

# Accurate simulation of the ASTRONEU EAS array with HOURS

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MANAGING AUTHORITY

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# Astroneu EAS Array



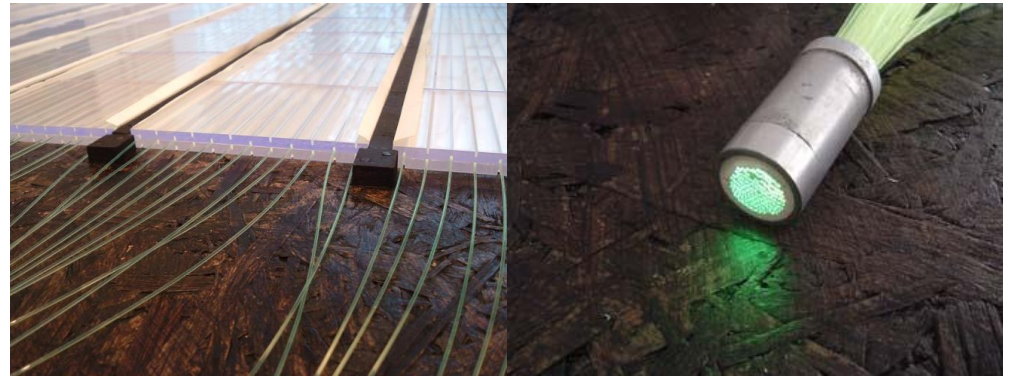
## Scintillators : Protvino (Russia)

Emission spectrum: 420 nm

Decay time 2 ns

## PMT: Photonis (XP1912)

Rise time : 2 ns



**WLS fibers: Bicron (BCF-91A)** Light attenuation length: 330cm

Detectors data acquisition with the Quarknet card

- 4 input channels
- NIM trigger out signal
- USB connection to hosting computer
- Performs time tagging of the crossings of the pulses with one adjustable threshold (set through the acquisition software)
  - 10x amplification of the input signals
  - Time resolution 1.25ns
  - Adjustable trigger criteria (majority, time window)
- External GPS receiver provides the absolute time of the event
- ...

Reference

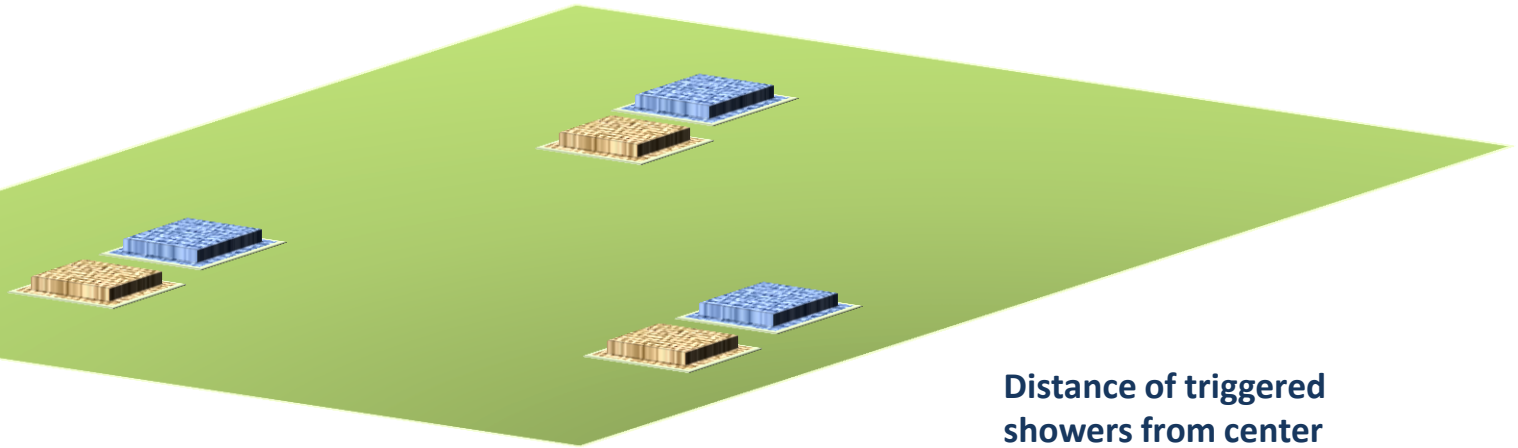


# Detector Operation in HOU Campus (Patras)

Station A (Master Trigger)

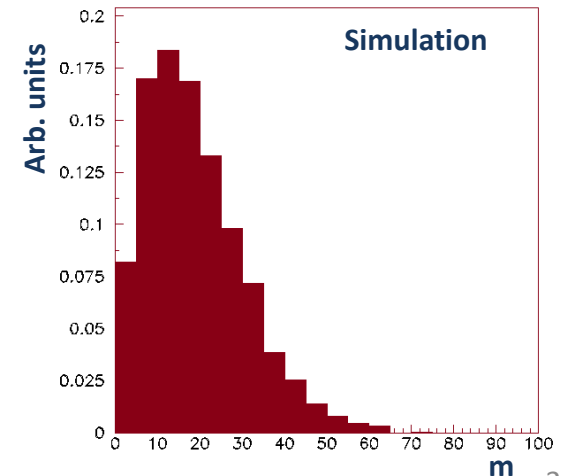
Station B

25 m Average Distance  
between counters (same station)



- Response to the same EAS
- Station A : Triple coincidence with 10mV threshold
- Station B : External trigger from station A
- Trigger rate  $\sim 20/\text{hr}$

Distance of triggered  
showers from center



# HOURS-EAS

Hellenic Open University Reconstruction and Simulation of Extended Air Showers

**Initialization**

**CORSIKA** Particle Information  
on the Detector Level

Fast Simulation of Scintillation  
& WLS Processes

Generation Of PMT  
Photoelectrons

PMT Response Pulse

Signal Transmission and  
Digitization

**Raw Data Creation**

**Detector Database**

Counter Positions &  
Orientations,  
Counter characteristics,  
PMT characteristics,  
Cable Calibration,  
Digitization Parameters

**Initialization**

**Signal Processing**

**Data Quality**

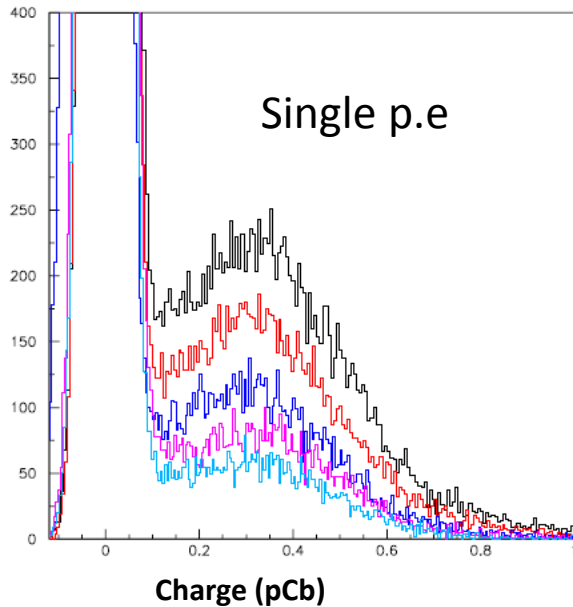
**Shower Reconstruction**

**Performance Plots**

# Calibration Database

The Photomultiplier Tube:

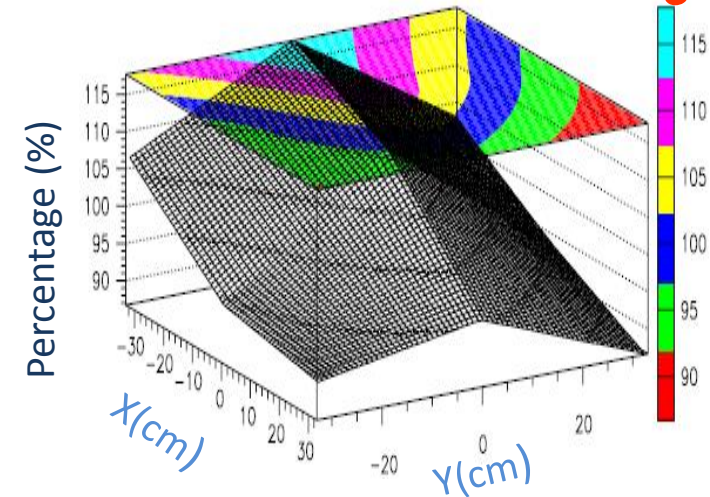
**PH: XP1912**



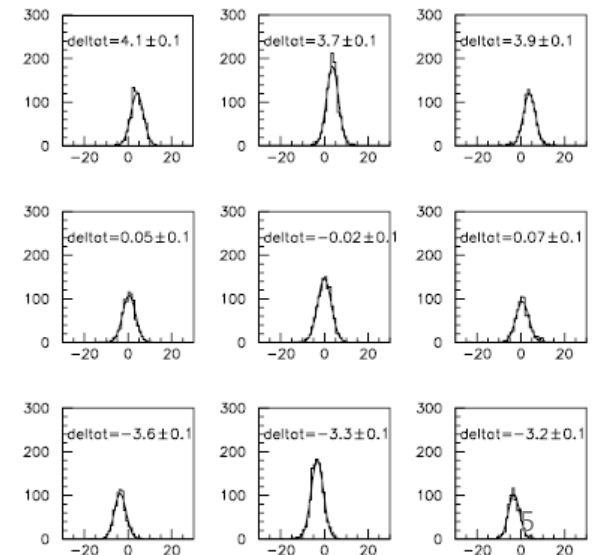
Counter



## Detector Uniformity



Relative Timing



@ "nominal" H.V.

gain:  $\sim 4 \cdot 10^5$

$\langle \text{charge} \rangle / \text{p.e.} \sim 0.07 \text{ pCb}$

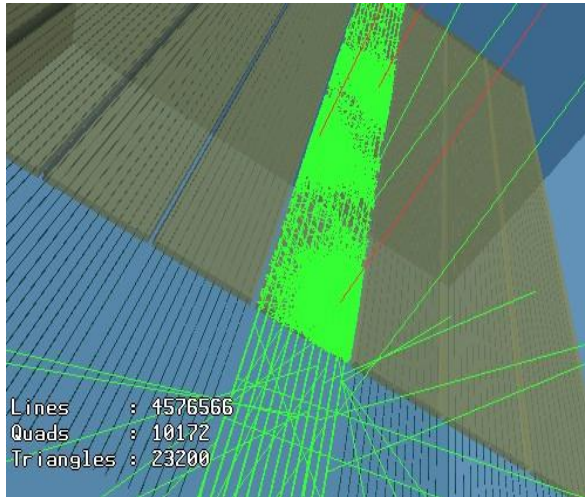
$\langle \text{pulse height} \rangle / \text{p.e.} \sim 1.05 \text{ mV}$

Each counter and PMT has its own description in the simulation



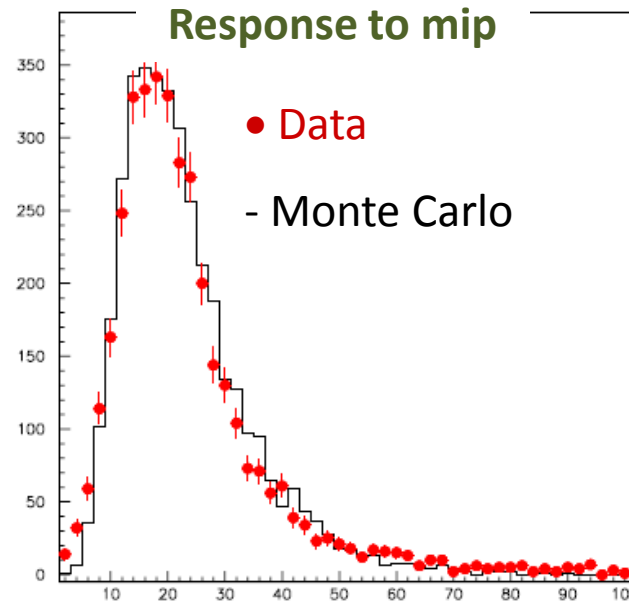
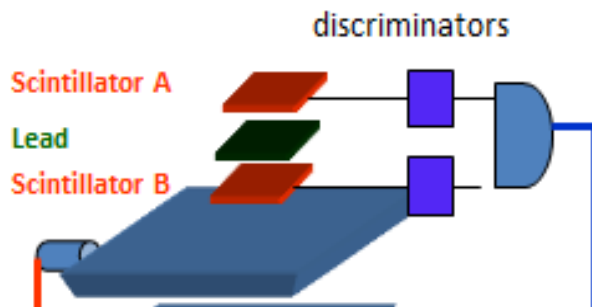
# Scintillation Process and WLS

## GEANT 4 Simulation



Parameterization of photon generation for:

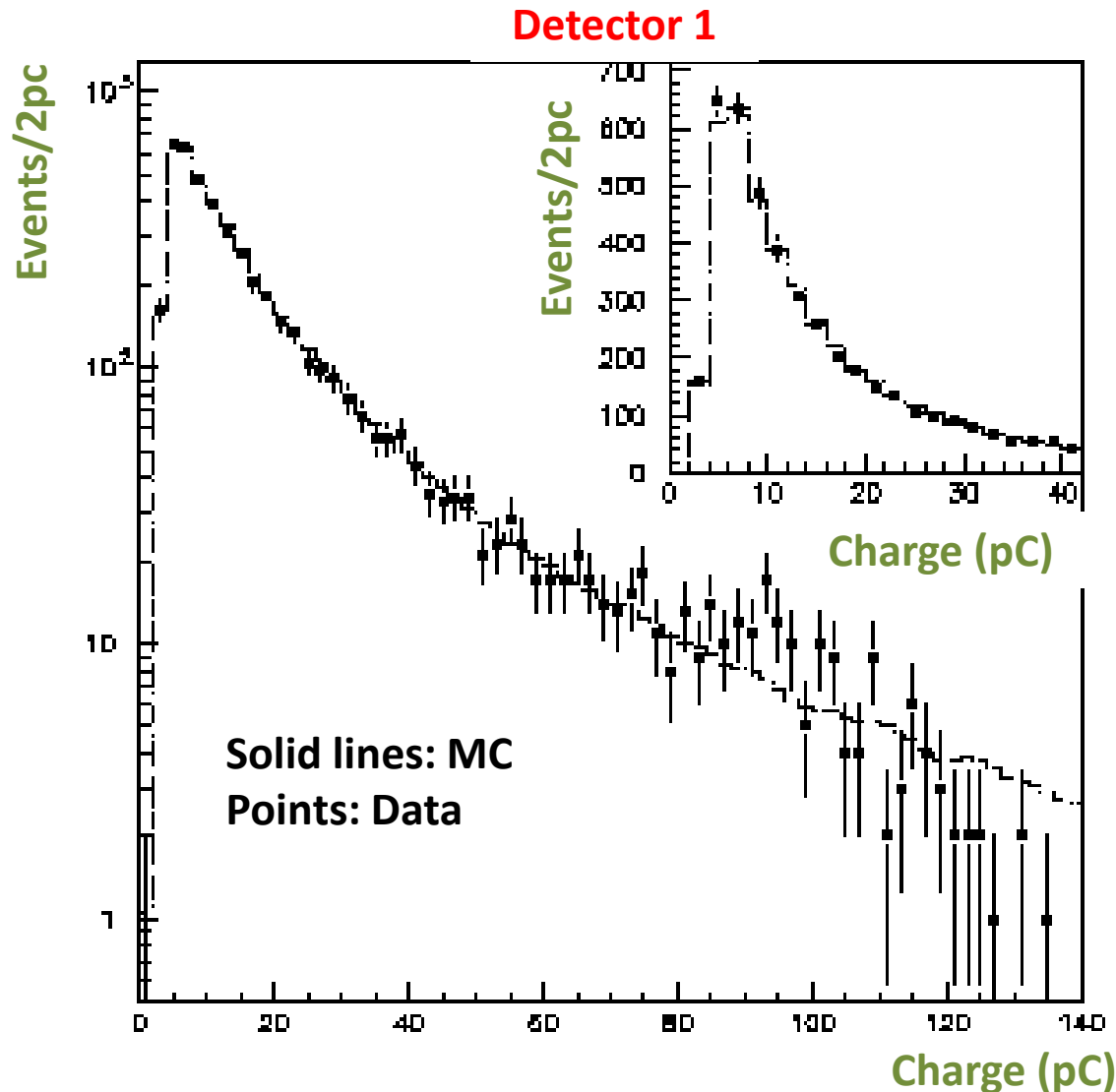
- Each particle ( $e, \gamma, \mu, \dots$ )
- Momentum direction
- Energy



Charge (in units of mean p.e. charge)

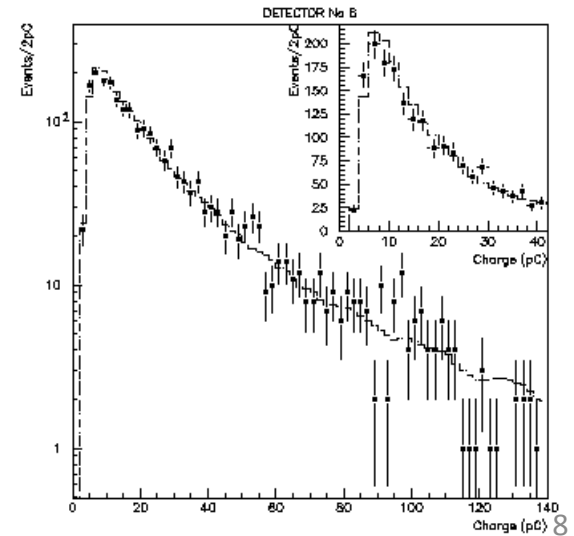
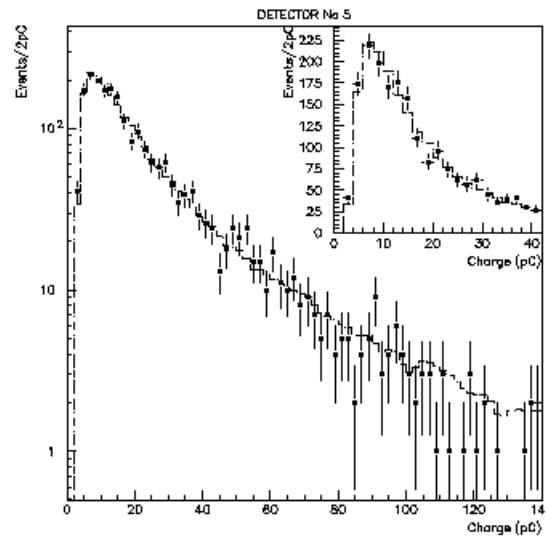
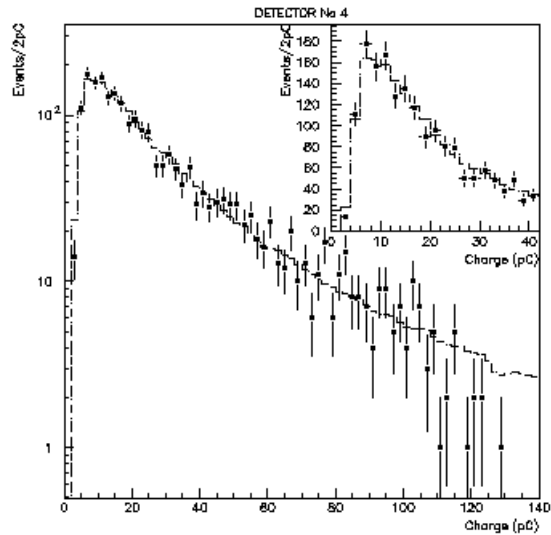
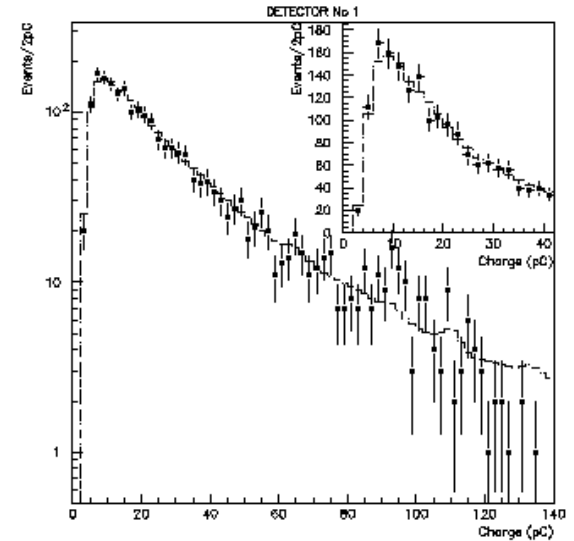
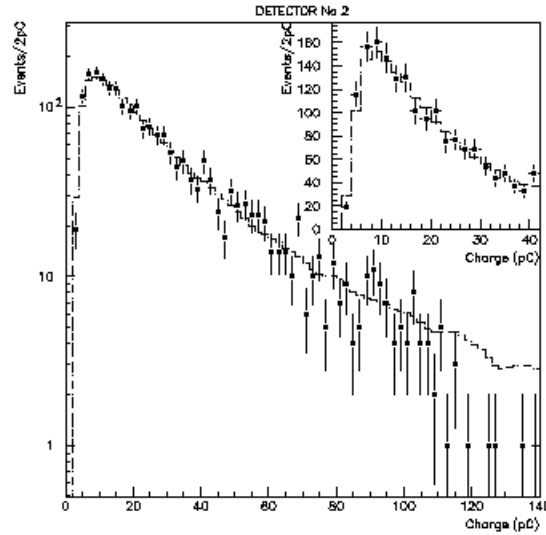
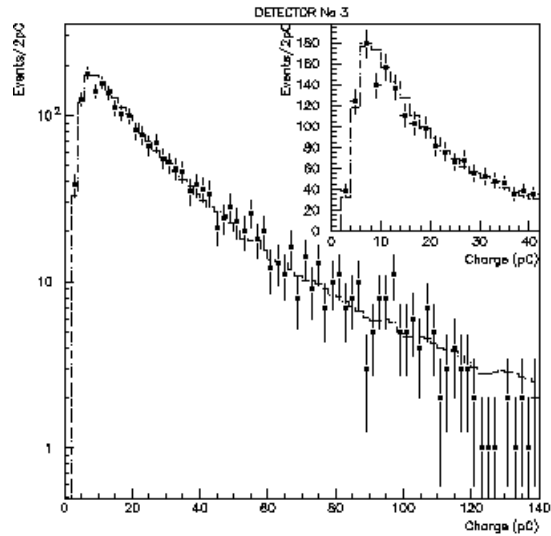
# Charge in showers

## Station A, Trigger triple coincidence with threshold at 10mV



# Charge in showers

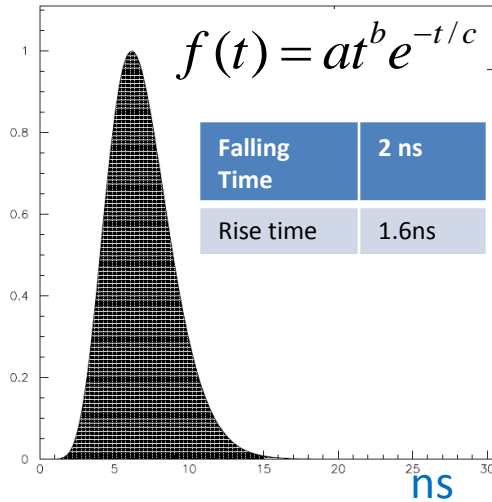
## Station A & B, Trigger 6-fold coincidence with threshold at 10mV



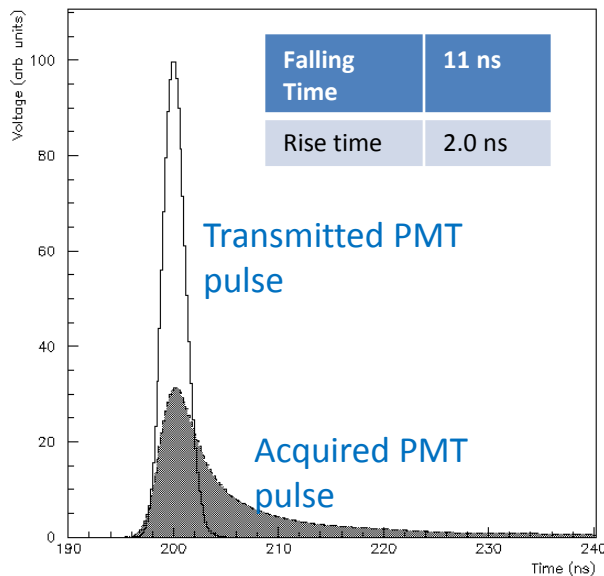


# Single pe Pulse Simulation

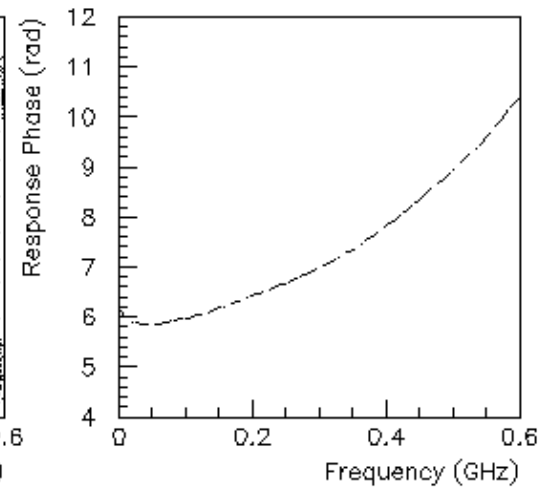
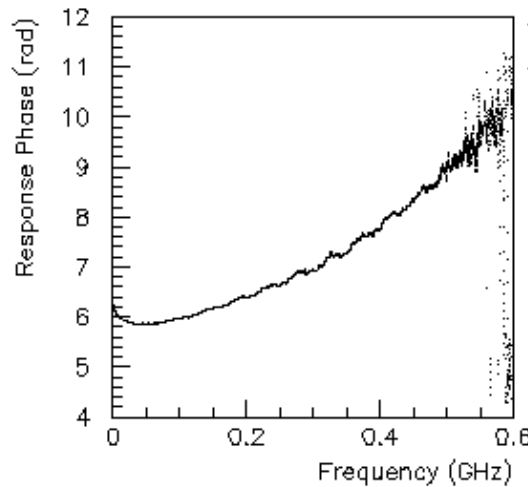
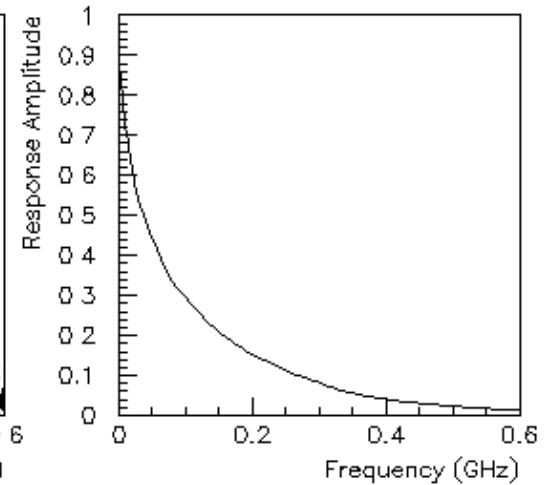
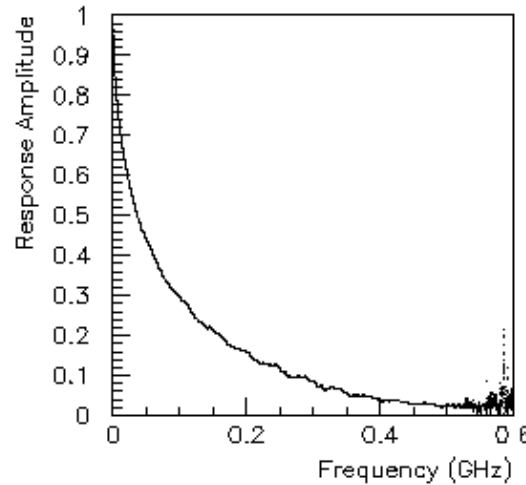
## Single photoelectron wave form



## Pulse Distortion

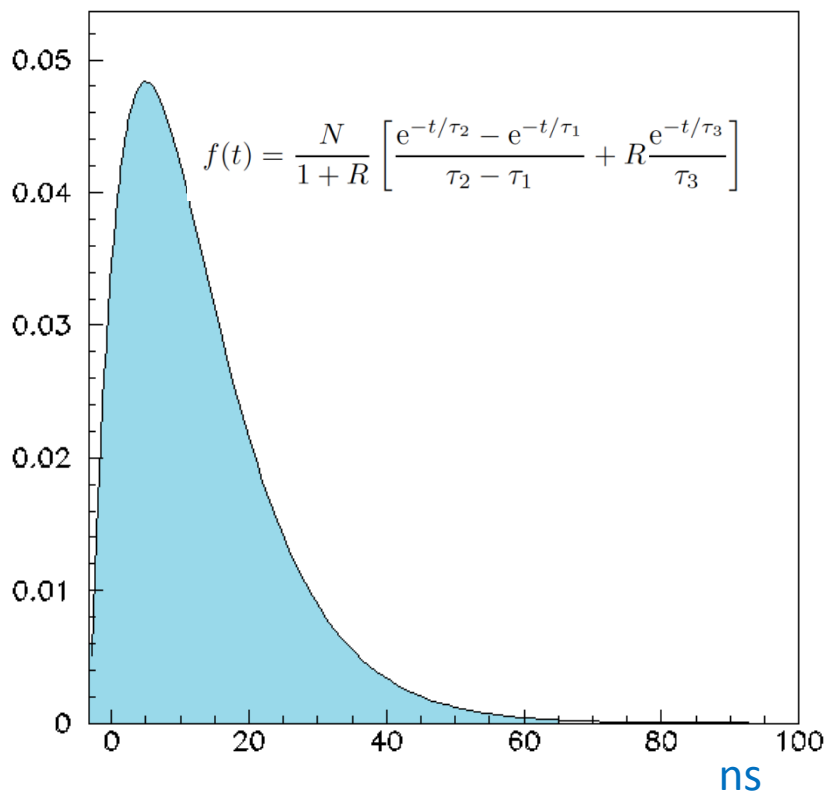


## Fourier Analysis



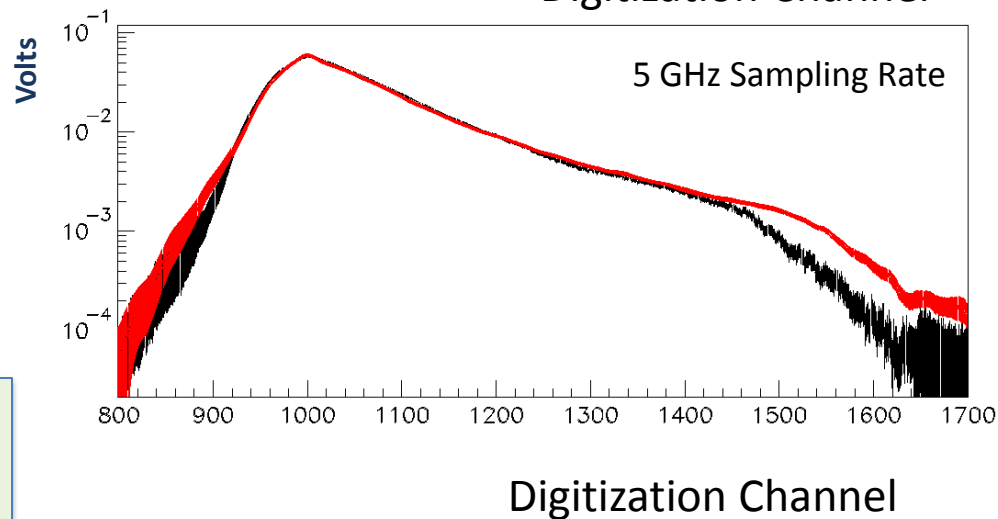
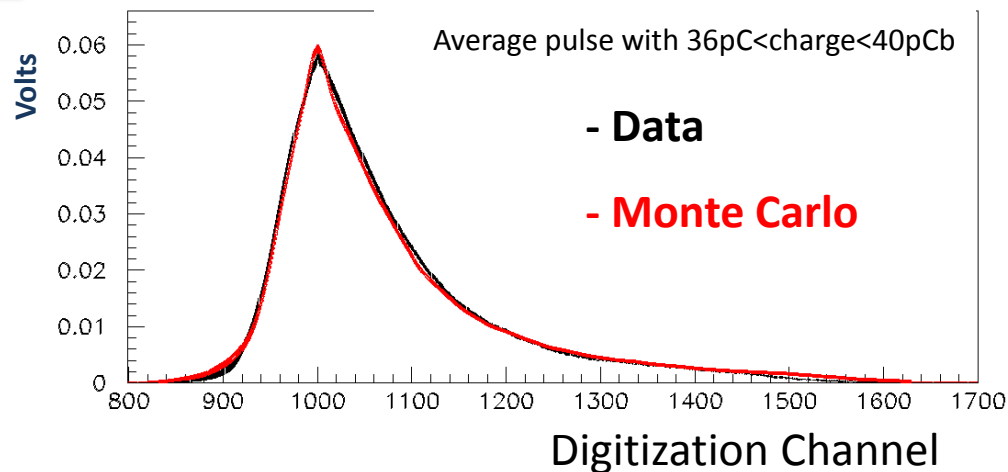
# Scintillation Process

## Components of Scintillation Process



## WLS Fiber absorption & emission

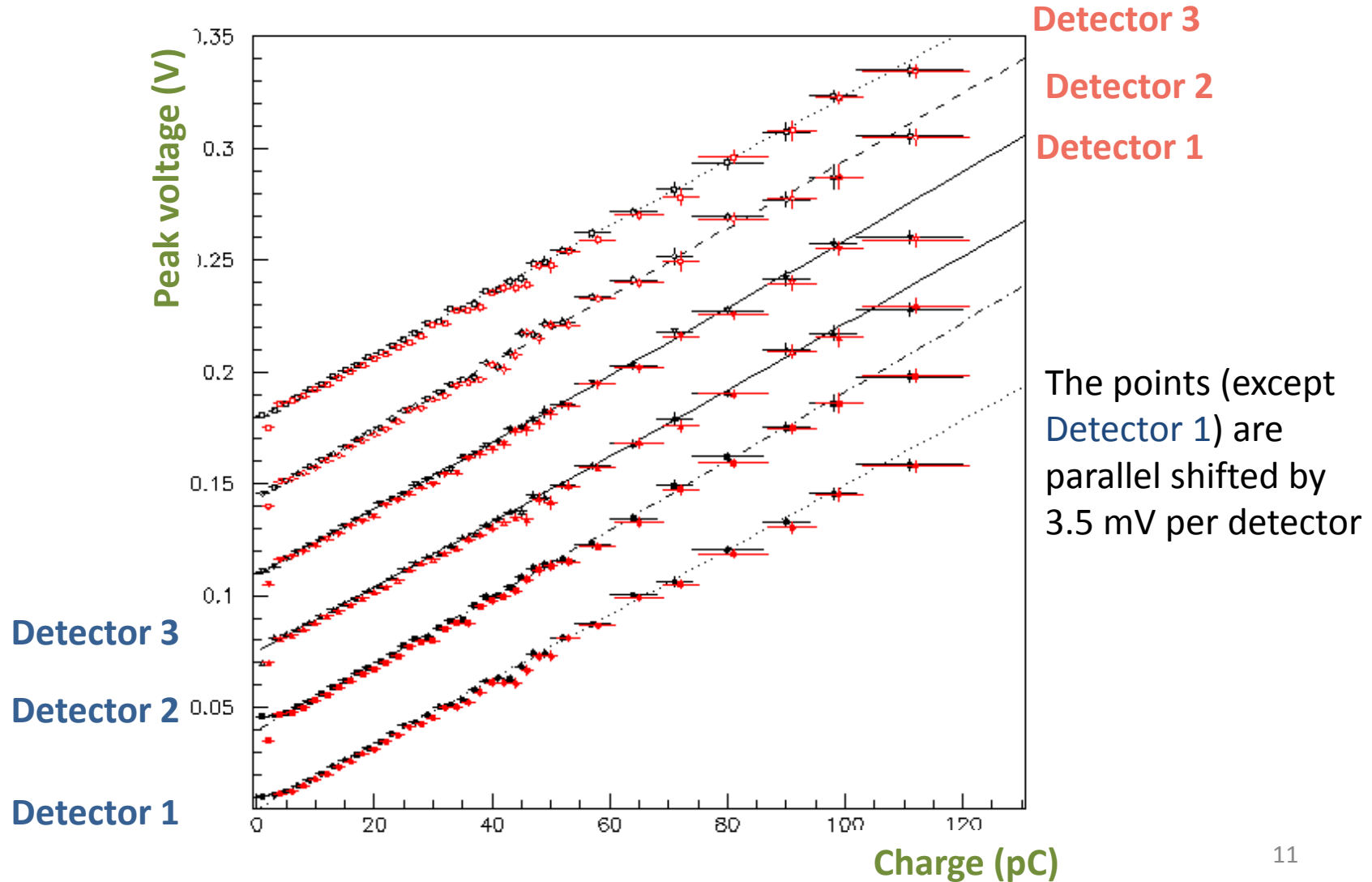
## Shower Pulse Comparison



# Peak Voltage vs Charge

Station A  
Station B

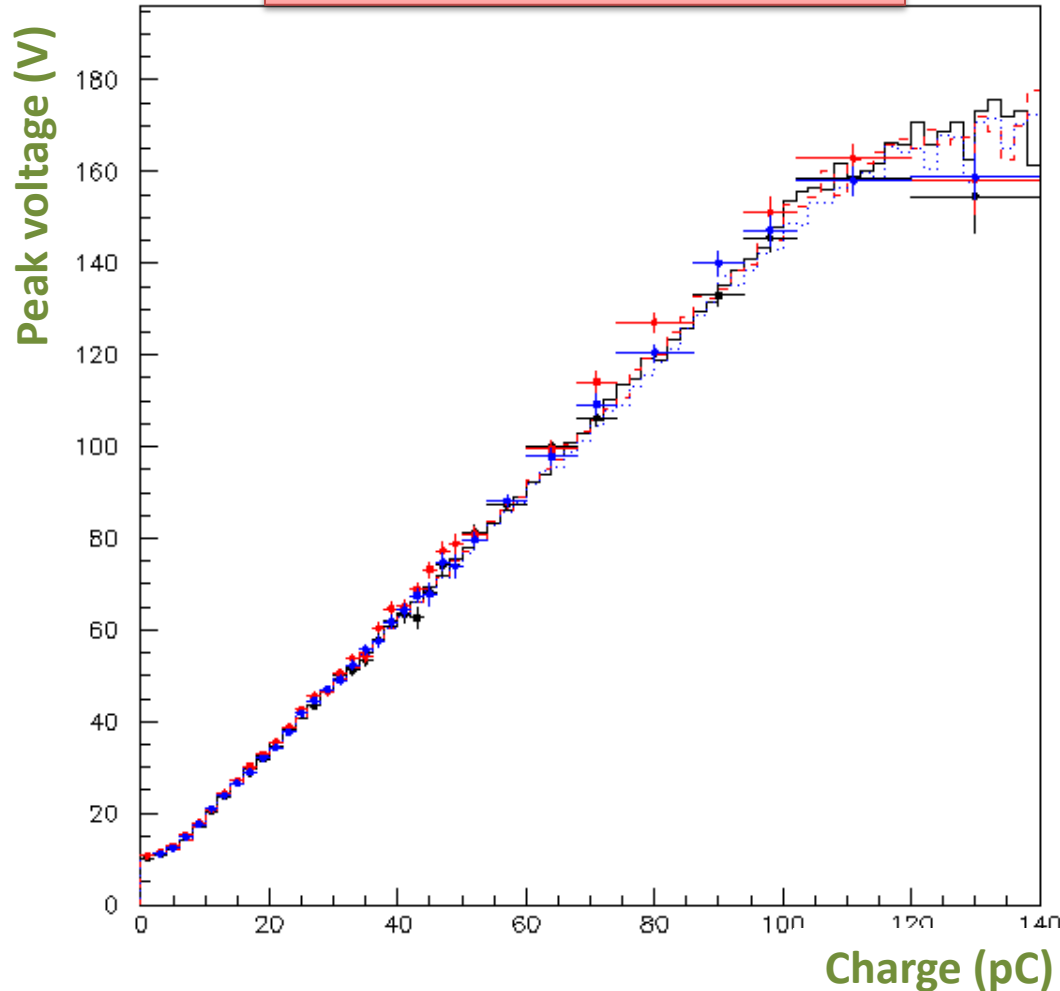
**Black points: Trigger triple coincidence on A with threshold at 10mV**  
**Red points: Trigger 6-fold coincidence with threshold at 10mV**



# Peak Voltage vs Charge

## Station A, Trigger triple coincidence with threshold at 10mV

Comparison with Simulation



Solid lines: MC  
Detector 1  
Detector 2  
Detector 3

Points: Data  
Detector 1  
Detector 2  
Detector 3

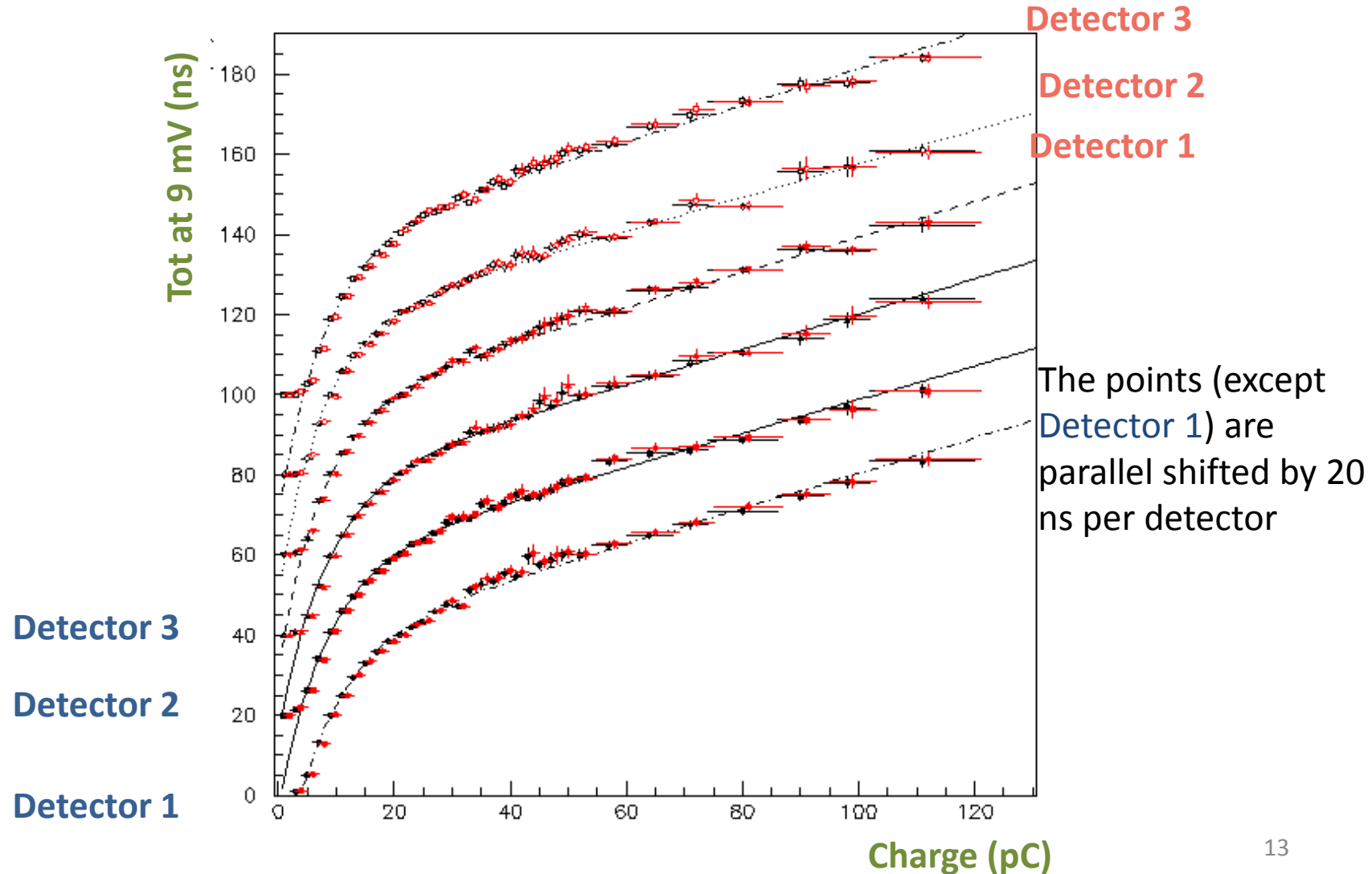
# Tot vs Charge

Station A

Station B

**Black points: Trigger triple coincidence on A with threshold at 10mV**

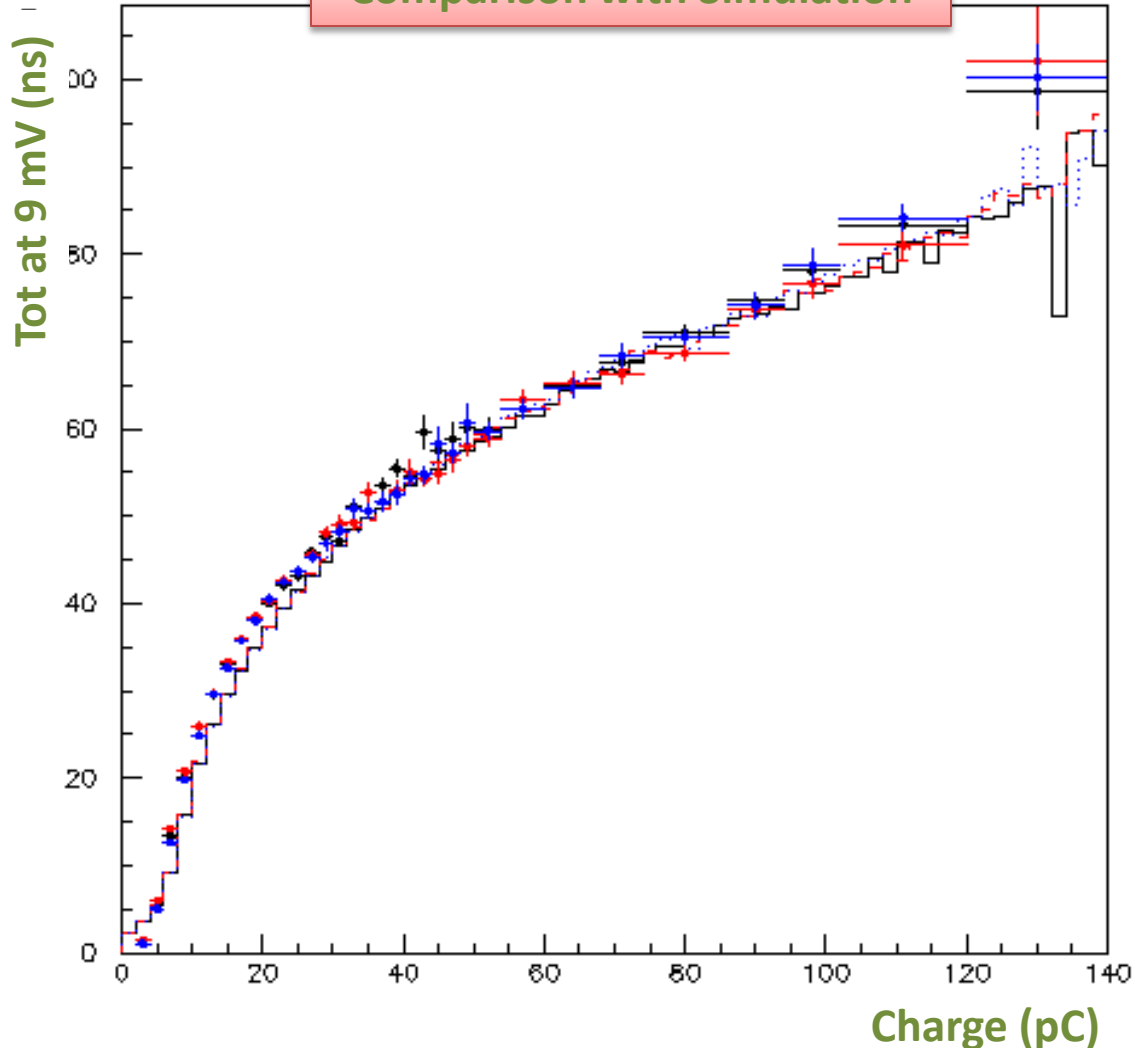
**Red points: Trigger 6-fold coincidence with threshold at 10mV**



# Tot vs Charge

## Station A, Trigger triple coincidence with threshold at 10mV

Comparison with Simulation

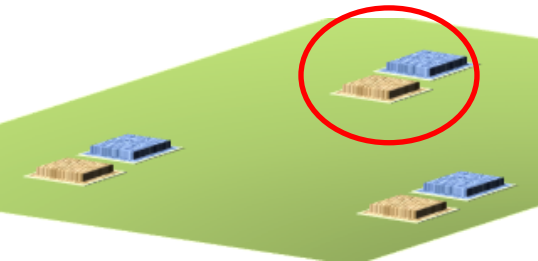
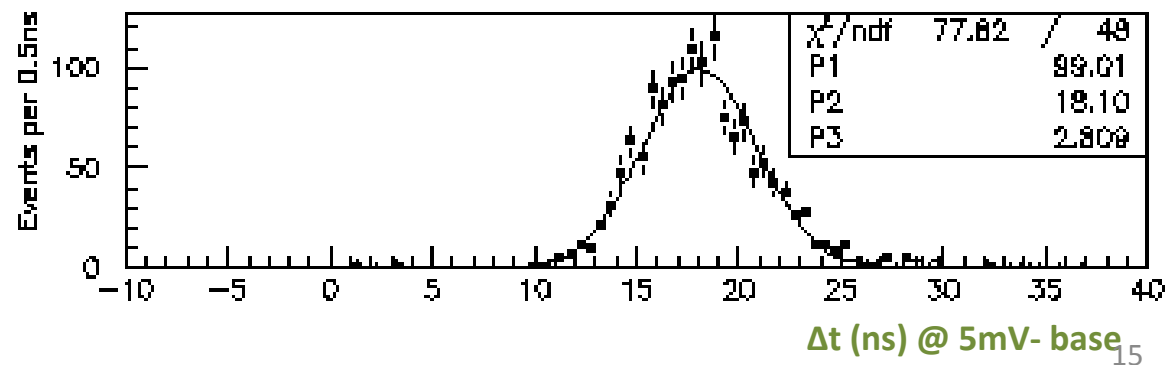
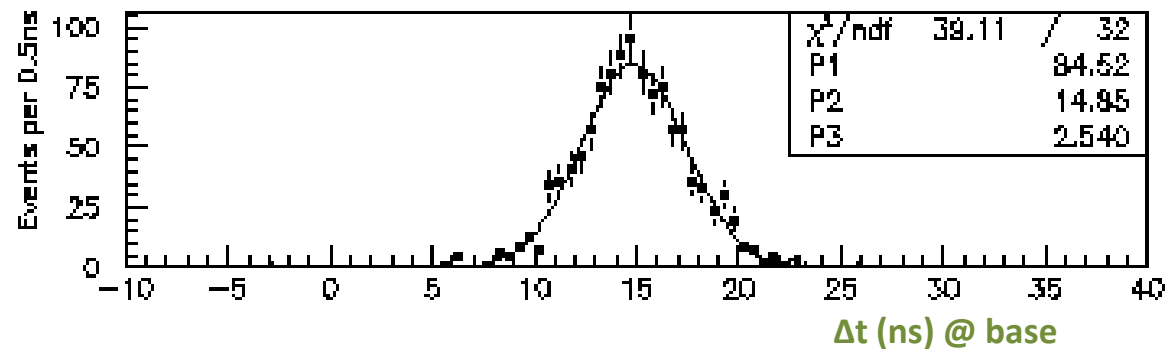
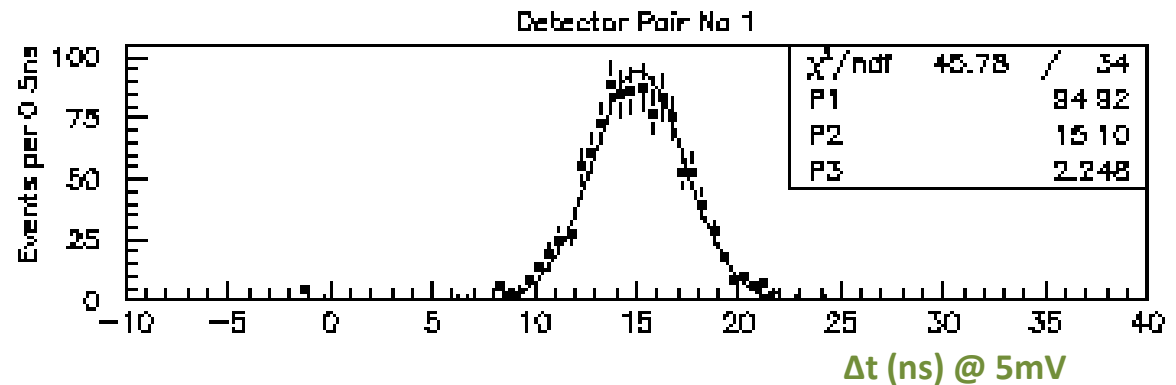


Solid lines: MC  
Detector 1  
Detector 2  
Detector 3

Points: Data  
Detector 1  
Detector 2  
Detector 3



# Timing Corrections and Resolution

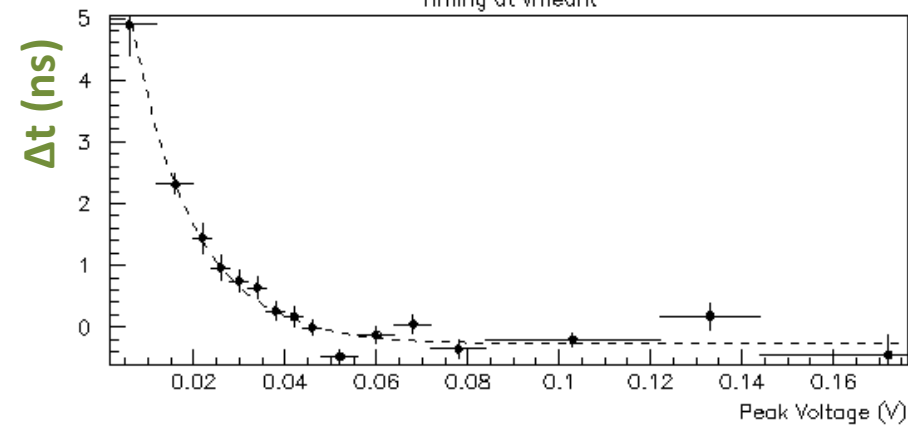


Use time Resolution  
in Simulation

# Timing

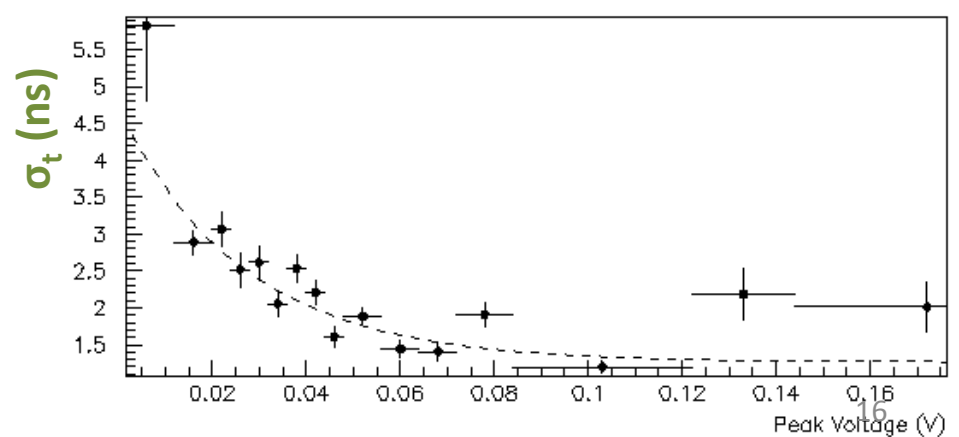
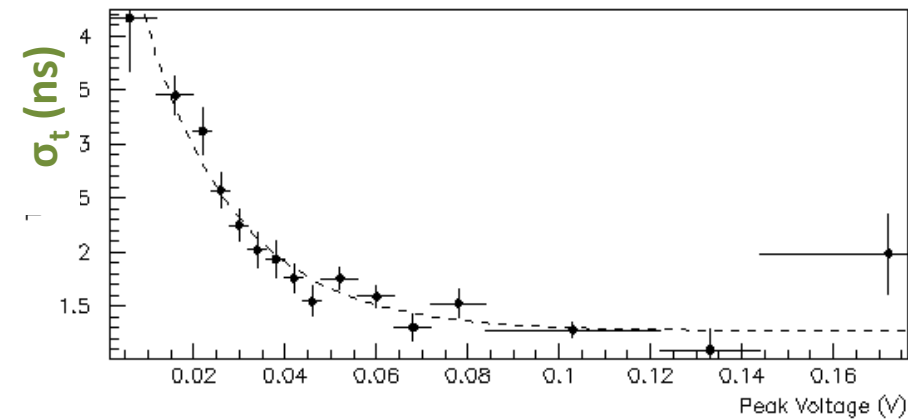
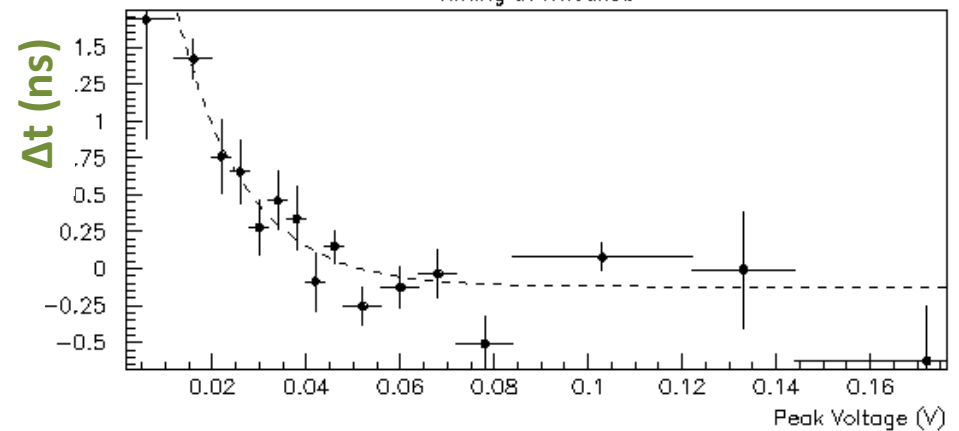
## Timing at Threshold 9mV

Timing at  $v_{meant}$



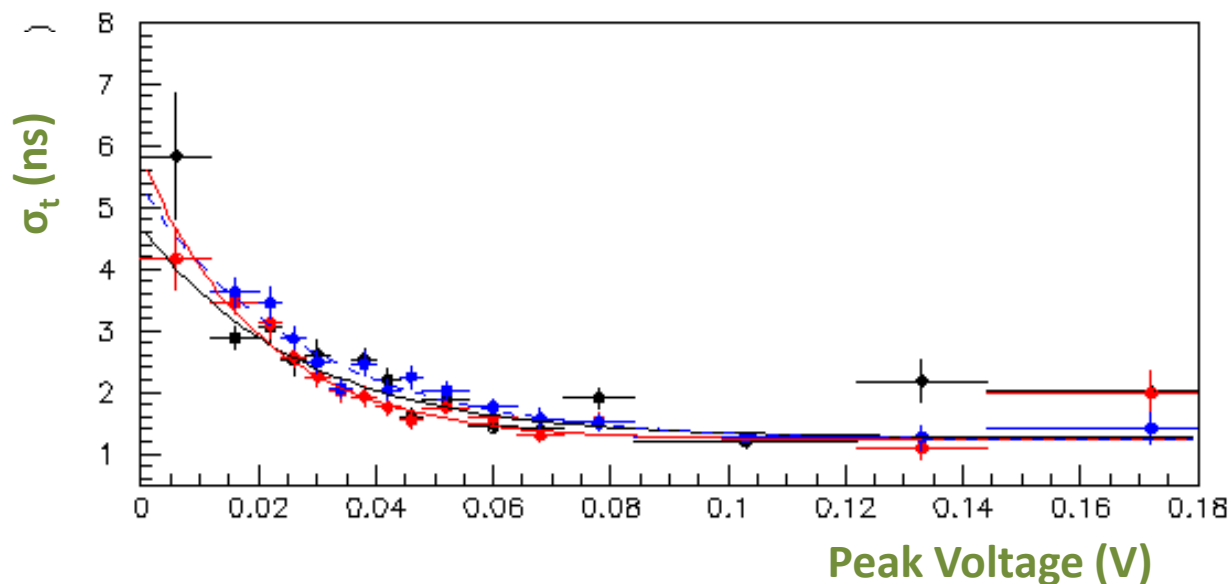
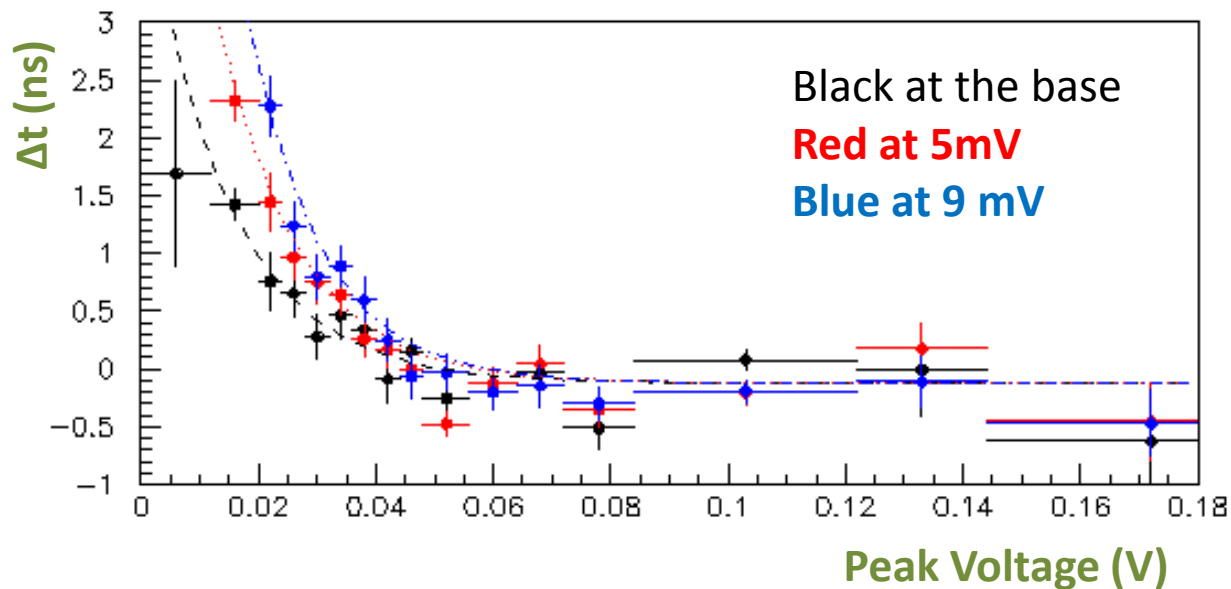
## Timing at Base

Timing at  $v_{meanbb}$



# Timing Corrections and Resolution

## Time Resolution



# Peak Voltage vs Tot

Station A

Station B

Trigger triple coincidence on A with threshold at 10mV

Detector 3

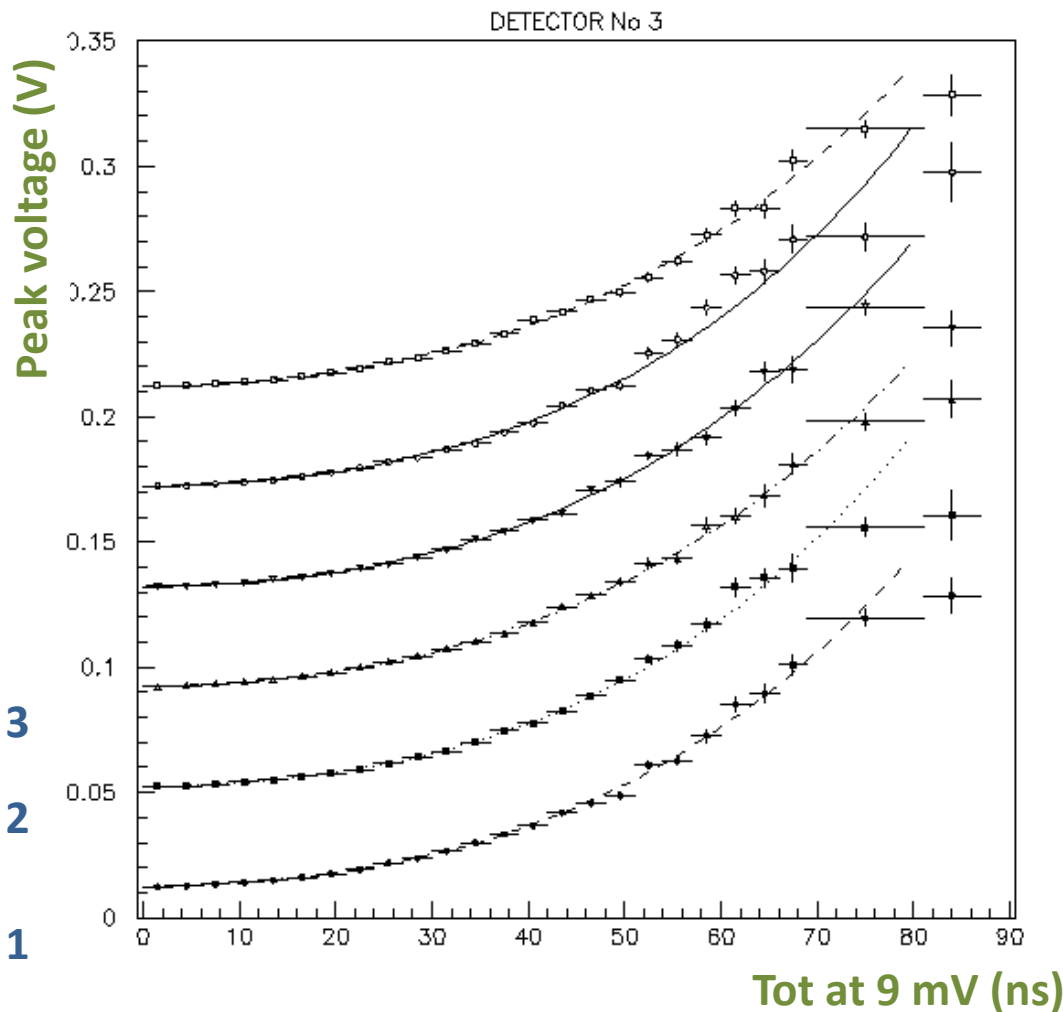
Detector 2

Detector 1

Detector 3

Detector 2

Detector 1

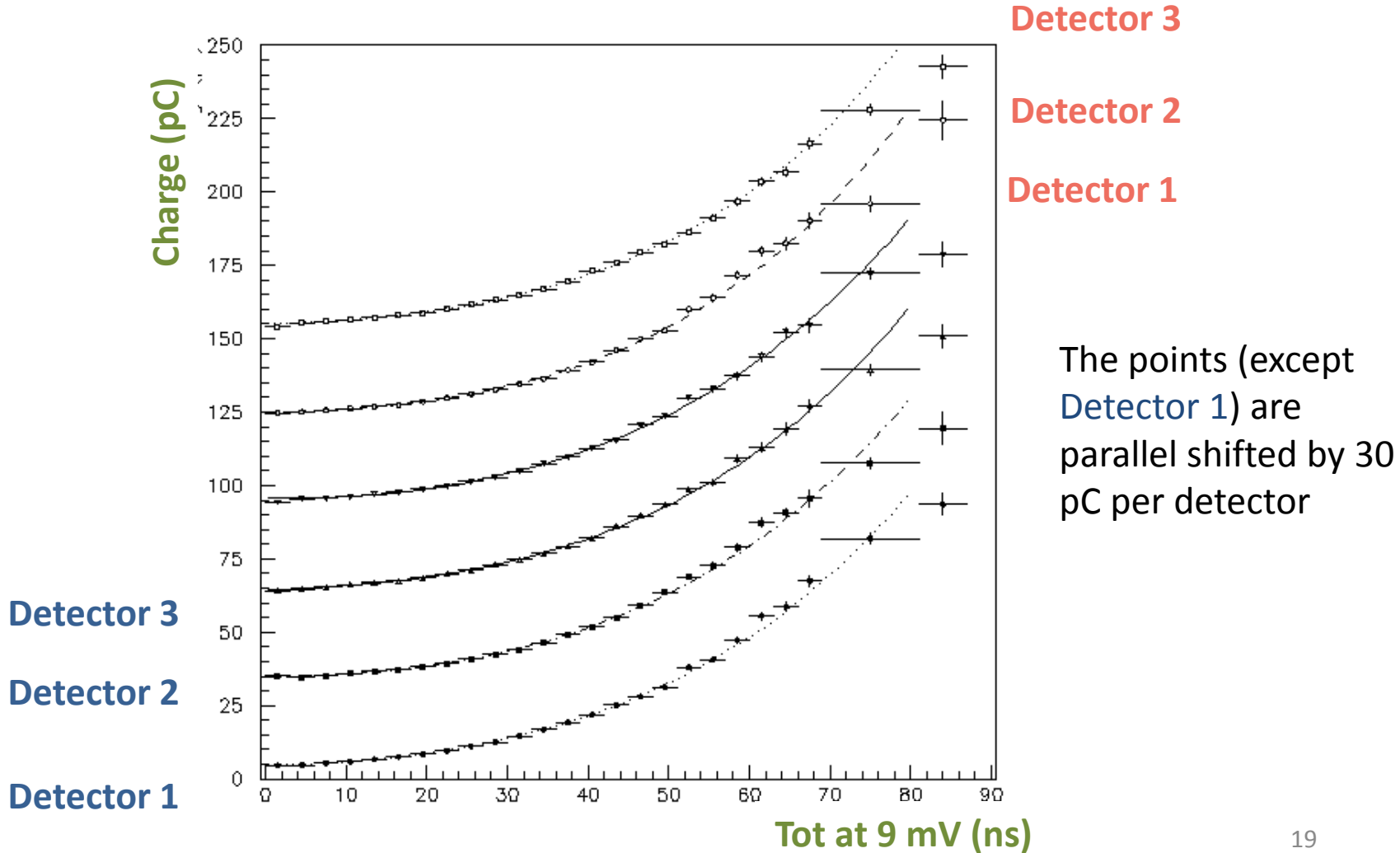


The points (except Detector 1) are parallel shifted by 0.4 mV per detector

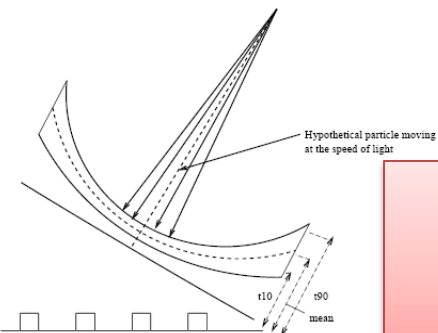
# Charge vs Tot

Station A  
Station B

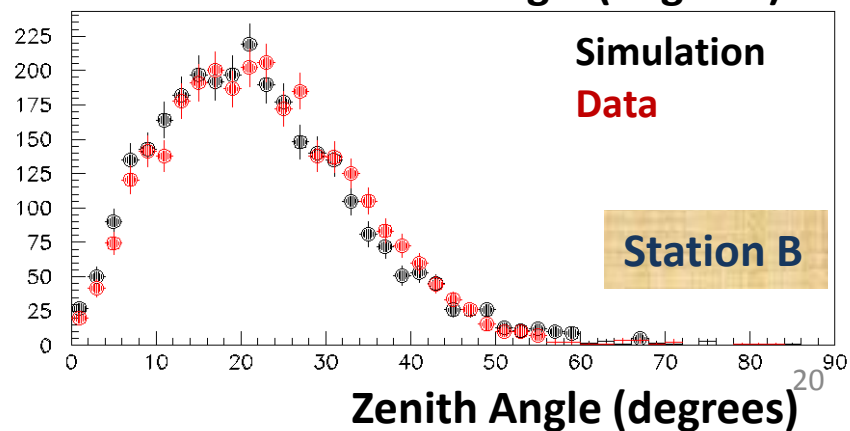
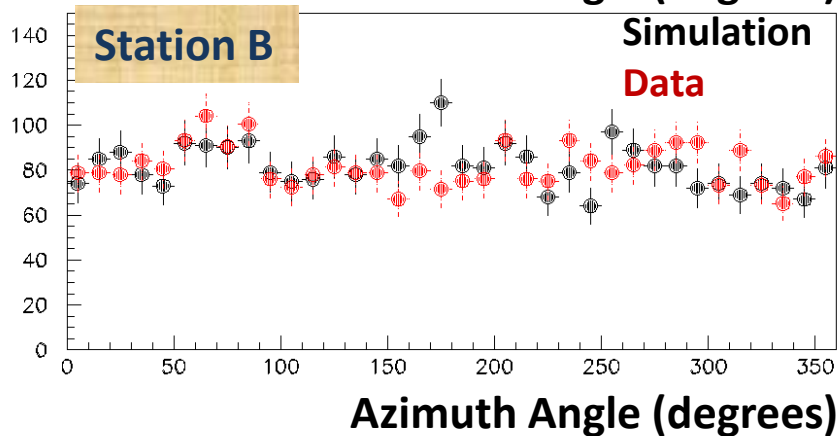
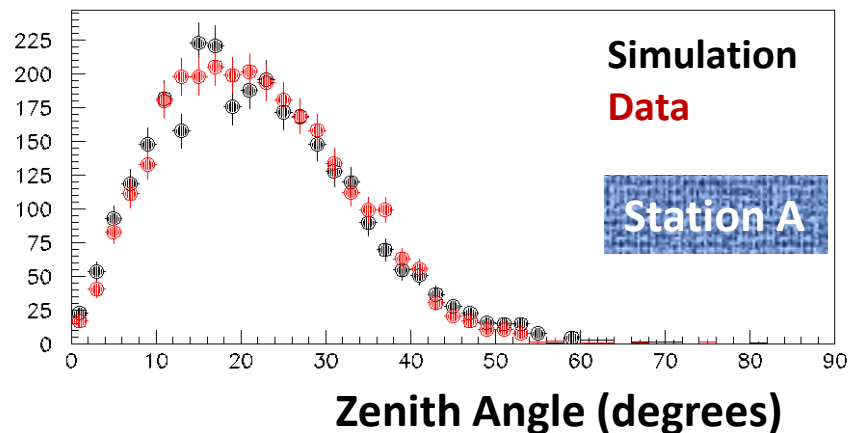
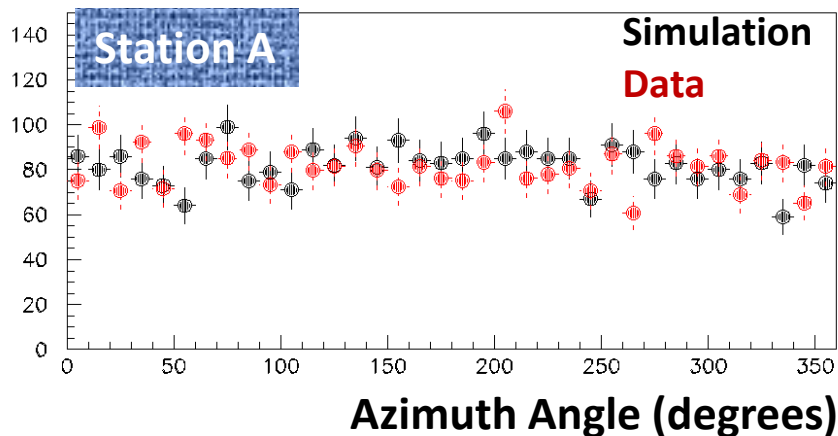
Trigger triple coincidence on A with threshold at 10mV



# Shower Direction Reconstruction



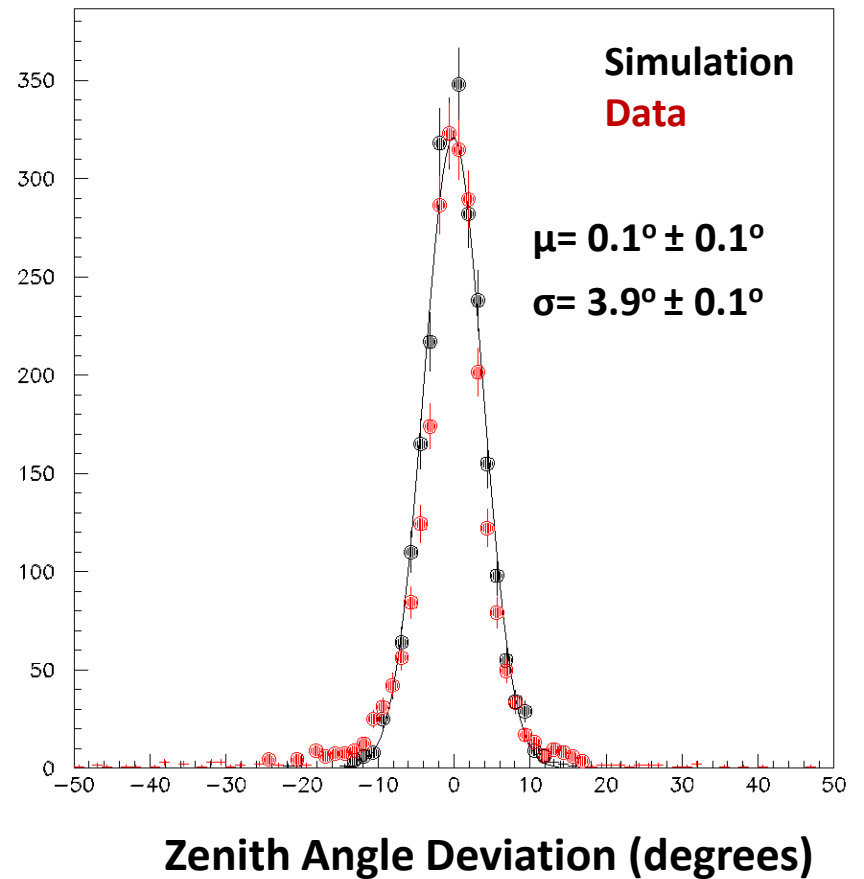
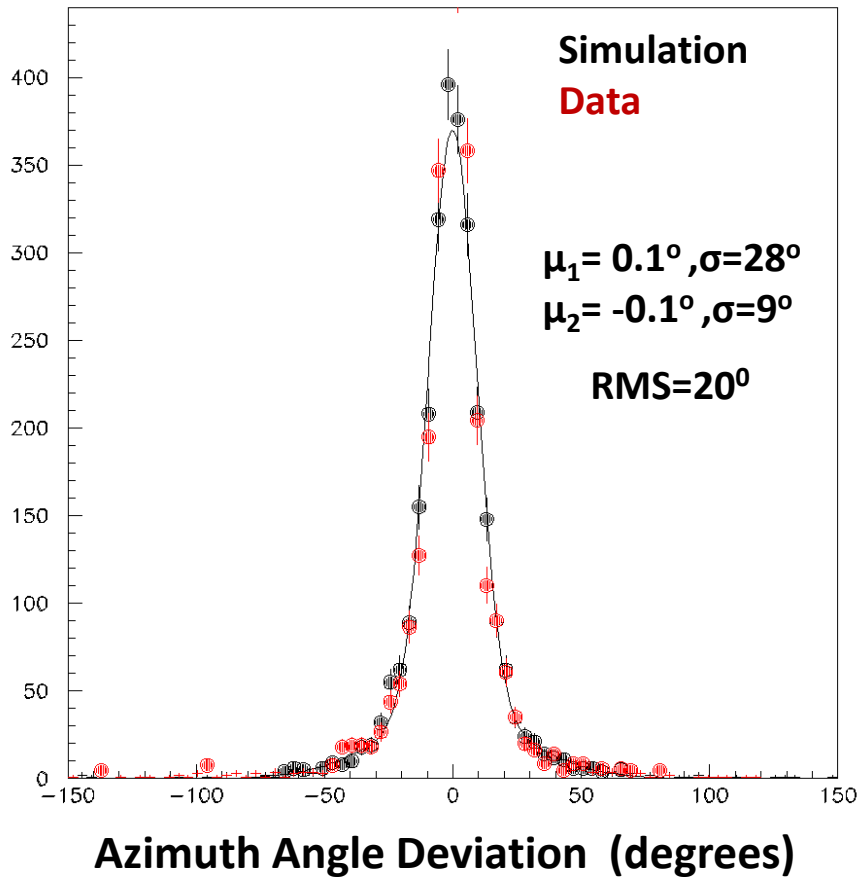
## Angular Reconstruction of EAS Using Triangulation Comparison with Simulation





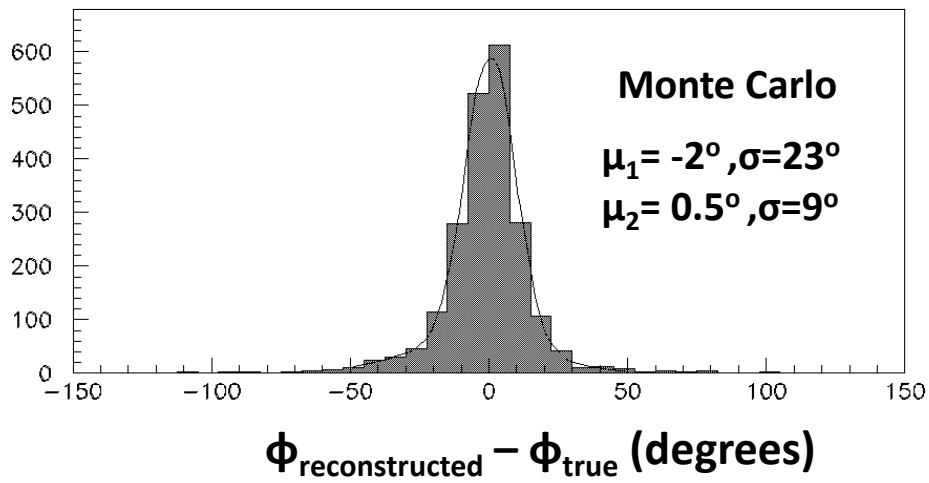
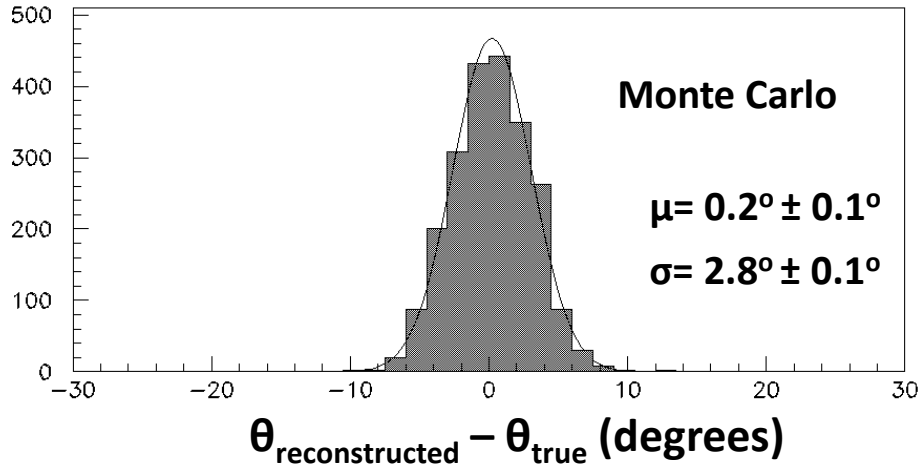
# Comparison Between Stations

Showers detected from both stations

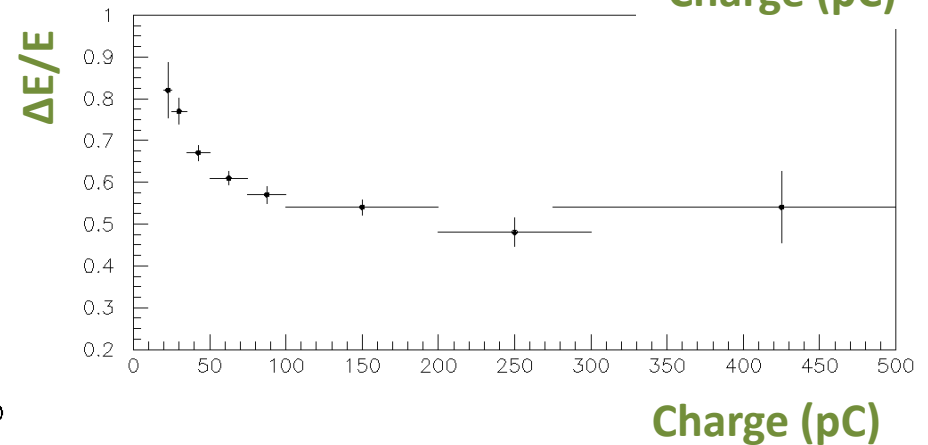
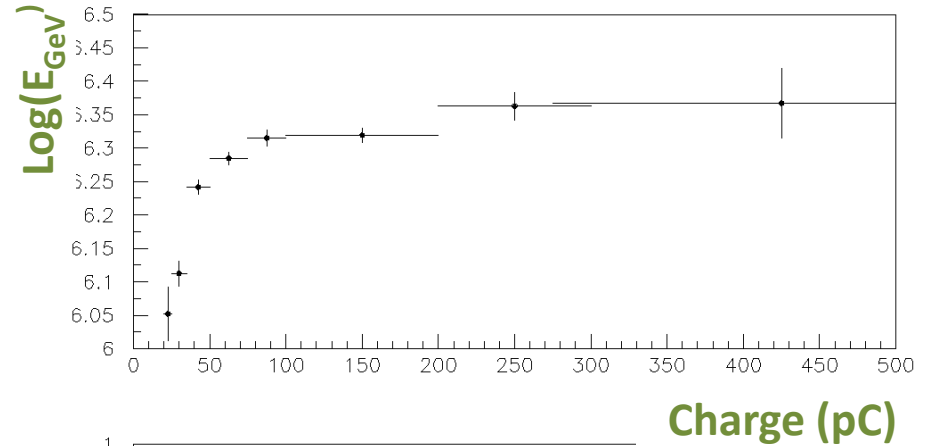


# Single Station Performance

## Estimated Angular Resolution



## Estimated Energy Resolution



# Conclusions and Plans

## Conclusions

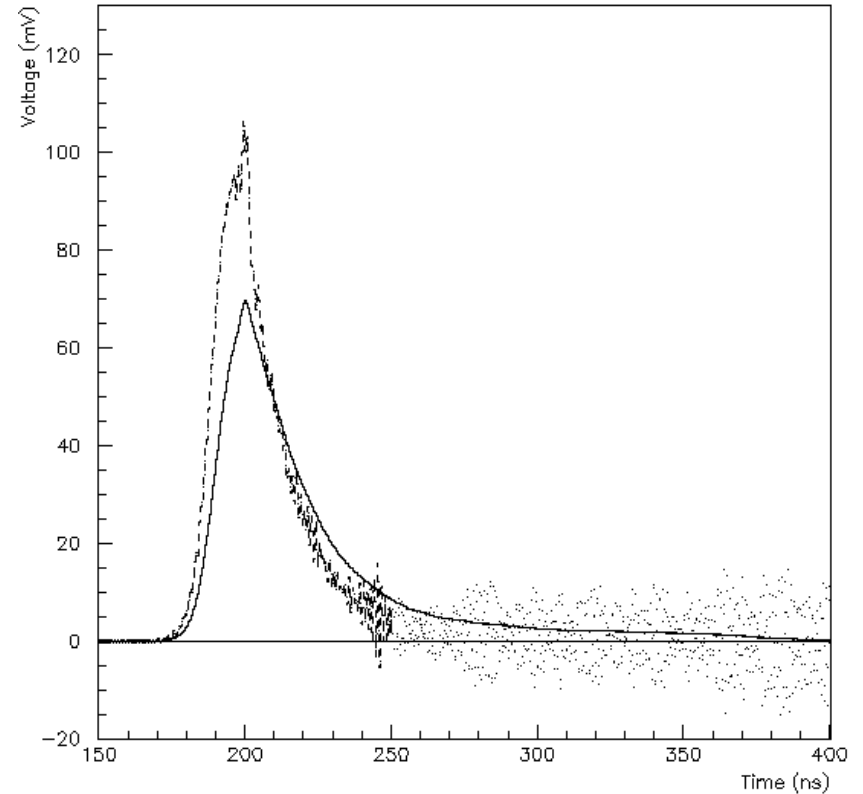
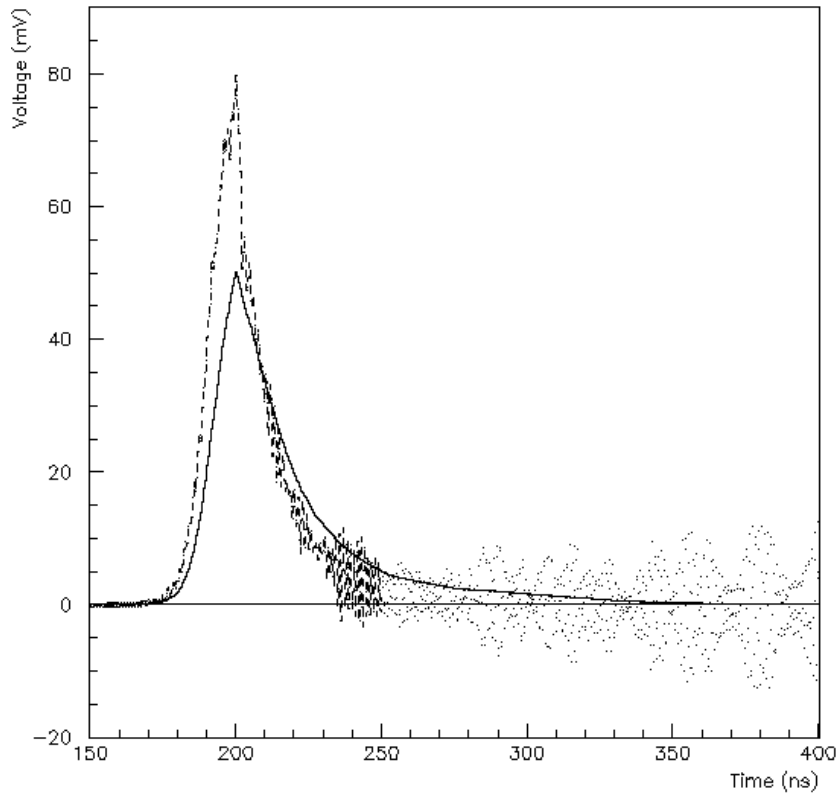
- The Simulation Software agrees very well with the data
  - Charge deposit
  - Peak voltage
  - TOT
  - Pulse shape
  - Response to showers

## Plans

- Include quarknet functionality & parameterizations of peak voltage and charge vs TOT
- Radio simulation
- Gaseous detectors (MicroMegas)

# Signal Transmission

## Inverse Fourier Transformation



## Pulse Restoration