

Very high-energy gamma-ray analysis with Water Cherenkov Detector Array of LHAASO

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OUTLINES

- Introduction
 - Cosmic Rays
 - Large High Altitude Air Shower Observatory, LHAASO
 - Water Cherenkov Detector Array, WCDA
- ☐ Methodology
 - To select amount of data for gamma-ray analysis LHAASO
 - To Select N_{hiteff} range
 - Plot sky map
 - Raw counts zenith
 - Effective Area
 - Interpolation Effective Area
- ☐ Research Plans

Large High Altitude Air Shower Observatory, LHAASO

KM2A

Square Kilometer array over 1.3 km²



Extensive Air Shower (EAS) detector array, are Electromagnetic particle Detectors (EDs) and Muon Detectors (MDs).

The location at Sichuan Province, China. (29°21'27.6" N, 100°08'19.6" E), Elevation 4410 m

Wide Field-of-view Air

LHAASO-WFCTA

Cherenkov/Fluorescence Telescope Array.

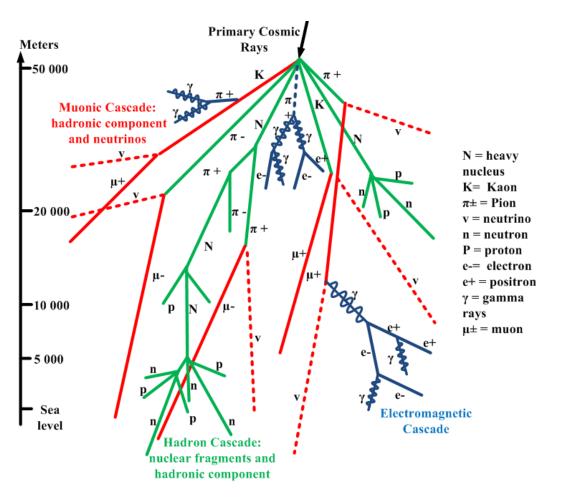
The current layout of 18 telescopes.

https://physicsworld.com/a/huge-chinese-cosmic-ray-observatory-begins-operation/

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https://link.springer.com/article/10.1140/epjc/s10052-021-09414-z

Cosmic Rays



- Cosmic rays are high energetic energy particles from space.
- Sources of cosmic rays;
 - Solar Energetics Particles, SEPs: Inside the solar system
 - ➤ Galactic Cosmic Rays, GCRs: Outside solar system such as Milky Way
 - <u>Extra-Galactic Cosmic Rays, EGCRs:</u> Outside Milky Way
- Primary cosmic rays contain 90% of P^+ , 9% of α and 1% heavy nuclei.
- Secondary particles (e^- , e^+ , γ , μ^+ , μ^- , n, ...) was generated in the Earth's atmosphere.

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Showers-of-cosmic-ray-reactions-with-particles-of-the-atmosphere-Clo02 fig9 272826408

Methodology

> To select of data for gamma-ray analysis WCDA

During the observation 2020 - presents

```
-bash-4.2$ cd /eos/lhaaso/rec/wcda/prod/recdata/Mf/2020/
-bash-4.2$ ls
1101 1106 1111 1116 1121 1126 1201 1206 1211 1216 1221
          1112 1117 1122 1127 1202
                                    1207 1212 1217
          1113 1118
                    1123 1128
                               1203
                                     1208
                                          1213
                                               1218
                                                    1223
                                                          1228
          1114 1119 1124 1129 1204
                                    1209 1214 1219 1224
                                                          1229
1105 1110 1115 1120 1125 1130 1205 1210
                                          1215
                                               1220 1225 1230
```

```
[-bash-4.2$ cd /eos/lhaaso/rec/wcda/prod/recdata/Mf/2021
-bash-4.2$ ls
                                                                      1126
                                                                           1221
                   0416 0511 0605 0701 0726
                   0417 0512 0606 0702 0727 0821
                    0418 0513 0607 0703 0728 0822 0916
                   0420 0515 0609 0705 0730
0107 0201 0226 0327 0421 0516 0610 0706 0731 0825 0919
                   0422 0517 0611 0707 0801 0826 0920
               0329 0423 0518 0612 0708 0802 0827
                                                                           1230
0112 0206 0307 0401 0426 0521 0615 0711 0805
         0308 0402 0427 0522 0616 0712 0806
                   0428 0523 0617 0713 0807
                    0429 0524 0618 0714 0808
                   0430 0525 0619 0715 0809
    0212 0313 0407 0502 0527 0621 0717 0811 0905 0930
                    0504 0529 0623 0719
                   0505 0530 0624 0720 0814
    0217 0318 0412 0507 0601 0627 0722 0816 0910
0124 0218 0319 0413 0508 0602 0628 0723
0125 0219 0320 0414 0509 0603 0629 0724 0818 0912 1007 1101 1125
```

The location at LHAASO, China. (29°21'27.6" N, 100°08'19.6" E), Elevation 4410 m above sea level.

Right Ascension J2000	02h 31m 48s
Declination J2000	+89° 15' 51"
Galactic Longitude	123.28°
Galactic Latitude	26.46°
Constellation	Ursa Minor

The summarizes the key facts about Polaris.

Right Ascension J2000	06h 45m 08s
Declination J2000	-16° 42' 57"
Galactic Longitude	227.22°
Galactic Latitude	-8.88°
Constellation	Canis Major

The summarizes the key facts about Sirius.

Methodology (Cont2)

> To select N_{hit} range

Corrected $N_{\mbox{\scriptsize hit}}$ for cut off energy gamma-ray

- $60 < N_{hit} \le 100$
- $100 < N_{hit} \le 300$
- $300 < N_{hit} \le 1000$
- $N_{hit} \ge 1000$
- All N_{hit}

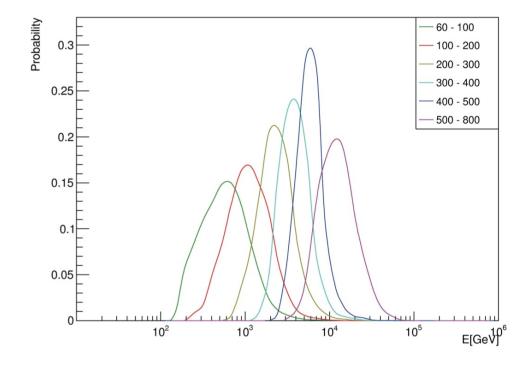


Table 1. Summary of data used in the measurement of SED of the Crab Nebula over 3.57×10^6 seconds.

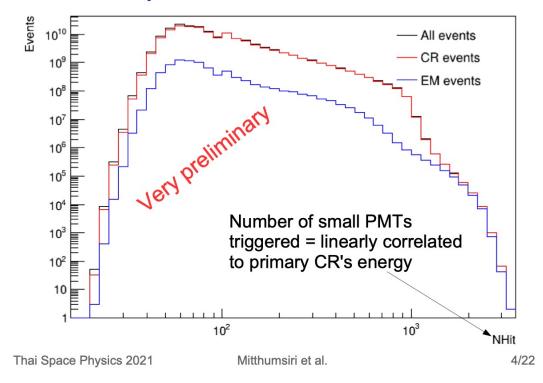
	N_{hit}	E_{med}	Excess	Background	Significance	Differential Flux
		(TeV)			(σ)	$(cm^{-2}s^{-1}TeV^{-1})$
(a)	60 - 100	0.58	1438.2	24885.8	9.1	$(1.66 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-11}$
(b)	100 - 200	1.1	1082.7	5202.3	15.0	$(2.89 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-11}$
(c)	200 - 300	2.4	456.2	1376.8	12.3	$(4.74 \pm 0.48) \times 10^{-12}$
(d)	300 - 400	3.9	161.2	335.8	8.8	$(1.12 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-13}$
(e)	400 - 500	5.9	60.3	77.7	6.8	$(3.54 \pm 0.74) \times 10^{-13}$
(f)	500 - 800	12.1	82.7	45.3	12.3	$(6.91 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-14}$

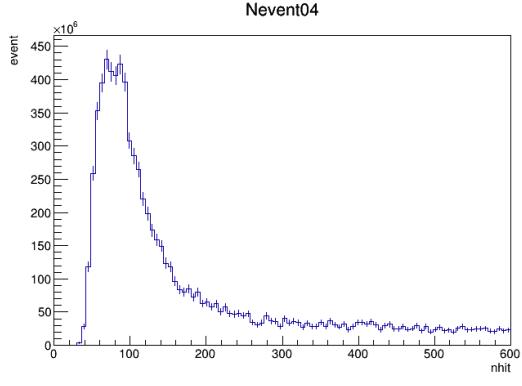
F. Aharonian, Q. An, Axikegu et al.

Methodology (Cont3)

 \triangleright Why are we selecting N_{hit} minimum at 60.





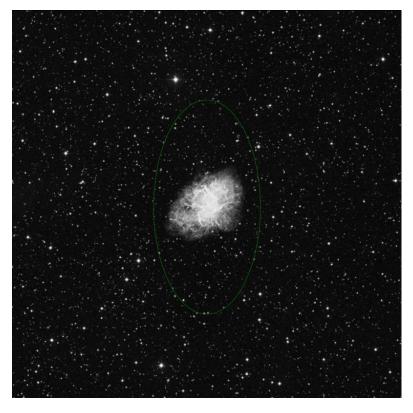


Distribution of nhit with number of event

November 1, 2021 (23:00)

Methodology (Cont4)

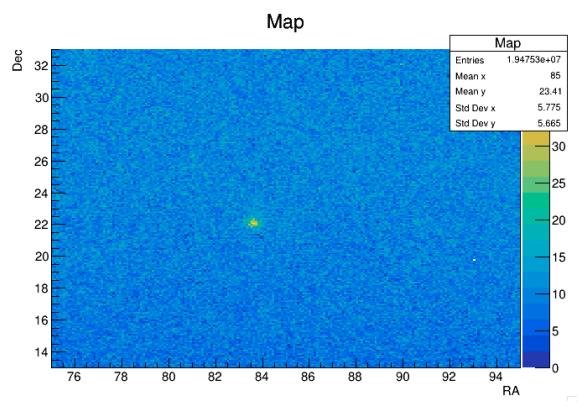
Plot Sky Map



Crab Nebula or Messier 1

R.A. = 83.65° and Dec = 22.05°

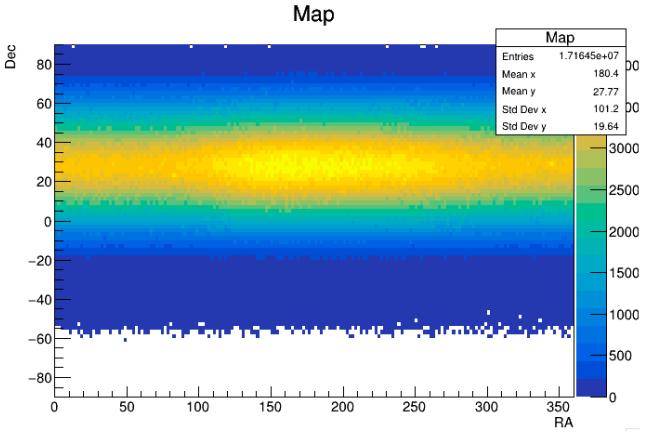
https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/messier-1the-crab-nebula-object



Crab Nebula or Messier 1 $R.A. = 83.65^{\circ}$ and $Dec = 22.05^{\circ}$

Methodology (Cont5)

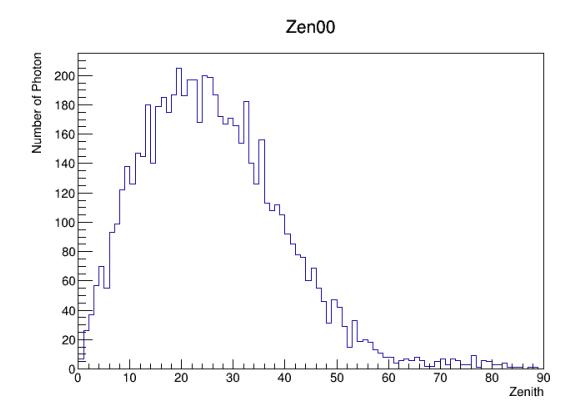
Plot Sky Map



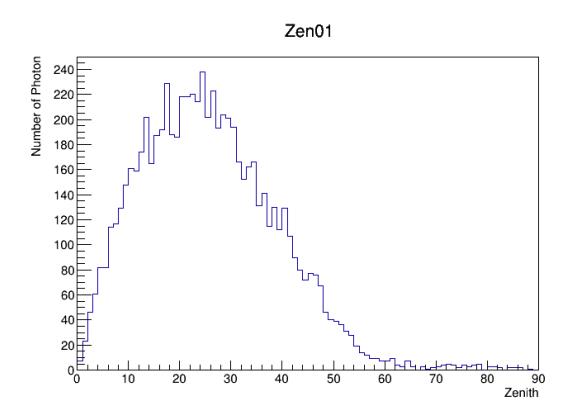
Plot Sky Map using the data November 2021, and the colors bar represent to number of photon or density of flux

Methodology (Cont6)

Raw counts zenith



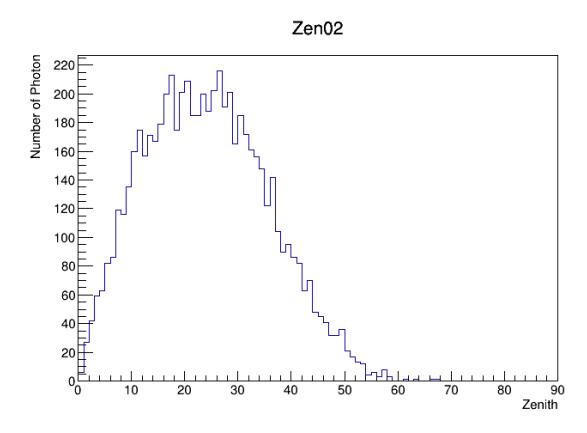
Distribution of zenith with number of photon $60 < N_{\rm hiteff} \leq 100$



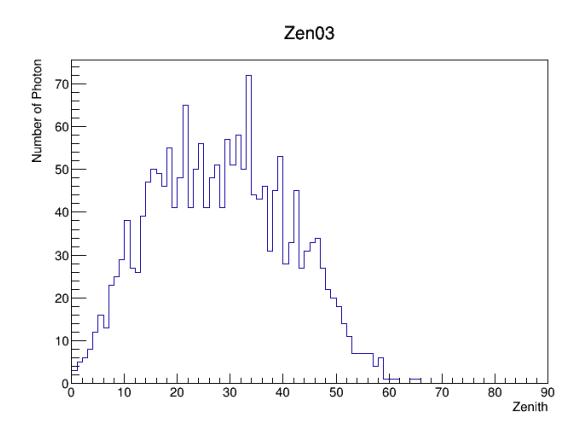
Distribution of zenith with number of photon $100 < N_{hiteff} \leq 300$

Methodology (Cont?)

Raw counts zenith



Distribution of zenith with number of photon $300 < N_{\rm hiteff} \leq 1000$

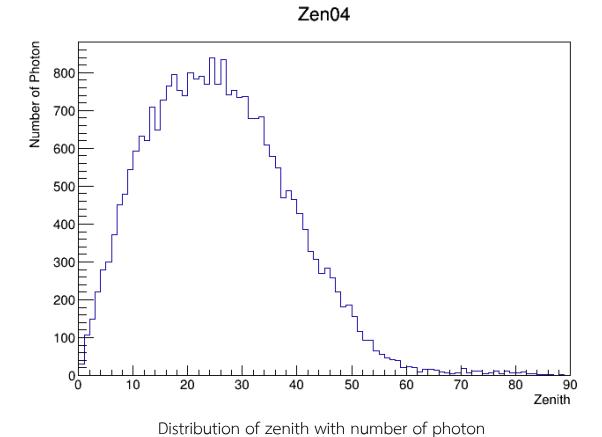


Distribution of zenith with number of photon

 $N_{hiteff} \ge 1000$

Methodology (Cont8)

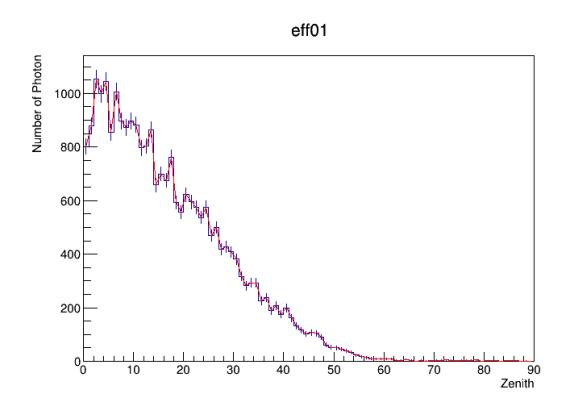
Raw counts zenith

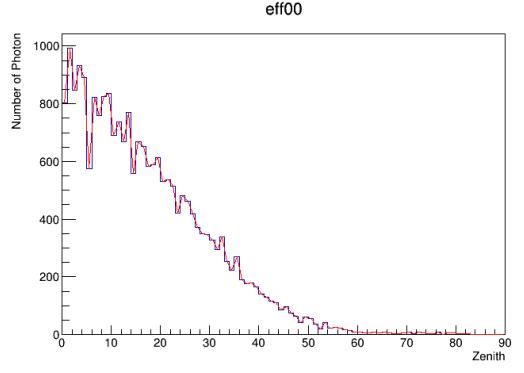


All N_{hiteff}

Methodology (Cont9)

> Effective Area and Interpolation Effective Area





Distribution between zenith with number of the photon

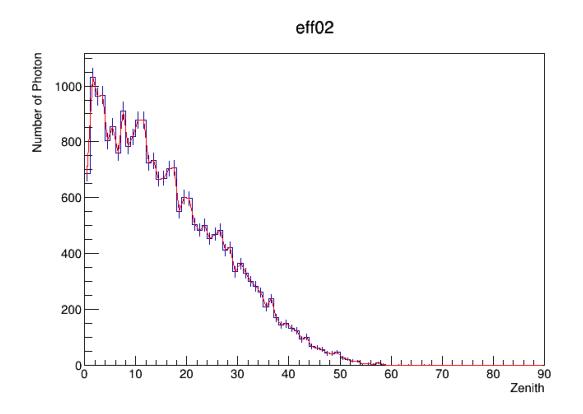
$$60 < N_{\text{hiteff}} \le 100$$

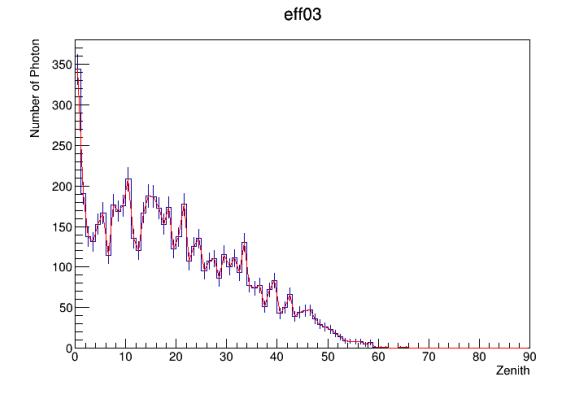
Distribution between zenith with number of the photon

$$100 < N_{\text{hiteff}} \le 300$$

Methodology (Cont10)

> Effective Area and Effective Area



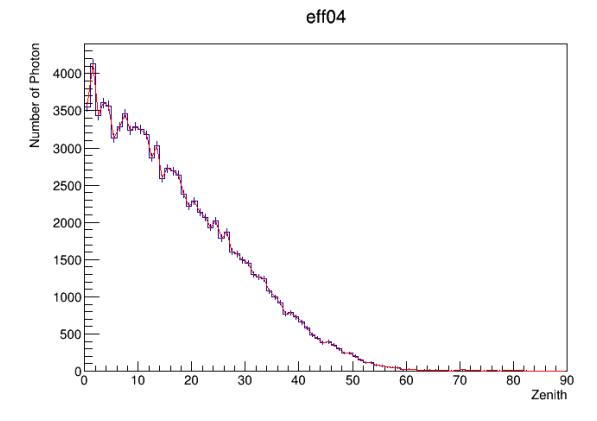


Distribution between zenith with number of the photon $300 < N_{hiteff} \leq 1000 \label{eq:number}$

Distribution between zenith with number of the photon $N_{hiteff} \geq \text{1000}$

Methodology(Contll)

> Effective Area and Interpolation Effective Area

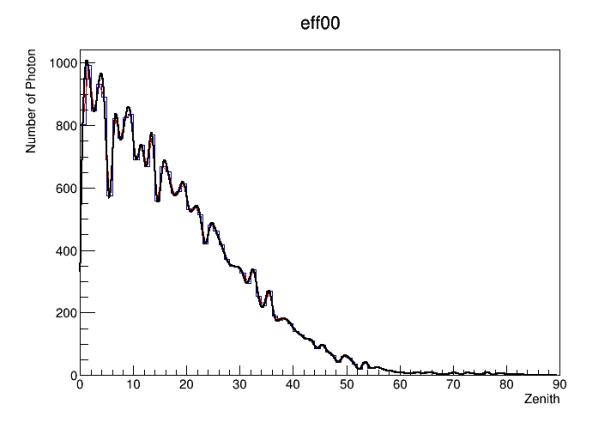


Distribution between zenith with number of the photon

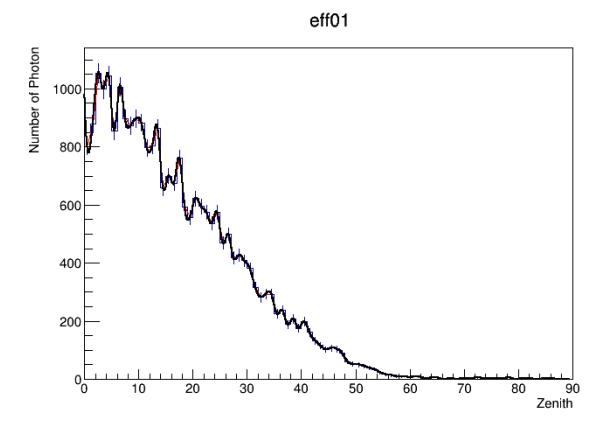
All N_{hiteff}

Methodology (Cont12)

> Cubic spline Interpolation Effective Area



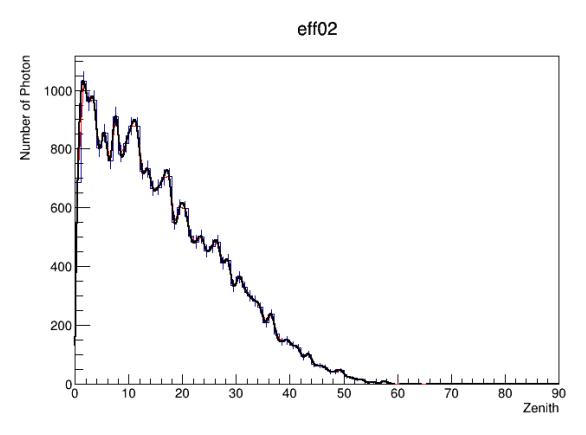
Distribution between zenith with number of the photon $60 < N_{\rm hiteff} \leq 100$



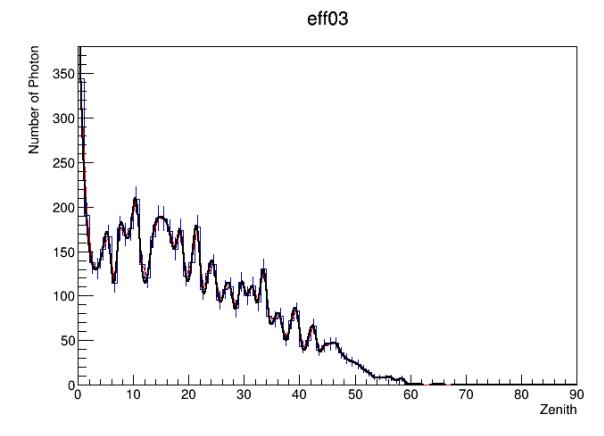
Distribution between zenith with number of the photon $100 < N_{hiteff} \leq 300$

Methodology (Cont13)

Cubic spline Interpolation Effective Area



Distribution between zenith with number of the photon $300 < N_{hiteff} \leq 1000 \label{eq:number}$

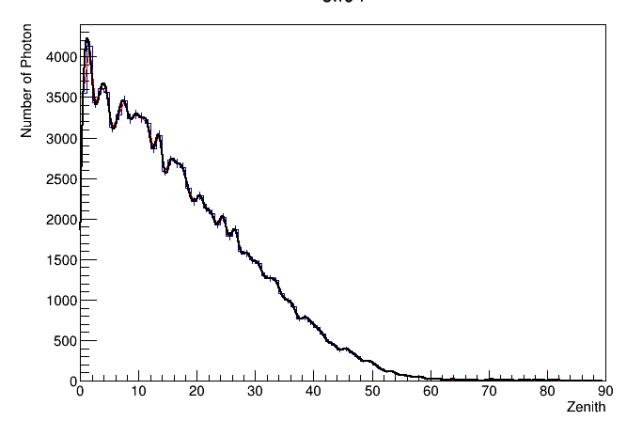


Distribution between zenith with number of the photon $N_{hiteff} \geq \text{1000}$

Methodology (Cont14)

> Cubic spline Interpolation Effective Area





Distribution between zenith with number of the photon

All N_{hiteff}

Research Plans in the future

- AITOFF projection in Galactic coordinates
- Analyze data from 2020 to the present.
- Find the value of significance

