GCOS - The Global Cosmic Ray Observatory Brainstorming workshop May 2021

We had a successful workshop with many interesting contributions and discussions. Thanks a lot for all your contributions!

Rafael Alves Batista, Antonella Castellina, Ralph Engel, Toshihiro Fujii, Jörg R. Hörandel, Charles Jui, Lu Lu, Ioana Maris, Shoichi Ogio, Takashi Sako, Fred Sarazin

What's next? How do we proceed?



- ICRC contribution (see next topic)

- discussion session at ICRC: **CRI: Where to go in UHECR observations?** convenors: A. Olinto, J.R. Hörandel

GCOS idea

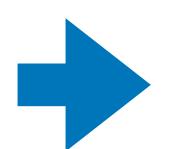
(and in general the topic of UHE multi-messenger astroparticle physics, from the ground as well as in space)



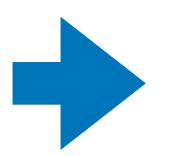
This will give us the opportunity to widely advertise the

Several of us are working to get the GCOS idea into national and international strategic documents (APPEC, Snowmass, national roadmaps, ... Japan ...)

It would be useful to have a written *working document*, in which ideas are compiled for an UHE particle science case and also designs for potential detection concepts.



We could have a follow-up workshop (~fall/winter 2021) **People would have time to** - think more about details of the physic case - do more concrete theoretical and simulation studies for the physics case and possible detection concepts



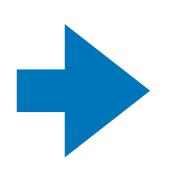
Goal of the follow-up workshop: define skeleton of *working document*





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It is probably too early to write a classical *WhitePaper*.



astroparticle physics beyond 2030.

-> will assemble a writing committee, incl. POEMMA, GRAND, ...

this is not static, science will develop as well as our plans/views.

- But we can write a Scientific Roadmap for UHE multi-messenger
- It would be desirable to have a draft document ~end of 2021/early 2022

- Of course things (theory and experiment) will change/improve in the next years...
- We can always decide to make an update of the document in a few years,







GCOS science case roadmap Can we identify the sources of UHE particles?

Theoretical requirements

- GMF improvements (prospects good; talks by Marijke, Michael, Glennys)
- EGMF improvements (prospects unknown; talks missing)
- \bullet —> after 2030 we should be able to correct for effects of B-fields?
- prospects for photonuclear cross-section measurements (talk by Denise)
- knowledge of source physics to justify assumptions (e.g., cutoff shape, Peters' cycle, etc; talk by Denise)
- hadronic physics (prospects good: LHC p-O run at the end of 2020s; Tanguy's talk) new measurements of photo-nuclear cross sections (Japan)
- •we need to prepare model scenarios and demonstrate in few examples that we can locate sources
- show in examples that we can correct for the B-field (galactic and beyond) e.g. Auger correlation with catalogues use "smearing angle" ~15°, correcting by 10°-20° would improve the situation
- •how many sources do we expect?





Comments on anisotropy: number of sources: use old Baade & Zwicky argument and apply to AGNs:

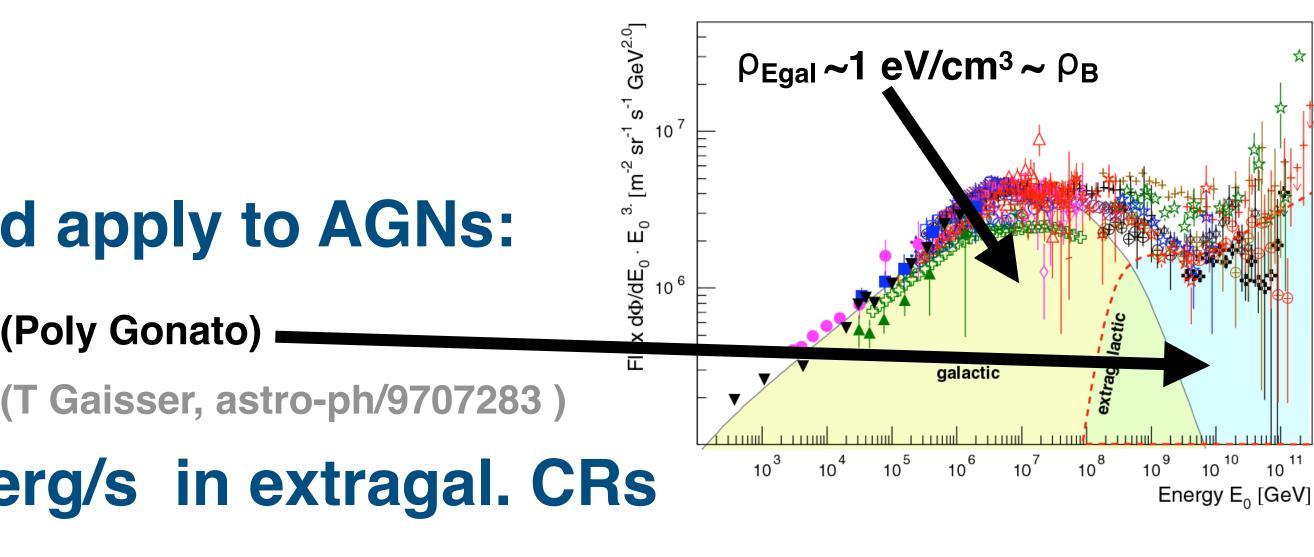
GZK sphere r=75 Mpc \rightarrow 9.7 10⁴³ erg/s in extragal. CRs

typical power in AGN jets ~10⁴⁴ to 10⁴⁶ erg/s^{*} —> a few% E in CRs *E. Körding et al., Mon.Not.R.Astron.Soc. 383 (2008) 277.

==> need O(10) sources to sustain the power observed in extragalactic CRs ==> $\mathcal{O}(10)$ sources over 4π (r=100 Mpc -> $\mathcal{O}(25)$ sources) ==> with "good" rigidity-resolution we should be able to find and study them

Of course this is very "back of the envelope". But I think the core message remains: we most likely have only to deal with a limited number of sources.

see JRH, Reviews in Modern Astronomy 20 (2008) 203



4π=41252 square degrees $41252/25 = (40^{\circ})^{2}$





Can we identify the sources of UHE particles? Experimental requirements

What are the minimum requirements to find and study the sources?

- large area? vs high precision?
- good energy resolution (for transients; new spectral features)
- event-by-event mass discrimination
- full-sky coverage with single apparatus? several sites?
- space and ground-based large aperture and high precision

We need good rigidity resolution. R=E/Z -> good energy resolution (spill over effects) ~10(-15)% -> good mass resolution, 5 elemental groups, ln A -> ln Z ==> good resolution in R This is the base to find/study sources, but also to do particle and fundamental physics at extreme energies



Complementary science cases

- Dark-matter searches (allowed parameter space; UHE photons and neutrinos)
- •UHE particles as probes of quantum gravity (e.g., Lorentz invariance tests in showers and propagation, connections with muon problem; talk by Günter and indirect connections with Dennis for air showers)
- Particle physic (cross sections) and fundamental physic at extreme energies
- •Geophysics and atmospheric science (e.g., elves, gamma-ray flashes, etc)



















Will Auger and TA detect any sources in the next decade?

- if yes, what role can a next-generation UHE observatory play?
- if *no*, why is it worth investing in GCOS? [theoretical requirements and experimental feasibility]

General Issues

- how do we expect Auger/TA anisotropies to evolve over time (extrapolate!)? (talks Eiji, Jihyun)
- how would a large-area detector like GCOS see these anisotropies under a given assumption? [need simulations ...]
- how long will it take for the CenA signal to reach a higher significance? • are the sources transient or continuous? [VERY important for anisotropy interpretation] should we look at the highest energies or first try to solve the galactic-to-extragalactic
- transition?





If we see a correlation, can we make unambiguous claims?

- Magnetic fields are really complicated!
- Why do people neglect extragalactic fields if parameter space is too large?
 Fermi results suggests voids could be stronger than 0.1 pG



possible content of working document:

- Physic case for UHE particle (charged CRs, neutrinos, gamma rays) multi-messenger astroparticle physics, also including GW
- GCOS needs to be a multi-messenger instrument: charged CRs, gamma rays, neutrinos
- emphasize limited lifetime of present experiments and need for larger detectors
- better prospects
- current area; can they tell us something? [yes, but careful with interpretation]
- avoid emphasis on specific source indications (NGC XXXX) but emphasise CenA and starburst, correlations with super galactic structure, ...
- Suggestion: build up on indications coming from current anisotropy results; If discovery not made in ~10 years, then we have GCOS to take a better look at it; more to learn (great for GCOS)

focus on theoretical advances in other fields like GMF and hadronic interactions to justify

• current trendy results (e.g. hotspots) could be easily seen with higher statistics with 10x

If a discovery is made, probably it will require independent confirmation and there will be a lot



possible content of working document:

- Complementarity of approaches space - ground: large aperture - high precision What is desirable for GCOS? large aperture or high precision?
- What is the optimal/target energy range? fall-off region? or slightly lower? (due to steep spectrum big impact on size of array) Do we need light (low Z) particles at highest E to do astronomy? Or, can we correct the effect of B-fields and can focus on slightly lower energies?
- Complementarity of techniques, GRAND GCOS relation
- to move onward we should unite and align the world-wide efforts



possible content of document:

- discussion of potential technical concepts discussion of pros and cons of techniques, duty cycle, resolutions
- **FAST-type fluorescence detectors**
- water Cherenkov detectors (segmented/nested)
- radio detectors
- where should we build GCOS? several sites?
- if we have several sites: we need same technology/same groups at different sites
- "green" experiment/impact on host region



... after the follow-up workshop this year

Have a "workshop on the future" at every UHECR symposium (like we had one after the Paris UHECR symposium in 2018)



Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays 2018

8-12 octobre 2018 Ecole Supérieure de Chimie, Paris

14:00	Introduction	Ralph
	Institut Henri Poncaré (IHP)	14
	Status and open problems in ultrahigh-energy cosmic ray and neutrino physics	Pac
	Institut Henri Poncaré (IHP)	14
	Origin of UHECR anisotropies and what we can learn from them	Prof. Gü
	Institut Henri Poncaré (IHP)	14
	Mixed composition and the chances of finding UHECR sources	Michae
	Institut Henri Poncaré (IHP)	14
15:00	Towards a Global Cosmic Ray Observatory (GCOS) - requirements for a future observatory	Ralph Eng
	Institut Henri Poncaré (IHP)	1
	A giant air shower detector	Dr Jörg H
	Institut Henri Poncaré (IHP)	1
	Layered surface detector (10 min)	loar
	Institut Henri Poncaré (IHP)	1
	Discussion time	
	Institut Henri Poncaré (IHP)	1
16:00	Coffee break Friedel Amphitheater, Ecole Supérieure de Chimie, Paris	10
	Plans for GRAND 200k	Kumiko
	Hermite Amphitheater, IHP	10
	A "snake array" of fluorescence detectors (10 min)	Pierre S
	Hermite Amphitheater, IHP	10
	SKA with muon counters as super-cosmic-ray detector in the transition energy region	Tin
	Hermite Amphitheater, IHP	10
	Lower energy TALE, down to 10^14 eV	Ch
		10
	Hermite Amphitheater, IHP	
17:00	Hermite Amphitheater, IHP On the importance of analyzing very-high and ultra-high energy data together, towards a new w symposia Andreas Haungs	orking group f
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We could start to have internal notes. (GCOS notes) -> small notes, estimates, simple calculations, ...



Do we want a special issue in Astroparticle Physics? -> Tim Huege

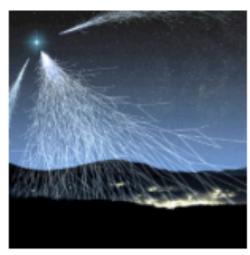
Maybe after the follow-up workshop?

GCOS - The Global Cosmic Ray Observatory

Science

GCOS notes

Email list



GCOS notes

GCOS15-1: Helmholtz Roadmap 2015 (in German), see pg. 40

GCOS18-1: GCOS ideas presented at UHECR 2018

GCOS20-1: Letter of Interest for Snowmass 2021

http://particle.astro.ru.nl/gcos/gcos-docs.html

