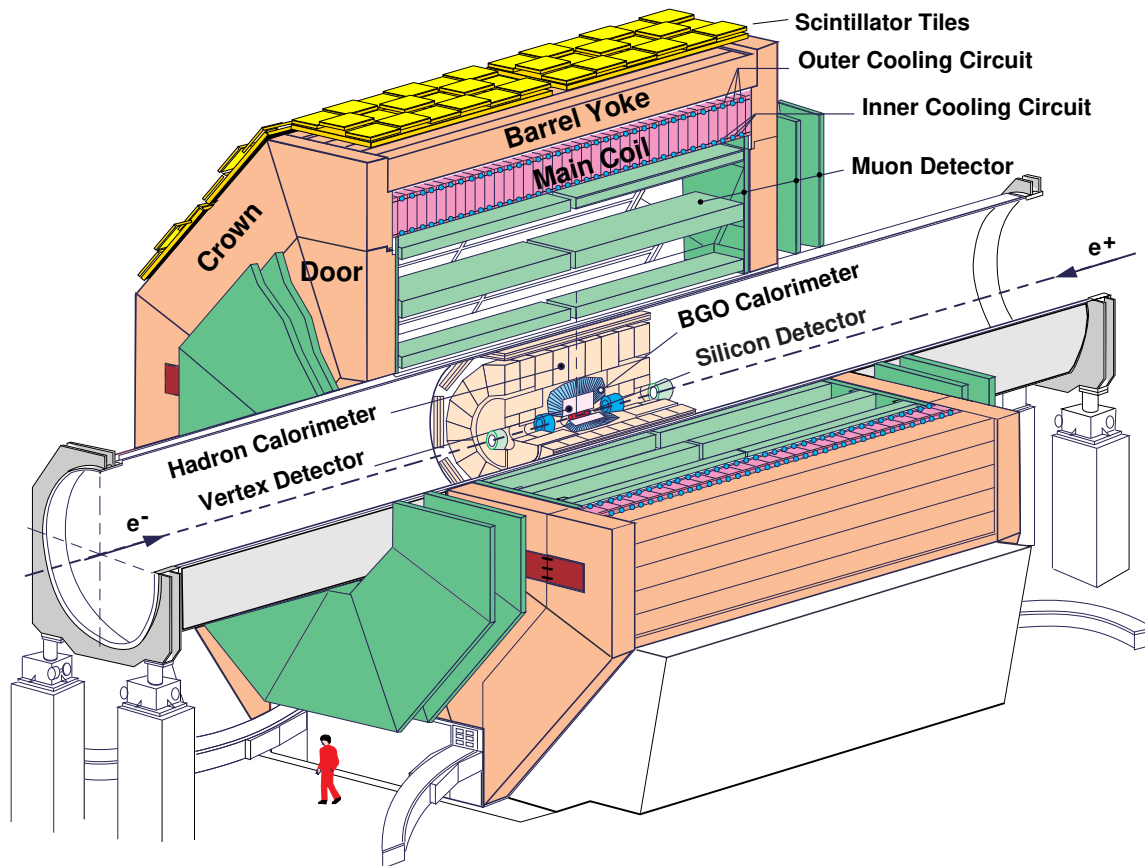


Measurement of the atmospheric muon spectrum from 20 to 2000 GeV

Michael Unger
(DESY Zeuthen)
on behalf the L3 Collaboration

- The L3+C experiment
- Data analysis
- Results
 - absolute muon flux
 - muon charge ratio
 - zenith angle dependence
- Conclusions

The L3+C Experiment



- 30 m below surface
- drift chambers in 1000 m³ magnetic volume (0.5T)
- 202 m² scintillator area
- additional readout hardware
→ DAQ independent from L3
- air shower array at surface
(50 scint. (0.5 m²) on 1800 m²)
- data taking 1999 and 2000
- 12 billion muon triggers collected

Momentum measurement

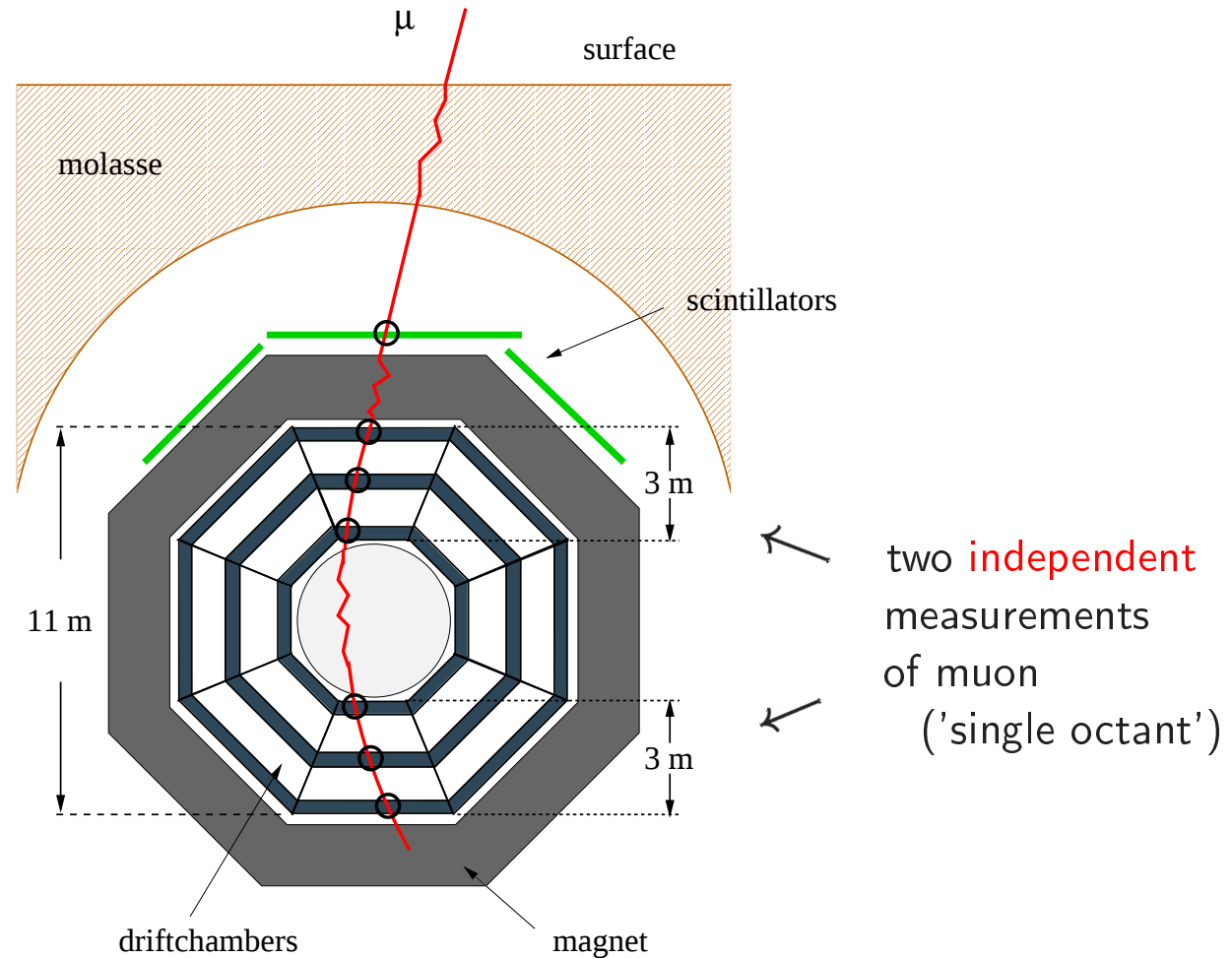
measurement of track coordinates up to six times in bending plane with $\langle \sigma_x \rangle = 60 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$

stochastic energy loss
in molasse and magnet

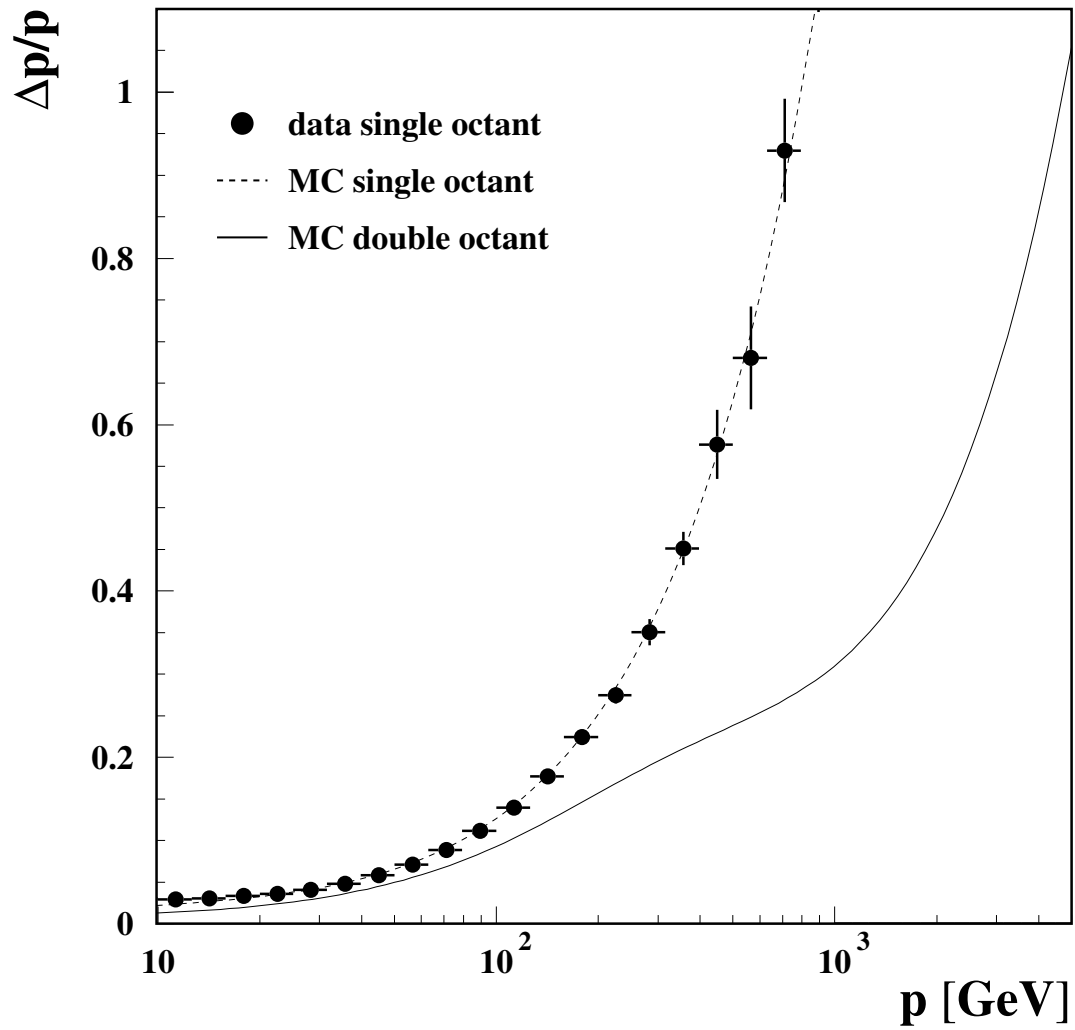
$$\langle \Delta E \rangle = 19 \text{ GeV}$$

(vertical direction)

momentum fit over
full detector length
(‘double octant’)



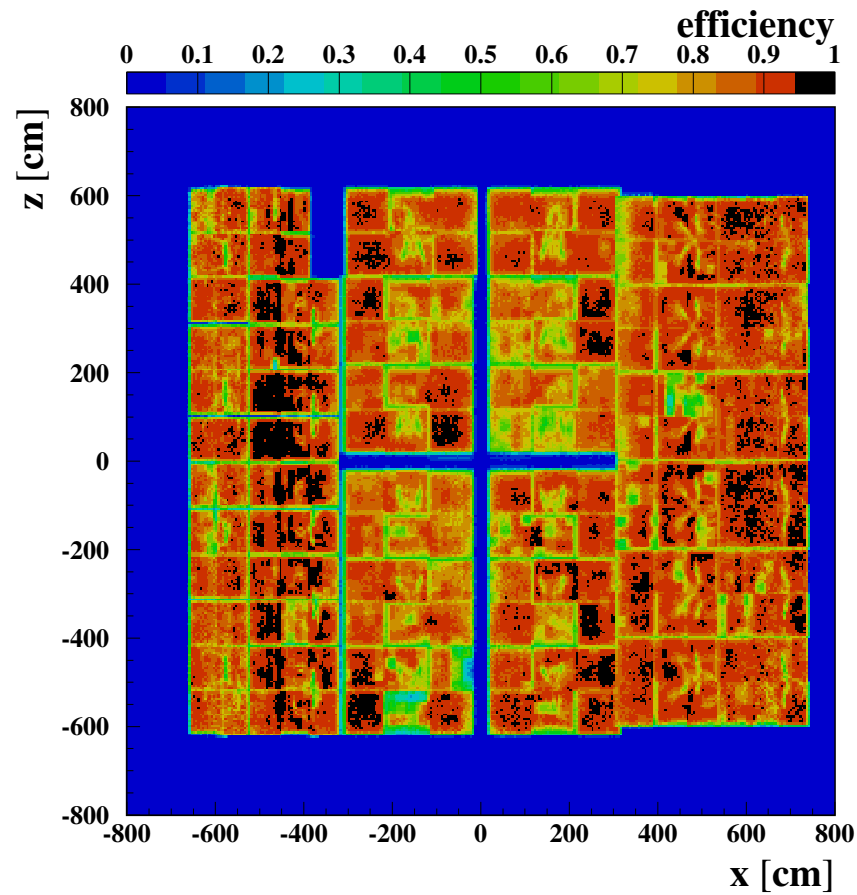
Momentum resolution



maximum detectable momentum at 4.7 ± 0.4 TeV

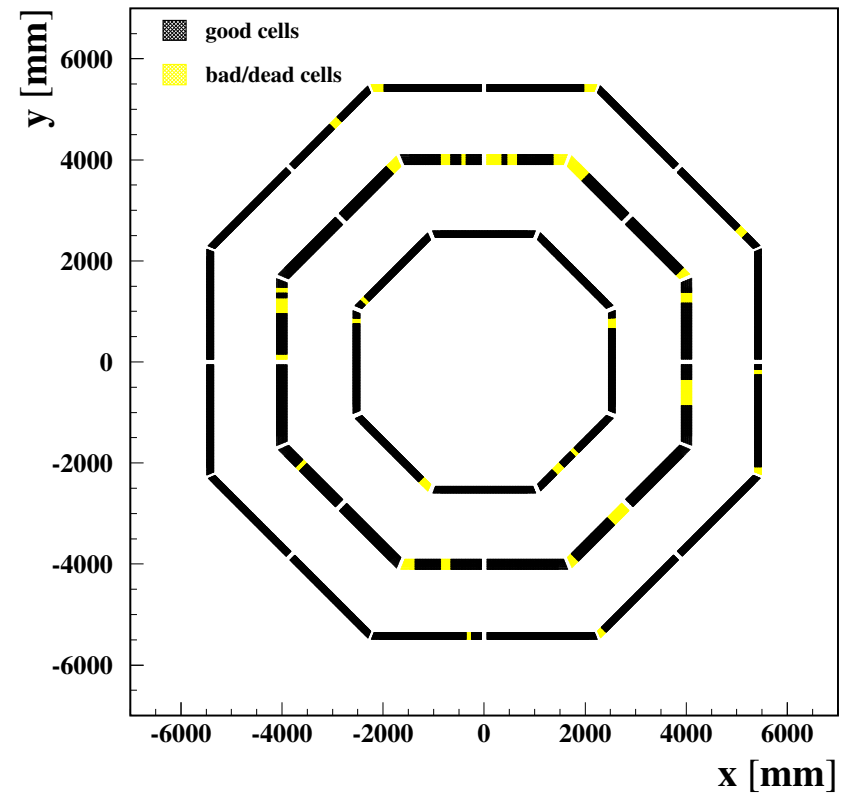
Detector efficiencies

scintillator efficiency



(average efficiency 1999/2000)

muon chamber efficiency

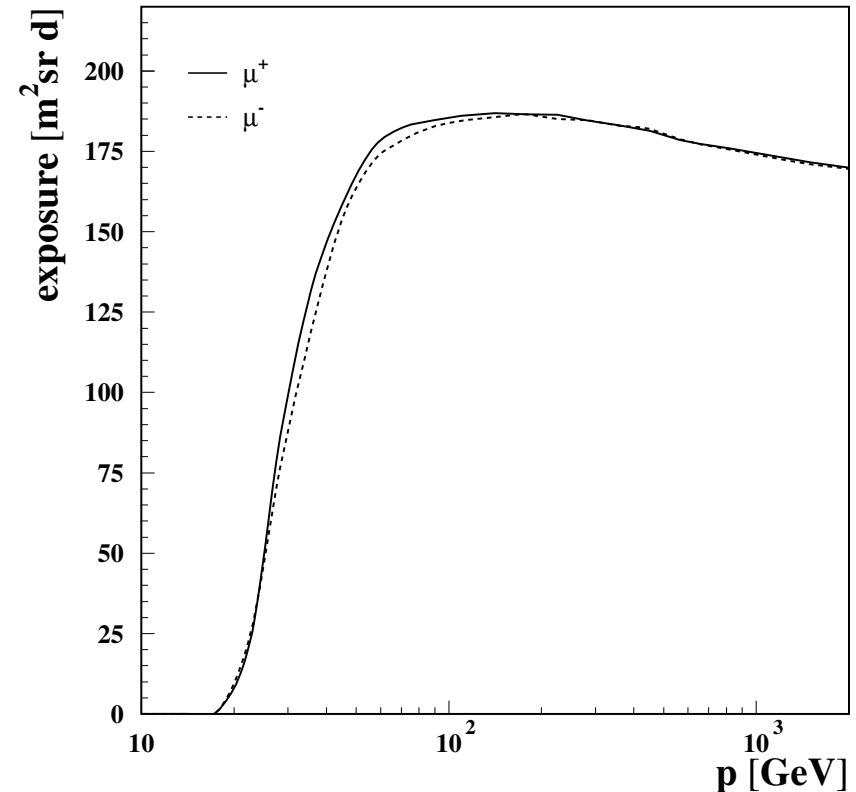


(end 2000 efficiency of 'master' detector half)

Acceptance

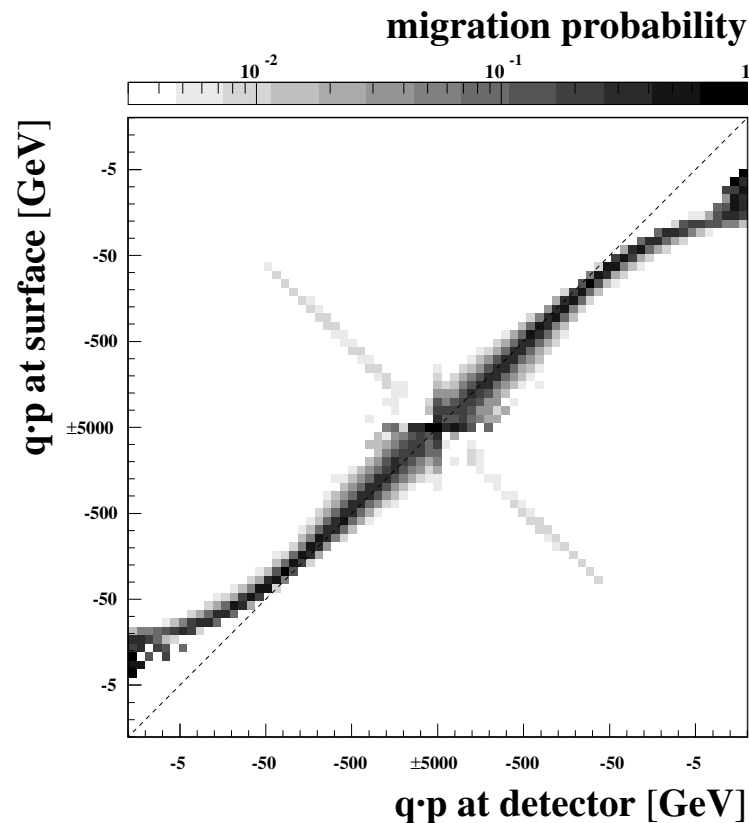
- data quality selection
→ $2.0 \cdot 10^7$ events for spectrum analysis
($3.8 \cdot 10^6$ in vertical direction)
- GEANT simulation of detector response and L3+C surroundings
- subsequent reconstruction of simulated hits with same reconstruction algorithm used for data
- correction of residual differences between data and MC by measuring single octant efficiencies ϵ_i :

$$\text{corr} = \frac{(\epsilon_1 \cdot \epsilon_2)^{\text{data}}}{(\epsilon_1 \cdot \epsilon_2)^{\text{MC}}}$$



exposure = acceptance · live-time

Calculation of surface spectrum



visualization of vertical migration matrix

Deconvolution of measured momentum distribution at detector level taking into account

- stochastic energy loss in molasse
- momentum resolution
- momentum dependent efficiencies

True positive and negative muon spectra are supposed to follow

$$\Phi(p) = \Phi_0 p^\gamma$$

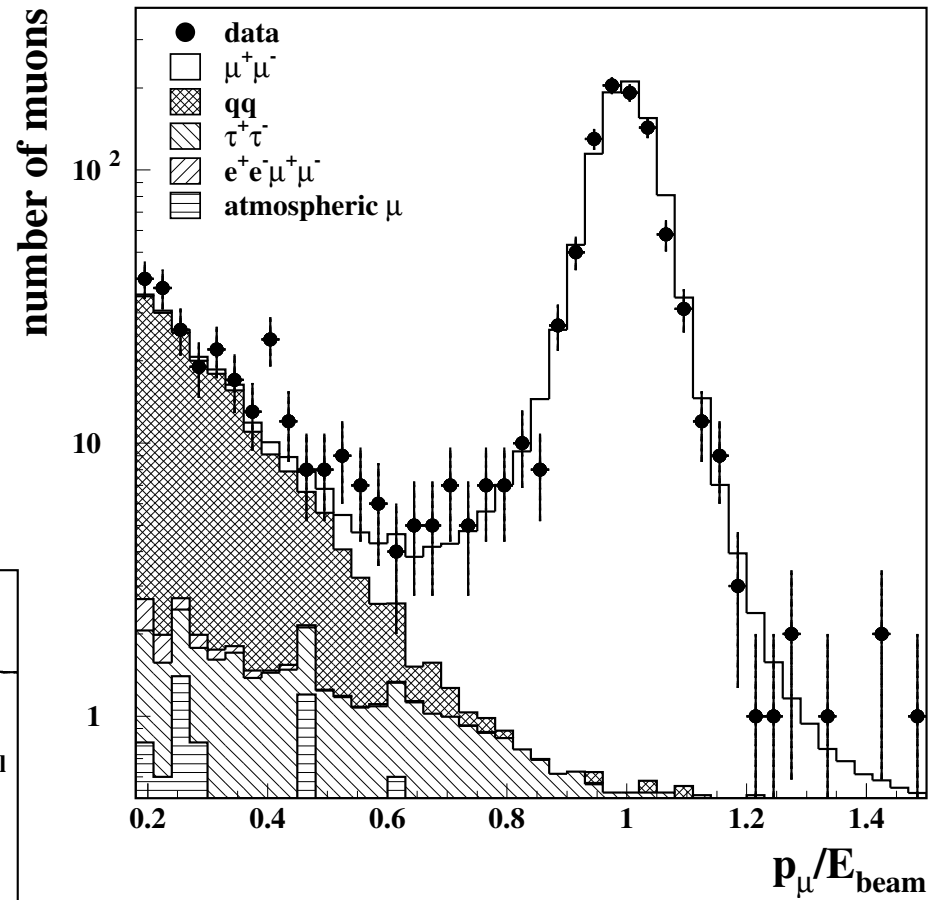
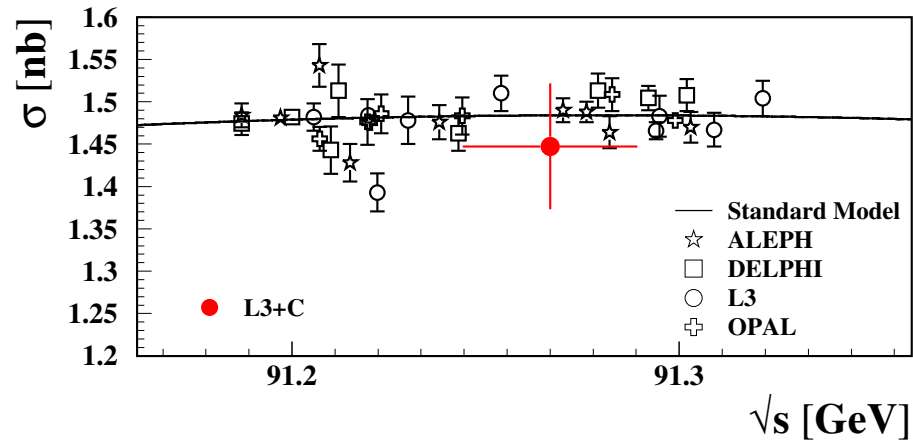
with a variable spectral index

$$\gamma = a + b \cdot \log(p) + c \cdot \log(p)^2$$

to regularize solution of unfolding problem

$Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ events

- LEP calibration runs
- 634 events selected out of $7 \cdot 10^7$ cosmic triggers selected
- check of detector understanding
- determined cross section compatible with precise LEP1 measurements



Estimation of systematic uncertainties

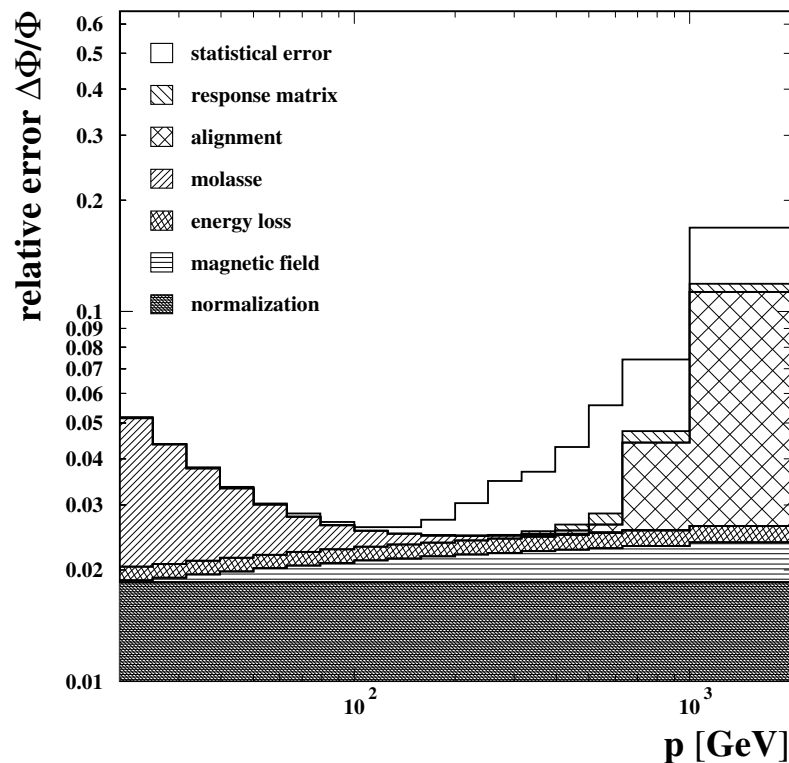
- calibration and efficiency uncertainties
- variation of selection cuts
- variation of results wrt. azimuth angle
- data subsamples

→ vertical muon flux uncertainty of

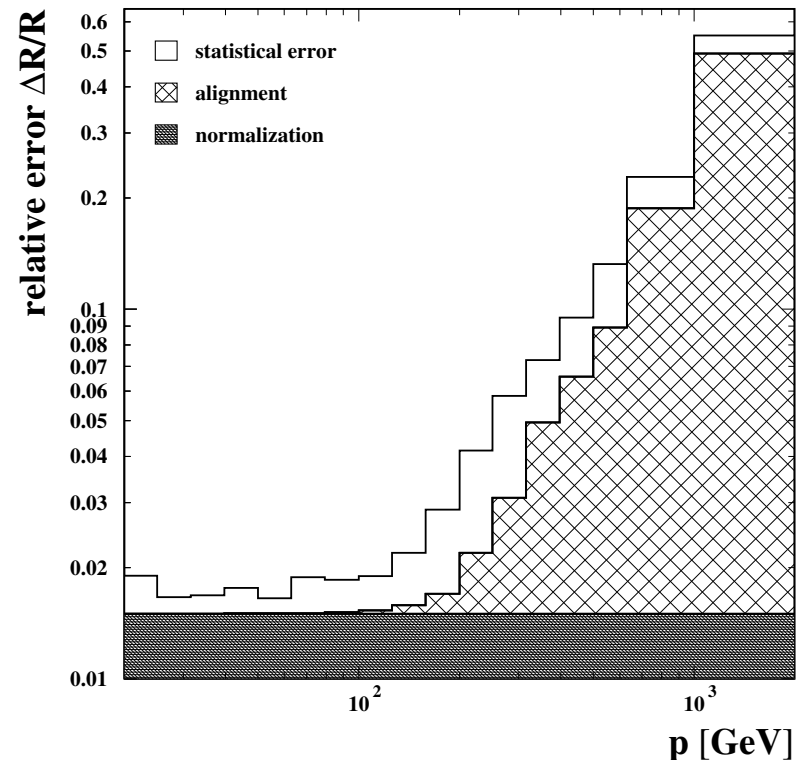
2.6% at 100 GeV

(3.5% averaged over all zenith angles)

vertical muon flux

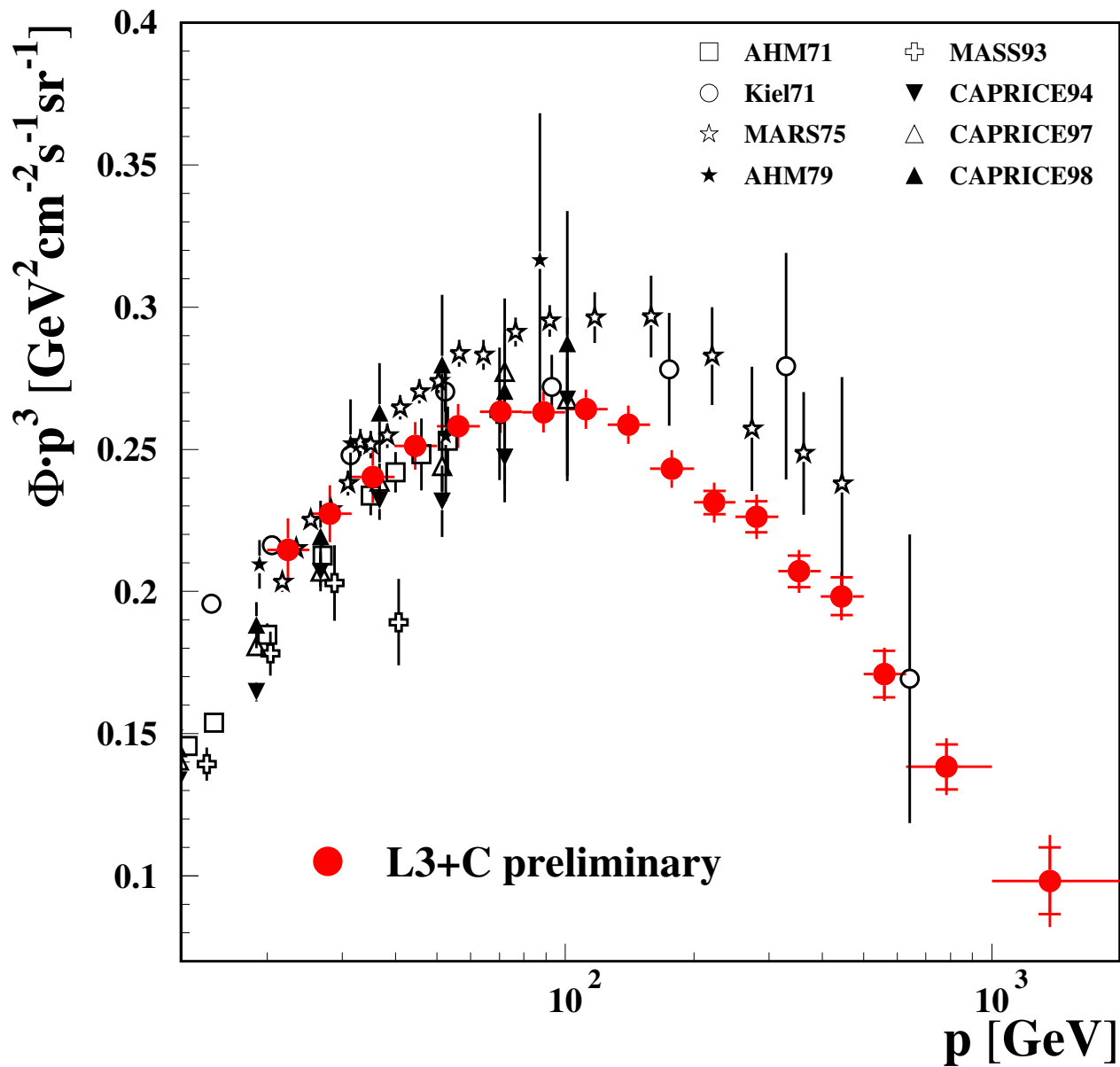


vertical charge ratio



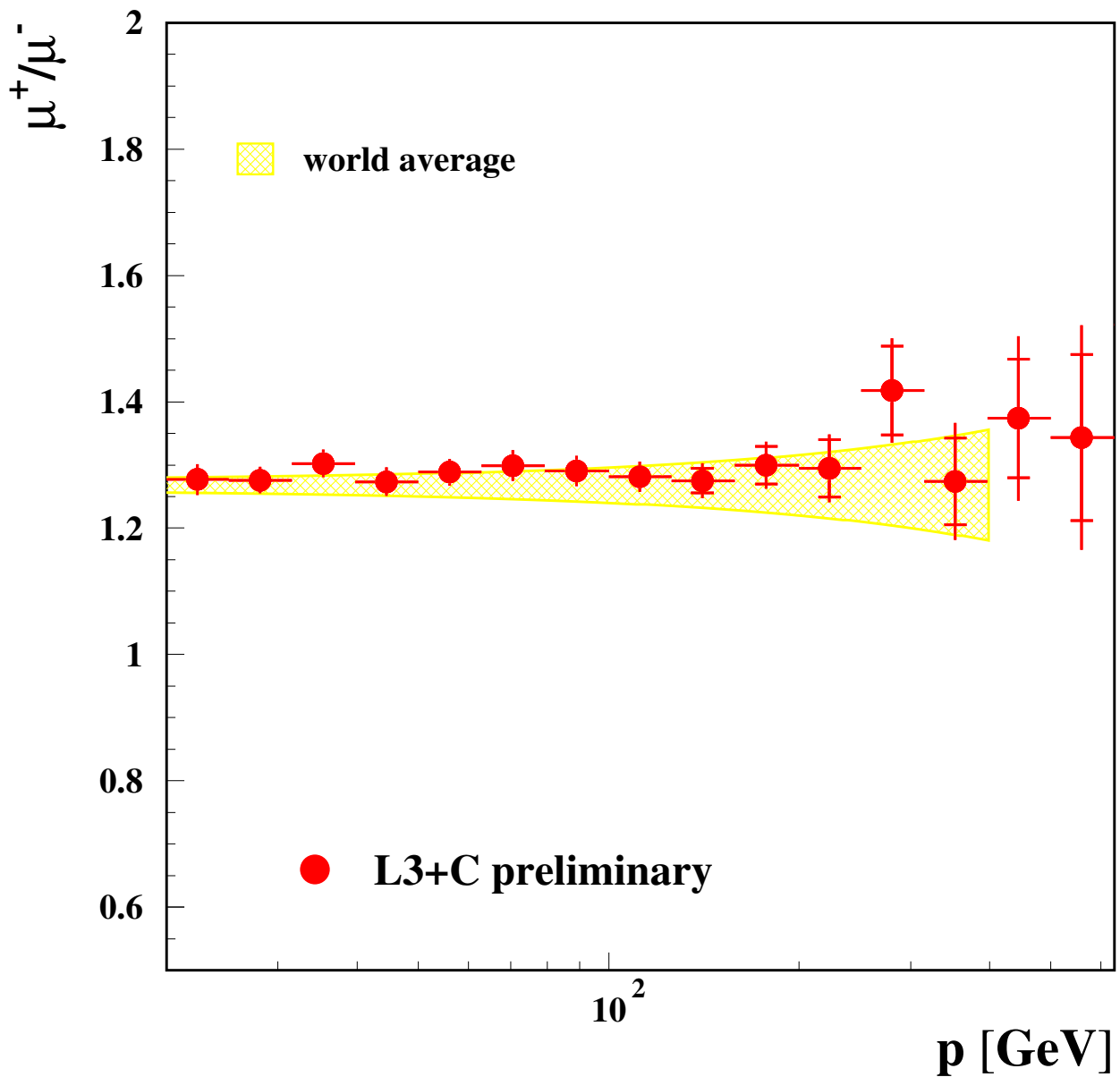
Vertical muon spectrum

($\cos(\theta) > 0.975$)



inner error bar: statistical error
full error bar: total error

Vertical muon charge ratio ($\cos(\theta) > 0.975$)



inner error bar: statistical error

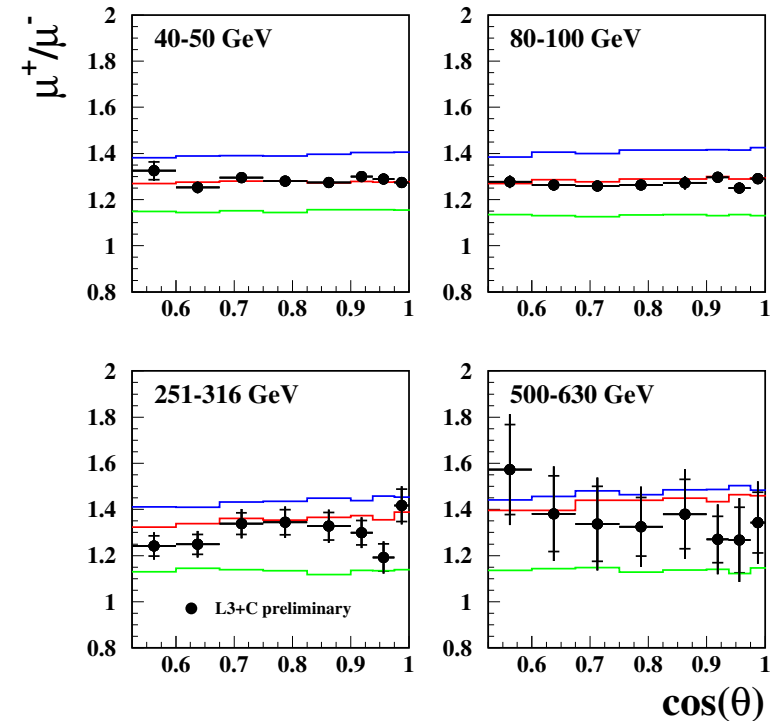
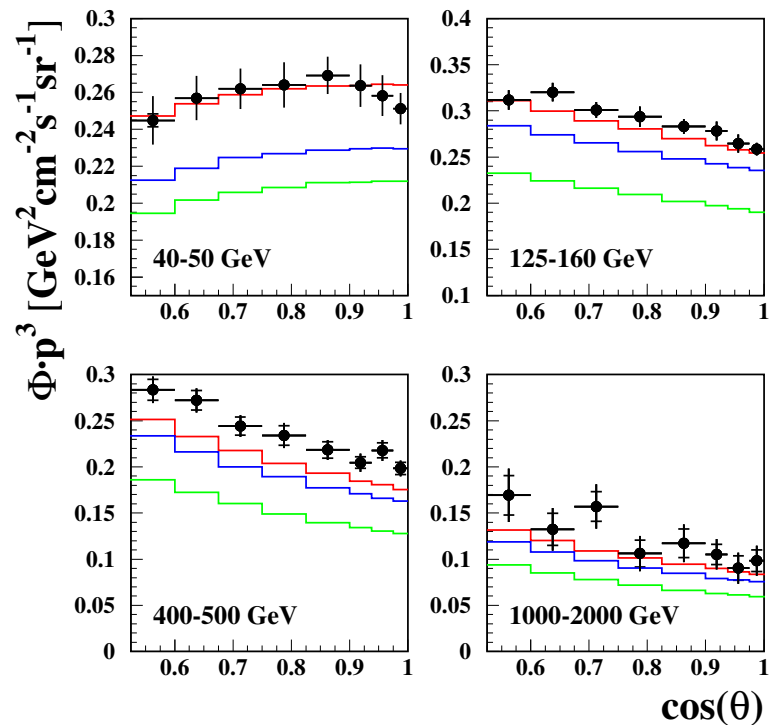
full error bar: total error

average of previous experiments from Astropart. Phys. **18** (2002), 107

Zenith angle dependence

muon flux

charge ratio



- air shower simulations with transport code TARGET2.1 (one dimensional)
- high energy interaction models: TARGET2.1
QGSJET01
SIBYLL2.1
- primary flux: Ann. Rev. of Nucl. Part. Sci. **52** (2002), 153

Summary

- L3+C measured
 - vertical muon flux 20-2000 GeV
 - charge ratio 20-600 GeV
 - zenith angle dependencies up to 58°
- large exposure factor of about $180 \text{ m}^2 \text{ sr d}$
- maximum detectable momentum at $4.7 \pm 0.4 \text{ TeV}$
- Minimum systematic error of vertical muon flux is 2.6%

Presented results are close to final and will be published soon