

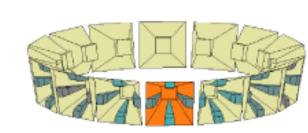
Keith Bechtol
w/ Abigail Vieregg and Andres Romero-Wolf
ICRC 31 July 2015

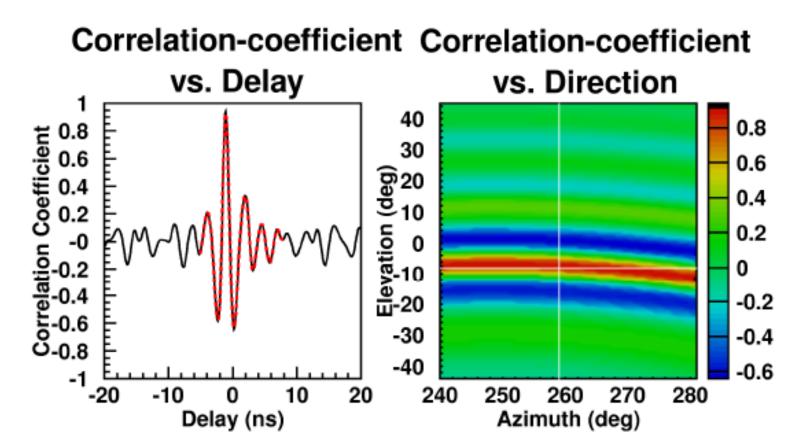




Baseline Geometry

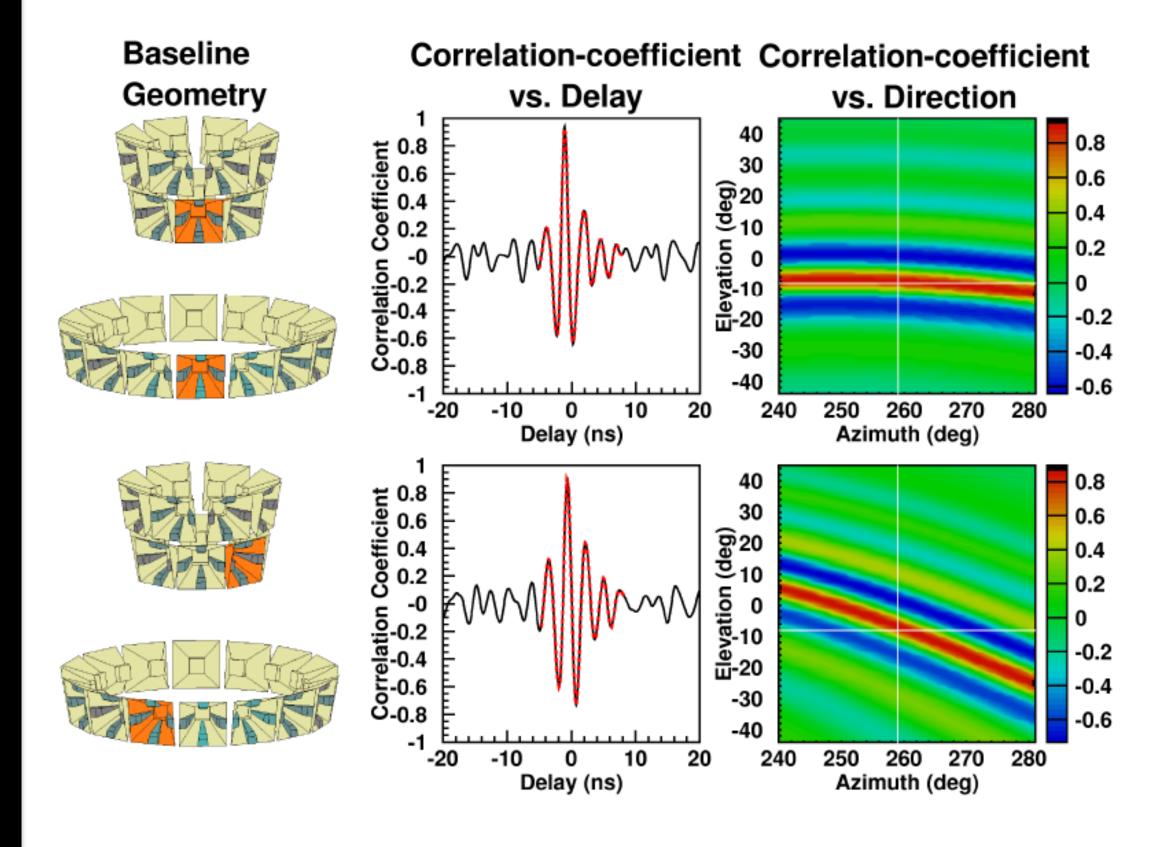






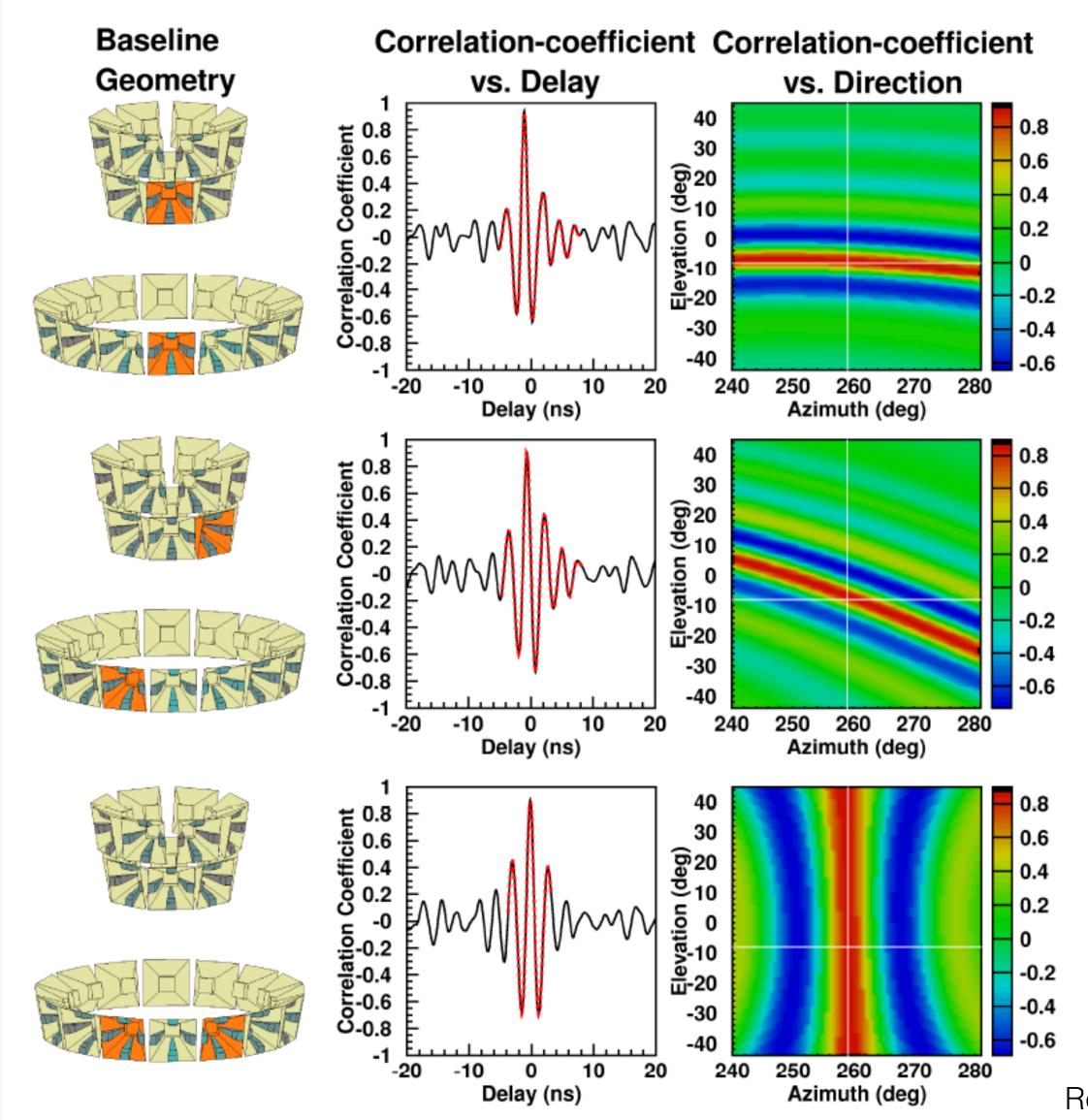
Waiting for a broadband (100 to 1200 MHz) impulsive (few ns) wavefront to cross the detector





Waiting for a broadband (100 to 1200 MHz) impulsive (few ns) wavefront to cross the detector

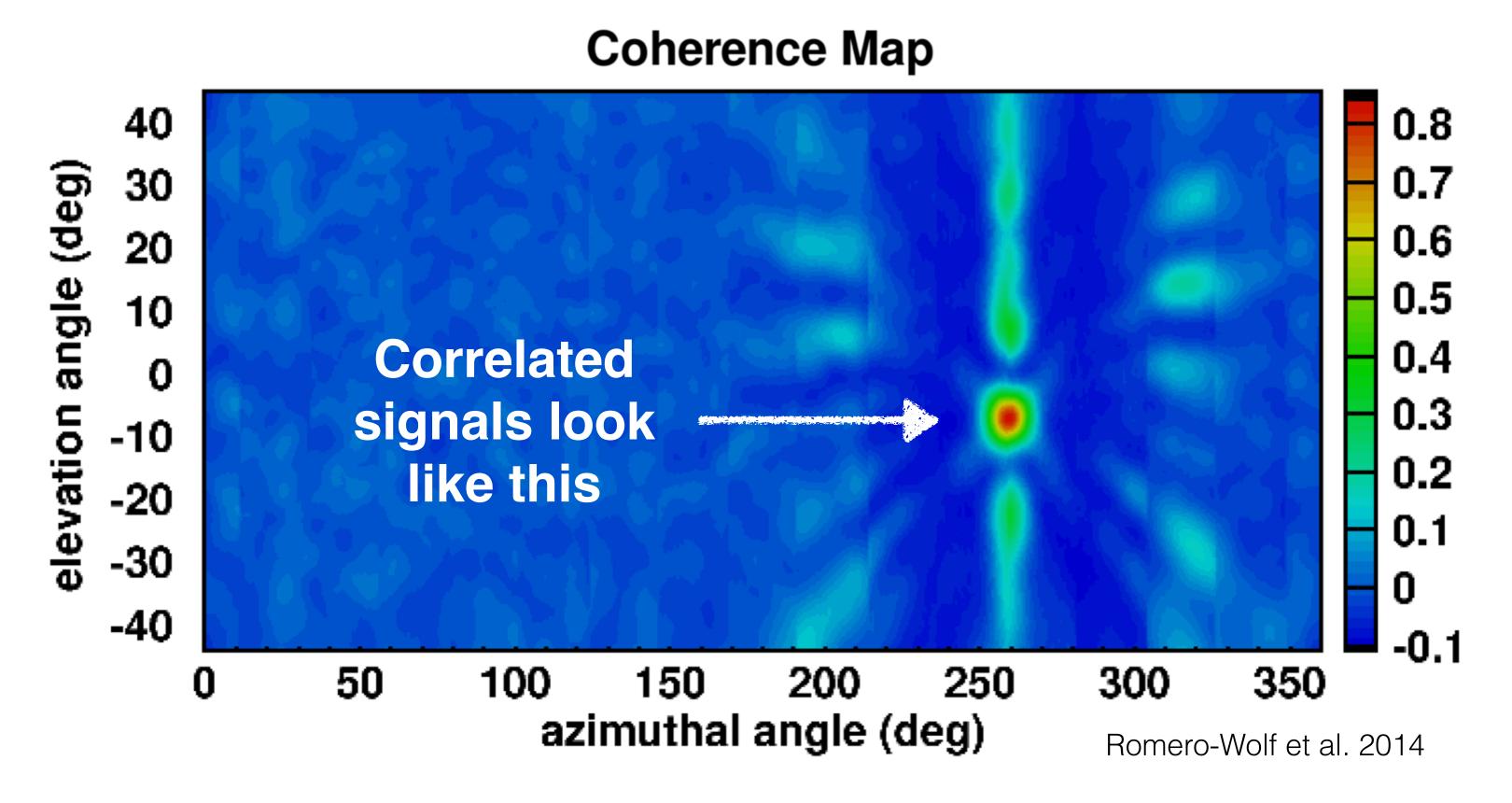




Waiting for a broadband (100 to 1200 MHz) impulsive (few ns) wavefront to cross the detector



Trigger threshold is set by rate that data can be acquired Most triggered events are uncorrelated thermal noise background

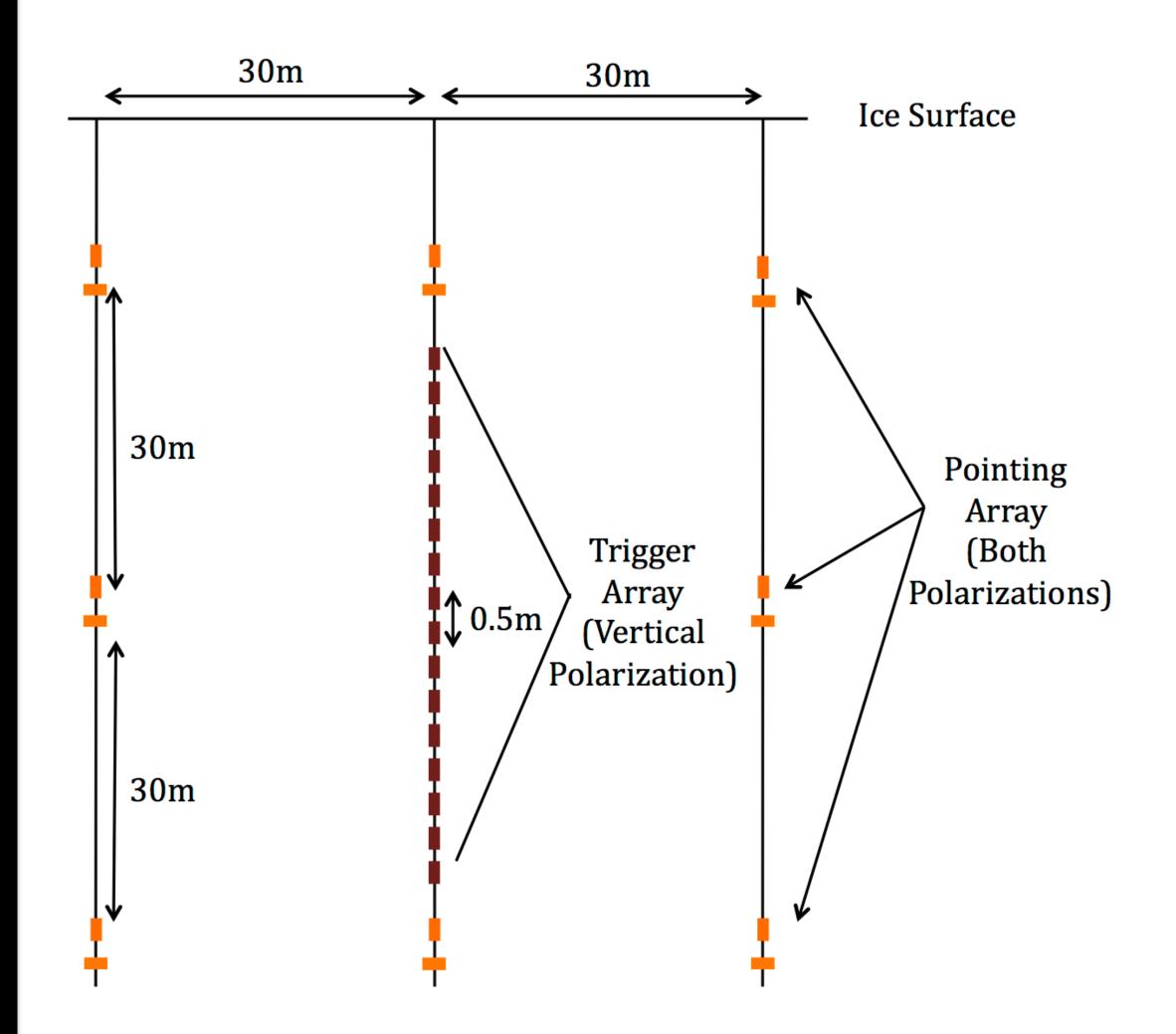


Beam-forming in hardware might achieve a lower (more sensitive) trigger threshold relative to simple coincidence trigger



16 antenna phased array example

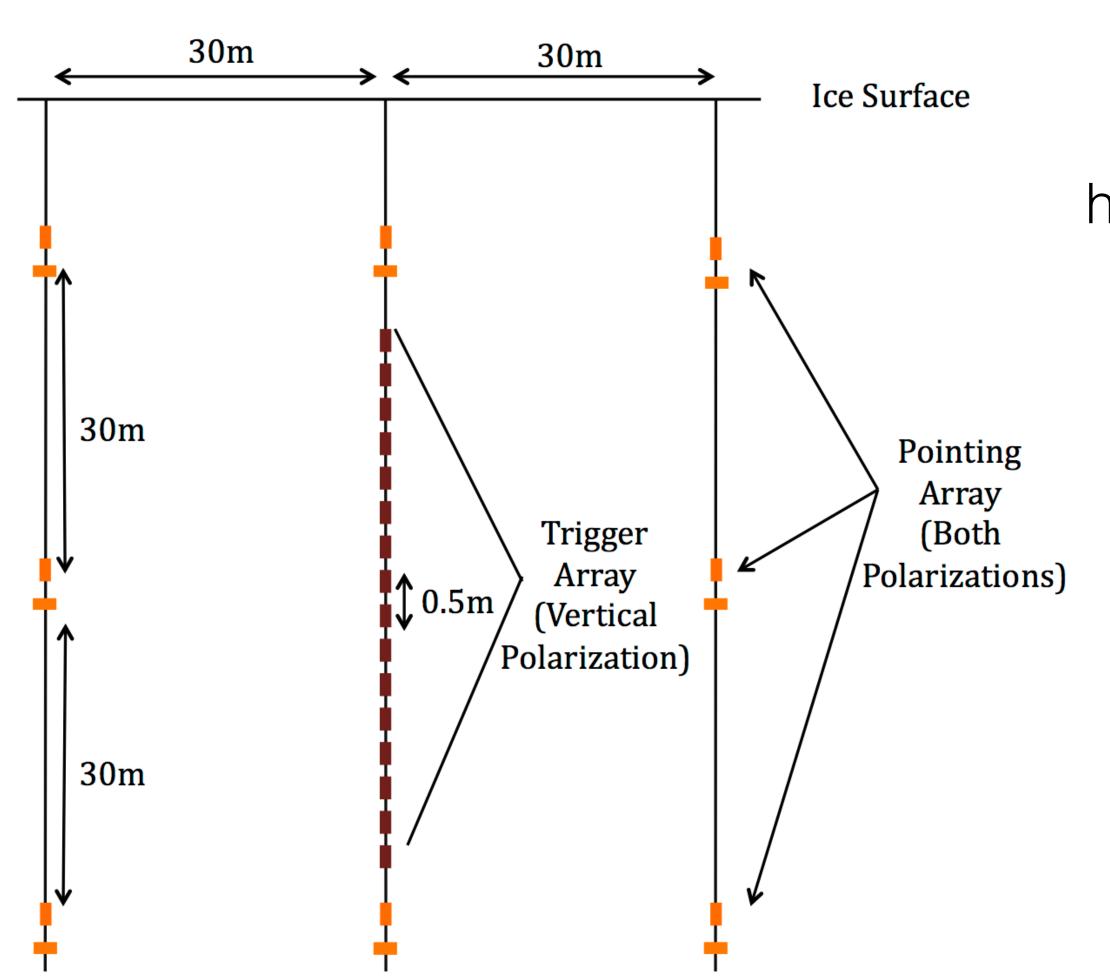
Co-located but distinct "pointing" and "trigger" arrays





16 antenna phased array example

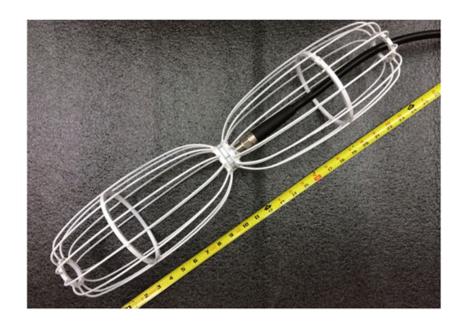
Co-located but distinct "pointing" and "trigger" arrays



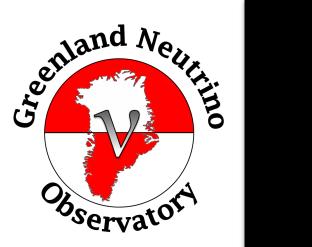


Construct an effective high-gain antenna by phasing multiple low-gain antennas

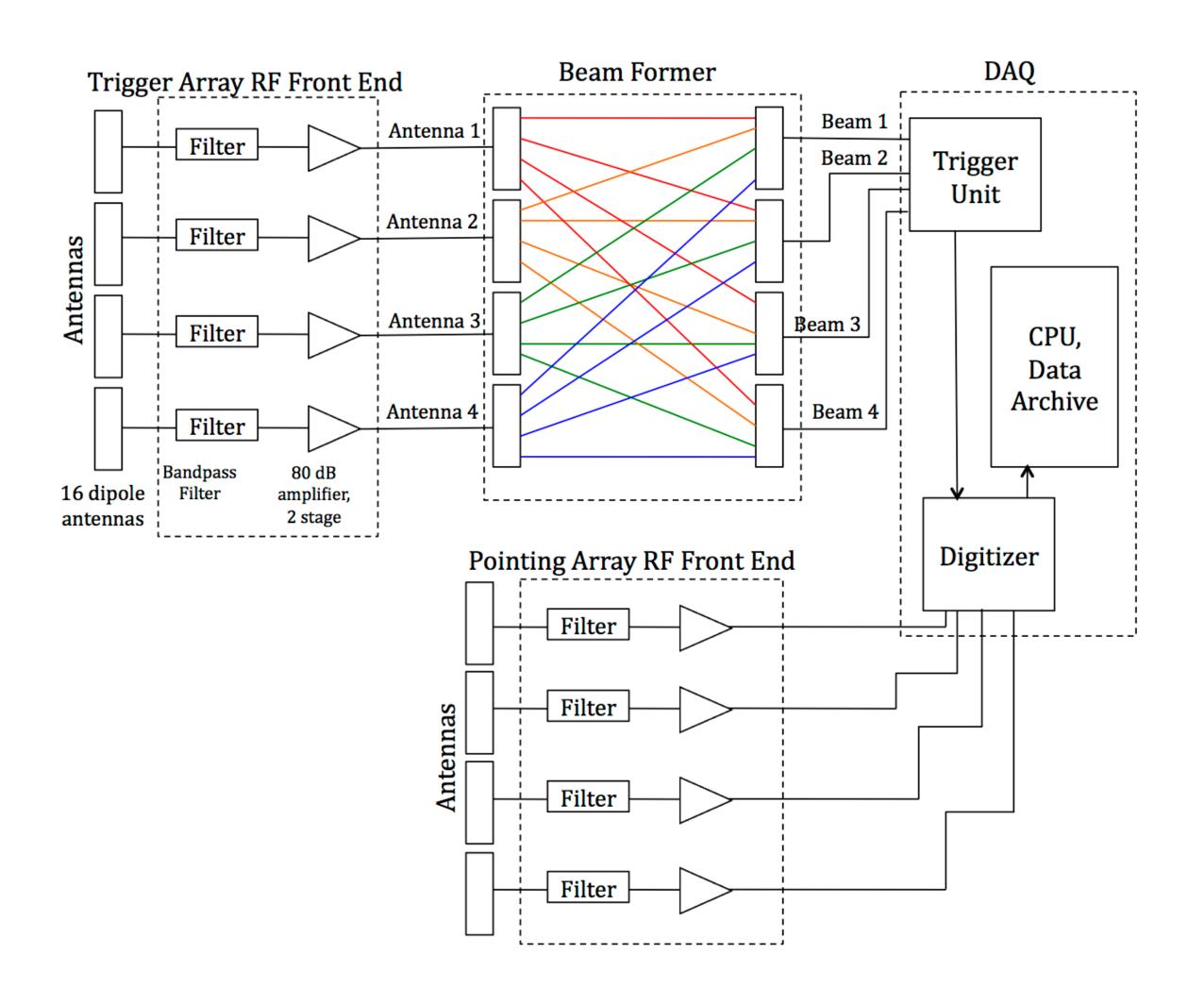
$$G_{\text{eff}} = 10 \log_{10} (N \times 10^{G/10})$$





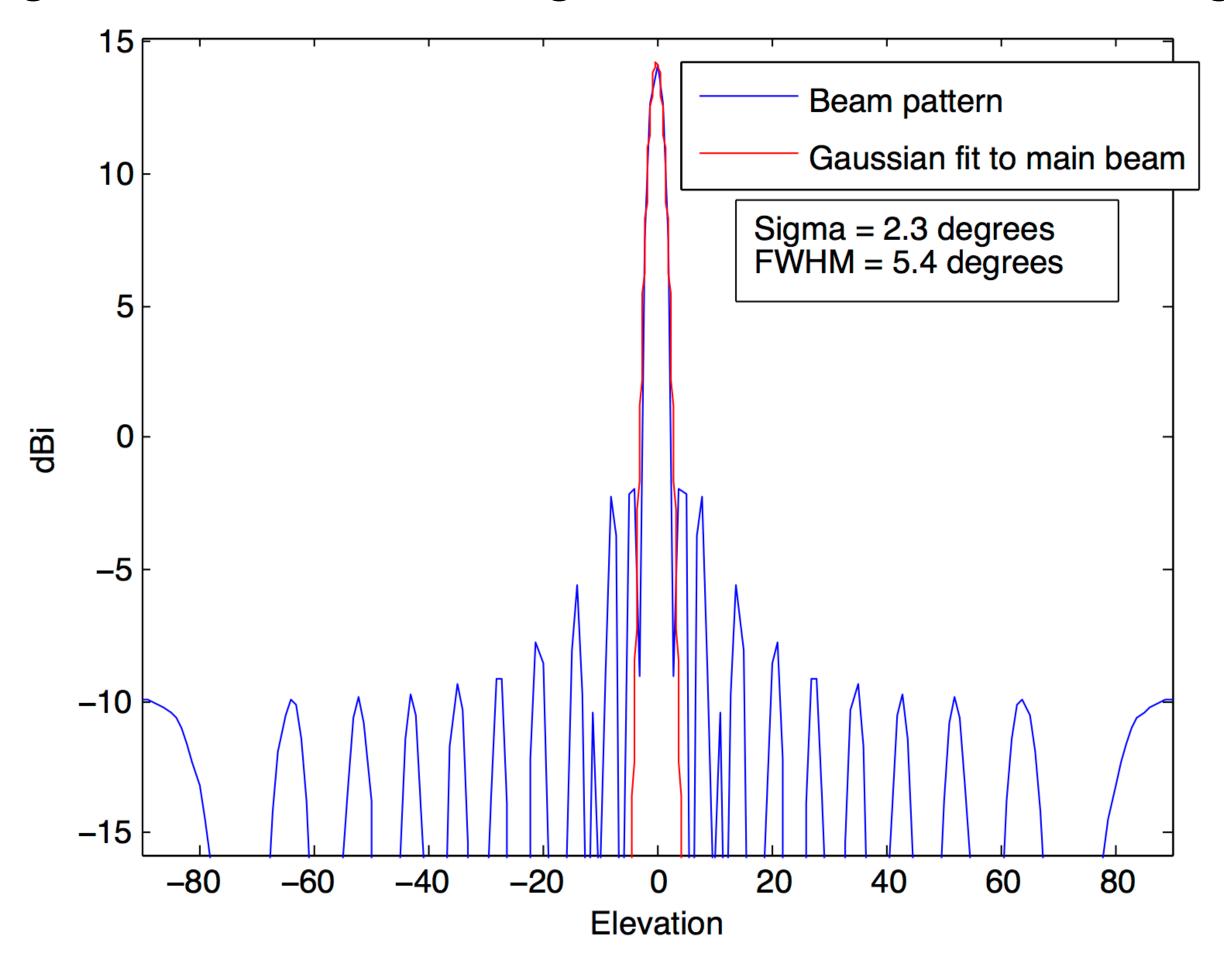


Triggering on beams rather than waveforms from individual antennas





Compact trigger array results in wide beams
Can attain good zenithal coverage with small number of trigger channels



Beam pattern for one trigger channel 200 MHz (16 antenna example)

Simulations



Consider 10 stations in Greenland as concrete example

For widely spaced stations, acceptance scales linearly with number of stations

Station Configurations

- 1. 16 antennas unphased (E-field threshold = 0.15 mV m⁻¹, 100 to 800 MHz)
- 2. 16 antennas phased (lower by factor 4)
- 3. 400 antennas phased (lower by factor 20)

$$V\Omega = \frac{4\pi V_{\text{sim}}}{N} \times \sum_{i} \left(p_{\text{Earth},i} \times p_{\text{detect},i} \times \frac{\rho_{i}}{\rho_{\text{water}}} \right)$$

Areal Acceptance

$$A\Omega = V\Omega/l$$

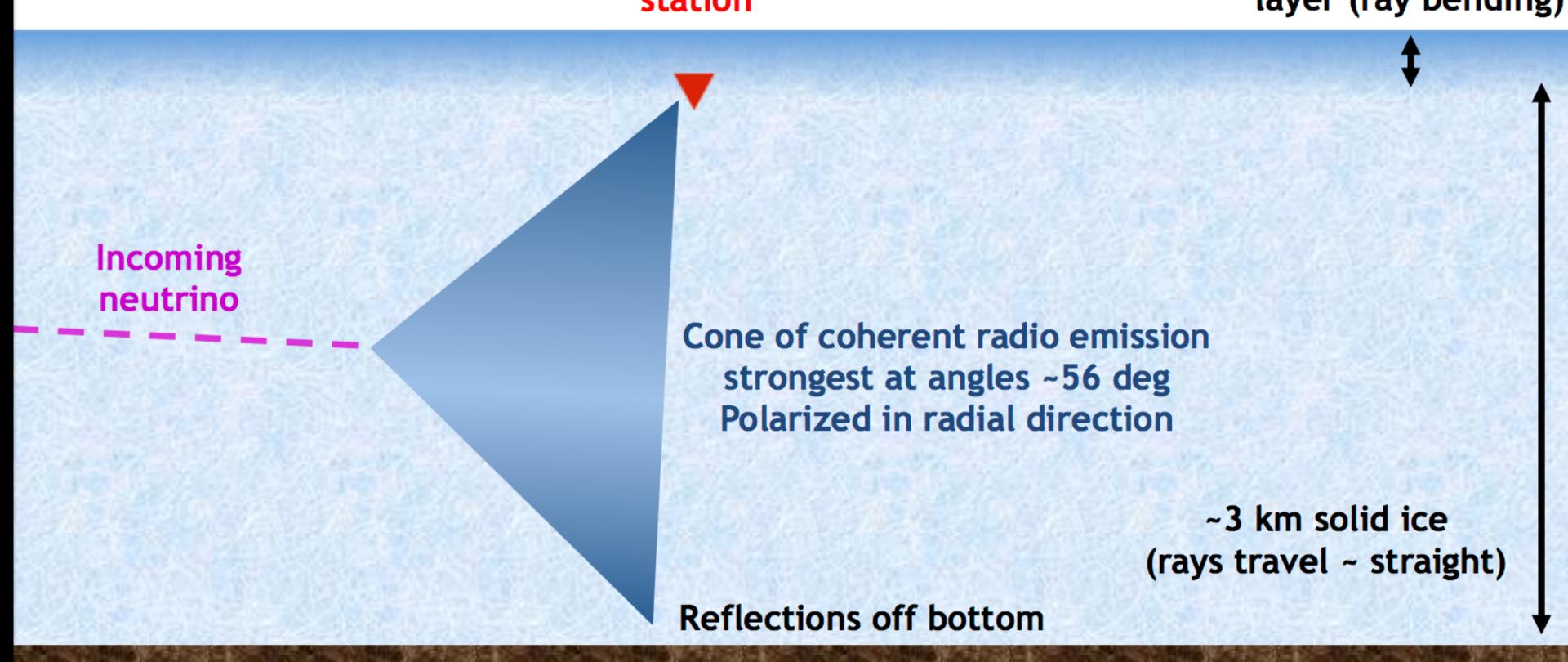
See appendix of arXiv:1504.08006 for details

Event Geometry Cartoon



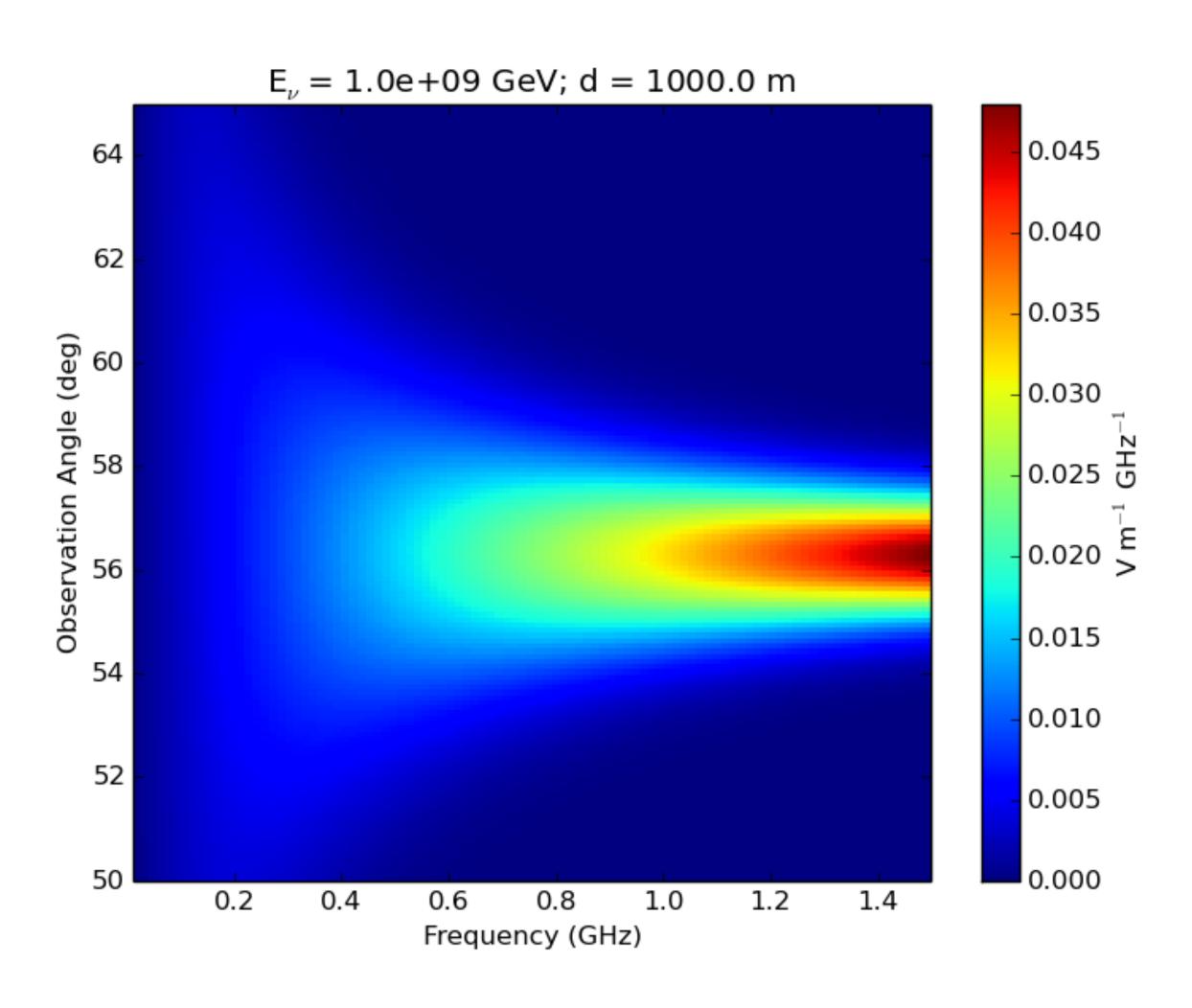


~100 m deep firn layer (ray bending)



Askaryan Emission

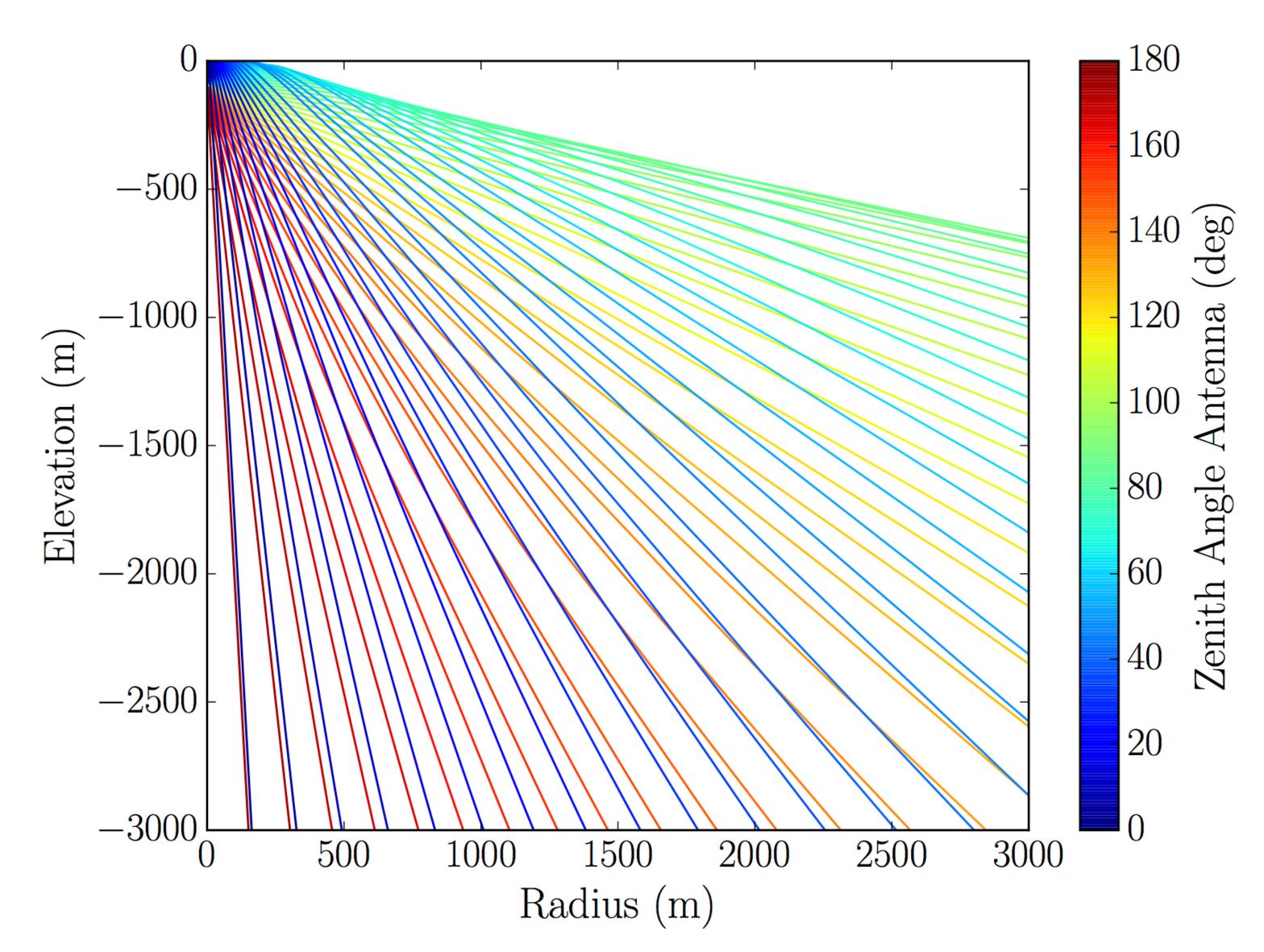




Use simple analytic parametrization of Askaryan emission from Lehtinen et al. 2004

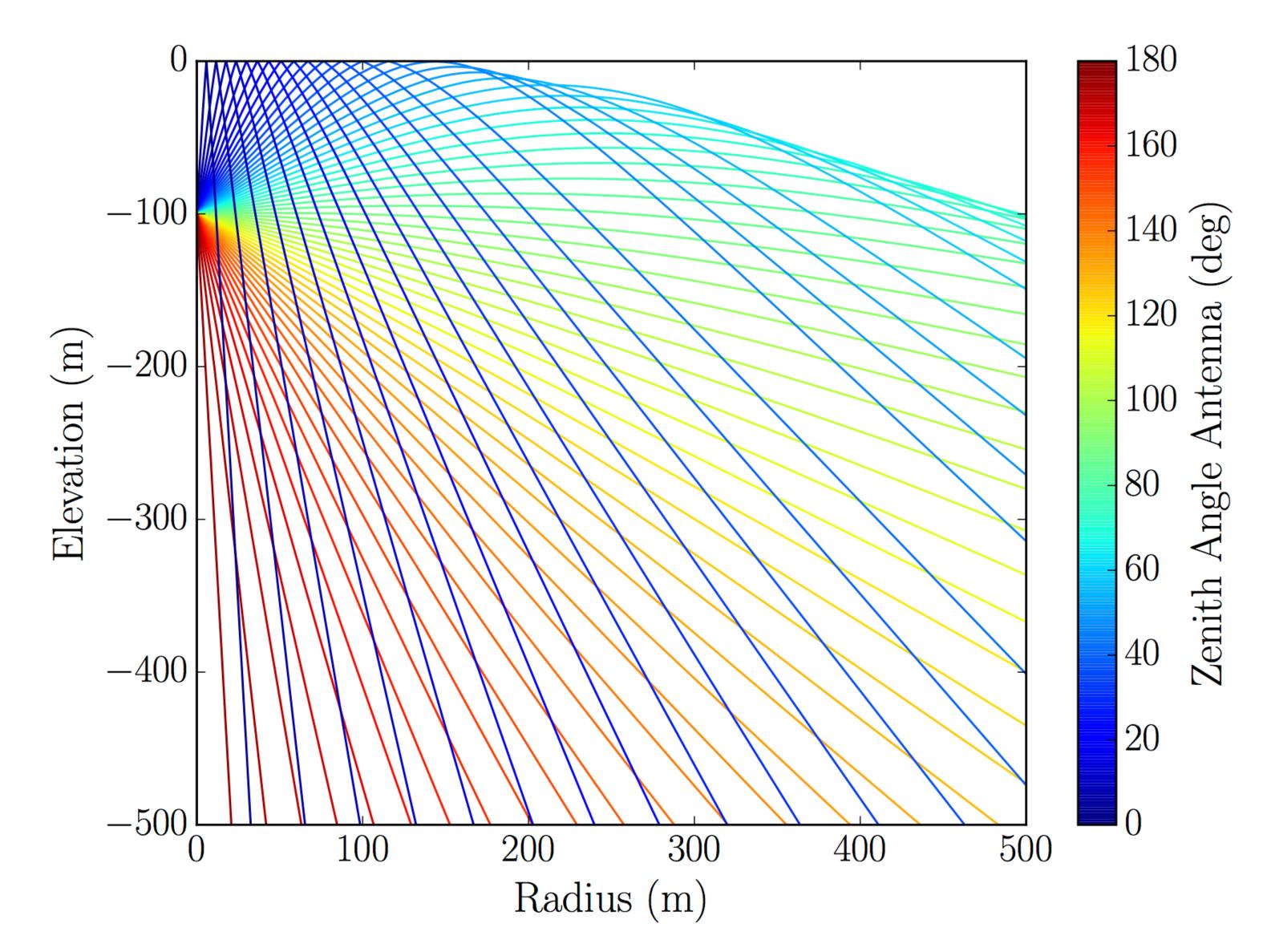
Ray-tracing Library





Ray-tracing Library

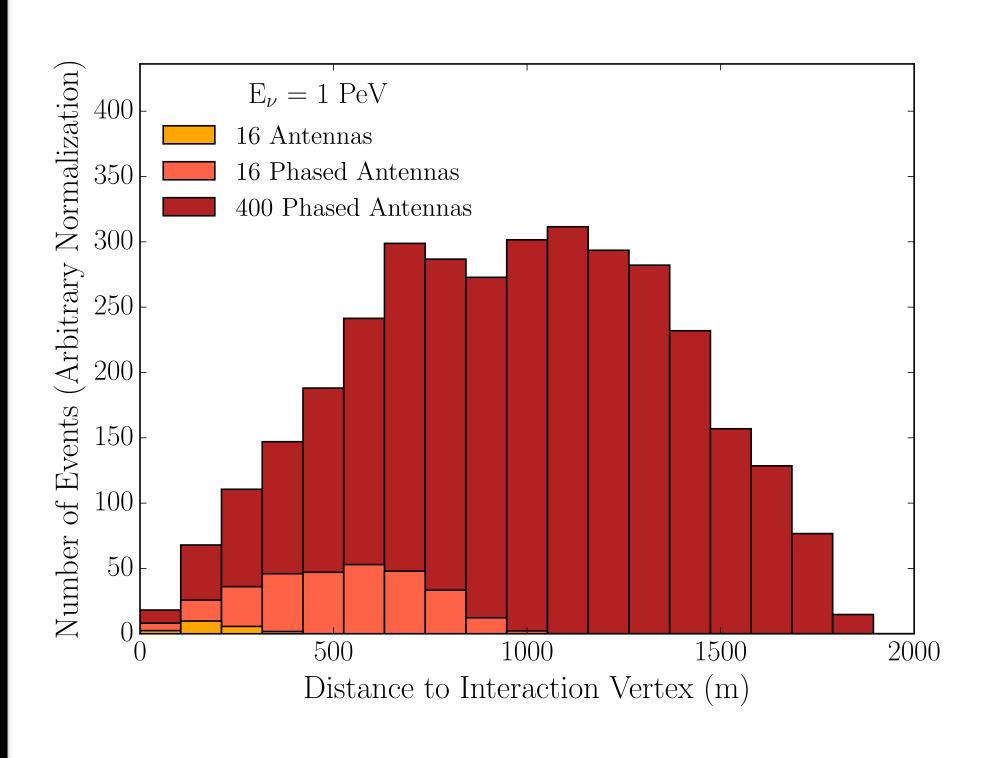


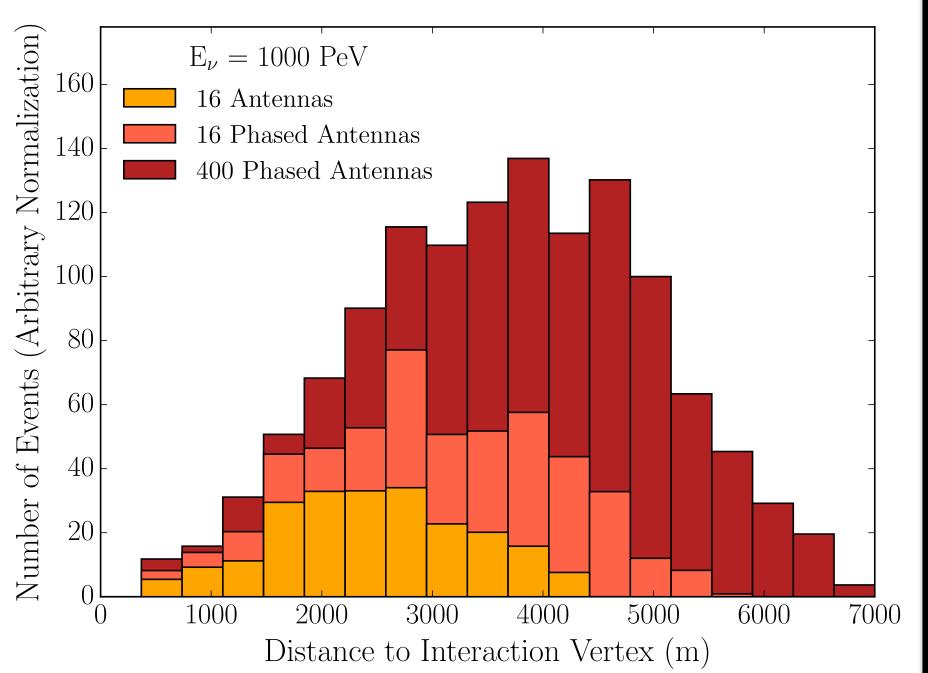


Distance to Interaction Vertex



Triggered events in three station configurations





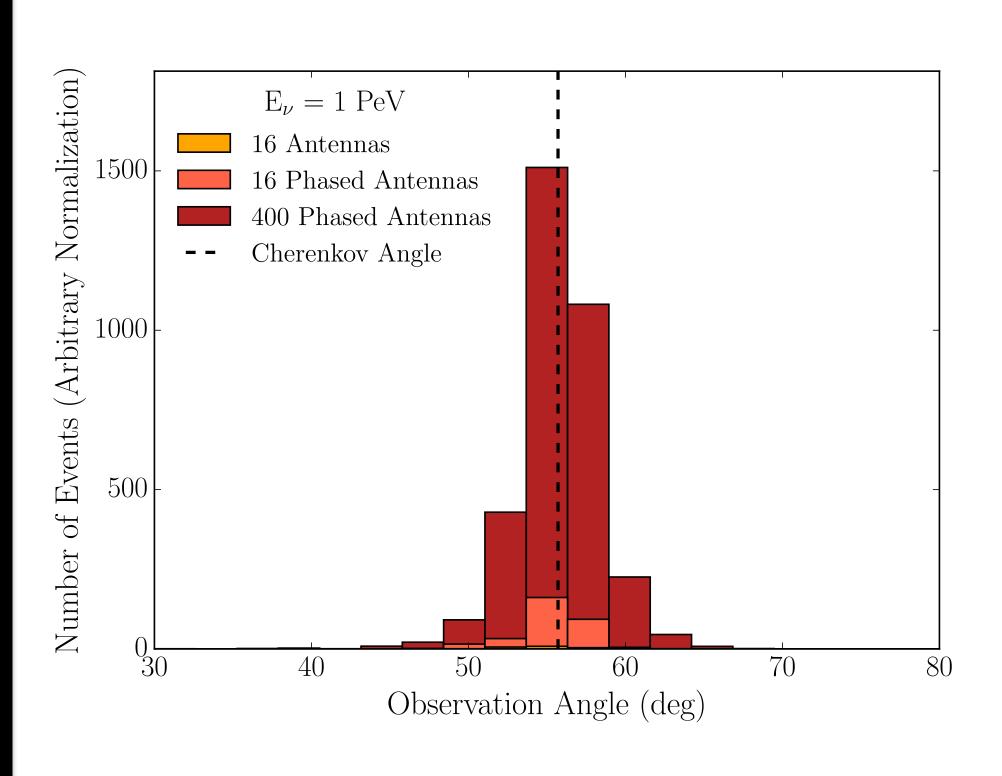
1 PeV

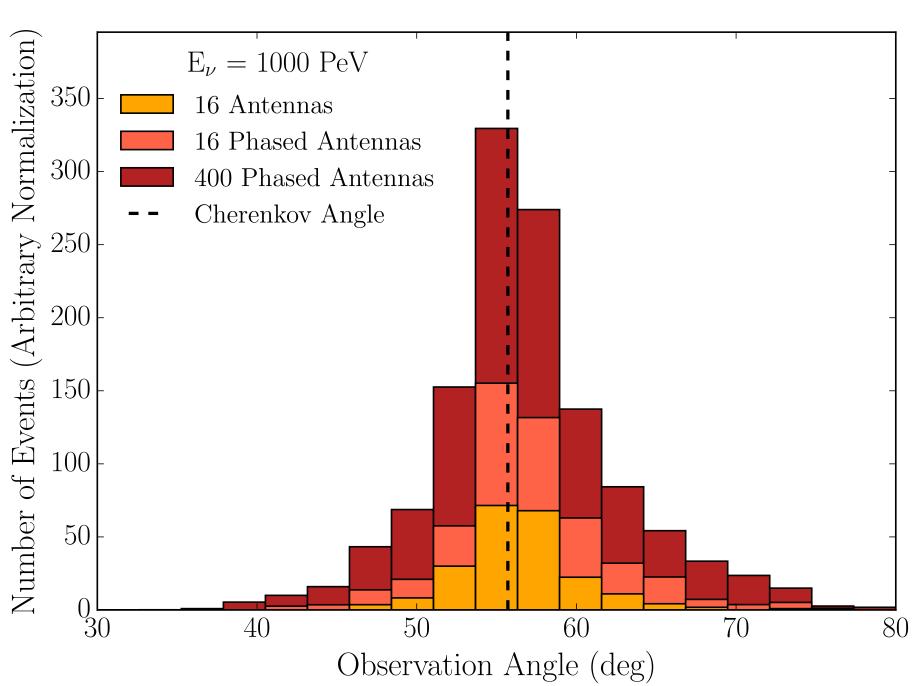
1000 PeV

Observation Angle



Triggered events in three station configurations

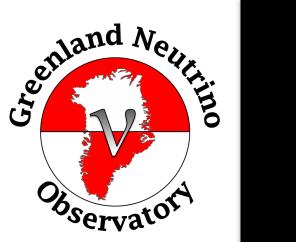




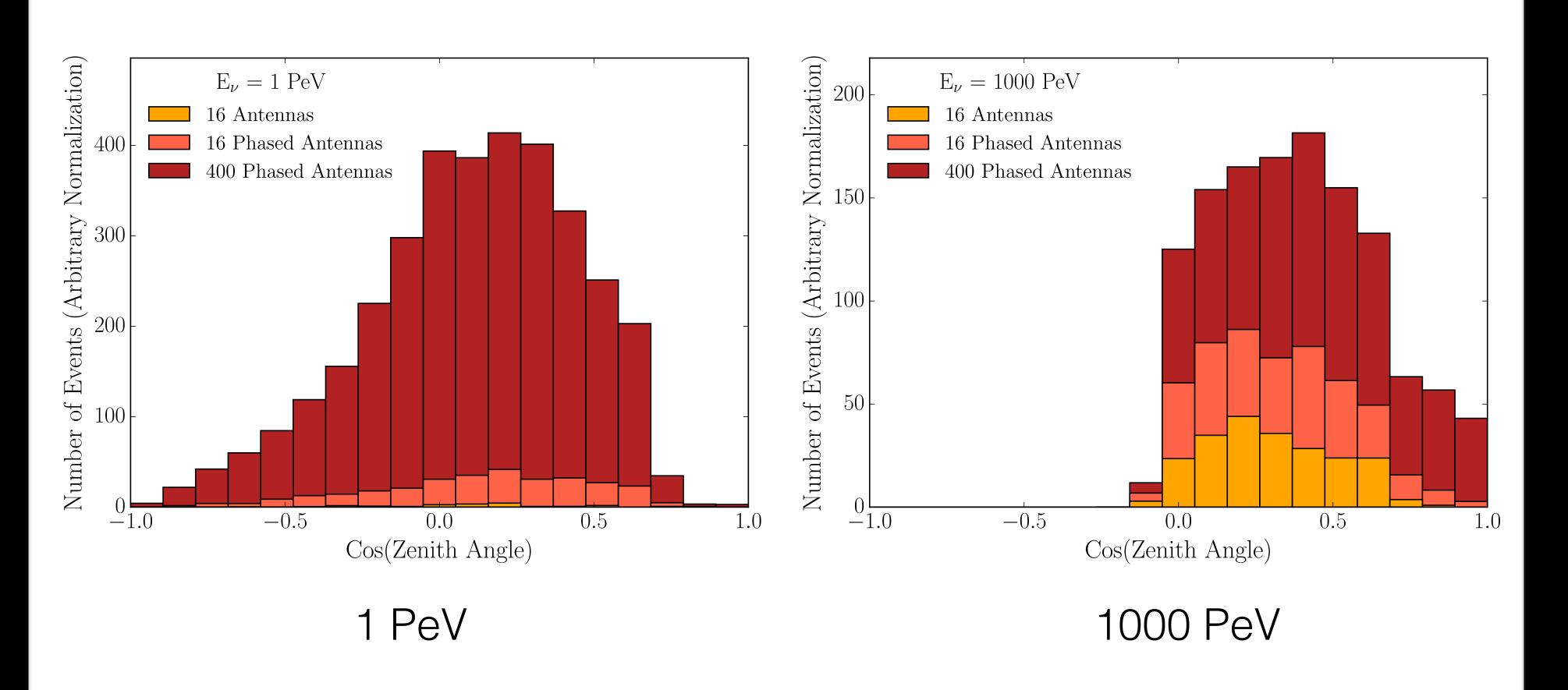
1 PeV

1000 PeV

Primary Neutrino Zenith Angle

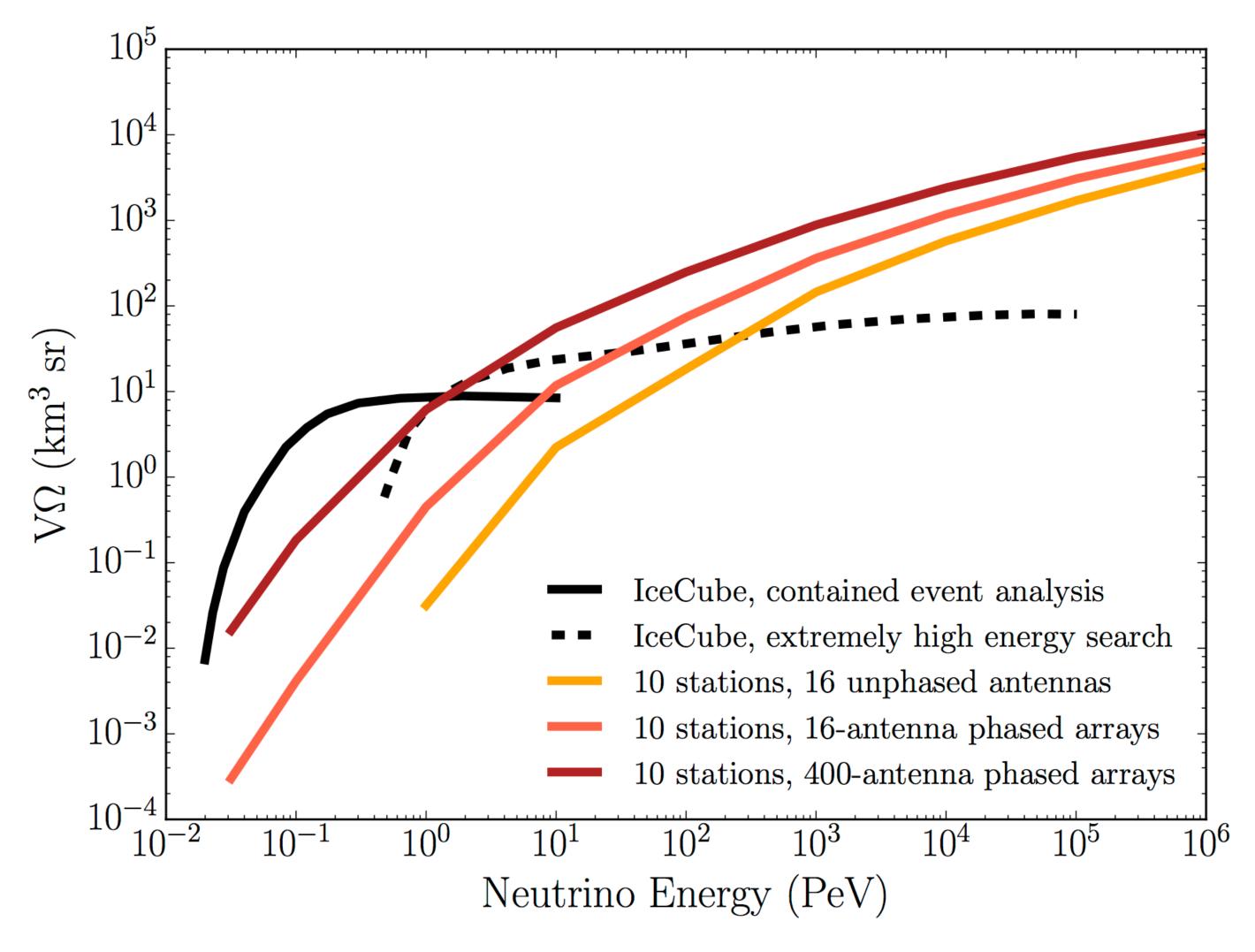


Triggered events in three station configurations



Volumetric Acceptance

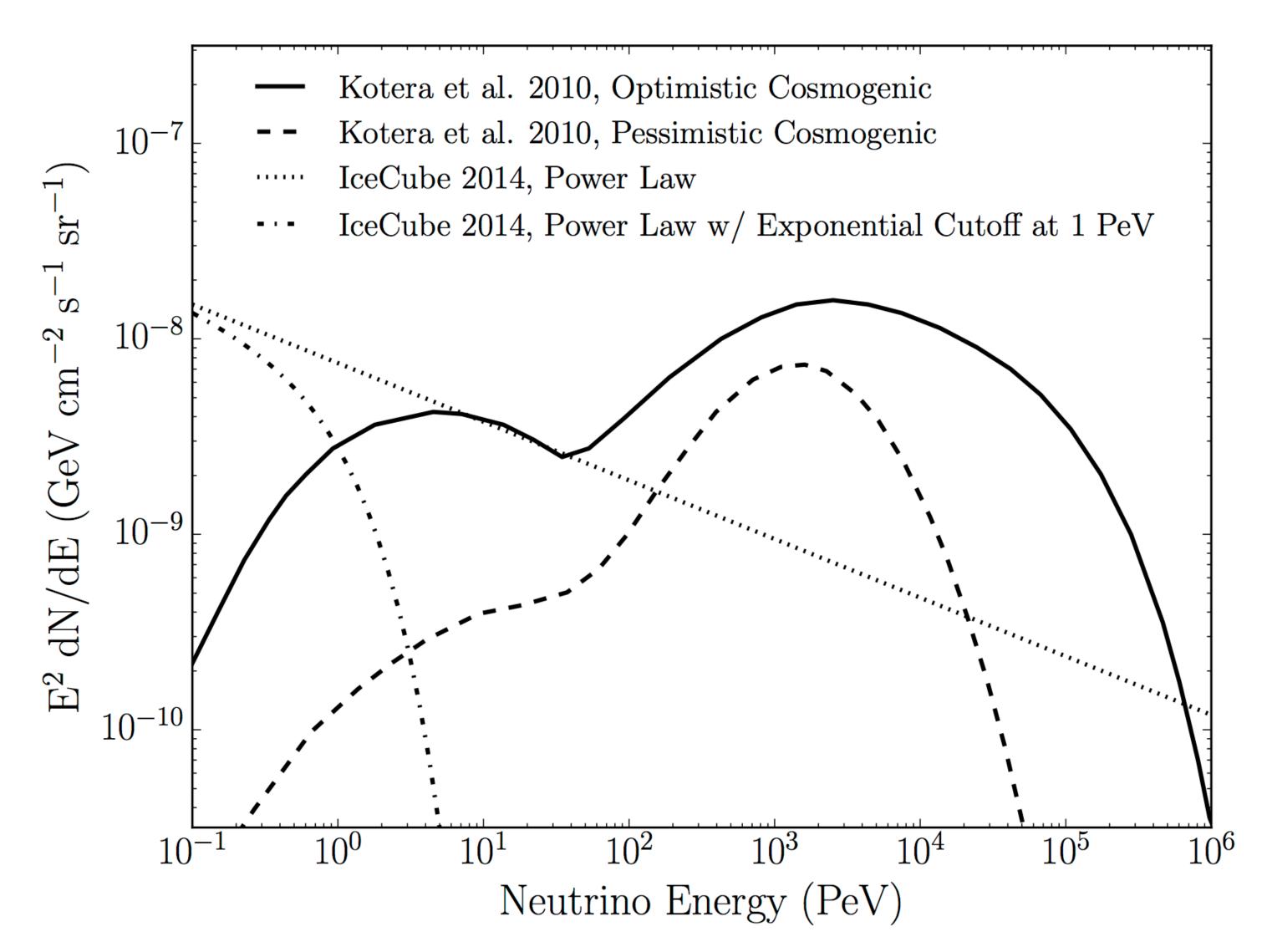




Acceptance for radio arrays at trigger level, IceCube acceptance at analysis level

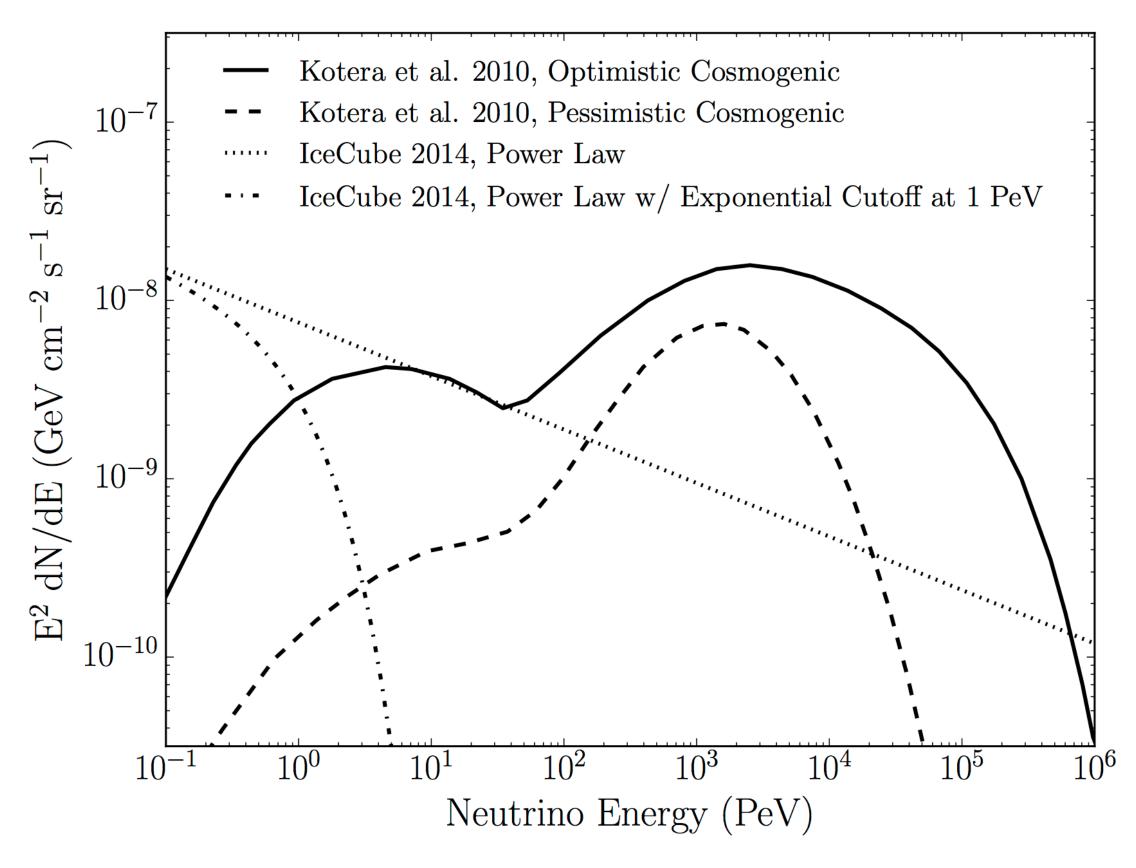
Model Comparison





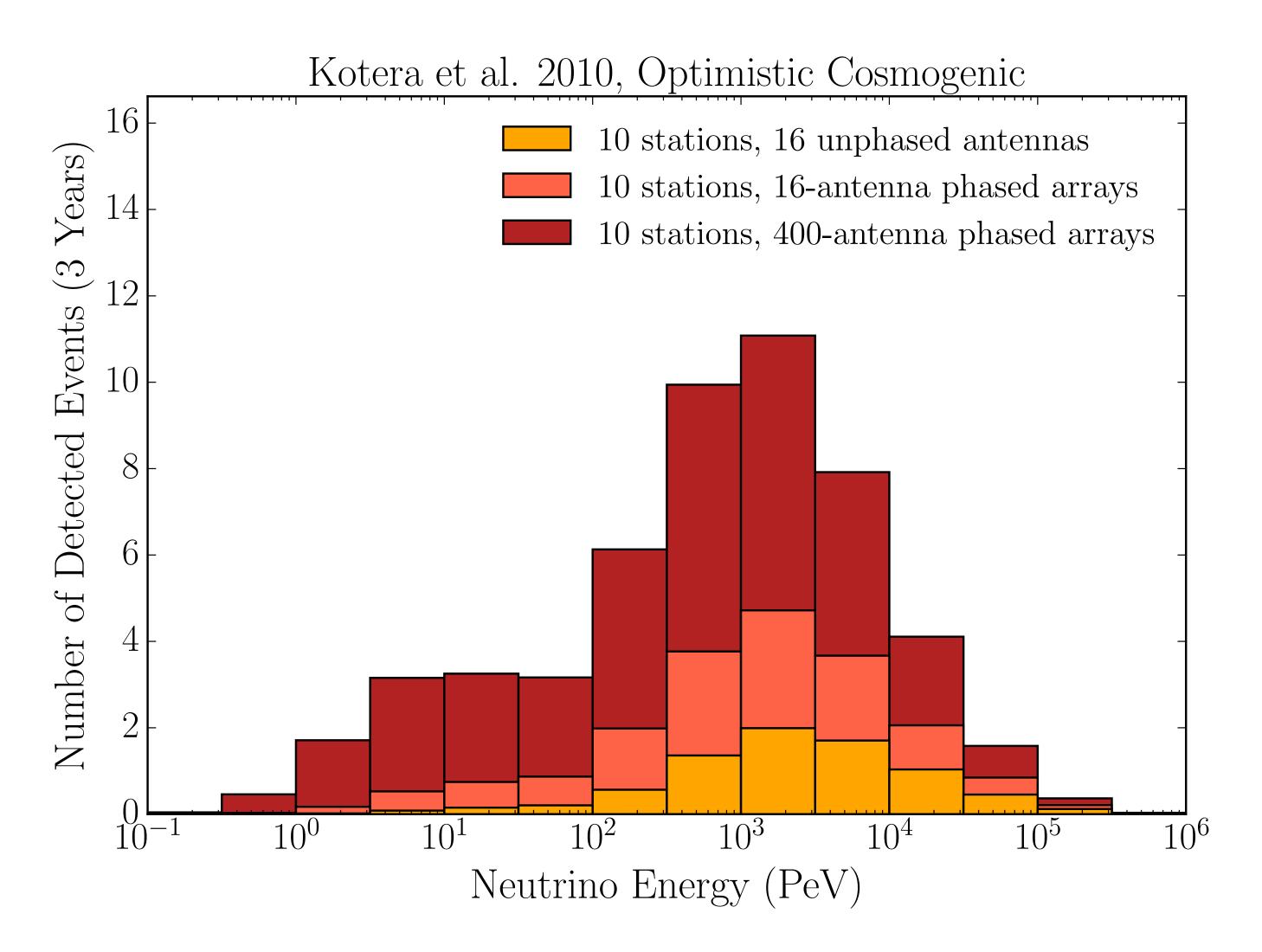
Model Comparison



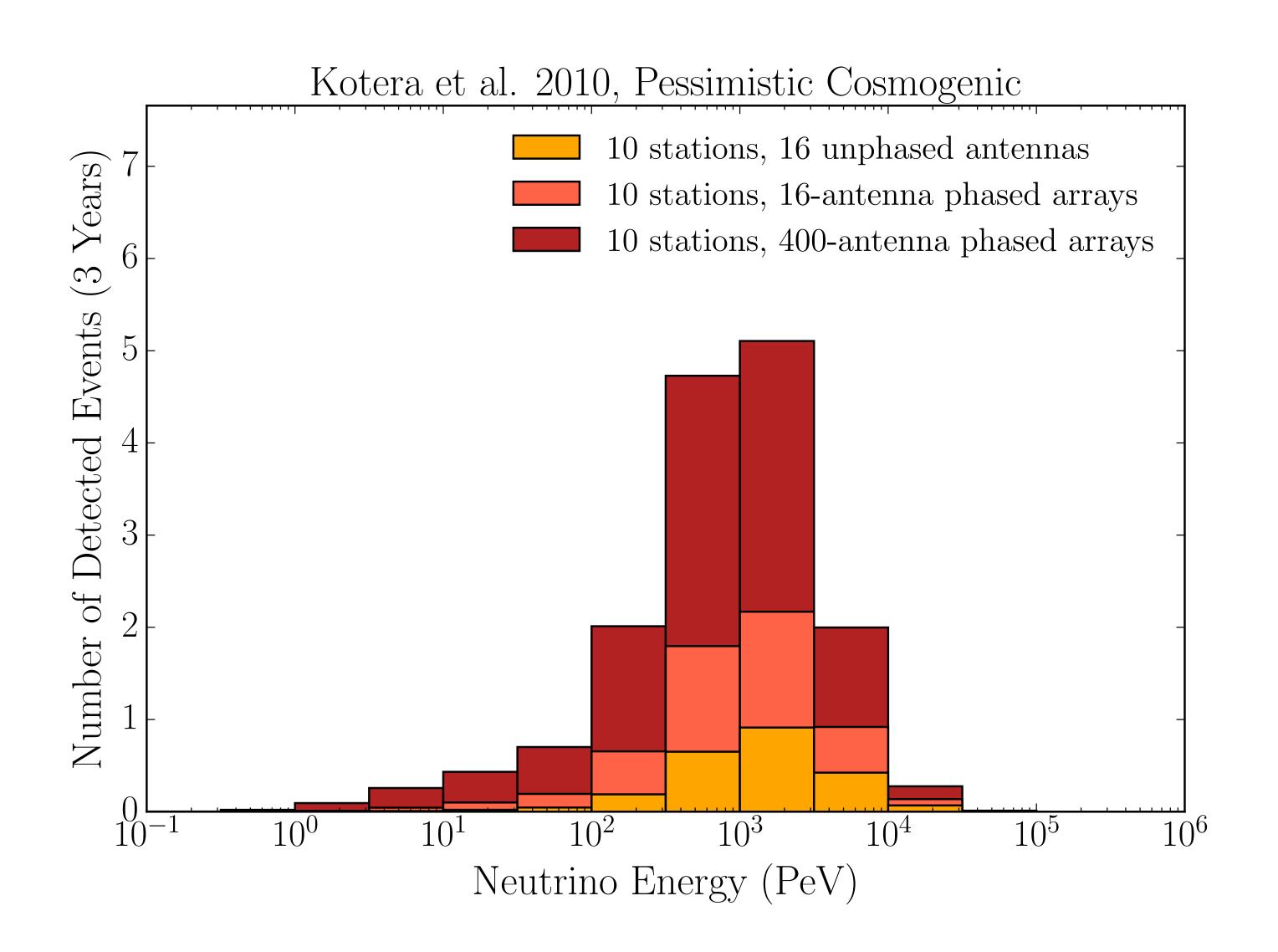


Station Configuration	Power Law	Power Law	Optimistic	Pessimistic
		with Cutoff	Cosmogenic	Cosmogenic
16-antenna	0.9	0.0	7.7	2.3
16-antenna, phased	3.8	0.1	19.6	6.0
400-antenna, phased	18.4	2.2	52.9	15.6

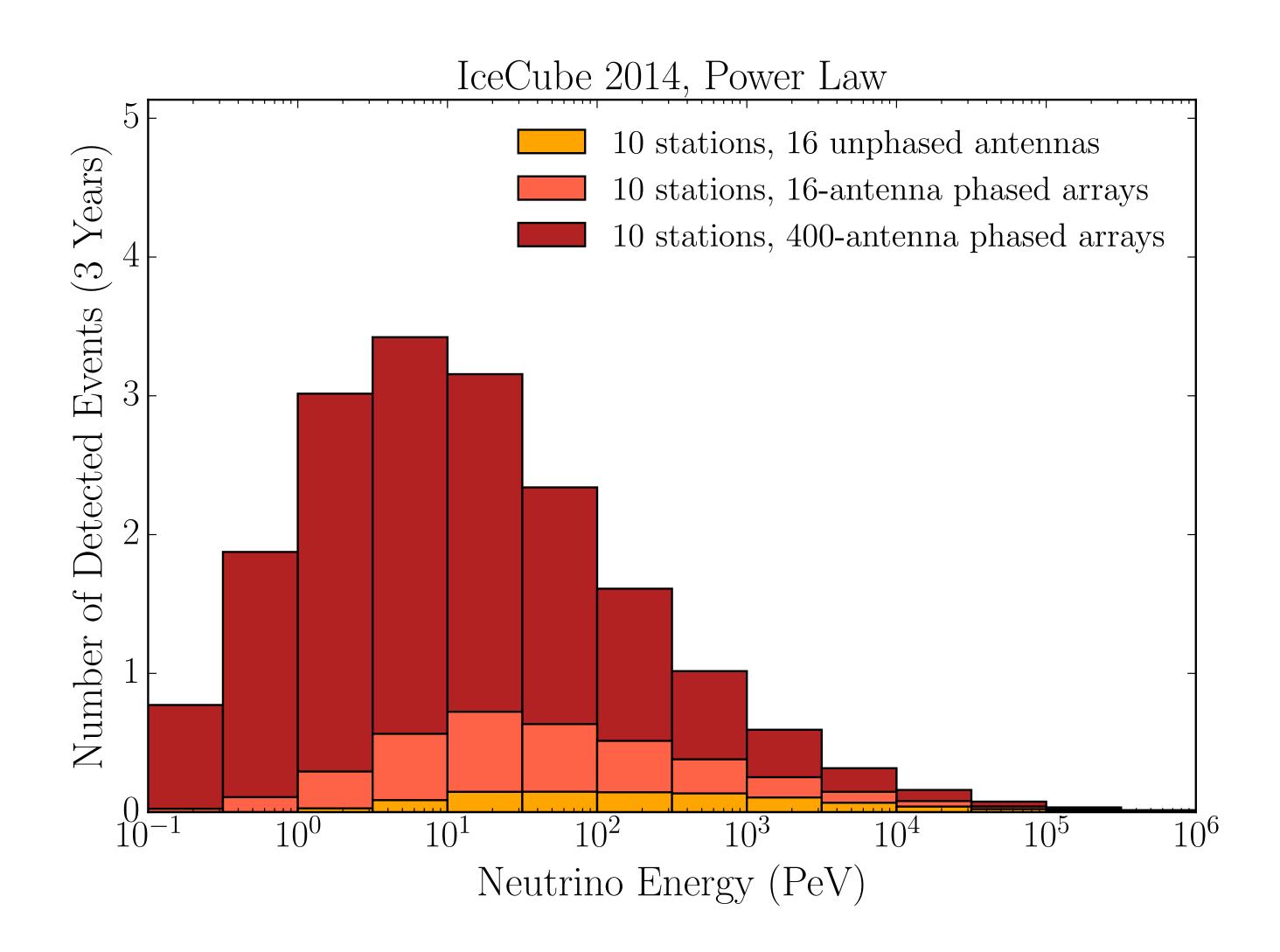




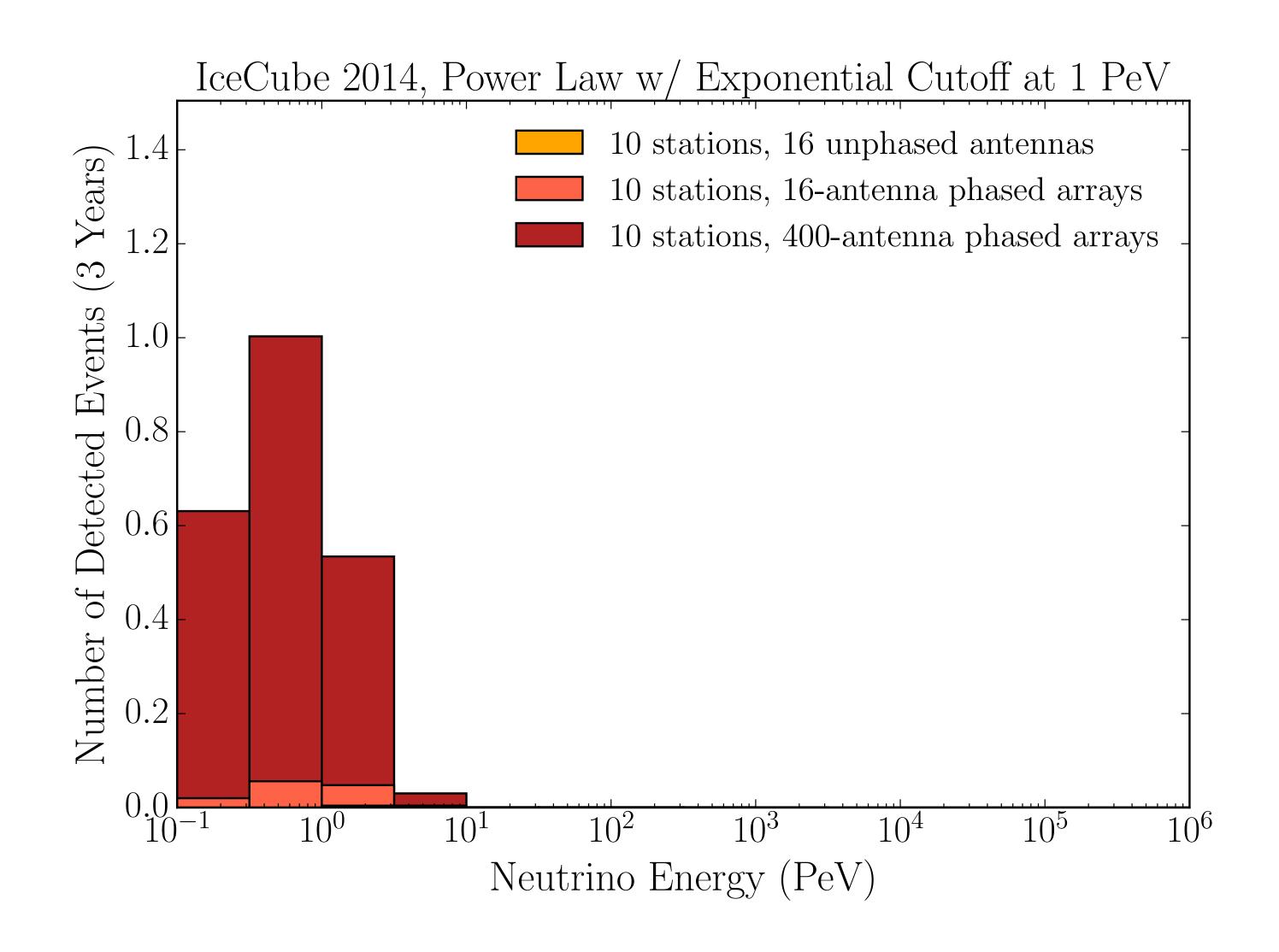












Key Points and Questions



Key Points

- Trigger and pointing arrays can be de-coupled (less sensitive to wavefront curvature, ice effects, etc.)
- Radio technique could potentially reach the PeV scale if a sufficient number of antennas are phased together
- Increase event rate over all energies with relatively modest hardware modifications (scalability of radio technique, energy calibration with optical Cherenkov techniques)

Open Questions

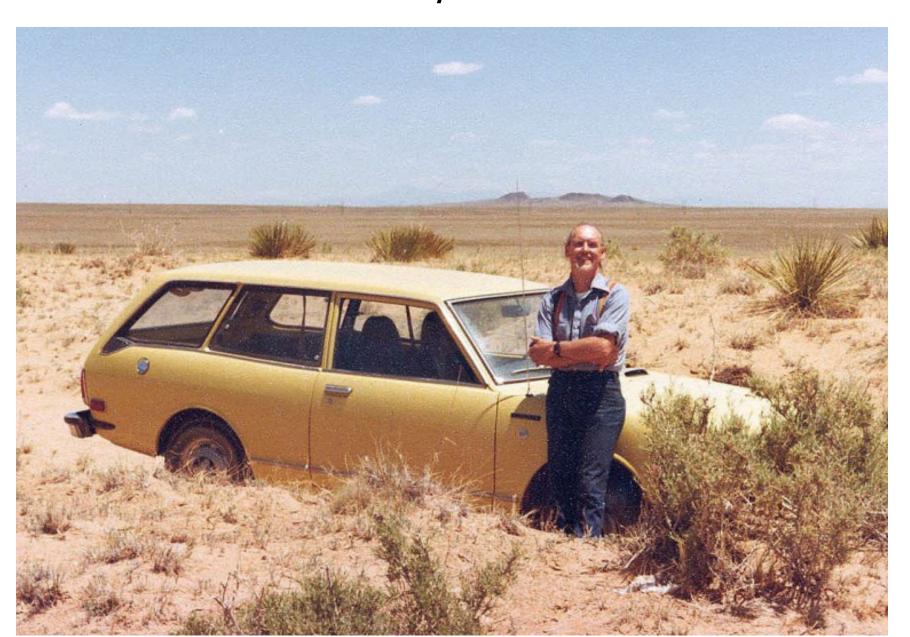
- Reconstructing events with lower signal-to-noise per antenna?
- When phasing more antennas, how would beams be distributed? More extensive hardware modifications?

See proceedings by Stephanie Wissel for tests of a prototype station in Greenland June 2015

UHE Neutrinos



UHECRs w/ $E > 10^{20} eV$



T = 2.7 K CMB



"Guaranteed" production of UHE neutrinos w/ E > 10¹⁸ eV + prompt emission at sources