

Calibration system of EAS Cherenkov arrays using commercial drone helicopter



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Abstract

EAS Cherenkov arrays are a powerful instrument for studies of primary cosmic rays in a wide range of energy. In this approach the Earth's atmosphere is used as a calorimeter providing EAS Cherenkov arrays high energy resolution. Another advantage of the method is its high time resolution which results in a good angular resolution. Usually EAS Cherenkov array is a sparsely instrumented array with a distance of 100 m (or more) between individual Cherenkov photon detectors (optical stations/modules) covering hundreds of square meters or a few thousands of square kilometers. So, to calibrate such arrays is not simple task. We developed a calibration system of EAS Cherenkov arrays based on a single fast light source on board of remotely controlled commercial drone helicopter. The light source is based on a single high power blue InGaN LED driven by avalanche transistors driver. The light source provides light pulses with 2-3 ns (FWHM) width and 10^{10} - 10^{11} photons per pulse. Preliminary results of test flights of the calibration system are presented.

Introduction

Registration of Cherenkov light from extensive air showers (EAS) is a powerful tool for studies of high energy cosmic rays. Timing calibration in astroparticle physics experiments with sparsely distributed photon detectors like in EAS Cherenkov wide-angle arrays is not simple experimental task. Indeed spacing between photon detectors in EAS Cherenkov arrays operating in the energy range of cosmic rays 10^{15} - 10^{17} eV is in the order of 100 m or more, for higher energies the spacing is much more exceeding 1 km. How to carry out timing calibration of individual photon detectors of such arrays, i.e. how to define simultaneousness of photon detectors firing or in other words how to define T_0 for all photon detectors of the array. The problem is far from trivial. In this case to use a single very powerful light source like powerful fast laser is problematic and expensive. The advent of ultra bright and high power fast blue/UV light emission diodes (LEDs) opened new possibilities for designing timing calibration systems for such kind of experiments [1-5].

High power blue LEDs and their drivers

Relatively new high power blue LEDs open new possibilities for design of Cherenkov detectors calibration systems. They are very bright and can withstand up to 1 A DC current and even higher. For EAS Cherenkov wide-angle arrays we have developed powerful nanosecond light source based on high power LEDs, for example LED XR7090 produced by Cree Company. The maximum of light emission spectrum of the LED is reached at 450 nm, so called "Royal Blue" LED. To get high light yield of the light source staying still in a few nanoseconds time domain the LED is driven by specially designed driver (Fig. 1) using a pair of avalanche transistors ZTX415 switched consecutively. A positive triggering pulse causes consecutive

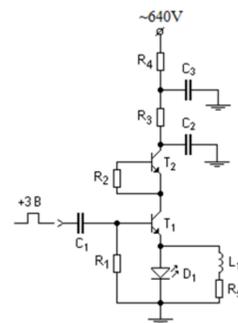


Figure 1: Electrical scheme of the LED driver for high power blue LED.

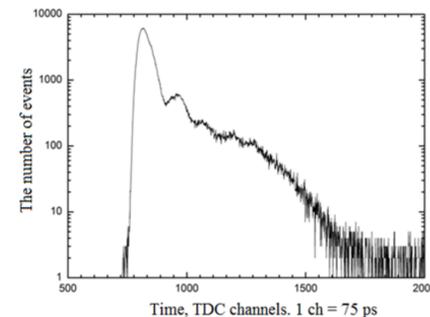


Figure 2: Light emission kinetics of high power LED driven by avalanche transistor driver.

avalanche breakdowns of the transistors which discharge C_2 capacitor ($C_2=47$ pF) through high power LED providing nanosecond pulses of high light yield. The driver is triggered by a positive pulse with amplitude of ≥ 3 V. The light source is stable over wide range of repetition rate up to 1 MHz, although usually in the calibration system of such kind of experiments the rate is quite low ~ 5 Hz.

The light yield of the light source measured by an integrating sphere is $\sim 10^{12}$ photons per pulse [3].

The light emission kinetics of the light source was measured by time correlated single photon counting technique (TCSPCT) and shown in Fig. 2.

Fast and slow components of the light emission kinetics are clearly seen. The substantial contribution to the total light yield belongs to the fast component. The width of light pulses of the source is ~ 2.5 -3 ns (FWHM).

Two approaches have been conceived to make time synchronization wide-angle Cherenkov array's optical detectors using above described light source.

The concept of the first approach can be seen in Fig. 3. In this approach the light source is fixed on a helium balloon or a pilotless helicopter and raised at the height of ~ 400 m above the array.

In this case one need to use GPS units and XBee radio units to know with good accuracy coordinates of the light source. In this approach it is enough to use only one light source because the light yield of the source and its emission angular distribution allow to illuminate from 400 m height all optical detectors of the array.

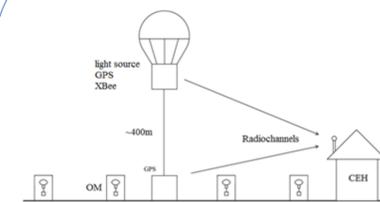


Figure 4: Calibration system concept based on light source elevated on balloon or drone-helicopter.



Figure 5: Toy drone helicopter.

Implementation of the approach based on a balloon is hindered by the fact that so far it's unclear with which precision the coordinates of the light source on the balloon can be maintained. Another shortcoming of the approach is its price.

So, using a drone helicopter looks very promising. Indeed, they are easily available and relatively cheap even high quality professional ones. Even with a toy drone helicopter equipped one with a professional GNSS receiver can reach high precision of its location using RTK (Real Time Kinematics) technique. With this technique it is possible to reach a few cm precision of the drone location. One of drone helicopters which we are going to use for calibration of EAS Cherenkov arrays is shown in Fig. 5. The drone itself is on the right and its remote controlling system is seen on the left.



Figure 6: The light source power supply.

The drone can reach easily 500 m high above EAS Cherenkov array and elevate up to 300 g loading weight. The light source with its power supply and triggering pulse generator weighs well below 100 g. The pulse generator is based on Arduino Nano v3 plate with 8-bit microcontroller AVR ATmega328P (Atmel).

The light source power supply is High Voltage A series (XP Power) Fig.6. It is remotely controlled unit. Its output voltage can be adjusted in the range of 0-800V. The out voltage polarity is positive. The weight of the power supply is less than 6 g.

Conclusion

We developed a system based fast high power LED light source on board of a drone helicopter. The system performance is adequate for the requirements of EAS Cherenkov arrays.

References

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