Comparing Coherence Effects for GP300 and GRAND@Auger in the 50-100 MHz and 100-200 MHz

Frequency Bands

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## Outline

- 1. Air Shower Radio Emission
  - a. Coherence
  - b. GP300 vs GRAND@Auger
- 2. Fluence Footprints
- 3. Comparison Between Frequency Bands
- 4. Density correction
- 5.  $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$  Significance

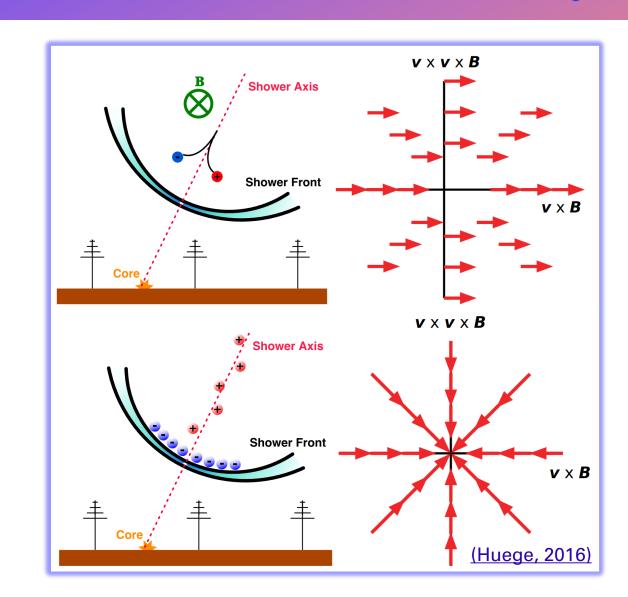
### Radio Emission

#### **Geomagnetic Emission:**

- Charge separated by magnetic field
- Time-varying transverse currents produce radiation

#### **Charge Excess Emission:**

- Electrons swept along by shower, leaving positive charges behind
- Time-varying charge excess produces radiation



### Coherence

#### O

#### **Frequency**

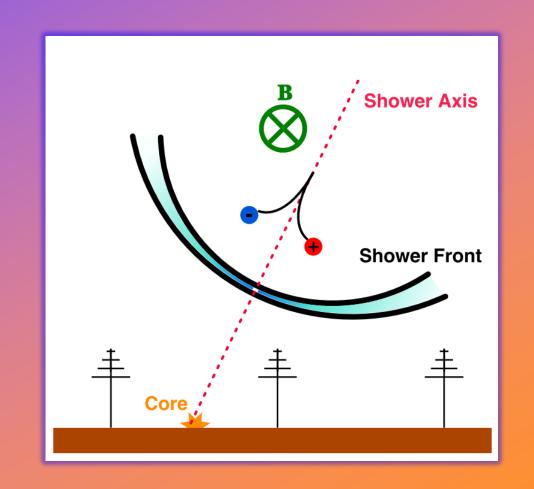
 Smaller wavelengths must be emitted closer to be coherent

#### **Magnetic Field**

 Particles <u>move farther</u> from each other <u>in stronger B-field</u>

#### **Zenith Angle**

 Shower maximum at <u>lower air</u> <u>density</u> lets <u>particles travel</u> <u>farther</u> before colliding with air



### **Coherence Loss**

Frequency increases, **Magnetic Field Zenith Angle** Coherence decreases.

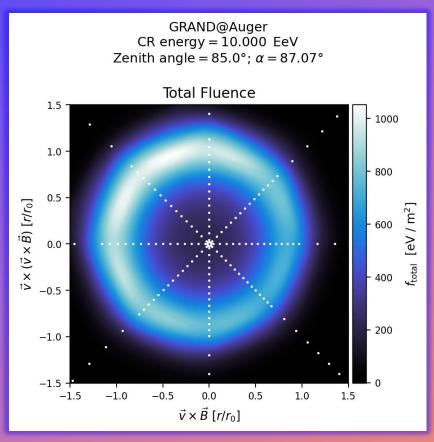
- Coherence loss means there is less signal intensity
- Must be accounted for when reconstructing energy
- We need to understand what it looks like to work backwards

## GP300 vs GRAND@Auger

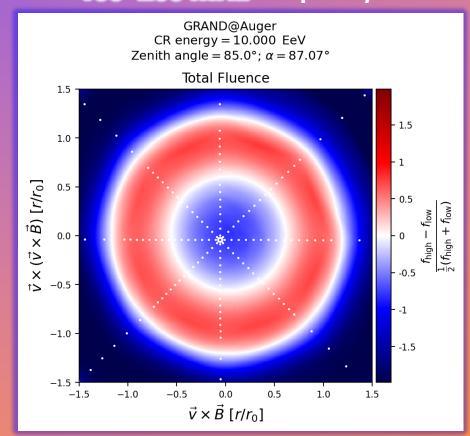
Site	GP300	GRAND@Auger
Magnetic Field Strength	0.5648236565 μG	0.2406346191 μG
Magnetic Field Inclination Angle	61.60505071°	-35.94101765°
Atmosphere Model	China - Dunhuang	Auger (October)
Observation Level	1,142 m	1,400 m
# of Simulations	3677	3443

## **Fluence Footprints**

## Fluence in the 50-200 MHz Frequency Band

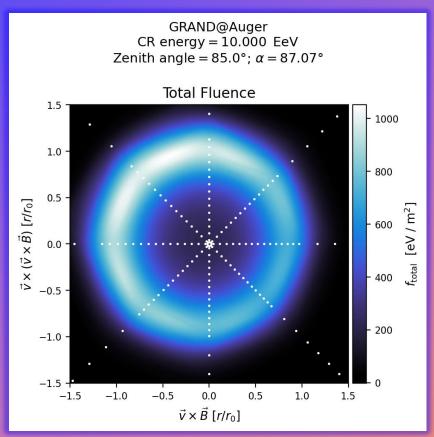


# % Difference in Fluence Between the 50-100 MHz and 100-200 MHz Frequency Bands

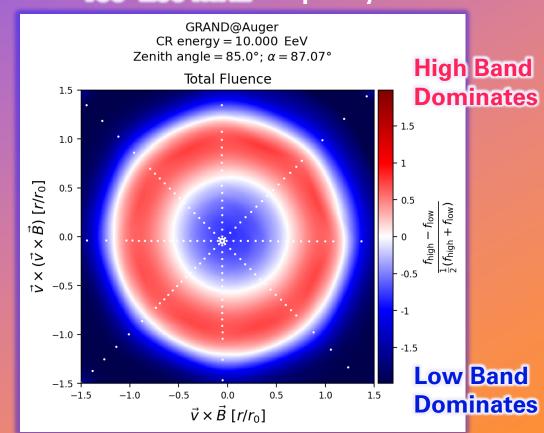


## **Fluence Footprints**

## Fluence in the 50-200 MHz Frequency Band



# % Difference in Fluence Between the 50-100 MHz and 100-200 MHz Frequency Bands

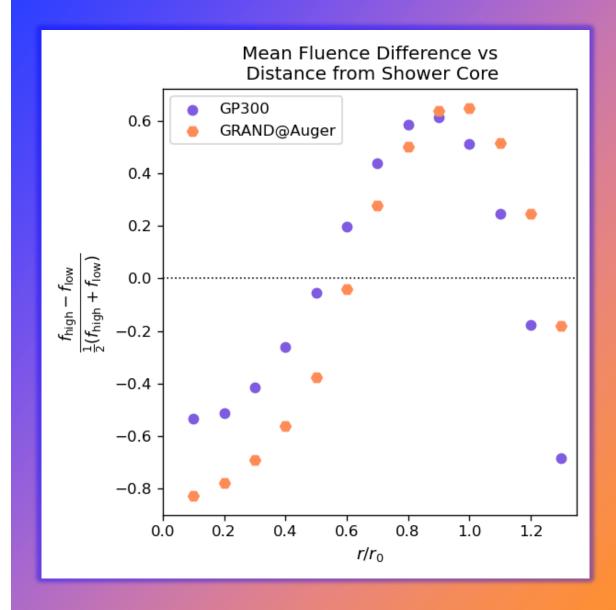


### Mean Fluence Difference

Percent difference in fluence between frequency bands at radial slices, averaged across every shower in each library.

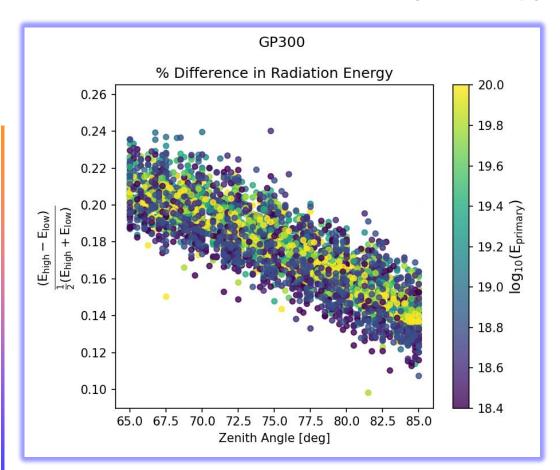
Everywhere aside from the Cherenkov ring is dominated by the lower band

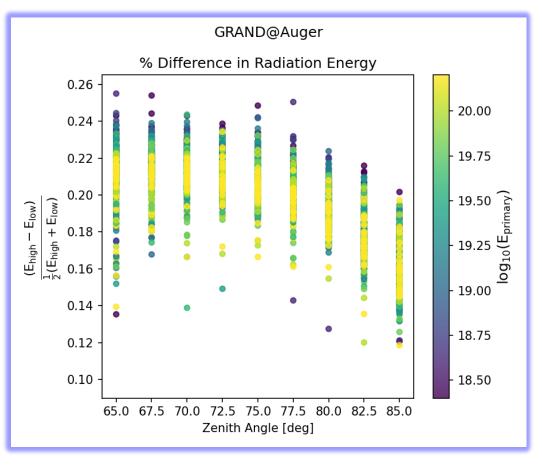
- Higher band covers twice the frequency range as the lower band
- Coherence loss causes the lowfrequency radiation to dominate



### **Radiation Energy**

#### **Zenith-based coherence loss:**





High frequency becomes less dominant as zenith angle increases

## **Density Correction**

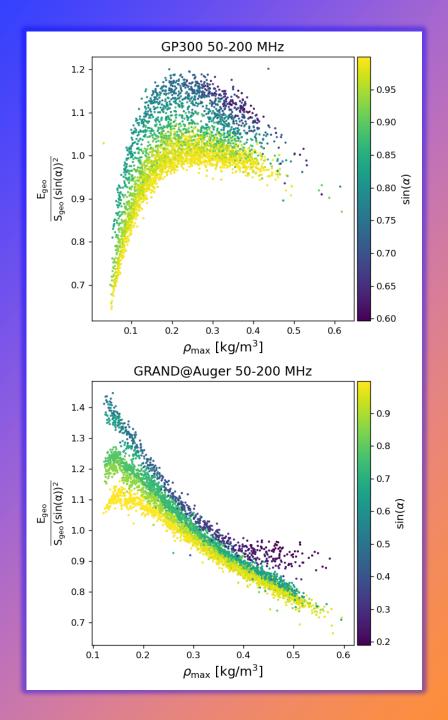
 $S_{geo}$  is the corrected radiation energy, independent of zenith and geomagnetic angle.

$$S_{\text{geo}} = \frac{E_{\text{geo}}}{\sin^{c_{\alpha}}(\alpha)} \cdot \left(1 + p_0 - p_0 e^{p_1(\rho_{\text{max}} - \langle \rho \rangle)}\right)^{-2}$$

Y-Axis:

$$1 + p_0 - p_0 e^{p_1(\rho_{\text{max}} - \langle \rho \rangle)} = \sqrt{\frac{E_{\text{geo}}}{S_{\text{geo}} \sin^2(\alpha)}}$$

This is the **density correction**, which can be fitted via this plot, and used to calculate  $S_{\rm geo}$ 



## **Density Correction**

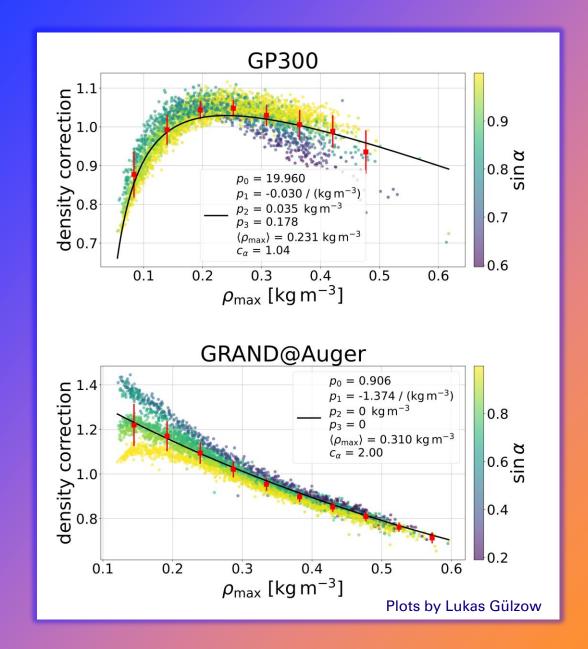
 $S_{geo}$  is a radiation quantity, independent of zenith and geomagnetic angle.

$$S_{\text{geo}} = \frac{E_{\text{geo}}}{\sin^{\mathbf{c}_{\alpha}}(\alpha)} \cdot \left(1 + p_0 - p_0 e^{p_1(\rho_{\text{max}} - \langle \rho \rangle)} - \frac{p_2}{\rho_{\text{max}}} + p_3\right)^{-2}$$

Y-Axis:

$$\left(1 + p_0 - p_0 e^{p_1(\rho_{\text{max}} - \langle \rho \rangle)} - \frac{p_2}{\rho_{\text{max}}} + p_3\right)^2 = \frac{E_{\text{geo}}}{S_{\text{geo}} \sin^{c_{\alpha}}(\alpha)}$$

**For GP300**:  $c_{\alpha} = 1.04$ 



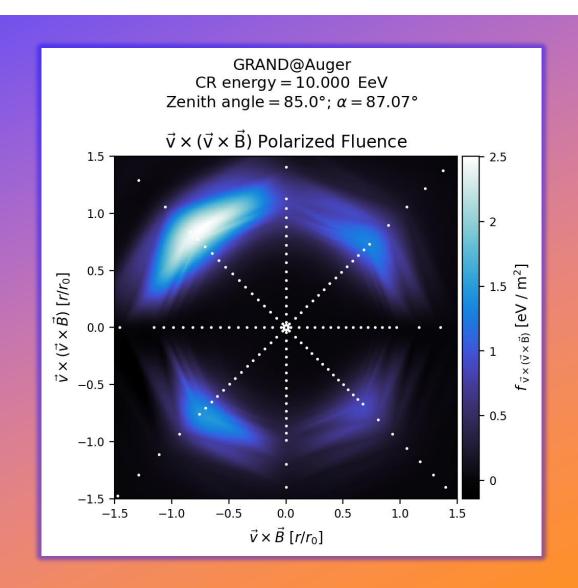
# $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$ Significance

0

**Geosynchrotron radiation produces "clover-leaf" pattern** 

• Polarized in  $\vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{B}}$  direction

This effect occurs due to the same factors as coherence loss

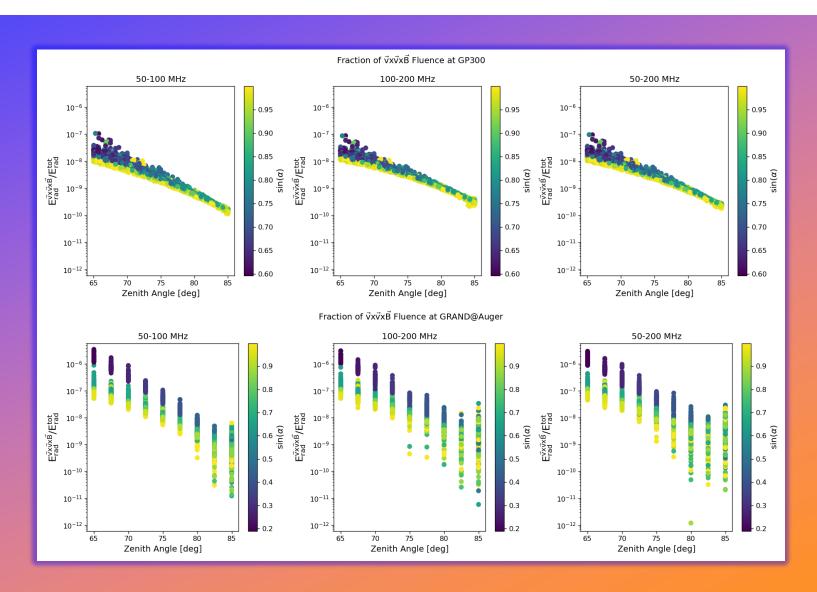


# $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$ Significance

0

Geosynchrotron
 emission is very weak
 compared to the total
 radiation

 Shouldn't affect energy reconstruction



Summary

- Radio emission from cosmic ray air showers loses coherence at high frequencies, strong magnetic fields, and high zenith angles
- Fluence is dominated by low frequency outside of the Cherenkov ring
- Signal strength of high frequency radiation is lower at high zenith angles
- Density correction accounts for coherence loss and is used to reconstruct the electromagnetic emission
- Investigated "clover-leaf" pattern from geosynchrotron emission



# Acknowledgements

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