

PALACKÝ UNIVERSITY OLMOUC  
FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
JOINT LABORATORY OF OPTICS

**BACHELOR THESIS**

Calibration and monitoring of astroparticle  
telescopes



Author:	<b>Daniel Staník</b>
Study program:	B0533A110007 Applied Physics
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Supervisor:	Ing. Ladislav Chytka, Ph.D.
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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I elaborated this bachelor thesis independently under the supervision of Ing. Ladislav Chytka, Ph.D., using only information sources referred in the Literature chapter.

In Olomouc August 21, 2021

.....  
Daniel Staník

## Bibliographical identification

Autor's first name and surname	Daniel Staník
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Supervisor	Ing. Ladislav Chytka, Ph.D.
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# Introduction

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# Chapter 1

## Astroparticle detection

More than 100 years have passed since Victor Franz Hess first encountered cosmic radiation. Since those times the techniques and methods of detection have been strongly improved. We have moved up from elevating electroscopes by balloons to observe growing electric charge to specialized techniques, which allows us to measure particles' energies, trajectories, etc.

### 1.1 Cosmic rays and particles

### 1.2 Ultra-high energy cosmic rays (UHECRs)

### 1.3 Detection principles



# Chapter 2

## FAST telescope

The Fluorescence detector Array of Single-pixel Telescopes (FAST) is an international project of fluorescence telescope sensitive to UHERCs.

Until today there are four prototypes in active service. Three of them are situated in Black Rock Mesa site of the Telescope Array experiment in central Utah and one in Argentina near Pierre Auger Observatory.

### 2.1 Principle of operation

Main detection part of telescope consists of superreflective UV mirrors and photomultipliers.

The entire telescope along with monitoring systems and other instruments is situated in a hut with remote shutter, where it is protected from negative metrological phenomena, such as rain or fast wind, but also from dust and aerosols. Exposure of mirrors to any of this phenomena could lead to reduction of theirs reflectivity. It is also necessary to monitor and protect PMTs from unwanted light sources. Even a low-intensity sources could decrease PMT's service life.

### 2.2 Remote control and monitoring

### 2.3



# Chapter 3

## Instrumentalization and measurement preparation

To perform all of necessary measurements we need to use various types of optical and electronical equipment.

### 3.1 Integration sphere

The Integration sphere (IS) is a special optical equipment, which can be used either as extended uniform light source (EULS) or with spectrometer in determining the material reflectance. In our experiments we use general purpose Labsphere (Fig. 3.1).

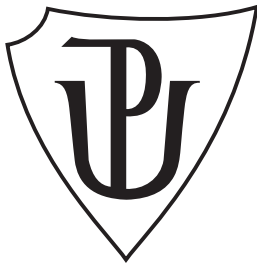


Figure 3.1: General purpose Labsphere.

The IS inner surface consist of white optical diffusive material ( $\text{BaSO}_4$  and Poly-tetrafluoroethylene). The inner surface is part where light intergration happens. The effect which takes place here is Lambertian scattering. After one spot of inner surface is hit by a ray, the energy should be uniformly radially distributed. In output port this produces homogenous light source. The homogeneity decreases with increasing number and sizes of input/output ports.

More deeper explanation of IS working principles and characterization of optical properties of identical IS, which we use, can be found in [2].

For our pusrposes, in case of FAST calibration, we use IS as EULS in UV specre. In case of testing optical calibration source, we don't even care about homegenity. The reason why we use IS in this case is that it focuses the entire optical power of the source into output ports, where our detectors are mounted, and blocks any other external light source, which could affect our detectors.

## **3.2 Photomultiplier**

Photomultiplier (PMT) is considered to be a high voltage optoelectrical part.

## **3.3 Silicon PM**

## **3.4 Hardware for experiment and measurement control**

### **3.4.1 Raspberry Pi**

### **3.4.2 STM32 based microcontrollers**

# Chapter 4

## FAST telescope

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### 4.2 Remote control and monitoring

### 4.3





# Conclusion

We are completely f\*\*\*\*d.



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