

## The Giant Radio Array for Neutrino Detection

<http://grand.cnrs.fr/>



*Olivier Martineau-Huynh, LPNHE  
Irfu, DPhP, January 7, 2019*

# *Menu de rentrée*

## *Apéritif:*

*Motivation scientifique pour GRAND  
saupoudrée de son contexte expérimental*

## *Mise en bouche:*

*Bouchées de principe de détection*

## *Hors d'œuvre:*

*Objectifs scientifiques de GRAND  
sauce gravlax*

## *Plat de résistance:*

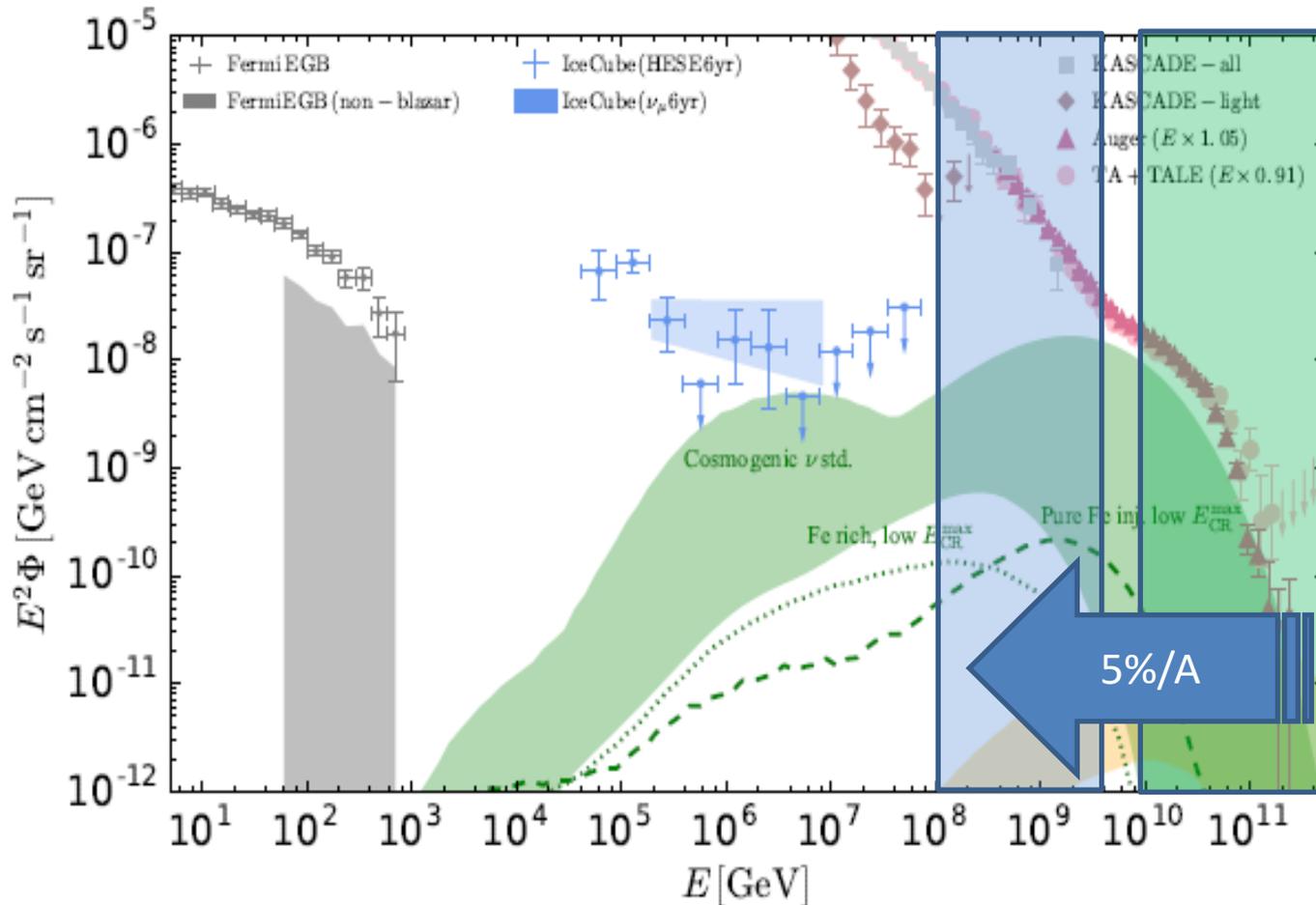
*Fricassée de défis expérimentaux de  
GRAND*

## *Dessert:*

*Galette des rois  
(fève = GRANDProto300)*

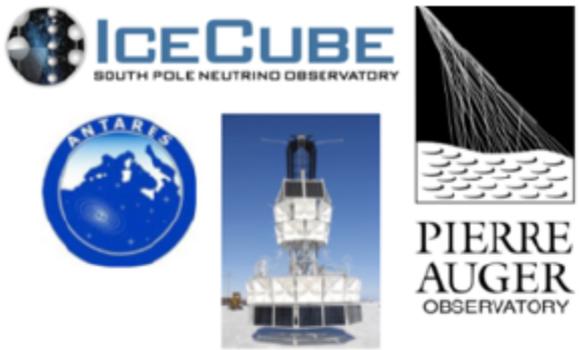
# Why UHE neutrinos?

- «Cleanest probe» of the Universe (no deflection, no attenuation, hadronic...).
- Direct link to UHECRs (5% of primary energy)



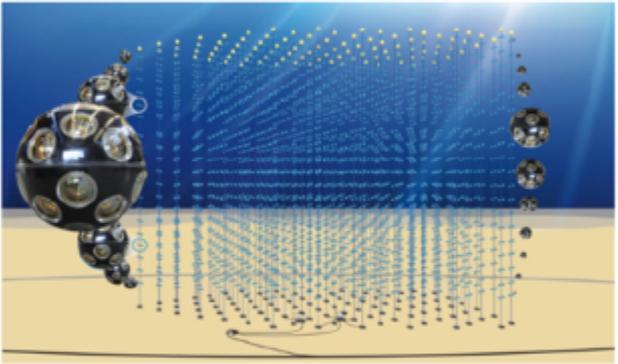
# Future project overview

complementarity,  
sensitivity to  
neutrino sources  
“**precision frontier**”



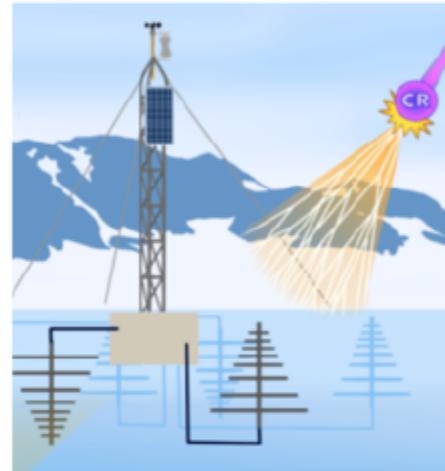
Present neutrino detectors

sensitivity at EeV  
and beyond  
“**energy frontier**”

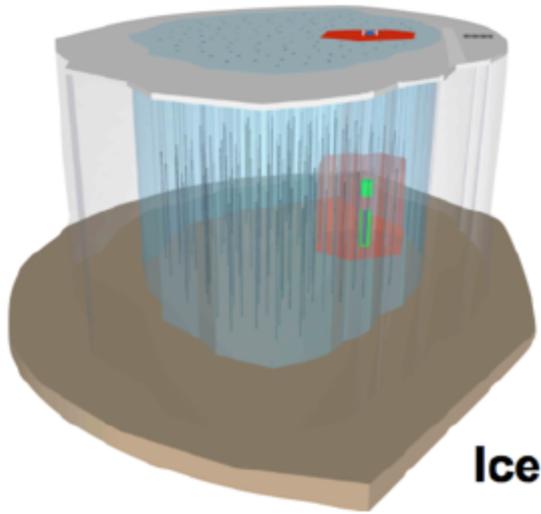


**KM3NeT, GVD**

sensitivity at  
PeV energies  
“**intensity frontier**”

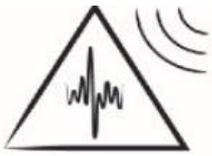


**ARA, ARIANNA,  
EVA, GRAND**

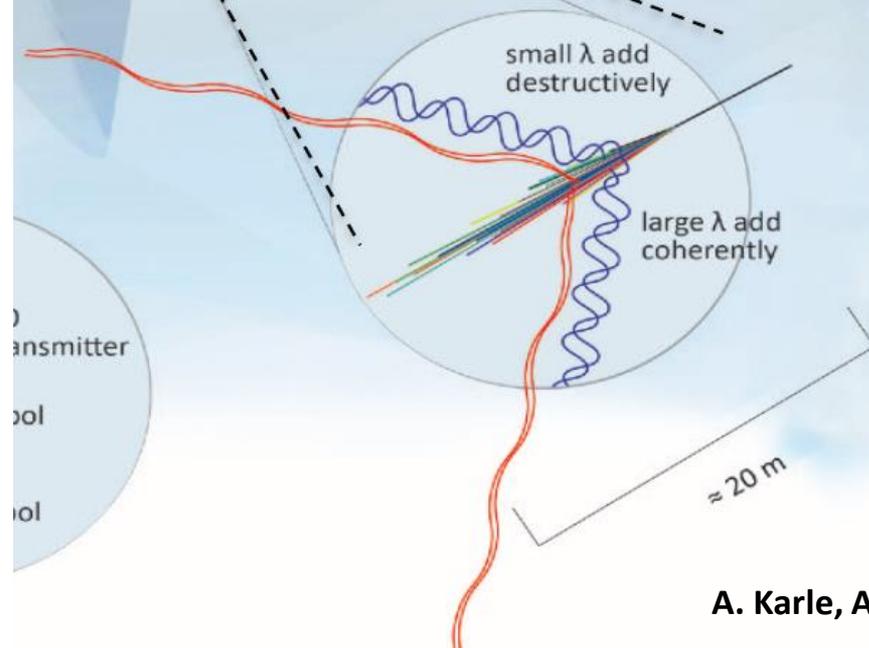
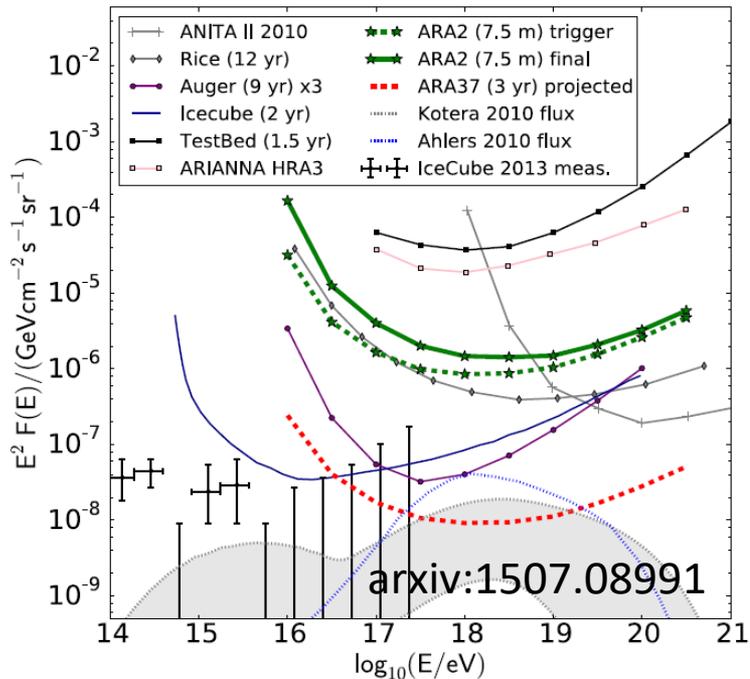
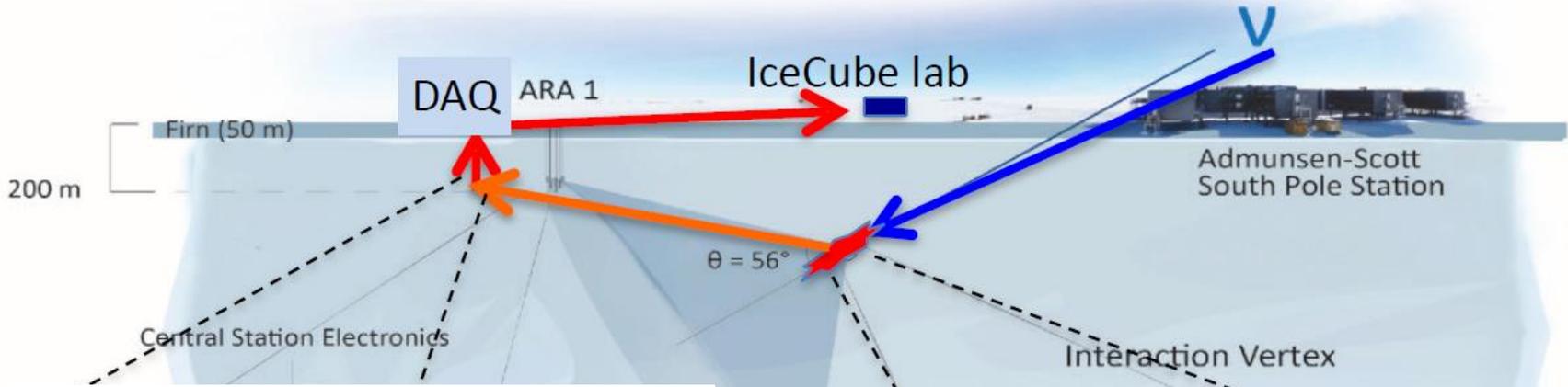


**IceCube-Gen2**

*Kowalski@TeVPA2017*

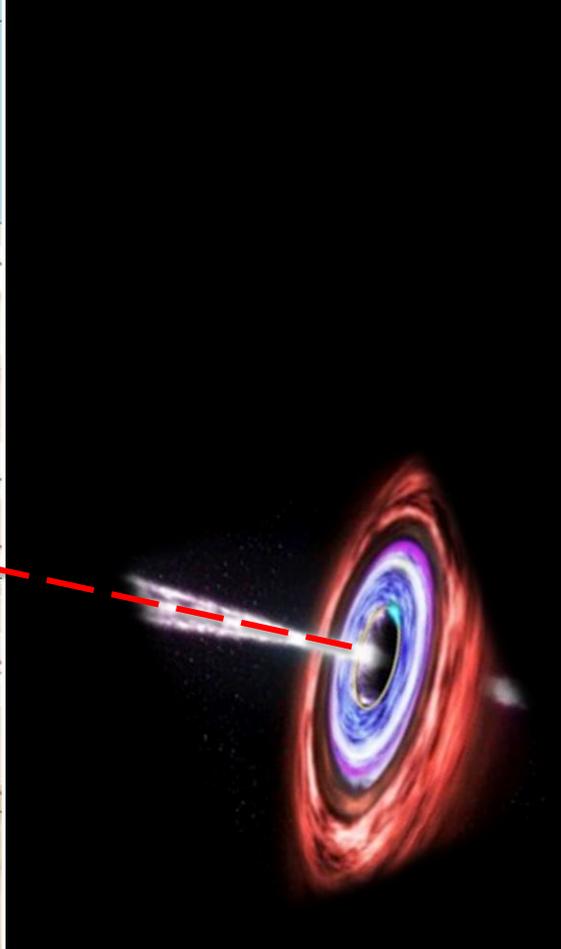
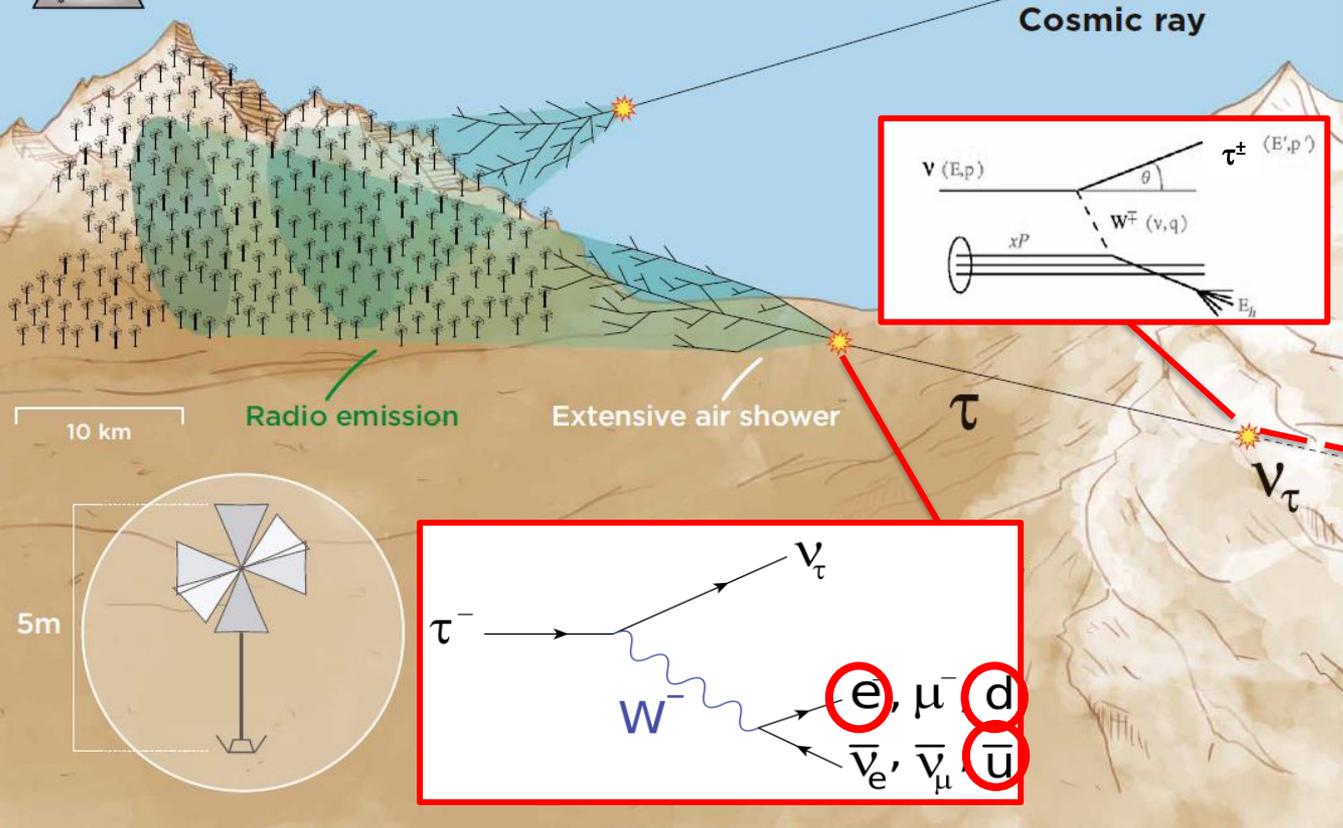


# Detection of ultrahigh-energy neutrinos in ARA

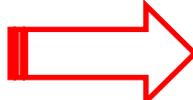




# Giant Radio Array for Neutrino Detection

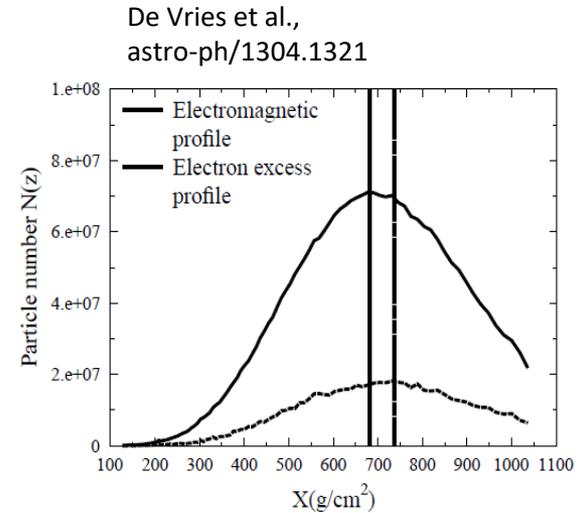
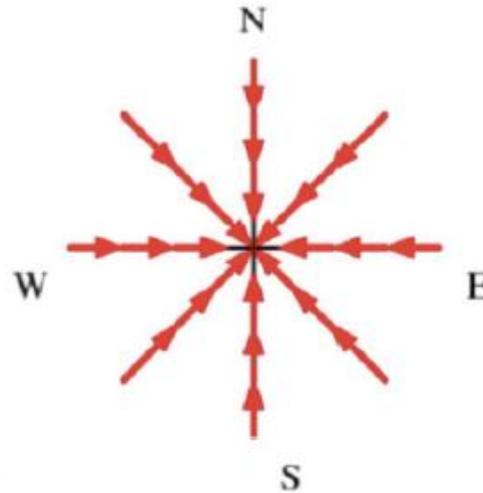
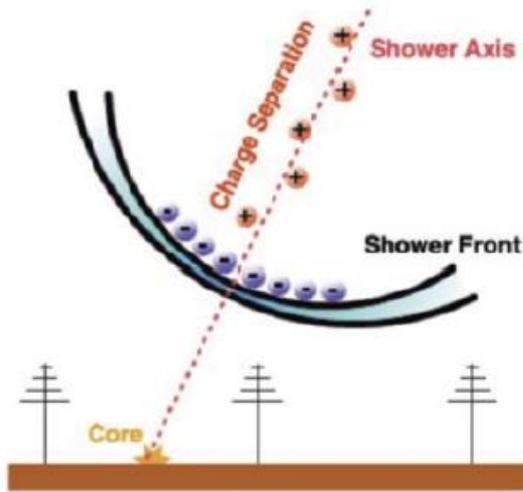


- Detection principle:
  - $\nu$ -induced tau decays in atmosphere generate  $\sim$ horizontal extensive air showers [Fargion astro-ph/99066450]
  - Issues:
    - **VERY** seldom events  $\rightarrow$  giant detector
    - Earth-skimming trajectories ( $\lambda_\nu < \sim 1000\text{km}$ )

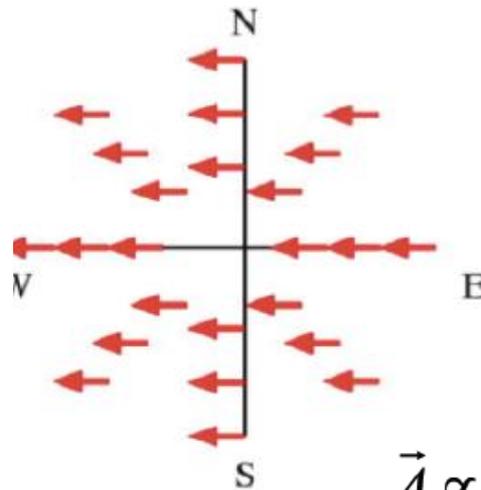
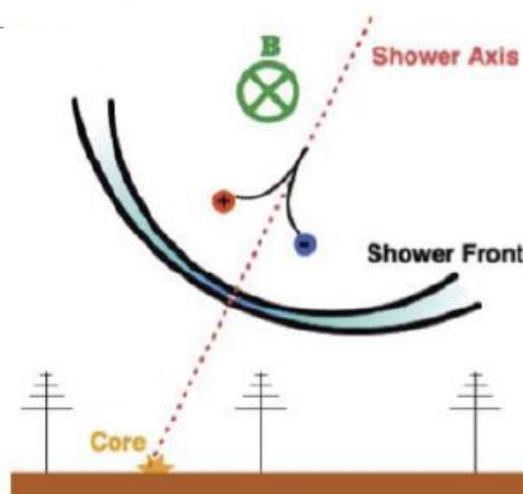
 **Radio-detection**

# Radio emission by air showers

- Charge excess  $\leftrightarrow$  Askaryan effect



- Geomagnetic effect (dominant)

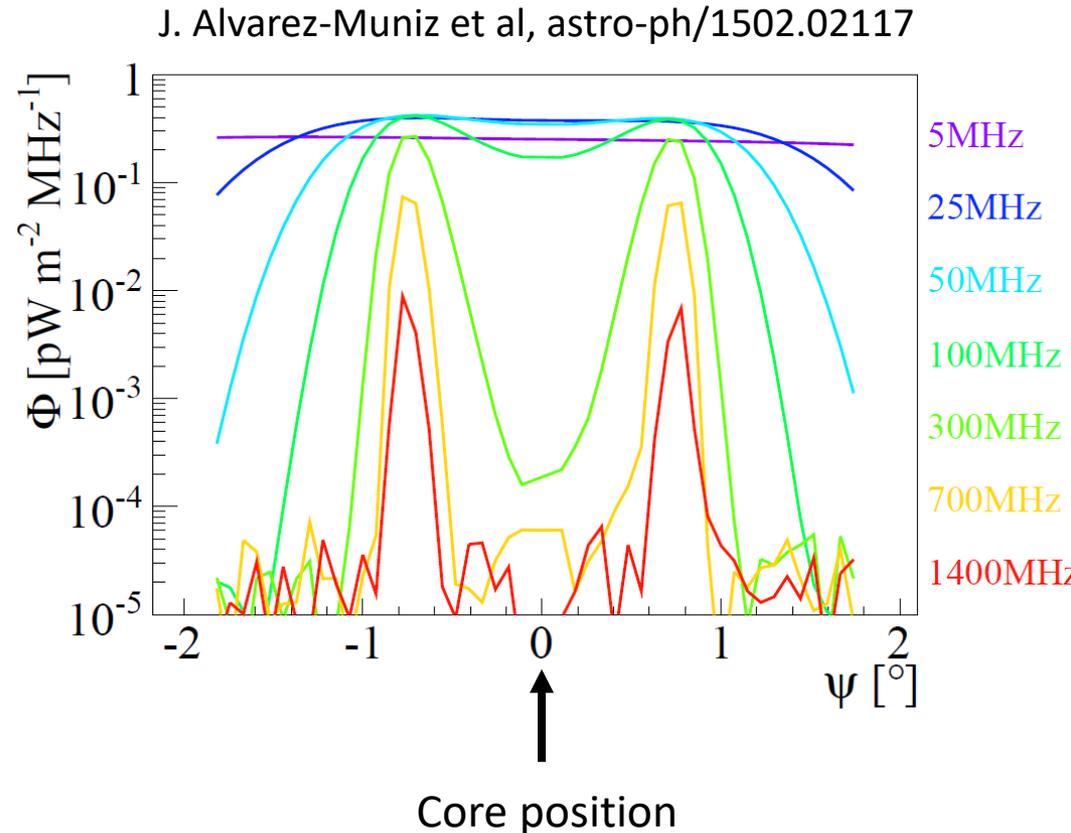
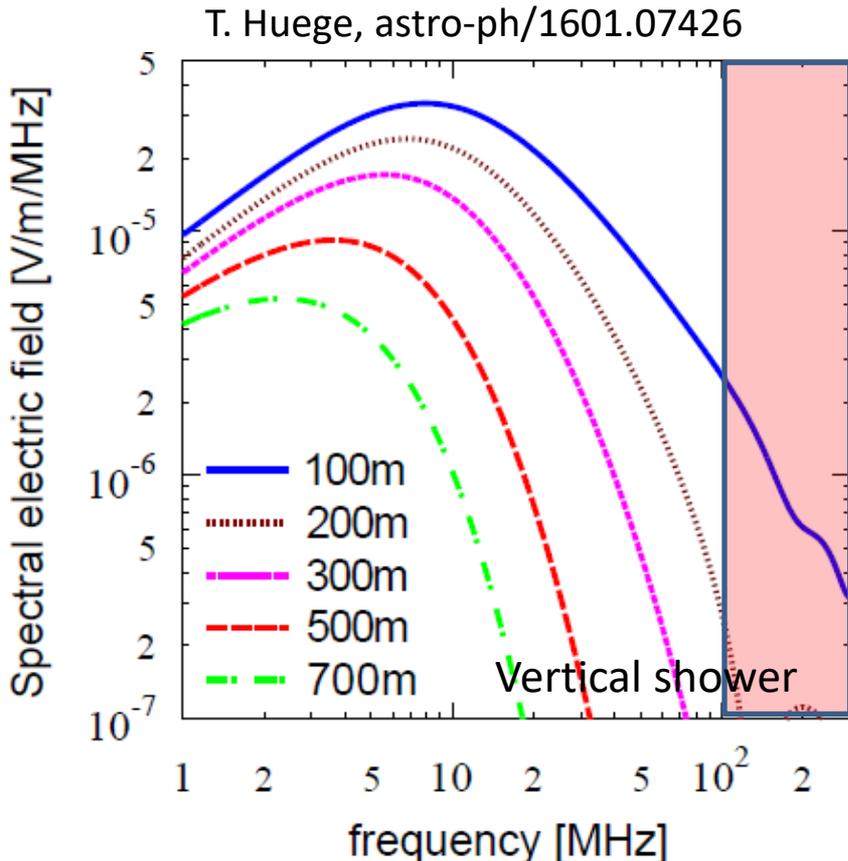


$$A \propto J^0 \quad \vec{E} = \frac{dA^0}{d\vec{x}} \propto \vec{x}$$

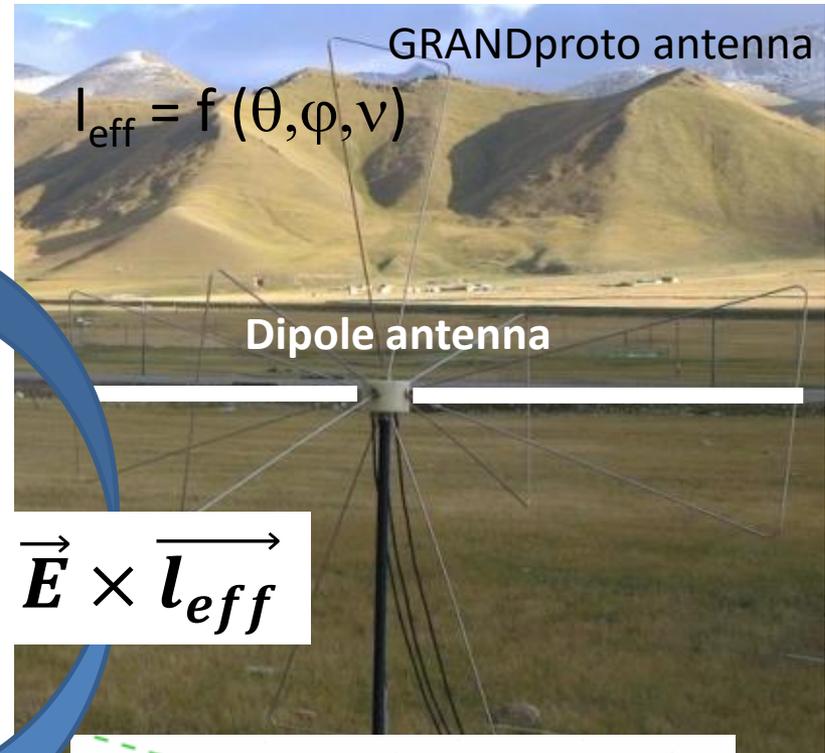
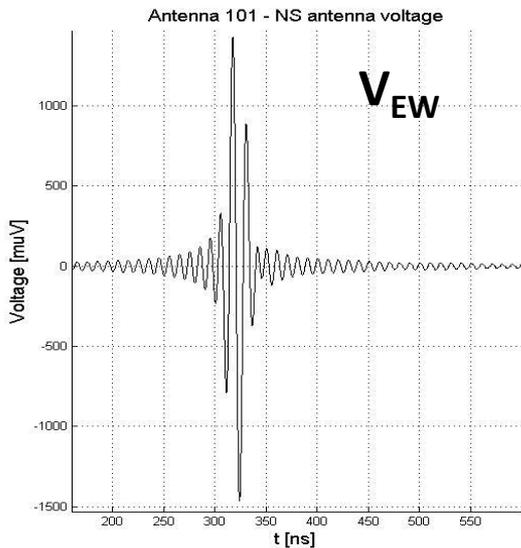
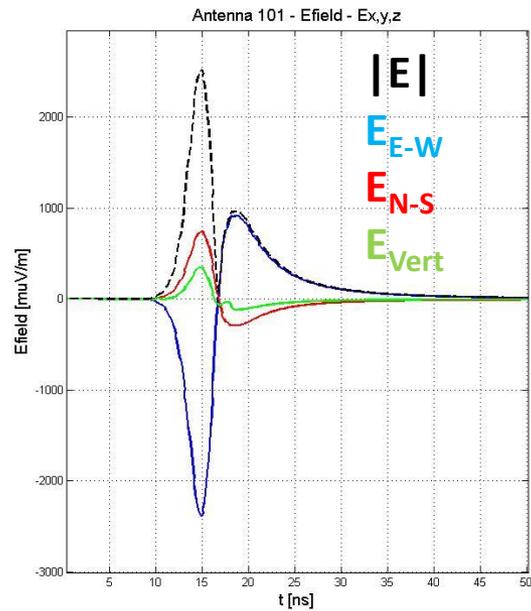
$$\vec{A} \propto \vec{J}_{Lorentz} \quad \vec{E} = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \propto \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

# Frequency bandwidth

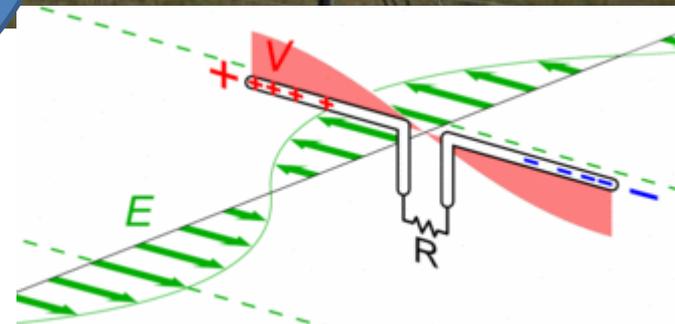
Emission coherent for  $\lambda \gg d \sim 3\text{m} \Leftrightarrow f \ll 100\text{MHz}$ .  
Exception: high frequencies along Cerenkov ring.  
Below 30MHz: short waves



# Radio detection



$$V = \vec{E} \times \vec{l}_{eff}$$



Current in antenna due to Efield generates voltage at load output

# Why radio? Because it is cheap!

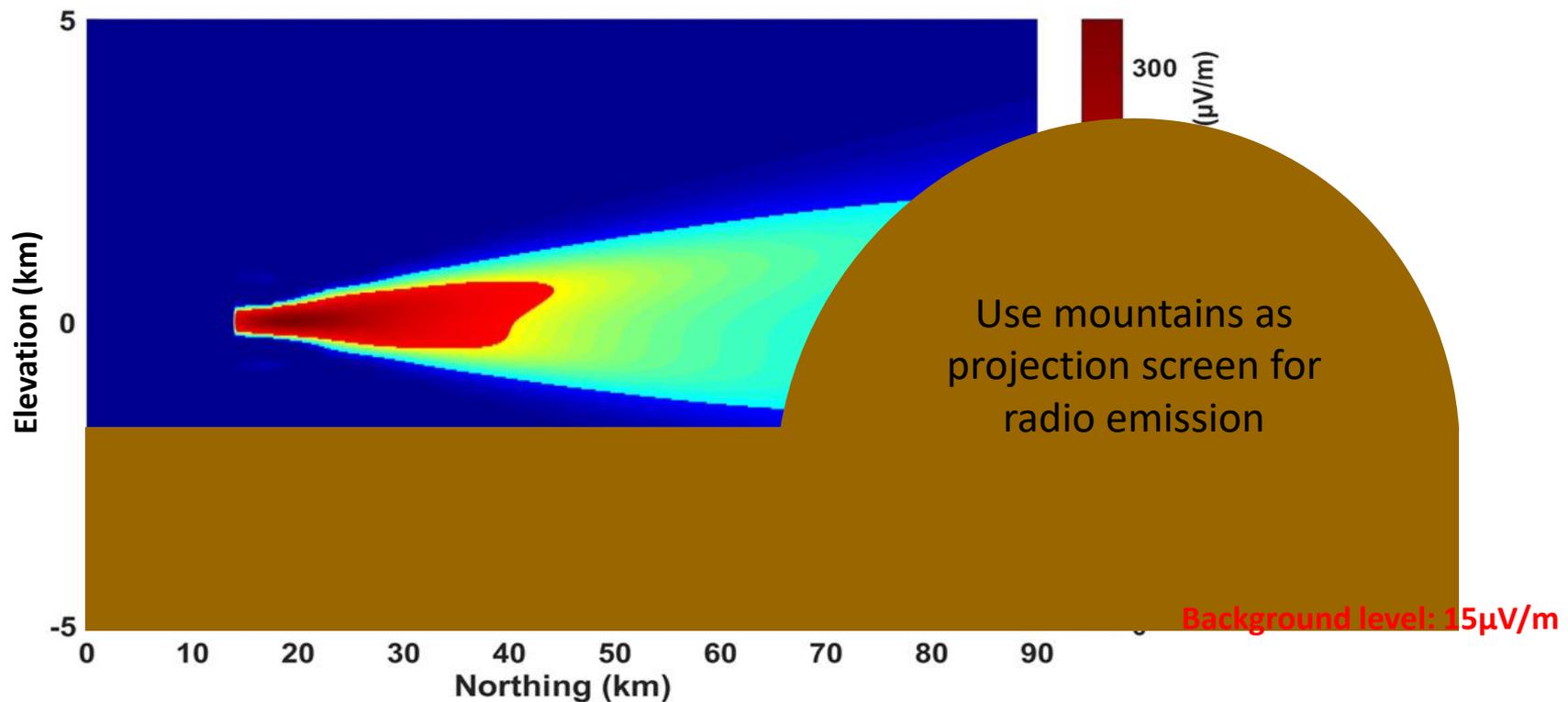


# Why radio?

Because it is perfect for horizontal air showers!

50-200MHz radio emission of a  $10^{17.5}$ eV shower viewed from the side:

**~10s of km<sup>2</sup> detectable footprint @ ~100 km!!**



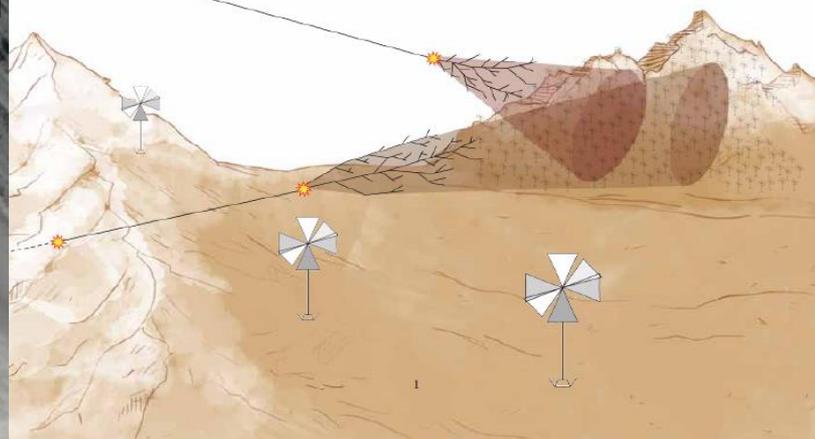
# The GRAND project



Giant Radio Array for Neutrino Detection

Science and Design

[astro-ph/1810.09994](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/1810.09994)



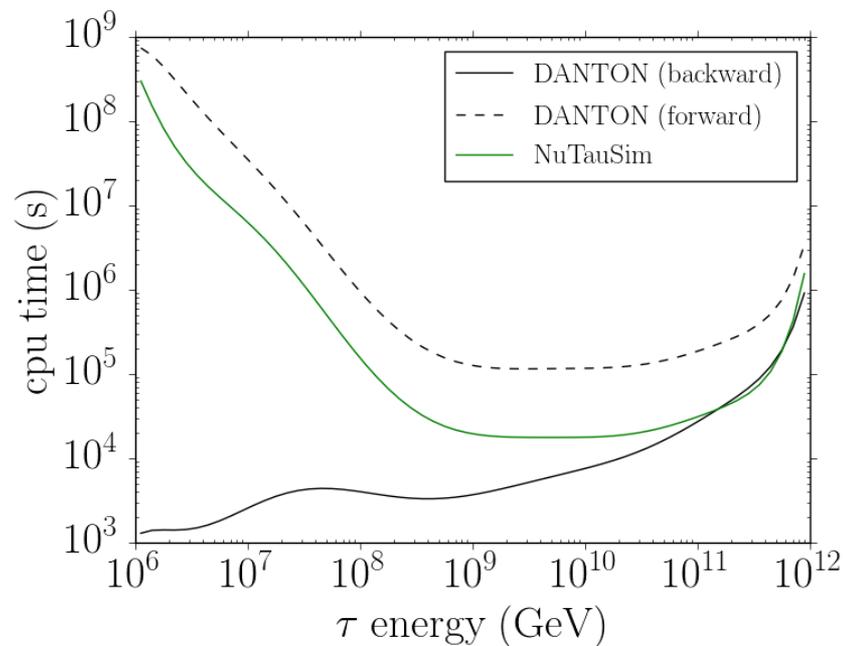
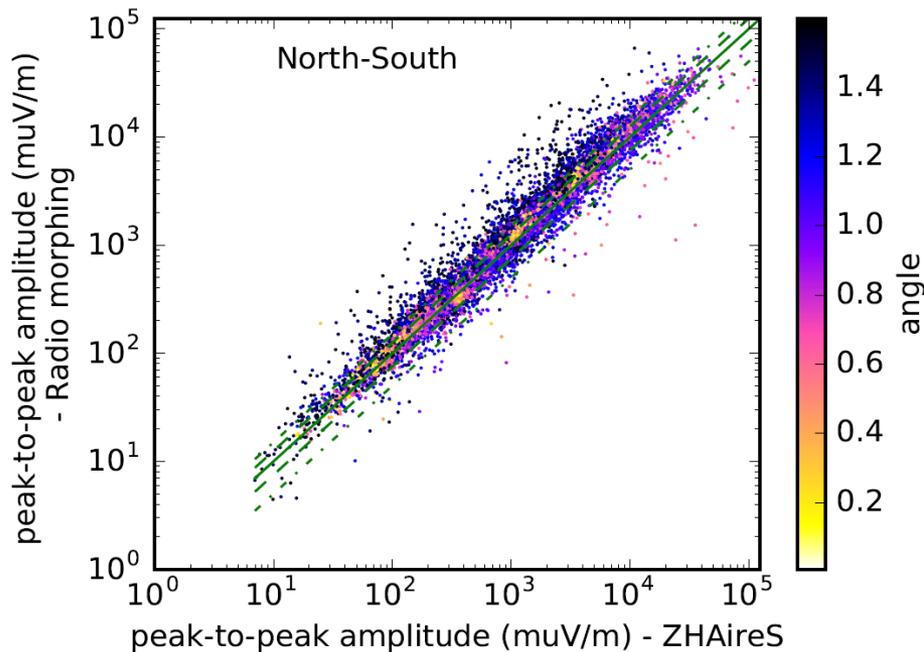
## Author list

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# GRAND neutrino sensitivity computation

- **End-to-end custom simulation**

**A- DANTON:**  $\nu \rightarrow \tau$  decay  
backward MC over realistic topography.  
*V. Niess and OMH, astro-ph/1810.01978.*

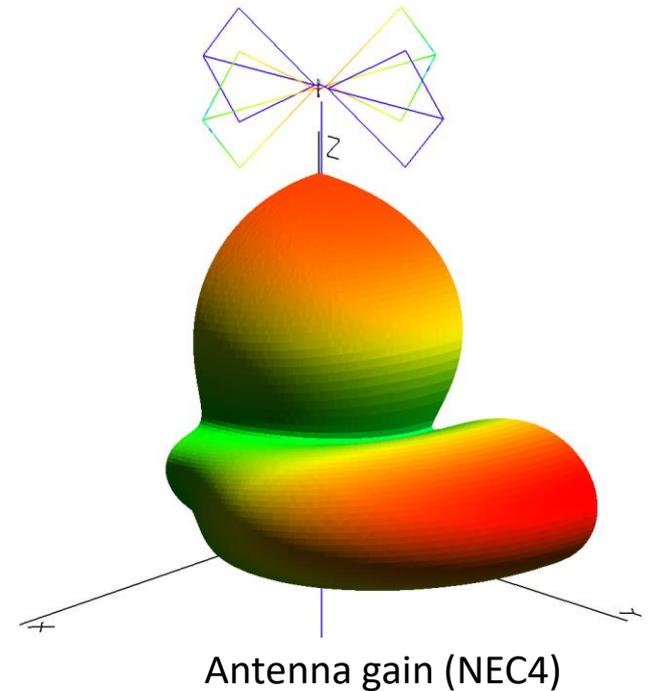
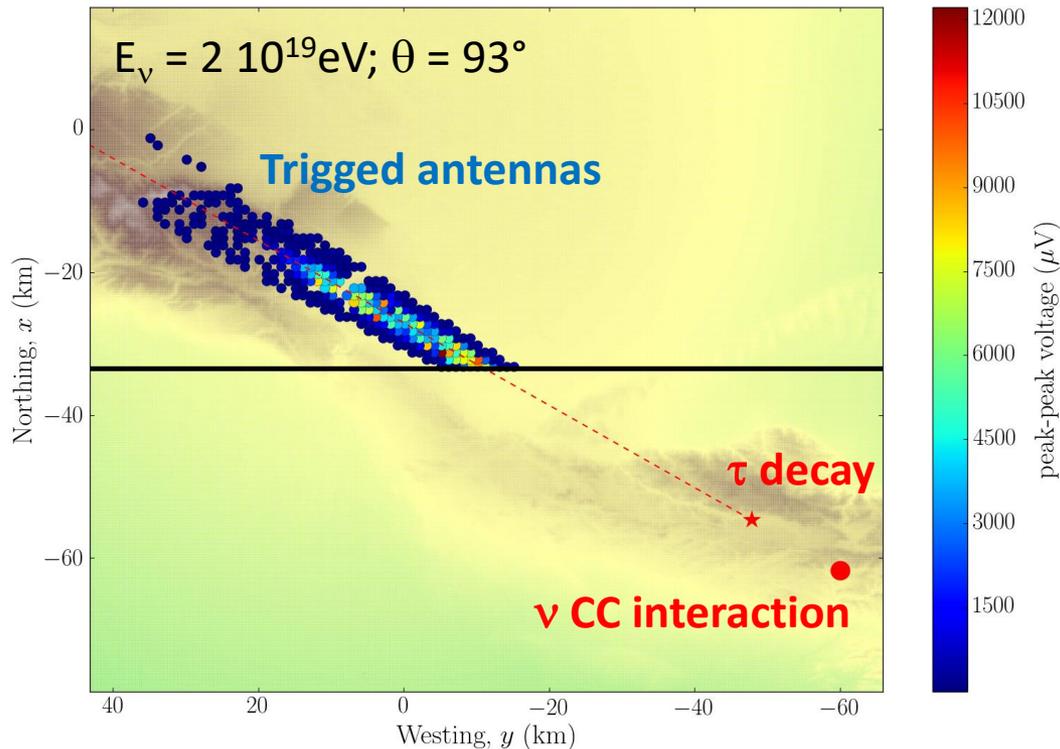


**B- RadioMorphing:** semi-analytical computation of the air-shower-induced Efield transient signal.  
*A. Zilles et al., astro-ph/1811.01750*

# GRAND neutrino sensitivity computation

- End-to-end custom simulation

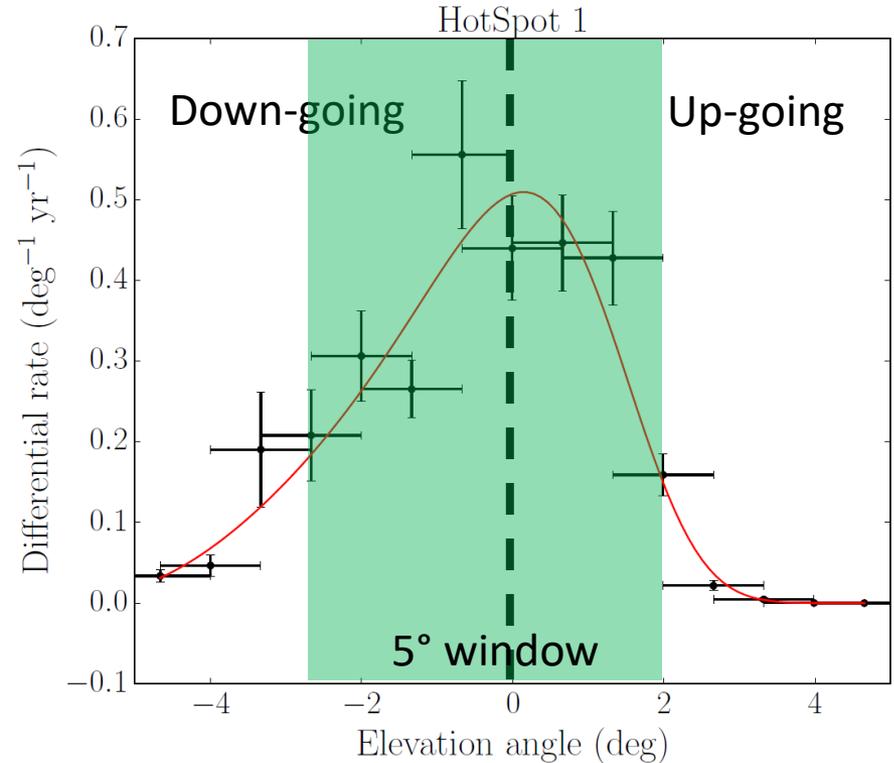
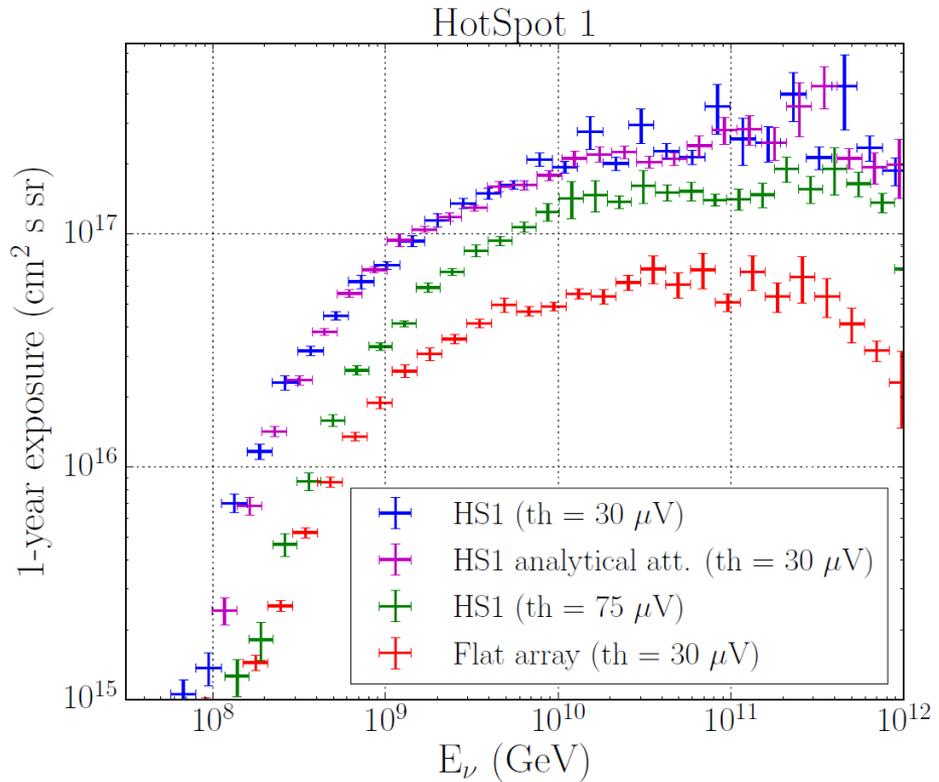
**C- Antenna response:**  
*HORIZONANTENNA*,  $h=5\text{m}$ ,  $f = 50\text{-}200\text{MHz}$ , optimized for very inclined trajectories. Response simulated in NEC4.



**D- Layout:** 10'000 antennas with 1km step square grid on area with favorable topography (TianShan mountains, China).

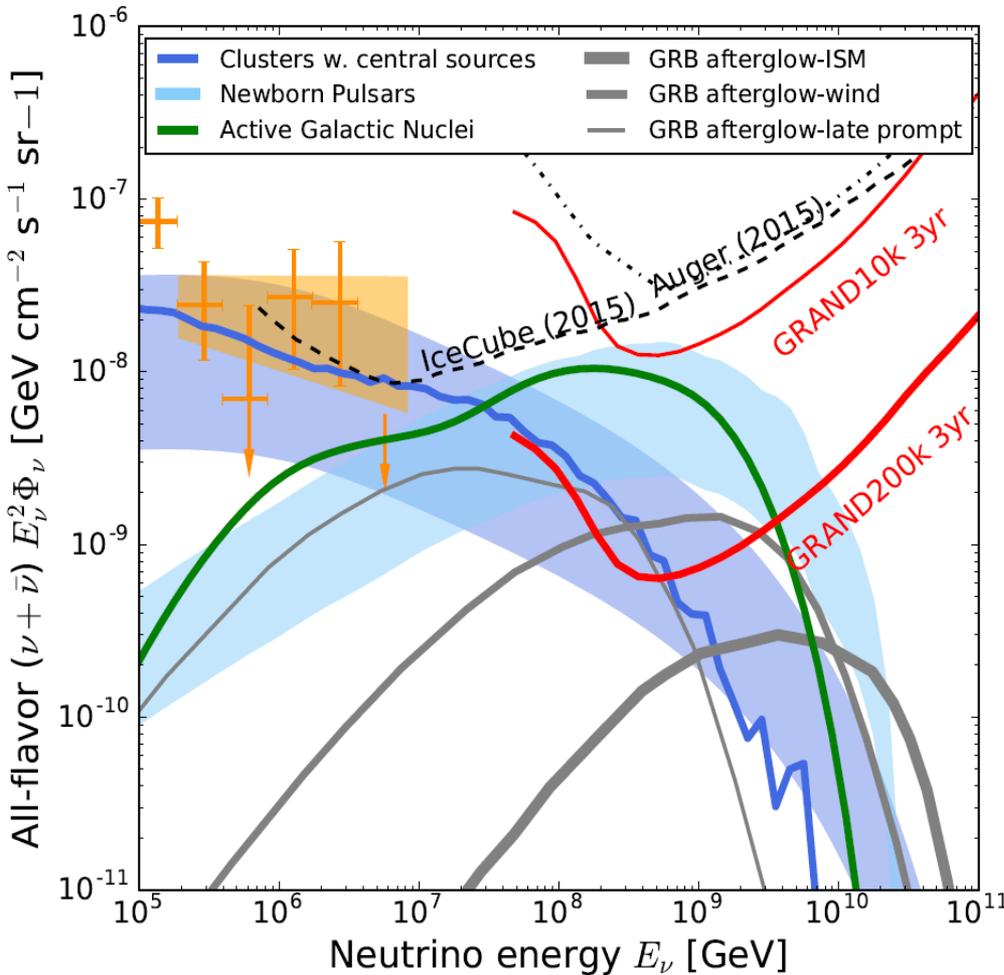
Trigger: Peak-peak voltage  $> 2\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  (agressive) or  $5\sigma_{\text{noise}}$  (conservative) & cluster of 5 neighbouring antennas.

# Simulation results

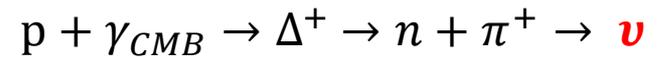


Exposure increase by factor  $\sim 4$  thanks to topography.

# GRAND science case: neutrinos

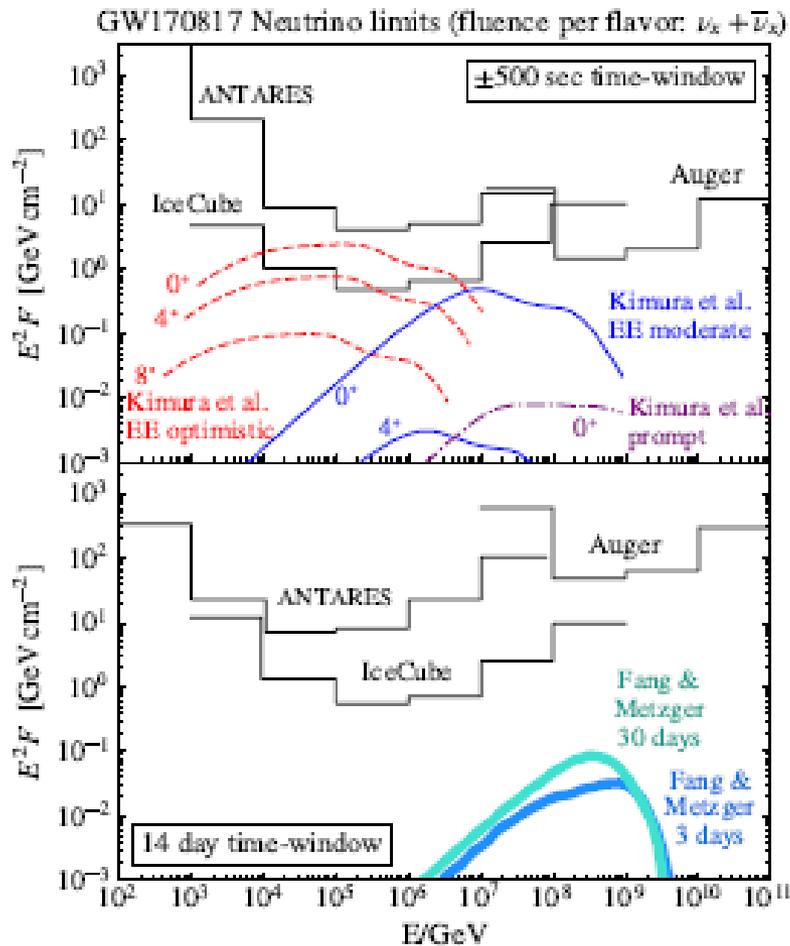


- GRAND10k ( $10'000 \text{ km}^2$ ) competitive with ARA-ARIANNA.
- **Cosmogenic neutrinos** guaranteed flux

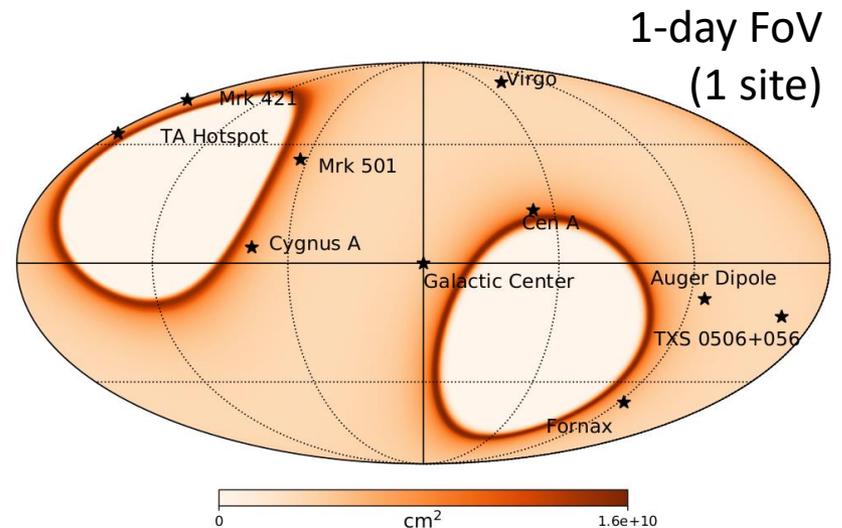
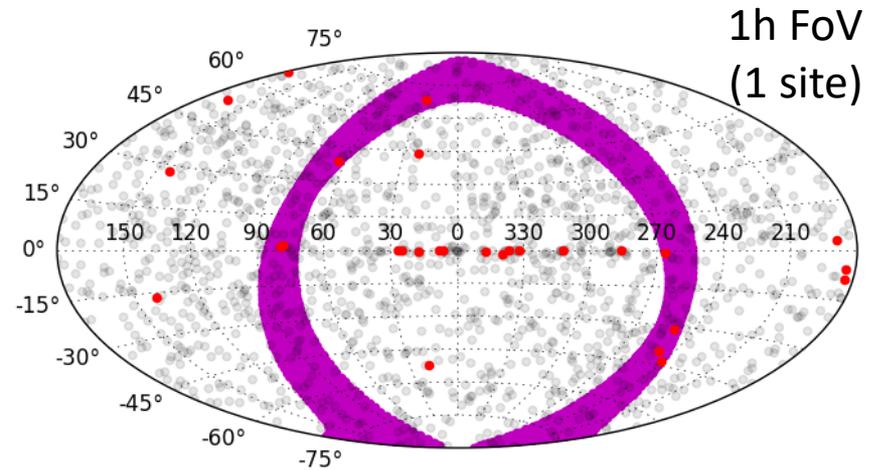


- Prediction based on experimental results (AUGER) + source evolution hypothesis.
- **Aiming at ~20 subarrays such as HotSpot 1 deployed in areas with favorable topography at different locations in the world**
- ➔ **GRAND200k ( $20 \times 10\,000 \text{ km}^2$ )**
- Sensitivity of full array good enough for GRAND to detect cosmogenic neutrinos for standard hypothesis (up to tens/year)
- Also in range to detect neutrinos directly emitted from sources

# GRAND science case: transient events & multi-messenger analysis



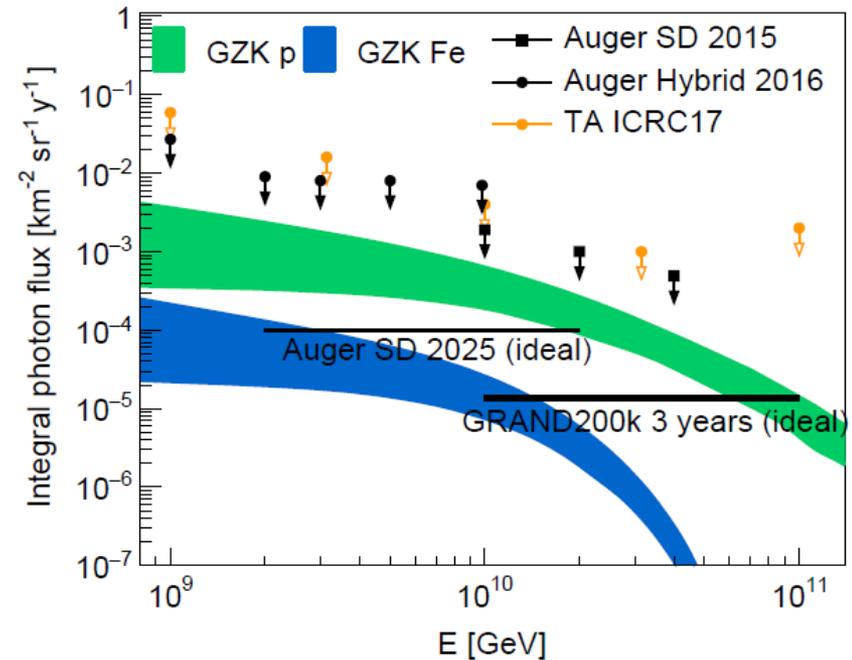
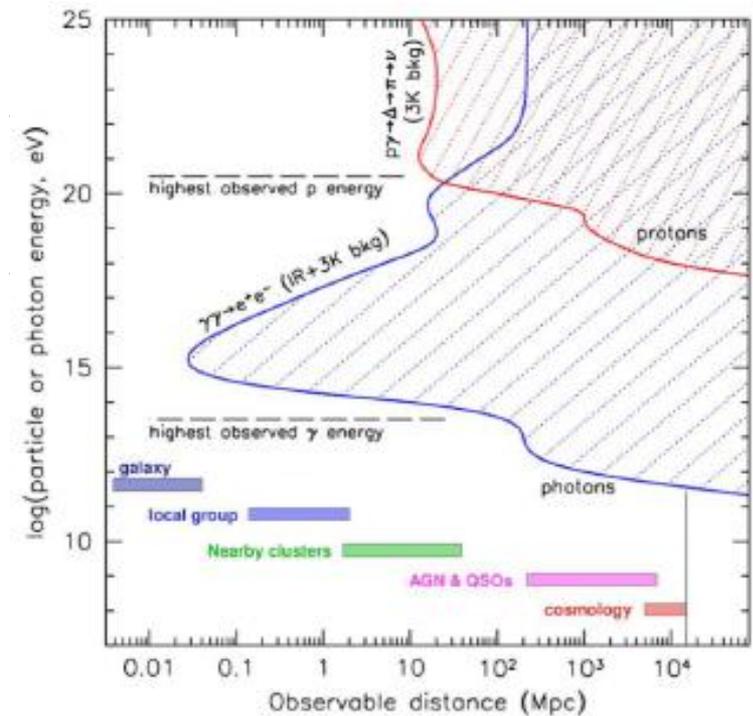
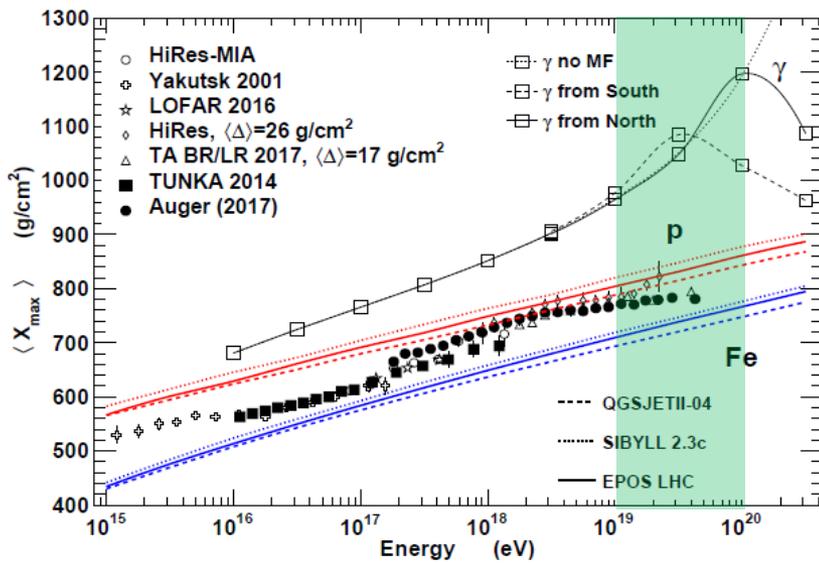
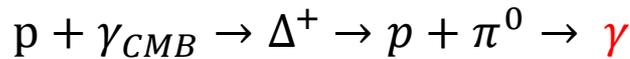
NS merger GW170817



+ GRAND expected angular resolution:  $\Delta\psi \sim 0.1^\circ$

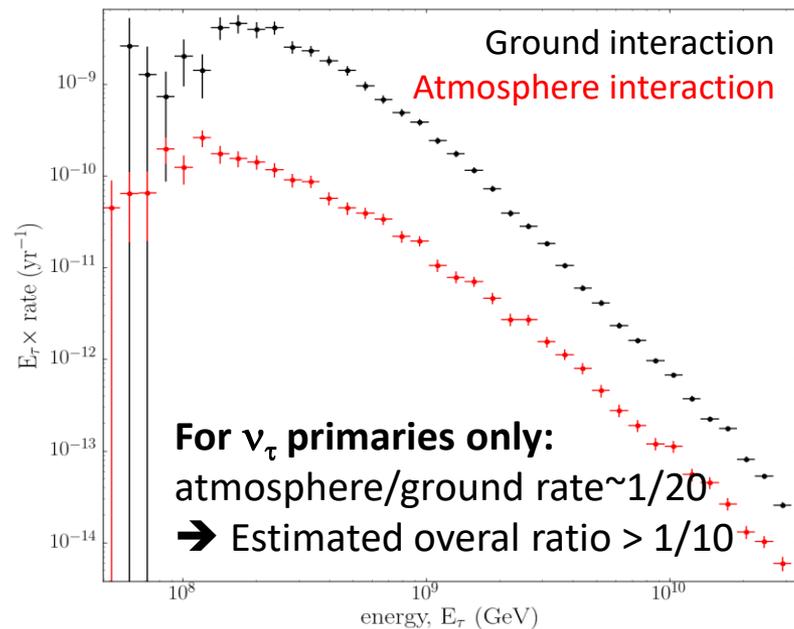
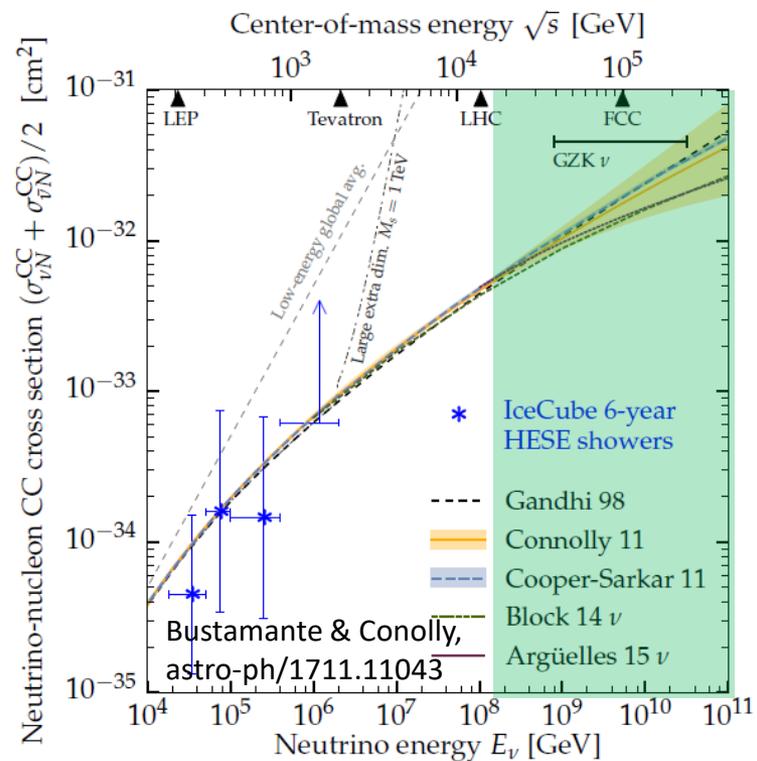
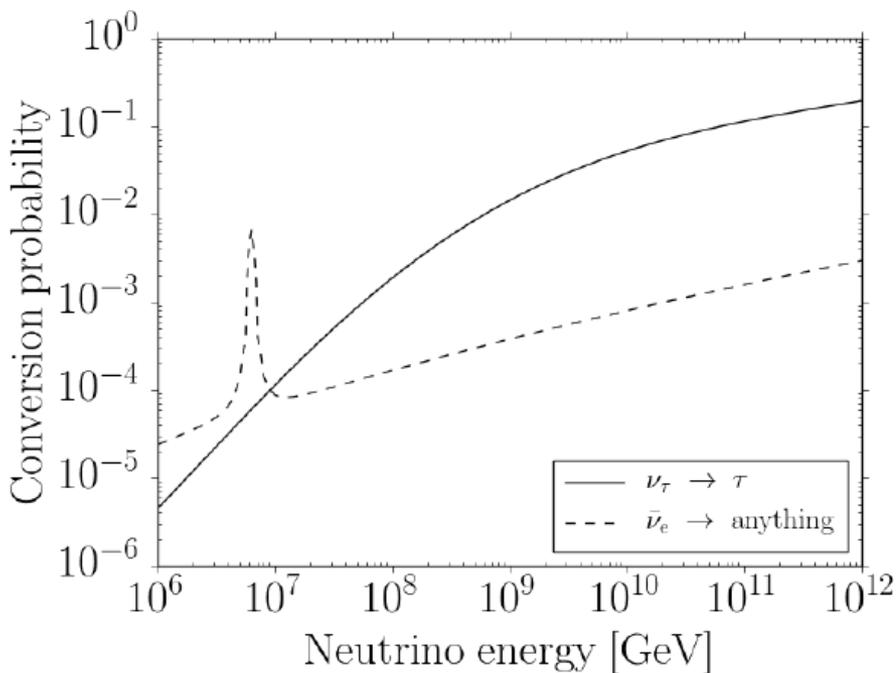
# GRAND science case: UHECRs and gammas

- UHECRs: cut-off & transGZK
  - 200 000km<sup>2</sup> detection area, 60<math>\theta</math><90°
  - ➔ exposure = 15x AUGER
  - Full sky coverage
  - Xmax resolution ~40g/cm<sup>2</sup> (see later)
- Gamma rays
  - 100% separation between UHECRs and gammas if we reach 20g/cm<sup>2</sup> Xmax resolution
  - **Cosmogenic gammas:**

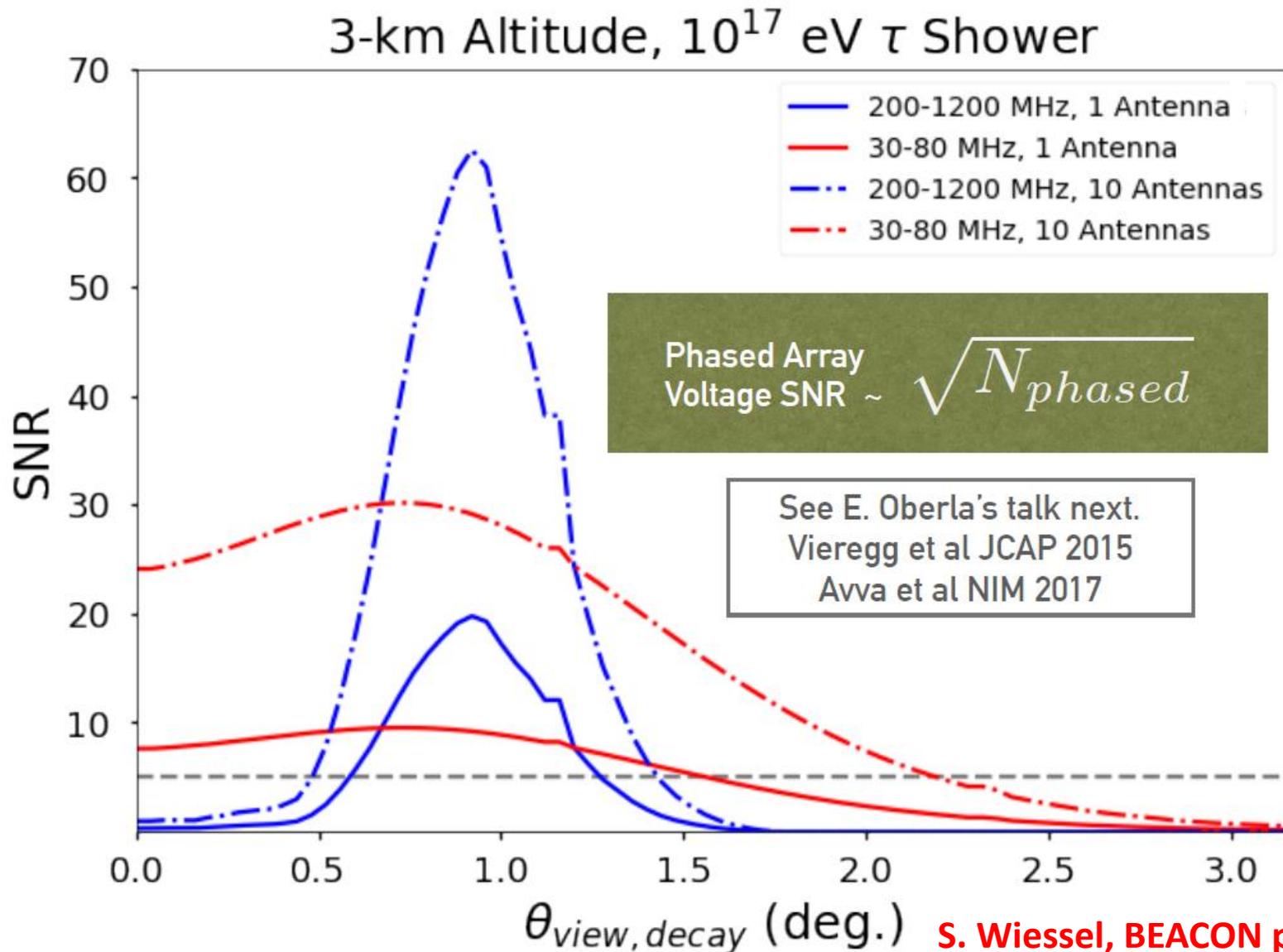


# GRAND science case: neutrino physics

- Measurement of  $\nu$ -p cross section
- Flavor study by comparison with other experiments or *if* atmospheric events (all flavors) detected in addition to ground ( $\nu_\tau$ ) (?)
- Search of physics beyond SM:
  - effect on spectrum or arrival directions  $\propto \kappa_n E^n L$  (??)
- Glashow resonance (???)



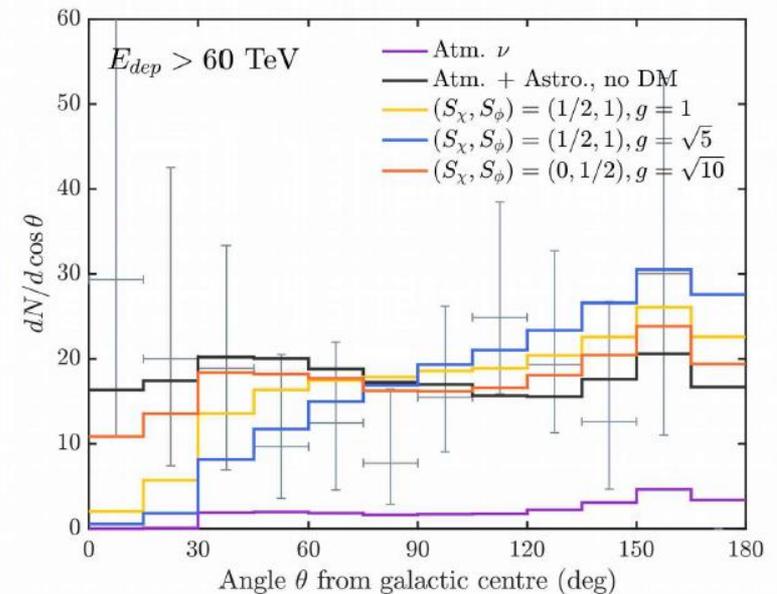
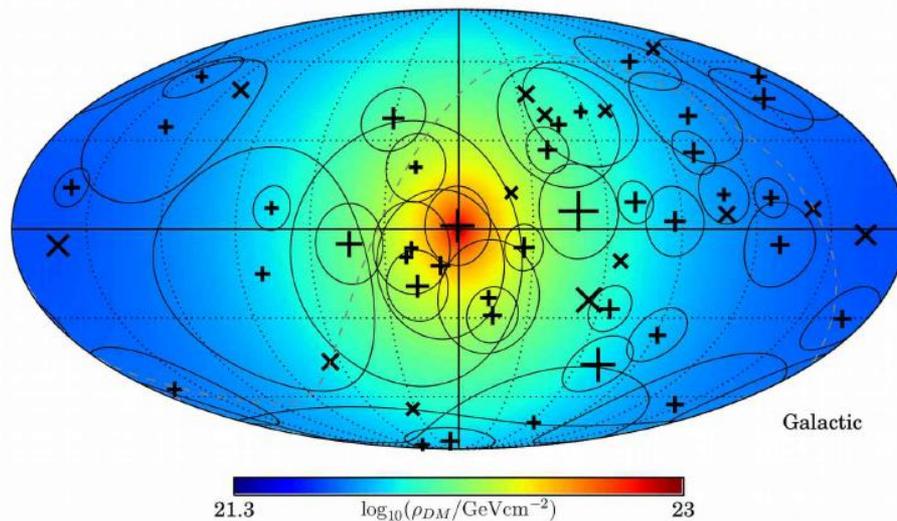
# PHASED ARRAY TO INCREASE SNR



# GRAND science case: DM (???)

## New physics in the angular distribution: $\nu$ -DM interactions

Interaction between astrophysical neutrinos and the Galactic dark matter profile –



Argüelles *et al.*, PRL 2017

Expected: Fewer neutrinos coming from the Galactic Center

Observed: Isotropy

Mauricio Bustamante (Niels Bohr Institute)

25

+ many others (FRBs, EoR, HE atmospheric events...)

# GRAND: still a long way to go

- How to deal with the HUGE transient event rate [*estimated 1kHz/antenna*]?
- How to identify air showers out of the ultra dominant background ?  
[*<100 neutrinos/year vs >1Hz background*]
- How to detect radio signals propagating along the horizon ?  
[*diffraction + attenuation on ground*]
- How to reconstruct the primary particle information [*Very inclined events*]?
- How to collect data [*1kHz/antenna & tens of kms to DAQ center*]?
- How to deploy and run 200'000 units over 200'000km<sup>2</sup> [*Logistics, reliability*]?
- How much will it cost? Who will pay for it?

➔ **A huge experimental, technical, logist & financial challenge**

**WE DON'T KNOW (yet) the answers!!!**

**But we have several very robust leads**

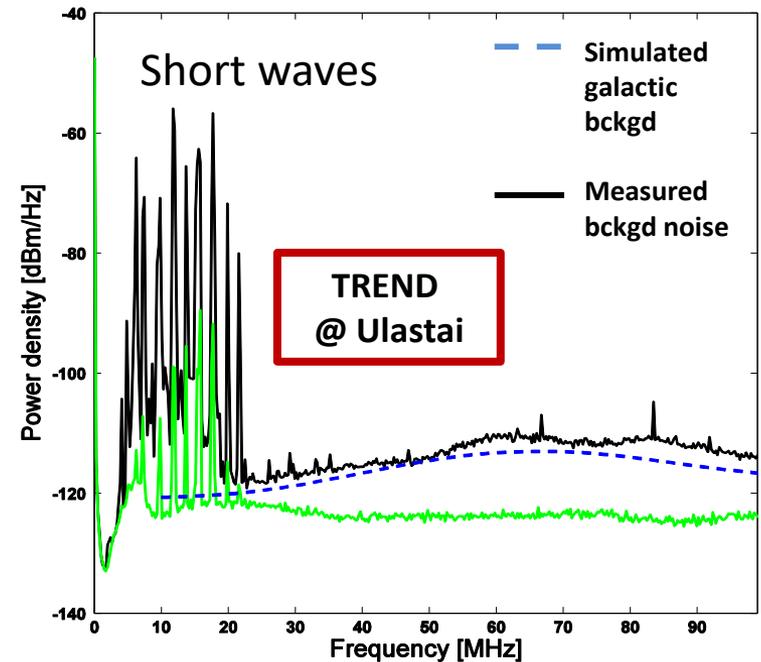
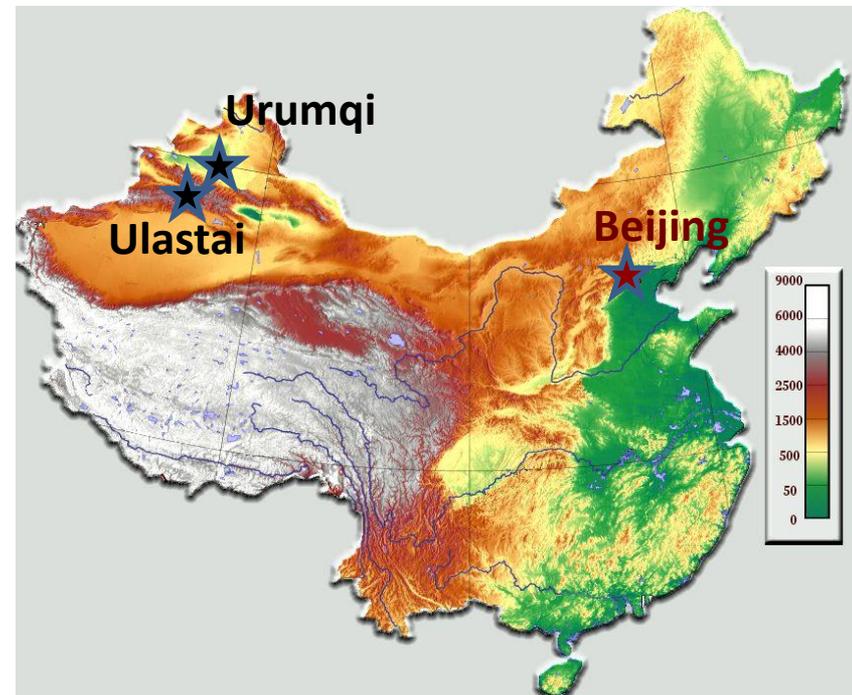
➔ **Time + R&D needed (GRAND not completed before 203x)**

# Challenge 1: autonomous radio detection

## The TREND experiment

(2009-2013-2018, 21CMA site)

- A very remote & quiet site.

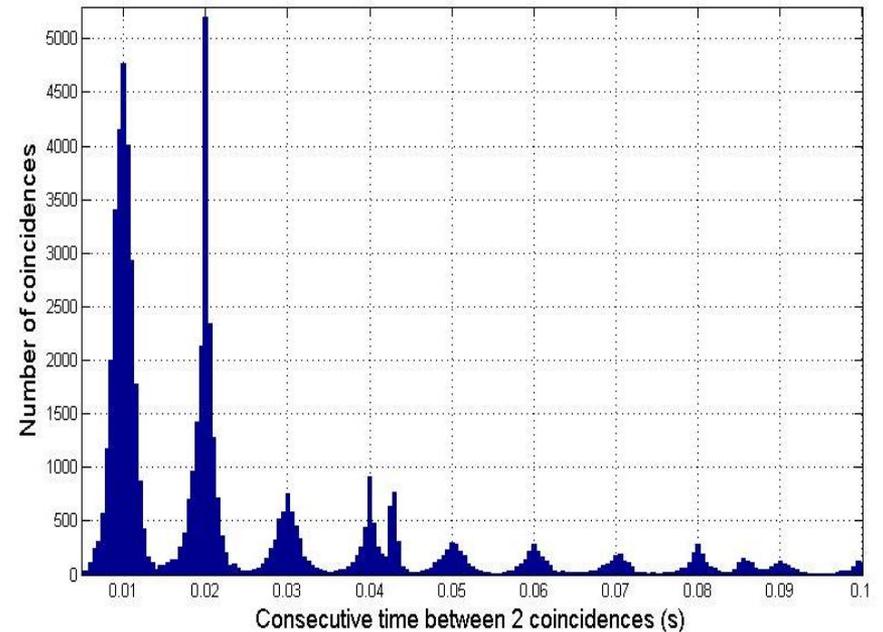
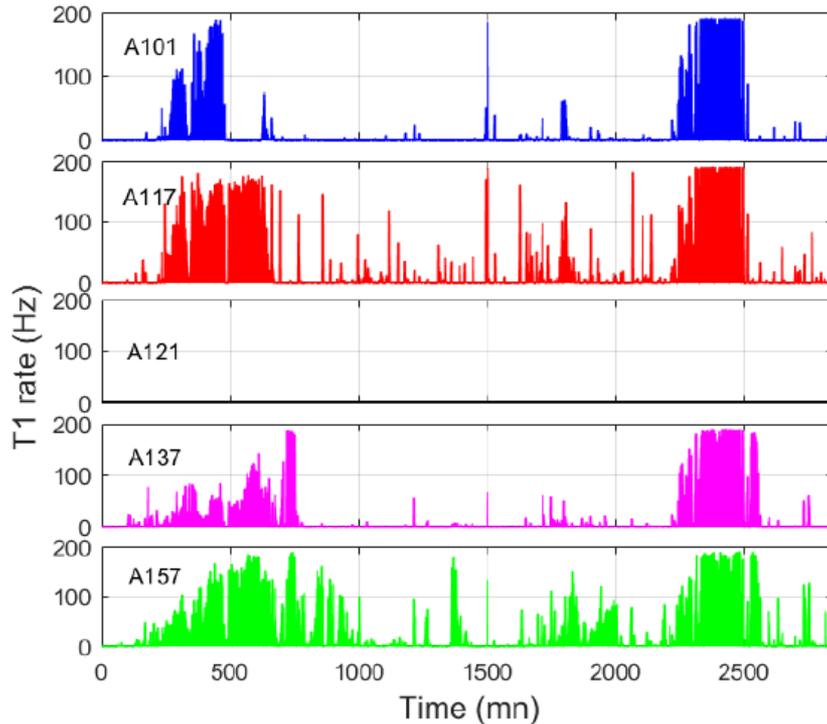
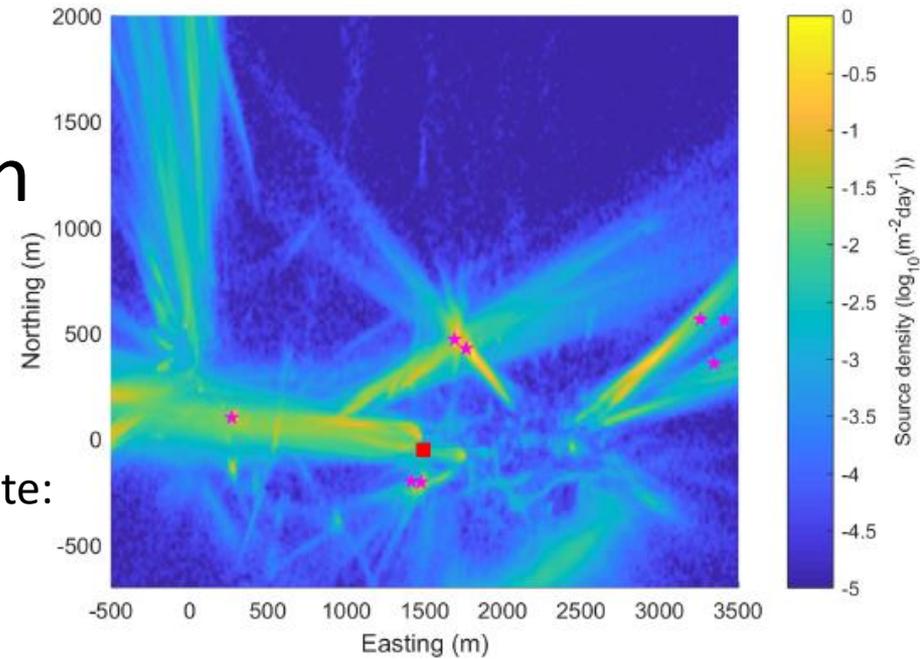


# Challenge 1: autonomous radio detection

## The TREND experiment

(2009-2013-2018, 21CMA site)

- A very remote & quiet site.
- Still: radio coinc rate = tens of Hz while EAS rate:  $\sim 20/\text{day}$



# Challenge 1:

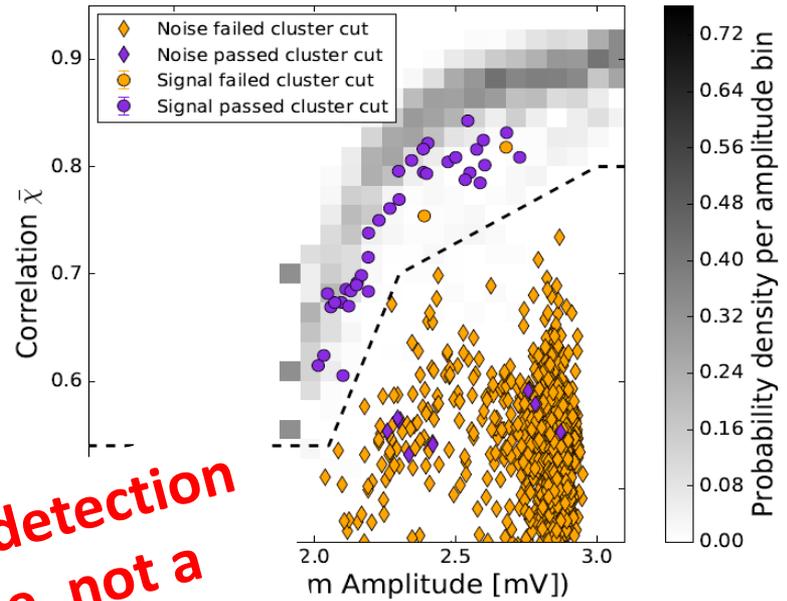
## autonomous radio detection

### The TREND experiment

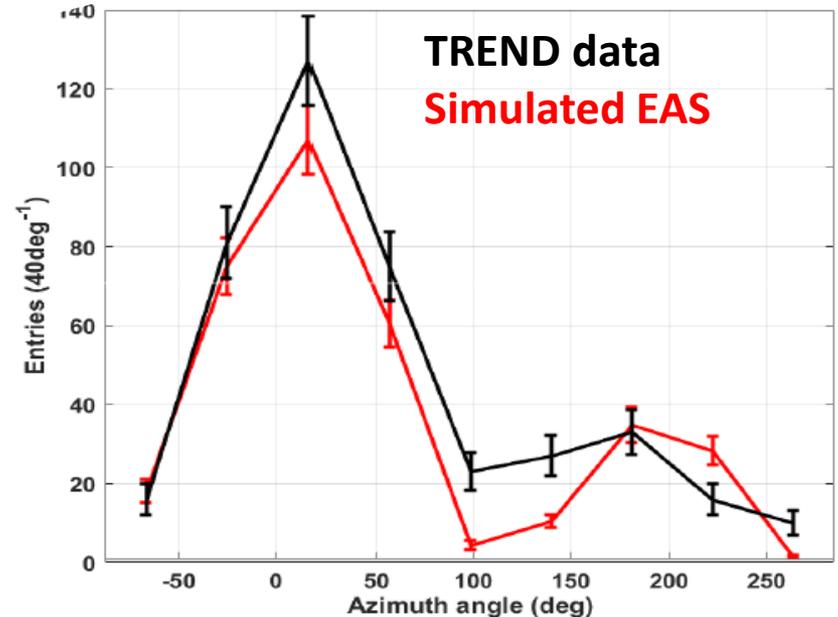
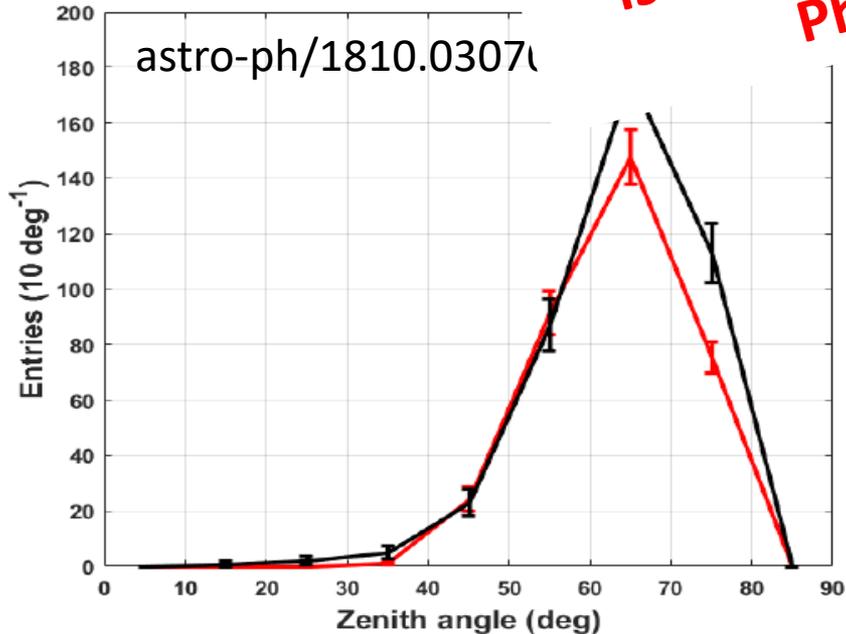
(2009-2013-2018, 21CMA site)

- A very remote & quiet site.
- Still: radio coinc rate = tens of Hz while EAS rate:  $\sim 20/\text{day}$
- BUT distinct EAS & background for excellent discrimination

**Autonomous radio detection is a technical issue, not a Physics one.**

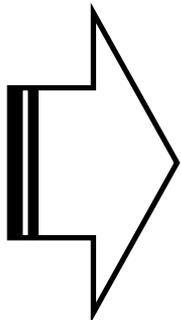
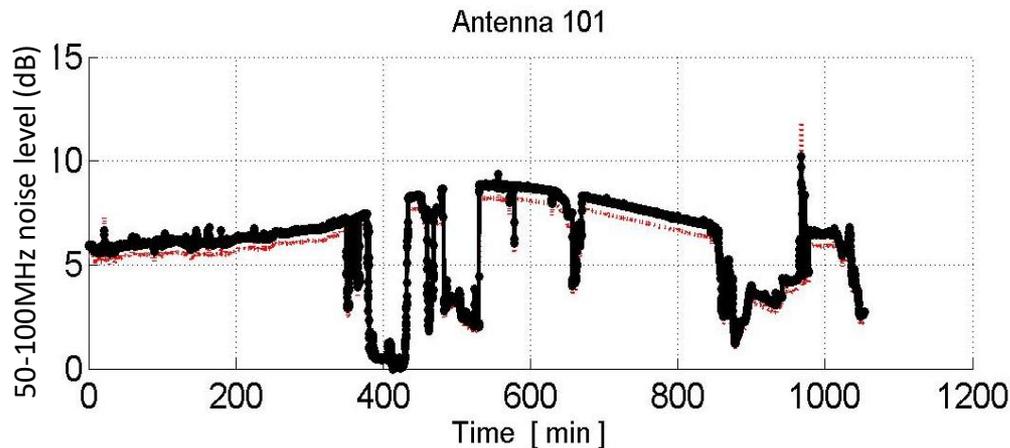


ARIANNA!  
(astro-ph/1612.04473)



# TREND limitations

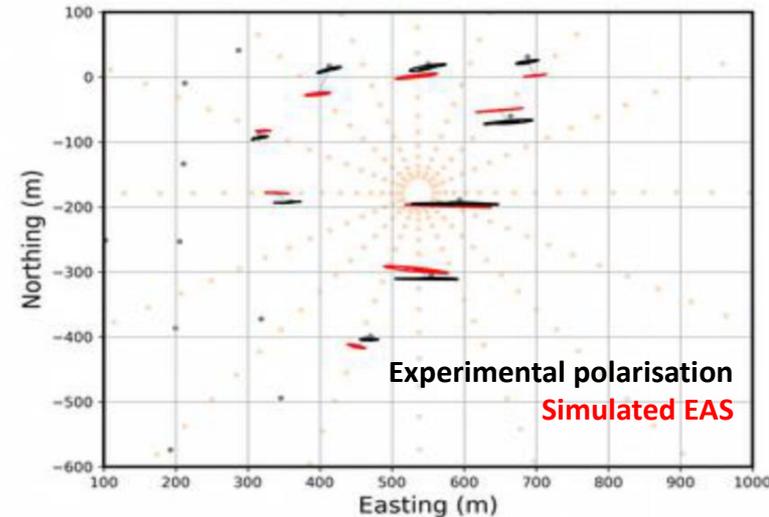
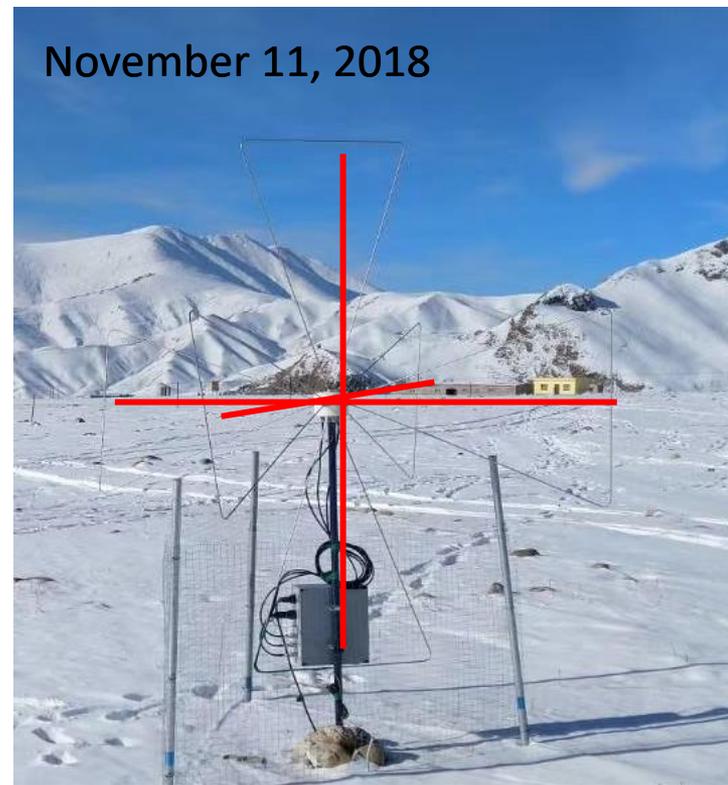
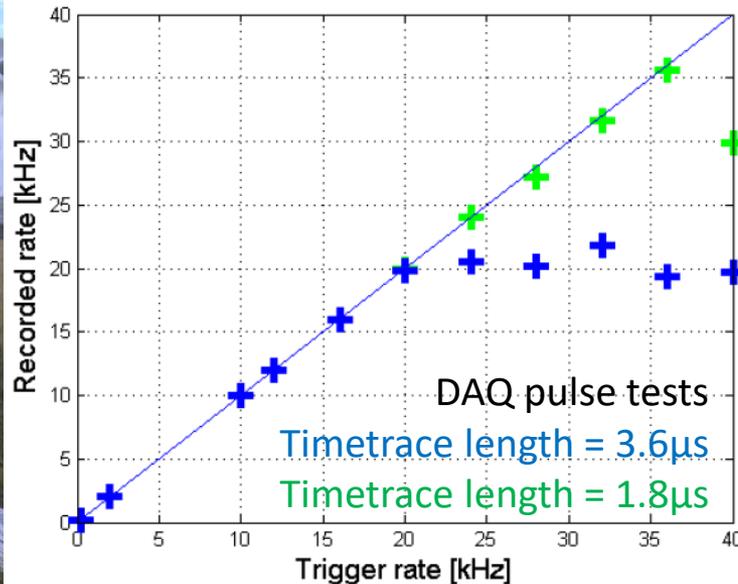
- «You get what you pay for»:  
**system reliability** questionable
  - Sudden drops in gain
  - Aging (antennas, amplifiers, optical system, computers...)



- Significant maintenance effort required
- Determination of efficiency & absolute calibration (very) challenging: loooong analysis!
- **Reduced detection efficiency: 3% only**  
(=10%[hardware] x 30%[selction cuts])

# GRANDProto35

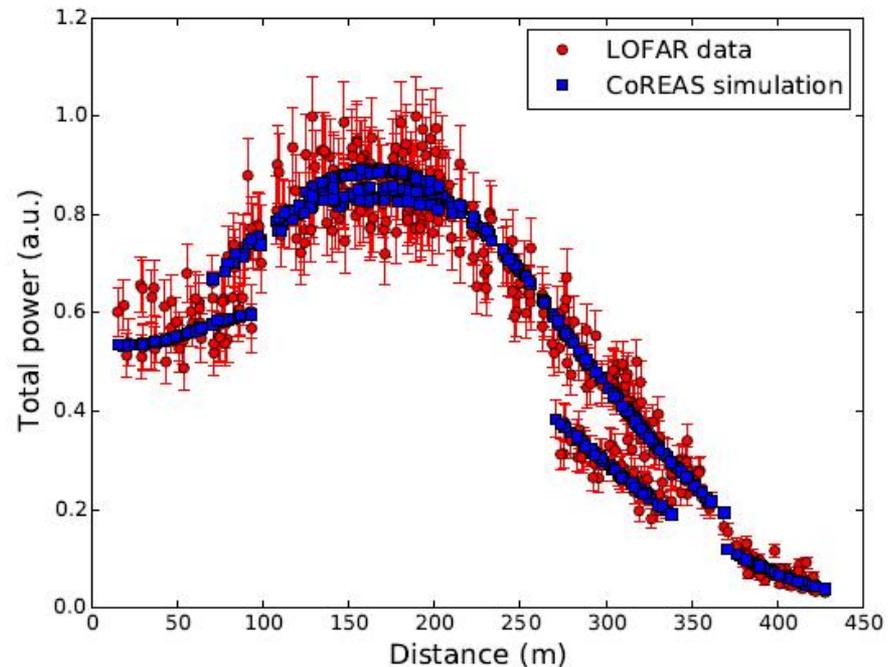
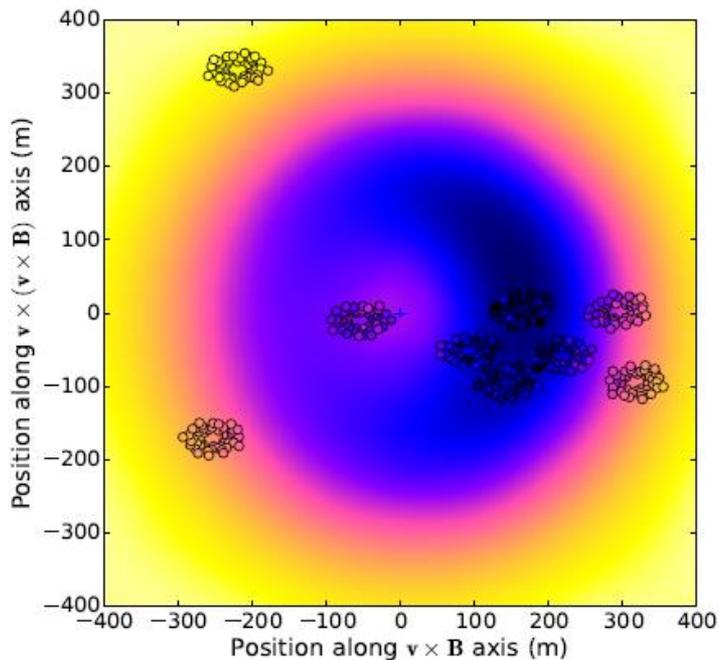
- Goal: air shower radio detection with high efficiency & high purity
- Methods
  - 3D polarization measurement
  - Fast DAQ
- Cross-check with ground array
- Presently in commissioning phase, but site access issues!
- **Just a first step!!! More in GP300.**



# Challenge 2:

## EAS reconstruction from radio data

- Simulations now converge to good description of experimental data.



# Radio reconstruction performance

- $X_{\max}$  from radio lateral profile,  $\langle \Delta X_{\max} \rangle \sim \pm 15 \text{ g/cm}^2 \text{ sys}$

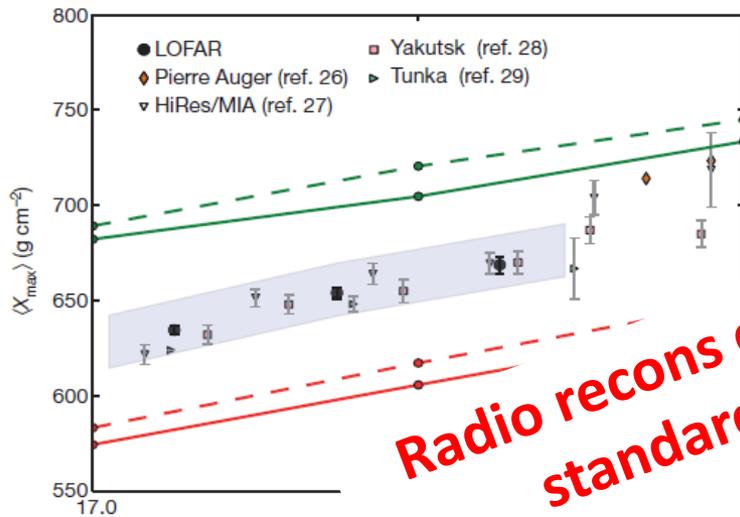
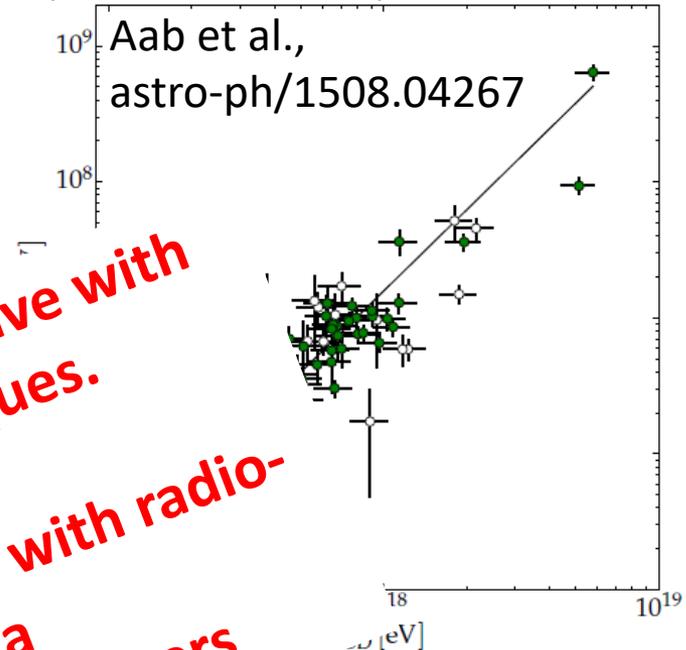


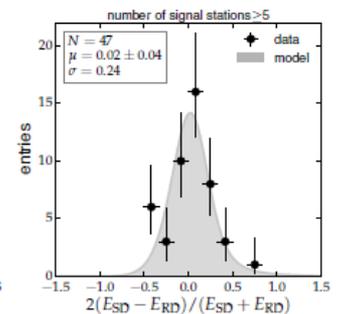
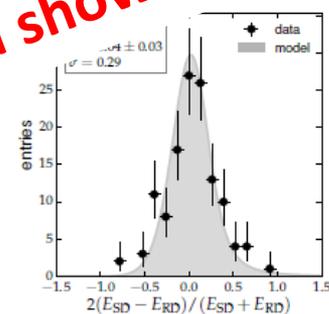
Figure 2 | Measurements of  $\langle X_{\max} \rangle$ .  $X_{\max}$  as a function of energy  $E$  for LOA1 that used different techniques<sup>26–29</sup>. Error bars are shown. The systematic uncertainties are  $^{+14}_{-10} \text{ g cm}^{-2}$  indicated by the shaded band. The Pierre Auger uses the fluorescent light emitted by atmospheric air-shower particles. HiRes/MIA<sup>27</sup> used a conventional technique and muon detection. The Yakutsk uses non-imaging Cherenkov detectors. The green (upper) lines are for proton showers simulated using QGSJETII.03 (dashed); the red (lower) lines are for showers simulated using QGS-LHC (solid). The black symbols are for iron nuclei.

Buitink et al., Nature

- Energy reconstruction using SD core position:  $\Delta E/E < 20\%$  (AUGER-AERA)



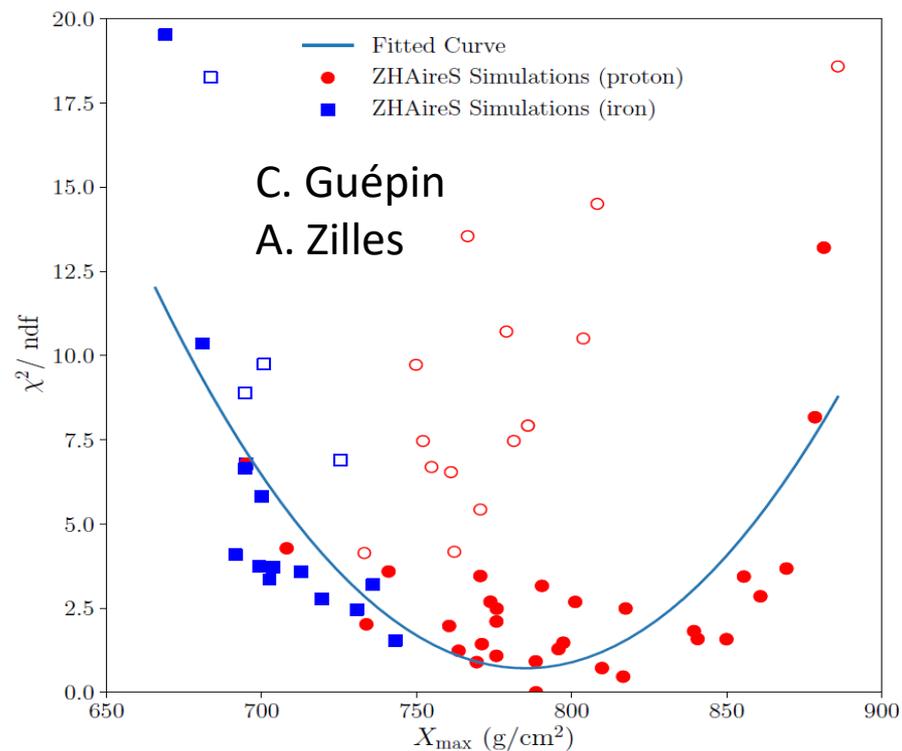
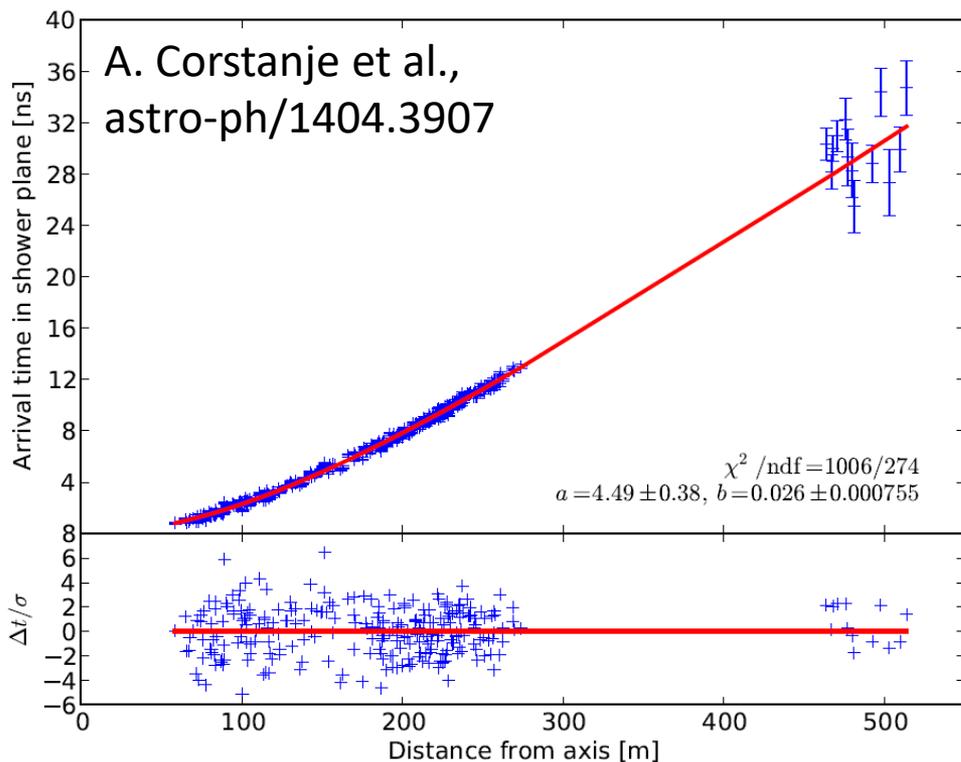
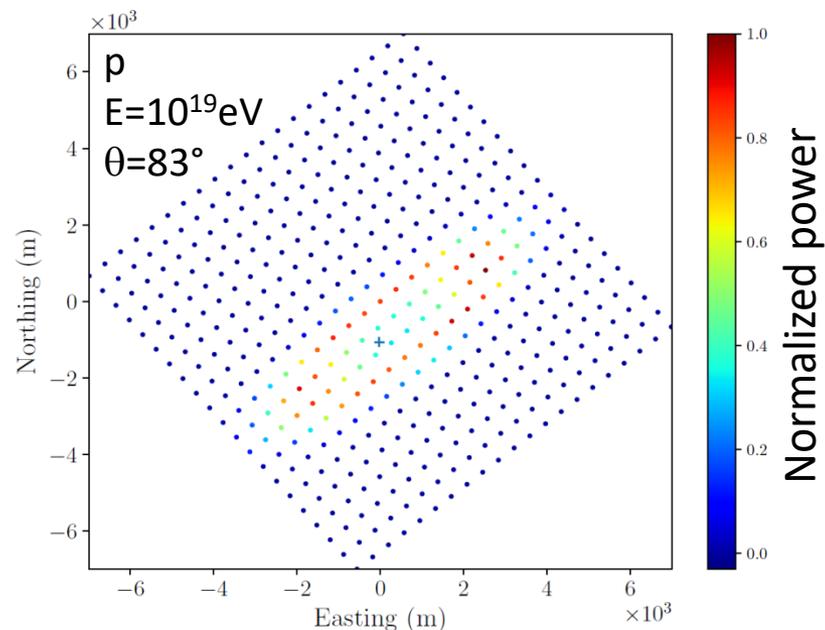
**Radio recons competitive with standard techniques.**  
**Has to be confirmed with radio-only data + very inclined showers**



# Reconstruction in GRAND

Using CR+neutrino simulations

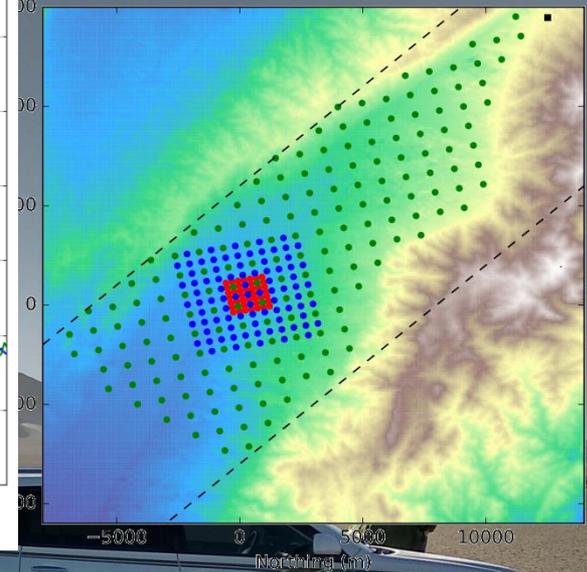
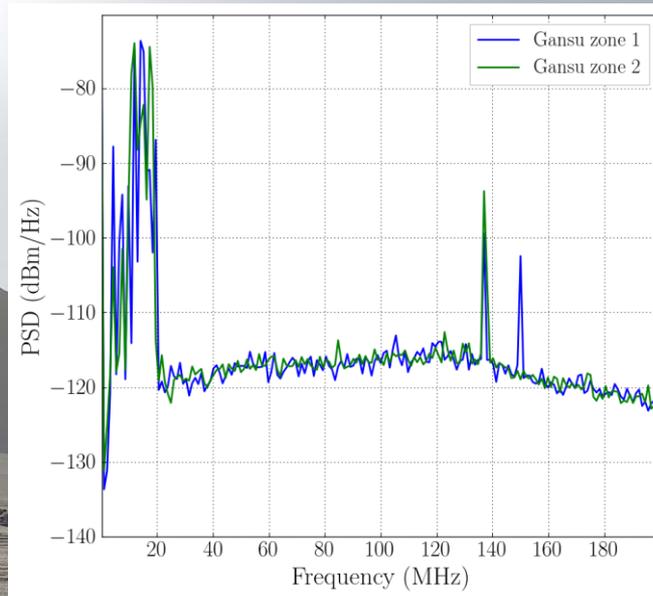
- Angular resolution :
  - $\langle \Delta\psi \rangle < 0.5^\circ$  for plane wave hypothesis thanks to **height difference**.
  - $\sim 0.1^\circ$  expected with hyperbolic treatment
- Shower maximum: at present  $\langle \Delta x_{\max} \rangle \sim 40 \text{g/cm}^2$
- **Work in progress**



# GRANDProto300

**Site:** 9 sites surveyed in China, 7 with excellent electromagnetic conditions

**Layout:** 300 antennas, 200km<sup>2</sup>, 1km step size with denser infield  
→ Erange = 10<sup>16.5</sup>-10<sup>18</sup>eV



HorizonAntenna, successfully tested in the field (August 2018)

## Electronics:

- 50-200MHz analog filtering
- 500 MSPS sampling FPGA+CPU
- WiFi data transfert
- 3 prototype board in prod.



500MSPS  
Quad ADC  
2x 15GS/s serial output

QingHai (China), December 3rd, 2018

# GRANDProto300 goals

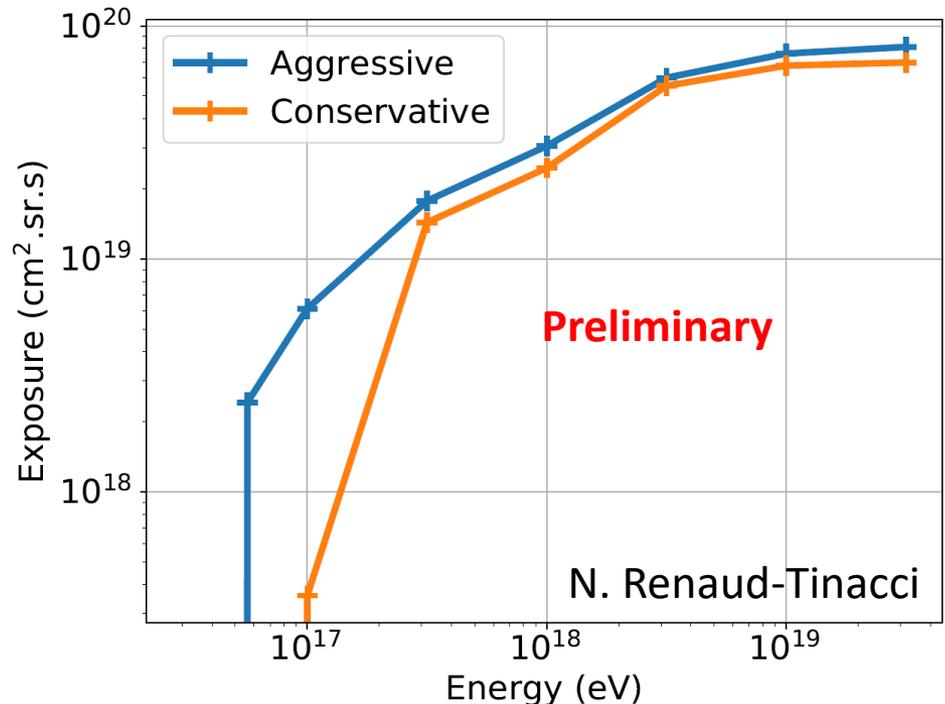
GRAND pathfinder, but also a standalone, independent project.

Targeted run period: 2020-2025.

- Autonomous proof-of-principle of autonomous radio-detection of air showers. Trigger, selection and reconstruction of very inclined CRs in  $10^{16.5}$ - $10^{18}$ eV.

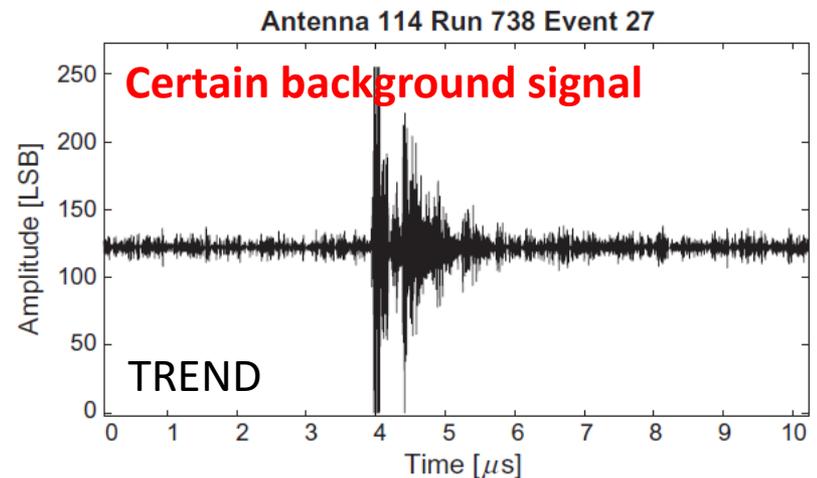
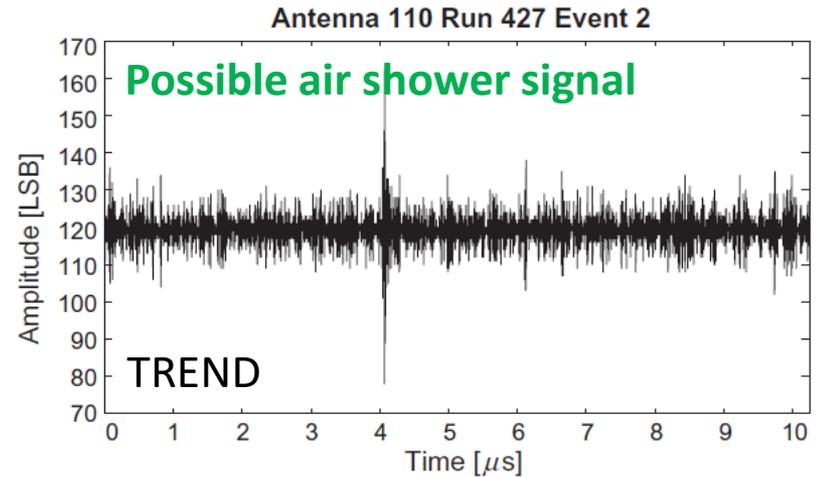
→ validation thru comparison of primary properties -spectrum, direction of arrival & composition- to known results.

- Testbench for further GRAND stages: advanced methods for trigger+background rejection (Machine Learning, etc) and data collection. Power consumption optimization.

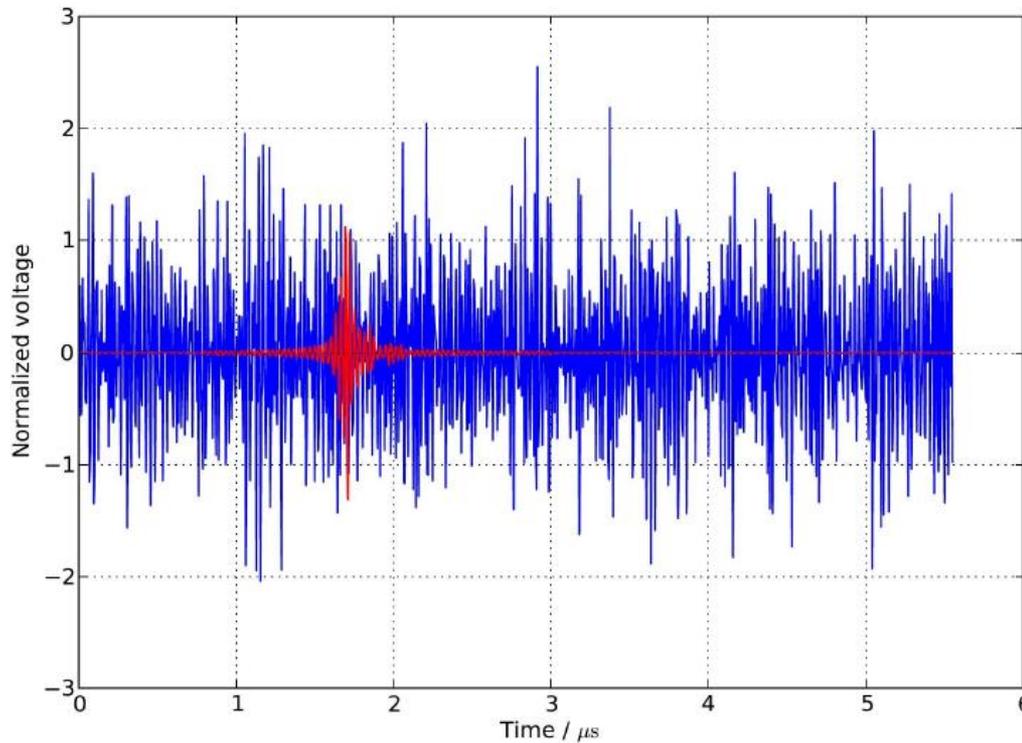


# GRAND trigger

- 2 levels for GP300
  - Selection on pulse shape (100% DAQ live time up to 1kHz)
  - Search for antenna coincidences (128kB/s Wifi transfer allows for 10Hz+4 $\mu$ s traces)
    - ➔ Will provide a better insight on typical background conditions
- Further stages:
  - Reduce data volume?
  - **Better event selection?**
  - Select appropriate data transfer technology



# Data



## Noise

- Normal distribution
- Different components
- Bandpass filter

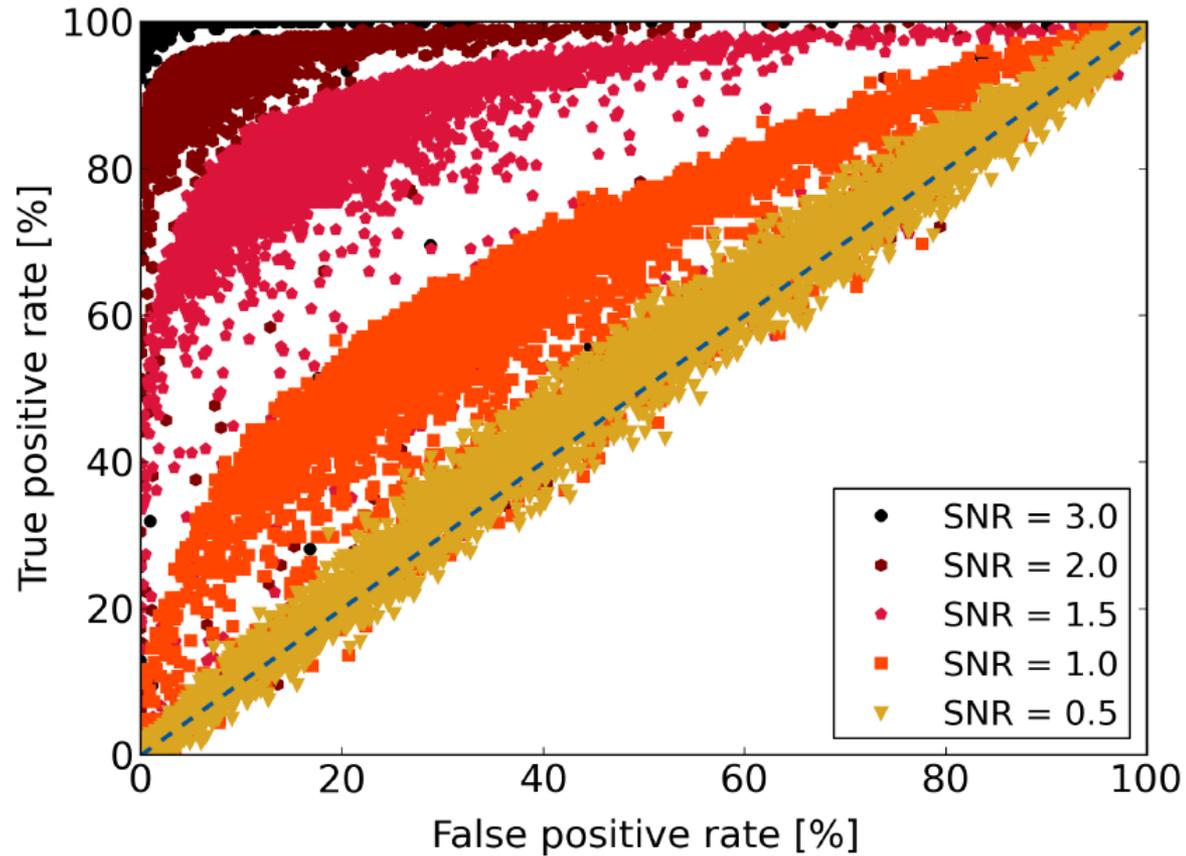
## Air shower

- Simulated for AERA  
(thanks to C. Glaser)
- Scaling the amplitude



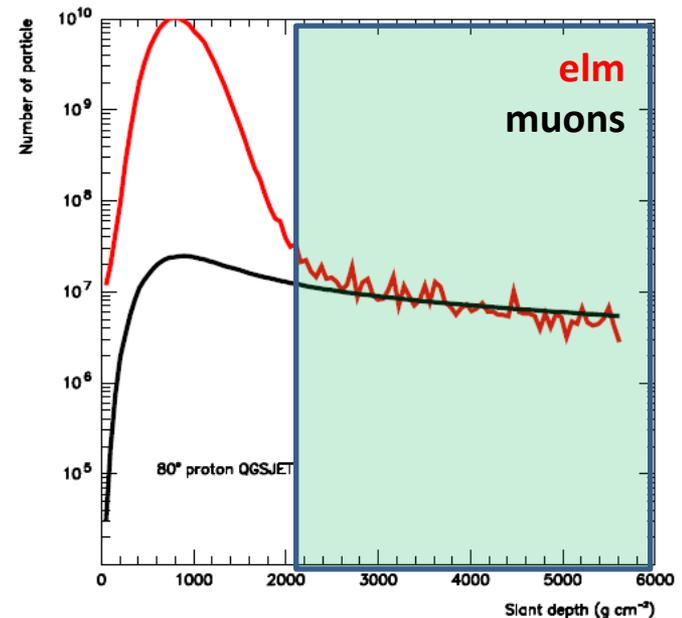
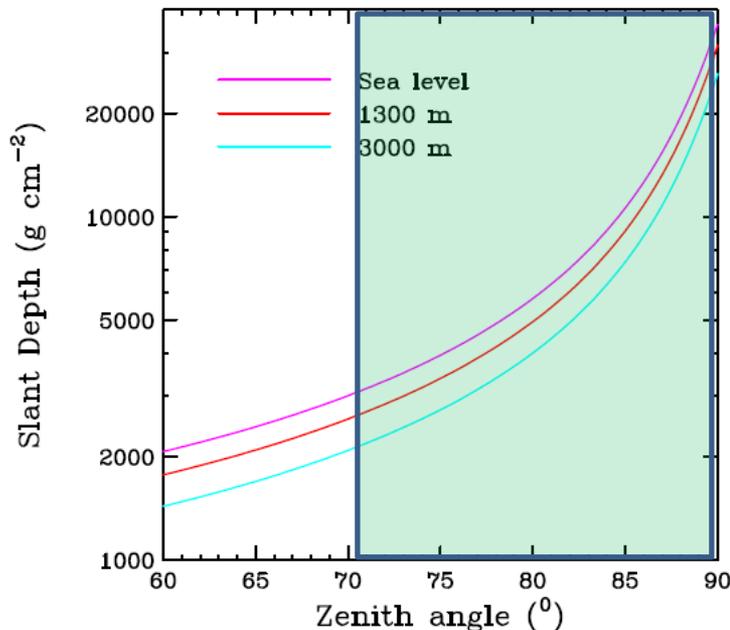
Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)

# Evaluation

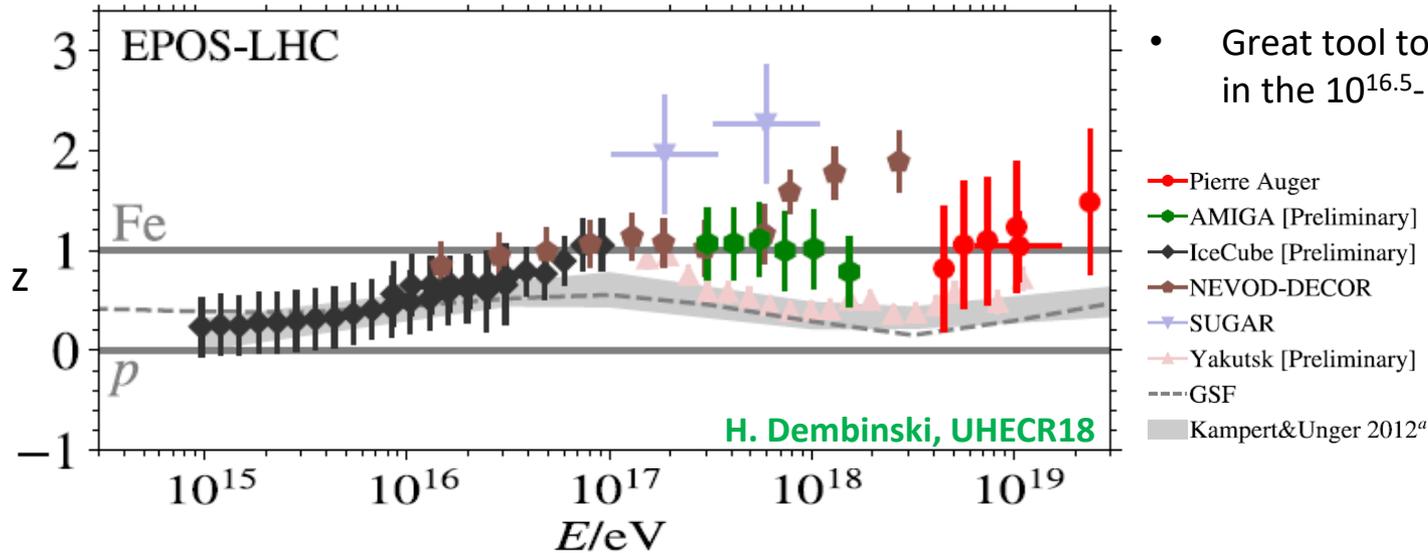


# GRANDProto300 hybrid array

- GRANDProto300 will be complemented by an independent, autonomous **ground array** with large acceptance to inclined showers.
- Independent detection of electromagnetic & muon components on a shower-to-shower basis  
➔ unbiased measurements of  $E$  ( $\approx E_{\text{elm}}$ ),  $X_{\text{max}}$ ,  $X_{\text{max}}^{\mu}$  and  $N_{\mu}$ .

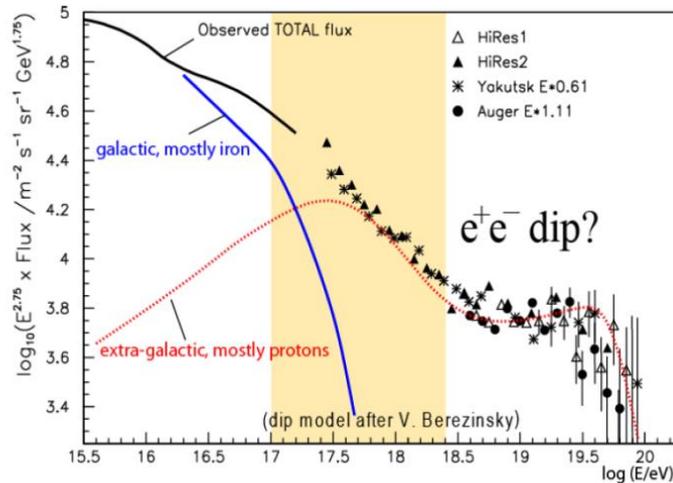
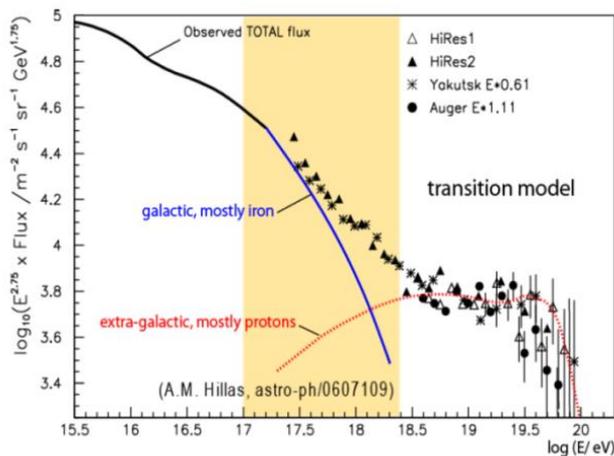


# GRANDProto300 physics program



- Great tool to study air shower physics in the  $10^{16.5}$ - $10^{18}$  eV energy range.

$$z = \frac{\ln N_{\mu}^{\text{det}} - \ln N_{\mu,p}^{\text{det}}}{\ln N_{\mu,Fe}^{\text{det}} - \ln N_{\mu,p}^{\text{det}}}$$



- Insight on the Galactic-extragalactic transition (large stat+full sky coverage + excellent primary determination)

# GRANDProto300

## GRANDProto35

## GRAND10k

## GRAND200k

2018

2020

2025

203X

Goals

standalone radio array: test efficiency & background rejection

standalone radio array of very inclined showers ( $\theta_z > 70^\circ$ ) from cosmic rays ( $> 10^{16.5}$  eV)

+ ground array to do UHECR astro/hadronic physics

first GRAND subarray, sensitivity comparable to ARA/ARIANNA on similar time scale, allowing discovery of EeV neutrinos for optimistic fluxes

first neutrino detection at  $10^{18}$  eV and/or neutrino astronomy!

Setup

35 radio antennas  
21 scintillators



- 300 HorizonAntennas over  $300 \text{ km}^2$
- Fast DAQ (AERA+ GRANDproto35 analog stage)
- Solar panels (day use) + WiFi data transfer
- Ground array (à la HAWC/Auger)

DAQ with discrete elements, but mature design for trigger, data transfer, consumption

200,000 antennas over  $200,000 \text{ km}^2$ , ~ 20 hotspots of 10k antennas, possibly in different continents

Budget & stage

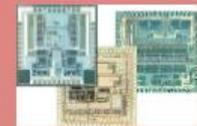
160k€, fully funded by NAOC+IHEP, deployment ongoing @ Ulaistai

1.3 M€ to be deployed in 2020

1500€ / detection unit



Industrial scale allows to cut down costs: 500€/unit  
→ 200M€ in total



ASIC  
Cost ~10M€ → few 10€/board  
Consumption < 1W  
Reliability

# Take-home message

- GRAND is an ambitious project for a giant array of 200'000 radio antennas deployed at several locations in the world.
- Very rich science case centered on UHE cosmic particles.
- Huge experimental challenge → staged approach over 10-15 years.
- Next step: 300 antennas for the autonomous radio-detection of inclined showers. Exciting science case if complemented by ground array.
- **We need more people to carry out GRAND's large task list**
- Want to know more/keep in touch?
  - Suscribe to our info list [GRAND-ALL-L@IN2P3.FR](mailto:GRAND-ALL-L@IN2P3.FR)
  - Check our website: [www.grand.cnrs.fr](http://www.grand.cnrs.fr)