



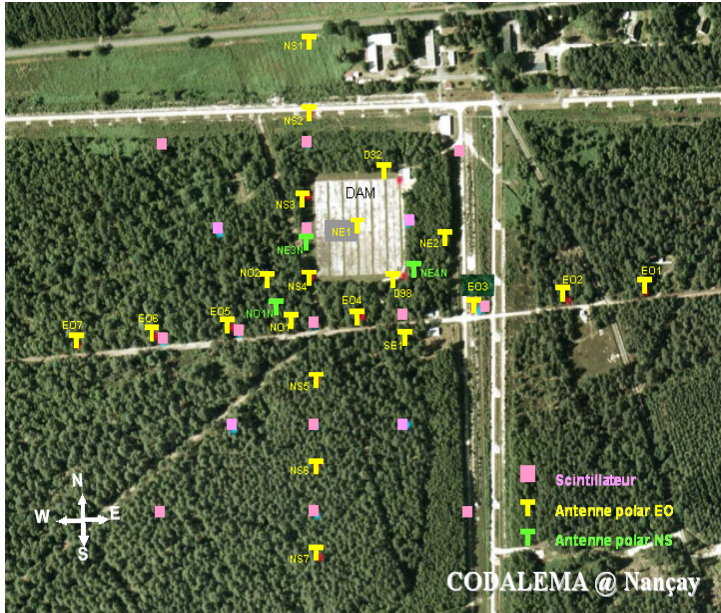
Surrounding effects and sensitivity of the CODALEMA experiment

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SUBATECH



The CODALEMA experiments

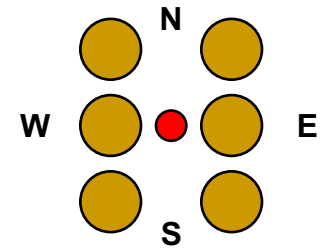
■ The cabled arrays



■ Autonomous stations

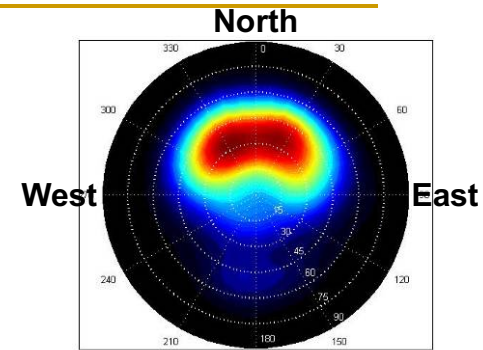


Screening and surrounding effects

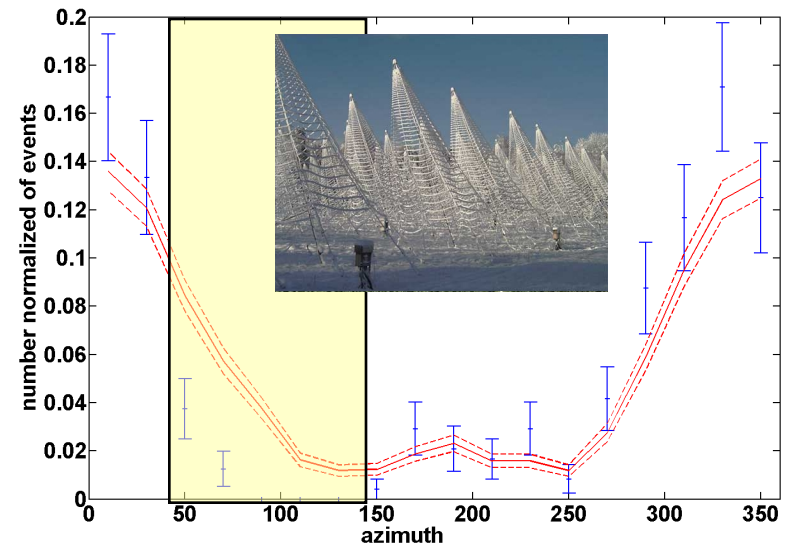
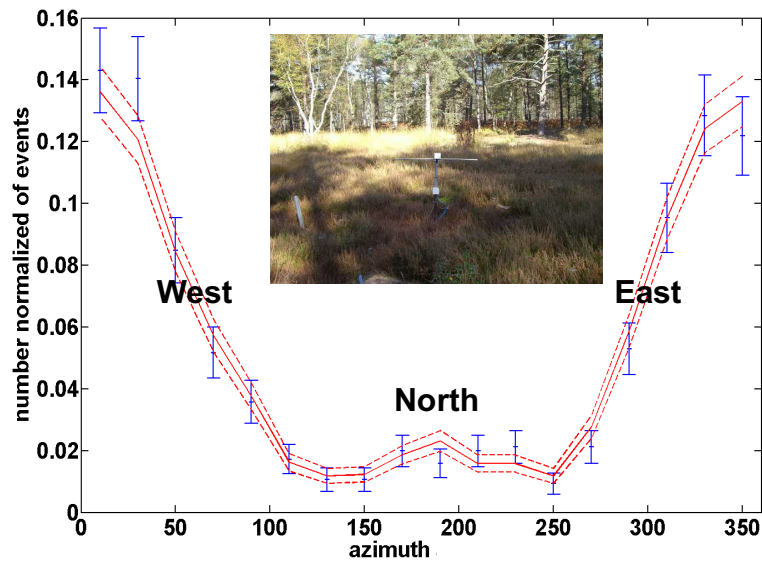


- The CODALEMA antennas or any future large autonomous array may have to face various vicinities. **What is their impact on the radiodetection?**

Screening and surrounding effects

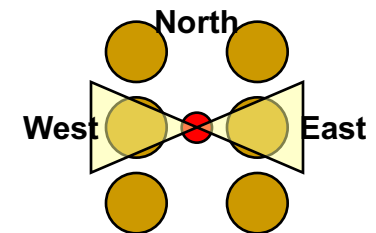


- Selected events: cosmic ray events in coincidence between particle detectors and at least three antennas



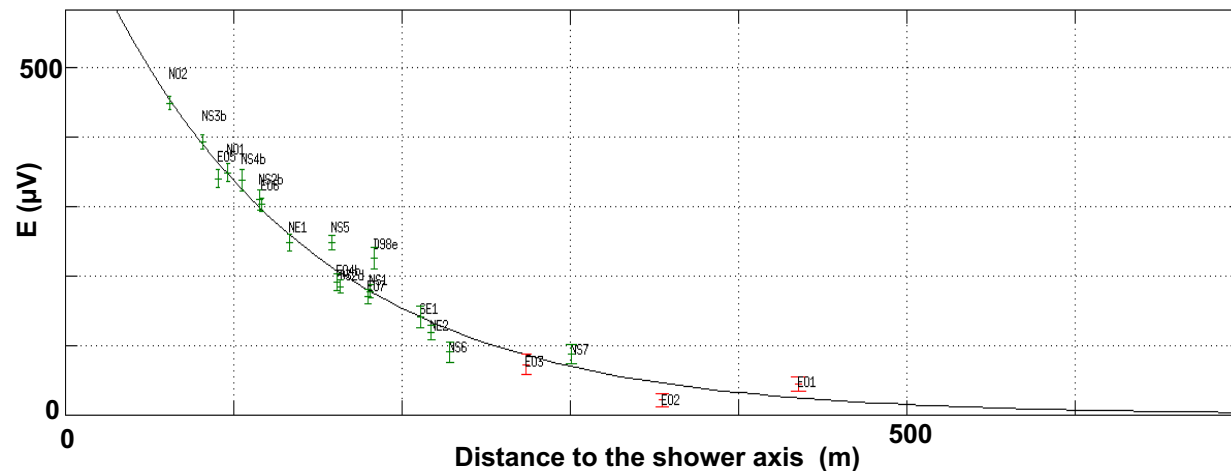
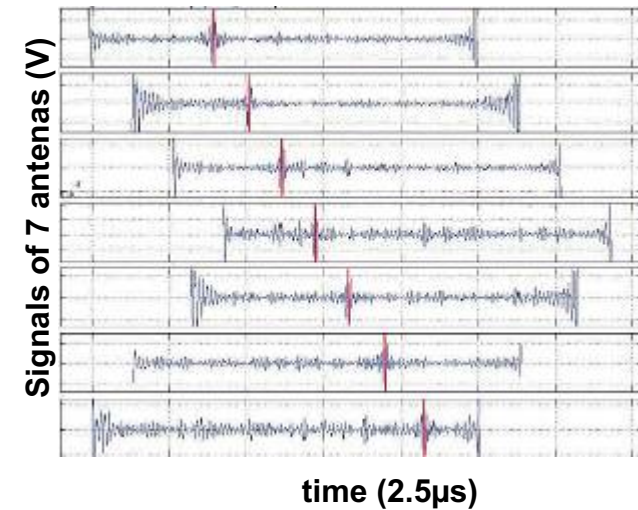
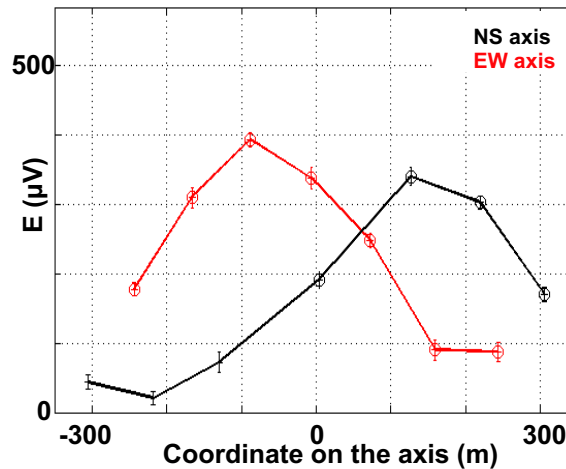
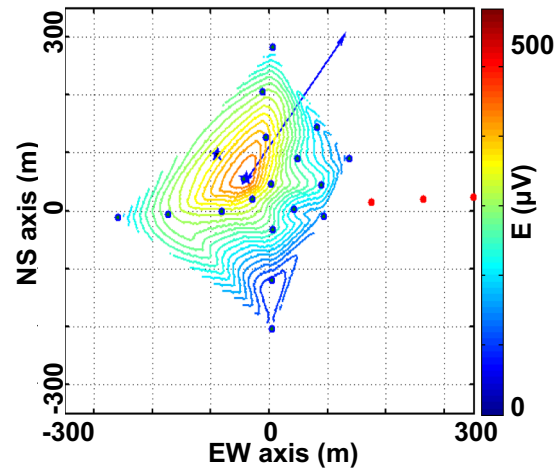
• acceptance effect

- No noticeable screening effect.** Even a specially unfavourable vicinity seems to have no impact on the detection of cosmic rays.



A sensitive detector

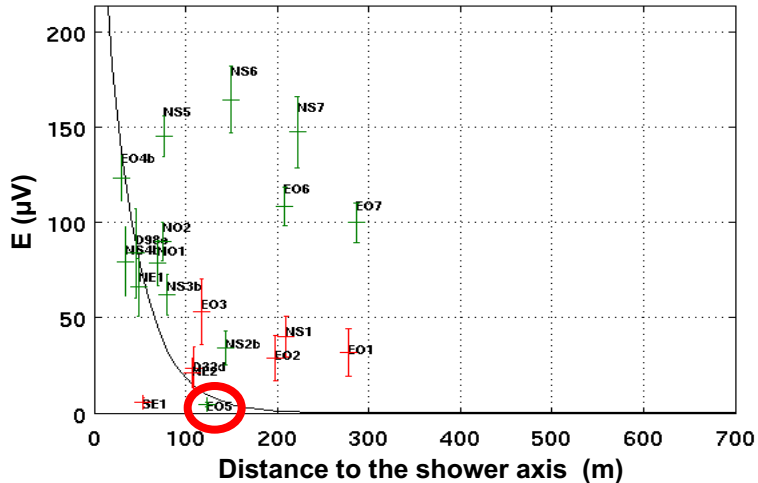
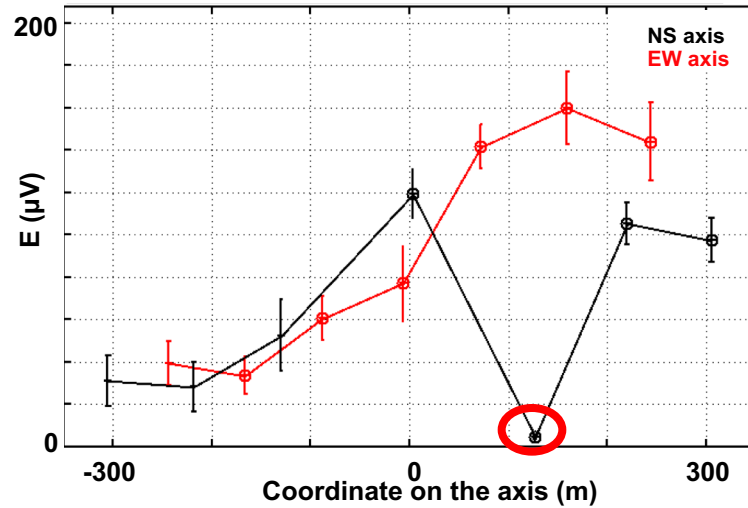
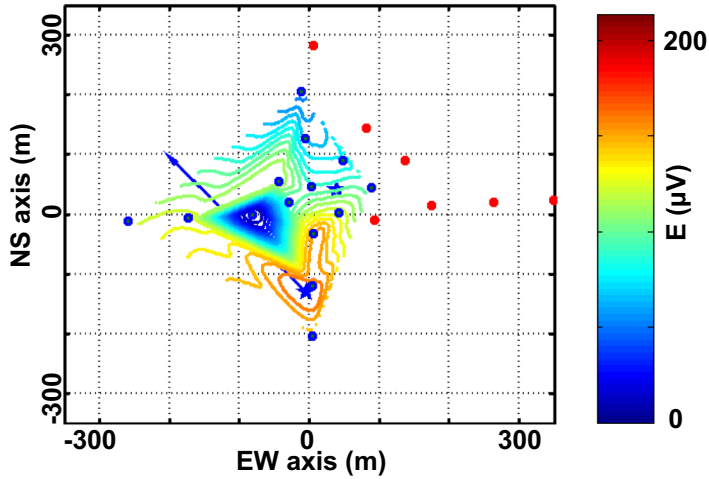
- Despite various environments, CODALEMA obtains high quality results



- Accurate LDF (well fitted by an exponential function) and arrival direction reconstruction

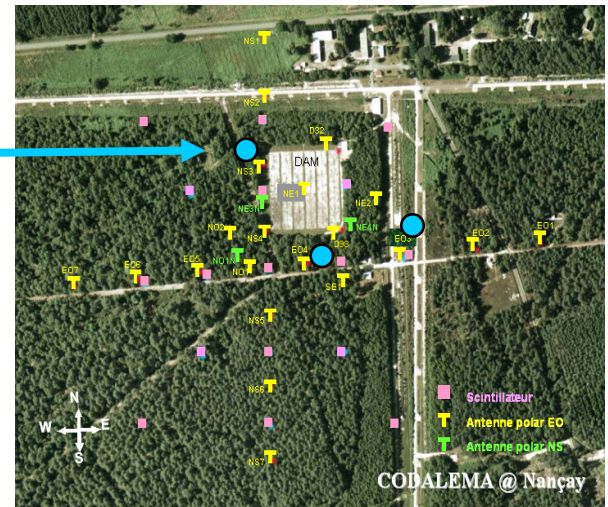
A sensitive detector

- Unusual LDF can reveal a breakdown of one antenna

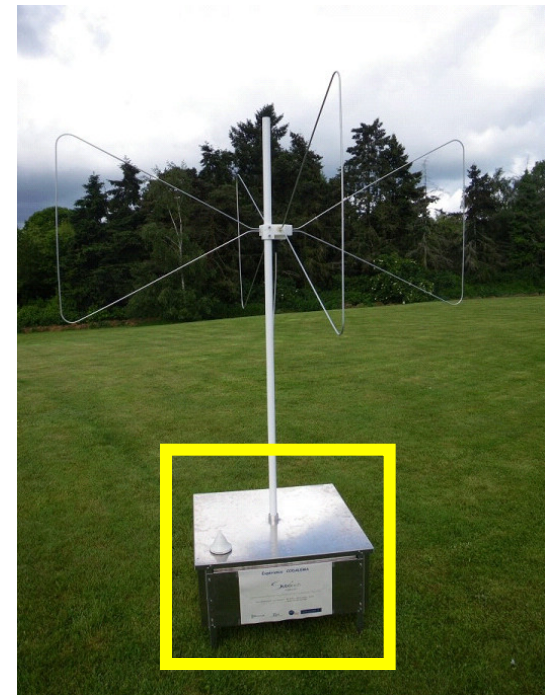
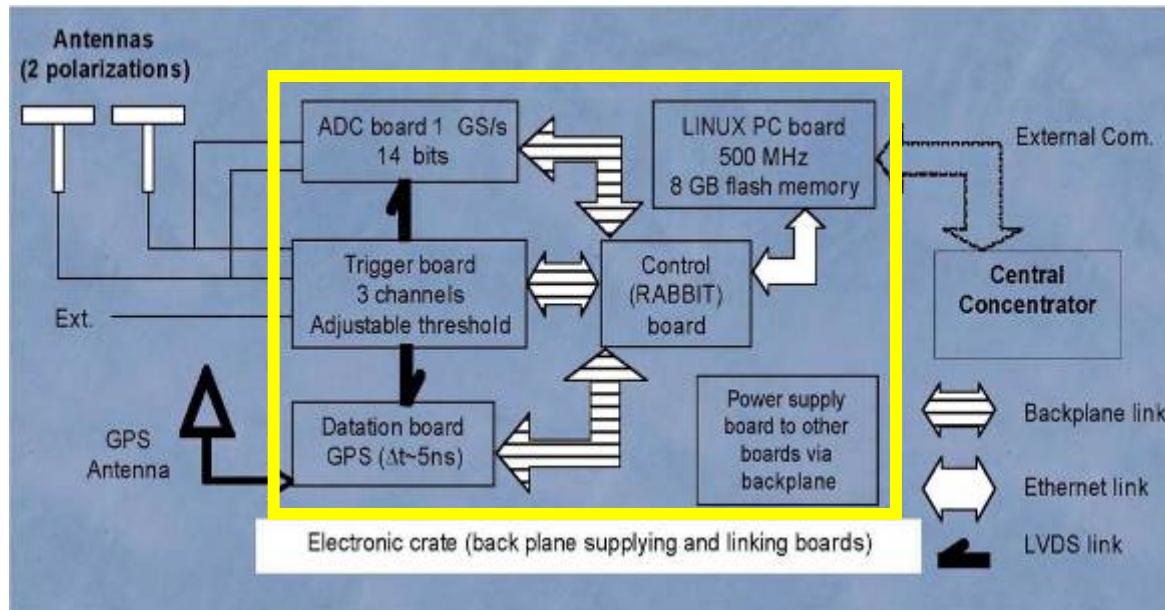


Autonomous detection

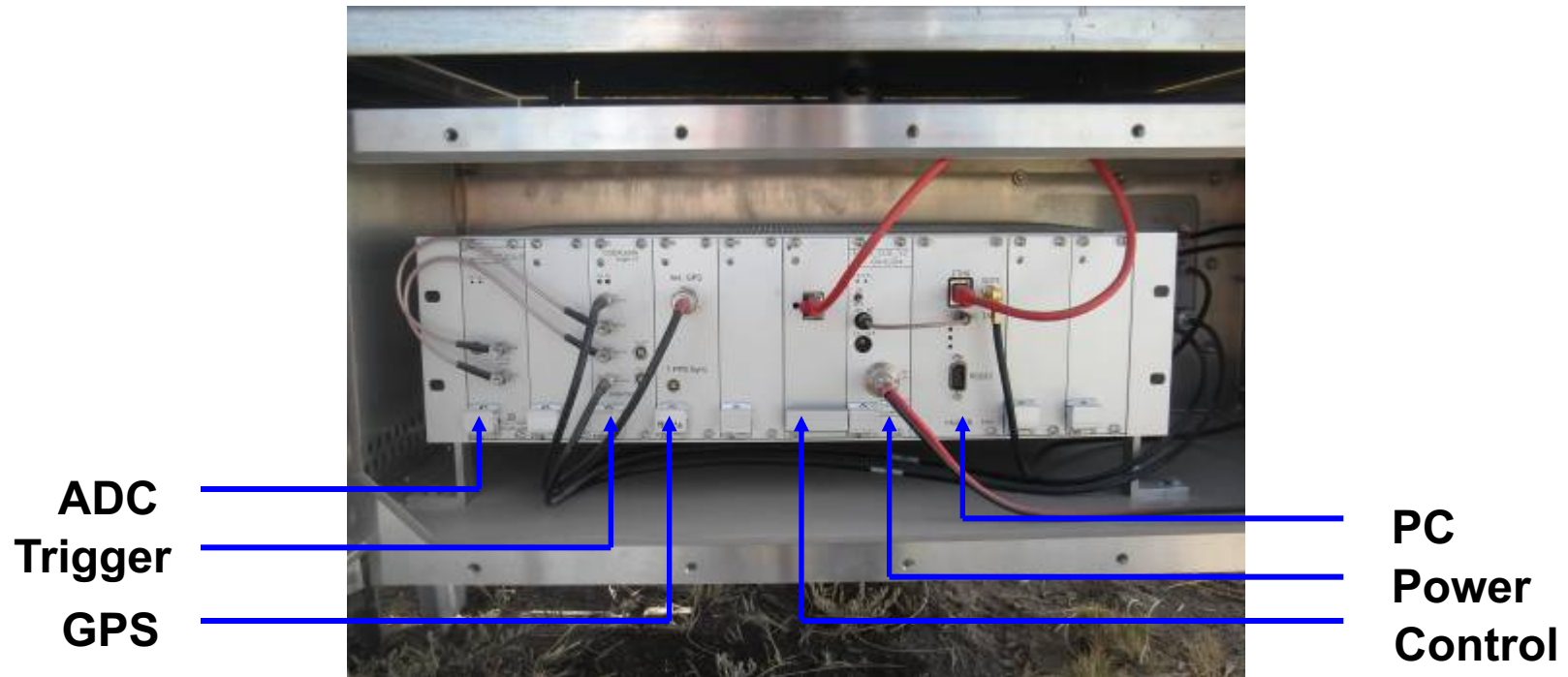
Autonomous station



- Goal : 100% autonomous system (trigger, power supply and acquisition), robust, compact, cheap
- Prototype station at Nancay : antenna, ADC, trigger , GPS, PC and control boards



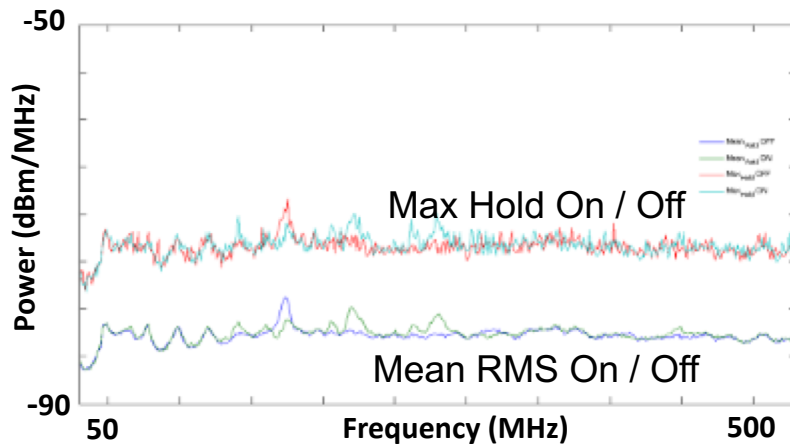
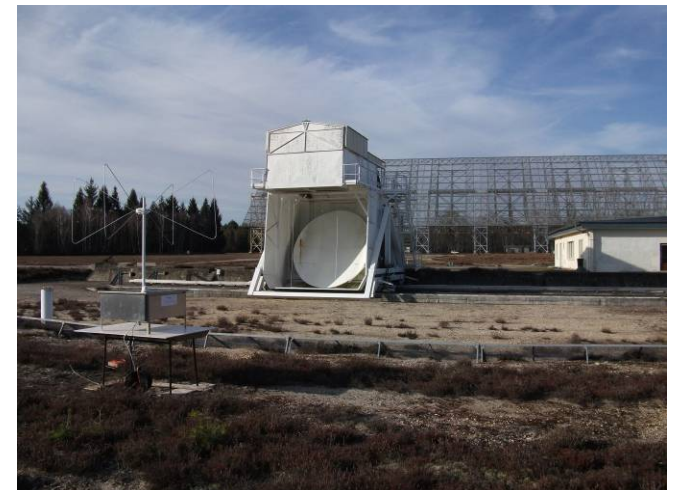
Autonomous detection



- **2 challenges:** no self-induced triggering, no noise generation for other instruments of the Observatory (large and sensitive radio-telescopes)

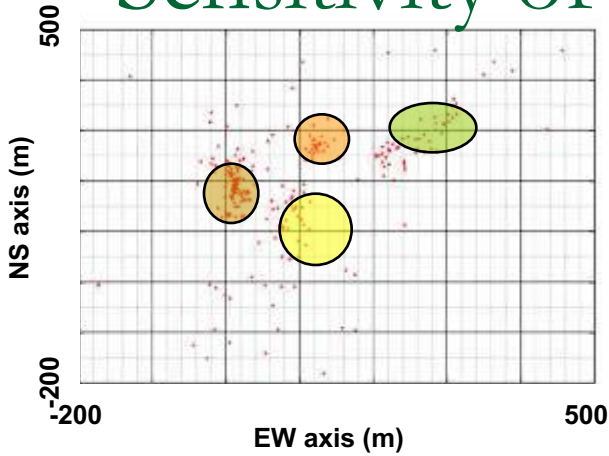
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

- Tests of noise produced by the autonomous station : anechoic chamber, radioheliograph array and radiotelescope measurements



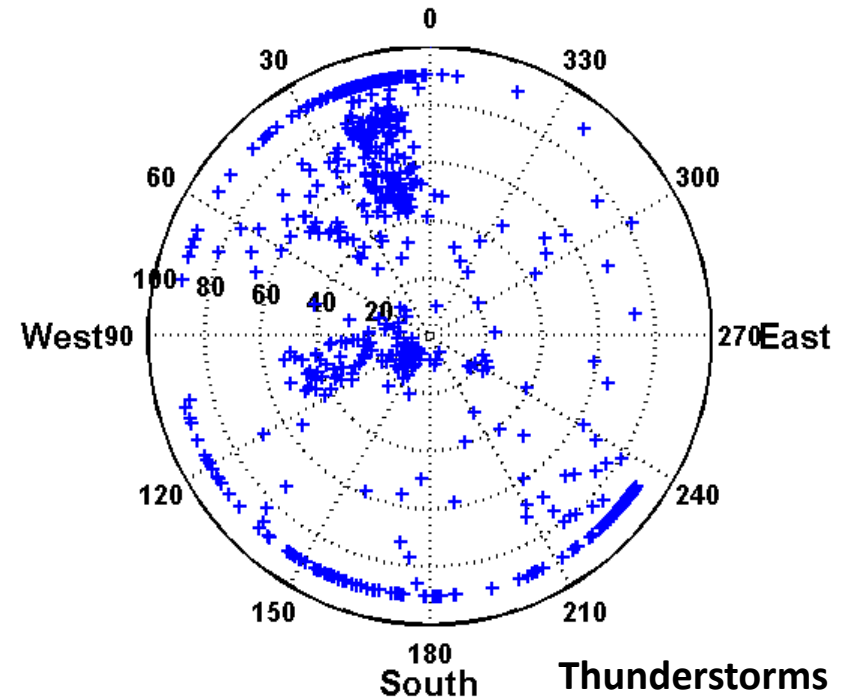
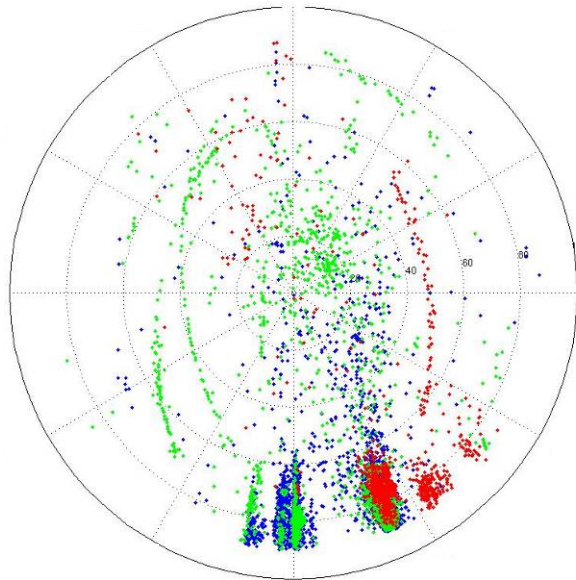
- No noise radiated between 10 MHz and 4 GHz
 - No self-induced triggering
- ⇒ Green light for installation @ Nançay

Sensitivity of the autonomous detection



Radio Frequency Identification by the stations:

- evaluation of the quality of the autonomous detection
 - mapping of noise sources
 - determination of the optimal trigger threshold



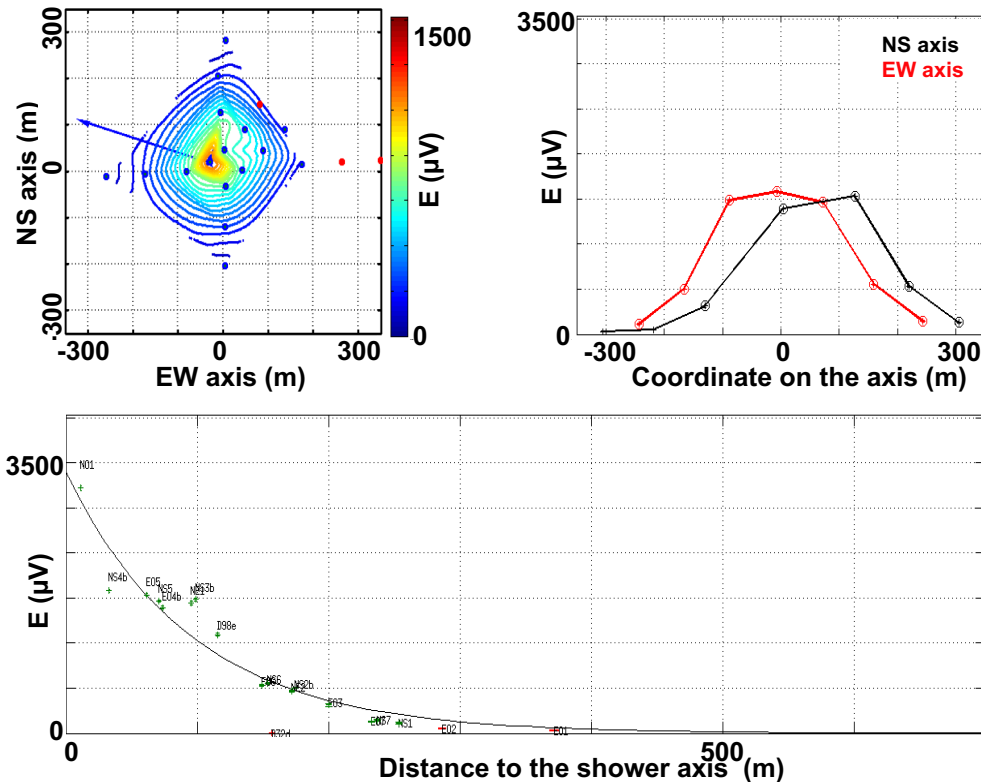
Distant transmitters, planes

Thunderstorms

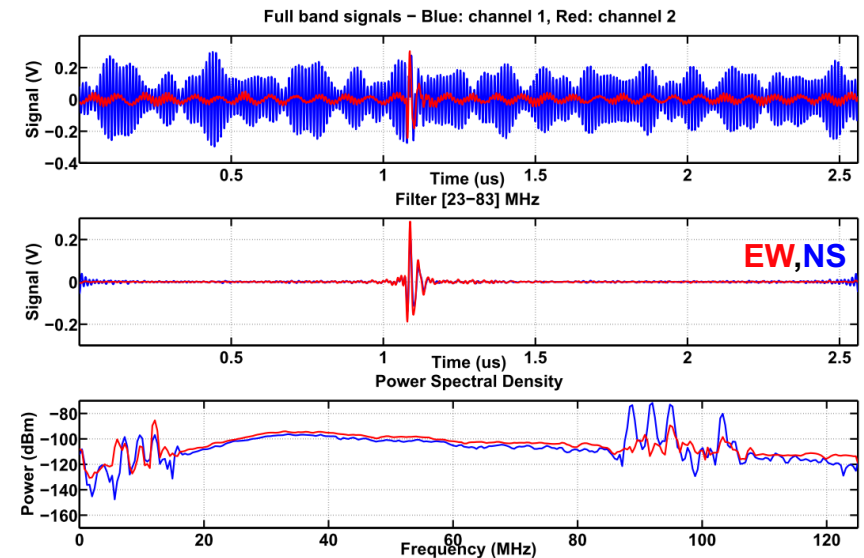
Sensitivity of the autonomous detection

- Events observed in coincidence with the cabled array confirm the **feasibility of autonomous radio-detection**: ~10 coincidences in few weeks, one 2-fold coincidence few days after installation of the 3 antennas array.

- **Cabled array**

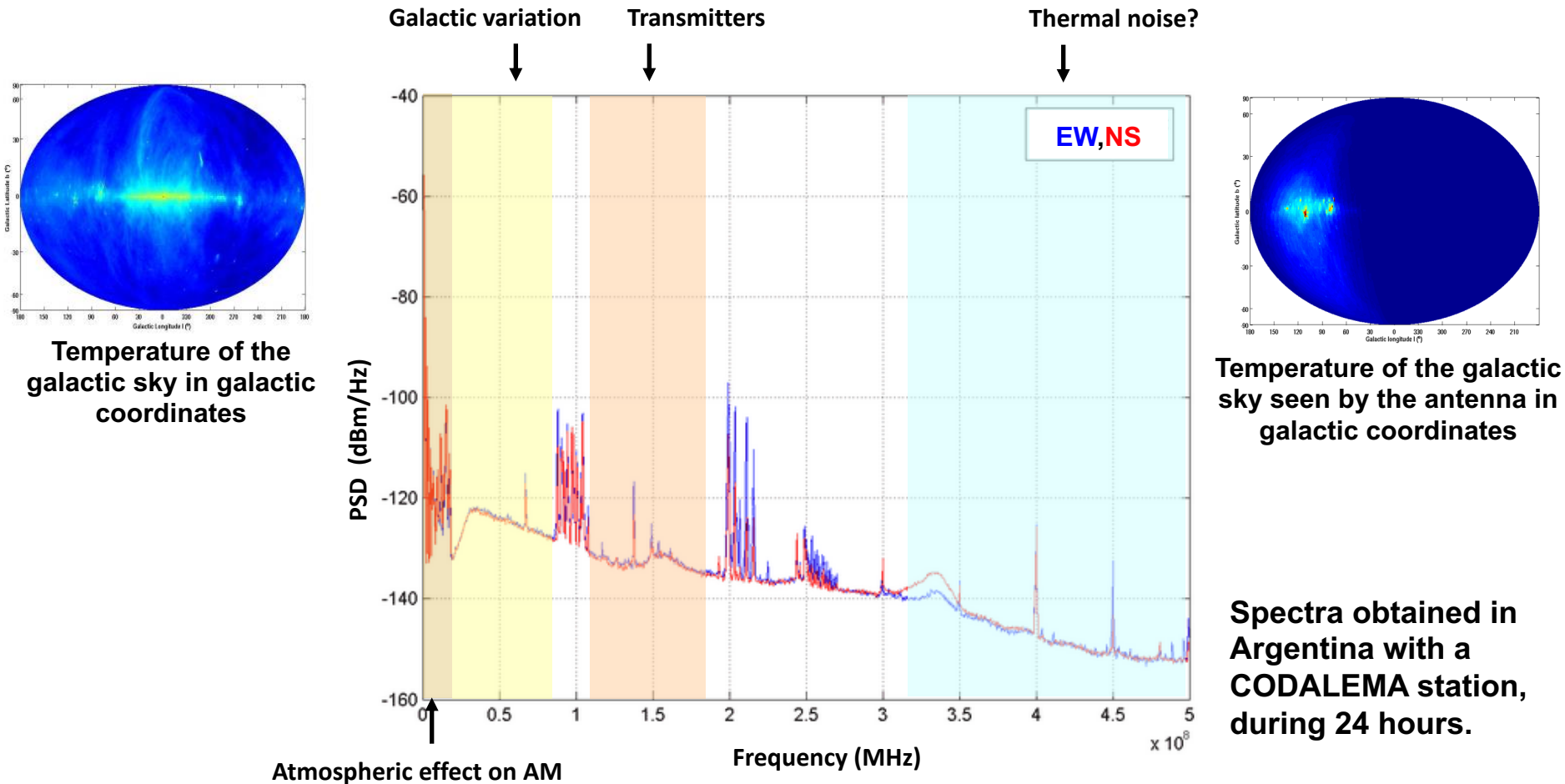


- **Autonomous stations**



Sensitivity of the autonomous detection

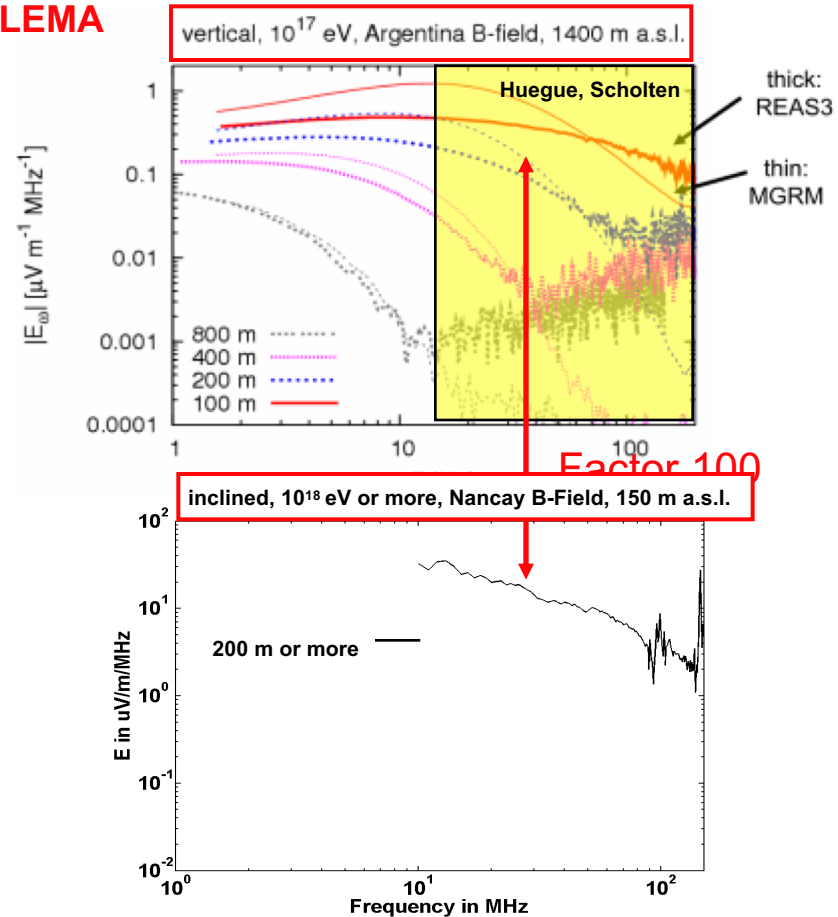
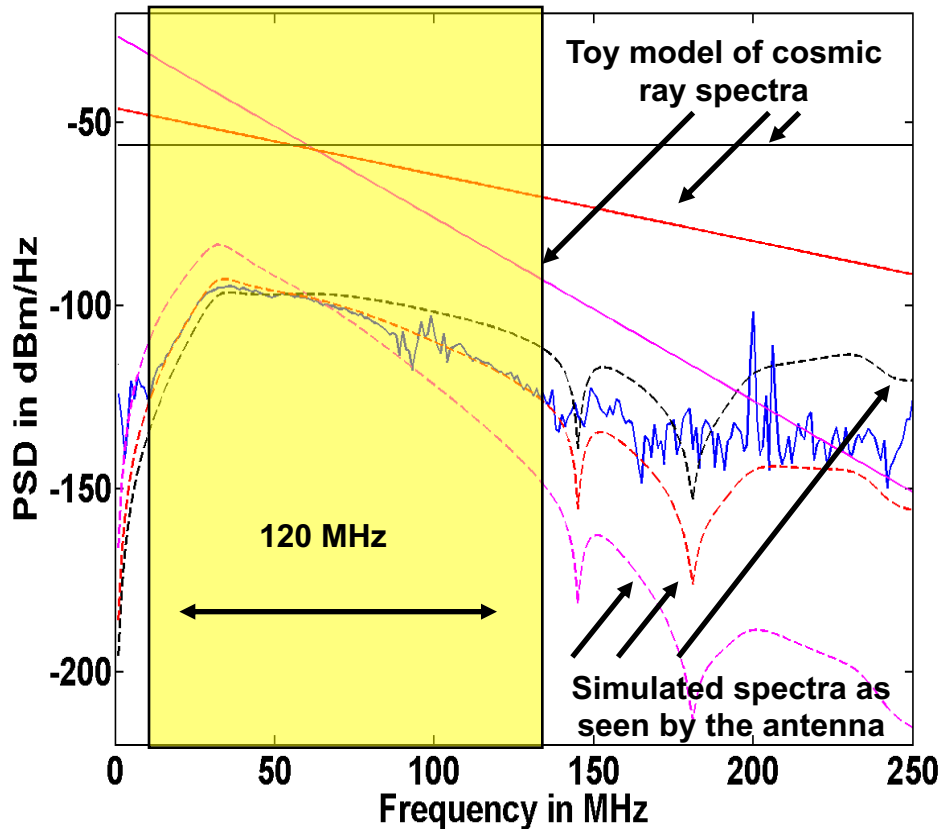
- Galactic background is the ultimate boundary for radio-detection: autonomous stations **detect galactic background variations** due to the Galaxy drift



Towards accurate physics?

- Thanks to large sensitivity and precise knowledge of the antenna response, it becomes possible to **reconstruct the cosmic ray frequency spectrum over a very wide band**

Illustration with a powerful event (above 10^{18} eV) on CODALEMA



Conclusion and outlook

- **Screening effects (trees, other antennas) do not affect event detection statistics**
- **Antenna response is very well understood: simulations allows to understand and correct specific interference effects**
- **CODALEMA autonomous station is silent (no self-induced triggering, no outward noise)**
- **Sensitivity of the galactic background (ultimate noise) is reached. Large background variation observed during galactic transit.**
- **Well-known instrument: an accurate physics becomes possible, over a wide bandwidth (100 MHz)**
- **Ready for installation of large autonomous station arrays**

