# Astroteilchenphysik – interdisziplinäre Forschung zwischen Quarks und Kosmos

Johannes Blümer Karlsruher Institut für Technologie



## Einführung



### Quantenphysik bestimmt das Universum

Astroteilchenphysik + {Astrophysik, Elementarteilchenphysik, Astronomie, Kosmologie}

## KOSMISCHE STRAHLUNG

VORTRAGE

GEHALTEN IM MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FUR PHYSIK GOTTINGEN

ZWEITE AUFLAGE

L. BIERMANN · P. BUDINI · J. BUSCHMANN · M. DEUTSCHMANN E. FREESE · K. GOTTSTEIN · R. HAGEDORN · W. HEISENBERG F.G.HOUTERMANS · H. JAHN · G. LUDERS · R. LUST · W. MACKE H. M. MAYER · P. MEYER · G. MOLIÈRE · R. OEHME· K. OTT· W. PAUL F. SAUTER · A. SCHLUTER · K. SYMANZIK · M. TEUCHER C. F. v. WEIZSACKER · K. WIRTZ · B. ZUMINO

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON

#### WERNER HEISENBERG

MIT 256 ABBILDUNGEN

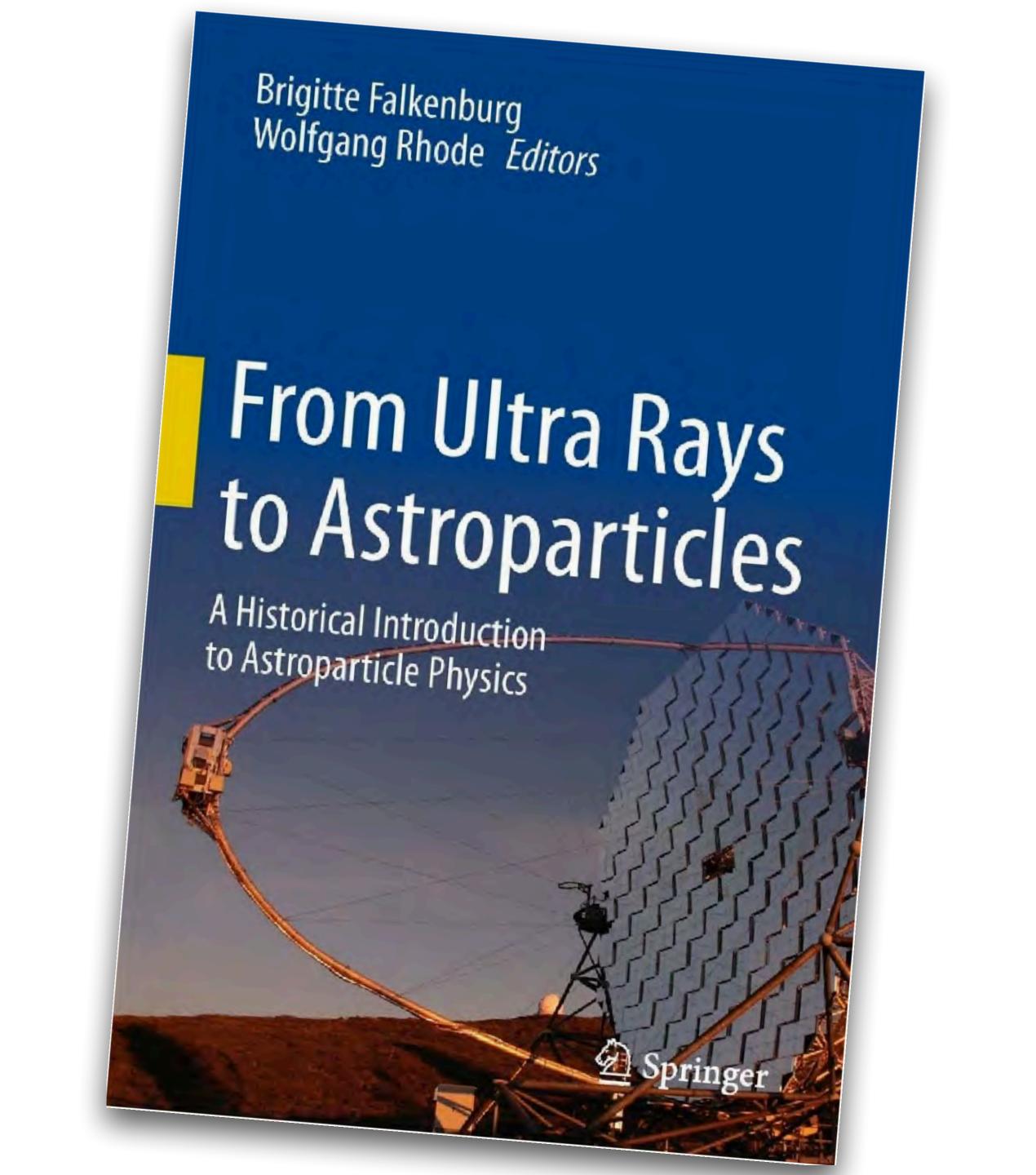


SPRINGER-VERLAG BERLIN - GOTTINGEN - HEIDELBERG



Materials einigermaßen gerecht zu werden. Das Bild, das die 1. Auflage vom Gesamtgebiet der kosmischen Strahlung entworfen hatte, mußte an vielen Stellen ergänzt und in einigen Punkten grundsätzlich geändert werden. Die wichtigsten Verbesserungen sind durch die Entdeckung der neuen Mesonenarten bedingt, die, wie wir jetzt wissen, in der Genetik der kosmischen Strahlung eine entscheidende Rolle spielen. Ferner ist neu hinzugekommen das Kapitel I von der Entstehung der kosmischen Strahlung, für die es erst seit einigen Jahren im Zusammenhang mit anderen astrophysikalischen Erscheinungen eine plausible Erklärung gibt. Die Reihenfolge der übrigen Kapitel ist so gewählt worden, wie



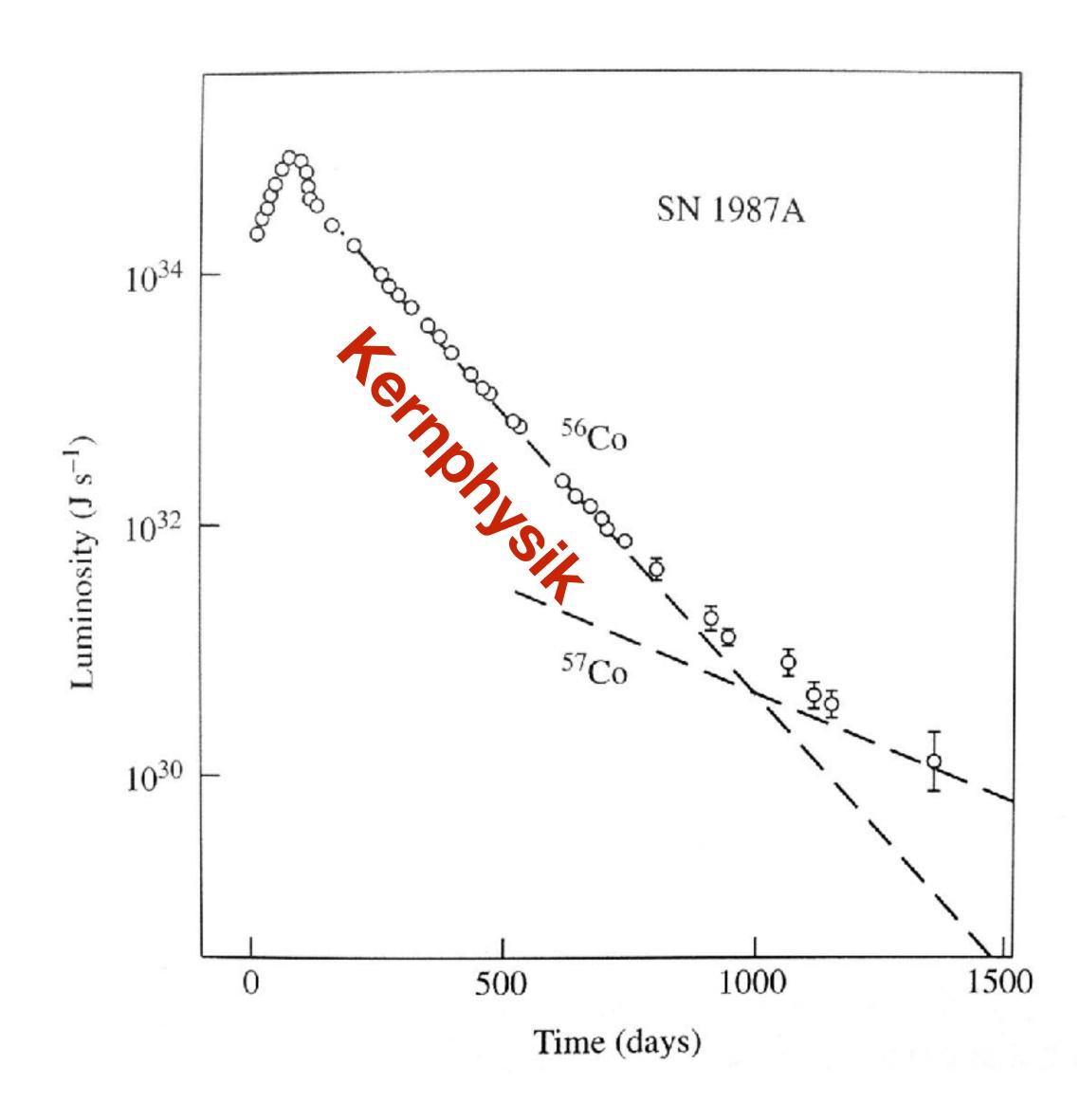


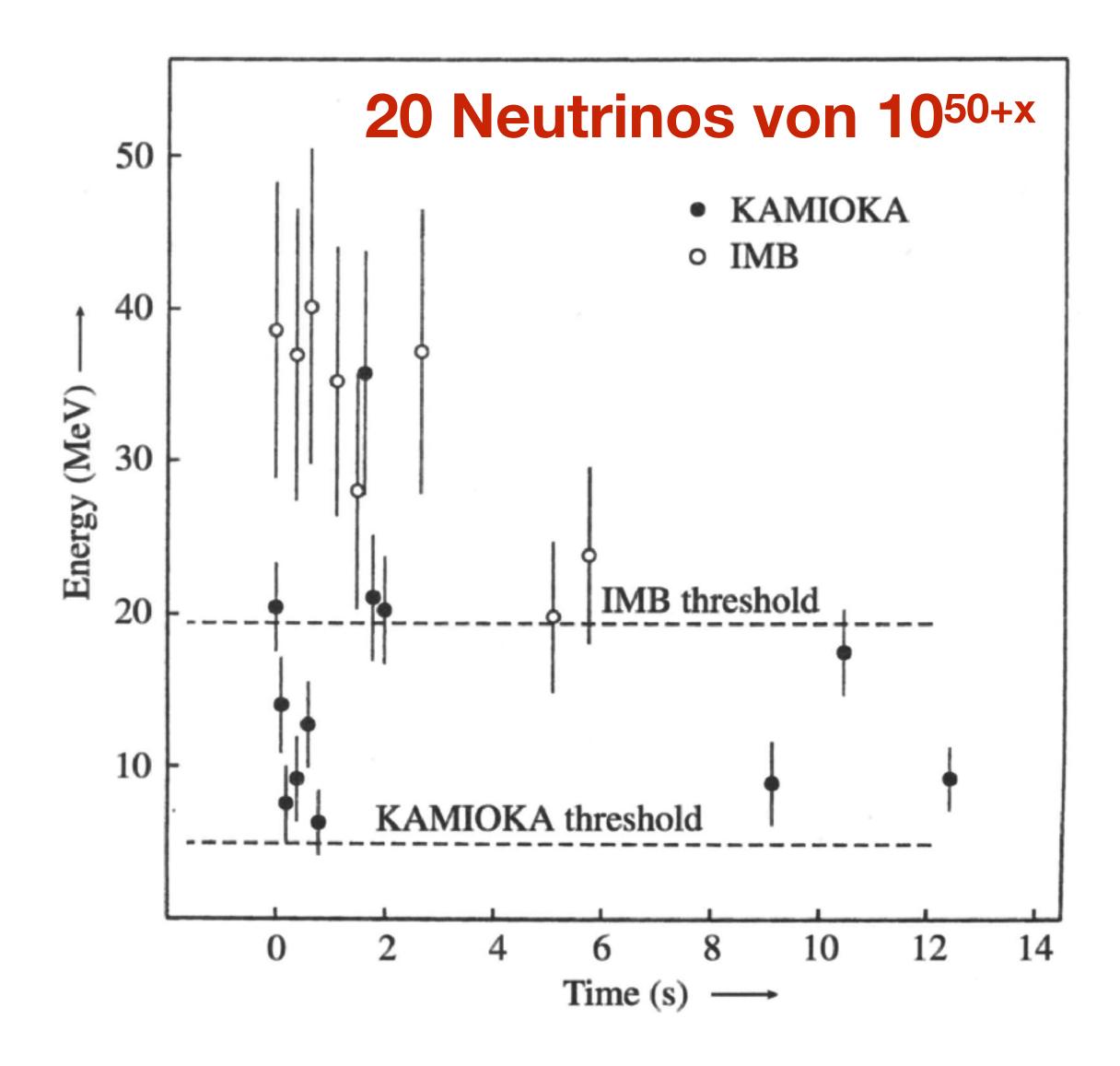


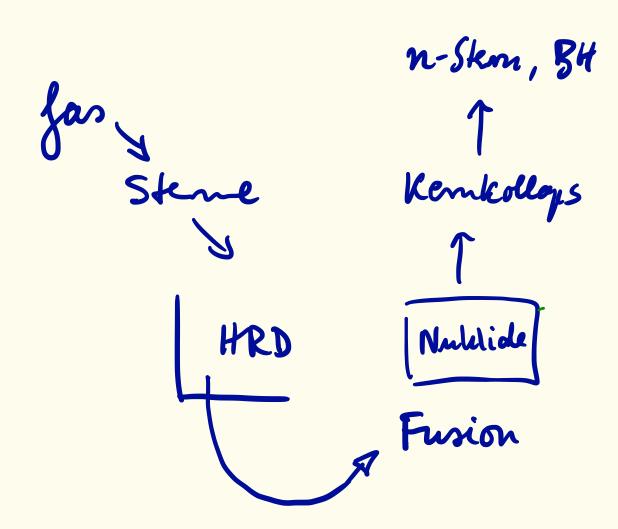
## Meine Historie der Astroteilchenphysik

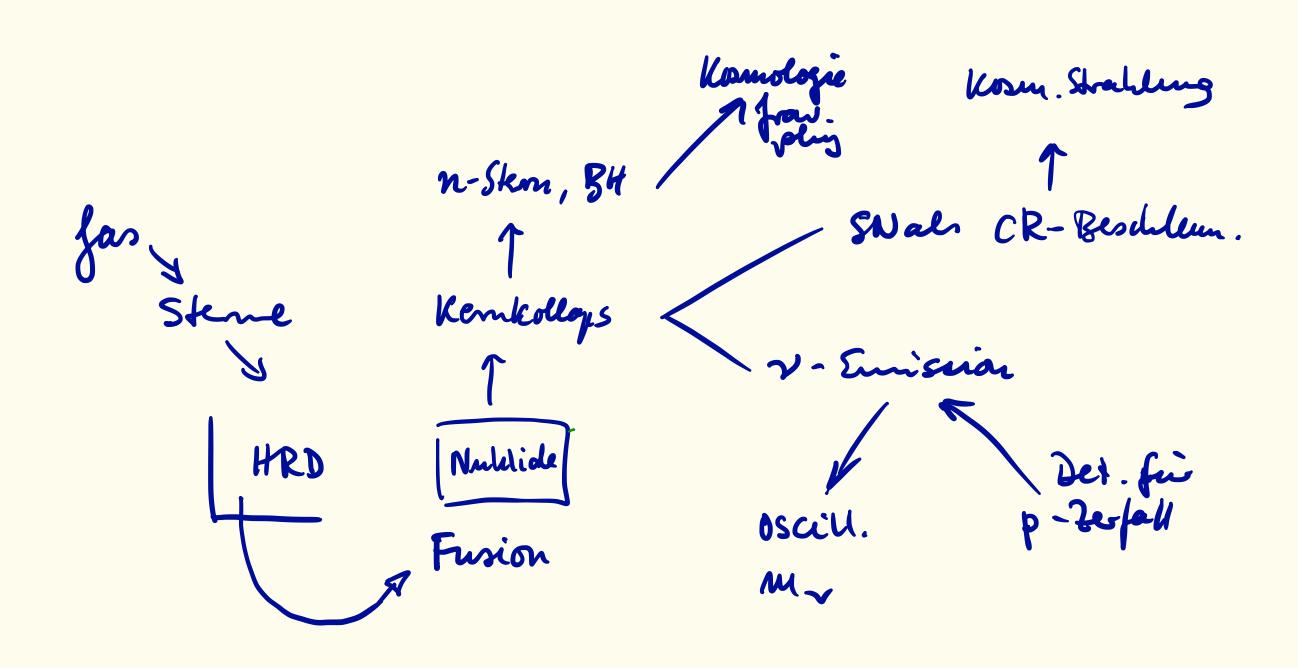
Explosion der Supernova SN1987a

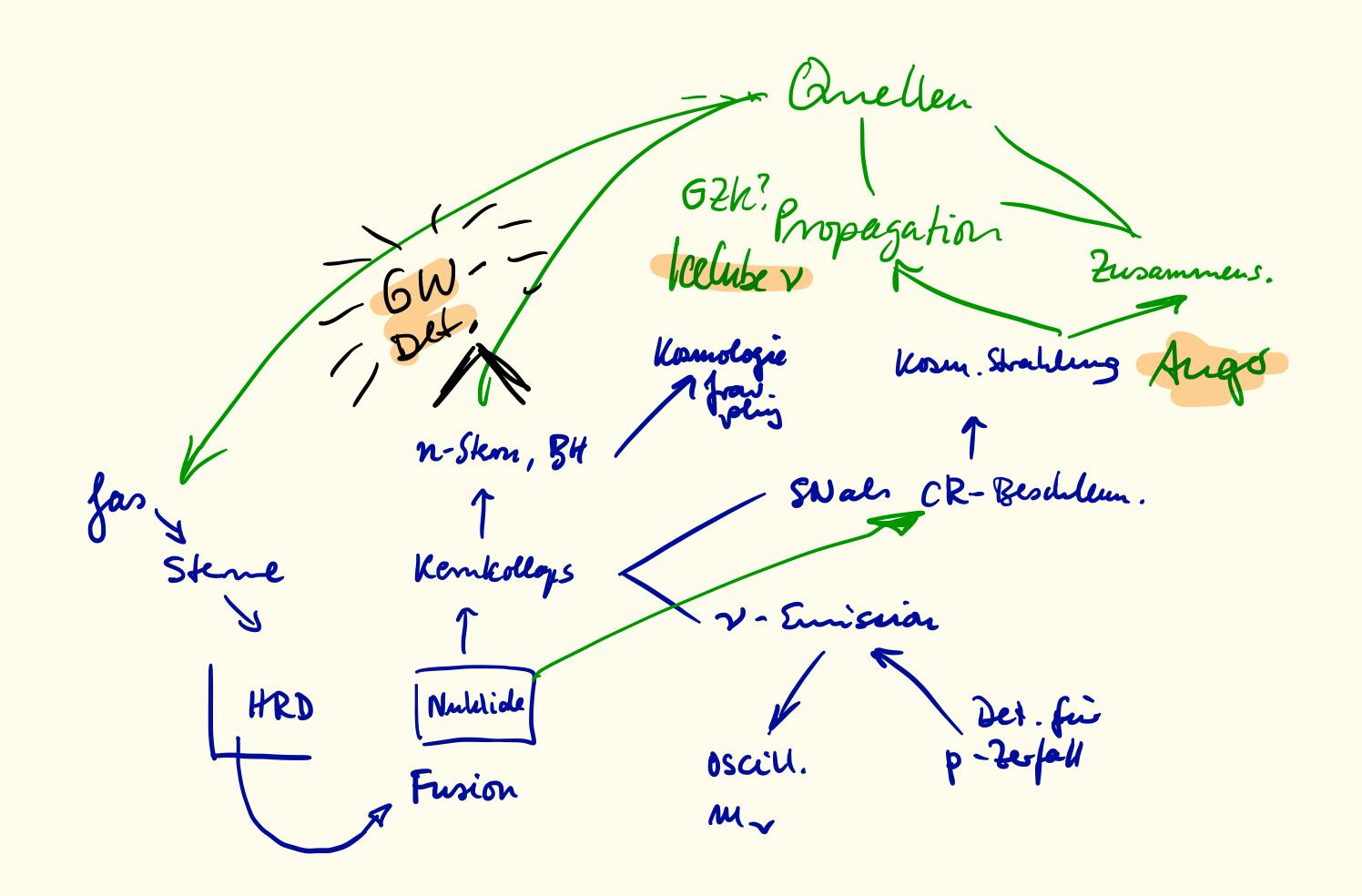
### Meine Historie der Astroteilchenphysik

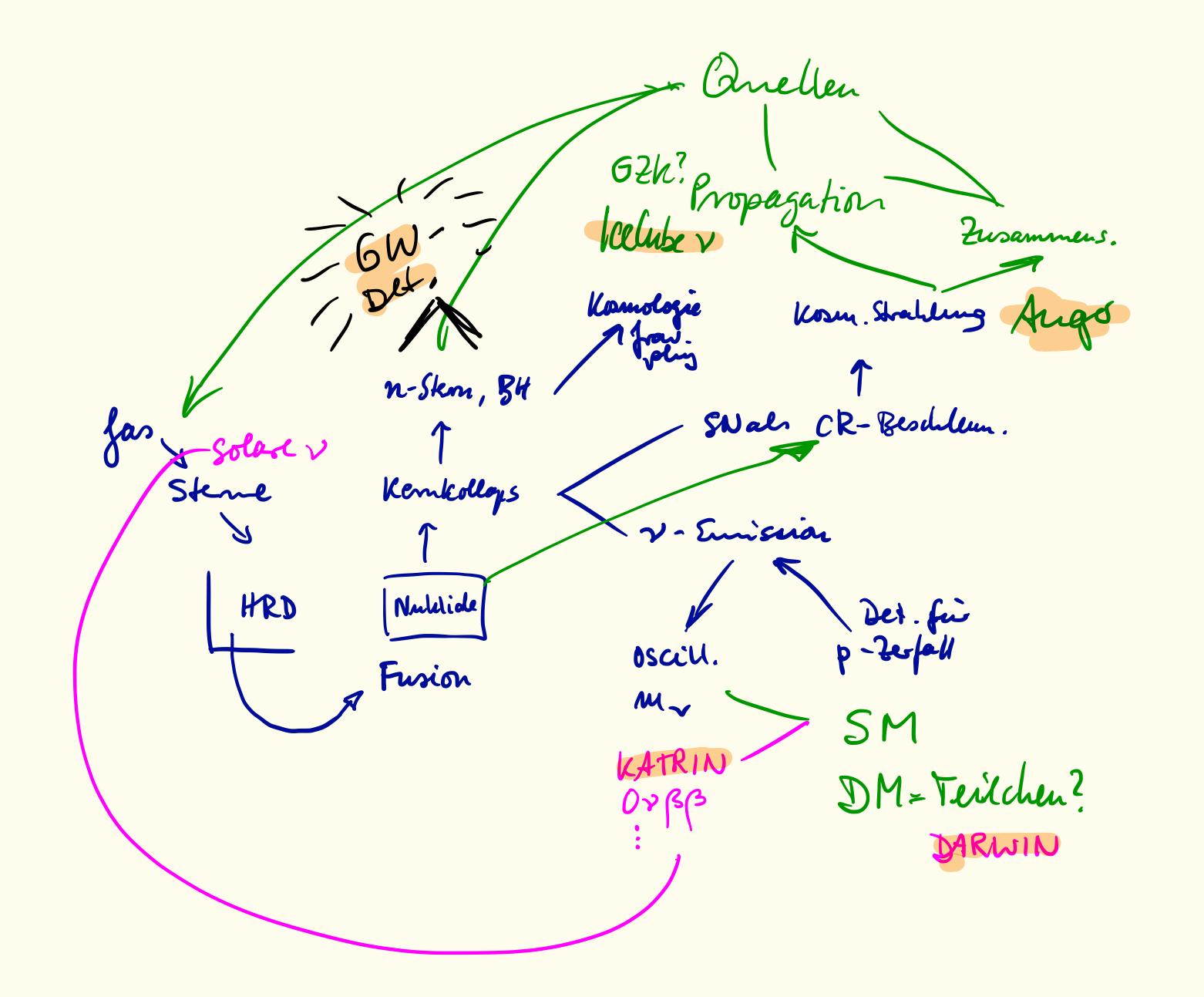


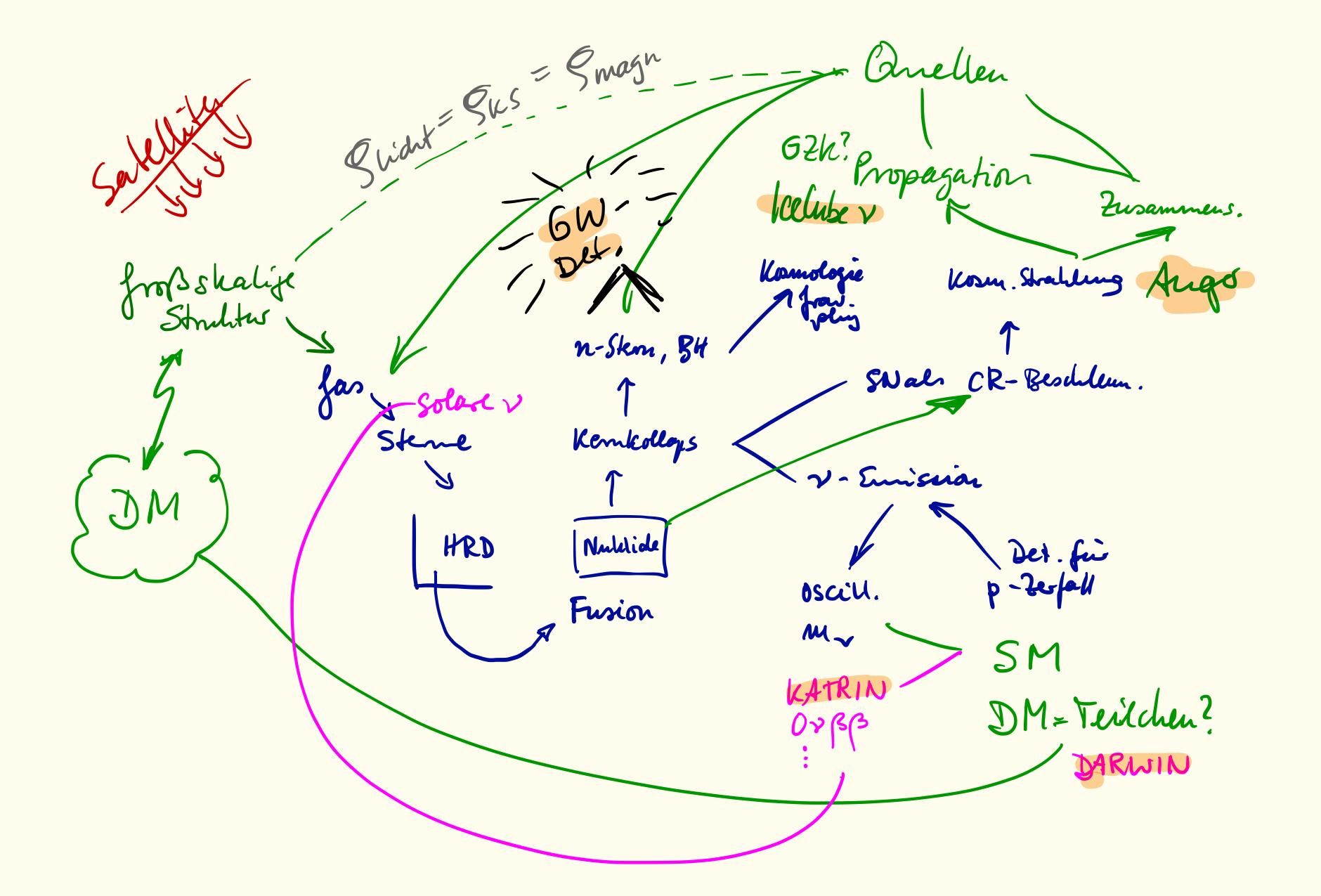


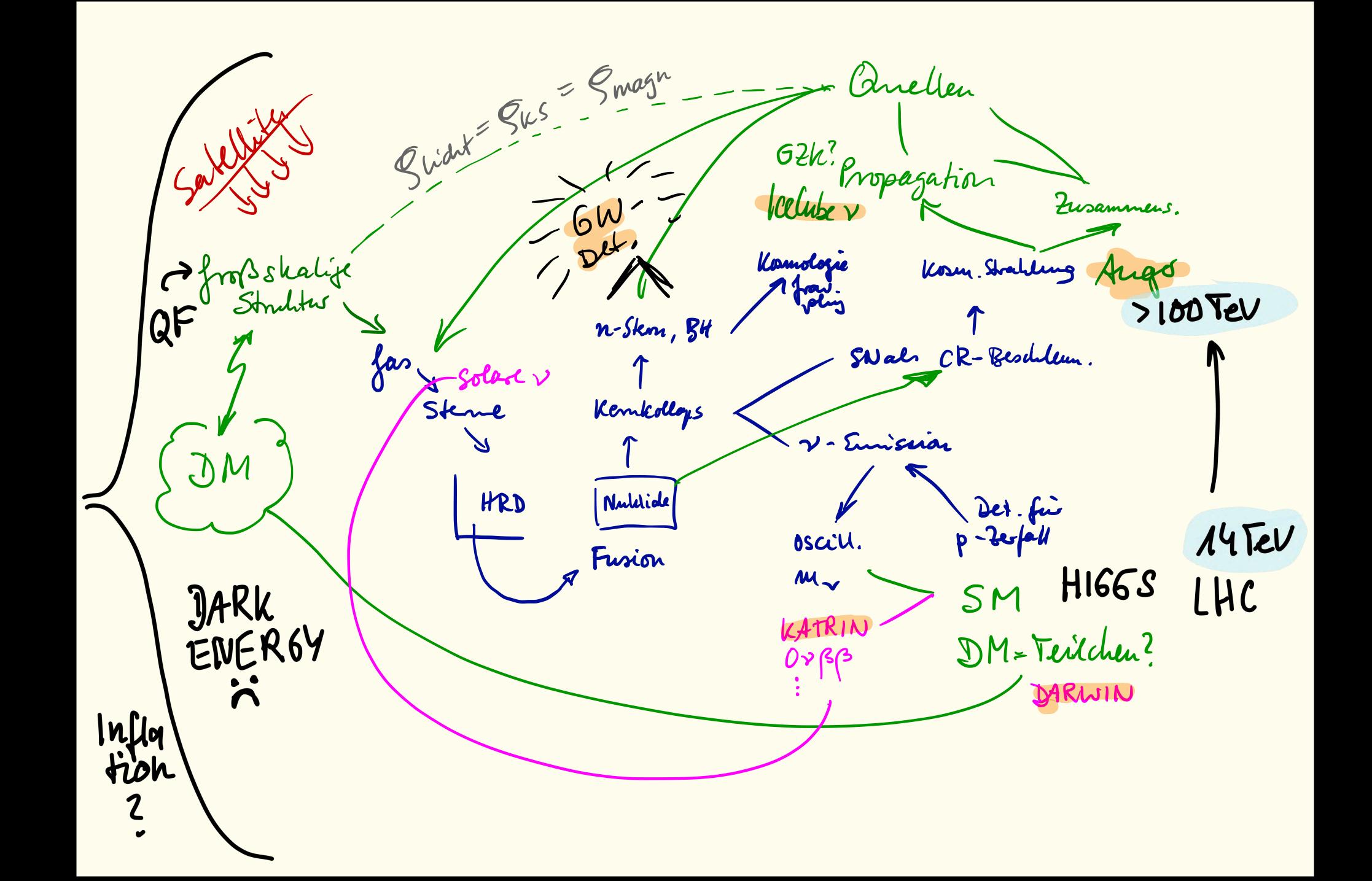




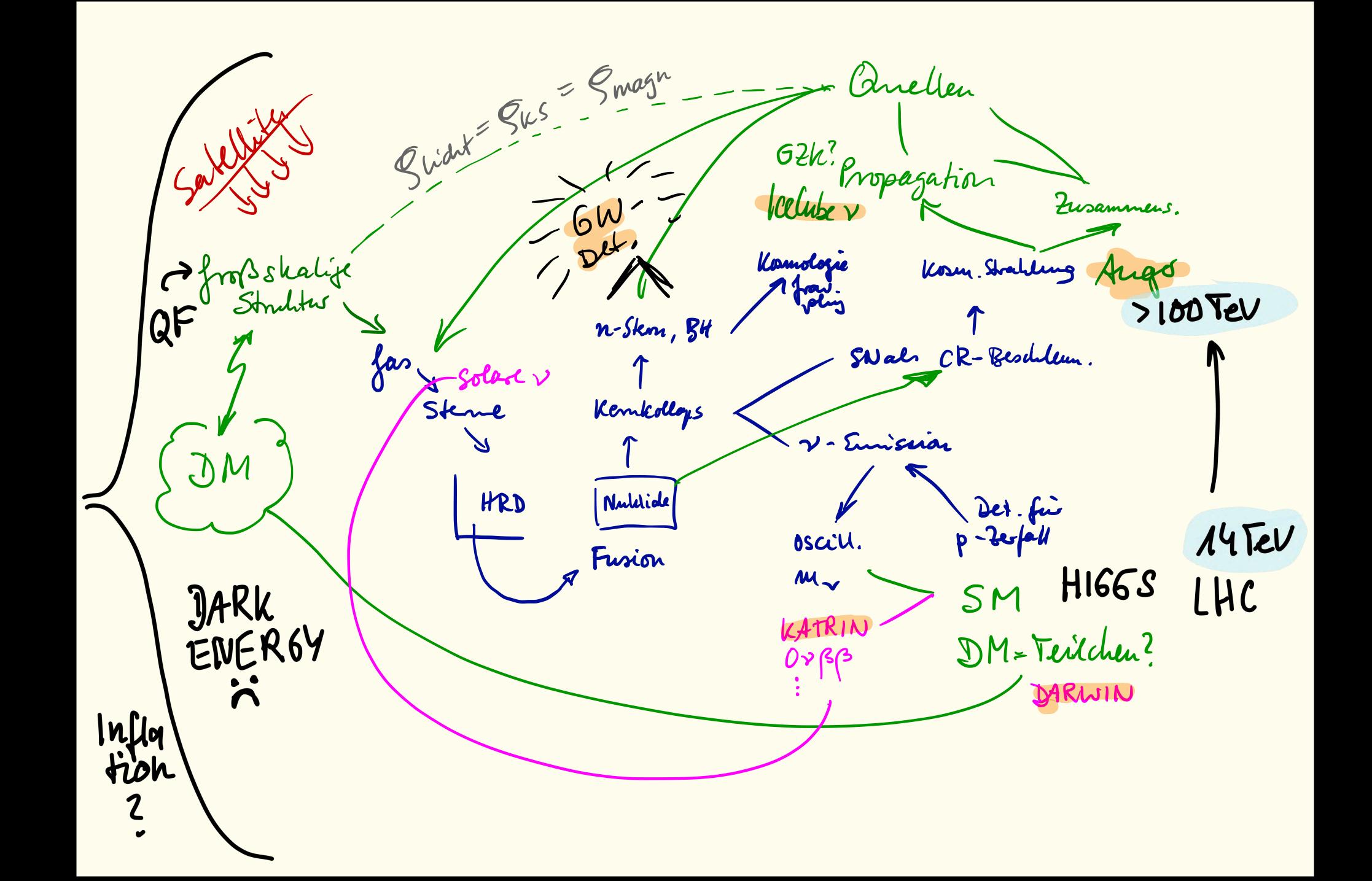


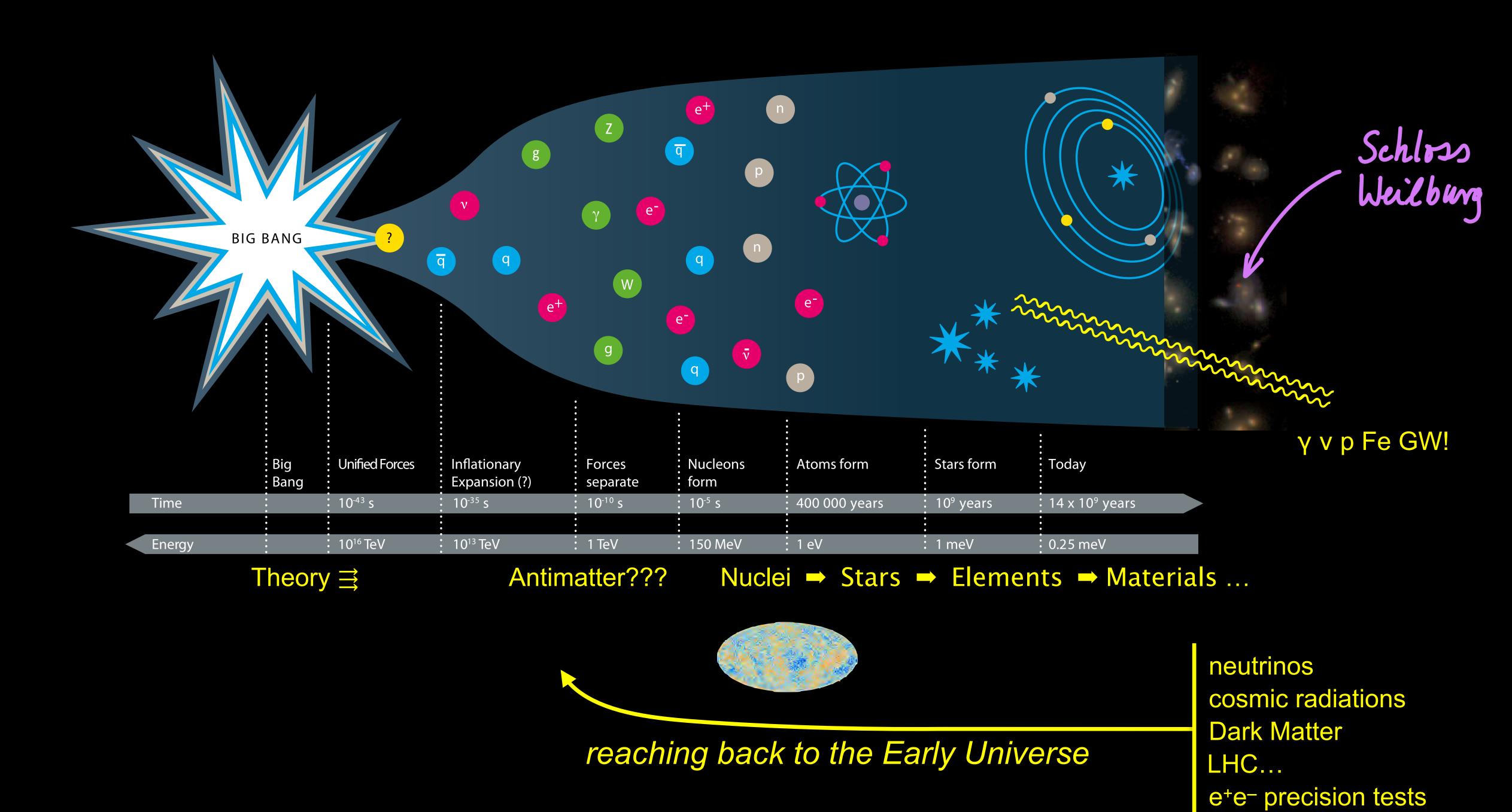






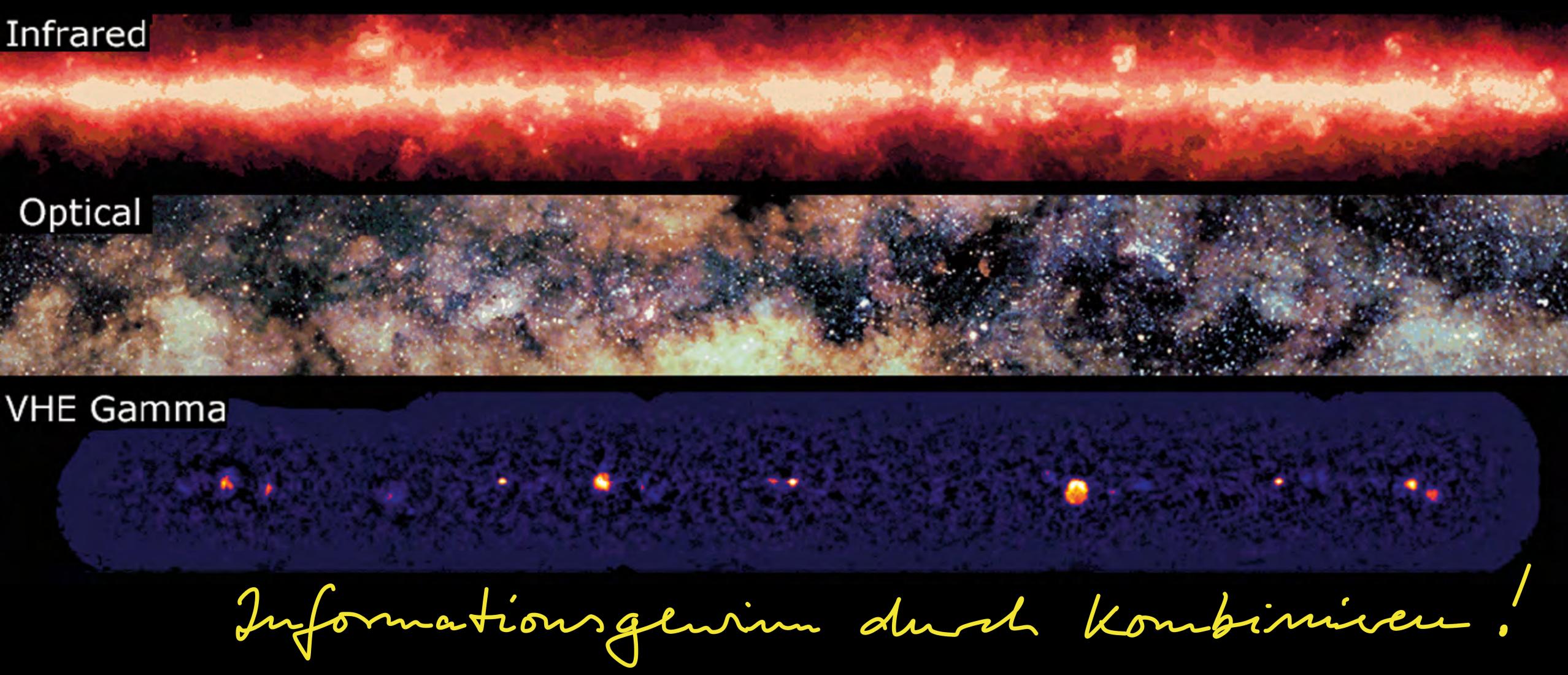
## Astroteilchenphysik

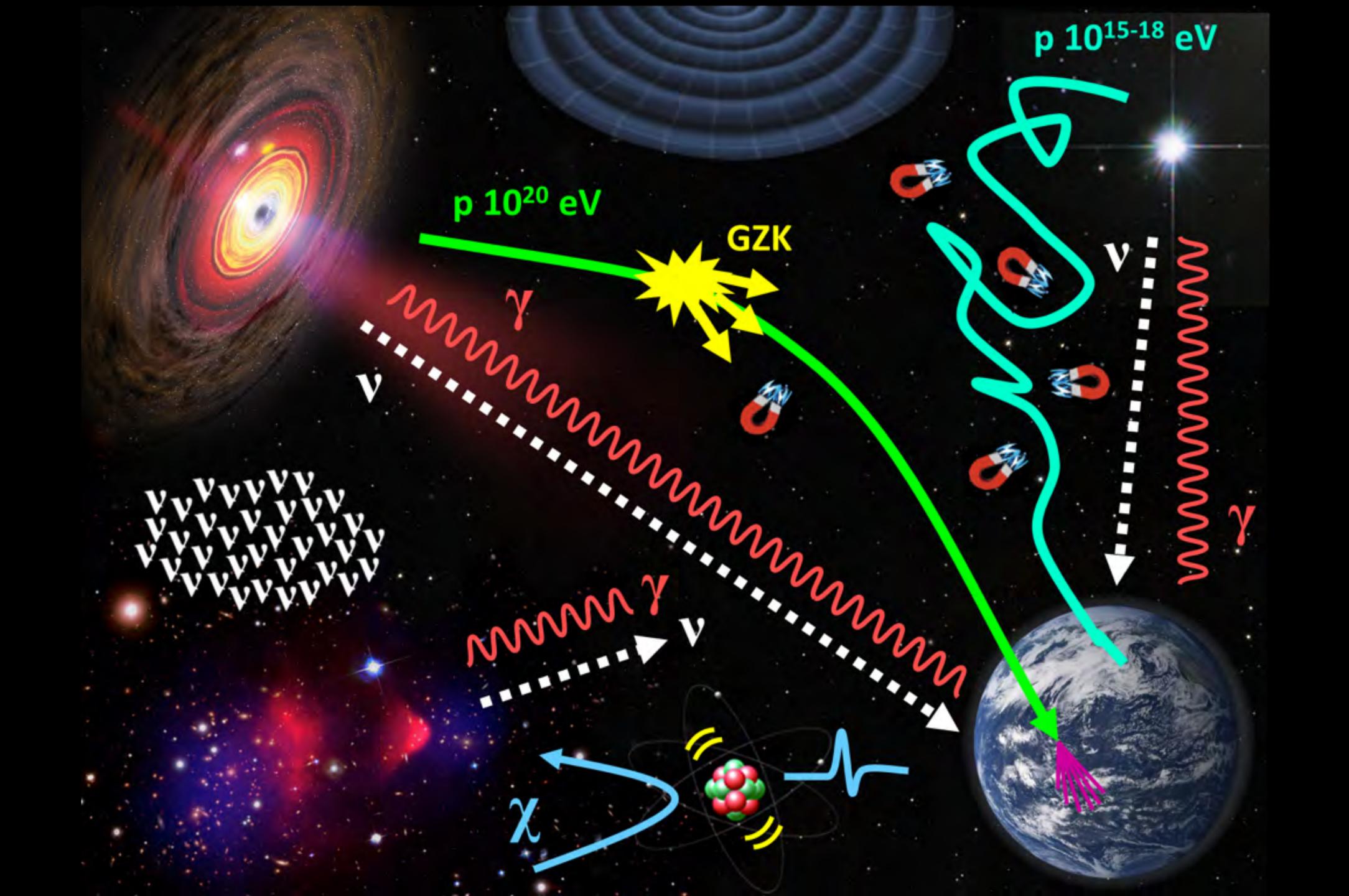




### Multi-wavelength astronomy

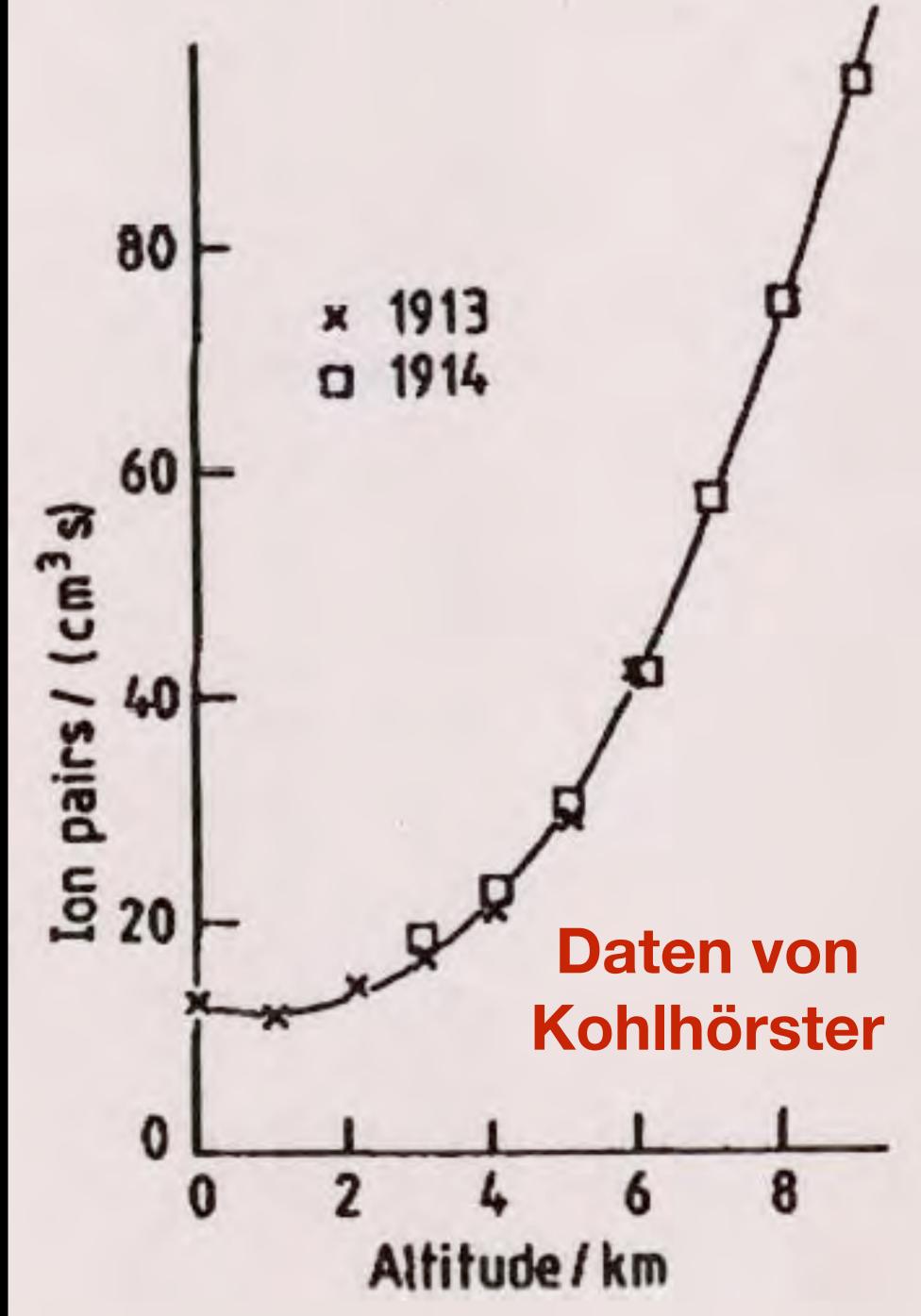
verchiedene Bilder des Milchshasse



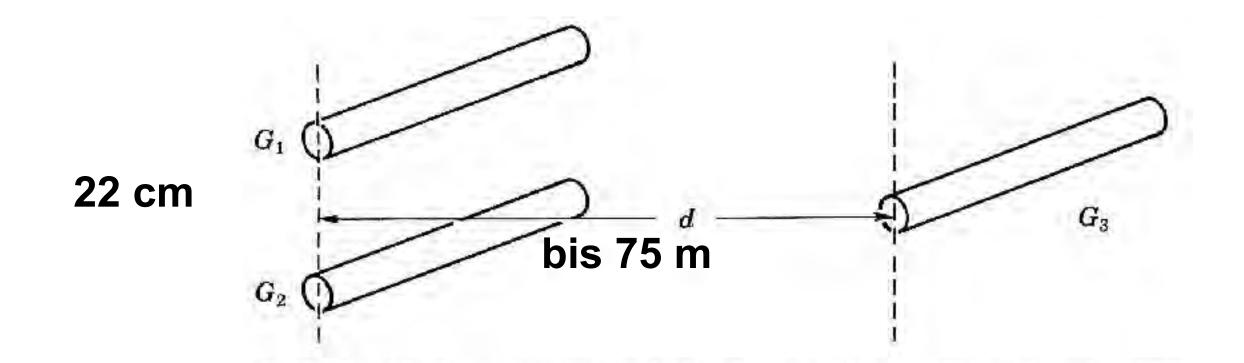


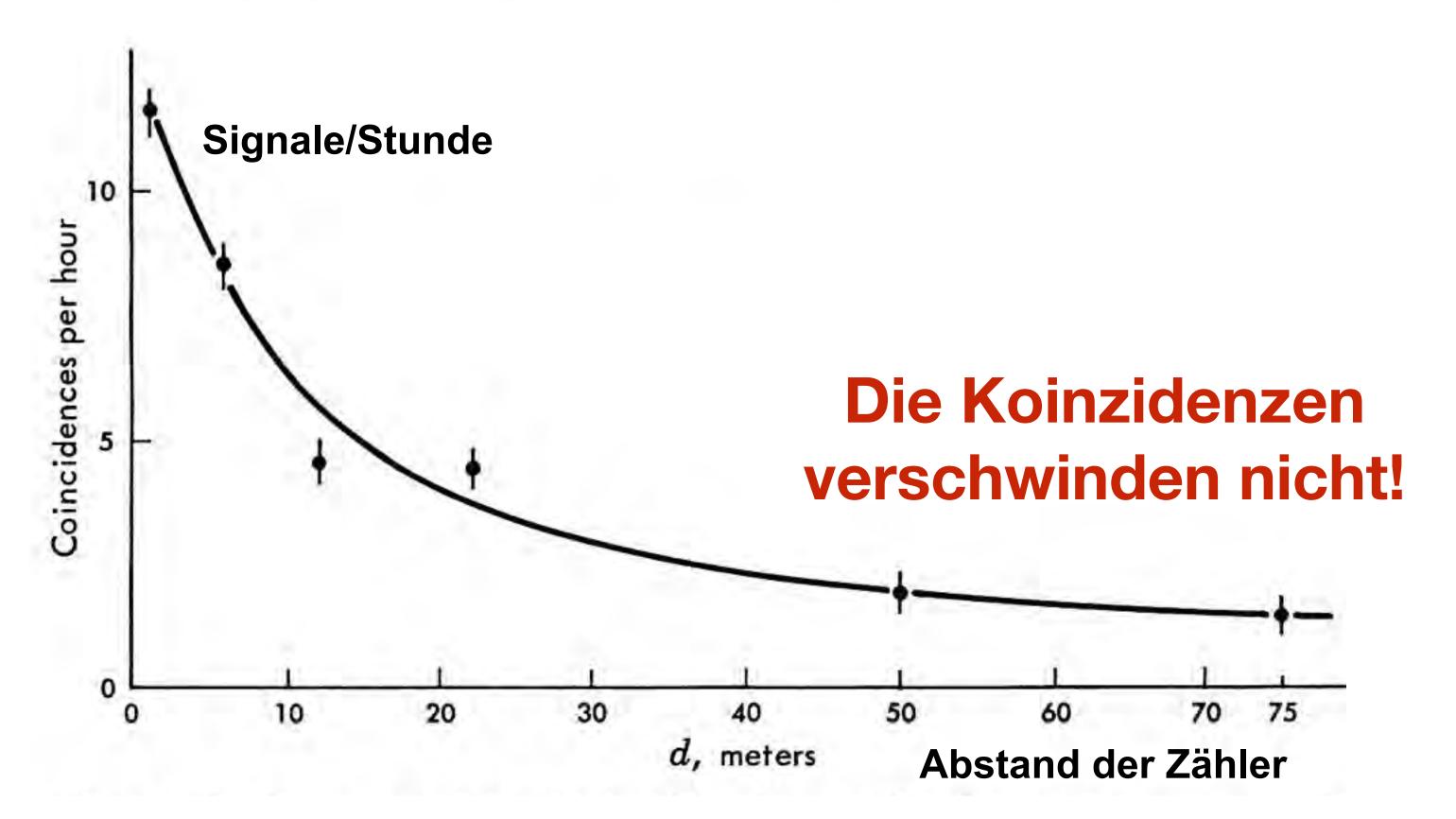
## Kosmische Strahlung





### Pierre Auger 1938







REVIEWS OF MODERN PHYSICS

#### Extensive Cosmic-Ray Showers

PIERRE AUGER
In collaboration with
P. Ehrenfest, R. Maze, J. Daudin, Robley, A. Fréon
Paris, France



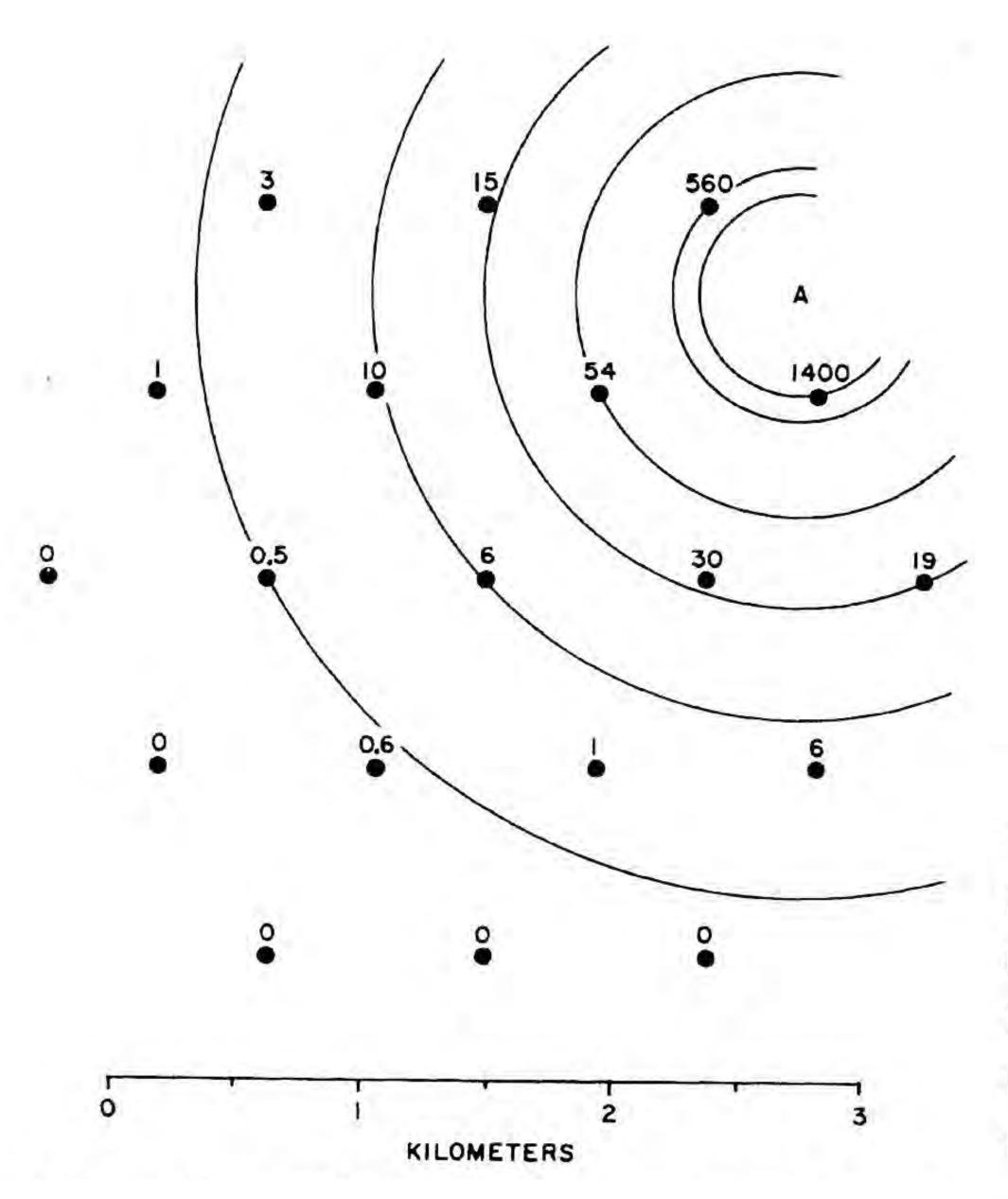




FIG. 1. Plan of the Volcano Ranch array in February 1962. The circles represent  $3.3-m^2$  scintillation detectors. The numbers near the circles are the shower densities (particles/ $m^2$ ) registered in this event, No. 2-4834. Point "A" is the estimated location of the shower core. The circular contours about that point aid in verifying the core location by inspection.

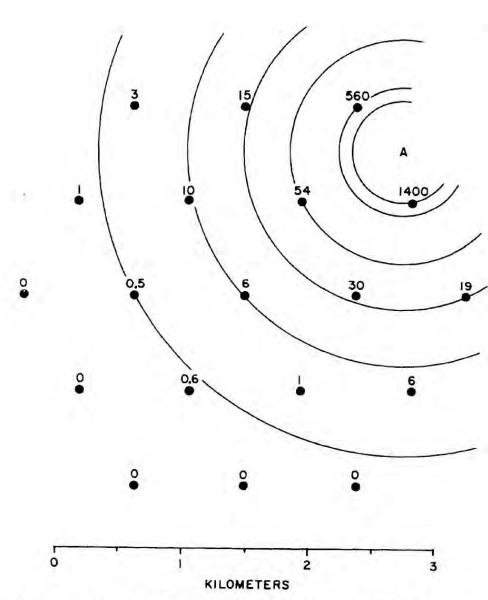
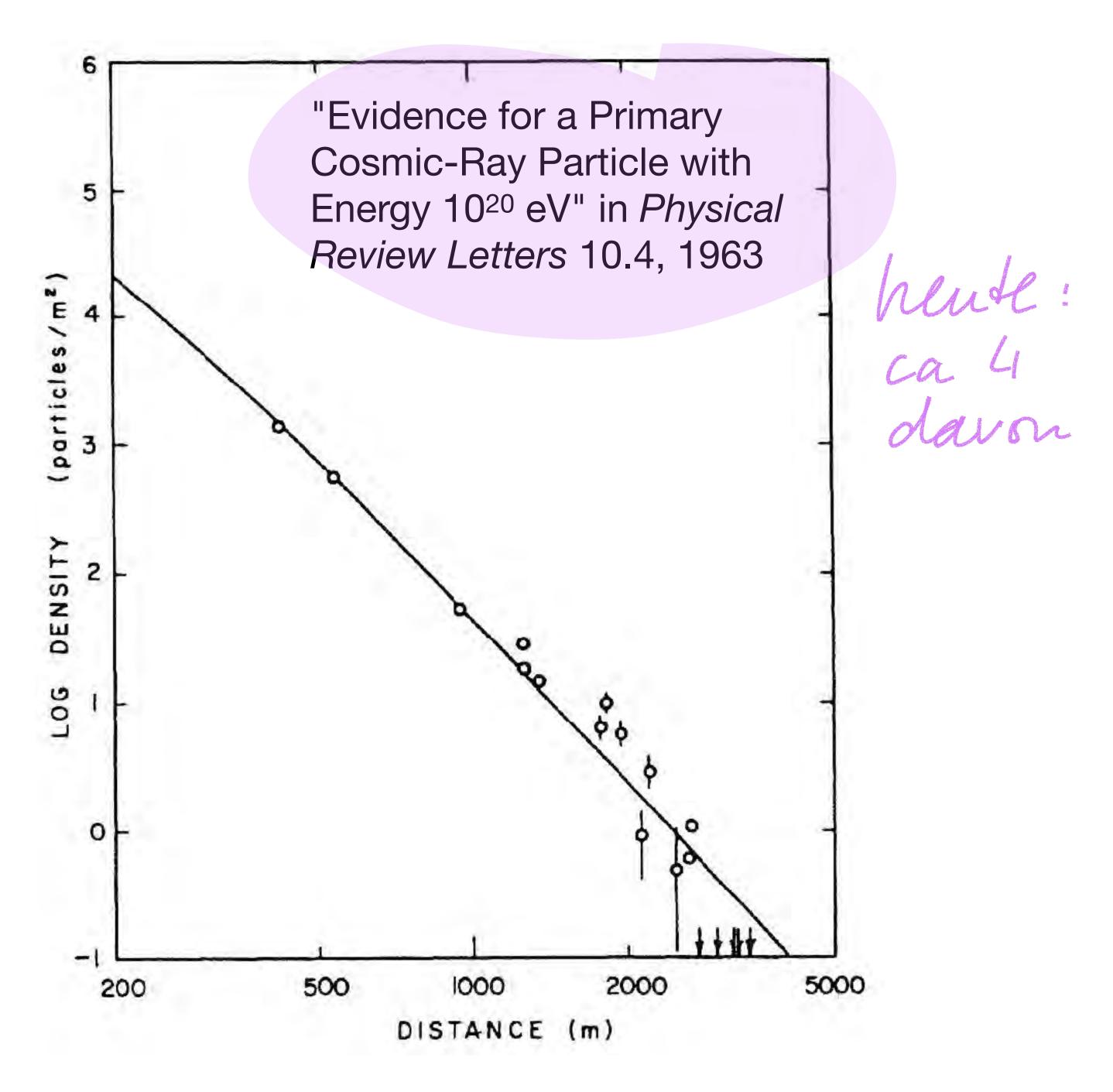
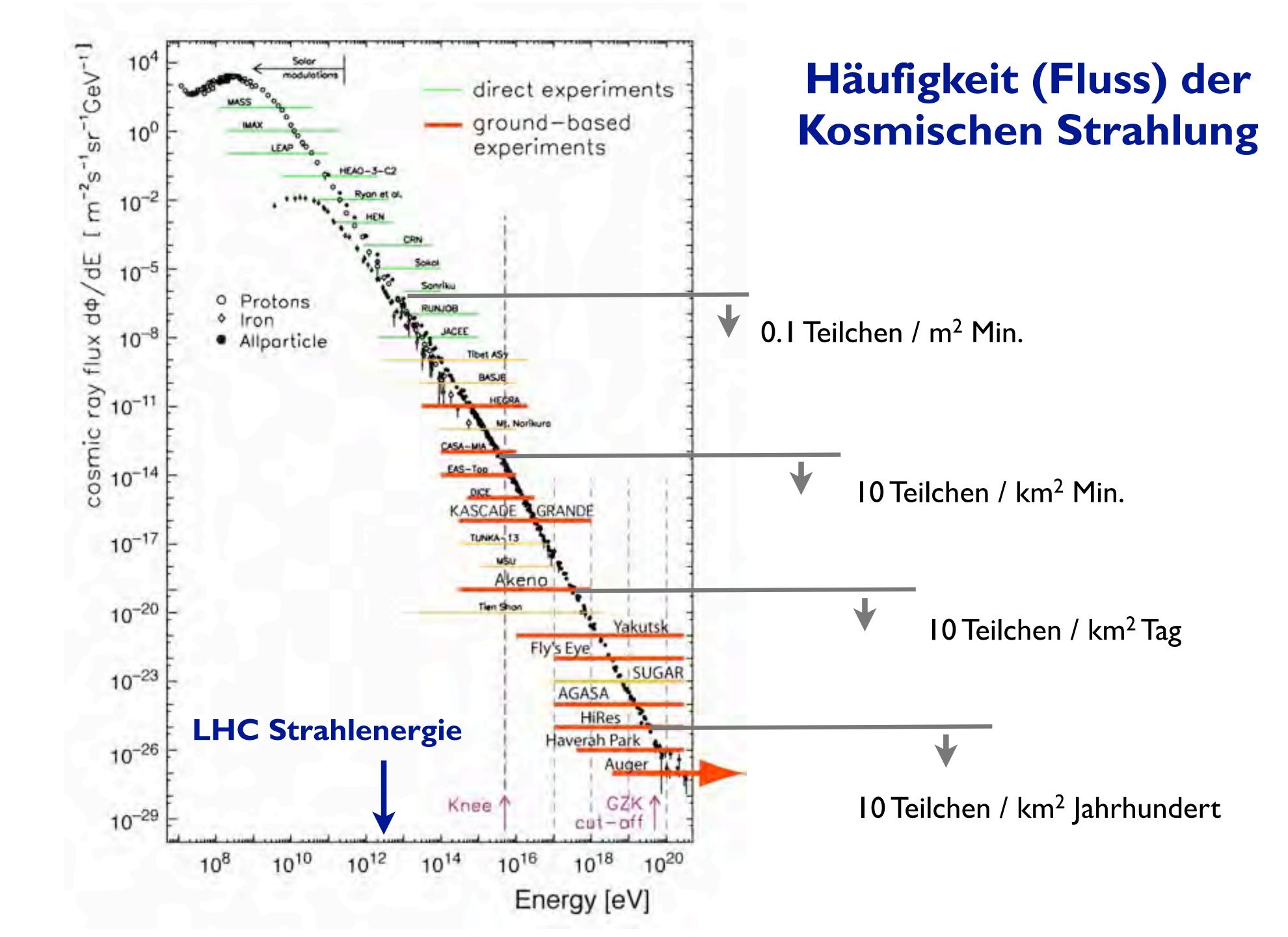
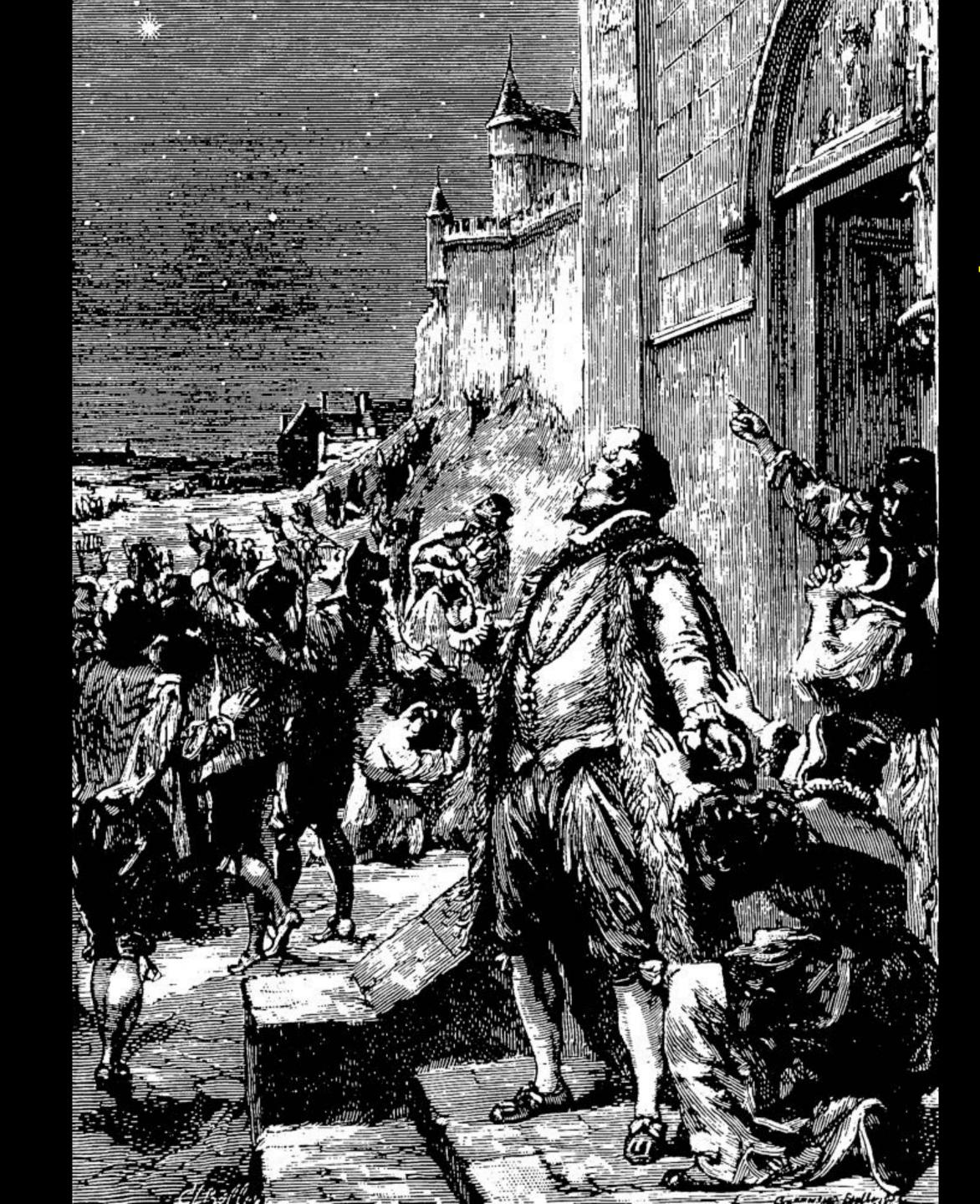


FIG. 1. Plan of the Volcano Ranch array in February 1962. The circles represent 3.3-m² scintillation detectors. The numbers near the circles are the shower densities (particles/m²) registered in this event, No. 2-4834. Point "A" is the estimated location of the shower core. The circular contours about that point aid in verifying the core location by inspection.

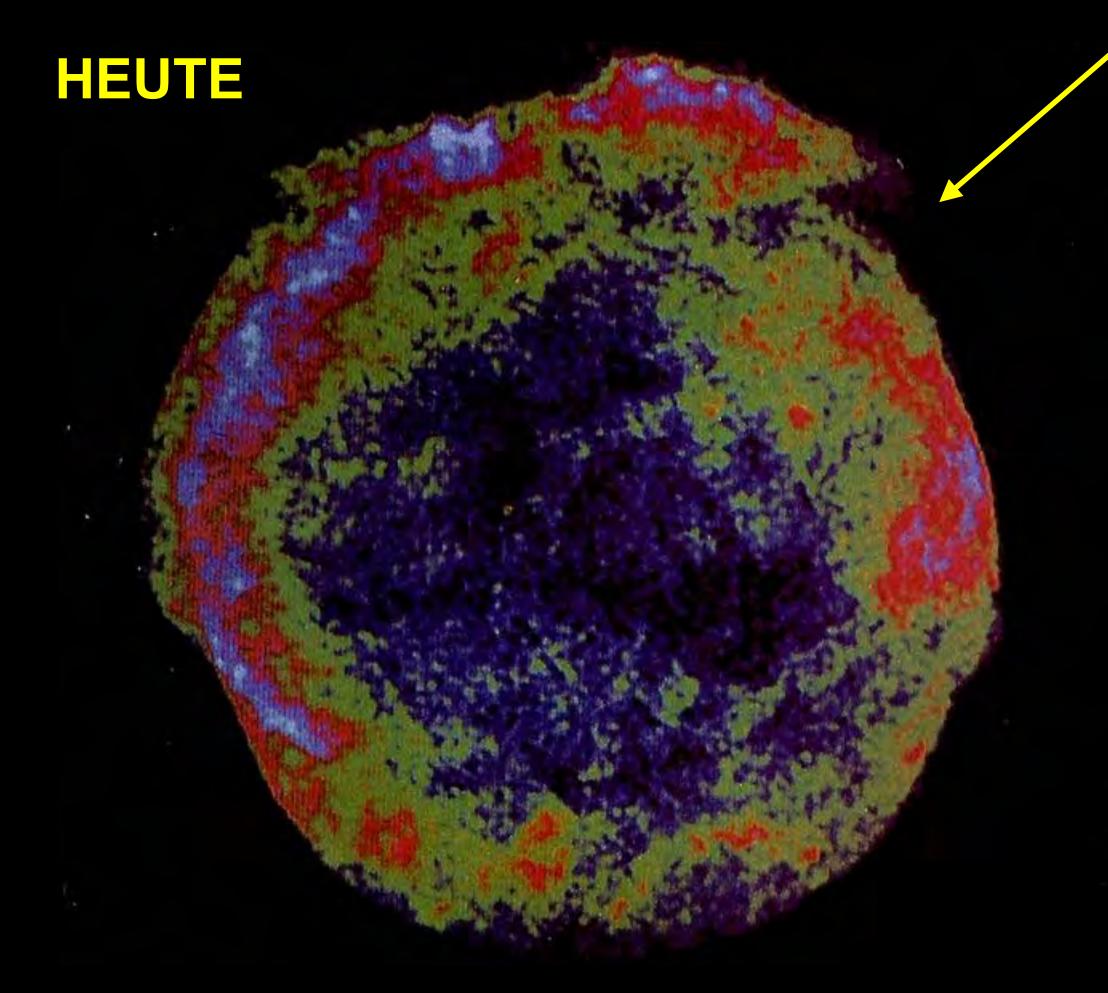








#### Tycho Brahe 1572

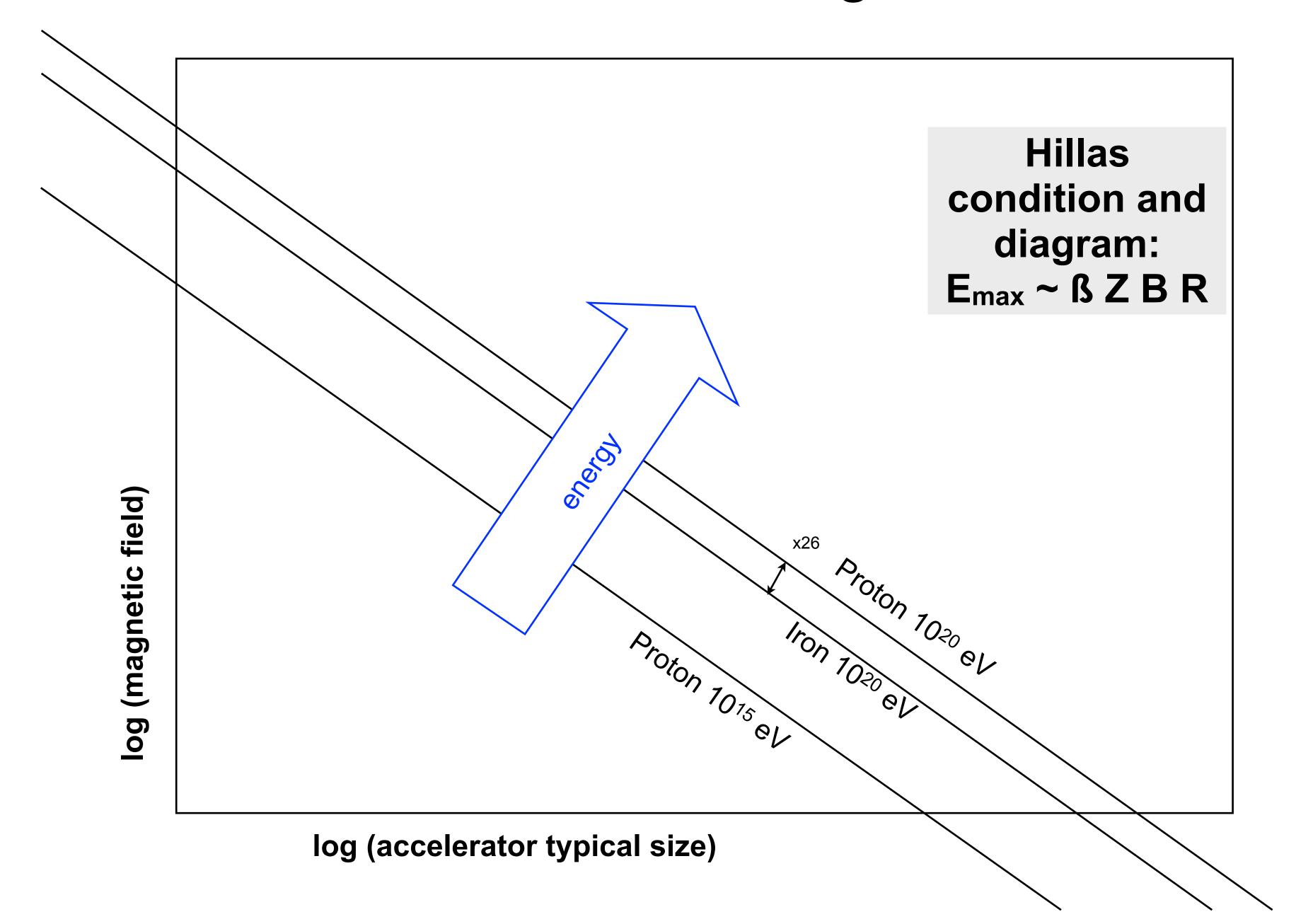


CAS A
Kann dies ein kosmischer Beschleuniger sein?

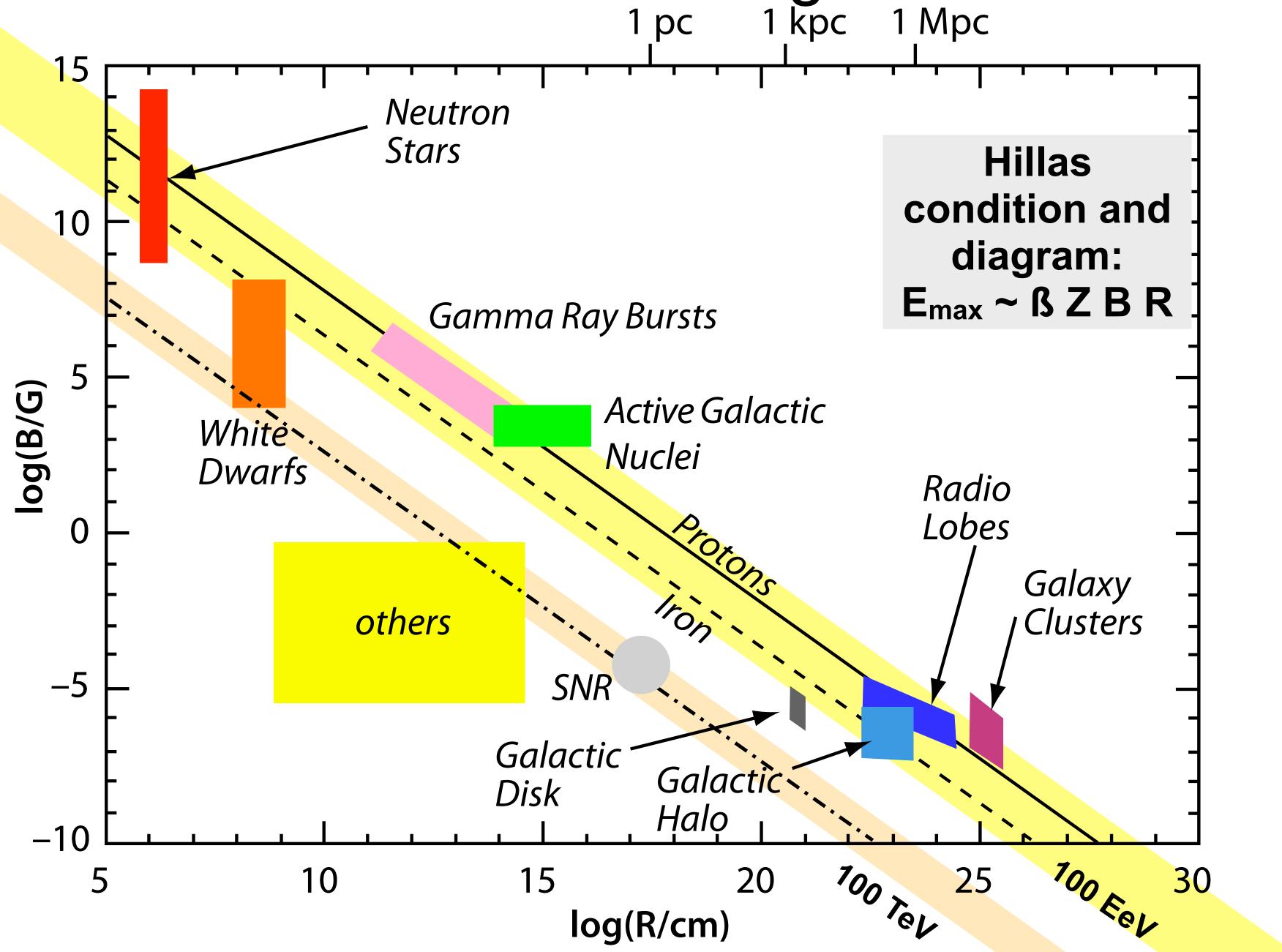


Tycho Brahe 1572

### Basic conditions for electromagnetic acceleration

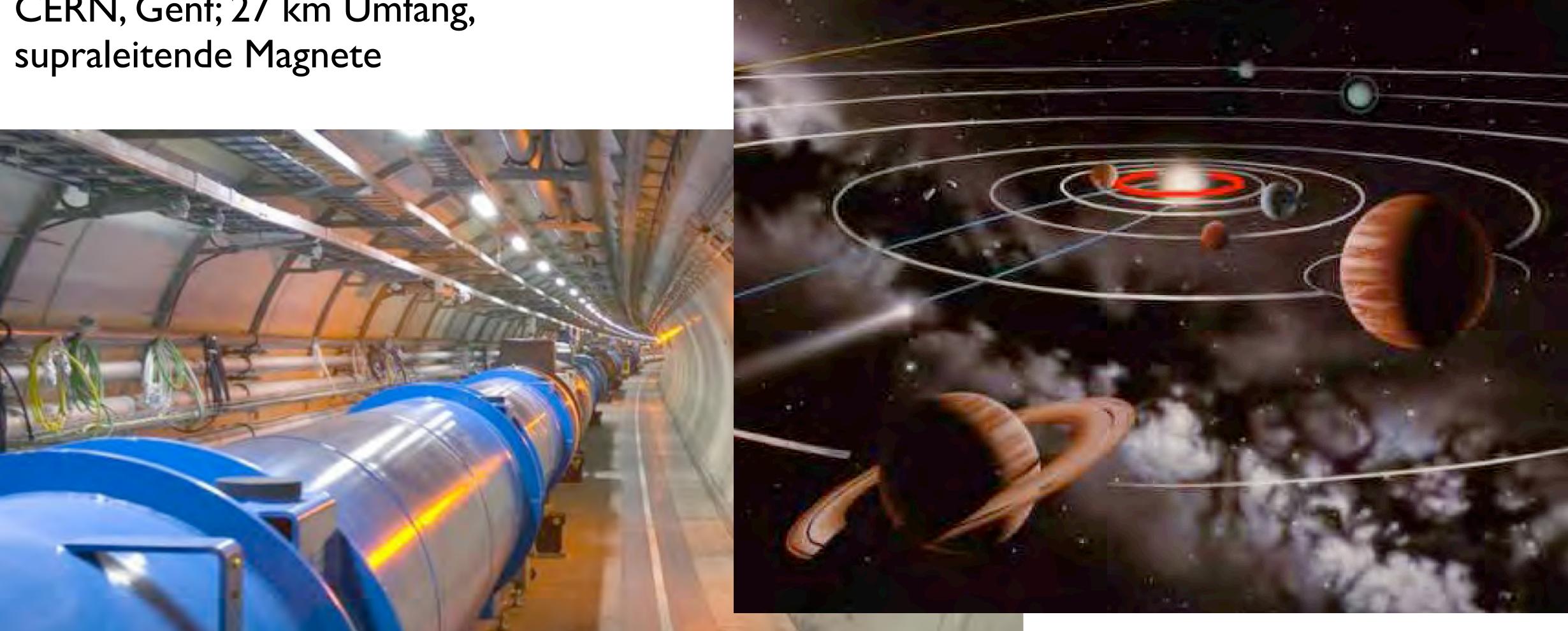


## Basic conditions for electromagnetic acceleration



#### Irdische Technologie für 10<sup>20</sup> eV ??? LHC-Beschleunigerring müsste den Umfang der Merkur-Umlaufbahn haben!

Large Hadron Collider (LHC), CERN, Genf; 27 km Umfang,



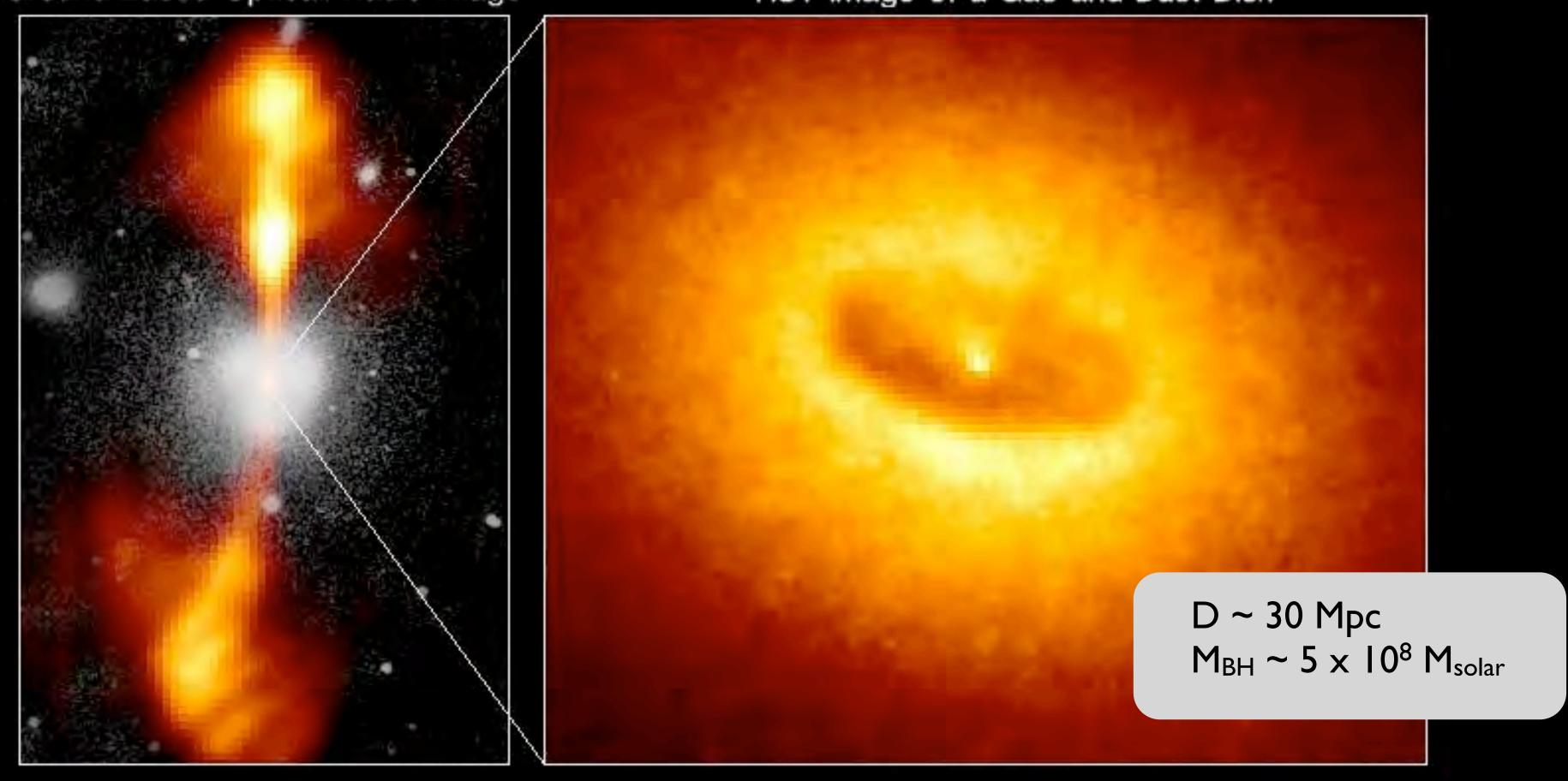
## Core of Galaxy NGC 4261

#### Hubble Space Telescope

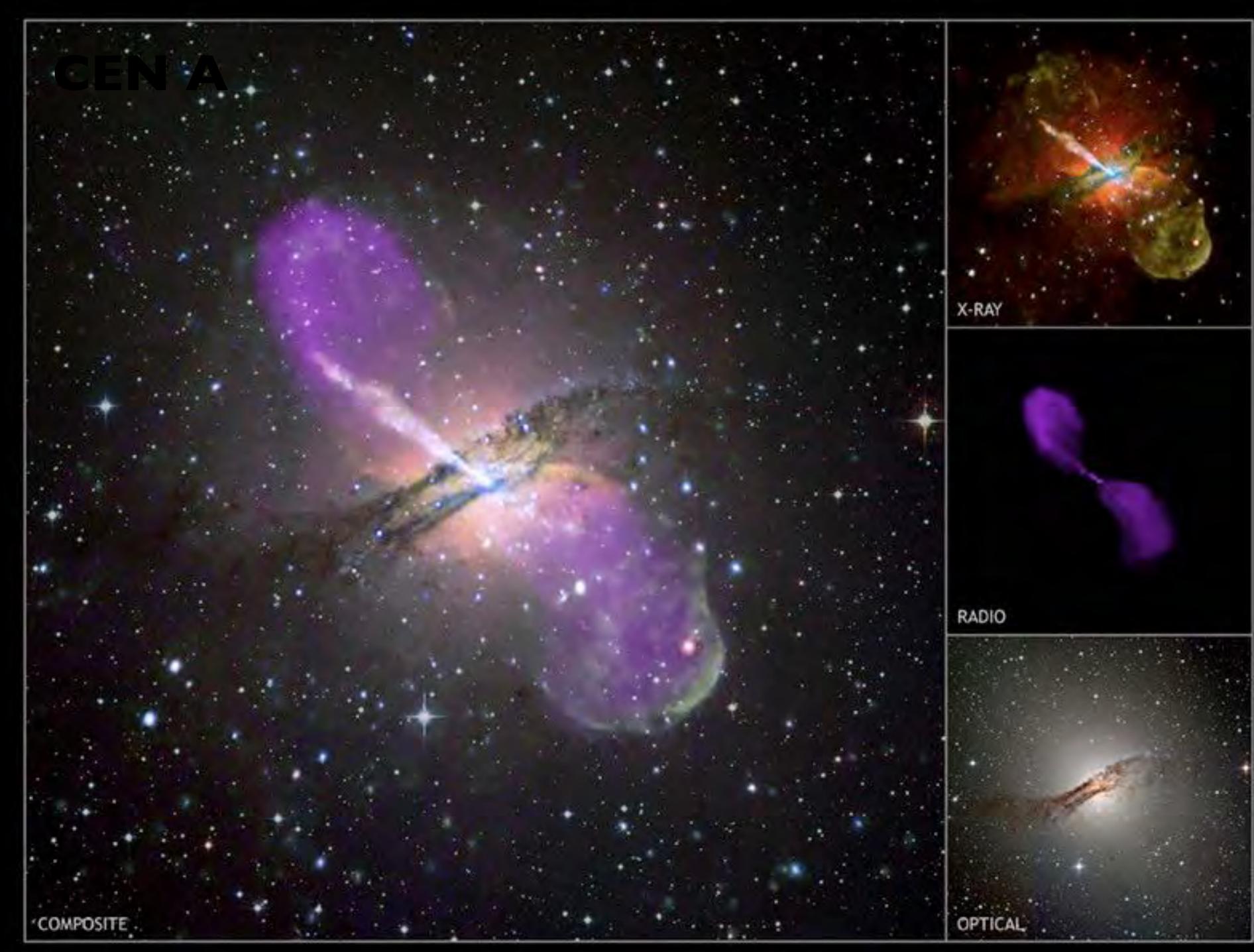
Wide Field / Planetary Camera

Ground-Based Optical/Radio Image

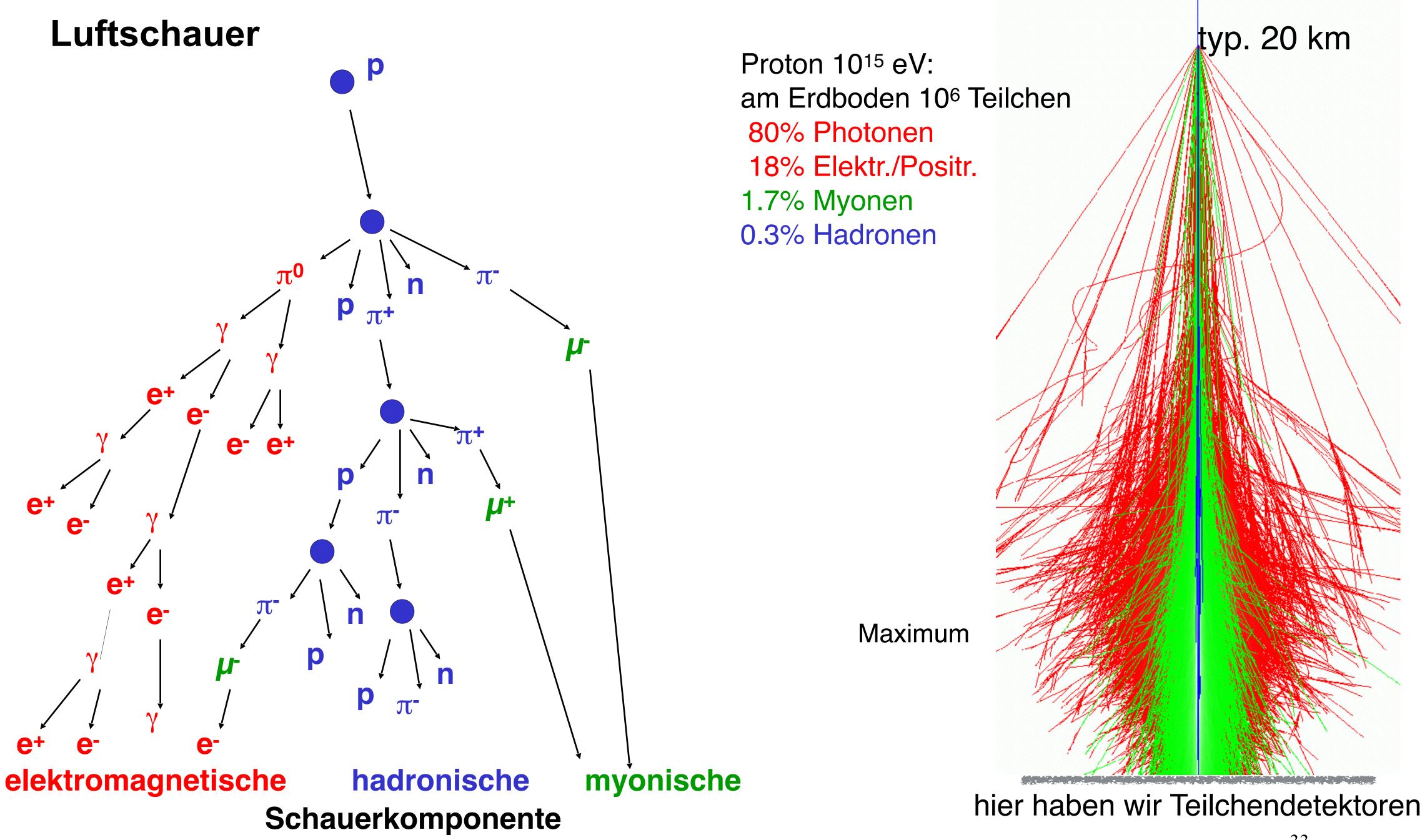
HST Image of a Gas and Dust Disk



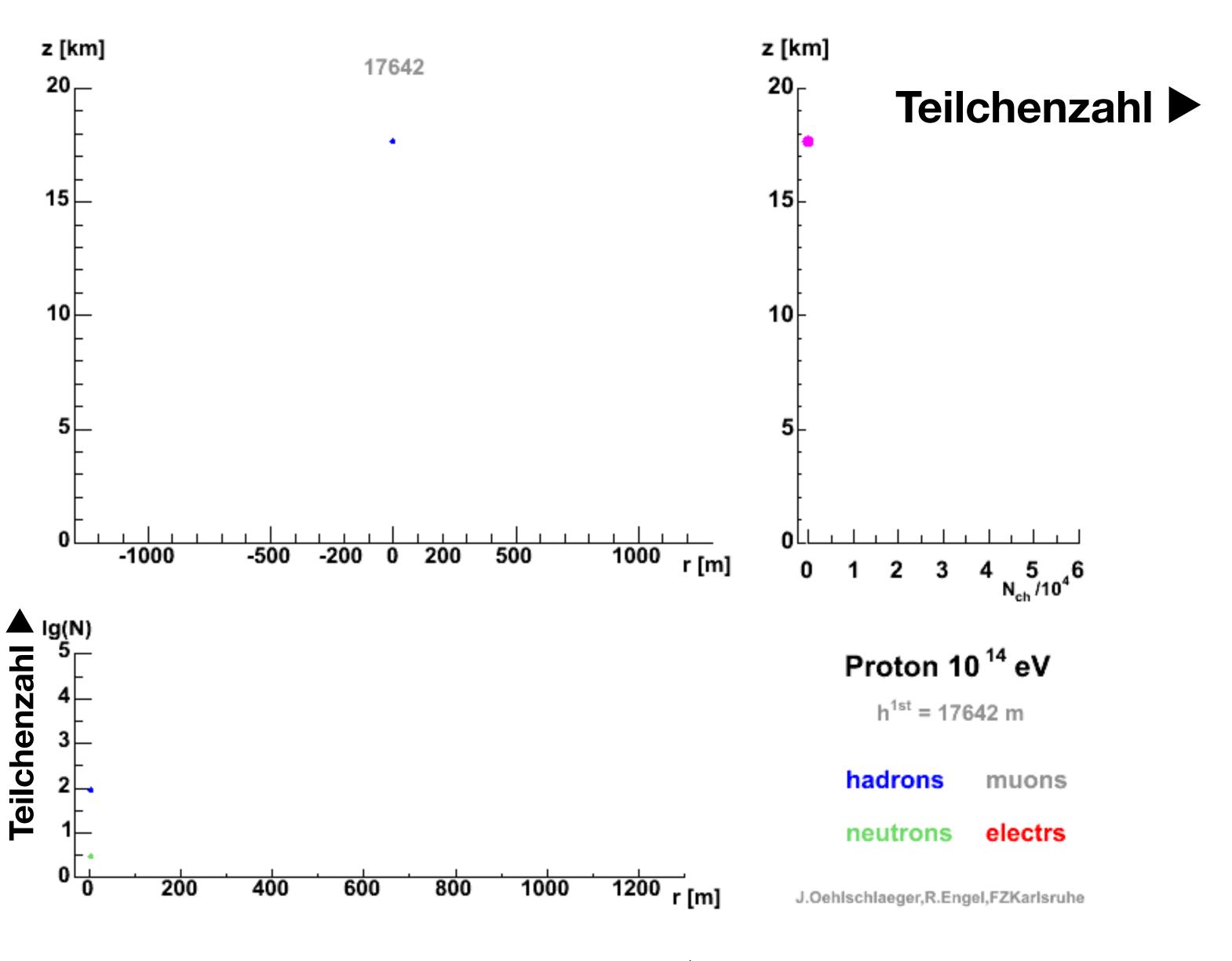
380 Arc Seconds 88,000 LIGHT-YEARS 1.7 Arc Seconds 400 LIGHT-YEARS **CEN A** 



## Luftschauer

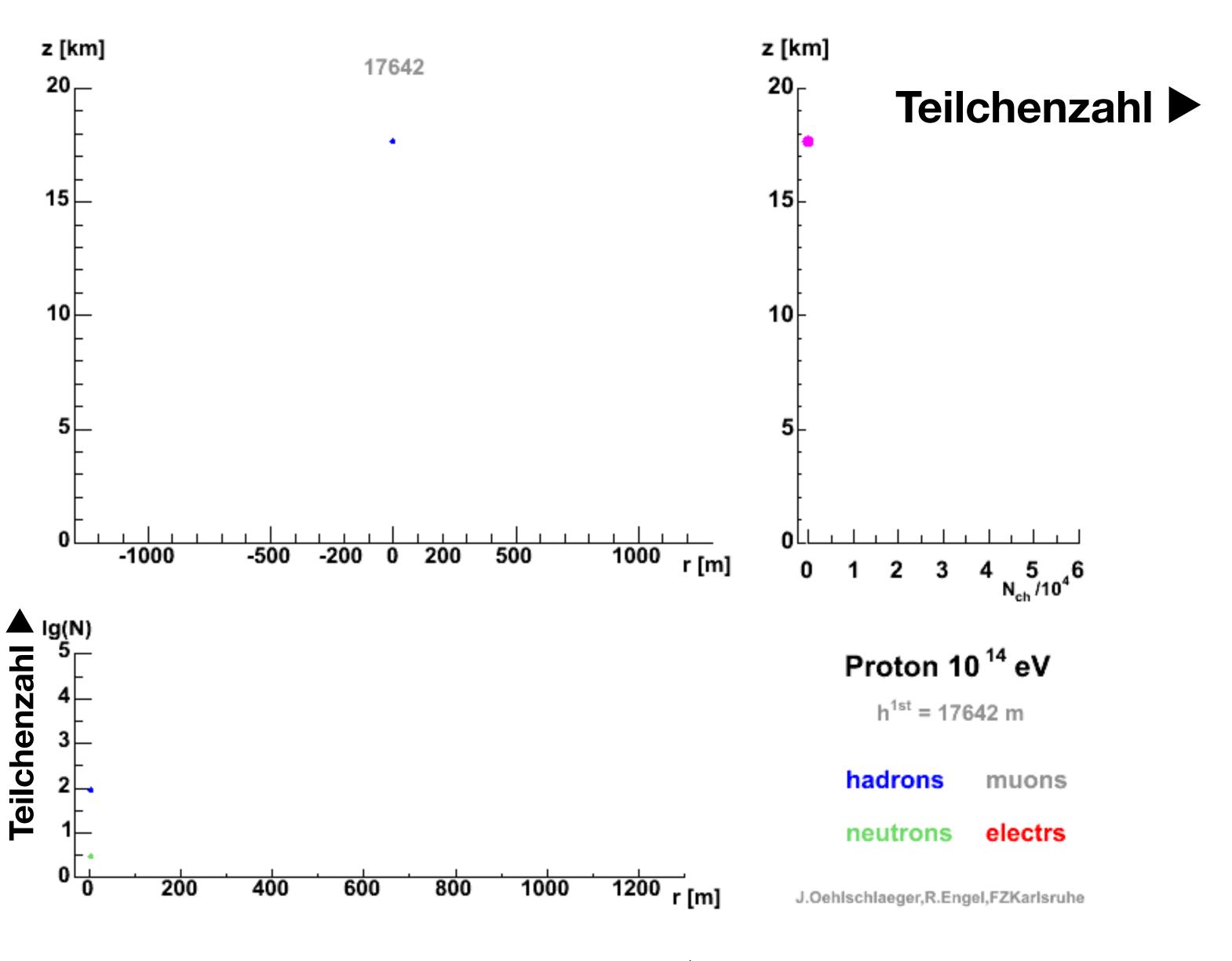


#### SIMULATION im COMPUTER



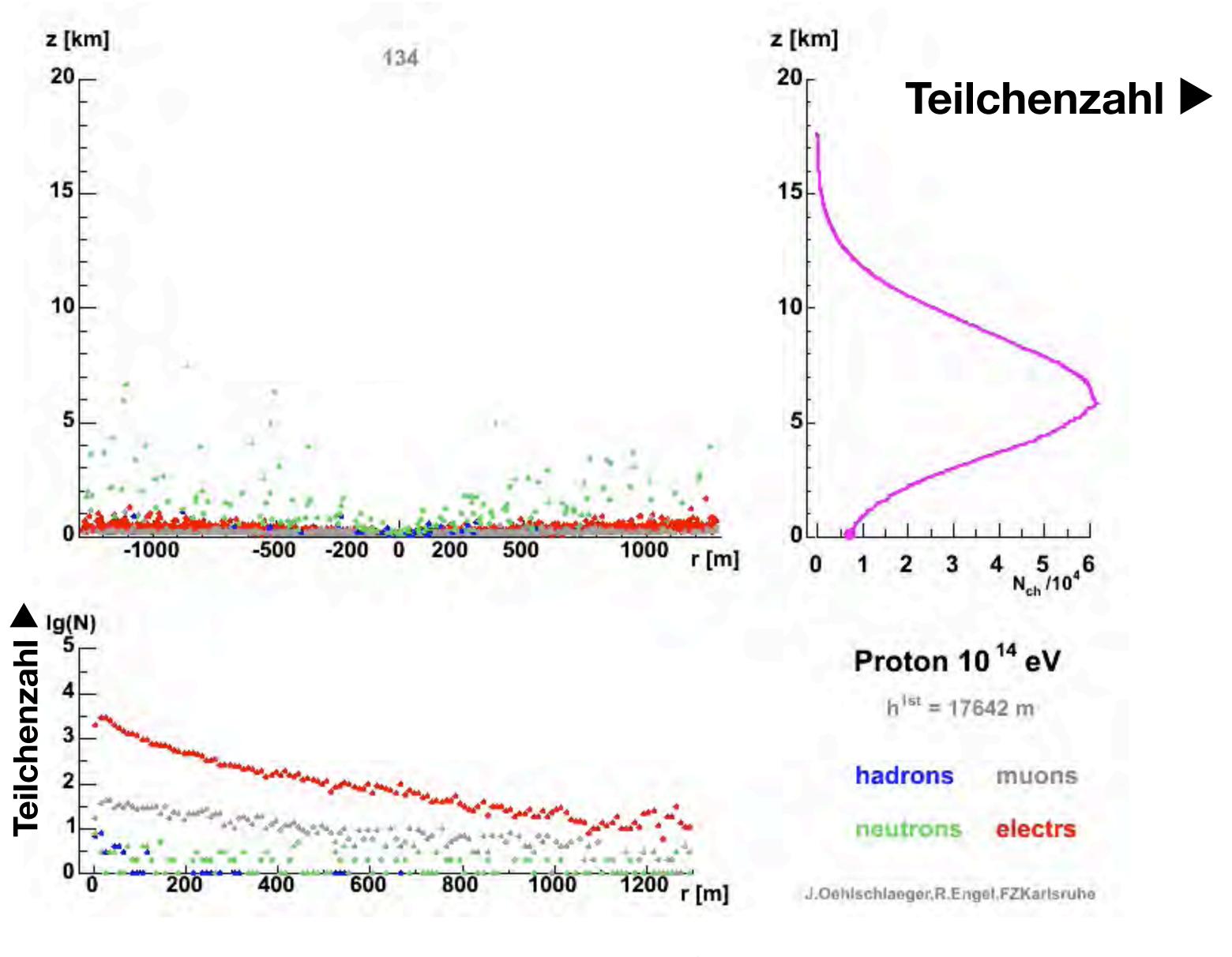
Abstand von der Achse ►

#### SIMULATION im COMPUTER



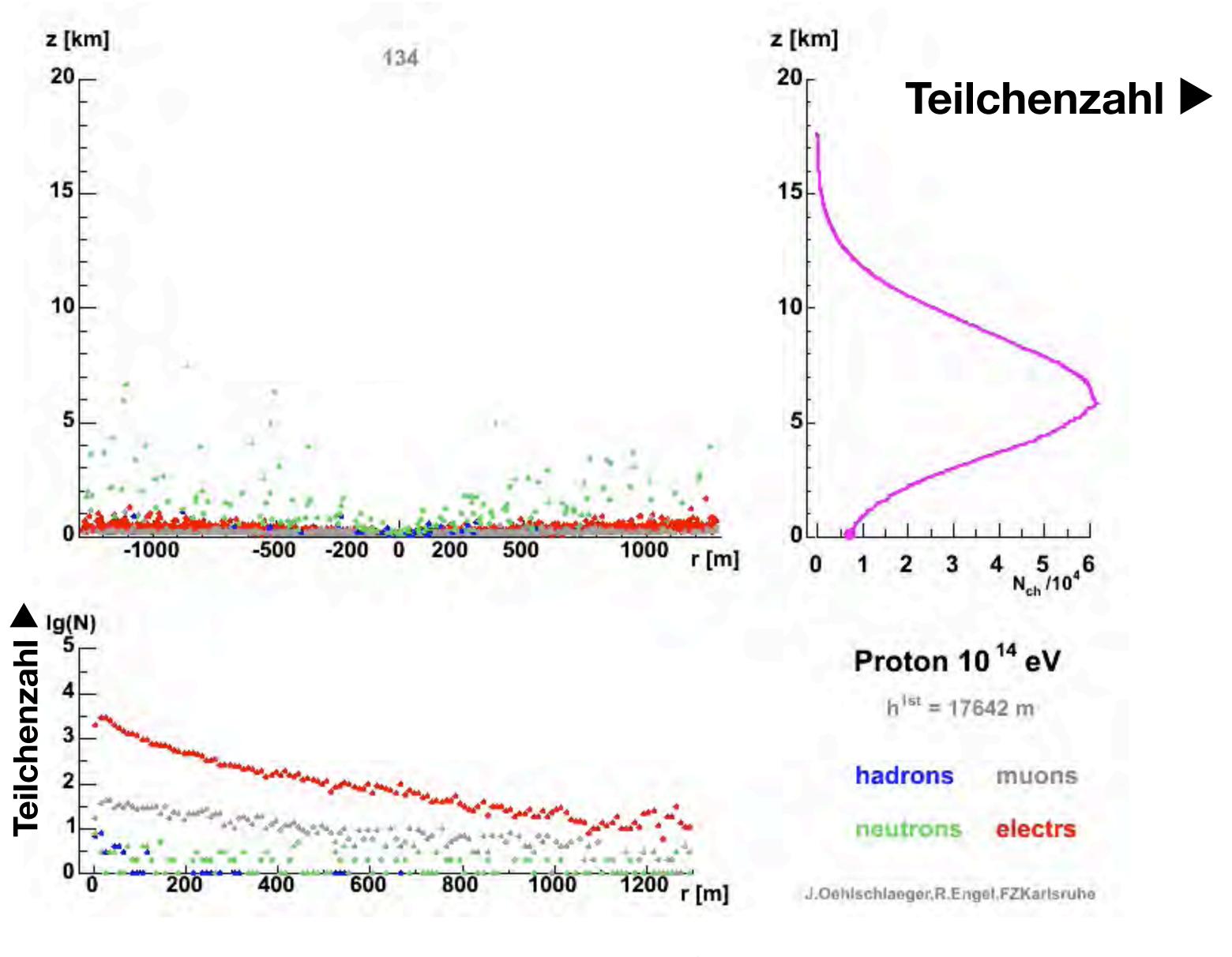
Abstand von der Achse ►

### SIMULATION im COMPUTER

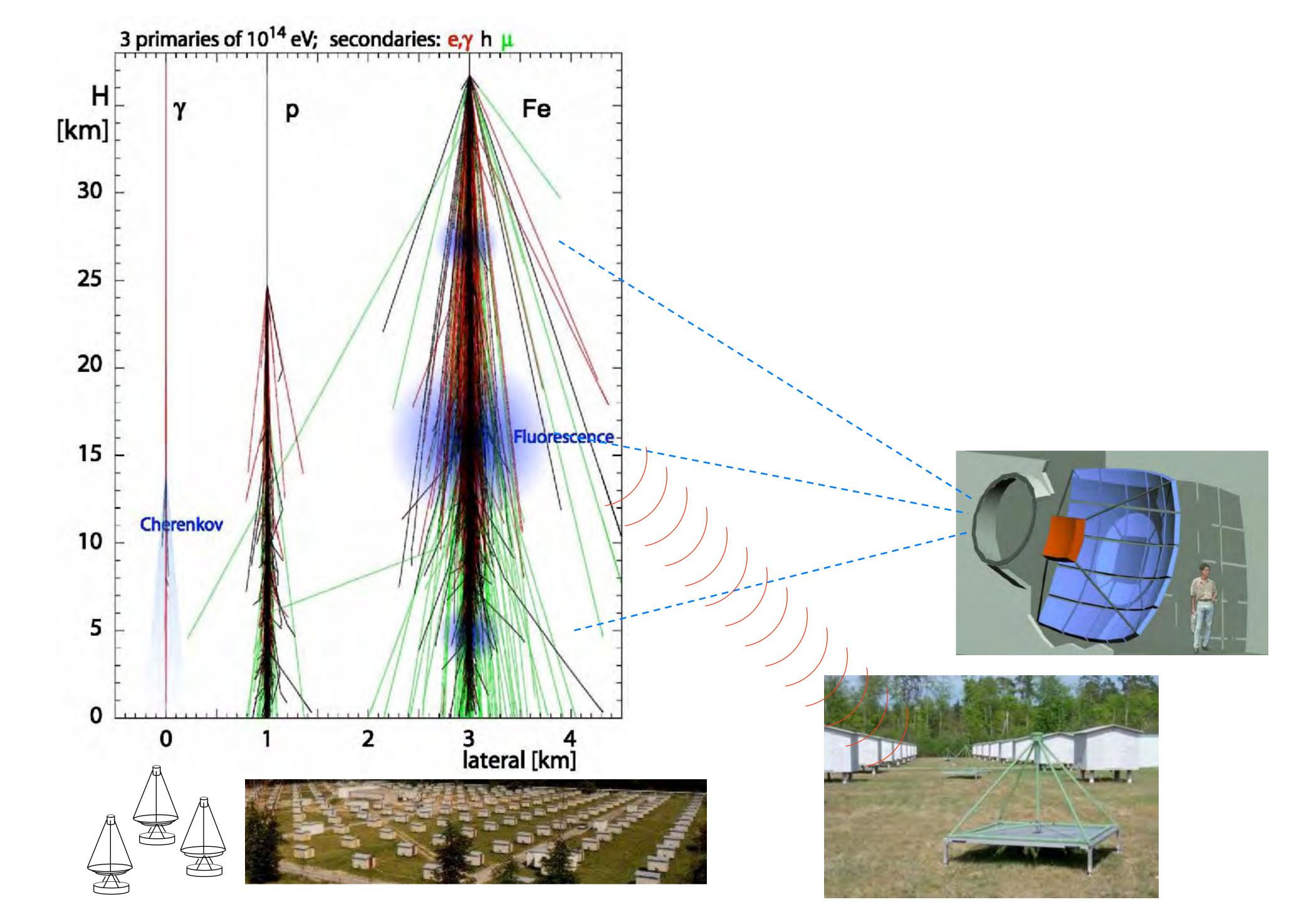


Abstand von der Achse ►

### SIMULATION im COMPUTER



Abstand von der Achse ►



# KASCADE (Grande)

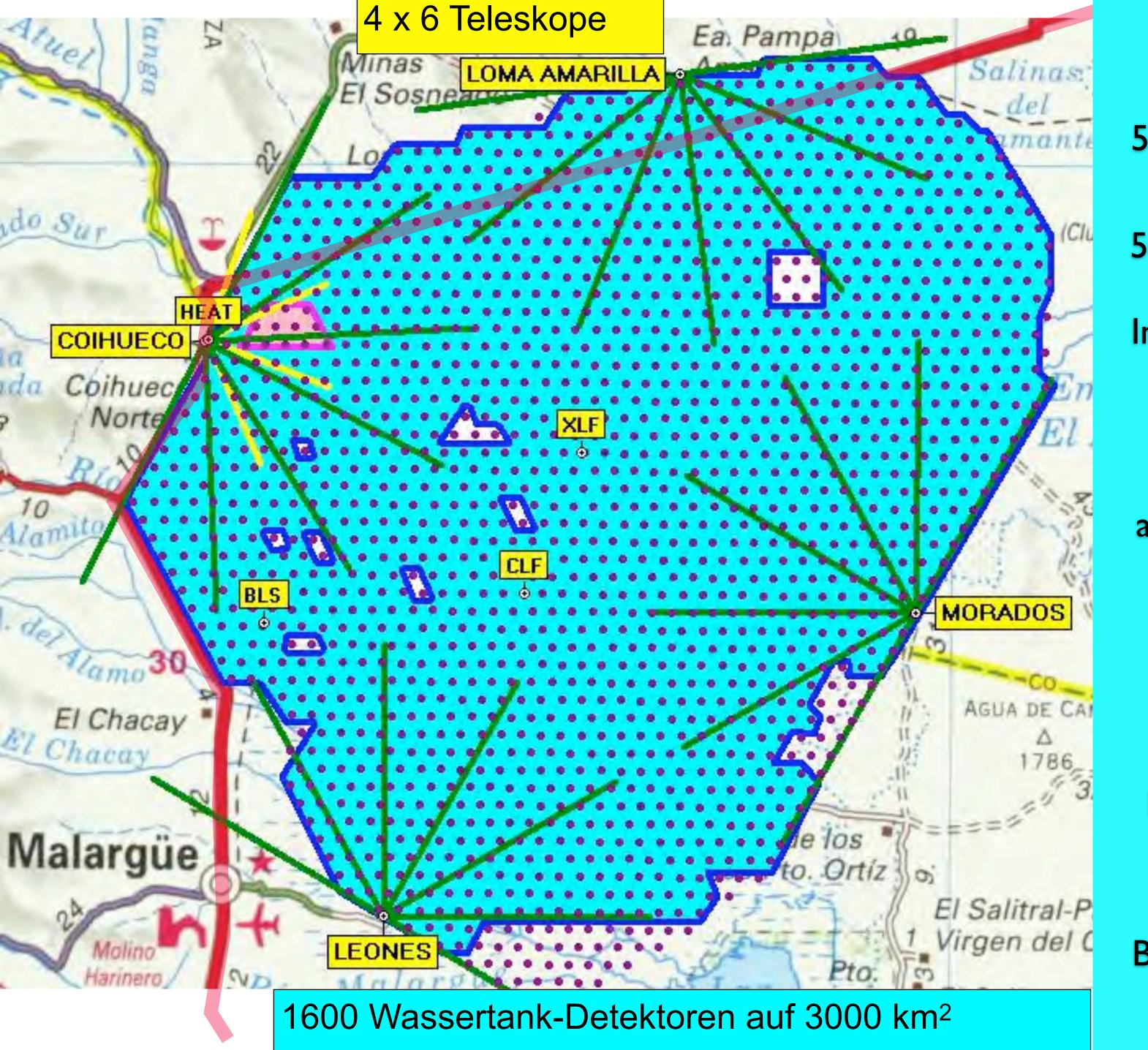


### Kascade Cosmic Ray Data Center KCDC



# Pierre Auger-Observatorium





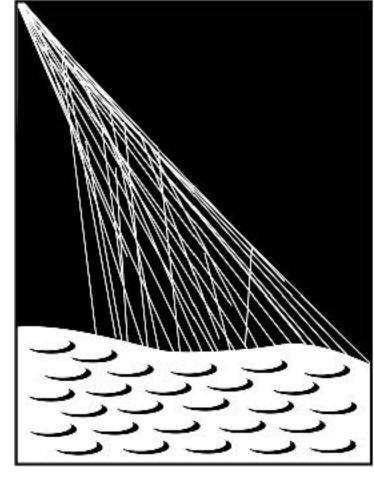
55 M\$ Plan 1999 50 M\$ lst 2009

500 Teilnehmer aus 80 Instituten in 16 Ländern

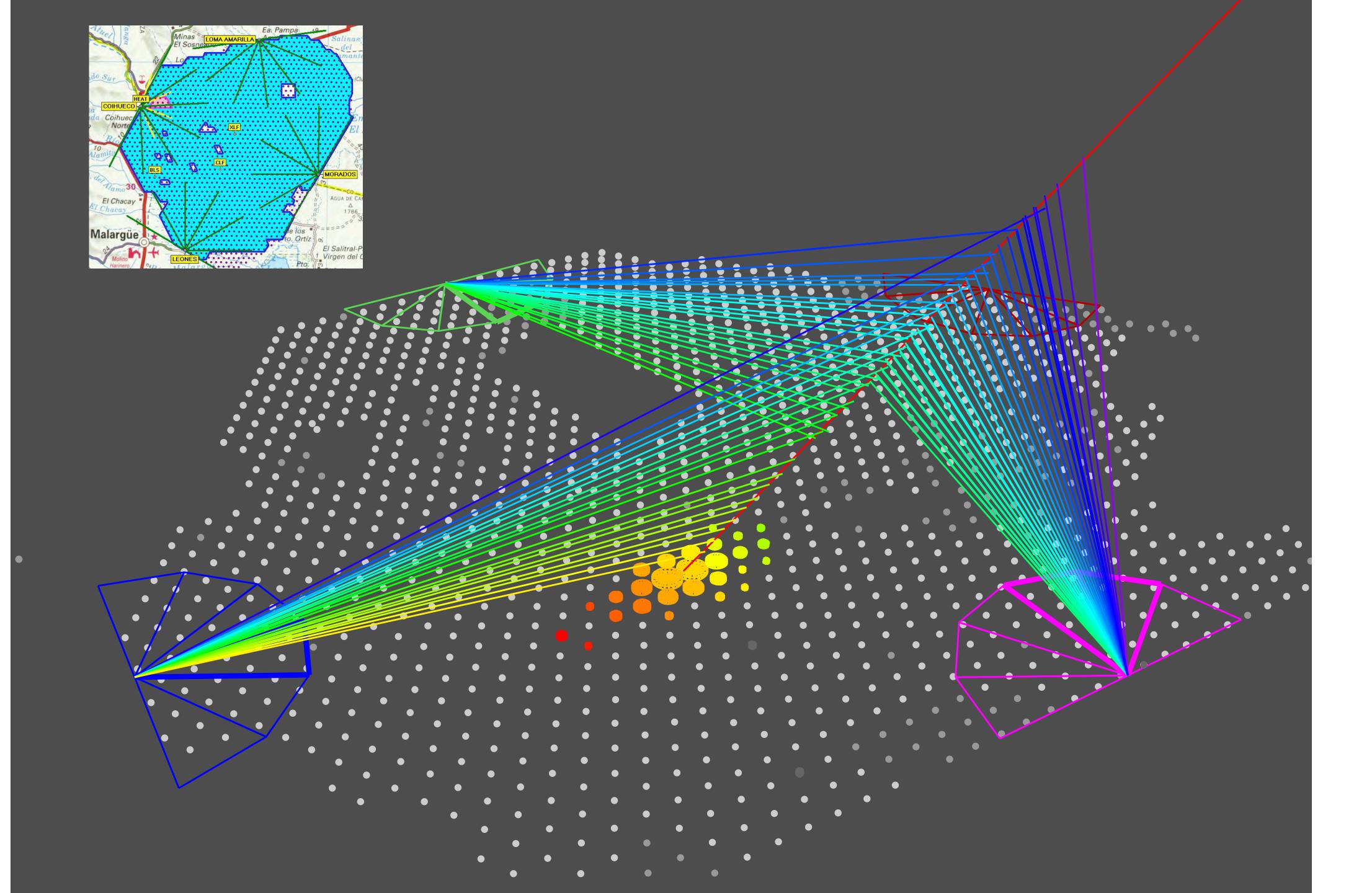
350 Doktorarbeiten fertig, 110 laufende

KIT stärkste
Gruppe,
Sprecher,
Management,
intl. 'Bank'

Betriebskosten 2 M\$/a







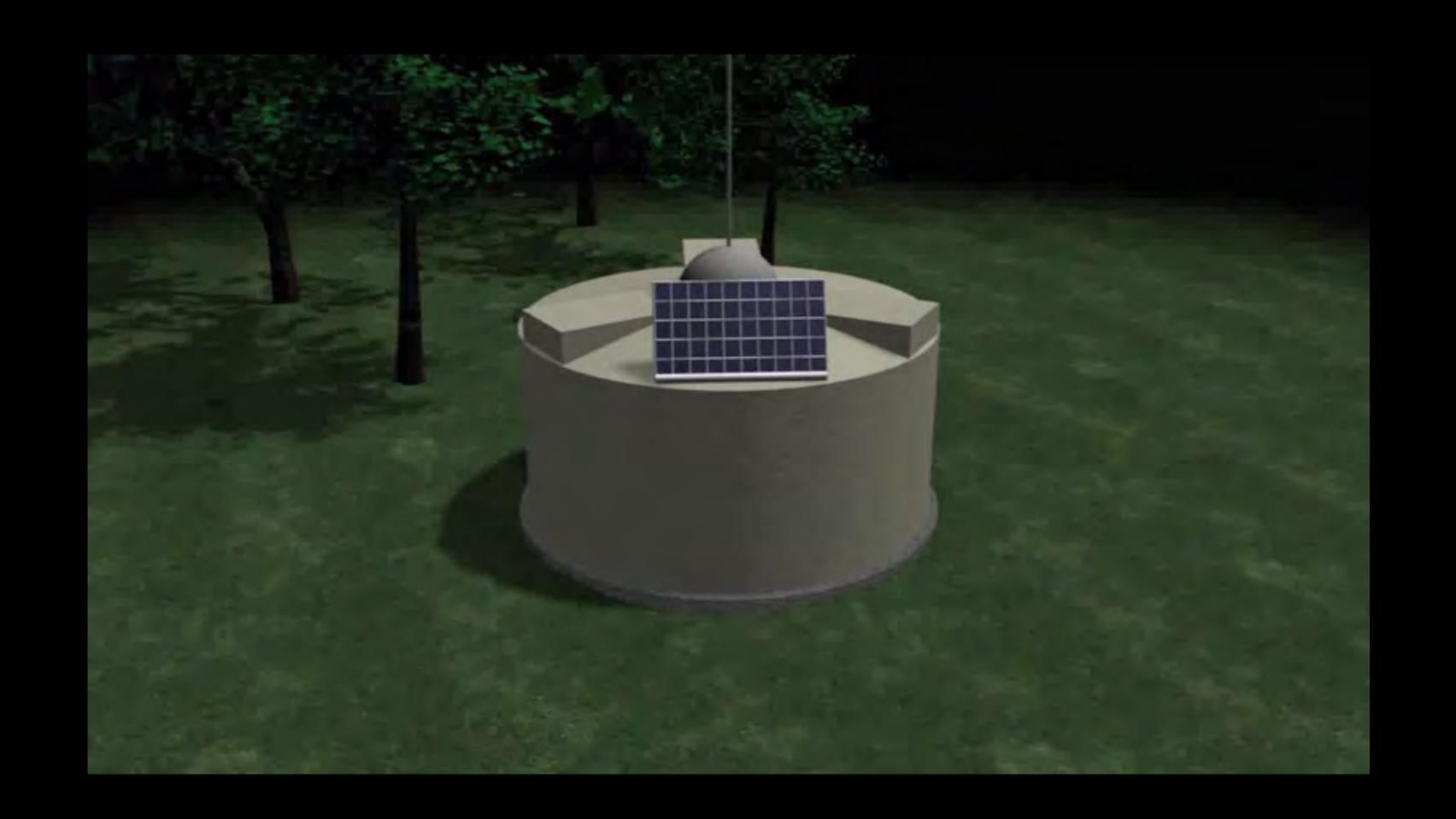


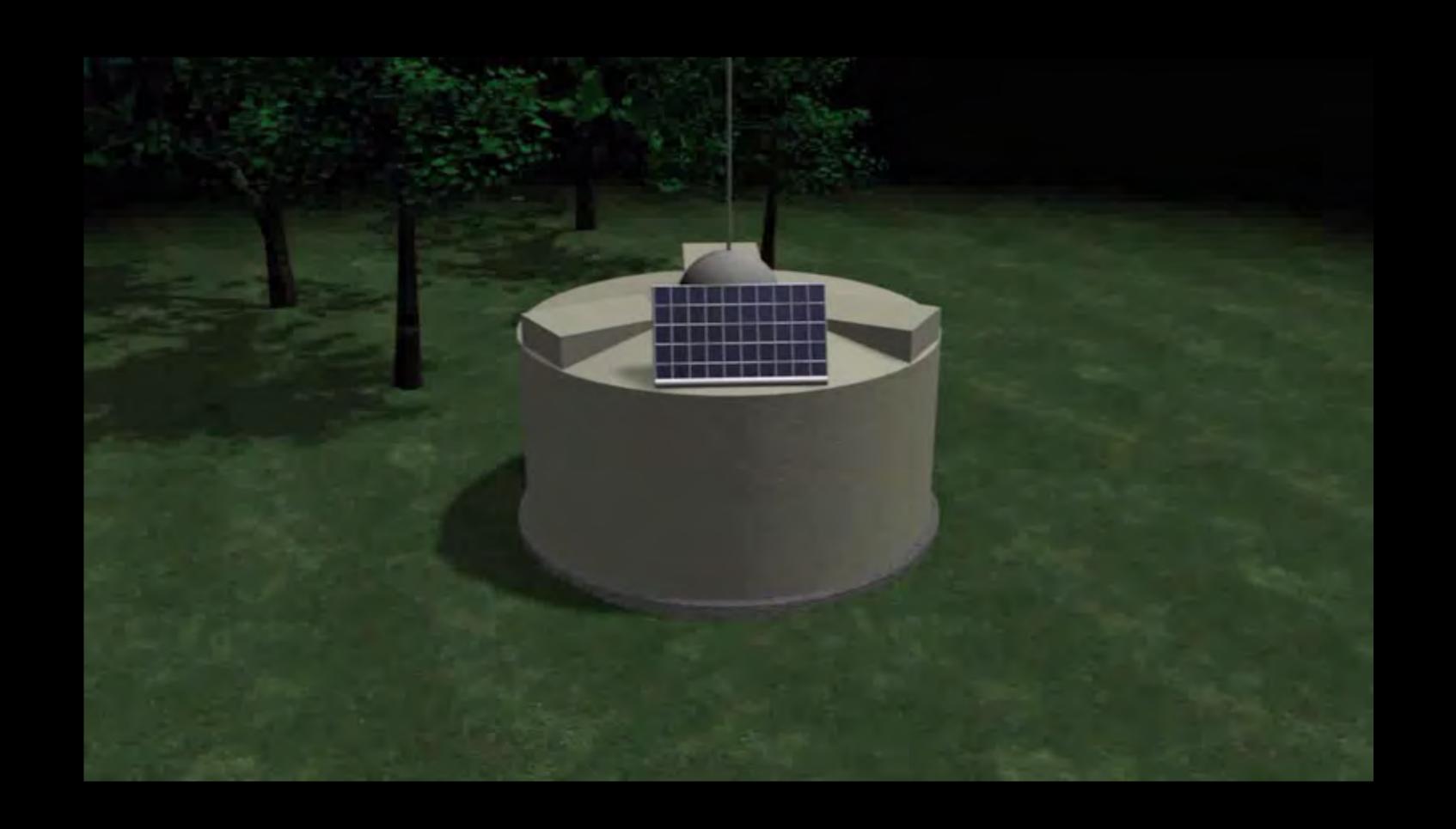
































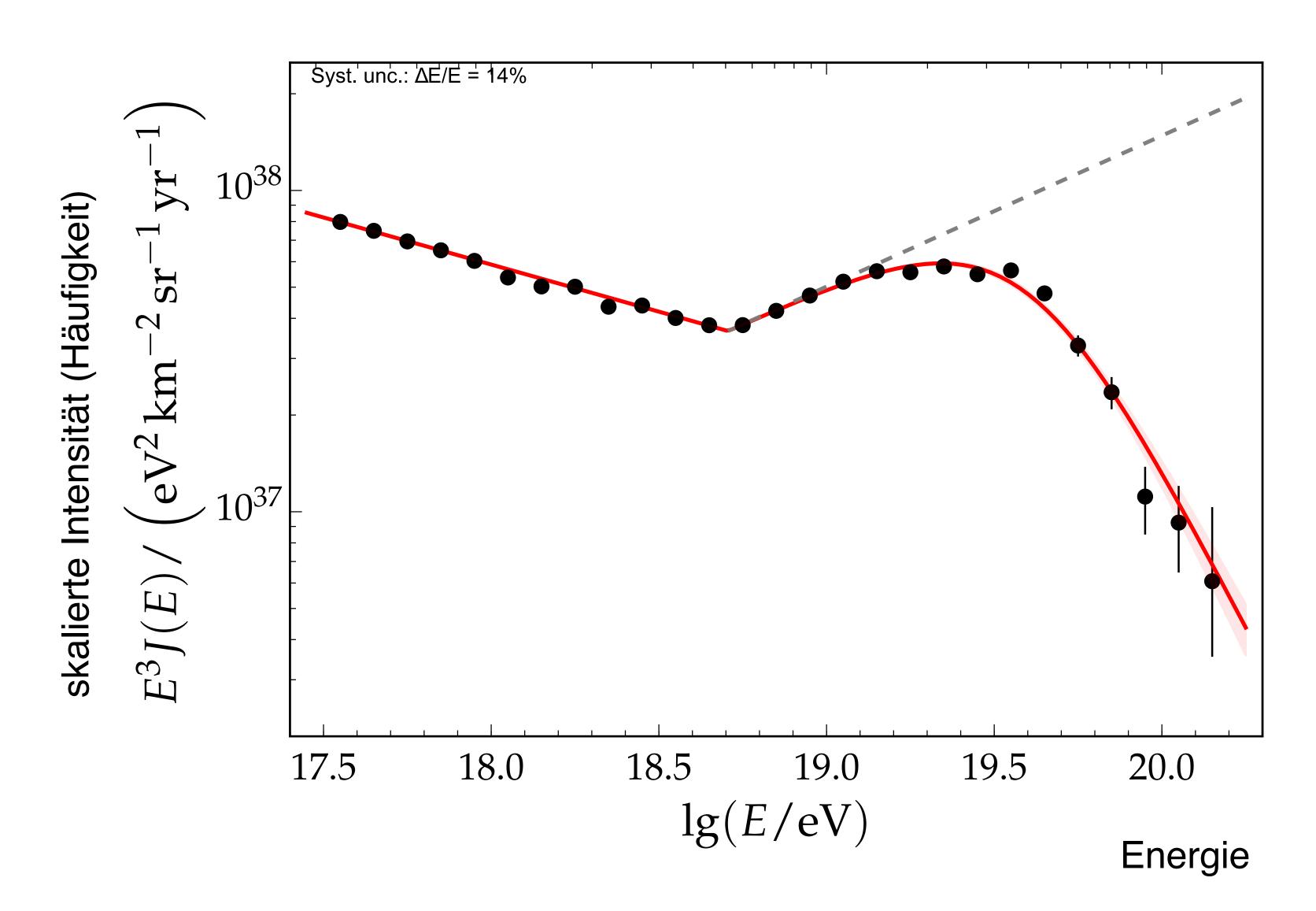


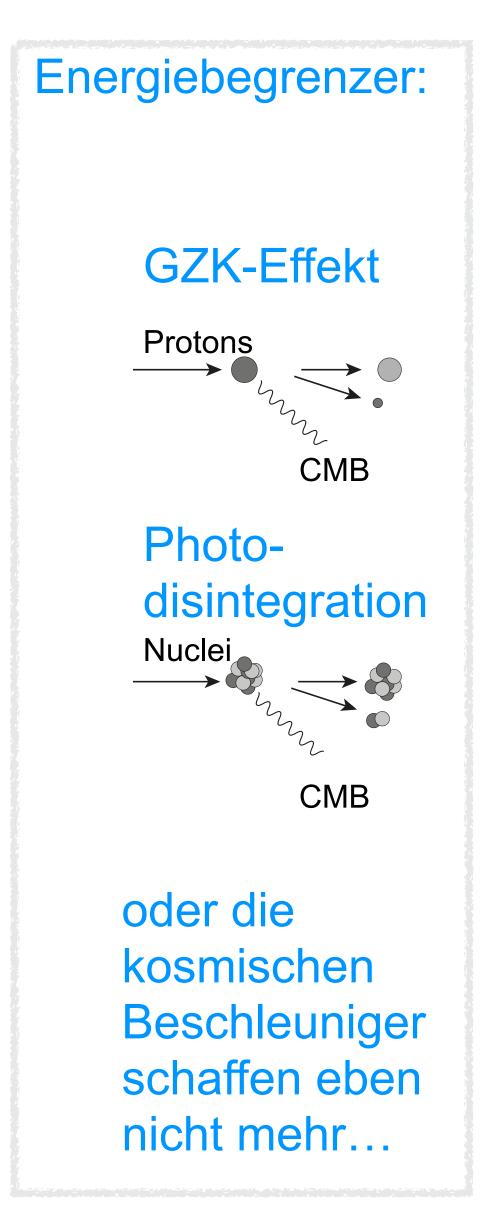


## Die wichtigsten Ergebnisse

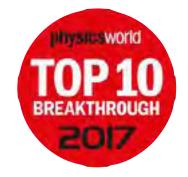
- 1. Die Intensität variiert auf interessante Weise mit der Energie.
- 2.Es sind noch keine Objekte als Quelle der kosmischen Strahlung zu erkennen, aber bei bestimmten Energien gibt es bevorzugte Richtungen.
- 3.Die energiereichsten Teilchen im Universum sind eher schwere Atomkerne und nicht Wasserstoffkerne.

#### 1. Die Intensität variiert auf interessante Weise mit der Energie.

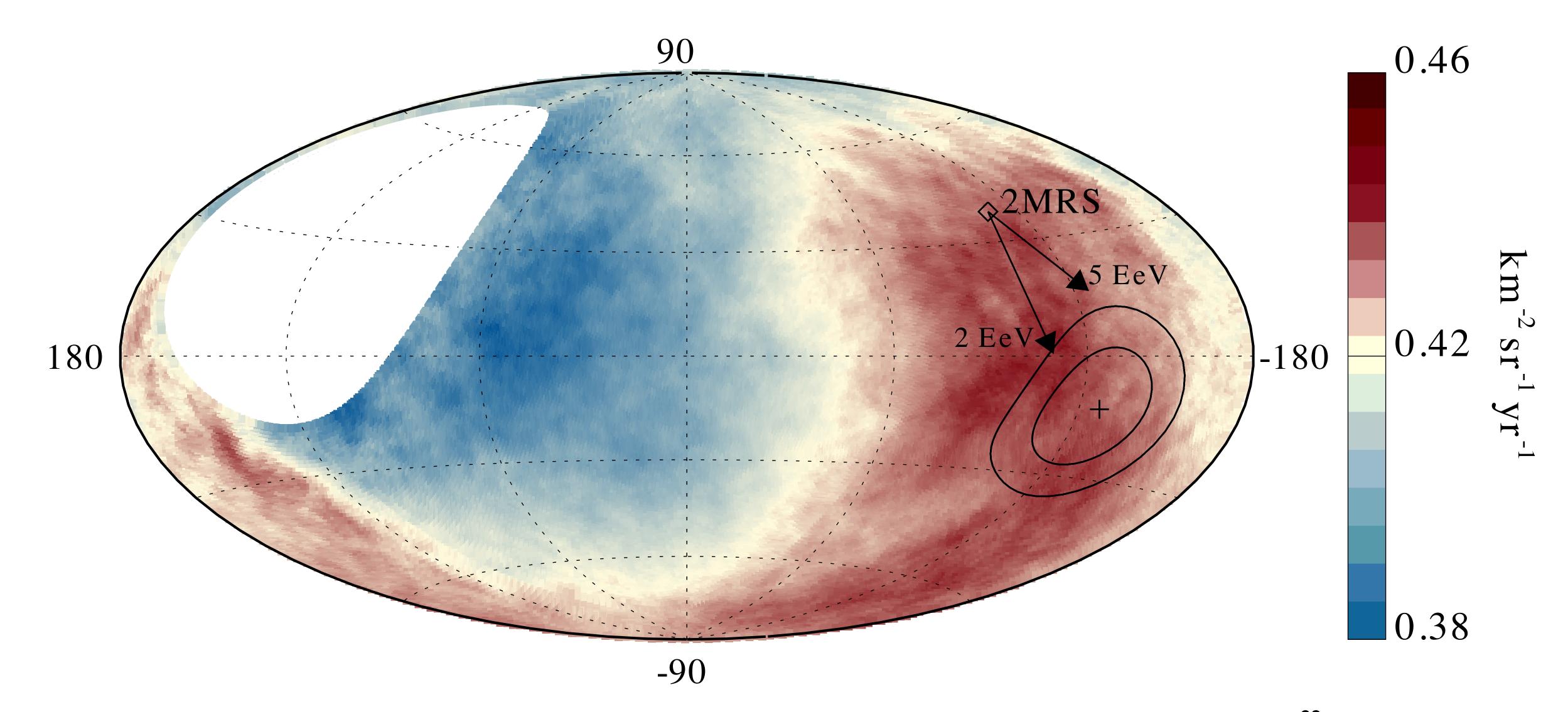




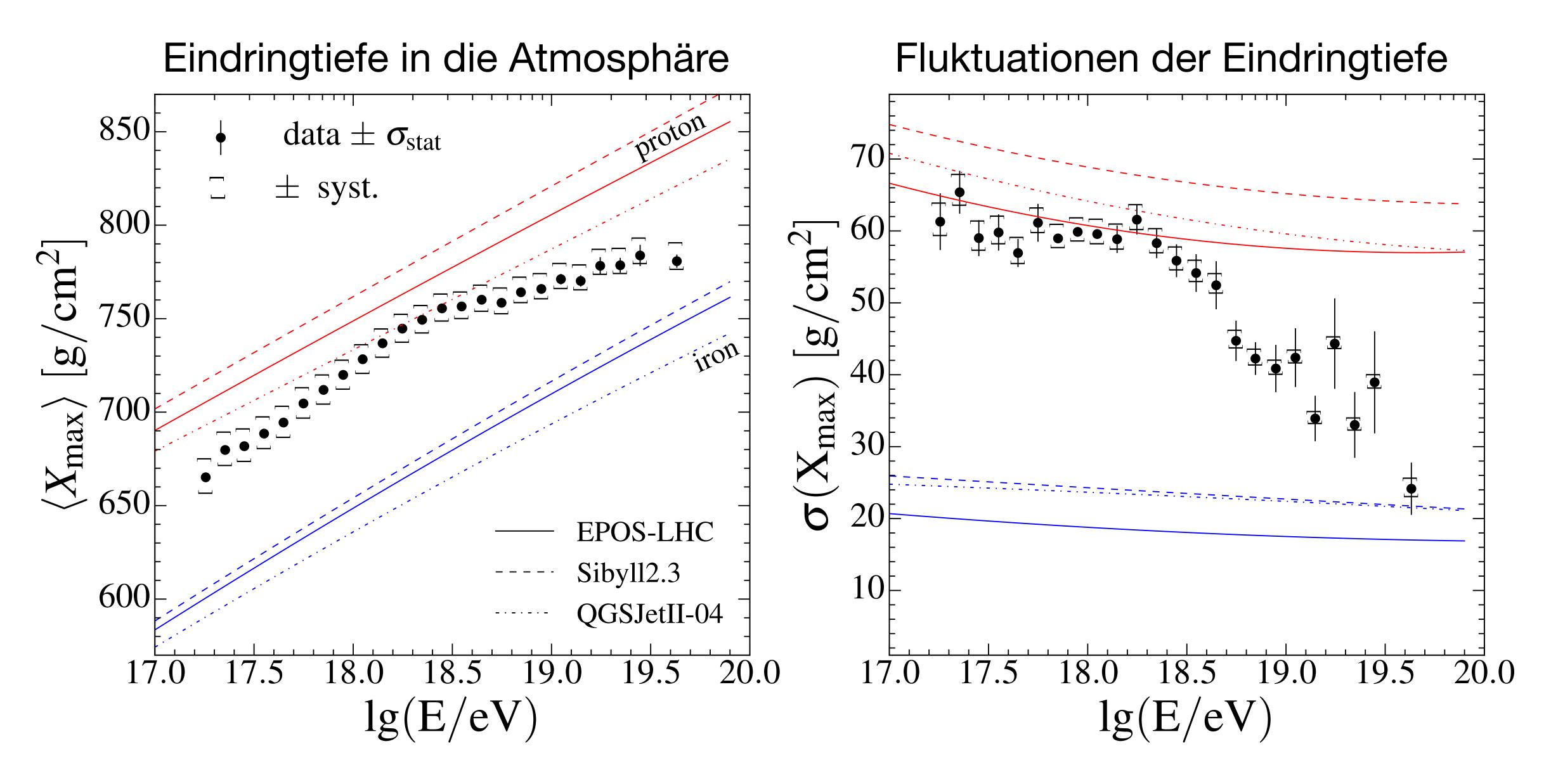
#### 2. Es gibt bevorzugte Herkunftsrichtungen



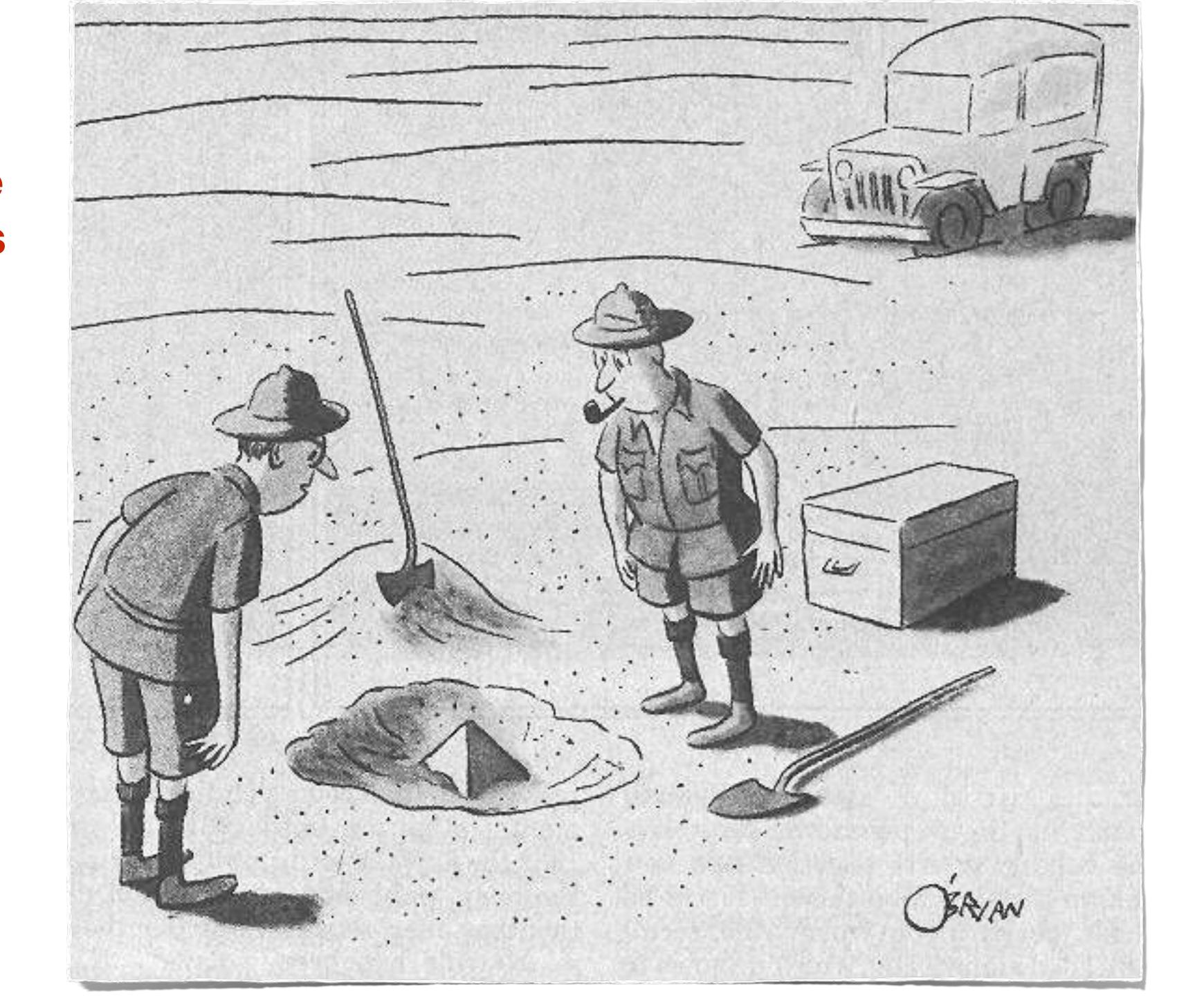


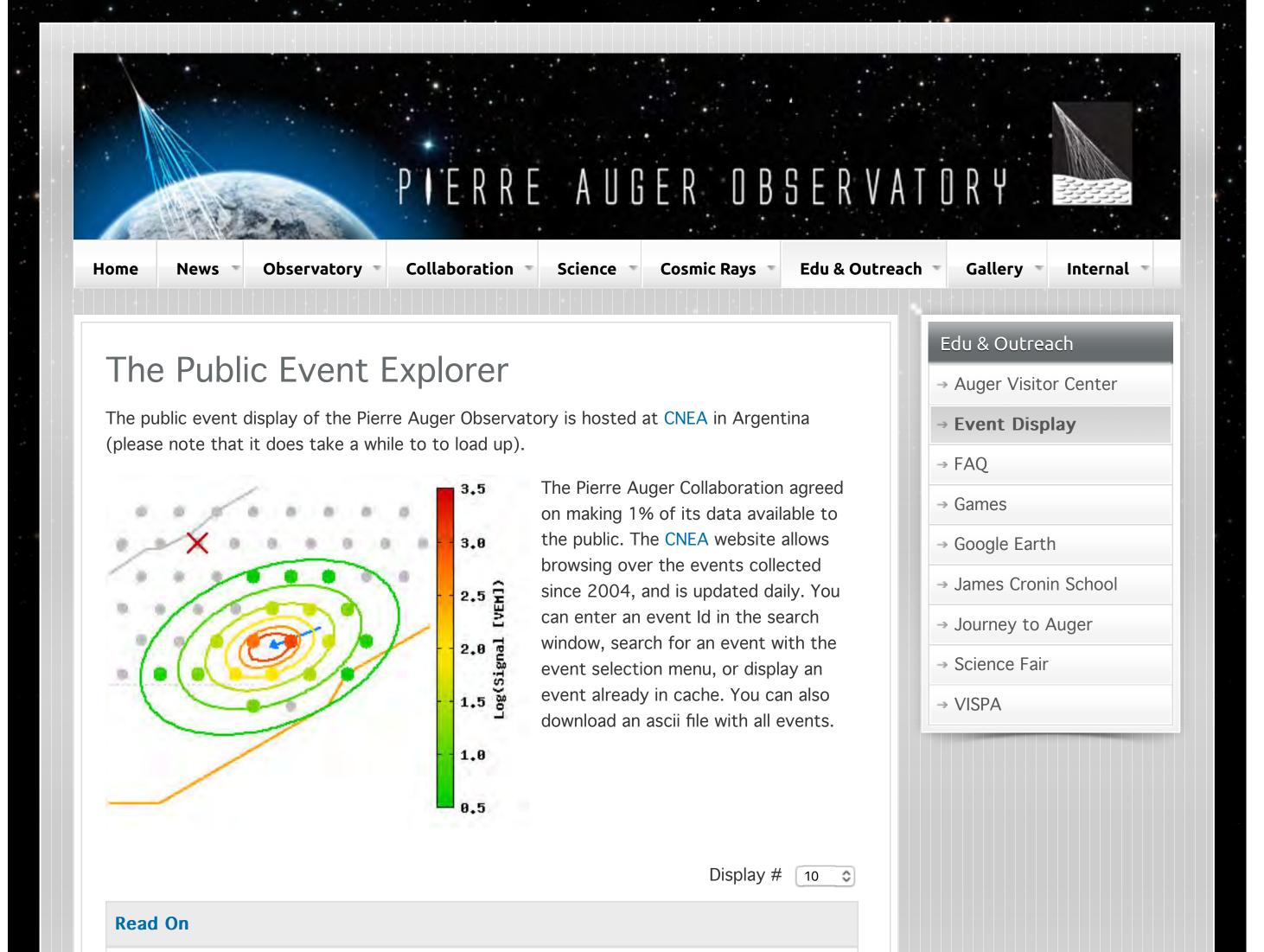


#### 3. Die energiereichsten Teilchen sind schwere Kerne



"Das könnte die Entdeckung des Jahrhunderts sein... hängt natürlich davon ab, wie tief es geht..."





Guide To Downloading and Formatting Pierre Auger Observatory Data

Guide To Making an Energy Histogram Using Pierre Auger Observatory Surface Detector

### www.auger.org

Ein erster Anjeng... öffentliches feld muss öffentliche Dæten produzieren

# KCDC

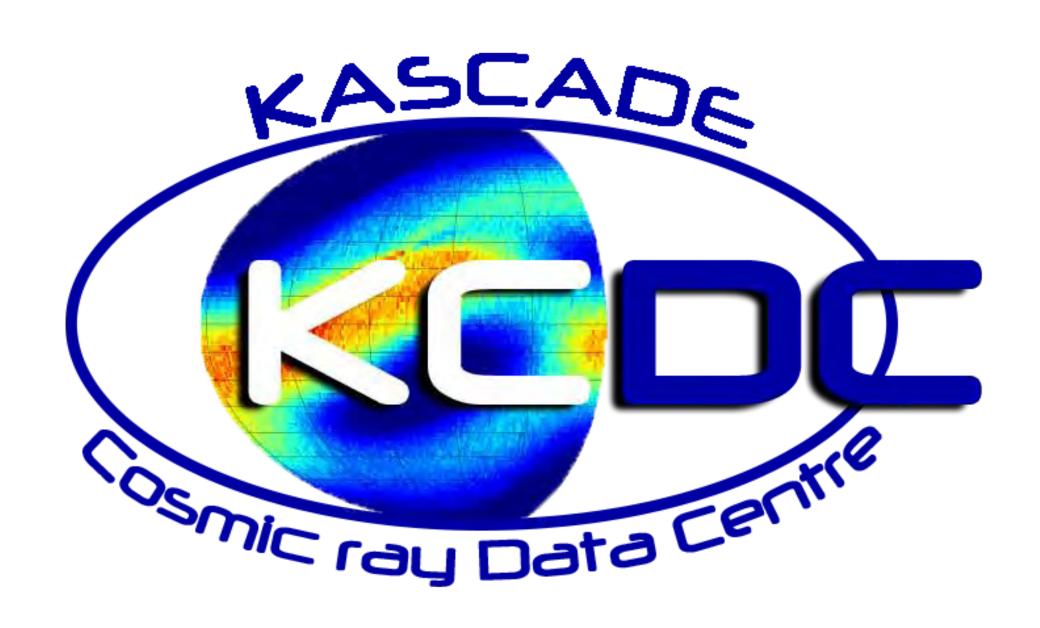
## Offene Nachnutzung von Forschungsdaten

Eur. Phys. J. C manuscript No. (will be inserted by the editor)

## The KASCADE Cosmic-ray Data Centre KCDC: Granting Open Access to Astroparticle Physics Research Data

A Haungs<sup>1,a</sup>, D Kang<sup>1</sup>, S Schoo<sup>1,b</sup>, D Wochele<sup>1</sup>, J Wochele<sup>1</sup>, W D Apel<sup>1</sup>,
J C Arteaga-Velázquez<sup>2</sup>, K Bekk<sup>1</sup>, M Bertaina<sup>3</sup>, J Blümer<sup>1,c</sup>, H Bozdog<sup>1</sup>,
I M Brancus<sup>4,d</sup>, E Cantoni<sup>3,e</sup>, A Chiavassa<sup>3</sup>, F Cossavella<sup>1,f</sup>, K Daumiller<sup>1</sup>, V de Souza<sup>6</sup>,
F Di Pierro<sup>3</sup>, P Doll<sup>1</sup>, R Engel<sup>1</sup>, B Fuchs<sup>1,g</sup>, D Fuhrmann<sup>7,h</sup>, A Gherghel-Lascu<sup>4</sup>,
H J Gils<sup>1</sup>, R Glasstetter<sup>7</sup>, C Grupen<sup>8</sup>, D Heck<sup>1</sup>, J R Hörandel<sup>9</sup>, D Huber<sup>1</sup>, T Huege<sup>1</sup>,
K H Kampert<sup>6</sup>, H O Klages<sup>1</sup>, K Link<sup>1</sup>, PŁuczak <sup>10</sup>, H J Mathes<sup>1</sup>, H J Mayer<sup>1</sup>, J Milke<sup>1</sup>,
B Mitrica<sup>3</sup>, C Morello<sup>5</sup>, J Oehlschläger<sup>1</sup>, S Ostapchenko<sup>11</sup>, M Petcu<sup>4</sup>, T Pierog<sup>1</sup>,
H Rebel<sup>1</sup>, M Roth<sup>1</sup>, H Schieler<sup>1</sup>, F G Schröder<sup>1</sup>, O Sima<sup>12</sup>, G Toma<sup>4</sup>, G C Trinchero<sup>5</sup>,
H Ulrich<sup>1</sup>, A Weindl<sup>1</sup>, J Zabierowski<sup>10</sup>

Received: date / Revised version: date



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Universidad Michoacana, Instituto de Fisica y Matemáticas, Mexico

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Dipartimento di Fisica, Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Istituto di Fisica dello Spazio Interplanetario, INAF Torino, Italy

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Universidade São Paulo, Instituto de Física de São Carlos, Brasil

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>National Centre for Nuclear Research, Department of Astrophysics,Ł ódź, Poland

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies (FIAS), Frankfurt am Main, Germany

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>Department of Physics, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania



**KCDC** Homepage

**KCDC Motivation** 

**KCDC Regulations** 

- ▶ Information
- ▶ Announcements

FAQ5

- ▶ User Account
- ▶ Data Shop

Spectra

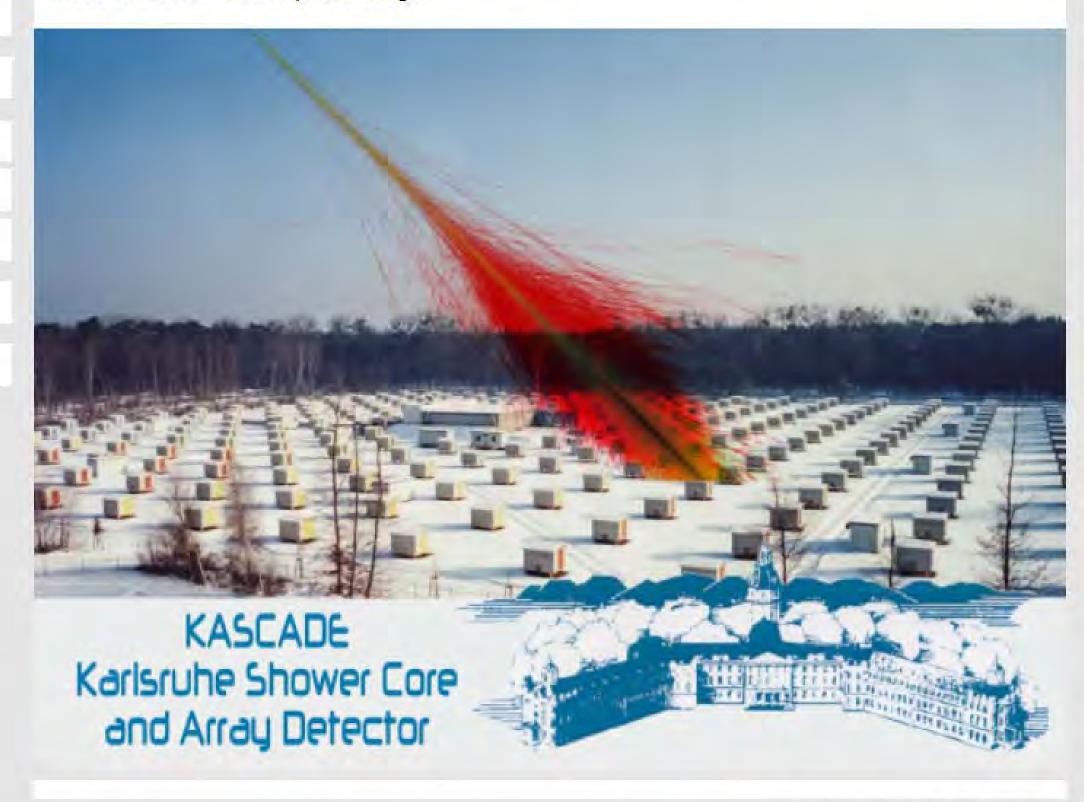
Publications

Report a Bug

Education/Lehre

#### **Welcome to KCDC**

The aim of the project **KCDC** (**K**ASCADE Cosmic Ray **D**ata **C**entre) is the installation and establishment of a public data centre for high-energy astroparticle physics based on the data of the KASCADE experiment. KASCADE was a very successful large detector array which recorded data during more than 20 years on site of the KIT-Campus North, Karlsruhe, Germany (formerly Forschungszentrum, Karlsruhe) at 49,1°N, 8,4°E; 110m a.s.l. KASCADE collected within its lifetime more than 1.7 billion events of which some 433.000.000 survived all quality cuts and are made available here for public usage.



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Downloads KCDC Manual (english) KCDC Homepage

**KCDC Motivation** 

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Spectra

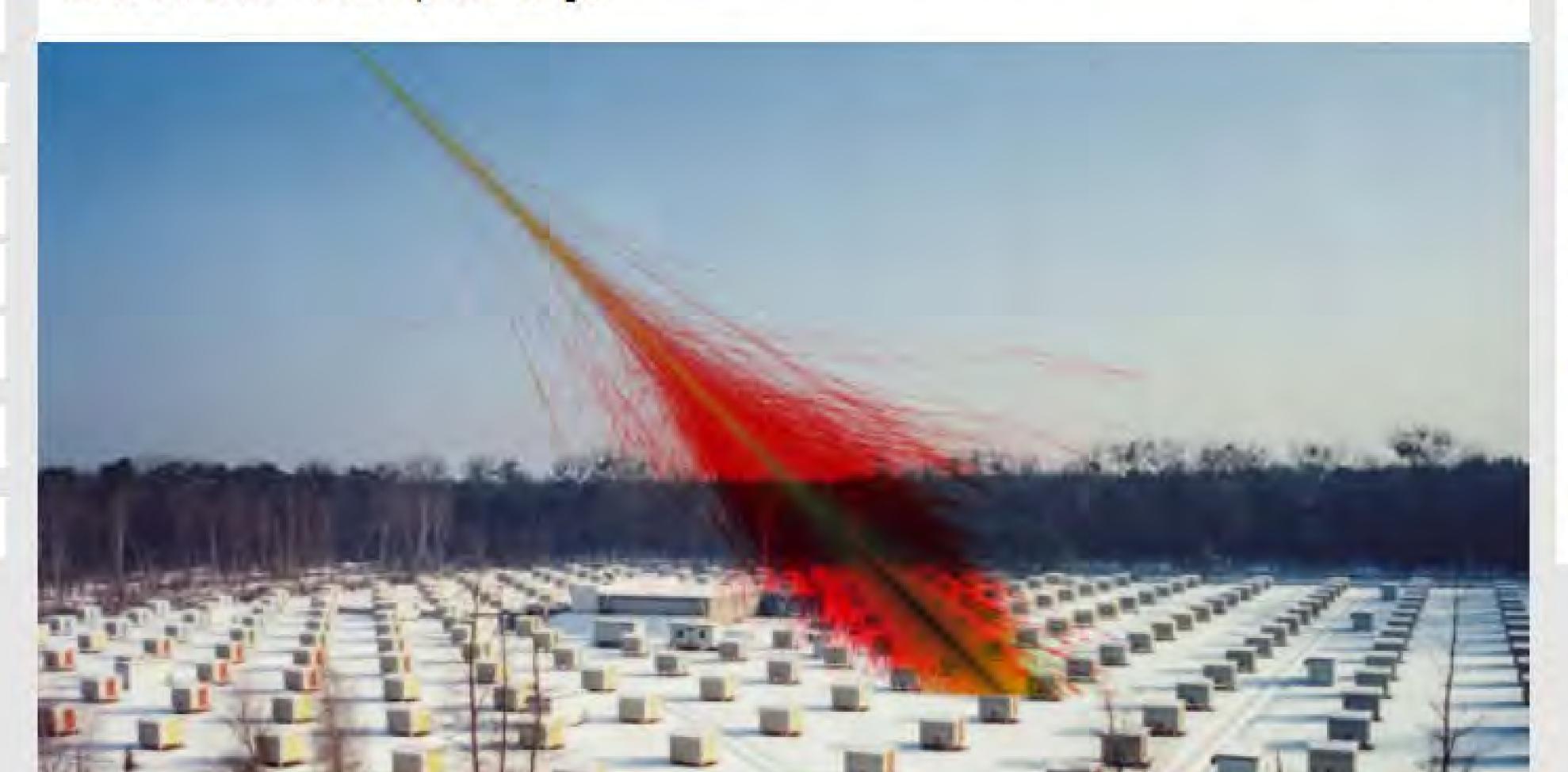
Publications

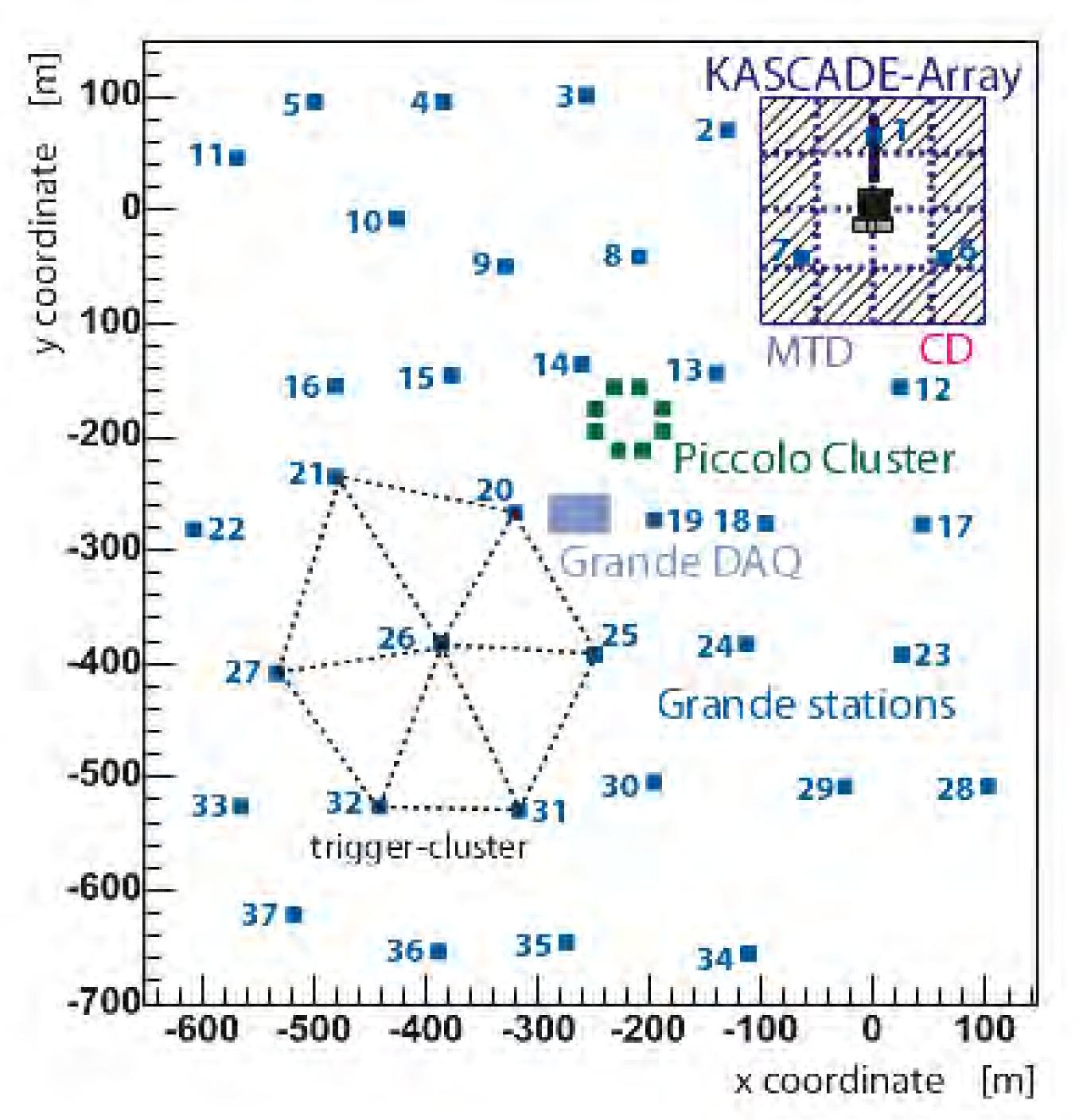
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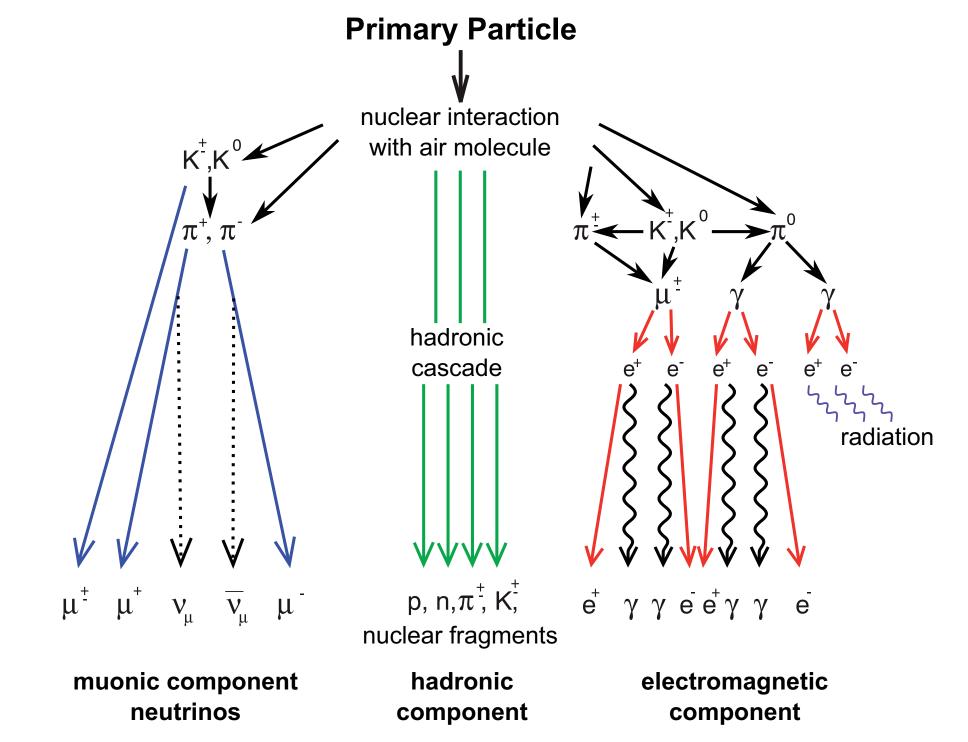
### Welcome to KCDC

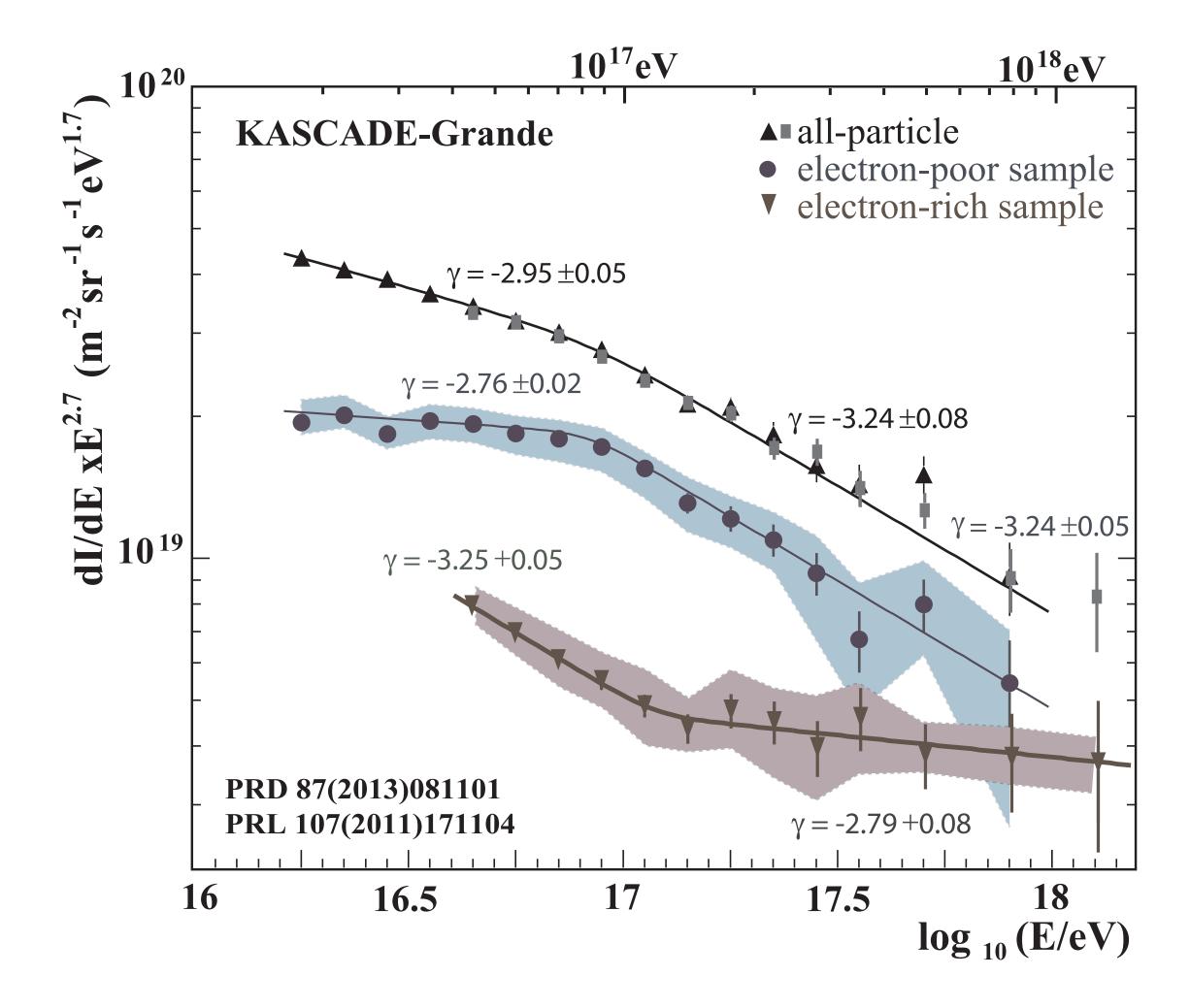
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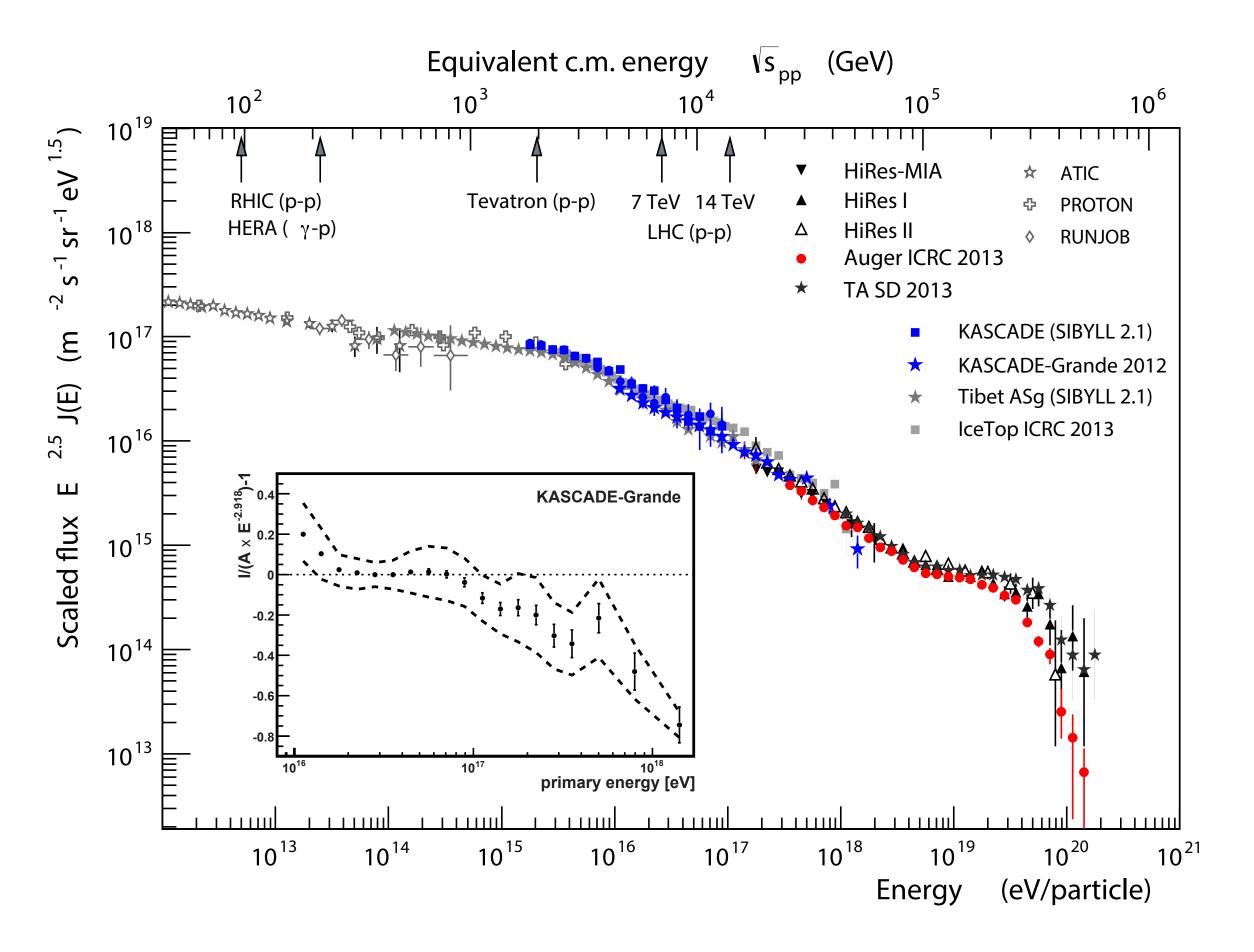






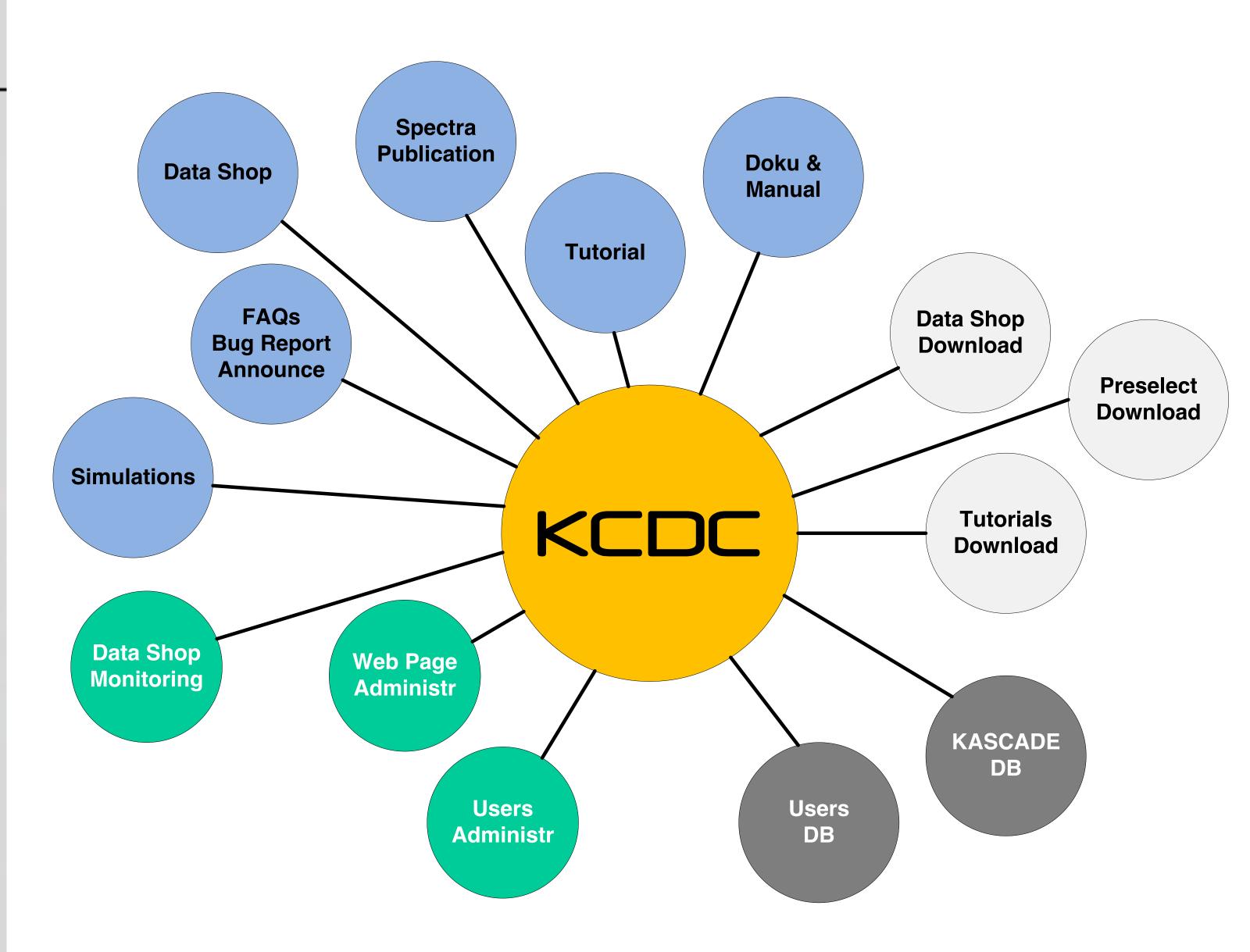






## Workflow for KASCADE Measurement and Simulation Data

#### Measurements **Simulations** air shower simulation primary particle CORSIKA Input primary energy E particle ID shower axis shower direction $\Theta$ , $\Phi$ ... high energy models QGSjet **EPOS** zenith angle -Sibyll low energy model FLUKA **KASCADE** detectors shower disc (~1m) detector simulation - data acquisition CRES - event building based on GEANT 3 - event storage data reconstruction using KRETA - data calibration and data correction - reconstruction of EAS variables like Ne, Nu, shower direction, core postion, densities .. - data storage in root files **Data Analysis** compare measurements with distributions achieved from extensive air shower simulations



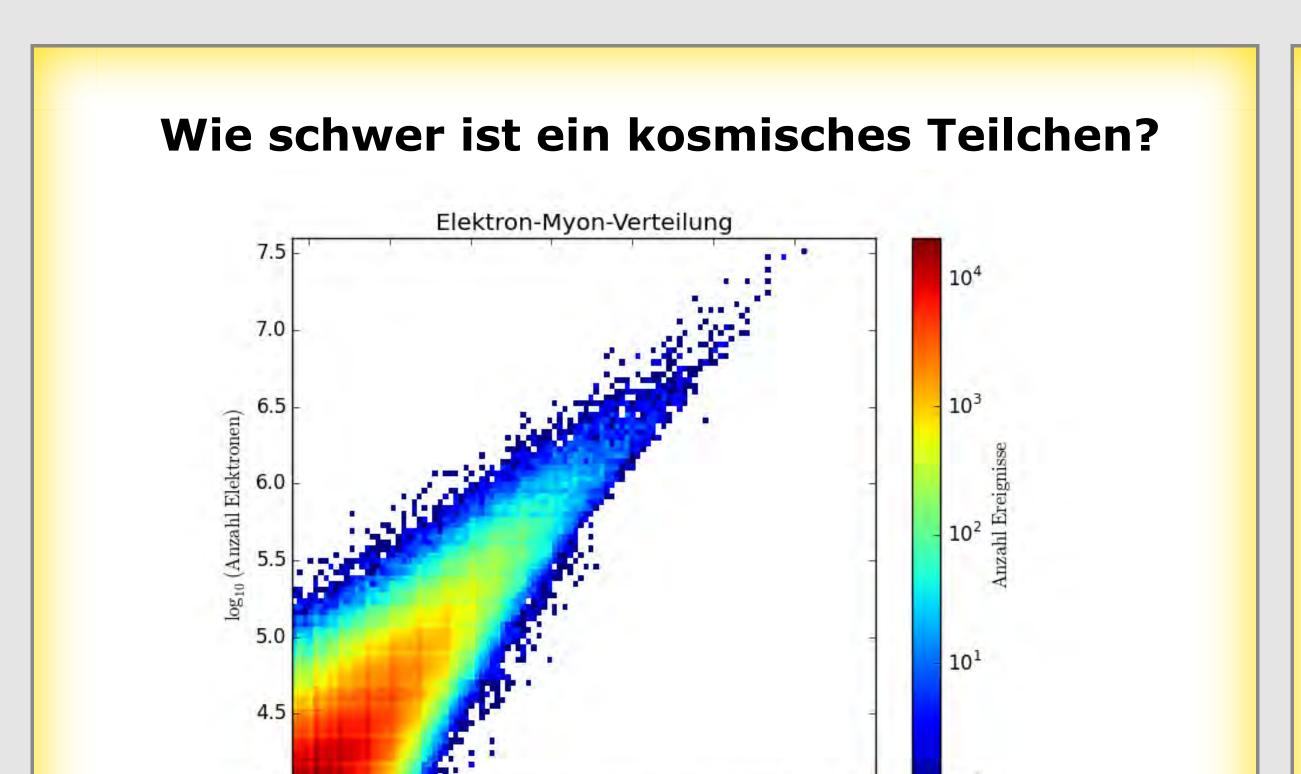
### Portal für Lehrer und Schüler

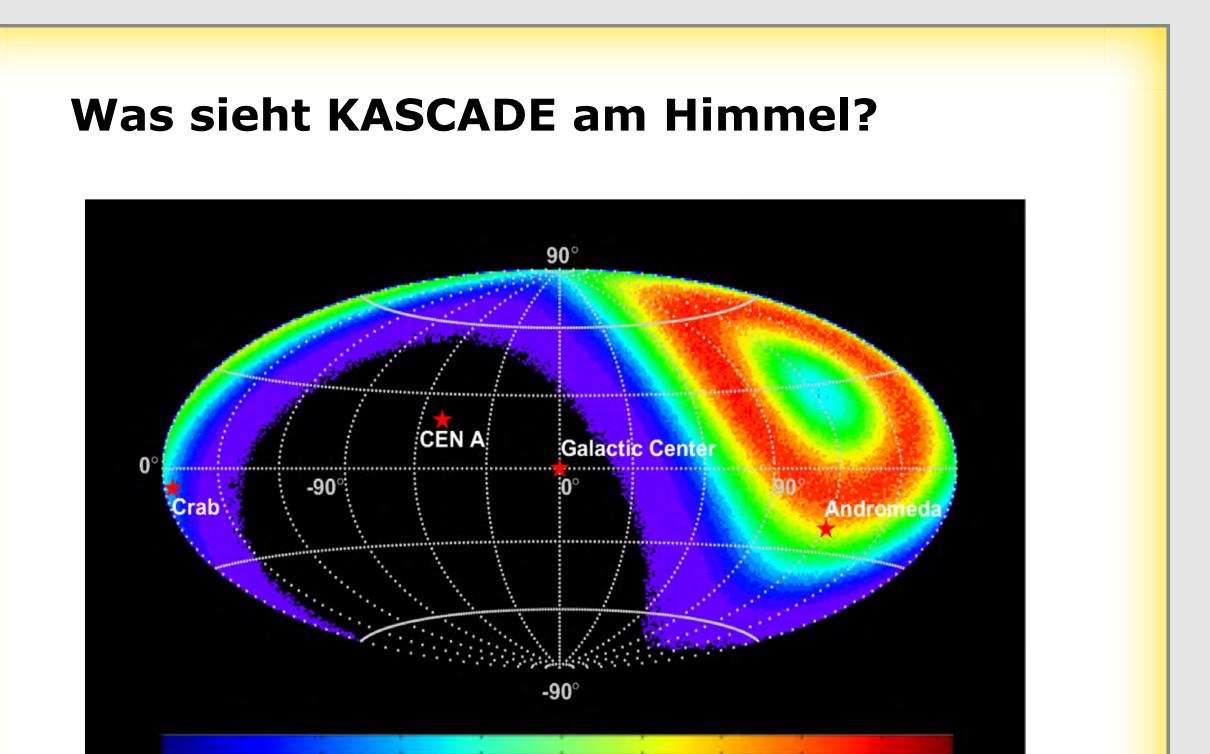


#### switch to english version

Auf dieser Seite sind interessante Aufgaben zusammengestellt rund um den Bereich kosmische Strahlung, die mit Hilfe der Daten des KASCADE Experimentes einige der Vorgänge ausserhalb und innerhalb unserer Erdatmoshäre veranschaulichen sollen. Diese Aufgabensammlung soll in Zusammenarbeit mit interessierten Lehrern und Schülern stetig erweitert werden und so zum Verständnis der kosmischen Strahlung beitragen.

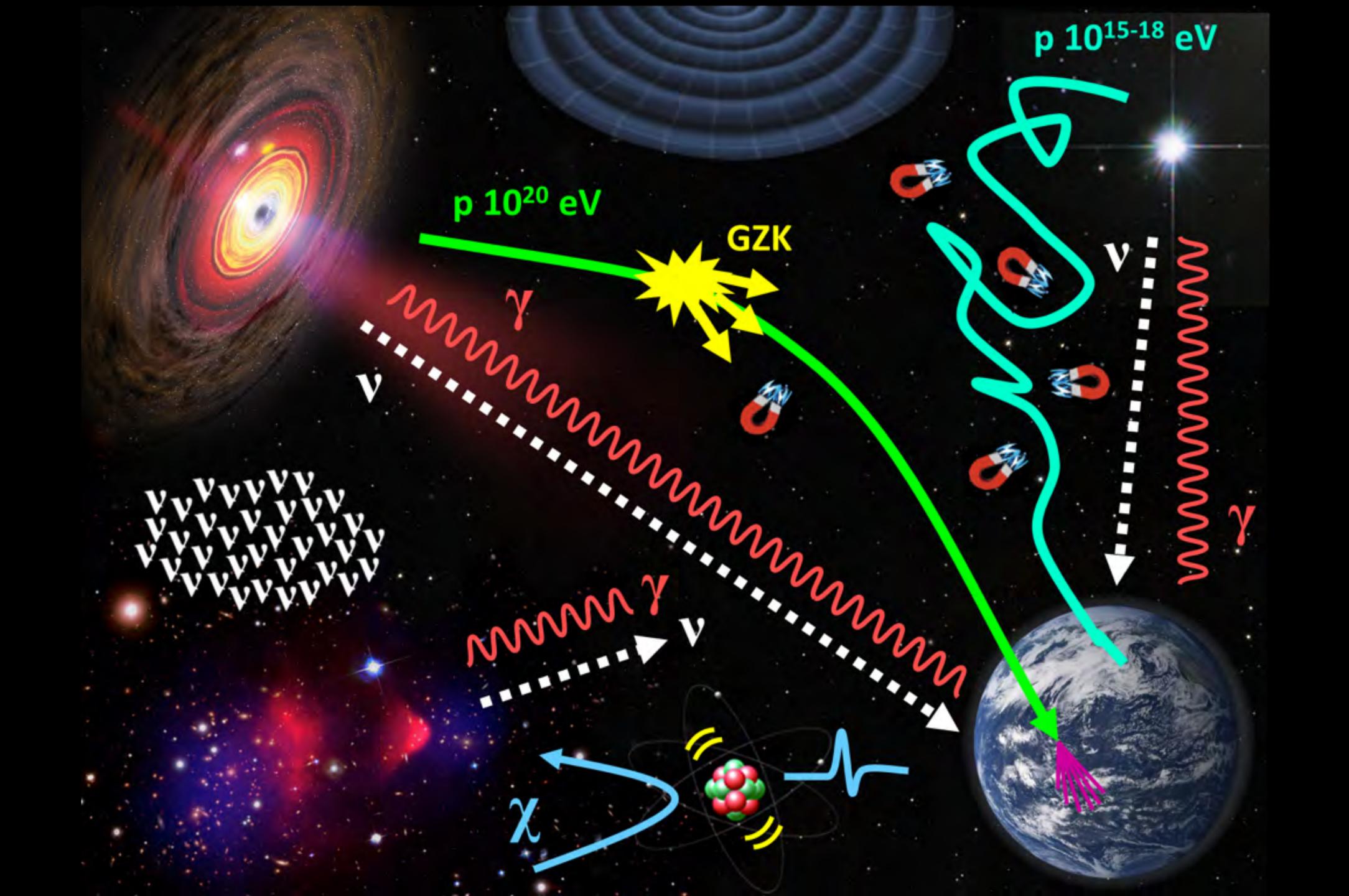
Die Rahmenfarben geben einen Hinweis auf den Schwierigkeitsgrad der Aufgaben: rot bedeutet 'ziemlich schwierig', gelb bedeutet 'mitteschwer' und grün 'ziemlich einfach' während blau als 'Fingerübung' zu betrachten ist.







# Ausblick



# Wo geht die Astroteilchenphysik hin?

- Multi-messenger Astroteilchenphysik:
  - Gravitationswellen! Einstein-Teleskop ET?
  - Cherenkov Teleskope Array CTA
  - Hochenergie-Neutrinoastronomie mit IceCube(-Gen2)
  - GCOS wenn Auger mit AugerPrime Quellen entdeckt
- Neutrinomasse und -hierarchie; CP-Verletzung bei Neutrinos; kompakte Neutrinodetektoren, Geoneutrinos...
- Dunkle Materie bis zum Neutrinountergrund: DARWIN u.a.
   ... von meV-Axionen bis Schwarzen Löchern...

Was sagen uns LHC, HL-LHC, Belle-II, ...?