

**5th Workshop for Air Shower Detection at
High Altitudes**

Design Highlights of the LHAASO Project

Huihai He, IHEP, CAS
on behalf of the LHAASO collaboration
2014-5-27

Outline

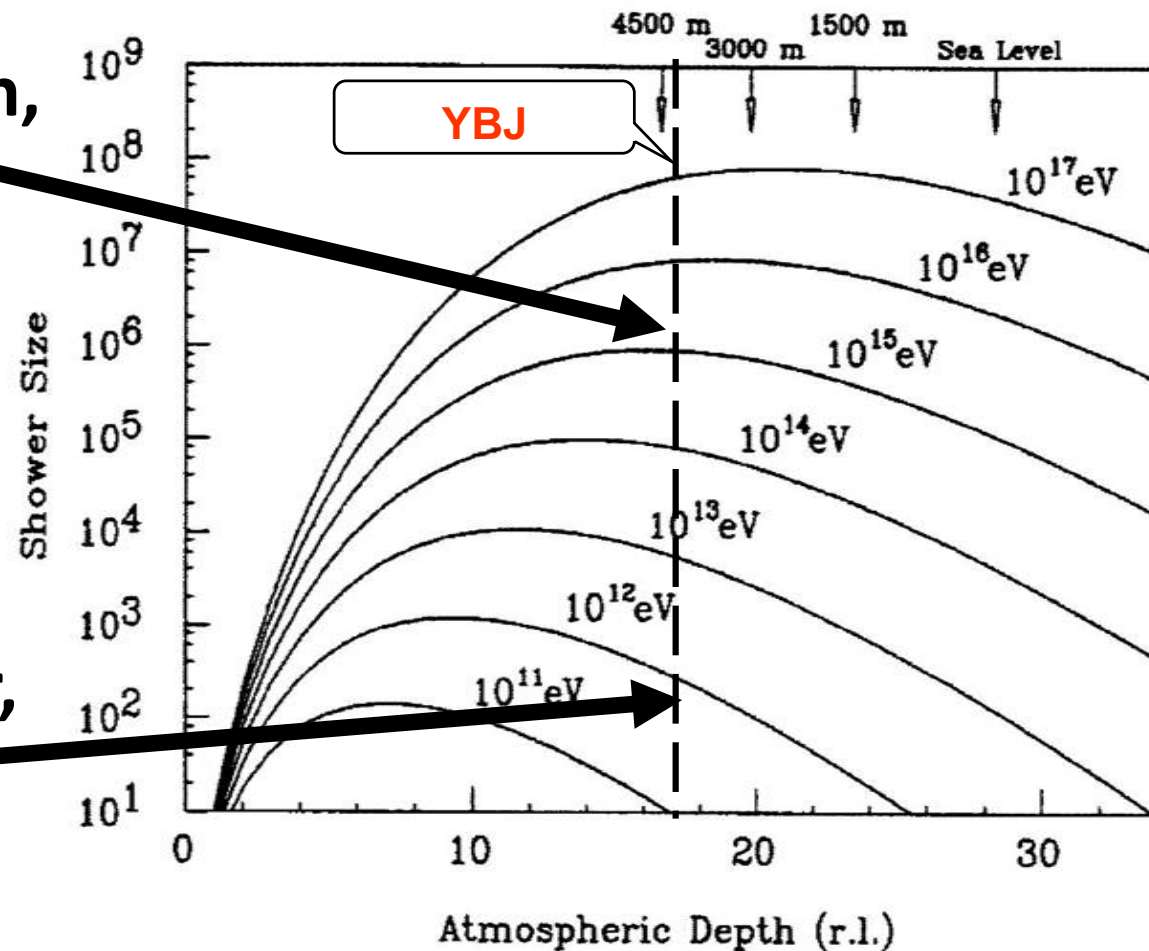
- **Introduction**
- **LHAASO detectors**
- **LHAASO electronics**
- **“Trigger-less” DAQ**

Major scientific goals

- **GAMMA RAY ASTRONOMY**
 - Searching for GCR sources by measuring SED above 30TeV
 - Survey in the Northern hemisphere for gamma ray sources above 100GeV
- **COSMIC RAY PHYSICS**
 - Energy spectrum for individual compositions below 1EeV
- ...

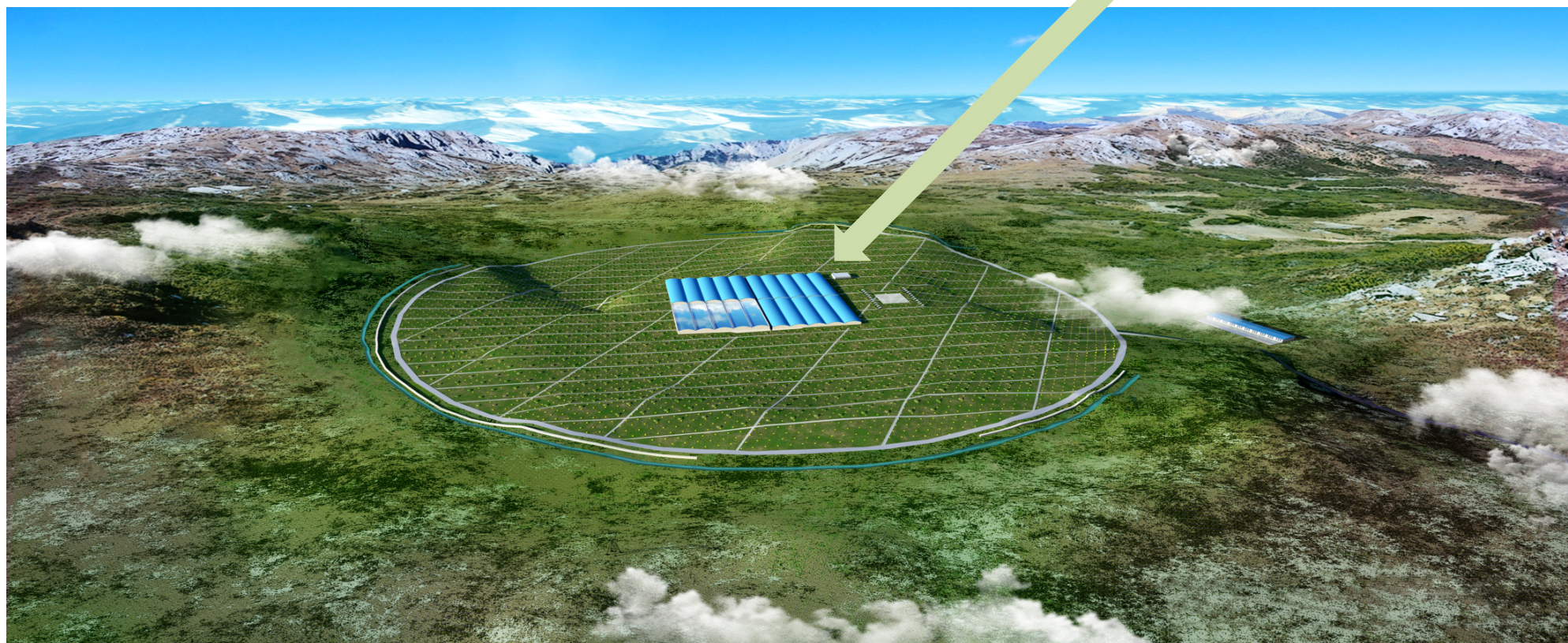
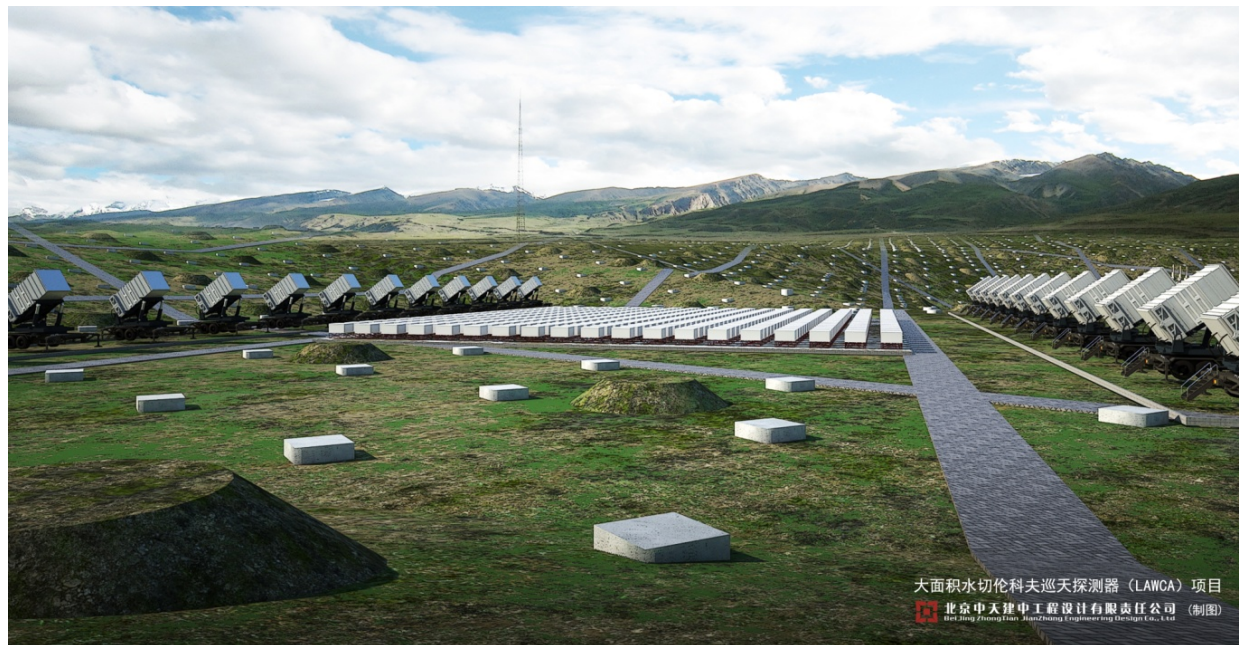
Measurement of air showers at high altitude

- HE: near X_{\max}
→ lower fluctuation,
better σ_E



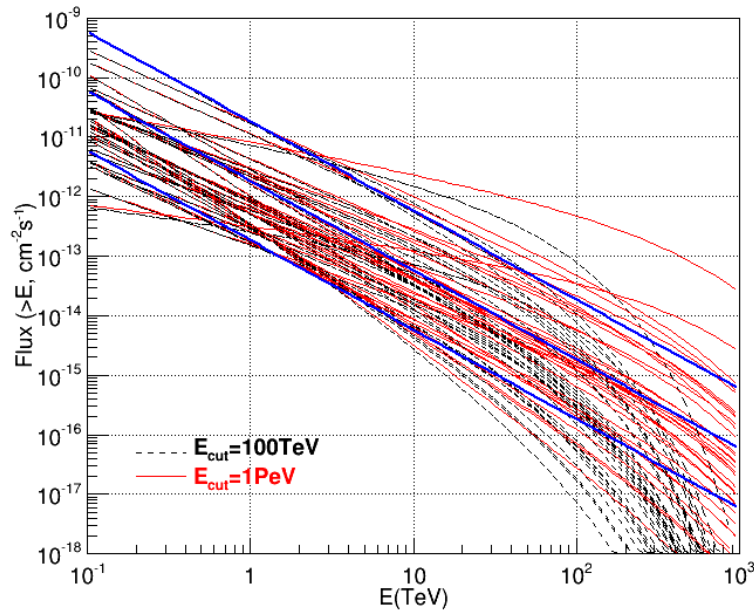
- Lower E_{th} → deeper,
more sources

LHAASO



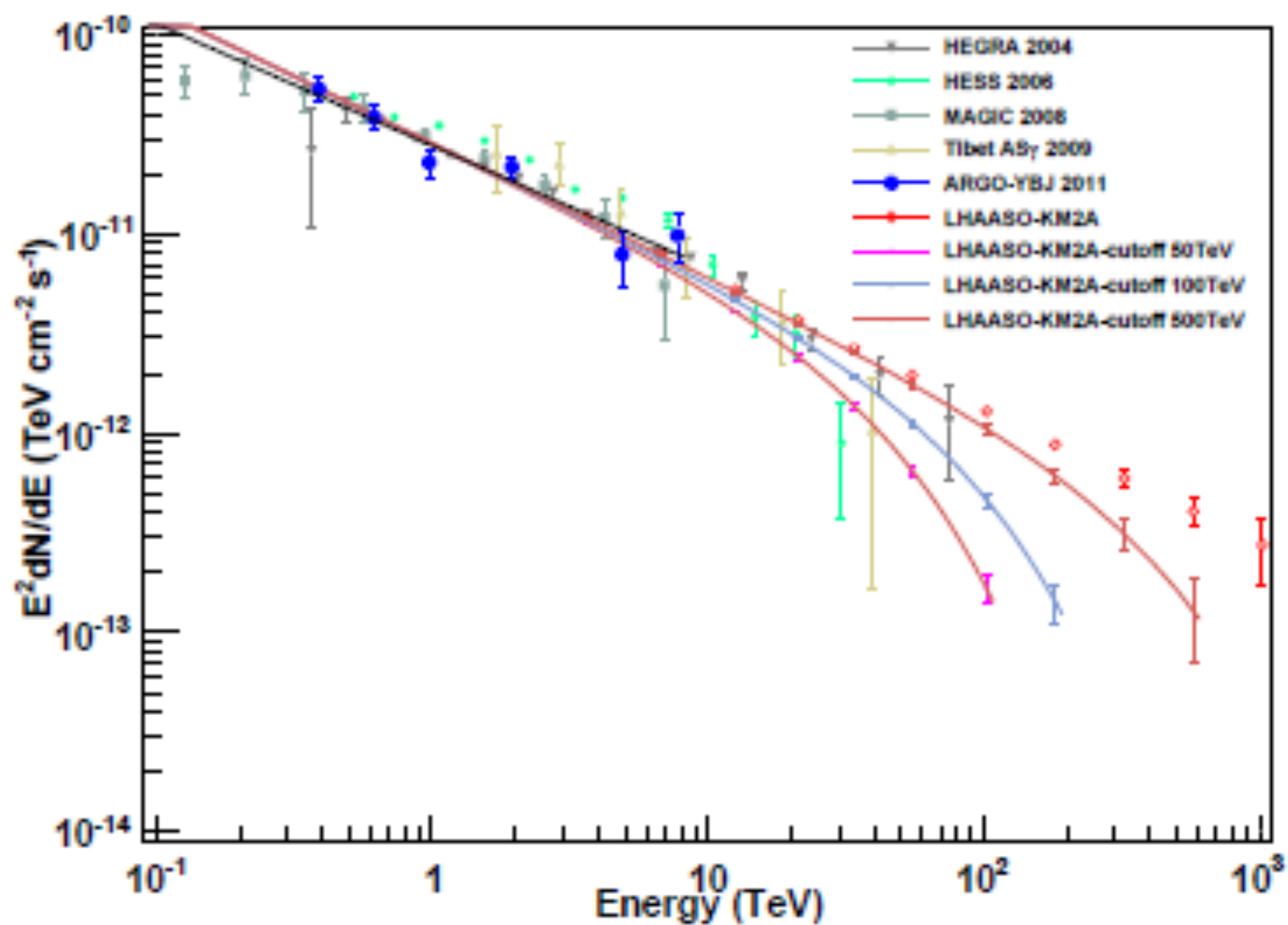
KM2A: Gamma ray astronomy beyond 30TeV

33 Galactic sources



- **1km² array**
- **ED coverage 0.5%**
 - **~5000m²**
- **MD coverage 5%**
 - **~50000m²**

- **Sensitivity: 1% I_{Crab} @100TeV**
 - **1000/year/km² ÷ 100 = 10/year/km²**
 - Background free, >2000 km²hr/year (CTA: 100 km²hr/year)**
 - γ/p discrimination power: 10⁻⁴-10⁻⁵ (IACT、HAWC: 10⁻²)**
- **Wide field of view**
- **Energy resolution: 20% @100TeV**

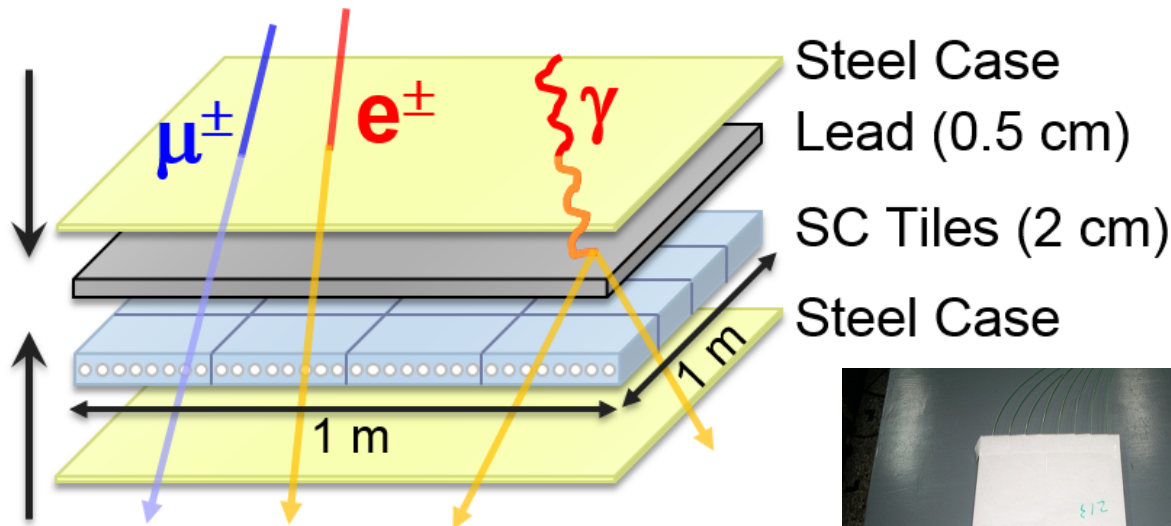


ED Specifications

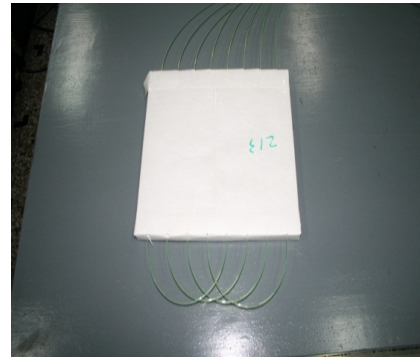
Item	Value
Effective area	1 m ²
Thickness of tiles	2 cm
Number of WLS fibers	32/tile×4 tile
Detection efficiency (> 5 MeV)	>95%
Dynamic range	1-10,000 particles
Time resolution	<2 ns
Particle counting resolution	25% @ 1 particle 5% @ 10,000 particles
Aging (<20%)	>10 years
Spacing	15 m
Total number of detectors	5635



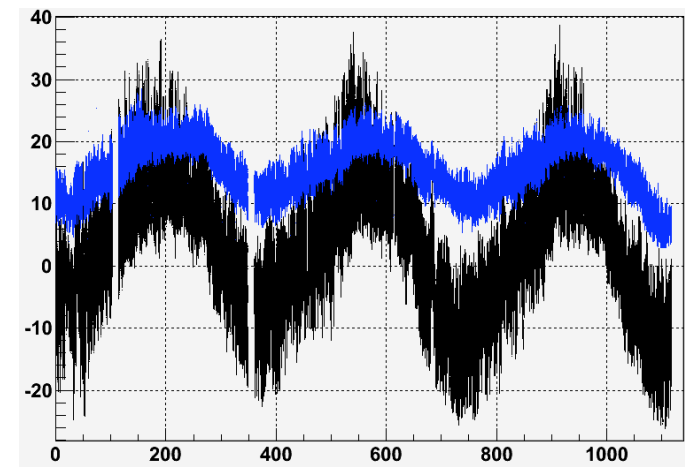
Electromagnetic Particle Detector (ED)



Steel Case
Lead (0.5 cm)
SC Tiles (2 cm)
Steel Case

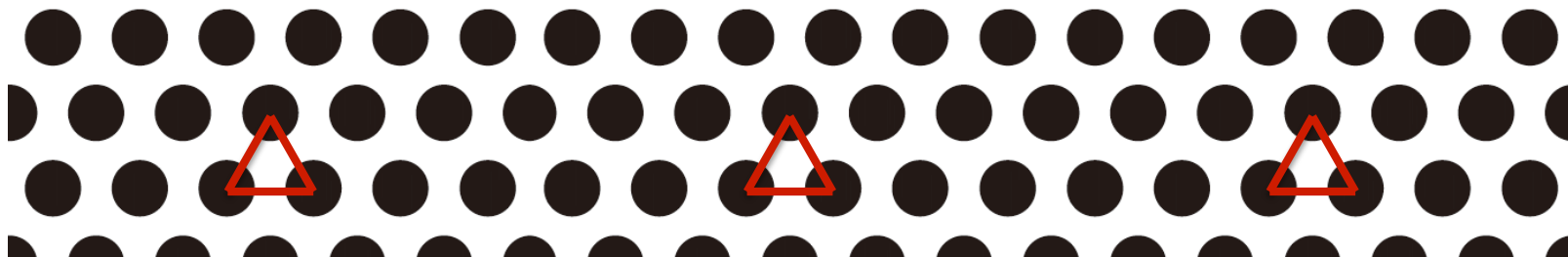


- **Uniformity for 5635 units: < 10%**
- **Stability with $\pm 30^\circ\text{C}$: < 5%**
- **Aging in 10 years: < 20%**



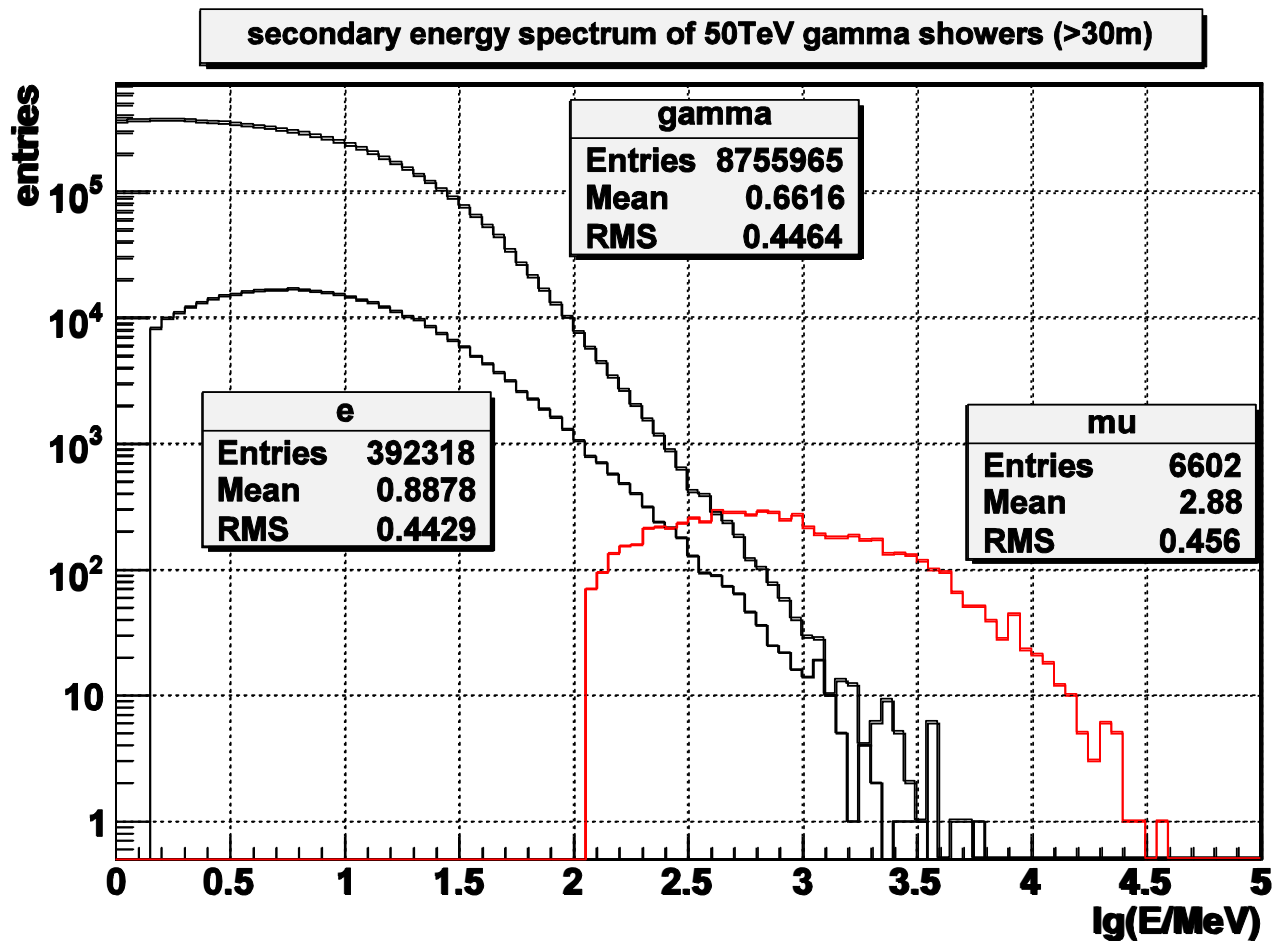
MD Specifications

Item	Value
Area	36 m²
Water Depth	1.2 m
Molasses overburden	2.5 m
Water transparency (att. len.)	> 30 m (400 nm)
Reflection coefficient	>95%
Dynamic range	1-10,000 particles
Time resolution	<10 ns
Particle counting resolution	25% @ 1 particle 5% @ 10,000 particles
Aging (<20%)	>10 years

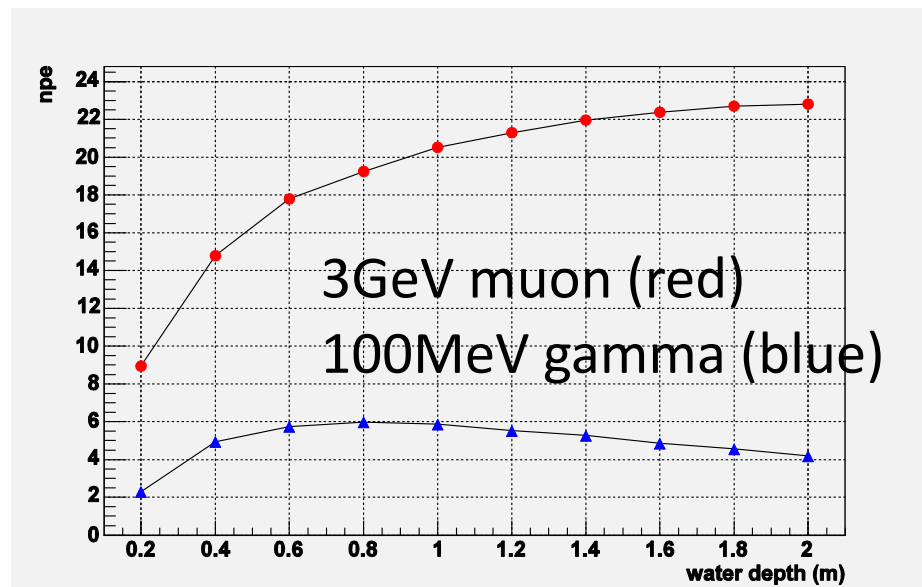
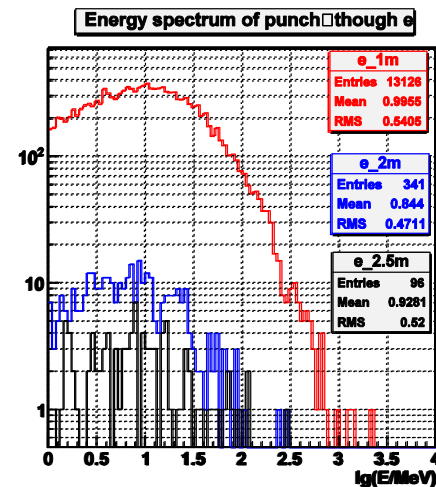
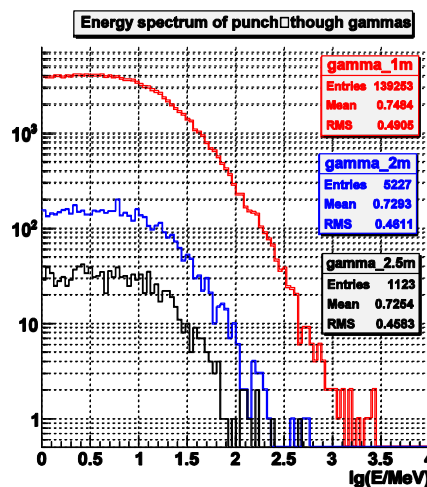
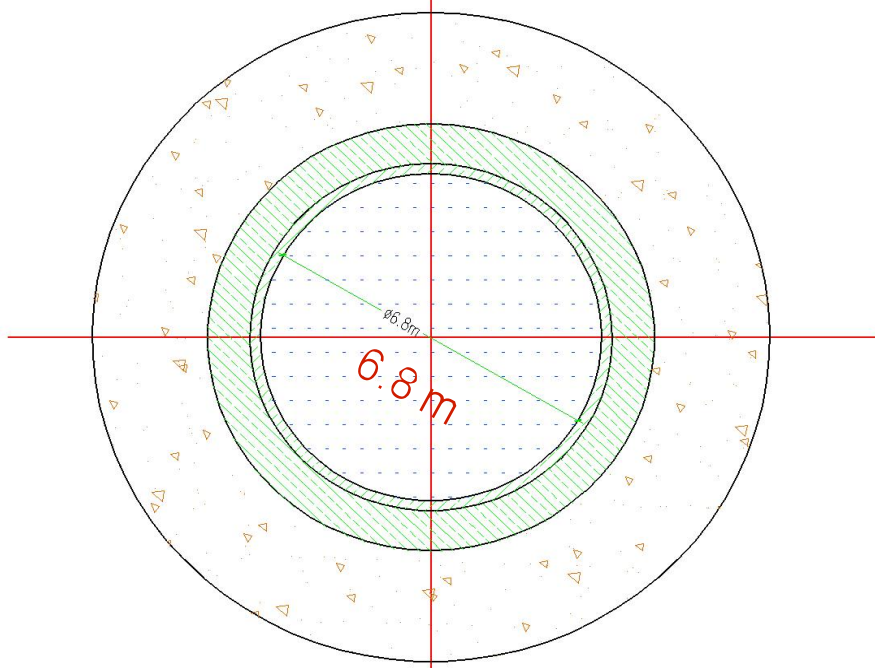
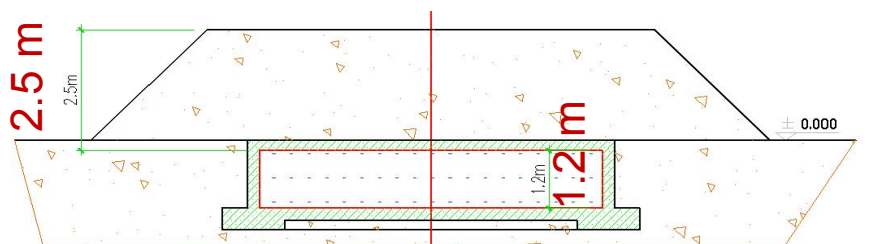
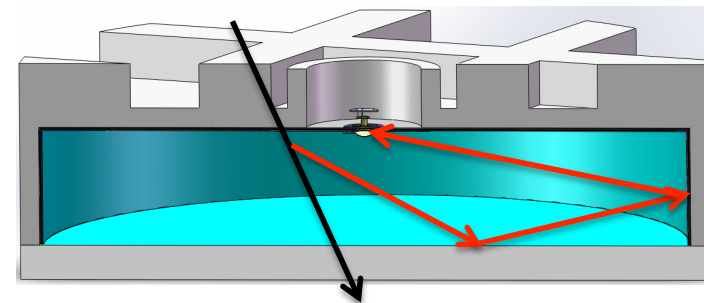


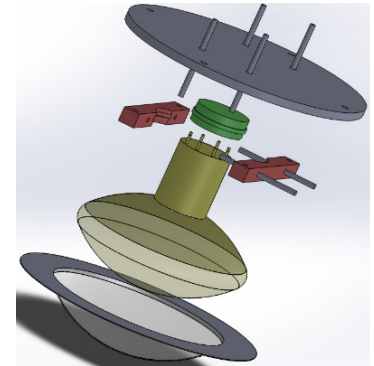
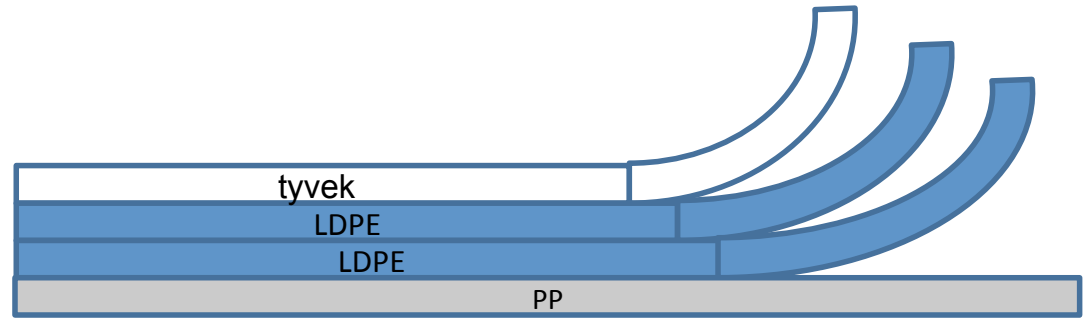
A large area (pure) muon detector

- Muon detection efficiency
- $N_\gamma:N_e:N_\mu \sim 1:5\%:0.1\%$, ($>1\text{GeV}$, $N_\mu \gg N_\gamma$)

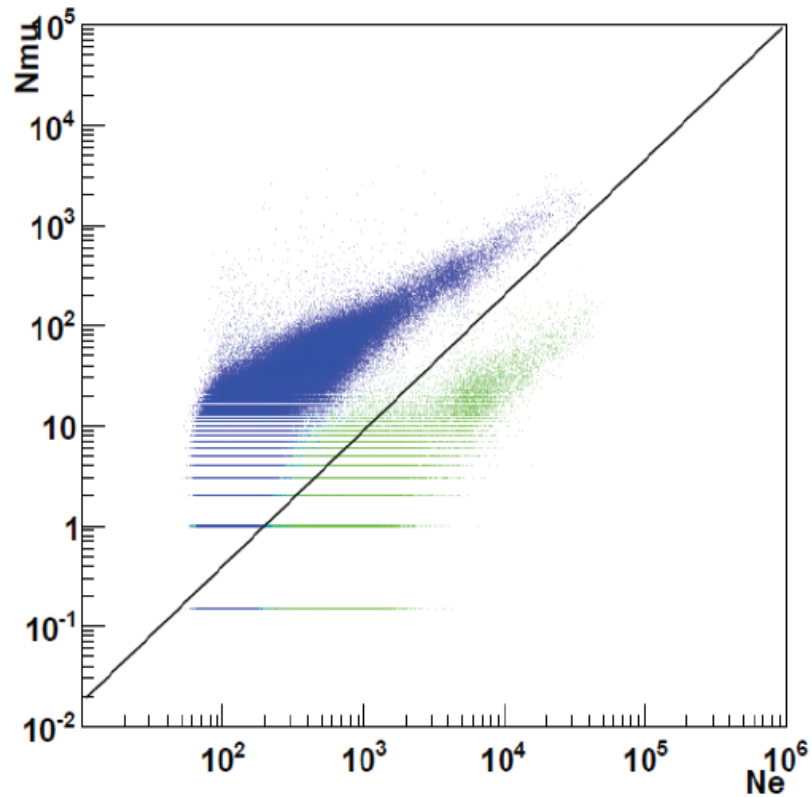


Muon Detector (MD)



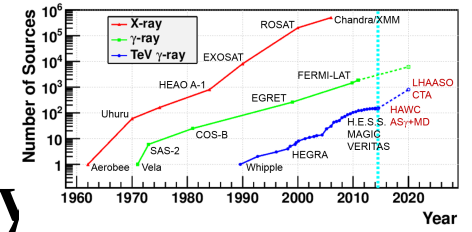


Gamma/proton Discrimination - KM2A

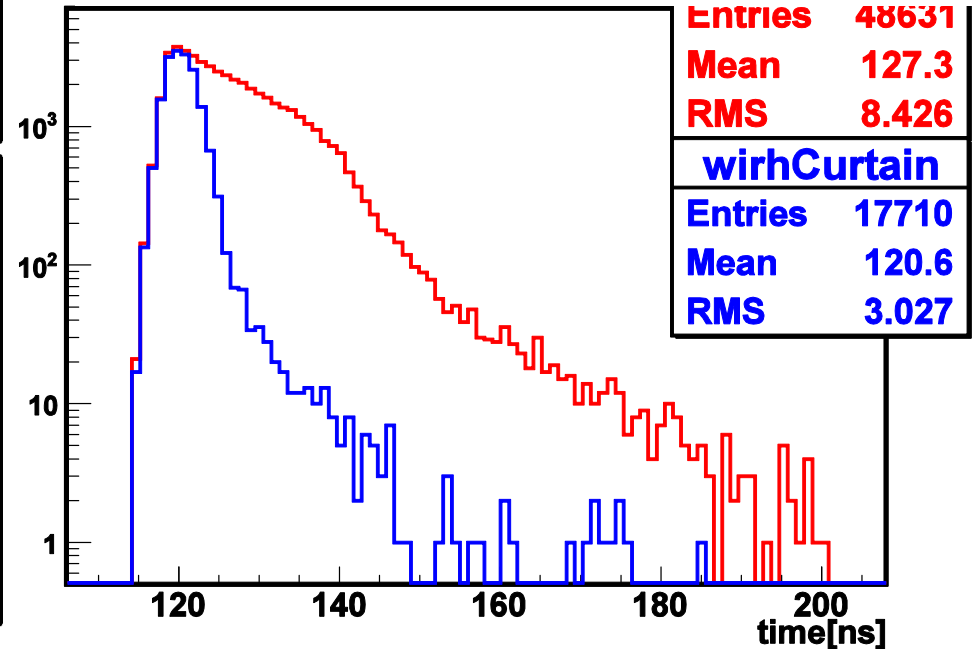
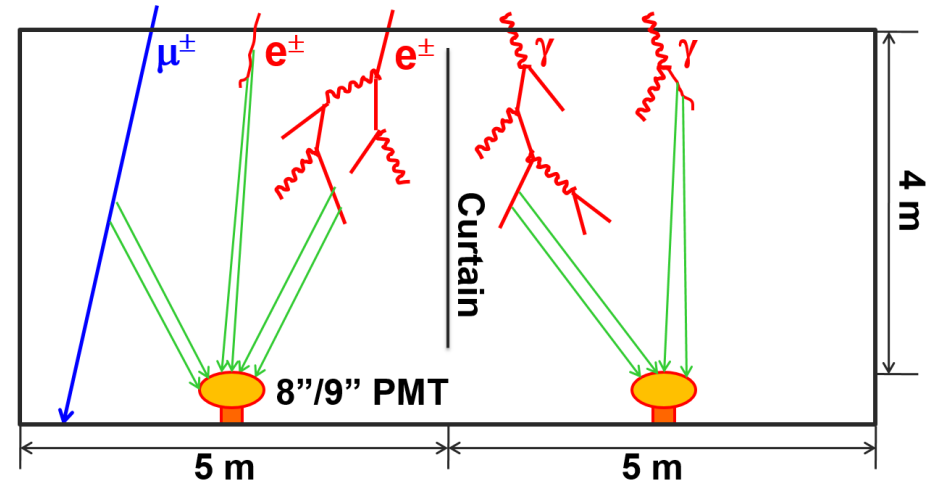
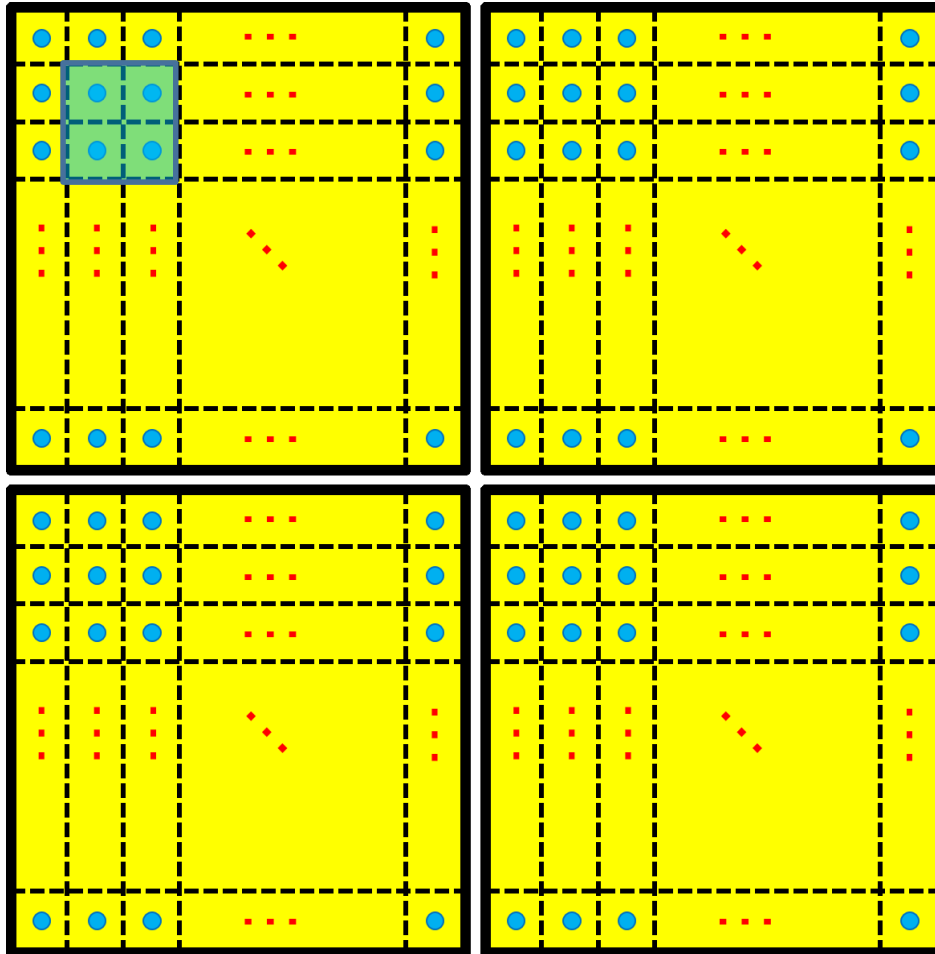


nHit	$\log_{10}(E)$ GeV	Q-factor
20-30	3.60	2.67
30-45	3.87	5.62
45-65	4.12	11.9
65-90	4.35	20.7
90-120	4.55	46.4
120-180	4.76	86.6
180-260	5.03	background free
260-360	5.28	background free
360-500	5.53	background free
500-700	5.82	background free
700-1000	6.11	background free

WCDA: Survey of the VHE gamma ray sky

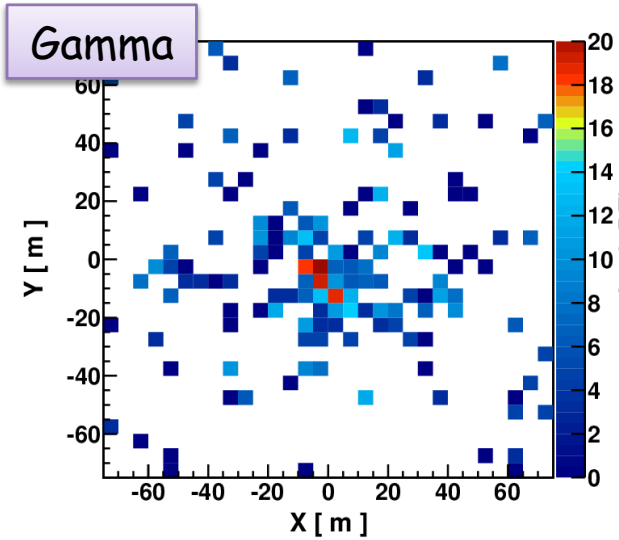


- $<1\% I_{\text{Crab}} \rightarrow 300\text{m} * 300\text{m}$

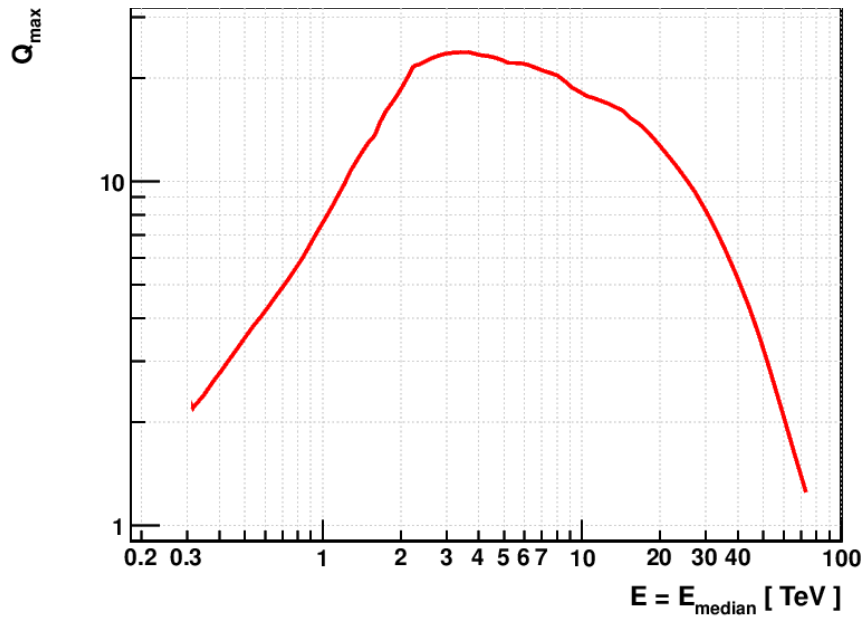
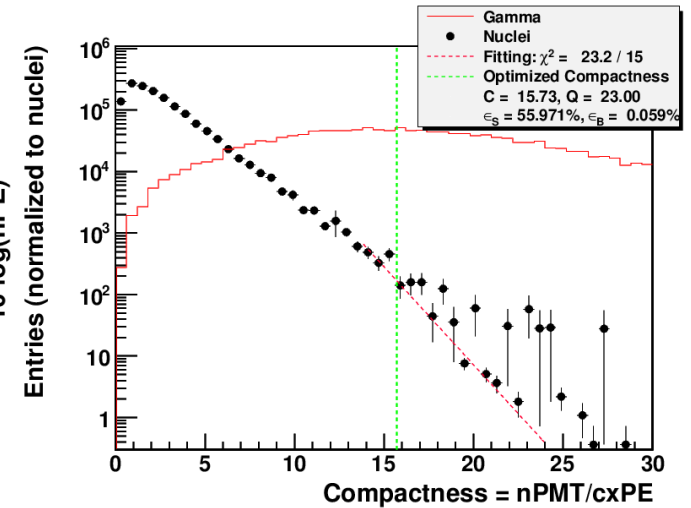
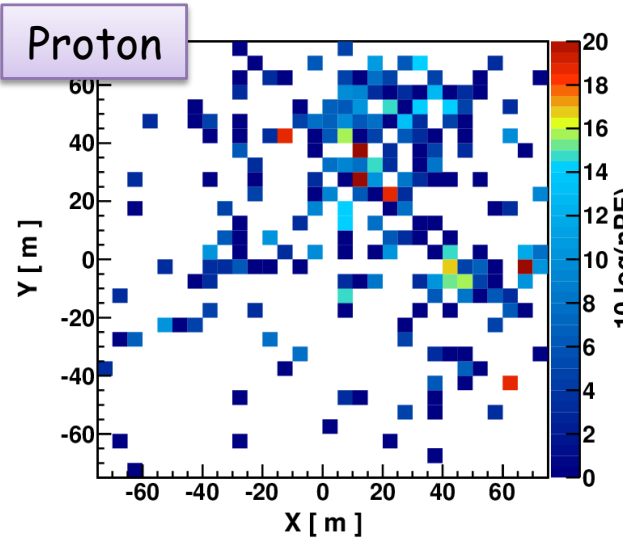


Gamma/proton Discrimination - WCDA

WCDA 150×150 m² | Gamma, E = 1 TeV | nPMT = 142



WCDA 150×150 m² | Proton, E = 2 TeV | nPMT = 212



- Brightest “sub-core”:
 - Signal of the brightest PMT outside the shower core region (e.g., 45 m);
- “Compactness” can be employed to reject cosmic ray background efficiently.

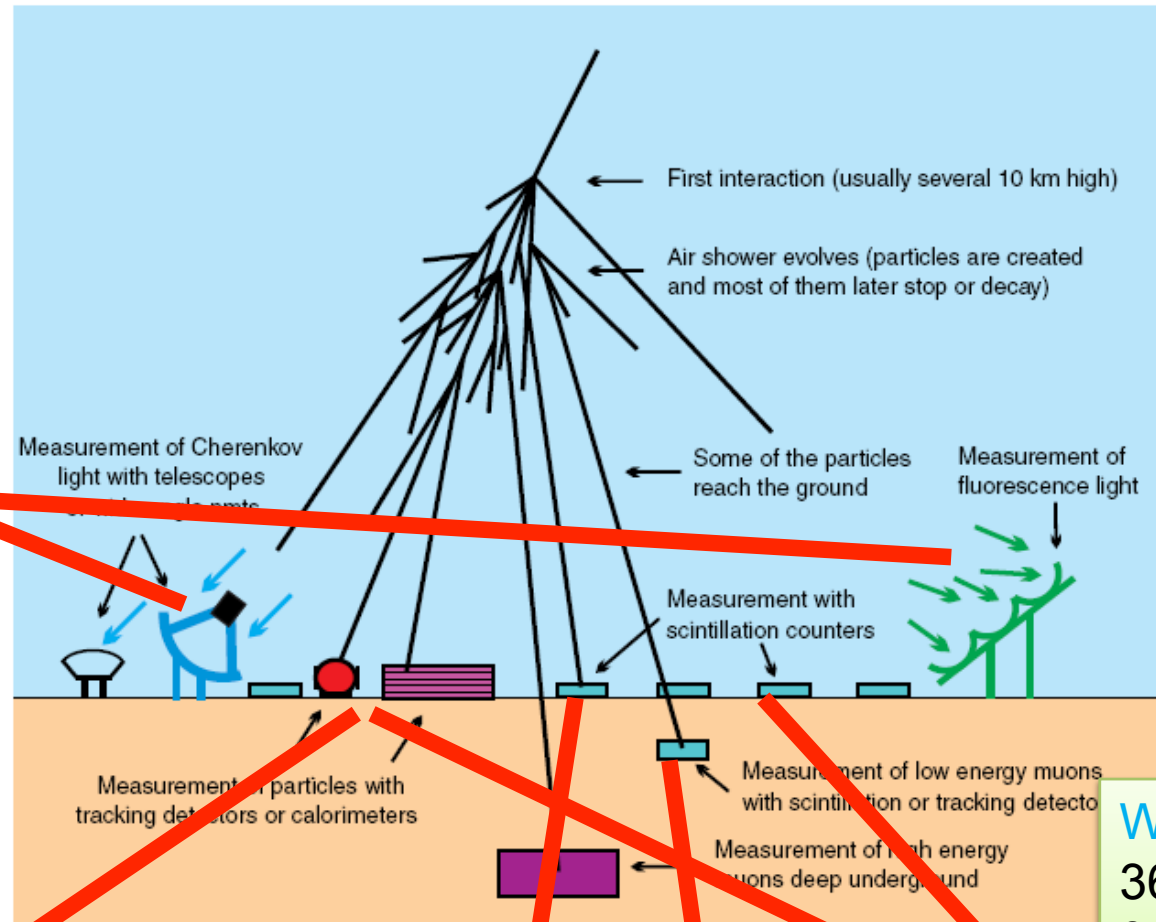
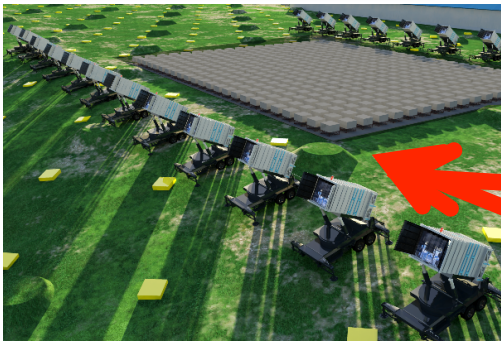
WCDA Specifications

Item	Value
Cell area	25 m ²
Effective water depth	4 m
Water transparency	> 20 m (400 nm)
Precision of time measurement	0.5 ns
Dynamic range	1-4000 PEs
Time resolution	<2 ns
Charge resolution	40% @ 1 PE 5% @ 4000 PEs
Accuracy of charge calibration	<2%
Accuracy of time calibration	<0.2 ns
Total area	90,000 m ²
Total cells	3600

Hybrid Detection of Extensive Air Showers by LHAASO

WFCTA:

24 telescopes
1024 pixels each



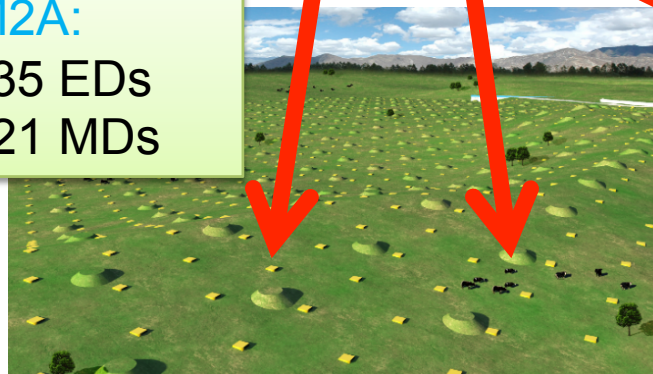
SCDA:

452 detectors



KM2A:

5635 EDs
1221 MDs



WCDA:

3600 cells
90,000 m²



LHAASO observables of showers

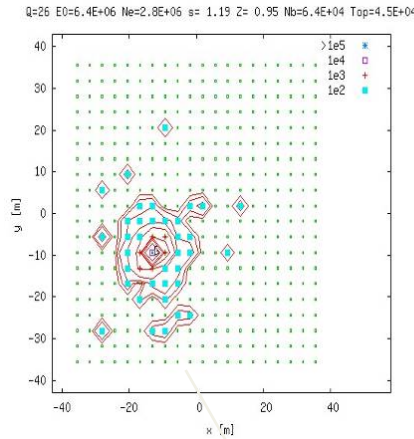
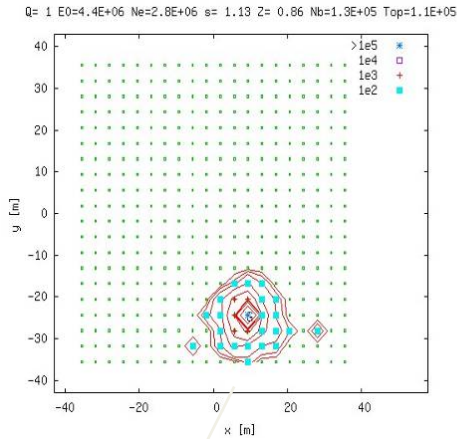
	Ground-based EAS arrays	Air Cherenkov/Fluorescence Telescopes	
Direction	Space-time	Image (stereo)	Image (stereo)
Core	Lateral distribution	Stereo imaging	Stereo imaging
Energy	Lateral distribution	Cerenkov light, geometry	Longitudinal development
Composition	Lateral distribution, muons (π^\pm), particles near the core (π^0)	Image, X_{\max}	X_{\max}

Resolution for light and heavy compositions

μ -content, X_{max} and HE ($>30\text{TeV}$) shower particles

Proton

Iron

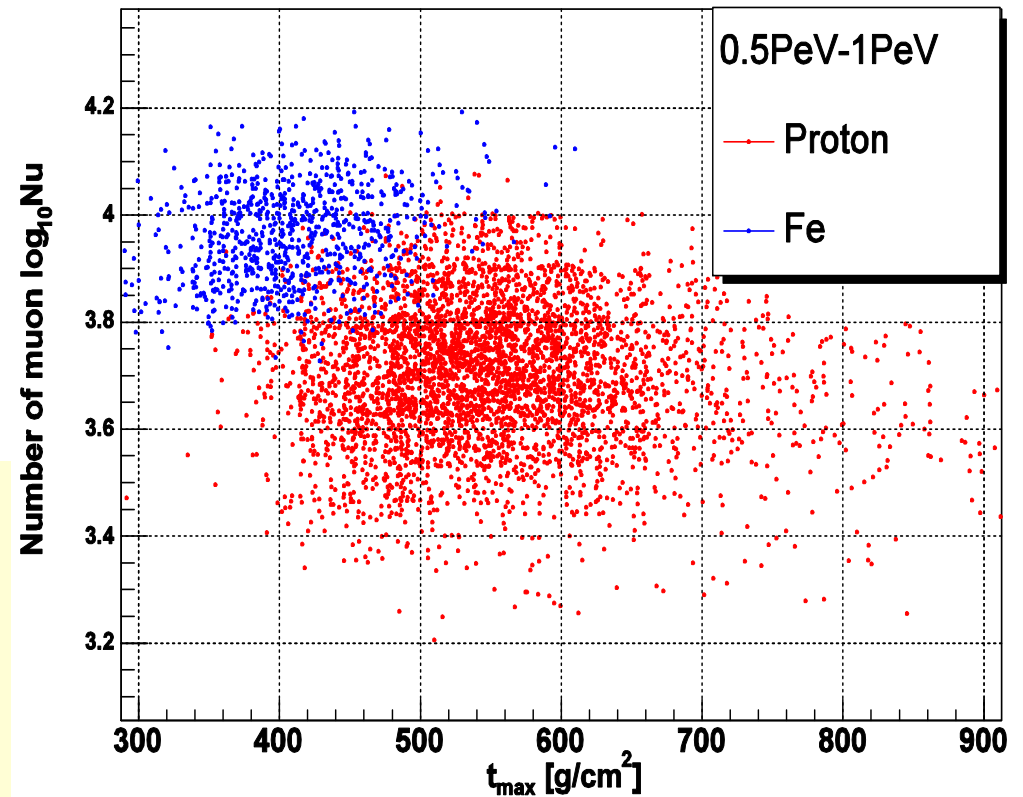


For Proton and Helium:

- 1.5 m spacing
- Nb>100 , any 5
- (> 30 GeV)

For Iron:

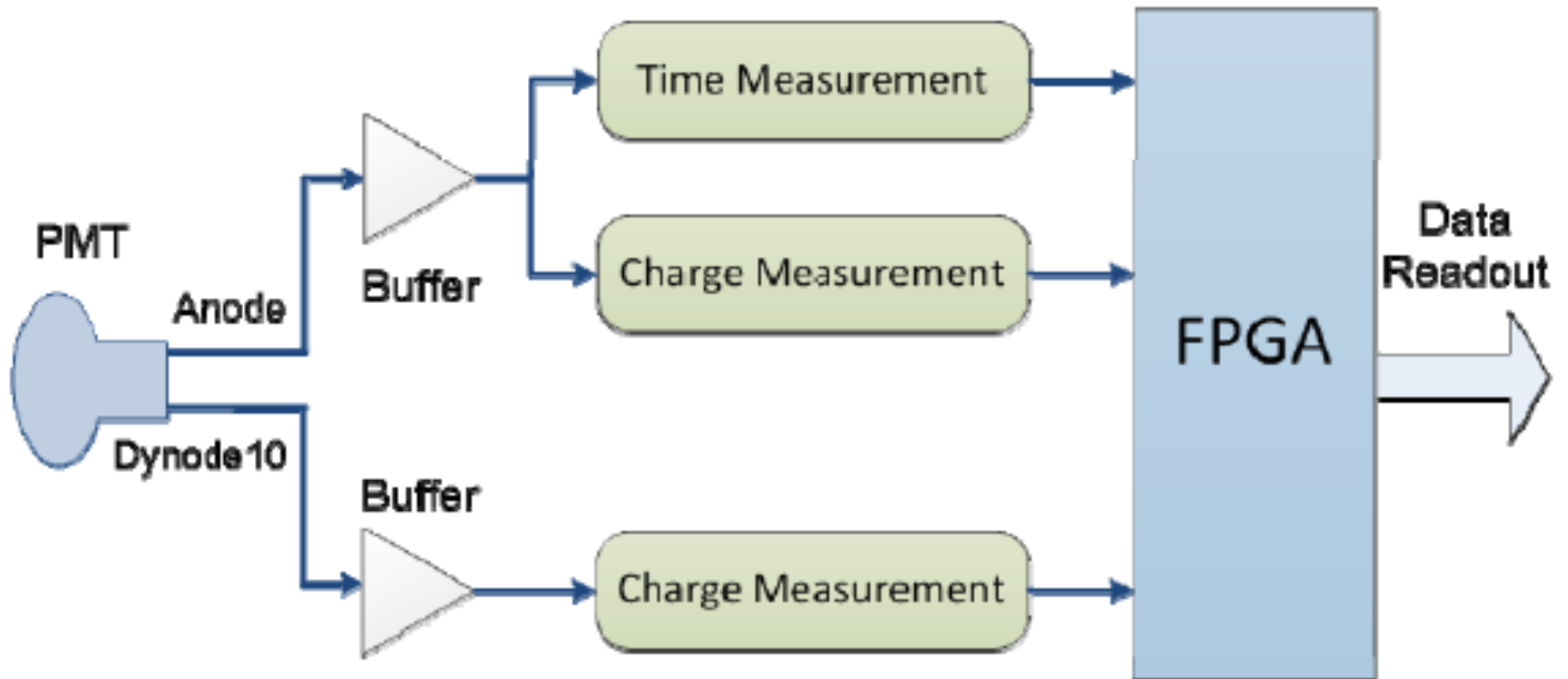
- 3.75m spacing
- Nb>100 , any 21
- (> 30 GeV)



LHAASO detector signals

- **LHAASO measures the density, energy and direction of shower secondary particles which emit UV photons through**
 - Air (Cherenkov and Fluorescence for WFCTA)
 - Water (Cherenkov for WCDA and KM2A-MD)
 - Scintillating (for KM2A-ED and SCDA)
- **PMTs are used to convert the lights to photo-electrons**
- **All LHAASO detector signals come from PMTs**
 - Timing: direction
 - Charge: energy, composition

Basic FEE Design

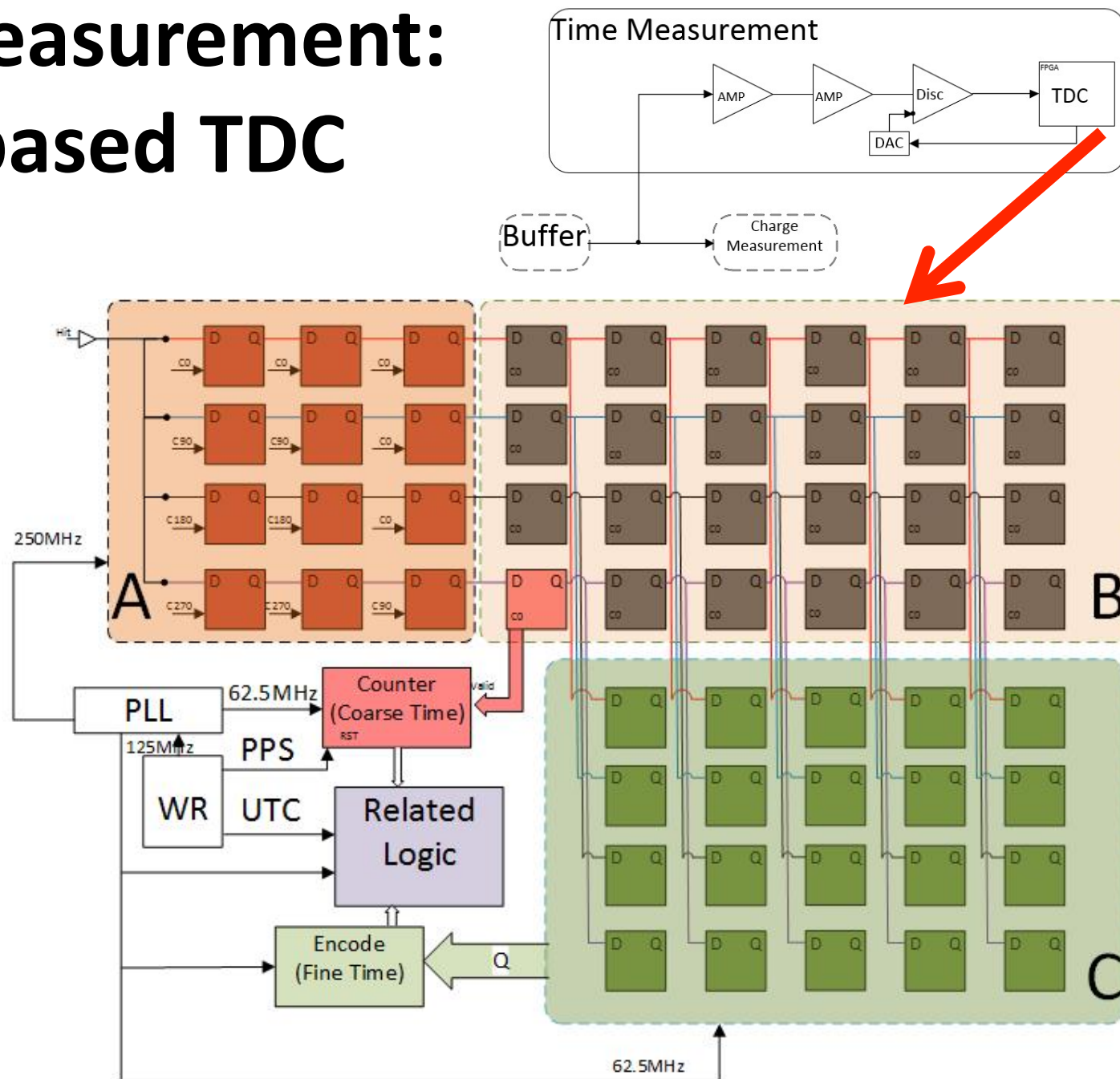


LHAASO Timing Measurement

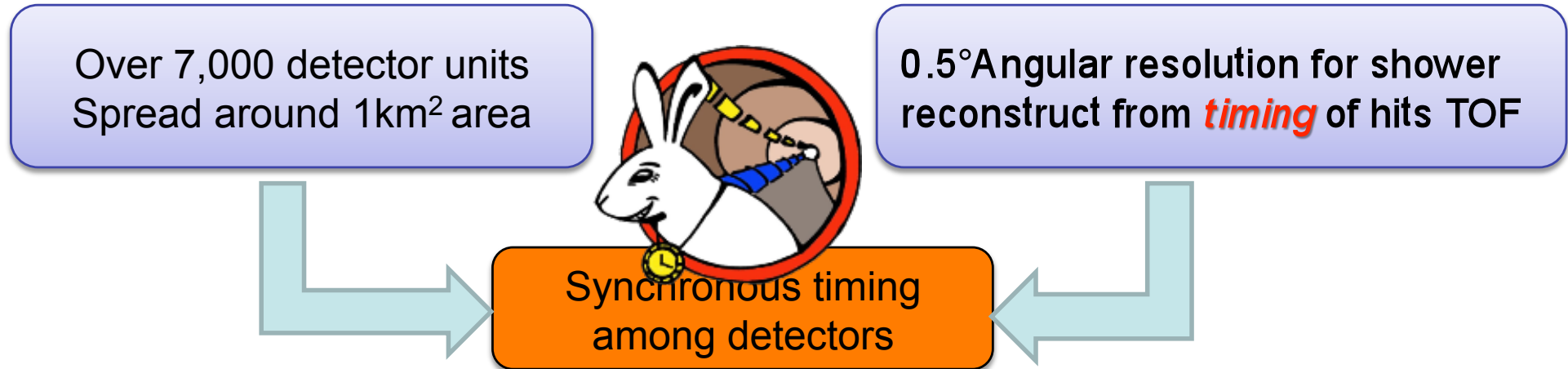
- **Gamma Ray Astronomy**
 - **Pointing accuracy: <0.1 deg**
 - **Timing accuracy: <0.2ns(WCDA)/0.5ns (KM2A)**
 - **Sensitivity ~ angular resolution**
 - **time jitter: <0.5ns(WCDA)/1ns(KM2A)**
- **Over an area of 1km²**
- **Under high altitude environment**
 - **Maximum daily temperature variation: 30 deg**
 - **Annual temperature variation: ±30 deg**



Timing Measurement: FPGA-based TDC



LHAASO detector timing



1000m coax cable in 30°C change, Δ delay = 15ns!

Time-stamp Synchronization

Time stamps of **>7,000** nodes to be aligned **<500ps** (rms).

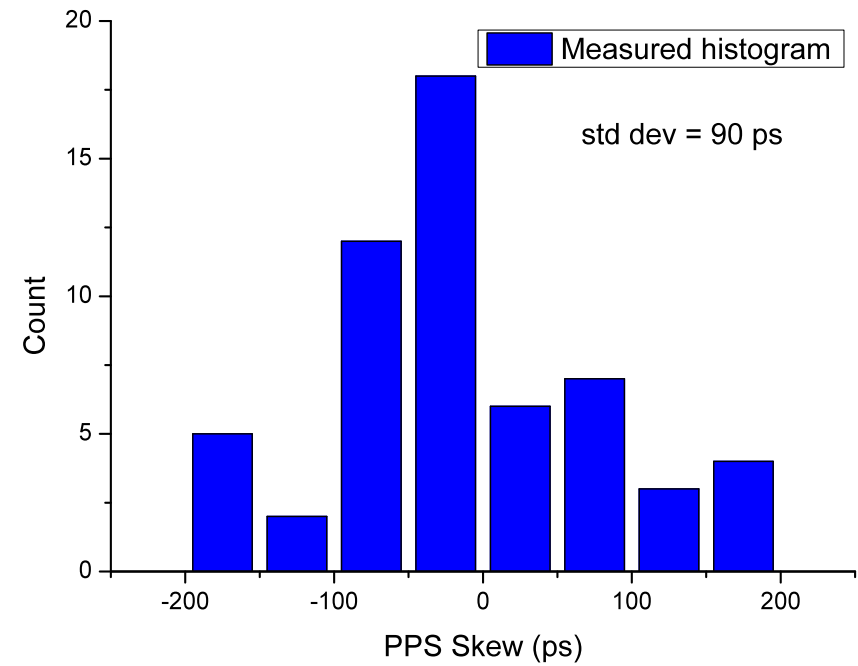
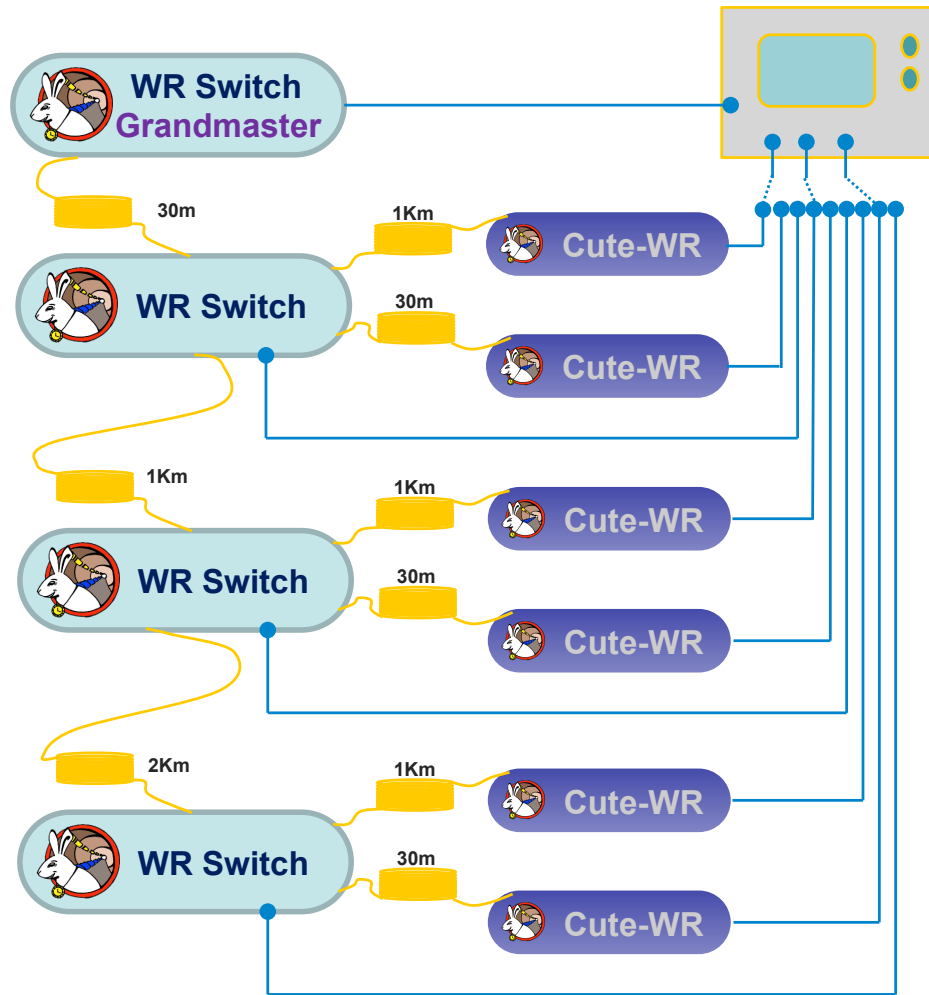
Frequency distribution & phase locking

Distribute **synchronous** ADC clock with <100ps skew.

Traceability & Real-time calibration

Timing delay compensation due to environmental perturbation in hardware in **real time**.

WR performance

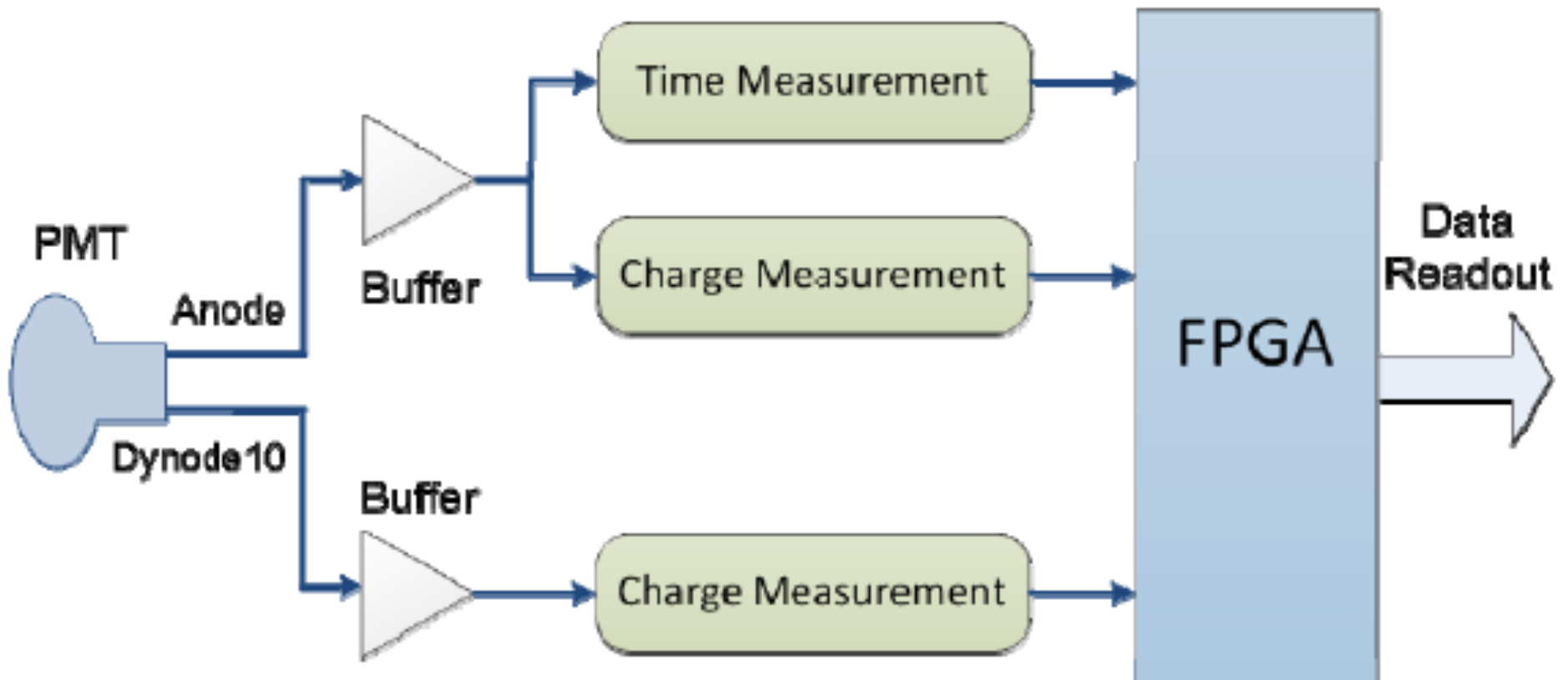


Cascade topology

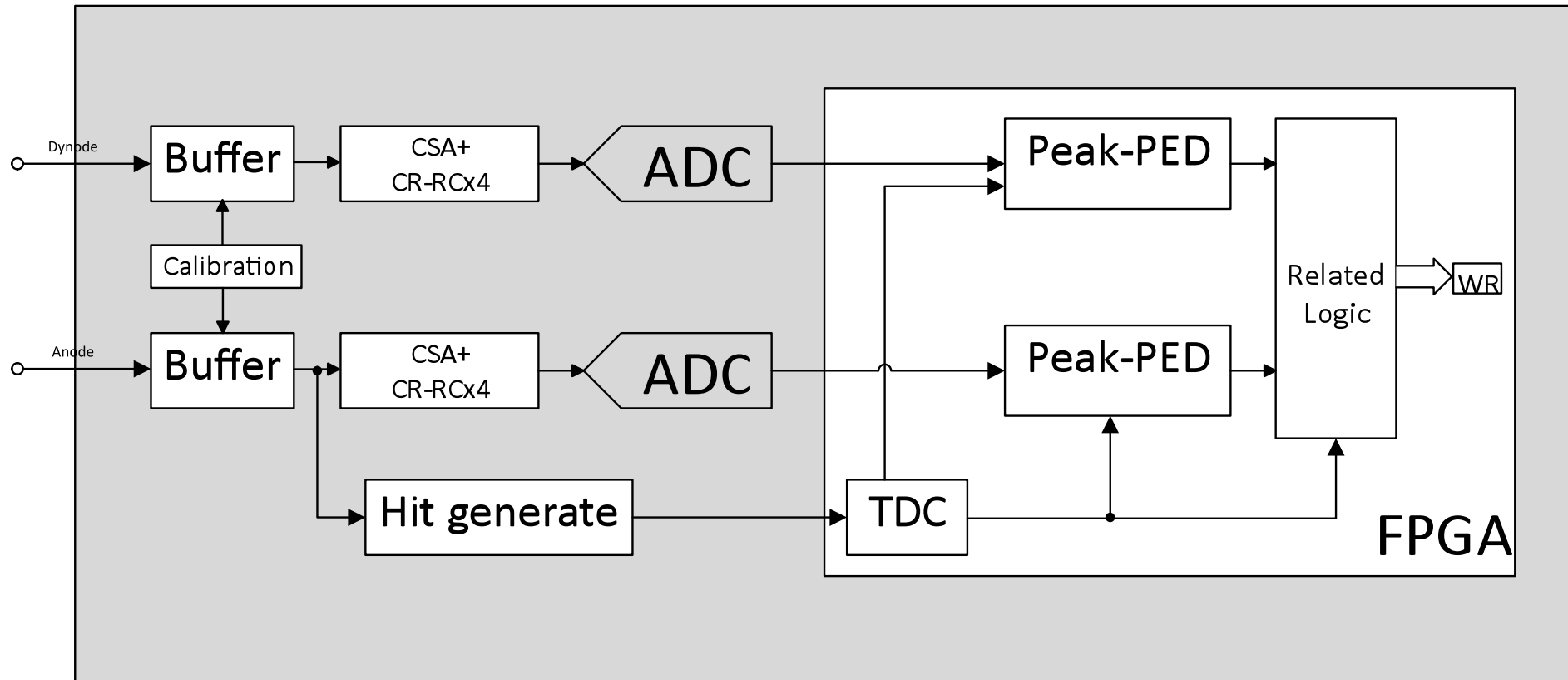
WR CERN: 1ns

Charge Measurement

- Each array covers a wide energy band, requiring a large dynamic range which is achieved by anode+dynode readout of PMTs.



Charge Measurement



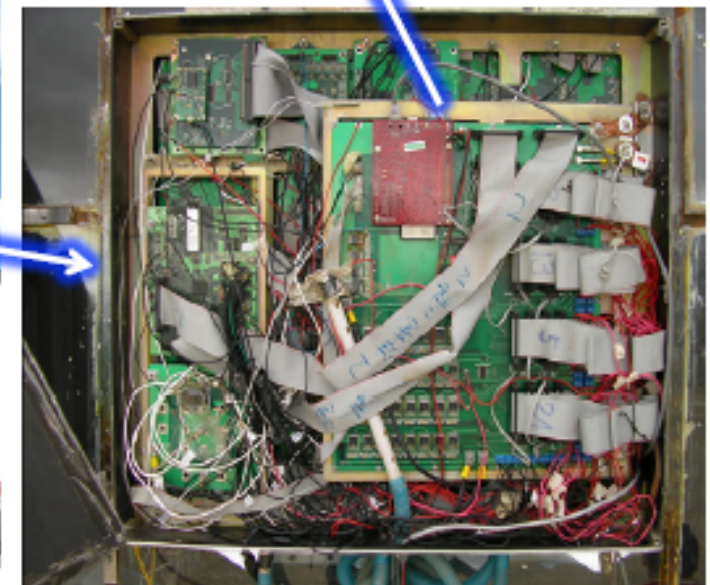
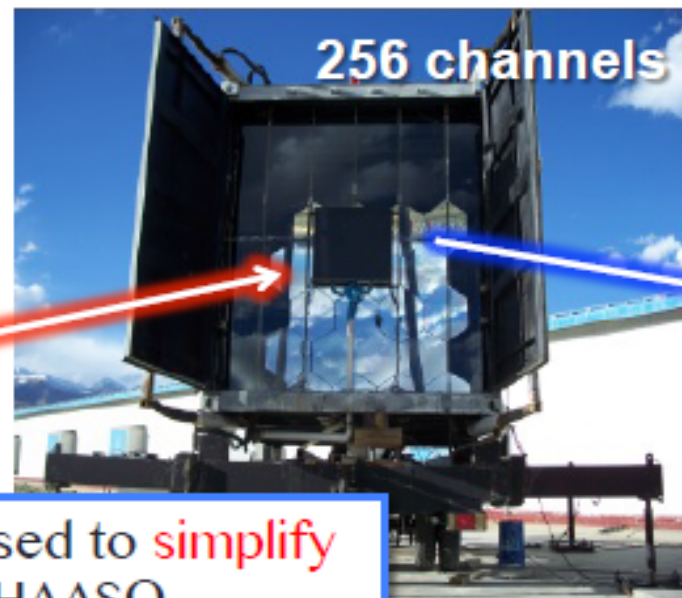
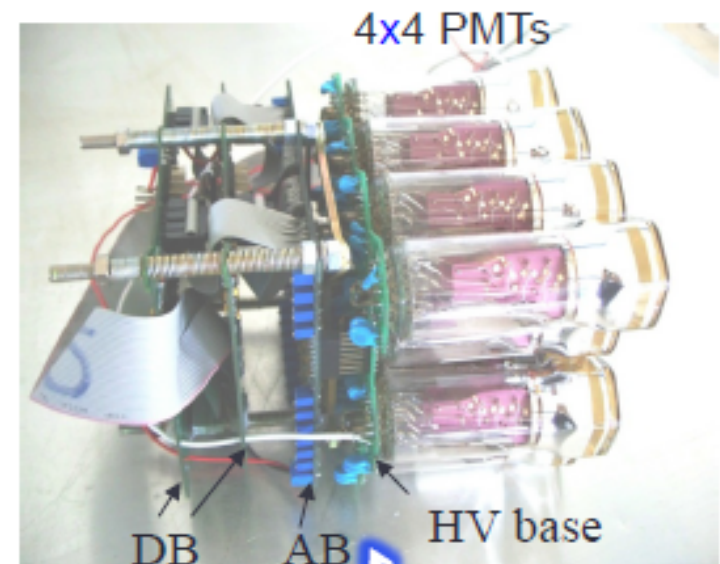
- **(KM2A-ED and WFCTA: 500/50MHz FADC-based waveform digitization)**

Challenges for electronics

- ❖ High altitude and low air pressure → *decreased heat dissipation*
- ❖ Large number of channels → *increased density, complexity and power consumption*
- ❖ Harsh environment and remote location → *require stability, reliability and maintainability*
- ❖ Design based on IC → *simplified design, decreased power consumption, increased reliability*

- Compact design
- High stability
- High reliability
- Easy to maintain

- **Large number of channels**
 - WFCTA: 1024 channels each
- **Heat dissipation at 4300m**
 - Air density: 60%
 - Active heat dissipation system

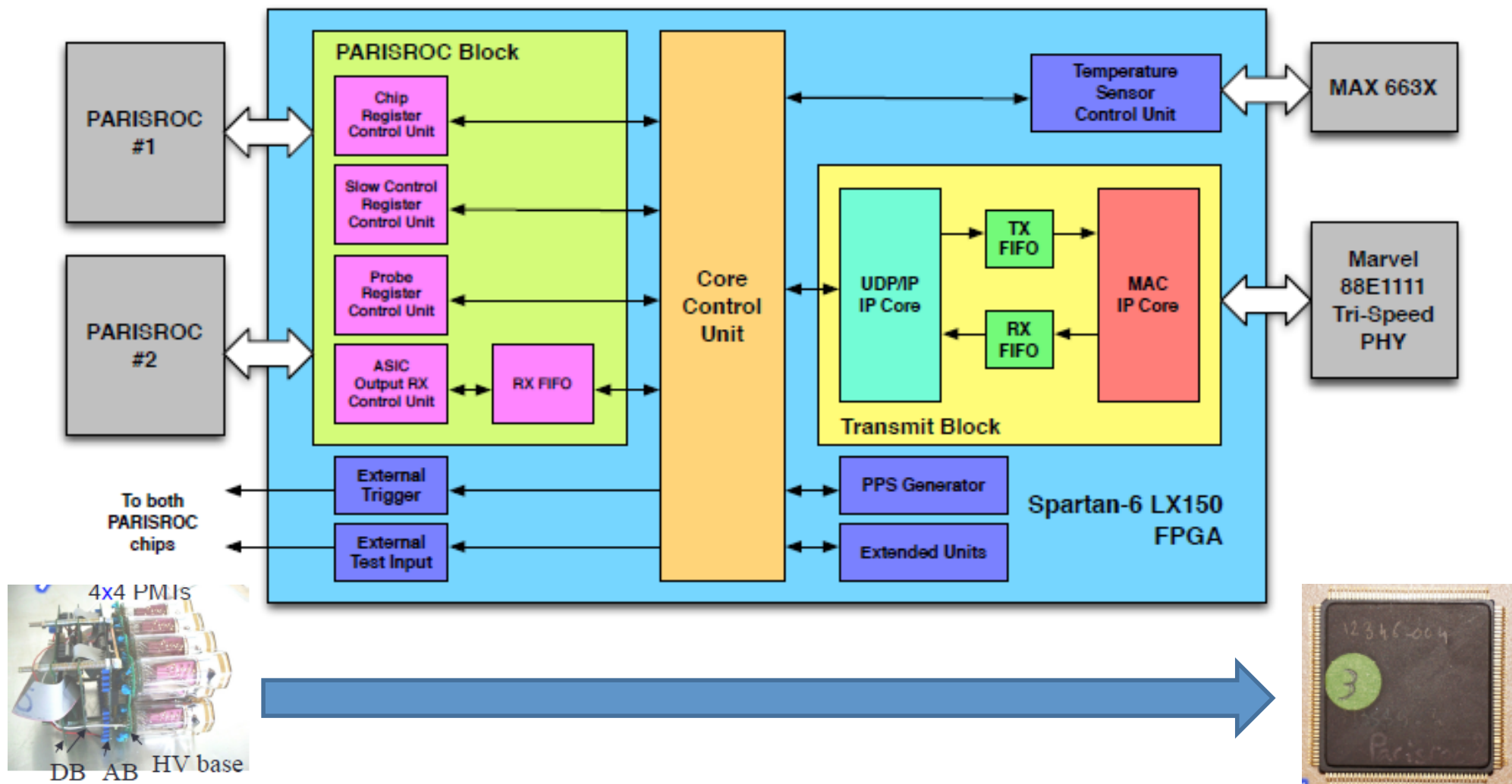


The ASICs can be used to **simplify** the electronics of LHAASO

Software block & power consumption

Unit	Power Consumption
PARISROC 2 X 2	~ 1.0W
Ethernet Interface	~ 1.1W
FPGA & Peripherals	~ 0.9W
	~ 3.0W (2.98W meas.)

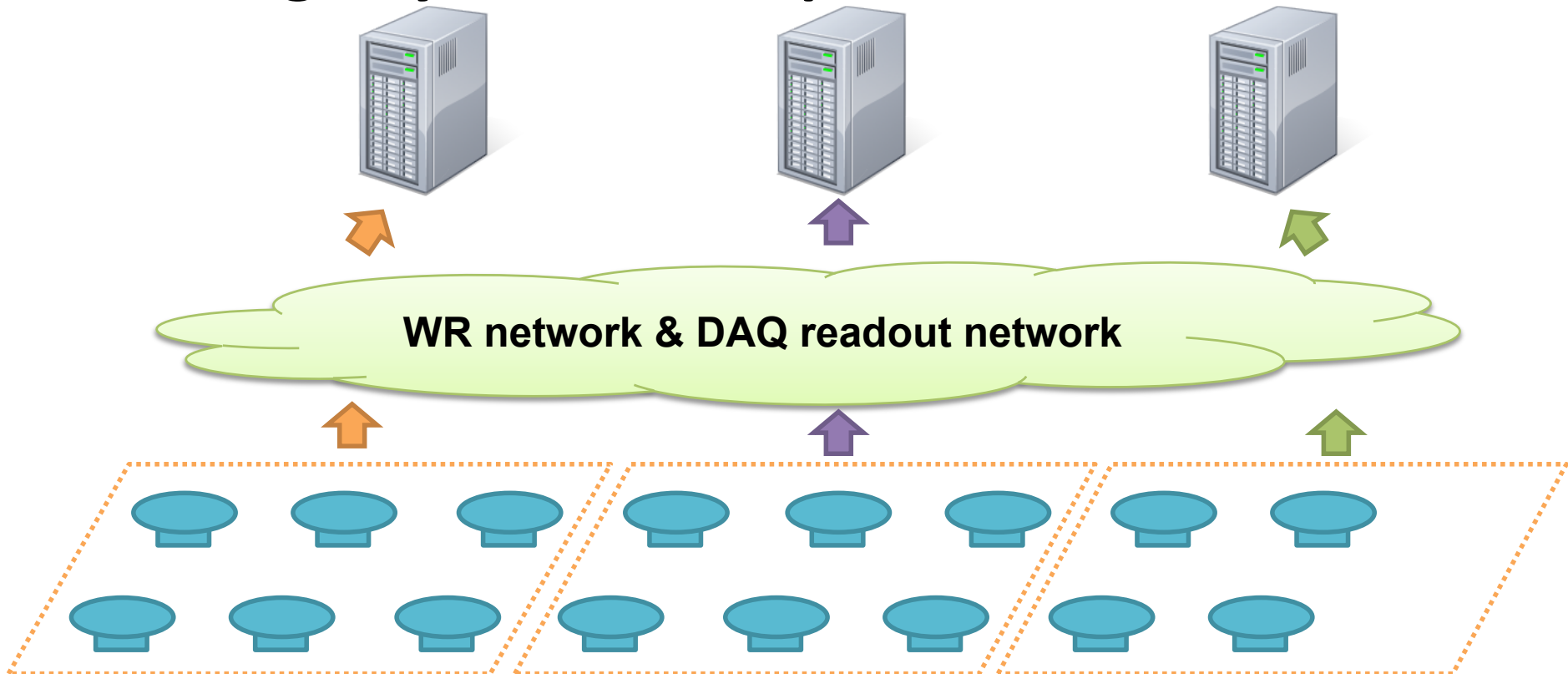
- ◇ Fully described in VHDL and FSM structure
- ◇ Resource occupation: < 10% (XS6LX150)
- ◇ Power consumption: ~ 128 W for 64 clusters without Ethernet Interface (260W budget)



“Triggerless” DAQ

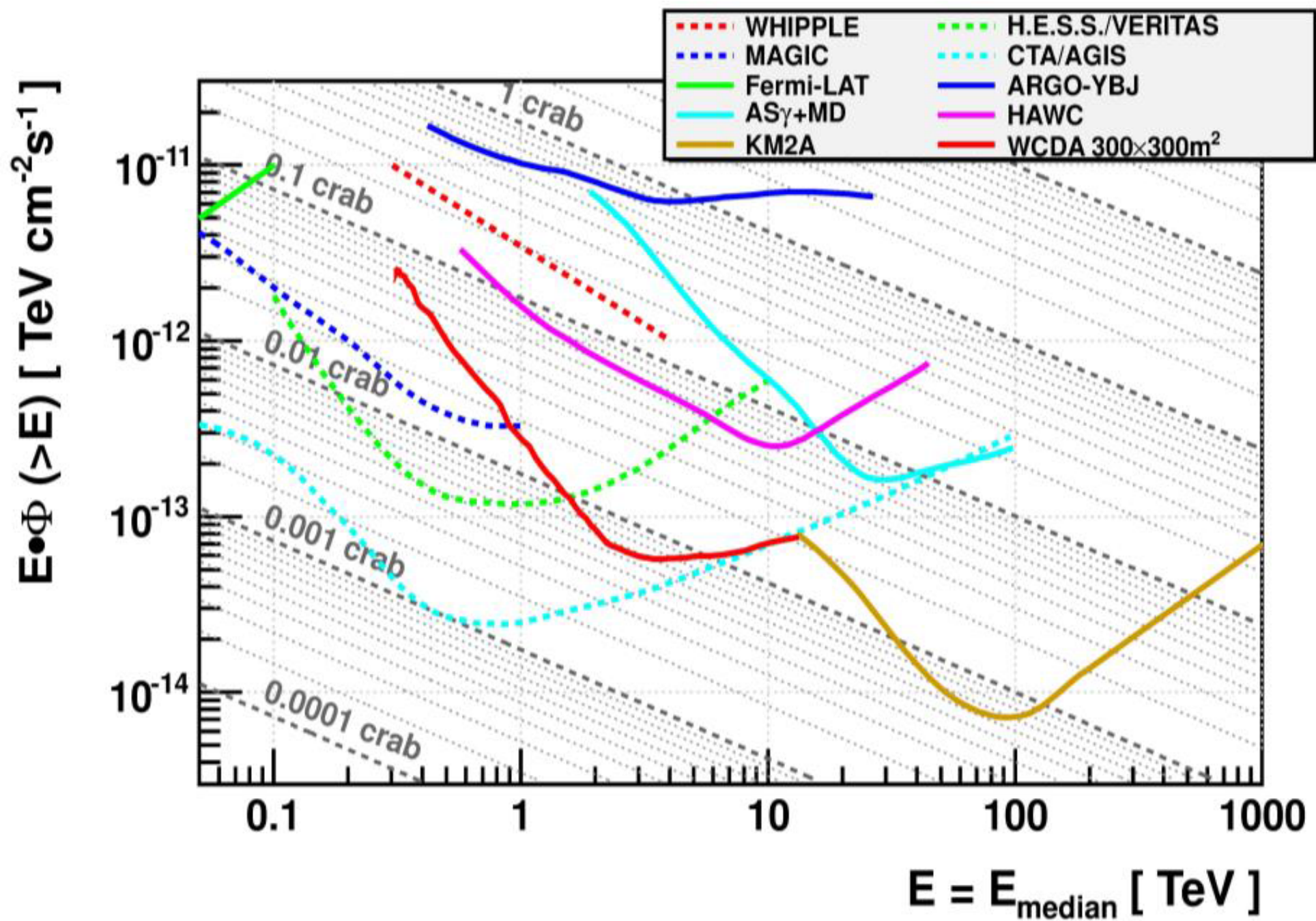
---hybrid measurement of shower

- Triggering, building, (re-construction) and storage by online computers



Data Rate

		WCDA	KM2A
	Single rate(Hz)	50k	ED: 1k MD: 12k
	No. of Channels	3600	ED: 5635 MD: 1221
DAQ-in	Hits in trigger(MHz)	180	5.6
	Pre-Trigger(MB/s)	2160	450
DAQ-out	After-Trigger(MB/s)	300~400	~10



Instrumentation History

IACTs are typically 10× better in sensitivity, gained from the lower energy threshold (stat.)

