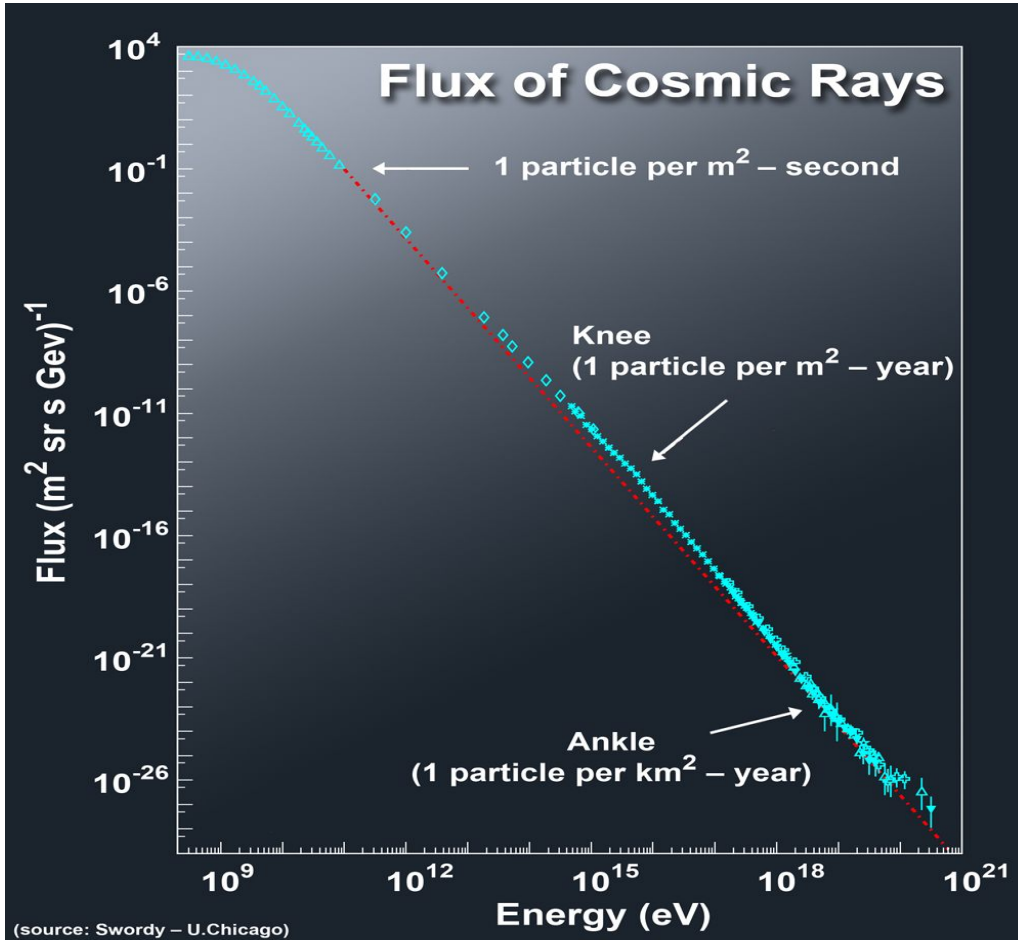


# **Monte Carlo background simulation in a boron loaded scintillator for the OLVE-HERO detector**

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- on Earth orbit until 2030
- The main goal of the HERO mission is to get direct measurements of cosmic rays params in the  $10^{12} - 10^{16}$  eV energy region
  - Energy
  - Direction arrival
  - Type of the particle
- Wight ~ 10 tons
- Geom-factor ~  $16 \text{ m}^2 \text{ sr}$
- Scintillator +  $^{10}\text{B}$

**A "breakthrough" experiment is needed, which will turn high-energy astroparticle physics into an exact science!**

**That is**

**HERO**

**“High Energy Rays  
Observatory”**

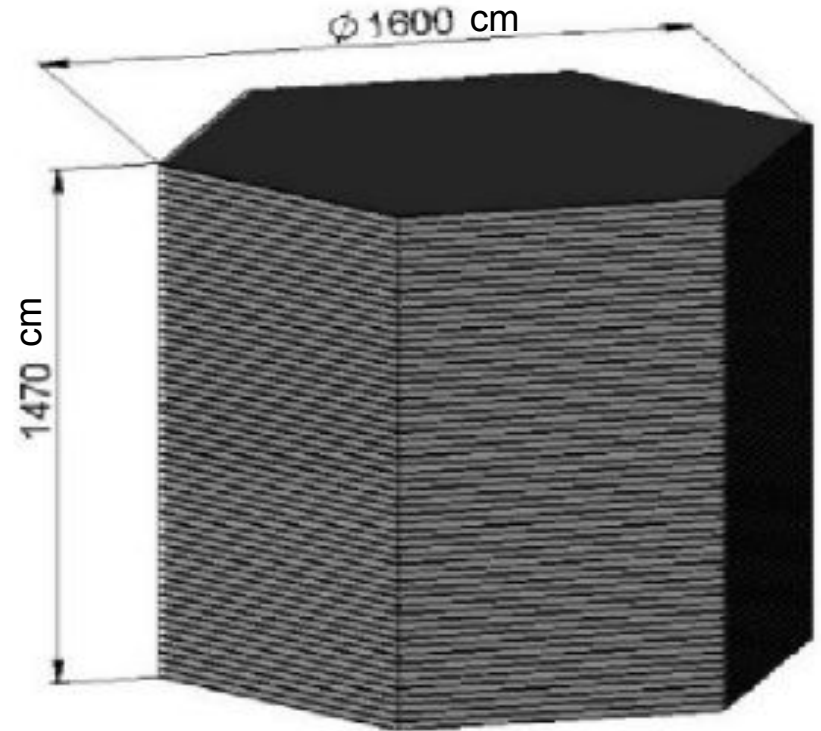
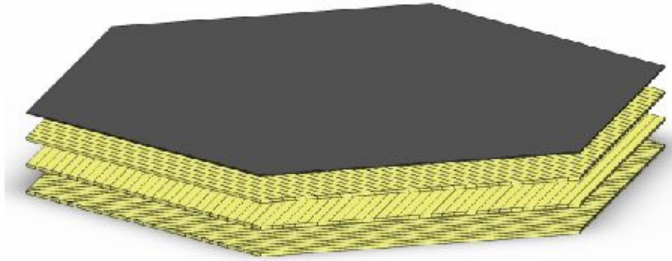
supported by the Russian Academy of Sciences and  
included in the Russian Federal Space Program

**Main Requirements:**

- **Effective exposure factor  $>120 \text{ m}^2 \text{ sr year}$**
- **Energy resolution**
  - for Protons at  $10^{15}\text{-}10^{16} \text{ eV} < 30\%$
  - at  $10^{12}\text{-}10^{15} \text{ eV} < 20\%$
  - for Nuclei at  $10^{12}\text{-}10^{16} \text{ eV} < 15\text{-}20\%$
  - for Leptons at  $3 \cdot 10^{11}\text{-}10^{13} \text{ eV} < 1\%$
- **Charge resolution  $< 0.2 \text{ ch. u.}$  for all Nuclei  
in full energy range**

**Total mass is about 10-12 ton**

# HERO geometry scheme



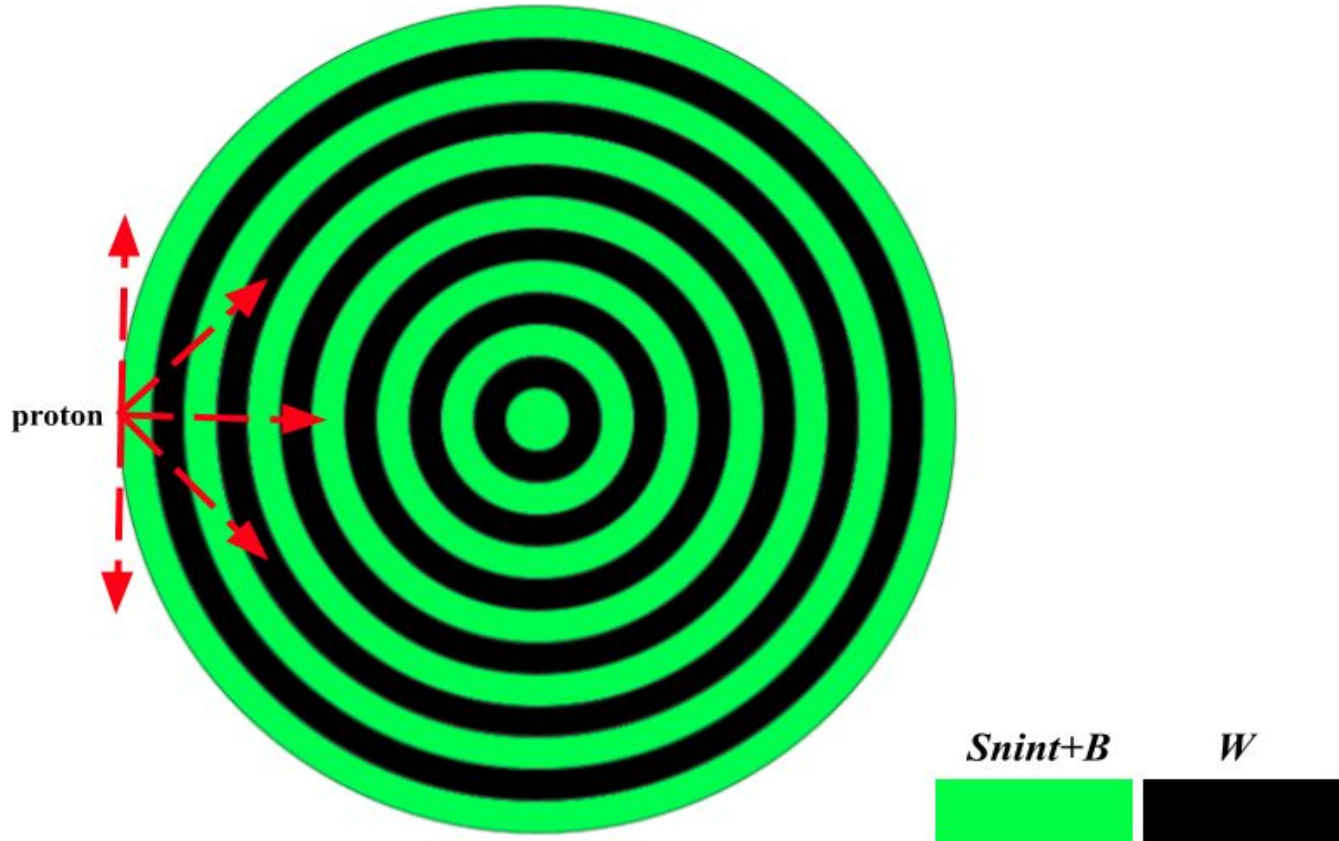
## Why do we need a boron loaded scintillator?

- hadrons number is GCRs is 10 000 times greater than electro - part.
- hadrons produce a larger number of neutrons by interacting matter
- $n + B^{10} \rightarrow \alpha + Li^7$  .  $\alpha$  takes almost all the energy
- It will improve the rejection power between electromagnetic and hadron components of CRs

# Monte-Carlo simulation

- to study background alpha counts level from cosmic protons in a boron loaded scintillator
- to estimate energy thresholds for different primary particles
- MC engine is **Geant4**

# Monte-Carlo model of the OLVE-HERO

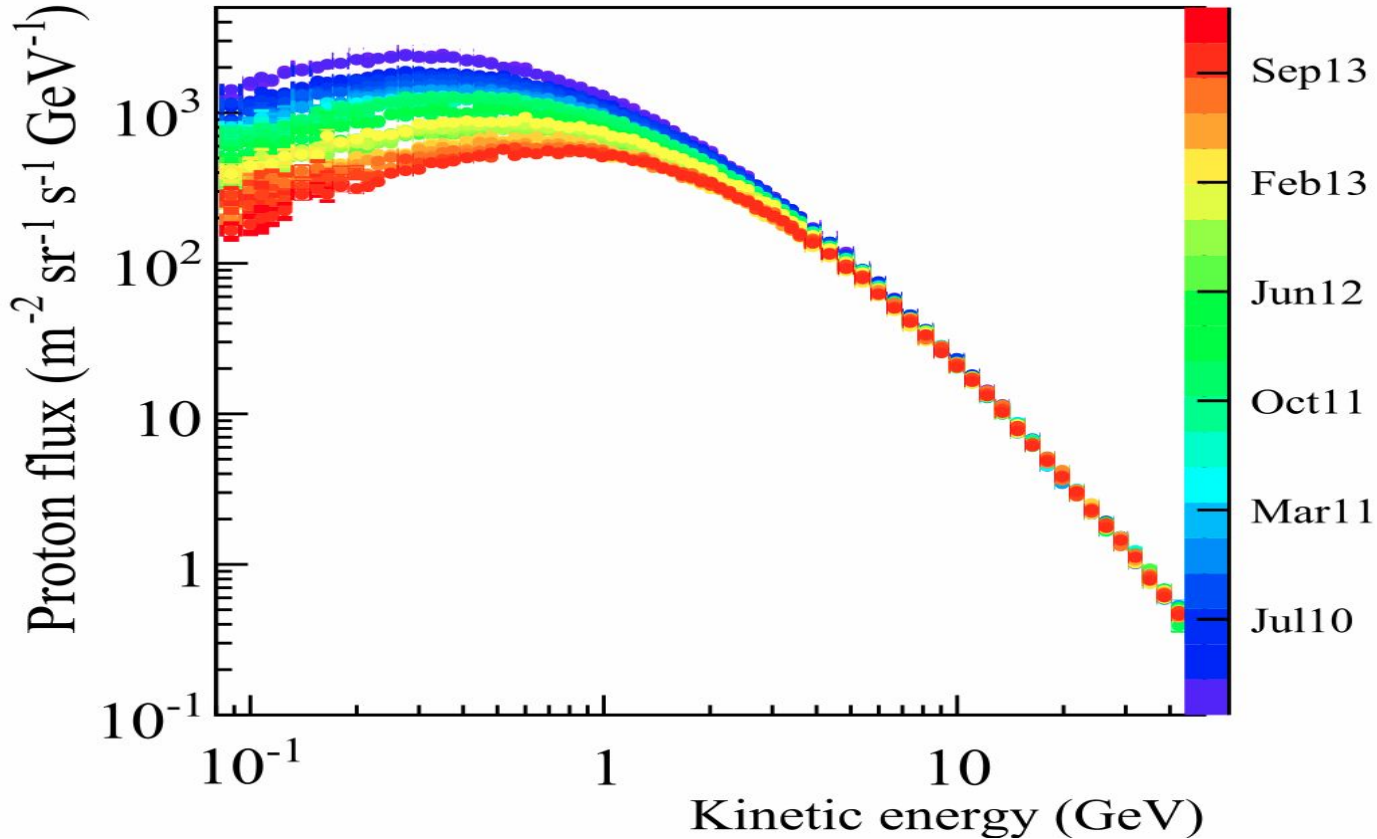


$R = 125 \text{ cm}$

$S_{\text{int}}+B$

$W$

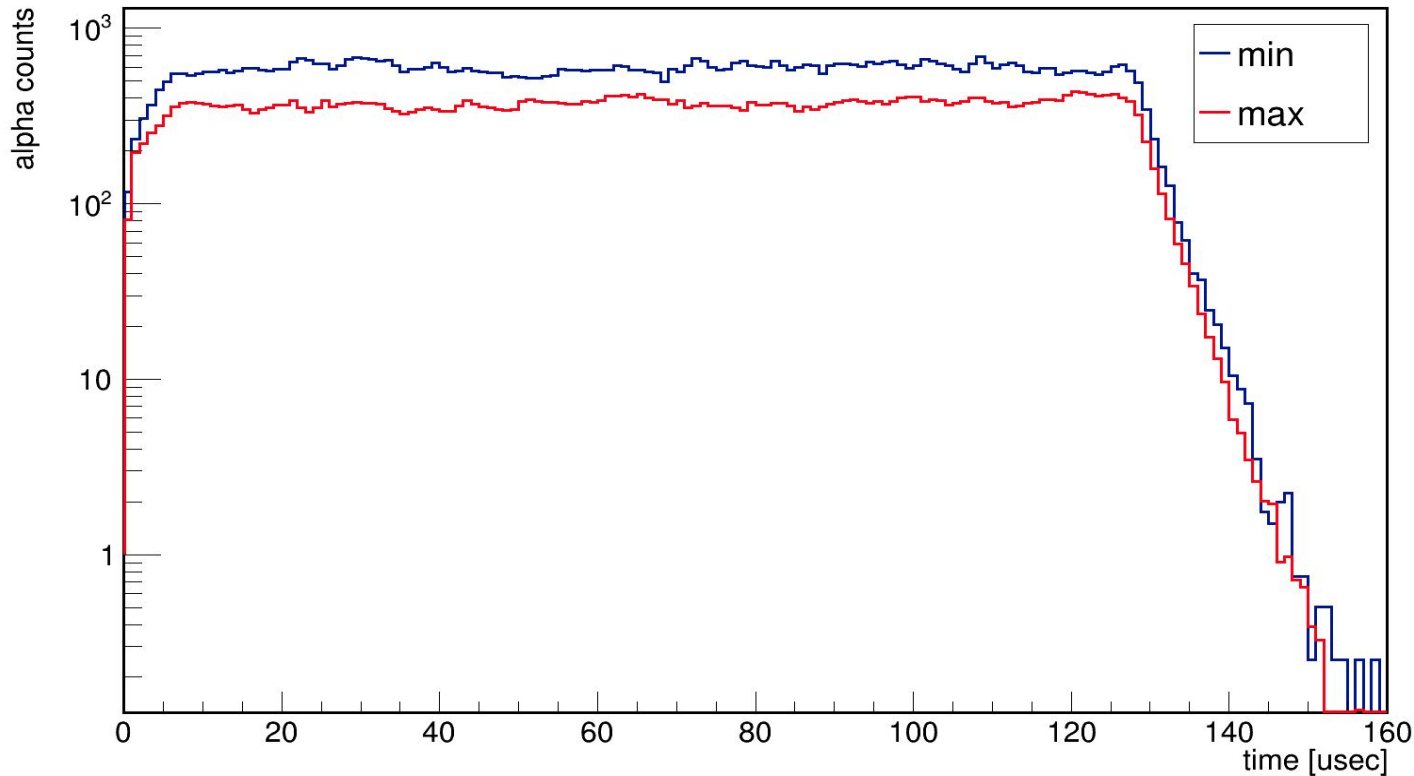
# Cosmic proton flux from PAMELA experiment





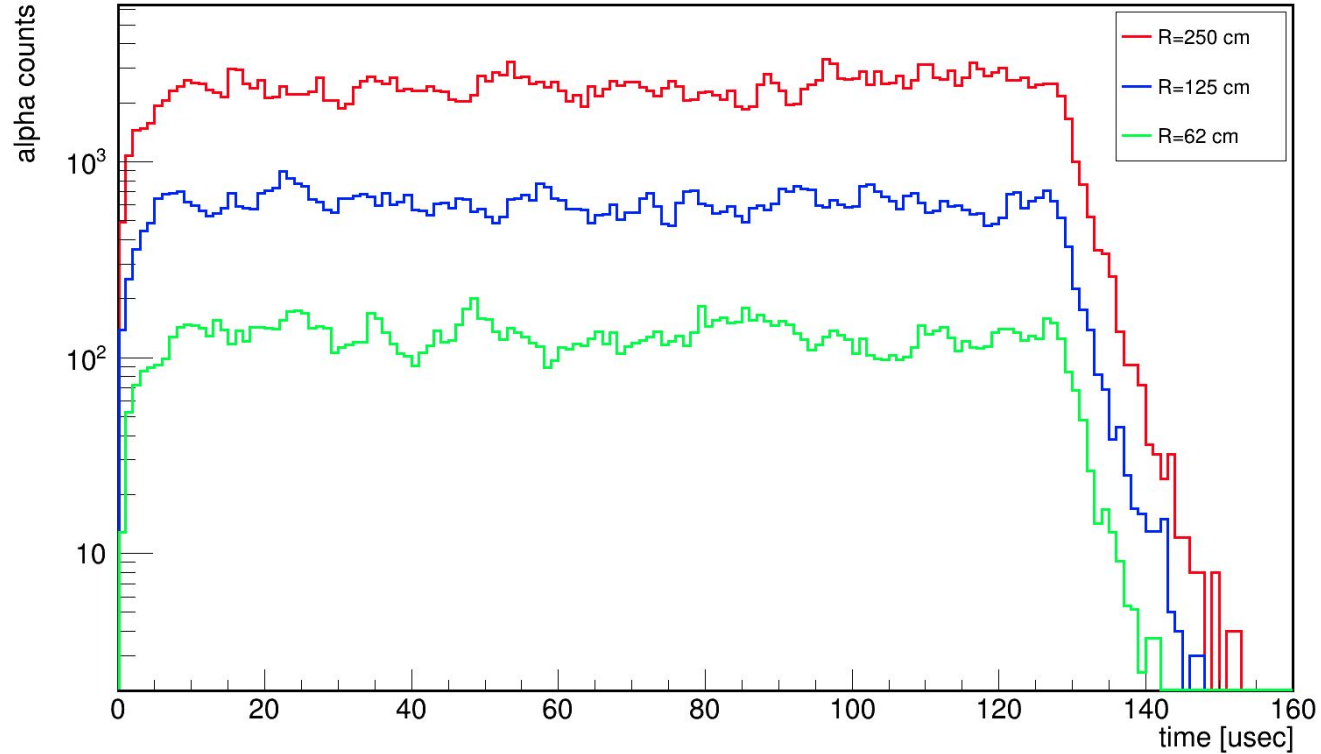
# Monte-Carlo alpha counts from CP for min / max SA

background alpha counts [0:128] usec (1 bin ~ 1 usec)



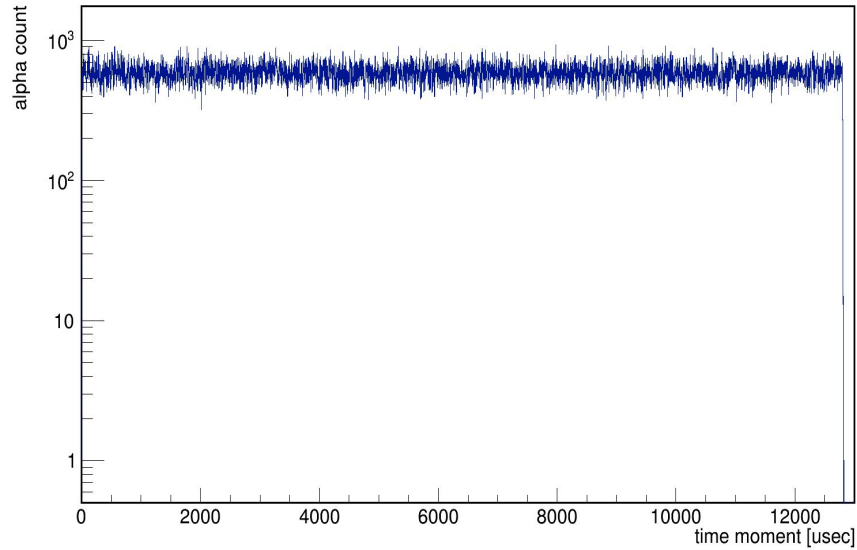
# for different detector sizes

background alpha counts [0:128] usec (1 bin ~ 1 usec)

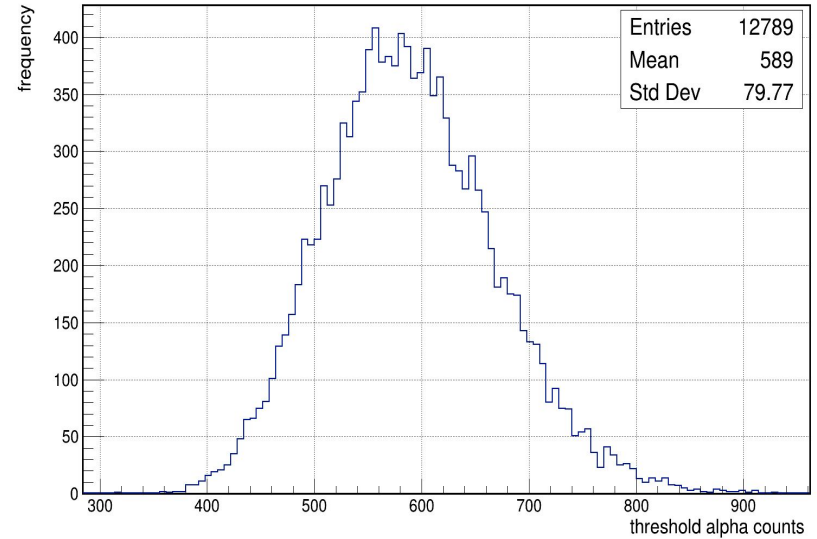


# Minimum solar activity

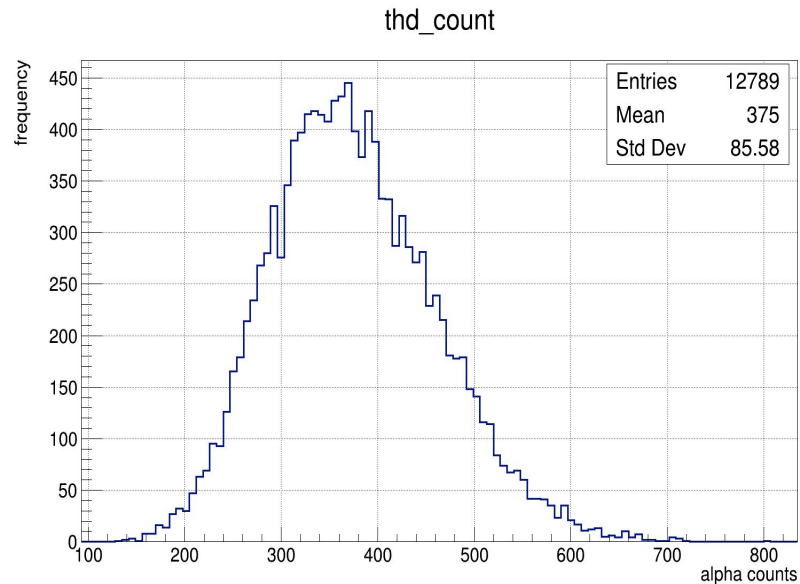
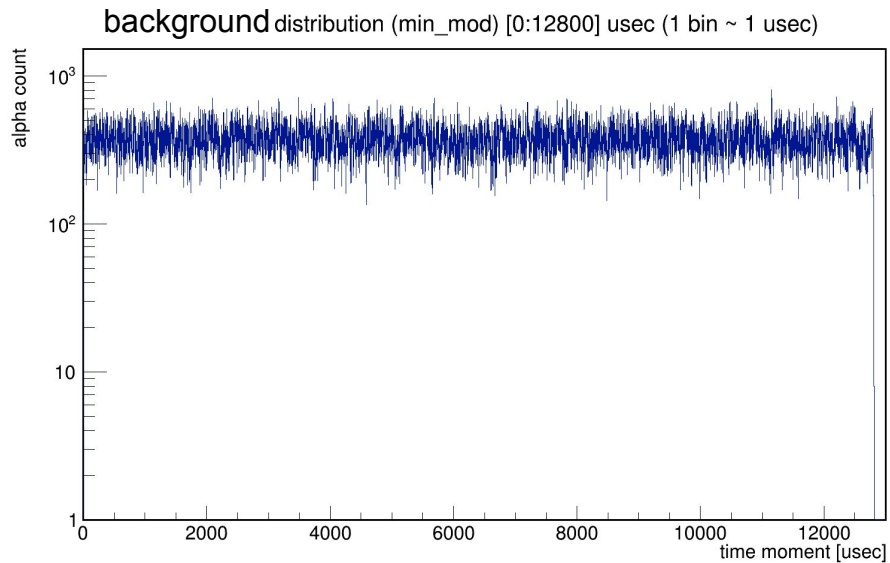
background distribution [0:12800] usec (1 bin ~ 1 usec)



background alpha counts distribution

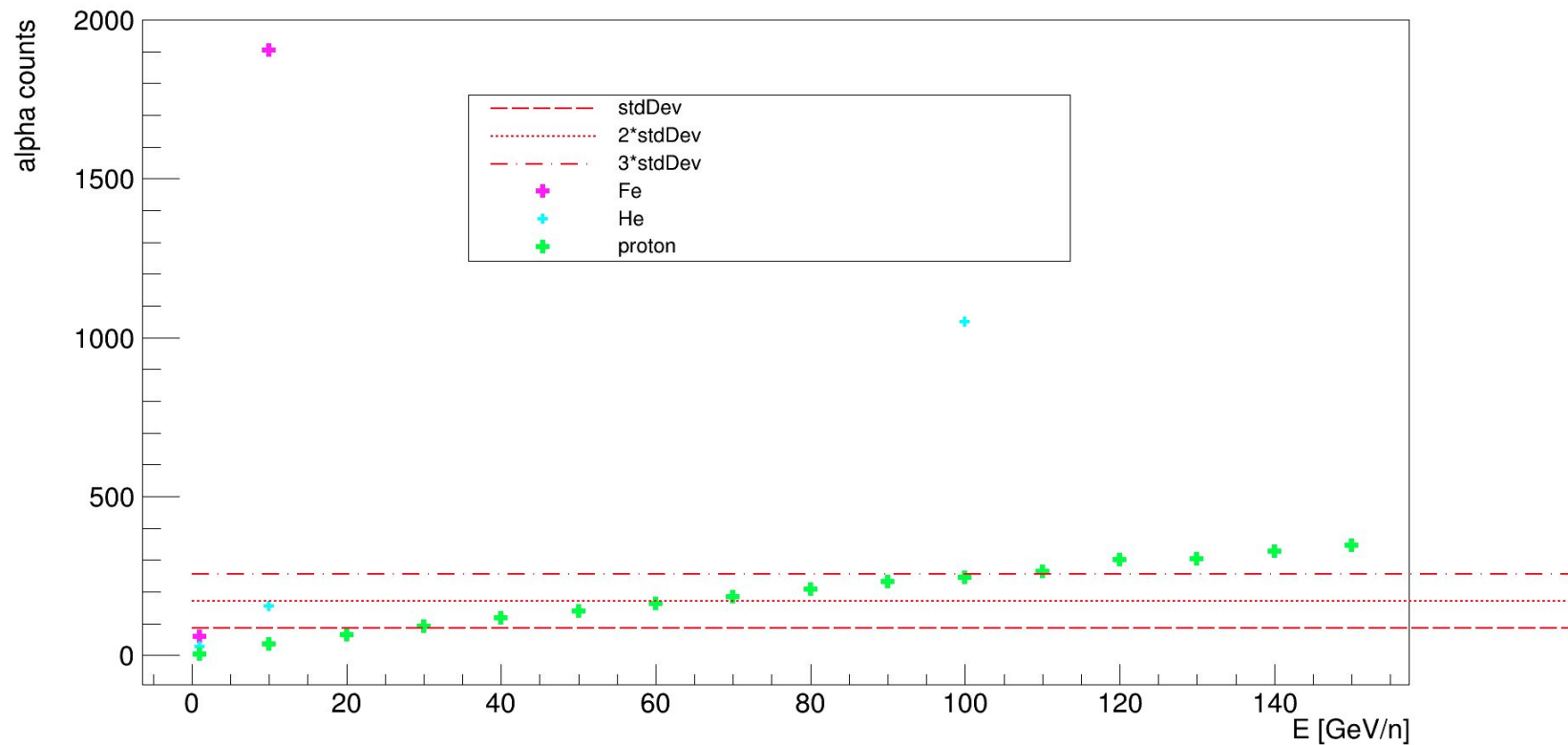


# Maximum solar activity



# Estimation of energy thresholds

thresholds for 1 usec counts



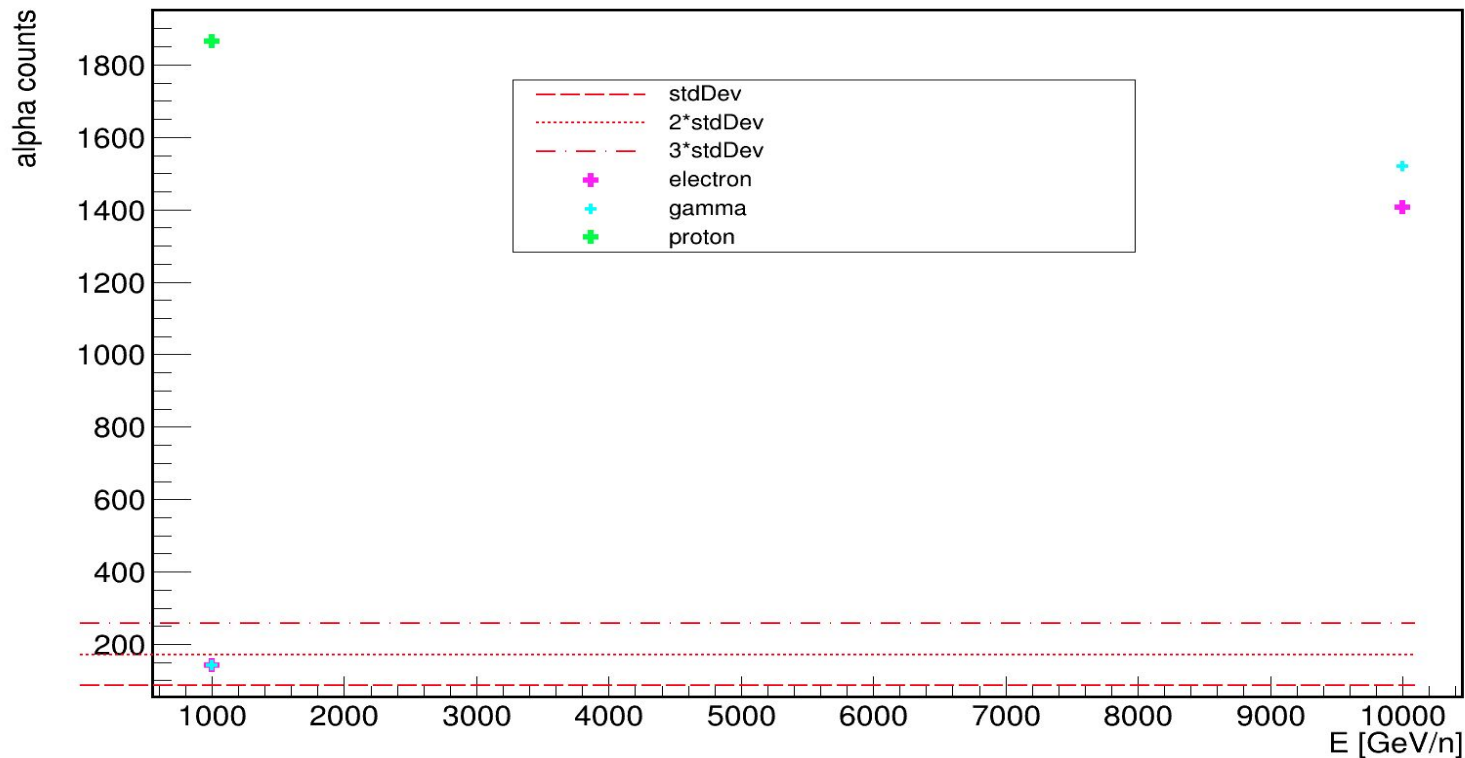
# Conclusion of Monte-Carlo estimates

- background level of alpha particles from cosmic protons:
  - $\sim 600$  particles/microsecond at min solar. activity
  - $\sim 400$  particles/microsecond at max solar. activity
- thresholds: Fe  $\sim 10$  GeV, He  $\sim 100$  GeV, p  $\sim 100$  GeV (95%)
- threshold: e- and gamma  $\sim 10$  TeV

Thank you for your attention!

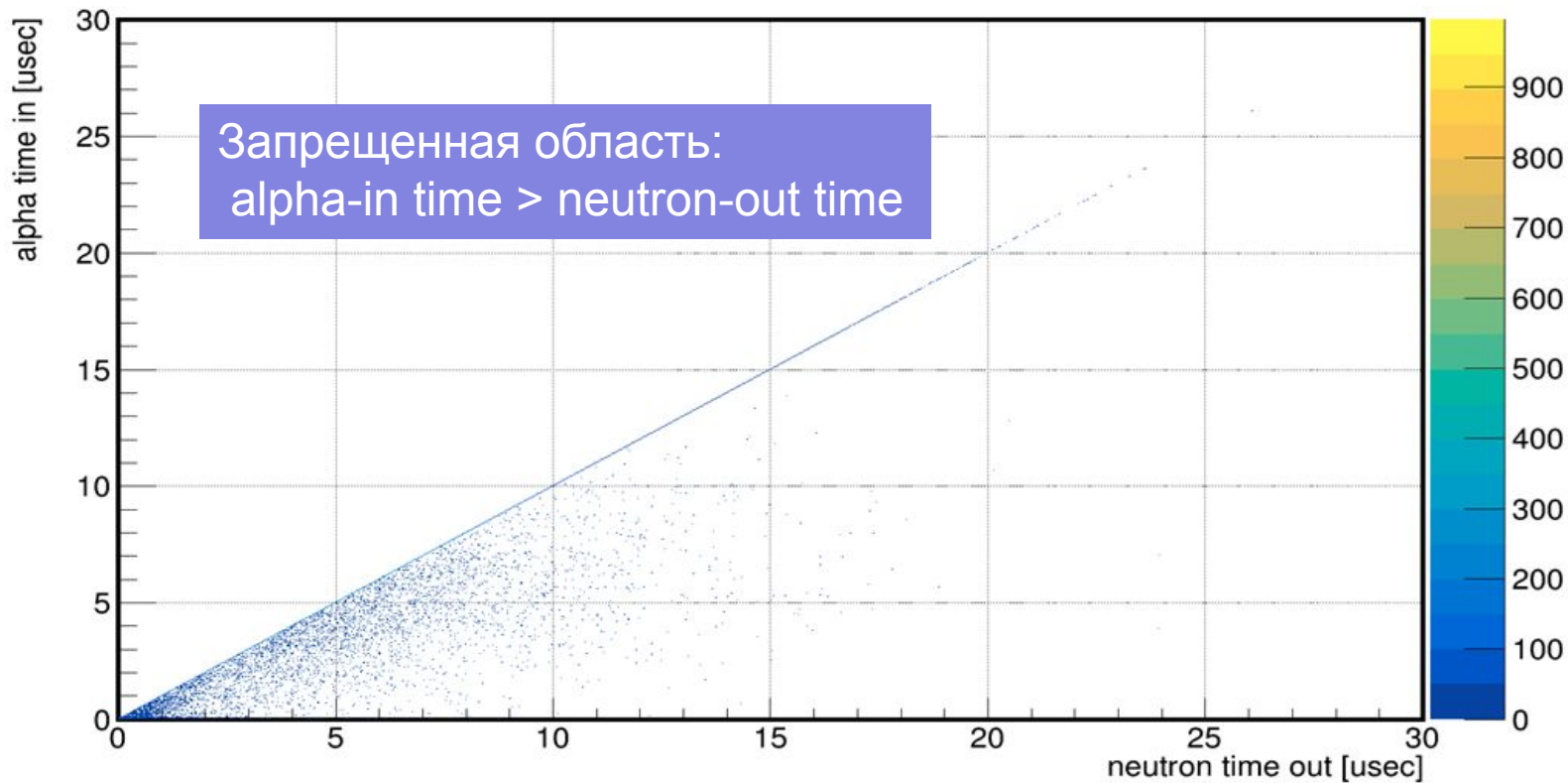
# Estimation of energy thresholds

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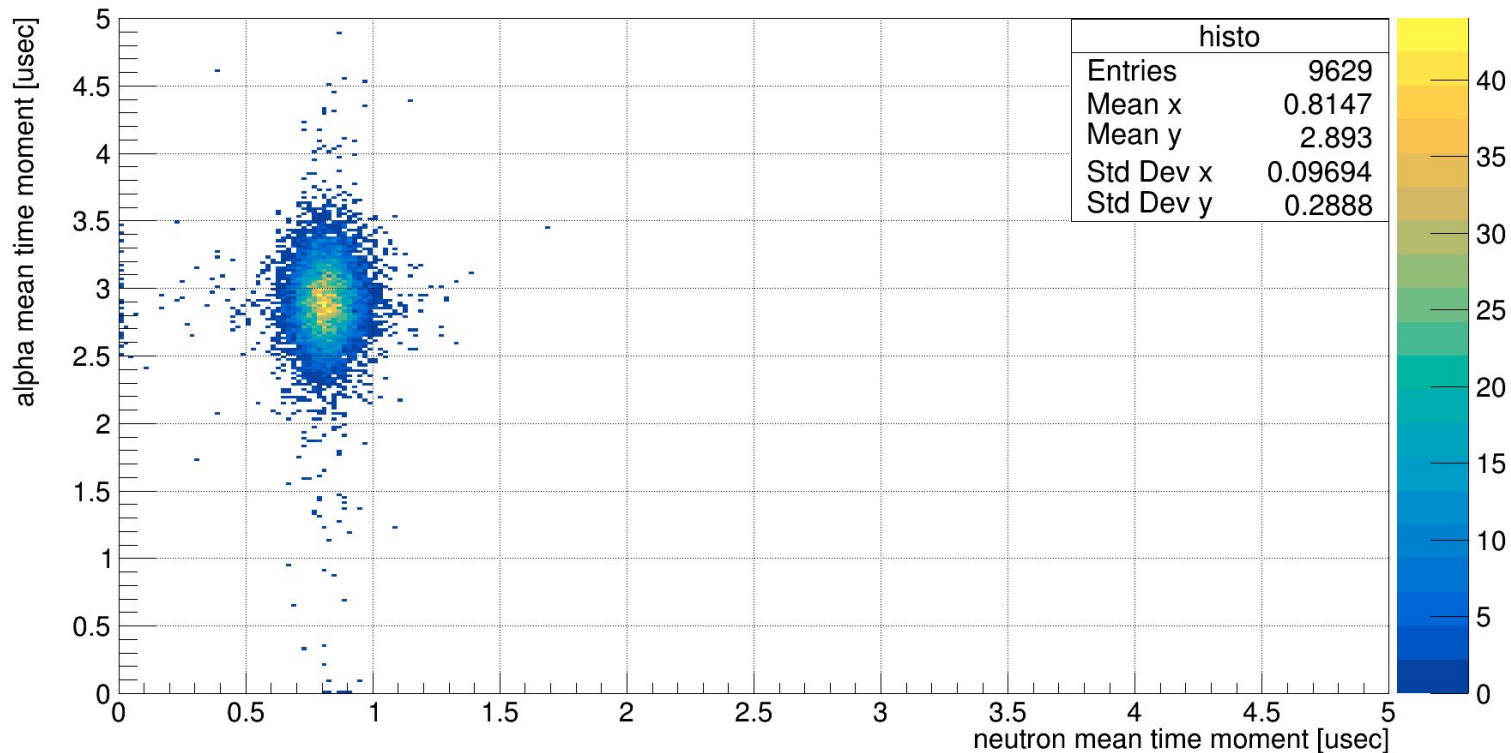




# Результаты моделирования детектора ОЛВЭ-HERO

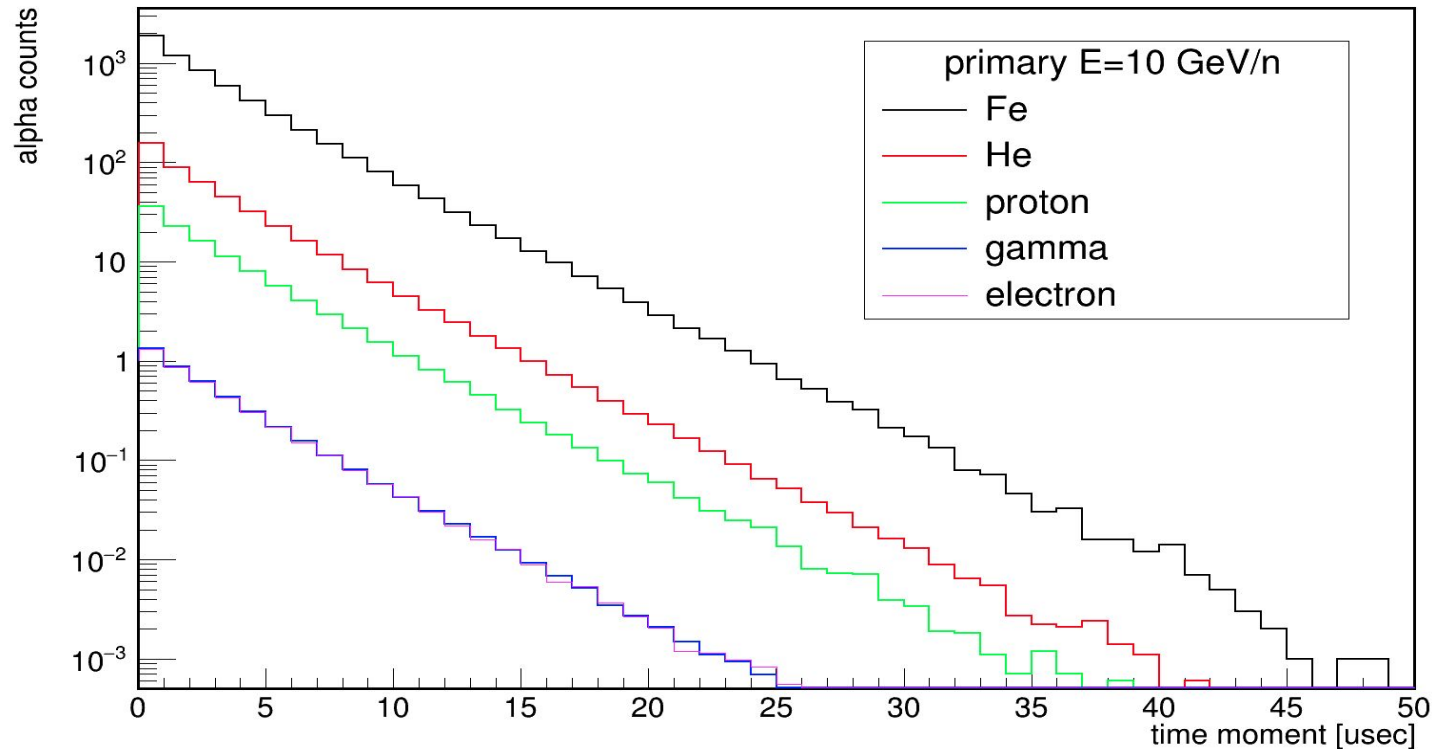


# Результаты моделирования детектора ОЛВЭ-HERO

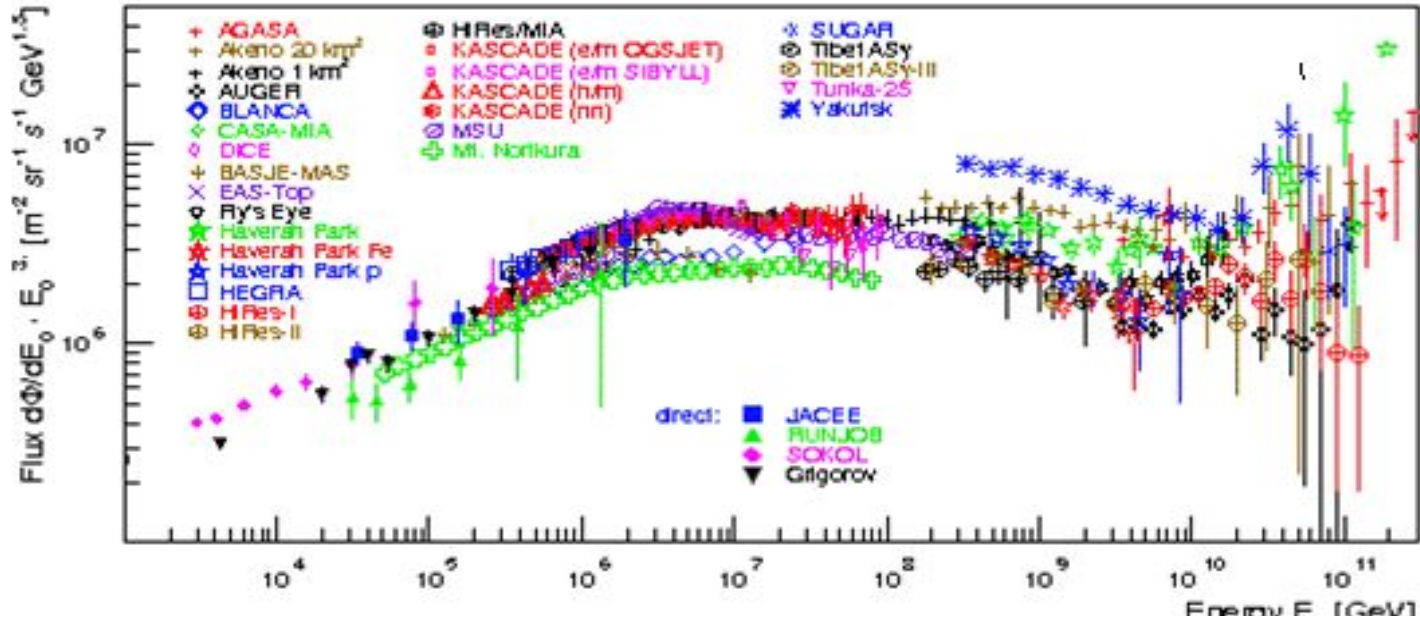


# Результаты моделирования детектора ОЛВЭ-HERO

Mean alpha counts per 1 primary particle(1 bin ~ 1 usec)



There is a large difference in data for the CR nuclear component flux and composition around of the knee region



## Galactic CR

- The total energy density of CR particles is about  $1 \text{ eV} / \text{cm}^3$
- About 1% of energy from SN required to sustain CR abundance
- At 1 TeV,  $B \sim 1 \mu\text{G}$ , Gyro-Radius  $\sim 200 \text{ AU}$ ,  $0.001 \text{ pc}$  →  
**Highly isotropic**

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