Seismo-electromagnetic Satellite

Expected performance of the High-Energy Particle Detector on-board the second China F. M. Follega^{1,2}, R. luppa^{1,2}, A. Oliva³, M. Pozzato³, E. Ricci^{1,2} and Z. Sahnoun^{3,*} for the CSES-Limadou Collaboration 1. TIFPA- INFN Sez. Of Trento, Via Sommarive, 14 - 38123 Povo, Trento, Italy, 3. INFN Sez. of Bologna, Viale C. Berti Pichat, 6/2 - 40127, Bologna, Italy

The HEPD-02 detector

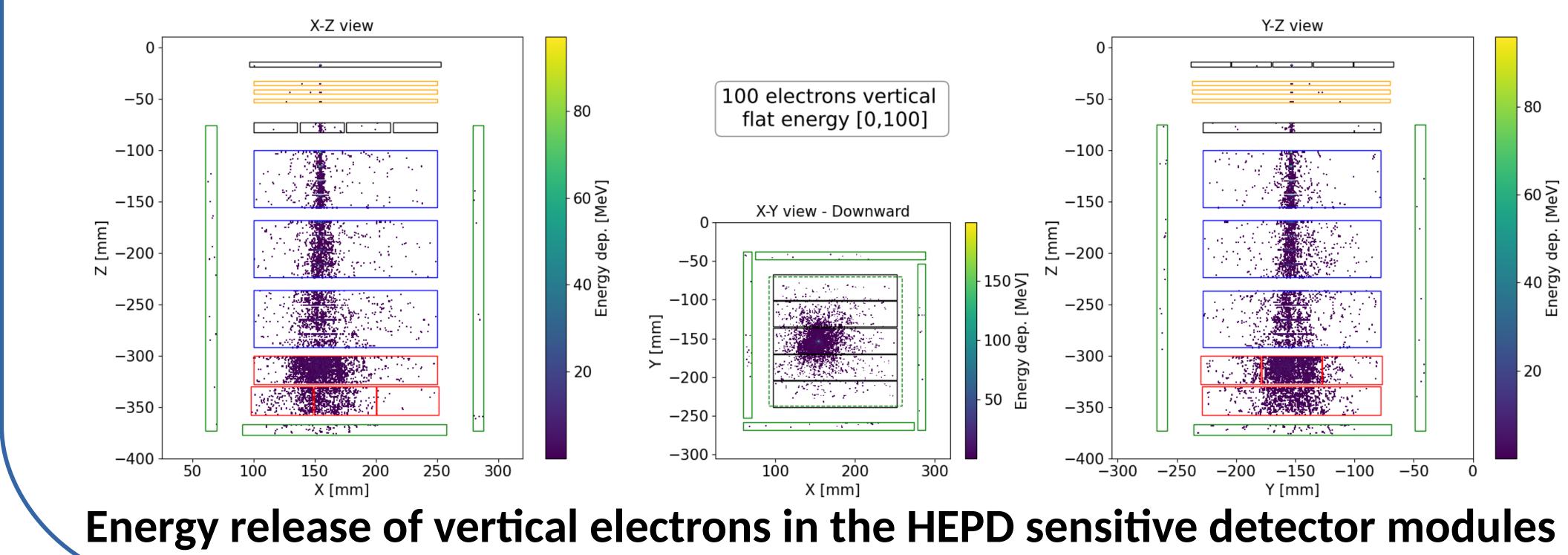
The High Energy Particle Detector (HEPD-02) developed by the Italian LIMADOU collaboration is a second generation particle detector to be flown on-board the CSES space mission [1, 2]. It is dedicated to measure electron and proton fluxes in the range 3 – 100 MeV and 30 – 200 MeV, respectively.

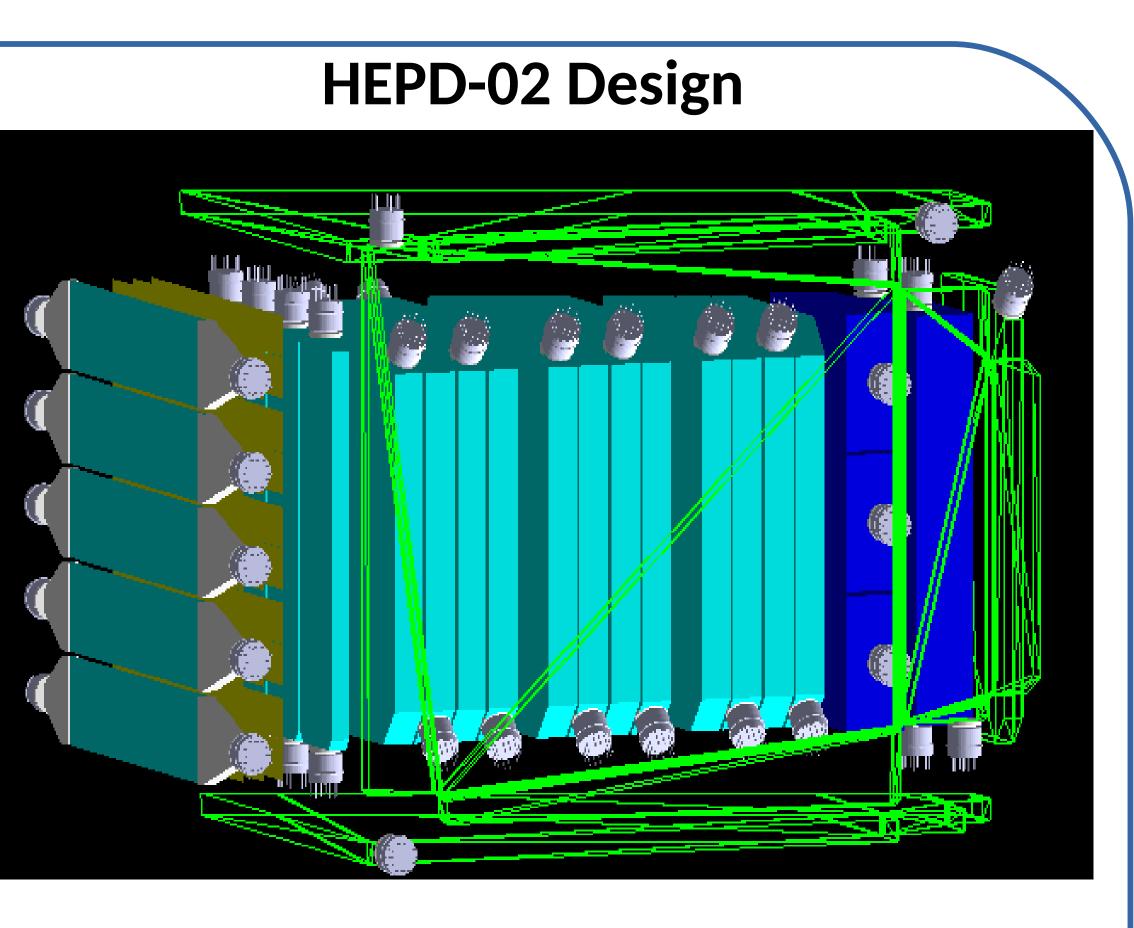
A suitable vertical segmentation and overall thickness allow the updated HEPD design to meet scientific requirements.

Monte Carlo Simulation

A full Monte Carlo simulation based on the GEANT4 toolkit was developed to

study the response of HEPD to electrons, protons and light ions. It is also used to train and test Machine Learning algorithms for event reconstruction. The initial energy is reconstructed from the energy deposited in each sensitive detector.



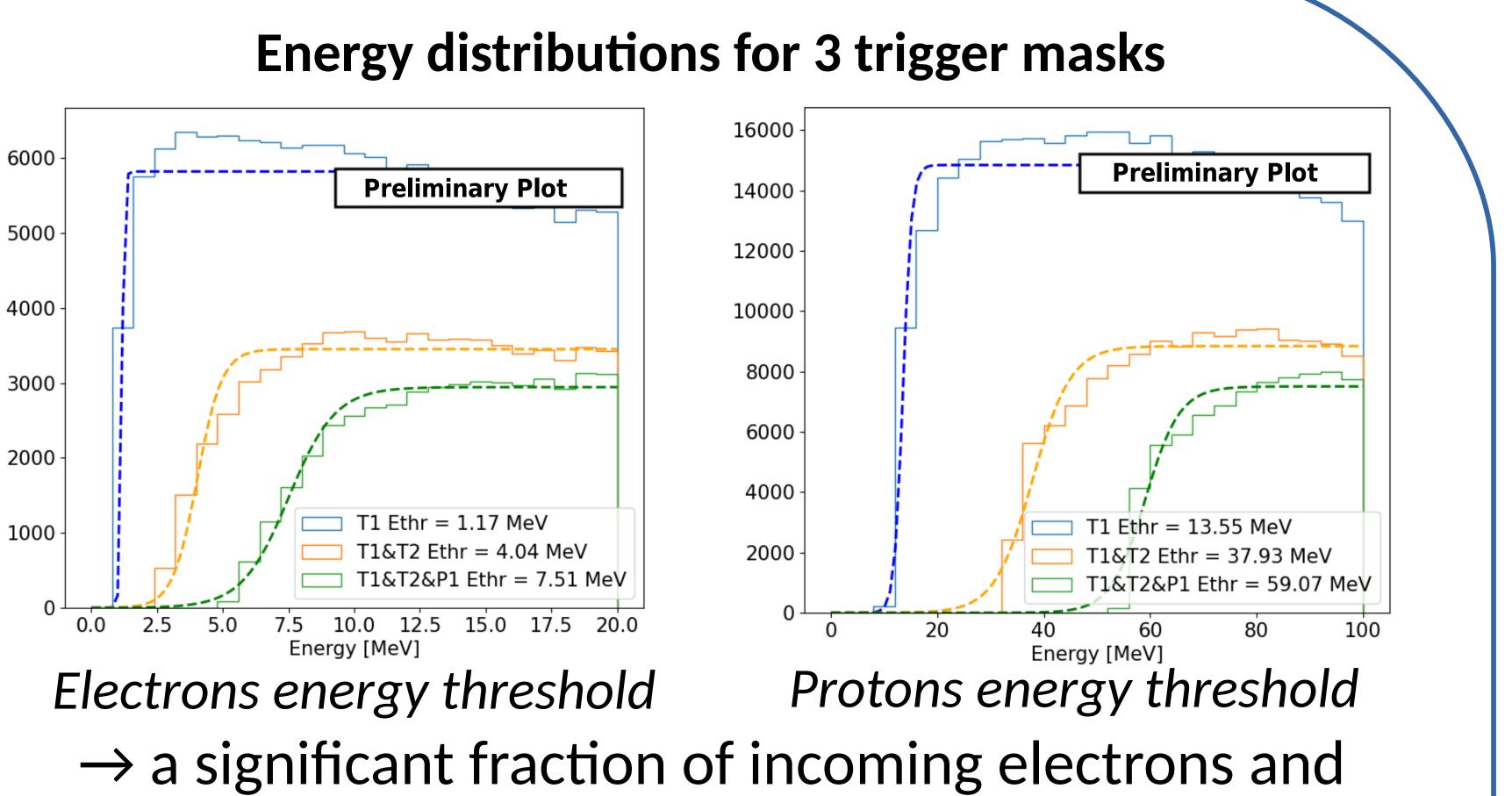


Electron and proton energy distributions were examined for 3 different trigger masks (T1, T1&T2, T1&T2&P1). \rightarrow the T1 (1st trigger plane), with its 2 mm thickness, has been chosen to improve the energy threshold of the design.



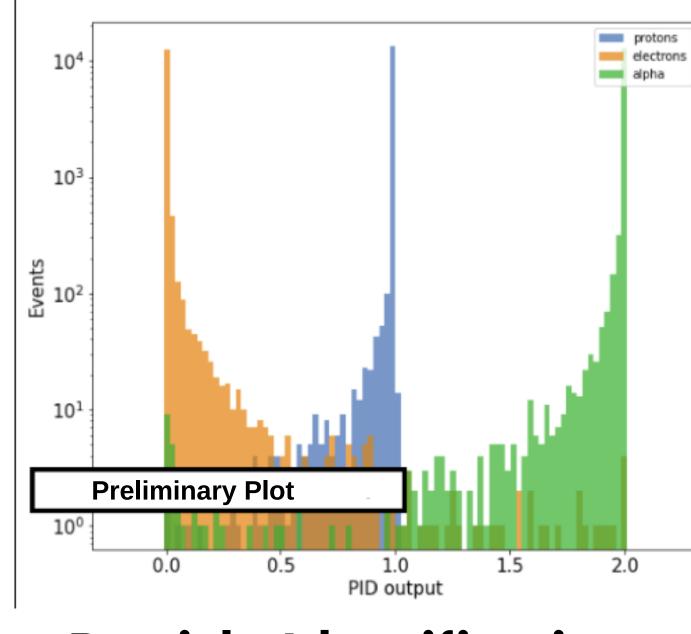
Particle discrimination, angular and energy reconstruction are performed from trained neural network algorithms.

Scientific Performance

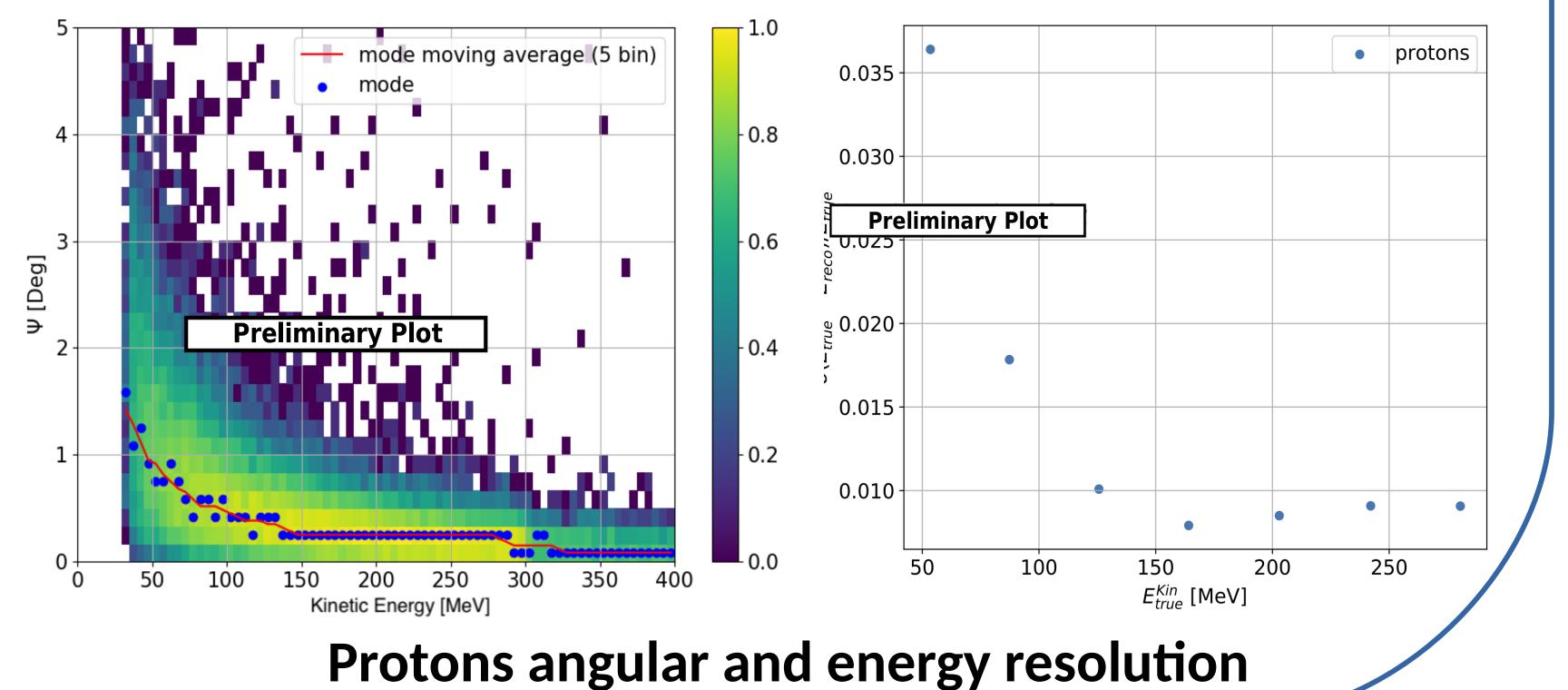


protons, in the considered kinetic energy range, reach at least the first trigger plane.

Reconstruction



Particle Identification



References

[2] P. Picozza, R. Battiston, G. Ambrosi et al., Ap. J. Supp. Ser. 243 (2019) 16. [3] A. Ambrosi, S. Bartocci, L. Basara et al., HEPD-02 QM Design Report, internal report, RPT-LIM2-004-2.

[1] X. Shen, X. Zhang, S. Yuan et al., Sci. China Tech. Sci. 61 (2018) 634.