

The Science of CERN@school

T. Whyntie ^{a,b}

^aLangton Star Centre, ^bQueen Mary University of London

GridPP34, Queen Mary University of London

Thursday 30th April 2015



CERN@school

Inspiring the next generation of scientists and engineers

CERN & Society

Home About Facilities

Welcome to CERN@school!

CERN@school is a programme for schools worldwide – and driven by school staff – that brings CERN into the classroom. It provides a range of resources to inspire the next generation of scientists and engineers. CERN@school is supported by a grant from the UK's Public Engagement Unit (PEU).

To find out more about CERN@school, click on one of the menu items above. To get more information about the programme, click here; to get more information about the CERN@school detector, click here; to get more information about the CERN@school programme, click here.

CERN@school

Bringing CERN into the classroom

- Engage teachers with real research equipment and data to support their teaching.
- Engage students with real research equipment and data to enthuse them about physics and equip them with the skills needed to go on to a STEM career.
- To develop research based learning as part of students' experience of physics and part of the experience of being a scientist.

<http://cernatschool.web.cern.ch>

Experiments

Attenuation of beta radiation by aluminium
 The Source Law
 Attenuation of beta radiation
 Radioactive Profiles

Search CERN@school

Search

Science & Technology
 Facilities Council

CERN@school in the UK is supported by the STFC's Science in Society Large Award scheme.

Overview of the talk

- The Timepix detector
- The CERN@school Detector Network
- The demonstration experiments & Eclipse 2015
- Data management with the DAQMAP and the grid
- The LUCID experiment
- CERN@school, MoEDAL and the Zooniverse
- Publications
- Summary and conclusions

Overview of the talk

- The Timepix detector
- The CERN@school Detector Network
- The demonstration experiments & Eclipse 2015
- Data management with the DAQMAP and the grid
- The LUCID experiment
- CERN@school, MoEDAL and the Zooniverse
- Publications
- Summary and conclusions

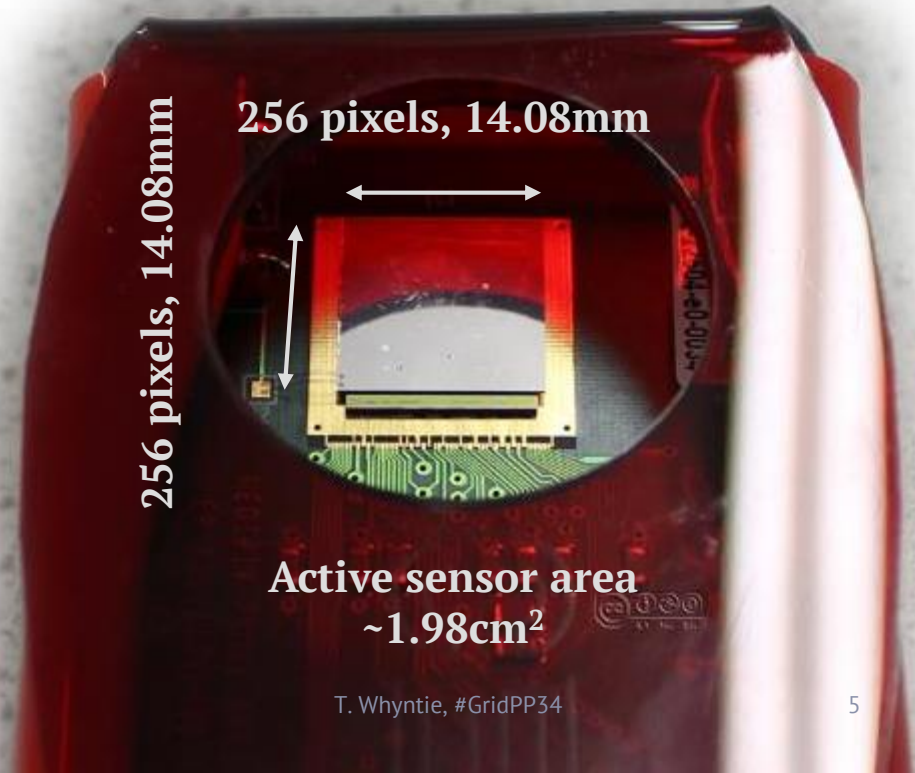


The Timepix hybrid silicon pixel detector

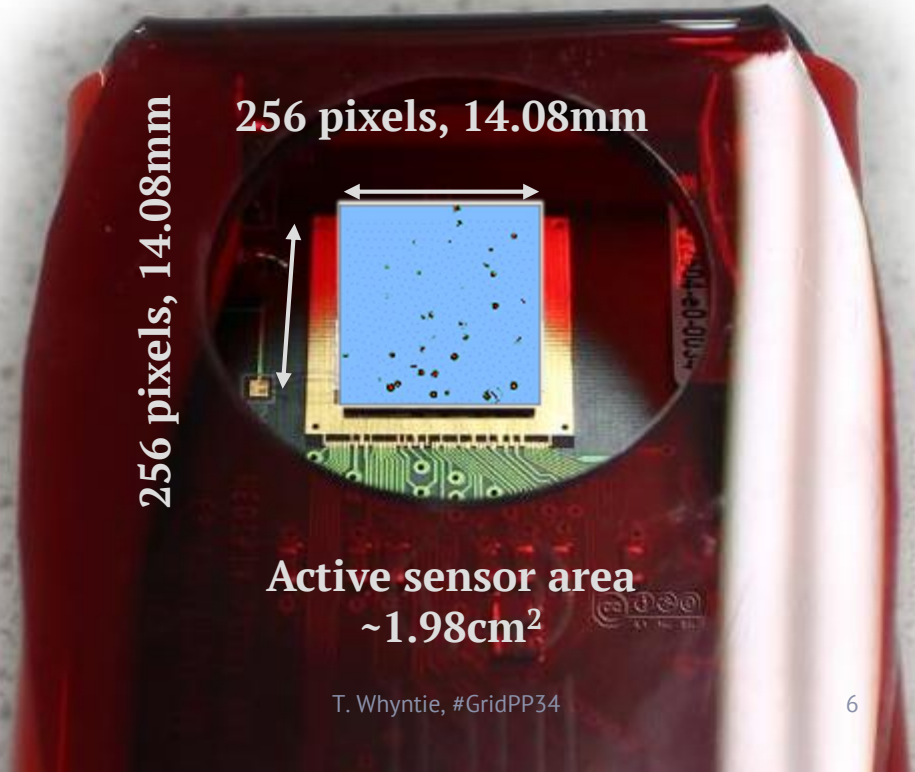
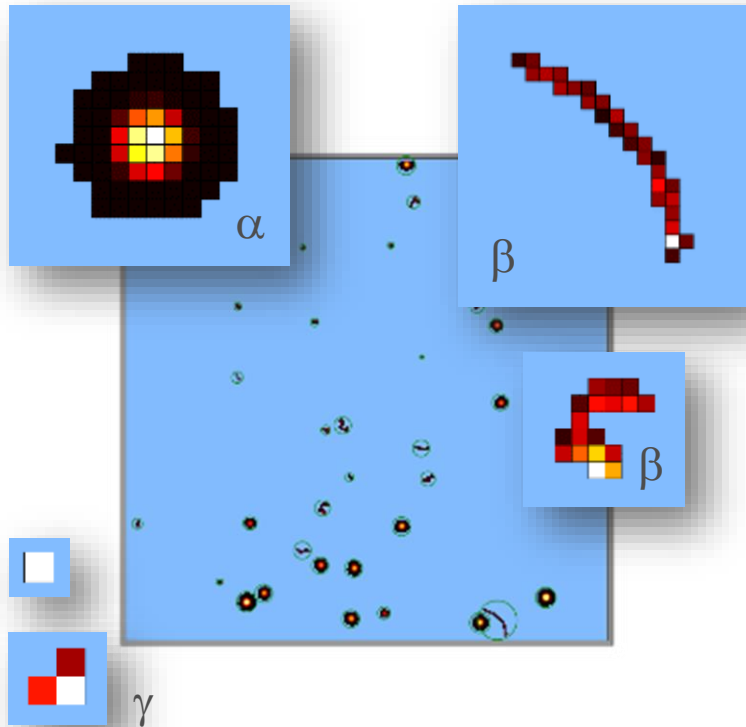
CERN@school is based around the Timepix hybrid silicon pixel detector:

- Developed by the Medipix2 Collaboration [Llopart et al. 2007].
- 300 μm thick silicon sensor bump-bonded to a Timepix readout chip.
- 256 \times 256 pixels of pitch 55 μm provide 65,536 readout channels from the 1.98 cm^2 sensor element.
- It can be used to detect ionising radiation, make energy measurements (when calibrated) and perform particle identification (to an extent).

Huge thanks to Michael Campbell et al.



The Timepix hybrid silicon pixel detector



Overview of the talk

- The Timepix detector
- **The CERN@school Detector Network**
- The demonstration experiments & Eclipse 2015
- Data management with the DAQMAP and the grid
- The LUCID experiment
- CERN@school, MoEDAL and the Zooniverse
- Publications
- Summary and conclusions



The CERN@school detector network



Science & Technology
Facilities Council

Since the SEPnet pilot, STFC have funded 35 detectors and laptops for deployment nationwide. Currently ~50 nodes in the CERN@school detector network.



IOP Institute of Physics

- Detectors are managed regionally by IOP Physics Network Coordinators (PNCs) and SEPnet outreach officers;
- These network “hubs” are trained to use the detectors. They then have the freedom to design their own delivery programme.
- Also deployed to UK national laboratories at RAL and Daresbury for public engagement/demonstration purposes.



CERN@school

CERN & Society

Thursday 30th April 2015

T. Whyntie, #GridPP34

Overview of the talk

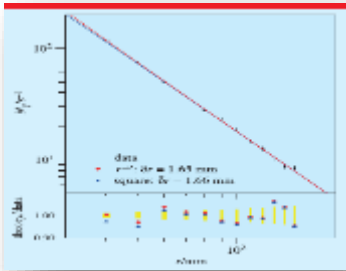
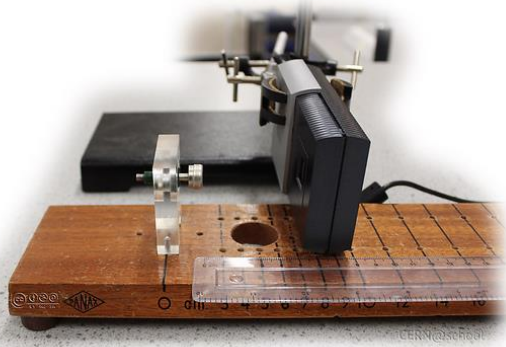
- The Timepix detector
- The CERN@school Detector Network
- **The demonstration experiments & Eclipse 2015**
- Data management with the DAQMAP and the grid
- The LUCID experiment
- CERN@school, MoEDAL and the Zooniverse
- Publications
- Summary and conclusions



Demonstration experiments

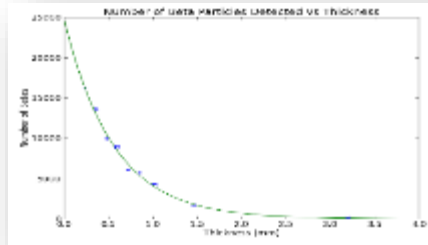
Huge thanks to J. Wilson for supervising 3rd year projects.

The inverse square law



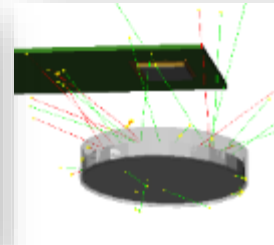
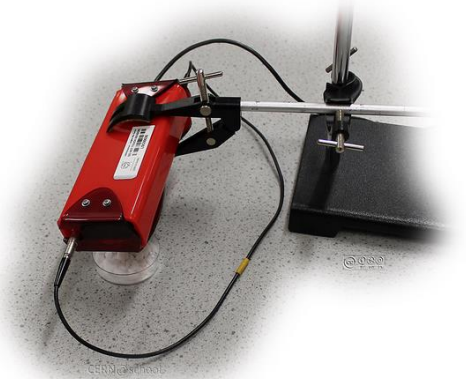
T. Whyntie & B. Parker, Phys. Educ. 48 344 2013

Attenuation of beta radiation



A. Coupe, SEPnet summer student 2013 (accepted)

KCl: measurements vs. MC studies



R. Fickling, QMUL project student 2013-14 (accepted)

Eclipse 2015

- On Friday 20th March 2015, the UK experienced a partial solar eclipse.
 - Suggestion from IOP PTN – would it affect background radiation levels measured by Timepix?
- Resulted in the first large-scale simultaneous measurement:
 - ~25 Timepix detectors running;
 - Data on the grid (via DAQMAP);
 - Students analysing...



Overview of the talk

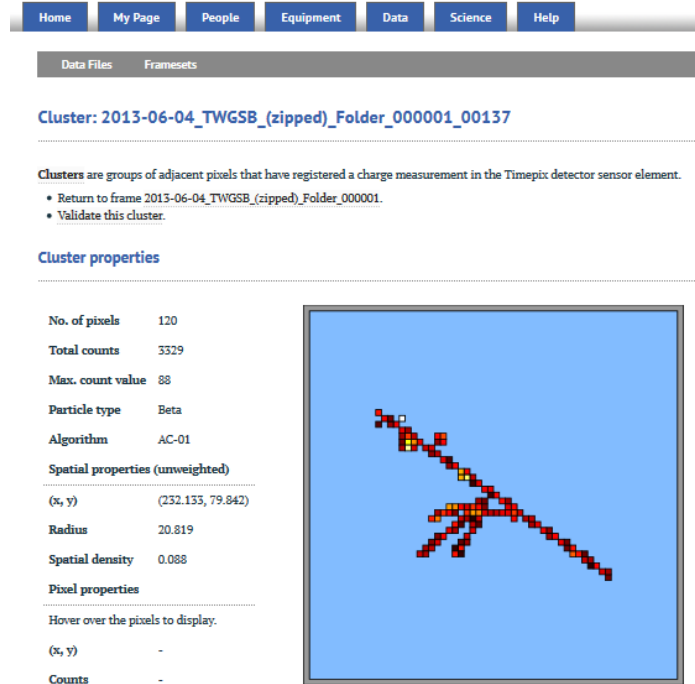
- The Timepix detector
- The CERN@school Detector Network
- The demonstration experiments & Eclipse 2015
- **Data management with the DAQMAP and the grid**
- The LUCID experiment
- CERN@school, MoEDAL and the Zooniverse
- Publications
- Summary and conclusions



Data on the DAQMAP and the grid

The Data AcQuisition, Management, Analysis and Presentation system:

- Based on the same technology as **Galaxy Zoo** – Ruby on Rails app (Hobo gemset) running on an AWS Ubuntu 12.04 LTS server (Phusion Passenger deployment);
- Users organised into research groups. Functionality also available for monitoring usage, Support Tickets, reporting and equipment inventories;
- Data uploaded from the detector via zip files. Uploaded to the grid via DIRAC. Accessed from Storage Elements via http;
- Removes the need for a grid certificate for every student (though can provide where necessary).

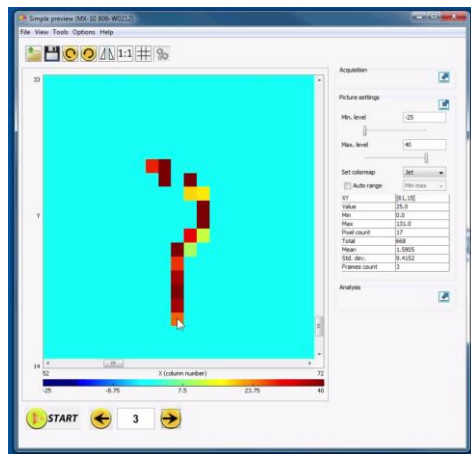


The screenshot shows the DAQMAP web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, My Page, People, Equipment, Data, Science, and Help. Below this, there are tabs for Data Files and Framesets. The main content area displays the cluster ID: **Cluster: 2013-06-04_TWGSB_(zipped)_Folder_000001_00137**. A description states: "Clusters are groups of adjacent pixels that have registered a charge measurement in the Timepix detector sensor element." Below this, there are two bullet points: "Return to frame 2013-06-04_TWGSB_(zipped)_Folder_000001." and "Validate this cluster." The "Cluster properties" section includes a table with the following data:

No. of pixels	120
Total counts	5329
Max. count value	88
Particle type	Beta
Algorithm	AC-01
Spatial properties (unweighted)	
(x, y)	(232.133, 79.842)
Radius	20.819
Spatial density	0.088
Pixel properties	
Hover over the pixels to display.	
(x, y)	-
Counts	-

To the right of the table is a visualization of the cluster, showing a series of red and yellow pixels forming a diagonal line on a blue background.

Coding with CERN@school

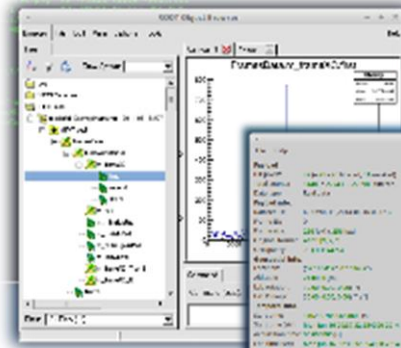


Data capture performed with **Pixelman** software [S. Pospíšil et al. 2006]

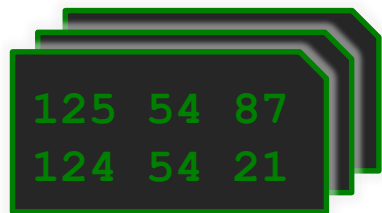
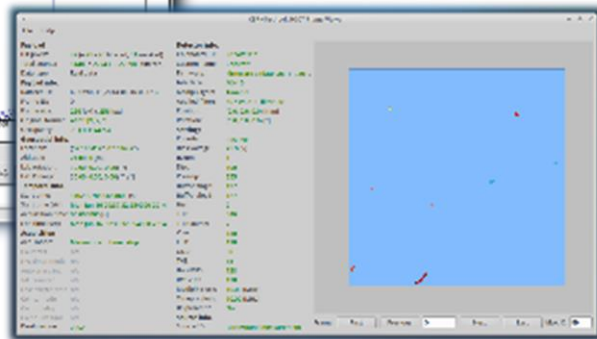


JABLOTRON
CREATING ALARMS

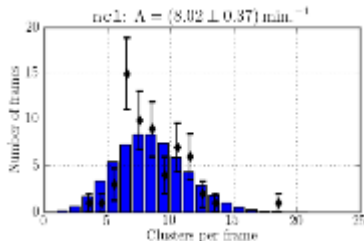
Output: ASCII text files.



Convert to *ROOT* format – interfaced via *PyROOT*.



Process with *Python* and *matplotlib*



All of our software and code is available on our GitHub page: <http://github.com/CERNatschool>



CERN@school

Overview of the talk

- The Timepix detector
- The CERN@school Detector Network
- The demonstration experiments & Eclipse 2015
- Data management with the DAQMAP and the grid
- **The LUCID experiment**
- CERN@school, MoEDAL and the Zooniverse
- Publications
- Summary and conclusions

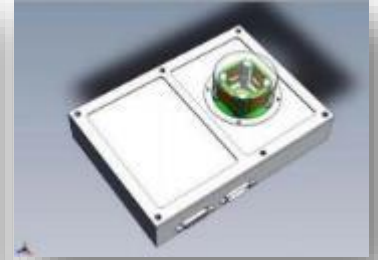


The LUCID experiment

The Langton Ultimate Cosmic ray Intensity Detector (LUCID) experiment:

- 5 Timepix detectors in an open-faced cube, housed in a ~ 0.68 mm aluminium “dome” (not pictured), to measure the Low Earth Orbit radiation environment.
- Launched aboard Surrey Satellite Technology Limited’s TechDemoSat-1 on Tuesday 8th July 2014.
- Science goals: measure particle intensity, energy, directionality in outer electron belts, SAA, at ~ 635 km.

Huge thanks to D. Cooke, S. Sahand, E. Brownbill, S. Wokes, D. Garton et al.



The LUCID experiment



SSTL's
TechDemoSat-1

LUCID is
under here



CERN@school

CERN & Society

Thursday 30th April 2015

T. Whyntie, #GridPP34

17



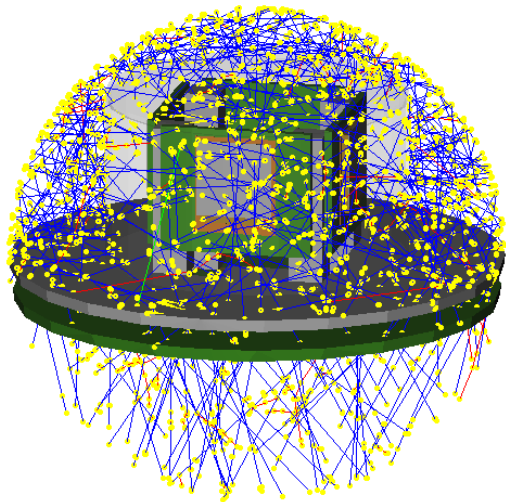
TechDemoSat-1 launched from Baikonur aboard a Soyuz 2 rocket on Tuesday the 8th July 2014.



The TechDemoSat-1 “Selfie”

Simulation of the LUCID experiment

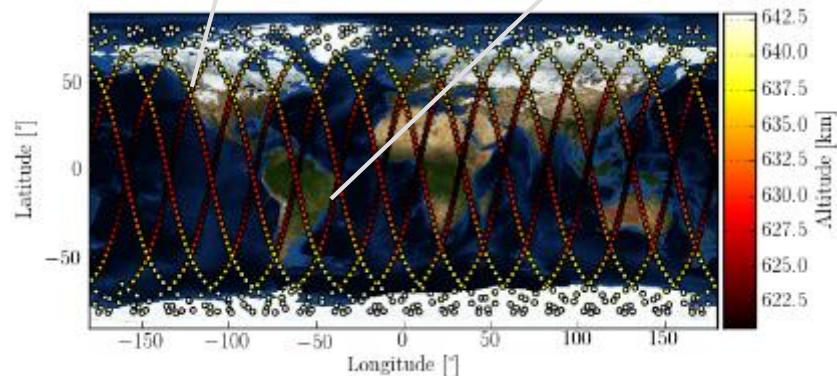
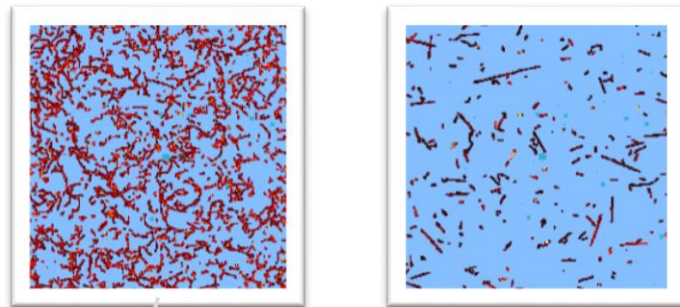
GridPP resources are used run GEANT4 simulations of the LUCID experiment with Allpix (J. Idarraga, M. Benoit). Monte Carlo datasets are used by students to study expected performance in SAA/outer electron belts and to compare with real data when it arrives.



Allpix simulation of the LUCID experiment (AI dome not shown), 40 MeV proton GPS source.

Typical MC run: 500 points in LUCID's orbit, 5M particles per point.

Frames shown from SAA and northern electron belt.



Papers published in CHEP '13, iWORID '14 proceedings.



CERN@school

CERN & Society

Thursday 30th April 2015

T. Whyntie, #GridPP34

20


Data from the LUCID experiment

LUCID Data Browser


Frame timestamp: 14/02/2015 05:14.43
UNIX timestamp: 1423890883
Latitude: 22.8°
Longitude: 72.61°

[Previous File](#) [Next File](#)

Track LUCID



Credit: Cal Hewitt (Langton Star Centre)



TPX0 TPX1 TPX3

← Frame 38 of 129 →

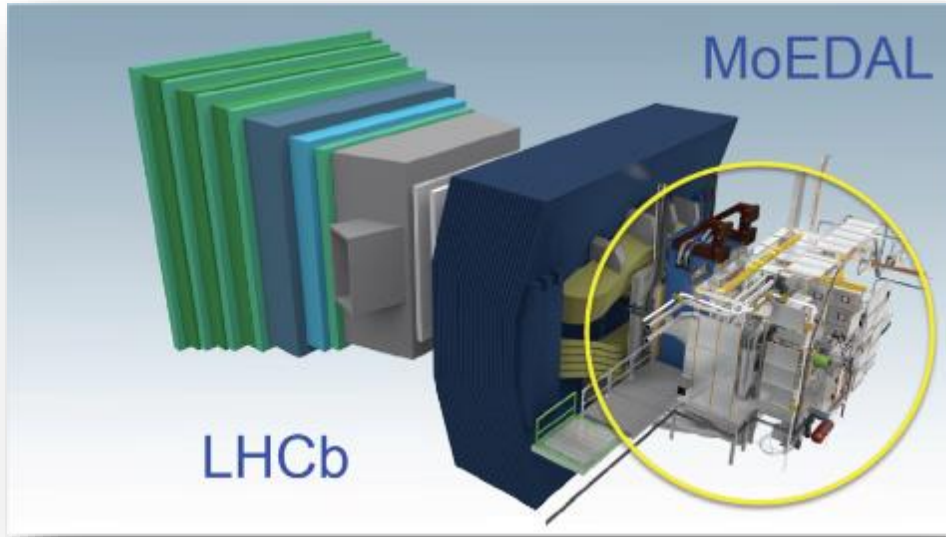
Abstract submitted to the National Astronomy Meeting 2015

Overview of the talk

- The Timepix detector
- The CERN@school Detector Network
- The demonstration experiments & Eclipse 2015
- Data management with the DAQMAP and the grid
- The LUCID experiment
- **CERN@school, MoEDAL and the Zooniverse**
- Publications
- Summary and conclusions



The MoEDAL experiment



The Langton Star Centre has joined MoEDAL (Monopole and Exotics Detector at the LHC) due to students' experience with Timepix detectors.

Nuclear Tracking Detector (NTD) sheets for monopole detection.

One of the Timepix detectors used for radiation monitoring.

The Zooniverse

- World-leading Citizen Science:
 - <https://www.zooniverse.org/>
 - “Real Science Online”
- Led by Prof. Chris Lintott (Uni. Oxford, BBC Sky At Night).
- 1,301,214 users as of 13:49 GMT Wednesday 18th March 2015.
- Started in astrophysics, now covers many disciplines (including particle physics – see Higgs Hunters).
- Powered by Amazon Web Services.



CC BY-SA 3.0: Image credit

ZOONIVERSE



CERN@school

CERN & Society

Thursday 30th April 2015

T. Whyntie, #GridPP34

24

Panoptes – Zooniverse for All

- The Zooniverse team are developing a tool to allow anyone to assemble their own Citizen Science projects: **Panoptes**
 - Panoptes (API): <https://github.com/zooniverse/Panoptes>
 - Front End: <https://github.com/zooniverse/Panoptes-Front-End/>
- Requirements for setting up a project:
 - **Subject sets** – images classified by the Zooniverse Users (ZUs);
 - **Workflow** – series of questions and tasks to be performed by ZUs resulting in a “classification” for each subject;
 - **Science case** and **background material** to provide context.
- *The aim: use Panoptes to classify odd Timepix clusters*

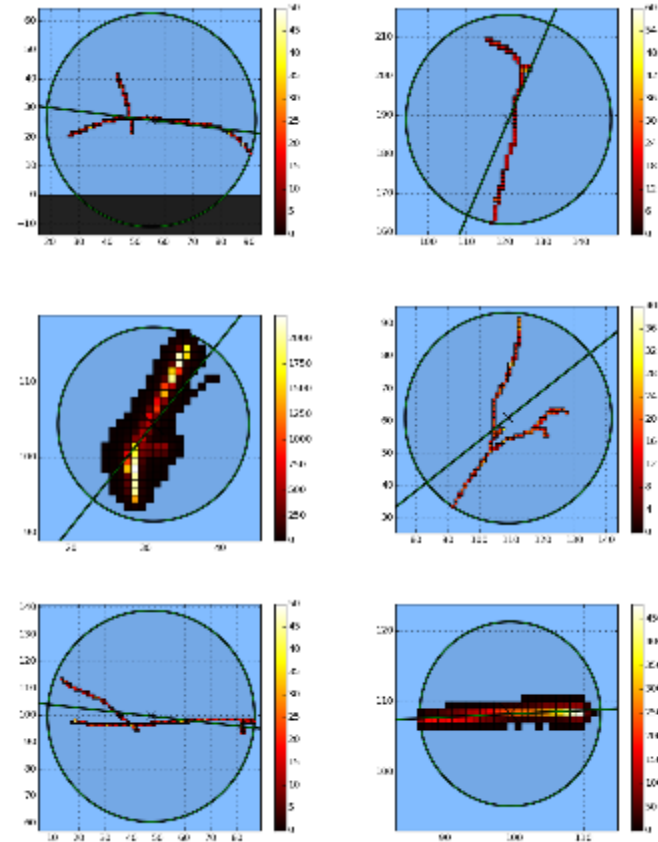
The Timepix datasets

Run ID	Frames	Size [B]	Start time	ΔT [s]	Δt [s]	δt [s]	File name
F03-W0098_2012-02-22-174731	264124	3015160620	Wed Feb 22 17:47:31.000000 2012	47 days, 20 hours, 30 mins.	15.65	10.0000	tpx01_20120222_Background_LT_10s_1000.root
F03-W0098_2012-04-10-142403	42803	2294918579	Tue Apr 10 14:24:03.000000 2012	2 days, 20 hours, 51 mins.	5.79	0.1000	tpx01_20120410_2012_Operation_LT_0.1s_1000.root
F03-W0098_2012-04-13-111927	3087067	11455473062	Fri Apr 13 11:19:27.000000 2012	201 days, 17 hours, 21 mins.	5.65	0.0010	tpx01_20120413_2012_Operation_LT_0.001s_1000.root
F03-W0098_2012-11-28-154345	683691	1081386053	Wed Nov 28 15:43:45.000000 2012	45 days, 2 hours, 28 mins.	5.70	0.0010	tpx01_20121128_2012_Operation_LT_0.001s_1000.root
F03-W0098_2013-01-15-095630	537408	484531408	Tue Jan 15 09:56:30.000000 2013	35 days, 3 hours, 28 mins.	5.65	0.0010	tpx01_20130115_2012_Operation_LT_0.001s_1000.root
F04-W0098_2012-02-22-174731	264479	1791754186	Wed Feb 22 17:47:31.000000 2012	47 days, 20 hours, 31 mins.	15.63	10.0000	tpx02_20120222_Background_LT_10s_1000.root
F04-W0098_2012-04-10-142404	43137	488212354	Tue Apr 10 14:24:04.000000 2012	2 days, 20 hours, 51 mins.	5.75	0.1000	tpx02_20120410_2012_Operation_LT_0.1s_1000.root
F04-W0098_2012-04-13-111929	3094134	7062753596	Fri Apr 13 11:19:29.000000 2012	202 days, 15 hours, 20 mins.	5.66	0.0100	tpx02_20120413_2012_Operation_LT_0.01s_1000.root
F04-W0098_2012-11-28-154343	686623	740489626	Wed Nov 28 15:43:43.000000 2012	45 days, 2 hours, 28 mins.	5.68	0.0100	tpx02_20121128_2012_Operation_LT_0.01s_1000.root
F04-W0098_2013-01-15-095628	575000	427892329	Tue Jan 15 09:56:28.000000 2013	37 days, 14 hours, 17 mins.	5.65	0.0100	tpx02_20130115_2012_Operation_LT_0.01s_1000.root

- The IEAP (CTU, prague) Timepix detectors took data for over a year during the LHC Run 1 (details above). Data stored in ROOT format at the IEAP.
- Huge thanks to Petr Benes (IEAP) for giving us access – we have now converted these to the Mafalda (J. Idarraga, CERN) ROOT format for grid processing.

Example subject set

- We have prepared a sample dataset of clusters from the Feb. 2013 dataset (acq. time 0.001 s).
- “Triggering”:
 - First 100 frames containing a cluster with size > 100 pixels;
 - Then selected clusters with size > 50 pixels, radius > 10 pixels.
- Aim to pick out large clusters; more systematic studies also being done.



Using the grid

- Using the cernatschool.org VO for the moment:
 - moedal.org VO creation in progress.
- Timepix IEAP datasets uploaded to the grid.
- Datasets put into the Mafalda ROOT format using CERN@school software conversion tools (CernVM-FS) and the Imperial DIRAC server.
 - Data (and metadata) managed via DFC and Python API;
 - Subject sets harvested from datasets on the grid;
 - Have also used grid jobs to create “time profiles” over the run.

Current status

- Panoptes now functioning.
 - Can create projects, workflows and subject sets;
 - Still creases to iron out but getting there!
 - Huge thanks to the Zooniverse team:
 - <https://github.com/zooniverse/Panoptes-Front-End/issues>
- We have created a demo project for Timepix data.
 - Front End: <http://demo.zooniverse.org/panoptes-front-end>
 - View the test project “Monopole Quest 003” live [here!](#)
 - Click on “Classify Clusters” to start classifying.





What can you see in the cluster?

- One or more tracks
- One or more blobs
- Multiple shapes (not just tracks or blobs)

Need some help?

Back

Next






Please use the track tracer, blob marker, and polygon tool to trace the shapes you can see

 Track Tracer (1)

 Blob Marker (2)

 Polygon Tool

Need some help?

Back

Next



Overview of the talk

- The Timepix detector
- The CERN@school Detector Network
- The demonstration experiments & Eclipse 2015
- Data management with the DAQMAP and the grid
- The LUCID experiment
- CERN@school, MoEDAL and the Zooniverse
- **Publications**
- Summary and conclusions



Publications

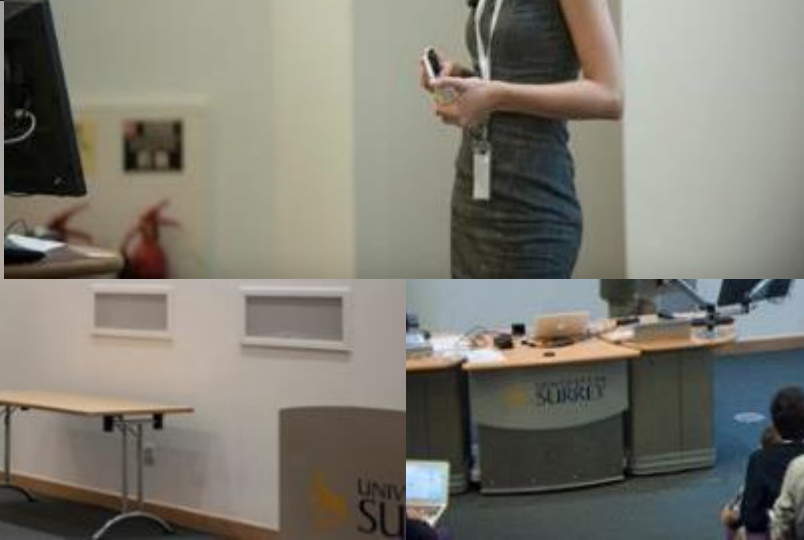
- [1] The MoEDAL Collaboration, “*Timepix cluster classification schema for the MoEDAL experiment*”, Nucl. Instr. Meth. A (in prep., 2015);
- [2] The CERN@school Collaboration, “*The LUCID experiment*”, Nucl. Instr. Meth. A (in prep., 2015);
- [3] T. Whyntie et al., “*CERN@school: demonstrating particle physics with the Timepix detector*”, Contemporary Physics (accepted for publication May 2015);
- [4] T. Whyntie et al., “*CERN@school: bringing CERN into the classroom*”, Nucl. Phys. B (Proceedings of ICHEP 2014, Valencia, submitted for publication 25/10/14);
- [5] T. Whyntie & M. A. Harrison, “*Full simulations of the LUCID experiment in the Low Earth Orbit radiation environment*”, [JINST 10 C03043](#) (2015) - proceedings of IWORID 2014
- [6] T. Whyntie & M. A. Harrison, “*Simulation and analysis of the LUCID experiment in the Low Earth Orbit radiation environment*”, J. Phys. Conf. Ser. **513** 022038 (2014);
- [7] T. Whyntie & B. Parker, “*Investigating the inverse square law with the Timepix hybrid silicon pixel detector: a CERN@school demonstration experiment*”, Phys. Educ. **48** 344 (2013).



Research Symposium 2014

- **WELCOME LECTURE**
- **STUDENT WORKSHOPS**
- **TEACHER WORKSHOPS**
- **LUNCH**
- **PLENARY SESSION** with 10th International Conference on Position Sensitive Detectors (PSD10):
 - Keynote address: Medipix and Timepix: introducing young people to nuclear and particle physics - Michael Campbell
 - Introduction to CERN@school - Becky Parker, Langton Star Centre
 - The LUCID experiment - Matt Harrison
 - The MoEDAL experiment at the Large Hadron Collider - Katherine Evans
 - Radiation Around You (RAY) – Simon Langton Grammar School for Boys, Kent
 - F.A.I.R - Kettering Buccleuch Academy, Northamptonshire
 - An investigation into water-based radiation shielding - Pate's Grammar School, Gloucestershire
 - Development of a 3D radiation scanner - The Thomas Hardy School, Dorset
 - Collaborating with your local university - Dave Cotton, Cardinal Newman College
- **BREAK AND POSTER SESSION**
- **CLOSING SESSION**
Presentation of participation certificates - Prof. John Womersley, Chief Executive, STFC







Overview of the talk

- The Timepix detector
- The CERN@school Detector Network
- The demonstration experiments & Eclipse 2015
- Data management with the DAQMAP and the grid
- The LUCID experiment
- CERN@school, MoEDAL and the Zooniverse
- Publications
- **Summary and conclusions**

Summary and conclusions

- CERN@school has a rich and ever-expanding research programme in place, offering school students and teachers the chance to do real research:
 - Detectors in schools, in space and now the LHC;
 - Building a CERN@school Collaboration publication record;
 - Look back at GridPP30, GridPP32 talks... achieved all and more!
- Computing and analysis made possible by GridPP:
 - Processing and data storage not possible in schools;
 - Developments with the CernVM to come...

Thanks and acknowledgments

- **Medipix2 Collaboration:** M. Campbell et al.
- **SSTL (LUCID):** D. Cooke et al.
- **Zooniverse:** C. Lintott and Panoptes dev. team.
- As ever, the **GridPP community!**
 - DIRAC: the Imperial team – providing a production level service for our research.
 - CernVM-FS: Catalin (RAL STFC) – software distribution.
 - Tier-2 sites: Sam S., Dan T., (Chris W,) Steve J.

Thank you for listening! Further information:
<http://cernatschool.web.cern.ch>
@CERNatschool @twhyntie @langtonstar

T. Whyntie ^{a,b}

^aLangton Star Centre, ^bQueen Mary University of London

GridPP34, Queen Mary University of London

Thursday 30th April 2015