

# COSMIC (ray) SCOUT

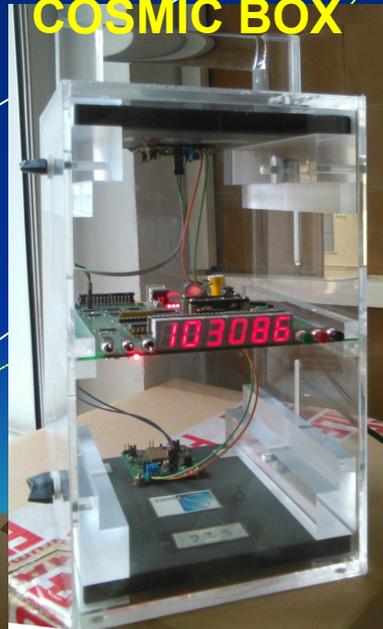
Angelo Maggiora

Pensionato INFN, virtuale e coatto della Sezione di Torino

COSMIC SHOWER  
una installata al  
planetario di Torino



COSMIC BOX



attività outreach  
da ricercatore

MODELLO  
ACCELERATORE LINEARE



# La CosmicBox in attività didattiche

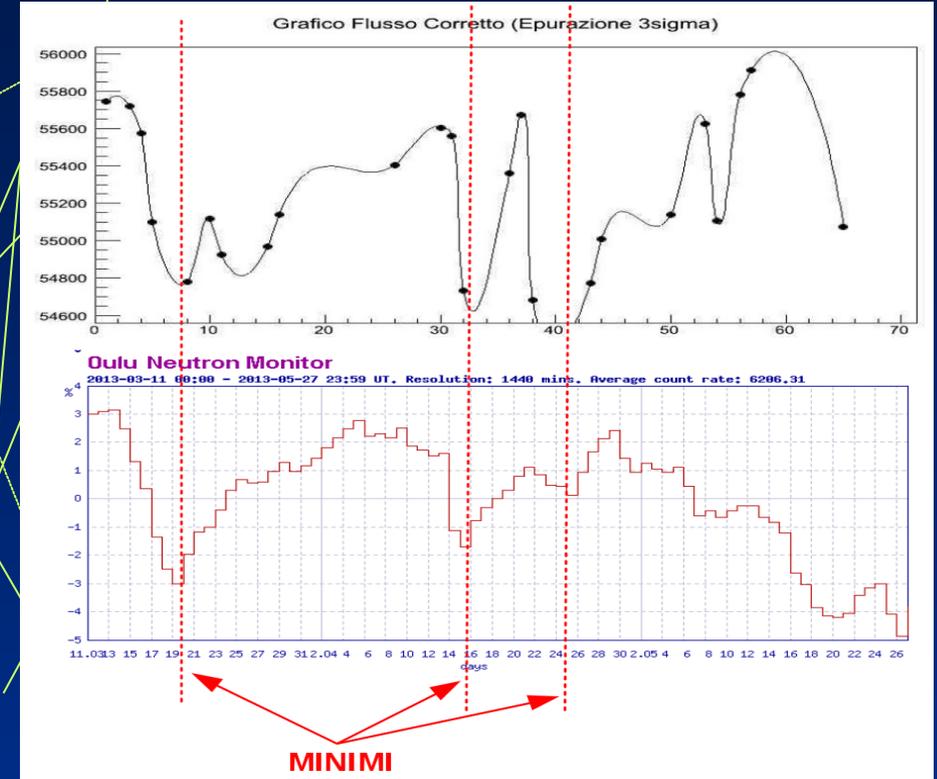
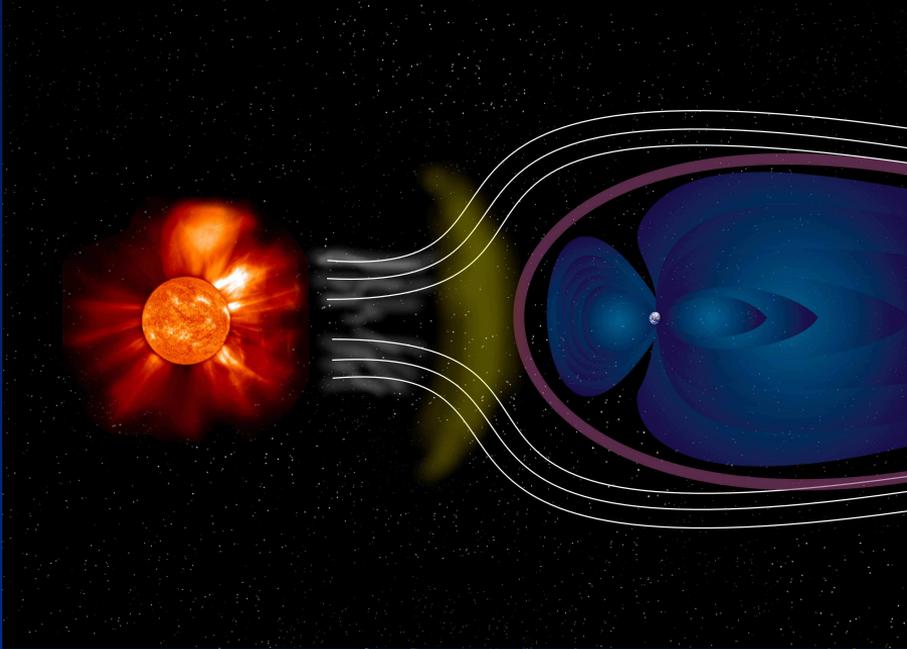
Misura flusso giornaliero dei cosmici  
Inventiva e creatività dei Professori



Ripetizione esperimento di Hess,  
portando CosmicBox e ragazzi  
ad altezze crescenti

... e anche  
non previsti

# Effetto Forbush

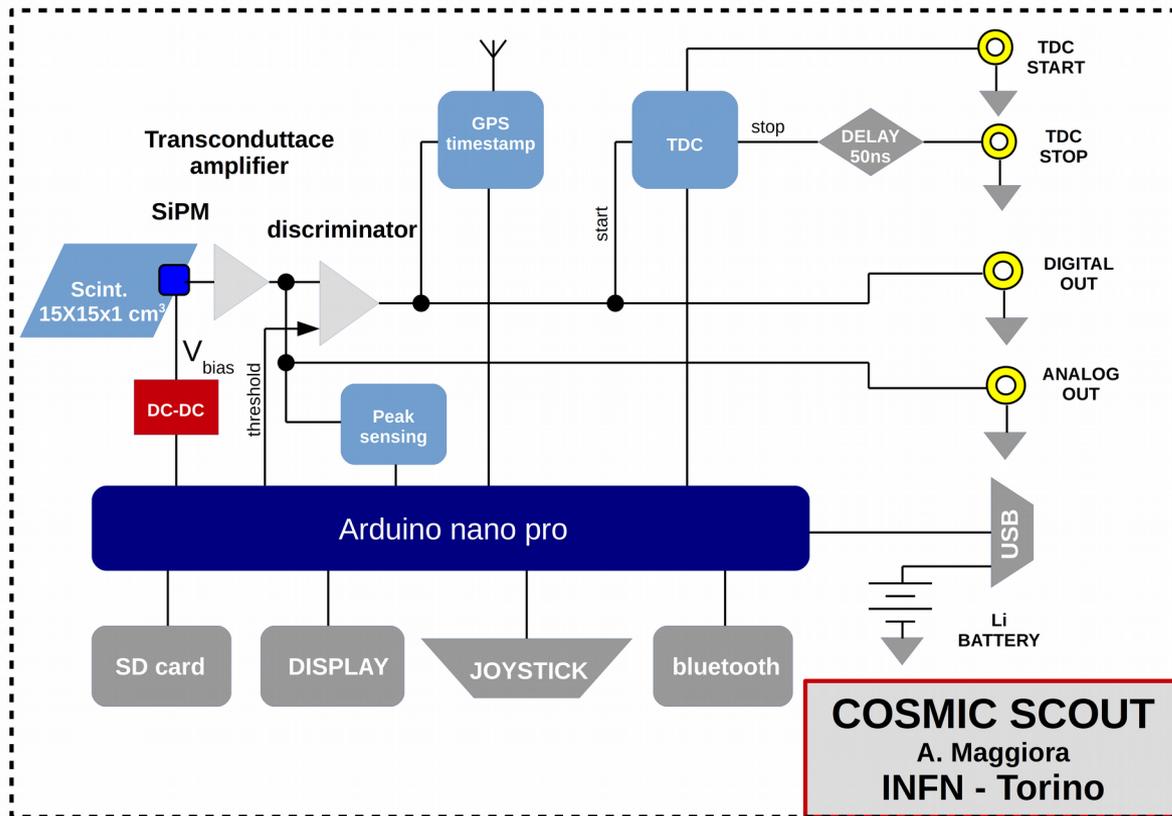


Fenomeno noto dagli anni '30, legato all'attività solare.  
 Misurato con CosmicBox al Galfer di Torino, integrazione 1 giorno.  
 Dati registrati ogni giorno a marzo/aprile 2013, corretti per la pressione atmosferica

# Aggiornamento: COSMIC SCOUT

- Le cosmic box sono datate, hanno 10 anni
  - Erano state concepite come complementari a EEE
- Nel frattempo la tecnologia ha fatto grandi passi avanti
- Cambio filosofia
  - Singolo scintillatore ma accoppiabile ad un secondo per coincidenze
  - Alimentazione a batteria ricaricabile
  - Lettura dati da laptop via USB o via bluetooth. Registrazione su SD
  - Adatto a studenti licei ed universitari
  - Possibili altre misure con hardware addizionale (velocità della luce)

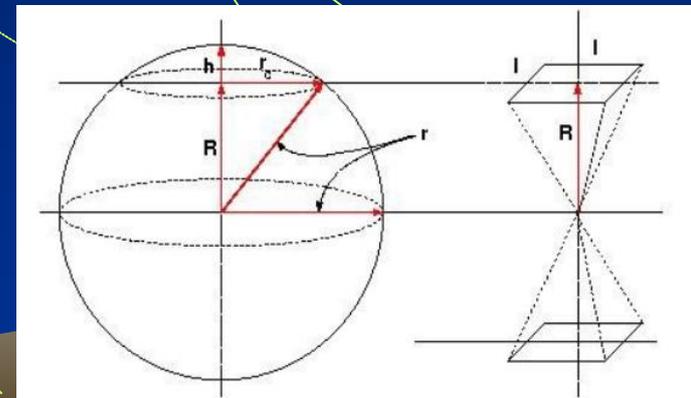
# COSMIC SCOUT



- AdVANSID NUV 4S-P, 4x4 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Scintillatore BC408 o Ej200 (65% antracene)
- Arduino Nano
- Timestamp UBLOX Neo-M8T
- TDC Texas TDC 7200 (50 ps risoluzione – 500ns range)
- Alimentazione a batteria al Li con possibilità di ricarica con i caricatori portatili per telefonini
- Bluetooth e USB
- Memorizzazione dati su microSD
- Misura ampiezza con peak-sensing e tempo con GPS

# Un po' di calcoli

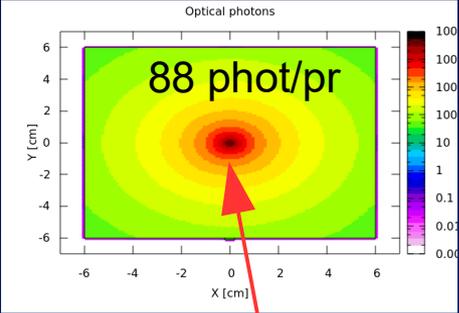
- Il flusso di raggi cosmici a livello del mare (da PGP) è  $180 \text{ cosm m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1} = 0.018 \text{ cosm cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1} = \mathbf{10800 \text{ cosm m}^2 \text{ min}^{-1}}$
- Su una singola tile  $15 \times 15 \text{ cm}^2 = 225 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow 4 \text{ cosm/s} \rightarrow \mathbf{t_p = 250 \text{ ms}}$
- Se mettiamo in coincidenza due cosmic scout, l'angolo solido sotteso dipende dalla distanza. Ad esempio:
  - 7,2% di  $4\pi$ , se distanti 28 cm;
  - 19% di  $4\pi$ , se distanti 13 cm
- I conteggi quindi si riducono a:
  - 28  $\rightarrow 4 \times 0,072 = 0,3 \text{ cosmici/s} = \mathbf{18 \text{ cosm/min}}$
  - 13  $\rightarrow 4 \times 0,19 = 0,8 \text{ cosmici/s} = \mathbf{46 \text{ cosm/min}}$



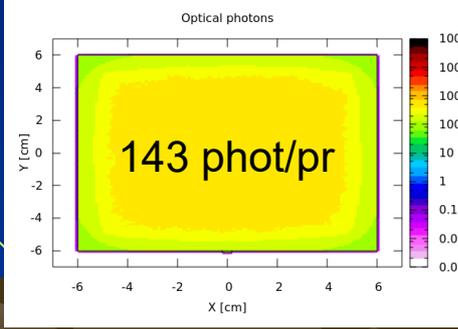
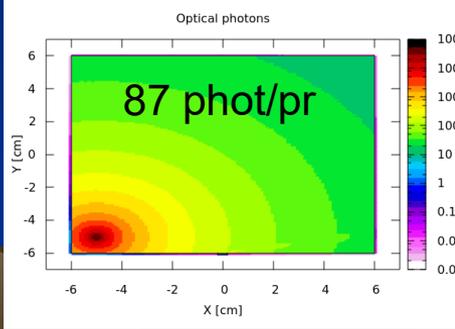
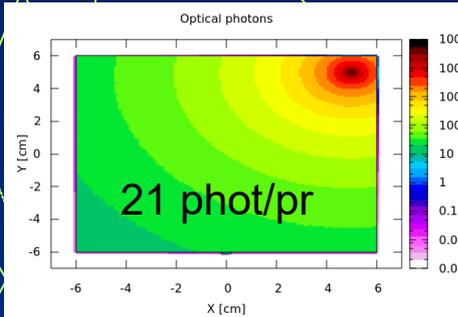
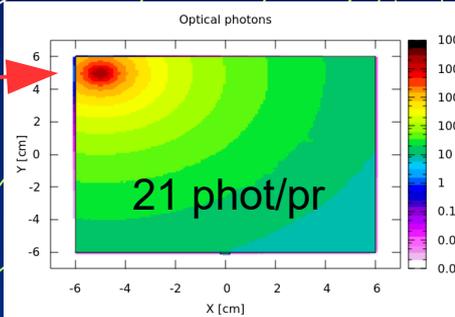
# Simulazioni con FLUKA

Fascio  $\mu^+$   
 $P = 1 \pm 0.2 \text{ GeV/c}$ , FWHM = 0,5 cm  
 Light output = 65% of antracene  
 11400 phot/Mev

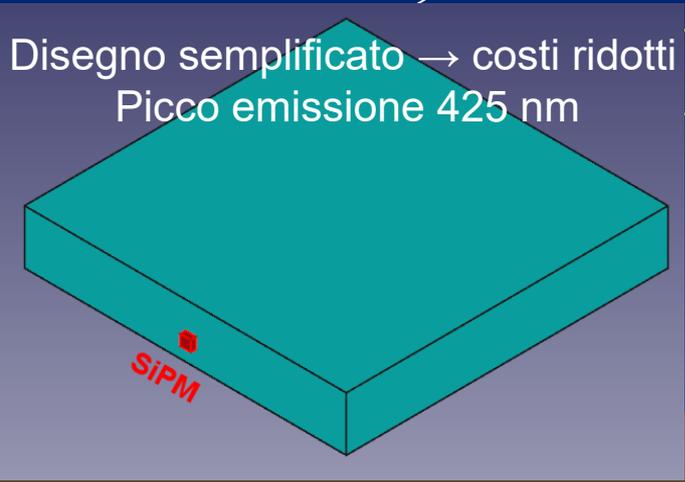
**uniformità problematica**



Beam position



Disegno semplificato → costi ridotti  
 Picco emissione 425 nm



SiPM

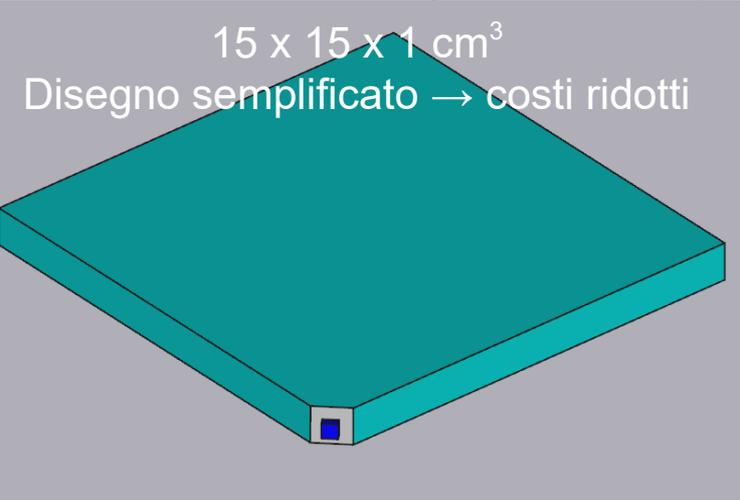
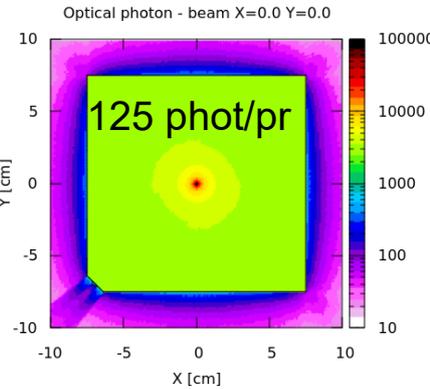
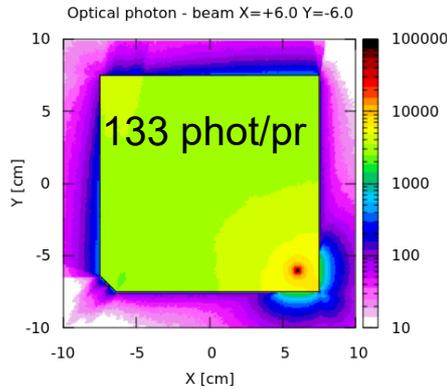
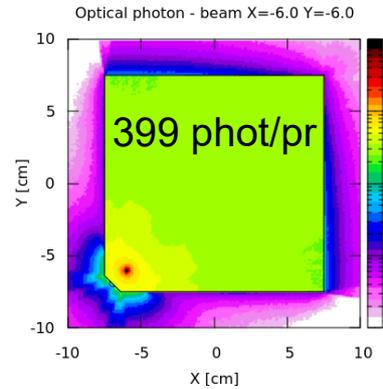
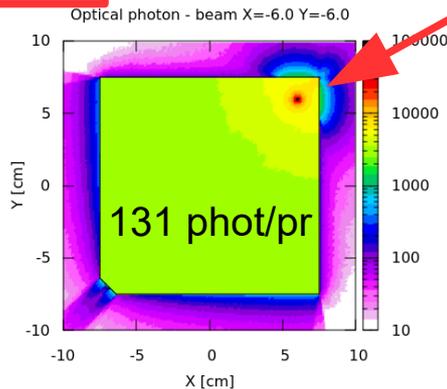
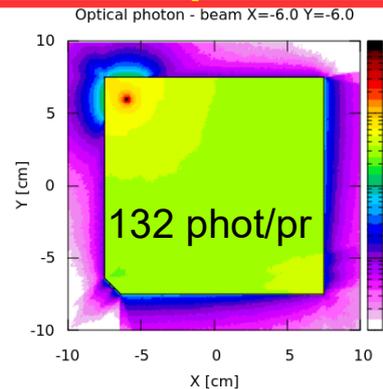
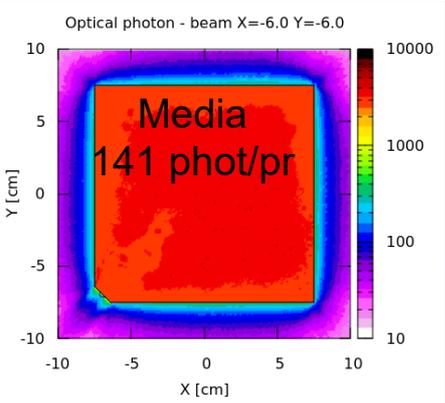
# Simulazioni con FLUKA

Buona uniformità  
 grande numero di fotoni ottici  
 sulla superficie del SiPM 4x4 mm<sup>2</sup>  
**Ma fluka è un po' ottimista**

**configurazione  
 "wave-guide"**

Beam position

Misurati al  
 CERN : 20  
 photoelettroni



# scintillatore



## ELJEN TECHNOLOGY

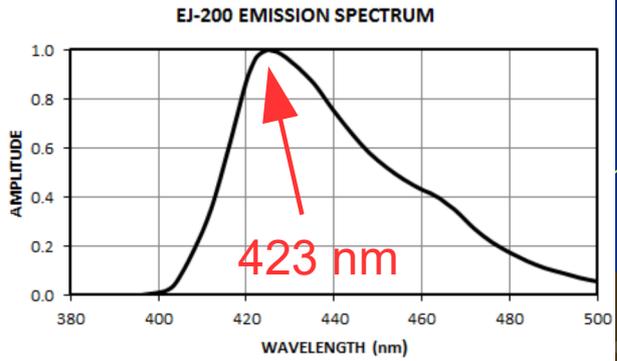
1300 W. Broadway, Sweetwater, TX 79556  
 www.eljentechnology.com • eljen@eljentechnology.com  
 Toll Free (USA): (888)-800-8771 • Tel: (325)-235-4276 • Fax: (325) 235-0701



PROPERTIES	EJ-200	EJ-204	EJ-208	EJ-212
Light Output (% Anthracene)	64	68	60	65
Scintillation Efficiency (photons/1 MeV <sup>e-</sup> )	10,000	10,400	9,200	10,000
Wavelength of Maximum Emission (nm)	425	408	435	423
Light Attenuation Length (cm)	380	160	400	250
Rise Time (ns)	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9
Decay Time (ns)	2.1	1.8	3.3	2.4
Pulse Width, FWHM (ns)	2.5	2.2	4.2	2.7
H Atoms per cm <sup>3</sup> (×10 <sup>22</sup> )	5.17	5.15	5.17	5.17
C Atoms per cm <sup>3</sup> (×10 <sup>22</sup> )	4.69	4.68	4.69	4.69
Electrons per cm <sup>3</sup> (×10 <sup>23</sup> )	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33
Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	1.023	1.023	1.023	1.023

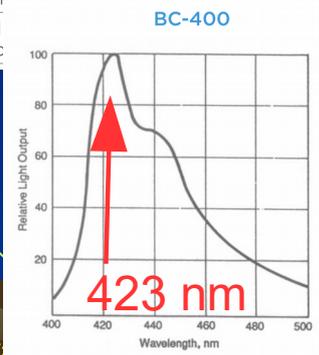
- Polymer Base
- Refractive Index
- Softening Point
- Vapor Pressure
- Coefficient of Linear Expansion
- Temperature Range
- Light Output (L.O.) vs. Temperat

Polyvinyltoluene



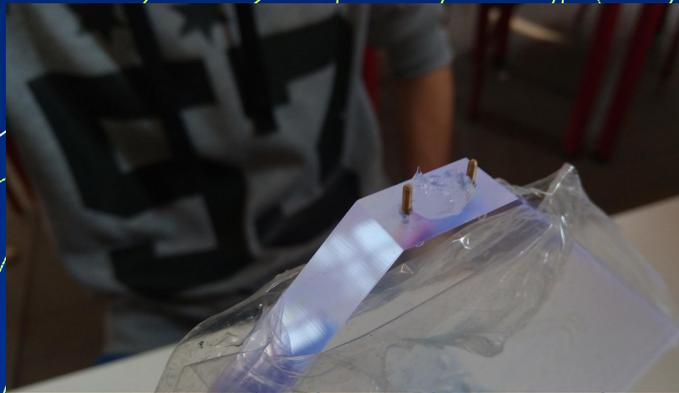
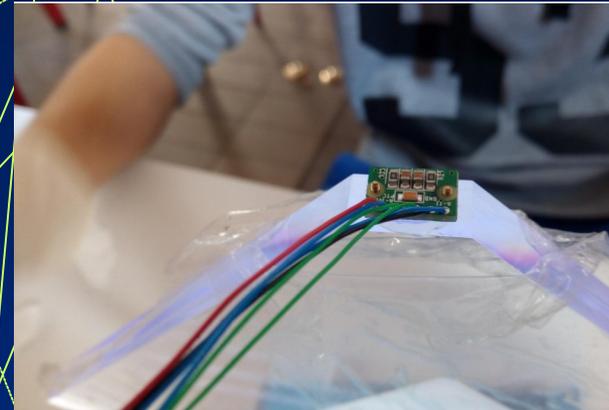
Principal Uses/Applications	BC-400	BC-404	BC-408	BC-412	BC-416
	general purpose	fast counting	TOF large area	large area	large area economy
<b>Scintillation Properties</b>					
Light Output, %Anthracene	65	68	64	60	38
Rise Time, ns	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	-
Decay Time (ns)	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.3	4.0
Pulse Width, FWHM, ns	2.7	2.2	~2.5	4.2	5.3
Wavelength of Max. Emission, nm	423	408	425	434	434
Light Attenuation Length, cm*	160	140	210	210	210
Bulk Light Attenuation Length, cm	250	160	380	400	400
<b>Atomic Composition</b>					
No. H Atoms per cc (×10 <sup>22</sup> )	5.23	5.21	5.23	5.23	5.25
No. C Atoms per cc (×10 <sup>22</sup> )	4.74	4.74	4.74	4.74	4.73
Ratio H:C Atoms	1.103	1.100	1.104	1.104	1.110
No. of Electrons per cc (×10 <sup>23</sup> )	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37

\*The typical photomultiplier



cast sheet with edges polished as measured with a biakali

# Scintillatori delle "Cosmic Box"



# SiPM

## AdvanSiD – ASD-NUV4S-P

Sensori ultra-sensibili, in grado di vedere la luce di una candela a 20 km di distanza

Breakdown controllato

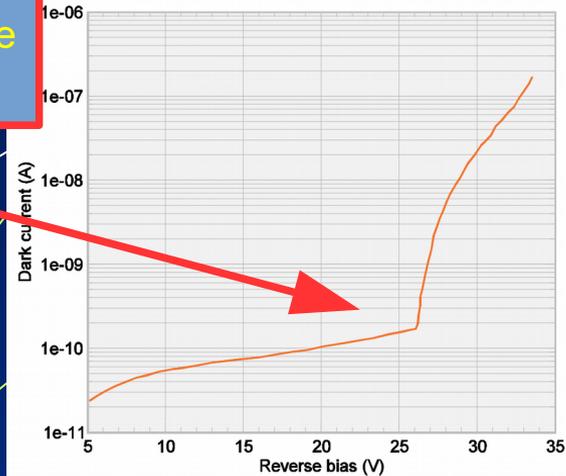
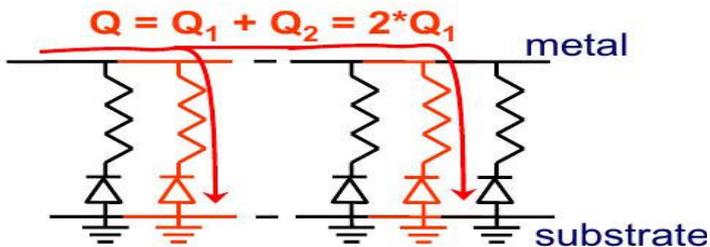
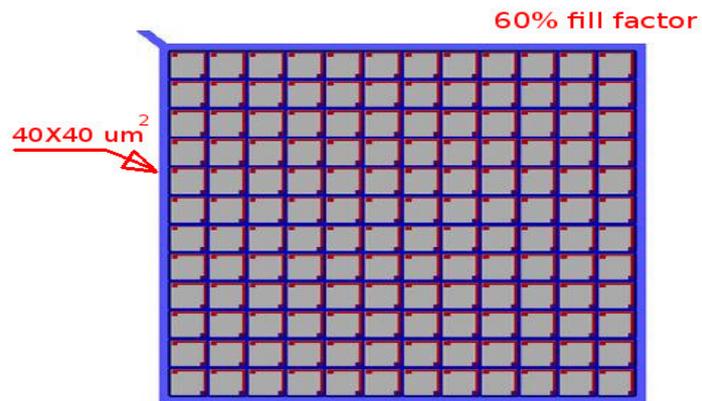
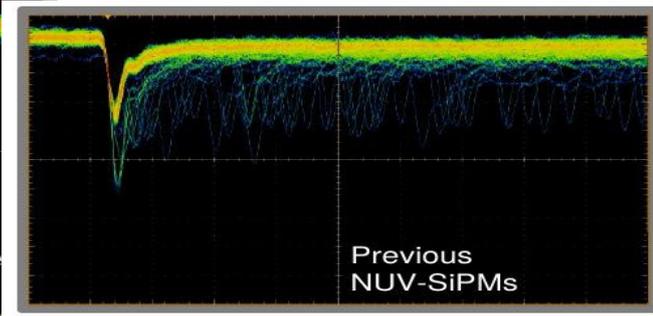
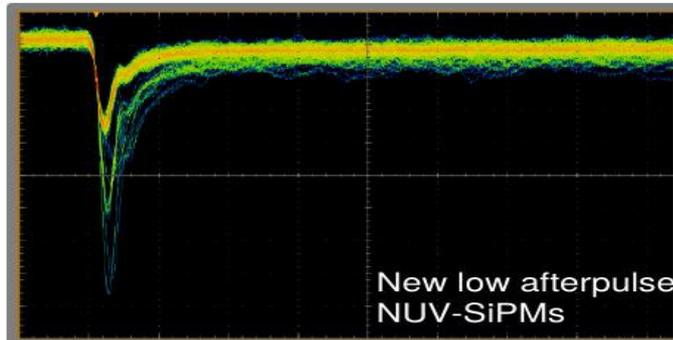
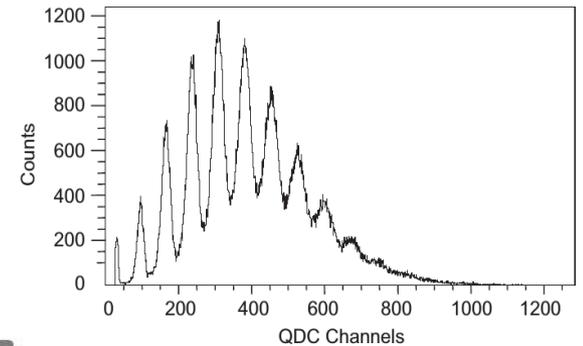
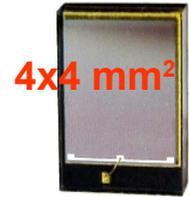


Fig.1 Typical reverse IV curve (ASD-NUV1S-P).



# SiPM

## AdvanSiD - ASD-NUV4S-P



- Migliori caratteristiche
  - Guadagno:  $> 4 \times 10^6$
  - Afterpulse  $< 4\%$
  - Dark counting rate:  $< 100 \text{ kHz/mm}^2$
  - Ottima stabilità in temperatura

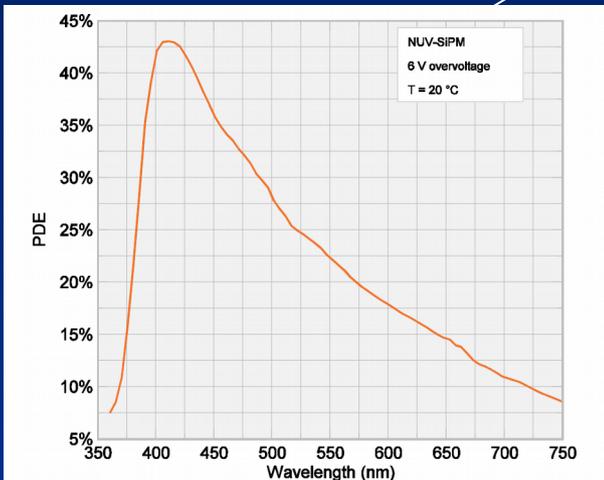


Fig.8 Photo detection efficiency as a function of wavelength (350-750 nm included).

Quantum efficiency  
At 423 nm : 42,6%

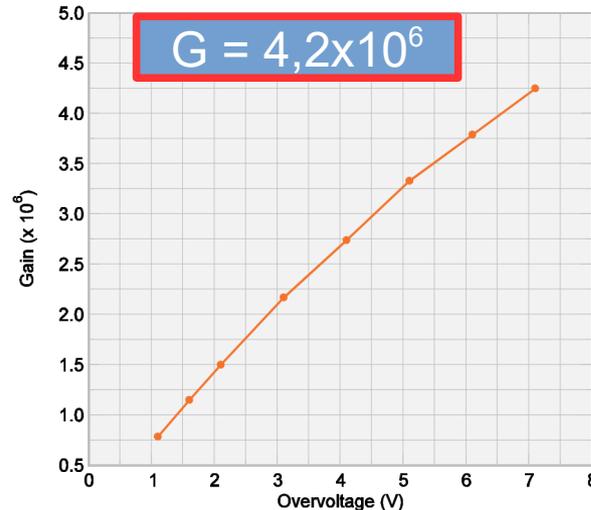


Fig.5 Gain of NUV-SiPMs as a function of overvoltage.

- n. medio fotoni: 141
- Foto-accoppiamento: 90%
- Efficienza quantica: 42%
- Numero medio fotoelettroni 53 (misurati: 20)

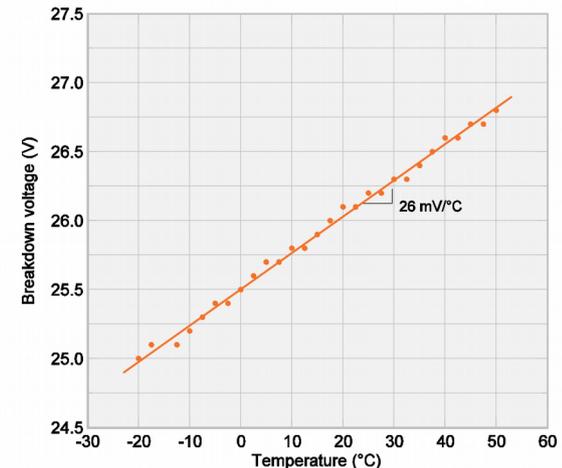
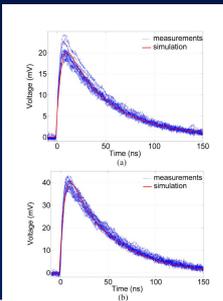


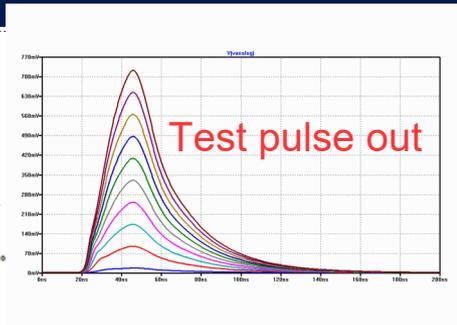
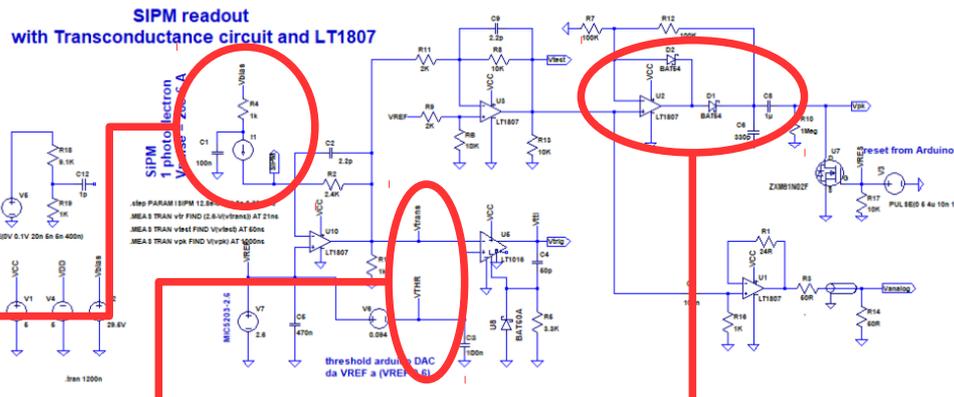
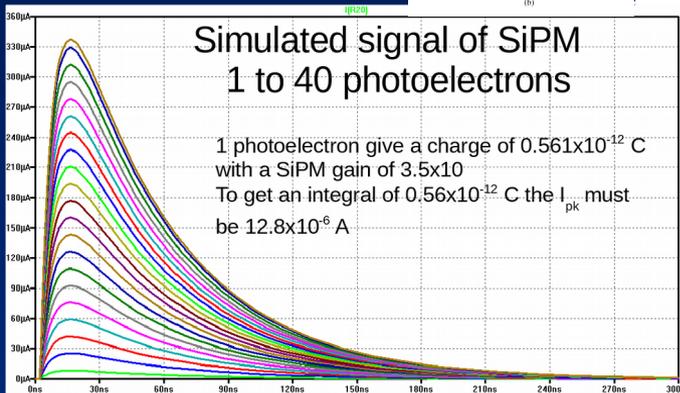
Fig.3 NUV-SiPMs breakdown voltage temperature dependence.

Compensazione temperatura  
con PT100 e Arduino

# Simulazioni LTSPICE

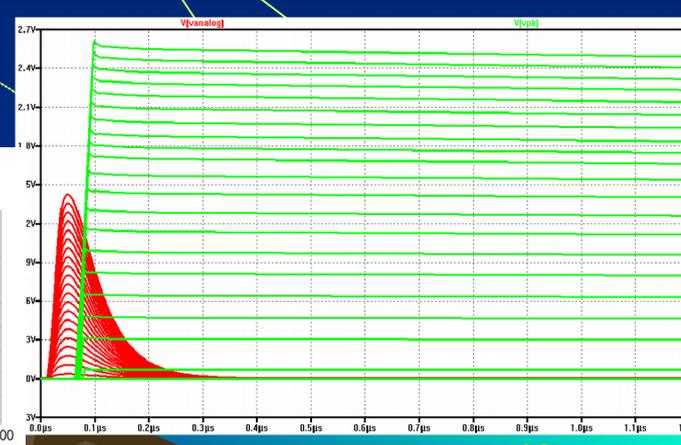
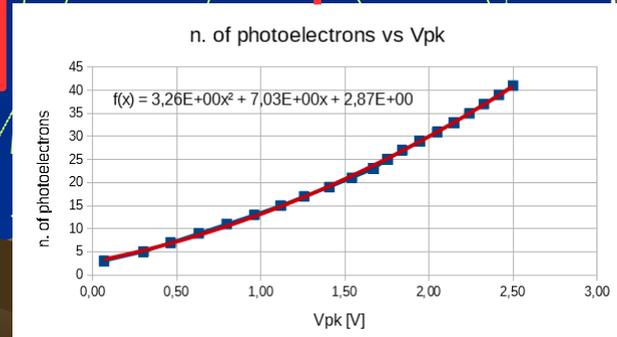
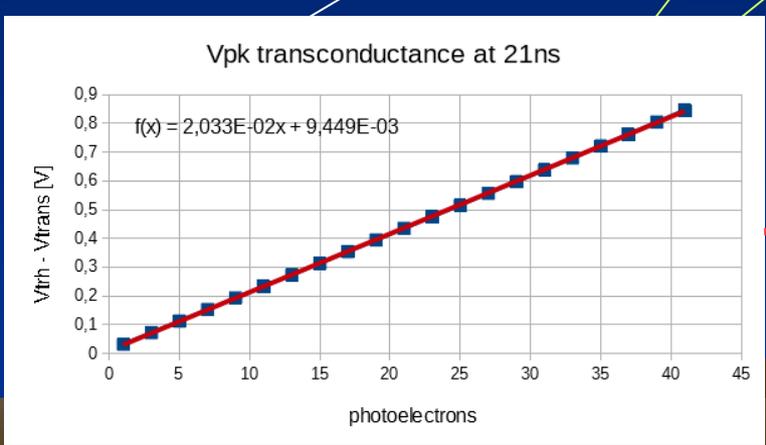


Carica  $e^- 1,602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$



Soglia vs photoelectrons  
 $V_{thresh}$  controllata da Arduino

Peak sensing & sample-hold

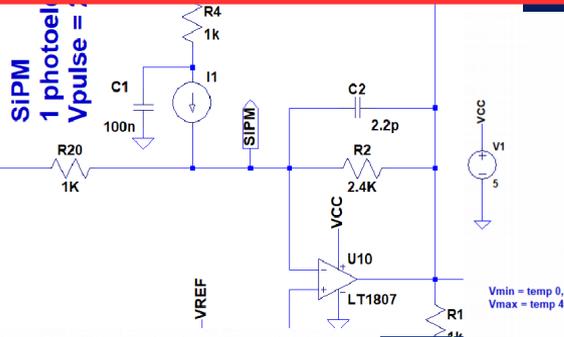


# Simulazioni PSPICE

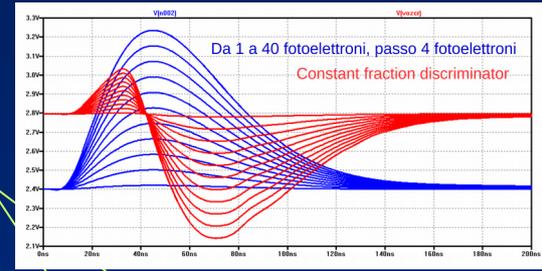
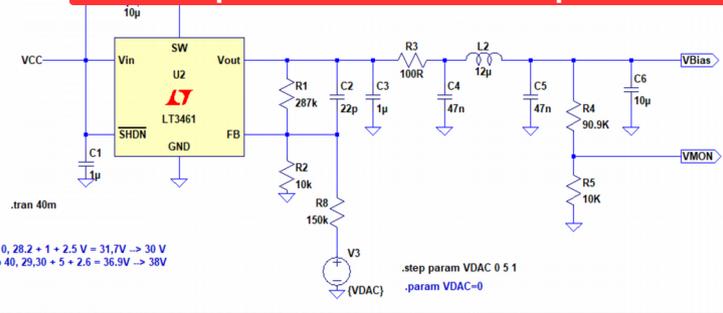
## della circuiteria accessoria e constant-fraction discriminator

Impulsore per test e calibrazione

PARAM ISIPM 12.8e-6 524.8e-6 51.2e-6  
RAM TestPulse 0.1 4.6 0.5  
TestPulse) 11.4n 100n 100n 500n)



V<sub>bias</sub> con DC-DC converter controllato da Arduino  
Compensazione temperatura SiPM con PT100

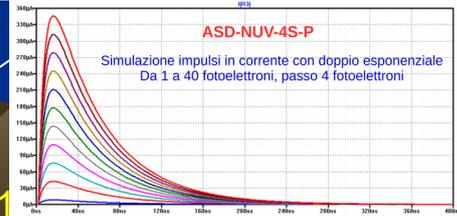
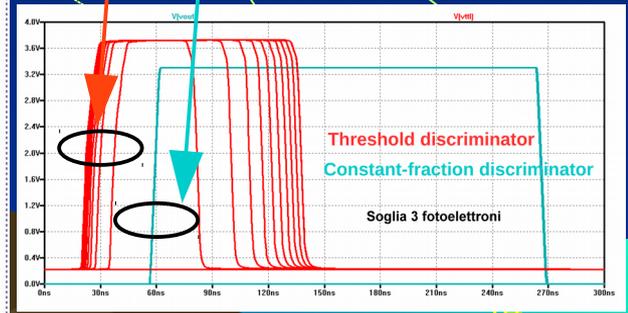
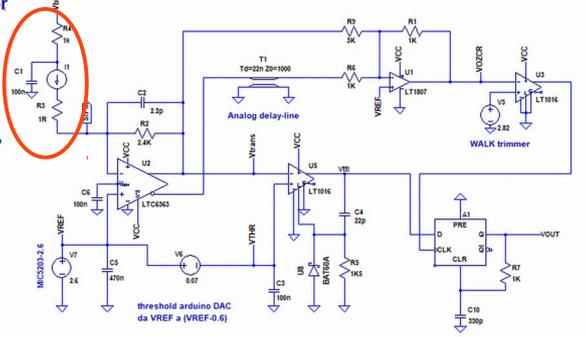


Constant-fraction discriminator con walk adjustment

Jitter discrim. a soglia  
Jitter constant-fraction

SiPM readout with constant fraction discriminator

SIPM  $G = 3.5 \times 10^6$   
1 photoelectron =  $I_{pulse} = 12.8 \times 10^{-6} A$   
da 1 a 40 fotoelettroni, step 4 fotoelettroni

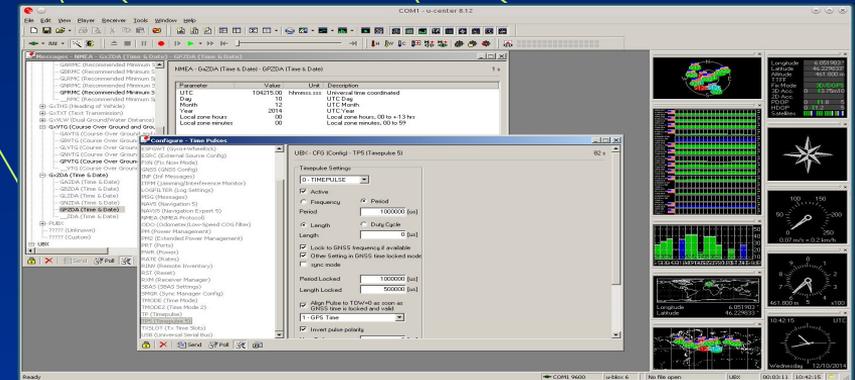




# NEO-M8T

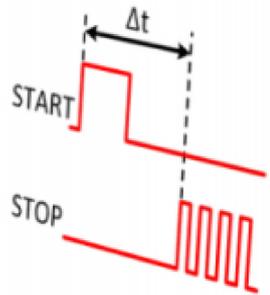
- **GPS specifico per applicazioni timing**

- Riceve segnali GPS/QZSS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou
- Risoluzione in posizione: 2,5m
- Aggiornamento dati: fino a 5Hz
- Time accuracy:  $\leq 20\text{ns}$  (con antenna esterna)
- Time-pulse frequency: 1 PPS e 0,25 - 10 Mhz
- Time pulse Jitter:  $\pm 11\text{ns}$
- Ricevitore: up to 72 channels
- Sensibilità: -167 dBm
- Interfaccia SPI o UART
- Disponibilità sistema di valutazione e sviluppo
- Parametri memorizzati in NVRAM per cold start
- Schemi evaluation-board disponibili in rete



## TDC7200 Time-to-Digital Converter for Time-of-Flight Applications in LIDAR, Magnetostrictive and Flow Meters

Richiede SOLO un clock a 10 MHz



1010...

### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TDC7200	TSSOP (14)	5.00 mm × 4.40 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

### 1 Features

- Resolution: 55 ps
- Standard Deviation: 35 ps
- Measurement Range:
  - Mode 1: 12 ns to 500 ns
  - Mode 2: 250 ns to 8 ms
- Low Power Consumption: 0.5  $\mu$ A (2 SPS)
- Supports up to 5 STOP Signals
- Autonomous Multi-Cycle Averaging Mode for Low Power Consumption
- Supply Voltage: 2 V to 3.6 V
- Operating Temperature  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$
- SPI Host Interface for Configuration and Register Access

# Arduino e display

originale



sparkfun



## Features

- USB 2.0 Full-speed/Low Speed Device Module with Interrupt on Transfer Completion
- Complies fully with Universal Serial Bus Specification Rev 2.0
- Supports data transfer rates up to 12Mbit/s and 1.5Mbit/s
- Endpoint 0 for Control Transfers: up to 64-bytes
- Six Programmable Endpoints with IN or Out Directions and with Bulk, Interrupt or Isochronous Transfers
- Configurable Endpoints size up to 256 bytes in double bank mode
- Fully independent 832 bytes USB DPRAM for endpoint memory allocation
- Suspend/Resume Interrupts
- CPU Reset possible on USB Bus Reset detection
- 48MHz from PLL for Full-speed Bus Operation
- USB Bus Connection/Disconnection on Microcontroller Request
- Crystal-less operation for Low Speed mode

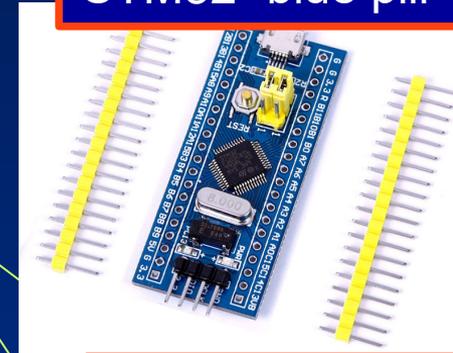
Parameter Name	Value
Program Memory Type	Flash
Program Memory (KB)	32
CPU Speed (MIPS)	16
RAM Bytes	2,560
Data EEPROM (bytes)	1024
Digital Communication Peripherals	1-UART, 2-SPI, 1-I2C
Capture/Compare/PWM Peripherals	2 Input Capture, 2 CCP, 12PWM
Timers	2 x 8-bit, 2 x 16-bit
Comparators	1
USB (ch, speed, compliance)	1, Full Speed
Temperature Range (C)	-40 to 85
Operating Voltage Range (V)	2.7 to 5.5
Pin Count	44
Cap Touch Channels	14

# Possibili alternative Arduino vs STM32

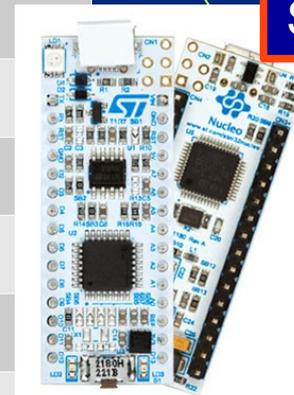
Arduino nano



STM32 "blue pill"



STM32 "nucleo"



SPECS/BOARD	STM32F103C	ARDUINO UNO
Number of cores	1	1
Architecture	32 bits	8 bits
RISC CPU frequency	72/80 MHz	16 MHz
WI-FI	NO	NO
Bluetooth	NO	NO
RAM	20 KB	2 KB
FLASH	64/128 KB	32 kB
Busses	SPI, I2C, UART, CAN	SPI, I2C, UART
ADC pin	10	6
ADC resolution	12 bits	10 bits
DAC pin	0	0

STM32 nucleo. pin to pin compatible with Arduino nano

# assemblaggio

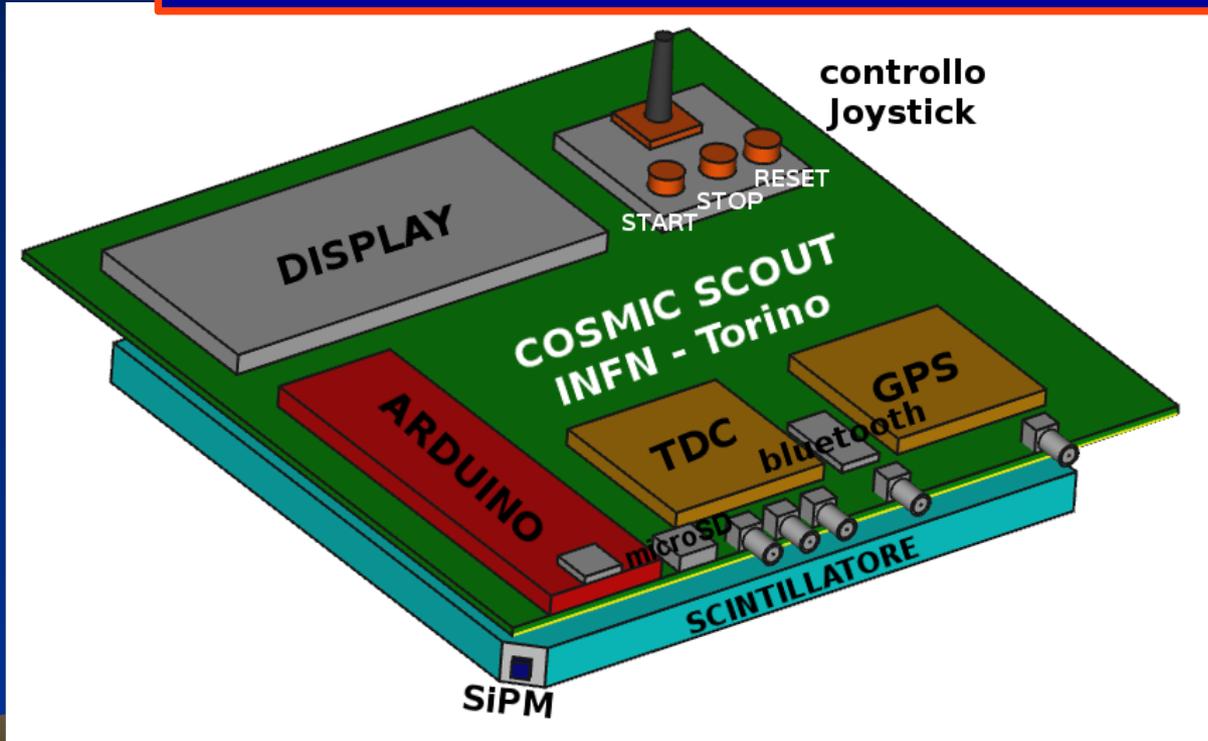
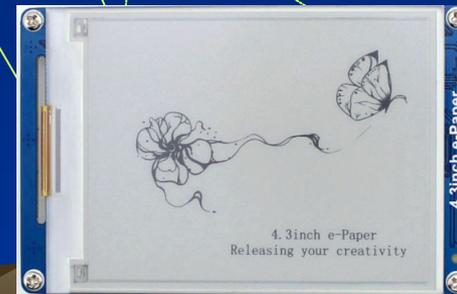
Controllo tramite joystick e pulsanti  
joystick per cambio display e controllo (es.  $V_{bias}$  e soglia)  
pulsanti "didattici old style"



Batteria al litio  
ricaricabile  
alta capacità.  
Ricarica con  
caricatore esterno  
da telefonino



Display e-paper  
basso consumo  
alta risoluzione  
800x600



# Usi possibili

- Si prevede l'utilizzo di coppie di "Cosmic shower"
  - Sovrapposte: misura di singoli raggi cosmici
    - Con tempo UTC dato dal GPS
    - Misura flusso con correzione pressione atmosferica
    - Misura flusso verso angolo solido (a distanze crescenti)
    - Misura flusso vs azimuth
    - Misura flusso vs altezza (uso in aereo con alimentazione a batteria)
    - Misura della riduzione del flusso interponendo materiali, ad es. a diversi piani
    - Misura direzione alto/basso del cosmico se sufficientemente distanti
  - Affiancate: misura sciame di raggi cosmici
    - Coincidenza tramite TDC e time-stamp da GPS

# Usi possibili, II

- Uso didattico a livello universitario

- Misura sul SiPM

- Variazione guadagno facendo variare  $V_{bias}$
- Correlazione guadagno/soglia
- Misura del rumore del SiPM

- Aggiungendo un diodo laser, il TDC si trasforma in LIDAR

- Misura velocità della luce
  - In vuoto
  - In vari gas
  - Correlazione indice di rifrazione/densità del gas
- Verifica dell'esistenza dell'etere

SiPM

Superficie riflettente

Tubo a tenuta gas

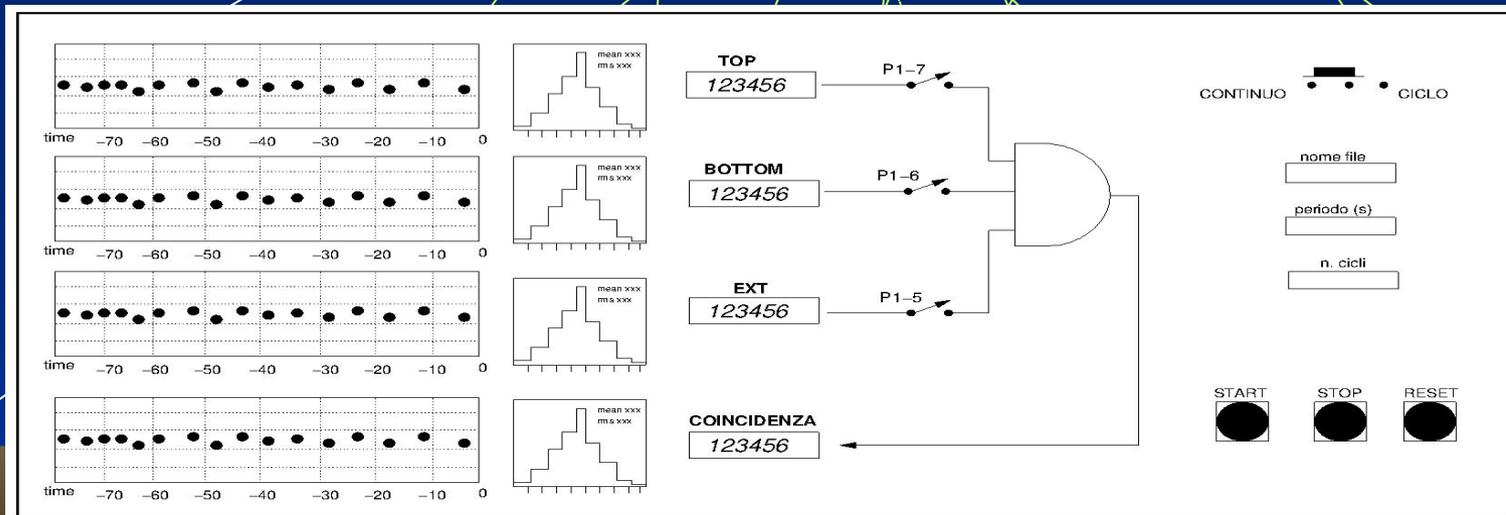
Laser diode

# Costi presumibili per Cosmic Scout

- Scintillatore : € 100,00 ciascuno
- SiPM : € 60,00
- Display : € 60,00
- GPS : € 50,00
- PCB, componenti e connettori : € 150,00
- Totale: da € 400,00 a € 500,00
- Ovviamente riduzione dei costi per large produzioni

# Display su laptop tramite USB o bluetooth

- Il collegamento tramite USB o bluetooth ad un portatile permette
  - Trasmissione e memorizzazione dei dati (comunque registrati su scheda microSD)
  - Ricarica della batteria tramite USB
- La modifica dei parametri di funzionamento ( $V_{bias}$ , soglia, coincidenze ecc) da PC



# conclusioni

- Si propone una versione aggiornata alle tecnologie odierne della “Cosmic Box” che ha avuto un enorme successo nelle scuole superiori
- Si vuole produrre un prototipo
  - Eventuali produzioni in serie saranno possibili in collaborazione con l’industria
- Costo prototipo:
  - € 4000,00, include materiale per 2 PCB e componenti, materiale per 4 scintillatori, 10 SiPM, diodi laser e driver, GPS e GPS evaluation

# riserve

