

First results from a prototype for the Fluorescence detector Array of Single-pixel Telescopes

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We present a concept for large area, low-cost detection of ultra-high energy cosmic rays (UHE-CRs) with a Fluorescence detector Array of Single-pixel Telescopes (FAST), addressing the requirements for the next generation of UHECR experiments. In the FAST design, a large field of view is covered by a few pixels at the focal plane of a mirror or Fresnel lens. We report first results of a FAST prototype installed at the Telescope Array site, consisting of a single 200 mm photo-multiplier tube at the focal plane of a 1 m² Fresnel lens system taken from the prototype of the JEM-EUSO experiment. The FAST prototype took data for 19 nights, demonstrating remarkable operational stability. We detected laser shots at distances of several kilometres as well as 16 highly significant UHECR shower candidates.

*The 34th International Cosmic Ray Conference,
30 July- 6 August, 2015
The Hague, The Netherlands*

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1. Introduction

The origin and nature of ultra-high energy cosmic rays (UHECRs) is one of the most intriguing mysteries in particle astrophysics [1]. Given their minute flux, less than one per century per square kilometre at the highest energies, a very large area must be instrumented to collect significant statistics. The energy, arrival direction, and mass composition of UHECRs can be inferred from studies of the cascade of secondary particles (Extensive Air Shower, EAS) produced by their interaction with the Earth's atmosphere. Two well-established techniques are used for UHECR detection: 1) arrays of detectors (e.g. plastic scintillators and water-Cherenkov stations) sample EAS particles reaching the ground; 2) large field of view telescopes allow for reconstruction of the shower development in the atmosphere by imaging UV fluorescence light from atmospheric nitrogen excited by EAS particles.

The Pierre Auger Observatory (Auger) [2] and Telescope Array Experiment (TA) [3, 4], the two largest UHECR experiments currently in operation, combine the two techniques, with arrays of particle detectors overlooked by Fluorescence Detector (FD) telescopes. Auger covers an area of over 3,000 km² close to the town of Malargüe in the province of Mendoza, Argentina. TA is located near the town of Delta in central Utah, USA and covers an area of 700 km². Significant advances in our understanding of UHECRs have been achieved in the last decade by these experiments [5]. However, these results are limited by statistics at the highest energies. To further advance the field, the next generation of experiments will require an aperture which is larger by an order of magnitude. This may be accomplished by fluorescence detection of UHECR showers from space, as in the proposed JEM-EUSO [6] mission, or with a ground array much larger than Auger. Low-cost, easily-deployable detectors will be essential for a ground-based experiment.

In this paper, we present an FD telescope concept which would fulfill these requirements. The Fluorescence detector Array of Single-pixel Telescopes (FAST) would consist of compact FD telescopes featuring a smaller light collecting area and many fewer pixels than current FD designs, leading to a significant reduction in cost.

2. FAST concept and prototype at the Telescope Array site

In the FAST design, a $\sim 30^\circ \times 30^\circ$ patch of field of view (FOV) is covered by just a few 200 mm PMTs at the focal plane of a mirror or Fresnel lens of $A \sim 1 \text{ m}^2$ [7]. We expect a significant cost reduction thanks to FAST's compact design with smaller light collecting optics, a smaller telescope housing, and a small number of PMTs and associated electronics. FAST stations, powered by solar panels and with wireless connection, could be deployed in an array configuration to cover a very large area at low cost.

A first test of the FAST concept was performed profiting from the existing infrastructure of the JEM-EUSO experiment at the TA site in Utah, where a prototype [8] is currently installed for a comprehensive test of the optics and electronics of this space-based detector. The light collecting area ($\sim 1 \text{ m}^2$) and circular FOV ($\sim 7^\circ$ radius) of the JEM-EUSO prototype telescope (EUSO-TA telescope) are close to the FAST reference design (for a single pixel), providing a perfect test bed for the FAST concept.

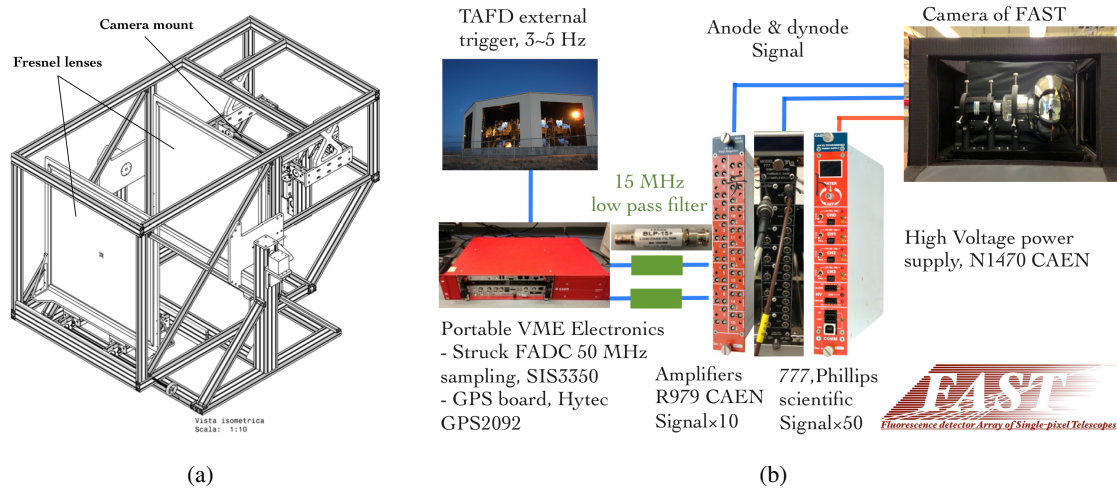


Figure 1: The EUSO-TA telescope optics (a) and the DAQ system of the FAST prototype (b). The dimension of the optics is approximately $1.8 \text{ m} \times 2.0 \text{ m} \times 2.6 \text{ m}$ (H \times W \times L). The FAST prototype camera, consisting of a single 200 mm PMT and a UV transparent filter, was installed at the focal plane of the telescope.

40 The EUSO-TA telescope is hosted in a small hut in front of the TA FD building at the Black
 41 Rock Mesa site. Its optics consists of two 1 m^2 Fresnel lenses, with a UV transparent acrylic plate
 42 placed at the diaphragm for protection as shown in Figure 1(a). For the purpose of the FAST test
 43 we installed an 200 mm PMT (R5912-03, Hamamatsu) at the focal plane of the telescope. A UV
 44 band-pass filter (Schott MUG-6 glass) was placed in front of the PMT to reduce the night sky
 45 background. The PMT was equipped with an AC-coupled active base (E7694-01, Hamamatsu) to
 46 maintain stable gain under the high current expected during operation. To track the PMT response,
 47 we attached a YAP pulsed light source consisting of a $\text{YAlO}_3\text{:Ce}$ scintillator crystal excited by a
 48 $50 \text{ Bq } ^{241}\text{Am}$ source to the PMT's surface. The electronics and Data Acquisition System (DAQ)
 49 of the FAST prototype was built from commercial modules as summarized in Figure 1(b). The FAST
 50 DAQ was remotely controlled via a wireless network.

51 3. Measurements at the TA site

52 The FAST prototype operated for 19 days in April and June 2014 during clear, moonless
 53 nights for a total of 83 hours. Several measurements were performed to validate the FAST concept,
 54 including studies of the night sky background, of the stability of the YAP signal and of distant UV
 55 laser shots.

56 3.1 Night sky background and stability

57 The average current of a pixel in any FD telescope is dominated by the night sky background
 58 (NSB), typically $\sim 100 \text{ photons/deg}^2/\text{m}^2/\mu\text{s}$. Current generation FD telescopes have a small FOV
 59 when compared to the $\sim 7^\circ$ radius of the FAST prototype. Since the average pixel current is
 60 proportional to the light collecting area of the telescope and the pixel solid angle, we expect a
 61 significantly larger current in the FAST prototype.

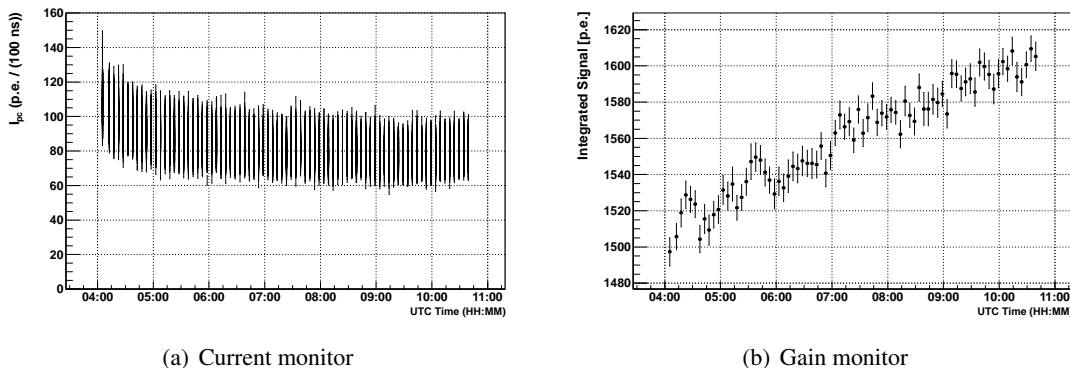


Figure 2: Stability of the current (a) and variation in the YAP signal intensity (b) during a seven hour data taking run.

62 AC coupling of the FAST PMT does not allow a direct measurement of the average current.
 63 However, fluctuations of the NSB are recorded as fluctuations of the PMT pedestal, whose variance
 64 is linearly related to the average current [9]. With the shutter closed, the average photo-cathode cur-
 65 rent, 15 p.e./100 ns, is dominated by the noise in the FAST electronics chain. When exposed to
 66 the NSB, a current of 115 p.e./100 ns is measured, indicating that the electronic noise is negligible
 67 with respect to the NSB. The r.m.s. fluctuations of the NSB, $\sigma \sim 11$ p.e./100 ns, dictate the sensi-
 68 tivity of this FAST prototype. The evolution of the current during seven hours of continuous data
 69 taking is shown in Figure 2(a). A smooth decrease in the current as a function of time is observed,
 70 representing the change in the NSB during operation.

71 The FAST PMT gain was monitored during data taking with the stable light pulses provided
 72 by the YAP source. The measured variation in the YAP signal intensity during a night is shown
 73 in Figure 2(b). The overall change is small ($\sim 7\%$) and consistent with the known temperature
 74 dependence of the PMT gain ($\sim -1\% \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$).

75 3.2 Detection of distant laser shots

76 UV laser shots are routinely used for calibration of FD telescopes and atmospheric monitor-
 77 ing [10] [11]. While traveling up through the atmosphere, the laser light scatters on air molecules
 78 and aerosol particles into the FD field of view, producing signals similar to a UHECR shower. The
 79 TA site is equipped with a Central Laser Facility (CLF), located about 21 km from the Black Rock
 80 Mesa site. It consists of a 355 nm UV laser which fires 300 vertical shots every 30 minutes dur-
 81 ing data taking. In addition, a Portable UV Laser System (PLS) [12] can be deployed at different
 82 locations in the TA site. Both systems provide laser pulses of ≈ 2.2 mJ energy, approximately
 83 equivalent in intensity to a $\approx 10^{19.2}$ eV shower. We made extensive use of these laser facilities to
 84 characterize the performance of the FAST prototype.

85 The signal measured by FAST for a single PLS shot is shown in Figure 3(a), with the PLS
 86 located at a distance of 6 km. The signal is well above the NSB level, and individual pulses were
 87 detected with 100% efficiency. We used this data to calibrate the relative timing between FAST
 88 and the TA FD by comparing the GPS time recorded by the two detectors for the same laser shot.
 89 An offset was expected, since the external trigger to the FAST DAQ required some processing time

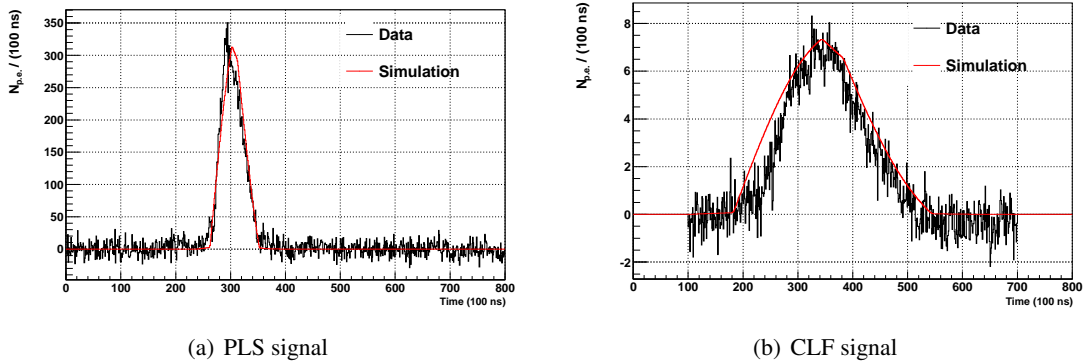


Figure 3: FADC signals corresponding to PLS (a) and CLF (b) laser shots from a distance of 6 km and 21 km, respectively. For the CLF, 233 laser shot signals are averaged to improve the sensitivity, since a single laser shot is at the limit of detection. The red curves show the expected signal from simulations of a 2.2 mJ vertical laser. The PLS simulated signal was normalized to fit the measured peak.

90 in the TA trigger board. The distribution of the difference between the FAST and TA fluorescence
 91 detector GPS times is shown in Figure 4(a). An offset of $20.86 \mu\text{s}$ was measured, attributed to
 92 the TA trigger processing time. The r.m.s. of $\approx 100 \text{ ns}$ is consistent with the GPS resolution, and
 93 adequate for the purpose of the FAST prototype test. A precise measurement of this relative timing
 was essential in the search for UHECR showers presented in Section 4.

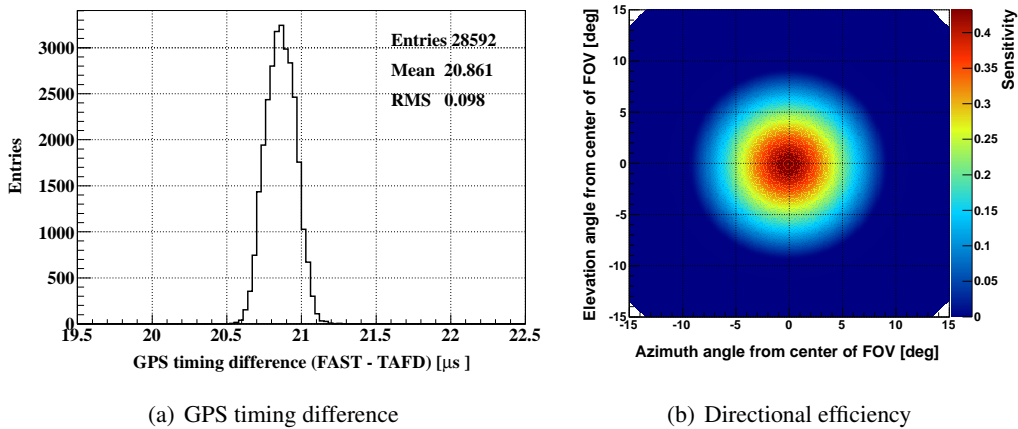


Figure 4: Difference between the TA FD and the FAST prototype GPS time for laser shots (a). Efficiency of the FAST prototype’s optics as a function of the angle to the optical axis (b), obtained with a ray tracing simulation of the telescope.

94 We also performed measurements with the CLF, whose laser shots passed right through the
 95 center of the FAST FOV. The CLF signal was expected to be attenuated to the limit of detectability
 96 due to its distance from the FAST prototype and light absorption in the atmosphere. Individual
 97 CLF laser pulses could not be resolved. However, a clear signal was observed when averaging over
 98 many laser shots as shown in Figure 3(b). The average signal amplitude was found to be 7 p.e.
 99 /100 ns, indeed too small to allow for the detection of individual shots (compared with the NSB
 100

101 fluctuation, see Section 3.1).

102 A simulation of the FAST prototype's response to laser shots was performed to compare with
 103 the PLS and CLF data. For this purpose, the efficiency of the EUSO-TA telescope as a function
 104 of angle was obtained from a ray-tracing simulation of the Fresnel lenses as shown in Figure 4(b).
 105 The FAST simulation included the wavelength dependent quantum efficiency of the FAST PMT
 106 (measured in a dedicated laboratory setup before installation) and realistic light attenuation in the
 107 atmosphere due to Rayleigh and Mie scattering (with parameters typical of the TA site) [13]. The
 108 simulated signal for PLS and CLF laser shots is given in Figure 3. In both cases the amplitude and
 109 time width are in good agreement with the measurements.

110 4. Detection of UHECR showers

111 Detection of very energetic showers ($> 10^{19}$ eV) in the limited running time of the FAST
 112 prototype was unlikely. However, we expected to observe a few lower energy, close by showers.
 113 A search was performed, driven by well reconstructed TA FD events which generated an external
 114 trigger for the FAST DAQ.

115 First we selected TA FD events with a reconstructed shower geometry passing through the
 116 FOV of the FAST prototype as shown in Figure 5(a). We then searched the corresponding FAST
 117 FADC traces for pulses with a maximum signal greater than 5σ , where σ was calculated from the
 118 pedestal r.m.s. of the first $10 \mu\text{s}$ of the trace as shown in Figure 5(b). The search was performed in
 119 a time interval of $70 \mu\text{s}$, positioned in the trace according to the relative timing between FAST and
 120 the TA FD (Section 3.2). We found 16 shower candidates in the 83 hour data-set, with an estimated
 background of < 1 event.

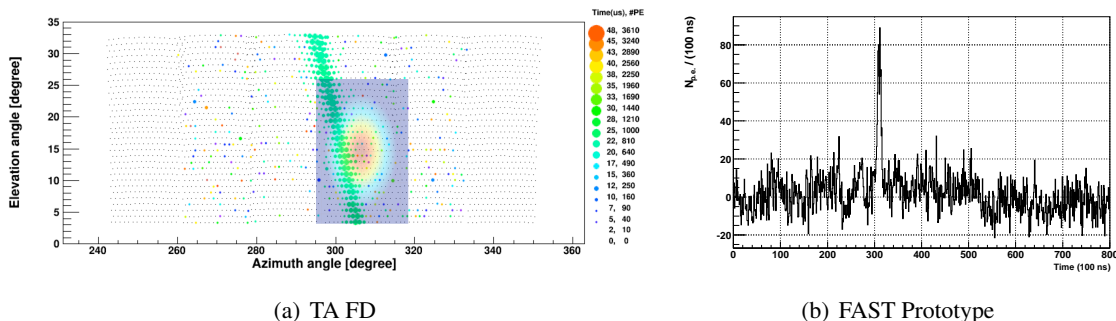


Figure 5: A 10^{18} eV shower simultaneously detected by the TA FD (a) and the FAST prototype (b). The FAST FOV is indicated in (a)

121

122 Although small, this sample provides an estimate of the sensitivity of the FAST prototype. The
 123 correlation between the impact parameter (i.e. the distance of closest approach of the shower axis
 124 with respect to the FAST prototype) and the energy of the 16 showers is plotted in Figure 6(a), with
 125 shower parameters given by the standard reconstruction of the TA FD [14]. At any given energy,
 126 we expect showers to be detected up to a maximum impact parameter, r_{det} . An approximate r_{det}
 127 bounding our limited data set is indicated by the line in Figure 6(a).

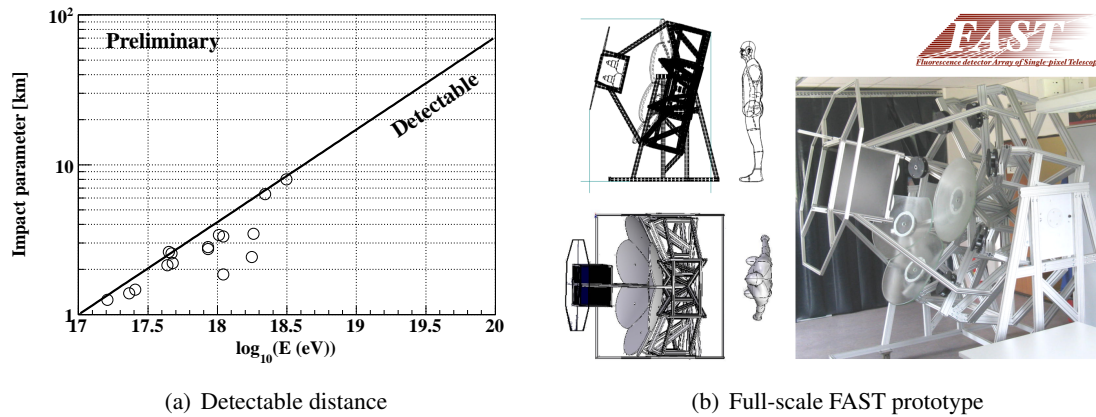


Figure 6: Correlation between the impact parameter and energy of the 16 cosmic ray shower candidates detected by FAST (a). Both shower parameters were obtained from the TA standard reconstruction. The line indicates the maximum detectable distance consistent with our limited data set. A full-scale FAST prototype under development (b).

128 5. Conclusions

129 We have presented a novel concept for an air shower fluorescence detector, which features just
 130 a few pixels covering a large field of view. The FAST concept may be used in the next generation
 131 of UHECR experiments, which will require low cost detectors to achieve an order or magnitude
 132 increase in aperture. We reported first results of the FAST prototype at the Telescope Array site,
 133 where we installed an 200 mm PMT in the existing EUSO-TA telescope prototype optics. The
 134 FAST prototype took data during 19 nights, for a total of 83 hours. The detector operated under
 135 a variety of conditions typical of field deployment, demonstrating a remarkable stability and ro-
 136 bustness. The UV lasers placed at several kilometres distance were clearly detected by the FAST
 137 prototype, providing an estimate of its sensitivity. We also searched for UHECR showers detected
 138 by FAST in time coincidence with the TA FD, and found 16 highly significant candidates. These
 139 results give us confidence in the validity of the concept and its expected performance. Motivated by
 140 these encouraging results, a full-scale FAST prototype is under development; a design consisting
 141 of a $30^\circ \times 30^\circ$ FOV telescope of 1 m^2 effective area, with a 2×2 PMT camera and a segmented
 142 spherical mirror of 1.6 m diameter is shown in Figure 6(b).

143 Acknowledgements

144 This work was supported in part by NSF grant PHY-1412261 and by the Kavli Institute for
 145 Cosmological Physics at the University of Chicago through grant NSF PHY-1125897 and an en-
 146 dowment from the Kavli Foundation and its founder Fred Kavli. This project has been partially
 147 funded by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The Czech au-
 148 thors gratefully acknowledge the support of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the
 149 Czech Republic project No. LG13007. This work was supported by the Japan Society for the Pro-
 150 motion of Science through the Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientist (A) Grant Number 15H05443. TF
 151 was supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Fellowship for Research Abroad

152 H25-339. The authors thank the Telescope Array and the JEM-EUSO collaborations for providing
153 logistic support and part of the instrumentation to perform the FAST prototype measurement. They
154 also thank the Pierre Auger collaboration for fruitful discussions.

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