



The microNet (µNet) project: Status Report

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Outline



Educational Cosmic Ray Telescopes

μCosmics Detector

The µNet Project

μNet Pilot Runs

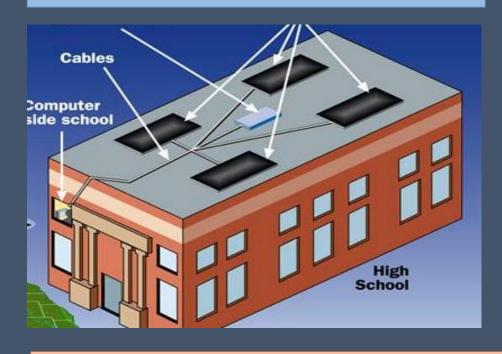
μNet 1st Year of Operation



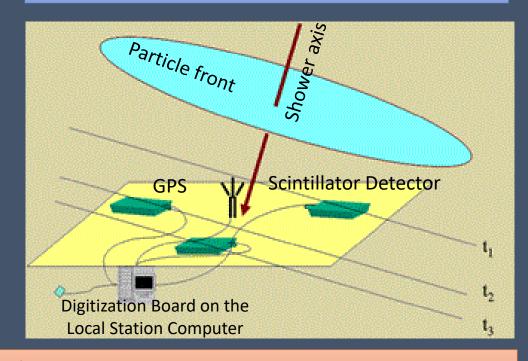
Educational Cosmic Ray Telescopes



A typical educational Cosmic Ray Telescope



Reconstruction of the shower direction



3-4 plastic scintillator detectors

Local Coincidence, Relative Timing and Triangulation

Shower axis reconstruction with an accuracy of a few degrees.



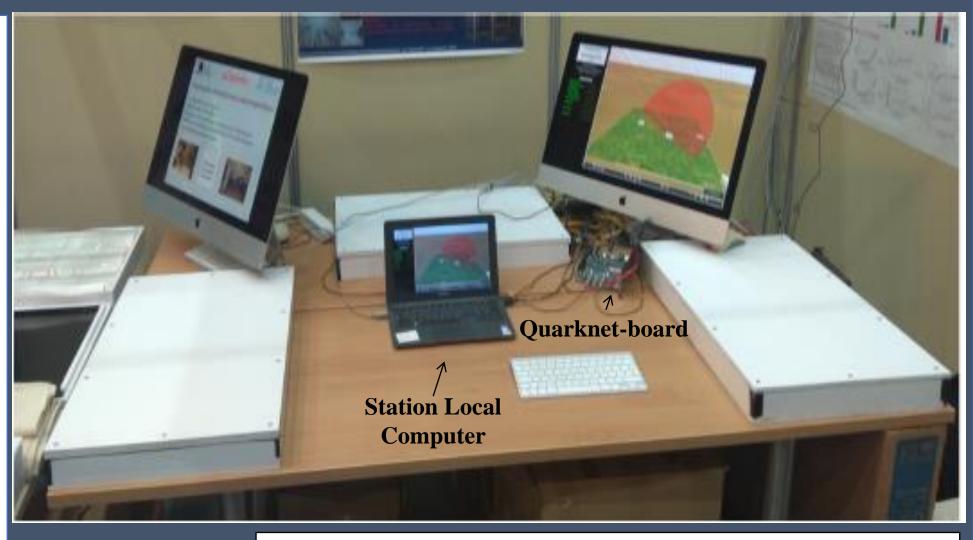
The µCosmics Detector



For the development of the corresponding Greek network of educational cosmic ray telescopes, the Physics Laboratory of HOU designed and developed a small, cheap and portable telescope called the µCosmics detector.

Its main feature is that it can be assembled by students and operated within the classroom or school laboratory.

It consists of 3 detection units (white boxes), a PC-base Digital Oscilloscope and a computer for controlling its operation.

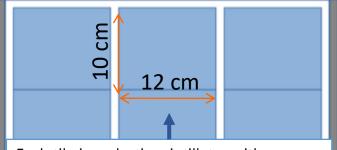


MDPI, Universe 2019, 5(1), https://doi.org/10.3390/universe5010023

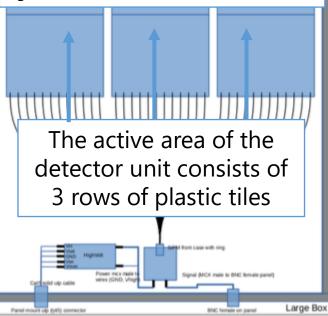


The µCosmics Detector





Each tile is a plastic scintillator with dimensions of 10 times 12 cm and includes grooves so that where optical fibers are attached in order to collect the scintillation light



Active area of the detector unit

The Sipmt is supplied with a voltage of less than 40V

The whole construction is easy to assemble and disassemble.

A total of 36 optical fibers run through the channels and their edges are coupled to a Silicon Photomultiplier tube in order to convert the light collected into an electrical signal

- Portable (67x42x7 cm³, light (6 kg)
- No high voltages (<40 V)
- Easy to construct



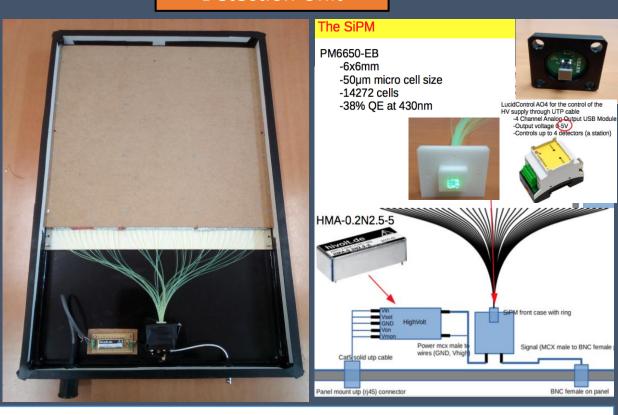


The µCosmics Detector



The basic components of the detector are divided into 2 categories

Detection Unit



The detection unit is contained in the white box and includes the scintillation tiles, optical fibers and Sipmt

Data Acquisition System

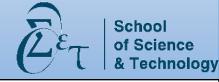


- 1 Gsa/s acquisition rate
- 250 MHz Analog Bandwidth
- 4 input channels with amplification.
- It is operated through the USB port of the PC
- Full waveform digitization

The data aquisistion system consists of a pC-based digital oscilloscope



The µNet Project



Int. Journal of Modern Physics A Vol. 35, No. 34n35, 2044022 (2020), https://doi.org/10.1142/S0217751X20440224



The 1st Greek school network of educational cosmic ray telescopes.



μCosmics detectors at high schools

In the framework of the μ Net project, 20 educational cosmic ray telescopes have been installed at high school laboratories in the area of Peloponnese



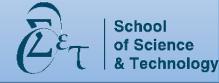
Remote operated experimental setups of the HOU Physics Lab

while remote operated devices deployed at the HOU campus are available to schools for educational activities by distance

Utilization of the detection stations deployed at the HOU university campus



The µNet Project

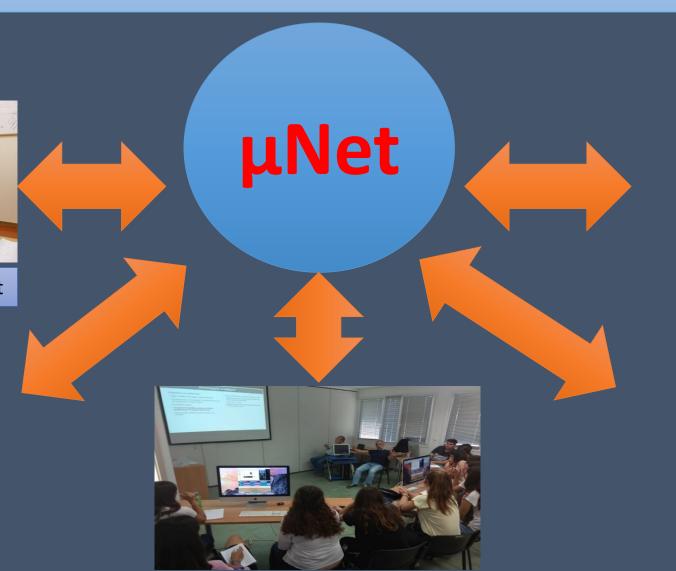




Construction of a detector unit

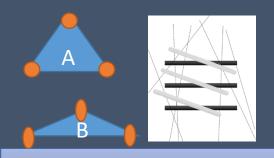


Estimation of the atmospheric muon flux





Calibration of the telescope

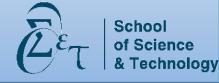


Detector geometry studies

Operation of the Data Acquisition system and Data Analysis, online monitoring



µNet − Pilot runs



Summer Schools

September 2020 - June 2021

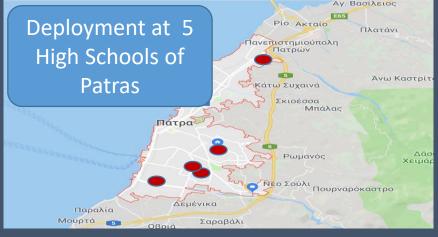
February 2022- June 2022



First Summer School (2018)

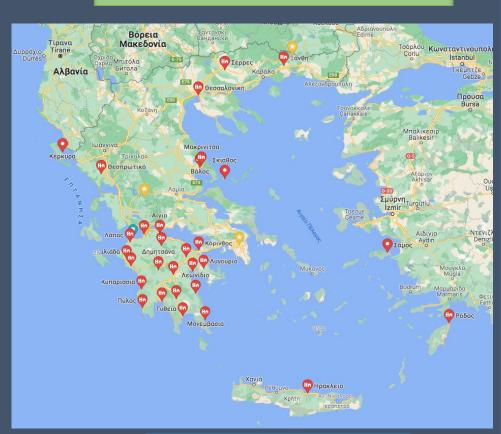


Second Summer School (2019)





Experimental devices located at the HOU Physics Laboratory and remotely accessed by the students

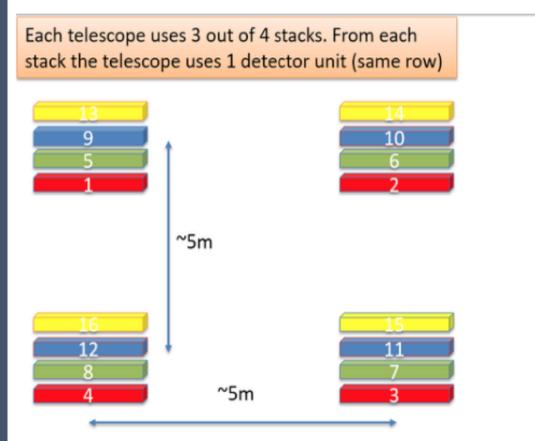


150 Students 15 Schools 22 School Teachers



µNet – Pilot runs





Telescope	Detector Units
1	2,3,4
2	1,3,4
3	1,2,4
4	1,2,3
5	6,7,8
6	5,7,8
7	5,6,8
8	5,6,7
9	10,11,12
10	9,11,12
11	9,10,12
12	9,10,11
13	14,15,16
14	13,15,16
15	13,14,16
16	13,14,15

Figure 7

The experimental setup for the determination of the telescope's resolution. The combination of the detection units for each telescope is shown on the table.

For the remote users 16 detection units were arranged at the Physics Laboratory as shown in this sketch.

Four stacks of detectors were placed at the tips of a square of side ~5 meters. In each stack there were 4 detectors one on top of the other. That way 16 different telescopes were formed following 4 different geometries

For example, telescope 1 consisted of detectors 2,3 and 4 which is actually the same with telescope 5 which consists of detectors 6, 7 and 8



µNet – Pilot runs



The 16 Telescopes at the Physics Laboratory



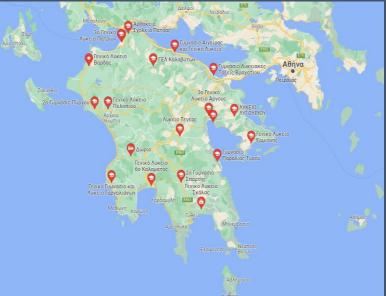


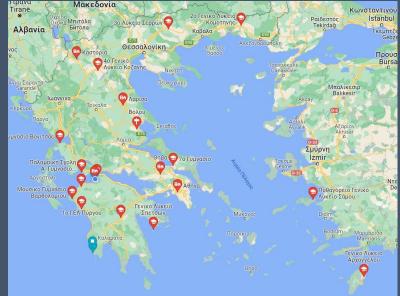












- 20 school units from $Peloponnese \ hosting \ a \ \mu Cosmic \\ detector \ in \ their \ laboratory.$
- 40 school units from all over
 Greece operating telescopes
 located at the Physics
 Laboratory of HOU.

60 schools are already participating





Construction of a detection unit from students

Construction and light proof testing

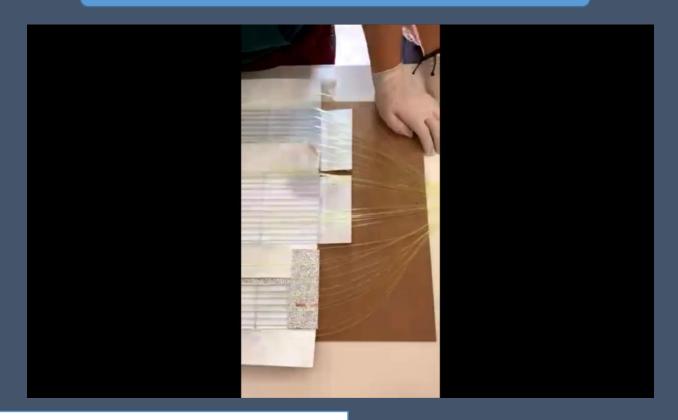








Video of the Construction and light proof testing



Students working during the construction of the detection unit.



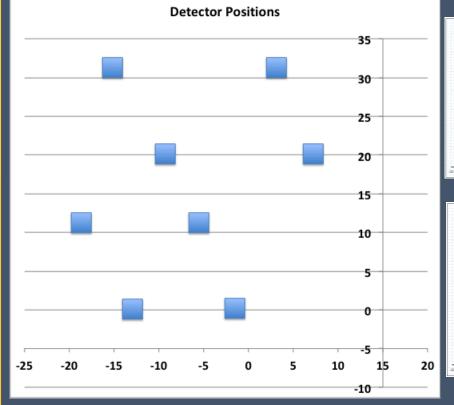


Schools attending by distance operate the telescopes deployed at the HOU campus

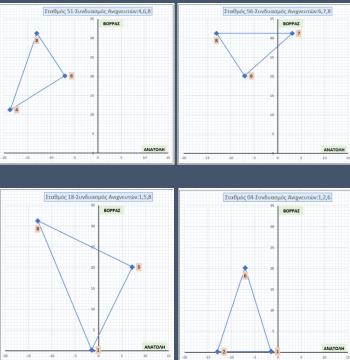
Eight detection units were arranged as it is shown in the figure, offering 56 different μ Cosmics telescopes (3 out of 8 combinations).

The 56 telescopes are available for high school students that participate to μNet as remote users, by assigning one telescope for each school.

Each combination has different geometry offering the opportunity to study the effect of the geometry to shower reconstruction rate and angular resolution.



The arrangement of 8 detection units at the HOU campus

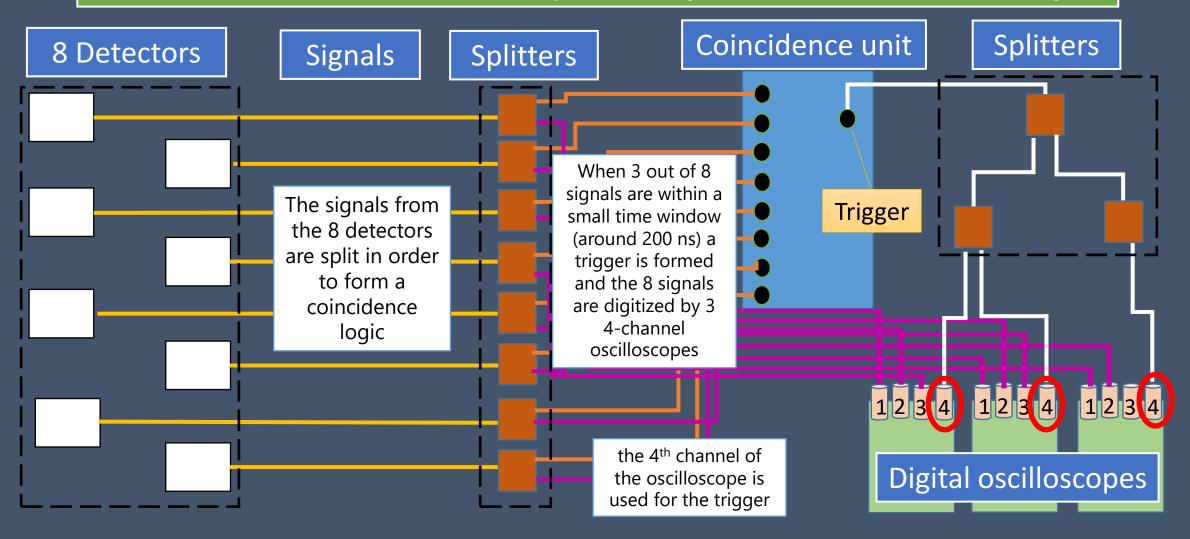


The 56 stations have different geometrical layout





The architecture of the Data Acquisition System of the detector array







The arrangement of 8 detection units at the HOU campus





Data Acquisition System



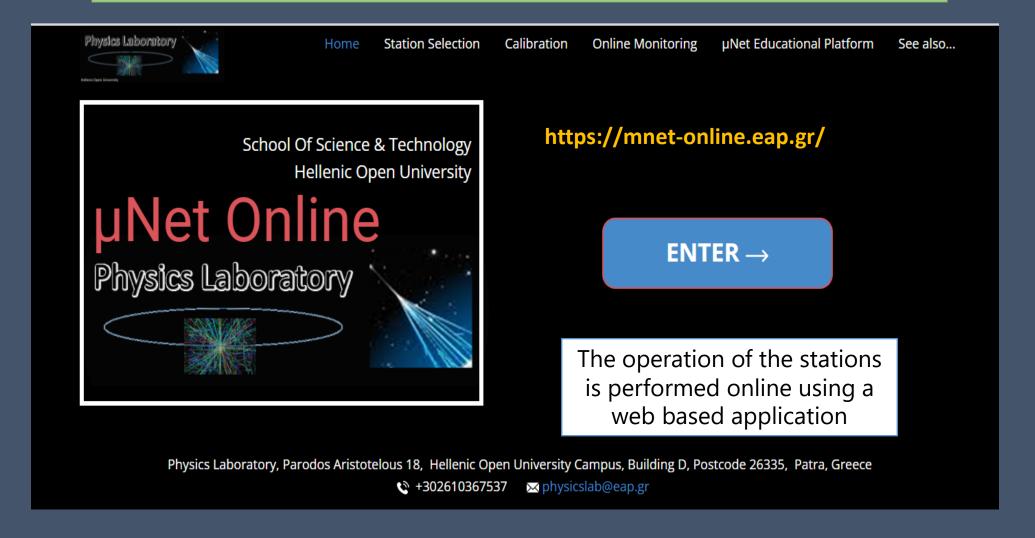








The µNet online web application





appropriate

start either the

calibration

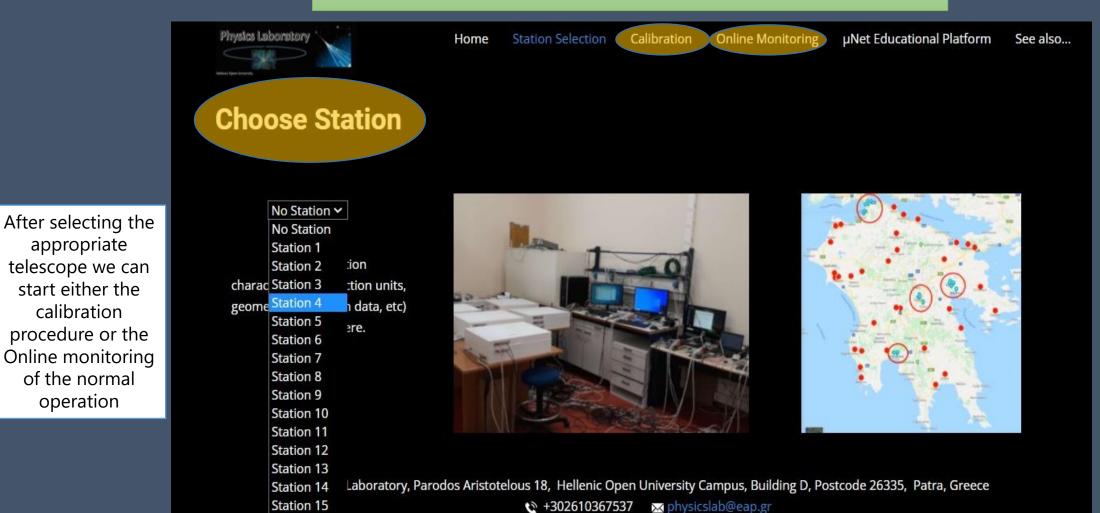
of the normal

operation

μ Net – 1st year of operation (2022-2023)



Station Selection

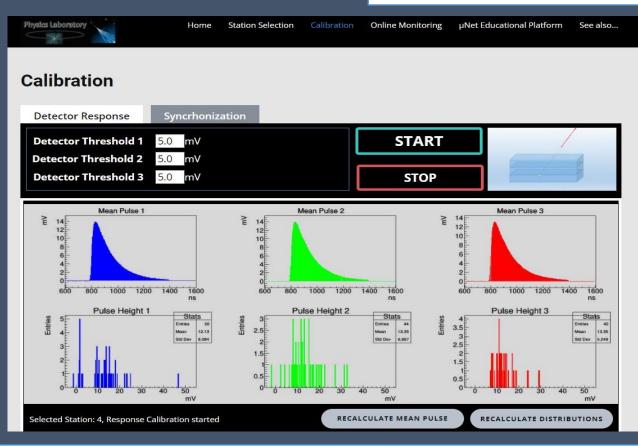


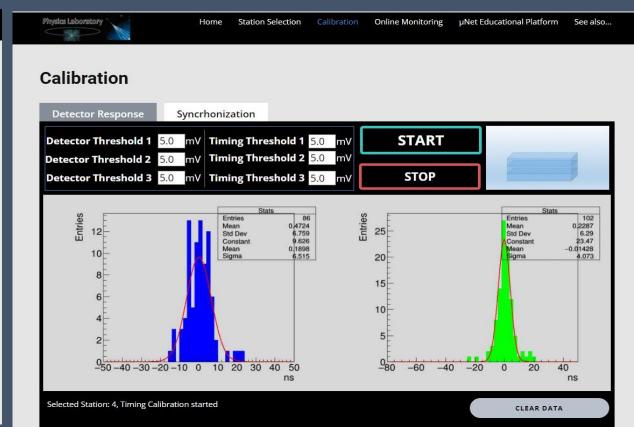




Calibration

Window of the web application during calibration





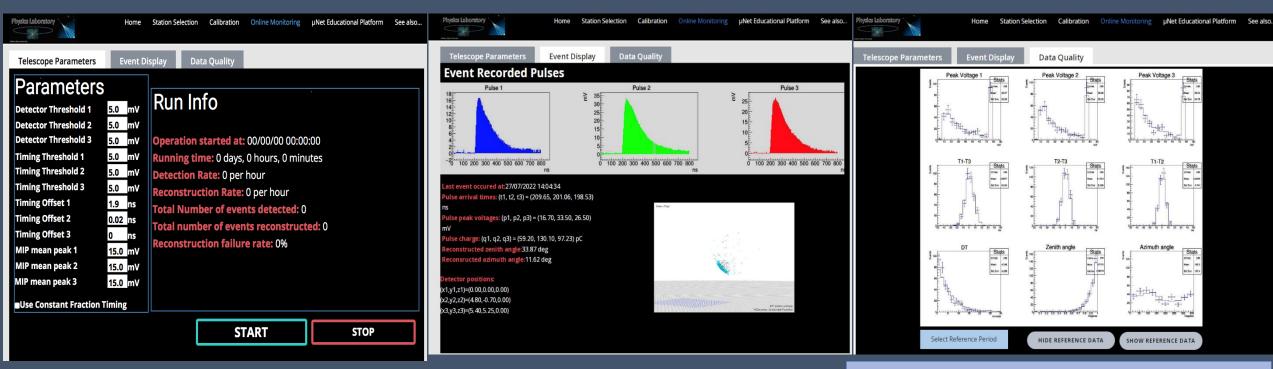
Means pulse and the pulse height distribution of each detector unit

Time differences of the pulses for the two pairs of detectors





Online Monitoring



Each school monitors the detection rate and the reconstruction rate of air showers, the acquired pulses for each detected shower, along with some other characteristics i.e. timing of the pulses, peaks of the pulses etc.

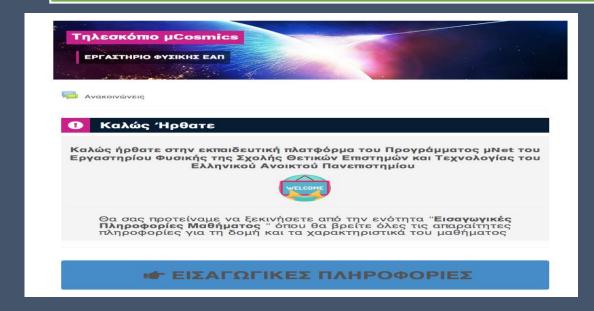
The calculated direction of the reconstructed shower is presented in terms of the zenith and azimuth angle and an animation of the shower is also presented

In this tab the online monitoring page is used to show histograms that presented the data quality of the telescope. These histograms are also presented on top of corresponding history histograms in order to compare directly the acquired data with data from previous periods of operation

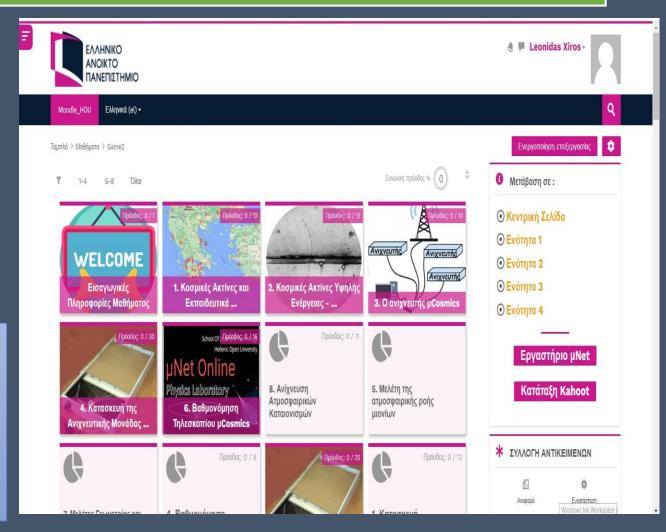




μNet – Educational Platform



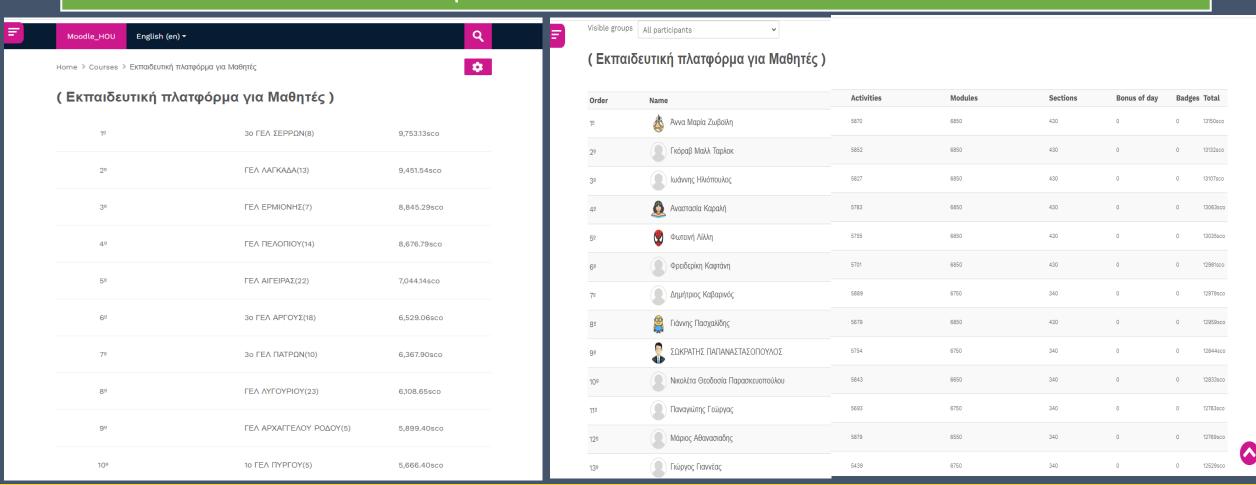
- The educational program is implemented using Moodle as LMS where all the developed educational materials and technological tools are in place
- Moodle platform includes Gamification methods, assignments, forum, Videos, games, powerpoints, tests etc in order to enhance students attendance







μNet – Educational Platform



The performance of the students is monitored through a series of activities that include also a kind of gaming collecting points and badges.





1st annual meeting of the μNet Project



On April we had the 1st annual meeting of the microNet Project

More than 500 students attended in person and by distance

The students presented their results covering all their activities. From the construction of the detection units up to the operation of the telescope.





Thank you !!!