



# Untersuchung der Atmosphärenmodelle bei MAGIC

von Marijke Haffke  
Universität Dortmund

## I. Einleitung

- Kosmische Strahlung
- MAGIC

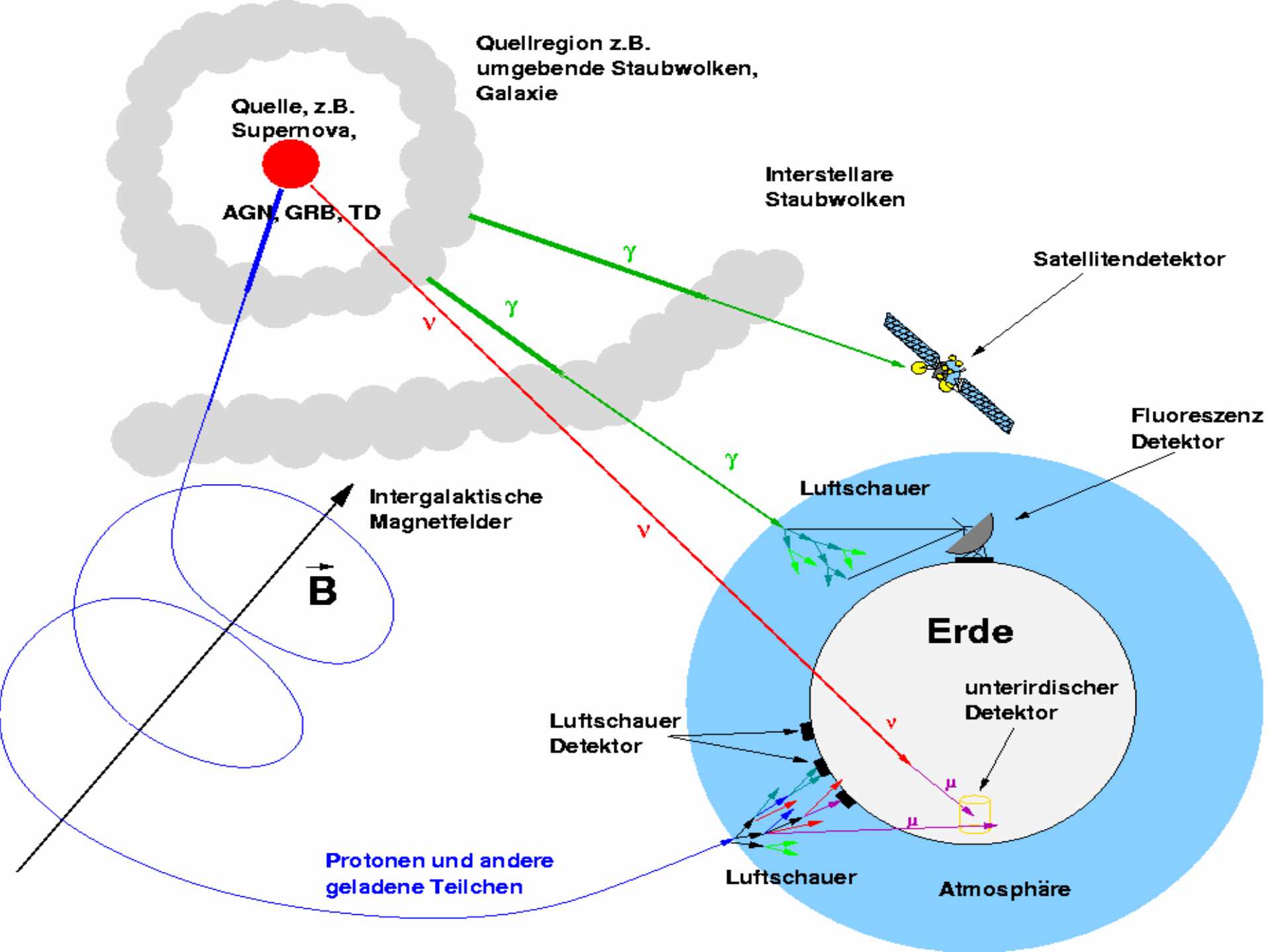
## II. Atmosphärenmodelle

- CORSIKA
- MSIS
- Vergleich
- Eigene Atmosphärenmodelle

## III. Monte Carlo

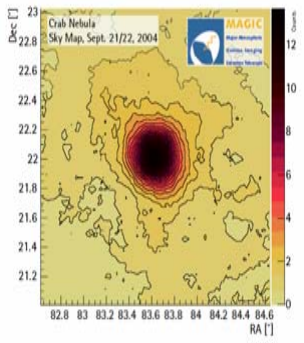
## IV. Ausblick

## V. Zusammenfassung

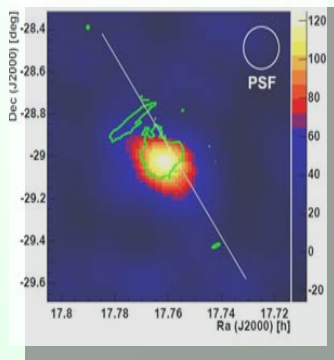




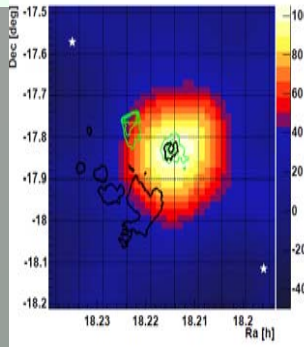
# MAGIC Highlights of the First Year (Folie: M.Teshima)



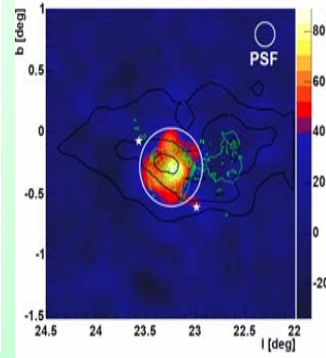
Crab Nebular  
SZA & LZA



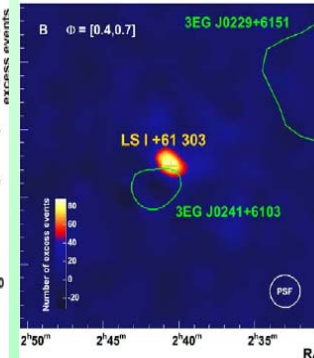
Galactic Center



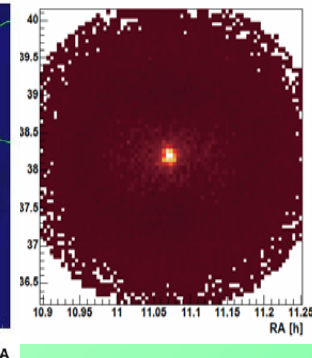
HESS J1813



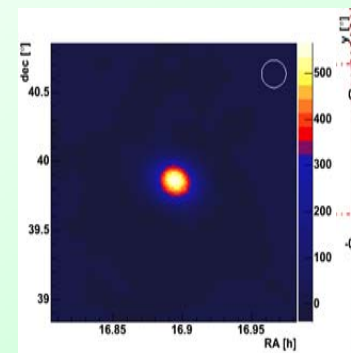
HESS J1834  
<sup>13</sup>CO cloud



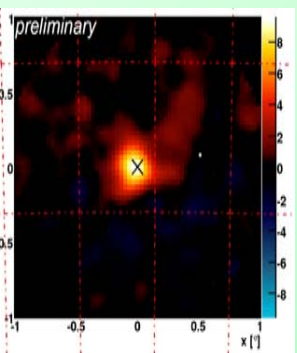
LSI+61 303  
Micro-Quasar  
New Source



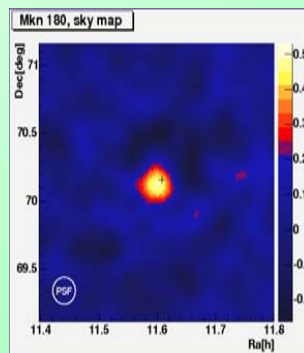
Mrk421 (0.031)



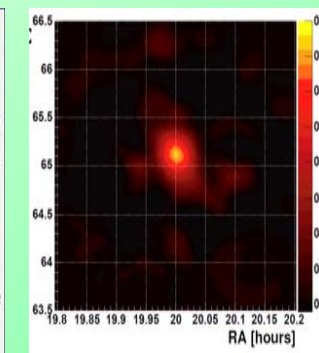
Mrk501 (z=0.034)



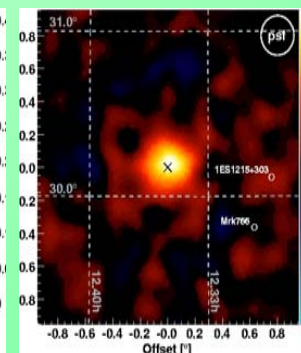
1ES2344 (z=0.044)



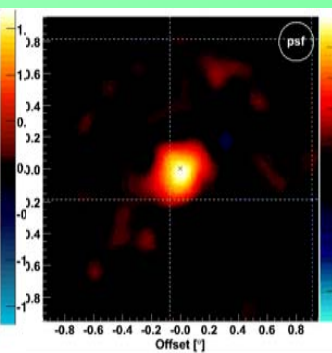
Mrk180 (0.045)  
New source



1ES1959 (0.047)



1ES1218 (z=0.18)  
New Source



PG 1553 (Z>0.25)  
New source

# I. Einleitung

## MAGIC

- breite Analyse Software
- u.a. zur Generation von Monte Carlos
- zur Generation von Luftschauern:

## CORSIKA

- verwendet Atmosphärenmodelle in der Schauer-Simulation

Ziel Diplomarbeit:

= > Verbesserung der Atmosphärenmodelle  
und Untersuchung ihrer Auswirkungen





	<b>RUNNR 420</b>			<b>particle type</b>
	<b>PRMPAR 1</b>			<b>energy range</b>
	<b>ERANGE 30. 300.</b>			number of first shower event
	EVTNR 1			<b>number of showers to generate</b>
	<b>NSHOW 1</b>			slope of primary energy spectrum
	ESLOPE -2.6			range of zenith angle (degree)
	THETAP 20. 20.			range of azimuth angle (degree)
	PHIP 0. 0.			
	VIEWCONE 0. 0.			
• COsm	DIRECT results/			data directory managed
	by daemon			
	SEED 1 0 0			seed values managed by daemon
• Simu	SEED 2 0 0			seed values managed by daemon
	SEED 3 0 0			seed values managed by daemon
	OBSLEV 2200.E2			observation level (in cm)
	RADNKG 200.E2			outer radius for NKG lat.dens.determ.
• Bedie	ARRANG 0.			rotation of array to north
	FIXCHI 0.			starting altitude (g/cm**2)
	MAGNET 29.5 23.0			magnetic field at LaPalma
	HADFLG 0 0 0 0 0 0			flags for hadr. interaction
• Atmc	ECUTS 0.3 0.3 0.02 0.02			e.cuts: had, mu, elec y fot
	MUMULT T			muon multiple scattering angle
	LONGI T 10. T F			longit.distr. & step size & fit
	MAXPRT 1			max. number of printed events
	ECTMAP 1.E4			cut on gamma factor for printout
	STEPFC 0.1			mult. scattering step length fact.
• Quell	DEBUG F 6 F 1000000			debug flag and log.unit for out
⇒ berec	CWAVLG 290. 600.			Cherenkov wavelength band
⇒ geeig	CSCAT 1 0. 20000.			scatter Cherenkov events
	CERSIZ 1.			bunch size Cherenkov photons
	USER haffke			
	CERFIL T			Cherenkov output to extra file
	DATBAS T			write .dbase file
	CERTEL 1			
Marijk	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 2000. 1700.			Location and size of each CT
	USER haffke			user
	<b>atmosphere 0 F</b>			

# II. Atmosphärenmodelle

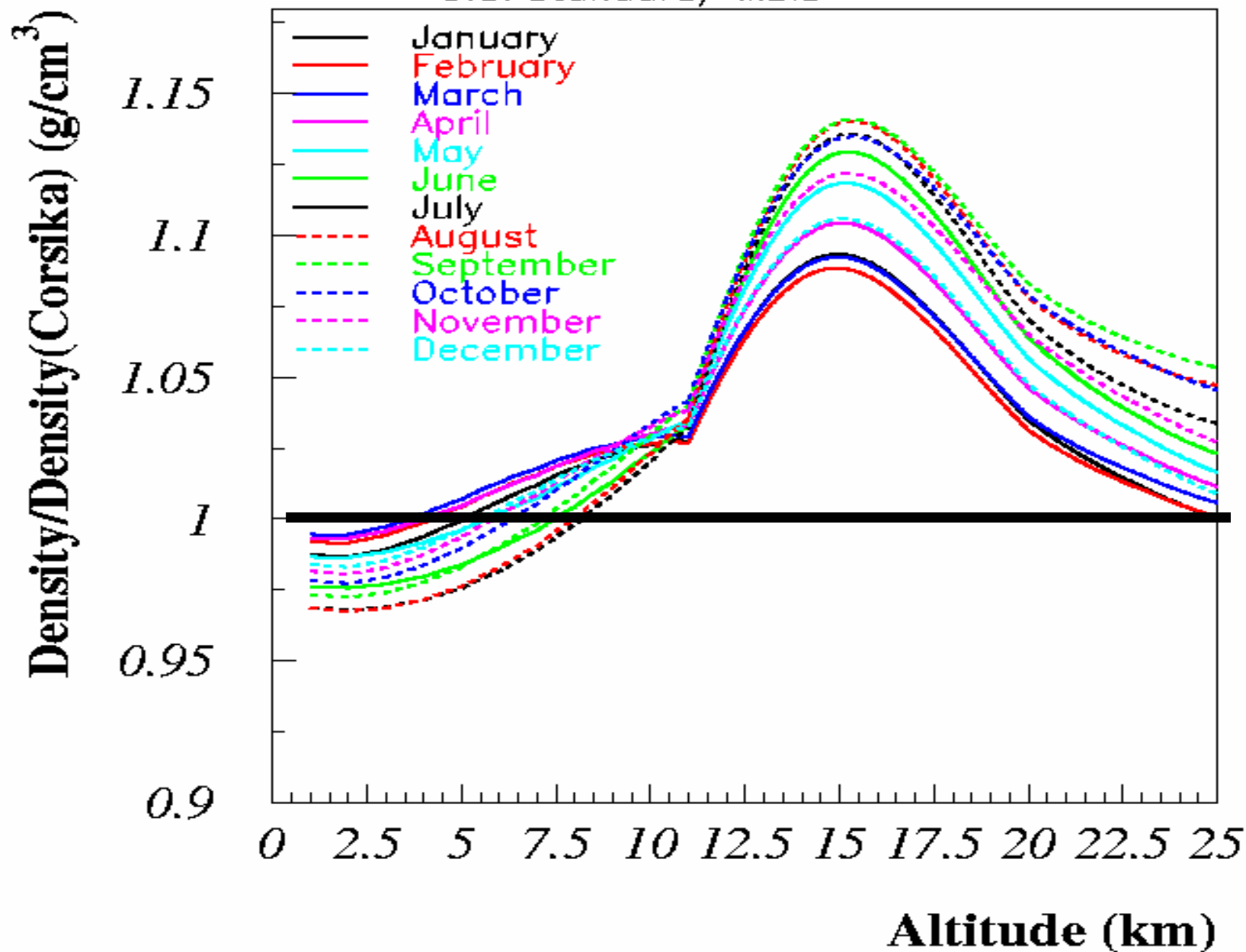
## MSIS

NASA

- empirische Atmosphärenmodelle
- basierend auf Daten von Satelliten und Raketen
- liefert: Temperatur und Dichte
- Bedienung: Variationsmöglichkeiten in Längen-, Breitengrad und in der Zeit
- Quellcode: Fortran



U.S. Standard/ MSIS







# # Atmospheric Model 6 (U.S. Standard)

# Col. #1 #2 #3 #4 **Brechungsindex**

# Alt [km] rho [g/cm<sup>3</sup>] thick [g/cm<sup>2</sup>] n-1

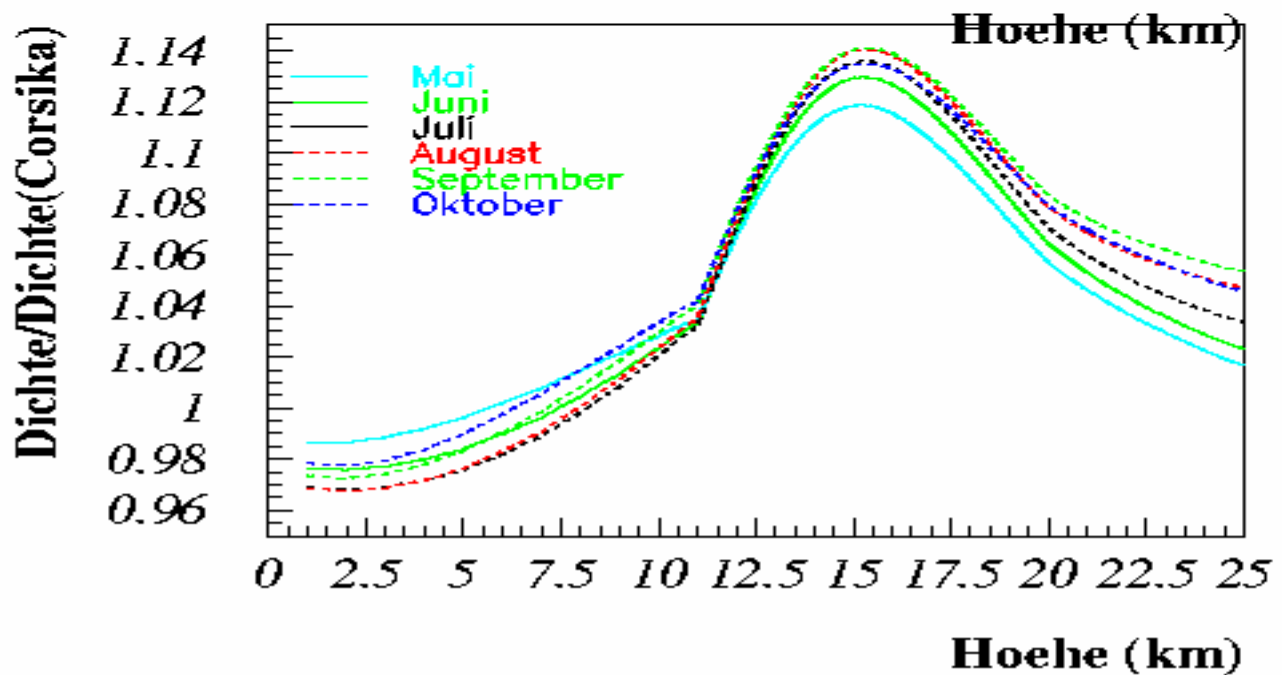
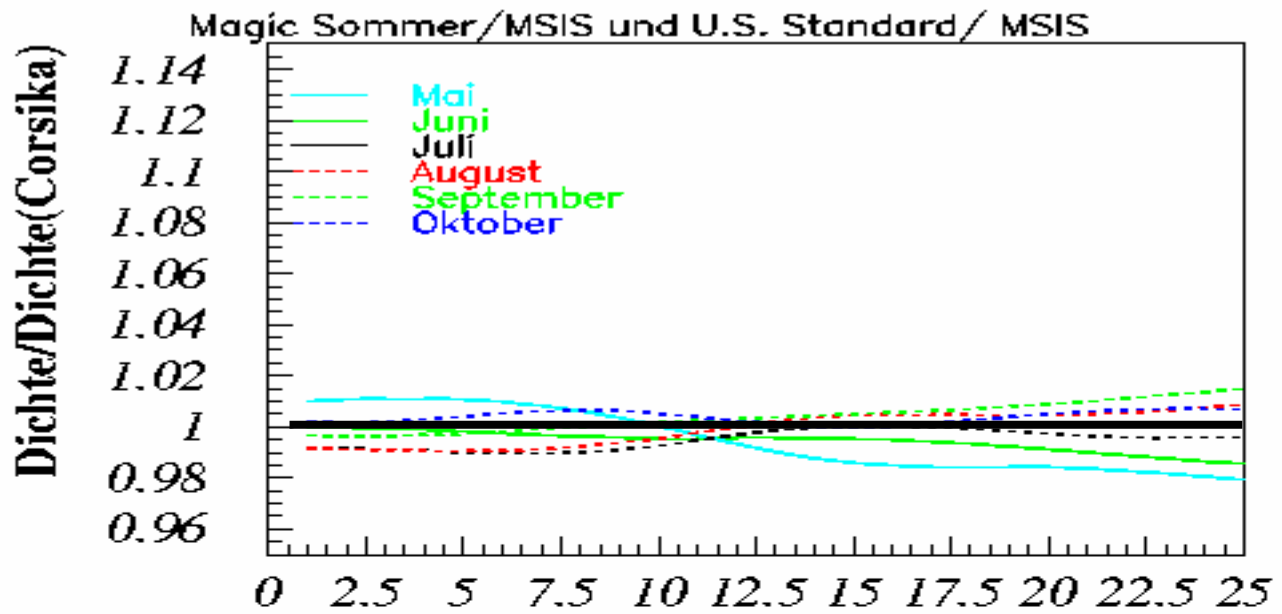
**Höhe Dichte Thickness**

2.000	0.10054E-02	0.81286E+03	0.23214E-03
3.000	0.90839E-03	0.71725E+03	0.20975E-03
4.000	0.81888E-03	0.63097E+03	0.18904E-03
5.000	0.73643E-03	0.55328E+03	0.16994E-03
6.000	0.66012E-03	0.48352E+03	0.15235E-03
7.000	0.59048E-03	0.42105E+03	0.13620E-03
8.000	0.52609E-03	0.36529E+03	0.12136E-03
9.000	0.46741E-03	0.31567E+03	0.10782E-03
10.000	0.41370E-03	0.27167E+03	0.95426E-04
11.000	0.36499E-03	0.23278E+03	0.84194E-04
12.000	0.31209E-03	0.19900E+03	0.71987E-04
13.000	0.26674E-03	0.17012E+03	0.61523E-04
14.000	0.22792E-03	0.14543E+03	0.52581E-04
15.000	0.19479E-03	0.12434E+03	0.44937E-04
16.000	0.16651E-03	0.10631E+03	0.38406E-04
17.000	0.14236E-03	0.90902E+02	0.32840E-04
18.000	0.12168E-03	0.77727E+02	0.28071E-04
19.000	0.10403E-03	0.66465E+02	0.23997E-04
20.000	0.88928E-04	0.56837E+02	0.20516E-04
21.000	0.75750E-04	0.48620E+02	0.17475E-04
22.000	0.64544E-04	0.41621E+02	0.14887E-04
23.000	0.55021E-04	0.35655E+02	0.12695E-04
24.000	0.46965E-04	0.30566E+02	0.10833E-04
25.000	0.40097E-04	0.26222E+02	0.92494E-05
27.500	0.27126E-04	0.17925E+02	0.62570E-05
30.000	0.18420E-04	0.12302E+02	0.42495E-05
32.500	0.12139E-04	0.85361E+01	0.28004E-05

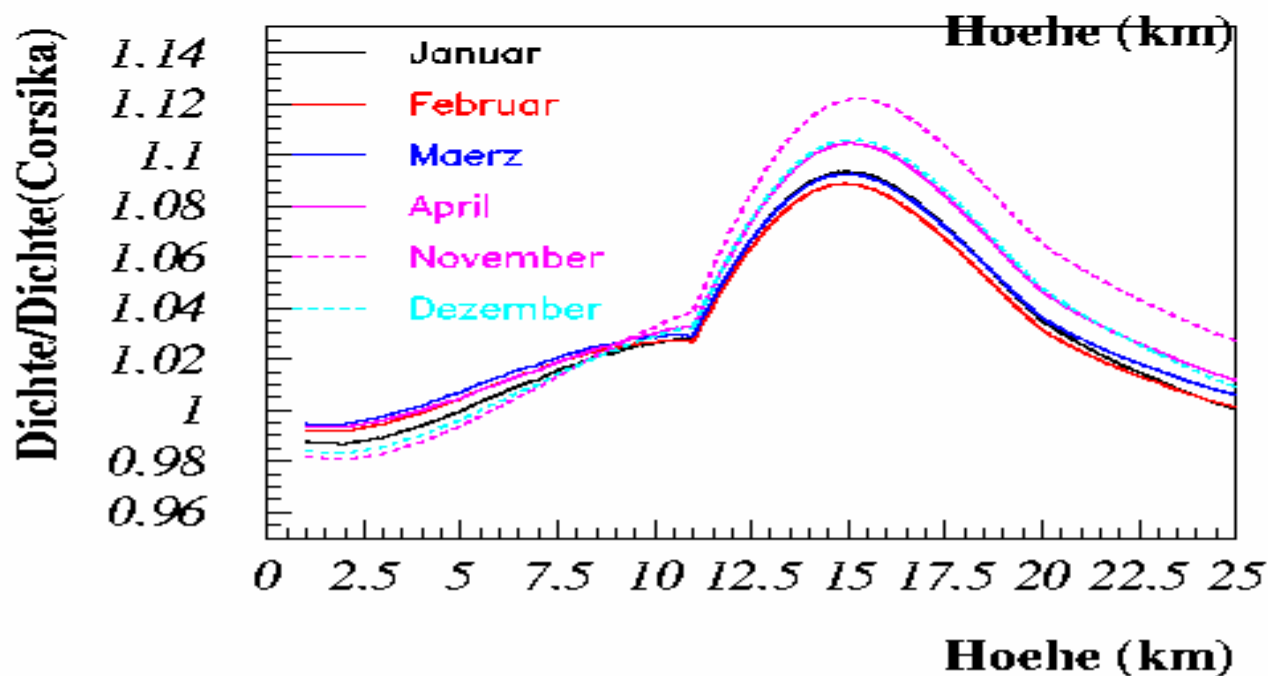
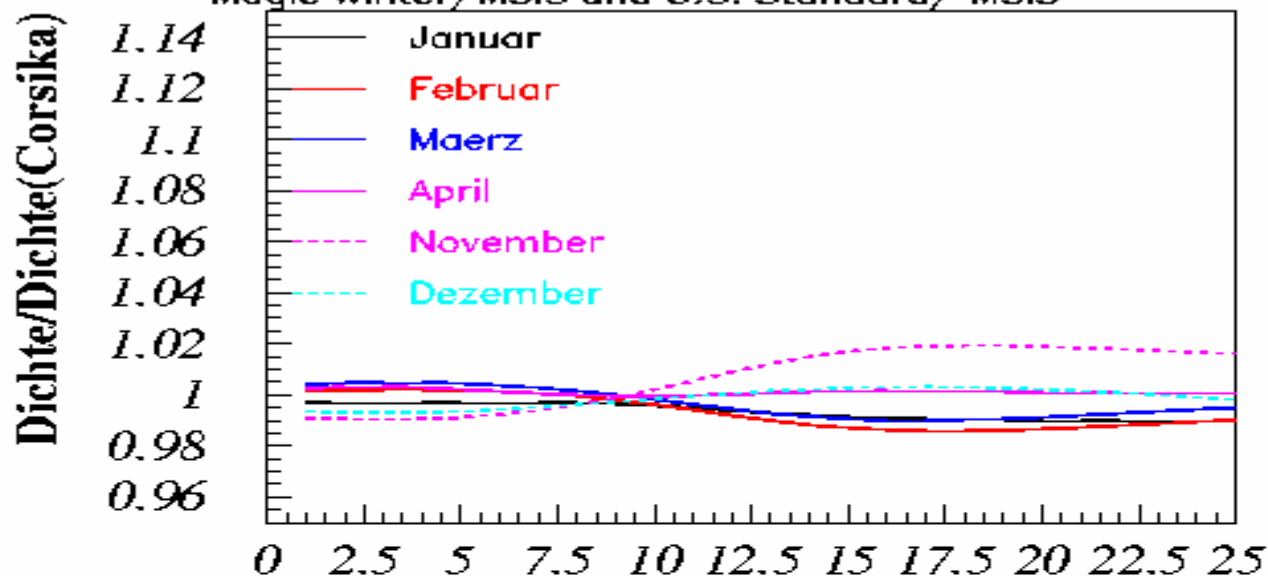


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USER haffke			
CERFIL T			Cherenkov output to extra file
DATBAS T			write .dbase file
CERTEL 1			
0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 2000. 1700.			Location and size of each CT
USER haffke			user
atmosphere 11 T			
EXIT			terminates input

Marijke



Magic Winter/MSIS und U.S. Standard/ MSIS





# II. Atmosphärenmodelle

## Eigene Atmosphärenmodelle

- Atmosphärenmodelle im CORSIKA-Paket:
- 2 Atmosphärenmodelle
  - MagicWinter: November – April (atmprof11.dat)
  - MagicSommer: Mai – Oktober (atmprof12.dat)

=> nur noch 2% Abweichung

## III. Monte Carlo

### Unterschiede in der Höhe der 1. WW:

U.S. Standard Atmosphäre: 17664,5 m

MagicWinter: 17928,3 m

MagicSommer: 18038,5 m

## IV. Ausblick

- Analyse mit Mars:
  - Erkennbare Unterschiede oder nicht
  
- Wenn ja:
  - Reanalyse von bekannter Quelle mit Sommer- und Winteratmosphäre

# Zusammenfassung

- MAGIC: Tscherenkov-Teleskop
- Software: CORSIKA
- Vergleich Atmosphärenmodelle CORSIKA mit MSIS
- Atmosphärendichte unterliegt jahreszeitlichen Schwankungen
- MagicWinter- und MagicSommer-Atmosphäre
- Reduktion der Abweichung um 2%

# Quellen

- Kosmische Spurensuche, Johannes Blümer
- CORSIKA Manual
- MSIS Homepage
- How to Camera, Abelardo Moralejo
- M. Teshima