

# Electron-Neutron Detector Array (ENDA)

Presenter: Xinhua Ma  
Institute of High Energy Physics(IHEP),  
Chinese Academy of Sciences(CAS)

Working group:

**Hebei Normal University (HNU):** Bing-Bing Li, Shu-Wang Cui, Cong Shi, Fan Yang, Liang-Wei Zhang

**Hebei University of Economics and Business:** Ye Liu

**Institute for Nuclear Research of Russian Academy of Sciences (INR-RAS):** Yu. V. Stenkin, D. A. Kuleshov, K. R. Levochkin, O. B. Shchegolev

**Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IHEP-CAS):** Xin-Hua Ma, Wei Gao, Li-Qiao Yin

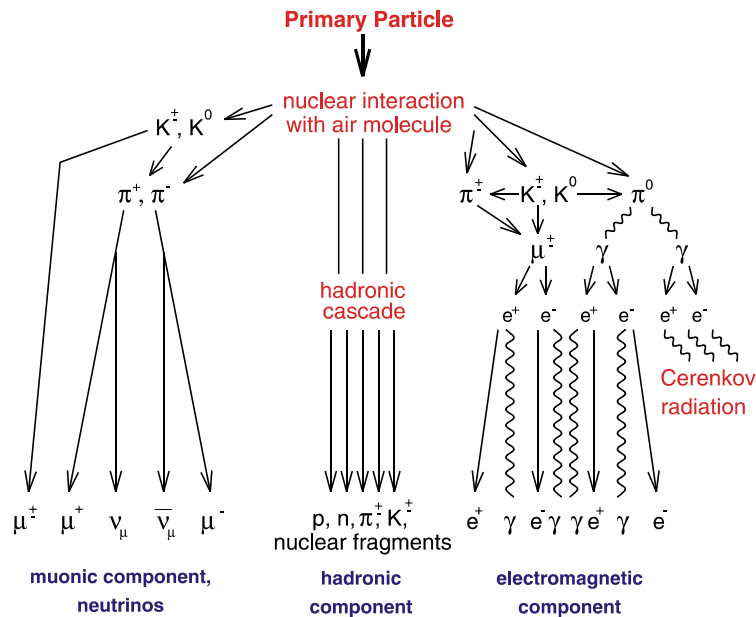
**Tibet University (TU):** Danzengluobu, Tian-Lu Chen, Mao-Yuan Liu, Di-Xuan Xiao

3<sup>rd</sup> ISCRA 2021, Moscow

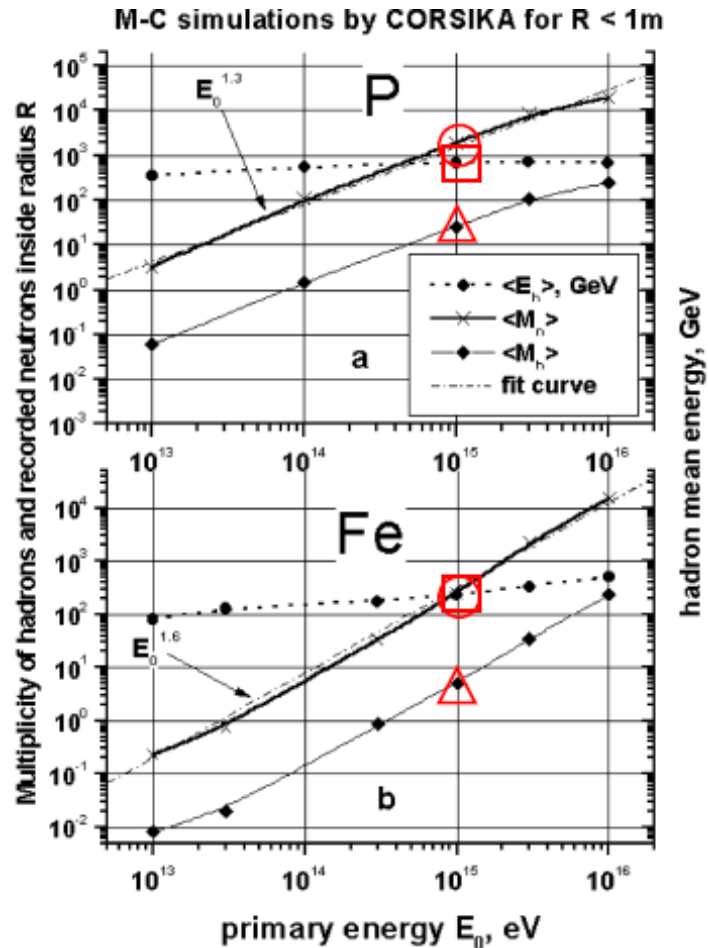
# outline

1. Physical motivation
2. EN-detector
3. Early study at high altitude
4. ENDA in LHAASO
5. Summary

# 1. Physical motivation

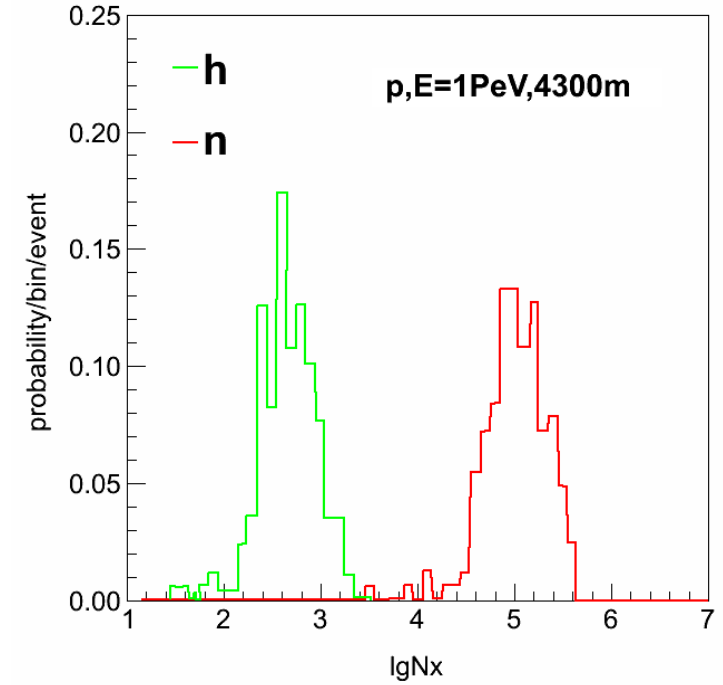
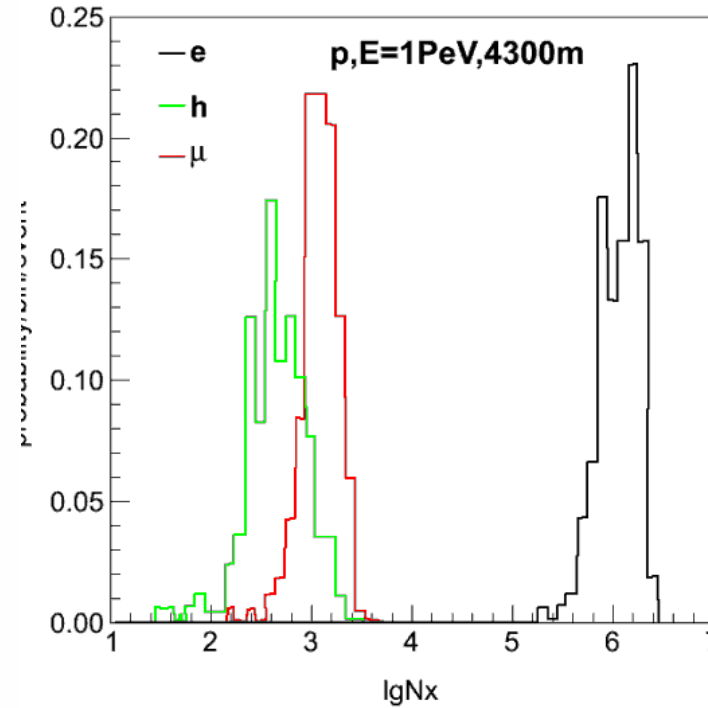
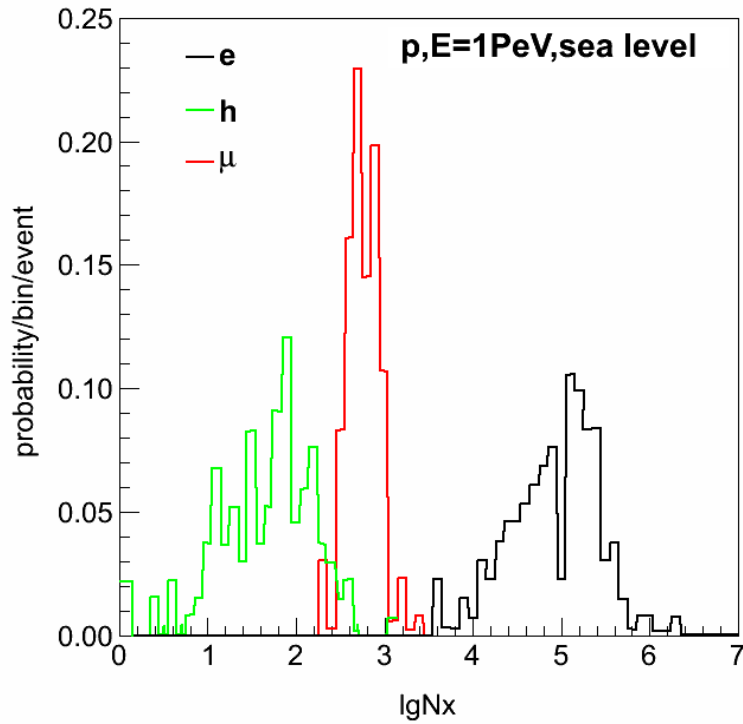


- Hadrons are the backbone of the shower development, very sensitive to primary composition.
- hadrons can generate amount of fast neutrons in ground media (soil, building, etc.). Fast neutrons are moderated to thermal neutrons.



At the same primary energy, thermal neutrons generated by light components (such as proton) are one order more than one by heavy components (such as iron). It is very good for primary component separation.

Modern Physics Letters A, Vol.  
17, No. 26 (2002) 1745-1751



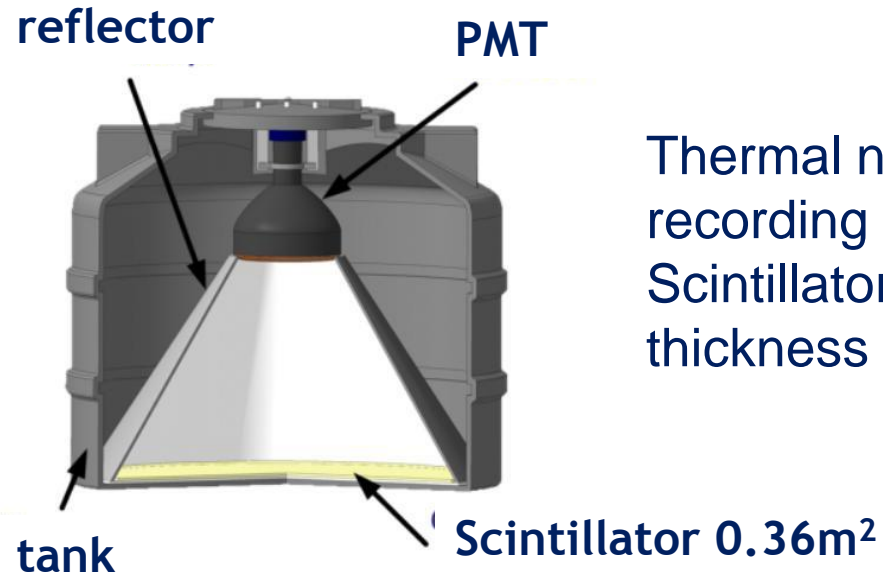
Chinese Physics C Vol. 37, No. 1 (2013) 015001

- Thermal neutrons are 2-3 orders more than hadrons.
- thermal neutrons are 1-2 orders at high altitude more than one at sea level

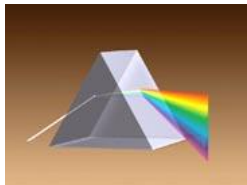
## 2. EN-detector

EN-detector (electron-neutron detector), developed by Yuri Stenkin et al., can detect both thermal neutrons and “charged” components.

*Nuclear Physics B (Proc. Suppl.) 196 (2009) 293–296*

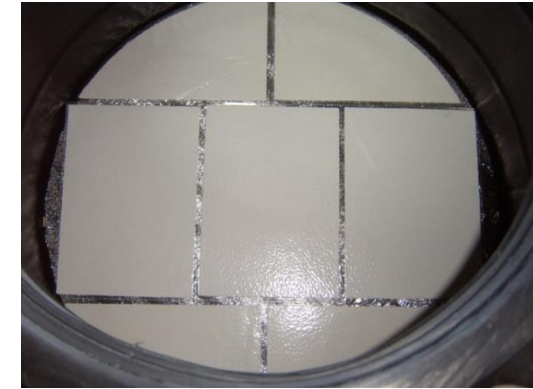


Thermal neutron recording efficiency ~20%.  
Scintillator effective thickness 30 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>.



**PRISMA(PRImary Spectrum Measurement Array)**

*Nucl. Phys. B (Proc. Suppl.), 196, (2009), p. 293-296.*

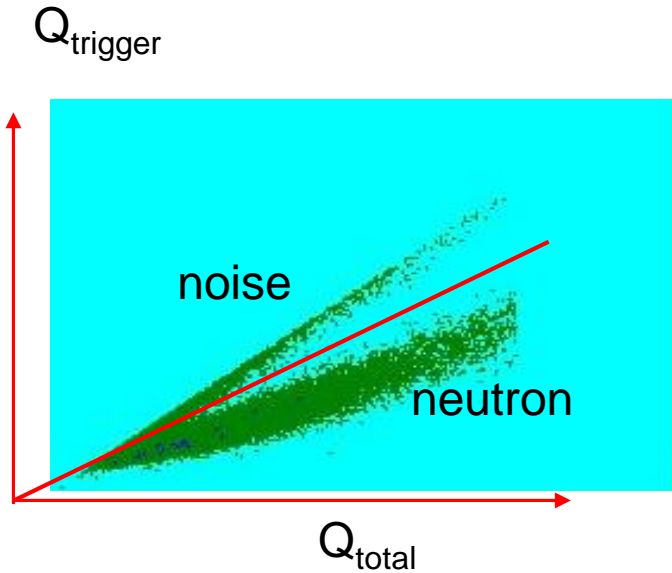
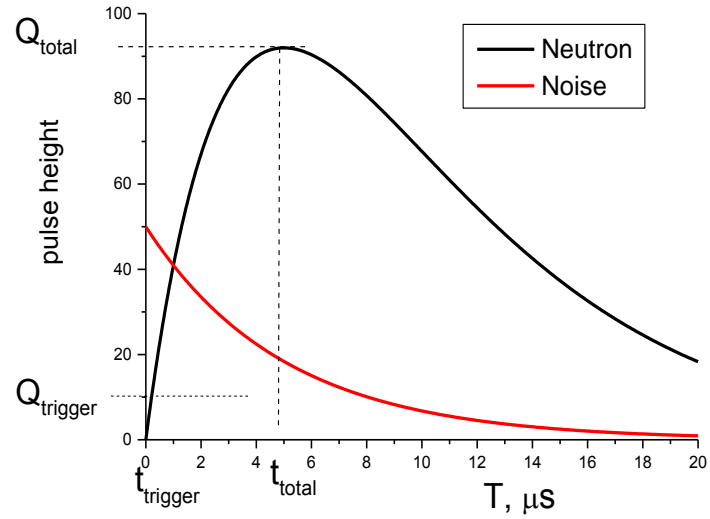


$\text{ZnS(Ag)}+{}^6\text{LiF}$

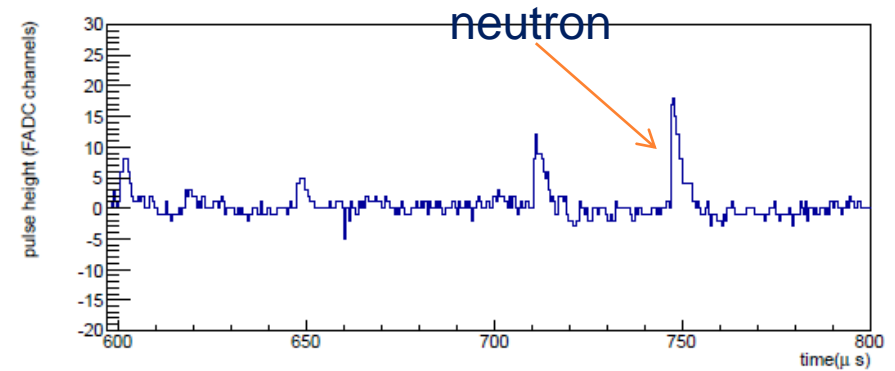
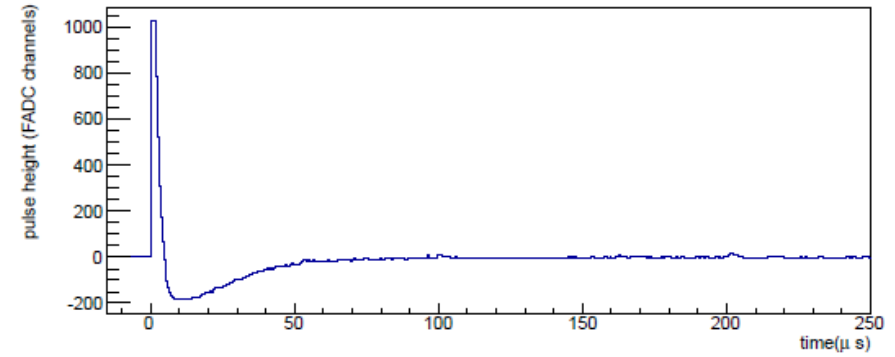
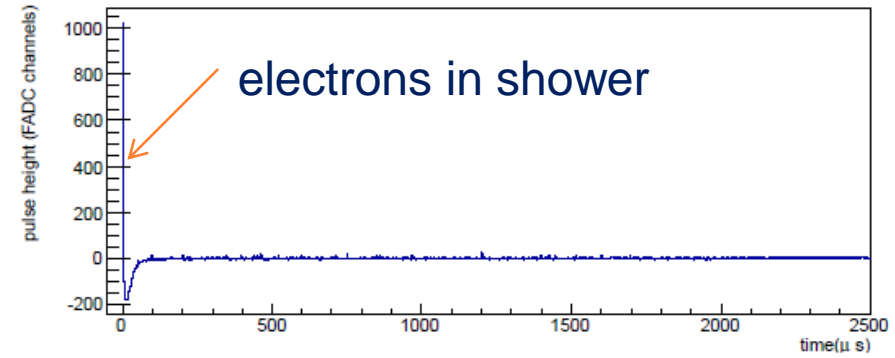


$\text{ZnS(Ag)}+{}^{10}\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$

# neutron / noise separation

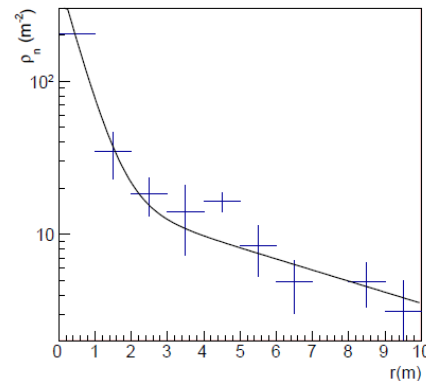
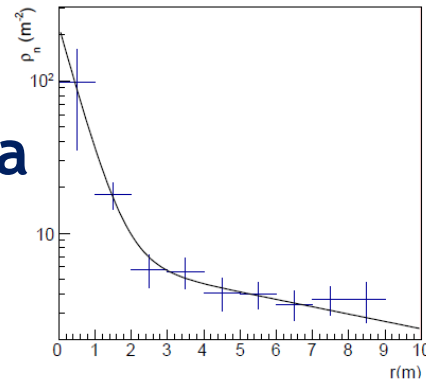
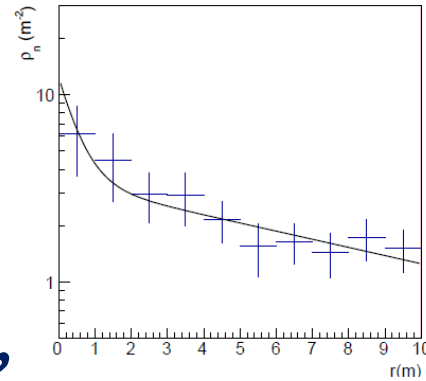


# electrons / neutron separation in one shower



# 3. early study at high altitude

PRISMA-YBJ:  
4 EN-detectors  
4300m a.s.l.  
Yangbajing Tibet, China,  
from Jan. 2013.  
In March 2016 move to  
Tibet University in Lhasa



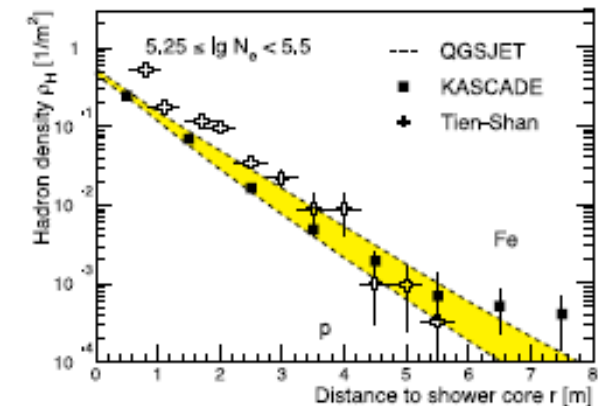
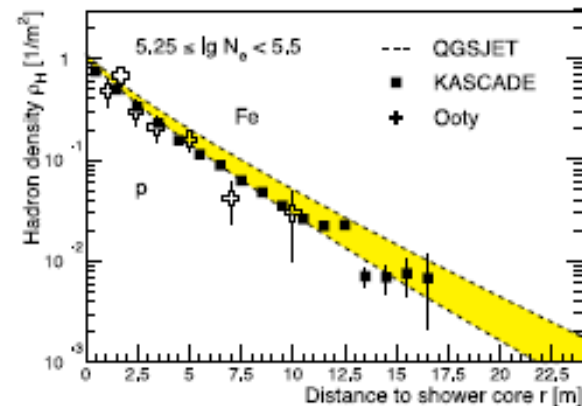
thermal neutron lateral distribution

*Astroparticle Physics* 81 (2016) 49–60

$$\rho_n(r) = \rho_0 \times e^{-(r/r_0)} + \rho_1 \times e^{-(r/r_1)}$$

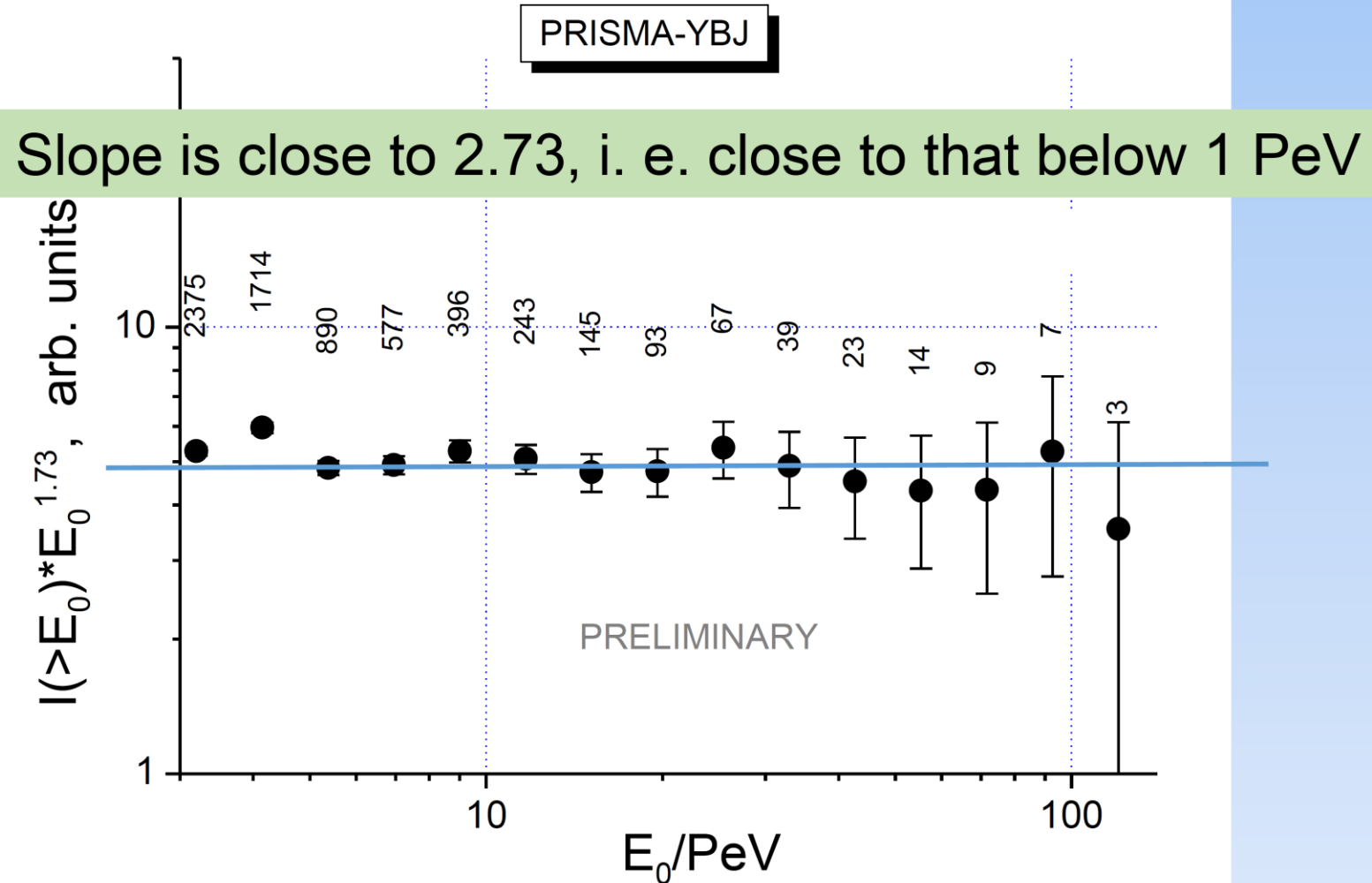
$N_{p10}$ intervals	$\chi^2/ndf$	$\rho_0(m^{-2})$	$\rho_1(m^{-2})$
$\lg(N_{p10}) < 4.8$	2.44/8	$9.0 \pm 6.8$	$3.41 \pm 0.32$
$4.8 < \lg(N_{p10}) < 5.4$	2.69/7	$222 \pm 65$	$7.17 \pm 0.65$
$\lg(N_{p10}) > 5.4$	20.1/7	$456 \pm 230$	$18.7 \pm 2.3$

hadron lateral distribution, KASCADE HCAL, sea level



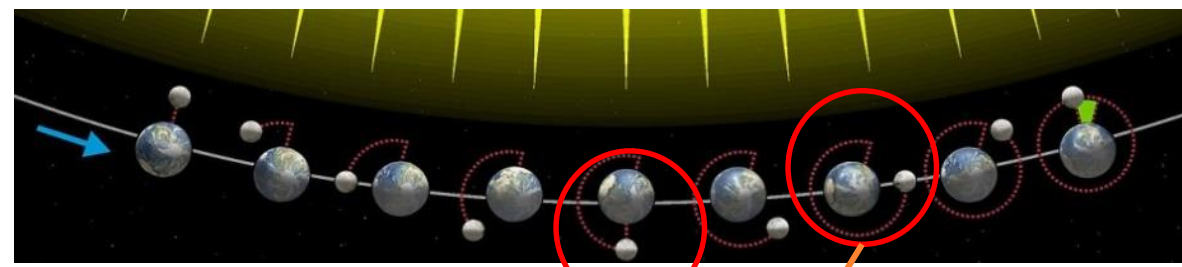


## Result of PRISMA-YBJ from Nn measurement



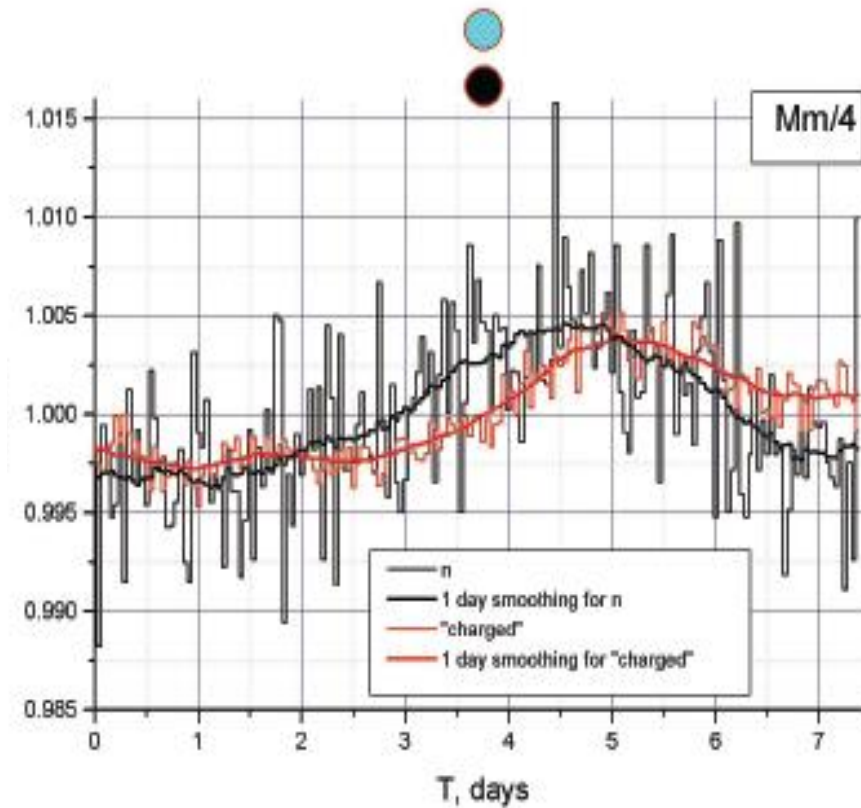
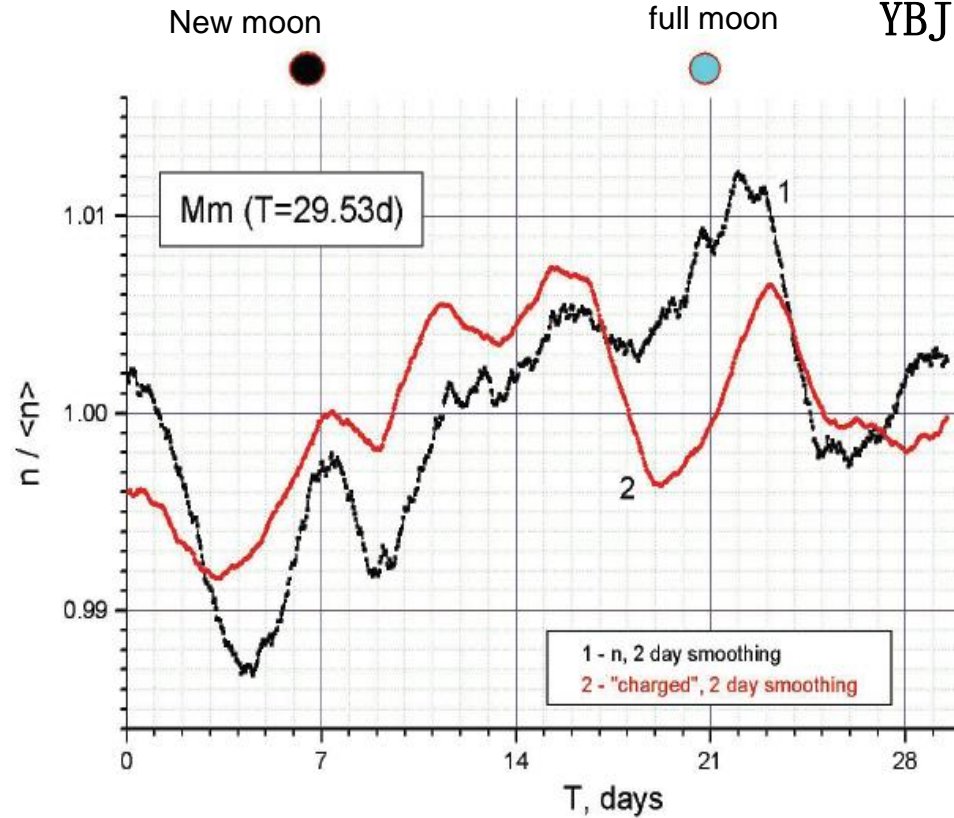
*Our preliminary result indicates that no significant slope changing above 3PeV*

# lunar tidal effect



monthly

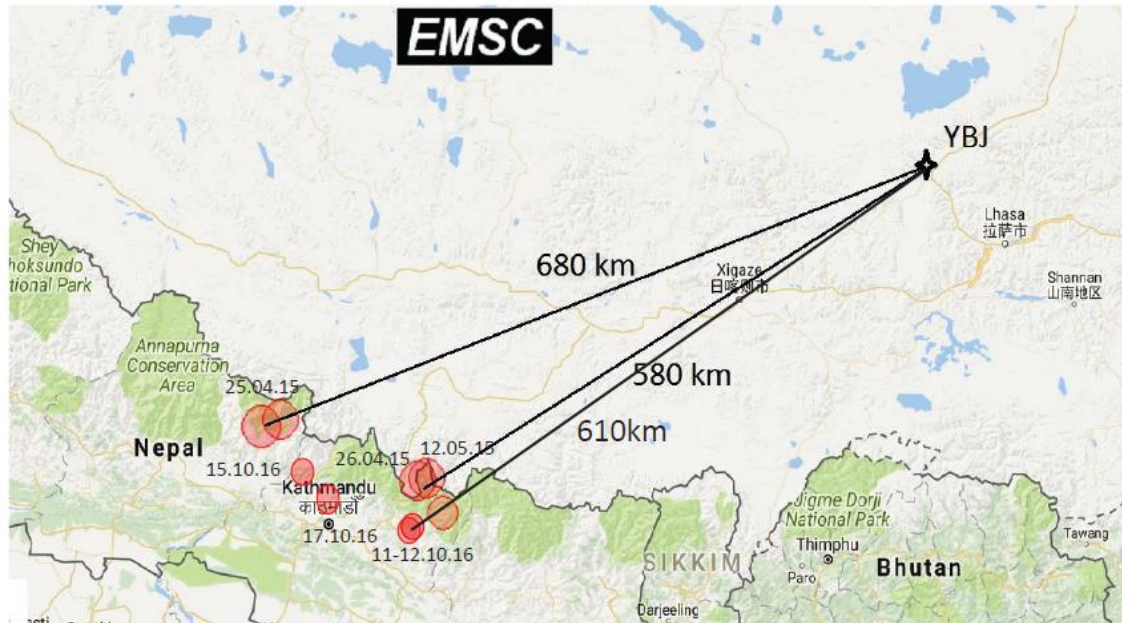
weekly



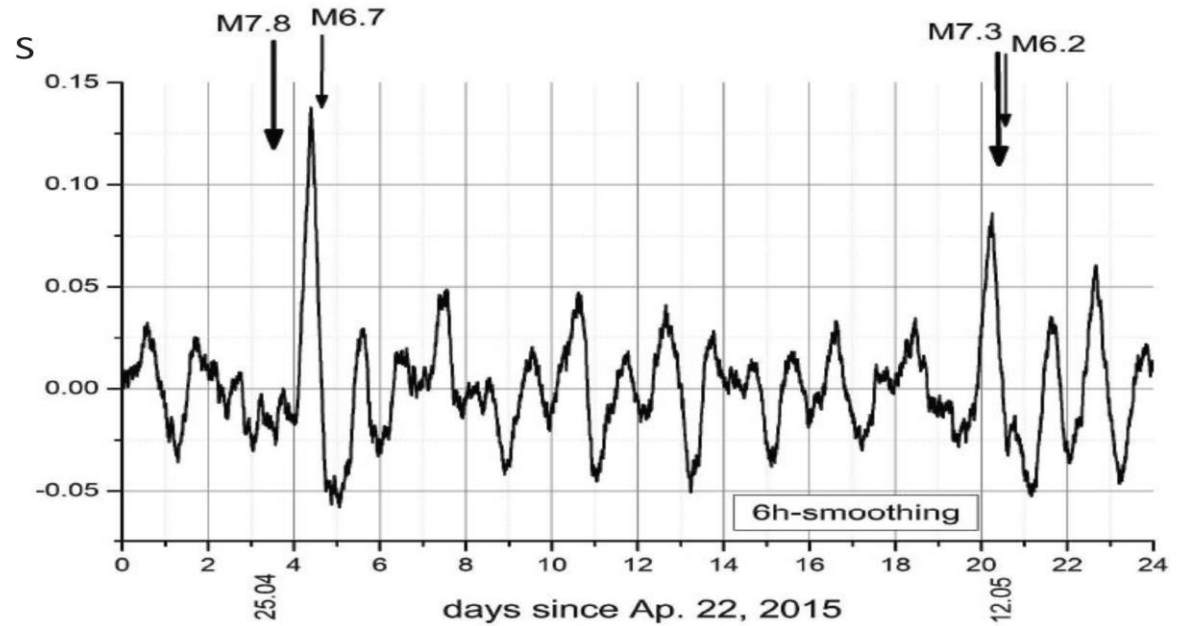
superimposed epoch analysis

Pure And Appl. Geophys. 174 (2017) 2763-2771

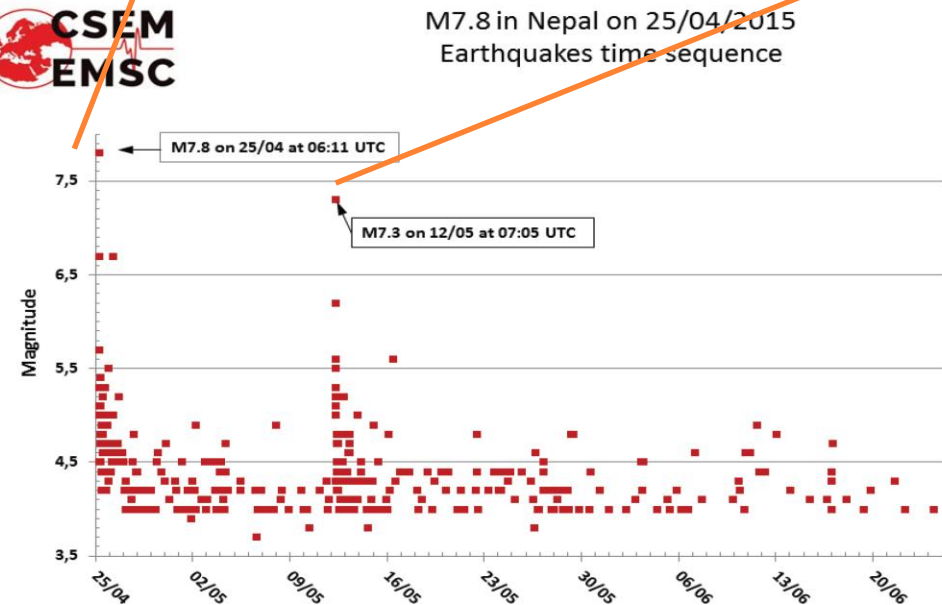
# Response of PRISMA-YBJ to 2015 Nepal earthquakes



Journal of Environmental Radioactivity 208-209  
(2019) 105981

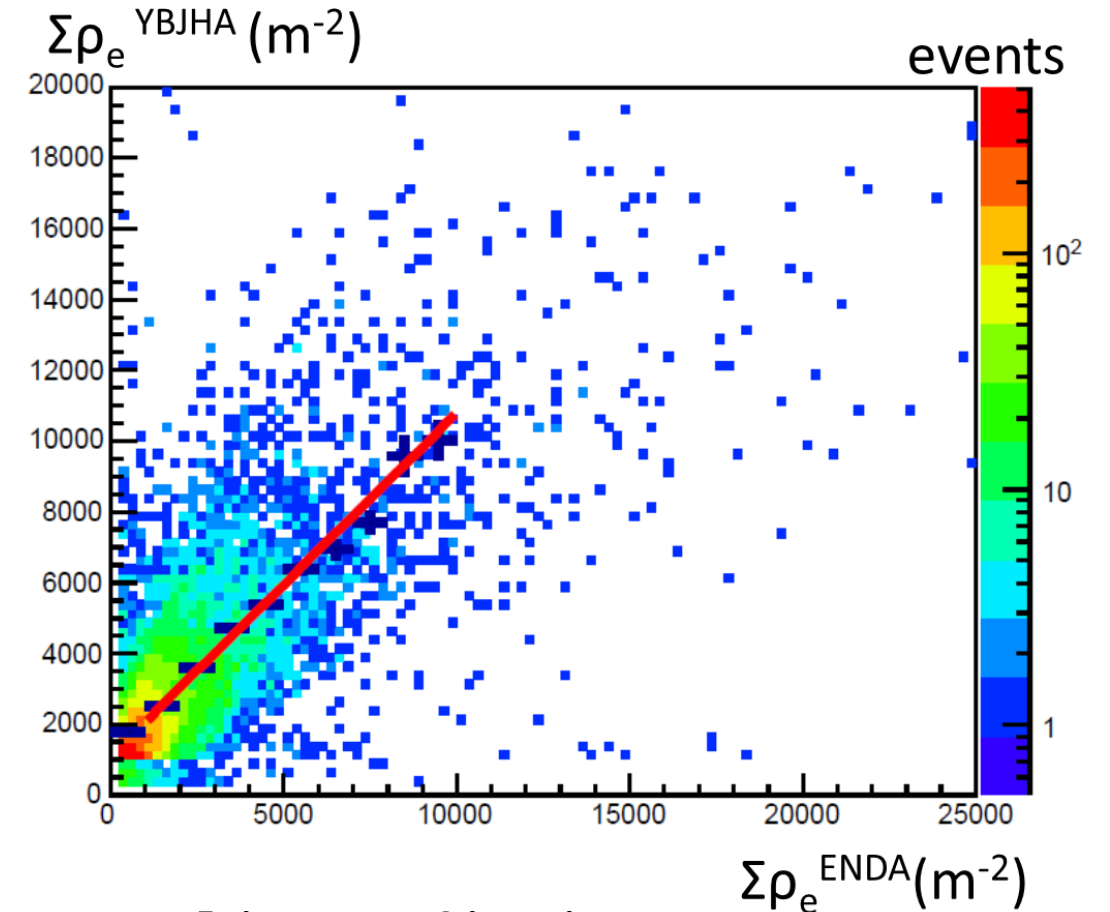
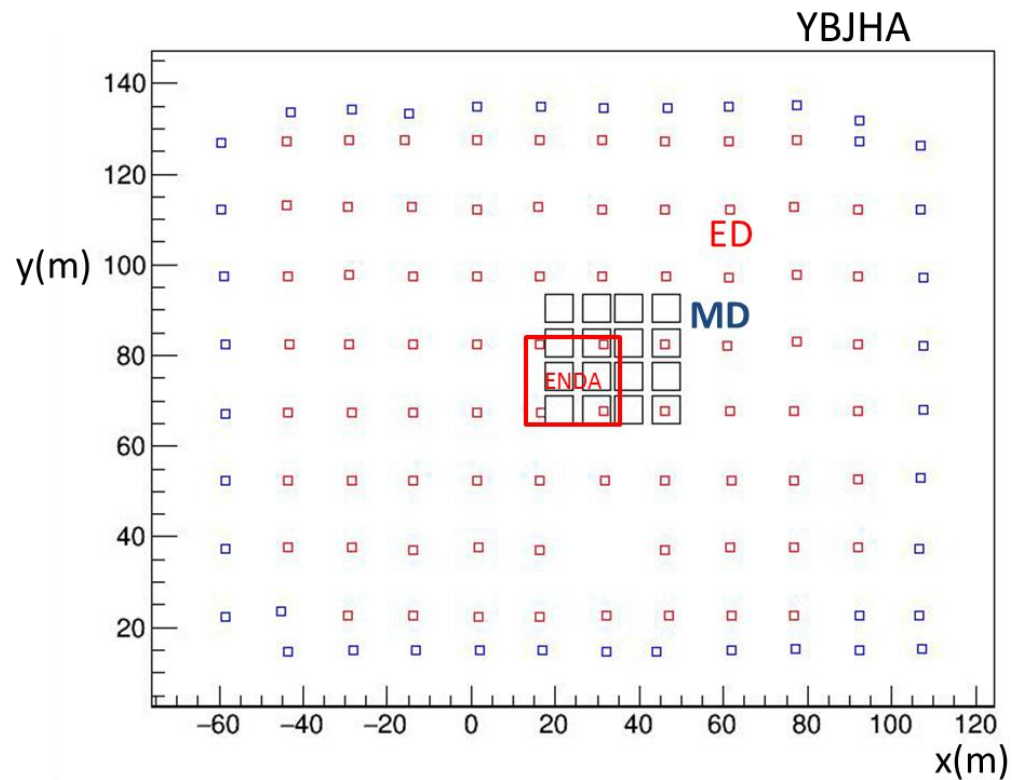


earthquakes magnitude



# PRISMA-16 at Tibet University and Yangbajing

2017 JINST 12 P12028



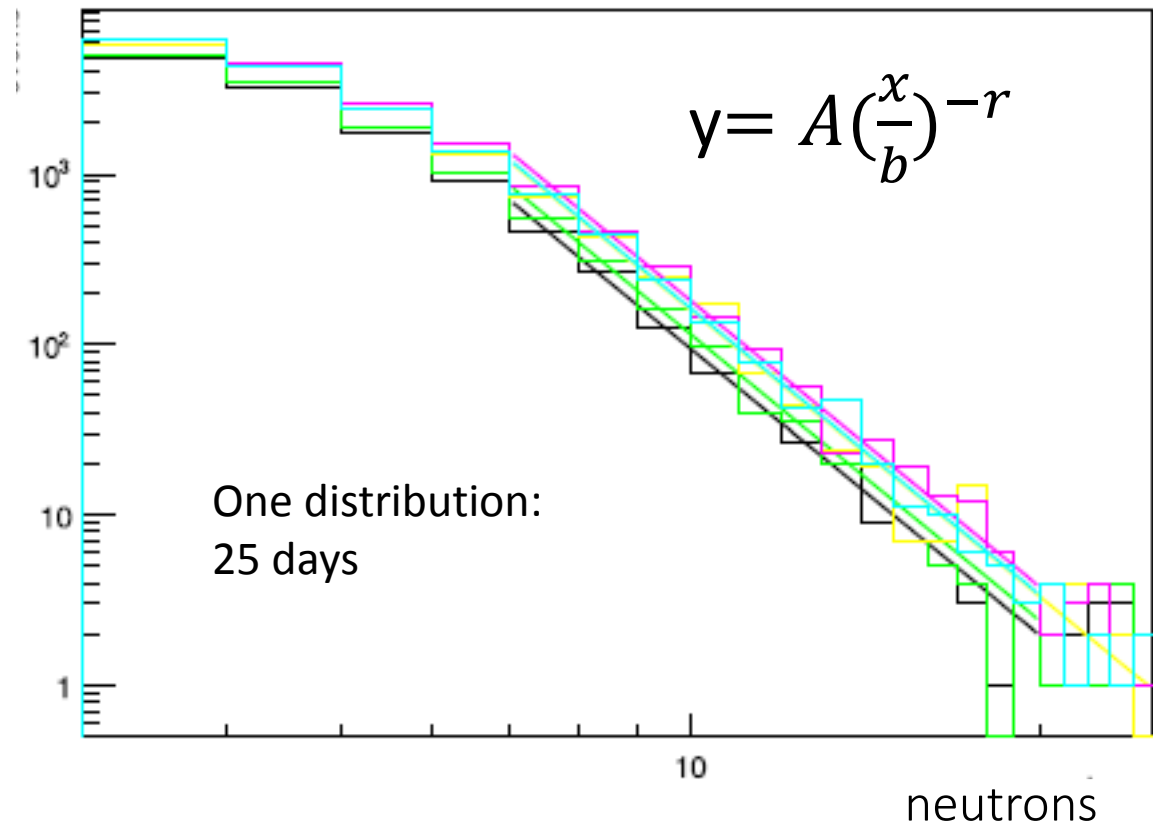
Linear fitting  $y=a+bx$

$$b=0.97 \pm 0.02$$

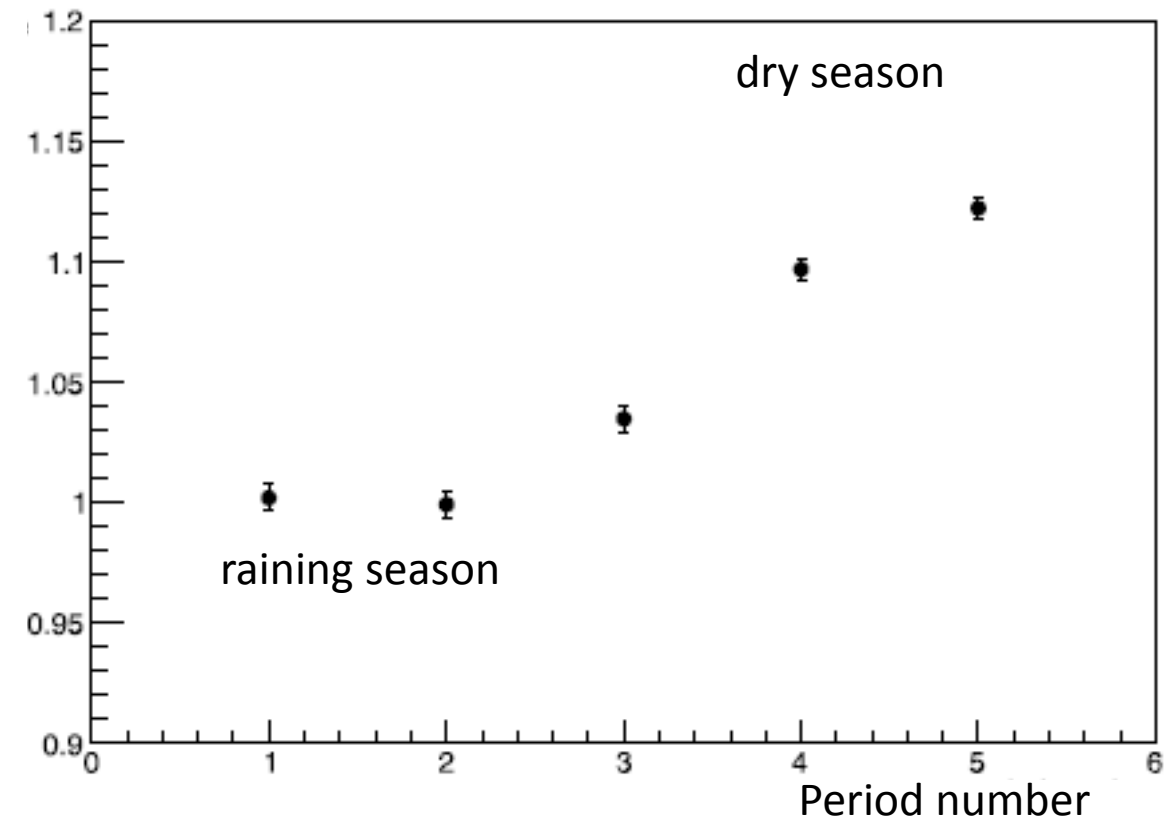
$$a=1099 \pm 43$$



events



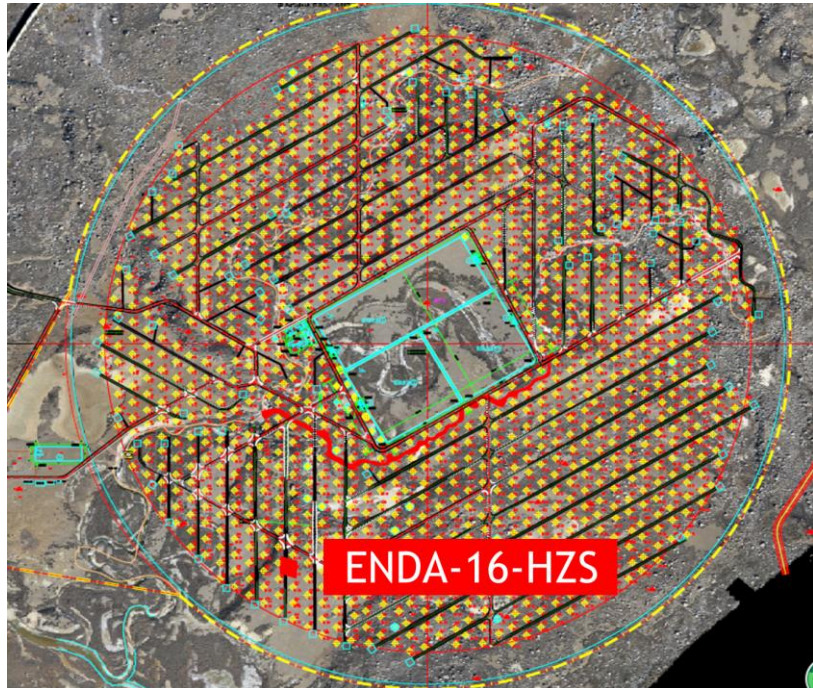
b: neutrons relative change



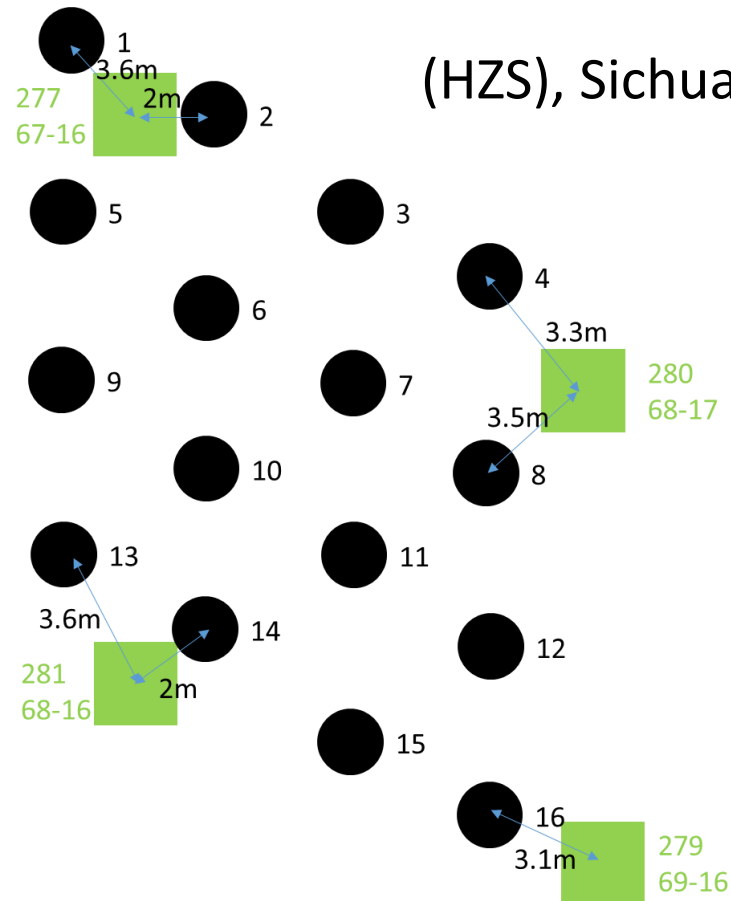
**Neutrons in rain season are 10% less than ones in dry season because more water in soil.**

**Astrophysics Space Science (2020) 365:123**

## 4. ENDA (EN-Detector Array) in LHAASO

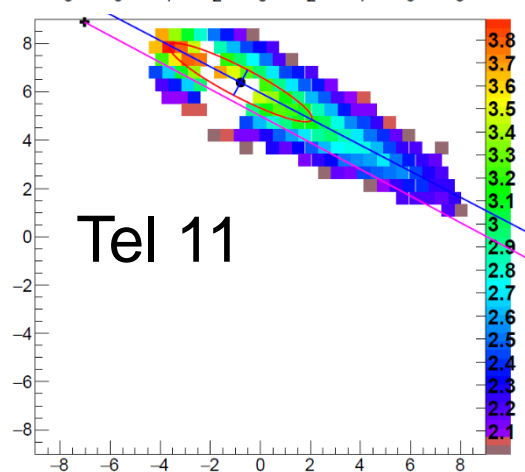
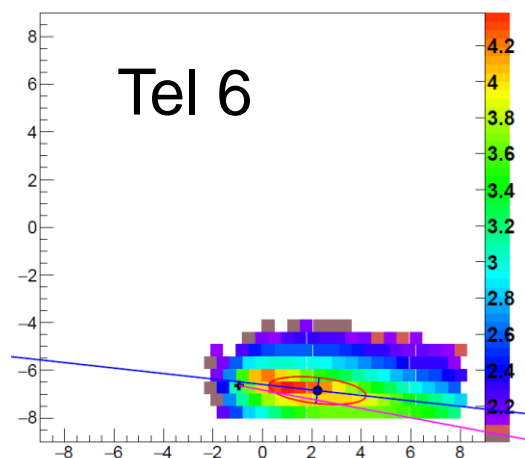


In 2019, a cluster so called ENDA-16-HZS was installed at LHAASO in Haizishan (HZS), Sichuan.

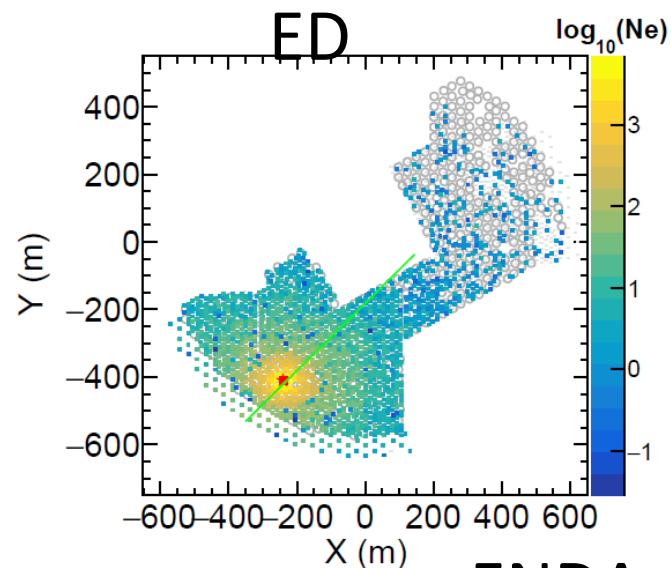
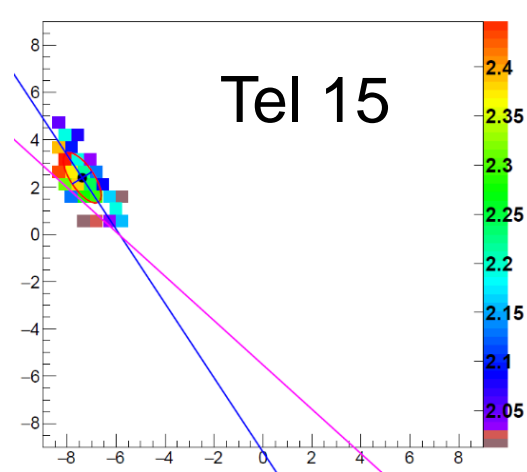


# One Coincident event 1

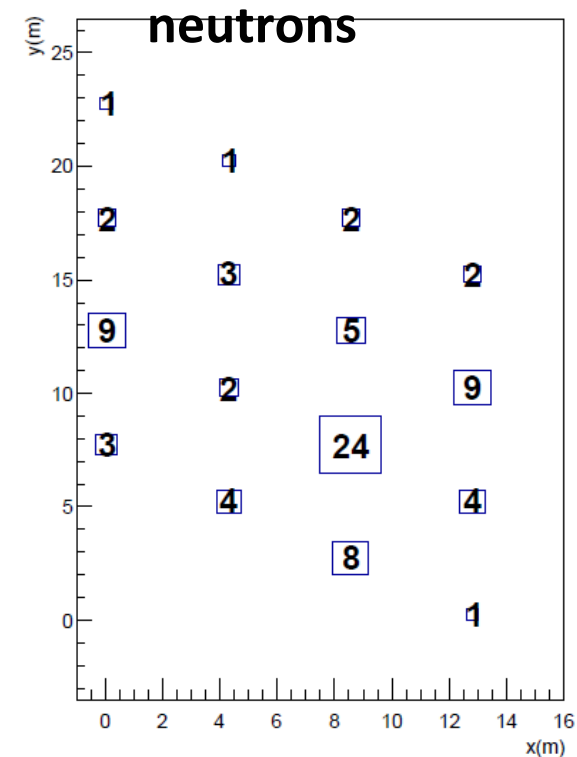
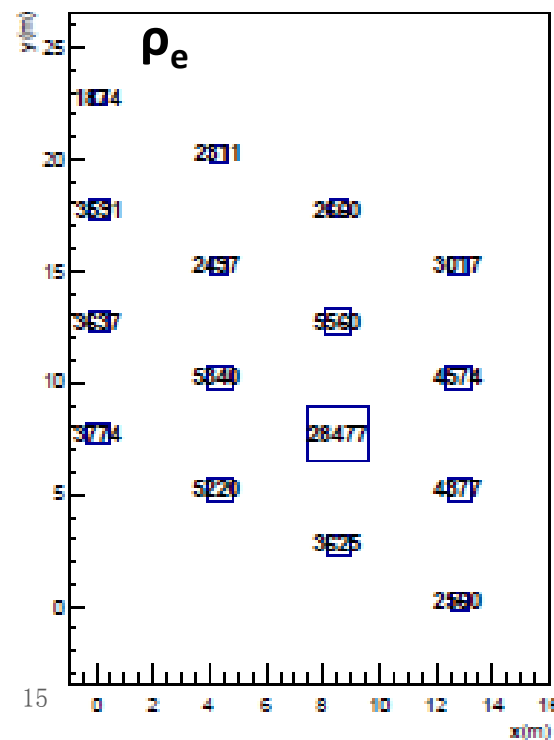
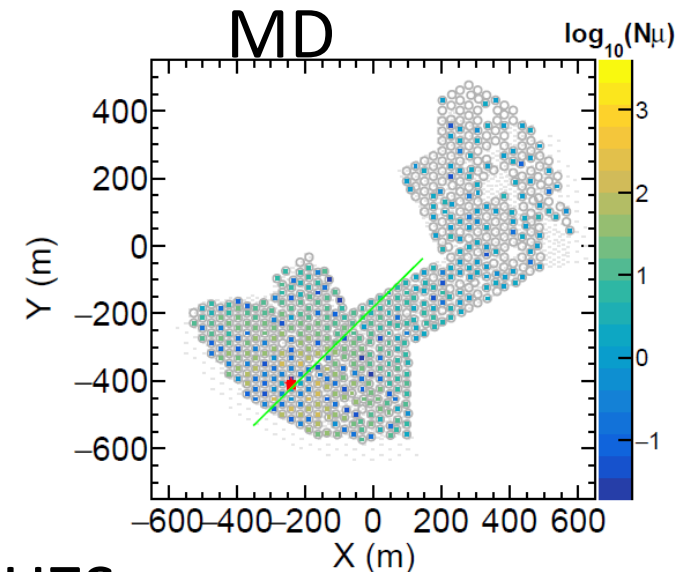
## 20210205\_event4531



WFCTA

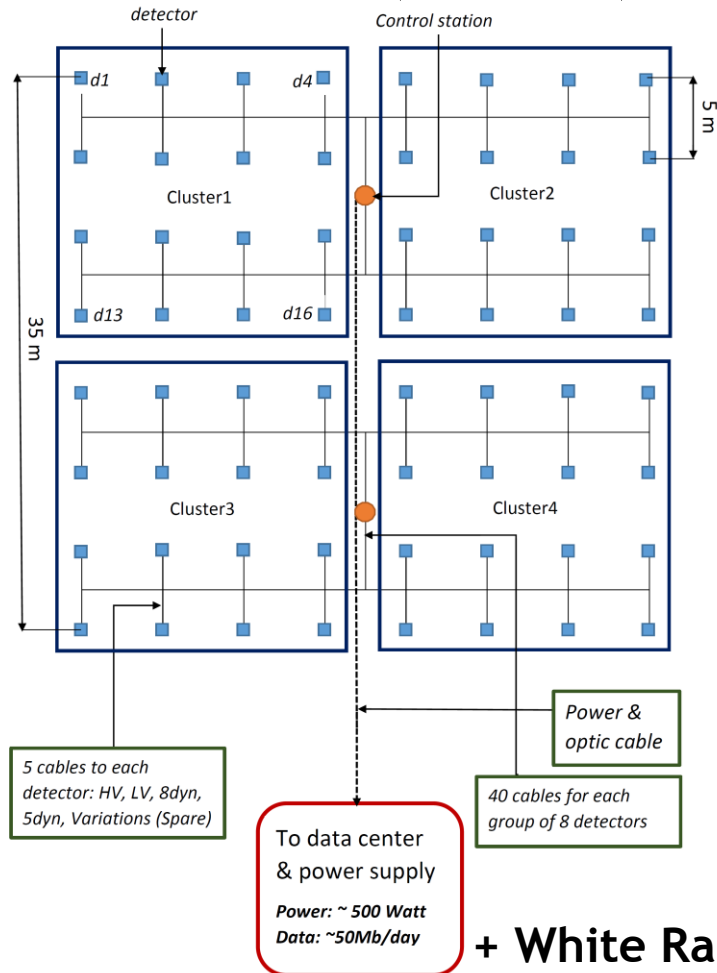


ENDA-16-HZS



64 EN-detectors are made and will be added into LHAASO.

## ENDA-64 (1100m<sup>2</sup>)



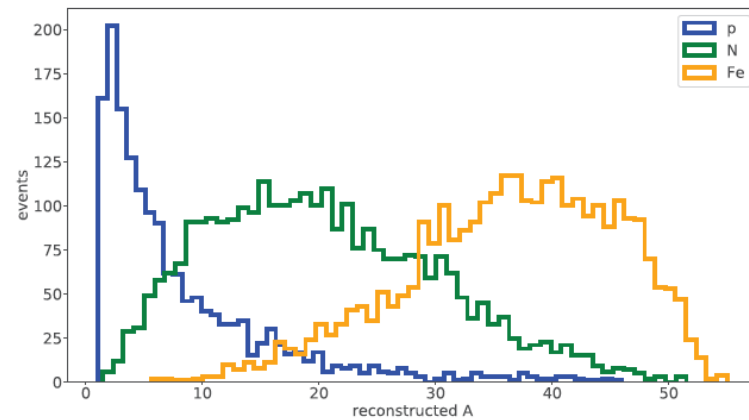
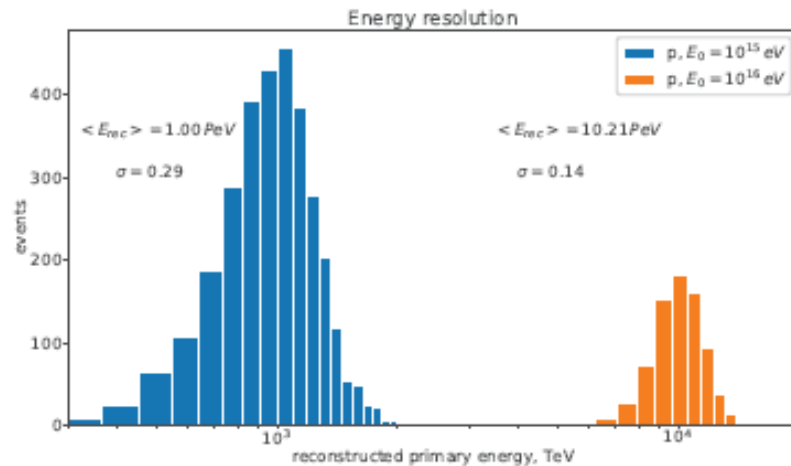
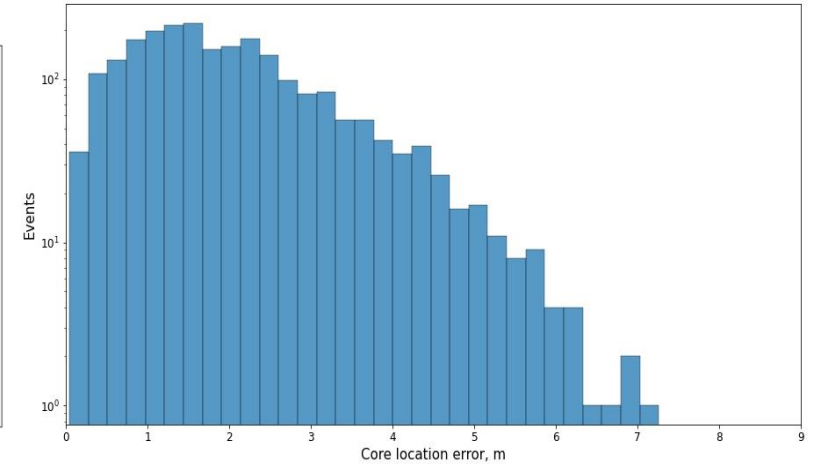
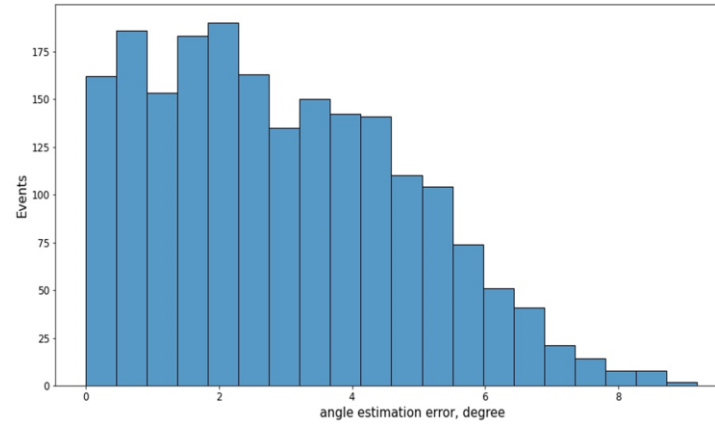
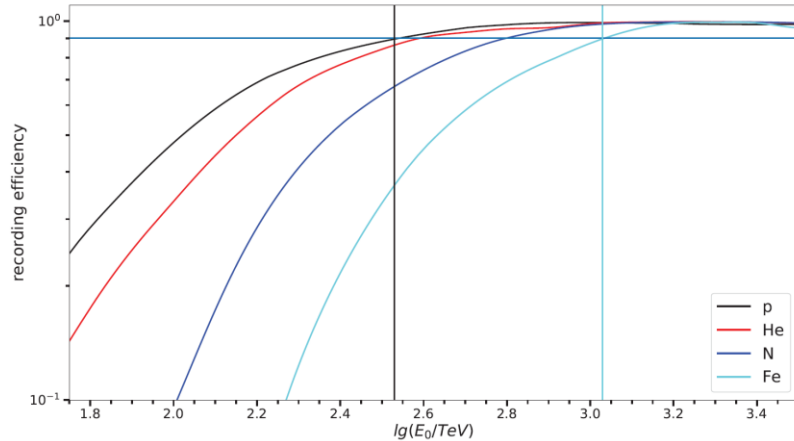
Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Sciences: Physics,  
2021, Vol. 85, No. 4, pp. 405-407



EN-detectors at Hebei Normal University  
FADCs are made by Sichuan University



# ENDA-64 simulation



At 1PeV

Efficiency: 100%

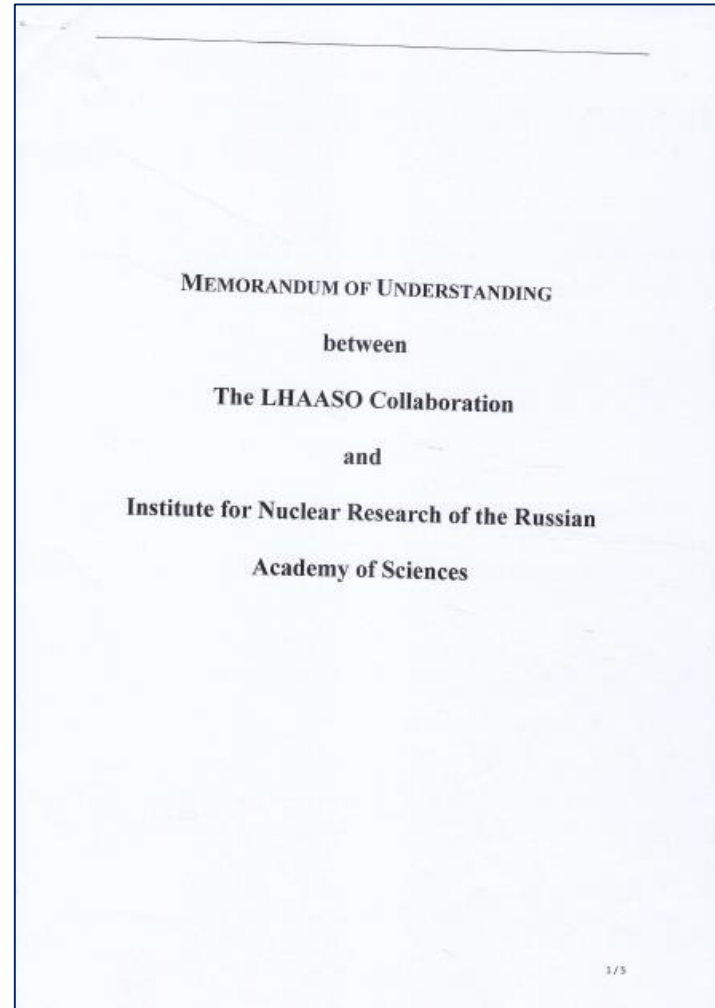
Angular resolution:  $4^\circ$

Core position resolution: 3m

Energy resolution: 30%

# ENDA-400: written into MoU

## ENDA-400 (10000m<sup>2</sup>)

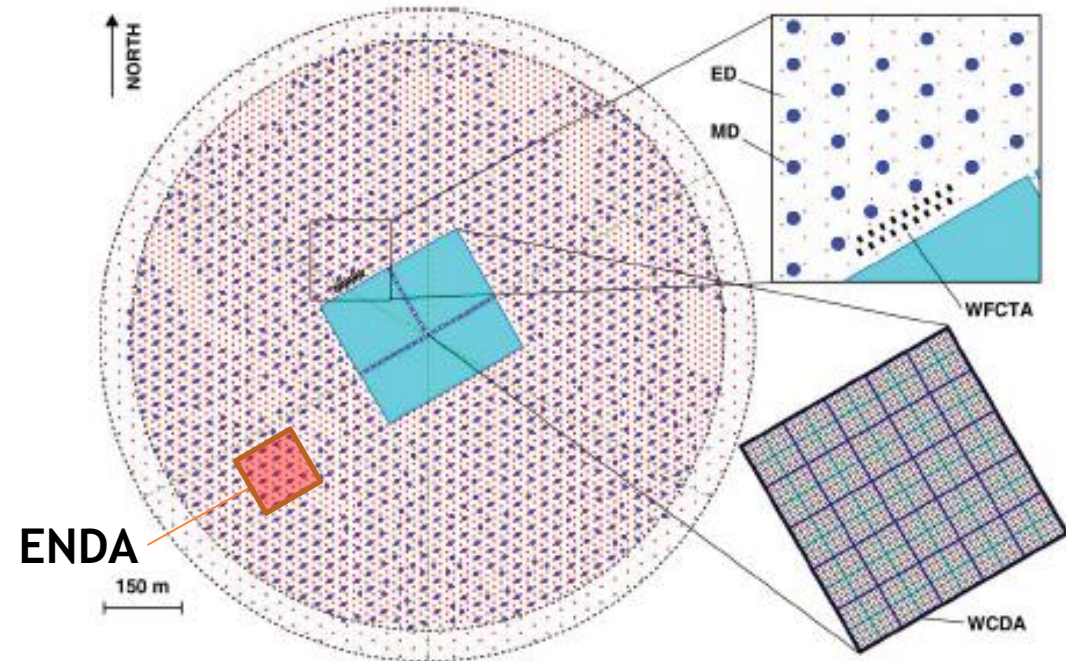


# LHAASO at the knee region

- ED : e
- MD, WCDA:  $\mu$
- WFCTA:  $\checkmark$
- WCDA++:  $\gamma$  family at core  $\rightarrow \pi^0$
- ENDA: thermal neutrons  $\rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$

*$\rightarrow$  Full particle measurement of cosmic showers!*

*$\rightarrow$  significant capability of component separation and energy determination!*



Thanks!