



Radio-detection of UHECR with the CODALEMA experiment

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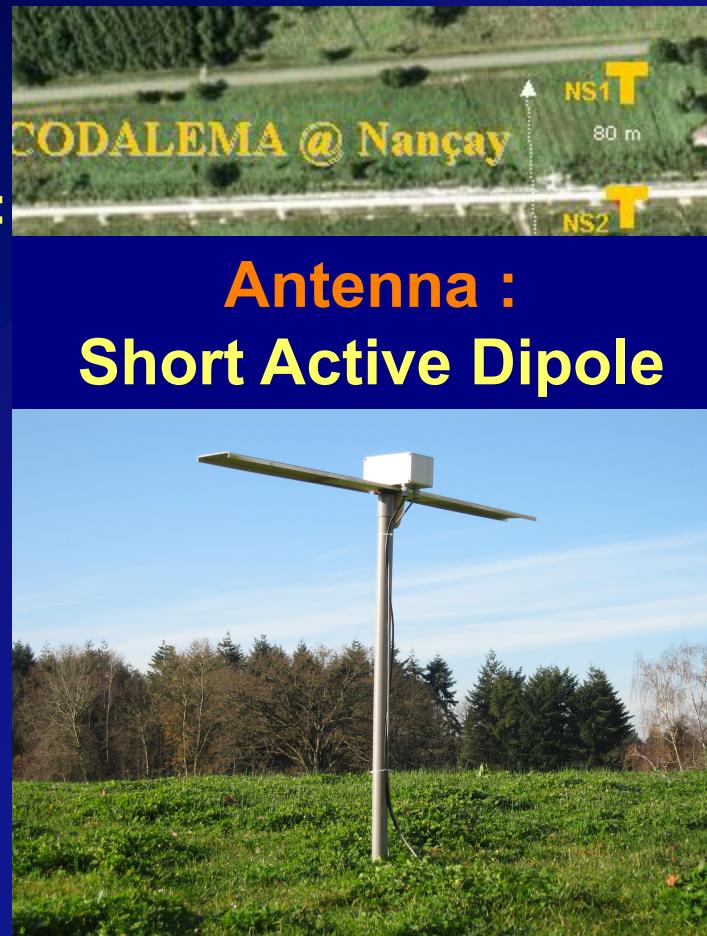
for the CODALEMA collaboration





CODALEMA setup

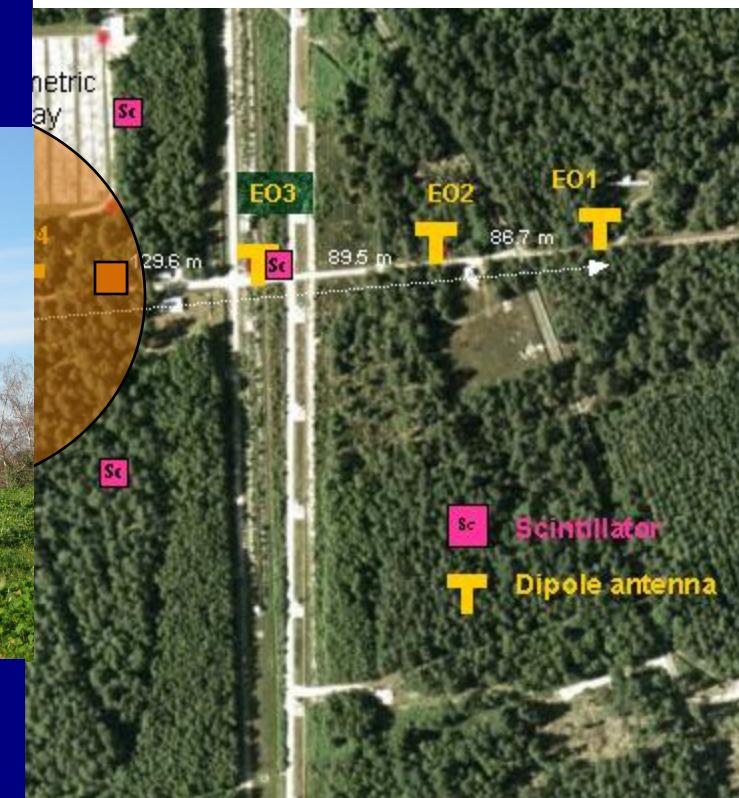
Scintillator array :
13 detectors



Antenna array :
14 detectors
Cross shape
612 m x 473 m

Trigger : 5 central scintillators in coincidence

Internal air showers :
Energy with 30 % of uncertainty





Transients in coincidence

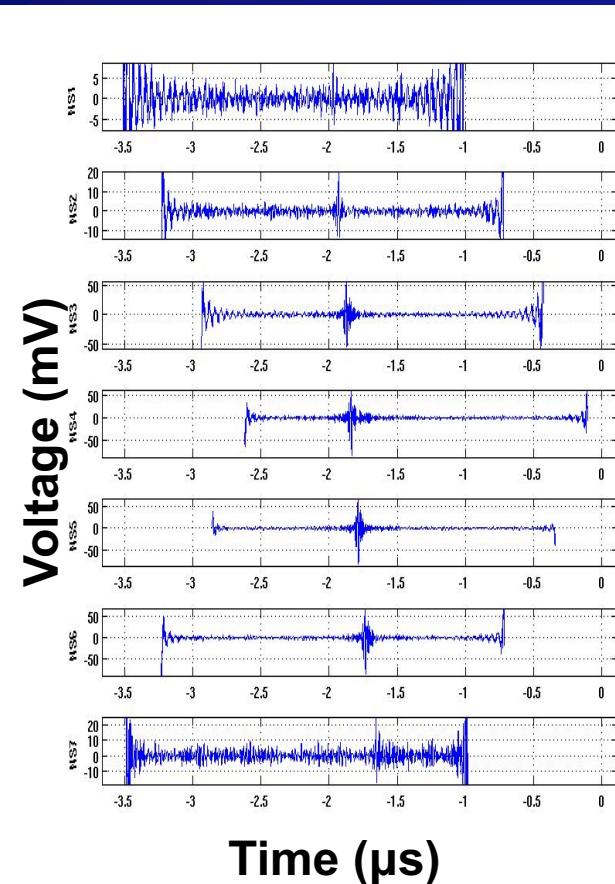
Waveform recorded as a function of time

- $\Delta f = 500 \text{ MHz}$
- $f_e = 1 \text{ GHz}$
- 12 bits ADC
- $T_{\text{obs}} = 2.5 \mu\text{s}$

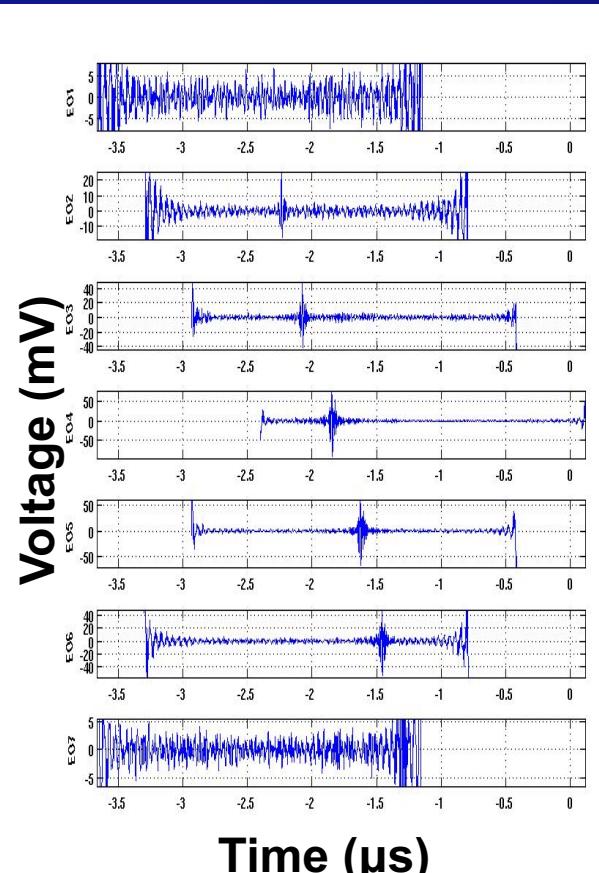
Offline processing

- Numerical filter
24-82MHz
- Transient detection

North-south axis



East West axis



Radio-detected EAS

To validate a candidate :

Time difference

Between wave and particle

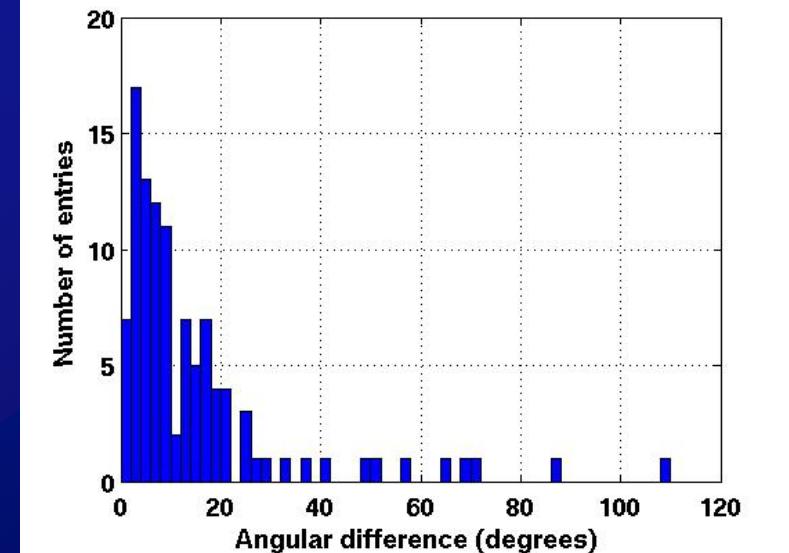
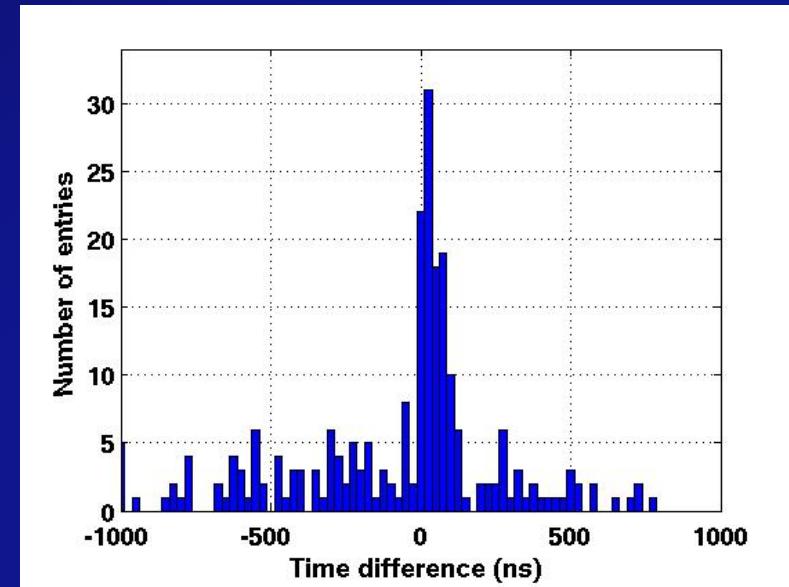
$\Delta t < 200 \text{ ns}$

Angular difference

Both reconstructed independently !

$\Delta < 20^\circ$

 EAS radio-detected



Some numbers

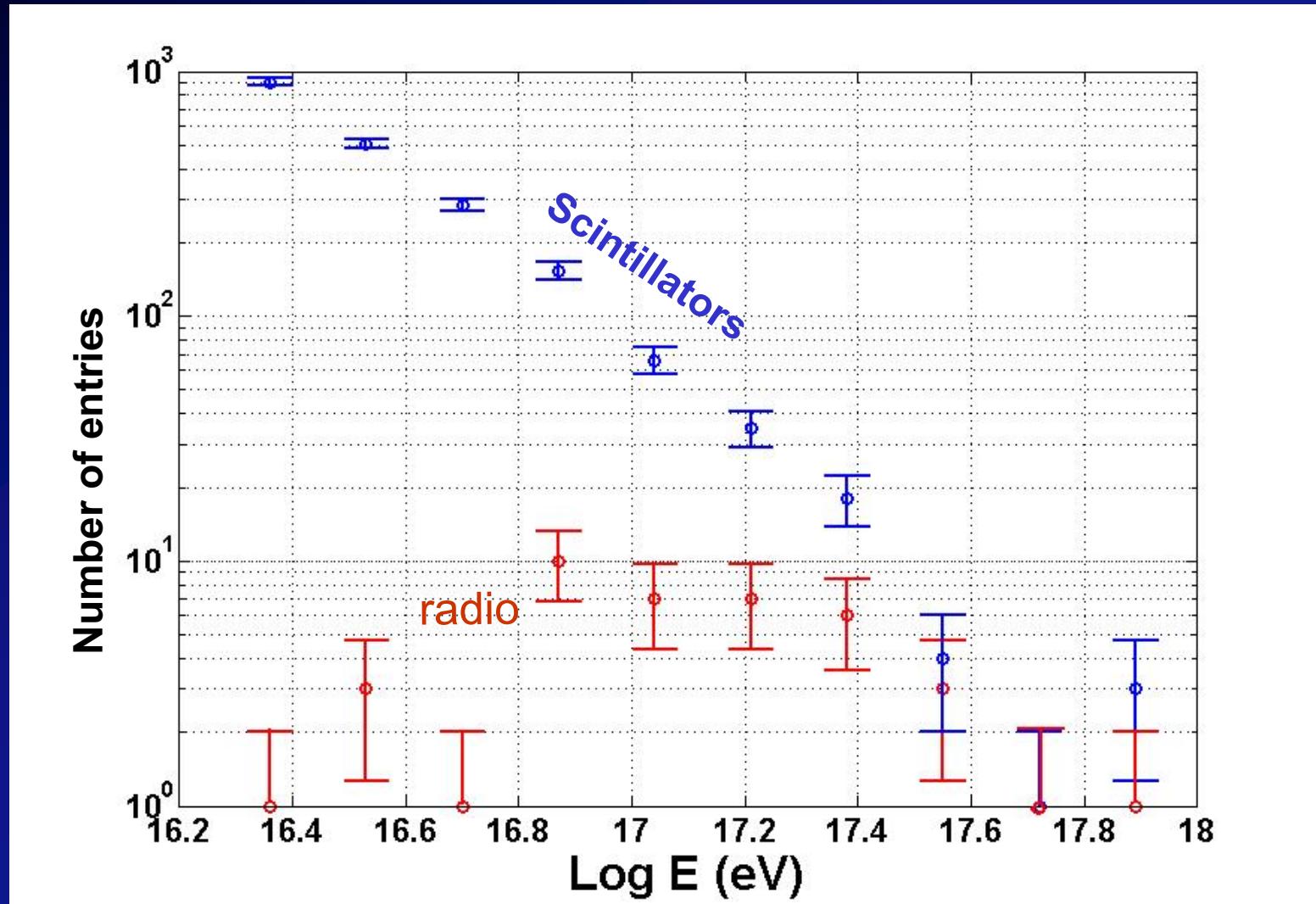
New setup under operation since December 2006

- 170 effective days of data taking
- 613 transient radio waveforms reconstructed
- 141 EAS radio-detected

0.8 events / day

- 43 Internal shower (energy known)

Energy distribution

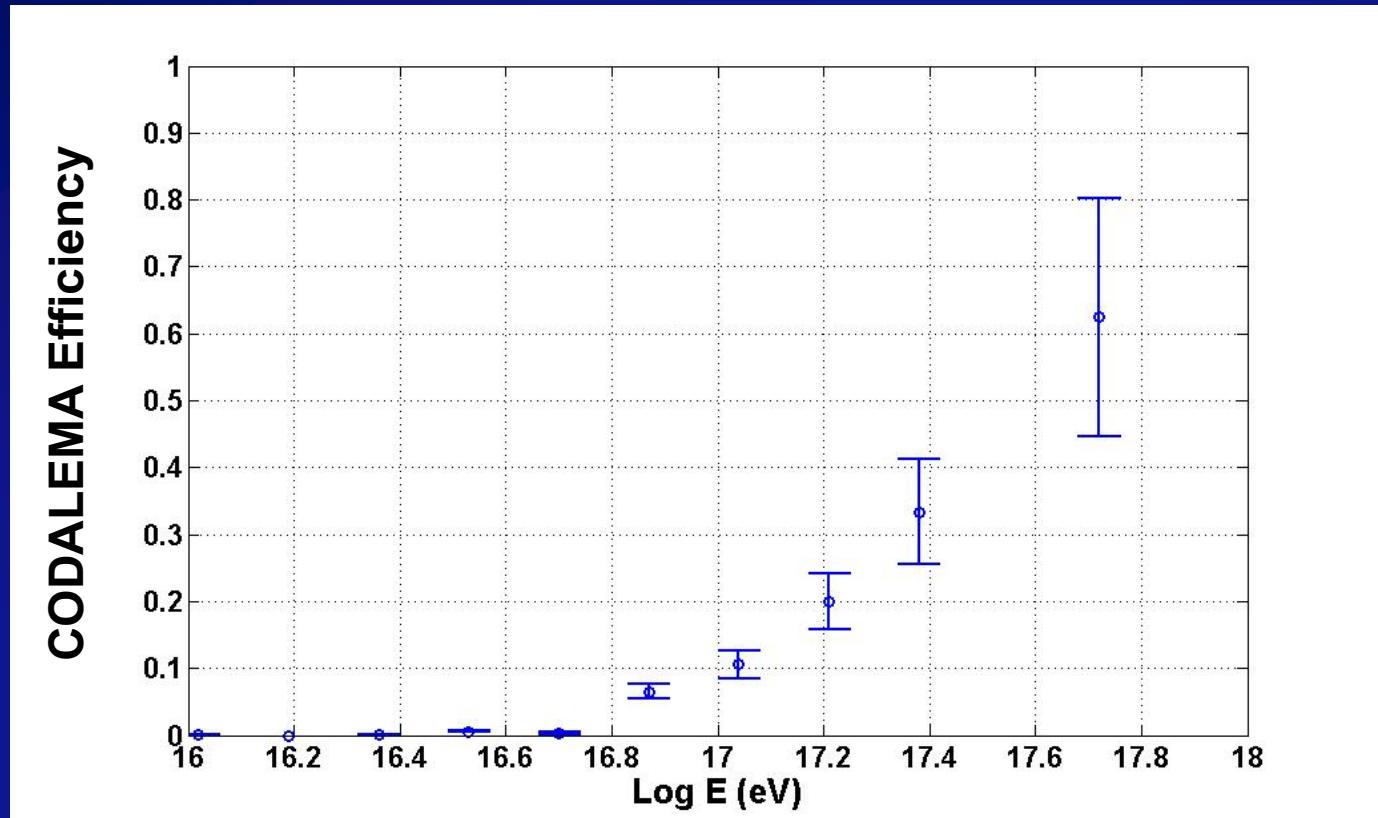


Histogram not corrected for the acceptance

Radio-detection efficiency

As a function of energy

Significant
threshold :
 $E > 5 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ eV}$



Only East-West polarisation of the electric field



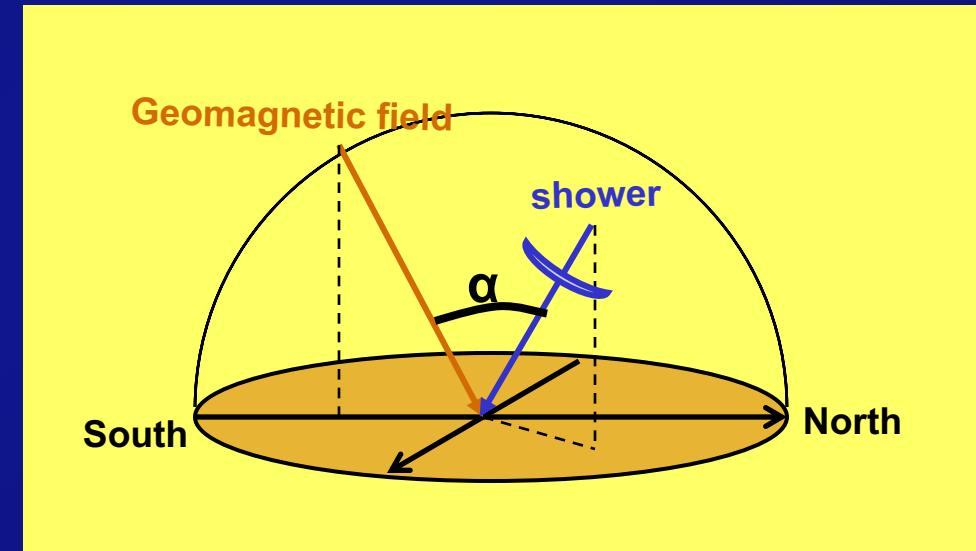
Search for geomagnetic effect

Allan et al. Nature 227, 1970

$$\varepsilon_\nu = 25. \left[\frac{E_P}{10^{17}} \right] \cdot \sin\alpha \cdot \cos\theta \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-b}{b_0(\nu, \theta)}\right) \mu V/m/MHz$$

Lorentz Force :

$$\mathbf{F} = q \cdot \mathbf{V} \wedge \mathbf{B}$$



α : angle between Geomagnetic field and
cosmic ray arrival direction

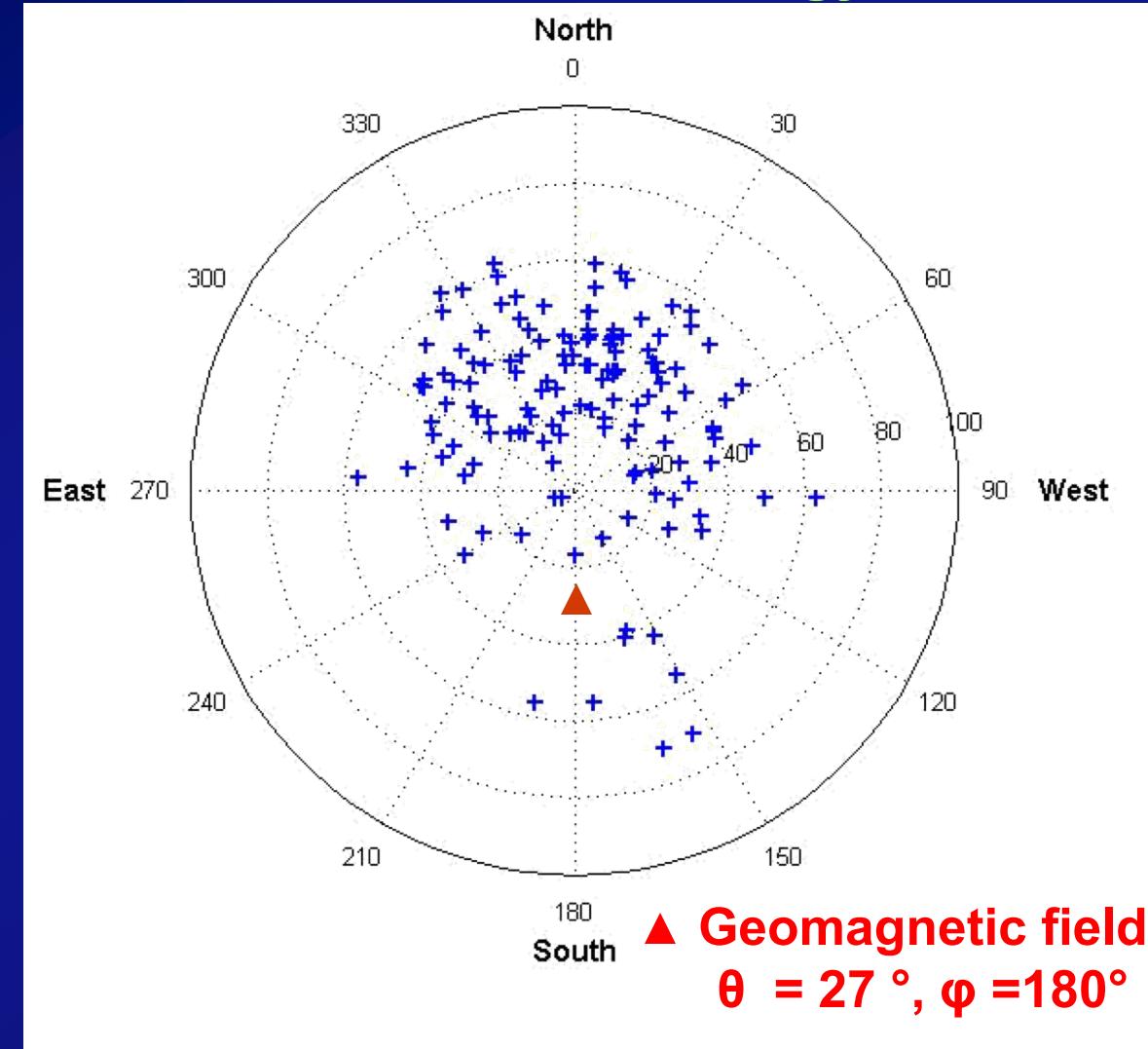
Effect on arrival direction

Arrival direction of radio-detected showers

Explicit deficit
in the South
direction

Few events near
geomagnetic
field vector

For unknown energy



Effect on radio efficiency

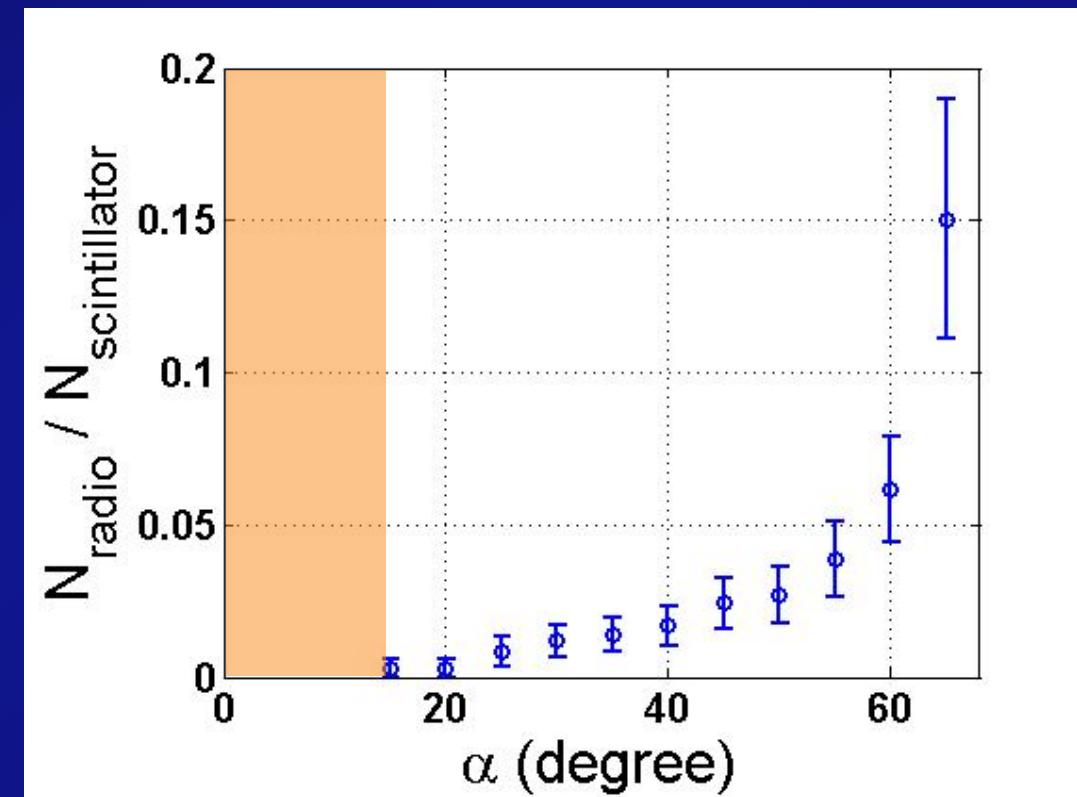
Ratio radio-particles as a function of α

Rising function
of α

No event for α
below 15°

Qualitatively
compatible with
Allan

For unknown energy



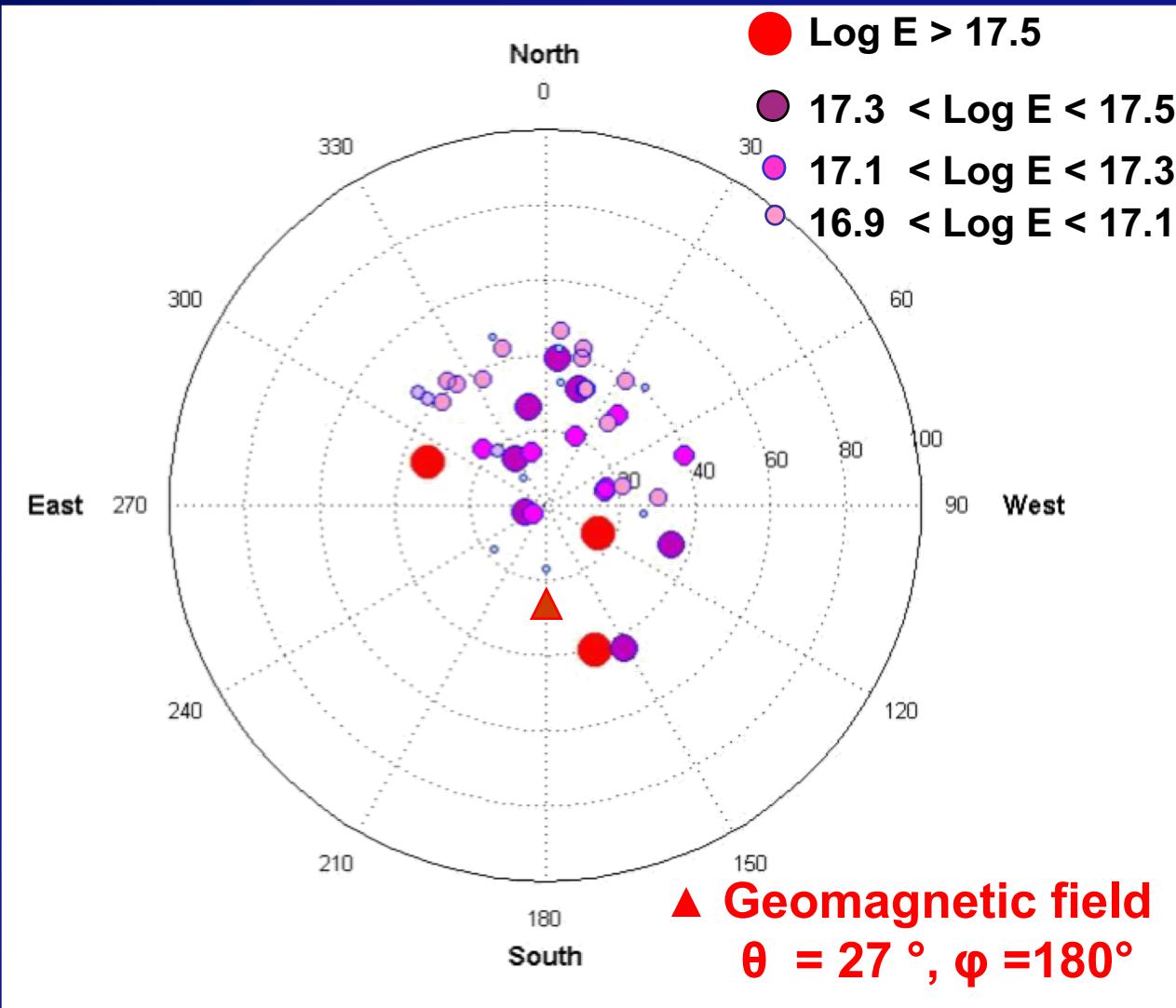
Effect with the energy

Energy known
for « internal
showers »

(CIC method, precision 30 %)

43 internal showers

showers from
south were
more energetic

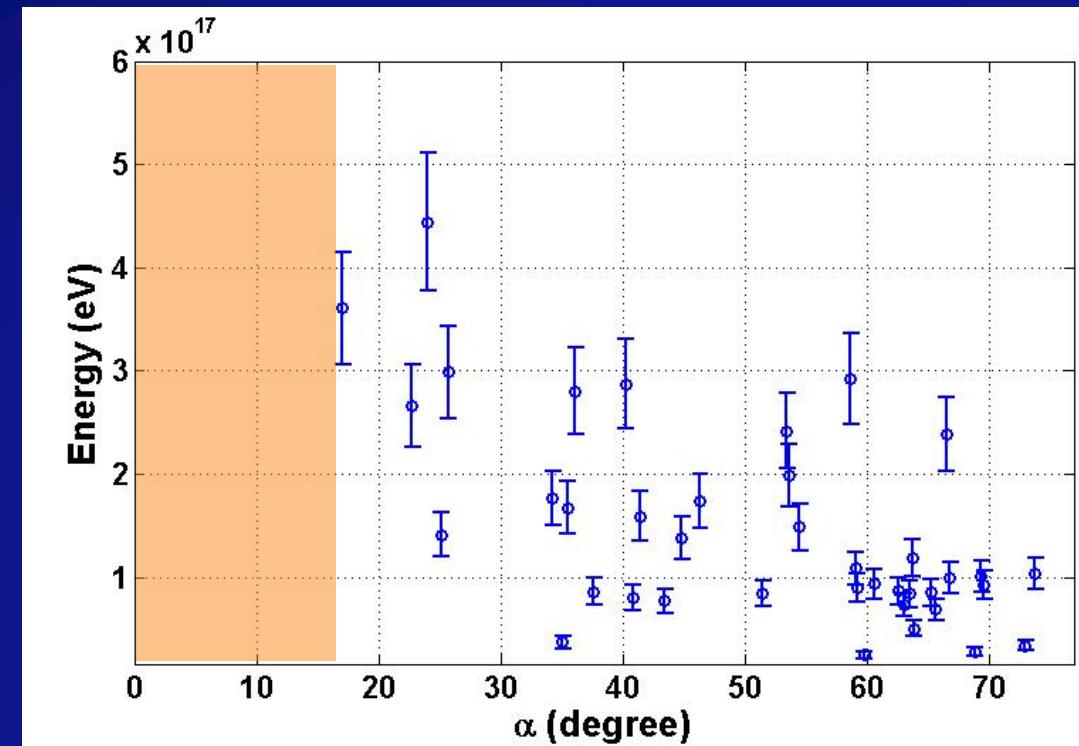


Effect with the energy

Energy as a function of α

Deficit of low energy event for small α

Low counting rate for small α



Evidence for a geomagnetic effect
in the radio emission process

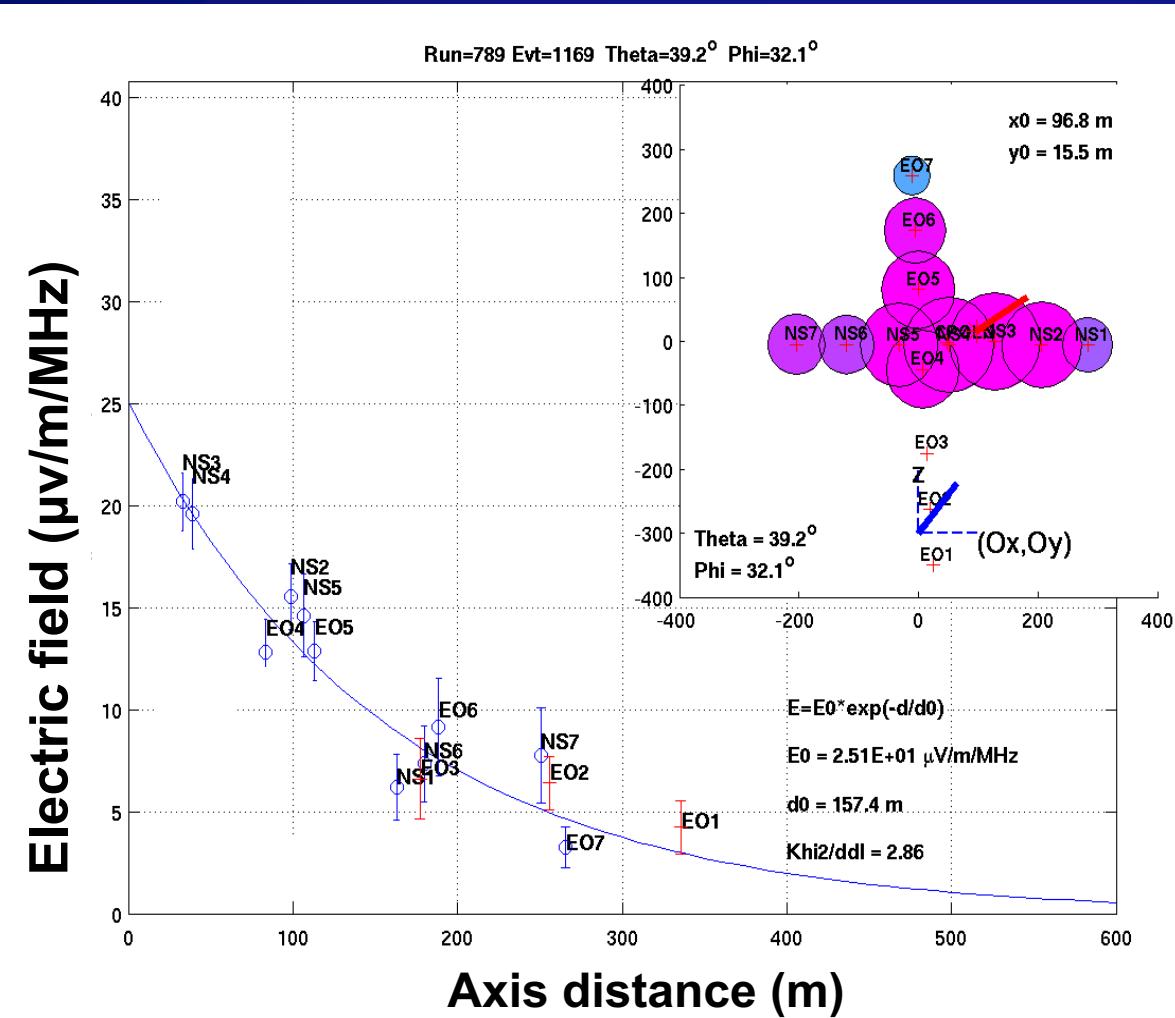
Electric field topology

Exponential dependence

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_o \exp(-d/d_o)$$

$$E = 2 \times 10^{17} \text{ eV}$$

$$\epsilon_o = 25 \mu\text{V/m/MHz}$$



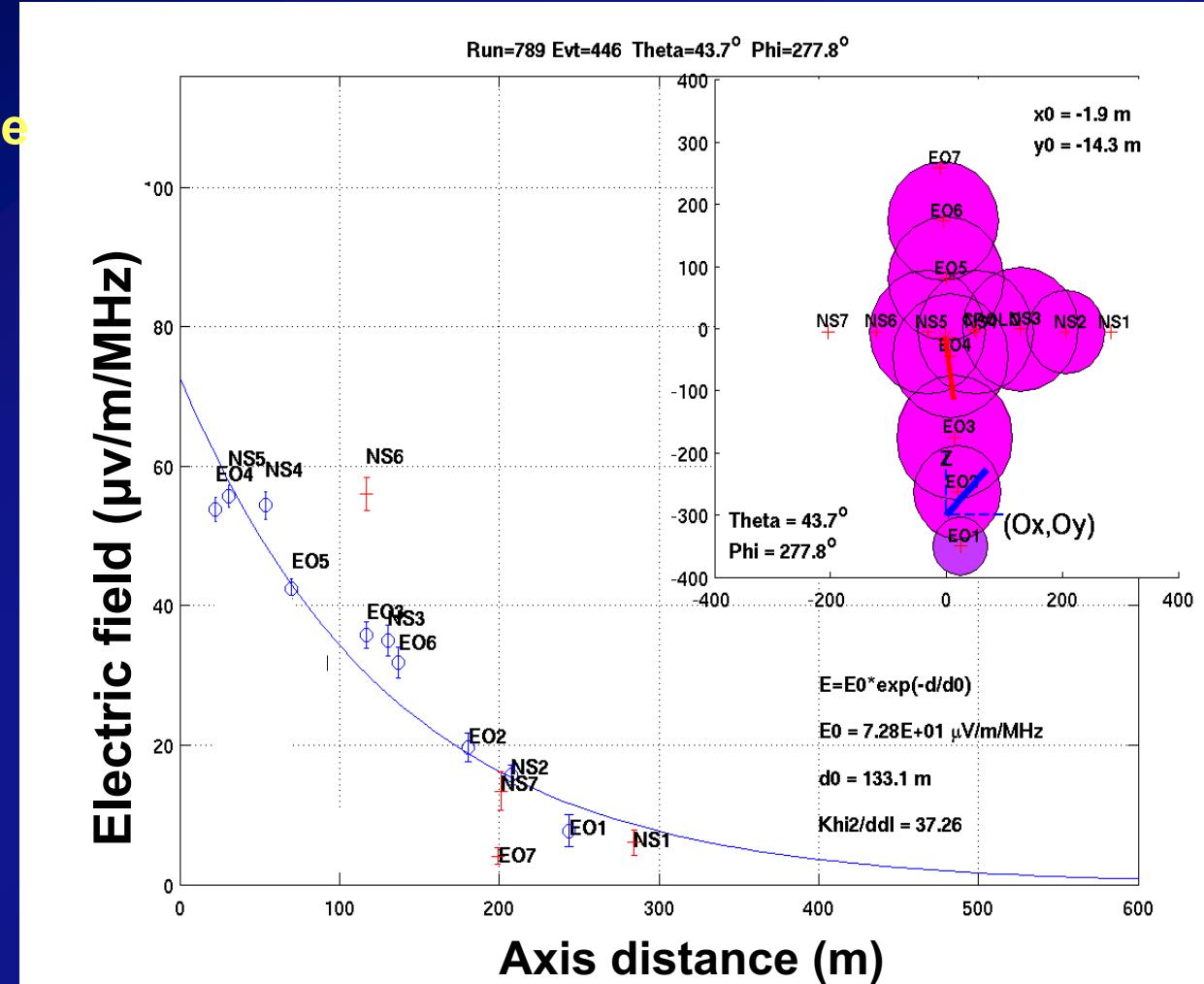
Exponential dependence

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_o \exp(-d/d_o)$$

$$E = 8 \times 10^{17} \text{ eV}$$

$$\epsilon_o = 73 \mu\text{V/m/MHz}$$

More statistic
needed
to correlate
 ε_{o} and Energy



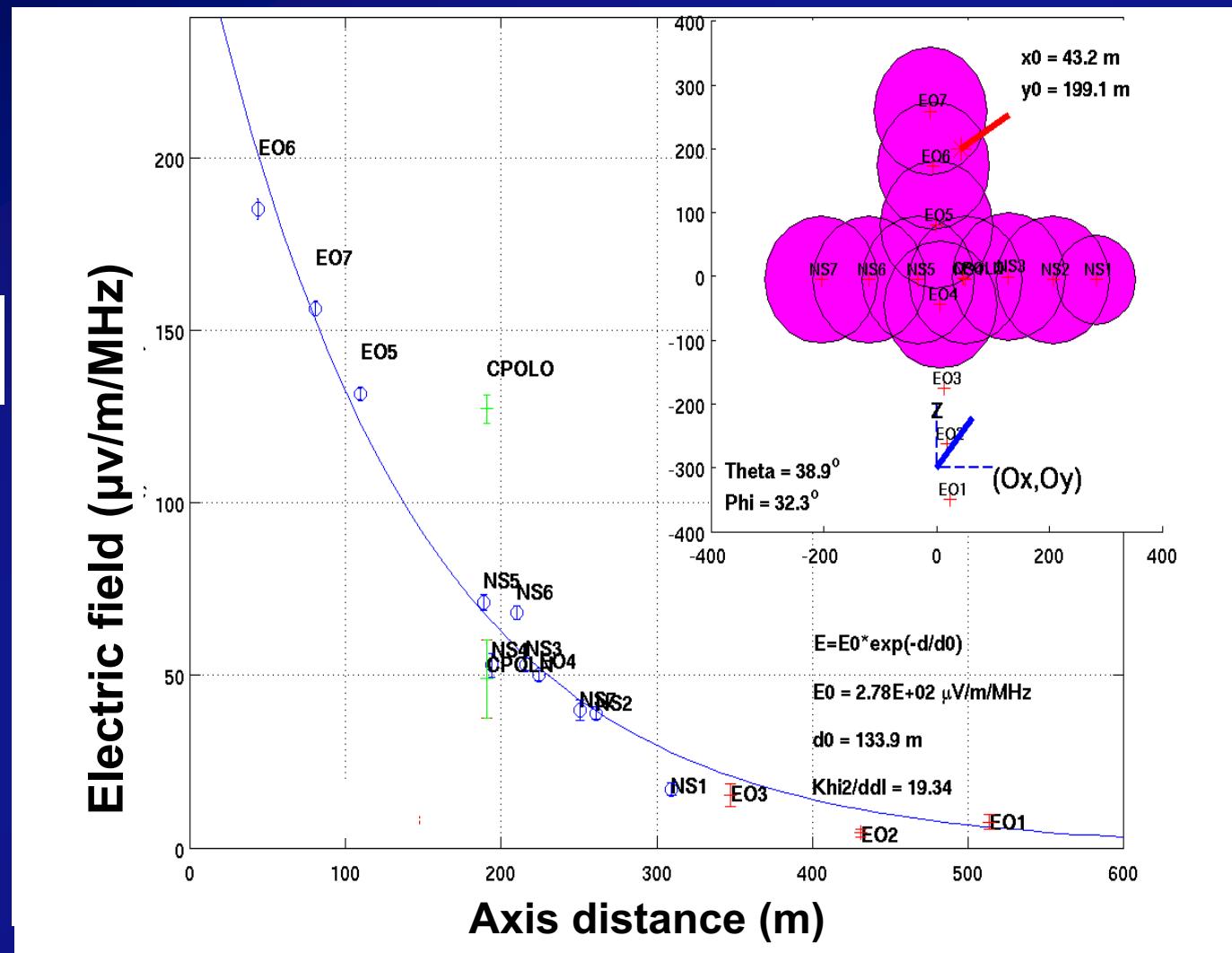
“Giant event”
($E > 10^{18}$ eV)

$$\epsilon_0 = 278 \mu\text{V/m/MHz}$$

HUGE electric
field !

Unfortunately
not internal

Electric field topology



Conclusion

CODALEMA radio detection efficiency increases with energy

Evidence for a Geomagnetic effect radio-detection deficit close to the Geomagnetic field direction

- ➡ effect on the radio-detection efficiency around 10^{17}eV
- ➡ constraint on the emission process

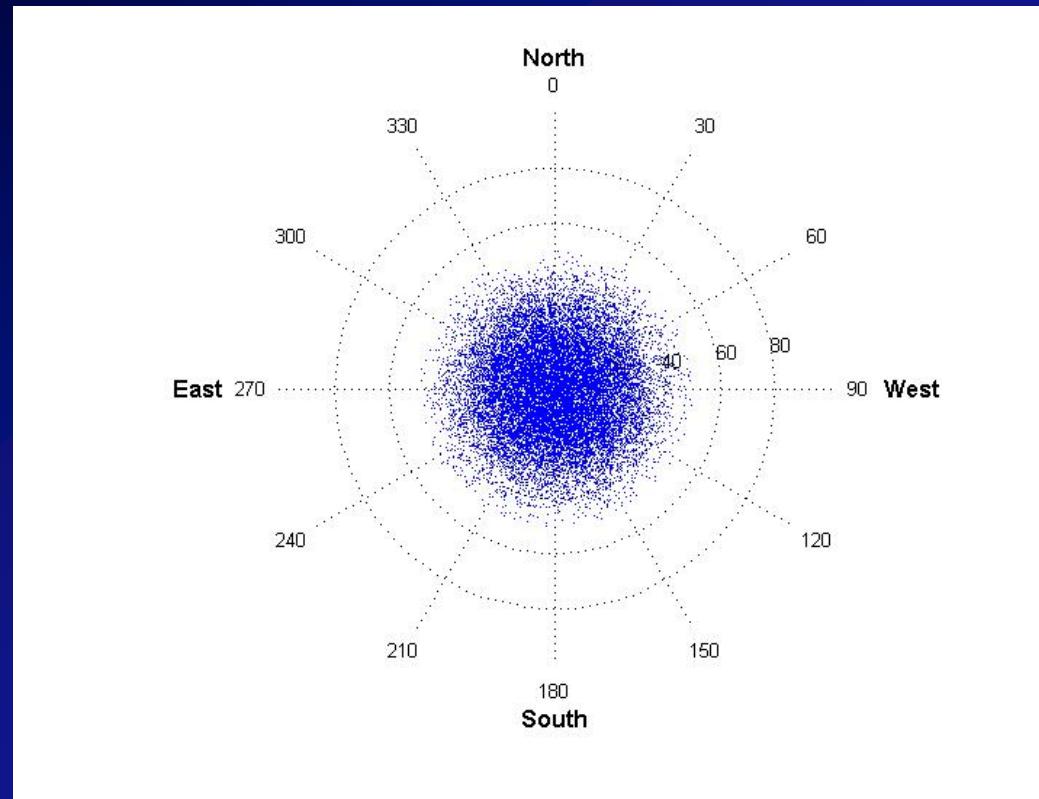
Detection of all polarization → On going effort

At the present time, we do not see clear correlation between the cosmic ray Energy and the measured electric field

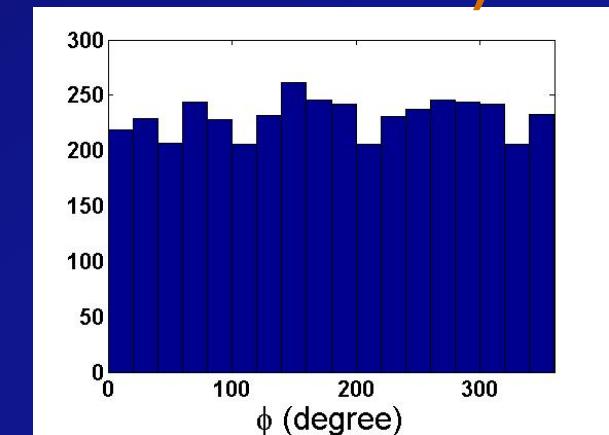
- ➡ Larger autonomous antennas array (in 2008 @ Nançay)

Scintillator distributions (internal showers)

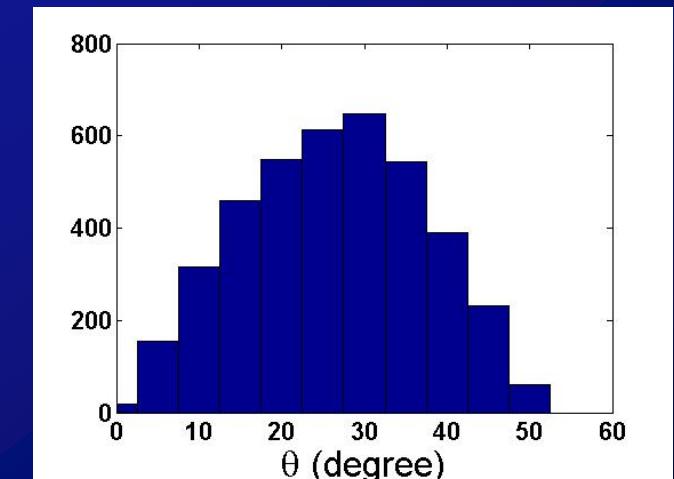
Shower arrival directions calculated with the scintillator data



Energy threshold for scintillator array $\sim 10^{15}$ eV



Azimuthal distribution



Zenithal distribution
Limited at $\theta < 50^\circ$