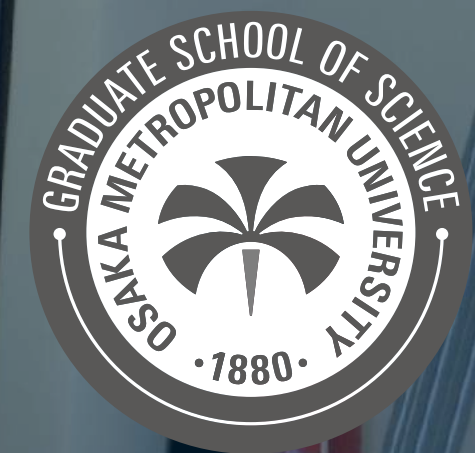


The Fluorescence detector Array of Single-pixel Telescopes (FAST)

Toshihiro Fujii (Osaka Metropolitan University, toshi@omu.ac.jp)

Justin Albury, Jose Bellido, Ladislav Chytka, John Farmer, Petr Hamal, Pavel Horvath, Miroslav Hrabovsky, Hiromu Iwasaki, Jiri Kvita, Max Malacari, Dusan Mandat, Massimo Mastrodicasa, John Matthews, Stanislav Michal, Hiromu Nagasawa, Hiroki Namba, Xiaochen Ni, Libor Nozka, Tomohiko Oka, Miroslav Palatka, Miroslav Pech, Paolo Privitera, Petr Schovanek, Francesco Salamida, Radomir Smida, Stan Thomas, Akimichi Taketa, Kenta Terauchi, Petr Travnicek, Martin Vacula
(FAST Collaboration)

Seminar in KIT Auger group, August 25th, 2022





2011 Sep.

My past visits



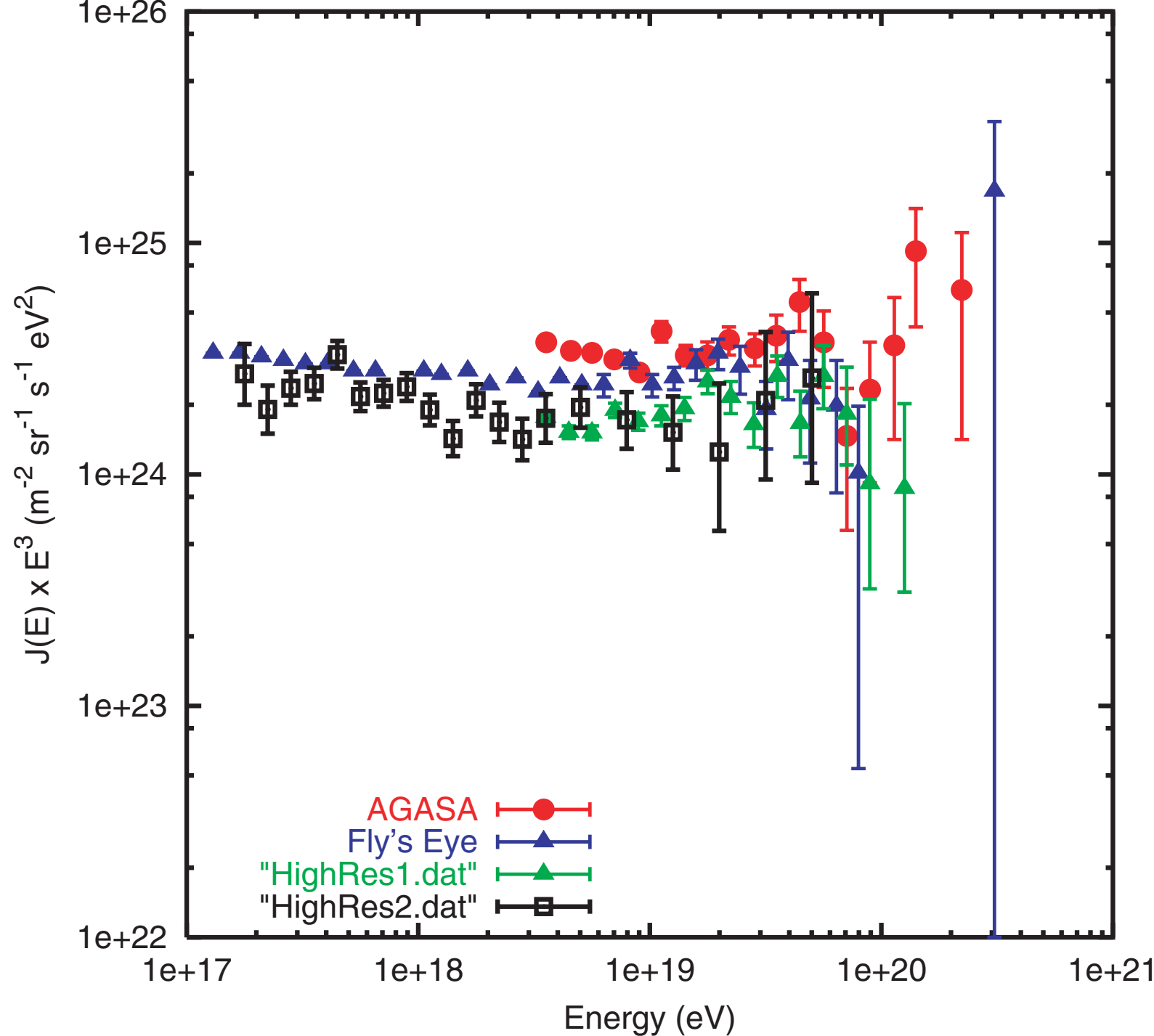
2016 Sep.



2015 Dec.

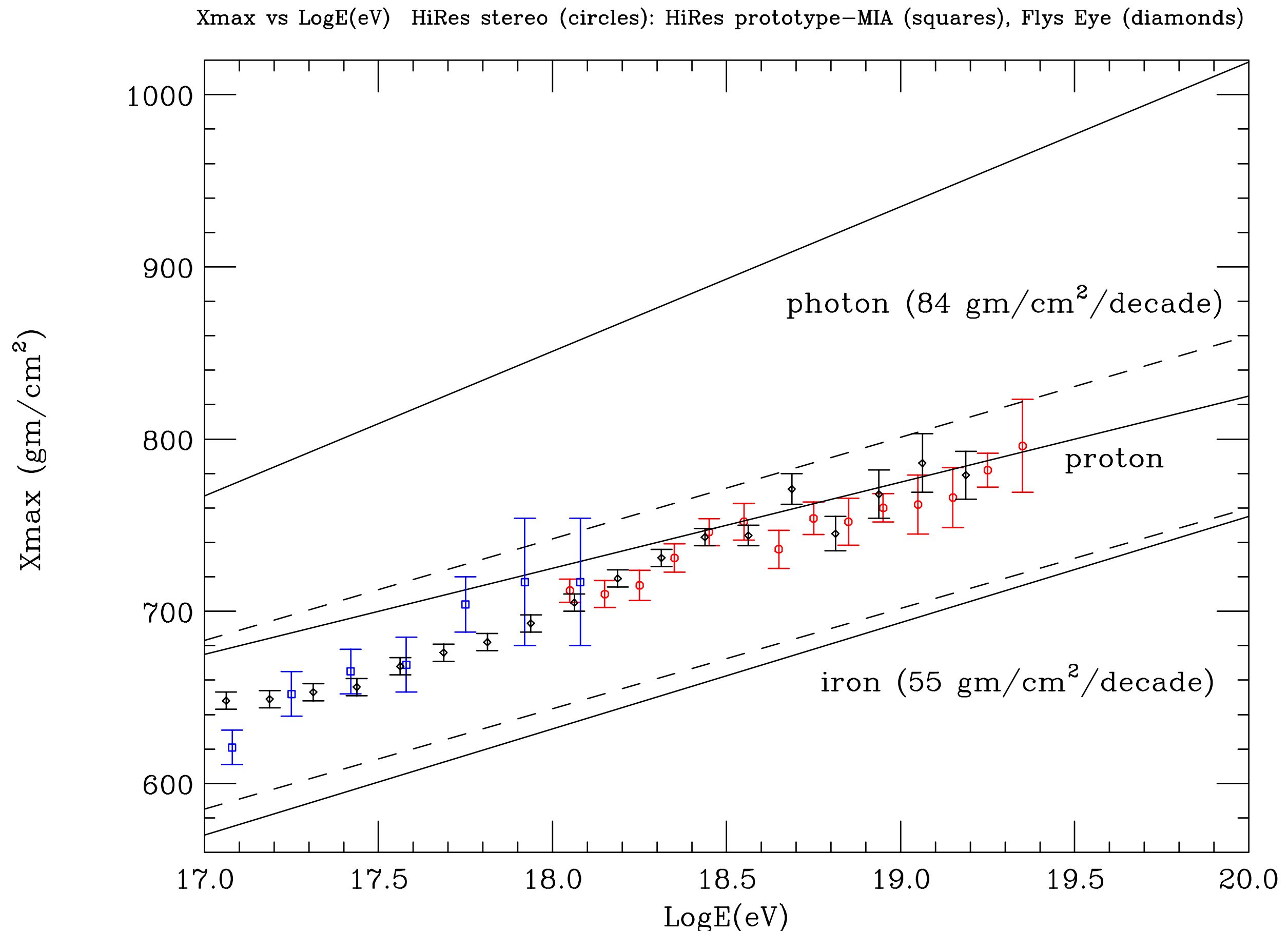
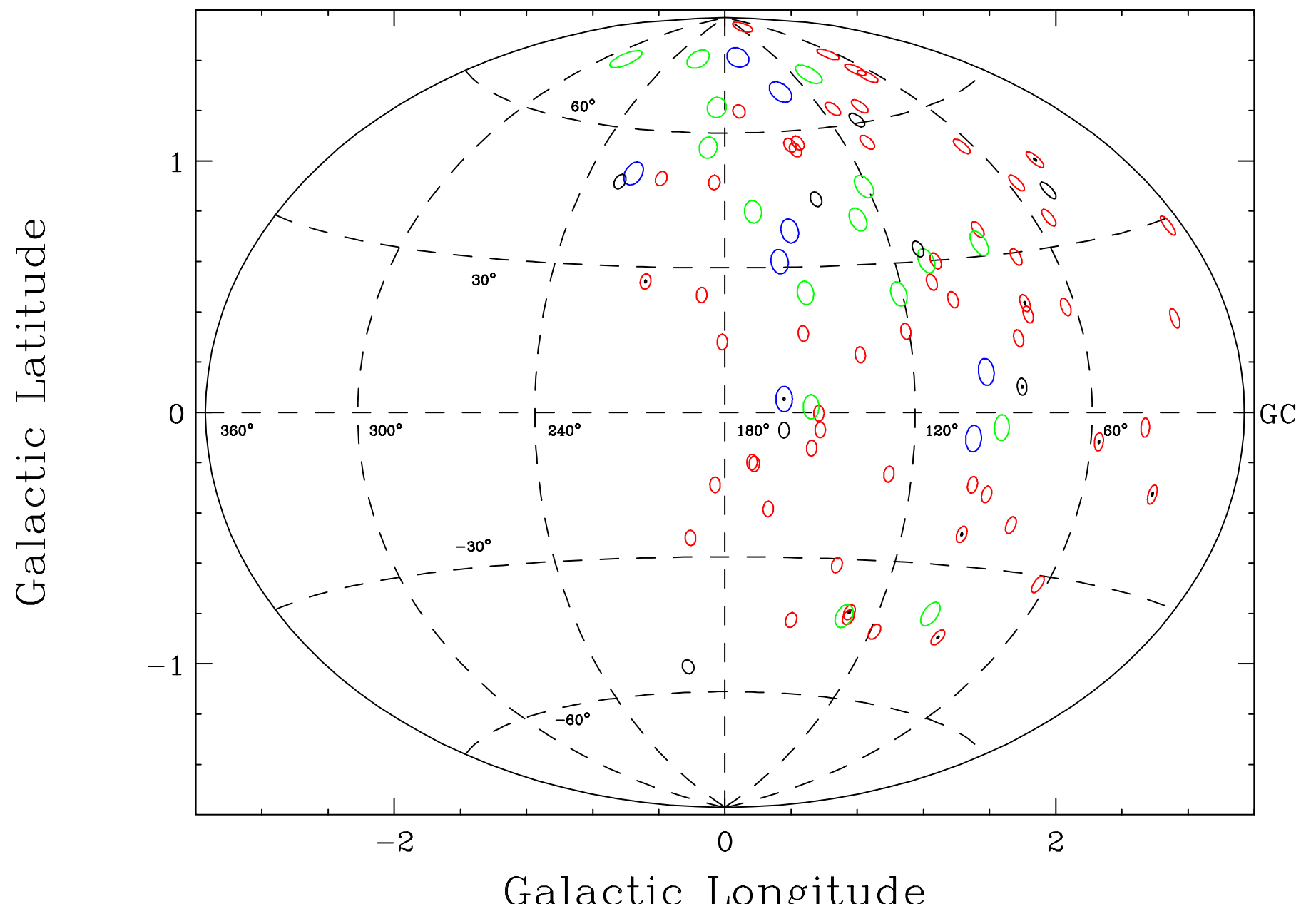


~20 years ago...



F W Stecker, J. Phys. G:
Nucl. Part. Phys. 29 R47
(2003)

89 events, $E > 4 \times 10^{19}$ eV AGASA(red),Haverah(green),Yakutsk(blue),Volcano(black)

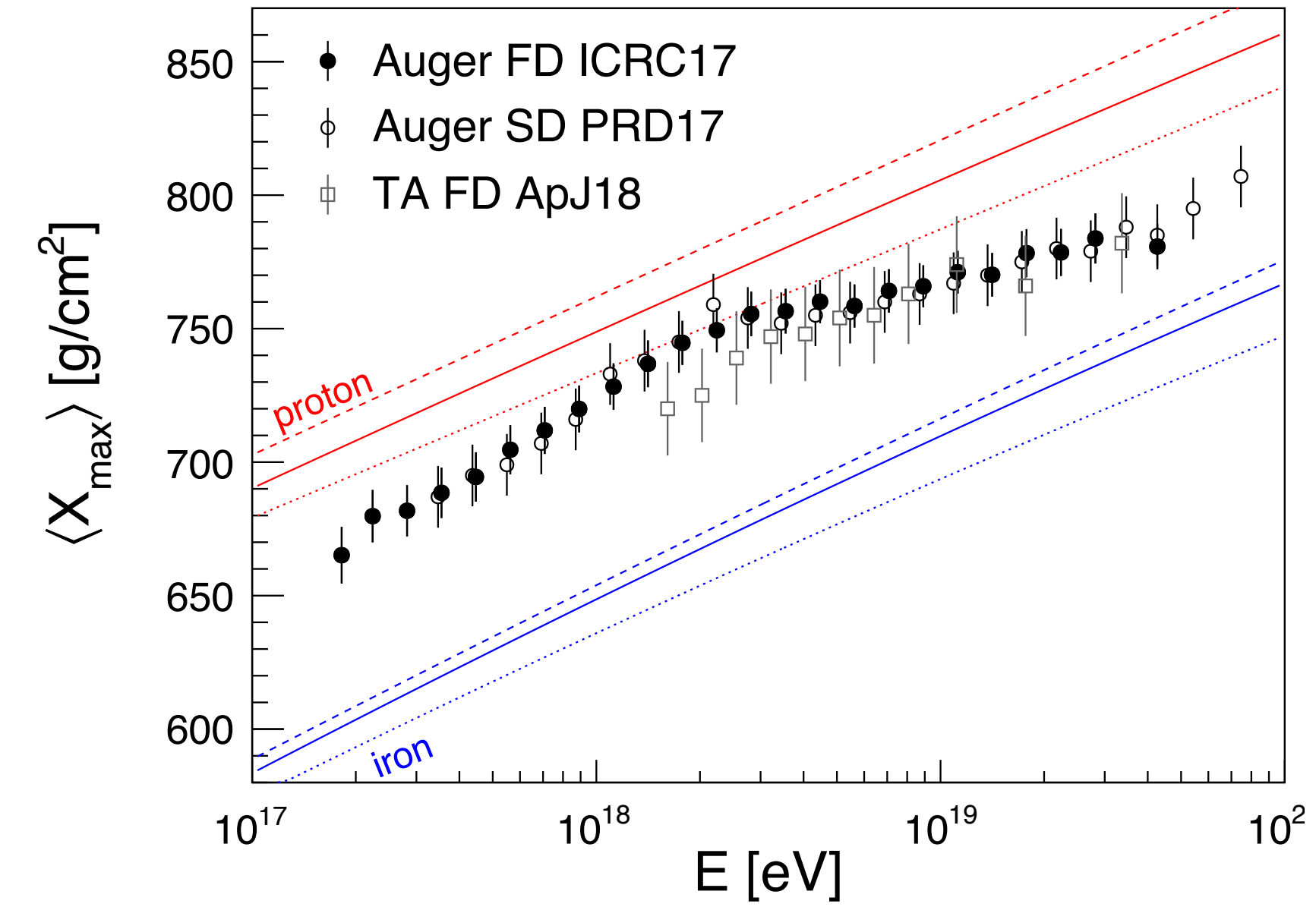
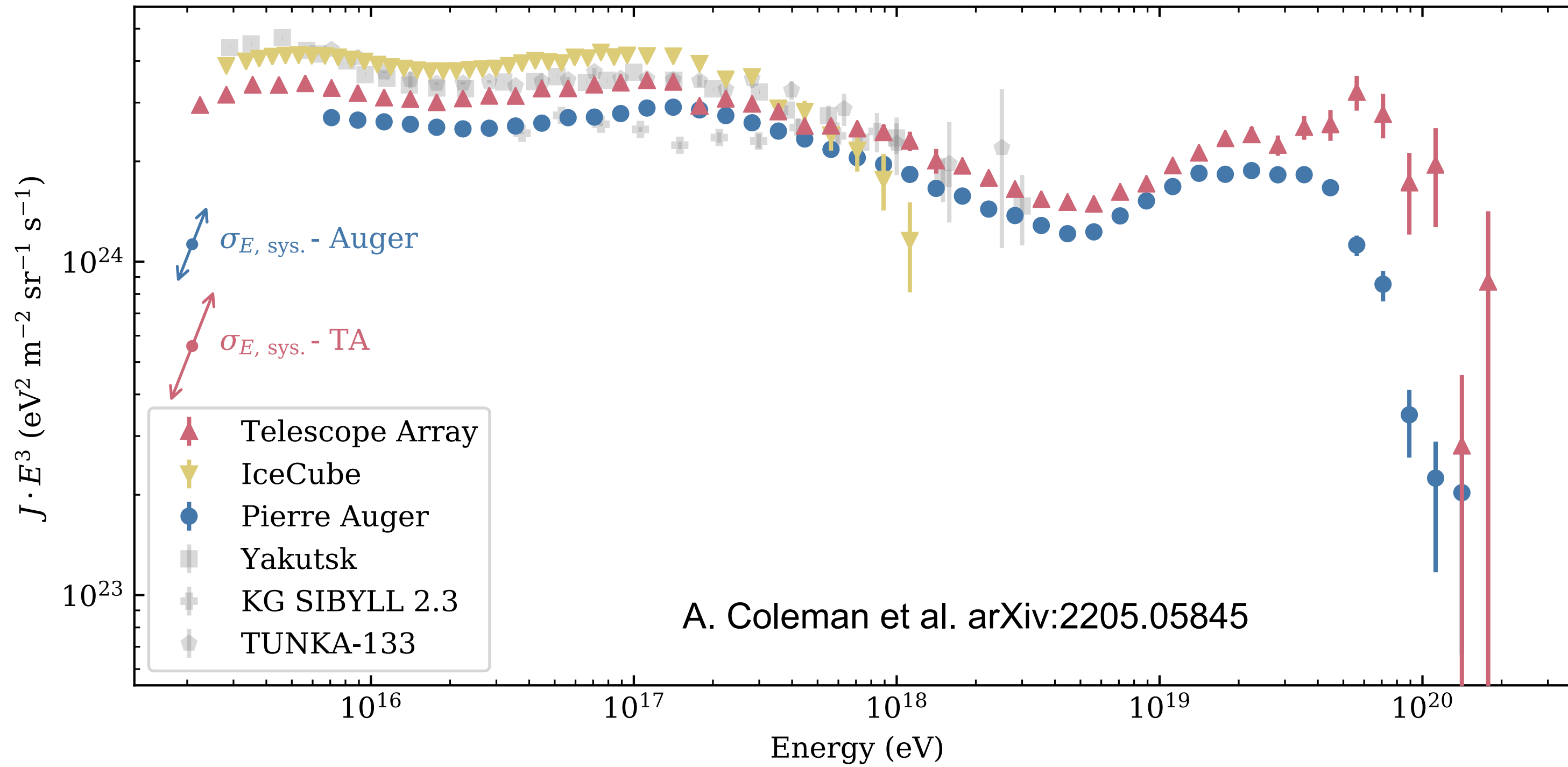


$E > 40 \text{ EeV}$

J. Cronin, Nucl.Phys.Proc.Suppl.
138:465 (2005)

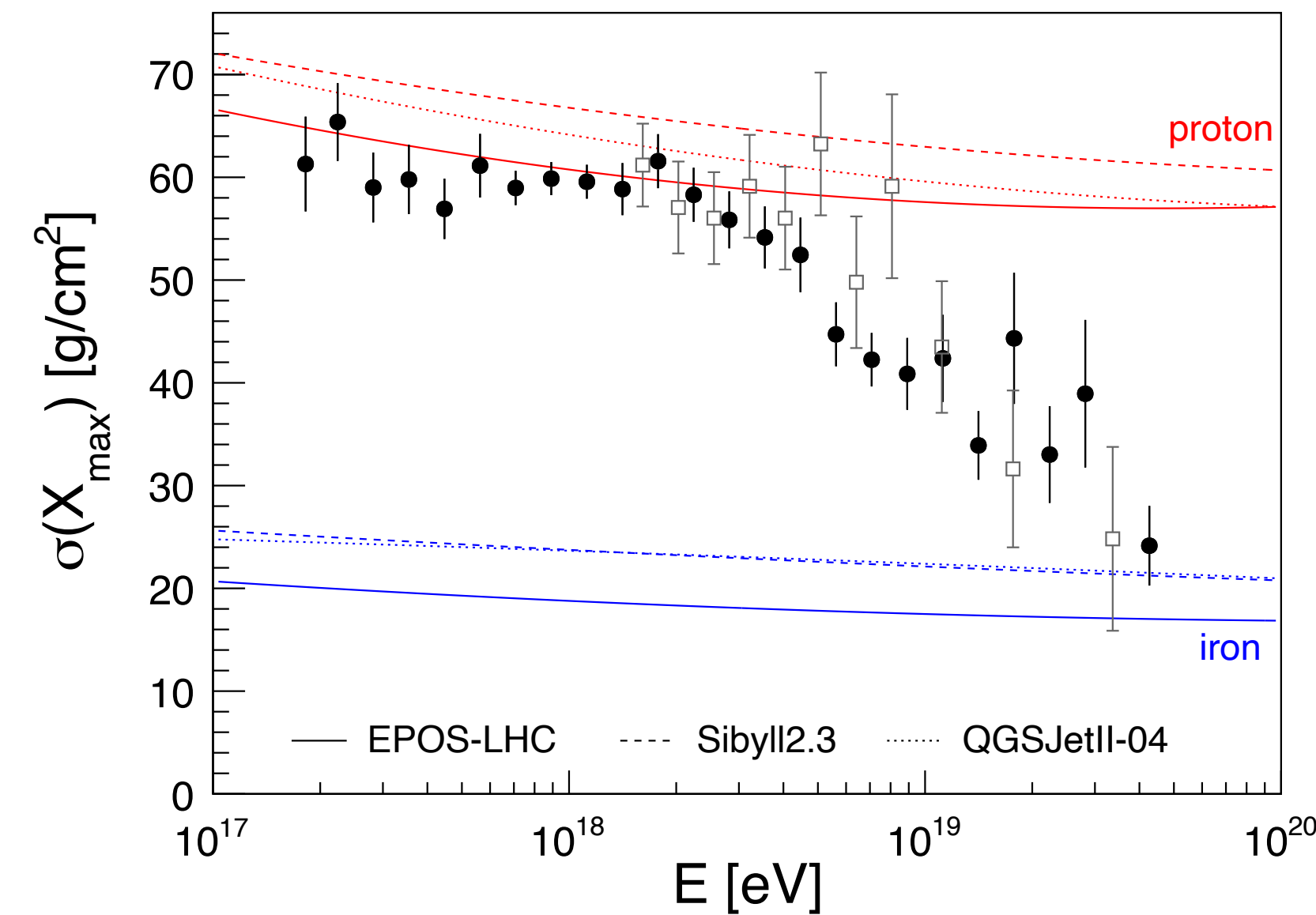
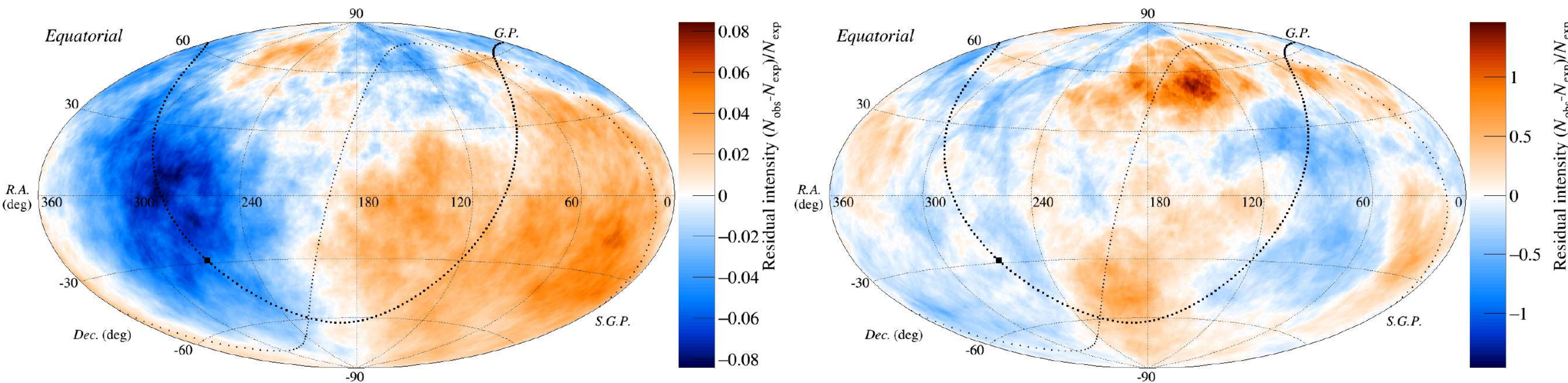
Recent results

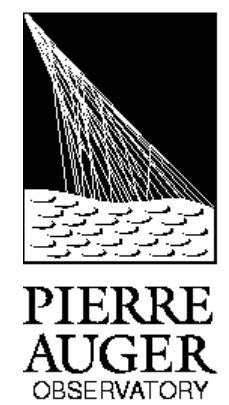
R.A. Batista et al.,
Front.Astron.Space Sci.
6 (2019) 23



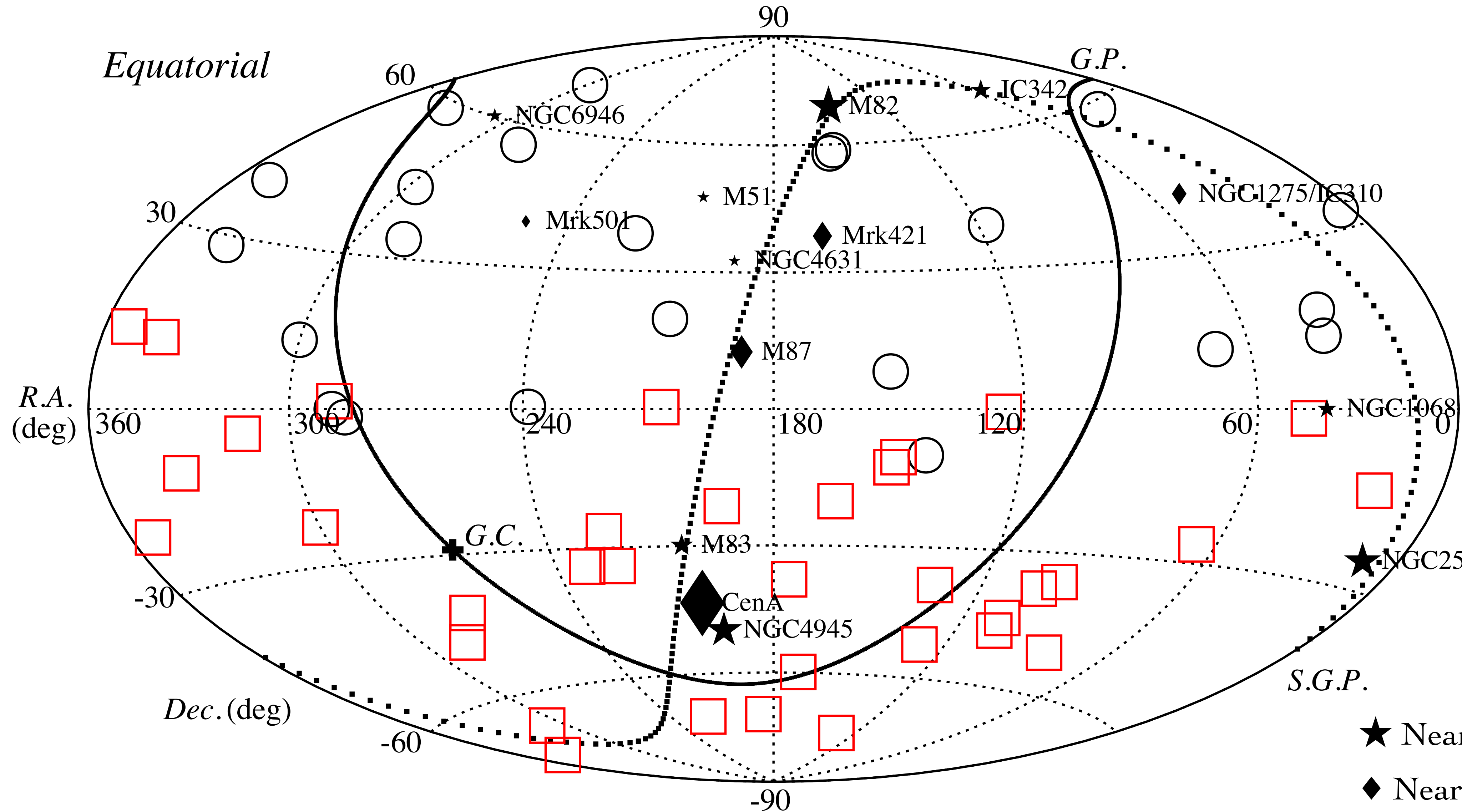
Ankle ($E \sim 10$ EeV)

Cutoff ($E \sim 50$ EeV)





Beyond GZK energies (>100 EeV)



TA 11 years,
 Auger 17 years
 arXiv:2206.13492
 accepted for
 publication in ApJS

- ★ Nearby star-burst galaxies
- ◆ Nearby AGNs

Need more statistics at the highest energies...

FAST Fluorescence detector **A**rray of **S**ingle-pixel **T**elescopes

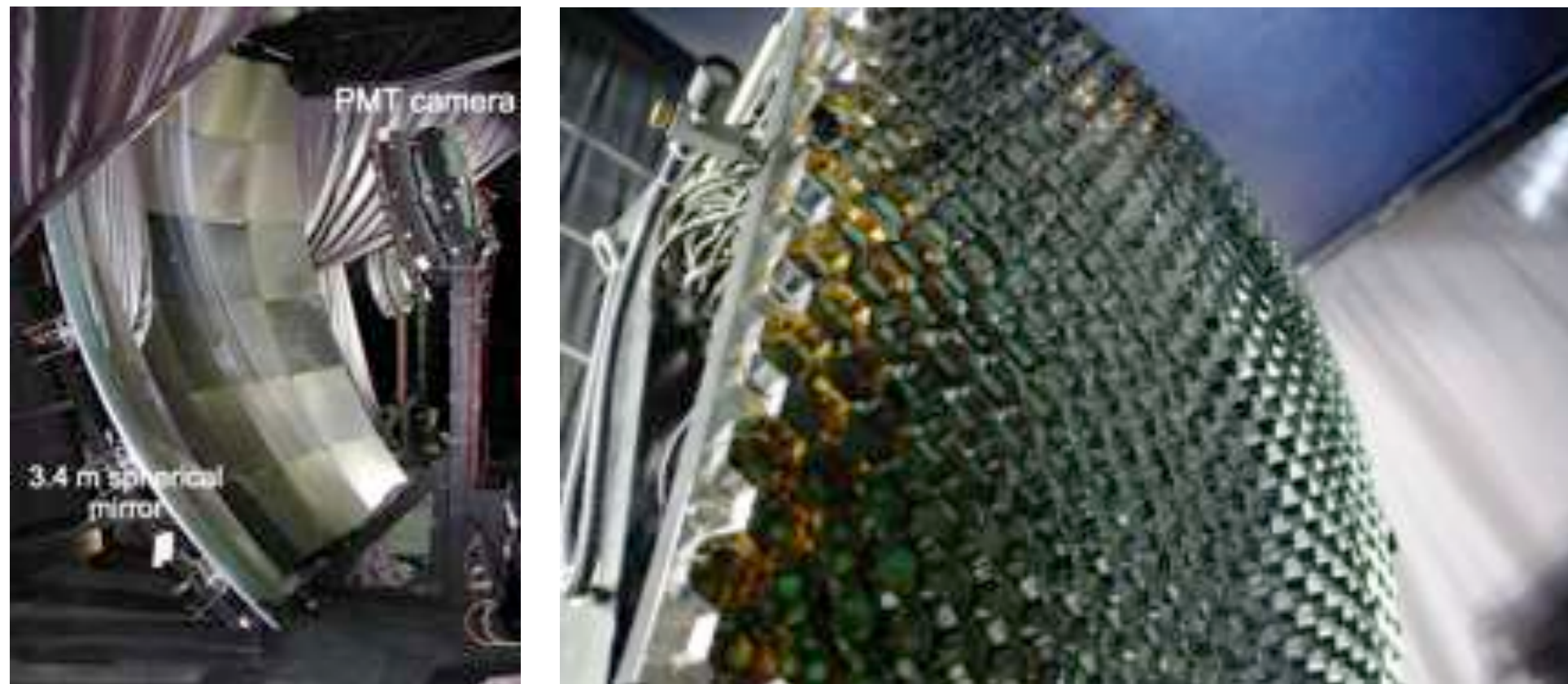
Fluorescence detector Array of Single-pixel Telescopes

◆ Target : $> 10^{19.5}$ eV, ultrahigh-energy cosmic rays, neutrino and gamma rays

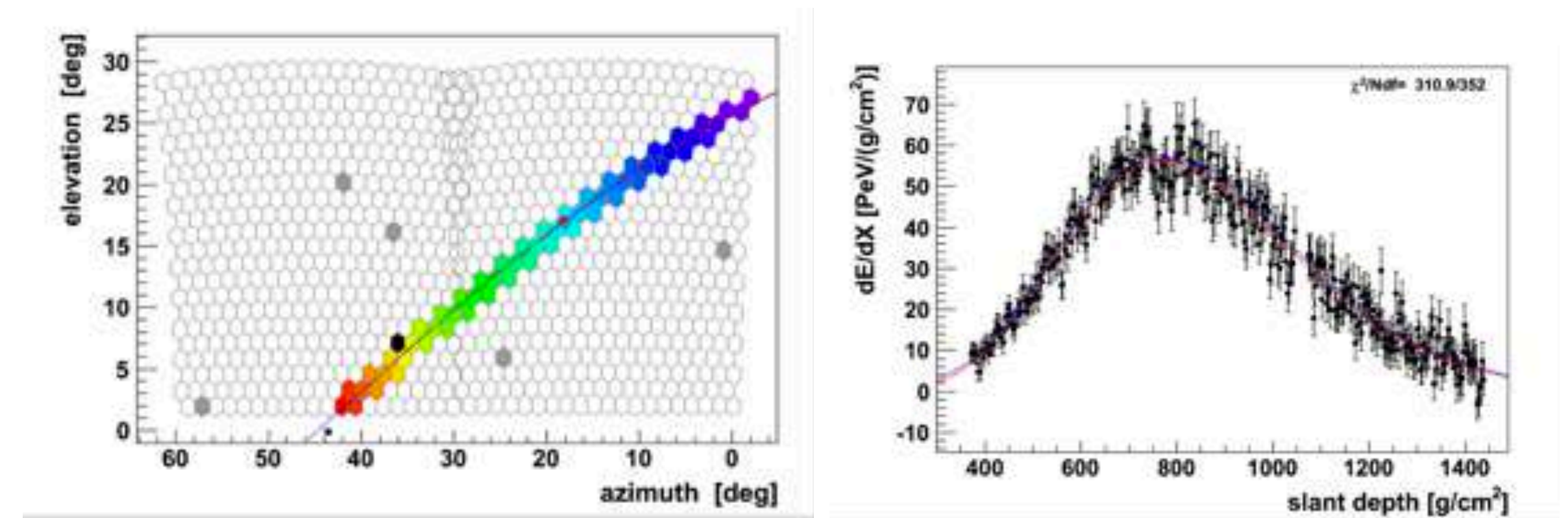
◆ Huge target volume \Rightarrow Fluorescence detector array

Fine pixelated camera

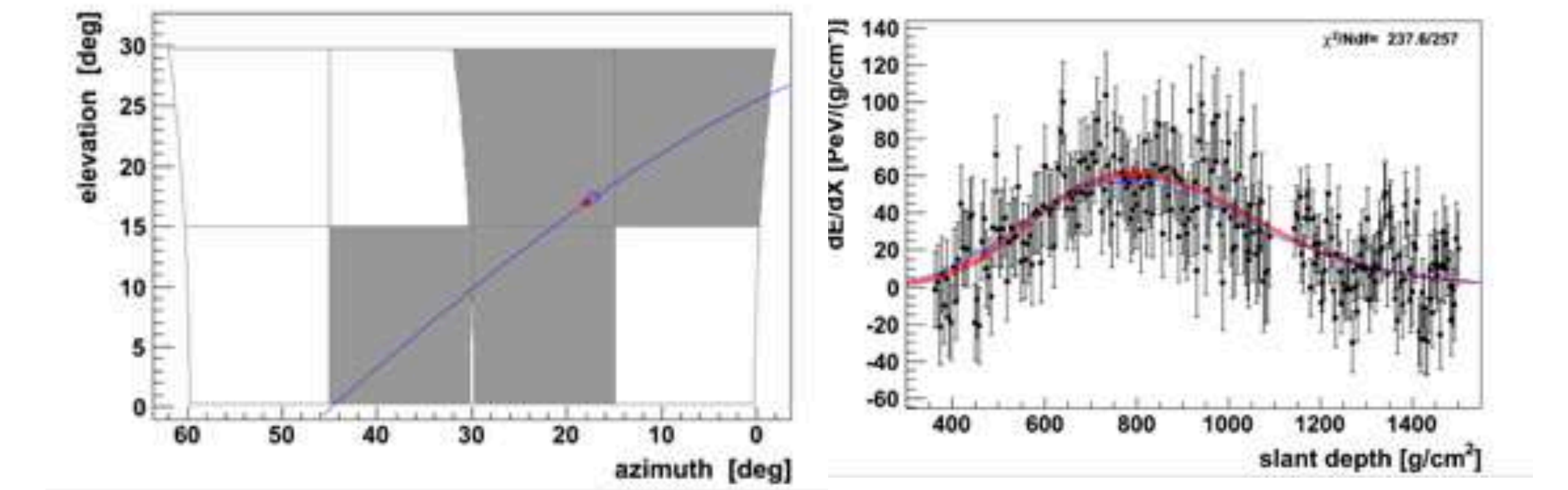
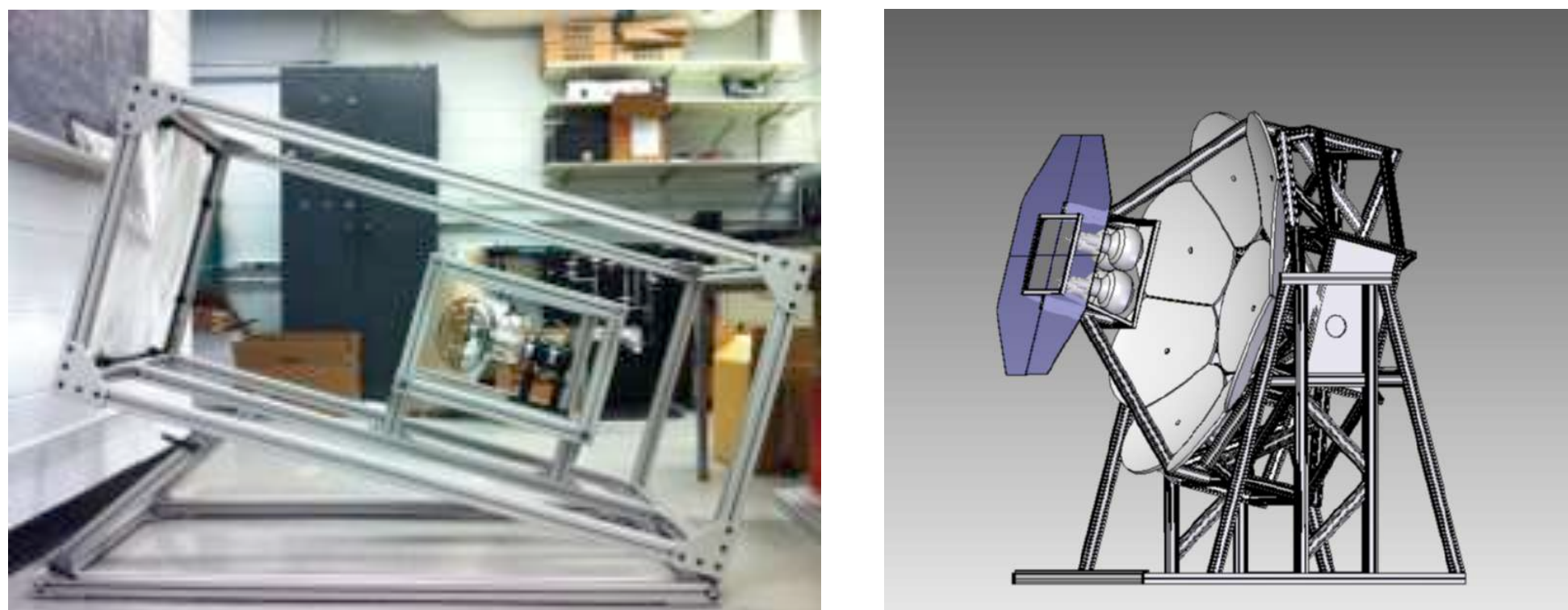
Too expensive to cover a huge area



Smaller optics and single or few pixels

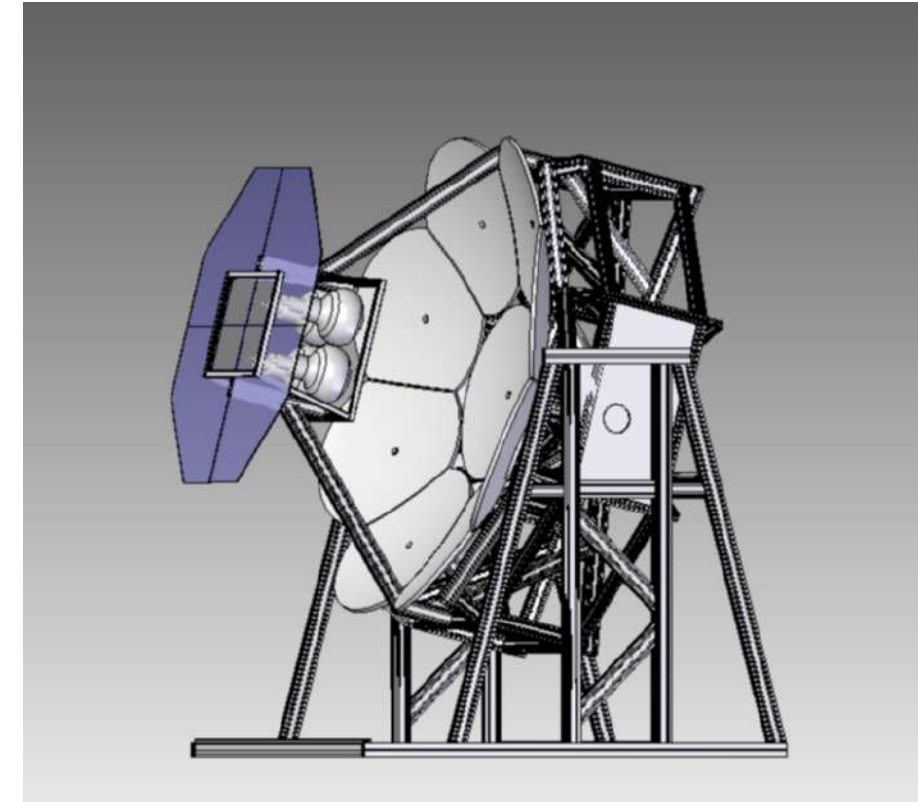
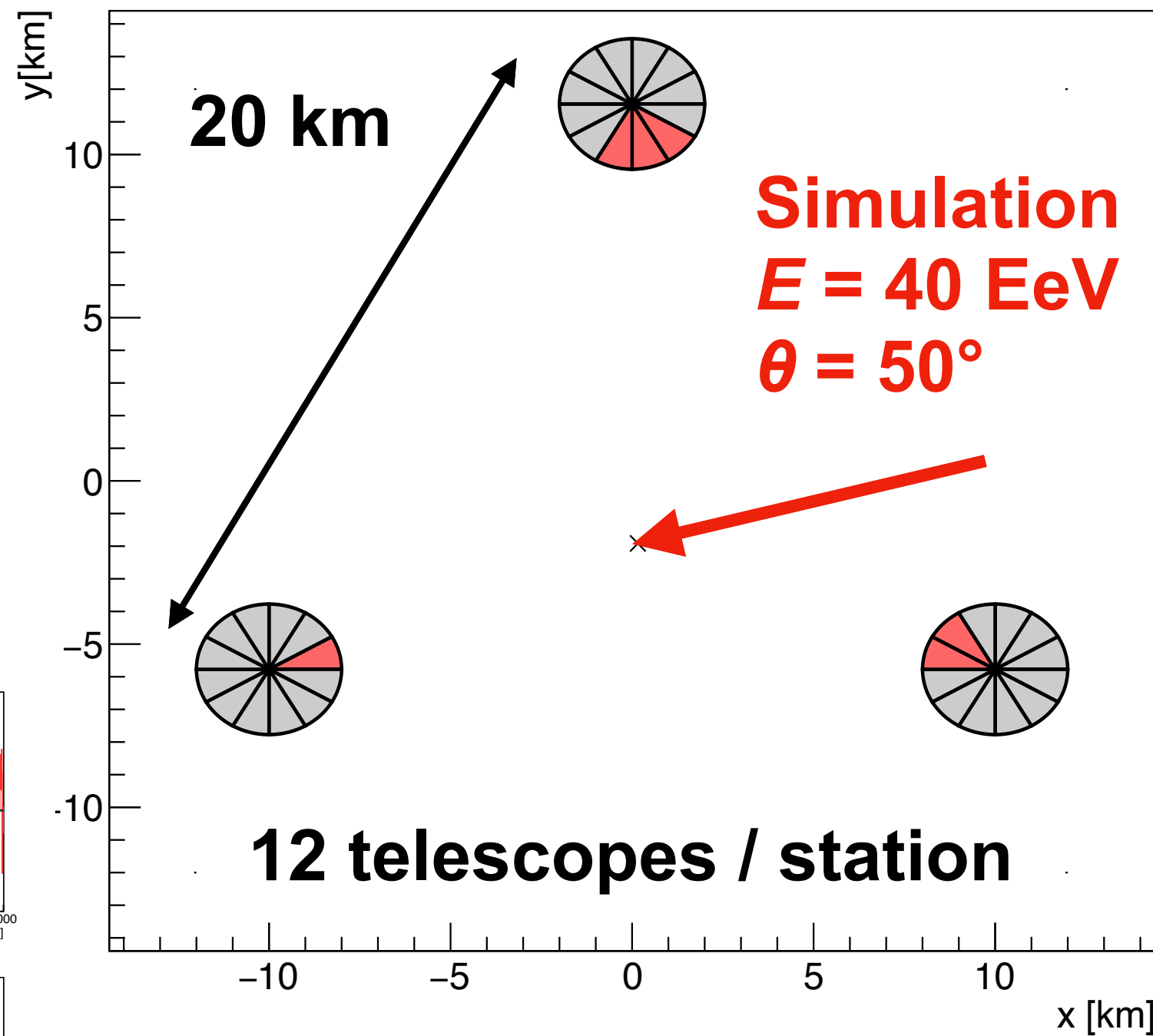
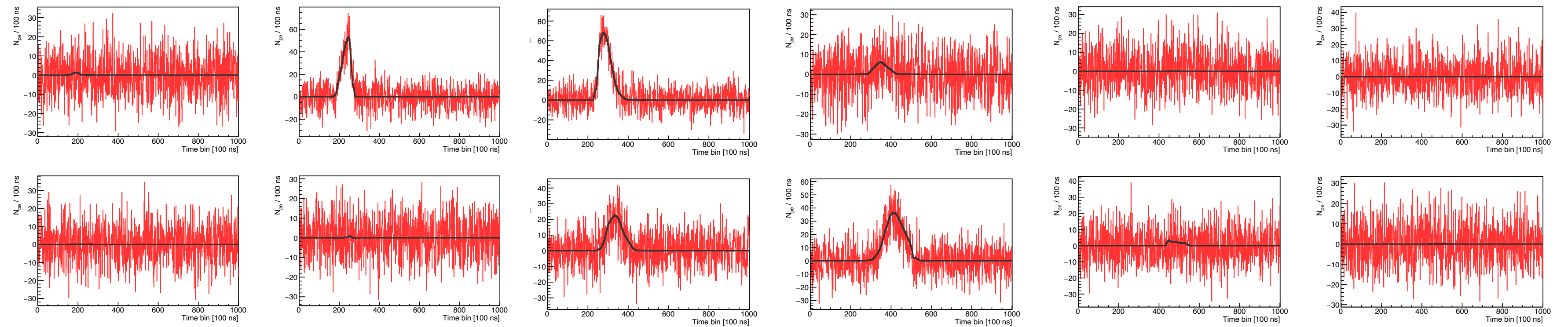
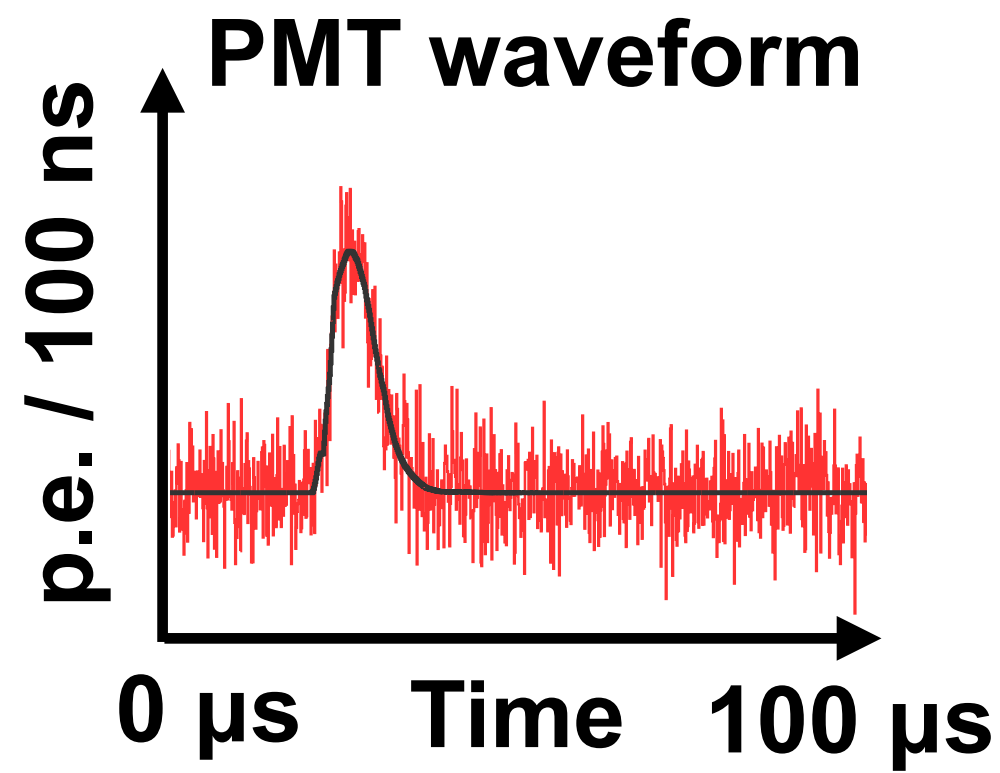


Low-cost and simplified telescope

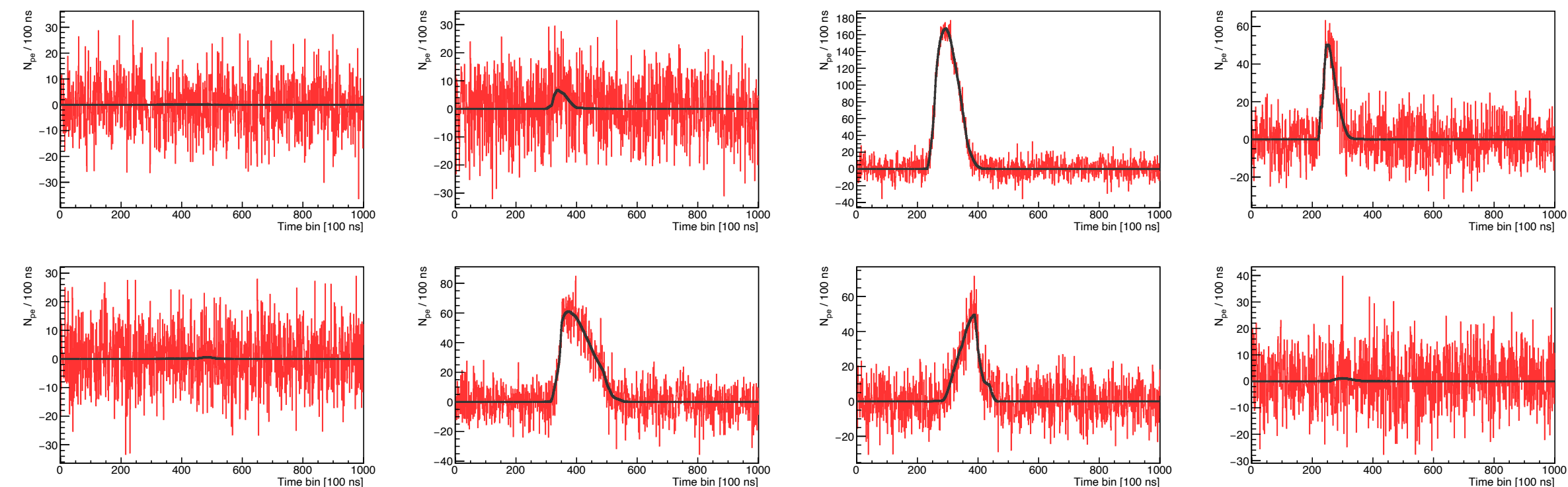
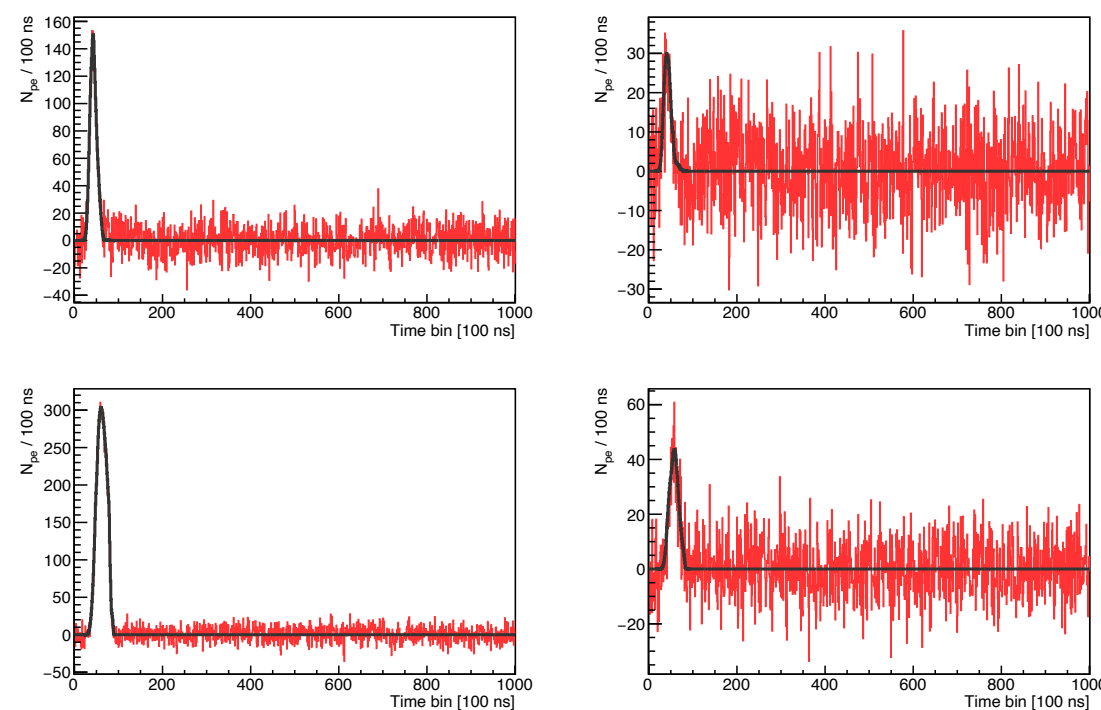


FAST Fluorescence detector Array of Single-pixel Telescopes

Fluorescence detector Array of Single-pixel Telescopes



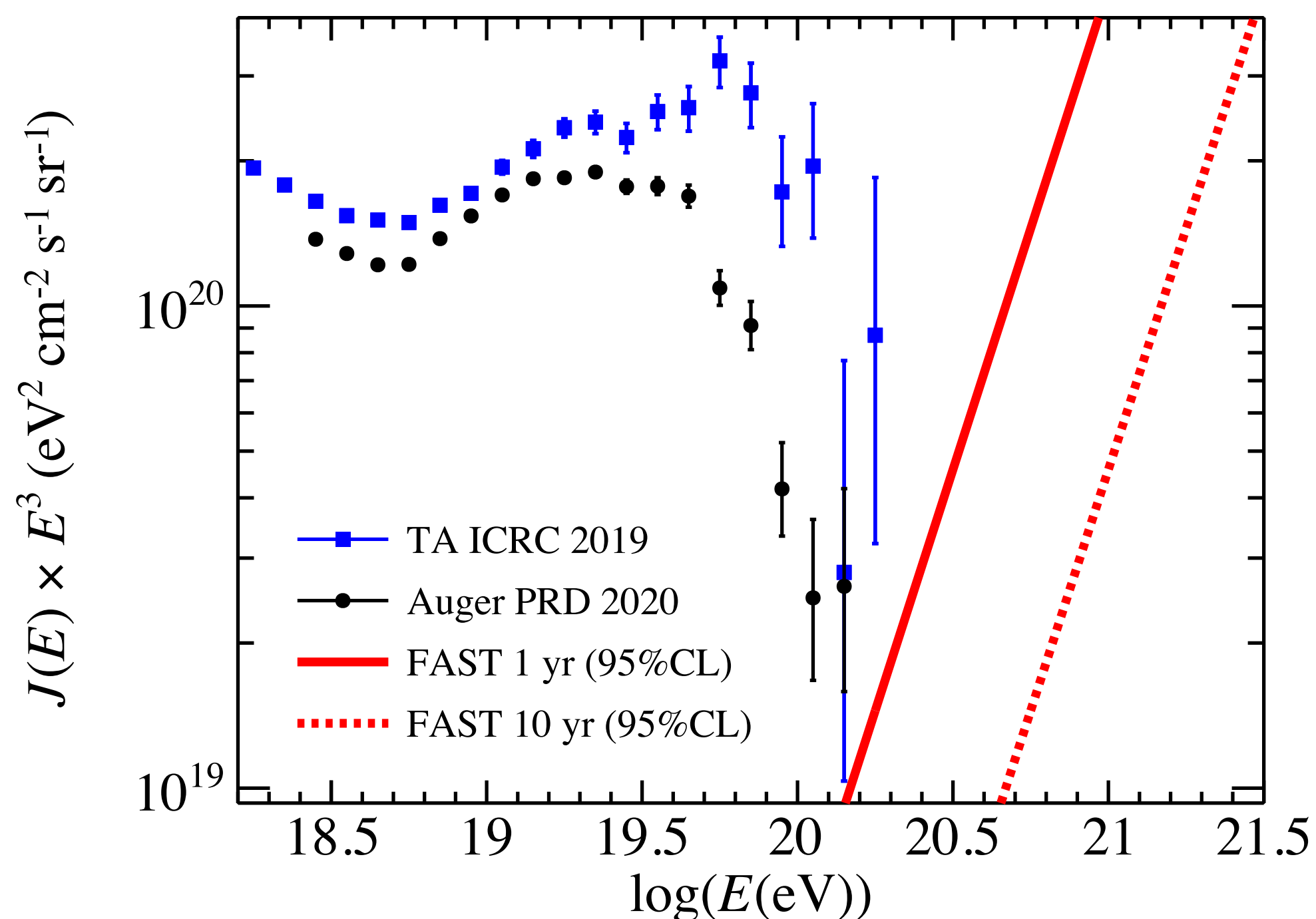
FAST telescope
 4 PMTs (20 cm diameter)
 1 m² aperture (UV filter)
 Segmented mirror
 in 1.6 m diameter



500 stations

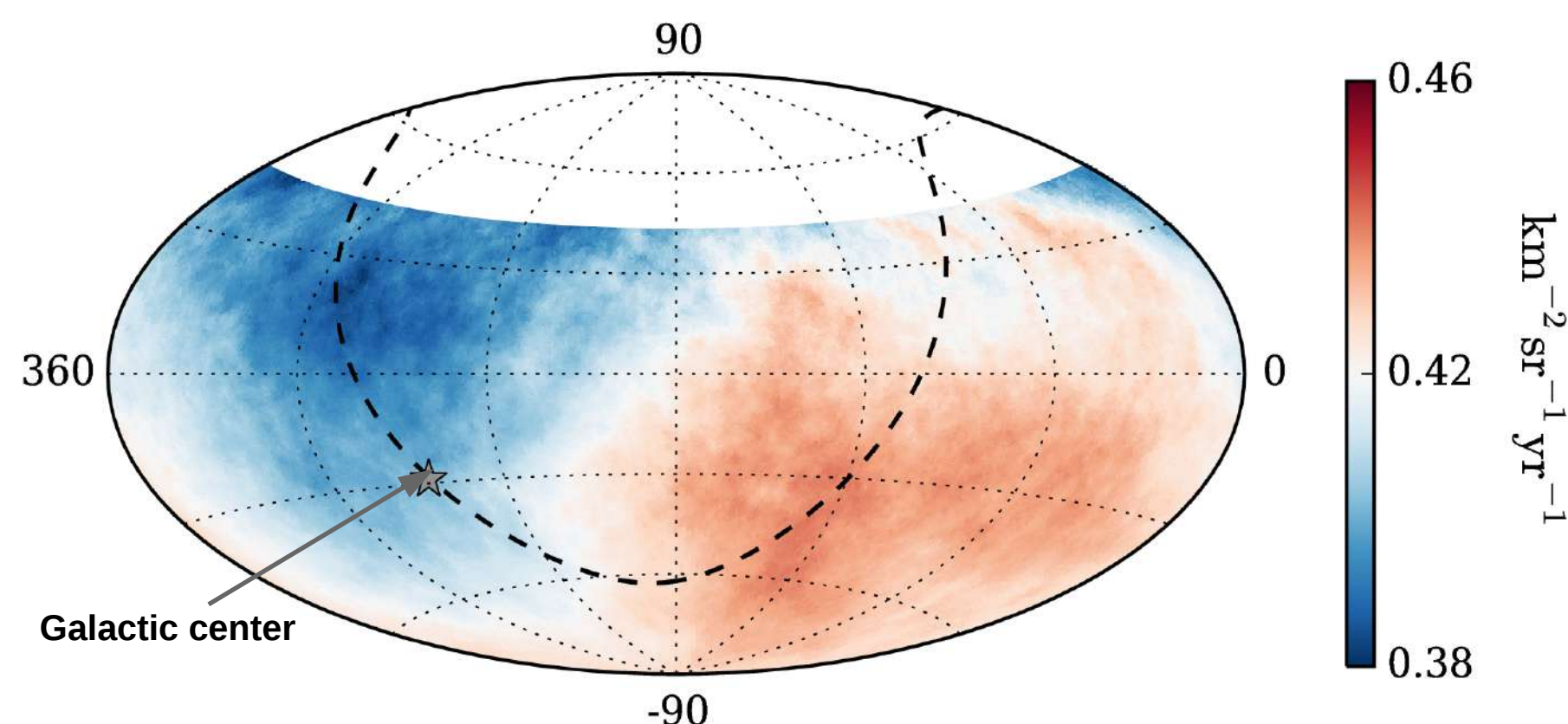
→ **150,000 km²**

Scientific goals for FAST



- ◆ To clarify origins and natures of UHECRs
- ◆ Directional anisotropy on spectrum and composition with 10× Auger exposure
- ◆ **Pros**
 - ◆ Calorimetric energy determination
 - ◆ Mass-composition sensitivity using X_{max}
 - ◆ Less dependent on hadronic interaction models

- ◆ **Cons**
 - ◆ Low duty cycle, 10 - 20%
 - ◆ May calibration components (PMT gains, Optics, atmospheric parameters, telescope direction)
 - ◆ Understanding directional exposure
 - ◆ Now we have a dipole structure anisotropy as a calibration source

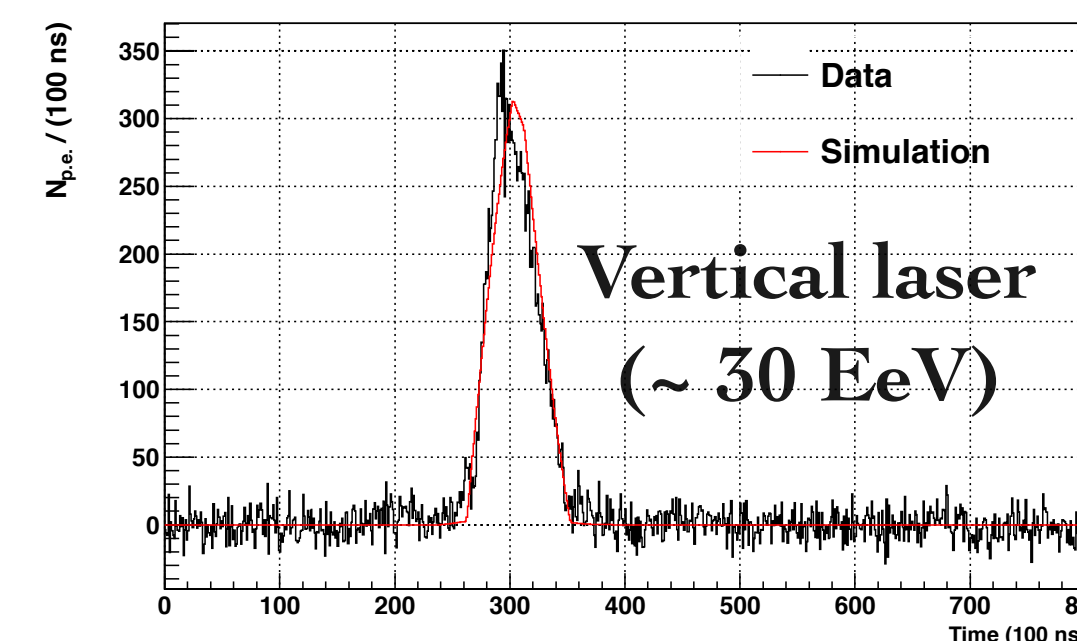


Validations of the FAST concept

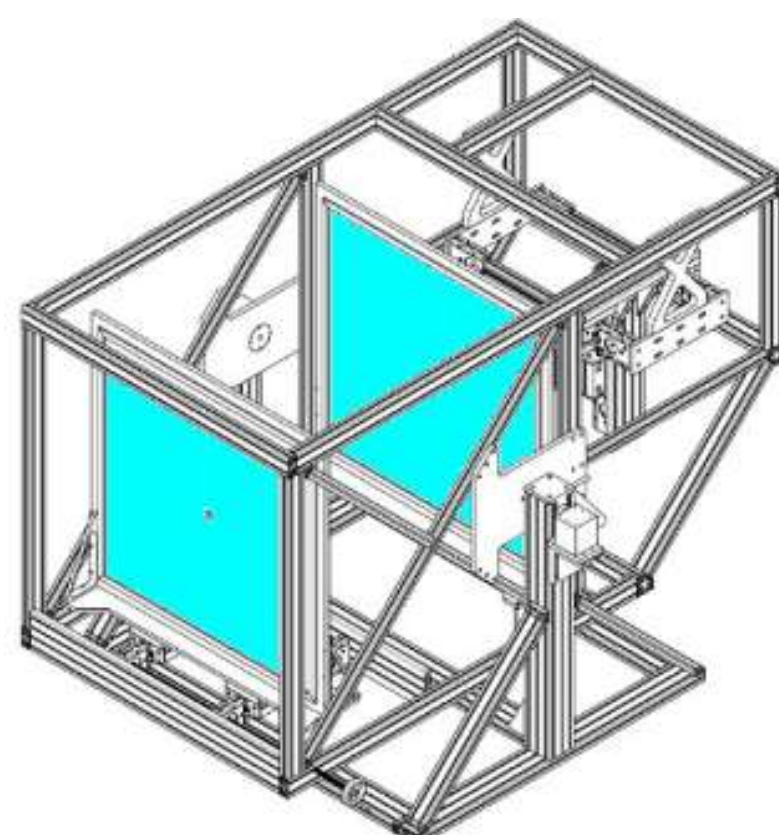
Feb. 2012

A conceptual design for a large ground array of Fluorescence Detectors

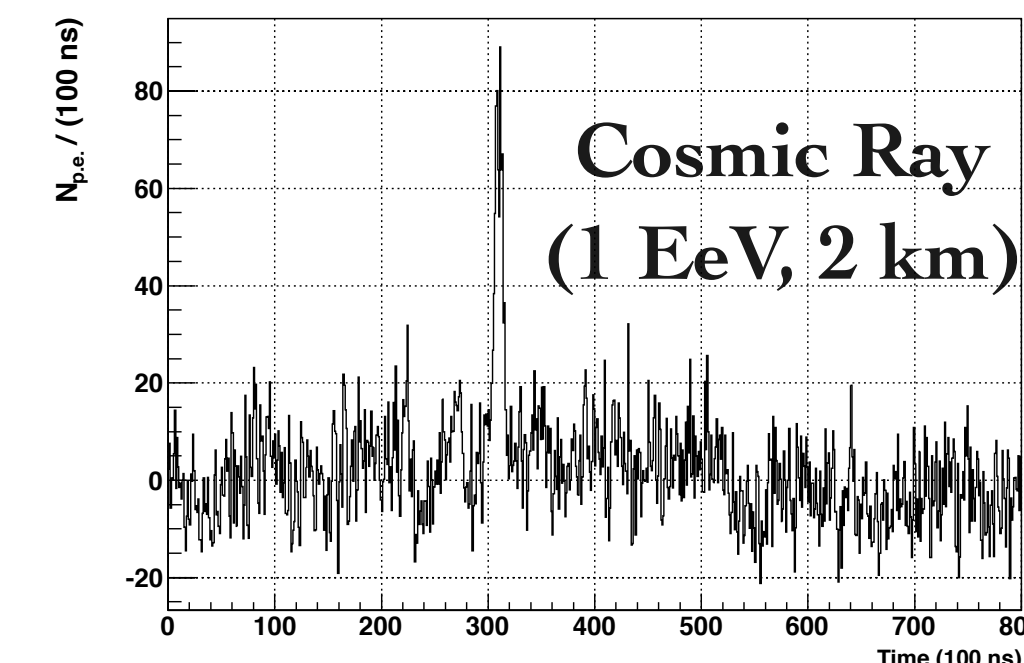
P. Privitera in UHECR 2012



Apr. 2014



EUSO-TA optics
+
Single-pixel camera



T. Fujii et al., *Astroparticle Physics* 74 (2016) 64-72

Oct. 2016

Sep. 2017

Oct. 2018

@TA

Apr. 2019

Jun. 2022

@Auger

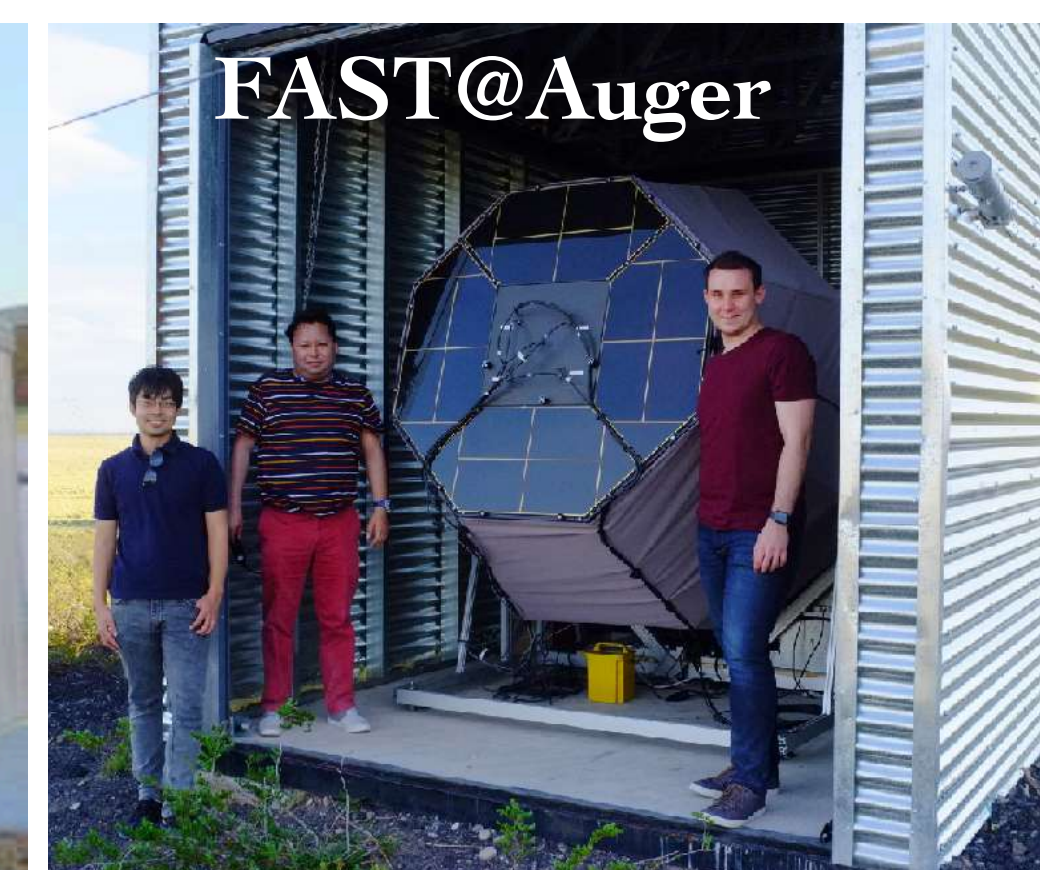


D. Mandat et al., *JINST* 12, T07001 (2017)



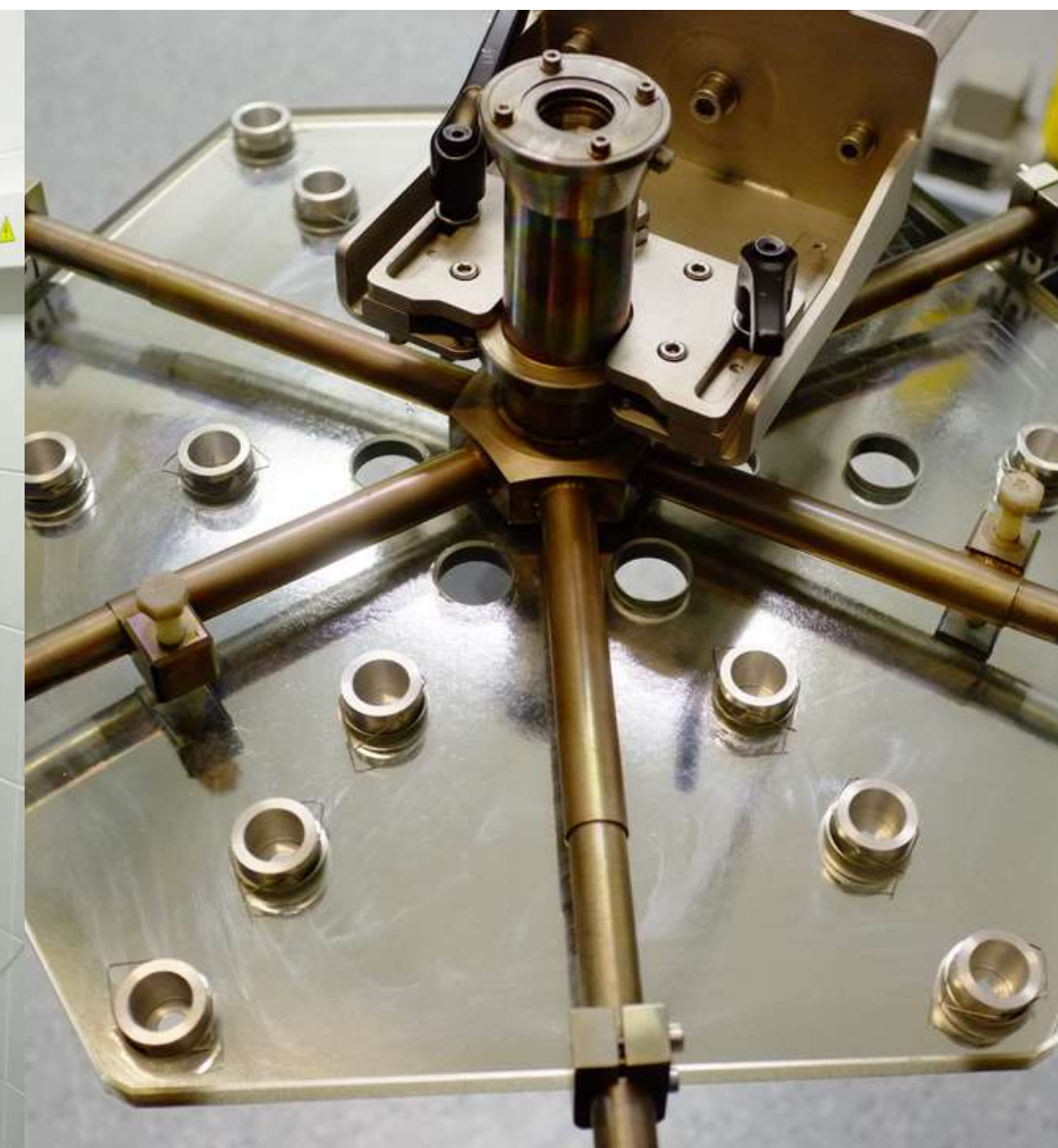
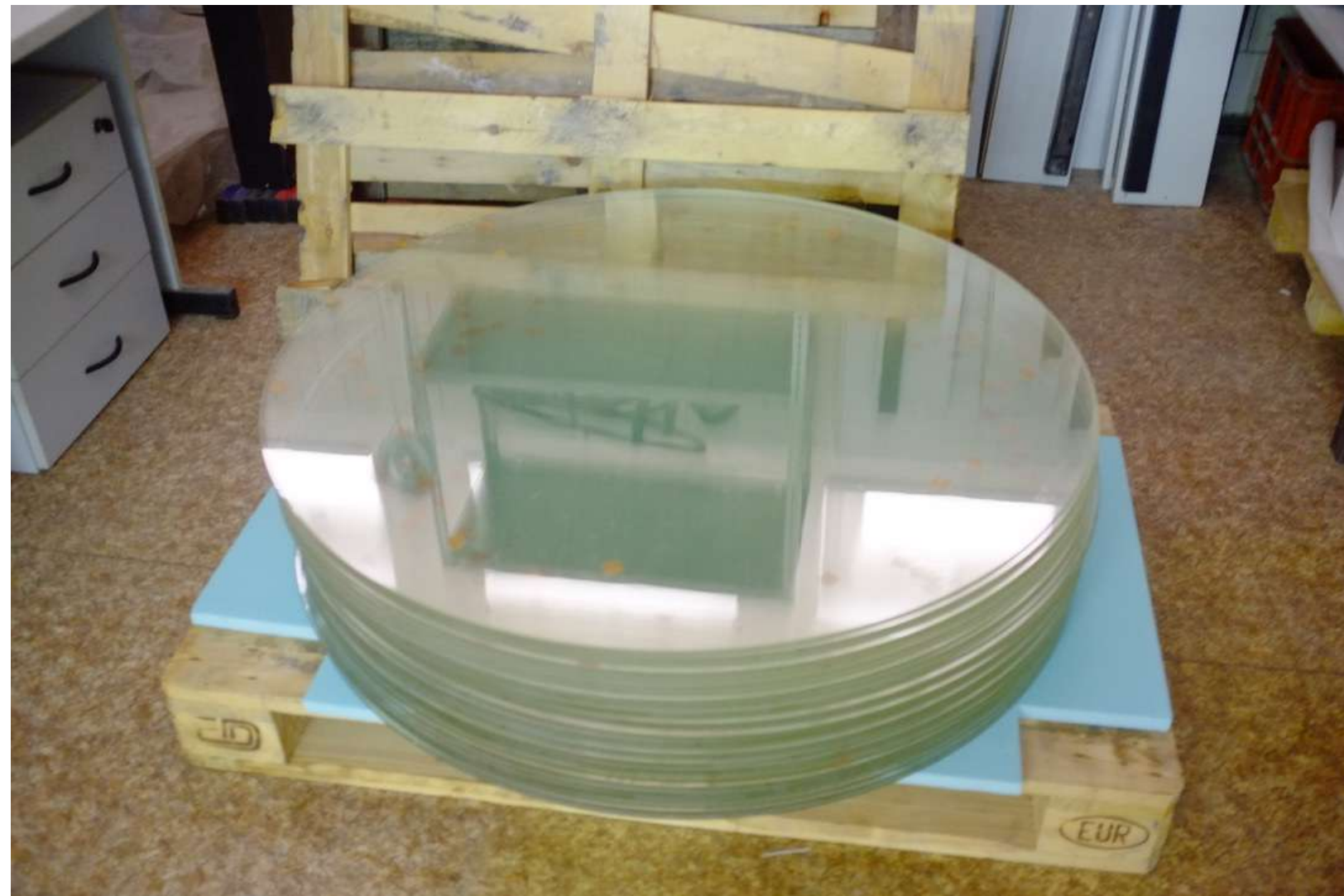
FAST@TA

M. Malacari et al., *Astroparticle Physics* 119 (2020) 102430



FAST@Auger

Mirror production at Olomouc, Czech republic



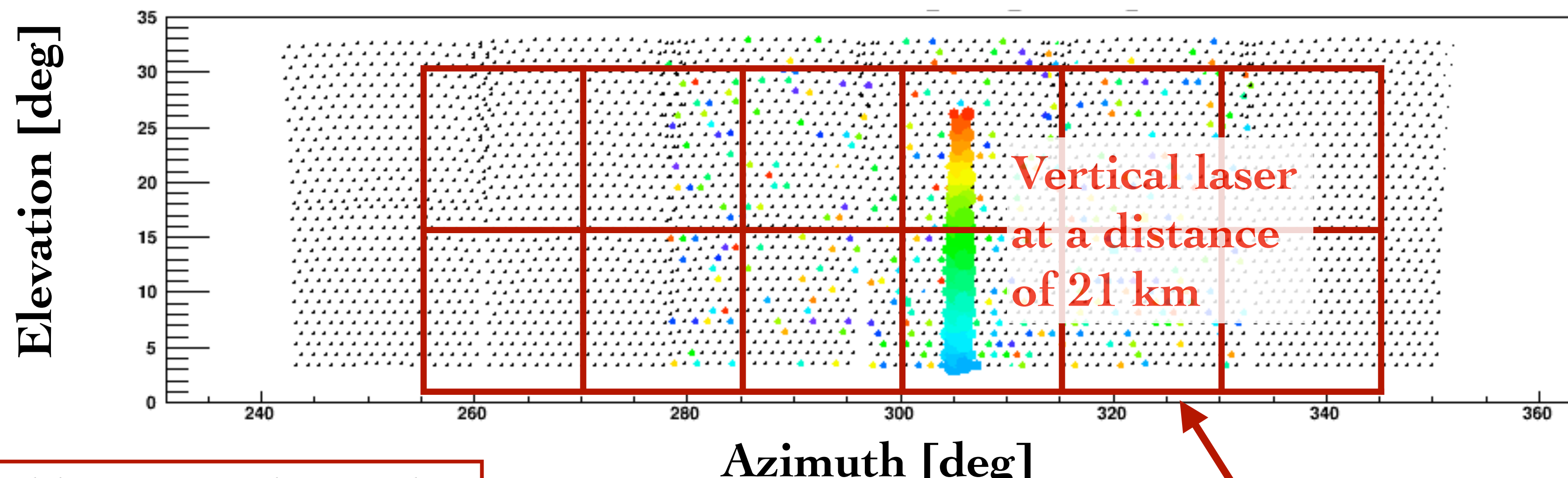
Installation of the FAST prototype



FAST observation at TA site

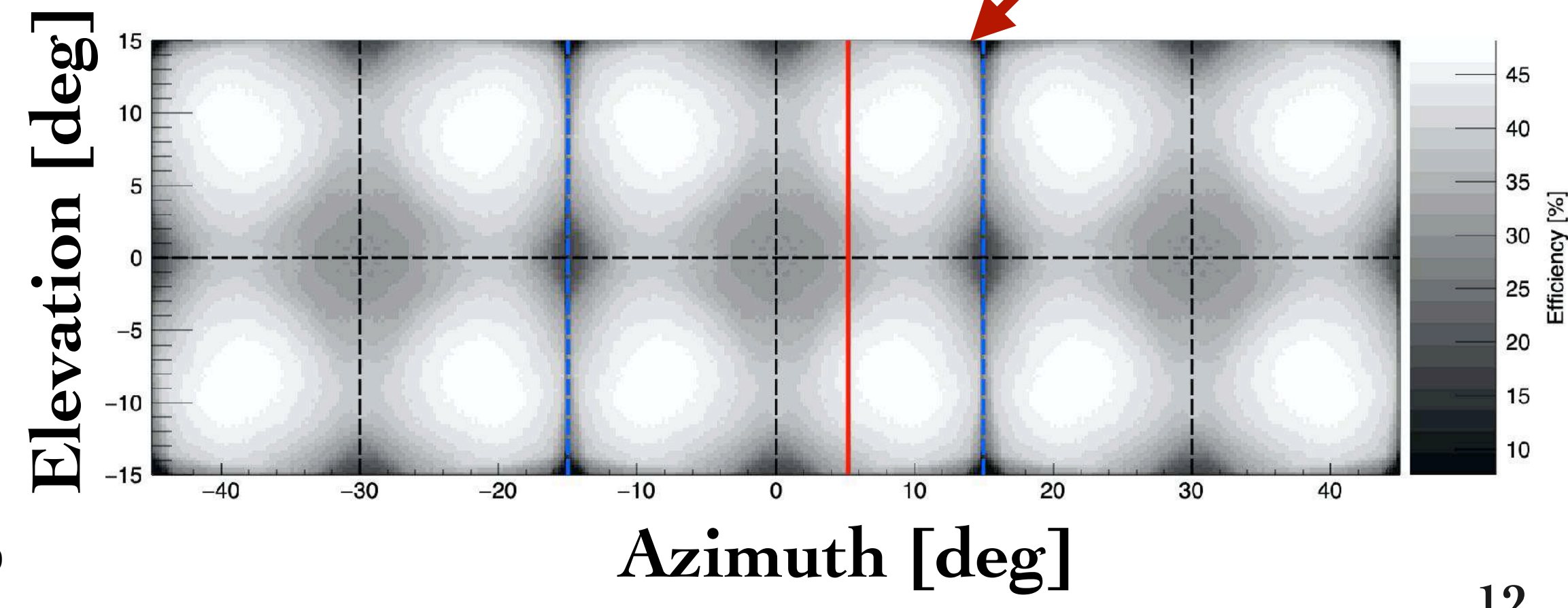
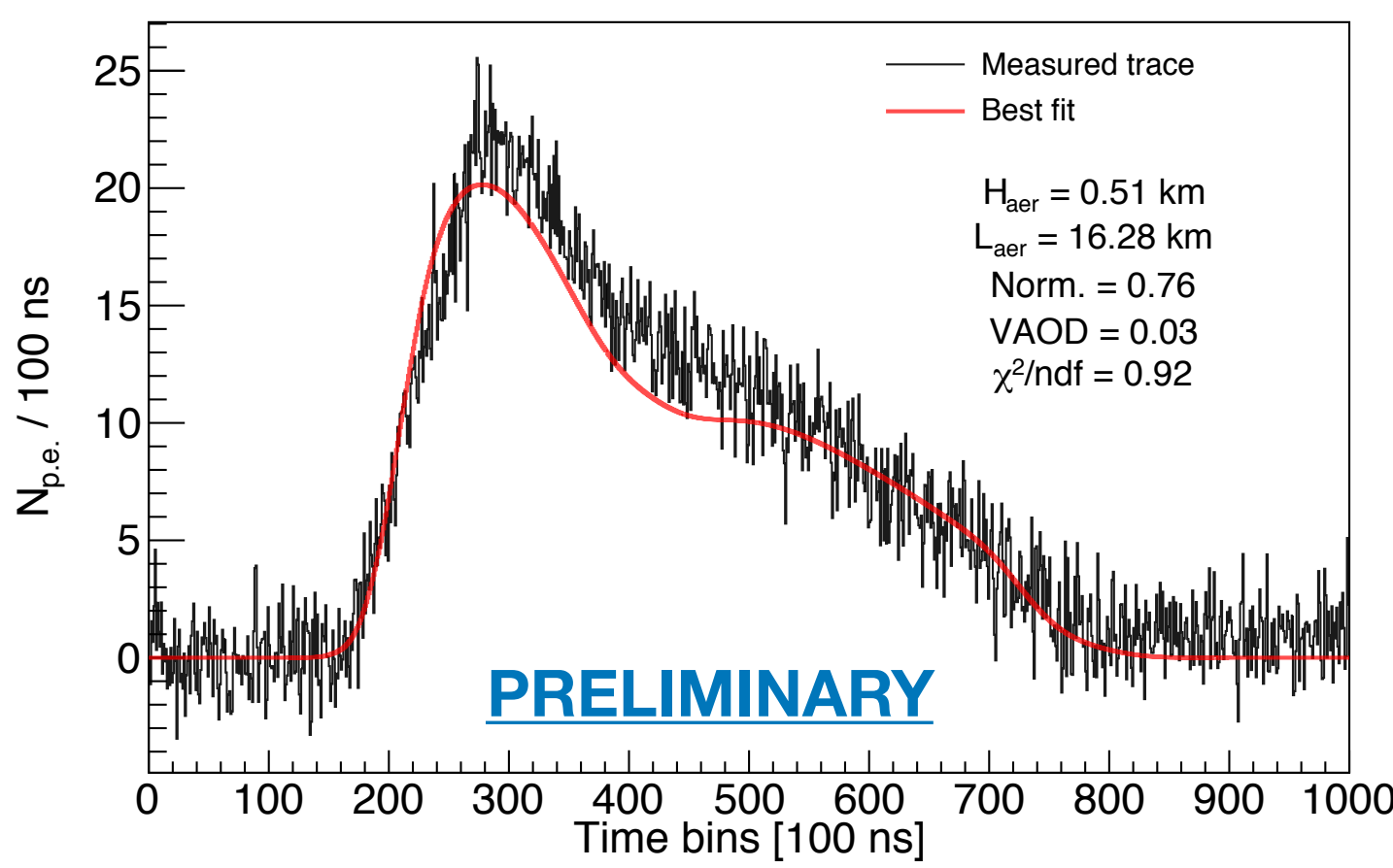
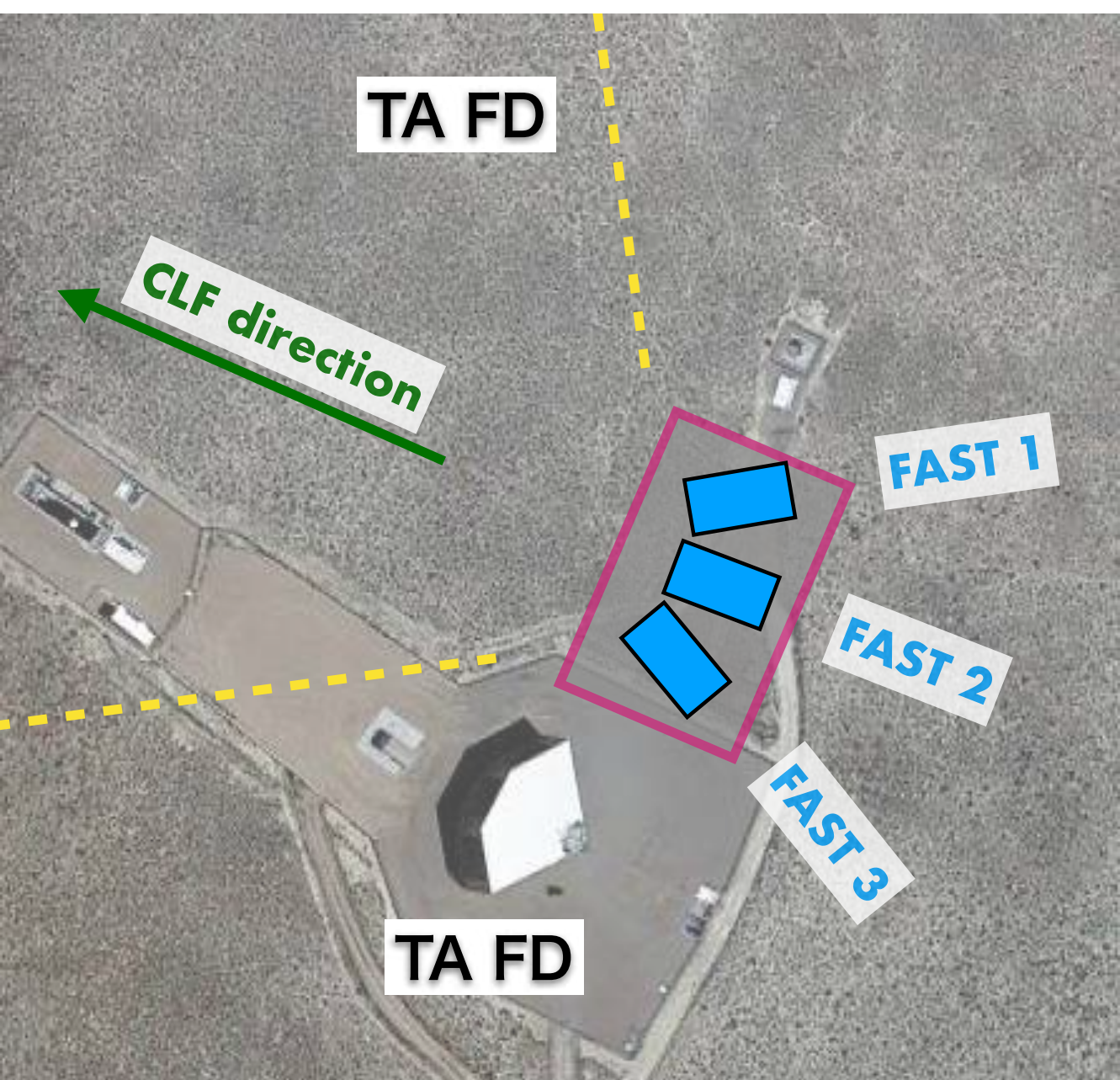
- ◆ Remote controlling observation
- ◆ Synchronized operation with external triggers from Telescope Array fluorescence detector (TA FD)
- ◆ 80% FoV of TA FD

TA FD FoV (12 telescopes, $33^\circ \times 108^\circ$)



Vertical laser signal at 21 km (280 shot average)

FAST FoV (3 telescopes, $30^\circ \times 90^\circ$)

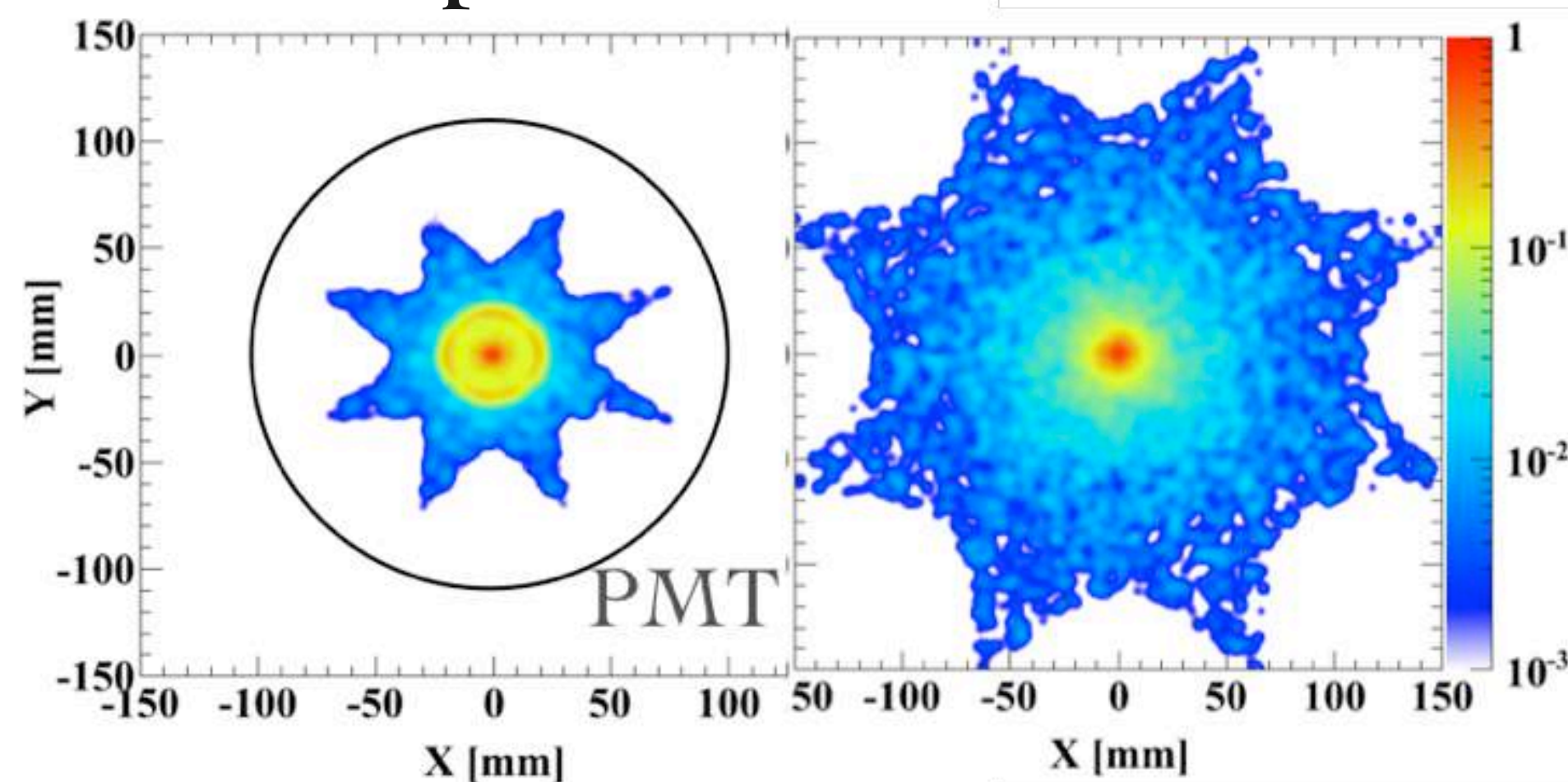


Data/simulation comparison using a distant vertical laser

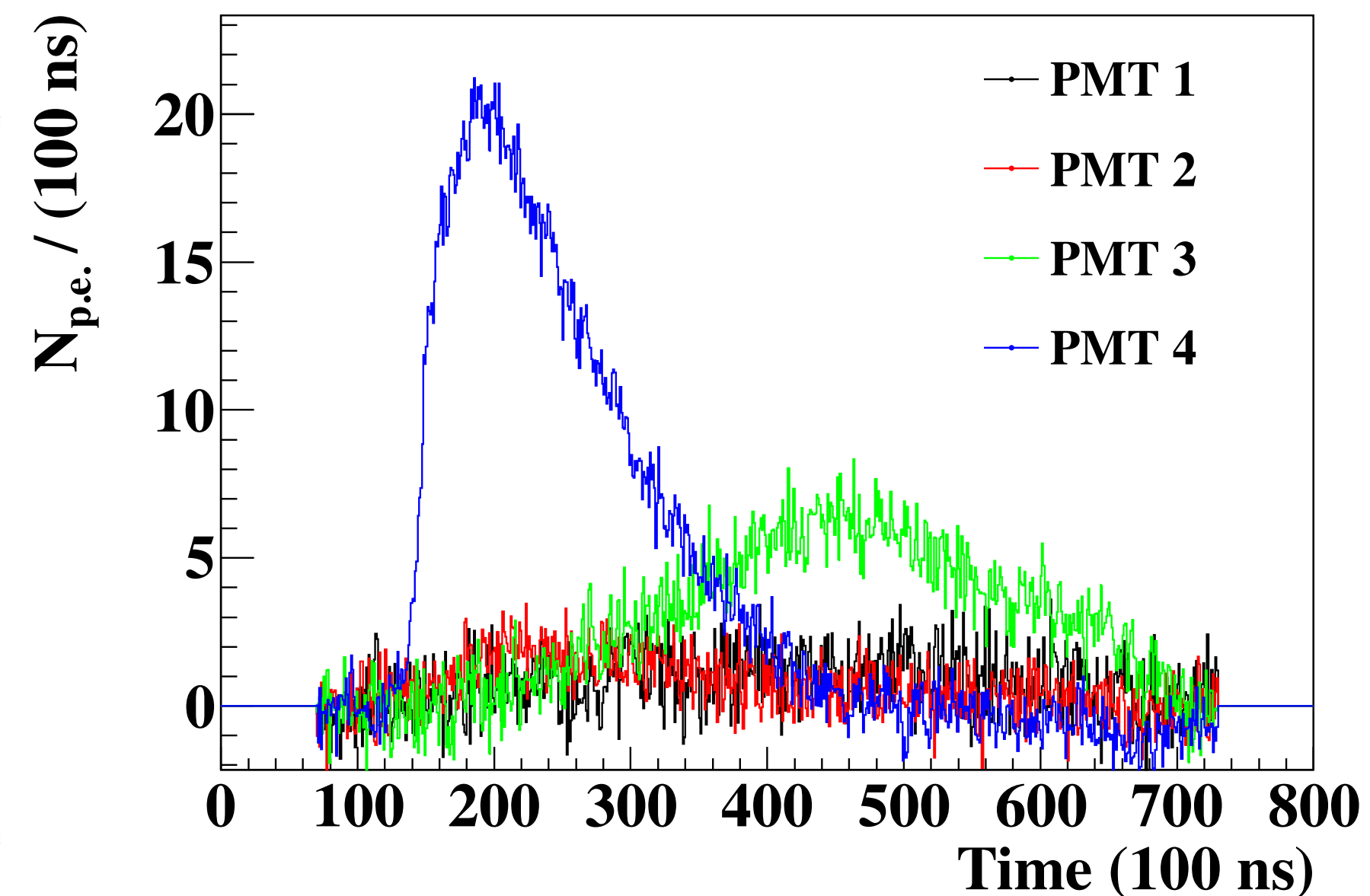
Spot-size

focal plane

50 mm offset

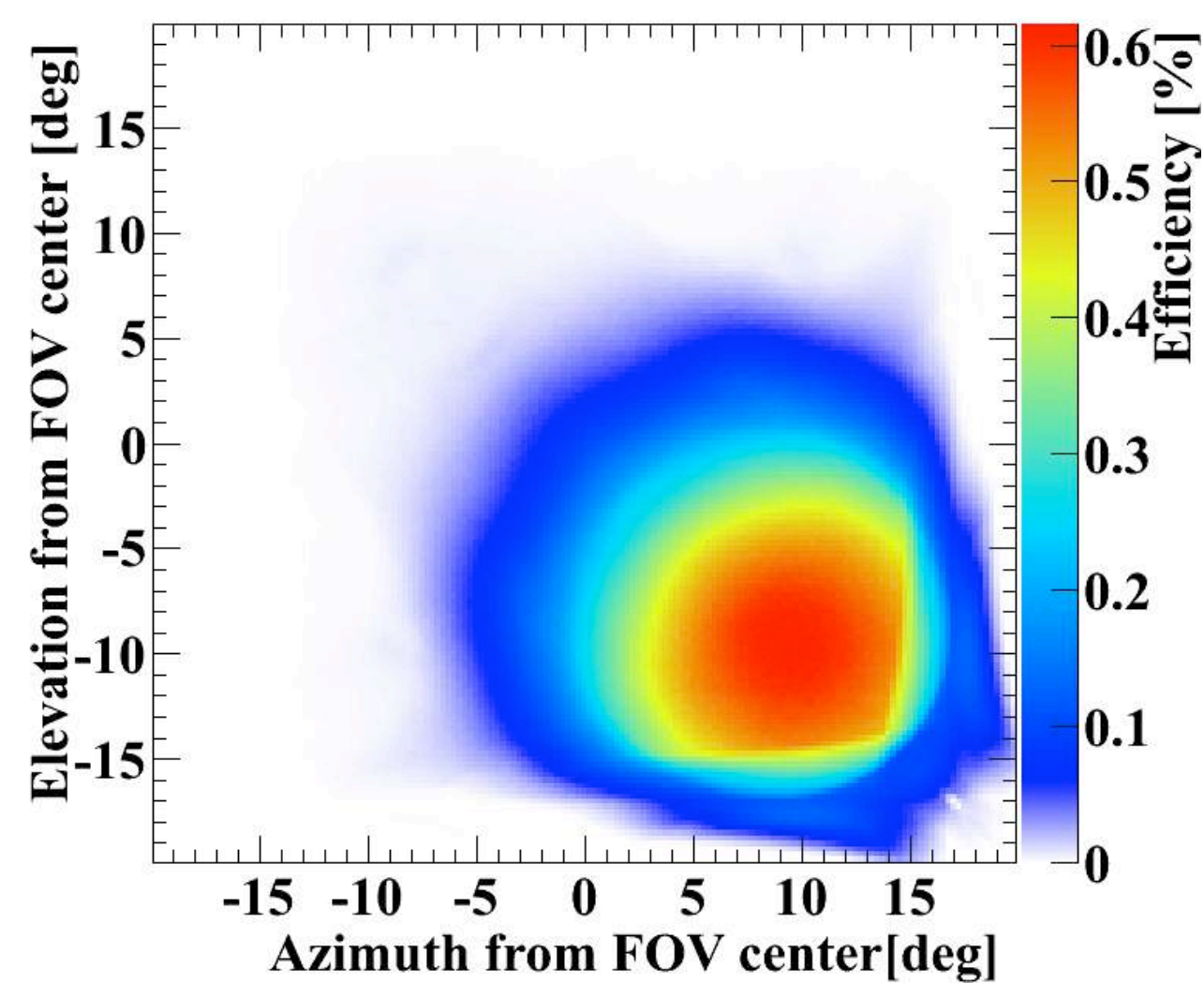
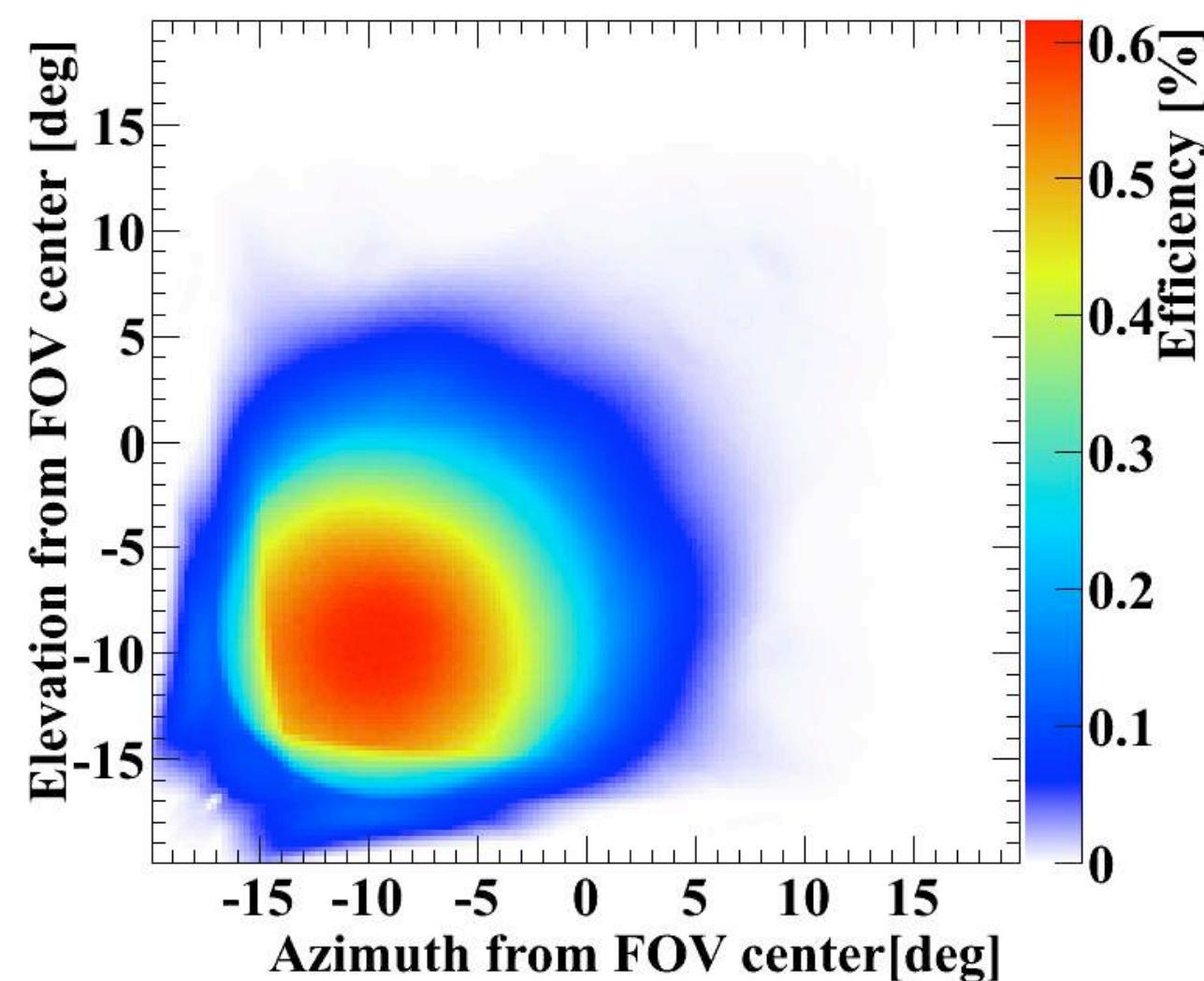


A UV vertical laser at 21 km away

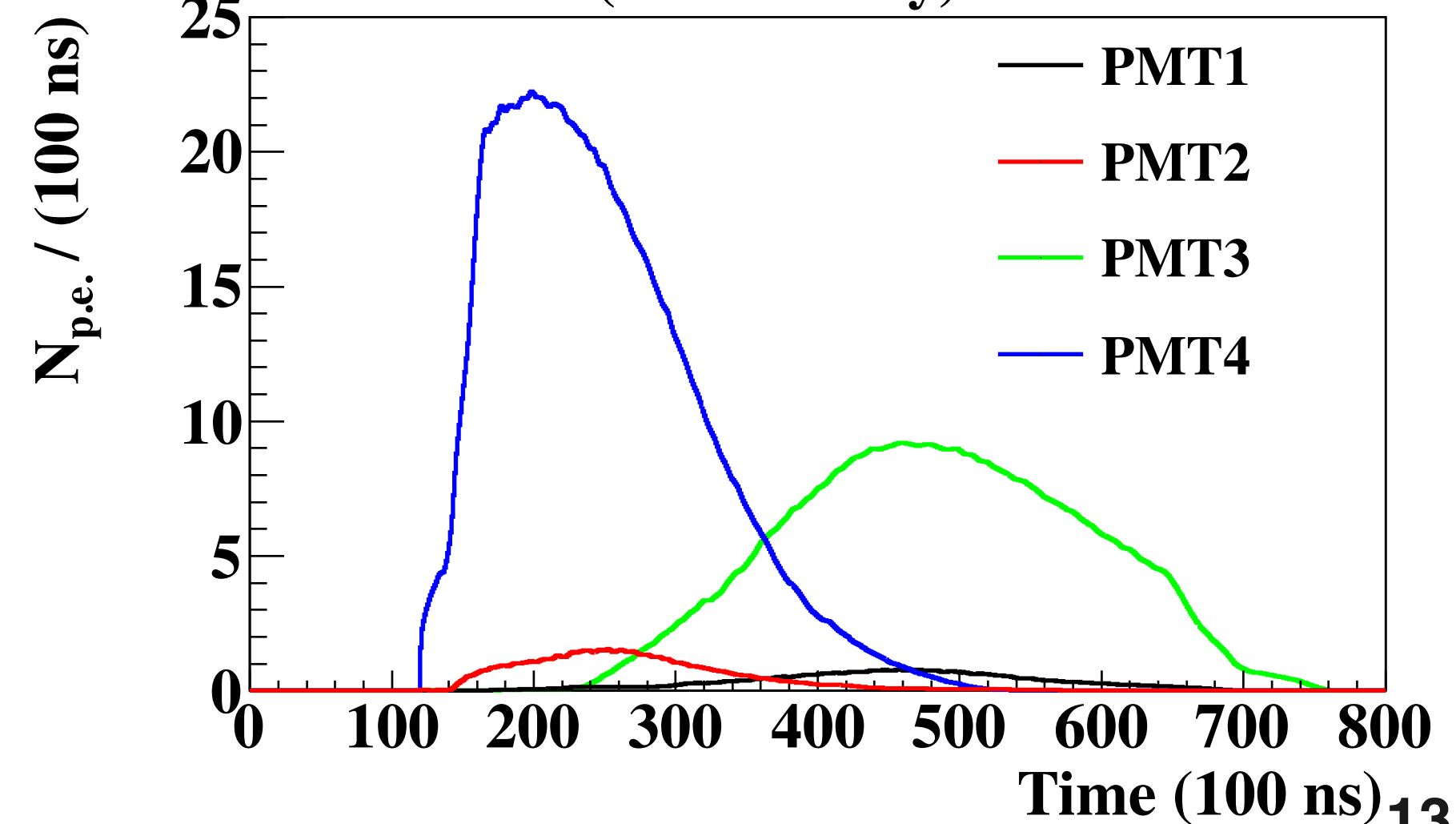


Directional characteristic (PMT2)

(PMT 4)



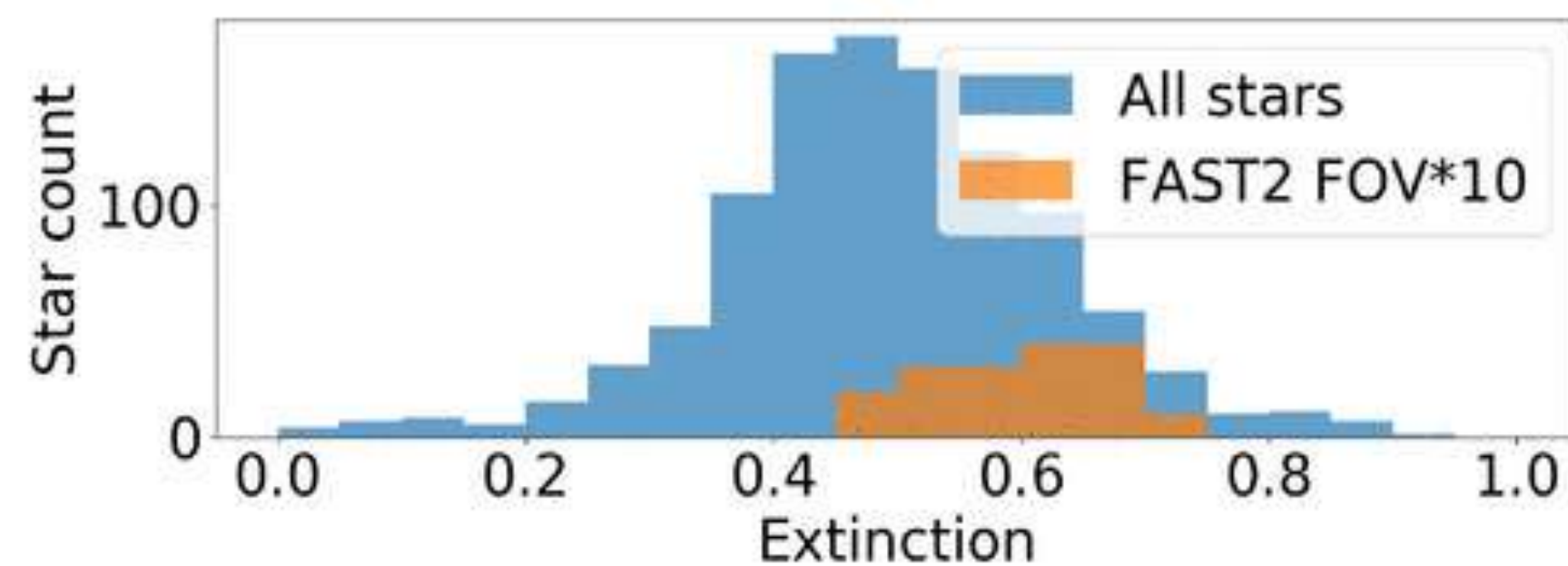
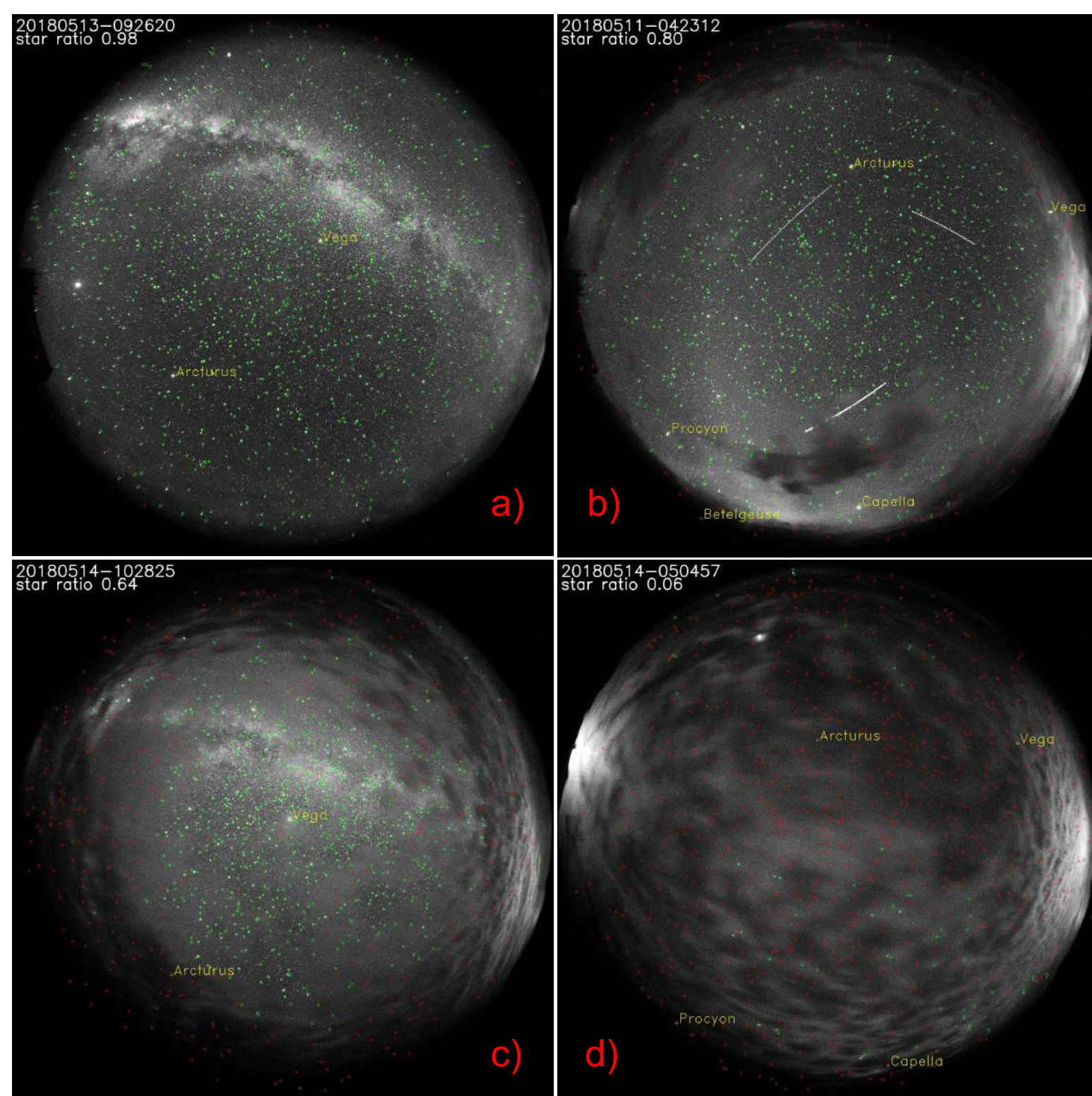
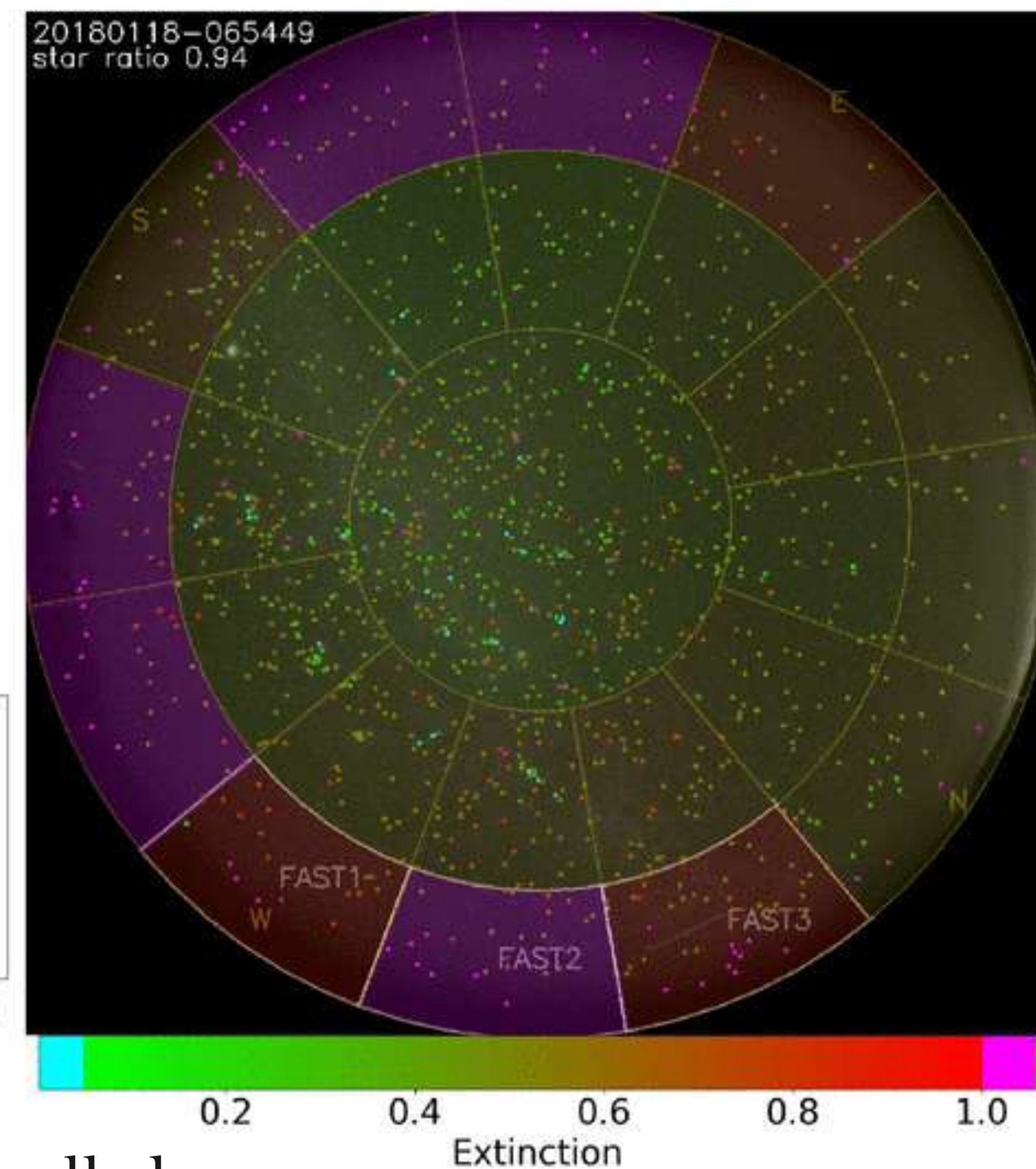
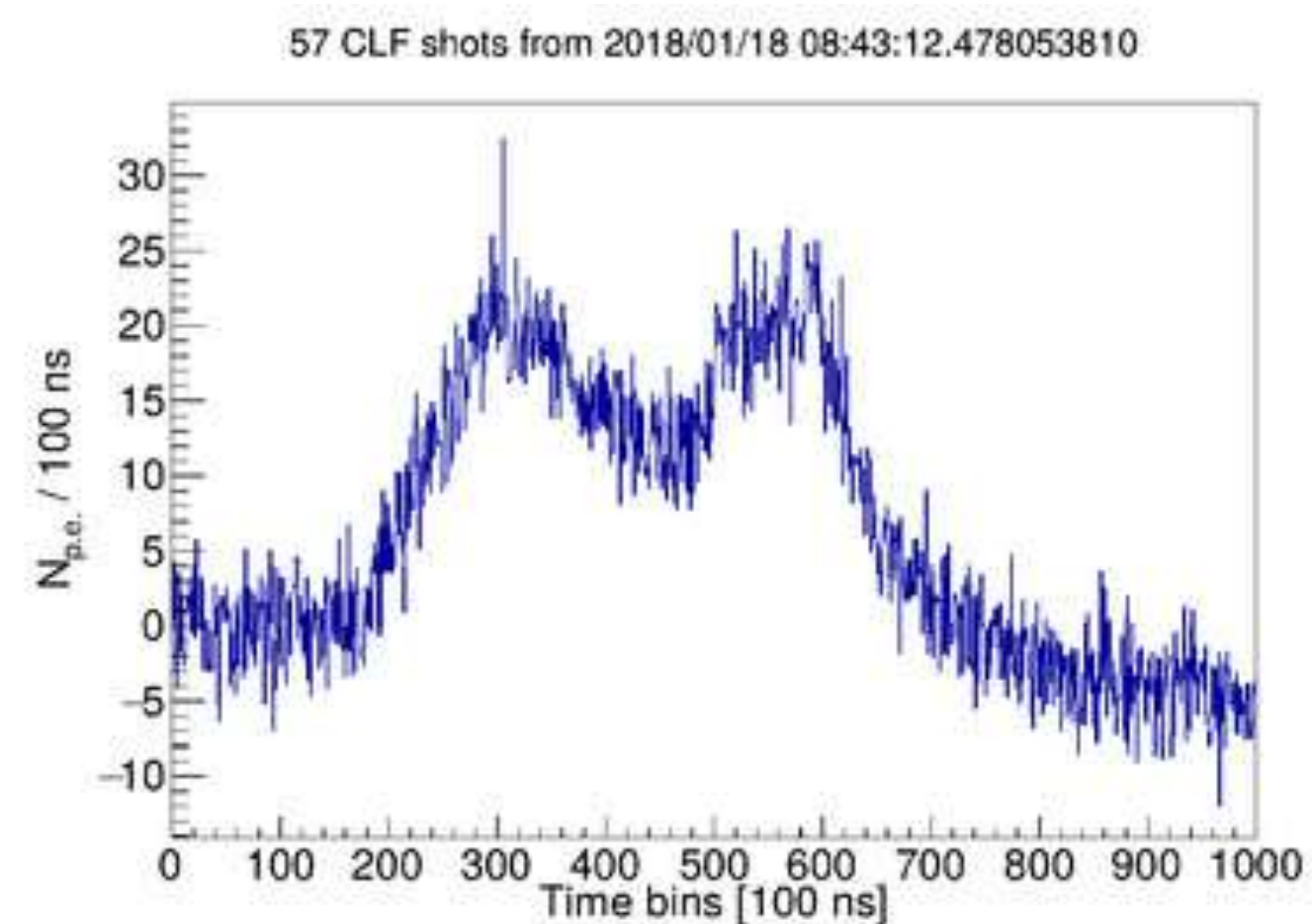
Simulation (Preliminary)



Automated all-sky camera



A distant laser detected with FAST

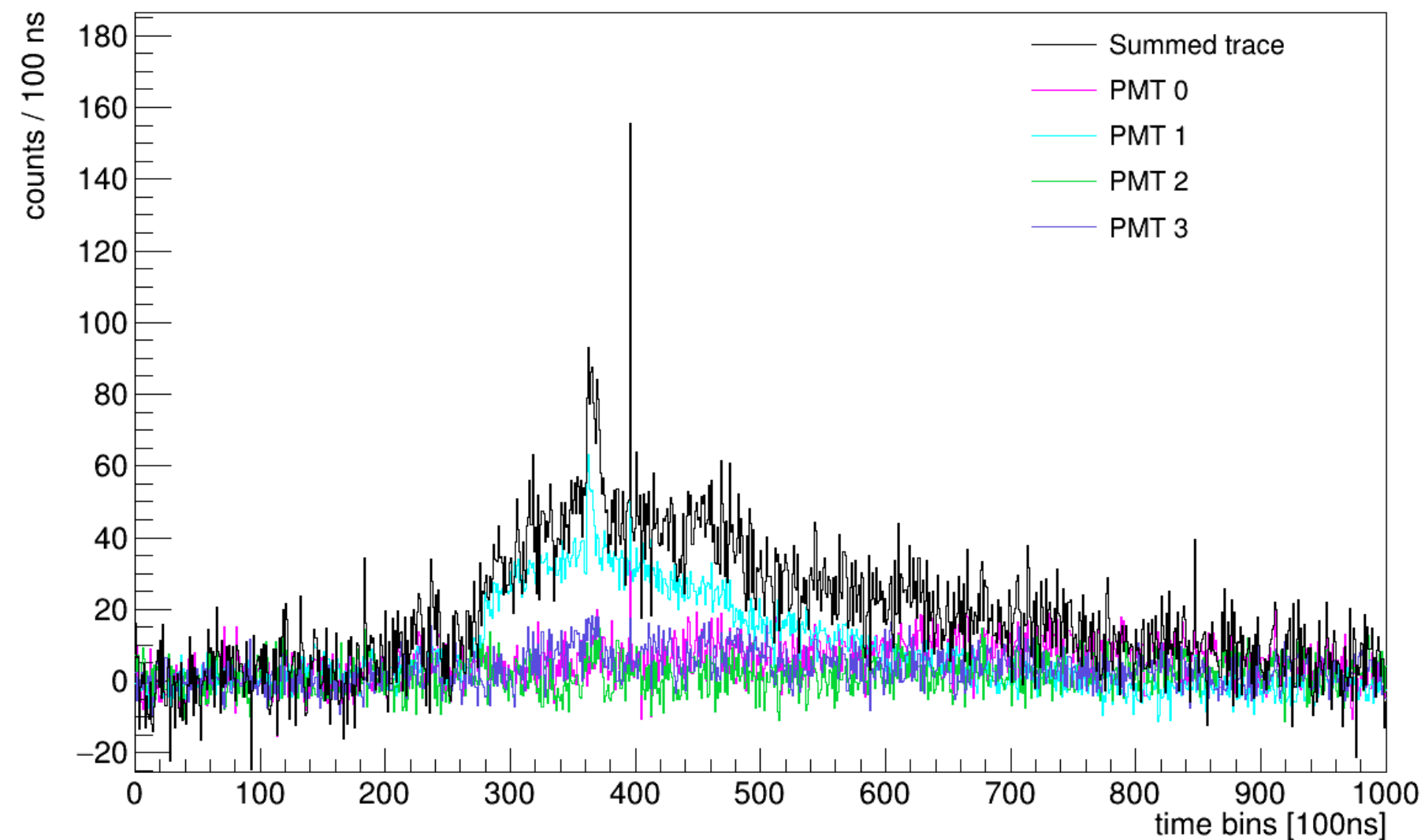


Star extinctions measured with all sky camera

CLF signal (26 km) by FAST@Auger

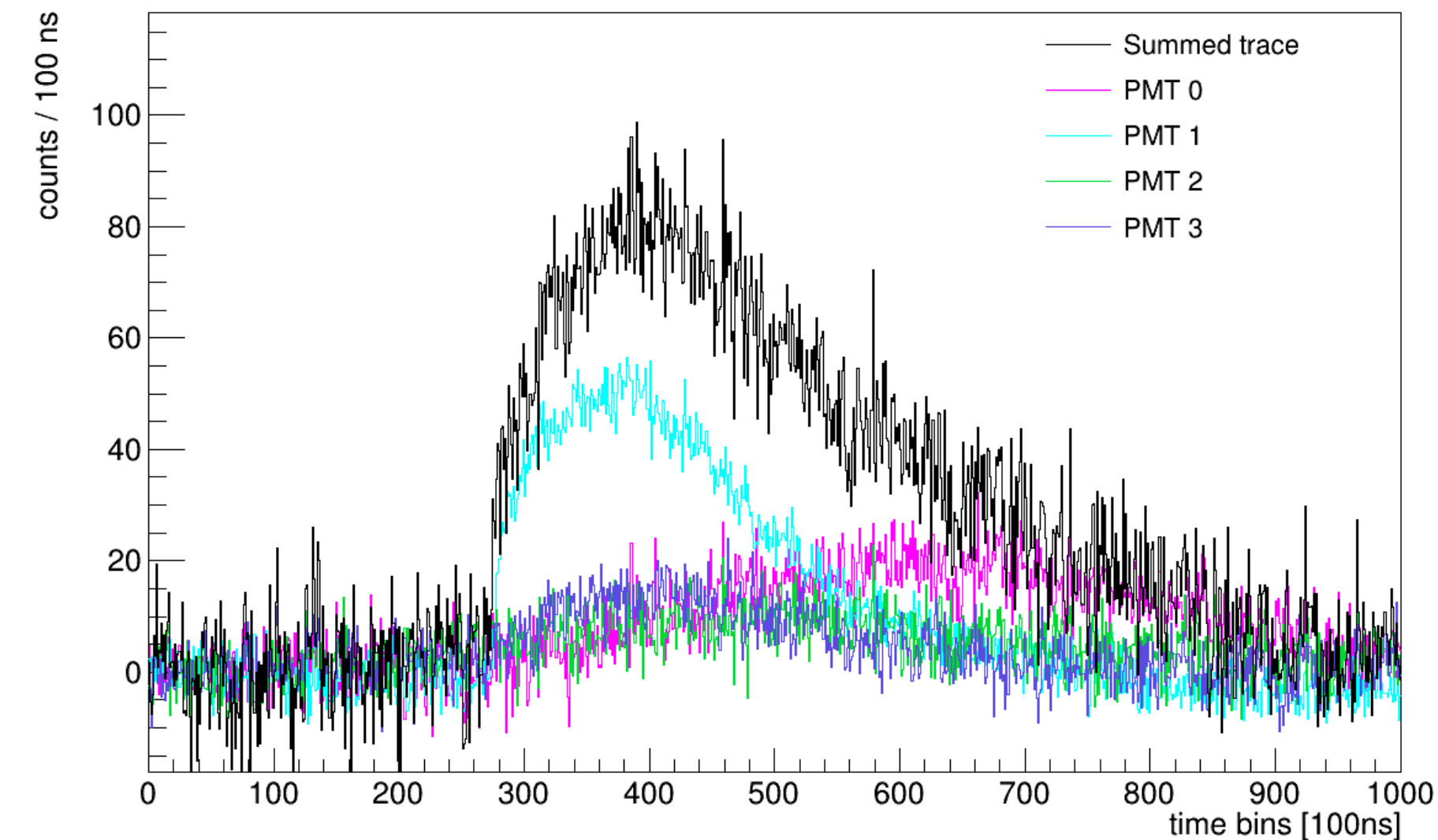
July 3rd

CLF shots - 203 events



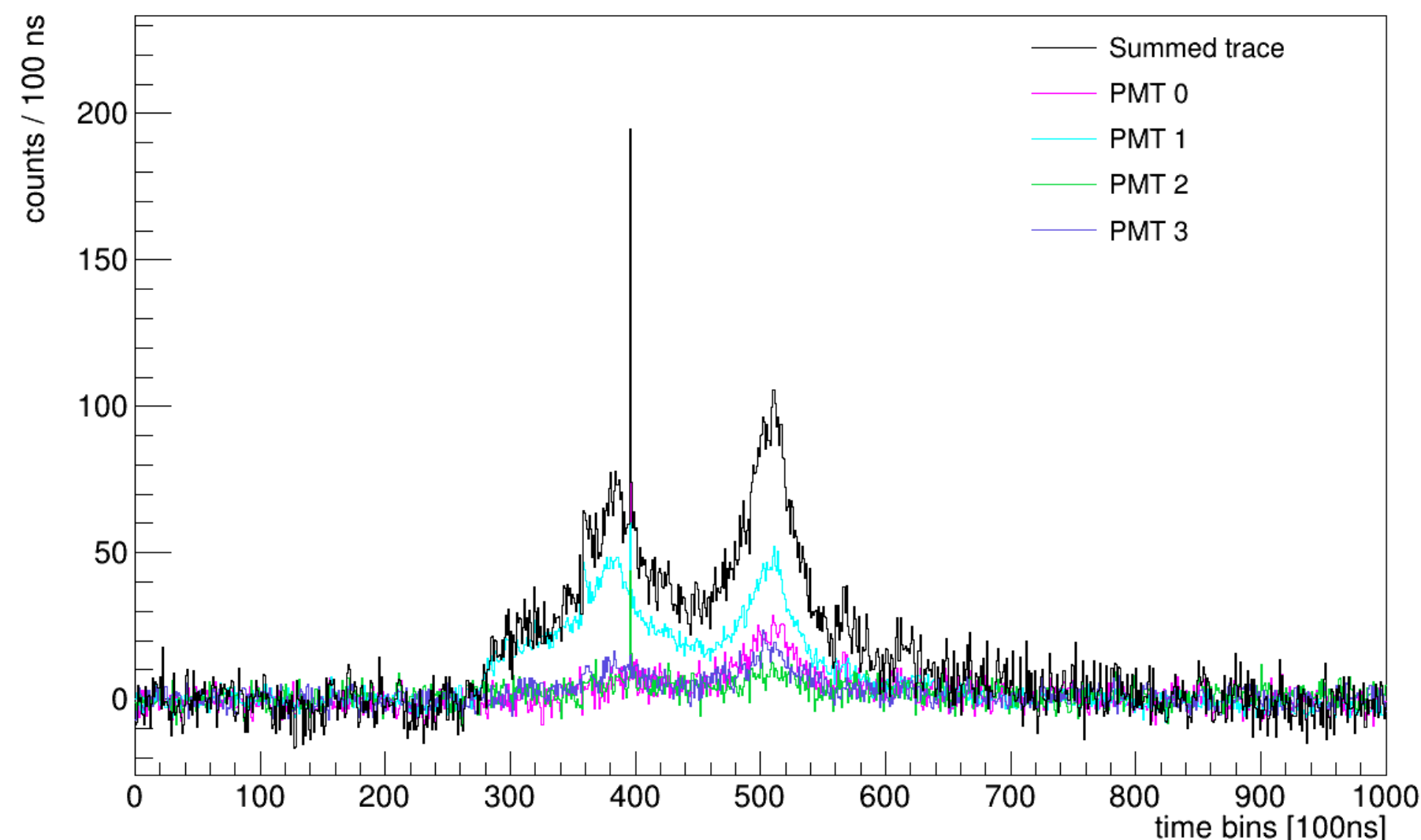
July 4th

CLF shots - 251 events



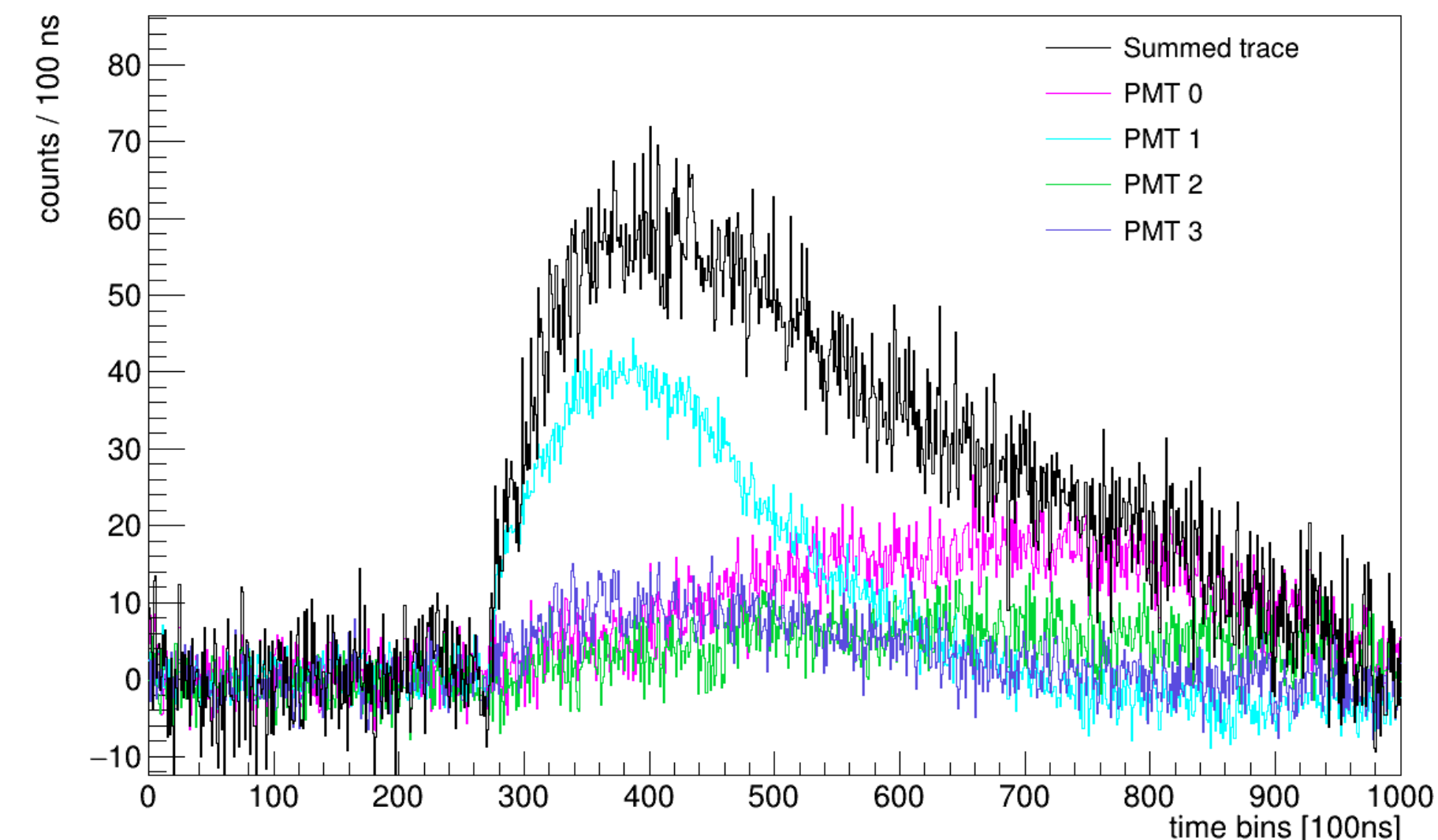
July 5th

CLF shots - 483 events

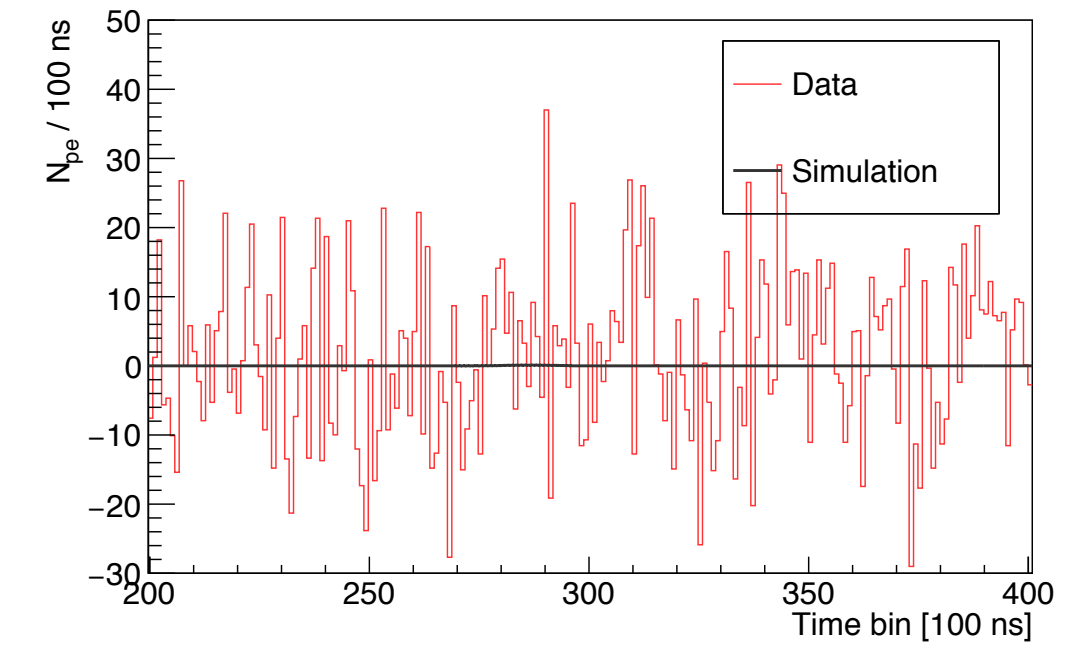
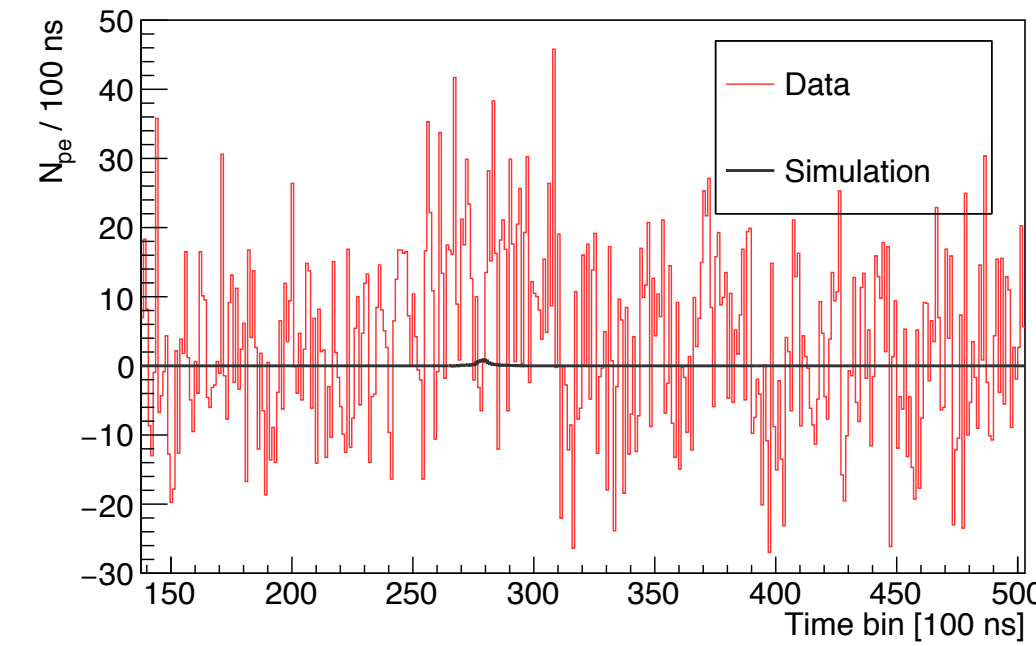
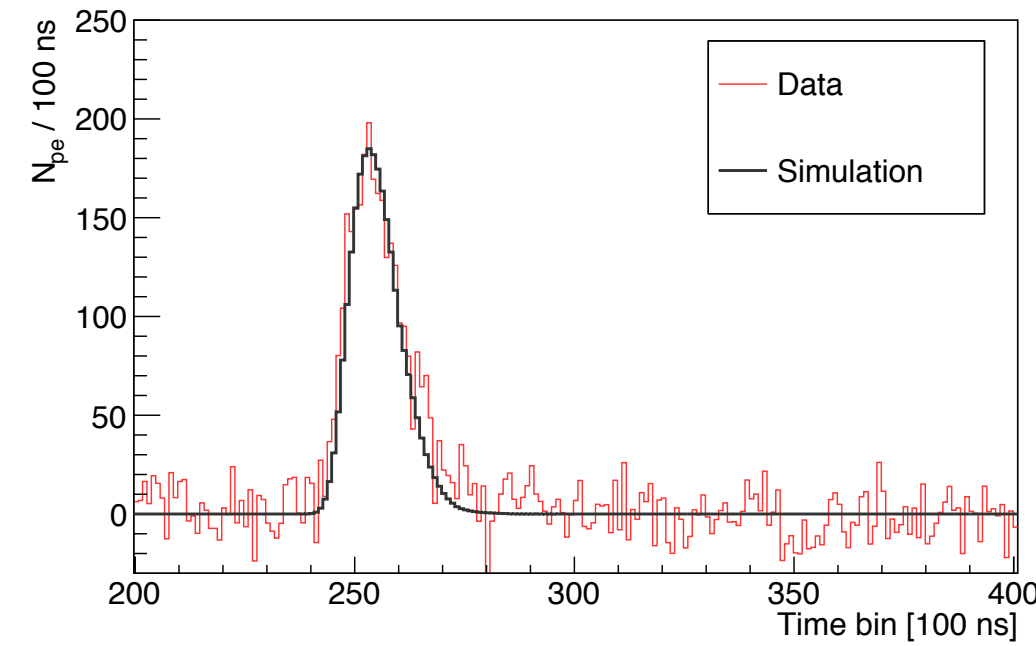
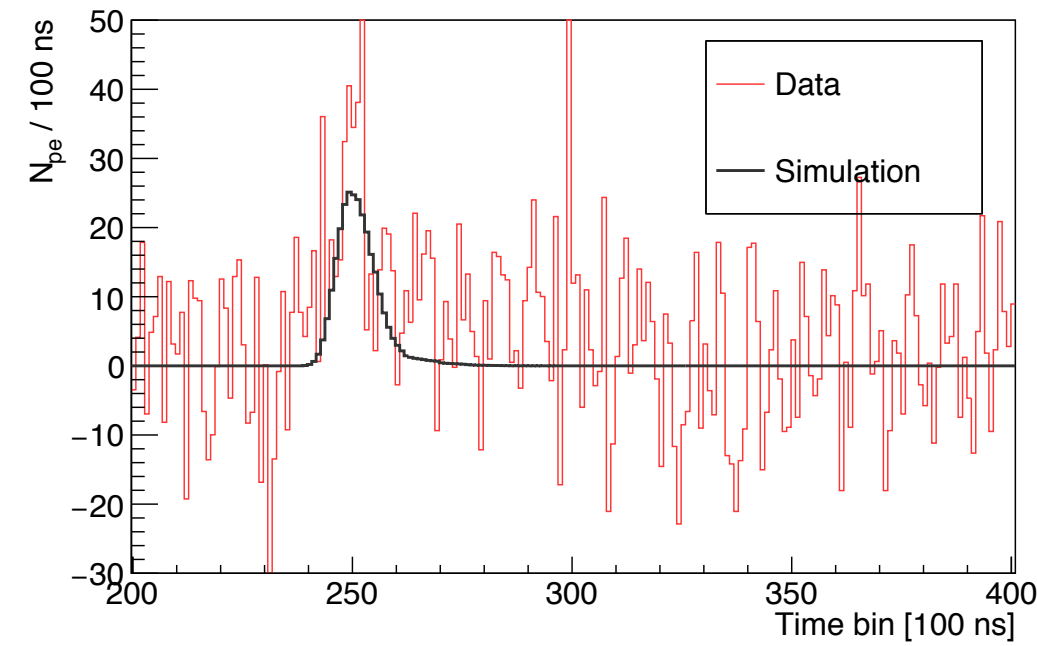


July 6th

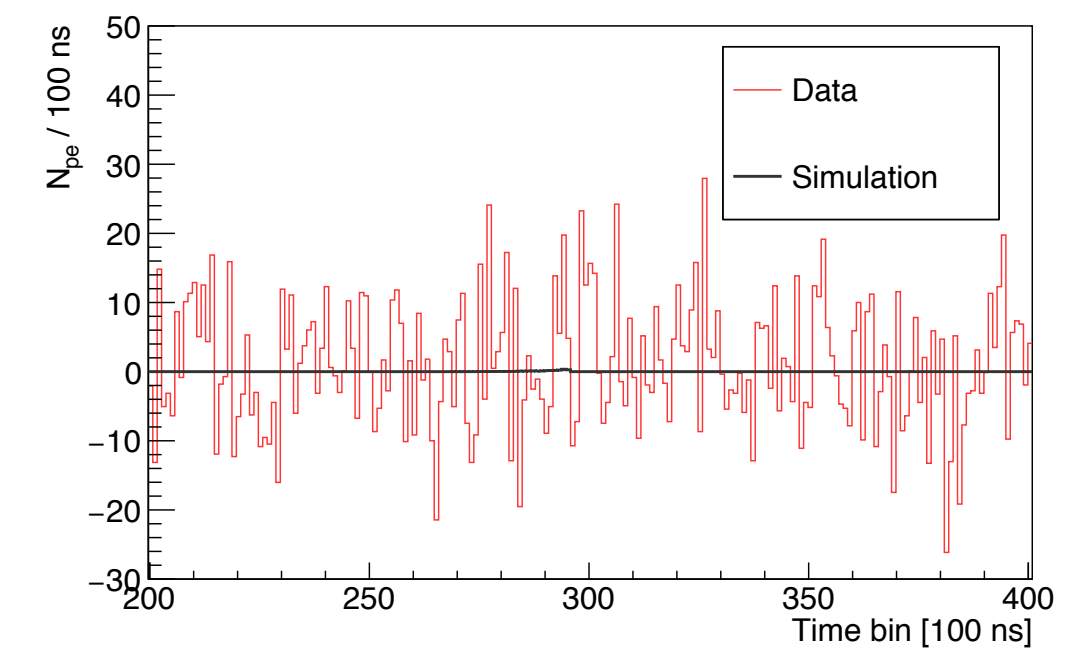
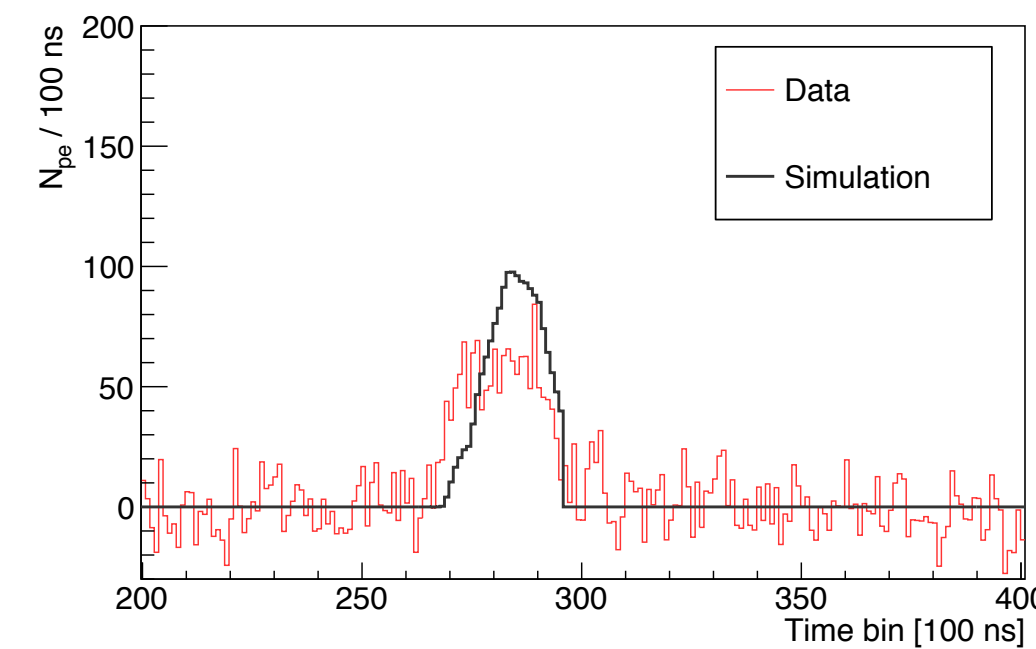
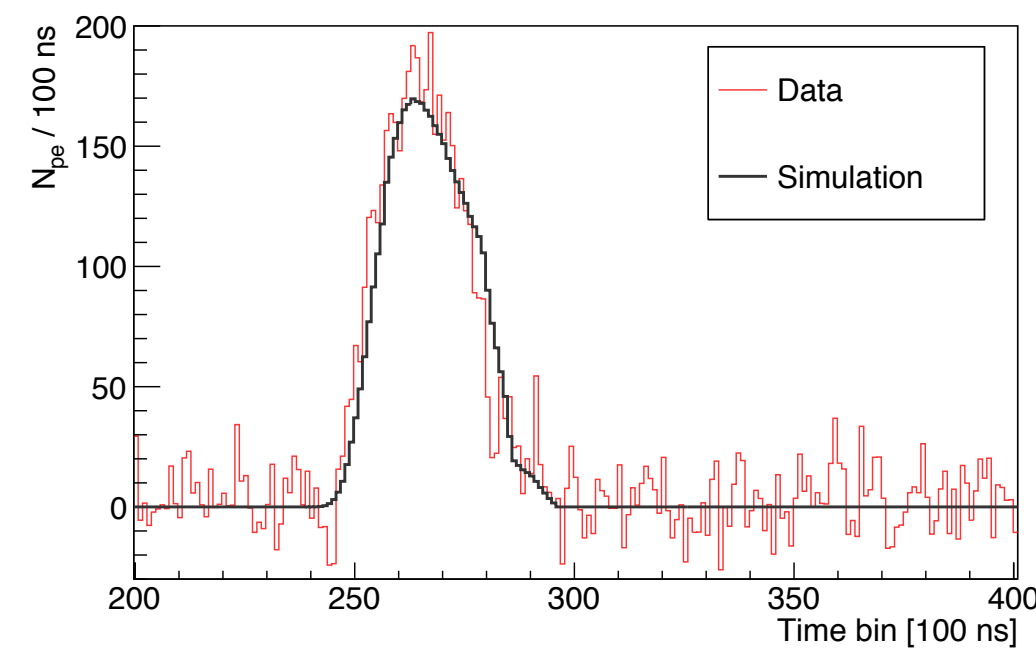
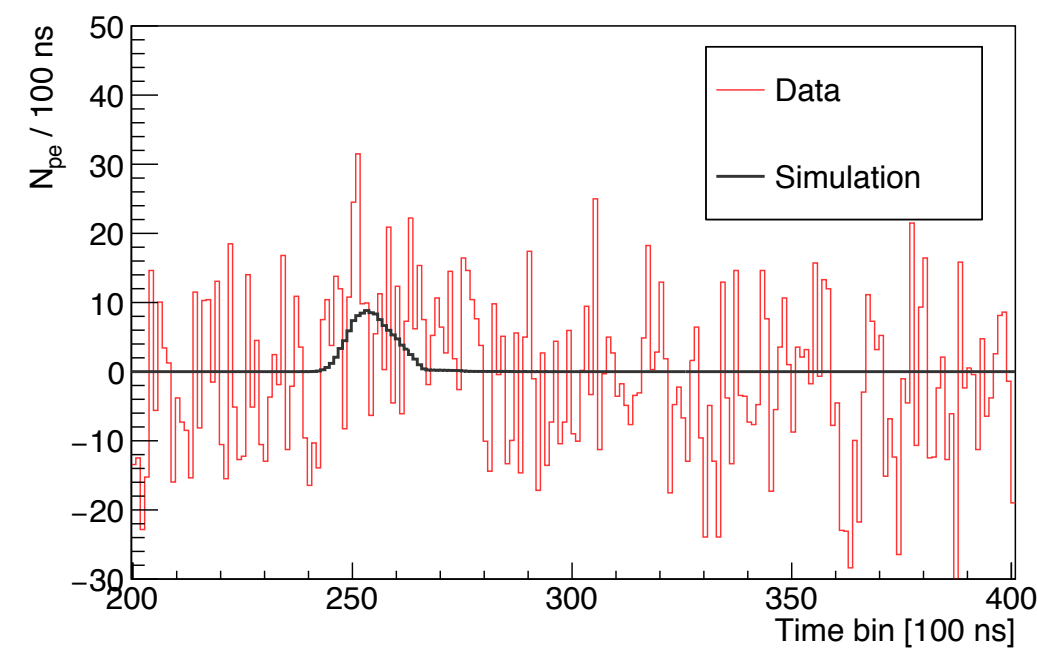
CLF shots - 578 events



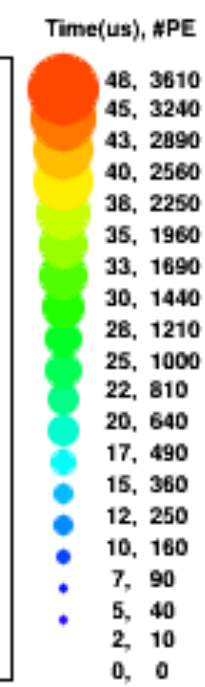
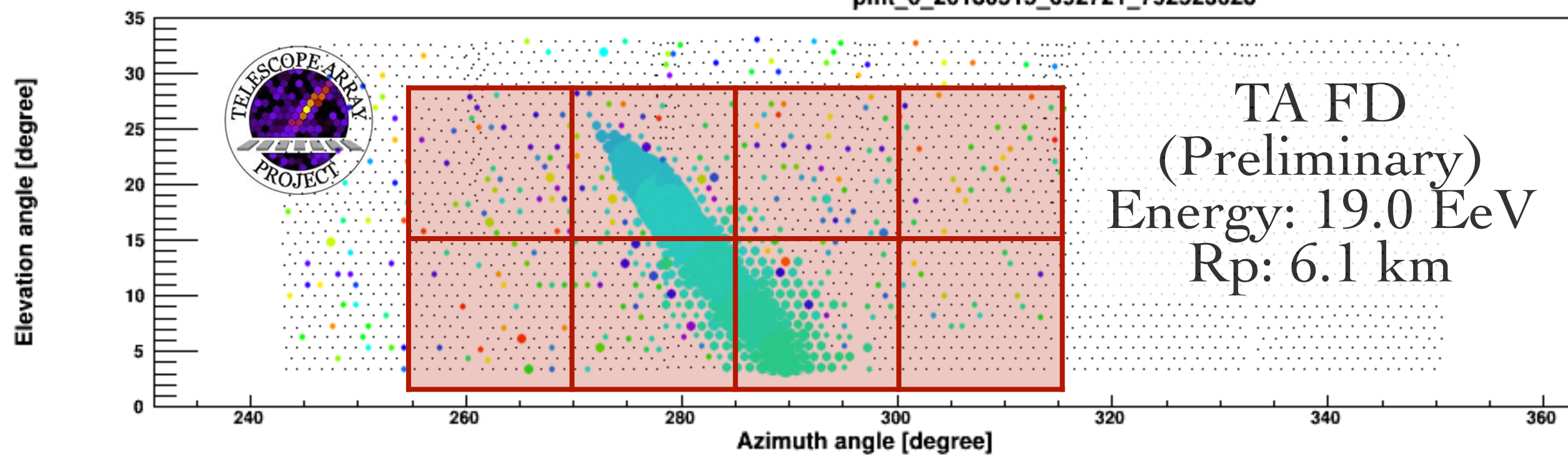
Cherenkov dominated event with "top-down" reconstruction



FAST waveforms + Expected signals from top-down reconstruction (Data, Simulation by the best-fit parameters)



pmt_0_20180515_092721_792523028



FAST top-down reconstruction (Preliminary)

Zenith	Azimuth	Core(X)	Core(Y)	Xmax	Energy
59.8 deg	-96.7 deg	7.9 km	-9.0 km	842 g/cm ²	17.3 EeV

Fluorescence dominated event



TA result

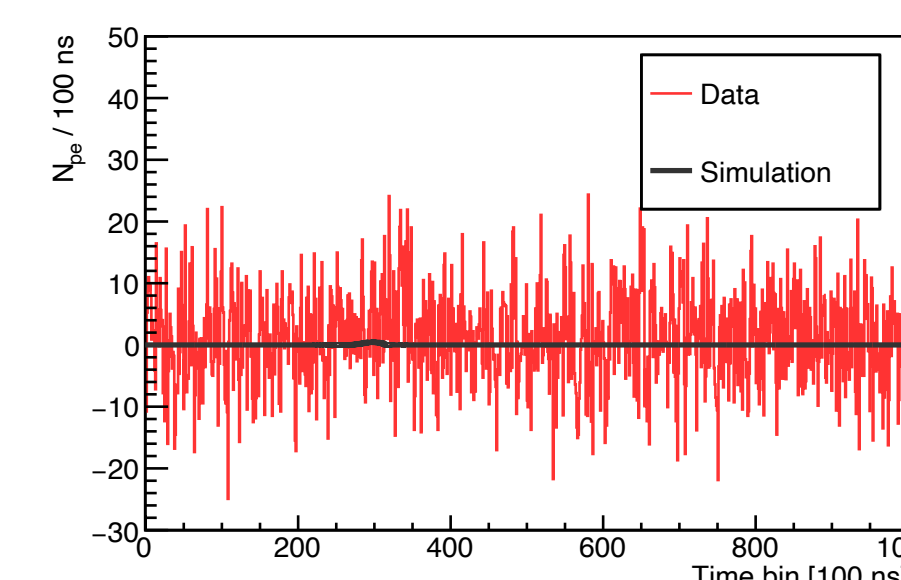
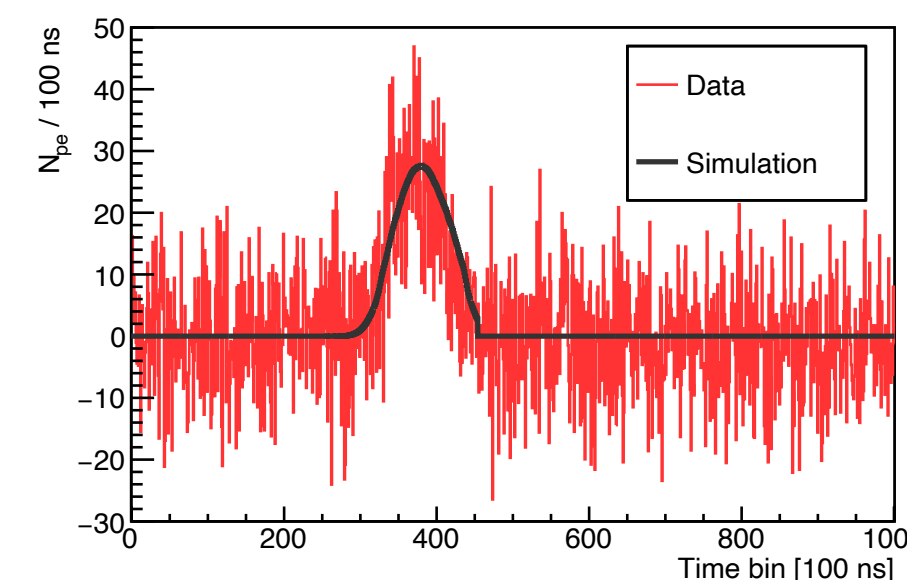
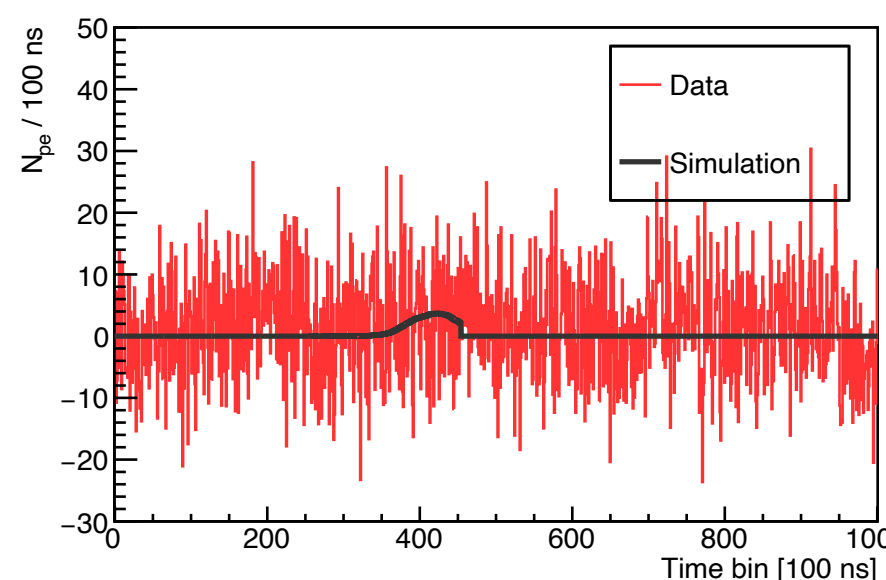
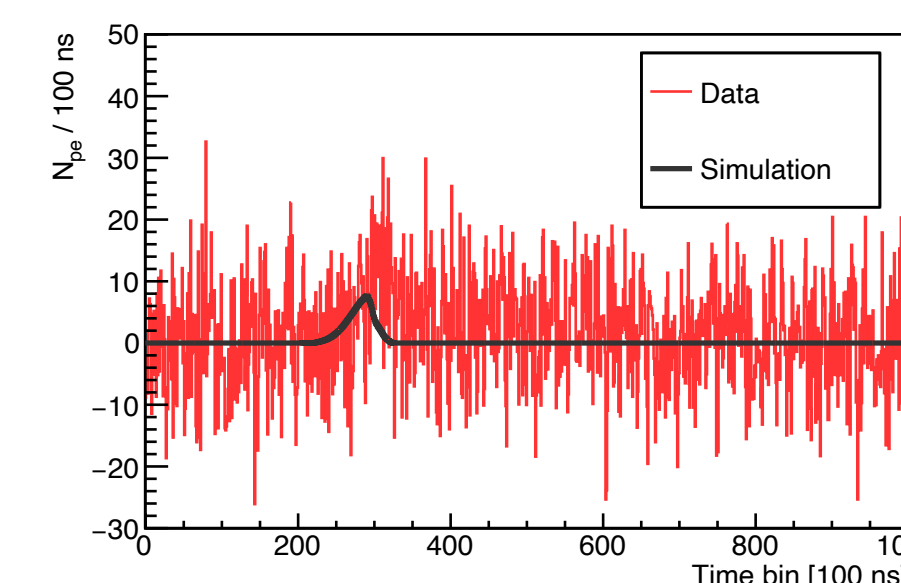
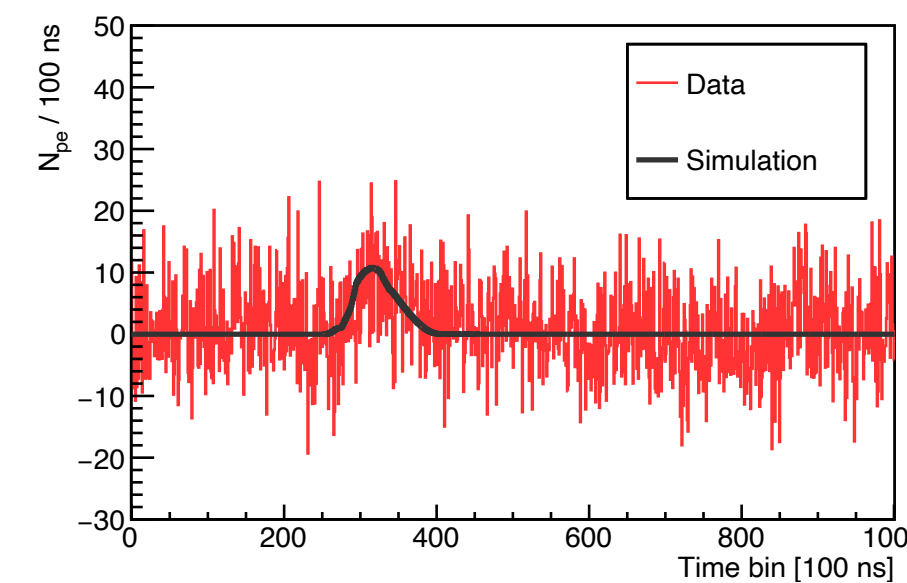
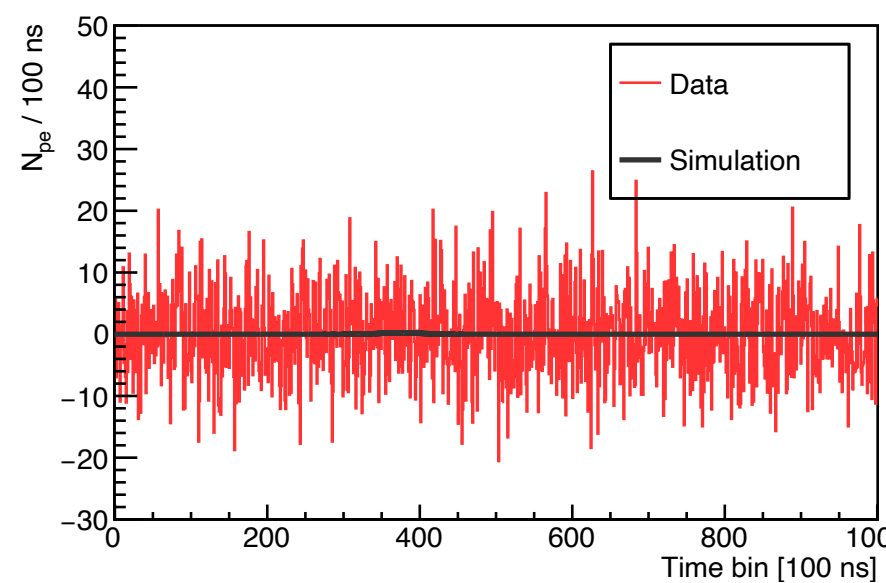
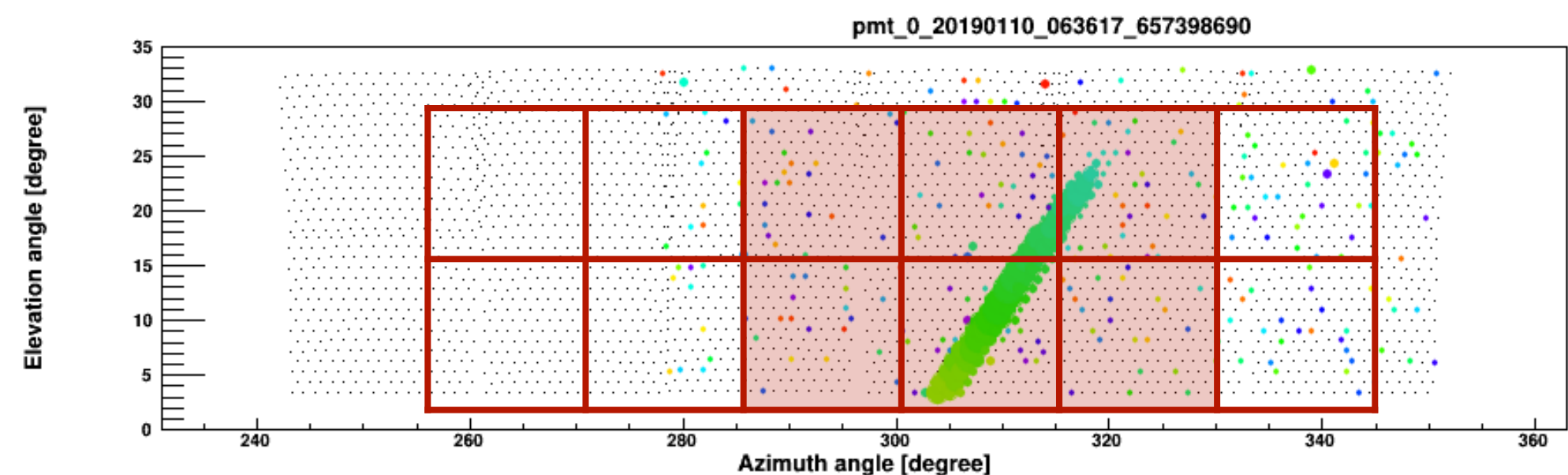
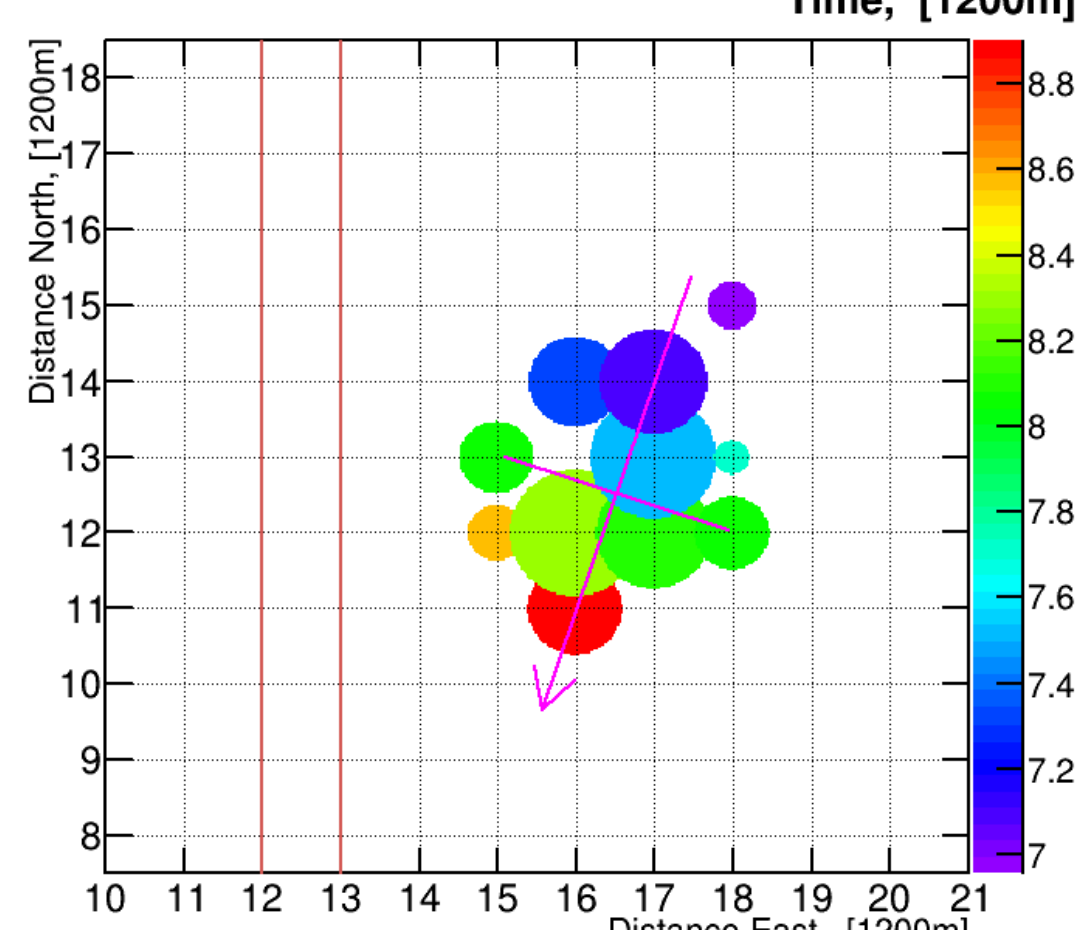
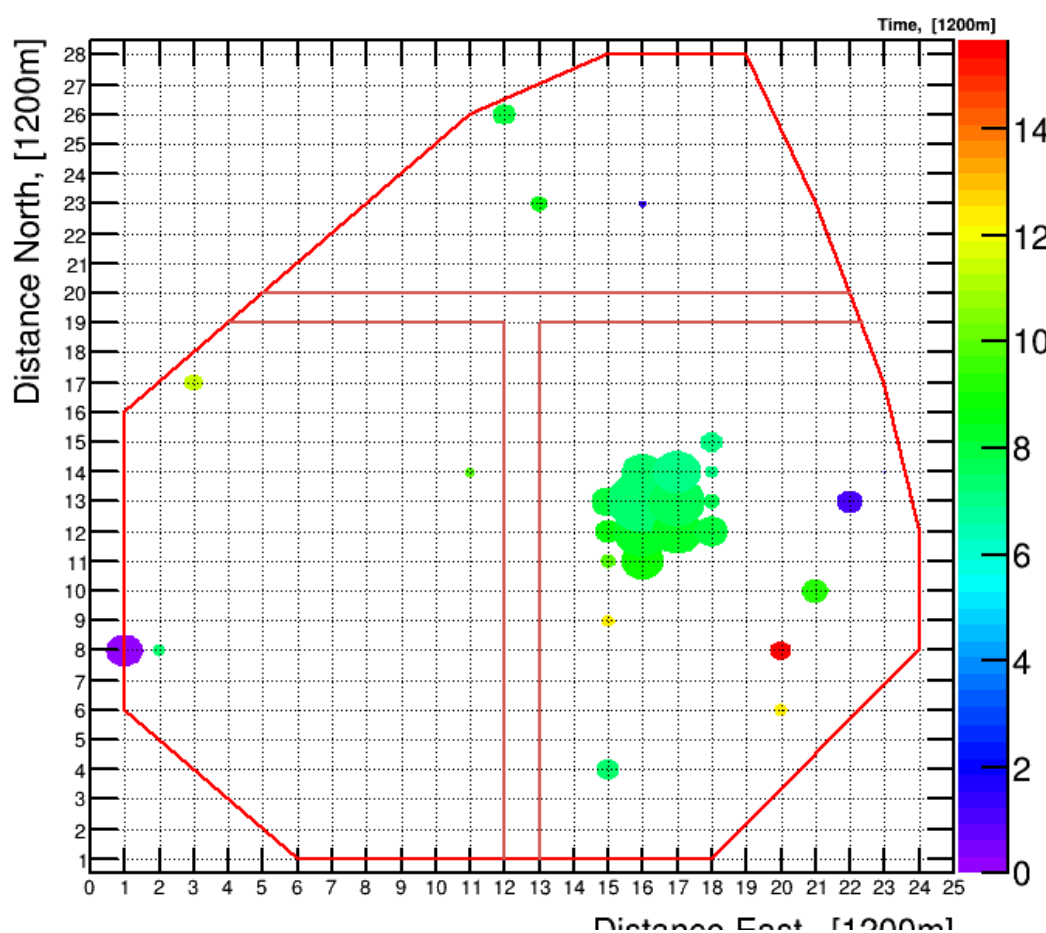


FAST@TA

FAST result

BRLRSK : 2019/01/10 06:36:17.657332

BRLRSK : 2019/01/10 06:36:17.657332



TA SD (Preliminary)

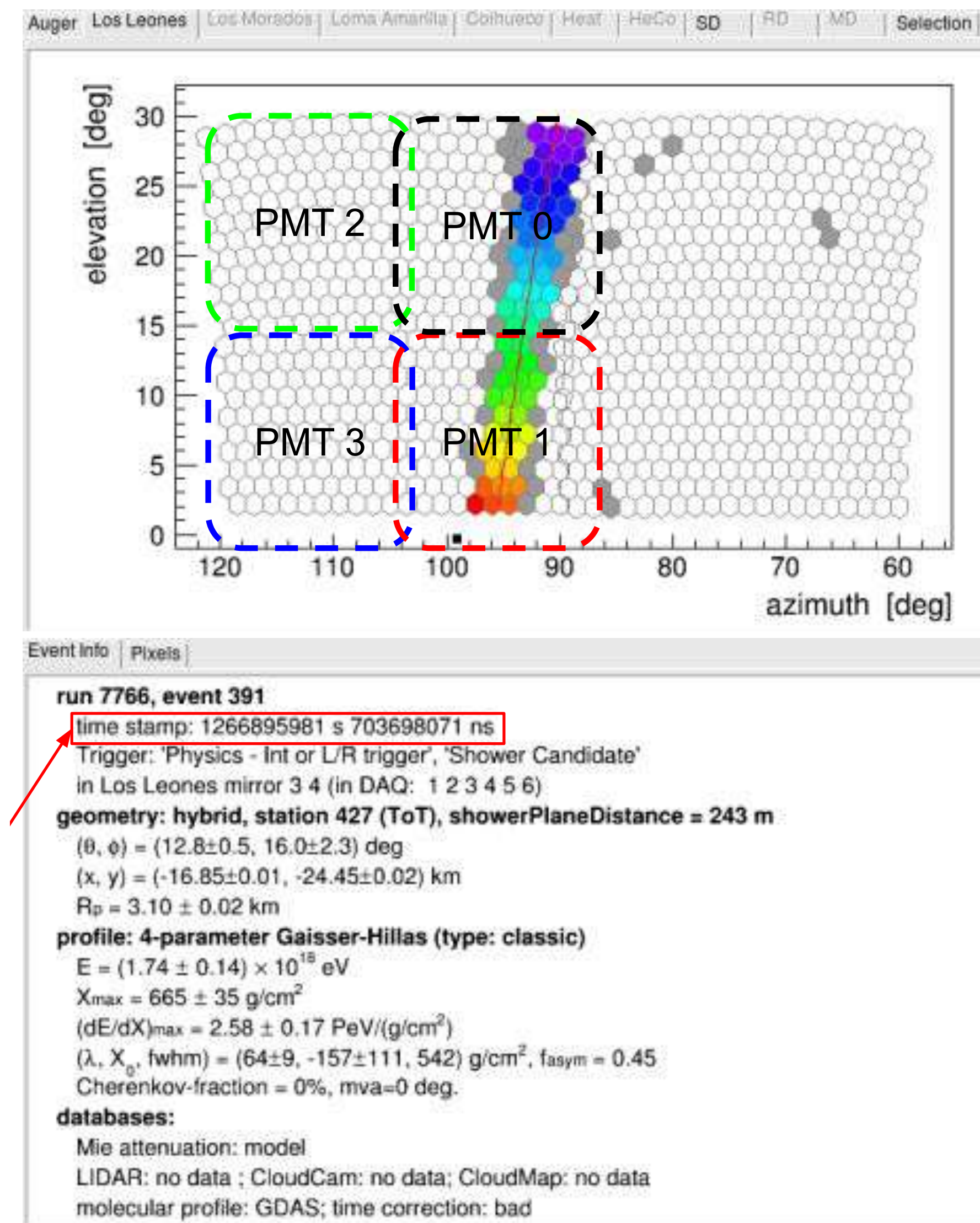
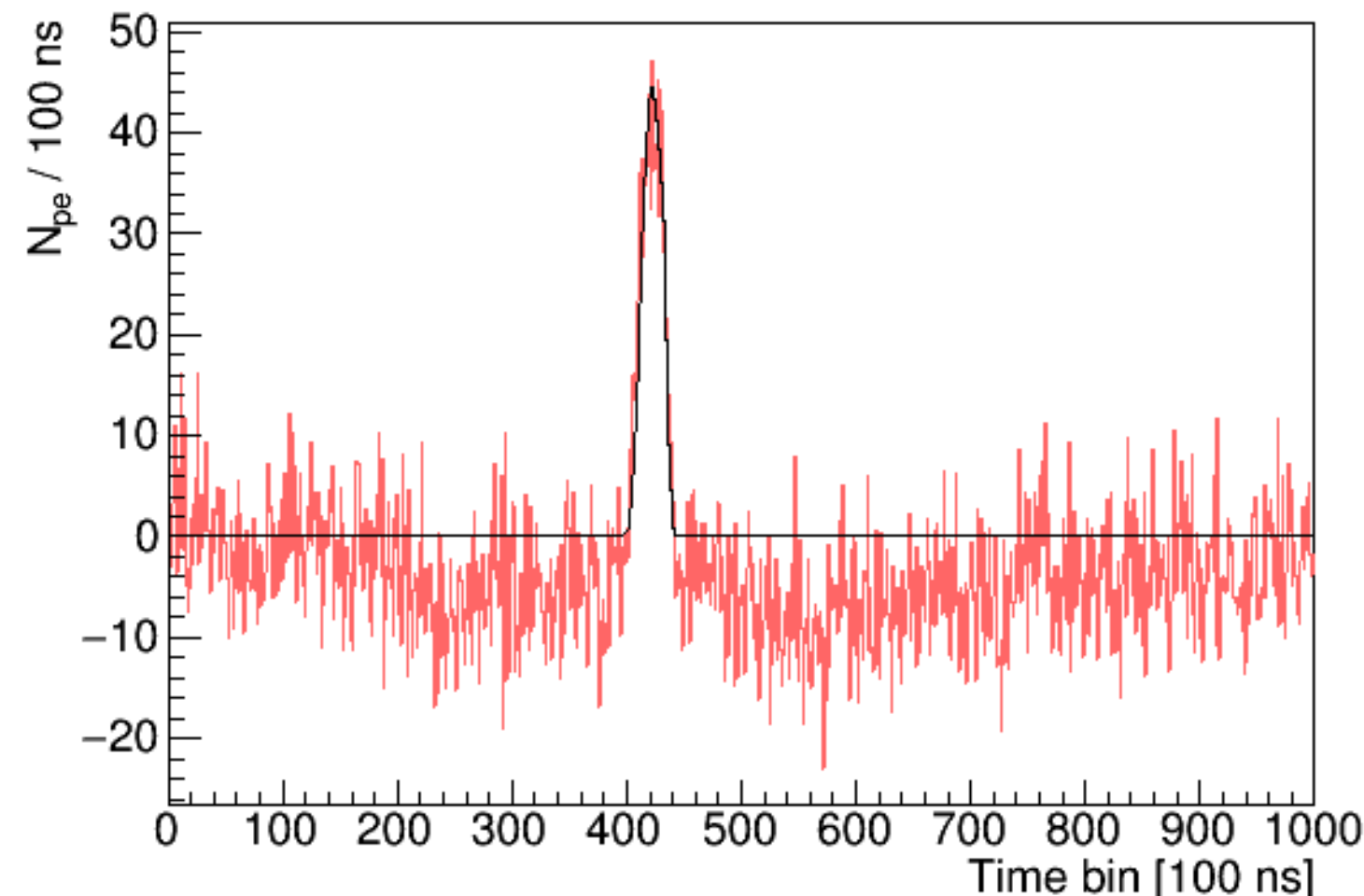
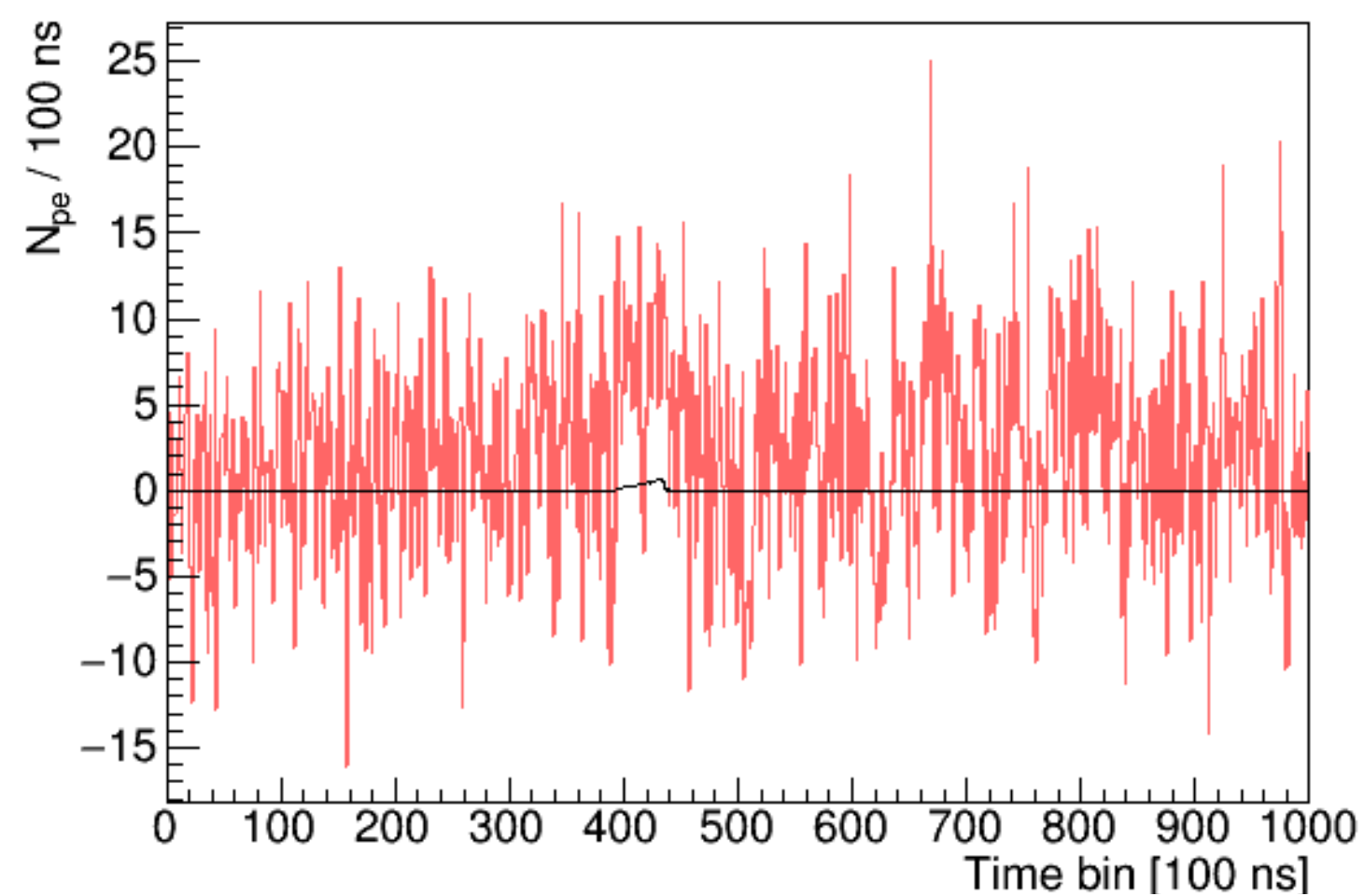
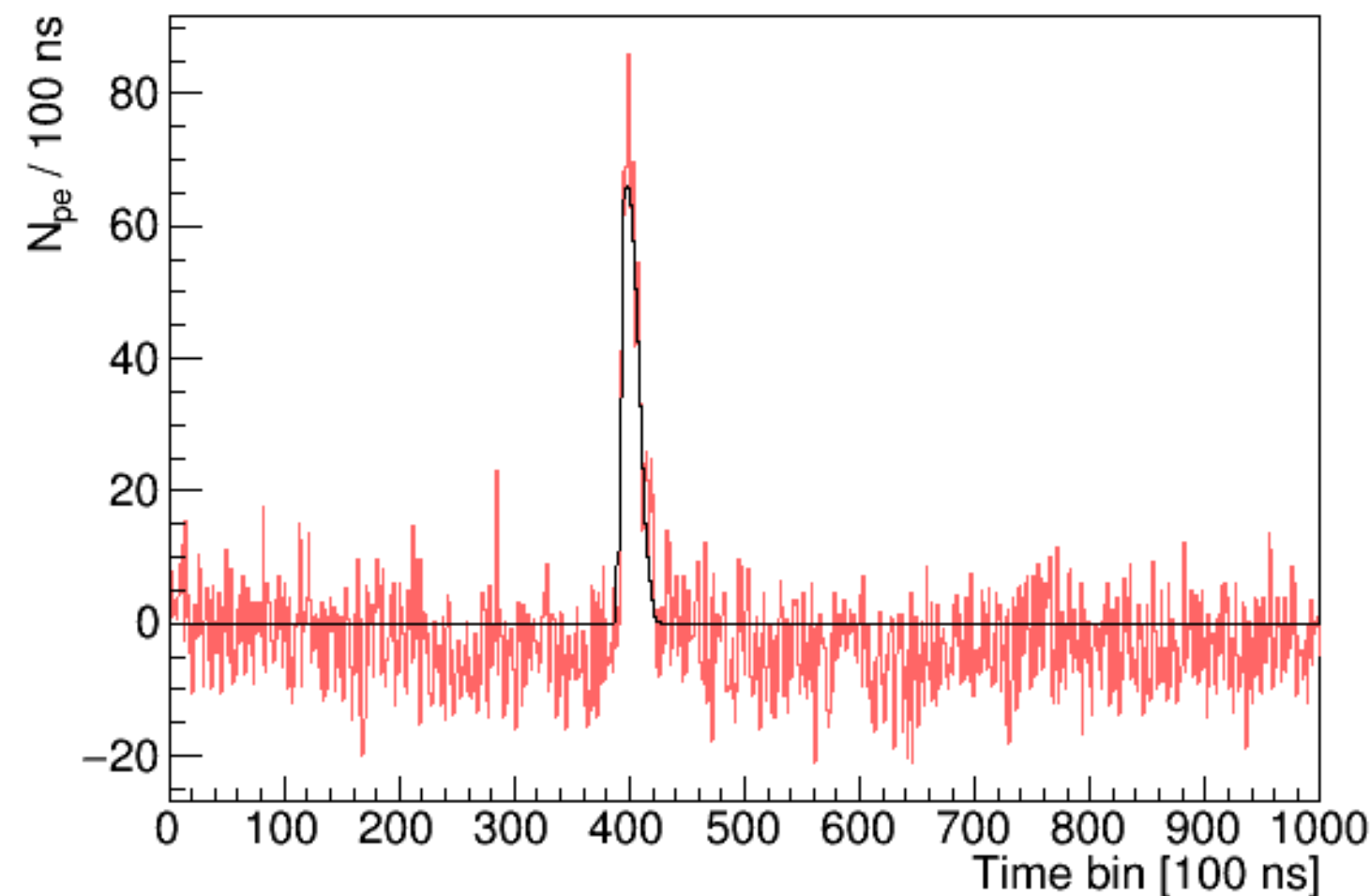
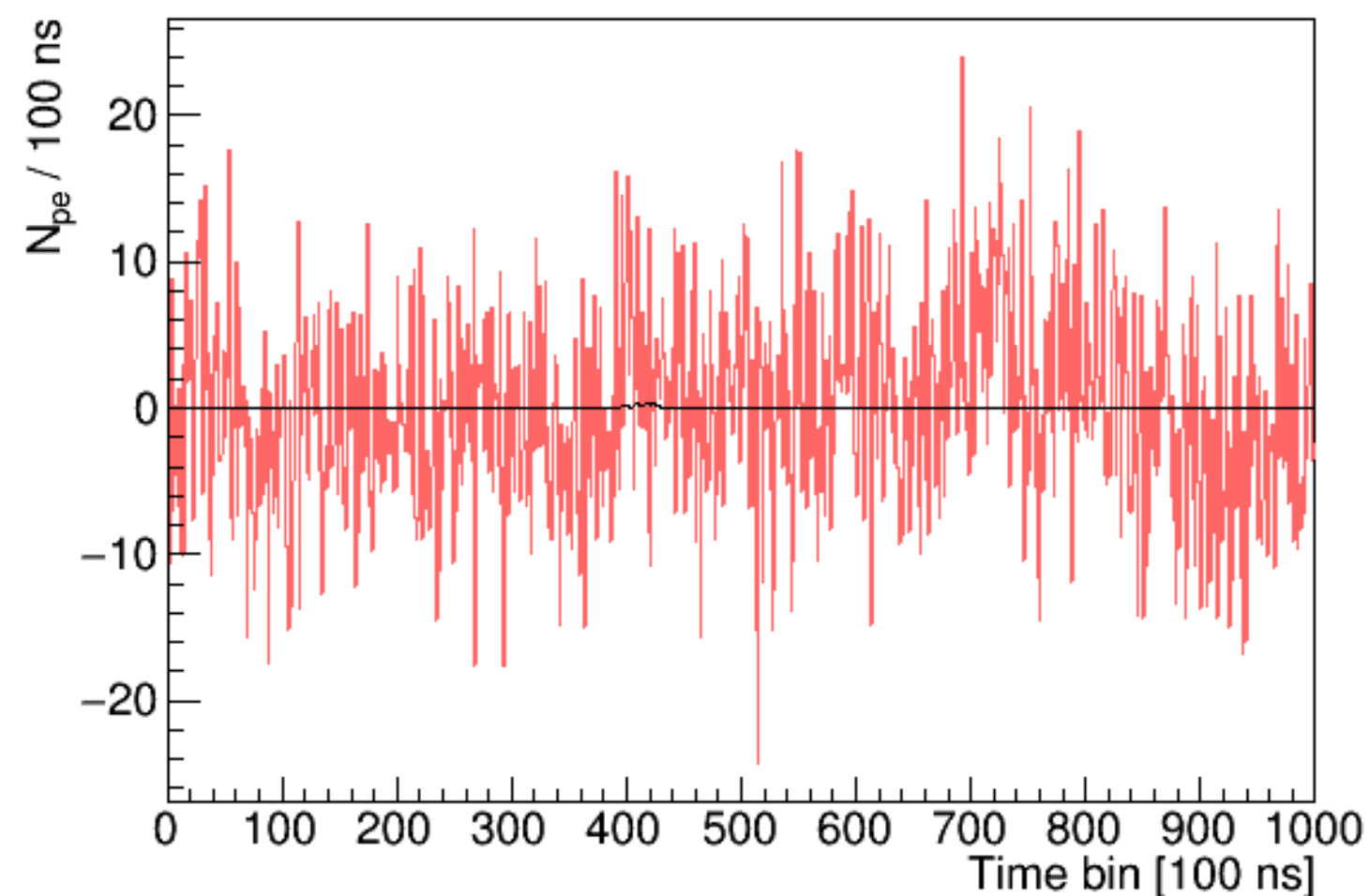
Zenith	Azimuth	Core(X)	Core(Y)	Energy
36.2 deg	18.0 deg	5.0 km	-4.5 km	15.8 EeV

TA FD (Preliminary)

33.2 deg	35.8 deg	6.1 km	-5.3 km	20.0 EeV
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FAST top-down reconstruction (Preliminary)

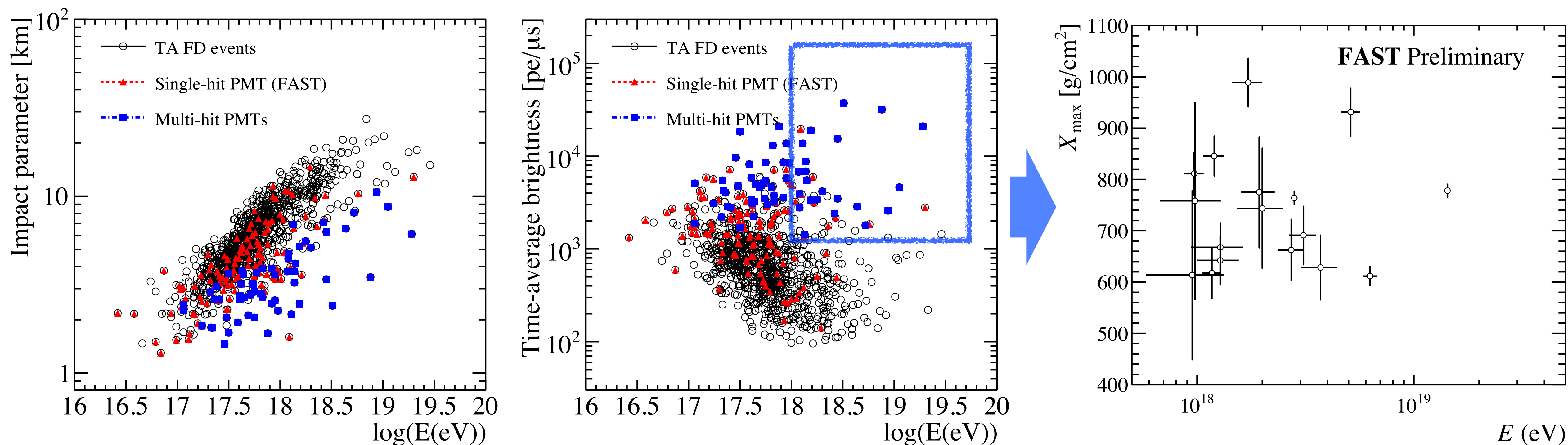
Zenith	Azimuth	Core(X)	Core(Y)	Xmax	Energy
33.9 deg	19.3 deg	4.6 km	-4.7 km	808 g/cm ²	18.8 EeV



(FAST) 0.965 ± 0.201 EeV, 640 ± 151 g/cm²

(Auger) 1.74 ± 0.14 EeV 665 ± 35 g/cm²

- ◆ Data period: 2018/Mar/19 - 2019/Oct/14, 225 hours
- ◆ Event number: **964** (TA FD) -> **179** (Single-hit with FAST, $S/N > 6\sigma$, $\Delta t > 500$ ns) -> **59** (Multi-hit)
- ◆ The shower parameters are reconstructed by TA FD monocular result

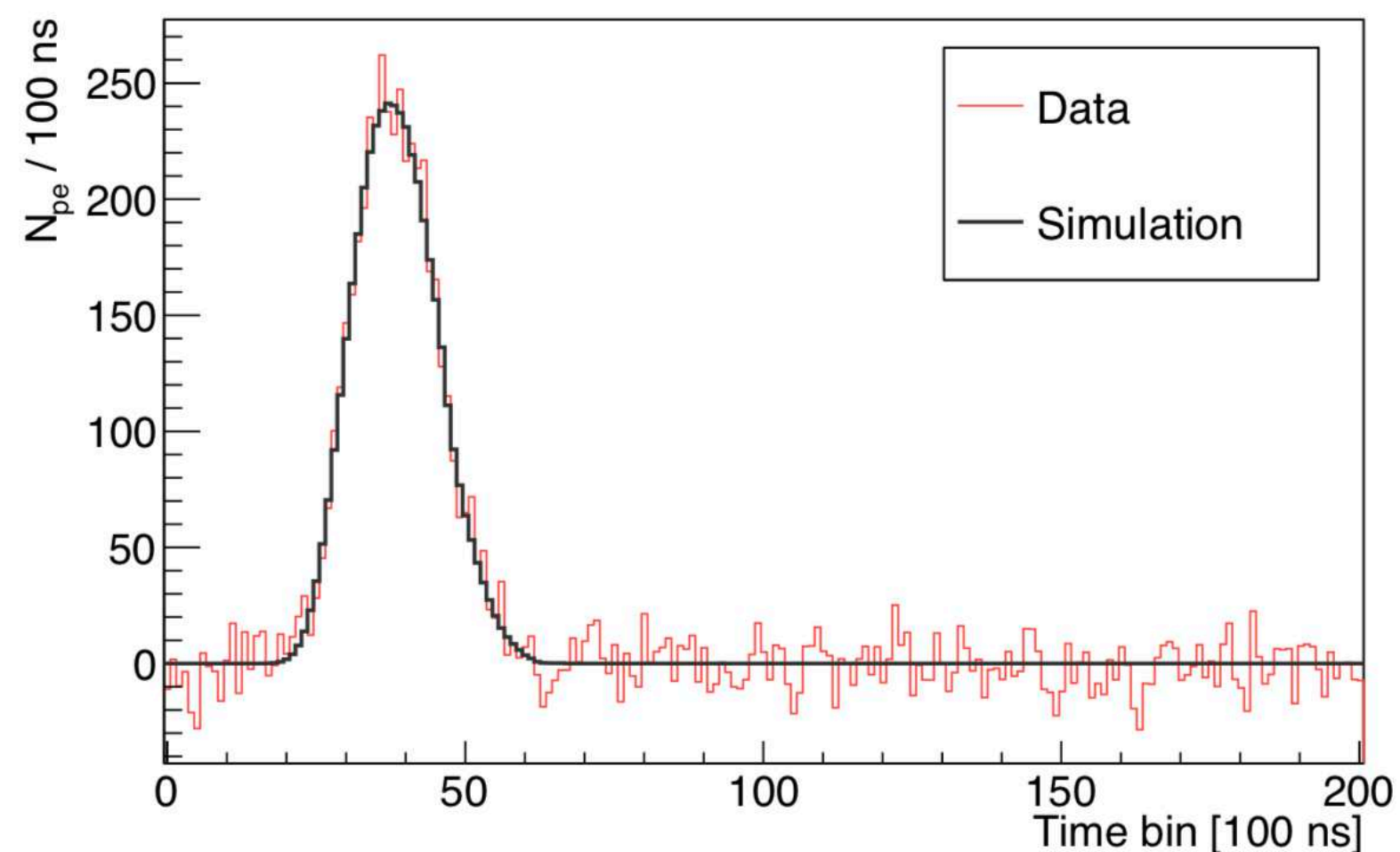


- ◆ Use top-down reconstruction for **events with multi-hit PMTs above 1 EeV**

- ◆ First-guess geometry given from the TA FD

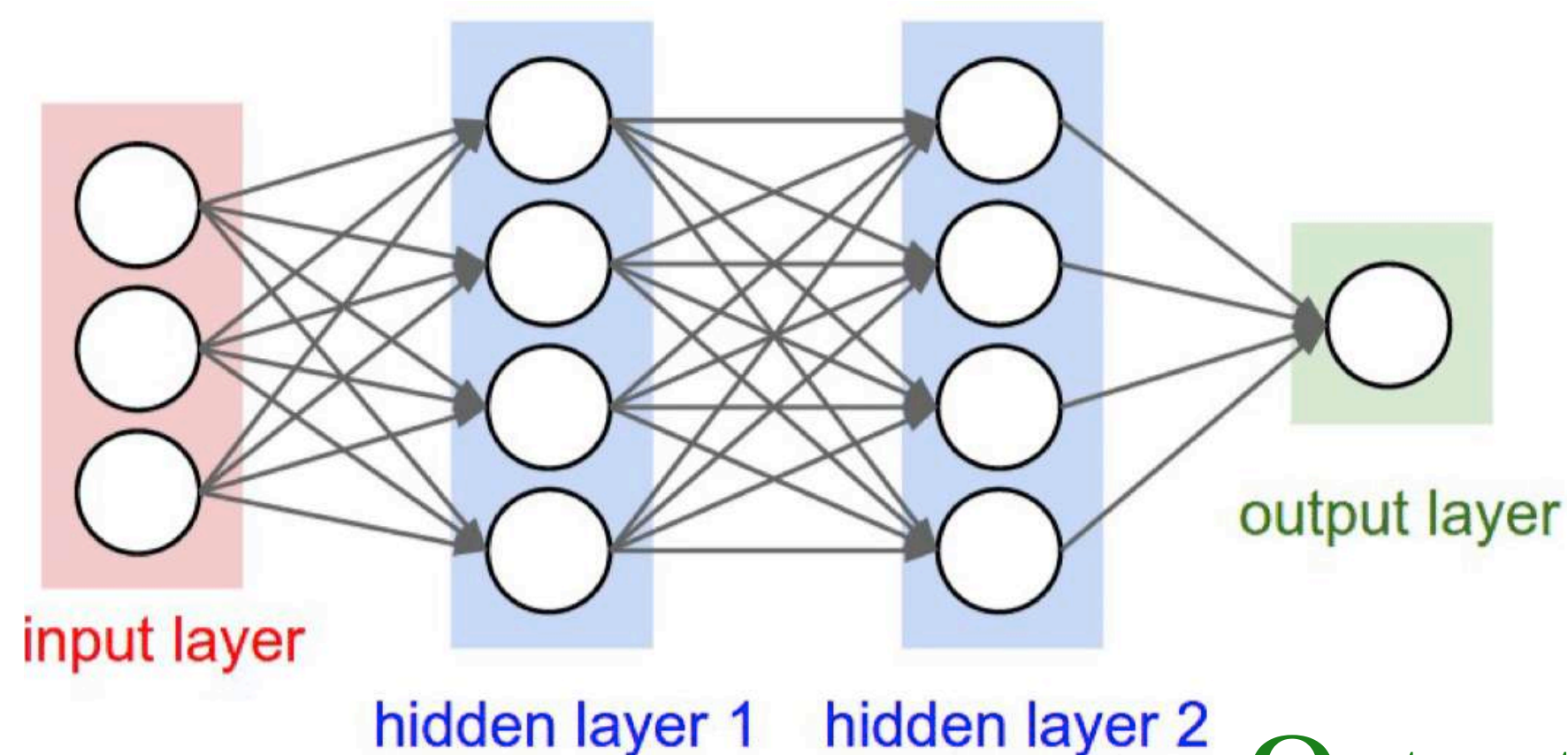
Neural network first guess reconstruction

Work: Justin Albury. PhD thesis (2021)



Inputs

3 feature per PMT with $S/N > 5\sigma$



Outputs

Energy, X_{max} , geometry (θ, φ, x, y)

◆ Top-down reconstruction (Inverse Monte Carlo)

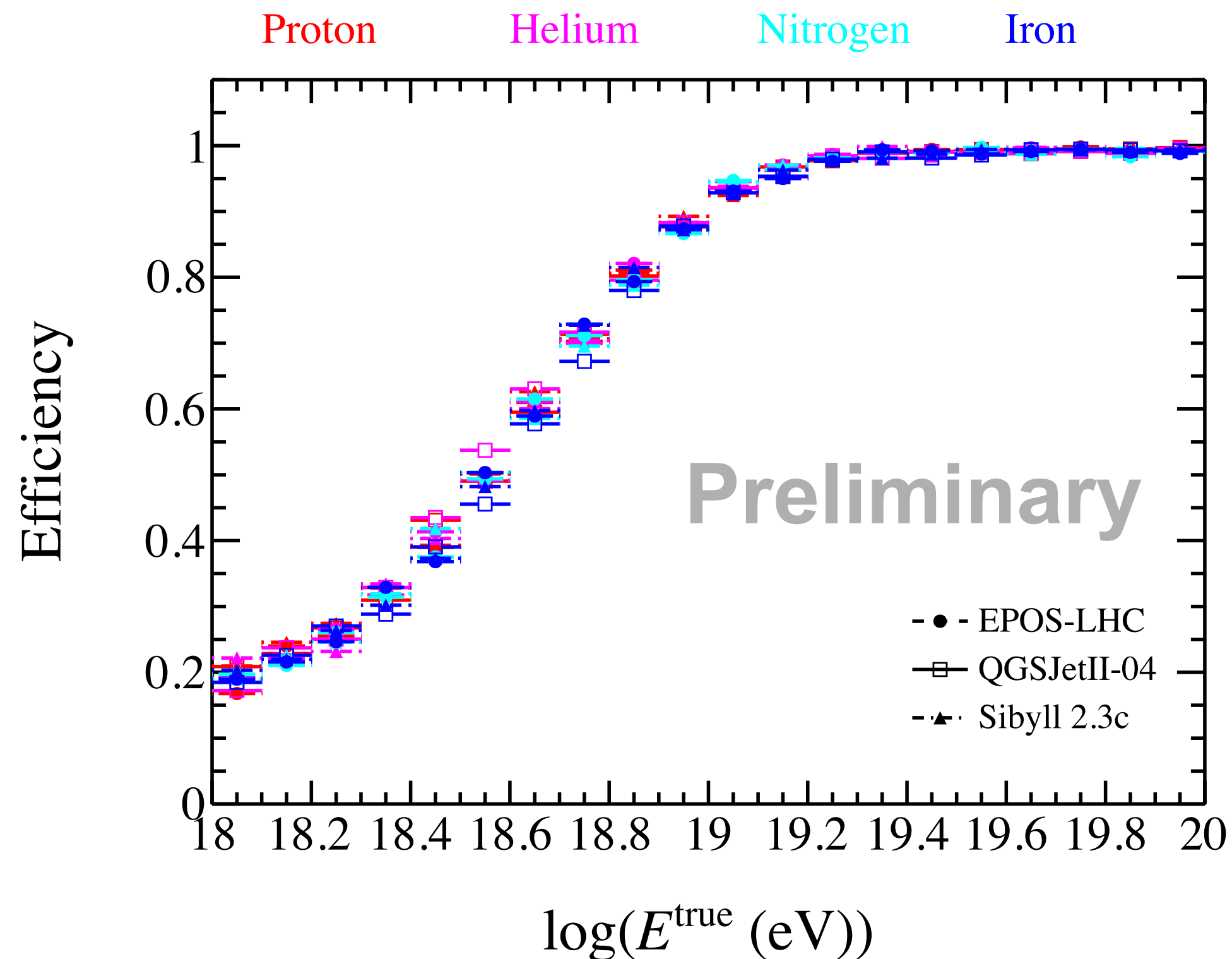
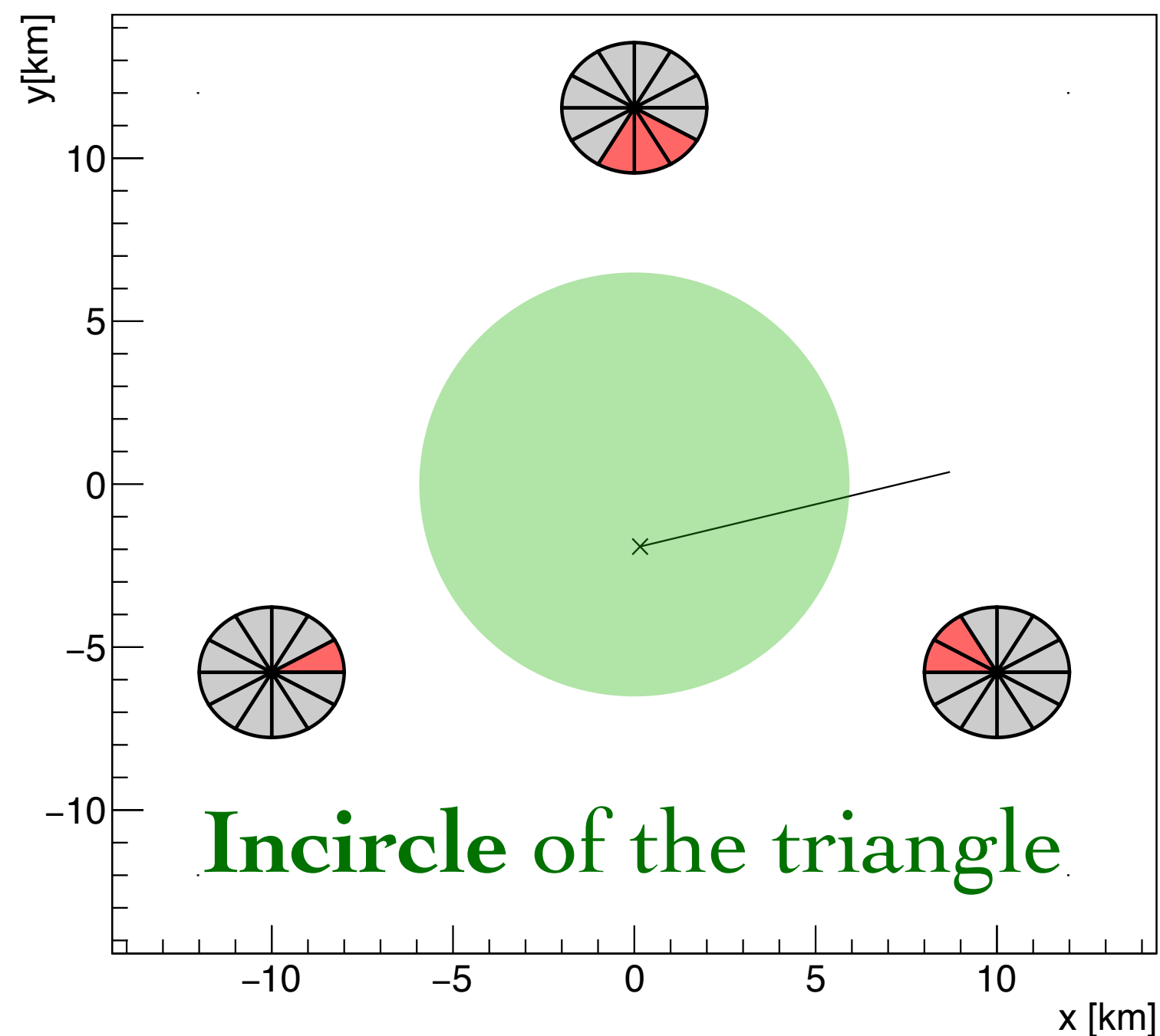
- ◆ Use all available information from individual pixel traces
- ◆ Computationally expensive
- ◆ Need a reliable first-guess geometry

◆ Neural network first guess reconstruction

- ◆ 3 input per PMT: total signal, centroid time and pulse height
- ◆ Kares/Tensorflow in Python, two hidden layers
- ◆ 6 outputs: X_{max} , energy, geometry (θ, φ, x, y)
- ◆ Very prompt reconstruction

Performance with a FAST array

- ◆ **Training data:** Energy of 1 - 100 EeV, X_{\max} of 500 - 1200 g/cm², **uniform**
 - ◆ Night sky background: $\sigma=10$ p.e./100 ns, based on field measurements at TA and Auger sites
- ◆ **Test data:** X_{\max} distributions based on CORSIKA-Conex simulations
 - ◆ 4 species (P, He, N, Fe) with 3 interaction models (EPOS-LHC, QGSJetII-04, Sibyll 2.3c)



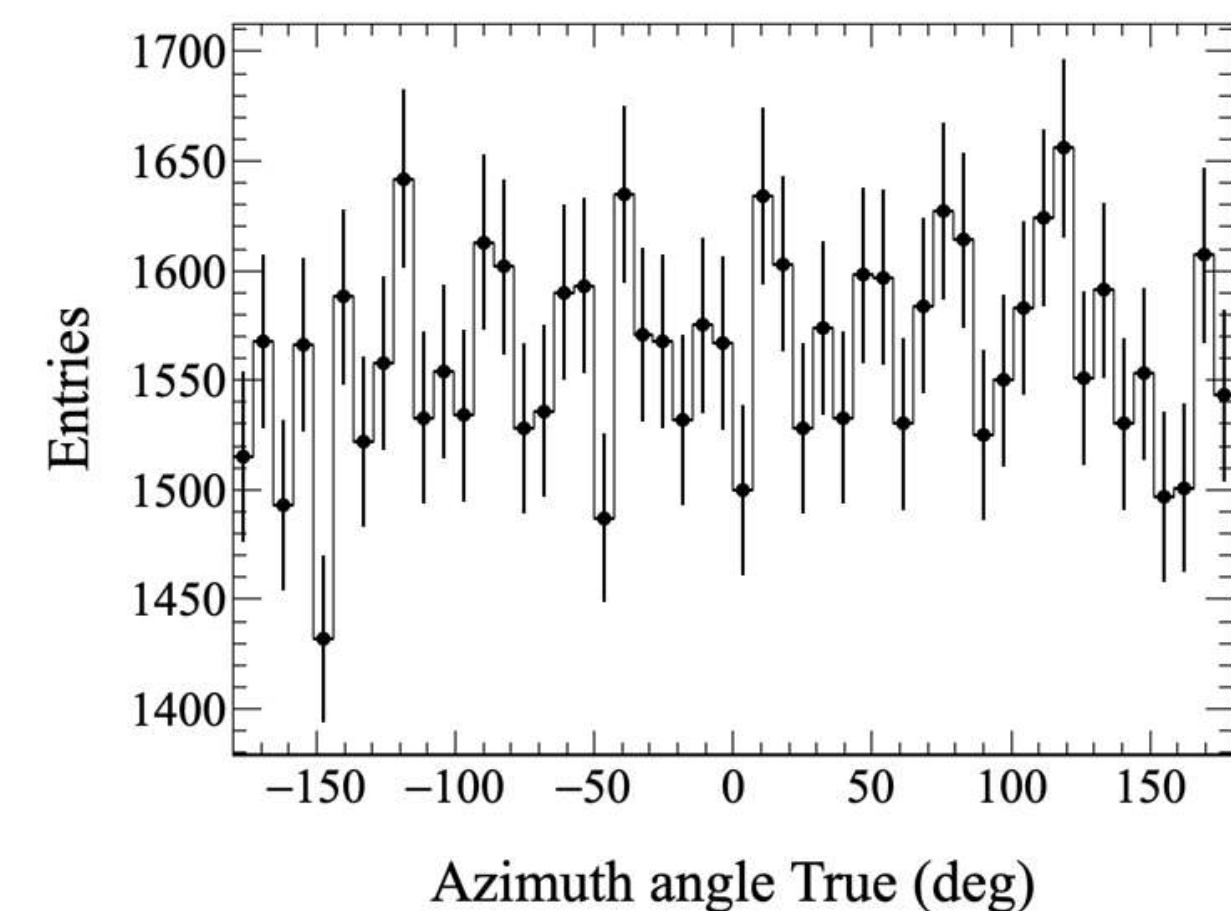
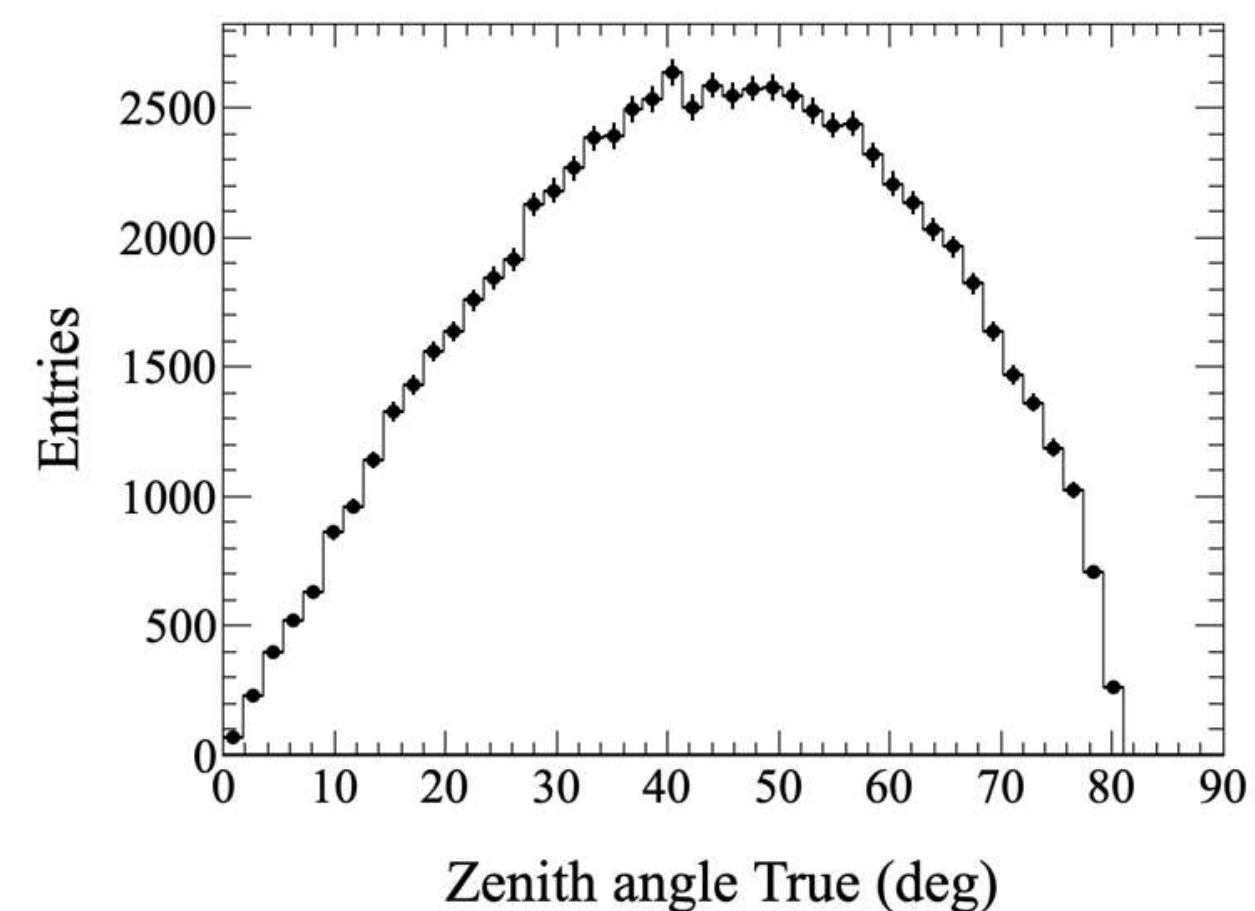
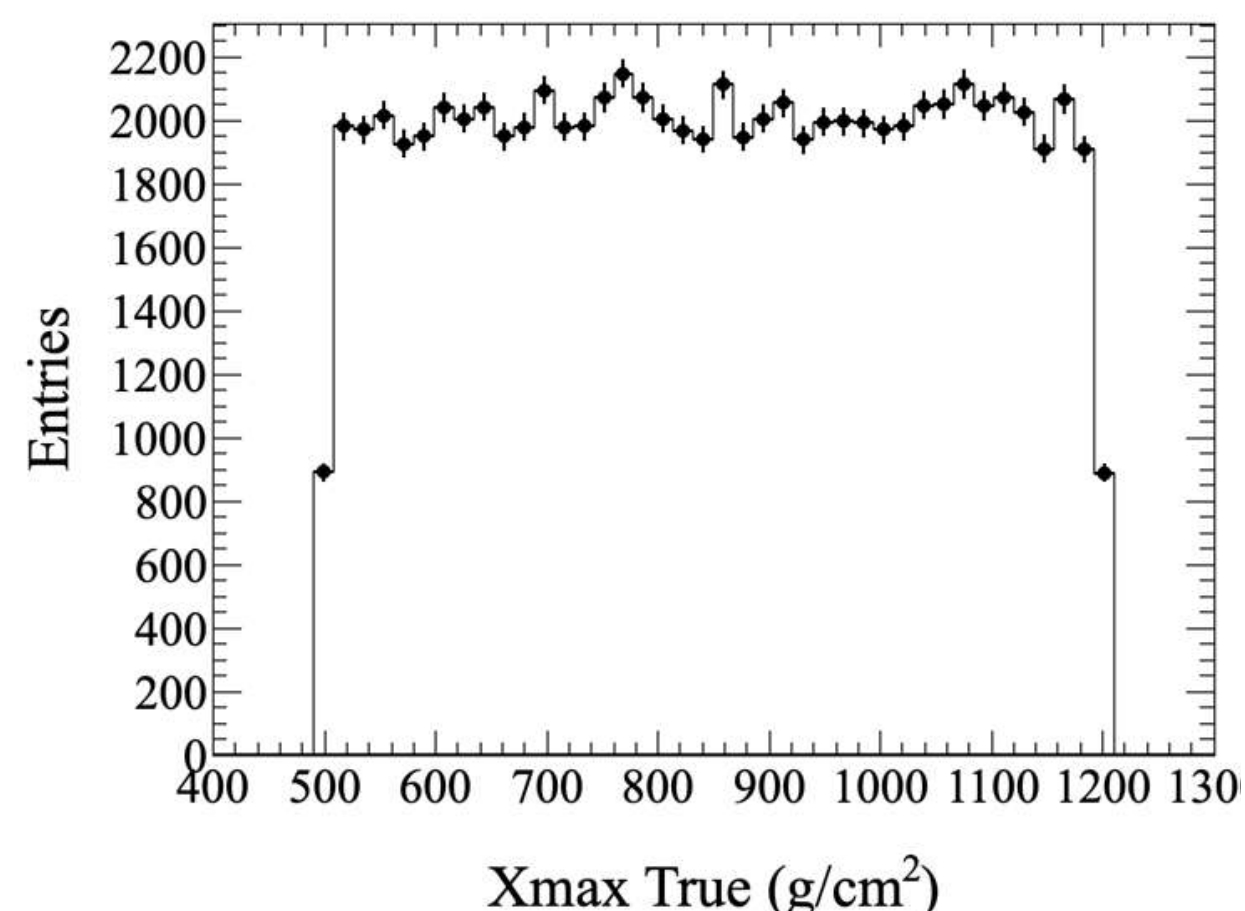
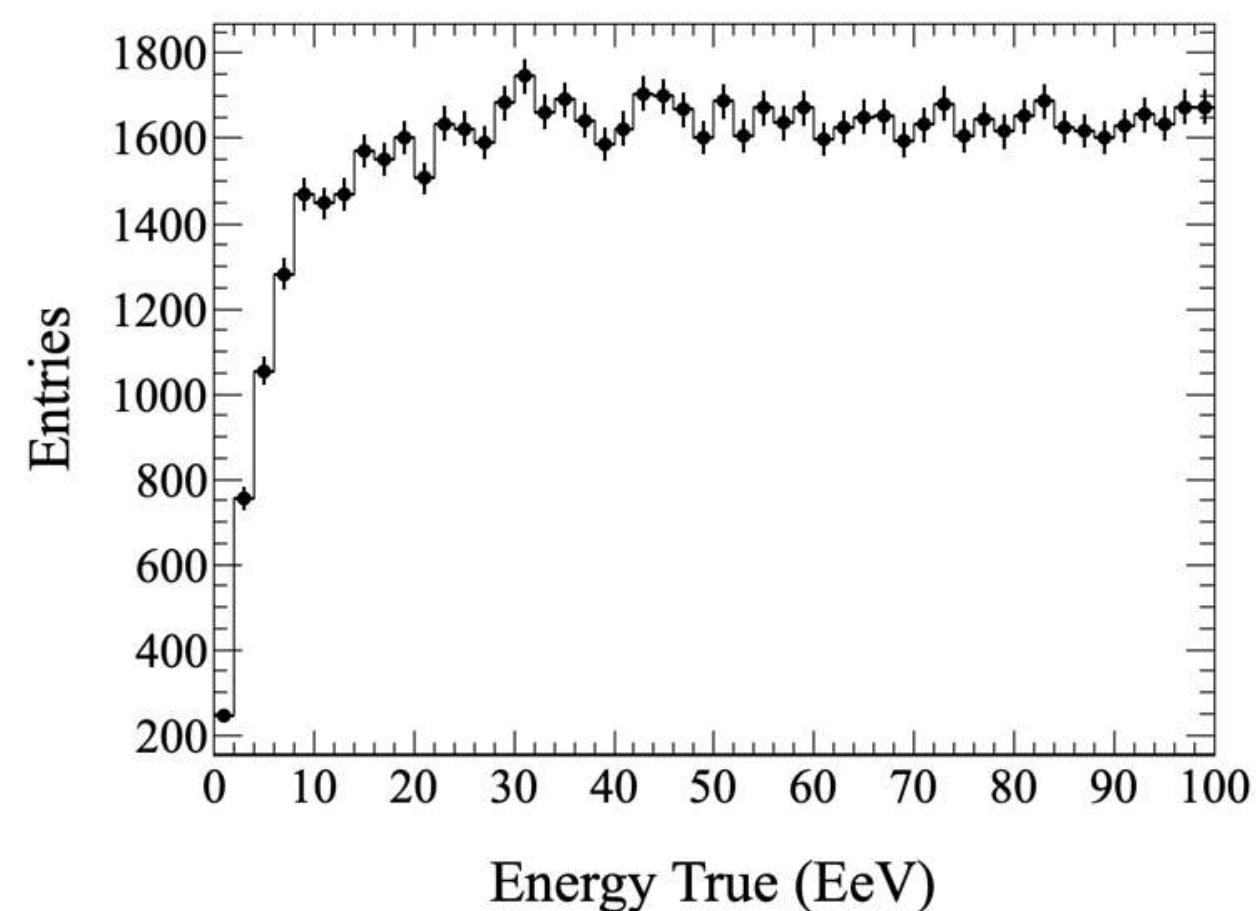
$$\epsilon = \frac{N_i(E_{\text{trigger}}^{\text{true}})}{N_i(E_{\text{thrown}}^{\text{true}})}$$

3-fold trigger efficiency

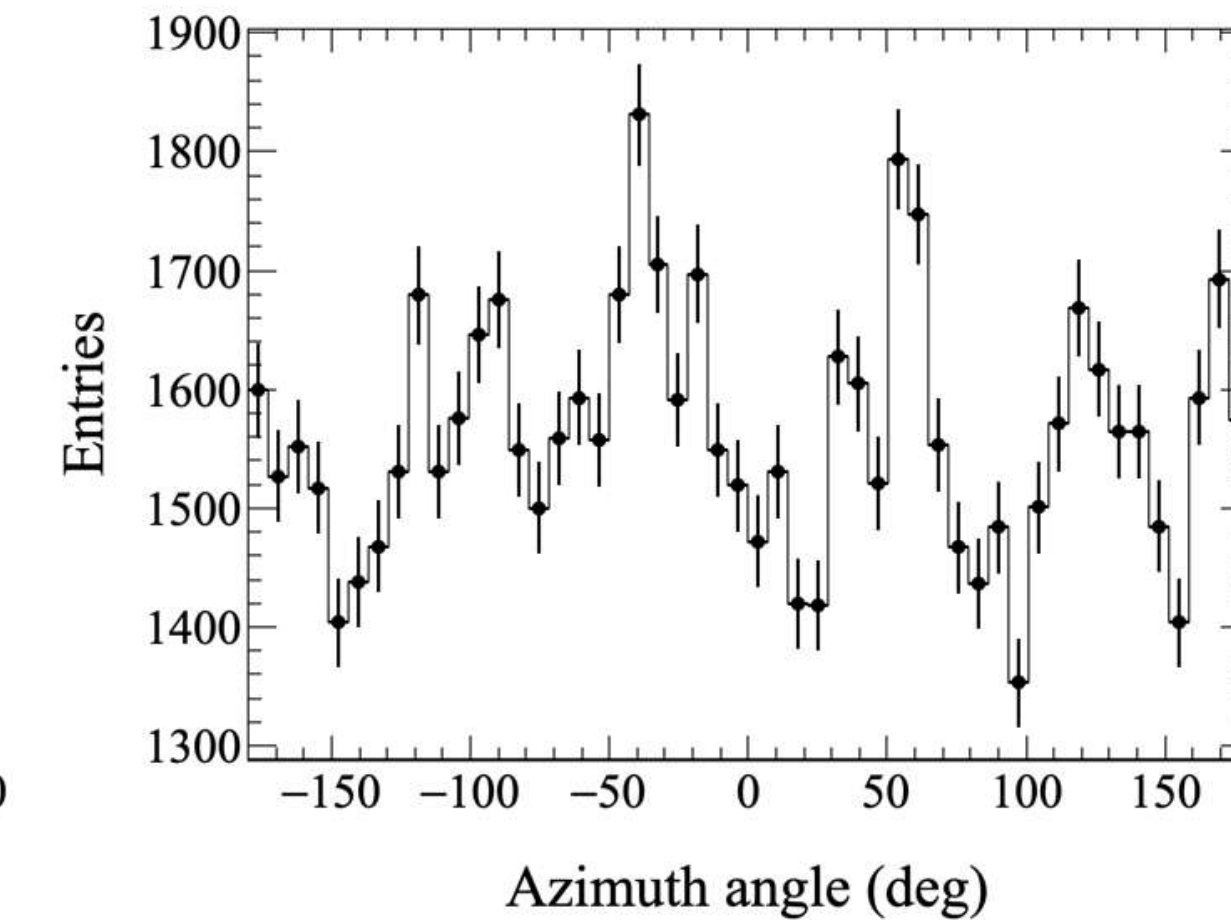
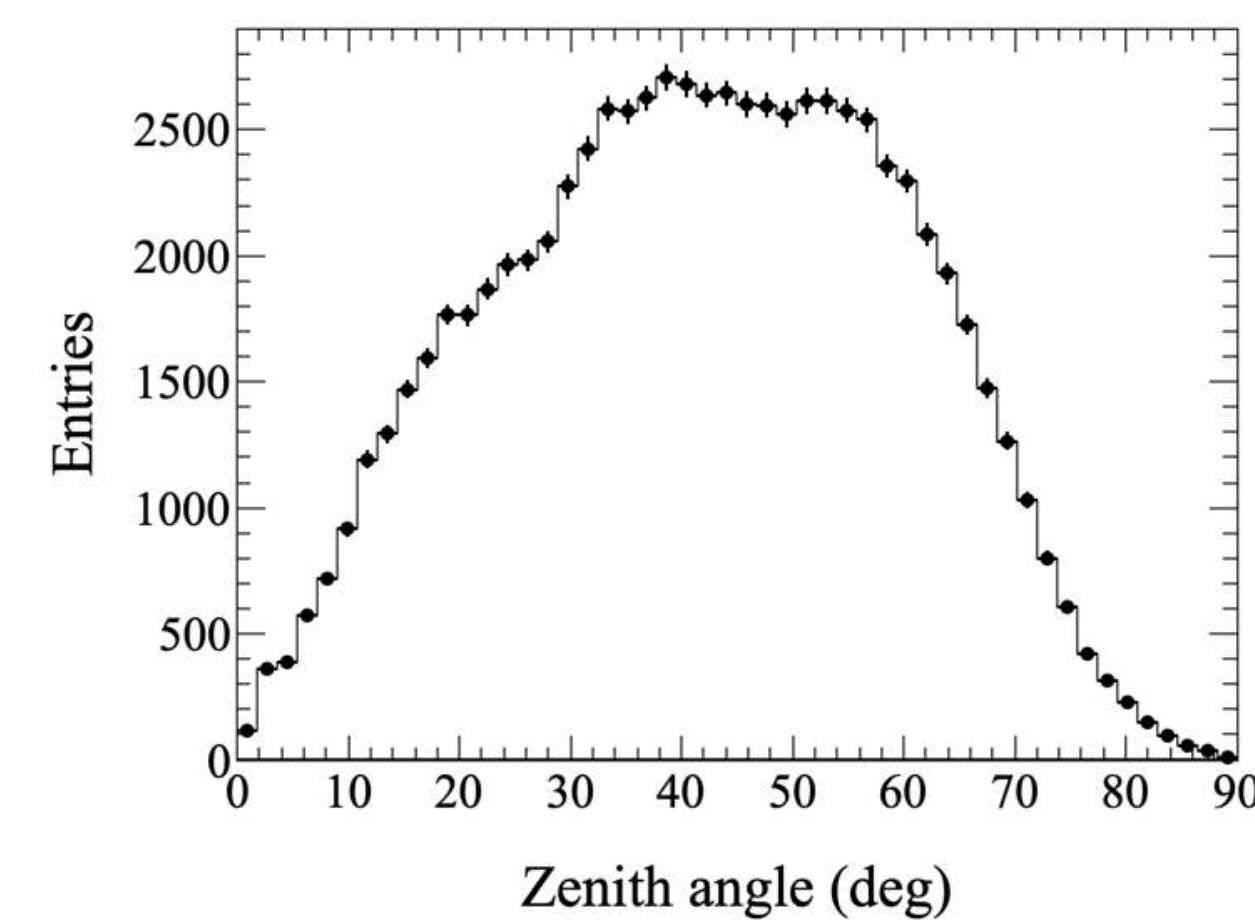
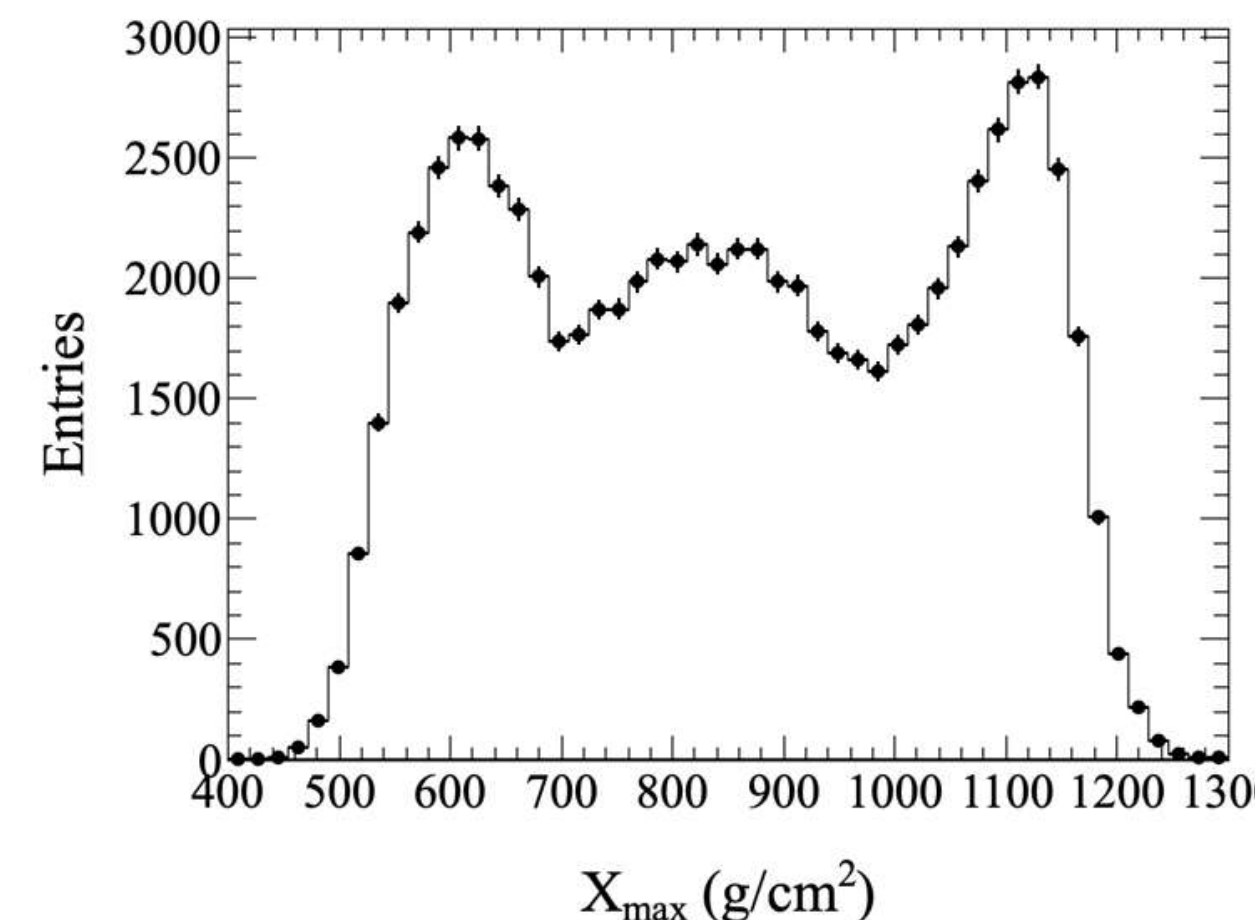
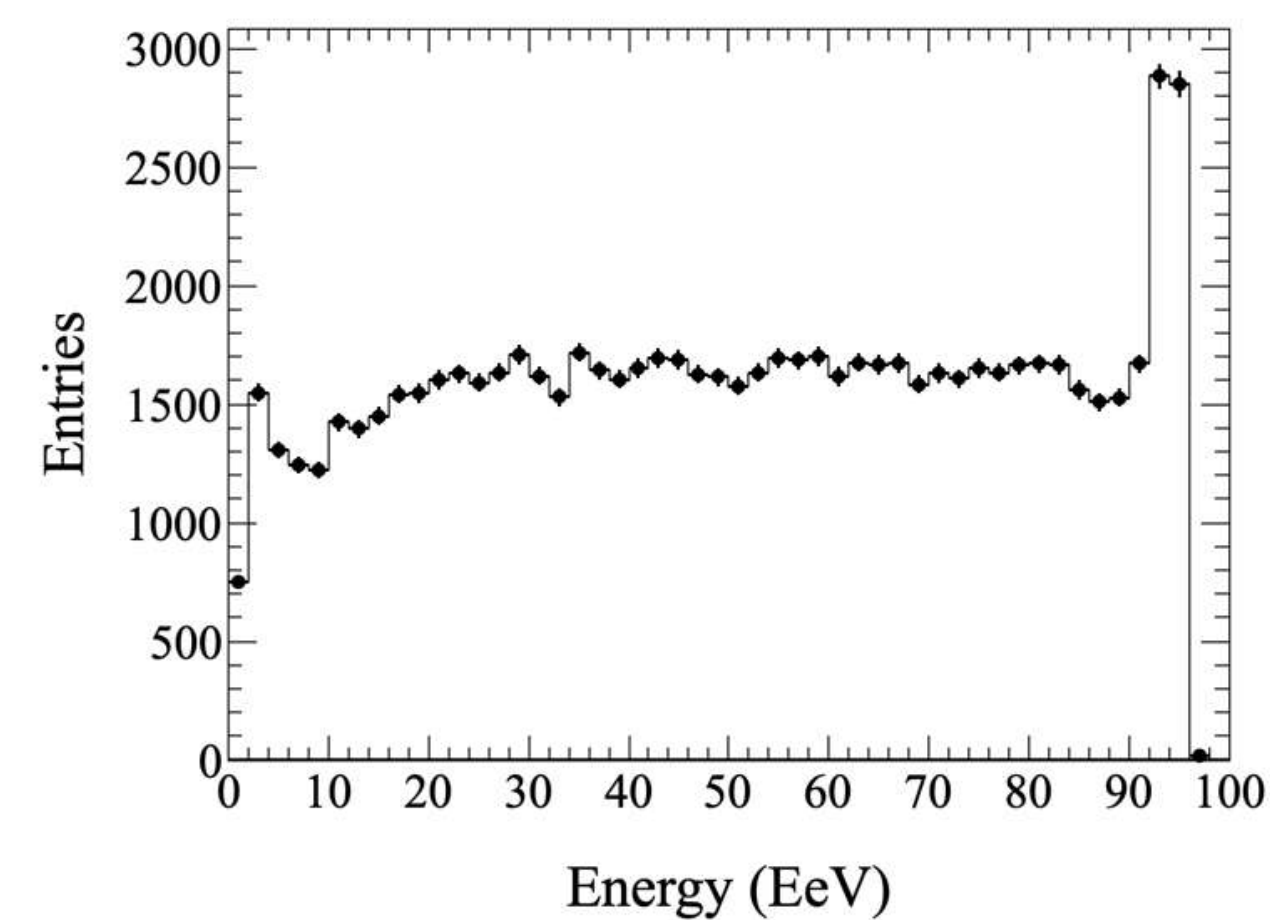
100% above
 $10^{19.3}$ eV

Parameter distributions (3-fold events w/o quality cuts)

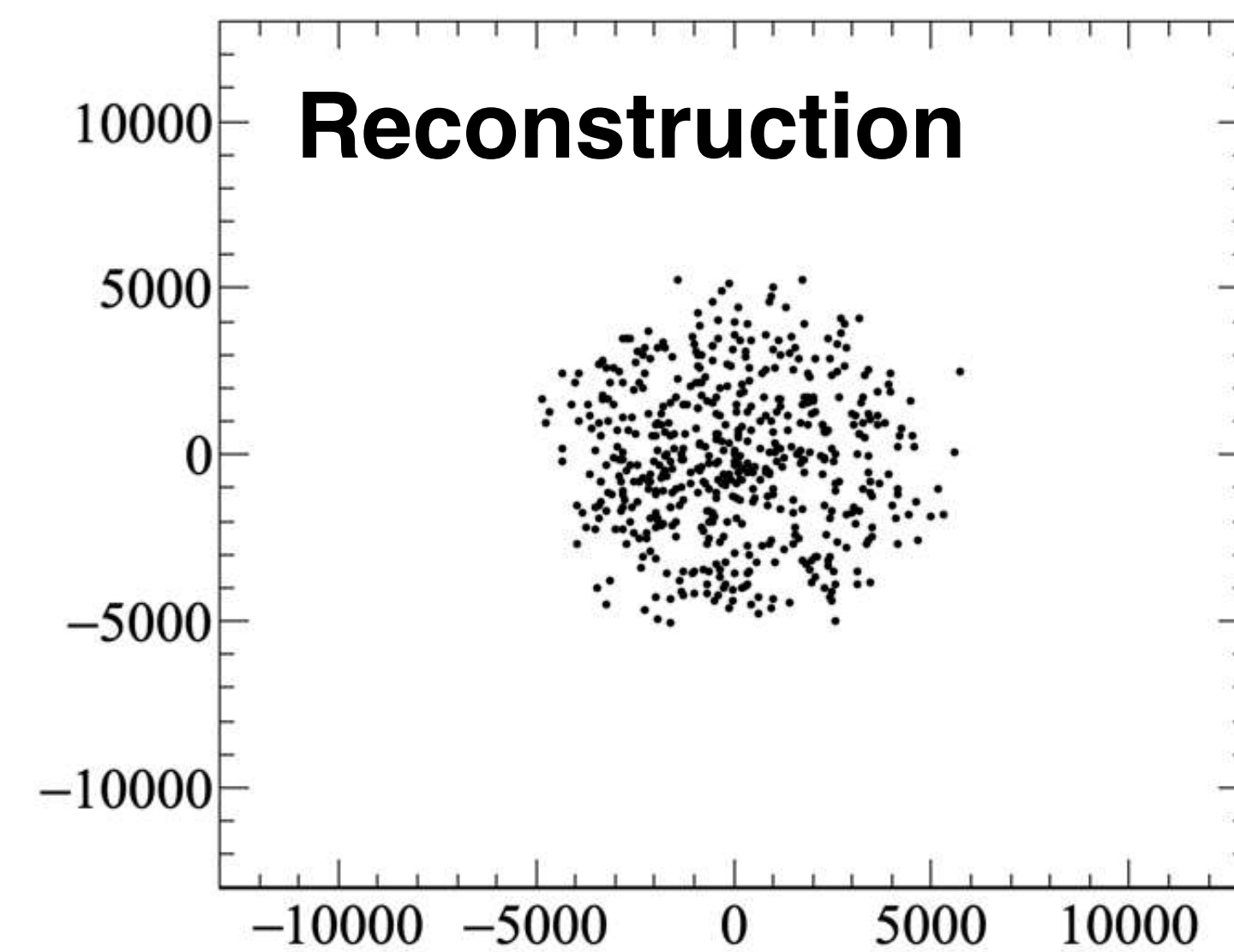
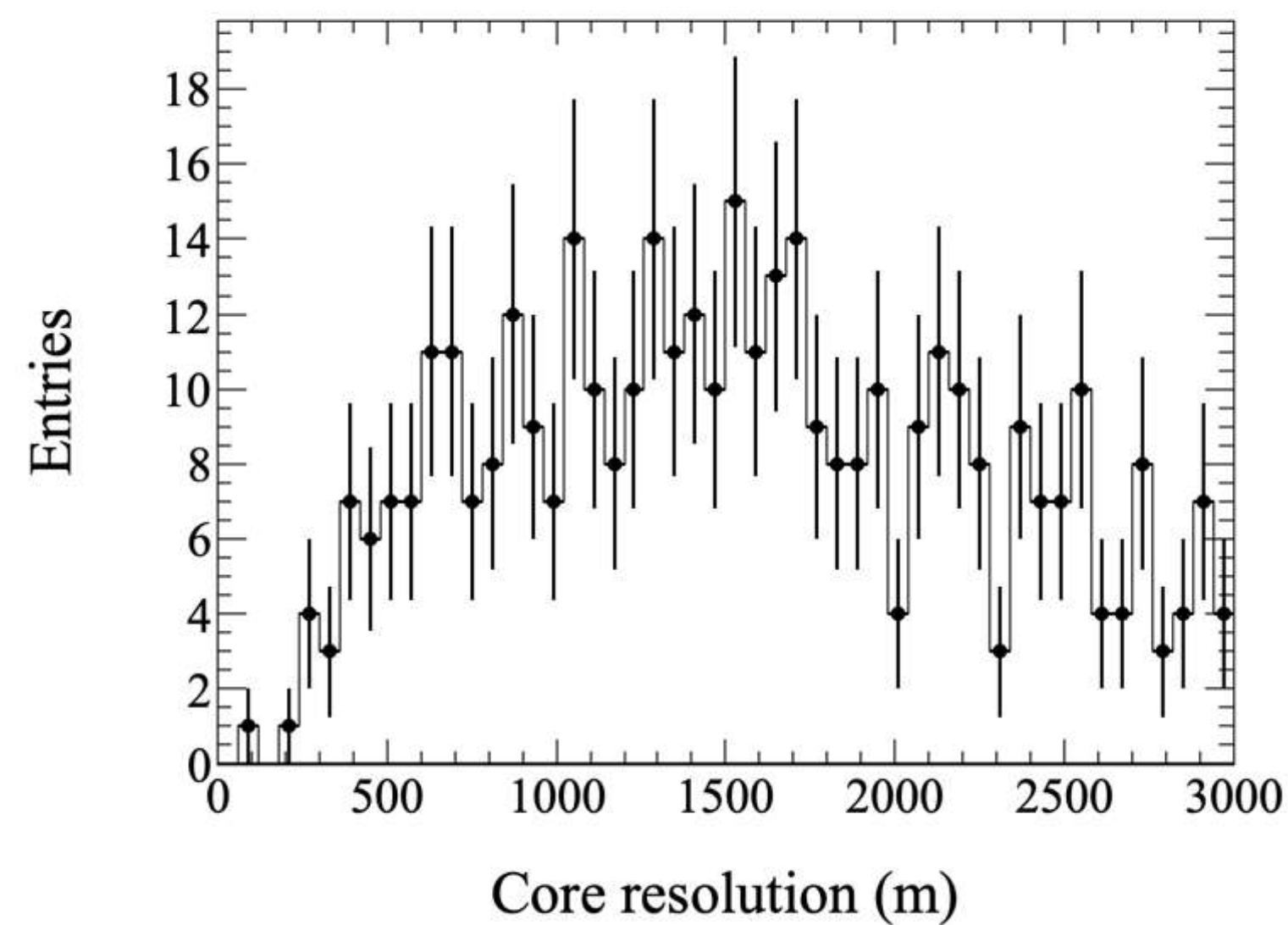
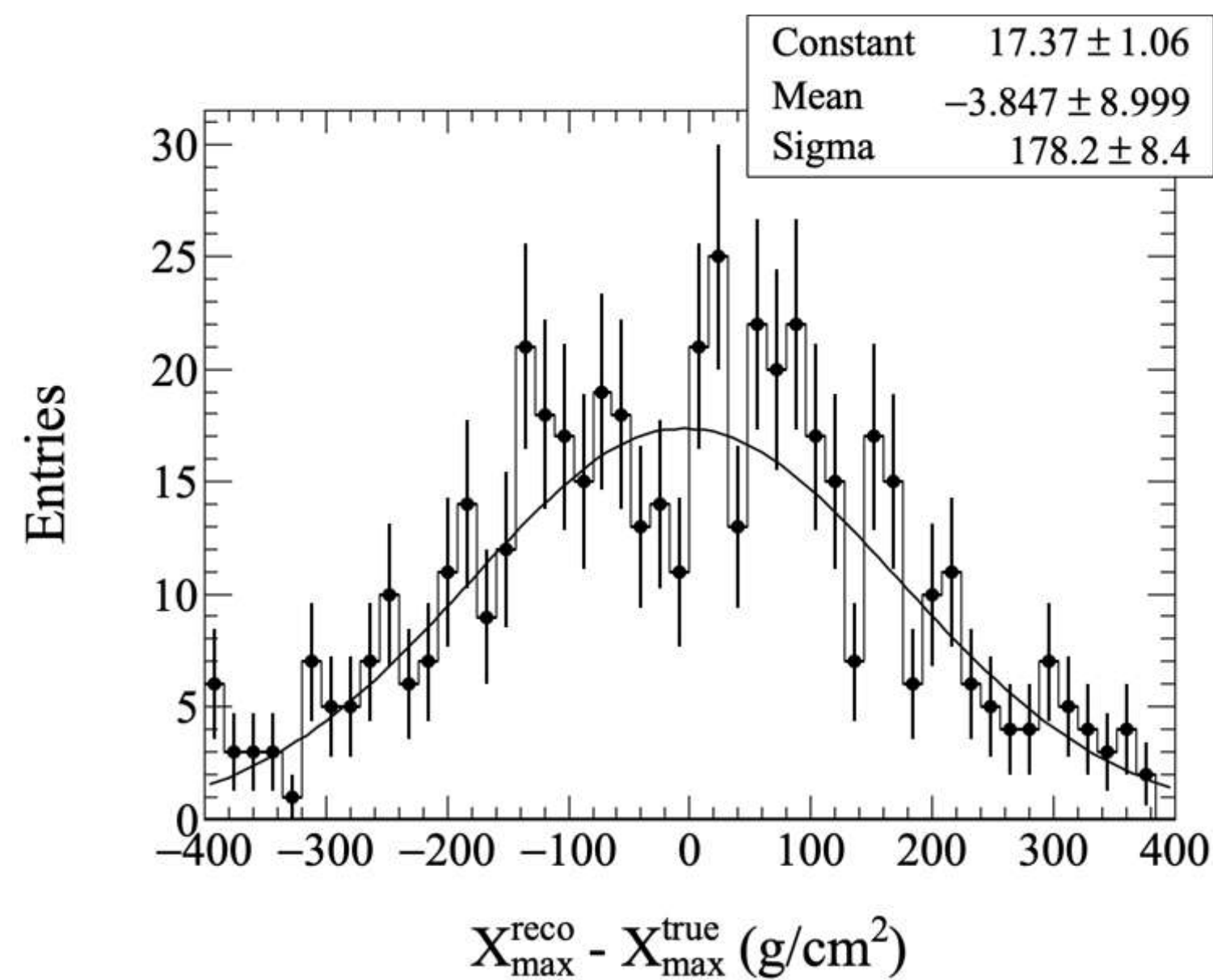
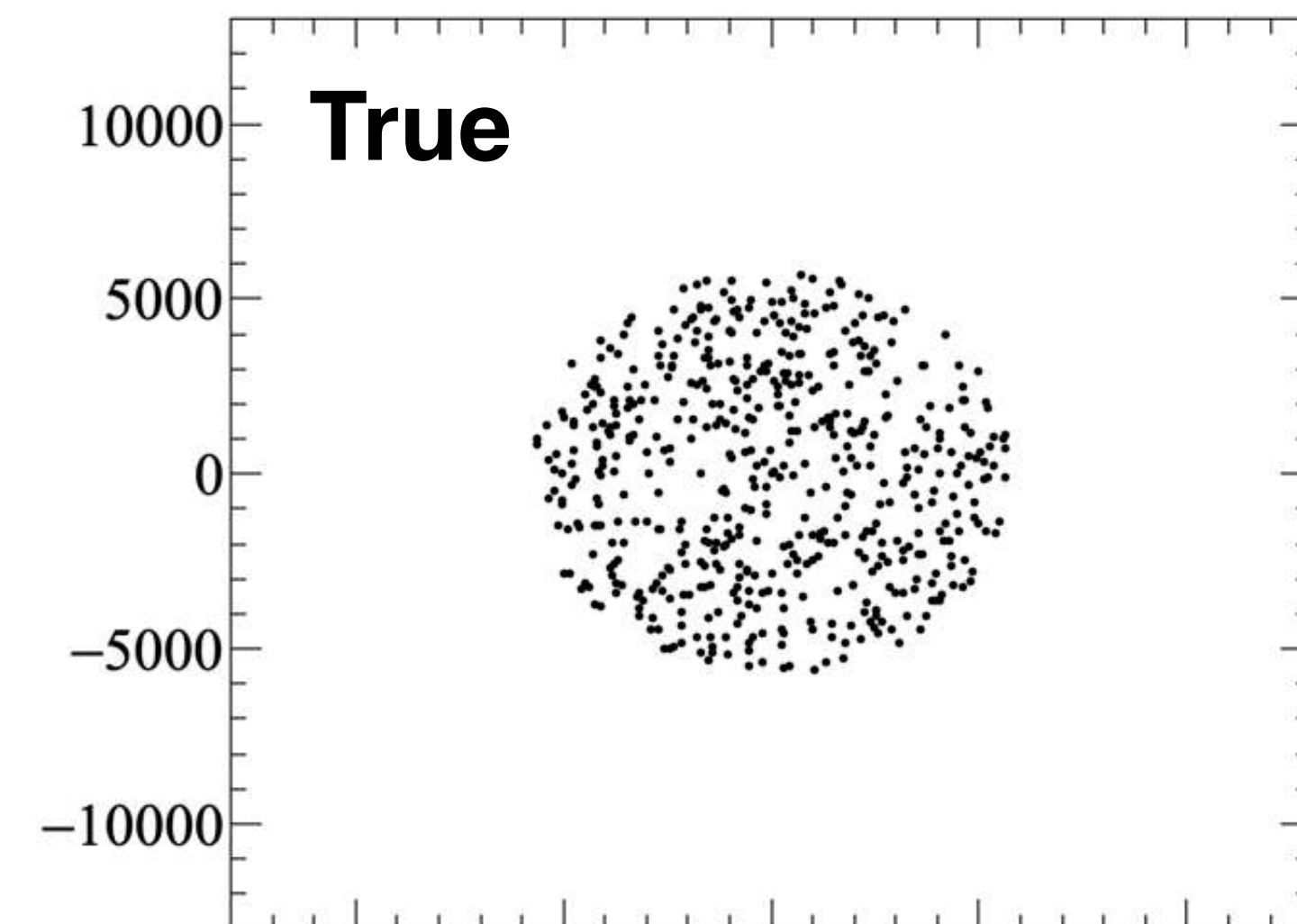
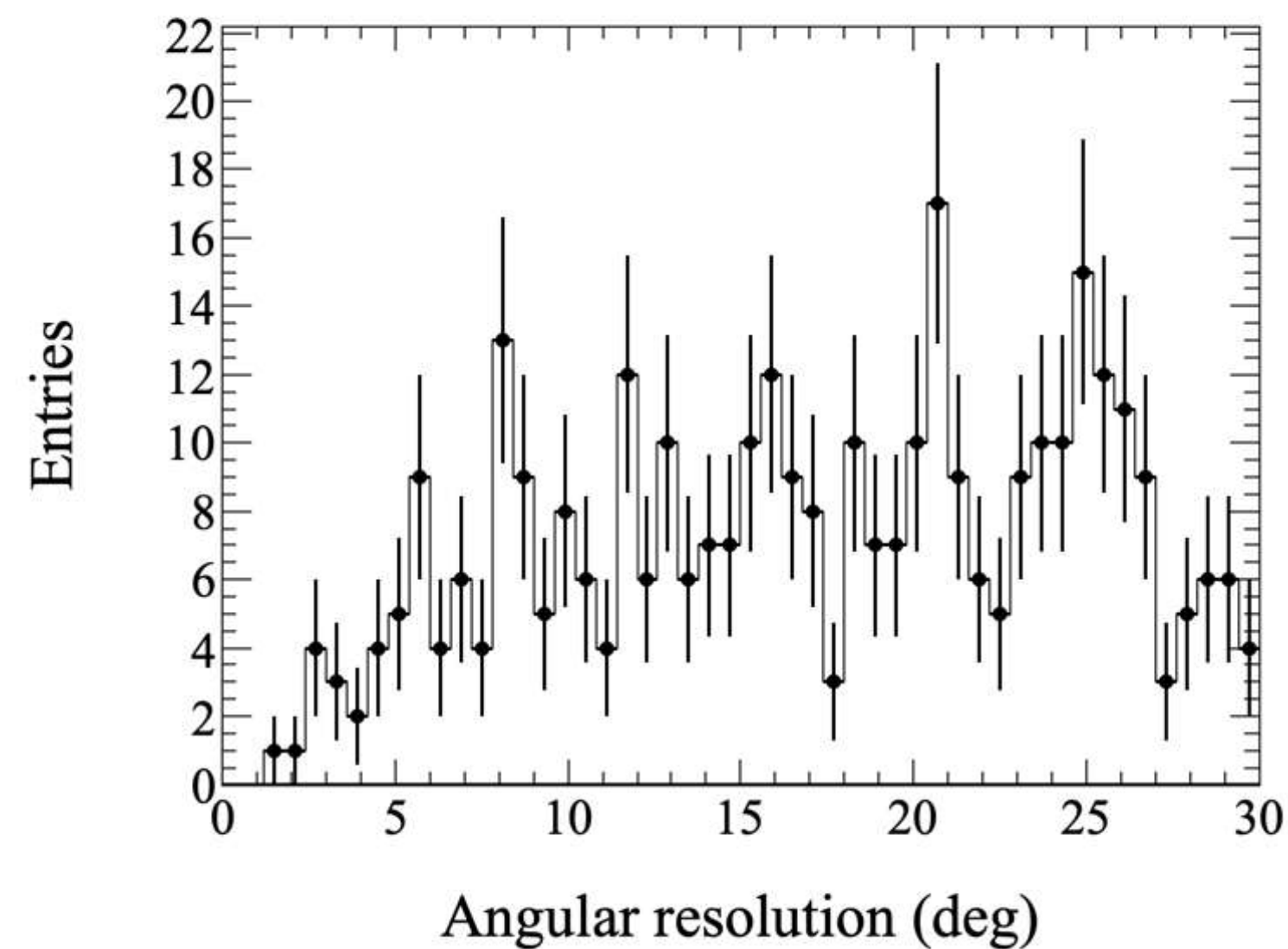
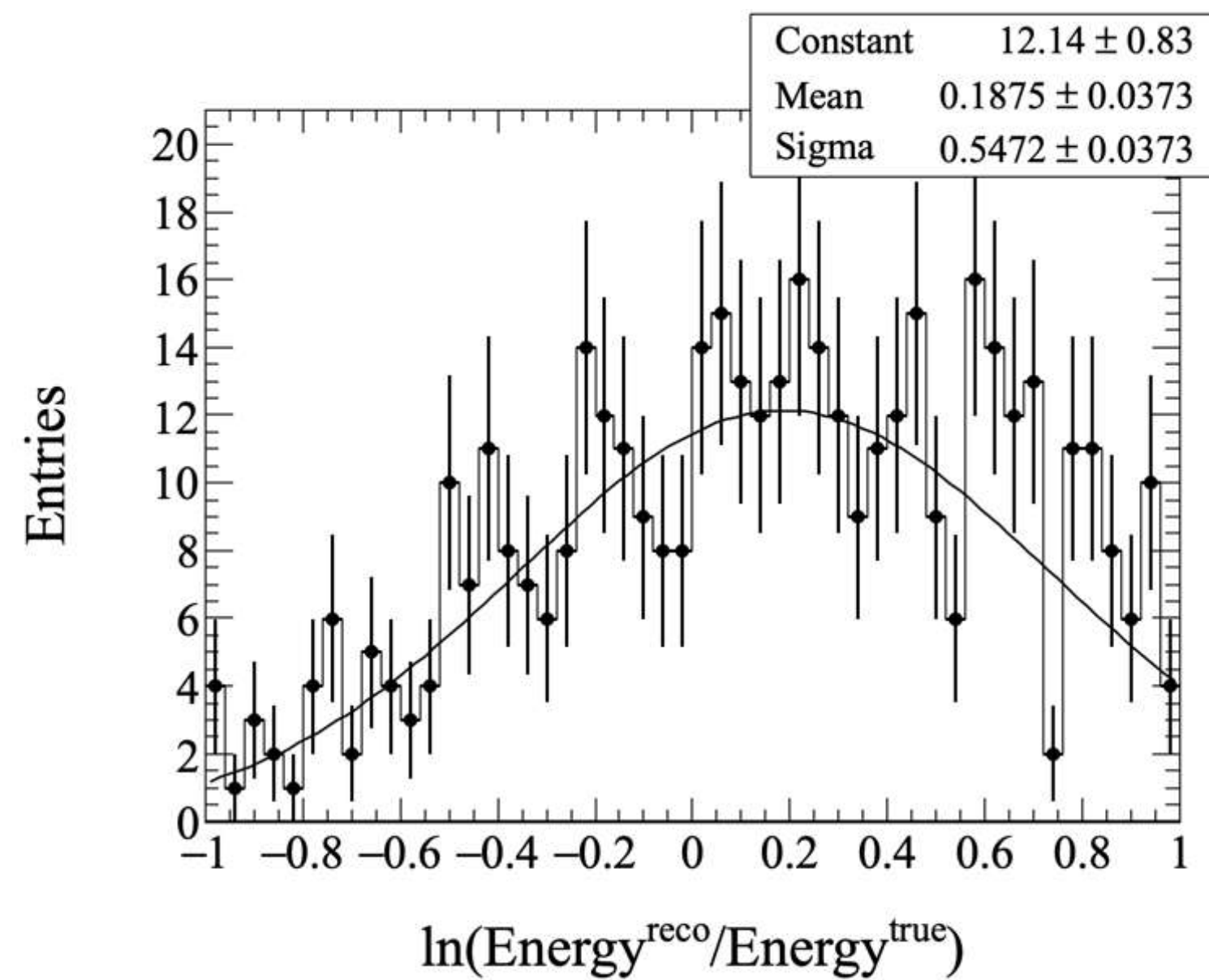
True parameters



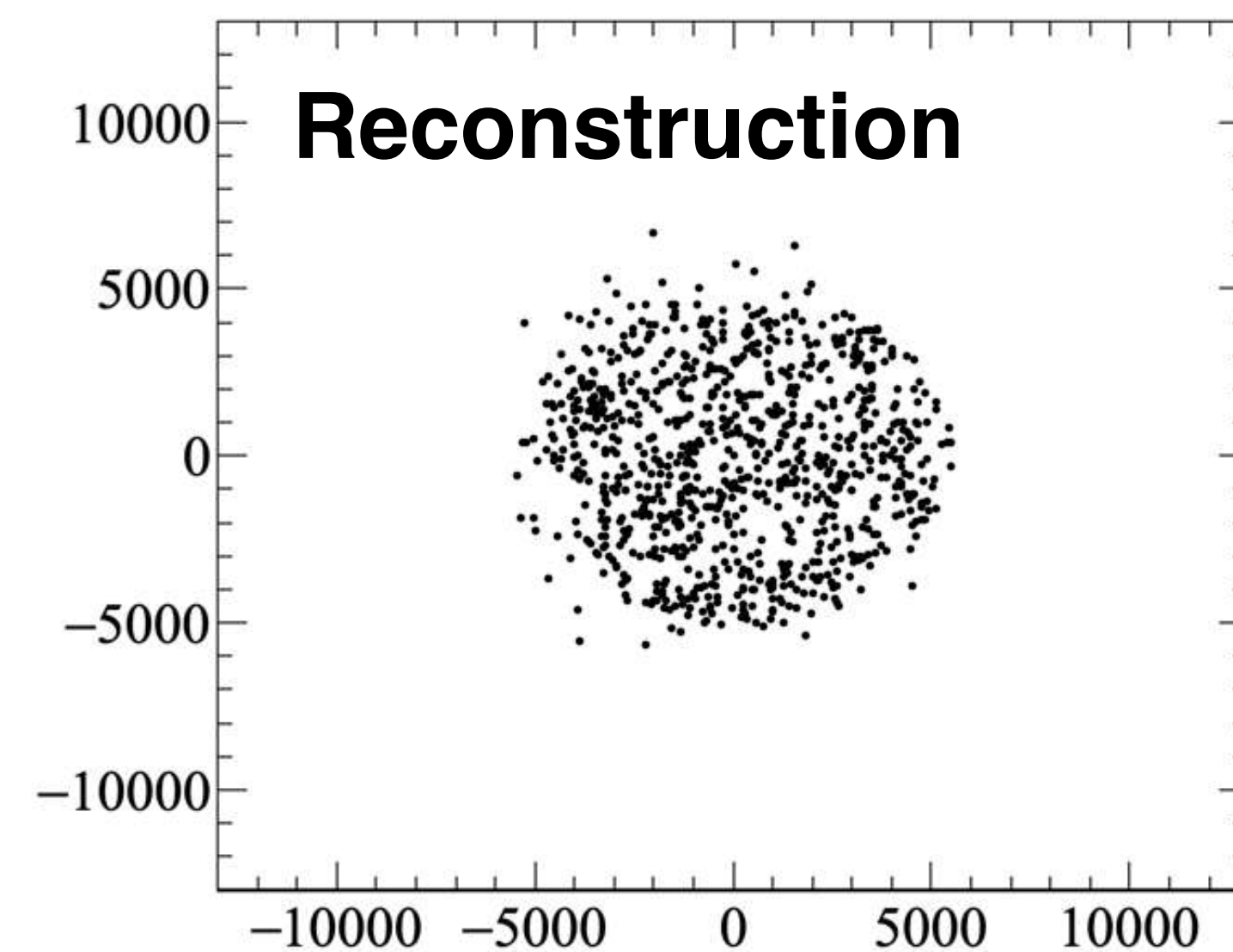
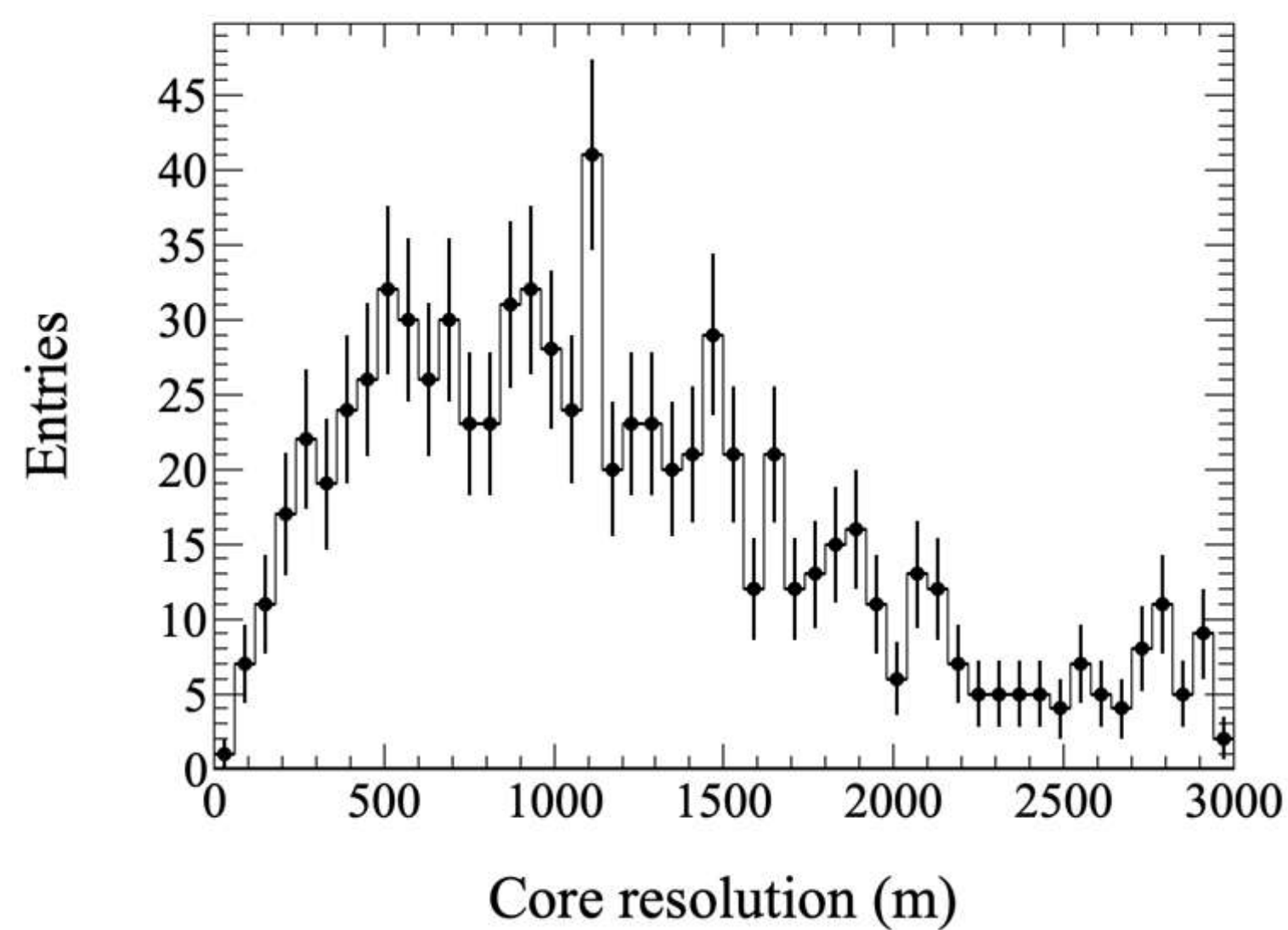
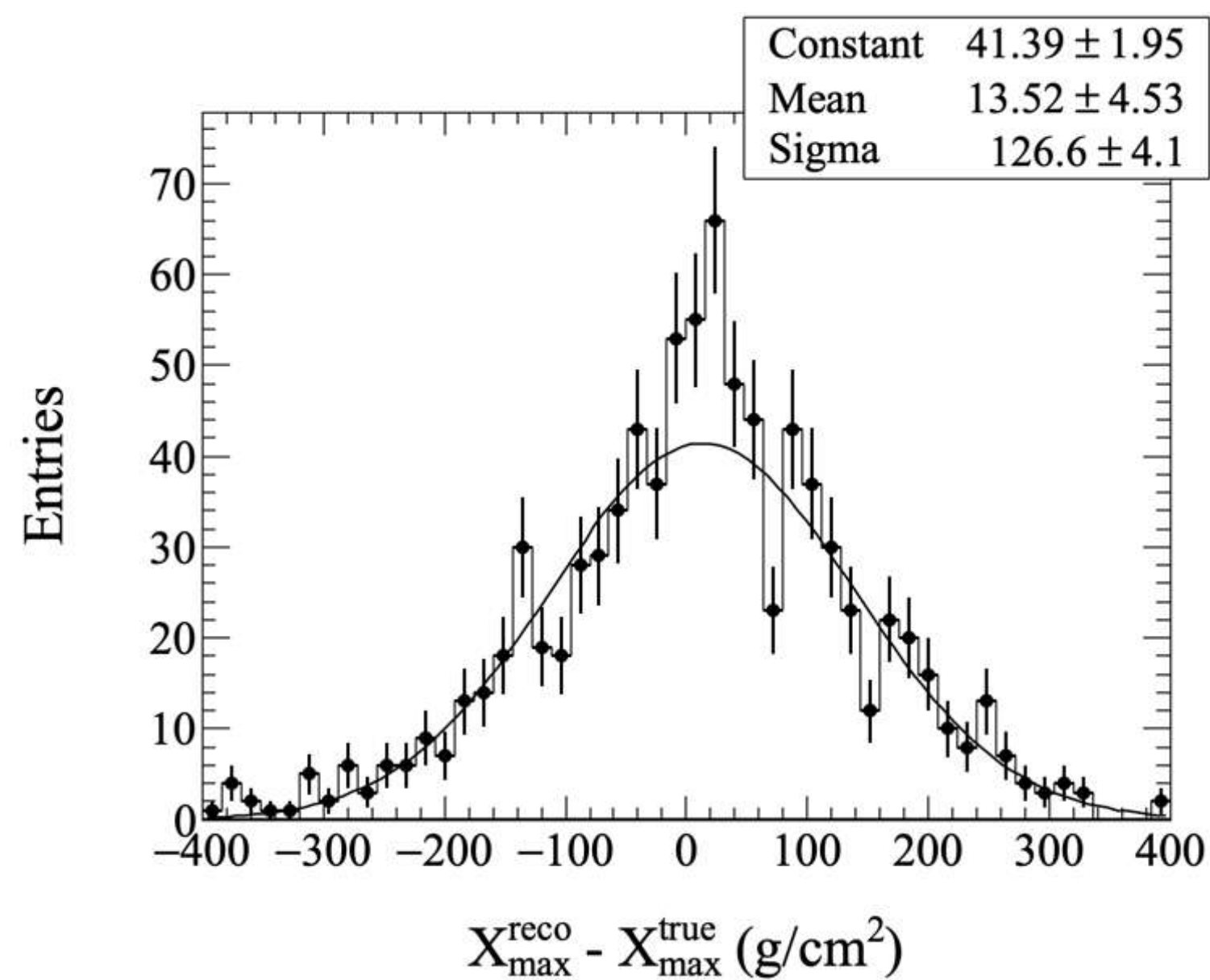
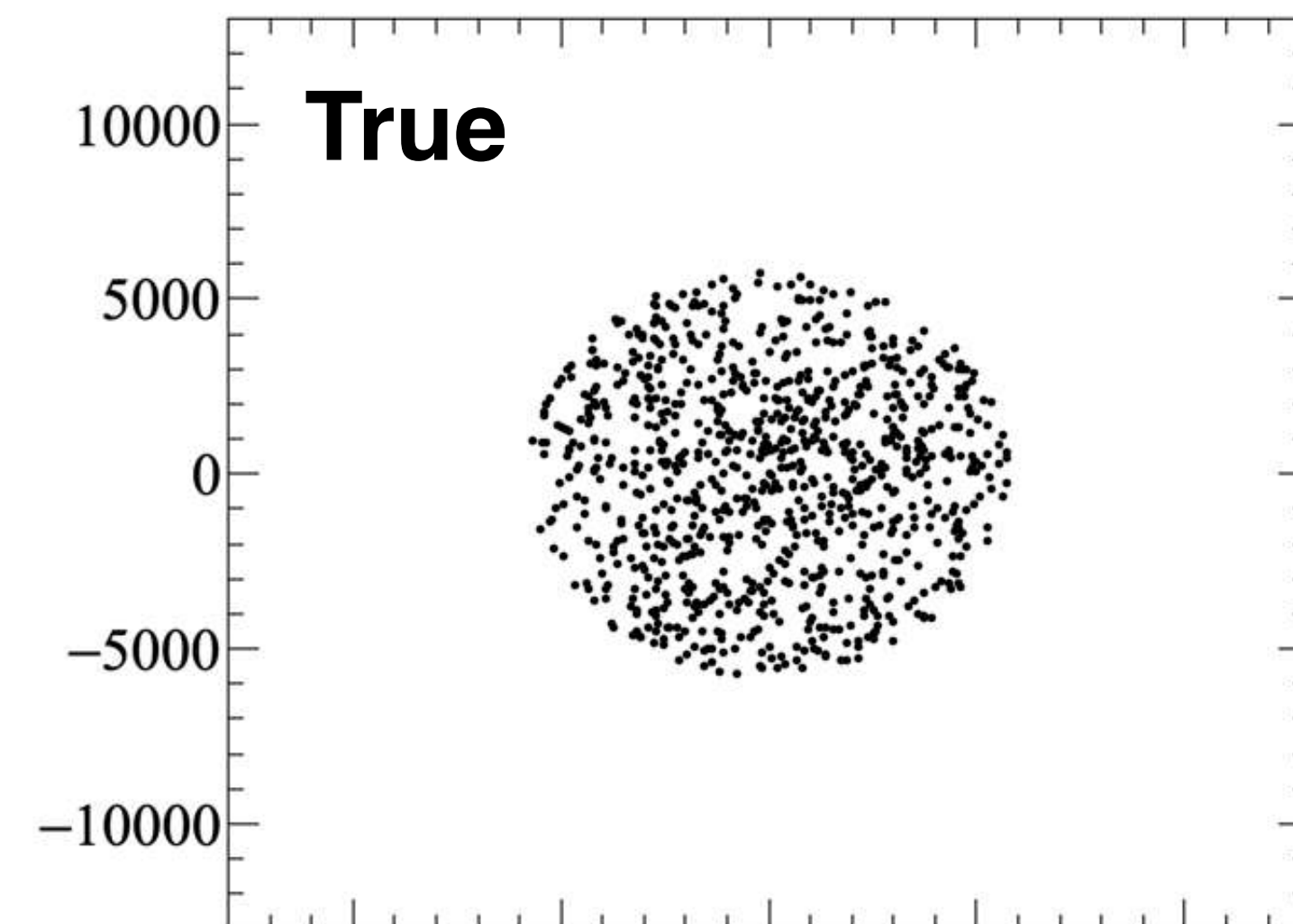
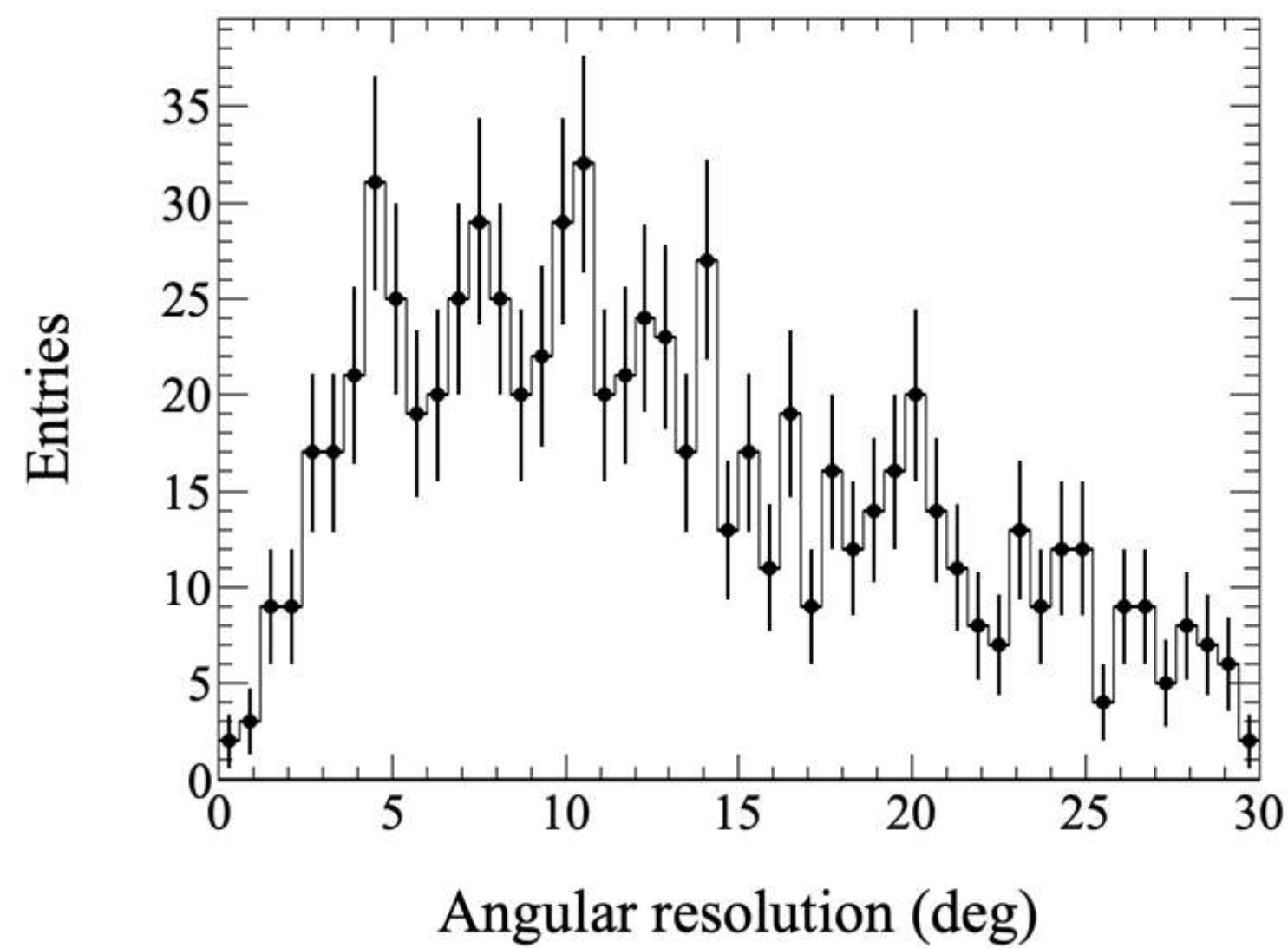
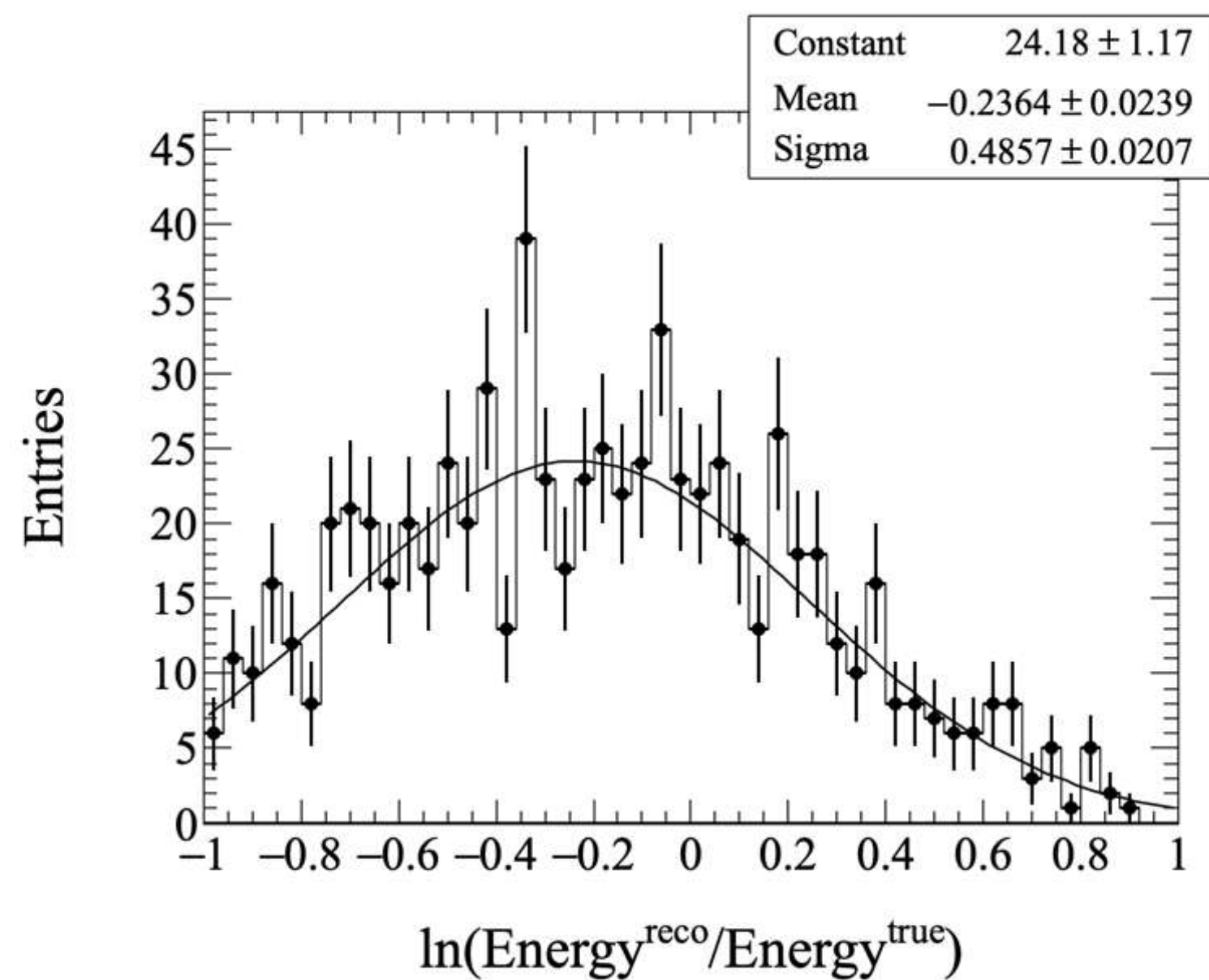
Reconstructed parameters



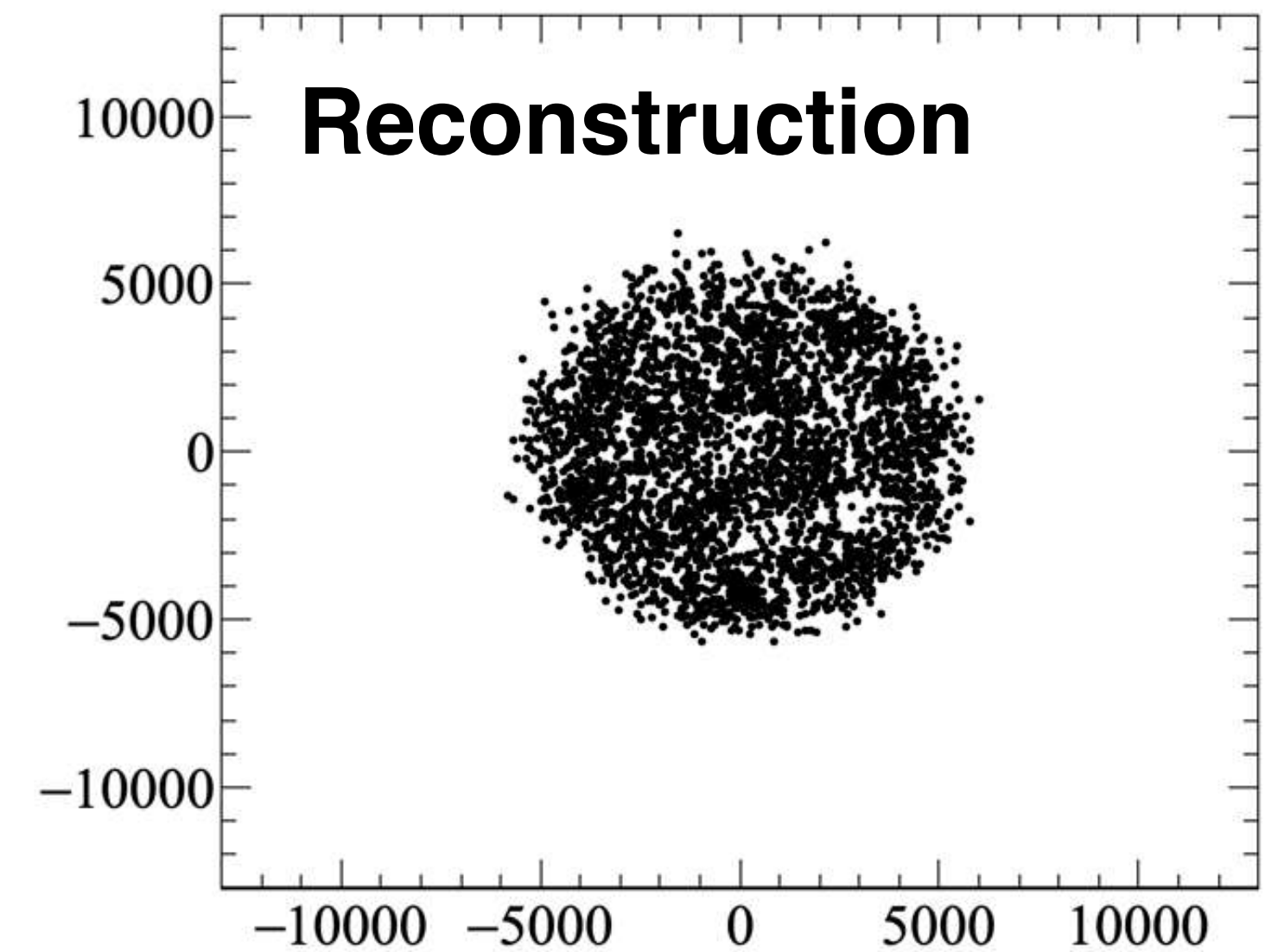
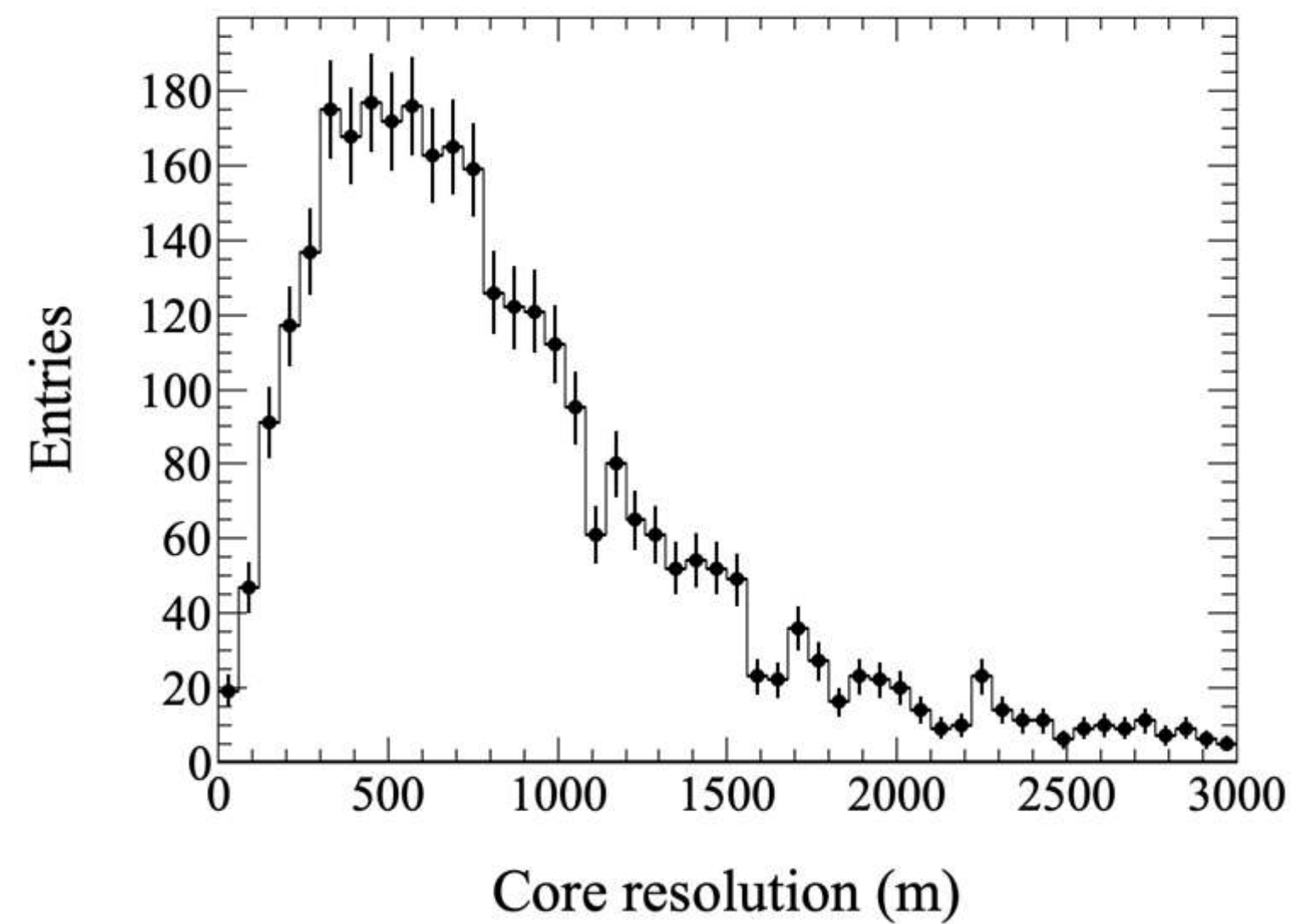
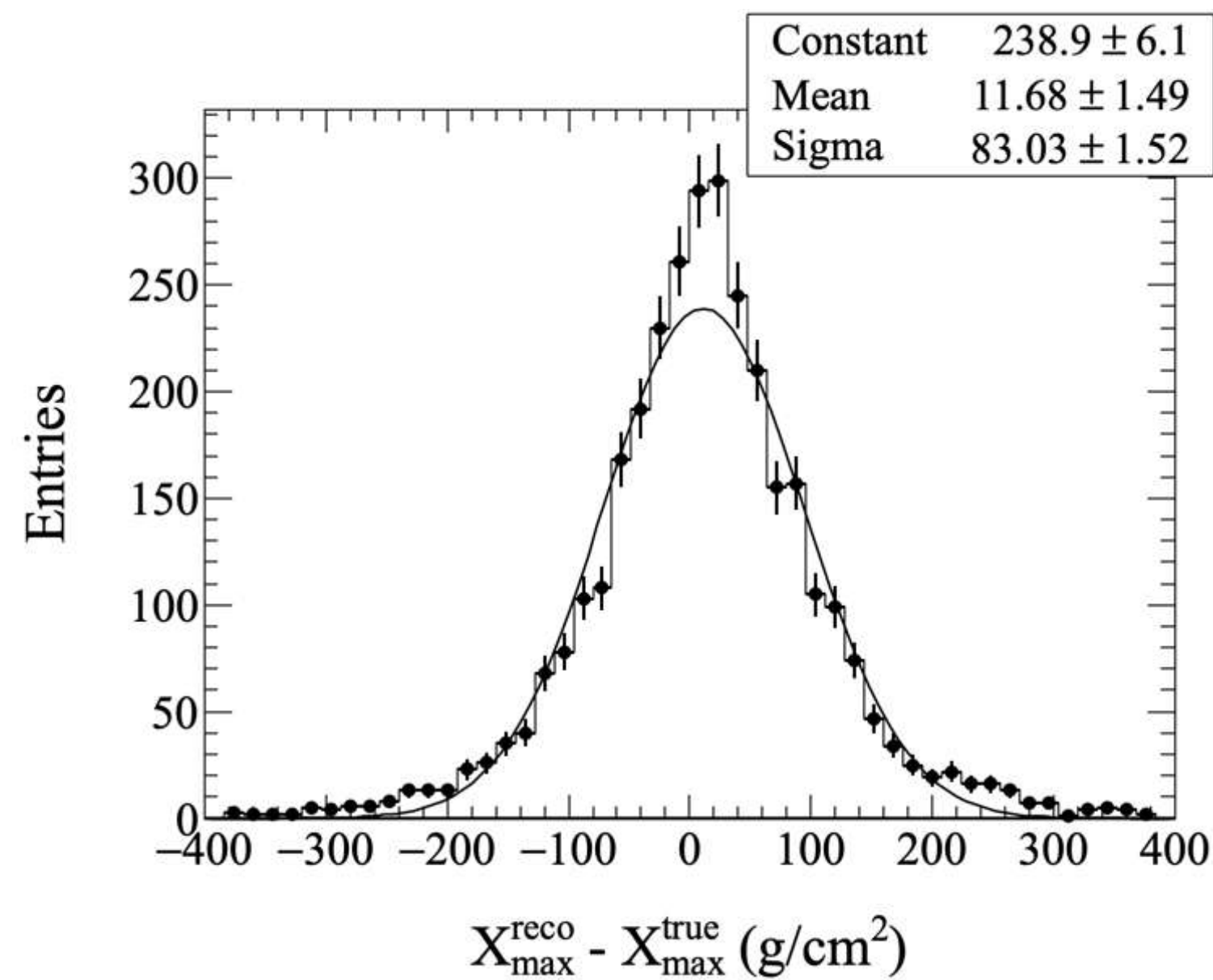
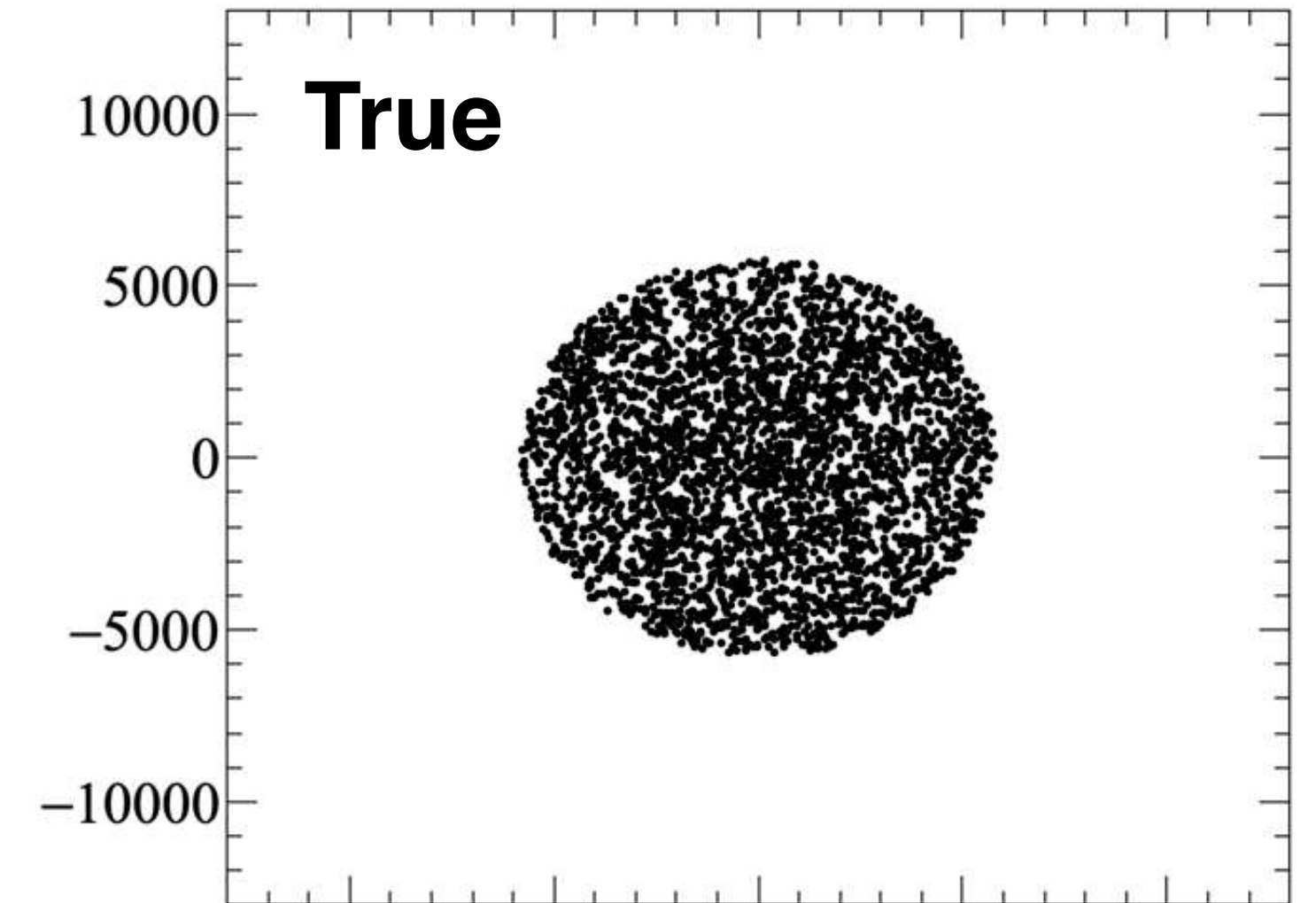
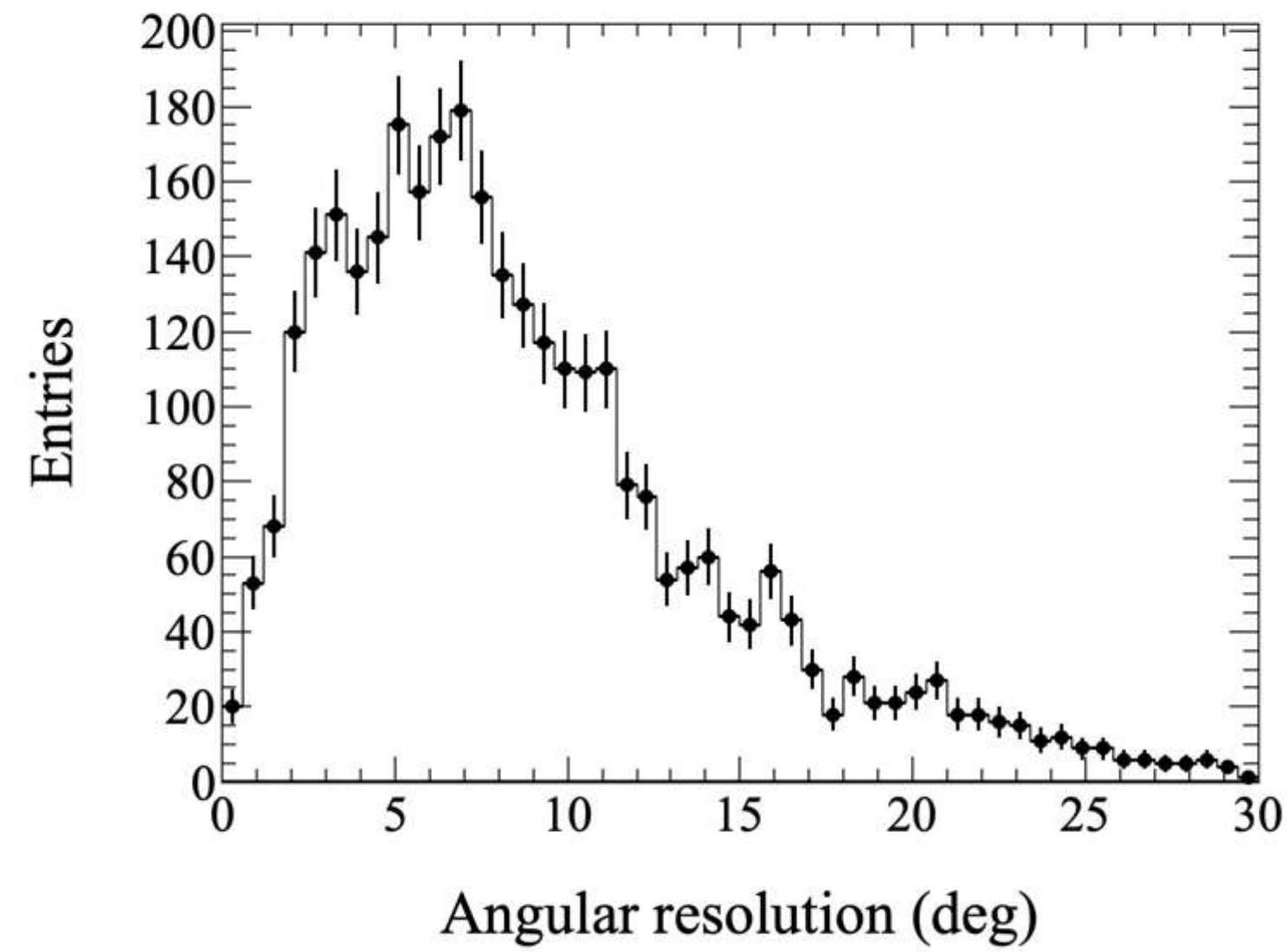
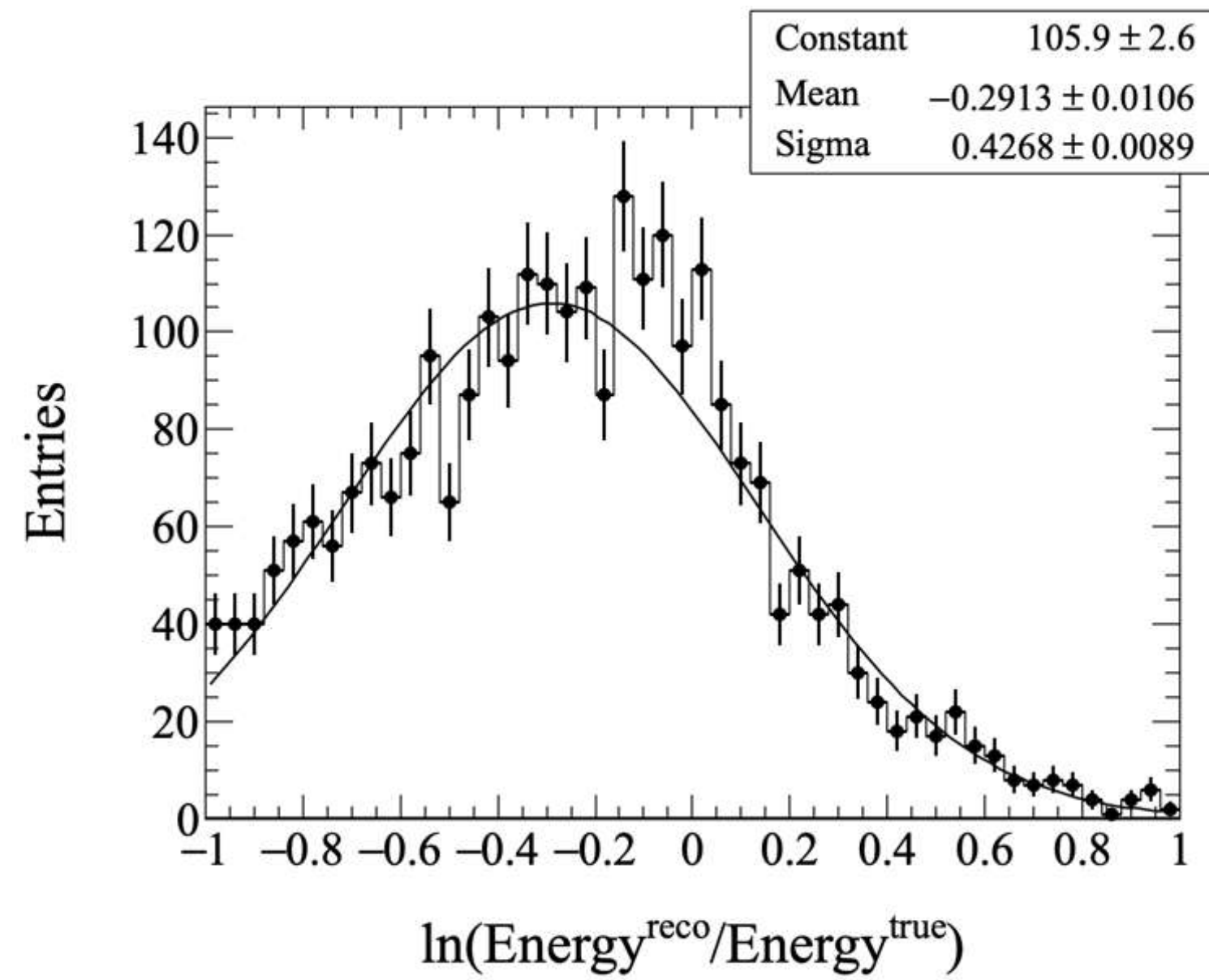
1 - 3 EeV



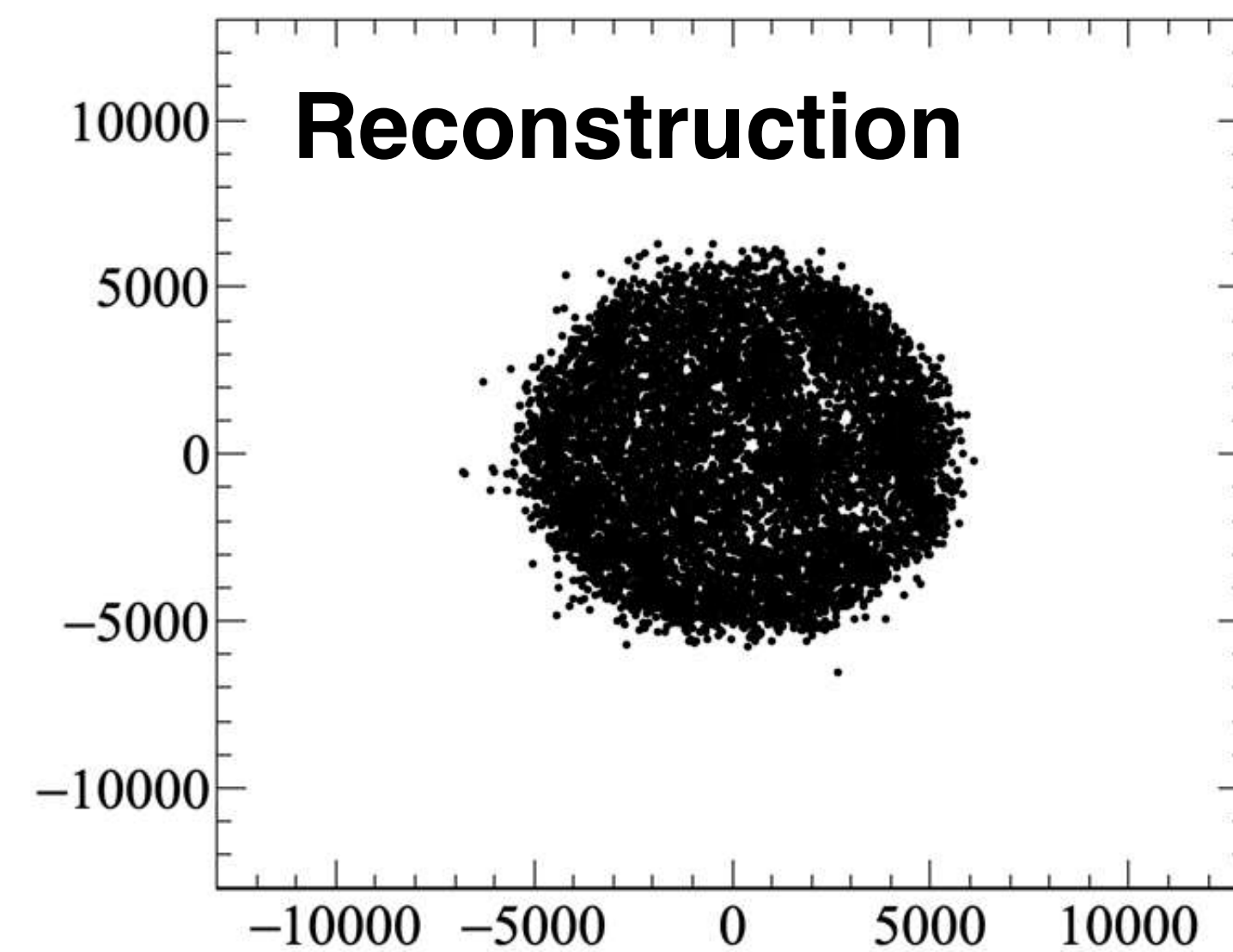
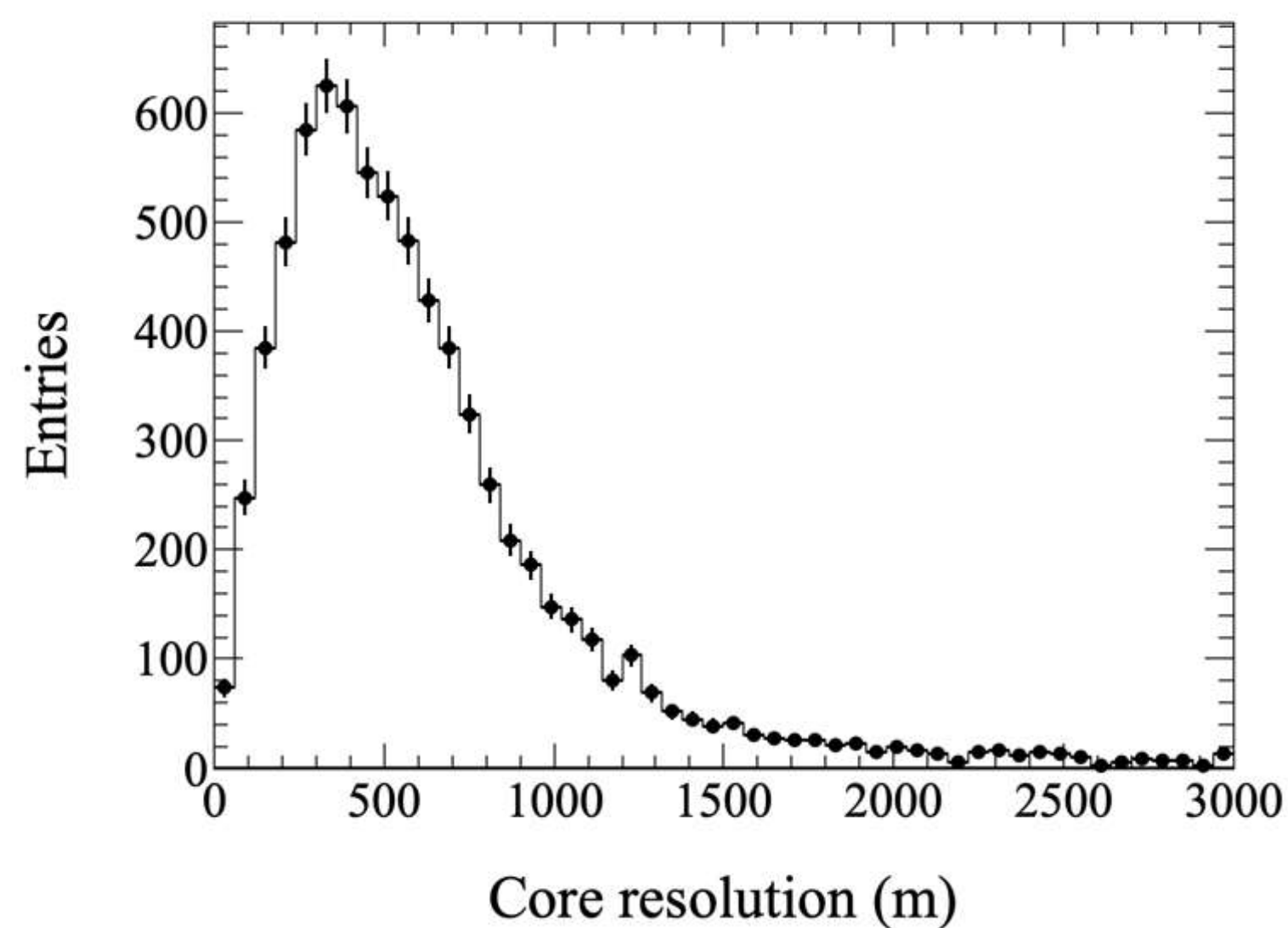
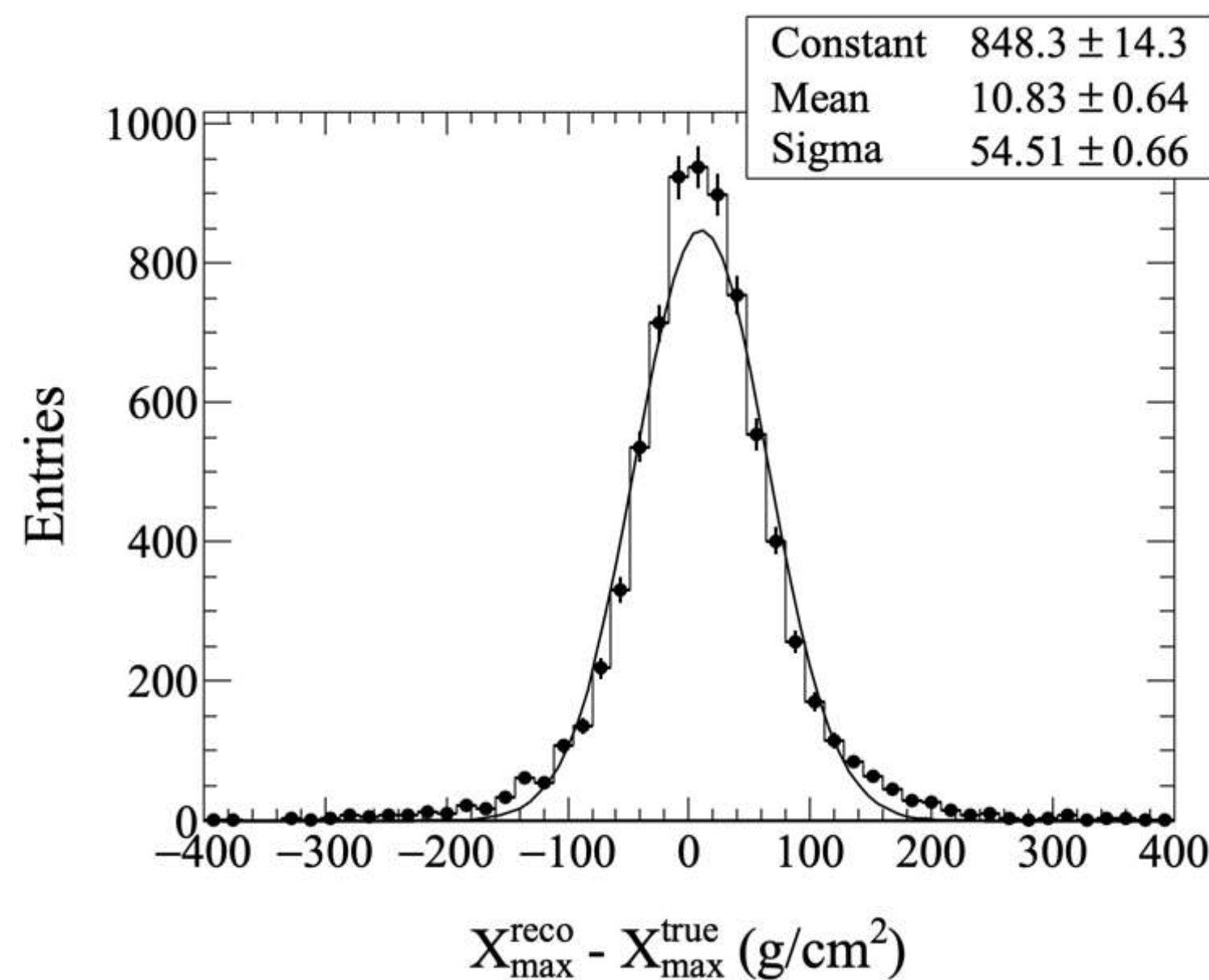
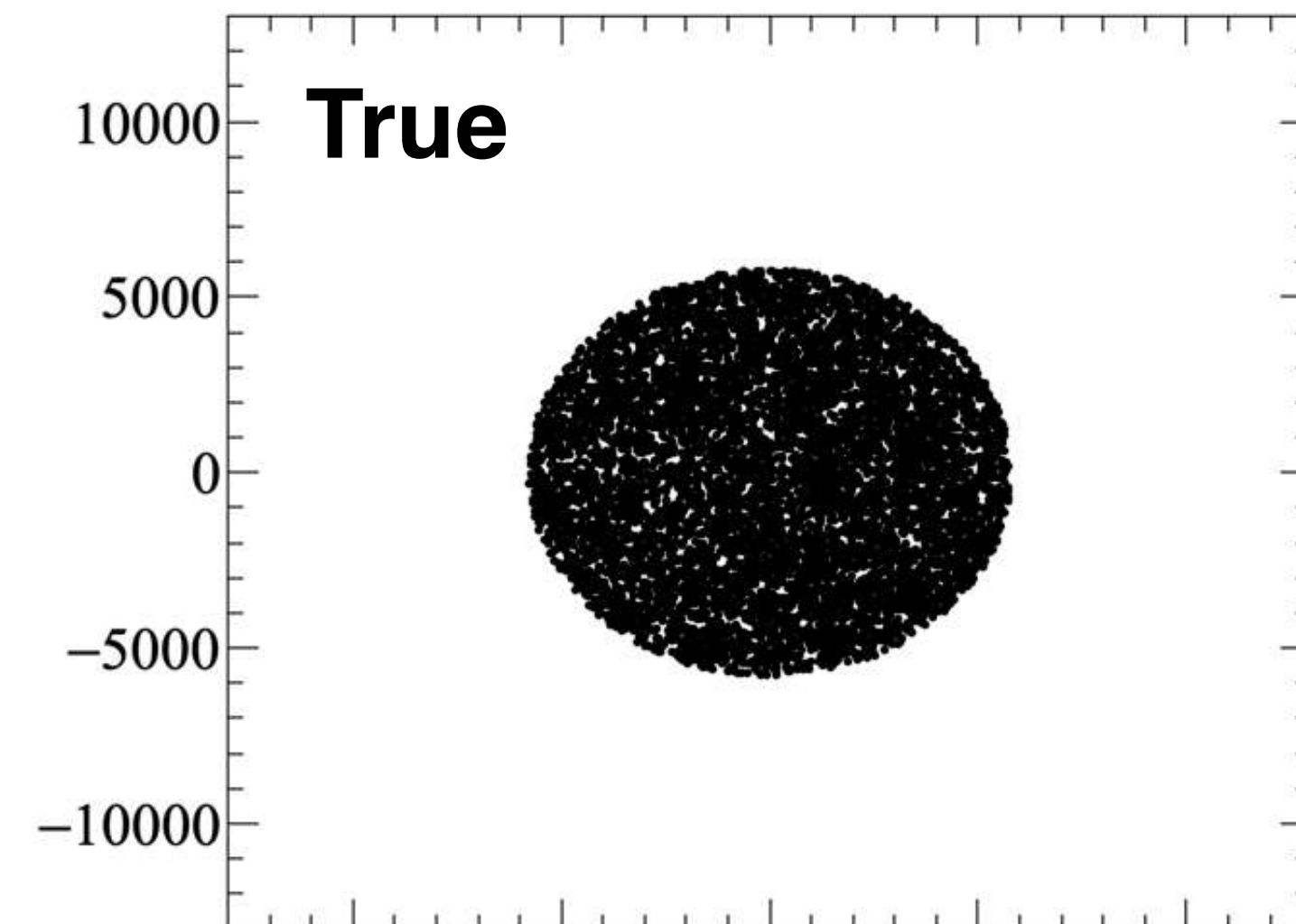
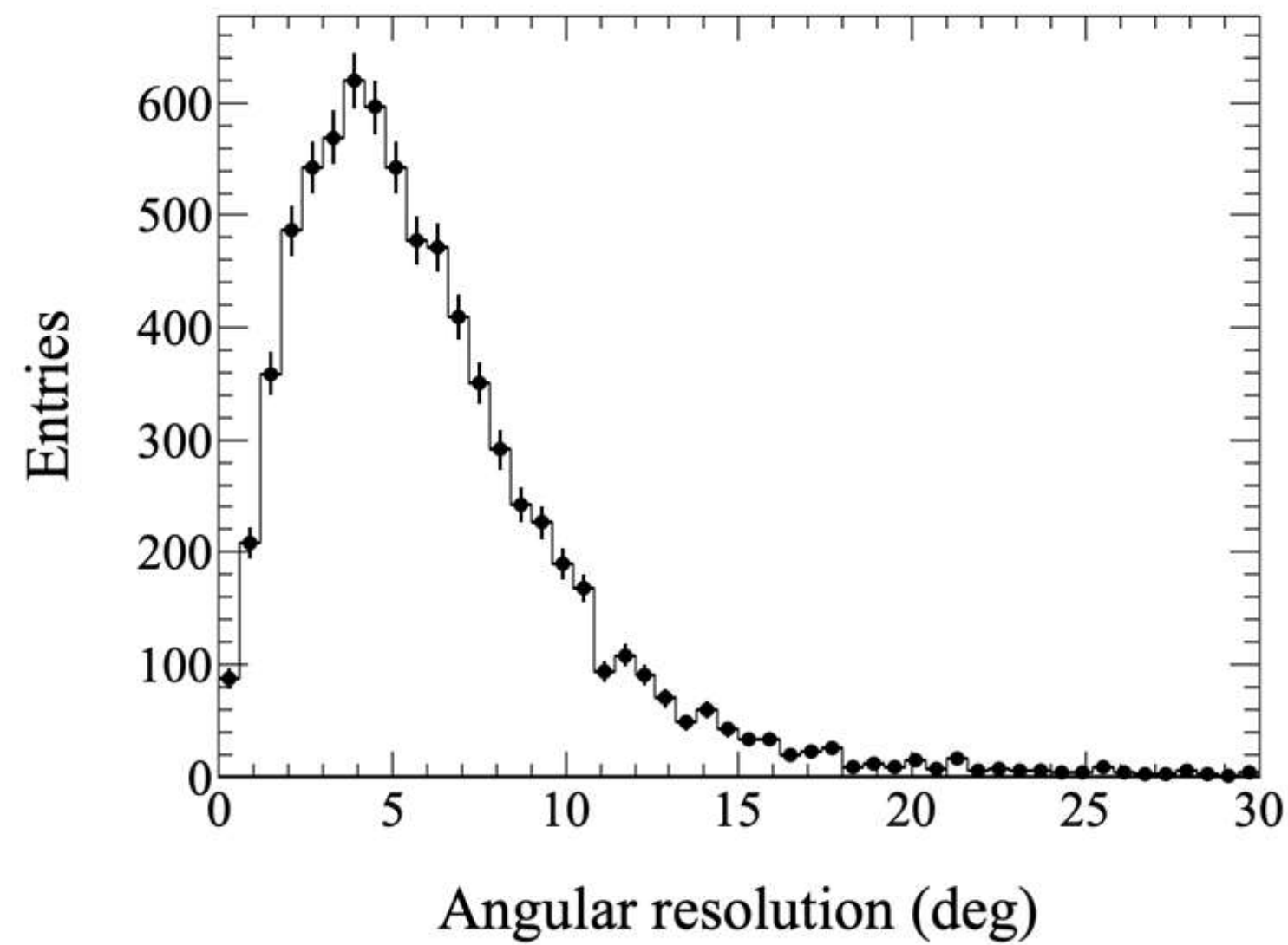
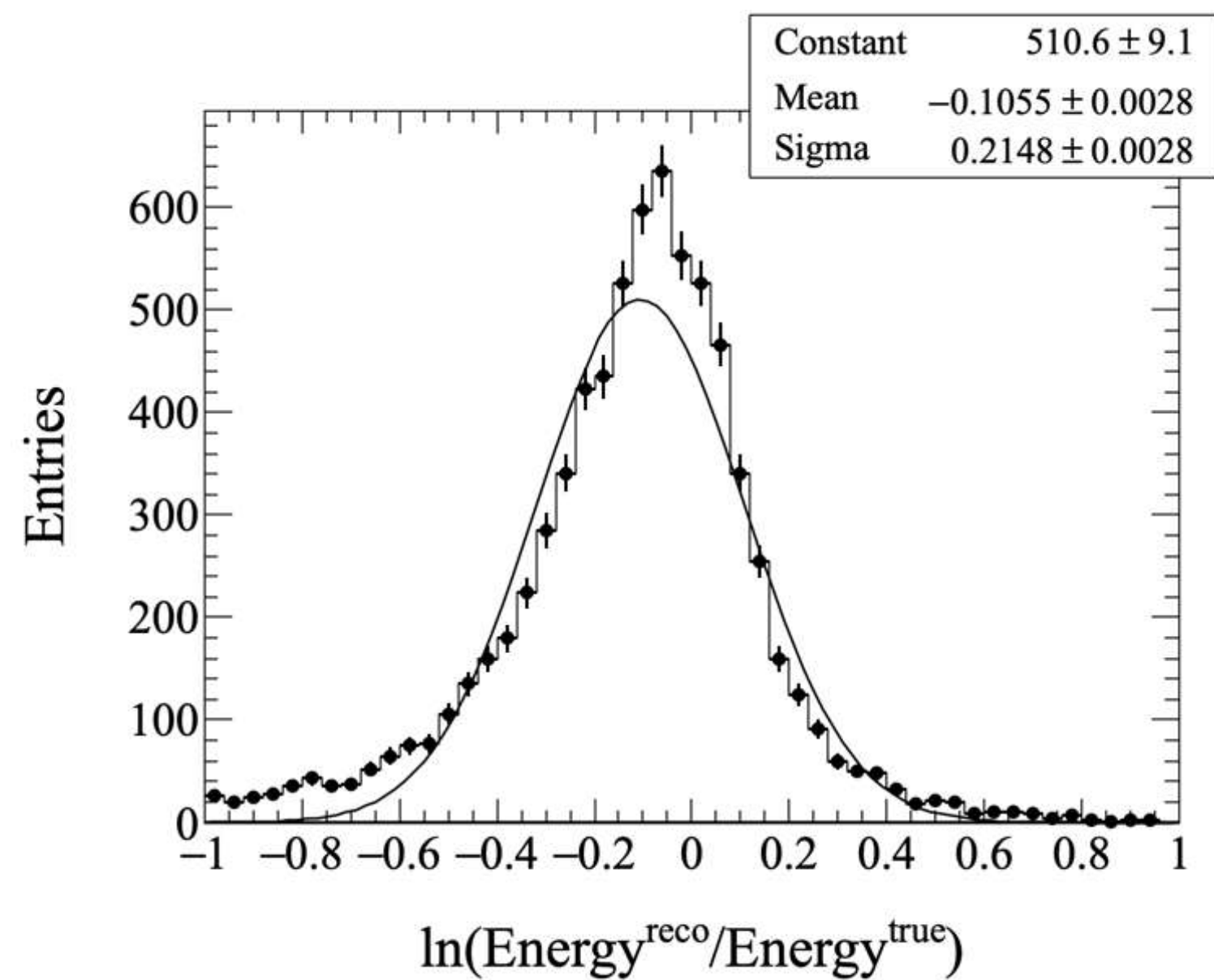
3 - 5 EeV



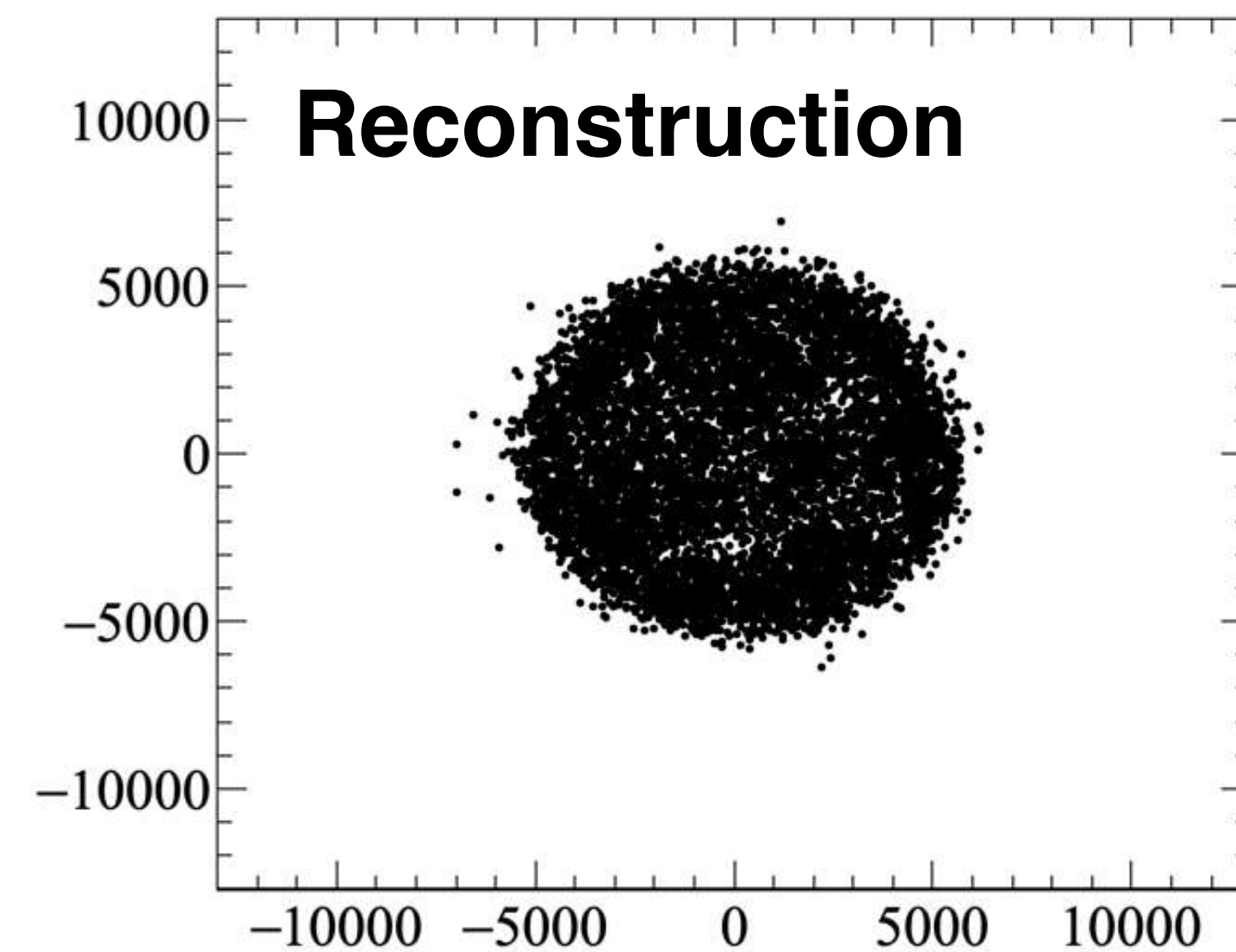
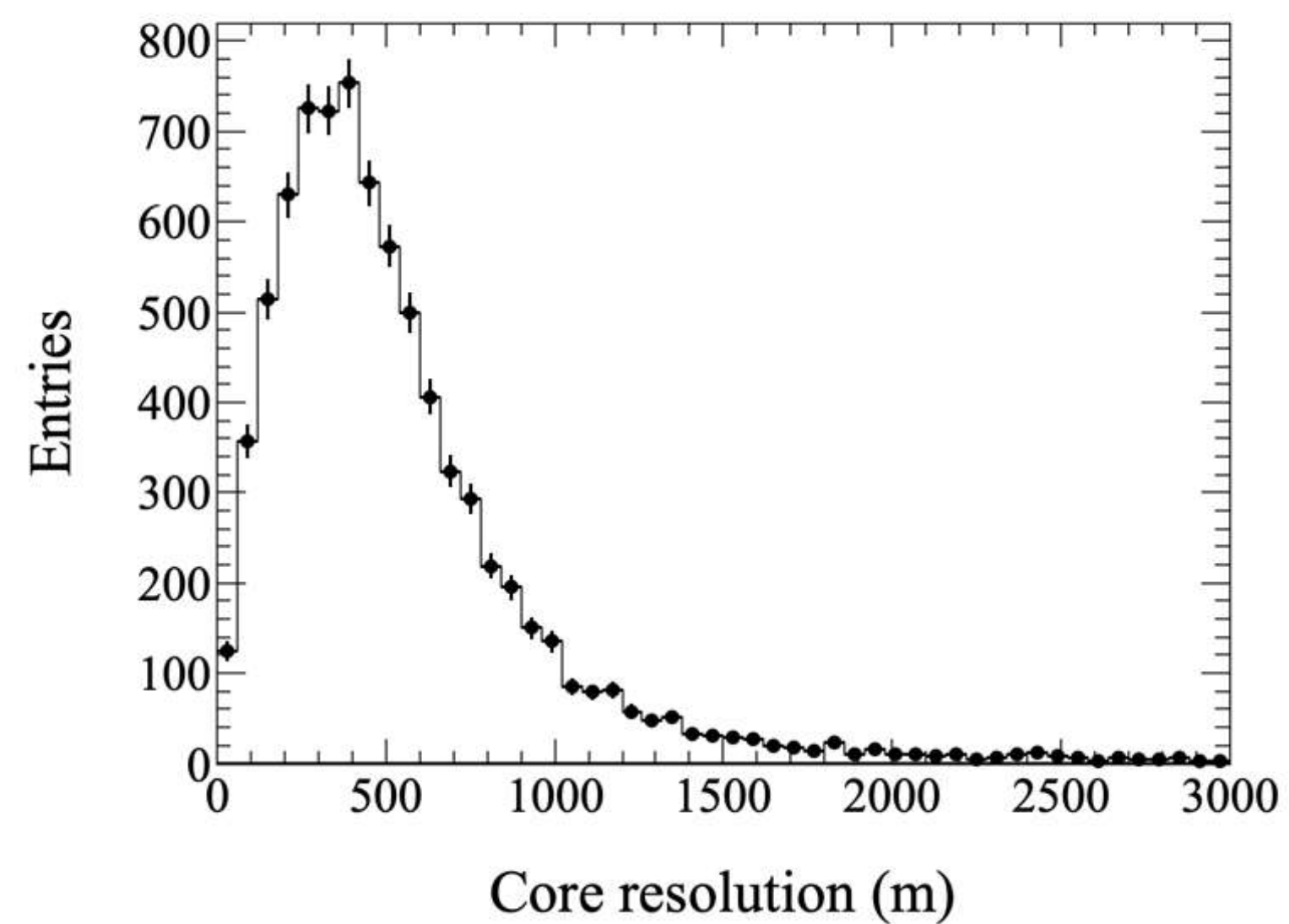
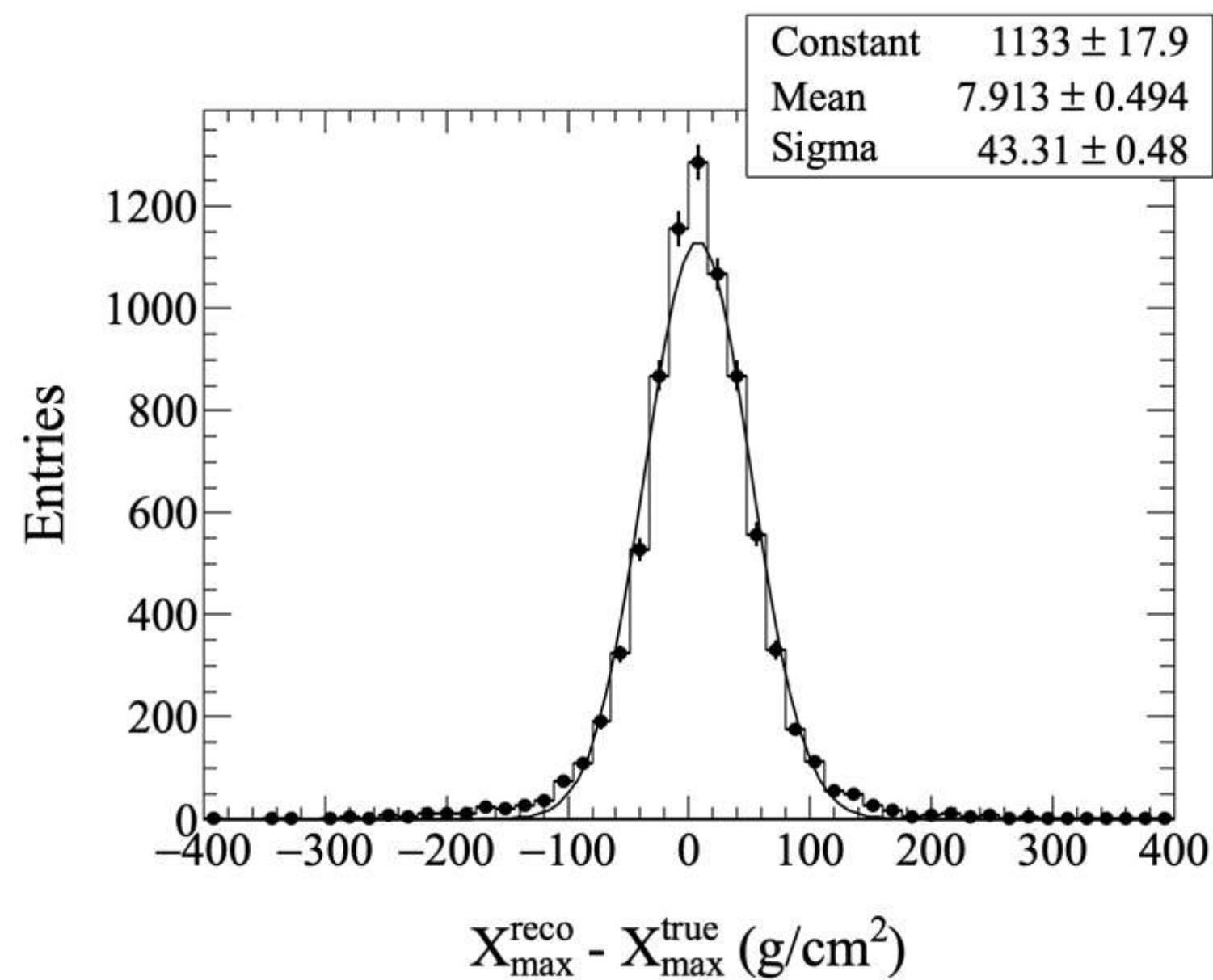
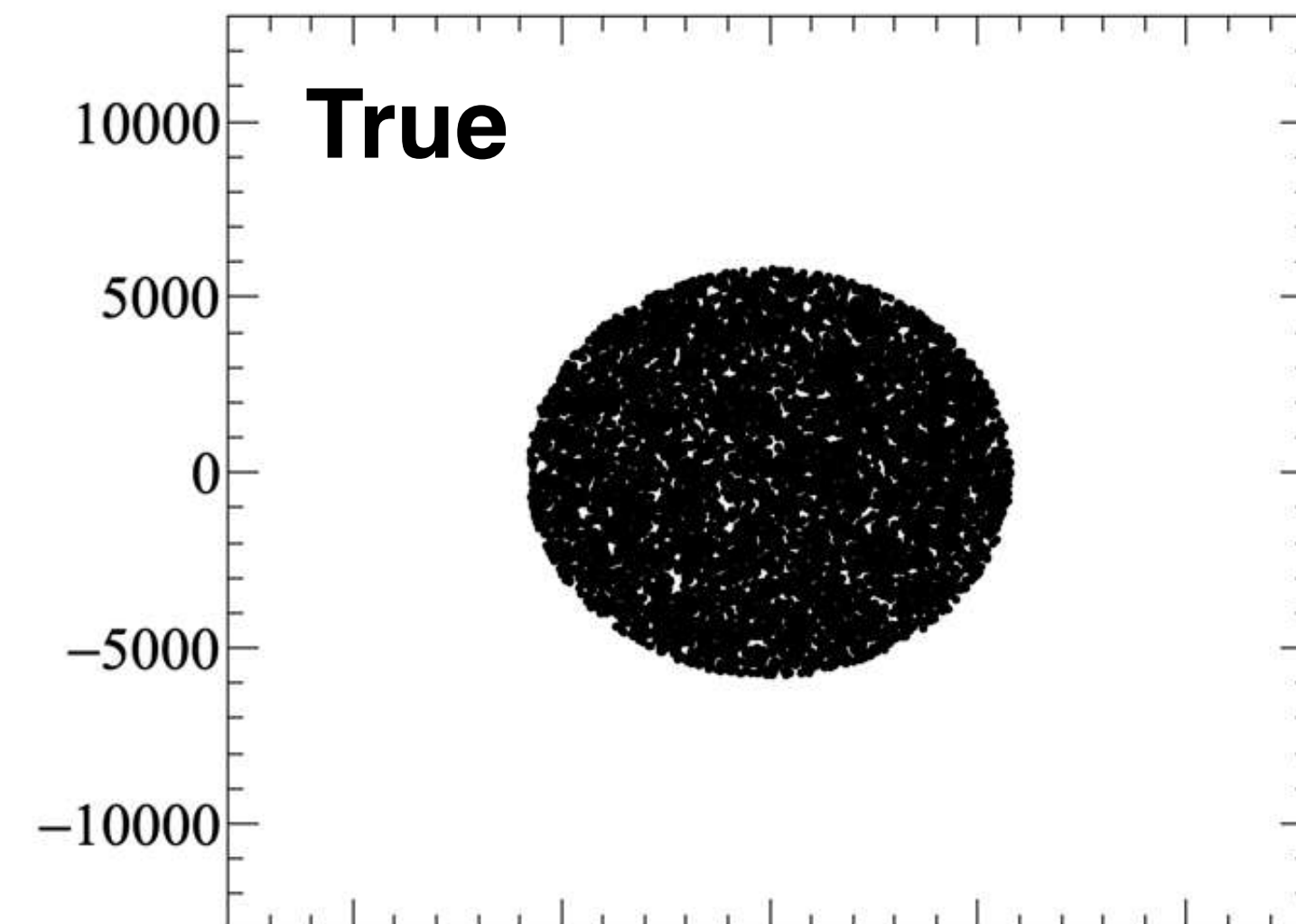
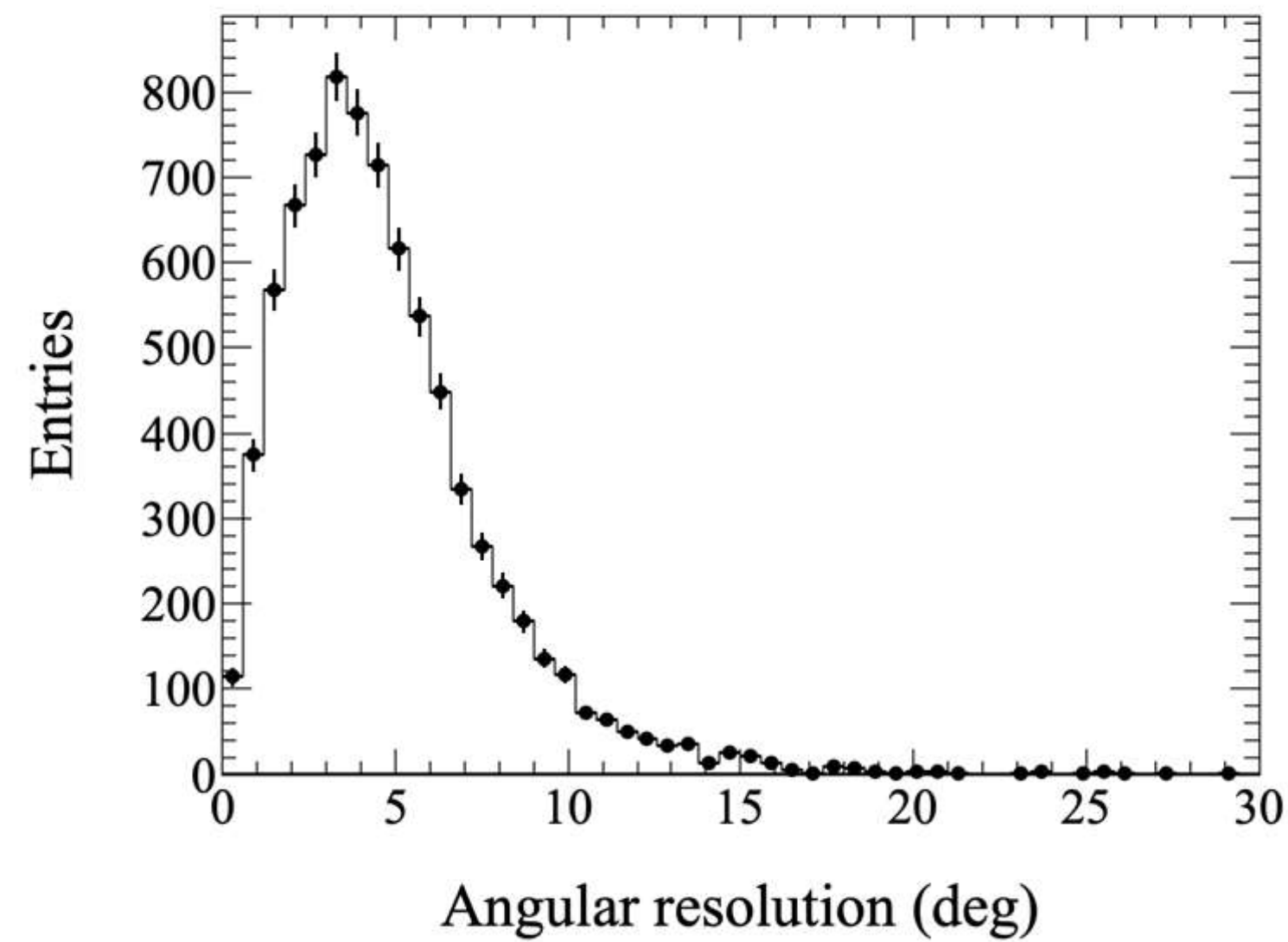
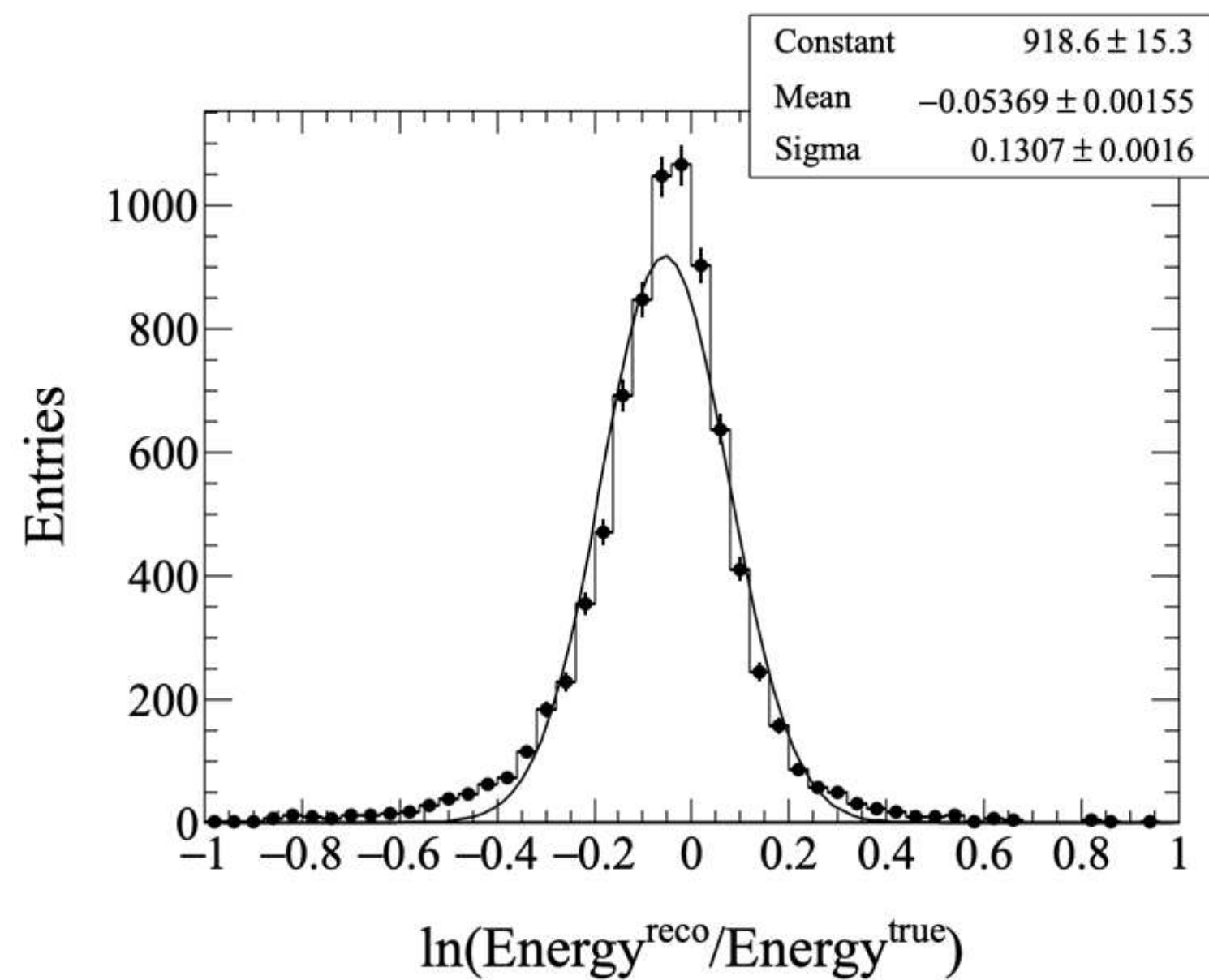
5 - 10 EeV



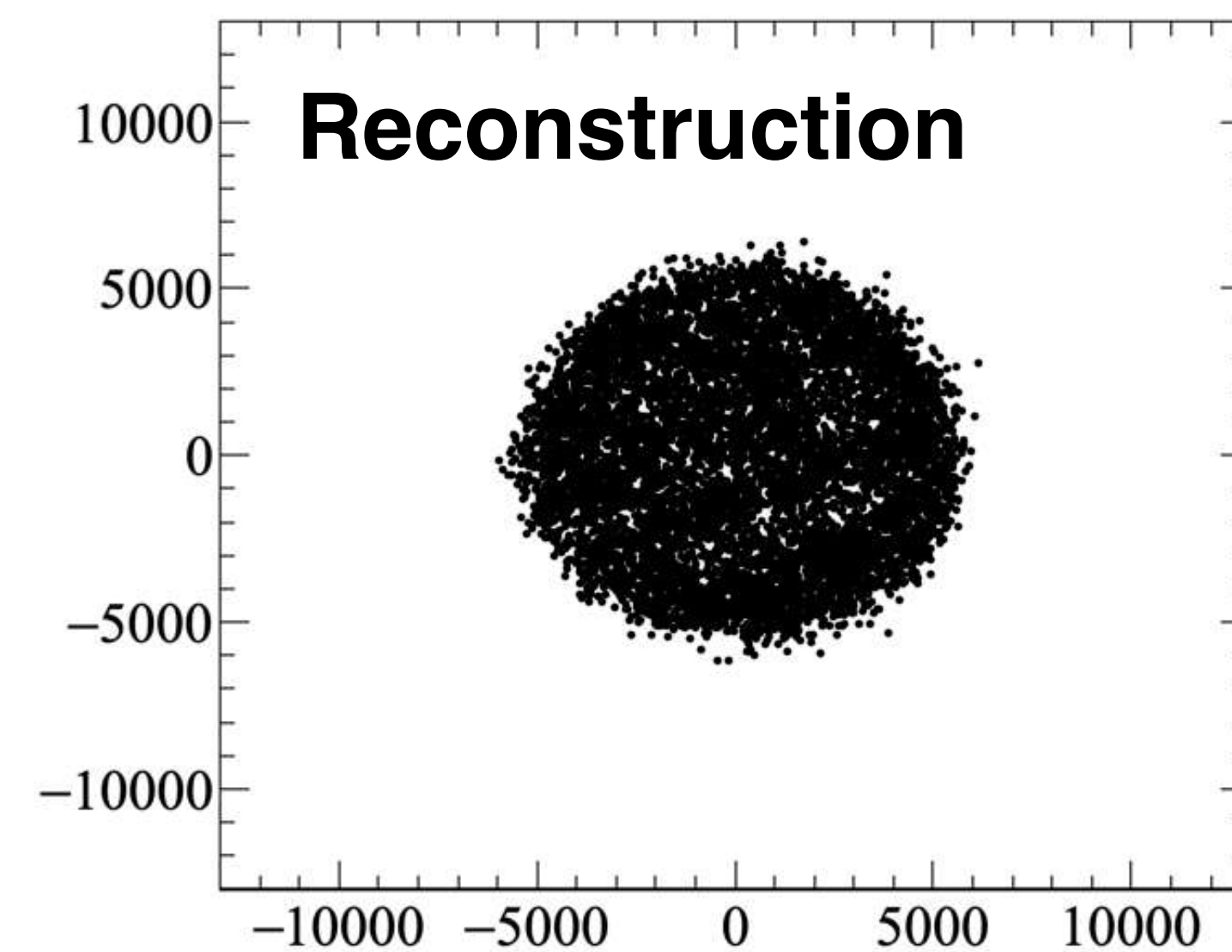
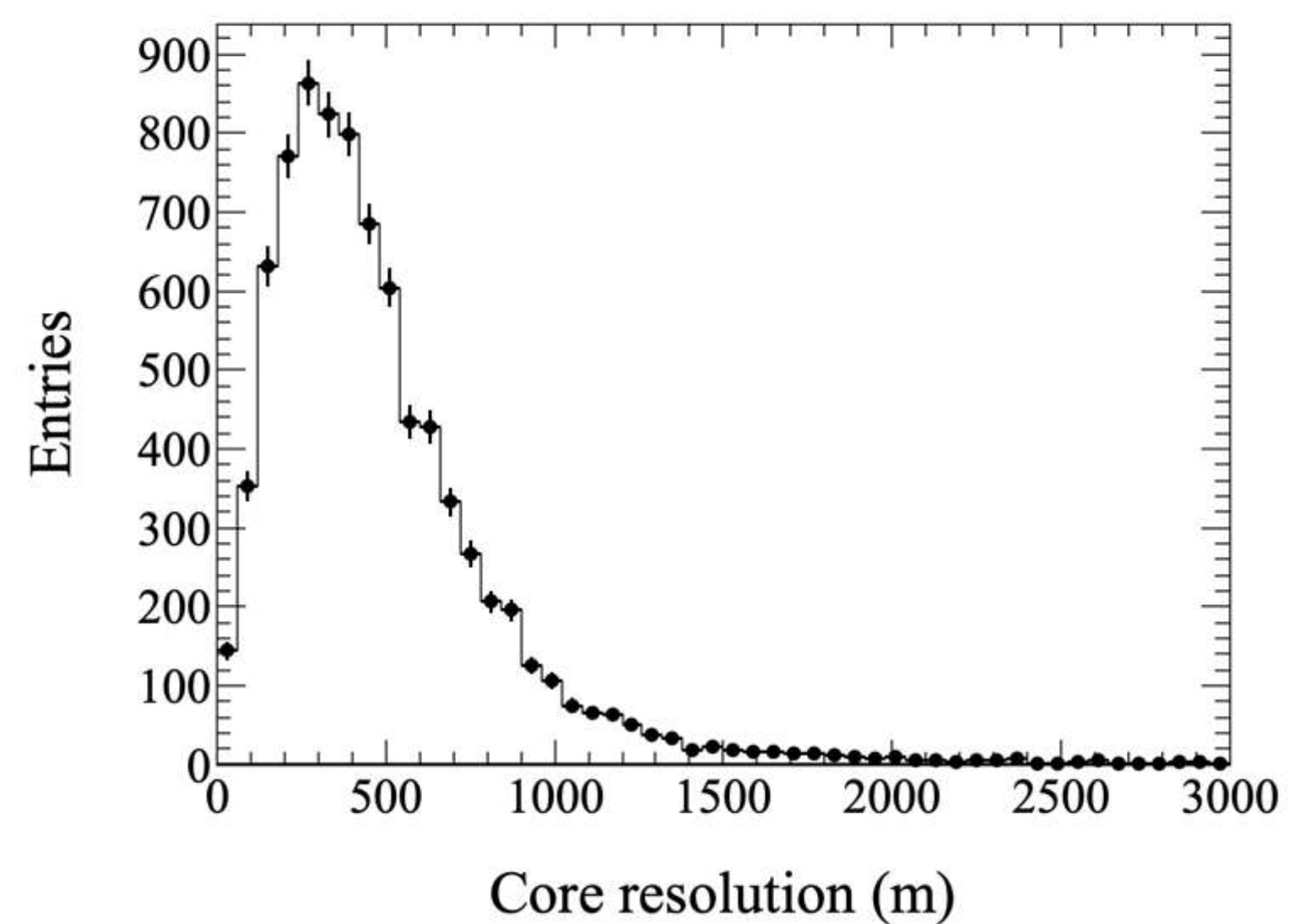
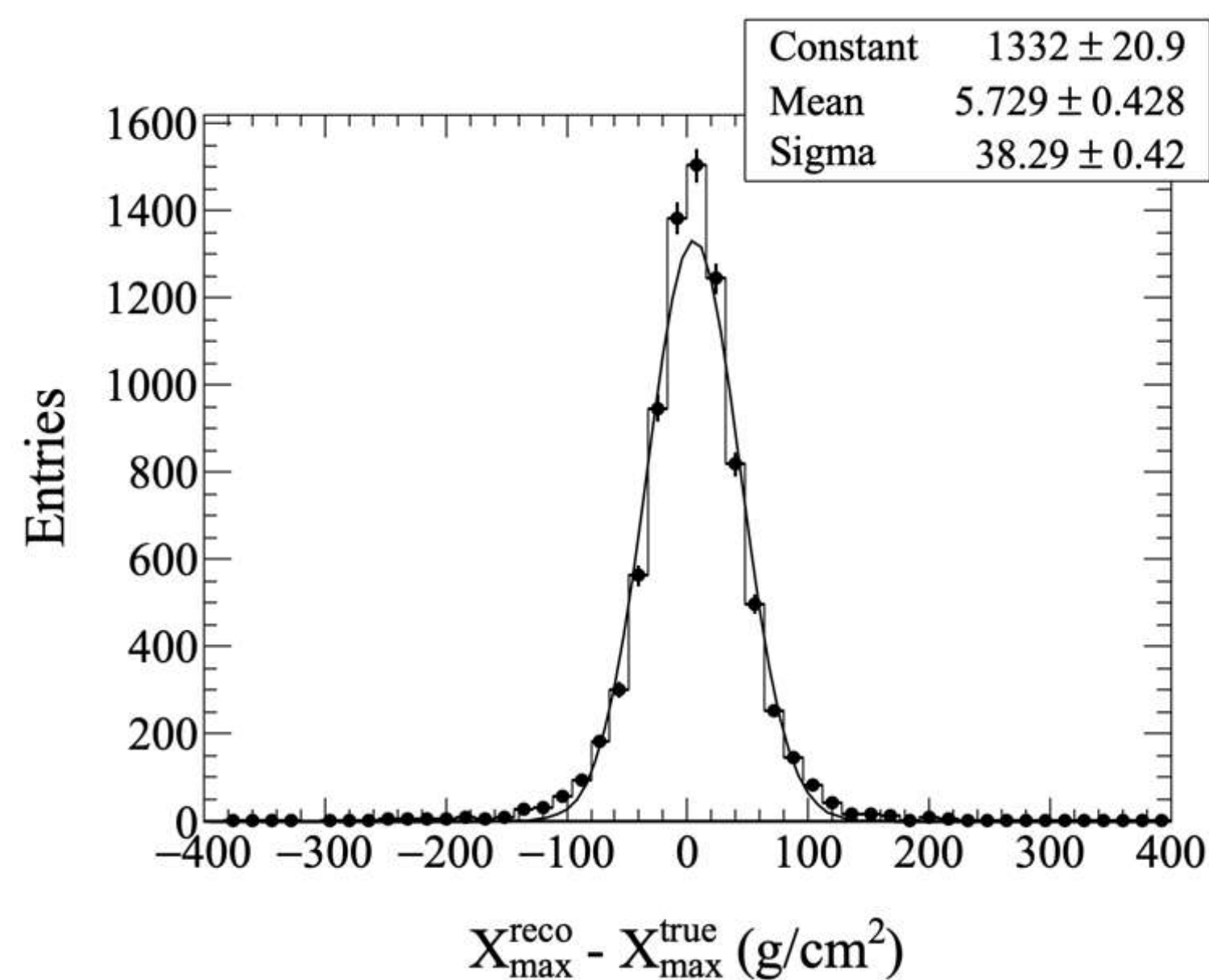
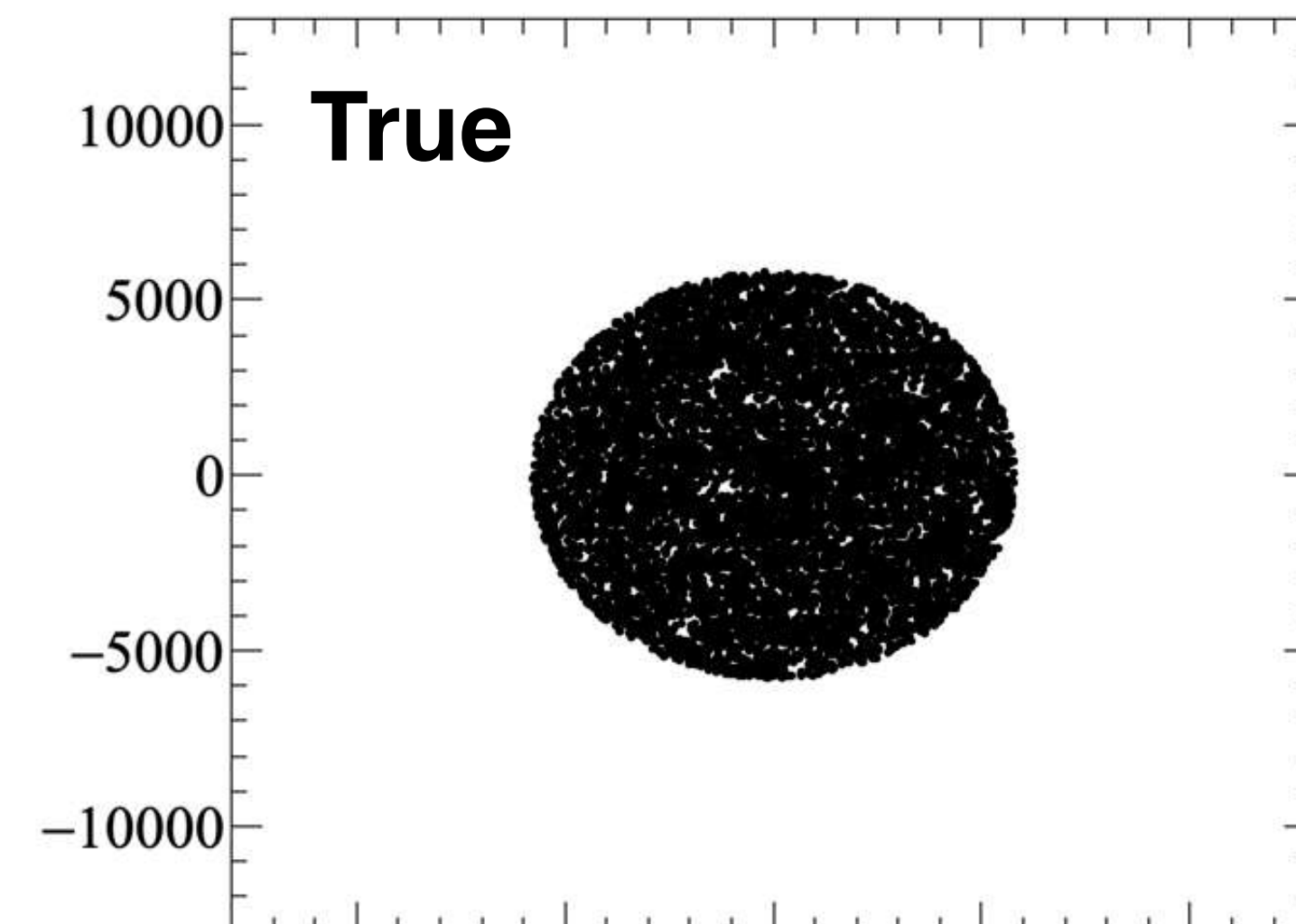
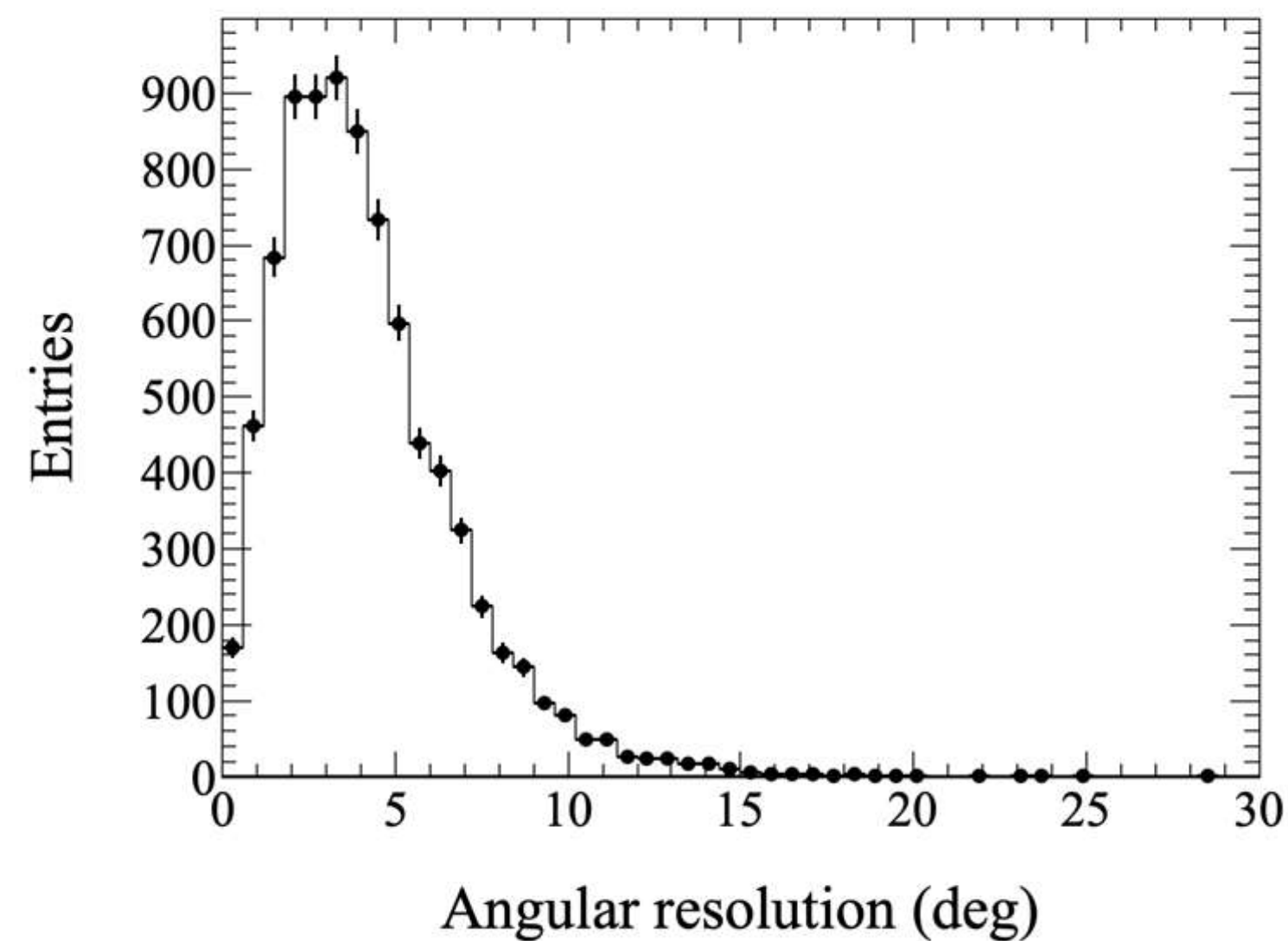
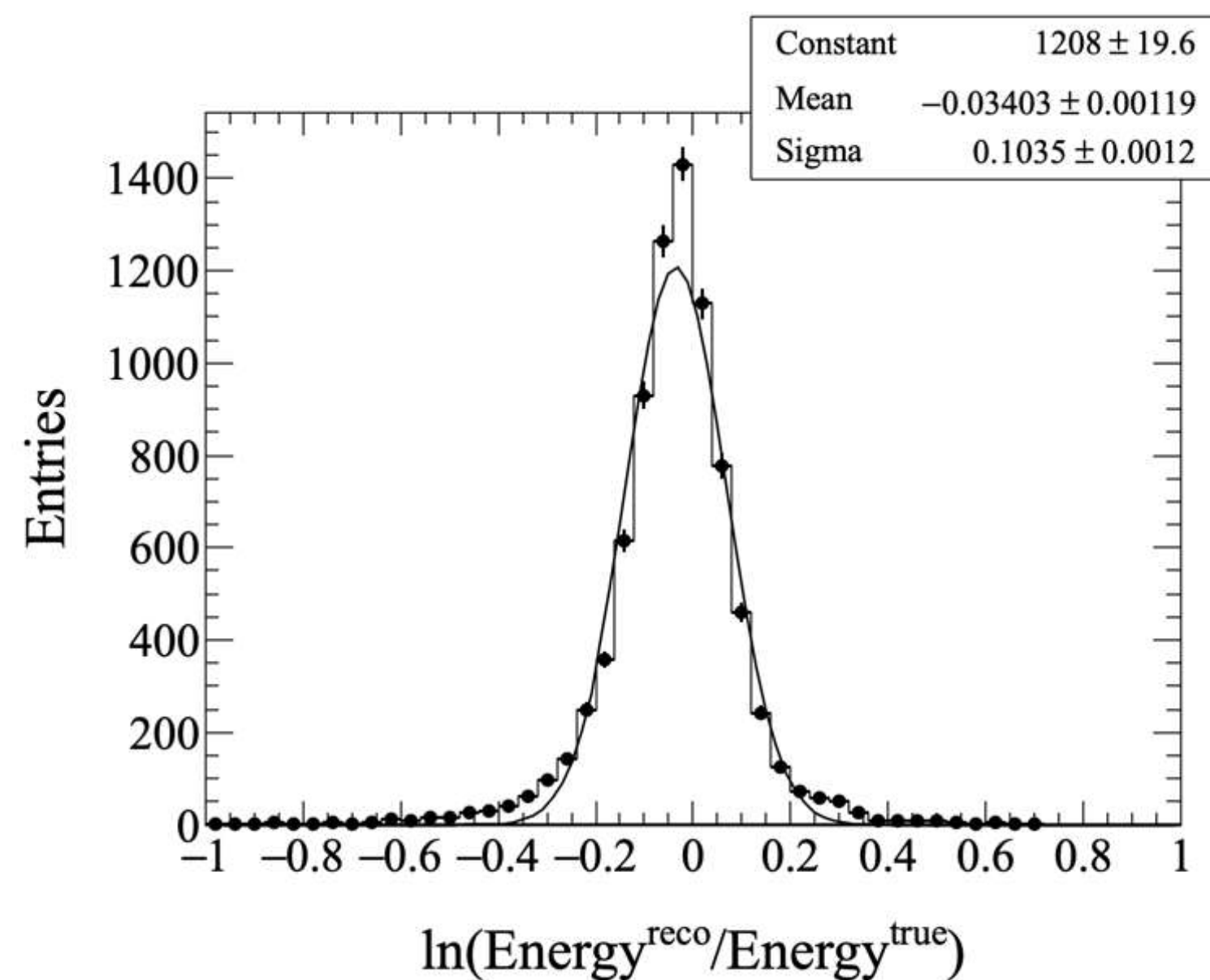
10 - 20 EeV



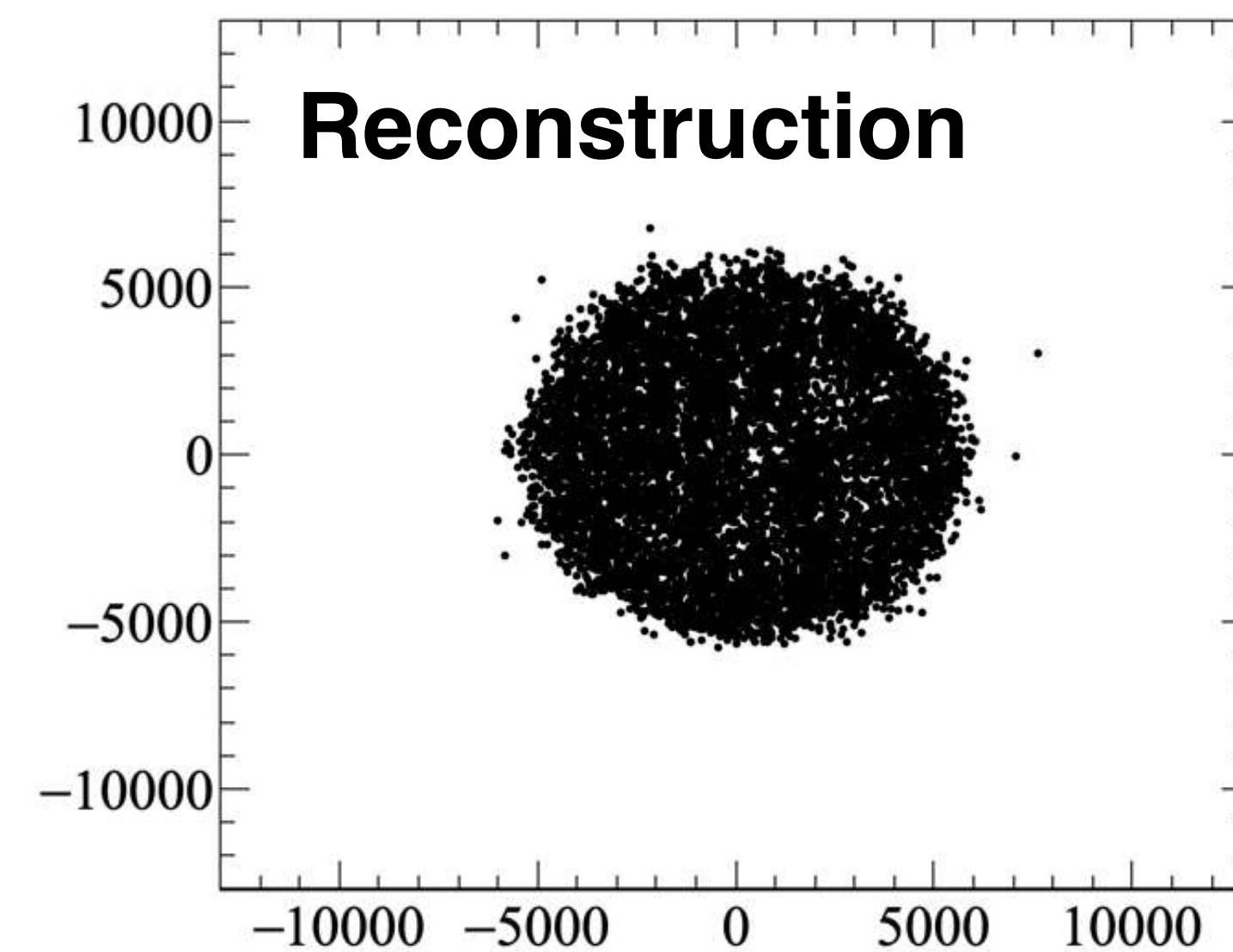
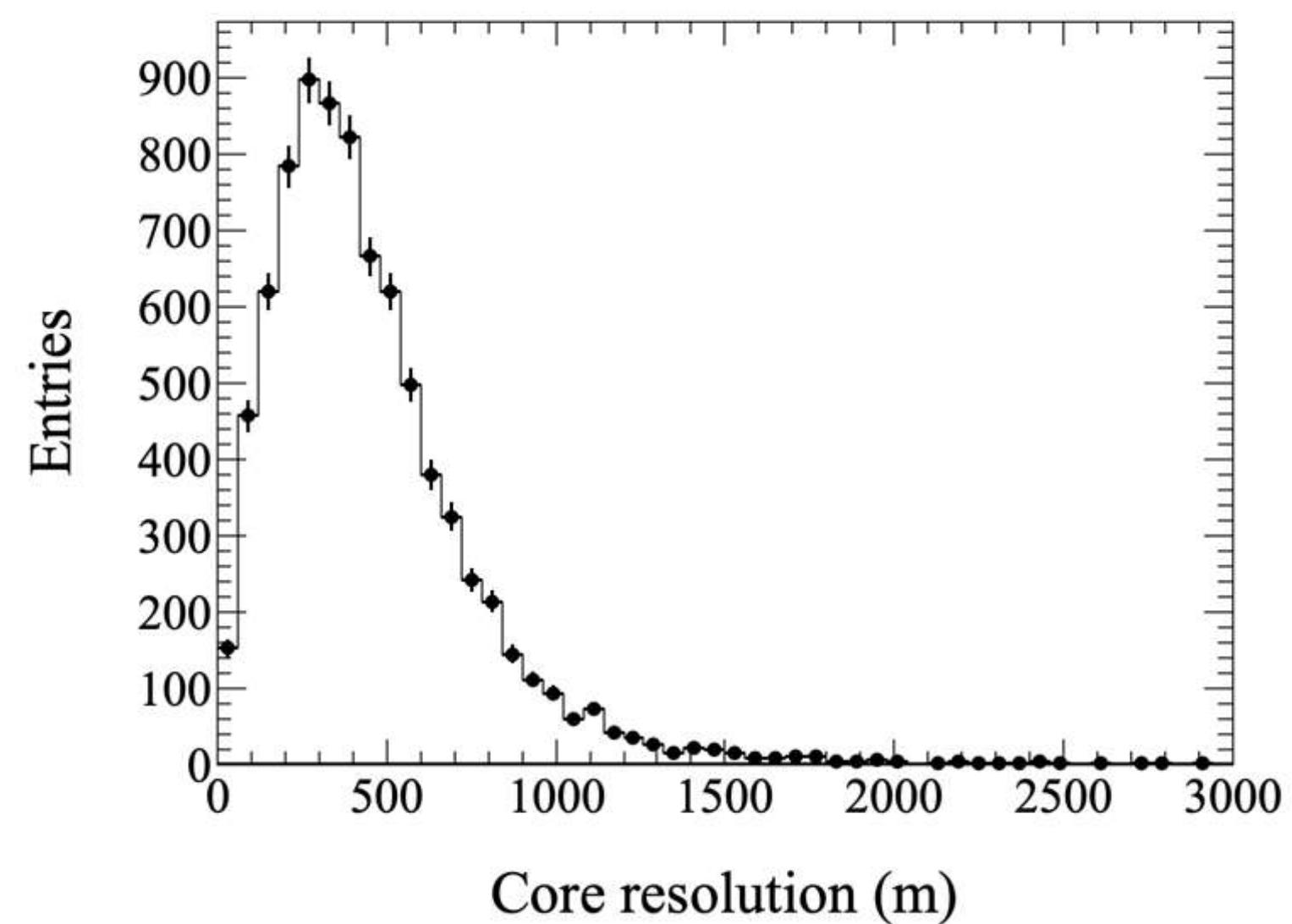
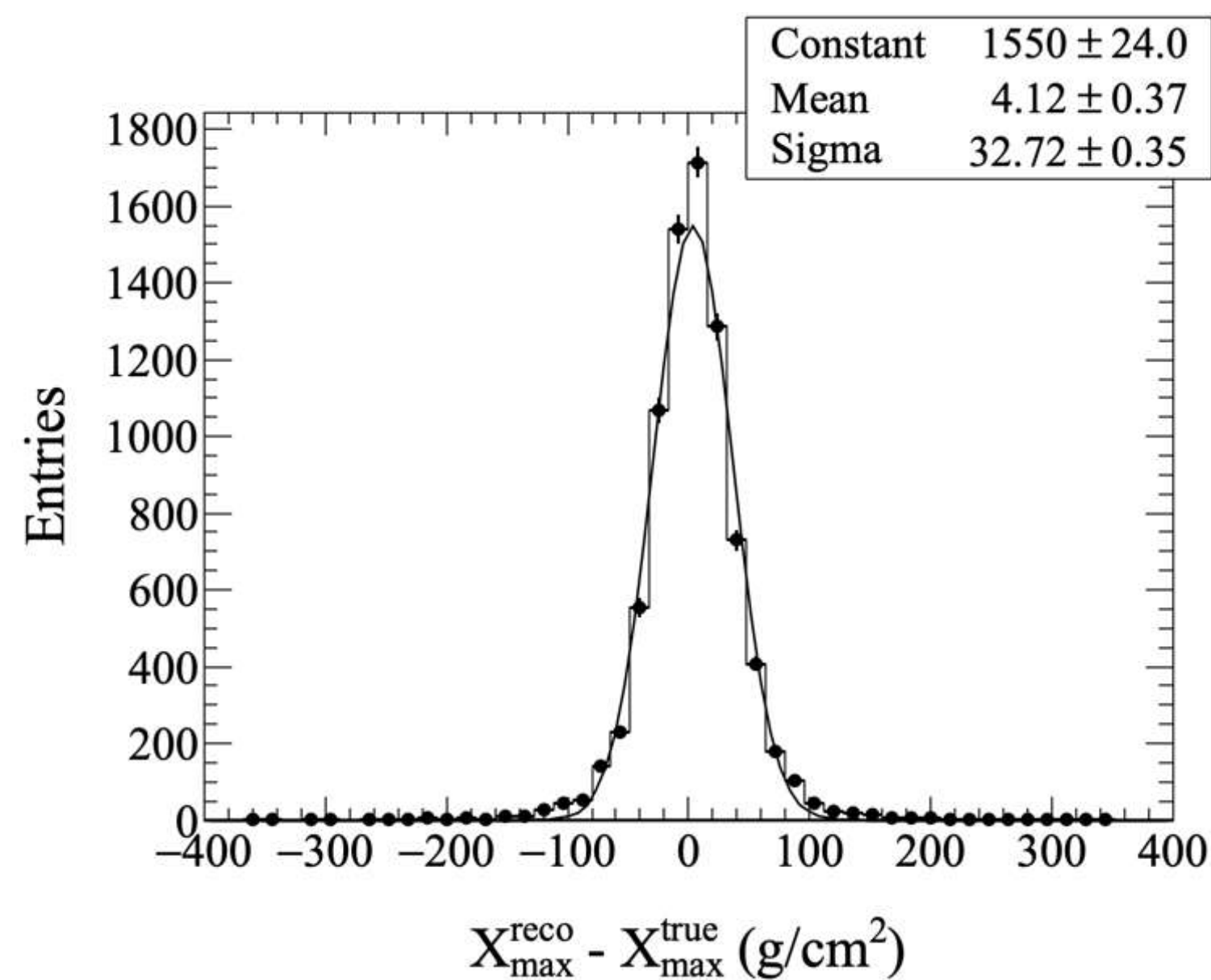
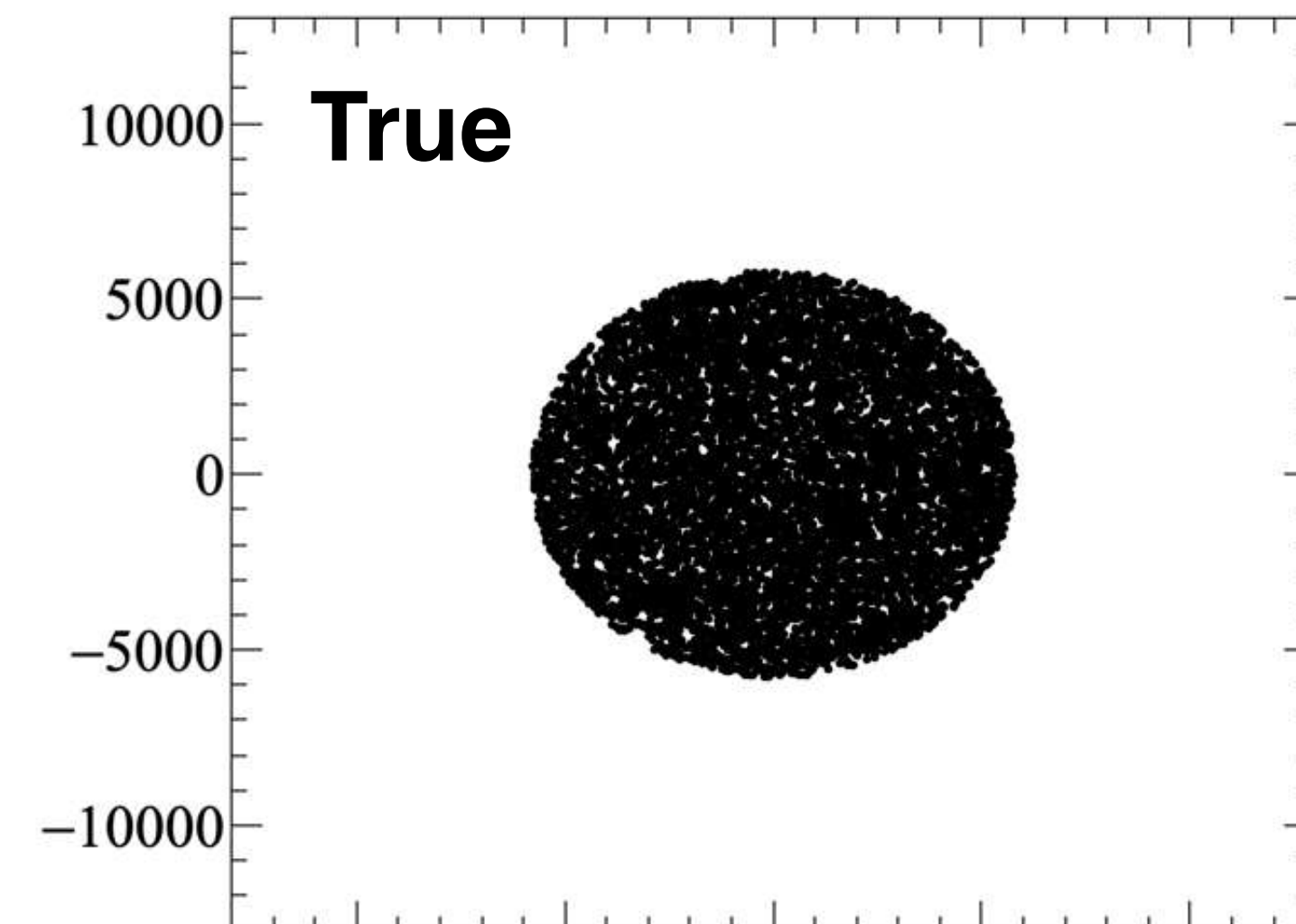
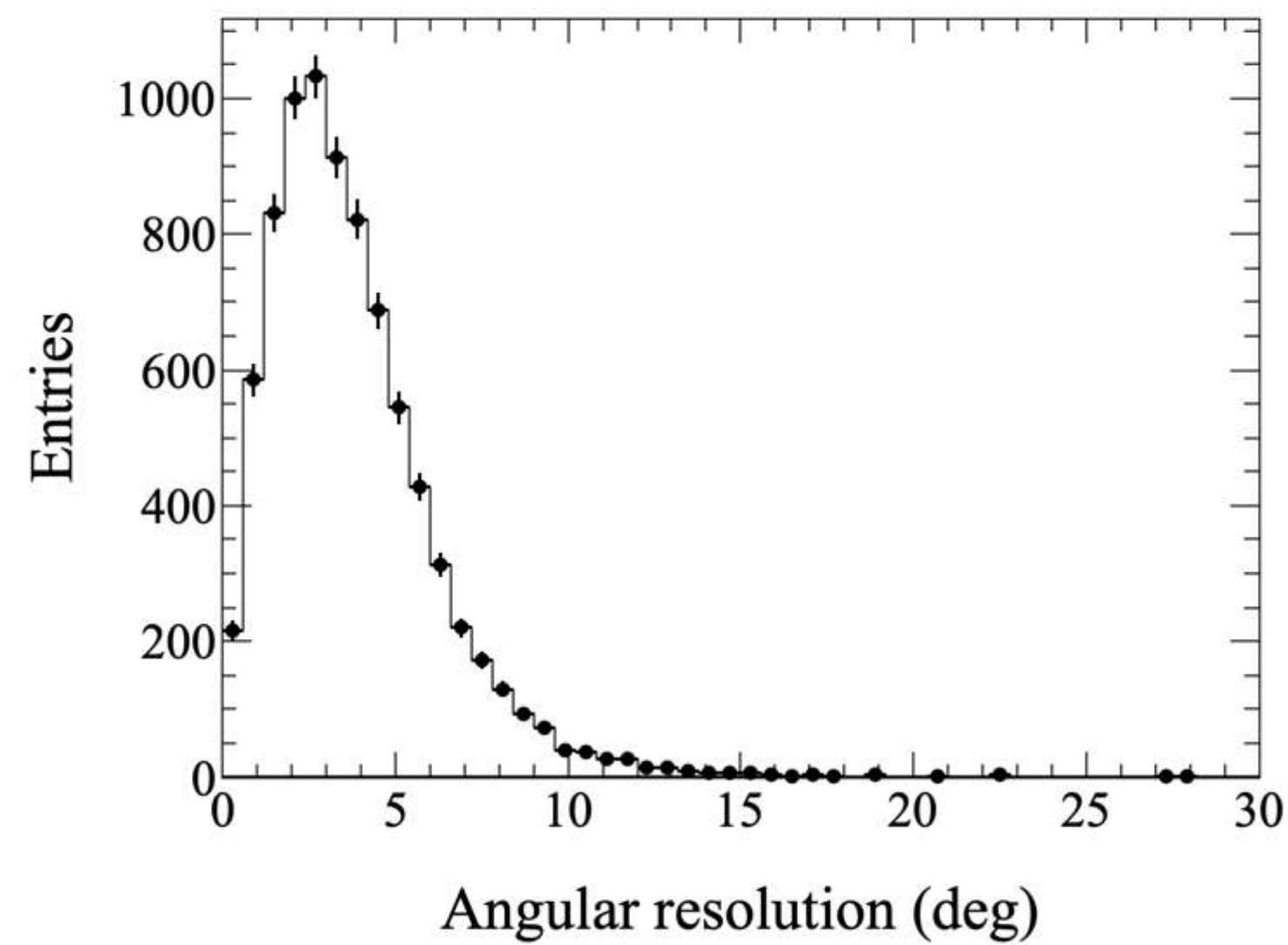
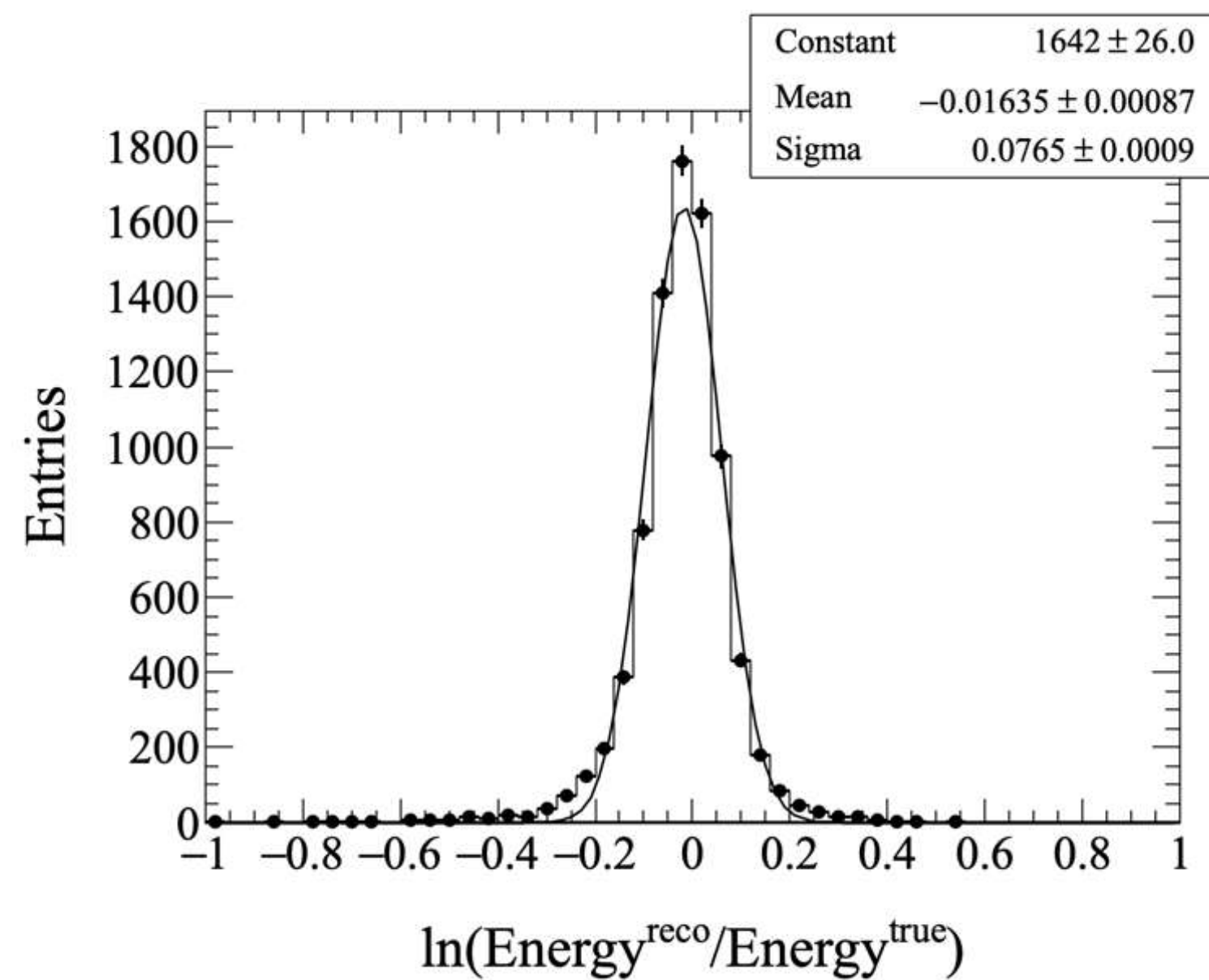
20 - 30 EeV



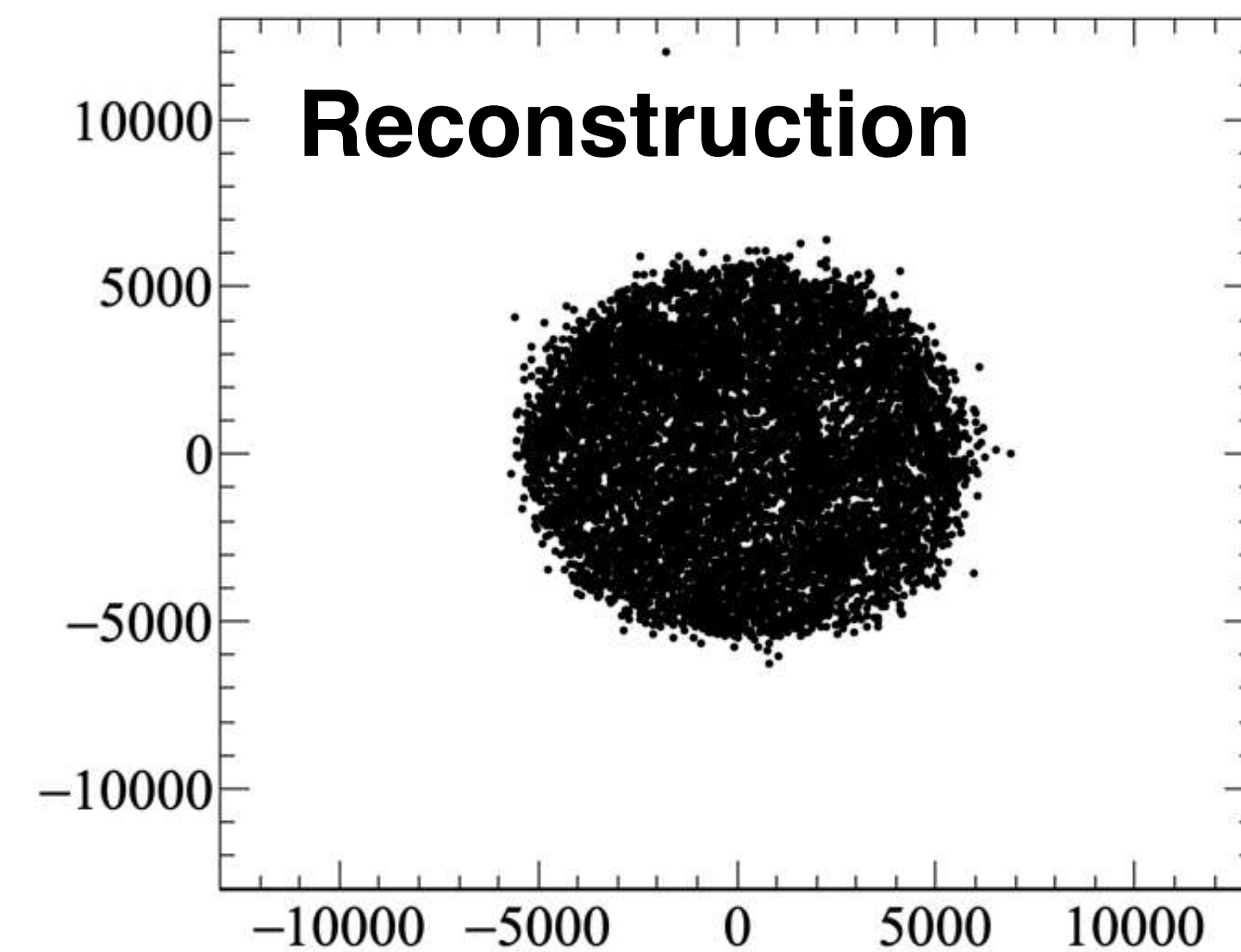
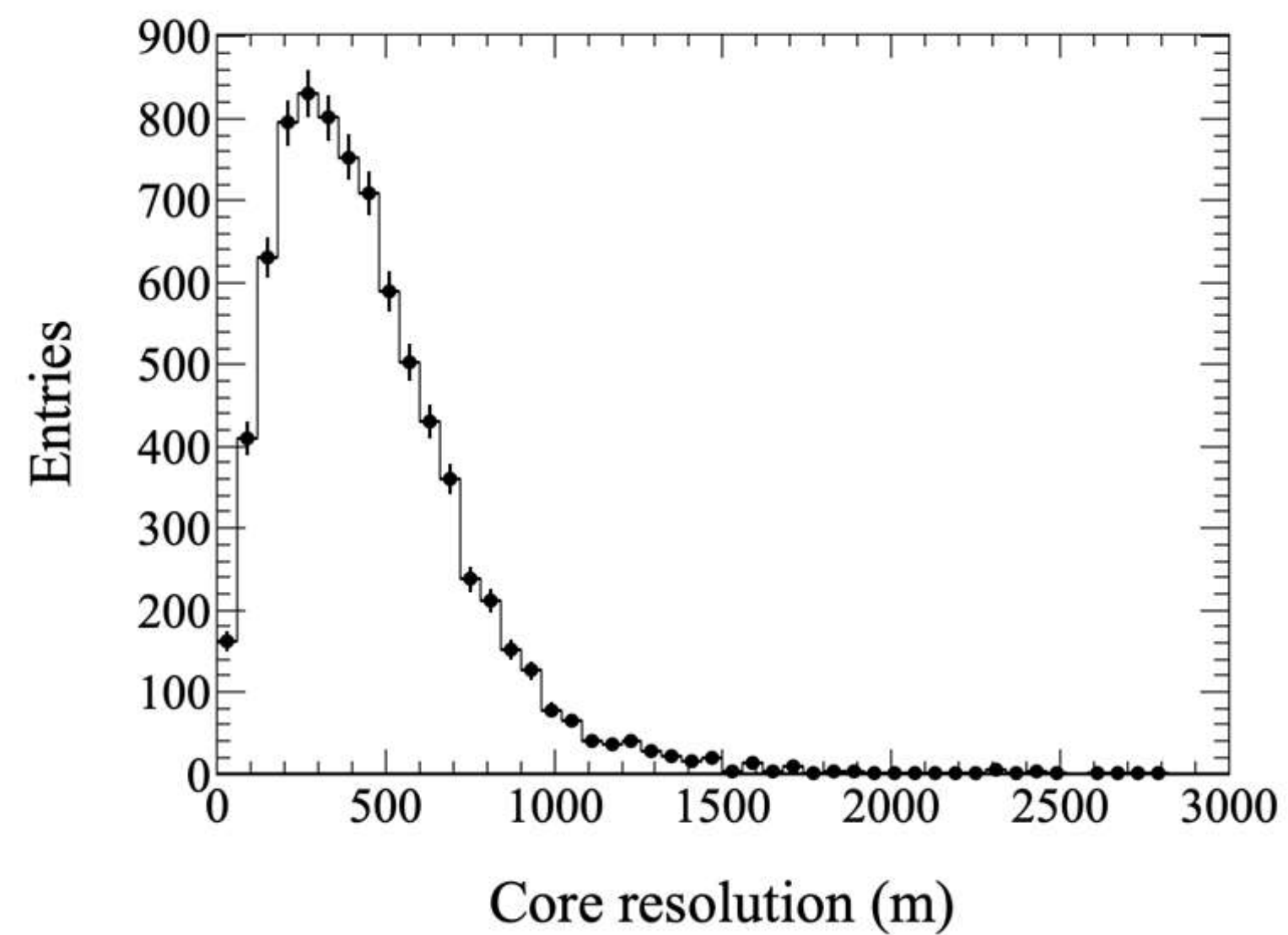
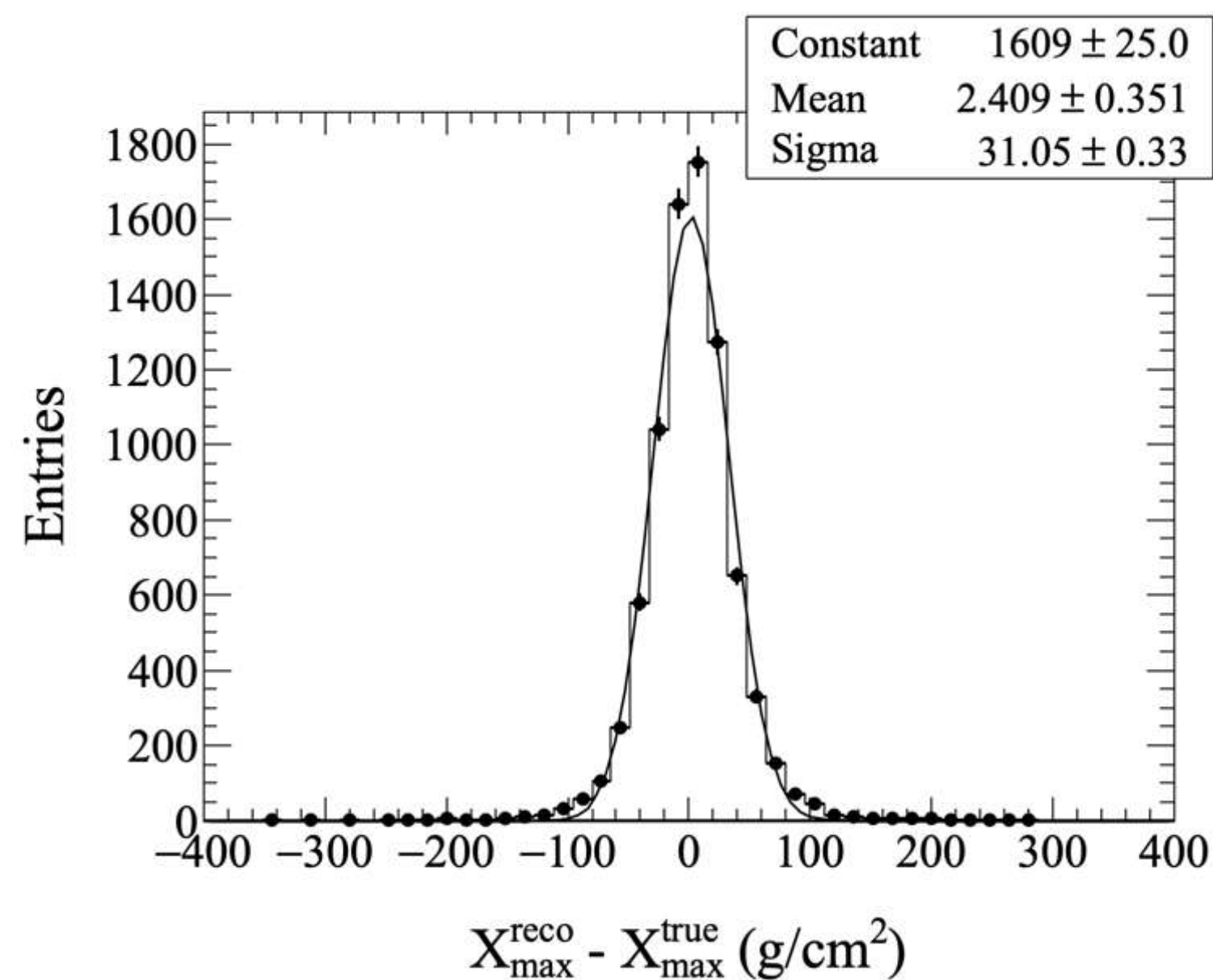
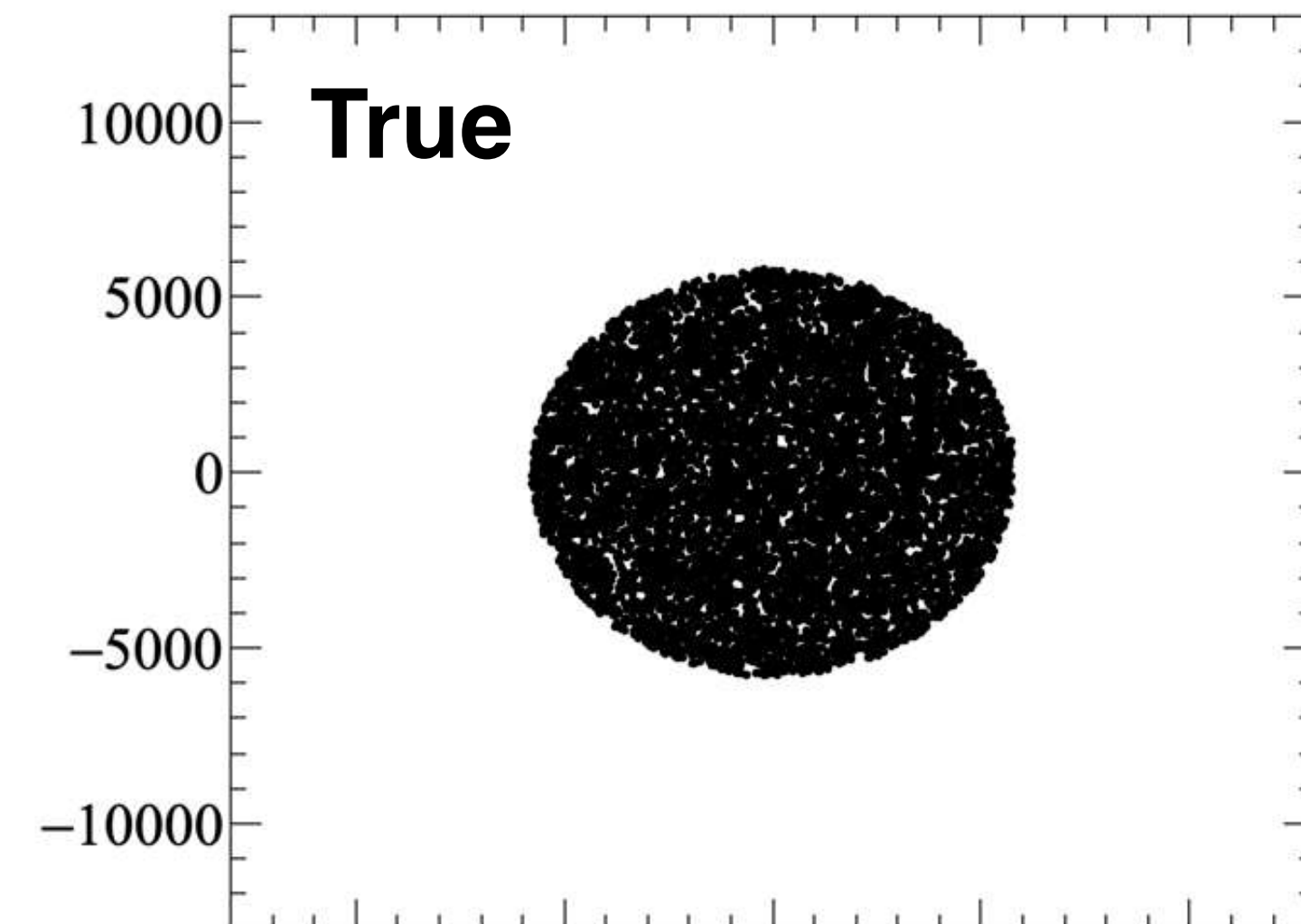
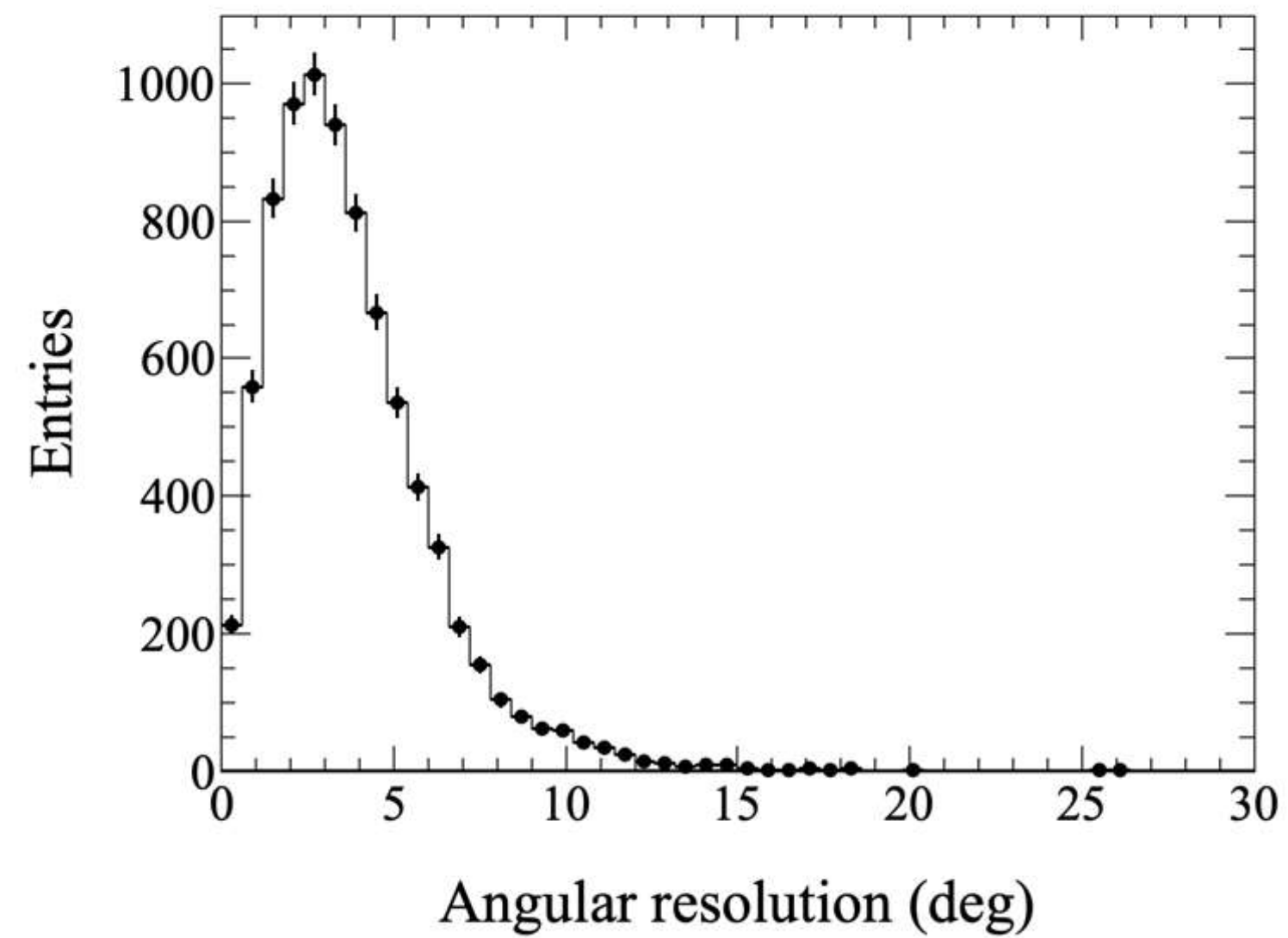
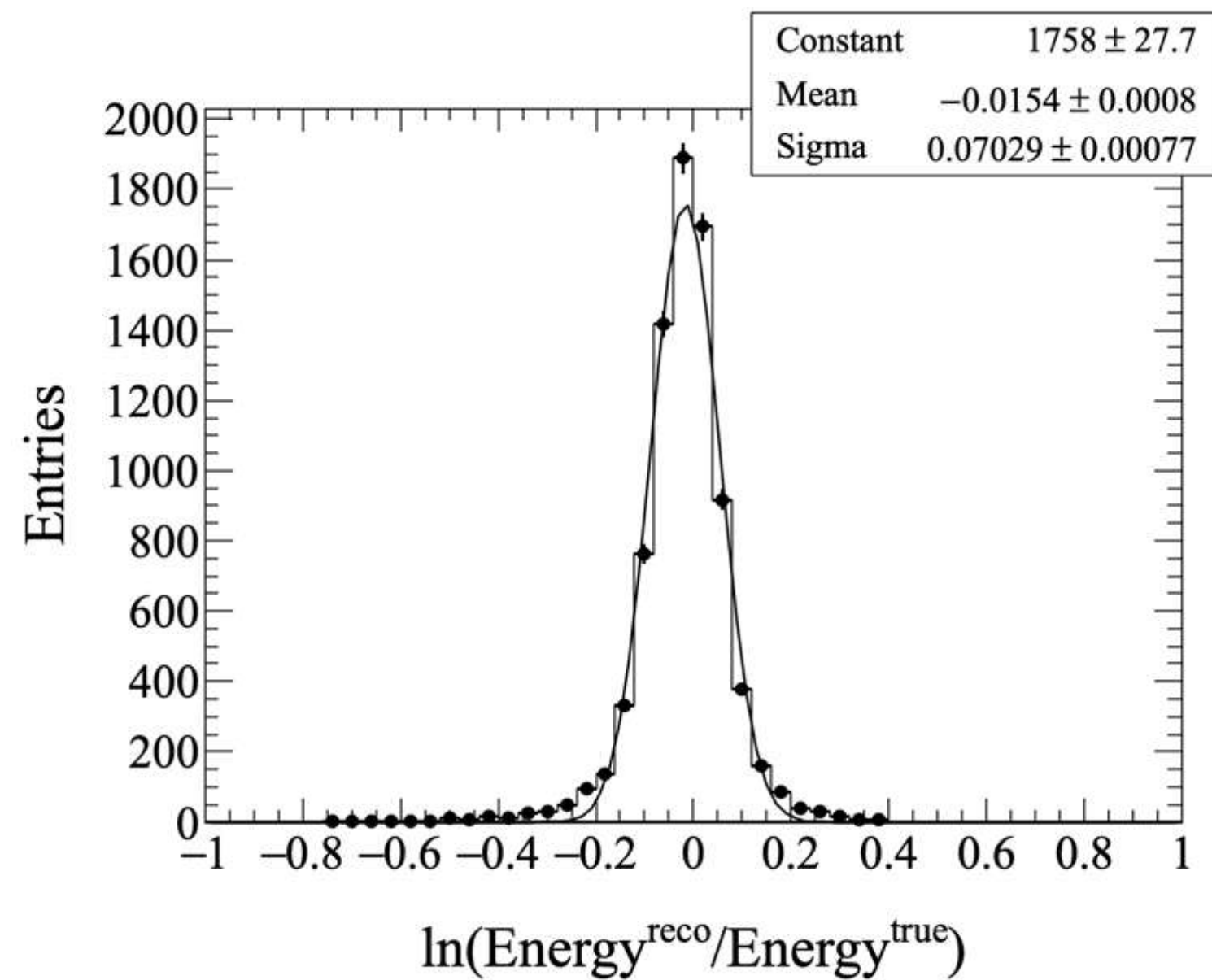
30 - 40 EeV



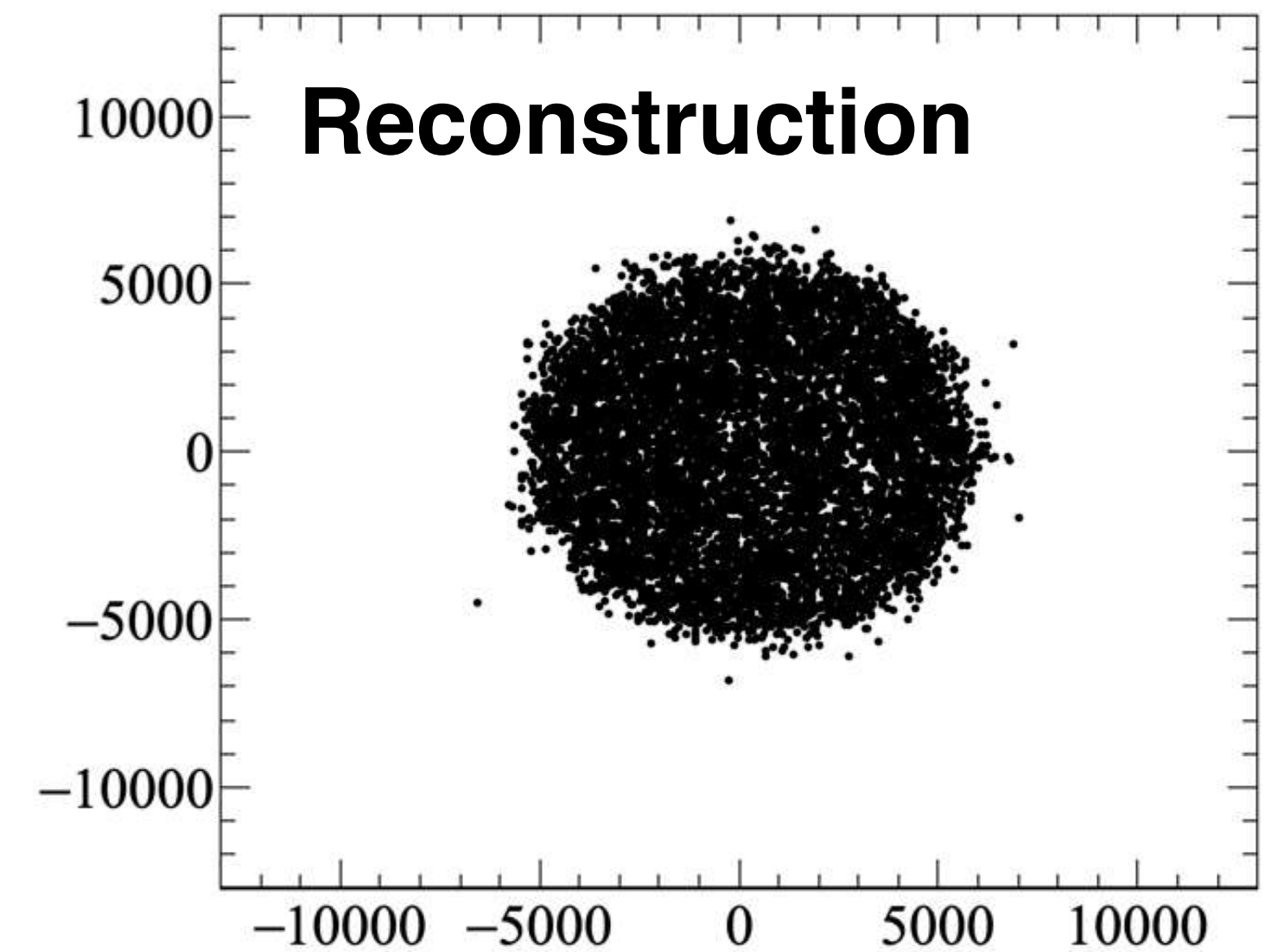
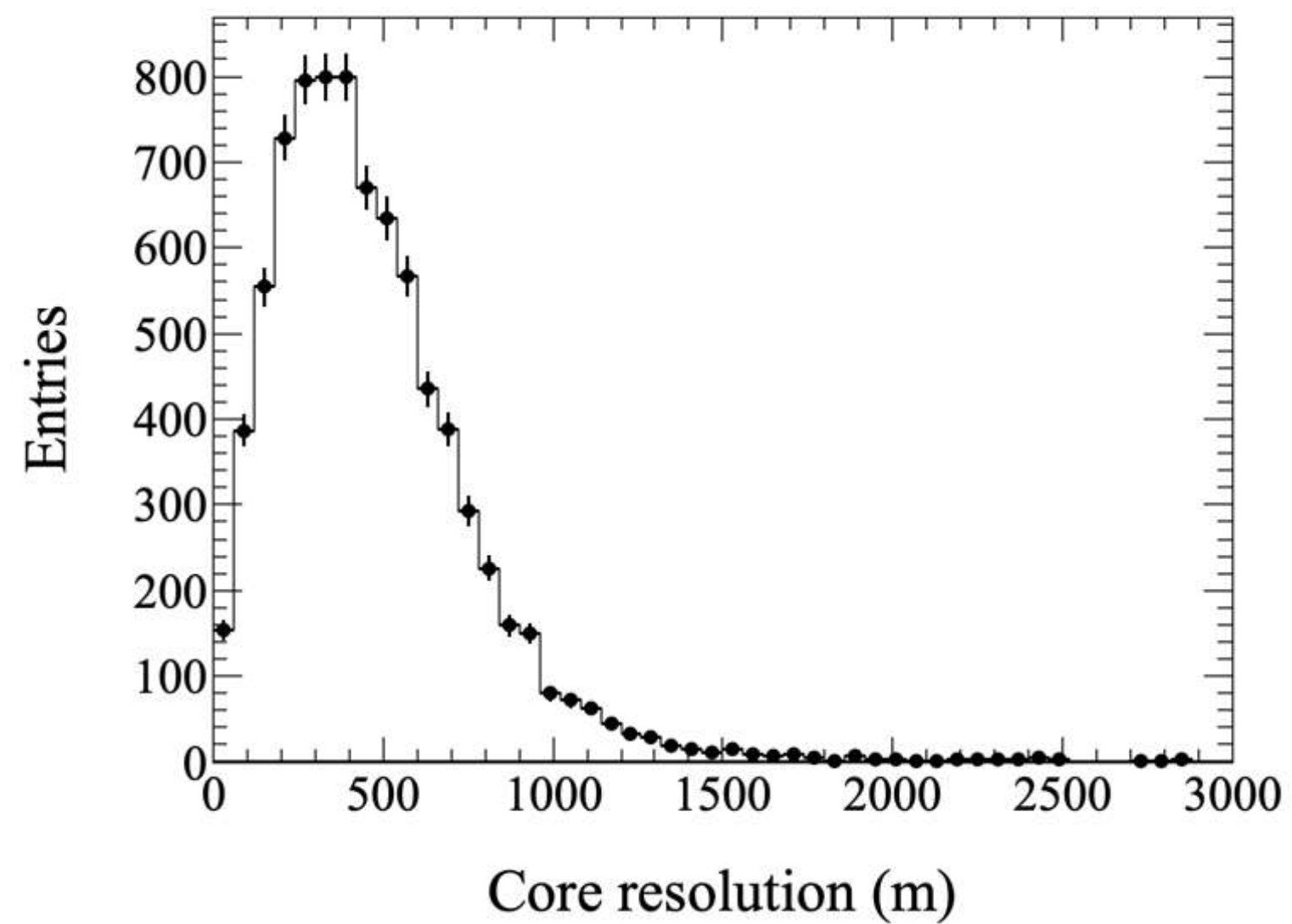
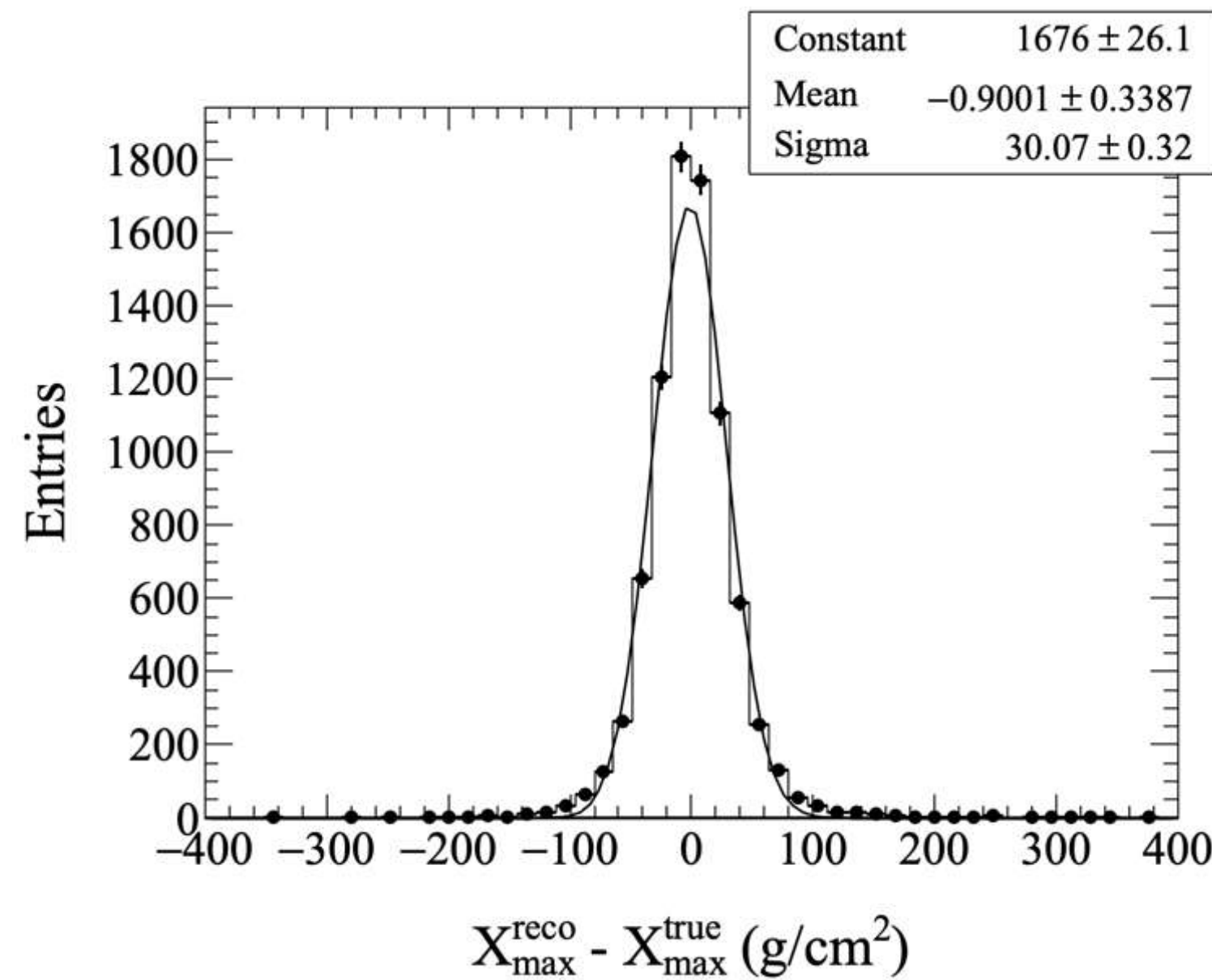
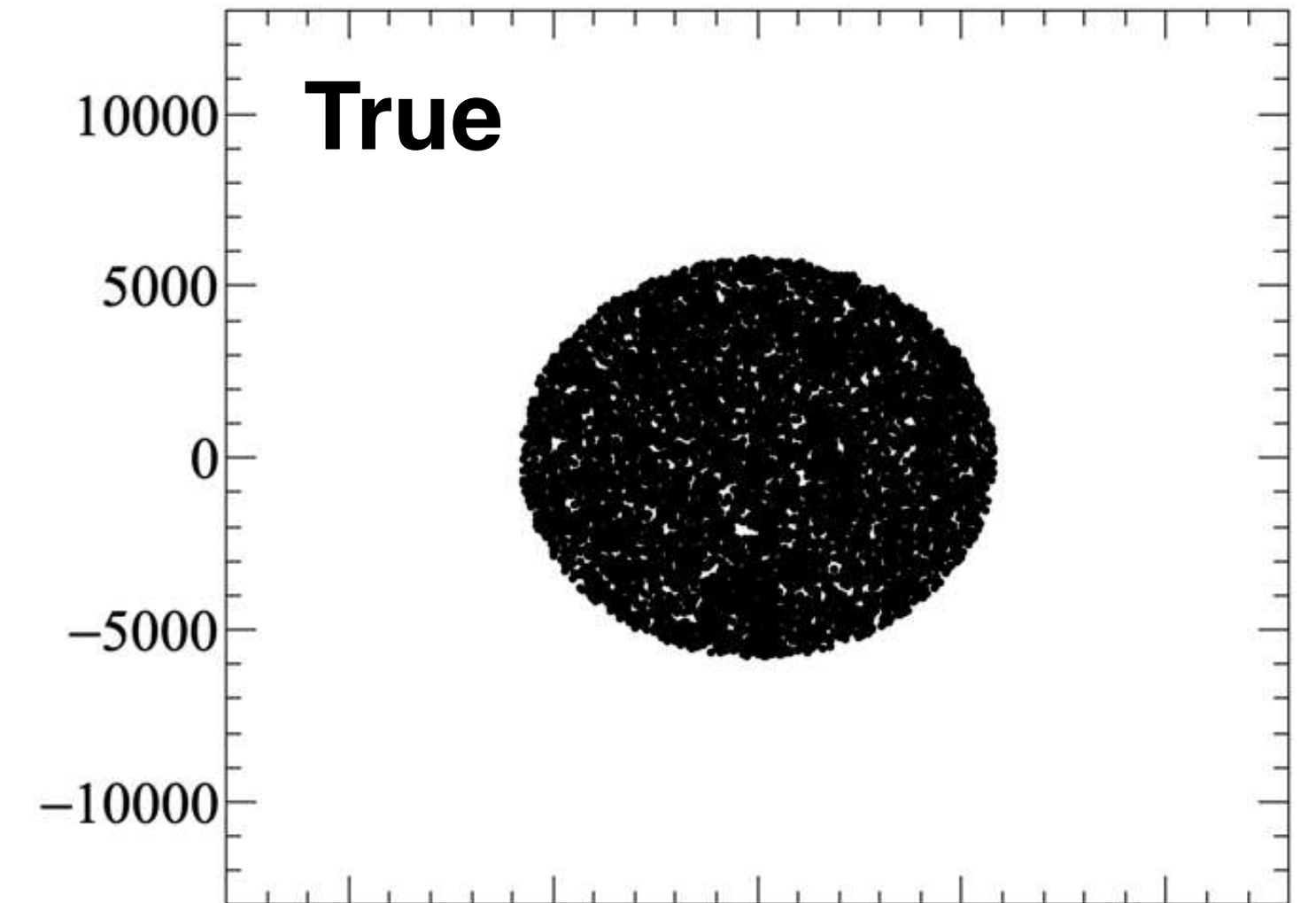
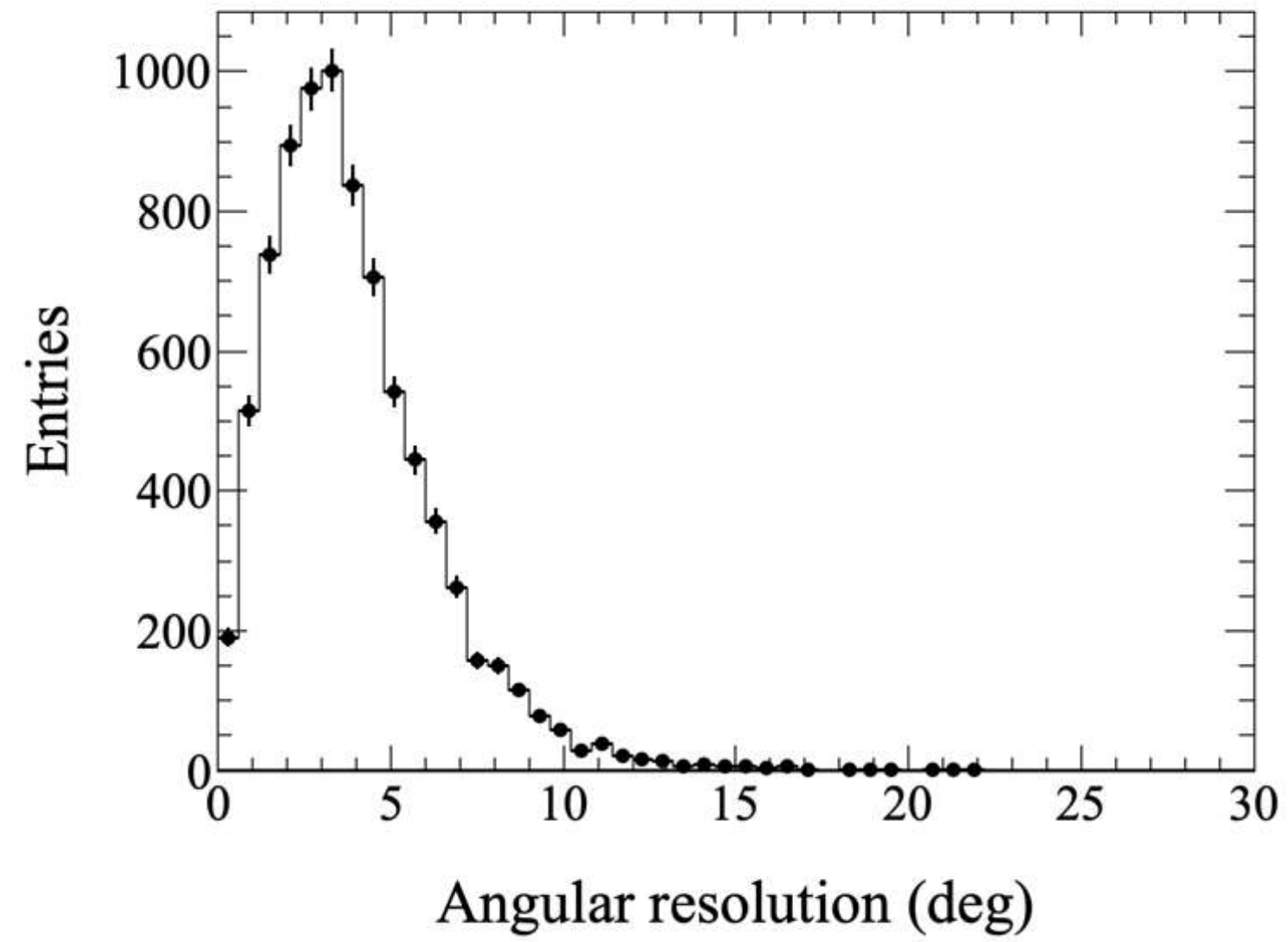
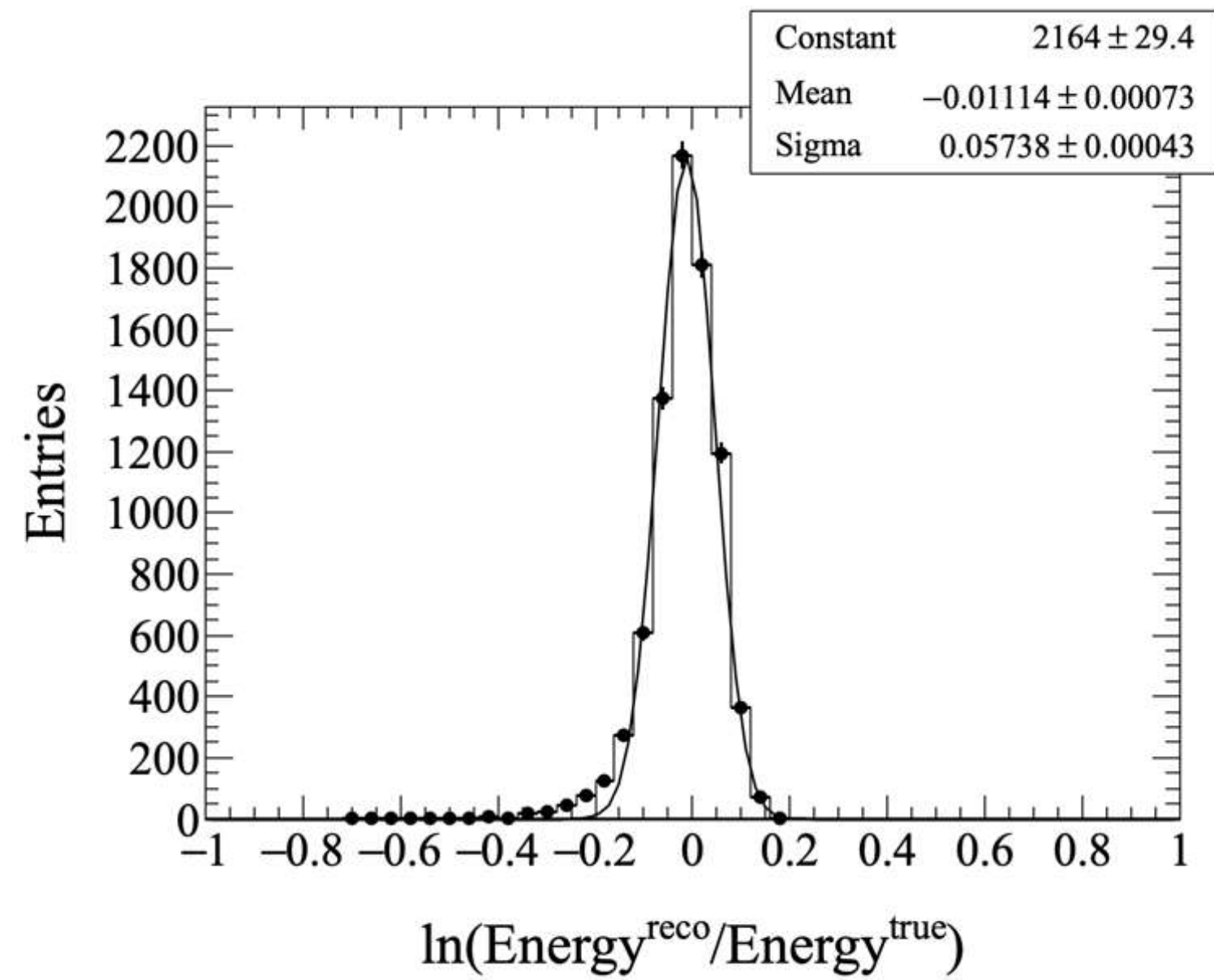
50 - 60 EeV



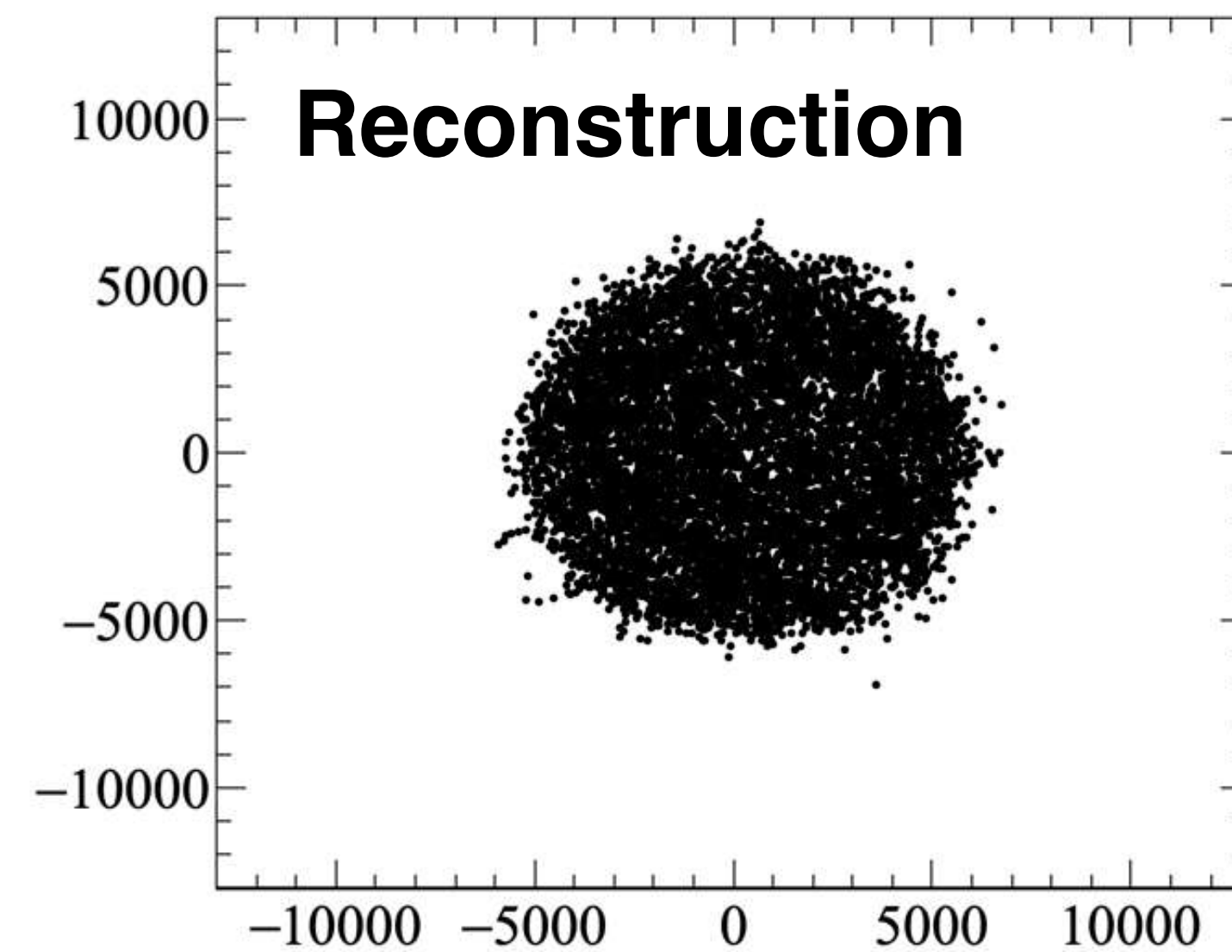
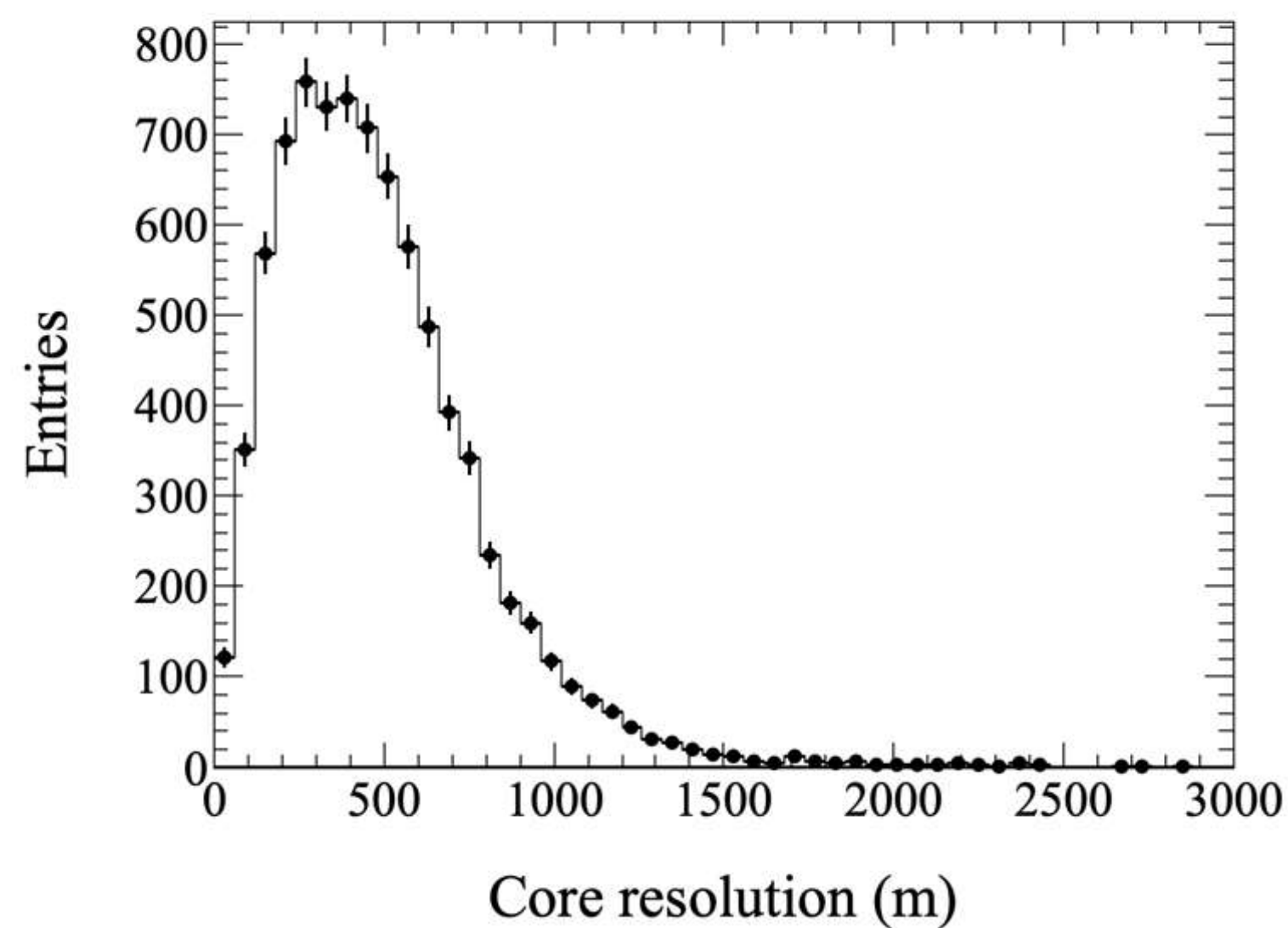
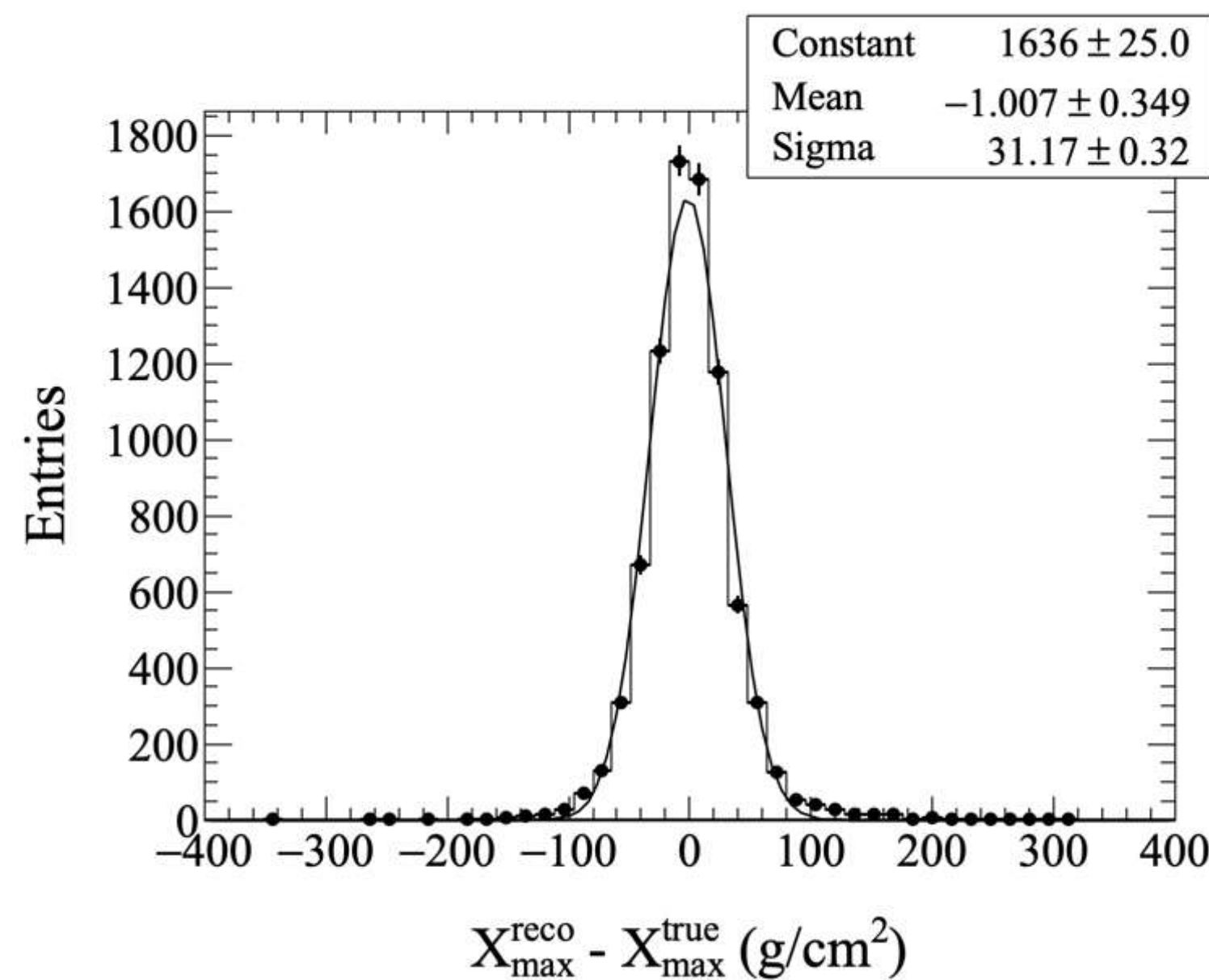
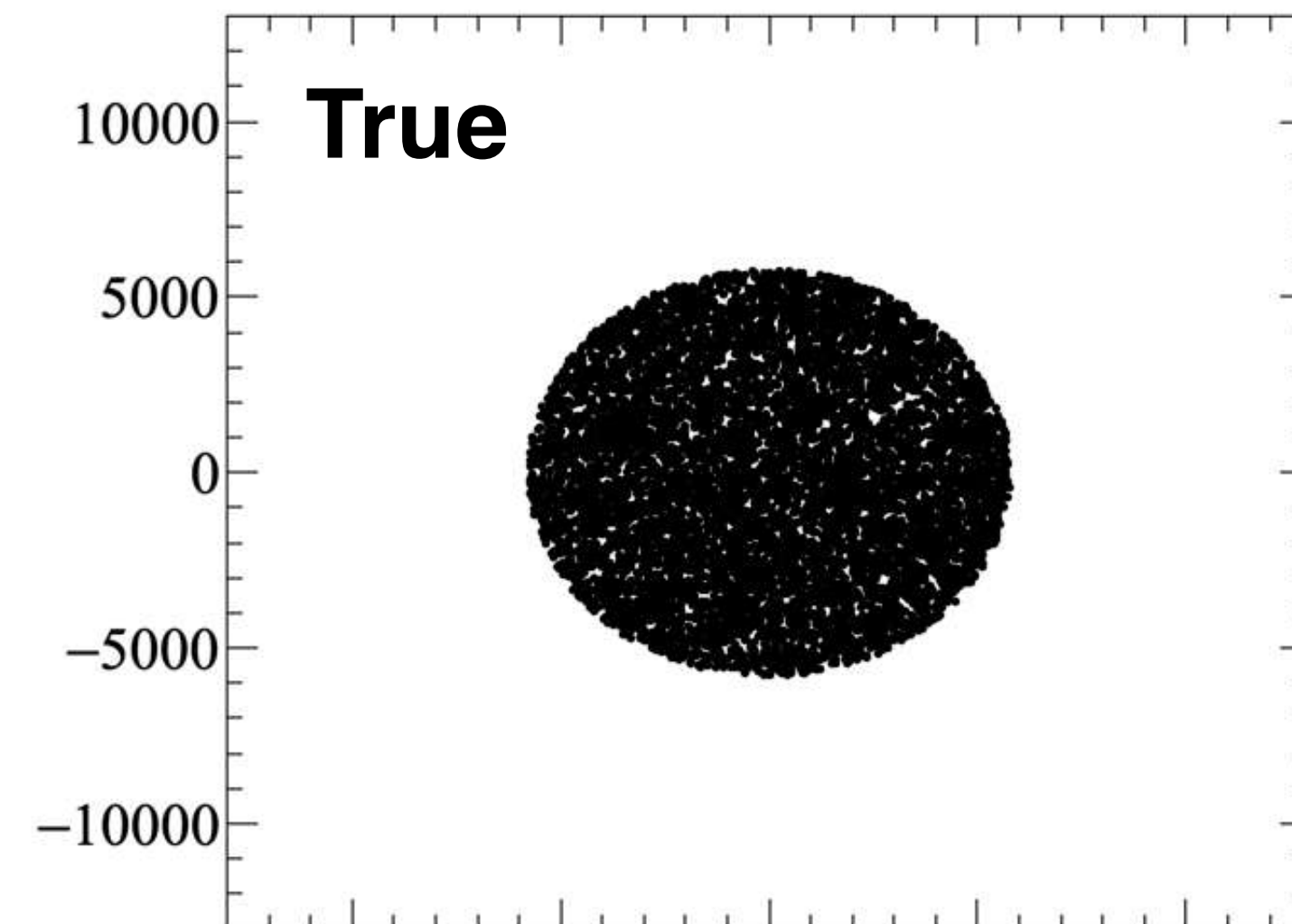
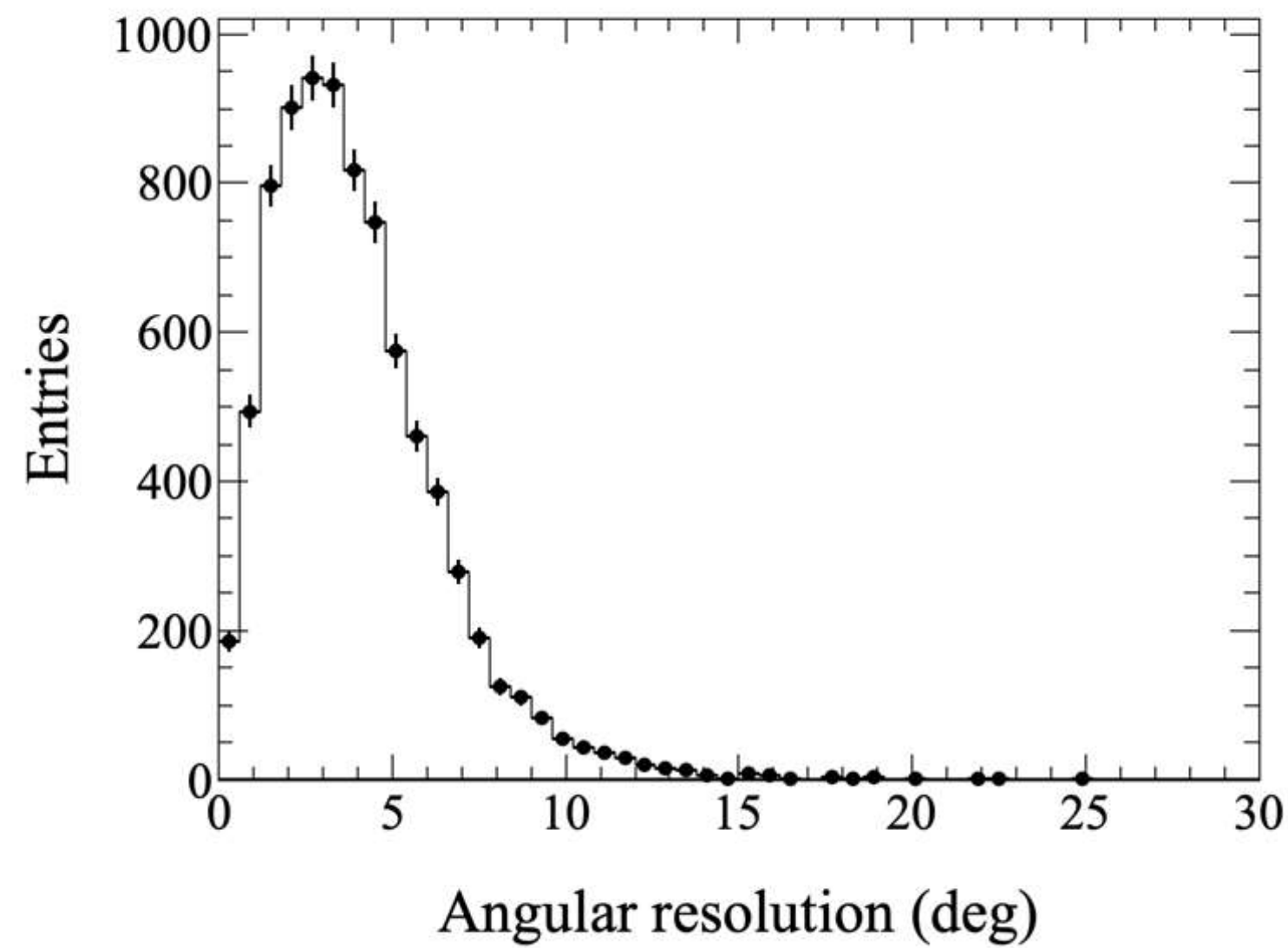
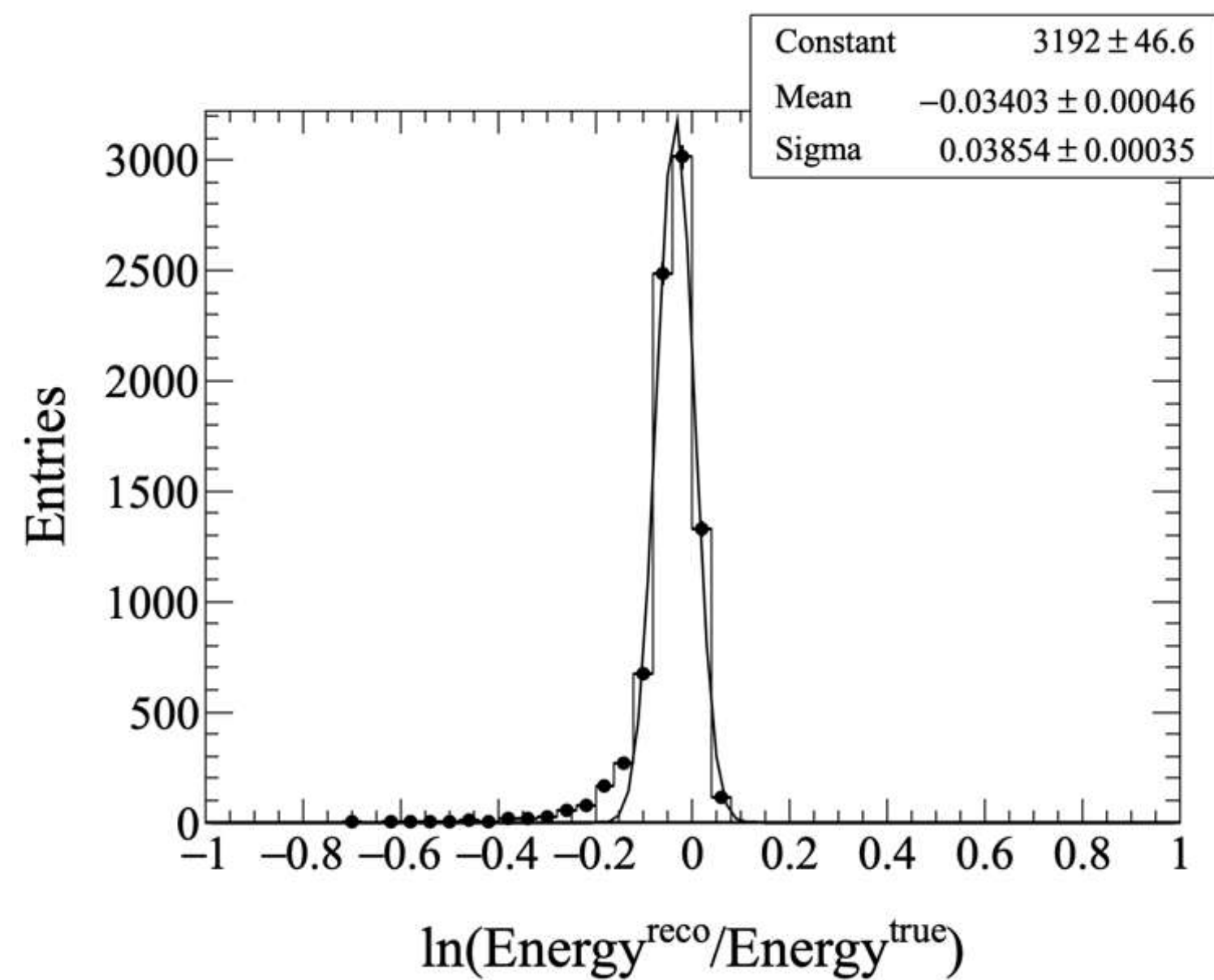
60 - 70 EeV



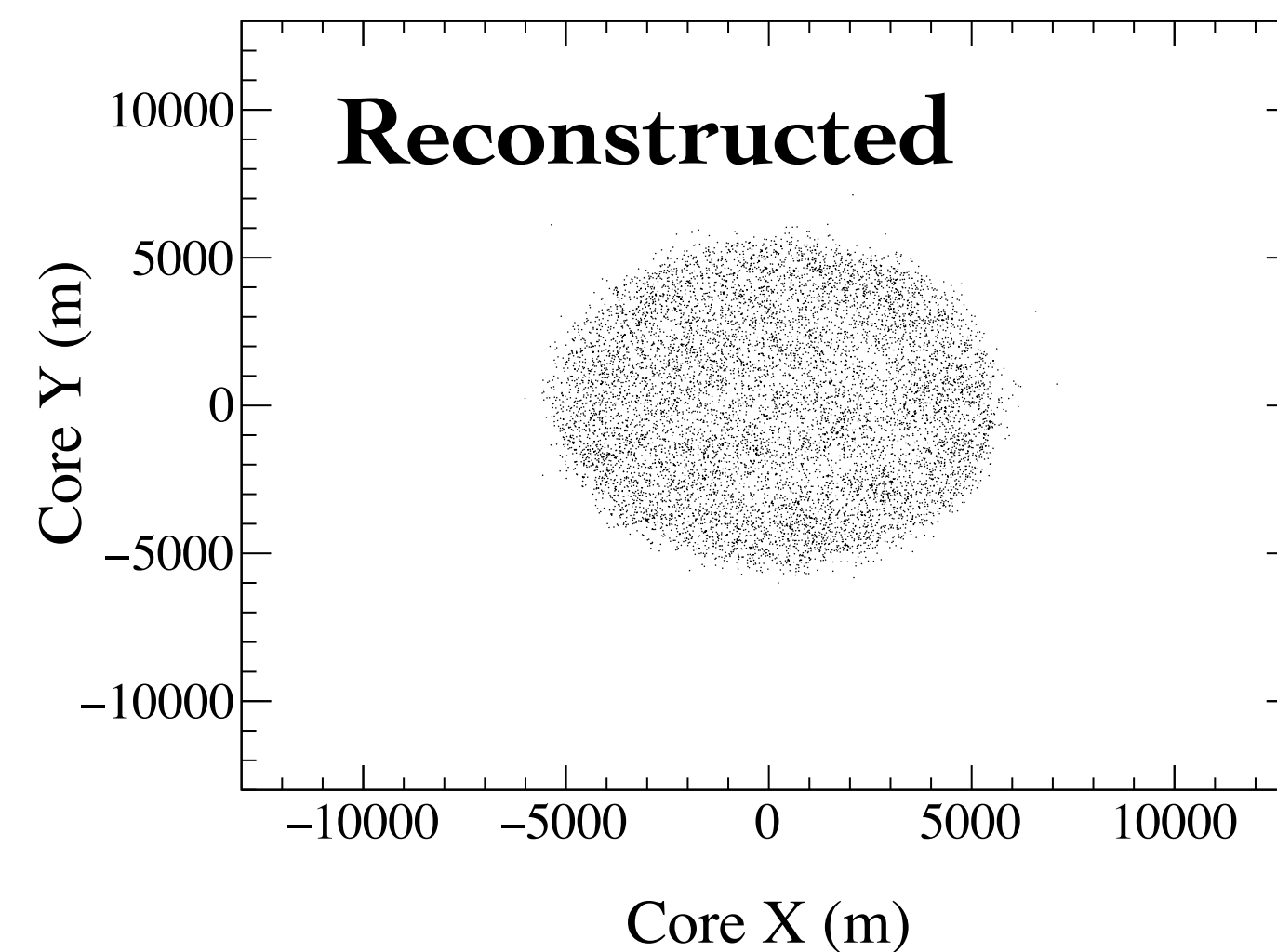
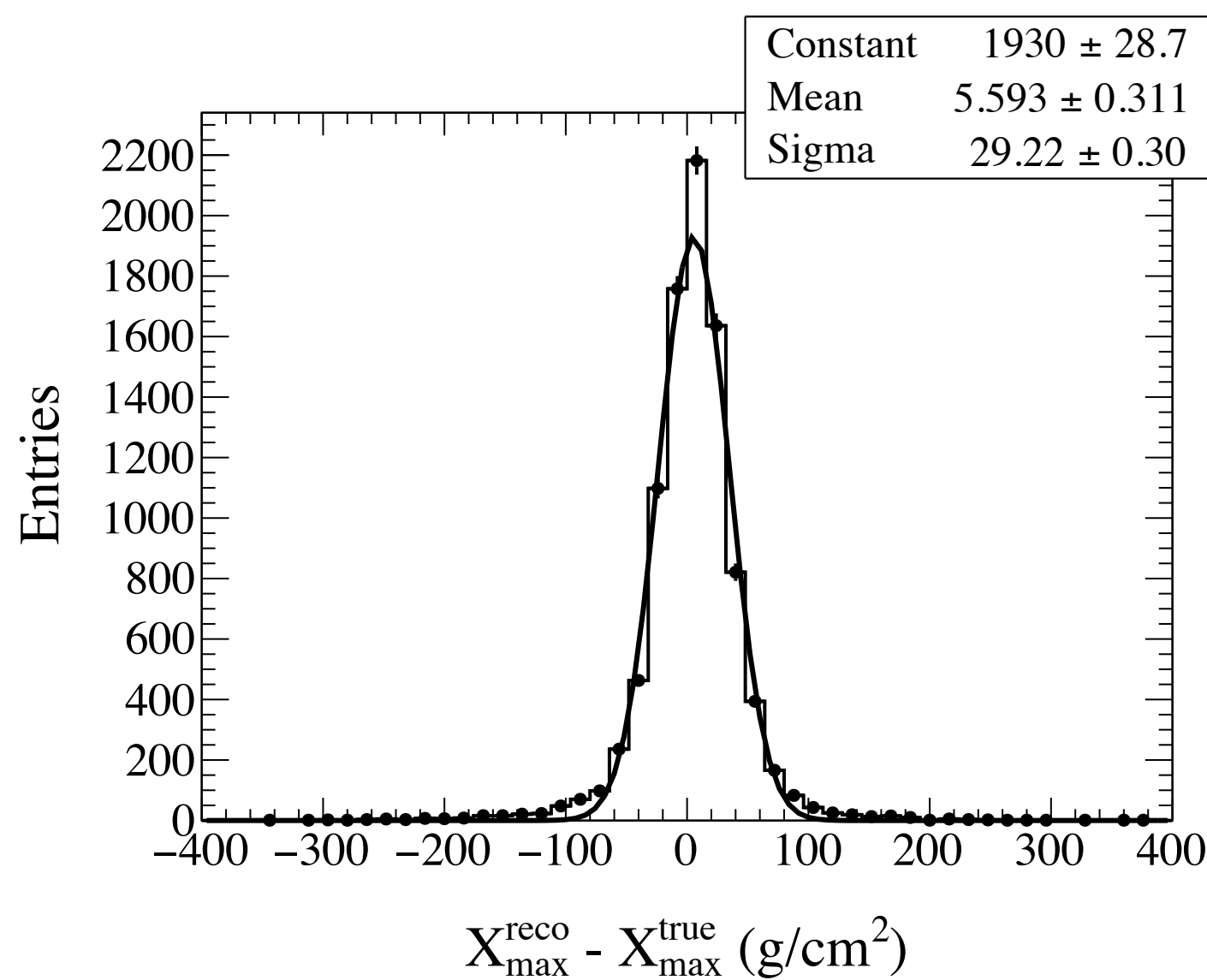
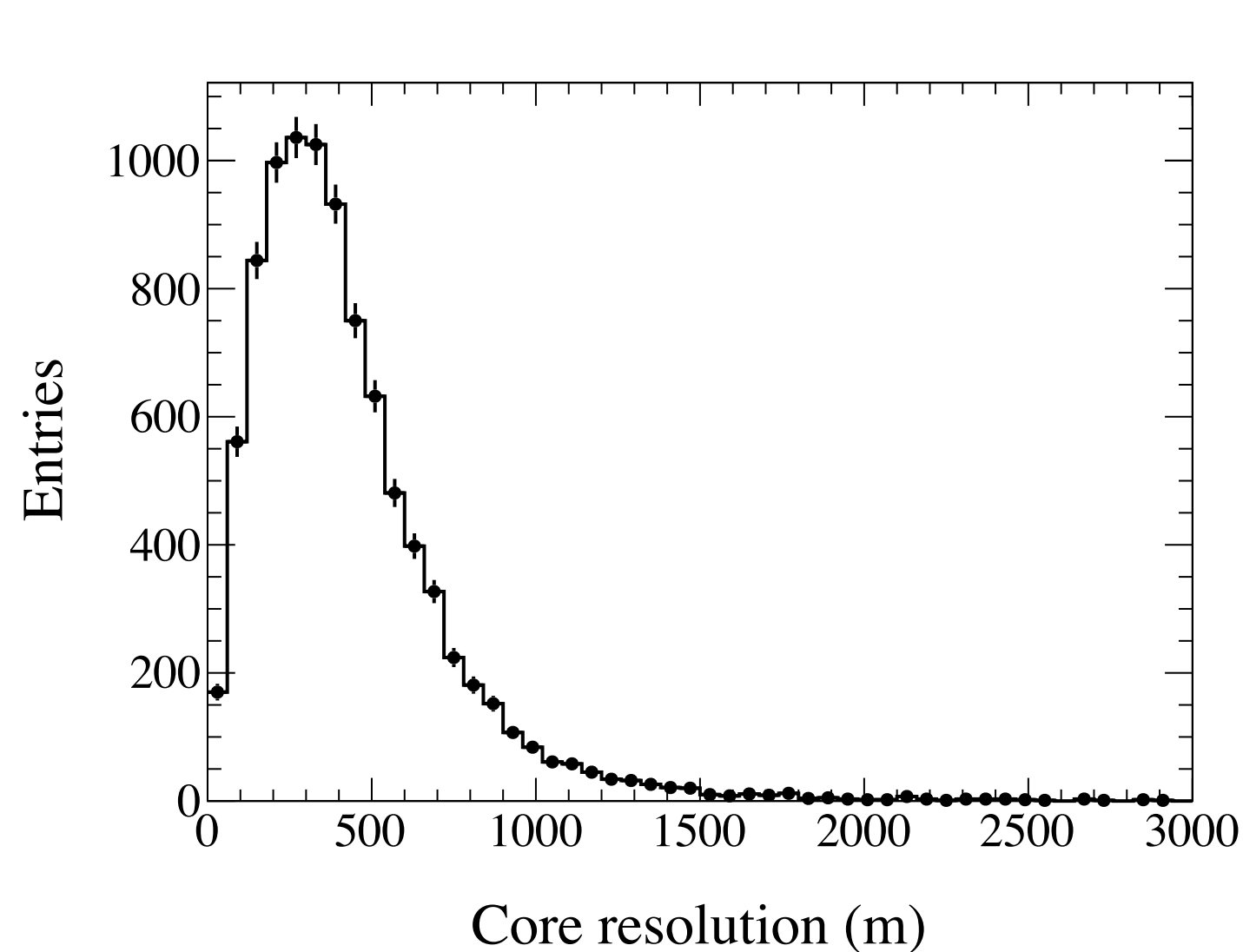
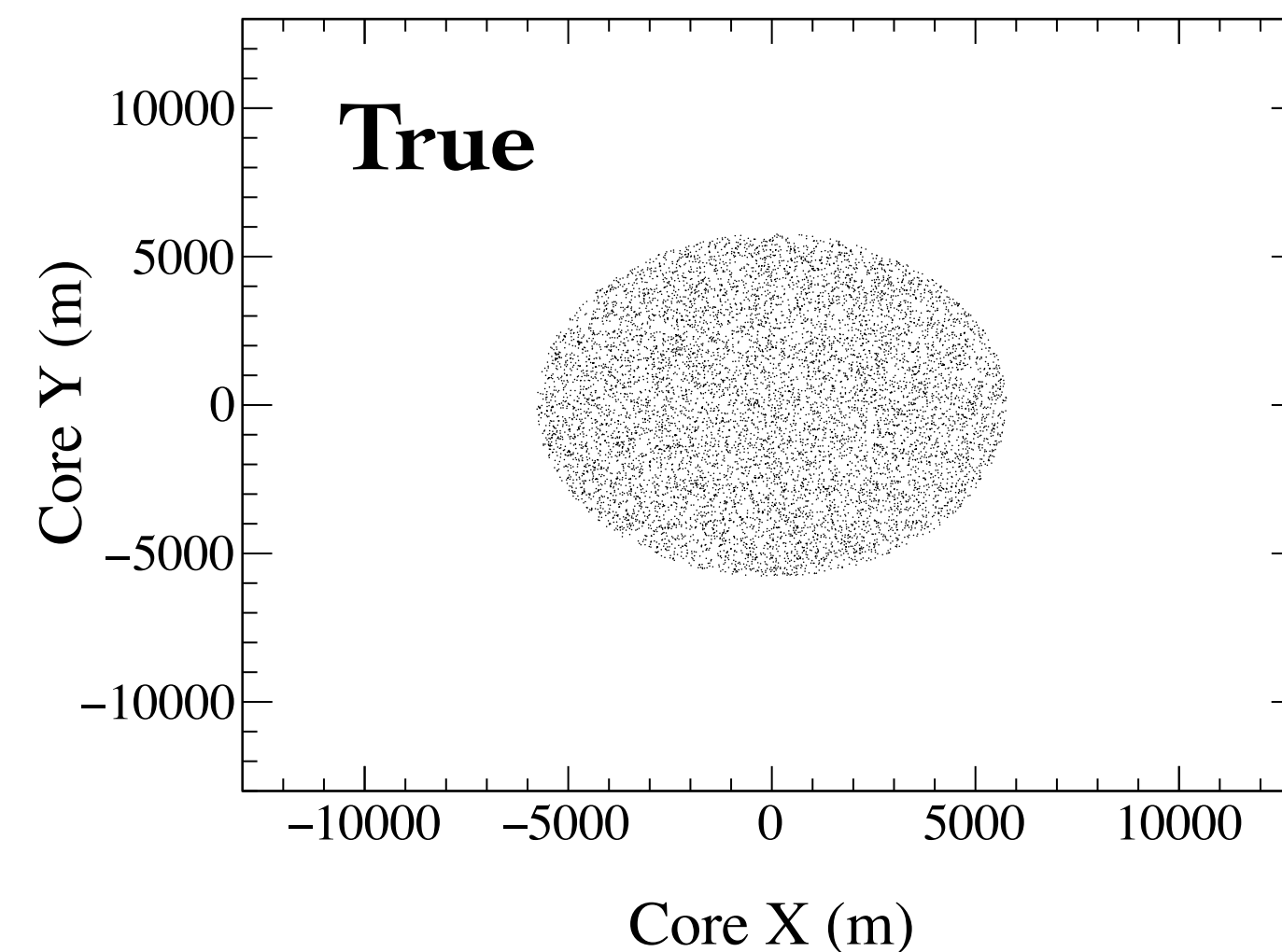
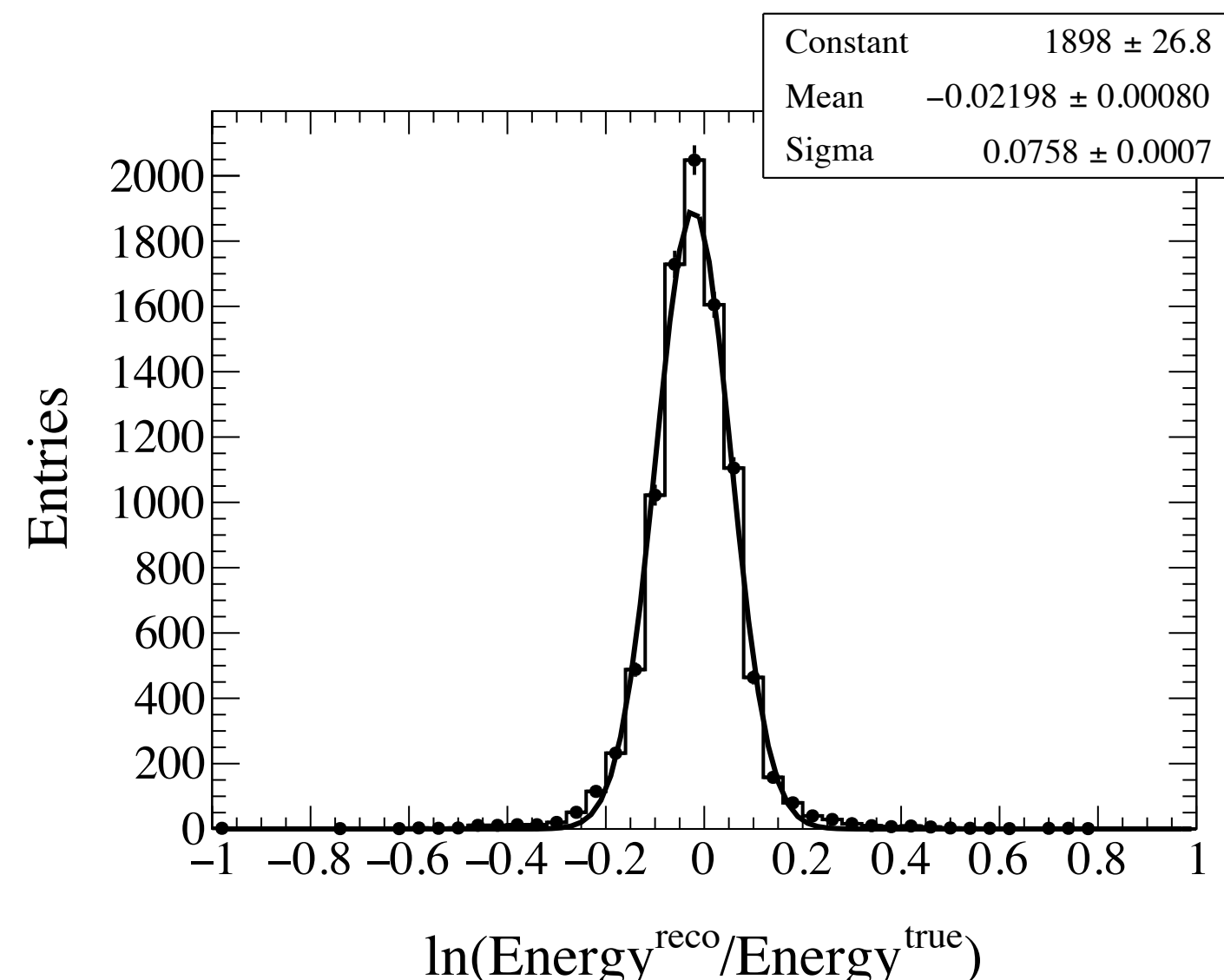
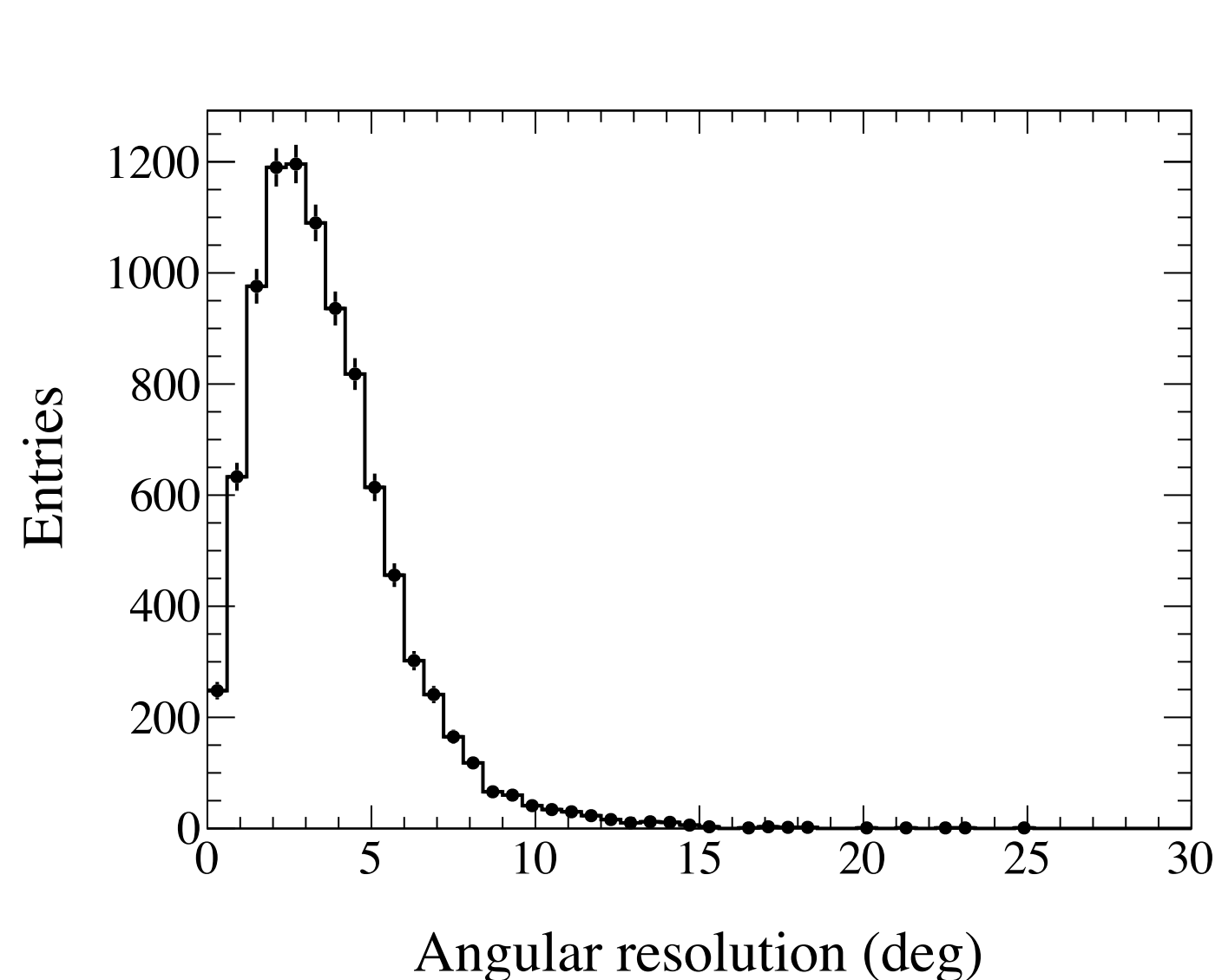
80 - 90 EeV



90 - 100 EeV

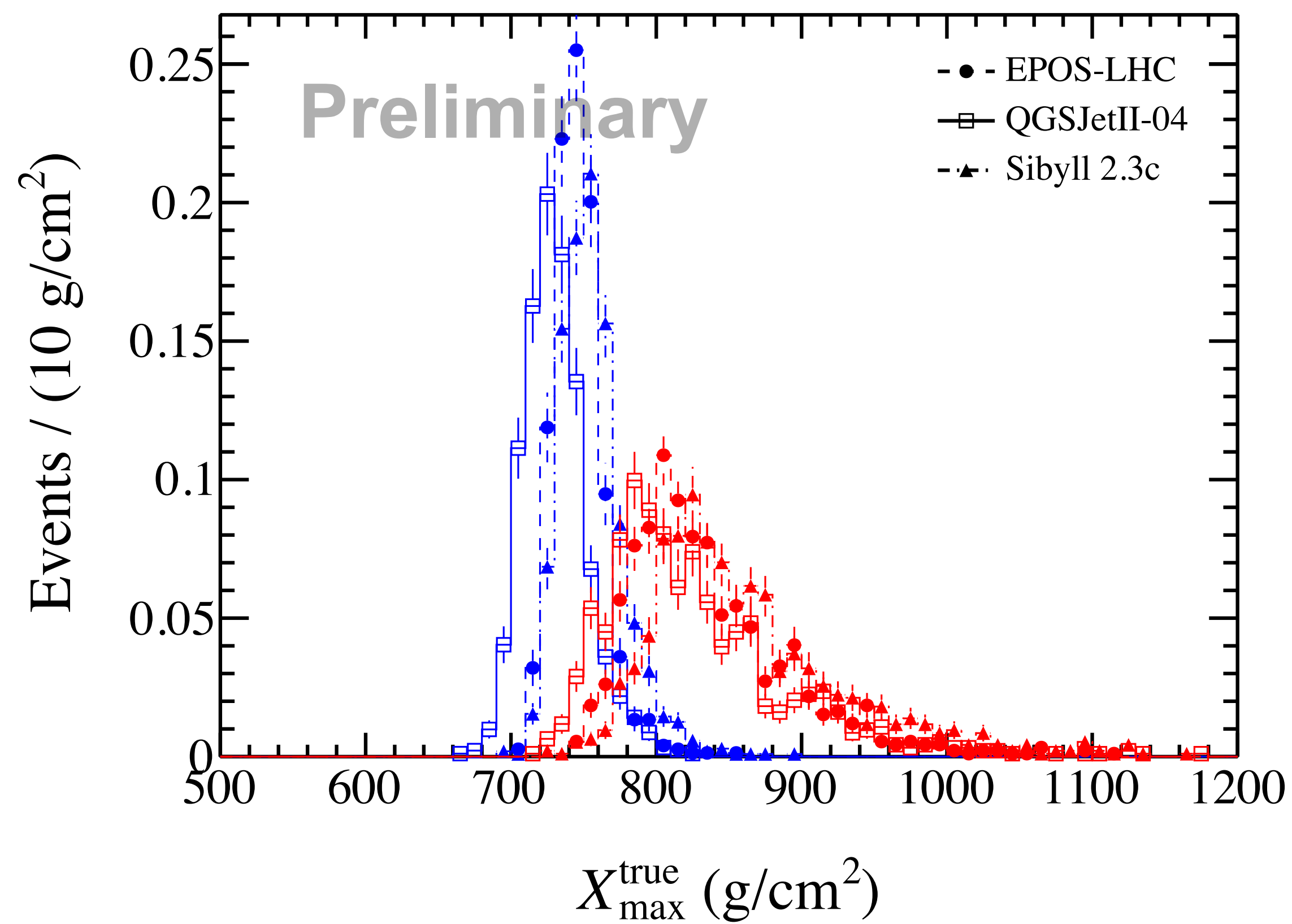


Resolution at 40 - 50 EeV (Proton, EPOS-LHC)

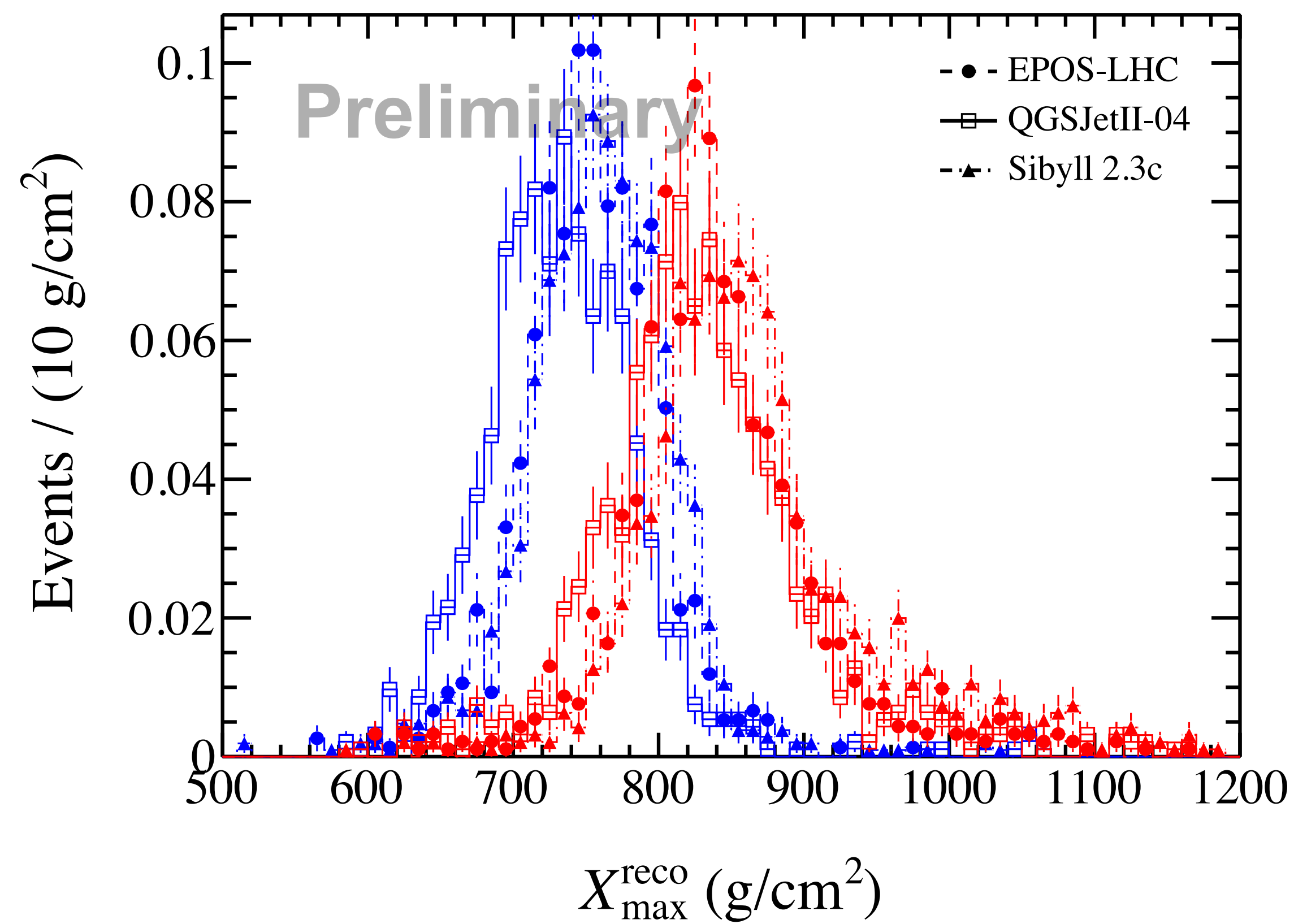


◆ Arrival direction: 4.2 degrees, Core: 465 m, Energy: 8% Xmax: 30 g/cm² (without quality cuts) 33

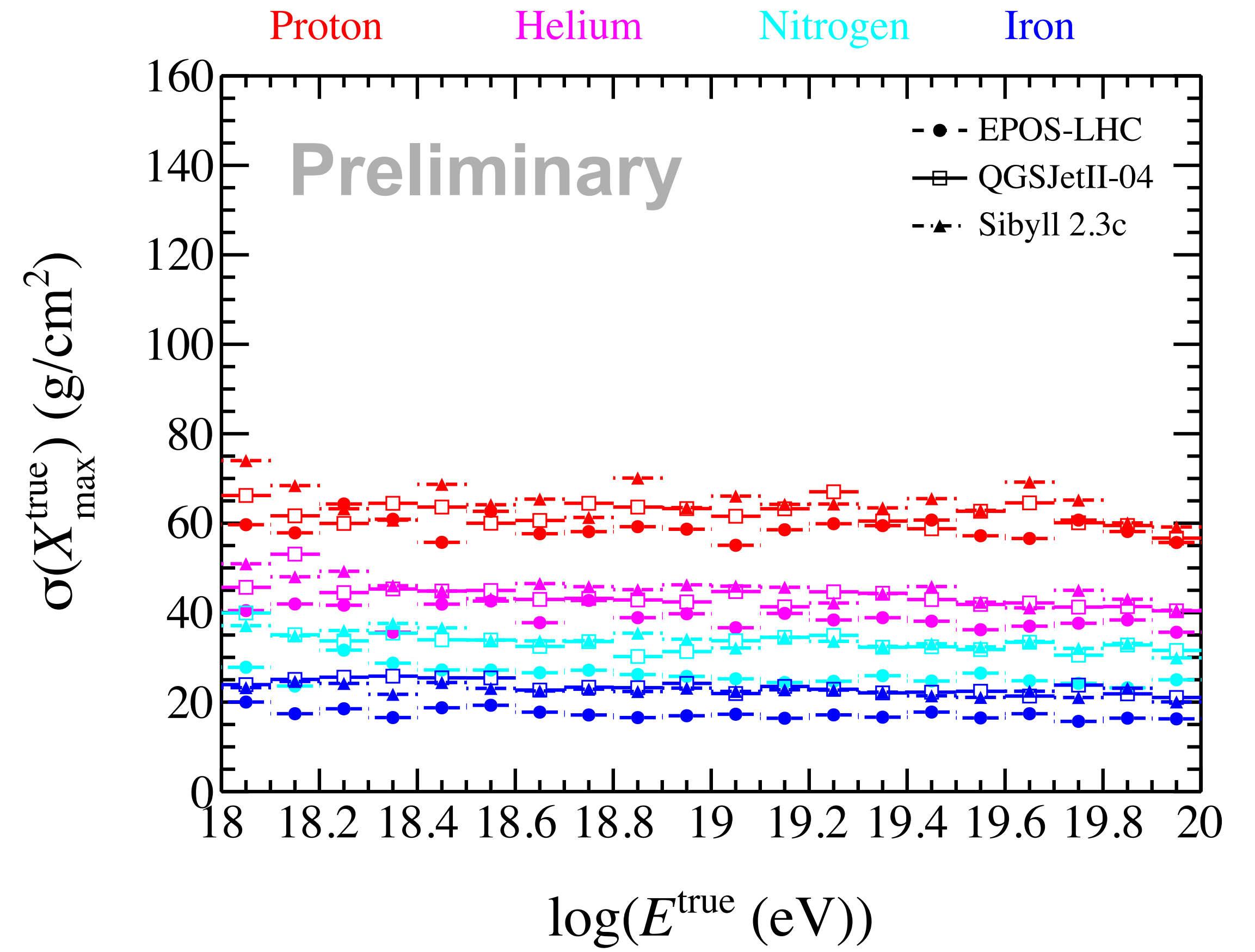
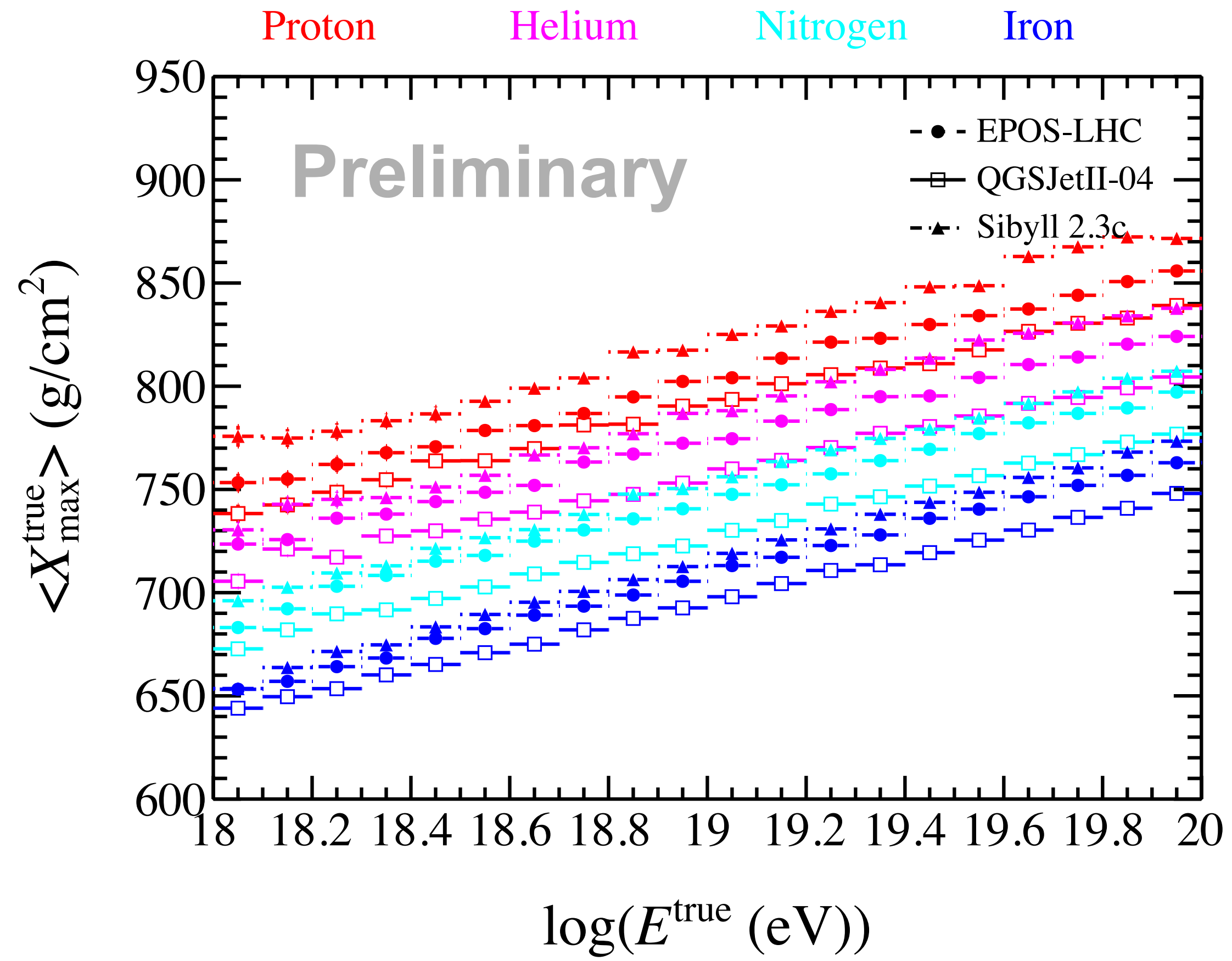
True



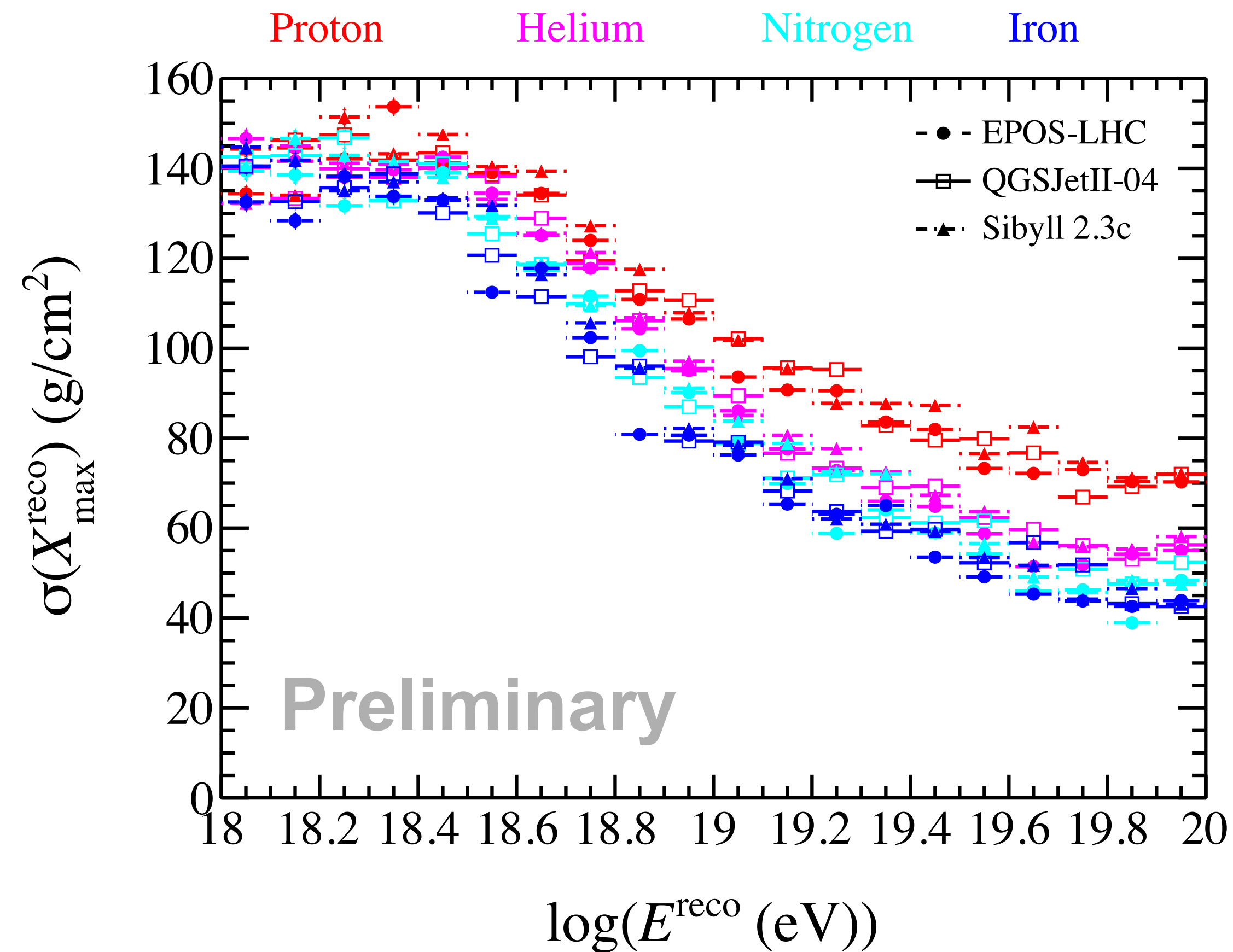
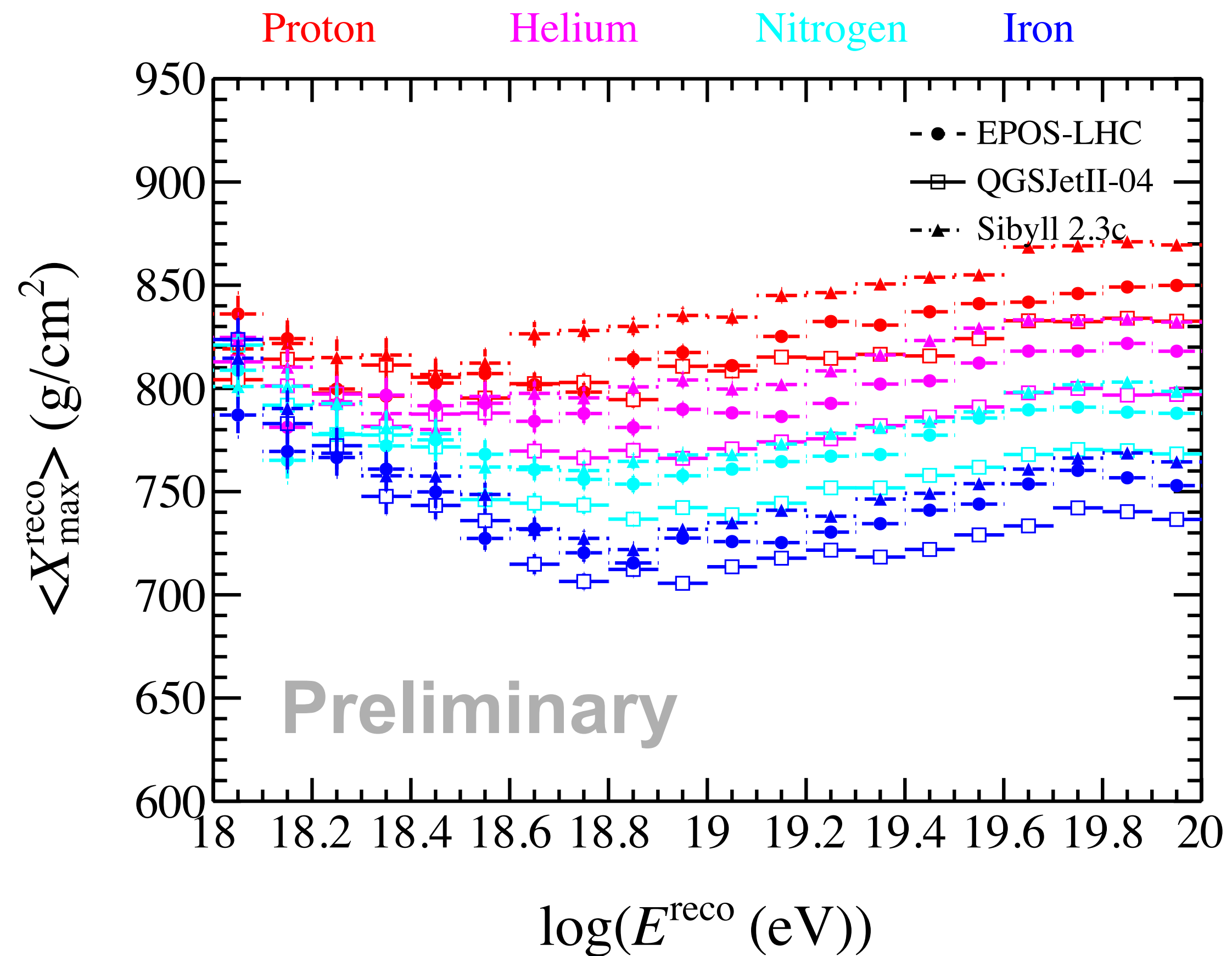
Reconstructed



True X_{\max} rails

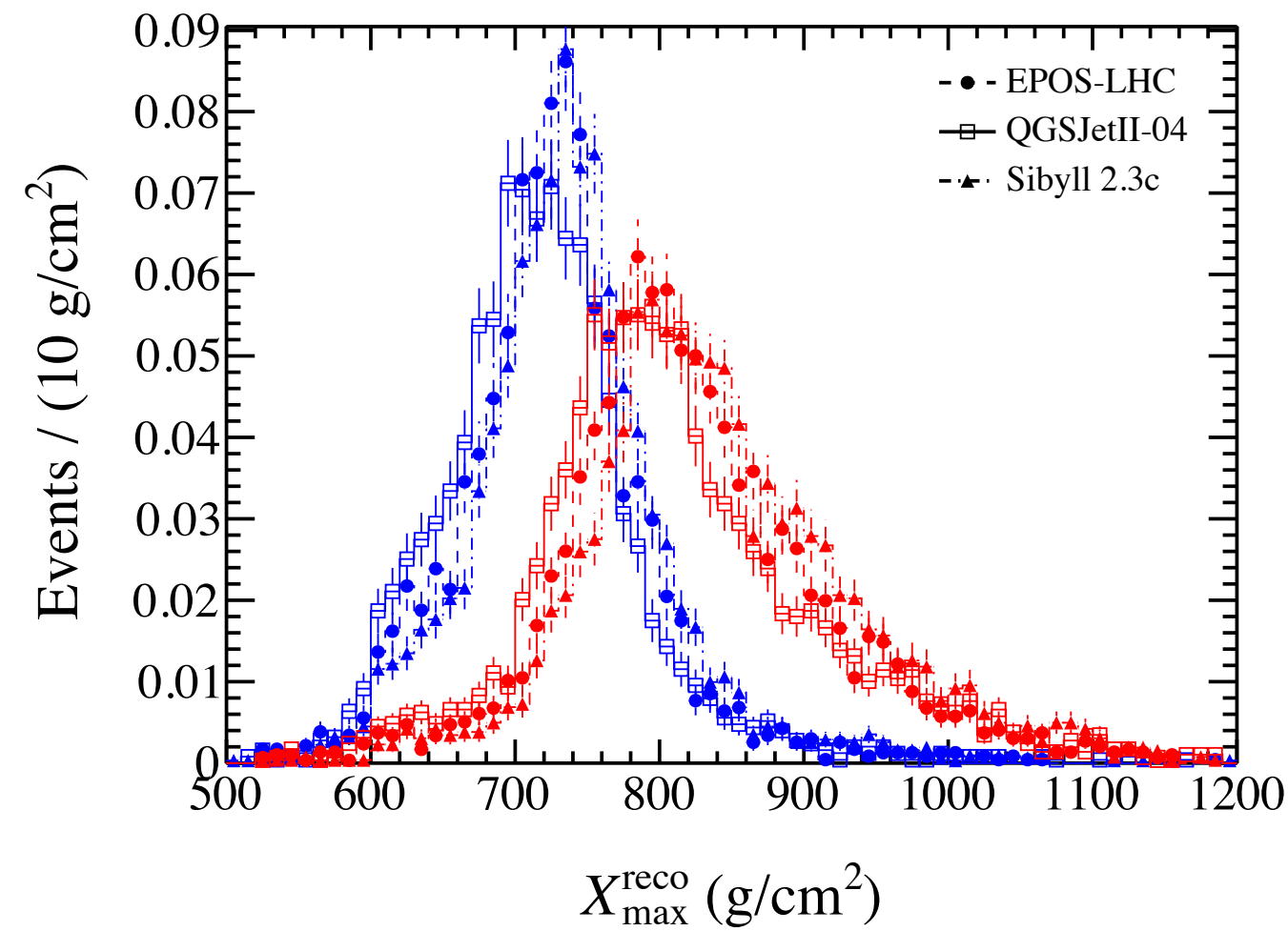


Reconstructed X_{\max} rails

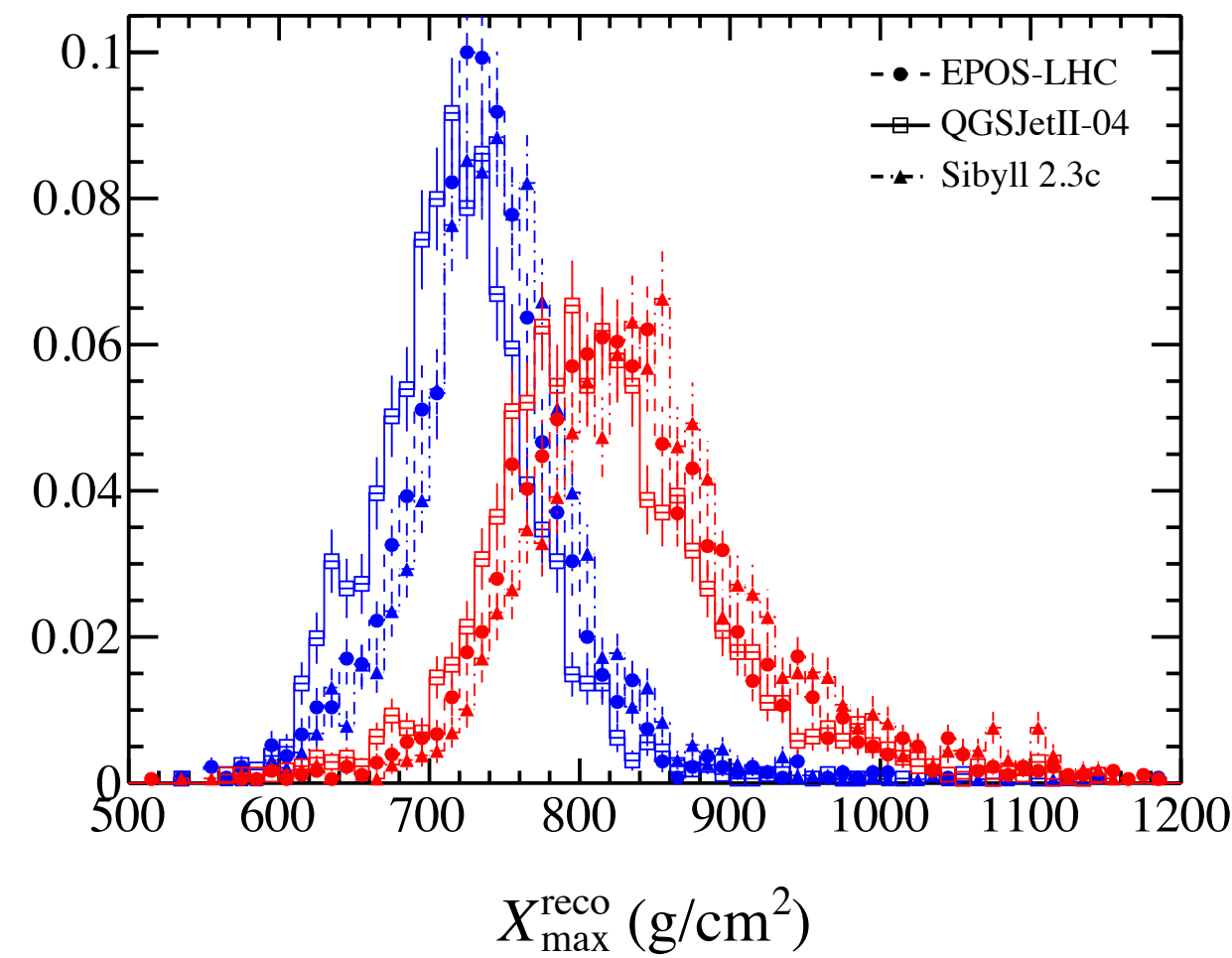


Reconstructed X_{\max} distributions

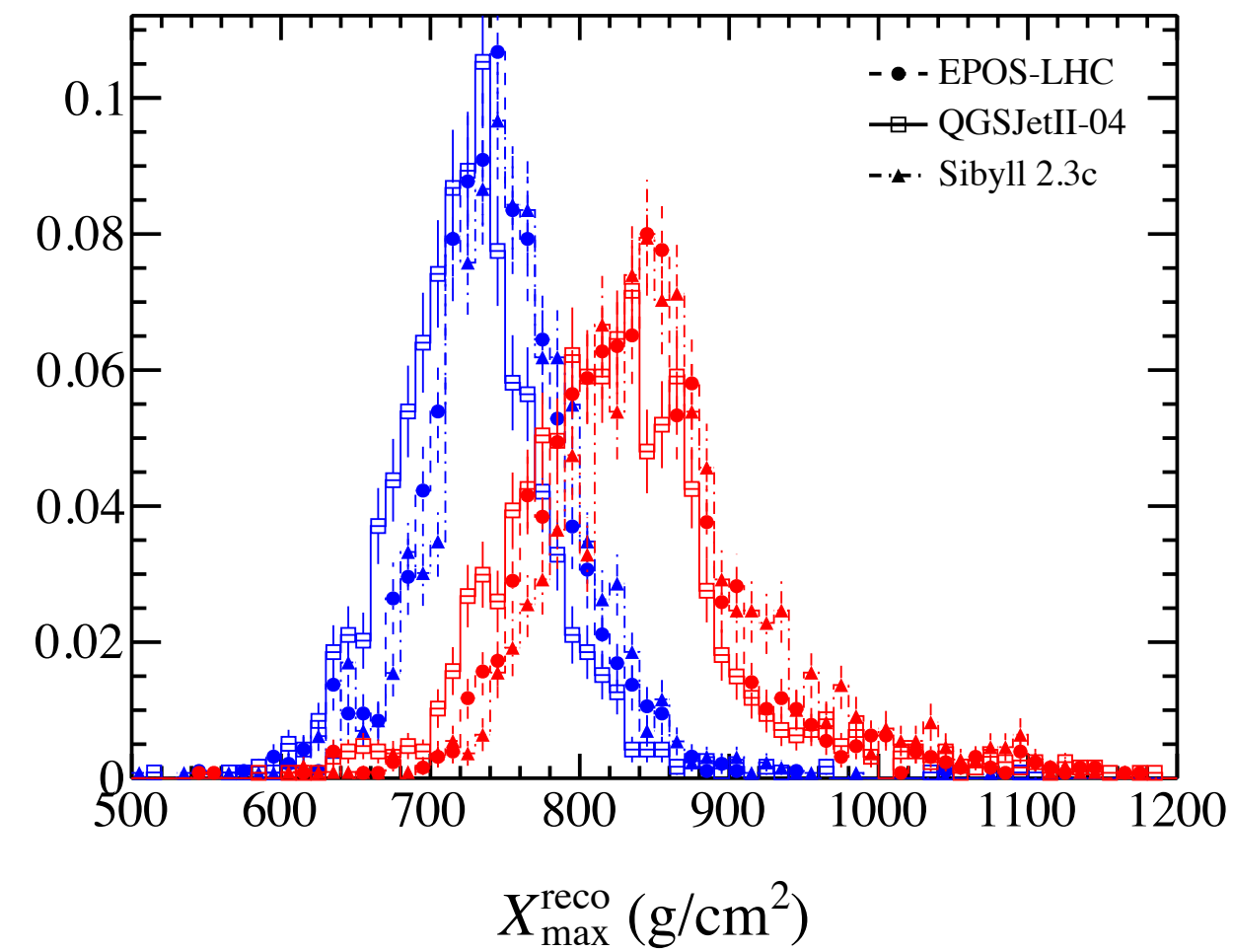
10 - 20 EeV



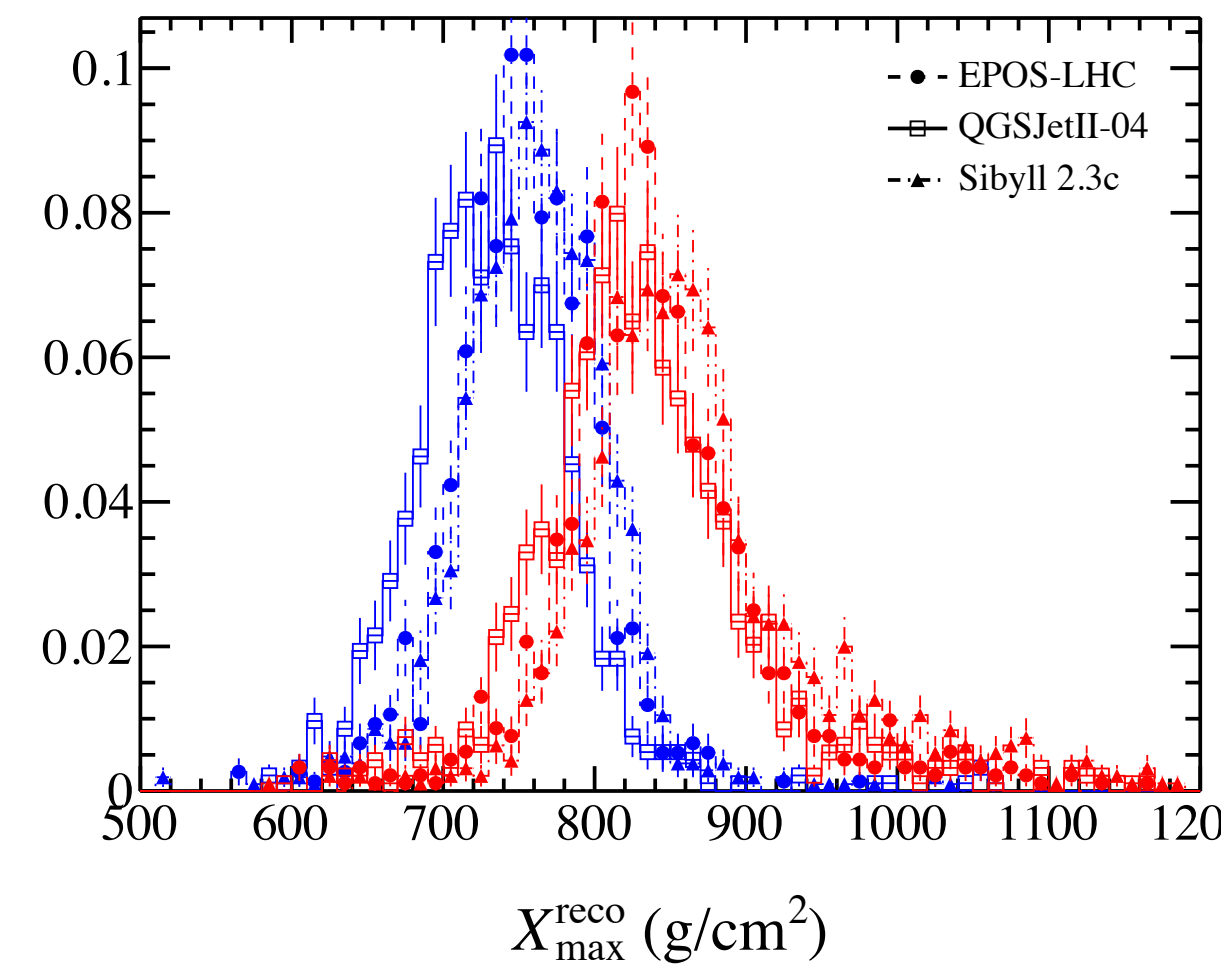
20 - 30 EeV



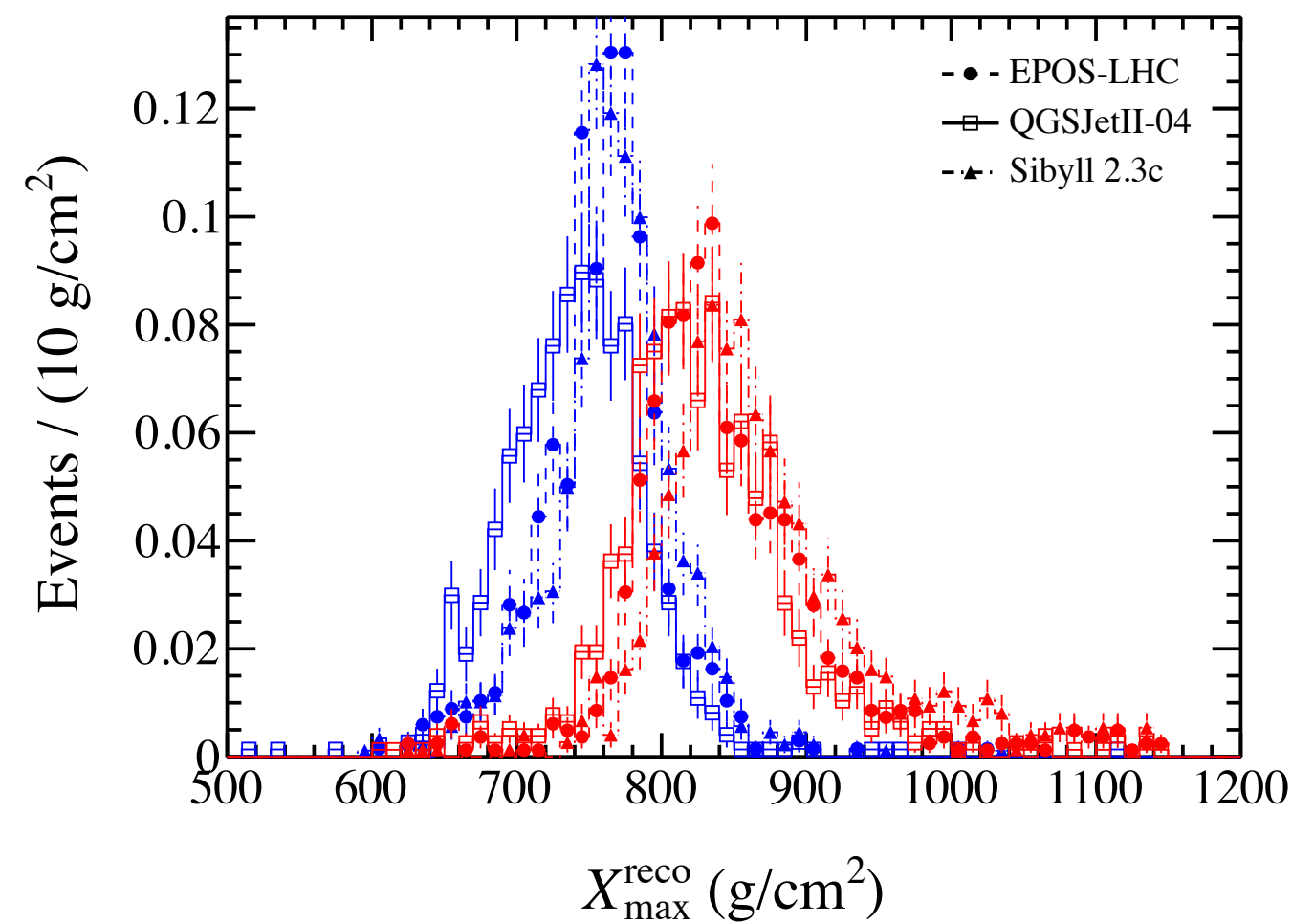
30 - 40 EeV



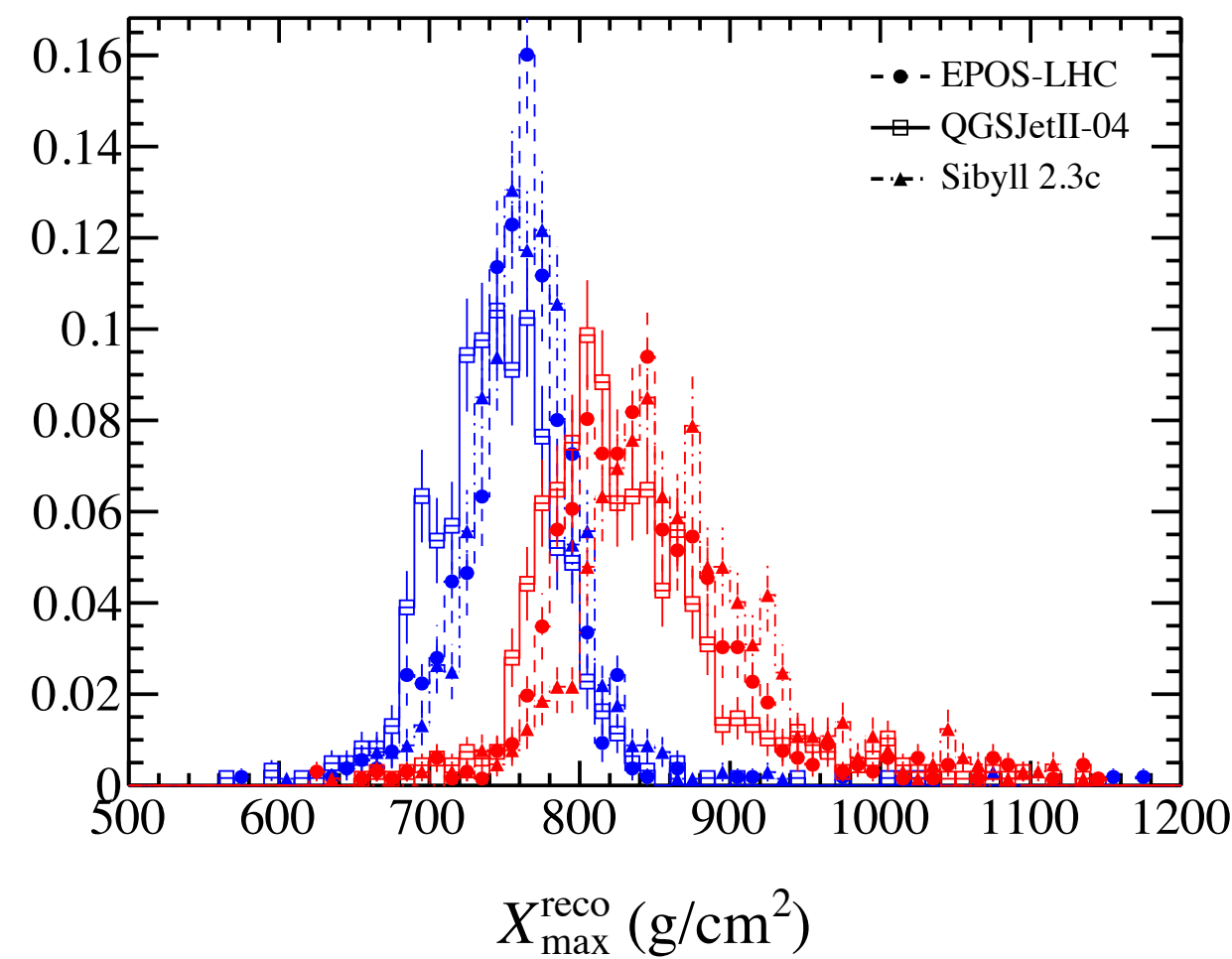
40 - 50 EeV



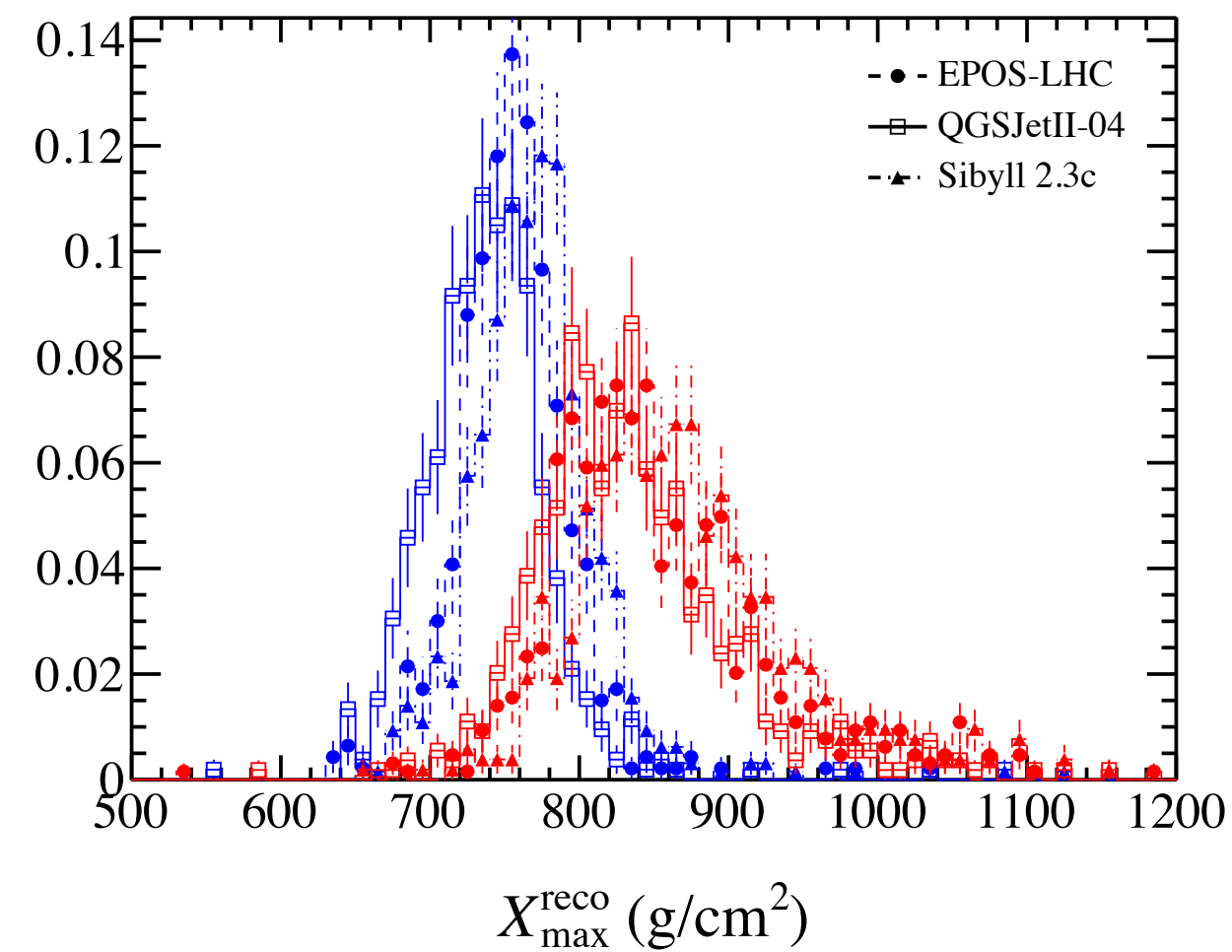
50 - 60 EeV



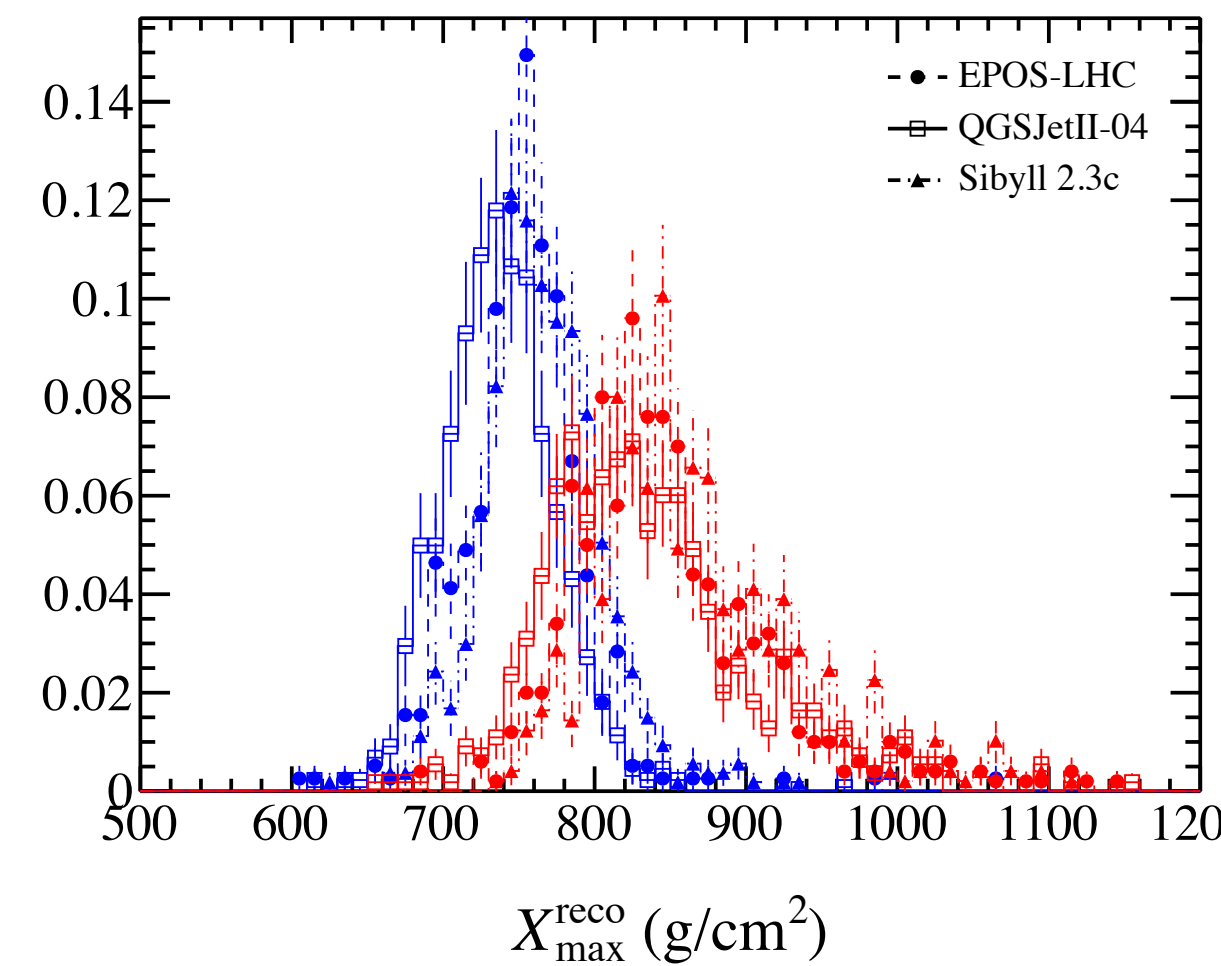
60 - 70 EeV



70 - 80 EeV



80 - 90 EeV

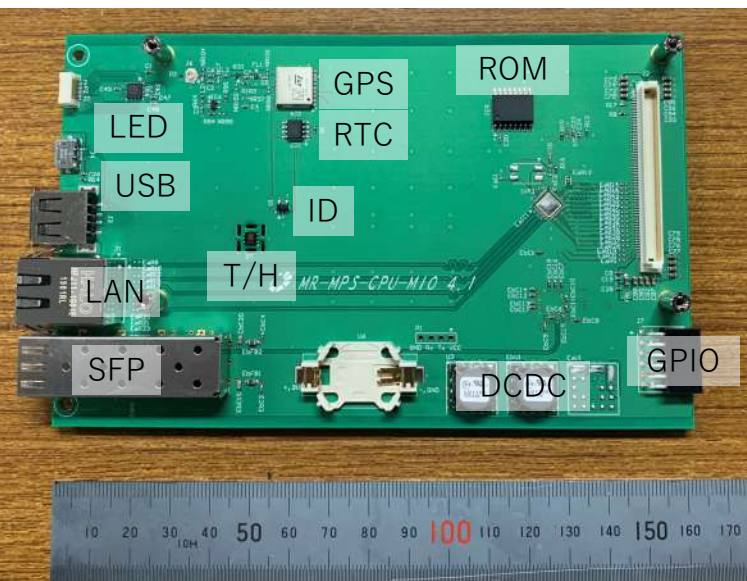


A lot of remaining works to optimize quality cuts, neural network algorithms...

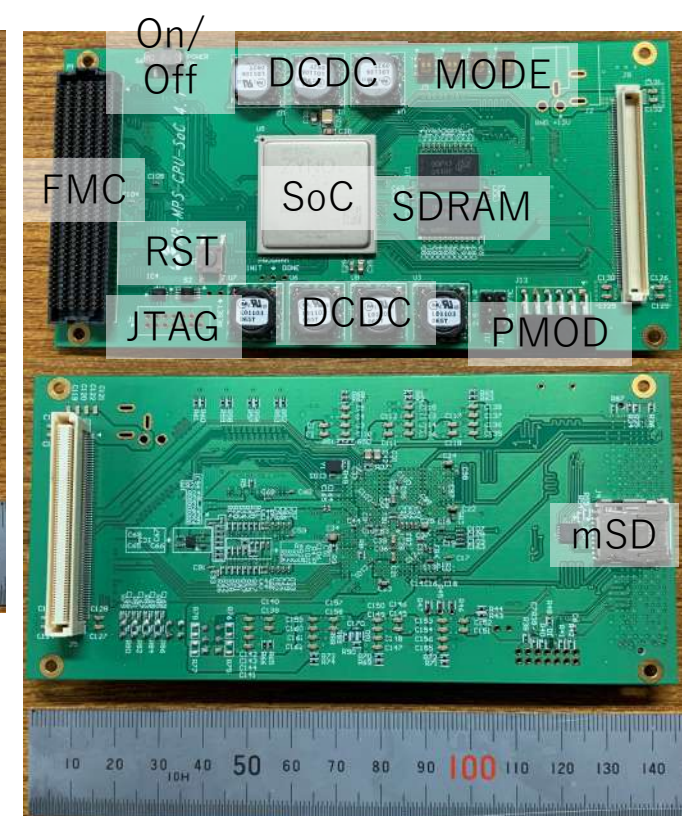
New electronics development

Dual 32ch FADC (ADS52J90), 64ch FADC at maximum
14bit 32.5 MSPS 32ch

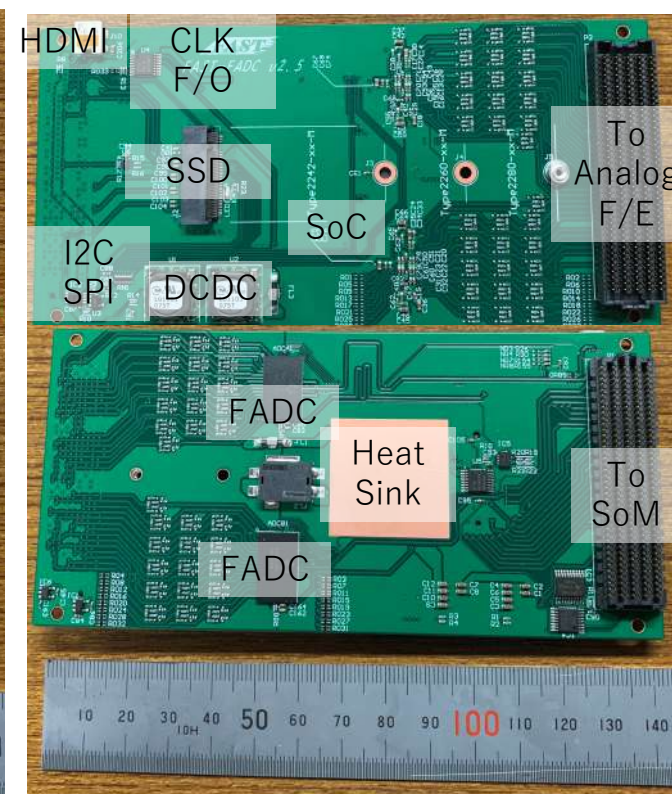
MIO



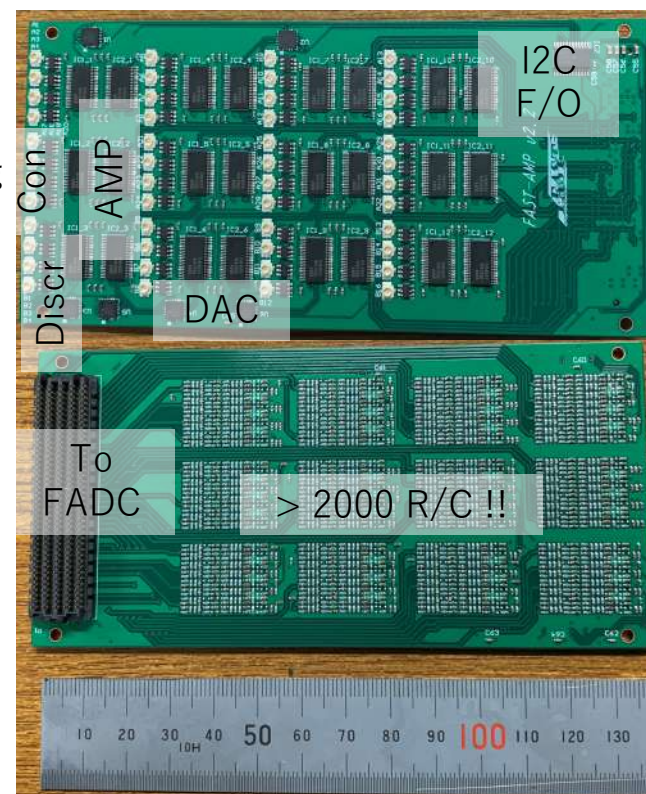
SoC



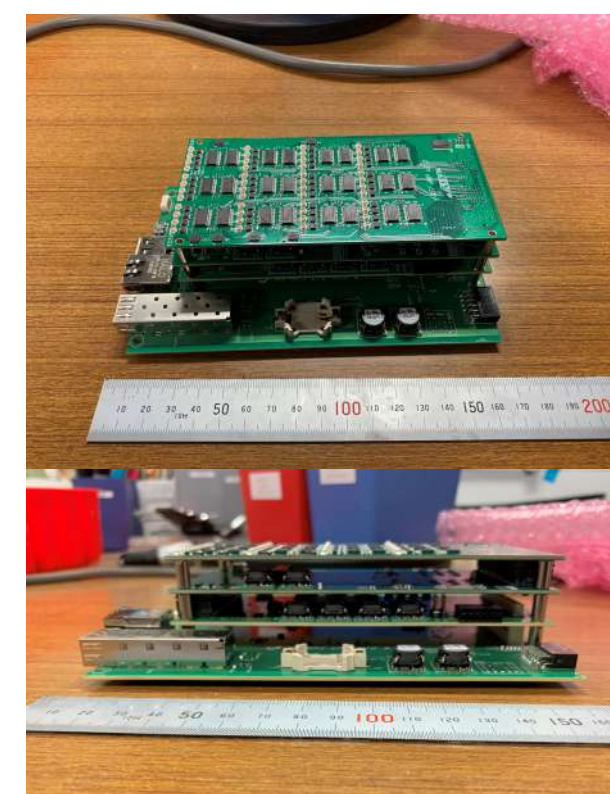
FADC



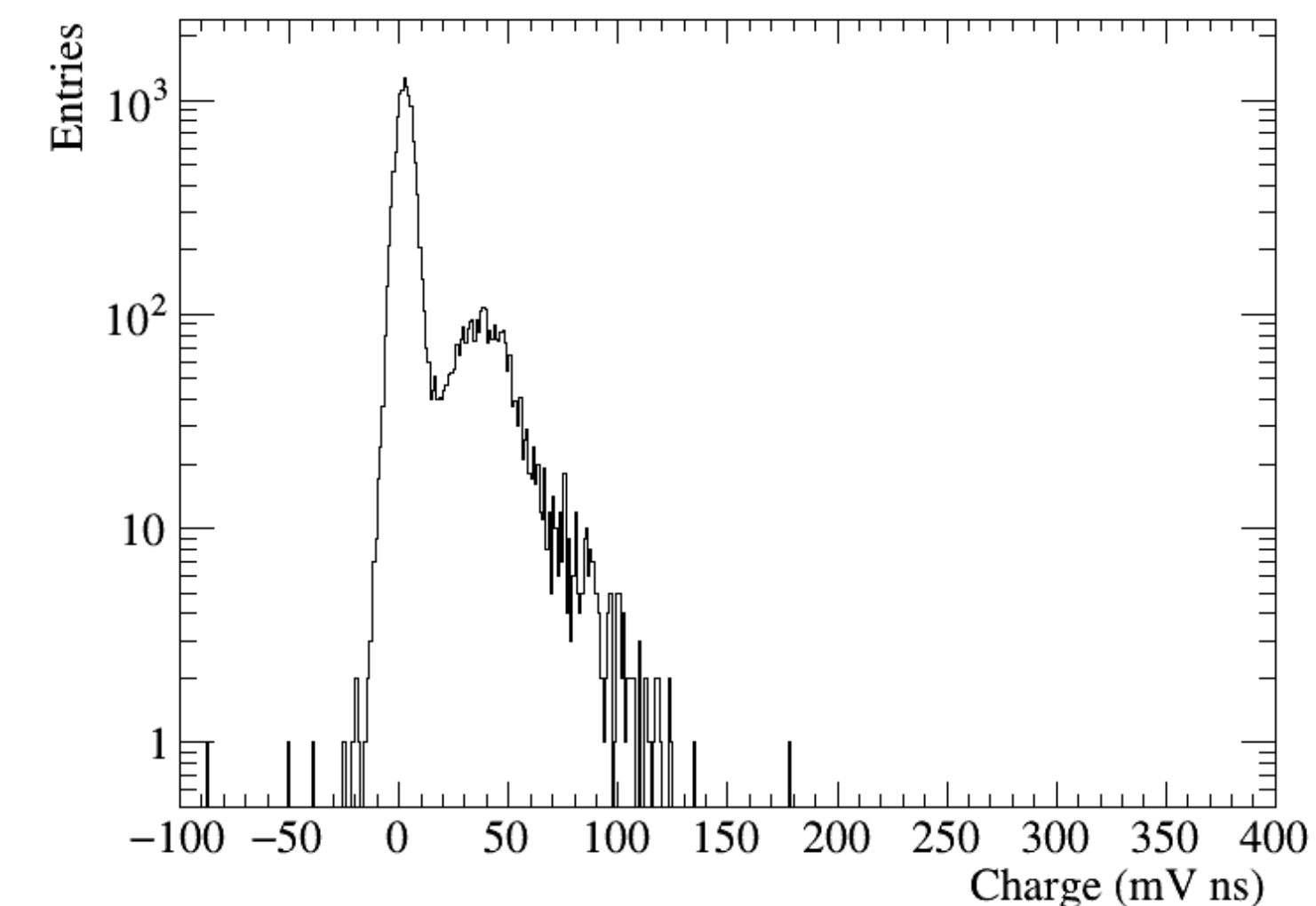
AMP



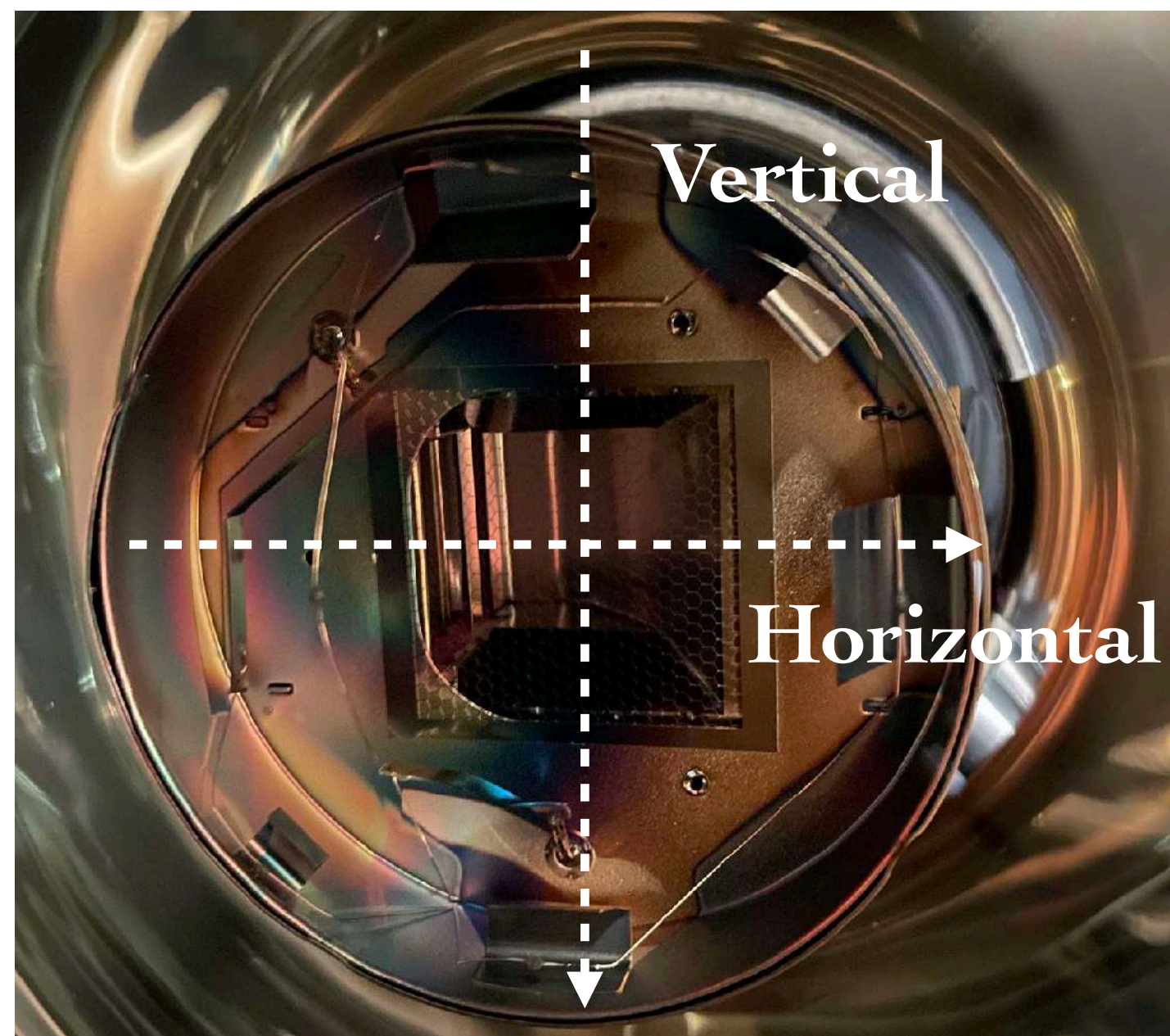
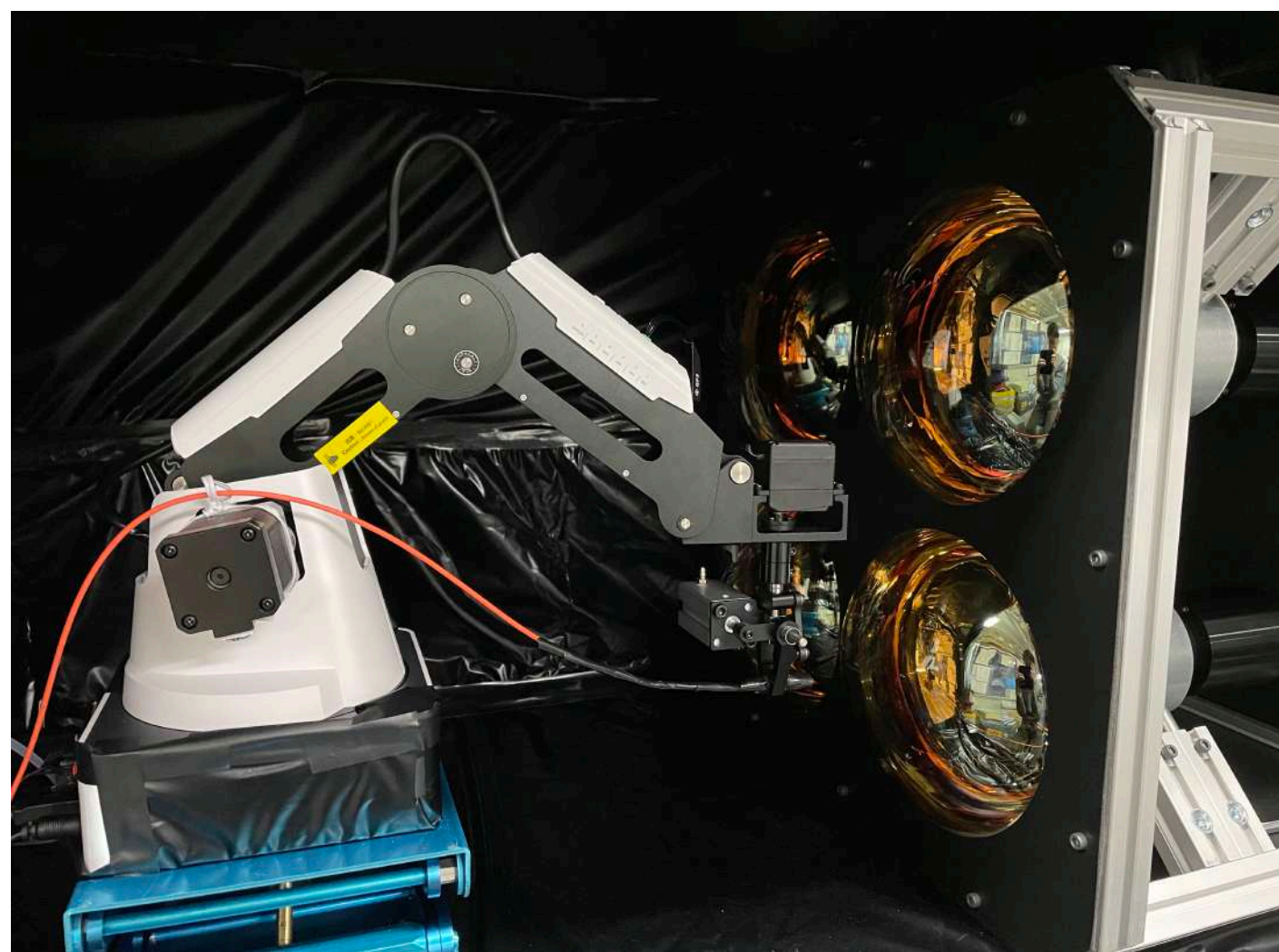
Assembly



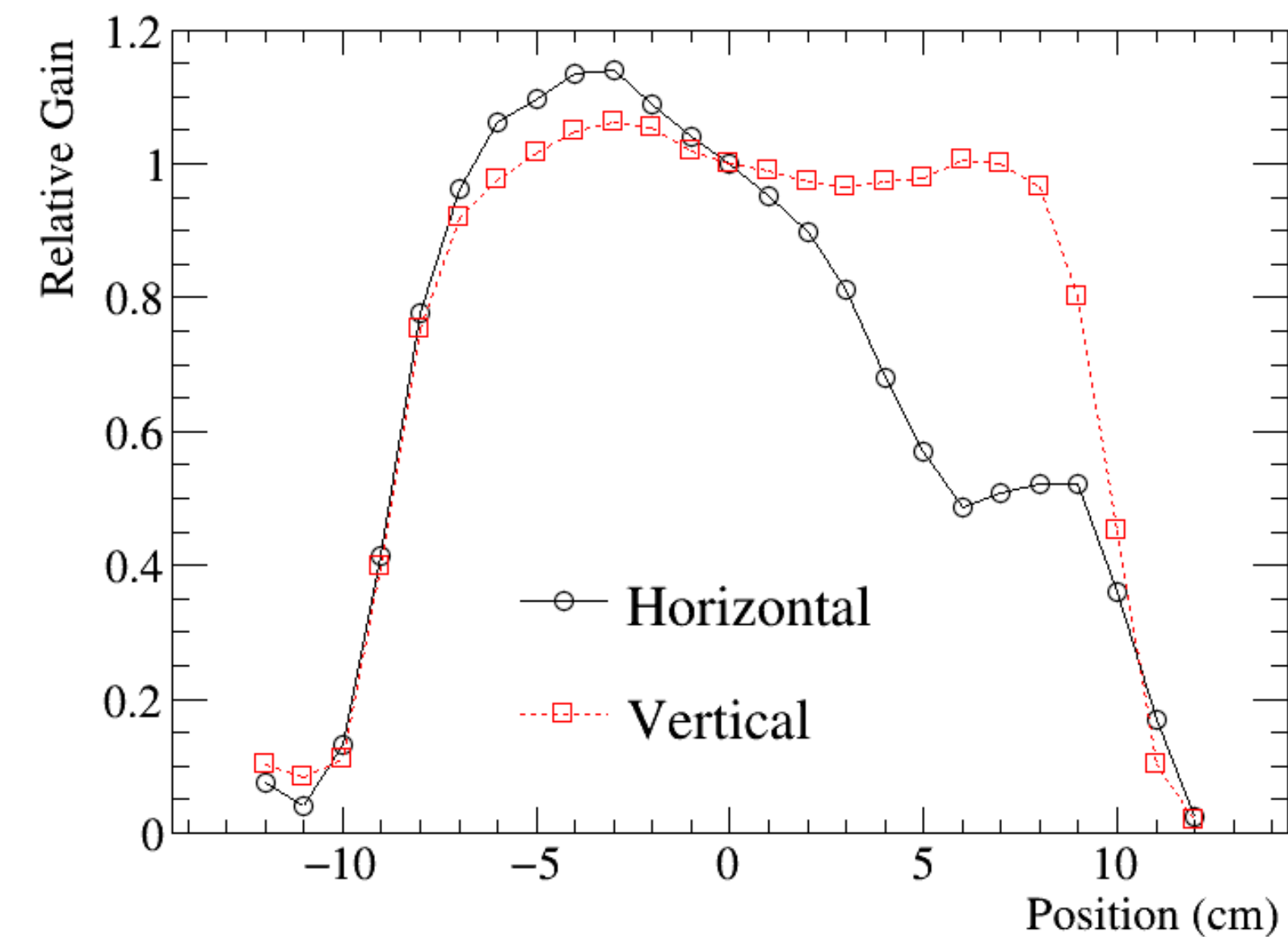
Single Photo Electron



Calibration using Robot arm (0.2 mm accuracy)



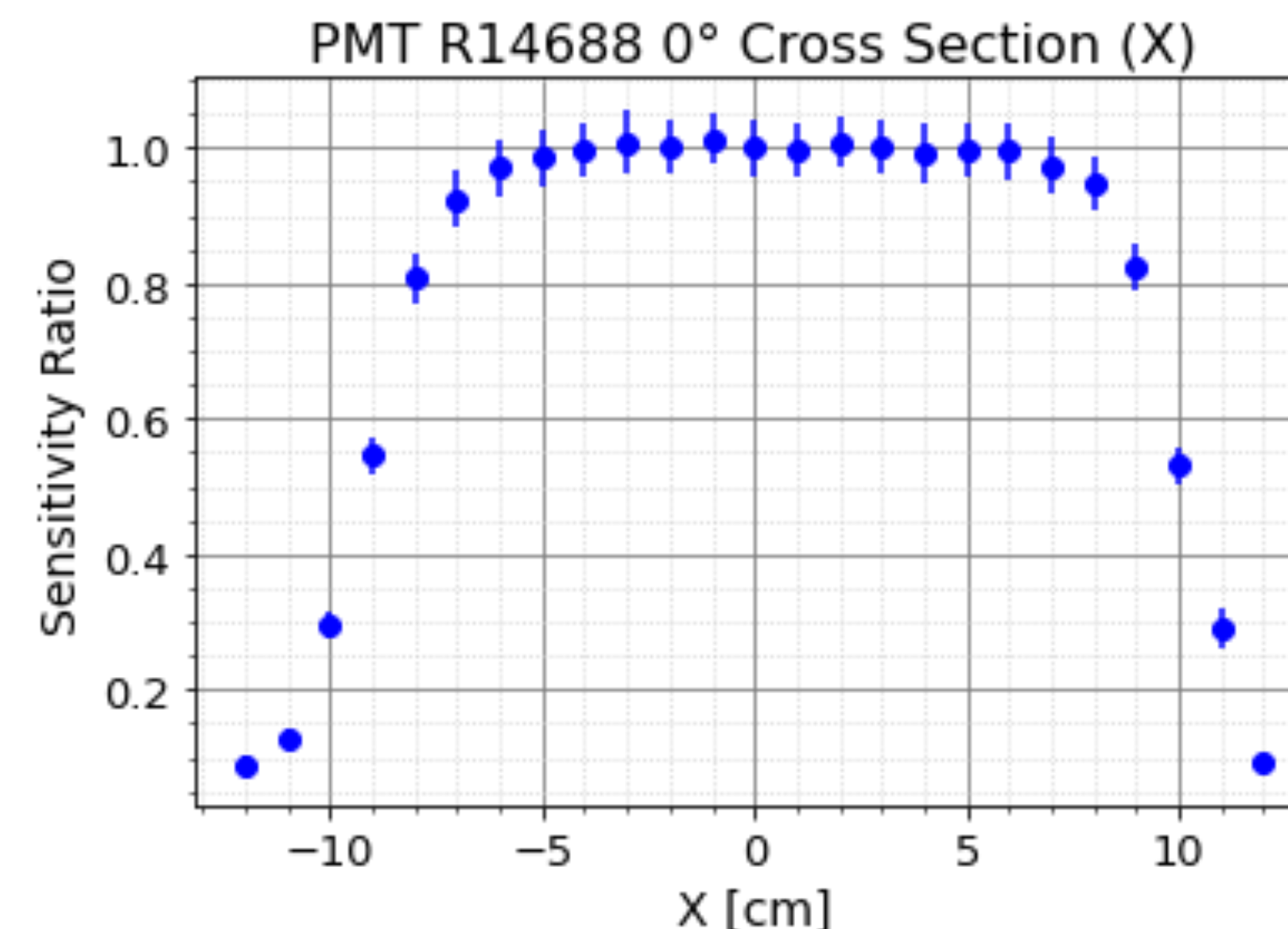
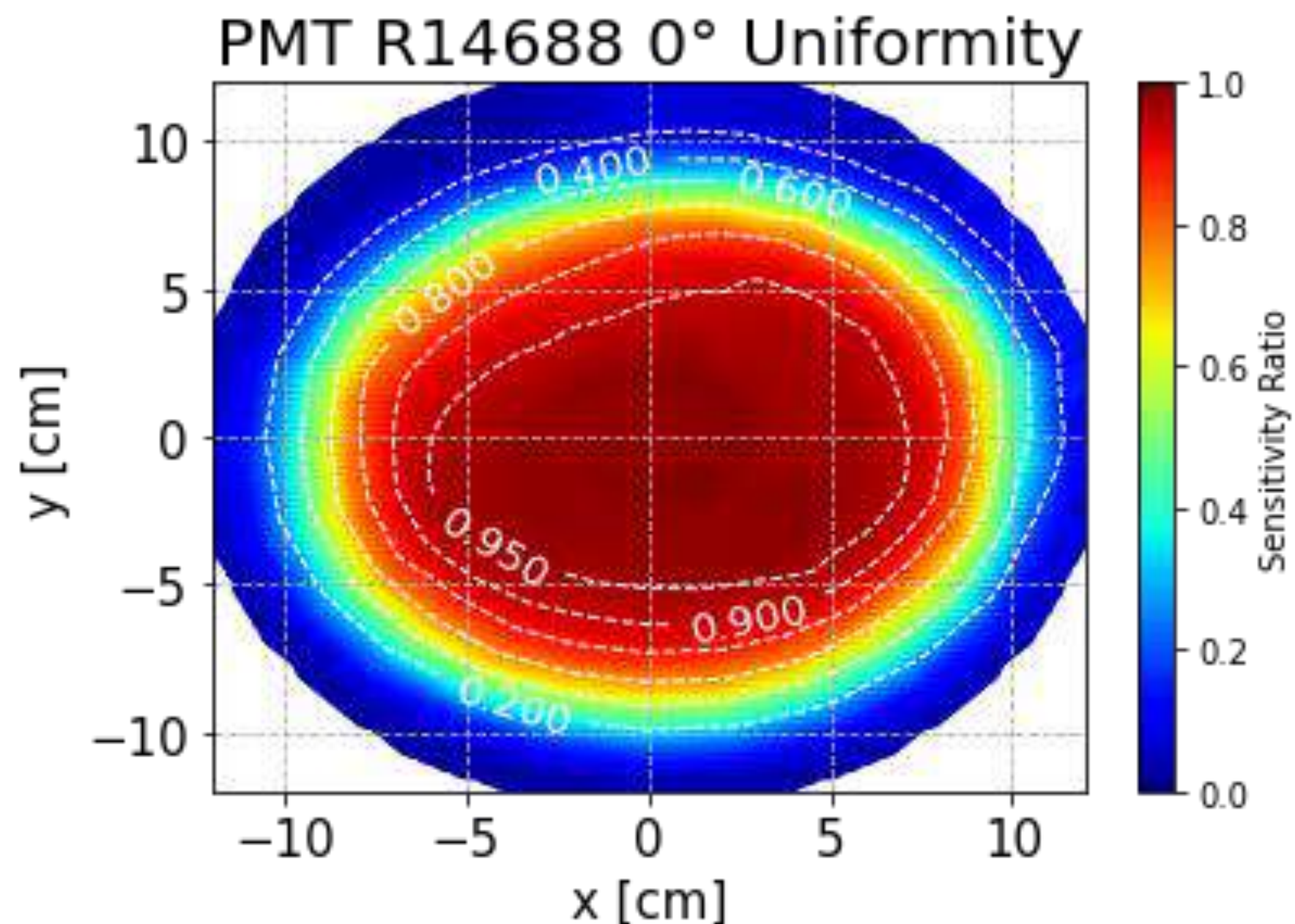
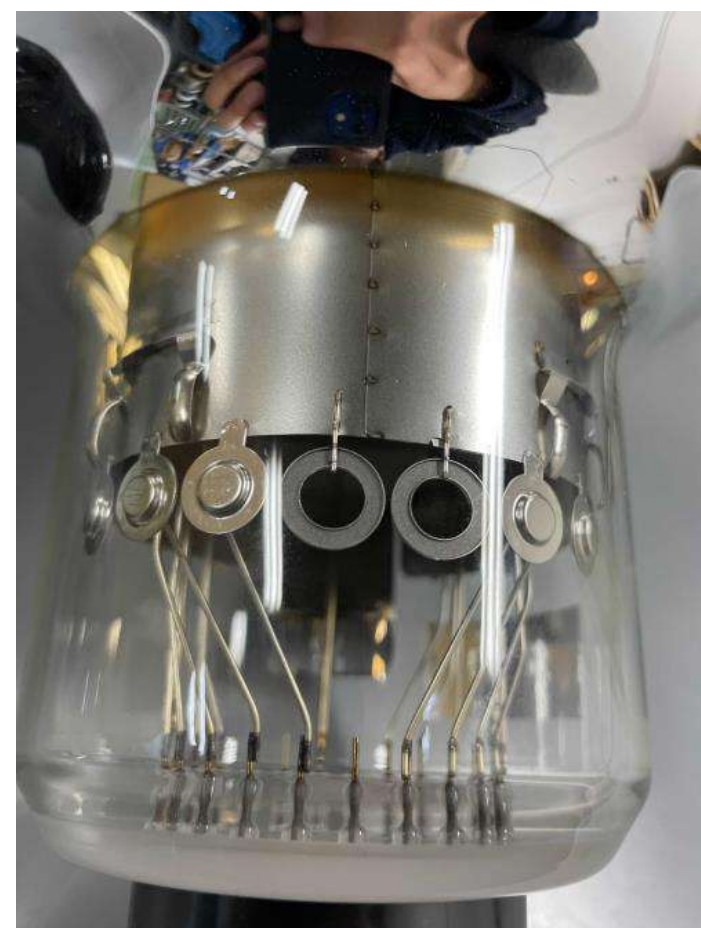
Non-uniformity



New PMT being developed to reduce non-uniformity

Work: Hiromu Nagasawa

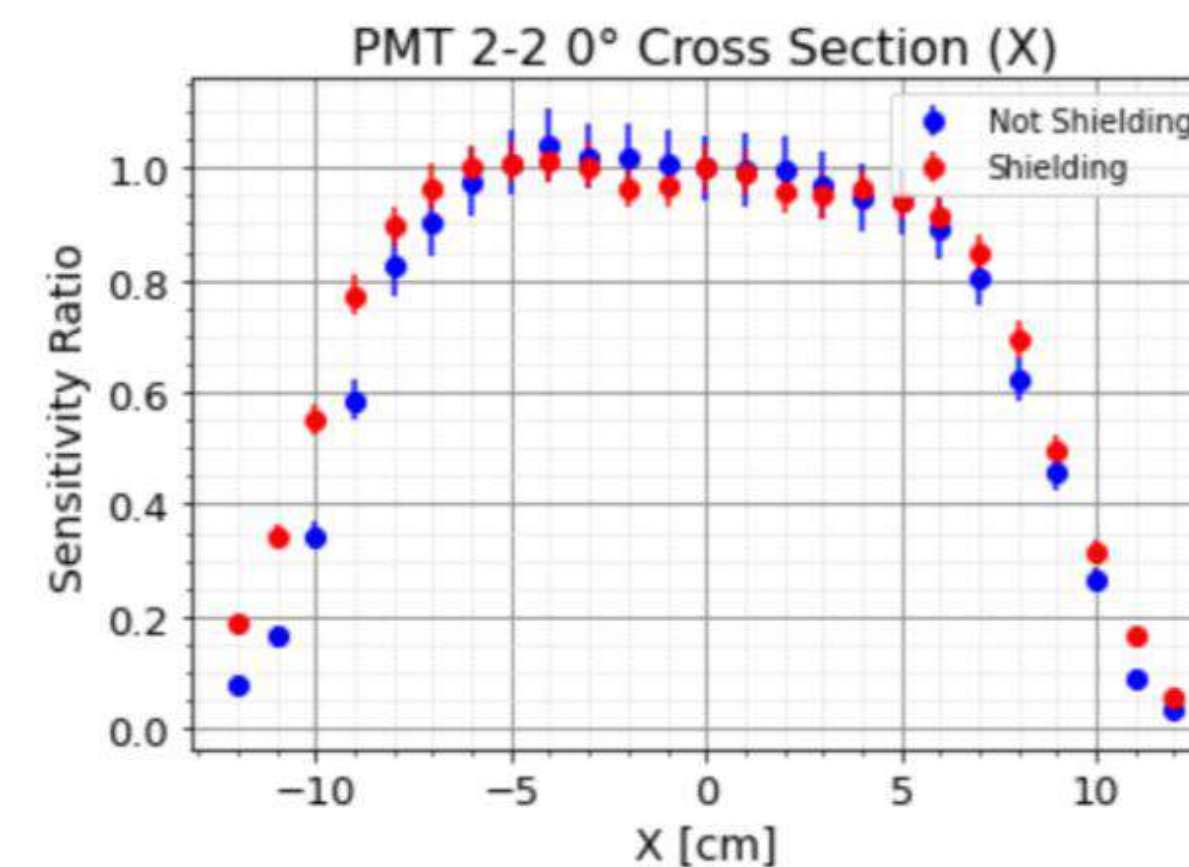
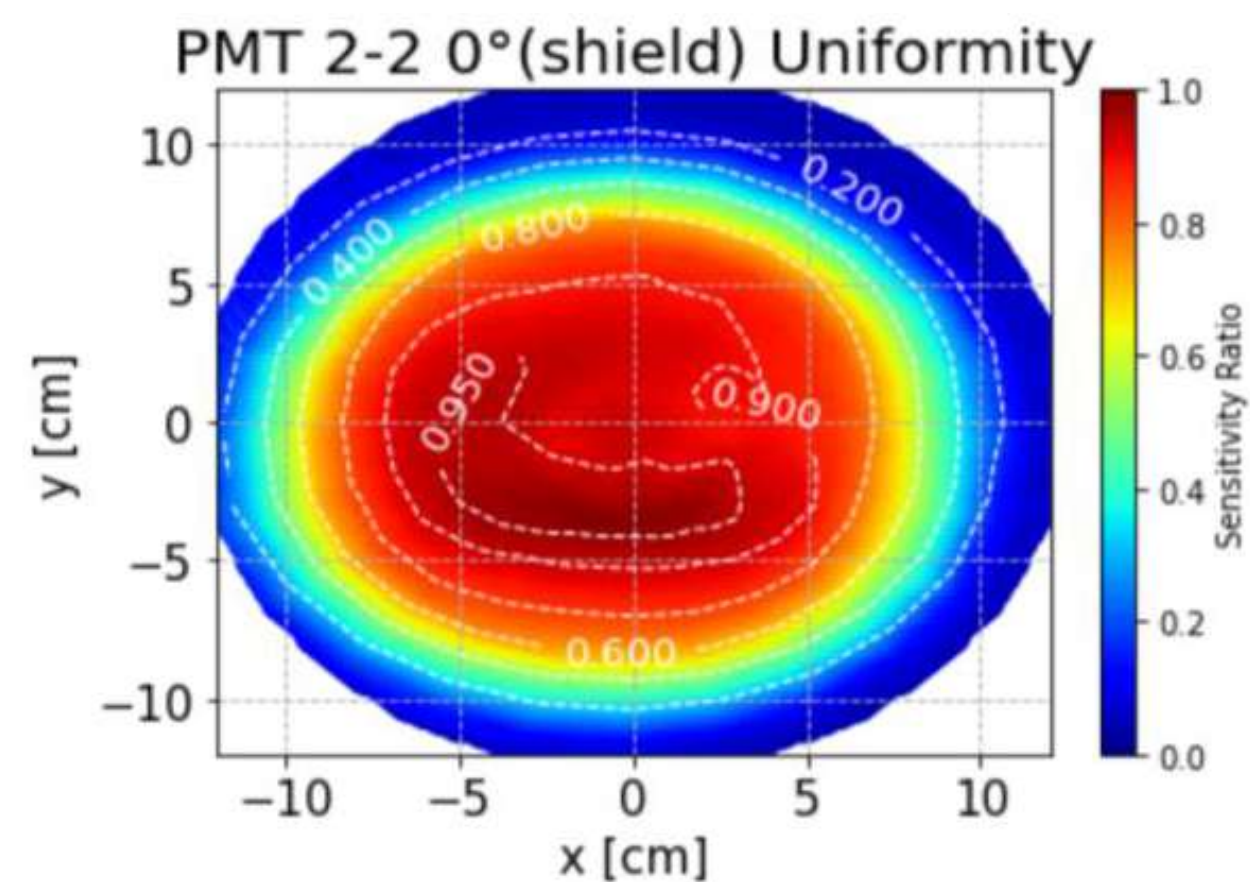
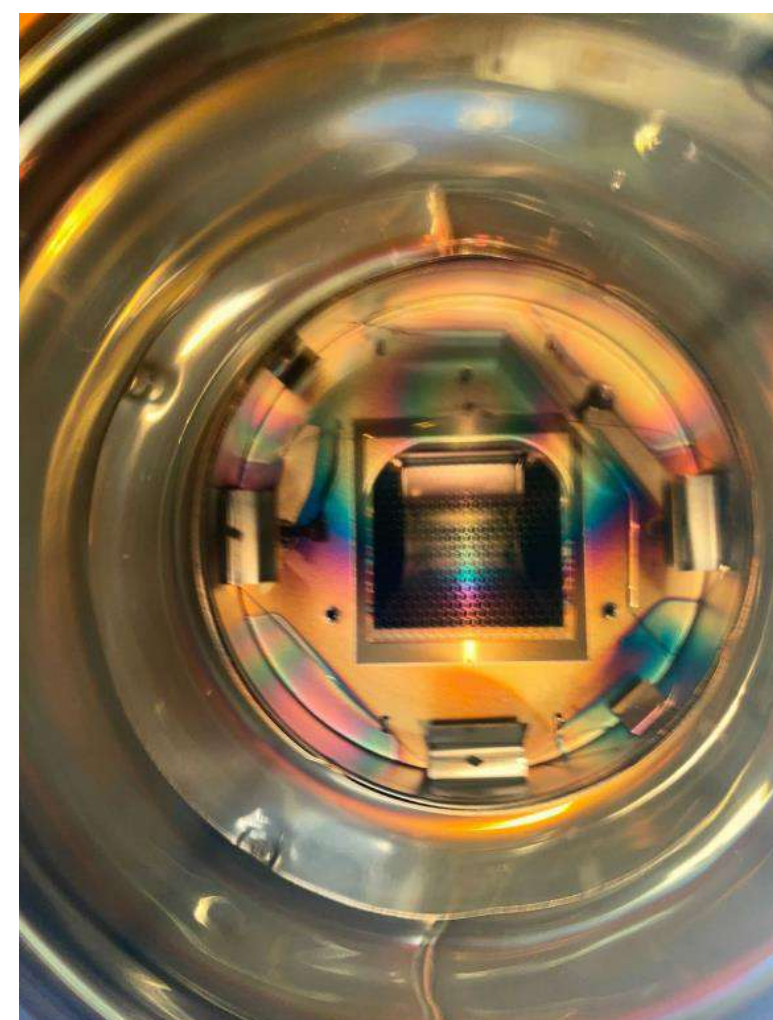
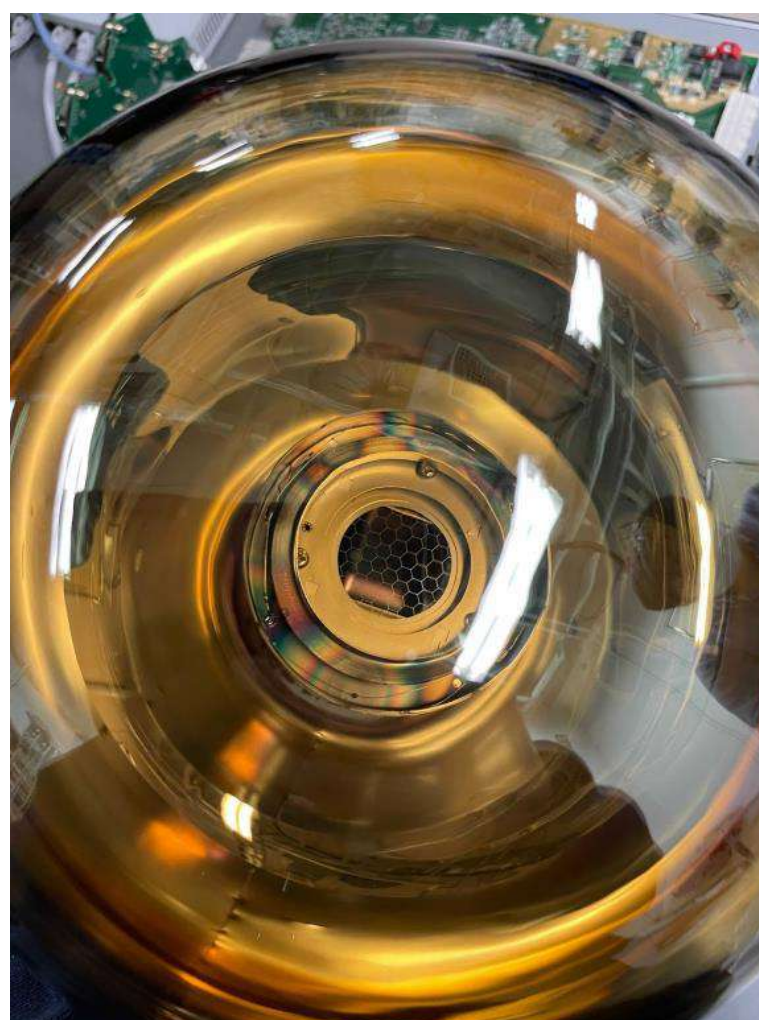
PMT R14688



← R14688

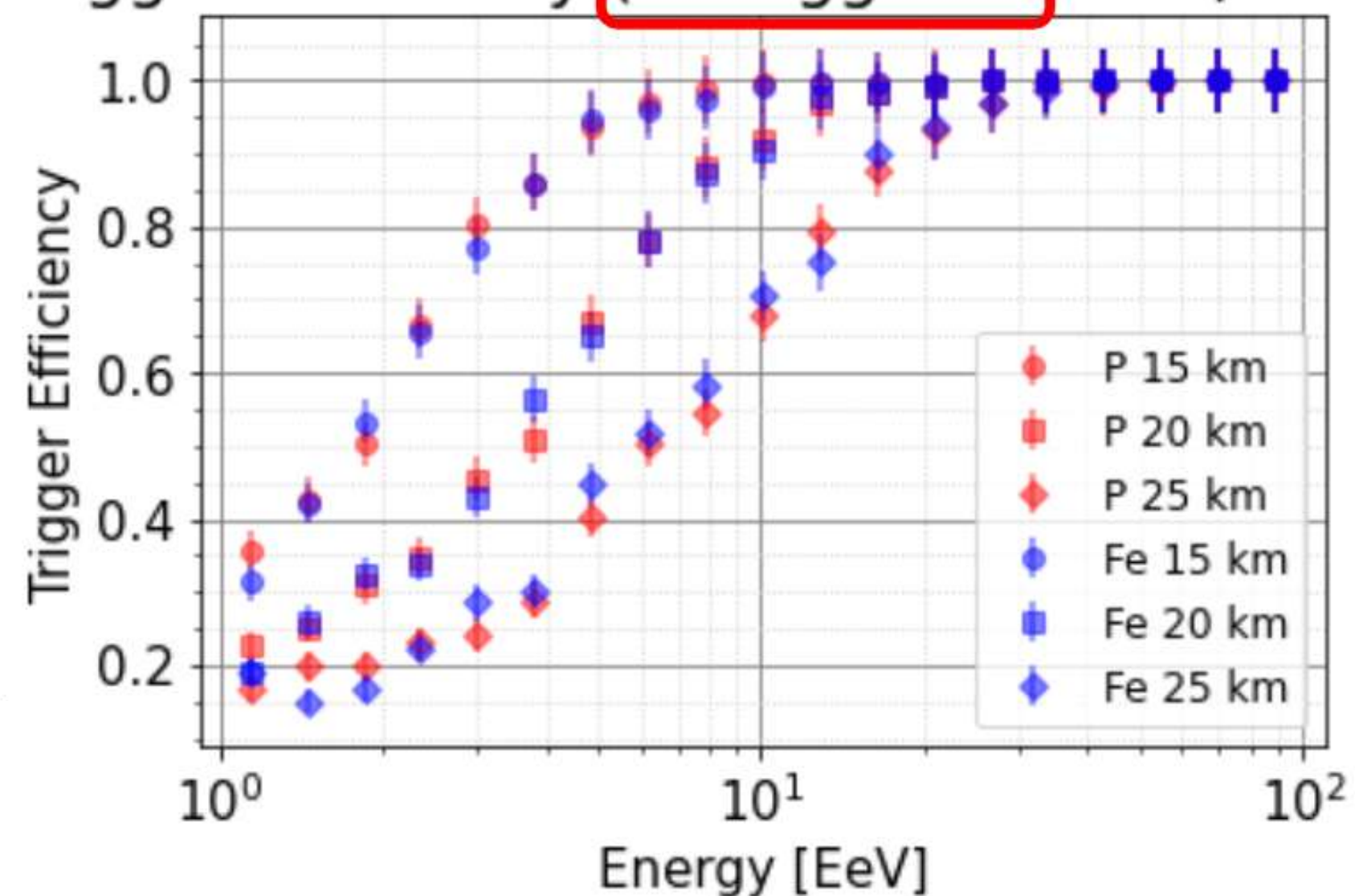
↓ R5912-03

R5912-03, with magnetic shield (FINEMET)

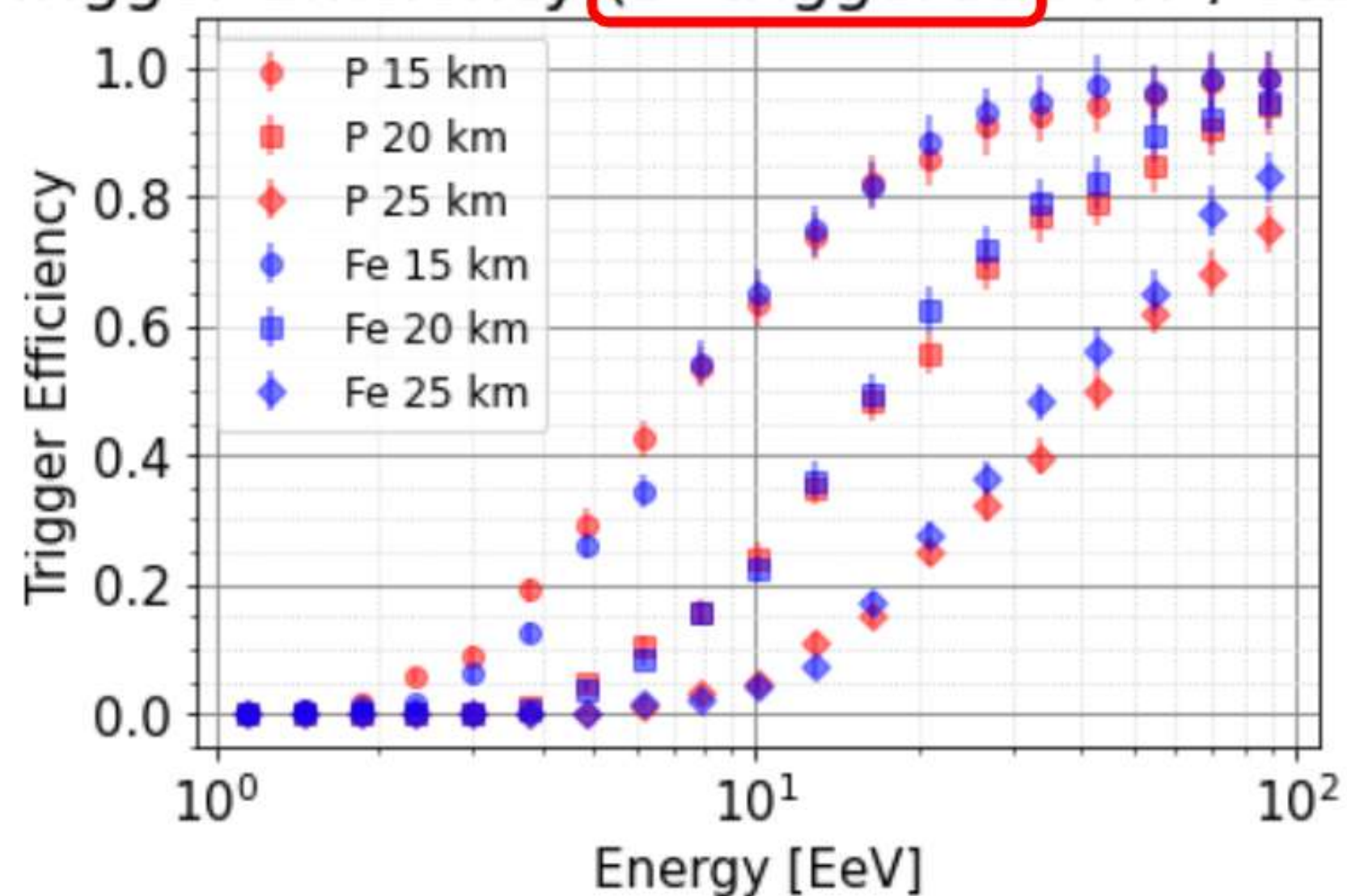


Trigger algorithm and spacing optimization

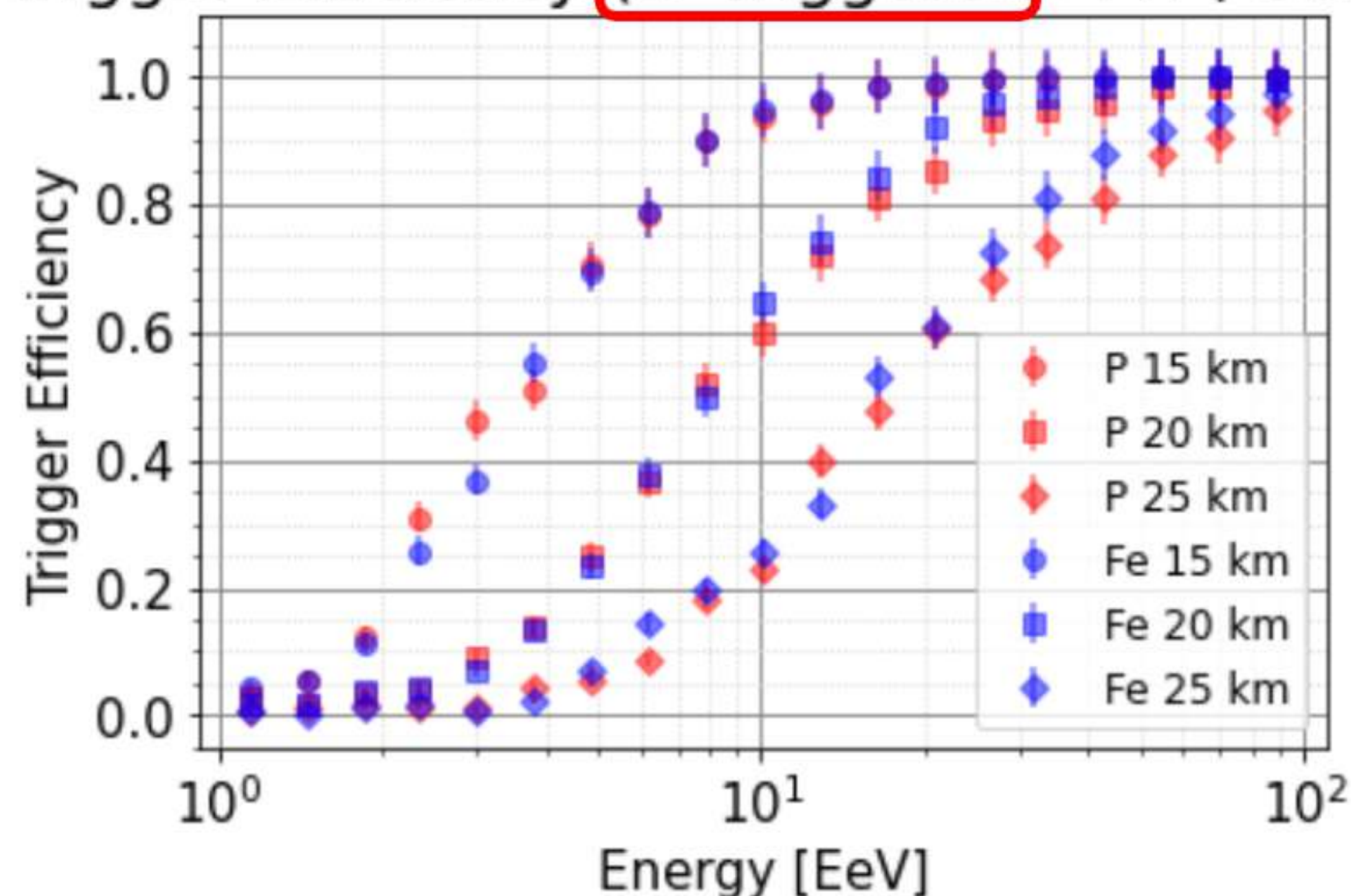
Trigger Efficiency (1 triggered PMT / station)



Trigger Efficiency (3 triggered PMT / station)



Trigger Efficiency (2 triggered PMT / station)



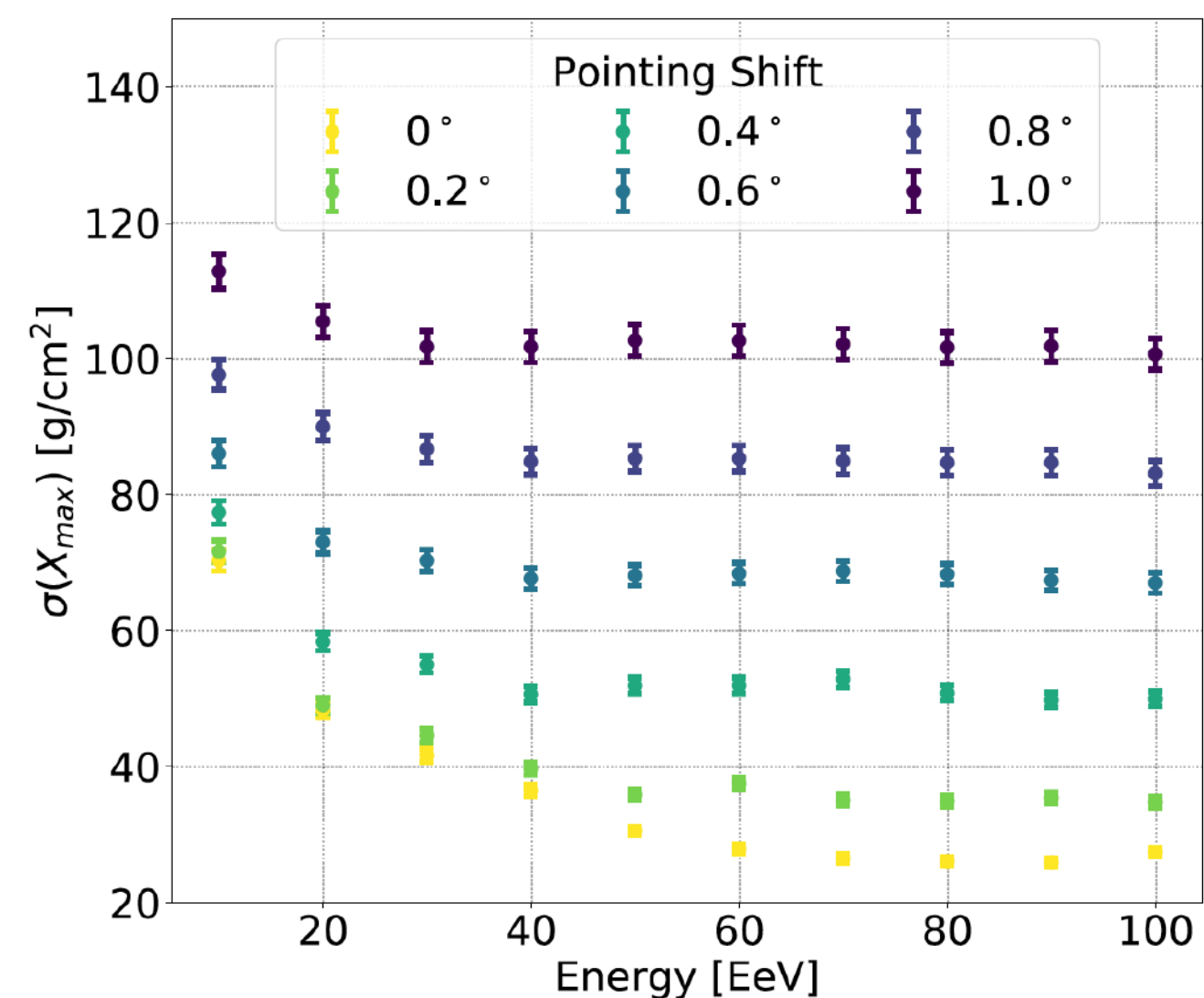
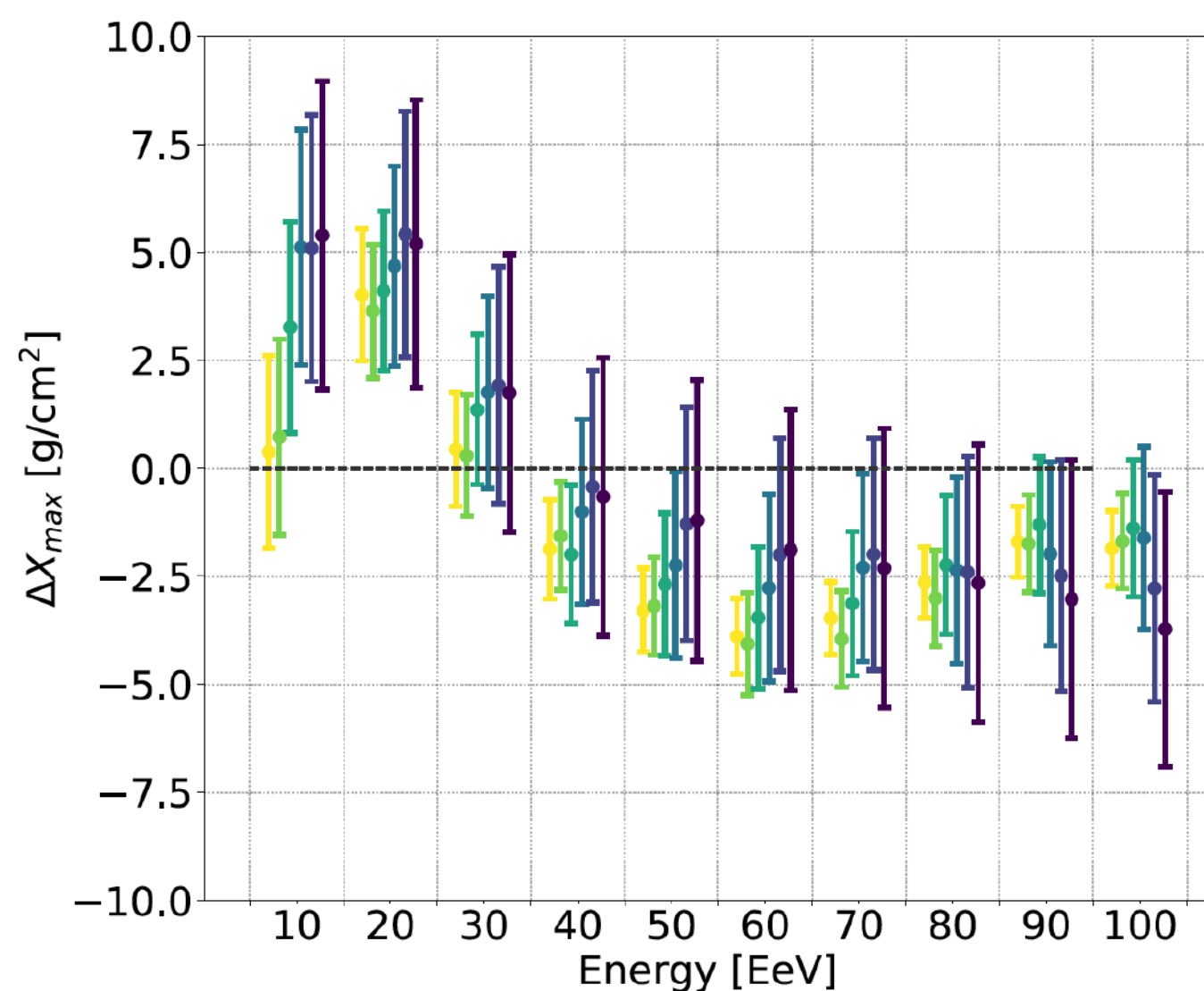
- ◆ 20 km spacing is suitable
- ◆ Two adjacent PMTs triggered within $12.8 \mu\text{s}$
- ◆ Time window : $51.8 \mu\text{s}$

Pointing calibration by flying light source

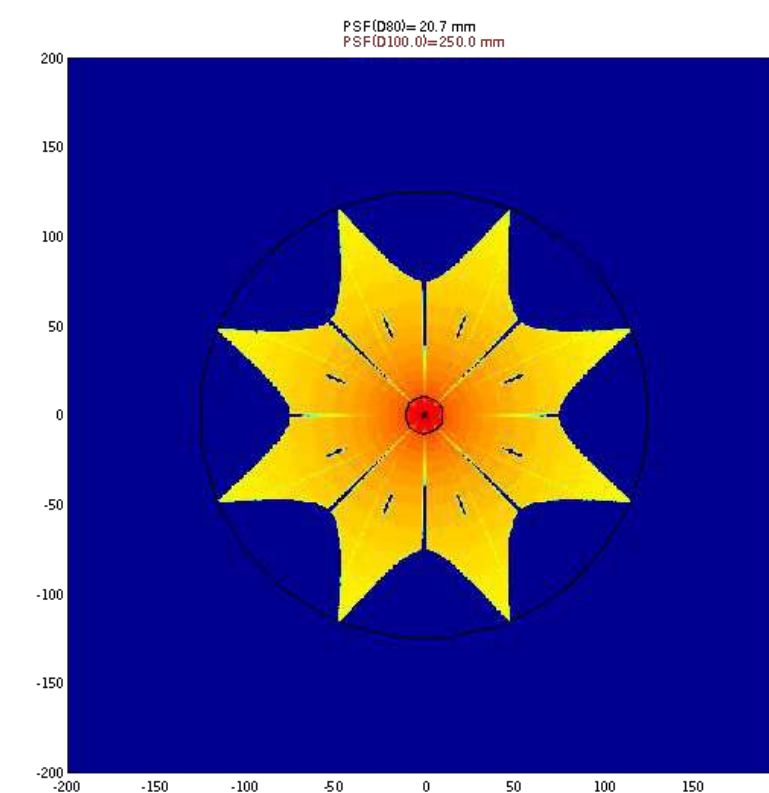
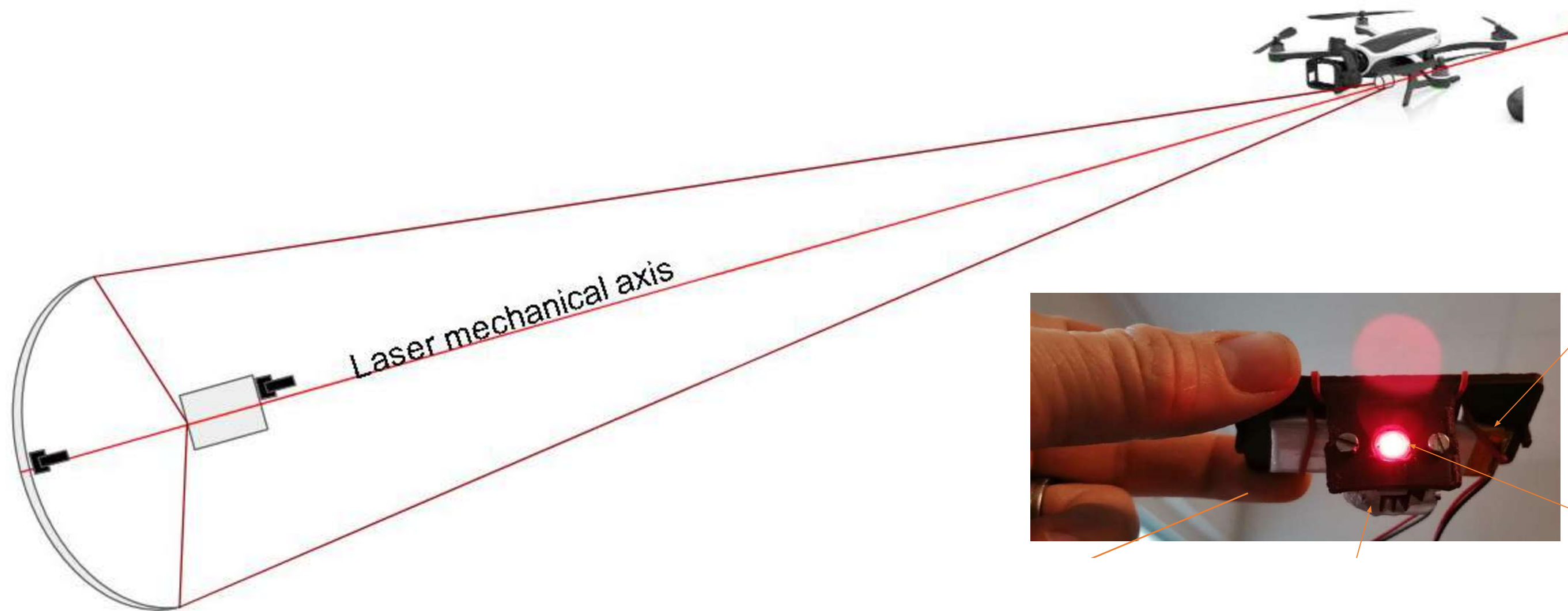
Work: Dusan Mandat, Miroslav Pech, Ladislav Chytka

Work: Justin Albury

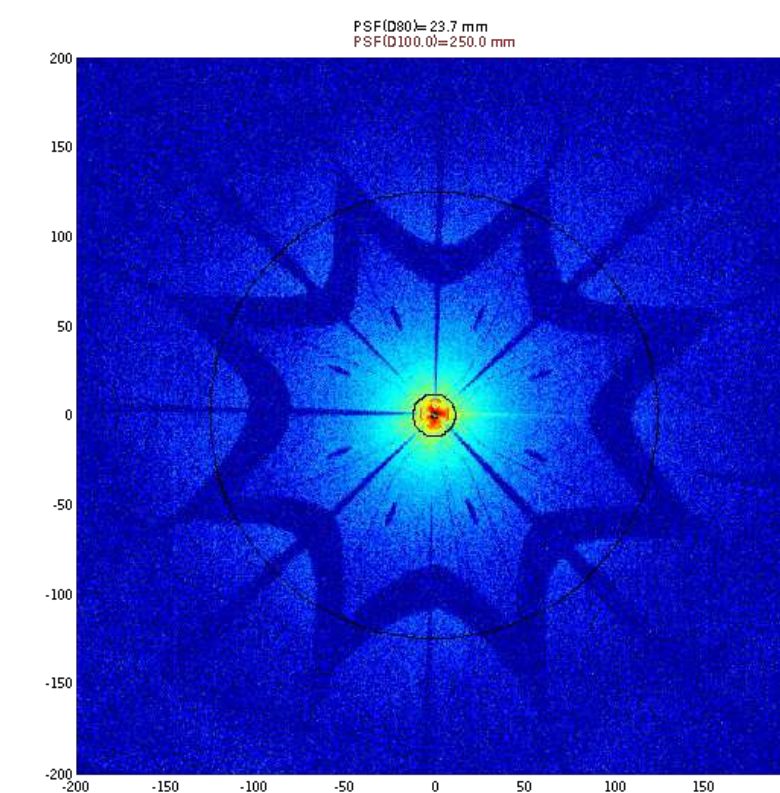
Importance of telescope pointing



Test flight at Czech republic

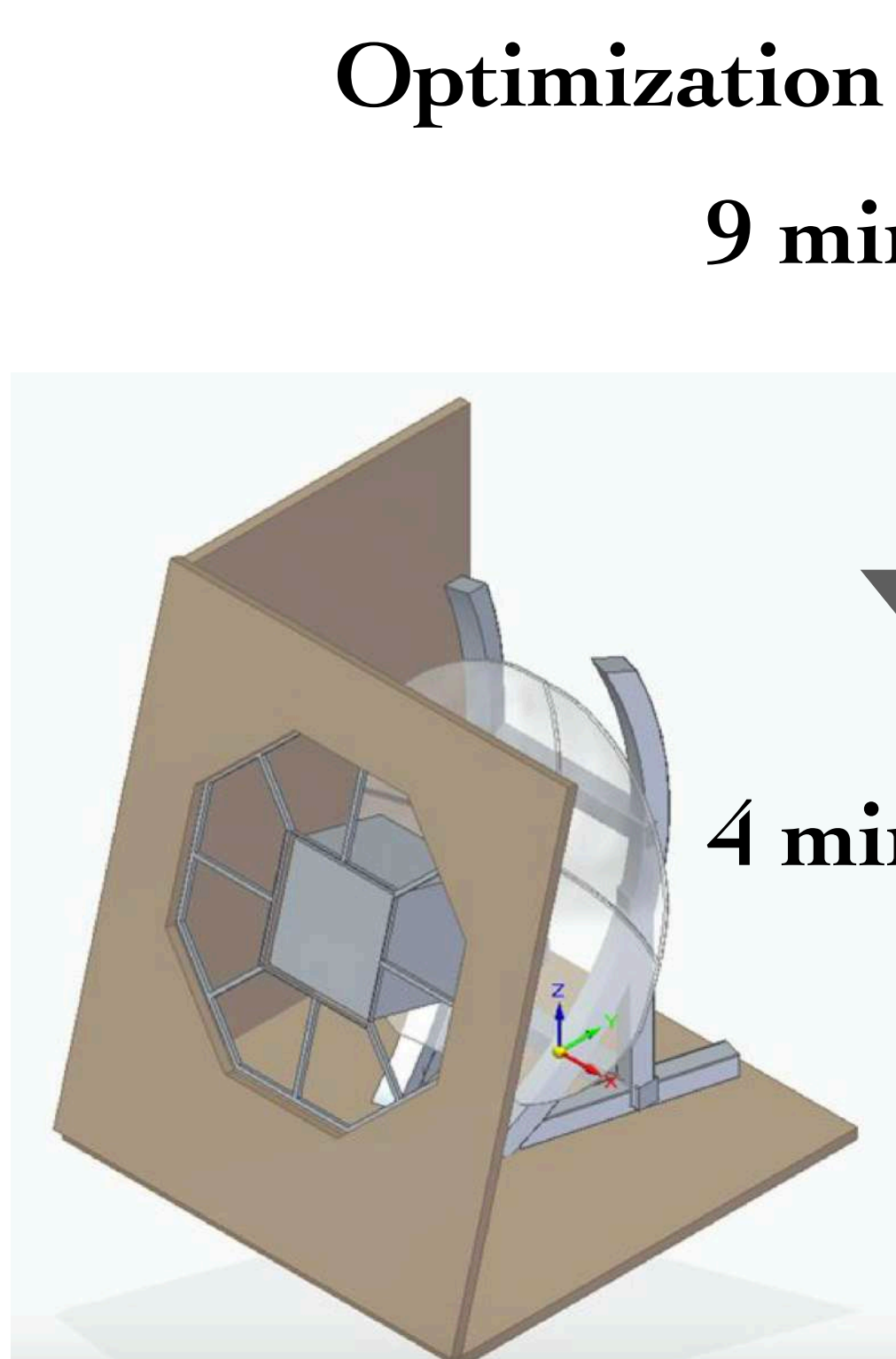
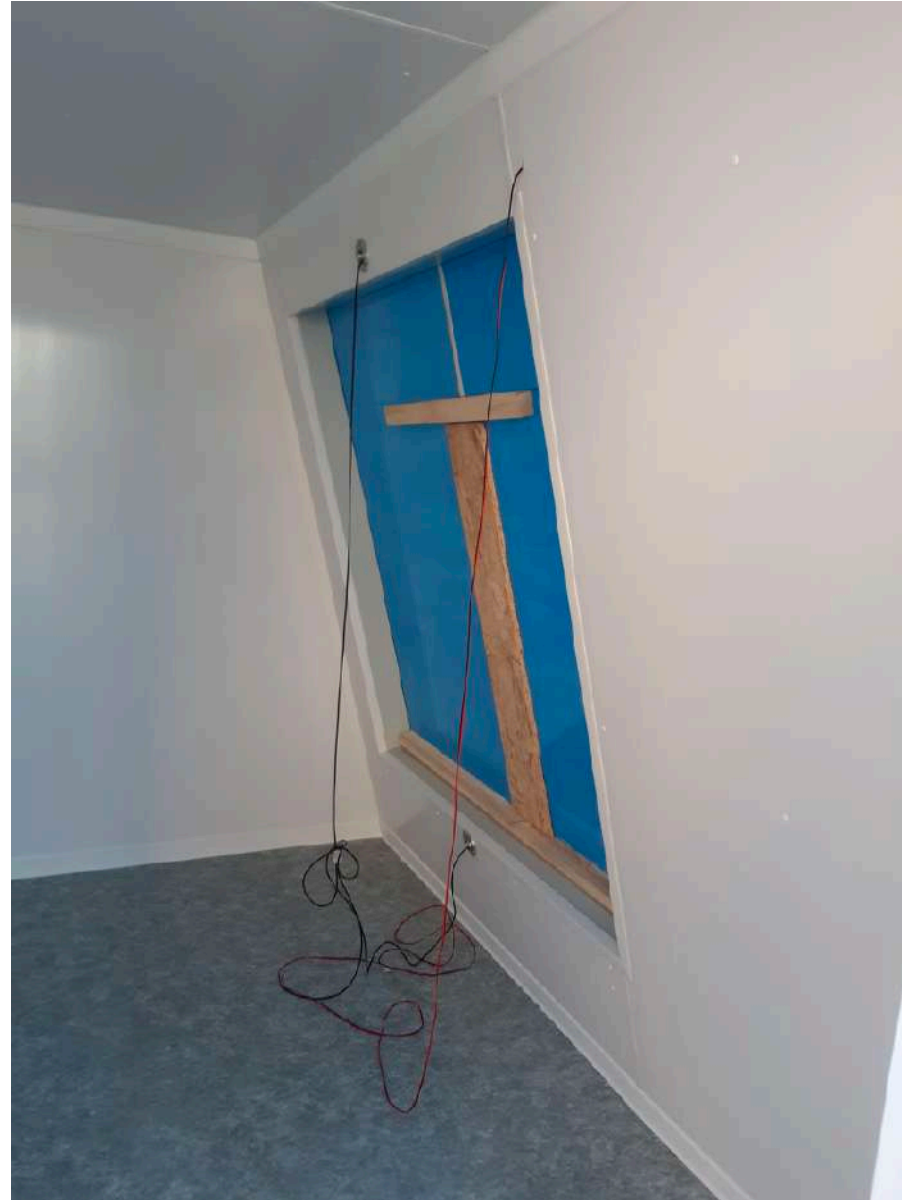


Simulation



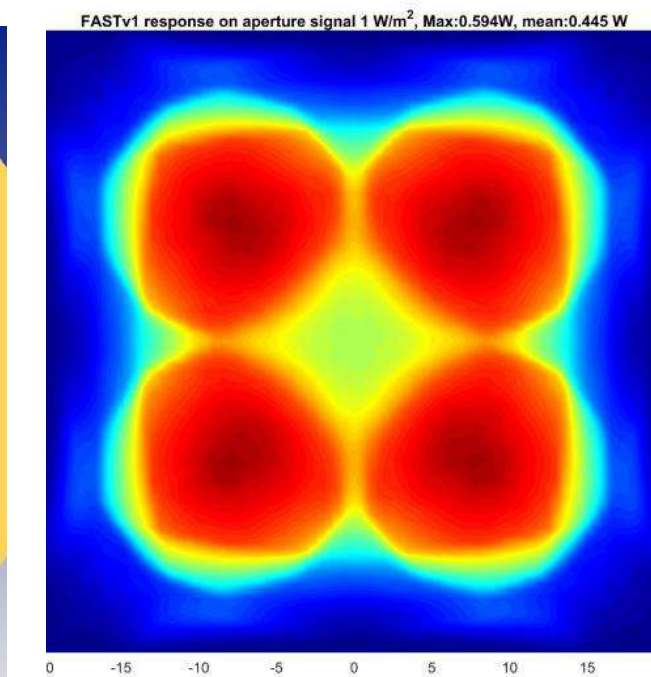
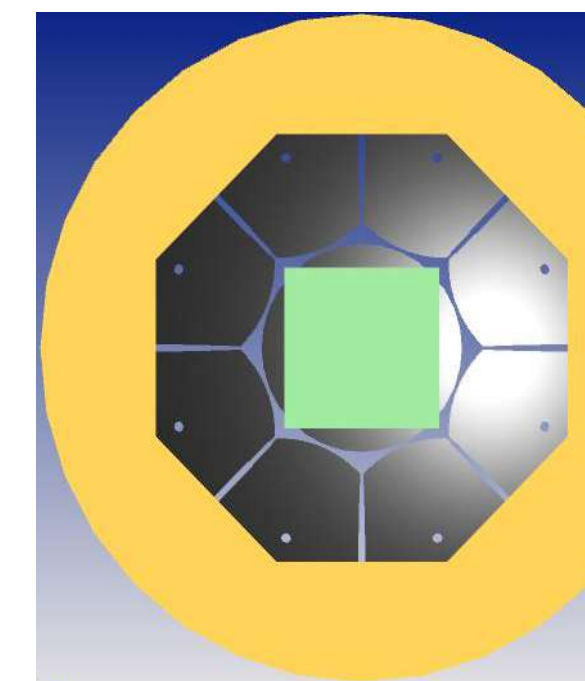
Measurement

FAST design for stand-alone field measurement

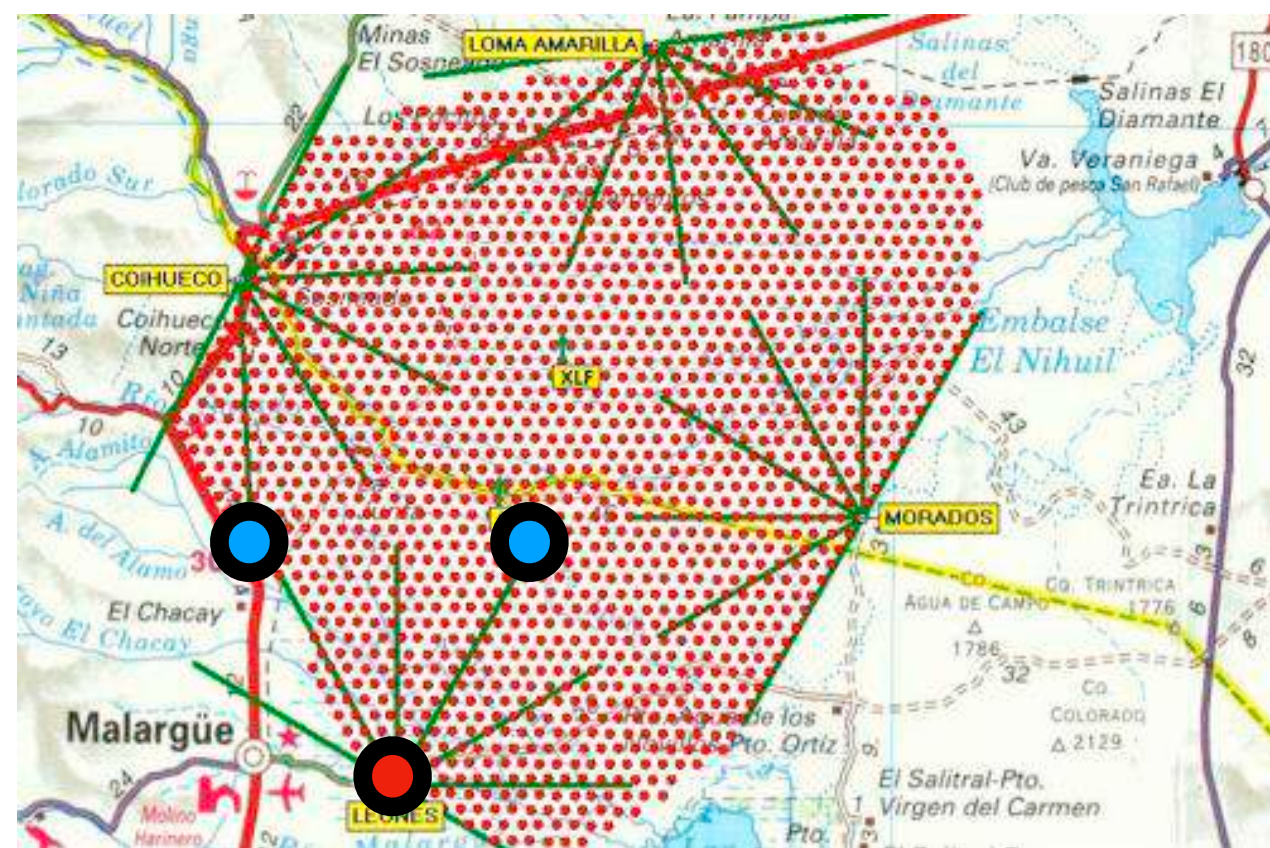
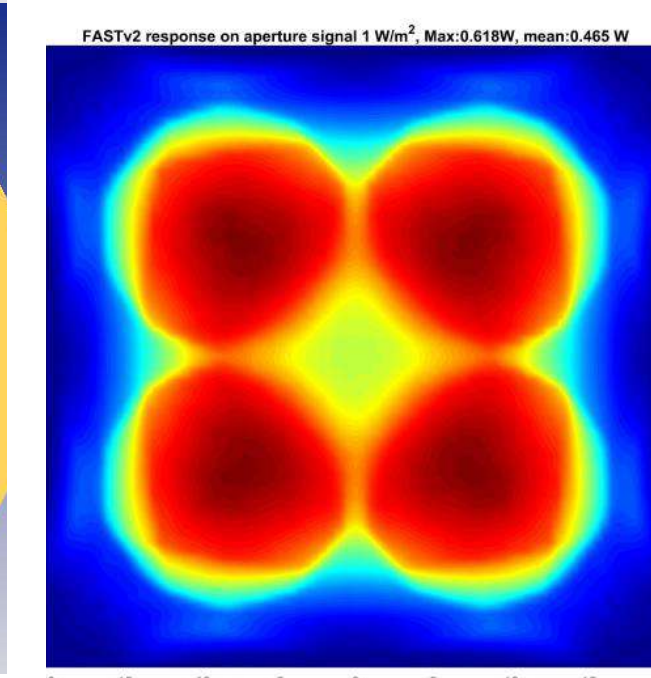
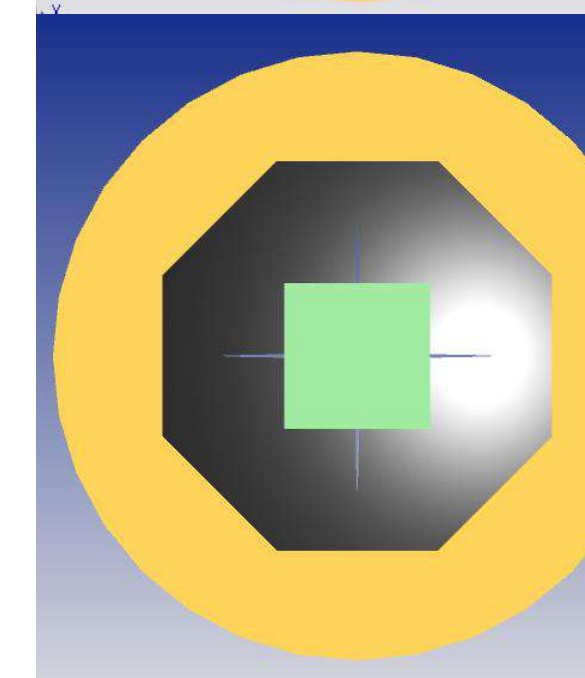


Optimization of optics using 4 mirrors

9 mirrors



4 mirrors



- ◆ 2 telescopes at each station at the distance of 20 km
- ◆ 30 deg x 60 deg field of view
- ◆ Need to start a consideration of possible installed location

Summary and future plan

◆ Fluorescence detector Array of Single-pixel Telescopes (FAST)

- ◆ Low-cost fluorescence telescope array
- ◆ Promising concept as next-generation cosmic ray observatory to fulfill requirements
- ◆ Anisotropy with mass composition sensitivity

◆ Preliminary performance estimation using neural network first guess reconstruction

- ◆ Preliminary resolution of neural network reconstruction at 40 EeV
- ◆ Arrival direction: 4.2 deg, Core: 465 m
- ◆ Energy: 8%, X_{\max} : 30 g/cm² ($\Delta \ln A \sim 1$)

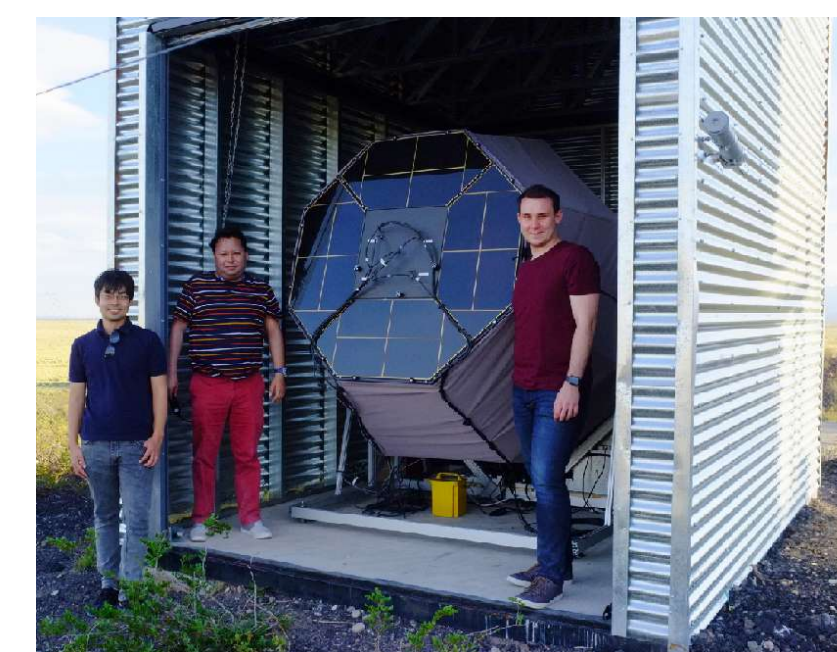
◆ Next step and challenges

- ◆ Stand-alone operation of FAST "array" in field

FAST@TA



FAST@Auger



Expected sensitivity with a full-size FAST array

