



CALET実験における地球磁場を用いた宇宙線鉄核の観測

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Iron Flux

CALET実験ではカロリメータによりエネルギーが 10GeV/n 以上の領域で鉄核の flux を算出している



地球磁場を用いて 10GeV/n 以下の flux を求める

- 手順
- (1) CALETの観測地点毎に、全入射方向について Cutoff Rigidity を計算
 - (2) Cutoff Rigidity の bin毎の入射粒子数をカウント
 - (3) 積分強度算出
 - (4) 微分強度へ変換



Cutoff Rigidity

Back Tracing of antiproton

Parameters: Time, Longitude, Latitude, Altitude, ejection angle(θ, ϕ), Rigidity R

An antiproton is ejected and traced with use of the Runge-Kutta code

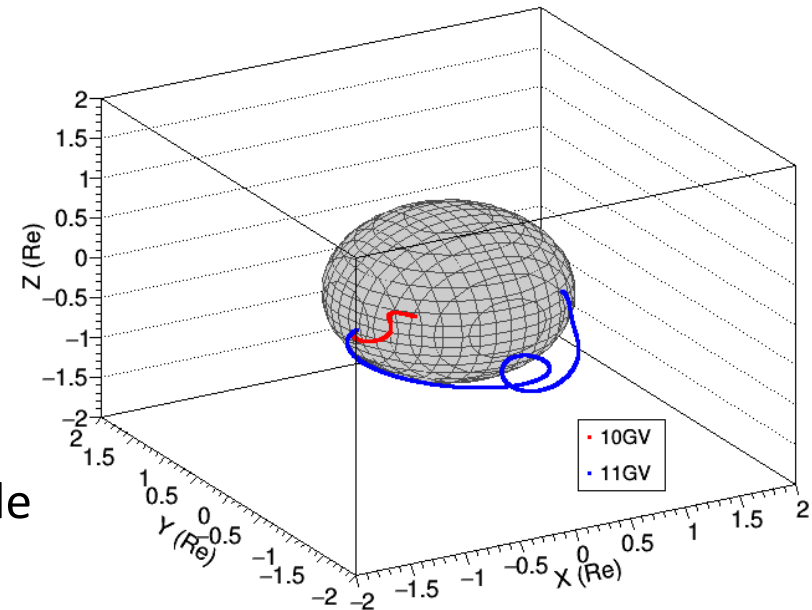
Tracing will be stopped when;

- 1) the particle hit the earth : forbidden region
- 2) the particle reached the magnetopause : allowed region
- 3) the particle is far from the earth more than 15Re : allowed region

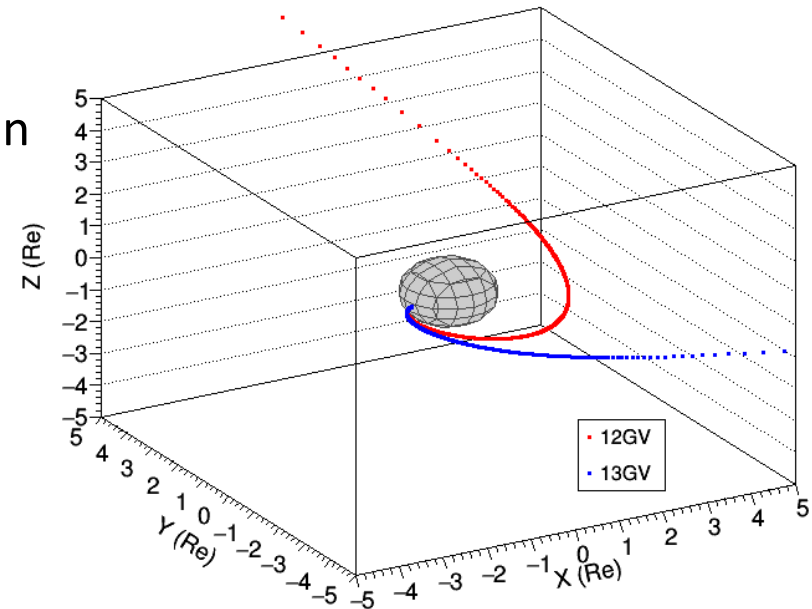
Rigidity of the particle:

1GV-50GV with 0.01 step in logarithmic scale
(100 steps per decade)

Trajectory of Antiproton (LONG:0, LAT:0, ALT:400km, 20170908 01:05)



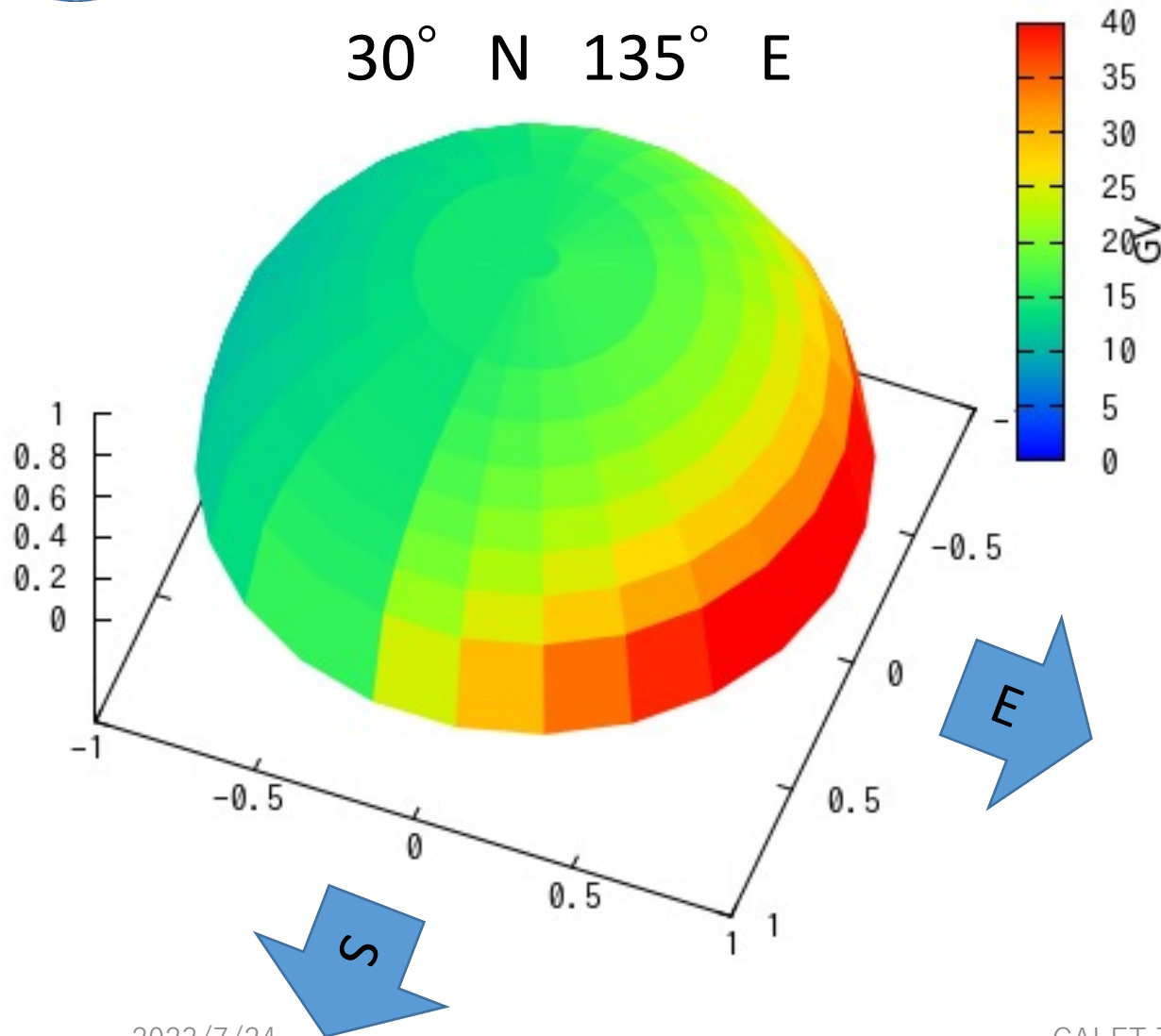
Trajectory of Antiproton (LONG:0, LAT:0, ALT:400km, 20170908 01:05)





Cutoff Rigidity

30° N 135° E



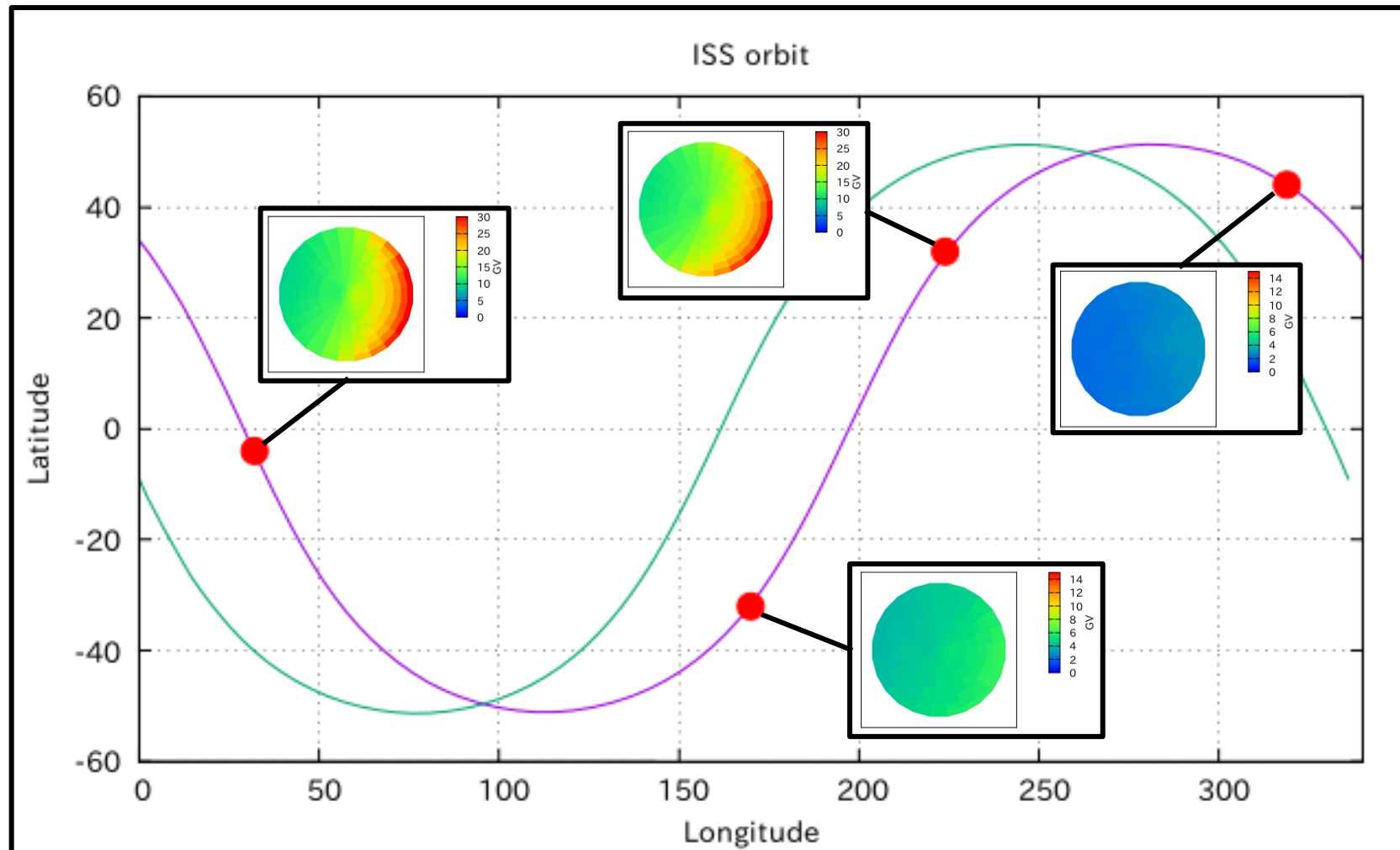
Calculation of the effective cutoff rigidity “Dome” at fixed position

- employ small solid angle bins (193 bins)
azimuthal :
divided into 24 equal parts
with 15 degree step
zenith:
divided into 9 parts with equal
step in the scale of $\cos\theta d(\cos\theta)$
- Do the back tracing and R_c calculation for
each solid angle bin
(1bin= $\pi/193$ sr)

Only the region of $\theta < 45$ degree is
analyzed (97 bins)



Cutoff Rigidity



observation points along
the ISS orbit

Period: Oct. 2015 – Feb. 2024
(101 months)
during UH trigger mode

- The longitude and latitude of observation points were digitized at 1-degree intervals
- These points were further grouped into sets of 10 points
~25,000 points/month
- Remove the periods without the solar wind data



Flight Data Analysis

Oct. 2015 – Feb. 2024 (101months)

- UH trigger(CHD, IMC1+2, iMC3+4)
- UH tracking (UH用の飛跡再構成アルゴリズム)

CHD(Charge Detector)

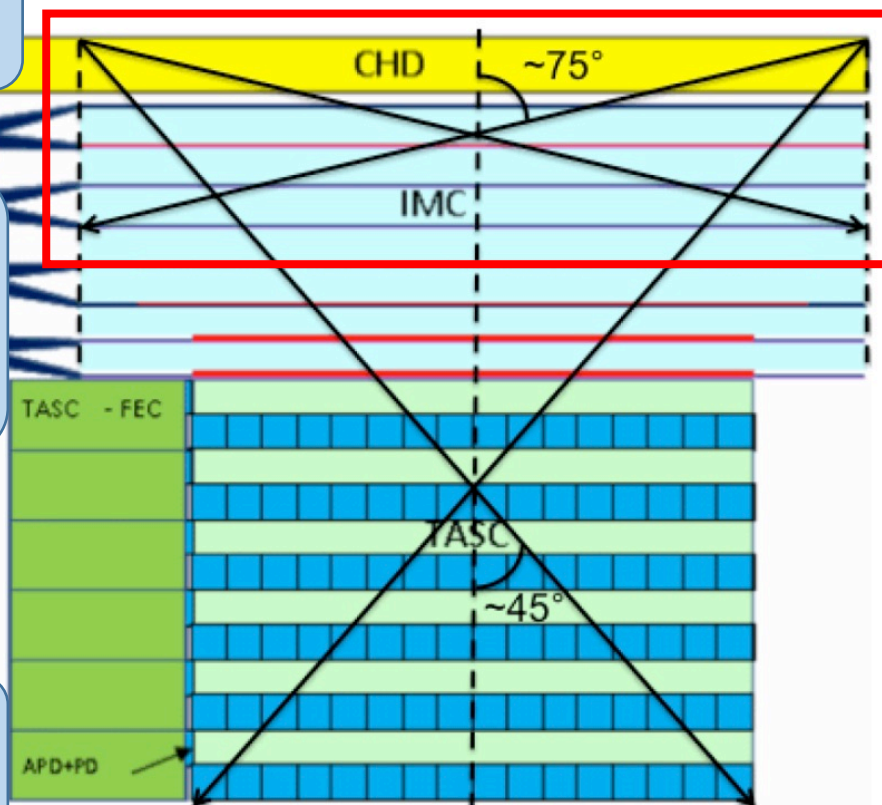
プラスチックシンチレータ 14本×2 (x方向、y方向)

IMC(IMaging Calorimeter)

1mmx1mmx448mm のシンチファイバー448本／1層
448本×2 (x方向、y方向) ×8層
タングステン板 7層

TASC(Total AbSorption Calorimeter)

PWOシンチレータ 16本×2 (x方向、y方向) ×6層



UH Trigger

CHD2層
(CHDx+CHDy)
IMC上部4層
(IMCx1-x4, IMCy1-y4)

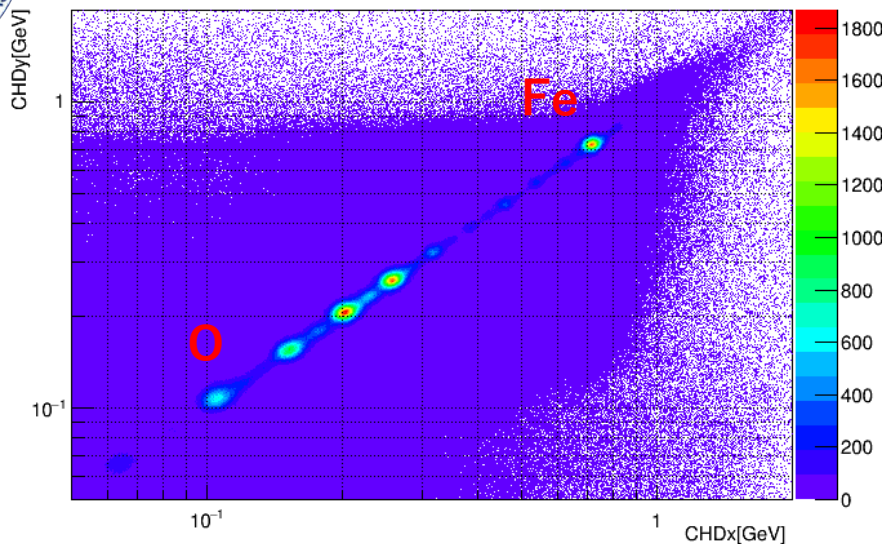
これらのenergy deposit が
一定値以上

$S\Omega = 4,400 \text{ cm}^2\text{sr}$

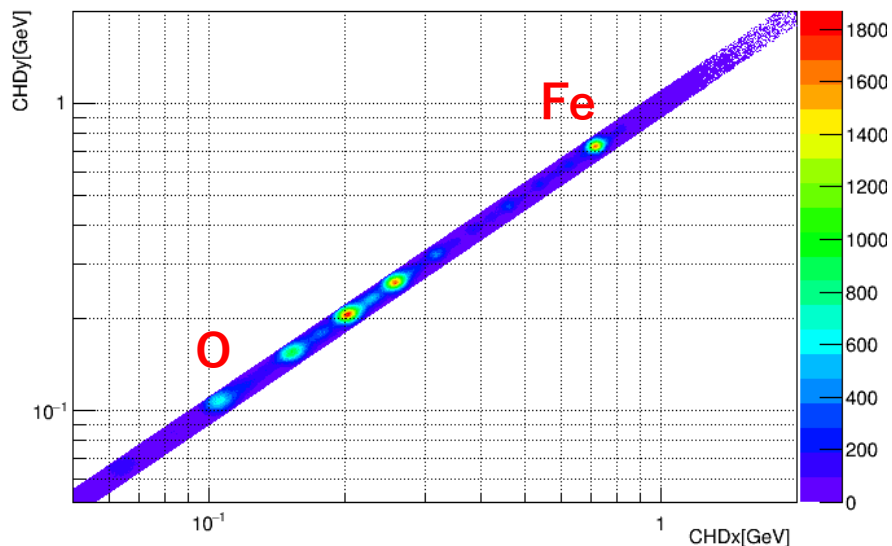


Charge Identification

CHDy vs CHDx (201510-202105)

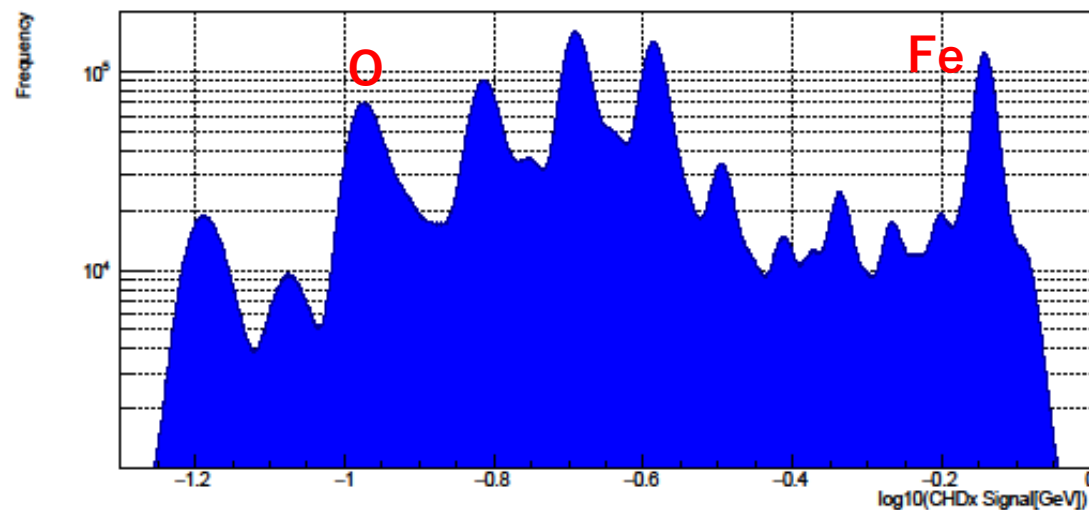


CHDy vs CHDx with 10% cut(201510-202105)



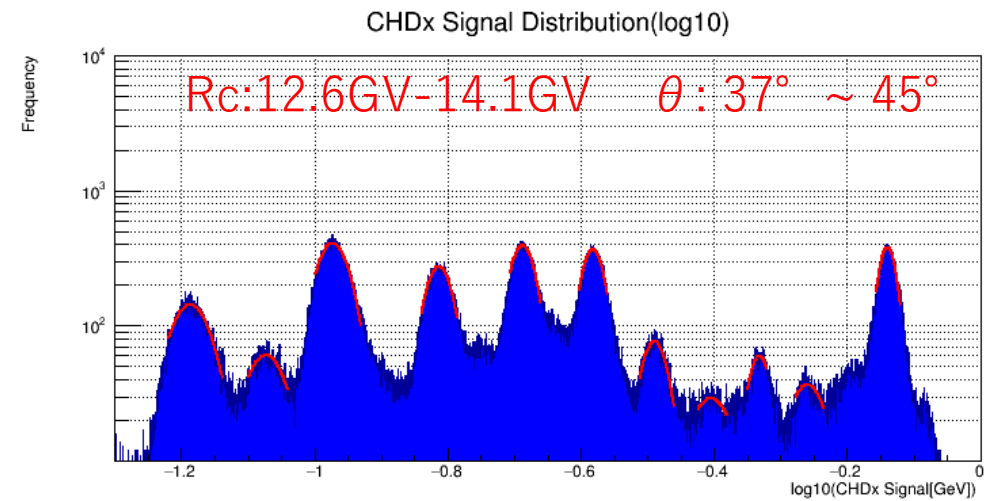
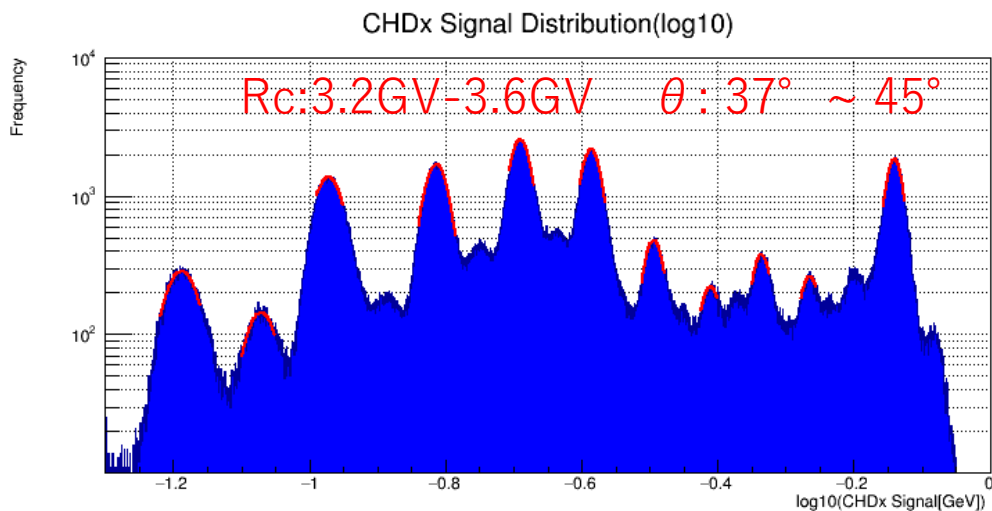
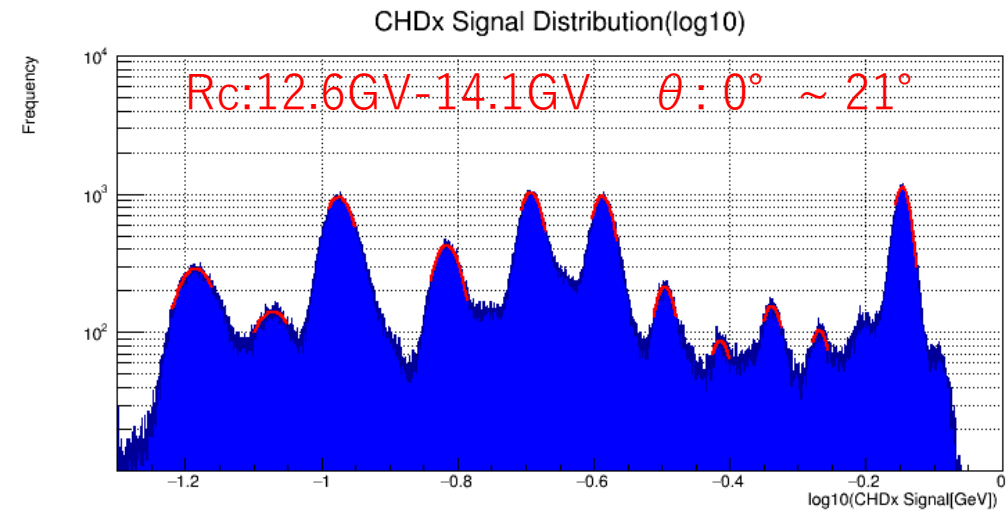
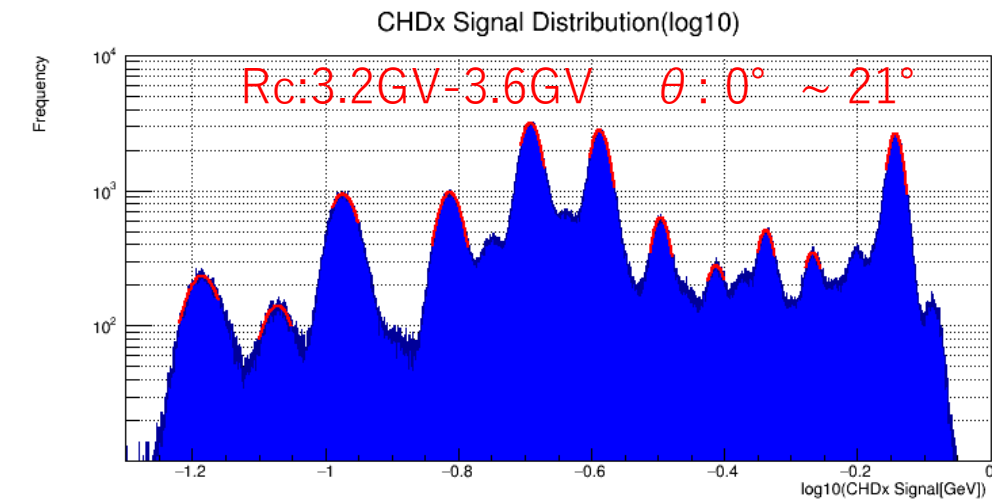
- UH trigger mode 中に検出された飛跡
- CHDx, CHDyが $\pm 10\%$ 以内のものを採用
- 再構成された飛跡それぞれについてRc を計算
- CHDx,CHDyそれぞれのヒストグラムを**Rc(16 bin)**と**天頂角(4bin)**のbin 毎に作成
- 各電荷に対応するピークを読み取る

CHDx Signal Distribution(log10)





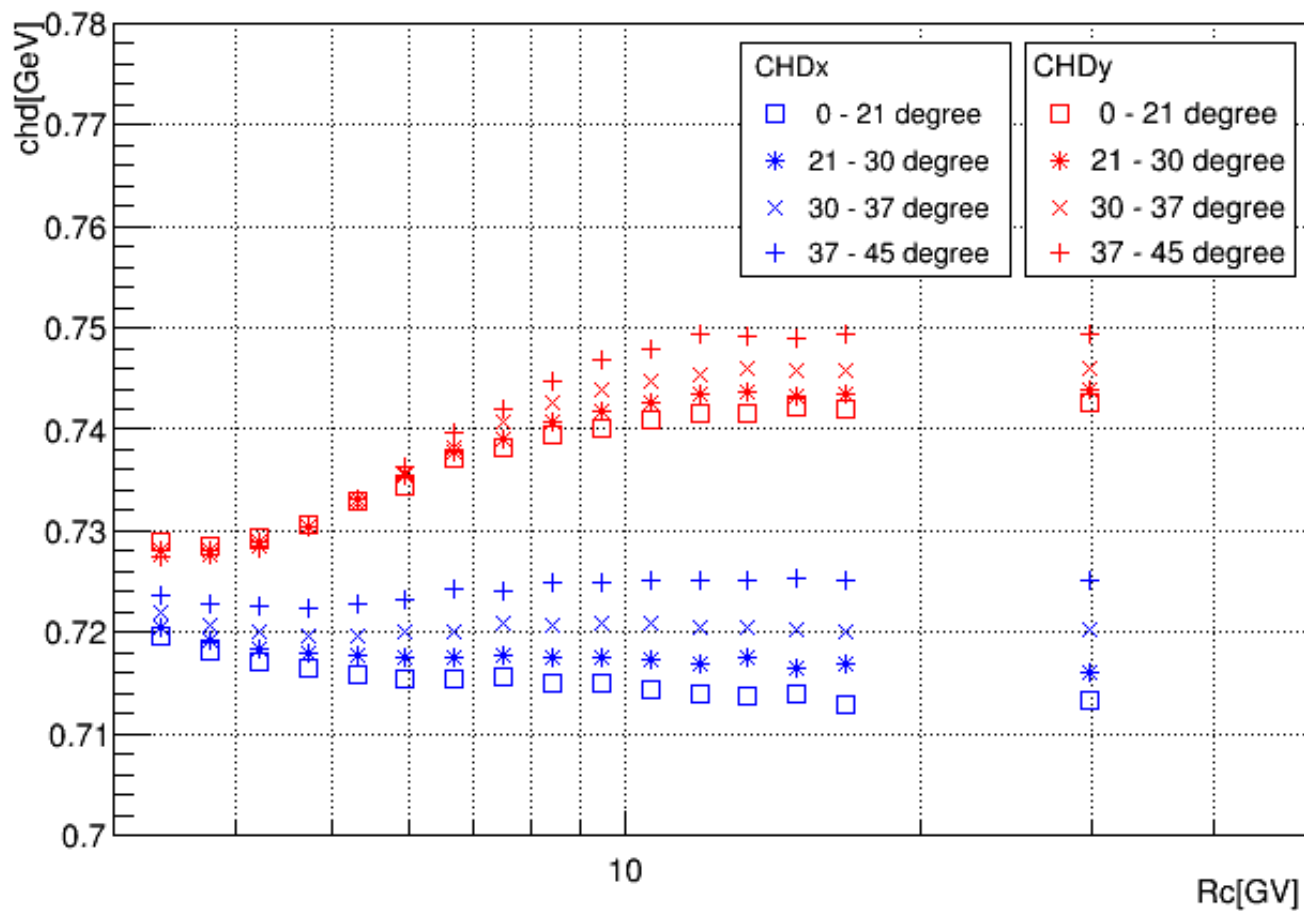
Charge Identification





Charge Identification

CHD signal (Fe)



CHD signal の R_c , θ 依存性 (Fe核)

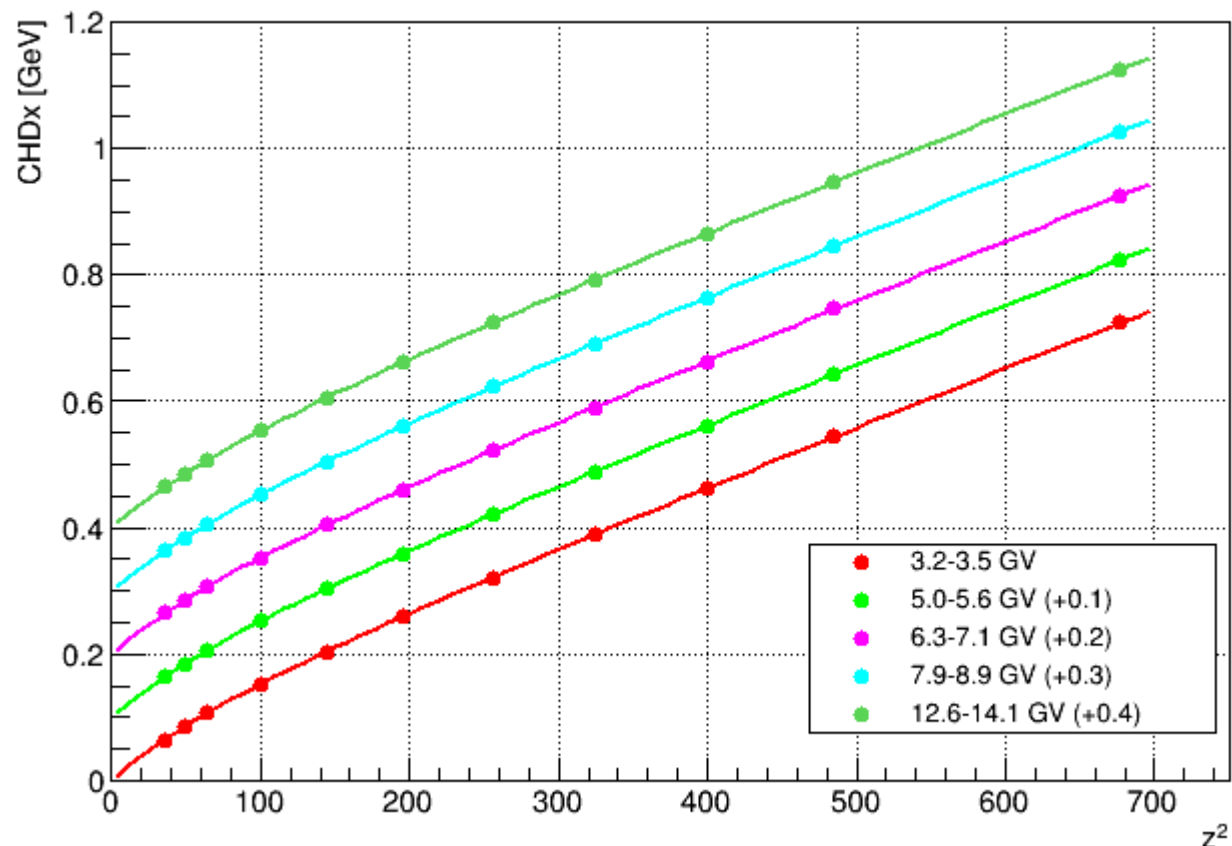
$R_c > 10$ GVではほぼ一定

天頂角による依存性のほうが大きい



Charge Identification

CHDx vs z^2 ($\theta: 37^\circ \sim 45^\circ$)



Scintillation の saturation を考慮した
halo model による fitting
(Marrocchesi et al. NIM A659(2011)477)

$$\frac{dL}{dx} = \frac{A(1 - f_h)\alpha Z^2}{1 + B_s(1 - f_h)\alpha Z^2} + Af_h\alpha Z^2$$

$$\alpha \simeq 2\text{MeV/g/cm}^2$$

f_h : fraction in the halo

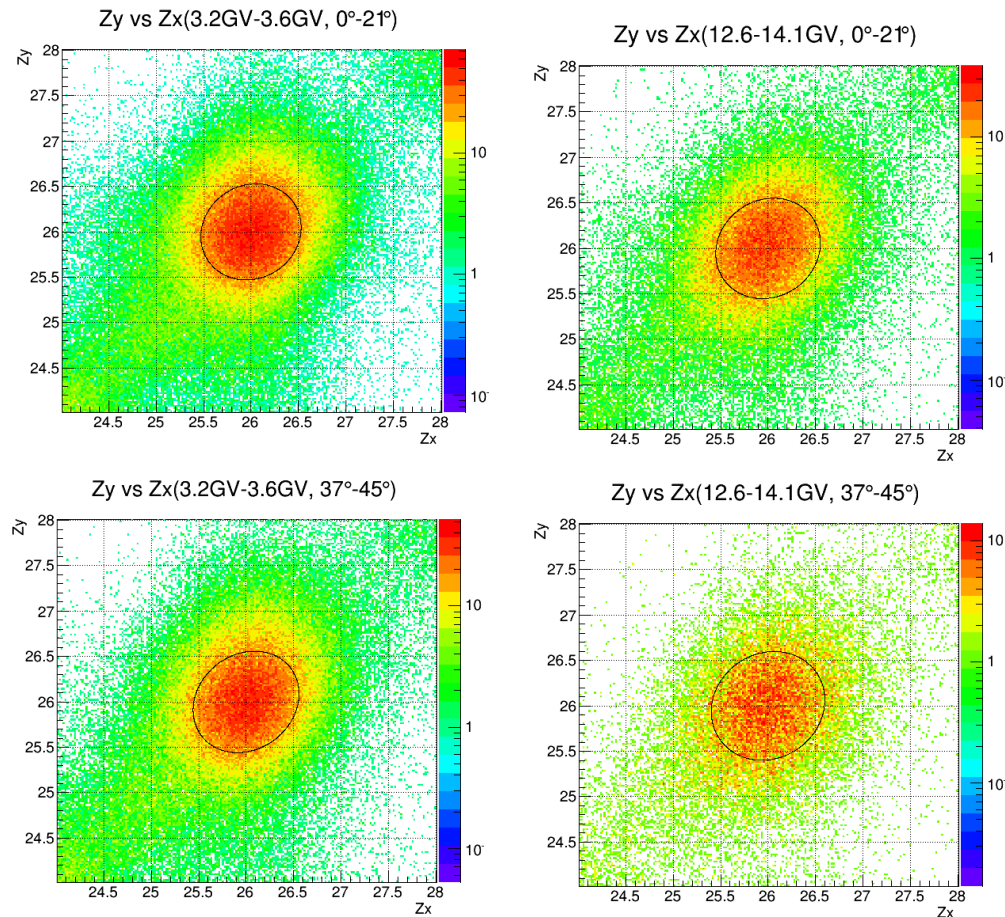
B_s : saturation parameter

A : normalization constant

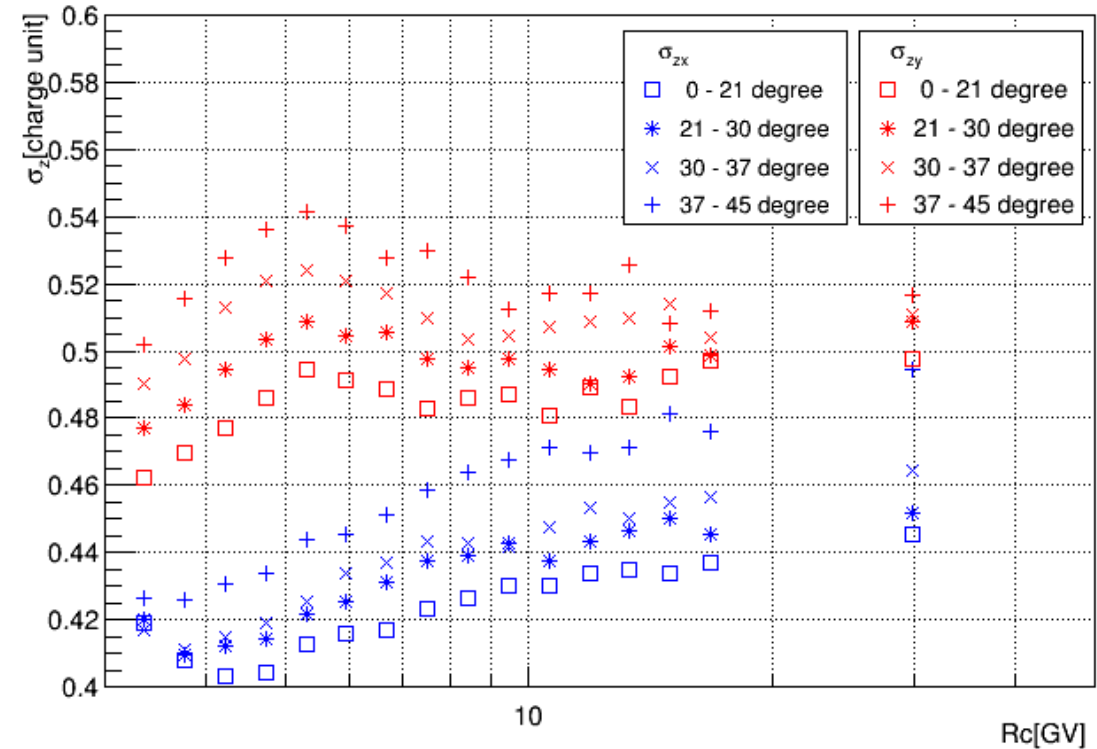
CHDx, CHDyそれぞれについてfitting→ それぞれ電荷へ変換(ZCHDx, ZCHDy)



Charge Identification



Charge Resolution (Fe)



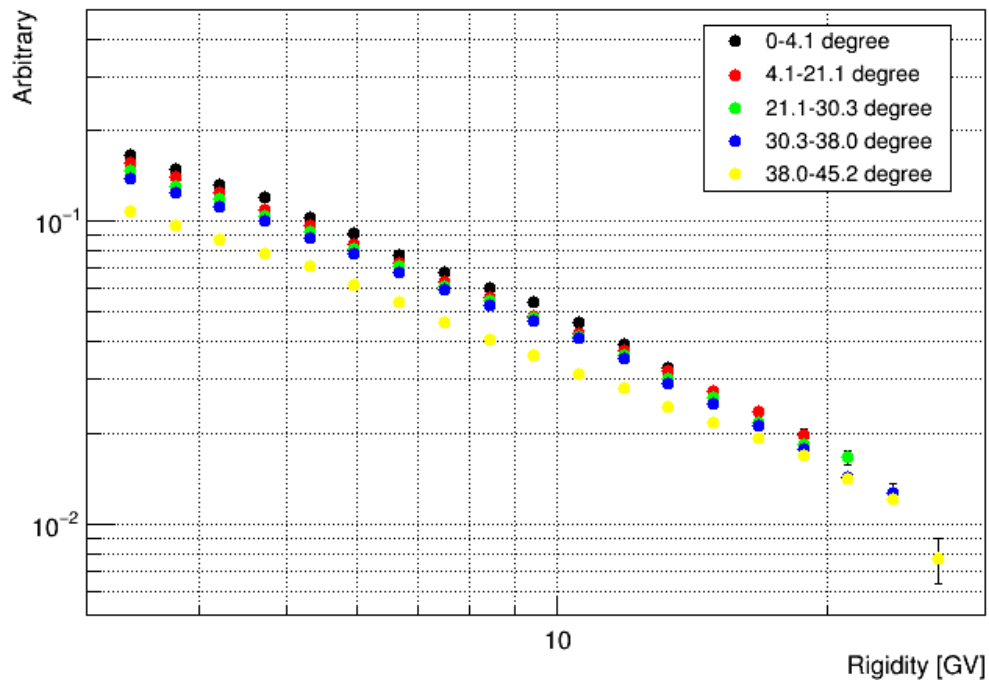
- 楕円は 1.2σ
- 1.2σ の楕円の内側にあるtrackをFe核候補とした

- Zx, Zy の標準偏差 σ_{zx}, σ_{zy}
- 最後の bin は $Rc = 17.8-50GV$

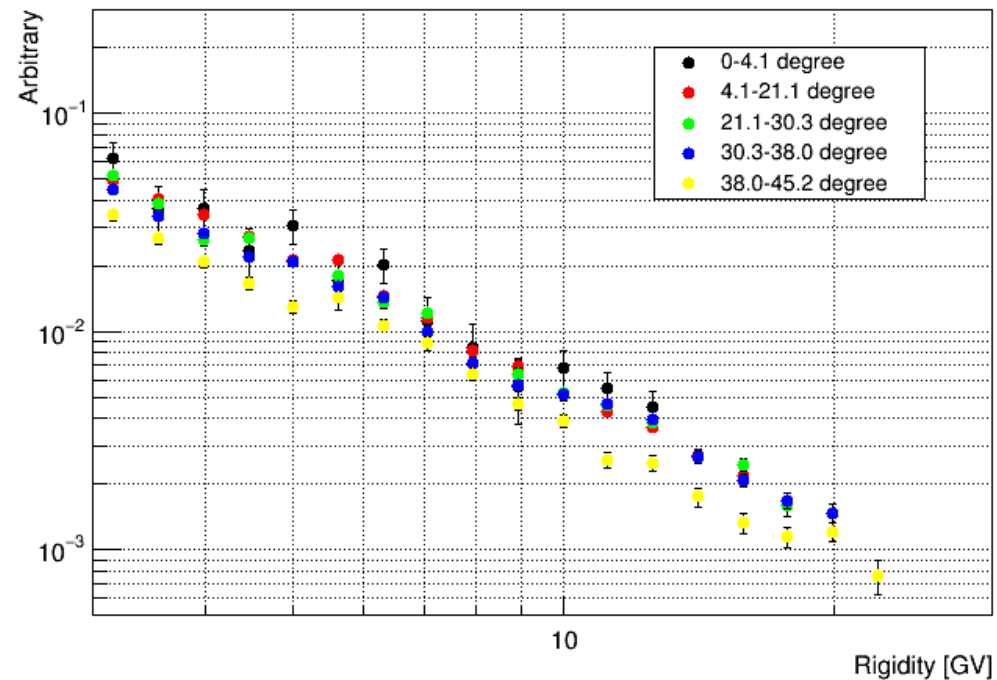


Rigidity Spectrum

Integral Rigidity Spectrum (Fe)



Differential Rigidity Spectrum (Fe)



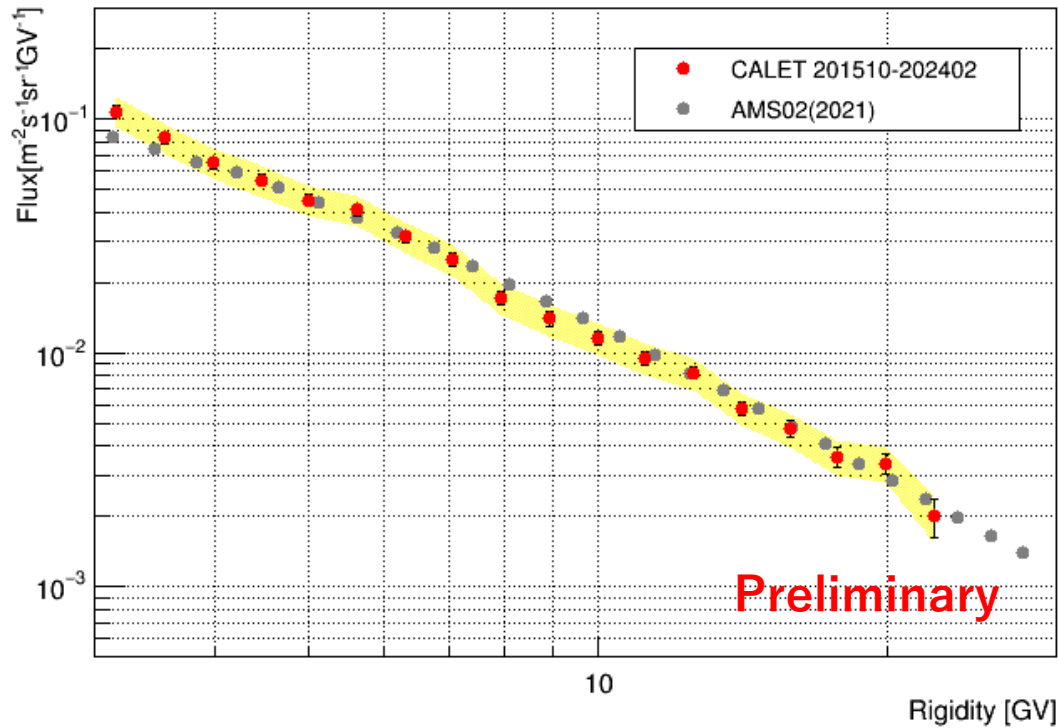
各 Rc bin内の個数をカウント ($\theta < 45^\circ$)
SQTで割って積分強度を算出

積分強度の差分をとって微分強度に変換



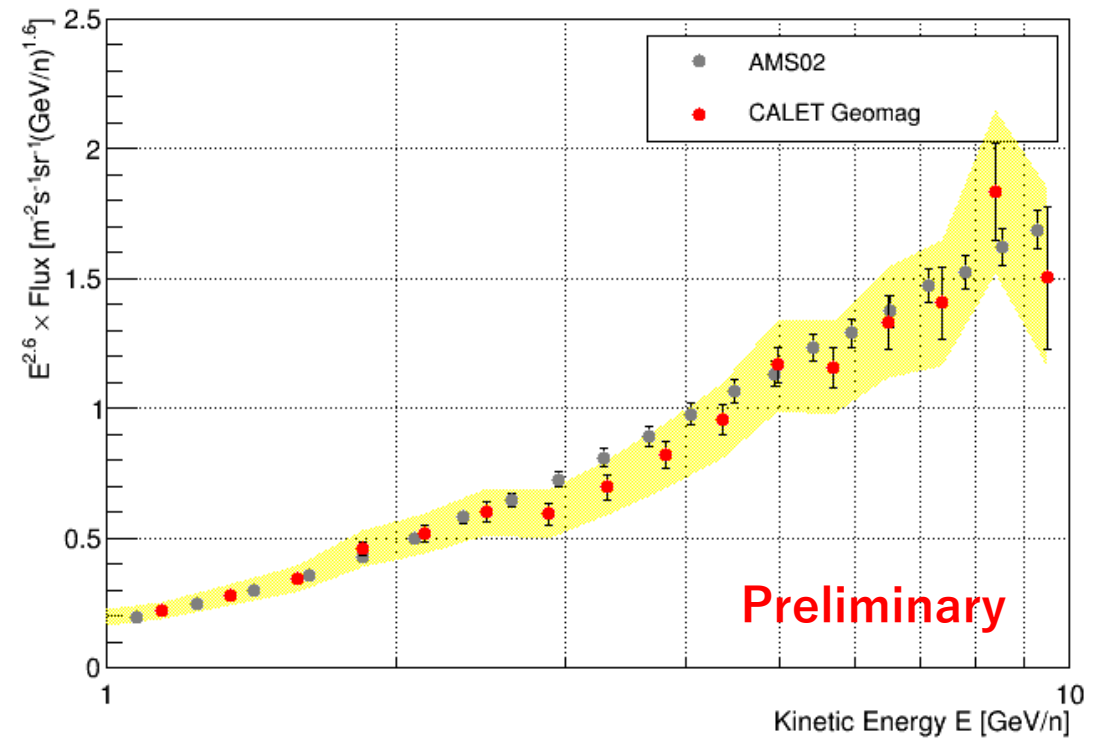
Absolute Flux

Differential Rigidity Spectrum (Fe)



- 天頂角毎の検出効率で補正後 1 つにまとめた
- 誤差棒は統計誤差, 黄色の範囲は **total error**

Energy Spectrum (Fe)

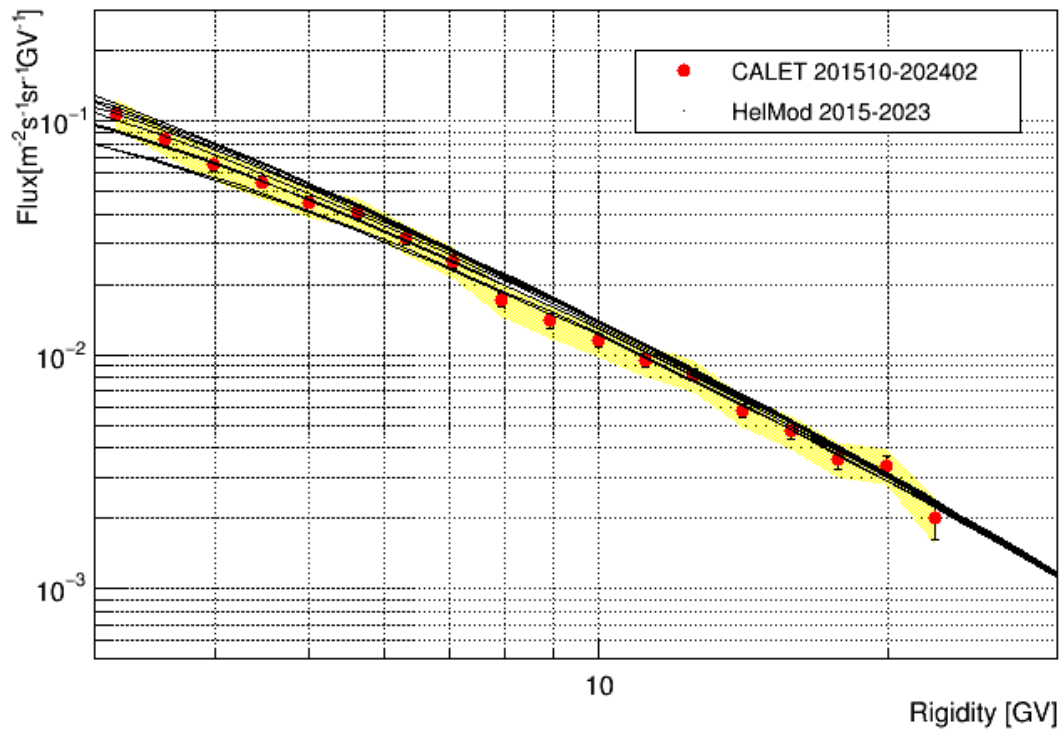


- A=56**を仮定して運動エネルギーに変換
- 横軸は核子あたりの運動エネルギー $E(\text{GeV}/n)$
縦軸は $\text{flux} \times E^{2.6}$

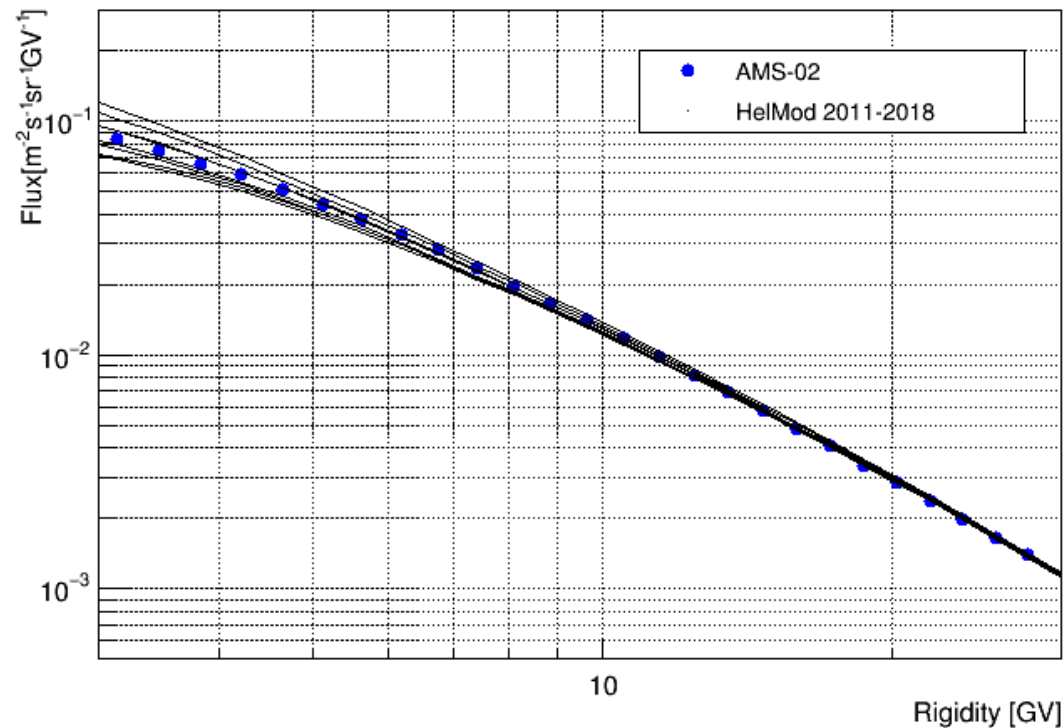


Comparison with HelMod

Differential Rigidity Spectrum (Fe)



Differential Rigidity Spectrum (Fe)



- 3 -4GVのずれは modulation で説明できる。

[HelMod: the Modulation Model through the Heliosphere](https://www.helmod.org/) (<https://www.helmod.org/>)



Summary

- CALETの101ヶ月(201510-202402)の観測データを用いて 3GV-20GVの範囲で鉄核強度を算出
- 核子当たりの運動エネルギーで $1\text{GeV}/n$ - $10\text{GeV}/n$
- 天頂角毎に電荷決定を行うことで電荷分解能が改善した
- AMSの結果とほぼ一致

calorimeter の結果と比較できるように高Rigidity側へスペクトルを拡張する