

# Global Spline Fit (GSF) 2024

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## Introduction

The cosmic-ray flux is used as an input to calculate the atmospheric neutrino flux, so it is important to quantify the uncertainty of the cosmic-ray flux reflecting the experimental uncertainties.

The **Global Spline Fit (GSF)** [1] is a **data-driven model of the cosmic-ray flux and mass composition**. The GSF combines direct and indirect measurements of cosmic rays from 1 GeV to  $10^{11}$  GeV considering their uncertainties.

In this work, we update the GSF with recent experimental data.

## Dataset

### Data set 1

ACE-CIRIS [2]*	ISS-CREAM [10]	HESS [19]	TUNKA [25, 26]
HEAO [3]**	NUCLEON-KLEM (NK) [11, 12]*	VERITAS [20]	IceCube [27, 28]
PAMELA [4, 5]	CALET [13, 14, 15]*	HAWC [21, 22]	KASCADE Grande [29]
AMS-02 [6, 7, 8, 9]	DAMPE [16, 17, 18]	GRAPES-3 [23]	TA [30, 31]
		LHAASO [24]	Auger [32, 33, 34, 35]

\* Fe of ACE-CRIS, Fe-group elements of NK, B, C, O and Fe of CALET are in tension with AMS-02 data, and they are not included in Data set 1 but included in Data set 2.

\*\* For a given element, use AMS-02 measurements if available; otherwise, use HEAO measurements. In Data set 2, all HEAO measurements are used instead of AMS-02.

- To demonstrate the impacts and assess the mutual compatibility of new data, four variant data sets are prepared in addition to the Data set 1:

### Data set 2:

- + CREAM I+II
- + all HEAO, ACE-CRIS (Fe), CALET (B, O, C, Fe, Ni) [37, 38, 39, 40], NK (Ne, Mg, Si, Fe, Ni) [41]
- ) AMS-02

### Data set 3:

- ) all HEAO, ACE-CRIS (Fe), CALET (B, O, C, Fe, Ni) [37, 38, 39, 40], NK (Ne, Mg, Si, Fe, Ni) [41]
- ) AMS-02

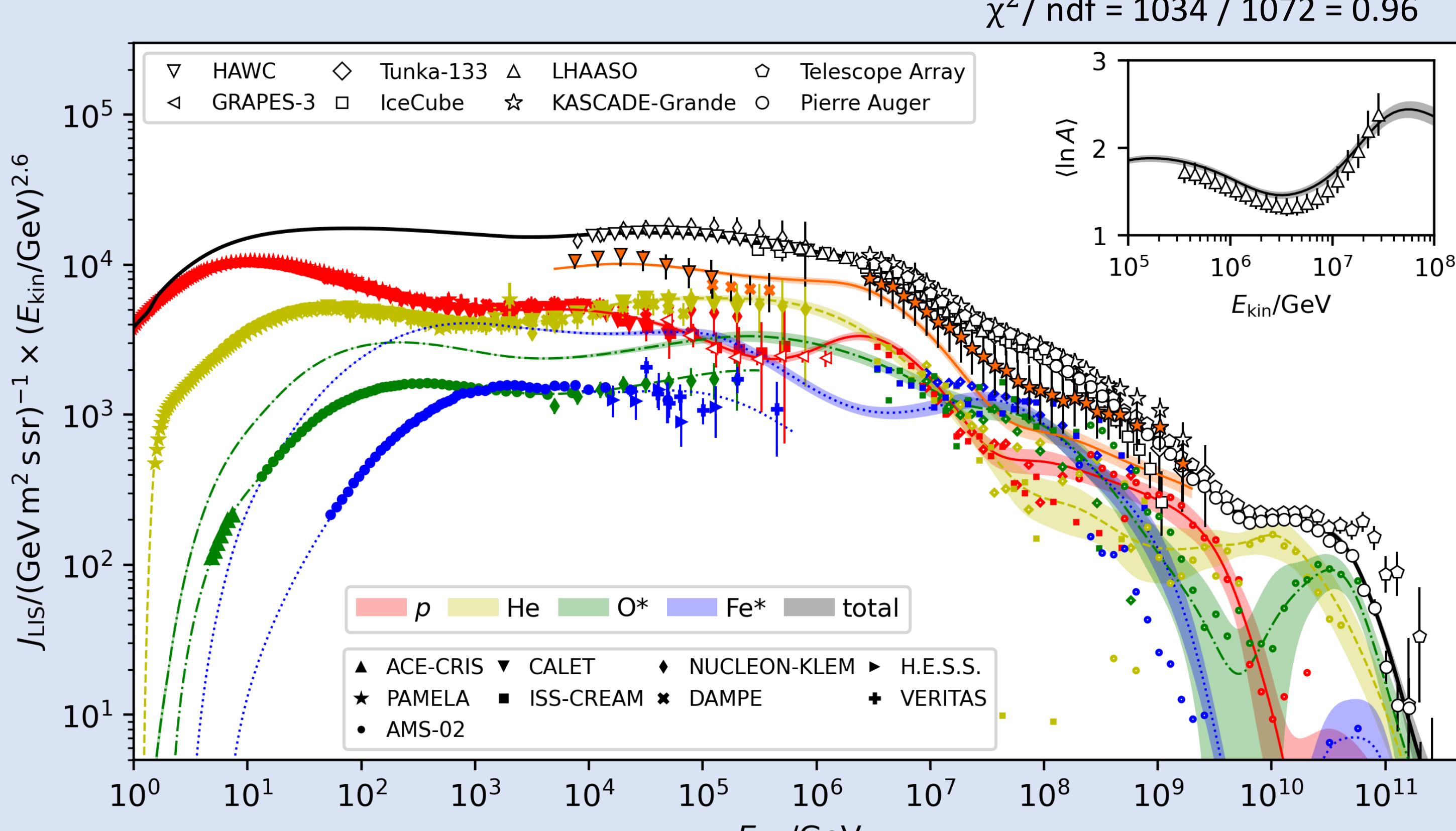
### Data set 5:

- Use the same Auger data [42] as GSF 2019, the previous model presented in [43], instead of that used in Data set 1.

### Data set 4:

- ) LHAASO

## Results GSF 2024 model (Data set 1)



## Method

- Flux of leading elements  $L$  of four mass groups ( $p$ , He, O\*, Fe\*) are described with smooth spline curves.

$$\text{Flux of leading element } L : J_L(R) = (R/GV)^{-3} \sum_k \underbrace{a_{Lk}}_{\text{amplitude}} \underbrace{b_k(\ln(R/GV))}_{\text{spline curve}}$$

- Other elements flux in a group are kept constant at high energies where mass-group fractions are measured.

$$\text{Total flux} : J(E) = \sum_L \sum_j w_{Lj} J_L(R_j(E)) \left( \frac{dR}{dE} \right)_j$$

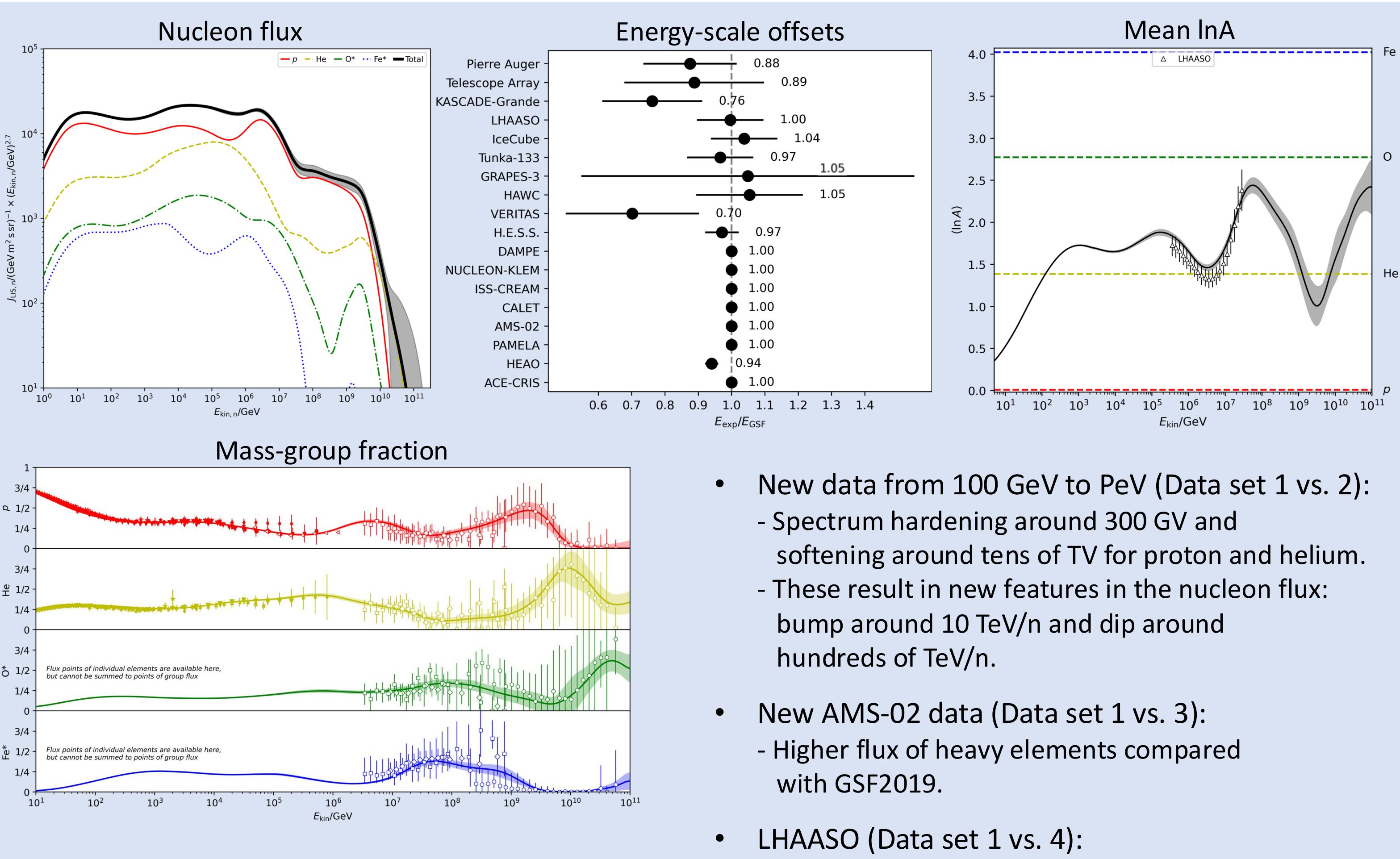
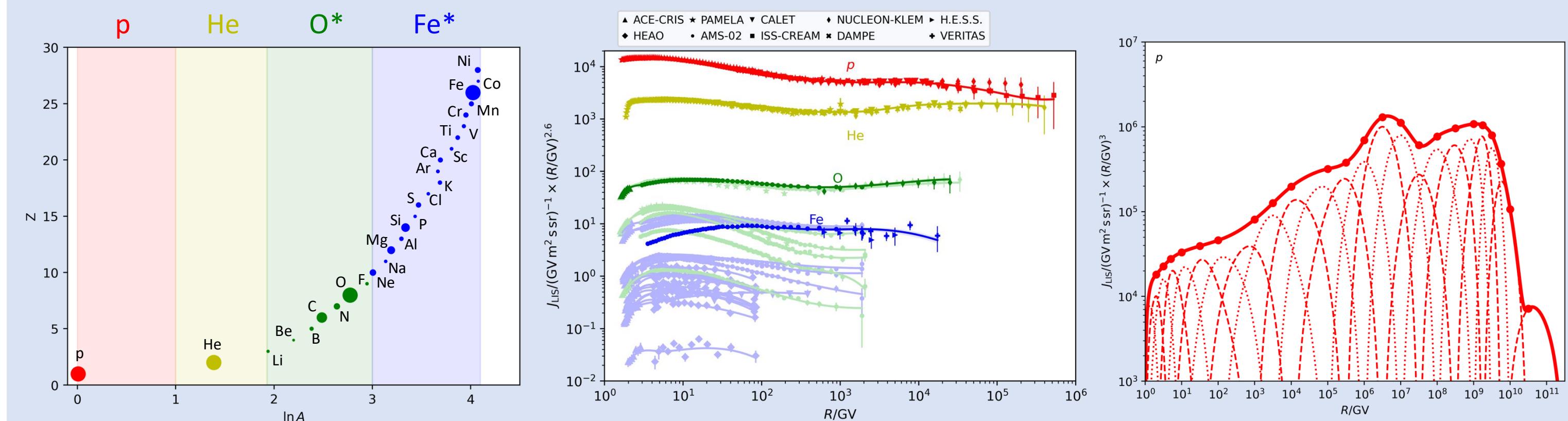
- Energy-scale offset  $Z_E$  is introduced to adjust energy-scale of each experiment.

- Fitting to minimize the residual  $S$ , which consists of flux residuals,  $\langle \ln A \rangle$  residuals (of LHAASO data), and the energy-scale offset residuals.

$$S = \sum_i z_i^2 + \sum_j \left( \frac{Z_{Ej}}{(\sigma[E]/E)_j} \right)^2$$

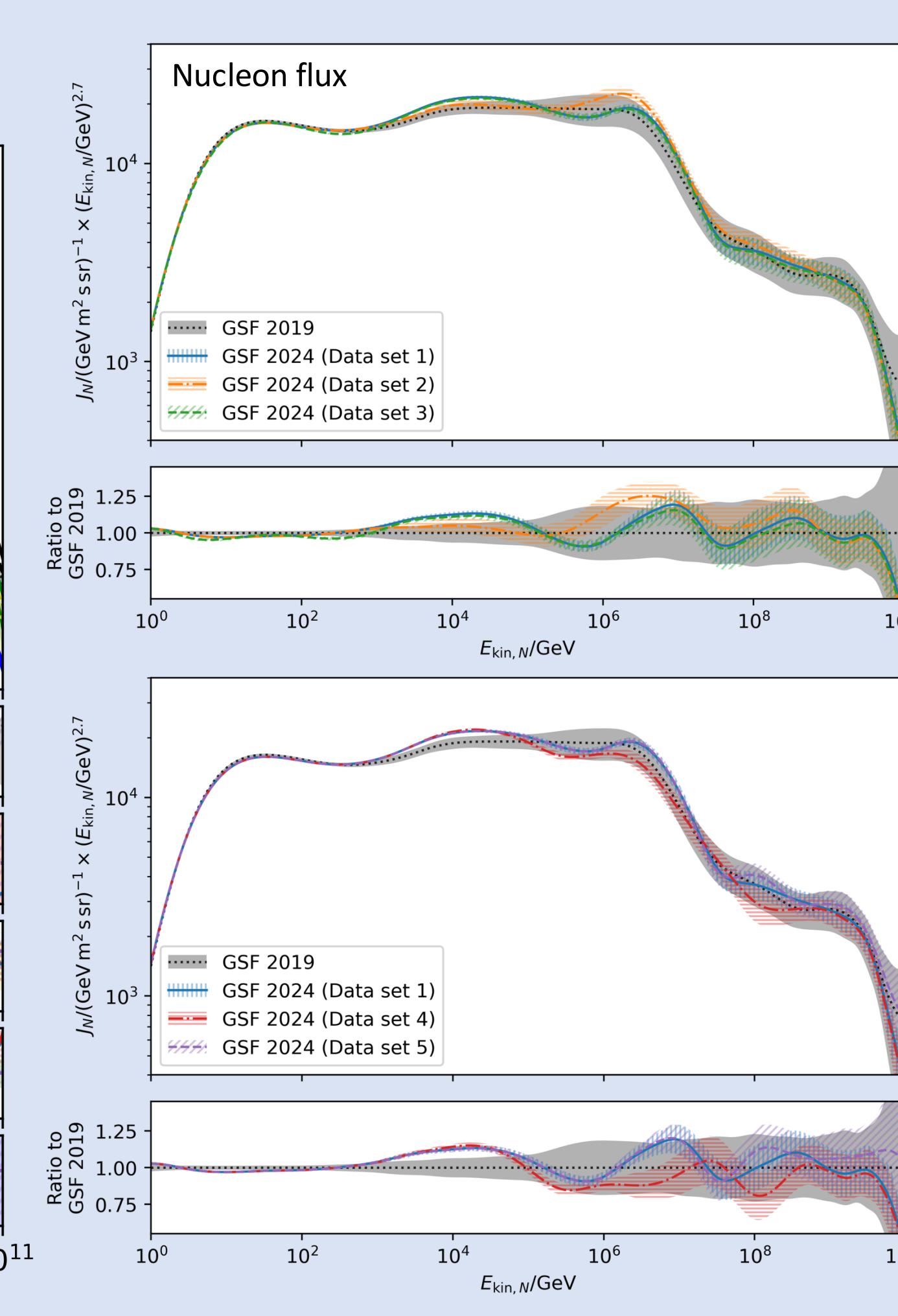
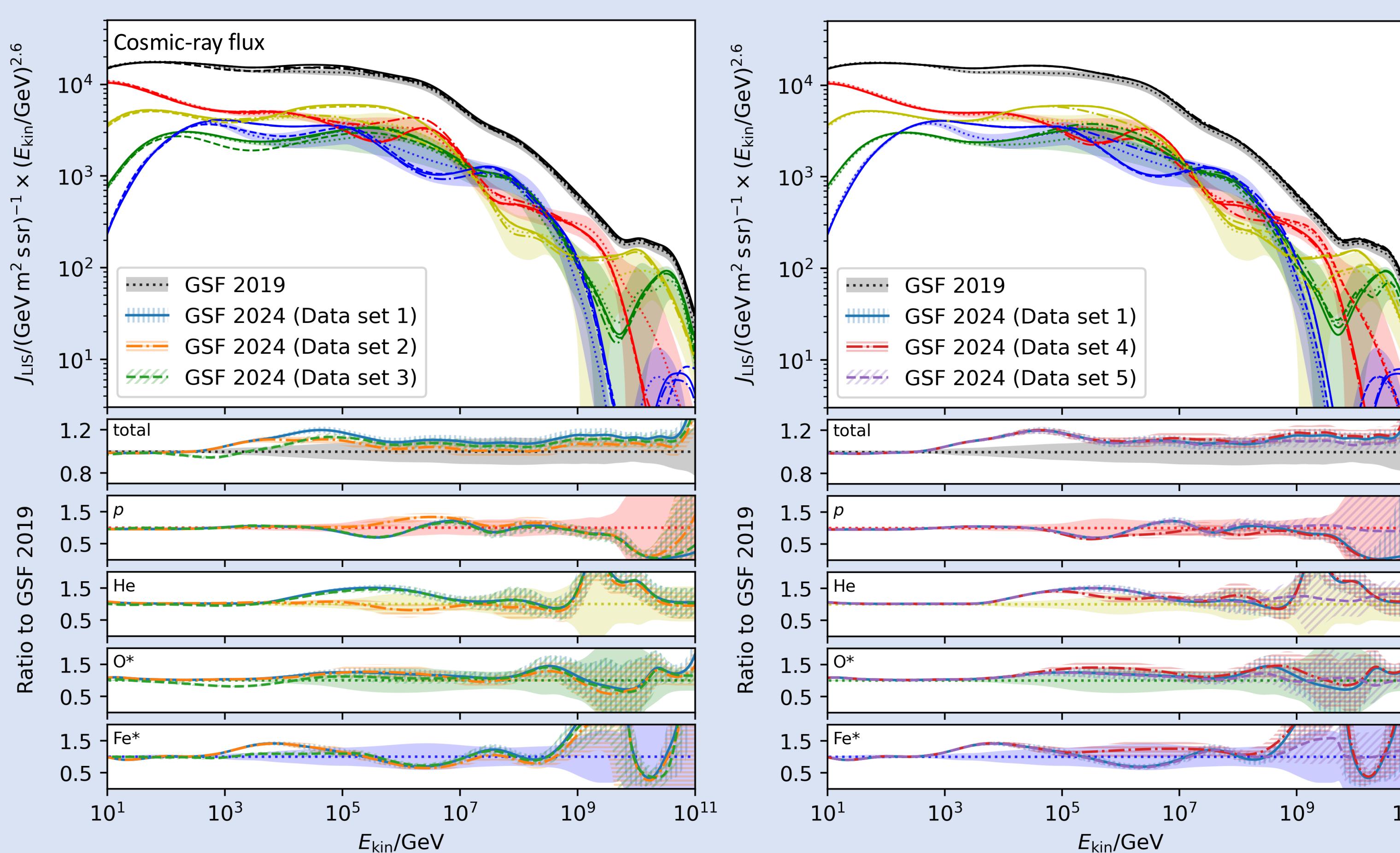
Flux and  $\langle \ln A \rangle$  residuals      Energy-scale offset residuals

- Experimental uncertainties are propagated to the model uncertainty with covariance matrix.



## Model comparisons

"GSF 2019" is the previous GSF model presented in [43].



## Summary

- Updates the Global Spline Fit [1], a data-driven model of cosmic ray flux and mass composition, with recent data sets.
- The overall features of the spectra of the previous model are confirmed with the updated fit.
- Smaller uncertainties reflecting recent precise cosmic-ray measurements.
- New features in cosmic-ray flux and nucleon flux.

## Outlook

- Further study on the impact of new measurements.
- Calculate the atmospheric neutrino flux with the updated GSF model.
- Publish the updated GSF model and provide code for download.

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