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High-Fidelity Simulations of the Full Askaryan Radio Array and its Sensitivity to Ultra-High Energy Neutrinos

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The Askaryan Radio Array (ARA) is a five-station, in-ice radio detector located at the South Pole searching for particle cascades from cosmogenic and astrophysical neutrinos with $>10^{17}$ eV of energy. Cascades in this energy regime emit radio-wavelength Askaryan radiation that can be observed by one or more ARA stations. With the recent Km3Net observation of an approximately 2×10^{17} eV neutrino, there is renewed, urgent interest in further unlocking the ultra-high energy (UHE) neutrino sky. This work delivers updated calculations of ARA's array-wide effective volume, sensitivity, and expected event rates for UHE neutrino-induced cascades. Notably, results now account for the contributions of secondary particles from neutrino interactions (such as muon tracks) and multi-station detections within a detailed detector simulation framework. Previous work has shown these secondary interactions and multi-station coincidences compose 25% and 8% of the detector's effective area, respectively. We intend to extend these results towards a novel analysis estimating the degree to which secondary cascades and multi-station observations are detectable in a real neutrino search. This will inform future UHE neutrino searches as it will characterize the feasibility of detecting such events.

Collaboration(s)

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