

The Radio Ice Cerenkov Experiment : RICE

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Rice Collaboration_(average)

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- Florida State University:
Geroge Frichter
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- MIT:
Ilya Kravchenko
- University of Wisconsin at River Falls
Glenn Spiczak
- University of Canterbury:
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RICE Physics

- Probe of Ultra High Energy Neutrinos($>10^{14}$ eV).
- Photons, protons other heavy cosmic rays scatter off CMB photons (GZK effect).
- Neutrinos point back to sources.
- Study of sources (Active Galactic Nuclei-AGN, monopole decay, other topological defects, non-Standard Model Physics, (black holes?))
- Test of Standard Model at Ultra High Energies
- Neutrino Tomography of the earth
- Scientific overlap with other experiments(SPASE, AMANDA)

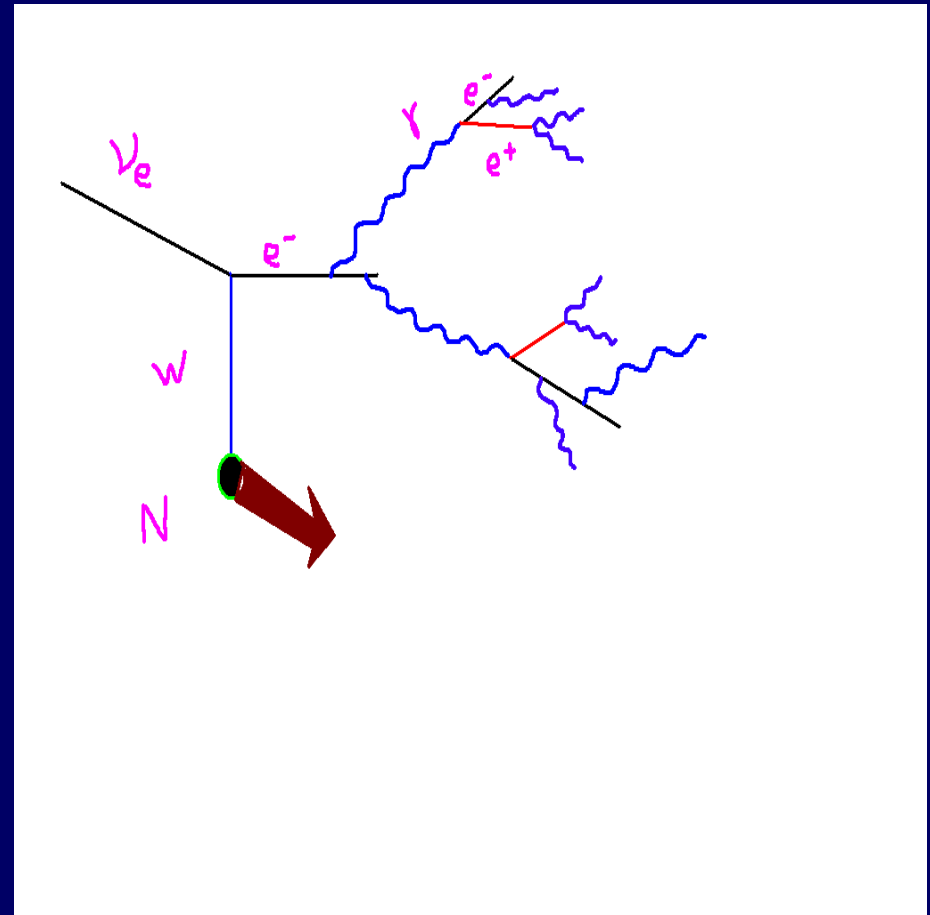
Location of RICE Experiment



Idea of Radio Detection

(Rice and PeVs)

- $\nu_e + N \rightarrow e^- + X$
- High Energy e^- initiates electromagnetic cascade in ice (bremsstrahlung and pair production at high energies, Compton, Bhabha, Moller, photoelectric effect...)
- Charge imbalance develops
- Net negative charge moving faster than c in ice = Cerenkov radiation



Tuning in and Turning On

Where should we look for the Cerenkov radiation?

Radio Emission From EM-Showers: I

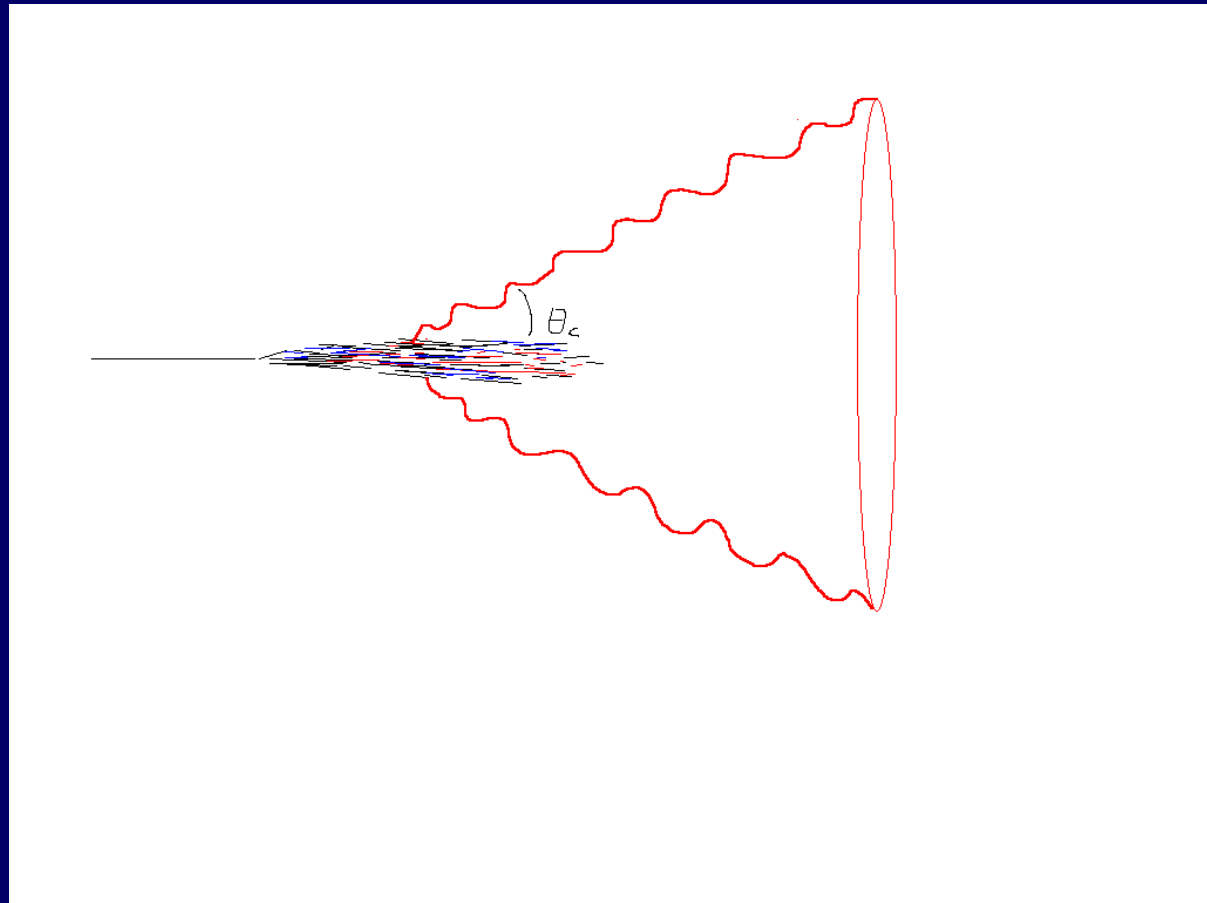
- For PeV showers there are over 10 000 particles at shower maximum.

- $N_{\text{max}} \sim E_0$



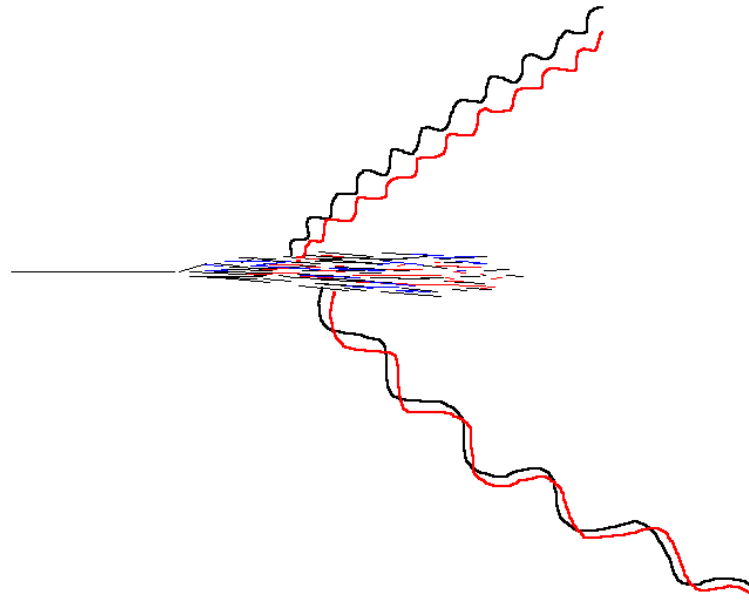
Radio Emission From EM-Showers: II

- The net negative charge travels faster than c in ice and therefore Cerenkov radiates



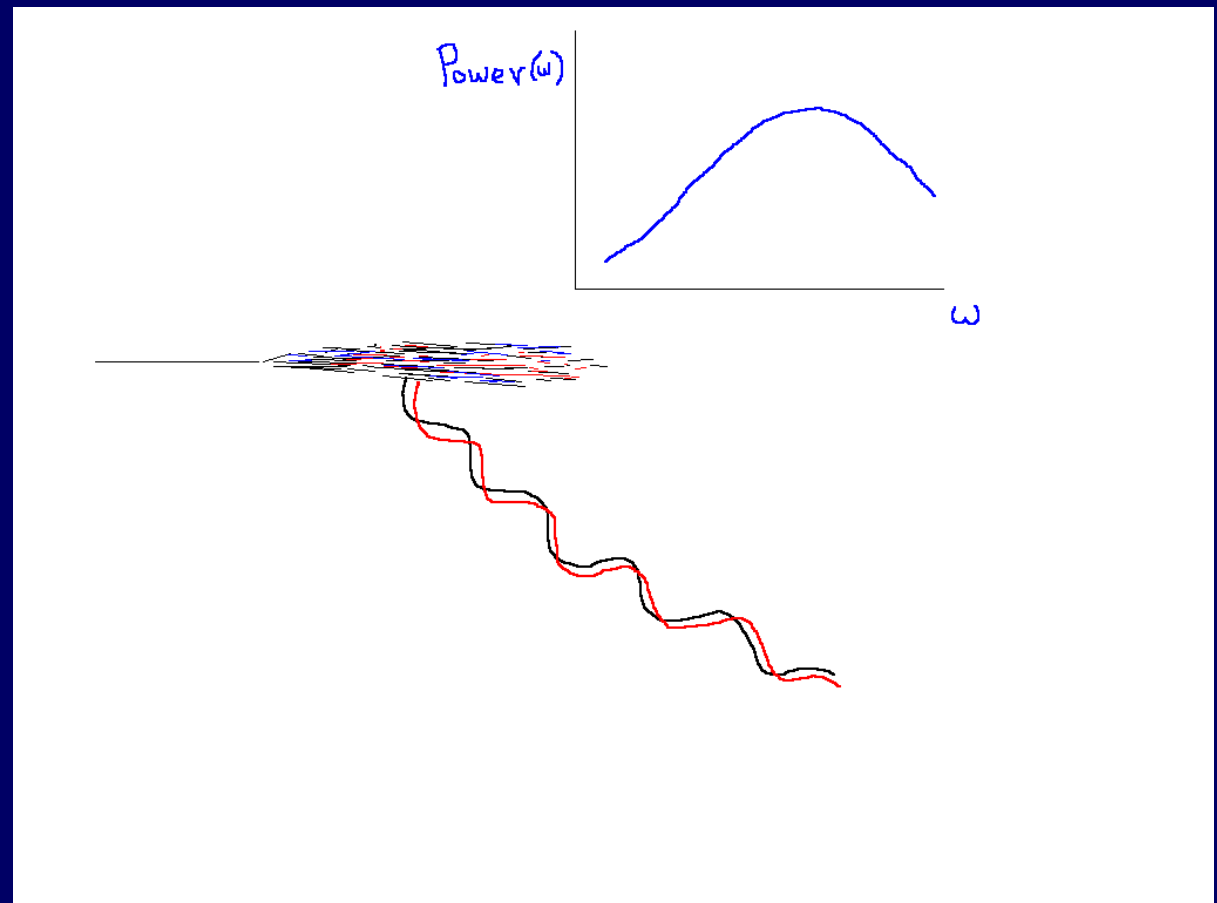
Radio Emission From EM-Showers: III

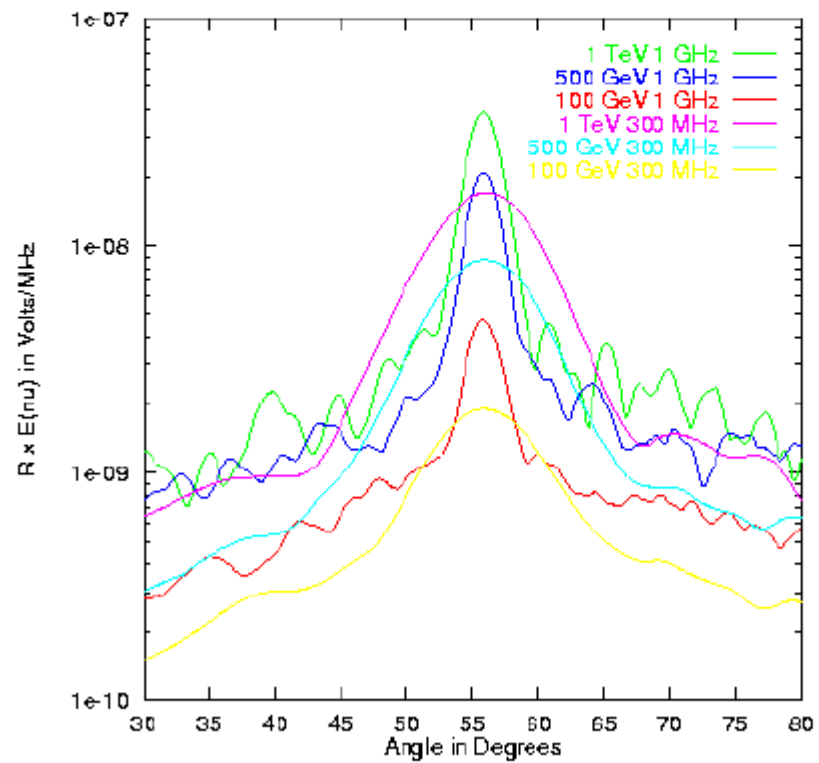
- Each charged particle emits broadband radiation. Shorter wavelength radiation interferes destructively



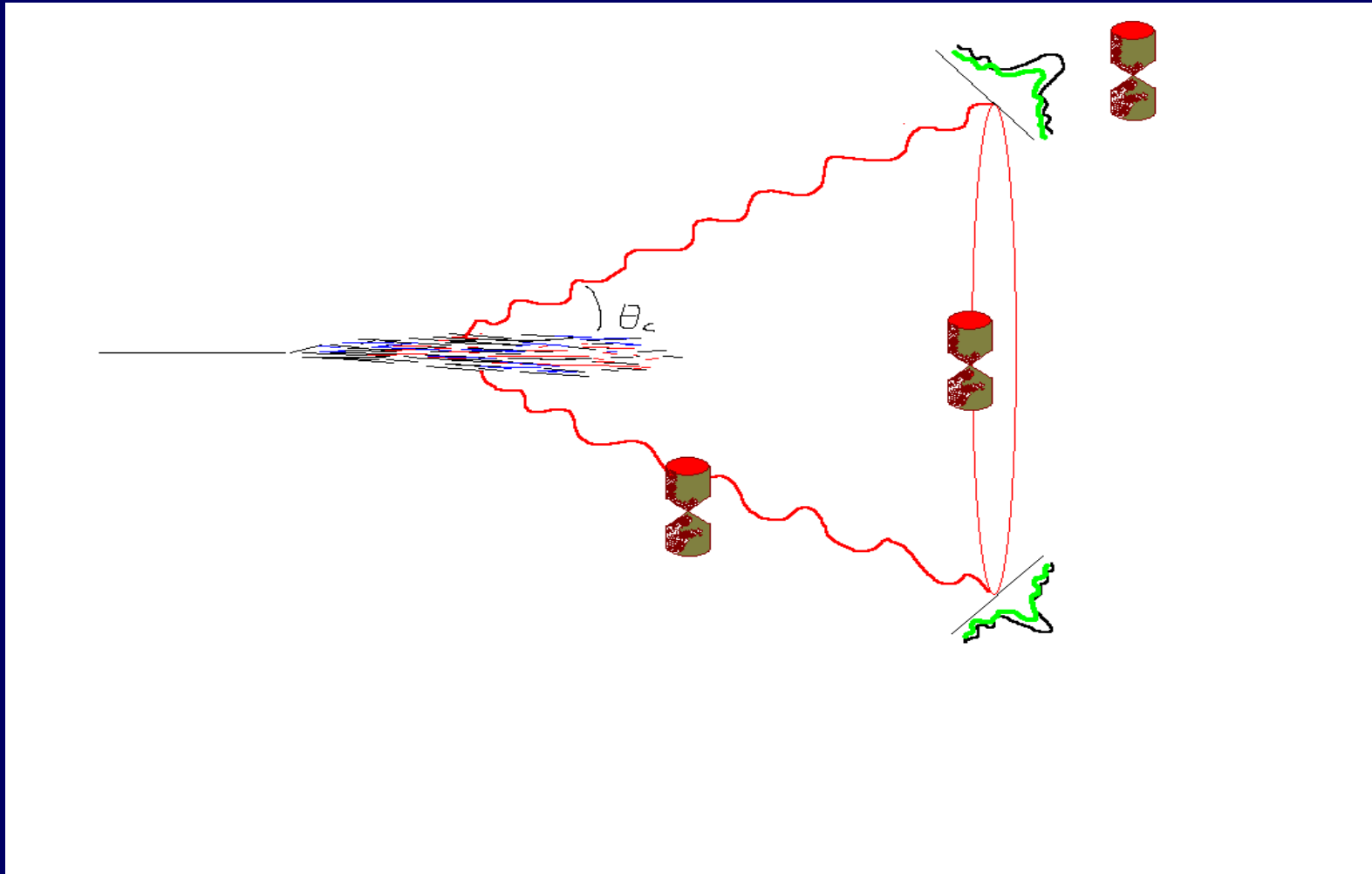
Radio Emission From EM-Showers: IV

- The power spectrum turns over at both ends because of the physical dimensions of the shower





What the previous plot means



Coherent Emission: Recent Observation

- Recent experiment by Gohram and Salzburg using photon bunches dumped into a pile of sand at SLAC confirmed for the first time the Askaryan effect.
- They measured the radio signal and the negative excess charges.

Brief History of RICE

- The RICE experiment got off the ground (and into the ice) in 1995 when the AMANDA collaboration generously agreed to co-deploy shallow radio receivers in the first holed drilled for AMANDA-B
- Surface transmitter was used to verify the antennas could detect with better than 10ns timing precision
- In 96-97 first two dedicated antennas were deployed along with an under ice transmitter.
- ANANDA PMTs could be "heard" 2km below giving preliminary indication of radio transparency of ice
- The next year there was further co-deployment with AMANDA.
- In 98-99 first RICE holes(5" mechanically drilled)

RICE Facts:I

- Currently there are 18 dipoles + amplifiers in ice, 3 surface horns, 1 'line' antenna (WWII surplus)
- 16 dipoles feed directly into scopes so we can capture waveforms as well as timing information
- Each receiver(aka channel) has a 36dB amp in ice and a 52dB amp on the surface

RICE Facts:II

- Signals are fed to surface through coaxial cable (we're looking into fiber optics)
- Current RICE antennas are tuned to 200-300MHz (recent calibration studies show we have a ~200MHz band width)
- Attenuation length: $\lambda_{\text{radio}} \sim 1\text{km}$ so a single antenna can probe a large effective volume

More Good Stuff:

- RICE Data Acquisition System(DAQ) is housed in the MAPO lab which also is the home of AMANDA and SPASE electronics.
- PC running Lab View for trigger settings
(we can run this software over the satellite up-link)



Flight to Mc Murdo Station



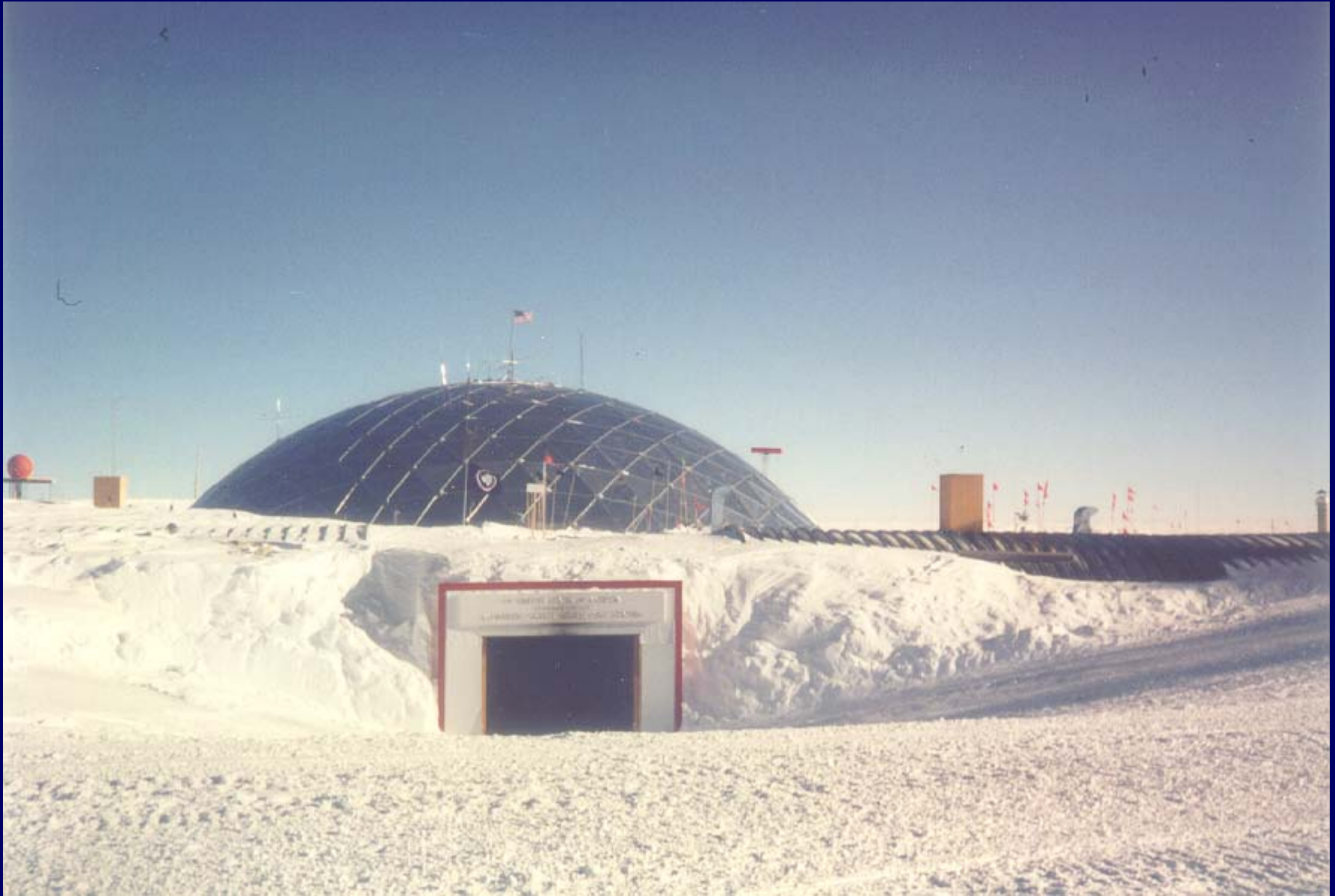
Ice runway on Ross Ice Shelf



There really is a Pole.



Dome



Summer Camp

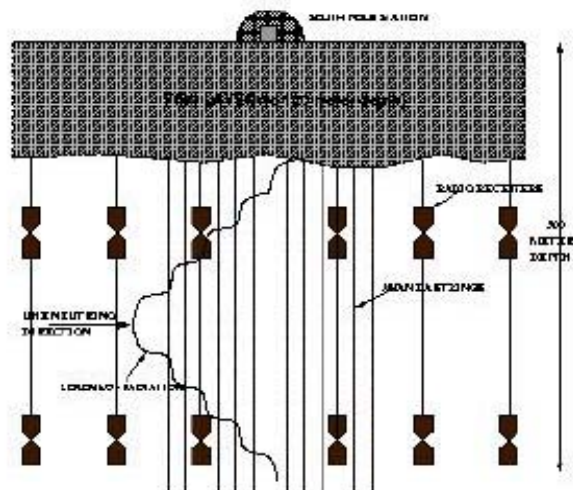


MAPO Lab

(photo by AMANDA personnel)



Basic RICE concept/schematic:



Simulated Rice Event.

The detector geometry is drawn to scale

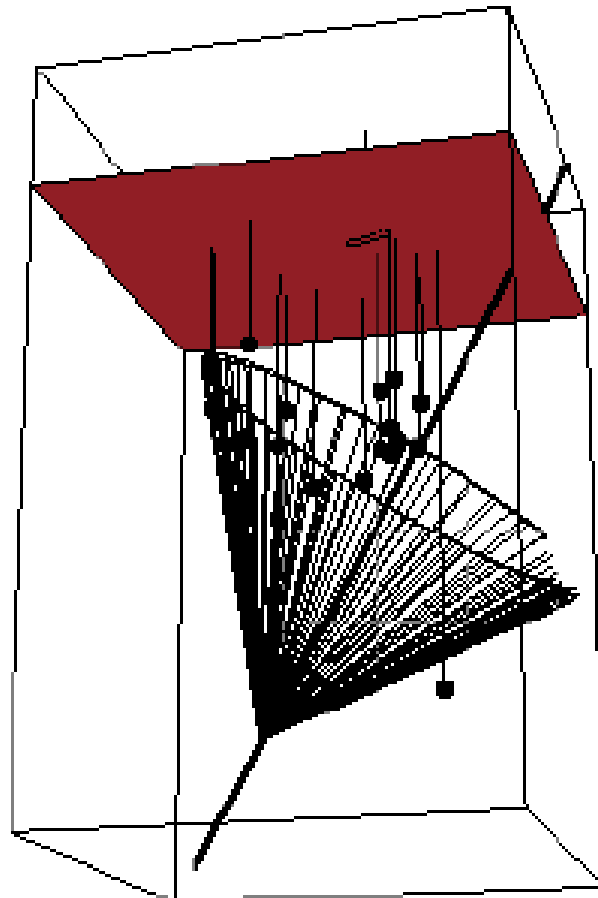
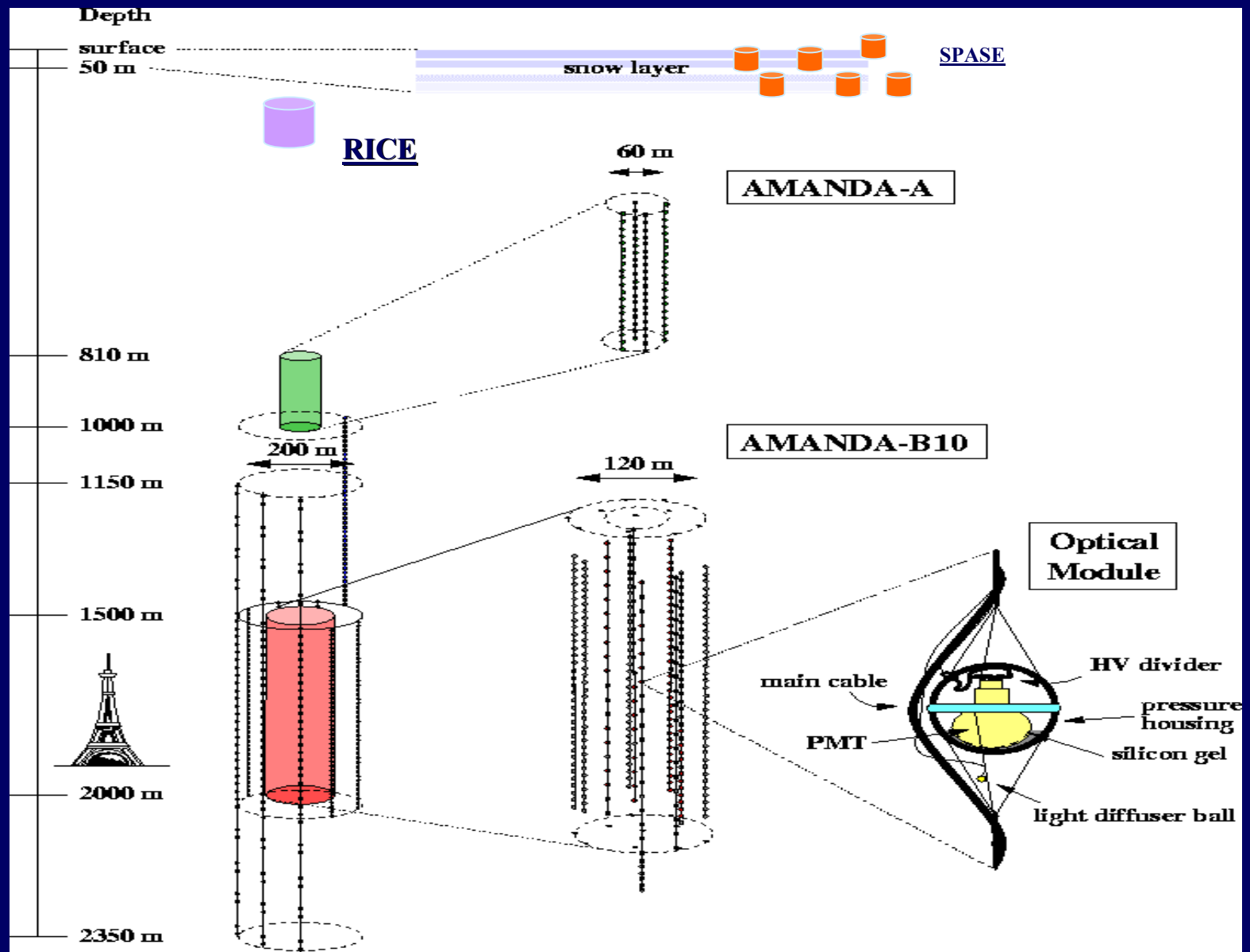


FIG. 1. Simulated RICE event. The actual detector geometry is shown, to scale.

AMDANDA and SPASE

- Antarctic Muon and Neutrino Detector Array (AMANDA): Detects optical Cerenkov radiation from μ 's which pass through their array
- South Pole Air Shower Array (SPASE): Surface deployed air shower detector.

RICE-AMANDA-SPASE

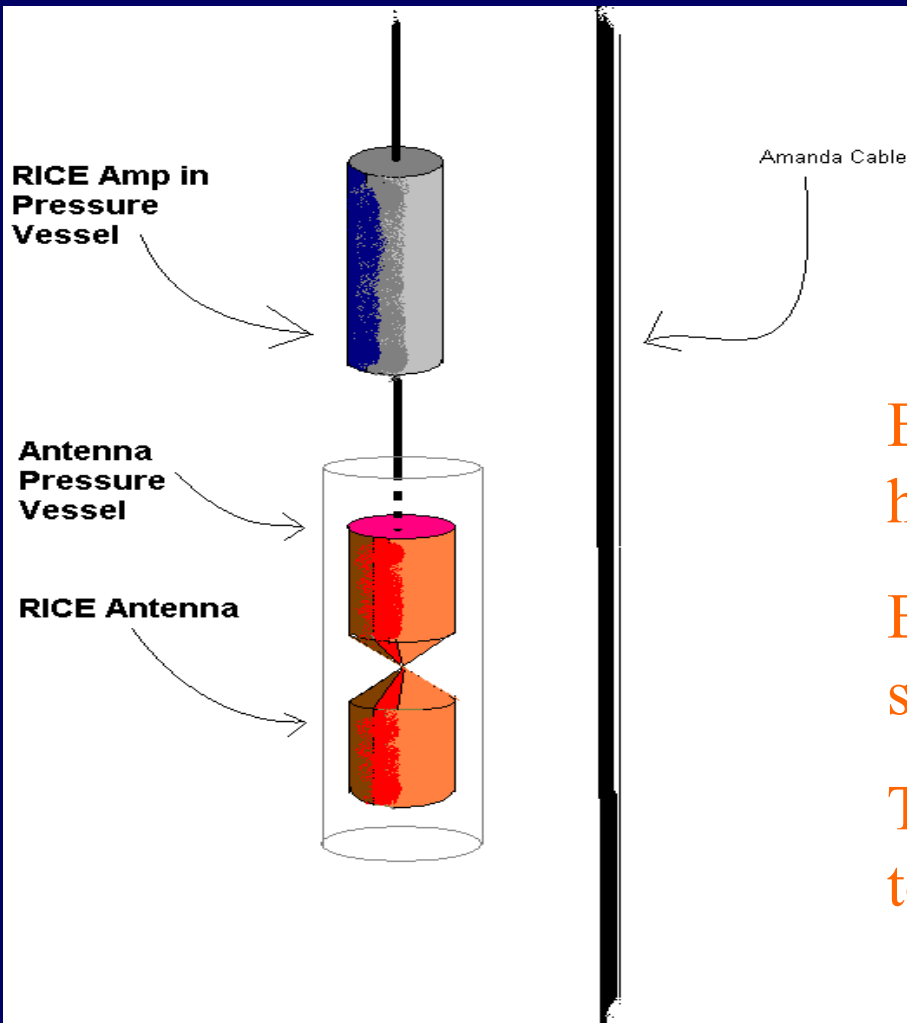


AMANDA as of 2000
Eiffel Tower as comparison
(true scaling)

zoomed in on
AMANDA-A (top)
AMANDA-B10 (bottom)

zoomed in on one
optical module (OM)

RICE Antenna and Amplifier



Each Antenna is housed in hard plastic pressure vessel.

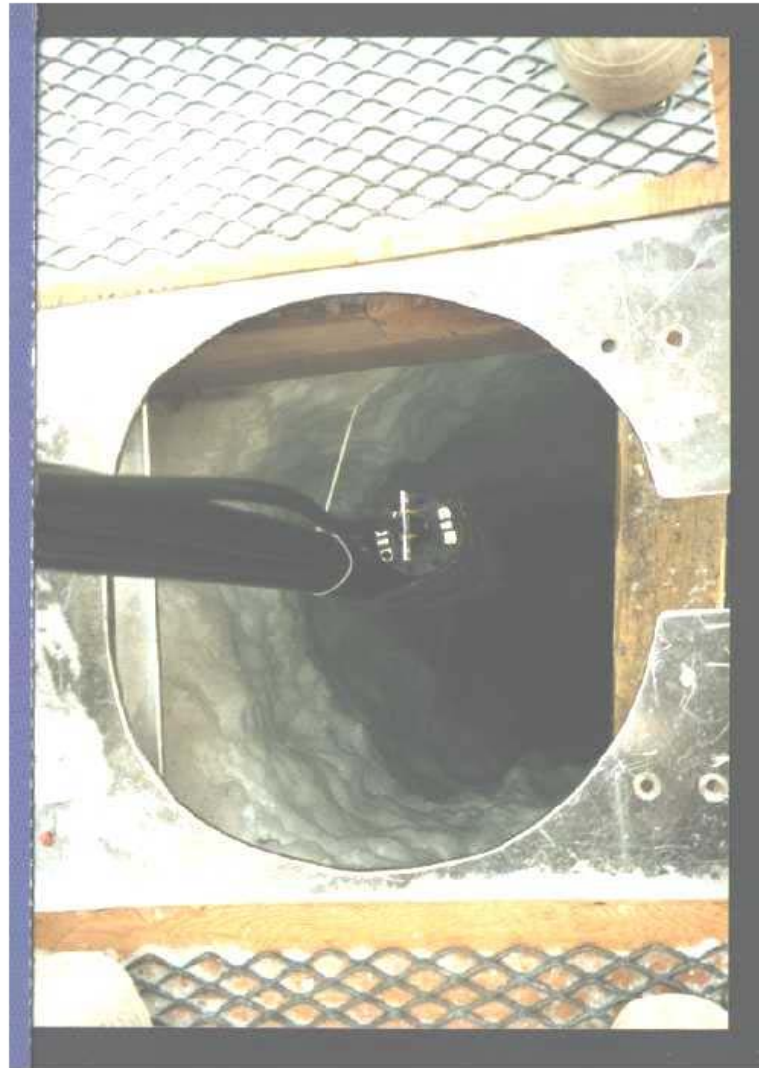
Each in ice Amplifier is in a steel pressure vessel.

The whole thing is duct-taped to AMANDA cables.

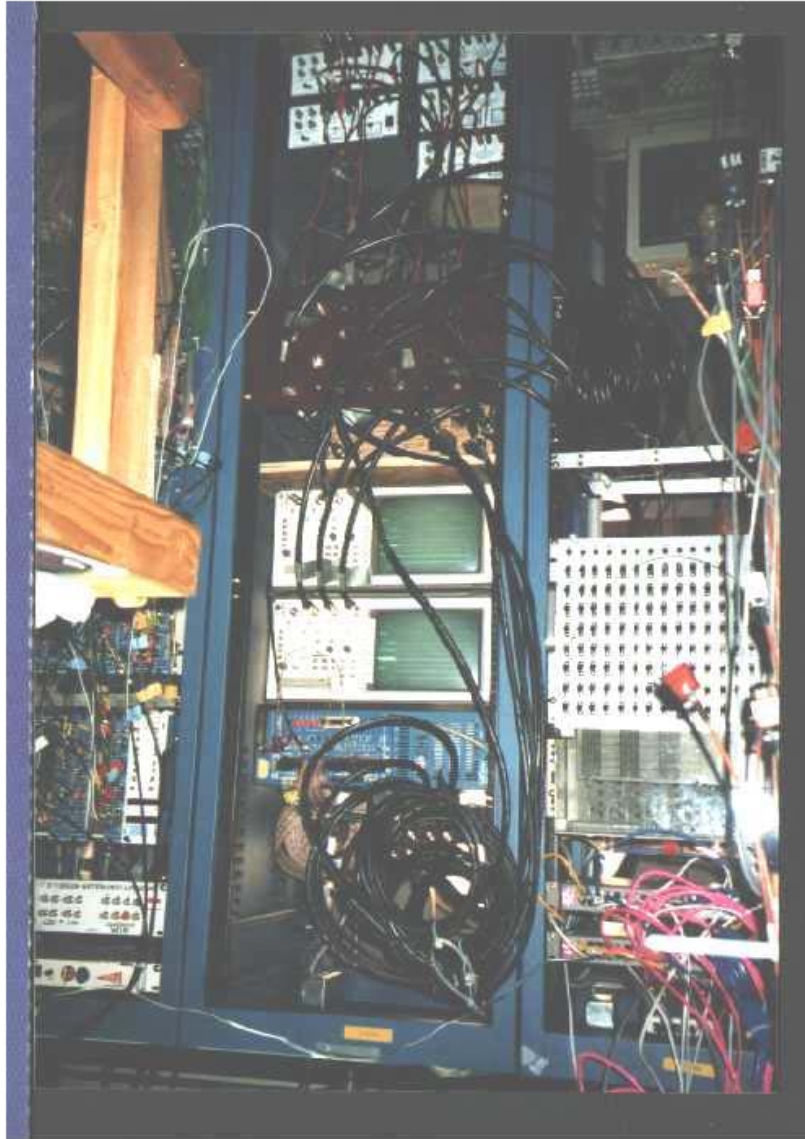
Antenna fastened to AMANDA cable



Top of amplifier pressure vessel as it descends into hole



RICE DAQ in Mapo Lab



Locations of RICE modules relative to AMANDA hole #4

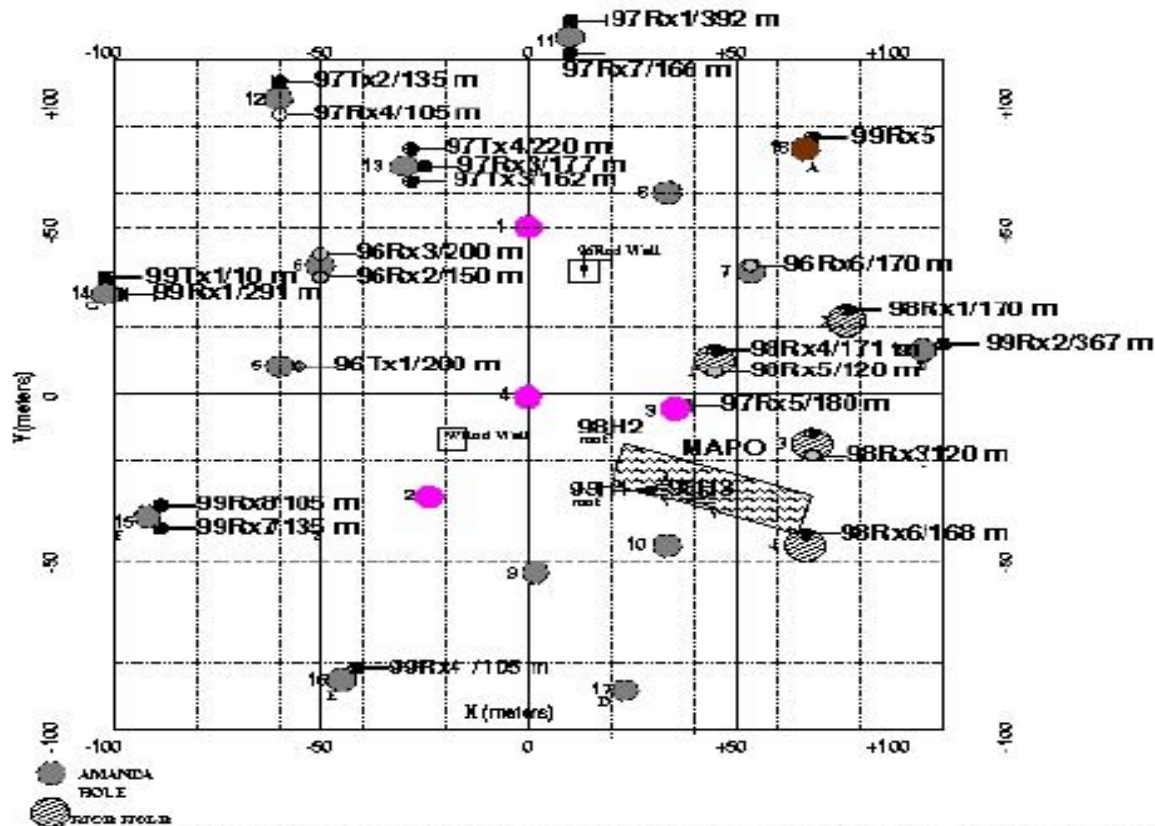


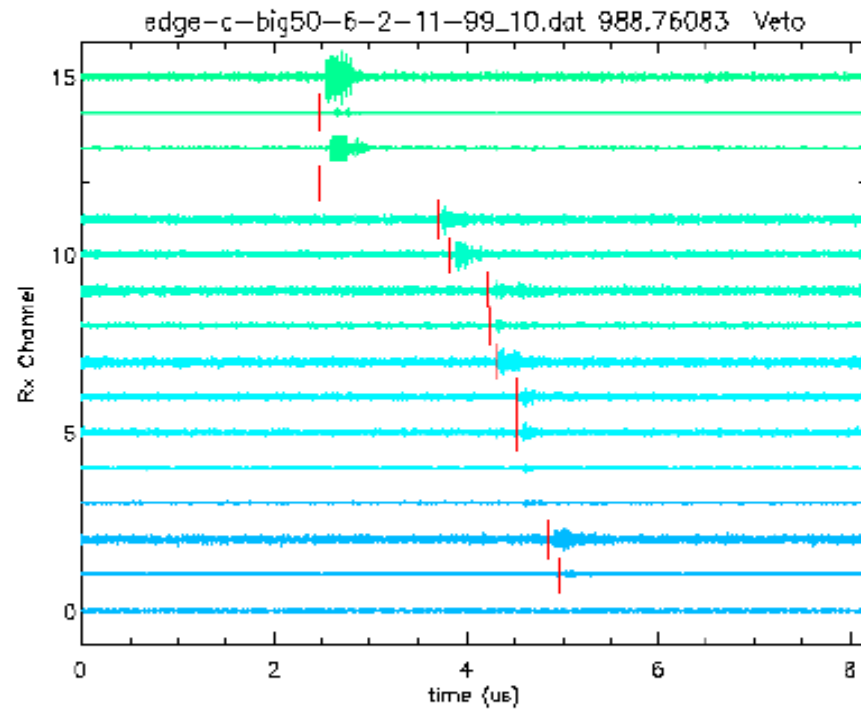
FIG. 3. Present geometry of the RICE array, relative to AMANDA hole 4. "Tx" designate transmitters; "Rx" designate receivers. Depths of receivers, as well as relative cable diameter (indicated by the thickness of horizontal lines before the antenna identifier), is also indicated.

Triggers

- 4 RICE hits within 1.2 μs
 - 4 hits for reconstruction
 - 1.2 because of size of array
- AMANDA +1 RICE hit
- SPASE + 1 RICE hit
- Veto Surface noise
- Veto if 303MHz is on

Typical Event (Surface-generated bkgnd.)

Scope traces ordered 0→15: furthest→closest to MAPO



FFT of Channel 7: 98Rx2

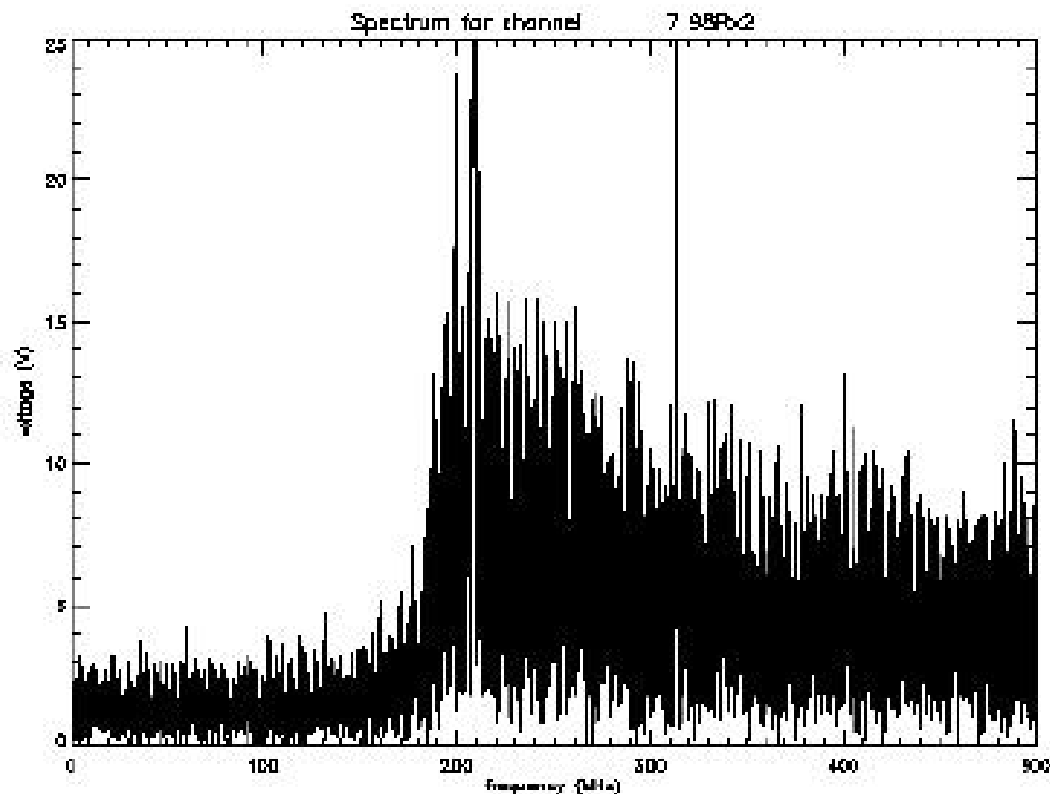
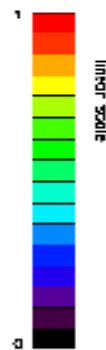
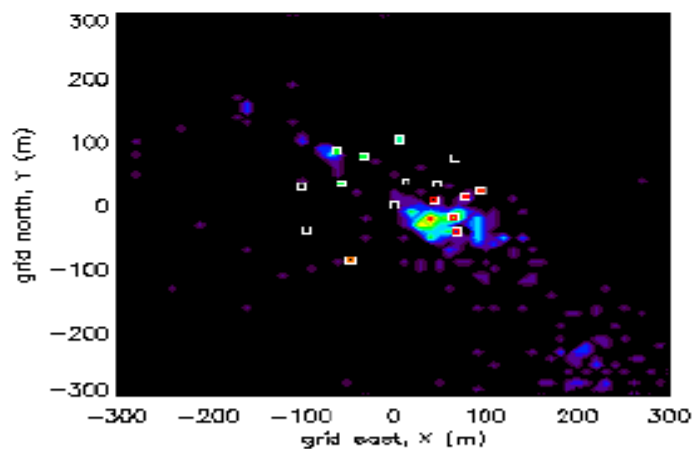
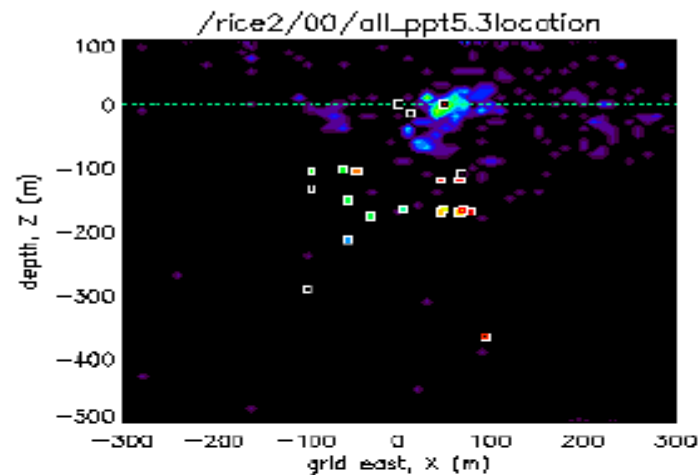
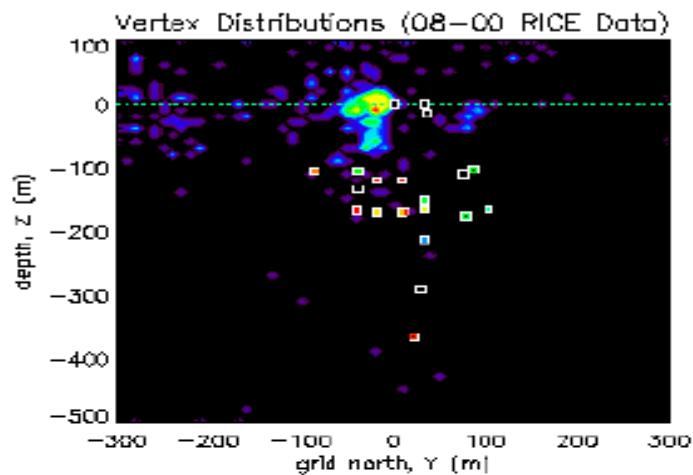


FIG. 6. Fourier transform of raw data waveform corresponding to channel 7 of the previous Figure. The South Pole station satellite uplink at 303 MHz is evident in the Figure. A high pass filter suppresses signals below ~ 180 MHz. Other features of this distribution are discussed in the text. No corrections for cable loss, signal amplification, etc. have been made. (The vertical scale is arbitrary.)

Data Analysis: I

- So far we are using only timing information obtained from waveforms to reconstruct event vertex
- Fold in relative timing, Δt , of hits and refractive index of ice
- First look at using TDC times to reconstruct looks good



Events occurring from day: 214.128 to 244.007 = 835

Chi-squared cut: 0.000700000 to 10.0000 = 366

Depth cut (m): -500.000 to 100.000 = 366

98R*6 0.879781
 98R*3 0.857924
 98R*1 0.835333
 98R*5 0.811475
 99R*2 0.792350
 99R*4 0.743189
 98R*4 0.696721
 98R*2 0.685792
 98R*6 0.642076
 99R*8 0.510829
 97R*4 0.489071
 98R*2 0.475410
 97R*3 0.475410
 97R*7 0.415301
 98R*3 0.289617
 SPASE 0.00000
 AMANDA 0.00000
 ? 0.00000
 ? 0.00000
 ? 0.00000

Data Analysis:II

- We also have amplitude information from waveforms.
- Using these require knowledge of
 - Electric fields due to showers(Monte Carlo studies)
 - Antenna properties(gains, effective height..).
 - Attenuation length of radio in ice.

Calibration Studies

- Using under ice transmitters to broadcast to the array we a timing resolution of 1.5-2ns
- Monte Carlo studies show, for example, that the angular resolution of the current array is 10 degrees at 10PeV(for events scattered within 1km of array)

More on Calibration

- Depth resolution study

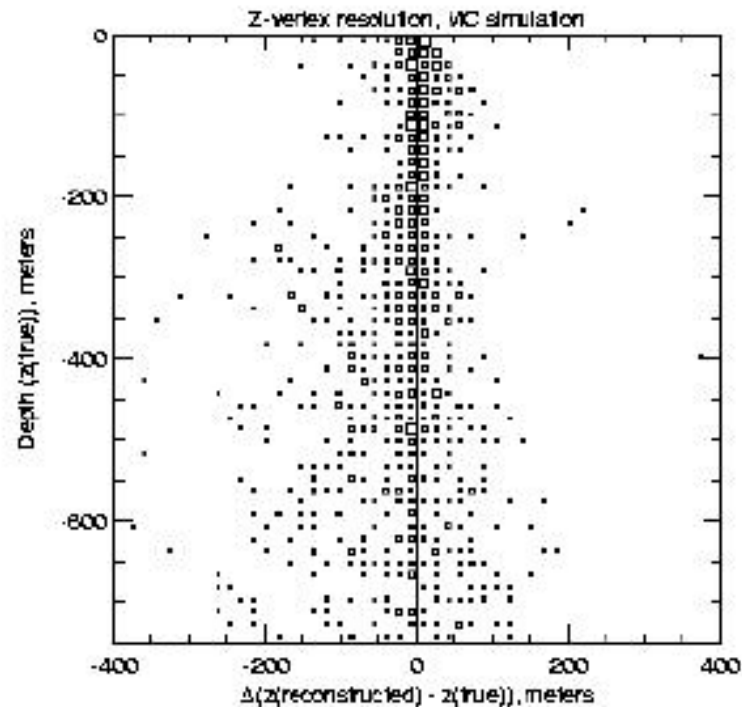


FIG. 17. Deviation between reconstructed and true interaction depth (z_{hit}), vs. true interaction depth, from Monte Carlo simulations. The reconstructed vertex here was obtained using

Ice properties study

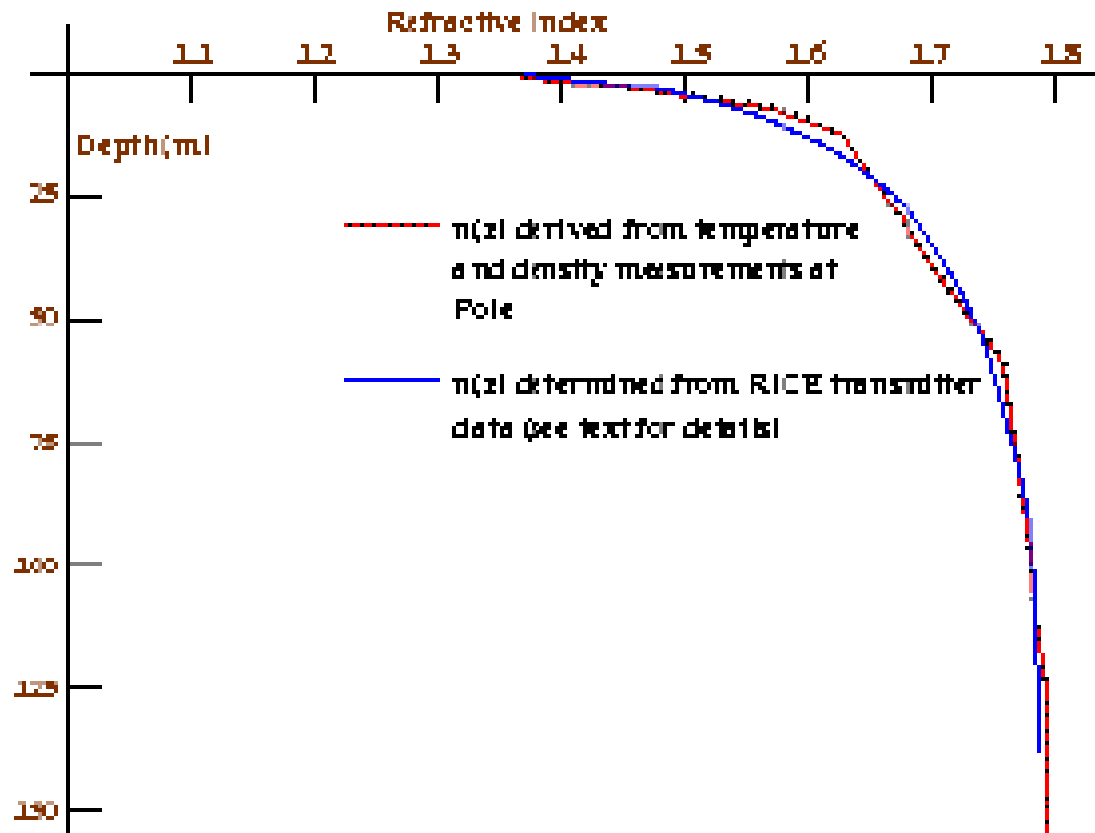


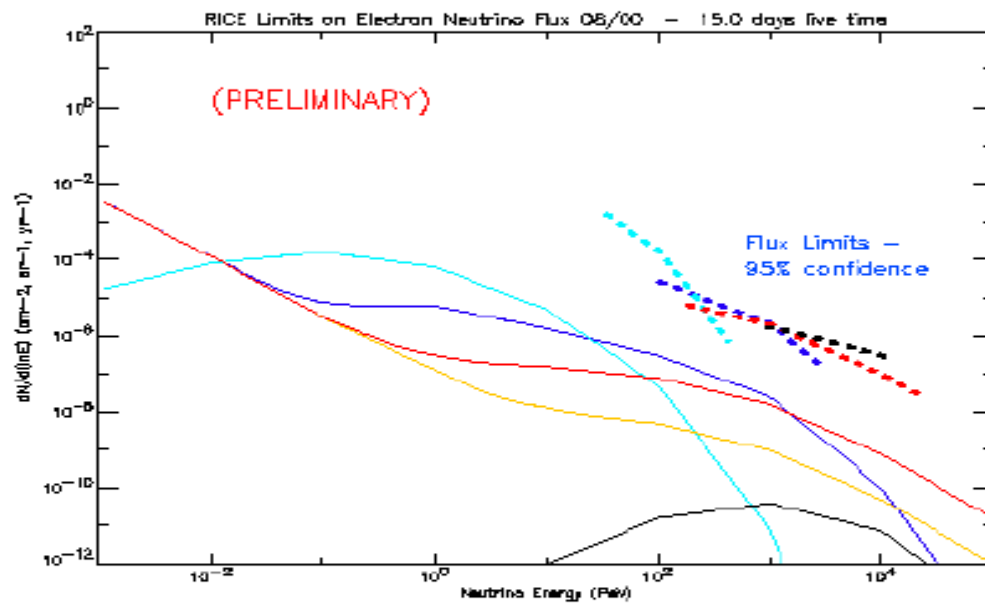
FIG. 11. Index of refraction as a function of depth.

Flux Upper Limit

- Different models of sources of UHE ν are based on AGNs, GZK n 's and Atmospheric ν 's.
- We know what if the effective volume of ice probed by the RICE array.
- Take a data set, look for clear ν signal.
- August 2000 data has two events that pass all cuts and filters and visual inspection by 'trained physicists'.

Lets Be Conservative

- Suppose detailed study using amplitude information etc. throws out these two events....
- Question: How large can the flux for each source model be so that we see no events 90% of the time?



Light Blue - Stecker, Dark Blue - Protheroe, Red - Mannheim B, Gold - Mannheim A, Black - Yoshida & Teshima GZK

Work in Progress I

- Continue data analysis using more data(George @FSU and locally)
- Reconstruct directions(so far we have only reconstructed vertices)
- Use amplitude information:
 - Monte Carlo Shower(at KU and locally)
 - Antenna response(Antenna Testing Range @KU)
 - Ice transparency(data taken at Pole 00-01)

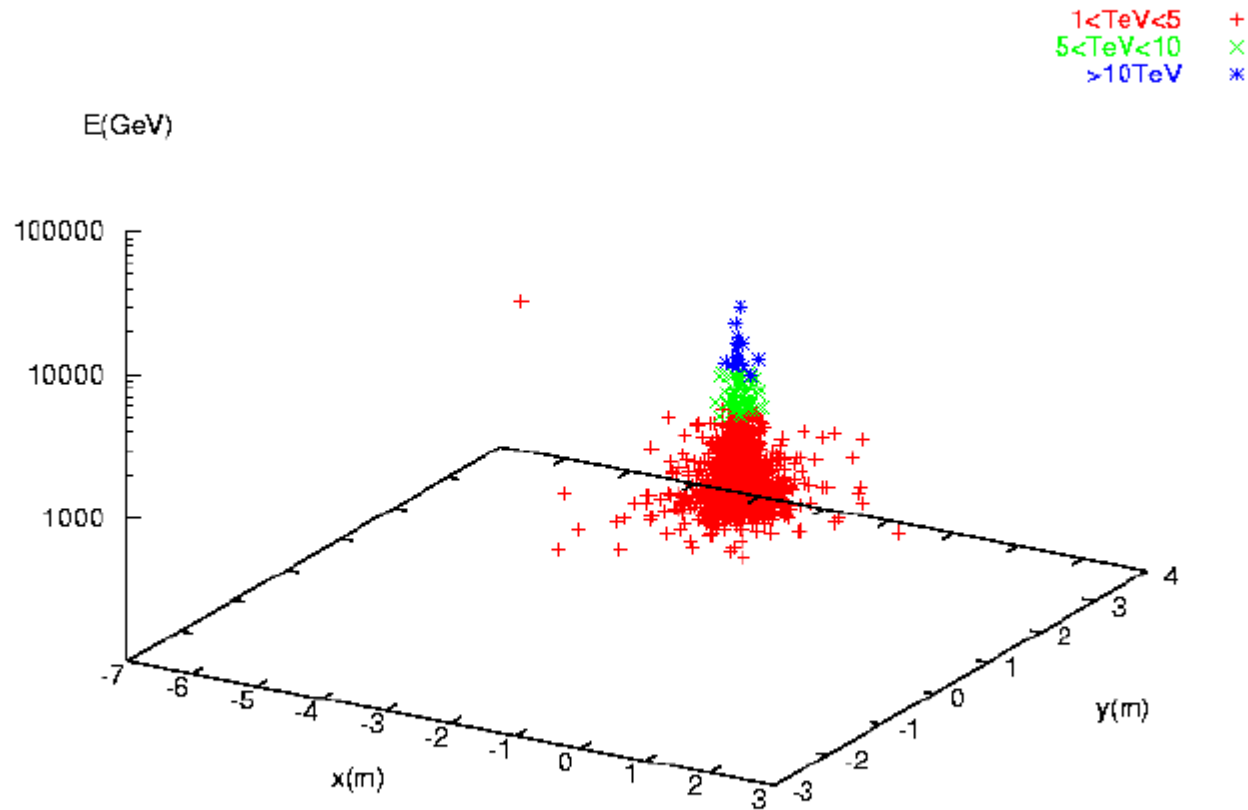
Work in Progress II

- Study RICE/AMANDA/SPASE overlap physics (here at Canterbury)
 - Radio signals from electromagnetic component of air showers that stop in the ice

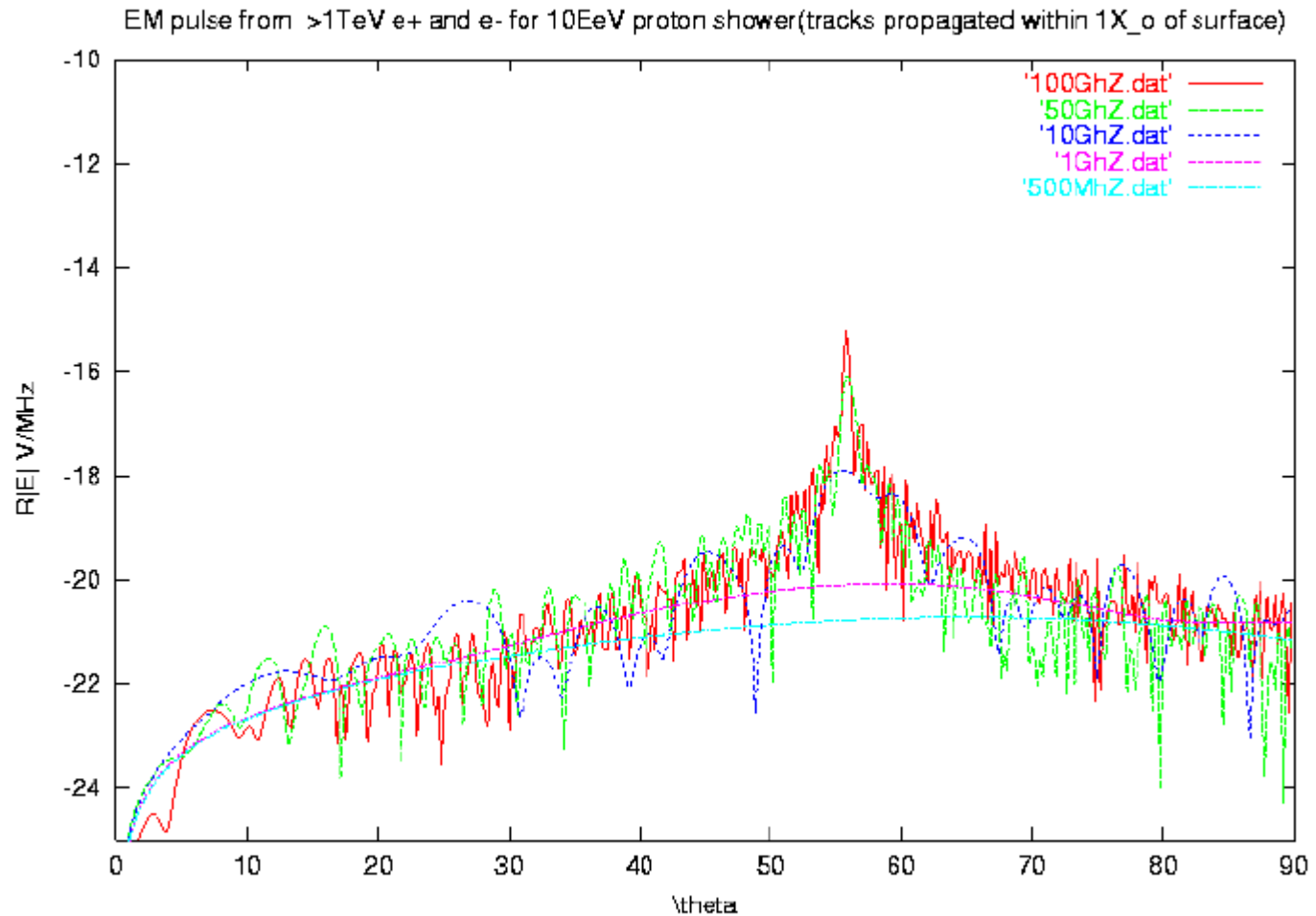
Open Questions

- Can there be a sizeable radio signal from the electromagnetic component of air showers that stop in the ice?
- Is the EM component of the core compact enough to get a coherent signal?
- Radio signals from showers started just below the surface?
- Coherent radio signals from μ bundles?

Locations of $>1\text{TeV}$ particles from 1EeV proton shower above South Pole



EM pulse from $>1\text{TeV}$ particles propagated to $\sim 1X_0$ below surface



Work in Progress III

- The Event Generator Monte Carlo is being updated. A more detailed model of the earth is included and the code is written to run faster

Work in Progress IV

- Filters (Galaxy, 303MHz)
- Study hadronic component of showers (small radio signal but maybe enough so that we can detect)
- This year we do reconstruction at the pole and send back only 'good' events

Community Activities

- Radio methods in HEP cosmic rays was acknowledged in Summer 2000 with the first ever conference dedicated to radio detection of cosmic rays RADHEP

Conclusion

- Basic Calibration studies have been done, sufficient we feel to make credible flux upper limit. However a lot of data still have to be analyzed.....