

Status of the Silicon Photomultiplier Telescope FAMOUS for the Detection of UHECR

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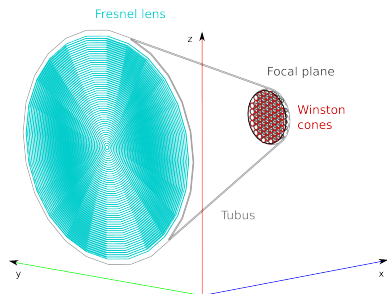


FAMOUS

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Silicon Photomultipliers
3. Baseline Design of FAMOUS
4. Night-Sky Measurements with FAMOUS^{ONE}
5. Current Status of FAMOUS^{SEVEN}
6. Summary & Outlook

FAMOUS



Who is FAMOUS?

▶ Lisbon

Pedro Assis, Pedro Brogueira, Miguel Ferreira, Luís Mendes,
Mário Pimenta

▶ Granada

Antonio Bueno, Sergio Navas, Angel Ruiz

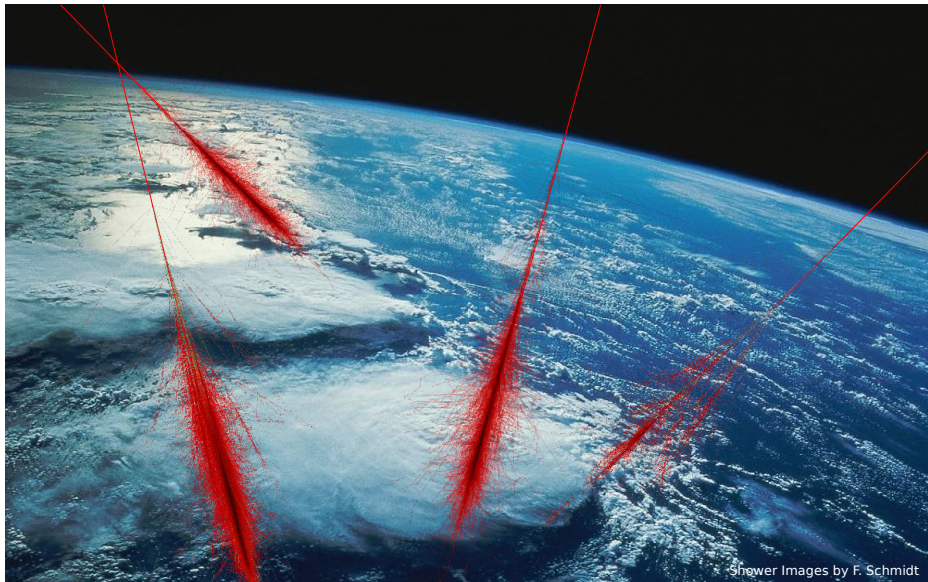
▶ Aachen

Franz Adamczyk, Michael Eichler, Josef Grooten, Thomas Hebbeker,
Tobias Kowalew, Markus Lauscher, Lukas Middendorf,
Tim Niggemann, Christine Peters, Barthel Philipps,
Johannes Schumacher, Maurice Stephan, Franz-Peter Zantis

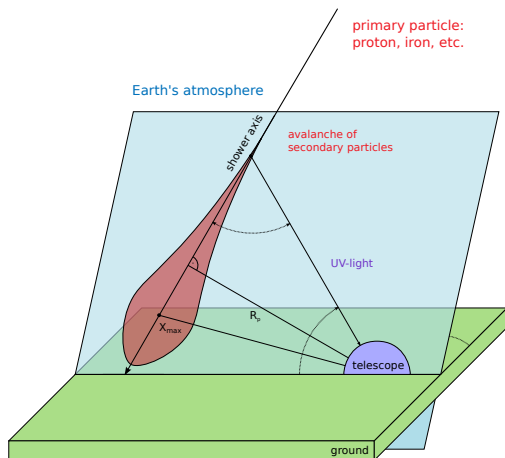
(Senior Researcher, Junior Researcher, Technician)



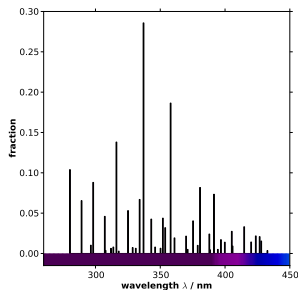
What do we want to measure?



Fluorescence Detection of High-Energy-Cosmic Rays



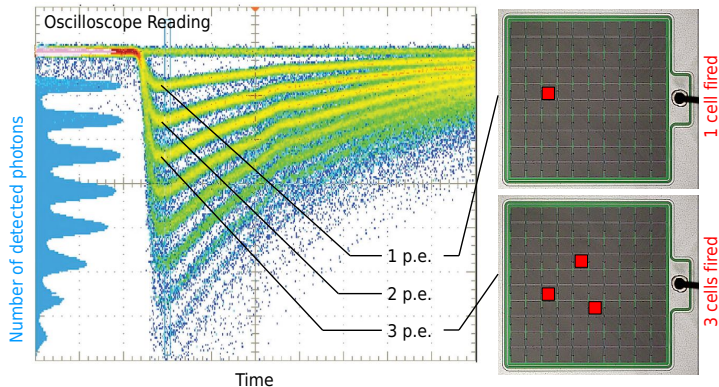
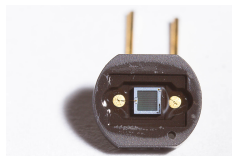
Fluorescence Light Spectrum



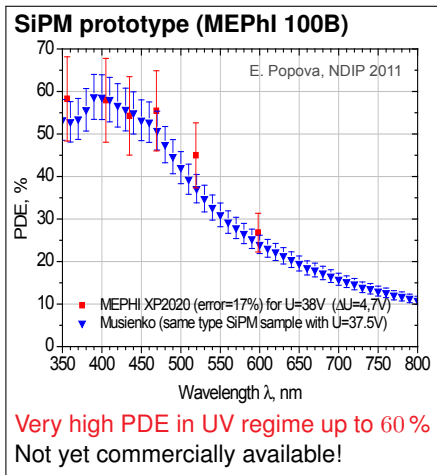
- ▶ Secondary particles excite nitrogen \rightarrow emittance of fluorescence light
- ▶ Gain information on the primary particle (origin, energy, even chemical composition?)

Silicon Photomultipliers

- ▶ Light detectors with single photon detection capability
- ▶ Made up of cells (100, 3600, 14400, ...)
- ▶ Small form factor ($1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2$, $3 \times 3 \text{ mm}^2$, $6 \times 6 \text{ mm}^2$, ...)
- ▶ Promise high photon detection efficiency $> 40\%$
- ▶ Dark noise rate $\approx 10 \text{ kHz/cell}$

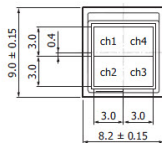
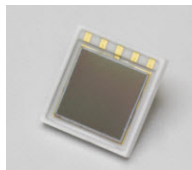


Photon Detection Efficiency of SiPMs



Hamamatsu S10985-100C

- ▶ 3600 cells
- ▶ PDE in UV regime $\approx 25\% - 36\%$
- ▶ Extensively studied in our laboratories
- ▶ **Used for FAMOUS**

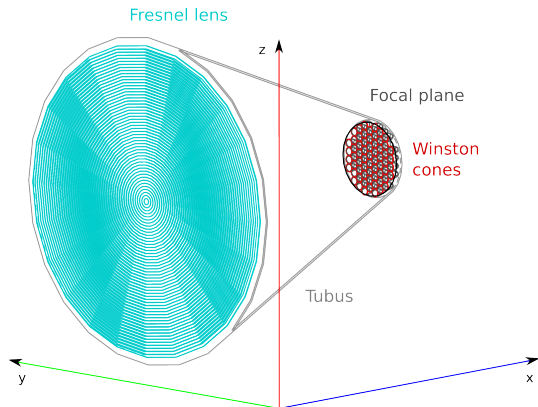


- ▶ Typical PDE of photomultiplier tubes used in fluorescence detection telescopes $\approx 27\%$, $\approx 35\%$ (optimized in Wuppertal)

Baseline Design of FAMOUS

- ▶ Modular & simple refractive design
- ▶ 64 hexagonally arranged pixels
- ▶ 1.5° field of view per pixel
- ▶ 12° total field of view

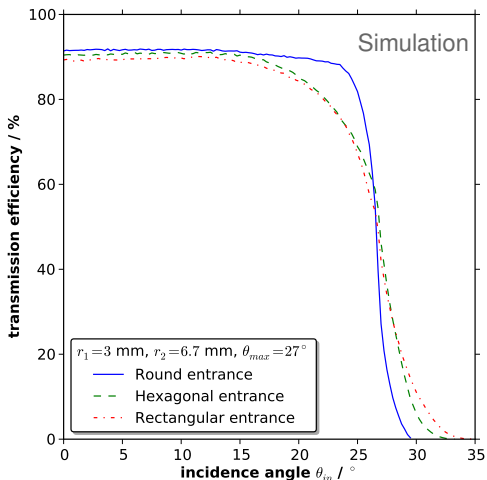
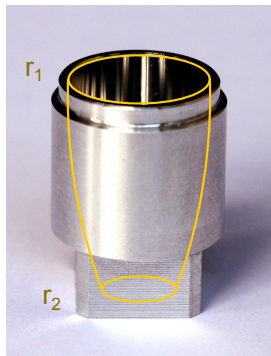
- ▶ Fresnel lens with $f = D = 510$ mm
- ▶ Pixel = Light funnel + four 3×3 mm² SiPMs (Hamamatsu S10985-100C)



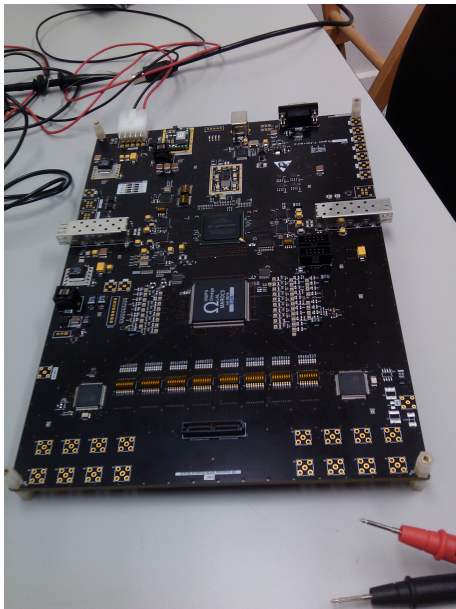
- ▶ Transmission efficiency of the Fresnel lens $\approx 80\%$
- ▶ Transmission efficiency of the system w/o SiPMs $\approx 80\% \cdot 69\% = 55\%$

Light Funnel: Winston Cone

- ▶ Entrance radius $r_1 = 6.7$ mm
- ▶ Exit radius $r_2 = 3$ mm
- ▶ Maximum allowed incidence angle $\theta_{max} = 27^\circ$
- ▶ Polished aluminum (reflectivity studied in Aachen)
- ▶ Successful production in Aachen & Lisbon



Readout Electronics



- ▶ Readout electronics developed by

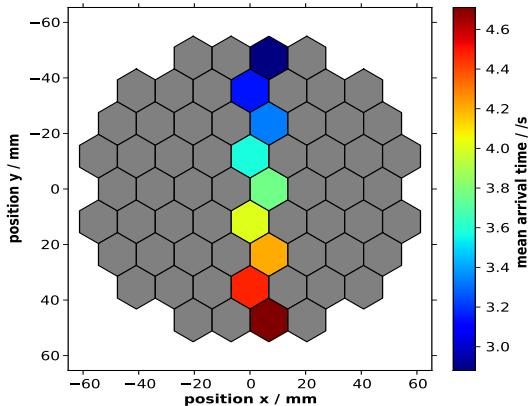


- ▶ Based on MAROC3 chip
- ▶ 64 channels with two discriminators each
- ▶ ADCs for charge digitization
- ▶ Individual bias voltage control for each of the 64 SiPMs
- ▶ FPGA for digital signal processing including triggers

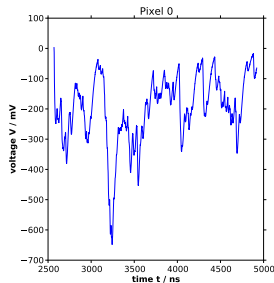
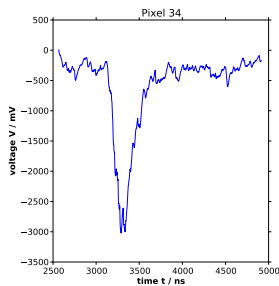
- ▶ Electronics currently being tested and development of firmware started

Full Detector Simulation

- ▶ CONEX air shower simulation
- ▶ Geant4 for raytracing and response simulation
- ▶ G4SiPM: dedicated SiPM simulation developed by our Auger & CMS groups in Aachen

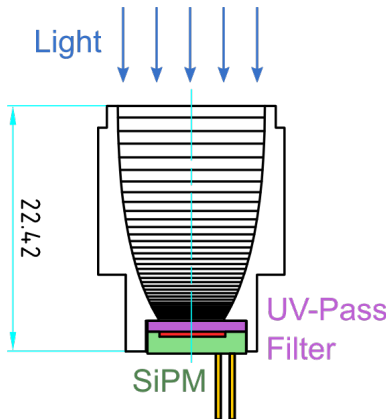
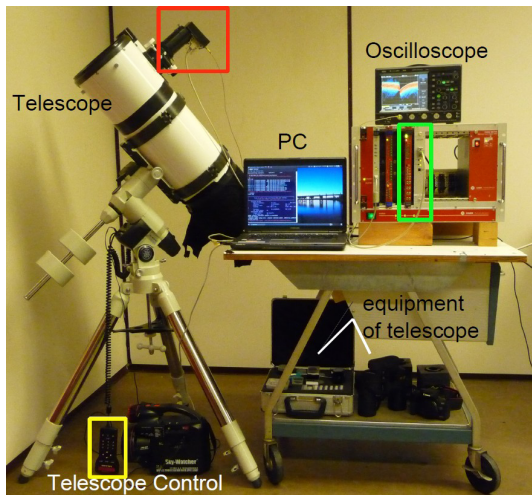


vertical $E = 10^{18}$ eV shower, 4 km distance



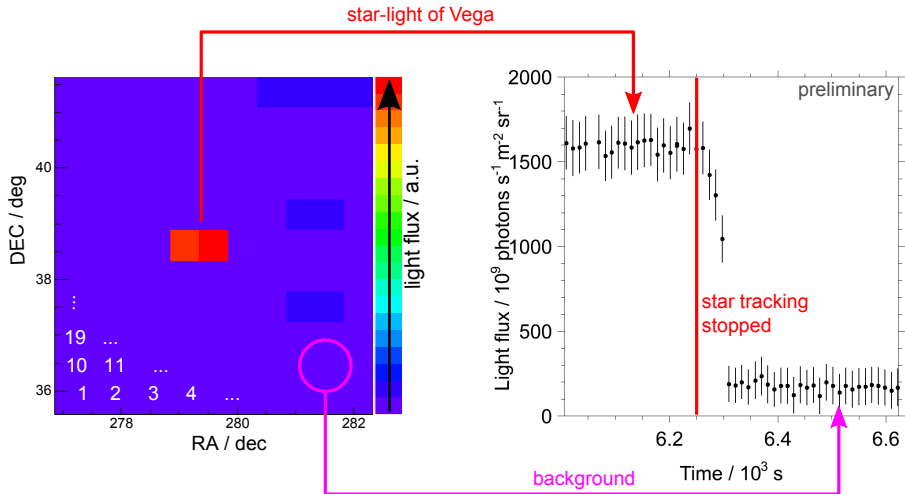
FAMOUS^{ONE} Setup

- ▶ Measure night-sky brightness
- ▶ Commercial Newton reflector ($D = 20\text{ cm}$, $f/4$) with **one single FAMOUS pixel**

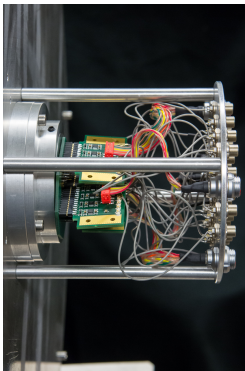


Sky Scan with FAMOUS^{ONE}

- ▶ Sky scan around Vega
- ▶ Field of view of a single measurement $\alpha_{\text{fov}} = (0.71 \pm 0.02)^\circ$



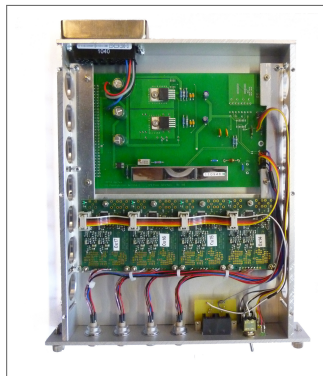
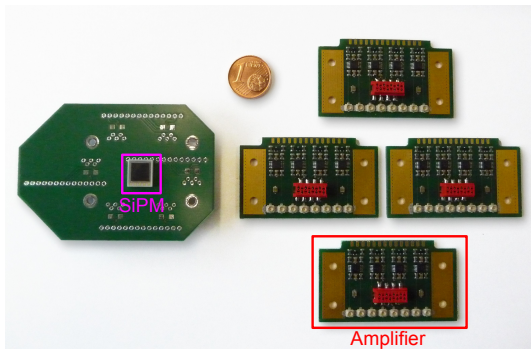
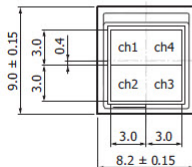
- ▶ Night-sky background radiance (after UV pass filter) between $L \gtrsim 60 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ ns}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$ (moonless) and $L \lesssim 450 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ ns}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$ (full moon) in Aachen



- ▶ Final baseline design of FAMOUS but with 7 pixels to test construction
- ▶ Modular design easily extendable to 64 pixels
- ▶ Made in Aachen's mechanical facility
- ▶ **Mechanical design for 7 pixels fully constructed**

FAMOUS^{SEVEN} Readout Electronics

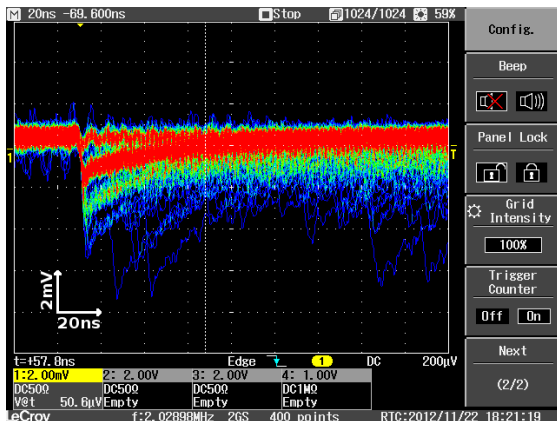
- ▶ Amplifiers are attached perpendicularly to the SiPM breadboard
- ▶ Each of the four signals of the SiPM 2×2 array is processed separately
- ▶ Data acquisition and digitization with common NIM / VME hardware



NIM Bias control unit

First Darknoise Measurements

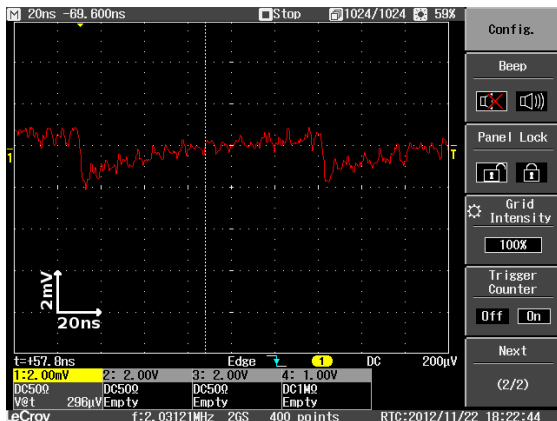
Oscilloscope Reading



- ▶ 1, 2 & 3 photon equivalent pulses clearly visible
- ▶ Baseline noise smaller than 1 p.e. pulse
- ▶ Dynamic range currently limited by amplifiers to 500 p.e.

First Darknoise Measurements

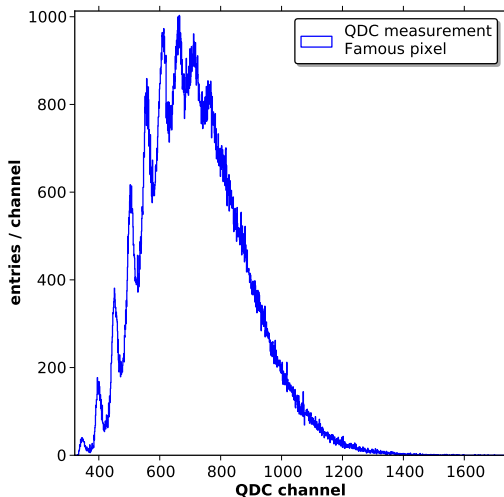
Oscilloscope Reading



- ▶ 1, 2 & 3 photon equivalent pulses clearly visible
- ▶ Baseline noise smaller than 1 p.e. pulse
- ▶ Dynamic range currently limited by amplifiers to 500 p.e.

First Light Measurements

- ▶ Charge Spectrum of a measurement with a pulsed UV LED



- ▶ QDC spectra with single photon resolution possible

Summary

- ▶ **FAMOUS** = small fluorescence telescope prototype with **silicon photomultipliers**
- ▶ Simple refractive telescope, up to 64 pixels
- ▶ Full detector simulation to evaluate performance
- ▶ Dedicated and cross-checked SiPM simulation G4SiPM (journal paper & public release in preparation)
- ▶ Telescope with seven pixels fully assembled
- ▶ Electronics for upgrade to 64 pixels currently being programmed

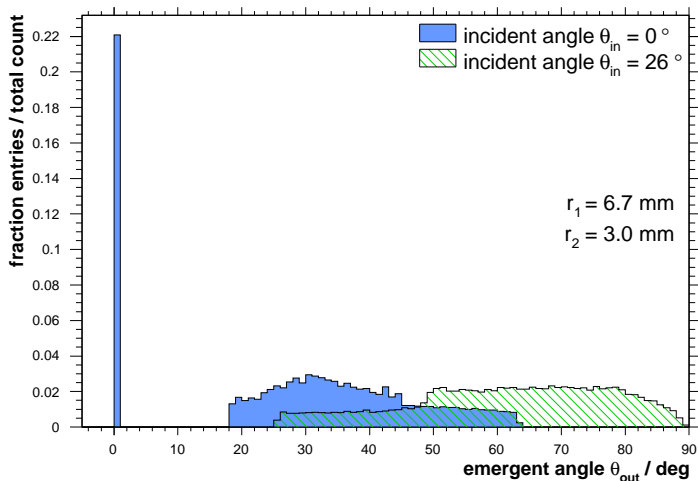
Outlook

- ▶ Star tracking with FAMOUS^{SEVEN}
- ▶ DAQ interface for FAMOUS (Bachelor thesis starting in April)
- ▶ Flat-fielding and focus check of FAMOUS^{SEVEN} (Master thesis in progress)
- ▶ Study designs and applications beyond FAMOUS (Master thesis in progress)
- ▶ Upgrade to 64 pixels

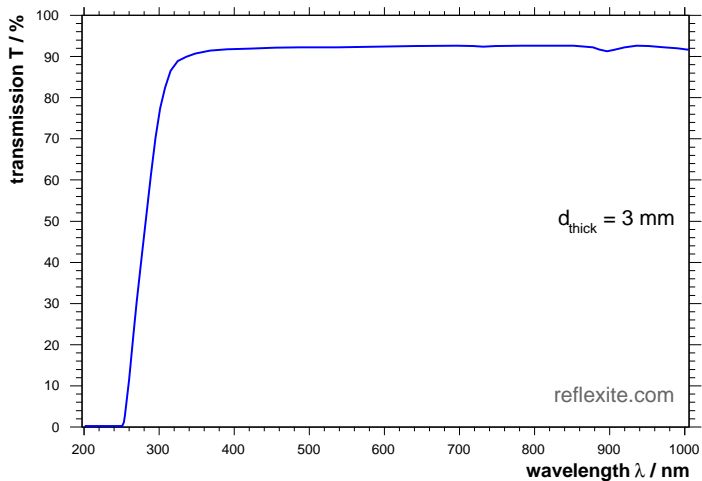


Backup

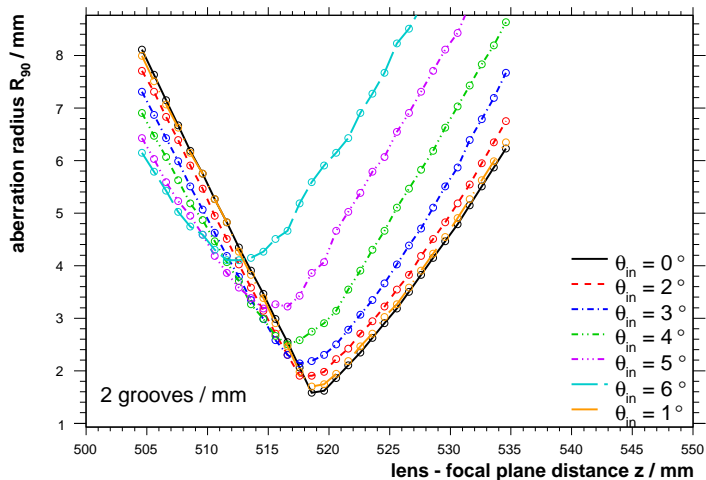
Exit Angles of the Winston Cone



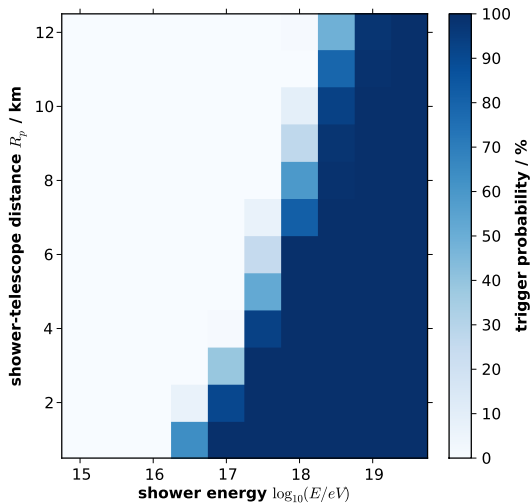
Transmission Efficiency of PMMA



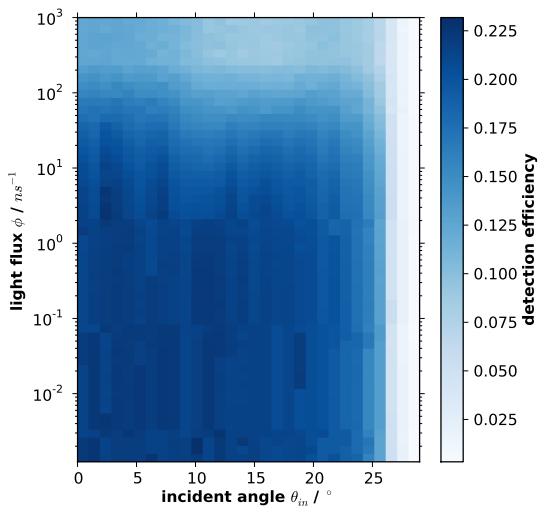
Aberration Radius R_{90} of the Fresnel Lens



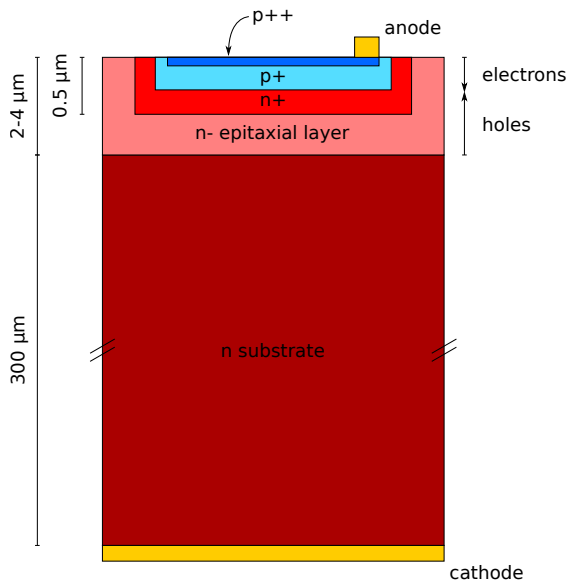
Trigger Efficiency of FAMOUS



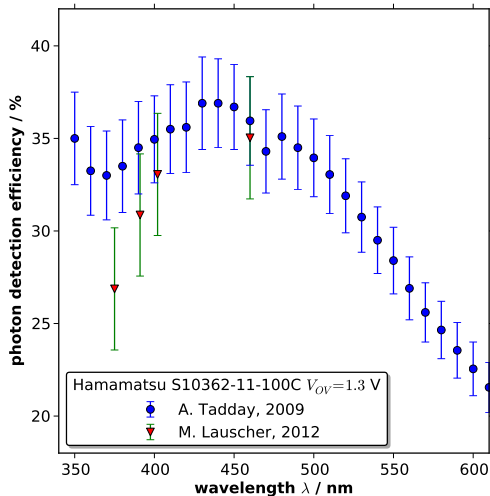
PDE of a pixel of FAMOUS (Winston cone + Hamamatsu S10985-100C SiPM)



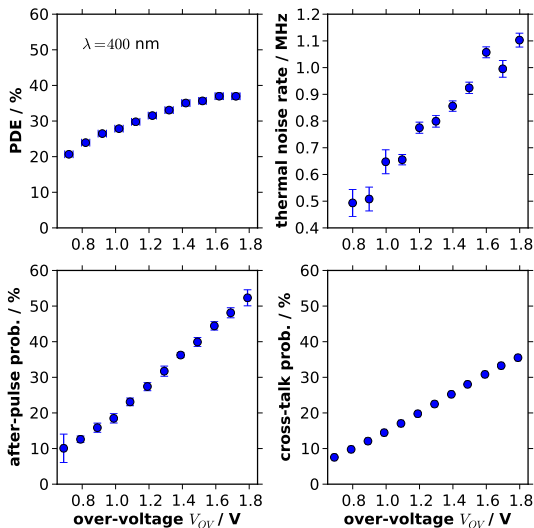
Geiger-mode Avalanche Photodiode



Photon Detection Efficiency of the Hamamatsu S10362-11-100C



Overvoltage Dependency of the Hamamatsu S10362-11-100C



UG-11 Transmission

