





The Surface Array Enhancement

A comprehensive overview of the planned cosmic-ray surface detector at the South Pole

Roxanne Turcotte on behalf of the IceCube Collaboration at the SCAR AAA Workshop









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picture credit: {Y.Makino), IceCube/NSF

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The IceCube Neutrino Observatory





Planned Surface Array Enhancement

- Mitigate the **snow accumulation** on the IceTop tanks
- Supporting IceCube's Neutrino mission
 - Improving the **background veto** for IceCube
 - Improving the understanding of **atmospheric** background
- Cosmic rays physics
 - Extending the **energy range**
 - Adding independent measurements in the ~ PeV region
 - Exploring the galactic to extragalactic transition
 - Increasing mass composition resolution
- R&D for IceCube-Gen2 (surface)





Energy Spectrum of Cosmic Rays





Planned



Elevated **Radio Antennas**

- SKALA-V2 LPDA Antennas
- Nominal bandwidth : **70MHz to 350MHz**
- Integrated LNAs with high amplification and low noise (40K)
- Custom made radio pre-processing board for additional filtering and amplification
- Omni-directional
- Good directivity for **± 60° from zenith**
- Low power
- ±0.5° uncertainty on the levelling
- Low cross-polarisation
- Easy assembly in the field

















Elevated **Scintillation Panels**



T. Huber



Radio components DAQ and related components







Scintillator components DAQ and related components







Communication, control and timing **DAQ and related components**

















Elevated **Field Hub**

- Insulated container for electronics
 - Ensure a higher and more stable temperature for the electronics. Also provide a slower cool-down in case of power outage
- **Double shielding** to mitigate RFI
- Will have some **storage** for the **cable** slack
- Separated DC/DC converter box for safety



Infrastructure

- Communication
 - **Integrated** in the IceCube Infrastructure
 - Use of existing **satellites** for data transfer
- Data transfer and power routed via cables from/to ICL
- Future trigger logic planned with in-ice coincidences
- Power
 - 40-65 W per station
 - Small fraction of IceCube power budget







Maintenance

- Average of **20 cm/year** of **snow accumulation**
- **Raising** the individual detectors every **5 years**. The maintenance will naturally be staggered (with deployment)
- About **2 person for 2 weeks** every year for maintenance for full array

Monitoring

- Antennas' baseline monitoring already online, daily trigger rates
- Alerts sent when abnormal behaviour
- Will be extended (e.g. scintillators' gain, DAQ temperature, etc)





Extendable structure Cable slack (20 years)

Background Spectra At the Pole

Detailed Plots

Yearly comparison of individual antennas Stability over time



*The final version has 1.20 m













Prototype Station



• Further analyses on-going





Raw data and background

• Example of a **charge histogram** (high gain)



• Median spectrum (17.04.2020) compared with galactic noise (Cane model) and thermal noise (40K) in gray





PoS(ICRC2021)225 (M. Oehler)

Detection of air showers!



















A look into the future

- Veto the background for the in-ice detector (Gen2)
- Extending the energy range by a factor of 3 (fully covering the predicted transition region from galactic to extragalactic CRs)
- 8-10x geometric aperture but **30x** for inice coincidences aperture
- Observing the **transition** from **conventional to prompt muon** (0.5-1 PeV)
- Threshold of ~0.5 PeV







Outlook in the future - IceCube Gen2





F.G. Schroeder



Conclusion

- We developed a hybrid detector combining elevated scintillation detectors and elevated radio antennas to complement the already existing ice-Cherenkov tanks.
 - This will **mitigate** the continuously **increasing detection threshold** of IceTop due to snow.
- A prototype station was deployed in January 2020 and as expected records airshowers and the direction reconstruction agrees between all detector types.
- The enhanced array covering 1 km² planned to be deployed in the coming years
- Planning and development starting from the experience gained is on-going for the bigger IceCube-Gen2 surface array
- Stay tuned for more results of these future cosmic-ray detectors :)











