

# **The COREA experiment**

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(Yonsei Univ.)

# Contents

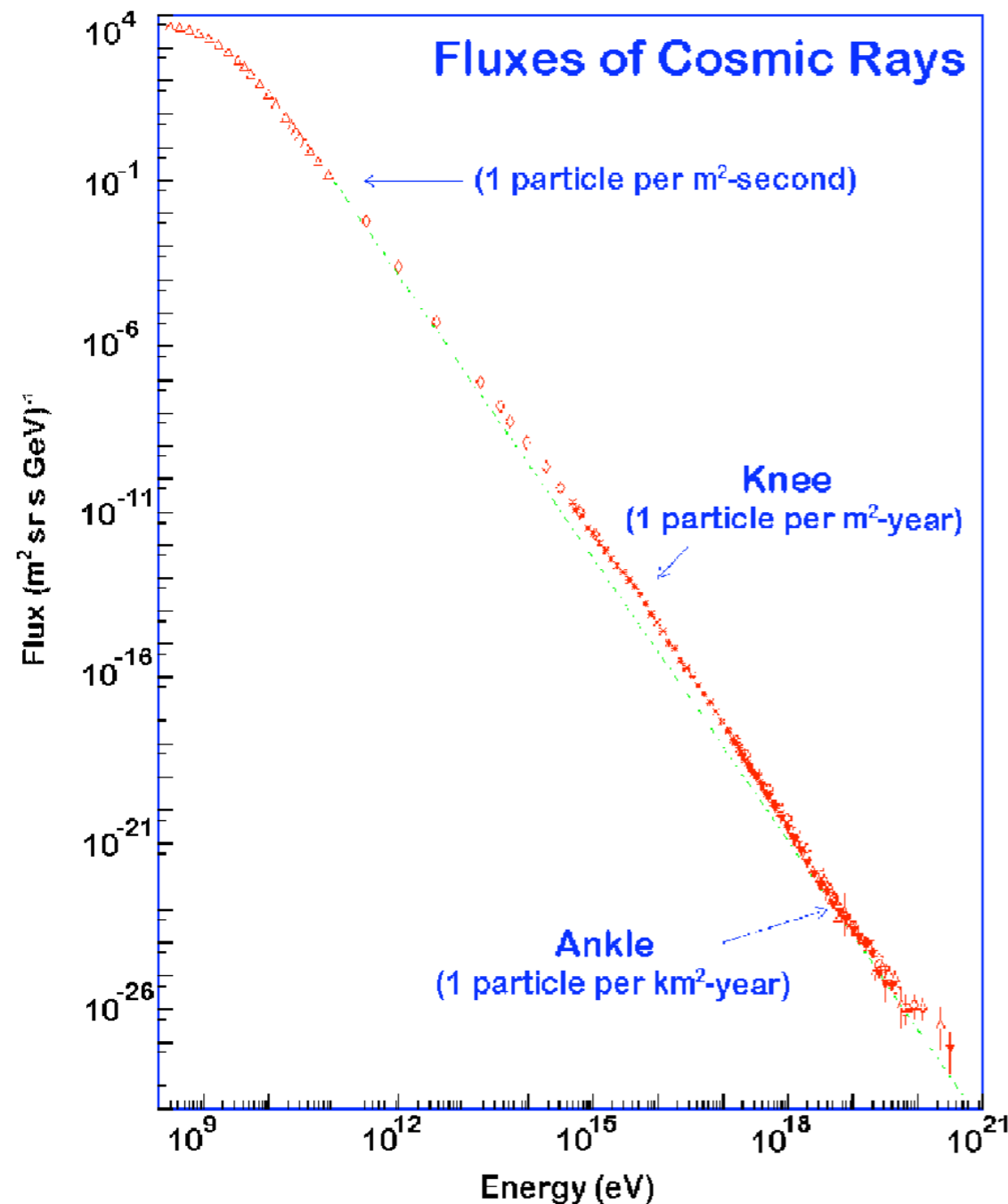
- What is COREA? -- an introduction
- Progress of COREA
  - hardware R&D
  - simulation study
- Other school-array projects



# What is COREA?

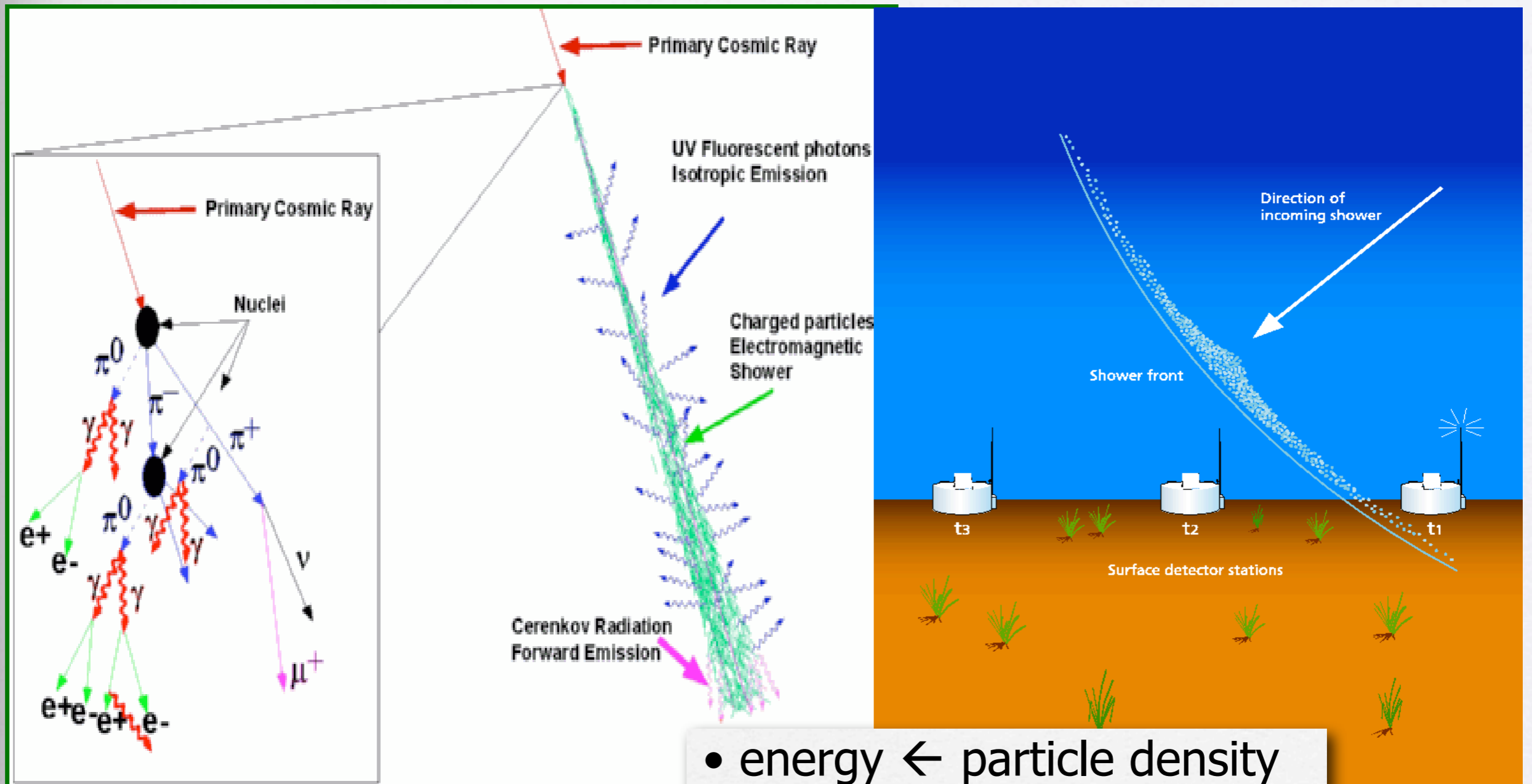
- **C**osmic ray **R**esearch & **E**ducation **A**rray in Korea
- School-array of CR detectors to study UHECR spectra

# Cosmic-Ray energy spectrum



- Flux above  $10^{19}$  eV :  
~0.5 particle/ $\text{km}^2$ /year/sr
- Flux above  $10^{20}$  eV :  
~1 particle/ $\text{km}^2$ /century
- Composition ( $10^9 \sim 10^{15}$ ):
  - 50% protons
  - ~25% alpha particles
  - ~13% C/N/O nuclei
  - <1% electrons
  - <0.1% gammas
- For  $> 10^{15}$  eV: Detecting “Extensive Air Shower” at ground by sampling shower secondary  
**Energy, Direction, Particle ID**

# Extensive Air Shower



- energy  $\leftarrow$  particle density
- angle  $\leftarrow$  shower timing
- ID  $\leftarrow$  muon number

# Detection Techniques

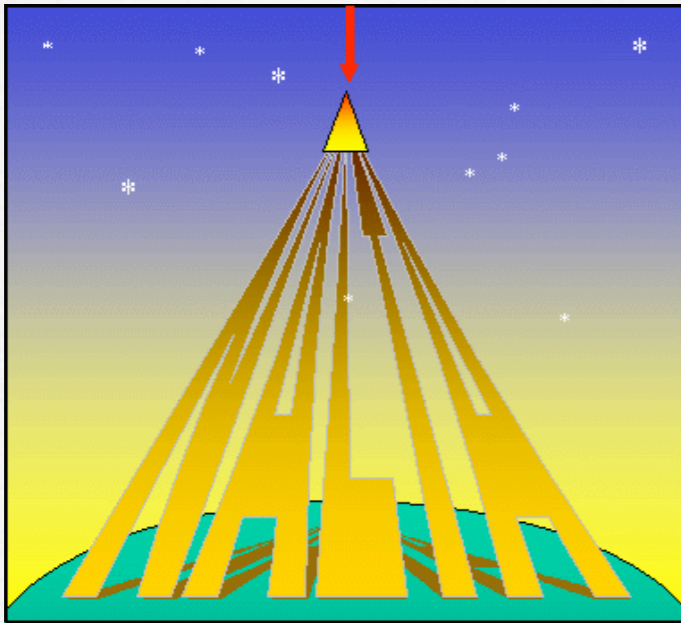
- Ground arrays – scintillators
  - oldest, simplest technique
  - Determine the approx. lateral dist. of EAS by sampling
- Ground arrays – Cherenkov counters
  - Electrons in EAS emit Cherenkov light;  $E_{th} \sim 21 \text{ MeV}$
  - Easy to increase areal acceptance
- Air fluorescence
  - Shower particles exciting  $N_2$  molecules
  - $300 \sim 400 \text{ nm}$ , mostly  $\rightarrow$  atten. Length  $\sim 15 \text{ km}$
  - “stereoscopic” binocular method

# School Array approach

- High cost for UHECR experiment
  - land use; data network; personnel
- Physicists provide equipment and experiences
- schools provide sites; internet infrastructure and personnel for operation & monitoring
- Most of all, training for scientists of next-generation
- Pioneered by U. Alberta (ALTA) and U. Nebraska (CROP)

# School arrays for UHECR

## NALTA



North American  
Large area  
Time coincidence  
Arrays





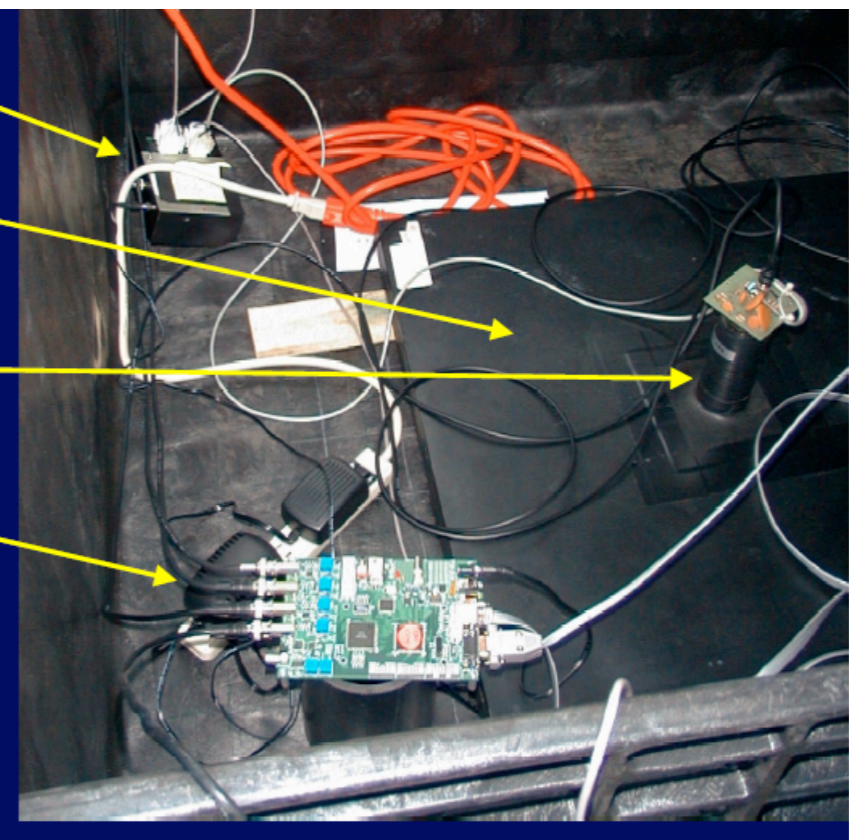
# WALTA/SALTA Detector : Simplest Option



3 detectors, each 1 m<sup>2</sup> \* 1 inch  
poor light collection efficiency (number of reflection, signal attenuation in the light path)  
(BC-408 att. length ~ 200cm)  
variation of signal height depending on the hit position



- High voltage power supply
- Scintillator
- Photomultiplier tube
- Custom electronics card (from Fermilab)





# COREA *Status*



# The Collaboration

- First organizational meeting @ Ewha W.U. in 2004/12
- Currently, ~20 professors (in physics, astronomy, science education) & ~80 high-school teachers

- h
- n
- f



# COREA member list (t)

지역	소속	이름	전화(휴대폰/직장/주택/팩스)
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서울	서울시립대학교	박인규	010-3014-2245-6531
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부산	반송여자중학교	장운태	016-795-3954
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부산	장평중학교	정미옥	011-9343-5361/051-207-4127
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전남	여도중학교	김태익	061-682-0155/

Jr. High S.



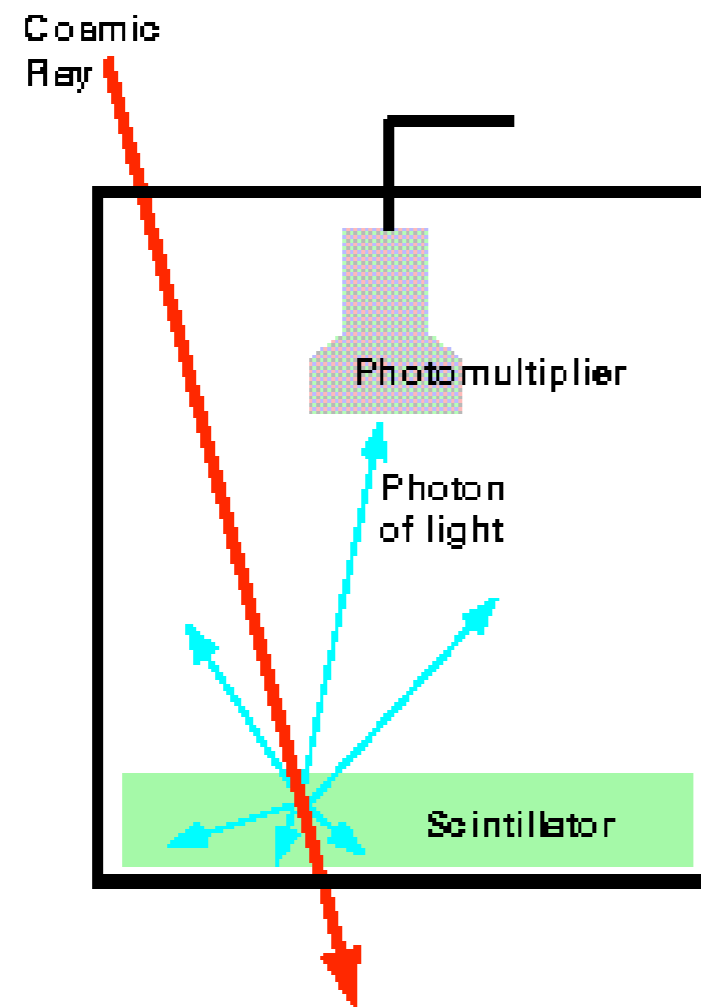
# Detector R&D

- Detector type & Efficiency test
- DAQ / GPS
- coincidence measurements...

# Detector types considered

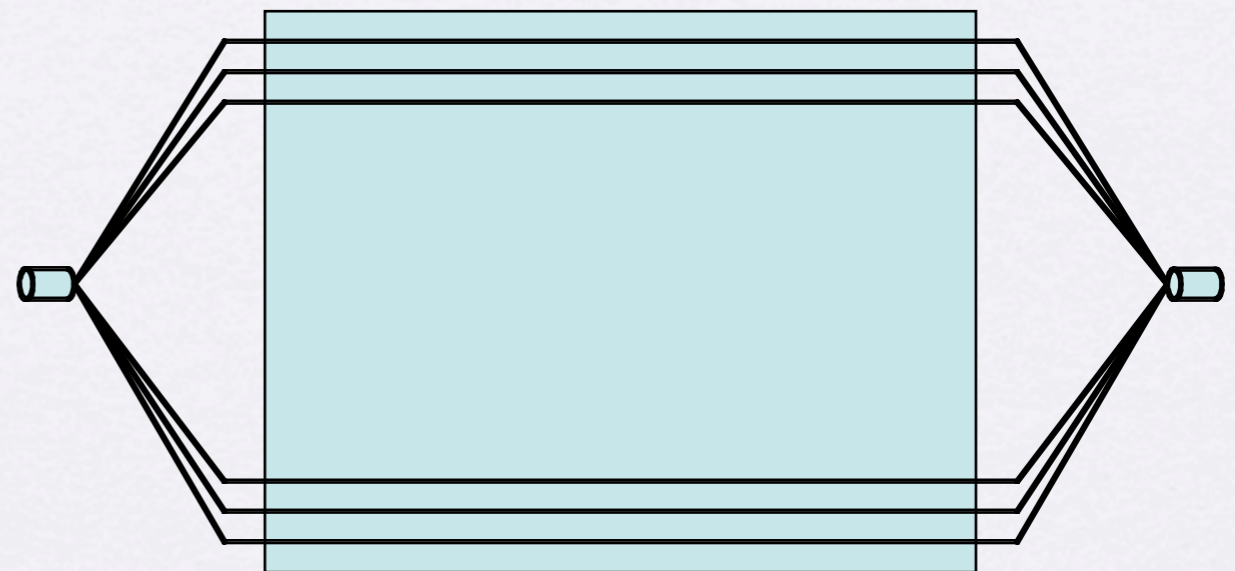
Thick scintillator in a big tube w/  
PMT at the top:

- Simple assembly
- Scintillator price vs. photon collection efficiency
- need large-diameter PMTs



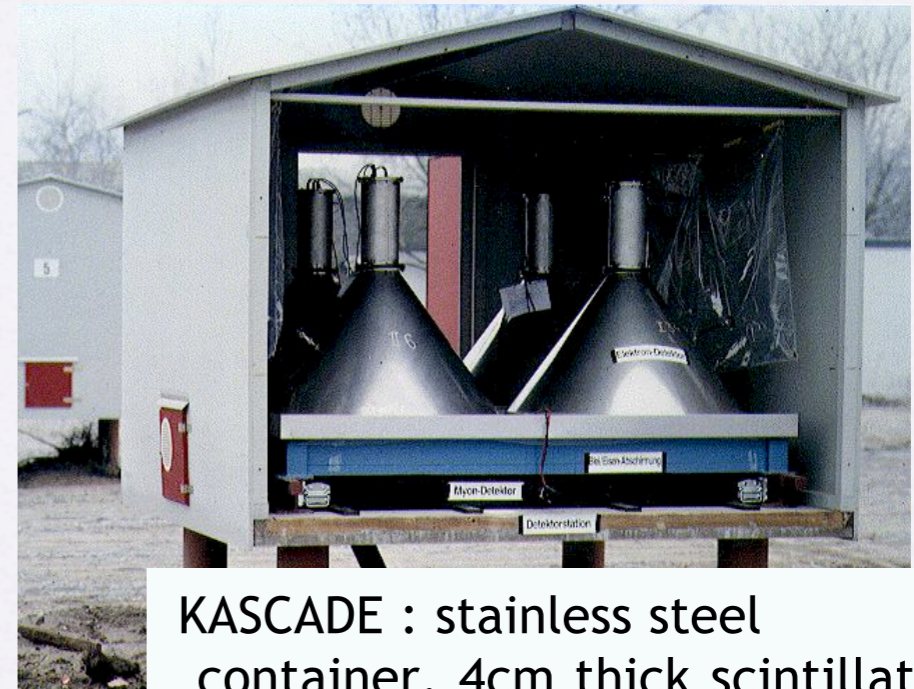
Thin scintillator with WLS fibers:

- Need machine work for grooves
- Careful assembly process
- Small diameter PMTs ok



# Tube type

- Used for KASCADE, AGASA ...
- Homogeneous detector response over whole area
- Poor light collection effi. → need good reflectivity of container & thick scintillator
- High cost for thick plastic
- Difficult for muon detection



KASCADE : stainless steel container, 4cm thick scintillator



AGASA : 5 cm thick scintillator, single PMT

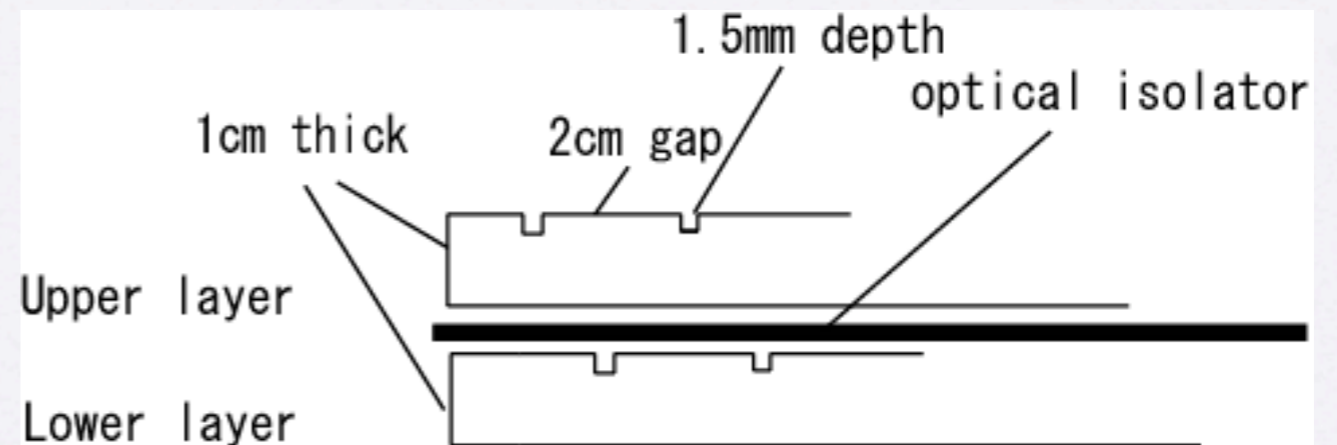
# Fiber type

Light collection effi. increases with

- thick WLS fiber
- more fibers

Muon detection with electron shielding b/w layers

- early AUGER option



WLS: Wave Length Shifter Fiber

Scintillator 50cm x 50cm x 1.2cm

with 16  $\sigma$  shape grooves

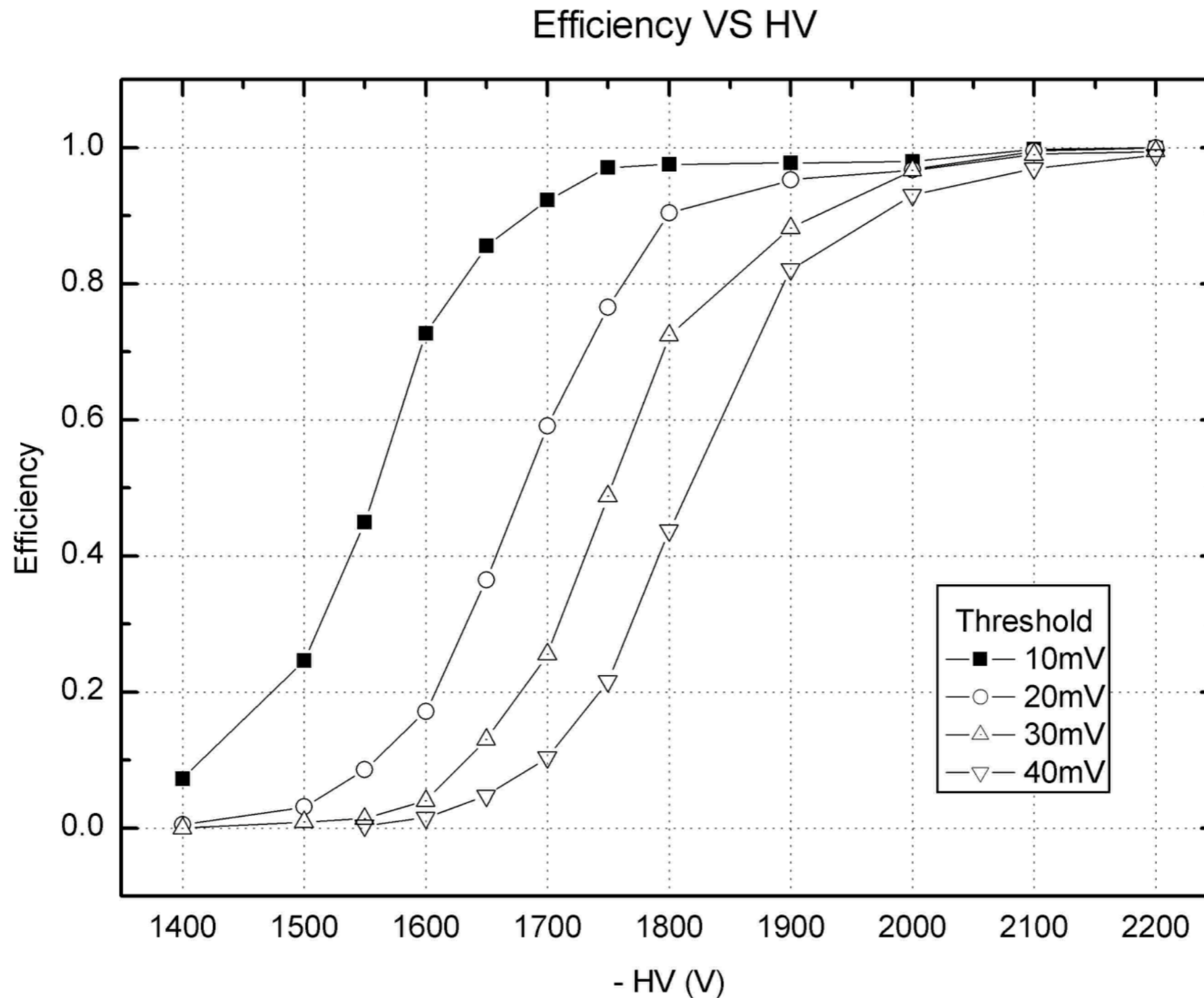


1x1 m<sup>2</sup> x 10 mm, 2 layers of polystyrene scintillator plates  
5x5x2=50 plate of 194x194 mm<sup>2</sup> size, 5 mm thickness and 4 grooves  
Maximum light emission at 420 nm, decay time 2 ns.  
22 WLS-fibers of Y-11 type of 1 mm in diameter.  
4x5=20 fibers glued in plate grooves + 2 additional fibers glued on side of the layer  
Far end of each fiber has Al-mirror.  
Fiber light attenuation length about 330 cm.  
Light output homogeneity along the counter sensitive area about 6%.  
For homogenization of the light output (along the WLS-fibers)  
Small PMT (FEU-115M), Test measurements : 20 photoelectrons for a MIP

Russia IHEP

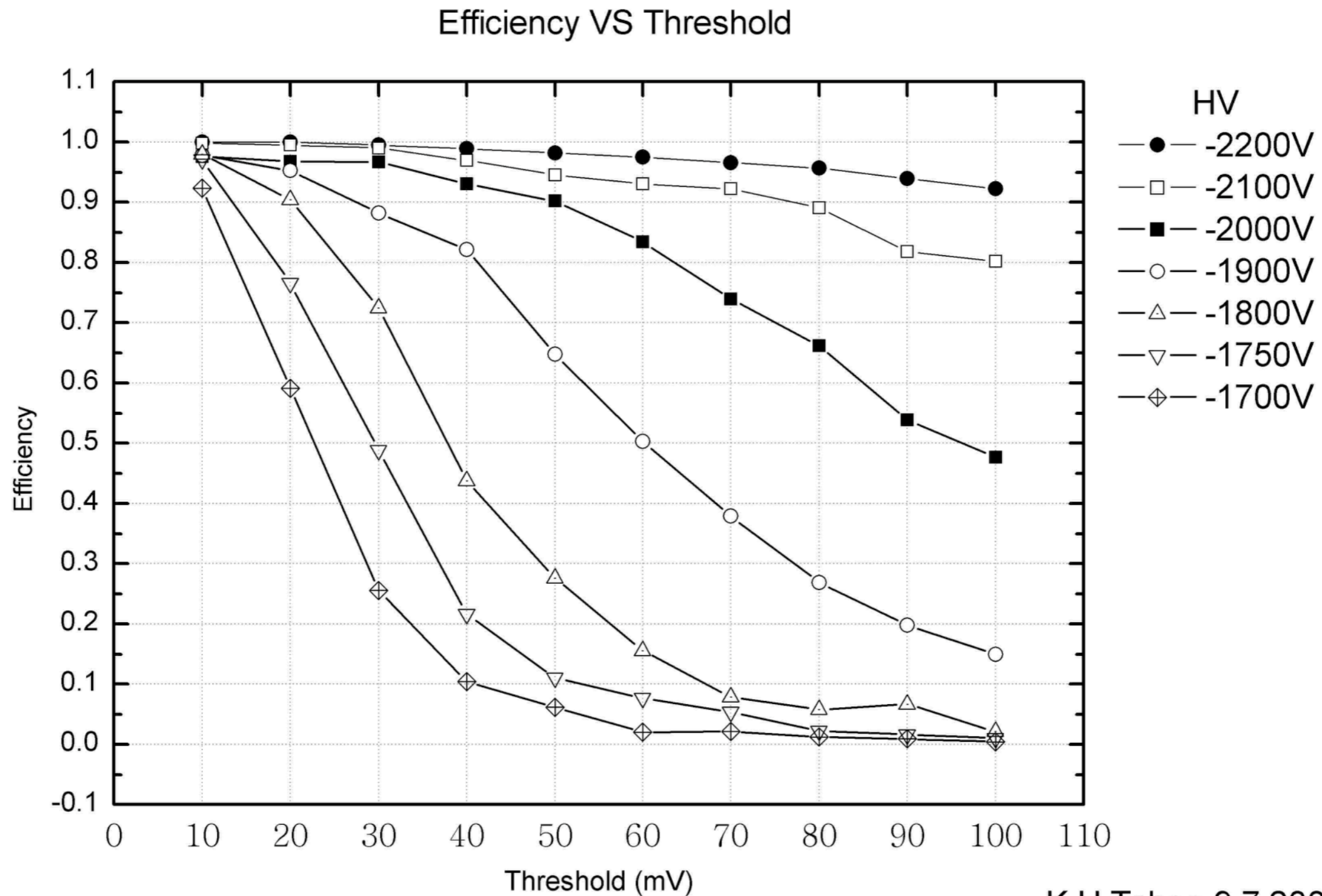


# Scintillator Effic'y Test



K.H.Tshoo 9,7,2005

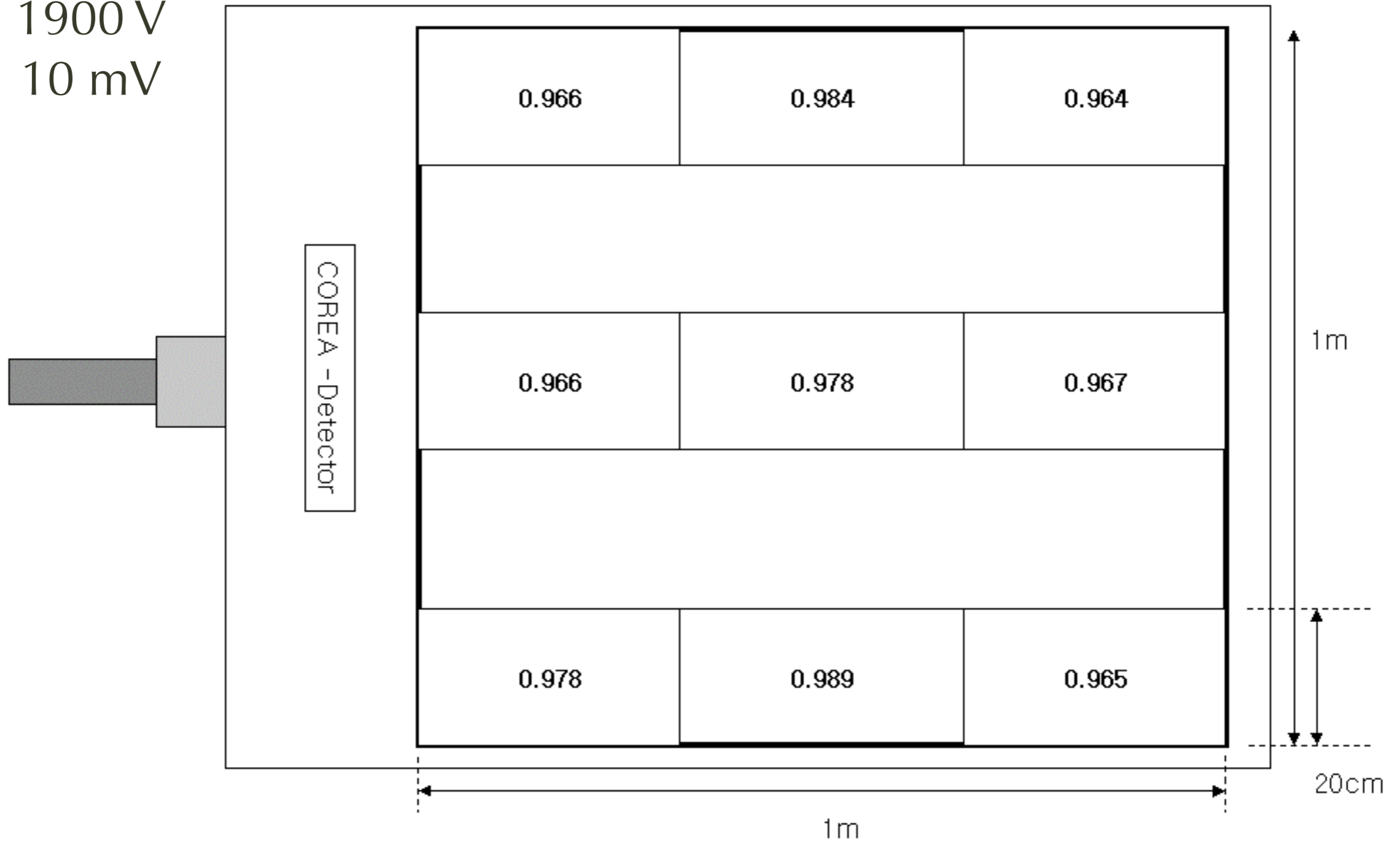
# Scintillator Effic'y Test



K.H.Tshoo 9,7,2005

# Scintillator Effic'y Test

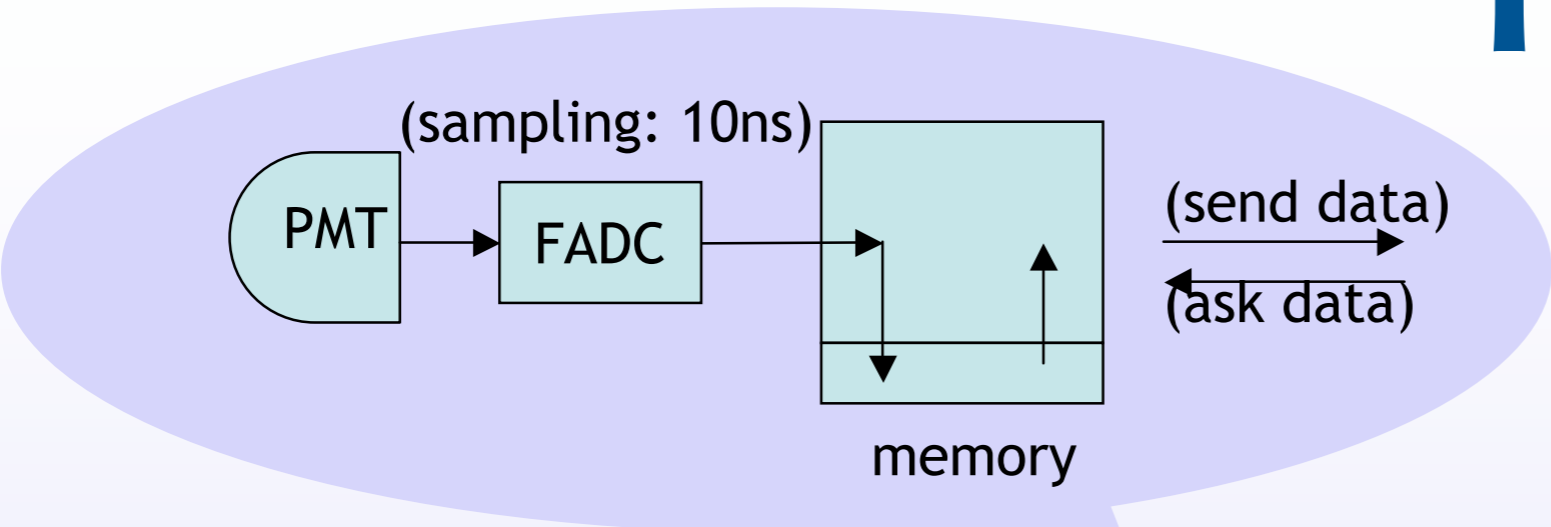
1900 V  
10 mV



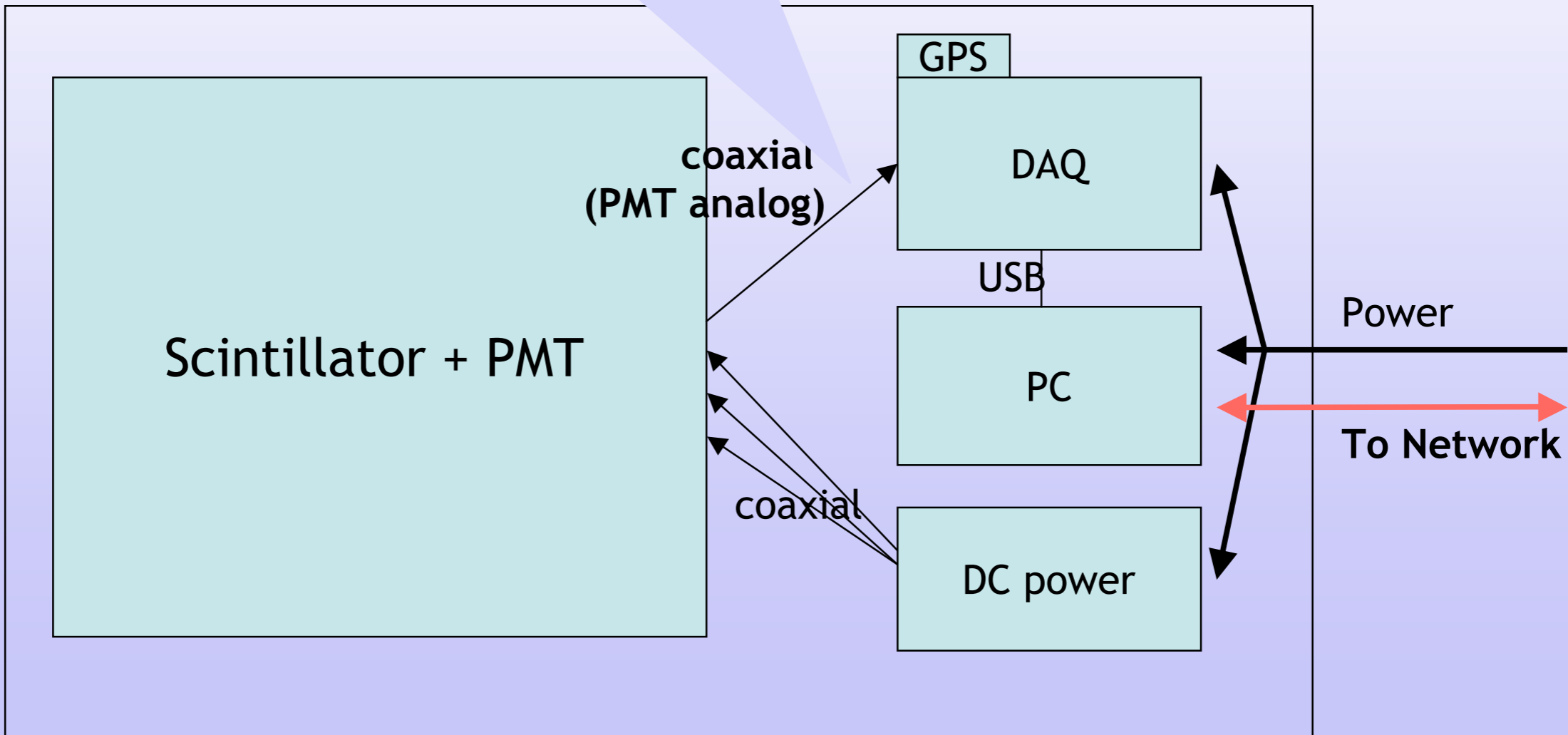


# DAQ / GPS

# The Set-up



Detector Box



# The COREA DAQ box

100 MHz, 10bit ADC

simultaneous record & send

one board for 4 PMT channels

control trigger logic configurations

USB2.0

capable of external trigger I/O



- Status
  - “Full” (of all 10 channels) --> DAQ deadtime
  - “Ready” : event(s) in  $\geq 1$  channel
- 1 event  $\leftrightarrow$  20 sampling  $\leftrightarrow$  200 ns
- simultaneous handling of 4 channels

# inside the DAQ box

Parallel port connector

Power Supply (+/- 12V)

Parallel port I/O buffer

Xilinx FPGA chip  
With internal mem.

Oscillator 100MHz

4 ADC 100 MHz 10 bit

Signal Buffer

OP amps

Ext. Trigger In/Out

4 PMT signals

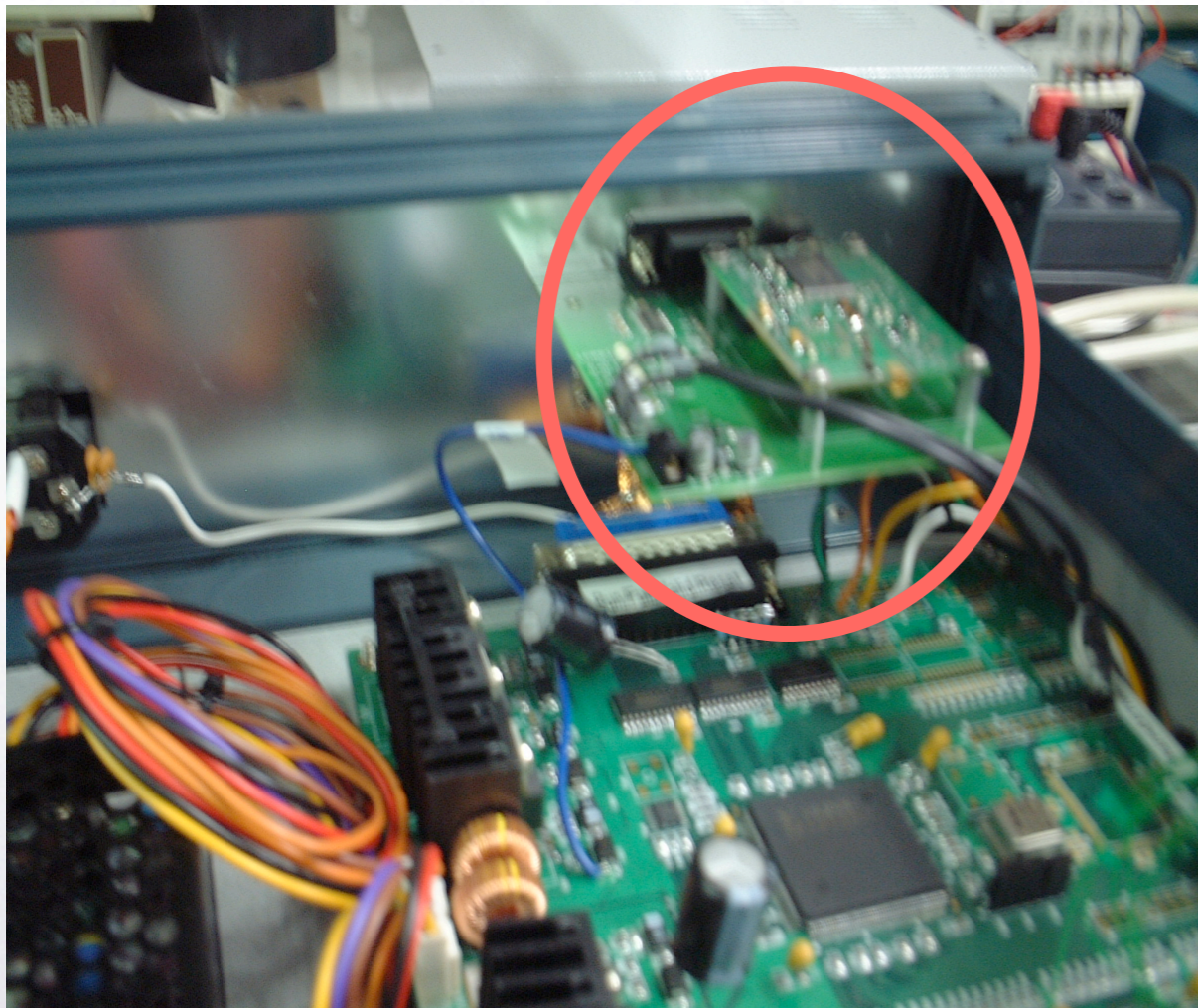
## Trigger modes

- 0 --> 1\*2\*3\*4
- 1 --> 1\*2\*3 or 1\*2\*4 or 1\*3\*4 or 2\*3\*4
- 2 --> 1\*2\*3 or 1\*2\*4
- 3 --> 1\*2\*3
- 4 --> 1\*2 or 1\*3 or 1\*4 or 2\*3 or 2\*4 or 3\*4
- 5 --> 1\*2 or 1\*3 or 1\*4
- 6 --> 1\*2 or 1\*3
- 7 --> 1\*2
- 8 --> 1 or 2 or 3 or 4
- 9 --> 1 or 2 or 3
- 10 --> 1 or 2
- 11 --> 1 // the default
- 12 --> 2
- 13 --> 3
- 14 --> 4





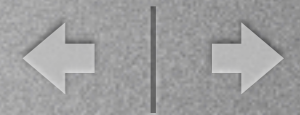
# GPS Receiver



- MI2+ Oncore™ Timing Rcvr.
  - from Synergy Systems, USA
  - 3 Volt, low power consumption
  - timing performance  $< 2\text{ns}$



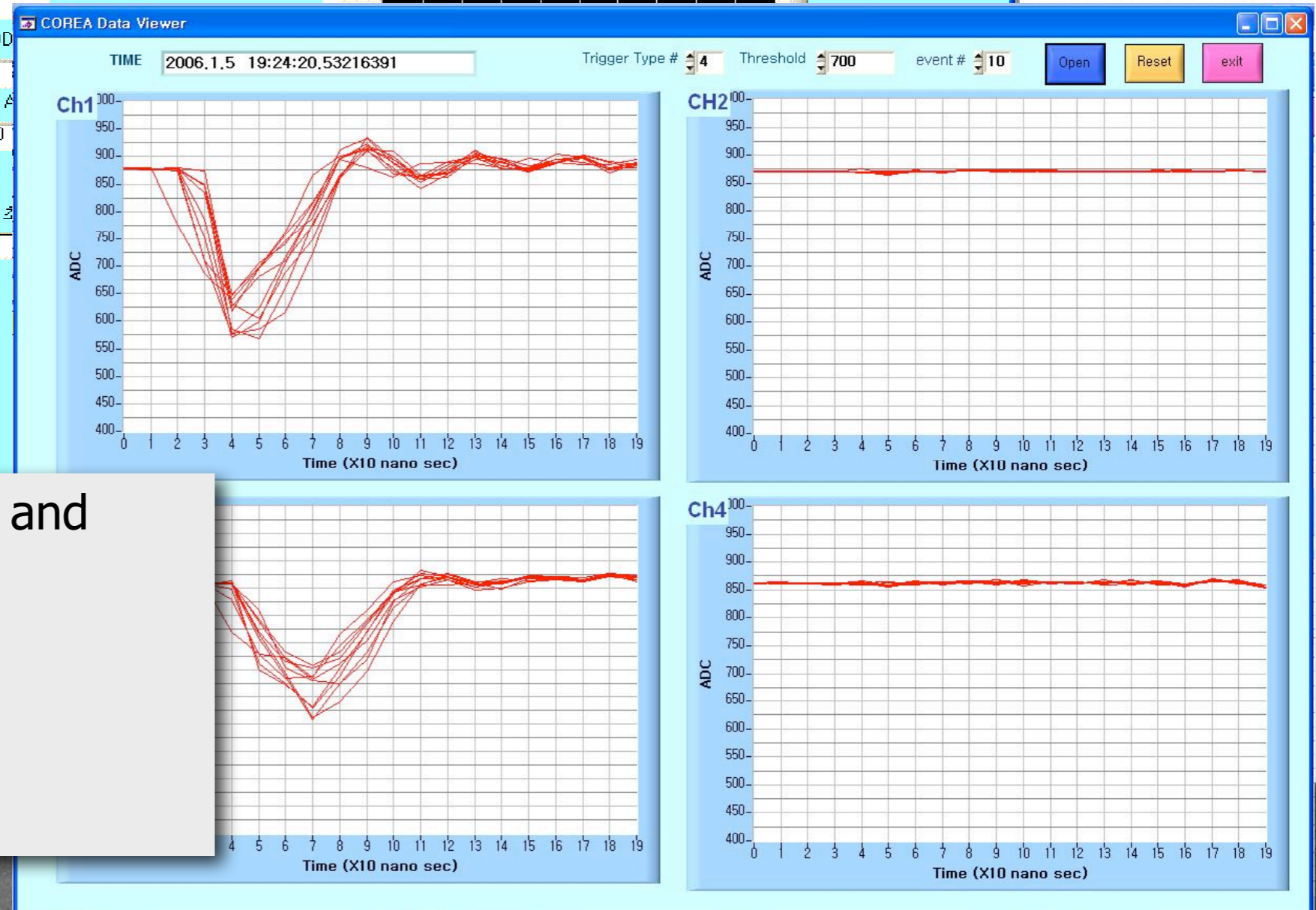
# GUI for control



GUI for COREA 검출기 작동 프로그램 (COREA Detector Operation Program). The interface includes several control panels:

- Check Status:** Check1, Check2, Check3, result.
- Threshold Control:** Set Threshold, Read Threshold.
- Address Control:** Waddress\_tmp, Waddress, Raddress.
- Event Control:** Data Valid, Trigger, Run Check, Memory Full.
- Clear Buttons:** Trigger Clear, Wra Clear, Rda Clear, MOD.
- ADC Control:** Read ADC Thr., ADC1, ADC2, ADC3.
- Event Counting:** # of Events to take, # of Events taken, 이벤트 수 (1회).
- Buttons:** Initialize, RUN, 데이터 파형 보기, 끝내기.

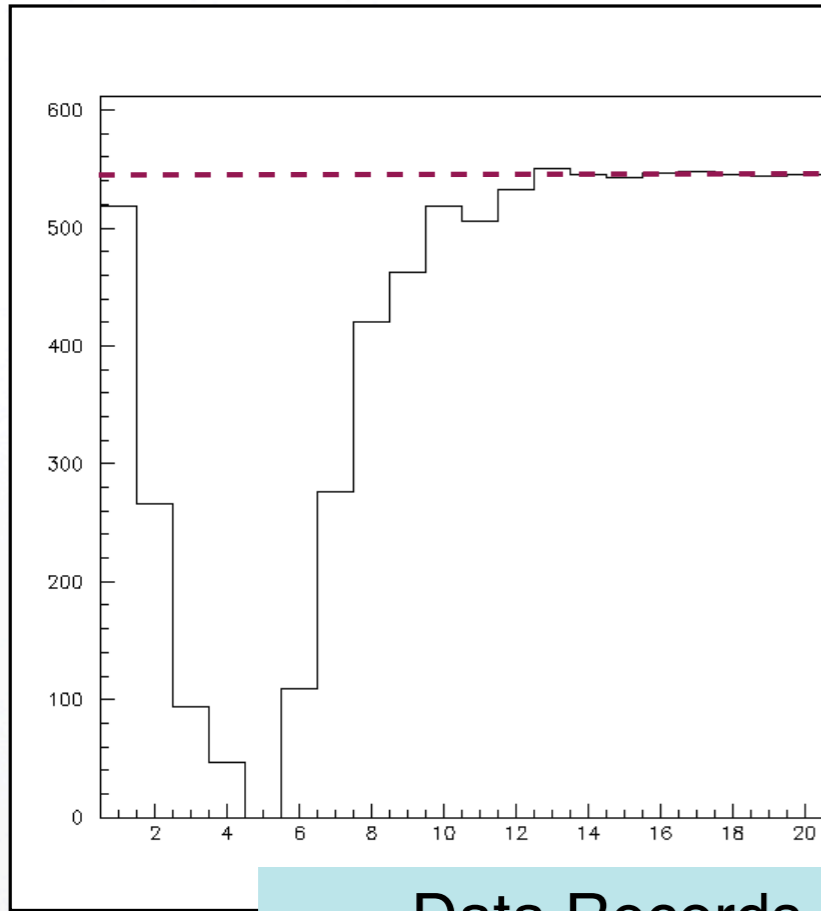
On the right, there is a plot titled "Untitled Control" showing a grid with a y-axis from 60 to 100.



- Control over Trigger mode and threshold
- Internal functions  
 SET\_THRES, READ\_THRES,  
 READ\_THRES\_ADC  
 RUN\_ADC, SEND\_TRIMODE  
 MEM\_READ



# Triggered, GPS-tagged data



## Data Records

1. Sampling point
2. Signal – channel 1
3. Signal – channel 2
4. Signal – channel 3
5. Signal – channel 4
6. Time
7. Read address
8. Size of data
9. Flag for memory full

Sampling point	ch1 data	ch2 data	ch3 data	ch4 data	time data	ram addr	check
0	878	871	859	863	7	200	56 1
1	877	871	860	862	214	201	56 1
2	873	872	859	863	1	202	56 1
3	710	869	857	859	5	203	56 1
4	648	870	829	862	19	204	56 1
5	699	869	728	864	24	205	56 1
6	761	871	723	861	19	206	56 1
7	867	871	686	863	4	207	56 1
8	900	873	765	863	239	208	56 1
9	913	871	810	864	213	209	56 1
10	868	872	861	862	62	210	56 1
11	865	871	873	865	0	211	56 1
12	892	872	865	865	0	212	56 1
13	898	870	852	859	8	213	56 1
14	878	871	864	861	0	214	56 1
15	880	871	868	863	0	215	56 1
16	895	873	869	861	0	216	56 1
17	890	870	865	865	0	217	56 1
18	878	871	873	865	0	218	56 1
19	889	872	869	858	0	219	56 1

time data에서  
 <이벤트시간>

0,1행은 GPS  $7*256 + 214 = 2006$ 년

2행은 GPS 1월

3행 GPS 5일

4행 GPS 17시

5행 GPS 24분

6행 GPS 19초

7,8,9,10은 단위 초아래카운트값

$$4*16777216 + 239*65536 + 213*256 + 62 = 82826558 \text{ nsec}$$

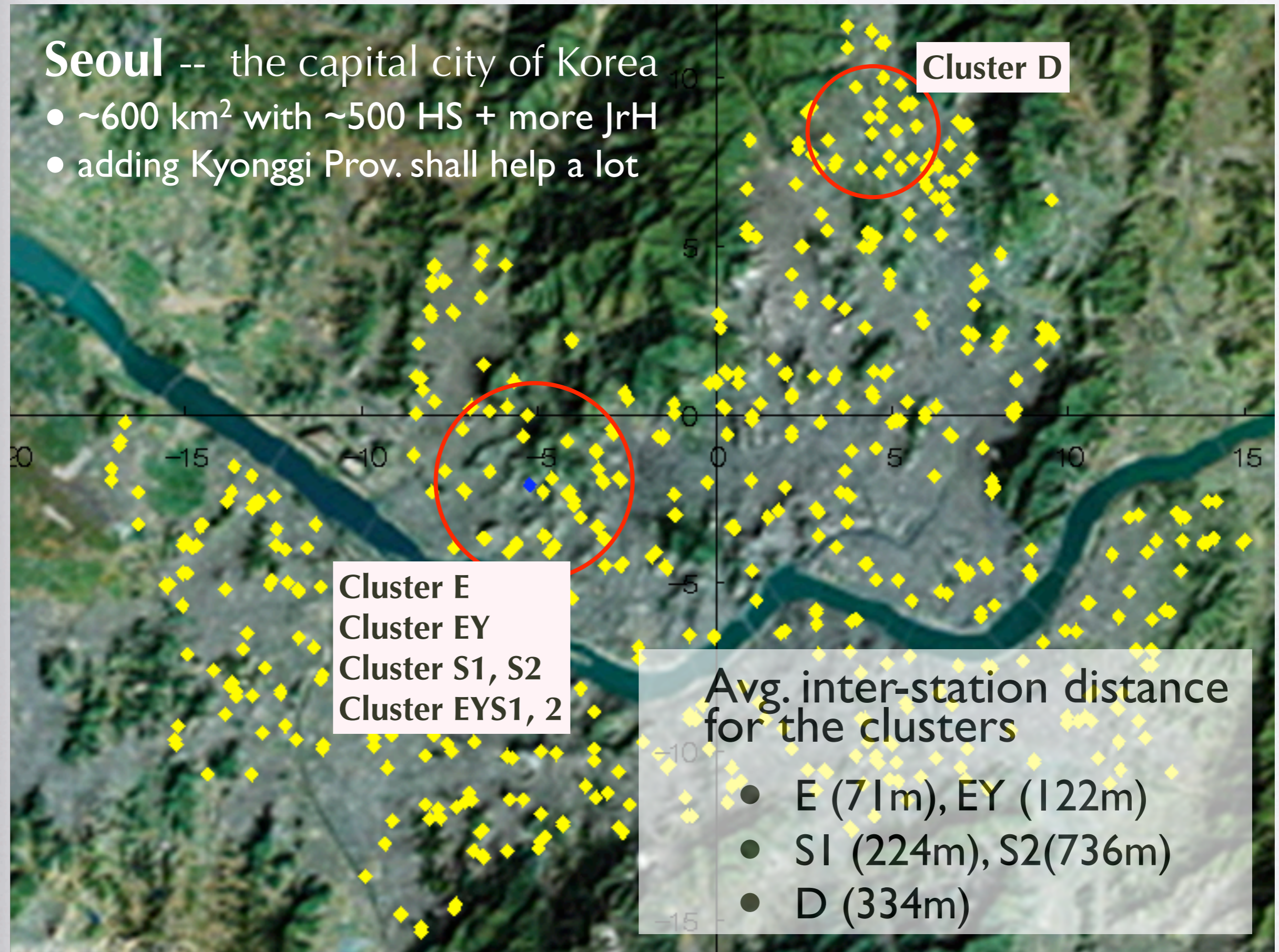


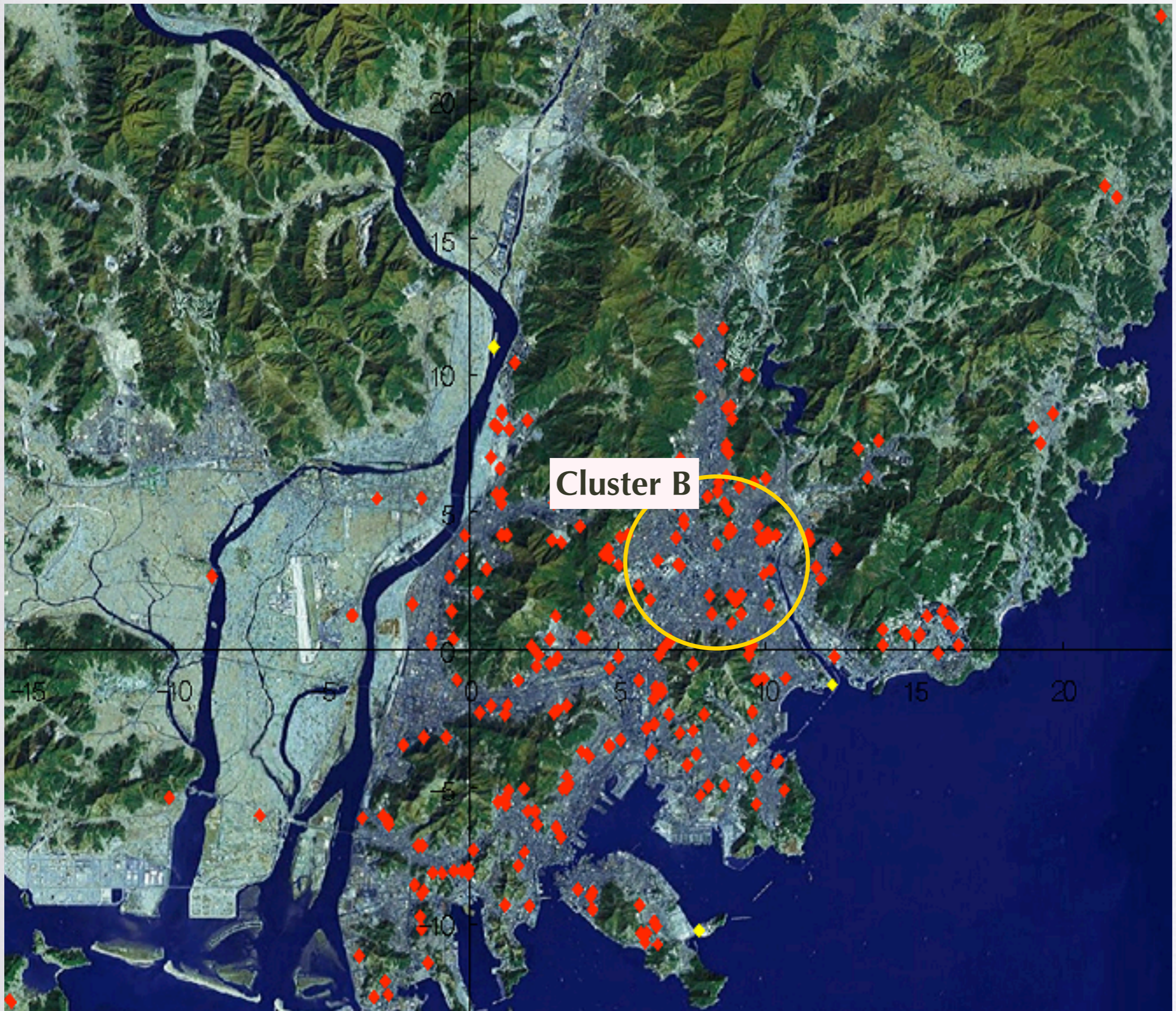
# Simulation Study

- for a small-scale detector array
- strategy: where & how many?
  - geography of school distributions

# Seoul -- the capital city of Korea

- ~600 km<sup>2</sup> with ~500 HS + more JrH
- adding Kyonggi Prov. shall help a lot

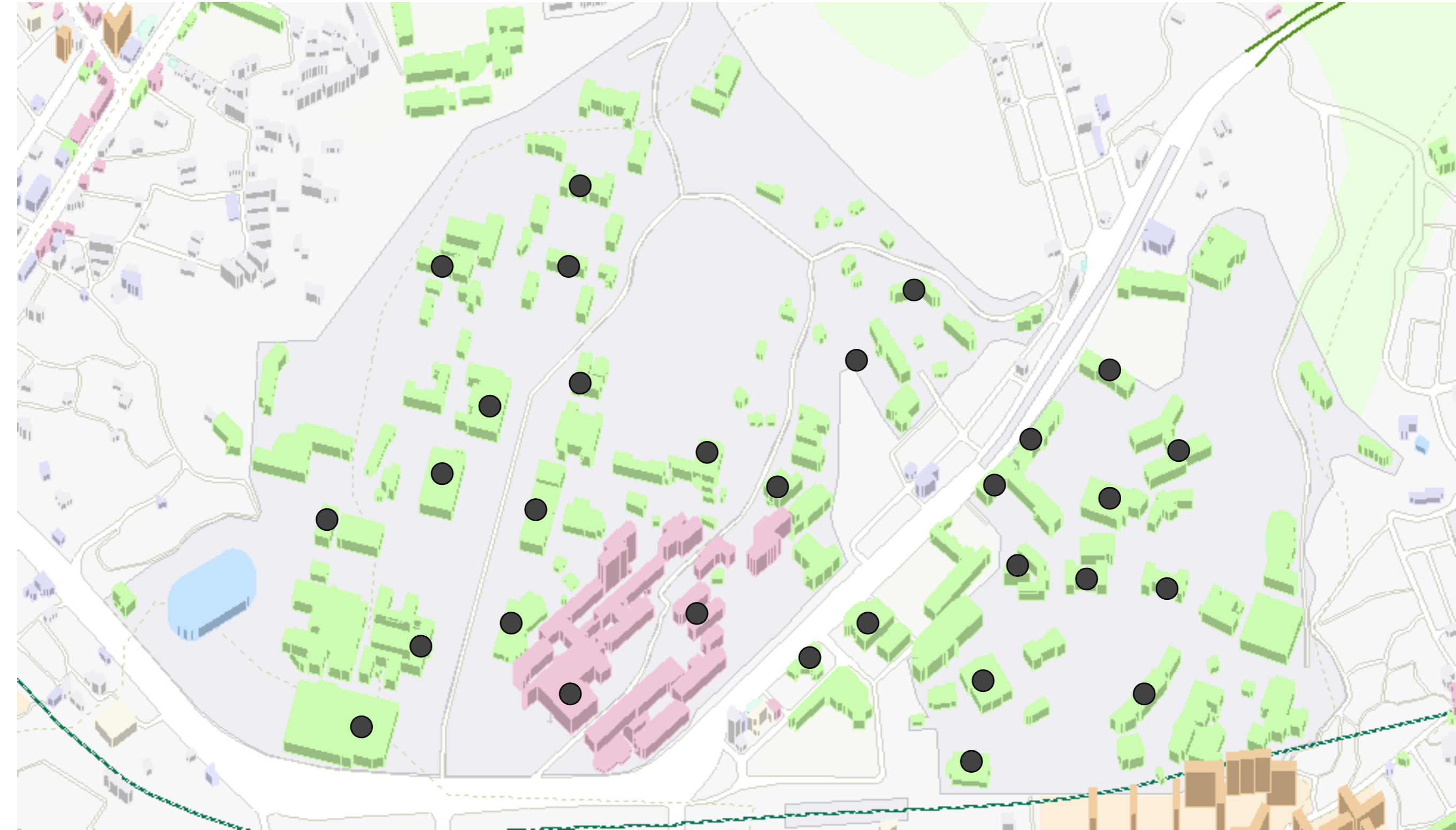




# Cluster E (30 stations)

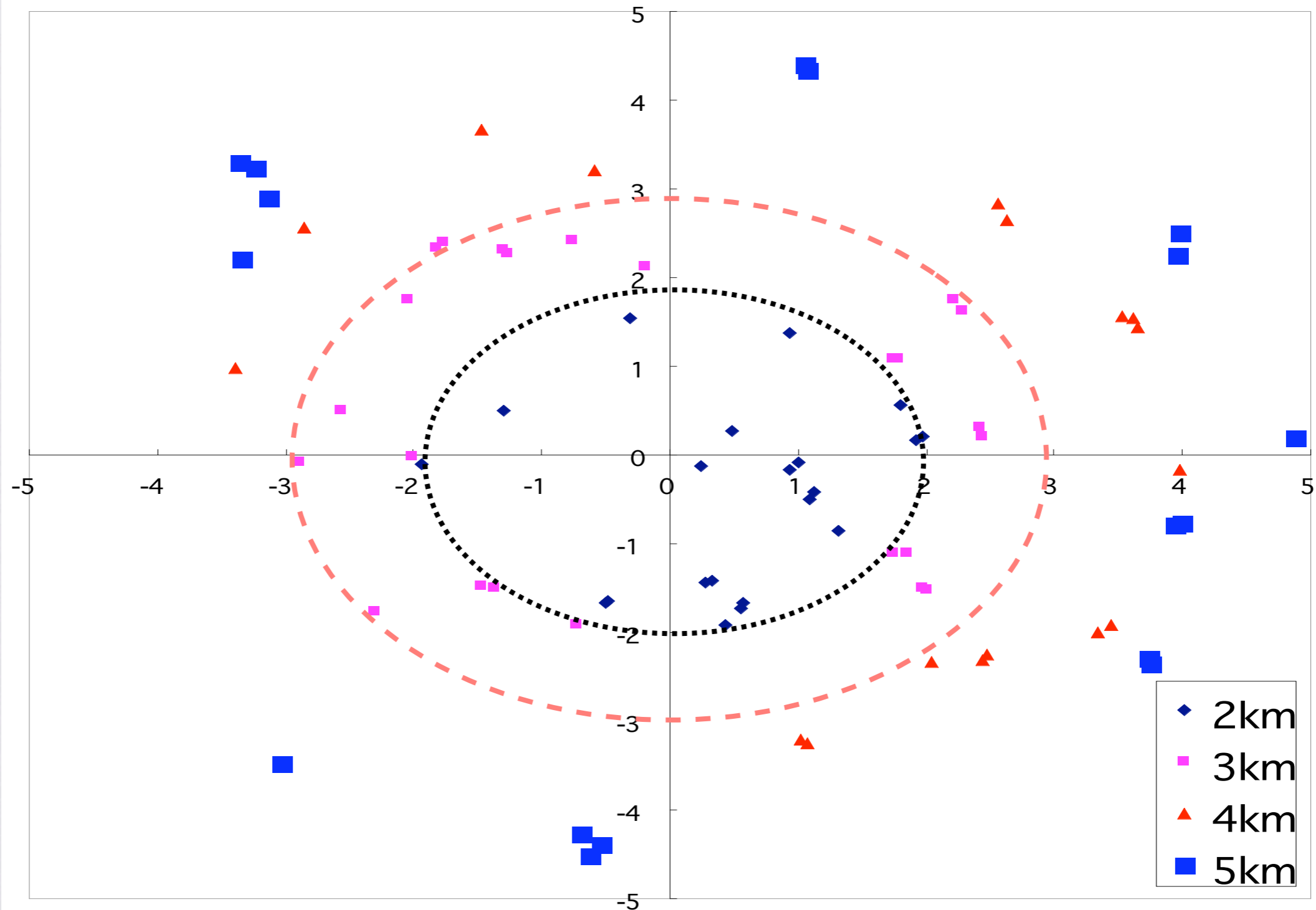


# Cluster EY (30 stations)



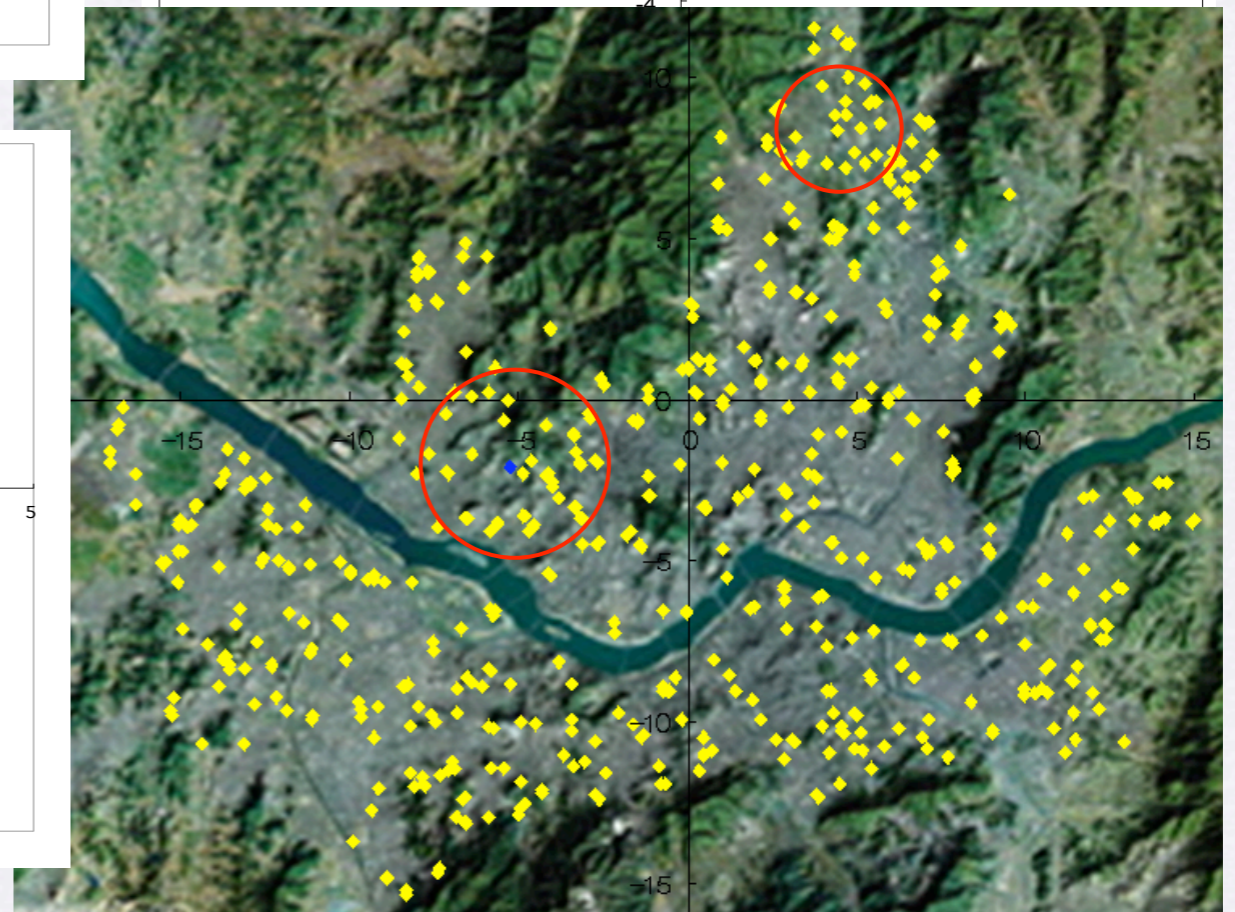
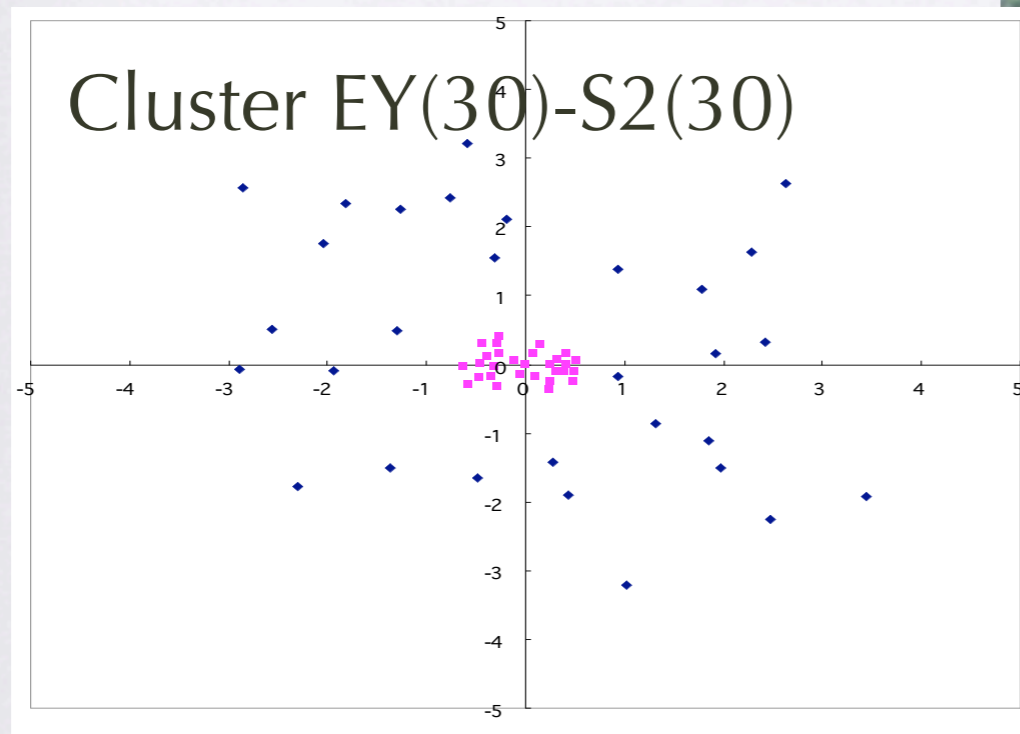
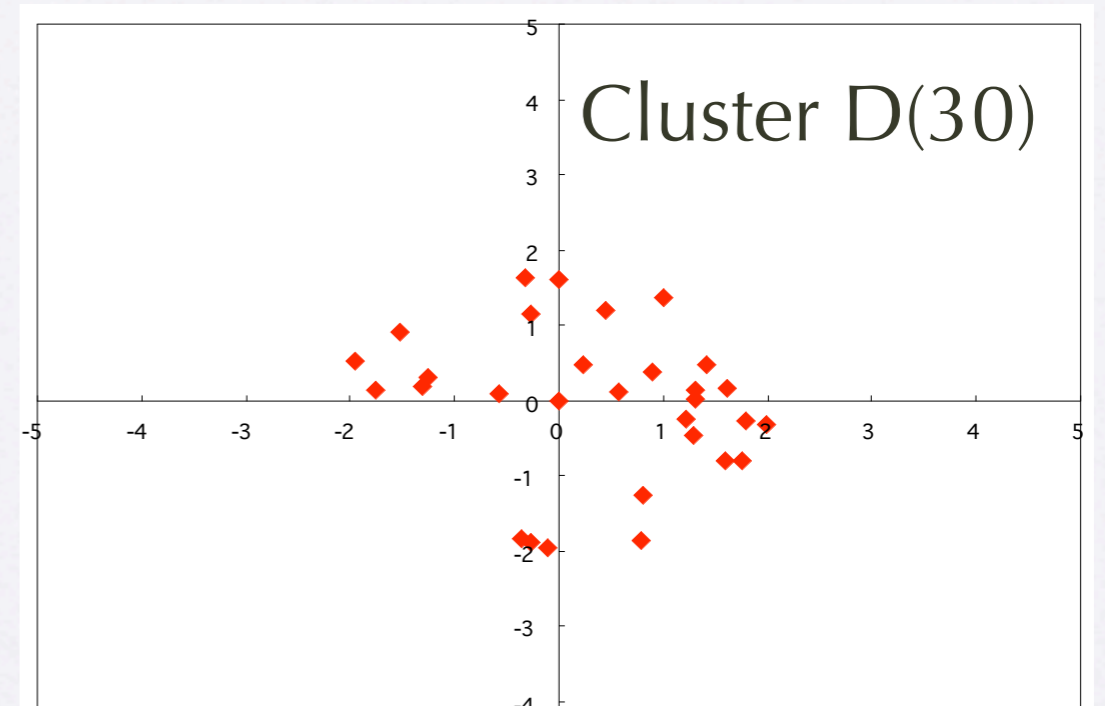
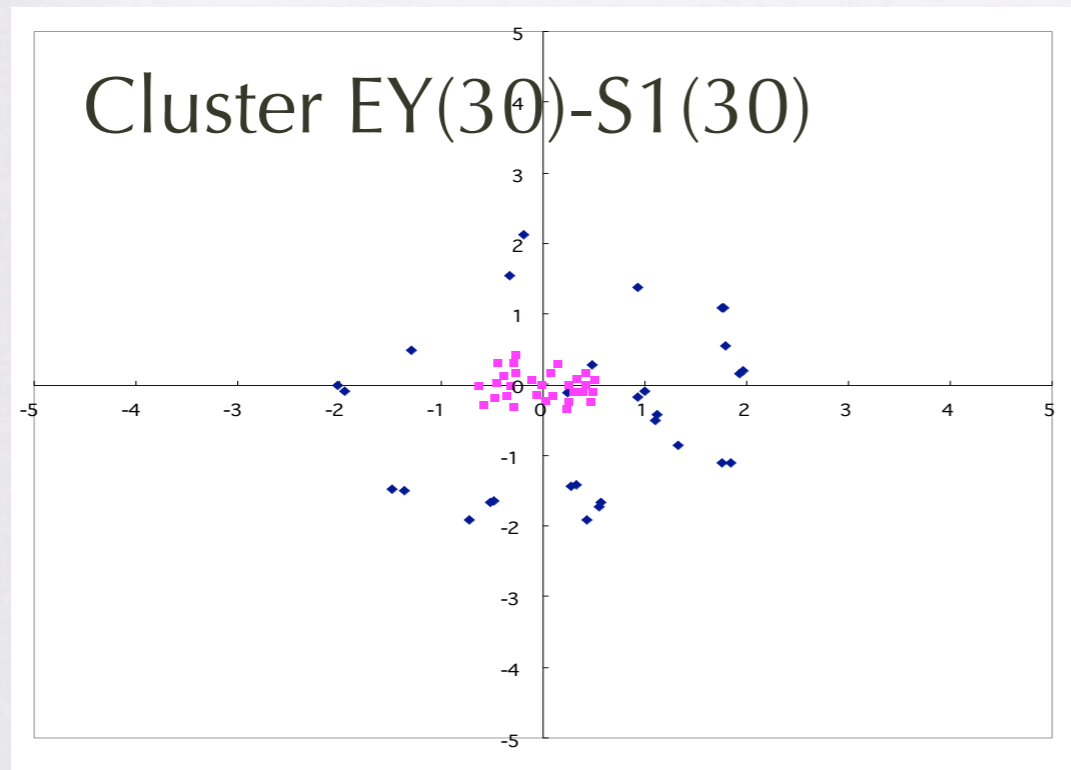


# School locations for Clusters S1, S2



30 schools chosen, for both S1 and S2 in the simulation study

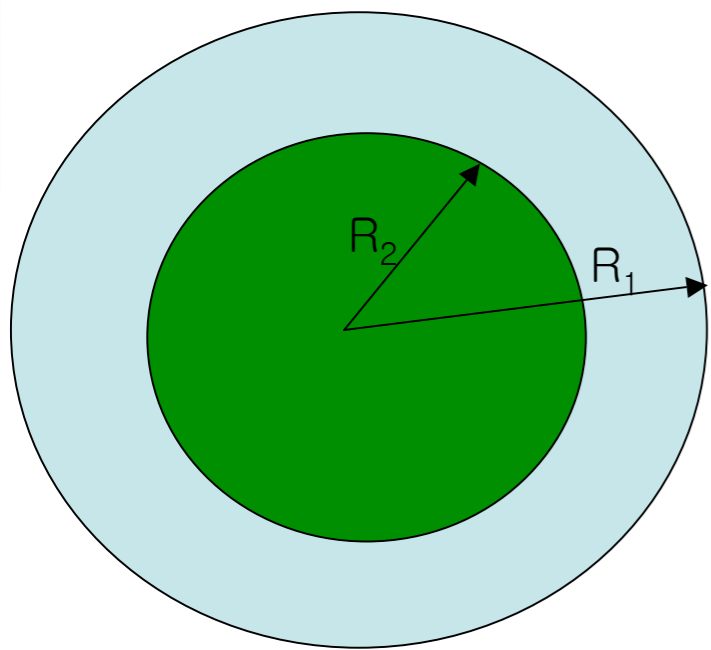
# Candidate arrays





# Simulation set-up

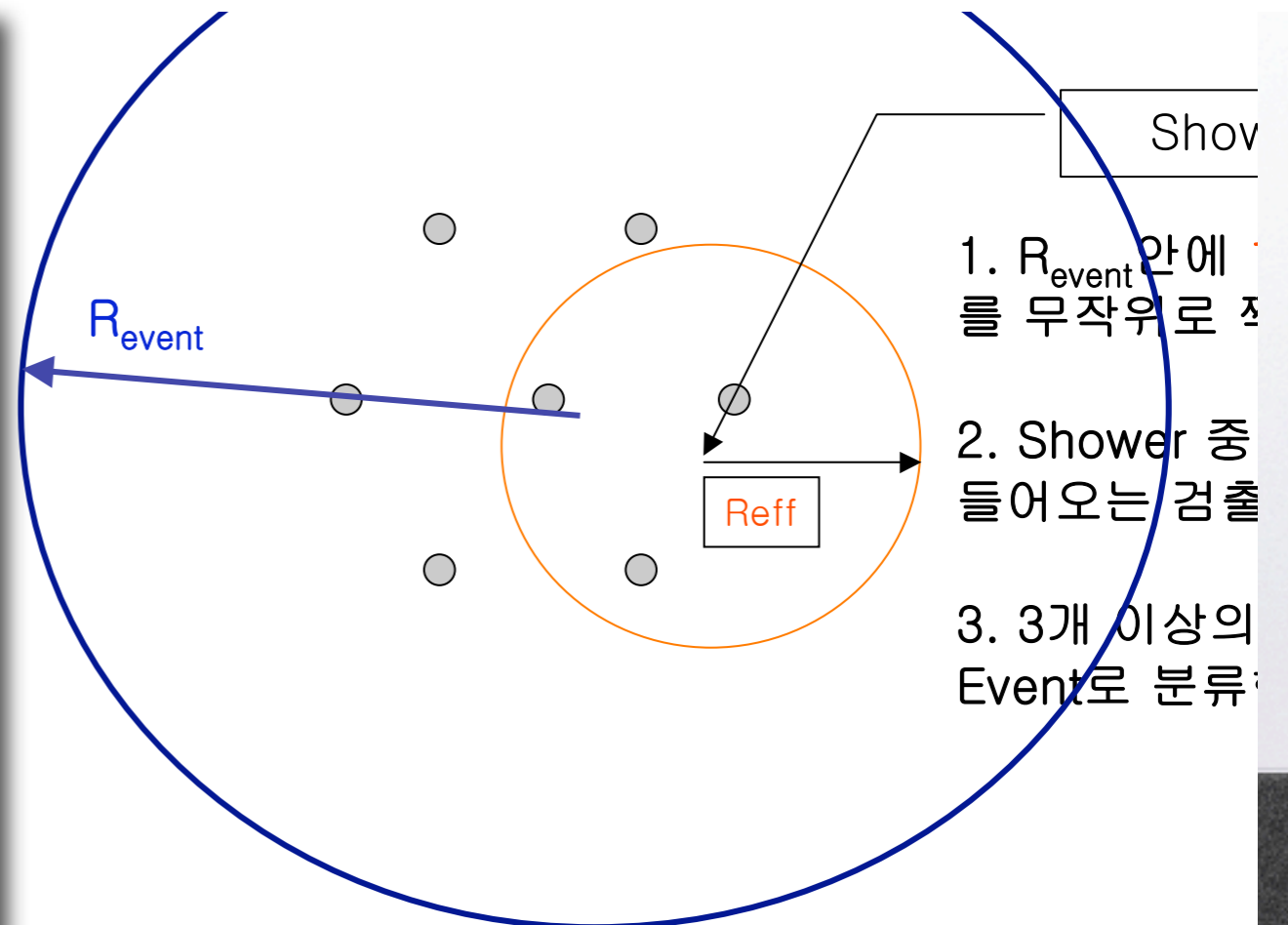
- CORSIKA package
- primary particle: proton
  - vertical entry (zenith angle = 0)
  - energy:  $10^{16}$ ,  $10^{17}$ ,  $10^{18}$ ,  $10^{19}$ ,  $10^{20}$  (eV)
- shower particles: e,  $\mu$



# Effective Radius ( $R_{eff}$ )

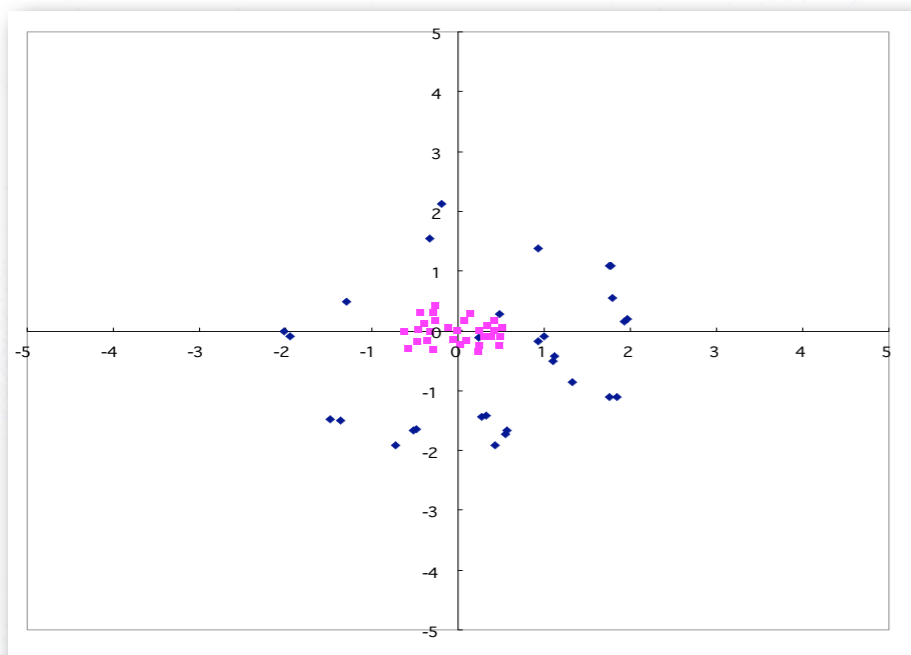
energy particle		$10^{16}$ eV	$10^{17}$ eV	$10^{18}$ eV	$10^{19}$ eV	$10^{20}$ eV
1	electron	168	421	745	1130	1920
	muon	37	188	545	1120	1995
2	electron	133	298	562	977	1760
	muon	16	126	375	942	1640

- MC-generated 10k events within  $R_{event}$  --> then, scaled to E spectrum
- Required  $\geq 3$  stations to register an event
- Counted  $N(stations)$  within  $R_{eff}$

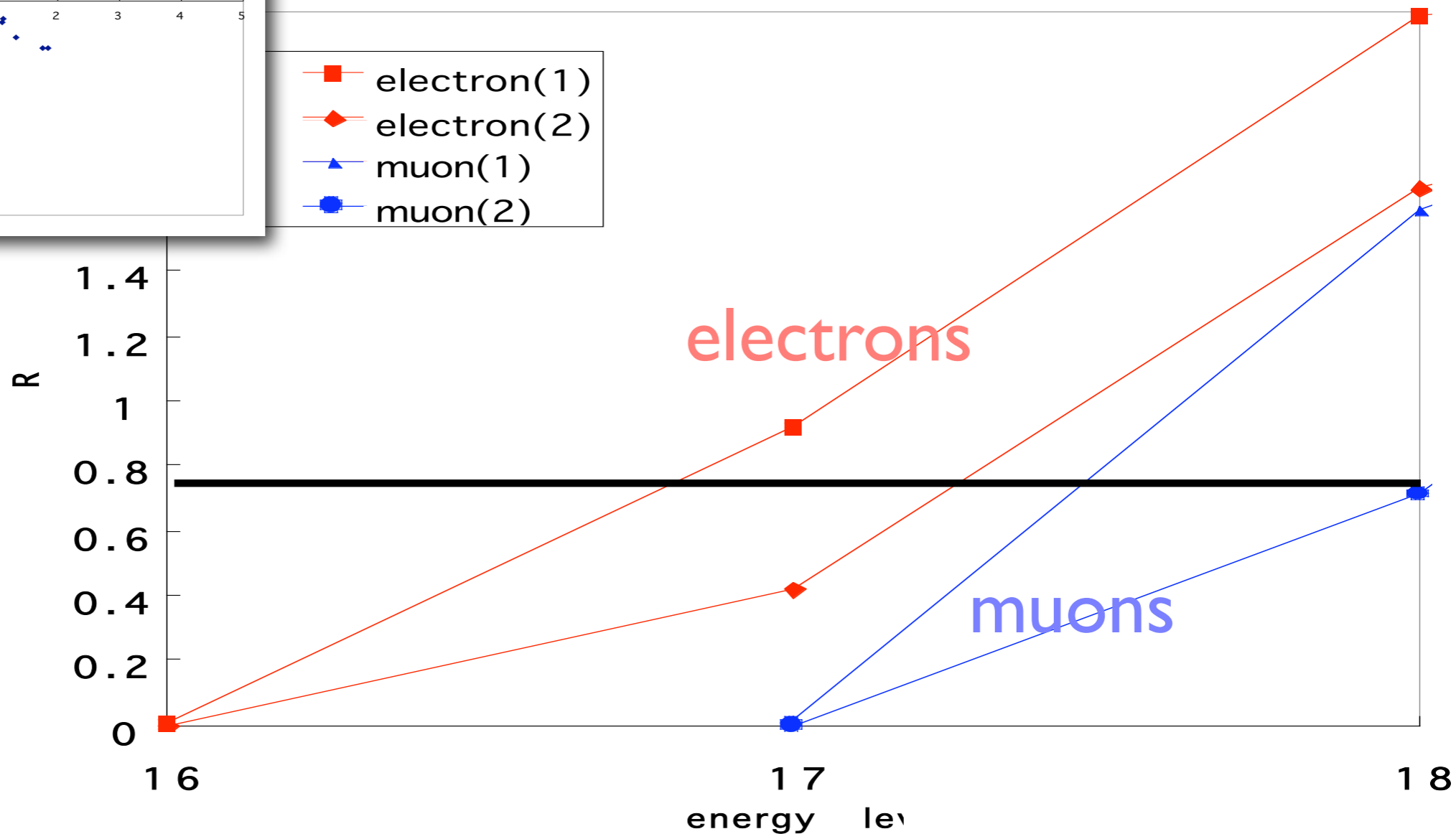


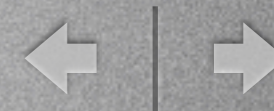


# Results: *S1* vs. *EY*

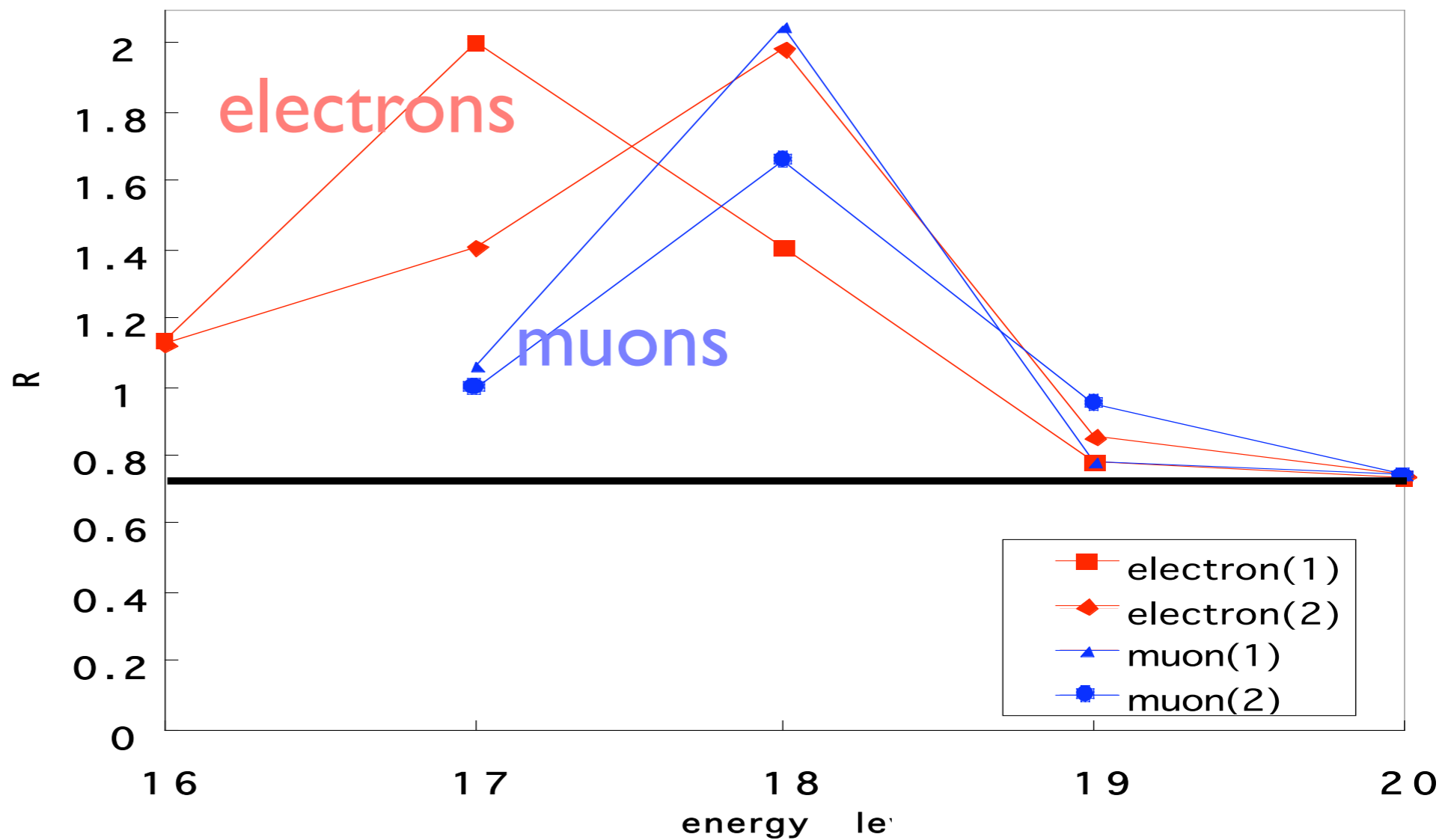
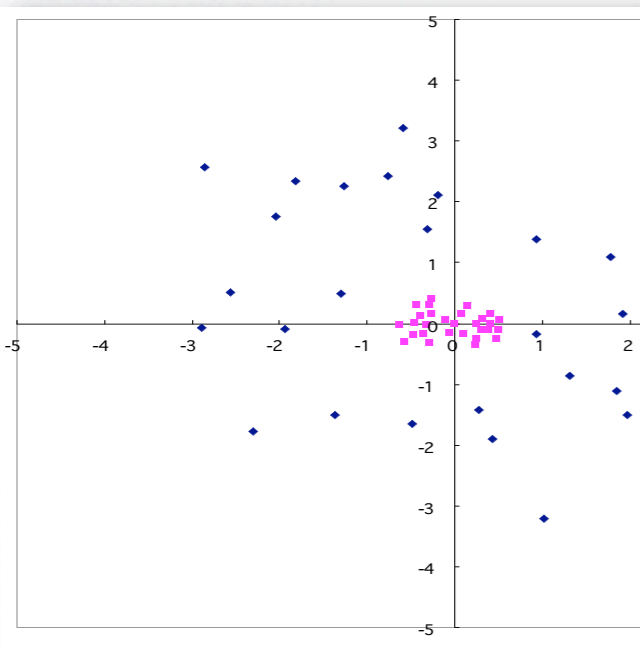
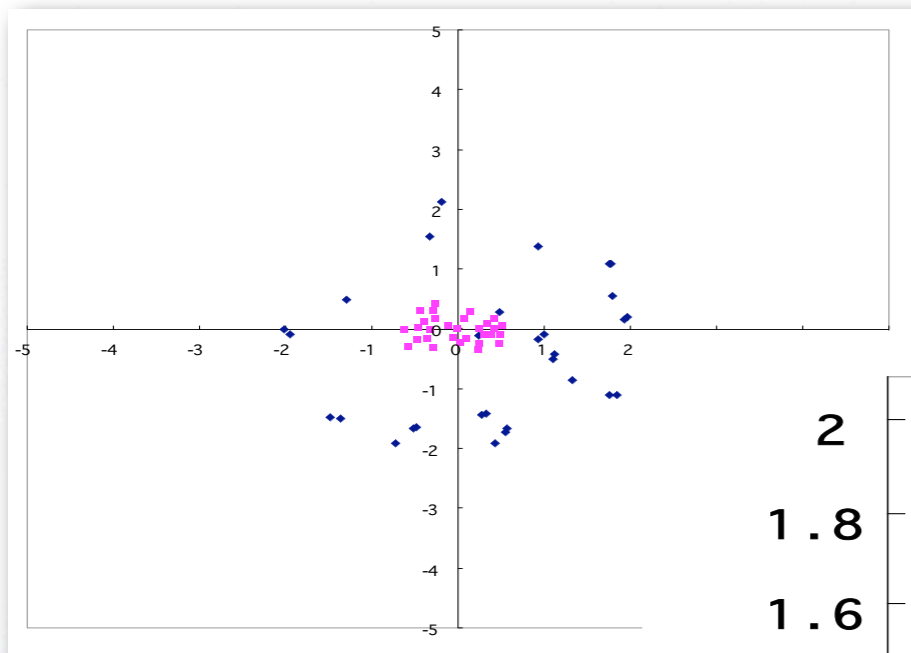


- electron(1)
- ◆ electron(2)
- ▲ muon(1)
- muon(2)





# Results: EY-S1 vs. EY-S2





# What we have learned

from this simulation study

- hybrid (30+30, e.g. EY-S1) array covers wide energy range ( $10^{16} \sim 10^{19}$  eV)
- with only 30 stations
  - EY for low-E ( $10^{16} \sim 10^{17}$  eV)
  - S1 for med-E ( $\sim 10^{18}$  eV)

# Summary

- 📌 **CO**smic ray **R**esearch & **E**ducation **A**rray
- 📌 A school array for UHECR program has been formed in Korea
- 📌 Key R&D activities going on
  - Single station tested with home-made DAQ including GPS
  - Simulation study for initial operation strategy
- 📌 But, still long way to go; need your encouragement



*Thank you!*