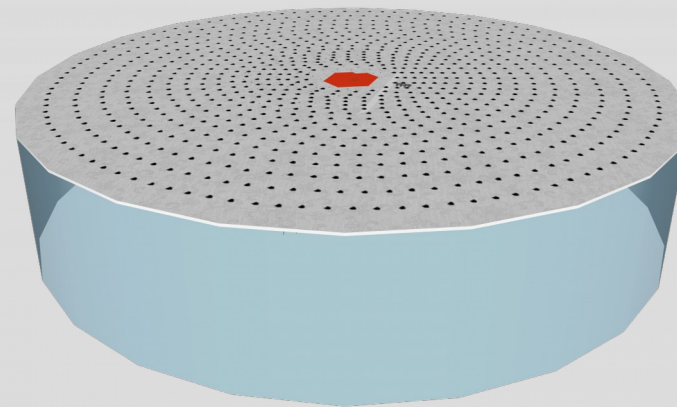
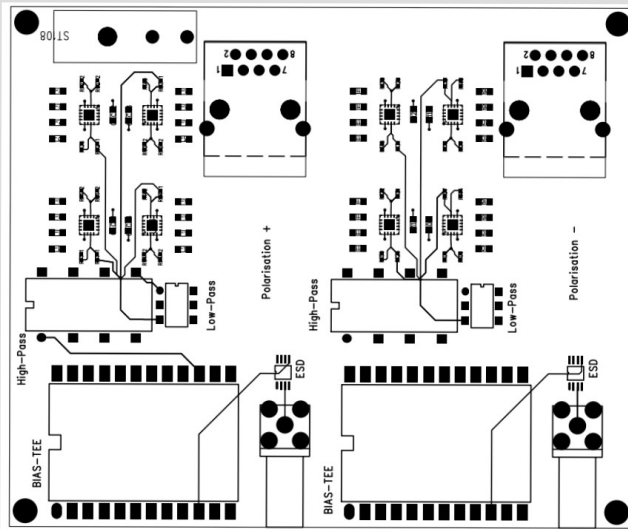
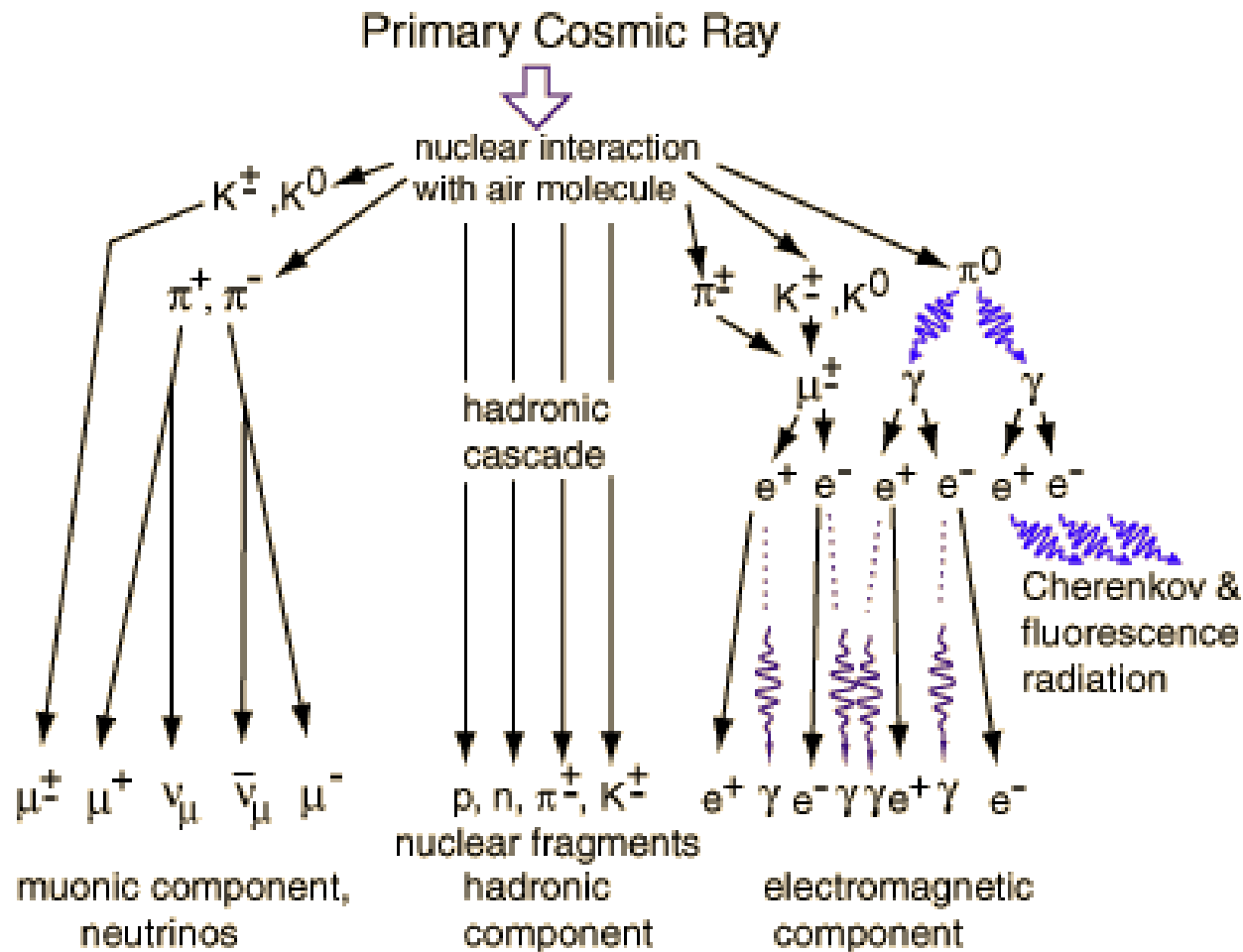


Integration of radio surface antennas into the scintillator upgrade of IceTop at IceCube

Institut für Kernphysik (IKP)
Karlsruhe Institut für Technologie

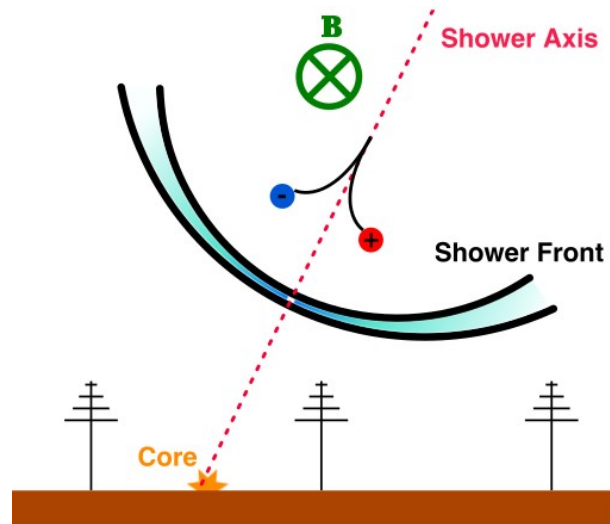


Cosmic Ray Showers



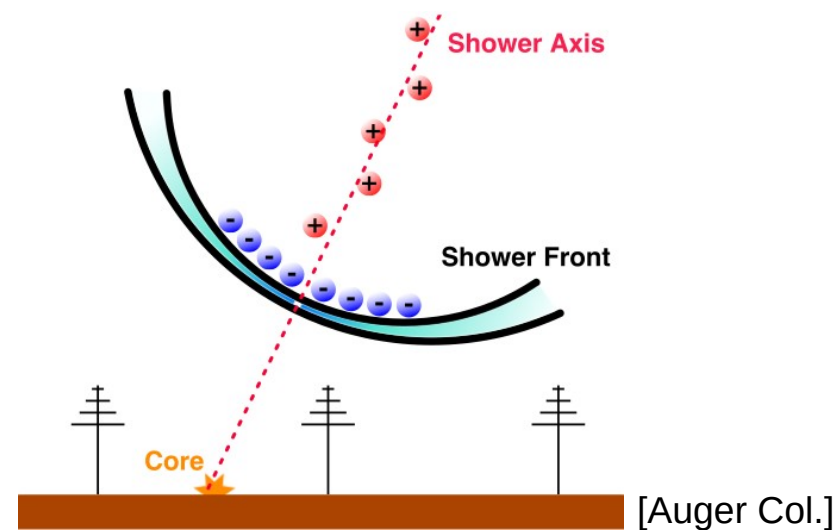
<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/Astro/cosmic.html>

Radio emissions during an air shower



Geomagnetic effect

- Separation of e^+/e^- due to the Earth magnetic field
- Primary effect for particle showers in air



Askaryan radiation

- Charge excess due to e^- in the shower front
- Secondary effect for particle showers in air
- Shifts the maximum of radio away from the core

Radio arrays for Astro Particle Physics

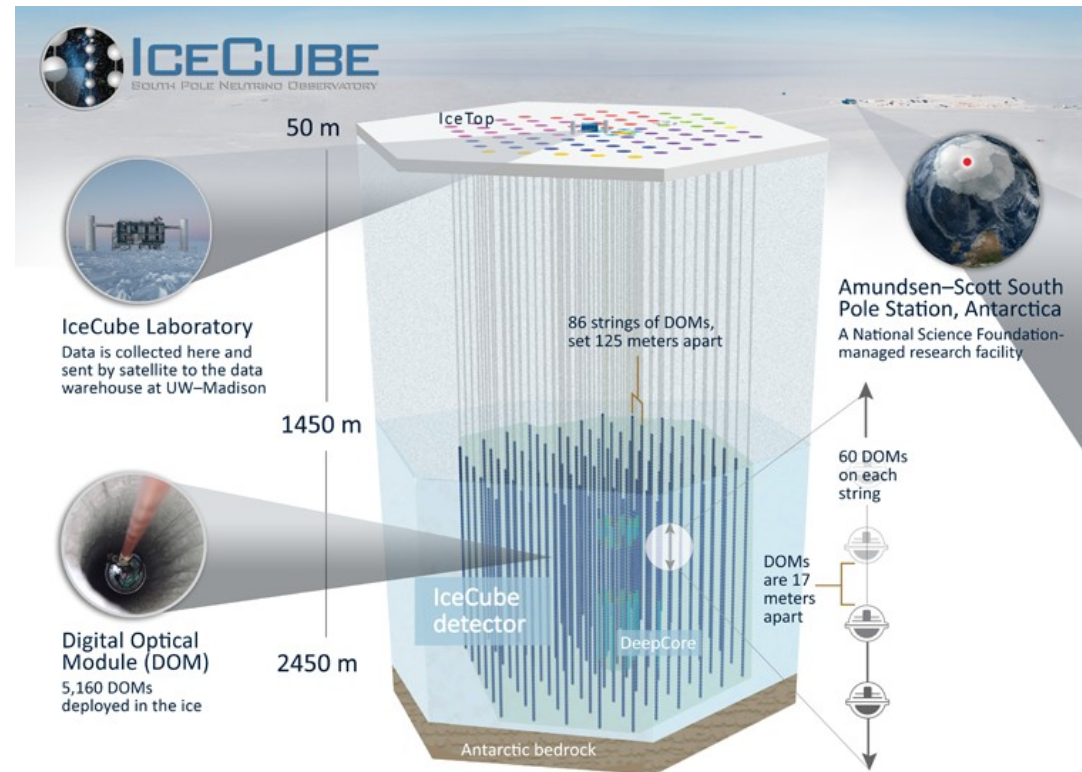
- LOPES at CASCADE-Grande (Shutdown in 2013)
- AERA at Auger Observatory (153 radio stations, 6 km²)
- Tunka-Rex (63 antenna, 1 km², E~1 Eev)
- Square Kilometer Array (Africa/Australia, 130k up to 1 million antennas)



LOPES: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LOPES_Antenna.JPG?uselang=de
AERA: https://www.auger.org/images/Projects/AERA_panorama

IceCube-Gen2

- IceCube-Gen2 upgrade
- First step: IceTop-Gen2
- Development of a hybrid particle and radio detector for IceTop
 - Improved veto capabilities
 - Investigation of snow accumulation on new detectors
- IceTop as CR-Detector
- Search for PeV gamma rays from the Galactic center

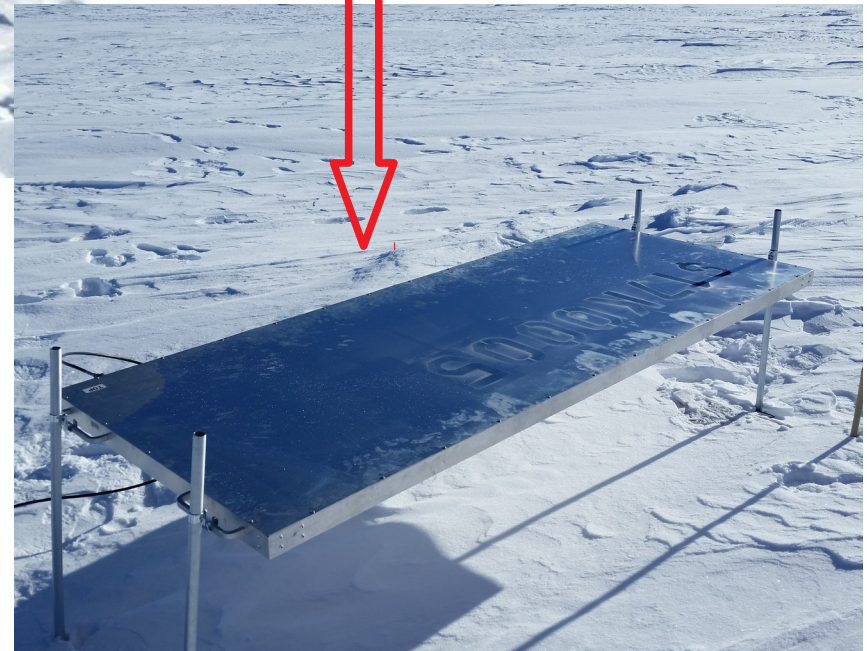


<https://icecube.wisc.edu/science/icecube/detector>

IceScint and IceAct deployed at the southpole



IceScint



IceAct

The SKALA antenna

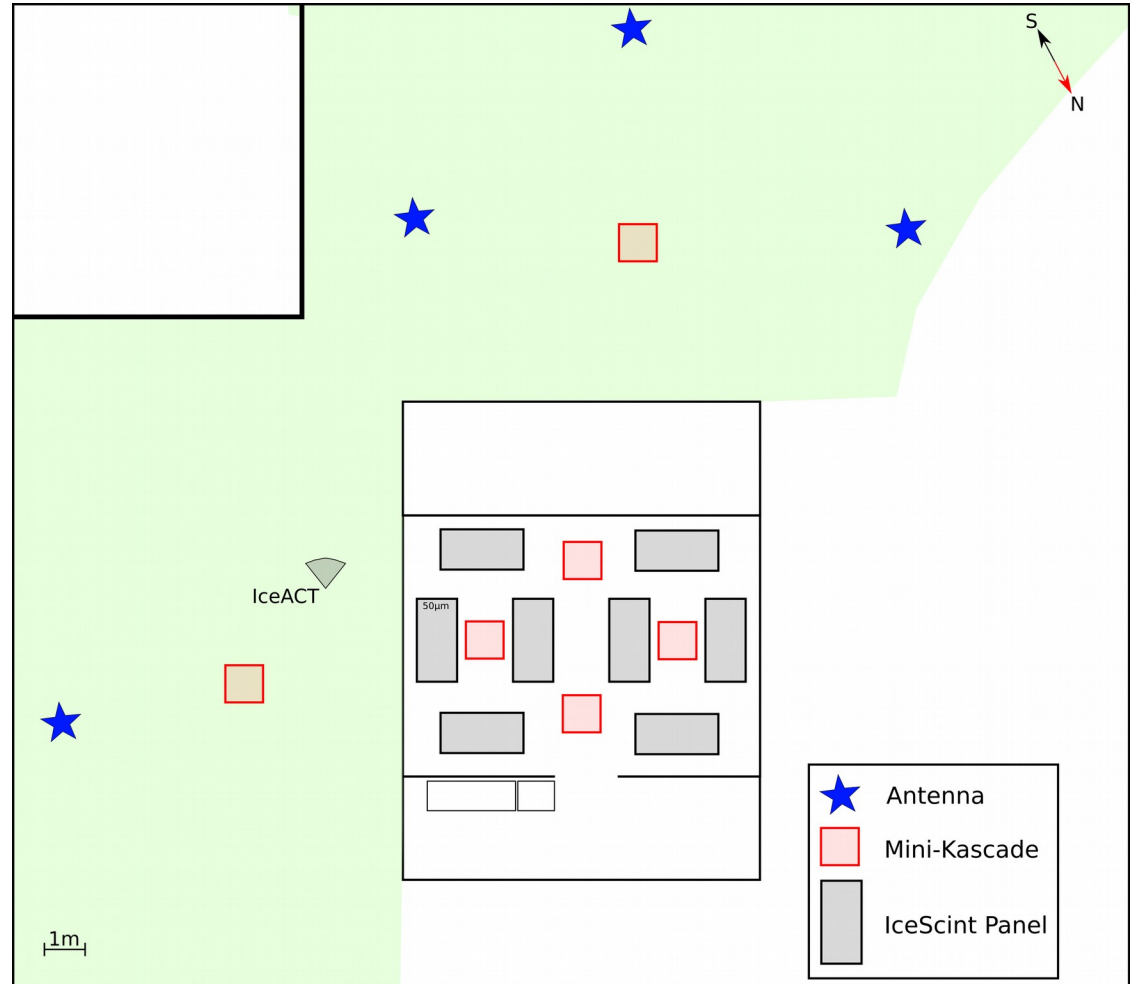
- Developed for the Square Kilometer array
- Frequency bandwidth of 50-350MHz (target 100-190 MHz)
- Low-Noise LNA
- Simple structure for harsh conditions
- Integration of radio into existing IceTAXI DAQ, which is in use at the southpole, possible



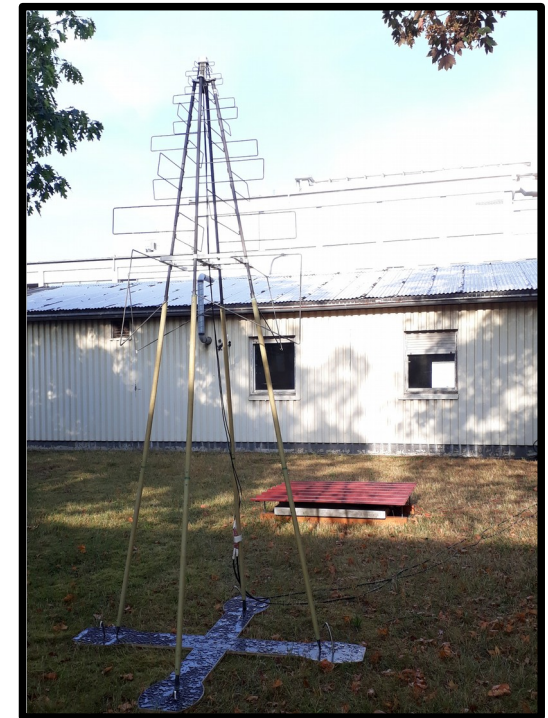
Hybrid engineering array at KIT

- 6 Mini-KASCADE particle detectors
- 8 IceScint detectors
- 4 SKA radio antennas
- IceTAXI DAQ
- White Rabbit network

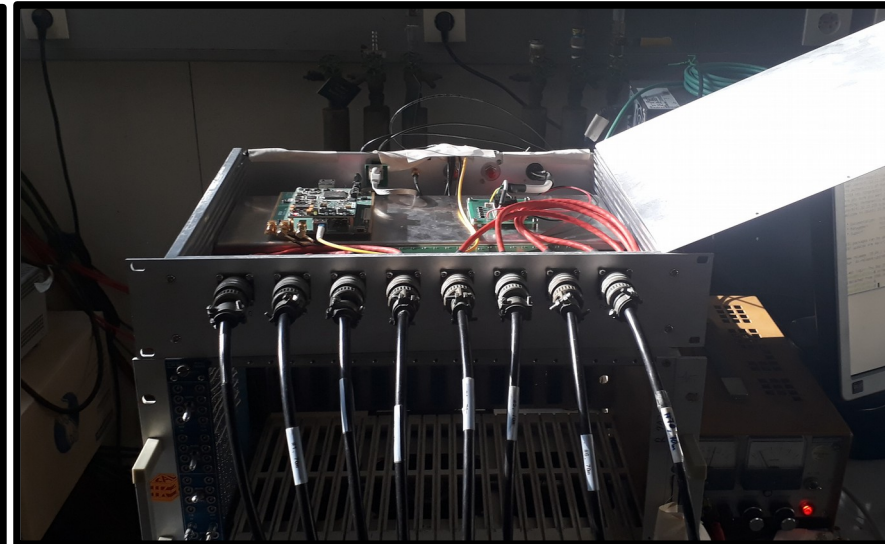
- Test and calibration of IceScint detectors
- Tests and first measurement with radio antennas



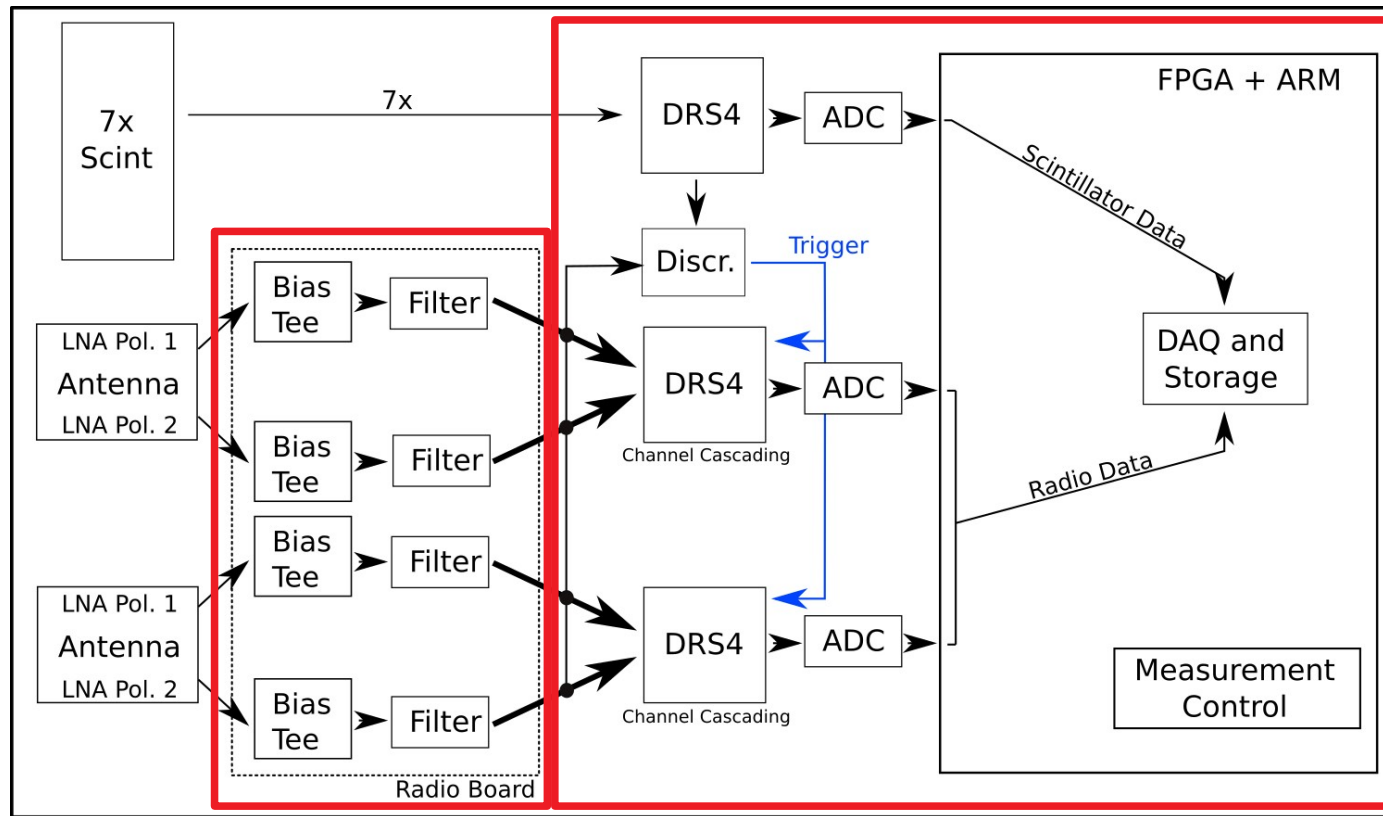
Pictures - Array



Pictures - DAQ



PCB for radio integration

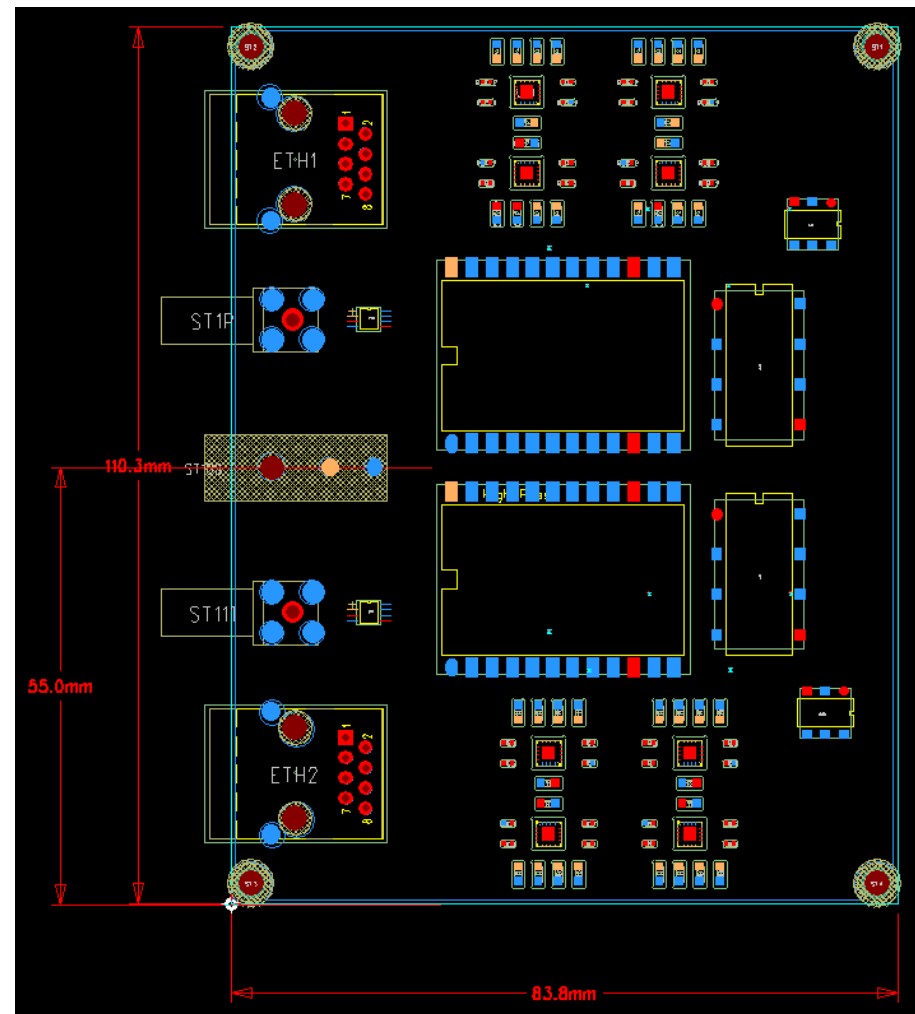


Radio trace length: $4.1\mu\text{s}$ @ 1GHz per channel, 4096 samples á 14 bit

- One DRS4 samples scintillation detectors, two DRS4 sample two radio antennas
- DRS4 in channel cascading mode for radio: trace length of $\sim 4\mu\text{s}$
- Internal trigger for radio based on scintillation detector events

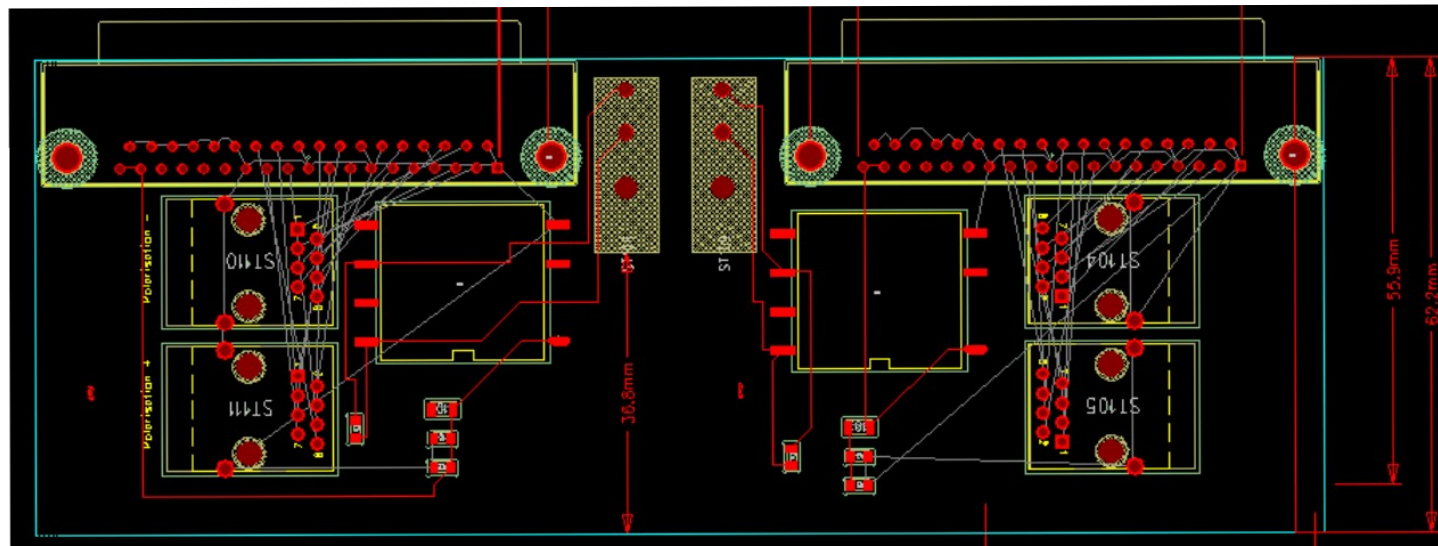
PCB for radio integration

- Input via SMA-connectors
- ESD as spark protection
- BIAS-TEE for power supply of the antennas
- High- and Low-Pass-Filter for frequency bandwidth
- Amplifier for amplification and conversion from single-ended to differential signals
- Output via 8Pin Ethernet



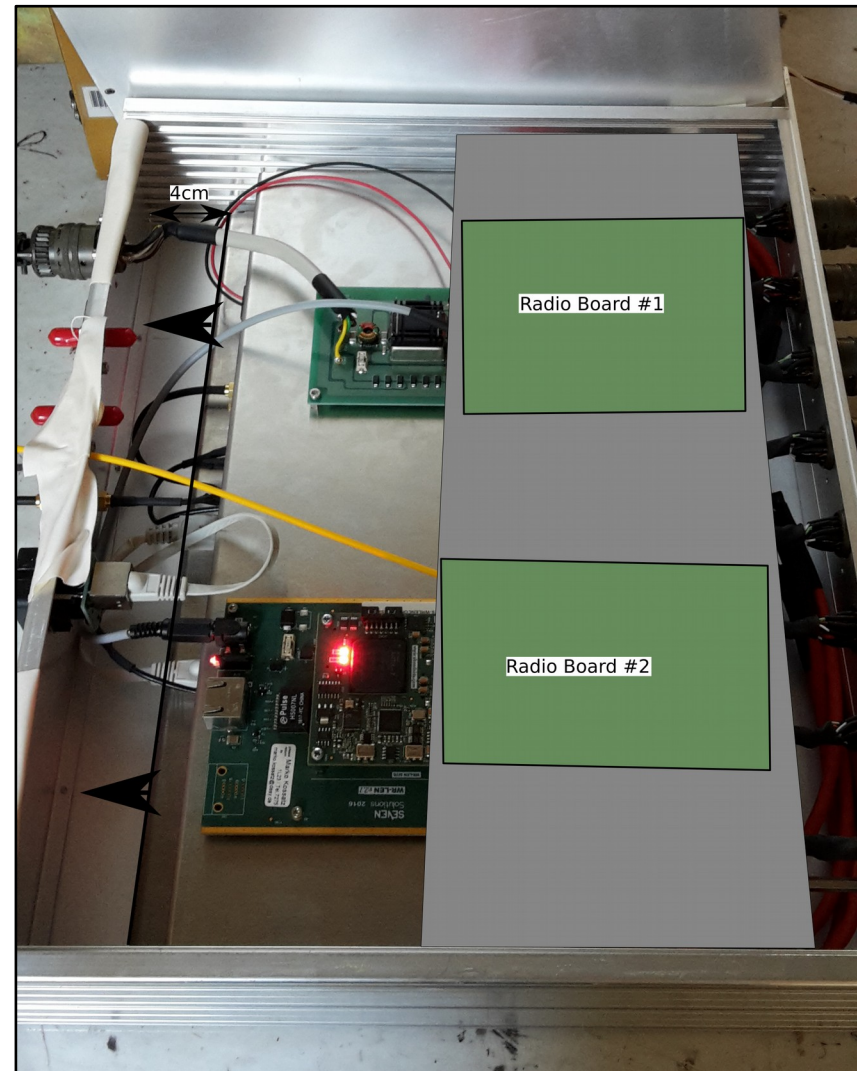
Connector to TAXI

- Input of Ethernet Signal (differential) into TAXI
- Converting 24V DC to 5V DC for Power supply
- Connection for two antenna
- Separated circuit for each antenna



Prospect

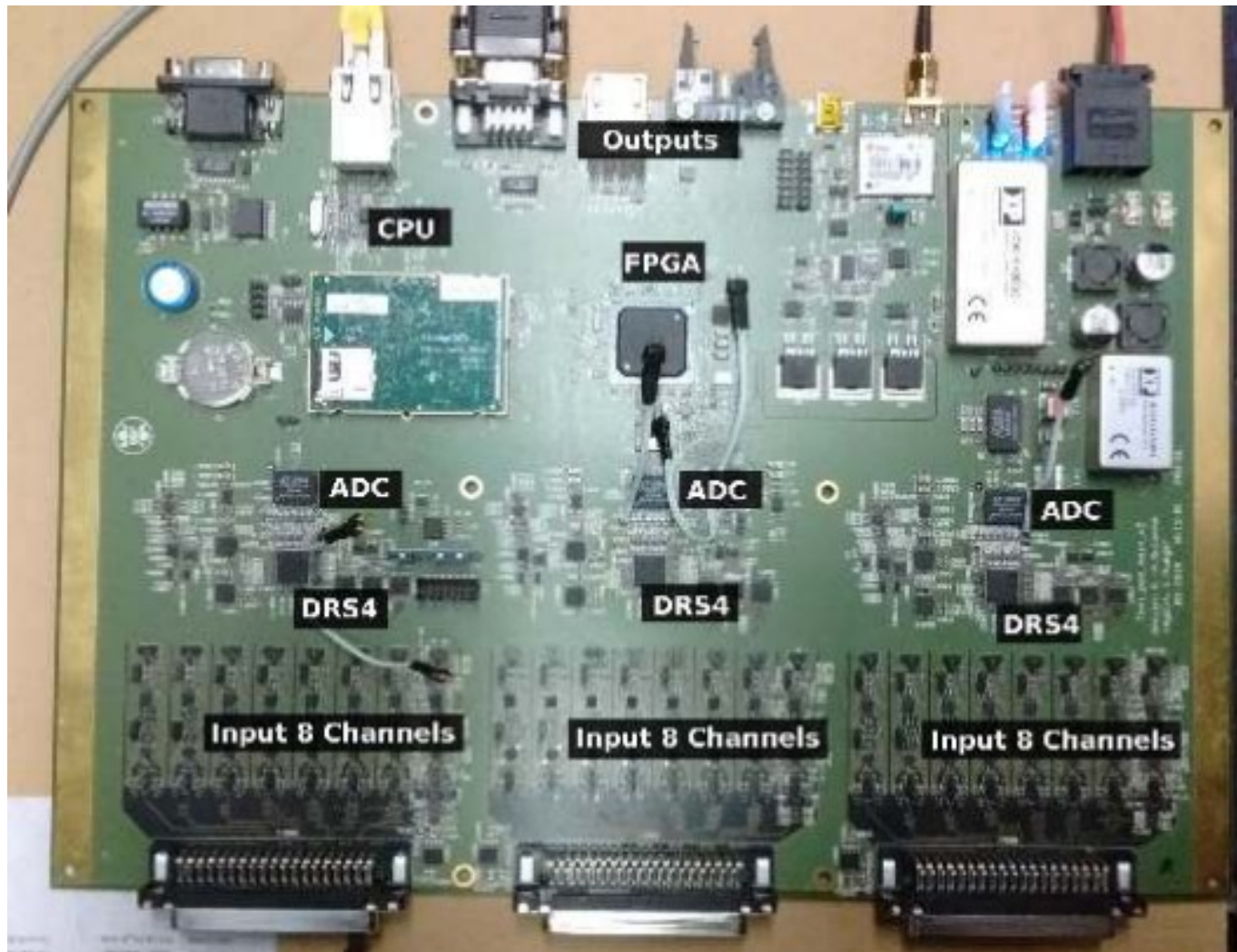
- Production of the PCB by external institute
- Ordering of all necessary parts
- Mounting of all parts and first test with at KIT
- Planing and production of housing for RFI protection



Prospect

- End of October: deployment of three antenna to New Zealand and further to the South Pole
- Beginn of November: finishing a new TAXI, provided by DESY Zeuthen with radio board and send to South Pole as hand luggage
- Improvement of the board at KIT
 - Integration into the existing array
 - Stress testing of the board down to -70°C
- Planing of mass production for up to 100 antennas





SKA at night

