

Overview on Radio Detection of Air Showers with focus on LOPES, Tunka-Rex, and AERA

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Outline

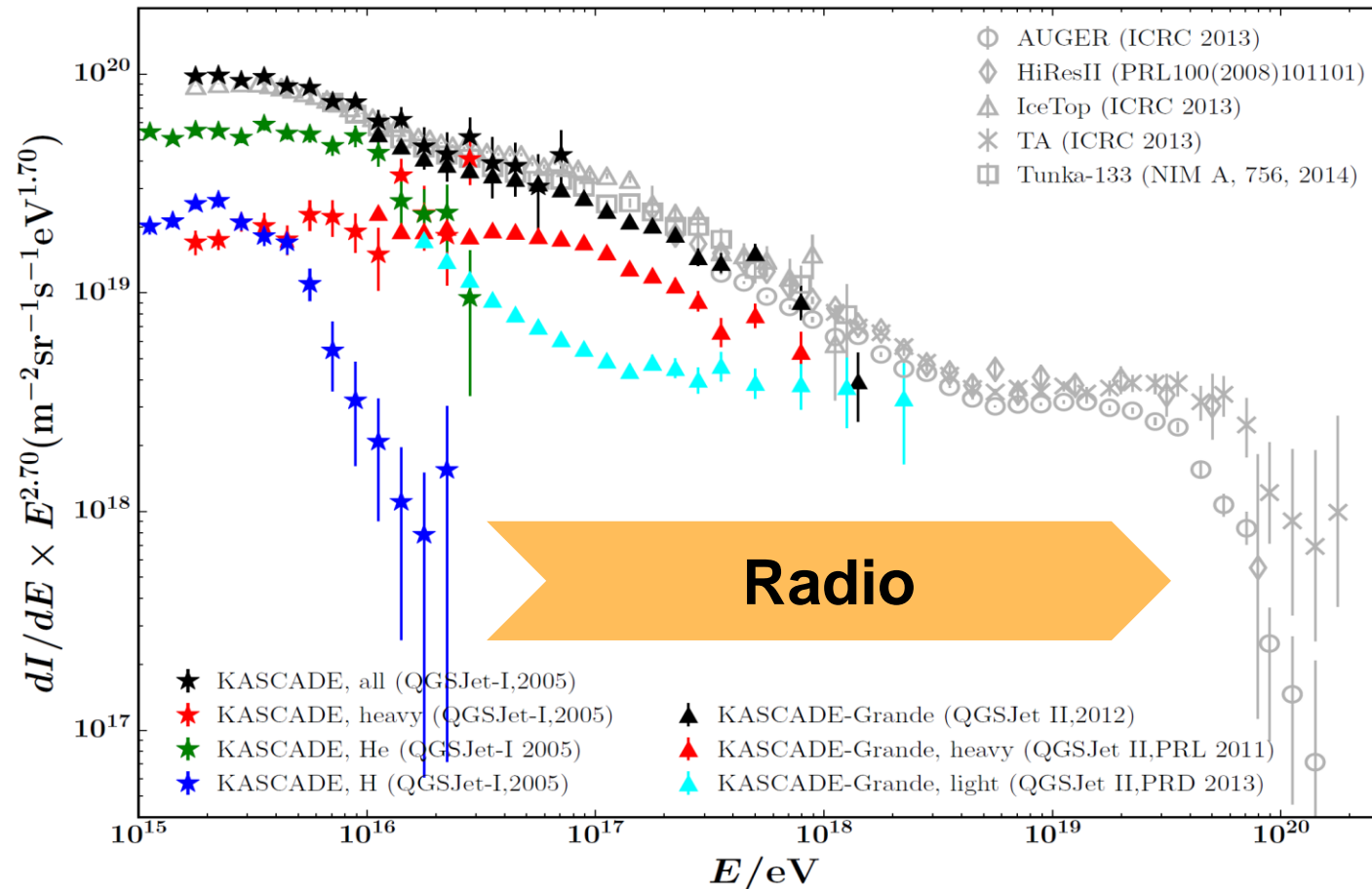
- Properties of the radio signal
 - amplitude: footprint and scale
 - polarization
 - wavefront

- Reconstruction of air-shower parameters
 - direction
 - energy
 - X_{\max}

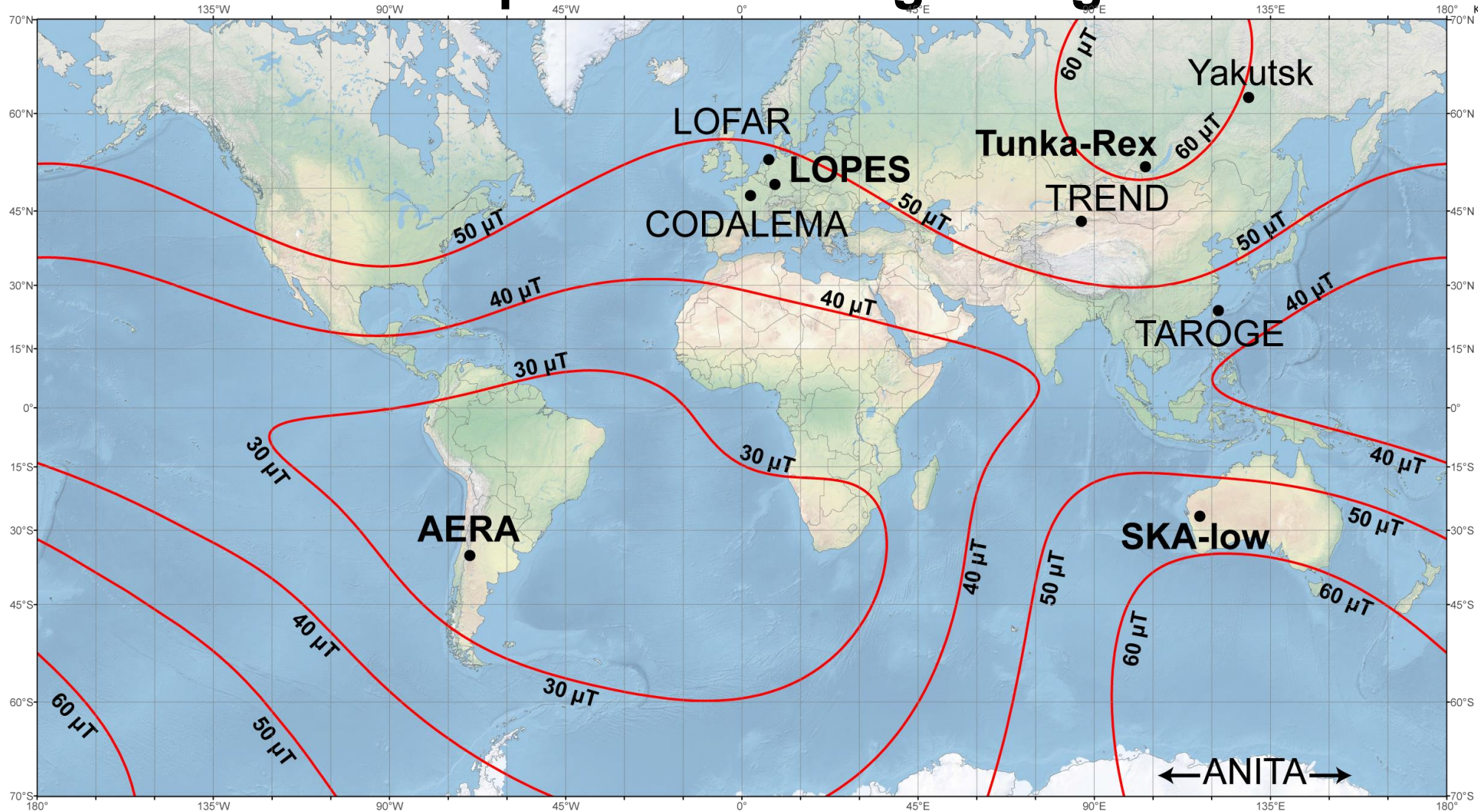
- Scientific applications
 - highest potential for inclined showers and in combination with particle detectors

Advantages of radio technique

- Accurate measurement of direction, electro-mag. energy + X_{\max} around the clock
- Energy range of highest-energy galactic CR + extragalactic CR



Location of selected experiments and geomagnetic field



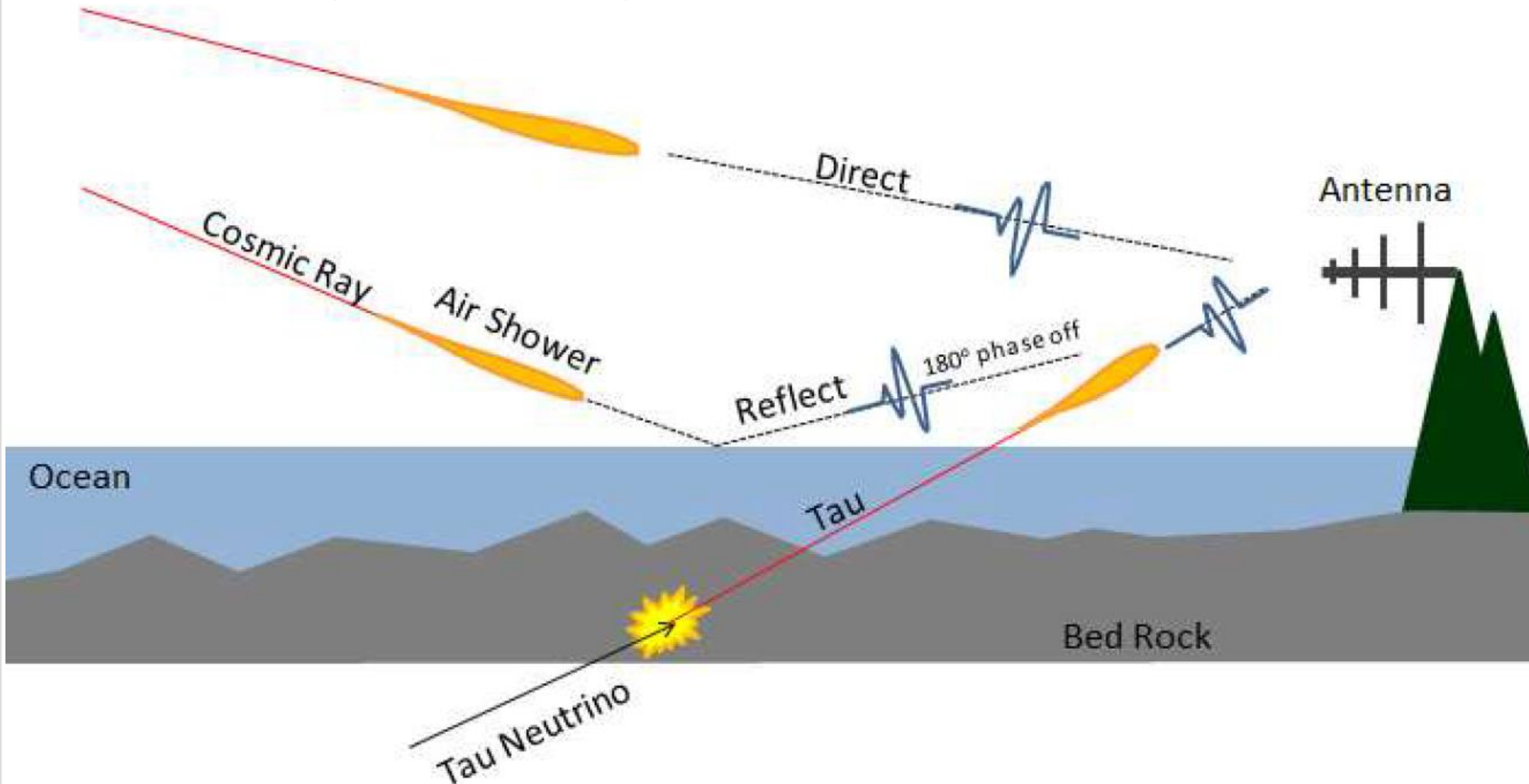
Underlying map (Mercator projection):
Main Geomagnetic Field Total Intensity with contour intervals of 1000 nT
 according to US/UK World Magnetic Model - Epoch 2015.0

developed by NOAA/NGDC & CIRES
<http://ngdc.noaa.gov/geomag/WMM>

Map reviewed by NGA and BGS
 Published December 2014

Overlaid: **Location of radio experiments for cosmic-ray air showers**
 added on underlying map by Frank G. Schröder
 Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Germany

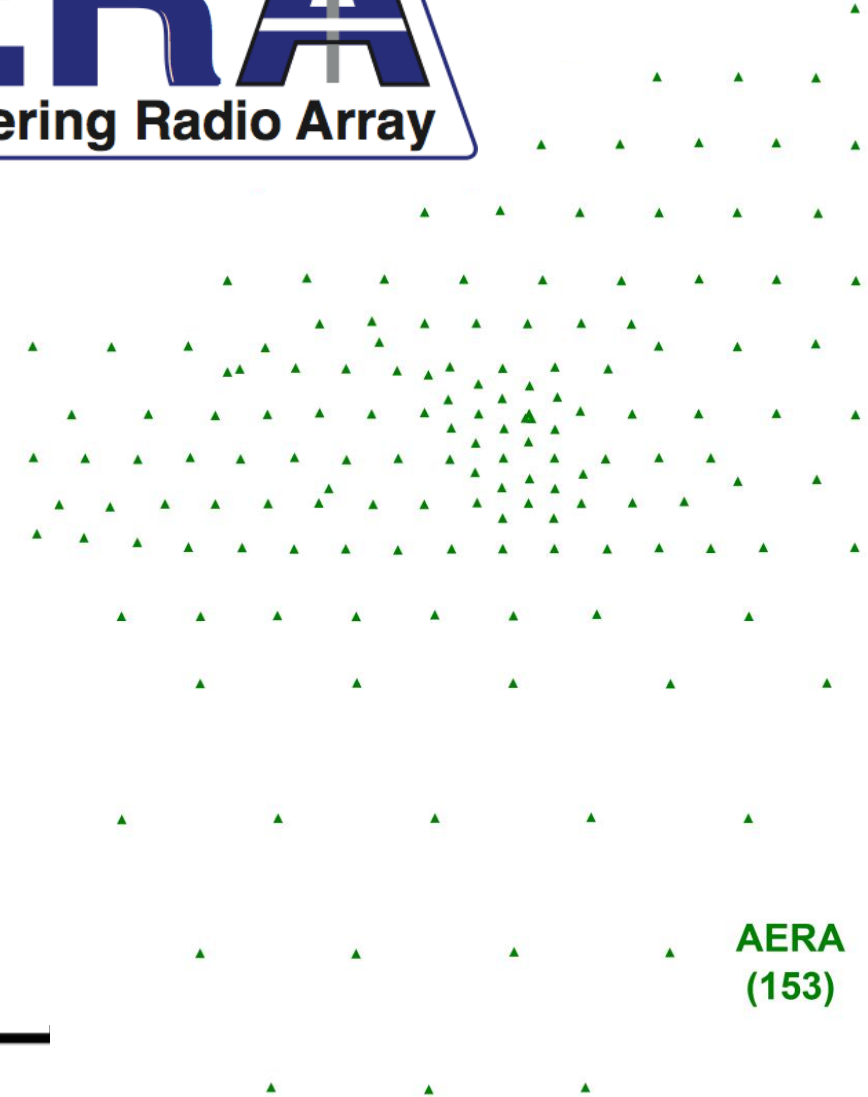
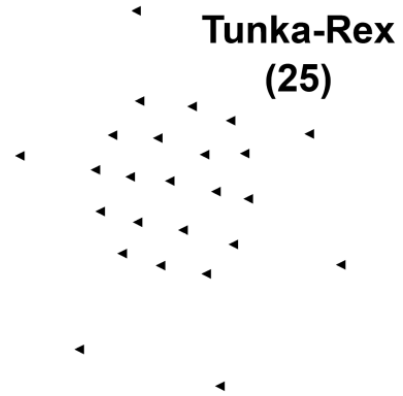
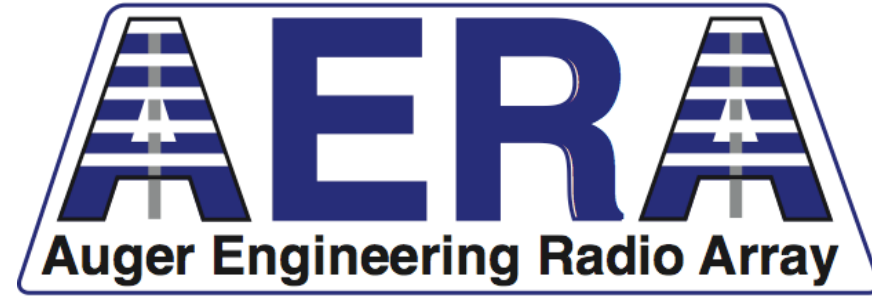
TAROGÉ - Taiwan Astroparticle Radiowave Observatory for Geo-synchrotron Emissions



■ First station built in 2014

TAROGÉ Coll., PoS (ICRC2015) 663

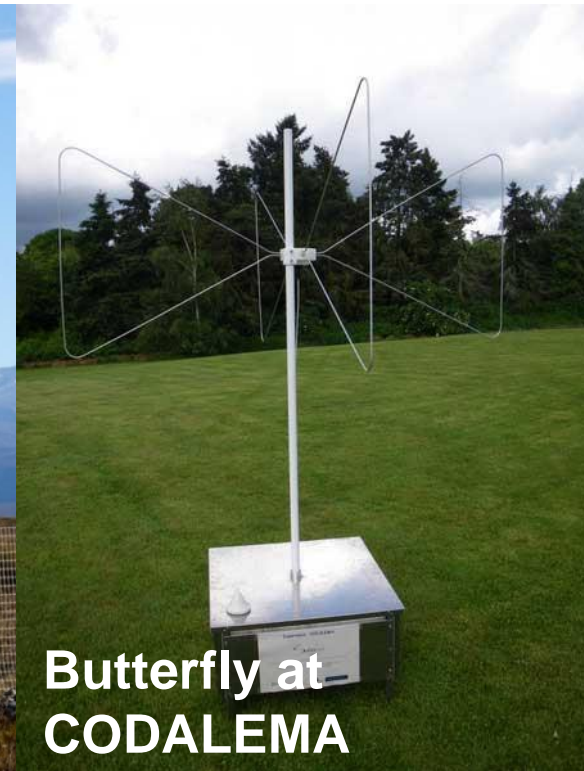
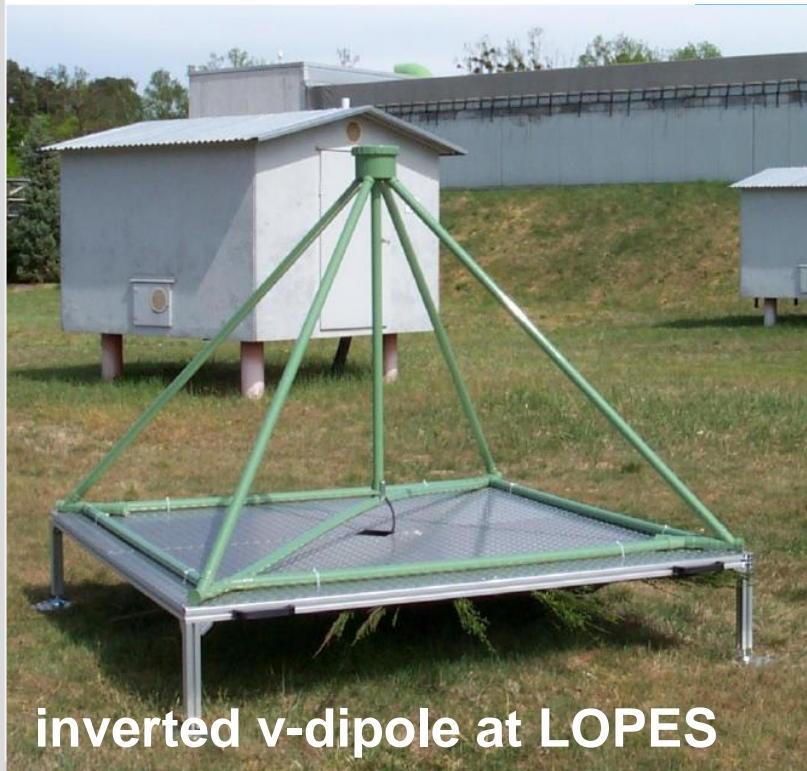
Arrays in Focus of this talk



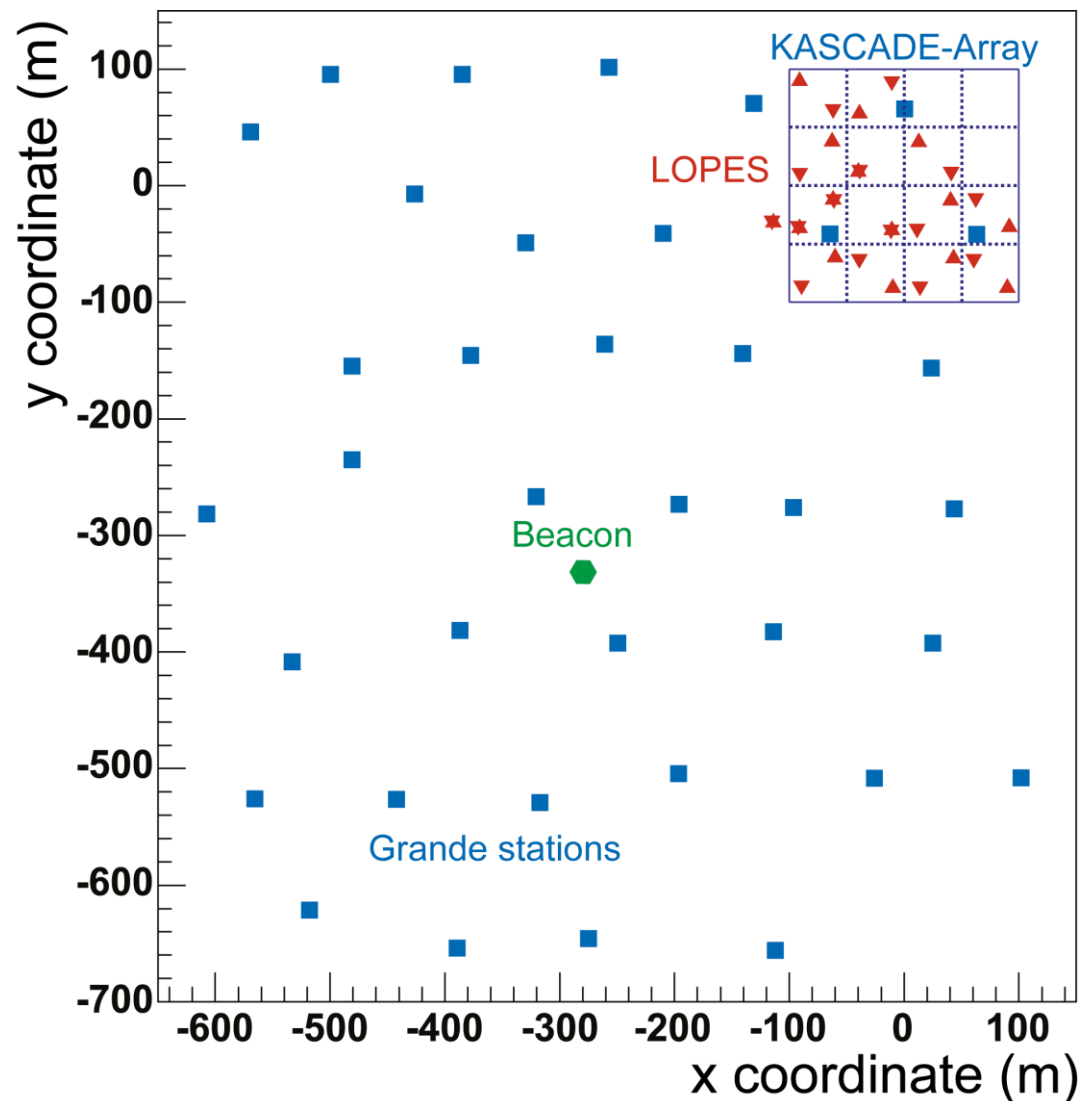
1 km

Detectors: antennas

- Many working solutions with only slight differences in
 - threshold (typical 10^{17} eV) and frequency band (typical 30-80 MHz)
 - accuracy (systematic uncertainties, e.g., due to ground conditions)



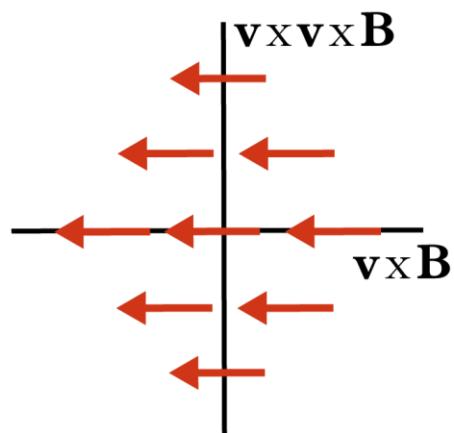
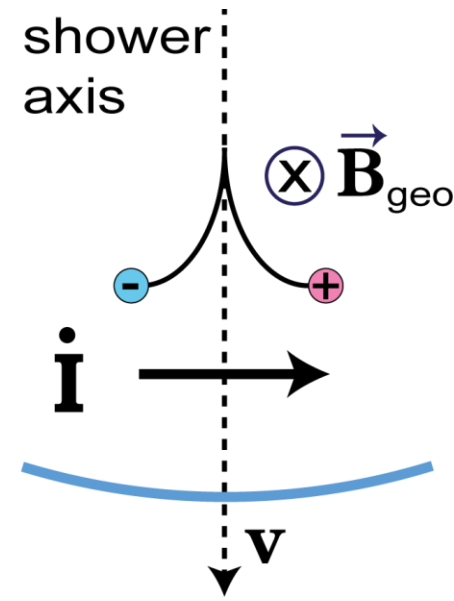
LOPES setup (map of 2009)



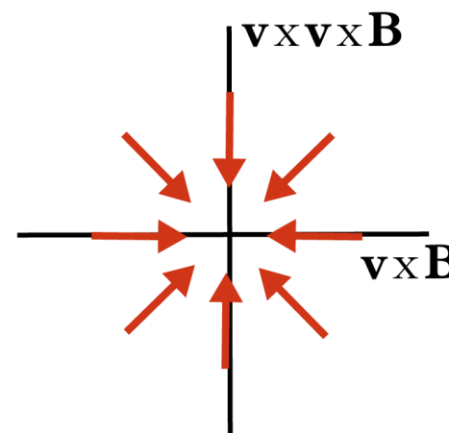
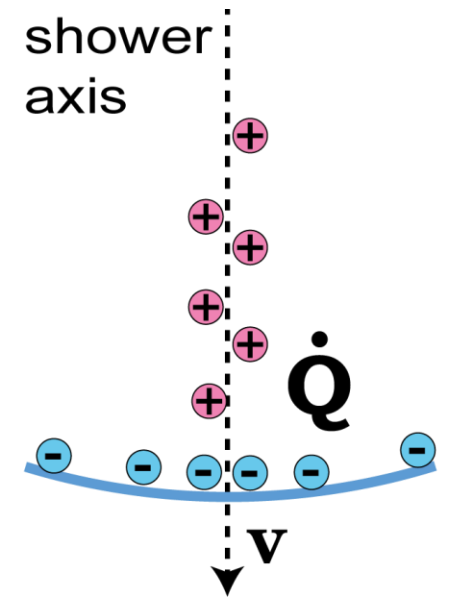
- 30 dipole antennas
 - 40 – 80 MHz, **east-west** / north-south
- Trigger by KASCADE



Emission mechanisms

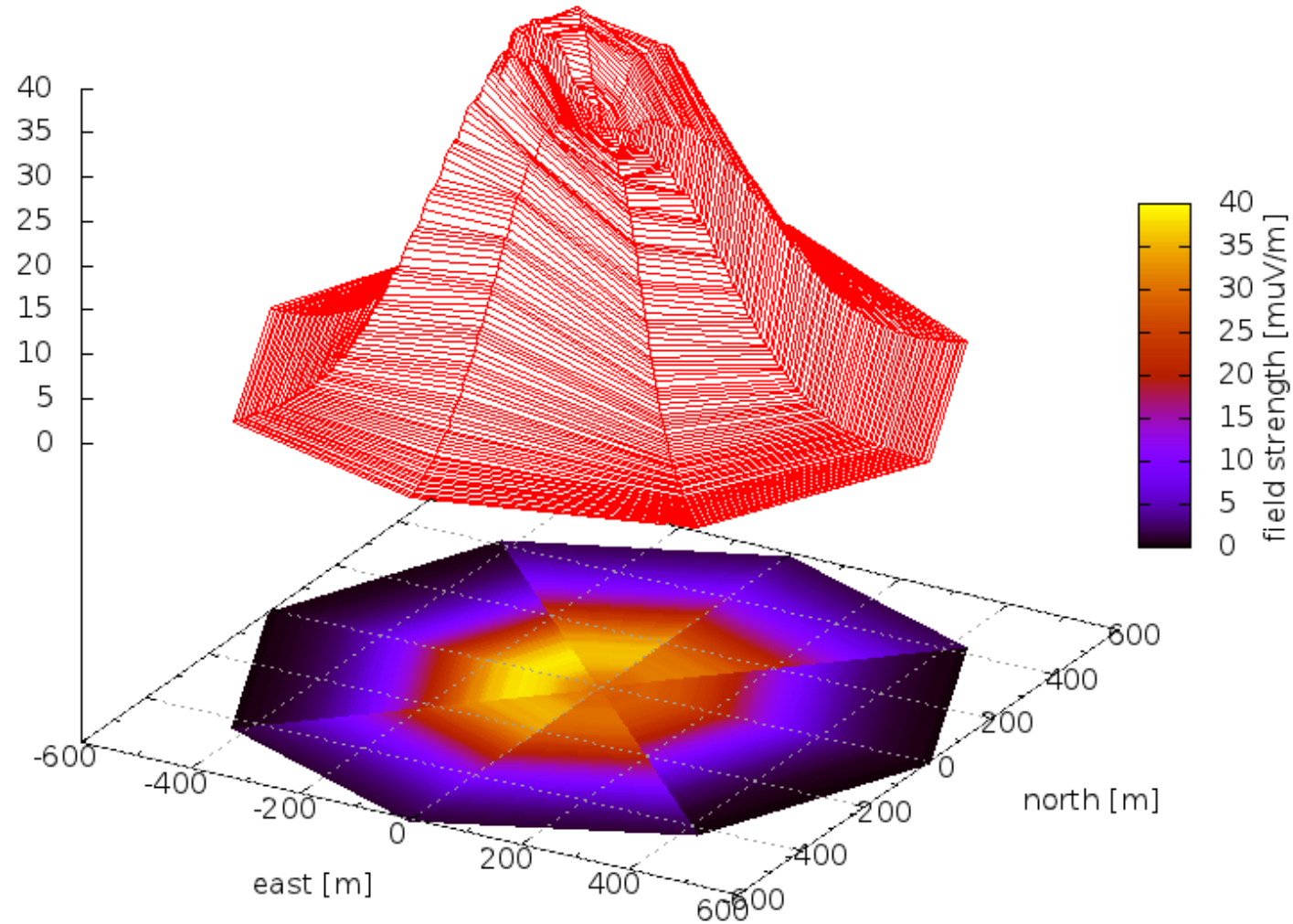


geomagnetic effect ~ 90%



Askaryan effect ~ 10%

Conical radio emission with asymmetric footprint



shower
 inclination:
 $\theta = 45^\circ$

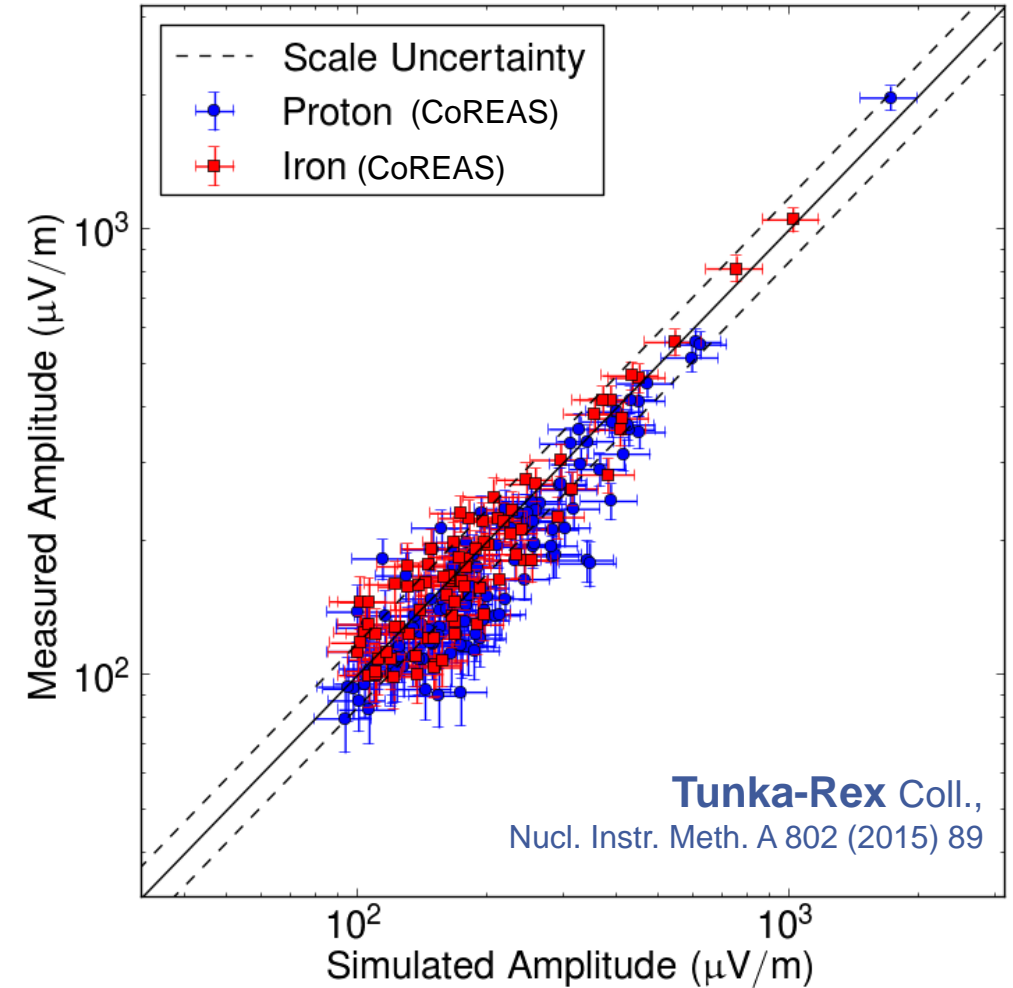
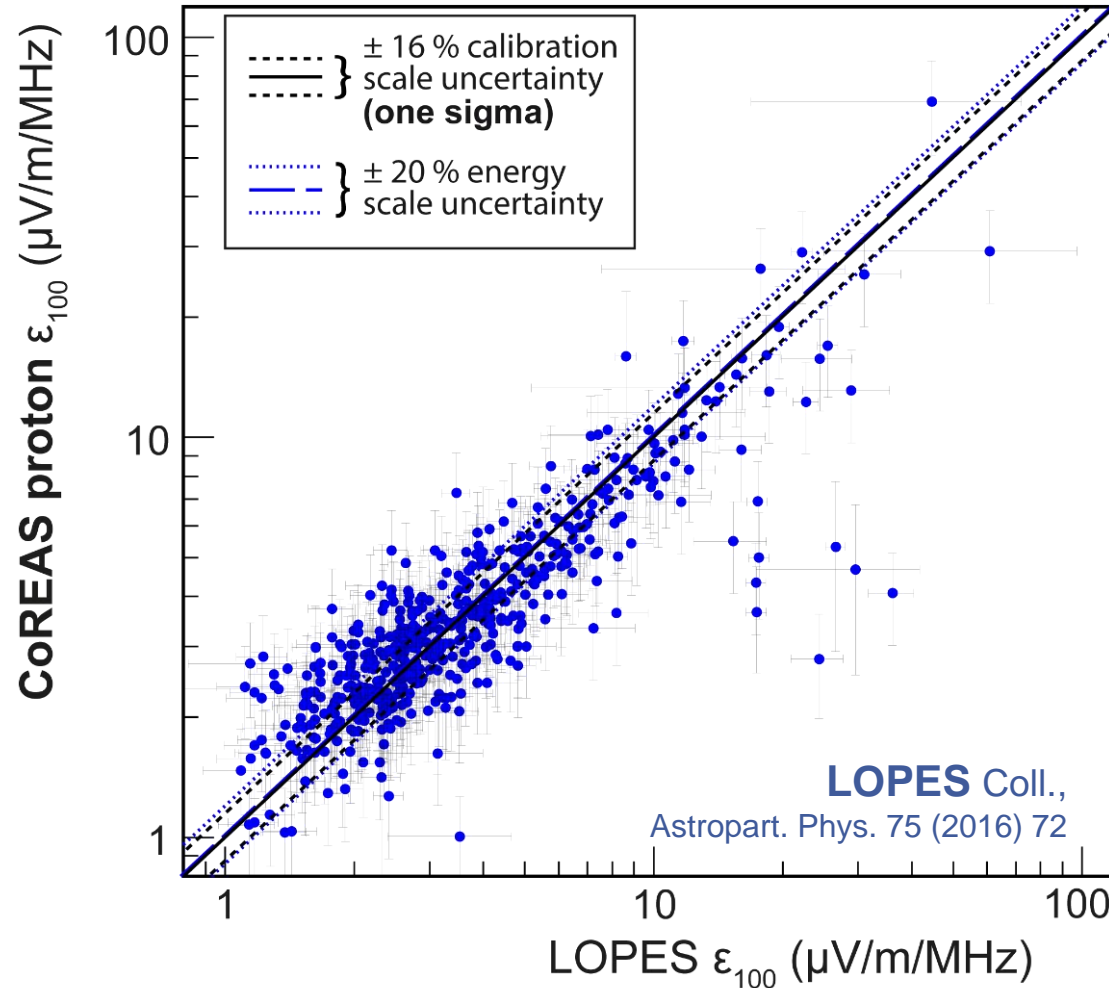
CoREAS simulations

By T. Huege et al., ARENA2012

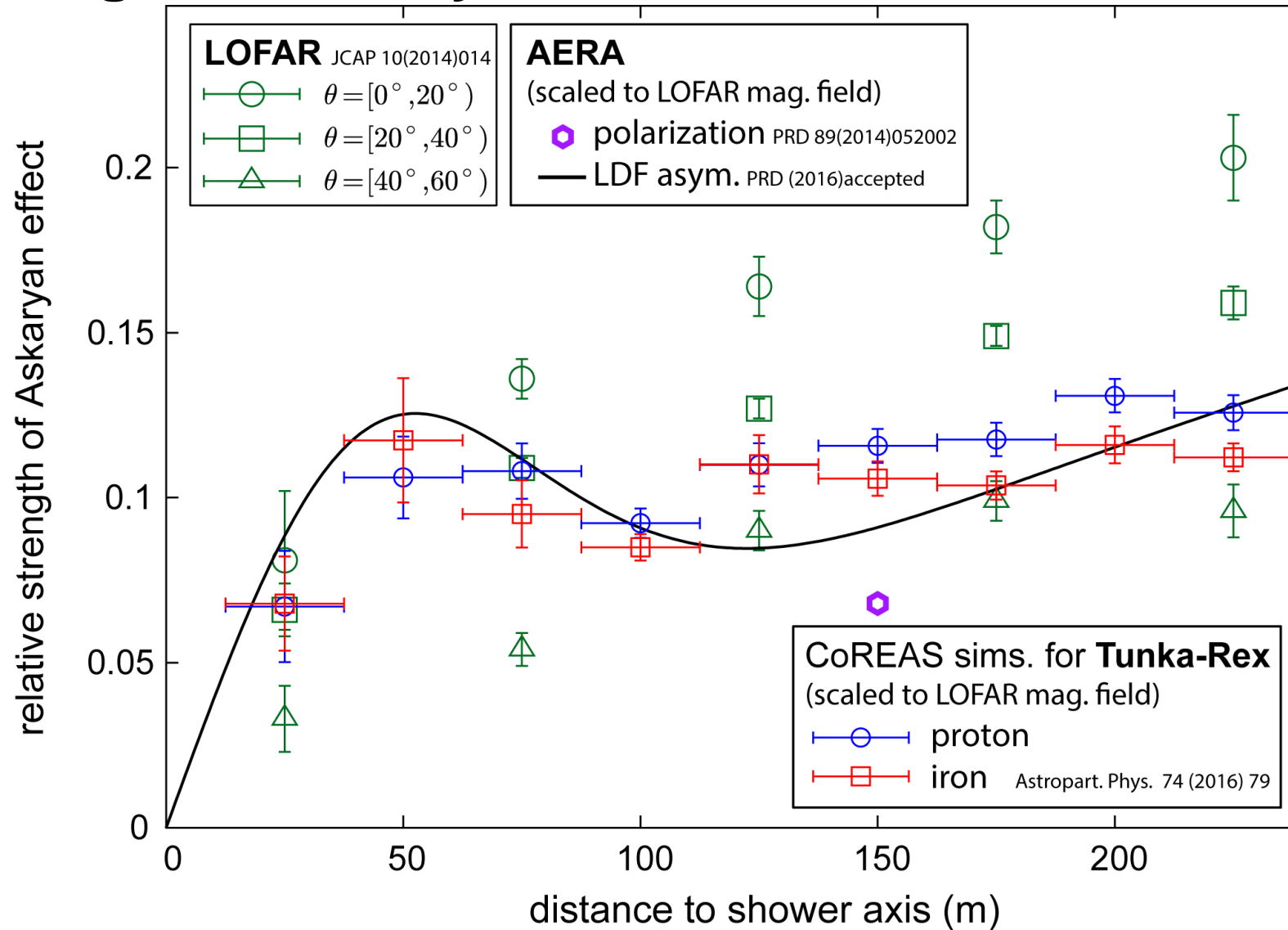
43 – 74 MHz

Do simulations describe reality?

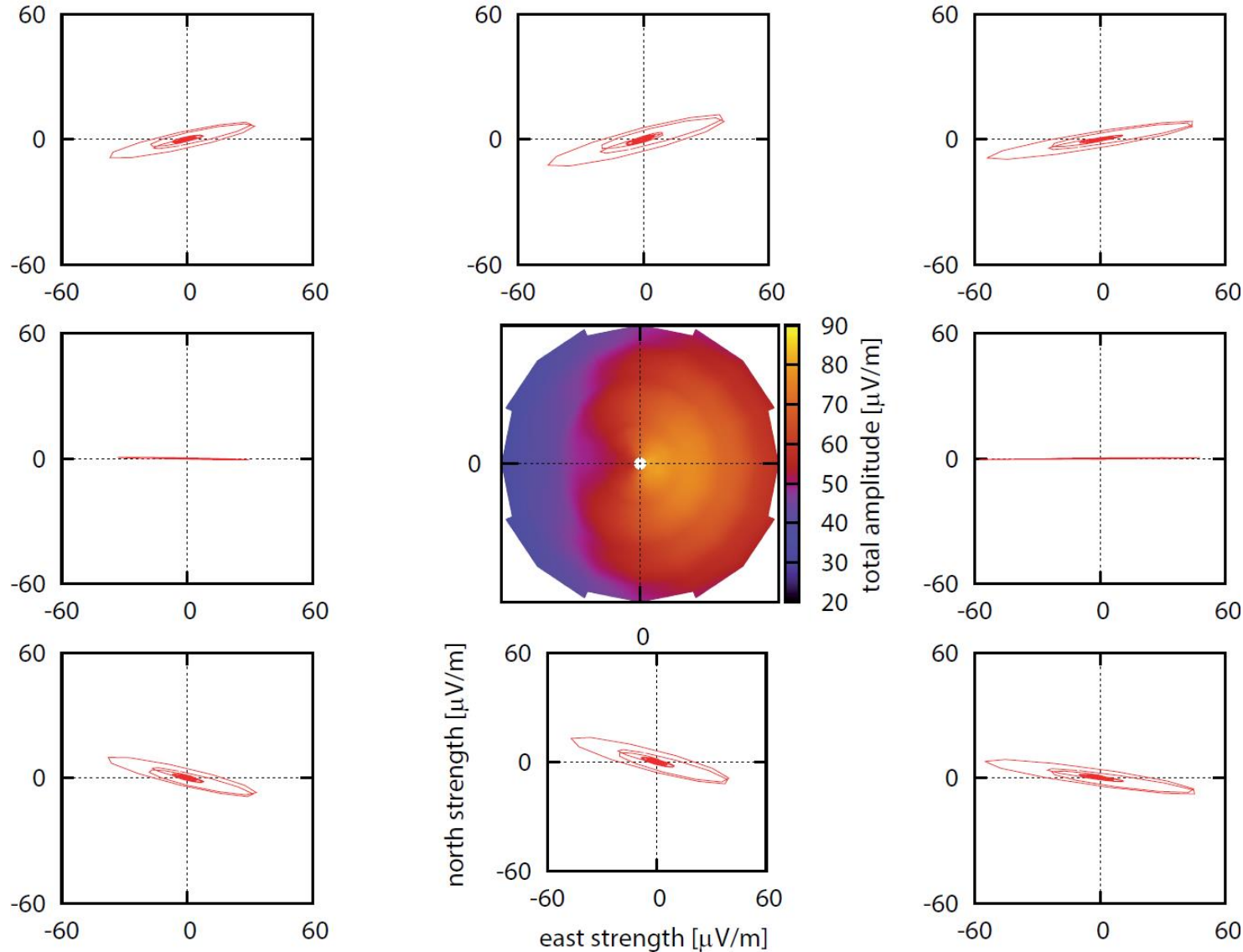
- CoREAS (+ other codes) reproduce measured amplitudes within ~20% uncertainty



Relative strength of Askaryan effect



Slightly elliptical polarization



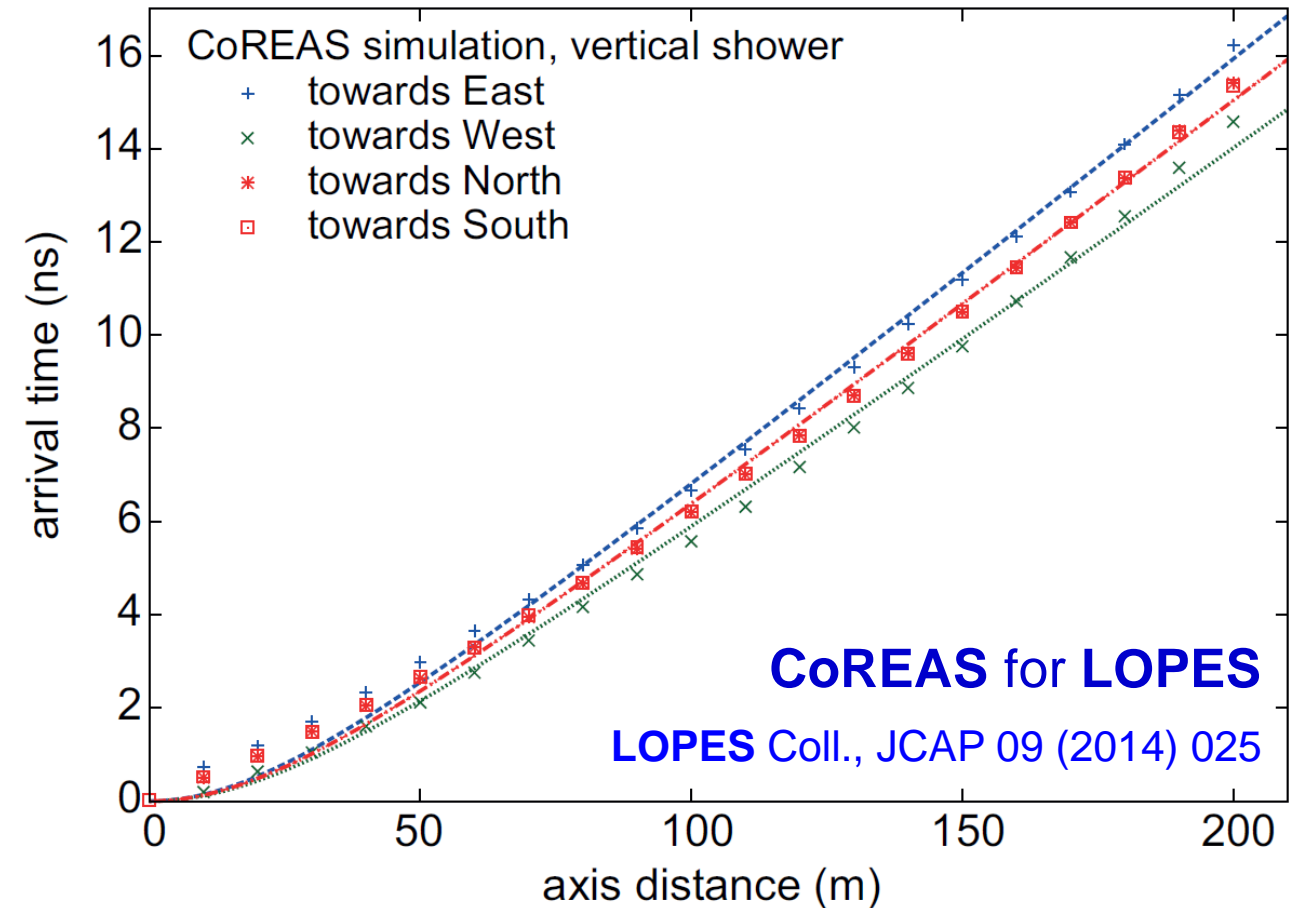
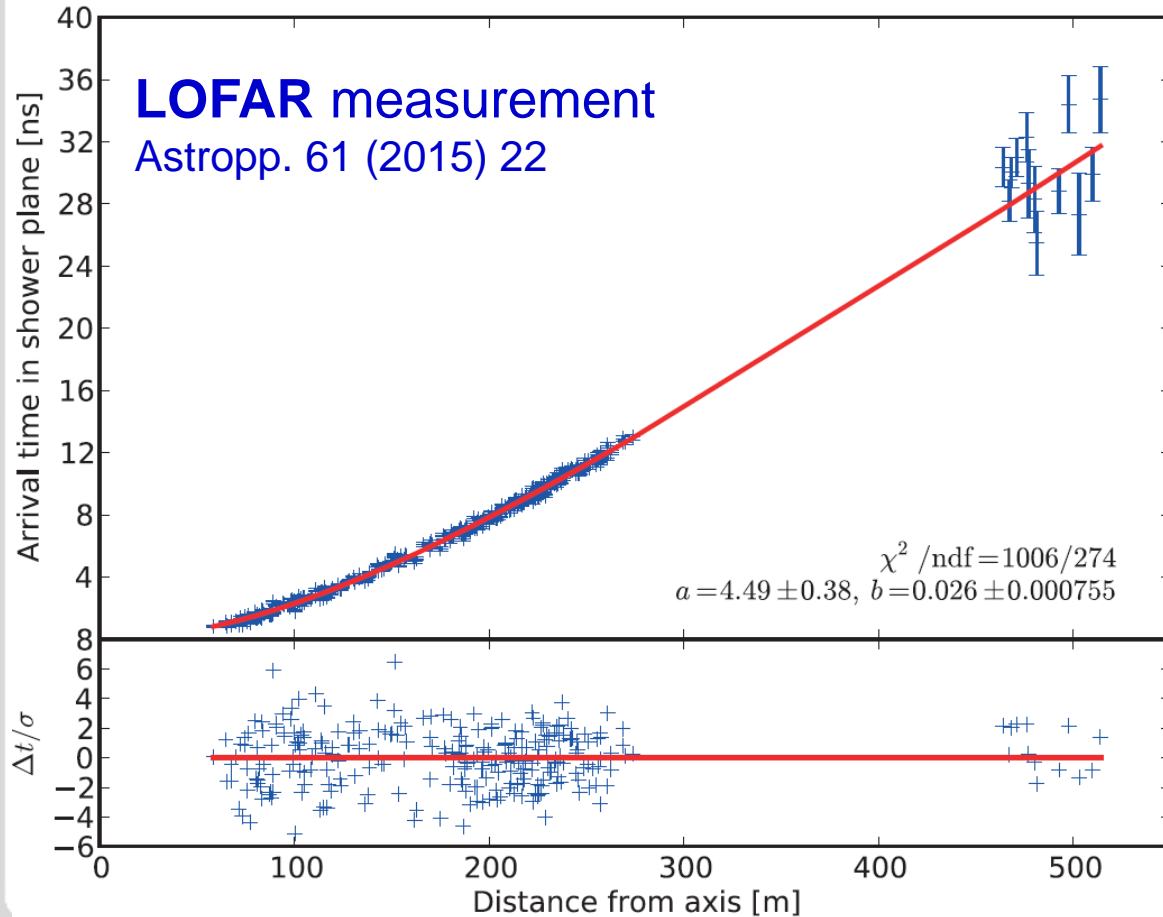
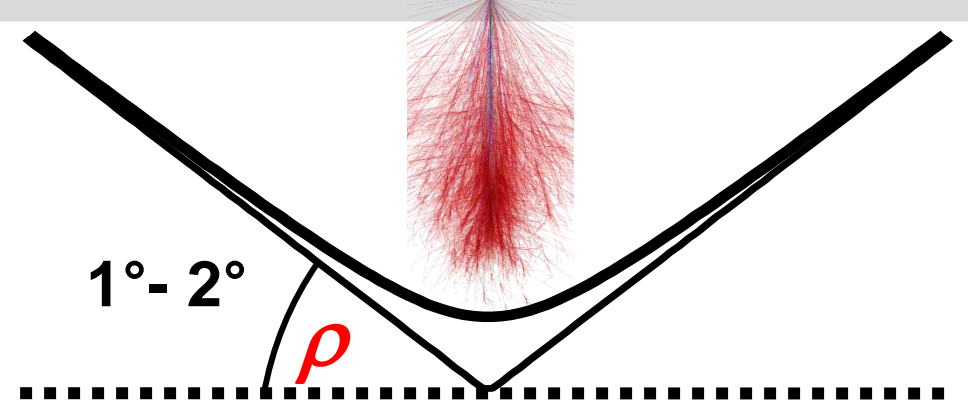
Geomagnetic and Askaryan emissions not in phase?

Requires experimental confirmation!

T. Huege,
ARENA2012

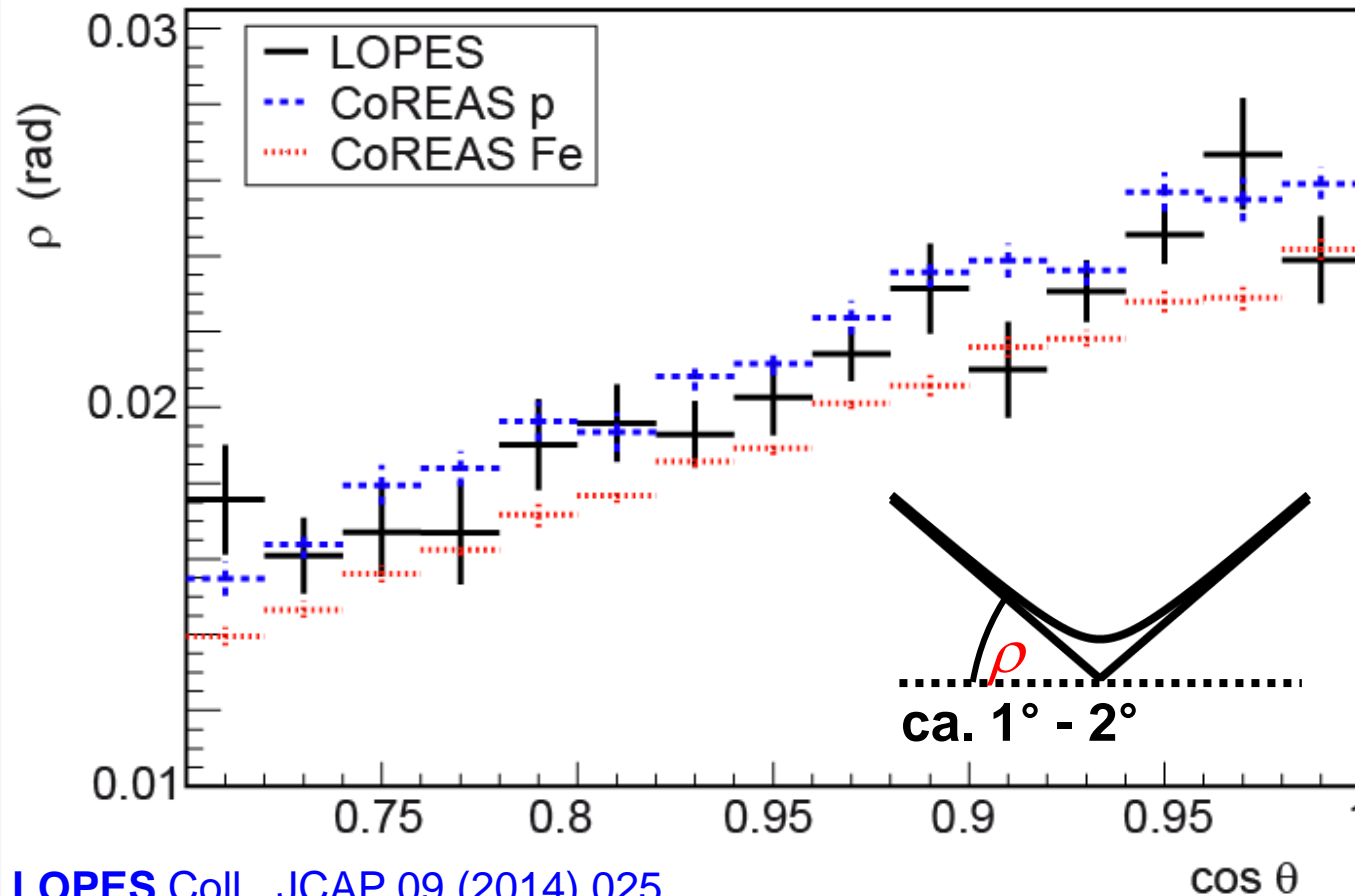
Hyperbolic radio wavefront

- Hyperbolic shape seen by LOPES and LOFAR
- Slight east-west asymmetry not yet confirmed



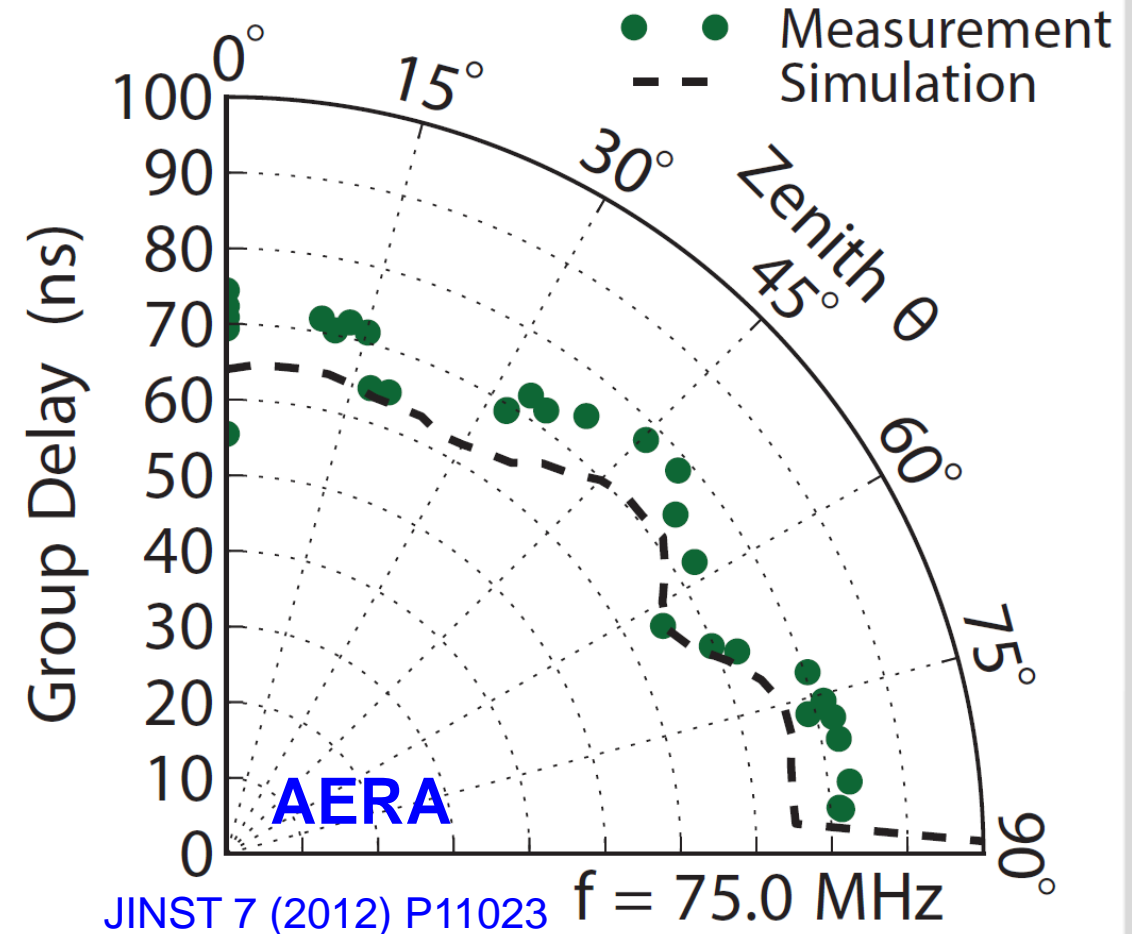
Cone angle depends on distance to shower maximum

■ Measured dependence on zenith angle



LOPES Coll., JCAP 09 (2014) 025

■ Antenna models accurate enough?



JINST 7 (2012) P11023

Reconstruction of shower parameters

■ Direction

■ example: LOPES

■ Energy

■ examples: AERA, LOPES, Tunka-Rex

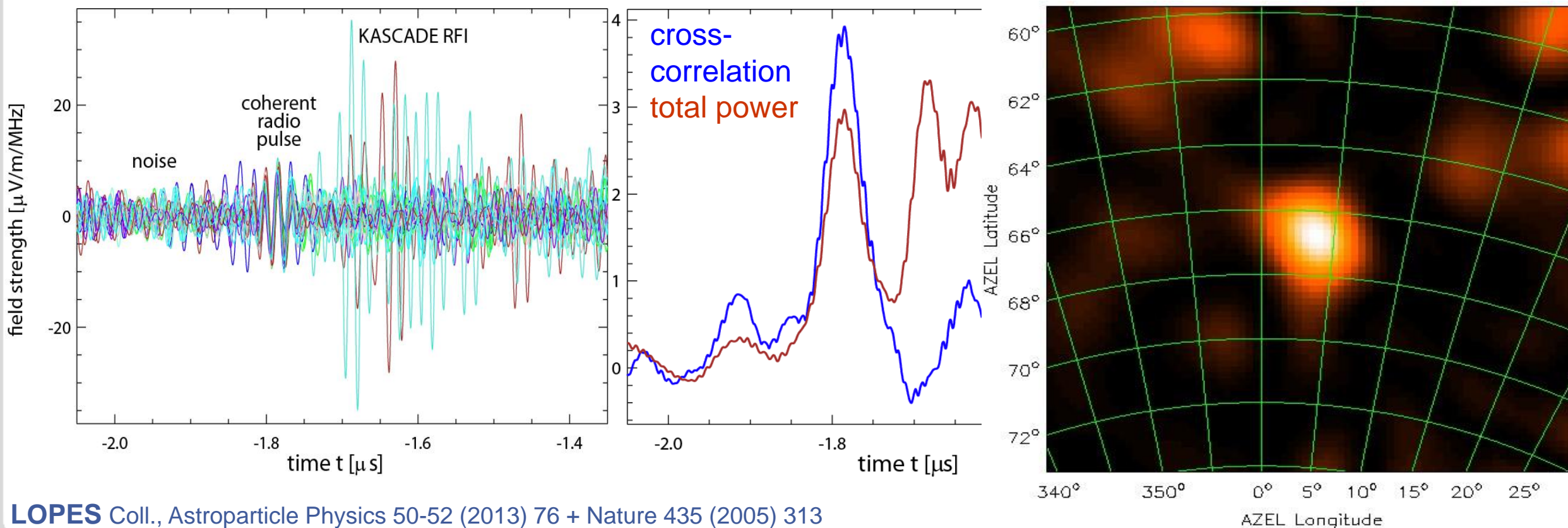
■ Shower maximum

■ examples: Tunka-Rex (for LOFAR + AERA see other talks)



Interferometric beamforming at LOPES

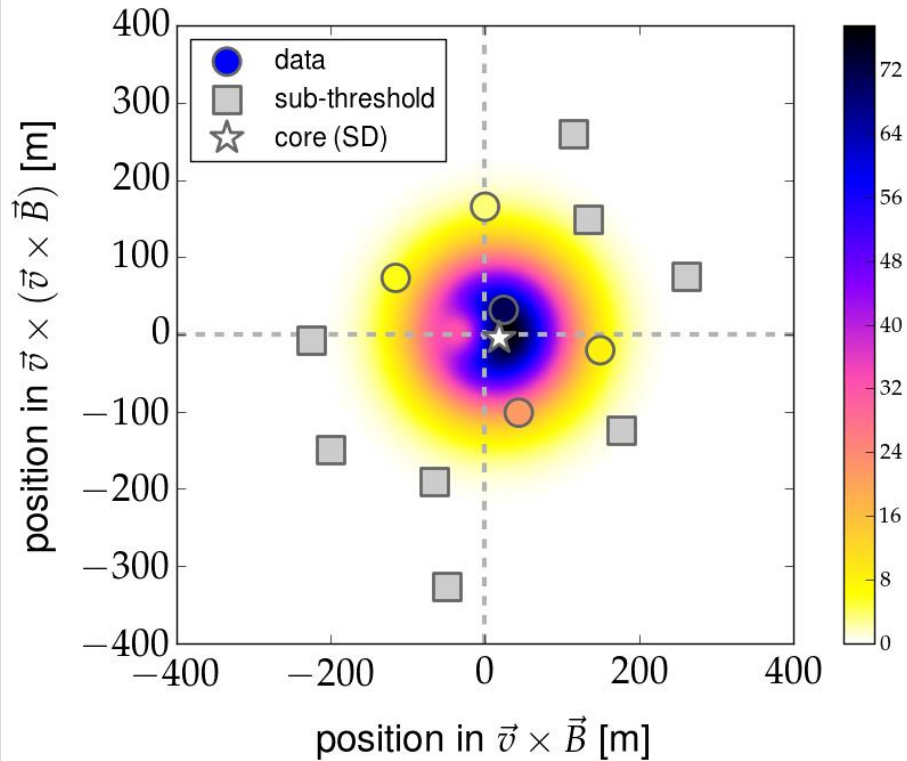
- Cross-correlation of traces after time shift according to arrival direction
- Direction precision $< 0.7^\circ$ (by comparing LOPES to KASCADE)



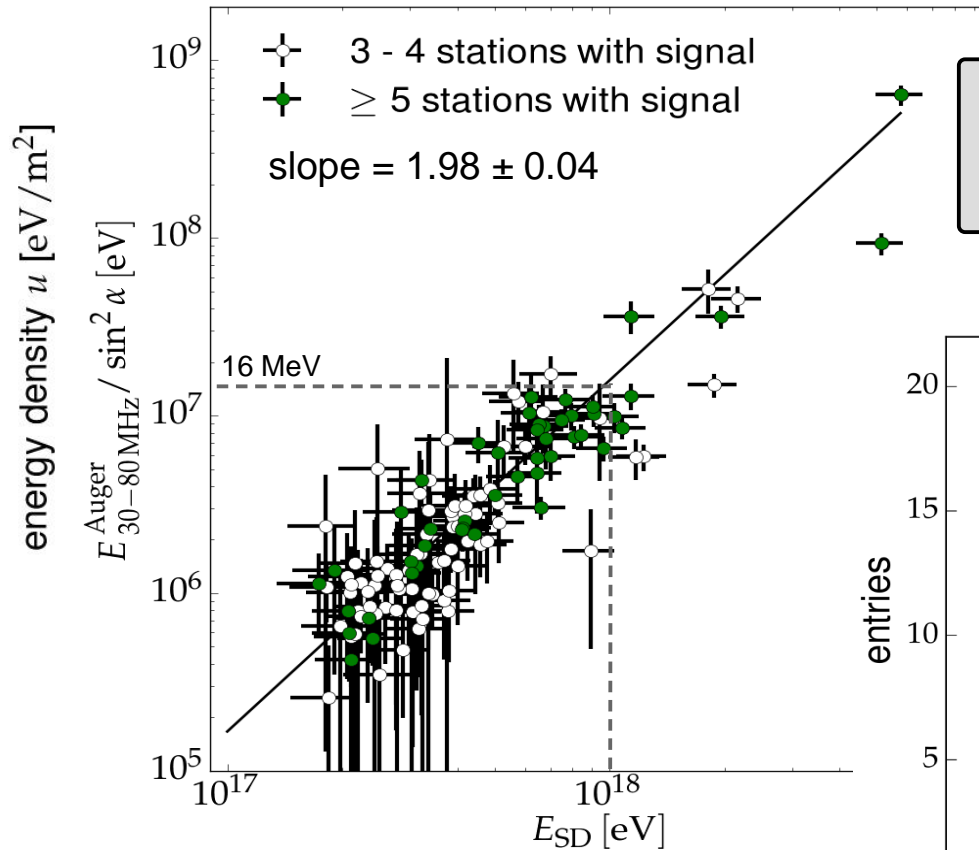
LOPES Coll., Astroparticle Physics 50-52 (2013) 76 + Nature 435 (2005) 313

Energy reconstruction by AERA

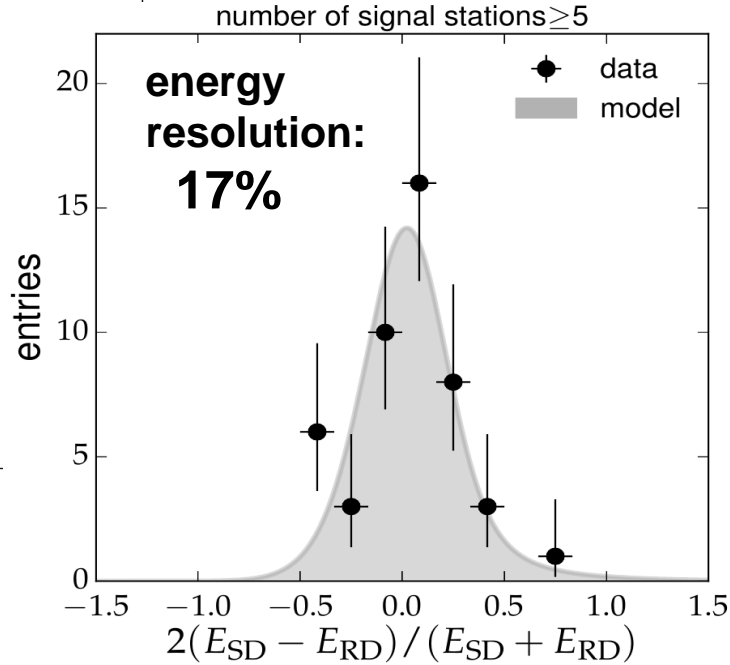
- Total energy in radio signal scales quadratically with electro-mag. shower energy



Pierre Auger Coll.,
accepted by PRL and PRD

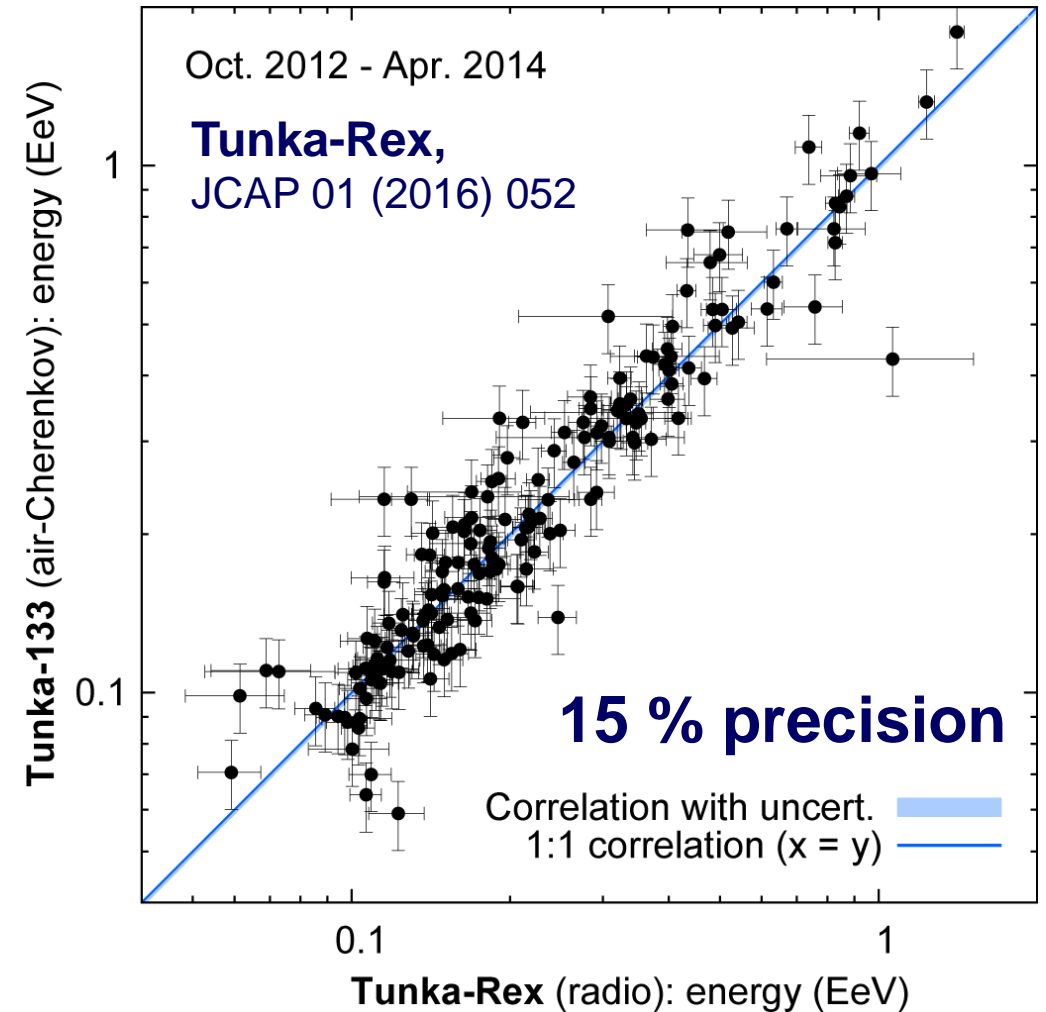
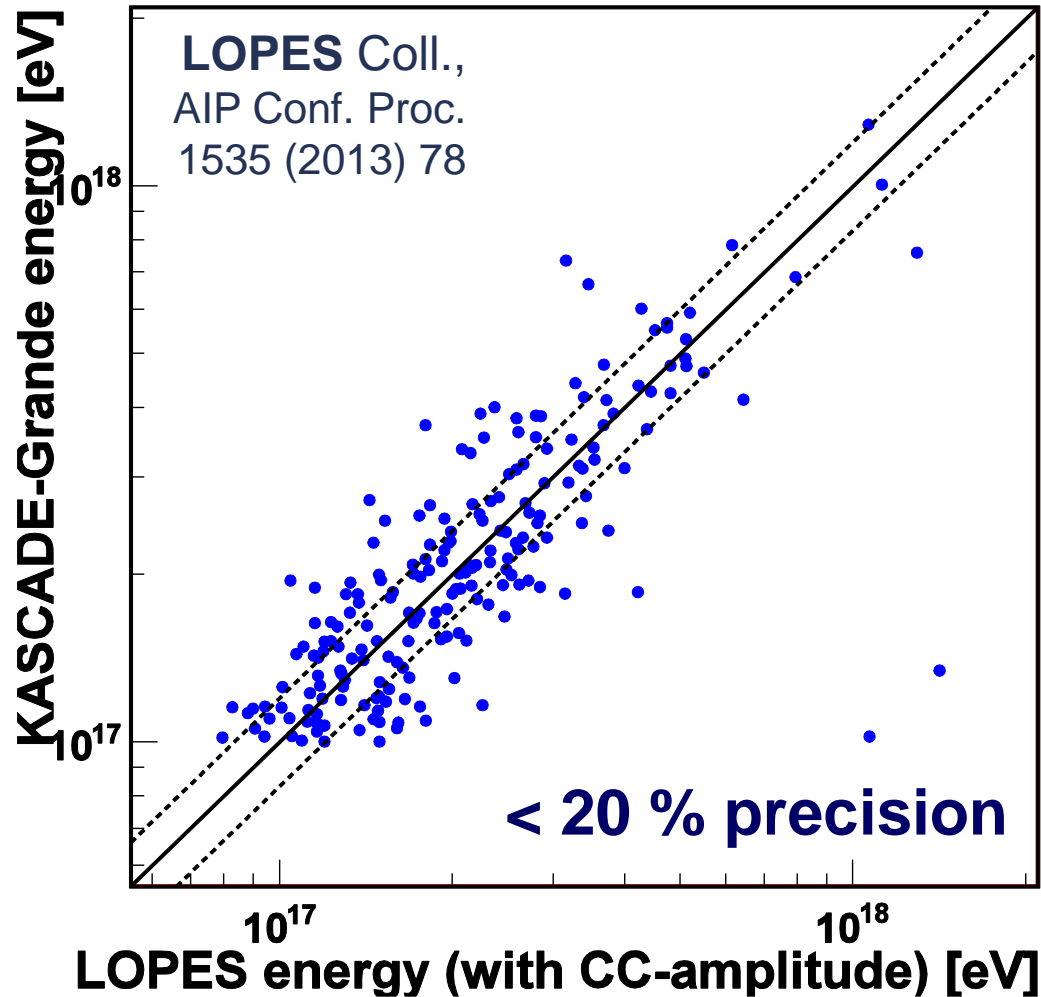


**16 MeV radiation energy
for a 1 EeV cosmic ray**



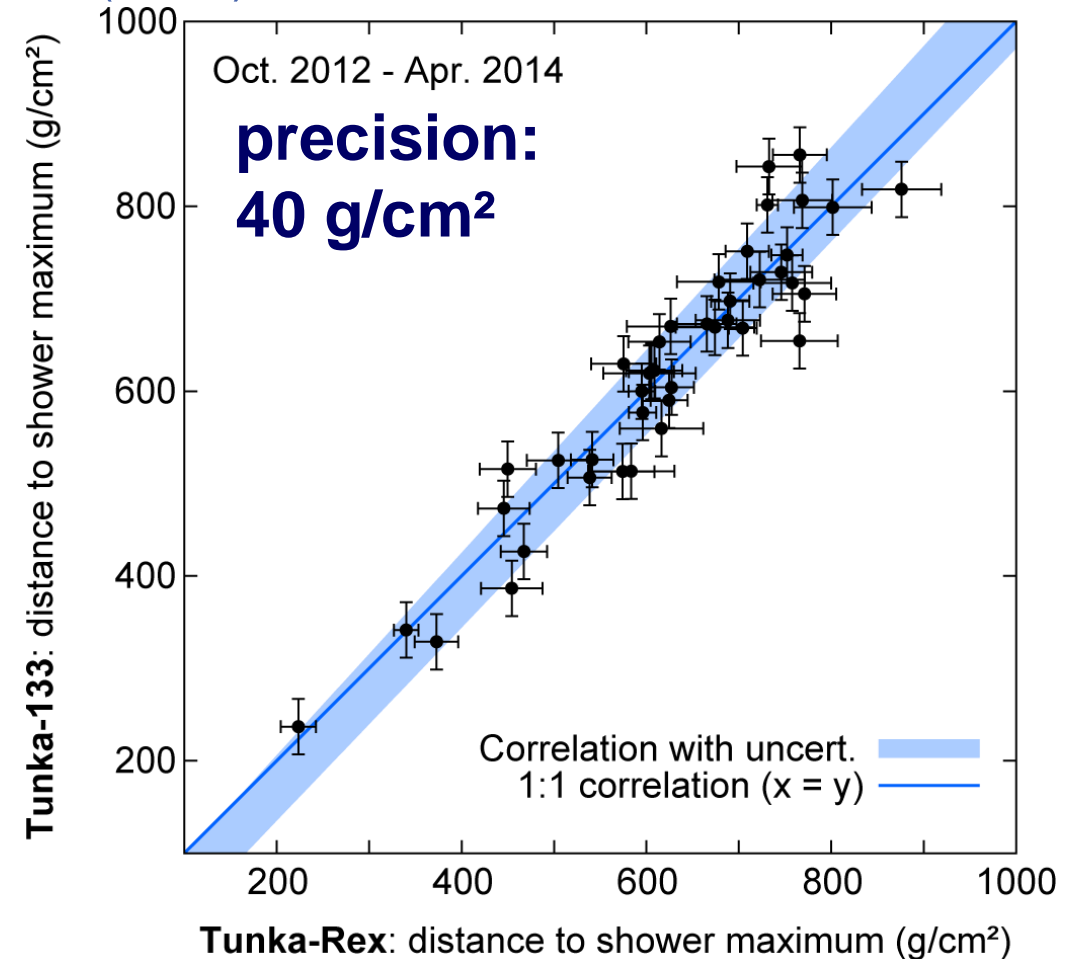
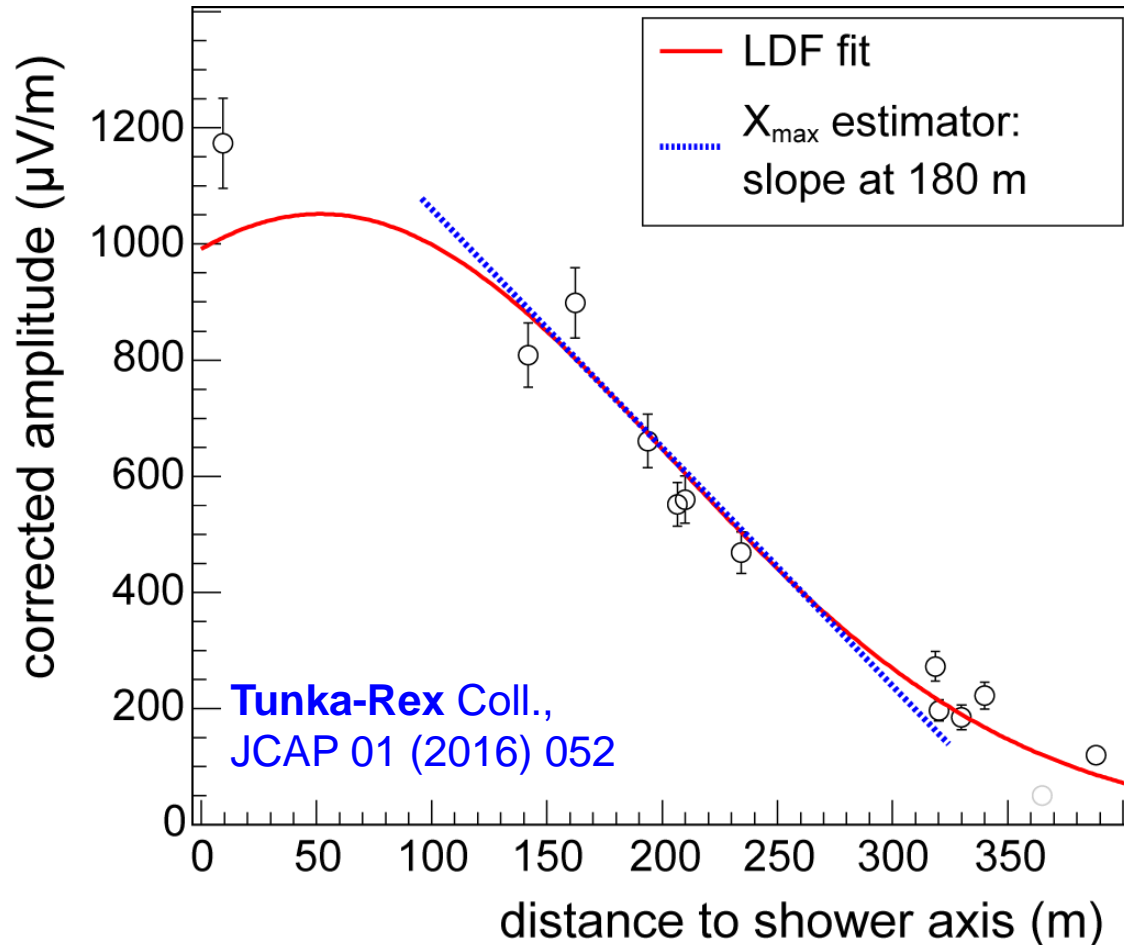
Similar energy precision by LOPES + Tunka-Rex

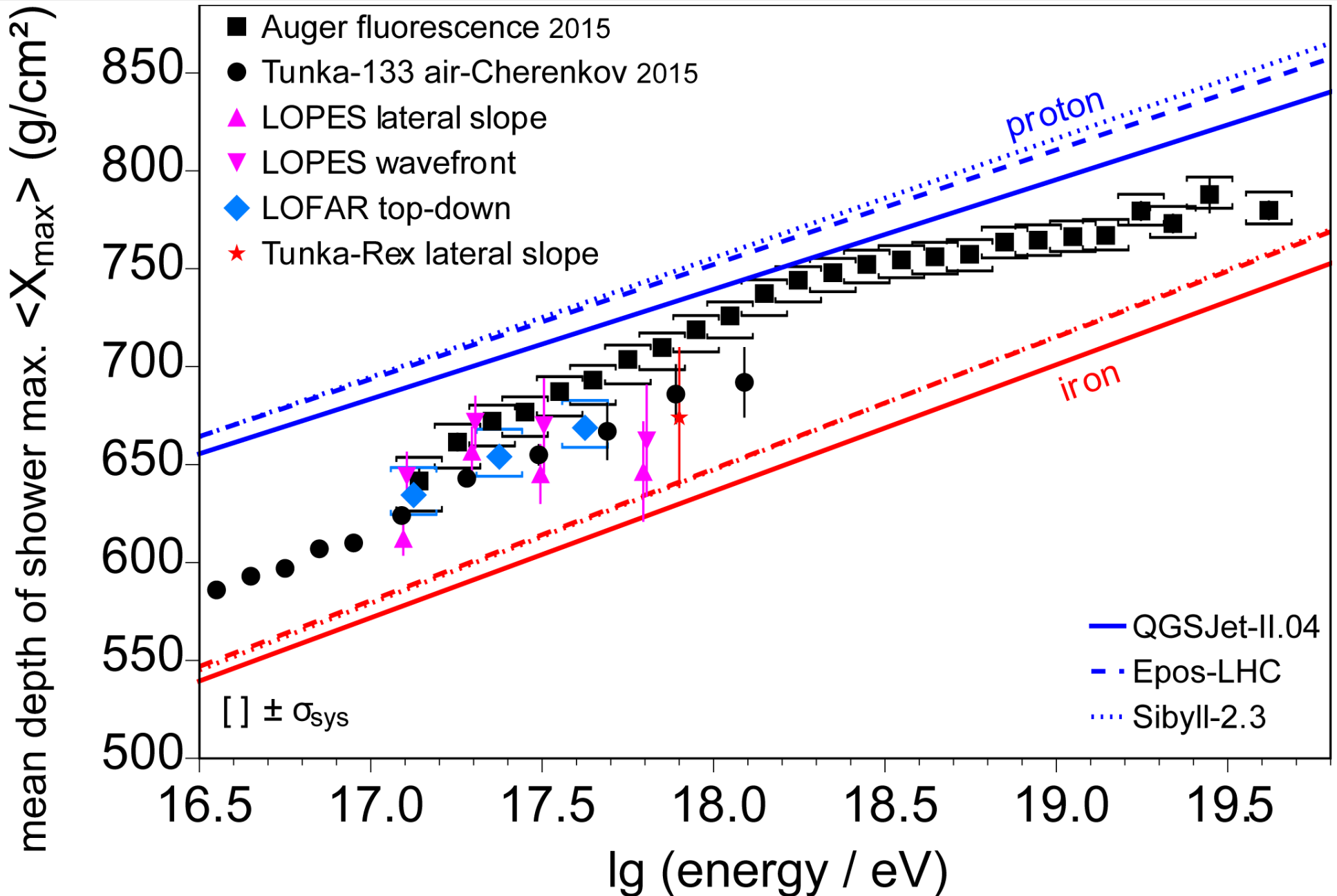
- Amplitude at detector-specific reference distance ~ 100 m



Shower maximum: proof by Tunka-Rex

- Slope of lateral distribution depends on distance to X_{\max}
 - First experimental proof by LOPES Coll., PRD 85 (2012) 071101





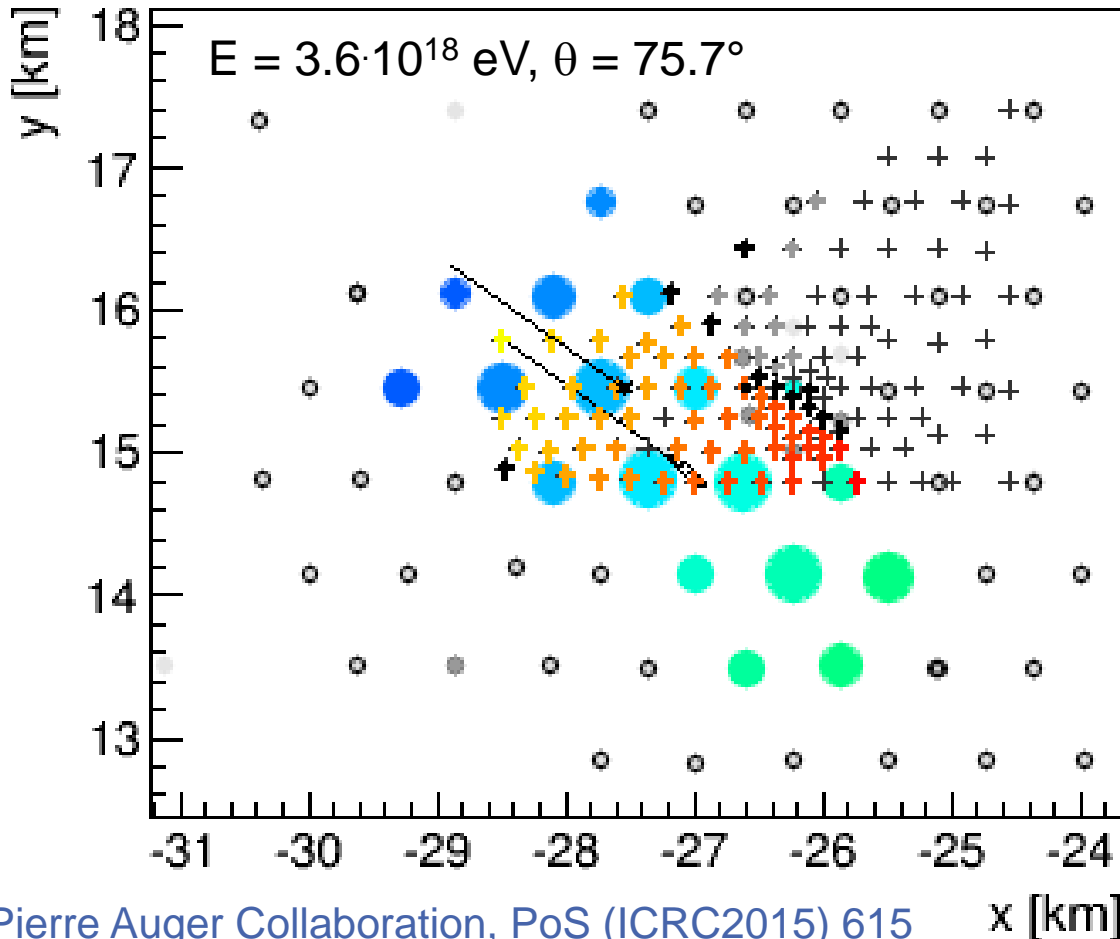
Some future applications for radio

- Calorimetric, absolute energy measurement
 - cross-calibration of cosmic-ray energy scale
- Shower maximum with almost 100 % duty cycle
 - radio = useful extension for any particle detector array
- Radio is ideal for inclined showers
 - huge footprint and no absorption
- Additional mass sensitivity in hybrid measurements
 - electron / muon approach → radio + particle detectors

Huge footprint for inclined showers

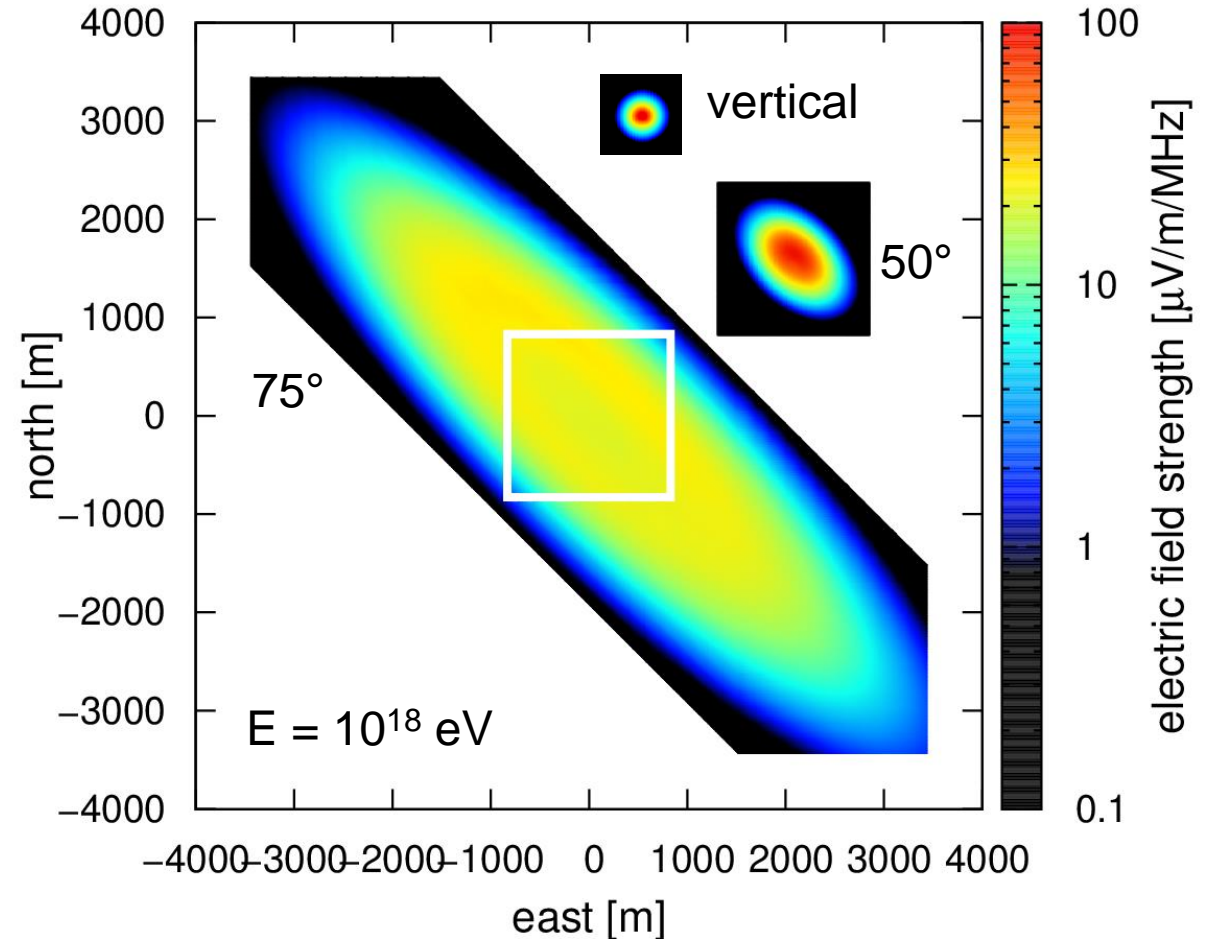
- Enables large-scale, sparse antenna arrays for reasonable costs

Auger measurement

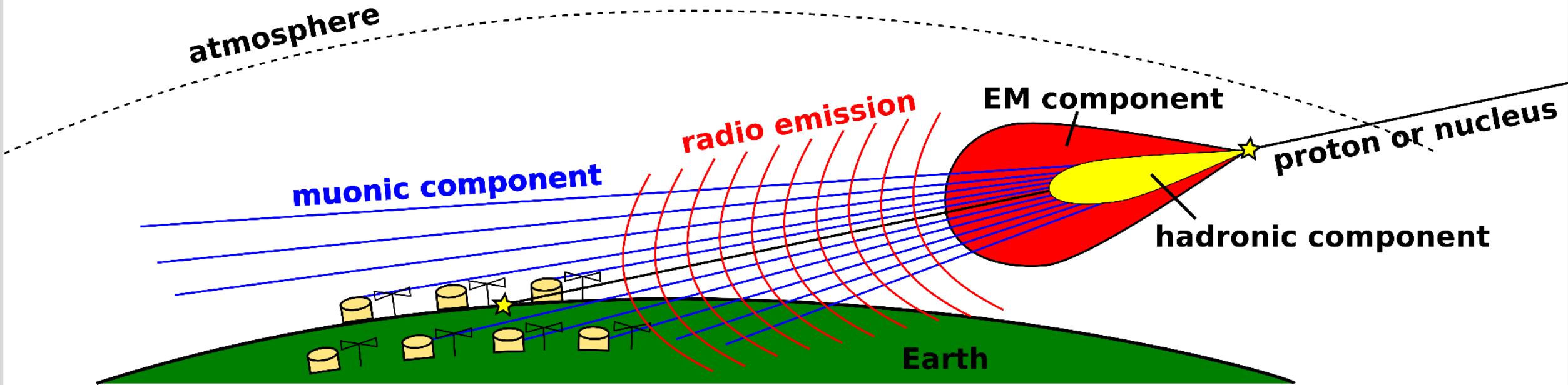


Pierre Auger Collaboration, PoS (ICRC2015) 615

CoREAS simulation



Composition sensitivity for inclined showers



- Only radio emission + muons survive for inclined showers
 - Complementary information on shower → primary particle type

Conclusion

- Properties of the radio signal
 - amplitude understood to a 10 - 20% level
 - other features barely tested: wavefront, polarization, pulse shape
 - **required:** more accurate calibration + more tests
- Reconstruction of air-shower parameters
 - direction $< 0.7^\circ$, energy $< 15 - 20\%$, $X_{\max} < 20 \text{ g/cm}^2$
 - energy accuracy limited by calibration
 - X_{\max} limited by methods?
- Scientific applications
 - plenty of applications, not just mass-composition
 - radio essential for the accuracy-age of cosmic-ray physics