

## Intellectual Merits

Radio-frequency (RF) phased arrays have applications in radar telemetry, 5G telecommunications, ground-penetrating radar (GPR), scientific instrumentation, and remote sensing [1, 2, 5, 11, 20–22]. In the one-dimensional case,  $N$  three-dimensional RF antennas are arranged in a line with fixed spacing. In the two-dimensional case,  $N \times M$  three-dimensional antenna elements are arranged in a two-dimensional grid with fixed spacing in both dimensions. The signal to noise ratio (SNR) of received signals in arrays of dimension  $N$  is boosted by a factor of  $\approx \sqrt{N}$ , because the  $N$  signals are combined coherently while thermal background noise adds like  $\sqrt{N}$  [2]. The SNR boost is critical for scientific observations. For example, systems created at the Center for Remote Sensing and Integrated Systems (CRISIS) are flown in polar regions to perform radar sounding of ice sheets for the purposes of geophysics and climate science [5]. Reflected signals carry information about glacial depth, temperature, and internal structure.

Traditionally, RF phased arrays are designed with commercial computational electromagnetism (CEM) software. Radio antennas and phased arrays have *radiation patterns* that define directions of maximum transmission power and received sensitivity. Radiation patterns have a main lobe in which most of the radiation is concentrated, and the angular width of the main lobe is called the beam width. Radiation patterns are typically plotted in the E-plane, which contains the linearly polarized  $\vec{E}(x, y, z, t)$  vector, or the H-plane, which is perpendicular to the E-plane. The S-parameters quantify the system efficiency. CEM packages like XFDTD are used to model radiation patterns and S-parameters as a function of frequency. The XFDTD package, for example, relies on the finite difference time domain (FDTD) method. The FDTD approach is a CEM technique in which spacetime and Maxwell's equations are discretized. The cost of these products are prohibitive for HSI undergraduate institutions like Whittier College. Removing financial barriers will allow diverse undergraduates to study professional RF design.

Another drawback of commercial CEM software is the lack of source code access impedes the incorporation of modern machine learning packages. Phased array properties are determined by the shape of the RF elements and the grid properties of the array. The parameter space is driven by the complex variety of RF element shapes. When combined with open-source CEM software, modern machine learning algorithms can locate optimal solutions. The authors of [8] review a number of open-source CEM packages. One interesting choice they describe is the MIT Electromagnetic Equation Propagation (MEEP) package [23]. Though MEEP was designed for  $\mu\text{m}$  wavelengths in photonics applications, we have shown that the scale-invariance of Maxwell's equations allows MEEP users to translate designs to wavelengths at the cm-scale. We have also shown that MEEP can drive the RF phased-array design loop, and that 3D printer schematics can be extracted from this process [3, 23, 24]. Our proposal will allow diverse students to translate machine learning results into tangible solutions.

Filament for 3D printers that is conductive in the RF bandwidth is now available commercially. Funded through an NSF Translational Impact (TI) award (1721644), Multi3D LLC. has produced filament with a resistivity of just  $10^{-2} \Omega \text{ cm}$ : the Electrifi filament. Several antenna designs have already been produced [10, 25]. The measured properties match commercial CEM software output. There are, however, virtually no examples of 3D printed RF phased arrays in the [0.1 - 5] GHz bandwidth. This bandwidth is the most relevant for the aforementioned applications in particle astrophysics (UHE- $\nu$ ) and geophysics. Further, whole new designs can be discovered that improve on common designs by merging machine learning packages with MEEP. In Sec. 1, we review progress already made at Whittier College. In Sec. 2, we show how this work enhances the field of UHE- $\nu$  detection. In Sec. 3, we show how this work enhances the field of radio glaciology within geoscience. In Sec. 4, we articulate our vision for the integration of this research into our STEM curriculum. In Sec. 5, we describe the phase of this project designed to help us provide a

better education to our students and broader community. In Sec. 6, we share our project planning analysis that includes measurable goals and a detailed work timeline.

At first glance, the nature of this research could appear as nothing new. After all, 3D printing, RF phased arrays, and open-source CEM software already exist in a variety of forms. Rather, we seek to innovate by integrating and expanding these topics to benefit UHE- $\nu$  science, geoscience, and undergraduate education. Section 1 contains the narrative of our recent progress towards this long-term goal.

## 1. COMPUTATIONAL ELECTROMAGNETISM AND ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

In Summer 2020, we received a Faculty Fellowship from the Office of Naval Research (ONR) to design phased arrays in the [0.1 - 5] GHz bandwidth. This bandwidth is relevant for projects like IceCube Gen2 (radio)<sup>1</sup>. Given our background in RF detectors for UHE- $\nu$  observations in Antarctica (see Sec. 2), we were qualified to introduce RF phased arrays to our Navy colleagues. The audience included engineers and programmers that work in acquisition and development for the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Corona Division (NSWC Corona). Our goal was to design a phased array transmitter integrated within an anechoic chamber to mimic moving radar echoes. The facility will serve as a testing facility for active radar systems. We began by giving lectures on the electromagnetism of phased arrays, with scientific applications. To minimize costs and increase undergraduate access, we decided to investigate open-source CEM tools.

We encountered the aforementioned review article covering open-source CEM tools in the open-access journal *Electronics*. Our design flow was adapted from the review to include specific tasks required for phased arrays, and algorithms for the computation of far-field radiation patterns. MEEP was noted by the authors in the review as the most advanced among open-source FDTD programs, but they did not benchmark it against commercial CEM tools due to the “steep” learning curve. In Summer 2020, we ascended the learning curve and adapted MEEP to RF systems. A key insight was that MEEP takes advantage of the *scale invariance* of Maxwell’s Equations. The simplest way to understand this is to understand how MEEP uses relative units when discretizing Maxwell’s equations.

Like other FDTD methods, MEEP uses a Yee lattice to discretize Maxwell’s equations [26]. When the speed of light is set to unity ( $c = 1$ ), lattice distance and time units become the same. Frequency and wavelength units are the inverse of each other. But distance and wavelength can take *any* unit of length in the Yee lattice. Most MEEP users interpret this unit as  $1\mu\text{m}$ . For example, a *relative* frequency (unit-less) of 0.5 corresponds to a *relative* wavelength of 2. When interpreted as  $2\mu\text{m}$ , the frequency is 150 THz in real units in the optical bandwidth. Interpreted as 2 cm, the real frequency is 15 GHz. A *relative* frequency of 0.05 corresponds to the RF frequency 1.5 GHz. Assuming our design objects have good RF conductivity, we have re-purposed MEEP as an open-source RF design package.

By Fall 2020, we were producing CEM models using MEEP that matched expected phased array properties. For a one-dimensional array with  $N$  elements, there is a linear relationship between the radiated plane-wave direction  $\Delta\phi$ , and the phase shift per element  $\Delta\Phi$ . The  $\Delta\phi$  is also called the *beam angle*. Figure 1 contains results for our first phased array models in which the elements were Yagi-Uda antennas and horn antennas. The linear relationship between  $\Delta\phi$  and  $\Delta\Phi$  is evident in the data. The  $\Delta\phi$  is divided by the beam width (BW) in Fig. 1 (left), and is left in degrees in Fig. 1 (middle). In Fig. 1 (left), the single-frequency  $N = 16$  Yagi array can steer a 5 GHz plane wave up to four beam widths to the right or left of the forward direction (see y-axis of Fig. 1, left). In Fig. 1 (middle), results are shown for an  $N = 16$  array of horn antennas. Unlike the Yagi-Uda, the horns are broadband radiators. Thus, the linear relationship is shown for 0.3, 1.5, and 3.0 GHz.

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<sup>1</sup>Whittier College is a member institution of the IceCube Gen2 collaboration that seeks to detect UHE- $\nu$ .

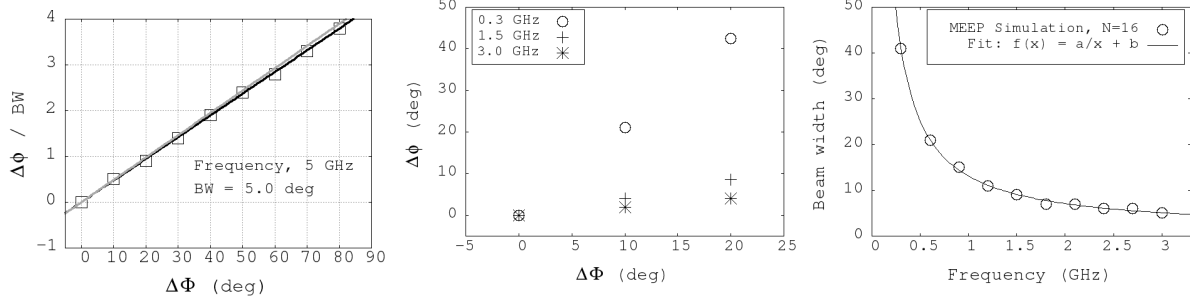


FIGURE 1. (Left) The beam angle  $\Delta\phi$  divided by the beam width  $BW$  for the  $N = 16$  one-dimensional Yagi array versus  $\Delta\Phi$ , the phase shift per element, in degrees. The gray line represents theoretical expectation, and the black line is a linear fit to the data. (Middle)  $\Delta\phi$  versus  $\Delta\Phi$  for the  $N = 16$  one-dimensional horn array, for three frequencies. (Right) The dependence of the beam width on frequency for the one-dimensional  $N = 16$  horn array. The black line is a fit to the data  $f(x) = a/x + b$  with  $a = 12.0 \pm 0.1$  degree GHz, and  $b = 1.1 \pm 0.2$  degrees.

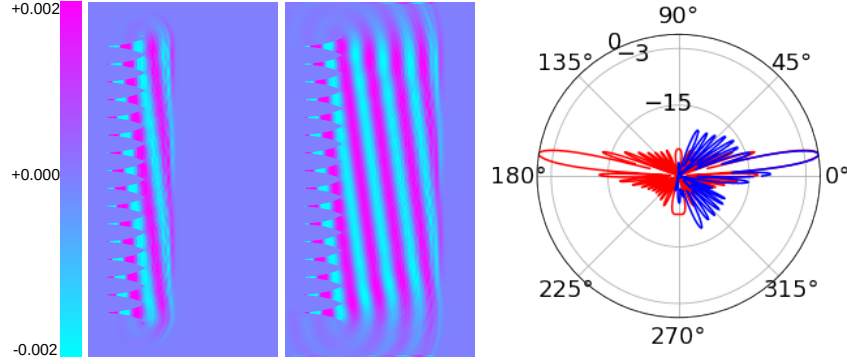


FIGURE 2. (Left) The horn array, radiating the linearly polarized  $\vec{E}(x, y, t)$  plane wave (y-component, in arbitrary units) at  $t = 1$  ns, and (middle) at  $t = 2$  ns. The 2D area is  $80 \times 150$  cm<sup>2</sup>,  $f = 2.5$  GHz, and  $\Delta\phi = 9$  degrees above the x-axis. (Right) The normalized radiation pattern (dB vs.  $\Delta\phi$ ).

The beam width is not constant, so  $\Delta\phi$  was left in degrees in Fig. 1 (middle). In Fig. 1 (right), the inverse relationship between beam width and frequency is shown.

We also compute radiation patterns that match array theory. The pattern of a phased array can be derived from first principles [3]. The *pattern multiplication theorem* states that the radiation pattern of a phased array of  $N$  identical elements will be that of a row of  $N$  point sources, multiplied by the radiation pattern of the element. In Fig. 2 (left and middle), the radiated E-field of a  $N = 16$  horn array is shown in the E-plane (x-y plane). The radiation pattern is represented by the blue curve in Fig. 2 (right). The beam angle of the main lobe is  $\Delta\phi = 9$  degrees above the x-axis, matching the theoretical expectation in red. The red curve corresponds to the formula for a row of  $N$  point sources, which has a back lobe at  $\Delta\phi = 171$  degrees due to symmetry. The horn array has no back lobe because the individual horns suppress it, as expected from the pattern multiplication theorem and as observed in Fig. 1 (left and middle). Like the theoretical expectation, the CEM pattern has *side lobes* around the main lobe ( $\approx -15$  dB). We achieved similar results for two-dimensional arrays of Yagi-Uda and horns. Our revelation that MEEP could be used to design RF phased arrays earned the article Top 10 honors for December 2020 - May 2021 from the editors of *Electronics*.

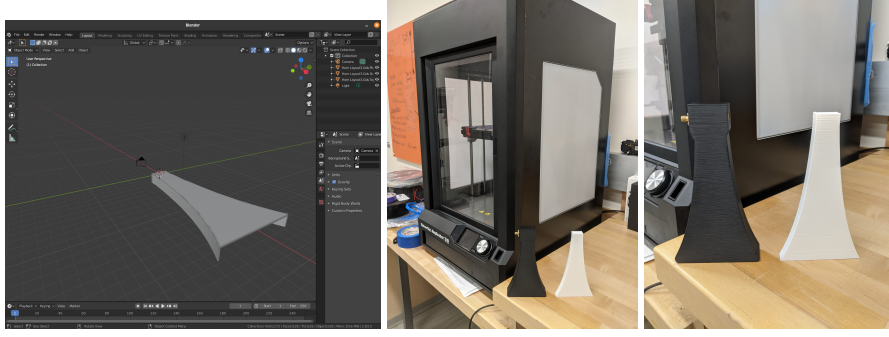


FIGURE 3. (Left) Blender/STL files extracted from MEEP code. (Middle) MakerBot 3D printer, with PLA horn model (white), and proto-pasta with SMA connector (black). (Right) Close-up of horns.

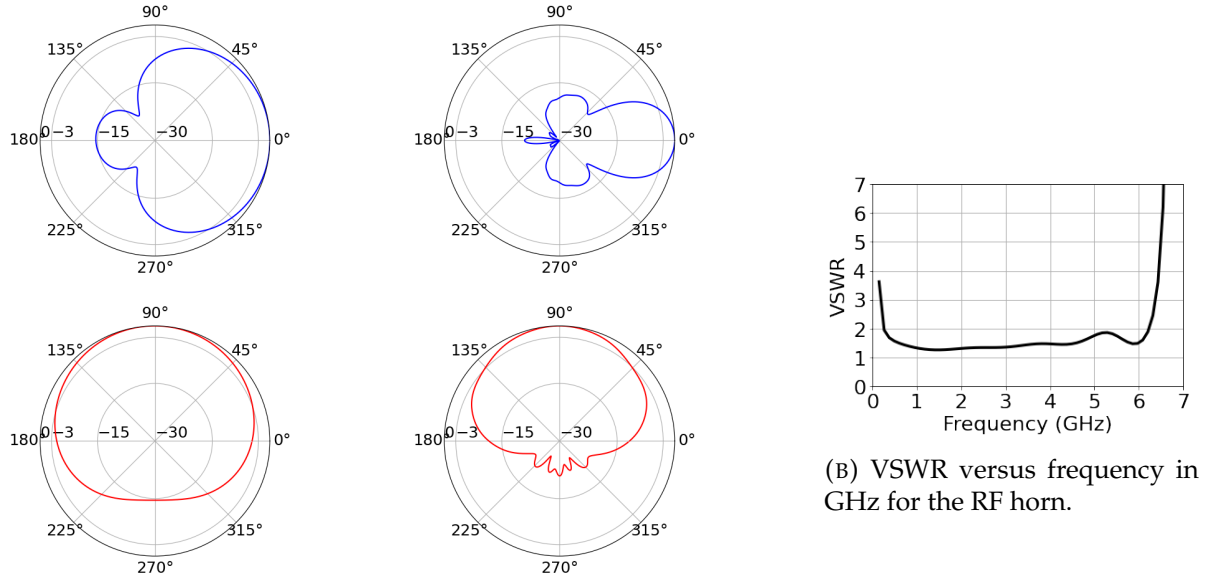
In Summer 2021, we received a second ONR fellowship to continue the research. We determined how to integrate open CAD design with MEEP. As a result, we can now compute the radiation patterns and S-parameters of the exact object we hope to print. We acquired NinjaTek proto-pasta 3D printer filament, advertised as conductive. We printed a horn with in-built SMA connector for RF cables (Fig. 3). The proto-pasta result had a measured resistance of  $2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ , too large for an RF antenna. Multi3D LLC, the manufacturer of the Electrifi filament, has now provided resistivity results that compare proto-pasta with Electrifi (Fig. 4). The Electrifi filament will improve resistivity by a factor of 120. We seek to print new RF antennas, and to measure the radiation pattern and S-parameters.

Vertical Towers	Dimension ( $X \times Y \times Z \text{ cm}^3$ )	Resistance ( $\Omega$ )	Resistivity ( $\Omega \text{ cm}$ )
Electrifi	$0.5 \times 0.5 \times 10$	3.4	0.085
Black Magic 3D	$0.5 \times 0.5 \times 10$	103.6	2.59
Proto-Pasta	$0.5 \times 0.5 \times 10$	410	10.25

FIGURE 4. Resistivity results for various 3D printer filaments.

In Summer 2022, we received a third ONR fellowship focusing on GPS modernization<sup>2</sup>. Alongside this work, we continued to refine the open-source CEM results. We learned to simulate the full 3D horn element stored in 3D open CAD files using parallel processing, reducing computation time by an order of magnitude. The results are shown in Fig. 5. In Fig. 5 (a), the main lobes are designed to point to 0 degrees (x-direction) for the E-plane (x-y plane), and 90 degrees for the H-plane (x-z plane). In Fig. 5 (b), the voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) is shown. The VSWR is a common figure of merit for RF antennas, related to the S-parameters. The VSWR approaches 1 for an efficiently radiating antenna, and infinity for no efficiency. The radiation patterns also match expectations for horn antennas (see Fig. 19 of [10]). The VSWR results demonstrate efficient radiation in the bandwidth [0.5 - 6] GHz. We presented our progress at the annual MeepCon 2022 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) [24]. We learned from presenters at MeepCon about new techniques for integrating MEEP and machine learning [27], and the potential for collaboration in the RF regime.

<sup>2</sup>ONR regulations state that a gap year is required for Summer 2023. For our group, Senior Fellowship eligibility begins in Summer 2024.



(A) Radiation pattern results using open CAD for (top left) E-plane at 0.5 GHz, (top right) E-plane at 5.0 GHz, (bottom left) H-plane at 0.5 GHz, (bottom right) H-plane at 5.0 GHz.

FIGURE 5. Results for 3D RF horn design with MEEP and open CAD amenable to 3D printing.

**1.1. RF Laboratory Capability and Prior ONR Funding.** We have established an Educational Partnership Agreement (EPA) between NSWC Corona and Whittier College. One of the many advantages of the partnership is the technology transfer between NSWC Corona and Whittier College. NSWC Corona has provided RF bench testing equipment that is perfectly suited to the proposed work. More details are provided in our Facilities, Equipment, and Other Resources documentation. Additionally, residual funds from our Whittier College start-up grant have been used to purchase a System76 Thelio desktop system capable of performing our initial CEM calculations. Our laboratory is therefore well-equipped to complete the proposed work, and this minimizes budgetary impact.

This research has been completed with significant contributions from diverse undergraduates. We summarize the personnel contributions to the early stages of this work in our Facilities, Equipment, and Other Resources documentation. The researchers have diverse majors and interests, including our 3-2 Engineering, Physics, Mathematics, and Math/Integrated Computer Science programs. After Whittier College, these students have begun roles with the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) Collaboration, the University of Southern California (USC), and The Aerospace Corporation. Whittier College has a strong track record of providing access to higher education, and careers in science and technology, to traditionally underrepresented students. If our proposal is successful, these students will be exposed to new pathways in CEM, engineering, physics, and geoscience.

## 2. THE CONNECTION TO ULTRA-HIGH ENERGY NEUTRINO OBSERVATIONS

Neutrinos with energies between  $[0.01-1]$  PeV ( $10^{15}$  eV) have been detected by IceCube [28–31]. The UHE- $\nu$  flux, with energies above 1 PeV, could explain the unknown origin of UHE cosmic rays (UHECR) [32]. This flux also represents an opportunity to study electroweak interactions at record-breaking energies [33]. Previous analyses have shown that the discovery of UHE- $\nu$  will

require an expansion in detector volume, because the UHE- $\nu$  flux is expected to decrease with energy (see [34–36] for current energy-dependent upper limits on UHE- $\nu$  flux). Whereas the IceCube detector currently observes neutrinos via optical signals that travel  $< 100$  m, the Askaryan effect translates a UHE- $\nu$  interaction into an RF pulse that travels more than 1 km in dielectric media such as Antarctic and Greenlandic ice [37–41].

Utilizing the Askaryan effect therefore allows for detectors with vastly larger effective volumes than optical observations. Arrays of  $\mathcal{O}(100)$  *in situ* detectors encompassing effective areas of  $\approx 10^4$  m<sup>2</sup> steradian per station, spaced by  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  RF *attenuation length* could discover a UHE- $\nu$  flux beyond the limits of the IceCube analysis. Polar ice formations in Antarctica and Greenland have the longest RF attenuation lengths. A group of prototype Askaryan-class detectors has been deployed in polar regions that seek to probe unexplored UHE- $\nu$  flux parameter-space [34, 35, 42, 43].

Askaryan radiation was first observed in laboratory settings [44–46]. Working with an undergraduate researcher, we recently published a theoretical model of the electromagnetic field of Askaryan radiation that matches these observations [47]. Askaryan models are incorporated into simulations like AraSim in order to calculate expected signals and aid in detector design [48–50]. Software developed for IceCube Gen2 (radio) utilizes machine learning and the Askaryan pulse shape to reconstruct UHE- $\nu$  properties in future data [51–53]. Askaryan electromagnetic fields are combined with RF channel responses to form “signal templates” used to search large data sets for signal candidates [35, 54]. Data sets are large for Askaryan-class detectors due to RF thermal backgrounds, while Askaryan signal SNRs at RF channels are expected to be small (SNR  $\approx 3$ ) [4, 35]. Signal template matching is a powerful technique for noise rejection and signal identification [35, 54–56].

Given the expected signal SNR, phased arrays have been incorporated into Askaryan-class prototype detector designs [1, 2]. Examples of this strategy are ARA5 [11], and the first deployments of Radio Neutrino Observatory, Greenland (RNO-G) [4]. The arrays in each consist of identical, vertically polarized dipoles. These design choices were made for mechanical reasons, because the array must fit in a 100 m deep, vertically-drilled borehole in the ice. The radiation pattern exhibits azimuthal symmetry, and there is *minimal sensitivity to the horizontal Askaryan field component*. Further, the designs assume a uniform index of refraction for the ice surrounding the array. As part of our proposed work, we seek to use machine learning to discover horizontally polarized array designs that fit into the borehole and account for the index of refraction,  $n$ .

We included a short study of phased array behavior in the South Pole ice environment in our recent publication [3]. Most commercial CEM packages assume a uniform  $n$  in the surrounding medium. By contrast, MEEP gives the user 3D control of the index of refraction,  $n(x, y, z)$ . In polar environments,  $n$  varies with the depth ( $z$ ) near the snow surface. The  $n(z)$  function is well-measured in Antarctica [57], and Greenland [58]. ARA (South Pole), RNO-G (Greenland), and IceCube Gen2 (radio) (South Pole) can all benefit from designs that account for  $n(z)$  and have sensitivity to the *horizontal* component of the Askaryan field. There is an ongoing effort to reconstruct the horizontal and vertical components of polarized test signals through South Pole ice, in order to more tightly constrain future UHE- $\nu$  observations [52].

The common simulation package used for ARA, RNO-G, and IceCube Gen2 is now NuRadioMC, built from prior experience with ARA and ARIANNA [41, 43, 50, 55, 59]. NuRadioMC addresses analytically the ray-tracing solution for UHE- $\nu$  signals as they propagate through polar ice with  $n(z)$ . We derived the analytic ray-tracing solutions presented in [50] and [57], which were adopted into NuRadioMC. A goal of our proposed research will be to incorporate realistic, 3D field propagation into NuRadioMC using FDTD computations with MEEP, with our analytic Askaryan model as the MEEP source. This integration should boost the accuracy of the computations made with NuRadioMC, which will be matched with future ARA, RNO-G, and IceCube Gen2 data to isolate UHE- $\nu$  signals.

### 3. THE CONNECTION TO REMOTE SENSING OF ICE SHEETS

A gap exists in Askaryan-based UHE- $\nu$  science that connects to the remote sensing of ice sheets. A knowledge of the RF attenuation length,  $\lambda$ , versus frequency, depth, and location is paramount to understanding UHE- $\nu$  detector sensitivity. Although detailed measurements of  $\lambda$  versus frequency have been made in Antarctica and Greenland [39, 40, 60, 61],  $\lambda$  has not been measured as a function of geographic location:  $\lambda(x, y)$ . Further,  $\lambda(z)$  is merely inferred from depth-averaged attenuation measurements and ice core temperature data (see Fig. 24 from [41]). IceCube Gen2 (radio) will require  $\lambda(x, y, z)$  to be measured. CReSIS radio sounding data, available on the Open Polar Server (OPS), have been used to constrain  $\lambda(x, y)$  across Greenland [62]. Far less CReSIS data is available near the South Pole, due to the complex logistics of organizing flights in that region. Such logistical challenges are motivating a new effort to incorporate radio sounding instrumentation into unmanned aerial systems (UAS).

UAS enrich radio sounding data for geophysics and particle astrophysics. In the past, radio sounding data has been generated from human-piloted fixed-wing aircraft carrying on-board radar. Flight lines can be hundreds of kilometers long, scanning wide areas with synthetic aperture radar (SAR) techniques. There are, however, three key disadvantages. First, there may not be a flight near the desired location (e.g. South Pole). Second, flights only give a snapshot, and may not return to the site for years. Third, the radar bandwidth does not always overlap with the science bandwidth of (for example) IceCube Gen2. Dedicated UAS could constrain  $\lambda(x, y)$  in both the temporal and spatial regimes. UAS are able to hover and fly at lower altitudes, so they can collect a wider variety of data than fixed-wing craft. For example, the CReSIS ultra-wide band (UWB) Snow Mini radar system was integrated onto the AeroVironment Vapor 55 UAS. The low altitude flight increases the SNR in difficult areas by pushing clutter angles outside the field of view. The SNR is also boosted by hovering due to increased integration time over the site [5]. The average cost of the Vapor 55, however, is about \$90k USD.

In our RF design lab at Whittier College, our group has already constructed a 3D printed drone using PLA filament and commercial parts. The unit has  $\approx 1$  kg payload and a 20-min flight time. Before the COVID-19 pandemic paused in-person work, we had plans to equip it with solar charging and cold-temperature components. Thus, there is a potential for collaboration between CReSIS and IceCube Gen2 (radio) to solve a common problem: the solar rechargeable  $\lambda(x, y)$  measurement system with vertical take-off and landing (VTOL). Our current design can be assembled for  $\approx 1$  k USD. We will study how our colleagues in CReSIS outfit UAS models for cold temperatures. We will undertake the task of incorporating solar charging, relying on our experience from ARIANNA and ARA. When outfitted with a 3D-printed phased array radar, we will have a formidable system capable of filling gaps in our knowledge of polar ice sheets.

The incorporation of phased array radio sounding systems on UAS faces an optimization problem: the right balance between craft weight, thrust, payload, and flight time must be achieved. To collect quality radio sounding data, the payload must be flown horizontally for 1 – 10 km, implying  $\approx 1$  hr battery life at reasonable speeds. Longer flight times require larger batteries, but these increase payload which decreases flight time. Phased array payloads benefit data collection but also add weight. The optimization is made far easier if the phased array is integrated into the UAS hull. We note that the Electrifi filament has a similar density to aluminum, meaning it can serve as *both* a structural component and a phased array material. Thus, we seek to advance efforts to miniaturize radar for UAS radio sounding by integrating the phased array into the UAS hull.

We also propose to simulate expected results using MEEP. Performing a CEM simulation that incorporates known ice properties and the UAS radar response would enrich the research in two ways. First, such simulations set the tone for the design process by revealing design requirements. MEEP simulations require the user to specify the complex matrix for the dielectric constant of the medium,  $\epsilon(x, y, z)$ . The  $\epsilon$  matrix determines how RF waves reflect, refract, and propagate back to



the receiver. Optimizing UAS phased array design for  $\epsilon(x, y, z)$  measurement will result in optimal precision for  $\lambda(x, y, z)$ , because  $\epsilon$  and  $\lambda$  are related analytically [39]. Second, building such MEEP simulations will provide a cross-check between the observed  $\epsilon(x, y, z)$  from field data, and the simulated  $\epsilon(x, y, z)$ .

FDTD simulations of sufficient precision for  $\epsilon(x, y, z)$  and  $\vec{E}(x, y, z, t)$  are notorious for consuming volatile memory. We have acquired a System76 Thelio desktop system with AMD Ryzen Threadripper 3990x 64-core, 128 thread processor. The system has 0.5 GB of volatile memory per thread. We have shown that running MEEP in parallel on our system reduces run times by an order of magnitude [24]. The reduction is due primarily to increased set up speed for  $\epsilon(x, y, z)$ . Thus, we are in a position to perform these calculations quickly and efficiently. Introducing parallel computation to our students will be of educational benefit to Whittier College. In general, the introduction of new concepts related to our research within STEM courses at Whittier College is a main goal of our proposal.

#### 4. INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION AT WHITTIER COLLEGE

The integration of our proposed research into our STEM curriculum will benefit our diverse undergraduates in two ways. The first benefit is the enrichment derived from integrating applications of our research into our courses. The second benefit is the creation of undergraduate research opportunities, providing a venue for students to grow and apply their skills. Our goal is to perform course integrations within the Departments of Physics and Astronomy, and Mathematics and Computer Science. We have faculty in these departments who specialize in machine learning, and who are therefore well-positioned to incorporate this material. For example, Prof. Fred Park specializes in the application of machine learning and parallel computing to computer vision and image analysis [63, 64]. Whittier students regularly perform research with faculty, and we have fellowship programs to support them. Our students have made wonderful achievements in CEM, firmware design, and theoretical physics with our local Ondrasik-Groce and Fletcher Jones Foundation Fellowships. Our goal is to expand this practice through NSF-sponsored opportunities, funded through our proposed work.

**4.1. Course Integrations - Electromagnetism and Computational Physics.** Course integrations that will take place within the Department of Physics and Astronomy are Algebra-Based Physics II (Electricity, Magnetism, and Modern Physics), Calculus-based Physics II (Electromagnetism), Electromagnetic Theory, Optics, and Computational Physics<sup>3</sup>. For the introductory courses, web-based learning modules will be developed to illustrate electromagnetic waves and optics via MEEP in Jupyter notebooks. Jupyter is a cross-platform open-source project that supports interactive data science and scientific computing. We have experience creating and sharing MEEP notebooks in Jupyter to accomplish research [3], and in teaching Computer Logic and Digital Circuit Design using the PYNQ-Z1 SoC. In class, the students will compare their theoretical understanding with a tunable physics visualization. As part of their self-designed final projects, we will help students compare simulation output and lab results.

We submit analyses of our teaching every two years as part of our tenure and promotion process. These analyses have revealed the value of the synergies between traditional lecture content, simulations, and lab experiments. Students in introductory courses are prepared to apply concepts in their own projects when the ideas solidify in their minds. Solidification occurs when they demonstrate them as theoretical predictions, simulate them, and test them in the lab. A good example is DC circuit analysis. We solve systems of equations that predict currents through multiple devices connected to a battery. We use the PhET DC Circuit Construction Kit to simulate current in

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<sup>3</sup>I personally teach Algebra-Based Physics II, Calculus-Based Physics II, and Electromagnetic Theory. Optics and Computational Physics are normally taught by my colleagues within Physics and Astronomy. Computational Physics will soon be handed to myself and others as the usual instructor retires.



the circuit, and students can measure current in the simulation. The students replicate the virtual circuit in the lab, and show that the results match the simulation. There are few HTML5 PhET simulations that illustrate dynamic electromagnetic fields. We will use Jupyter modules with MEEP to fill this gap, completing the synergy for electrodynamics.

There are three advanced physics course amenable to integration: Optics, Electromagnetic Theory, and Computational Physics. One useful Jupyter module incorporating MEEP into Optics would be a lens example demonstrating focal length. As the course progresses from classical to modern optics, the lens example could be augmented to illustrate examples from photonics and machine learning [65]. Some examples include flux and spectral monitoring for diffraction gratings [66], and waveguides for fiber optics [67]. Most Optics students have taken Computer Science 1 (Python3) and Modern Physics, so combining Python and electromagnetism should be achievable. To integrate CEM into Optics, I will collaborate with the instructor, Prof. Serkan Zorba.

The course integration in Electromagnetic Theory carries great potential. This one-semester course covers chapters 1-7 of *Introduction to Electrodynamics* by D. Griffiths (Cambridge University Press, 2017), with some examples of electromagnetic waves. Students are first exposed to electromagnetic waves in a vacuum in the prerequisite Modern Physics. Using Jupyter modules, we can introduce waves interacting with non-uniform dielectric media. The difference between ray-tracing and 3D propagation in polar ice with  $n(x, y, z)$  is an excellent example of how the UHE- $\nu$  research, CEM, and teaching intersect (see Sec. 2). Many examples in the rich MEEP documentation can be adapted for these modules. Finally, we can introduce a Jupyter module illustrating diffuse reflection from rough surfaces. This module will form a connection between CRESIS radio sounding research, CEM, and teaching (see Sec. 3).

**4.2. Course Integrations - Computer Logic and Digital Circuit Design, and Digital Signal Processing.** I have created two computer science courses at Whittier College: Computer Logic and Digital Circuit Design, and Digital Signal Processing. The former covers number systems, Boolean algebra and complex logic functions, adders/encoders/comparators, shift-registers/memory/counters, finite state machines, ADC/DAC, firmware programming with Python, and lab techniques with digital circuits. Laboratory activities are performed on the PYNQ-Z1 SoC, allowing students to write firmware in Python. Examples include creating digital logic functions with LED outputs, and ADC/DAC behavior with Digilent PMODs. There are a plethora of examples with the PYNQ community that implement neural networks and image/video processing using FPGA acceleration. A useful course integration is to mix FPGA acceleration, machine learning, and CEM calculations. It is indeed possible to run Jupyter, MEEP, and FPGA acceleration code simultaneously on the PYNQ-Z1 SoCs. Adding this module will enhance education *and* research, because the students will discover how to accelerate CEM with FPGAs.

Digital Signal Processing (DSP) covers many topics that naturally follow Computer Logic and Digital Circuit Design. We cover statistics, probability, complex numbers, noise, ADC/DAC, and sampling and digitization. We also cover Fourier series and transforms, discrete Fourier Transforms (DFTs), Laplace and z-transforms, filters, and audio/image processing. An interesting course integration between DSP and our CEM research is the application of DFTs to MEEP flux monitors and near-to-far-field monitors. These are objects that compute and project the radiation flux passing through a surface as a function of frequency using DFTs. Students will learn that the radiation is simply a sampled signal within a CEM context, and that the DFT is a tool for understanding spectra. We can adapt Jupyter modules we have already written to this task.

**4.3. Course Integrations - Introduction to Data Science with Python, and Machine Learning.** Introduction to Data Science with Python, and Machine Learning represent the final two course integration opportunities. The former is an introductory course in which students learn import, explore, analyze, and visualize data using tools like Jupyter notebooks, NumPy, and Matplotlib. More advanced tools like Pandas, SciPy, and scikit-learn are also introduced. There are several

Discipline	GPA (Students of Color)	GPA (White)	Shift
Computer Science	2.77	3.31	-0.54
Physics	2.62	3.15	-0.53
Mathematics	2.54	2.75	-0.21
Chemistry	3.02	3.20	-0.18

TABLE 1. GPA data for Whittier College students in the physical sciences from Fall 2016 to Spring 2021, disaggregated by racial background and discipline.

straightforward enhancements that can be provided with Jupyter notebooks that demonstrate CEM. Radiation patterns and S-parameters are fertile grounds for learning to visualize data with Matplotlib, and we have published such visualizations [3]. Scikit-learn is already included in the syllabus, so RF antenna optimization with machine learning tools is also straightforward. This course is taught by Prof. Glenn Piner, in the Department of Physics and Astronomy. By working together to incorporate our proposed work into Introduction to Data Science with Python, students will gain early preparation to contribute to future research.

The final course opportunity for course integration is Machine Learning. Typically taught by Prof. Fred Park, this course assumes a more advanced knowledge of Python and Calculus II. Topics include unsupervised and supervised learning, data clustering, principle component analysis, logistic regression, support vector machines, neural networks, and deep learning. One topic that might prove a useful addition to the syllabus is *genetic programming*. Genetic programming has been used to optimize RF antennas [68, 69]. We will work together to incorporate this into the syllabus. This course is in high demand because students understand the opportunities that await them in the defense and software sectors in Southern California. One such opportunity will be our newly established EPA with NSWC Corona. Our students will be doubly prepared with the engineering experience from the RF application, and the machine learning training.

## Broader Impacts

### 5. TRANSLATION OF STEM RESEARCH FOR OUR COMMUNITY

Our proposal will provide valuable opportunities to diverse students from our community, which is heavily influenced by our bilingual families. Bilingual families are very common at Whittier College (an HSI). For students admitted in Fall 2022, 36% are Hispanic/Latino, and another 8% are International students. According to our internal research, students of color and first-generation students represent 63% and 29% of the student body, respectively. We have observed that students of color receive lower grades than their peers in our physical science courses (see Tab. 1). We have learned from workshops that emphasizing the dignity and self-efficacy of the student works against disparity [13, 14]. In keeping with the project theme of *translation* of progress in one area to serve another, and in order to emphasize the dignity of our students no matter their background or the adversity they encounter, we seek to produce a bilingual mobile application introducing STEM concepts within a welcoming digital environment.

Implementation of the Duolingo method for language and mathematics on a mass scale has provided promising results [15]. Results presented within the educational data mining (EDM) literature provide additional examples of apps and techniques that boost engagement and success in introductory STEM courses [16–19]. Some members of our community have shared that translating mathematics and physics exercises into Spanish aids in solving them. Our app will boost their skills and build confidence by offering them engaging, game-like physics training in the language of their choice. Even if the base language of STEM content in our courses does not represent a barrier for students, our app should boost student self-efficacy by creating a positive, encouraging learning environment that reinforces the skills of our students.

The Duolingo method has five components [15]. The first is Learning by Doing, or utilizing the innate learning toolkit every student has. Learning by doing also involves affordance-based design, embodied cognition, and explicit instruction. The second component is to Learn in a Personalized Way. This involves utilizing machine learning to ensure content is just difficult enough for the individual student to grow, but not so difficult that the student becomes disengaged. The distinction hinges on “desirable” difficulty, versus “undesirable” difficulty. The third component is to Focus on What Matters. This component is about ensuring course content is matched to verified learning standards like Common Core. The fourth component is to Stay Motivated. Using game-like design with points, rewards, leaderboards, and collaboration has been shown to motivate students in a positive way. The fifth is to Feel the Delight. This component is many things: quality storytelling, including diverse characters within the app, and providing moral encouragement. The key is to create a positive environment conducive to learning.

Two additional themes are relevant for mathematics learning in the Duolingo method: using multiple mathematical representations for the same concept (see Sec. 4.1), and the manipulation of tools. Using multiple representations supports students’ analogical reasoning, and both themes follow the concrete-real-abstract (CRA) learning progression. A CRA progression is used to guide students towards understanding abstract mathematical concepts by first introducing them with concrete tools or representations, and gradually increasing the level of abstraction. According to the authors, lessons should be constructed “so learners experience representations which are closer to real objects before they interact with more abstract representations” [15].

Once implemented, we have two goals for the app. First, we will test the hypothesis that the Duolingo method will boost the GPA results in Tab. 1 and reduce disparities. Second, we seek to affirm our students’ dignity and cultural identity through the bilingual app design. We will begin with English and Spanish, because these are the most common languages on campus. I come from a bilingual family, and I can attest to the generational knowledge gap that would form if I tried to teach science to my family in English only. We hope these twin goals will serve to build confidence in our students by welcoming them into STEM learning at the college level. Finally, our app will be designed and built by Whittier College students for their peers. We make this choice after participating in seminars in Inclusivity in Introductory STEM Courses [13, 14]. Our students are the best source of ideas for building the app, because they naturally embed their identity and perspective in the content they create.

**5.1. Educational Application for Student Learning of STEM (EASTLOS).** A prototype application, code-named EASTLOS for “East Los Angeles” (our geo-cultural area) is being built by Whittier College undergraduates. The software and digital design of the app represents an opportunity for Whittier College students to enhance the learning experience for their peers while gaining valuable work experience. We include paid student positions for code and digital design in our budget and project planning, and allocate time and space to finish the app. By recruiting home-grown talent, we hope to inspire a passionate set of diverse software designers to help implement the app. We include three general phases in our project planning (Sec. 6). First, we will design and implement the app for an introductory physics course. Second, we will use the app to gather data and make improvements. Third, we will present results to a broader audience, and help to implement the app in other courses and in the broader community.

The first general phase is the design and implementation of a version that applies to an introductory physics course. We will carefully recruit and interview coders and designers from the Whittier College community. The pool of recruits consists of students majoring in Integrated Computer Science (ICS), Physics and Astronomy, Mathematics, Digital Art and Design, and members of the Whittier Scholars Program (WSP). WSP is a program in which students design their own major, overseen by professors who guide the educational designs. I serve on the WSP advisory board, and I have advised several WSP students to graduation. I met one of my WSP majors in

my Computer Logic and Digital Circuit Design course. This student remixed our ICS and Physics majors into a program that ultimately produced a working bluetooth positioning system that ran on Android devices. WSP students can have diverse skill sets that include both digital art and design, and software development. Given my experiences, I foresee being able to recruit students from WSP, ICS and Physics who will make the app appealing and effective.

To help us assess the success of our app in the early stages, we will employ the help of staff within our newly created Quantitative Success Center (QSC). I served on the committee that created our latest grant proposal to fund the QSC for the next three years. After we were successful, I helped create the QSC Director position, and we ultimately chose Paige Sturley, who has training and experience in mathematics and bilingual education. We will give short presentations at the QSC to experts in math education that cover our progress and initial results. We hope their feedback will provide adequate assessment to make the early version of the app successful. We can also receive guidance on the bilingual nature of the app from our new QSC Director, since she is also bilingual in English and Spanish.

Our project planning calls for the app translation to be done by a fluent undergraduate major in Spanish, and myself. We will write the app in a local, student-friendly dialect, while keeping the language technically sound. Sometimes technical ideas are expressed in different ways in two languages. For example, “80 km per hour, for 4 hours” translates to “80 kilómetros por hora, durante cuatro horas.” Translated literally, this sounds like “80 kilometers for one hour, during four hours.” As the exercise complexity grows, we hypothesize that bilingual students can feel confusion that stems from shifting the interpretation of prepositions in two languages *while* learning a new technical subject. We also note that our textbooks, the OpenStax University Physics vol. 1-3, have also been translated into Spanish. Thus, our app will align with the bilingual availability of our course texts.

The second general phase of development will be to implement the app in an introductory physics course to collect student response and usage data. Conservatively, we expect this to happen in the Fall semester of year 3 of the proposed project. This gives us plenty of time to ensure smooth app functionality, integration of visual content, and to experiment with machine learning adaptation. The app will be tested by students in algebra-based and calculus-based physics. We will collect student usage data such as time spent per problem, total time spent on the app, accuracy for each exercise or activity, and number of attempts required to master an exercise. The challenge is to fine-tune the underlying structure of the app to achieve the “desirable difficulty” discussed in the research cited in [15] (Learn in a Personalized Way).

As part of this first run, we will invite feedback from the users. Students can best share which features are helpful and which need to be improved or discarded. We are especially interested in how the visual environment affects student performance. After the prototype app is running successfully, we will focus on refining the visual design to account for student feedback. For example, the Duolingo app uses diverse avatars that help teach language through stories and interactions. We would like the students to *see themselves* in the characters, thereby affirming their dignity and causing them to feel they belong in the course. Thus, the work will take on a much more liberal-arts themed tone after this second phase. At this point in the project, we will recruit digital art and design students to help achieve an aesthetic feel that is most natural and welcoming for our students. Though this is outside the realm of physics and engineering, the educational literature shows that it makes a difference.

The third general phase is the presentation and implementation of the app in the wider community. We will begin by thoroughly reviewing the results from within our department, identifying any obvious trends or problems. Once we reach consensus about the overall efficacy and proper role of the app, we can begin to use it within other introductory physics courses. We have the perfect venue for sharing app results with our colleagues from other departments. The Wardman Library Collaboratory at Whittier College regularly hosts faculty workshops on topics that include

open educational resources (OER). I have presented at these workshops twice (on the use of OER in physics and computer science), and the app results would fall under this category. We hope to convince our colleagues of the merits of the approach by being transparent about the functionality of the app. By the Spring semester of Year 3 of the proposed project, we hope to present the results of the app to our wider Whittier community. One way to achieve this is to present the app to general audiences at Whittier Public Library and East Los Angeles Library. As the user base grows, we plan to make the app open-source while protecting our students' data.

Finally, we will create a bilingual lecture series about our research. Several high-profile IceCube members are bilingual in English and Spanish, making them excellent candidates. Once the app is ready for new users, we will also present it to the community in a bilingual fashion. The goal is to allow our students to see themselves in the speakers we invite. Most students will appreciate the bilingual aspect, but it will not be strictly necessary for understanding the material. As we proceed into the broader Los Angeles community, it will not be hard to locate bilingual communities that require translation to maximize mutual understanding. Whittier College hosts the Center for Engagement with Communities (CEC), which has a long history of building partnerships within Whittier and beyond. Through CEC, we can form connections with local high schools and community organizations to share our work.

## 6. PROJECT PLANNING, INTELLECTUAL MERITS AND BROADER IMPACTS

Our proposed project has many components that we now present as a cohesive, structured plan. We have constructed a detailed five-year plan that includes all the integrated research and educational projects described in previous sections. We share a breakdown of the plan here (illustrated in Tab. 2), and we provide a detailed example in Fig. 6. In the interest of conciseness, we elect not to show all project planning charts for Project Years (PY) 1-5. The examples in Tab. 2 and Fig. 6 are meant to convey that our progress will be assessed against concrete, measurable goals. The data in Fig. 6 corresponds to two project tasks within PY 1: Hardware Acquisition, and CEM/ML, RF Antennas (shortened to CEM Research in Fig. 6). Each PY is comprised of project tasks, and project tasks can have sub-tasks. Each project task has a start and end date. To be concise, Tab. 2 contains only general information about project task time periods.

Table 2 is a list of project tasks for PY 1-5. Figure 6 contains example calculations from our Gantt chart for PY 1 that correspond to two example project tasks: Hardware Acquisition and CEM Research. We have performed similar calculations for every project task in PY 1-5. We give each project task a *weight* and a time span. For example, PY 1 Hardware Acquisition has a weight of 10% and takes place from 01-Jul-2024 to 15-Aug-2024. The weights serve two purposes. First, weights are used to determine the relative importance of finishing tasks and assigning workers appropriately. Second, the PY completion percentage for a given year is calculated from a weighted average using the weights. The project task completion percentage is the average of the itemized sub-task percentages, weighted by the times required to complete them. The data in Fig. 6 show that Hardware Acquisition is completed. Each sub-task is marked 100%, assuming the sub-tasks were done on schedule. In our full Gantt charts, we include fields for days remaining, and days required to complete the work, to draw attention to approaching deadlines. In Fig. 6, the CEM Research is 50% complete, from the sub-task data. Accounting for just these two project tasks, the PY 1 is 15% complete: 10% Hardware Acquisition plus  $50\% \times 10\%$  from CEM Research.

We have made calculations similar to those in Fig. 6 for each project task in the general plan in Tab. 2. Using the corresponding Gantt charts, we have performed three analysis checks. First, we have ensured that the sum of my (Prof. Hanson) task weights in any given time period only rises above 50% during Summer. This is to ensure my time is not overloaded after accounting for my teaching load. Second, we have verified that our plan is numerically self-consistent. If each project task is completed, the correct weight is added to the PY completion percentage. Numerical consistency prevents scheduling too much work with inadequate resources. Third, we cross-checked

PY	Project	Weight Factor	Time
1	Hardware Acquisition	10%	Jul. '24
	Recruitment	5%	Sept. '24
	Student Training	5%	Sept. '24
	Course Integrations	10%	July '24, Dec. '24, Jan.-Aug. '25
	CEM/ML, RF Antennas	10%	Sept. '24 - May '25
	AM, RF Antennas	10%	Sept. '24 - May '25
	App Development, Android SDK	10%	Sept. '24 - May '25
	CEM/ML, Phased Arrays, Summer '25	20%	May-Aug. '25
2	AM, RF Antennas, Summer '25	20%	May-Aug. '25
	Hardware Acquisition	5%	Jul. '25
	Recruitment	5%	Sept. '25
	CEM/ML, Phased Arrays	15%	Sept. '25 - Dec. '25
	AM, Phased Arrays	15%	Sept. '25 - May '26
	App Development, Spanish translation and ML	20%	Sept. '25 - May '26
	<b>Publication in <i>Electronics</i></b>	20%	Jan. - Aug. '26
	CEM/AM for UHE- $\nu$ , Summer '26	20%	May - Aug. '26
3	Hardware Acquisition	5%	Jul. '26
	Recruitment	5%	Sept. '26
	CEM/ML, Drones	15%	Sept. '26 - May '27
	AM, Drones	15%	Sept. '26 - May '27
	Application Development, Data Collection	20%	Sept. '26 - May '27
	Application Development, Analysis, Summer	20%	May '27 - Aug. '27
	AM, Drones, Summer	20%	May '27 - Aug. '27
4	Hardware Acquisition	5%	Jul. '27
	<b>Publication in <i>American Journal of Physics</i></b>	15%	Jul. - Dec. '27
	Assessment of Course Integrations	20%	Jul. - Aug. '27
	AM, Drones	20%	Sept. '27 - May '28
	CEM/Simulation for UHE- $\nu$	20%	Sept. '27 - May '28
	CEM/Simulation for UHE- $\nu$ , Summer '28	20%	May '28 - Aug. '28
5	Backlog Assessment	10%	Jul. '28
	CEM/Simulation for UHE- $\nu$	15%	Aug. '28 - May '29
	Application Development	15%	Sept. '28 - May '29
	Backlog Fulfillment	60%	Aug. '28 - May '29

TABLE 2. Project planning, for Project Years (PY) 1-5. CEM: computational electromagnetism, ML: machine learning, AM: additive manufacturing.

the project plan with the proposal budget, to ensure we are recruiting the right number of undergraduate researchers for each Project Year. This ensures we have adequate human resources to finish our work, while keeping the budget request under control. Given these checks, we believe our planning helps to maximize our productivity. We commit to reporting completion percentages and corresponding plans of action in our project reports as we progress through PY 1-5.

After performing the budget analysis, we decided to include two “post-baccalaureate” researcher positions. The inclusion of these positions reflects the institutional wisdom we have gained after several years of mentoring undergraduates with research fellowships. Whittier College is an undergraduate institution, meaning students are completing course work while performing research, and we lose experienced juniors and seniors after 1-2 years. In other cases, first-year and sophomore recruits can transfer to other institutions before a project finishes. The “post-baccalaureate” researcher positions correspond to recently graduated seniors looking to continue engineering work as their job search in the private sector progresses. Other categories of students for these roles include students in our 3-2 engineering program, who leave Whittier College after three years, and students applying to graduate school. For students in these situations, we hope to retain their talent, and to provide them with key experiences they will use in the workforce. These students will also help mentor their younger colleagues.

Task Names	Responsible Colleagues	Start	Net Work Days	Finish	% Complete	Net Work Days	Days Completed	Days Remaining
		01-Jul-2024	300	23-Aug-2025	15%	300	45	255
<b>Hardware Acquisition (Weight=10%)</b>	[Prof. Hanson, N. Camacho, F. Park]	01-Jul-2024	34	15-Aug-2024	100%	34	34	0
<b>3D Printer Acquisition</b>								
Obtain quotes	[Prof. Hanson]	01-Jul-2024	6	08-Jul-2024	100%	6	6	0
Complete purchase	[N. Camacho]	10-Jul-2024	4	15-Jul-2024	100%	4	4	0
<b>3D Printer Filament Acquisition</b>								
Obtain quotes	[Prof. Hanson]	01-Jul-2024	6	08-Jul-2024	100%	6	6	0
Complete purchase	[N. Camacho]	10-Jul-2024	4	15-Jul-2024	100%	4	4	0
<b>GPU/Multicore Server</b>								
Perform market comparison	[F. Park]	01-Jul-2024	24	01-Aug-2024	100%	24	24	0
Obtain quotes	[Prof. Hanson]	01-Aug-2024	10	14-Aug-2024	100%	10	10	0
Complete purchase	[N. Camacho]	14-Aug-2024	2	15-Aug-2024	100%	2	2	0
<b>RF Lab Hardware</b>								
RF cables and connectors	[Prof. Hanson]	01-Jul-2024	24	01-Aug-2024	100%	24	24	0
<b>Primary CEM Research, Semesters 1, 2 (Weight=10%)</b>	[Prof. Hanson, Undergraduates 1,2]	23-Aug-2024	190	15-May-2025	50%	190	95	95
<b>CEM Simulations, Data Visualization</b>								
3D visualization of RF horn design	[Prof. Hanson, Undergraduate 1]	23-Sep-2024	7	01-Oct-2024	100%	7	7	0
Time-domain computations, phase analysis	[Prof. Hanson, Undergraduate 1]	01-Oct-2024	24	01-Nov-2024	100%	24	24	0
S-Parameters analysis	[Prof. Hanson, Undergraduate 1]	01-Oct-2024	24	01-Nov-2024	100%	24	24	0
Inclusion of coaxial cable in simulation	[Prof. Hanson, Undergraduate 1]	01-Nov-2024	31	15-Dec-2024	50%	31	15	16
<b>Machine Learning Optimization</b>								
Background research for algorithms	[Prof. Hanson, Undergraduate 2]	23-Sep-2024	30	01-Nov-2024	100%	30	30	0
Learning genetic programming styles	[Prof. Hanson, Undergraduate 2]	23-Sep-2024	30	01-Nov-2024	100%	30	30	0
CEM implementation with basic RF horn	[Prof. Hanson, Undergraduate 2]	01-Nov-2024	54	15-Jan-2025	25%	54	13	41
RF antenna optimization	[Prof. Hanson, Undergraduate 2]	15-Jan-2025	87	15-May-2025	0%	87	0	87

FIGURE 6. Two project tasks for PY 1: Hardware Acquisition and CEM Research.

Our plan includes six final products. The first will be the 3D-printed RF phased array, geared towards UHE- $\nu$  science. The second will be the course integrations to enhance our curriculum. The third is the EASTLOS app for Android mobile. The fourth product is a publication in the journal *Electronics*. The fifth product will be a drone design with integrated phased array for geoscience. The sixth product is a publication of EASTLOS data in the *American Journal of Physics*.

The success of the first product will be confirmed by the success of the fourth product. We seek to publish the S-parameters, VSWR, and the radiation patterns of our array. We will present it to our colleagues working in UHE- $\nu$  science at workshops and conferences (see Budget Justification). We hope that a version of our design can be adopted into future RNO-G and IceCube Gen2 deployments. The success of the course integrations, our second product, will be confirmed by the instructors relying on course evaluation data. Success for our third product (EASTLOS) will be demonstrated by operating it on multiple Android devices with no bugs. Once we receive QSC and student feedback, our sixth product, publishing results in the American Journal of Physics, will gauge the success of the app in the medium term. We will gauge the success of our fifth product, the geoscience drone, with operational field tests.

In PY 5, we include *backlog assessment* and *fulfillment*. During backlog assessment, we decide which incomplete projects gain priority. Backlog fulfillment means finishing these projects. Including backlog in our planning reflects the institutional wisdom of working with Whittier undergraduates. Our students must prioritize their course work in order to graduate on time. We have a tool for mitigating this in a course entitled Physics 396: Physics Research. Sections of this course can be created for students who want to complete project tasks for course credit, rather than a stipend. This strategy can be used on an as-needed basis to help students toward graduation, while simultaneously helping to finish project tasks. Through the appropriate use of Backlog Fulfillment and Physics 396, we intend to deliver the six final projects by the end of PY 5. Though we cannot fully guarantee we will complete every project task, we have chosen a project plan that sets the bar high in order to achieve the maximum output for scientific progress and undergraduate education.