

# 宇宙線物理学

Extremely  
Low  
Frequency

{ 素粒子物理 Particle Physics.  
宇宙物理 Astro Physics

→ 研究の中心は、次の "宇宙線物理学"

{ 地球物理学 (ELE Radio Emission)  
宇宙物理学 (Cosmic Dark Matter)  
地球環境学 (Radio Environment)  
生命の物理学 (アミノ酸発光)

## 22nd ICRC ダブリン国際会議

a). Cosmic Ray Origin and Galactic Phenomena

→ 宇宙物理学関連 (X-ray,  $\gamma$ -ray, composition)

b). Solar and Heliosphere Phenomena

→ 太陽系物理学 (Solar flares, modulation, Solar V)

c). High-energy Phenomena

→ 素粒子物理学 (Cascades, EAS, New particles)

EAS (90 papers total)

\* 1. EAS Phenomenology (Monte Carlo) 21

2. " " (cores) 8

3. " " (lateral distribution) 7

\* 4. EAS Muon content 14.

5. EAS Arrival times and direction finding 12

\* 6. EAS Cerenkov and radio 14

\* 7. EAS Properties of hadronic interaction (Q.G.P) 15

Extensive

Air

Showers

Quark  
Gluon  
Plasma

# Extensive Air Showers.

巨大空気シャワー

30km ~ 3g/cm<sup>2</sup>

入射一次宇宙線

種類 (Proton, He, C, N, Si...Fe)

エネルギー (10<sup>15</sup>eV ~ 10<sup>21</sup>eV)

超高エネルギー核相互作用

↓  
10<sup>14</sup> Y の総粒子数  
核相互作用

P + (空気原子核) → p + π + π + k + ...  
jet

A + ( " ) → " jet

核相互作用の種類

" の位置

3km 740g/cm<sup>2</sup>

観測点

No --- Size --- 総粒子数  
10<sup>4</sup> ~ 10<sup>5</sup> Y  
(1 ~ 5%)

S --- age parameter

--- lateral 分布の傾斜

core pattern --- コア構造

N<sub>μ</sub> --- μon サイズ --- μ の総数  
(~10%)

Arrival time distribution

--- 到着時間分布

High energy component

--- Nuclear Active 成分

一般的解析手段

理論 (Monte Carlo) との比較

New parameters

Exotic Event を探す

specific  
(計算機)

計算機

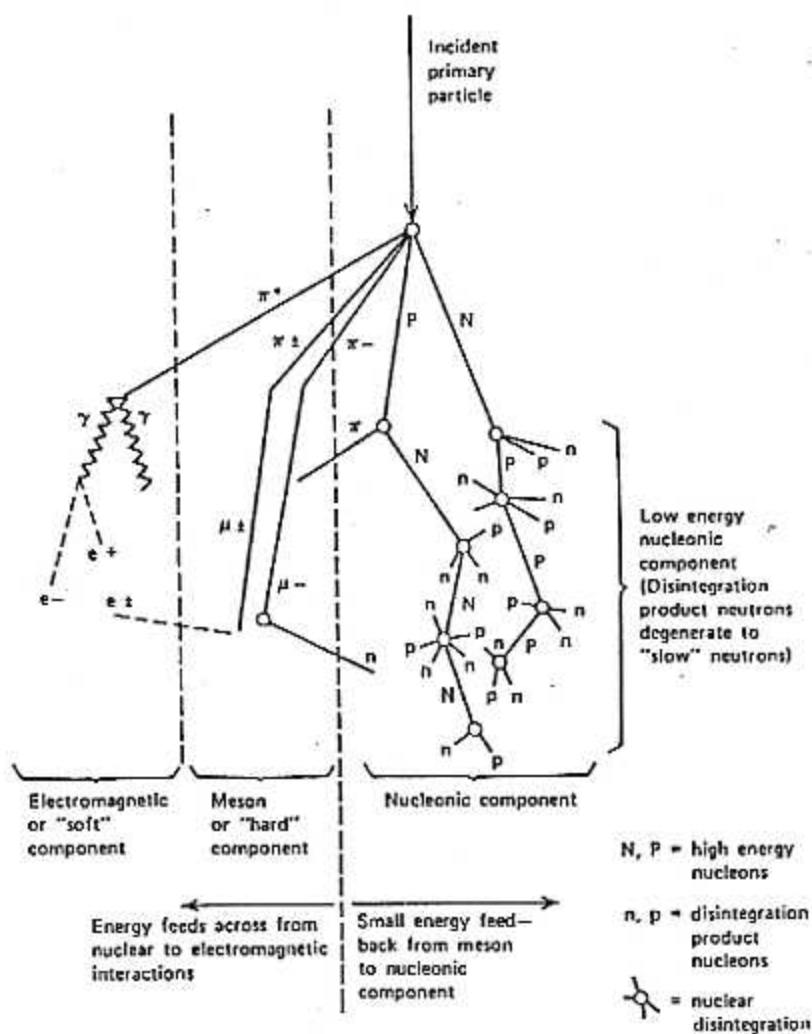


FIG. 3.3. Schematic representation of the results of an interaction of a cosmic ray particle with the atmosphere. (From Simpson, Fonger, and Treiman 1953, p. 936.)

# 空気シャワーの Start & Development. Transition

理論 { Monte Carlo simulation  
Pure Electromagnetic cascade theory.

## 1. First Interaction

$$P + (\text{空気原子核}) \rightarrow P + \underbrace{\pi + \pi + K + \text{Something}}_{\text{jet}}$$

→ Fire ball Model

Excited Baryon Model

Accelerator data  $\left\langle \begin{matrix} P + \bar{P} \\ A_1 + A_2 \end{matrix} \right.$

$$A + (\text{空気原子核}) \rightarrow P + \pi + \pi + K + \text{Something}$$



何か起って1130.

### ①. Anomaly interaction

QGP production → Super Massive long life

Multi mini jet production → multi gluon " jet.

親は何か?

### ②. 観測データの EAS parameter の説明.

Multi Cored event. — Composition

Delayed Sub Disk event.

Muon less shower — initiate shower.

### ③ Anormal primary

Strange quark Matter, Dark Matter.



図 11

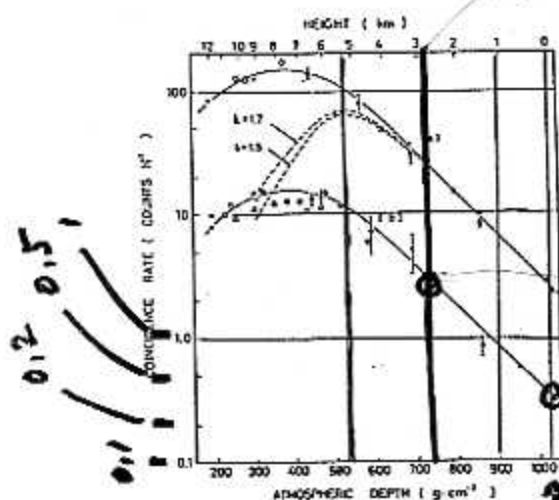


図 12

Fig. 5.14 Altitude variations of EAS frequencies.  $\bullet$ —T. Imai et al., *Sol. Pop. IPCR*, 65, 42 (1961);  $\Delta$ —N. Hilberry, *Phys. Rev.*, 60, 1 (1941);  $\circ$ —H. L. Kraybill, *Phys. Rev.*, 76, 1092 (1949);  $\square$ —A. L. Hodson, *Proc. Phys. Soc. (London)*, A66, 49 (1953);  $\diamond$ —H. L. Kraybill, *Phys. Rev.*, 93, 1360, 1362 (1954);  $\times$ —R. A. Antonov et al., *Proc. Astrow. Conf. on Cosmic Rays*, 11, 96 (1960).  
The density  $\Delta$  and the frequency attenuation length  $\bar{\lambda}$  are related as follows:  
(a)  $\Delta = 45 \text{ m}^{-1}$ ,  $\bar{\lambda} = 120 \pm 4 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$   
(b)  $\Delta = 180 \text{ m}^{-1}$ ,  $\bar{\lambda} = 136 \pm 10 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$   
The dashed curves represent the Gross transformations of (a) with  $k = 1.5$  and  $1.7$ .

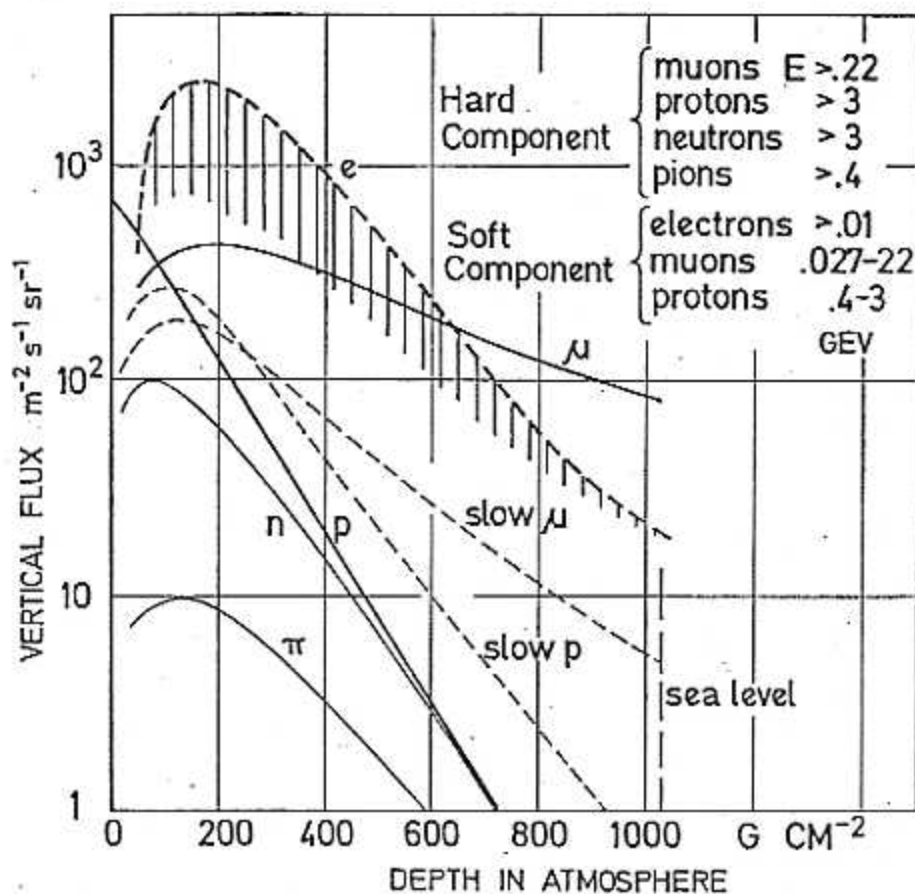


FIG. 12. Components of the radiation in the atmosphere, after Peters.

宇宙線二次粒子のflux高度変化

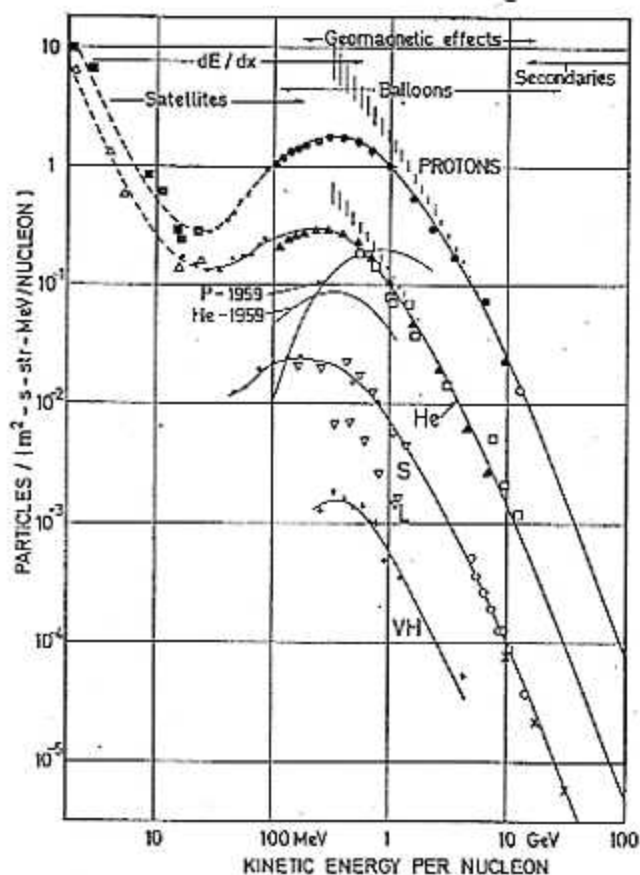


FIG. 15. Differential energy spectrum of primary protons and nuclei (L: Li, Be, B, S:  $z > 5$ . VH:  $z > 19$ ) at a time of low solar activity. Methods of investigation are indicated for different energy regions. Very far from the Sun, the spectrum is probably as shown by the hatching.

一次宇宙線、微分エネルギースペクトル

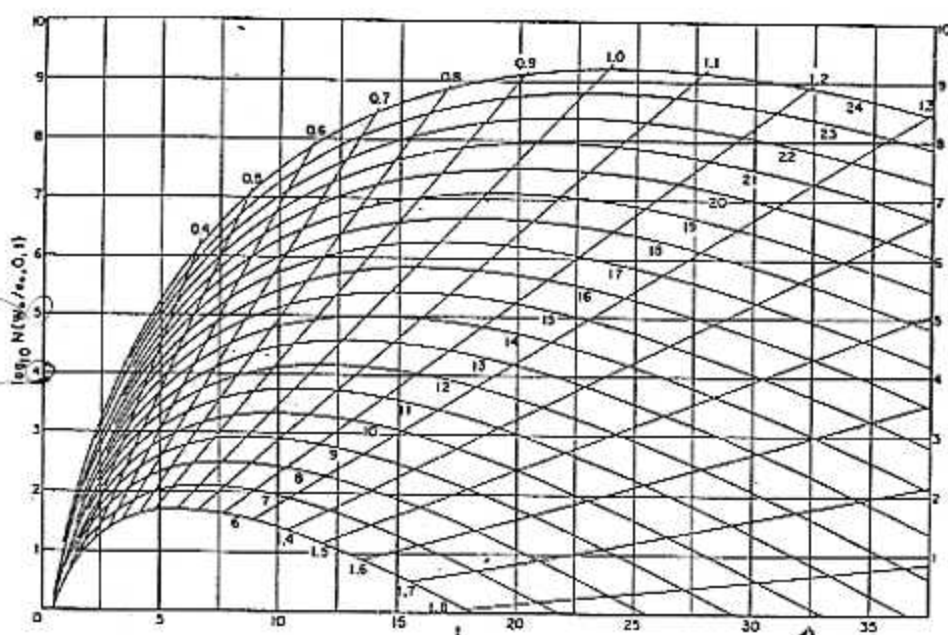


Fig. 1 - Total number of electrons as a function of the thickness of air in radiation units ( $37.7 \text{ g.cm}^{-2}$ ) for showers initiated by single photons of various energies, according to SNYDER [1949]. The numerical energy parameter attached to each curve is the natural logarithm of the ratio of the primary energy to the critical energy (84.2 MeV). The radial lines indicate values of the age parameter,  $s$ .

18925-12: 放射線物理 第27-1の図



電子線分布 (横方向分布)

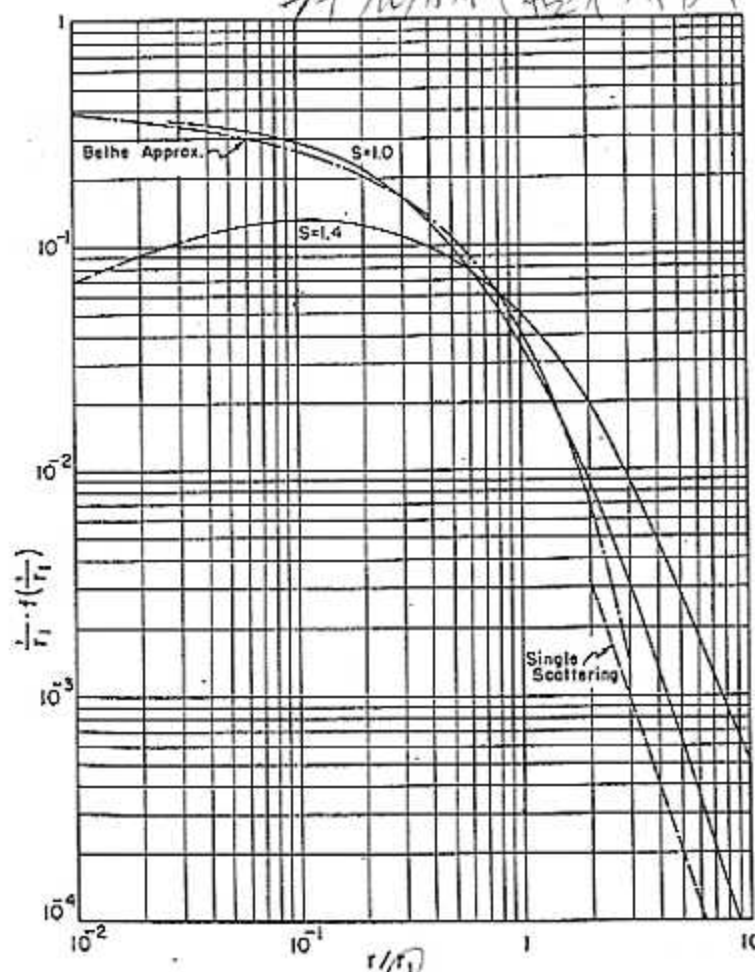


Fig. 5 - Lateral distribution of all electrons in showers at their maxima ( $s = 1$ ) and in showers of age  $s = 1.4$ . The solid curves represent the calculations of NISHIMURA and KAMATA [1951], made under Approximation B; these curves are well reproduced by Eq. 11. The dot-dash curve is a much-used analytic approximation (Eq. 10) to the Molière distribution ( $s = 1$ ) for small values of  $r/r_1$ . The dashed line is the contribution of single scattering, integrated over the shower or at the maximum, as calculated by EYGES

[1948]. Normalization is such that  $\int_0^{\infty} 2\pi x f(x) dx = 1$ .

for  $r \sim 100m$   
 $20 \leq r \sim 70m$

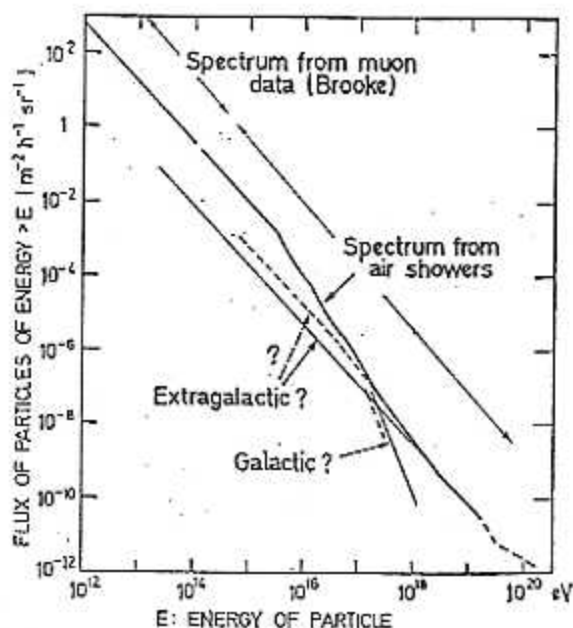


FIG. 25. One interpretation of the energy spectrum of primary particles as the sum of galactic and extragalactic components.

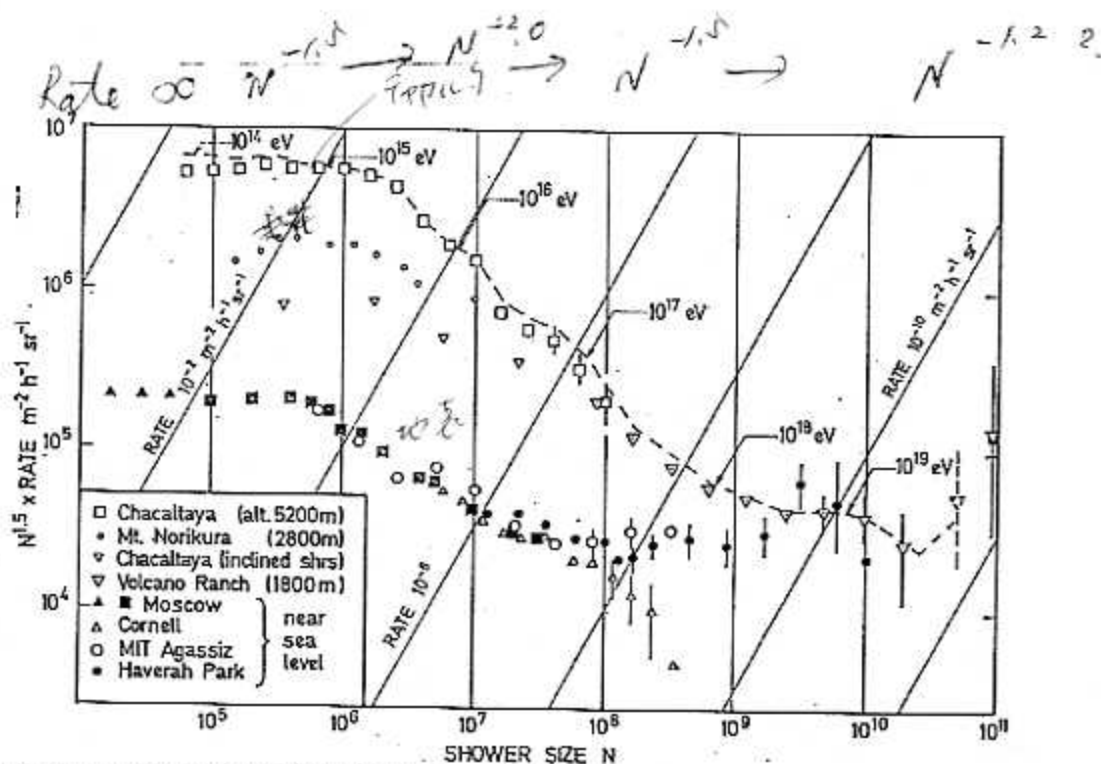


FIG. 24. Rate of observing near-vertical air showers of more than  $N$  particles near sea level, and at high altitudes. The dashed line represents the envelope of all such curves. The "inclined" Chacaltaya showers shown have passed through the same amount of air as the vertical showers at Volcano Ranch.

Nucleon-Nucleon  
 ↑ Center Mass

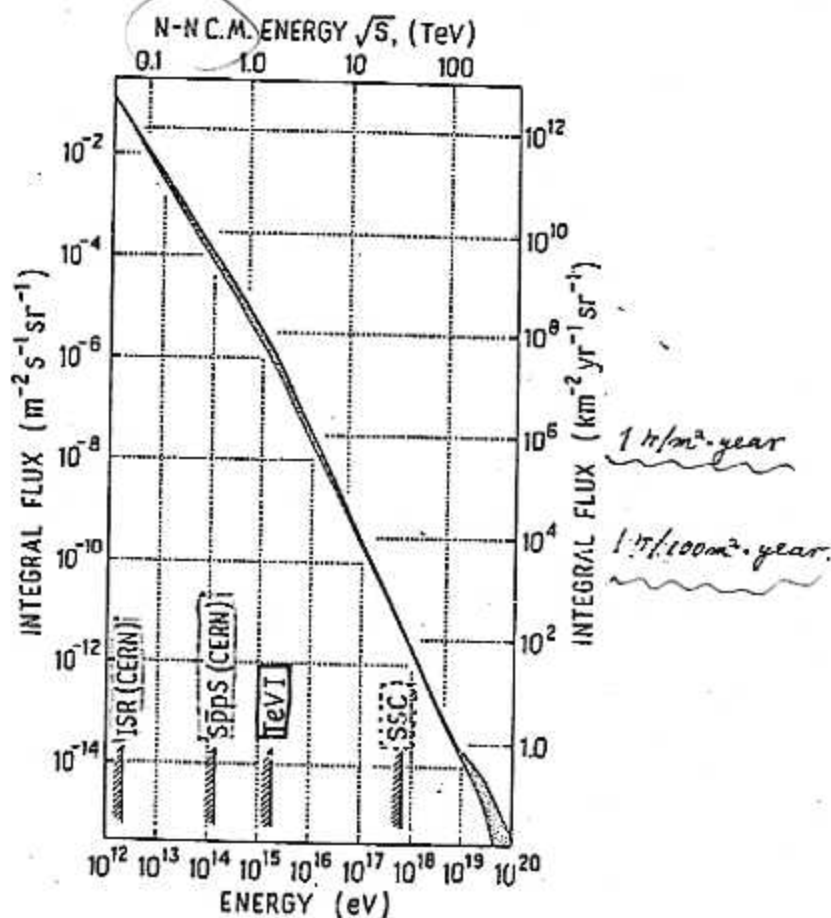


Figure 1. Cosmic ray primary integral flux spectrum vs. energy, with energies of nucleon-nucleon colliders indicated on the abscissa.

## 解決方法

観測値  $\rightarrow$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{親の種類} \\ \text{エネルギー} \\ \text{First Interaction の位置} \\ \text{Interaction の種類} \end{array} \right.$

~~~~~  
結ぶ切

Monte Carlo Simulation

## 一般的(従来の) EAS 像

$P + (\text{空気原子核}) \rightarrow \text{jet} (p, n, k, \pi, \dots)$

$A + (\text{空気原子核}) \rightarrow \text{jet} (p, n, k, \pi, \dots)$

~~~~~  
相互作用

平均衝突距離  $\lambda \simeq 80 \text{ g/cm}^2$  (1 気圧 700m)

続く相互作用

First Nuclear Interaction  $\rightarrow p, \pi, k$  の Successive Interaction



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Successive nuclear interaction} \\ \text{Electromagnetic interaction} \\ \pi^\pm, K^\pm \text{ etc の decay} \\ + \\ \text{neutron production by} \\ \text{Disintegration 核分裂} \end{array} \right.$

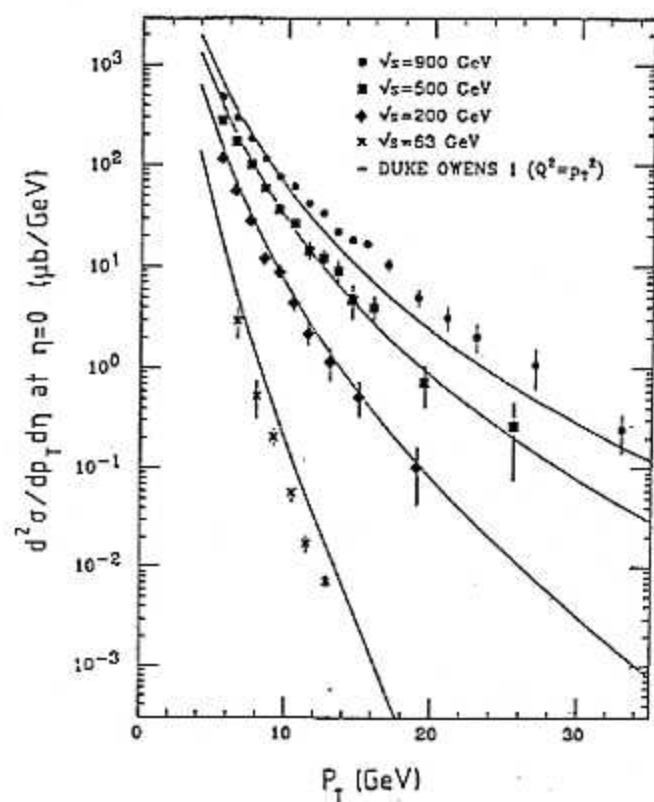


FIGURE 2

Corrected inclusive cross-sections, with QCD calculations (reference 1)

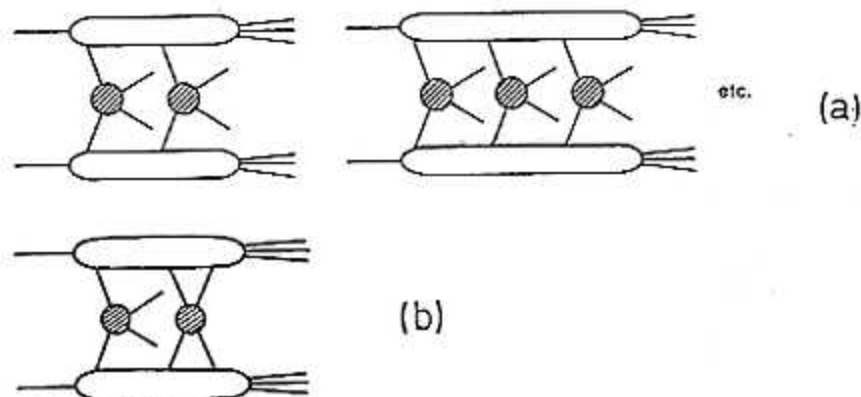
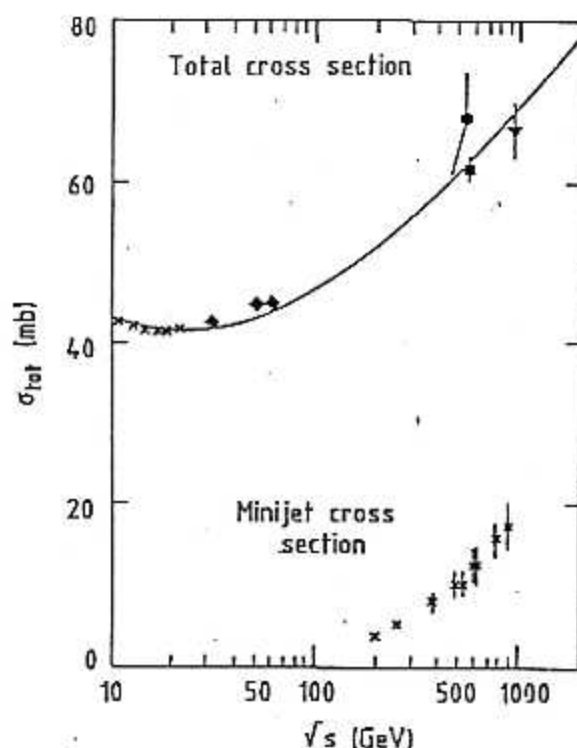


FIGURE 6

(a) Multiple-scattering diagrams (b) a hard scattering as a virtual correction to figure 3

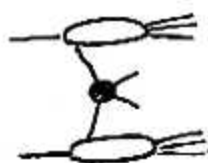


$\sqrt{s}$  が 100 GeV 以上の  $\sigma_{\text{Total}}$  の  
Increase は Minijet の production  
cross section の Rise による  
こととを示している。

$10^{54} \text{ cm}^2 = 2.1 \times 10^{28} \text{ cm}^2 = (\sqrt{s} = 630 \text{ GeV})$   
で、 $10^5$  のエネルギーでは Minijet の  
影響を考慮しなくてはならない。

Hard-Scattering diagram  
for jet production

Minkowski and Ellis connection No. 1.  
for collision of heavy nuclei.  
P.V. Landshoff 1973



Nuclear Phys.  
498(1989)217C

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{d\sigma^{AA}}{dP_T} \equiv A^2 \frac{d\sigma^{p\bar{p}}}{dP_T} \quad \text{2 原子核の gluon Structure function}$$

は陽子対陽子の  $A^{2/3}$  と比例

②  $\sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV}$  の加速器  $\tau^+ \tau^-$  の s

$$\frac{d\sigma^{p\bar{p}}}{dP_T} = \frac{C}{P_T^n} \quad \text{per unit } \eta. \quad \text{--- Kajantie et al 1977}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV} : n = 5.5 \\ \quad \quad \quad " \quad 900 \text{ GeV} : n = 4.4 \\ \quad \quad \quad " \quad 1800 \text{ GeV} : n = 3.5 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV} : n = 5.5 \\ \quad \quad \quad " \quad 900 \text{ GeV} : n = 4.4 \\ \quad \quad \quad " \quad 1800 \text{ GeV} : n = 3.5 \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{aligned} C &= 1.45 \text{ barn} \\ \text{numerical fit} \end{aligned}$$

③ 上式を  $P_{Tmin}$  以上で積分して

$$\int_{P_{Tmin}} dP_T \frac{d\sigma^{AA}}{dP_T} \approx \frac{CA^2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{Tmin}^{n-1}} \quad \text{per unit } \eta.$$

↓ inclusive cross section  $\times$  multiplicity

$P_T > P_{Tmin}$  の  $\eta$  の平均数は, 1回の非弾性衝突に

$$\bar{N} = \frac{1}{\sigma^{AA}} \int_{P_{Tmin}} dP_T \frac{d\sigma^{AA}}{dP_T}$$

$$\doteq \frac{1}{\sigma^{AA}} \cdot \frac{CA^2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{Tmin}^{n-1}}$$

$$\sigma^{AA} = 4\pi R_A^2 \doteq 165 \times A^{2/3} \text{ mb}$$

- ④ 空氣原子核  $\sim$  hard collision  
 $\rightarrow$  mini jet (gluon) 生成

$$\bar{N} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{A_1 A_2}} \int_{P_{Tmin}} dP_T \frac{d\sigma_{A_1 A_2}}{dP_T}$$

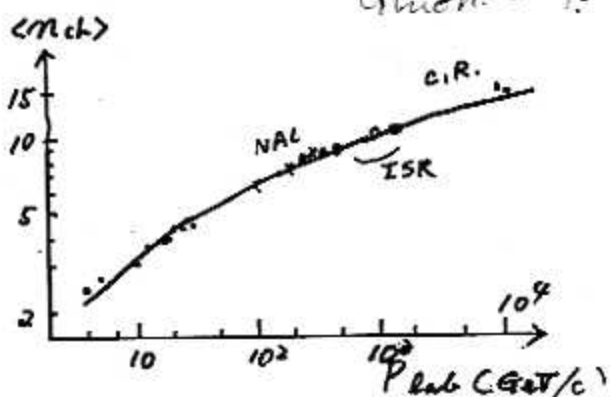
$$= \frac{1}{4\pi(R_1^2 + R_2^2)} \cdot \frac{CA_1 A_2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{Tmin}^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{165(A_1^{2/3} + A_2^{2/3})} \frac{CA_1 A_2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{Tmin}^{n-1}}$$

$$P_{Tmin} = 2Q\sqrt{s}/c$$

|                          |                    |                      |                           |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| $\sqrt{s}$               | 200                | 900                  | 1800 GeV                  |
| E <sub>CR</sub>          | $2 \times 10^{13}$ | $4.1 \times 10^{14}$ | $1.6 \times 10^{15}$ eV/n |
| $N_{nucleons}$           | $10^4$             | $2 \times 10^5$      | $8 \times 10^5$           |
| (PP)                     | 0.086              | 0.244                | 0.619                     |
| $\bar{N}/d\eta$ (He Air) | 0.53               | 1.50                 | 3.82                      |
| (Fe Air)                 | 2.92               | 8.28                 | 21.0                      |

Gluon = Jet





EAS 複心構造 ( $\sim 50\%$  at  $N_0 = 2 \cdot 10^4$  norikura)

シナリオ

モンテカルロ  
 $n_{ch} = 100$

マルチコア構造 AS をつくることが。

T. Yamagita & T. Saito 1=83  
Speculation

乗換山とマルチコアをつくる条件。

[高度  $\leq 10 \text{ g/cm}^2$ ]

and

[ $n_{ch} \geq 50$ ]

and

[ $P_T \geq 1 \text{ GeV/c}$ ]

(a)  $4.1 \times 10^{16} \text{ eV}$  の Proton

[0.12]  $\times$  [ $\leq 10^{-2}$ ]  $\times$  [ $\leq 10^{-1}$ ]  $\leq 10^{-4}$   
高度 多度  $P_T$

マルチコアをつくるのはすべて He と上の 1ry.

(b) Rate (ZZ)

$10^{12} \text{ eV}$  以下の組成 data  $(R(Z22) \approx 0.53 > M=0.5$   
 $R(Z \geq 6) = 0.29$

(c) 厳しい条件

[高度  $\leq 10 \text{ g/cm}^2$ ]  $\rightarrow$  [高度  $\leq 45 \text{ g/cm}^2$ ] とする

$P_T \geq 1 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow P_T \geq 1.6 \text{ GeV}$

又は

$n_{ch} \geq 50 \rightarrow n_{ch} \geq 100$

# (1986) (1987)頃の研究会

## 乗鞍観測所 再開発

テーマ  
★ 宇宙線アトリー

ケンタウロ  
JACEE events  
Multi core  
Delayed sub shower

周辺分野.

- Multi mini jet
- strange matter
- 宇宙のシフト.

↓  
ハドロン物理学 - MALCO 700 ジェット(?)  
(AS+EC+New technique)

★ 太陽物理学

太陽中性子 → 11 年周期 あと 5 年? ⇒ 1 年

★ 空気シャワーによる Astrophysics

UHE  $\gamma$  シャワー 波形を立ち上げ、他のパラメータ.  
interaction に関する時間情報  
組成 ( $10^{14} \sim 10^{16}$  eV) 加速器でどうなるか正答.  
AS 321-331  $\leftrightarrow$  Jet  $\sim 20$  mb

条件.

|                              |           |                       |                |                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| シンテ 200 台<br>鉄 $\sim 60$ ton | 山上高度      | 750 g/cm <sup>2</sup> | 2780 m a.s.l.  |                                                                                                           |
|                              | 山上 AS の頻度 | サイズ                   | $5 \cdot 10^4$ | $5 \cdot 10^5$                                                                                            |
|                              |           | エネルギー                 | $10^{14}$ eV   | $10^{15}$ eV                                                                                              |
|                              |           | 頻度                    | 370 Hz         | 2.7 Hz                                                                                                    |
|                              |           | 径                     | 9.50 GeV       | 1.4 TeV                                                                                                   |
|                              |           |                       |                | $0.04 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{day}$                                                         |
|                              |           |                       |                | <span style="border: 1px solid black;"><math>0.1 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{day}</math></span> |

その他.

→ 地方大学 CR 研究者のマップ般は許されぬ。

政治情勢. 関西 CRC X-12 の研究. LAP 関西支所.

修築先 信大. 名大. 神戸大. 高知大. 定員つきで移管.  
□ 3 大学