THE QUARKNET CLASSROOM COSMIC RAY MUON DETECTOR AND E-LAB ANALYSIS PORTAL

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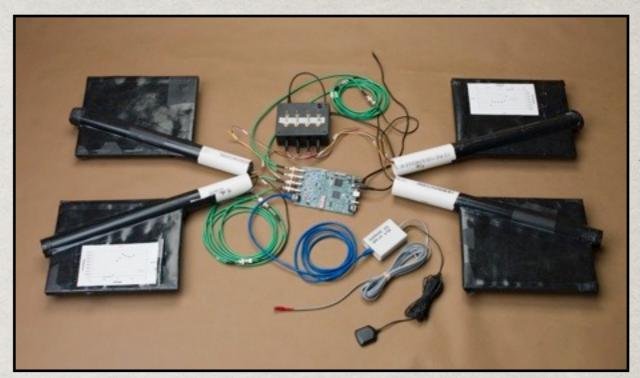






Cosmic Ray Studies

- ** The Collaboration
- **** The Hardware**
- ** Typical Setup



- Student Use and Tabletop Experiments
- e-Lab Data Portal
- **Conclusions and Future Work**

Cosmic Ray Studies

- We want students to think critically by engaging science questions that are:
 - Open-ended.
 - Answered by data.
 - Messy.

We help teachers learn how to do this.





The Collaboration

- QuarkNet started in 1998 as an outreach program for the U.S. particle physics community.
- We have grown to 52 centers and > 550 active teachers.
- Some teachers asked for hardware.

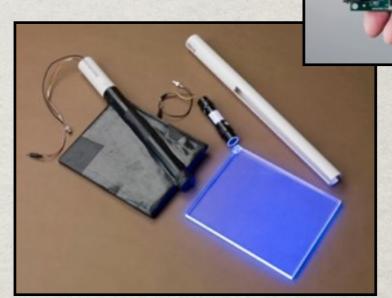


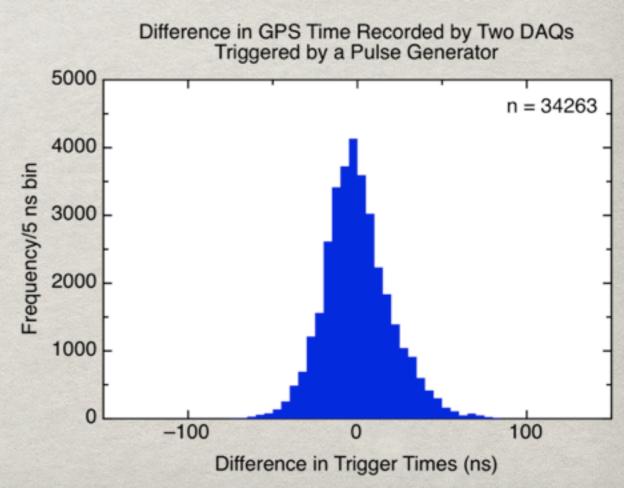


- QuarkNet provides hardware to teachers in the project. (red at left)
- Others have purchased the hardware at our cost. (blue at left)

The Hardware

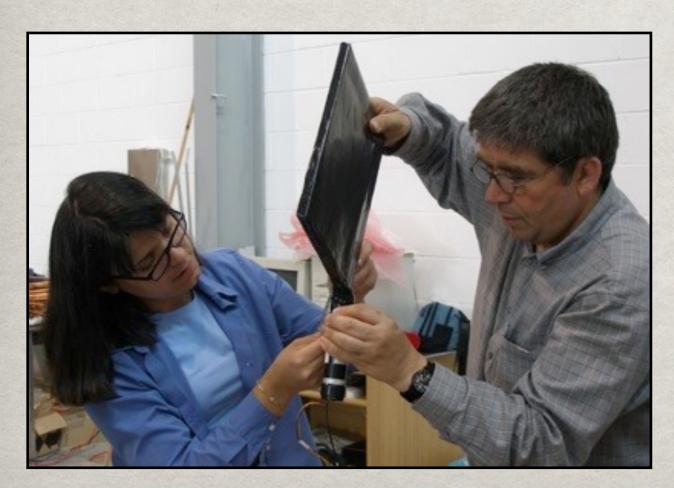
- Four channels of A2D
- PMT pulse edges are matched to a local clock.
- The local clock is synced to GPS time.
- Selectable trigger logic
- User-accessible scalars to check rates
- Scintillation-based counters
- Low-voltage PMTs (5 VDC)

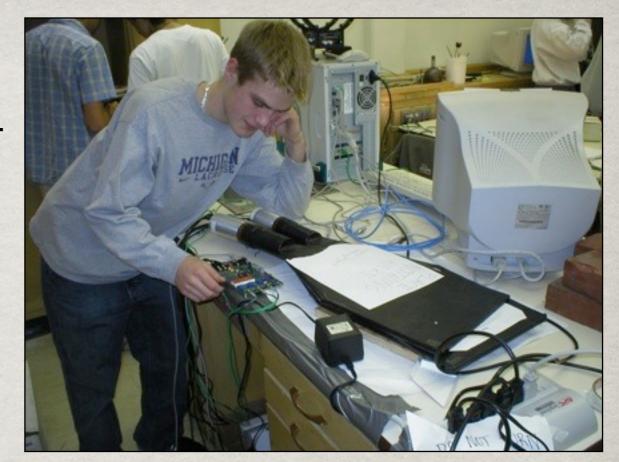




Teacher Workshops

- 94 teacher workshops since 2004
- ** Three to five days in duration
 - Detector assembly
 - Guided practice







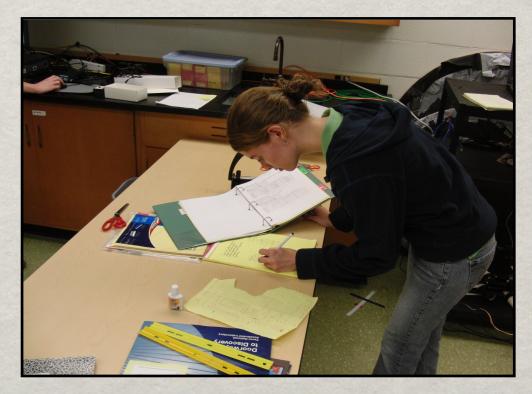
T. Jordan, Cosmic Ray Detectors for Education, CERN, October 2010

Teacher Workshops

- Wrap scintillating plates
- **☼ Install PMT's**
- Connect cables
- * Acquire GPS signal
- ** Plateau PMT performance

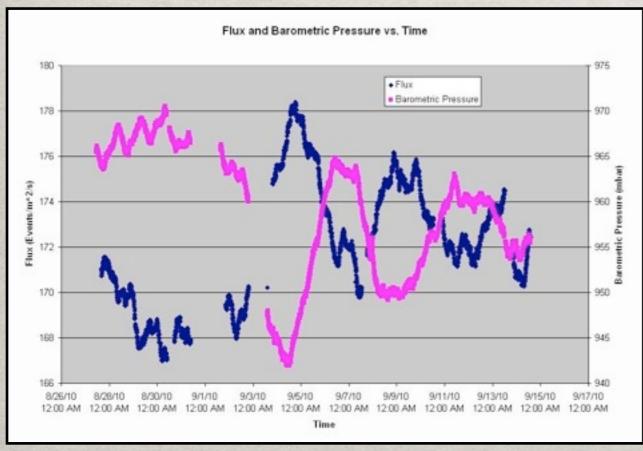


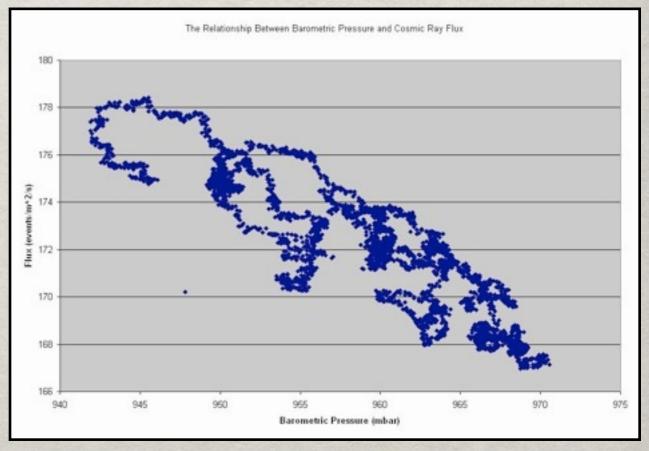




Typical Setup

- Counters are in the classroom for easy access.
- Students can ask their own questions—such as:
 - * Are there more cosmic ray muons during the day than there are at night?
 - Will the muons penetrate this thick steel table?
 - Are there more cosmic ray muons during thunderstorms?

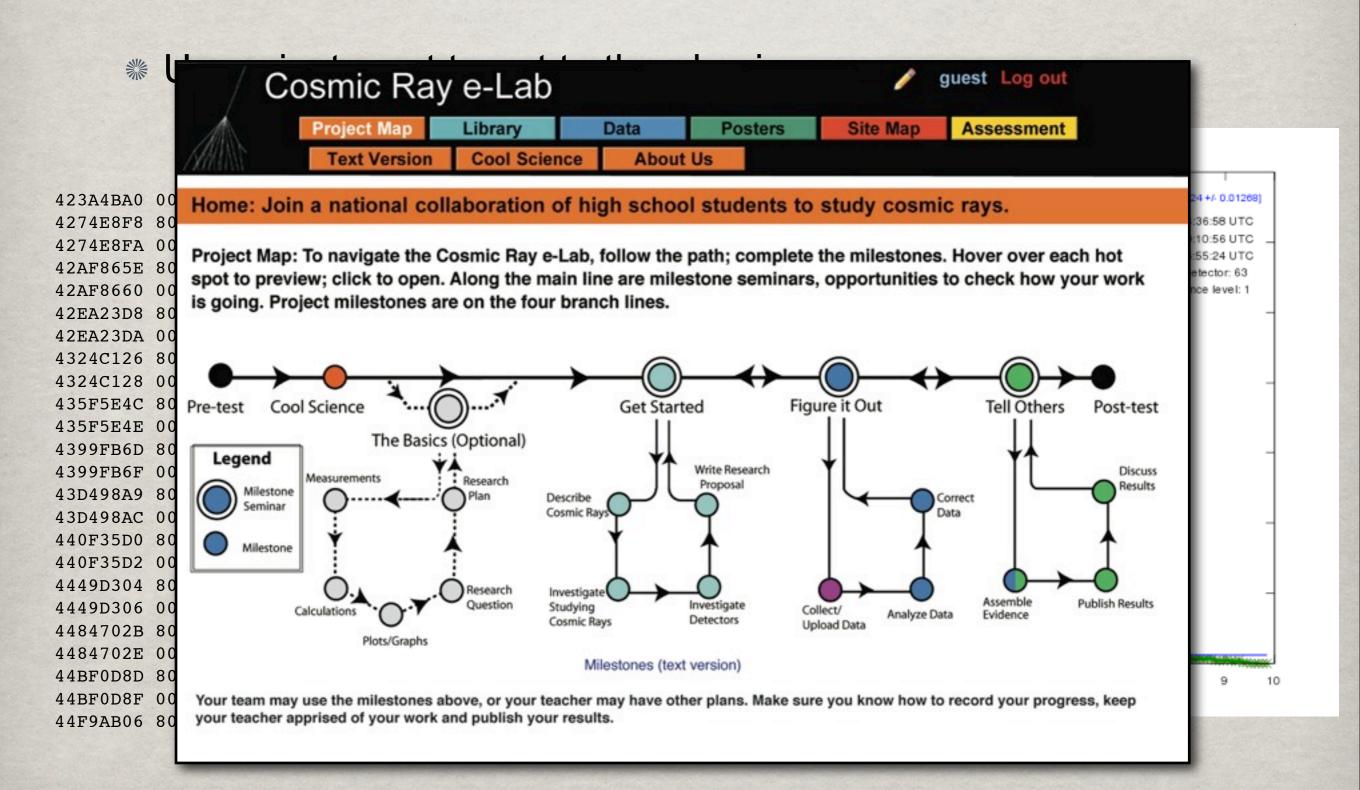




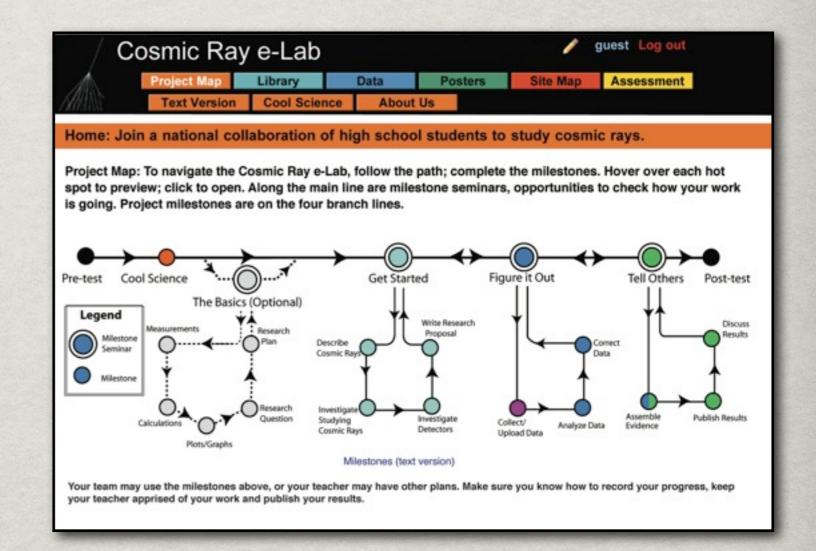
- Allow access to "inscrutable data"
 - Users just want to get to the physics.

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423A4BA0 00 01 01 35 01 34 00 01 4084C878 190554.524 120706 A 06 0 -0570
4274E8F8 80 01 2D 01 2D 01 00 01 4084C878 190554.524 120706 A 06 0 -0570
4274E8FA 00 01 01 2F 01 2F 00 01 4084C878 190554.524 120706 A 06 0 -0570
42AF865E 80 01 23 01 23 01 00 01 4084C878 190554.524 120706 A 06 0 -0570
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Allow access to "inscrutable data"

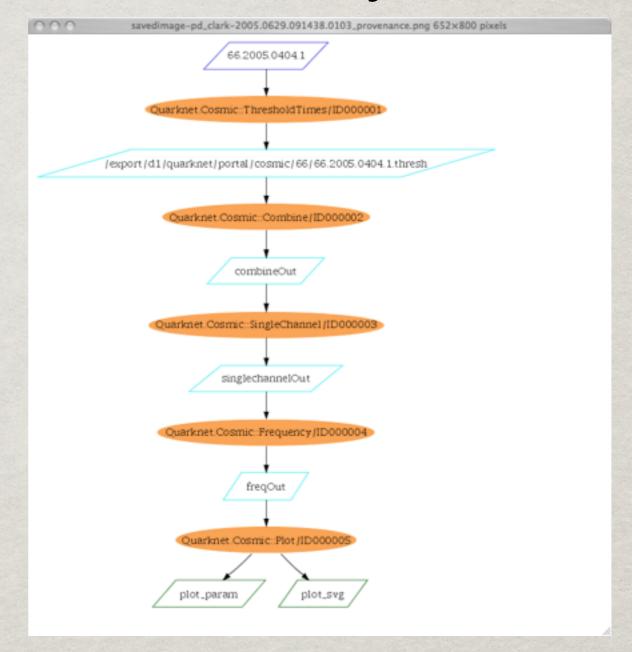


- * An e-Lab is a web-based tool that allows:
 - Data uploads
 - Data blessing
 - Analysis tools
 - Publication of findings
 - On-line logbooks
 - **Collaboration**



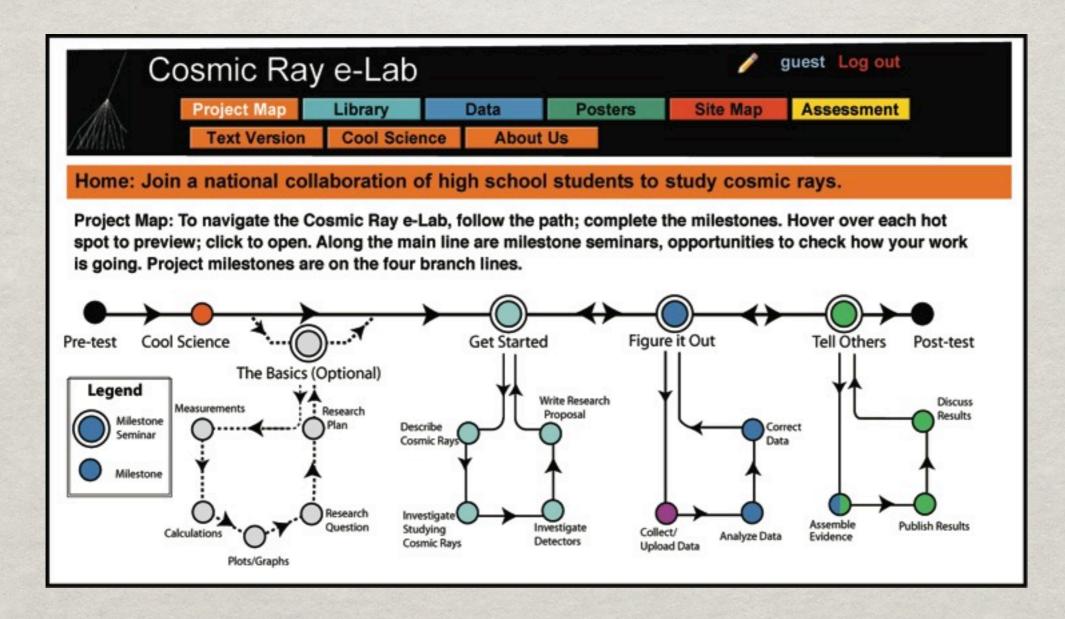
Workflows include:

- ***** Performance
- Shower
- Lifetime

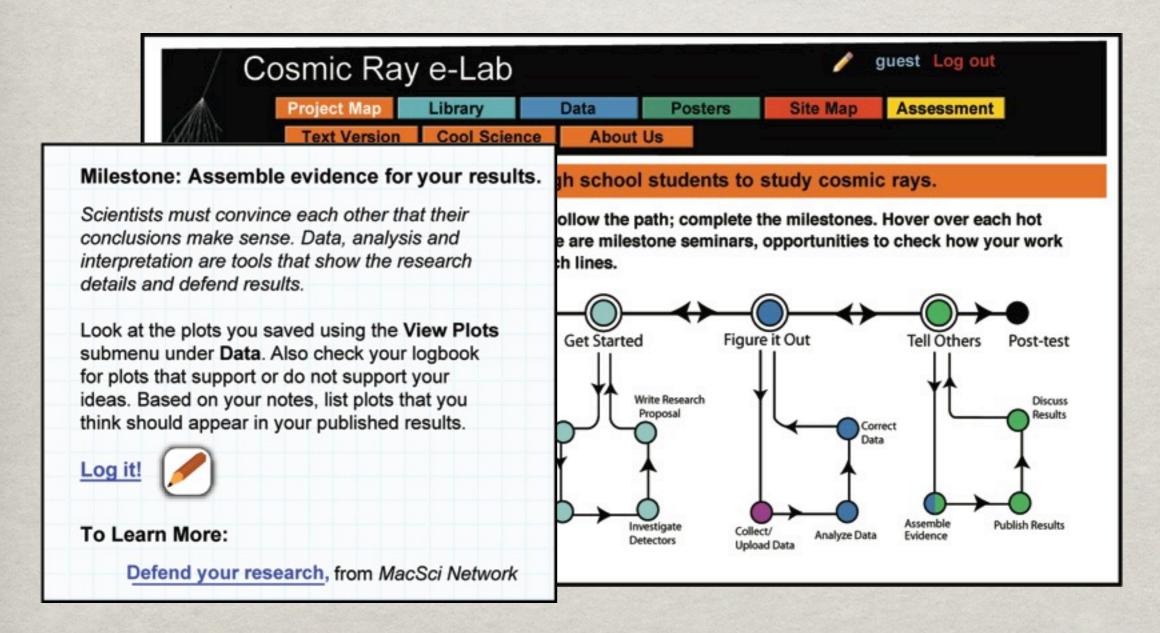


Users can also access intermediate files for analysis in spreadsheets or with their own code.

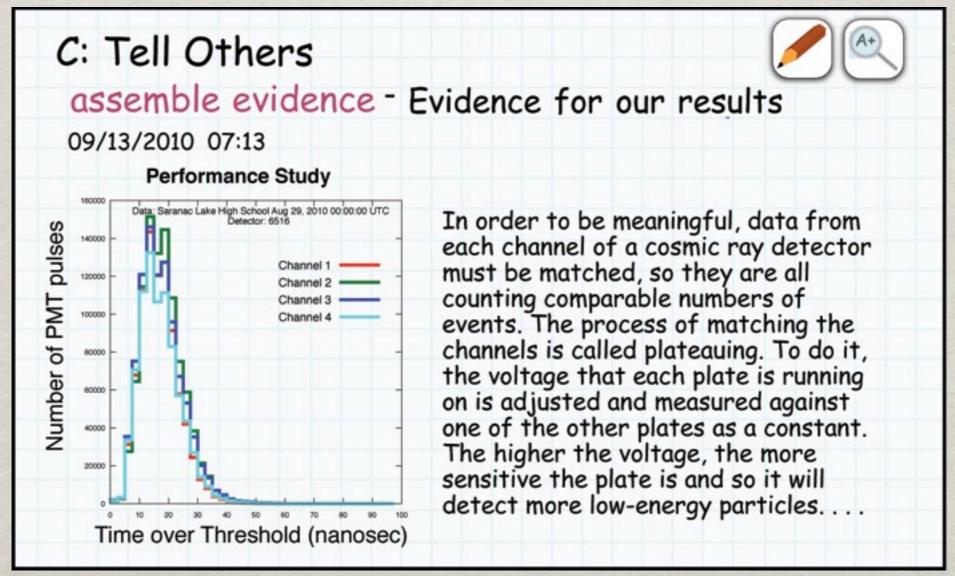
- Provides a "metro map" to researching a topic
 - Each "station" is clickable and yields additional resources.



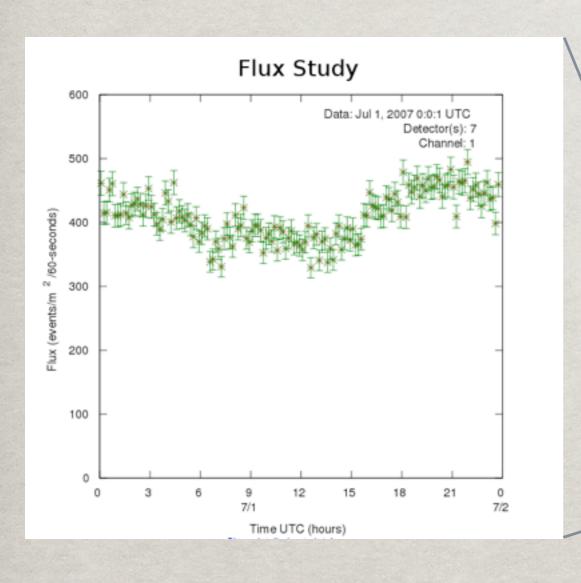
- Provides a "metro map" to researching a topic
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- Provides a student logbook
 - Entries are linked to "stations" on the metro map.
 - ** Teachers can read and comment on entries.



Users can "publish" findings.



April Showers Do Not Equal Lesser Muon Flux Effects of Weather on Muon Flux 11/15/2005

C Http://quarknet.uchicago.edu/elab/cosmic/displayPoster.jsp?type=p C ^ Q- Google

FNAL @ Work QuarkNet Chiron UAL EventPlot VDL UF MSDS SIS AppleSeed Bridge DAQ Cosmics v Astro v

Alex Belshaw, Nic Campos, Aaron Sun, Josh Watzman

We hypothesized that weather phenomena would affect muon flux enough to be detected. Specifically, we thought that cloud cover would slightly decrease muon flux. However, we have found that weather does not affect muon flux at all.

Procedures

Using a classroom muon detector, we measured muon flux over a couple of weeks and correlated that to weather data available for our area (zip code 45255) at http://www.wunderground.com/. We checked specific points at which the weather changed significantly, such as from sunny to rainy, and looked at those points on the various muon flux graphs.

Results

Abstract

On November 1st, it was cloudy after 8 GMT. However, the muon flux did not change appreciably at this time, as can be seen in the first figure. On November 2nd, it was foggy until 14 GMT; again, there was no change at this time. Even during a thunderstorm, there was no appreciable change, as can be seen in the third figure. (The drop shown does not correlate to the storm; it was when the data file was hanged.)

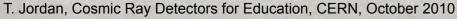
- Figure 1: It became cloudy after 8 GMT on Nov. 1
- Figure 2: It was foggy until 14 GMT on
- Figure 3: There was not even a change during a thuderstorm

Discussions & Conclusions

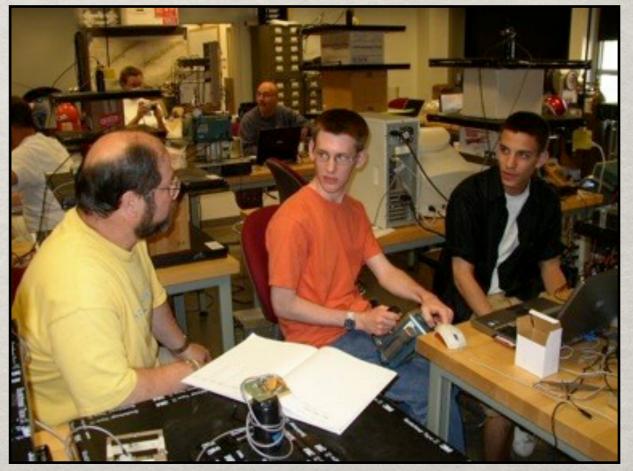
As shown by the three figures, weather changes do not affect muon flux as far as we can measure. In the first figure, there were clouds after 8 GMT. However, the muon flux did not change during this interval. In the second figure, fog at 14 GMT didn't change the flux either. A thunderstorm, shown in the third figure, didn't change the flux at any point during the observation period. Cloud cover, rain, and even thunderstorms do not change the flux, which seems to remain at about an average of 18 events/(m*m*s) no matter what the weather is.

- By the numbers
 - * 1707 student research groups
 - ****** 851 teacher accounts
 - # 615 posters
 - * 30,106 raw data files









Conclusions

- Our students explore high-energy cosmic rays.
- Our teachers use e-Lab scaffolding to guide students.
- Sustaining interest and success is quite difficult.
 - Sometimes the detector doesn't behave.
 - Sometimes the software doesn't work.
 - Sometimes the school wants the teacher to do something else.

Future Work

- Can we build a collaboration?
- **Can we create a common data format?**
- Can we create an international "Masterclass-like" event?
 - Contemporaneous data collection, analysis, interpretation
 - Public sharing of results
 - Wideoconferences?