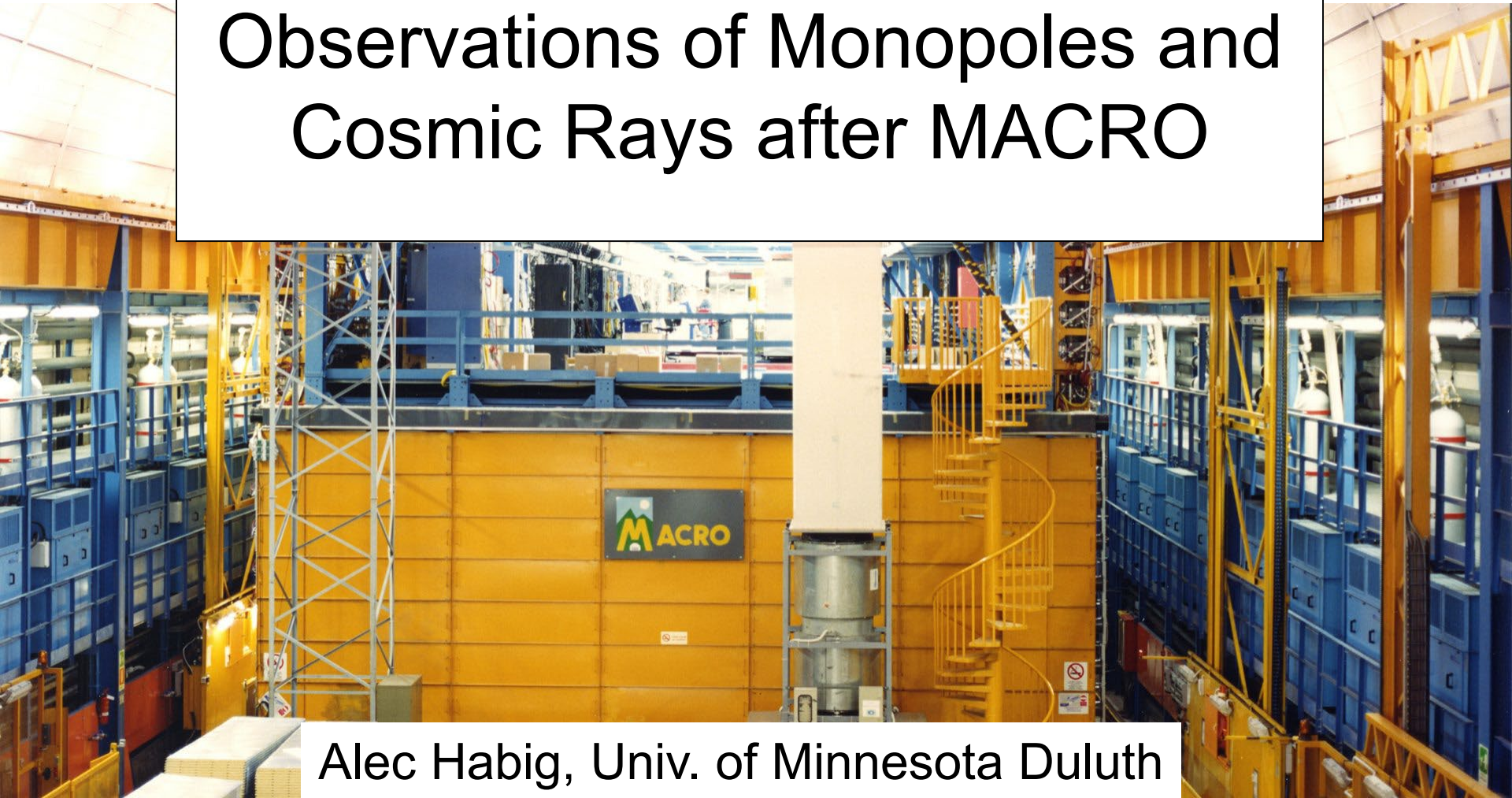


Observations of Monopoles and Cosmic Rays after MACRO



Alec Habig, Univ. of Minnesota Duluth

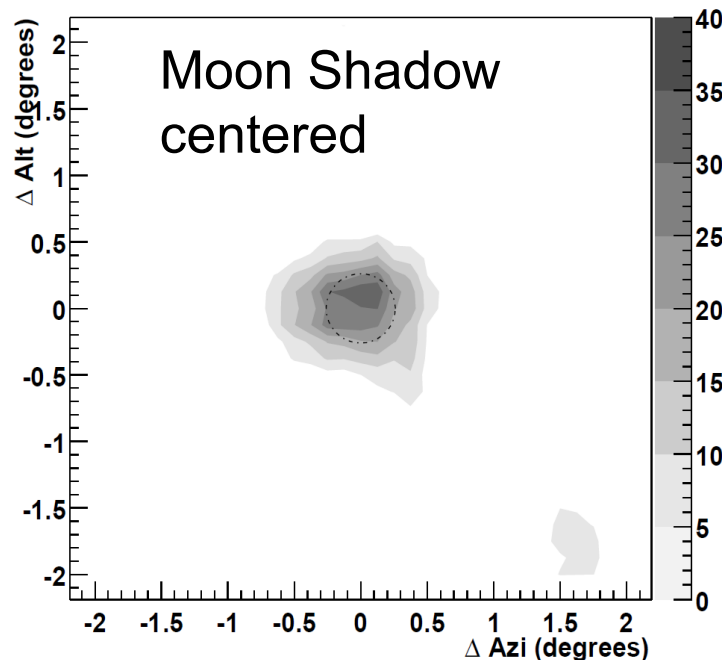
- After MACRO, I've been doing particle astrophysics using mostly particle physics experiments
 - Super-K, MINOS, NOvA, HALO, DUNE (*eventually*)
- In particular, what MACRO analyses have we built on, by (mis)using long-baseline neutrino experiments?

Moon and Sun Shadows

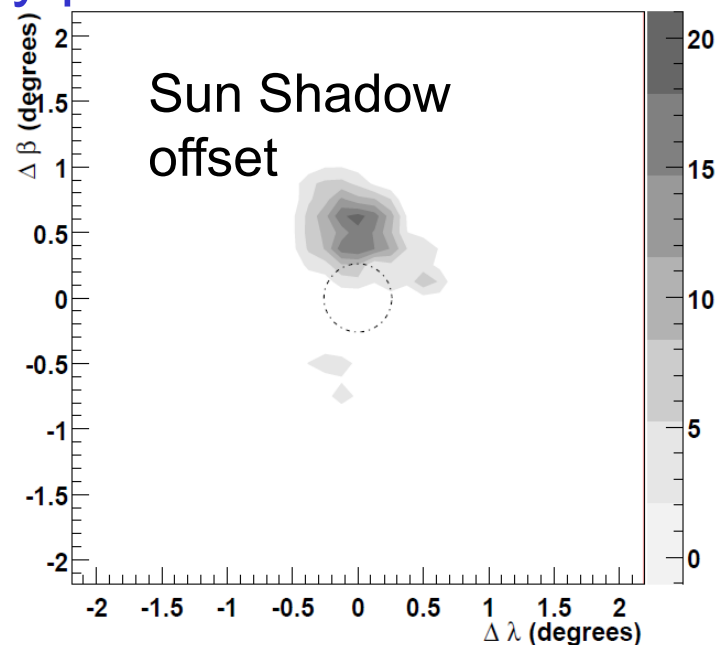
- In MACRO, we needed to see the shadows cast in the cosmic ray sky by the moon and sun in order to do any cosmic ray or neutrino astrophysics

Astropart.Phys.20:145-156,2003

- Also constrained the CR primary p -bar content

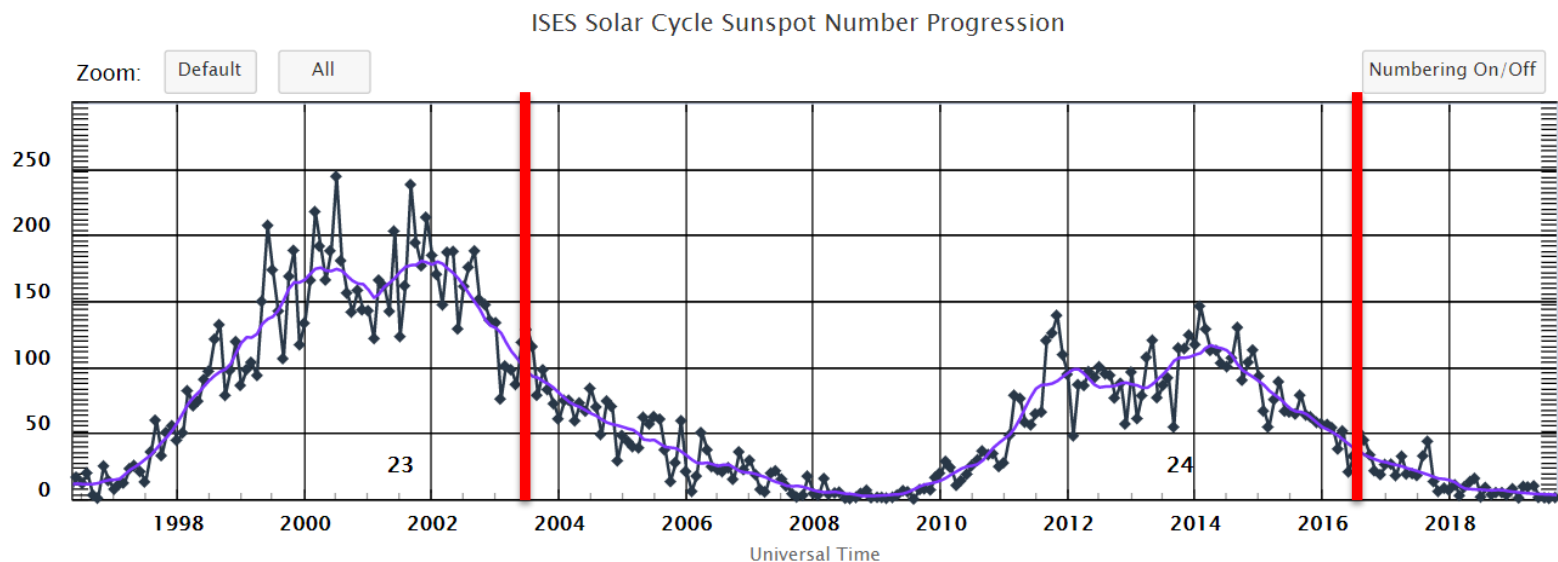


Sun's magnetic field curving the primaries on the way here?



MINOS Shadows

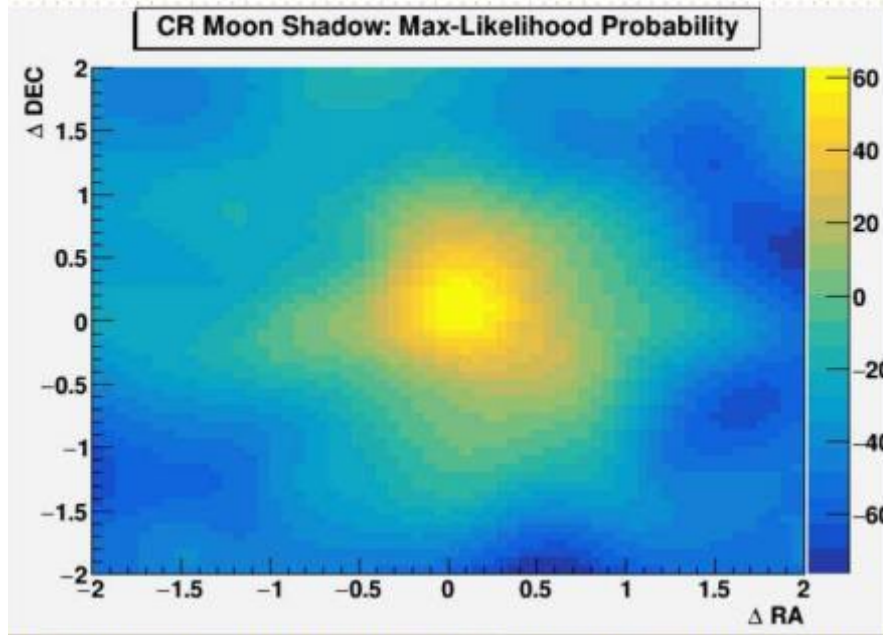
- MINOS Far Detector at Soudan is somewhat smaller but shallower, so plenty of muons
- Also took data for a whole solar cycle: can we study the heliosphere as the Sun's B pushes around the primary cosmic rays??



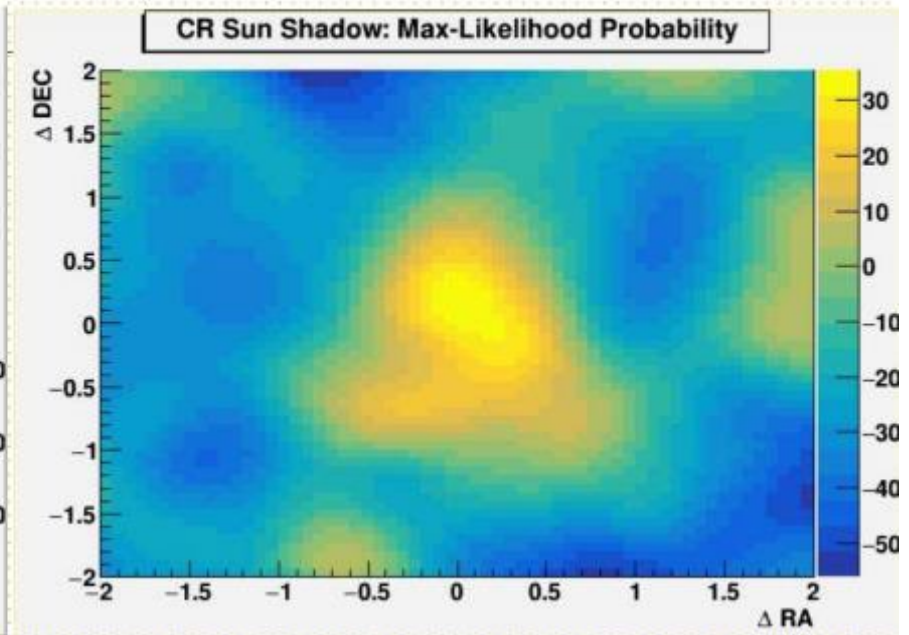
MINOS Shadows

- Overall, the moon and sun shadow shapes are similar in MINOS as MACRO

Moon shadow

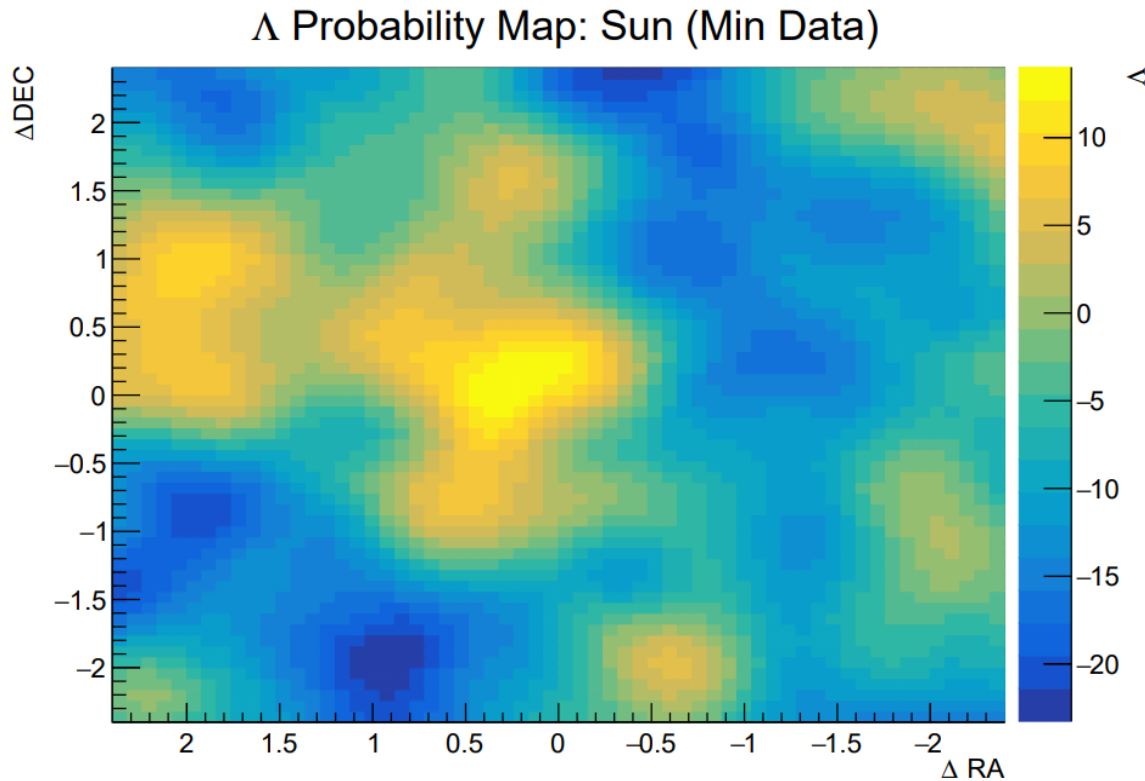


Sun shadow



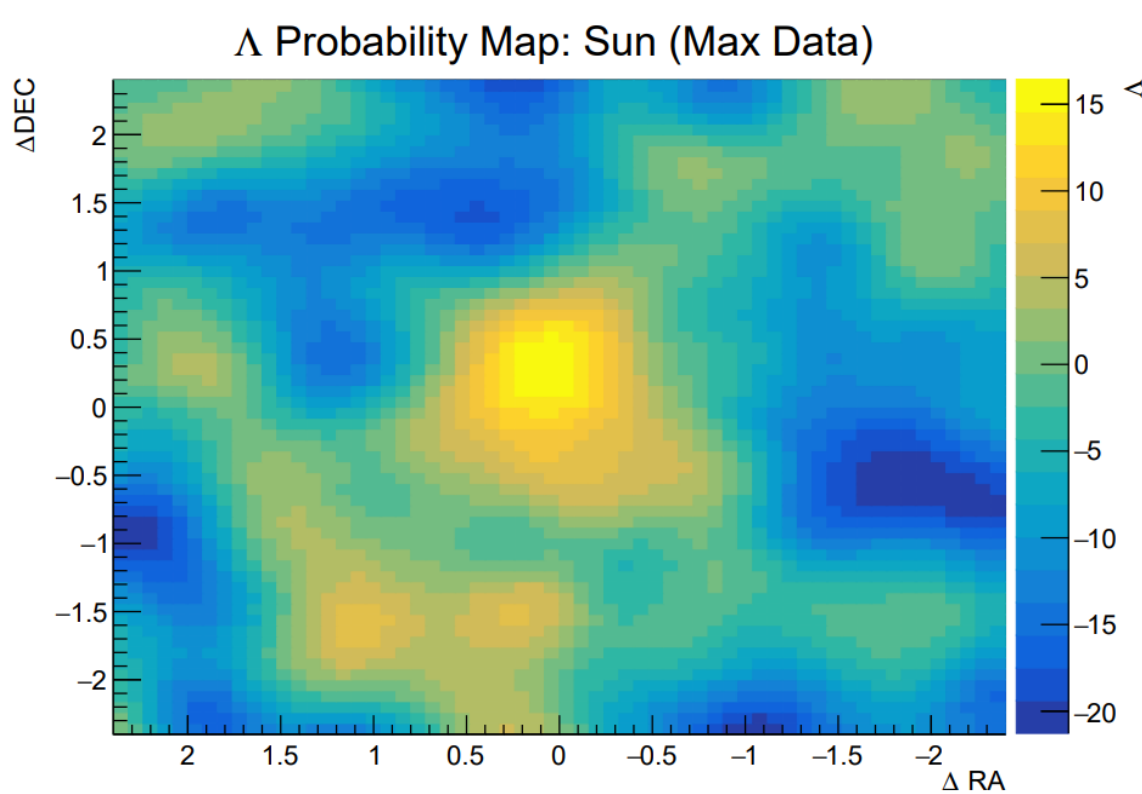
Solar Min

- Sun Shadow just near solar minimum (Jan 2007-Dec 2009)



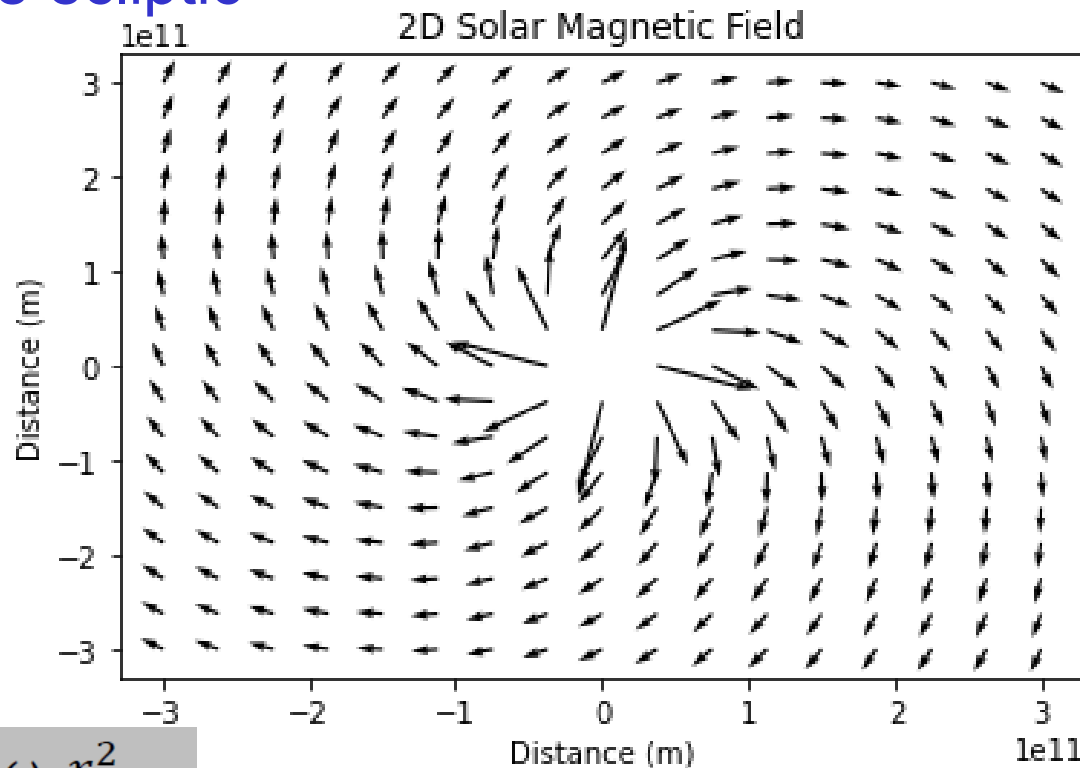
Solar Max

- Sun Shadow just near solar maximum (Jan 2012-Dec 2014)



Back-propagate the CR primaries

- Use a Parker Spiral model
 - The polarity of the field also comes out mixed on the ecliptic

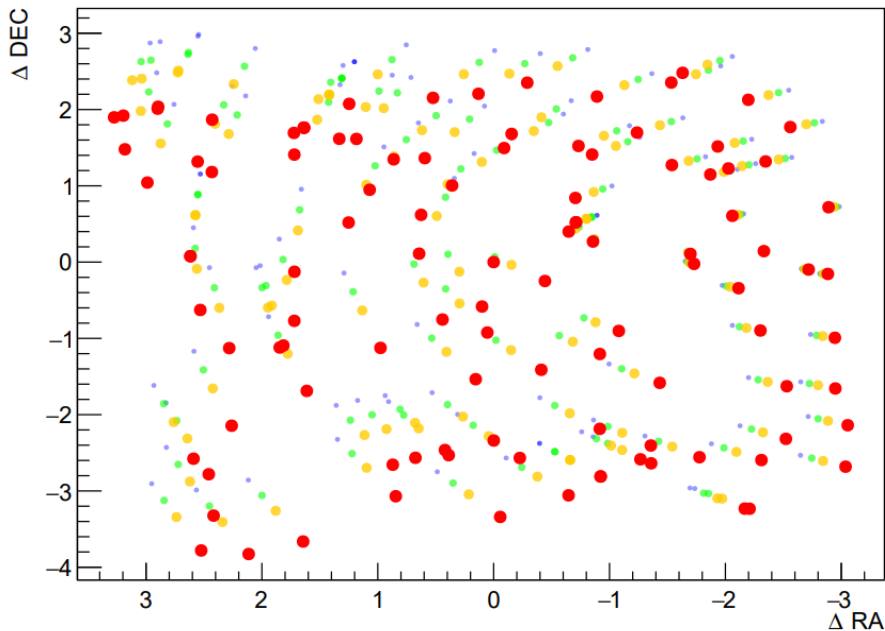


$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{B_0 r_0^2}{r^2} \hat{r} - \frac{B_0 \omega_0 r_0^2}{u_r r} \hat{\phi}$$

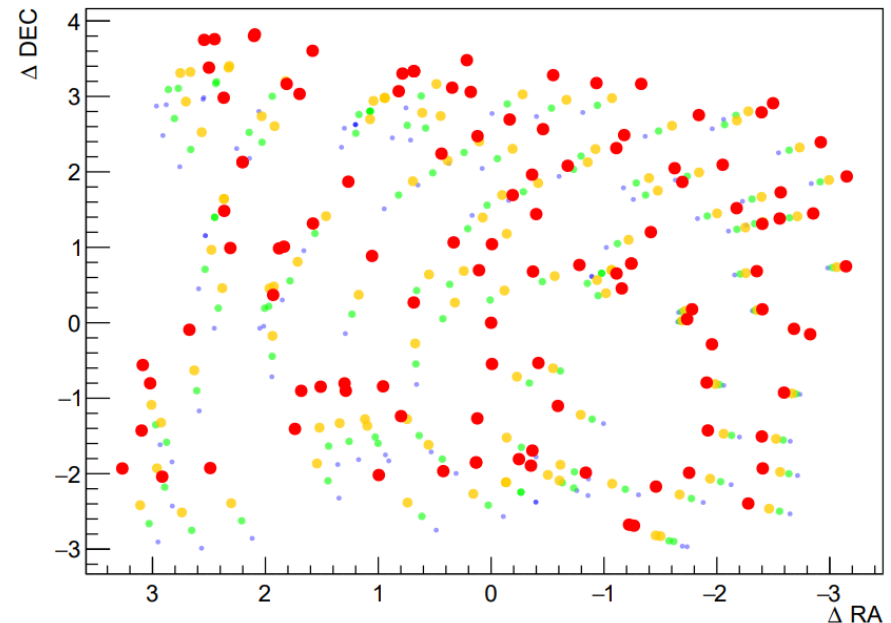
Where do the CRs move?

- If a CR hits at the red dot, it came from the little dots (*plotted with respect to the sun*)

Krueger Plot of GCR Motions (+ Polarity)



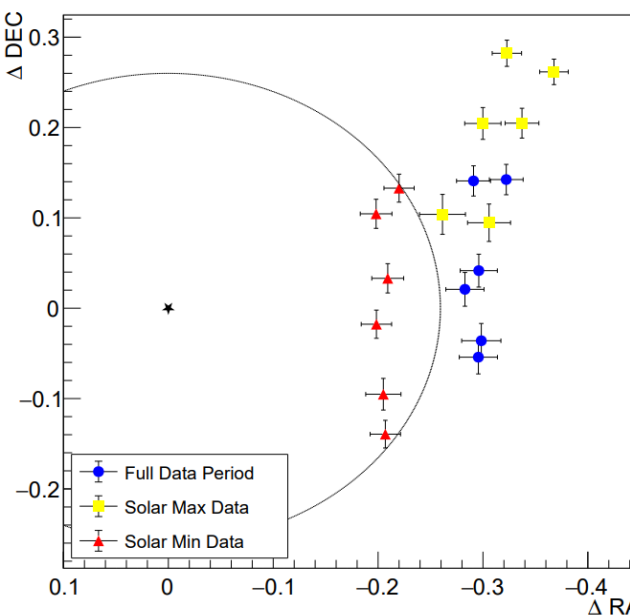
Krueger Plot of GCR Motions (- Polarity)



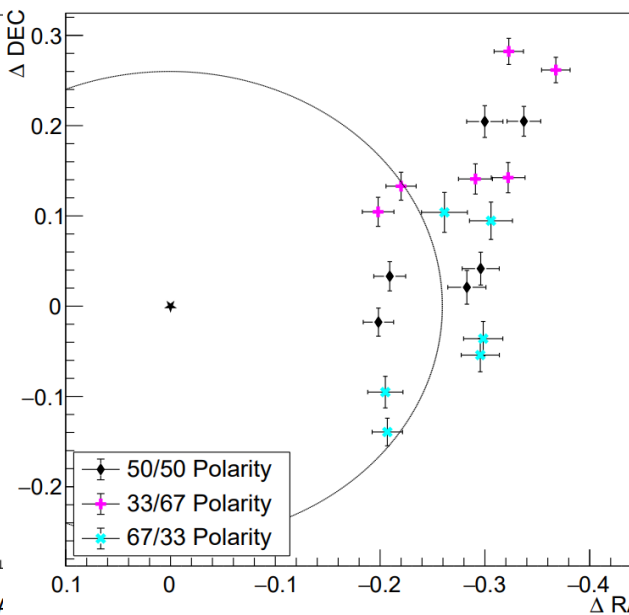
Overall Shift?

- Shadow Center movement, by solar state, mix of polarities in the field, and simple or distorted shadow shapes
 - There's a lot going on – we need to quantitatively match what we see to these parameters

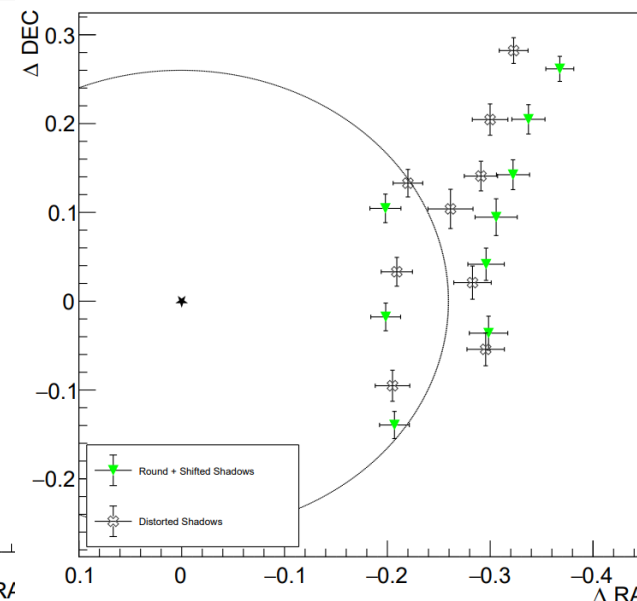
Distribution of Means: Sorted by Data Set

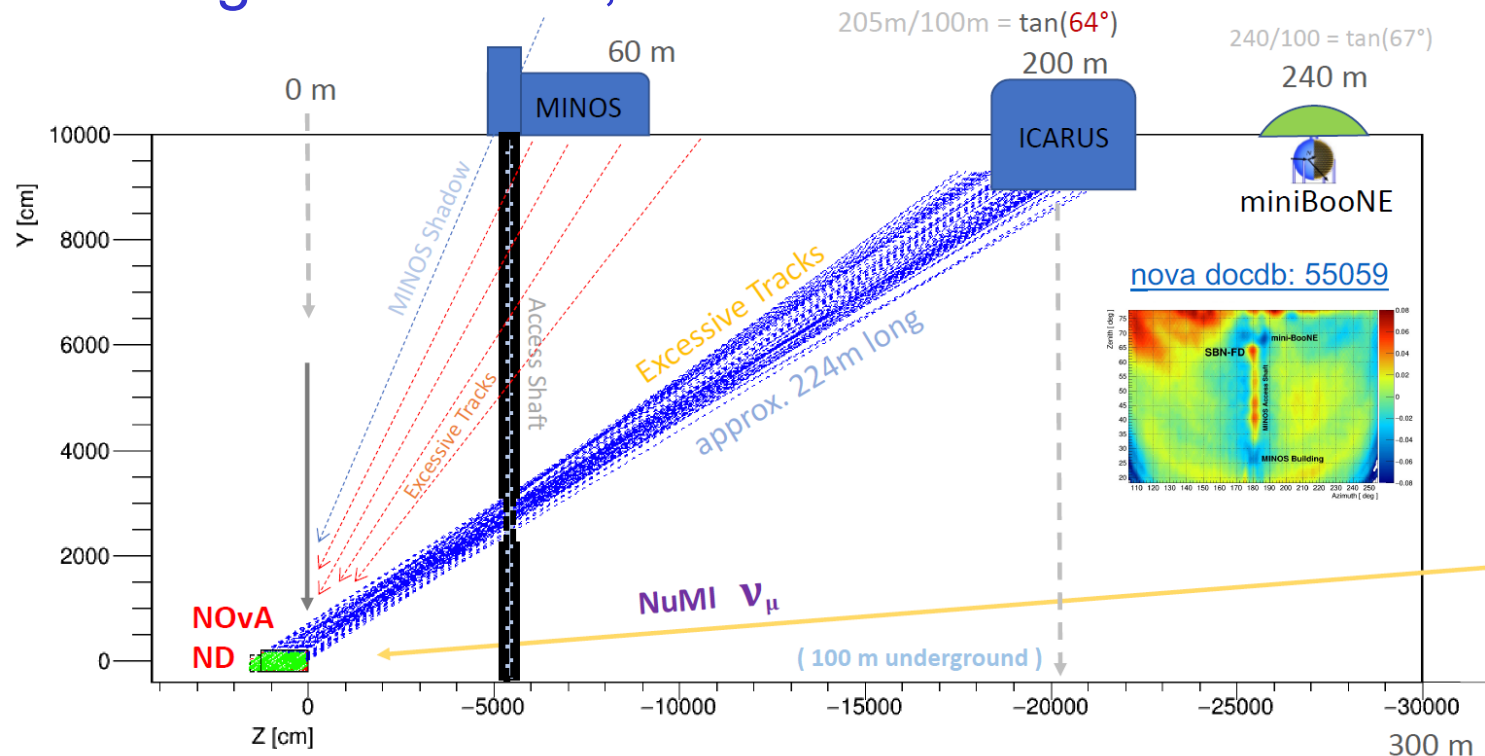
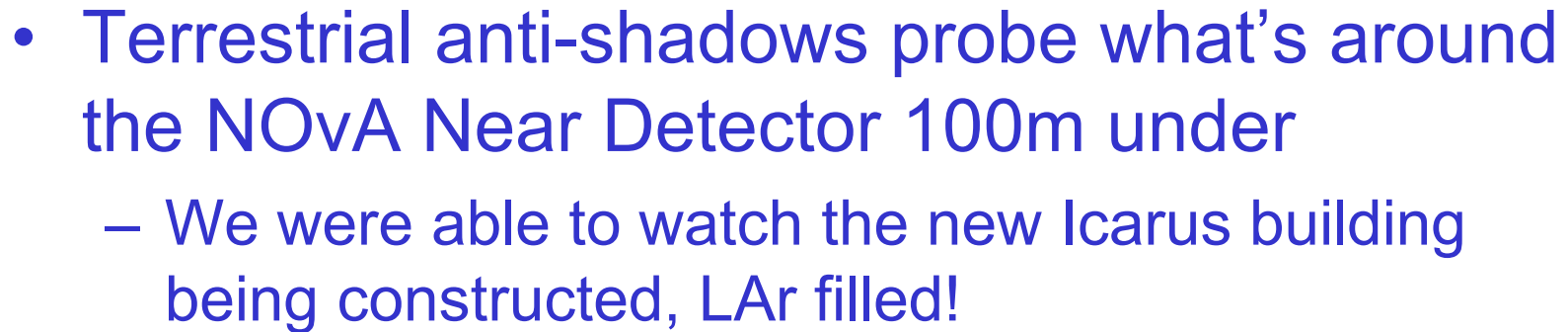


Distribution of Means: Sorted By Polarity Ratio



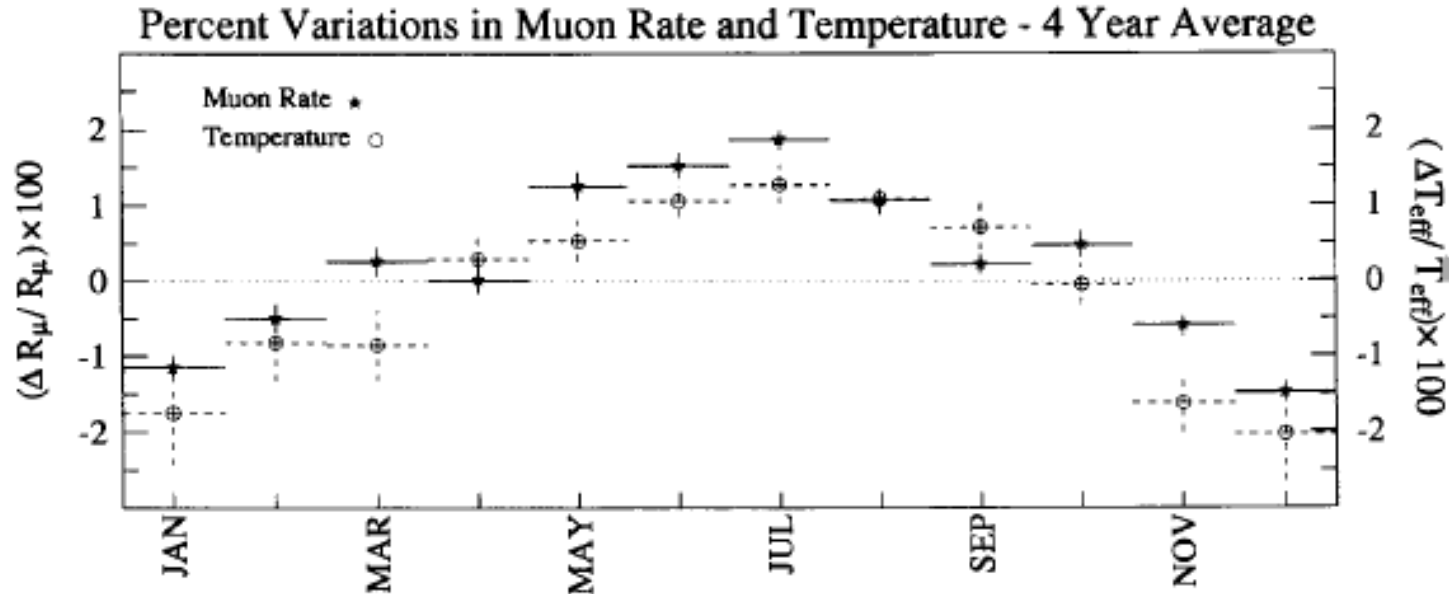
Distribution of Means: Sorted By Shadow Type





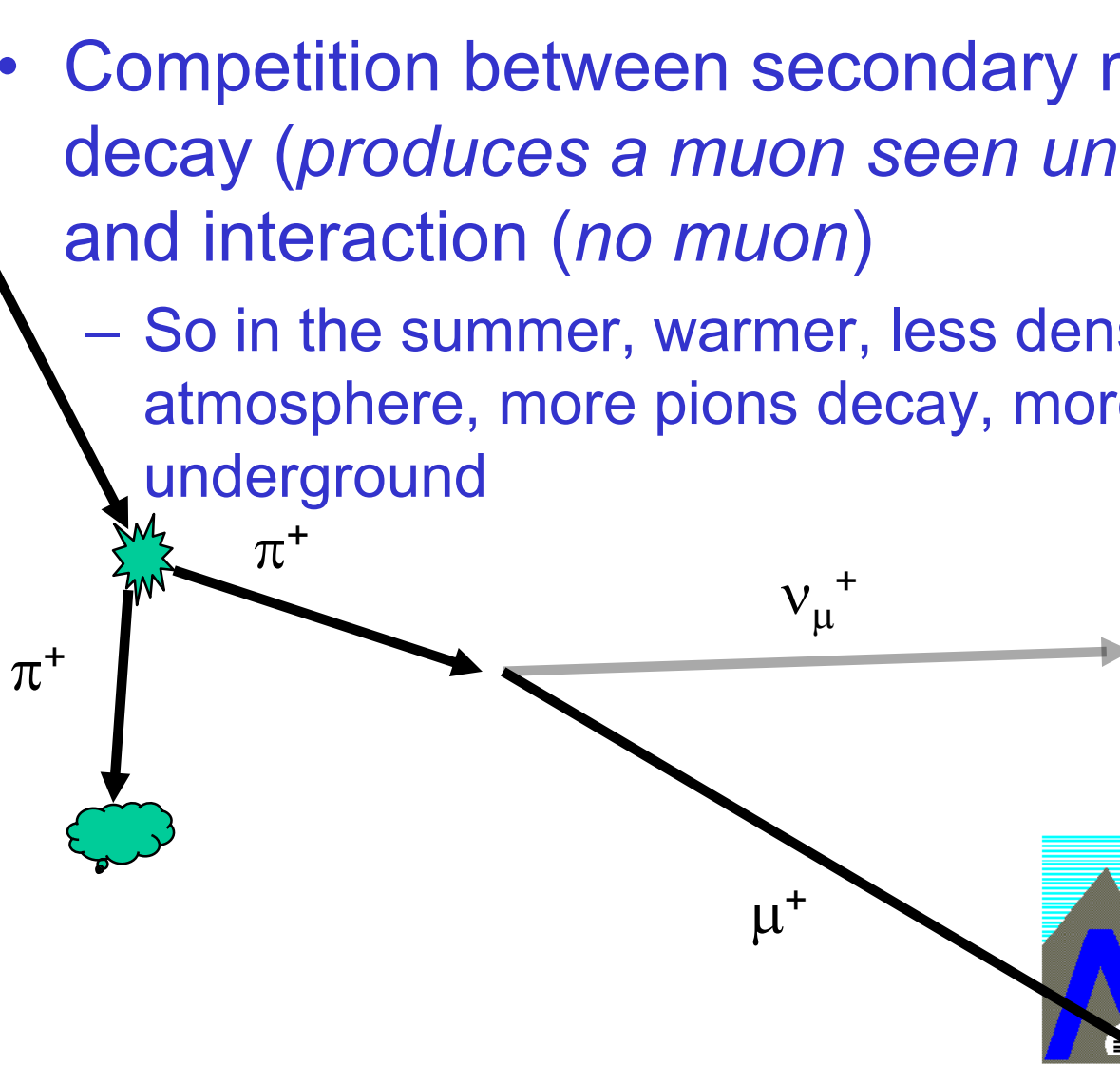
CR Seasonal Variations

- MACRO correlated weather balloon data from the Campo (measuring temperature vs height) and the cosmic ray rate



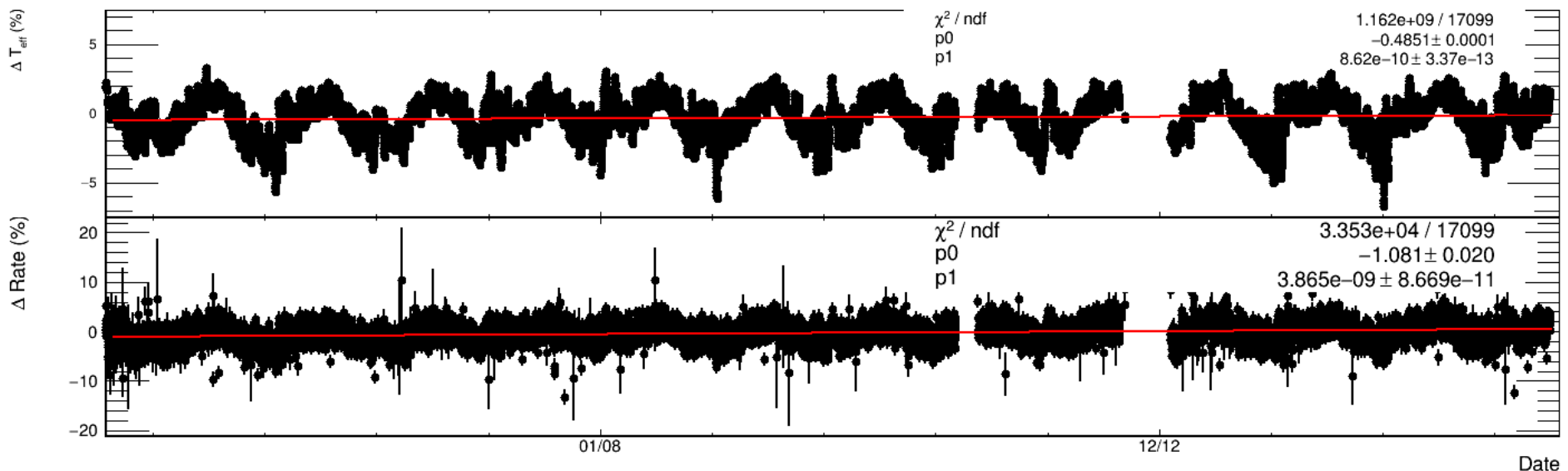
Why?

- Competition between secondary meson decay (*produces a muon seen underground*) and interaction (*no muon*)
 - So in the summer, warmer, less dense atmosphere, more pions decay, more muons underground



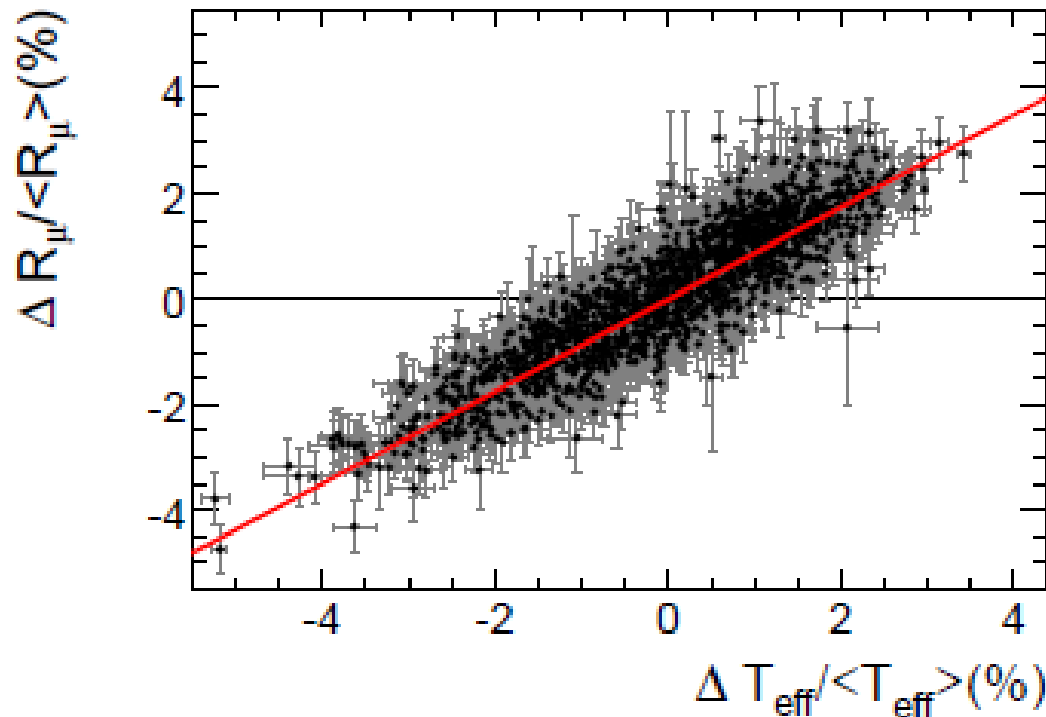
In MINOS

- Bin the data more finely, get atmosphere data from ECWMF grid weather model
 - See the same thing!
 - Over a solar cycle, no change in trend



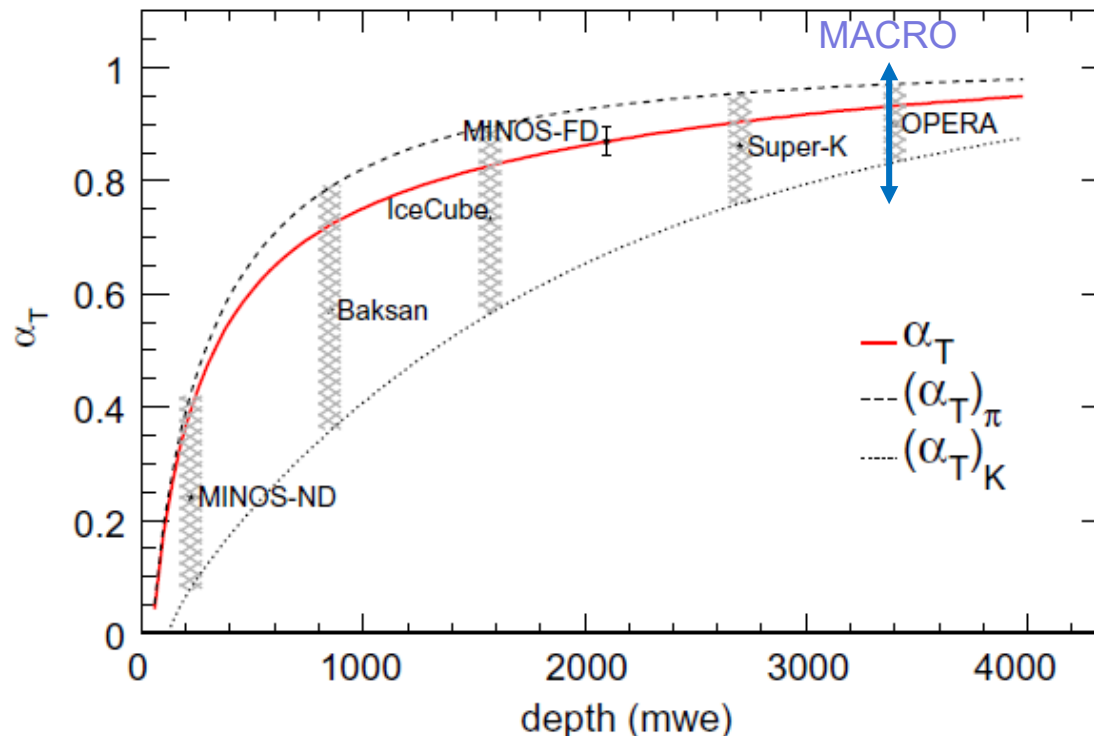
In MINOS

- Bin the data more finely, get atmosphere data from ECWMF grid weather model
 - Plot delta-rate vs. delta-T, get α correlation



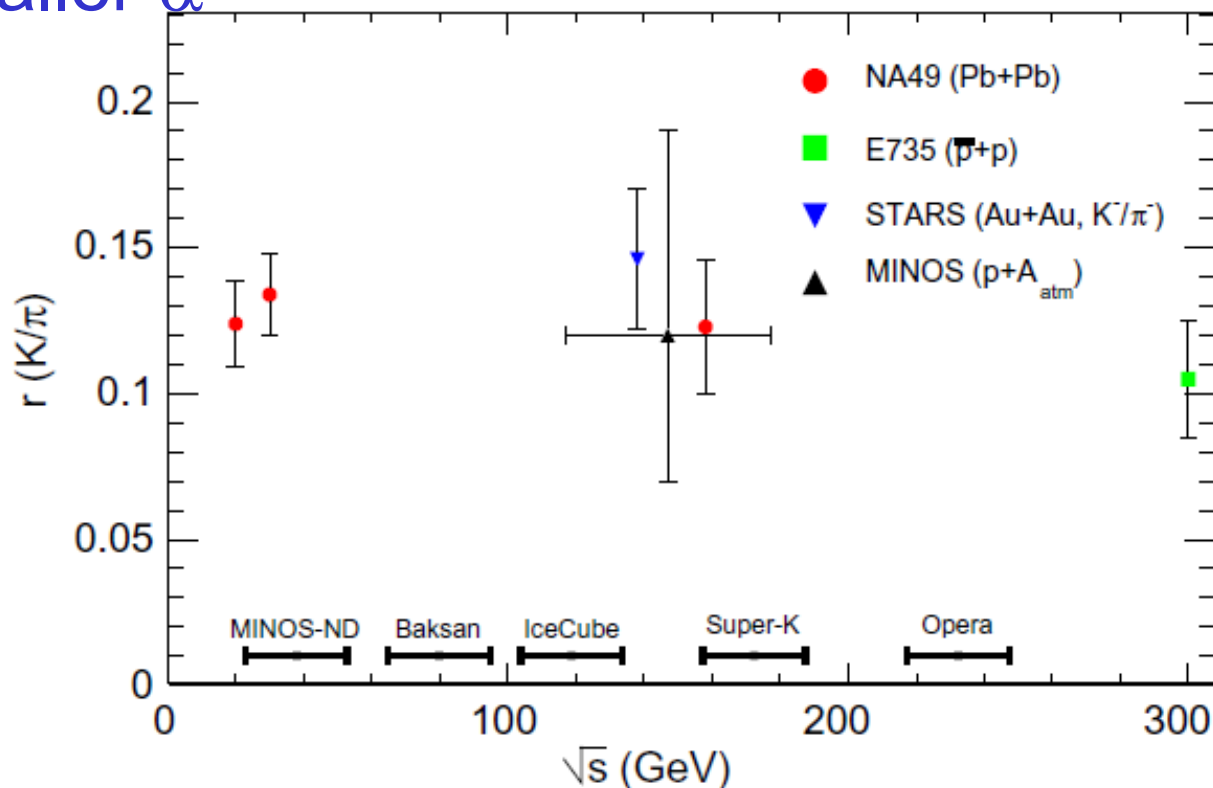
Compare vs depth (energy)

- Deeper experiments: larger α since more energetic pions last longer, hit more air
- Kaons instead of pions? Always decay, smaller α



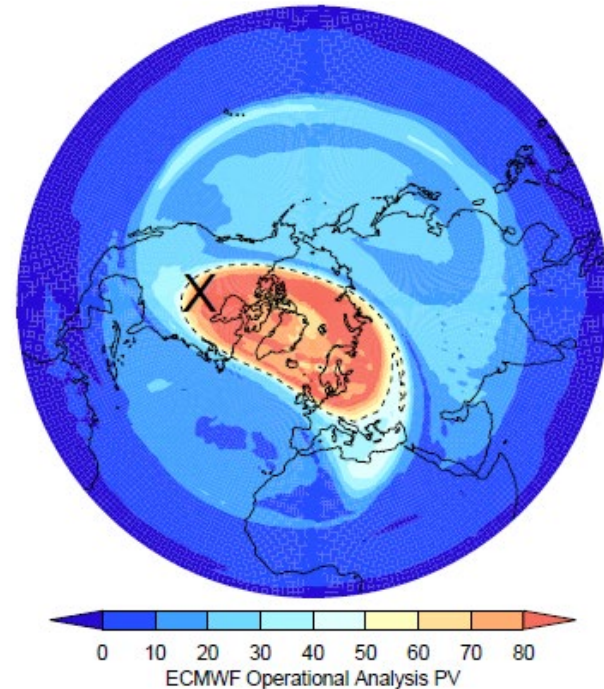
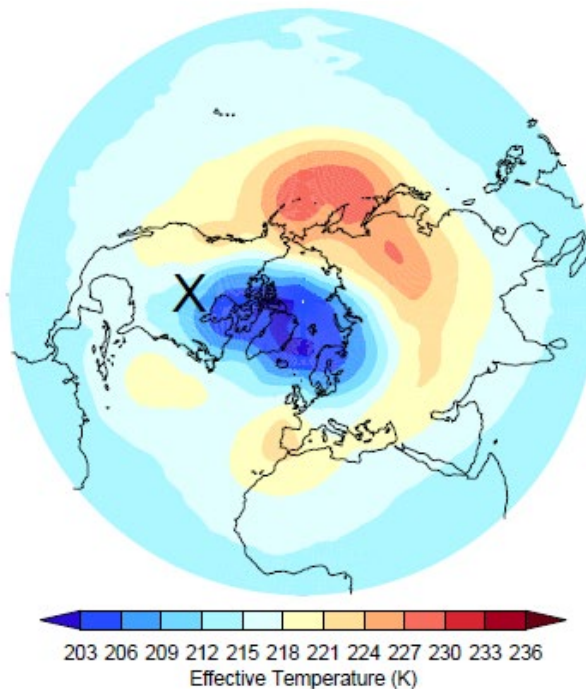
K/ π production ratio at high energy

- Deeper experiments: larger α since more energetic pions last longer, hit more air
- Kaons instead of pions? Always decay, smaller α



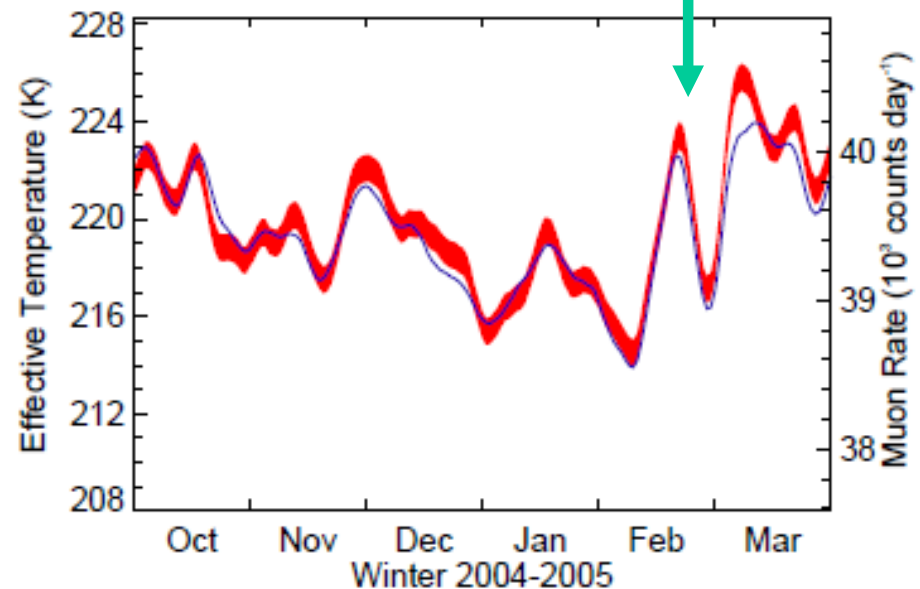
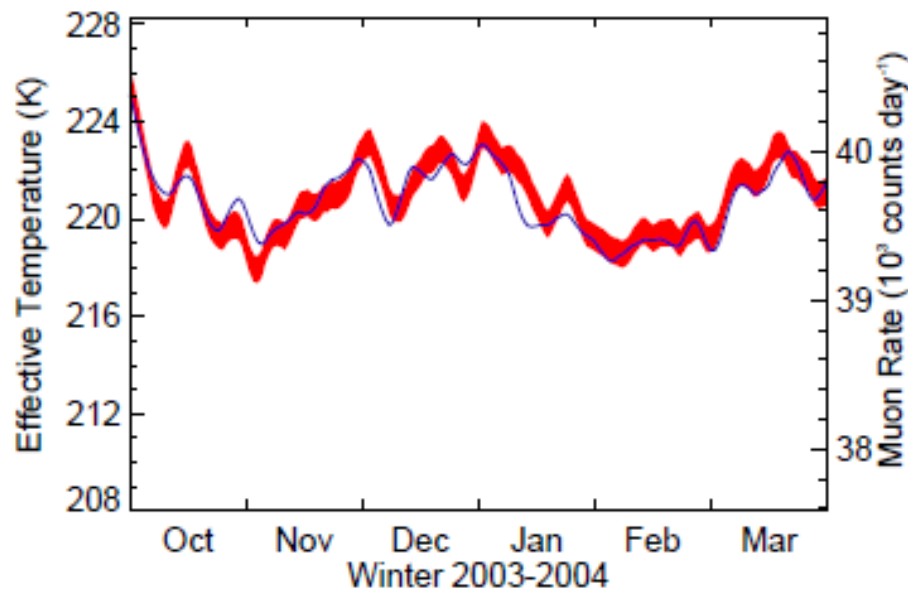
Polar Vortex!

- Cosmics seen deep underground watch the weather at a point above weather balloons and below satellites
 - Saw a record Polar Vortex bring arctic temperatures to the US in Feb. 2005



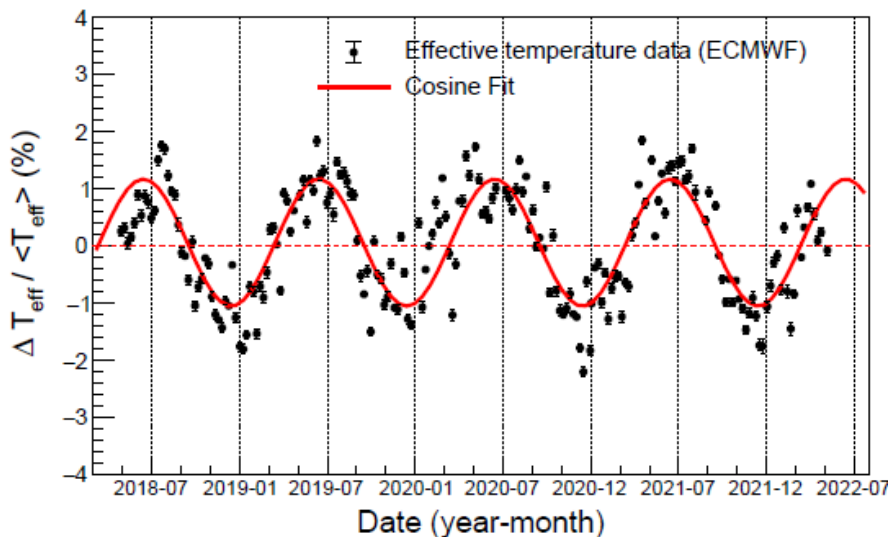
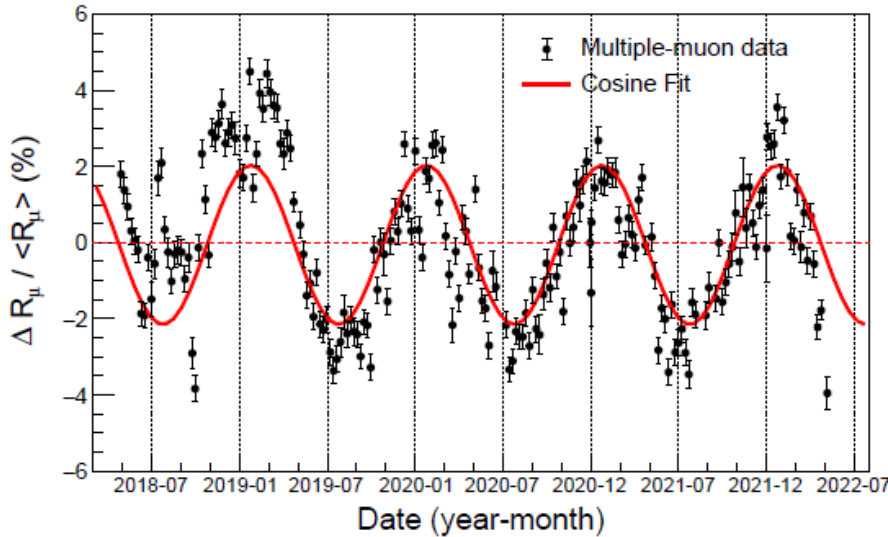
Polar Vortex!

- Watch the weather at a point above weather balloons and below satellites from deep underground
 - Saw a record Polar Vortex bring arctic temperatures to the US in Feb. 2005





Seasonal Weirdness?



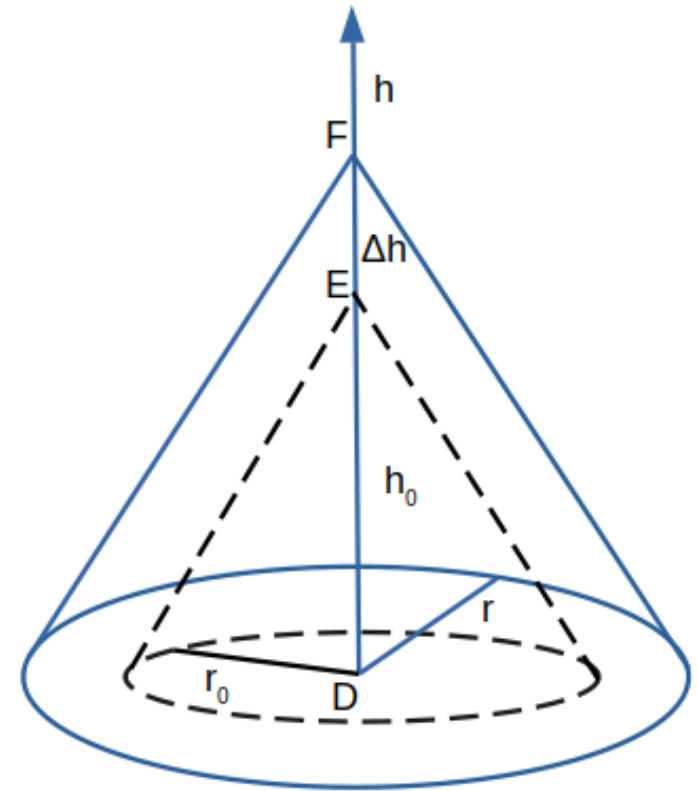
- Multiple muons have the opposite variation
 - MINOS ND (100m)
 - MINOS FD at high multiplicity (714m)
 - NOvA ND (100m)
 - NOvA FD at super-high multiplicity on the surface
- What is going on with these winter high rates?



Geometry Selection Effect



- Finally nailed this down: it's related to the multiple muon decoherence seen in MACRO
 - Multi-muon made higher above ground gives muons more of a chance to miss the detector, and thus the shower is counted as a lower multiplicity (or even as a single muon)
- Qualitatively explains all the multi-mu issues

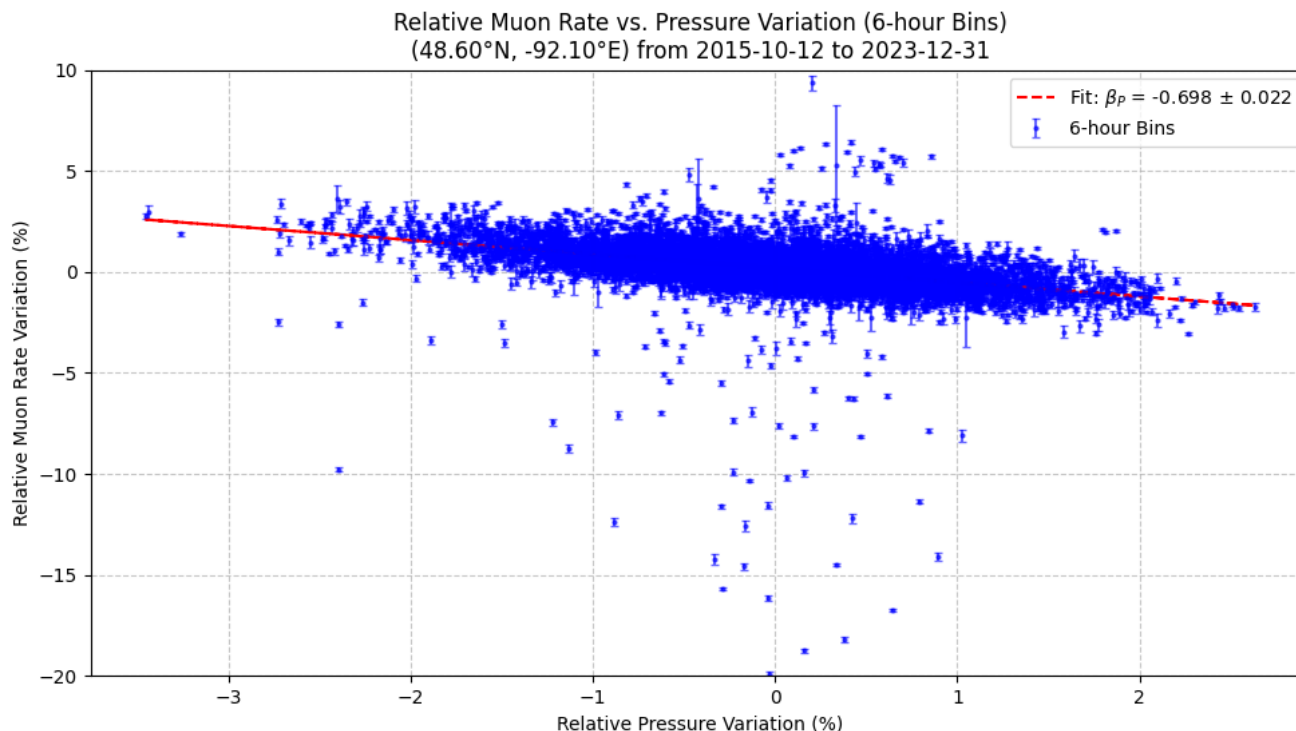




Also the β term

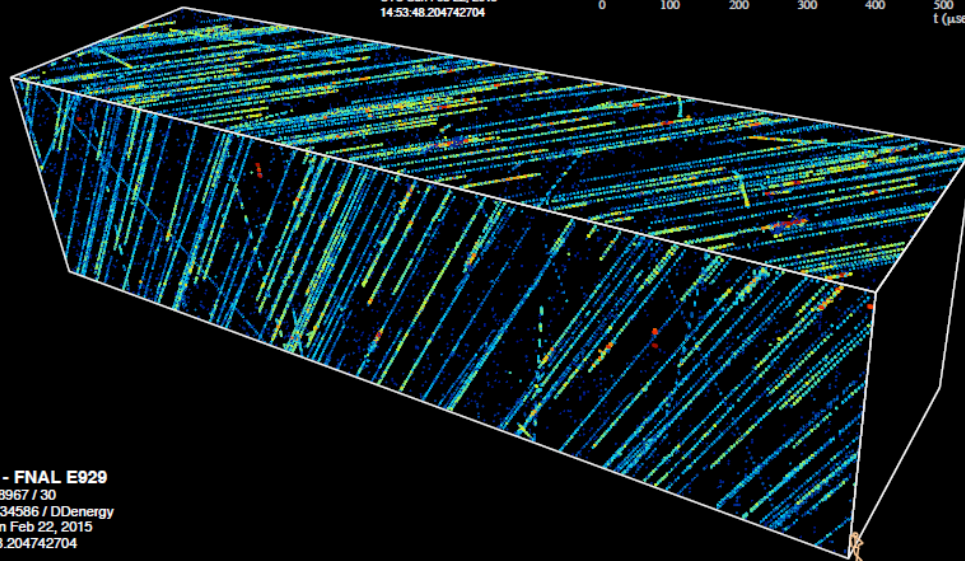
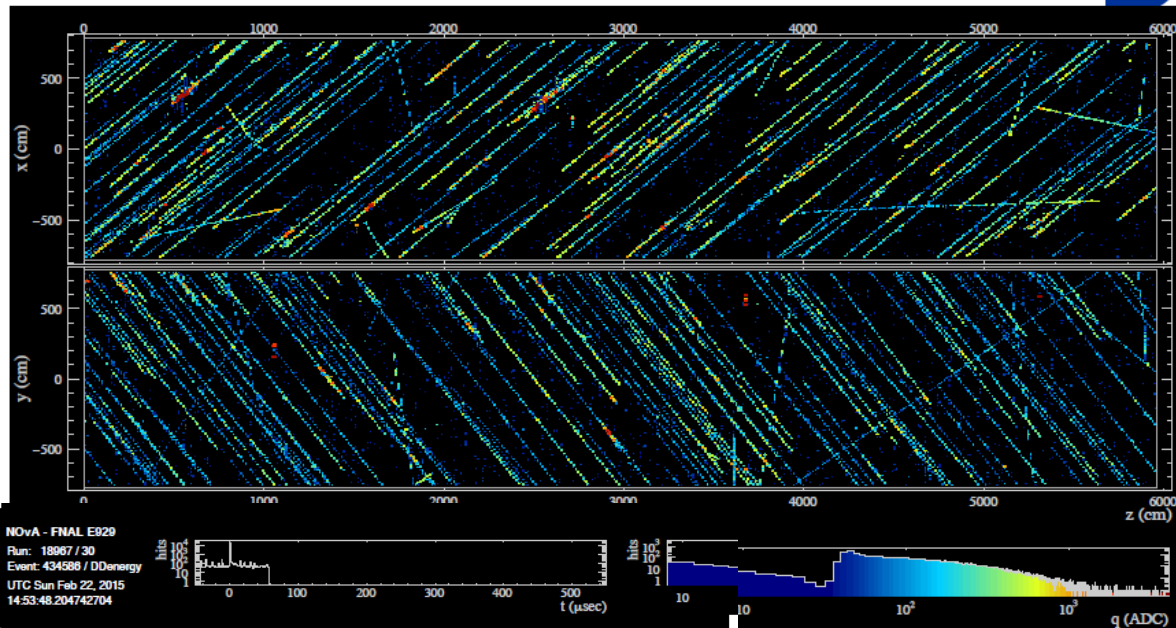


- In surface detectors, low-energy μ can decay
- Higher atmospheric pressure, muons made higher, more decay, you see fewer
- The NOvA FD shows this correlation





Speaking of multi-mus...



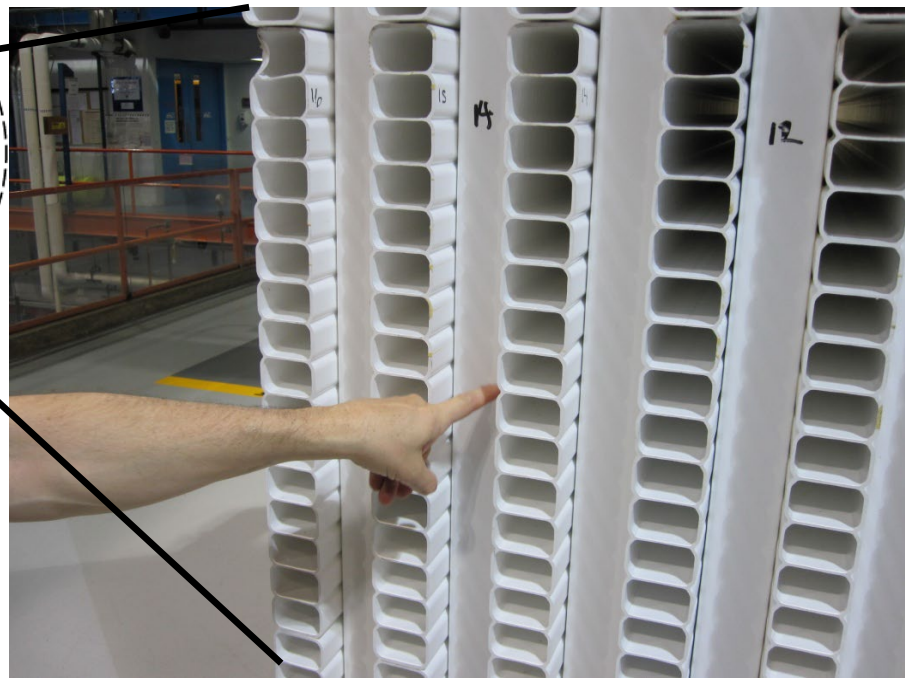
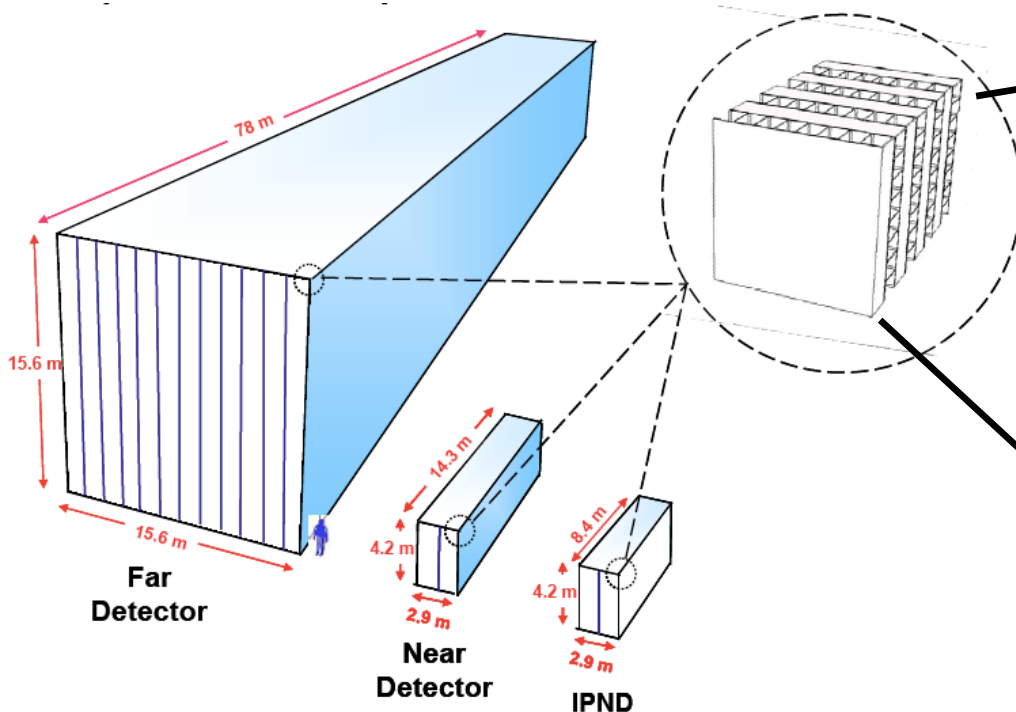
- NOvA sees a lot of whoppers!
Trying to dig out some physics



Monopoles?



- NOvA is 60x15x15m, comparable size to MACRO
 - Scintillator timing, O(cm) spatial resolution
 - Could see monopoles!
- But is on the surface, ~10kHz cosmic rate





Slow vs Fast



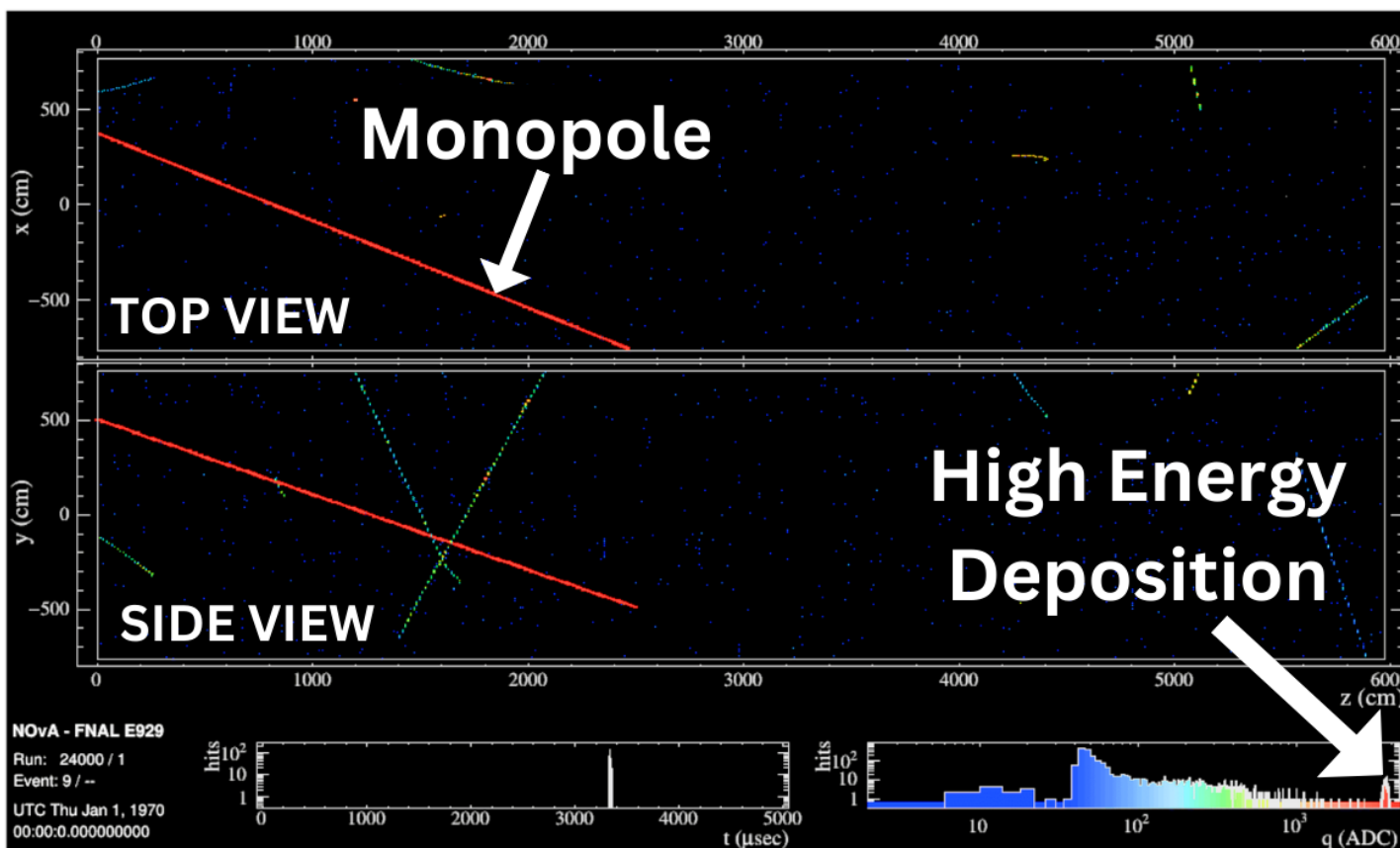
- For the same reasons as MACRO:
 - “Fast” software trigger, looks for tracks with high energy loss
 - “Slow” software trigger, looks for tracks with slow speed (only down to $\beta > 5 \times 10^{-4}$)
- Triggers reduce data rate to ~ 10 Hz each, and have been running for more than a decade
- Bonus – being on the surface means a low-mass monopole can make it through the air to NOvA, but not through the mountain to MACRO
 - So, NOvA would be sensitive to wimpier monopoles



Fast Monopoles



- Look for high ADC tracks, slower than a muon, consistent dE/dx along track (to eliminate brehming muons)

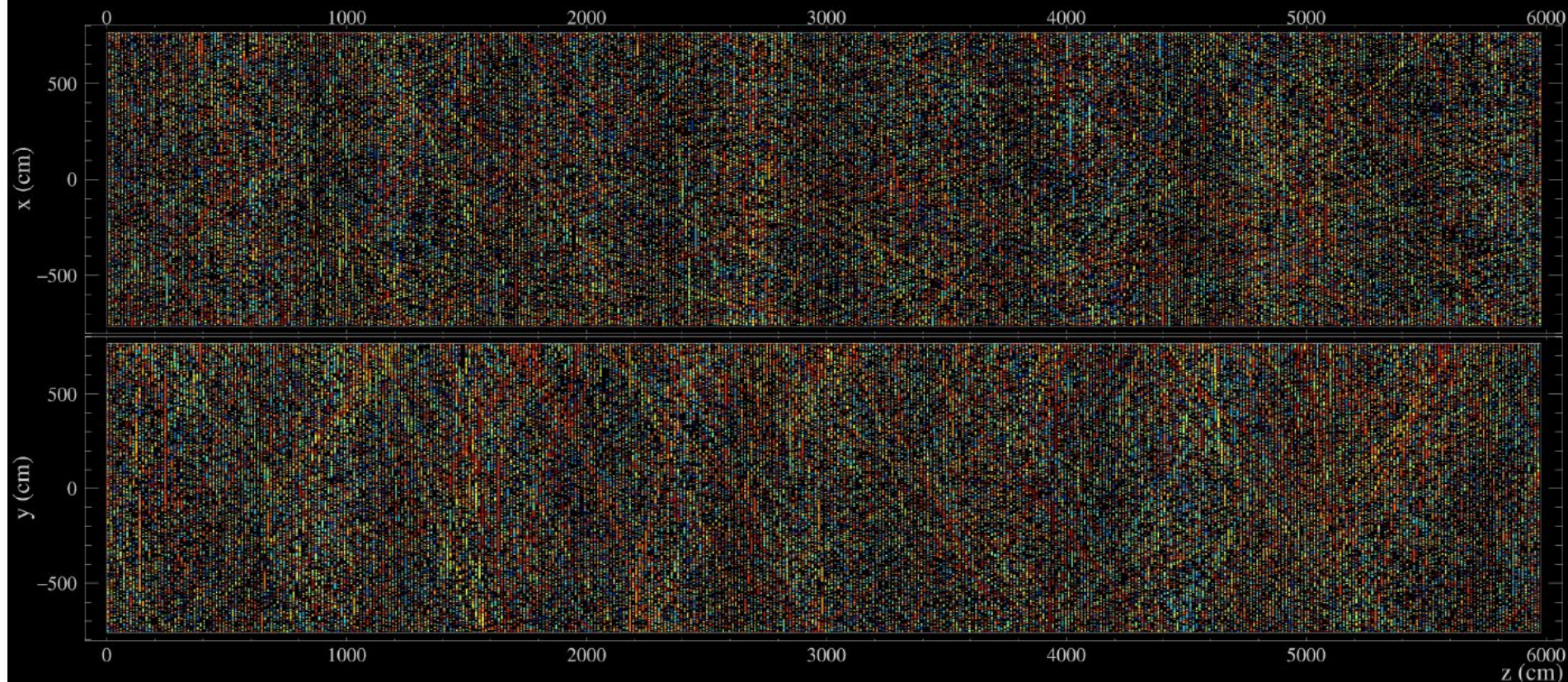




Slow Monopoles



Simulated monopole + FD 5 ms activity Event



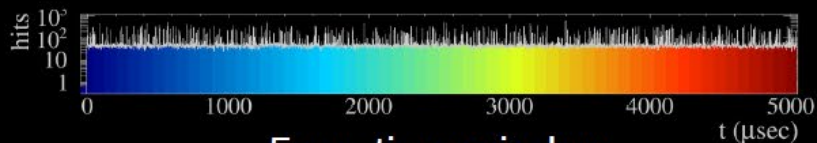
NOvA - FNAL E929

Run: 24000 / 1

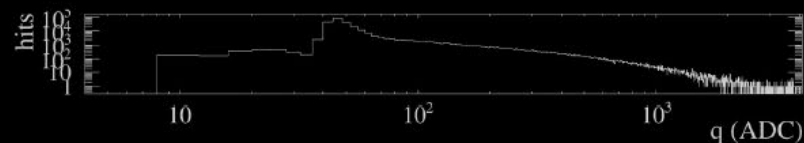
Event: 1 / NuMI

UTC Thu Jan 1, 1970

00:00:0.000000000



5 ms time window

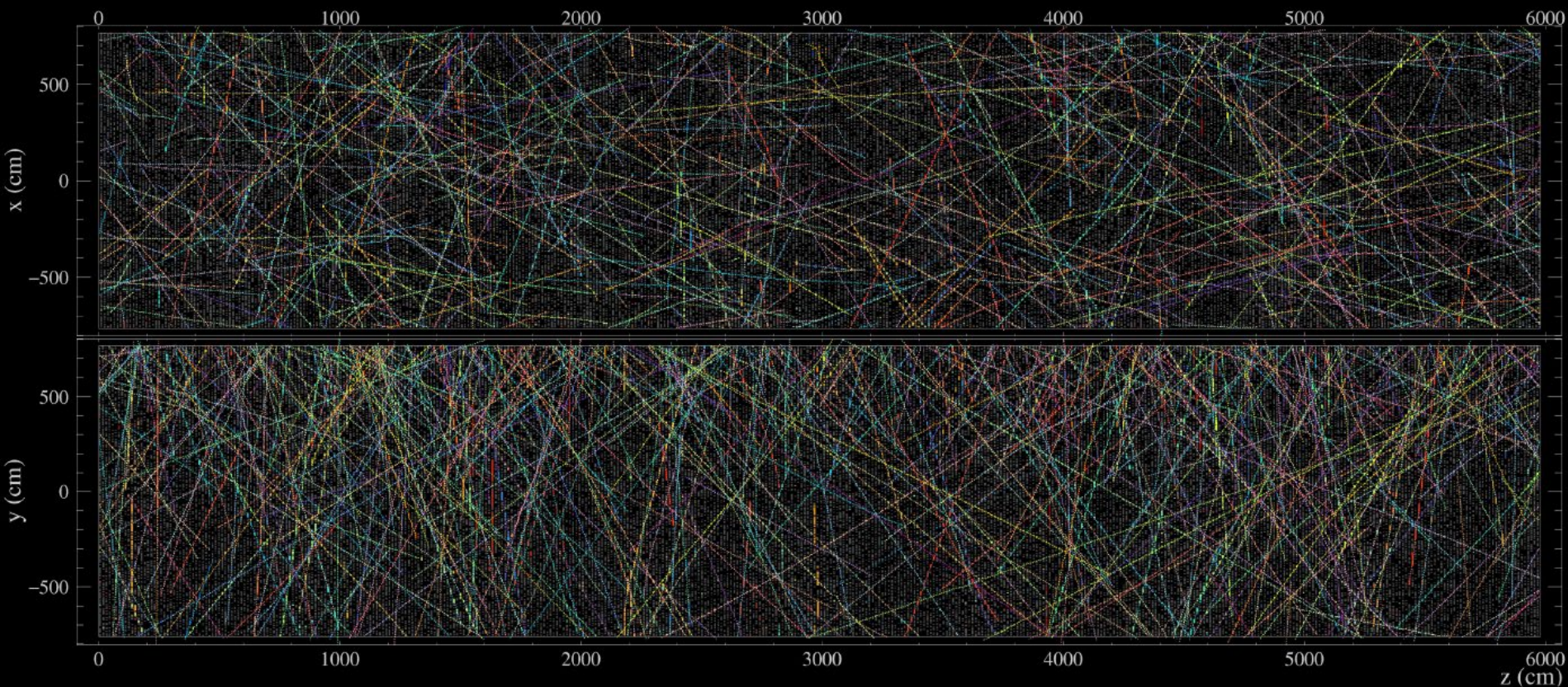




Slow Monopoles



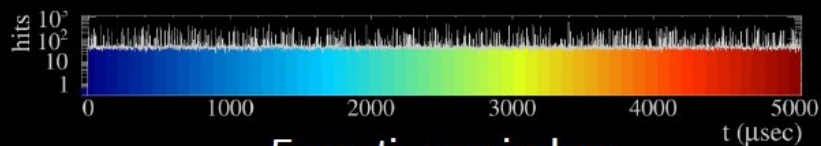
Cosmic tracks



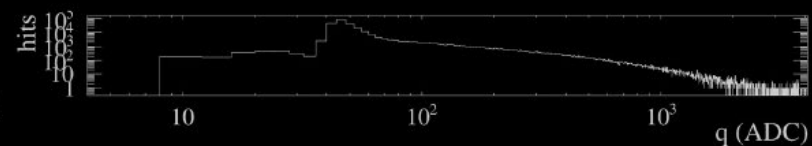
NOvA - FNAL E929

Run: 24000 / 1
Event: 1 / NuMI

UTC Thu Jan 1, 1970
00:00:0.000000000



5 ms time window

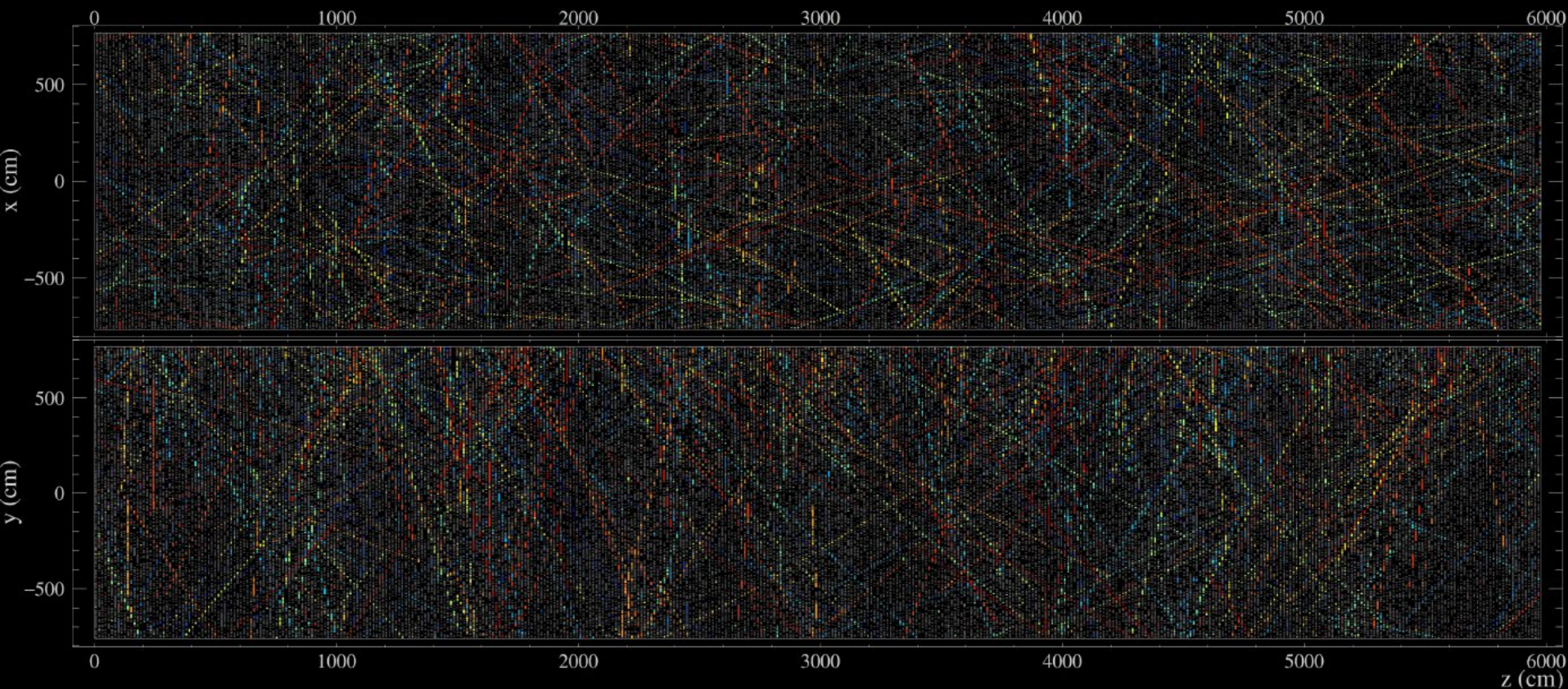




Slow Monopoles



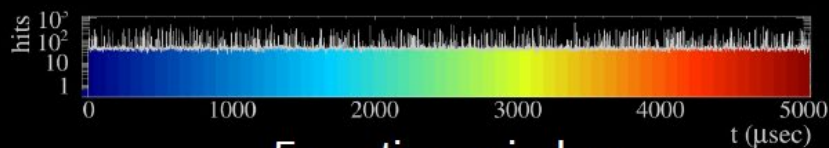
Without low energy hits



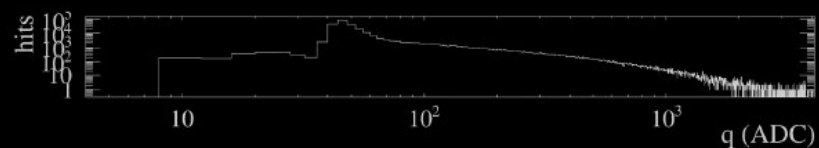
NOvA - FNAL E929

Run: 24000 / 1
Event: 1 / NuMI

UTC Thu Jan 1, 1970
00:00:0.000000000



5 ms time window

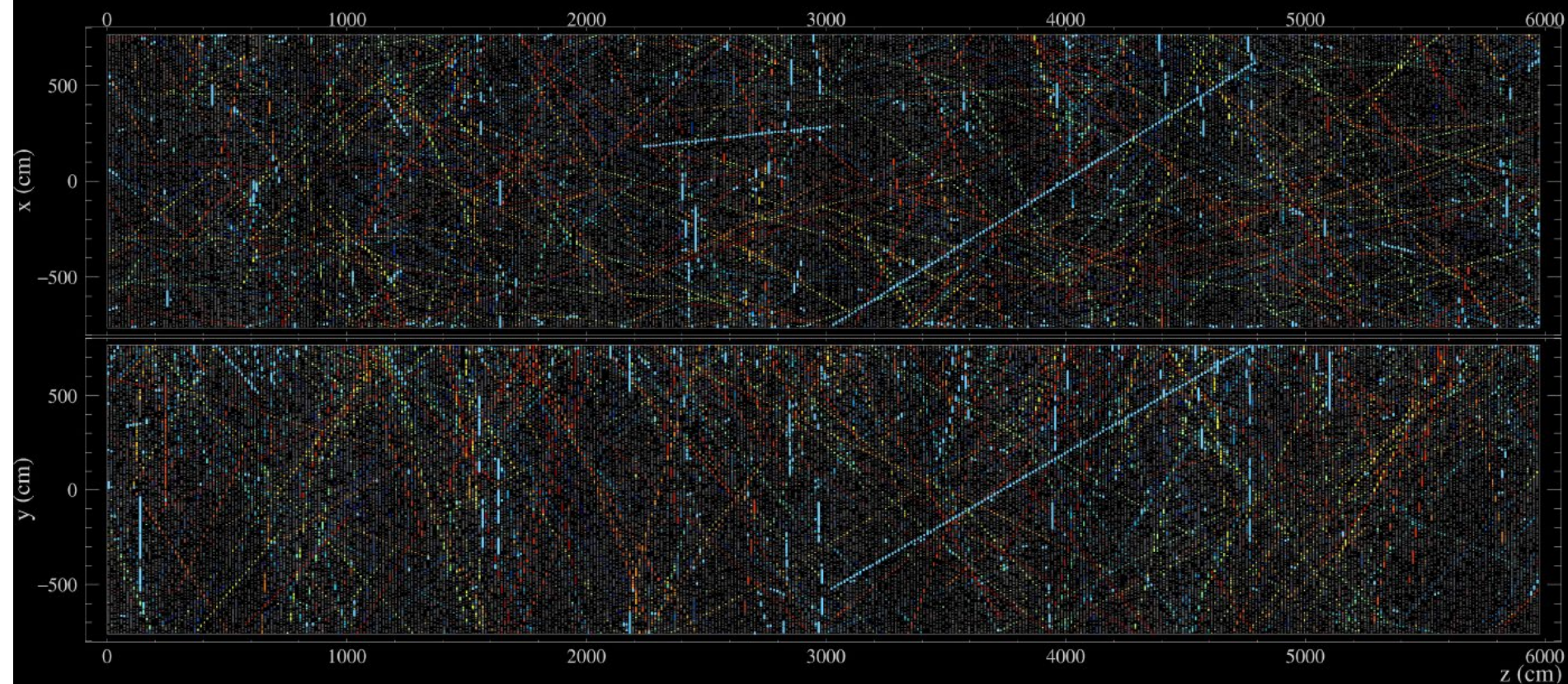




Slow Monopoles



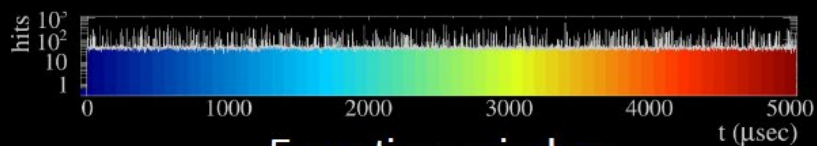
Monopole Cluster



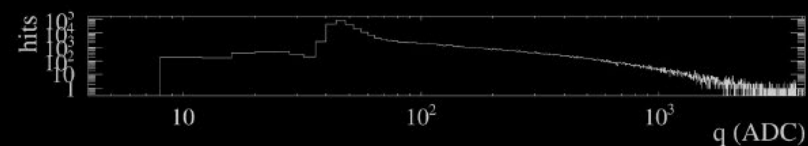
NOvA - FNAL E929

Run: 24000 / 1
Event: 1 / NuMI

UTC Thu Jan 1, 1970
00:00:0.000000000



5 ms time window

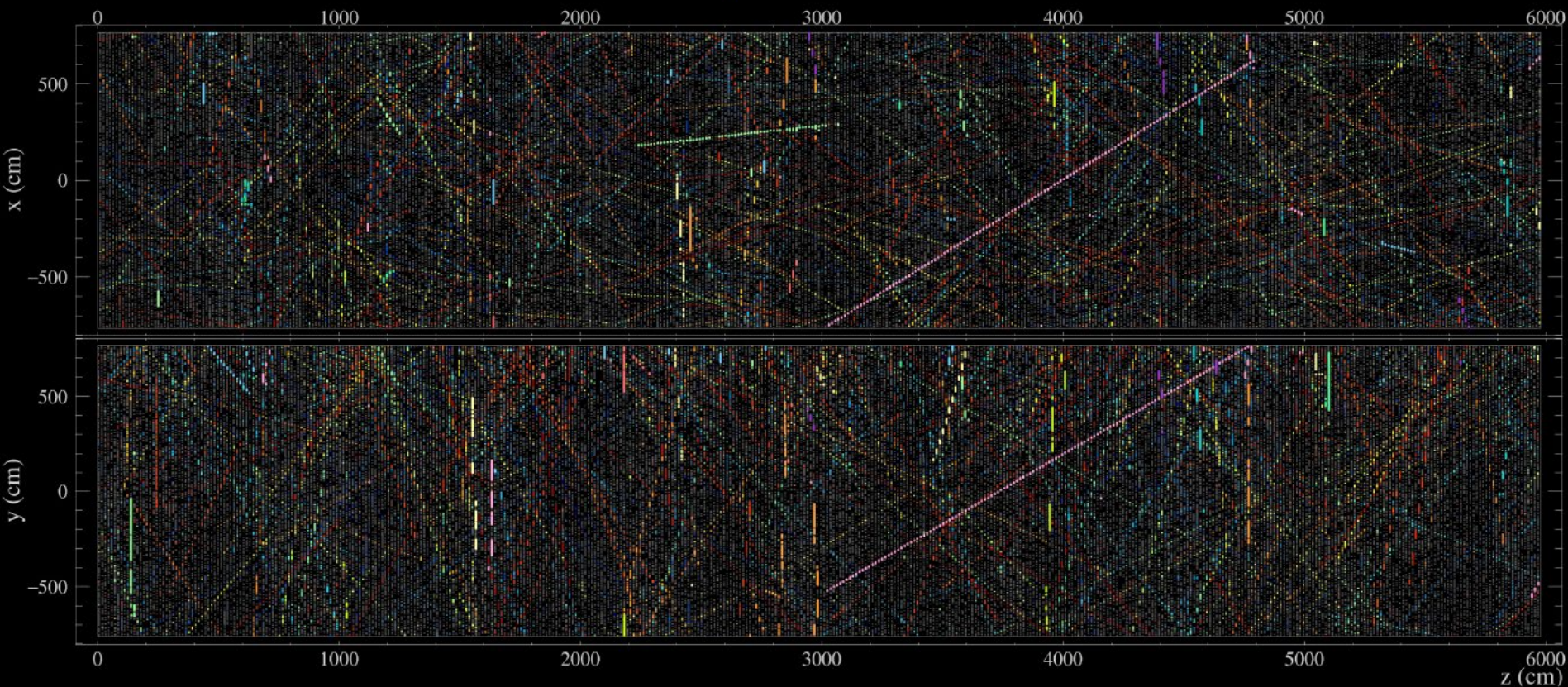




Slow Monopoles



Monopole Slices



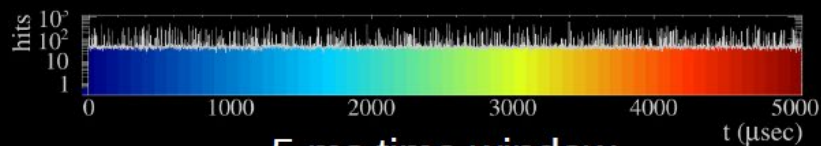
NOvA - FNAL E929

Run: 24000 / 1

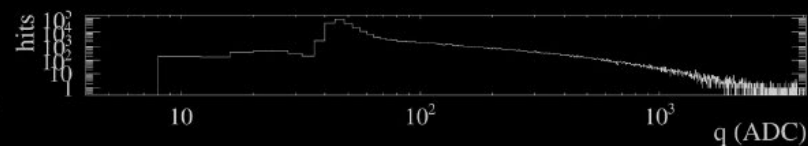
Event: 1 / NuMI

UTC Thu Jan 1, 1970

00:00:0.000000000



5 ms time window

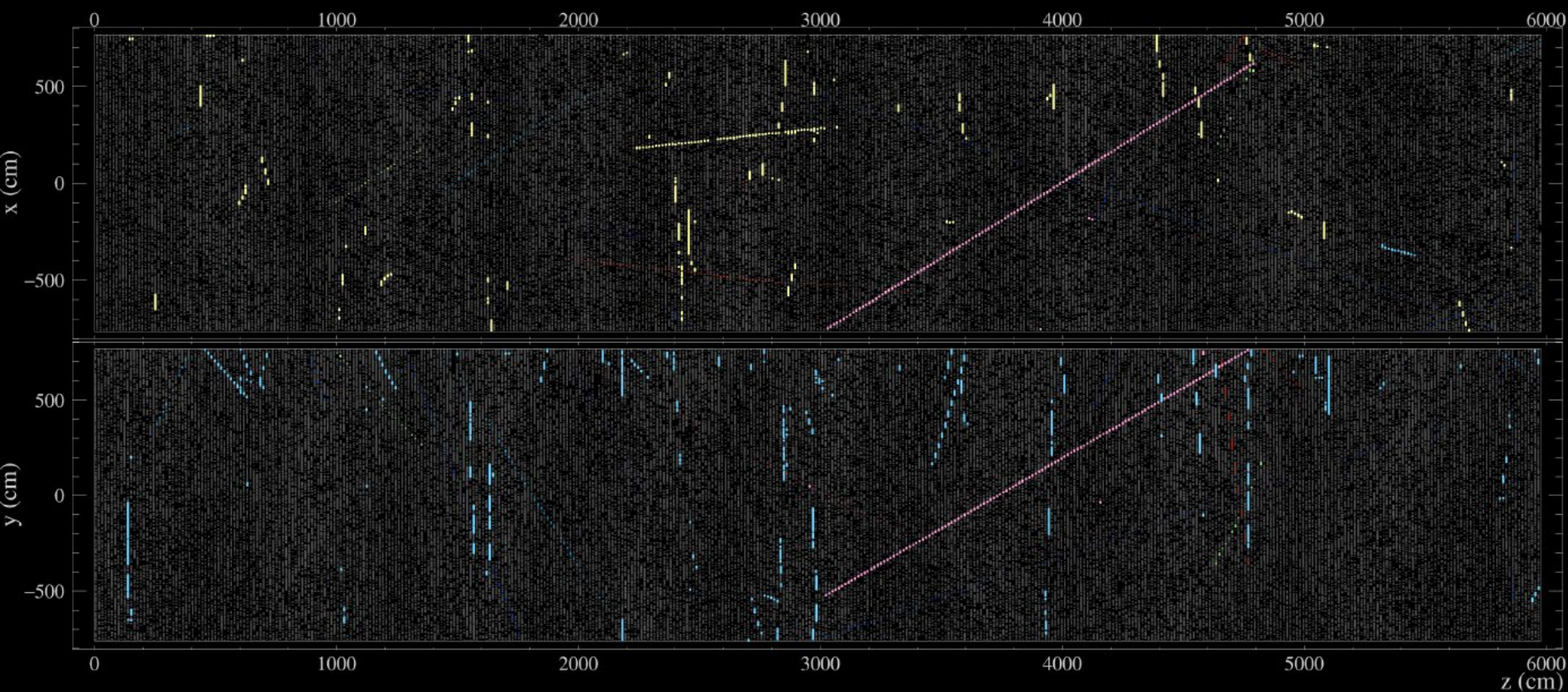




Slow Monopoles



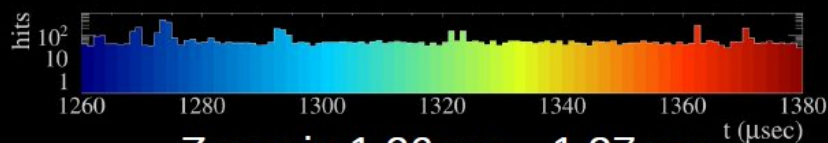
Time Zoom around True Monopole Slice



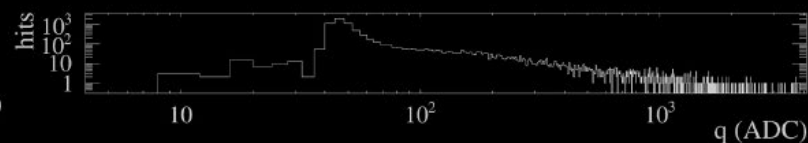
NOvA - FNAL E929

Run: 24000 / 1
Event: 1 / NuMI

UTC Thu Jan 1, 1970
00:00:0.000000000



Zoom in 1.26 ms – 1.37 ms

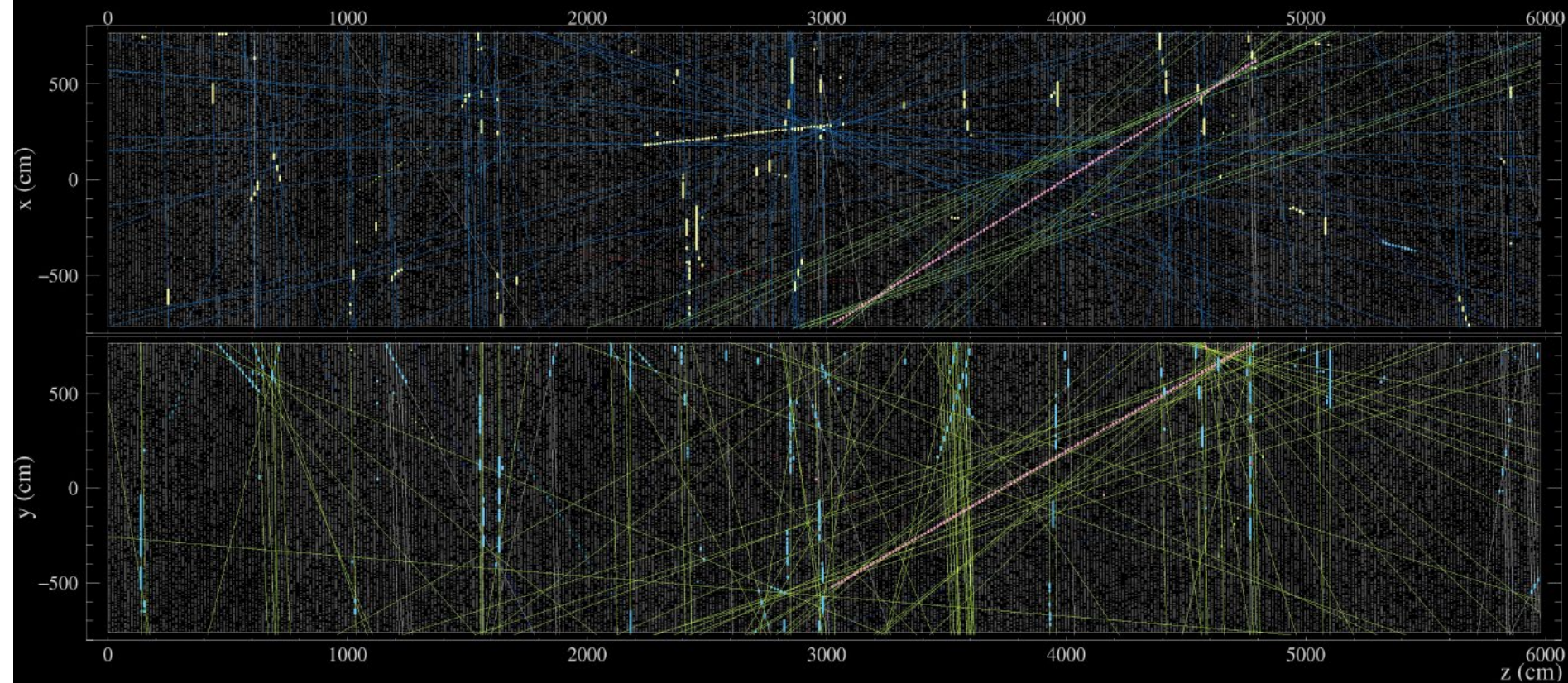




Slow Monopoles



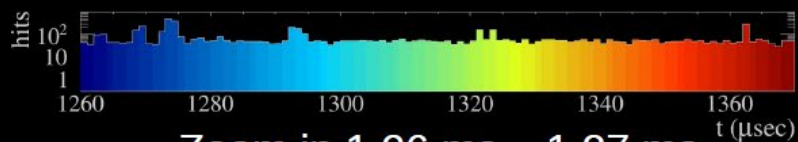
Hough Tracking



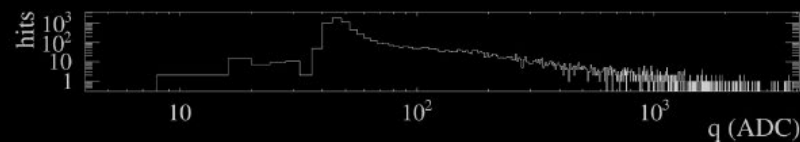
NOvA - FNAL E929

Run: 24000 / 1
Event: 1 / NuMI

UTC Thu Jan 1, 1970
00:00:0.000000000



Zoom in 1.26 ms – 1.37 ms

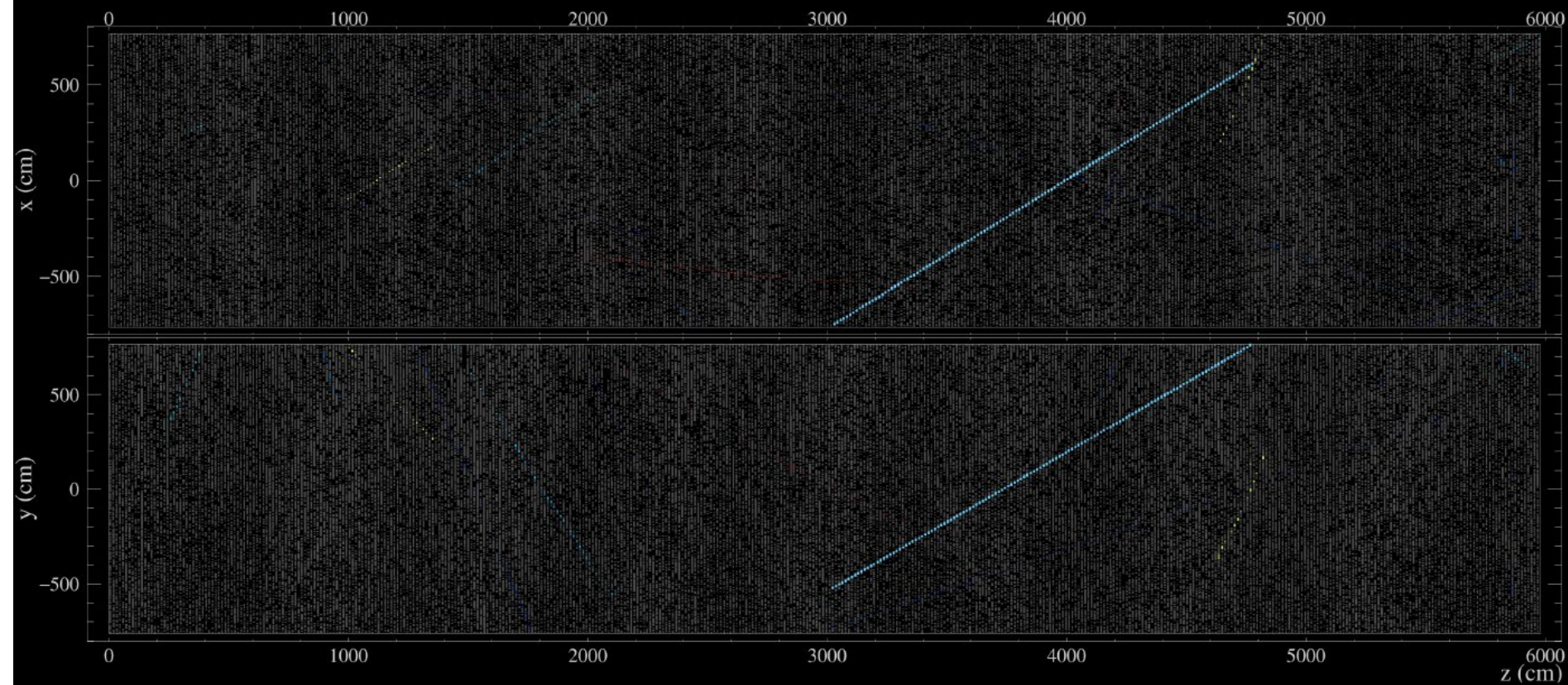




Slow Monopoles



Monopole Track



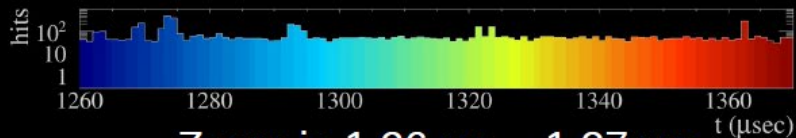
NOvA - FNAL E929

Run: 24000 / 1

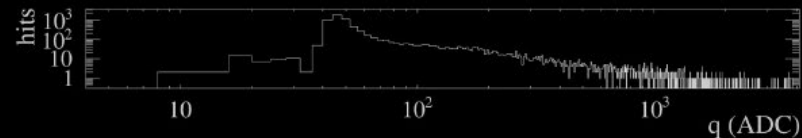
Event: 1 / NuMI

UTC Thu Jan 1, 1970

00:00:0.000000000

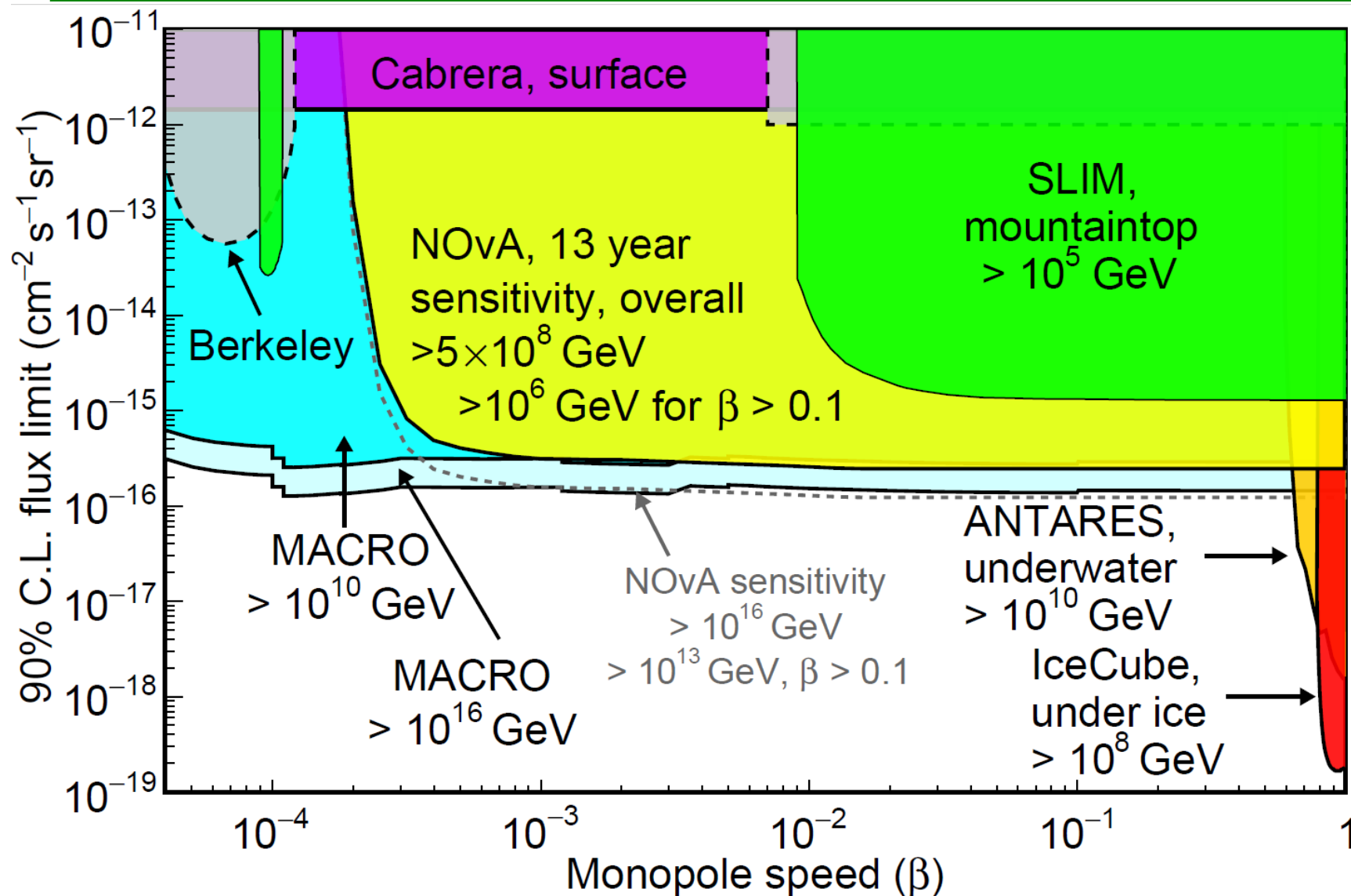


Zoom in 1.26 ms – 1.37 ms





Sensitivity





Monopole Status



- There's a lot in there in terms of metrics and cuts and sidebands etc for both analyses
 - Details omitted for this talk
- Of course, NOvA doesn't have three different ways to see a monopole
 - If we saw one in MACRO, no question as to what it would be!
- Box has been opened
 - stay tuned for the students doing the work to present stuff and publish papers
 - For all the details, invite them to give a seminar!

Summary

- MACRO analyses have continued with newer detectors, despite their intended purpose as long-baseline neutrino experiments
 - Cosmic Ray Shadows
 - Seasonal variations probing atmospheric effects
 - Magnetic monopole searches
- Many of my students learn about MACRO as they start their work
 - Have found a couple errors in my thesis, actually