



International  
Centre for  
Radio  
Astronomy  
Research

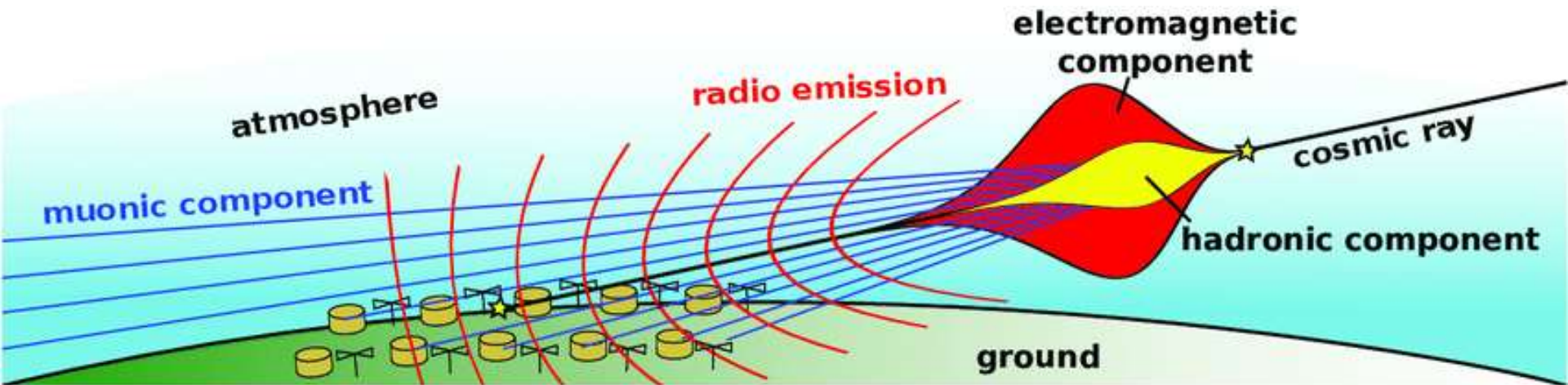
# Plans for the MWA Particle Detector Array

Clancy James + many others!  
[clancy.james@curtin.edu.au](mailto:clancy.james@curtin.edu.au)

# Reminder: basic idea

## Cosmic rays...

- Hit top of atmosphere, generate cascade of secondary particles
- Muon component travels many km (including through rock)
- Radio emission from electrons/positrons: peaks around 100 MHz



## Radio Measurements

- Timing: gives incident cosmic ray direction
- Amplitude: gives height of particle cascade (related to nature of particle)



# What's been done so far?

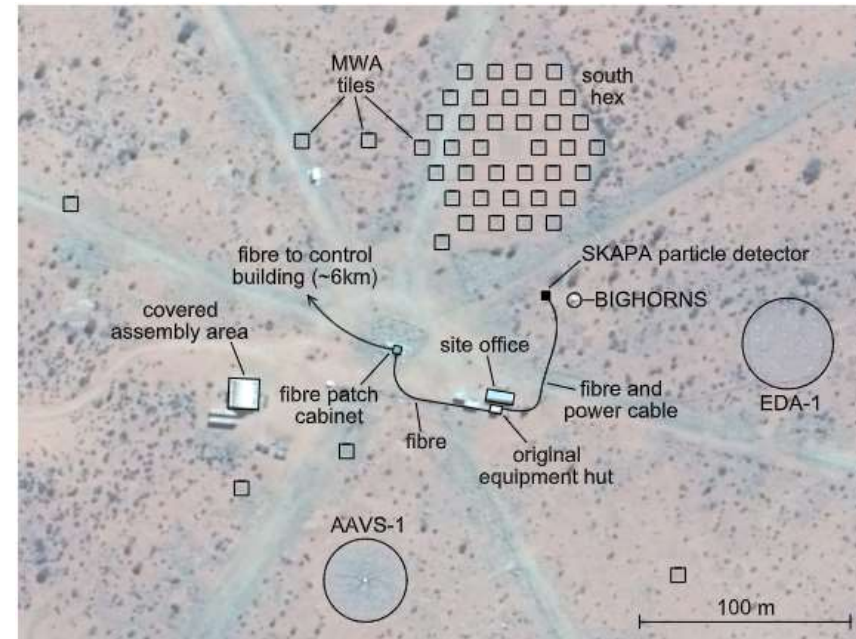
# The SKA Particle Array Prototype: The First Particle Detector at the Murchison Radio-astronomy Observatory



J.D. Bray et al; Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics A

## SKAPA (SKA Particle Array) detector

- Deployed Oct 2018, ran through 2019
- Data analysed over Nov '18 – Feb '19
- Mostly sees single muons
- Rate: ~100 Hz



## Main subject of the paper

- Q1: Do we understand how the detector is behaving?
- A1: Yes (with one little exception – hour-timescale fluctuations in sensitivity)
  
- Q2: Will an array of 8 of them be sensitive enough to trigger CR events?
- A2: Yes (target false event rate:  $O \sim 1/\text{day}$ ,  $\sim \text{CR}$  rate)



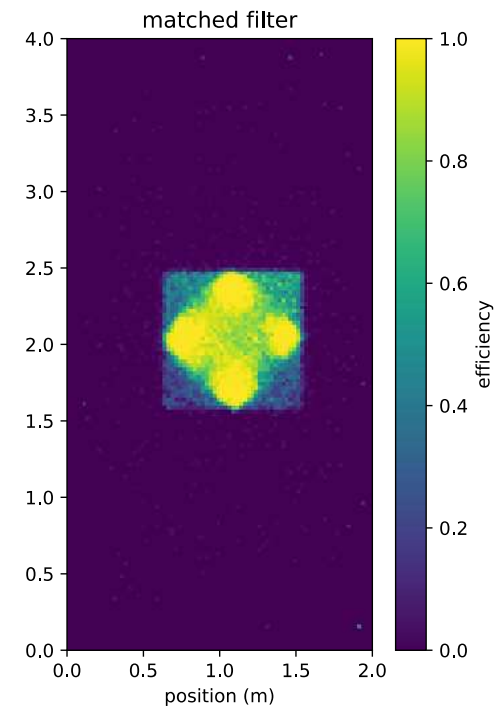
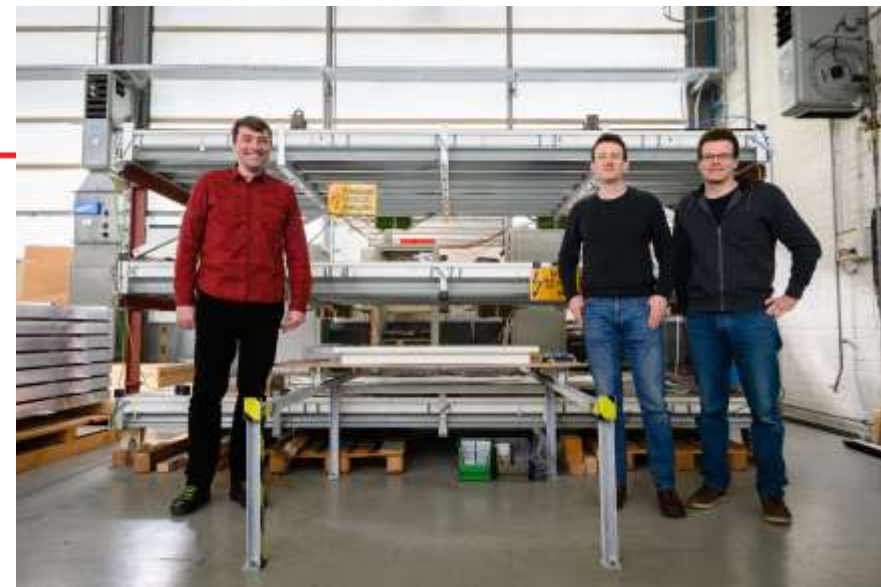
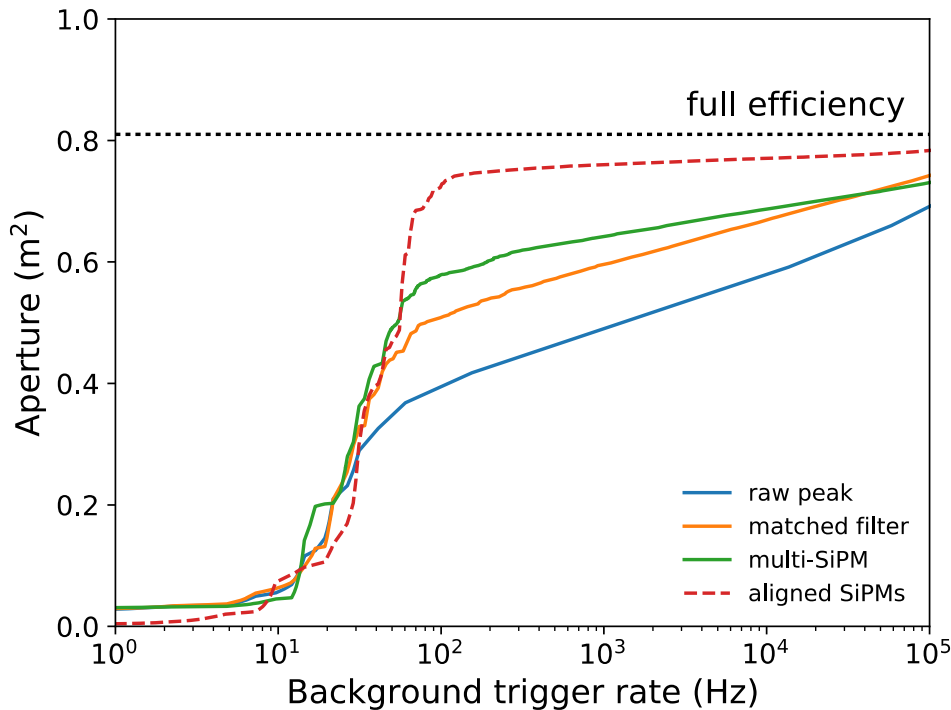


# Muon tower

## Verification at Karlsruhe

- 3 layers of detectors
- Allows precise muon tracking
- Map efficiency of detector
- Optimal configuration:

$A_{\text{eff}} = 0.7 \text{ m}^2$  with 60 Hz background rate



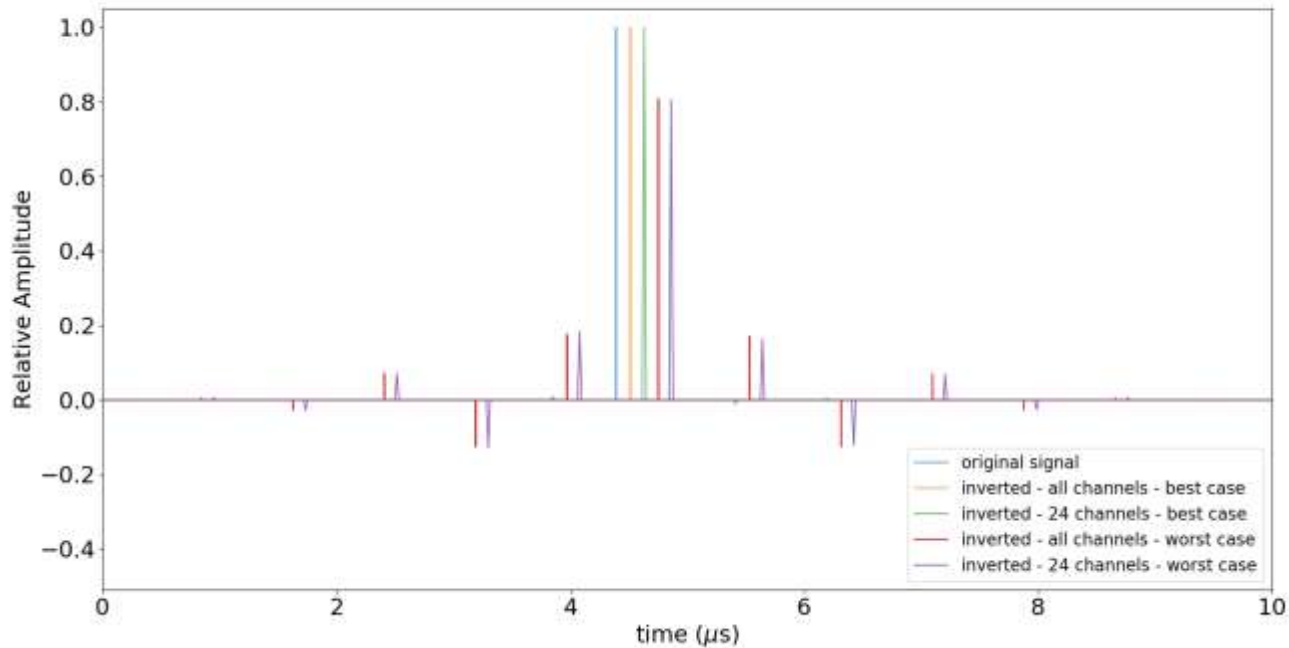
# An Ultra-High Time Resolution Cosmic-Ray - Detection Mode for the Murchison Widefield Array



A. Williamson, C. W. James, S. J. Tingay, S. J. McSweeney, and S. M. Ord

## Polyphase filterbank inversion

- Invert 24 coarse channels to ~17ns time resolution
- Method: similar to VCS method of fine=>coarse





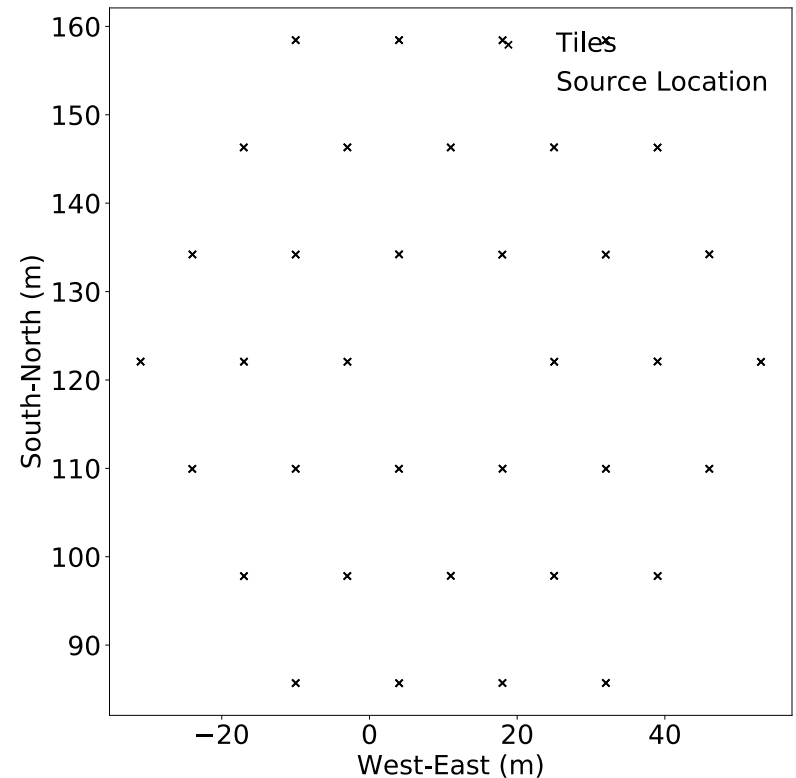
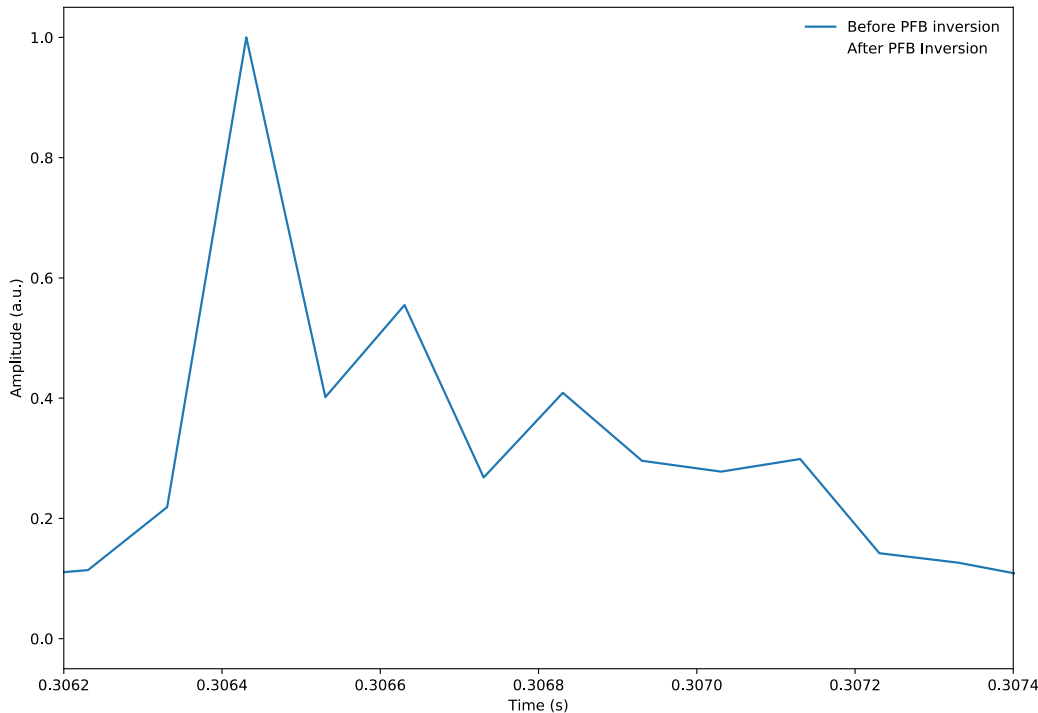
# Verification

## BBQ lighter test

- Thanks Nichole Barry, Jack Line
- Piezo-electric sparks emit radio waves
- Great point-source for testing!
- 5m accuracy ( $\sim c * 17\text{ns}$ )



At tile S26, 15 clicks over SW dipole starting at 3min 44sec  
Walk NNW  
At tile S19, 15 clicks over SW dipole starting at 4min 15sec  
Walk NW  
Jack does a dance, rapidly clicking both lighters with gusto  
between CRAM tile and tile S19, starting at 4min 40sec  
Walk NW  
At tile S13, 15 clicks over SW dipole starting at 4min 57sec

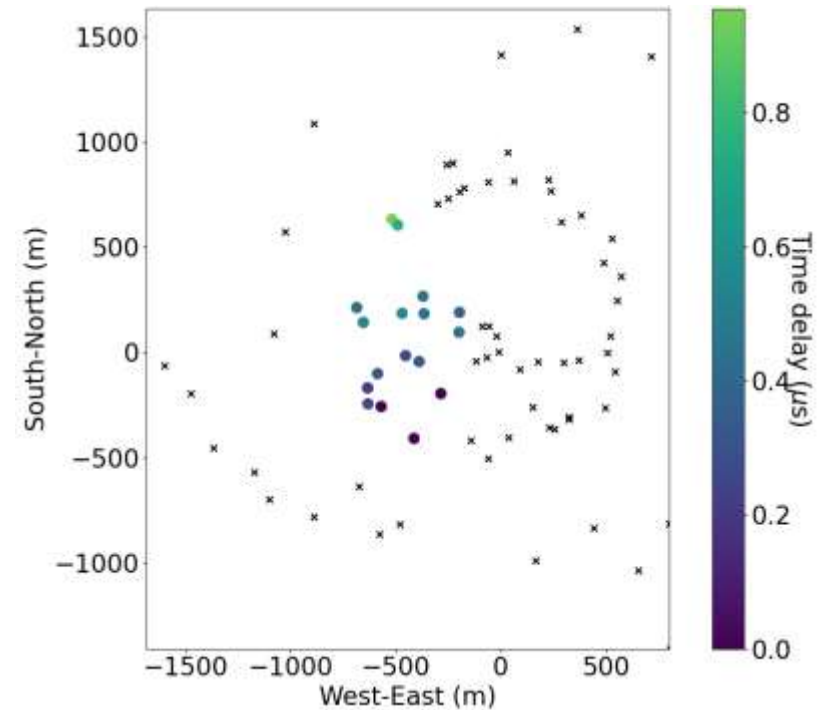
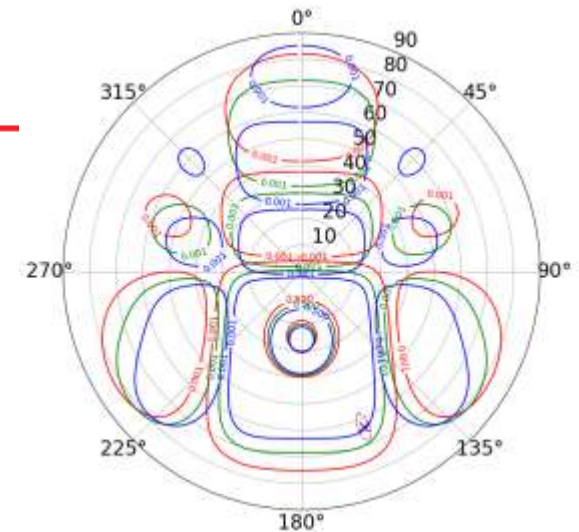
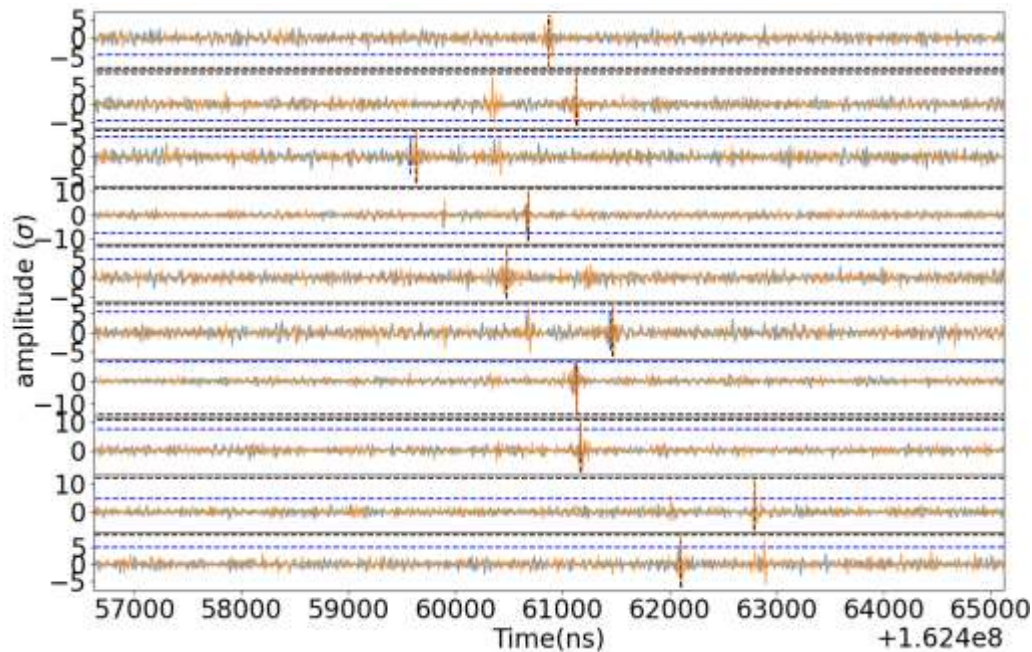




# Cosmic ray search

## Offline search for cosmic rays with MWA

- VCS: record 23hr of data (20 good)
- Search for cosmic rays:  
look for short, sharp pulses
- Processing: 1 week/hr at DUG/Pawsey
- 10 good CR candidates
- 1 very good event



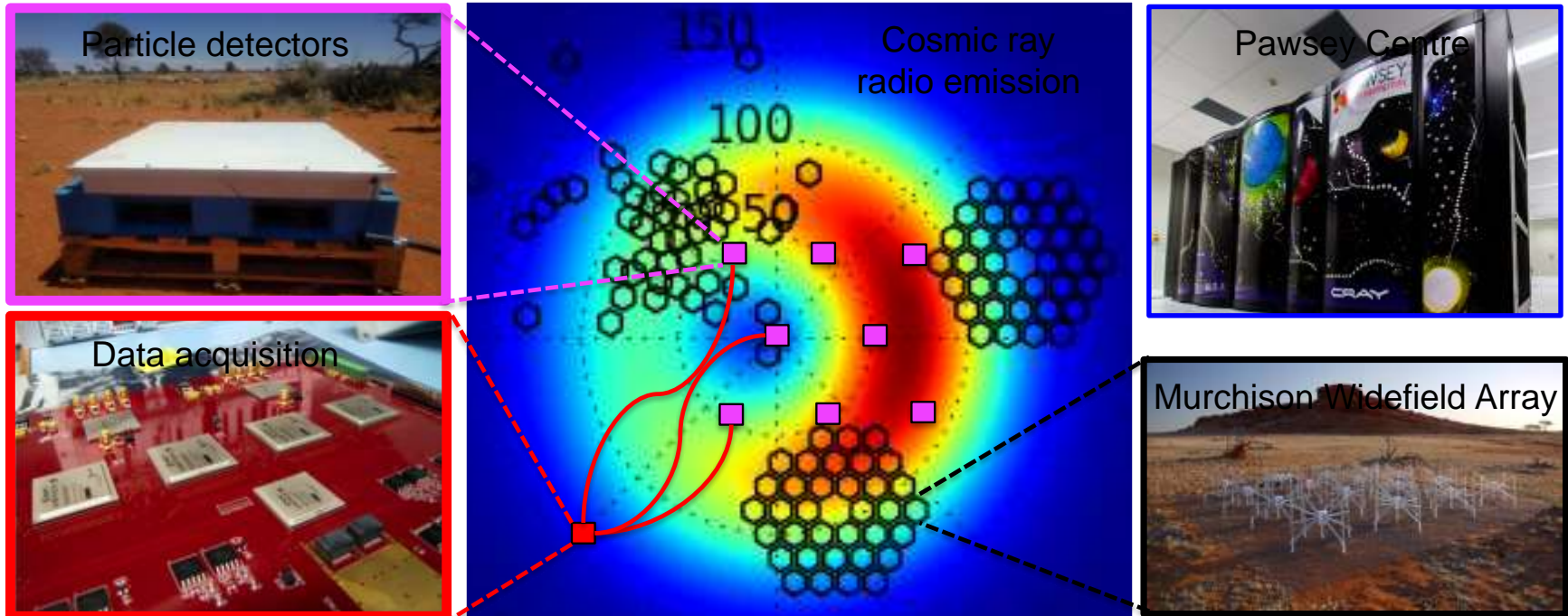




Great, what's next?

## Overview

- Design, build, deploy, operate 8 particle detectors for the MWA
- Australian Research Council (ARC) LIEF Grant
- Curtin University, CSIRO, U. Manchester, KASCADE Grande Collaboration (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology)

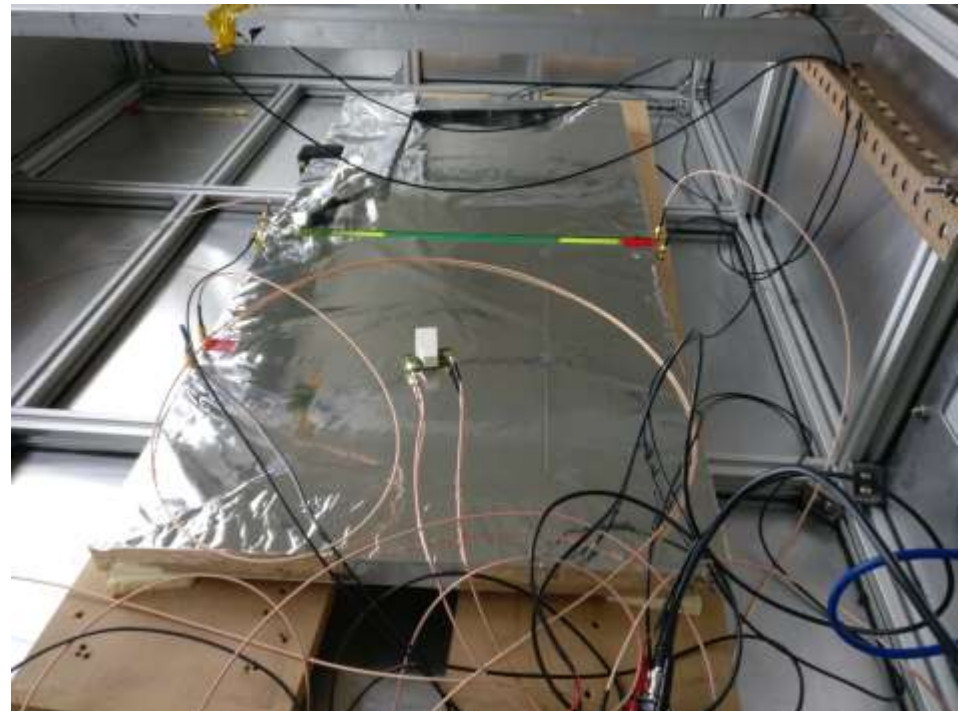
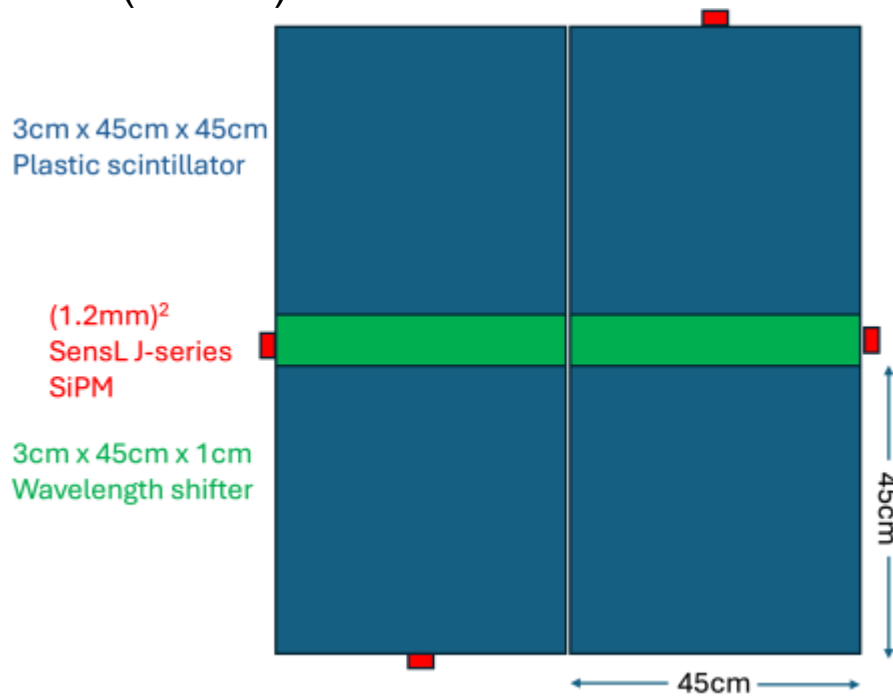




# Particle detectors

## Status

- Aluminium boxes
- Treated wood brackets
- 4 panels of scintillator
- 2 waveguides
- 4 silicon photomultipliers (SiPMs)





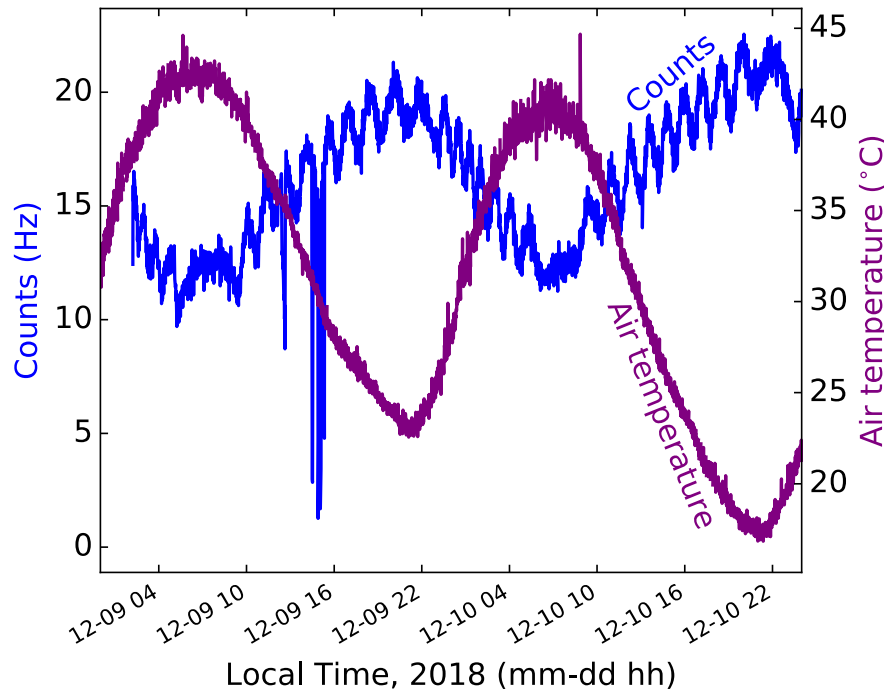
# Power supply

Bob Watson  
+ John Edgley



## Requirements

- SiPMs: 26-30 V operating range
- Power draw:  $0.012+0.072 (+0.033)A$
- X8, Power supply efficiency 50%: **1.87 A**



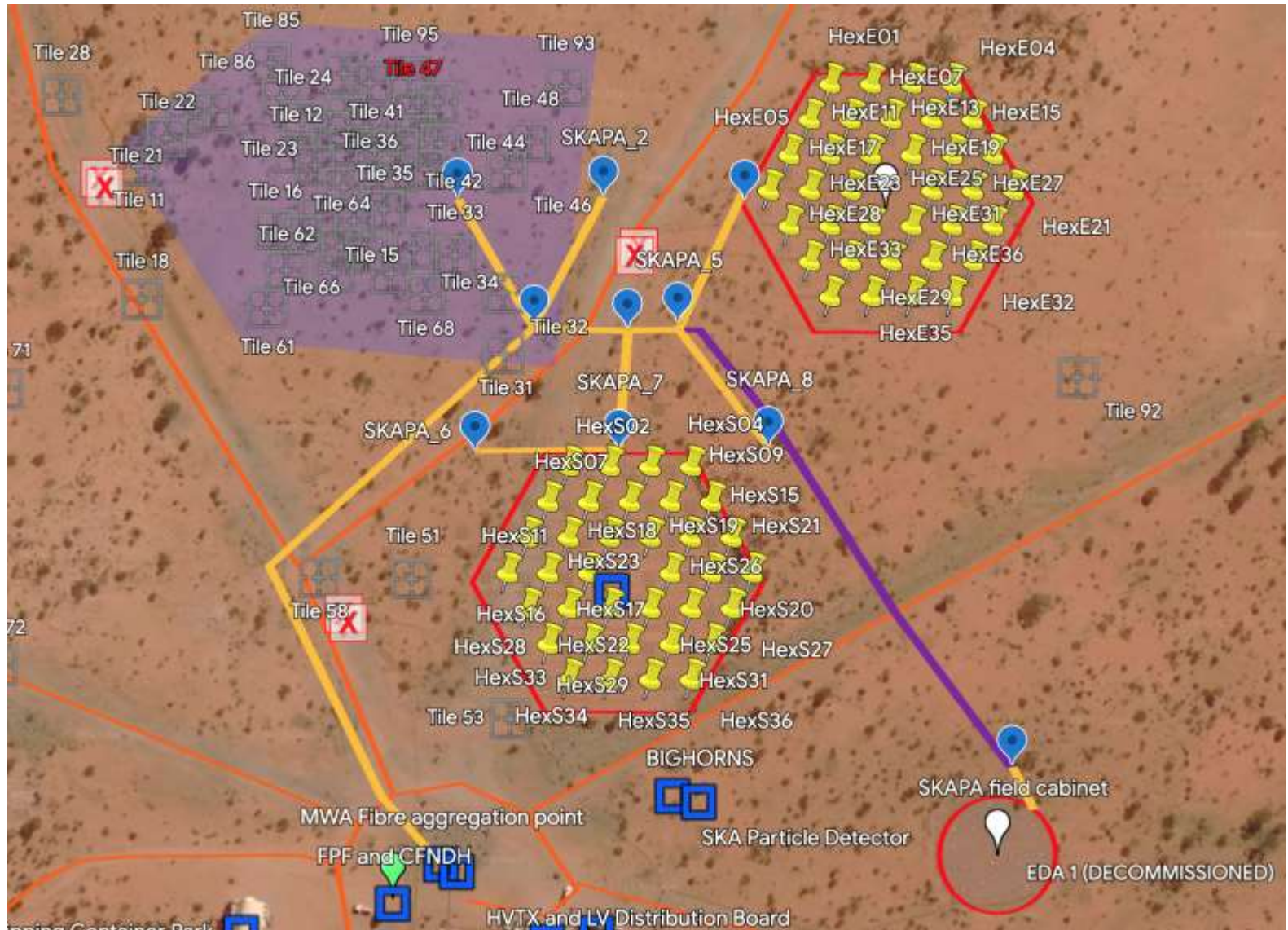
- Temperature dependence! Voltage must be electronically adjustable







# Particle detectors: construction





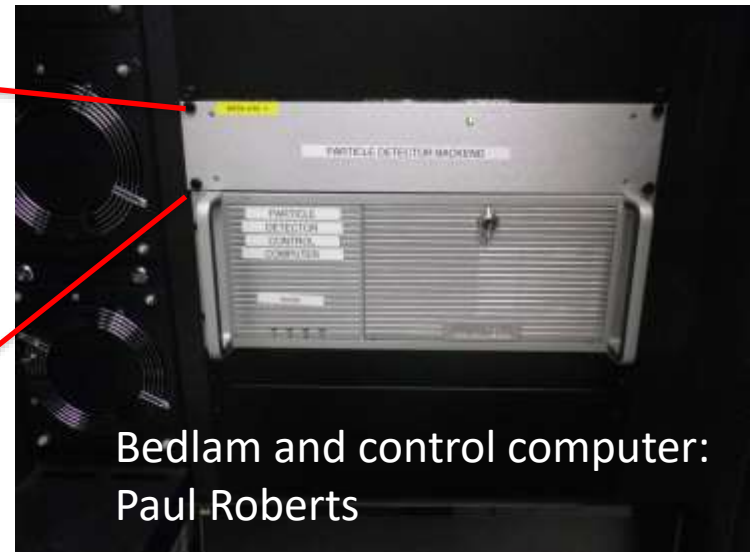
# Data acquisition and trigger

## Bedlam

- Fibre to control building
- Ingest to “Bedlam board”
- 8 x 1.024 GHz sampling, 8 bit
- Matched filtering
- Coincidence triggering: from single muons to particle cascades



Ingest board: Dave K and Clint Ward



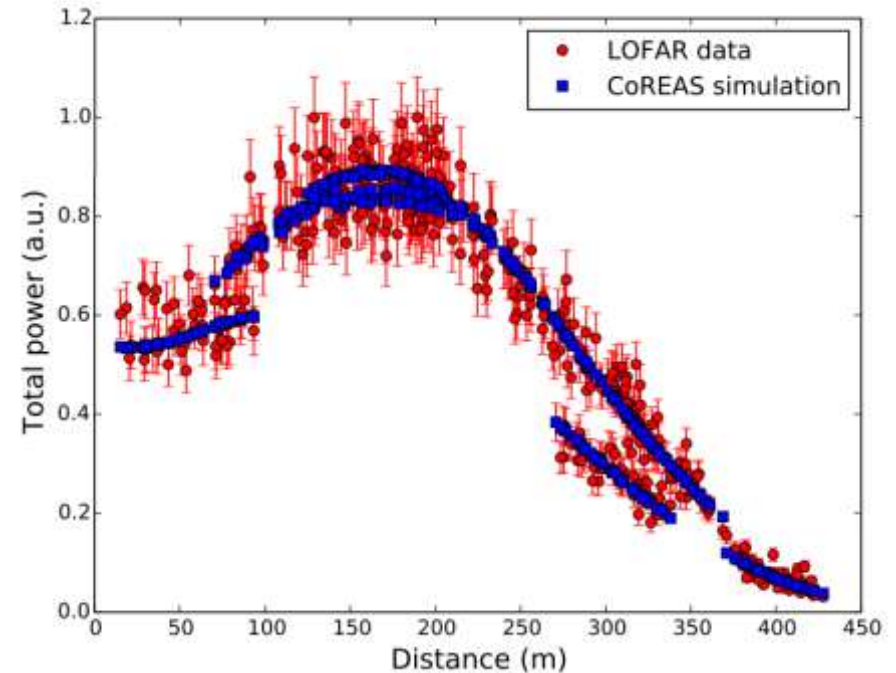
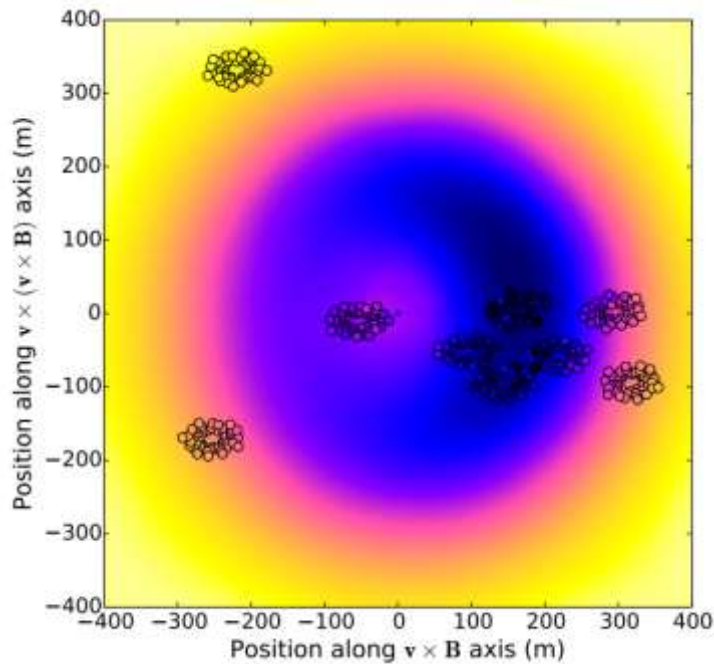
Bedlam and control computer:  
Paul Roberts





## Basics

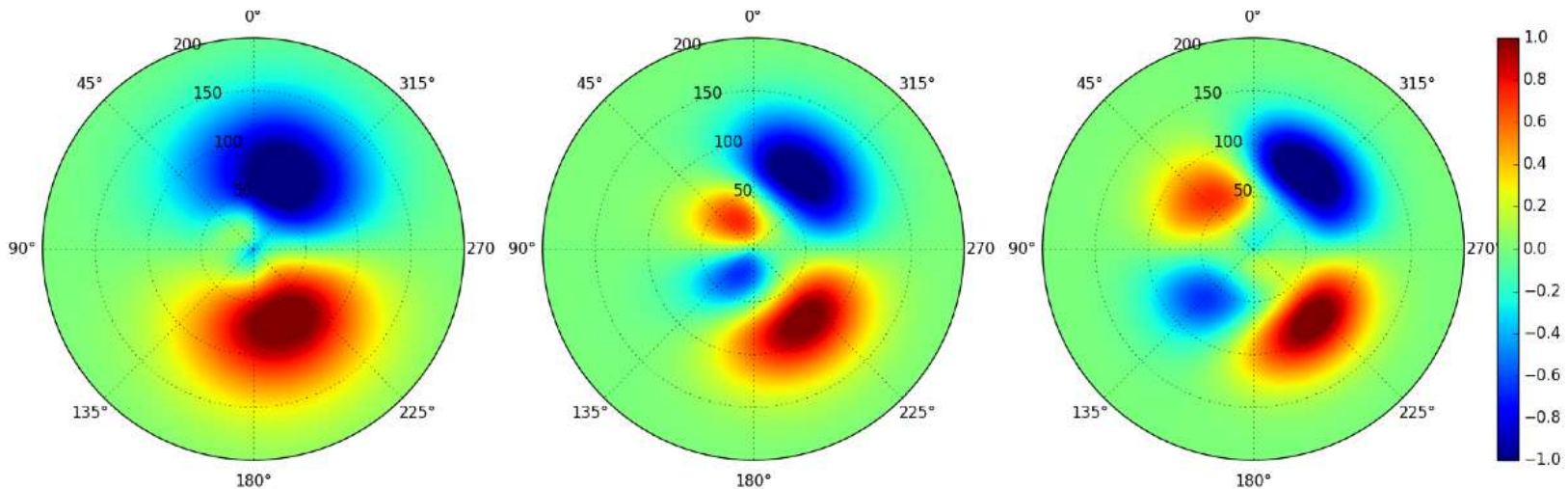
- Plan: use LOFAR software pipeline (add MWA antenna model, adjust for bandwidth)
- Cosmic ray detectors: energy, direction and impact point
- Radio data: much better reconstruction!
- Expected energy threshold:  $\sim 10^{17}$  eV
- Statistical analysis: determine cosmic ray composition





## Solving an old controversy

- Charged particles moving through Earth's magnetic field: “geo-synchrotron” radiation
- Macroscopic model: “moving dipole”
- Observations at 30-100 MHz: moving dipole model correct
- Predictions (simulations and theory): should see quadrupolar signature in circular polarization near 300 MHz
- Search for this! Gives measure of the shape of the cascade



Hannan Chen, ICRAR summer research project; see also Huege, Ludwig, James



# Summary

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## **Cosmic ray detection at the MWA**

- Many delays due to COVID (UK had it bad)
- Components: shipping in August
- Deployment: by end of 2023

## **Most critical aspect of this venture**

- MWA ops and Curtin engineering teams!
- Huge amount of help regarding:
  - Design
  - Deployment
  - EMC testing
  - Triggering
  - Testing
  - ...

*Thank  
you!*



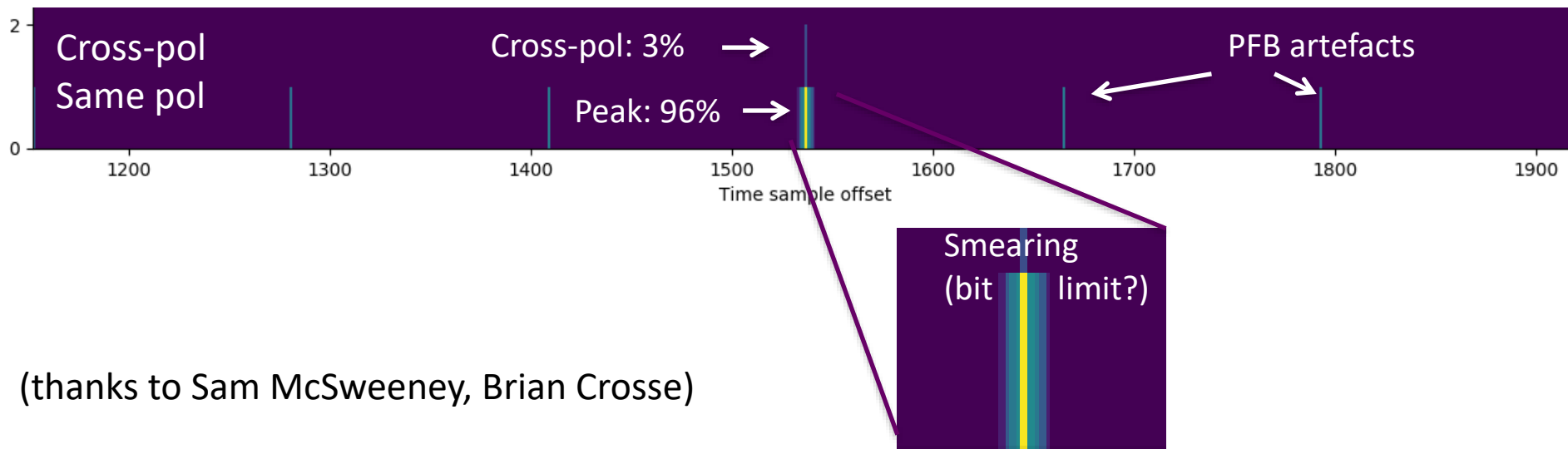
# Test: fine => coarse

## Check:

- Record *both* fine and coarse channels
- Resynthesise fine channels into coarse
- Cross-correlate with *actual* coarse channels recorded directly

## Results:

- Using FFT only: 50% correlation
- PFB 'inversion' (Alex): 96% correlation
- Time offset: full width of filterbank (half from forward, half from inversion)



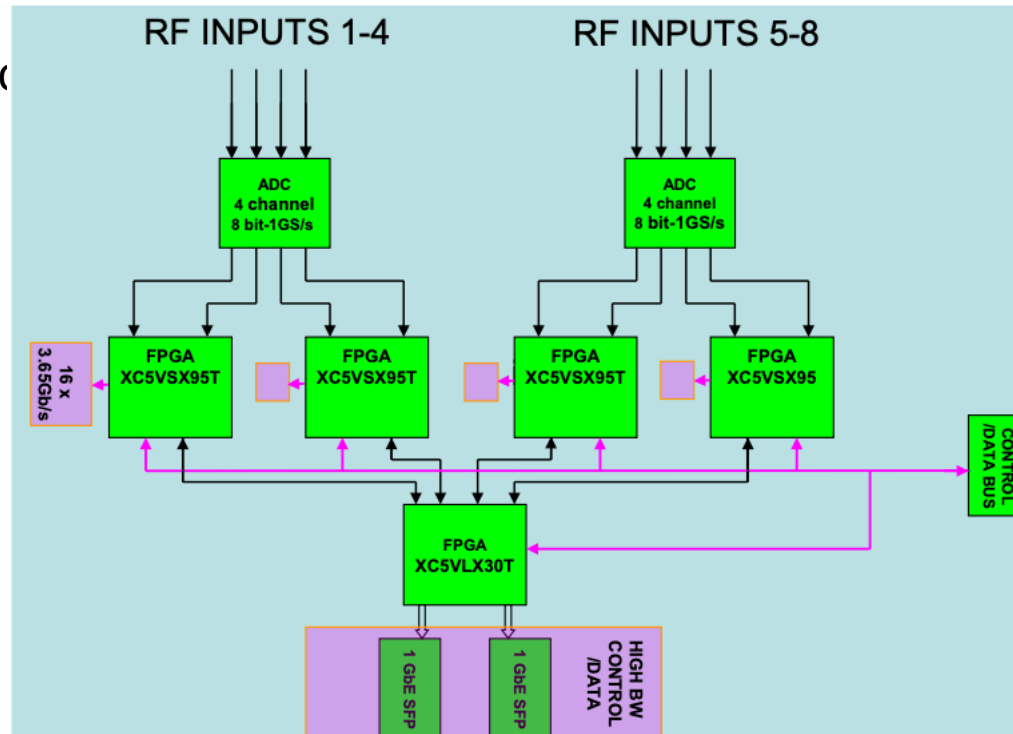


# Bedlam



## Developer: Paul Roberts

- Cosmic ray trigger rate, direction reco from particle array and radio data
- Event reconstruction: comparison with simulation
- Statistical particle ID: protons vs iron
- Plan: use LOFAR software pipeline (add MWA antenna model, adjust for bandwidth)
- Show LOFAR rec







# More photos!

**Huge thanks to MWA ops team!**

- Esp. Andy McPhail, Dave E.

