

C.1.8 Cosmic Shower Detection

SG6217D



Purpose of the experiment

Detection of the cosmic showers by using the coincidence of three scintillating tiles located adjacent to one another on a flat surface.




Fundamentals

Cosmic ray showers are cascades generated by cosmic rays interacting with the atmosphere. They were originally discovered by chance during the application of coincidence counters for the study of the cosmic rays. In some of these experiments coincident events were detected when the detectors were not assembled in telescopic structure, but rather were organized near one another on a flat surface.

The intuition of this new physical phenomenon was formulated by Bruno Rossi in 1934 and is considered to be the first evidence of the existence of extended atmospheric showers. The Italian physicist was the first to deduce that the multiplicative processes made by the cosmic rays produced in the atmosphere are identical to those observed in dense materials such as lead. Several groups of scientists studied this phenomenon. In particular, Auger and Maze undertook a campaign of systematic studies of these showers and even managed to measure coincident events between detectors as far apart as 300 meters! Auger and collaborators discovered the Extensive Atmospheric Showers [EAS] of very high energy, i.e. the energy of the primary particles at the origin of these events is around 10^{16} eV.

Equipment

SP5620CH - Cosmic Hunter

Model	SP5620CH	SP5622	DT5622
Description	Coincidence Module	Detection System	Detection System
			
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Ordering Options

Equipment	
Code	Description
WK5620CHAAAA	SP5620CH - Cosmic Hunter



1932, physics "annus mirabilis": the positron

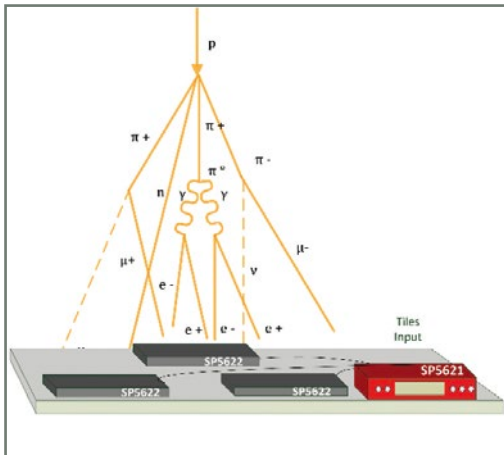
1932 was an extraordinary year for nuclear physics: J. Chadwick discovered the neutron, C. D. Anderson identified the positron and the first artificial disintegration was realised with a particle accelerator by J. Cockcroft and E. Walton. These 3 discoveries transformed nuclear physics by providing basis on which any new research could be led. The neutron allowed the discovery of artificial radioactivity by Joliot - Curie in 1934 and later the discovery of nuclear fission by O. Hahn, F. Strassman and L. Meitner. The positron brought new concepts about cosmic radiation and drew the way to the discovery of new particles. Artificial disintegration paved the way to the ever-bigger machines. It was the beginning of the era of breaking nuclei. 1932 deserves its title of "annus mirabilis" of physics. This article presents the quick evolution of ideas, concepts in nuclear physics in the thirties. (A.C.)

https://inis.iaea.org/search/search.aspx?orig_q=RN:30014612



Requirements

Additional SP5622 - Detection System is needed.



Experimental setup block diagram

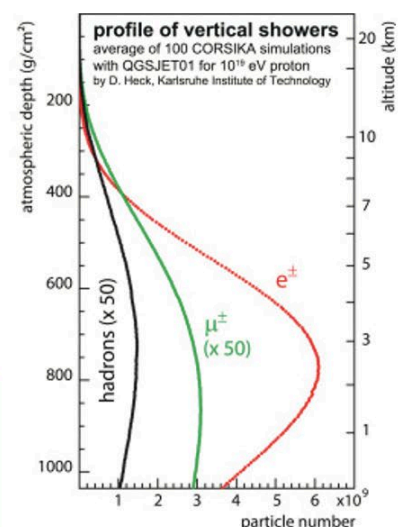
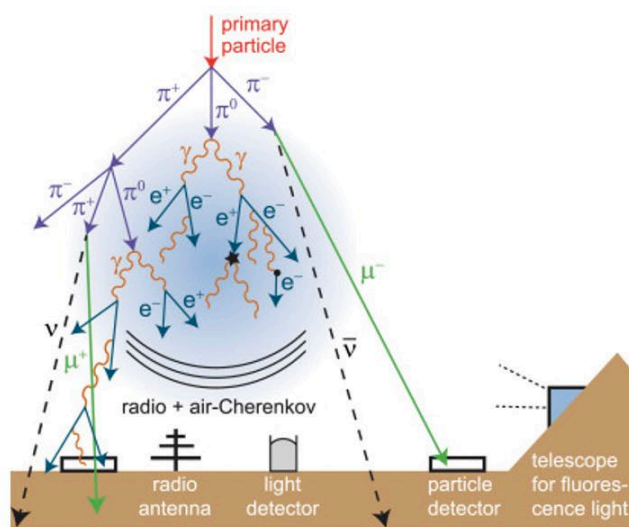
Carrying out the experiment

Connect the cable connectors of the three SP5622 to the tile inputs located on the rear panel of the SP5621 module. Arrange the tiles on a flat surface some distance apart from one another. Power on the SP5621 module and start the acquisition via the front panel START button. When a charged particle crosses the black tile its energy is converted into scintillation light. The photons which are produced are detected by the photosensor and converted into an electrical signal. The number of counts for each scintillator may be viewed via the SP5621 display. Select triple scintillator coincidence mode via the related button on the front panel, then select the integration time of the measurement. Because event acquisition will only take place only in the presence of the coincidence, all those events coming from a cosmic particle that crosses only one scintillating tile will be automatically discarded.

An extended geometry can be realized simply by using additional Cosmic Hunter. Additionally, it could be interesting to observe Air Showers as a function of the altitude.

Results

Observation of the cosmic shower phenomenon.



Scheme of an air shower detected by several detectors and its vertical profile Error! Reference source not found