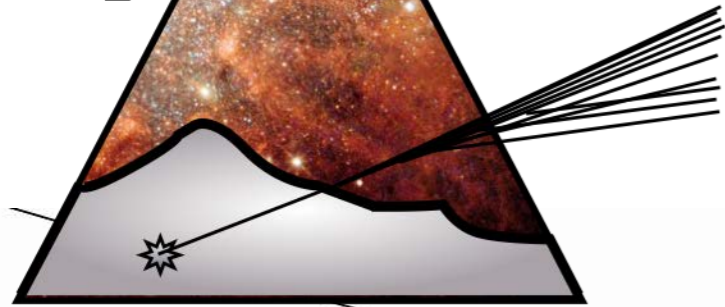
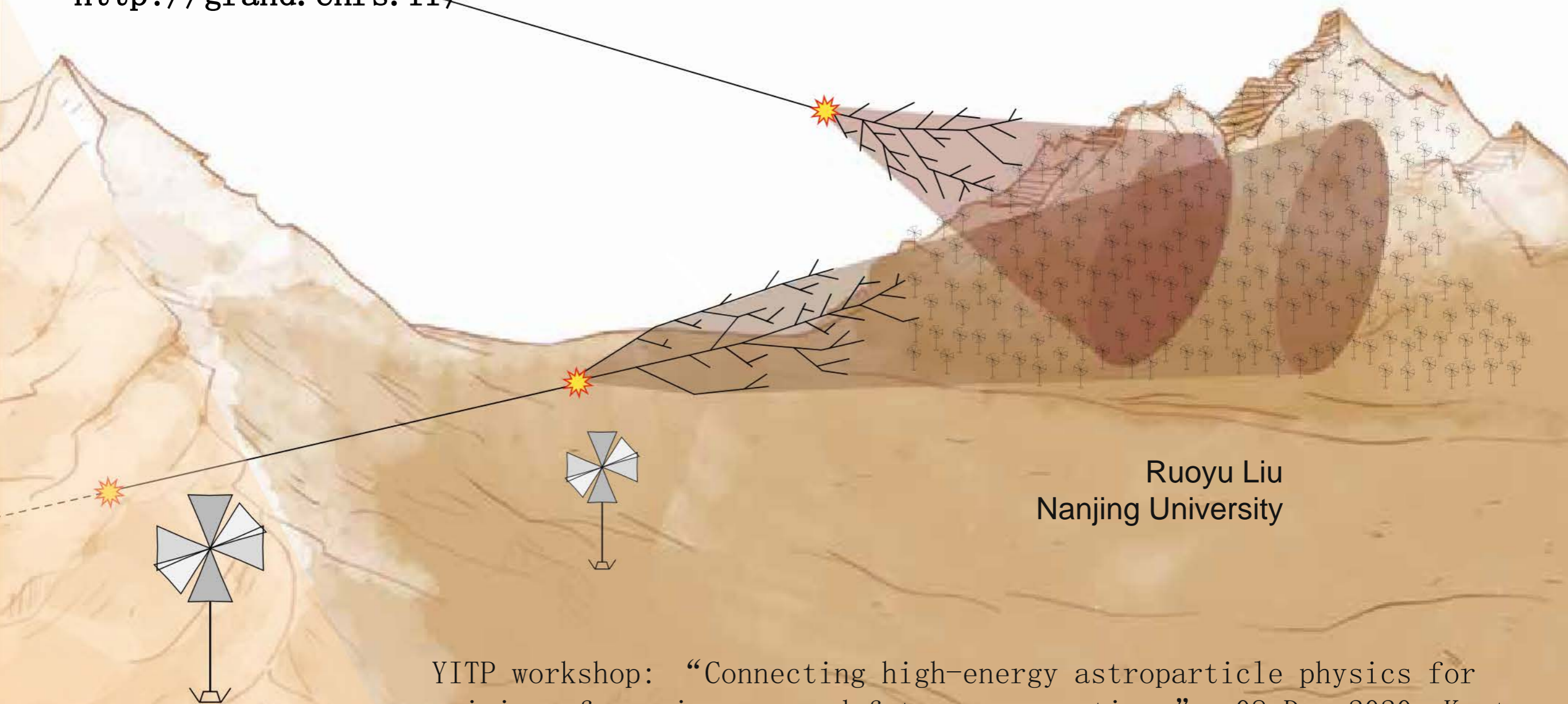


GRAND



The Giant Radio Array for Neutrino Detection

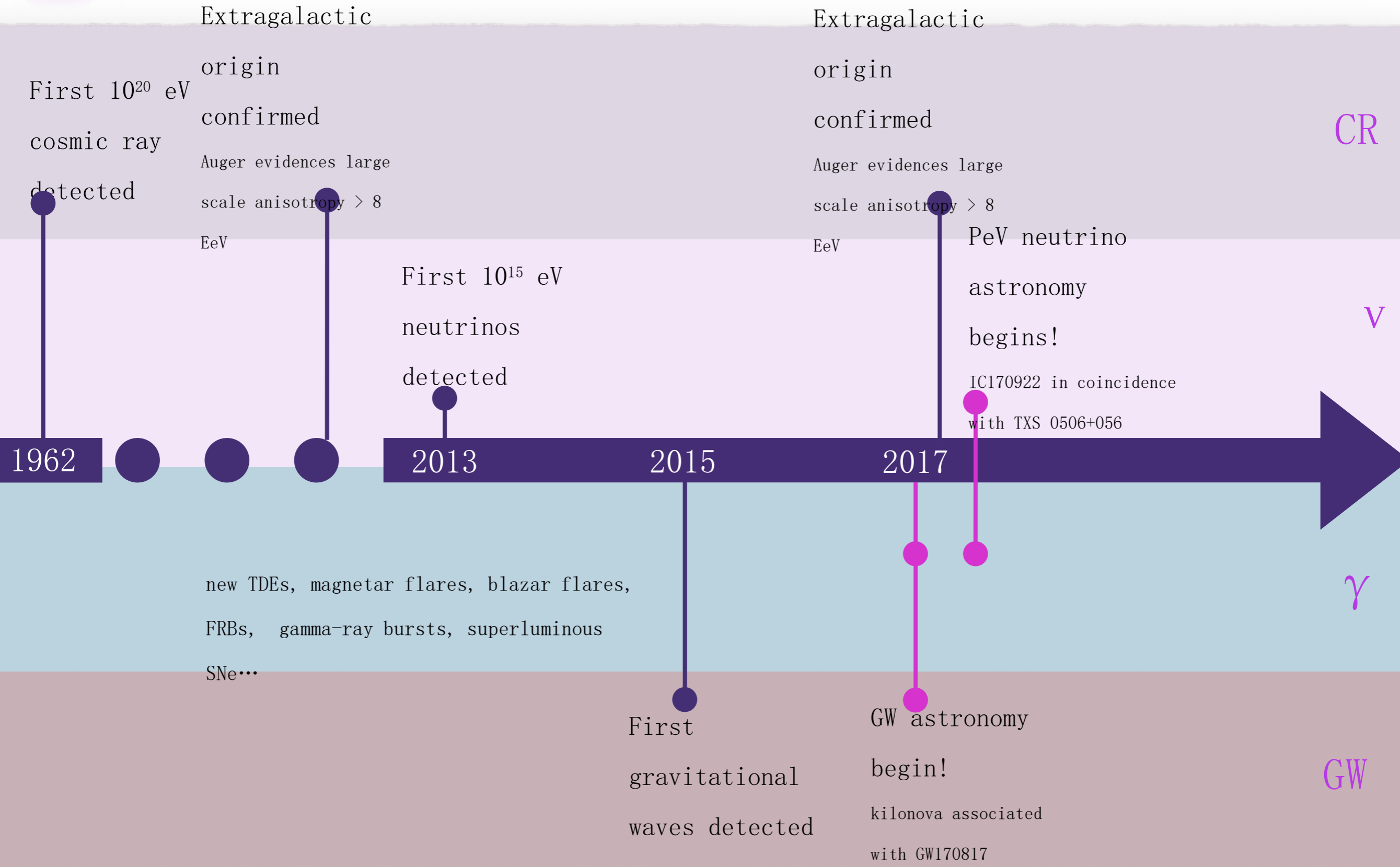
<http://grand.cnr.fr/>



Ruoyu Liu
Nanjing University

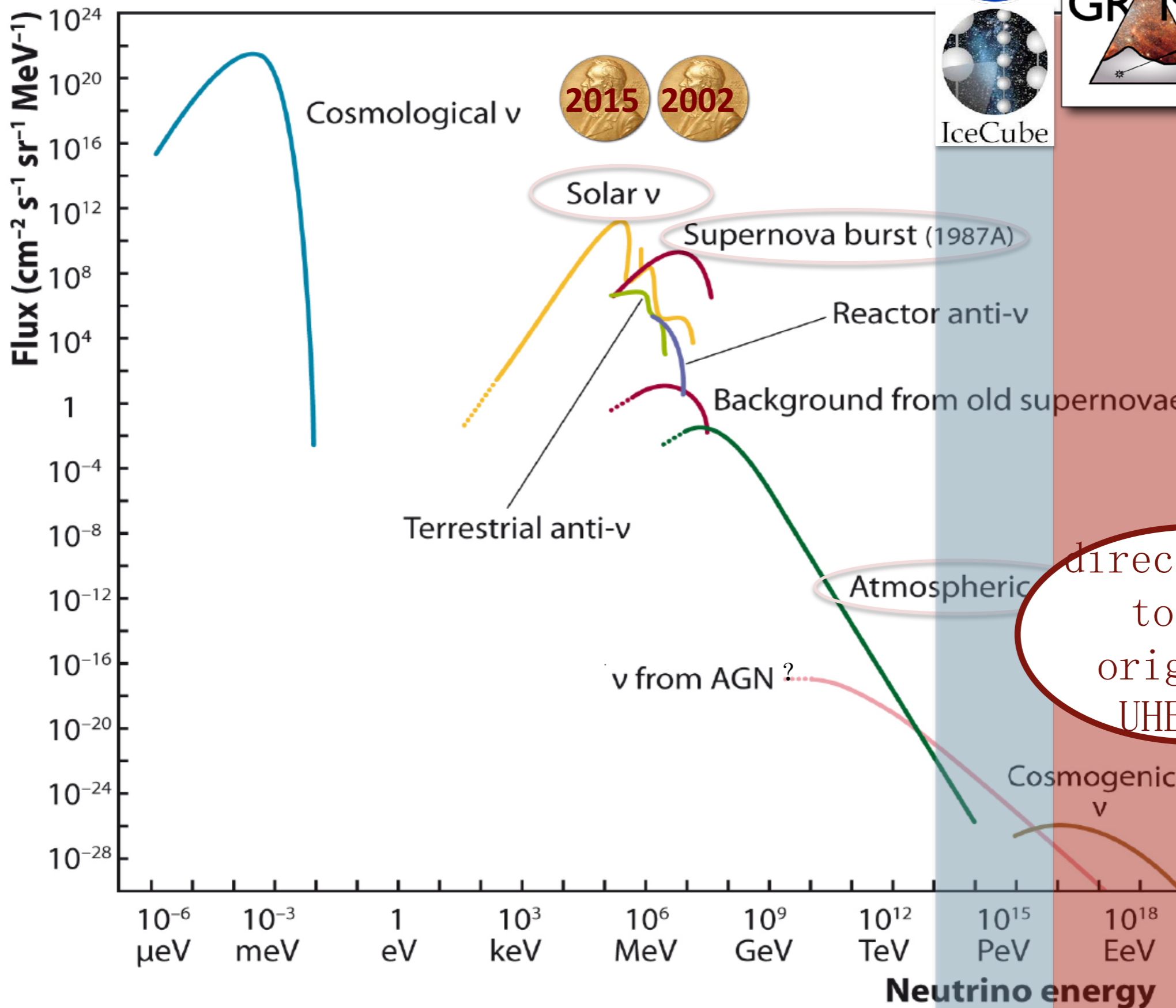
YITP workshop: “Connecting high-energy astroparticle physics for origins of cosmic rays and future perspectives”, 08.Dec.2020, Kyoto, Japan

Exciting times!



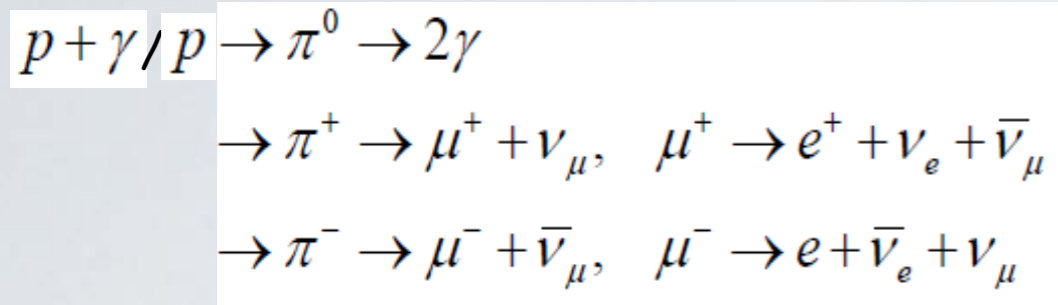
And we still don't know the origin of UHECRs

UHE neutrinos: the uncharted territory!



direct probe
to the
origin of
UHECRs!

Production of ultrahigh-energy neutrinos



$$\begin{aligned}
 E_\gamma &\sim 10\% \\
 E_{\text{CR}}/A & \\
 E_\nu &\sim 5\% \\
 E_{\text{CR}}/A &
 \end{aligned}$$

Target:

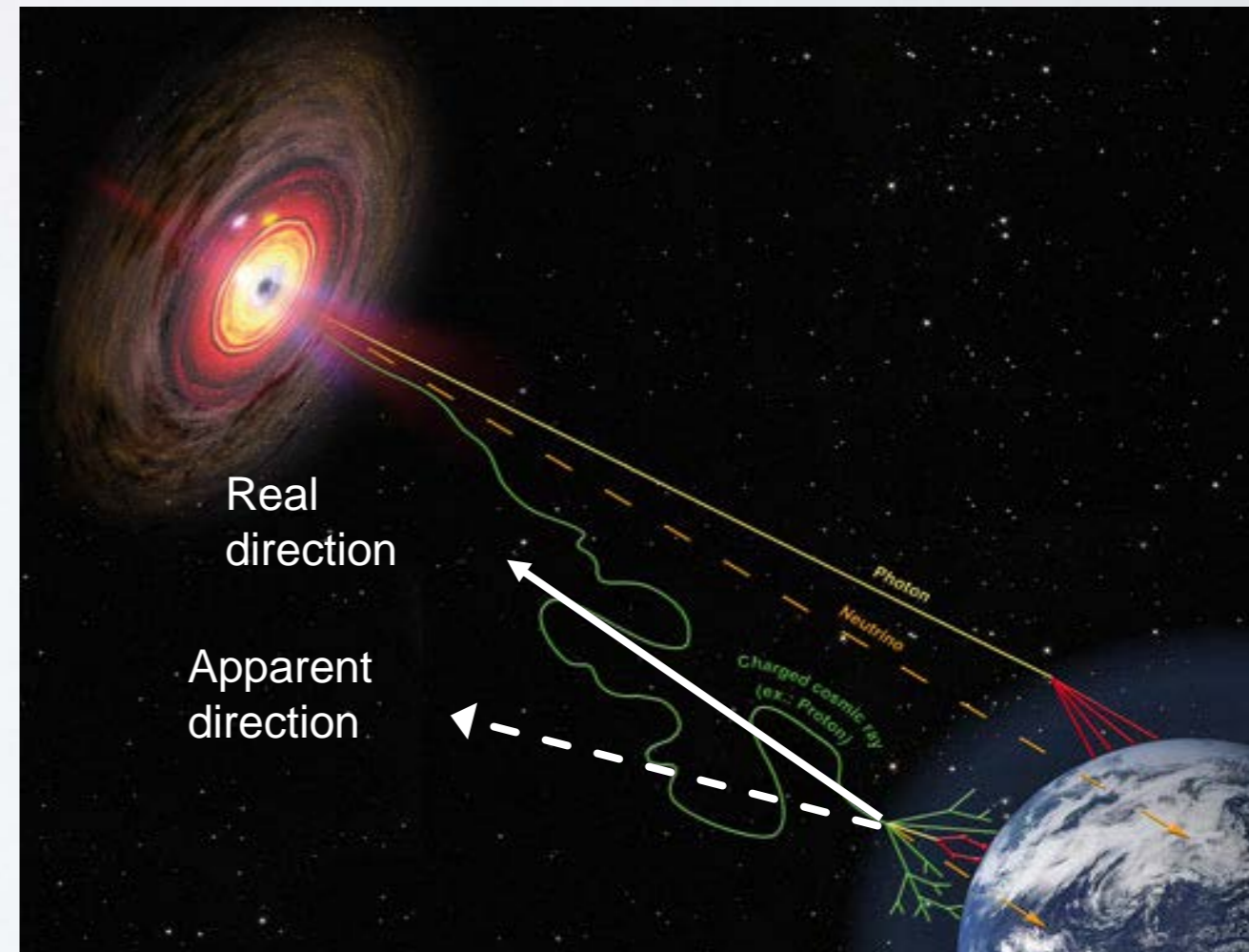
Baryons: ISM, ICM

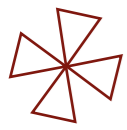
Photons: source radiation, cosmic radiation (CMB/CIB)

CR: deflection due to IGMF, GMF

Gamma: absorption

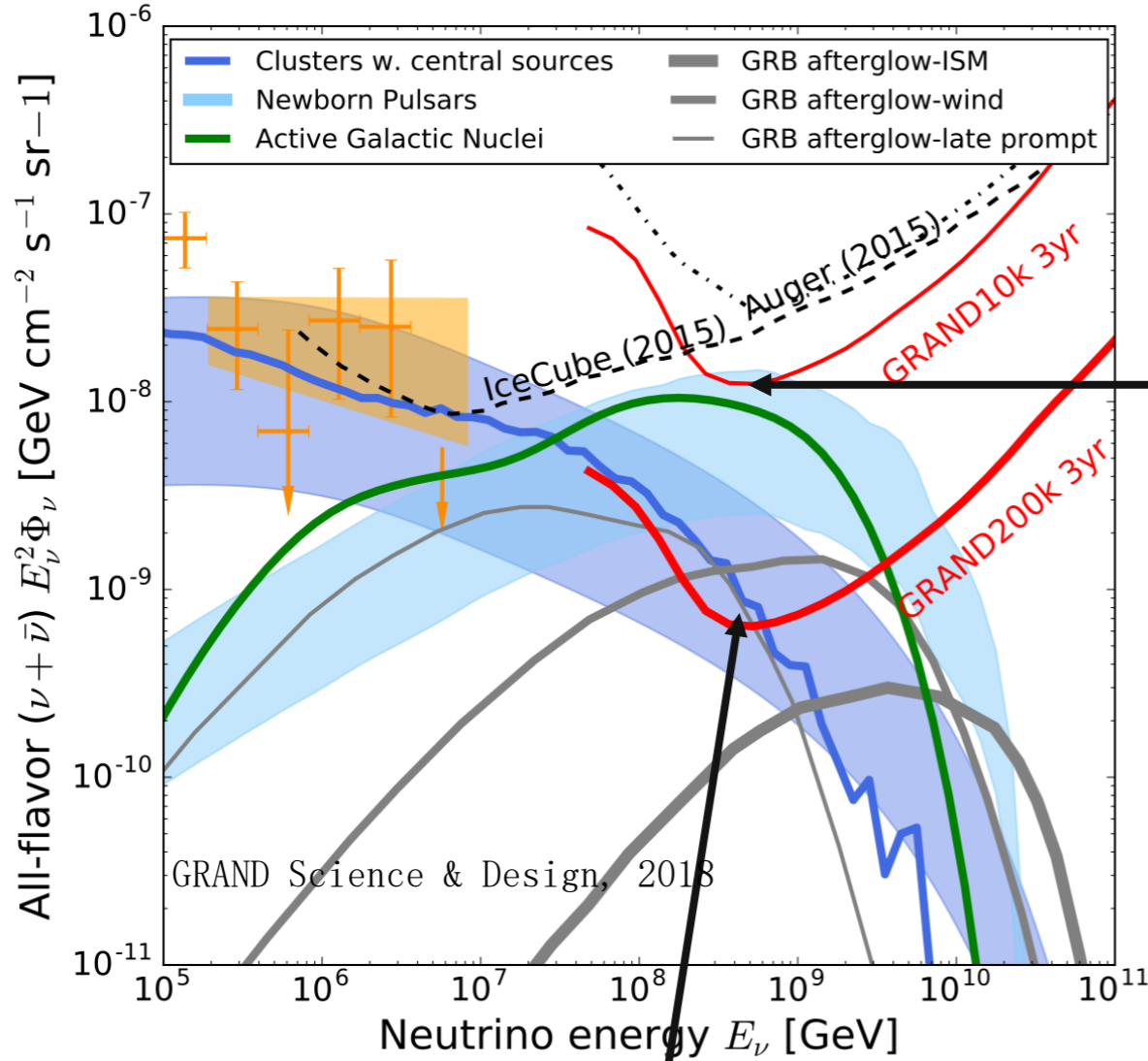
Nu: neutral, transparent, small cross section





What we can aim to do with future observatories

cosmogenic:
guaranteed



detect
the first
EeV
neutrinos

direct from source:
likely more abundant

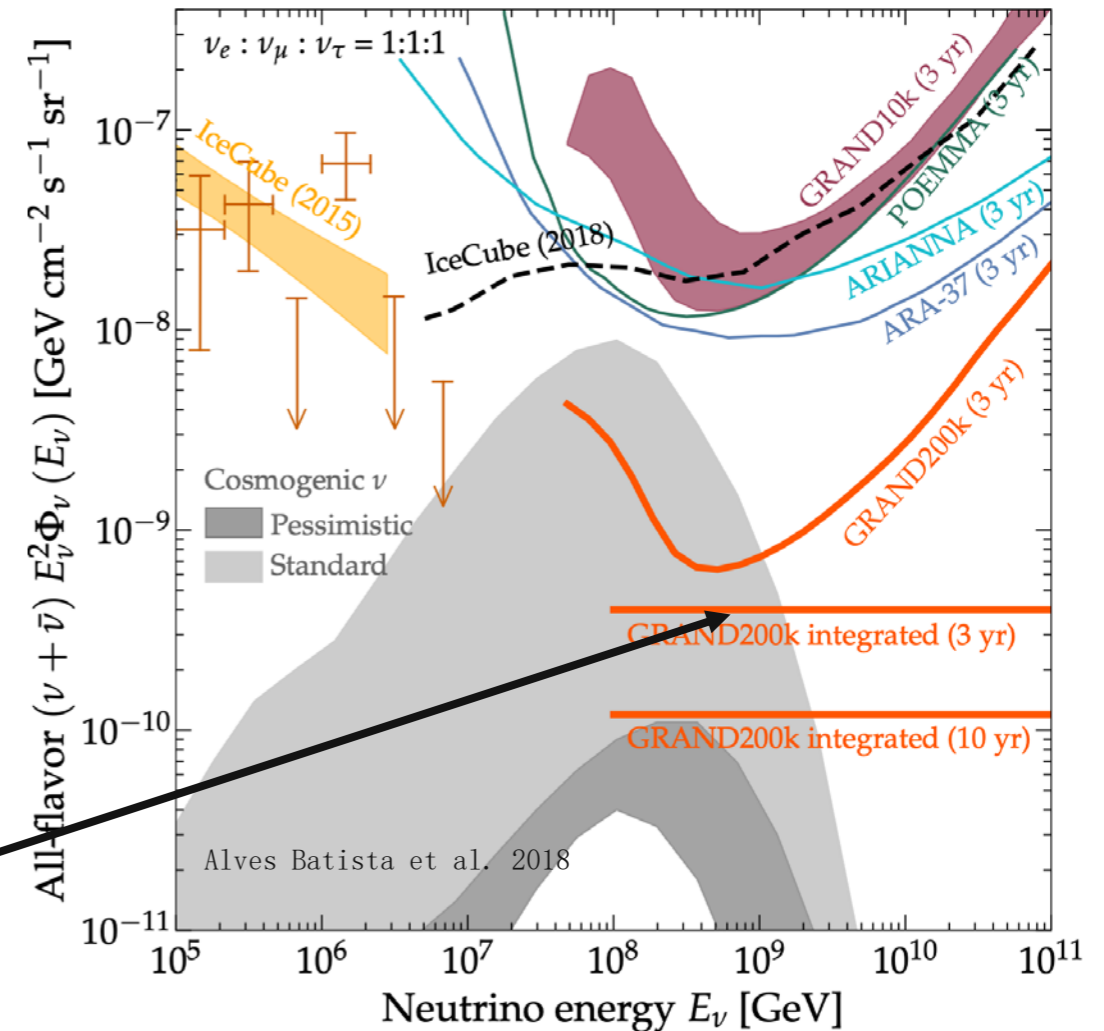
pessimistic scenarios
of cosmogenic neutrinos = good!

low background for source neutrinos

detect EeV neutrino point sources

100s of events
~ 0.3° angular resolution

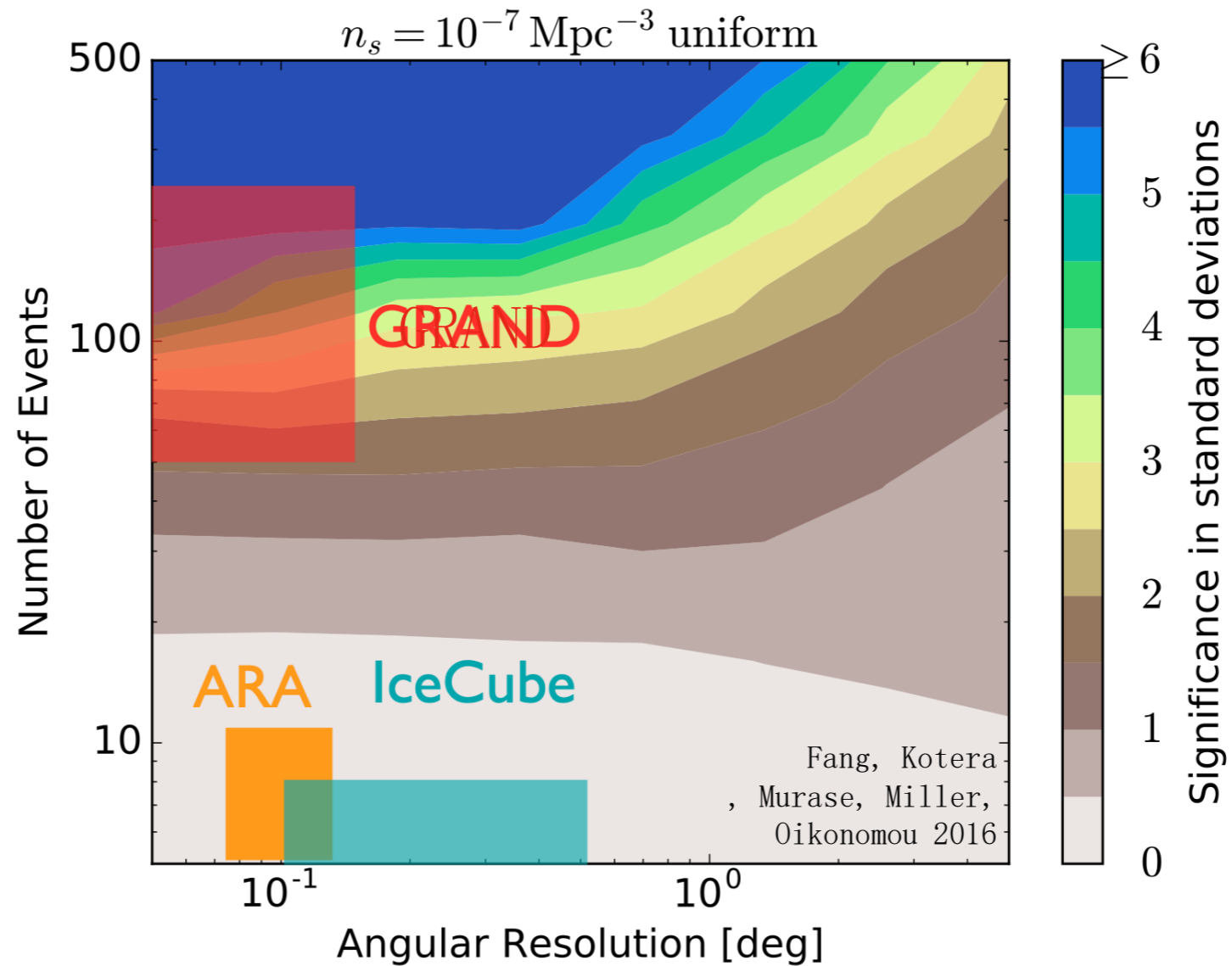
detect cosmogenic neutrinos



Alves Batista et al. 2018

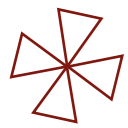
Can we hope to detect very high-energy neutrino sources?

Neutrinos don't have a horizon: won't we be polluted by background neutrinos?



boxes for experiments assuming neutrino flux: $10^{-8} \text{ GeV cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

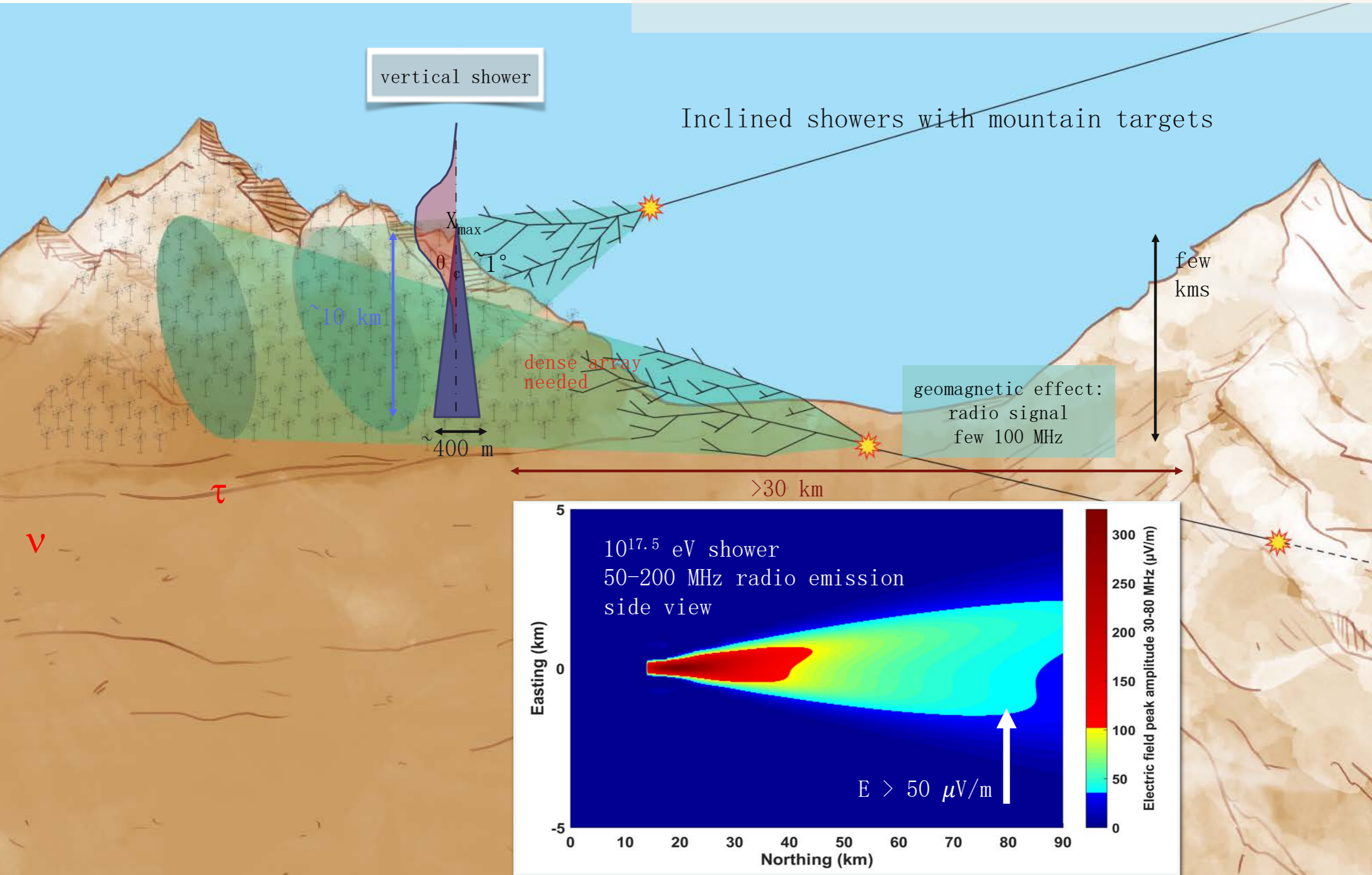
YES if \triangleright good angular resolution ($<$ fraction of degree)
 \triangleright number of detected events $>$ 100s

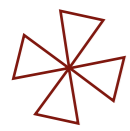


The GRAND Concept

radio detection: a mature and autonomous technique
AERA, LOFAR, CODALEMA/EXTASIS, Tunka-Rex, TREND

radio antennas cheap and robust: ideal for giant arrays

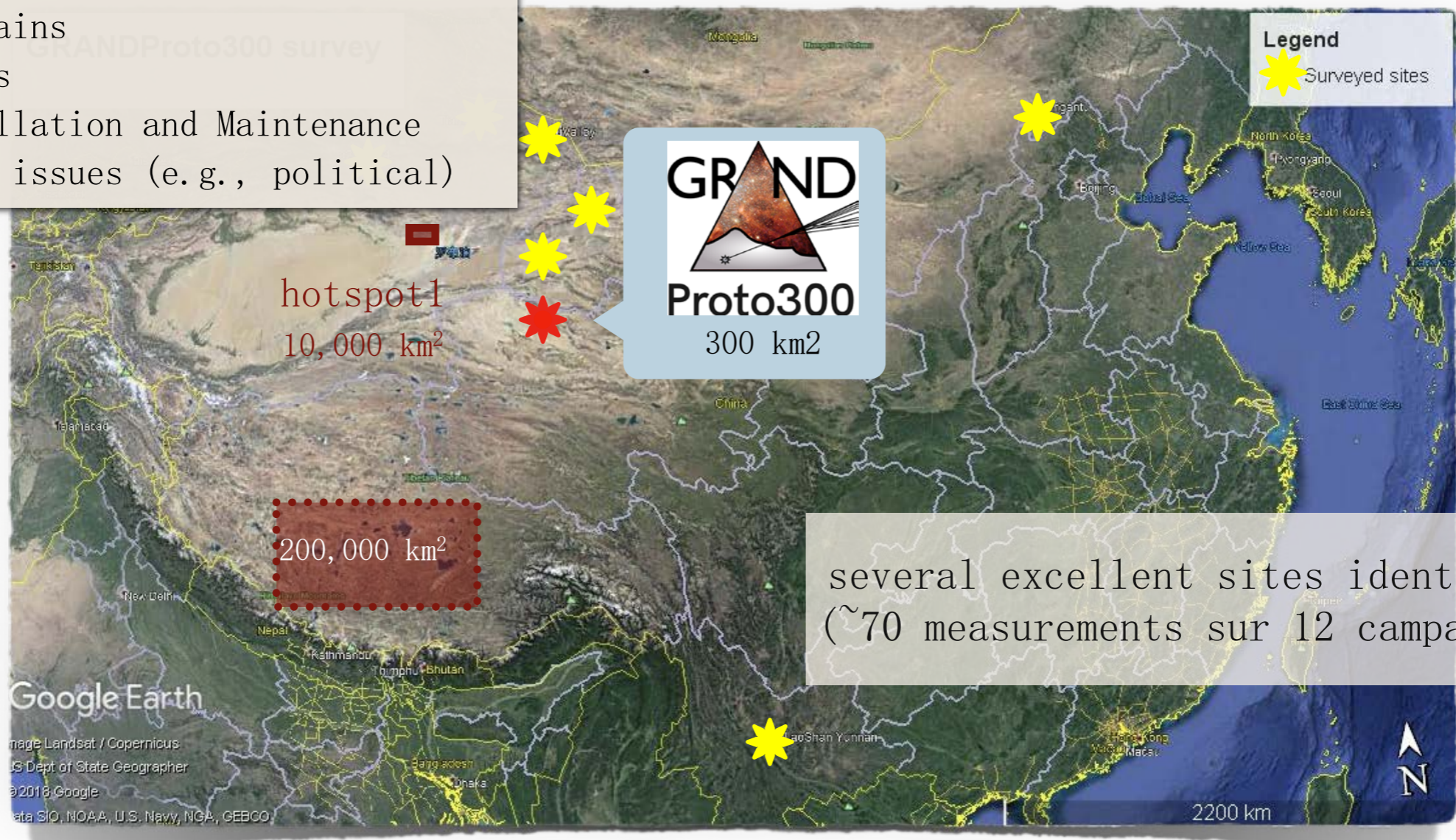




The GRAND Concept

200'000 radio antennas over 200'000 km²
~20 hotspots of 10'000 antennas
over favorable sites in China and worldwide

- ✓ Radio environment: radio quiet
- ✓ Physical environment: mountains
- ✓ Access
- ✓ Installation and Maintenance
- ✓ Other issues (e.g., political)

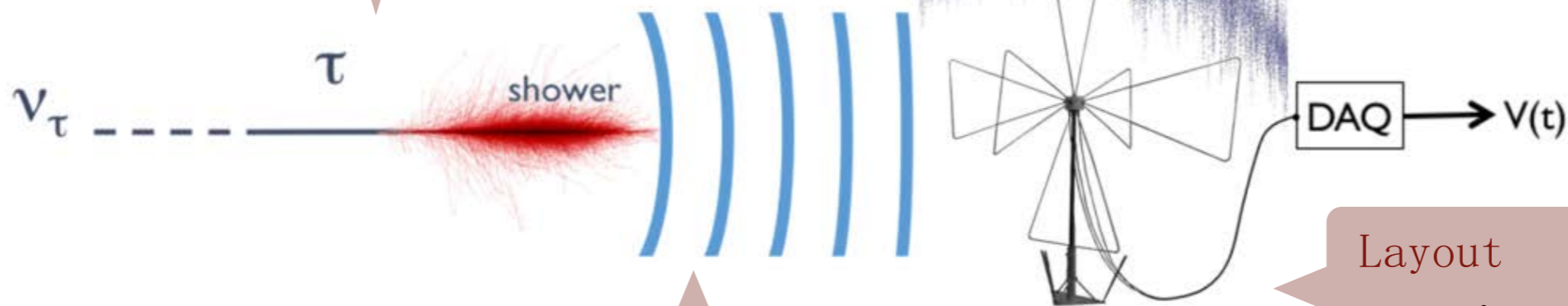


GRAND End-to-End simulation chain

<https://github.com/grand-mother/>

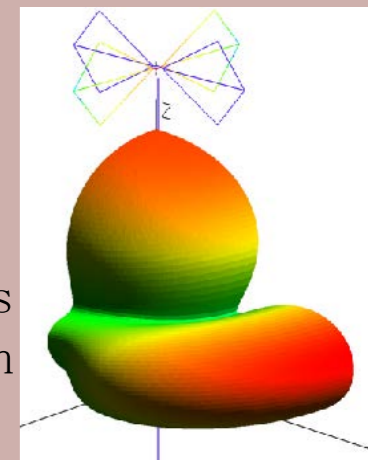
Shower Development

$\nu \rightarrow \tau$ decay (DANTON)
 backward MC over realistic topography (Niess & Martineau 1810.01978)
 Cascade (CORSIKA)



Antenna response

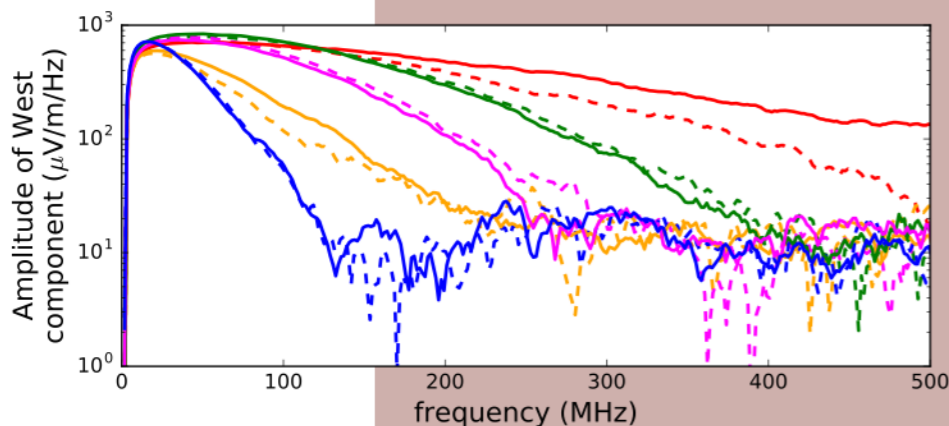
HorizonAntenna
 $h=5\text{m}$, $f = 50\text{--}200\text{MHz}$,
 optimized for very inclined trajectories
 Response simulated in NEC4



Radio emission

Radio-Morphing: semi-analytical computation of the air-shower-induced Efield transient signal.

A. Zilles et al., Astropart. Phys 114 (2020), 1809.04912
 Coreas

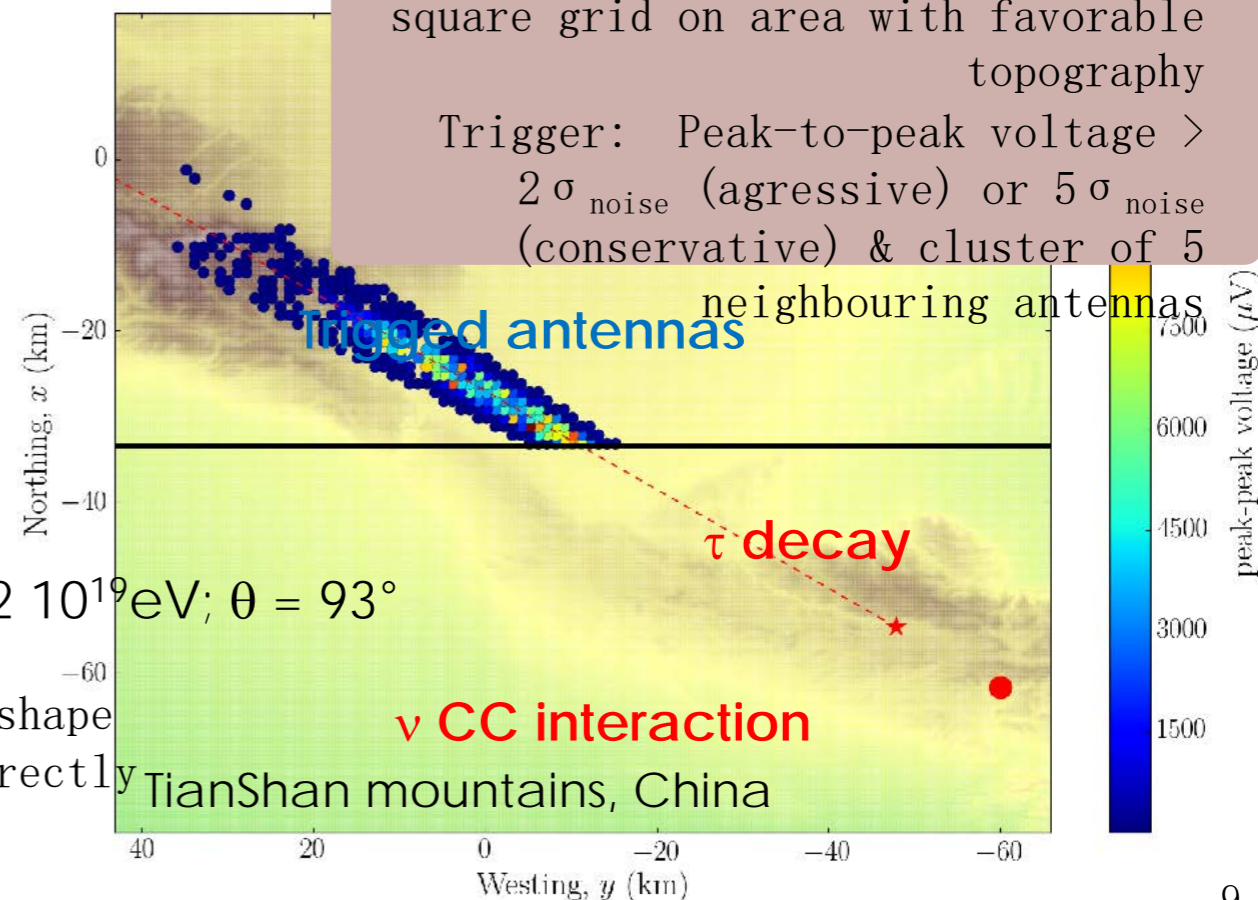


amplitude + pulse shape + polarization correctly reproduced!

Layout

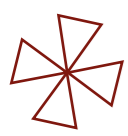
10' 000 antennas with 1 km step square grid on area with favorable topography

Trigger: Peak-to-peak voltage $> 2\sigma_{\text{noise}}$ (agressive) or $5\sigma_{\text{noise}}$ (conservative) & cluster of 5 neighbouring antennas



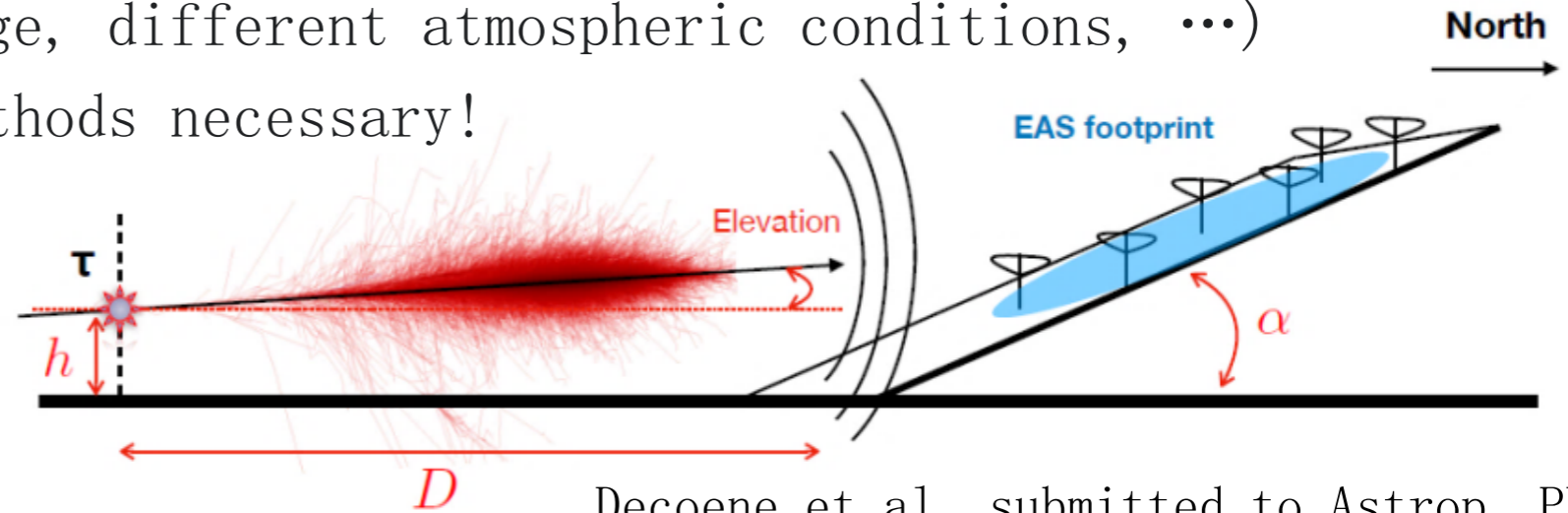
$E_\nu = 2 \cdot 10^{19} \text{eV}$; $\theta = 93^\circ$

TianShan mountains, China



Air-shower parameter reconstruction

- Main issue: additional asymmetries for very inclined showers cannot be ignored (different shower age, different atmospheric conditions, ...)
- Dedicated reconstruction methods necessary!



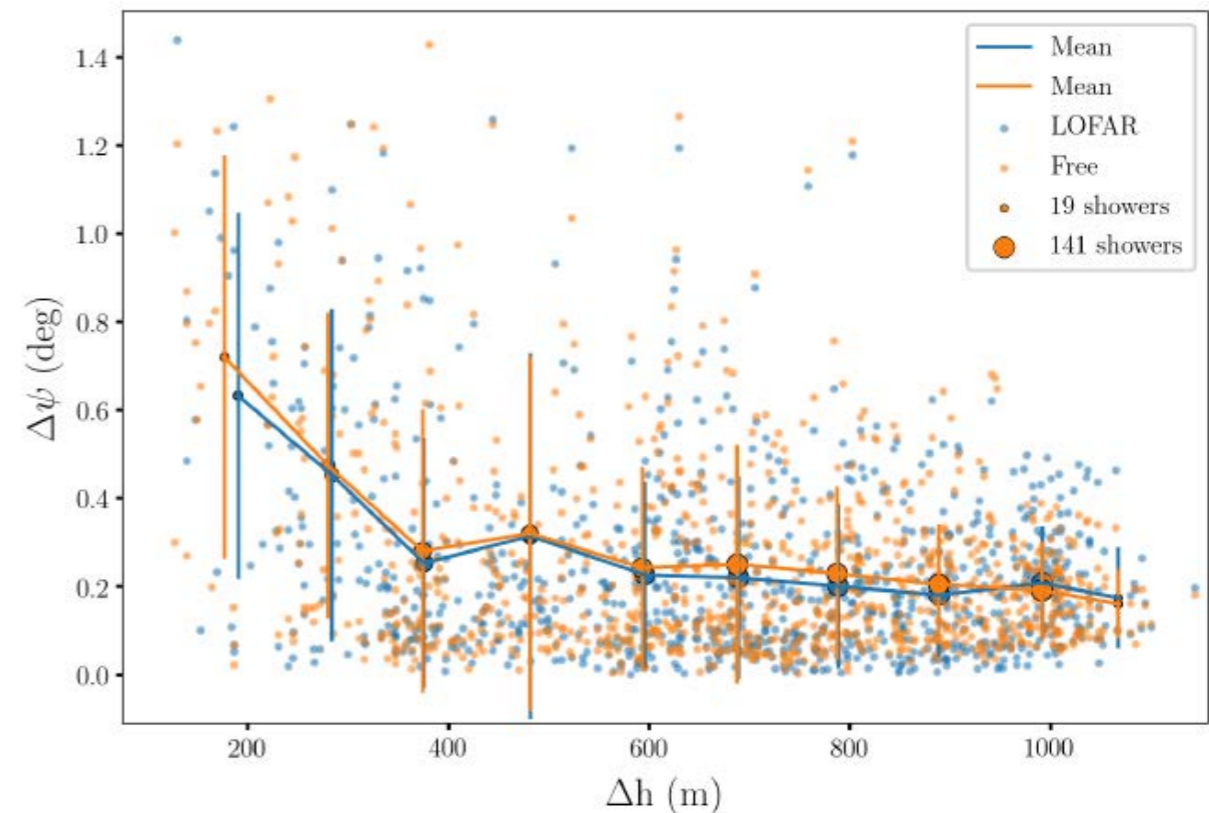
- Standard methods do not perform that bad, thanks to very large footprint & topography... Encouraging!

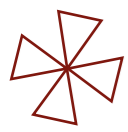
Angular resolution

- GRAND like toy-model array (slant array of fixed slope) [Decoene et al. submitted](#)
- Hyperbolic fit [Corstanje et al. 14](#)
- GPS resolution & noise included
- $\Delta \psi \sim 0.2^\circ$ for $\Delta h > 400\text{m}$

X_{max}

- applying LOFAR method [Buitink et al. 14](#) yields $\sim 40\text{g/cm}^2$ (provided E and x_{core} known)

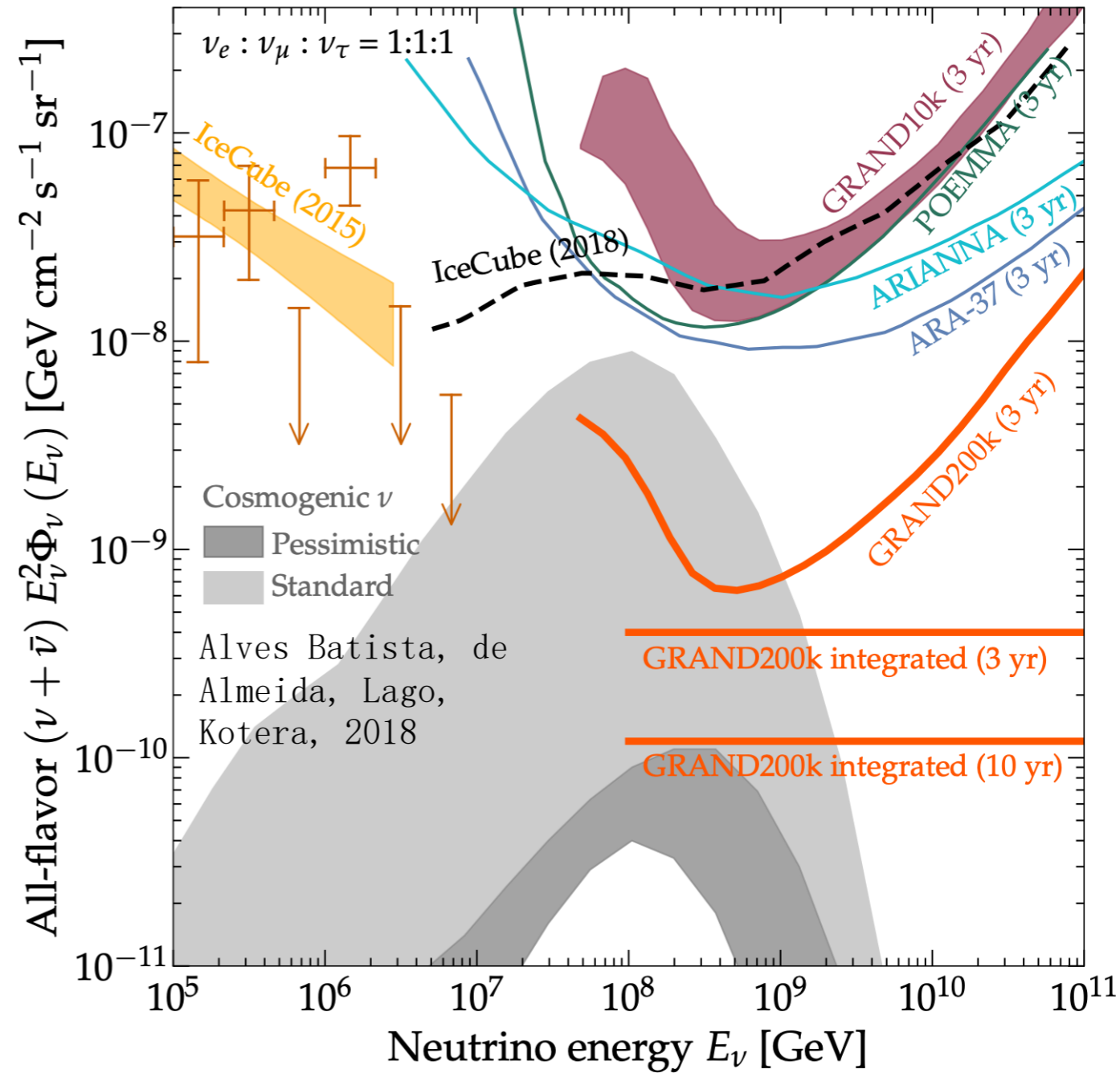
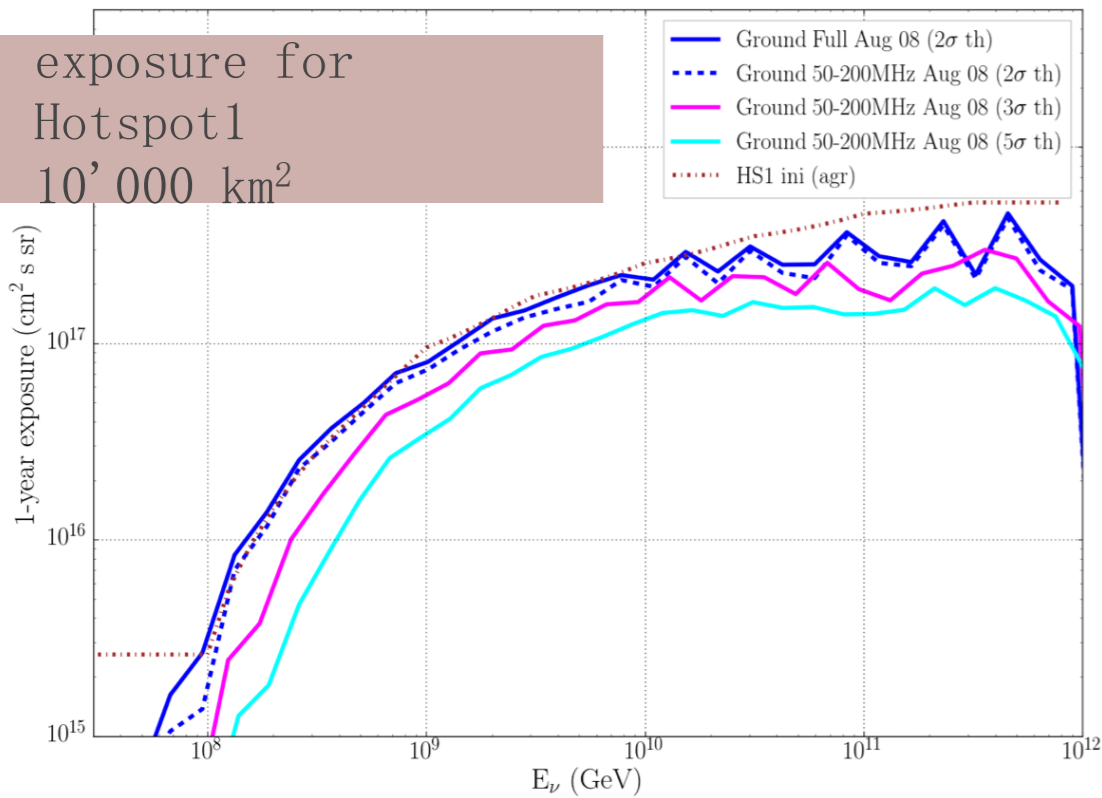




Simulated performances

GRAND Science & Design, GRAND Coll.

Science China, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.09994>



- GRAND full sensitivity ($E > 10^{17}$ eV): $\sim 4 \times 10^{-10}$ GeV cm⁻² s⁻¹ sr⁻¹
- angular resolution: $\sim 0.1-0.3^\circ$ for GP300 also achievable for Hotspot1
- χ_{\max} resolution: < 40 g/cm² achievable for $E > 10^{19}$ eV with GP300 & further stages

A rich science case

UHE neutrinos

- UHE neutrino astronomy
- UHE neutrino cosmogenic flux

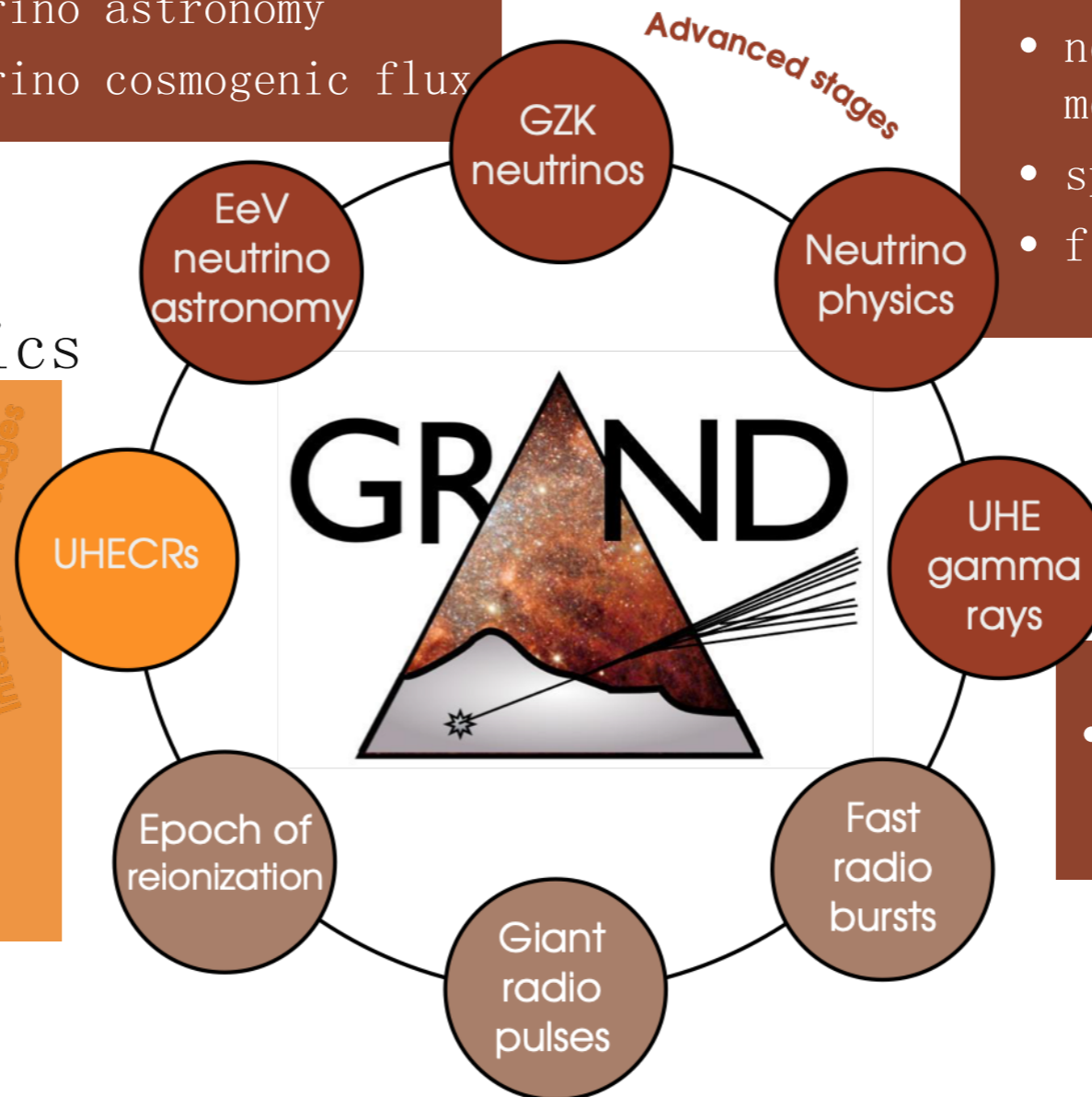
neutrino physics

- neutrino cross-section measurements
- spectral, angular distortion
- flavor ratios

UHECR, hadronic physics

- 20 times the exposure of Auger!
- GRANDProto300: transition from Galactic/extragalactic
- hadronic physics: muon discrepancy, UHECR mass composition, p-air cross-section

Intermediate stages



UHE gamma rays

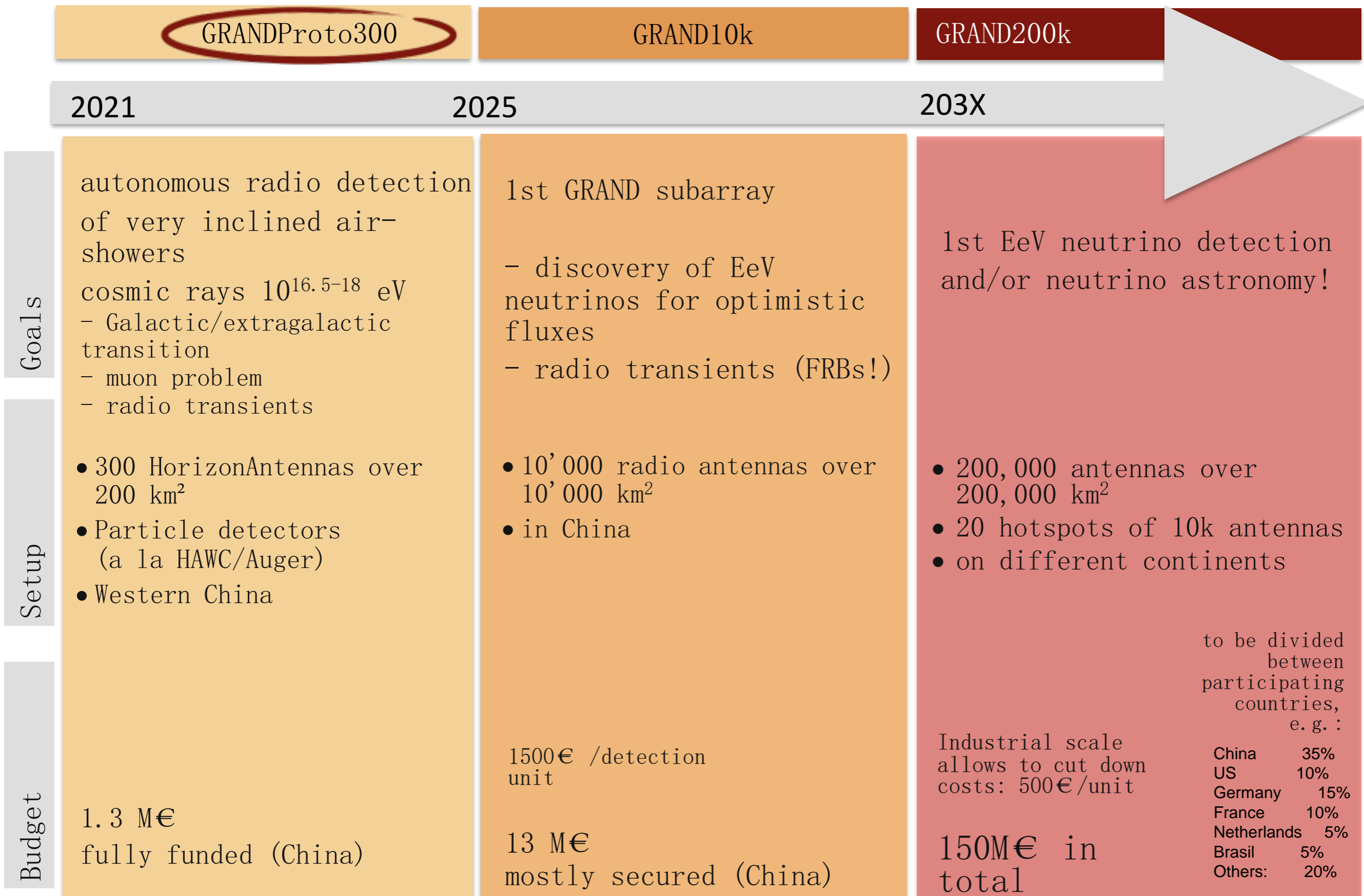
- competitive with Auger at GRANDProto300 stage

radio-astronomy in a novel way

Early stages

- unphased integration of signals: an almost full-sky survey of radio signals
- can detect FRBs and Giant Radio pulses of the Crab already at the GRANDProto300 stage

A staged approach with self-standing pathfinders



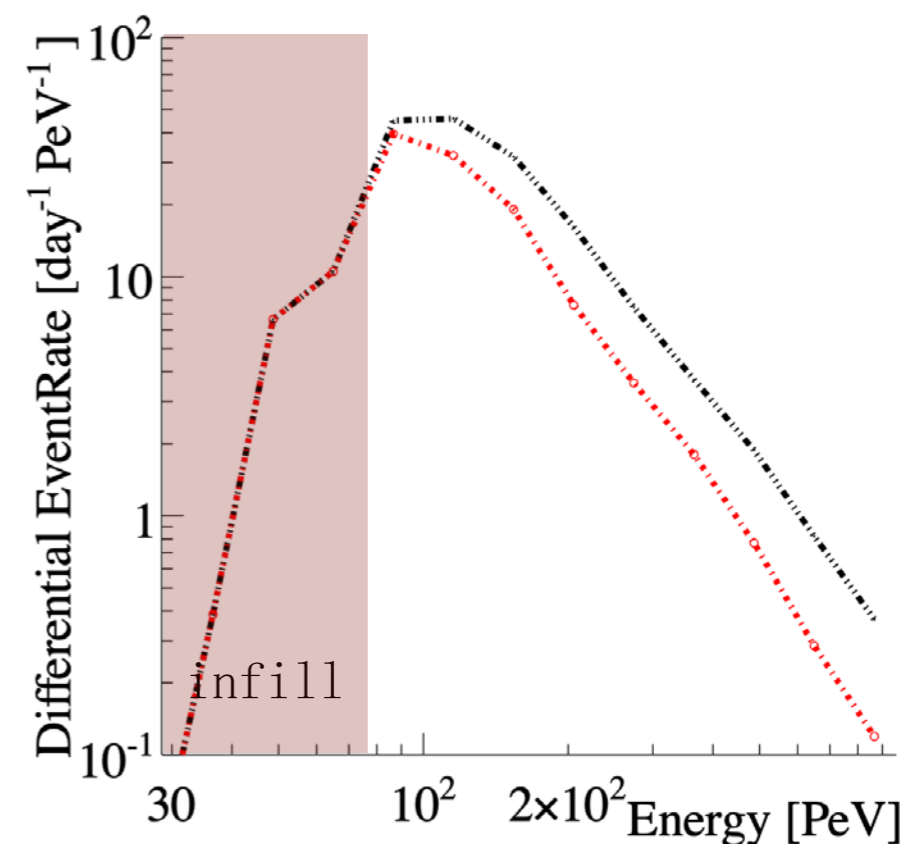
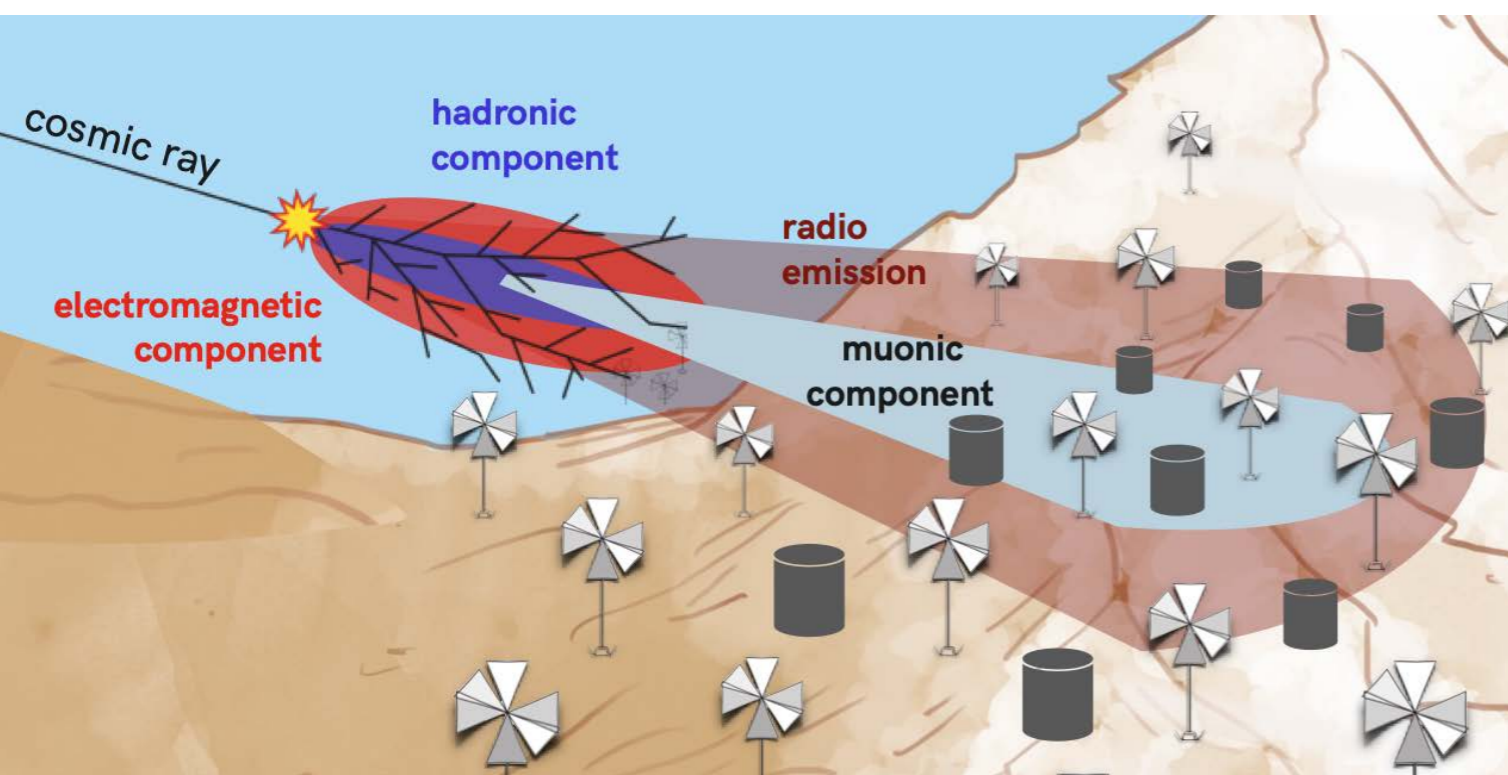
GRANDProto300 (GP300)



✱ GRANDProto300: a self-standing pathfinder

- Autonomous detection of very inclined cosmic rays $E=10^{16.5}-10^{18}$ eV
reconstructing spectrum, arrival direction & composition
→ validation via comparison to known results
→ test bench for further GRAND stages
- Proficient physics instrument if complemented by array of particle detector
Galactic/extragalactic transition
hadronic physics (muon content in EAS)
UHE gamma-rays
Giant Radio Pulses from Crab pulsar
Fast Radio Bursts

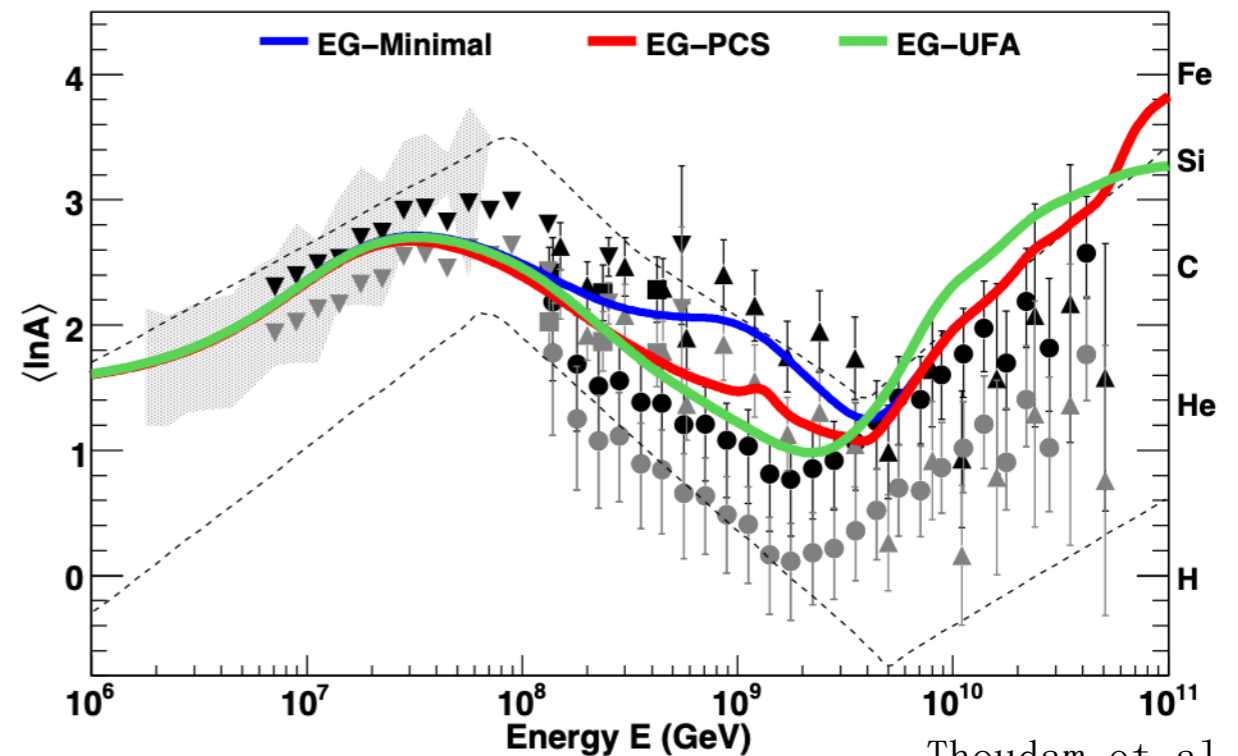
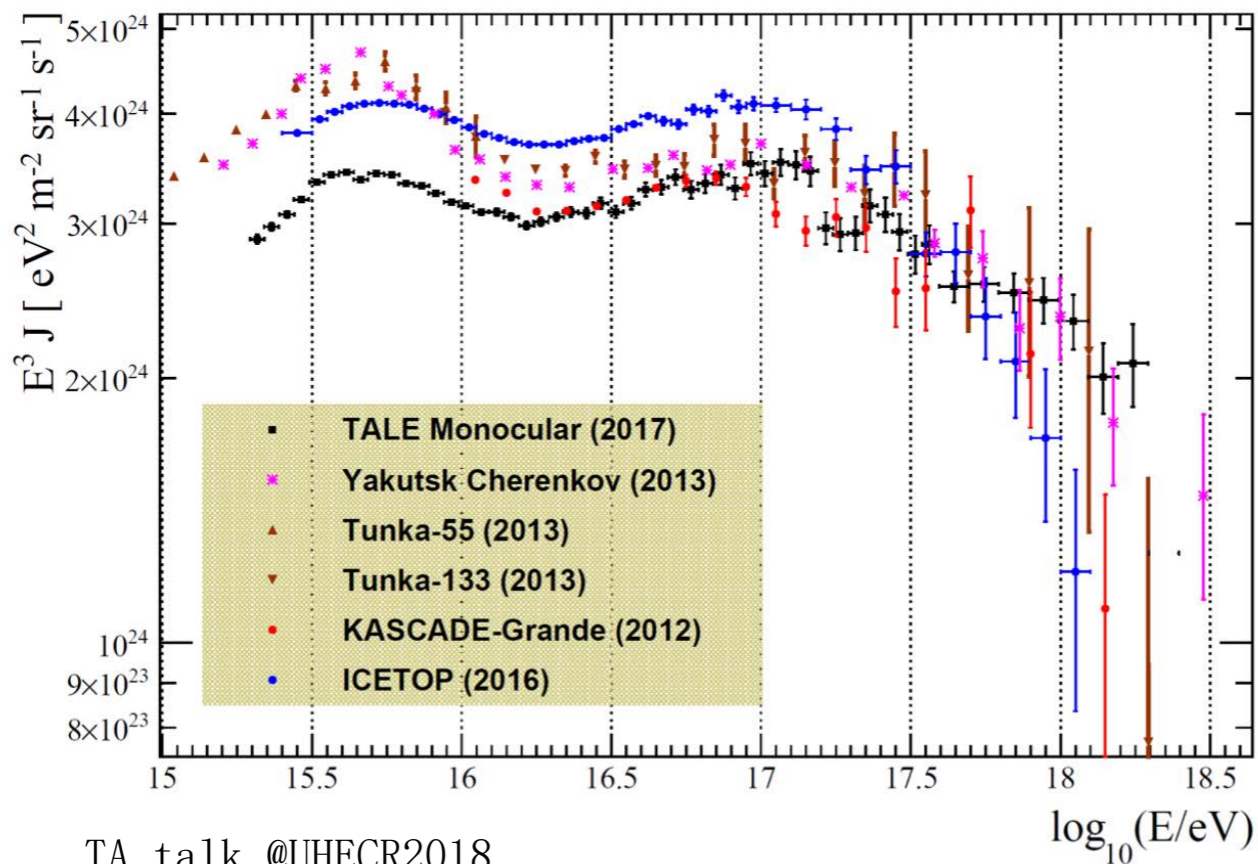
assuming TALE flux
Abbasi et al. (2018)



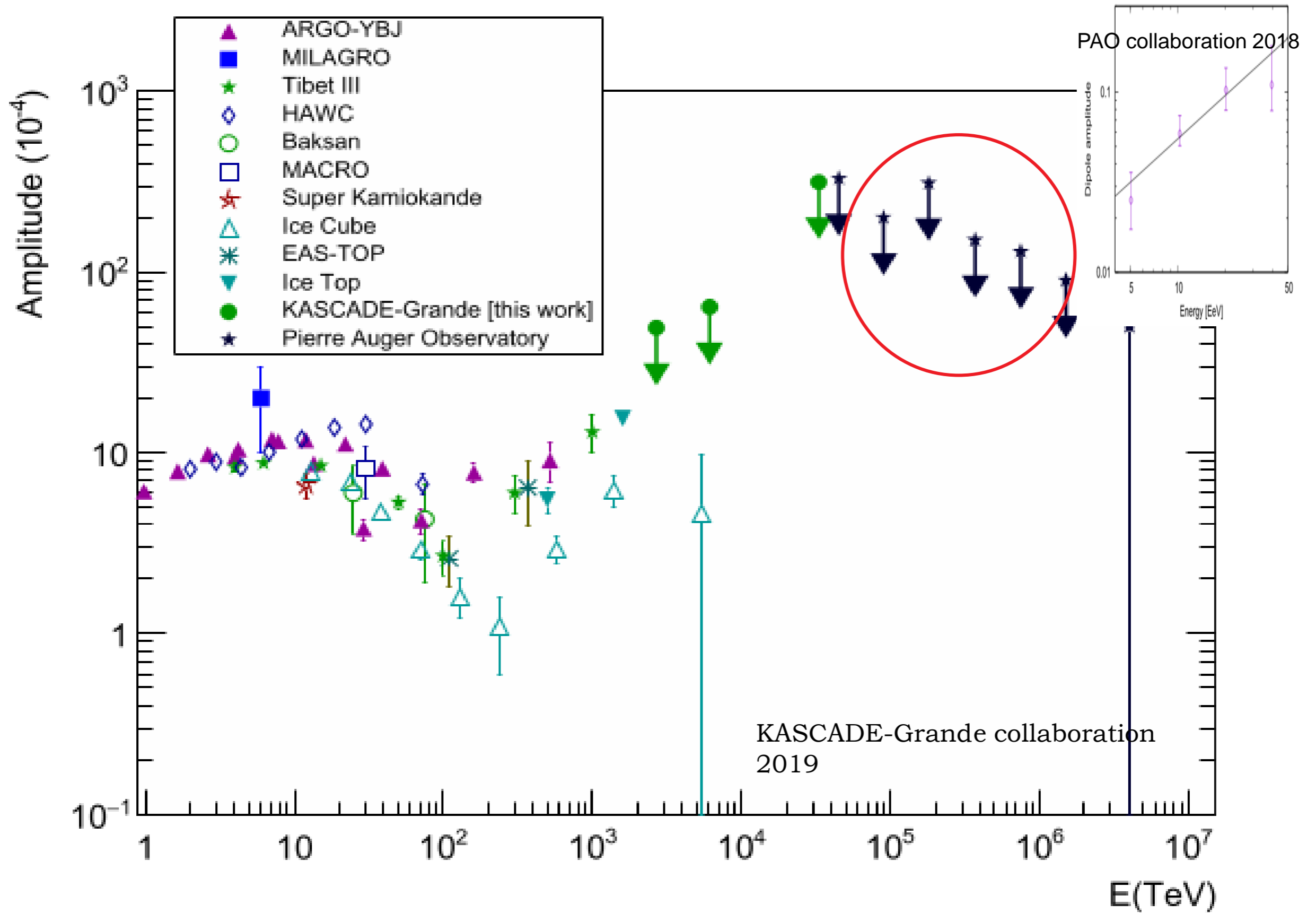
The Galactic to extragalactic transition region

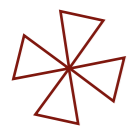
- ▶ bumpy spectrum
- ▶ emerging and vanishing mass elements?
- ▶ most theory models fit because of systematic uncertainties
- ▶ experimental gap around 10^{17} eV
- ▶ a single setup covering $10^{16.5-18}$ eV?

TALE Spectrum compared to some recent Measurements



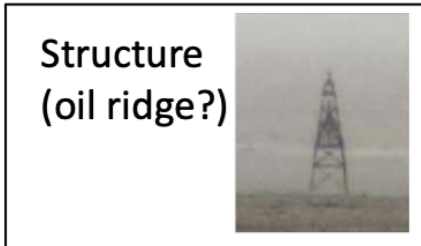
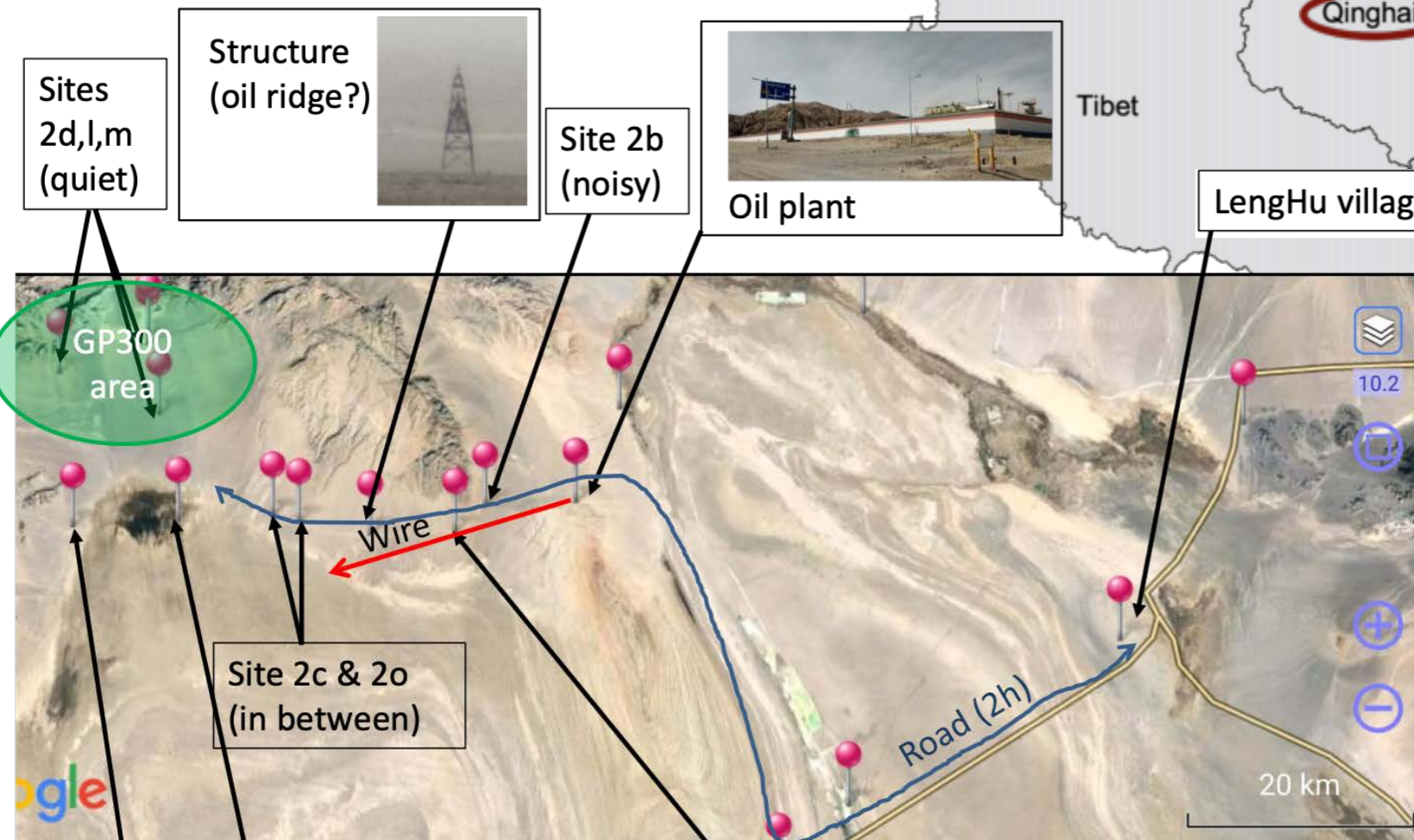
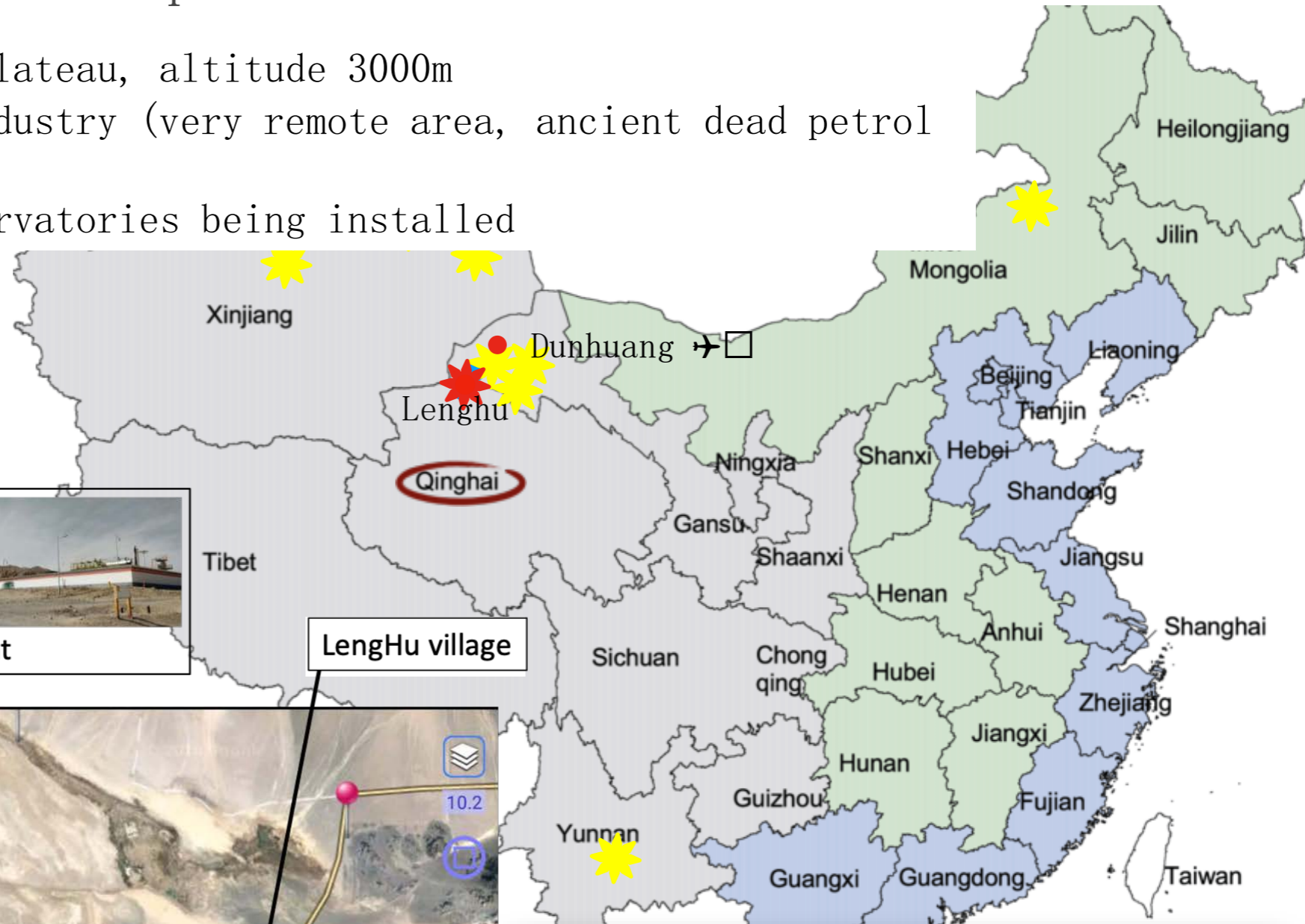
CR Dipole Anisotropy





GRANDProto300 site example

- on the verge of Tibetan plateau, altitude 3000m
- no long-term plans for industry (very remote area, ancient dead petrol industry)
- several astronomical observatories being installed



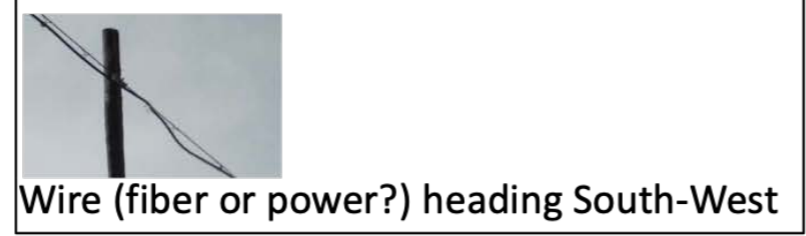
LengHu village

Sites 2d,l,m (quiet)

Site 2b (noisy)

Site 2c & 2o (in between)

Site 2n (noisy)

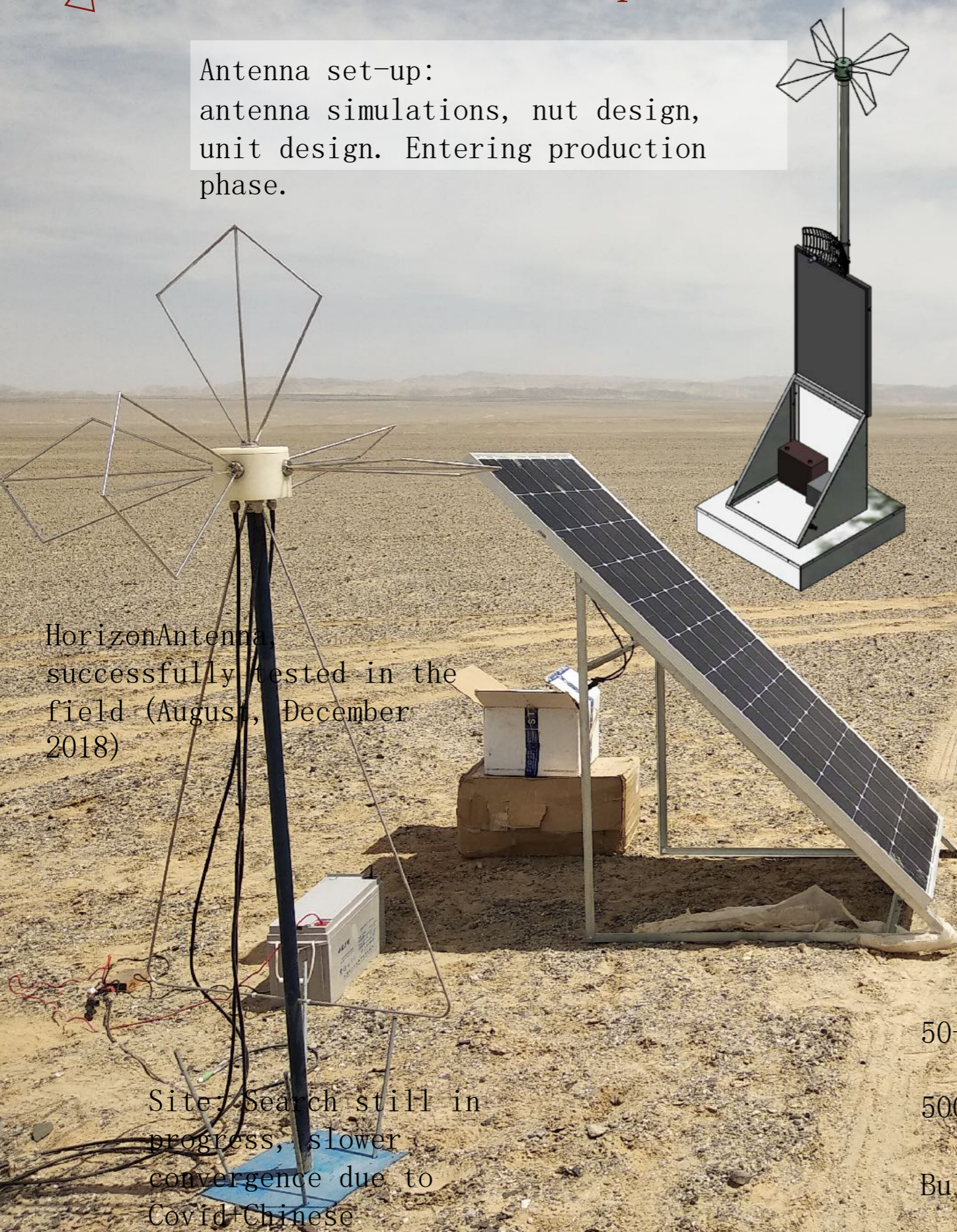


O. Martineau (GRAND Core-team 2019)



✦ GRANDProto300: experimental setup

Antenna set-up:
antenna simulations, nut design,
unit design. Entering production
phase.

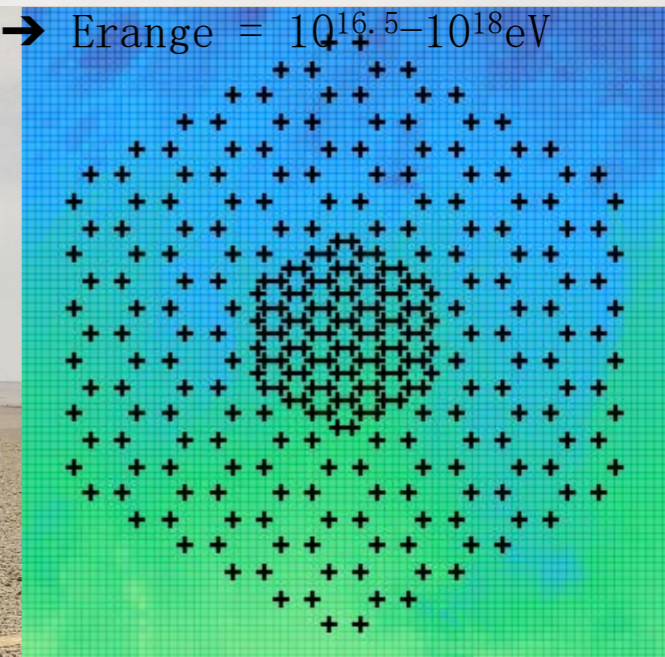


HorizonAntenna,
successfully tested in the
field (August, December
2018)

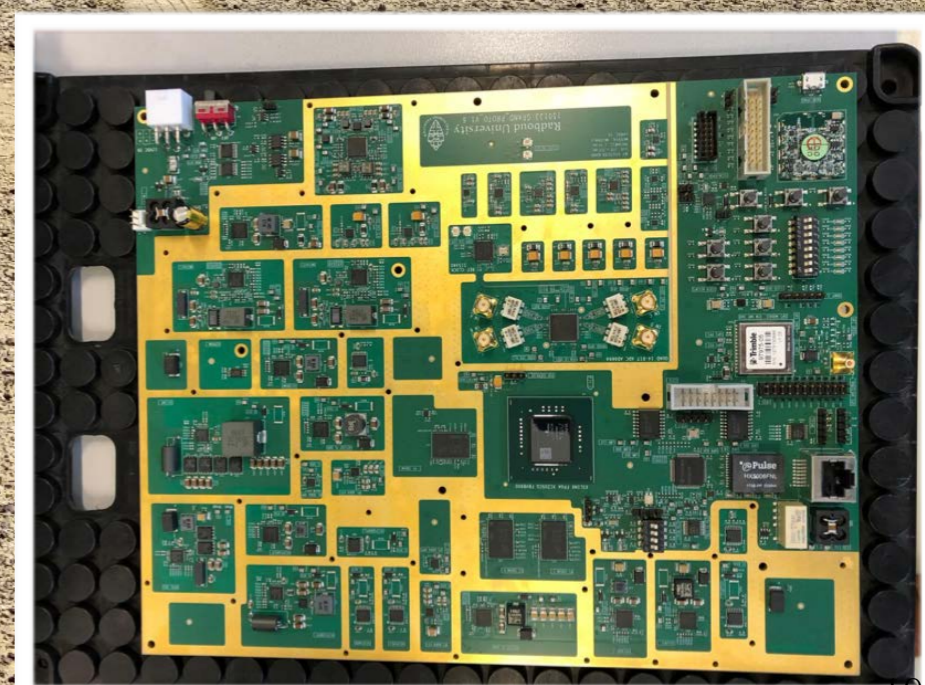
Site Search still in
progress, slower
convergence due to
Covid+Chinese
administration

Layout: 300 antennas, 200km²,
1km step size with denser
infill

→ Erange = 10^{16.5}–10¹⁸eV

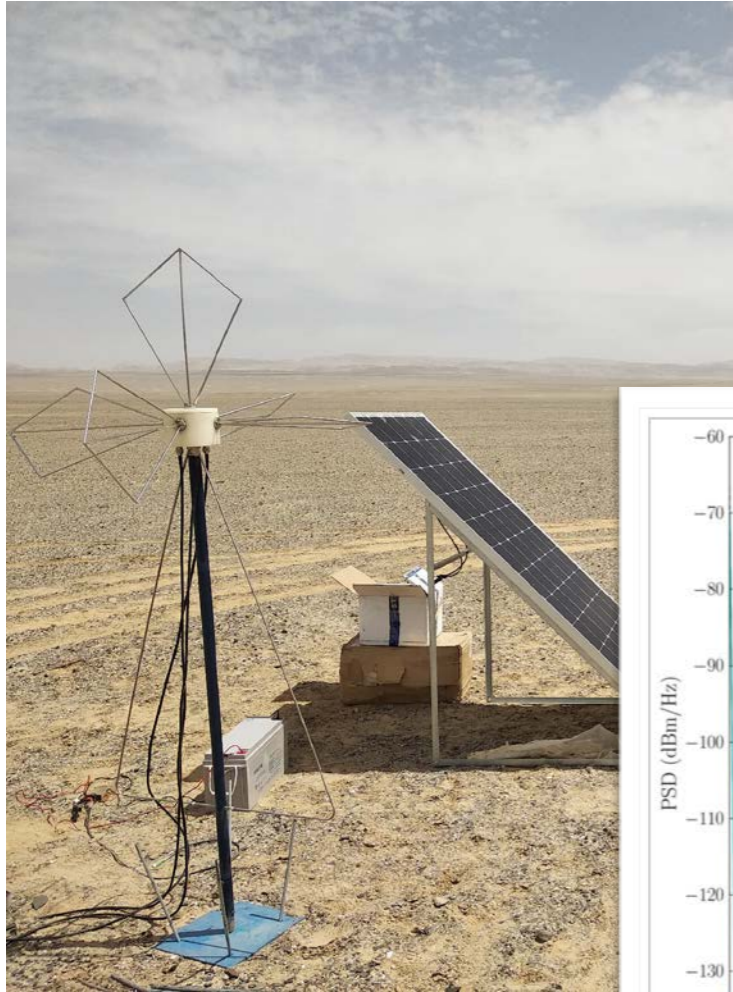


Electronics:
50–200MHz analog
filtering,
500MSPS sampling
FPGA+CPU
Bullet WiFi data
transfert

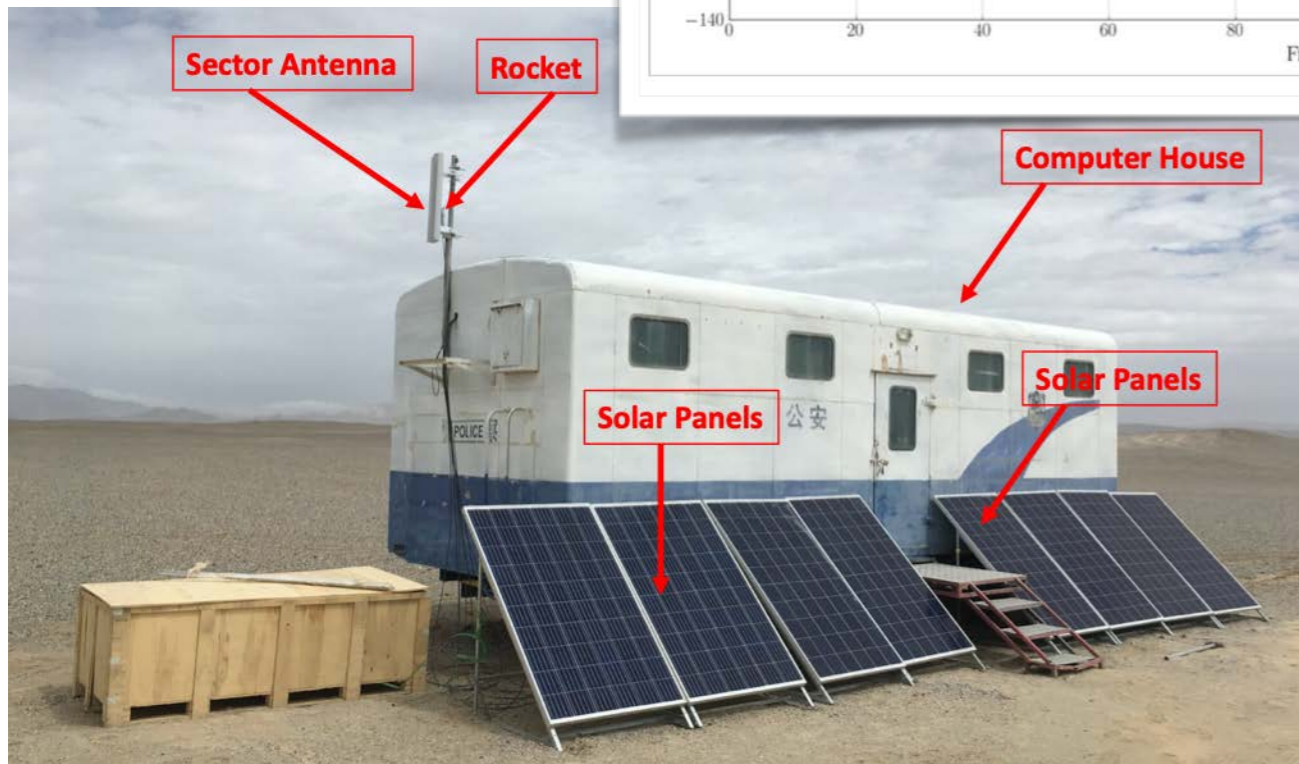
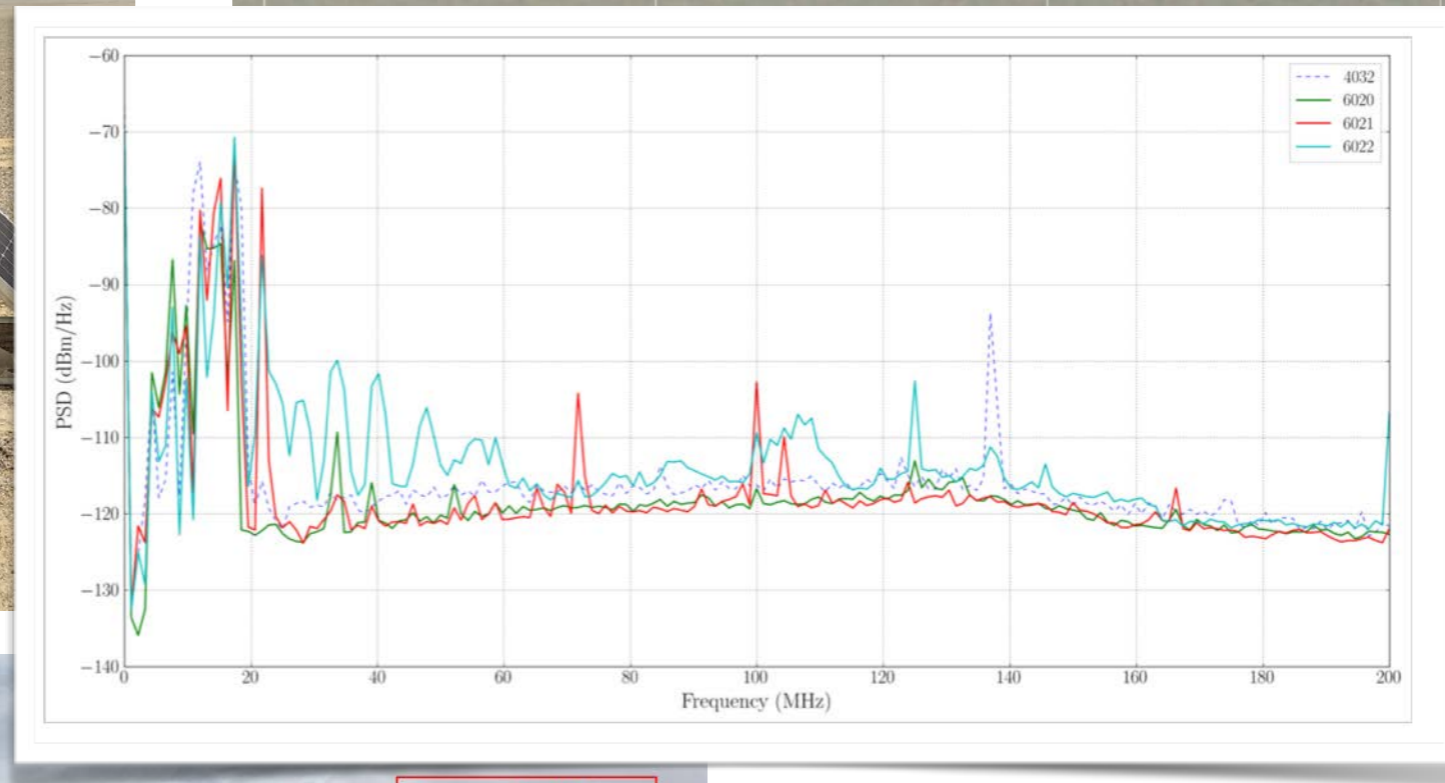


GRANDProto300 long-term monitoring: started this summer!

C. Timmermans, Monthly GRAND Meeting Sept. 2019



Station	Latitude (deg)	Longitude (deg)	Altitude (m)
1	38.8522560	92.3454847	2712.06
2	38.8524178	92.3441787	2712.11
3	38.8533595	92.3446684	2711.16
4	38.852674	92.344811	2712
FTP	38.849135	92.357307	2712



- overall excellent electromagnetic conditions
- noise rate dominated by self-induced noise
- in 24 hours: only 15 events triggered by all 3 stations
- new tests within next months with low-noise equipment



GRAND Today

~60 collaborators from 10 countries

GRAND Workshop,
Dunhuang, April 2019



Particle detectors
Penn State U.

Science case
IAP
Penn State U,
Nanjing U.
Obs. Paris

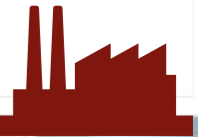
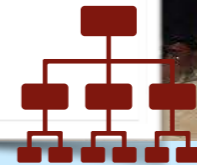
Electronics prototyping
Nikhef/Radboud U.
NAOC

Unit production
NAOC
Xidian U.

Simulations/data
analysis
IAP
LPNHE
UF Rio de Janeiro
LPC Clermont-Ferrand,
Nanjing U.
KIT
VUB Brussels

Antenna
prototyping
SUBATECH Nantes
Xidian U.

Site management
National
Astronomical
Observatory
China (NAOC)





GRAND Today

~60 collaborators from 10 countries

GRAND Workshop,
Dunhuang, April 2019



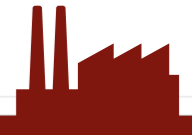
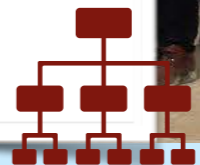
Particle detectors
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NAOC
Xidian U.

Simulations/data
analysis
IAP
LPNHE
UF Rio de Janeiro
LPC Clermont-Ferrand,
Nanjing U.
KIT
VUB Brussels



MoU in preparation



IAP
KIT
Nanjing U.
NAOC
Penn State U.
Radboud
U. /Nikhef
U. Federal Rio



Antenna
prototyping
SUBATECH Nantes
Xidian U.

Site management
National
Astronomical
Observatory
China (NAOC)



References:

Website:

<http://grand.cnrs.fr>

GRAND White Paper

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.09994>

Github

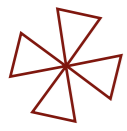
<https://github.com/grand-mother/>



join us and bring your ideas!

kotera@iap.fr





How to reach an exquisite accuracy on mass composition?

► a single setup covering $10^{16.5-18}$ eV?

Yes, and **combining radio + muon detectors**

—> best for inclined showers ($>60^\circ$)

—> add also **standalone radio measurement of X_{\max}**

for exquisite accuracy!
radio self trigger \rightarrow no dependency on the primary nature
for trigger efficiency (ex : light primaries inducing muon-poor showers)

