



Universidad
Industrial de
Santander



14th LAGO Workshop

LAGO ARTI & Meiga
C. Sarmiento-Cano

¹Universidad Industrial de Santander

*christian.sarmiento@correo.uis.edu.co

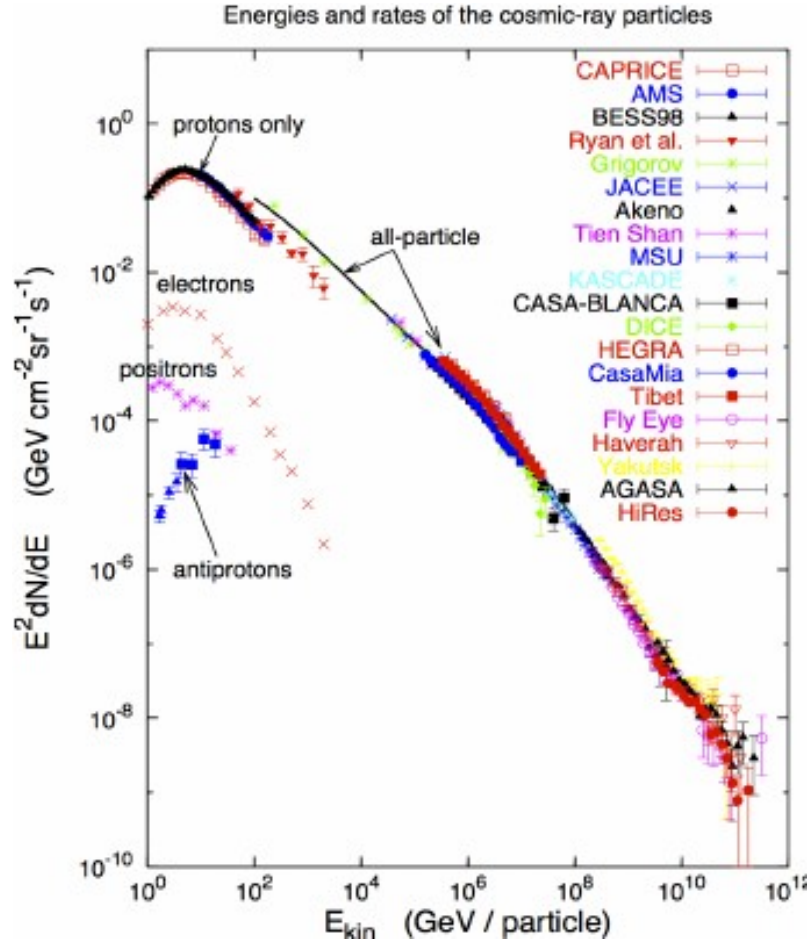




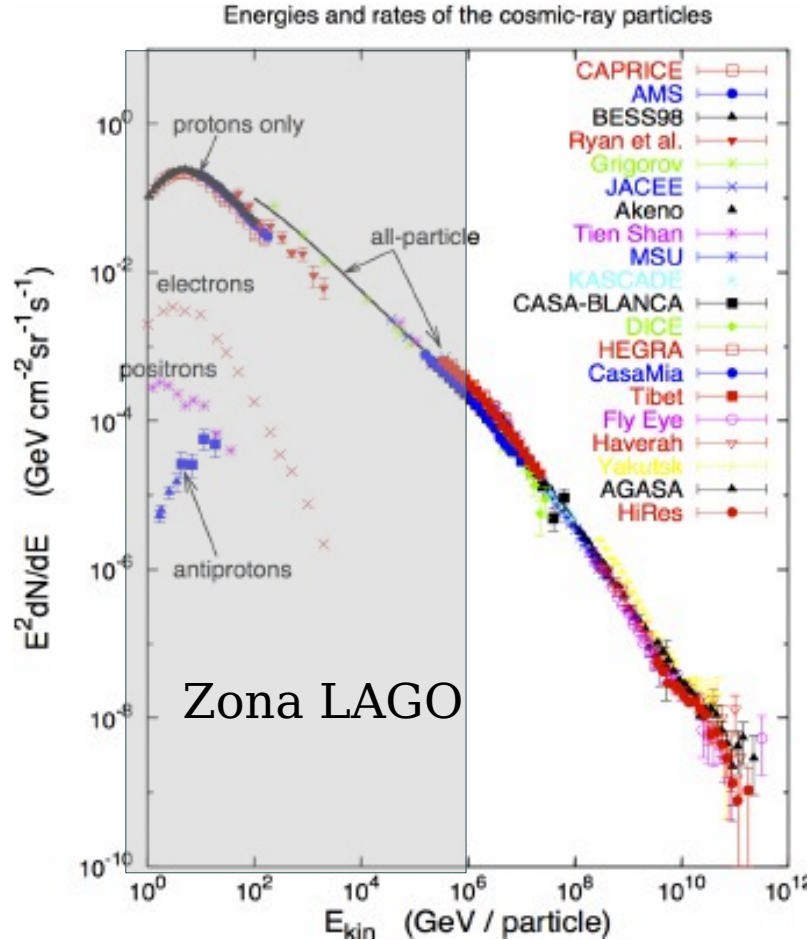
Sinopsis:

- Introducción a los Rayos cósmicos
- Corsika
- ARTI
- Simulación de RC
- Perfil longitudinal y lateral

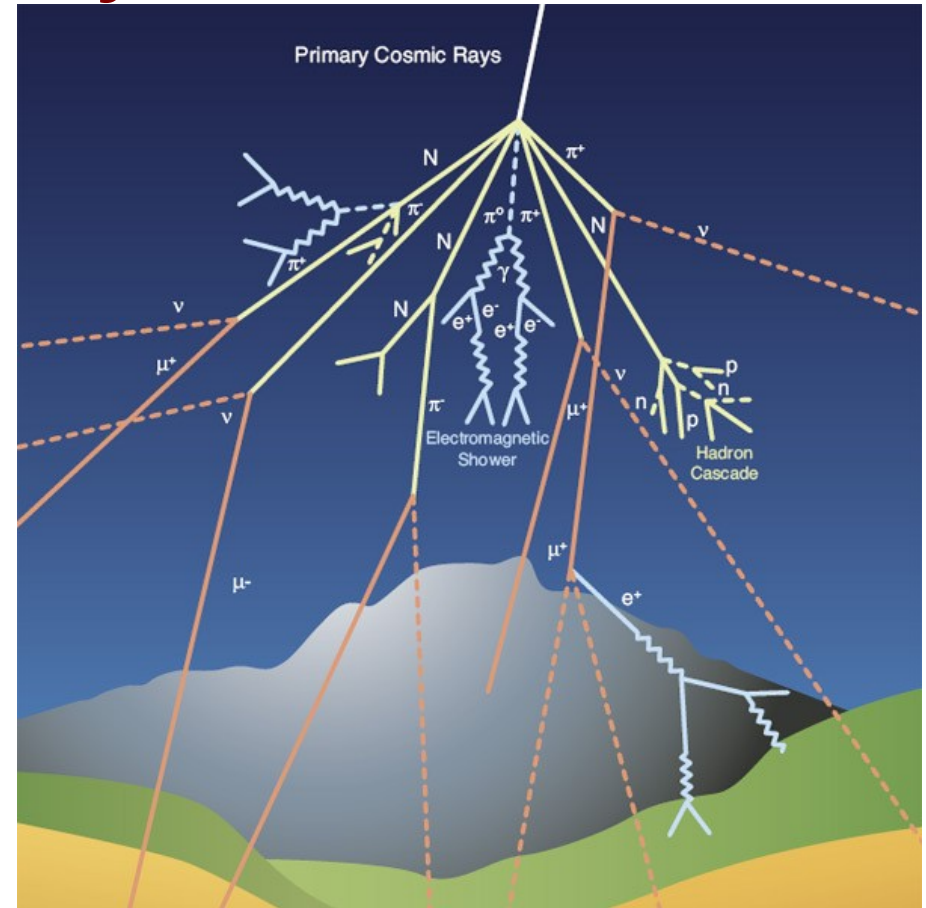
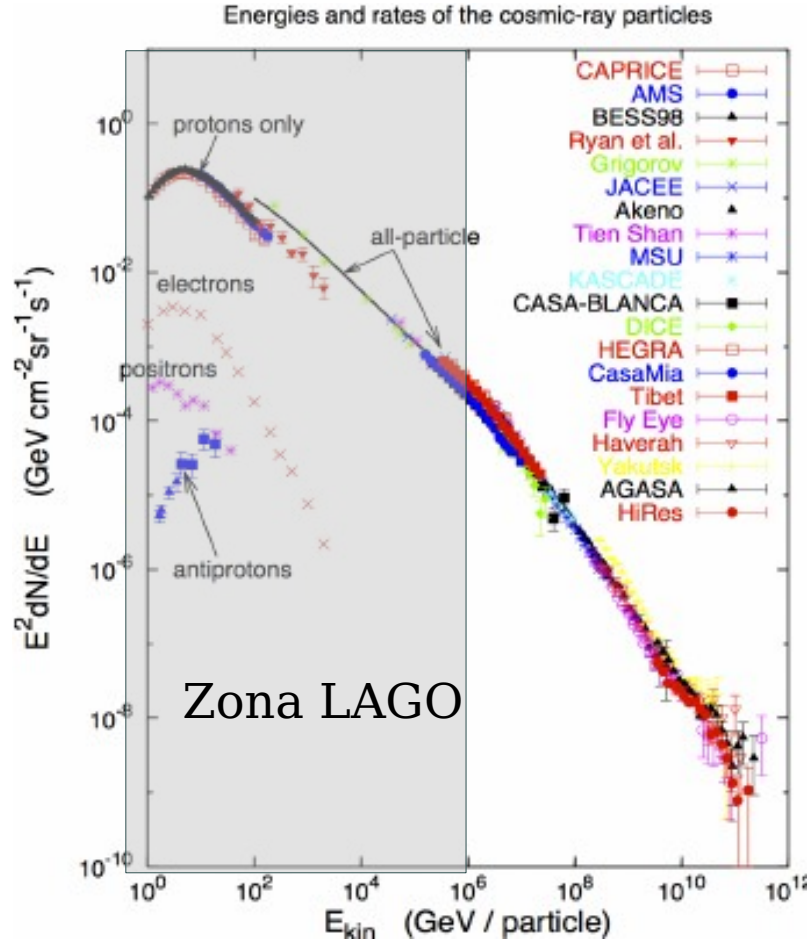
Introducción a los Rayos Cósmicos



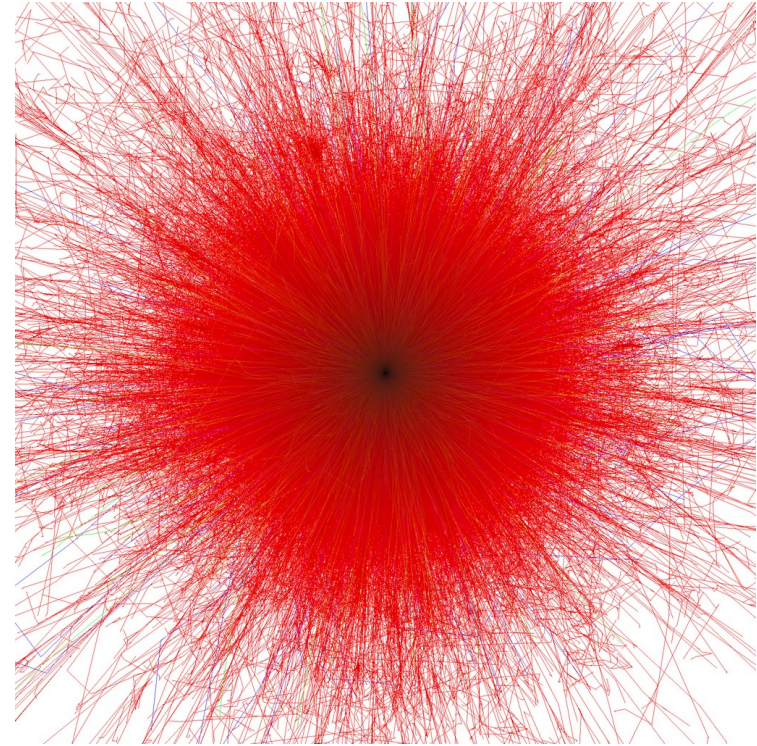
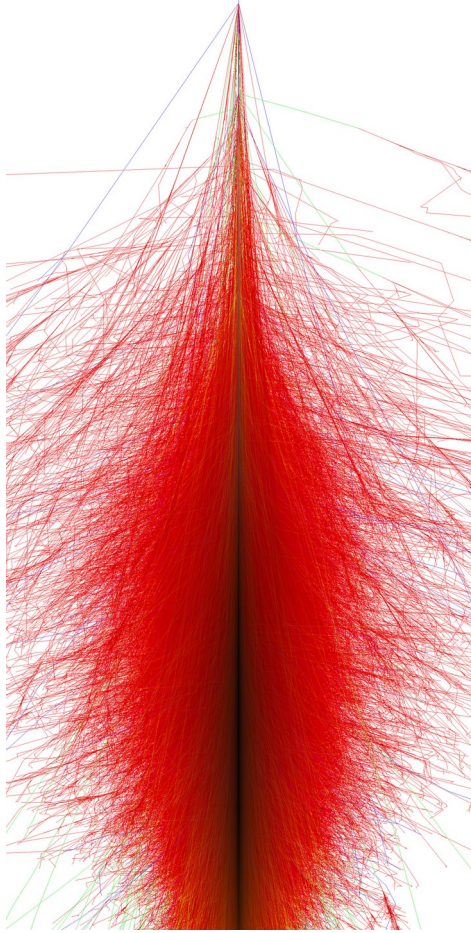
Introducción a los Rayos Cósmicos



Introducción a los Rayos Cósmicos

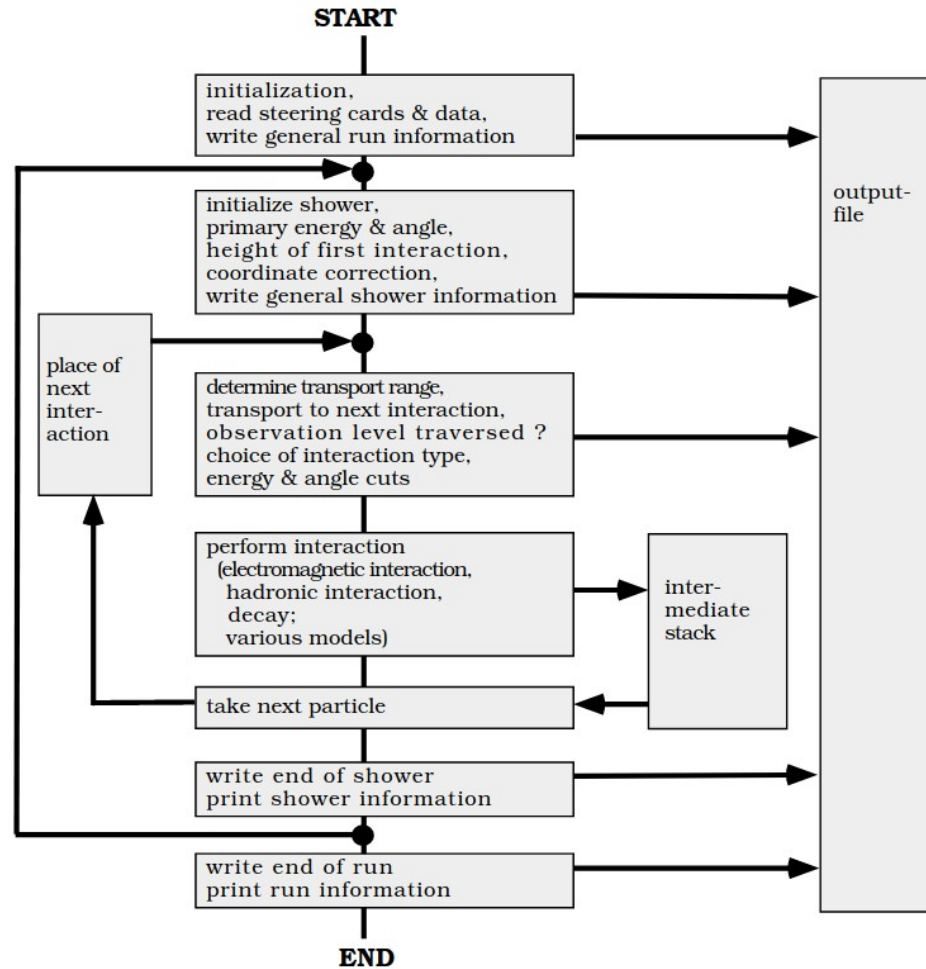


CORSIKA: COsmic Ray SIMulations for KAscade



<https://www.iap.kit.edu/corsika/>

CORSIKA



CORSIKA

```
RUNNR 1 number of run
EVTNR 100400 no of first shower event
SEED 100401 0 0 seed for hadronic part
SEED 100402 0 0 seed for EGS4 part
SEED 100403 0 0 seed for Cherenkov part
NSHOW 10 no of showers to simulate
PRMPAR 5626 primary particle code (iron)
ERANGE 2.00E4 4.00E4 energy range of primary (GeV)
ESLOPE -2.7 slope of energy spectrum
THETAP 0. 10. range zenith angle (deg)
PHIP -180. 180. range azimuth angle (deg)
QGSJET T 0 QGSJET for high energy & debug level
QGS SIG T QGSJET cross-sections enabled
HADFLG 0 0 0 0 0 2 HDPM interact.flags & fragmentation flag
ELMFLG T T elmag. interaction flags NKG, EGS4
STEPFC 1. multiple scattering step length factor
RADNKG 200.E2 outer radius (cm) of NKG elect. distrib.
MAGNET 20.4 43.23 magnetic field central Europe (/uT)
ECUTS .3 .3 .015 .015 energy cuts: hadr. muon elec. phot. (GeV)
LONGI T 20. T T longitud, stepsize(g/cm^2), fit, out
MUMULT T muon multiple scattering by Moliere
MUADDI T additional muon information
OBSLEV 110.E2 observation level (cm)
ARRANG 18.25 angle between north to array-grid (deg)
MAXPRT 10 max. no of printed events
ECTMAP 1.E2 printout gamma factor cut
DIRECT /home/user/corsika/run/ directory of particle output
CERARY 10 8 1200. 1500. 80. 50. Cherenkov detector grid (cm)
CWAVLG 300. 450. Cherenkov wavelength band (nm)
CERSIZ 5. bunch size Cherenkov photons
CERFIL 1 Cherenkov output file
CSCAT 5 1000. 1000. scatter Cherenkov events (cm)
DATBAS T write data base file
USER you user name for data base file
HOST your_host host name for data base file
DEBUG F 6 F 999999999 debug flag, log. unit, delayed debug
EXIT
```


ARTI(CORSIKA)

- Compilar Corsika
 - Modelo hadrónico
 - Incluye campo geomagnético
 - Configurar la salida
 - etc

- Steering file
 - Energía
 - Tipo de partícula
 - Altura del sitio
 - Ecut
 - Modelo atmosférico
 - Semillas del MC

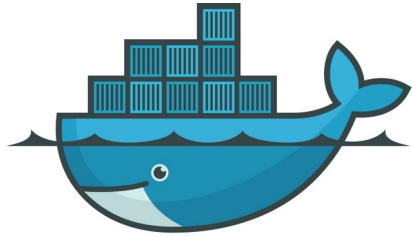
- Análisis de los datos
 - LDF
 - Espectro de energía

¡Vamos a la acción!

(Docker)

Instalación:

- `sudo docker build --no-cache --build-arg ARTI_BRANCH="master" -t arti:2022.01 - < Dockerfile-arti`



docker

Verificamos la existencia la imagen

- `sudo docker images -a`

Para correrlo

- `sudo docker run -it arti:2022.01`

Para conocer el ID

- `sudo docker ps -a`

Para pararlo

- `sudo docker stop ID`
- `sudo docker cp ID:path/to/file path/to/host`

- Corsika
- ARTI

¡Vamos a la acción!

(ARTI)

```
cd /opt/arti/sims/
```

```
./do_sims.sh -?
```

¡Vamos a la acción!

(ARTI)

```
cd /opt/arti/sims/
```

```
./rain.pl -?
```

```
./rain.pl v1r0
```

```
A simple input files generator for CORSIKA  
(C) 2013 - H. Asorey - asoreyh@cab.cnea.gov.ar  
Usage: See ./rain.pl -? - If you enjoy it, please send me an email
```

```
./rain.pl
```

```
-b                Activates batch mode  
-i                Disable PLOTSH and PLOTSH2 modes (usual simms production)  
-d                Debug mode: only shows what it should do. Don't start simulation  
-r <working directory> Specify where corsika bin files are located  
-v <version>      Corsika version number  
-h <high energy interaction model> High energy interaction model used for compilation of CORSIKA (EPOS|QGSII|SIBYLL)  
-l                Enables SLURM cluster compatibility (with sbatch).  
-t <EFRCTHN> <WMAX> <RMAX>      Enables THIN Mode (see manual for pg 62 for values)  
-th <THINRAT> <WEITRAT>         If THIN Mode, select different thinning levels for Hadronic (THINH) ...  
-te <THINRAT> <WEITRAT>         ... and electromagnetic particles (THINEM)  
-a <high energy ecuts (GeV)>     Enables and set high energy cuts for ECUTS  
-z                Enables CHERENKOV mode  
-mu              Enables additional information from muons and EM particles  
-g                Enables GRID mode  
-s <site>         Choice site for simulation (some predefined sites: hess|sac|etn|ber|bga|lim|glr|mch|mge|and|mpc|cha|cid|mor|ccs|lsc  
-m <energy>       Defines energy (in GeV) for monoenergetic showers (CHERENKOV)  
-q <theta>        Defines zenith angle (in degs) for fixed angle showers (CHERENKOV)  
-p <prmpar>      Defines primary particle (see table 4 pg 87) (CHERENKOV)
```

Lluvia monocromática

```
./rain.pl v1r0
```

```
A simple input files generator for CORSIKA  
(C) 2013 - H. Asorey - asoreyh@cab.cnea.gov.ar  
Usage: See ./rain.pl -? - If you enjoy it, please send me an email
```

```
./rain.pl
```

```
-b          Activates batch mode  
-i          Disable PLOTSH and PLOTSH2 modes (usual simms production)  
-d          Debug mode: only shows what it should do. Don't start simulation  
-r <working directory> Specify where corsika bin files are located  
-v <version> Corsika version number  
-h <high energy interaction model> High energy interaction model used for compilation of CORSIKA (EPOS|QGSII|SIBYLL)  
-l          Enables SLURM cluster compatibility (with sbatch).  
-t <EFRCTHN> <WMAX> <RMAX> Enables THIN Mode (see manual for pg 62 for values)  
-th <THINRAT> <WEITRAT> If THIN Mode, select different thinning levels for Hadronic (THINH) ...  
-te <THINRAT> <WEITRAT> ... and electromagnetic particles (THINEM)  
-a <high energy ecuts (GeV)> Enables and set high energy cuts for ECUTS  
-z          Enables CHERENKOV mode  
-mu        Enables additional information from muons and EM particles  
-g          Enables GRID mode  
-s <site> Choice site for simulation (some predefined sites: hess|sac|etn|ber|bga|lim|glr|mch|mge|and|mpc|cha|cid|mor|ccs|lsc  
|mbo)  
-m <energy> Defines energy (in GeV) for monoenergetic showers (CHERENKOV)  
-q <theta> Defines zenith angle (in degs) for fixed angle showers (CHERENKOV)  
-p <prmpar> Defines primary particle (see table 4 pg 87) (CHERENKOV)
```

```
./rain.pl -r ../../lago-corsika-77402/run/ -v 77402 -s vcp -m 1E3 -q 0 -p 1
```


Archivo de salida en Corsika

Dependiendo de la configuración del steering se crearan distintos archivos:

- En este caso tendremos 3 archivos:

DATNNNNNN ← toda la info de los secundarios (archivo binario)

DATNNNNNN.dbase ← librerías e info de la lluvia

DATNNNNNN.lst ← archivo 'log' para controlar la salida

- Otro tipo de archivos

.long .tab .info ...

→ [ver el capítulo. 10 Corsika guide](#)

Análisis de los datos

- Extraer información del binario:

```
for i in DAT?????.bz2; do j=$(echo $i | sed -e 's/.bz2//');  
u=$(echo $j | sed -e 's/DAT//'); bzip2 -d -k $i; echo $j  
| ../../../../arti/analysis/lagocrkread |  
../../../../arti/analysis/analysis -p -v $u; rm $j; done
```

- Analisis de los secundarios:

```
bzcat *sec.bz2 | ../../../../arti/analysis/showers -a 10 -d 10 -c 5100. -n  
1 1 -v salida_apx
```

Análisis de los datos

- Extraer información del binario:

```
for i in DAT?????.bz2; do j=$(echo $i | sed -e 's/.bz2//'); u=$(echo $j | sed -e 's/DAT//'); bzip2 -d -k $i; echo $j | ../.../arti/analysis/lagocrkread | ../.../arti/analysis/analysis -p -v $u; rm $j; done
```

- Analisis de los secundarios:

```
bzcat *sec.bz2 | ../.../arti/analysis/showers -a 10 -d 10 -c 5100. -n 1 1 -v salida_apx
```

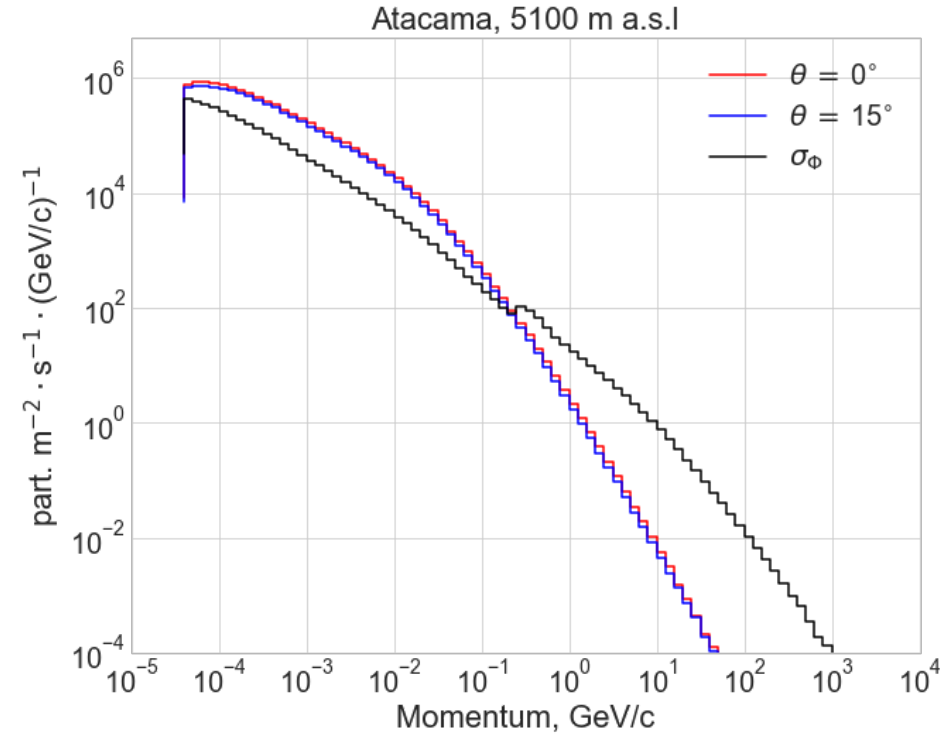
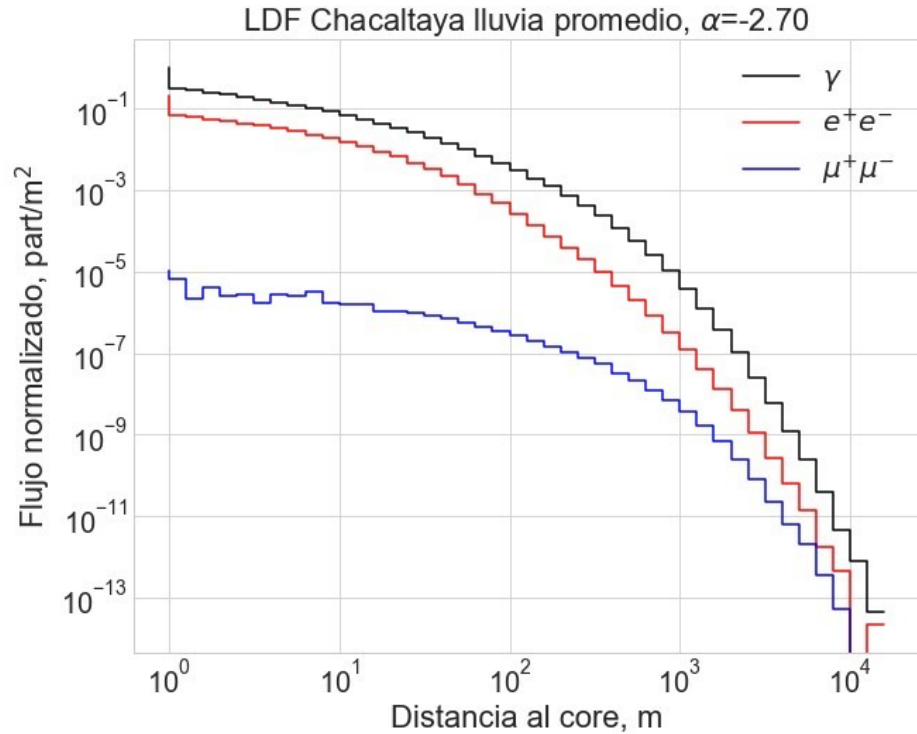
- Salida:

salida_apx.dst→ Distribución lateral de los secundarios en el piso

salida_apx.hst→ Distribución de la energía de los secundarios

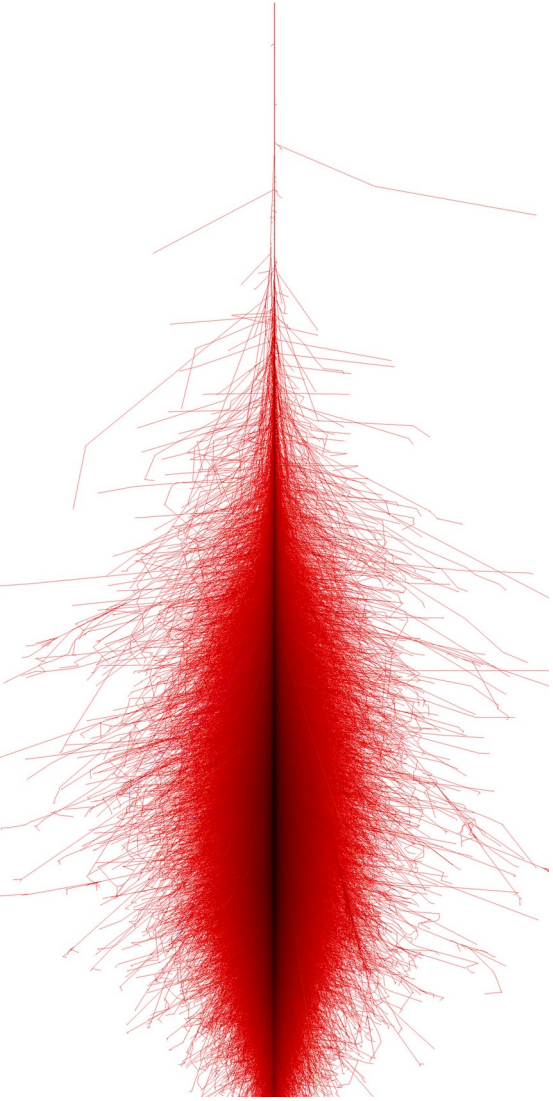
salida_apx.dse→ Distribución de la energía de los secundarios con respecto a la distancia.

Análisis de los datos



Algunos enlaces de interés

- Manual de Corsika:
<https://www.iap.kit.edu/corsika/70.php>
- Artículo sobre ARTI:
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.14591>
- Procceding sobre GRBs LAGO:
<https://pos.sissa.it/395/929/pdf>



¡Gracias por su atención!

#LDF lluvia monocromatica (dst)

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import pyplot

import os

plt.rc('axes', labelsize=22)
plt.rc('xtick', labelsize=20)
plt.rc('ytick', labelsize=20)

#A partir de aquí python sabe en que carpeta se encuentran los datos
os.chdir("/home/christian/MEGA/PostDoc_UIS/LAGO/Workshop_LAGO")
os.getcwd()

df= pd.read_table(r"salida_apx.dst", delimiter=" ", skiprows=7, skipinitialspace=True, skipfooter=7,
                 names=["distance_in_bin", "N_phot", "N_e+", "N_e-", "N_mu+", "N_mu-", "N_pi0",
                        "N_pi+", "N_pi-", "N_n", "N_p", "N_pbar", "N_others", "Total_per_bin"])

plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
plt.step(df["distance_in_bin"], df["Total_per_bin"]/10, c="b", label=r"total")
plt.step(df["distance_in_bin"], df["N_phot"]/10, c="k", label=r"$\gamma$")
plt.step(df["distance_in_bin"], (df["N_e+"]+df["N_e-"])/10, c="r", label=r"$e^{+}e^{-}$")
plt.xscale("log")
plt.yscale("log")
#plt.xlim(0, 200)
plt.title(r"LDF La Serena, lluvia promedio", fontsize=22)
plt.xlabel("Distancia al core, m")
plt.ylabel(r"Flujo normalizado, part/m$^2$")
plt.legend(fontsize=20)
```

#LDF lluvia monocromatica (dse)

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import pyplot

import os

plt.rc('axes', labelsiz=22)
plt.rc('xtick', labelsiz=20)
plt.rc('ytick', labelsiz=20)

#A partir de aquí python sabe en que carpeta se encuentran los datos
os.chdir("/home/christian/MEGA/PostDoc_UIS/LAGO/Workshop_LAGO")
os.getcwd()

del= pd.read_table(r"salida_apx.dse", delimiter=" ", skiprows=7, skipinitialspace=True,
                  names=["distance_in_bin", "E_phot", "E_e+", "E_e-", "E_mu+", "E_mu-", "E_pi0",
                        "E_pi+", "E_pi-", "E_n", "E_p", "E_pbar", "E_others", "Total_E_per_bin"])

plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
plt.step(del["distance_in_bin"], del["Total_E_per_bin"]/10, c="b", label=r"$total$")
plt.step(del["distance_in_bin"], del["E_phot"]/10, c="k", label=r"$\gamma$")
plt.step(del["distance_in_bin"], (del["E_e+"]+del["E_e-"])/10, c="r", label=r"$e^{+}e^{-}$")
plt.xscale("log")
plt.yscale("log")
#plt.xlim(0, 200)
plt.title(r"La Serena, lluvia promedio", fontsize=22)
plt.xlabel("Distancia al core, m")
plt.ylabel(r"Energy fluence, GeV/m$^2$")
plt.legend(fontsize=20)
```