

Tracking The Detector

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What Are Cosmic Rays

- Particles produced by the sun or other stars

Muons

- Sub-atomic particle created by high energy protons colliding with molecules in the air.
- This sub-atomic particle is being used to detect Cosmic Rays.

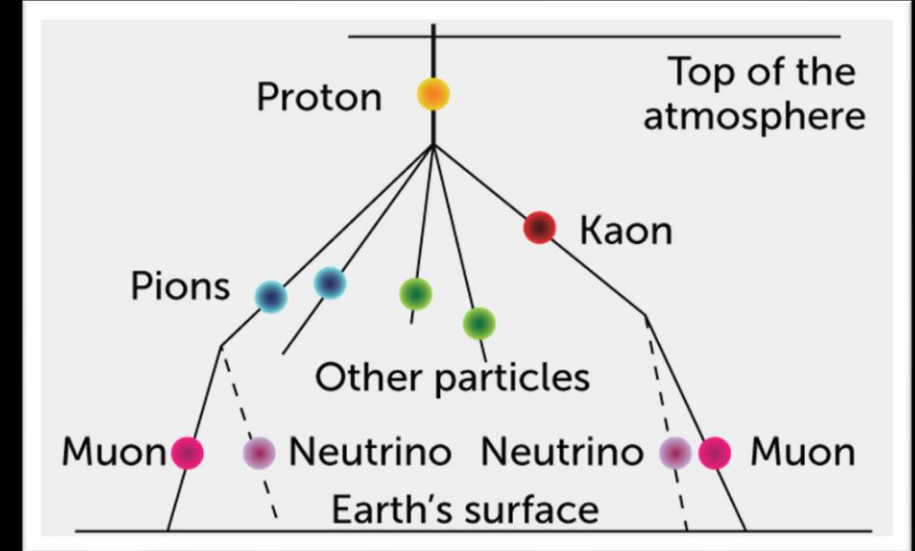


Image Credit: <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/muon-subatomic-particle-volcano-pyramid-physics>

The Cosmic Ray Detector Telescope



CRD Components

Scintillator:

- Passes ionizing radiation to produce light emission



Photomultiplier tube:

- Uses photon to knock electrons off specific metal
- Multiplies electrons and produces a detectable pulse

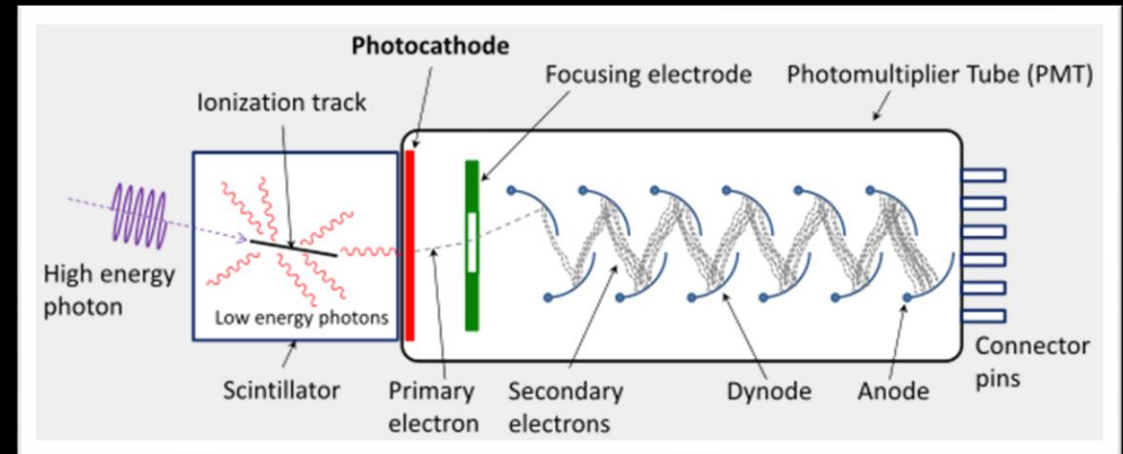
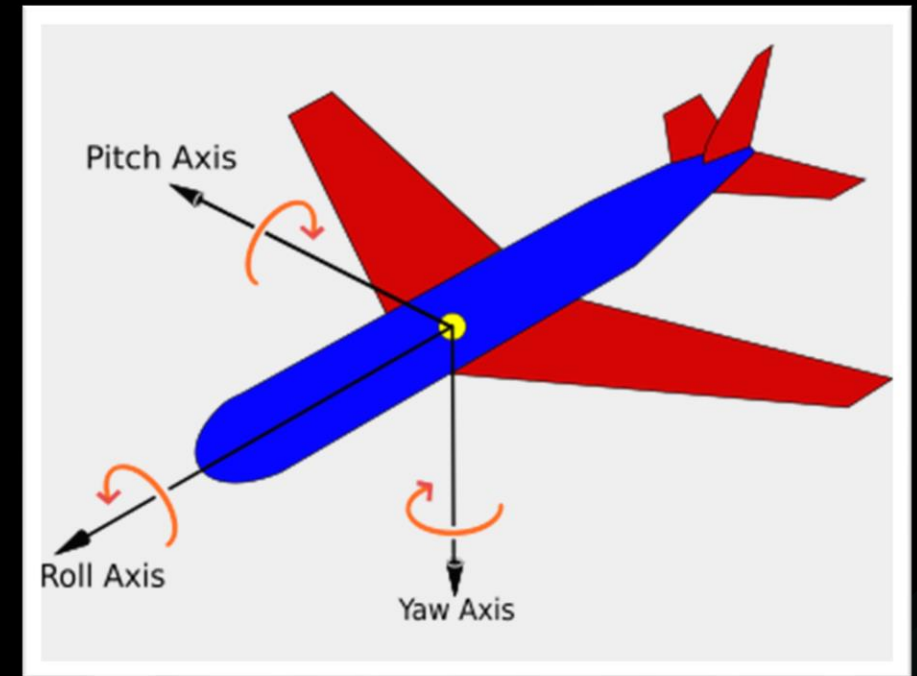


Image credit: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scintillation_counter

Track Position of detector

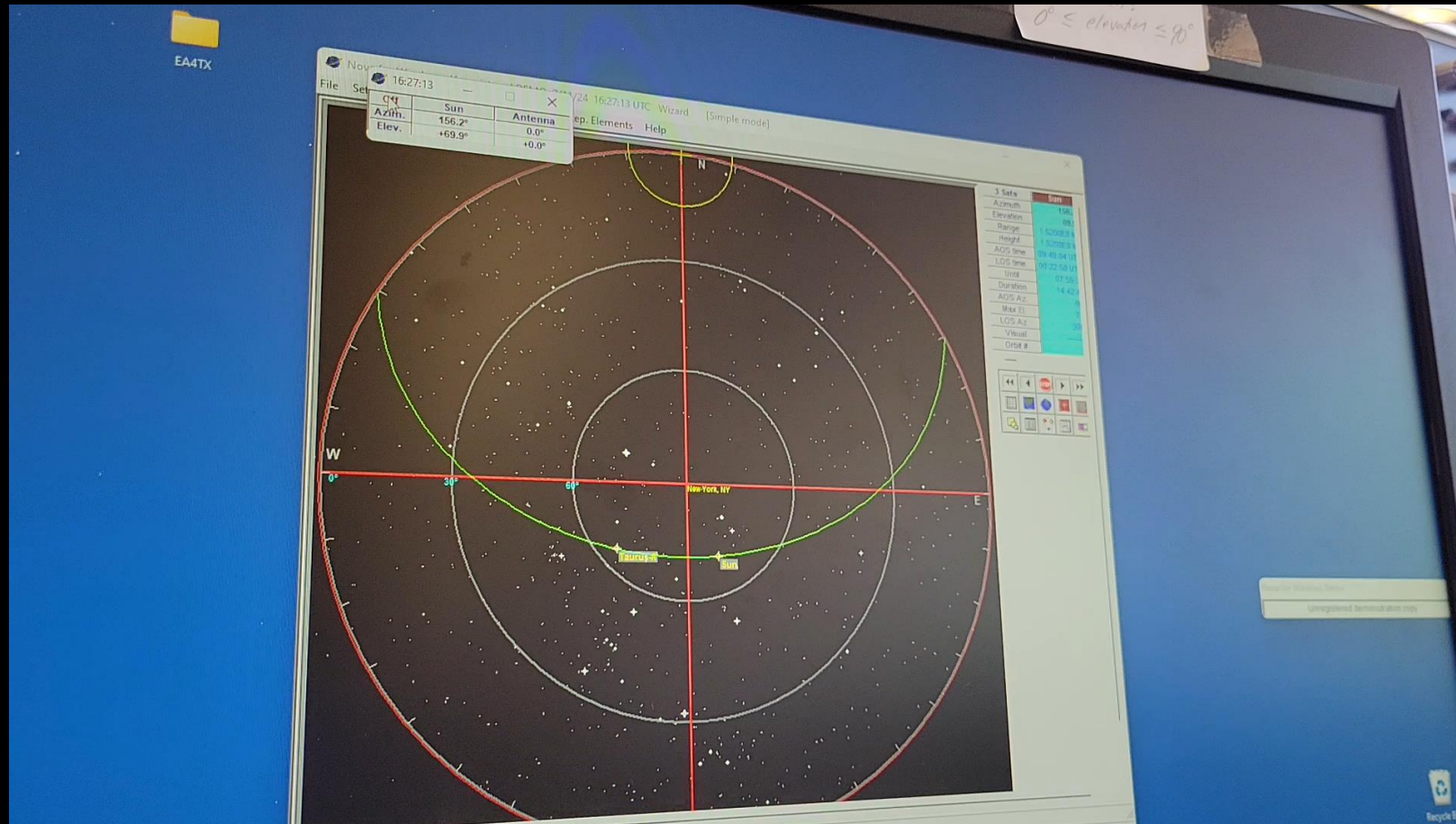
- Tracking the azimuth position(yaw axis) with an operating range of 0-360 degrees
- Tracking the tilt position(pitch axis) with an operating range of 0-90 degrees



NOVA for Windows

- Used for cosmic ray telescope to track sun
- Connects to EA4TX ARS-USB to communicate motor on telescope with computer

Nova and Telescope motor in action



Why Track Telescope Position?



The Telescope is pointing the detector towards the sun



The Motor's antenna does not always represent position of the detectors



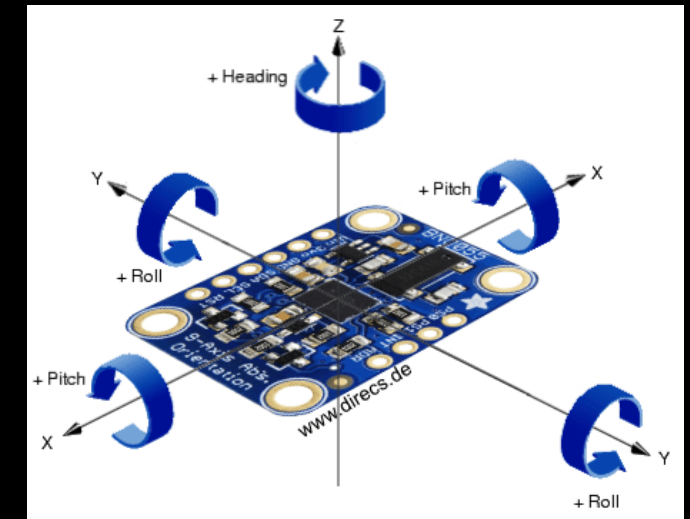
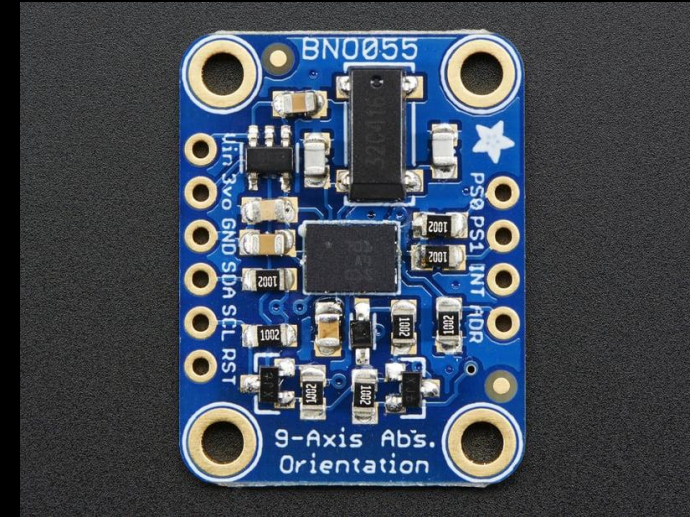
Keep motor reading independent from detector position



Monitor detector position for analyzing Cosmic Ray Data

The Position Sensor

- Adafruit BNO055 9-axis Absolute Orientation sensor
- It is being used to track the Pitch and Yaw axis of the Detector
- Can be used for relative position(useful for mag field disruption)
- Can be used as gyroscope
- Connects to Arduino



Development of Sensor and Enclosure



Create program to extract position data and print position program



Create GUI for easy read for user



Develop enclosure for sensor

Code Development

- Set Axis definition
- Set operation mode(to disable magnetometer)
- Used as Gyroscope and Inclinator(tilt)

```
1  #include <SPI.h>
2  #include <Arduino.h>
3  #include <Wire.h>
4  #include <Adafruit_Sensor.h>
5  #include <Adafruit_BNO055.h>
6  #include <utility/imu.h>
7
8  #define BNO055_SAMPLE_DELAY_MS (100) //collects data every 100ms
9
10 Adafruit_BNO055 myIMU = Adafruit_BNO055();
11
12 void setup() {
13   Serial.begin(115200); //prevent data pile up
14   myIMU.begin();
15   delay(100);
16   myIMU.setMode(OPERATION_MODE_IMUPLUS); // Disables Magnetometer. Now works as gyro.
17 }
18
19 void loop() {
20   imu:: Vector<3> pos = myIMU.getVector(Adafruit_BNO055::VECTOR_EULER); // Reads in degrees
21   Serial.print(" AZ: "); //Azimuth
22   Serial.print(pos.x());
23   Serial.print(" Roll: ");
24   Serial.print(pos.y());
25   Serial.print(" ALT: "); //Altitude
26   Serial.print(pos.z());
27   Serial.println("");
28
29   delay(BNO055_SAMPLE_DELAY_MS);
30 }
31
```

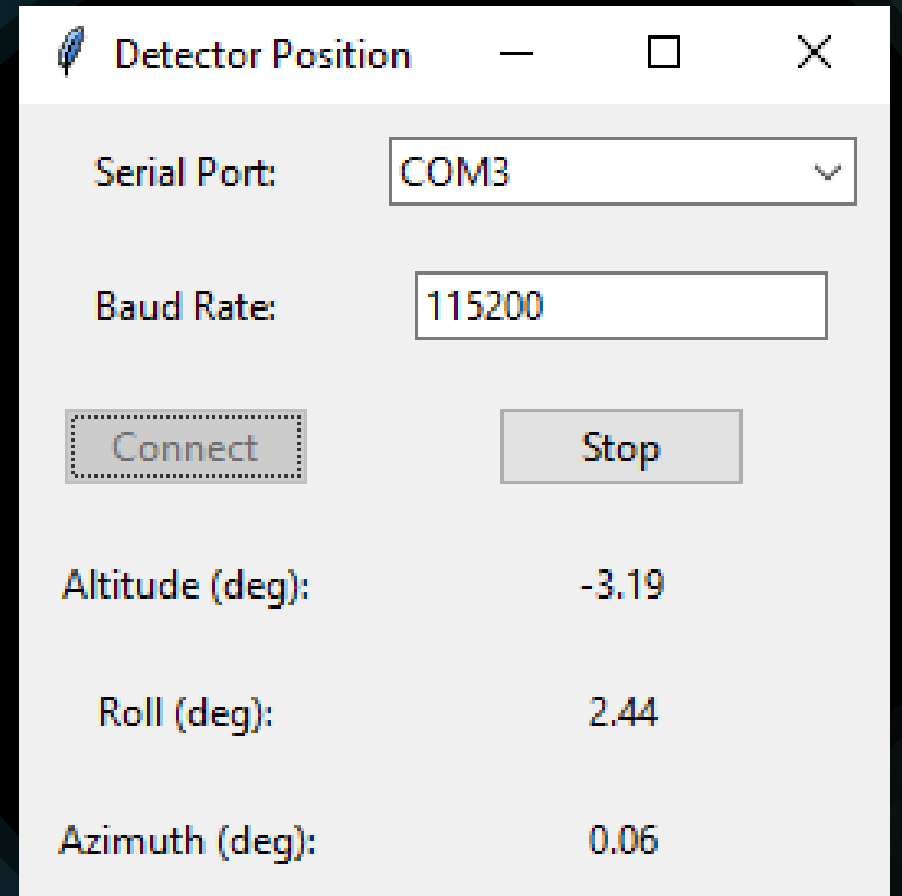
Operating Modes

Table 3-3: Operating modes overview

Operating Mode		Available sensor signals			Fusion Data	
		Accel	Mag	Gyro	Relative orientation	Absolute orientation
	CONFIGMODE	-	-	-	-	-
Non-fusion modes	ACCONLY	X	-	-	-	-
	MAGONLY	-	X	-	-	-
	GYROONLY	-	-	X	-	-
	ACCMAG	X	X	-	-	-
	ACCGYRO	X	-	X	-	-
	MAGGYRO	-	X	X	-	-
	AMG	X	X	X	-	-
	IMU	X	-	X	X	-
Fusion modes	COMPASS	X	X	-	-	X
	M4G	X	X		X	-
	NDOF_FMC_OFF	X	X	X	-	X
	NDOF	X	X	X	-	X

GUI

- Developed with python code
- Can be used on computers other than source computers



The image shows a screenshot of a Python-based GUI window titled "Detector Position". The window has a standard Windows-style title bar with a feather icon, a minimize button, a maximize button, and a close button. The main content area is light gray and contains the following elements:

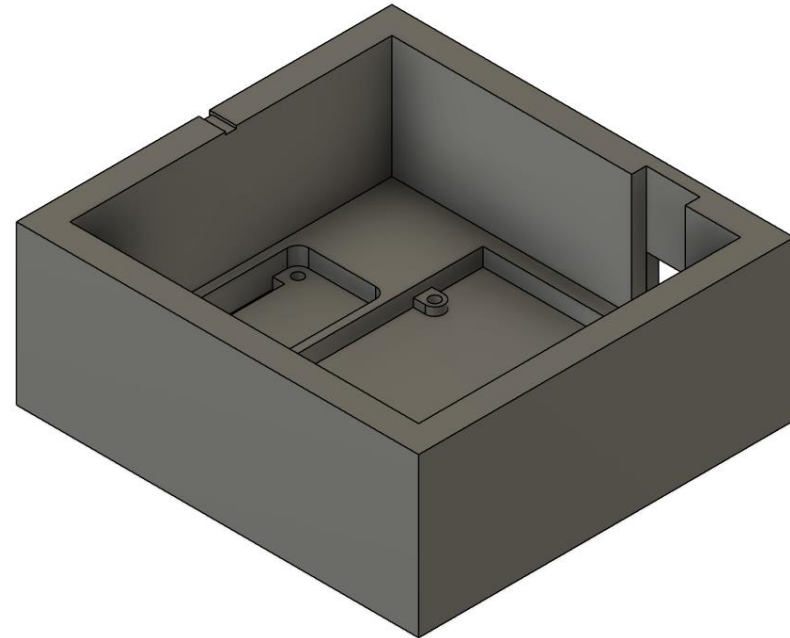
- Serial Port:** A dropdown menu with "COM3" selected and a downward arrow.
- Baud Rate:** A text input field containing "115200".
- Connect:** A button with a dotted border.
- Stop:** A solid gray button.
- Altitude (deg):** A label followed by the value "-3.19".
- Roll (deg):** A label followed by the value "2.44".
- Azimuth (deg):** A label followed by the value "0.06".

The Enclosure

- Used to house both the Arduino and BNO055 sensor
- To be mounted on the detector
- 3D printed using PLA
- Designed with serviceability in mind

3D Model of Encloser

- Designed using Fusion 360
- Has a notch that is centered and pointed to the front of the sensor

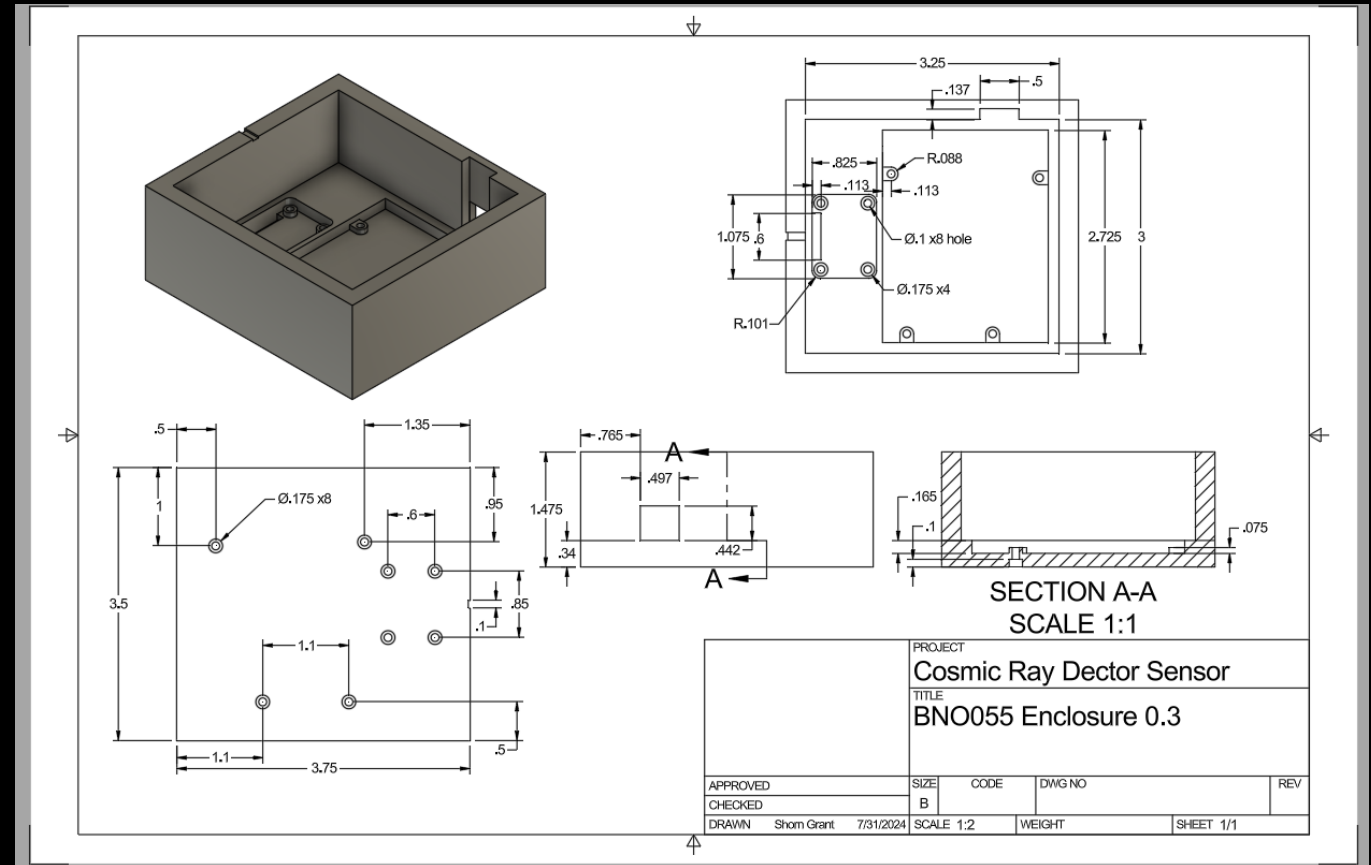


Dimensions

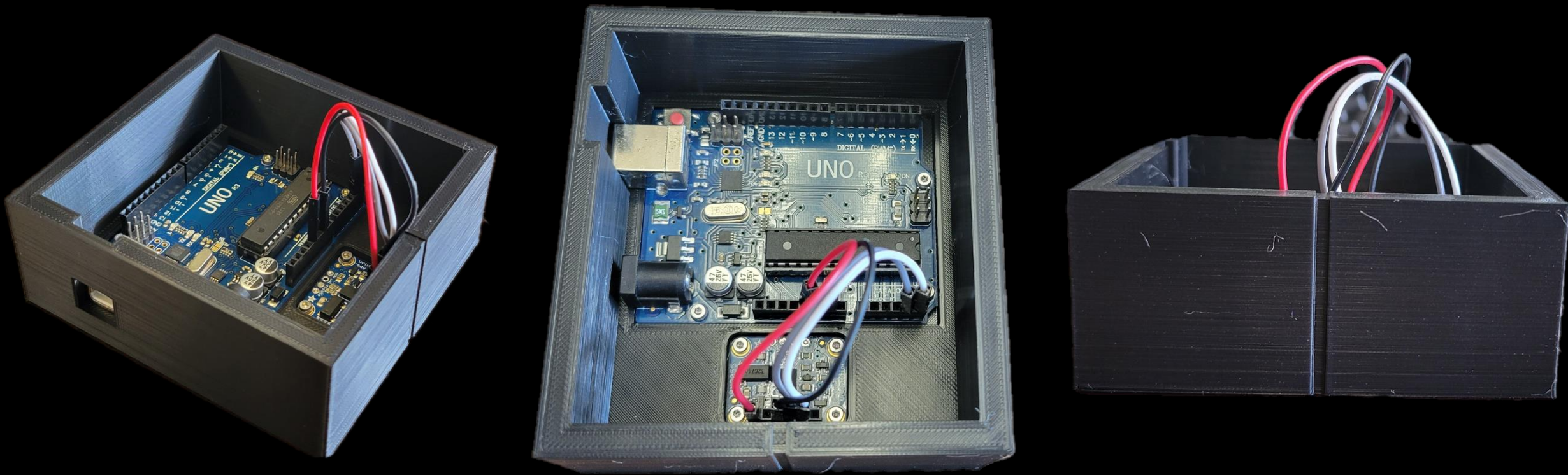
Dimension were found by using vernier caliper to measure components

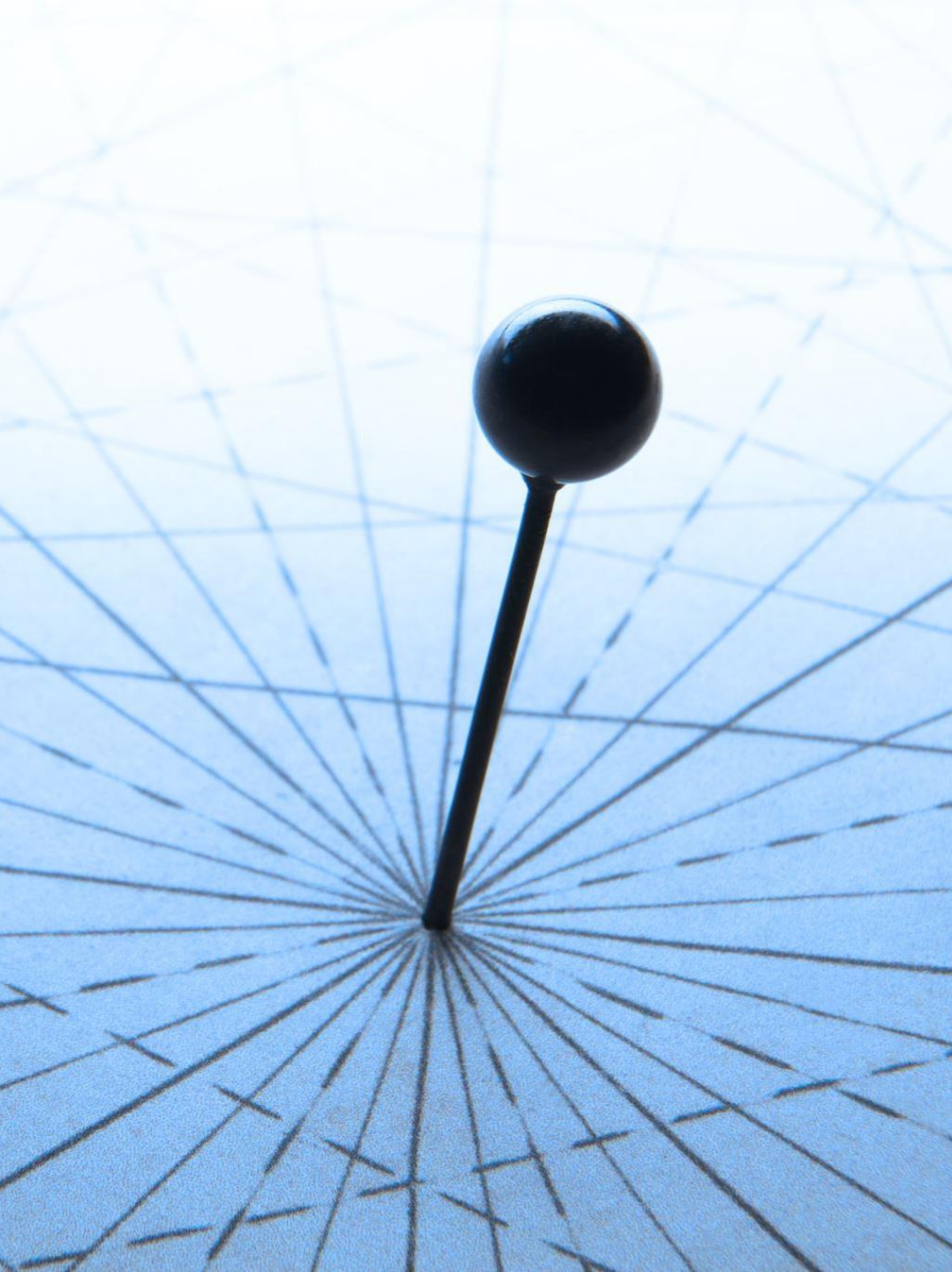
Units are in inches

Measurements are over sized for clearance



3D Printed model





Limitation of Sensor

- Uses relative position for azimuth
- Setting azimuth to zero is manual
- Pointing to geometric North is manual
- Precision of notch is within 1 degree
- Human error will effect starting direction

Future Plans

- Find a mounting solution
- Update enclosure (making lid)
- Refine any bugs in program
- Better test accuracy of BNO055
- Possibly use Stellarium or NINA for telescope tracking
- Find gyro-compass for always showing true north