CosmicSIG Status and Plans

Cosmic Ray Science Interest Group
PhysPAG Town Hall at AAS, January 5, 2014
CosmicSIG Activities

› Committee formed April 2013
  › John Mitchel (GSFC), Igor Moskalenko (Stanford U), Angela Olinto (U Chicago) Chair, Eun-Suk Seo (U Maryland)

› Goals of CosmicSIG
  › Provide an assessment to NASA HQ and the PCOS program office of the status and the \textbf{current and future} needs of the \textit{cosmic-ray astrophysics} community.
  › Act as a \textbf{focal point} and forum for the cosmic ray community.

› \textbf{White Paper with Cosmic Ray vision for the next decade(s)}
  › Gather input from Community
  › Survey current and future projects and missions and their science goals and coverage
  › Survey technology development needs for future progress in the field
Cosmic Ray SIG

Angela Olinto, Chair — olinto@kicp.uchicago.edu

The goals of the Cosmic Ray Science Interest Group (CosmicSIG) are to provide quantitative metrics and assessments to NASA in regard to current and future needs of the cosmic-ray astrophysics community and to act as a focal point and forum for the cosmic ray community.

The CosmicSIG is composed of John Mitchell (GSFC), Igor Moskalenko (Stanford U), Angela V. Olinto (U Chicago) Chair, Eun-Suk Seo (U Maryland). CosmicSIG will work towards producing a white paper covering:

- the major open science questions
- a brief survey of the current and planned, US and International, space and ground-based projects â€” their energy coverage (from about $10^8$ eV to $10^{20}$ eV), sky coverage, and particle type coverage (electrons, positrons, nucleons, anti-nucleons, nuclei, anti-nuclei, neutrinos, and new particles)
- a survey of the state-of-the-art capabilities, the next generation technology needs, and potential science return from new technologies and capabilities
- a vision for the future of cosmic ray science in space

The CosmicSIG is open to all members of the community.

If you are interested in contributing to the work of the CosmicSIG, please subscribe using the link below. For other inquiries, e-mail Angela Olinto, chair of the CosmicSIG, at olinto@uchicago.edu

CosmicSIG Mailing List

Subscribe to the CosmicSIG mailing list.
CosmicSIG Activities

- Gathering input from Community
  - “June 2012”: open meeting at CR2012 requesting input from the community
  - Teleconferences and email input for further information gathering.
  - ICRC 2013

- Fall 2013: compile previous white papers (Astro 2010 prep to NWNH, *Enduring Quests Daring Visions*,...)
- Winter 2014: draft white paper
- April 2014: present white paper draft at APS meeting
- Fall 2014: deliver white paper to PhysPAG (+ NAC)
**NASA Astrophysics Roadmap**

**Enduring Quests**
**Daring Visions**
NASA Astrophysics in the Next Three Decades

December 20, 2013

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### Enduring Quests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gravitational Waves</th>
<th>Cosmic rays</th>
<th>Radio</th>
<th>Microwaves</th>
<th>Infrared</th>
<th>Optical</th>
<th>Ultraviolet</th>
<th>X-rays</th>
<th>Gamma rays</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gravitational Wave Surveyor</td>
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<td>Cosmic Dawn Mapper</td>
<td>CMB Polarization Surveyor</td>
<td>JWST</td>
<td>Far IR Surveyor</td>
<td>LIVOIR Surveyor</td>
<td>ExoEarth Mapper</td>
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<td>TESS</td>
<td>Astro-H</td>
<td>LIVOIR Surveyor</td>
<td>Black Hole Mapper</td>
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*Figure 1.2 Chart of the missions currently planned for launch during the Near-Term Era and of the notional missions of this roadmap for the Formative and Visionary Eras.*
### Enduring Quests

**NASA Astrophysics Roadmap**

**Enduring Quests Daring Visions**

*NASA Astrophysics in the Next Three Decades*

- **December 20, 2013**

#### Enduring Quests

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**Figure 1.2** Chart of the missions currently planned for launch during the Near-Term Era and of the notional missions of this roadmap for the Formative and Visionary Eras.
Particle Accelerators

There is yet another, less apparent component of galaxies: high-energy particles (cosmic rays). A century ago, Victor Hess discovered via high-altitude balloons a background of high-energy charged particles, which we now know pervades the ISM, providing about a third of its energy density. This dynamically important gas of particles requires efficient acceleration, which is now believed to take place in the strong shock waves of supernova remnants. Only recently did gamma-ray observations in the GeV regime (from space) and the TeV regime (from the ground) yield convincing data supporting this paradigm. About half a dozen stars are born every year in the Milky Way; those with sufficiently high mass ultimately end their lives as supernovae, resulting in a few supernova explosions per century. Due to their large energy per explosion, this rate is sufficient to maintain a significant fraction of the ISM in a hot and ionized state, emitting characteristic line radiation in the ultraviolet and X-ray bands. The study of galactic cosmic rays with space based detectors (e.g., Fermi, AMS) and ground-based facilities, such as the Auger array in Argentina (and indirectly through ground-based observations of very high-energy gamma rays), can be advanced with dedicated detectors on the International Space Station such as JEM-EUSO, which will utilize Earth’s atmosphere as a particle detector. The study of cosmic ray particle acceleration is an important physics question in its own right, but this high-energy particle component of any actively star-forming galaxy is also responsible for the creation of some crucial elements (lithium, beryllium, and boron). It bathes the galaxy in a diffuse glow of high-energy gamma rays, which represents a significant fraction of its total energy output; the presence of the cosmic ray component can even play a substantial role in the self-regulation of the star-formation rate. The motion of the Sun-Earth system in the galactic potential causes changes to the cosmic ray environment on timescales on the order of 100 million years, which could potentially be linked to extinction cycles on Earth.
Cosmic Rays 2013 Highlights - Space
The Great Voyage
1977 to now and onwards...

Voyager 1 and 2 in 2012 Voyager ‘leave’ the Heliosphere in the
Moving at \(17.26 \text{ km/s}\)
Cosmic Rays Recent Highlights

- Voyager 1 reaches Interstellar Space (Aug/Sep 2012)

![Graph showing Cosmic Rays >70 MeV from outside](image)

![Diagram showing Heliospheric ions 0.5-30 MeV](image)
Galactic CRs ➧ Heliospheric CRs ➦

From outside:
- GCR protons >70 MeV
- GCR electrons 7 to ~100 MeV

From inside:
- ACR protons 7 to 60 MeV
- TSPs 0.5 to 30 MeV
Voyager 1 – 124 AU; 18.6 billion km

Voyager 2 – 102 AU; 15.2 billion km

Power all instruments until 2020 – 150 AU
Turn off final instrument in 2025

Heliosheath
Termination Shock
Heliopause
Heliosphere
Cosmic Rays 2013 Highlights (Mar’13)

- AMS (Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer) on the ISS announces first results
Cosmic Rays 2013 Highlights (Mar’13)

AMS (Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer) on the ISS announces first results

PRL 110, 141102 (2013)
Cosmic Rays 2013 Highlights (Jul'13)

AMS (Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer) on the ISS

1) Proton flux
   - Scaled by $R^{2.7}$
   - From 1 GV to 1.8 TV

2) Helium flux

3) Electron Spectrum

4) Positron Spectrum

To be presented by S. Haino (8 July, ICRX)

To be presented by V. Choutko (8 July, ICRX)

To be presented by S. Schael (8 July, ICRX)
Cosmic Rays 2013 Highlights (Feb’ 13)

- Super-TIGER (Trans-Iron Galactic Element Recorder) breaks flight duration record: 55 days at 127,000 feet
- Increase on UltraHeavy Nuclei data by 1 o.o.m. to study composition and origin of Galactic Cosmic Rays
Super-TIGER Update

- All events
- \( \sigma_Z = 0.18 \) charge units resolution at Fe (compared to \( \sim 0.23 \) for TIGER)

- Events w \( Z > 30 \), analysis underway
- Expect improved resolution w better models of velocity and charge-dependent scintillator saturation

R. Binns et al. ICRC, Como 2013
Cosmic Rays 2013 Highlights - Ground
Neutrino Astronomy Begins

- PeV neutrinos first observed by IceCube (Apr’13)
Results of Contained Vertex Event Search (4.3σ)

IceCube Preliminary

28 events (7 with visible muons, 21 without) on background of $10.6^{+4.5}_{-3.9}$ (12.1 ± 3.4 with reference charm model)

2013 - 28
Skymap: No Significant Clustering

ICECUBE PRELIMINARY
* All p-values are post-trial

shower events
p-value = 8%

all events
p-value = 80%

See: talk by Naoko Kurahashi Neilson
Neutrino Astronomy Begins

- PeV neutrinos first observed by IceCube (Apr’13)
UHECR Anisotropy Hints $>60$ EeV

Statistically limited evidence for Cosmic Ray Anisotropy above $5.7 \times 10^{19}$ eV in the North and South.
Open Questions in CR Science

- **Origin of Galactic Cosmic Rays (GCR):**
  - What are the accelerators?
  - What are they accelerating?
  - How do they propagate in the Galaxy?
  - Where is the Transition between Galactic & ExtraGalactic CRs?

- **Origin of ExtraGalactic Cosmic Rays (XGCR):**
  - What are the accelerators?
  - What are they accelerating?
  - How do they propagate to Earth?
  - At what Energy COSMIC RAY ASTRONOMY begins?

- **How do Cosmic Rays Affect the Earth, the Solar System, the ISM, the Galaxy, other Galaxies, and the formation of Stars and Galaxies?**
Open Questions in CR Science

- **Origin of Galactic Cosmic Rays (GCR):**
  - What are the accelerators? (CosmicSIG + GammaSIG)
  - What are they accelerating?
  - How do they propagate in the Galaxy?
  - Where is the Transition between Galactic & ExtraGalactic CRs?

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- How do Cosmic Rays Affect the Earth, the Solar System, the ISM, the Galaxy, other Galaxies, and the formation of Stars and Galaxies?
\( \pi^0 \) decay!

IC 443 & W44

Fermi & AGILE

\( \pi^0 \) decay

Ackermann et al (Fermi Collab) '13
arXiv:1302.3307
Questions Related to CR Science

- Origin of PeV neutrinos
- Indirect Dark Matter Searches
  - WIMP in the Galactic Halo: e+, e-; p, anti-p, γ, ν...
- Probe of Particle Interactions above LHC energies
  - Ultrahigh Energy Cosmic Rays (UHECR) $E_{cm} > 100$ TeV
  - Ultrahigh Energy Neutrinos
- Searches for Exotic Components of Matter:
  - antinuclei
  - Magnetic Monopoles
  - Strangelets
  - Qballs
  - Primordial Black Holes
“Cosmic Ray Observatory on the ISS”

- AMS Launch May 16, 2011
- ISS-CREAM Sp-X Launch 2014
- CALET on JEM HTV Launch 2014
- JEM-EUSO Launch Tentatively planned for 2017
Mission Design
- Launch in Dec. 2014
  - SpaceX-6 (External Cargo)
- ISS Location: JAXA’s JEM-EF 2
- Mass
  - Up Mass: Payload- 1342 kg with reserves
  - Down Mass: 0 kg

Mission Goal
- Extend the energy reach of direct measurements of cosmic rays to the highest energy possible to investigate cosmic ray origins, acceleration and propagation.
Mission Phase Overview
CALET update

- Launch planned for 2014 with HTV delivery to ISS
JEM-EUSO update

Extreme Universe Space Observatory (EUSO) in the Japanese Experiment Module (JEM) of the International Space Station (ISS)

JEM-EUSO goals (EECR = Extreme Energy Cosmic Rays)
- pioneer the study of EECR from Space
- increase exposure to EECR by 1 order of magnitude
- discover the nearby sources of UHECRs
JEM-EUSO update

- Redesigned for SpaceX Dragon Delivery
JEM-EUSO update

- Redesigned for SpaceX Dragon Delivery
- Pathfinders:
  - EUSO-Balloon first launch in 2014
  - EUSO-TA commissioning Spring 2014
  - Mini-EUSO launch 2015-16
Opportunities in Space

- In Situ Measurements of Solar System
  - Voyager I & II
- Ultra Heavy Nuclei
  - ACE/CRISS
  - Super-TIGER
- Precise Measurements from GeV to TeV
  - PAMELA
  - AMS
  - CALET
- Galactic Cosmic Rays up to the knee
  - CREAM, TRACER
  - ISS-CREAM
- Extragalactic Cosmic Rays
  - JEM-EUSO
  - OWL/PATEL