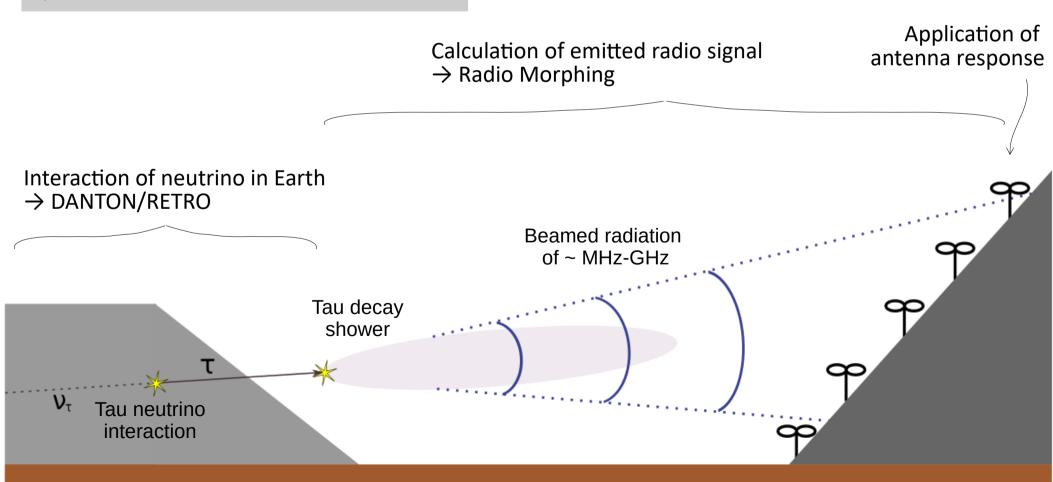
The simulation chain and first results

Presented by Sandra LeCoz and Anne Zilles White Paper Workshop @Nijmegen 20.-22.02.2018

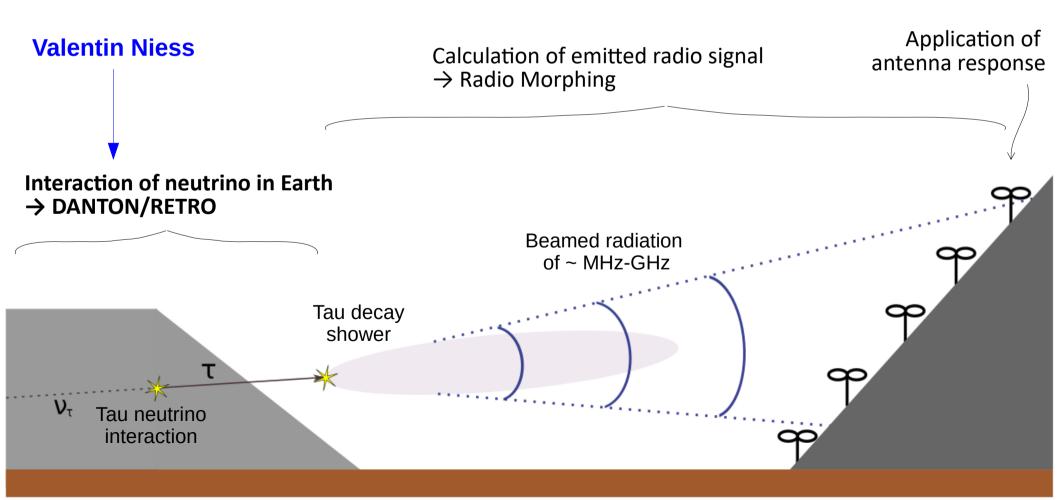
- 1) Description of simulation chain
- 2) Results for HS1

Simulation of noise (galactic & ground sources) to define a threshold



The simulation chain

Simulation of noise (galactic & ground sources) to define a threshold





DANTON/RETRO

DecAyiNg Taus frOm Neutrinos

Radio nEuTRino simulatiOn (RETRO)

DANTON:

https://github.com/niess/danton → wiki

neutrino transport by ENT

default DIS model: CT14 NLO PDF (any PDF can be plugged in as long as given in LHA format)

τ transport by *PUMAS* (detaild MC, https://github.com/niess/pumas, https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.05636) reads in energy loss tables, other models can be plugged in (photonuclear losses: Dutta 2000, https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0012350)

τ decays by ALOUETTE (https://github.com/niess/alouette), encapsulation of TAUOLA (e.g. https://arxiv.org/abs/1609.04617), a reference package for tau decays

→ decouple neutrino and radio simulation (parallel, independent!) by using backward Monte-Carlo in DANTON:

retro: framework for the end-to-end simulation - including event-model, grand-tour, danton, etc

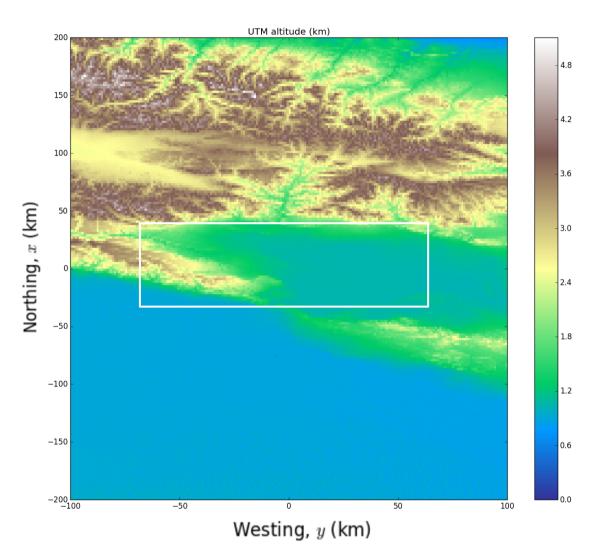
https://github.com/grand-mother/retro

RETRO tries to sample τ decay vertices uniformly above the topography, provided that they are consistent with a τ converted in rocks

- → populate the area above the detector *uniformly* with relevant events
 - == seed of simulation
 - → downstream: simulated radio signal and antenna response
 - → upstream: sample the primary neutrino flux with DANTON,

i.e. estimate the flux of decaying ts at each seed given a primary model

Including Topography



Topogrophy included by TURTLE C99 library (https://github.com/niess/turtle)

ASTER:

Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer on Terra Satellite

 spatial resolution: 30m, altitude resolution: 10m

As local framework: Cartesian coordinates, origin centred on

middle of simulated array

→ extend the simulated area (add additional tiles)

Main issue: tile properly the simulation area in geodetic coordinates.

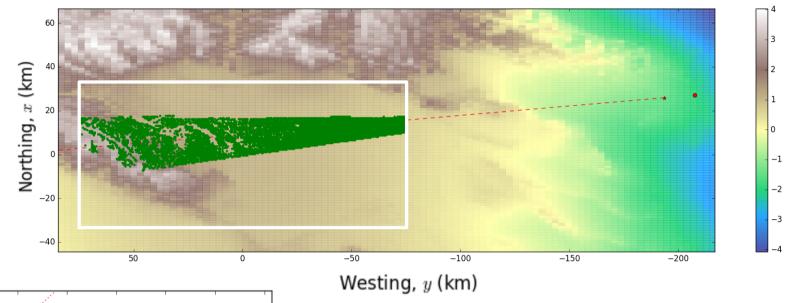
Cannot use local x,y,z for large areas because of Earth's curvature →

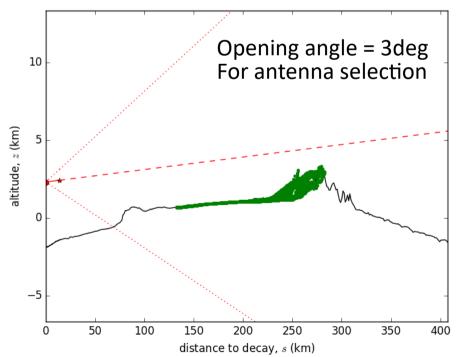
Use latitude-longitude, then generation procedure has to be adapted

https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/ → download data set https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/dataset_discovery/aster Find downloaded files here: /sps/hep/trend/neu/maps/ASTER-GDEM2 + README.pdf

Mountain shadowing

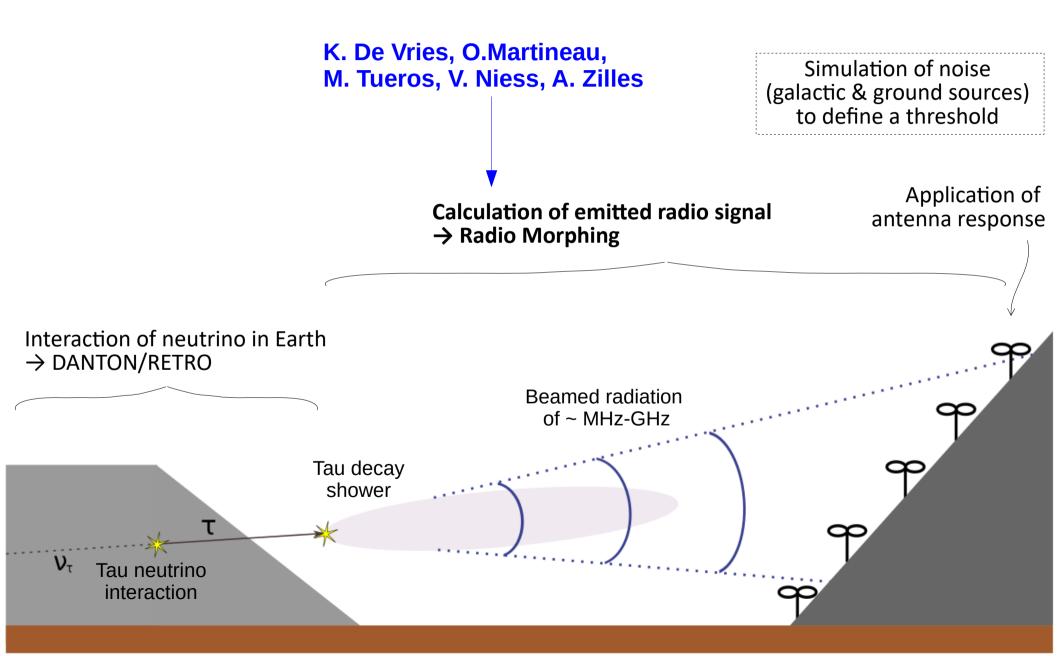
Included in the selection of antenna positions for the simulation





- 500m steps between antenna positions
- 4 antennas in footprint to select shower for simulation
- Longitudinal range: 14km to 100km @10¹⁷eV

The simulation chain



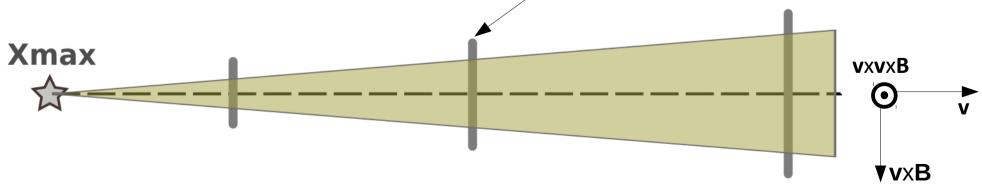
Radio morphing

 \rightarrow Morph $E_B(t)@x_i$ to $E_A(t)@x$

- Scaling of amplitude E_A(x_i, t)= k_{AB} ·E_B(x_i, t)
 + "scaling of ref. position" x_i → x_i
- Interpolation of pulse shape $E_B(x_j, t) \rightarrow E_B(x, t)$

RM ~O(mins)/shower ZHAireS ~O(h)/shower

Reference shower with 16 star planes in diff. distances



1000 2000

120antennas/plane

Position along vxB (m)

2000

1500

1000

500

-500

-1000

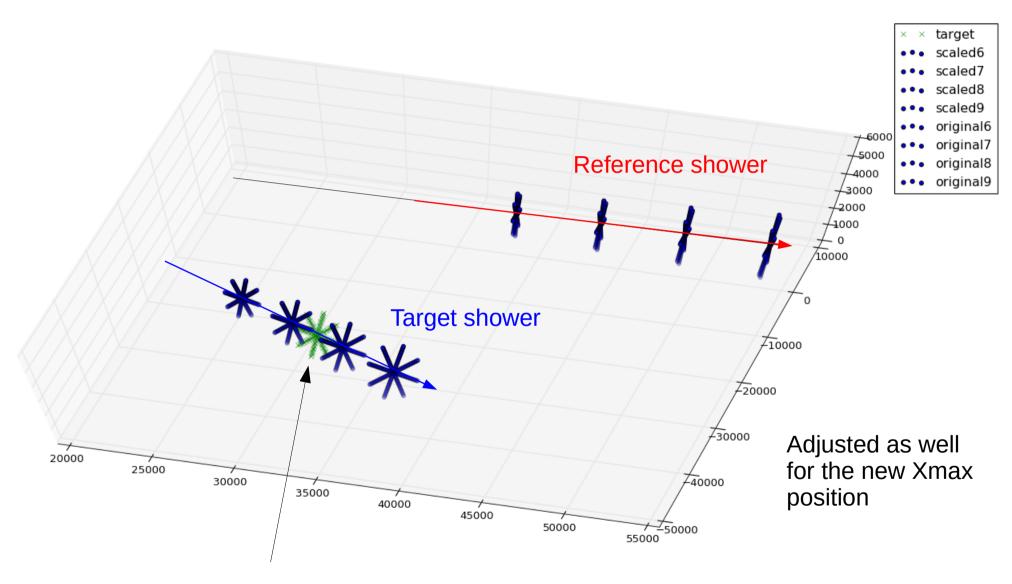
-1500

-2000

-2000 - 1000

Position along vx(vxB) (m)

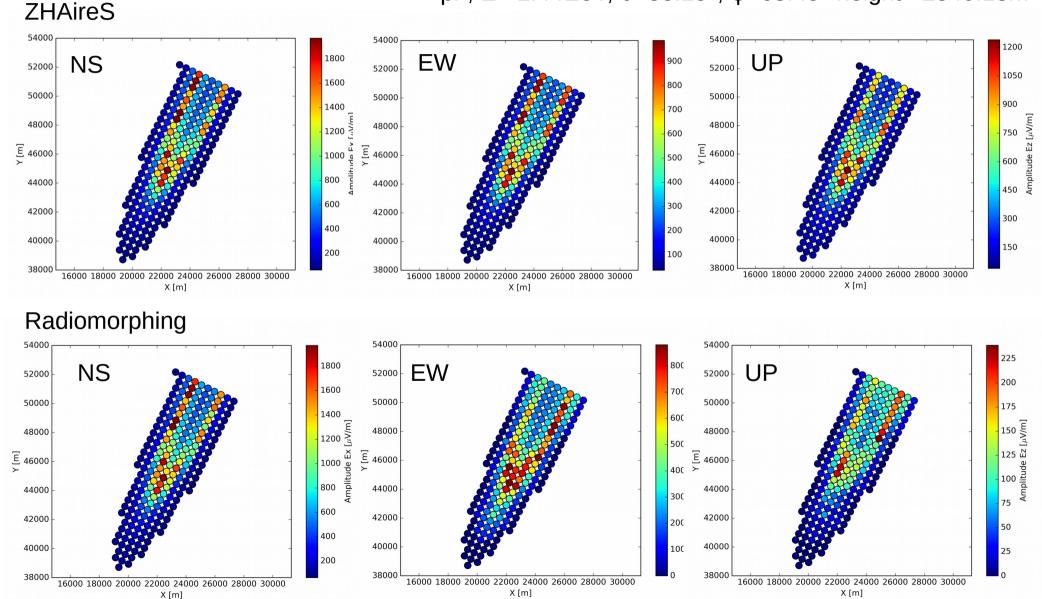
Principle – scaling positions



Target positions, here a "test" shower

Nicolas as a beta user of RM applied his ZHAireS scripts to RM output

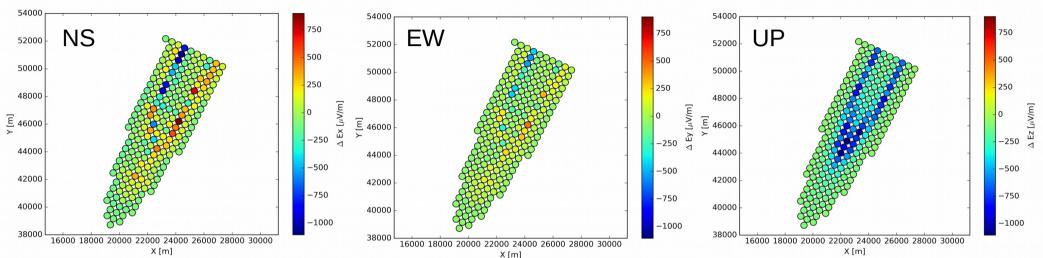
pi-, E= 1.44EeV, θ =88.15°, ϕ =63.45° height= 2540.18m



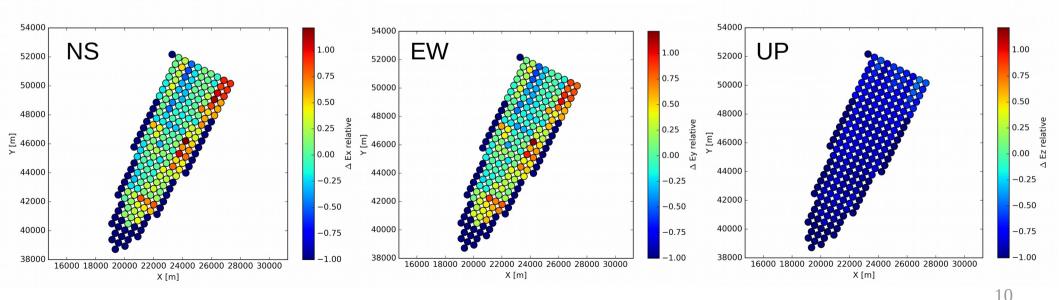
f=0-500MHz

pi-, E= 1.44EeV, θ =88.15°, ϕ =63.45° height= 2540.18m





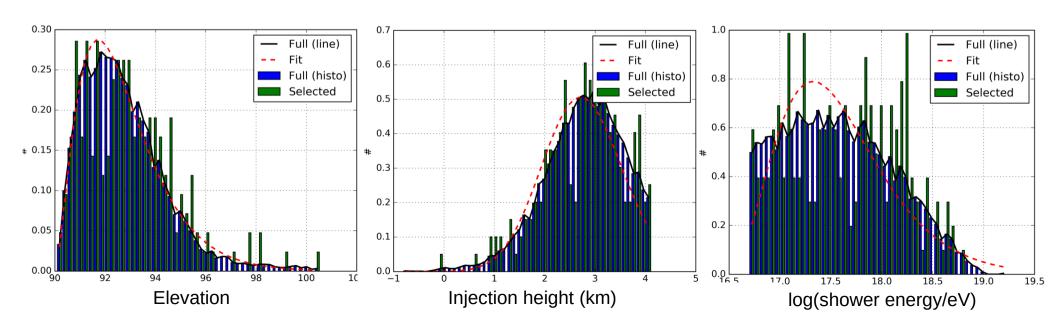
Relative difference: (RM-ZHAireS)/ZHAires



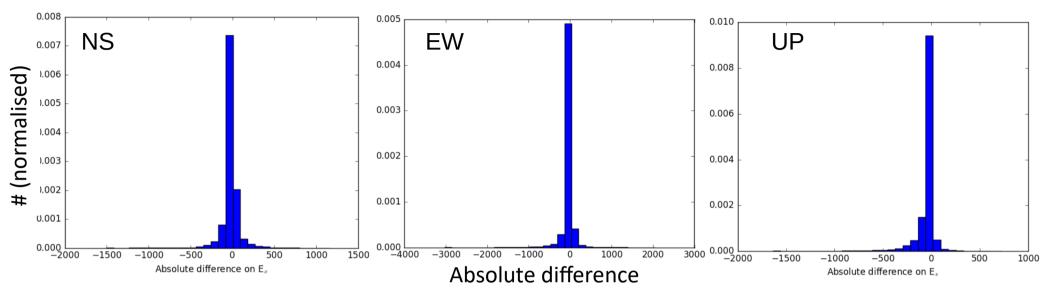
→ Radiomorphing underestimates the signal

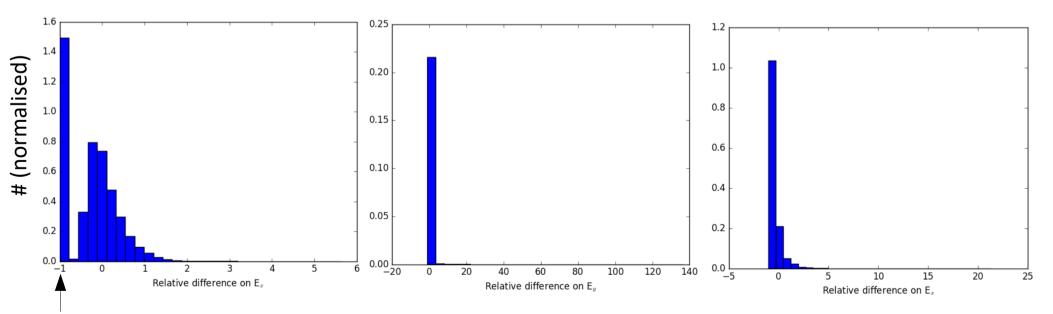
[Nicolas]

- selected 200 showers from a DANTON library which fit the global distribution of events in the library, but with randomly drawing an azimuth for each shower
- Array = 40 km from decay point, slope = 10 deg, spacing = 500 m, maximum height above ground = 3000 m, Ground Altitude = 1500 m
- for RM, only the leading particle is considered and the energy provided is always the total primary energy
- After applying antenna response:
 → check detection i.e. check whether V_{EW}, V_{NS},V_{UP},V_{tot} > 50/150 muV (aggressive/conservative)
- a shower is detected if N_{ant_triggered} >8



128 simulated showers





RM returns no signal for these antennas

Comparison of the shower triggers:

Total number of showers: 128

Shower trigger for ZHAireS and RM: 84 (aggr.), for RM but not for ZHAireS: 3, for ZHAireS but not for RM: 11, for none of them: 30

Trigger conditions: $-V_{EW}, V_{NS}, V_{UP}, V_{tot} > 50/150 \text{ muV}$ (aggressive/conservative) $-a \text{ shower is detected if } N_{ant_triggered} > 8$

N triggered showers (Aggressive case) with RM: 87

with ZHAireS: 95

Absolute Delta Ntriggered showers ZHAireS-RM (Aggressive case): 8.0

Relative Delta Ntriggered showers (ZHAireS-RM)/ZHAireS (Aggressive case): 8.4 %

N triggered showers (Conservative case) with RM: 53

with ZHAireS: 66

Absolute Delta Ntriggered showers ZHAireS-RM (Conservative case): 13.0

Relative Delta Ntriggered showers (ZHAireS-RM)/ZHAireS (Conservative case): 19.7 %

- → RM tends to underestimate signal strength, few percent difference in trigger rate
- → Shower-to-shower fluctuations not studied yet!

The simulation chain

