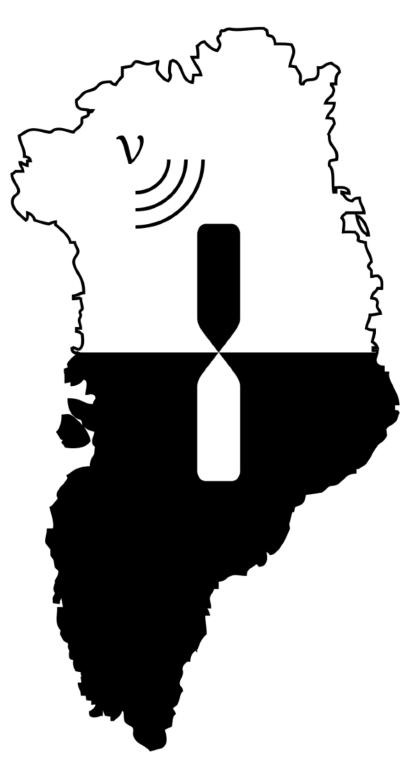
The Radio Neutrino Observatory in Greenland

Status and Perspectives

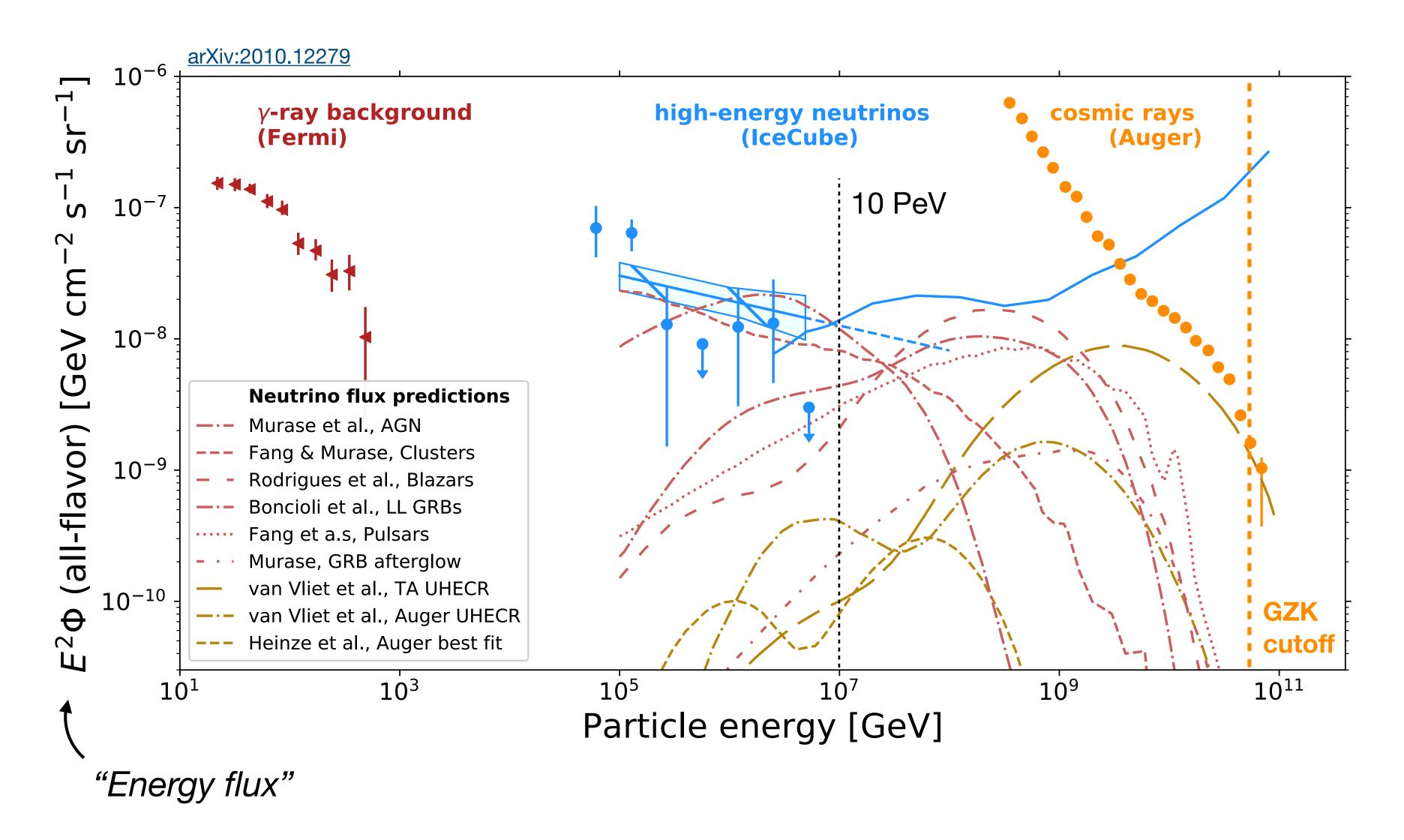
TeV Particle Astrophysics (TeVPA) 2024 August 26, 2024

<u>Philipp Windischhofer</u> on behalf of the RNO-G Collaboration University of Chicago



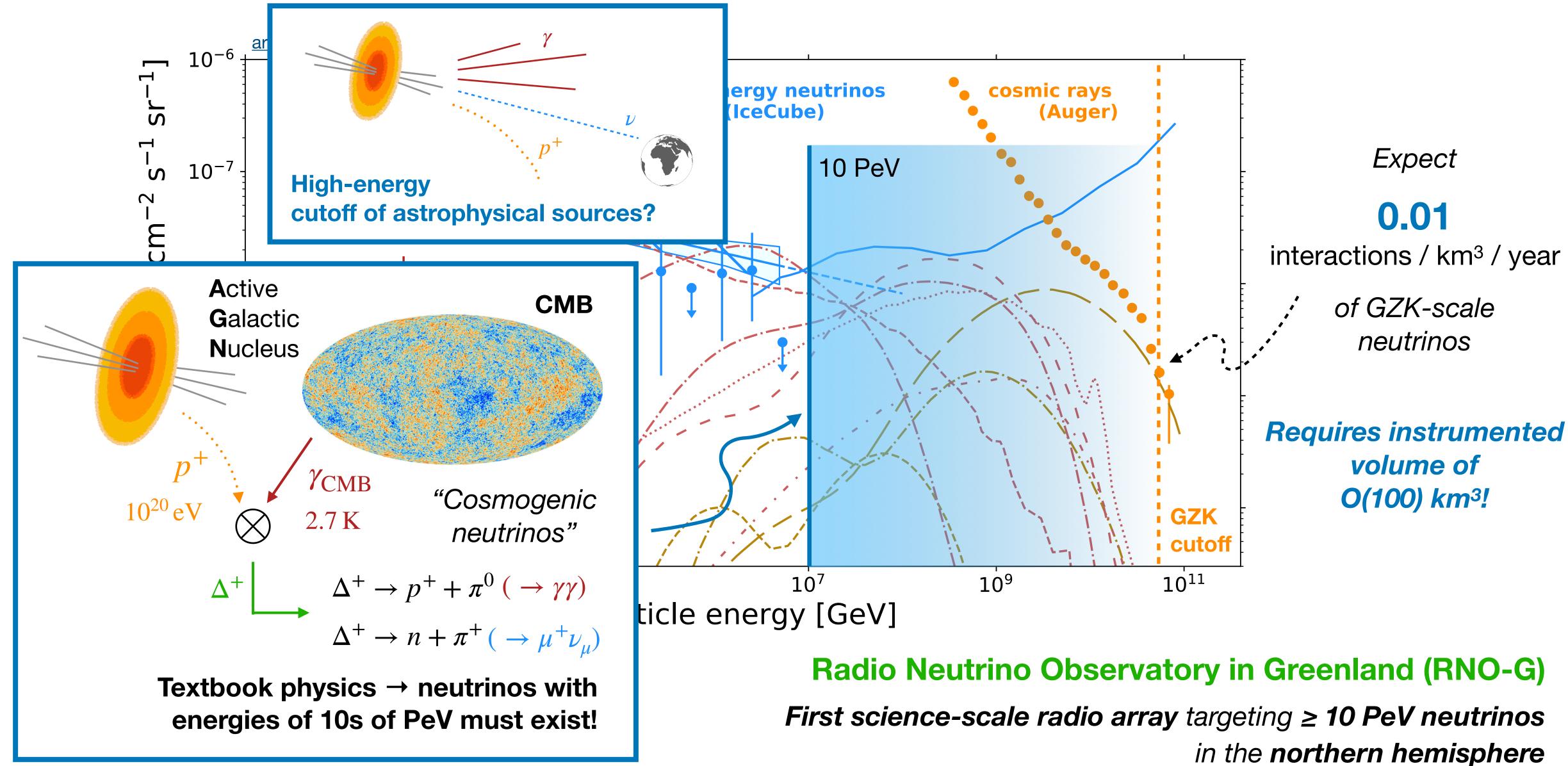


The high-energy landscape of our universe





The high-energy landscape of our universe





Radio neutrino detection

Use Greenlandic ice as detector medium

Ice is dense!

Good target material for weakly-interacting particles

Charged particles in shower → electric current

Shower front smaller than wavelength

→ Coherent emission

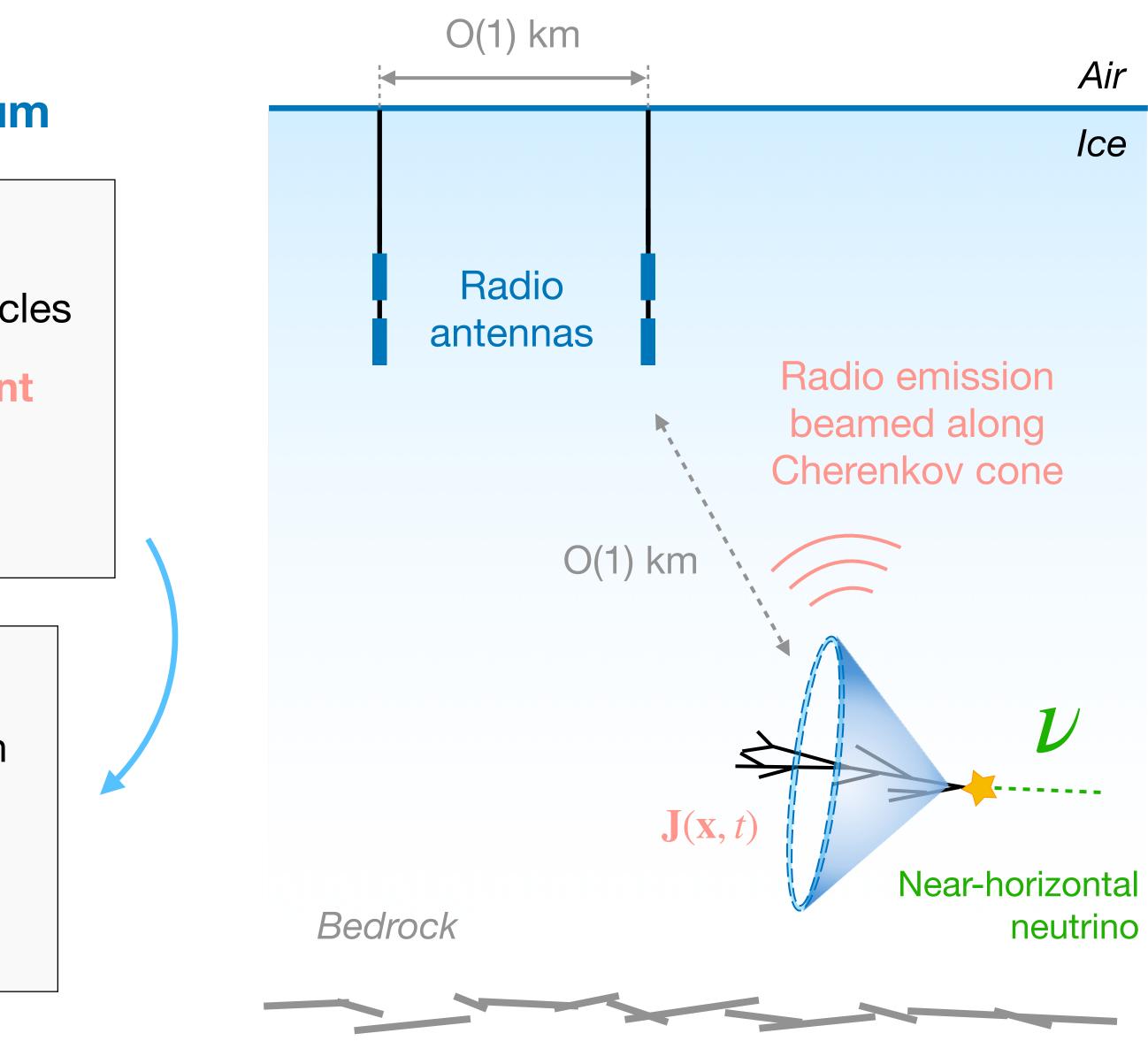
Ice is clean and cold!

Very transparent to electromagnetic radiation in the MHz - GHz band!

→ Attenuation length O(1 km)

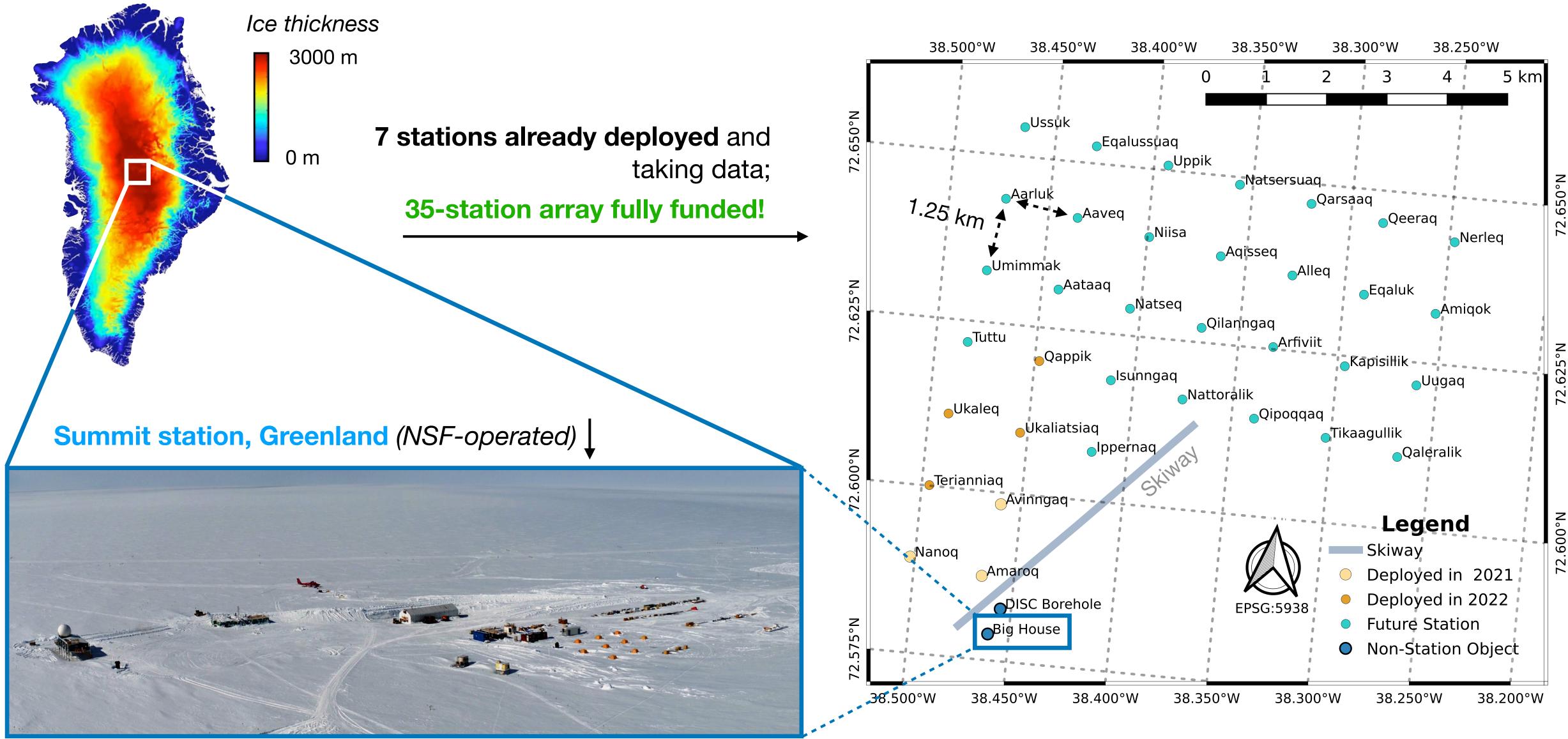
 $f \sim 500 \,\mathrm{MHz} \leftrightarrow \lambda \sim 0.4 \,\mathrm{m}$

Expect strong signals at high energies, detectable over long distances





RNO-G: array design



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RNO-G: station design

Triangular station layout with downhole and surface antennas

Downhole: Horizontally- (Hpol) and vertically-polarized (Vpol) antennas

Polarization-sensitivity improves direction-finding

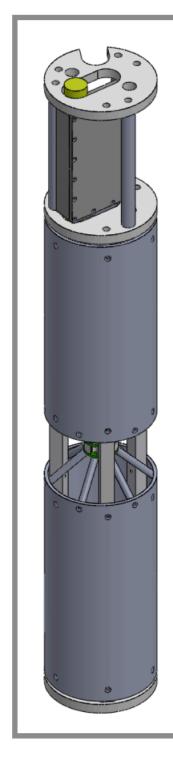
Surface: Upward- and downwardlooking *(directional!)* log-periodic dipole antennas *(LPDAs)*

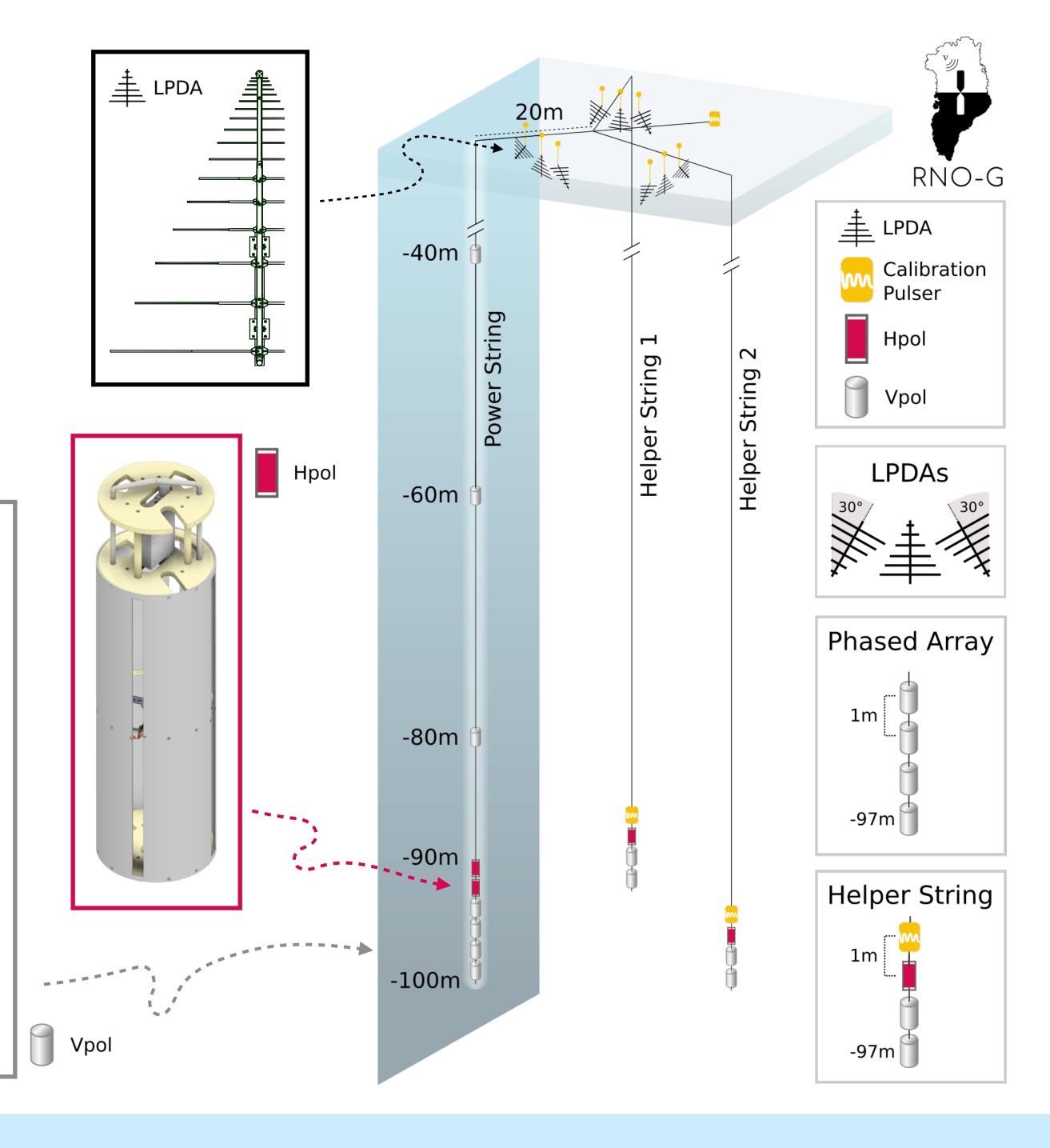
Sensitivity to (down-going) **cosmic rays** → **veto**

More details on hardware and instrument performance:

Aishwarya Vijai, Wednesday, ERC 401 [indico]

See also: "Instrument Design and performance of the first seven stations of RNO-G", JINST (to appear)



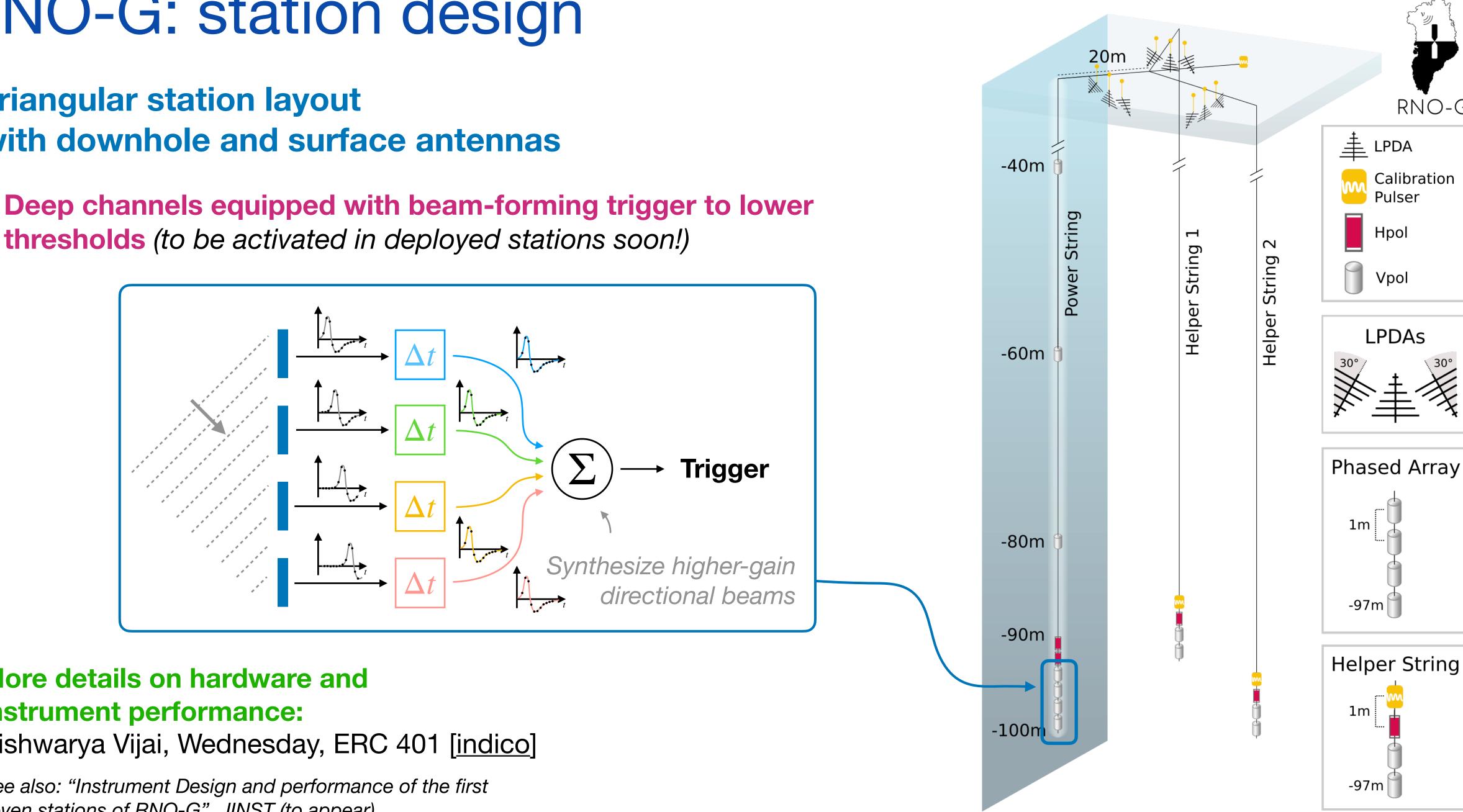




RNO-G: station design

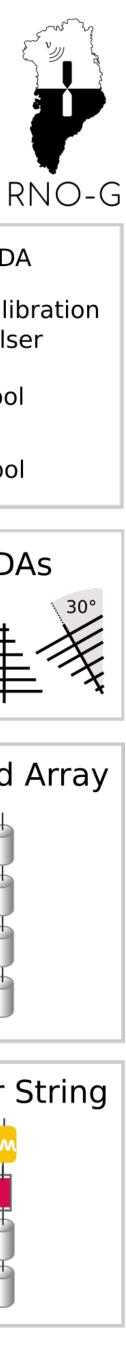
Triangular station layout with downhole and surface antennas

thresholds (to be activated in deployed stations soon!)



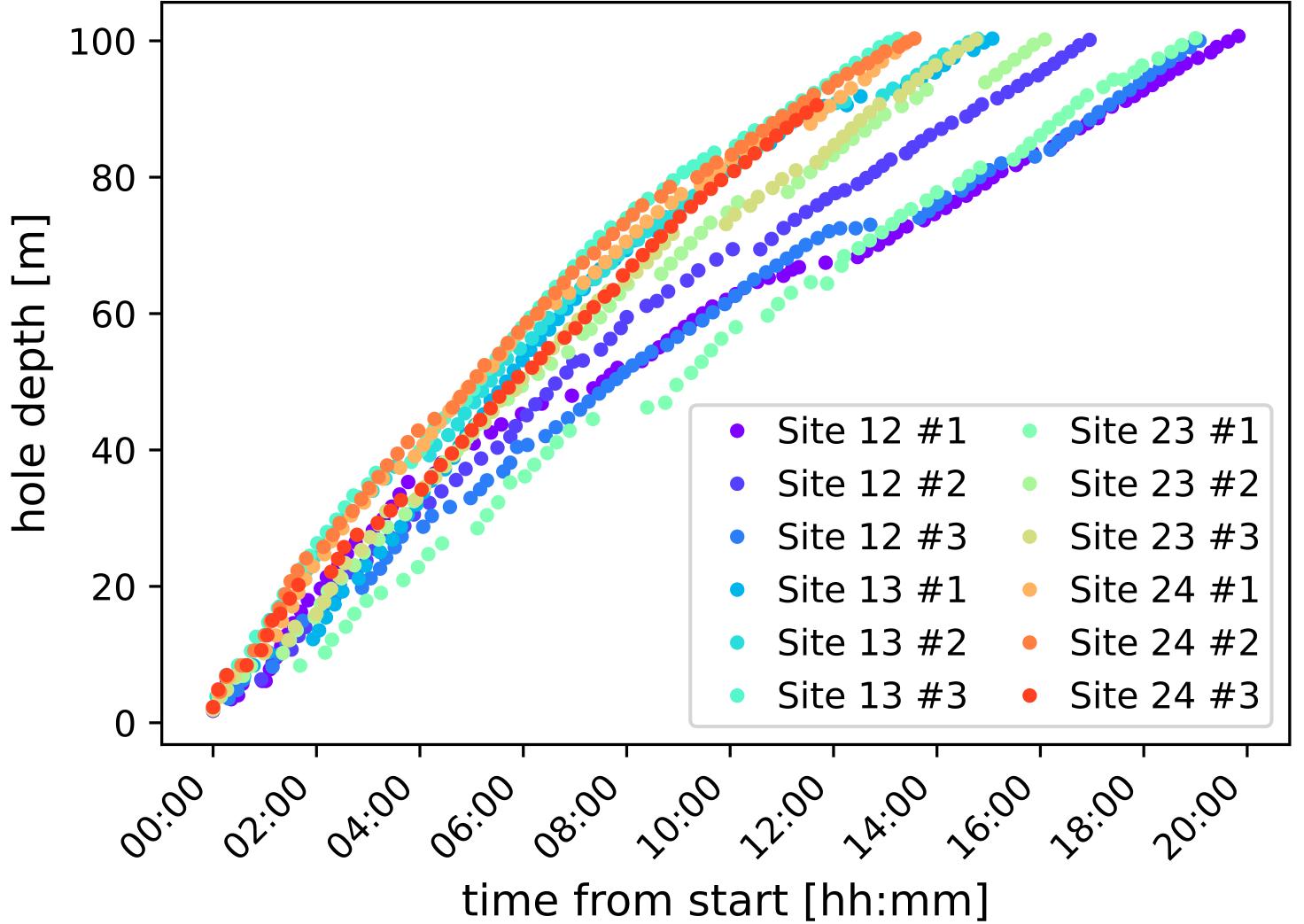
More details on hardware and instrument performance: Aishwarya Vijai, Wednesday, ERC 401 [indico]

See also: "Instrument Design and performance of the first seven stations of RNO-G", JINST (to appear)



Drilling

Auger drill developed by British Antarctic Survey



Drilling

Auger drill developed by British Antarctic Survey

Antenna

PAAL S

SOREL

most meaning www.

RND-G

000-240-2335

DAQ installation

Wind turbine installation



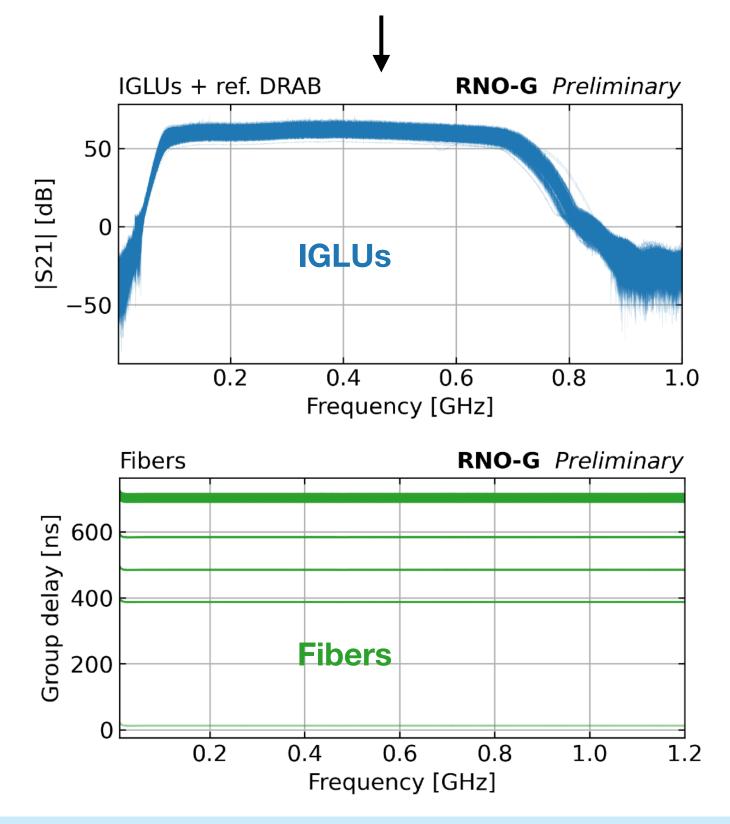
Calibration

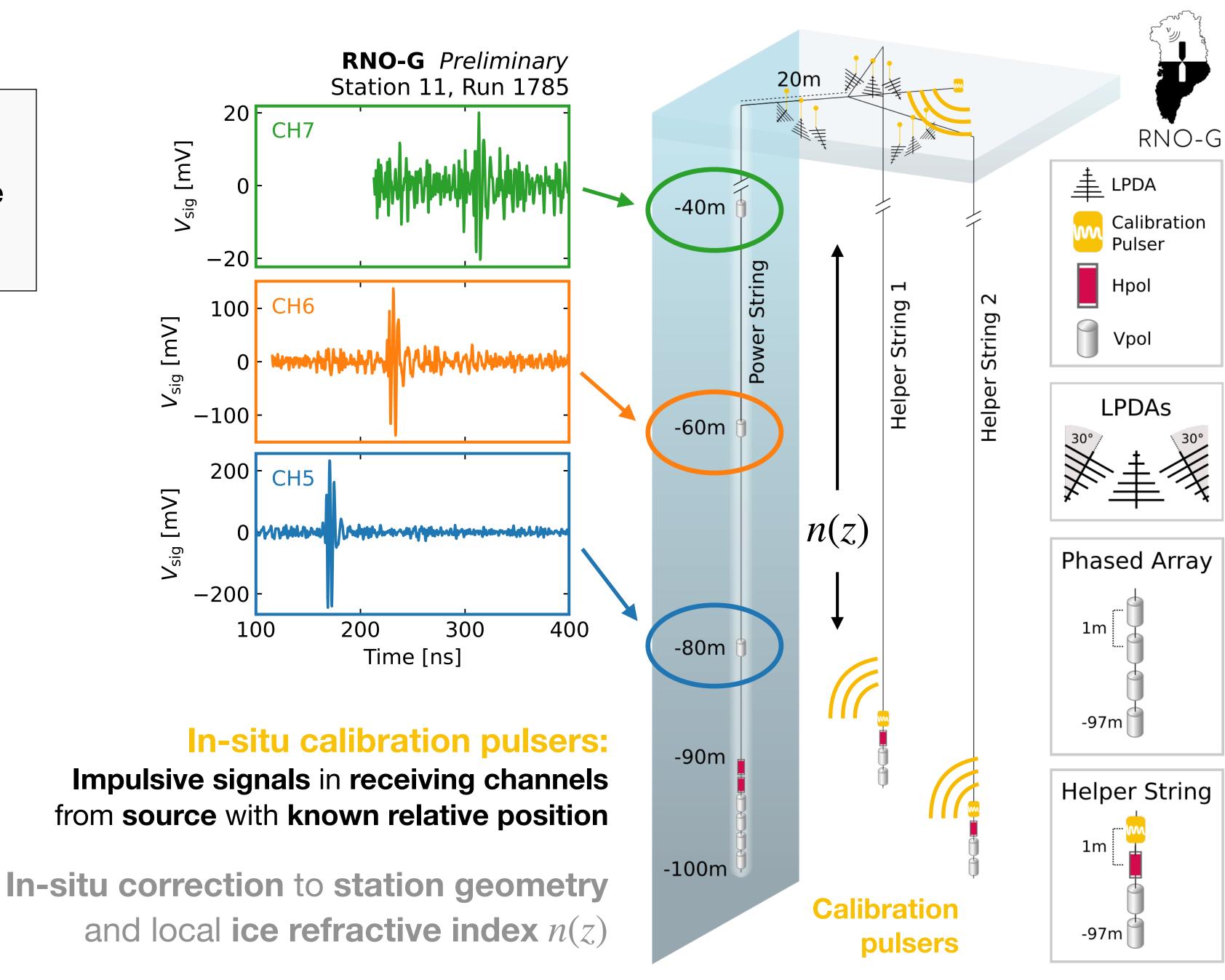
Multi-component signal path:

Forward gain ↔ event energy scale

Group delay ↔ event localization

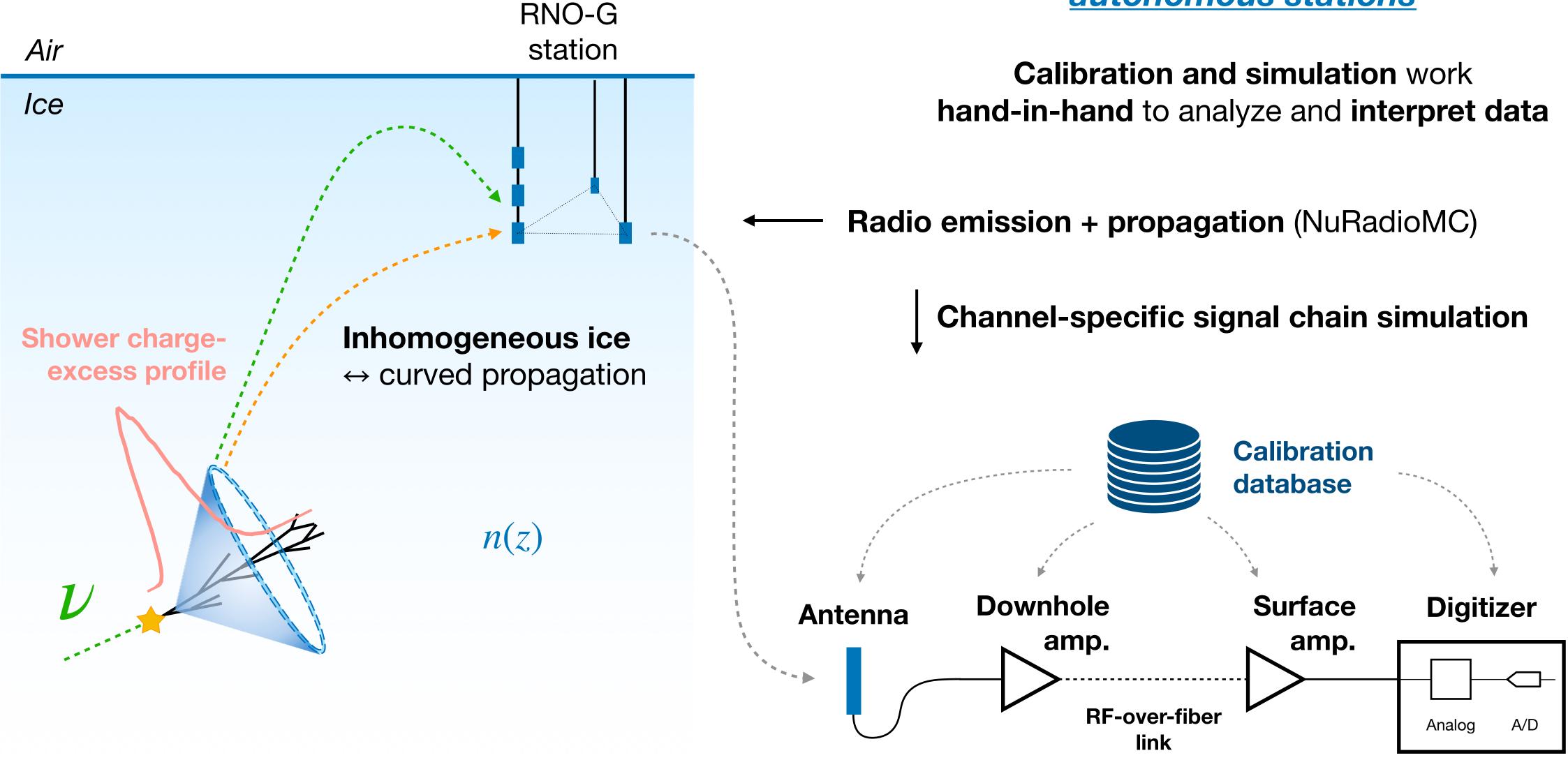
S-parameter characterization of all deployed components





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Simulation



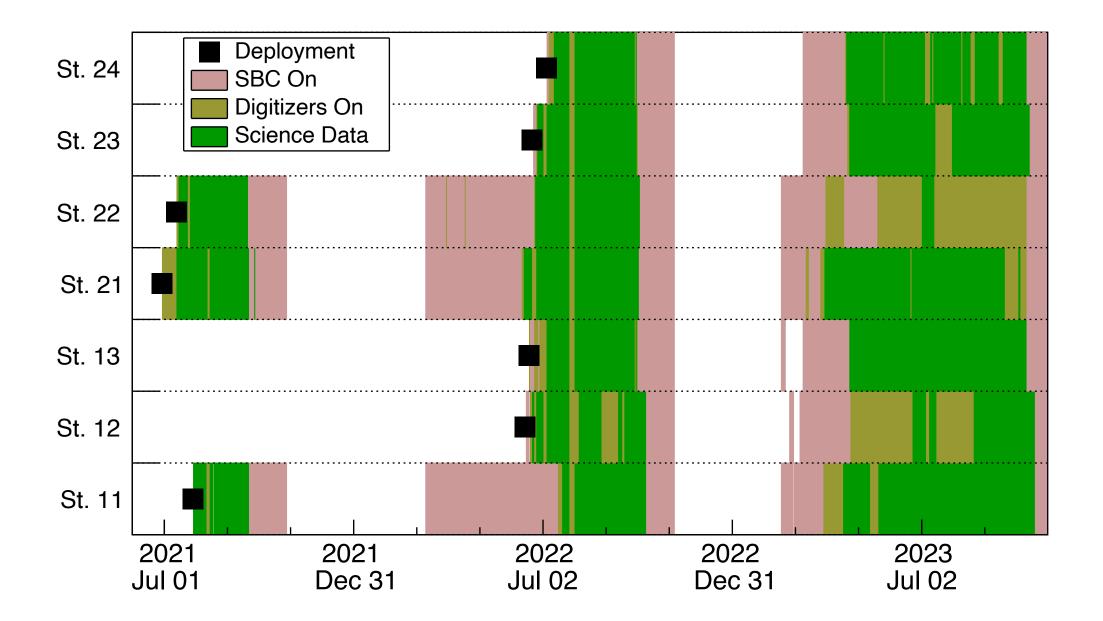
RNO-G is an <u>array</u> built from autonomous stations

11

First deployment in summer 2021; seven stations currently integrating data

Data set for first neutrino search still blinded

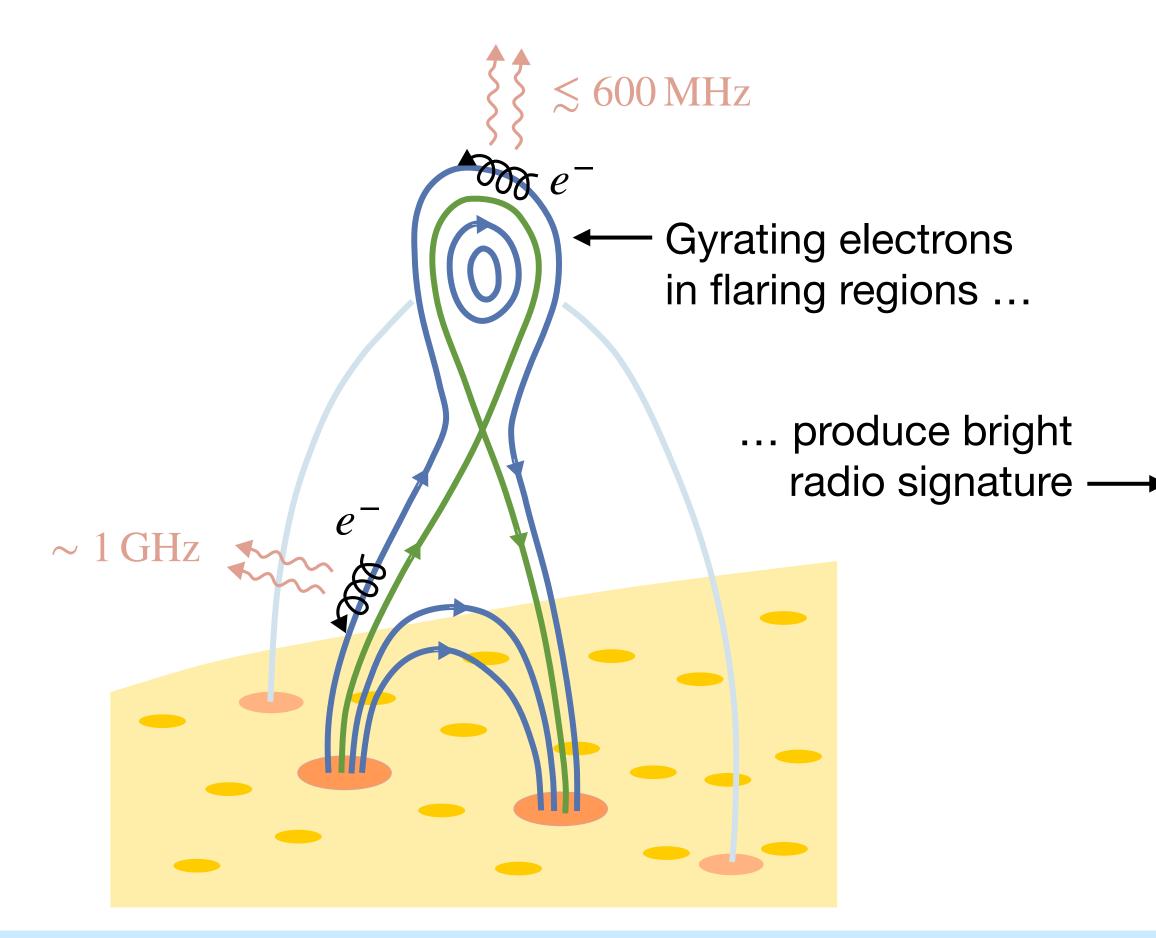
A broadband radio array is a very versatile detector!

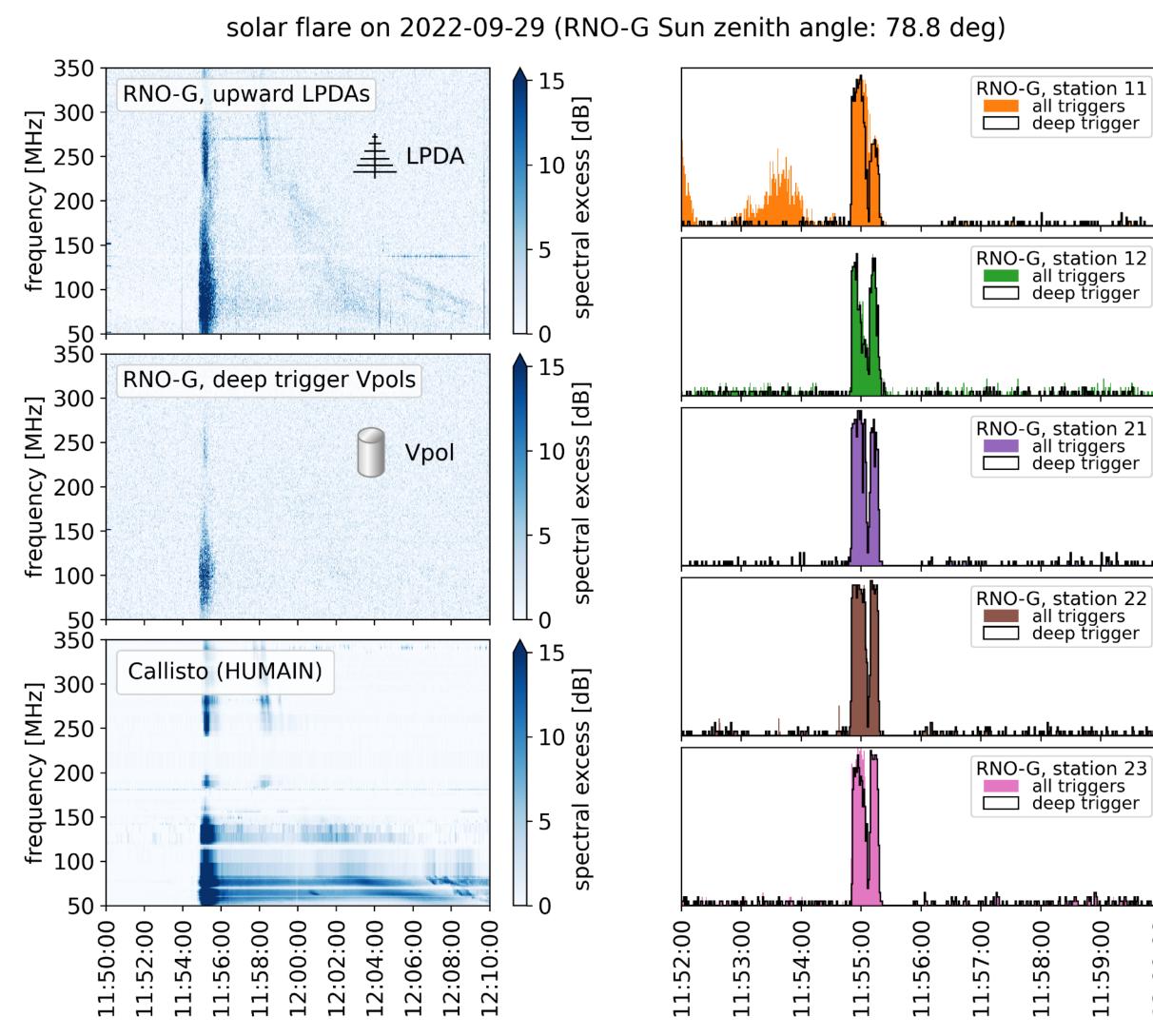




First deployment in summer 2021; seven stations currently integrating data

Observation of solar radio bursts in RNO-G

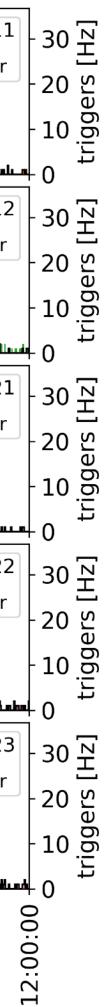




S. Hallmann, M. Mikhailova

arXiv:2404.14995



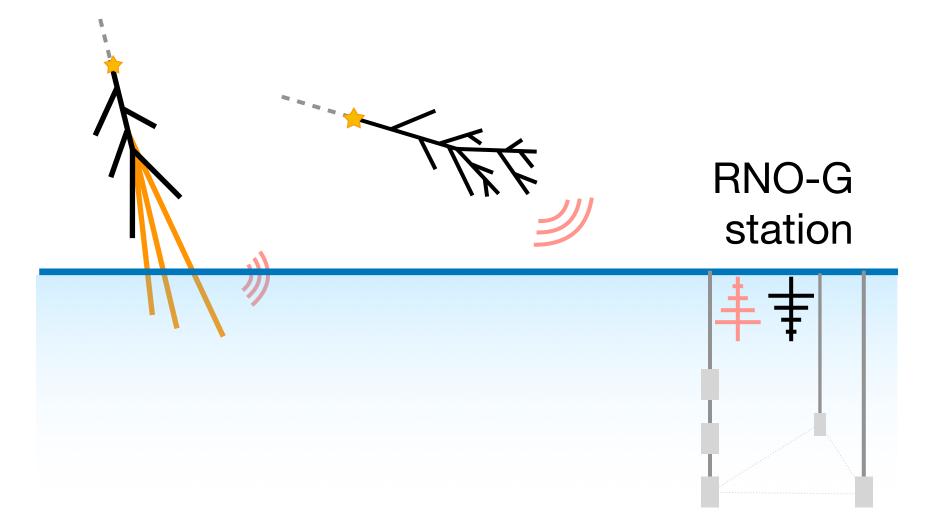


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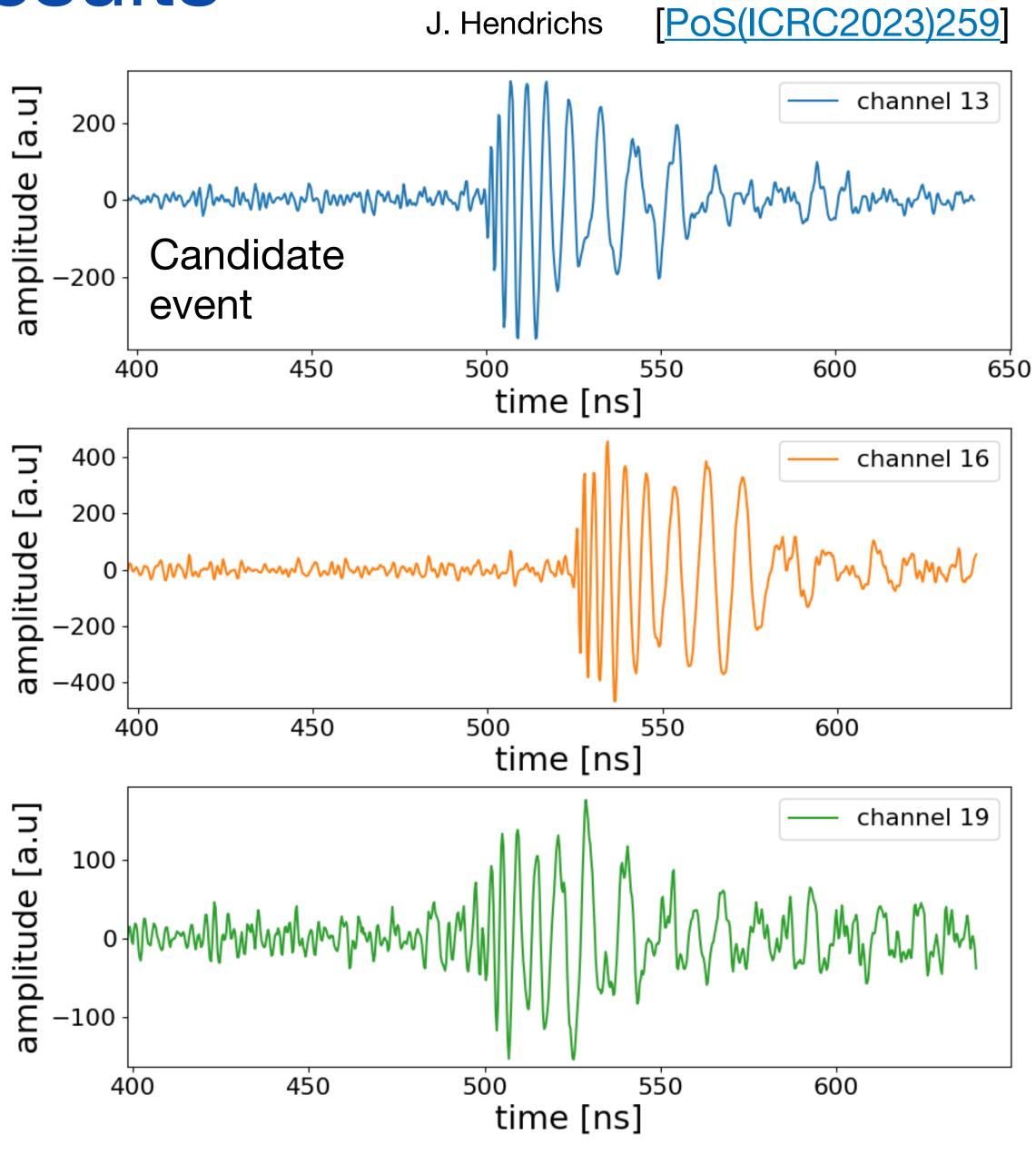
First deployment in summer 2021; seven stations currently integrating data

Cosmic ray air showers

Search for down-going signals in surface antennas



Full analysis / detector modeling work in progress





Building for the future

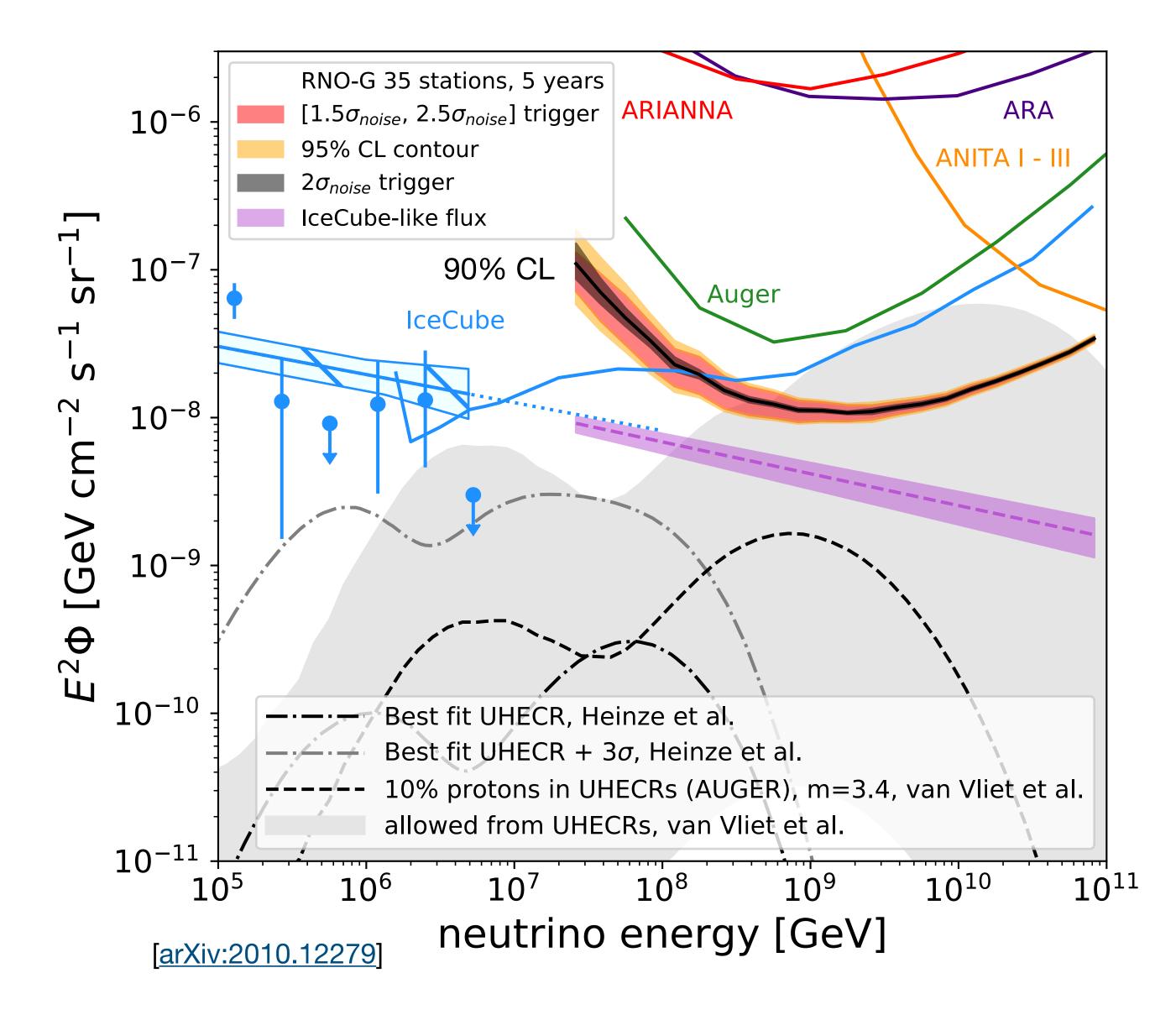
RNO-G array currently undergoing deployment at Summit Station, Greenland

Seven stations already taking data, 28 more firmly planned (and fully funded)

World-leading sensitivity to neutrinos around 1 EeV

35-station array starts probing optimistic **cosmogenic neutrino models** and hard **astrophysical component**

Exciting times ahead!

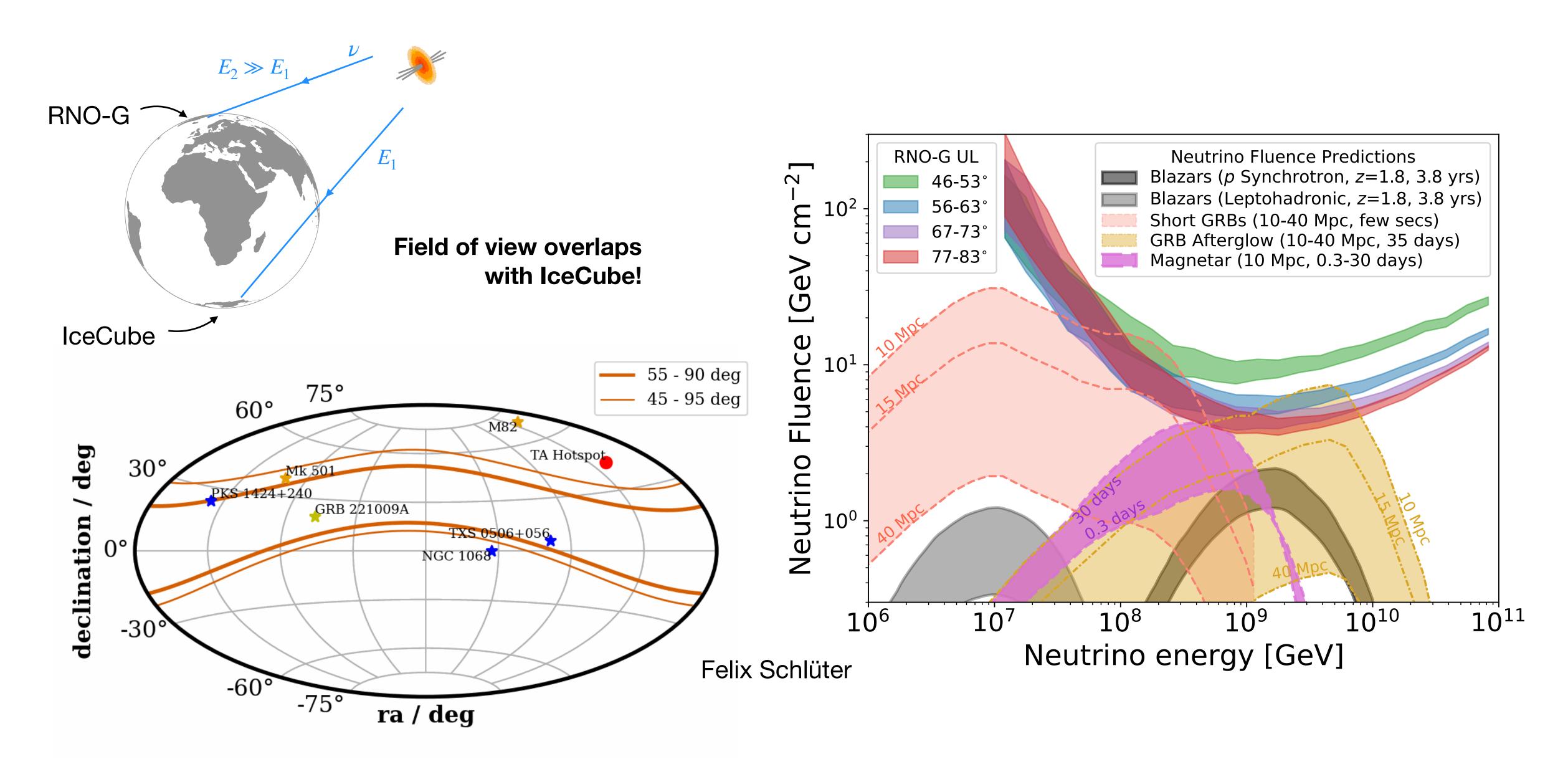






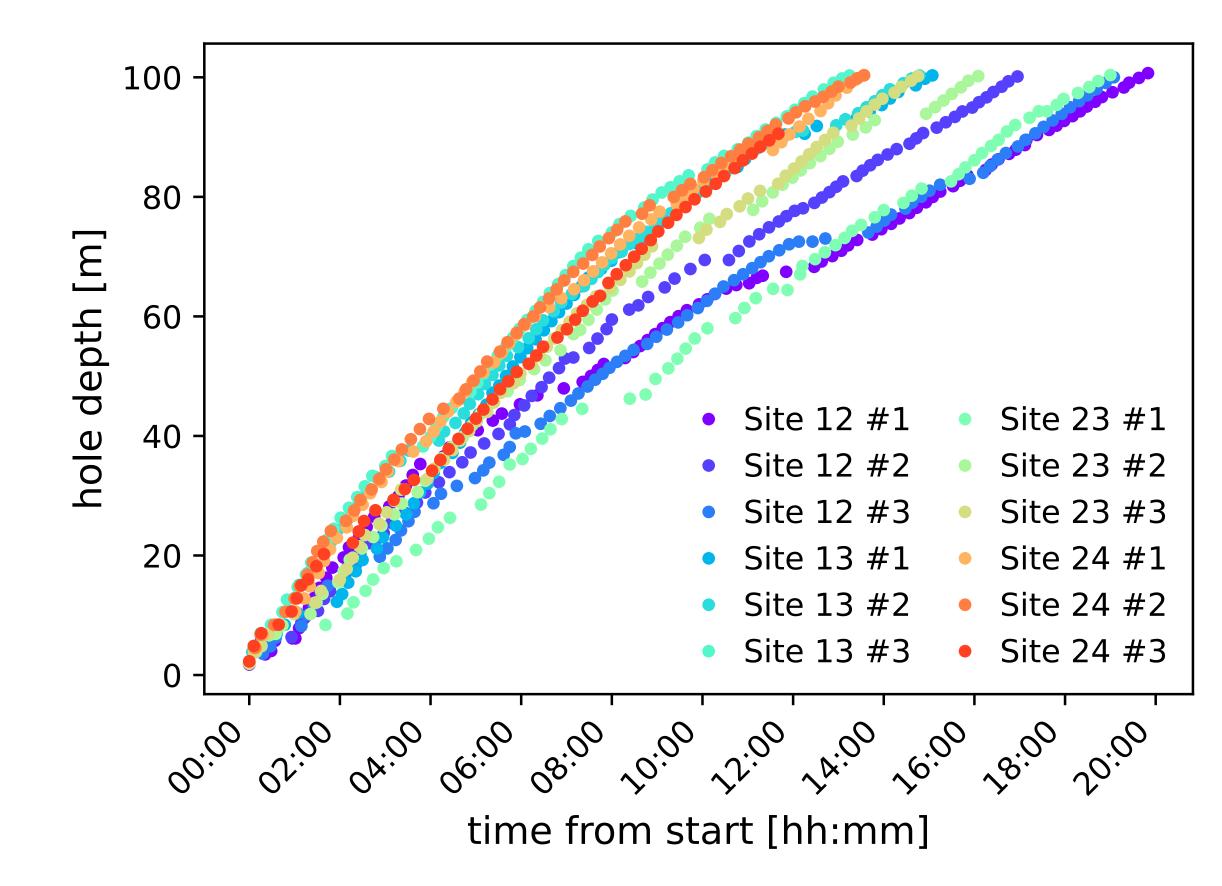
Backup

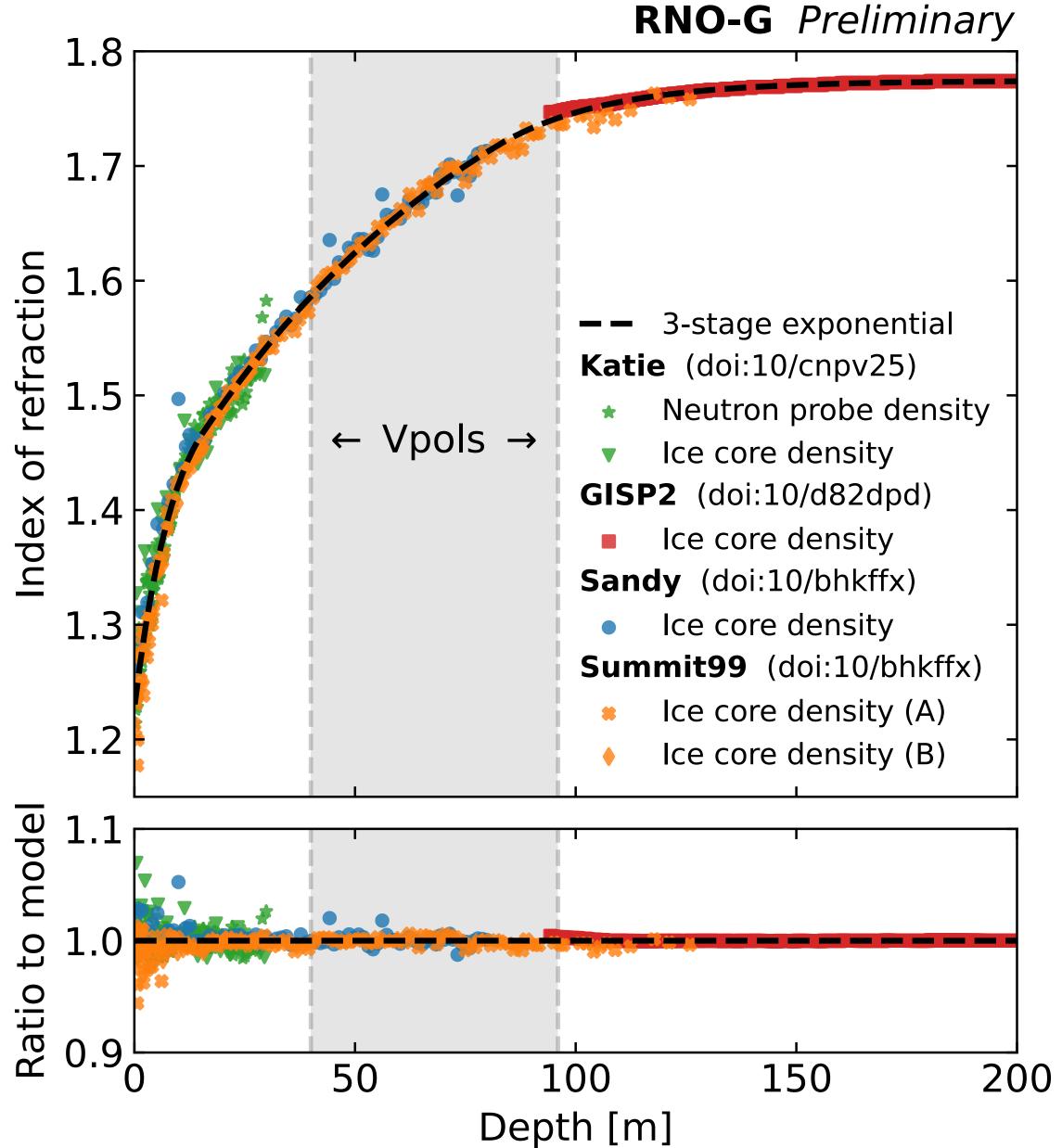
RNO-G sensitivity to flaring sources





Ice at Summit



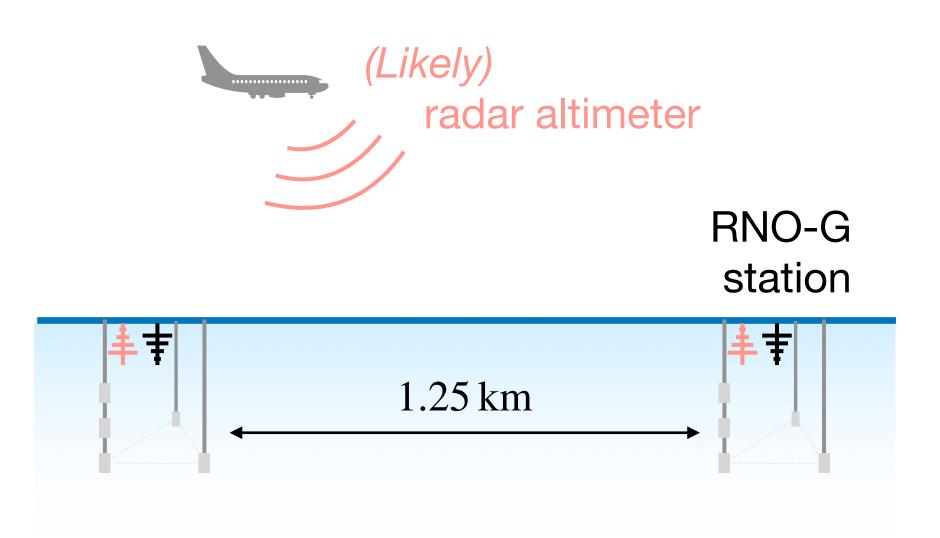




First deployment in summer 2021; seven stations currently integrating data

Anthropogenic radio sources:

Satellites, weather balloons, airplanes, ...



Being explored as calibration source

