

High Energy Neutrino Astronomy through Radio Detection

Prof. Amy Connolly July 22, 2021







Outline

- Multi-messenger astronomy
- Motivation for observing UHE neutrinos
- Overview of radio technique
- Results and what's to come
- Developing new techniques for the strongest sensitivity





Multi-messenger astronomy

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Pierre Auger Observatory - cosmic rays



Credit: Pierre Auger -UCM group

Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope



IceCube

 Detects optical Cerenkov light from particle tracks in cascades induced by neutrinos





Optical signals absorbed/attenuated over ~tens of m

IceCube Neutrino Observatory



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IceCube sees astrophysical neutrinos!





What it means

- Marked the beginning of an era of multimessenger astronomy with all four!
 - cosmic rays
 - photons
 - neutrinos
 - gravitational waves!





First energetic multi-messenger observations

August 17, 2017 Binary neutron star merger



Gamma rays, gravitational waves

TXS 0506+056 Blazar Possible Neutrino Flare seen by IceCube in same direction





CCAPP

No neutrinos beyond 10 PeV have been observed



Ultra high energy source candidates

Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_galactic_nucleus

 Black hole accreting mass

Gamma Ray Bursts (GRB)



• Star collapse, merger of neutron stars

Same sources that give cosmic rays also expected to produce neutrinos through photohadronic interactions





Overview of radio technique



Gurgen

1962

Askaryan,

Radio Cerenkov Technique

- Shower develops 20% charge asymmetry
- Cerenkov radiation
- Coherent for $\lambda \gg 10$ cm

→ RADIO

Power × E_{shower}²

Confirmed experimentally in sand, salt, ice: PRL 86, 2802 (2002); PRD 72, 023002 (2005); PRD 74, 043002 (2006); PRL 99, 171101 (2007)





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Current Radio Neutrino Projects



radio signal

balloon

ANITA

37 km altitude **ANITA**



Pure ice is low-loss for radio: field attenuation lengths ~1 km





Results and looking to the future

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University of Hawaii, University of California, Los Angeles, University of Delaware, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, University of Kansas, National Taiwan University, The Ohio State University, Washington University in St. Louis,



(E/E₀)^{2.1±0}

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University of Hawaii, UCLA, University of Delaware, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, University of Kansas, National Taiwan University, The Ohio State University, Washington University in St. Louis, UCL





Four flights A1 2006 A2 2009 A3 2014 A4 2016











ANITA-4 Launch









ANITA-4 Launch









ANITA-4 Landing





PC: Christian Miki



ANITA Detection Channels

(VPol)



Four flights denoted A1-4

Voltage



What data looks like

• ANITA-3 data in monitoring software



!2



Interferometry



• For each pair of antennas in same polarization, signals arrive with relative delays depending on their incoming direction



ANITA Results

- ~20 Cosmic Ray events/flight, all but a few reflected
- No excess in neutrino searches world's best limits
 >10¹⁹ eV
- Two `anomalous' events in A1 and A3
 - Cosmic ray signature
 - Steeply upgoing: 27° and 35° below horizontal

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10⁻⁹

10⁻¹¹

Askaryan Radio Array (ARA)









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Ohio State, University of Kansas, University of Wisconsin, University of Nebraska, University of Delaware, University of Maryland, National Taiwan University, Chiba University, UCL, University of Chicago, Penn State, Brussels, Denison











New ARA Results

- Station 5: threshold-lowering phased array trigger
- Can analysis thresholds be reduced so that we can search in the new low-threshold region? YES

Analysis Efficiencies

- Efficient in analysis on events that the traditional ARA trigger cannot see!
- ▶ Better than previous ARA analyses at low energies by a factor of ~ 10



Kaeli Hughes (U Chicago) just shown at ICRC2021





Fundamental physics



Cross Sections

20 Number of events SM 18 $x_{min}=1, N_{D}=1, M_{D}=1 \text{ TeV}$ UHE neutrino-nucleon ----- $x_{min}=1, N_{D}=7, M_{D}=1 \text{ TeV}$ 16 interactions probe ----- $x_{min}=3, N_{D}=7, M_{D}=1 \text{ TeV}$ ____ x_{min}=1, N_D=7, M_D=2 TeV 14 center-of-mass 12 energies beyond LHC 10 Upward-going Down-going $E_{\rm v} = 10^{18} \, {\rm eV}$: 4 A. Connolly, R. Thorne, $E_{\rm CM} = \sqrt{2m_N E_\nu} = 45 {\rm TeV}$ D. Waters, Phys.Rev. D83 2 (2011) 113009. 0 0.2 0.8 -0.20.4 0.6 () $\cos \theta_{z}$

Assumes isotropic neutrino flux !

ED model predictions from J. Alvarez-Muniz and E. Zas, Phys. Lett. B411, 218 (1997).

IceCube Collaboration



Real measurements now!







M Bustamante and A Connolly Phys.Rev.Lett. 122 (2019) no.4, 041101

CERN COURIER

Jan 15,2018

The case of the disappearing neutrinos









IceCube Gen2-Radio

- IceCube is proposing to expand to a next-generation array
 - Optical
 - Radio to expand
 3 orders of
 magnitude in
 energy
- Design of both components being finalized



arXiv:2008.04323



Reference design - surface and deep
RNO-G with stations of similar design being deployed in Greenland right now. 32 The Ohio State University



PUEO







- Interferometry at trigger level
- More antennas without <300 MHz





Other techniques...





...Tau-induced showers

this technique



Air showers induced by tau neutrinos • Experiments being planned to exploit Other experiments -

Particle and Nuclear Physics 93 (2017) 1-68



Other experiments -POEMMA arXiv:1708.07599 Trinity See N. Otte, Apr. APS `18 TAROGE ARIANNA GRAND arXiv:1508.01919 BEACON: Phased array atop a mountain - S. Wissel

- Auger uses similar mechanism to set strong limits
- ANITA has reported two events that would fit this signature but their steep angle would require a lower cross section than SM expectations predict 36 arXiv:1803.05088







Concept #1: particle cascades

- high-energy primary interactions create cascades of relativistic particles
- cascade particles *ionize* the material, leaving behind a dense, short-lived cloud of charge



Concept #2: radar overview



- Transmitter (TX) broadcasts a radio signal into a volume
- receiver(s)(RX) monitor this same volume



Steven Prohira--APS--neutrino radar



Toward radar echo detection: T576



19 April 2020

Steven Prohira--APS--neutrino radar

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GENETIS (Genetically Evolving NEutrino TeleScopes J. Rolla, Pos ICRC2019 (2021) 992.

- Optimizing detector designs for neutrino telescopes in high dim. parameter space
- Evolve using genetic algorithms (type of machine learning)

Prof. Amy Connolly (Physics), K. Staats (Univ. of Arizona), Prof. Edward Herderick (OSU CDME), Prof. Chi-Chih Chen (OSU Electrical & Computer Eng.), Prof. Pfendner (Denison), Wolfgang Banzhaf (Michigan State, ML)



GENETIS Mini-Collaboration Meeting April APS 2018

Heavy involvement from undergraduates, interdisciplinary. ⁴¹



GENETIS

GENETIS loop (now in action):





GENETIS

First results: Fitness scores improving over generations



Best fit antennas (red) have common design parameters

Best fit antenna, first run



Next: More complex designs, build at OSU's Center for Design and Manufacturing Excellence, test at ESL, deploy in ice, broaden scope



Summary

- Let's see what nature has in store above 10 PeV!
 - UHE astronomy at cosmic distances
 - Tests of fundamental physics
- Current experiments are expanding and reducing thresholds
- Watch for the development of many novel approaches

Thank you!