The Cosmic Watch for Education and Outreach in Africa and the World

Kenneth Cecire, University of Notre Dame, <u>kcecire@nd.edu</u> Jeffery Chorny, Lakeshore High School Caroline Fletcher, Watervliet High School Daniel Kallenberg, John Adams High School Jeremy Wegner, Winnamac Community High School







Outline



- What is the Cosmic Watch?
- Testing the Cosmic Watch for the Classroom
- Use cases
- Prospects for Africa and the World

What is the Cosmic Watch (CW)?

- A SiPM- and Arduino-based Cosmic Ray Detector
- Small
- Capable of two-fold coincidence (CW #1 triggers on CW #2)
- Computer-readable via Arduino
- Developed by Spencer Axani at Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Open-source and available as DIY project





What is the Cosmic Watch (CW)?





Images above and below from <u>http://www.cosmicwatch.Ins.mit.edu/</u>.







Testing the Cosmic Watch

- June-July 2022: QuarkNet and Fermilab had 48 CWs produced at University of Notre Dame
- September 2022 May 2023: a few QuarkNet teachers used CWs in classes
- June-July 2023: testing at Notre Dame of characteristics and specific laboratory practical exercises
- September 2023: new, more systematic in-class use





Testing the Cosmic Watch





Use cases

- Lab Practicals
 - Rate vs. Zenith Angle
 - Rate vs. Separation
- Investigations
 - Muography
 - Variations with natural conditions
 - Instrumentation physics
- More



Wegner, Jeremy, and students, *Angular Distribution of Cosmic Rays*, International Cosmic Day 2022



Ohtsuka, Miki, et al, 墳Q(fun-Q) project : muography of Japanese ancient mounds by high school students, 38th International Cosmic Ray Conference (ICRC2023)

Use case: Lab at Watervliet High School



- 14 September 2023: Separation of counters at 2-fold coincidence
- We learned a lot from the experience! (e.g. <u>Not</u> plug-and-play.)



Prospects for Africa and the World

Advantages of use

- Small and inexpensive (~300 USD/pair)
- Easy to bring to schools
- Can be DIY lab practical for university students
- Can create network: 2 or more pairs at university or science centre

Disadvantages

- Units not consistent with each other unless thresholds are adjusted
- 2-fold sometimes unreliable: may be adjustable to work better





The authors thank our collaborators!

- Kazuo Tanaka, Waseda University
- Miki Ohtsuka, Waseda Honjo Senior High School
- Calvin Swartzendruber, Bethany Christian School
- Spencer Pasero, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
- Mark Adams, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
- University of Notre Dame:
 - Notre Dame International
 - Department of Physics and Astronomy
- High school learners at:
 - Waseda Honjo Senior High School
 - Watervliet High School
 - Winamac Community High School

