

# ANITA

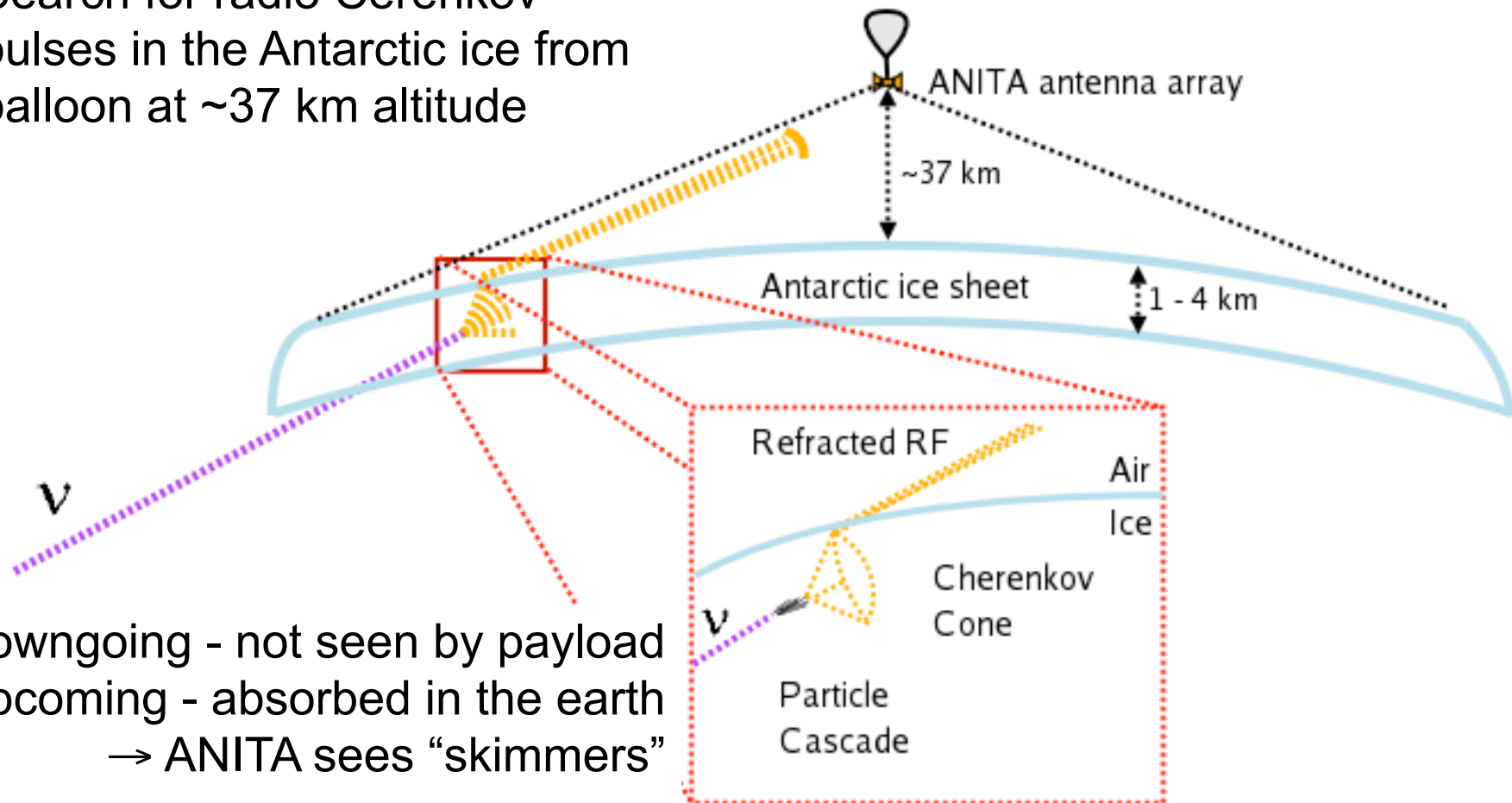
Amy Connolly (UCL)  
for the ANITA Collaboration  
ARENA '08  
26<sup>th</sup> June, 2008  
Rome, Italy

ANITA-1 collaboration: P. Gorham (PI, UH Manoa), S. Barwick, D. Goldstein, F. Wu, UCI; J. Beatty, K., Palladino, B. Mercurio, OSU, D. Besson, KU; W. Binns, P. Dowkonnt, M. Israel, Wash. U. St. Louis, C. Chen, C. Hast, K. Reil, D. Walz, SLAC; J. Clem, D. Seckel, U Del., M. DuVernois, U. Minn., K. Liewer & C. Naudet, JPL/NASA; R. Nichol, A. Connolly, UC London, D. Saltzberg, A. Goodhue, S. Hoover UCLA, G. Varner, J. Learned, S. Matsuno, P. Allison, A. Romero-Wolf, J. Kowalski, C. Miki, UH Manoa, P. Chen, J. Nam, Y. Wang, NTU.

**Funded by NASA, US Department of Energy, STFC and the  
Royal Society**

# The Detector Concept

Search for radio Cerenkov pulses in the Antarctic ice from balloon at ~37 km altitude

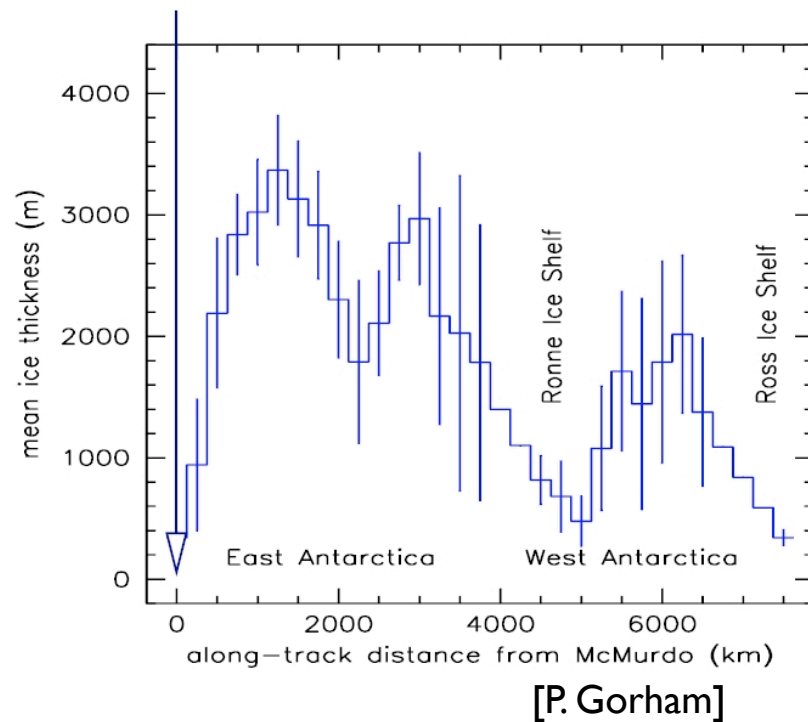


Downgoing - not seen by payload  
Upcoming - absorbed in the earth  
→ ANITA sees “skimmers”

**ANITA observes  $\sim 1.5 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$  of ice at once!**

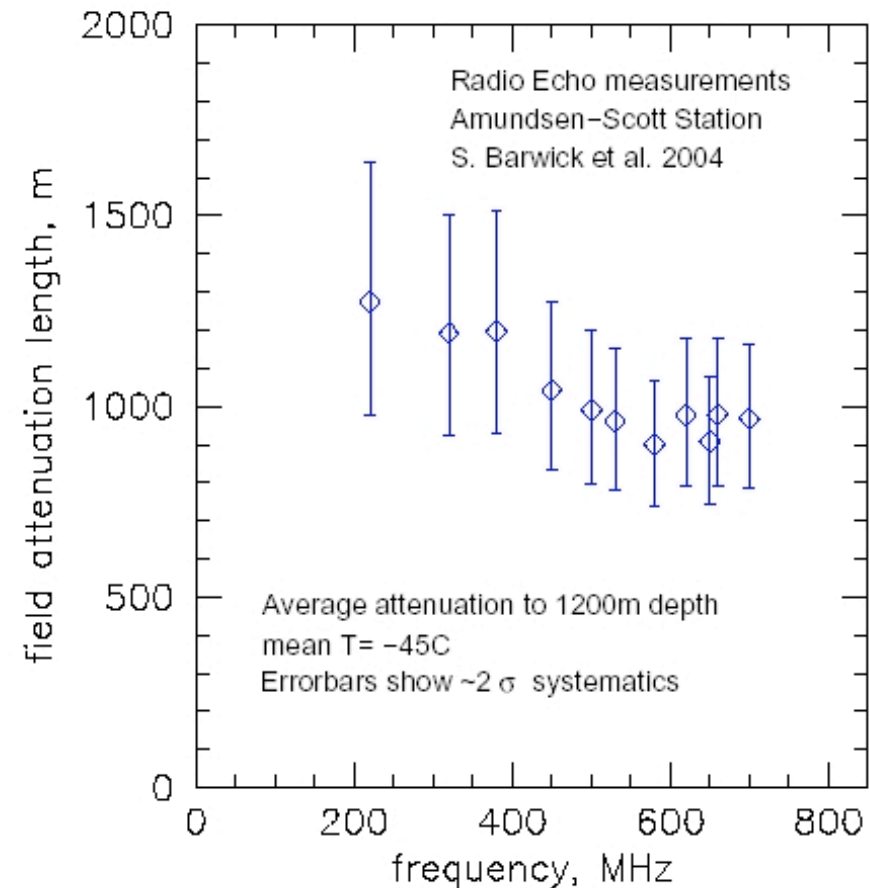
# The Medium: Antarctica

Ice thicknesses  
across continent:



2.5 km depths are typical  
across the continent

Attenuation lengths  
the South Pole:



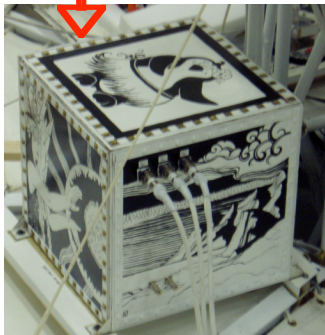
~1 km attenuation lengths

# The Face of ANITA

GPS Antennas

Solar cells for NASA equipment

Battery box  
(Art by residents  
of McMurdo)

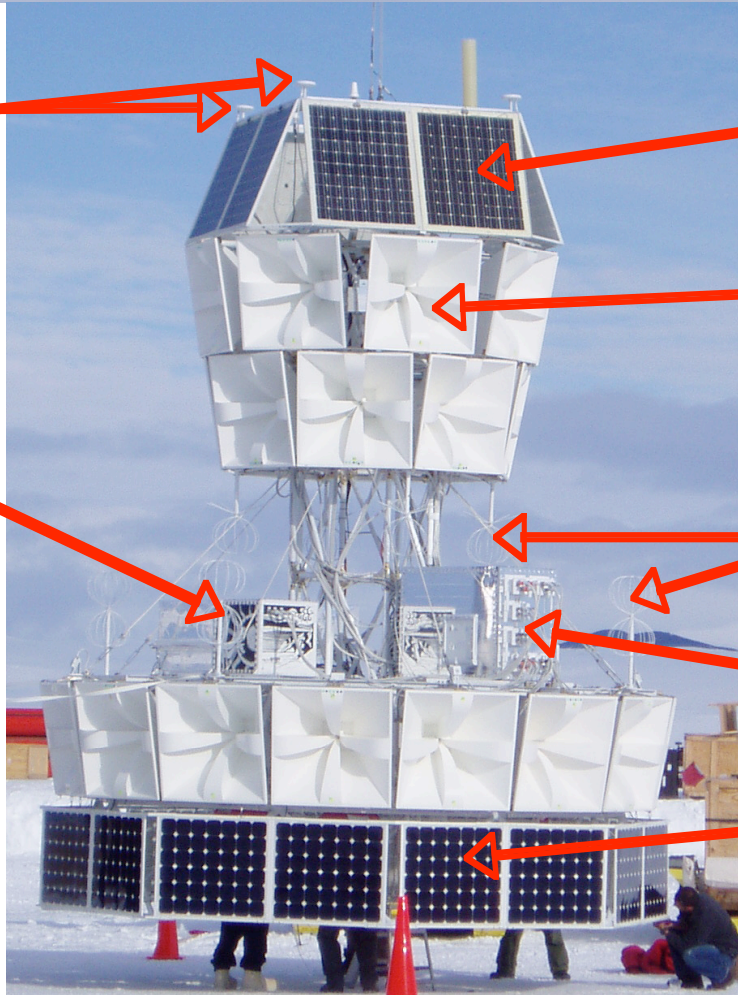


32 Quad-ridge horn antennas in 3 layers  
- 200 MHz to 1200 MHz  
- 10 degree down angle

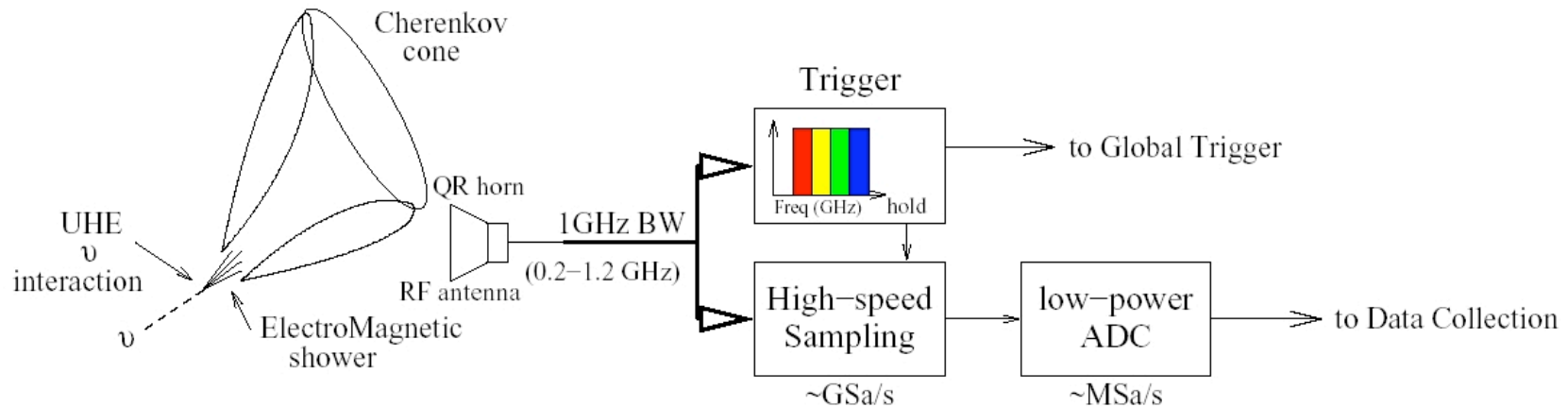
8 low gain antennas to monitor  
payload-generated noise

ANITA electronics box (mirrored to  
minimize solar heating)

Power for science mission



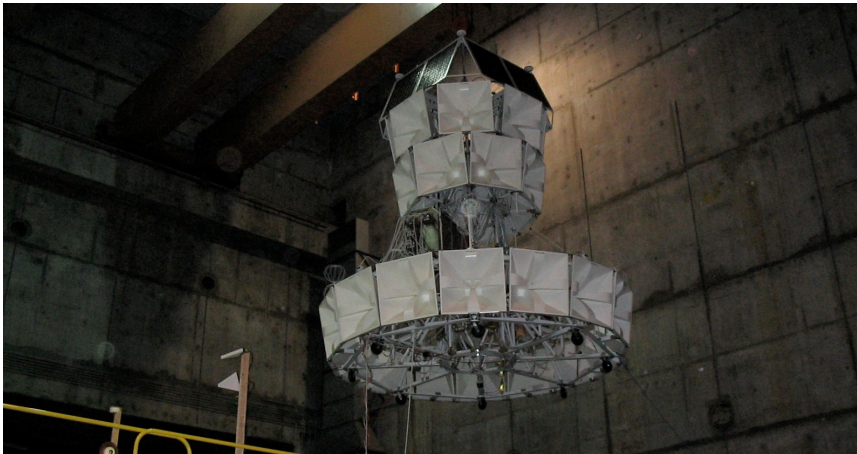
# Signal Acquisition



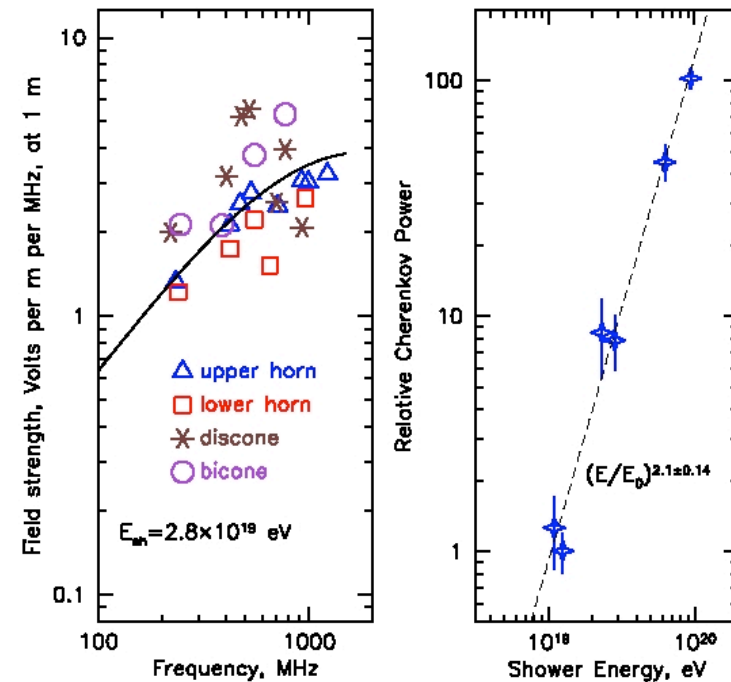
- Trigger: Signal divided into frequency sub bands (channels)
  - Powerful rejection against narrow bandwidth backgrounds
  - Multi-band coincidence allows better noise rejection
- 8 channels/ antenna
- Require 3/8 channels fire for antenna to pass L1 trigger
- Global trigger analyzes information across antennas

# Calibration at SLAC

Produced Askaryan pulses in ice from 28.5 GeV electron beam at SLAC



$\sim 10^9$  particles per bunch  
 $\rightarrow 10^{19}$ -  $10^{20}$  eV showers

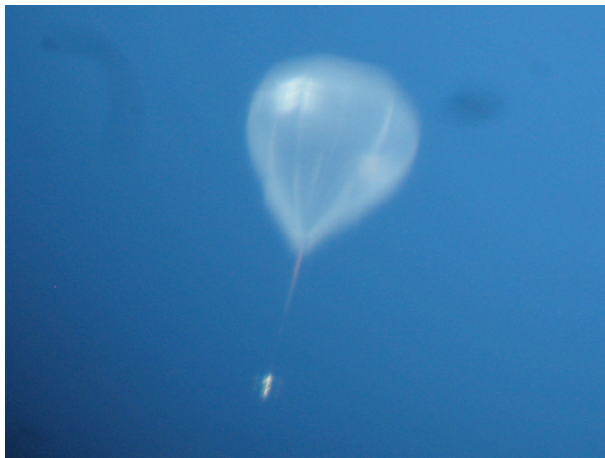
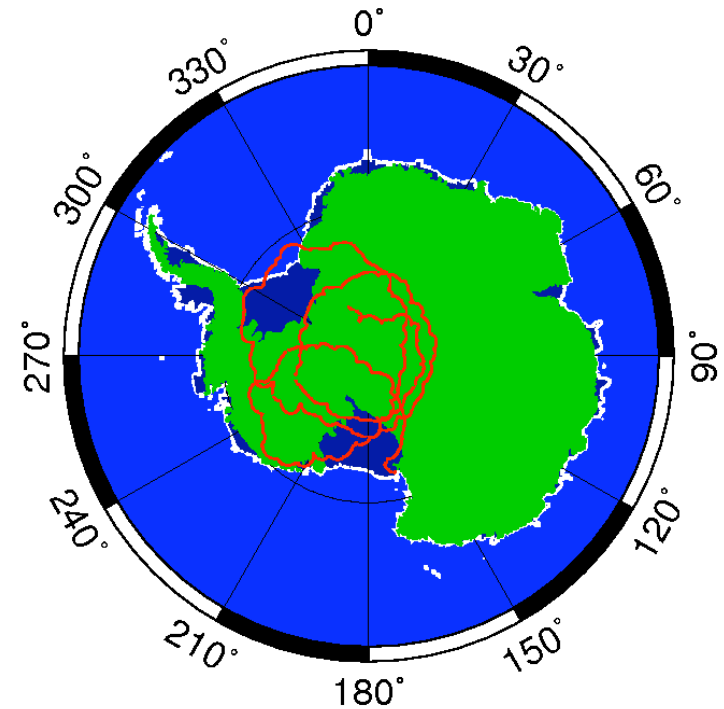


ANITA Collaboration (P.W. Gorham et al.)  
hep-ex/0611008

From there, ANITA was  
off to Antarctica...

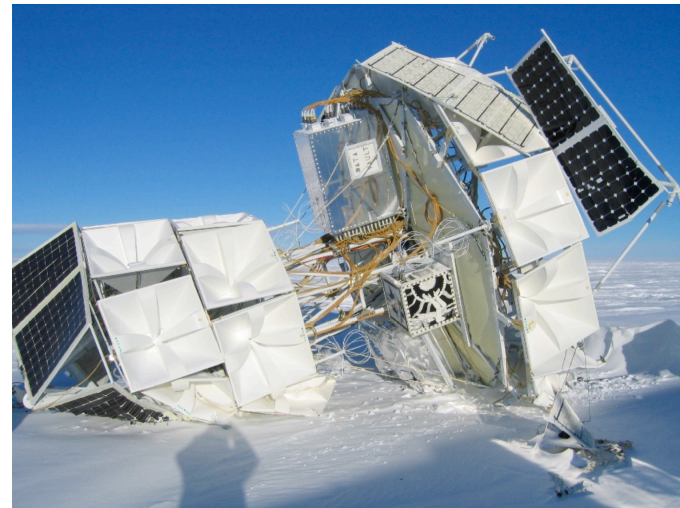
# The Flight

- Dec. 15<sup>th</sup> 2006 - Jan 18<sup>th</sup> 2007
- 3.5 trips around Antarctica
- Further “west” than average
- In view of radio noise (S. Pole and McM) 50% of time
- 18 days good livetime
- 1.2 km average depth



View of ANITA from the  
South Pole

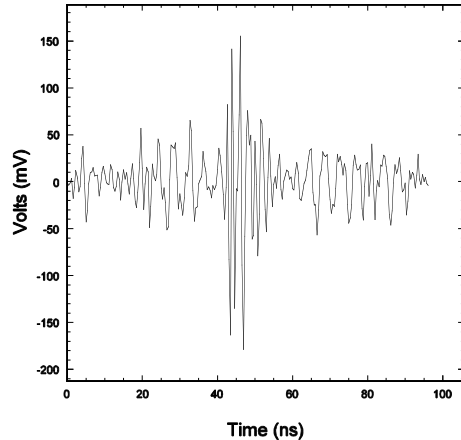
Picture taken by James Roth



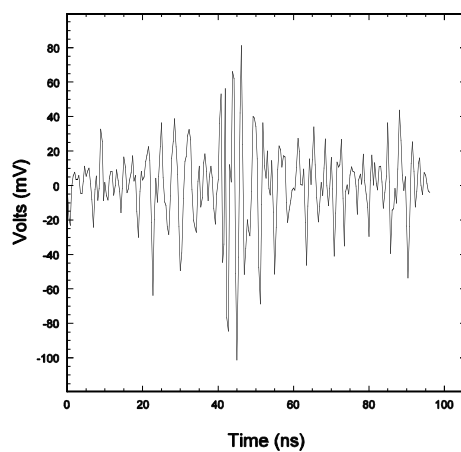
# Calibration Signals

Sanity Check: Distance vs. Received Signal Strength  
(using under-ice calibration transmitter)

Upper antenna (facing source)



Lower antenna (facing source)

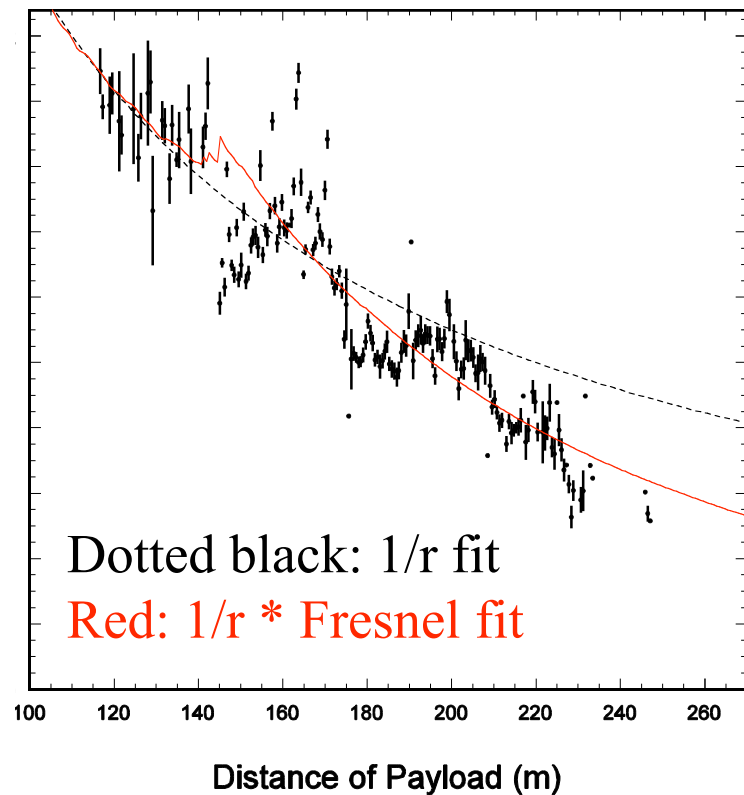


- Calibration signals

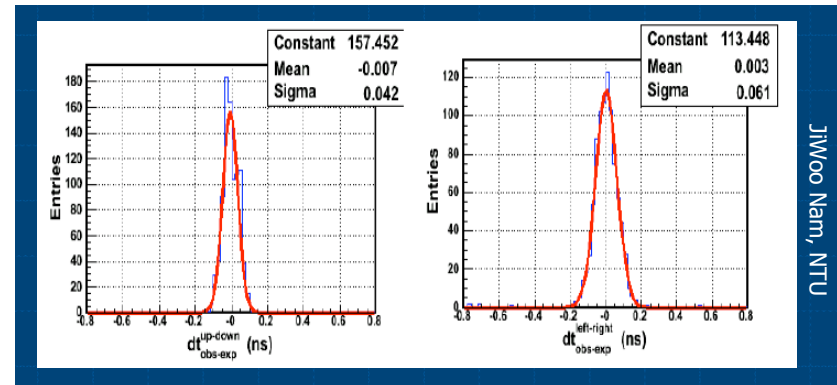
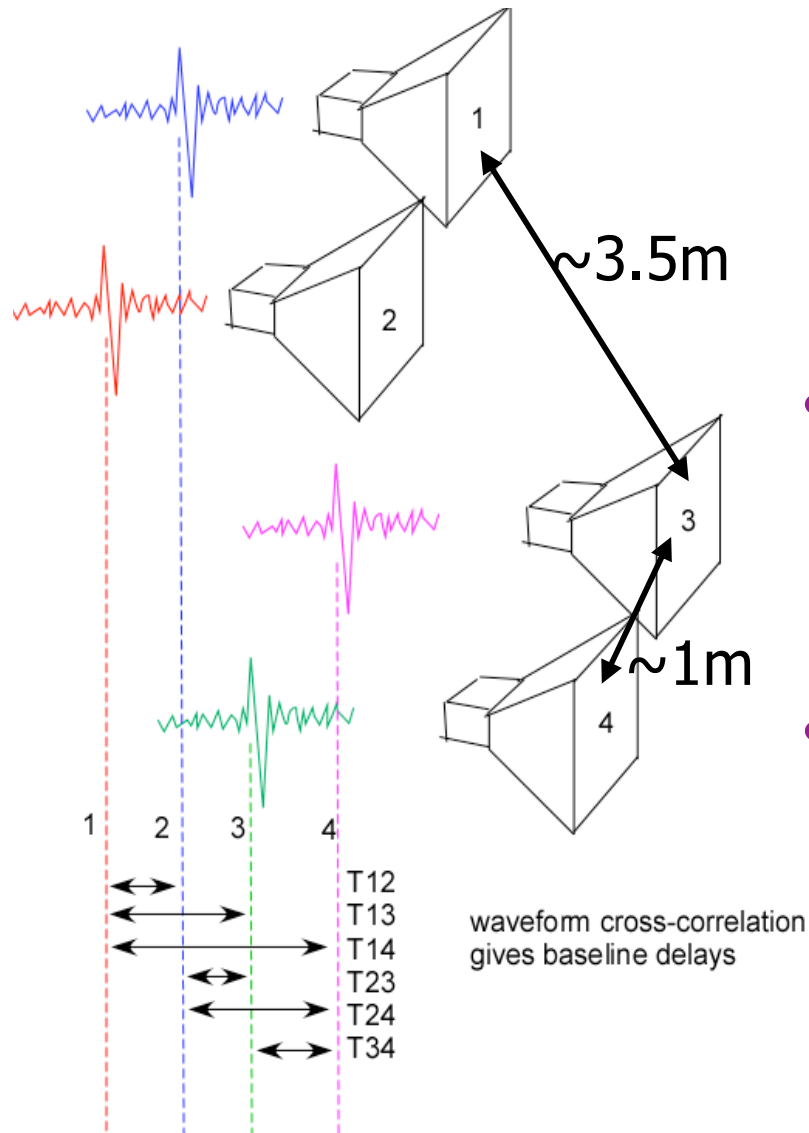
- Surface & Borehole
- McMurdo & Field camp

- Signals used for

- Calibration
- Instrument health
- Tests of analysis methods

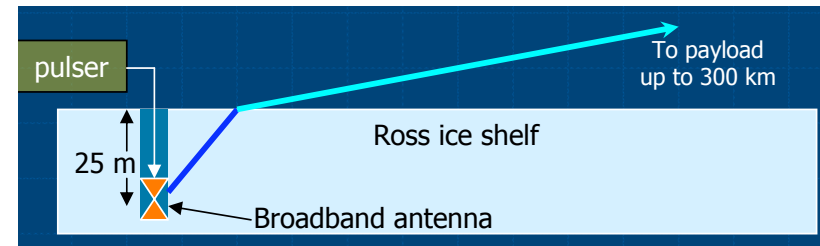


# Event Reconstruction



JiWoo Nam, NTU

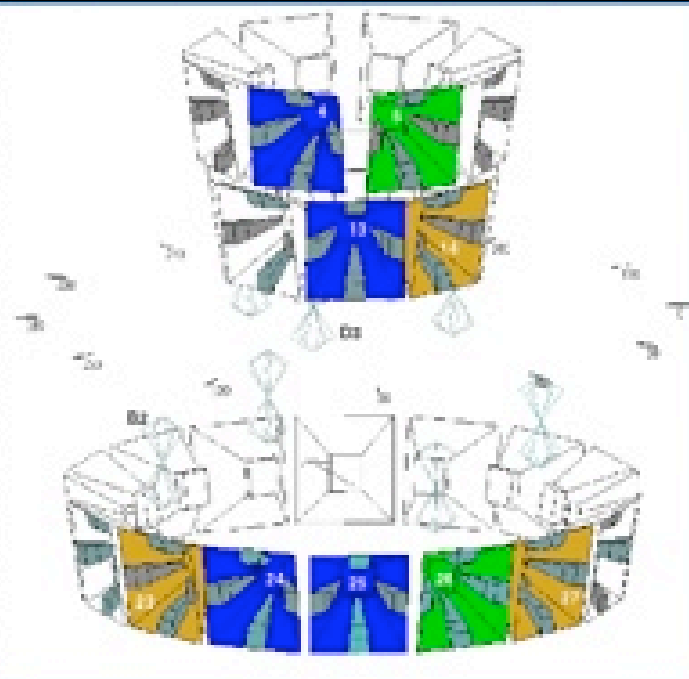
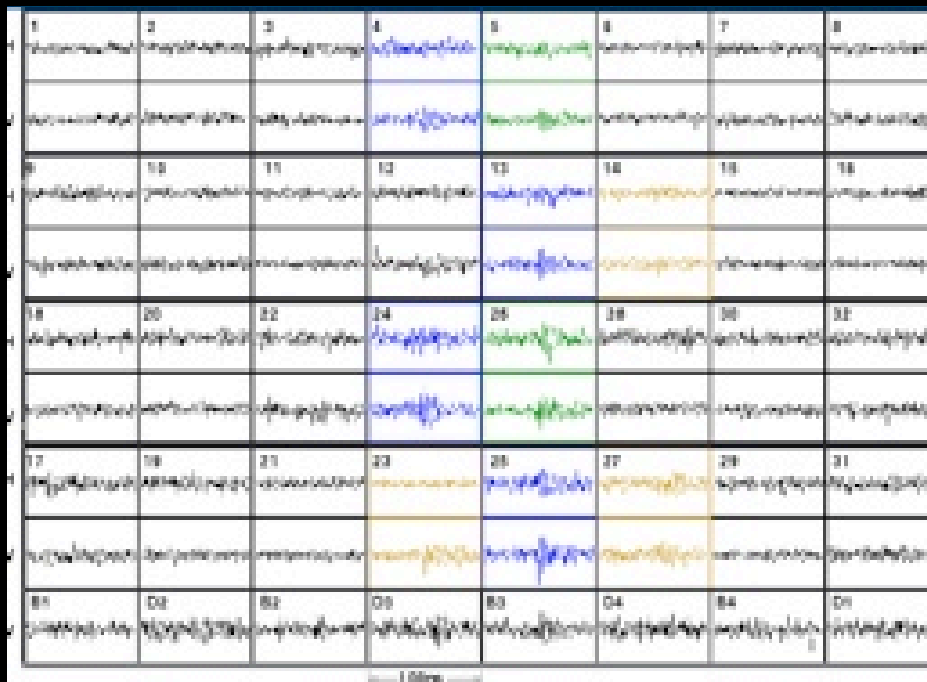
- Waveform cross-correlation delay precision determines angular resolution
  - $\sim 30\text{-}40$  ps vertical at  $\text{SNR} \sim 5$
  - $\sim 60\text{-}80$  ps horizontal
- Expect  $\Delta\theta \sim c \Delta t / 2D$ 
  - Altitude:  $0.21^\circ$  obs.,  $0.3^\circ$  exp.
  - Azimuth:  $0.8^\circ$  obs.,  $1.7^\circ$  exp.



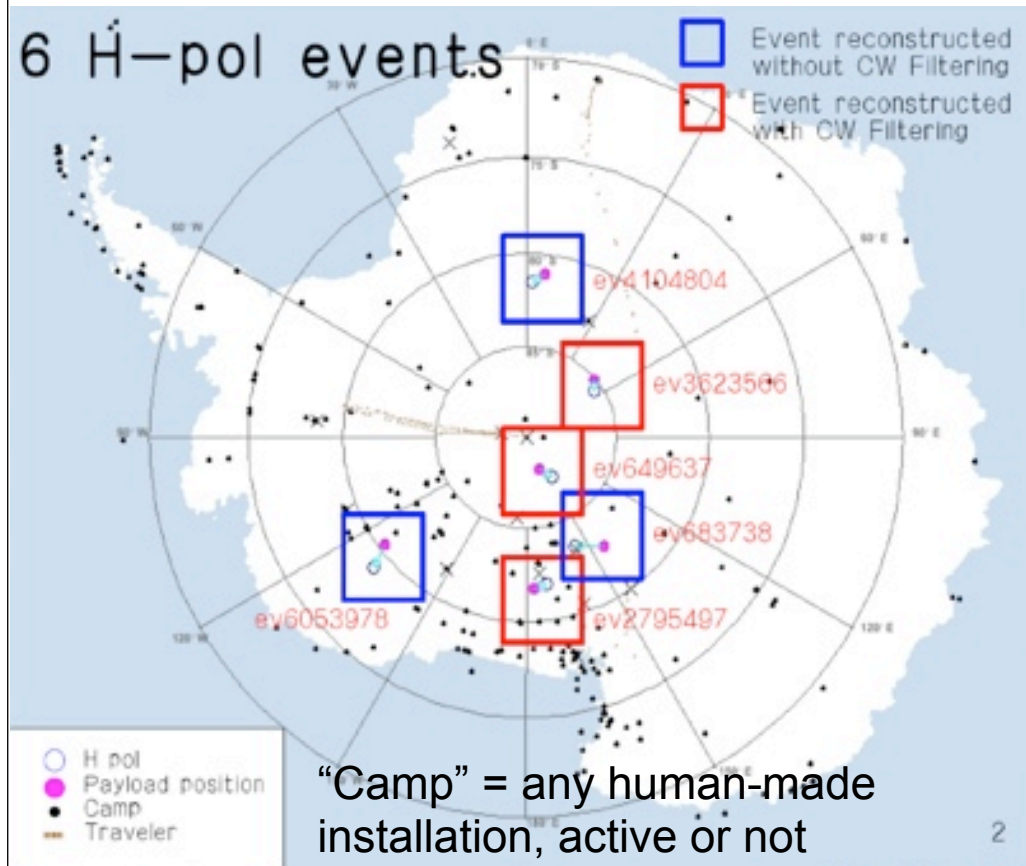
# Initial unblinded higher threshold event set

## Initial Selection

- Raw data: RF plane-wave lights up one side of payload
- $V > 3\sigma$  in front phi sector
- Interferometry gives 40-60 ps timing
- Reconstruct ground position and error ellipse
- If  $< 3\sigma$  from camp or any other event, reject

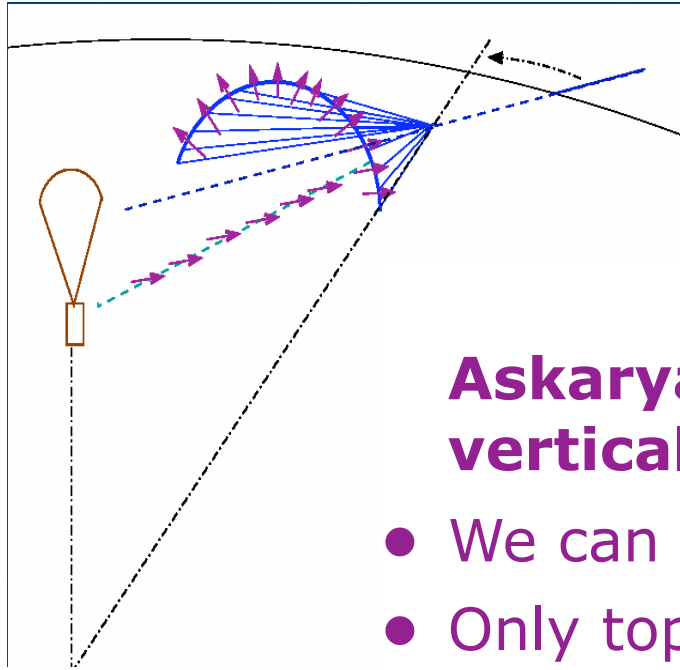


# Initial unblinded higher threshold event set



- ~19K events (9.6K Vpol & 10K Hpol) are impulsive, reconstruct to Ant. ice
- Exclude all repeating locations (H, V, H+V)
- Exclude single events within 50 km of known sites
- After these cuts:
  - 0 V pol. (no Askaryan-like pulses no neutrinos)
  - 6 H pol.

# Horizontal Polarization?



## Cerenkov radiation is:

- Linearly polarized
- In the plane containing particle cascade momentum and Poynting vector

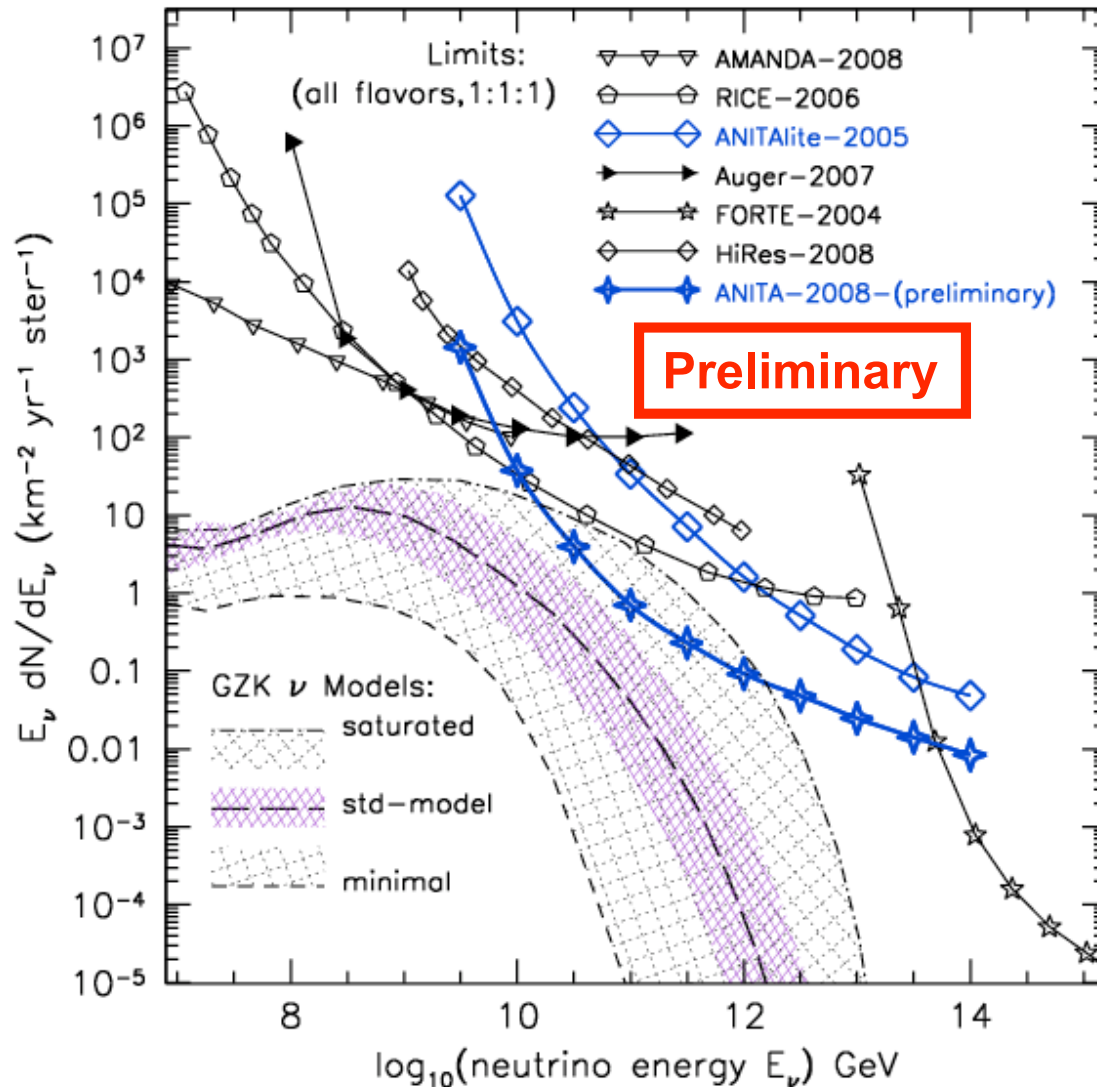
## Askaryan signals strongly favor vertical polarization

- We can only see “skimmers”
- Only top of the cone escapes total internal reflection

## Fresnel coefficients: Reflections from above strongly favor horizontal polarization (3:1) Could be:

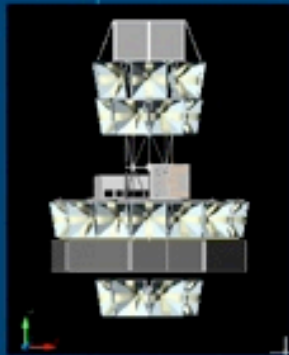
- Air shower radio (geo-synchotron)
- Solid state relays on satellites

# Limits



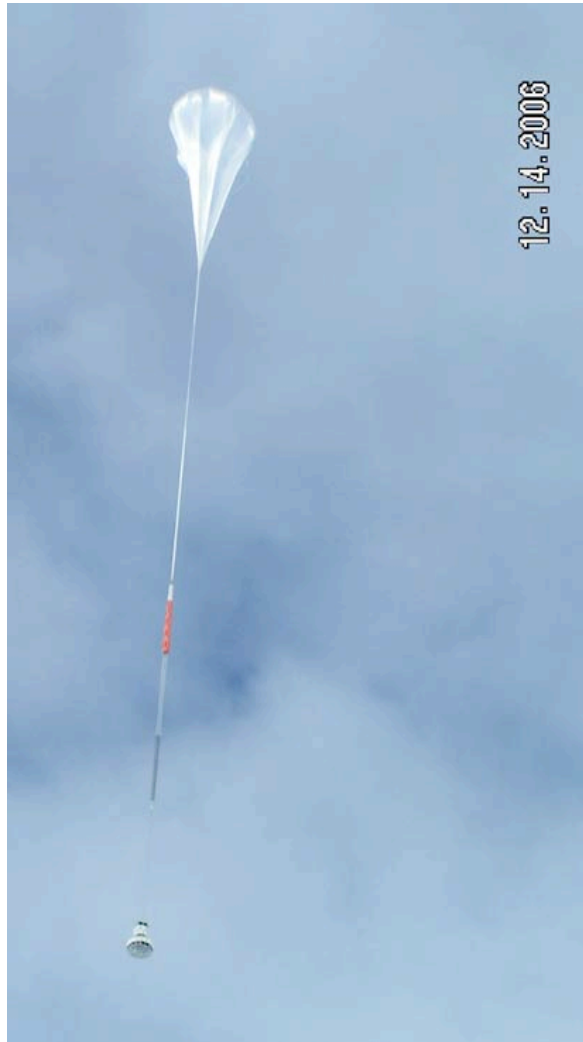
- ANITA I has begun to constrain highest, less likely models
- ANITA II (Dec. 2008) should reach range of standard models

# ANITA 2 (2008-2009) improvements



- ⊕ **Improve system temperature by 40K (new front end)**
- ⊕ Improve efficiency  $\sim 20\%$ 
  - active direction mask for trigger to blank out direction of camps & stations
- ⊕ Improve trigger sensitivity by  $\sim 30\%$  (Vpol-based trigger)
- ⊕ Drop-down antenna ring:  $\sim 30\%$  sensitivity increase
- ⊕ → Net improvement:
  - Factor of  $\sim 1.7$  in energy threshold ( $T_{\text{sys}} + \text{trigger} + \text{drop-down}$ )
  - ANITA gains as  $\sim E_{\text{thr}}^{-2} \rightarrow 1.7^2 = \text{factor of } 3$  in event rate increase
  - 30% in exposure for better flight trajectory & direction mask
  - 40% improvement in livetime possible
  - **$3 \times 1.3 \times 1.4 = \text{factor of } >5$  in neutrino event rate**

# Conclusions



- Radio Cerenkov signal has been experimentally confirmed in salt, sand and now ice
- Preliminary ANITA I results constrain the most optimistic GZK models - more analysis still ongoing
- With ANITA II's improved sensitivity we should be able to start digging into standard parameter space