

The Giant Radio Array for Neutrino Detection

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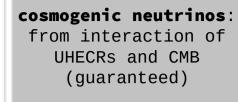


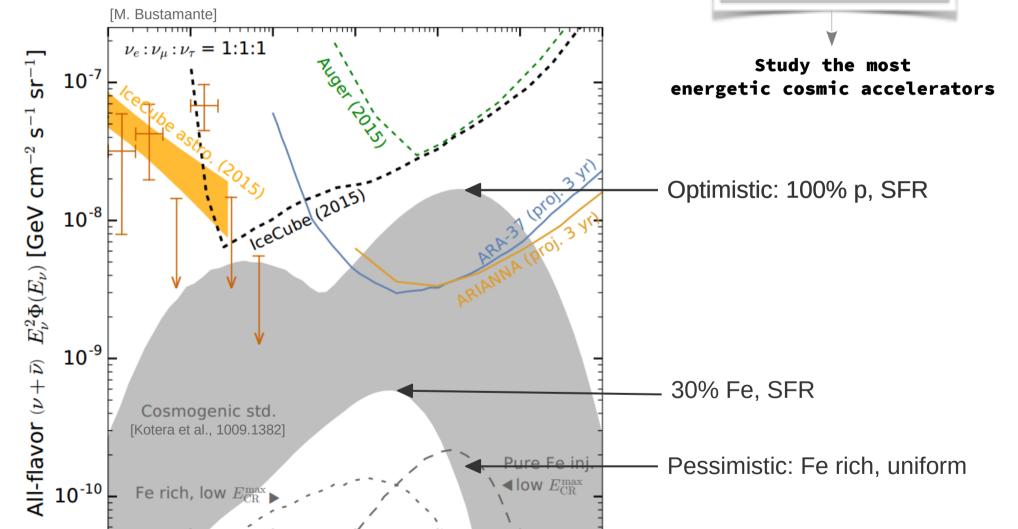
10⁵

10⁶

10⁷

Cosmogenic neutrinos





10¹⁰

10¹¹

10⁸

Neutrino energy E_{ν} [GeV]

10⁹



10⁻⁷

10⁻⁸

10⁻⁹

10⁵

All-flavor $(
u + ar{
u}) \; E_{
u}^2 \Phi(E_{
u}) \; [\mathsf{GeV} \; \mathsf{cm}^{-2} \; \mathsf{s}^{-1} \; \mathsf{sr}^{-1}]$

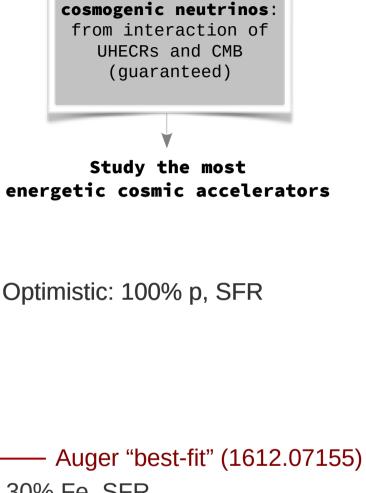
[M. Bustamante]

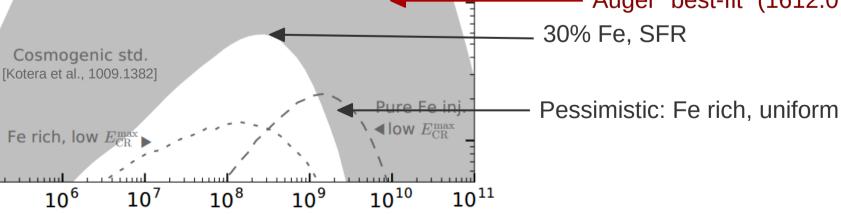
 $\nu_e : \nu_u : \nu_\tau = 1:1:1$

Cosmogenic neutrinos

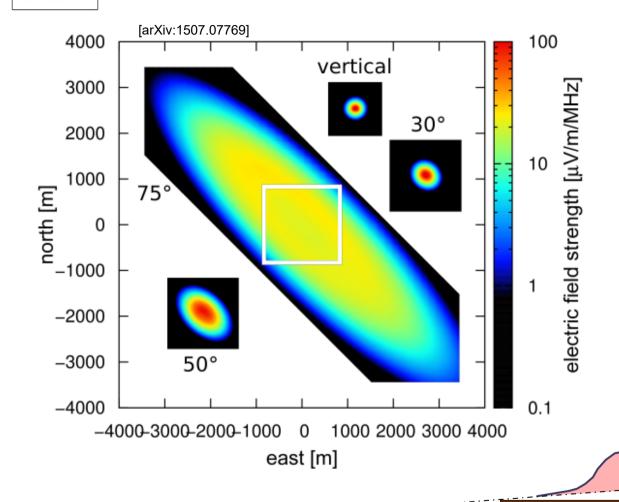
iceCube (2015)

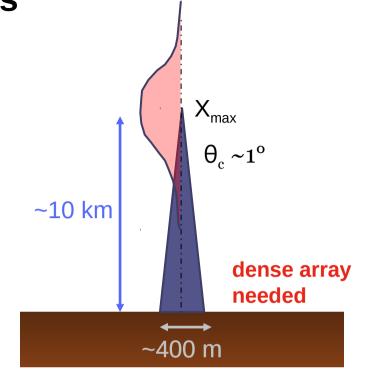
Neutrino energy E_{ν} [GeV]











sparse array sufficient: can cover large surface

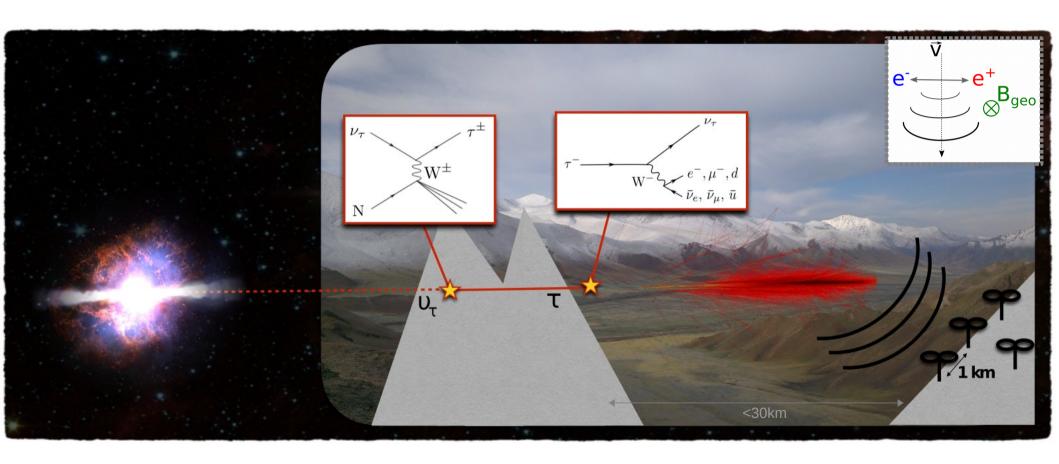
´few kms

- Footprint becomes large for large zenith
- Detectable at distances of km
- → Antenna array with kms-spacing possible
 - radio technique scalable to large areas
 - large exposure for moderate costs

→ Radio as ideal technique to detect Earth-skimming neutrino trajectories!



High-energetic neutrino detection





GRAND Project

200,000 radio antennas over 200,000km²

- the Giant Array for Neutrino Detection





The GRAND Project

200,000 radio antennas over 200,000km²

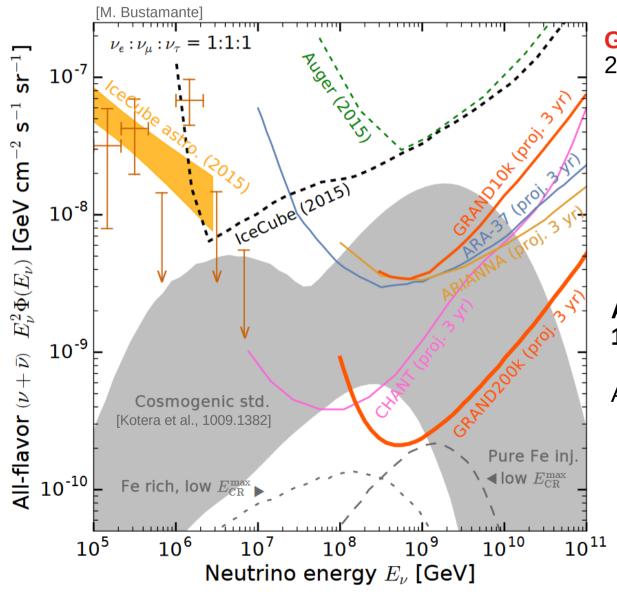
- the Giant Array for Neutrino Detection





Cosmogenic neutrinos

Preliminary simulation results on sensitivity



GRAND 200k

200'000 antennas over 200'000 km²

All-flavour target sensitivity: 1.5 x10⁻¹⁰ GeV cm⁻² s⁻¹ sr⁻¹

Angular resolution < 0.3 deg.

A win-win-win situation

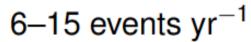
M. Bustamante, VHEPA 2016

For cosmogenic neutrinos, GRAND is ...

...a discovery and precision instrument for optimistic fluxes:
 600–1400 events yr⁻¹



...a discovery instrument for pessimistic fluxes:





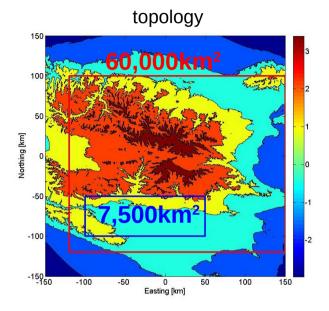
ightharpoonup ... and a strong-exclusion instrument, if < 1 event yr⁻¹

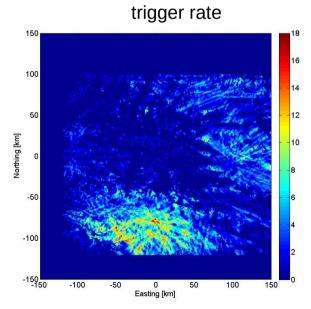


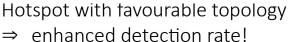


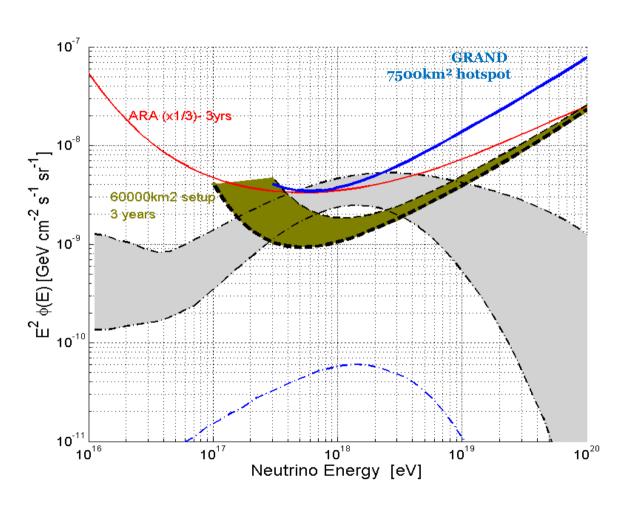
Preliminary results of sensitivity study

90,000 antennas over 60,000km²









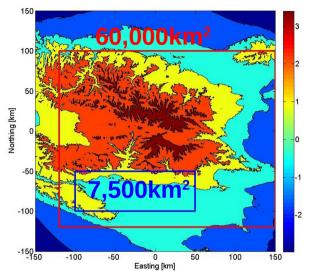
a ~10'000km² array deployed over hotspot may have potential to discover EeV neutrinos



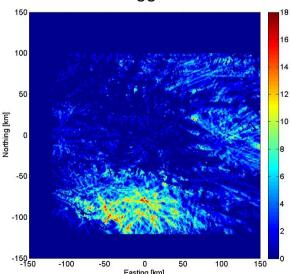
Preliminary results of sensitivity study

90,000 antennas over 60,000km²

topology



trigger rate

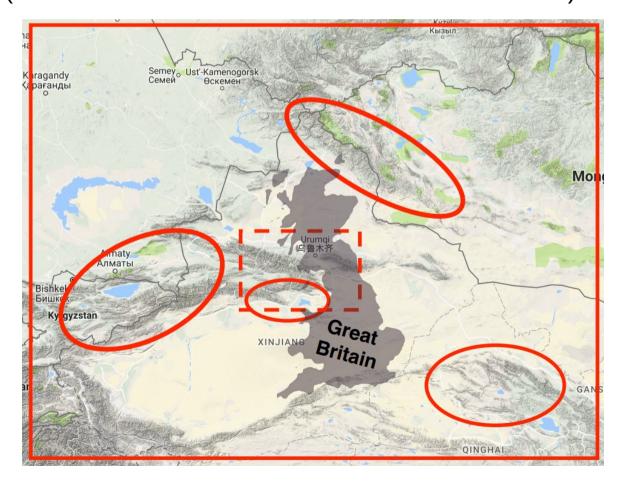


Hotspot with favourable topology ⇒ enhanced detection rate!

Target sensitivity: $\phi_0 = 1.5 \times 10^{-10}$ GeV/cm²/sr/s

→ Driver: go for hotspots!
Then 200'000km² may be enough to reach target sensitivity

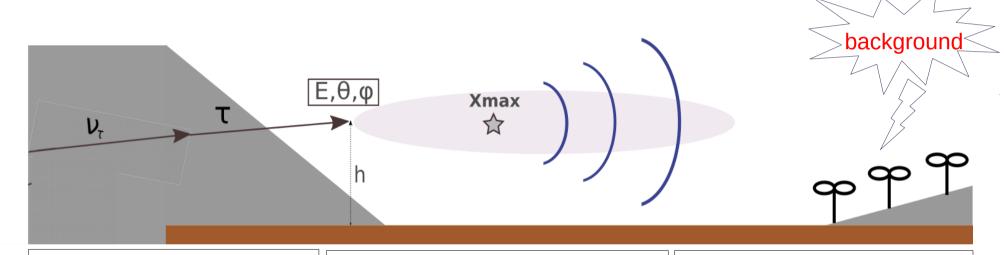
Disclaimer: **to be confirmed by full end-to-end simulation.** Giant simulation area to identify hotspots. (1'000'000 antennas over 1'000'000 km²? Full Earth?)





GRAND end-to-end simulation chain

- → can we achieve that sensitivity?
- → do we profit from mountains as targets and screens?
- → find hot-spots!



- Topography along track
- CC & NC v_{τ} interactions
- τ energy losses
- τ decay
 - **→ Danton**

- Shower development
- Radio emission
 - → ZhaireS + EVA

- Antenna response
- Antenna trigger (background noise sim)
 - → NEC

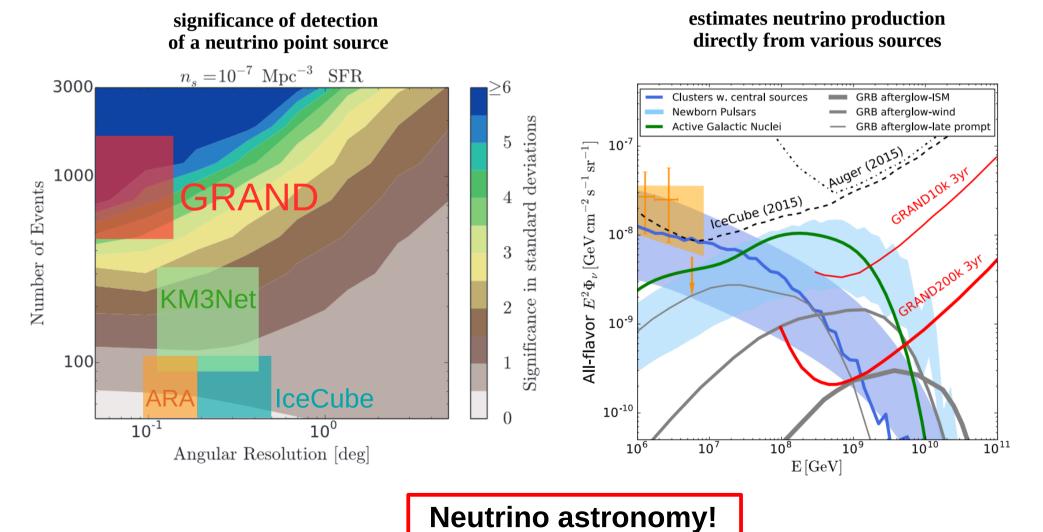
Substituted by radio morphing



Point sources of UHE neutrinos

Needed:

- good angular resolution (fraction of degree)
- number of detected events > 100s
 to allow point source to stand out of diffuse background





What else can GRAND do?

VHE phenomena in the Universe

- Cosmogenic neutrinos
- Neutrino astronomy
- UHECRs & gammas going to be the largest ground-based detector for CRs

Radio astronomy

- Fast Radio Bursts + Giant Pulses (f> 100 MHz) original and powerful instrument
- Epoch of Reionisation

Fundamental physics

- Fundamental physics test: neutrino flavour
- Glashow resonance(?)
- EAS physics

Others

Extreme electromagnetic atmosphere events (Elfs, Sprites, etc.)



GRAND Today



France China Particle Physics Laboratory

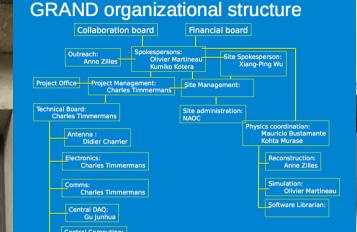


Natural Science China



France China Foundation of Particle Physics Laboratory















France (15), China (7), USA (6), Netherlands (2), Germany (1), Argentina (2), Brazil, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, UK

Jaime Álvarez-Muñiz¹, Mauricio Bustamante^{2,3}, Washington Carvalho Jr.⁴, Didier Charrier⁵, Ismaël Cognard^{6,7}, Sijbrand De Jong⁸, Krijn De Vries⁹, Ke Fang^{10,11}, Chad Finley^{12,13}, Jordan Hanson^{2,3}, Hu Hongbo¹⁴, JunHua Gu¹⁵, Kumiko Kotera^{16,17}, Sandra Le Coz¹⁵, Yi Mao¹⁸, Olivier Martineau¹⁹, Clementina Medina^{19,20}, Kohta Murase^{21,22,23}, Valentin Niess²⁴, Foteini Oikonomou^{21,22,23}, Gou QuanBu¹⁴, Frank Schröder²⁵, Cyril Tasse²⁶, Charles Timmermans⁸, Matías Tueros¹, XianPing Wu¹⁵, Philippe Zarka²⁶, Andreas Zech²⁶, Yi Zhang¹⁴, Qian Zheng 15 , and Anne Zilles 25

Consomption < 1W

Reliability ©

deployment fall

2017 @ Ulastai



GRAND roadmap

GRANDproto300

to be deployed in 2019

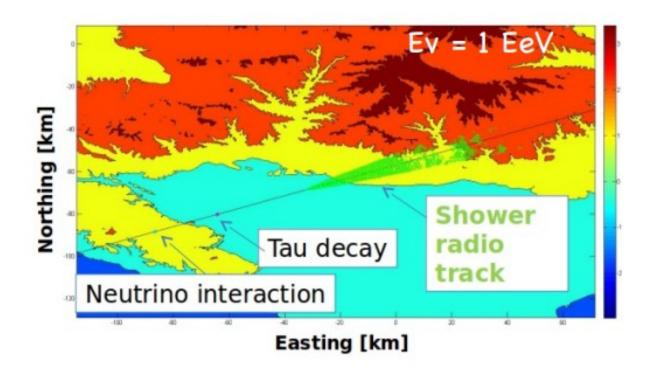
GRANDproto35 GRAND200k GRAND10k 2017 2020 2025 203X first GRAND subarray, establish detection & demonstrate that sensitivity comparable identification by EAS can be to ARA/ARIANNA on detected on standalone radio array of similar time scale, very inclined showers first neutrino detection at 1018 standalone radio allowing 1st discovery of $(\theta > 70^{\circ})$ induced by high array with high eV and/or neutrino astronomy cosmogenic neutrinos (if energy cosmic rays efficiency & very for real! (>10¹⁸eV). Includes lucky) good background rejection background rejection, EAS reconstruction, etc. 200'000 antennas over 200'000 km² • 300 Horizon Antennas 35 radio antennas DAO with discrete over 300 km² hotspots could be in different 21 scintillators elements, but Fast DAQ continents mature design (AERA+ GRANDproto35 for trigger, data analog stage) transfer. • Solar pannels (day use) consumption + WiFi data transfer Industrial scale allows to cut costs down: 500€/unit → 120k€ in total 1500€ 160kE, fully 1.3 ME (reasons to be /detection unit funded by **ASIC** optimistic for Chinese funding) NAOC+IHEP, Cost ~10M\$ → few 10\$/board

Back-up



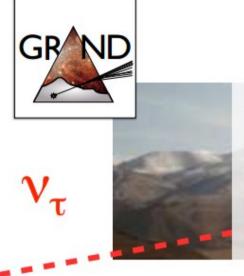
Preliminary sensitivity Study

v Propagation—> tau Decay —> EAS Development (not yet with antenna response)

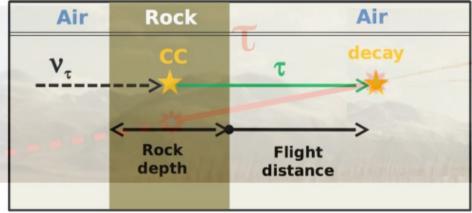


Simulation setup: 90,000 antennas over 60,000 km2 with 800 m step size in Tianshan Mountain

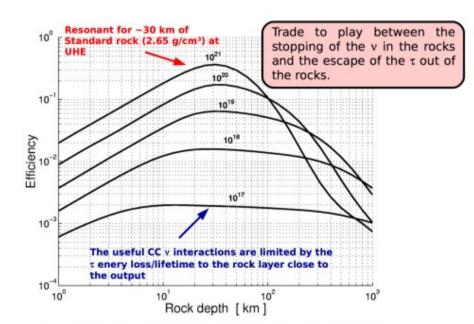
Showers detected if >= 8 neighboring antennas are inside a light cone of a few degrees & In direct view decay point



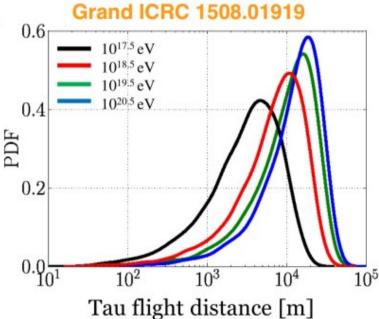
From Neutrino to Lepton







Conversion efficiency from neutrino to tau lepton decaying in the air



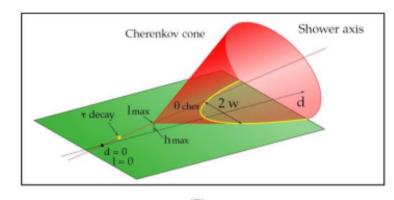
Prob. Distribution of flight distance

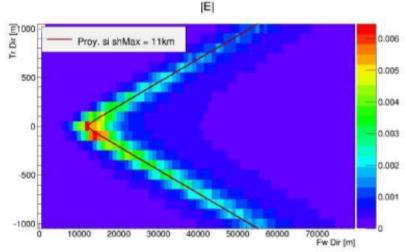


Background Rejection

Terrestrial backgrounds expected at rate of 1 Hz

- Trigger pattern at ground (started inside array + beamed emission with flat wavefront + reconstructed source below horizon)
- Polarization pattern
 (perpendicular both to geomagnetic field & direction of propagation of shower)
- Cherenkov cone

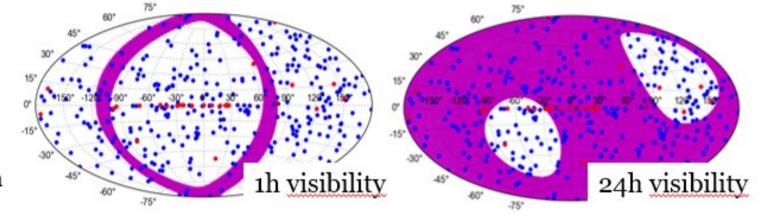




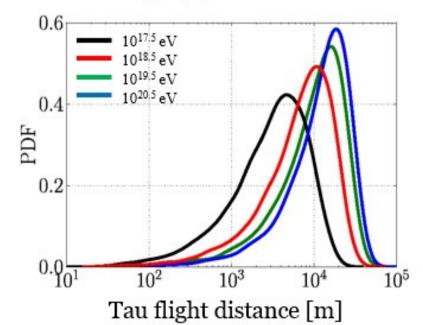


GRAND v sensitivity study - Results

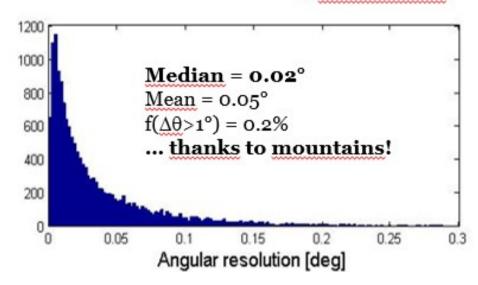
Field of view



- Energy reconstruction
 - ... is not possible
 - But at least we know E_v>E_{sh}
 - Do better thanks to E_ν correlation with τ time of flight (?)

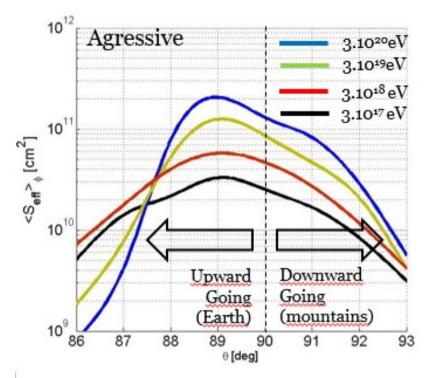


- Angular resolution
 Analytical computation
 assuming 3ns trigger timing precision (no noise).
- Mean = 0.05°: full benefit of extended trigger zone & denivelation.





GRAND v sensitivity study - Results



- 60'000km² simulation setup
- single flavor flux φ(E)= φ₀E⁻²
- no candidate in 3 years
⇒ 90% CL integral limit:
φ₀ < 6.6 10⁻¹⁰ − 1.3 10⁻⁰ Gev/cm²/sr/s
... not good enough!

- Sensitivities > 0 for zenith values = ±4° around horizontal ⇒ Earth-skimming trajectories only.
- Mountains are sizable tragets (~40% of total).
- Earth becomes opaque at higher energies

