LOFAR: Detecting Cosmic Rays with a Radio Telescope

John Kelley for the LOFAR Cosmic Rays Key Science Project

Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

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What is LOFAR?

- Low Frequency Array: world's largest radio telescope
- Stations in 5 countries in Europe
 - 24-station core near
 Exloo, Netherlands





LOFAR Station



110-250 MHz



Low-band antenna field

- 96 dipoles
- 10-80 MHz

LOFAR core: the "super-terp"

3

1

J. Kelley, 32nd ICRC, Beijing

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Radio Emission from e⁺



Ardouin et al. 2009

 Coherent pulses of primarily geomagnetic origin

В

e Wers

- Simplification: $\vec{E}\propto\vec{v}\times\vec{B}$
- Asymmetry confirmed with LOPES, CODALEMA experiments
- Full story is actually more complicated...

Multiple Emission Mechanisms



LOFAR

V LOFAR Cosmic Ray Detection with LOFAR

- VHECR mode
 - triggering / readout of individual antennas
 - 200 MHz digitized time-domain signal
 - self-trigger or external trigger
- HECR mode
 - triggering on coherent sum (beam) of antennas
 - trades sky coverage for lower energy threshold
 - still under development
- UHEP mode
 - target Moon to search for CR / neutrino interactions in regolith
 - talks by S. ter Veen and O. Scholten



Self-Trigger: Operational







External Trigger





seed reconstructions

IOFAR FIRST COSMIC Ray Events (July 2011)



Circles: LOFAR antennas, Pentagons: LORA particle detectors, size denotes signal strength

Solar Analysis Pipeline and Data Quality

digitized antenna voltage





LOFAR Analysis Pipeline and Data Quality (2)





Analysis Pipeline and Data Quality (3)





Footprint and Lateral Distribution



Most densely instrumented measurements of air shower radio emission!



- Self-triggered cosmic ray detection
- Improved calibration
 - time-dependent background modeling
 - antenna coupling effects
 - absolute electric field measurement
- Advanced wavefront reconstruction
 - shower development / composition!
- Multi-dimensional lateral distribution
 - understanding the radio signal in all its glory



Thank you (謝謝)!

LOFAR Cosmic Rays KSP is:

Radboud University Nijmegen M. van den Akker L. Bähren A. Corstanje (corresponding author) H. Falcke J. R. Hörandel C.W. James J. L. Kelley A. Nelles P. Schellart S. Thoudam S. ter Veen KVI Groningen M. Mevius

O. Scholten

ASTRON W. Frieswijk R. McFadden