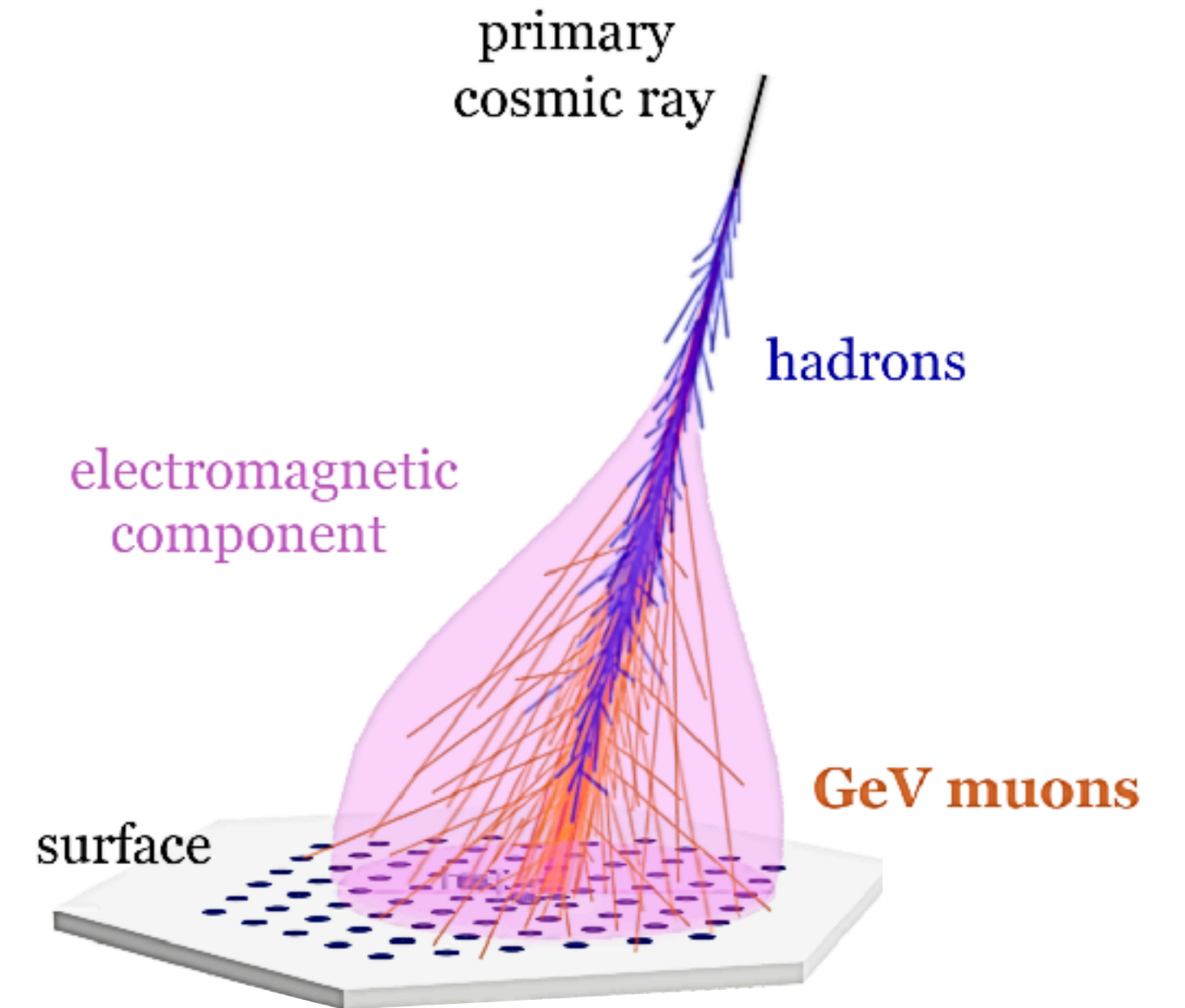


IceTop EAS Reconstruction

- ▶ Air shower reconstruction based on fit to IceTop signals, $S(r)$, using a Lateral Distribution Function (LDF)

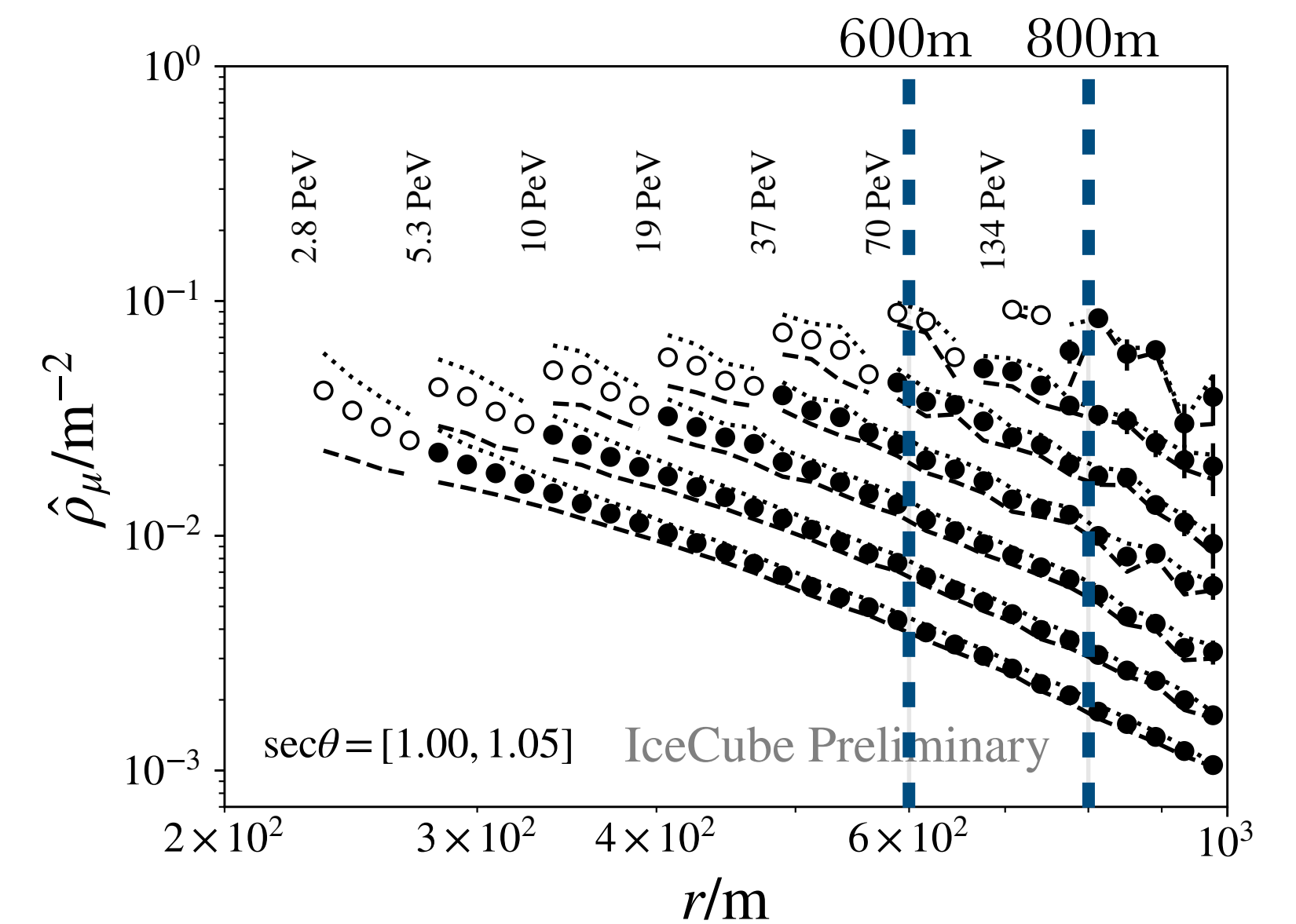
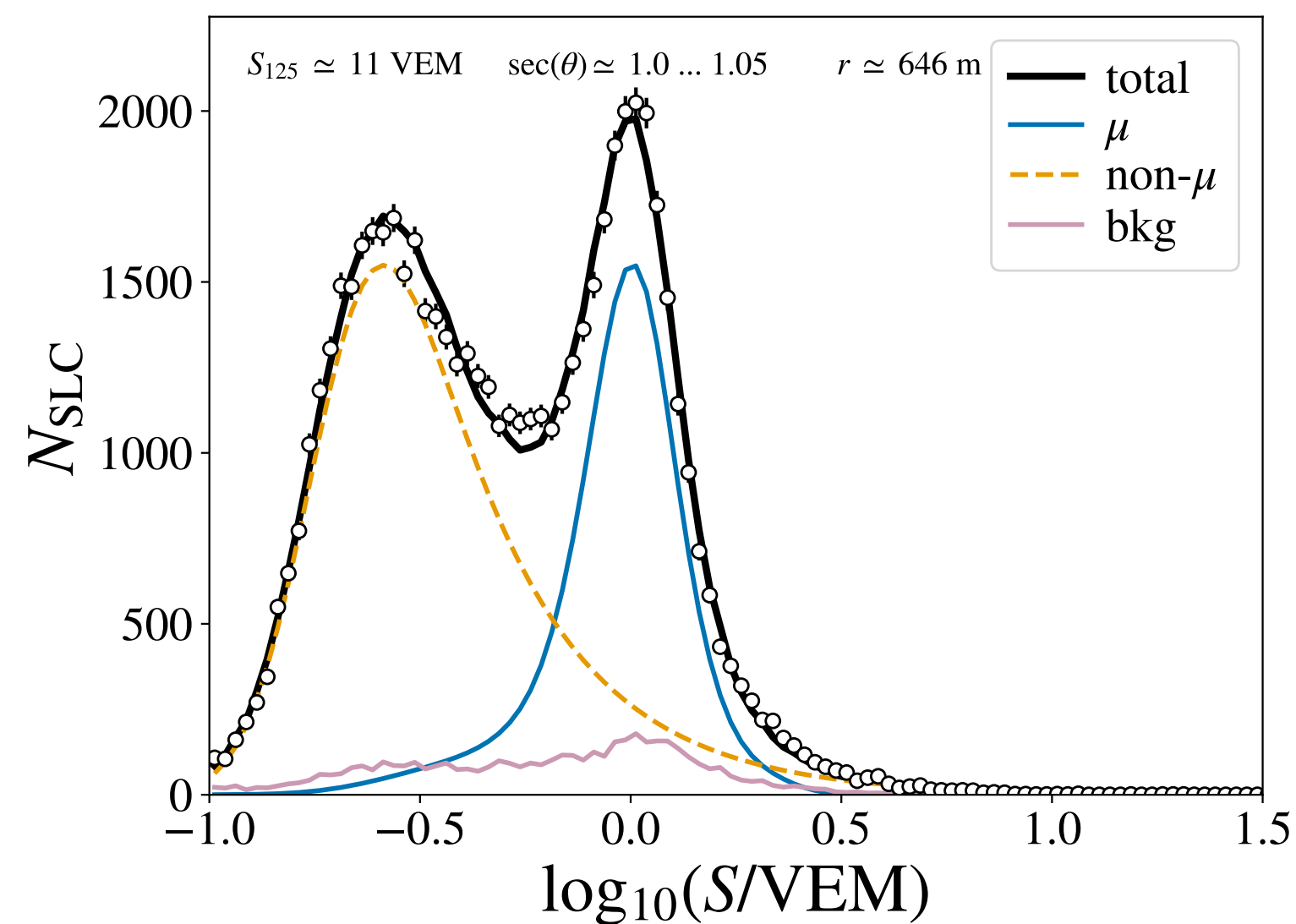
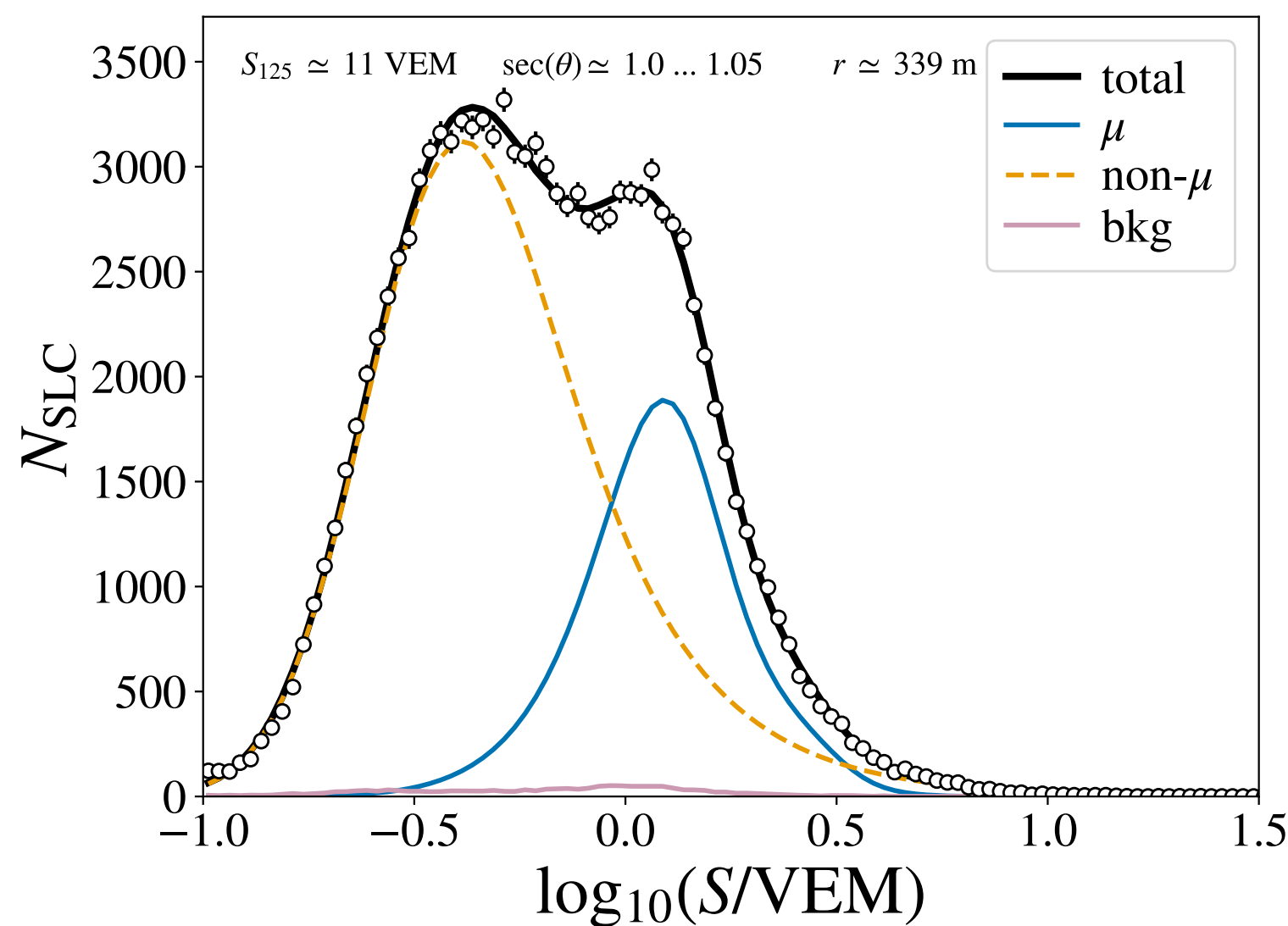
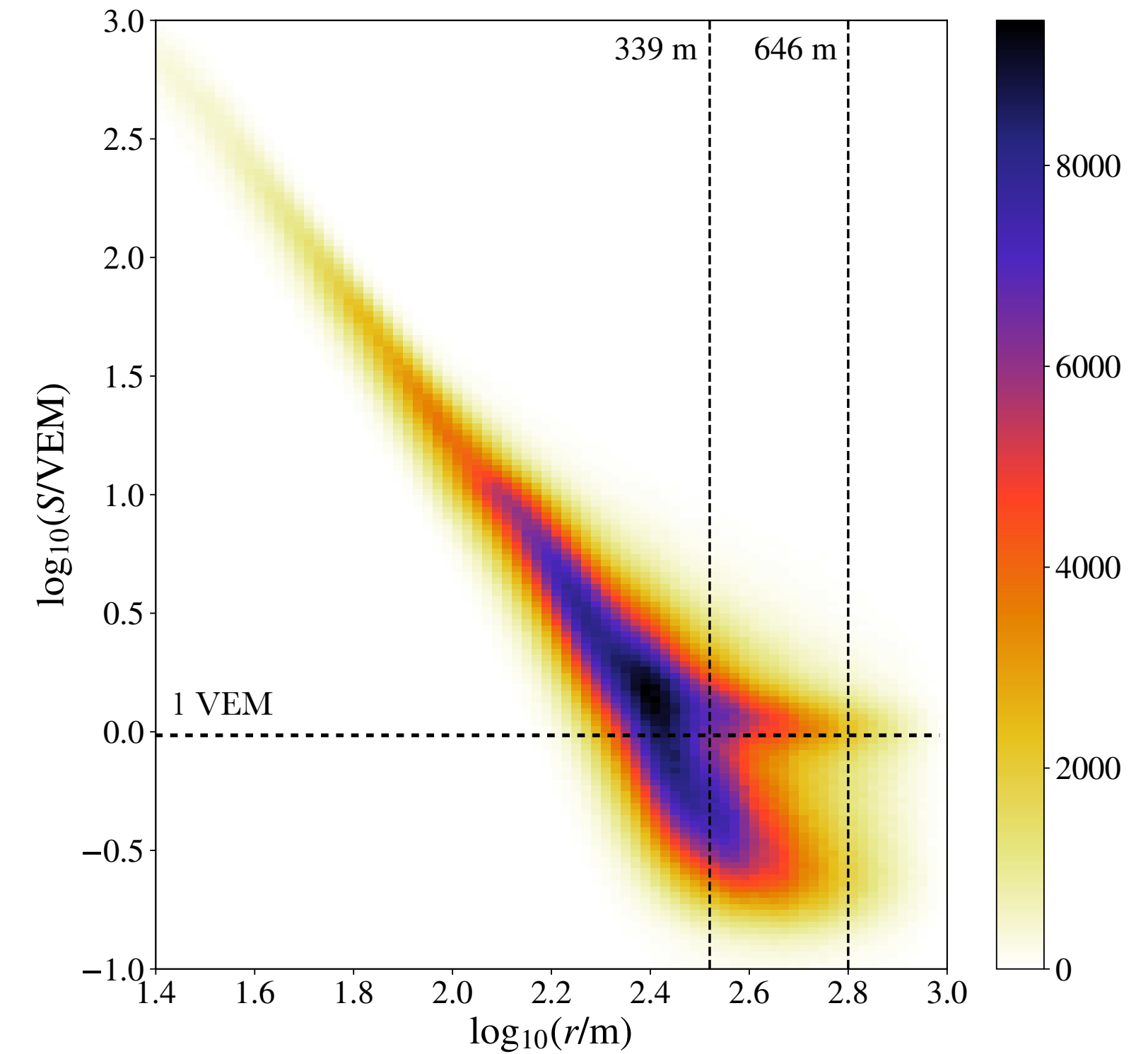
$$S(r) = S_{125} \cdot \left(\frac{r}{125 \text{ m}} \right)^{-\beta - \kappa \cdot \log_{10}(r/125 \text{ m})}$$

- ▶ Simultaneous fit of the shower front curvature
- ▶ Signal at 125 m from the shower axis: S_{125} (in VEM)
- ▶ EAS energy from shower size $S_{125} \rightarrow E_0$ (resolution: < 0.1 in $\log_{10}(E_0)$)



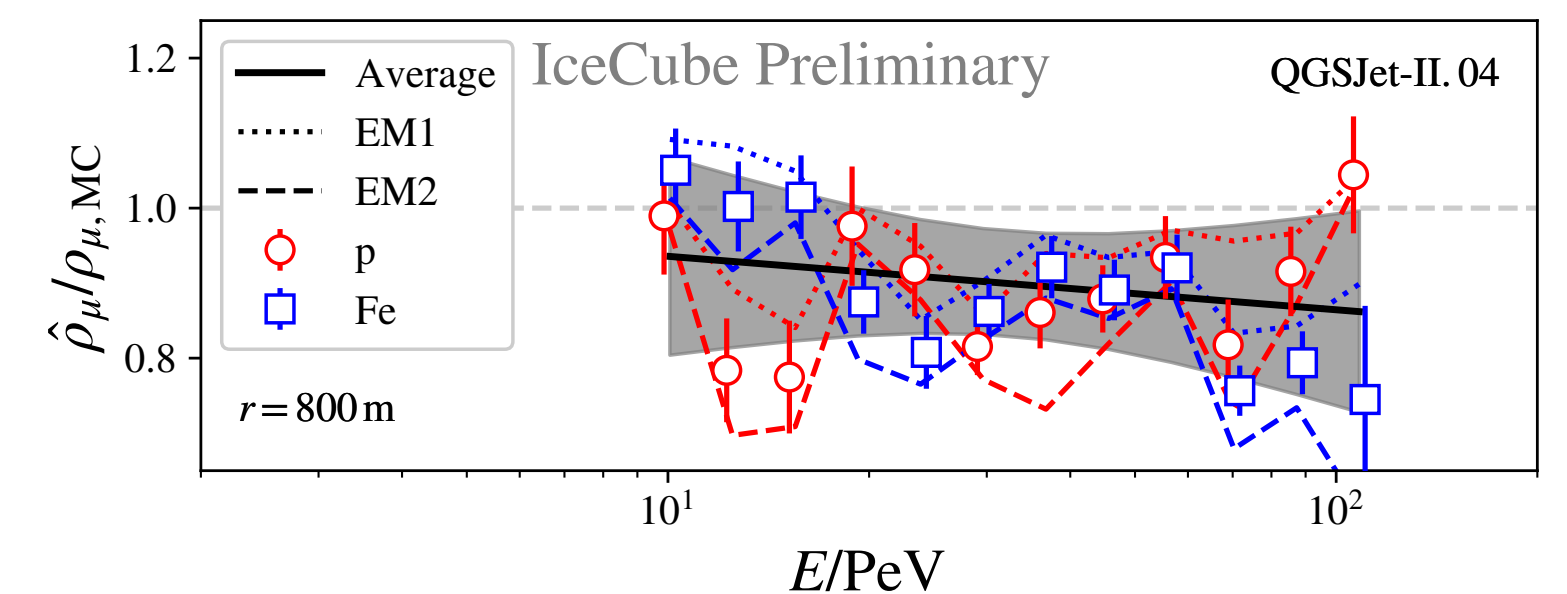
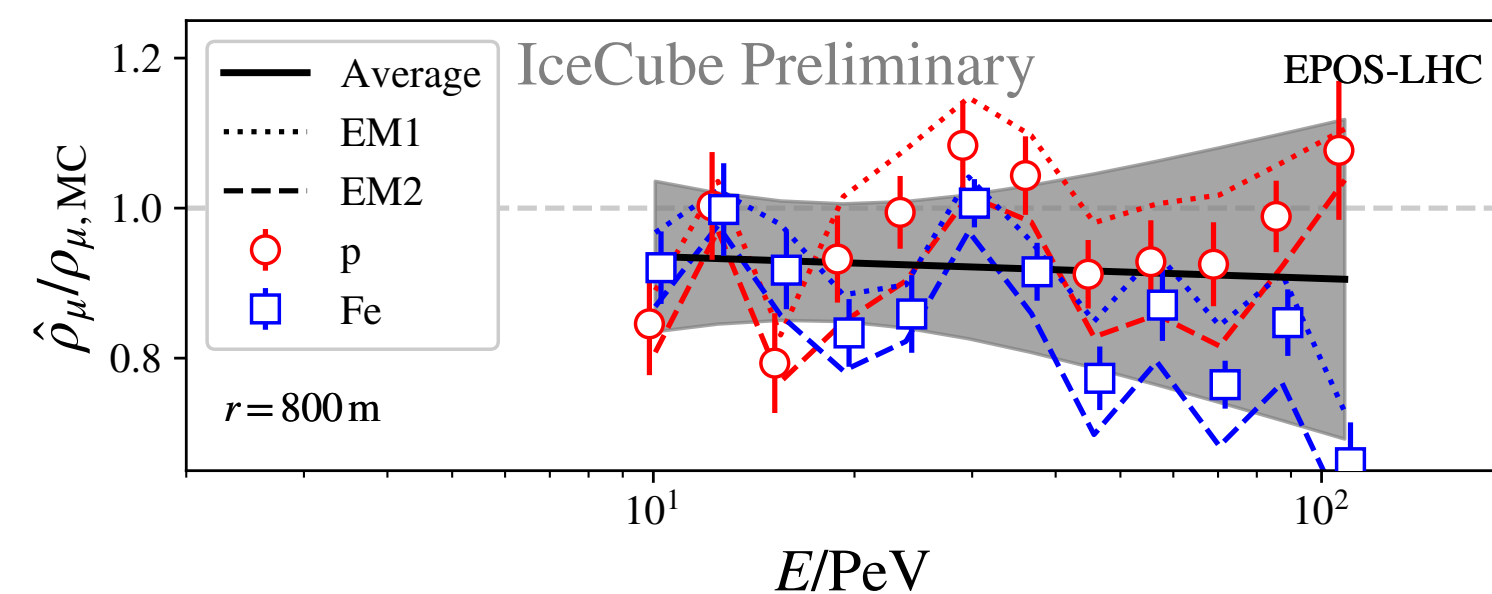
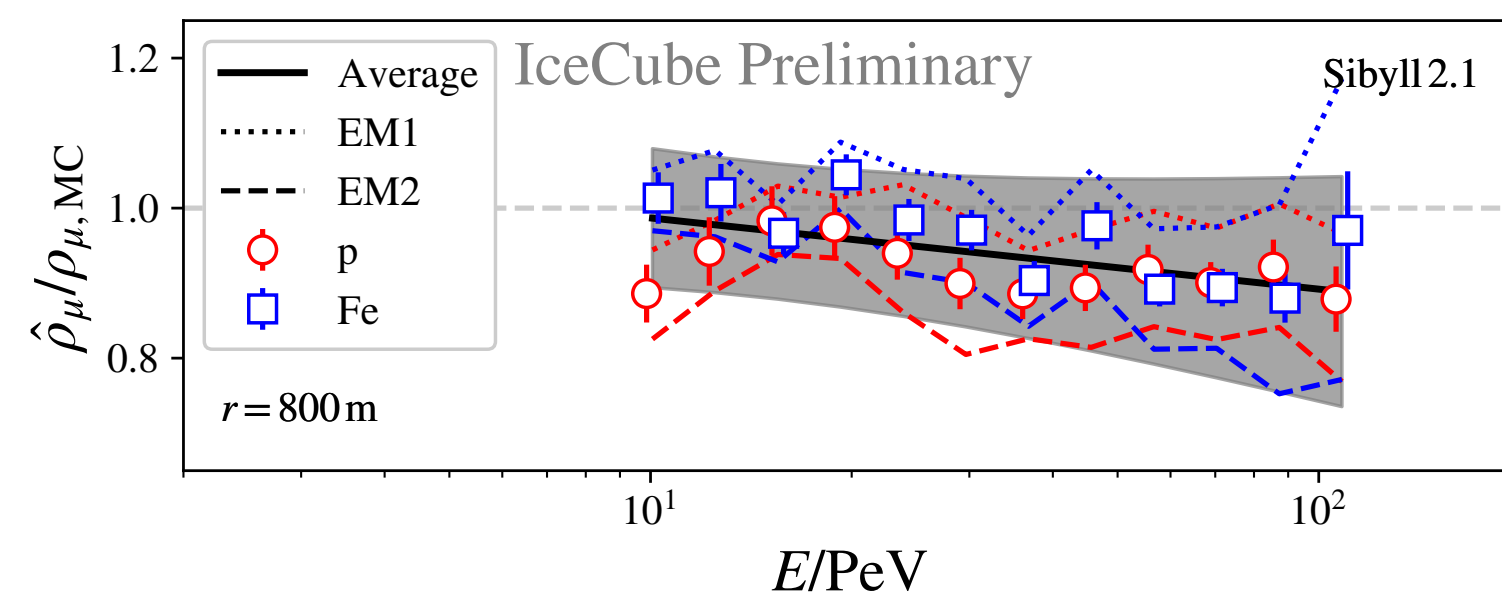
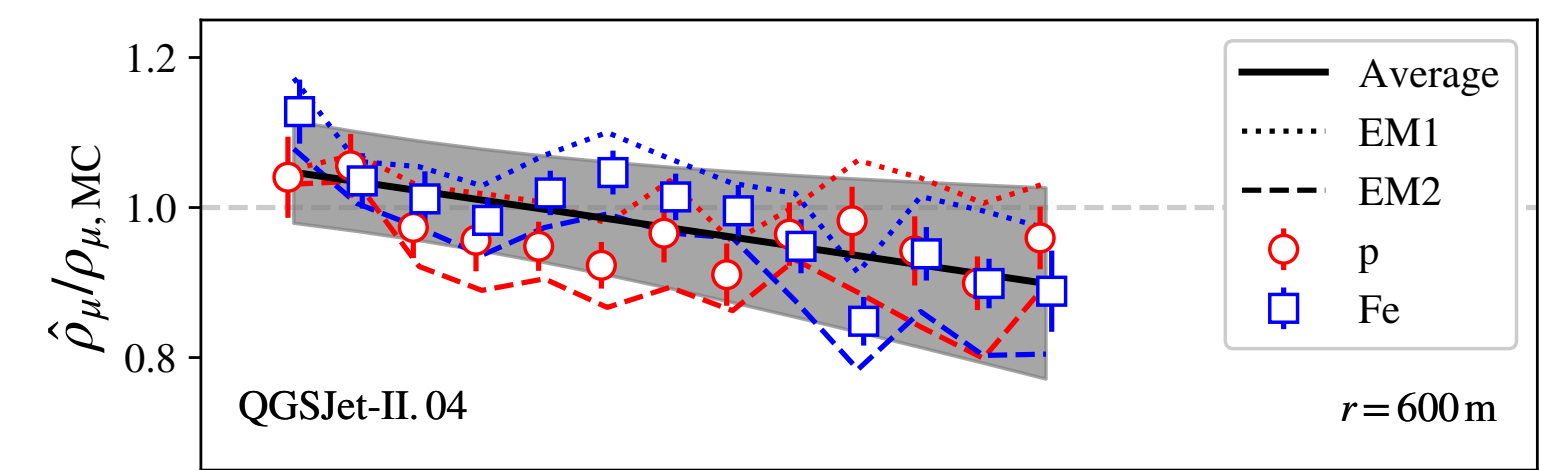
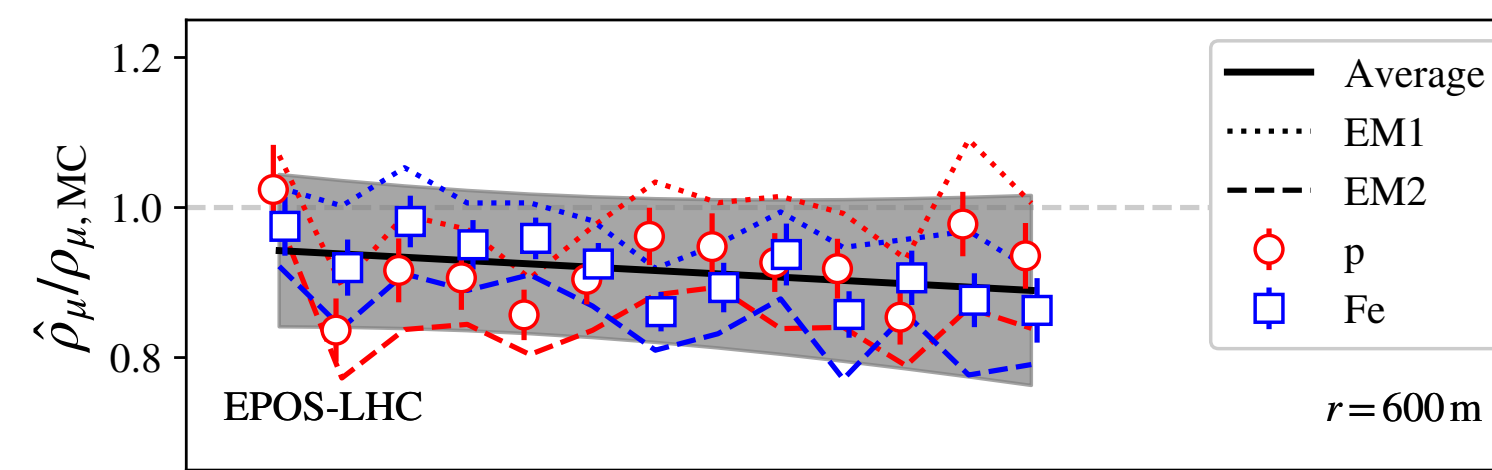
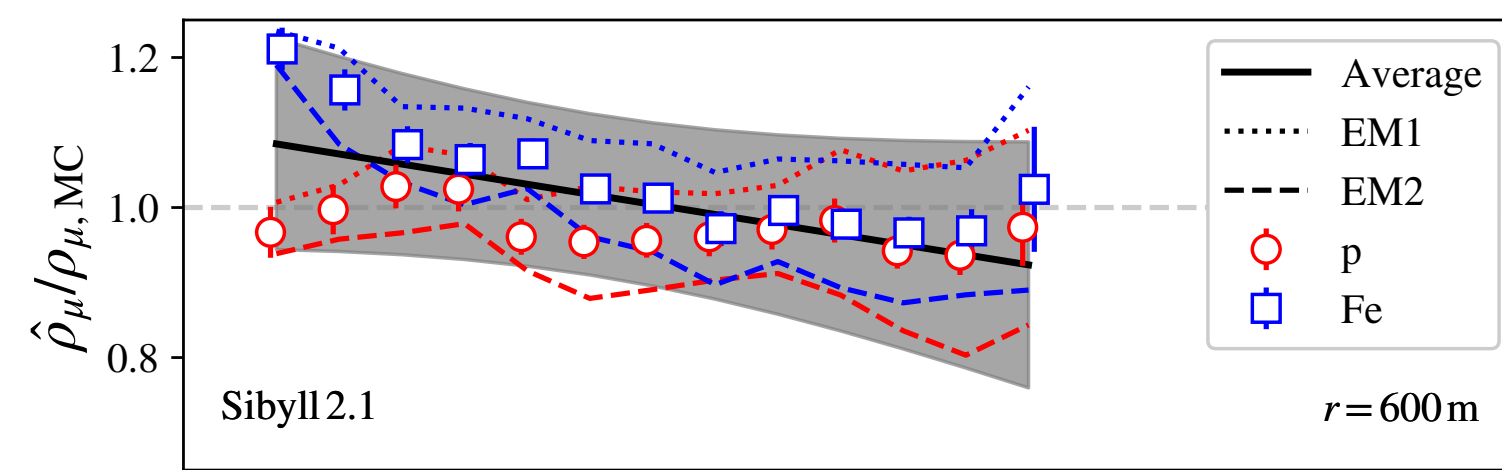
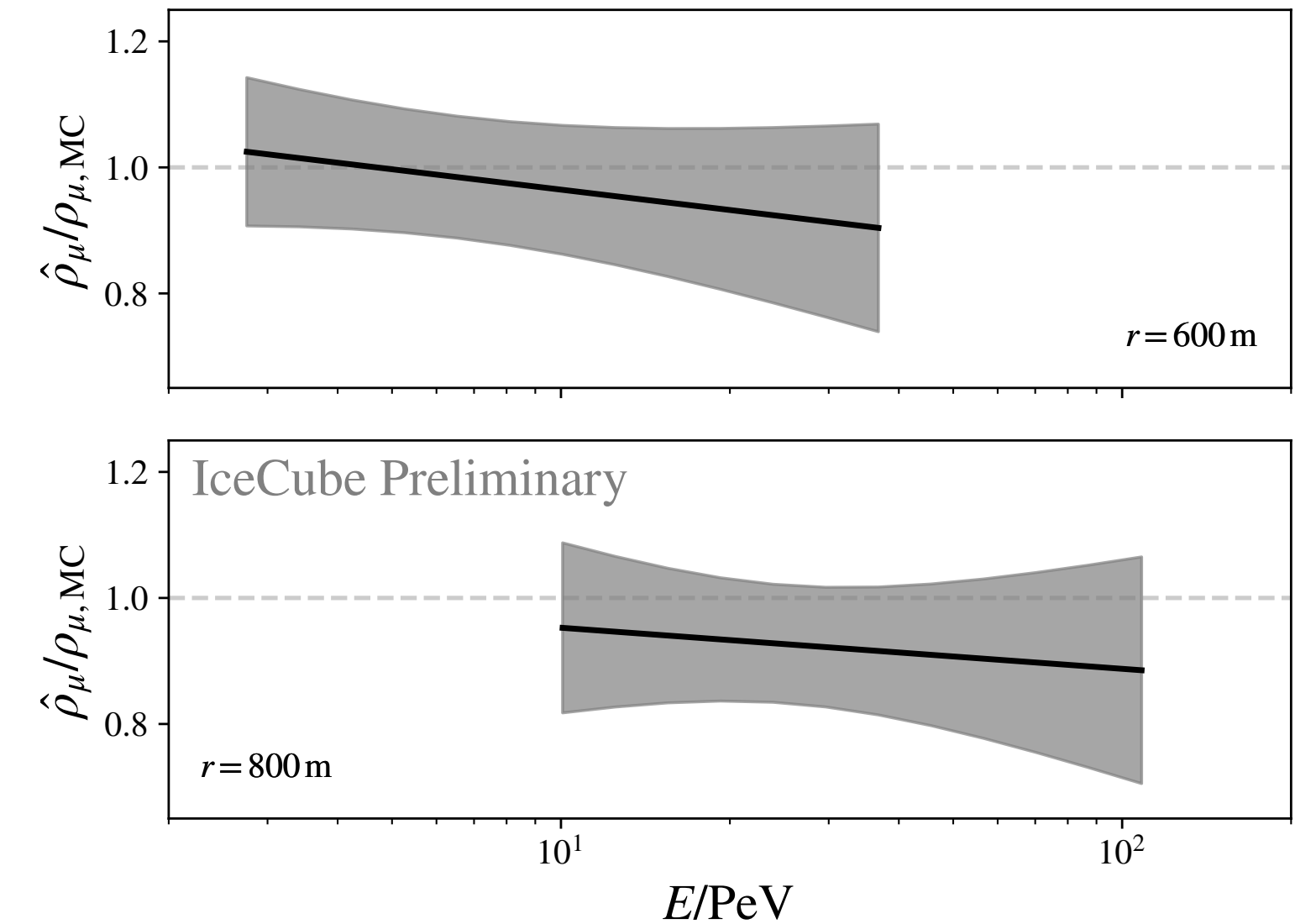
GeV Muons in IceTop

- ▶ Muon identification based on "muon thumb" at large distances in signal distribution
- ▶ Complex likelihood fit of charge distributions determines "raw" muon density $\hat{\rho}_\mu(r)$
- ▶ Measured at 600 m and 800 m for EAS energies between 2.5 – 40 PeV and 9 – 120 PeV, respectively
- ▶ Only near-vertical EAS ($\theta < 18^\circ$)



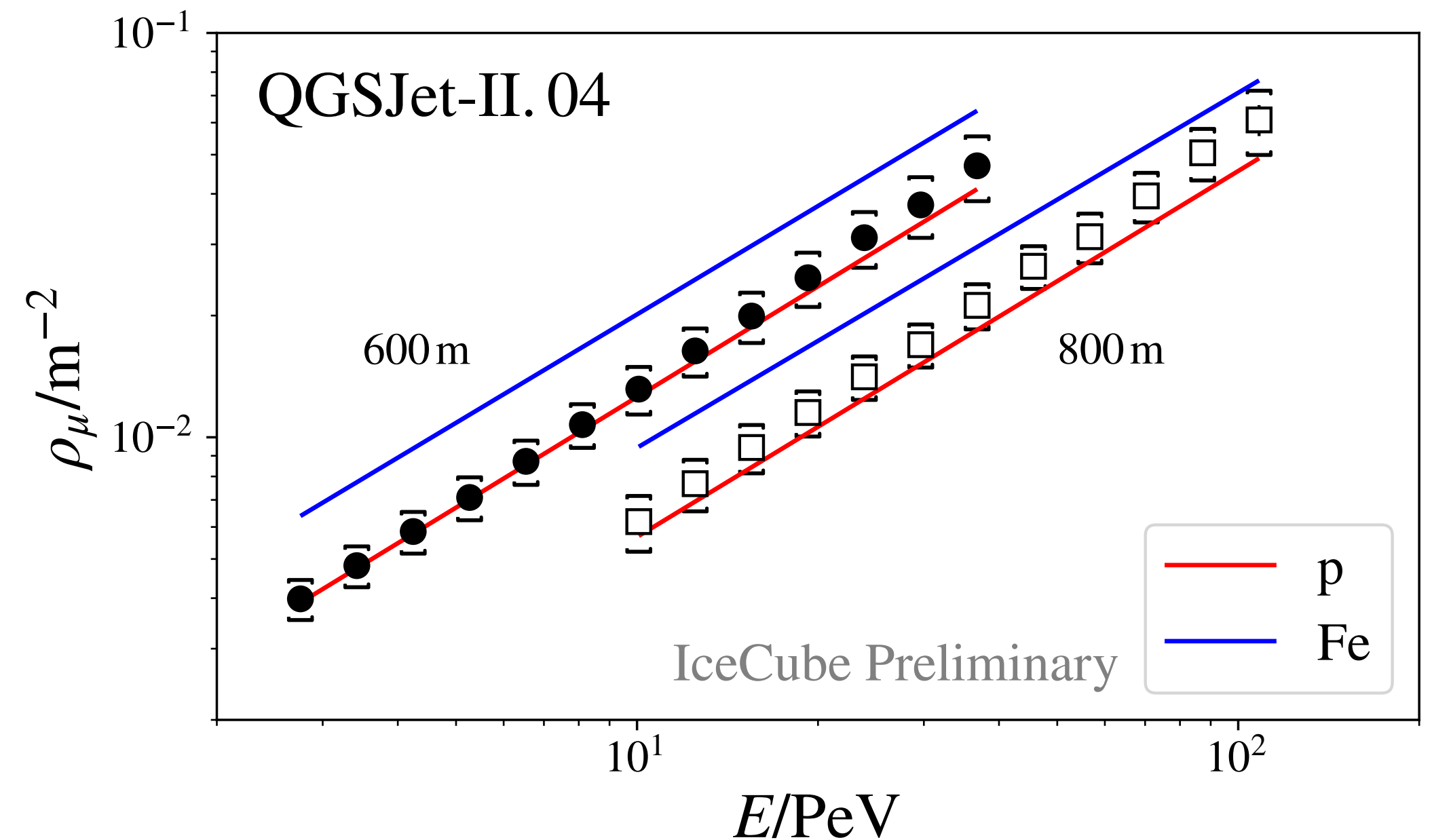
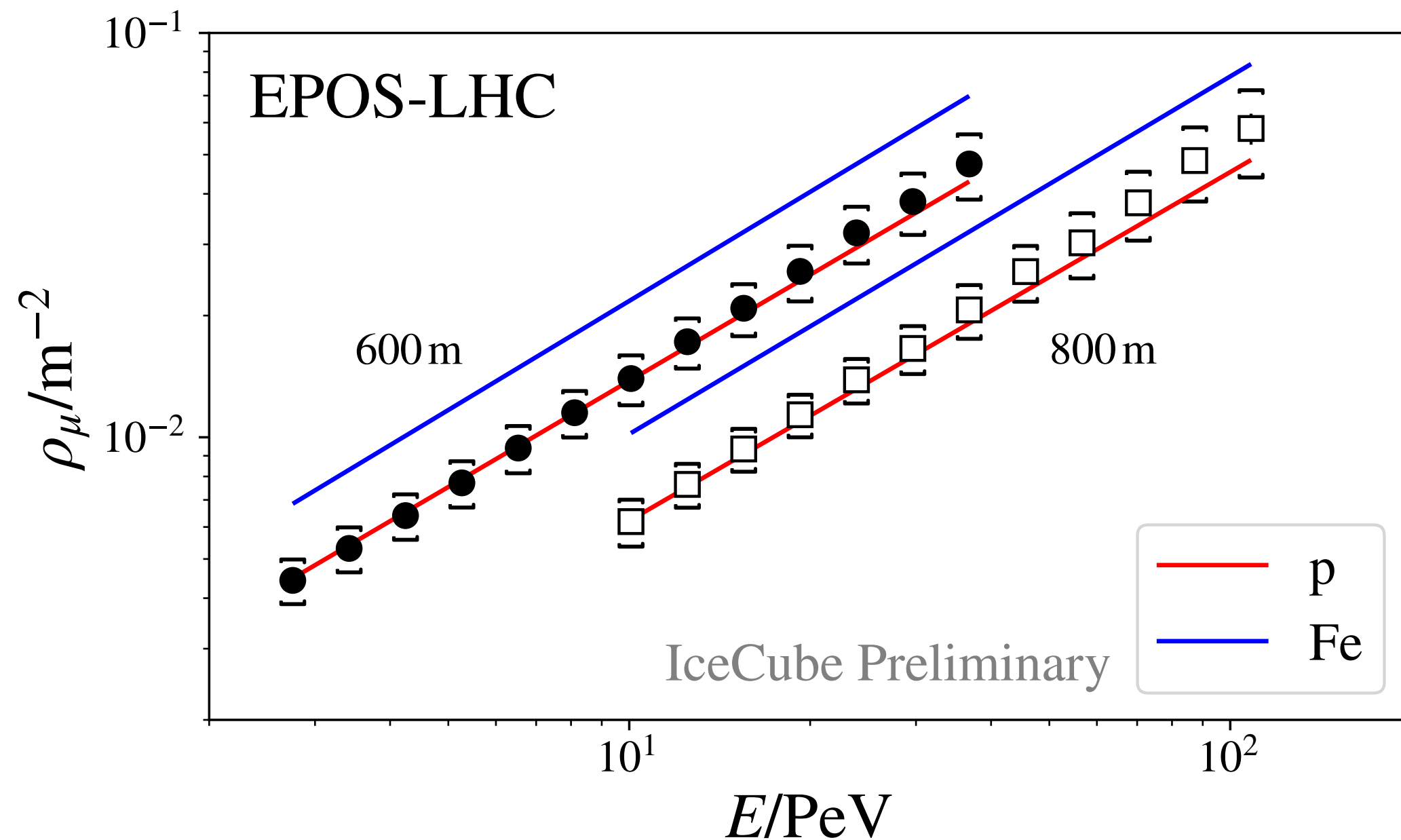
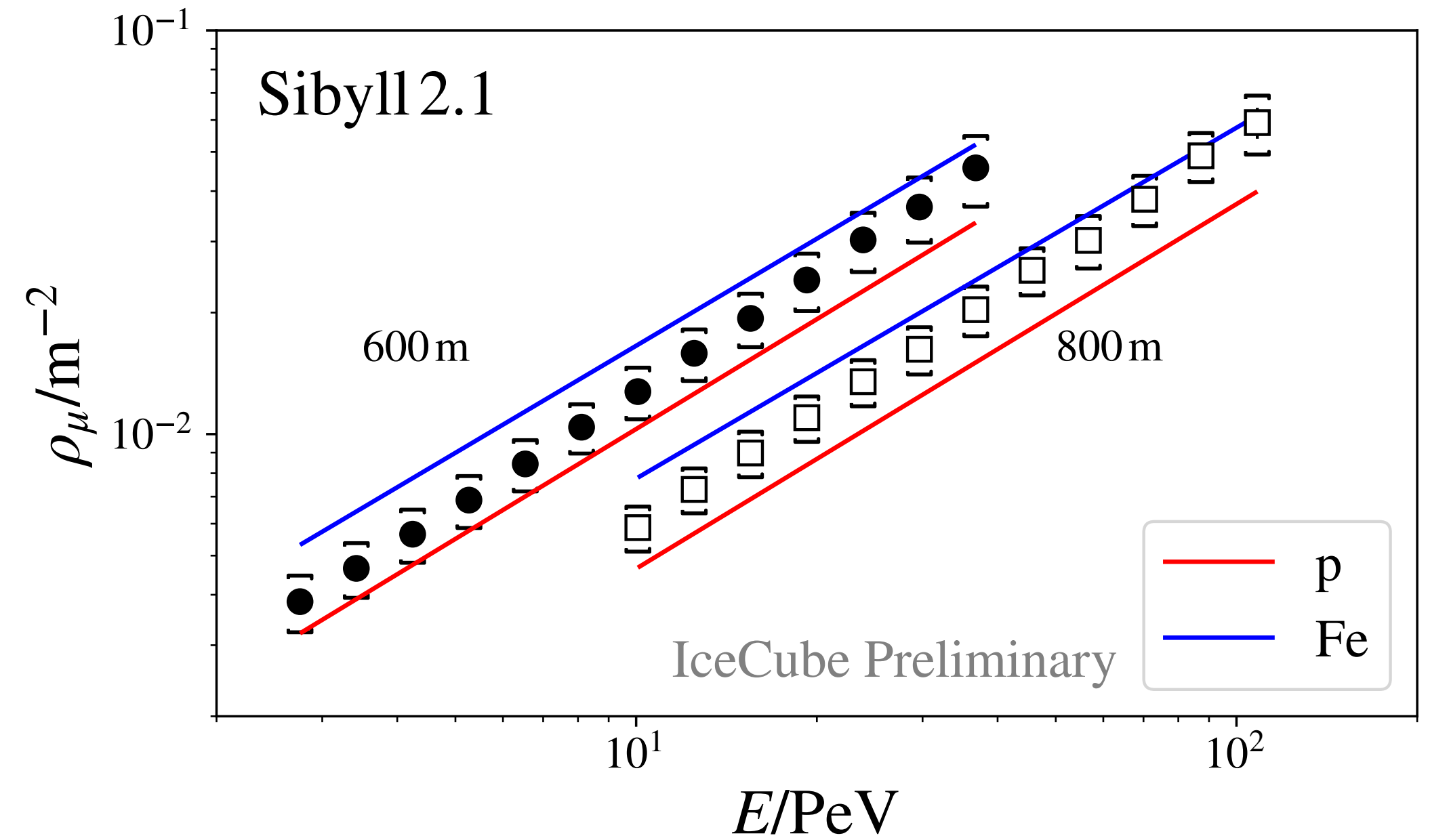
Monte-Carlo Correction

- ▶ Reconstructed raw muon densities in Monte-Carlo (MC) do not perfectly match truth
- ▶ MC correction applied
 - ▶ For Sibyll 2.1, EPOS-LHC, QGSJet-II.04
 - ▶ Average correction based on these models
- ▶ Systematic uncertainties (EM model, mass composition)



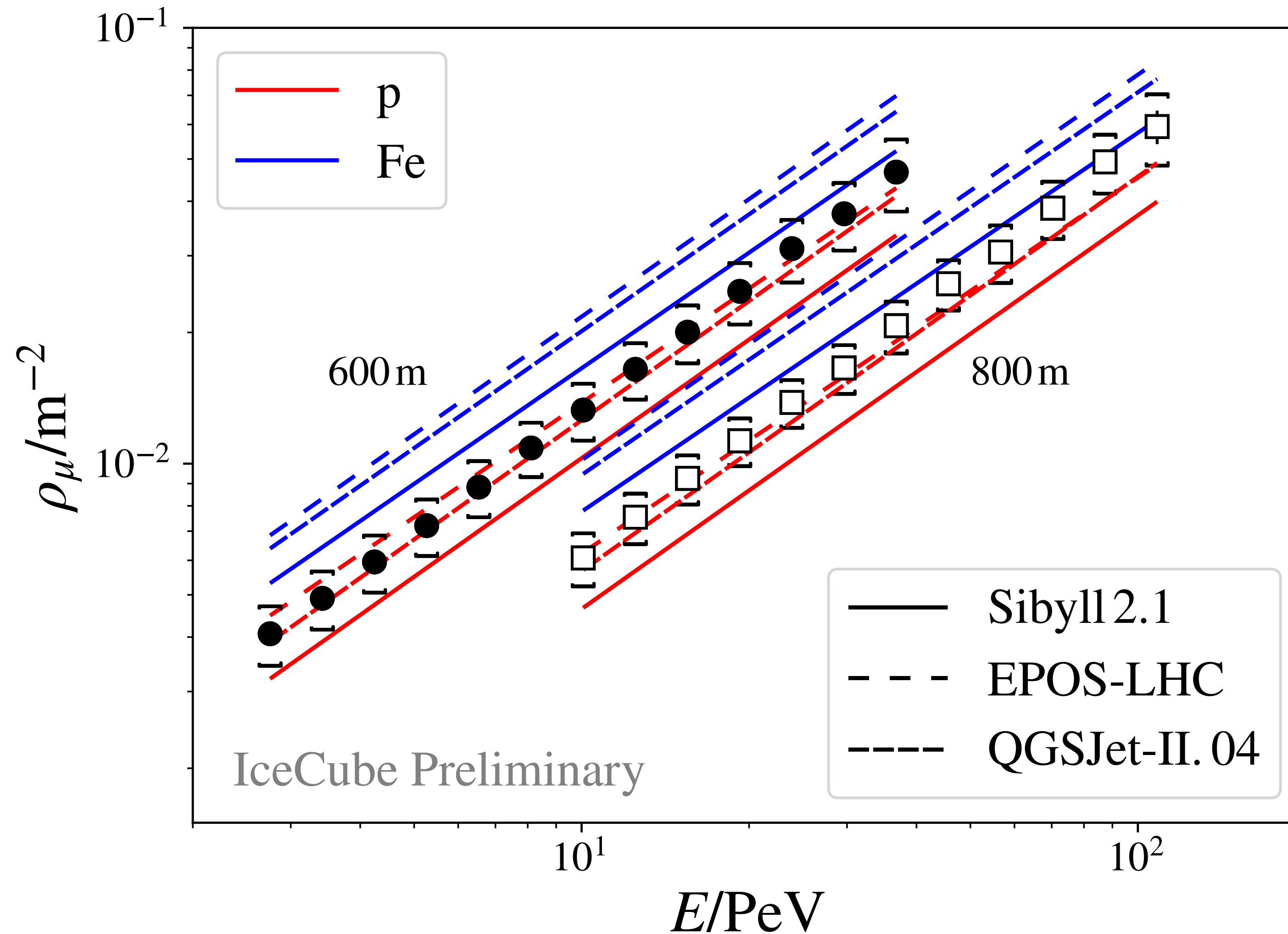
Results

- ▶ Muon densities, ρ_μ , at 600 m and 800 m in IceTop data taken May 2010 to May 2013
- ▶ EAS energies between 2.5 – 40 PeV and 9 – 120 PeV
- ▶ Data (roughly) bracketed by proton and iron for all models



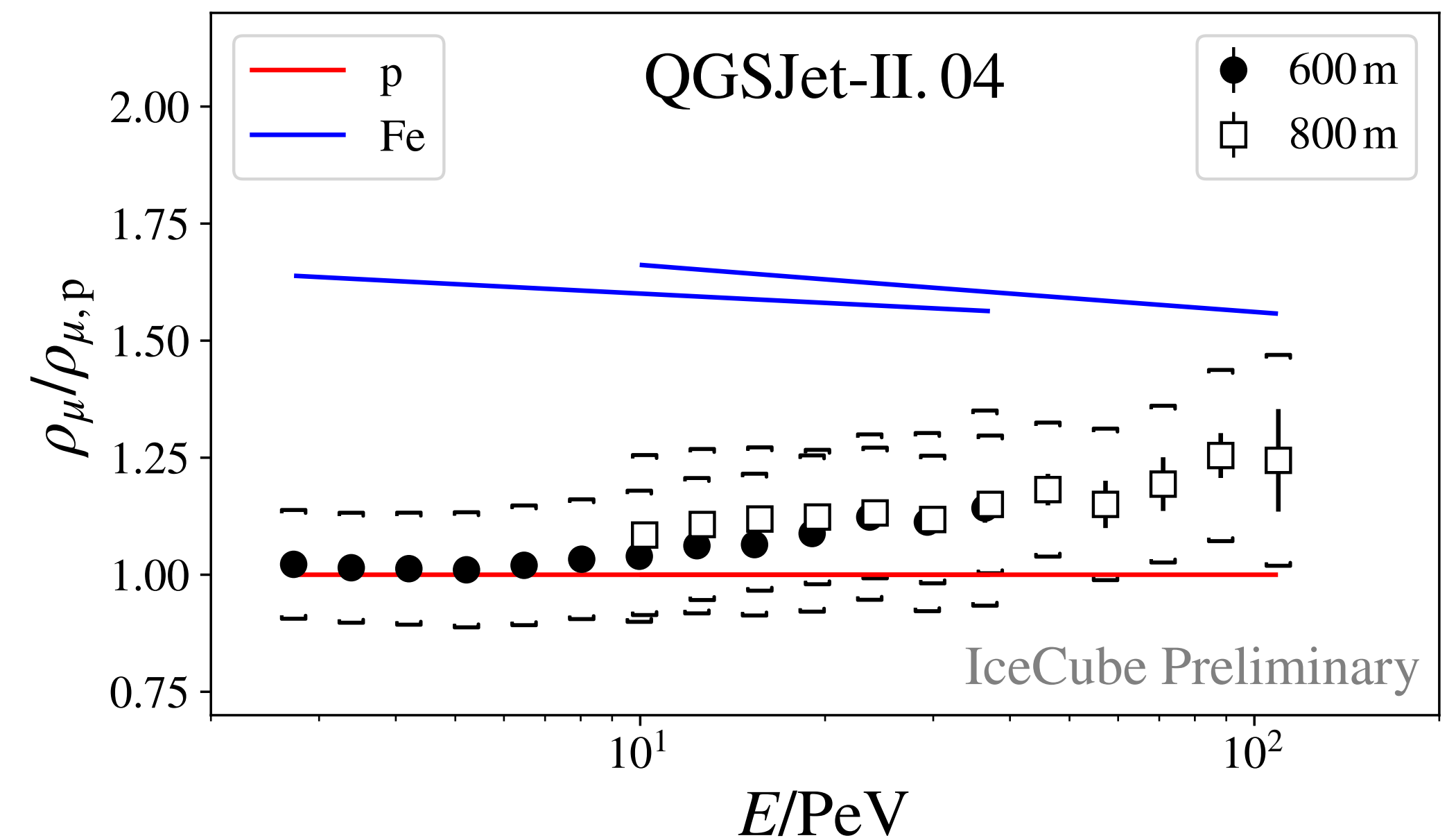
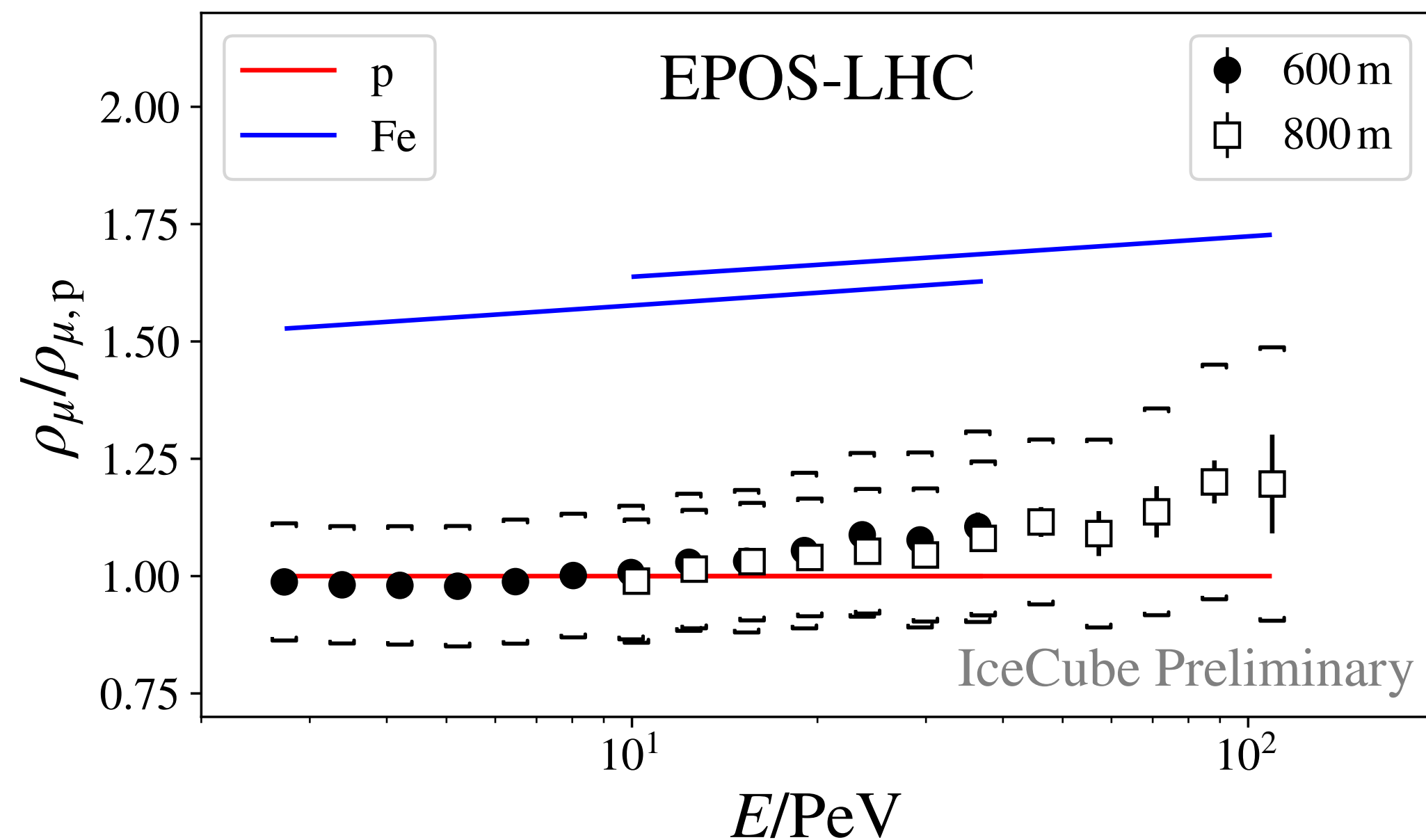
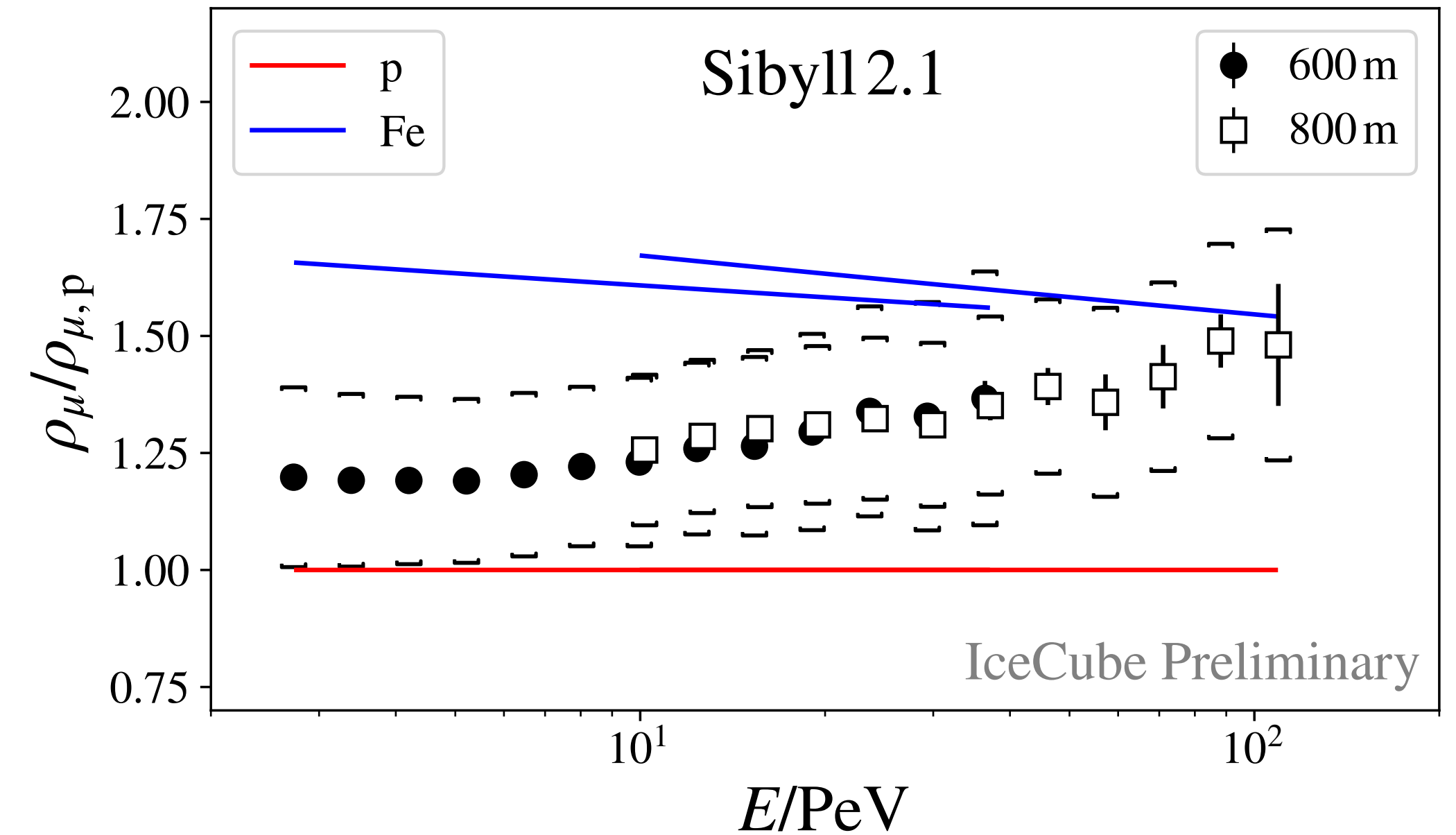
Results

- ▶ Muon densities at 600 m and 800 m in IceTop using average MC correction



Results

- ▶ Muon densities scaled to the expectation for simulated proton air showers
- ▶ Obtained from simulations based on Sibyll 2.1, EPOS-LHC, QGSJet-II.04
- ▶ EPOS-LHC, QGSJet-II.04 yield very light mass composition

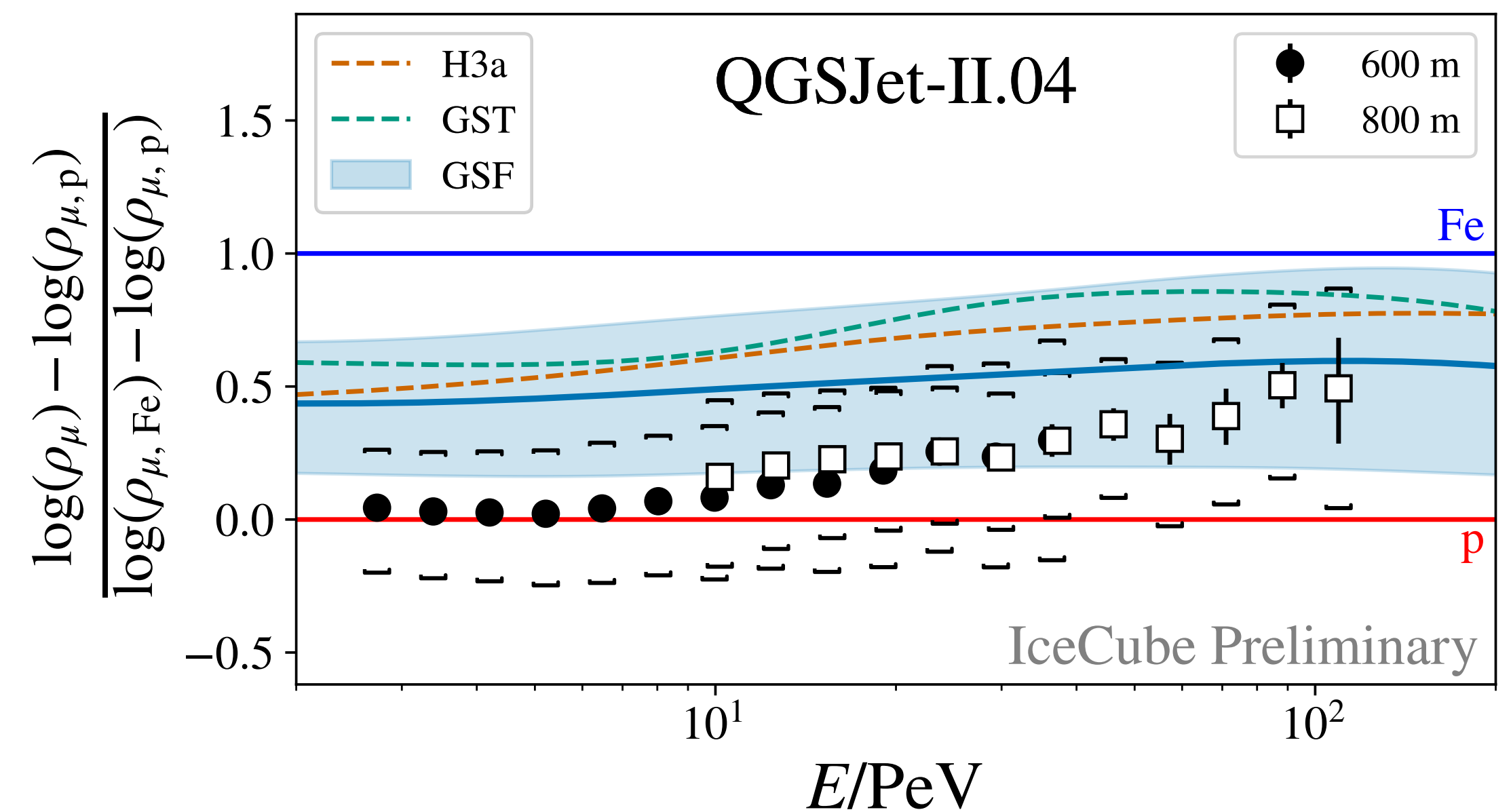
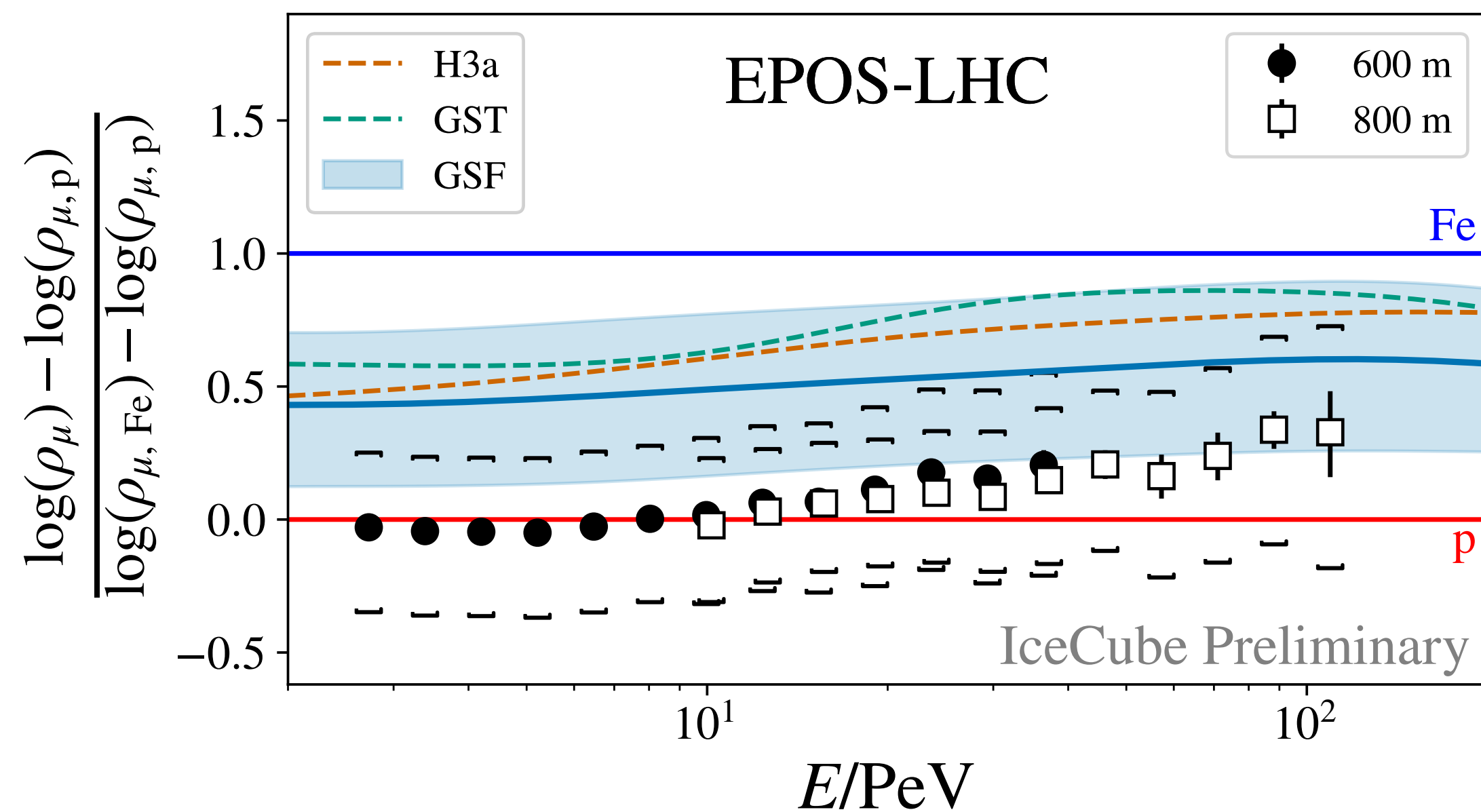
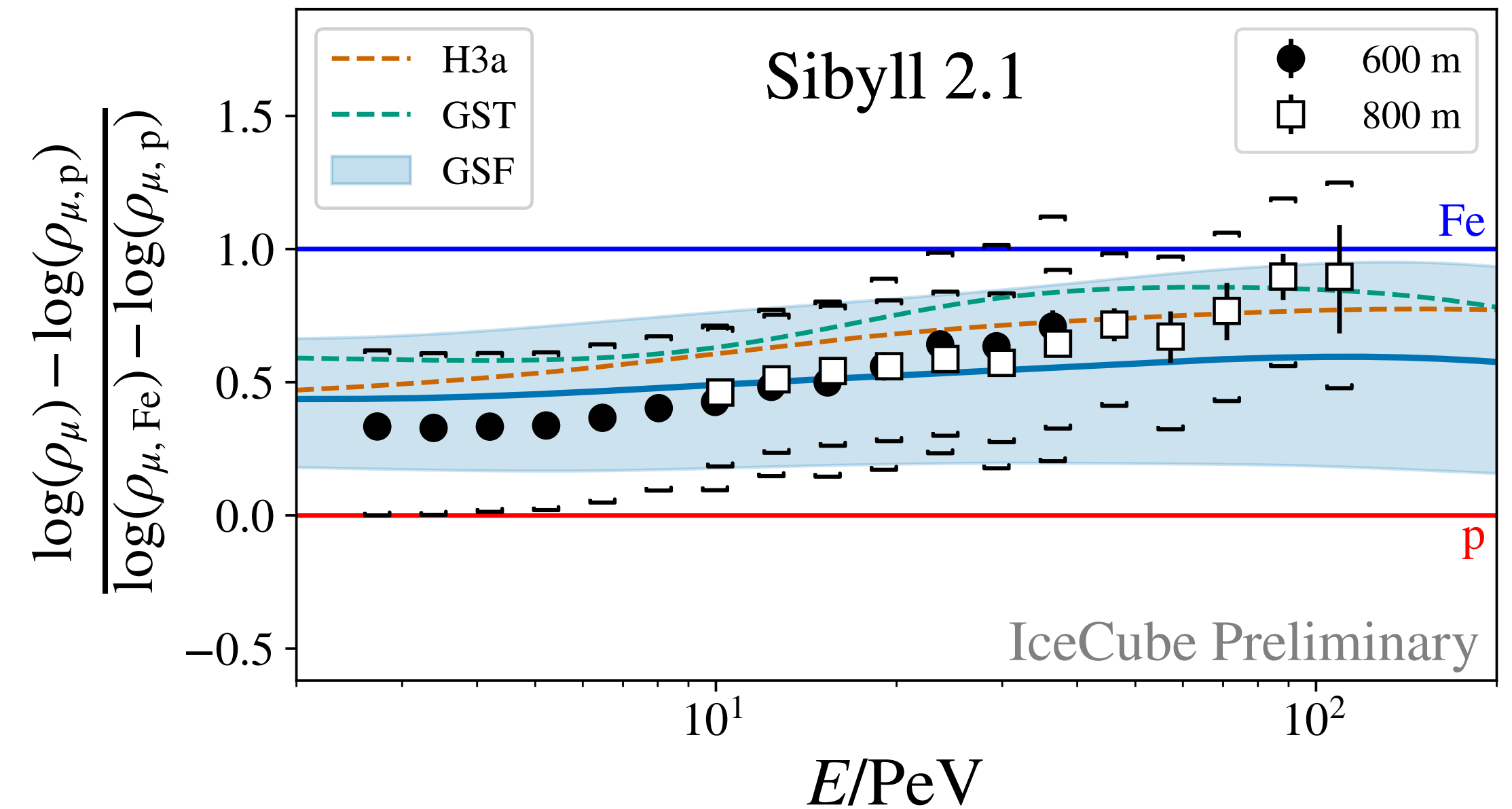


Results

- ▶ Results in terms of "z-values":

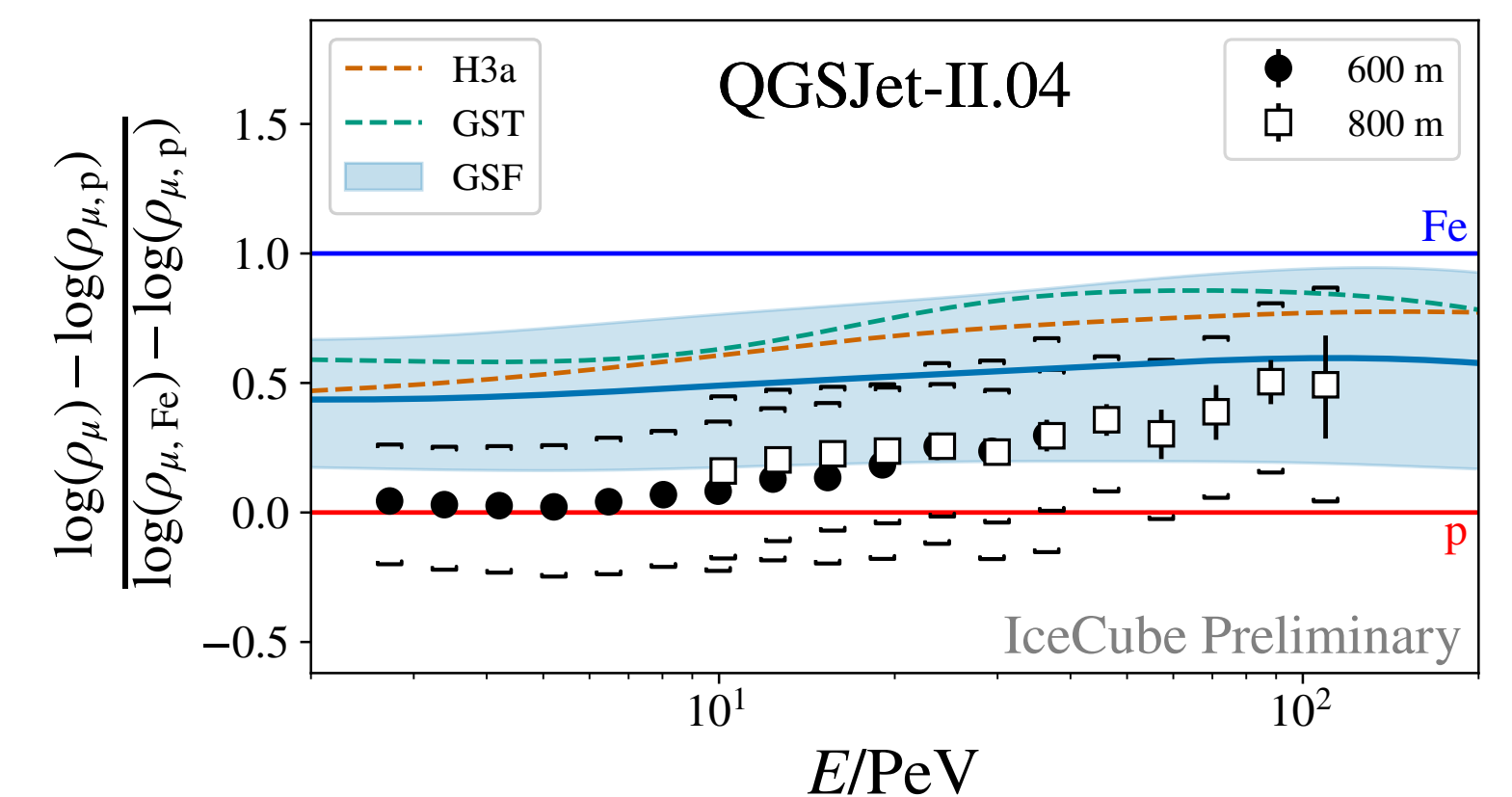
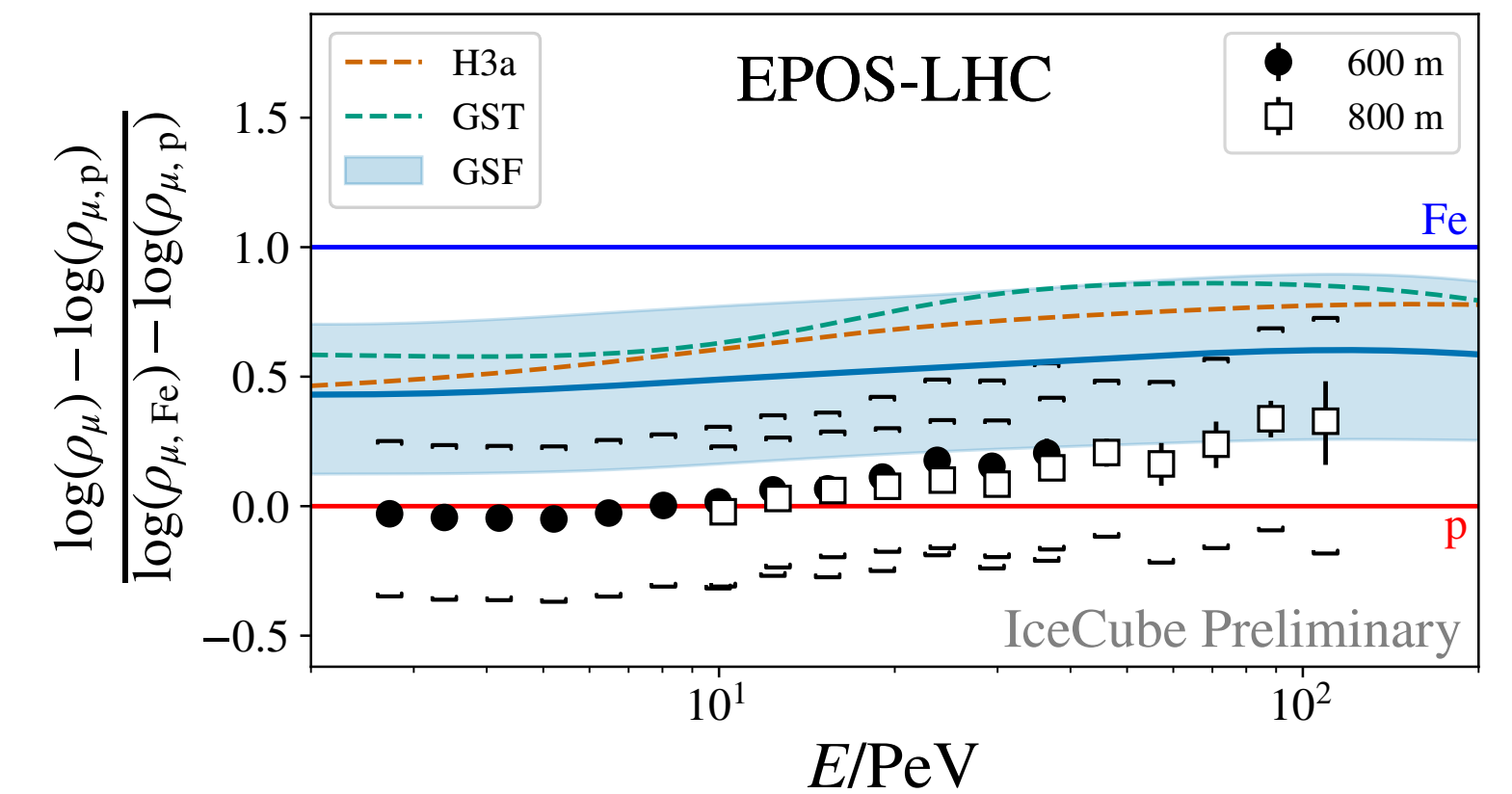
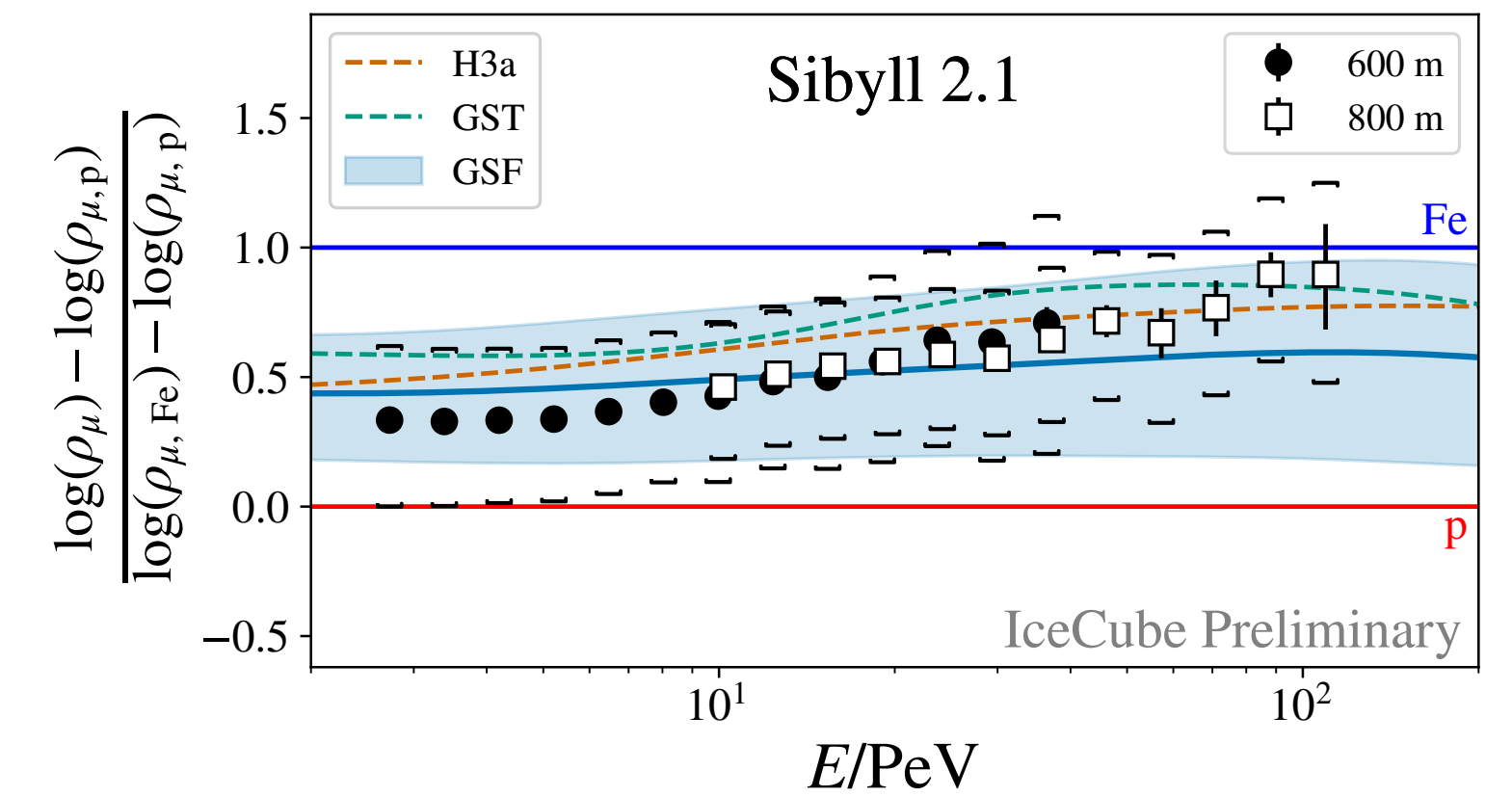
$$z = \frac{\log(\rho_\mu) - \log(\rho_{\mu,p})}{\log(\rho_{\mu,Fe}) - \log(\rho_{\mu,p})}$$

- ▶ Comparison to flux composition models H3a, GST, GSF



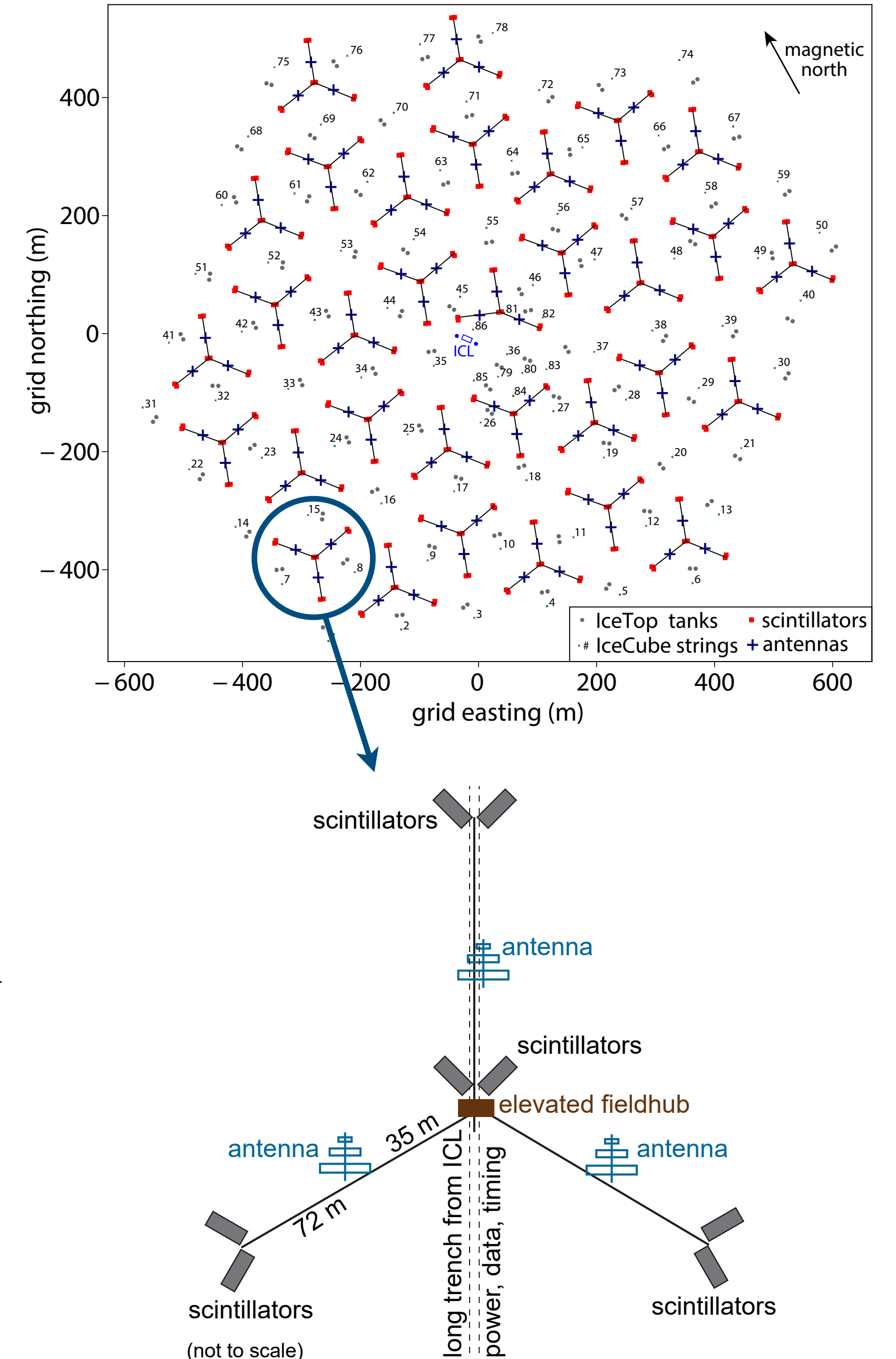
Summary & Conclusions

- ▶ Measurement of the GeV muon content in EAS using 3 years of IceTop data
- ▶ Muon densities at 600 m and 800 m for EAS energies between 2.5 – 40 PeV and 9 – 120 PeV, respectively
- ▶ Bases on multiple cosmic ray flux models best agreement with Sibyll 2.1 predictions
- ▶ EPOS-LHC and QGSJet-II.04 yield very light cosmic ray mass composition
 - ▶ Too many muons in post-LHC models?
 - ▶ Energy scale offset between data and MC?
 - ▶ Comparison to other experiments in [\[PoS\(ICRC2021\)349\]](#)
- ▶ IceCube's surface enhancement will reduce uncertainties!



Outlook

- ▶ IceCube's surface enhancement will reduce uncertainties of EAS measurements in IceCube!
- ▶ Scintillator detectors: [PoS(ICRC2021)317]
 - ▶ Reduced energy scale systematics
 - ▶ Improved muon separation
- ▶ Radio antennas: [PoS(ICRC2021)314]
 - ▶ Reduced energy scale systematics
 - ▶ Primary composition...?
- ▶ Coincident measurements of GeV muons (IceTop) and TeV muons (in-ice) provide unique tests of hadronic interaction models! [PoS(ICRC2021)357]
- ▶ Multiple efforts ongoing... stay tuned!





Thank you!

**...I am looking forward to receiving
your comments and questions!**