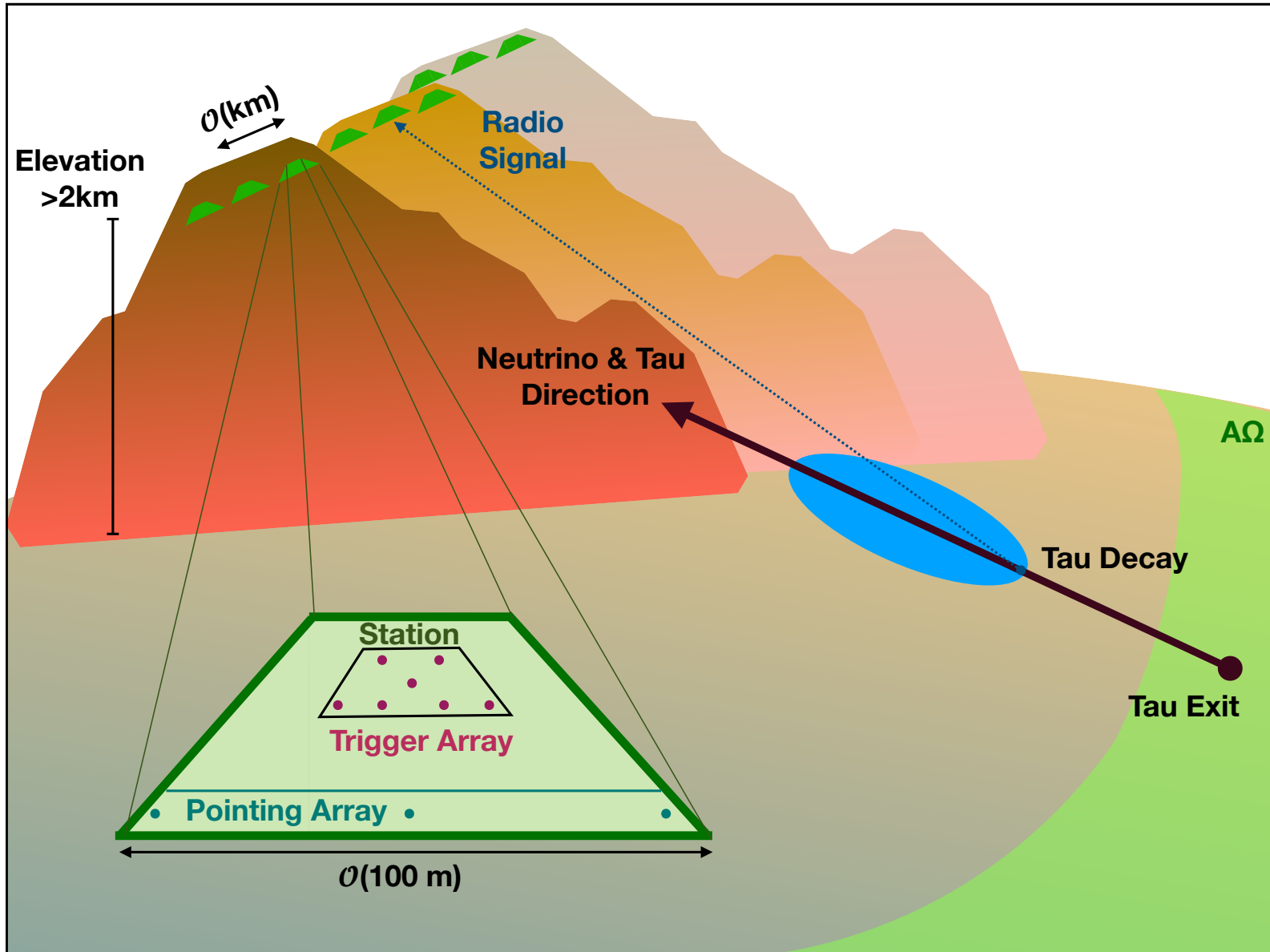


EXPERIENCE WITH BEACON

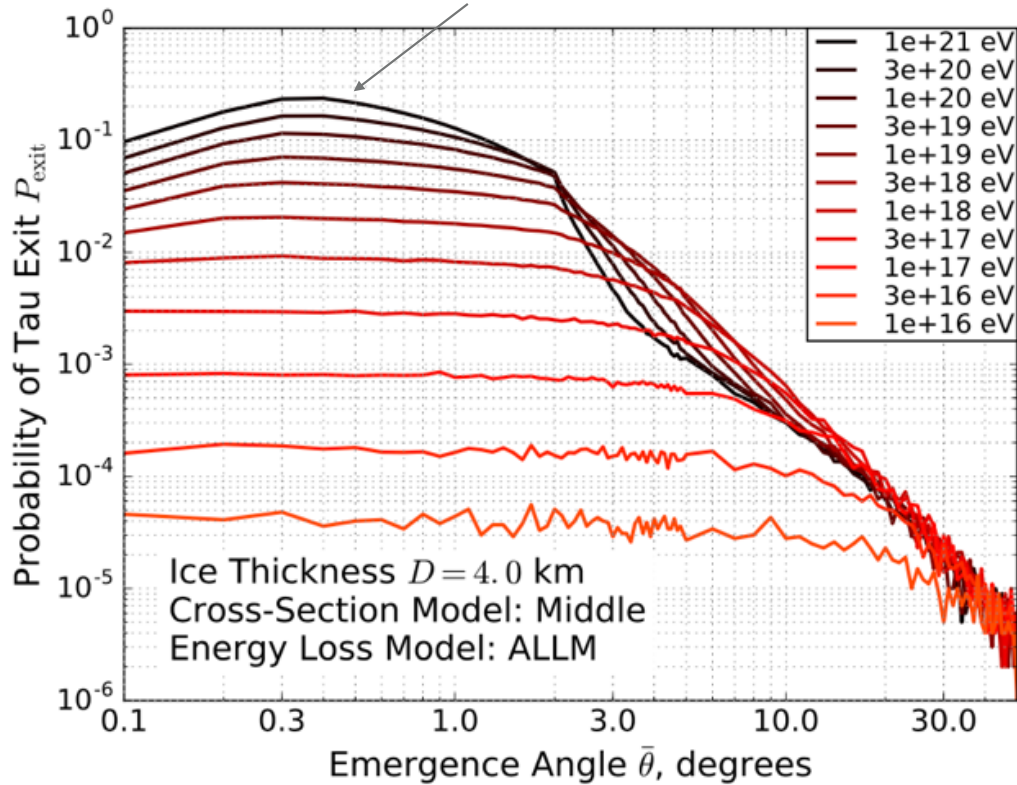
Stephanie Wissel
TAMBO Touch Base
18 October 2022



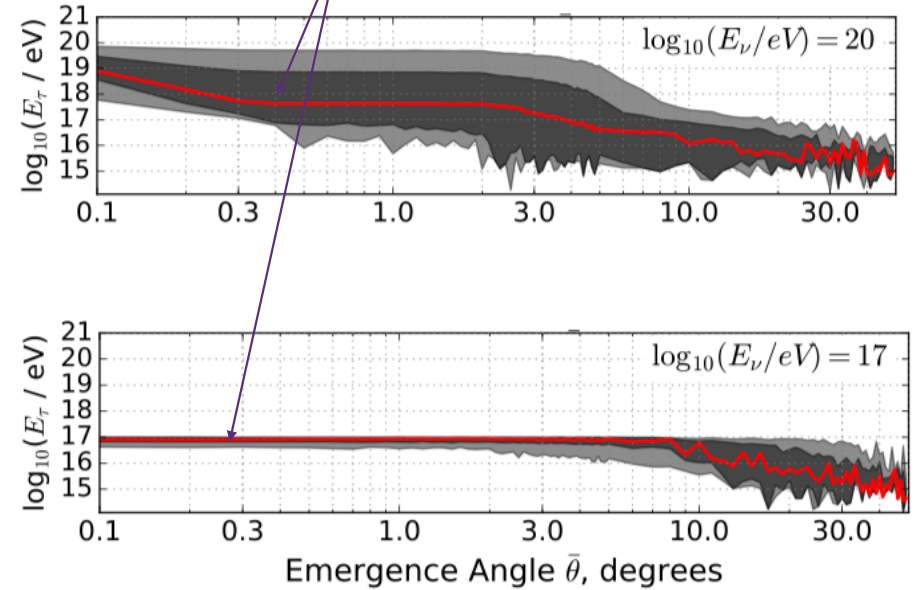
Wissel
JCAP 2020
arXiv:2004:12718

EXITING TAUS

Most expected right at the horizon



Energy pile up at 10^{17} eV



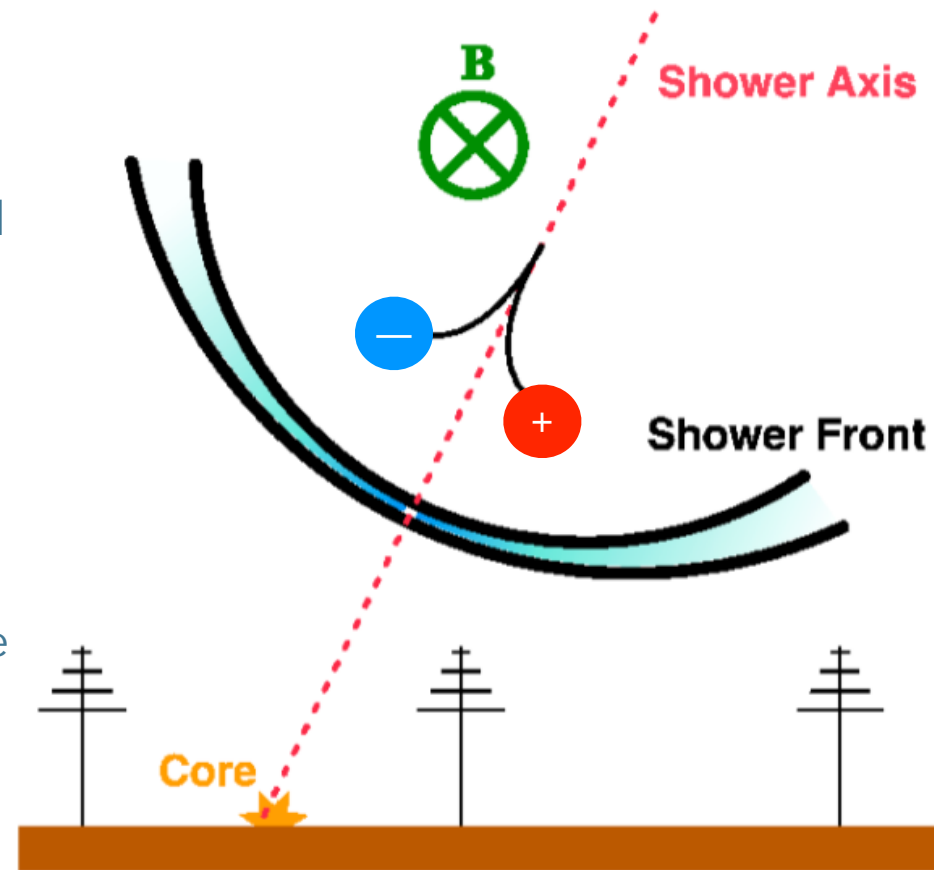
Alvarez-Muñiz, et al. PRD 2017

RADIO EMISSION FROM AIR SHOWERS

- **Geomagnetic emission:** separation of positive and negative charges in shower due to Lorentz force.

$$\vec{E} \propto \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

- **Polarization** correlated with Earth's magnetic field
- **Impulsive** (fast and broadband)
 - Strongest at low frequencies (<100 MHz)
 - Signal peaks at Cherenkov angle at high frequencies (>100 MHz),
- Also some radially polarized emission from charge excess in the shower ("**Askaryan radiation**"), but subdominant

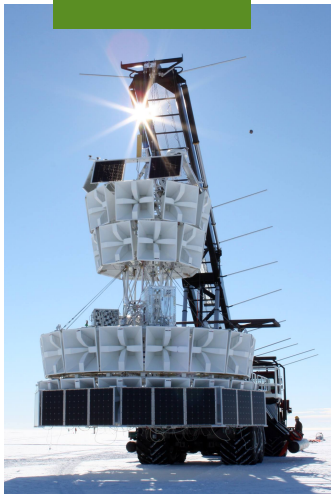


ADVANTAGES OF THE RADIO TECHNIQUE

- ▶ Long propagation lengths - see 1-100s km away
- ▶ Strong radio signals in both ice and air
- ▶ Low cost instrumentation - $\mathcal{O}(\$1k)$ per channel
- ▶ Continuous data collection
- ▶ Polar ice and Earth's limb offer large natural neutrino targets

Large Detector
with Minimal Instrumentation

Balloons



Mountains



In Ice



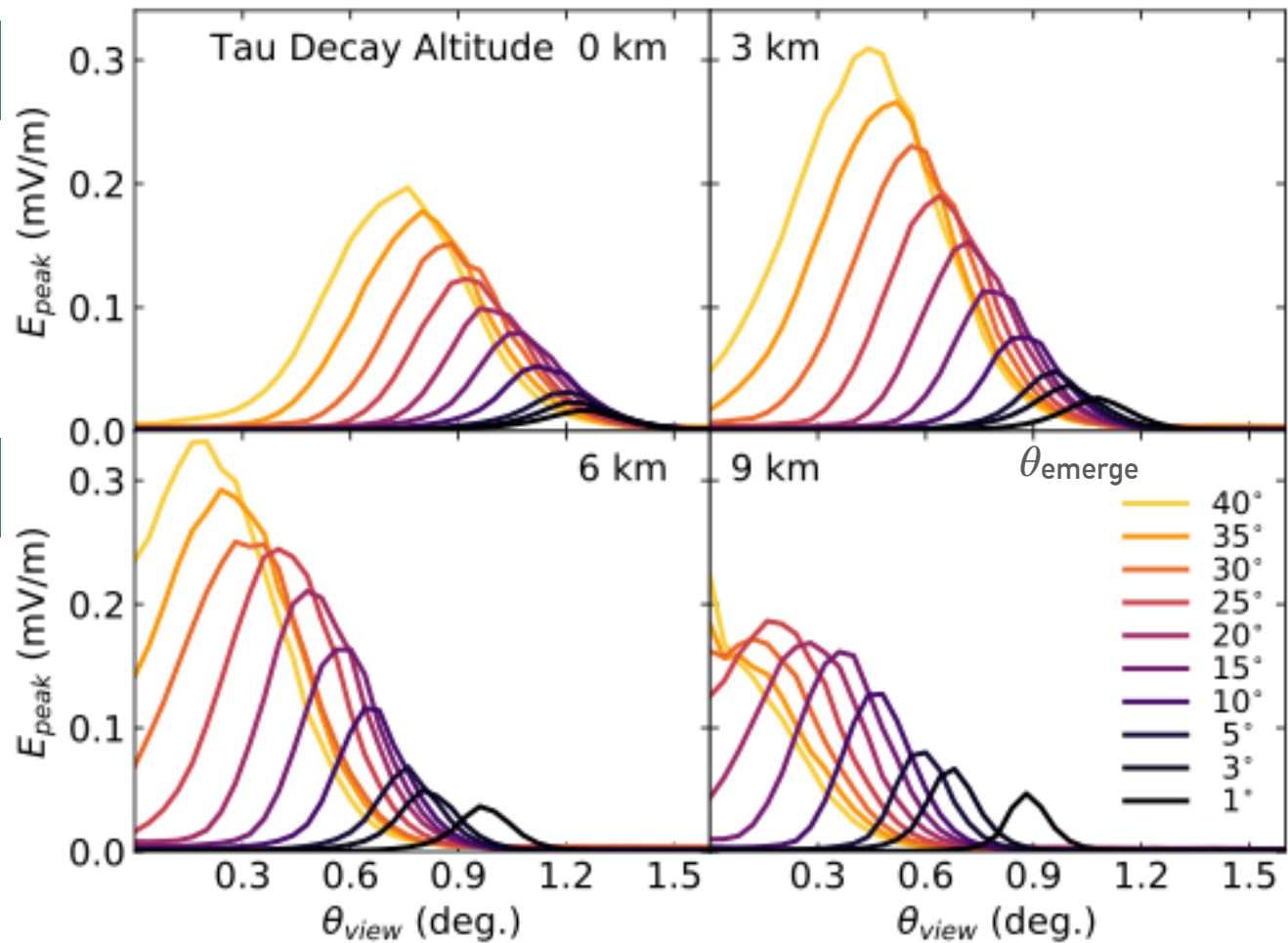
Several Options for
Detector Geometries

UP-GOING AIR SHOWERS SIGNAL STRENGTH

$E_{\text{shower}} = 10^{17}$ eV, Detector altitude = 37 km, 300-900 MHz

Mountain elevations

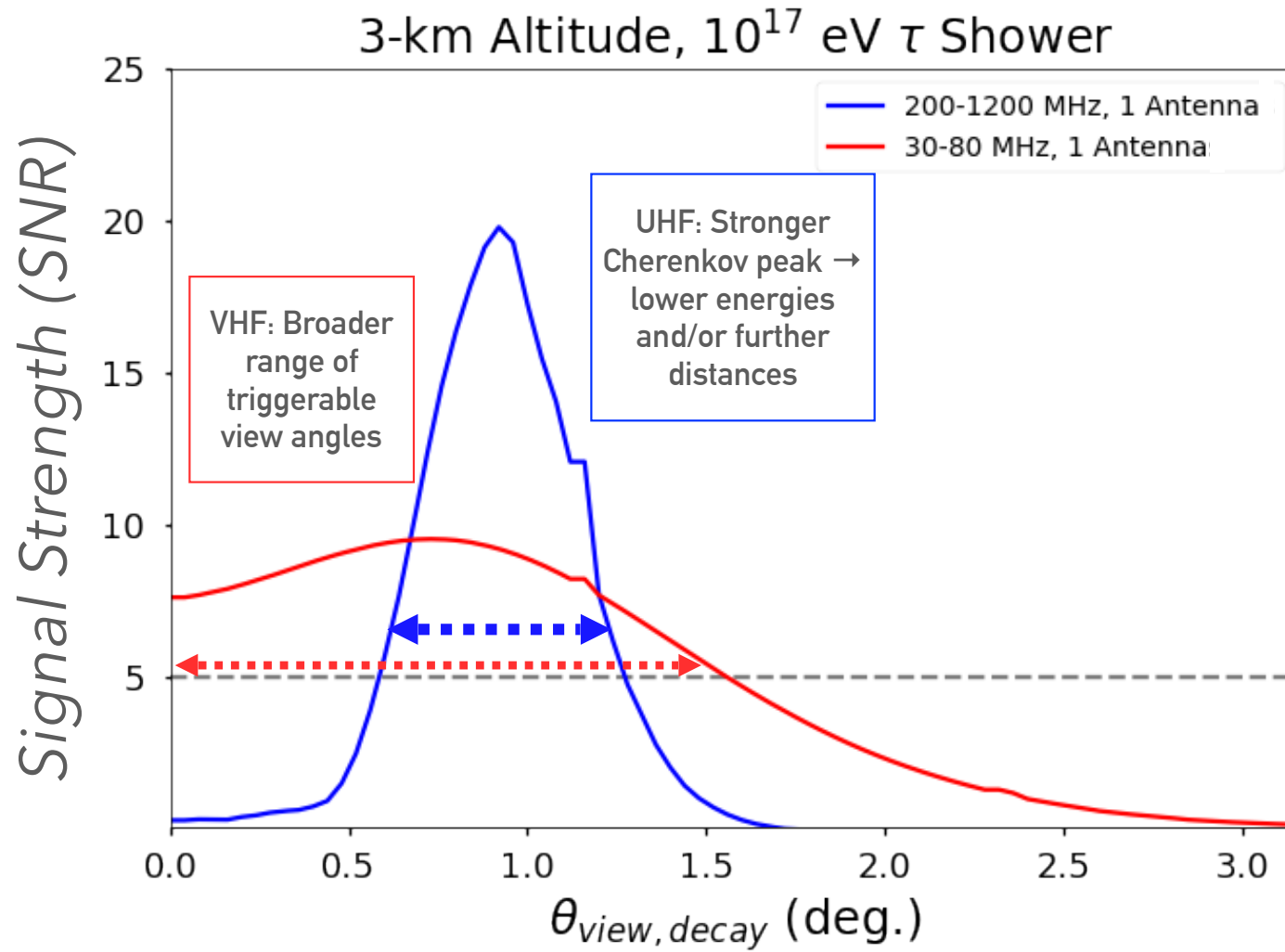
- Signal grows as shower moves closer to the detector



Balloon / Satellite elevations

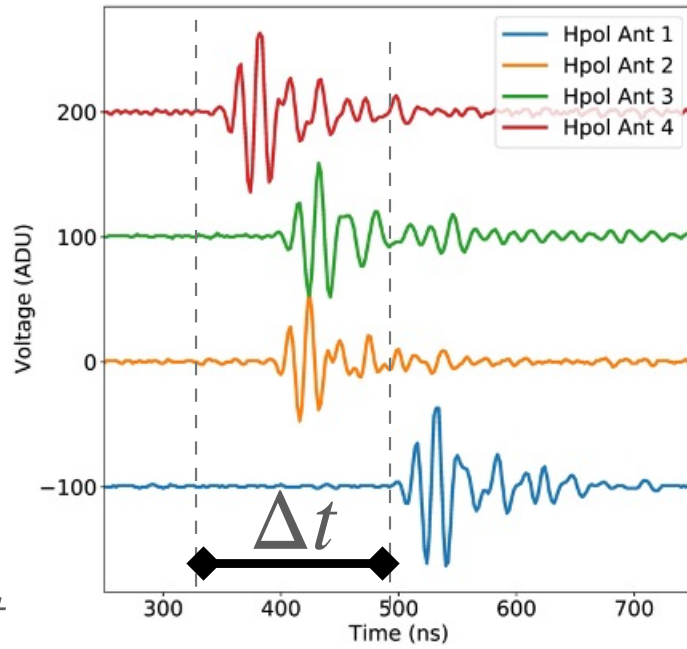
- Signal decreases due to rarefied atmosphere

FREQUENCY RANGE MATTERS

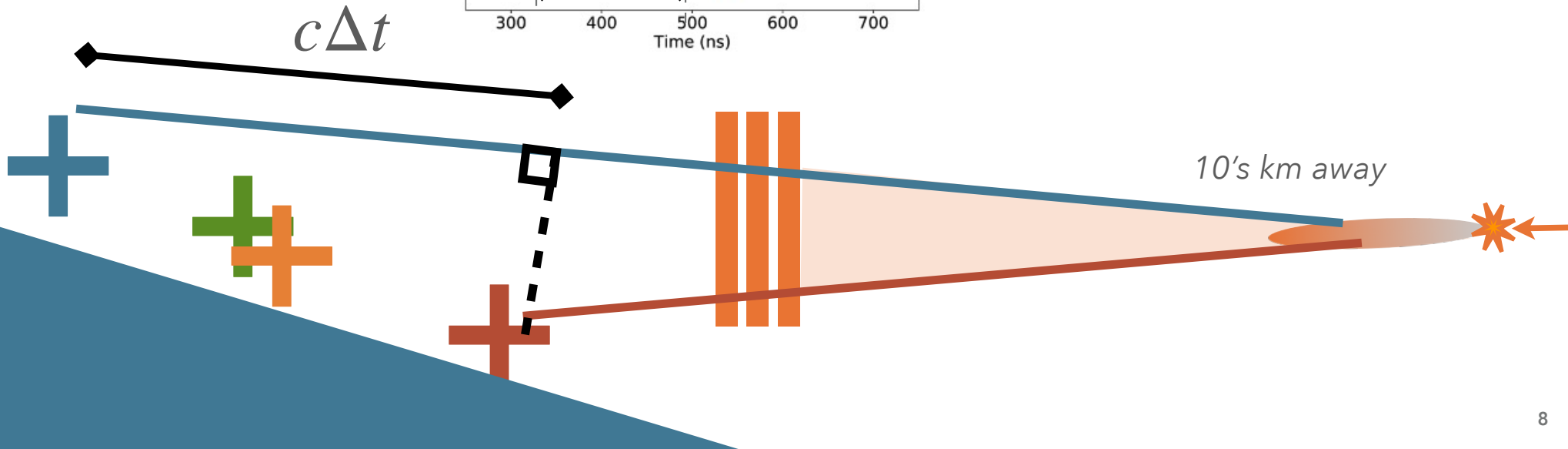


INTERFEROMETRY

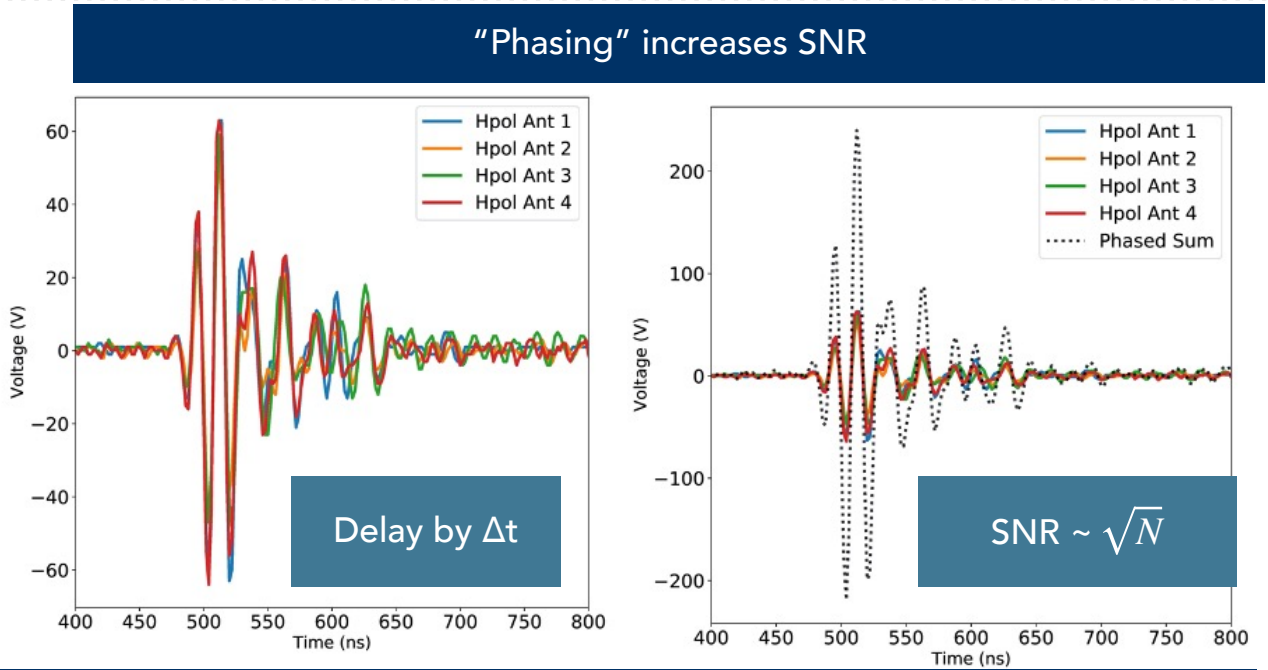
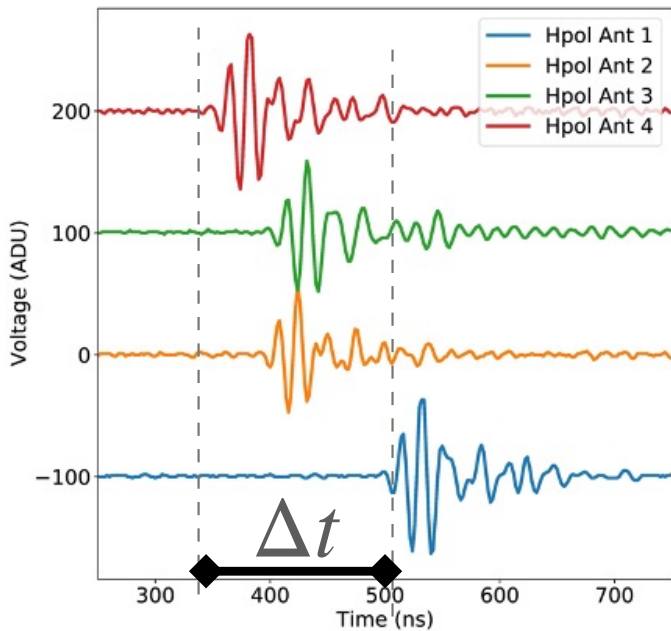
Signals arrive at different antennas delayed by the Δt determined by the path length difference



Δt 's gives you direction



PHASED ARRAYS ON A MOUNTAIN



Tunable field of view



Form many beams to cover full horizon, but tune in only to the very edge

ADVANTAGES OF THE BEACON CONCEPT

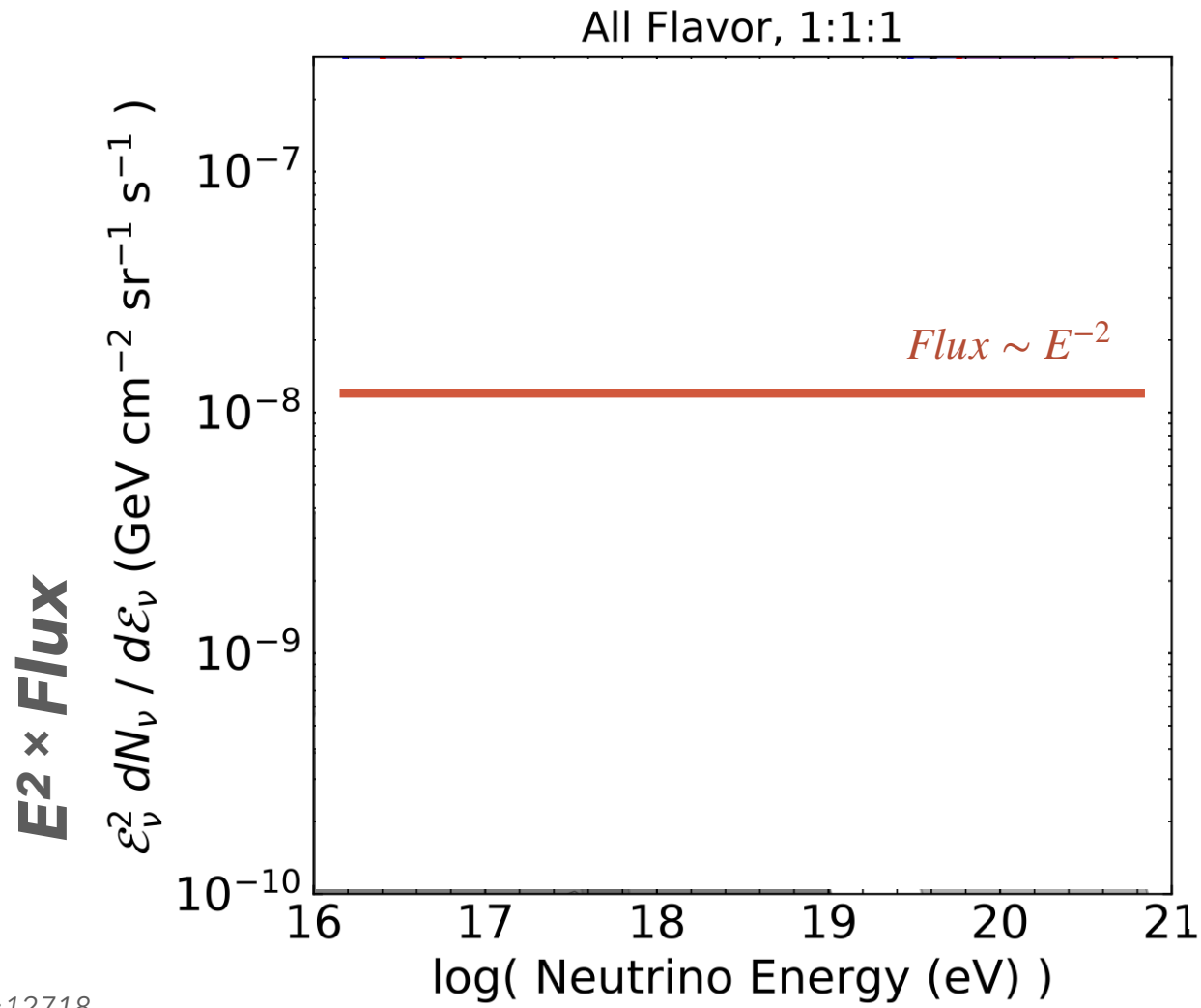
➤ **Phasing**

- Coherently summing signals in an array improves SNR by a factor of $\sqrt{N_{antennas}}$
- Pointing allows for directional rejection of noise and a low trigger threshold

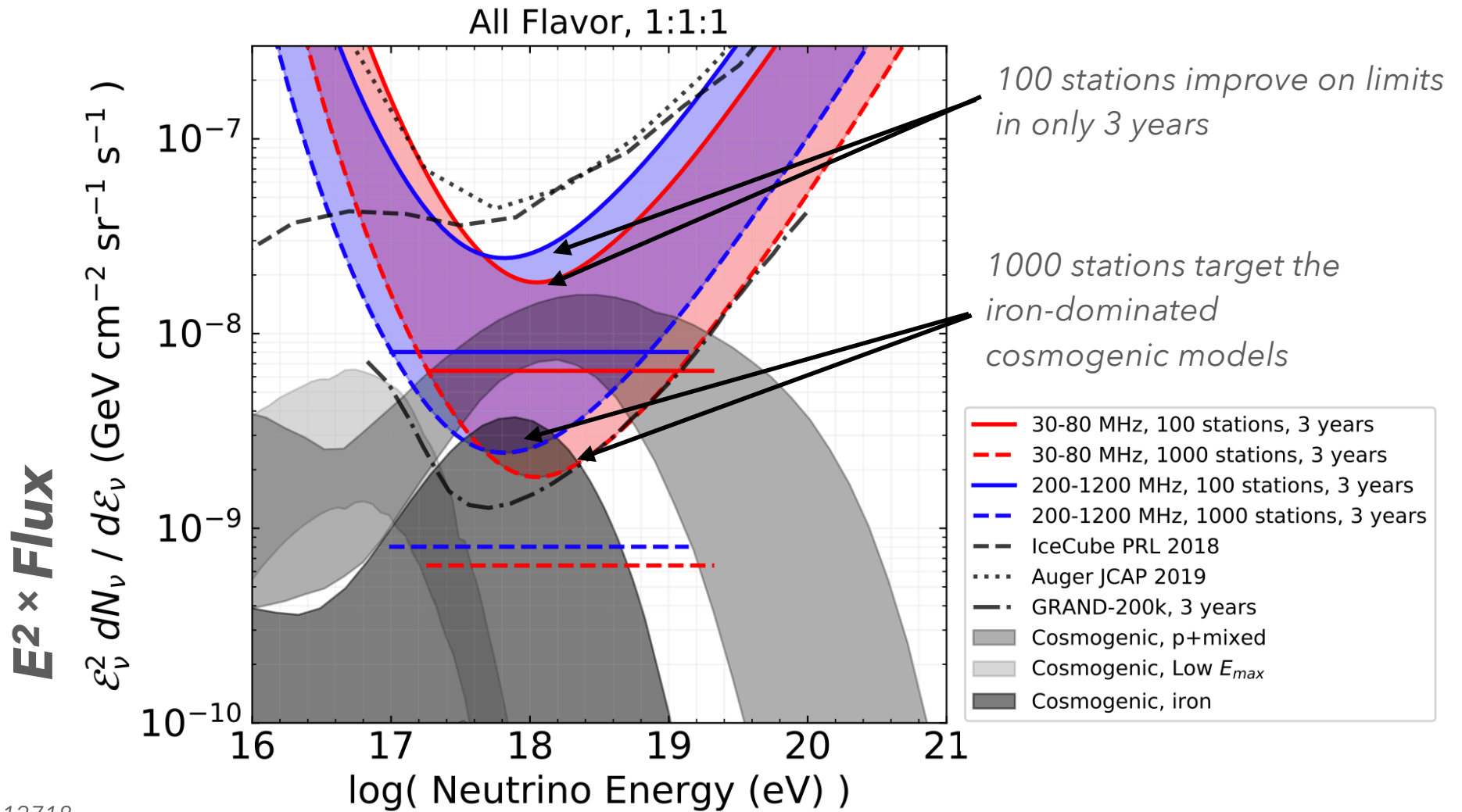
➤ **High elevation mountain ranges**

- Increased viewing area
- Multiple independent antenna arrays can be built to linearly improve the sensitivity

BEACON IS AN EFFICIENT DESIGN

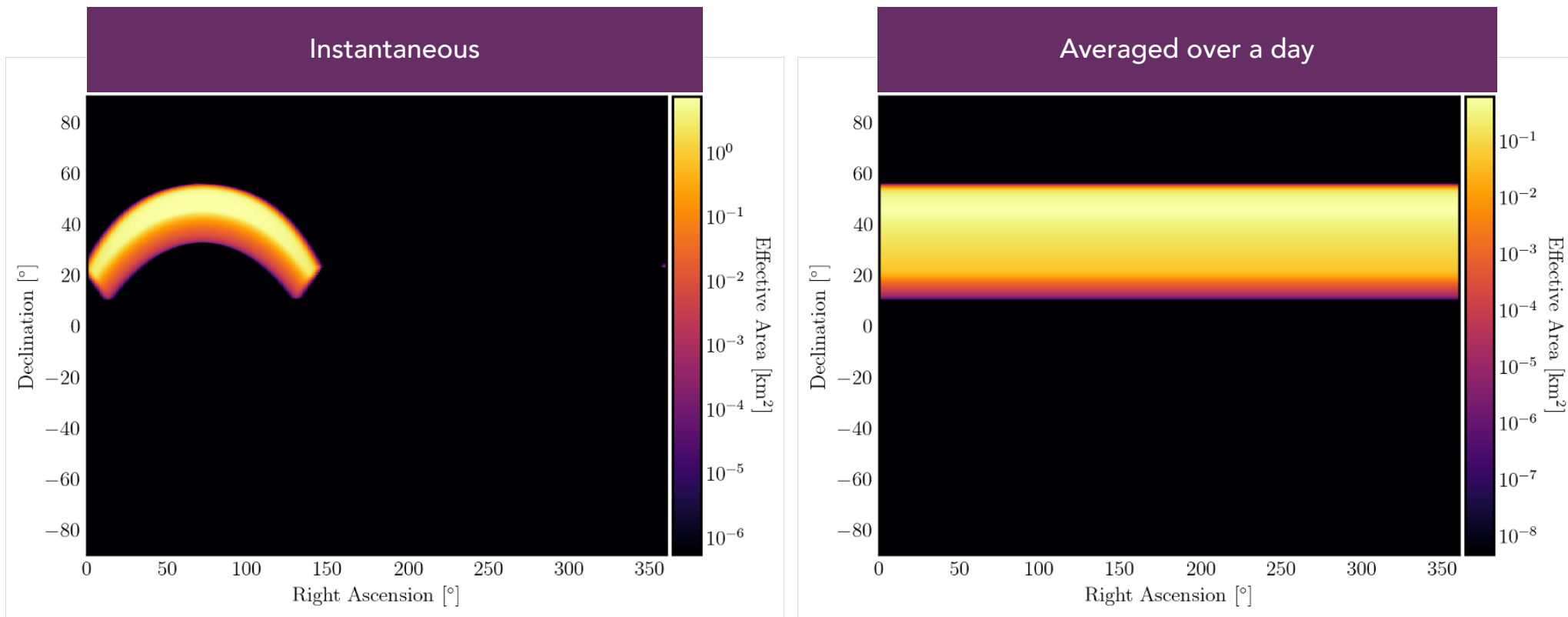


BEACON IS AN EFFICIENT DESIGN



BEACON FIELD OF VIEW

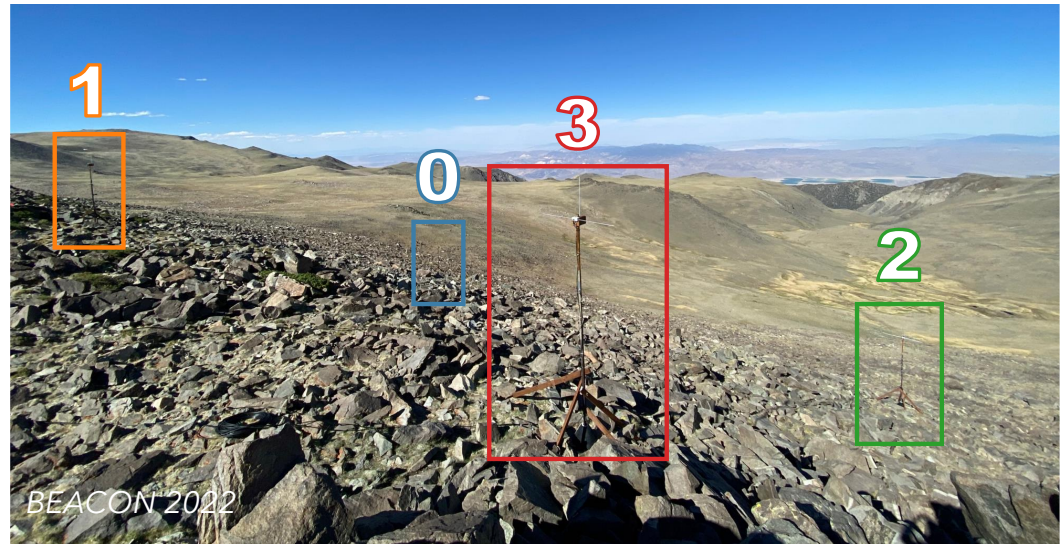
- ▶ Need multiple sites, so could build up complete sky coverage with sites around the world, including Colcha Valley



BEACON PROTOTYPE ARRAY

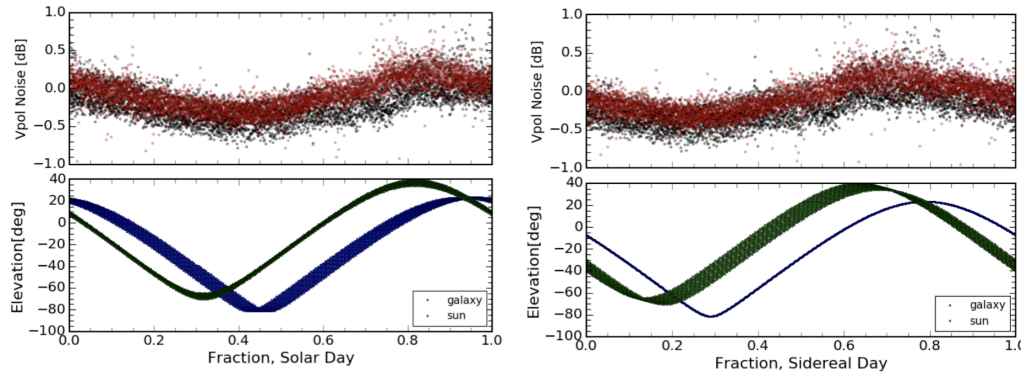
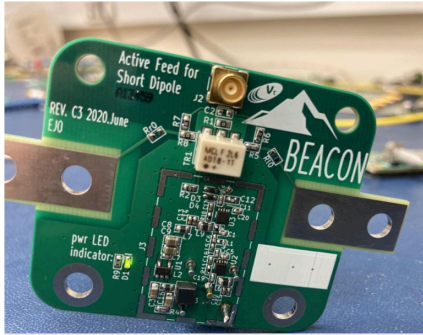


- ▶ Prototype at the White Mountain Research Station has been running since 2018 at 3.8 km
- ▶ Goals:
 - ▶ validate sensitivity estimates with cosmic ray search
 - ▶ test phased arrays at high elevation
 - ▶ manage backgrounds and operate continuously



HARDWARE

- ▶ Custom design dipoles. Vpol and Hpol, mounted 12 ft above the ground

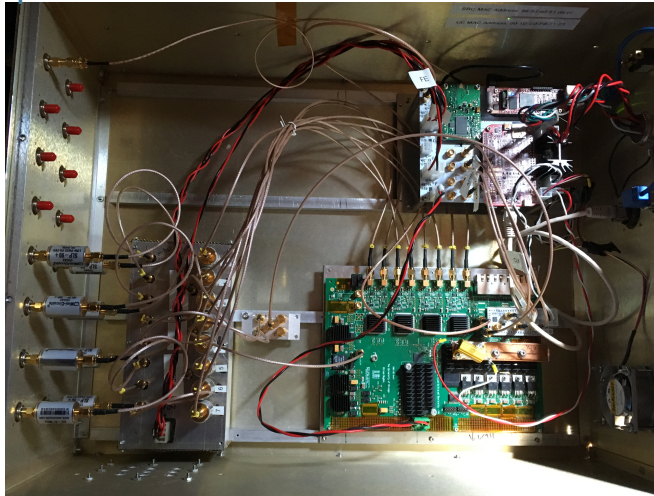


Antennas track galaxy, esp b/c temperature (sun elevation) should be anti-correlated with signal chain gain

- ▶ Phased array trigger and data acquisition

based on ARA phased array, Oberla NIM 2018

Second stage amps + filters



Single board computer for control, GPS, power

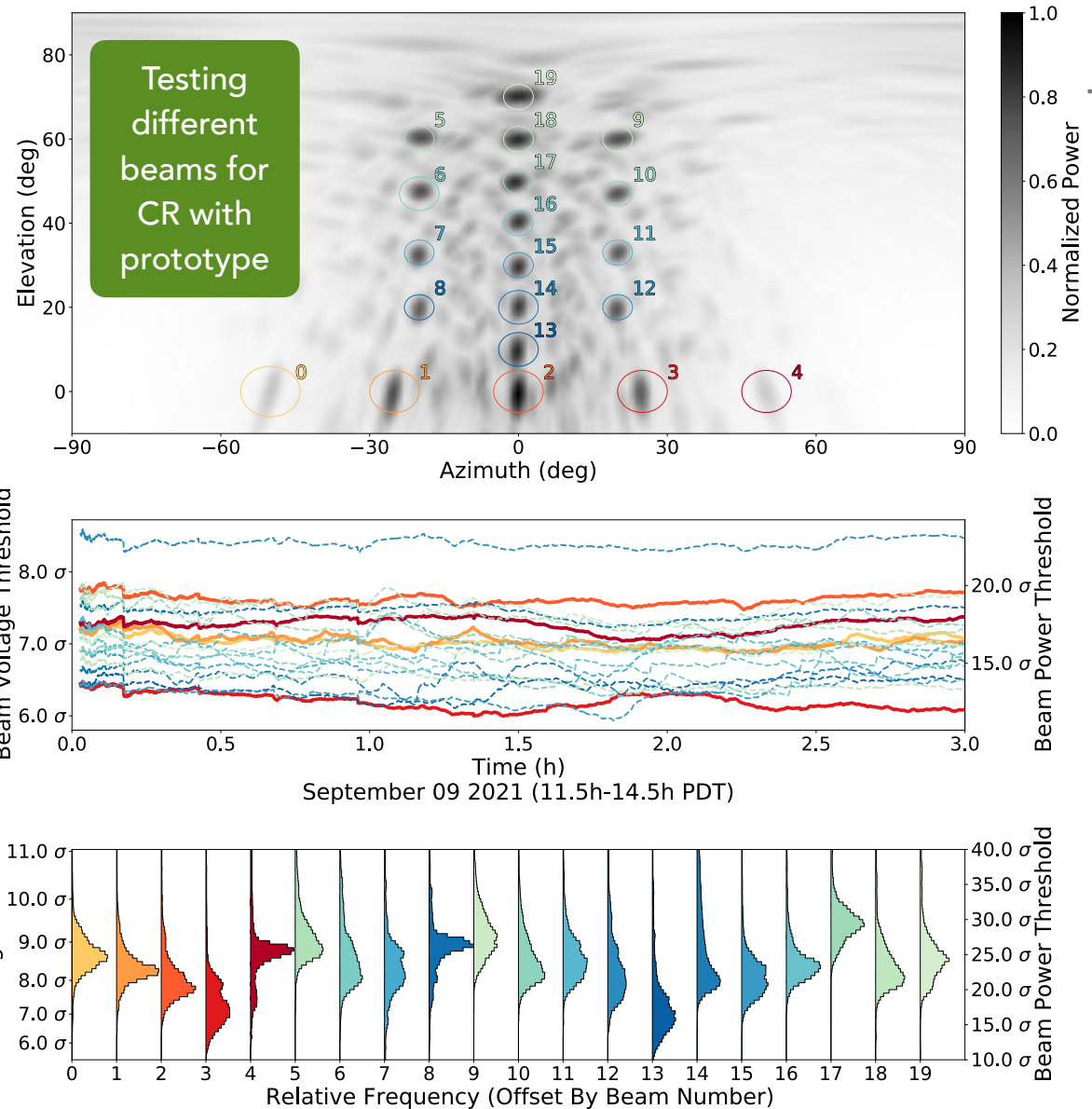
8-channel 7-bit digitizer & interferometric trigger

- ▶ WMRS Observatory provides 2kW power, (nearly) continuous networking ~ Gb/day

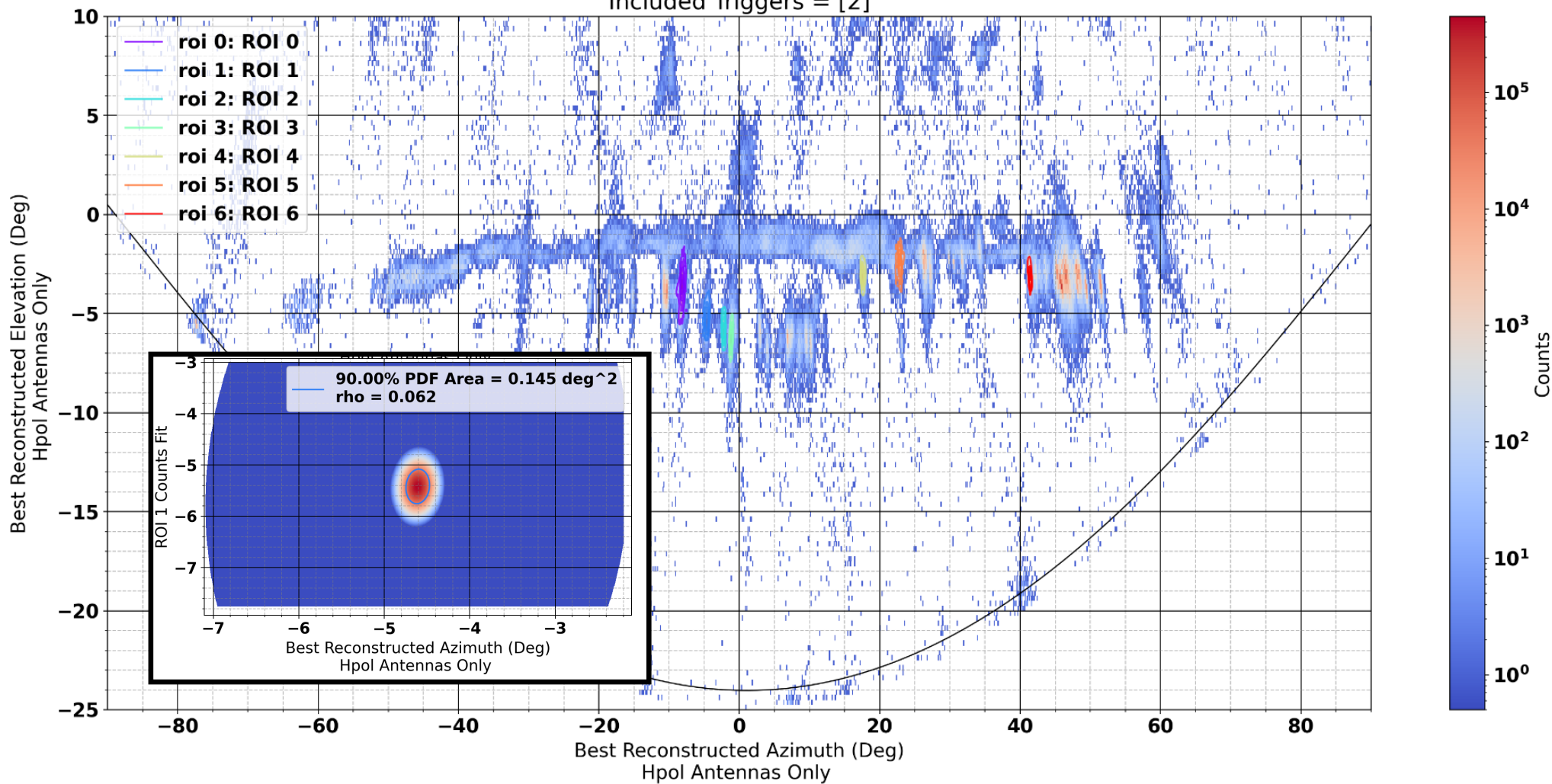
BEAMFORMING *IN SITU*

- ▶ Form beams that cover your full solid angle
- ▶ Full scale BEACON would fill the solid angle near horizon, down weighting
- ▶ Noise-riding threshold automatically adjusts the thresholds in “noisy beams” so the backgrounds do not dominate

BEACON 2022

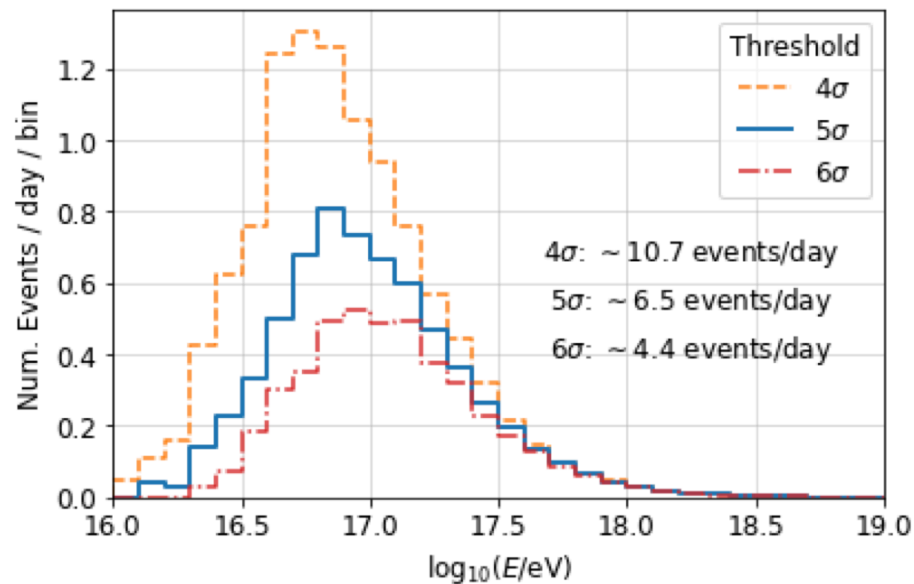


phi_best_h vs elevation_best_h, Runs = 5733-5789
Included Triggers = [2]

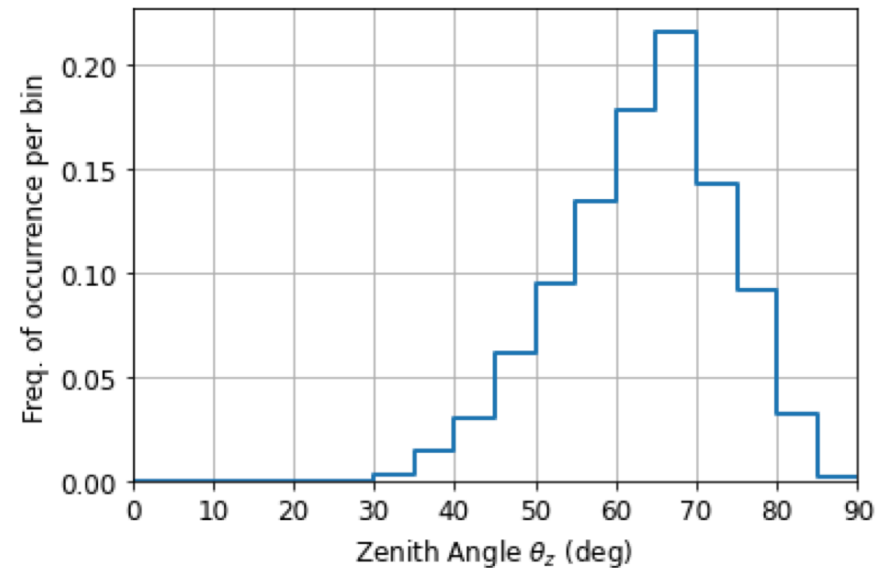


COSMIC RAYS HELP VALIDATE THE PERFORMANCE

- ▶ Cosmic ray rate depends strongly on instrument threshold



- ▶ Expect predominated inclined showers due to antenna orientation and elevation (3.8 km)

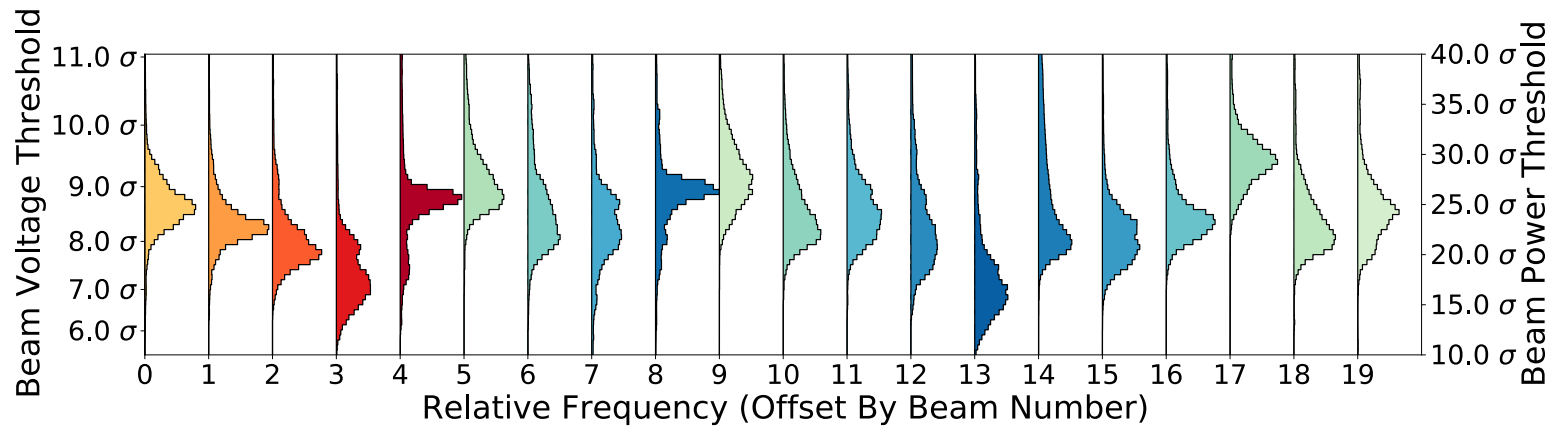
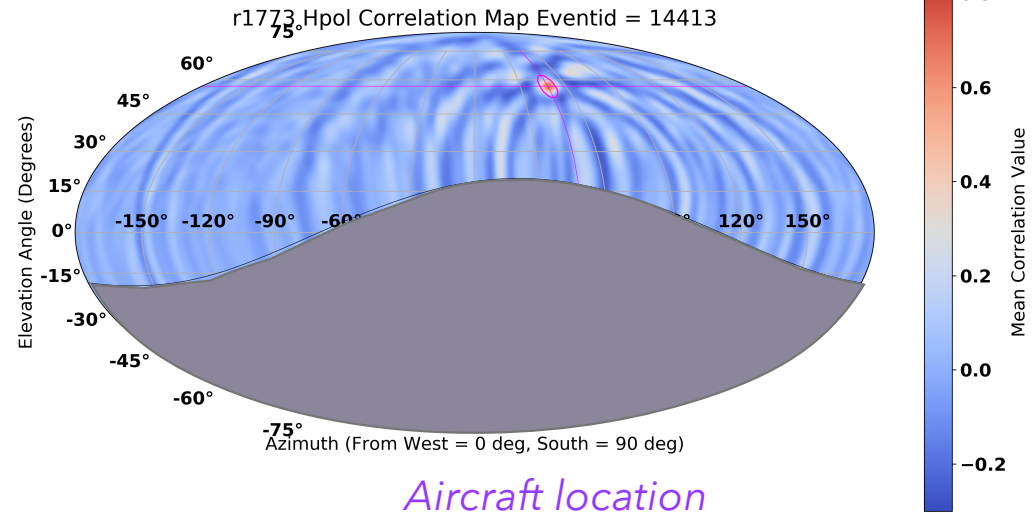


ADVANCES TOWARD EFFICIENT TRIGGERING ON AIR SHOWERS

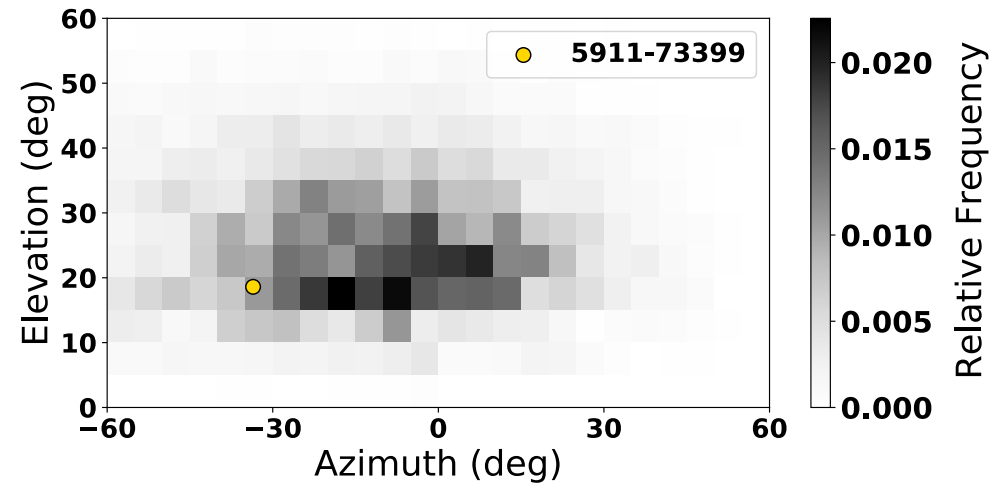
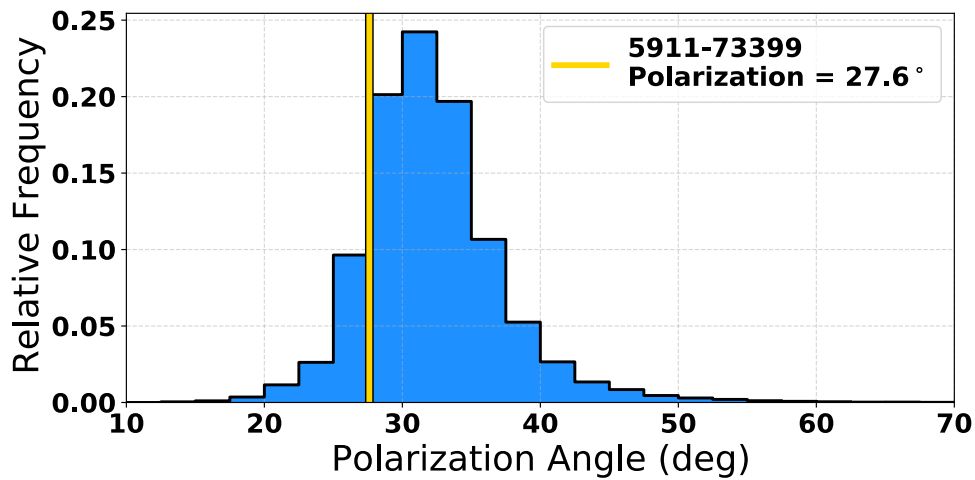
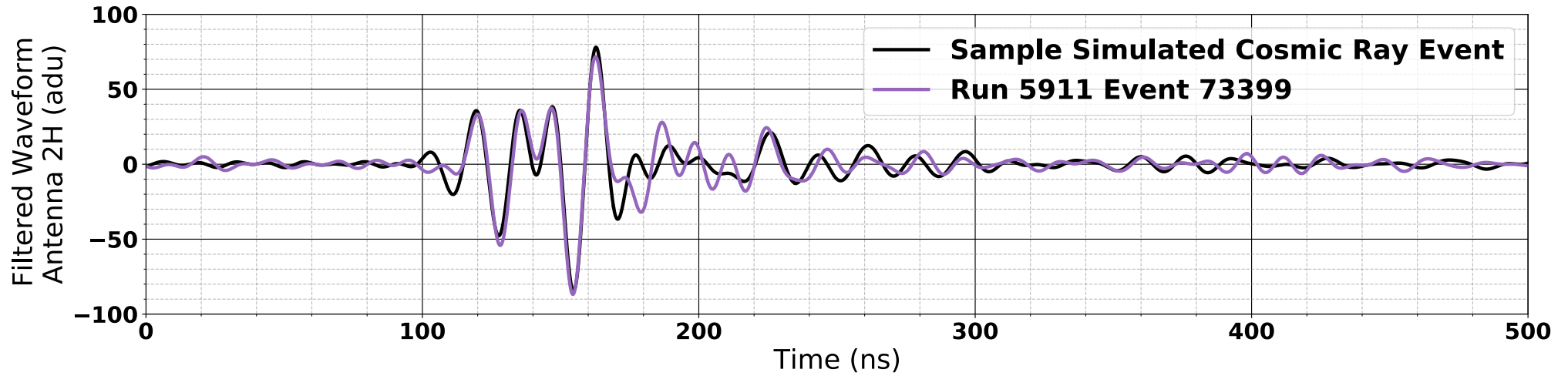
- ▶ Need to demonstrate that we can trigger on **(1) impulsive signals** with **(2) thresholds** comparable to 5 x thermal noise level in voltage

1. **Impulsive triggers:** Reflected RFI off airplanes

2. **Thresholds:** Many beams at thresholds **approaching** level assumed in neutrino sims



PROMISING CR CANDIDATE



WHAT'S NEXT?

- Ongoing cosmic ray search in three years of data
- Full scale hardware
- Exploring new sites
 - Survey in Delta Utah this weekend
 - Other sites? Colca Canyon?
 - Refine models with topography

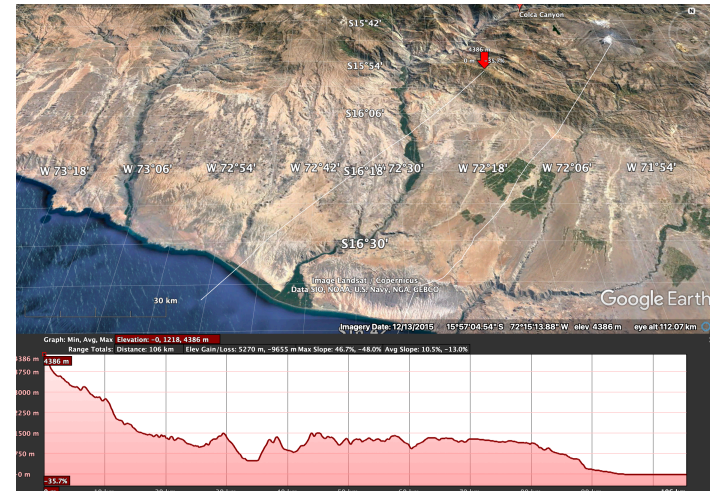
WHAT ABOUT TAMBO AND BEACON?

- Both do *big science with big experiments*.
- My suspicion is that combined techniques will make the most compelling science case
- Independent techniques, independent but somewhat overlapping energy bands → good handle on systematics



COLCA CANYON

- ▶ Site requirements for BEACON:
 - ▶ >2 km elevation
 - ▶ Clear view to the horizon
 - ▶ RF quiet
 - ▶ Align the array where geomagnetic peaks (perpendicular to magnetic field) magnetic field
- ▶ Several ridges near Colca Canyon that look to the sea. Could be quite beneficial.

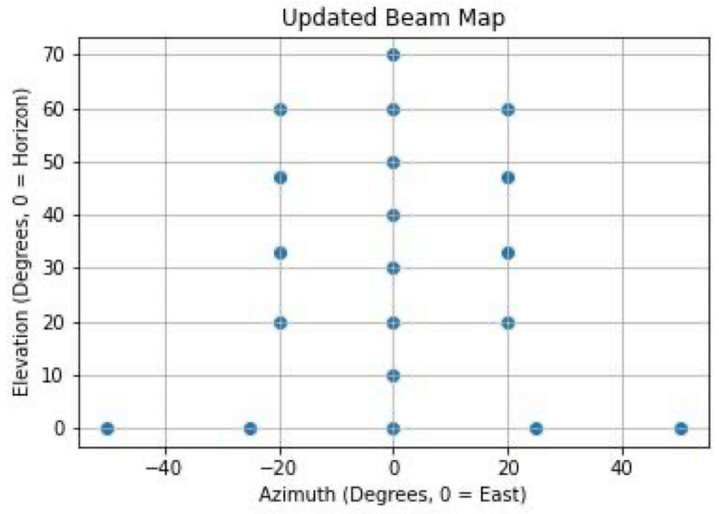


“

Bonus Slides

MANAGING RFI FROM A HIGH SITE

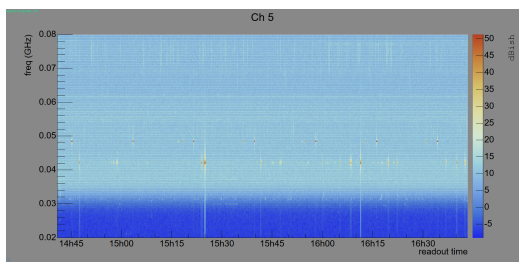
- 1. Use phased beams to mask out RFI
 - Beams at the trigger level adjust their thresholds based on the beam-level trigger rates*



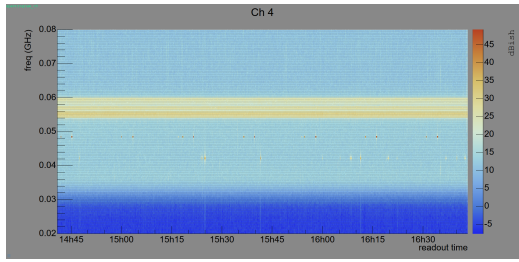
- 2. Find an RF-quiet site! Many options...
 - WMRS is okay & good test for CR triggering*

McGill Arctic Research Station (MARS) is **quiet (!!)** & near a high altitude mountain

Vpol

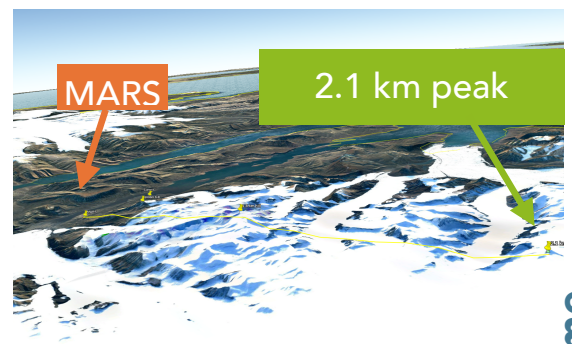


Hpol

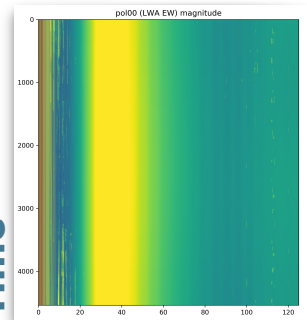


Frequency (GHz)

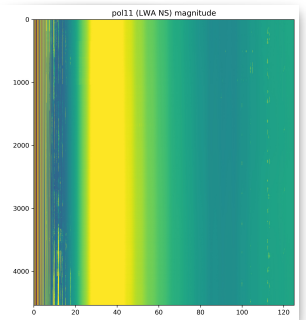
Time



EW



NS



Frequency (MHz)

Time