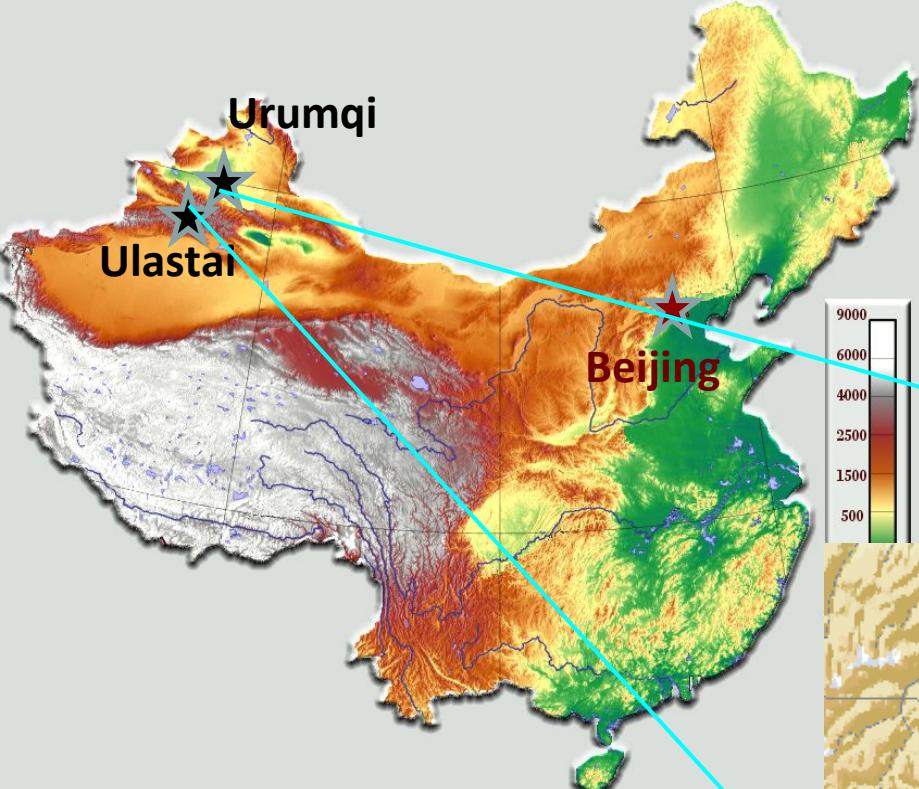


The NCP Region Observed with the 21 CentiMeter Array (21CMA)

Cathie Zheng, Xiang-Ping Wu, Melanie Johnston-Hollitt
(on behalf of the 21CMA Collaborations)





21CMA Site



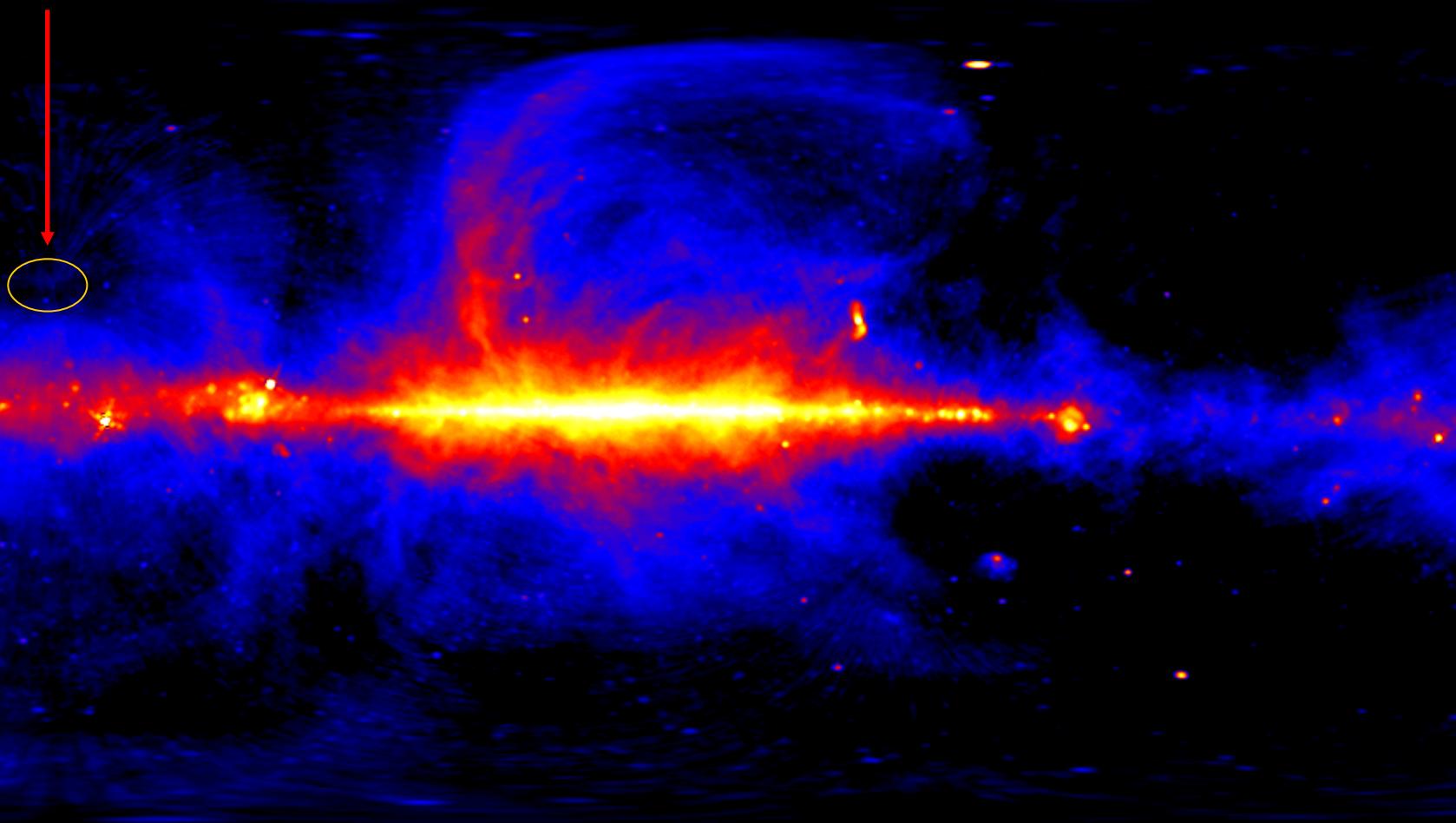
Log Periodic Antenna (16 pairs of wire)



Frequencies: 50—200MHz

VHF Sky (408 MHz)

21CMA

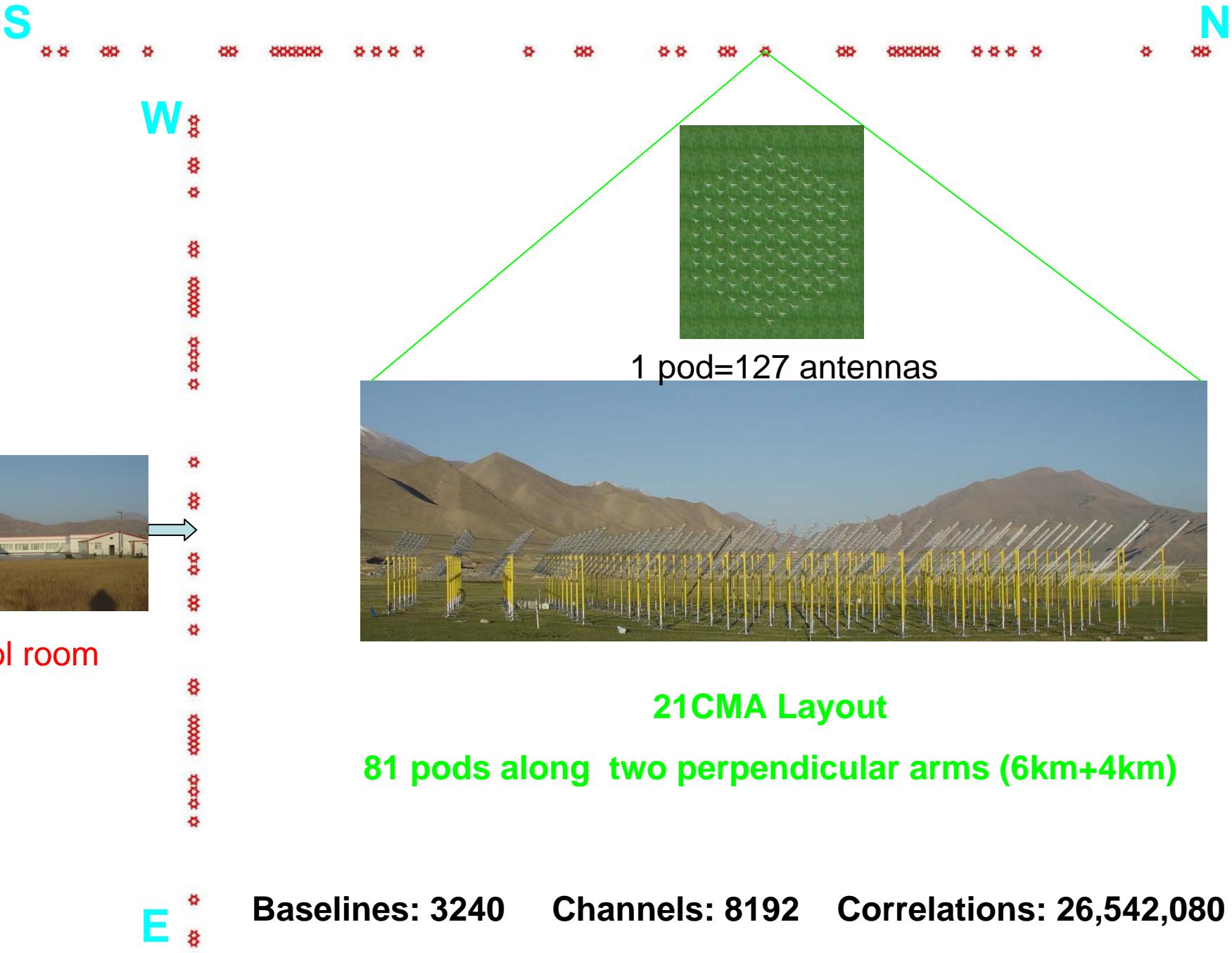


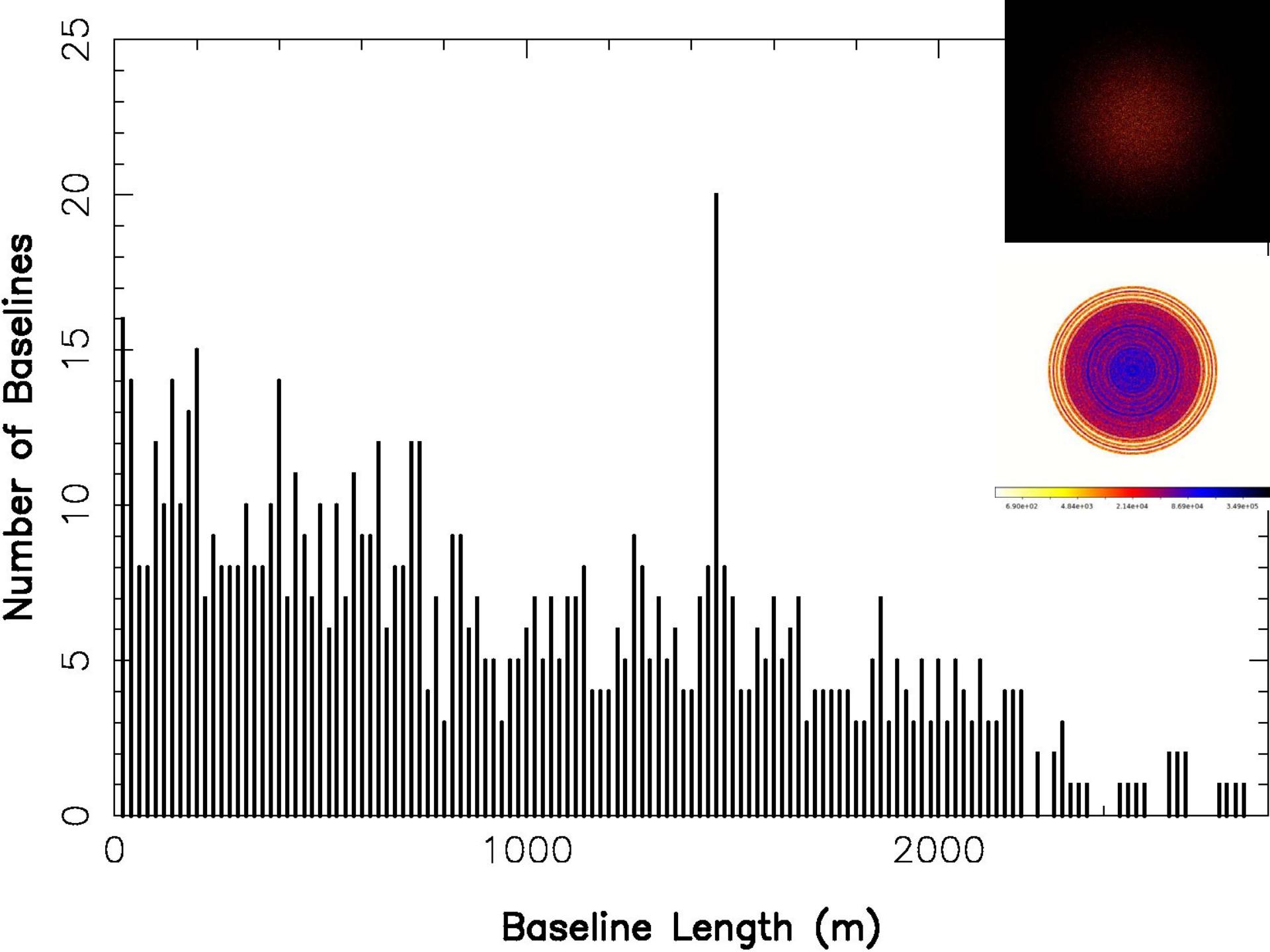
Points at NCP only – economical reason and simplicity

21CMA consists of 81 stations or pods

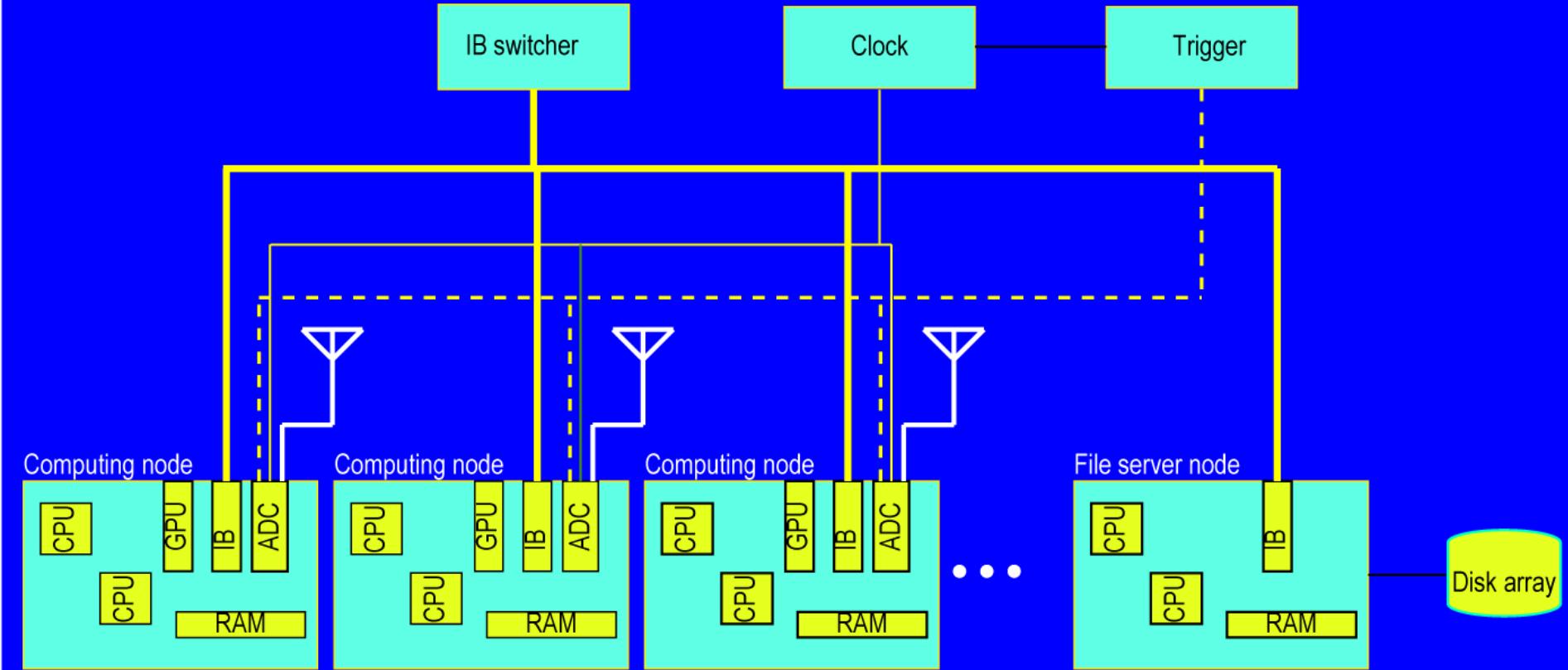


Log-Periodic
Antenna





Data Communication

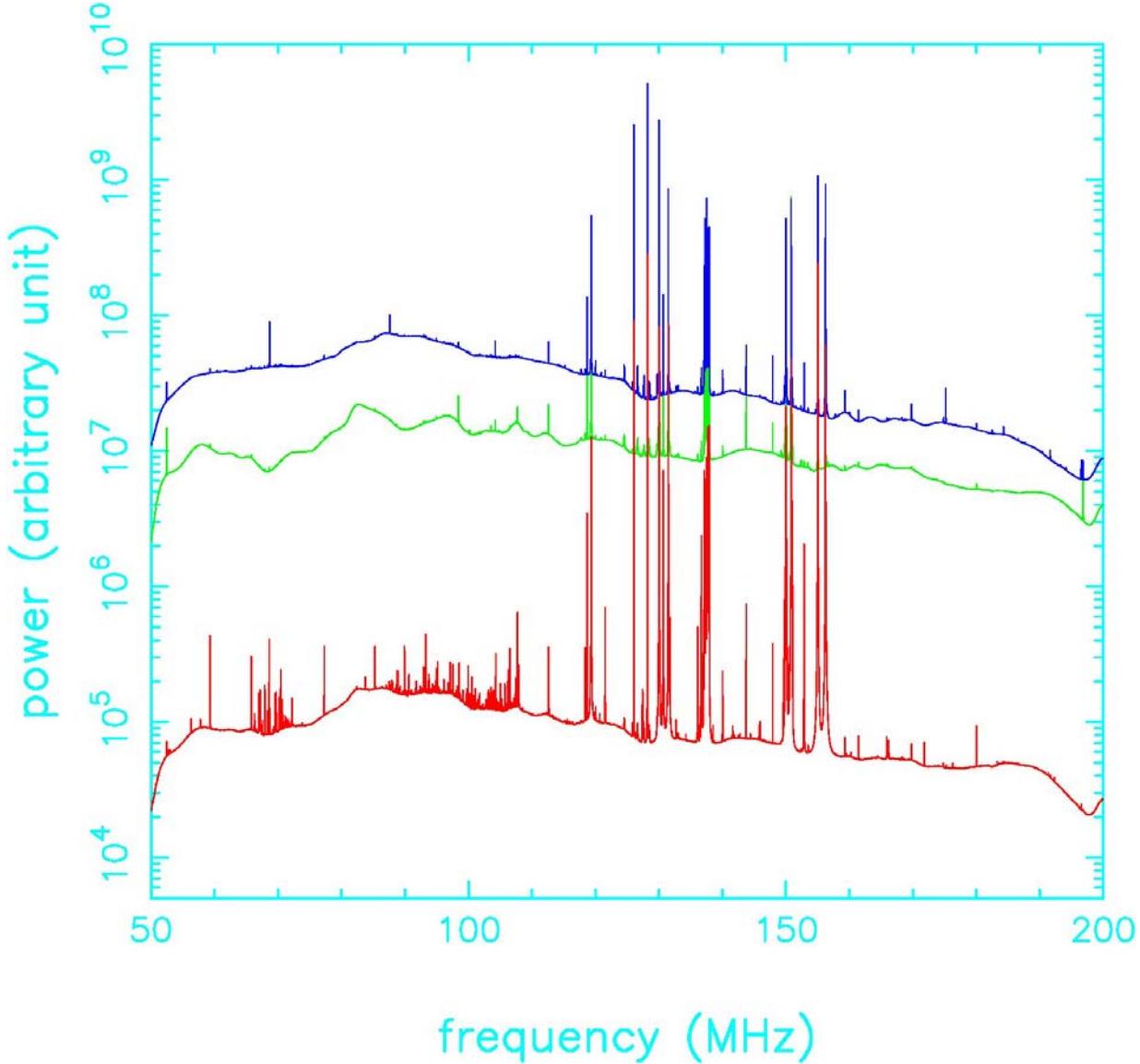


32G/s

Efficiency:50%

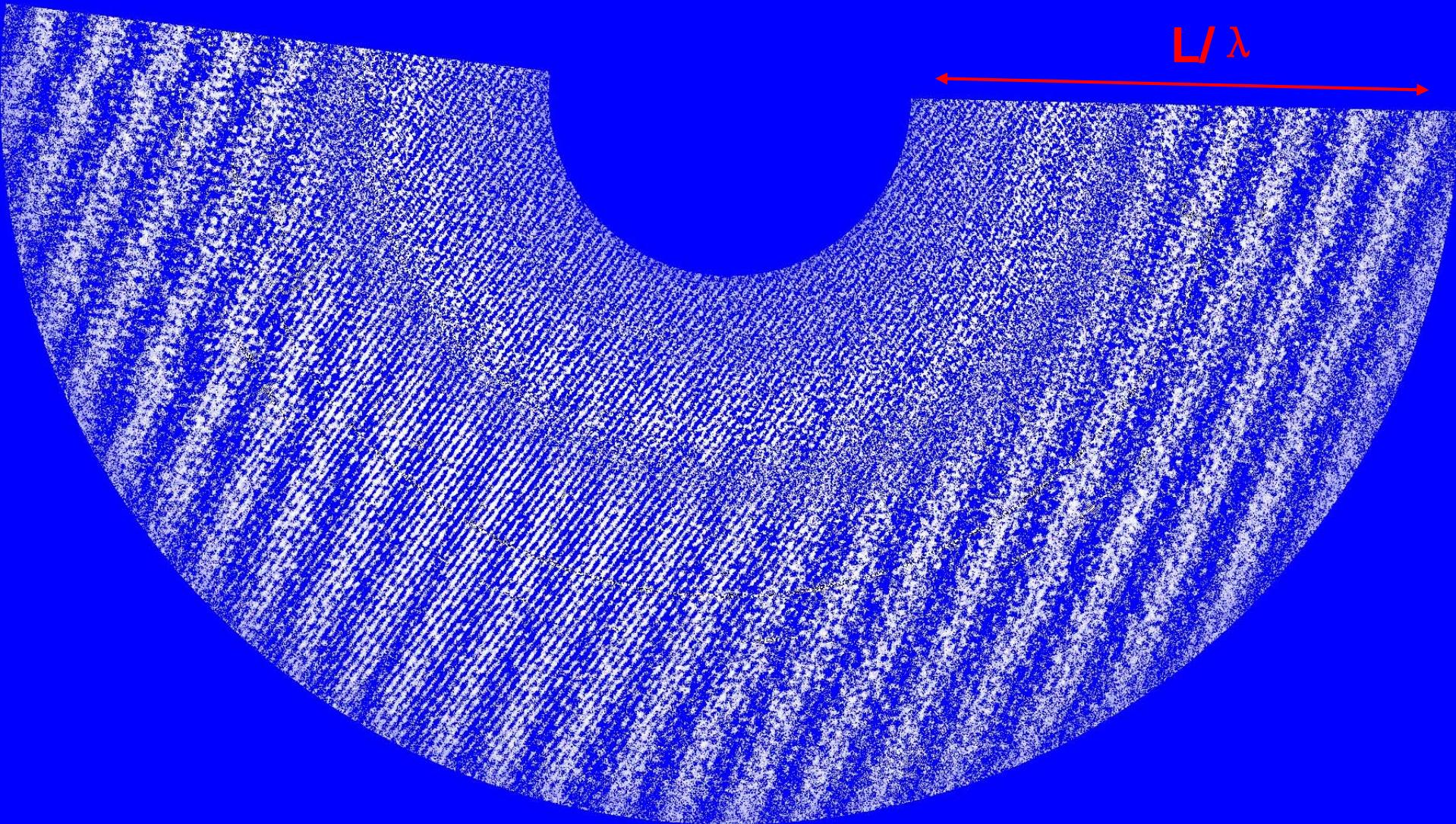


21CMA Data Acquisition System



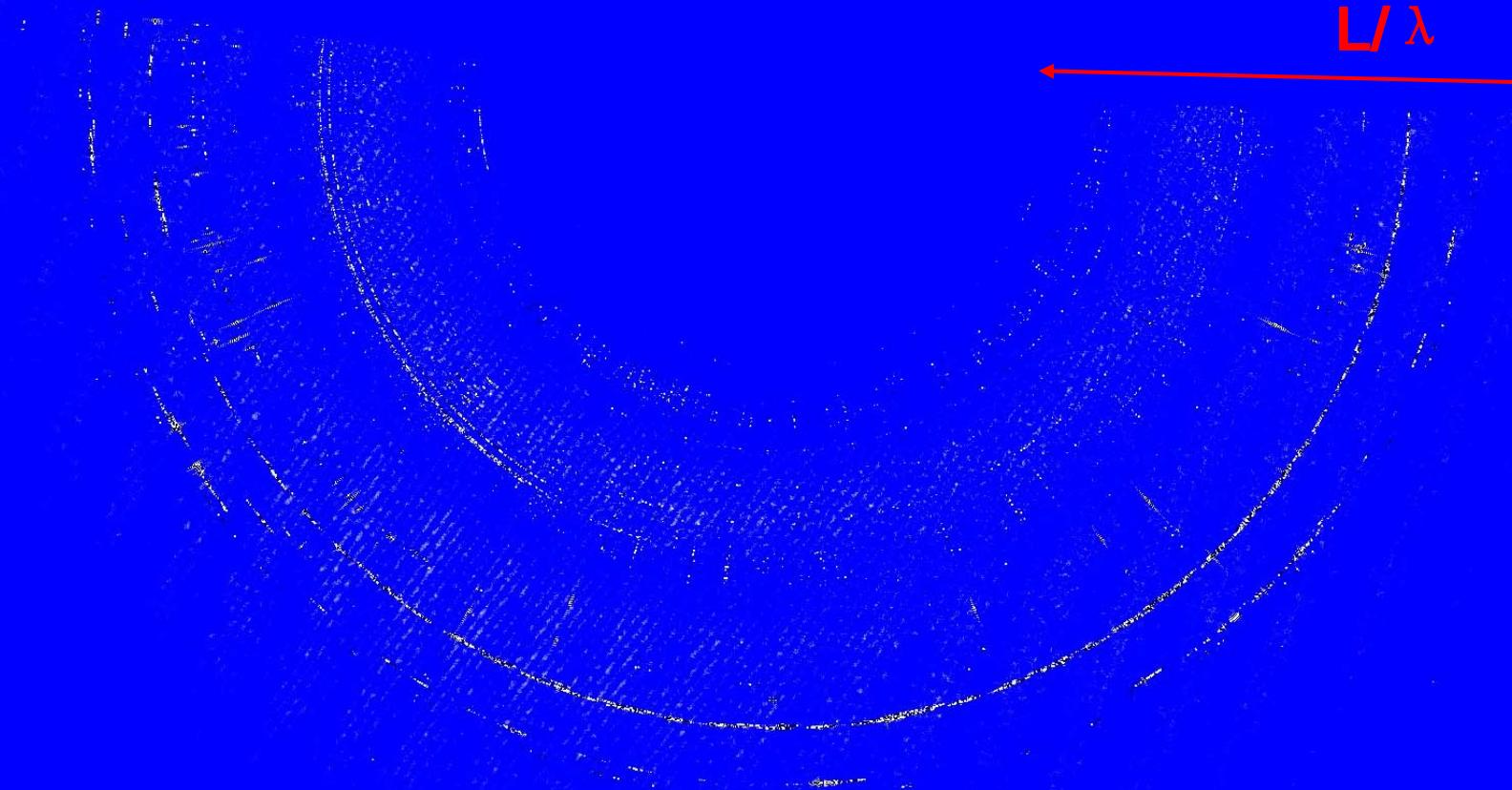
A typical example of the average spectra of auto- and cross-correlations over 24 hours

UV Map

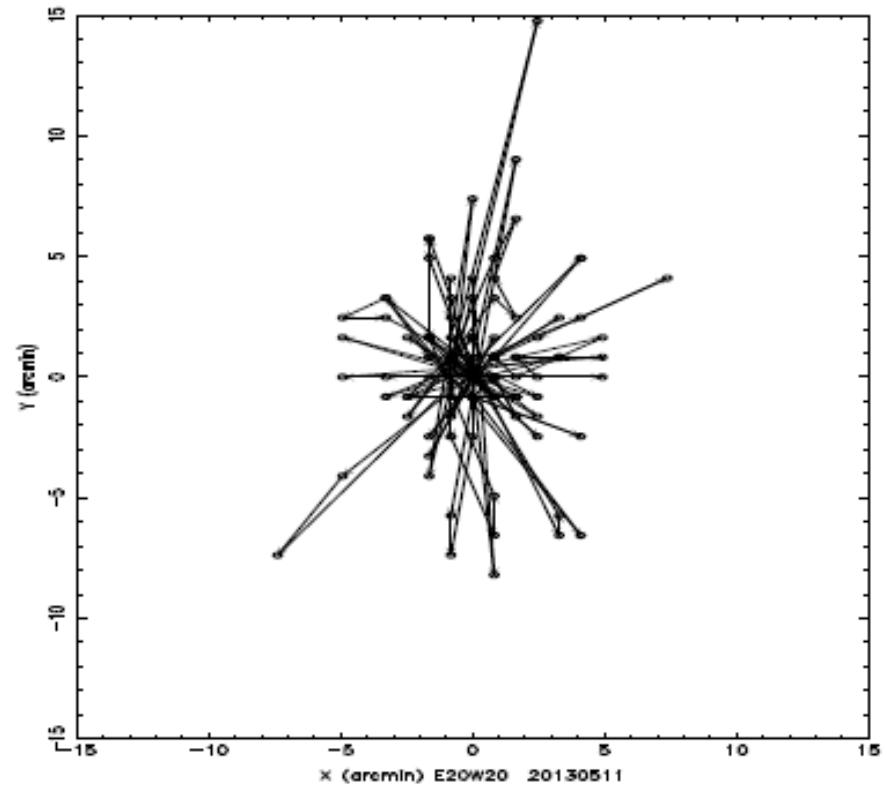
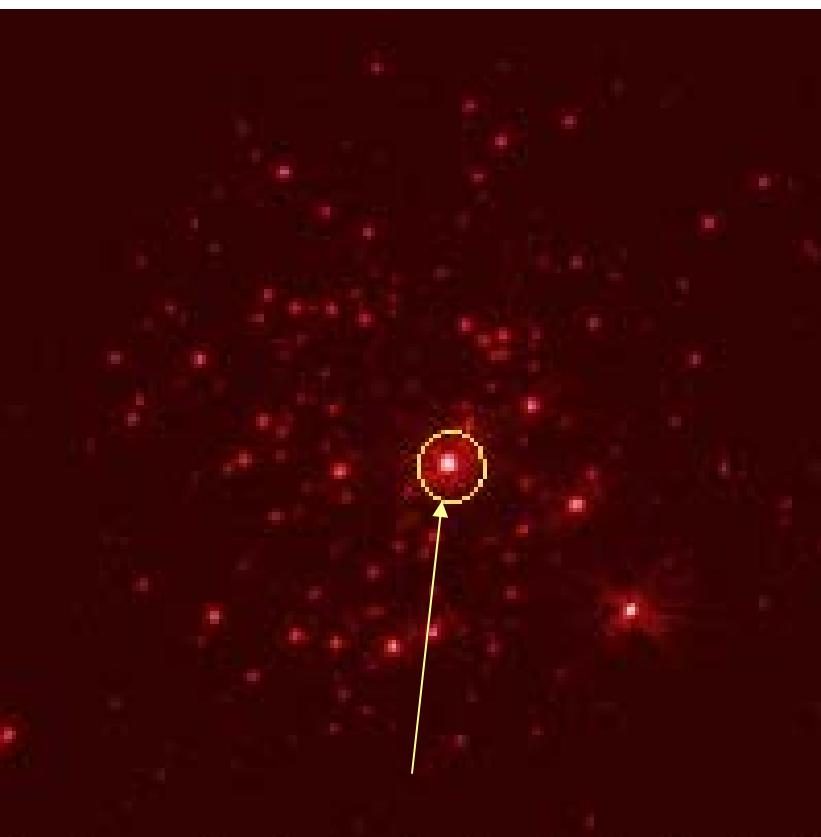


UV Map

L/λ

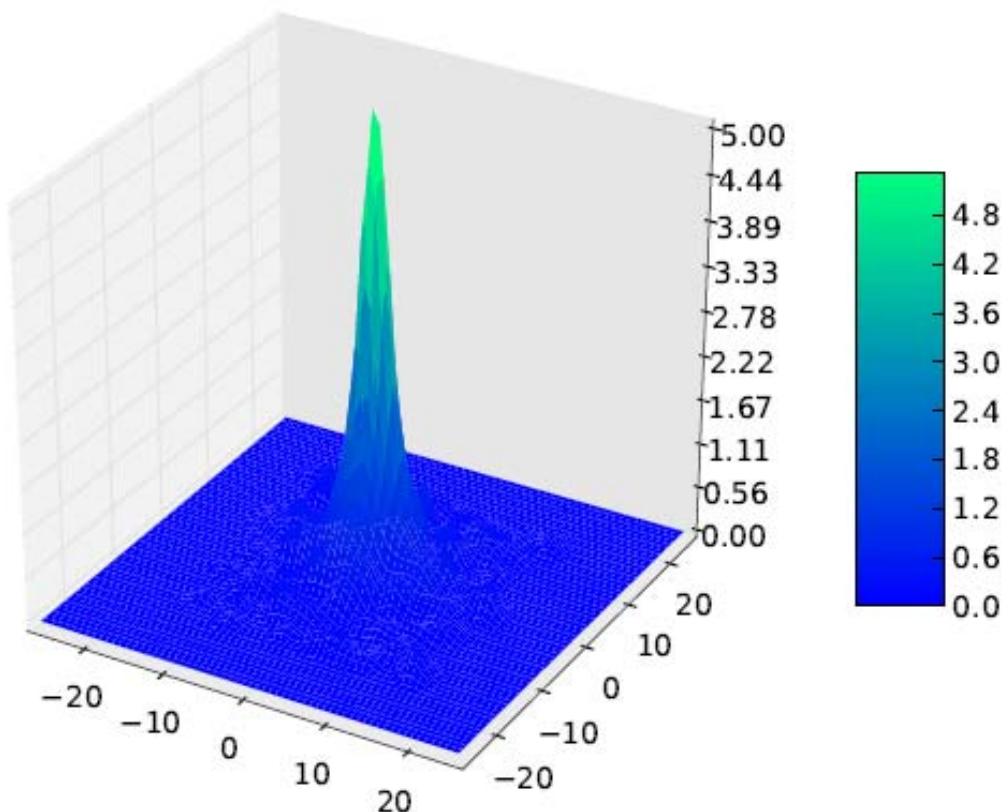


Ionospheric Effect

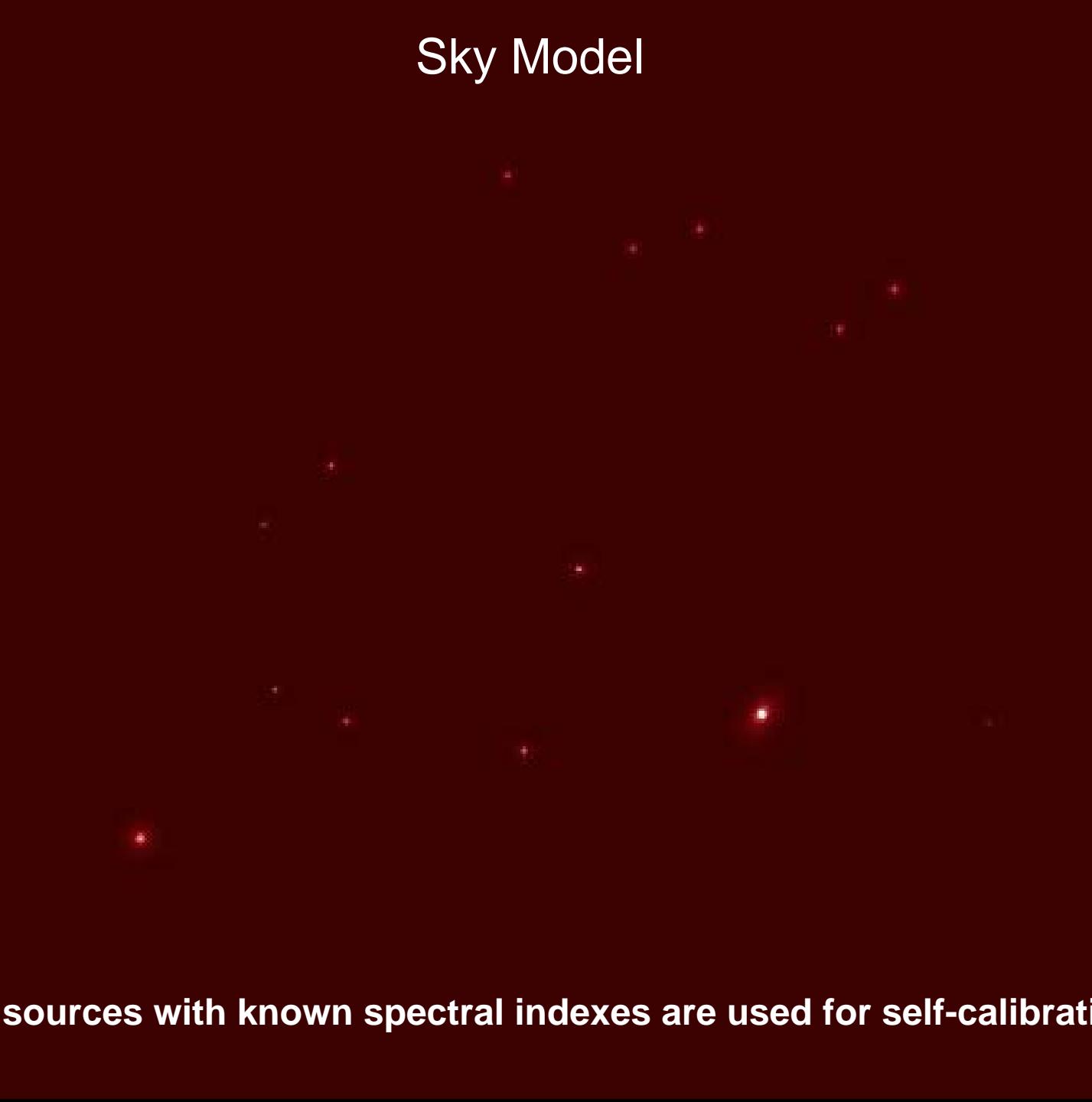


Time resolution: ~3min

Baseline: E20W20

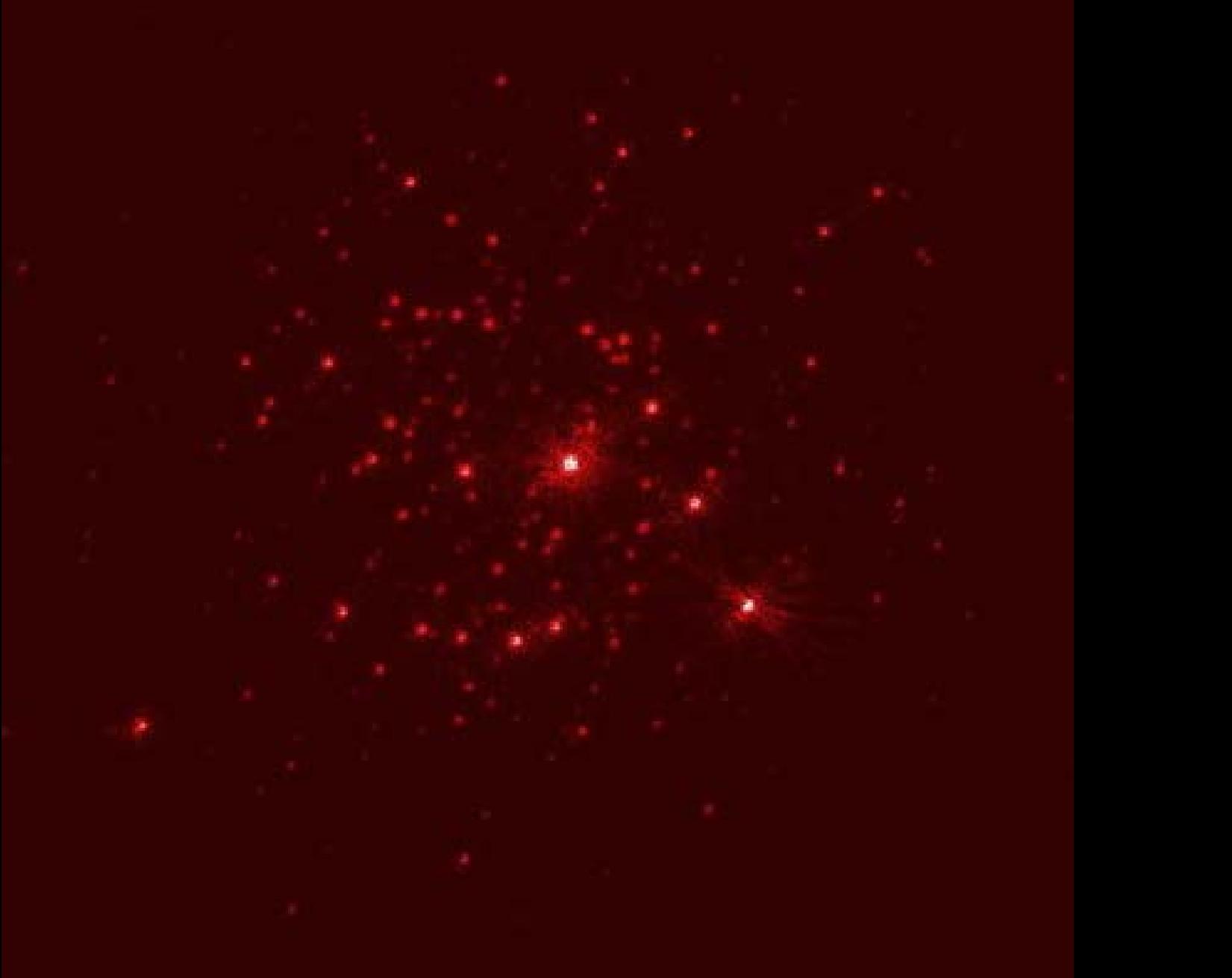


Sky Model

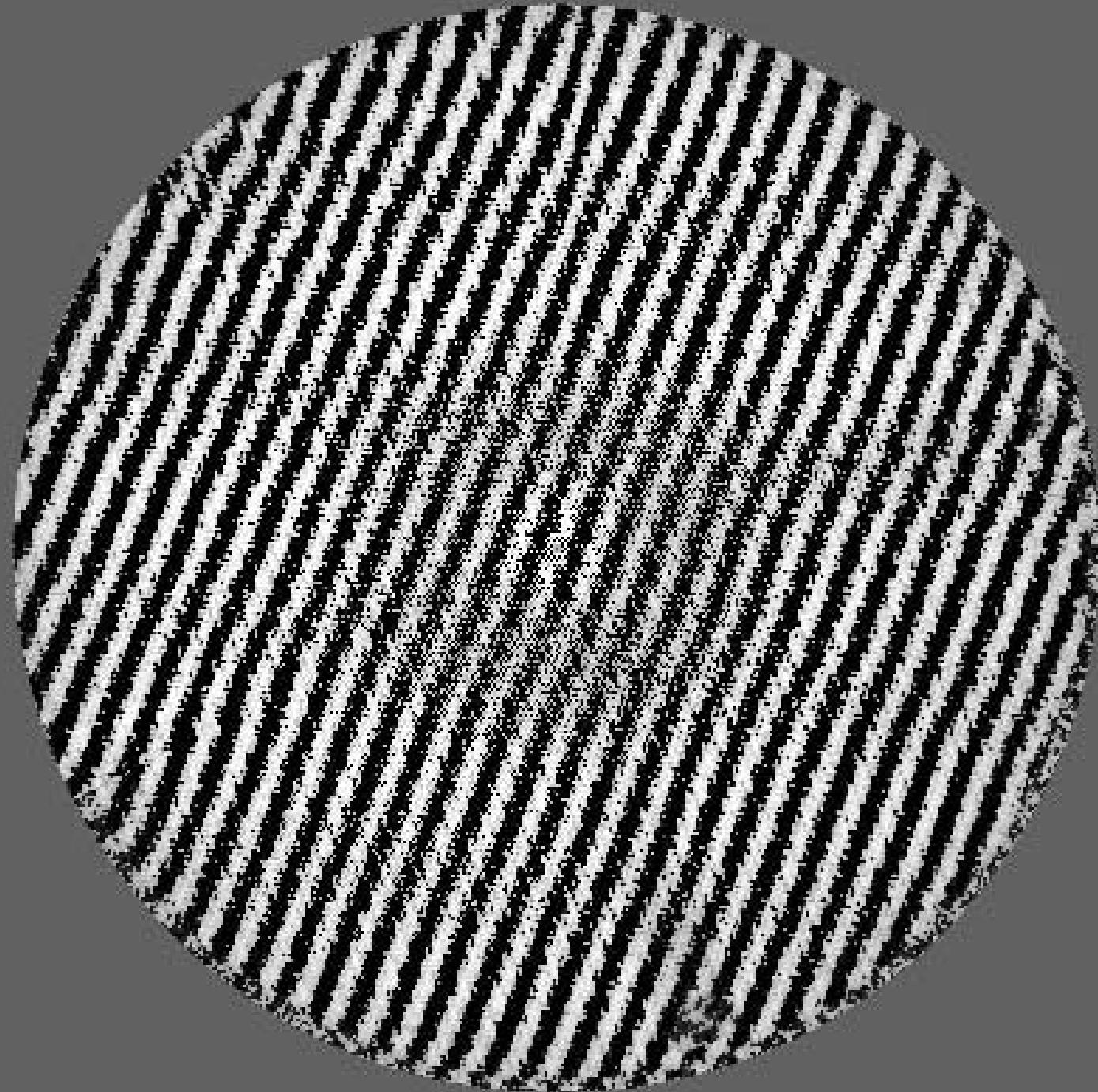


13 sources with known spectral indexes are used for self-calibration

Real Sky



Combined UV MAP

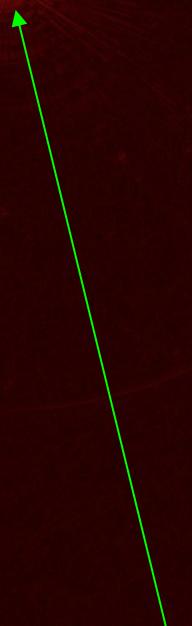


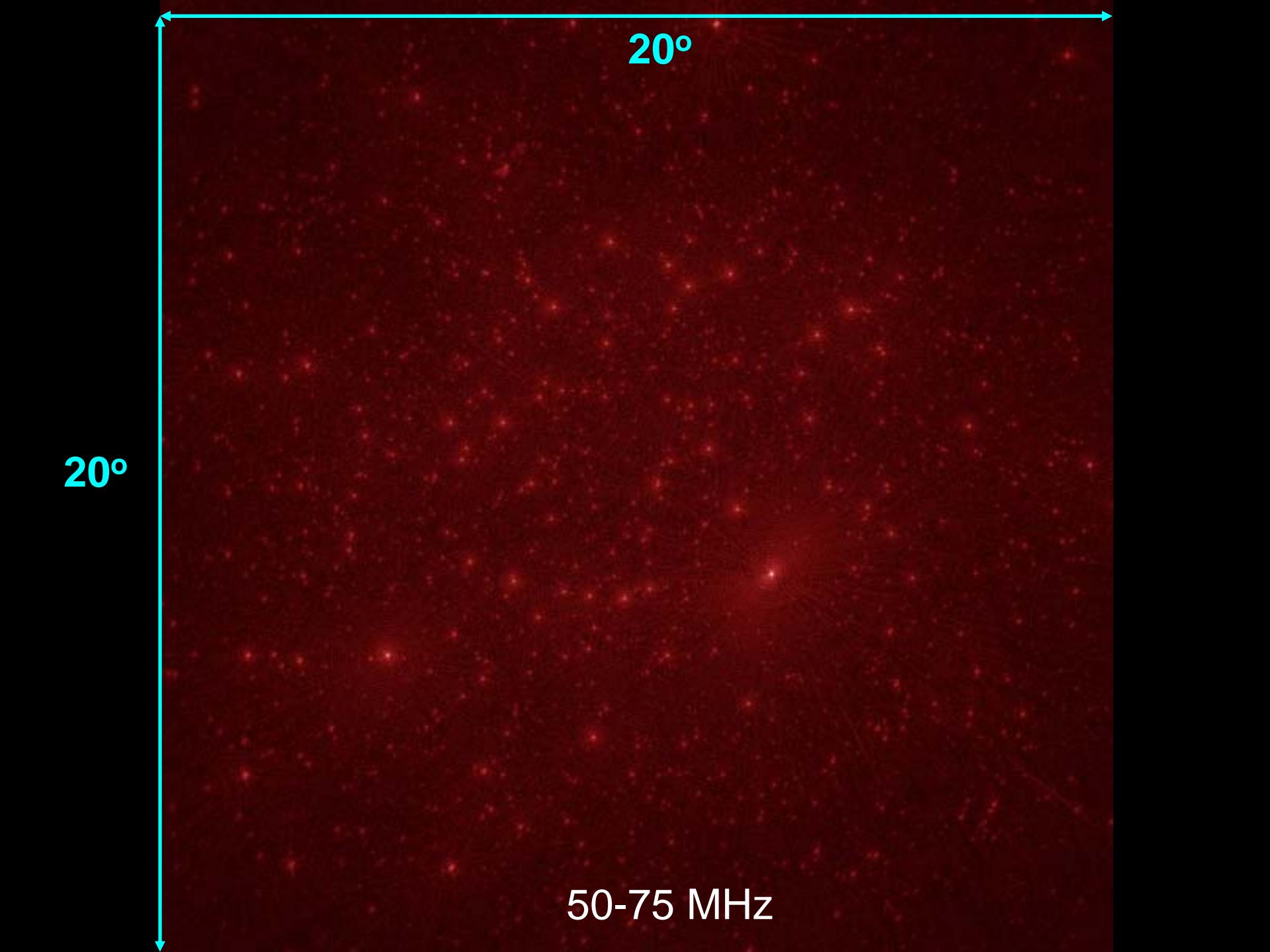
Sky Map

57 deg

Cas A

Cygnus A





20°

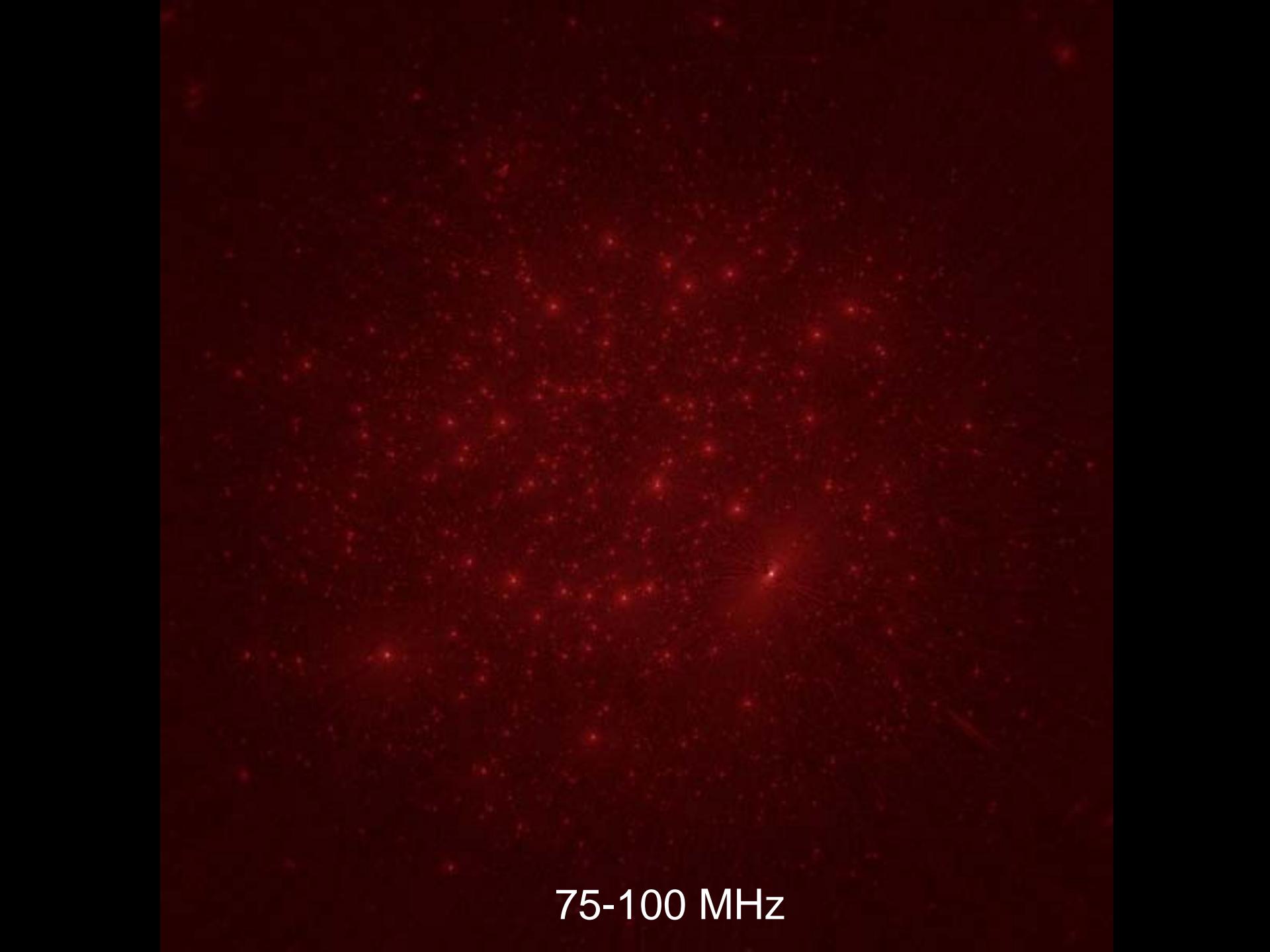
20°

50-75 MHz

20°

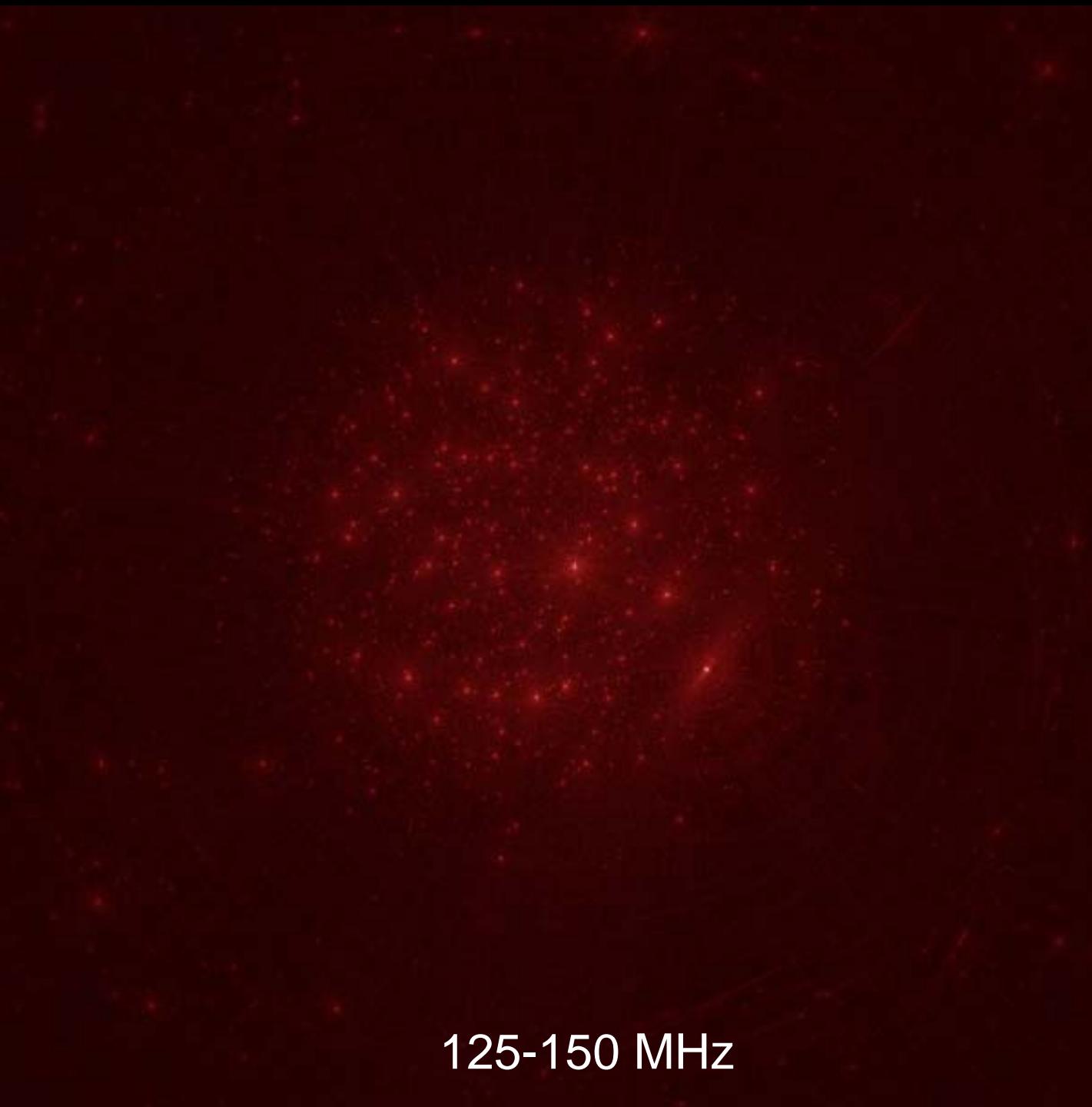
20°

50-75 MHz

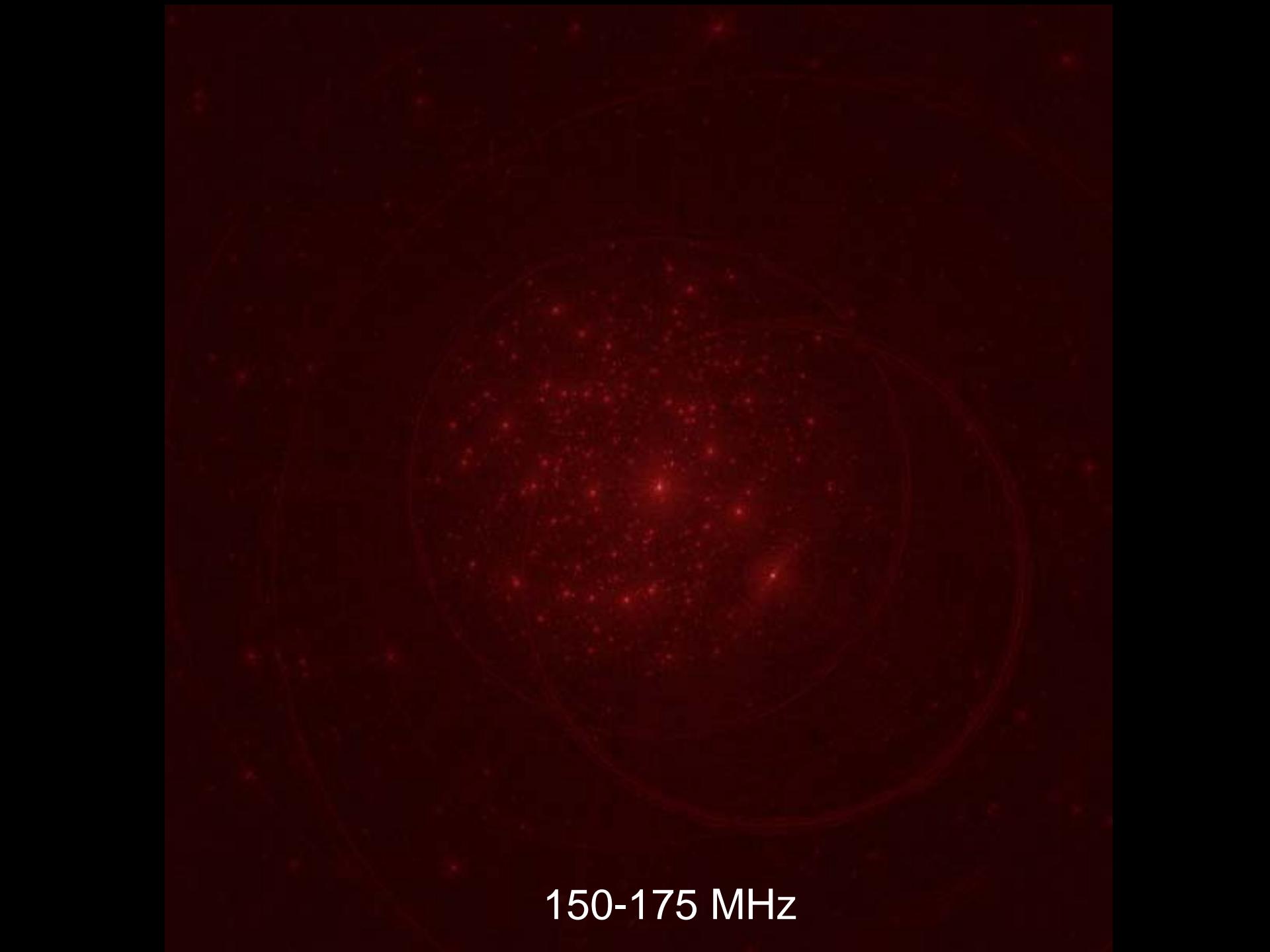


75-100 MHz

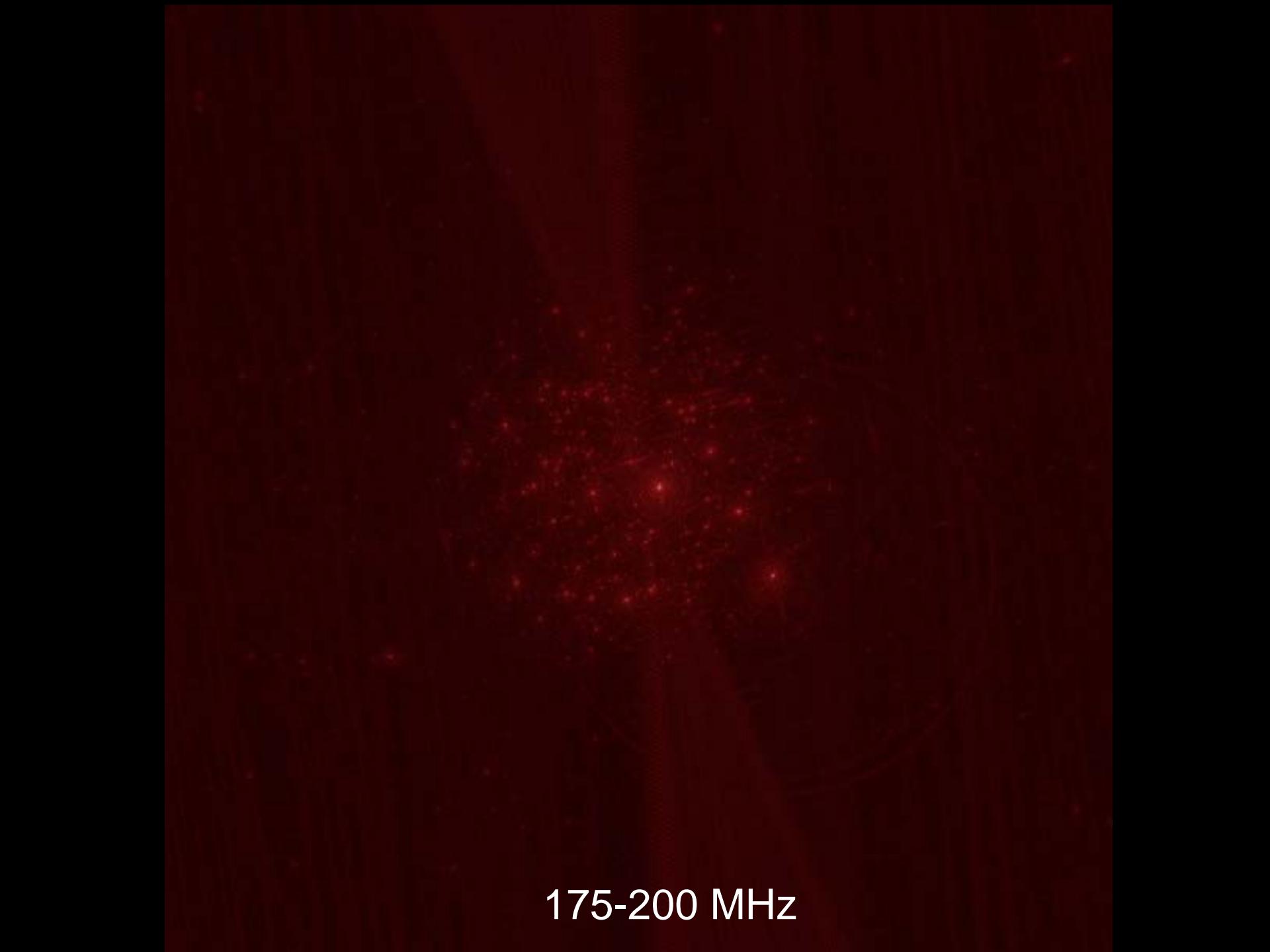
100-125 MHz



125-150 MHz

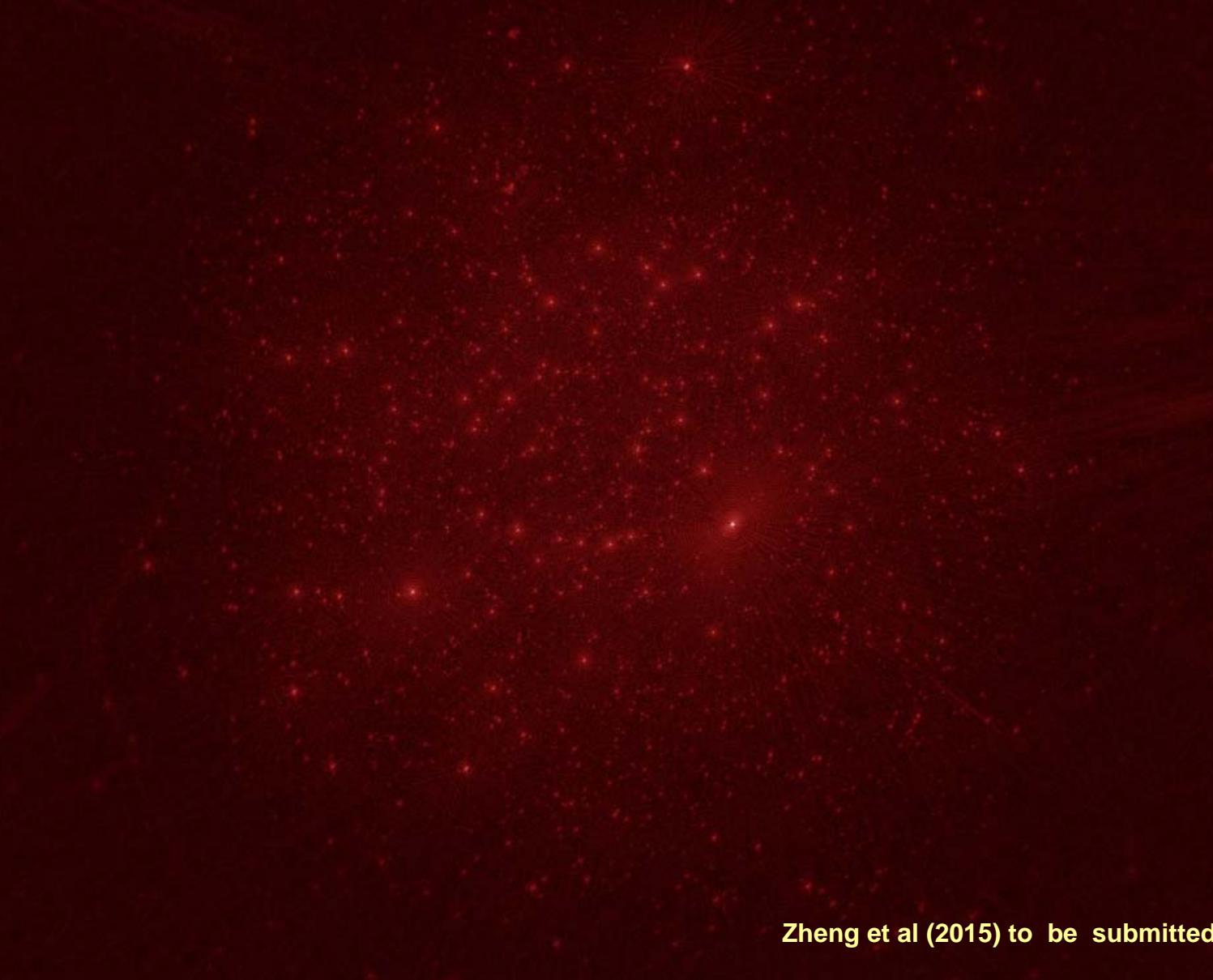


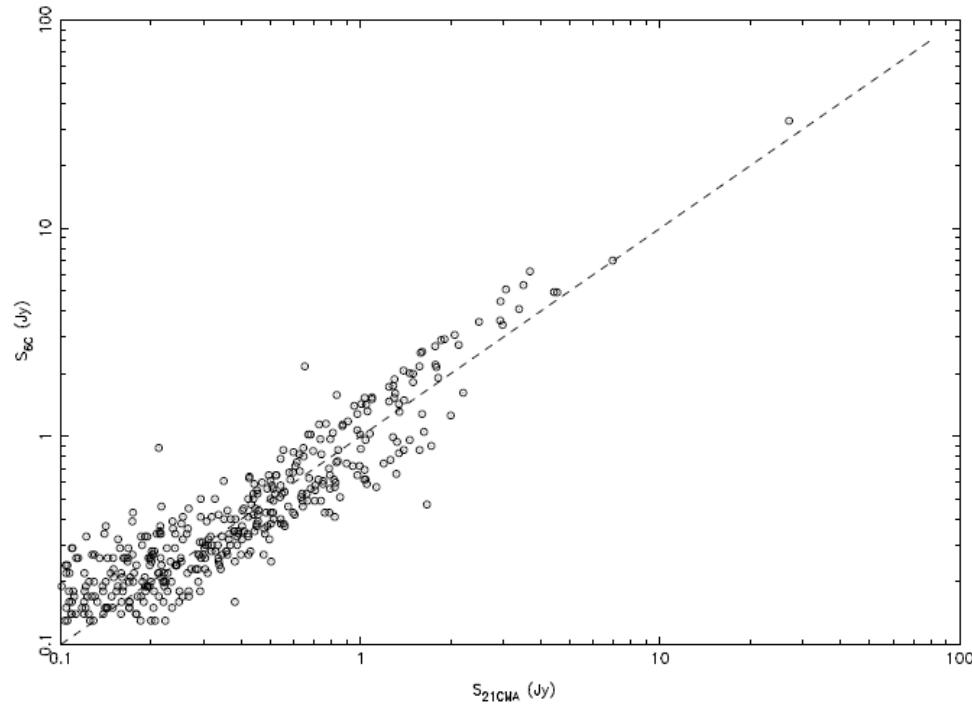
150-175 MHz



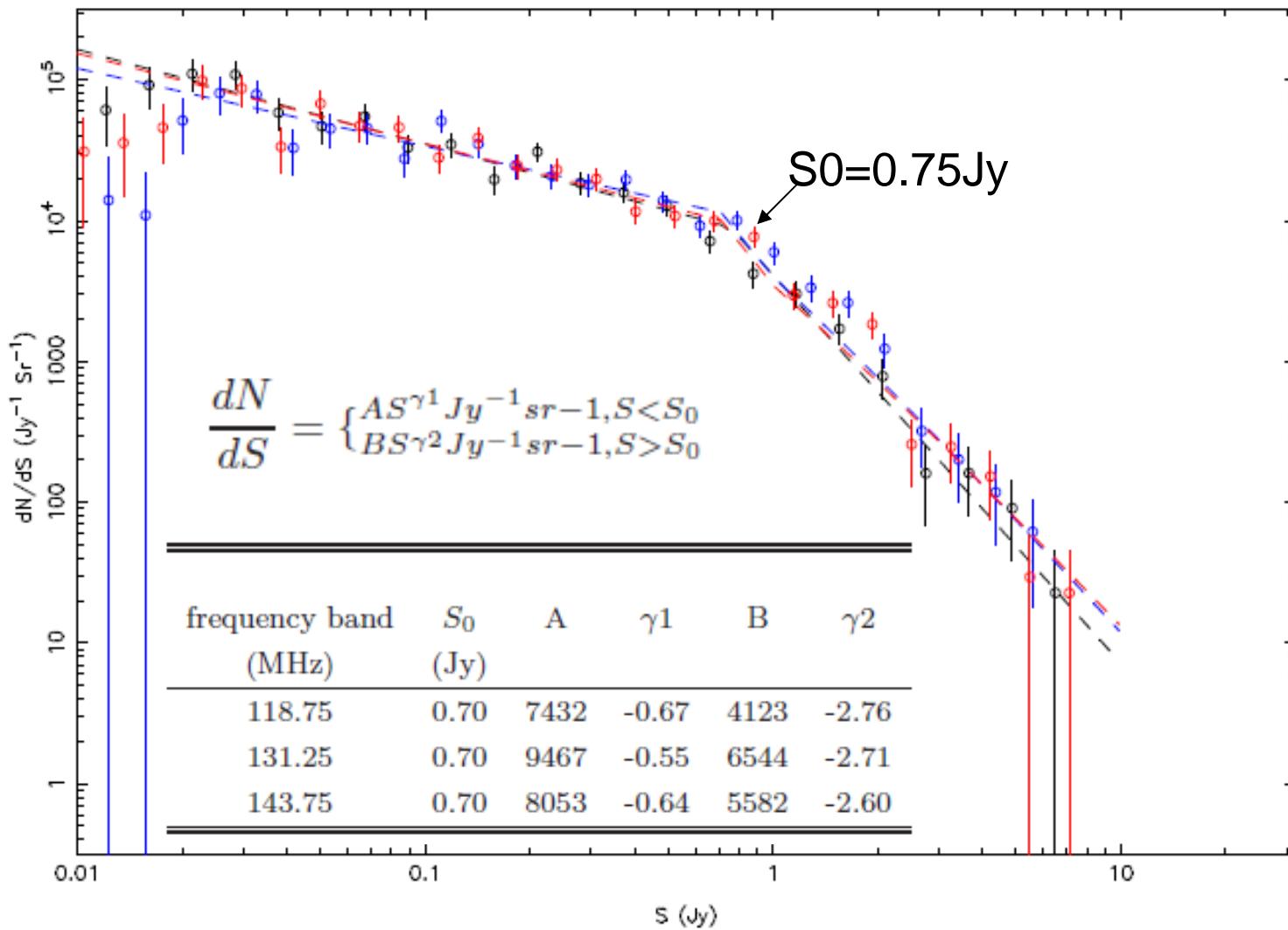
175-200 MHz

- A total of 629 sources within 5 degrees around the NCP are detected.
- Among these 490 sources are listed in the 6C catalog.



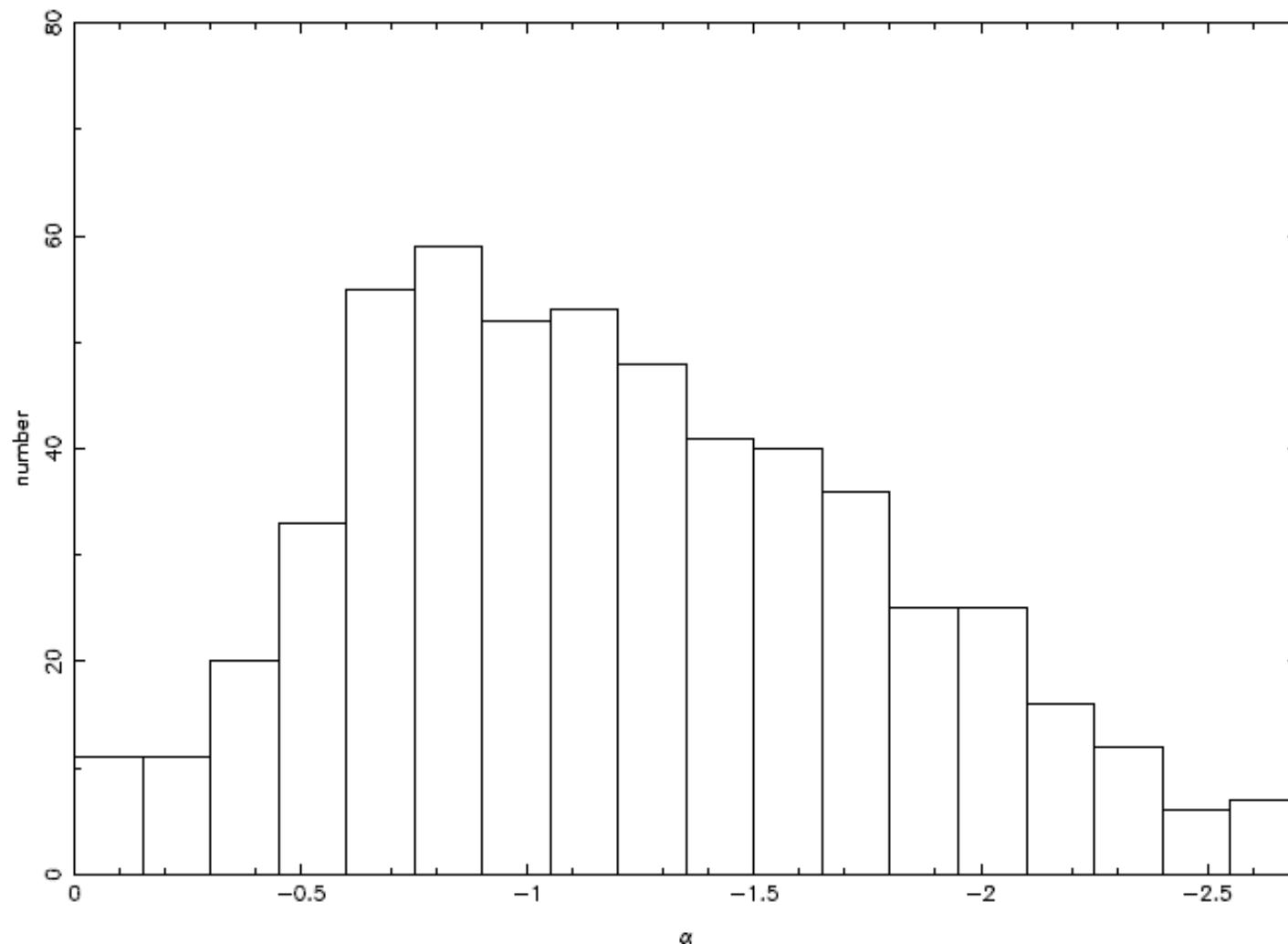


Comparisons of measured flux densities for the sources at 151MHz in the 6C survey and the 21CMA observation

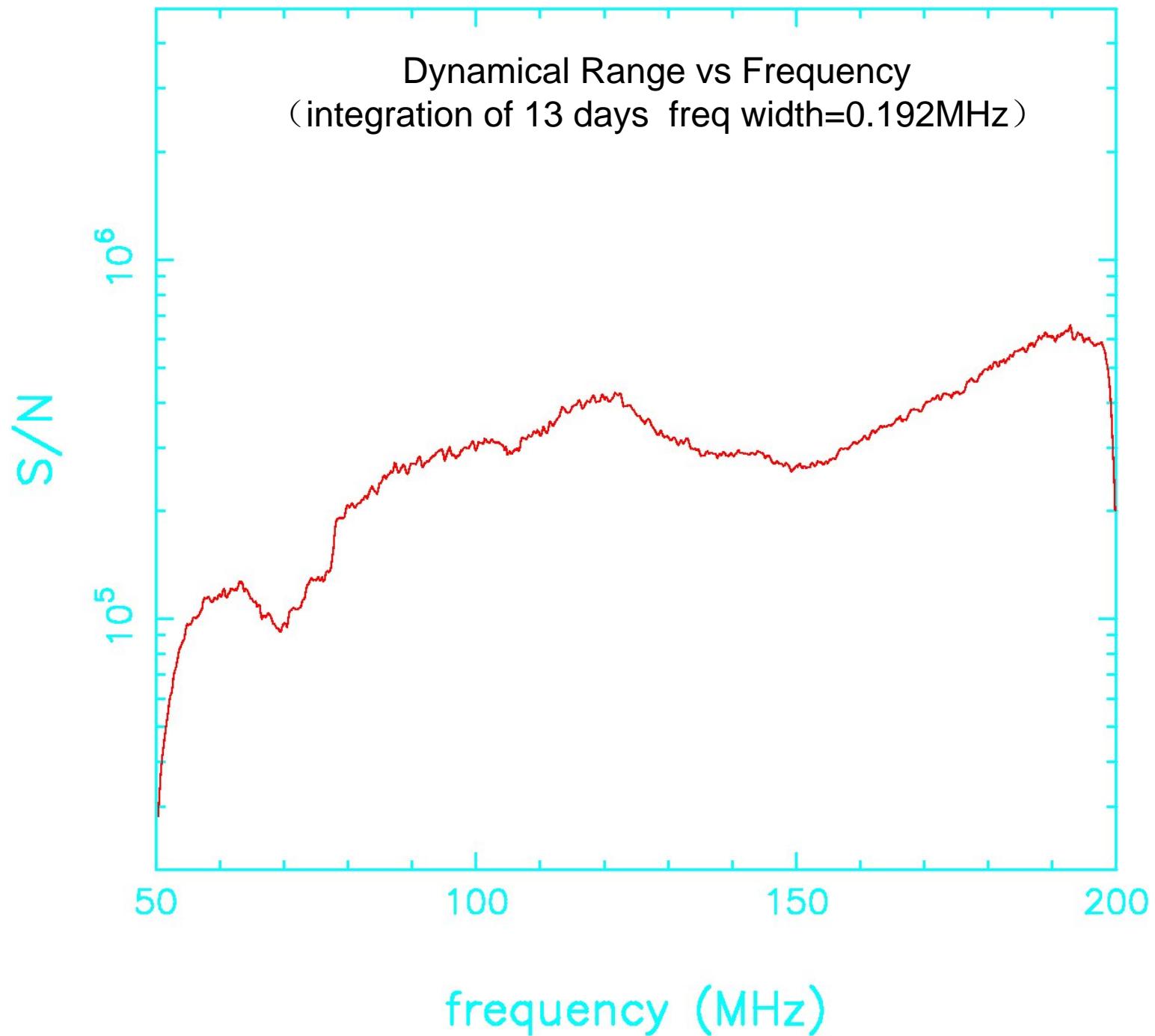


Differential number counts (dN/dS) of three frequency bands:
118.75MHz(blue), 131.25MHz(red), 143.75MHz(black)

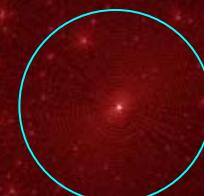
Histogram of the Spectral Indices



$$S \propto \nu^\alpha$$

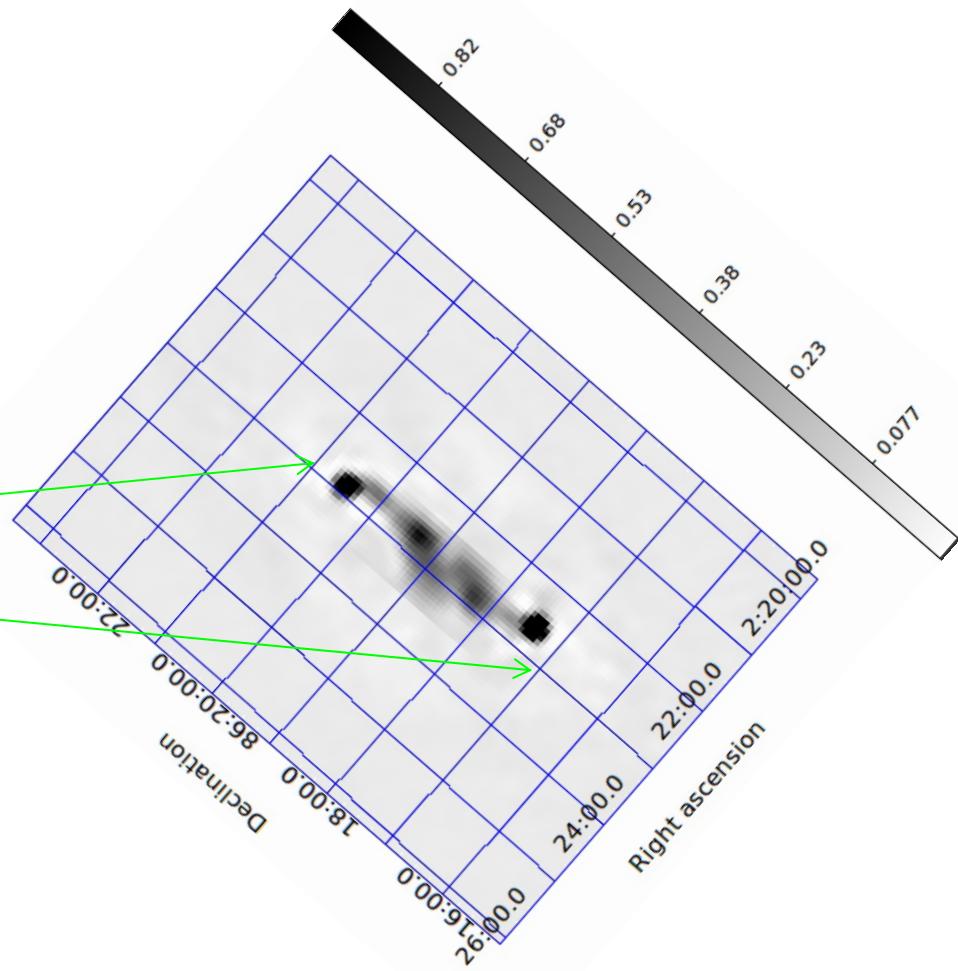
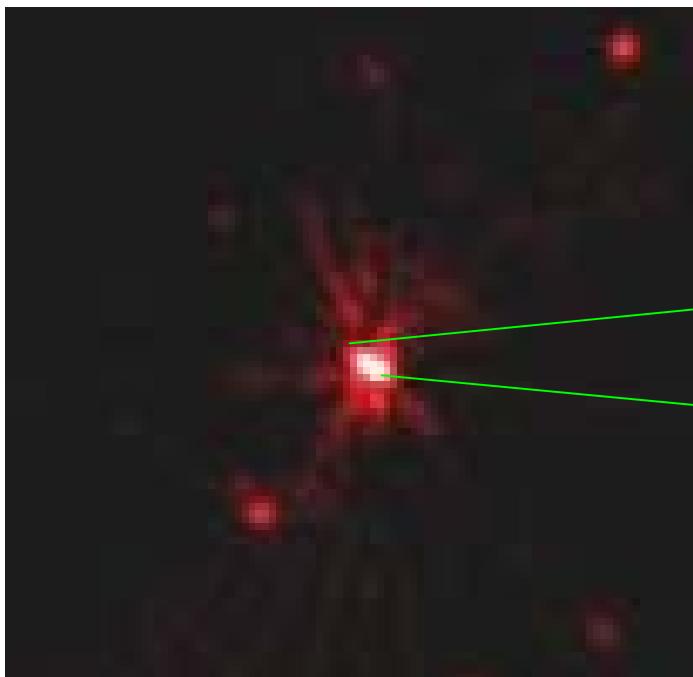


Brightest Sources @ 21CMA Field



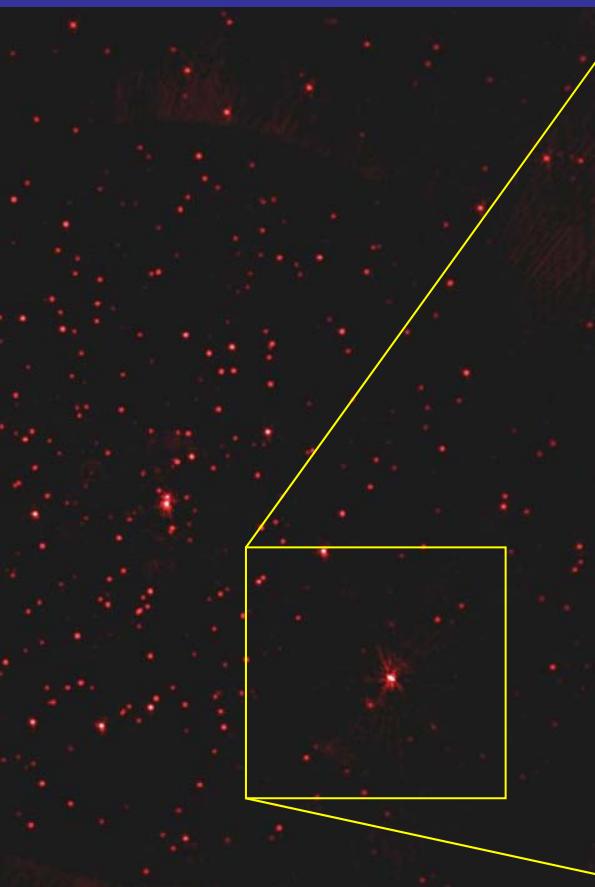
3C061.1

3C61.1

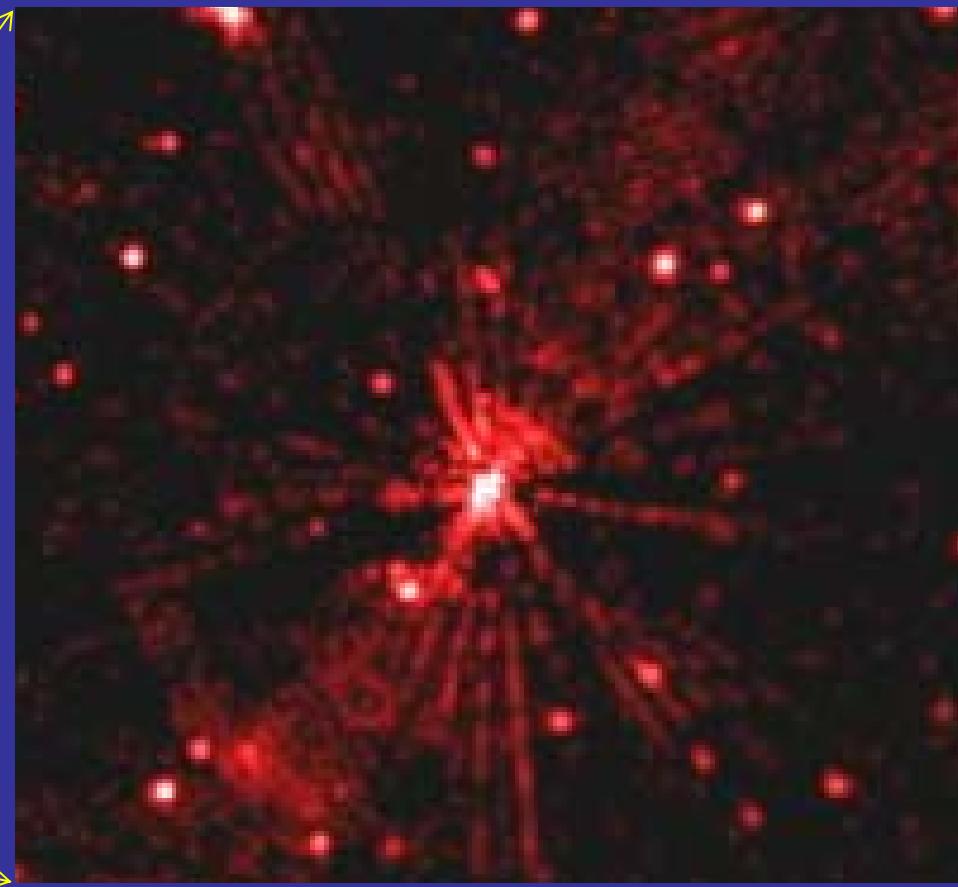


NCP field observed with 21CMA

image



residual

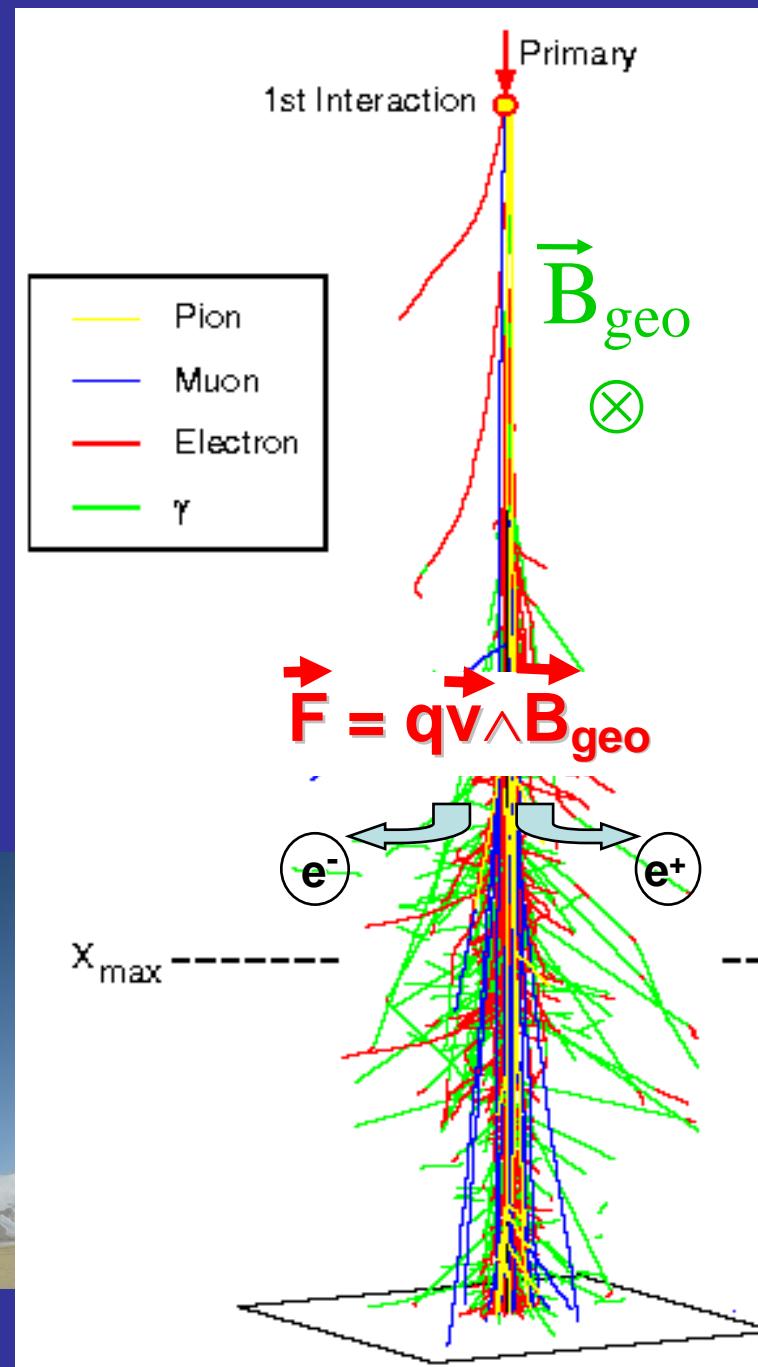
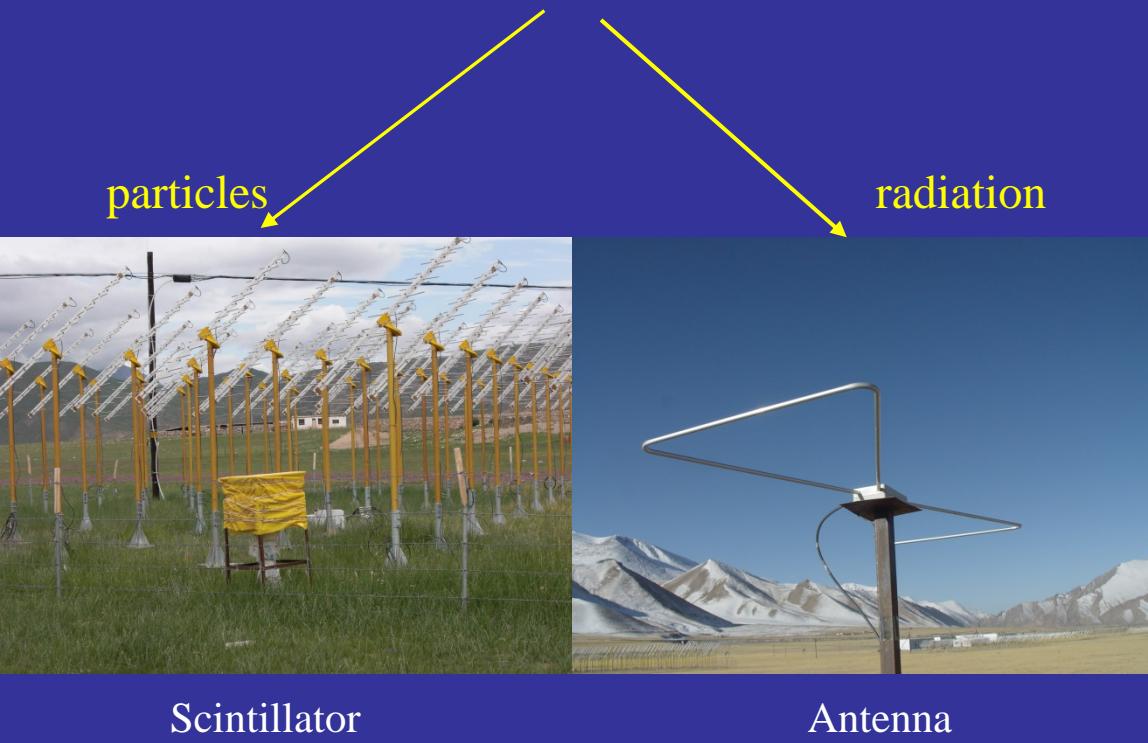


3C61.1

residual = image / 10^5

Tianshan Radio Experiment for Neutrino Detection (TREND)

Cosmic air showers can also be detected through radio emission around 100MHz



First detection of Extensive Air Showers by the TREND self-triggering radio experiment

D. Ardouin^a, C. Cârloganu^b, D. Charrier^a, Q. Gou^c, H. Hu^c, L. Kai^d, P. Lautridou^a, O. Martineau-Huynh^{c,e,f,*}, V. Niess^{b,*}, O. Ravel^a, T. Saugrin^{e,*}, X. Wu^e, J. Zhang^c, Y. Zhang^c, M. Zhao^e, Y. Zheng^d

^a*SUBATECH, Ecole des Mines, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université de Nantes, 44307 Nantes, France*

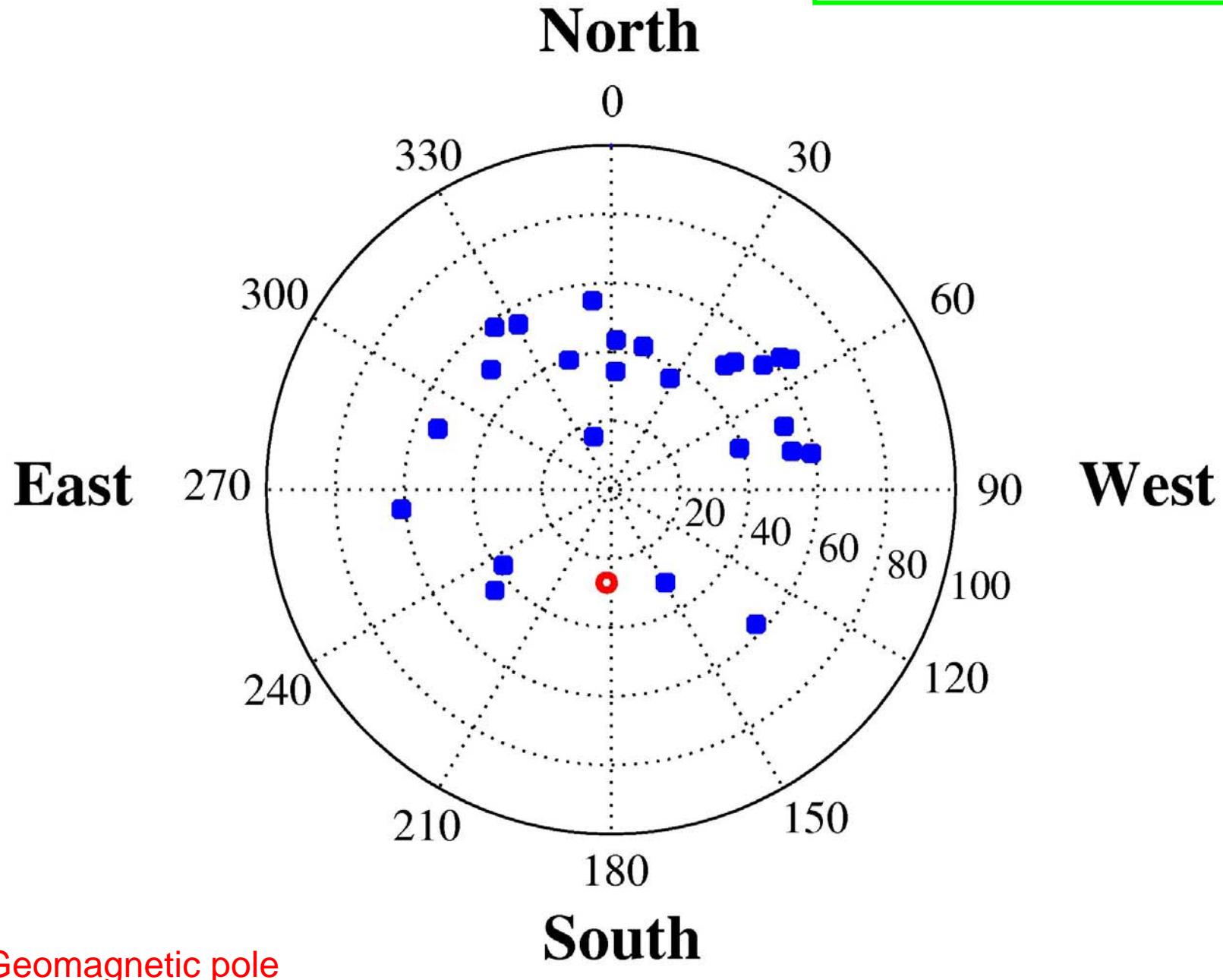
^b*Clermont Université, Université Blaise Pascal, CNRS/IN2P3, Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, BP 10448, F-63000 Clermond-Ferrand, France*

^c*Key Laboratory of Particle Astrophysics, Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P.R. China*

^d*Graduate University of Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100049, P.R. China*

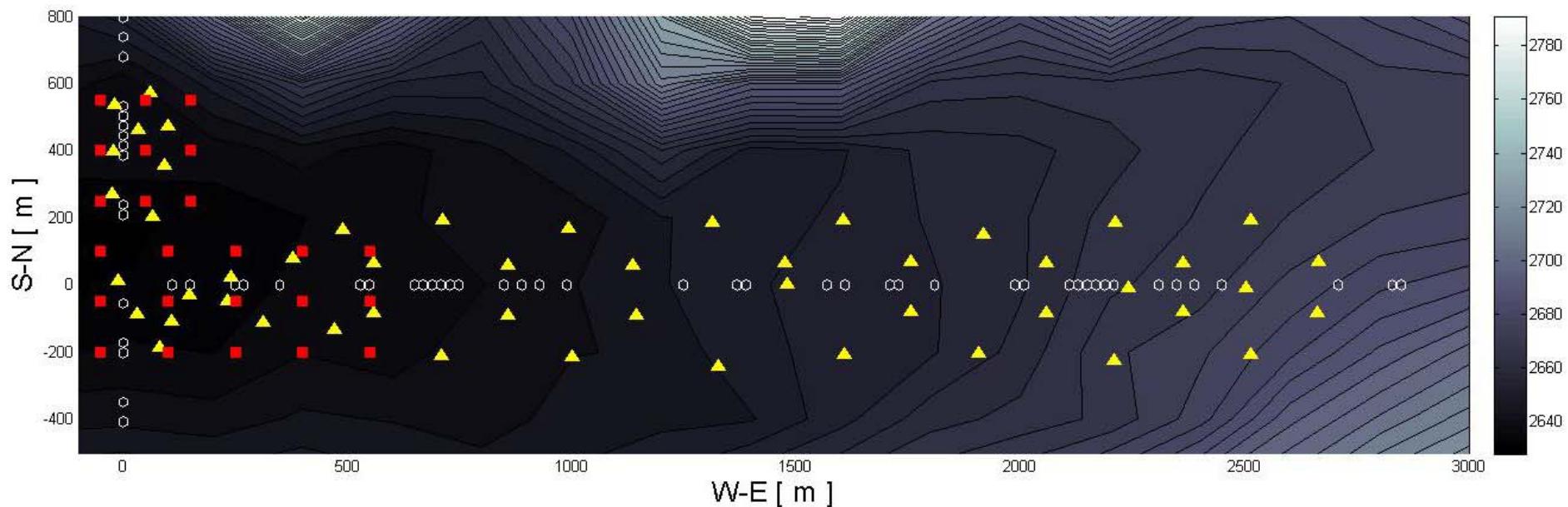
^e*National Astronomical Observatories of China, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100012, P.R. China*

^f*Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et des Hautes Energies, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université Pierre et Marie Curie, 75252 Paris Cedex, France*



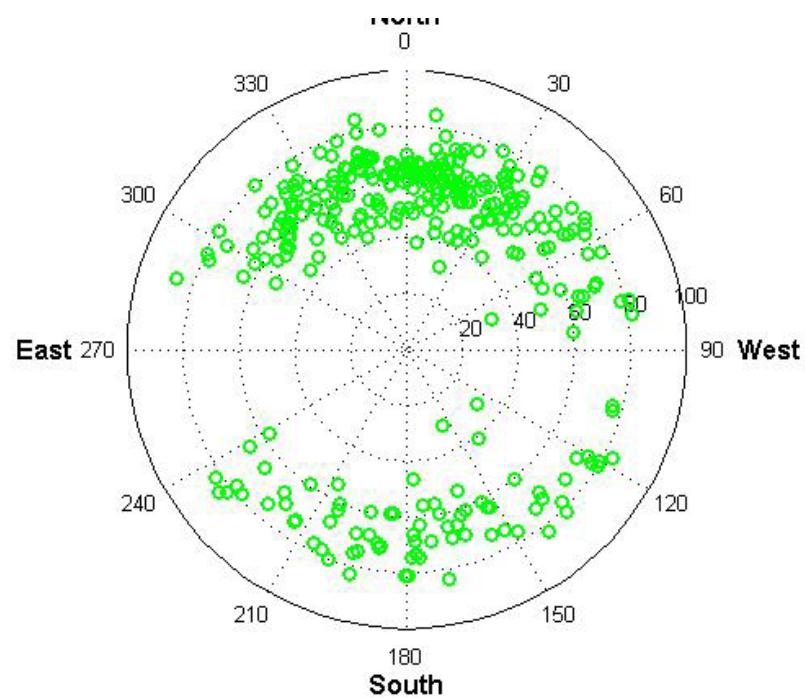
TREND

Phase II: 50 Butterfly Antennas

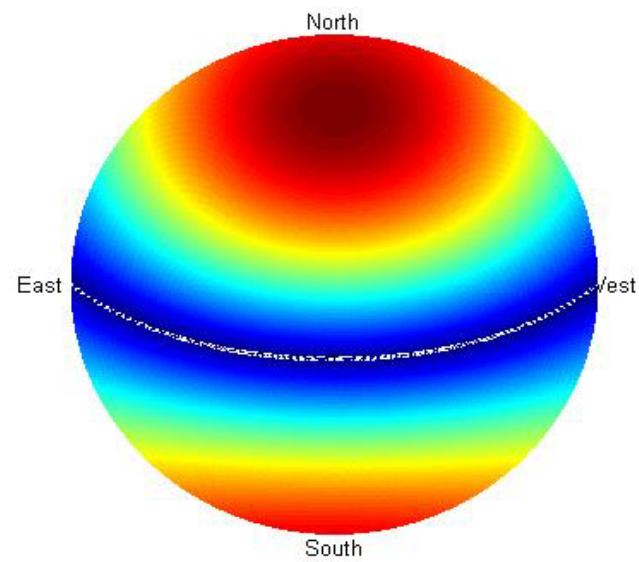


TREND-50 (2012)

Sky distribution of
340 Events



Theoretical prediction



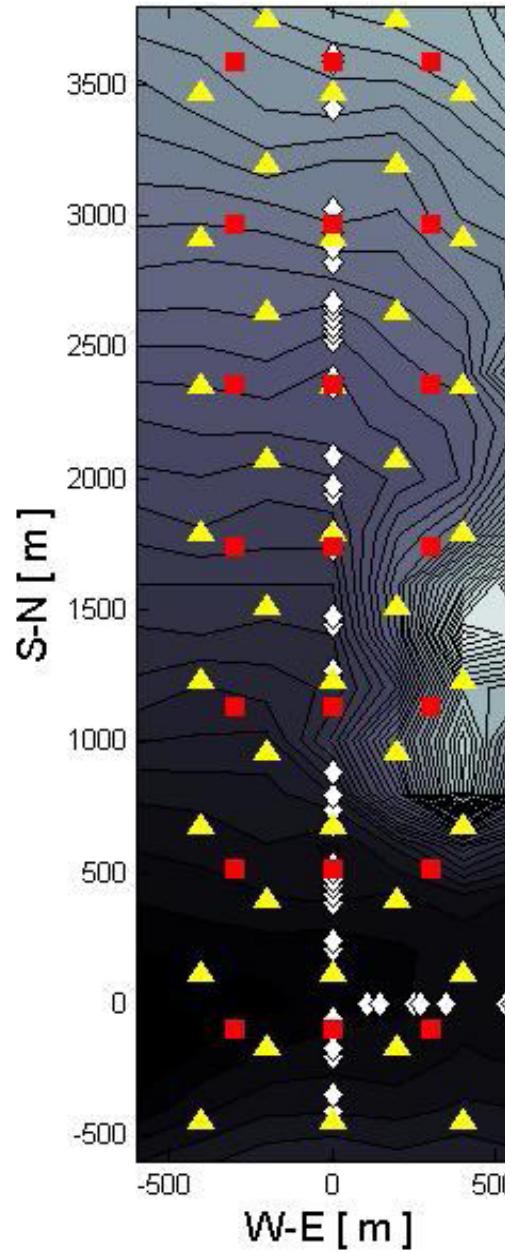
Phase III: Work in progress

- 35 antennas() + 21 scintillators ()



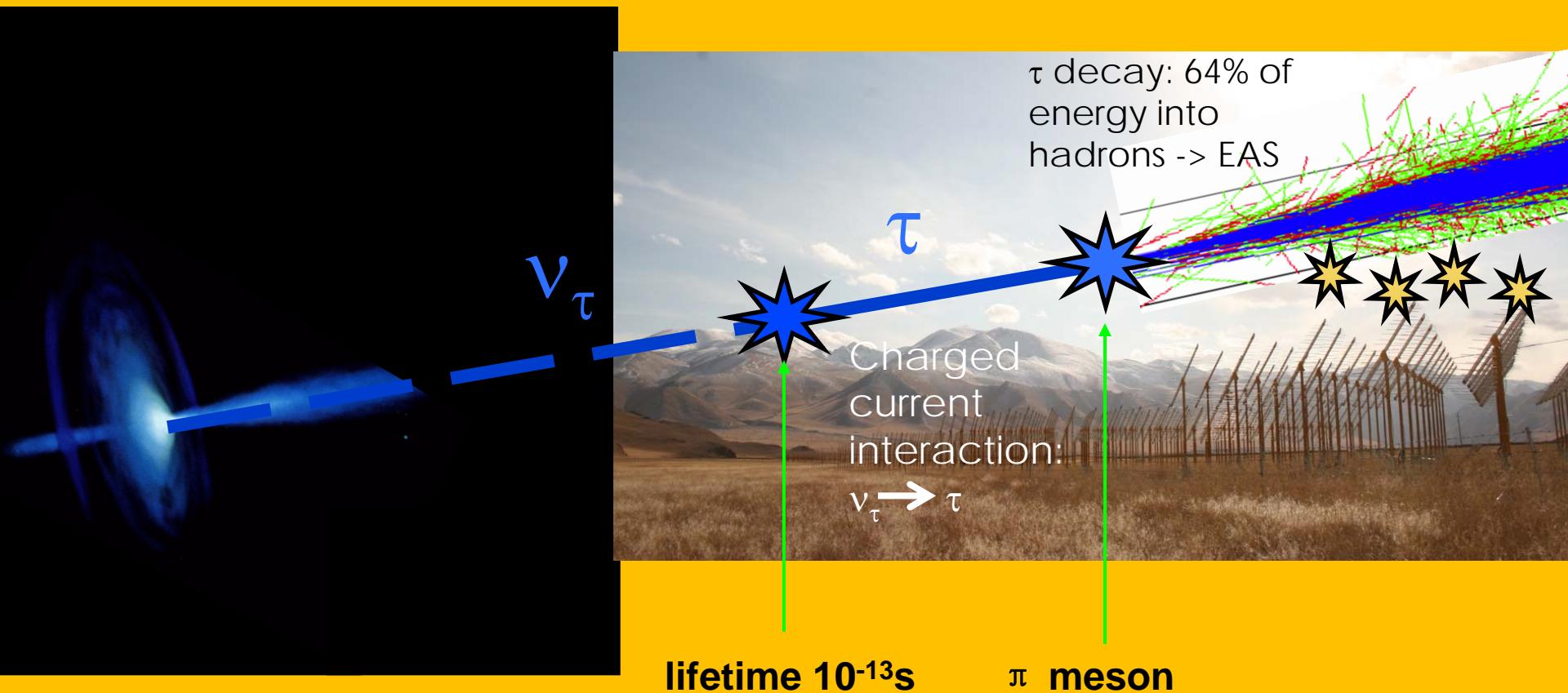
Prototype for a
Giant Radio Array for Neutrino Detection

GRAND



TREND/GRAND

High energy neutrinos detection through tau production in rock and decay in atmosphere



Welcome to Visit 21CMA Site

Thanks