A white line diagram on a dark space background. It shows a network of lines representing cosmic ray detectors. The lines start from the top left and branch out towards the bottom right. At the end of these lines are several white circles of different sizes, representing detector stations. Some circles are solid, while others are hollow. The lines and circles are connected in a way that suggests a complex network of data collection points.

Locating the Source of Cosmic Rays Using HiSPARC

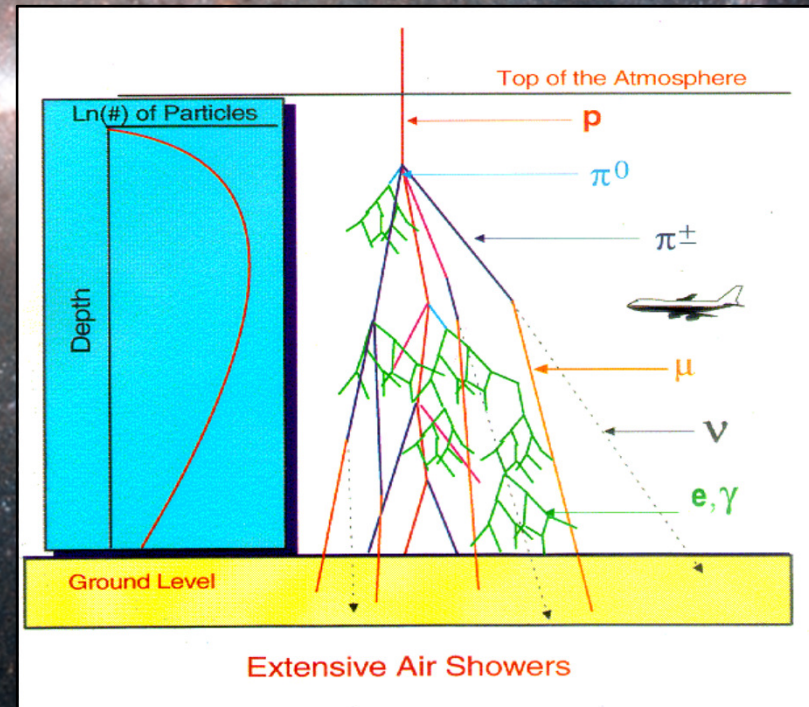
Lewis Anderson

Presentation Index

- Introduction to Cosmic Rays
- The HiSPARC Experiment
- Methods and Results
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements

Cosmic Rays

- Fast moving particles
- Protons (85%), alpha particles (12%) and electrons (2%)
- Range of energies, from 10^9eV to 10^{20}eV
- Unknown sources
- Cause air showers



The HiSPARC Experiment

- High School Project on Astrophysics Research with Cosmics
- Recording data since 2002
- Set up in “clusters” – Bristol, Amsterdam & Birmingham



Locations of HiSPARC Detectors



HiSPARC Detectors

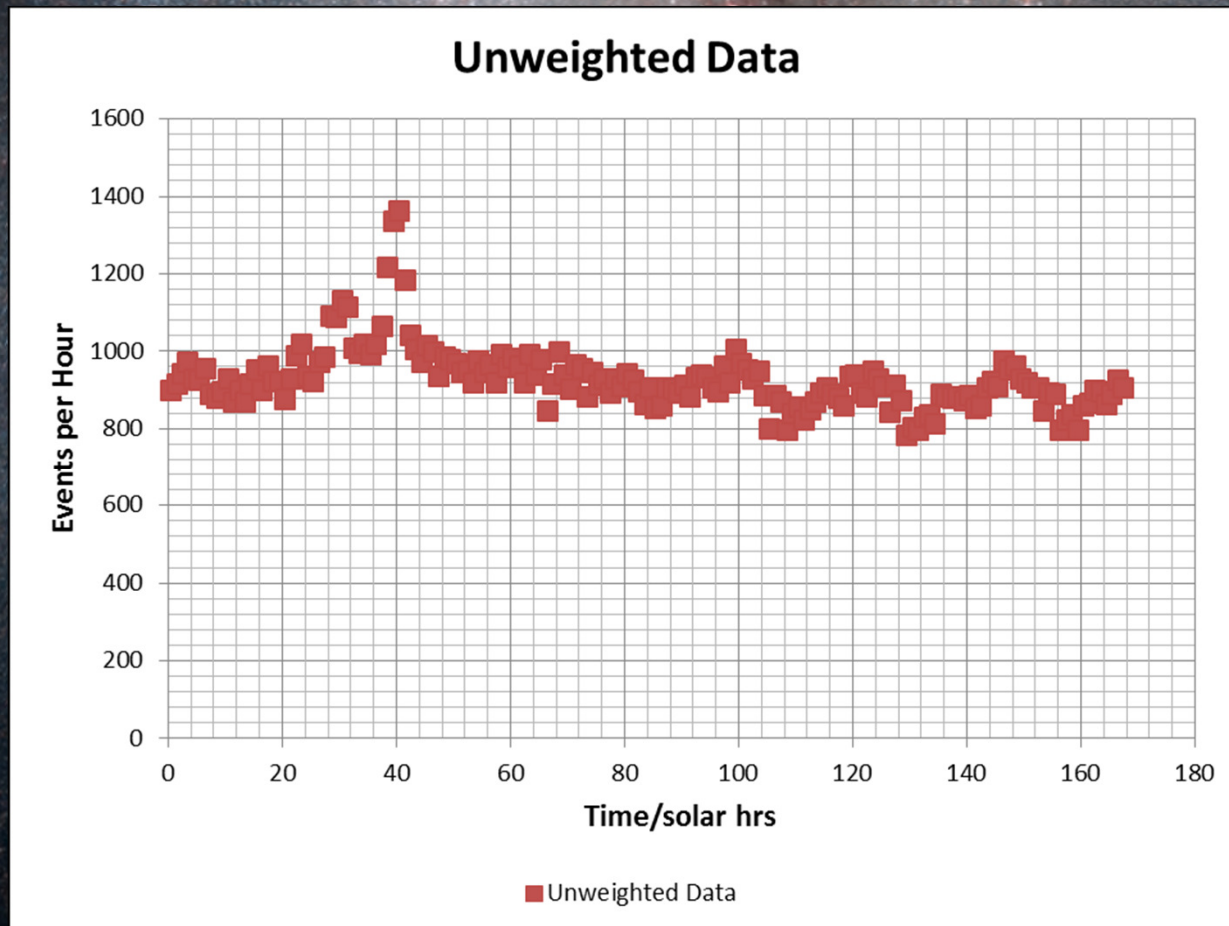
- Detectors stations of roofs of schools and academic institutes.
- Two scintillator plates detect Muons
- Data sent to central database in Nikhef



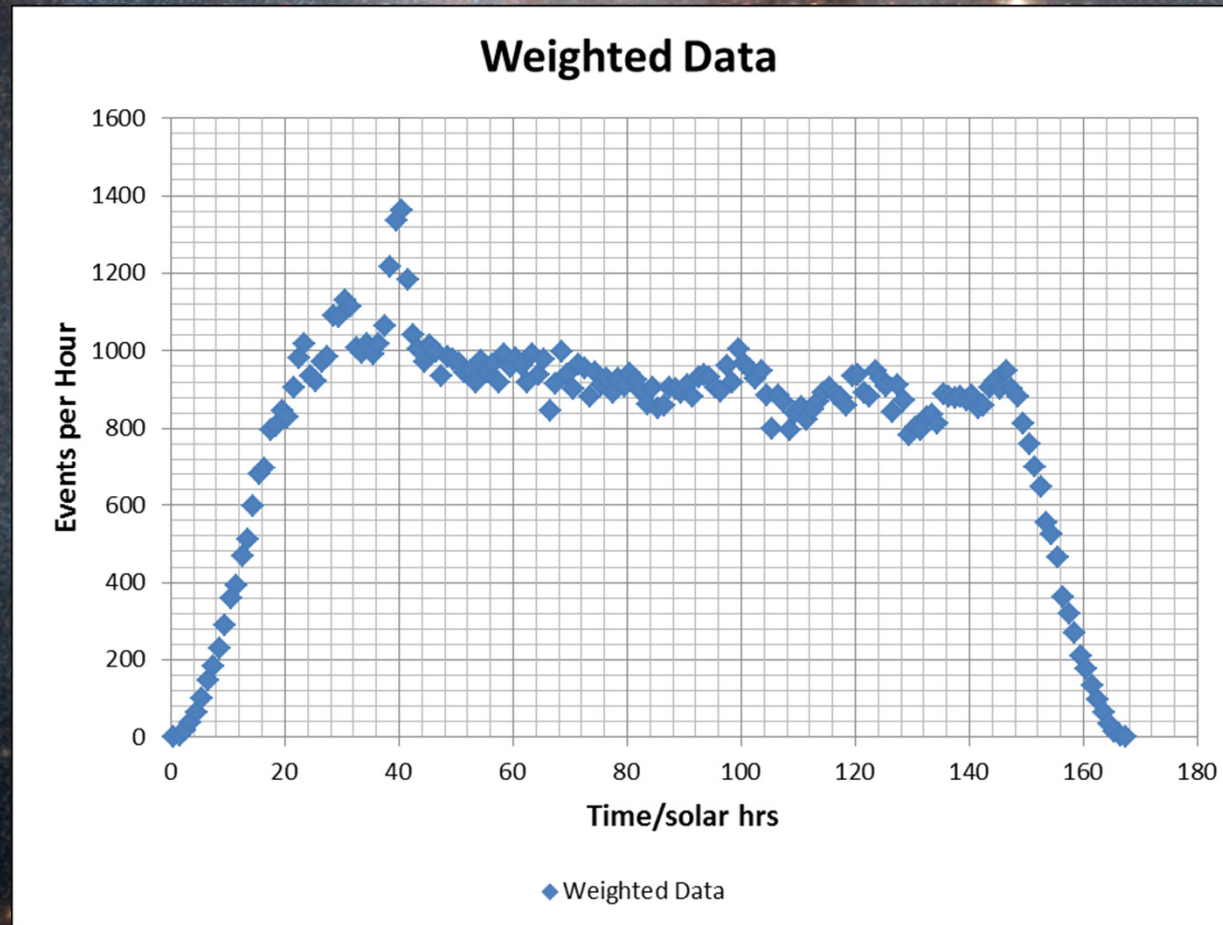
Calculating Angle of Cosmic ray Excess

- Event data taken from HiSPARC public database.
- 3 consecutive weeks, 27 detectors.
- Calculated angle for times throughout observation period.
- Weighted data and x-y components calculated using Fourier transformation.
- Found direction of source and calculated Right Ascension.
- Calculated percentage deviation.

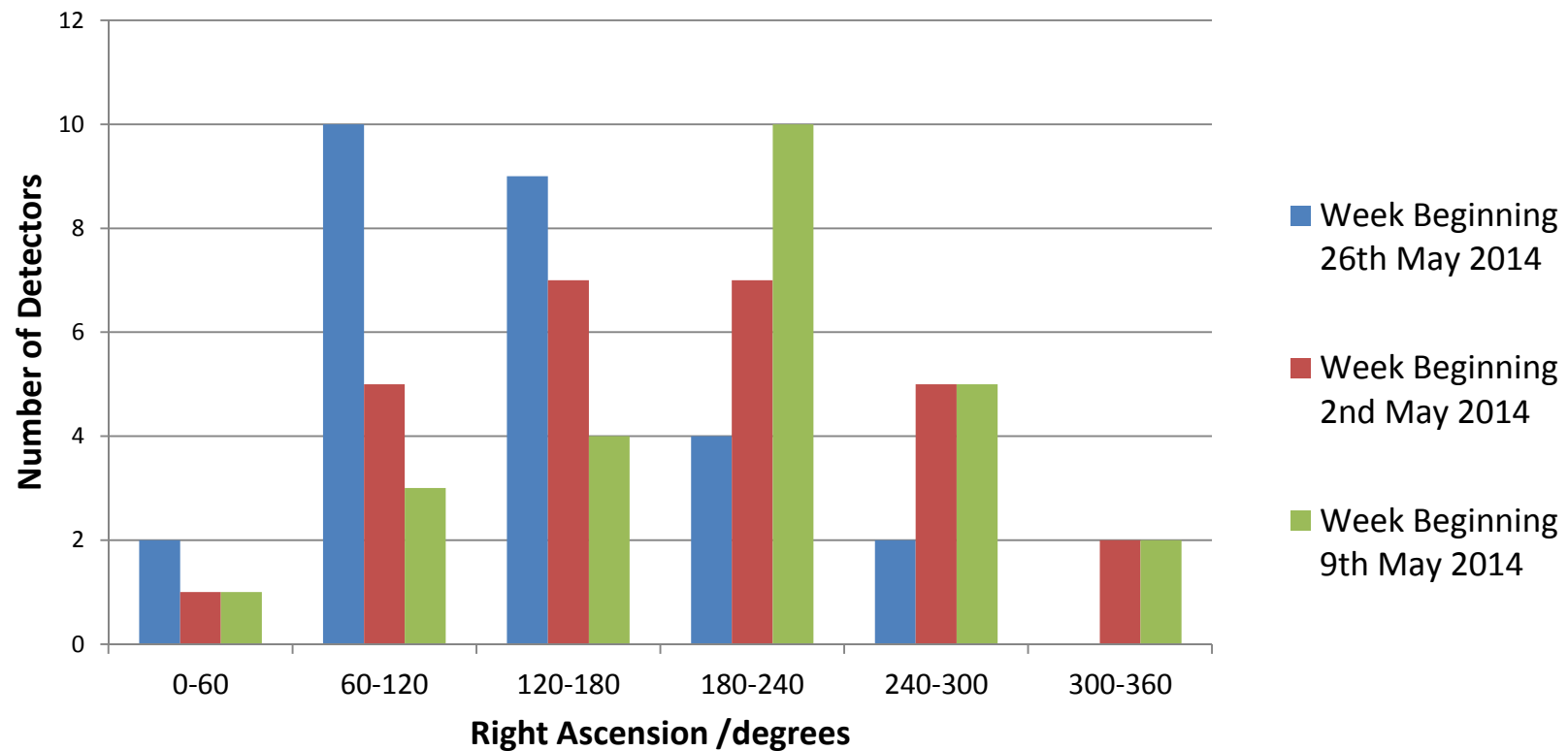
Calculating Angle of Cosmic ray Excess



Calculating Angle of Cosmic ray Excess



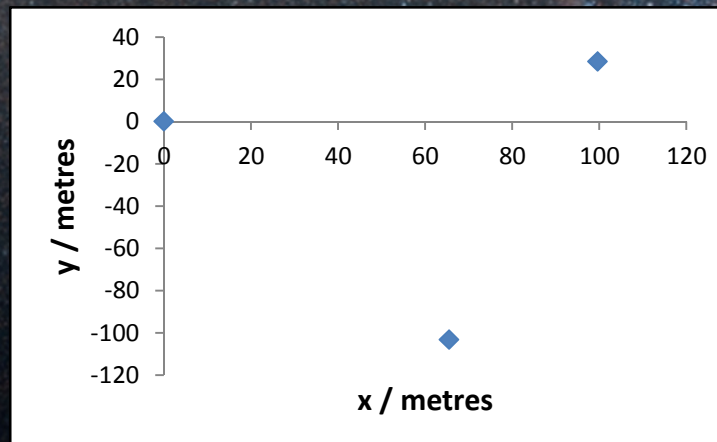
Results



Two different statistically significant peaks.

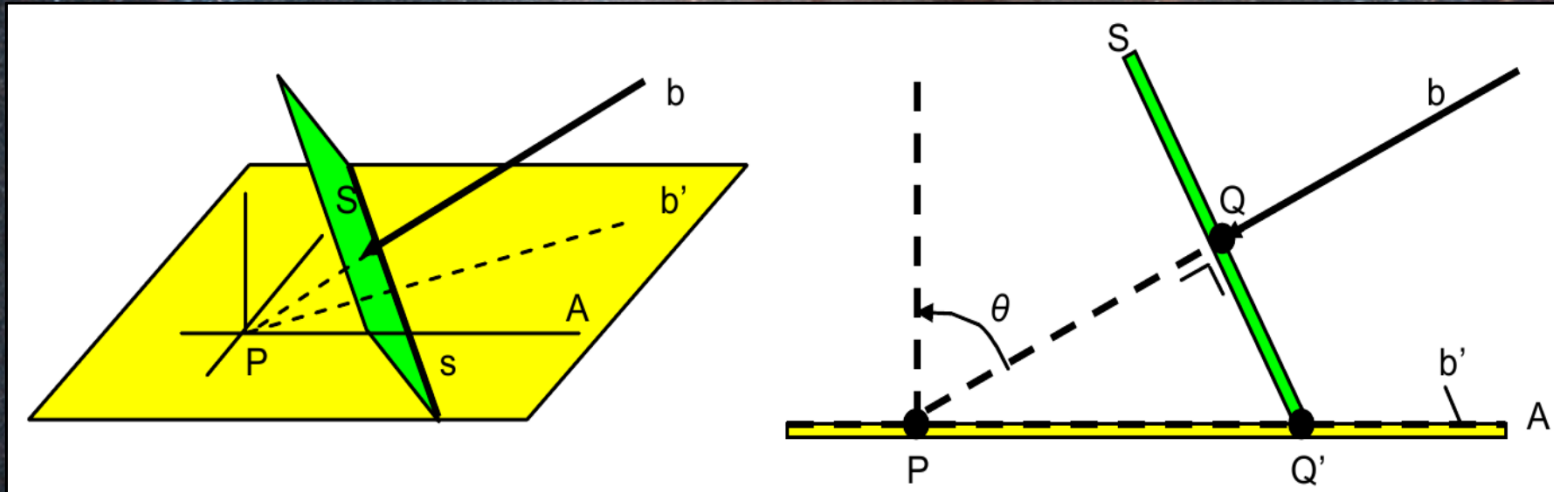
Triangulation of Primary Particle Direction

- Science park cluster.
- Individual coincidence data for events detected by 6 or more detectors over 4 days.
- Relative positions and detection times for first 3 detectors found.



Stations 503, 506, 507

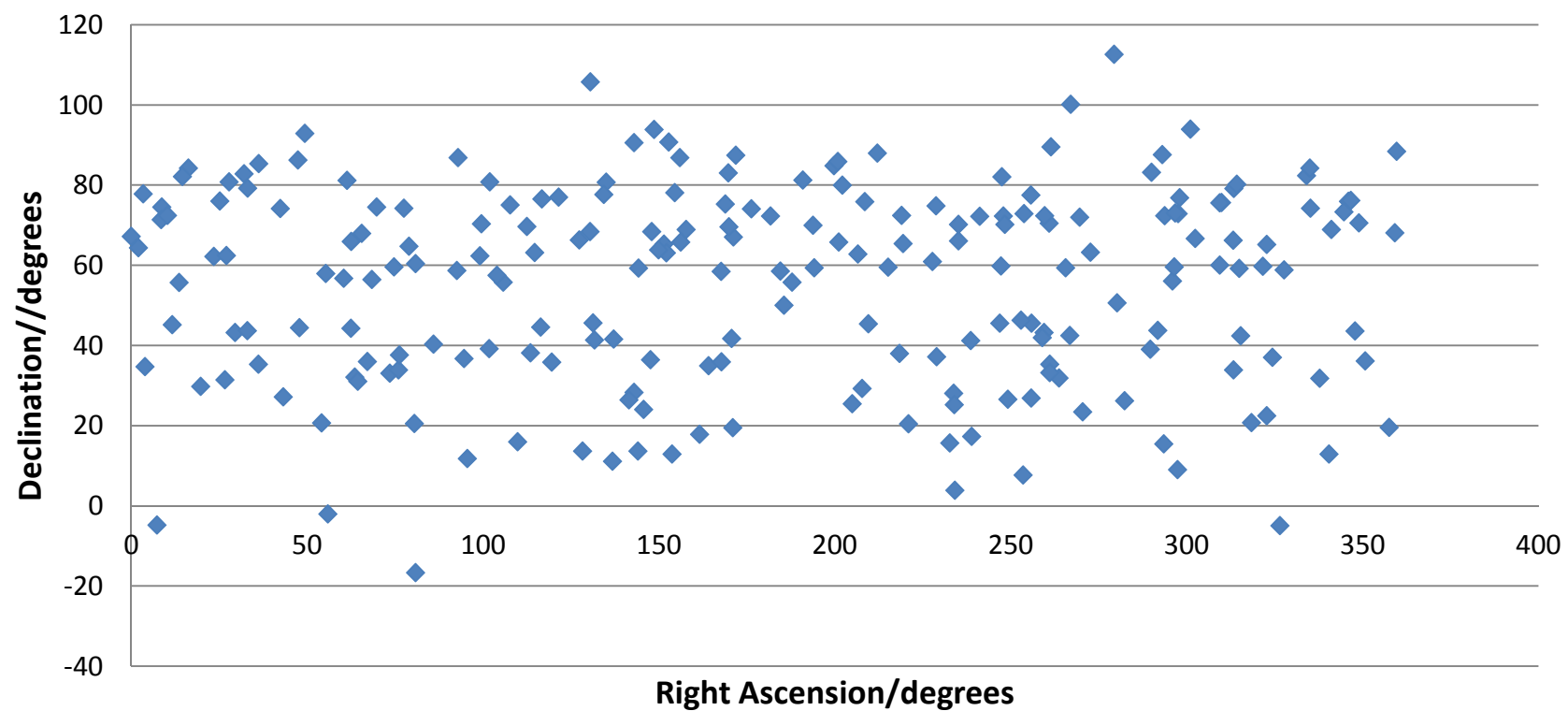
Triangulation of Primary Particle Direction



- Azimuth and Zenith angles for primary particle calculated.
- Used to Calculate right ascension and declination.

Results

Uniform distribution of right ascensions



Conclusions

- First method found angular dependence for 2 of 3 weeks.
- Could not find source at those positions.
- Found no angular variation for second method.
- Improvements could be made to method and become more effective as HiSPARC network grows.

Acknowledgements

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Any Questions?