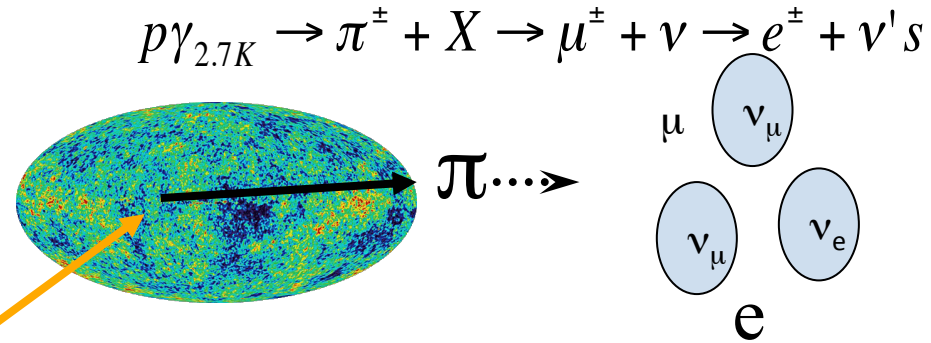
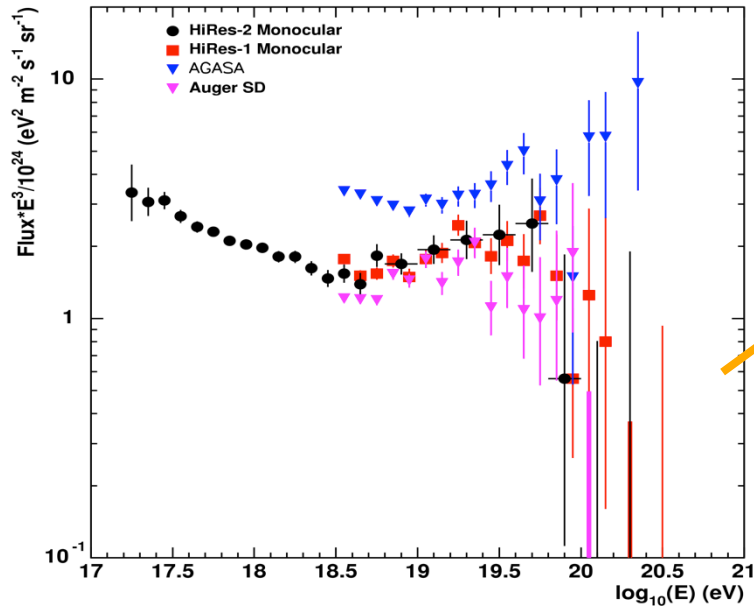




The extension plan of IceCube - The ARA project

K. Mase, Chiba Univ.

The Extremely High Energy Neutrinos (>10⁷ GeV)

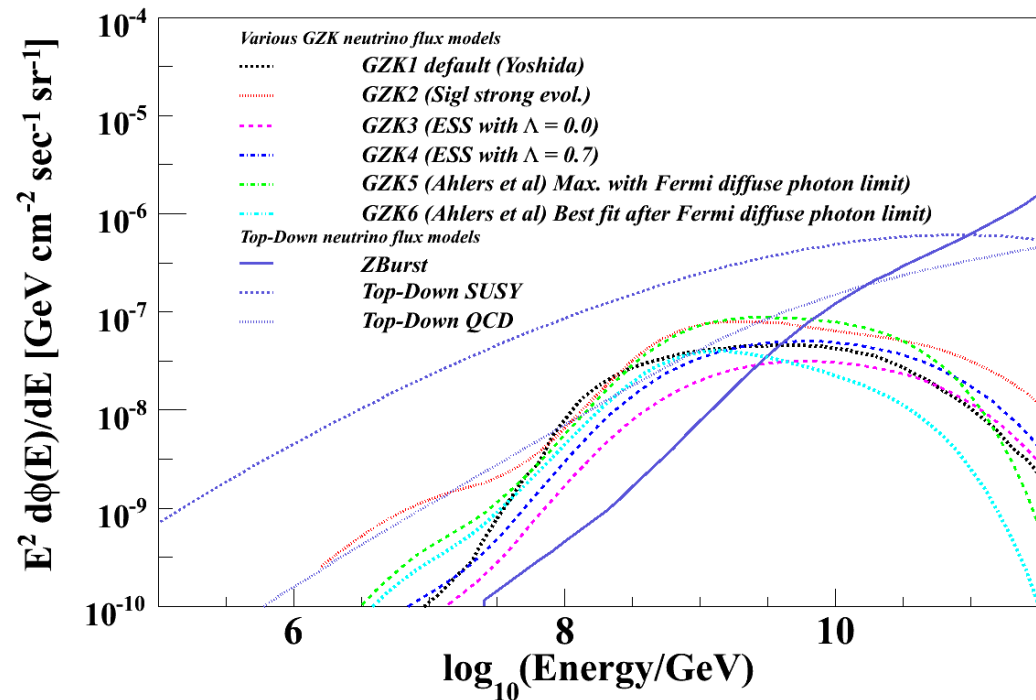


Shed light on the EHECR origin

- ✧ Source position
- ✧ Composition (proton/iron)?
- ✧ Source evolution

IceCube: ~1 event/year expected

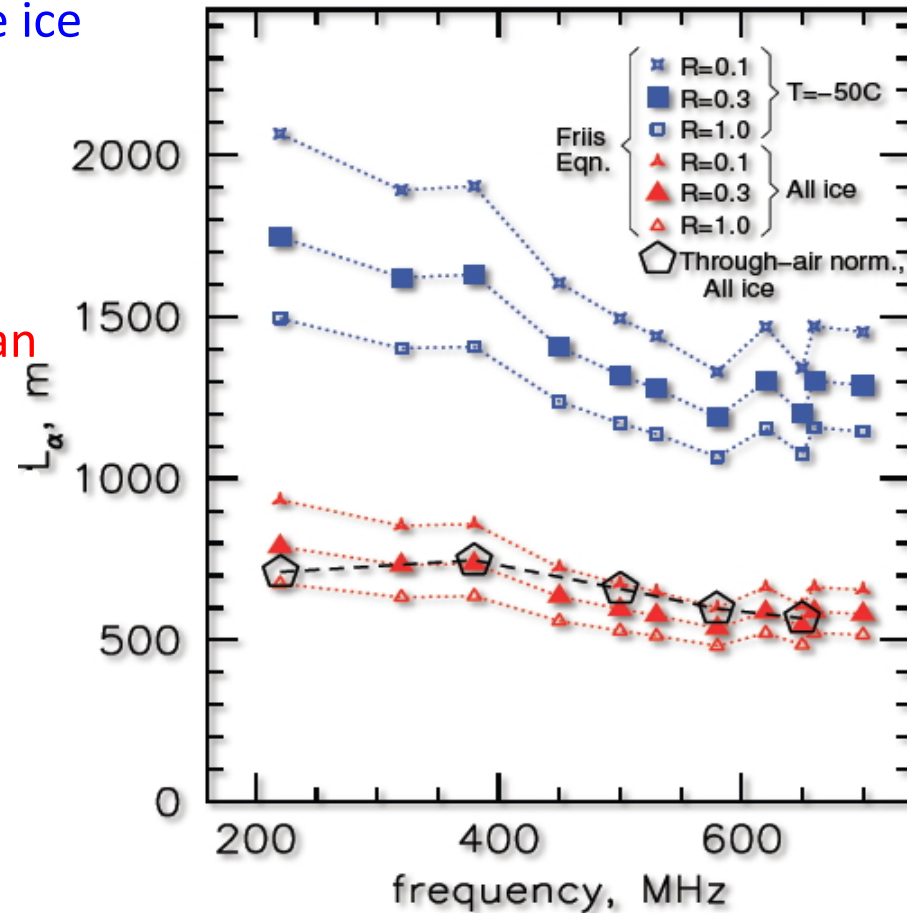
-> MORE wanted!



Radio wave

- ✧ Attenuation length of the south pole ice
 - ✧ Optical: ~100m
 - ✧ Radio: ~1km
- ✧ Easier to make a bigger detector in an economical way
- ✧ More information needed for the precise modeling

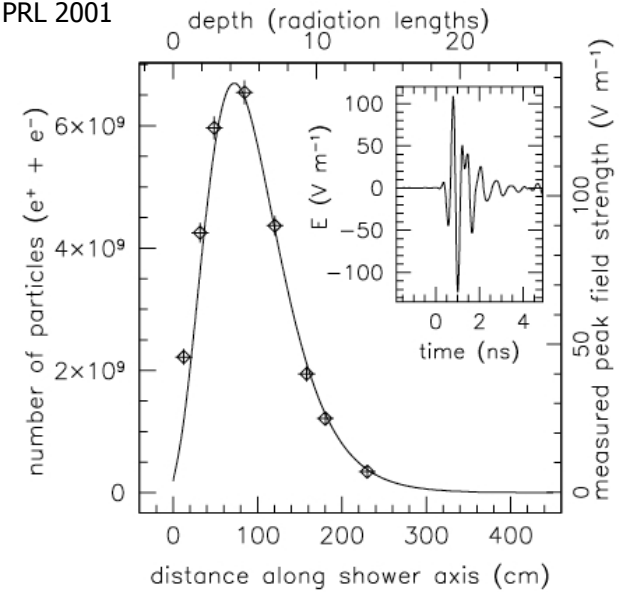
Barwick, Besson, Gorham Saltzberg,
J. Glaciology, Vol 51, 2005, p 231



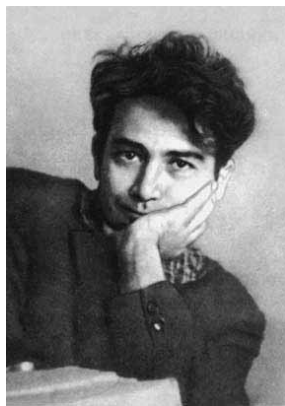
Askaryan effect

- 1962: Askaryan predicted **coherent radio emission** from excess negative charge in an EM shower (~20% due to mainly Compton scattering and positron annihilation)
 - **Askaryan effect** (power $\propto \Delta q^2$, thus prominent at EHE)
- 2001: firstly **confirmed at SLAC** with Silica sand (D. Saltzberg et al.)
- 2005: confirmed with salt (P. Gorham et al.)
- 2007: confirmed with ice (P. Gorham et al.)
- The effect started to be well understood.**

Saltzberg et al. PRL 2001

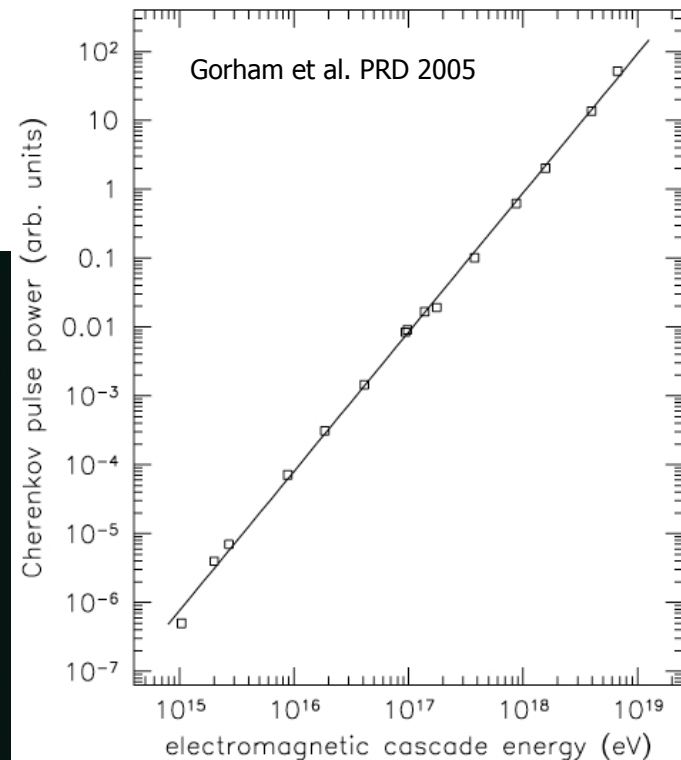
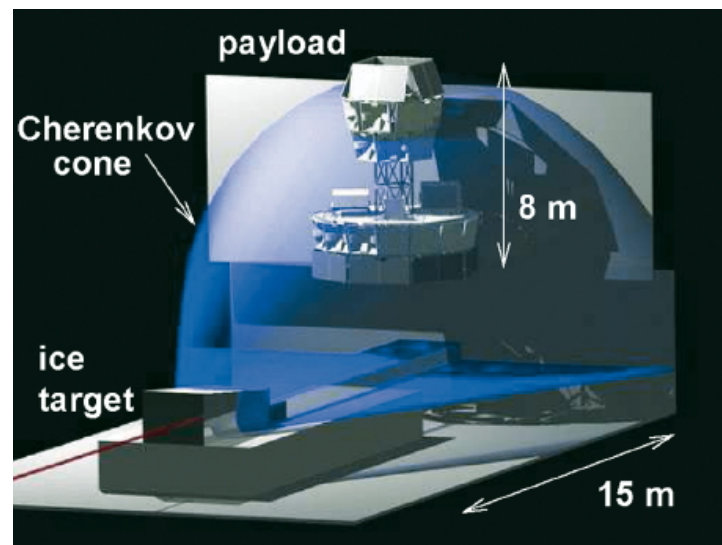


Gorham et al. PRL 2007



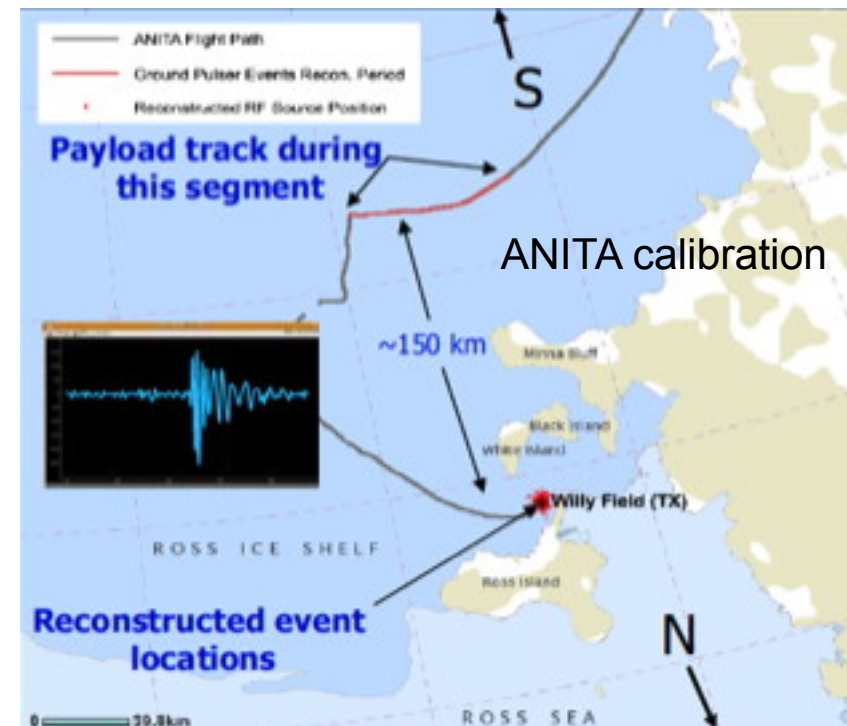
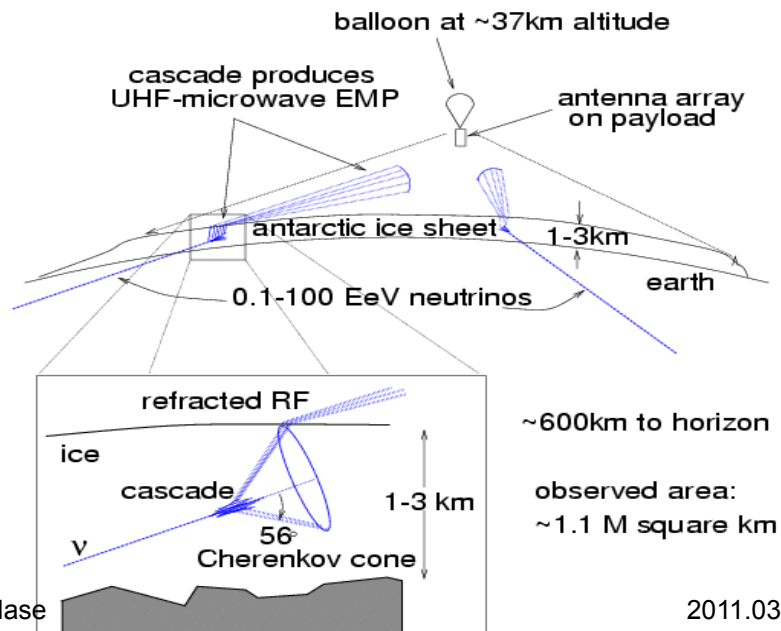
G. Askaryan

K. Mase

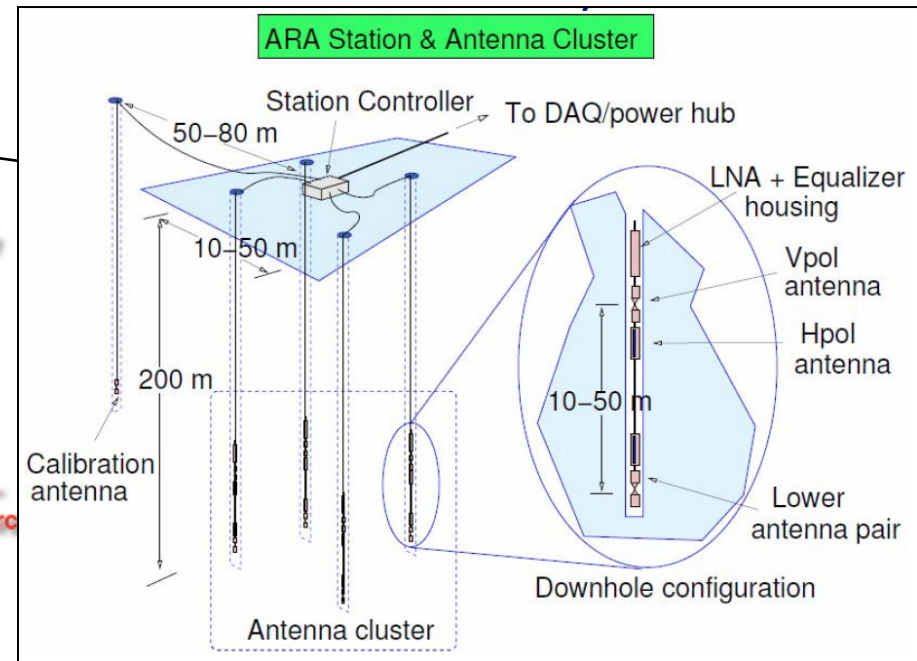
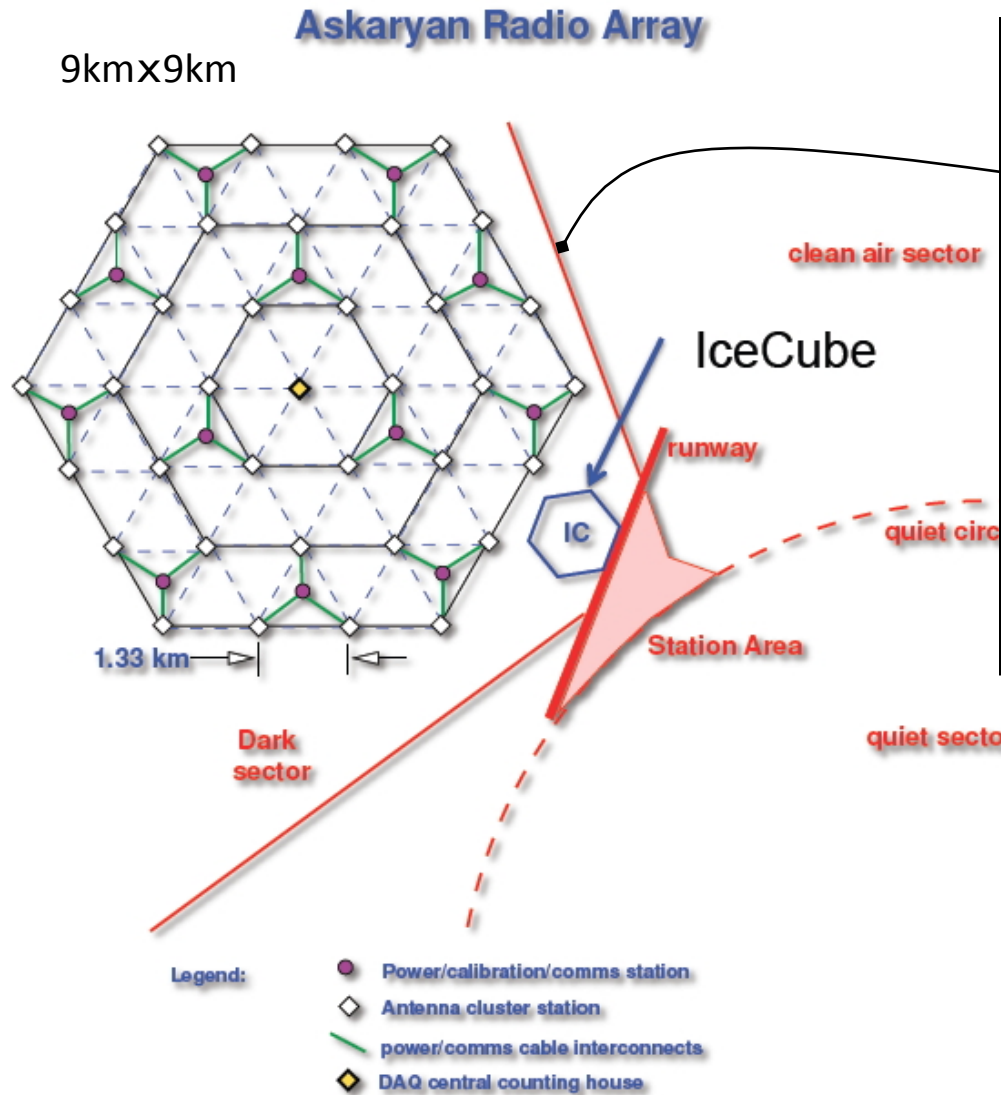


ANITA (Antarctic Impulsive Transient Antenna)

- detects radio wave from showers using Askaryan effect
- view: **1.5 M km²** ! (Tokyo-Hakata: 880km)
- sensitive: 0.2-1.2 GHz
- 2003-4: ANITA-lite (2 hones)
- 2006-7: full ANITA
 - 35 days, 3.5 orbits, good data: ~10 days
- 2008-9: ANITA 2
 - live days 28.5 days



Next plan - Askaryan Radio Array (ARA)

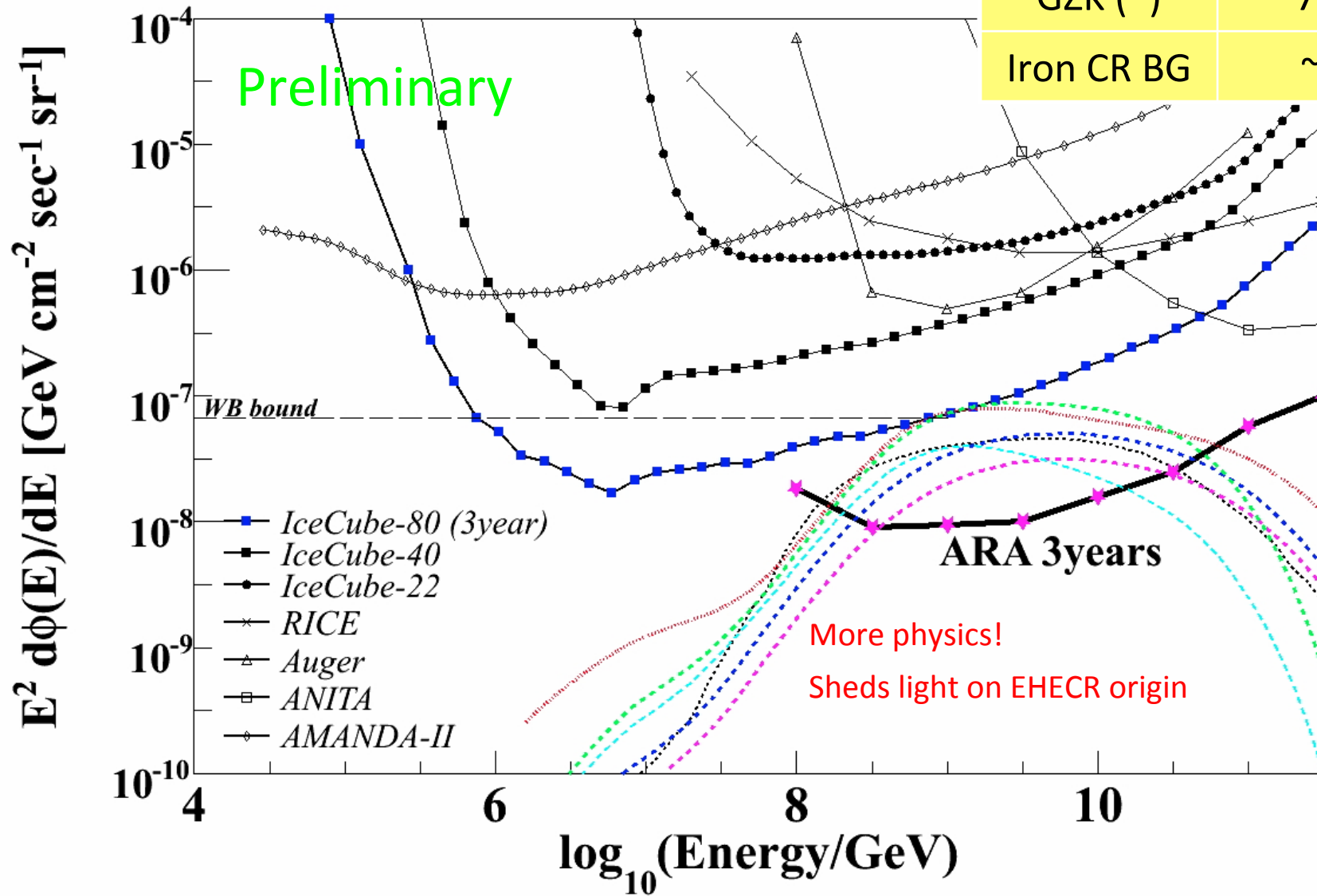


37 string clusters

- ✧ Each cluster has 4 strings of 200m depth
- ✧ Each string has 2 Vpol + 2Hpol broadband antennas (200 MHz - 1 GHz)
- ✧ Total surface area $\sim 80 \text{ km}^2$

The ARA sensitivity

Model	#/year
GZK (*)	7.0
Iron CR BG	~1

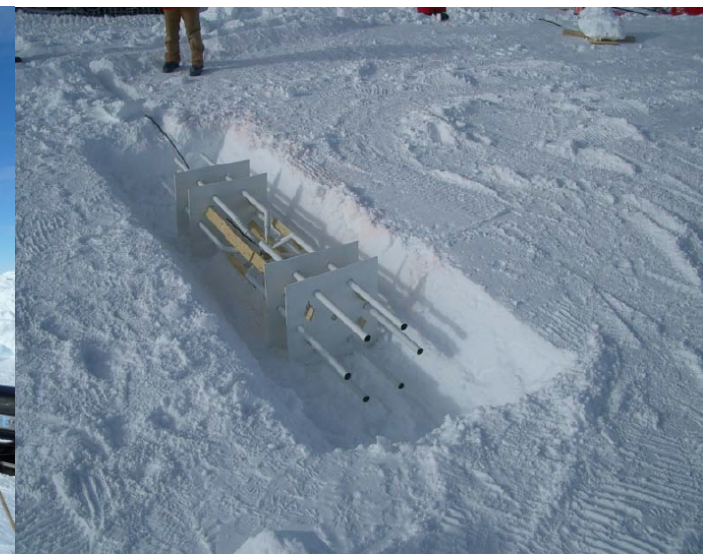
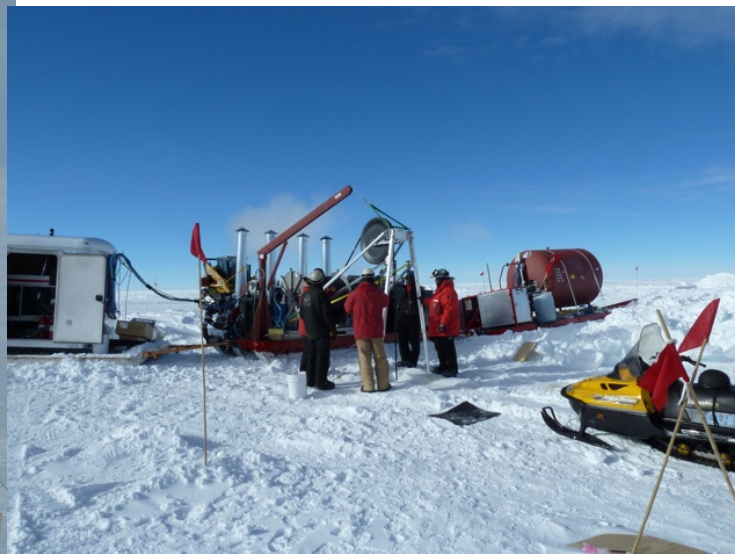
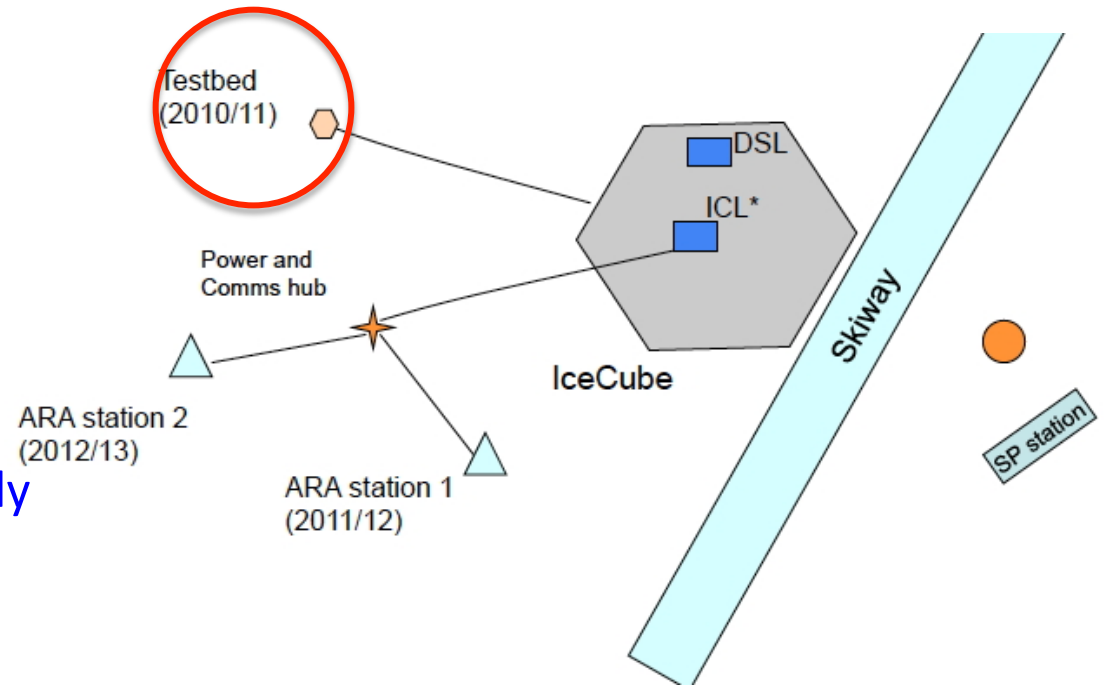


(*) Yoshida et al., ApJ, 1997, $m=4$, $Z_{\max}=4$

2011.03.09 24th Neutrino seminar

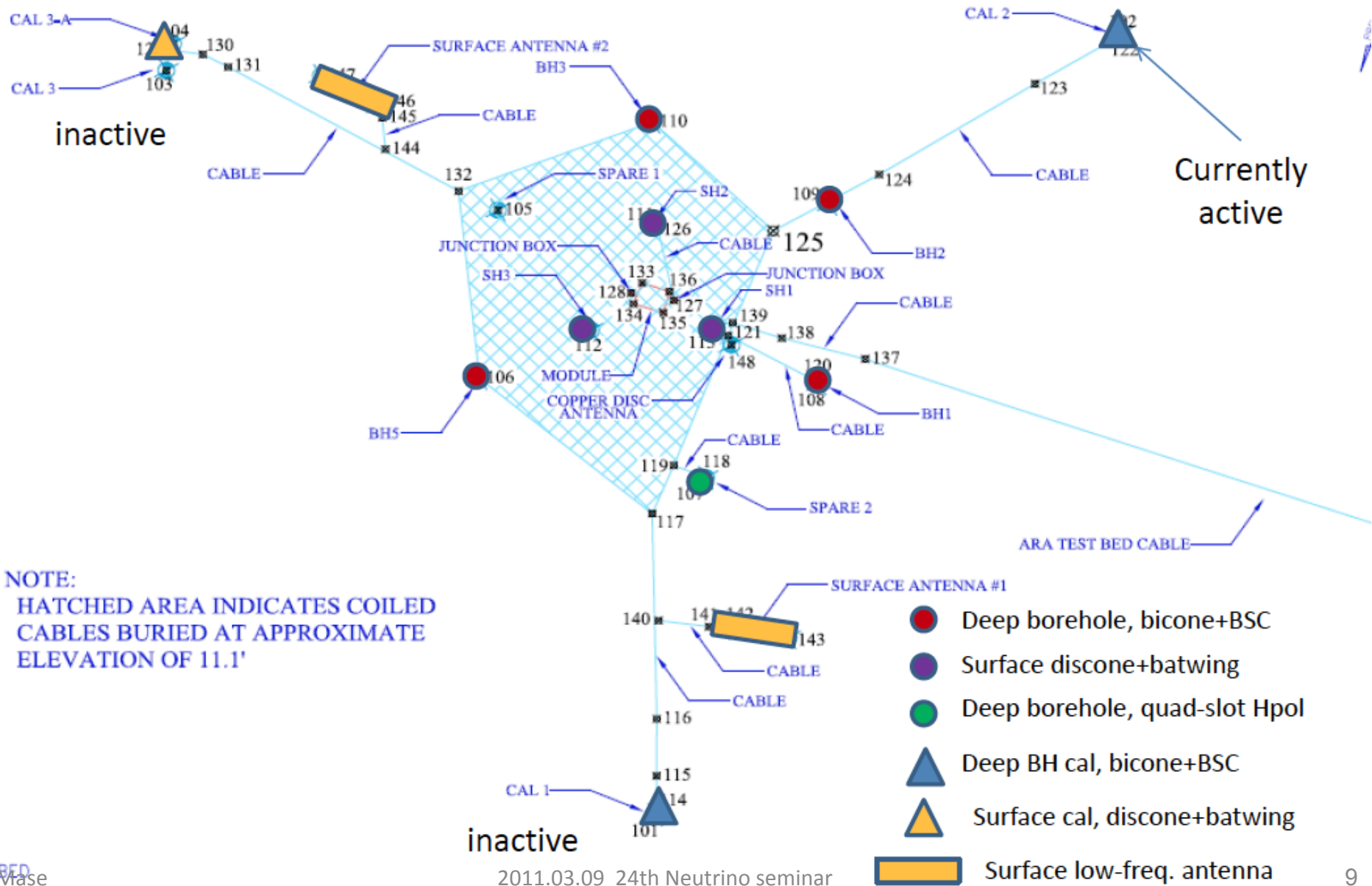
Test at the south pole this year

- ✧ Test bed
 - ✧ Pulsar (calibration source)
 - ✧ Drill test → **no problem**
 - ✧ Windmill test
- one of three is working properly



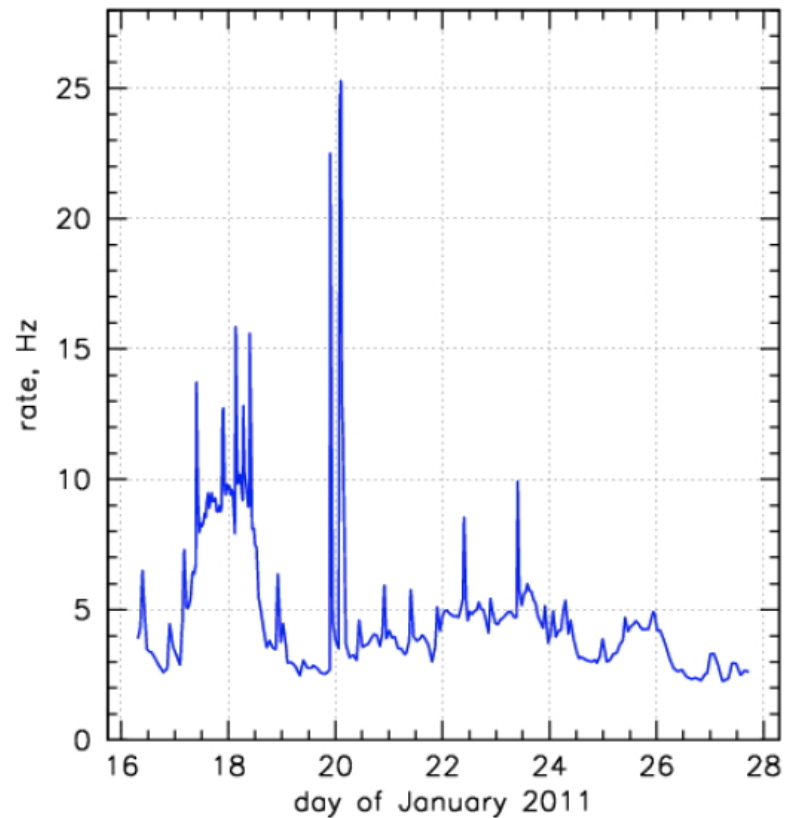
ARA TEST BED ASBUILT

SURVEYED ON 12/31/10 & 01/05/11



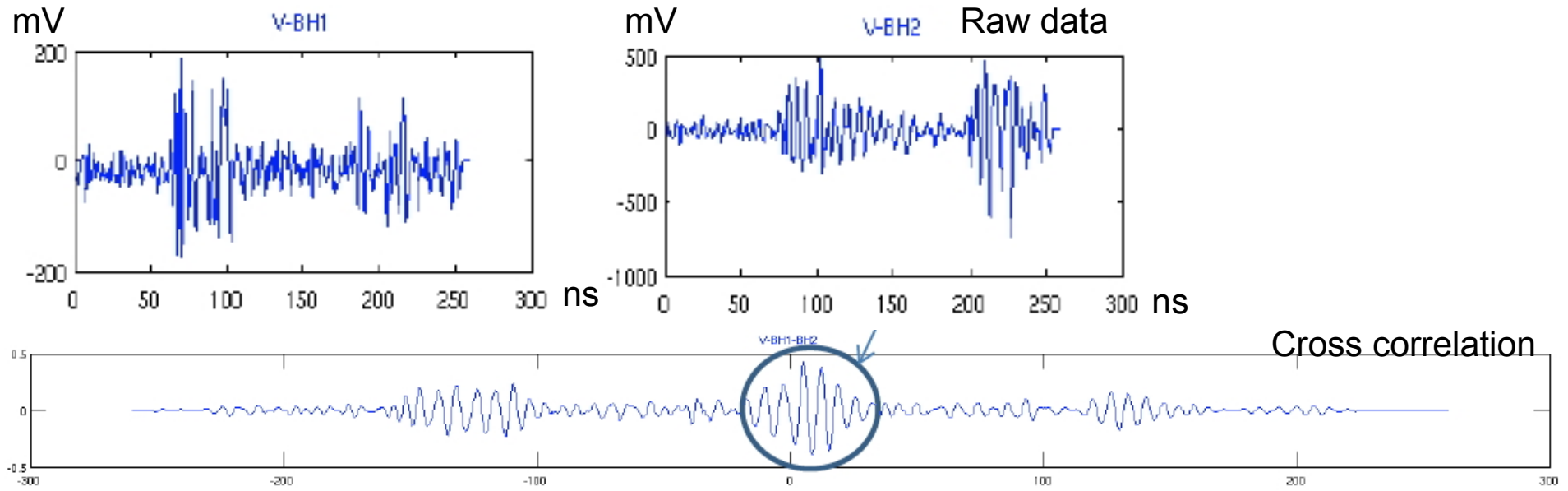
NOTE:
HATCHED AREA INDICATES COILED
CABLES BURIED AT APPROXIMATE
ELEVATION OF 11.1'

■ The event rate

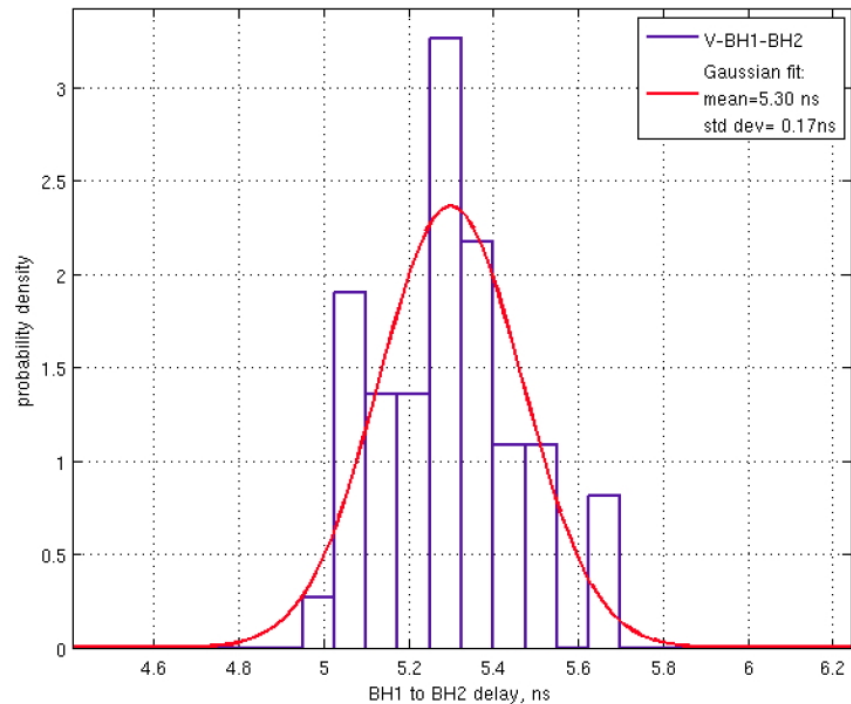


- ✧ Very quiet!
- ✧ Trigger rate: 2-3 Hz
 - ✧ 1 Hz: calibration source
 - ✧ 0.5 Hz: unbiased data (forced trigger)
 - ✧ Remaining: thermal noise
- ✧ Live time > 95%

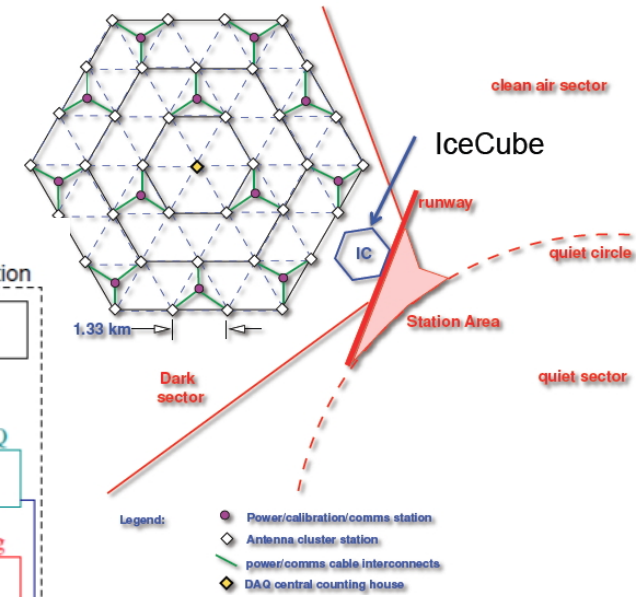
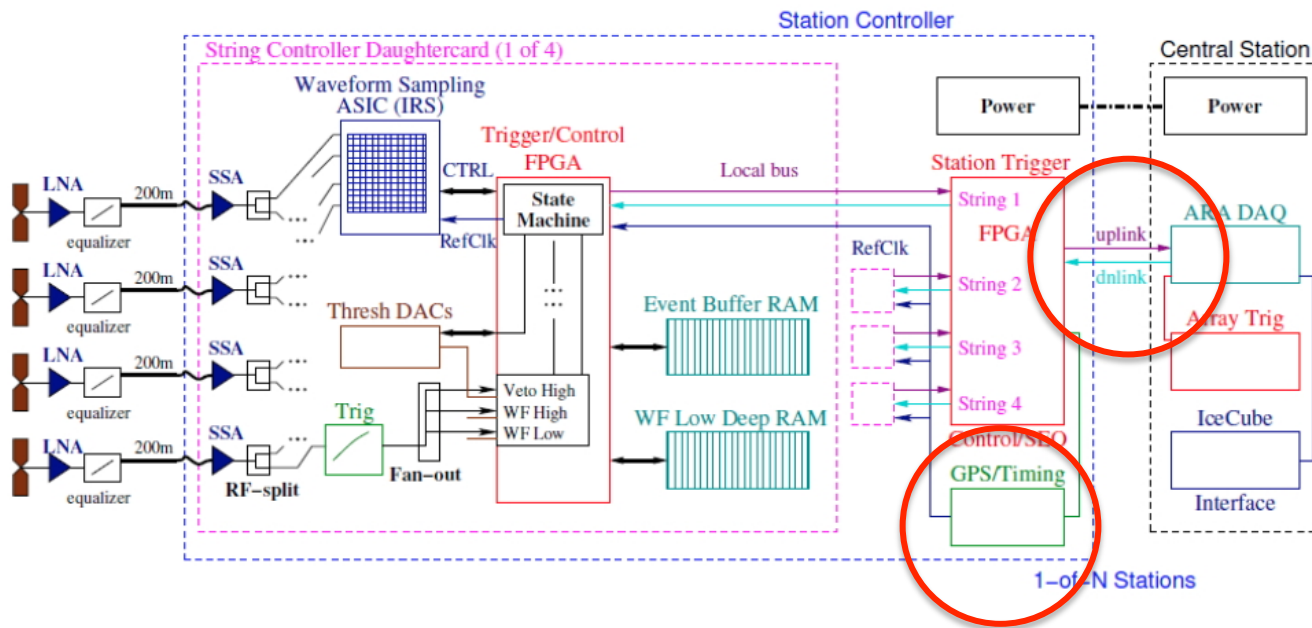
Time resolution by using a calibration source



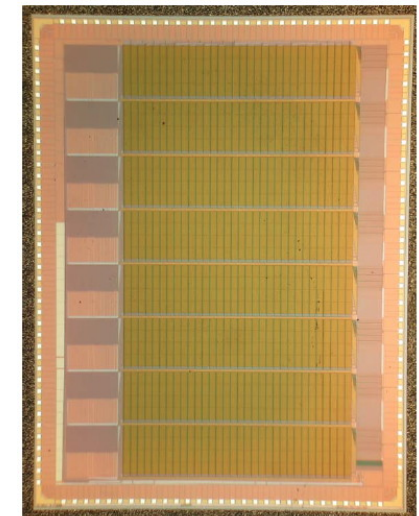
- ✧ Resolution of $\sim 170\text{ps}$
- ✧ Uncalibrated data used
→ should be better
- ✧ $\sim 3\text{cm}$ resolution
- ✧ $\sim 0.3^\circ$ angular resolution with 10m antenna separation



The DAQ system



Ice Radio Sampler (IRS)



- ✧ 2GSa/s
- ✧ GPS will be used for the absolute timing (~10ns)
- ✧ Rubidium clock will be used for the better stability (~500ps@1s required)
- ✧ Wireless will be used for the communication between stations (~1Mbps required)

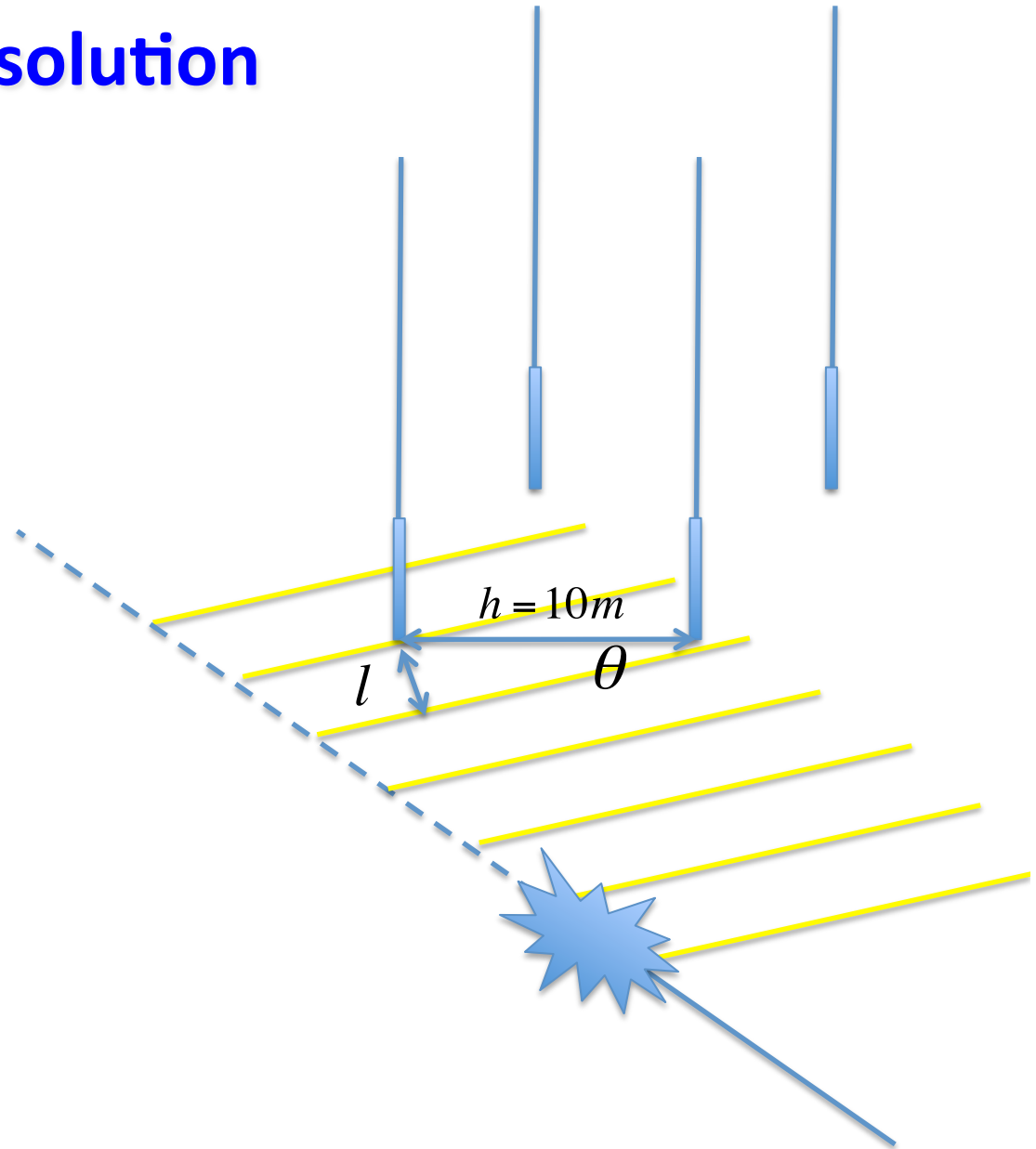
■ Required time resolution

Simple assumption

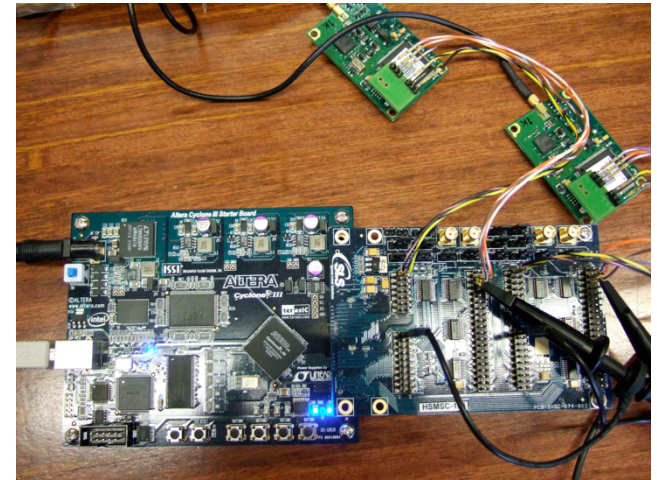
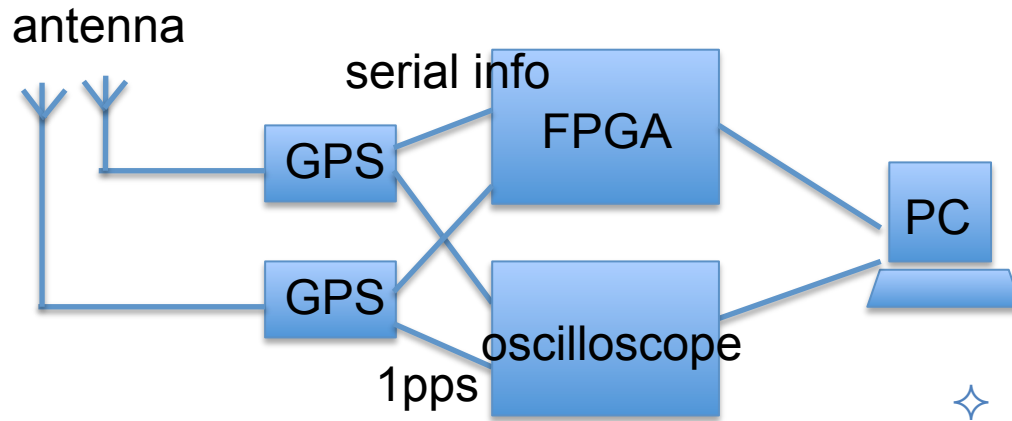
$$t = \frac{l}{c/n} = \frac{h \sin \theta}{c/n}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{h \cos \theta}{c/n} \Delta \theta \cong 600 \text{ ps}$$

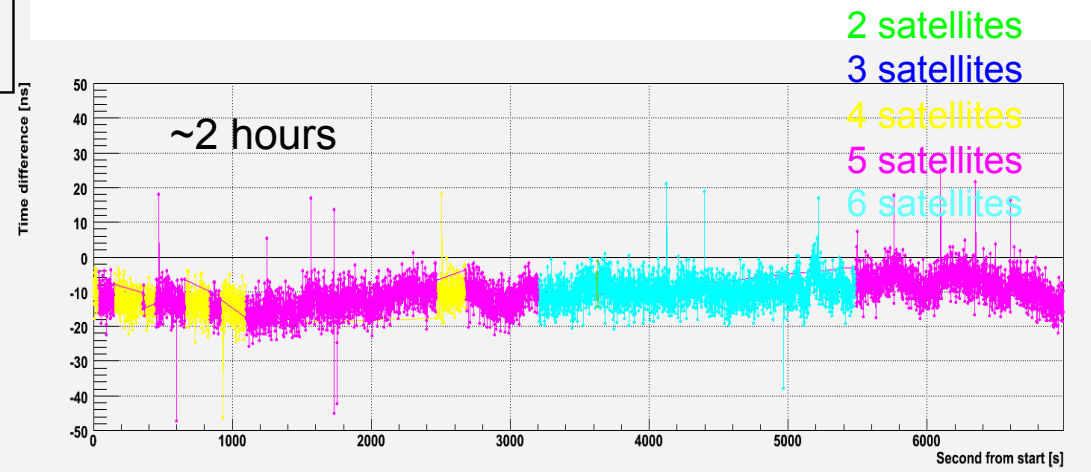
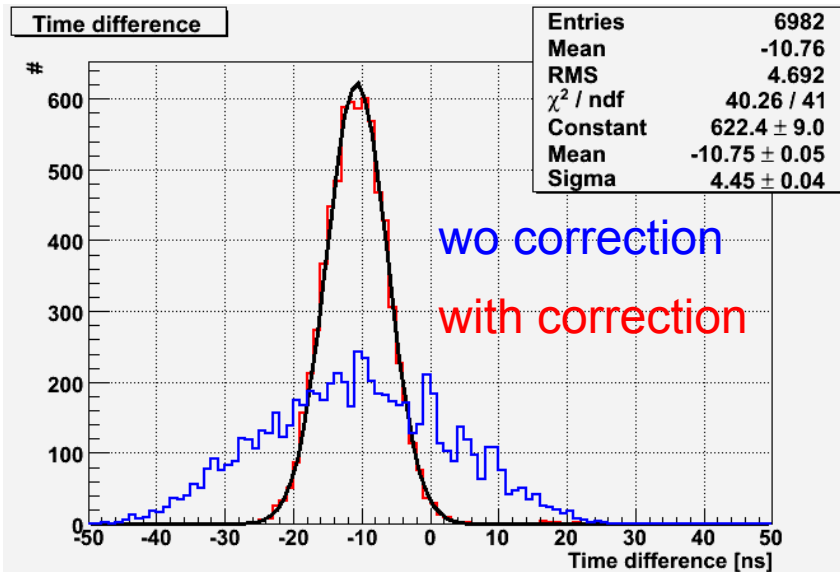
$$(\Delta \theta = 1^\circ, h = 10 \text{ m}, \theta = 45^\circ)$$



GPS test

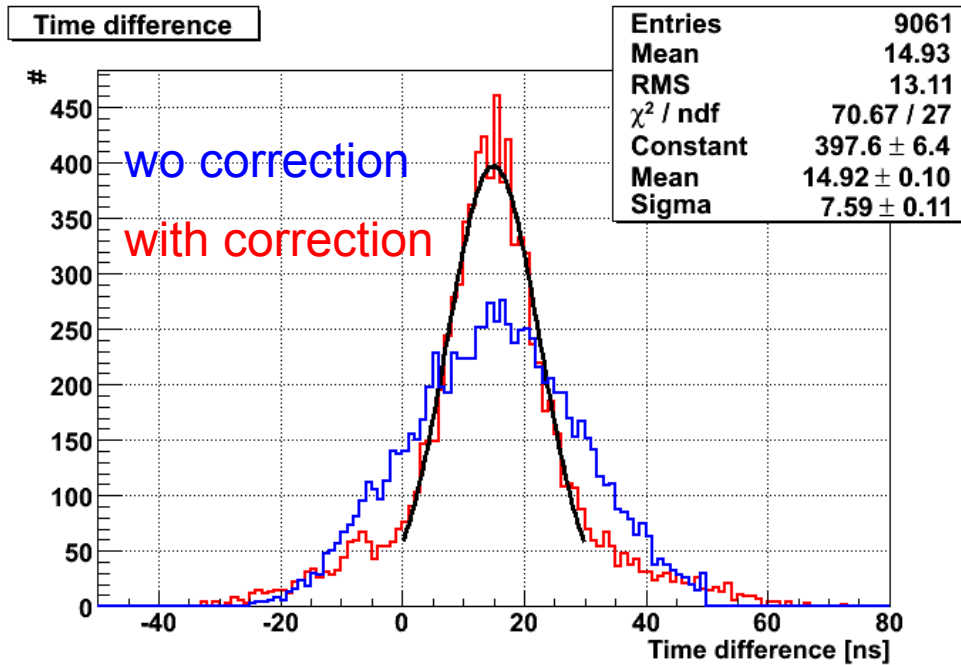
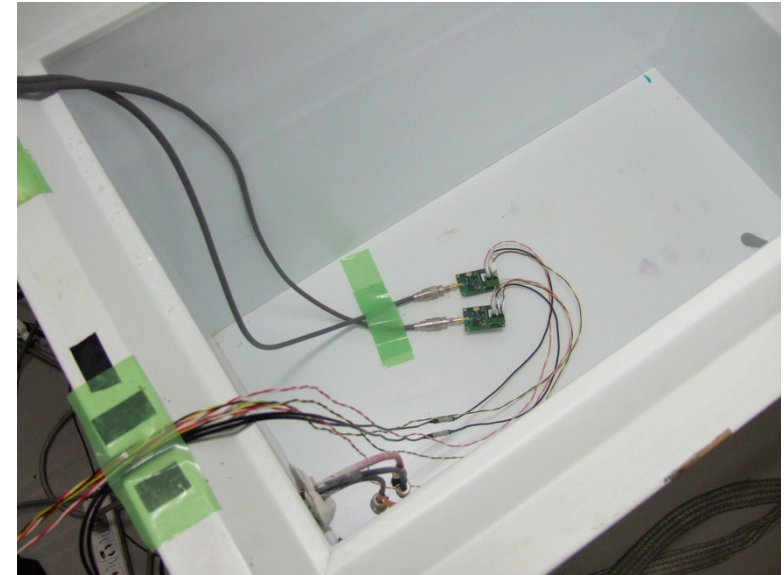


- ✧ i-LOTUS M12M (successor of Motorola)
- ✧ Resolution (wo correction): 9.2 ns
- ✧ Resolution (with correction): 3.1 ns
- ✧ No degrade seen by satellite number

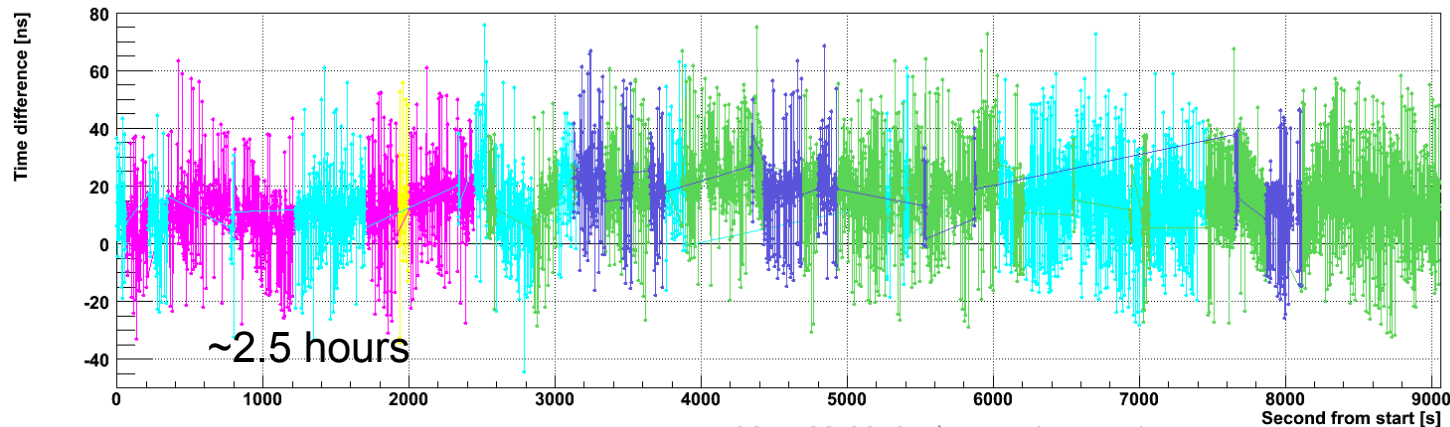


■ GPS test in a freezer

-40°C

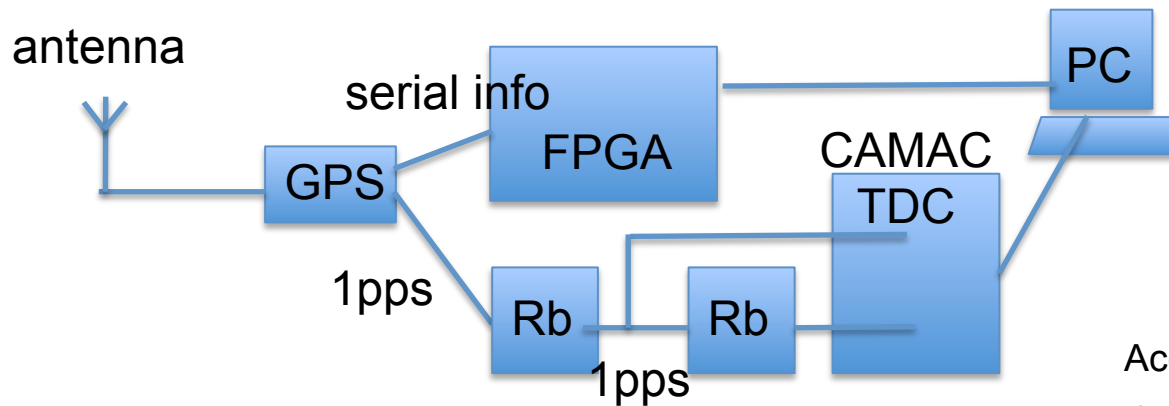


- ✧ Resolution (wo correction): 10.0 ns
- ✧ Resolution (with correction): 5.4 ns
- ✧ Only a little degrade at -40 deg.



- 1 satellite
- 2 satellites
- 3 satellites
- 4 satellites
- 5 satellites
- 6 satellites
- 7 satellites
- 8 satellites
- 9 satellites

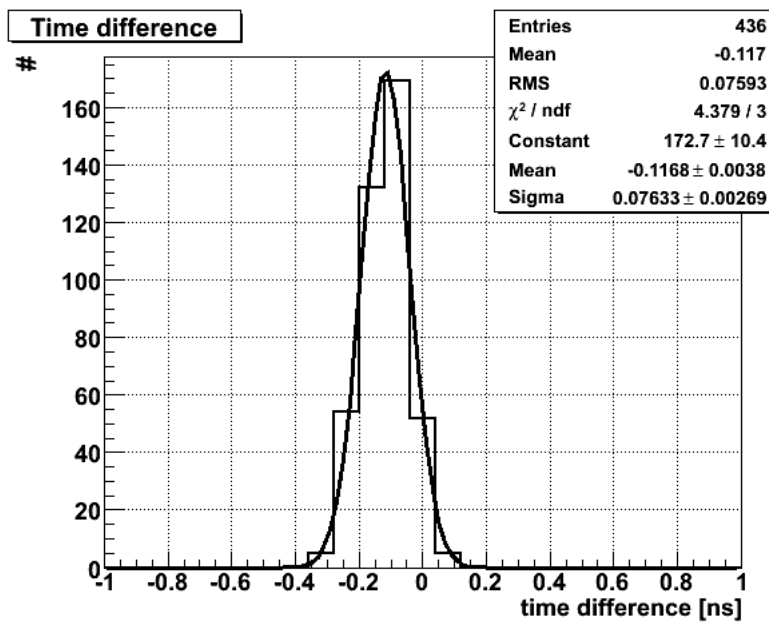
Rb clock test



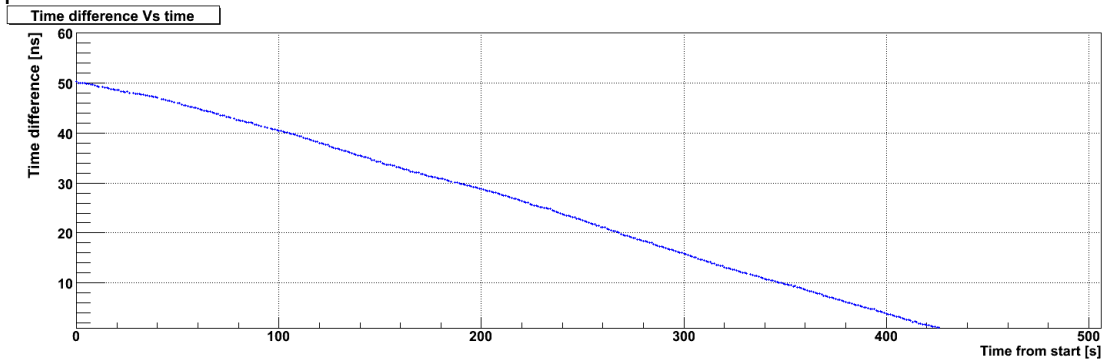
Accubeat AR133A

- ✧ 1 second Allan deviation: 3×10^{-11} (30 ps)
- ✧ 1 PPS input possible
- ✧ 1 PPS and 10 MHz clock output

Time difference between events

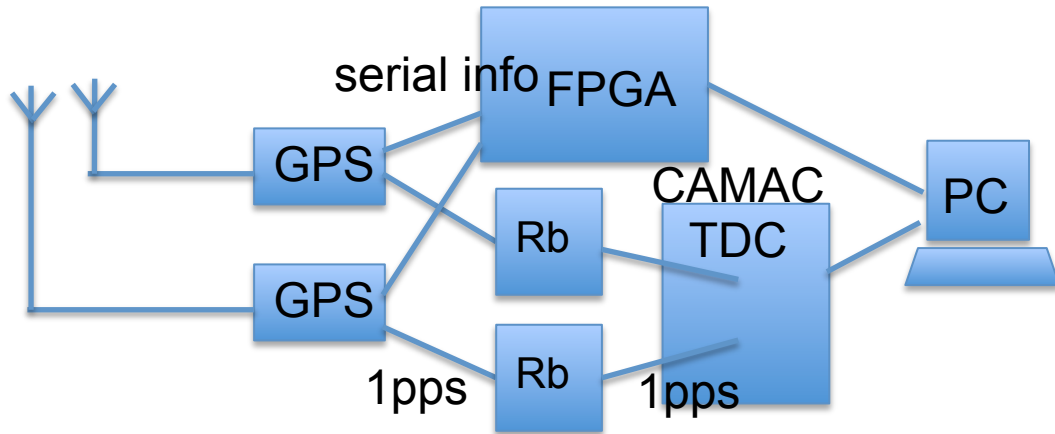


1pps

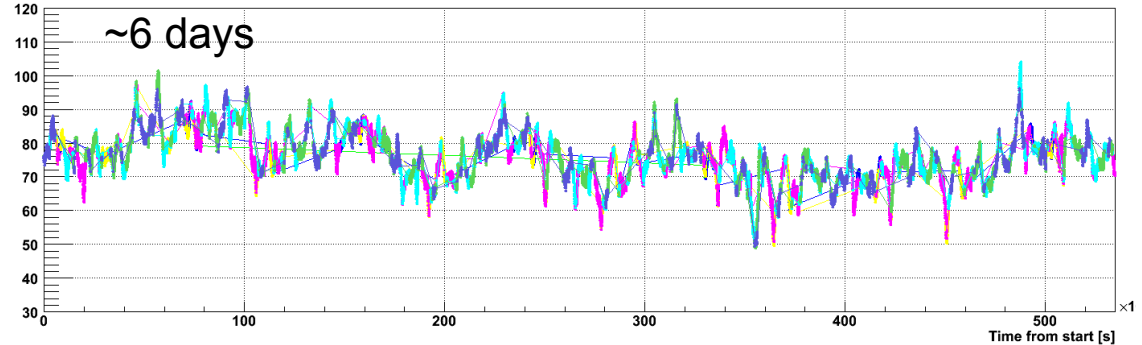
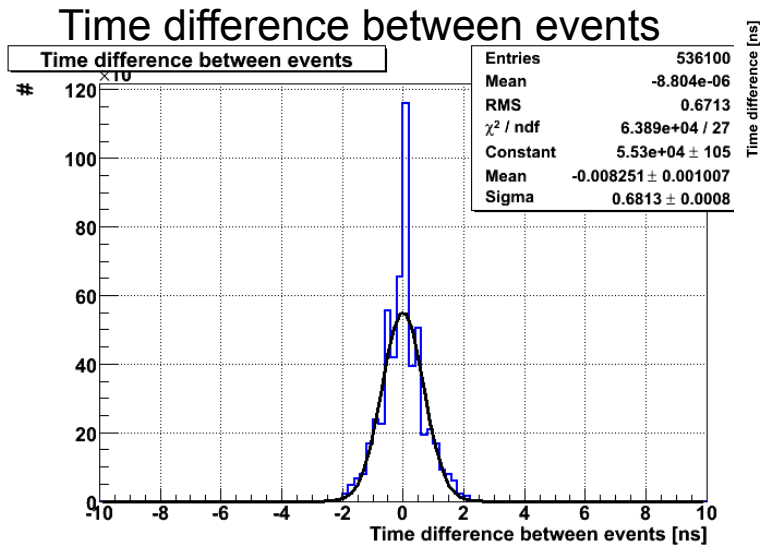
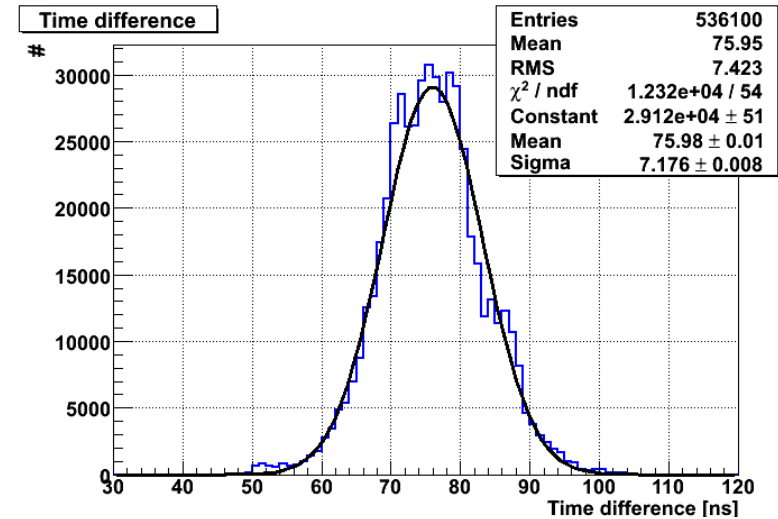


1 second Allan deviation of 3.8×10^{-11} (38 ps)

Rb clock test with GPS input



Total spread: ~5ns

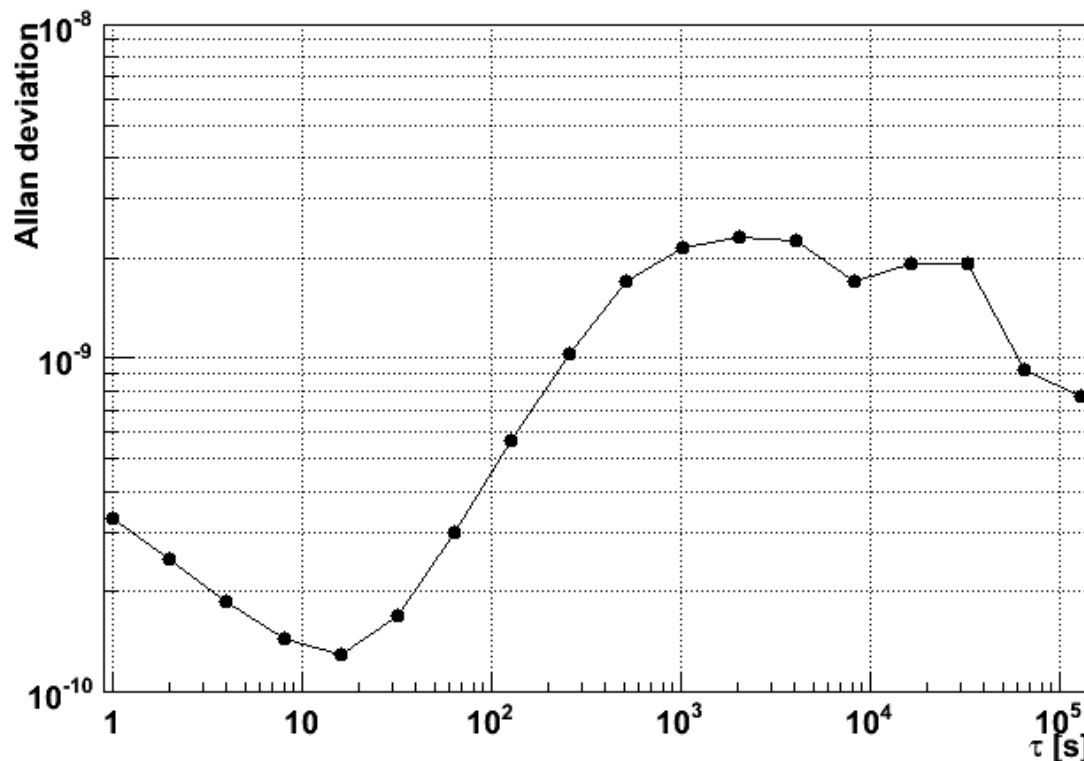
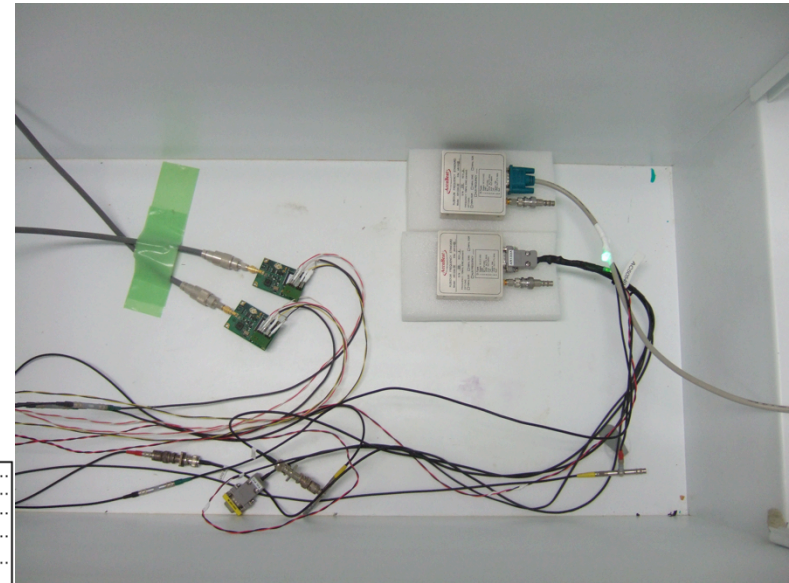


1 second Allan deviation: 3.4×10^{-10} (340 ps)

By fitting only the peak: 6.7×10^{-11} (67 ps)

Rb clock test with GPS input at low temperature

- ✧ The Rubidium clocks and GPS were tested in a freezer (-40 deg.).
- ✧ The results did not change.



Allan deviation:

$$\sigma_y^2(\tau) = \frac{1}{2(m-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (\bar{y}_{i+1} - \bar{y}_i)^2$$

Indicates the deviation for the time scale

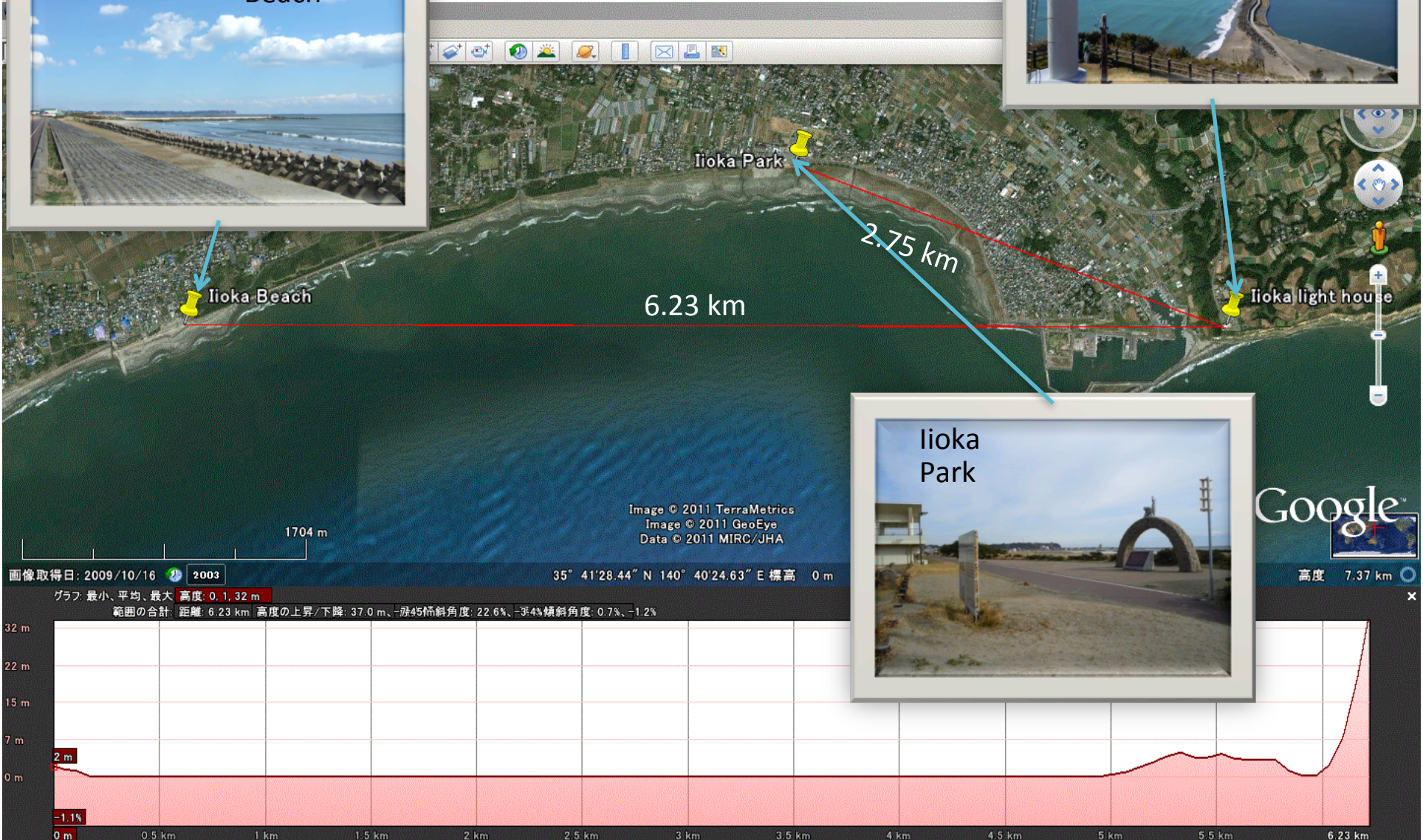
1 sec Allan deviation: $\sim 3 \times 10^{-10}$

(better taking out the outliers)

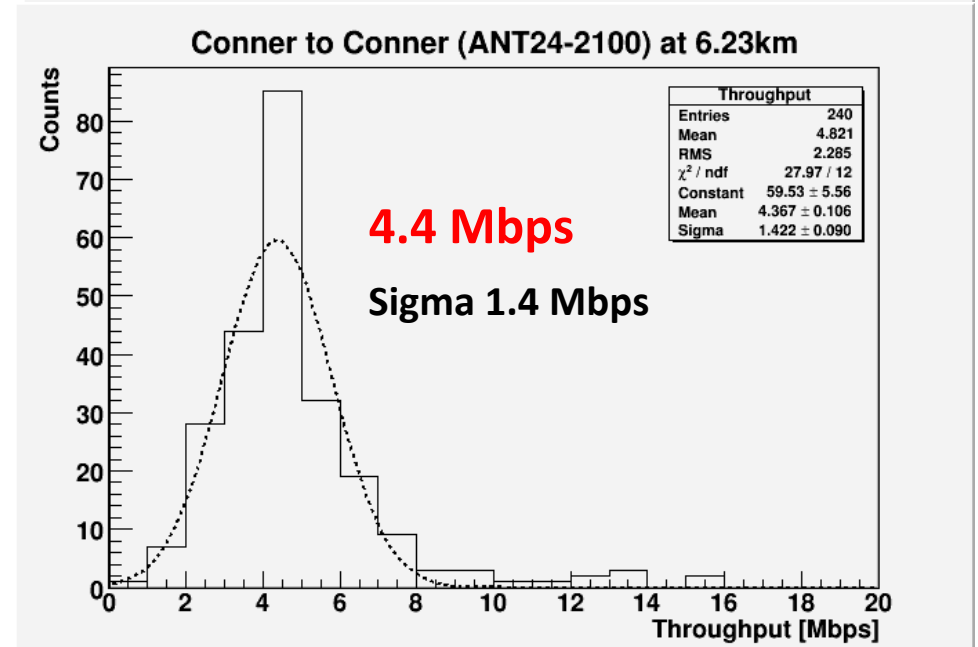
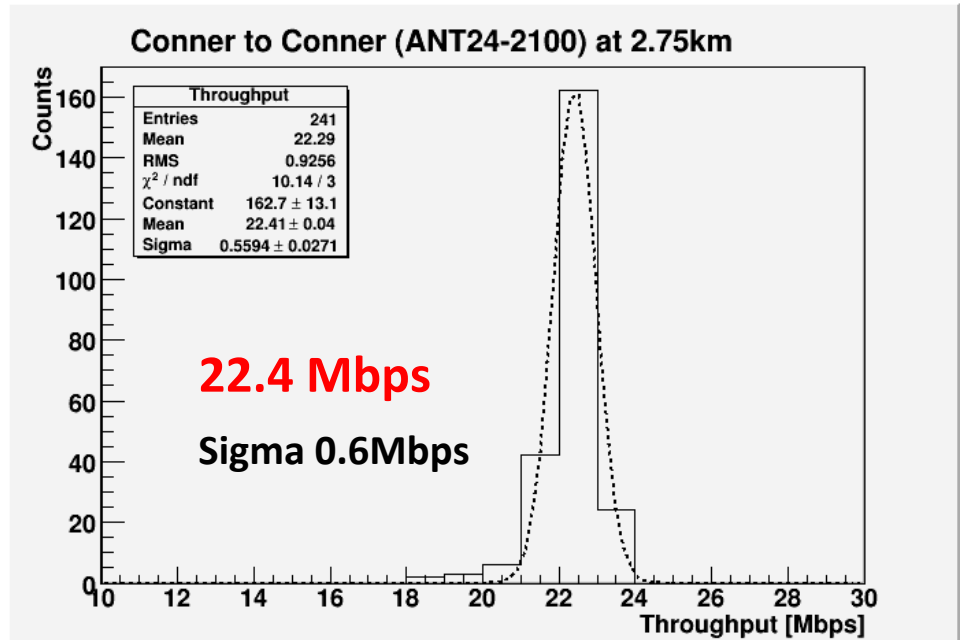
Maximum Allan deviation: $\sim 2 \times 10^{-9}$

Wireless communication test

Performed 3-4/3/2010 @ Kujiyukuri-hama



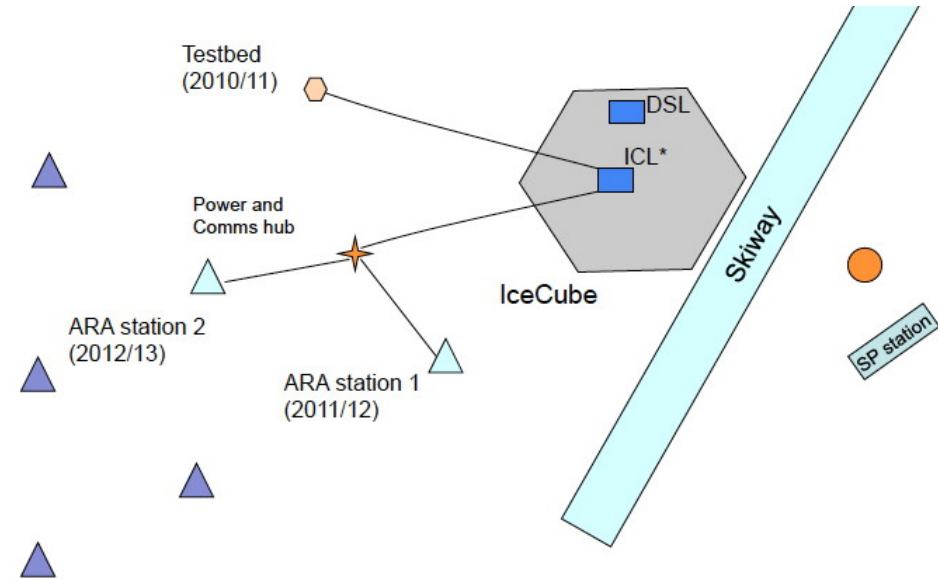
Throughput



- ✧ The throughput is enough for our purpose!
- ✧ Tests at low temperature will be performed.

Further plan

- ✧ 2011/12
 - ✧ ARA station 1
 - ✧ Performance demonstration
 - ✧ Test wireless and remote power
- ✧ 2012/13
 - ✧ ARA station2
 - ✧ Performance demonstration
 - ✧ Deploy 7 more stations?



- ✧ Total 9 stations are funded.
- ✧ Need more fund to realize the full arrays (37).
- ✧ Hope your cooperation!

■ Summary

- The ARA project has just started in order to reveal long standing mystery of the **EHECR origin**.
- The first equipment was deployed at the south pole.
- The first data indicates the **excellent performance**. (0.3° angular resolution)
- Tests for GPS, Rubidium clock and wireless was performed. The performances **satisfy the requirements**.

Backups

Station Data Reduction (self-trigger)

