Group Meeting

Feb 6th 2020

- Change MUPAGE parameters
- Look at observables/parameters using ana tool in Aanet.
- MC MC comparison

3. The multiplicity distribution of muons in bundles vs. depth and zenith angle

The multiplicity distribution of underground muons was experimentally studied with large statistics by the Frejus [21] and the MACRO [22] collaborations. The expected multiplicity distribution for a given primary mass and energy is known to be a negative binomial (NB) distribution. The observed distribution is a convolution of NB distributions, which can be described as a power law. Following the Frejus paper, the function:

$$\Phi(m; h, \theta) = \frac{K(h, \theta)}{m^{\nu(h, \theta)}} \quad \text{with } \nu = \frac{\nu_1}{(1 + \Lambda \cdot m)}$$
 (2)

has been used as parametric formula for the flux of bundles with different number of muons m at a given depth h and zenith angle θ . Here K, v_1 and Λ are free parameters, depending on h and θ . The phase space has been divided in seven values of vertical depth h (from 2.0 down to 5.0 km.w.e. in steps of 0.5 km.w.e.) and nine values of zenith angle θ (from 0° up to 80° in steps of 10°). Histograms have been filled with all the muons (single or in a bundle) reaching a given vertical depth h, and within $\Delta\theta = \pm 1^\circ$ ($\pm 3^\circ$ for the last bin, due to statistics reasons) centred with

equation:

$$\Phi(m=1;h,\theta) = K(h,\theta)
= K_0(h)\cos\theta \cdot e^{K_1(h)\cdot\sec\theta} \quad (m^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1})$$
(3)

At a given zenith angle, the flux decreases with depth and two simple expressions for $K_0(h)$ and $K_1(h)$ have been found (the values of fitted constants are reported in Table 3):

$$K_0(h) = K_{0a} \cdot h^{K_{0b}} \tag{4}$$

$$K_1(h) = K_{1a} \cdot h + K_{1b} \tag{5}$$

3.3. The parameter v

The fraction of multiple muon flux with respect to the single muon flux depends on the parameter v, which, for a given vertical depth h, is a function of $\sec \theta$:

$$v(h,\theta) = v_0(h) \cdot e^{v_1(h) \cdot \sec \theta} \tag{6}$$

For a fixed zenith angle θ , the parameter v increases with increasing vertical depth h as

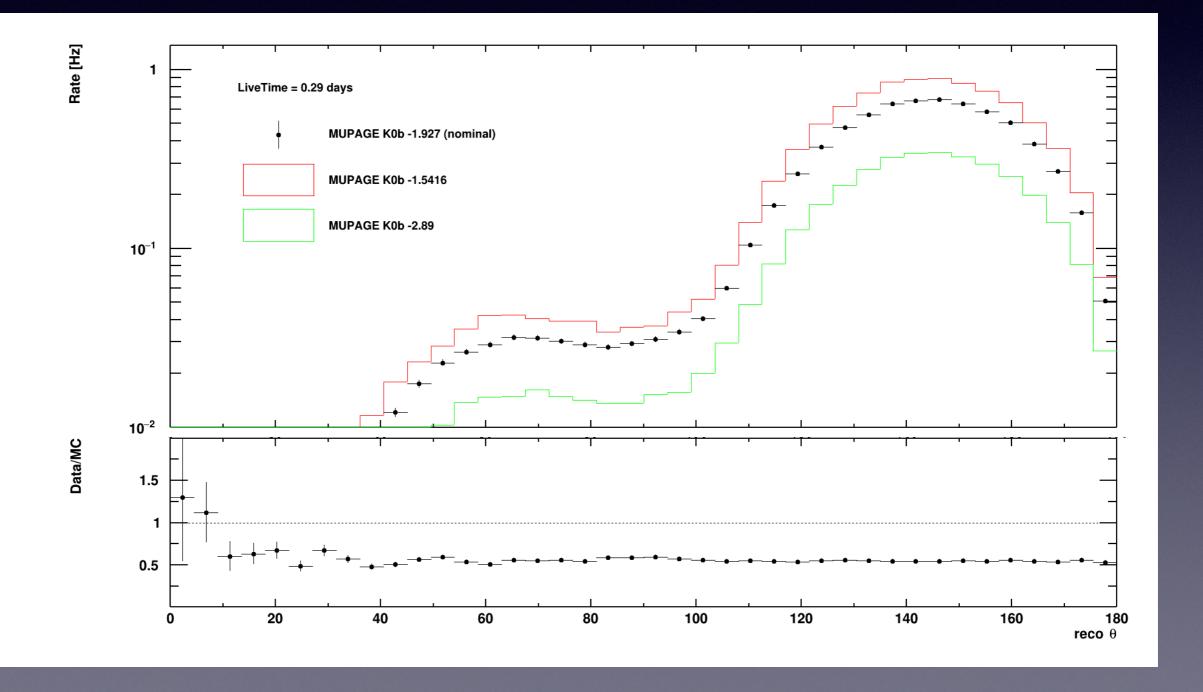
$$v_0(h) = v_{0a} \cdot h^2 + v_{0b} \cdot h + v_{0c} \tag{7}$$

$$v_1(h) = v_{1a} \cdot e^{v_{1b} \cdot h} \tag{8}$$

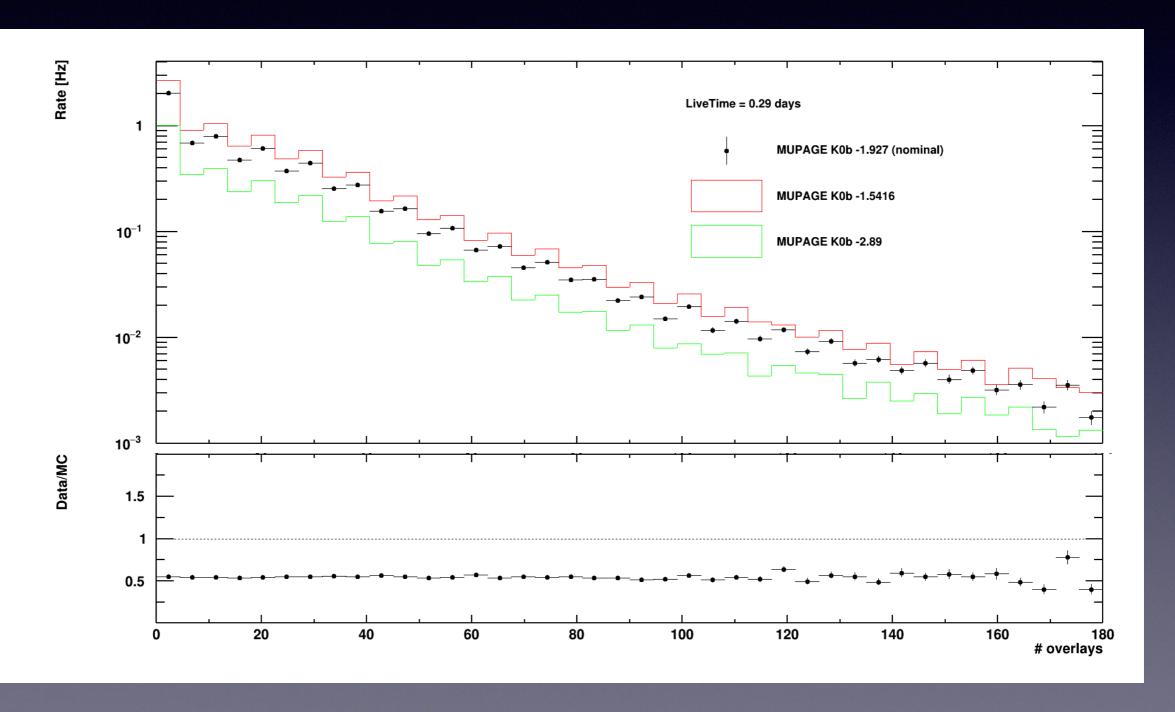
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.astropartphys.2005.10.005

• K0a : seems to only scale livetime!

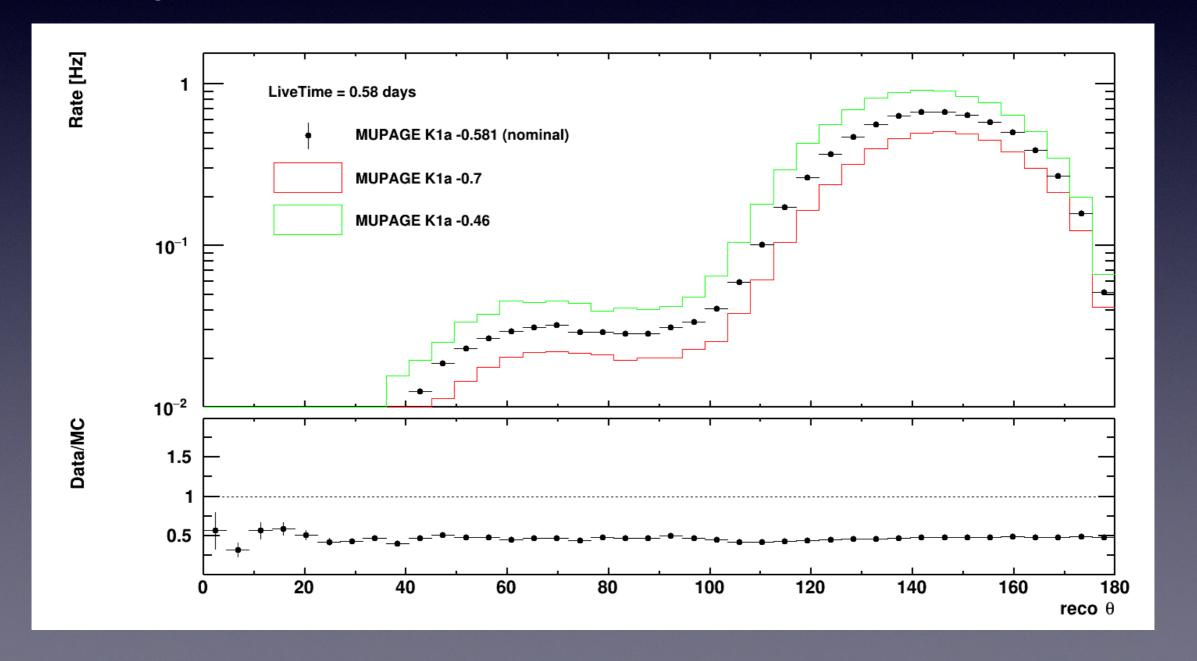
• K0b:



• K0b:



• K1a:



• K1a:

