

Detection of ultra-high energy cosmic ray air showers by **Cosmic Ray Air Fluorescence Fresnel-lens Telescope** for next generation



Y. Tameda^a, M. Yamamoto^b, T. Tomida^b, D. Ikeda^c,
K. Yamazaki^d, H. Iwakura^b, Y. Nakamura^b, Y. Saito^b





The present situation of UHECR observation

TA reported hotspot (5σ)

Intermediate scale anisotropy of the arrival direction of UHECRs ($E > 57 \text{ EeV}$)

What should we do to clarify UHECR sources ?

Is hotspot related to the population of UHECR sources ?

▶ Extension of detection area for larger statistics.

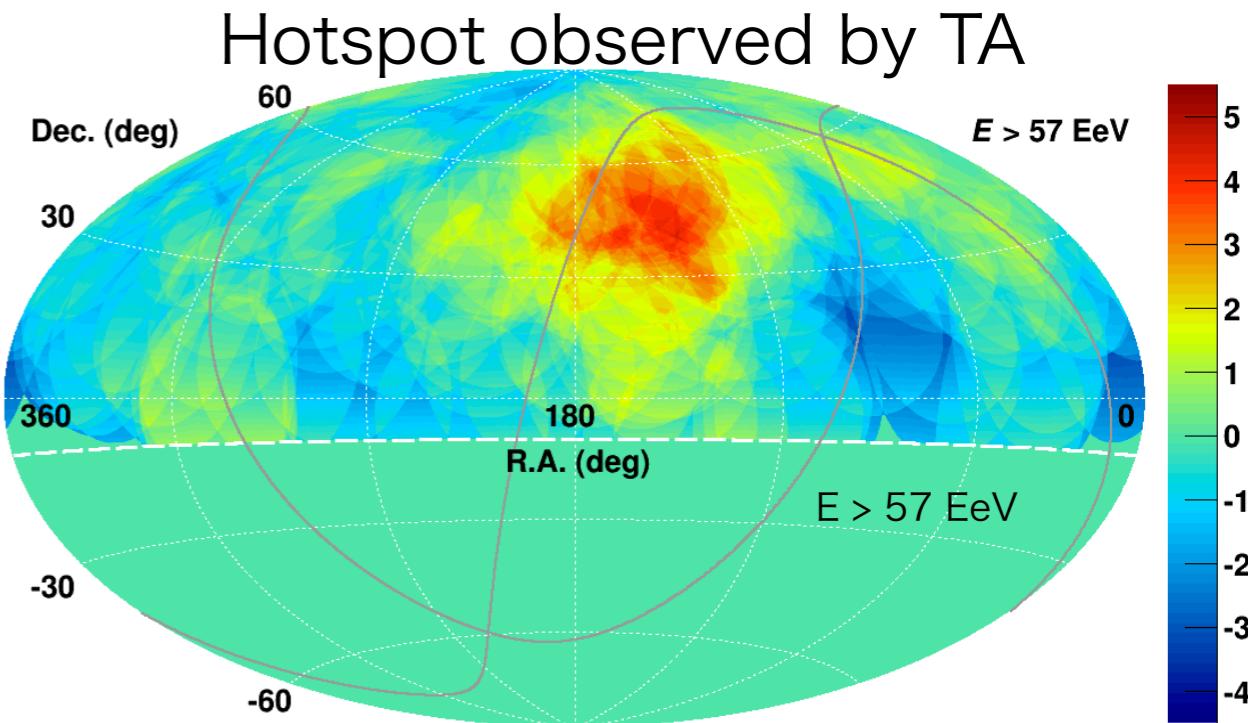
Can UHECRs propagate straight ?

▶ Observation of X_{\max}

Solution :

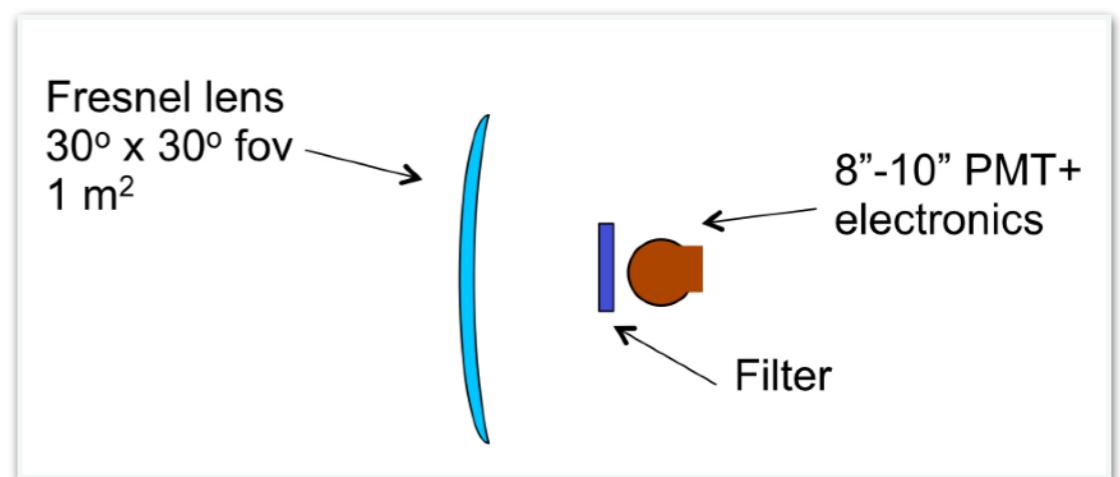
Huge observatory using fluorescence detector(FD).

However, Cost of FDs in use are high :(



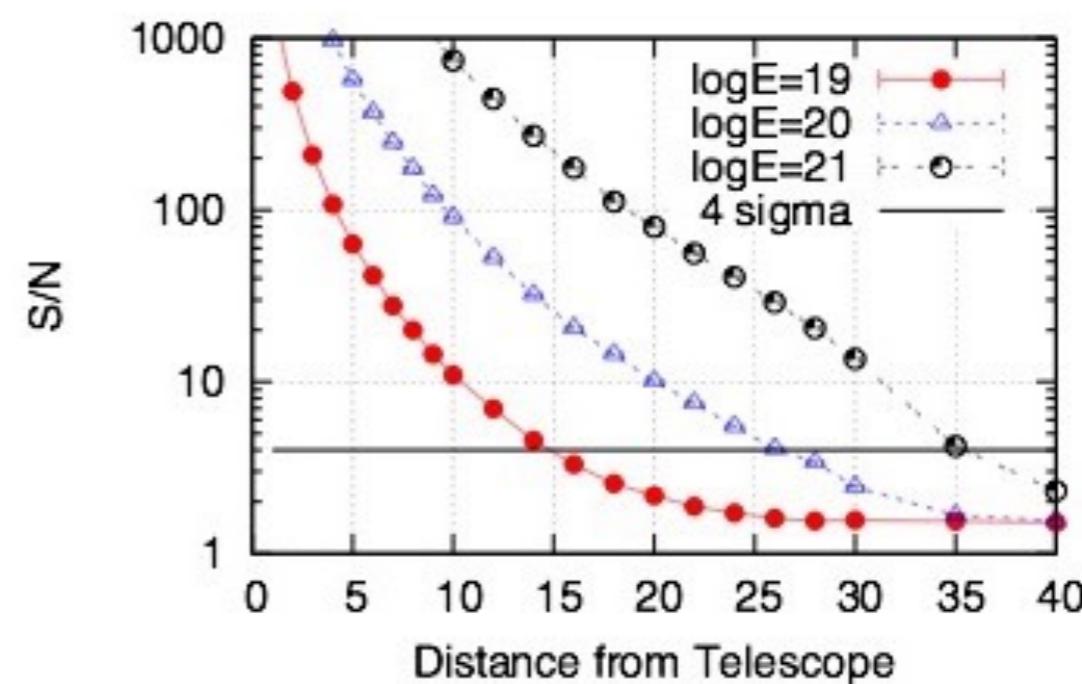
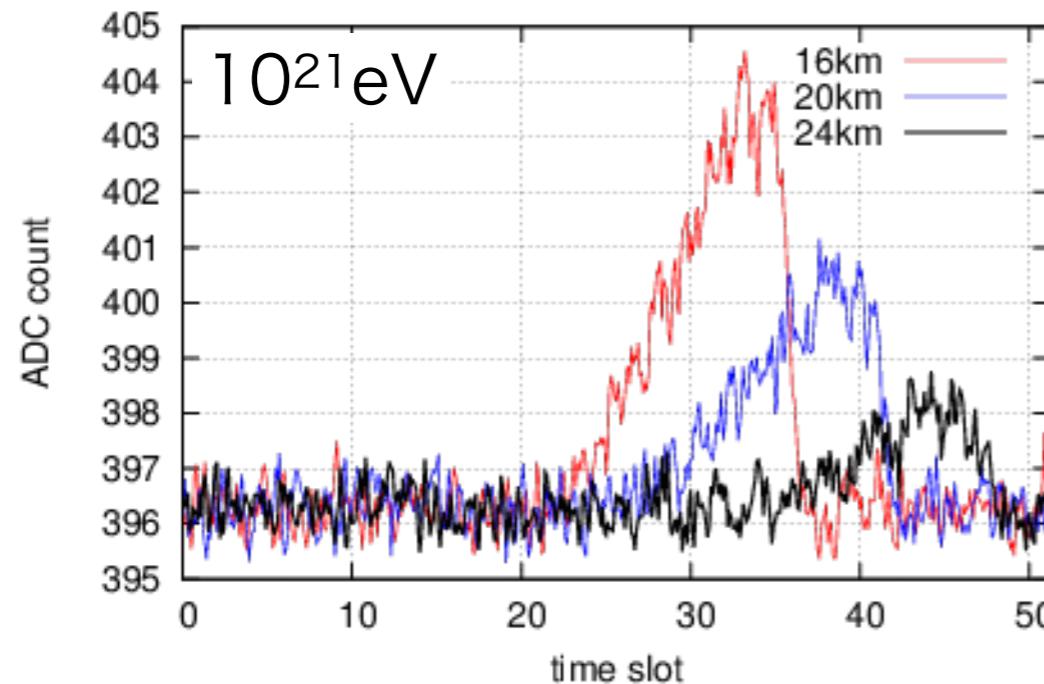
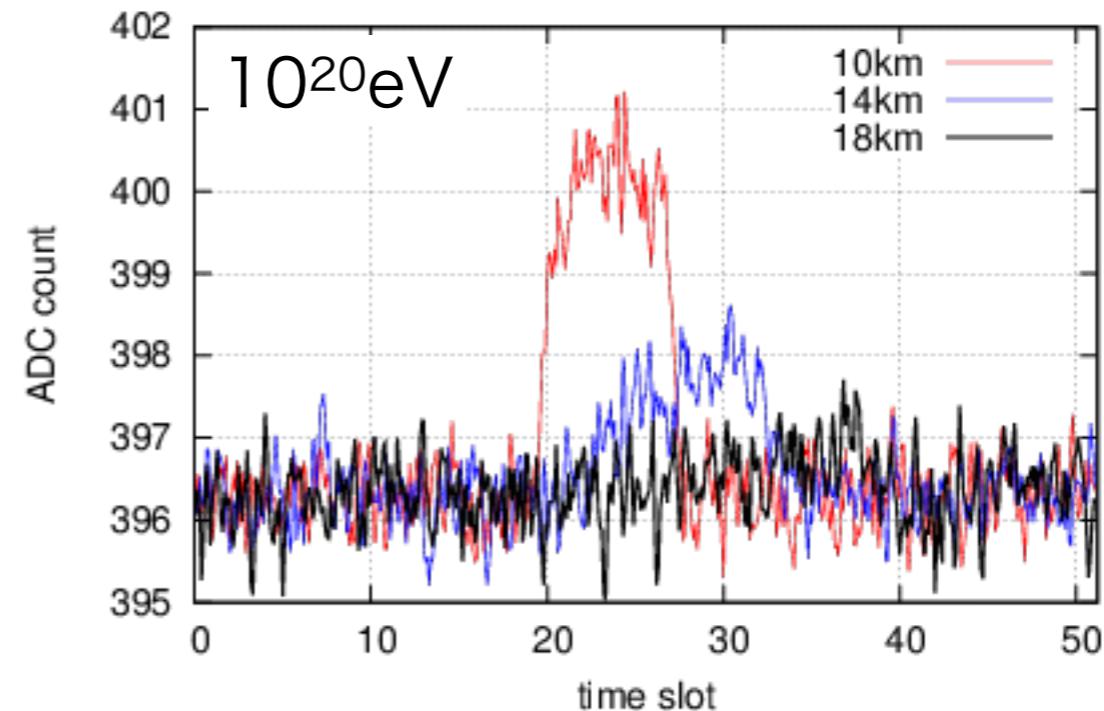
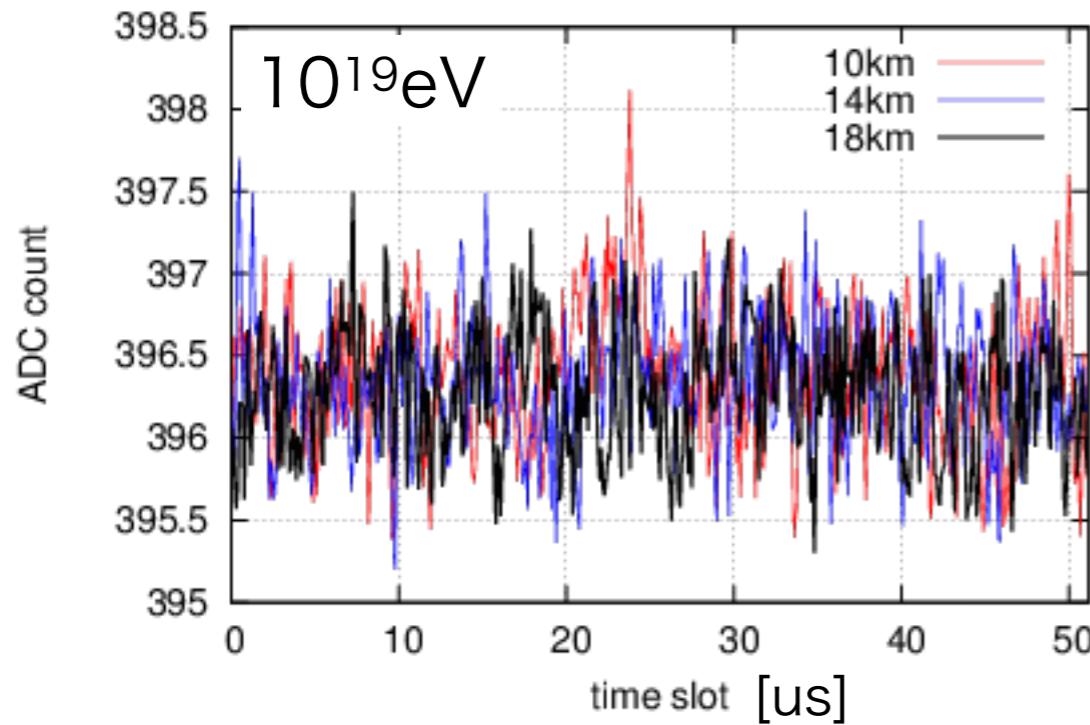
K. Kawata et al. ICRC2017

Proposed concept of simple structured FD.



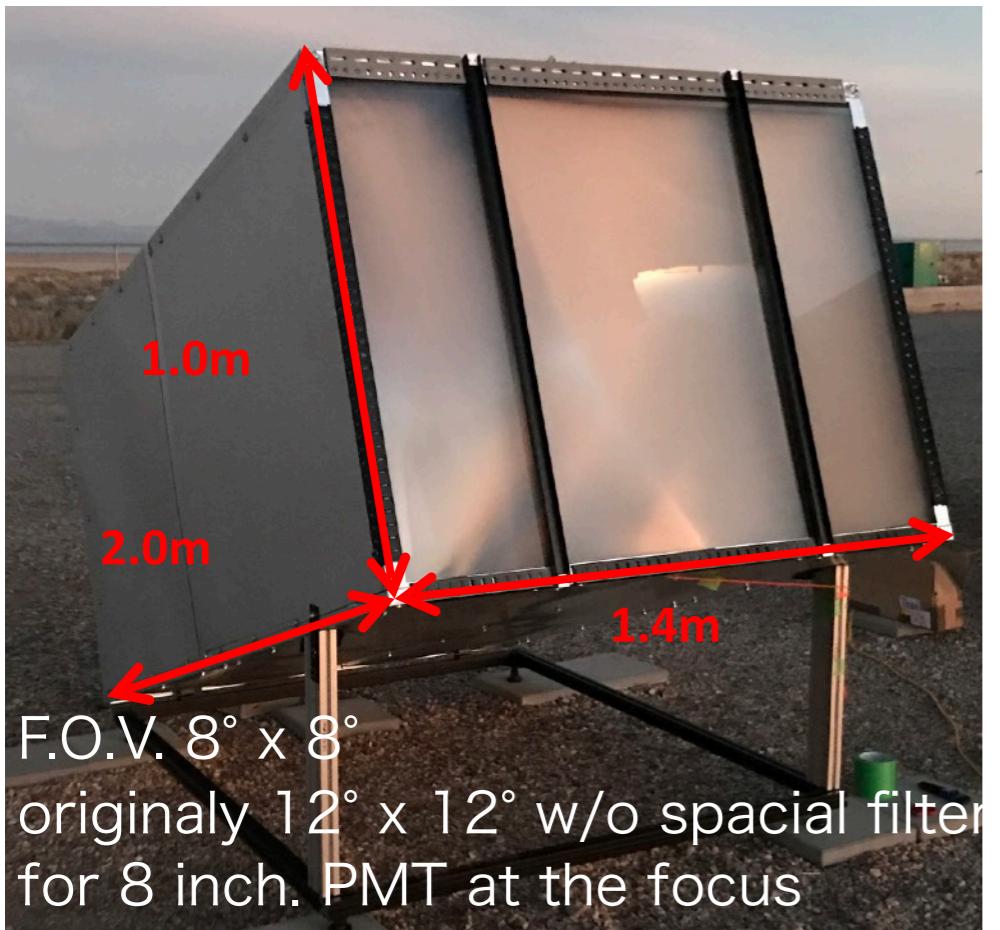
P. Privitera, et.al.UHECR(2012)

Expected signal of Single pixel FD

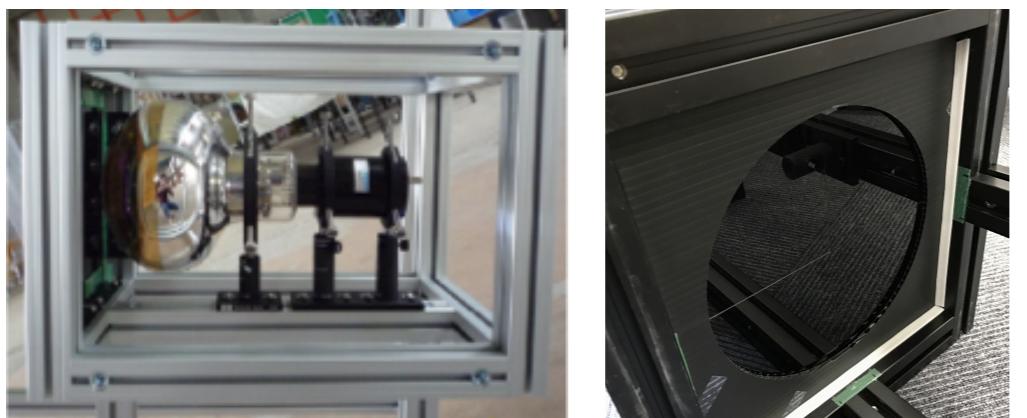


Simulation condition : 1 m² lens (90% trans.), 8 inc. PMT, UV filter (BG3), FOV 16°x16°

Cosmic Ray Air Fluorescence Fresnel lens Telescope



Appearance of CRAFFT detector.
Shading curtain inside.



8 in. PMT with UV transmitting filter.
 8° spacial filter for test observation.

Single pixel Fresnel lens telescope

- Simple structure, without container
- Easy to deploy
- No obstacle between lens and focus
- Necessity of multiple observation for geometrical determination
- Worse S/N compared to multi pixels.

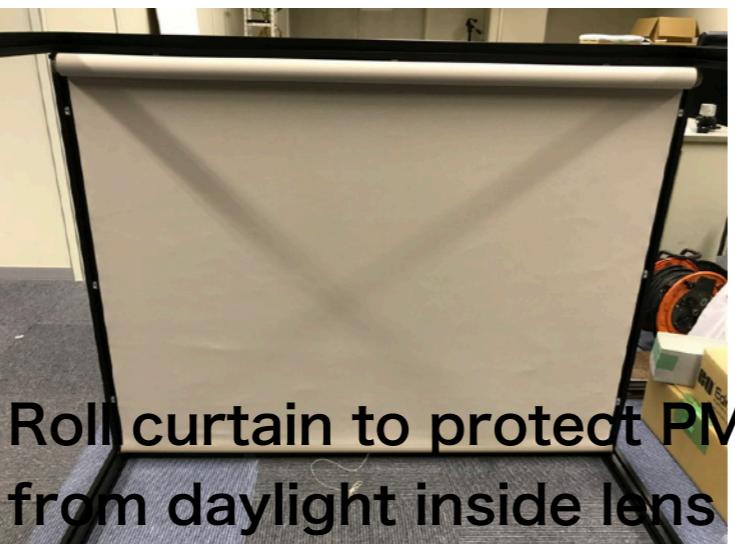
Component	Product	Specification	Cost/FD
Structure	MIWA	Aluminum frame	950
Fresnel lens	NTKJ, CF1200-B	1m^2 , $f=1.2\text{m}$	370
UV trans. filter	Hoya, UL330	$\sim 90\%$, 300-360nm	3,000
PMT	Hamamatsu, R5921	8 inch	2,000
FADC	TokushuDensiKairo, Cosmo-Z	80MHz, 12bit	290
Amplifier	Lecroy, 612AM		1,000
HV	CAEN, N1470AR	8kV, 3mA	1,600
		Total (\$) :	9210

The status of CRAFFT



2017 Sep. Built four CRAFFT detectors.

2017 Oct. Deployed detectors at TA FD site.



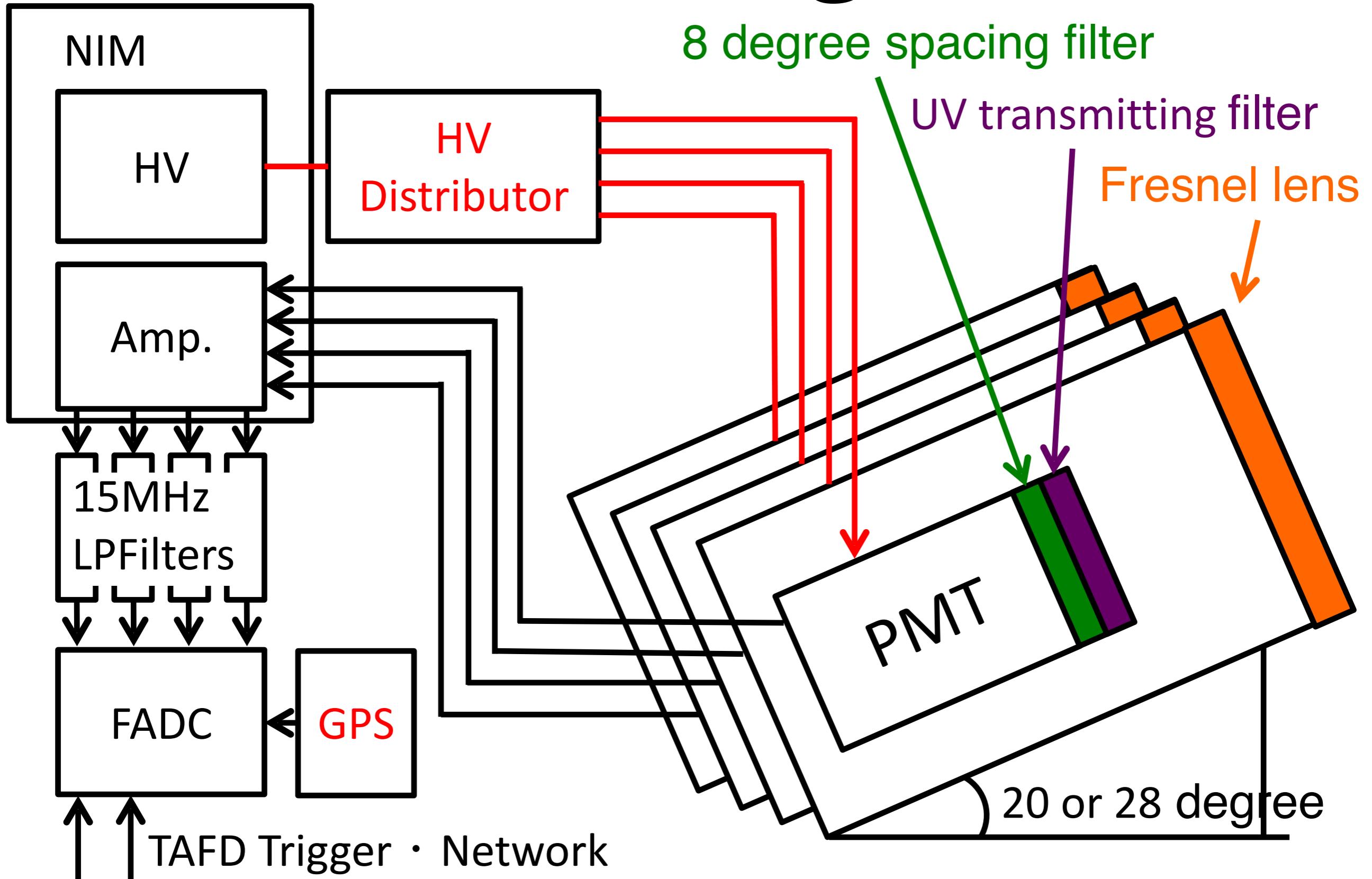
**Deployed CRAFFT detector
@ TA FD site**



Deployment is completed !!



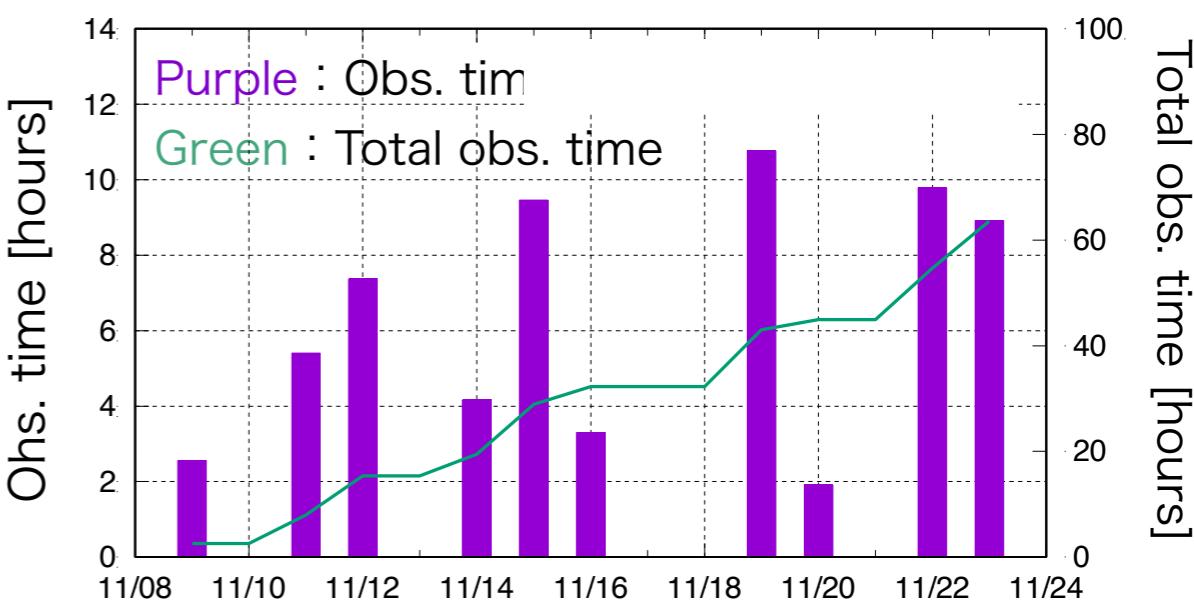
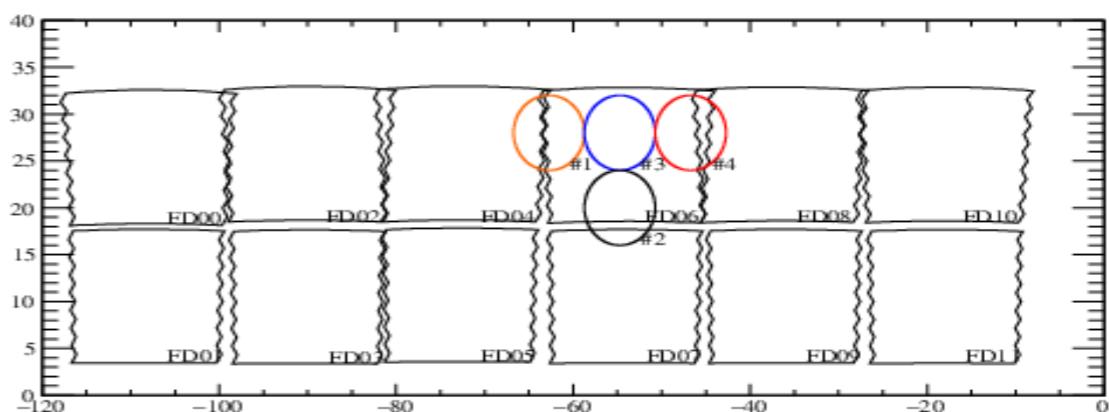
Detector configuration





Test Observation at TA FD site

- Test observation at TA FD site
- 2017 Nov. 9 ~ Nov. 23
- Obs. time : 63.5 h (10 nights)
- Expected events / month :
~8 events (above 10^{17} eV)
- Triggered by TA FD triggering timing
- # of recorded events : 556,255



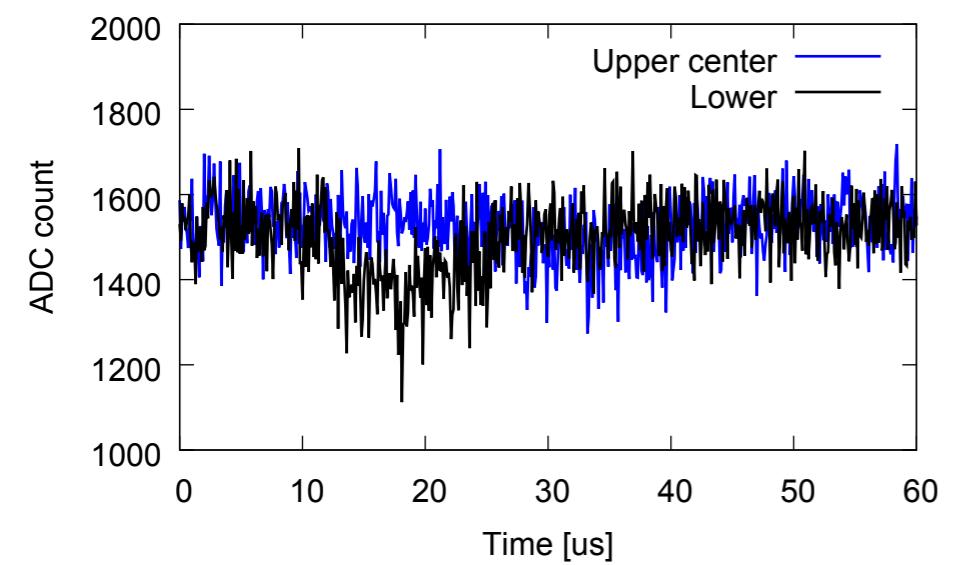
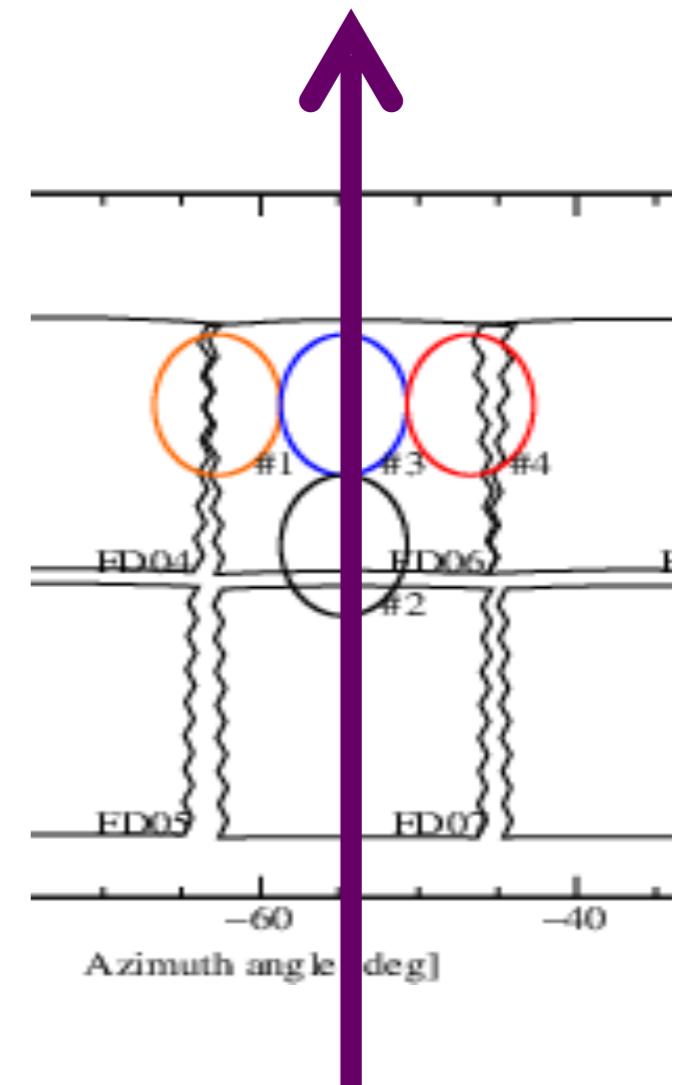


Performance test with TA CLF

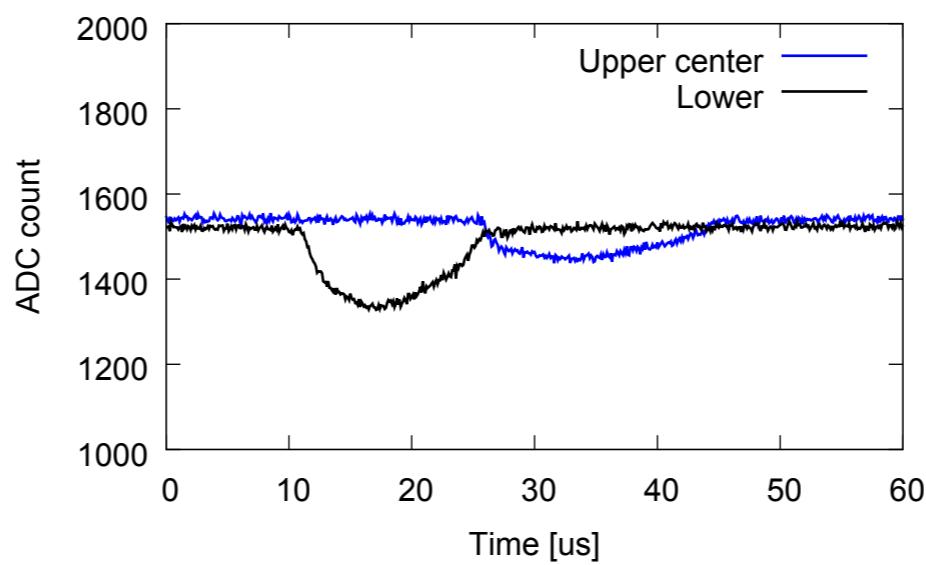
CRAFFT detected CLF laser event.

CLF(Central Laser Facility)

Nd:YAG pulse laser, $\lambda = 355$ nm, 5mJ,
20 km apart from CRAFFT detectors.
Corresponding to 10^{20} eV air shower



single event



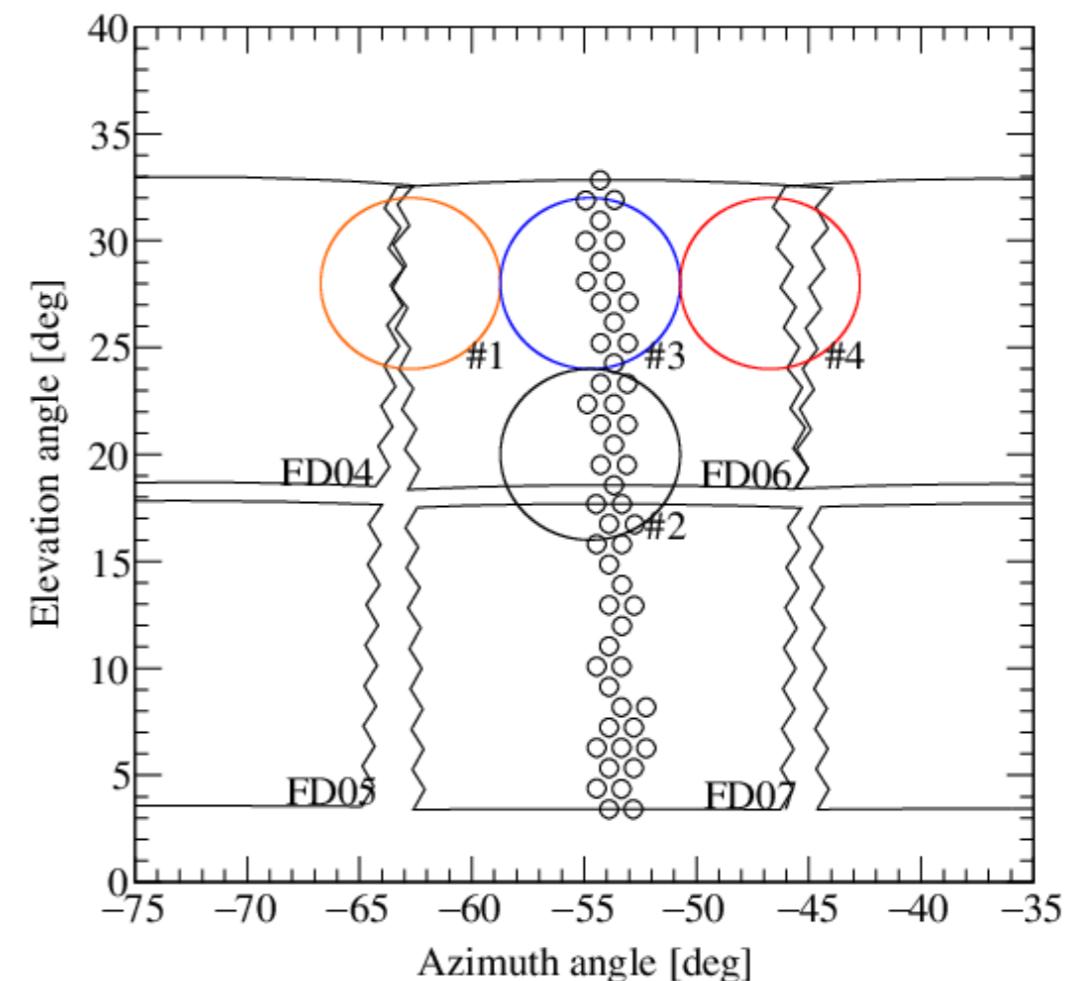
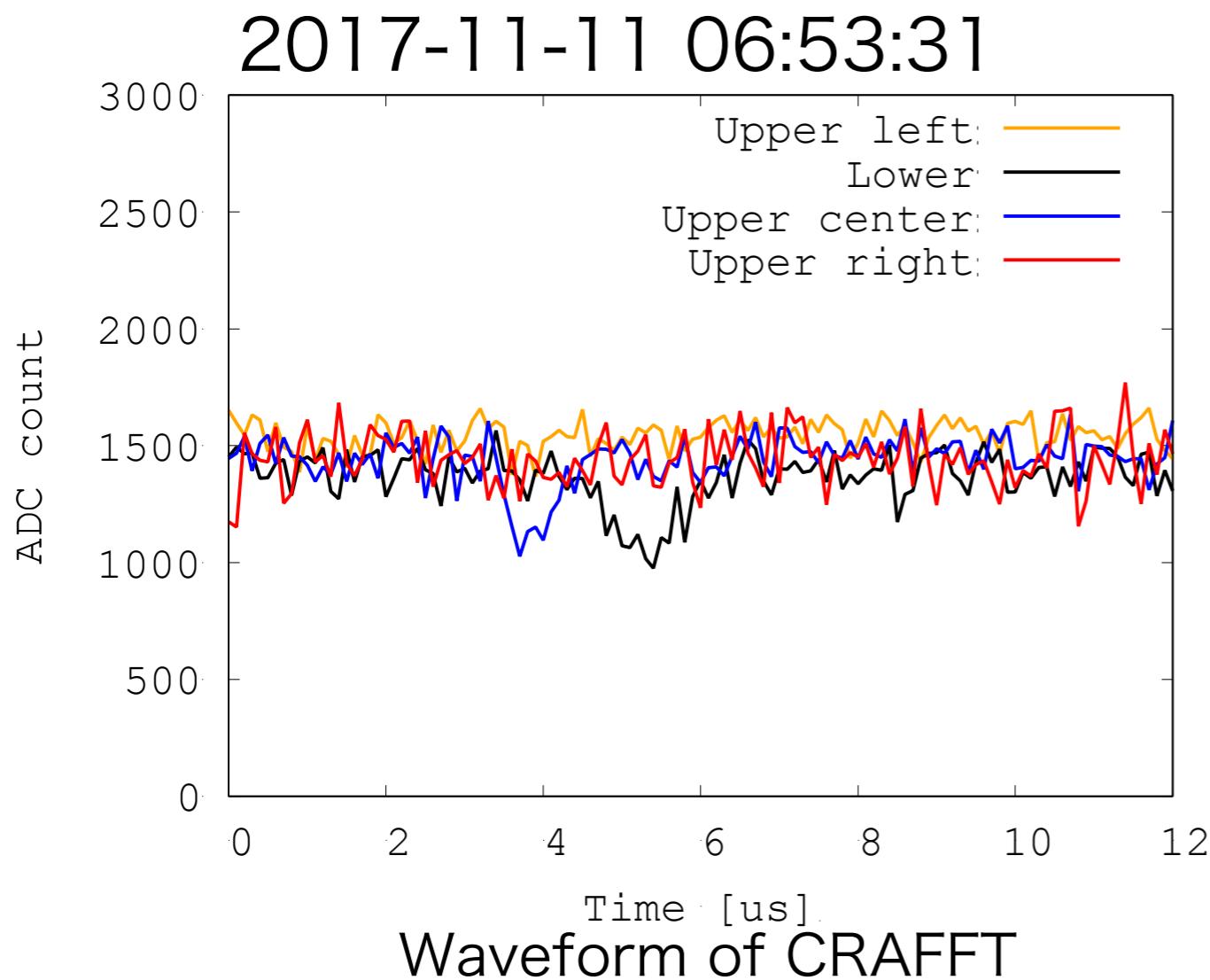
133 events average

CLF laser is crossing the F.O.V. of CRAFFT detector and TA FD.



Air shower event observed by CRAFFT

We succeeded to detect air shower events !!



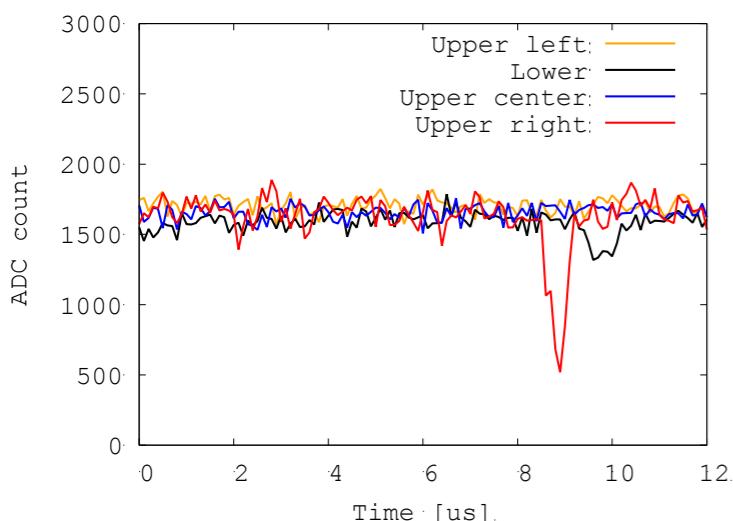
Event display of TA FD
with CRAFFT F.O.V.

Energy: $10^{17.7}$ eV, Distance: 3.6 km (by TA FD)

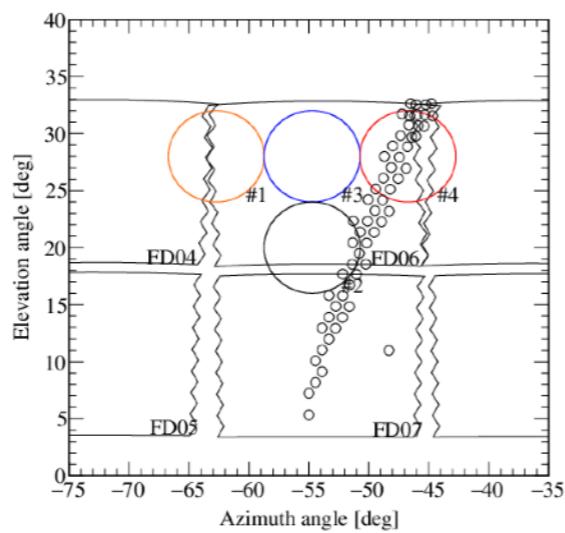


Air shower events observed by CRAFFT

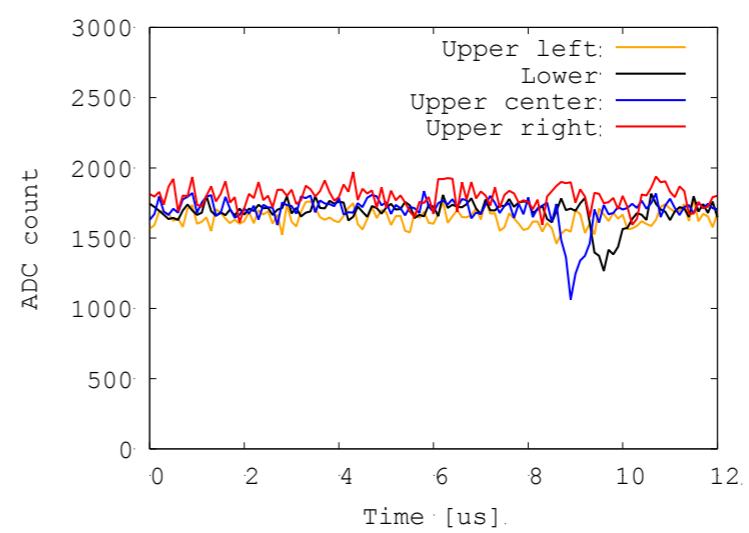
2017-11-15 05:47:08



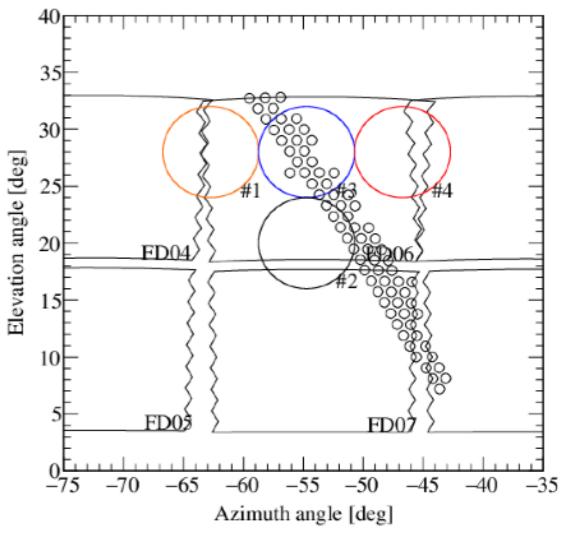
$10^{17.9}$ eV, 3.9 km



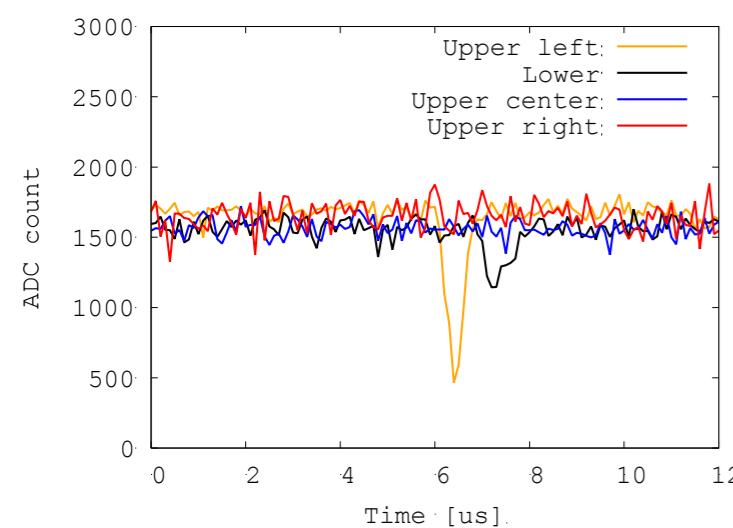
2017-11-19 03:33:46



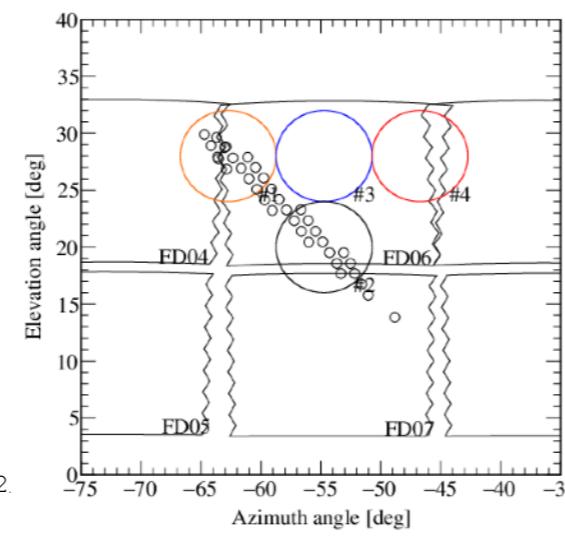
$10^{18.0}$ eV, 2.3 km



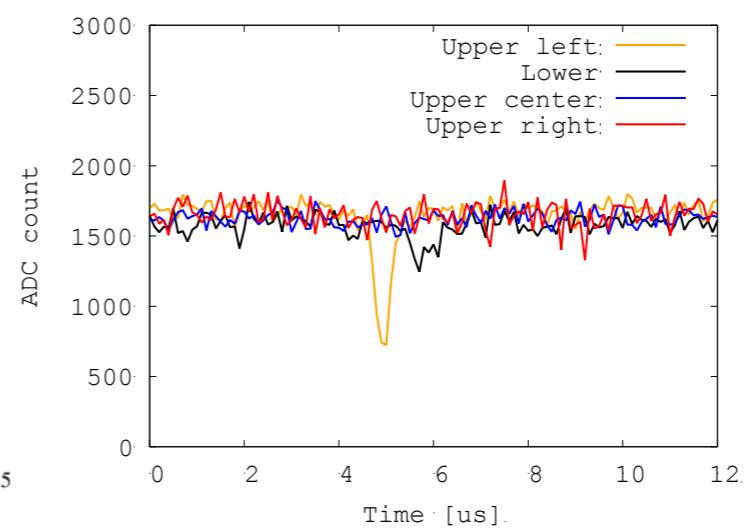
2017-11-15 06:16:57



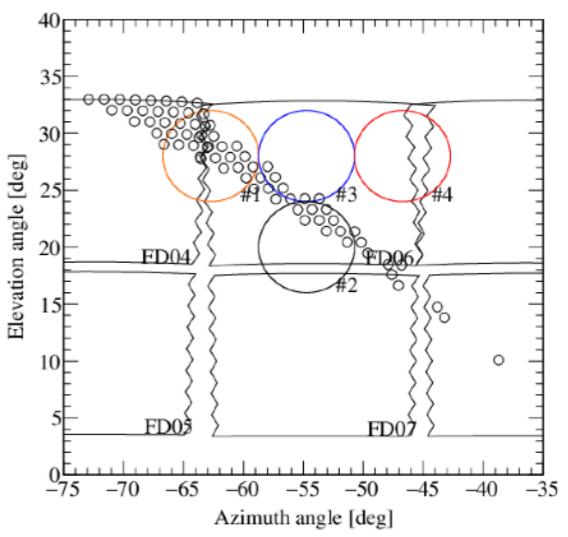
$10^{18.0}$ eV, 3.5 km



2017-11-23 09:31:19



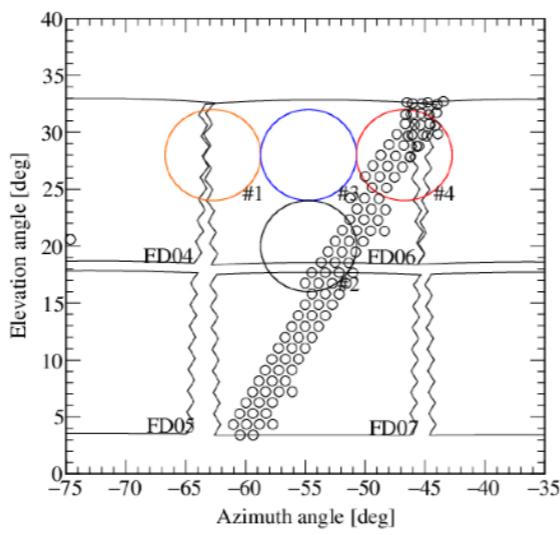
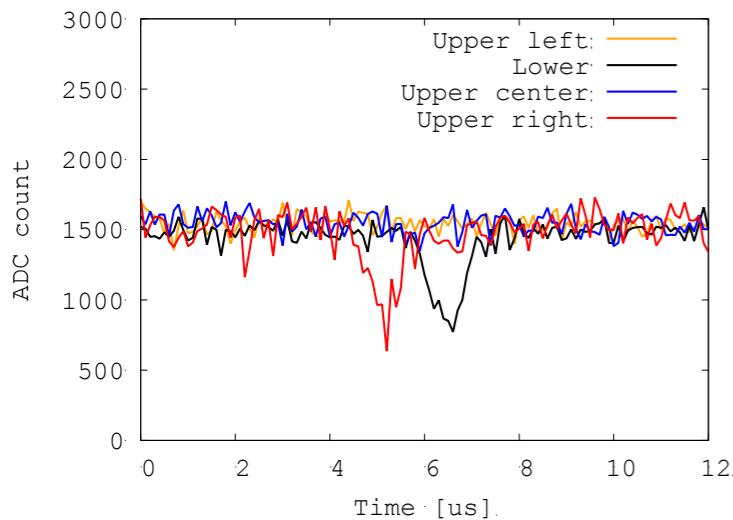
$10^{17.9}$ eV, 2.4 km



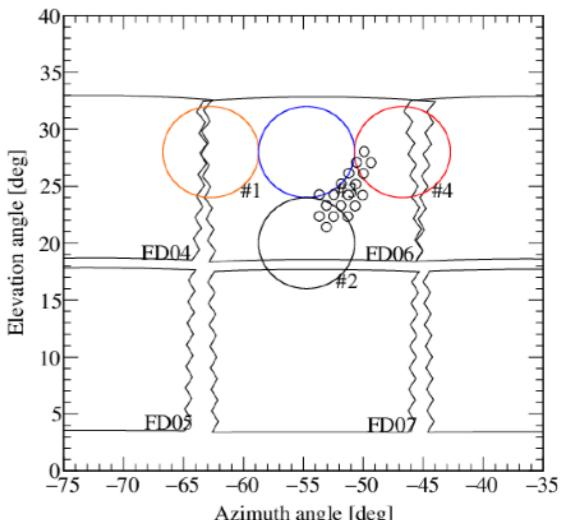
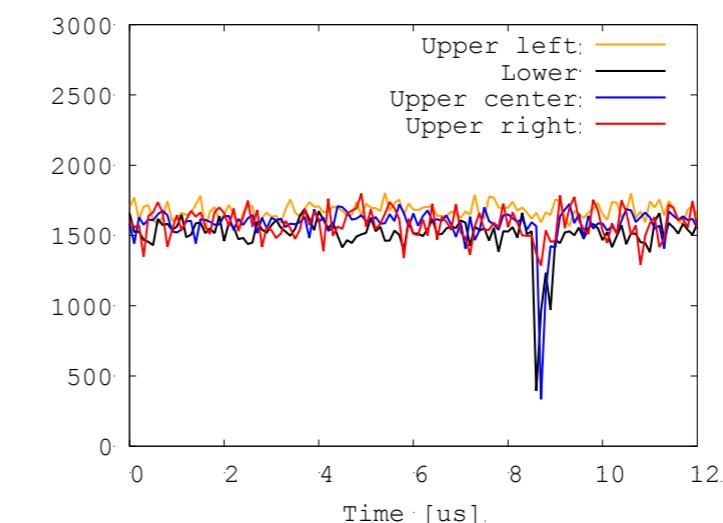
Air shower event observed by CRAFFT



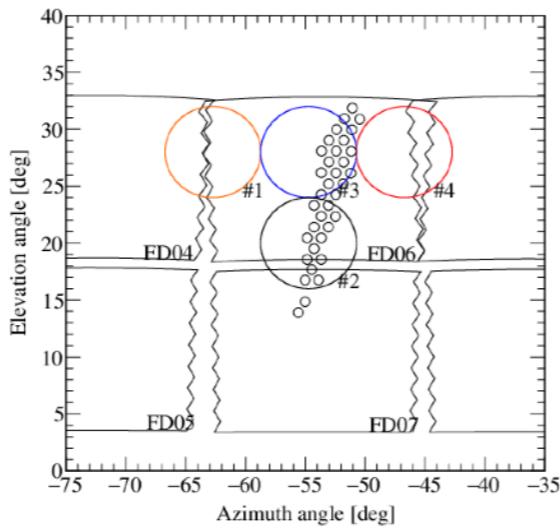
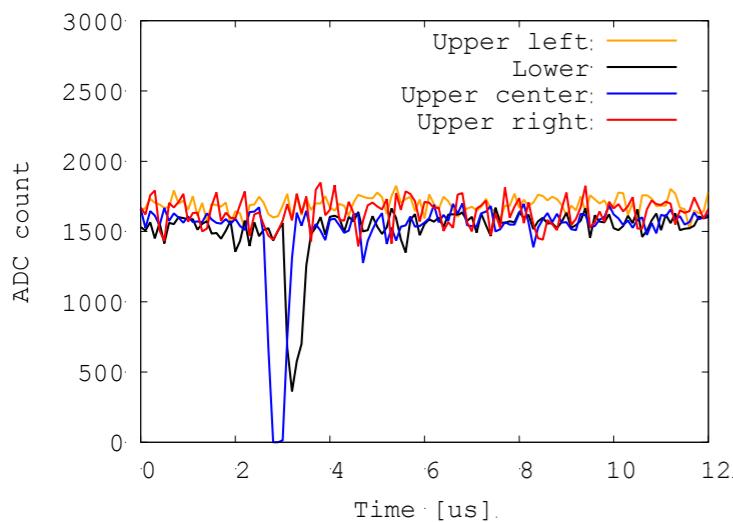
2017-11-11 05:59:54



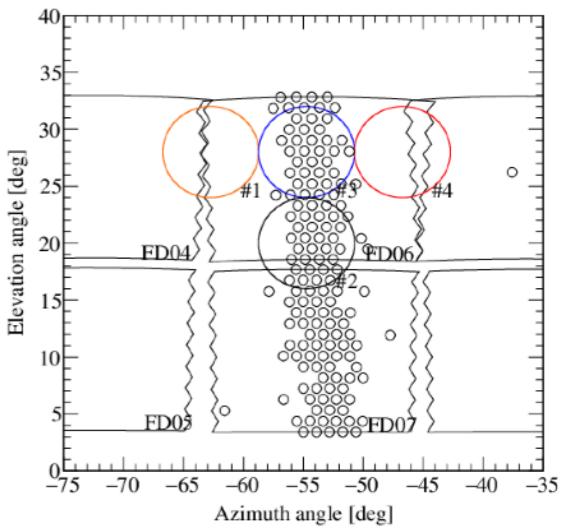
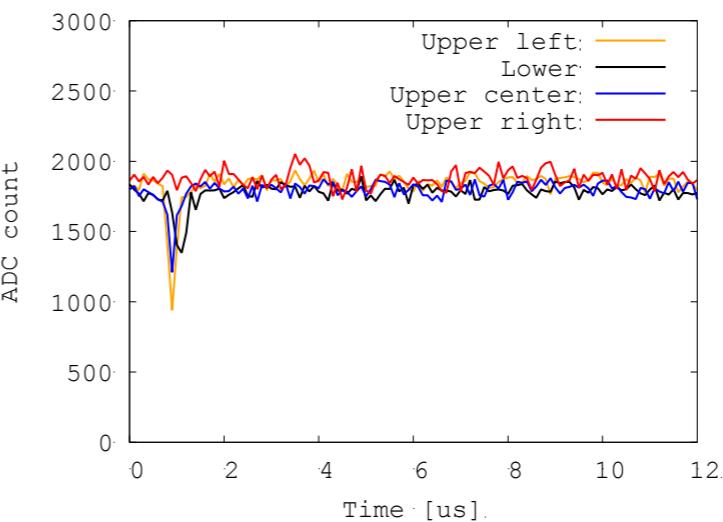
2017-11-15 07:24:00



2017-11-15 06:16:09



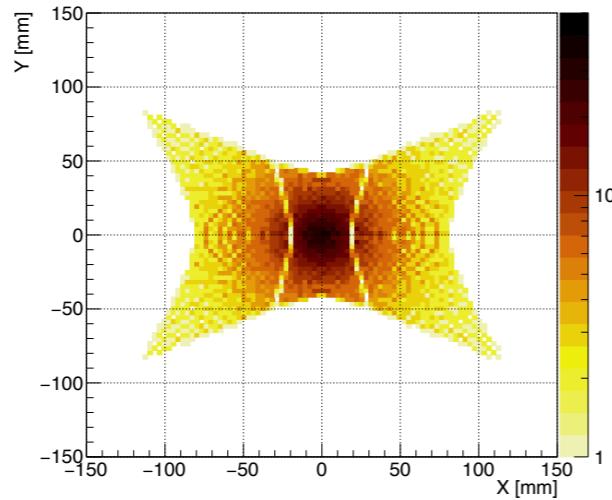
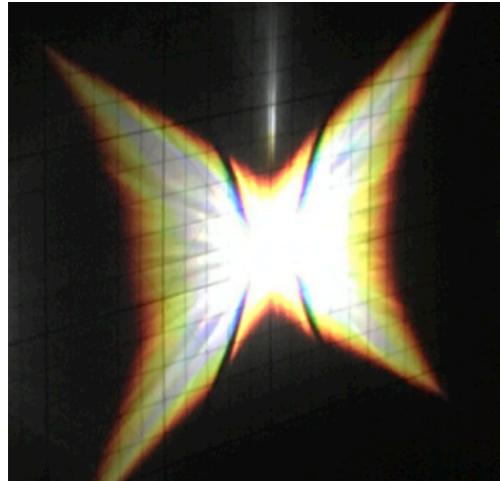
2017-11-20 06:36:05





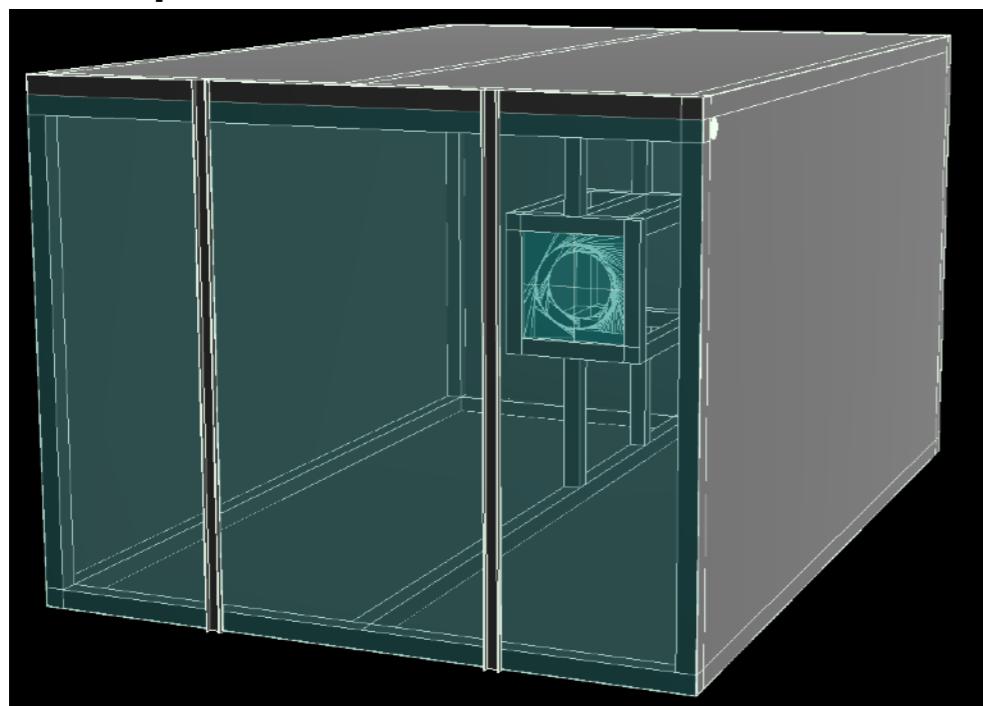
Ray tracing simulation

to understand the optics and optimize
the detector configuration.

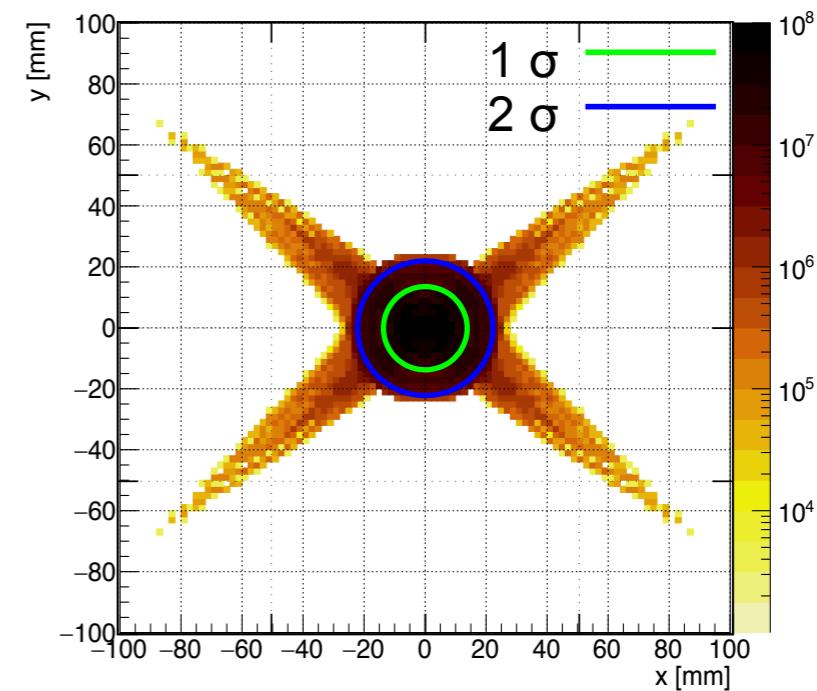


Spot of white light
at focal plane.

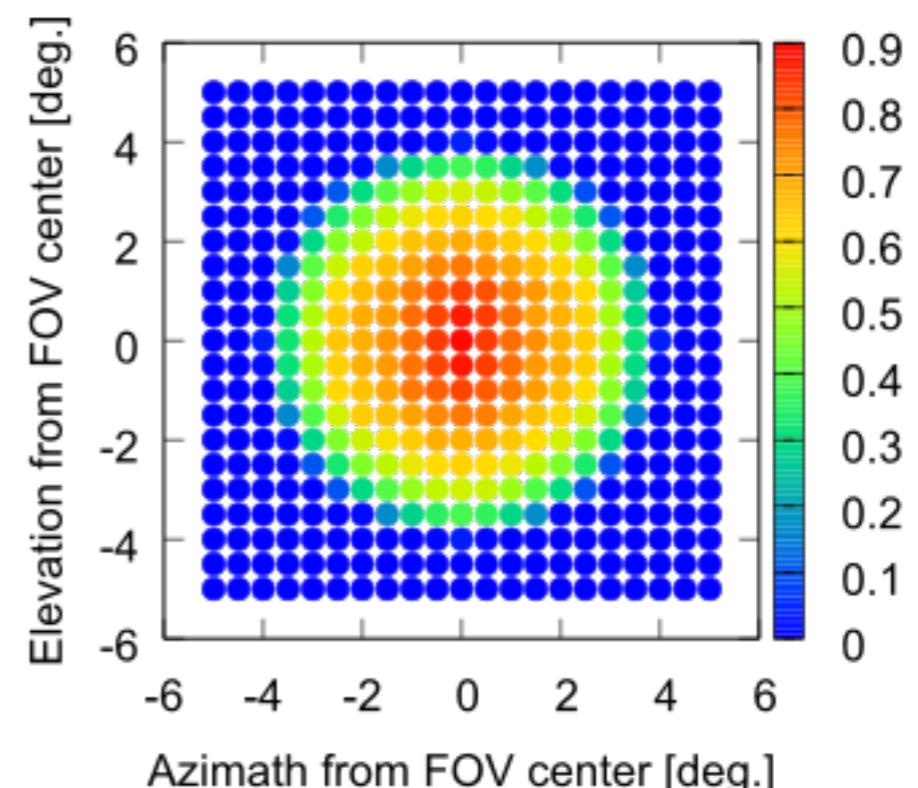
Simulated spot.



Ray tracing simulation by ROBAST
(ROBSAT : A. Okumura 2016)



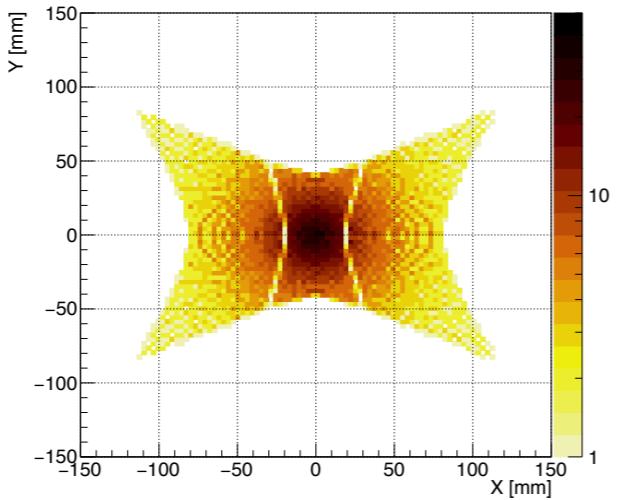
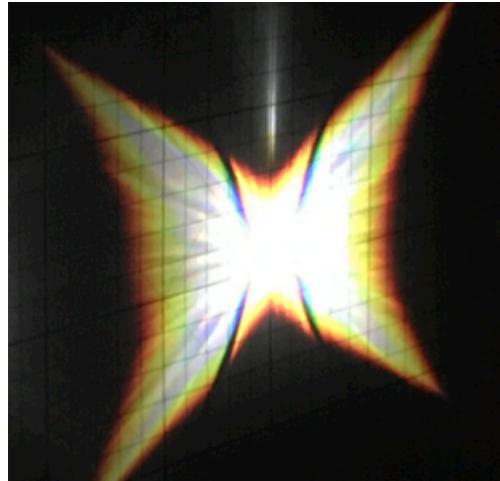
95 % spot size : 44 mm
 $\lambda = 280 \sim 400 \text{ nm}$, Focus = 1100 mm



Direction dependence of
light collection efficiency

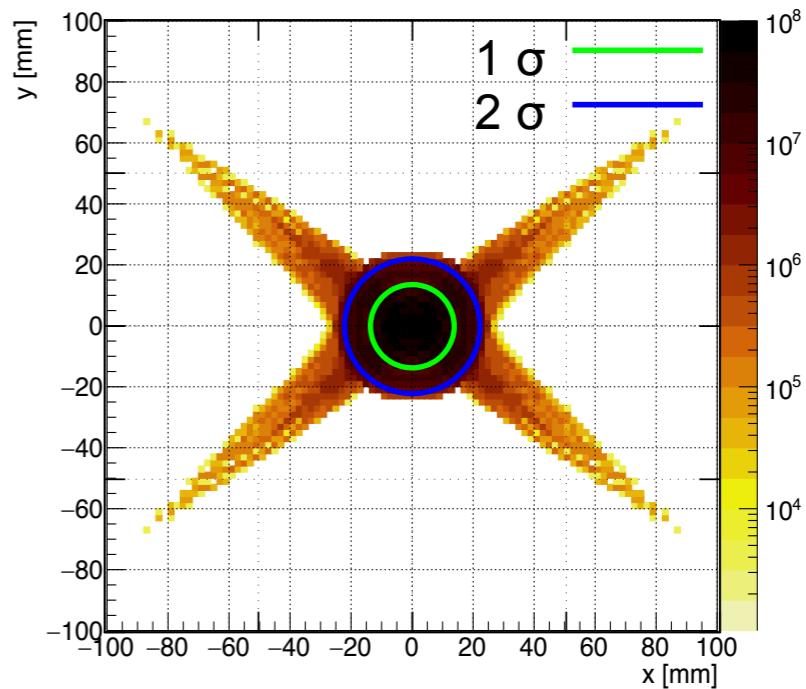
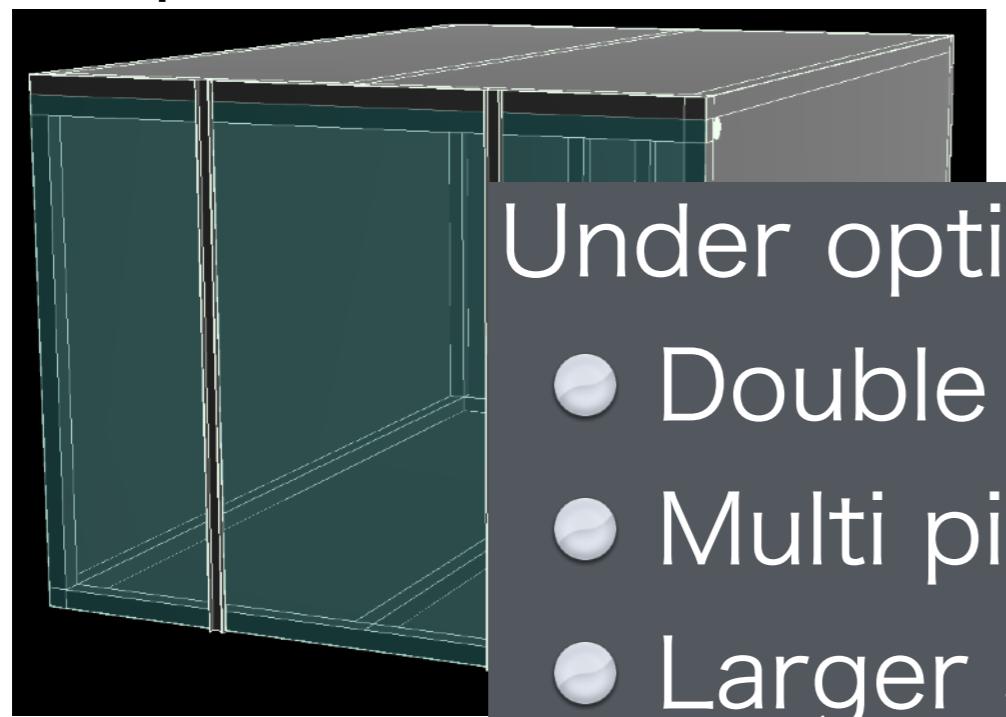
Ray tracing simulation

to understand the optics and optimize the detector configuration.

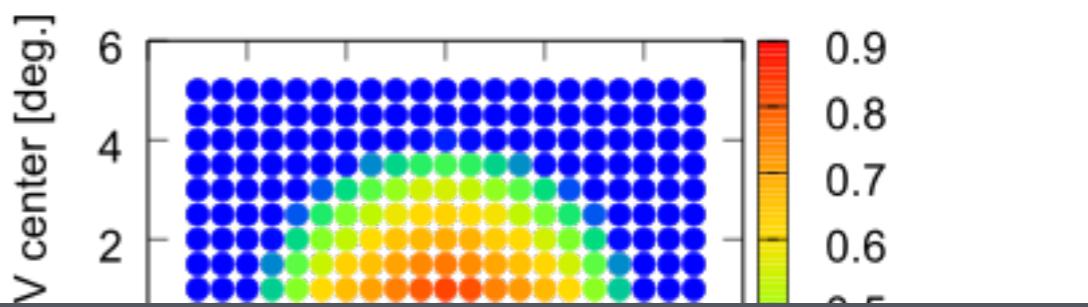


Spot of white light
at focal plane.

Simulated spot.



95 % spot size : 44 mm
 $\lambda = 280 \sim 400 \text{ nm}$, Focus = 1100 mm



Under optimization of the detector

- Double lenses to extend the F.O.V.
- Multi pixels to improve S/N ratio
- Larger size of lens to extend aperture

Ray tracing simulation by ROBAST
(ROBSAT : A. Okumura 2016)

light collection efficiency

Automation system

Automation system test

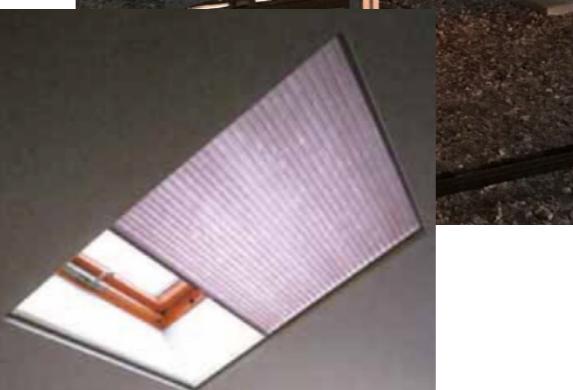
Planned data : 2018 Oct, Nov @TA FD site

- Solar power system
- Automation DAQ system
- Update electronics except FADC board.

Detector protecting system will be tested in Japan.

Now, we mounted roll curtain inside the Fresnel lens.

Considering electric powered shutter or roll screen





Future prospect : CRAFFT Array



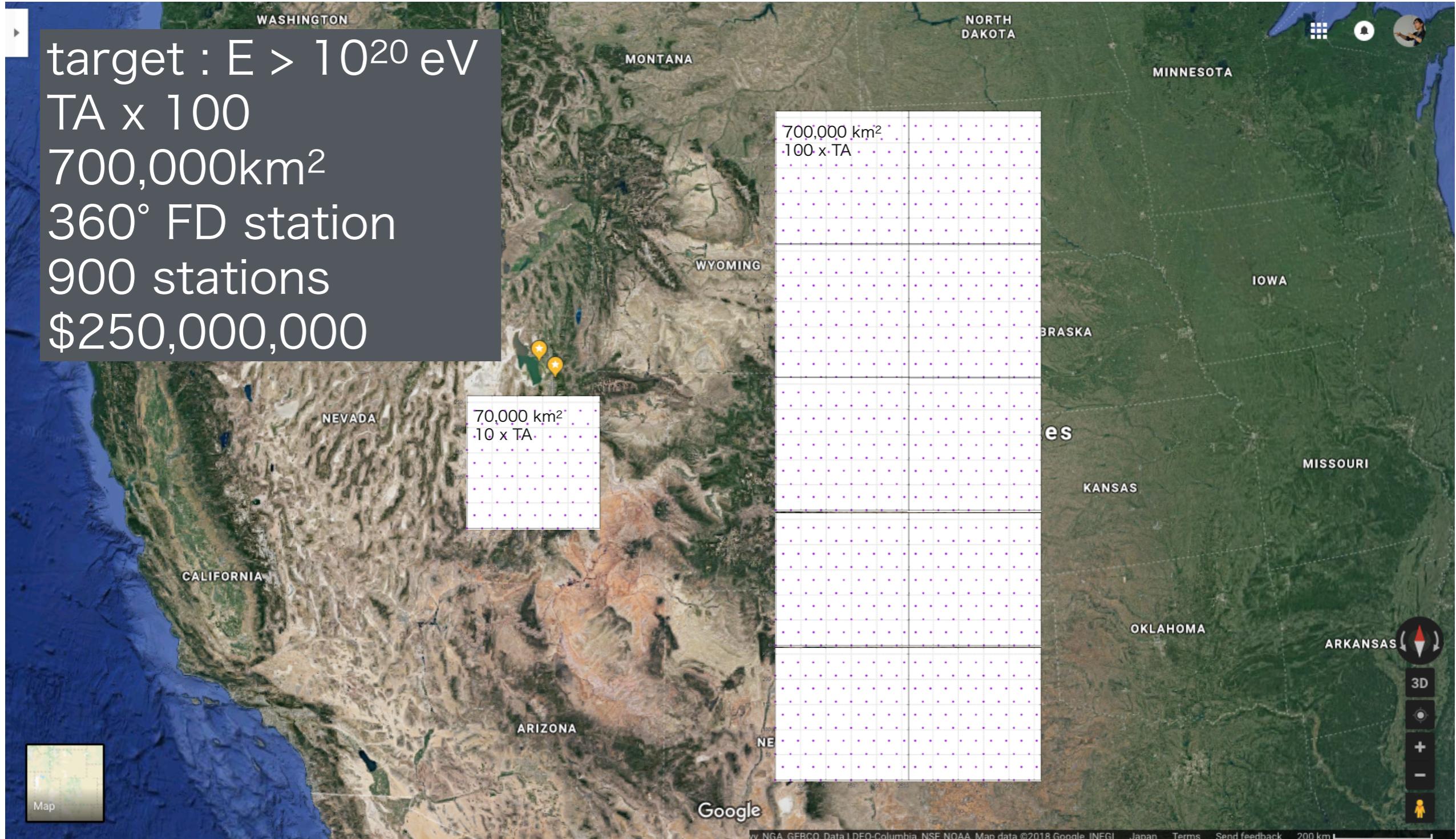


Future prospect : CRAFFT Array





Future prospect : CRAFFT Array





Summary

CRAFFT (Cosmic Ray Air Fluorescence Fresnel lens Telescope)

- Developing a low cost FD using Fresnel lens and single pixel
- Deployed four CRAFFT detectors at TA FD site.
- Test observation : 2017 Nov. 9 ~ Nov. 23 (10 nights, 63.5 h)
- **Succeed to detect 10 UHECR air shower events !!**

Future prospect

- Optimizing detector configuration
- Now is the time to discuss next generation UHECR observatory

