Extraction of the Muon Signals Recorded with the Surface Detector of the Pierre Auger Observatory using Recurrent Neural Networks

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The Pierre Auger Observatory and the Surface Detector (SD)

The Pierre Auger Observatory

- Hybrid detector: Surface Detector (SD) and Fluorescence Detector (FD)
- SD: 1660 surface detector stations located in a triangular array covering 3000 km²
- FD: The array is overlooked by 27 fluorescence telescopes

The Surface Detector

- Measures the arrival time of secondary particles of the shower at the ground
- These particles emit Cherenkov radiation in water that can be detected with photomultiplier tubes
- Duty cycle $\sim 100\%$





The Muon Component

The total signal has contributions from the muon and electromagnetic component (e^- , e^+ and γ)

Muon component

- Earlier times
- Spiky

Electromagnetic component

- Later times
- Spread and not very spiky

What can we do with the muon component?

- Infer information about mass composition
- Study hadronic interactions
- Searches of other primaries, such as photons
- The baseline design does not allow to separate the muon component for all events



What do we do?



- The NN takes as input the total signal and predicts the muon signal
- The bias is close to 0 and RMS is between 1 and 2 VEMs (Vertical Equivalent Muons). The performance has been studied as a function of sec θ and primary energy
- Similar performance when tested on simulations done with QGSJetII-04 and Sibyll 2.3

Application to Data

We have tested our results on Data



Points: NN results from Auger data Lines: Fits using AGASA paremeterizations