

Polarized radio emission from extensive air showers measured with LOFAR

Pim Schellart

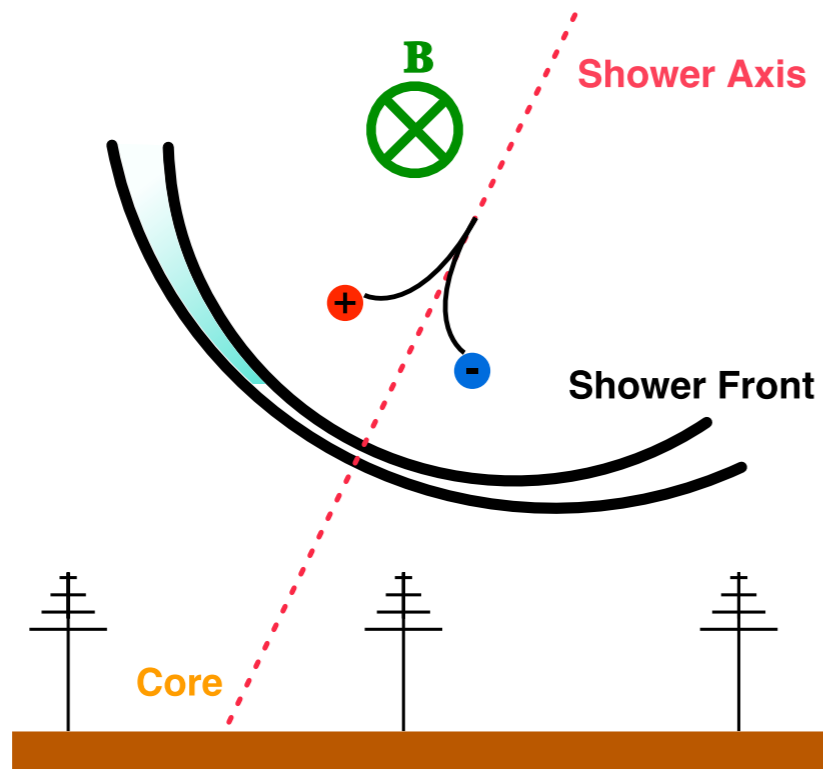
S. Buitink, A. Corstanje, E. Enriquez, H. Falcke, J.R. Hörandel, M. Krause, A. Nelles, J.P. Rachen, O. Scholten, S. ter Veen, S. Thoudam, T.N.G. Trinh

Cosmic Rays Key Science Project

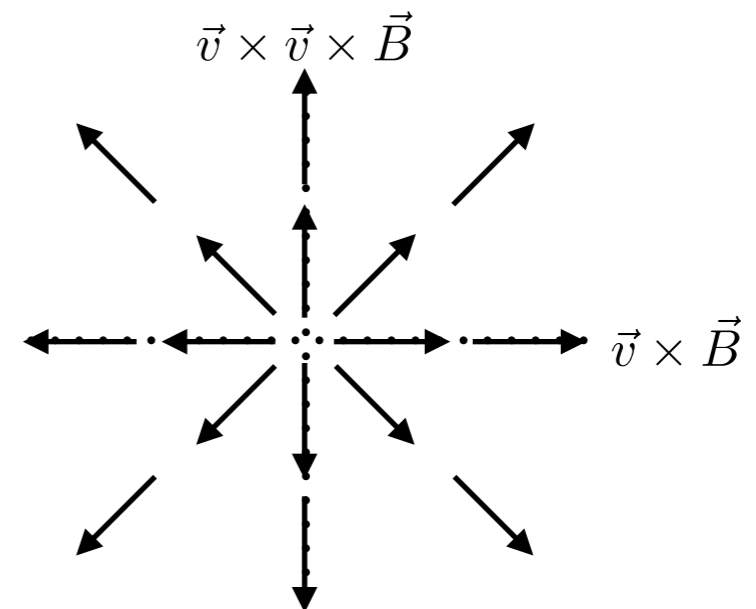
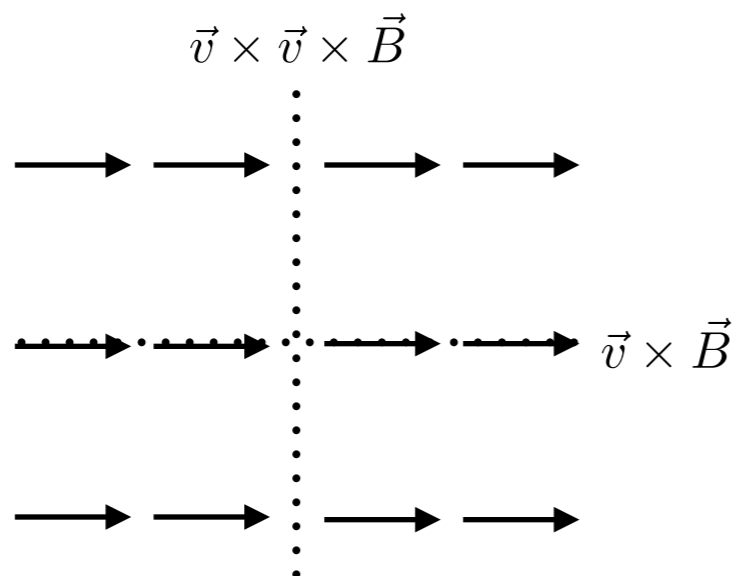
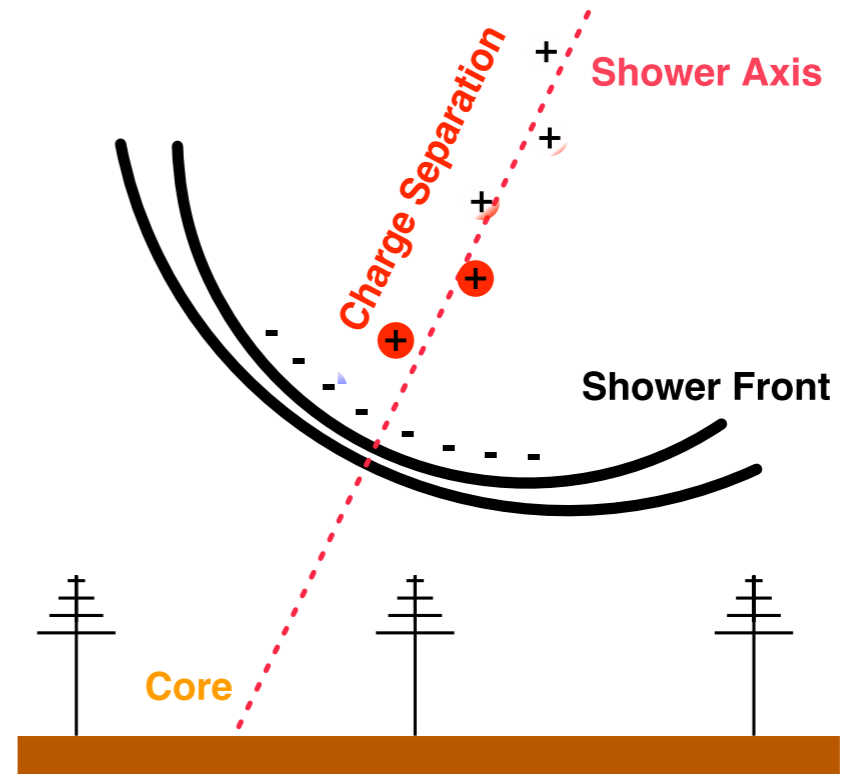
Radboud University Nijmegen, ASTRON, NIKHEF, Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

Two emission mechanisms

Geomagnetic



Charge-excess



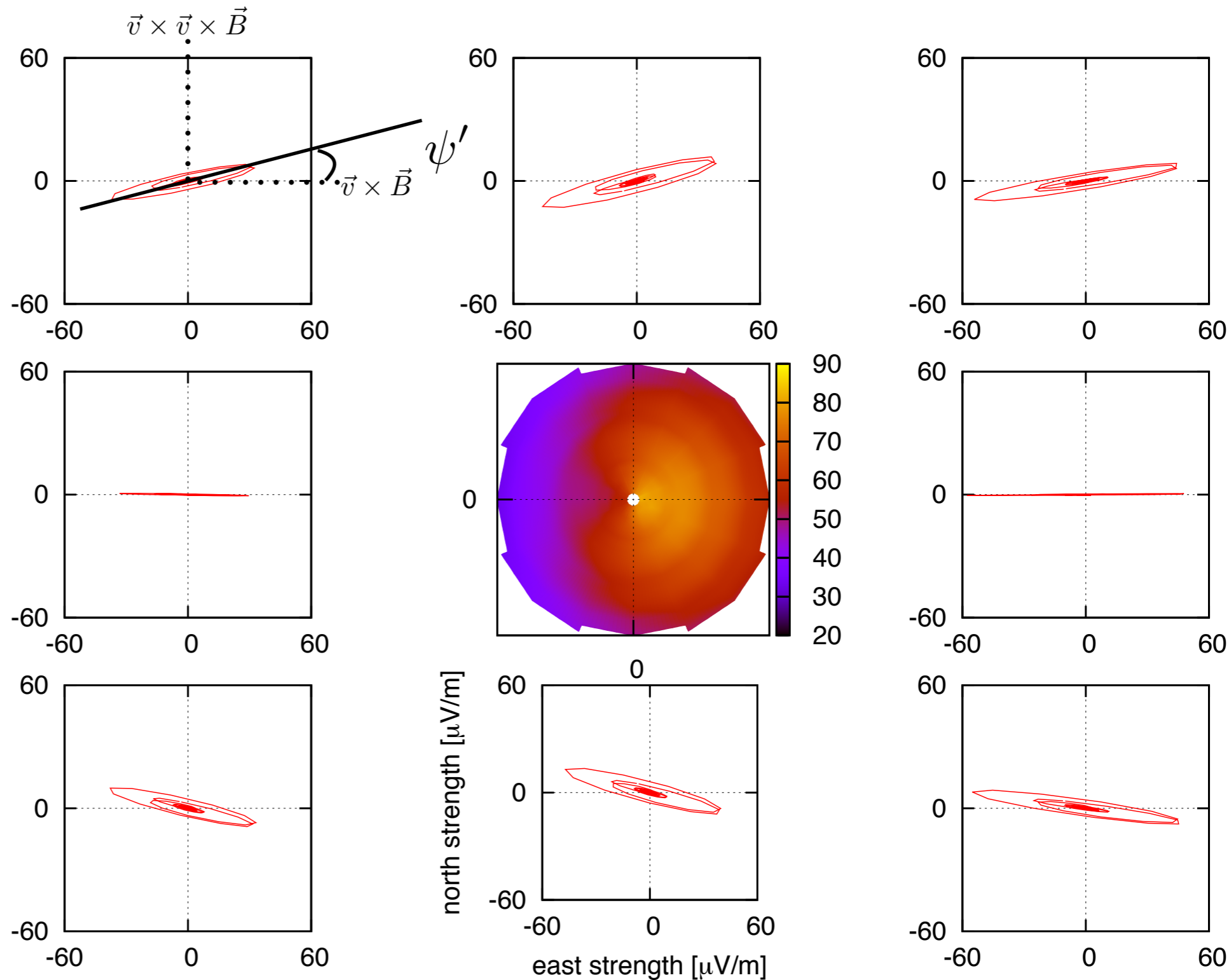
Polarization angle depends on:

relative strength
of contributions:

$$a \equiv \sin \alpha \frac{|E_C|}{|E_G|},$$

and, position in
the shower plane:

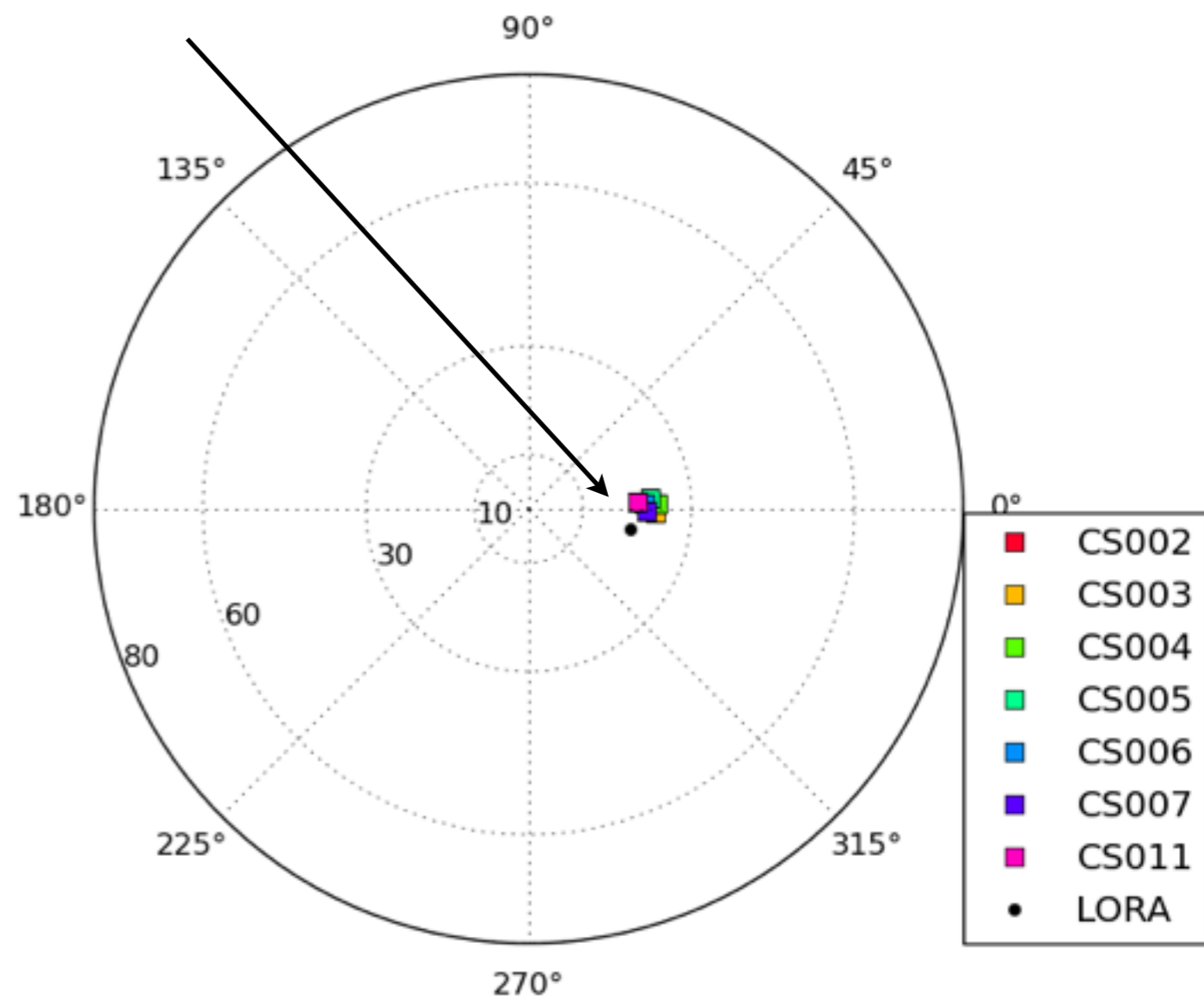
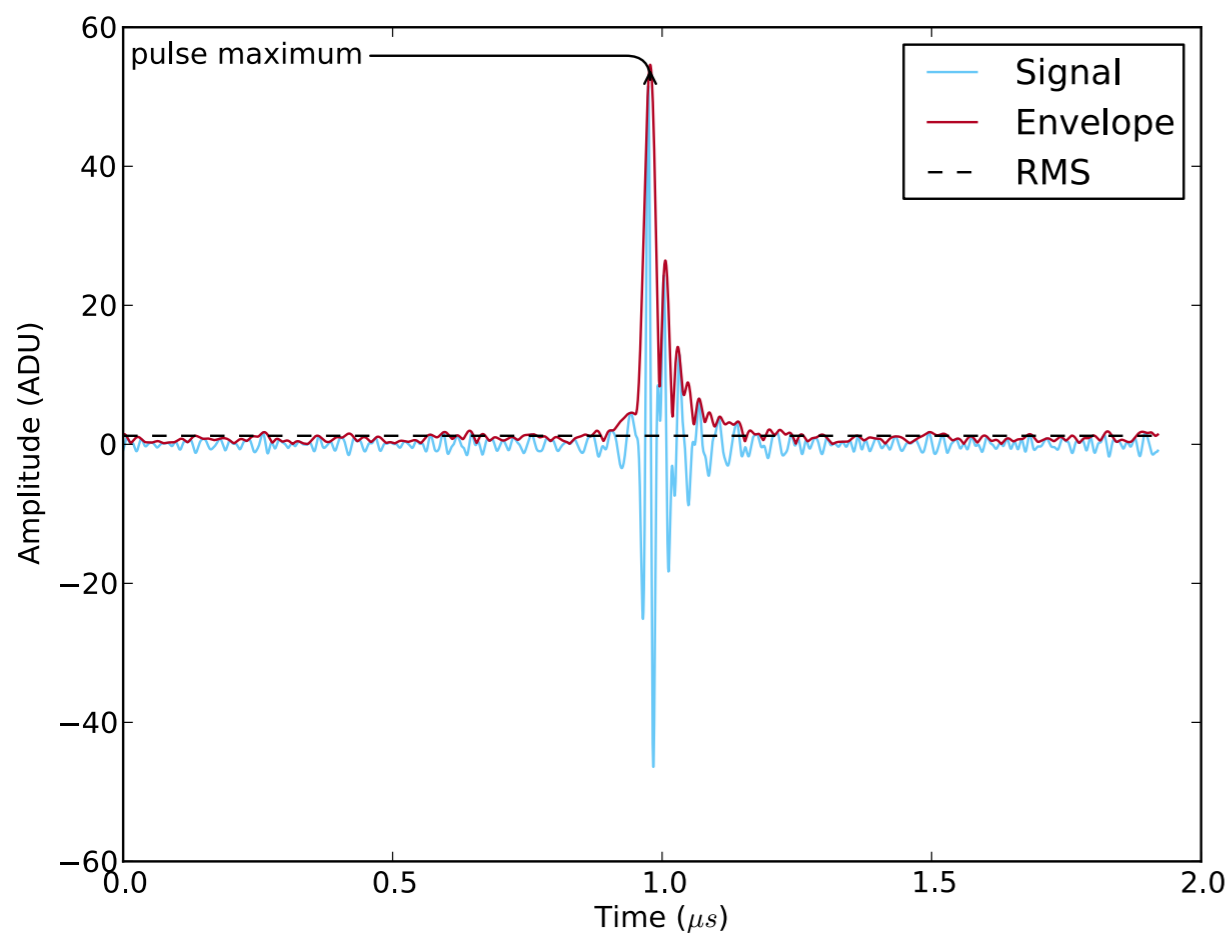
$$\psi' = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin \phi'}{\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} + \cos \phi'} \right)$$



Automated detection pipeline (400+ showers measured)

Typical event:

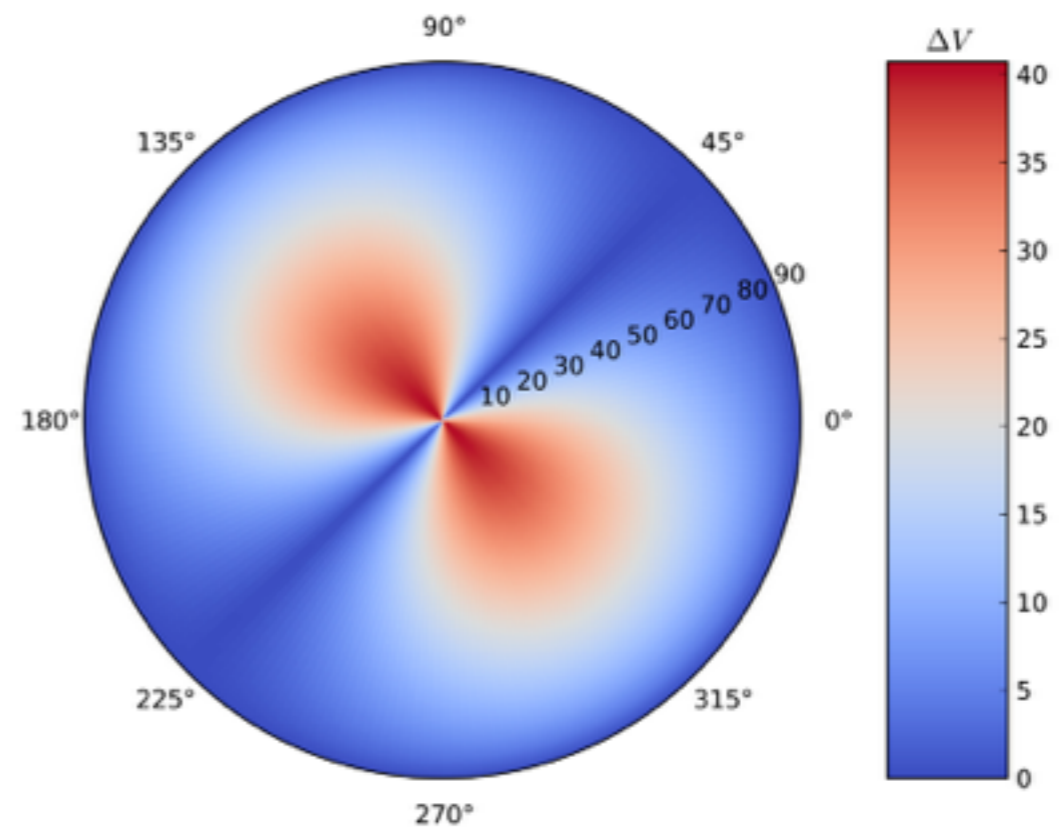
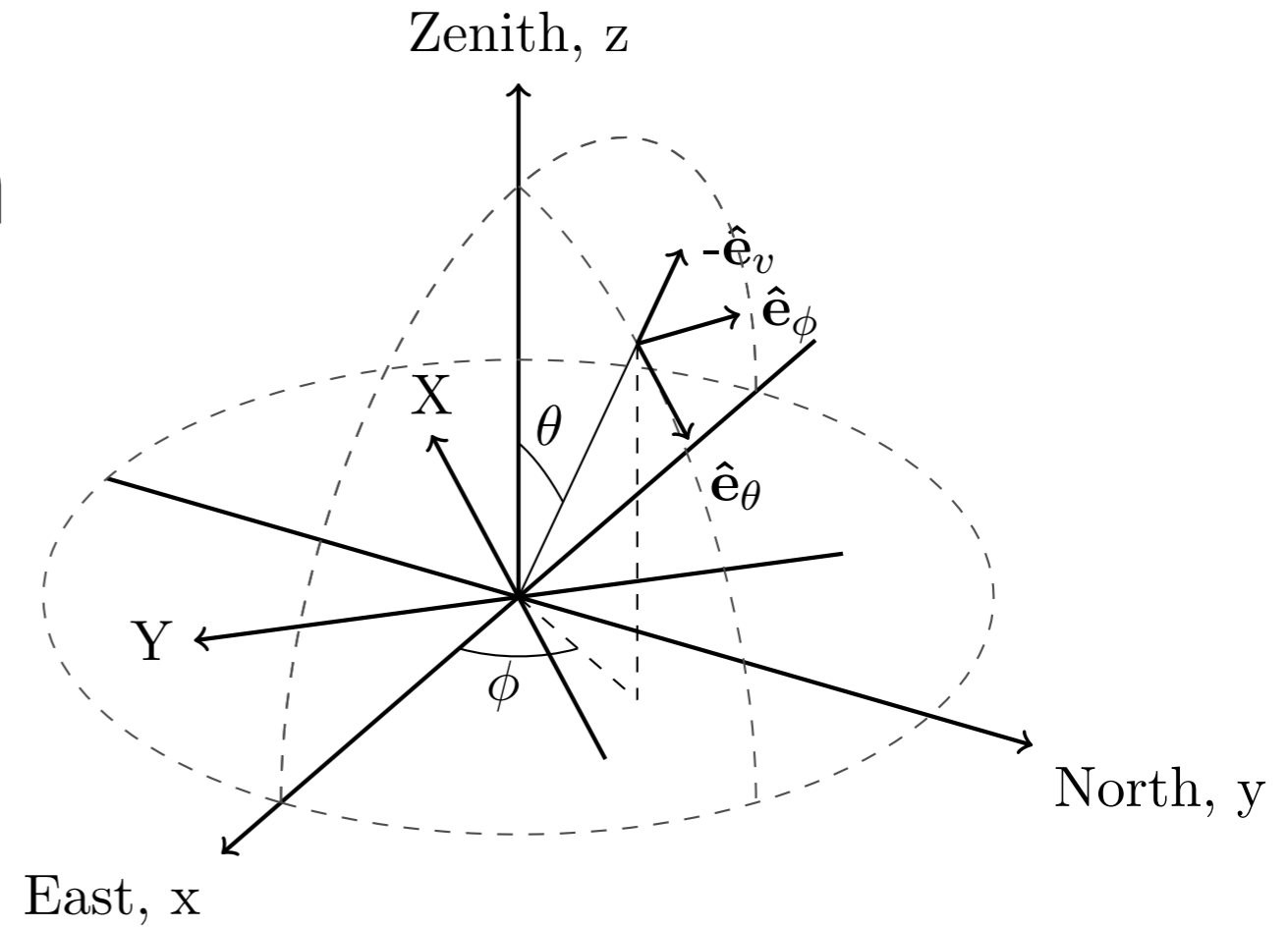
Particle Detector & Radio Direction Reconstruction



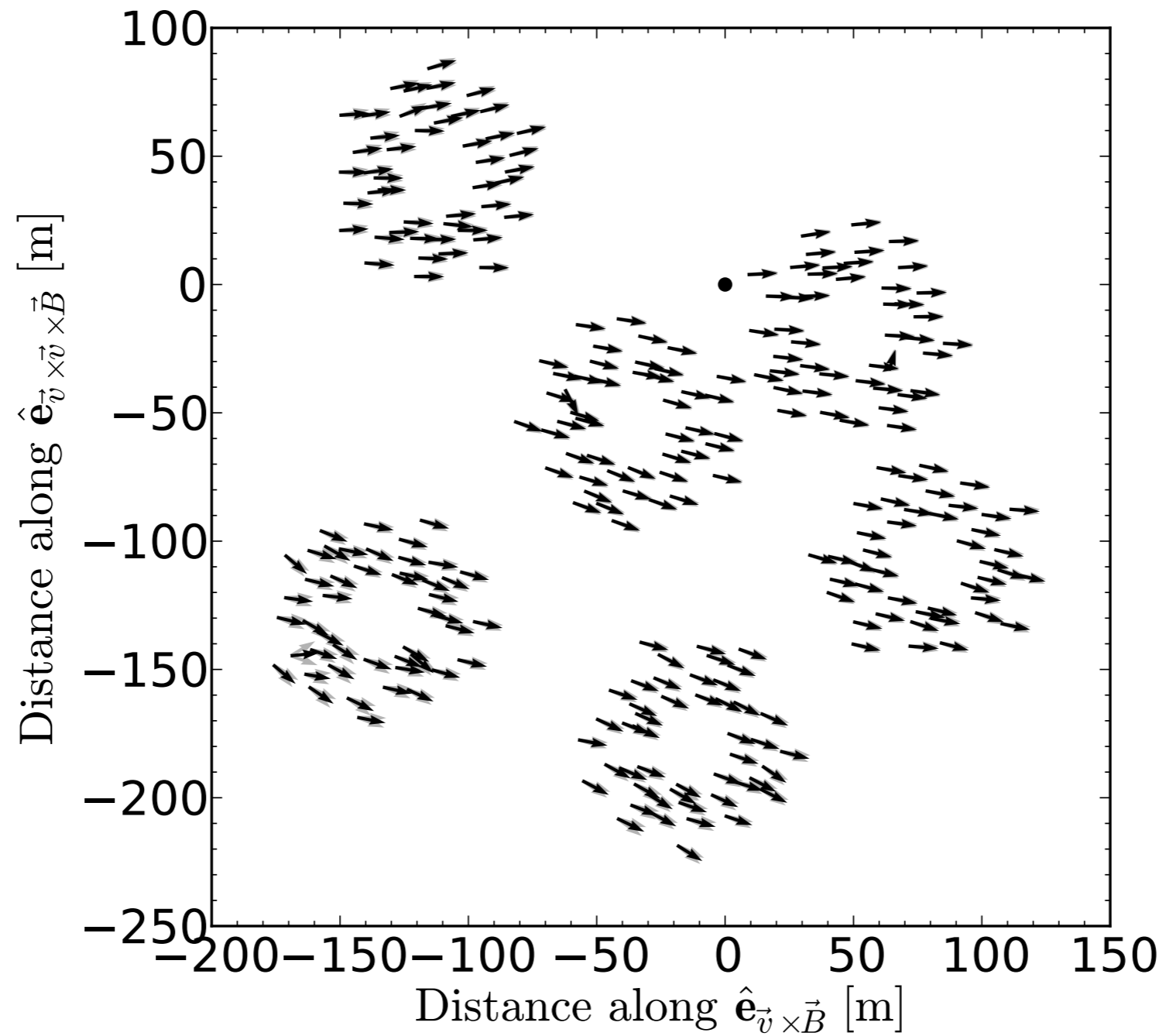
Single LBA dipole!
300+ measurement
points

Use antenna simulation to reconstruct polarization

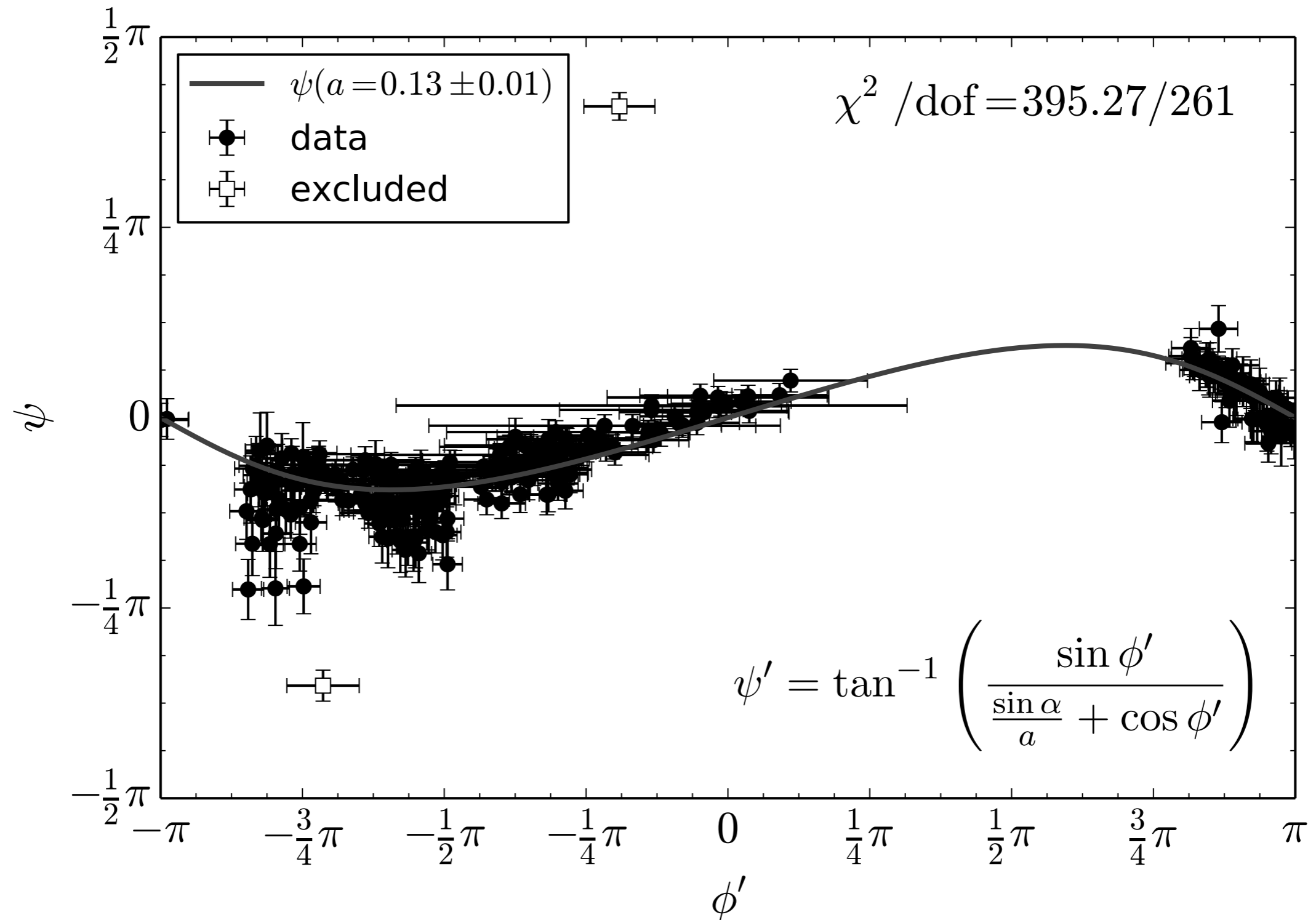
- WIPLD EM-simulation + electronics model
(by Michel Arts @ ASTRON)
- Complex direction and frequency dependent gain per polarization per dipole
- **Interpolate directly** to get 2x2 complex Jones matrix for pulse direction
- Invert and multiply to get $\mathbf{E}(t)$



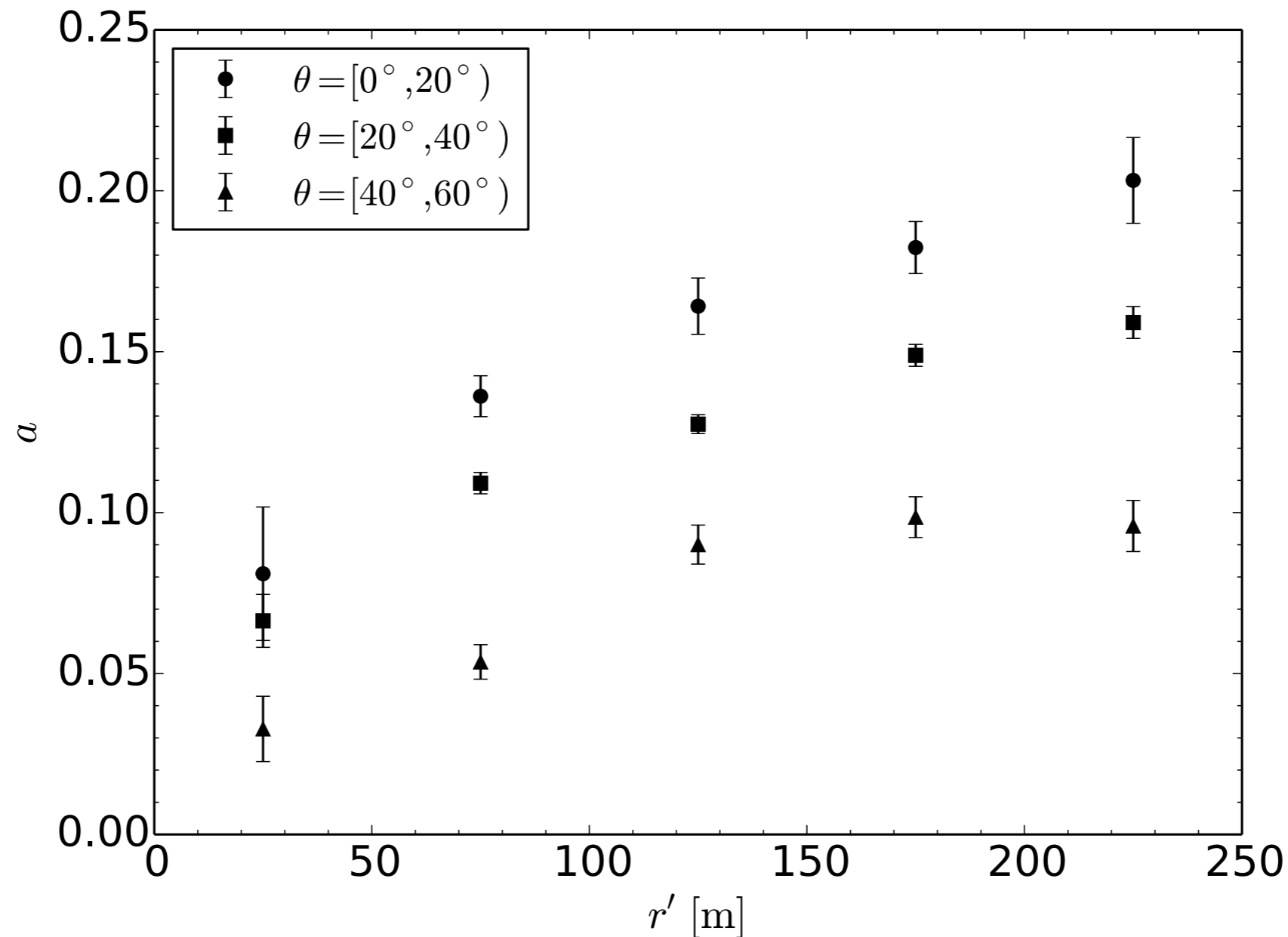
Observed polarization pattern



Charge-excess fraction



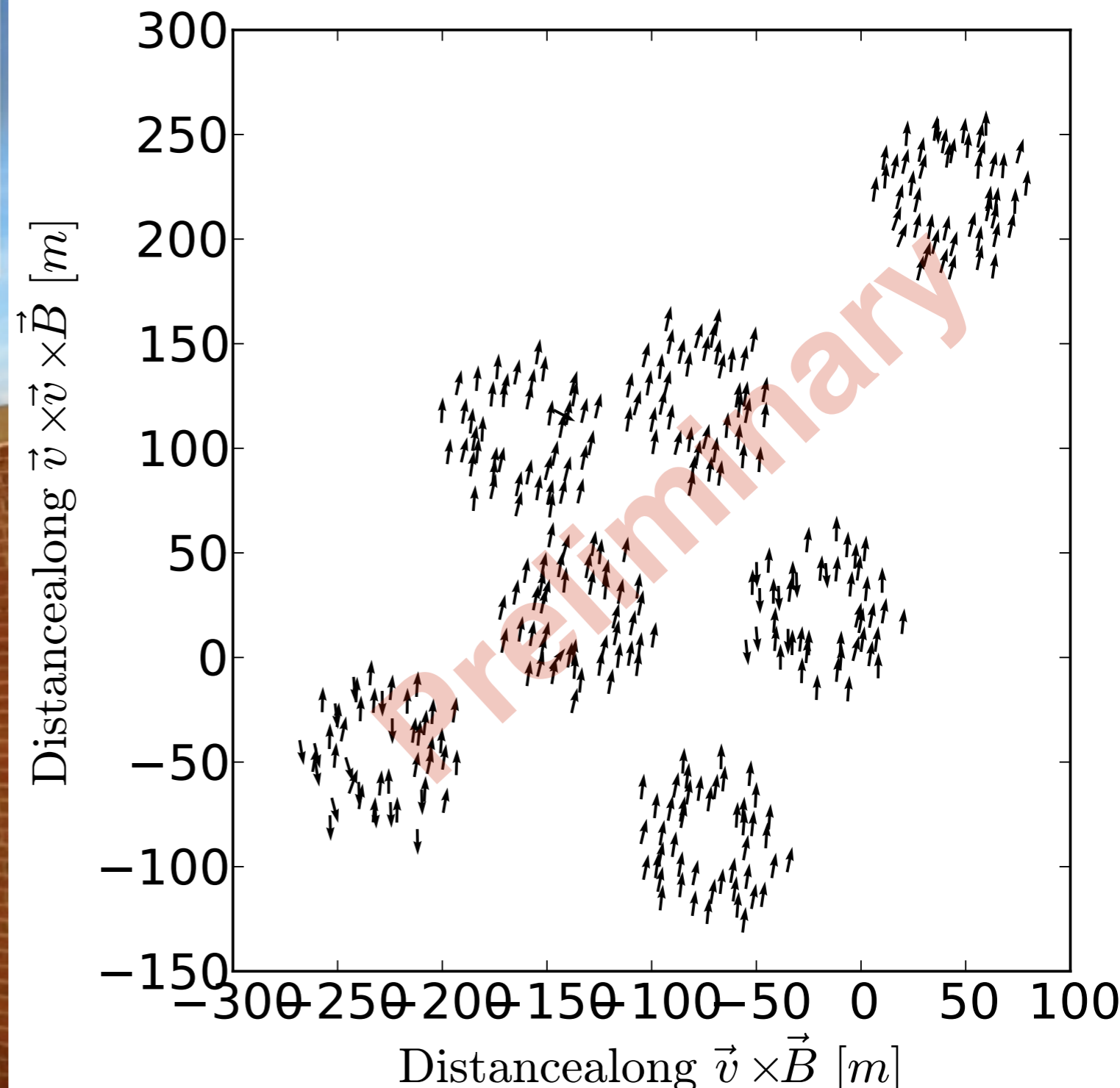
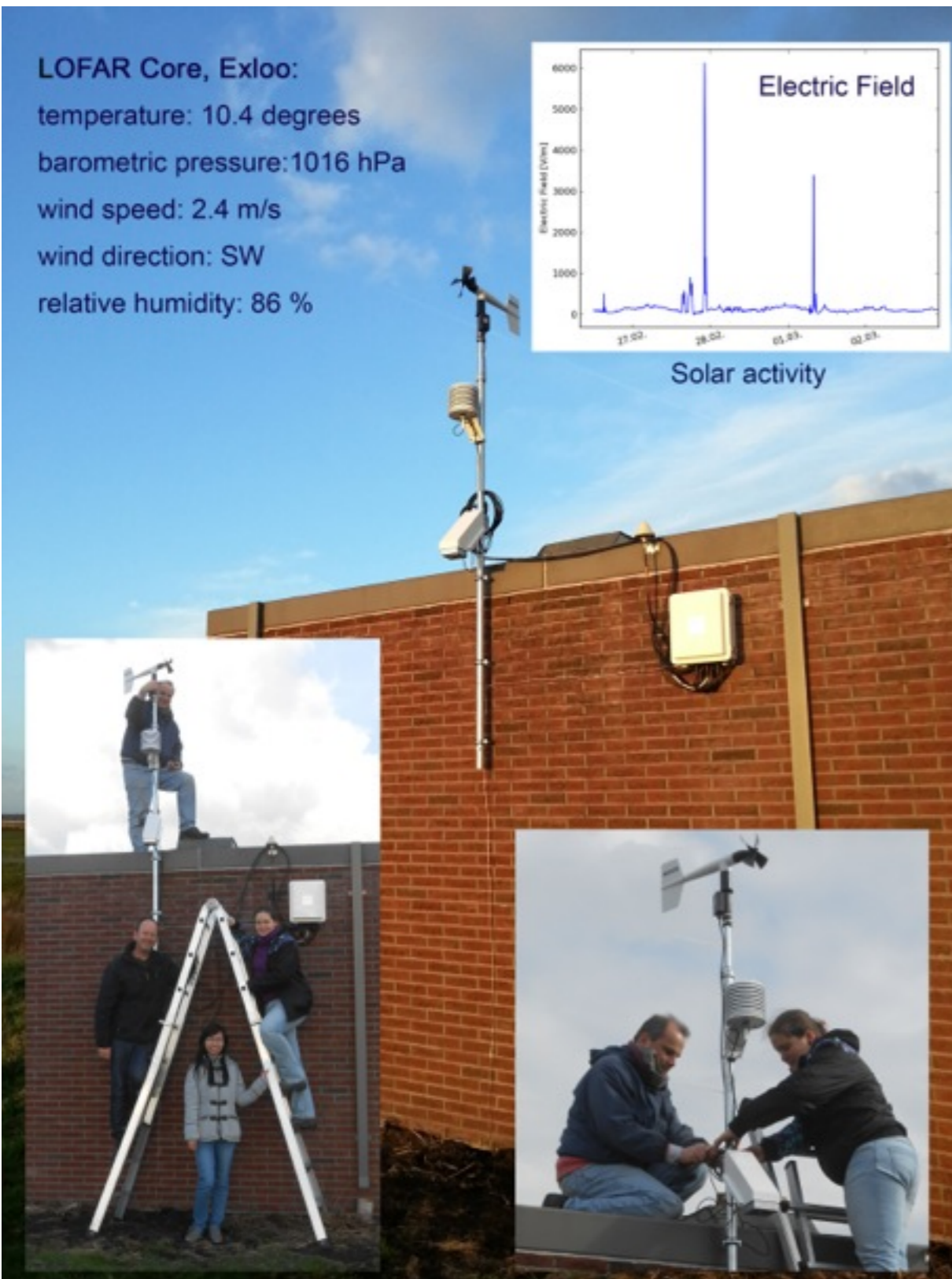
Confirmed predicted dependence on zenith angle and radial distance



(Schellart et al. 2014, submitted to JCAP)

Made possible by high antenna density at LOFAR

Atmospheric electric fields



Conclusions

- Polarization measurements can be used to reconstruct relative contributions of emission mechanisms to air shower radio emission
- Uniquely high antenna density offered by LOFAR allows for first time confirmation of predicted radial and zenith angle dependence of charge-excess fraction (Schellart et al. 2014, submitted to JCAP)
- Strong atmospheric electric fields (thunderstorms) alter the observed polarization pattern