

The HiSCORE Detector



HAP Topic 4 Workshop Jan. 24-25th 2013

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Karlsruhe January 25th 2013

Overview

- Physics motivation
- The HiSCORE detector
- Signal processing
- Physics potentials in γ -ray astronomy
- Current state and plans

The **H**undred***i** **S**quare-km **C**osmic **O**Rigin **E**xplorer

Cosmic-rays: $100 \text{ TeV} < E_{\text{CR}} < 1 \text{ EeV}$

Gamma-rays: $E_{\gamma} > 10 \text{ TeV}$, up to PeV, ultra-high energy regime

Particle physics: beyond LHC range

Concept: non-imaging air Cherenkov technique

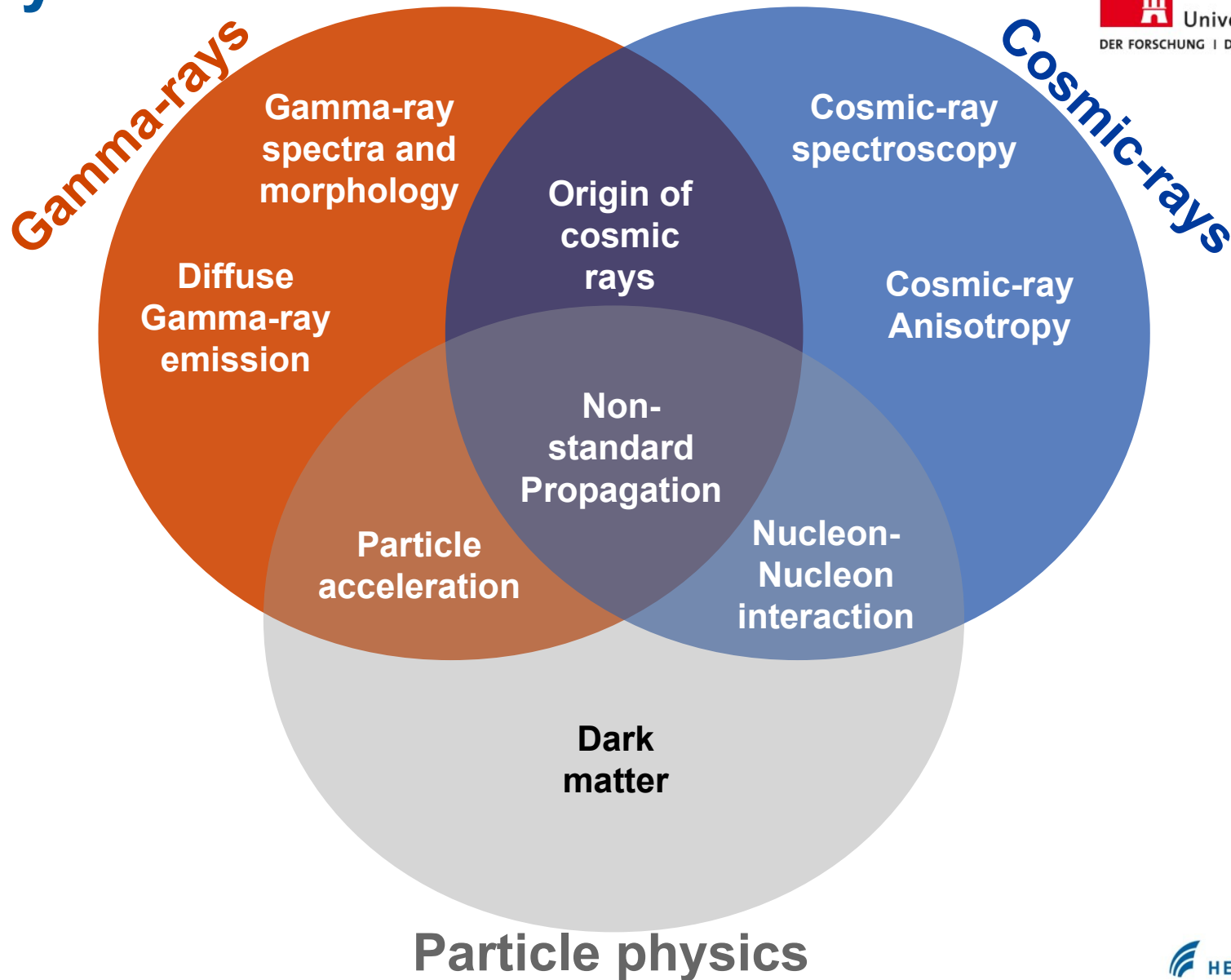
Large area: up to few 100 km²

Large Field of view: $\sim 0.6 \text{ sr}$

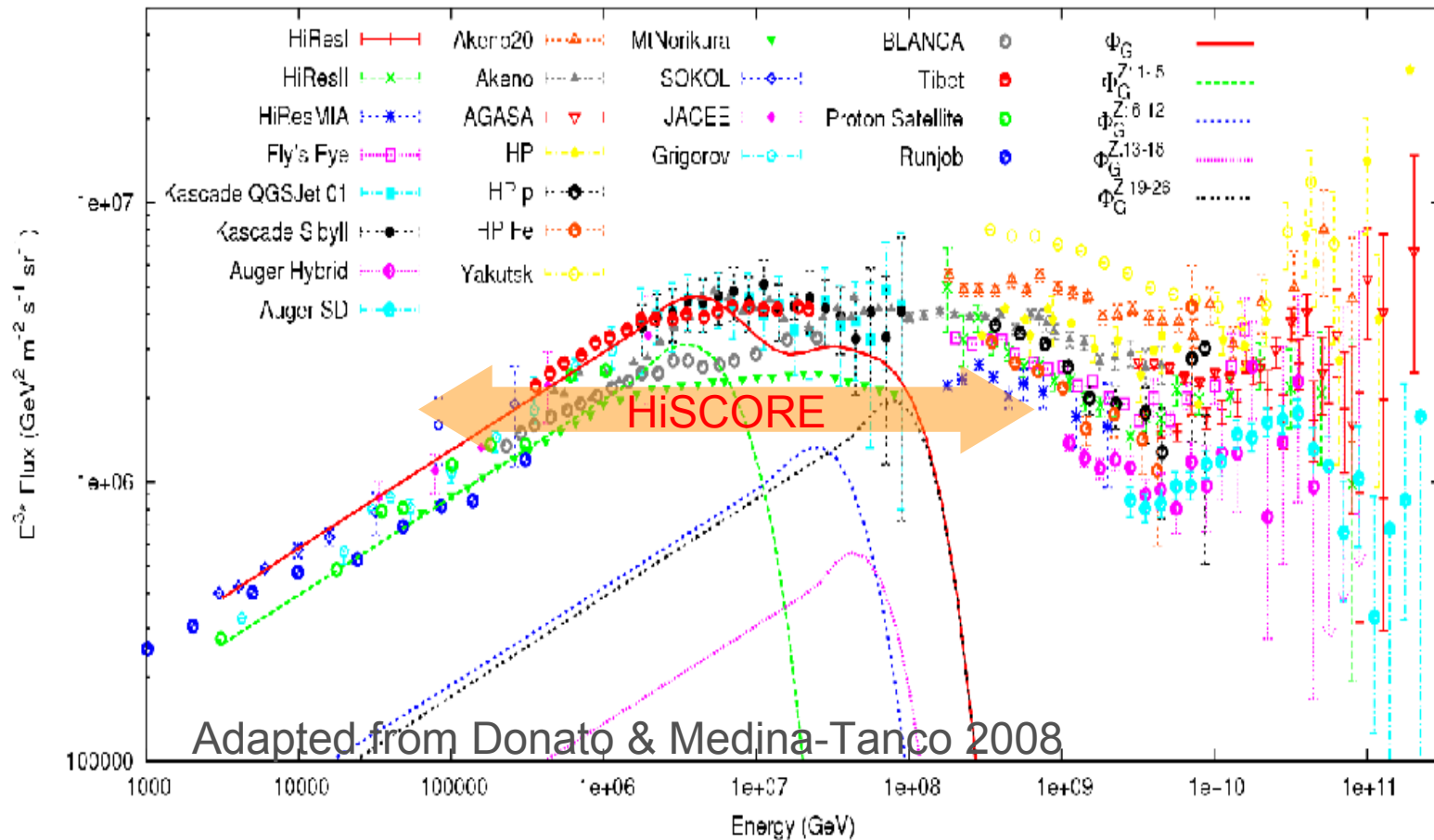
2011AdSpR..48.1935T, astro-ph/1108.5880
<http://wwwiexp.desy.de/groups/astroparticle/score/>
<http://tunka-hrjrg.desy.de/>
<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/HiSCORE>

Physics motivations

Physics motivations

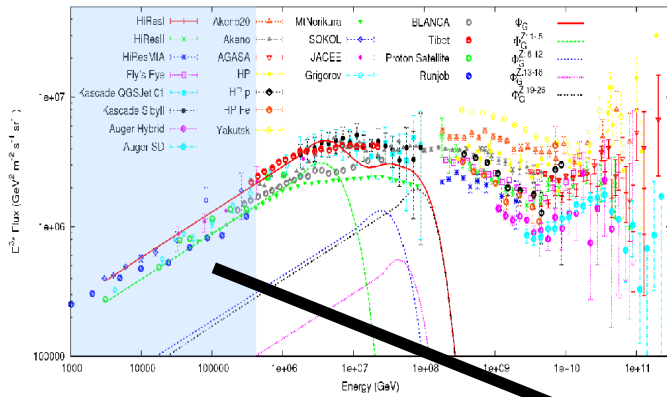


Cosmic rays

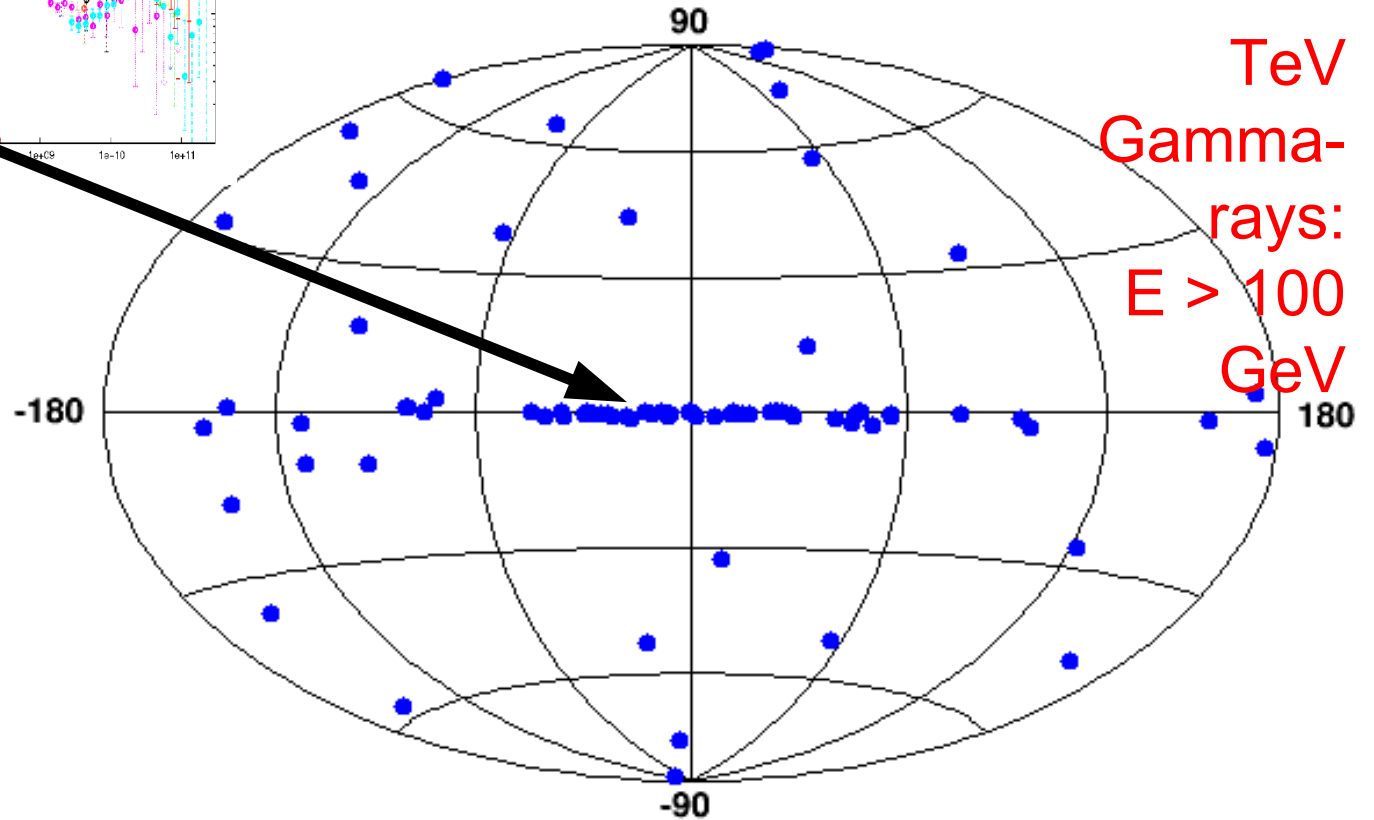


Spectrum & composition in transition range
 Galactic / extragalactic origin

Tevatron sky

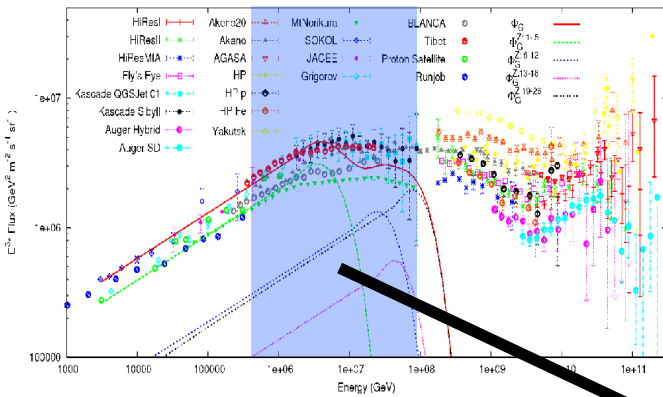


VHE gamma-ray sky 2009

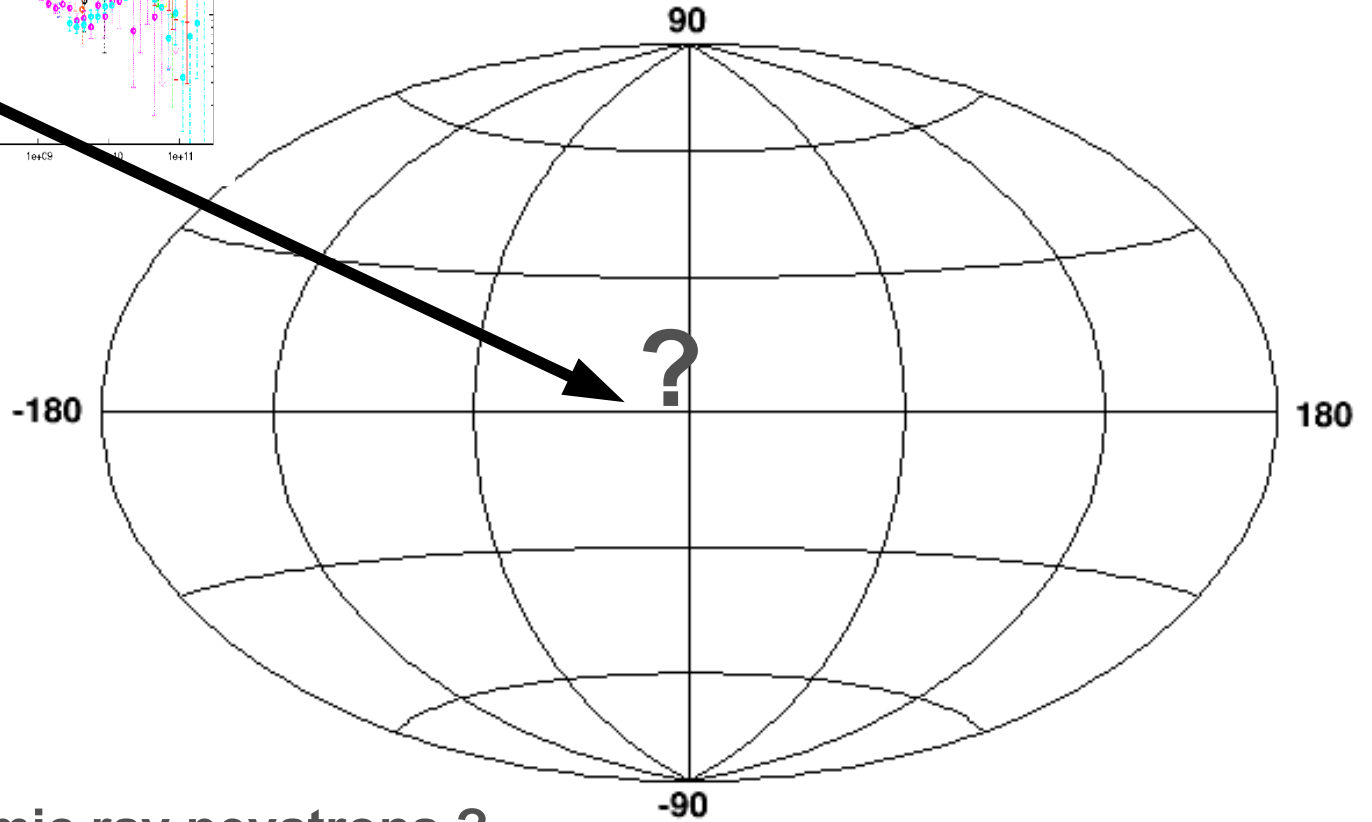


TeV
 Gamma-
 rays:
 $E > 100$
 GeV

Pevatron sky



UHE Gamma-Ray Sky ($S > 5 \sigma$, $E > 100$ TeV), September 2009



Where are the cosmic ray pevatrons ?

Accessing the pevatron sky: large area

The HiSCORE detector

The HiSCORE detector

How to achieve large effective area ?

- **Imaging air Cherenkov telescopes:**
O(1000) channels / km²
- **Non-imaging air Cherenkov technique:**
O(100) channels / km²

Picture: Serge Brunier



The HiSCORE detector

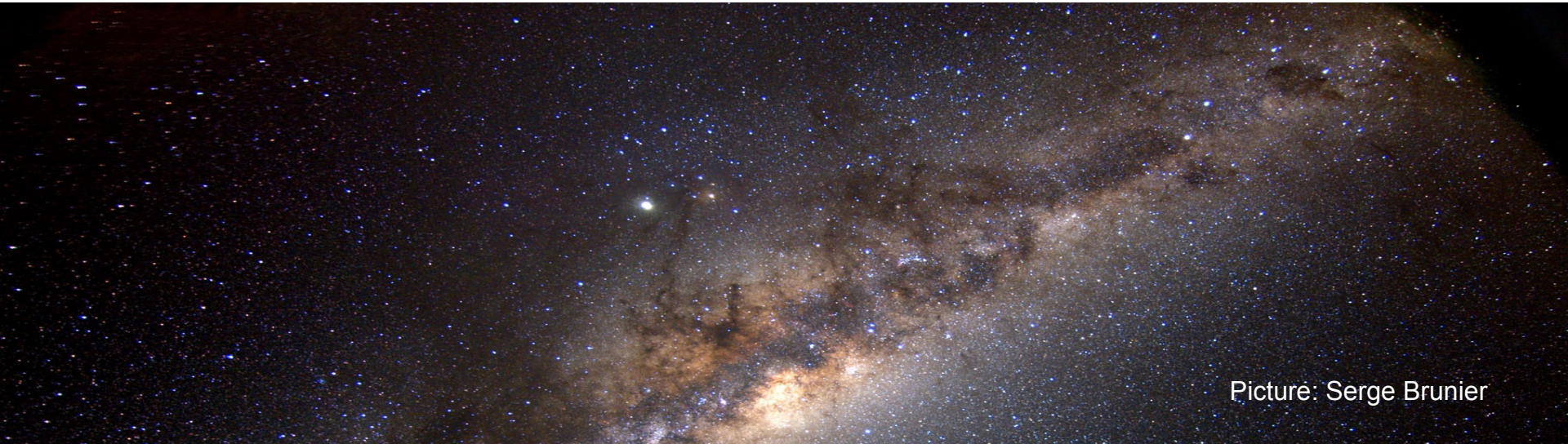
How to achieve large effective area ?

- **Imaging air Cherenkov telescopes:**
O(1000) channels / km²
- **Non-imaging air Cherenkov technique:**
O(100) channels / km²

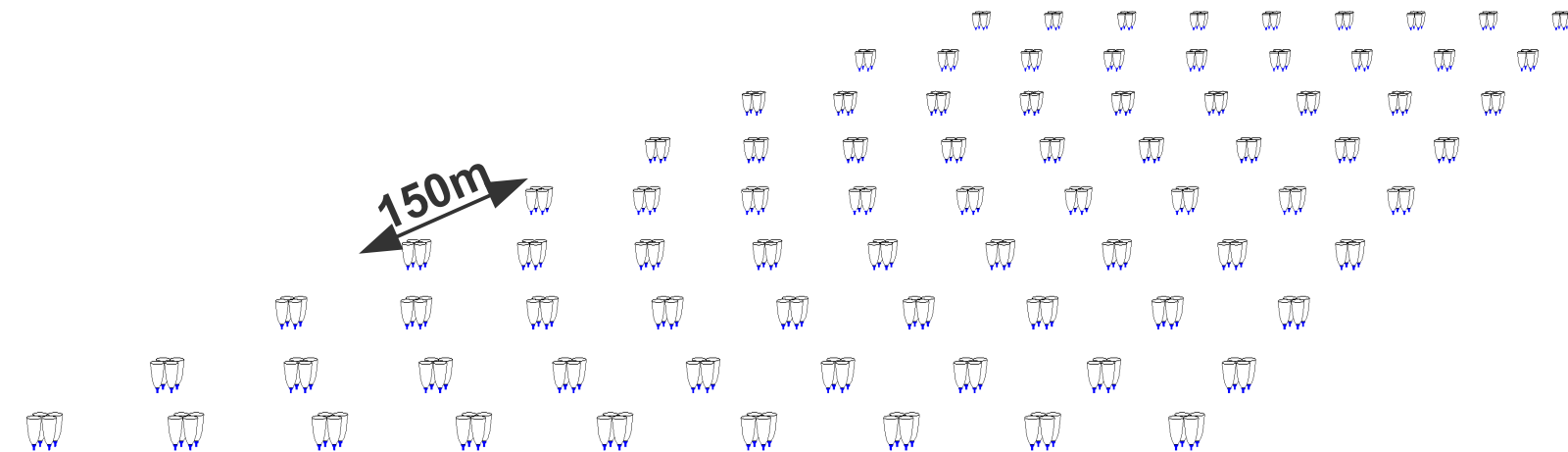
Picture: Serge Brunier



The HiSCORE detector

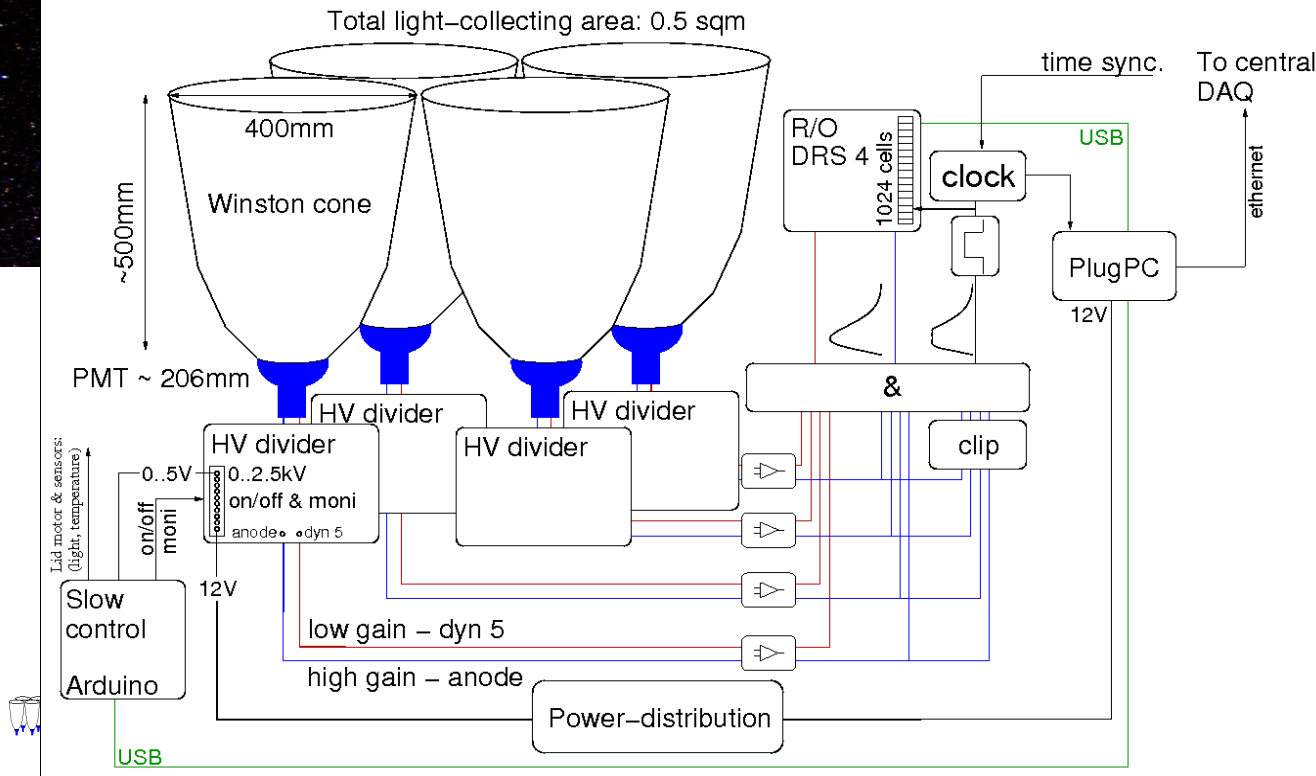


Picture: Serge Brunier

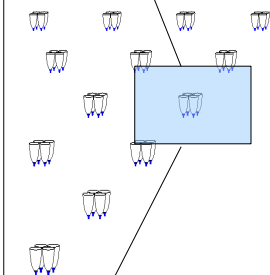


The HiSCORE detector

HiSCORE detector station concept



Picture: Serge Brunier



The HiSCORE detector

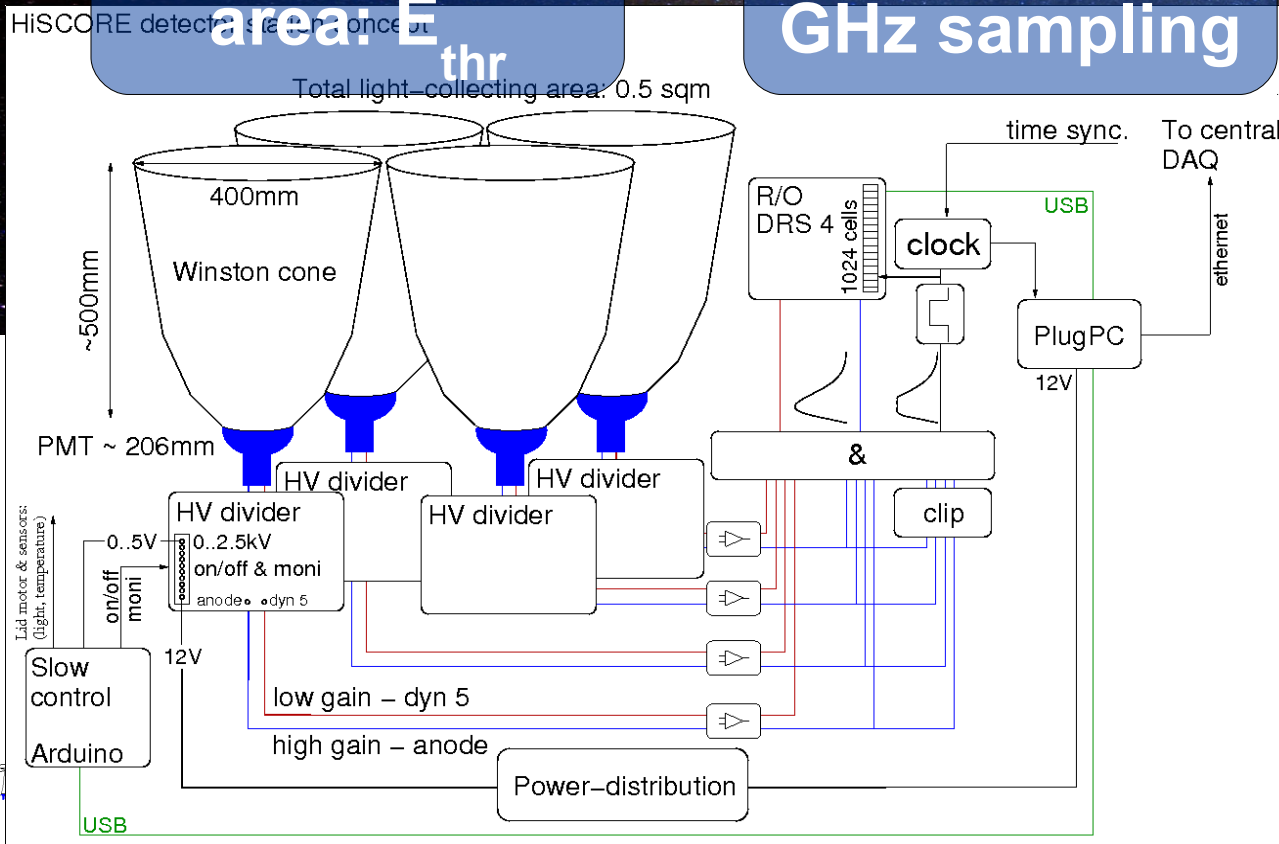
0.5 m² station

area: E_{thr}

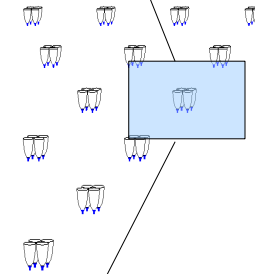
Total light-collecting area: 0.5 sqm

Readout:
GHz sampling

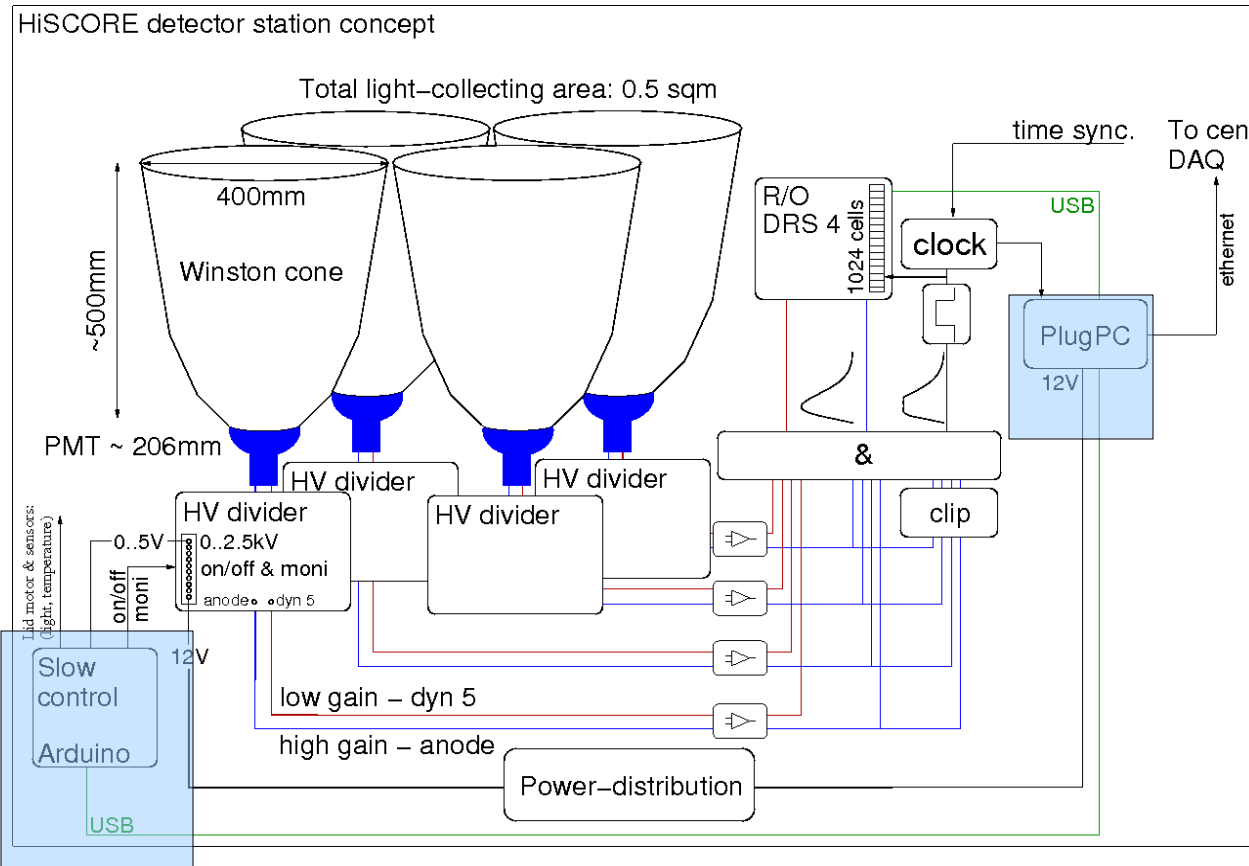
1ns time
synch.



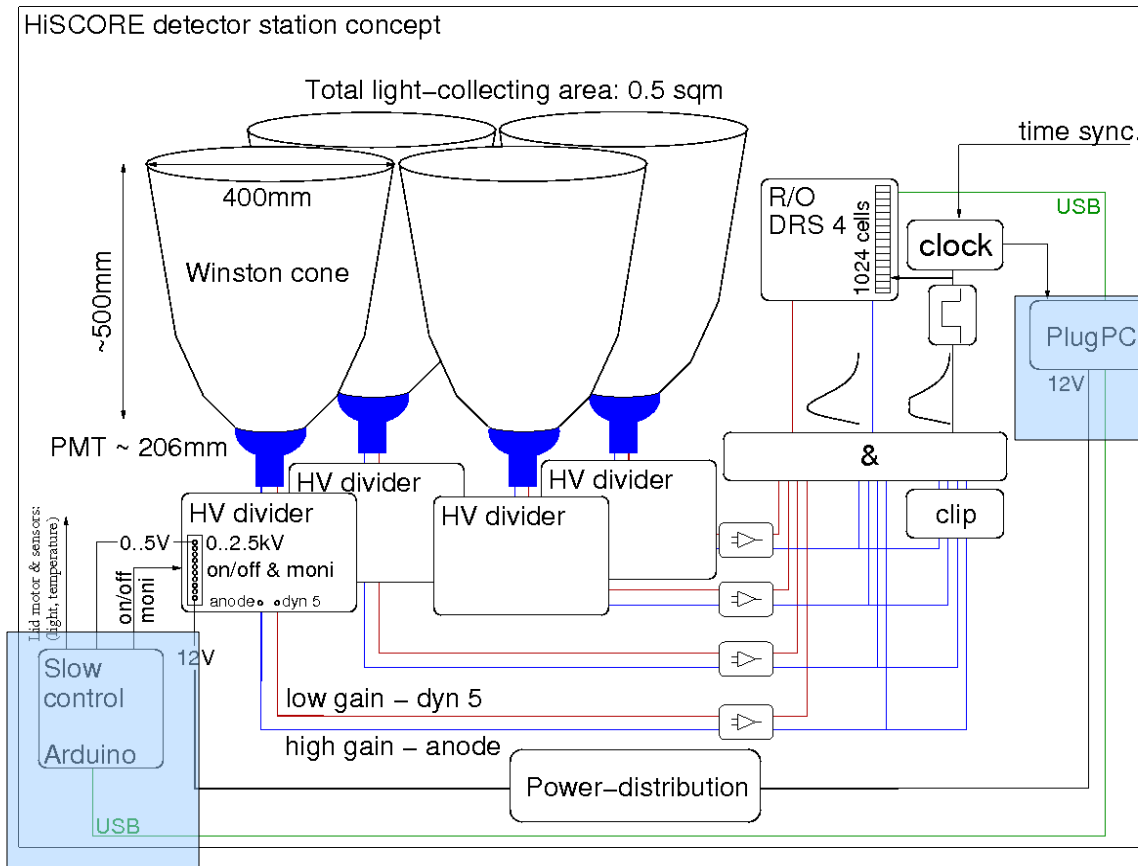
Picture: Serge Brunier



The HiSCORE detector



The HiSCORE detector

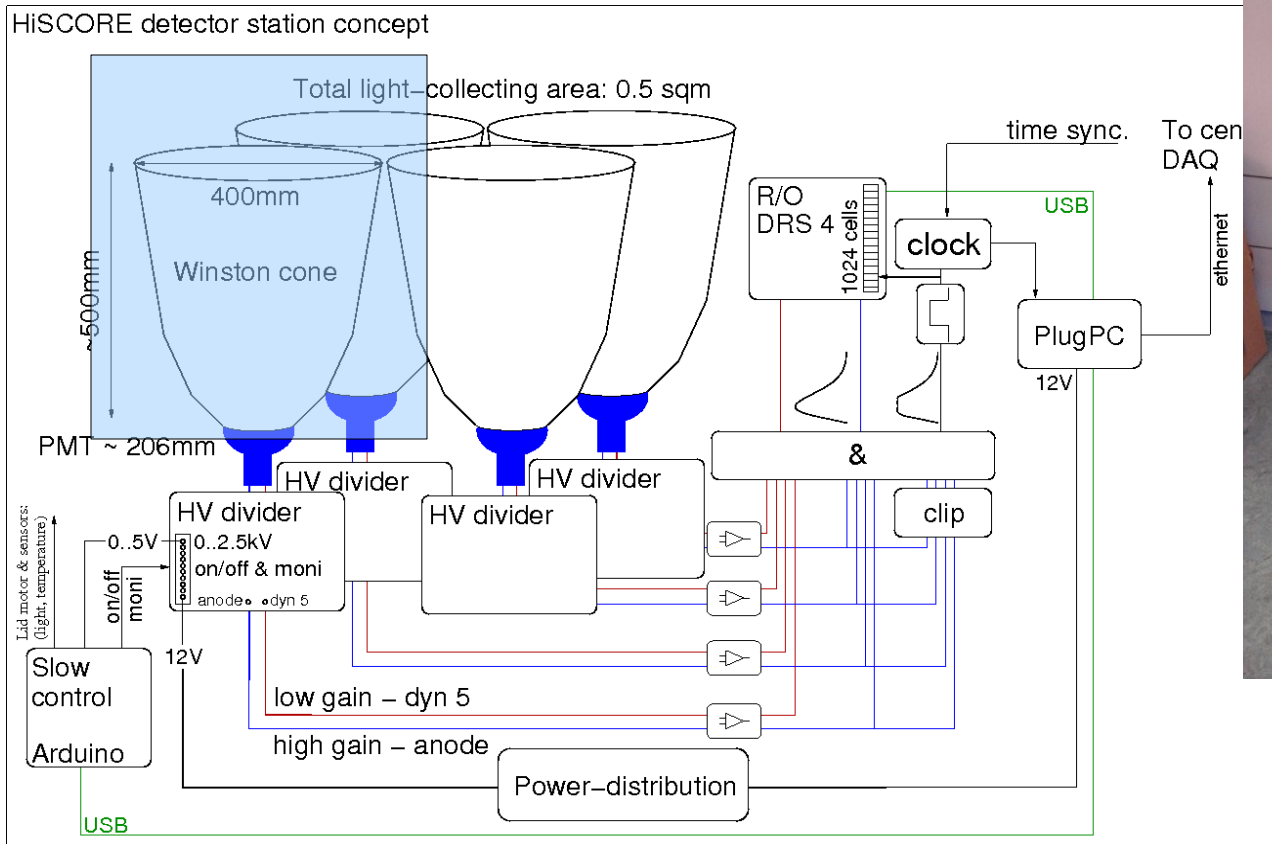


Station Control

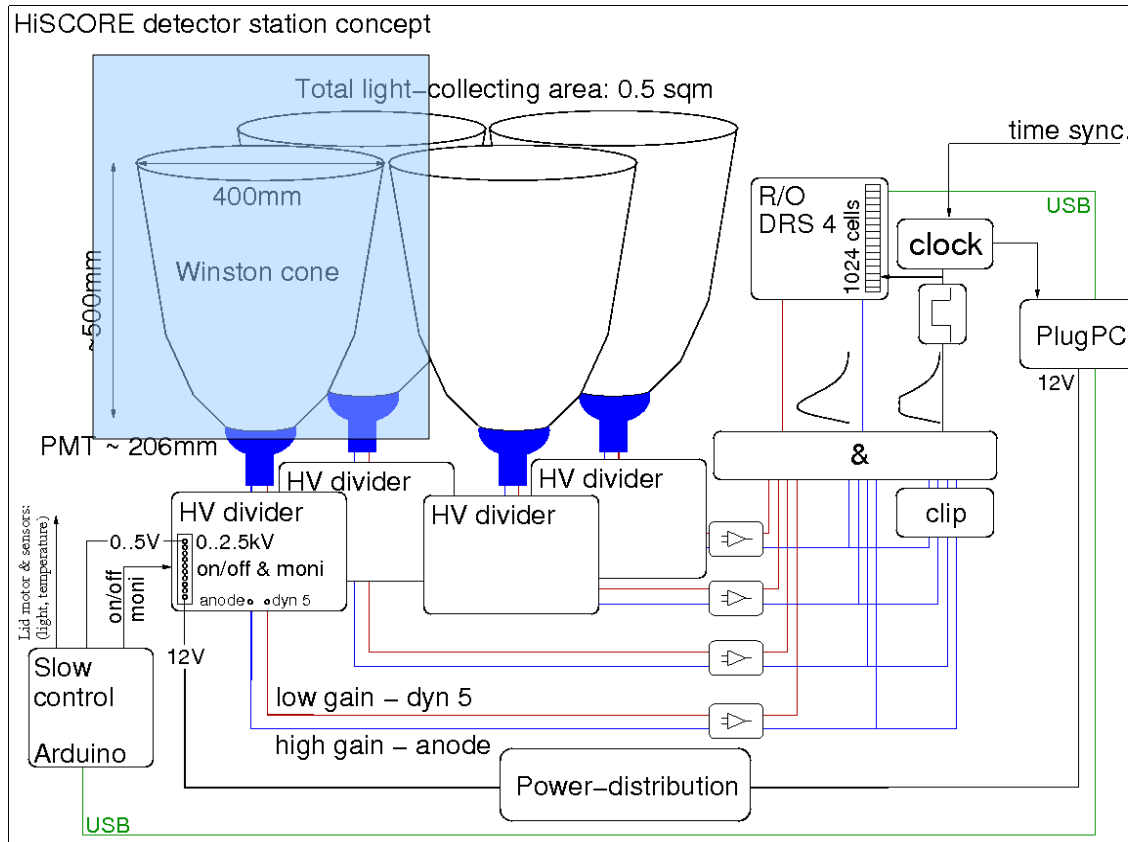
slow control with
Arduino MEGA 2562

DAQ interface & station
PC GuruPlug

The HiSCORE detector



The HiSCORE detector

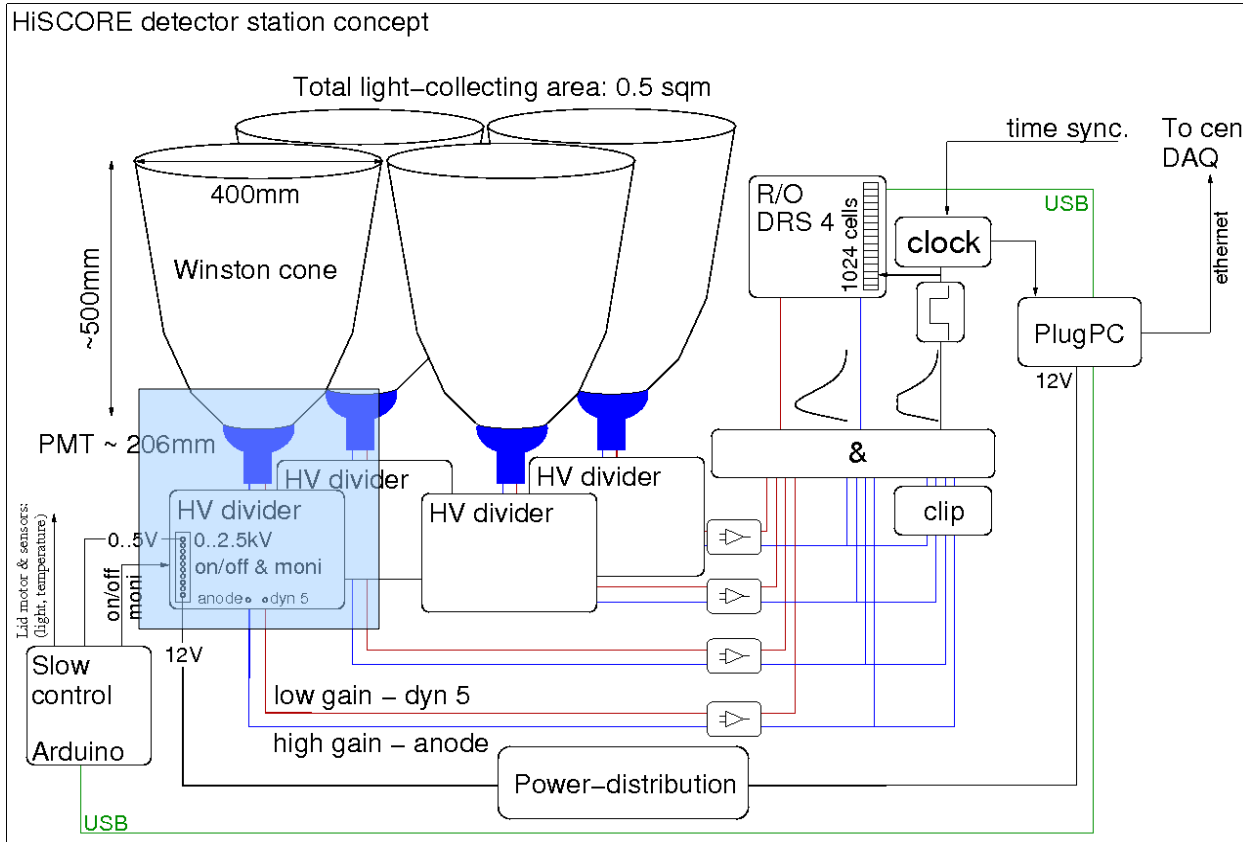


Winston Cone

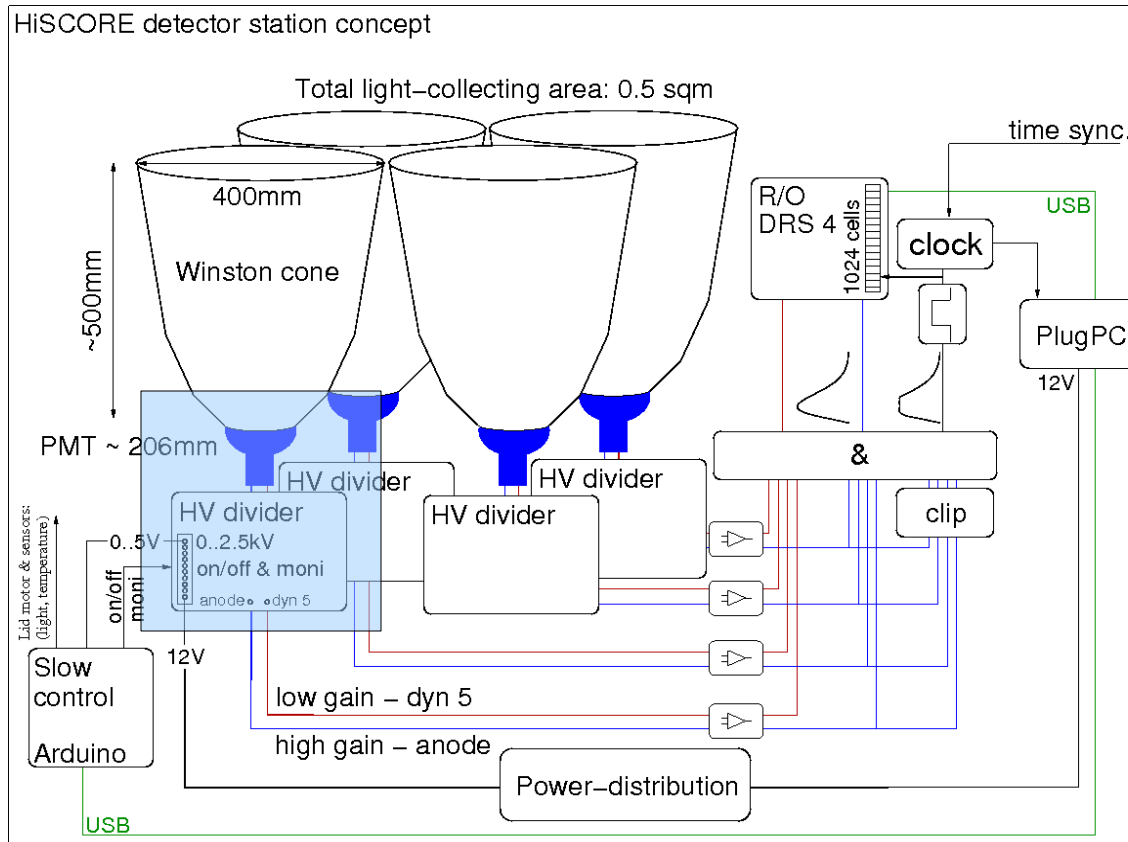
10 segments of
ALANOD 4300 UP

increase light collecting
area 4x

The HiSCORE detector



The HiSCORE detector



ET 9352KB

8" PMT with 6 stages

nominal gain 10^4

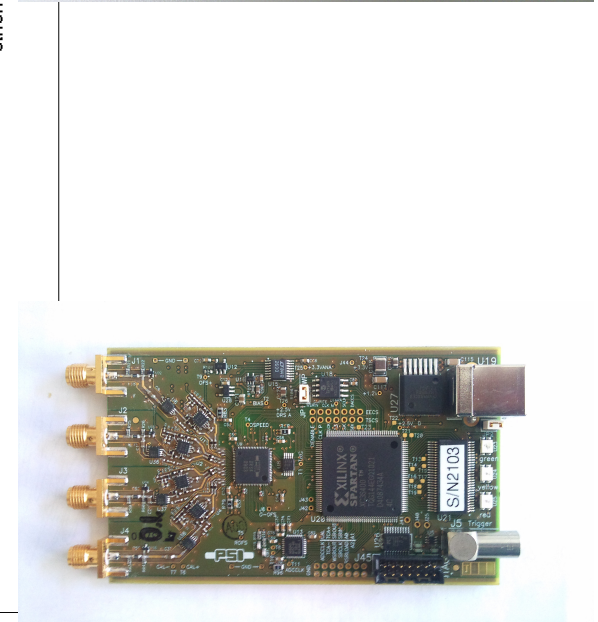
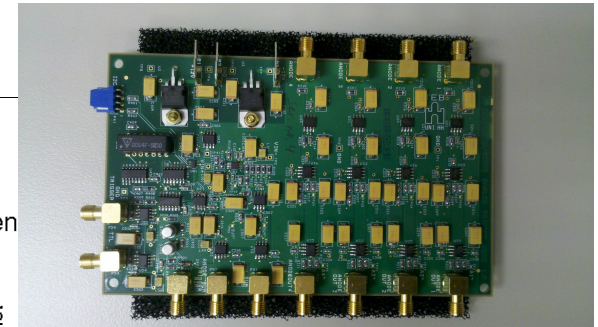
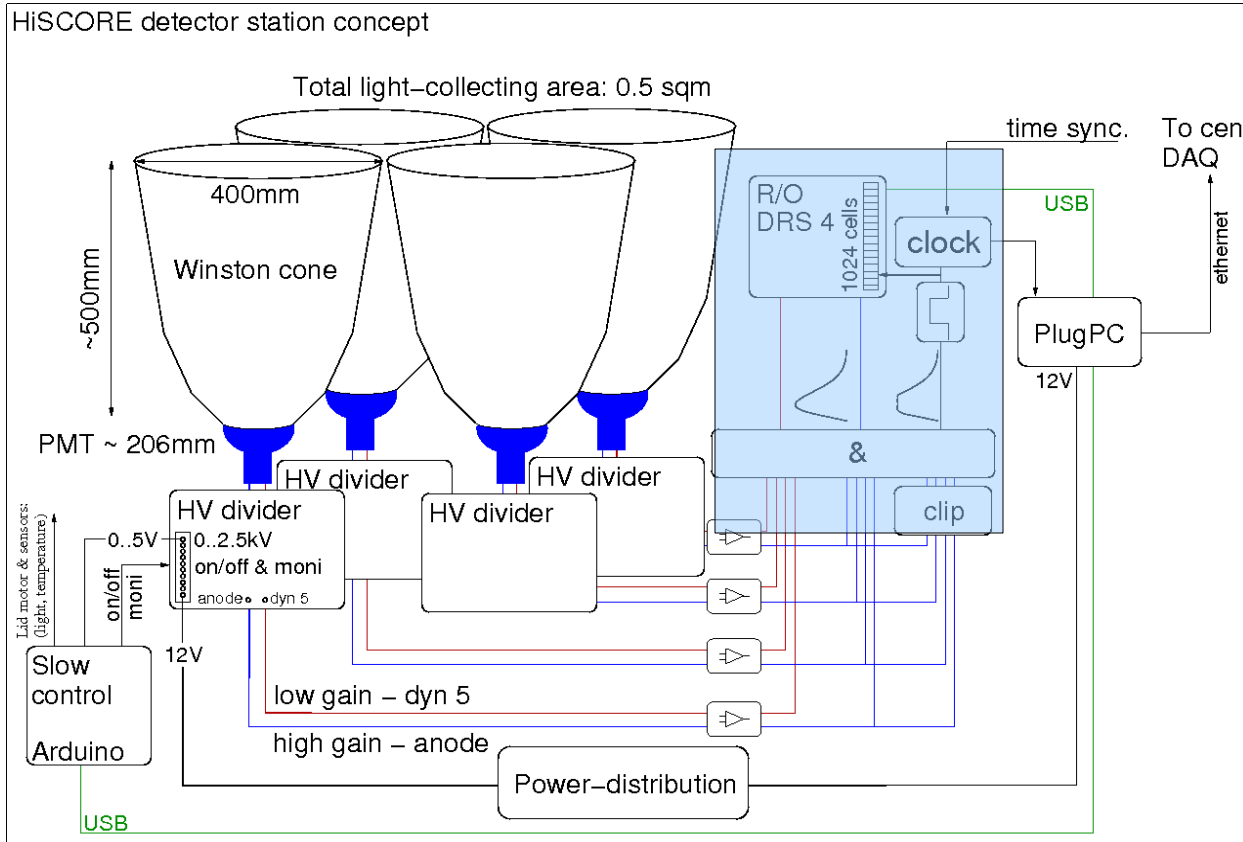
@ 1.4kV

PHQ9352

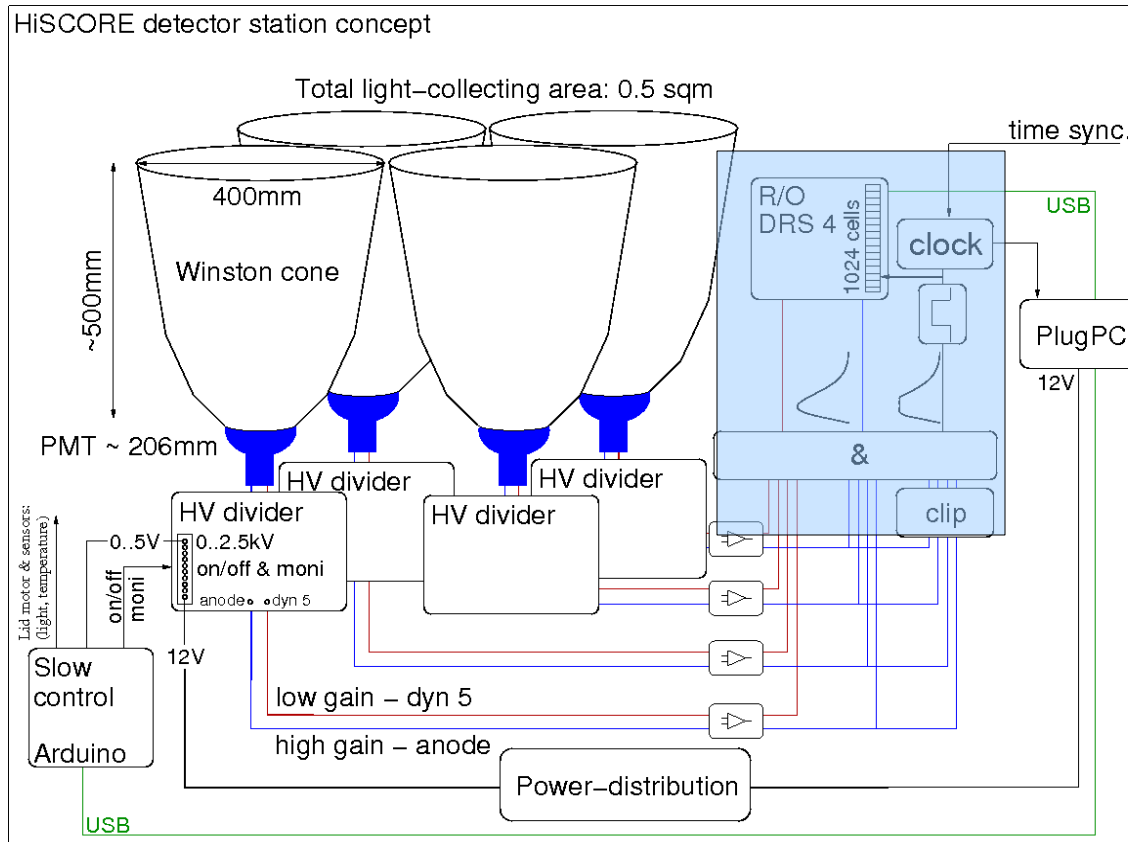
divider base with on
board HV generation

readout of anode &
 5^{th} dynode

The HiSCORE detector



The HiSCORE detector



Readout
trigger board with
clipped-sum-trigger

DRS4 based
sampling

1 GS/s sampling

currently Evaluation
Board V3

Further component alternatives & developments

MSU

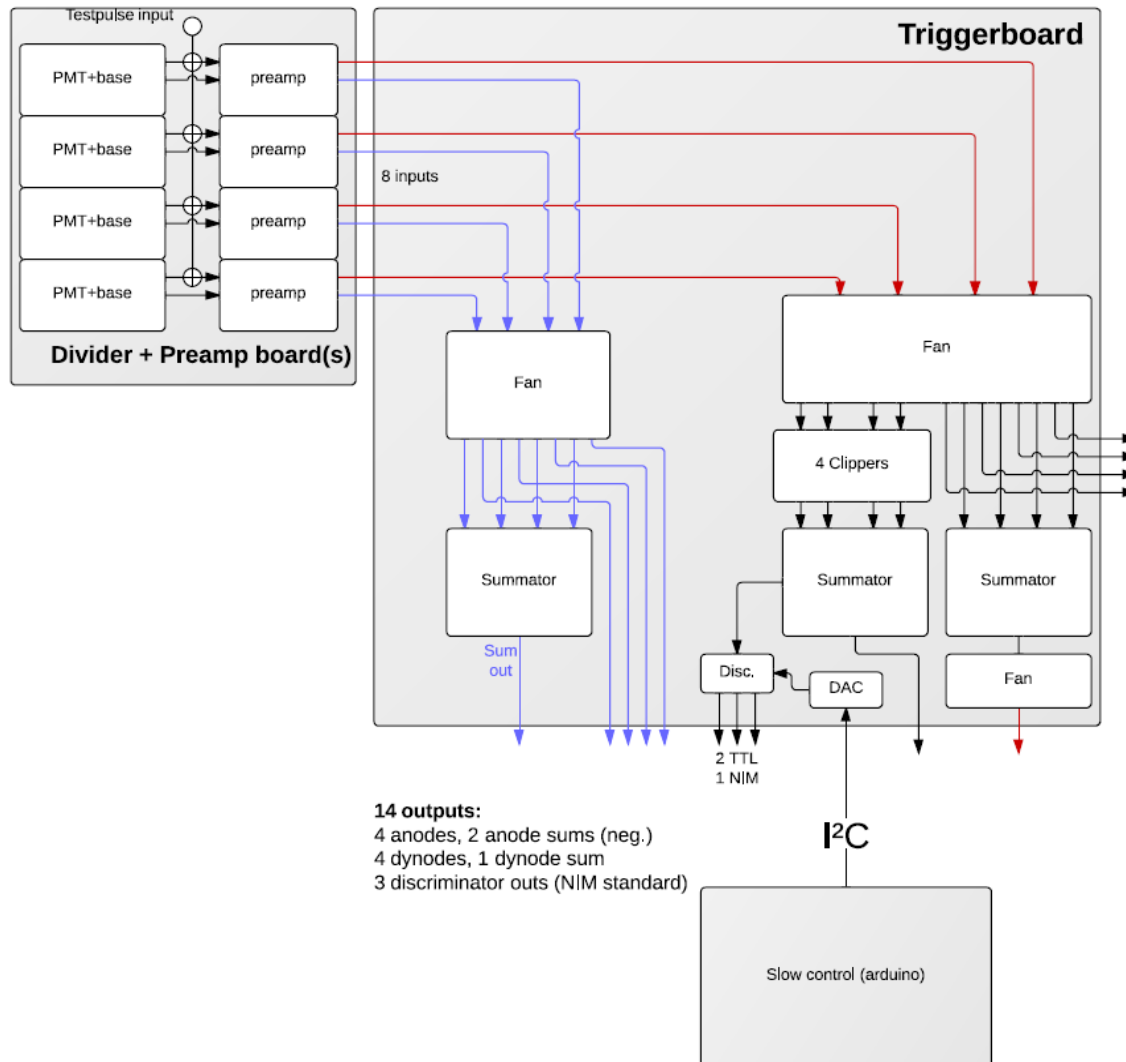
- trigger boards (DRS4 based in prep.)
- PMT & divider bases

ISU

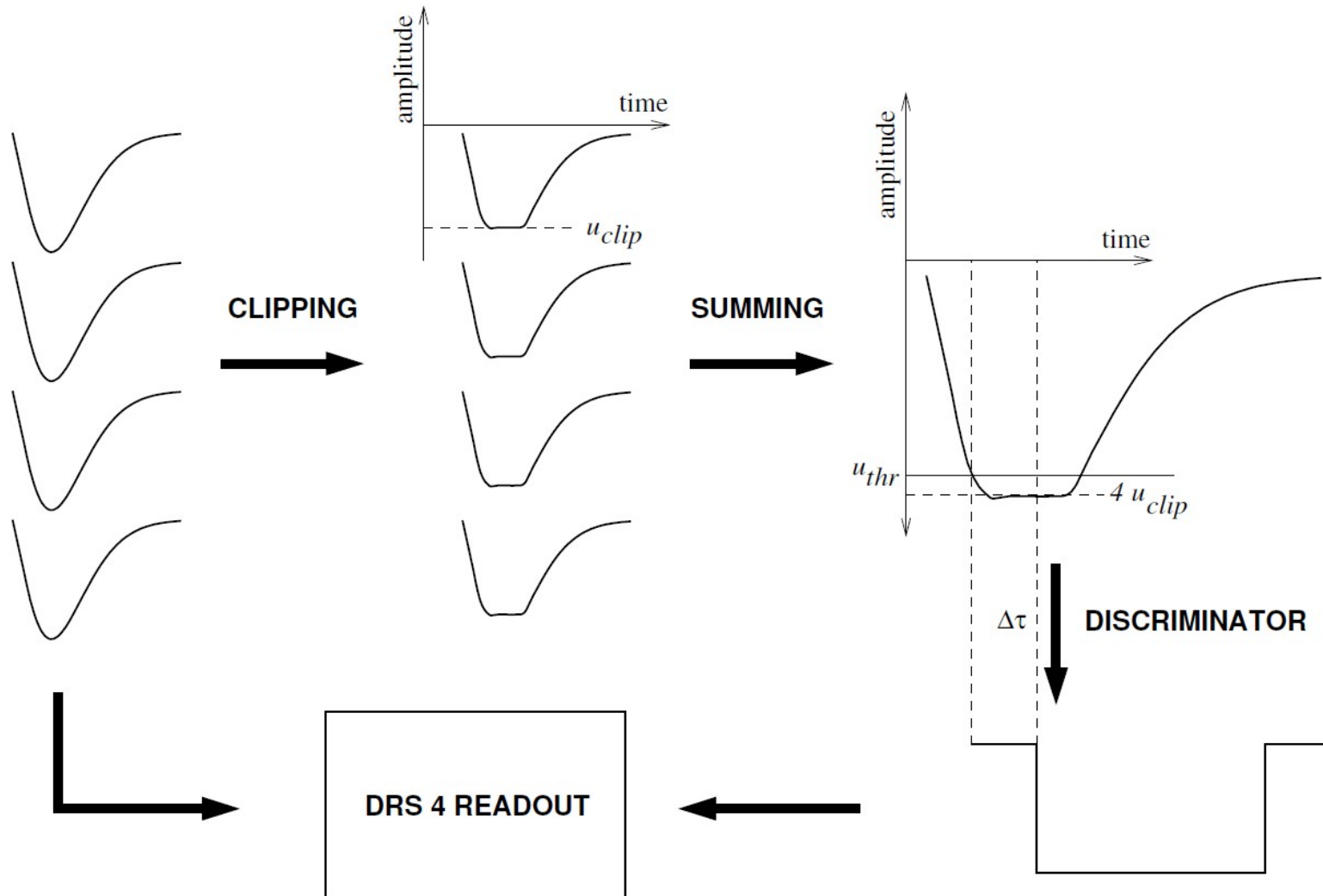
- box mechanics

Signal Processing

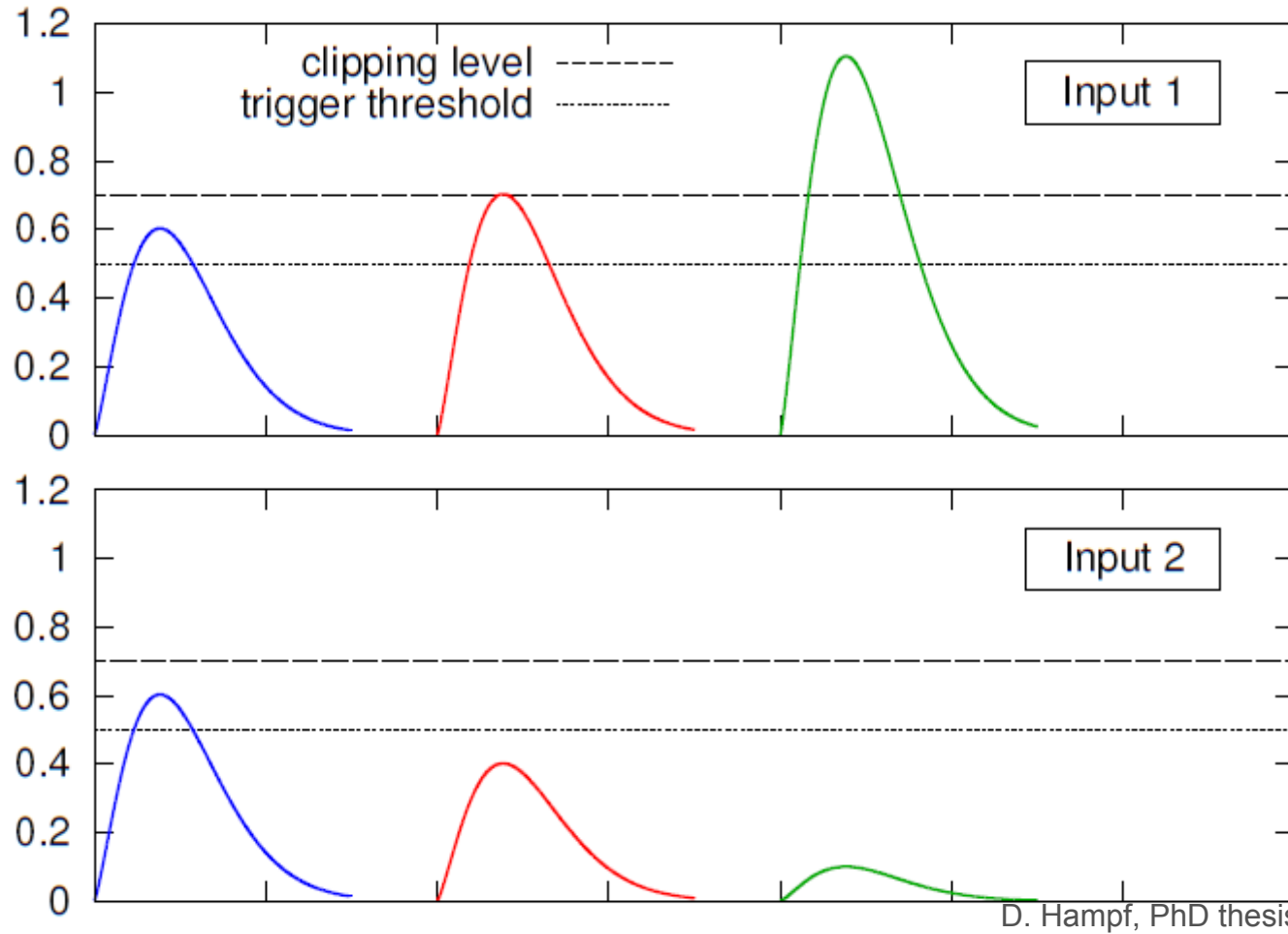
Signal Processing



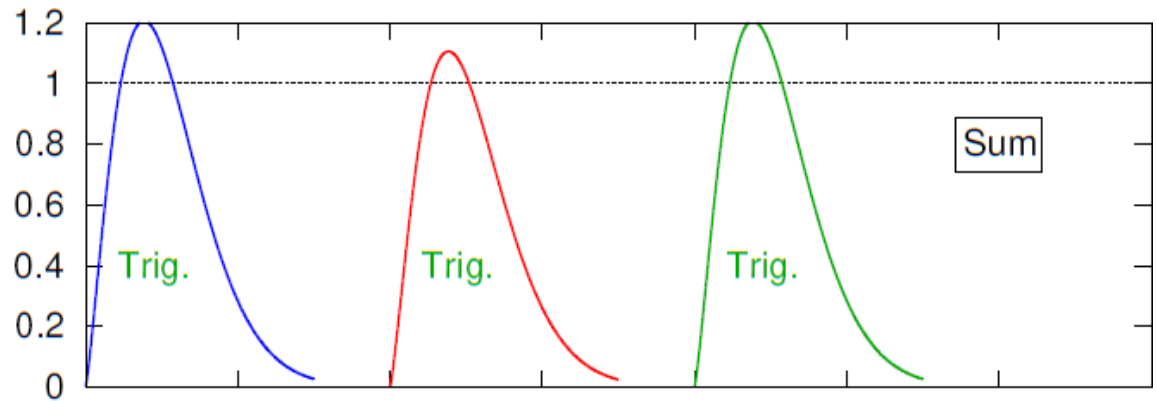
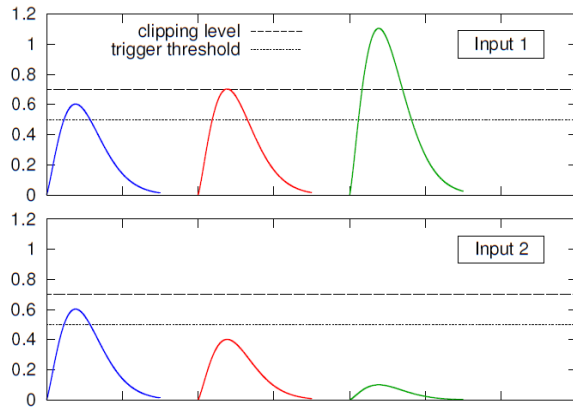
Signal Processing



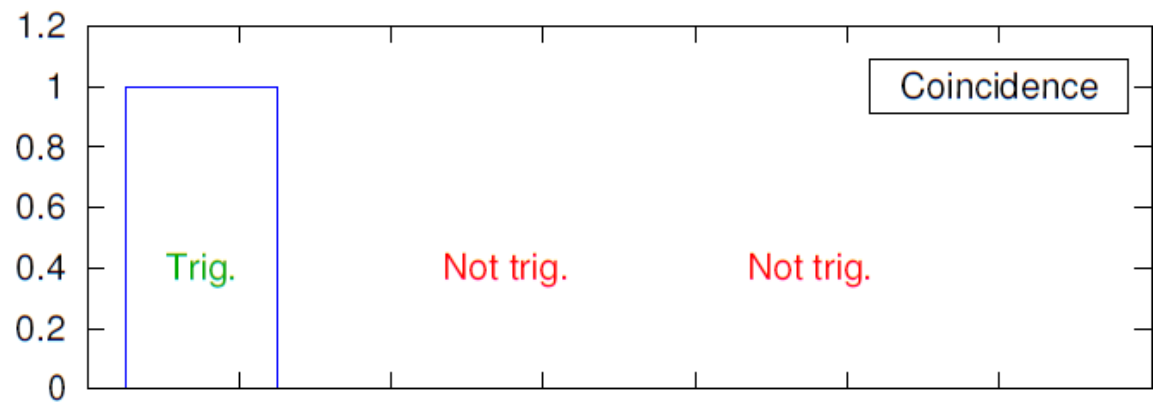
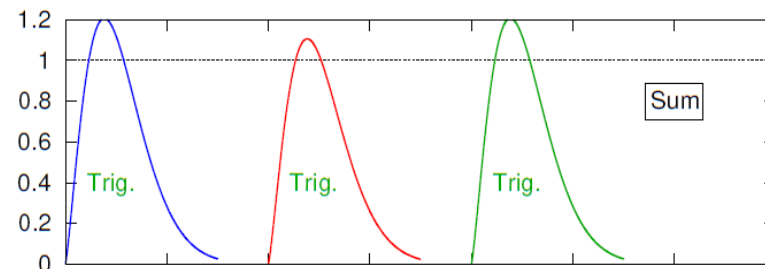
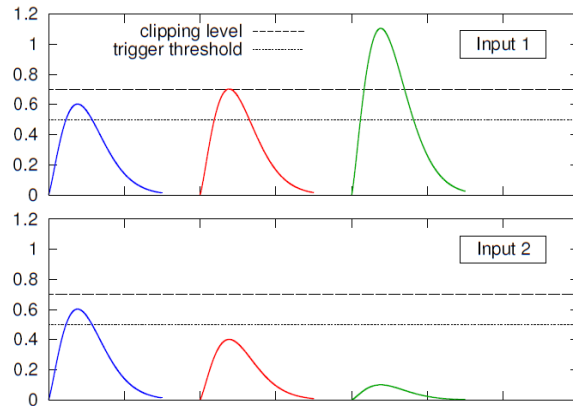
Signal Processing



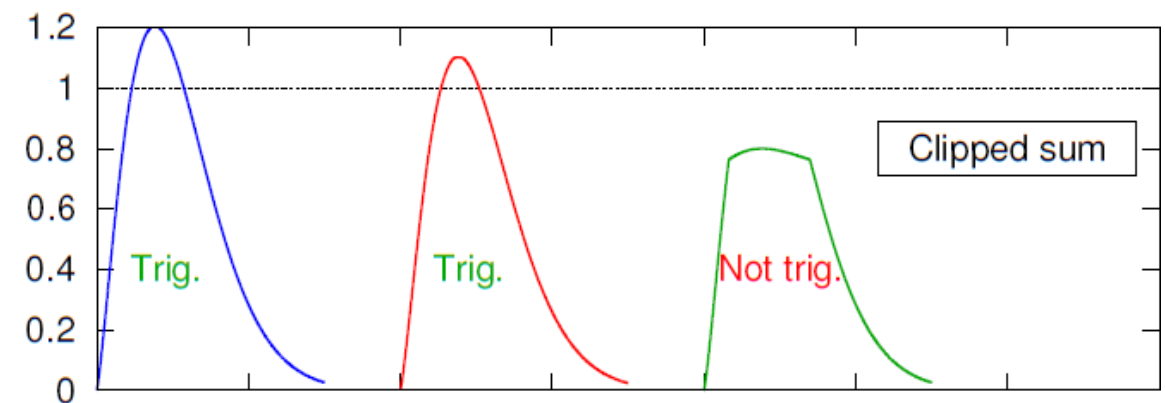
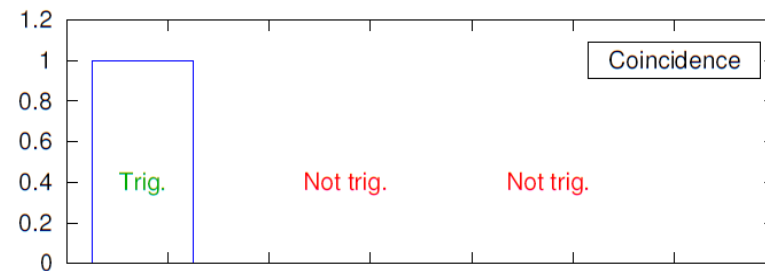
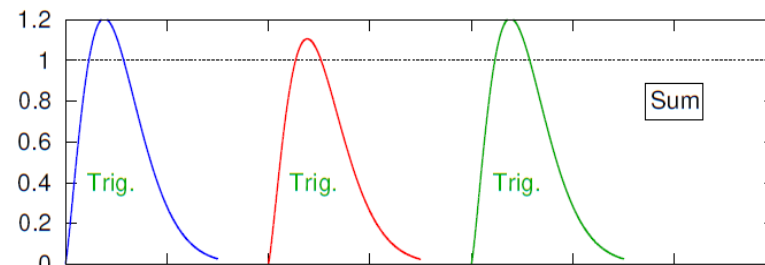
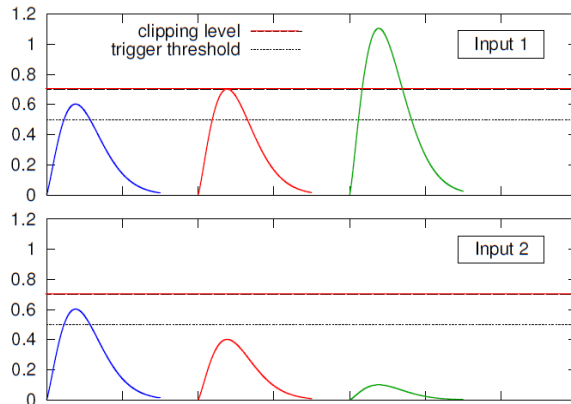
Signal Processing



Signal Processing



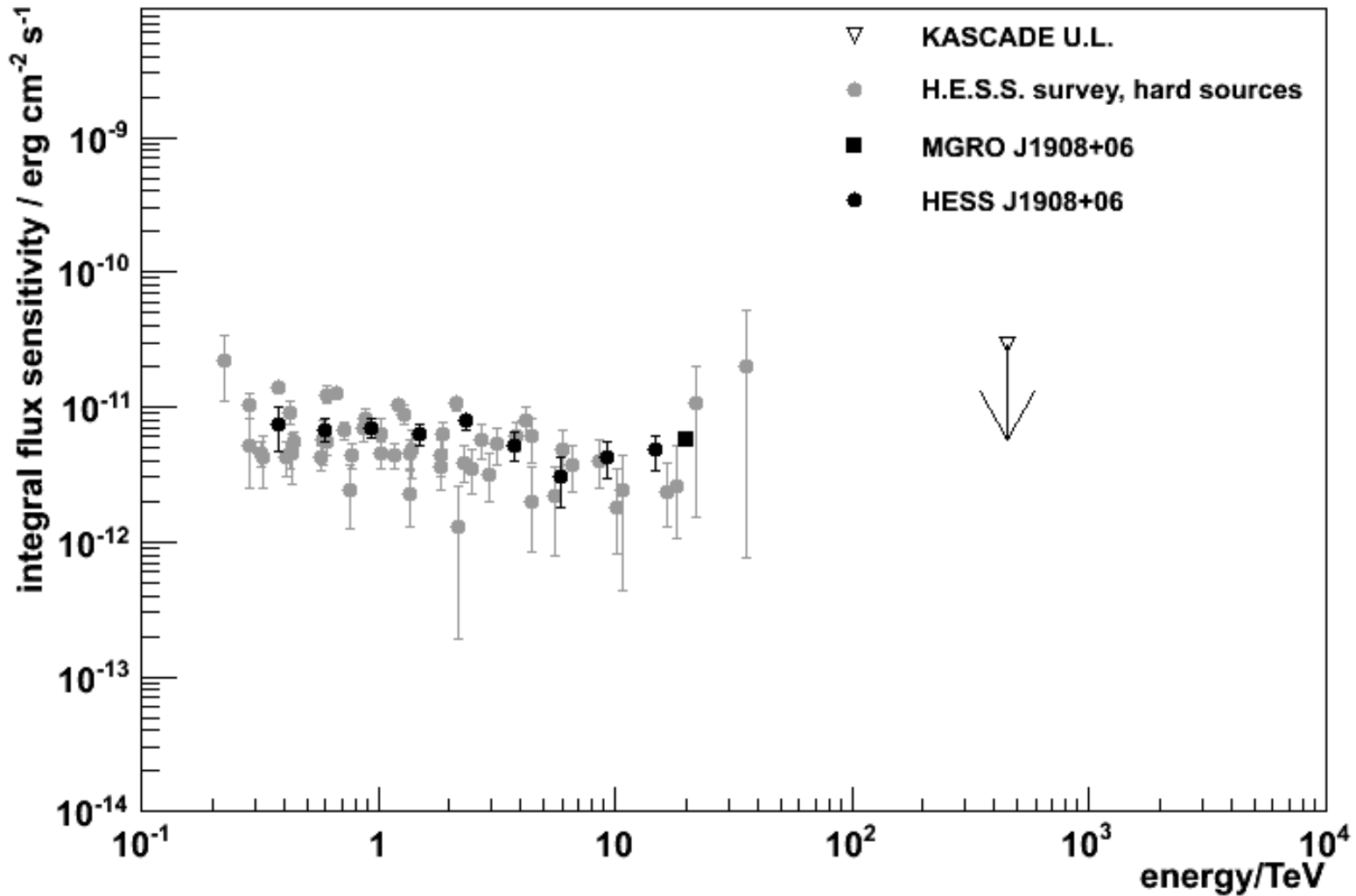
Signal Processing



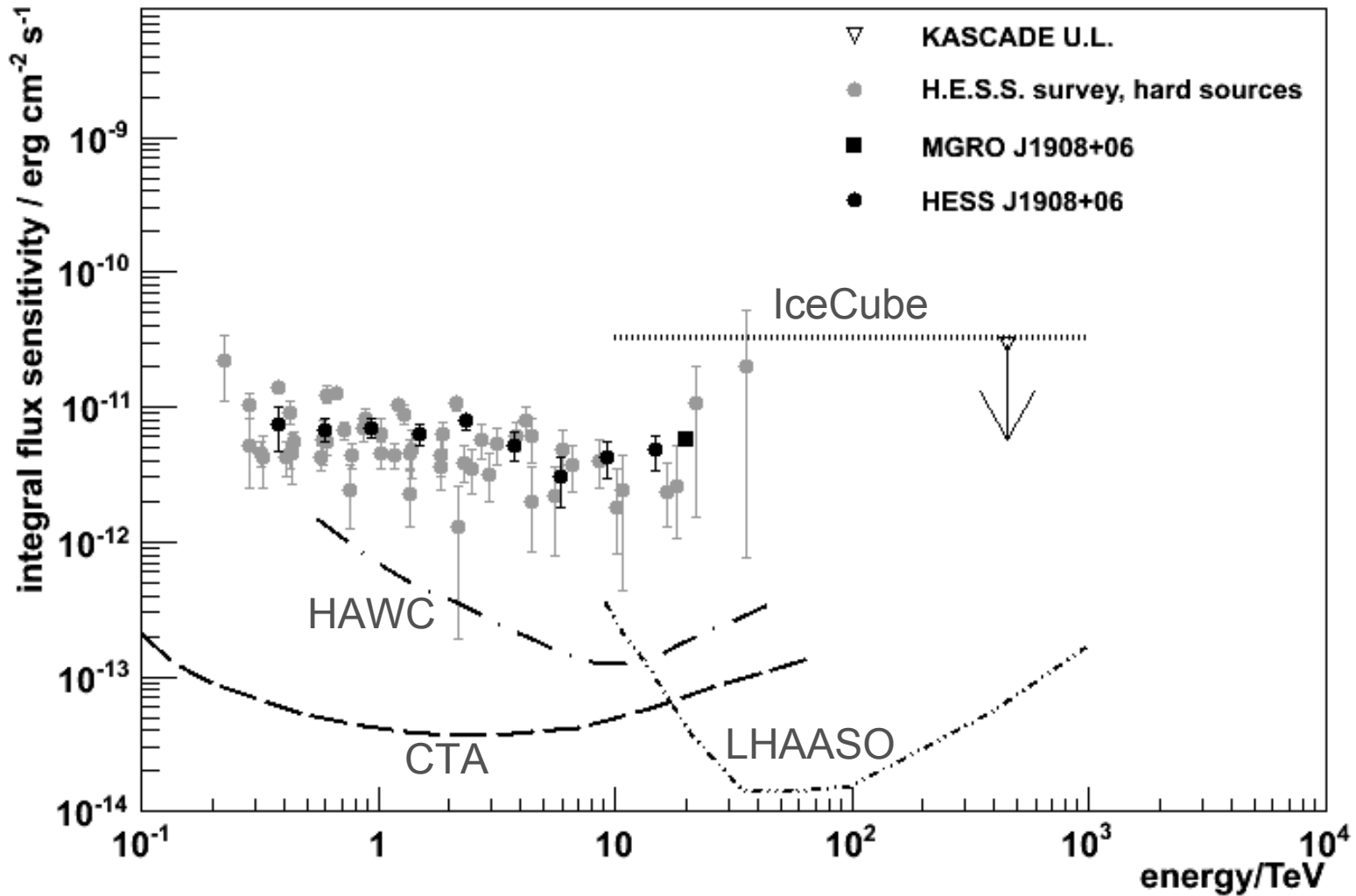
Physics potential of HiSCORE

(gamma-ray astronomy)

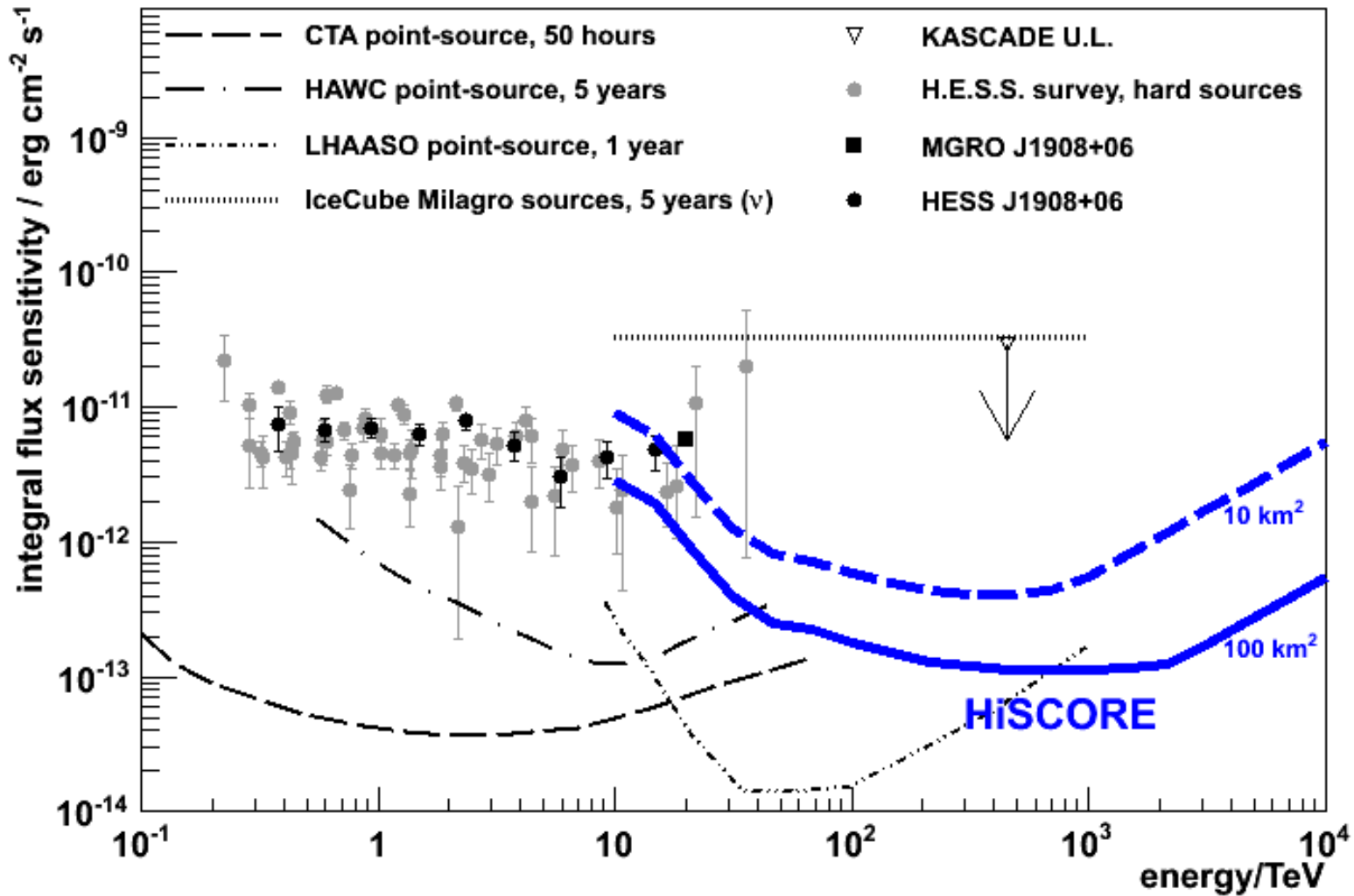
Opening the Pevatron range



Opening the Pevatron range



Opening the Pevatron range



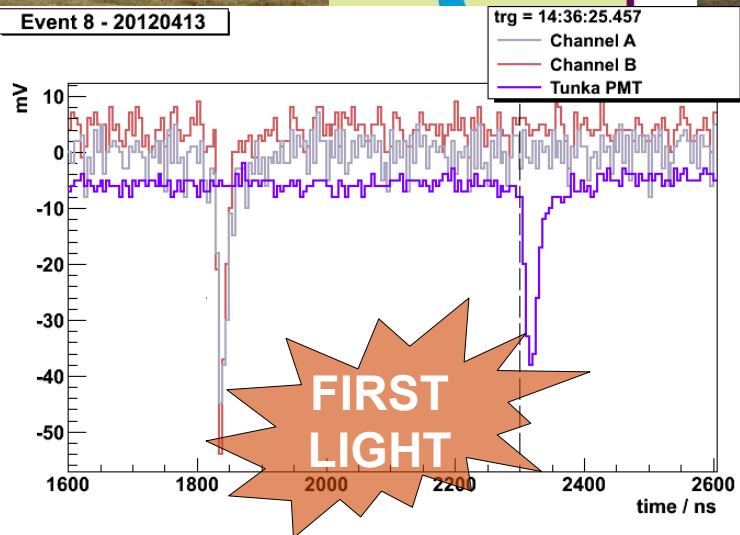
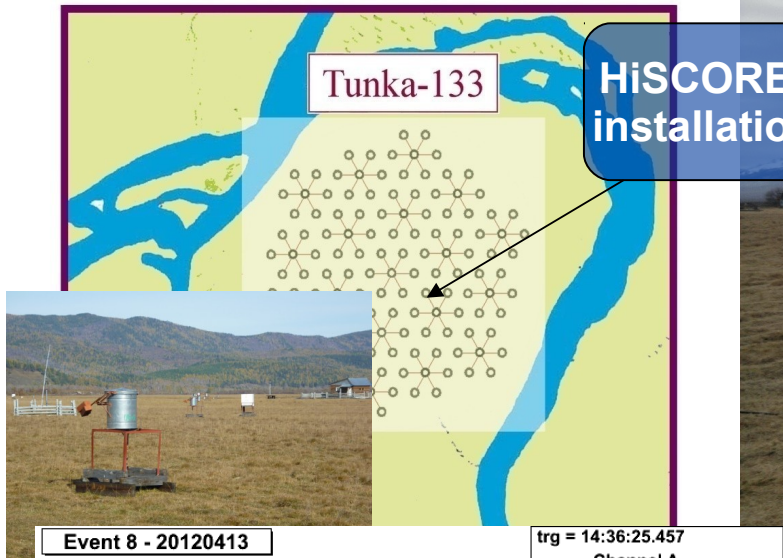
HiSCORE current status and plans

Helmholtz Russia Joint Research Group HRJRG



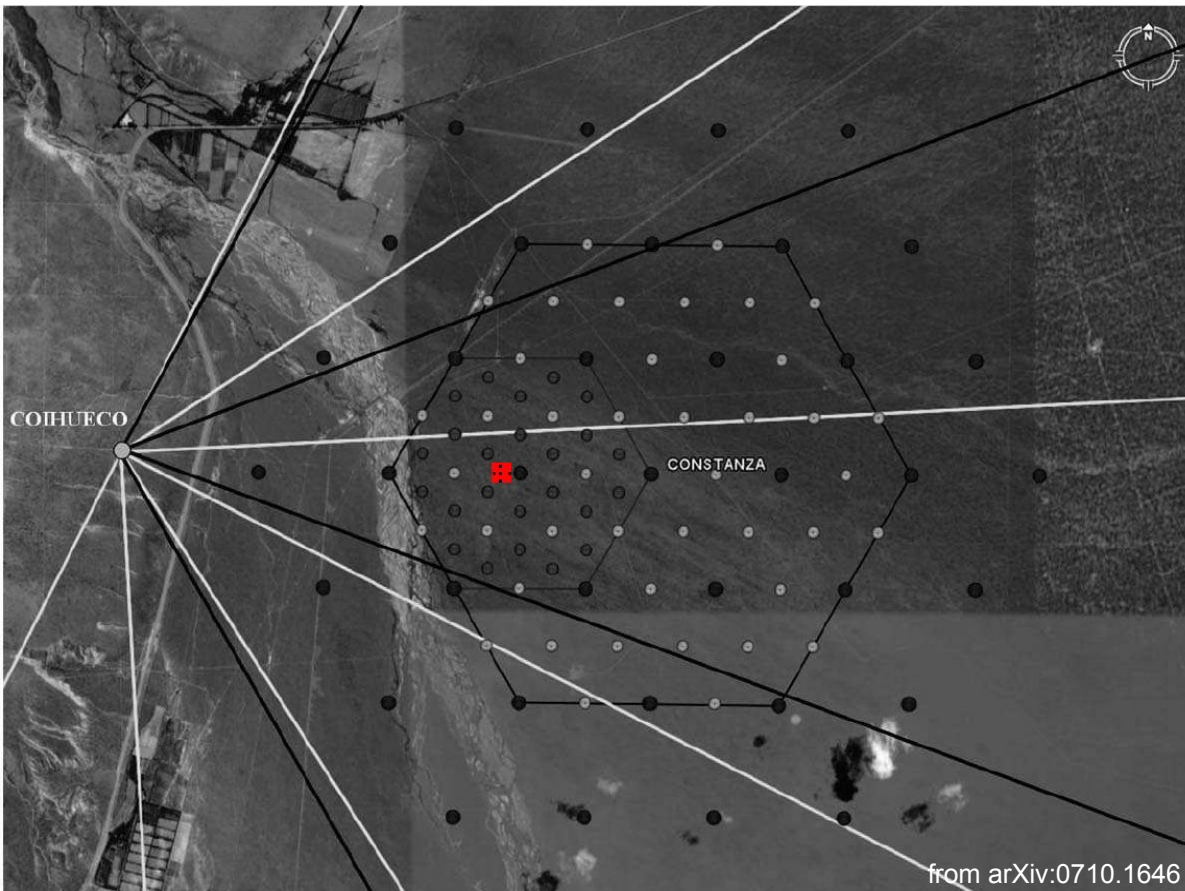
- U. Hamburg
- KIT
- Desy Zeuthen
- INR Moscow
- MSU Moscow
- ISU Irkutsk

First HiSCORE prototype deployed



Helmholtz Alliance for Astroparticle Physics

HiSCORE @ PAO



letter of intent written,
waiting for decision

small array (5 stations)

synergy with infill SD
and FD

expected 10 cross
events per day

Summary & outlook

HiSCORE goals:

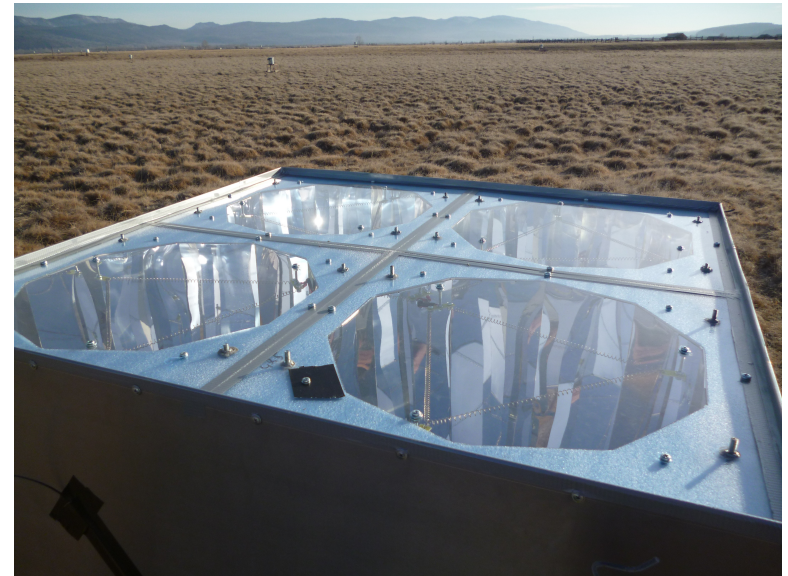
- Ultra-high energy gamma-ray observation window
- Cosmic ray physics from 100 TeV to 1 EeV
- Particle physics beyond LHC energy range

Activities:

- 3 stations since April 2012
- small array @ PAO 2013/14

Engineering array (1 km²), HiSCORE-EA:

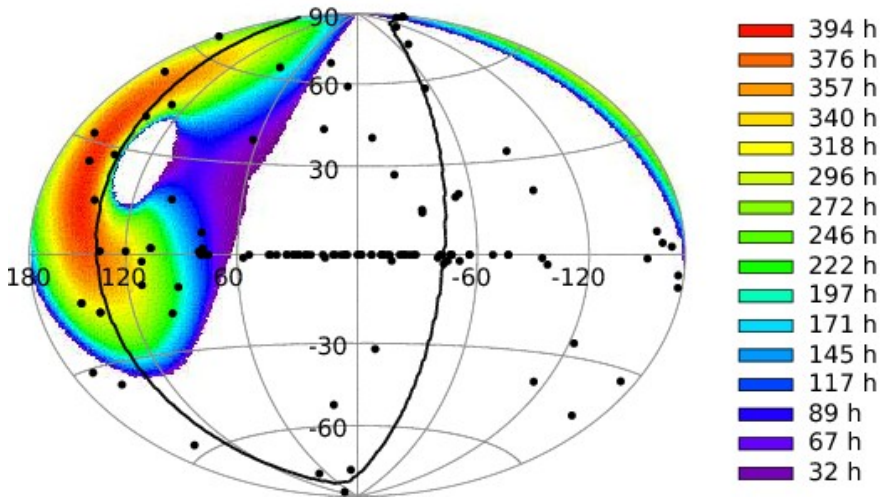
- Start 2013
- Potential for 1st physics results



Thank you!

Backup slides

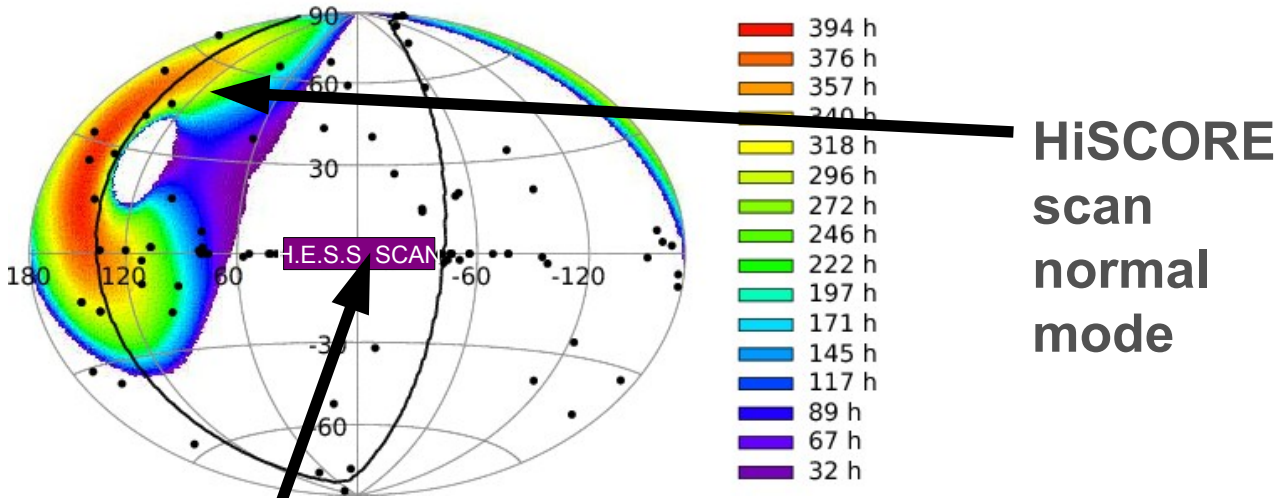
Tunka site exposure map



Tunka site exposure map

Field of view: π steradian

Tunka site exposure map

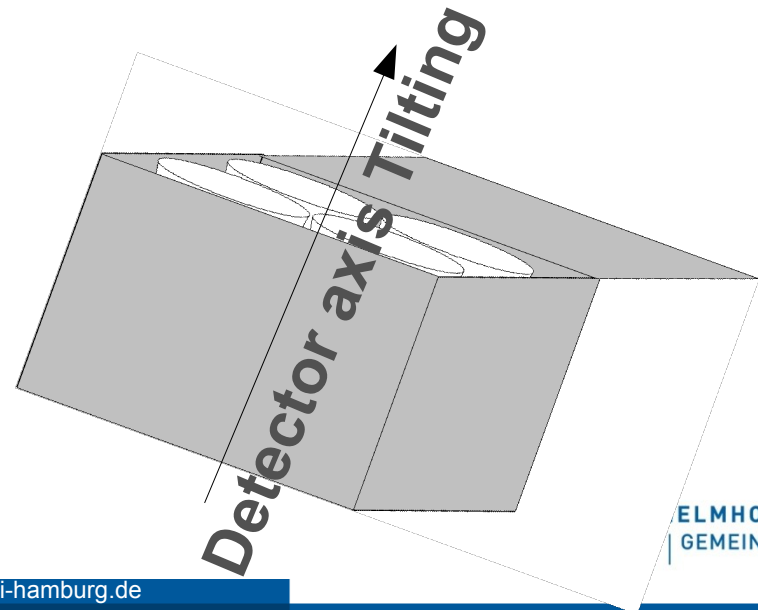
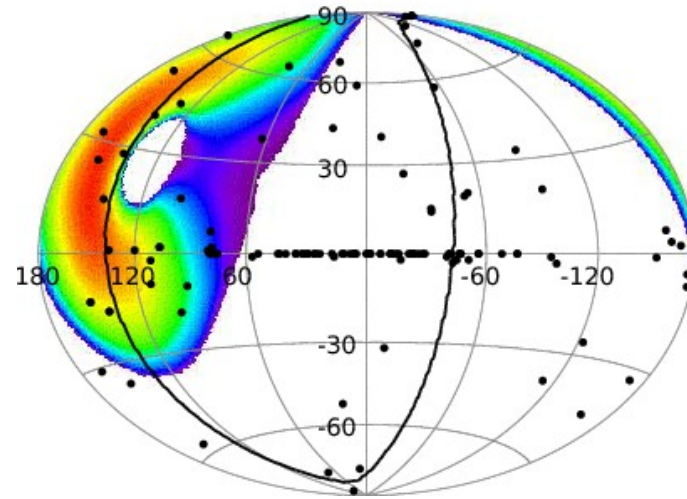
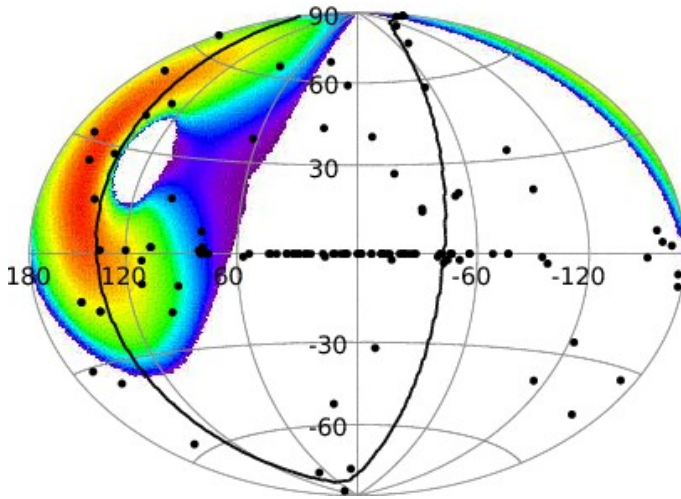


Tunka site exposure map

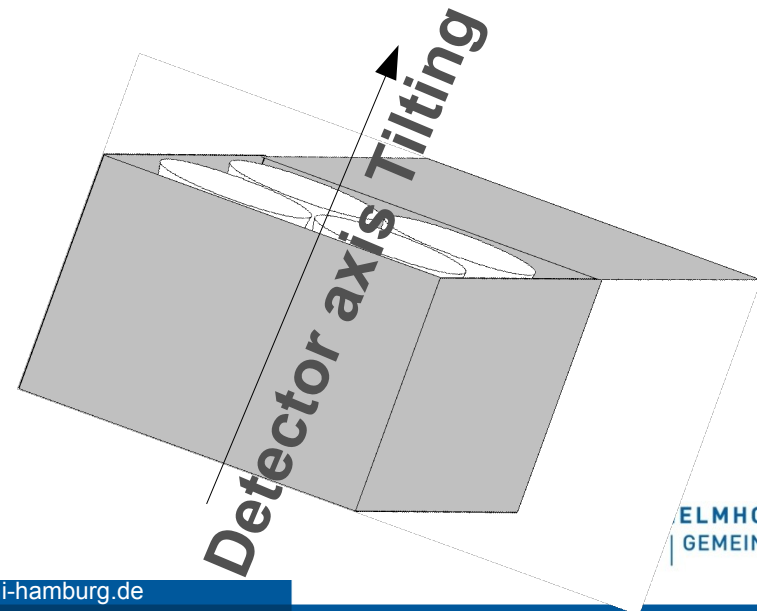
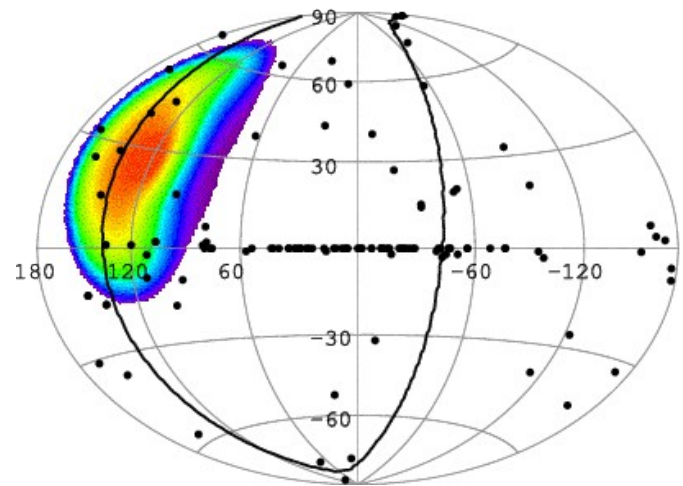
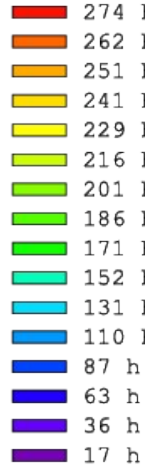
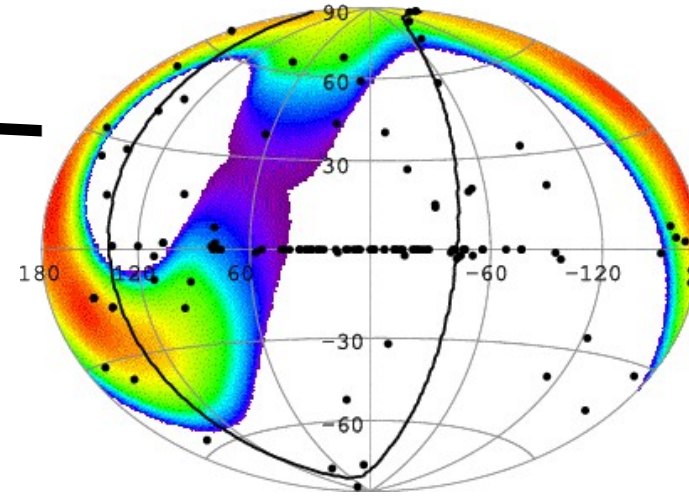
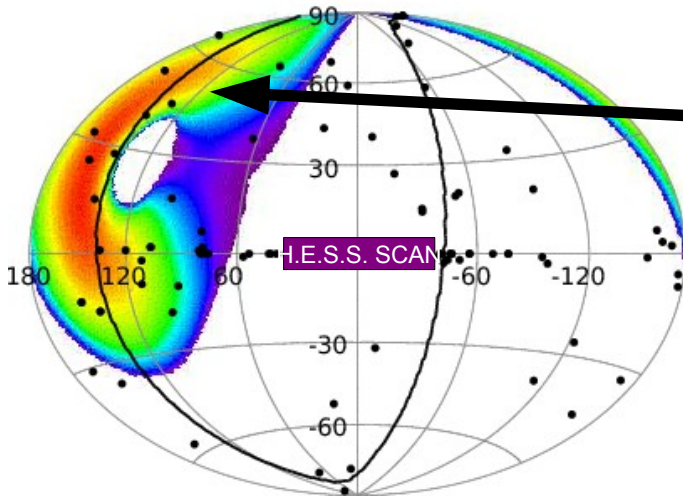
Field of view: π steradian

First H.E.S.S.
Galactic plane
scan

Tunka site exposure map



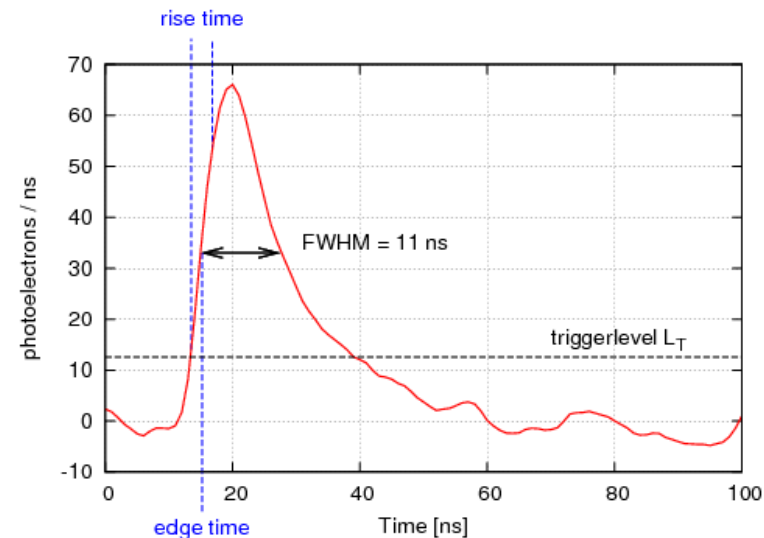
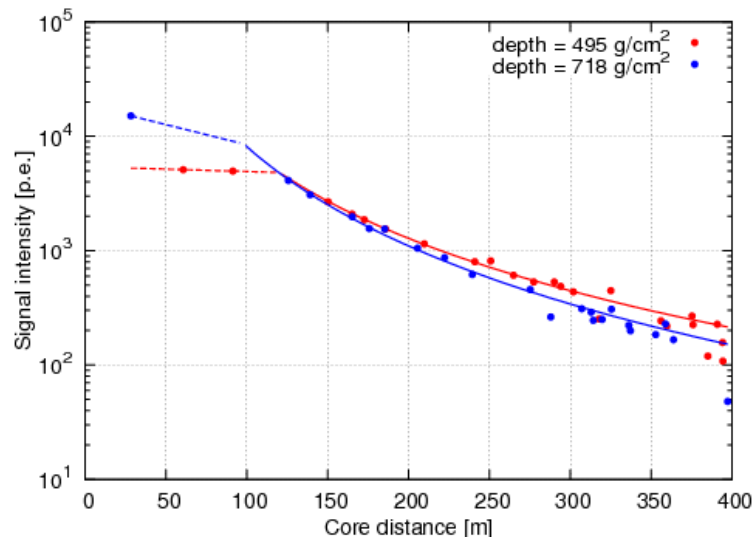
Tunka site exposure map



Reconstruction

- Extract PMT signal parameters
- Preliminary shower core position (cog)
- Preliminary direction (time plane fit)
- Improved core position:
light distribution function (LDF) fitting
- Improved direction: arrival time model

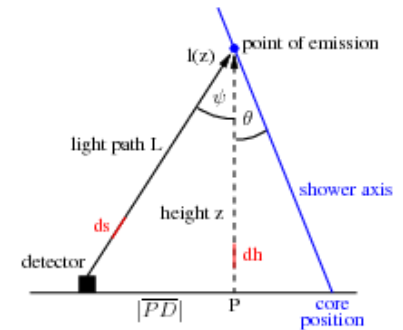
Fit of signal width



Direction reconstruction

>3 stations: model fit adapted from Stamatescu et al. 2008,

Parametrization of time-delay dt at detector position



$$dt(k, z) = \frac{1}{c} \left(\sqrt{k} - \frac{z}{\cos(\theta)} + \frac{8.0}{z} \sqrt{k} \eta_0 \left(1 - \exp \left(\frac{-z}{8.0} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$k(r, z) = r^2 + z^2 \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)^2} + 2 r z \tan(\theta) \cos(\delta)$$

$$\delta = \phi + \text{atan2} \left((x_{Det} - x_{core}), (y_{Det} - y_{core}) \right)$$

Direction reconstruction

>3 stations: model fit adapted from Stamatescu et al. 2008,

Parametrization of time-delay dt at detector position

r: Distance from shower core to detector **Shower height in km** **Slope of atmospheric refractive index**

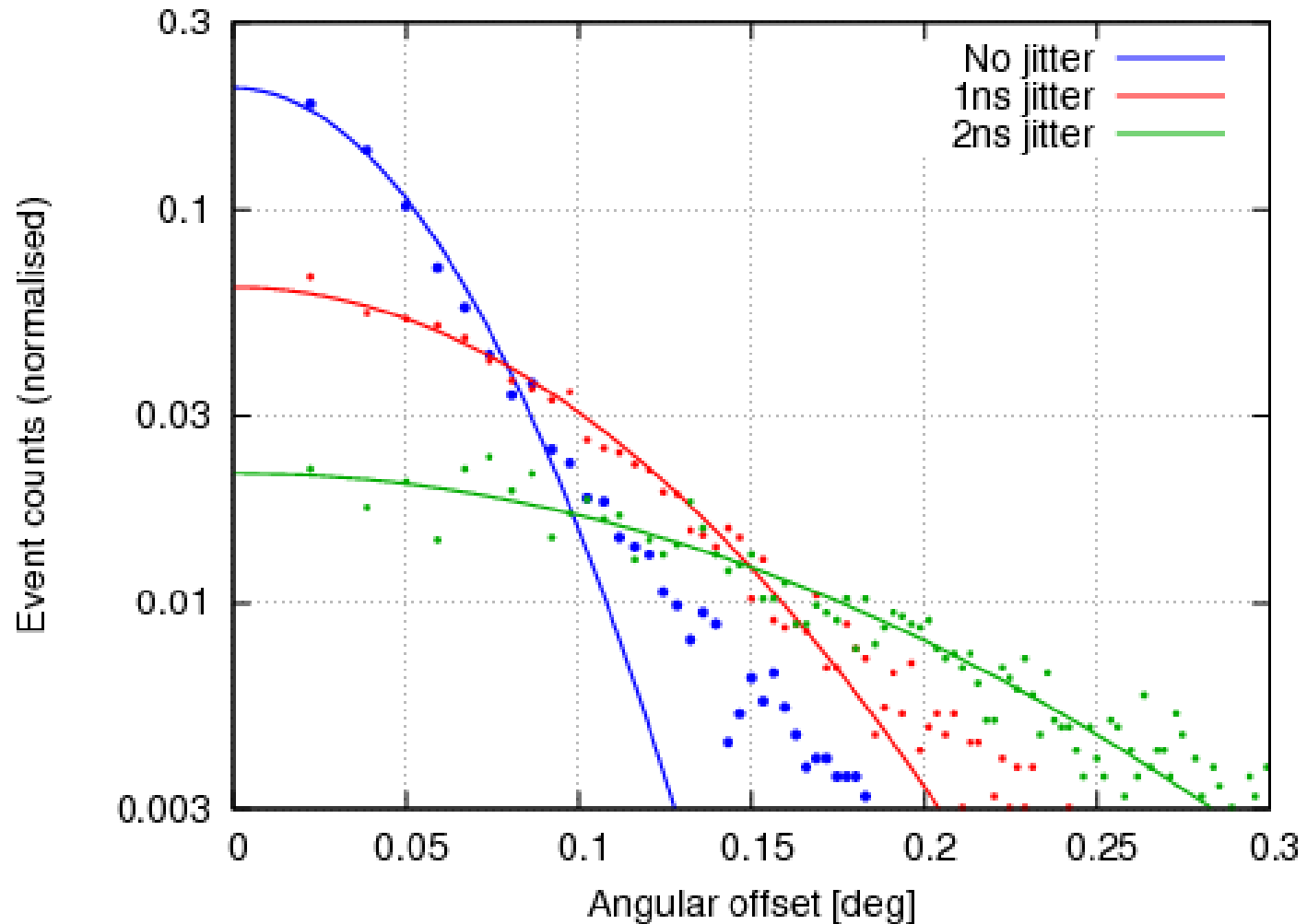
$$dt(k, z) = \frac{1}{c} \left(\sqrt{k} - \frac{z}{\cos(\theta)} + \frac{8.0}{z} \sqrt{\kappa \eta_0} \left(1 - \exp\left(\frac{-z}{8.0}\right) \right) \right)$$

$$k(r, z) = r^2 + z^2 \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)^2} + 2 r z \tan(\theta) \cos(\delta)$$

$$\delta = \phi + \text{atan2}((x_{Det} - x_{core}), (y_{Det} - y_{core}))$$

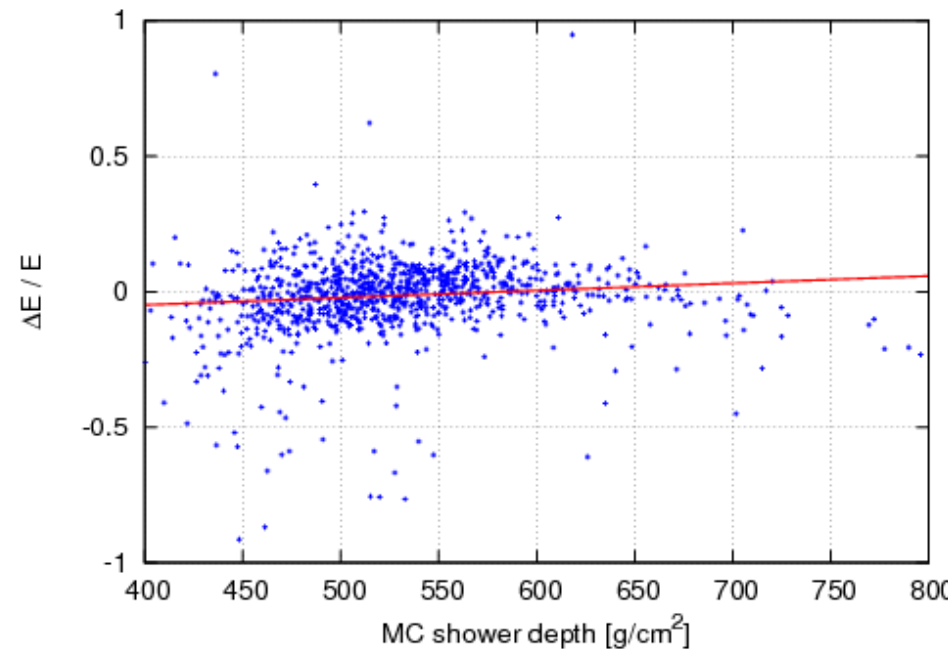
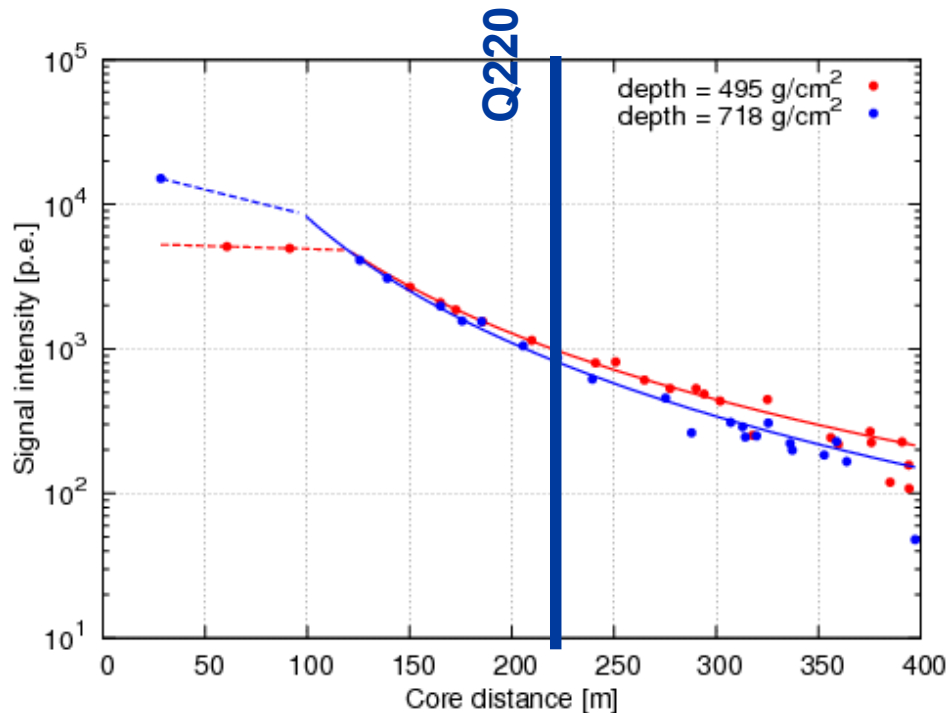
Zenith angle

Direction reconstruction



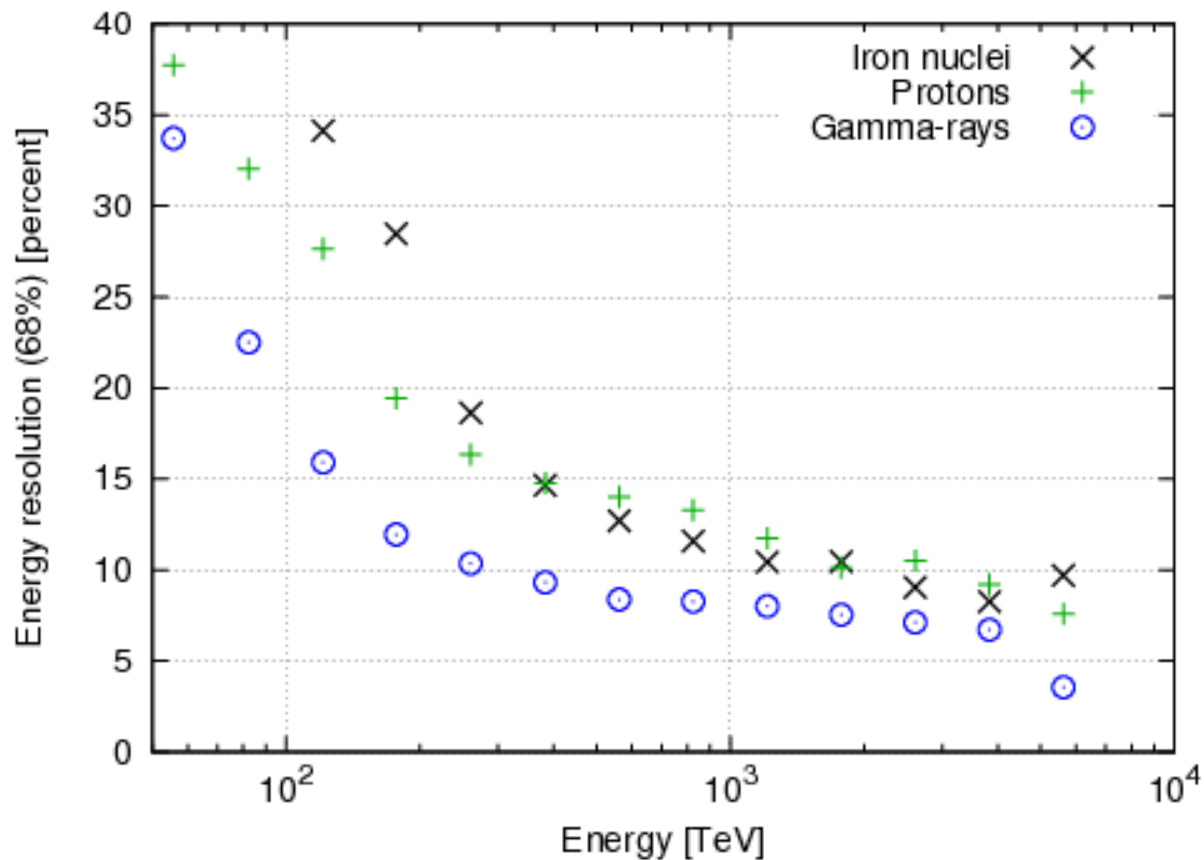
Energy reconstruction

Particle energy: **Q220 = Value of LDF at 220m**

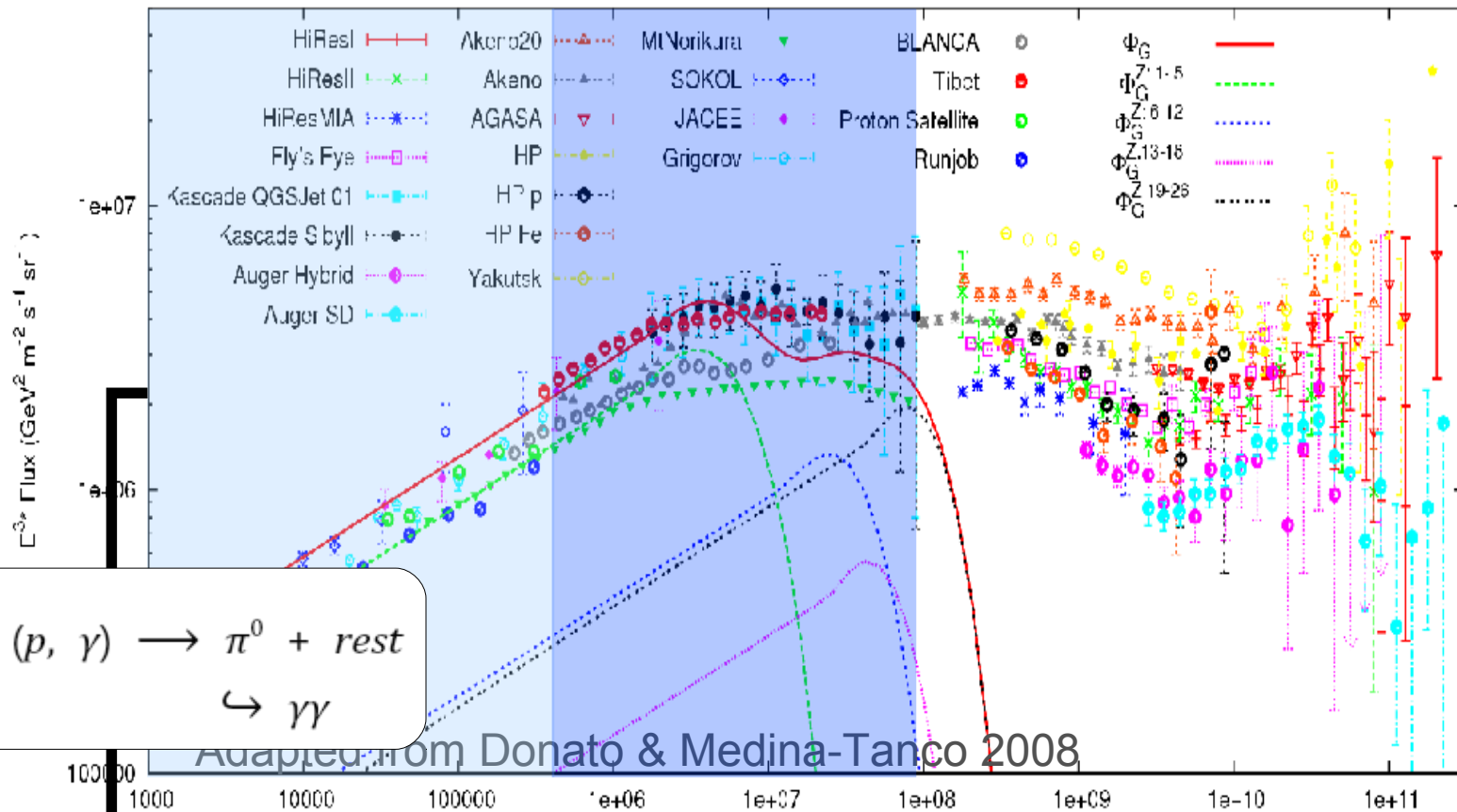


Energy reconstruction

Particle energy: **Q220 = Value of LDF at 220m**



Cosmic rays



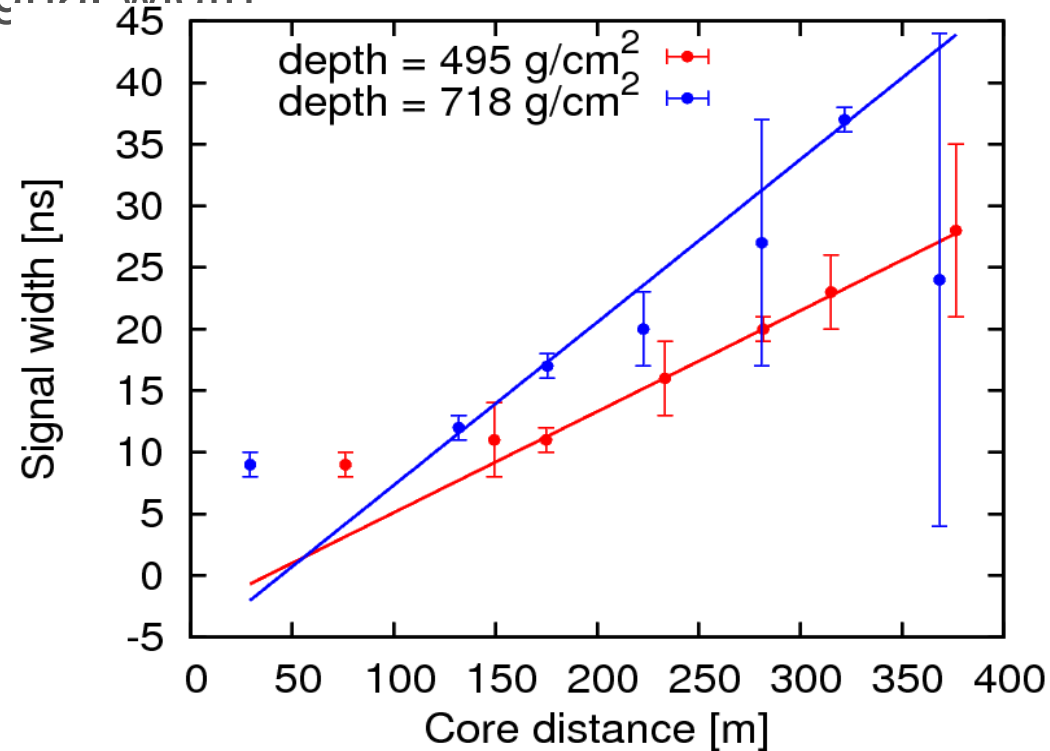
Gammas from Galactic Cosmic rays:
 $E_{\gamma} \sim E_{CR} / 10$

Shower depth reconstruction

Time model method: one free parameter in arrival time model

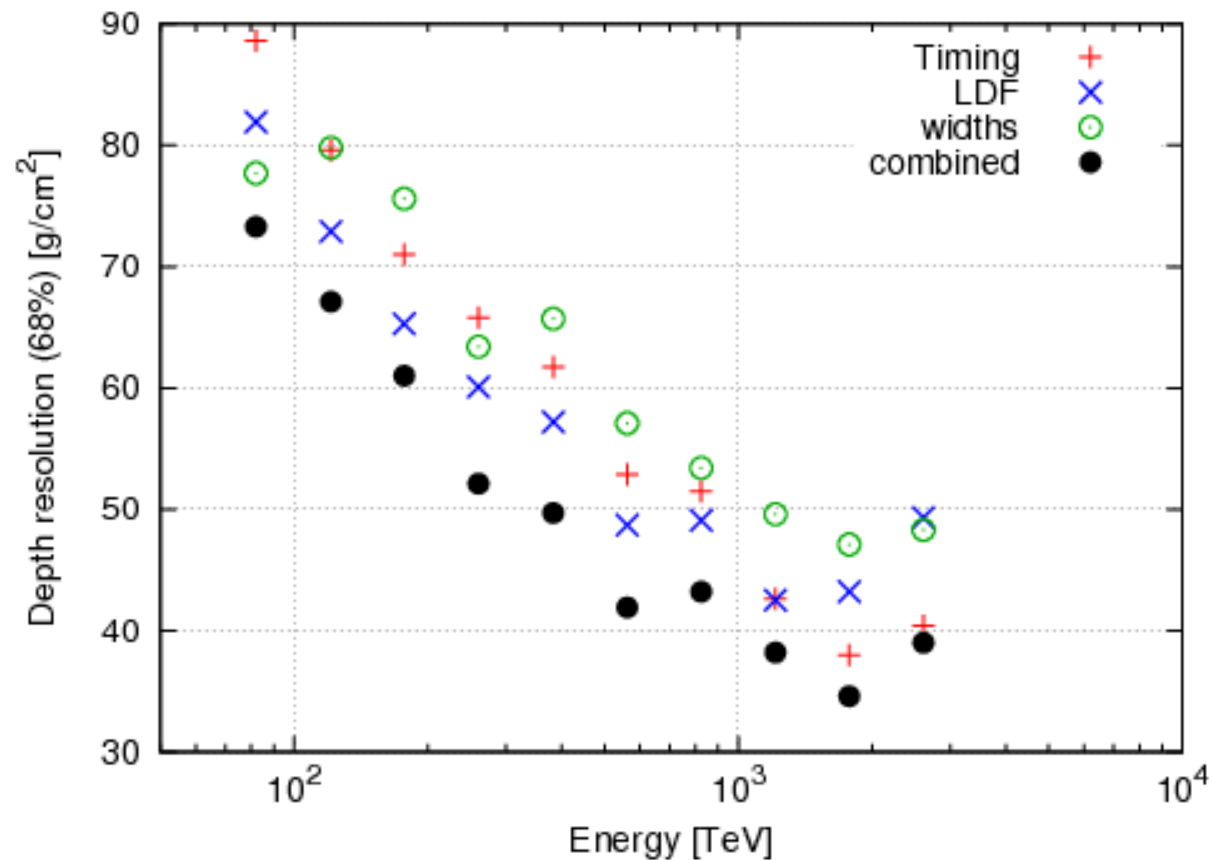
LDF method: Depth from LDF slope, Q50/Q220

Width method: Depth from signal width



Shower depth

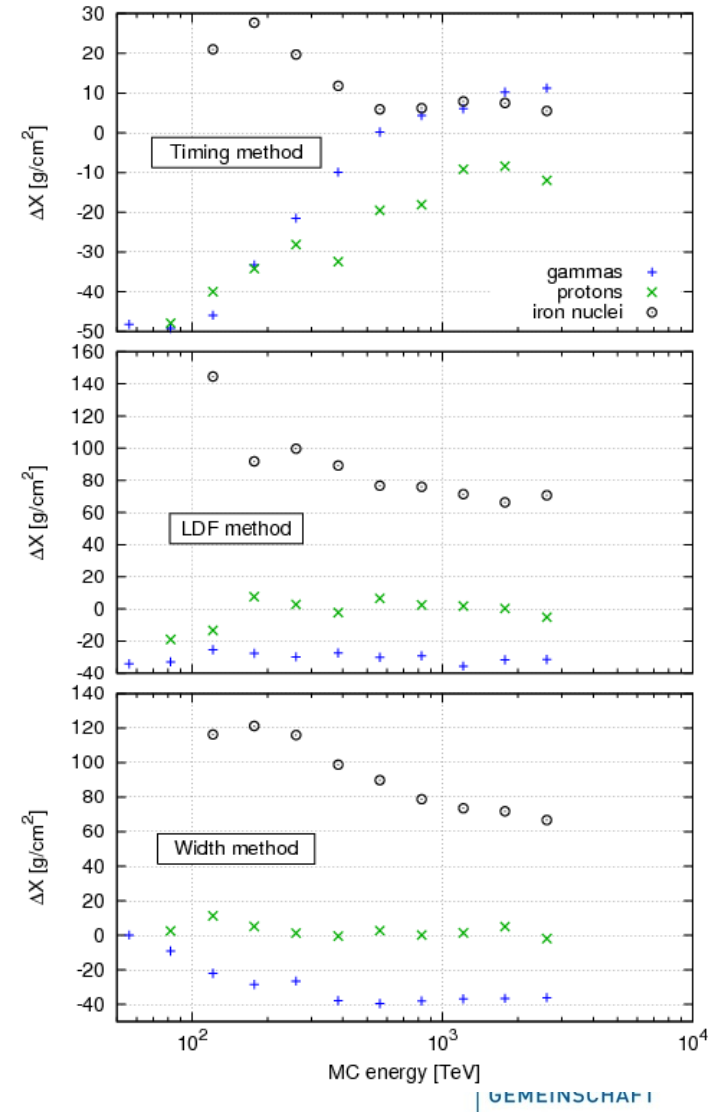
Depth of shower maximum



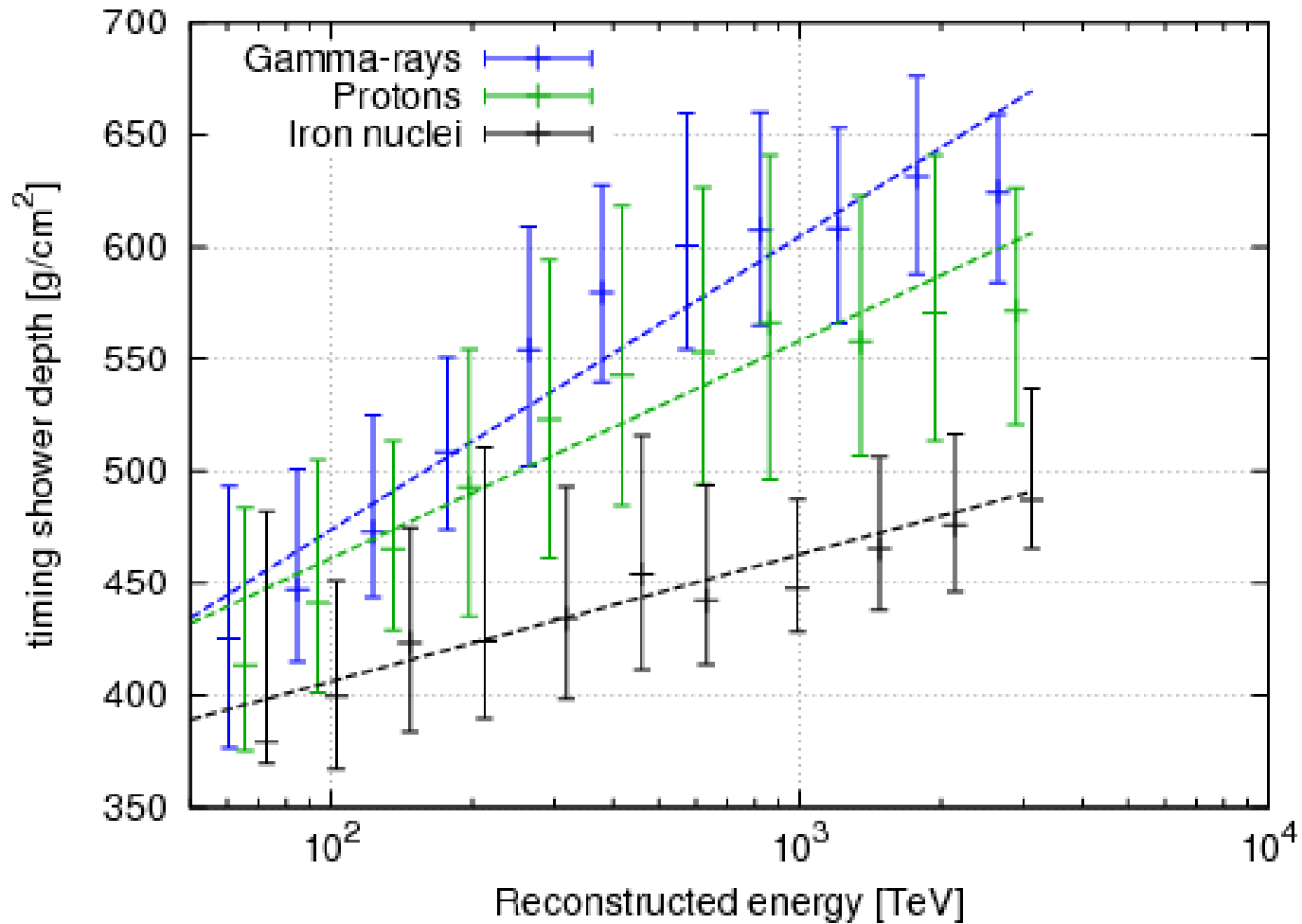
Shower depth bias

Systematic bias

- LDF & widths : sensitive to whole shower
Large overestimation for heavy particles
(long tails)
- Timing : sensitive to specific point
(edge time)
Small overestimation for heavy particles

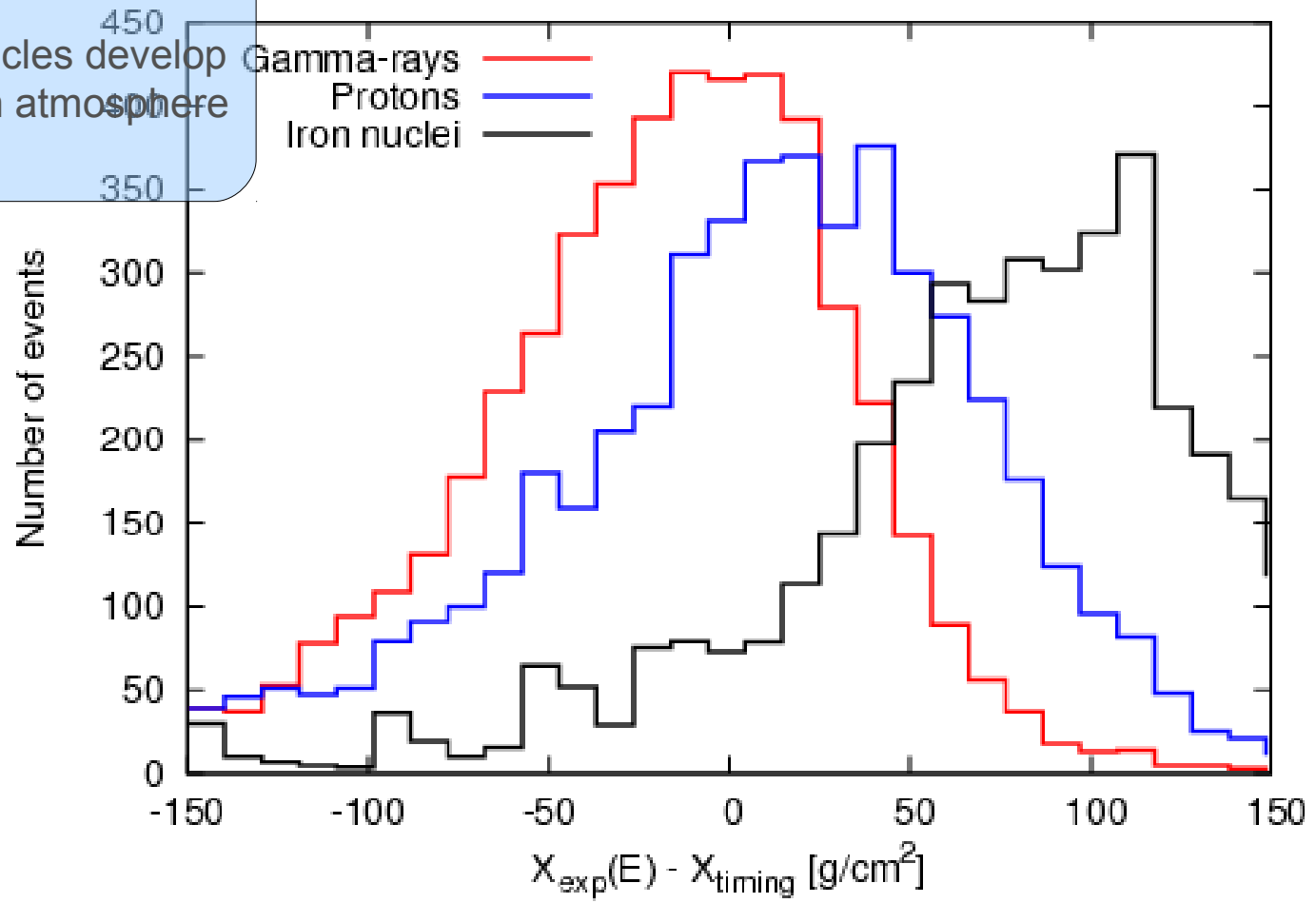


Particle separation



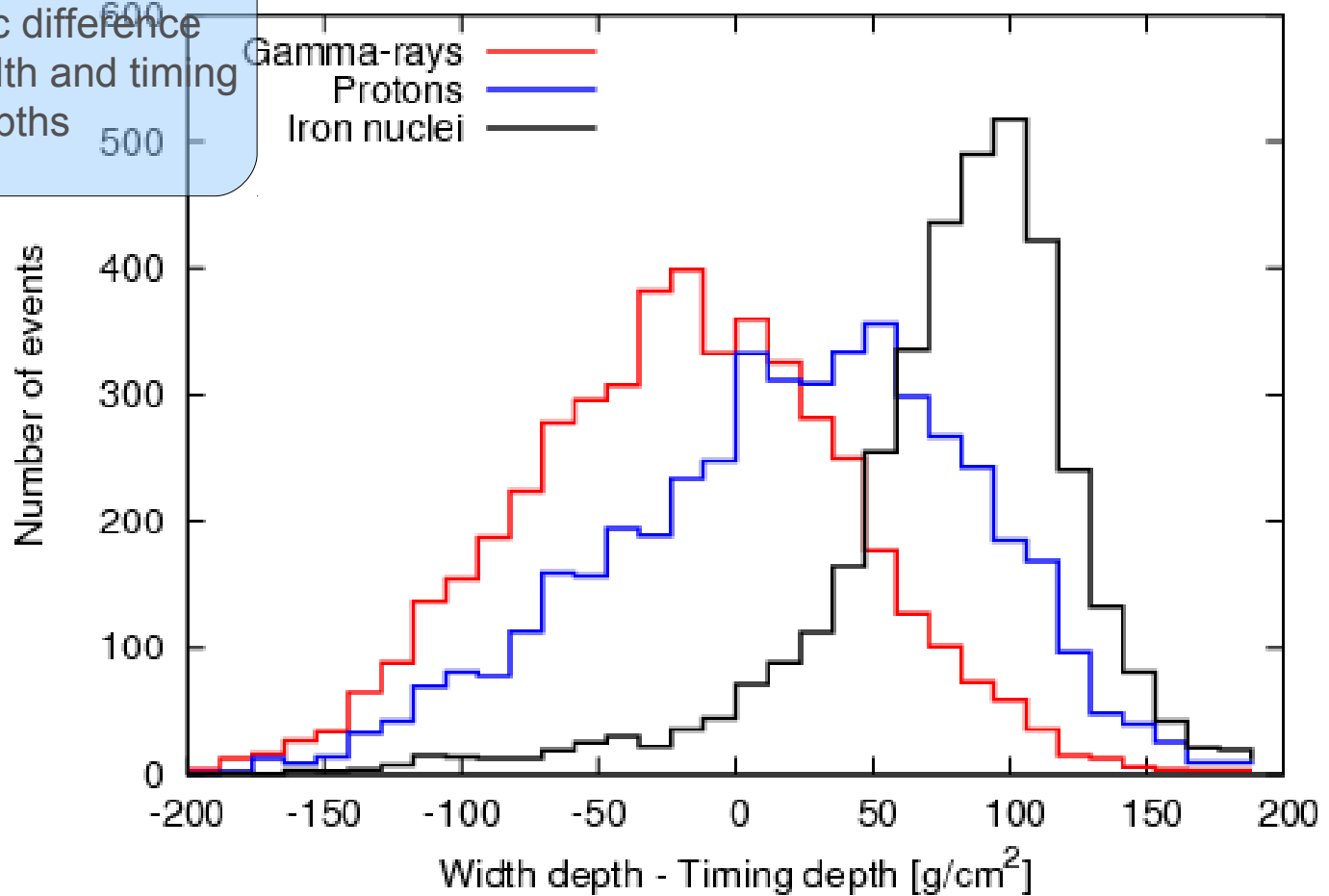
Particle separation (1)

Lighter particles develop
Higher up in atmosphere



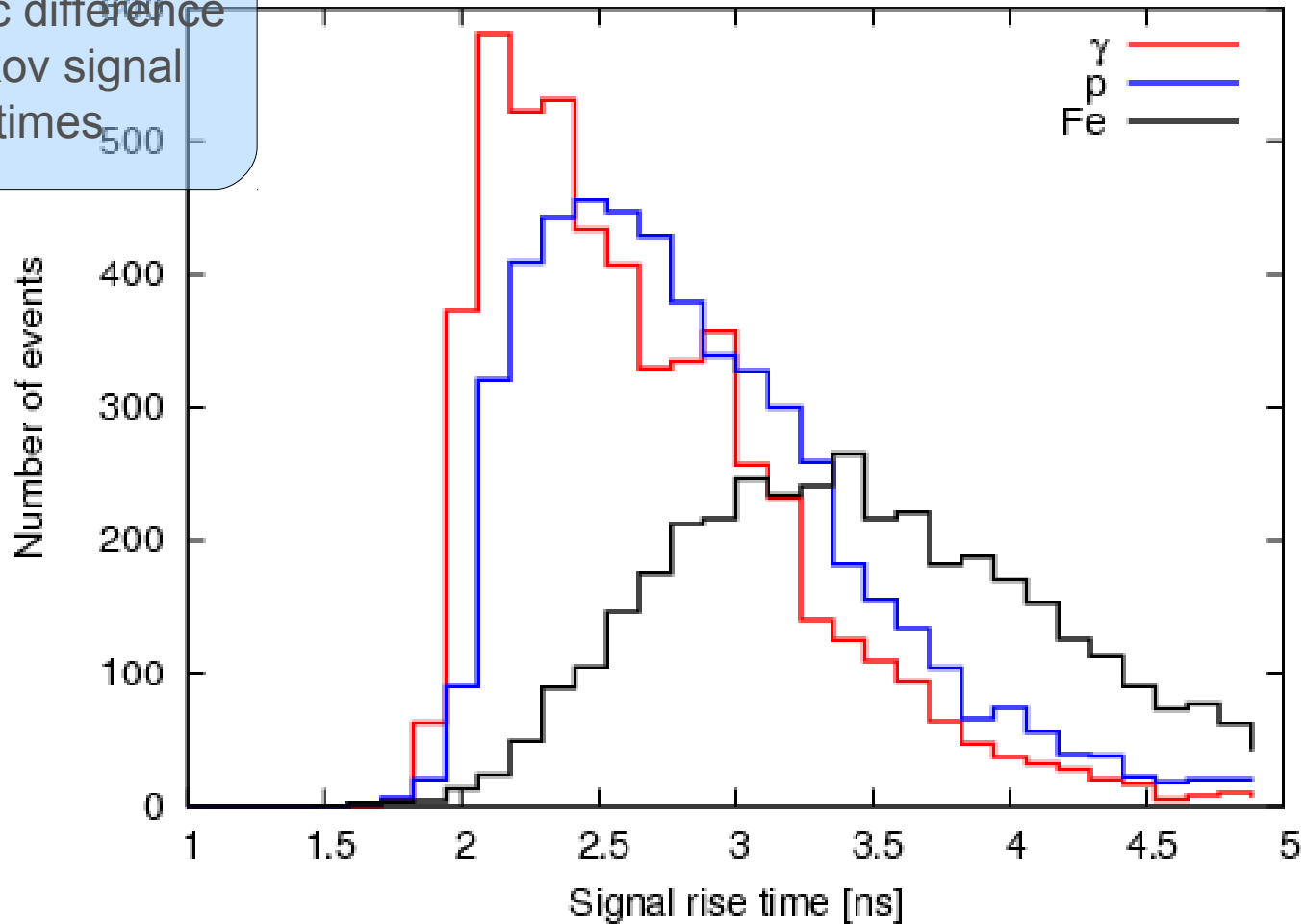
Particle separation (2)

Systematic difference
Between width and timing
Depths



Particle separation (3)

Systematic difference
Cherenkov signal
rise times

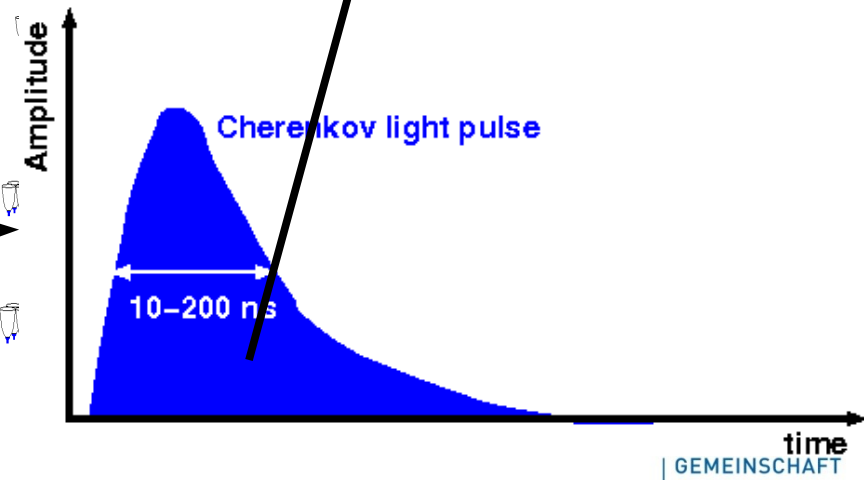
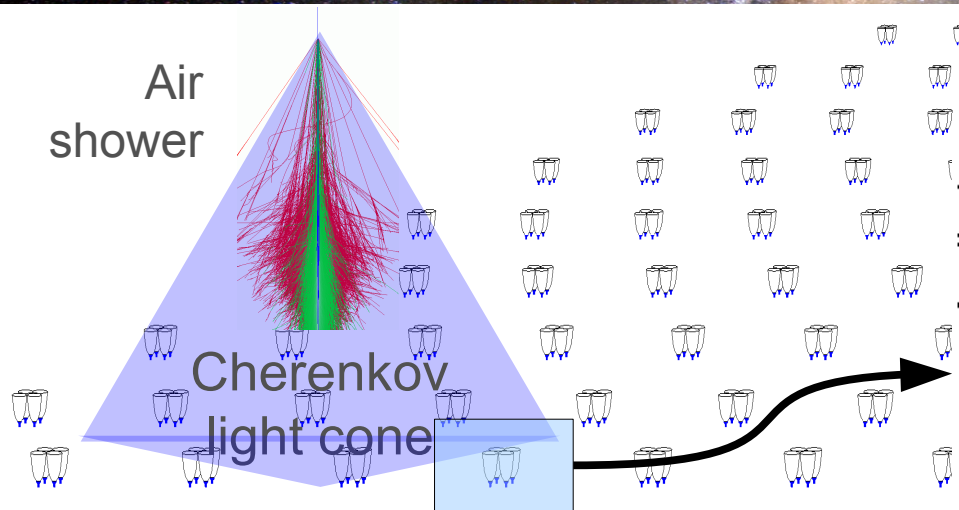
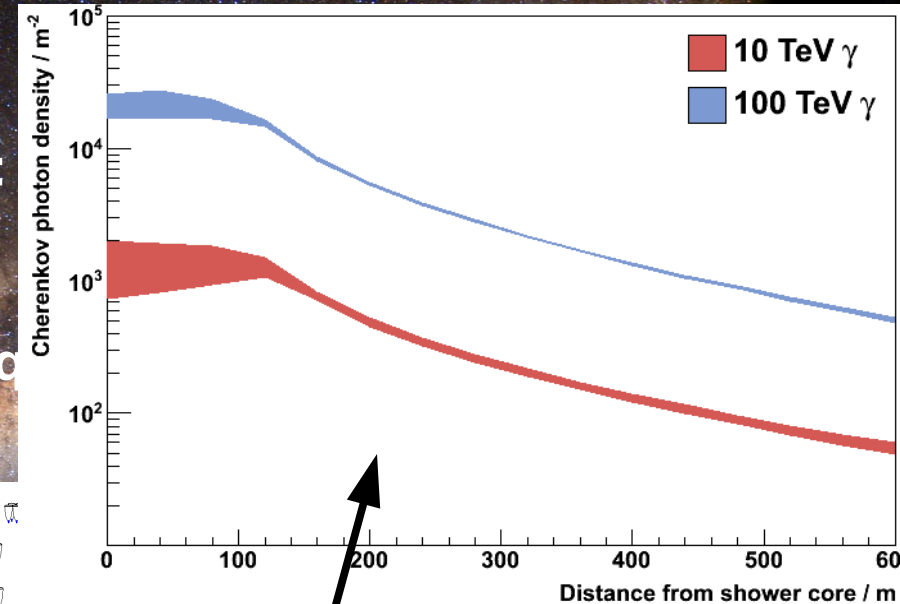


The HiSCORE detector

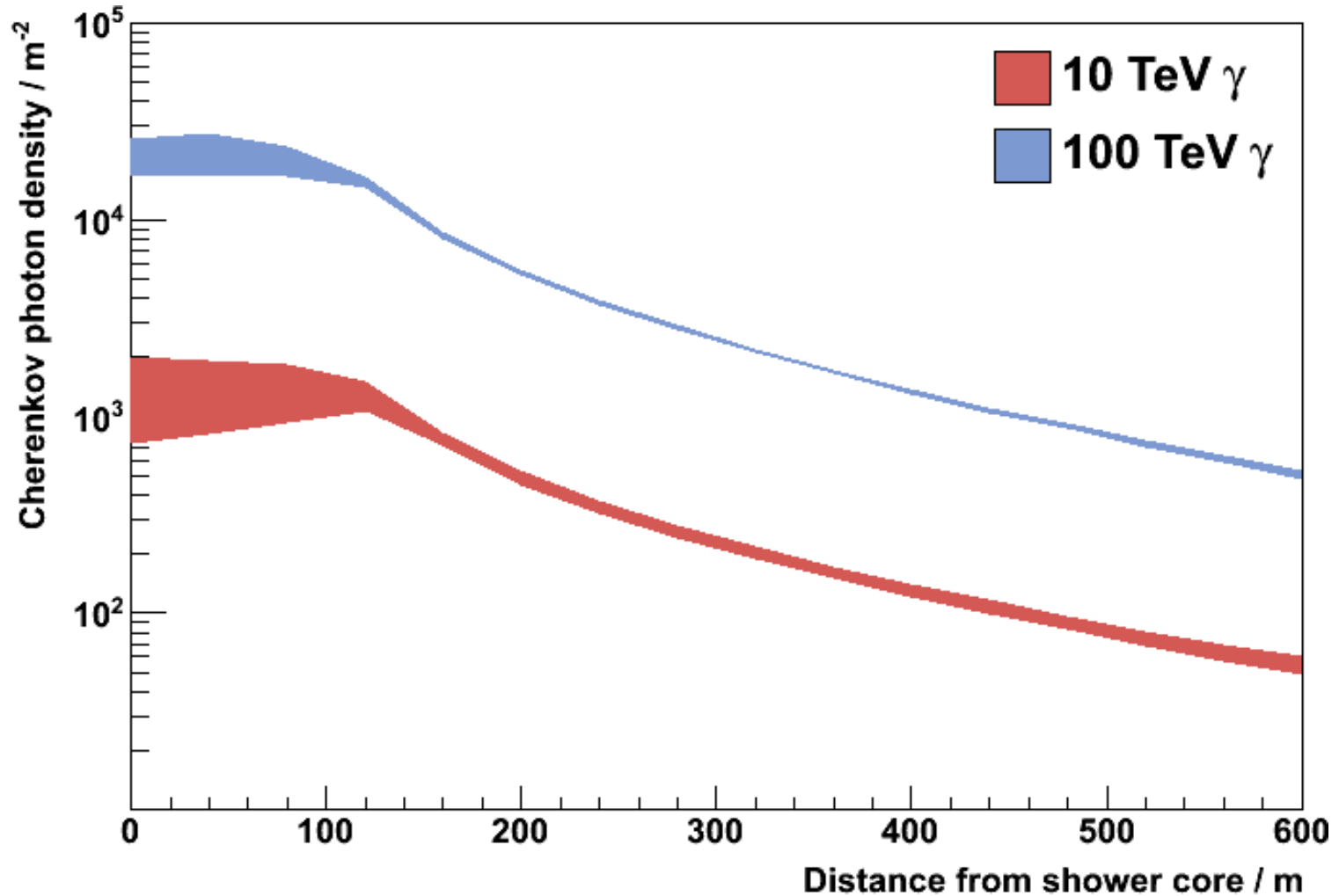
How to achieve large effective area ?

- Imaging air Cherenkov telescopes:
O(1000) channels / km²
- Non-imaging air Cherenkov technique:
O(100) channels / km²

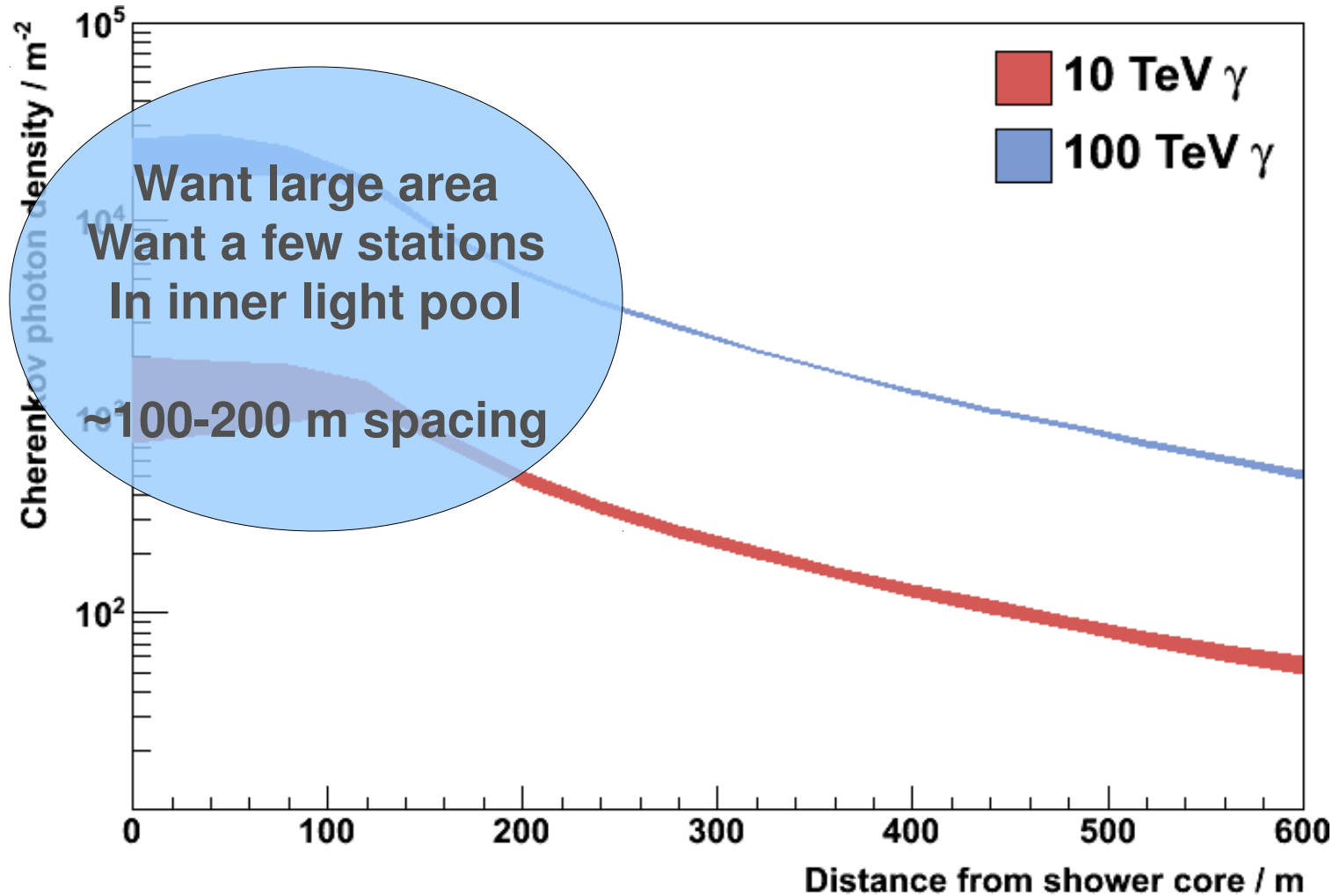
Lateral Cherenkov Photon Distribution



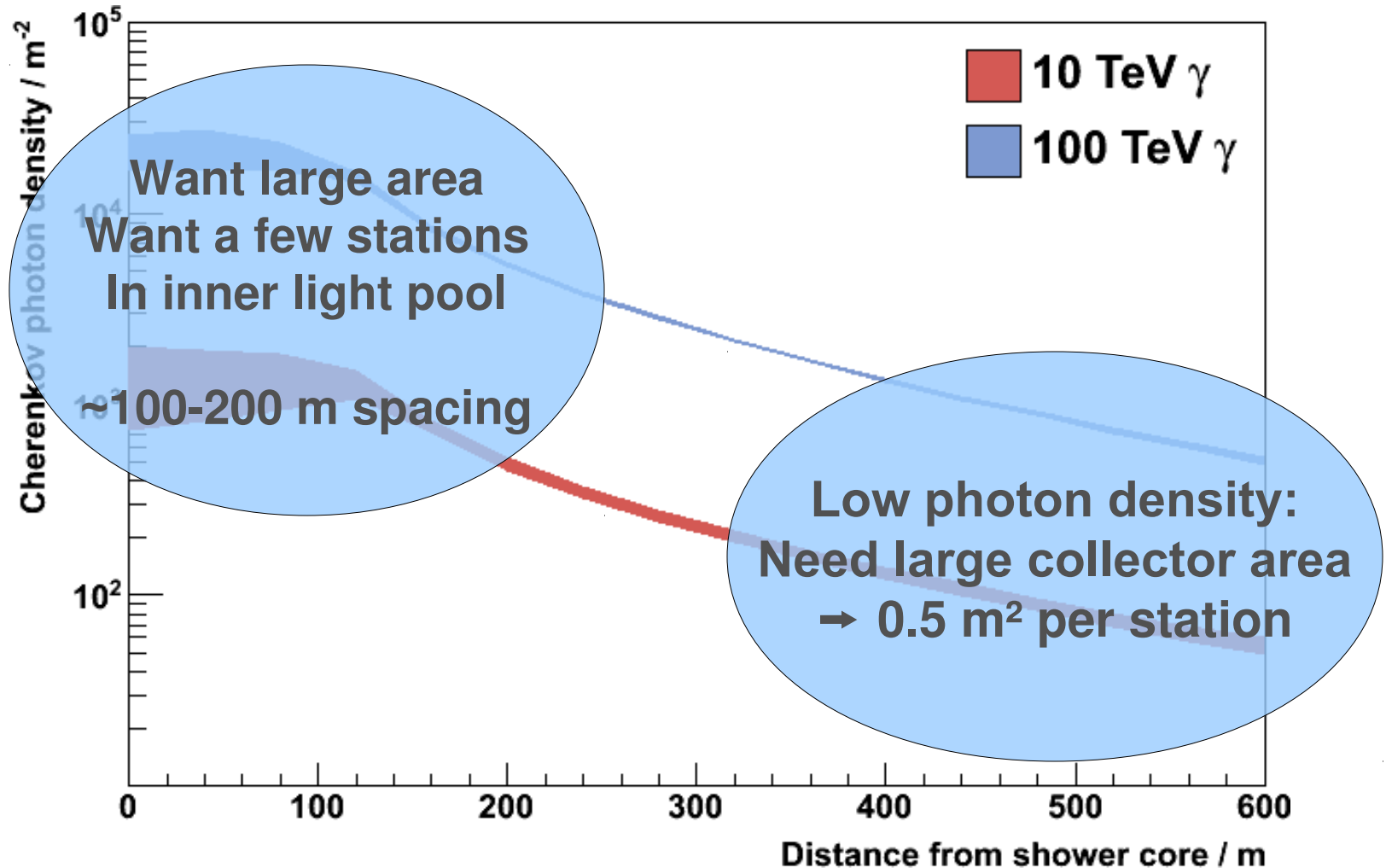
Lateral Cherenkov Photon Distribution



Lateral Cherenkov Photon Distribution



Lateral Cherenkov Photon Distribution



HRJRG-303

Helmholtz Russia Joint Research Group



“Measurements of Gamma Rays and Charged Cosmic Rays in the Tunka-Valley in Siberia by Innovative New Technologies”

04/2012 – 04/2015

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**HiSCORE and Radio
detectors @ Tunka**

**Innovation
Proof-of-principle
Synergies**

Helmholtz Russia Joint Research Group HRJRG



1 km² dense array
Energy threshold 10¹⁵ eV
core position resolution ~ 10 m
energy resolution ~ 15%
X_{max} resolution < 25 g·cm⁻²

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