

Highlights from LOFAR & SKA

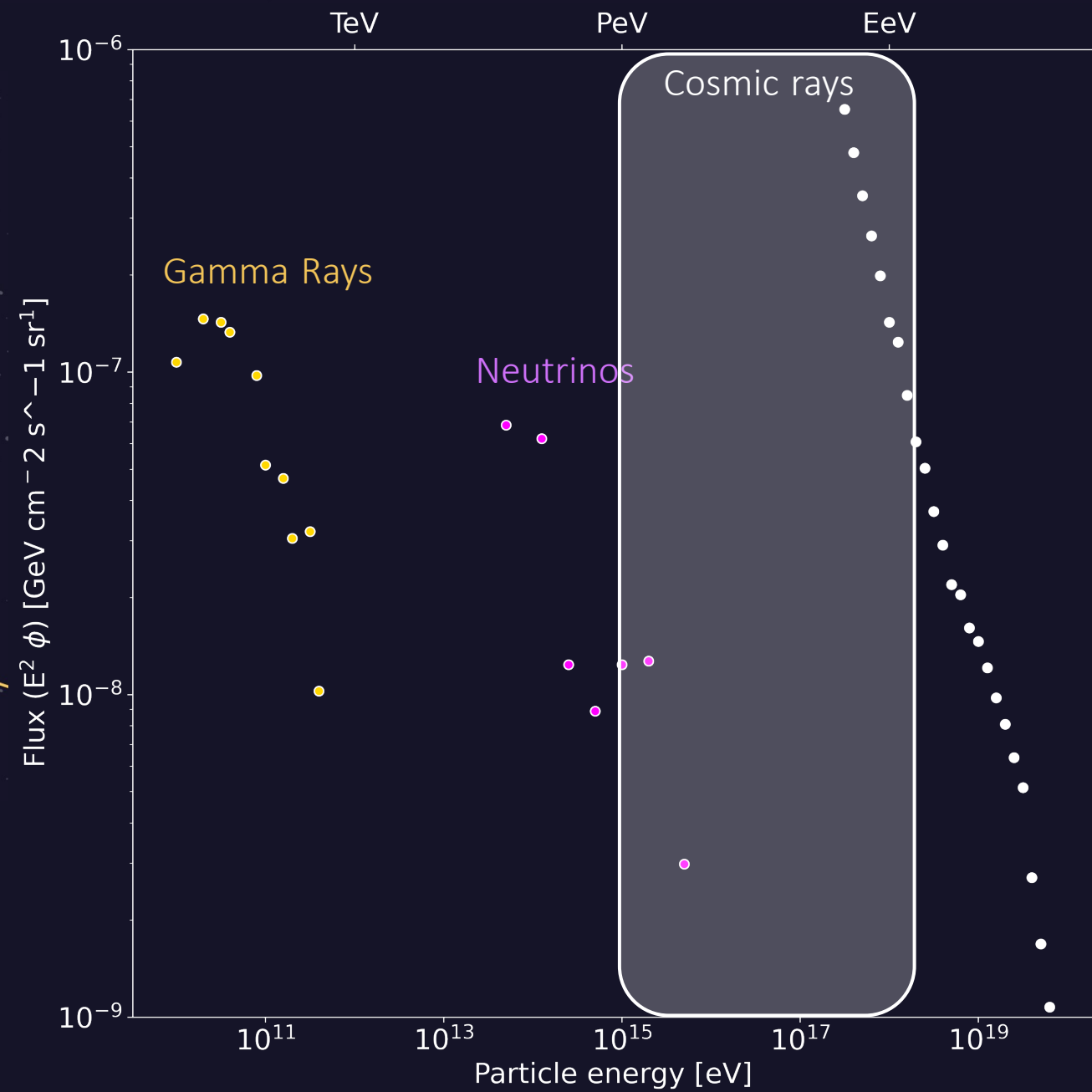
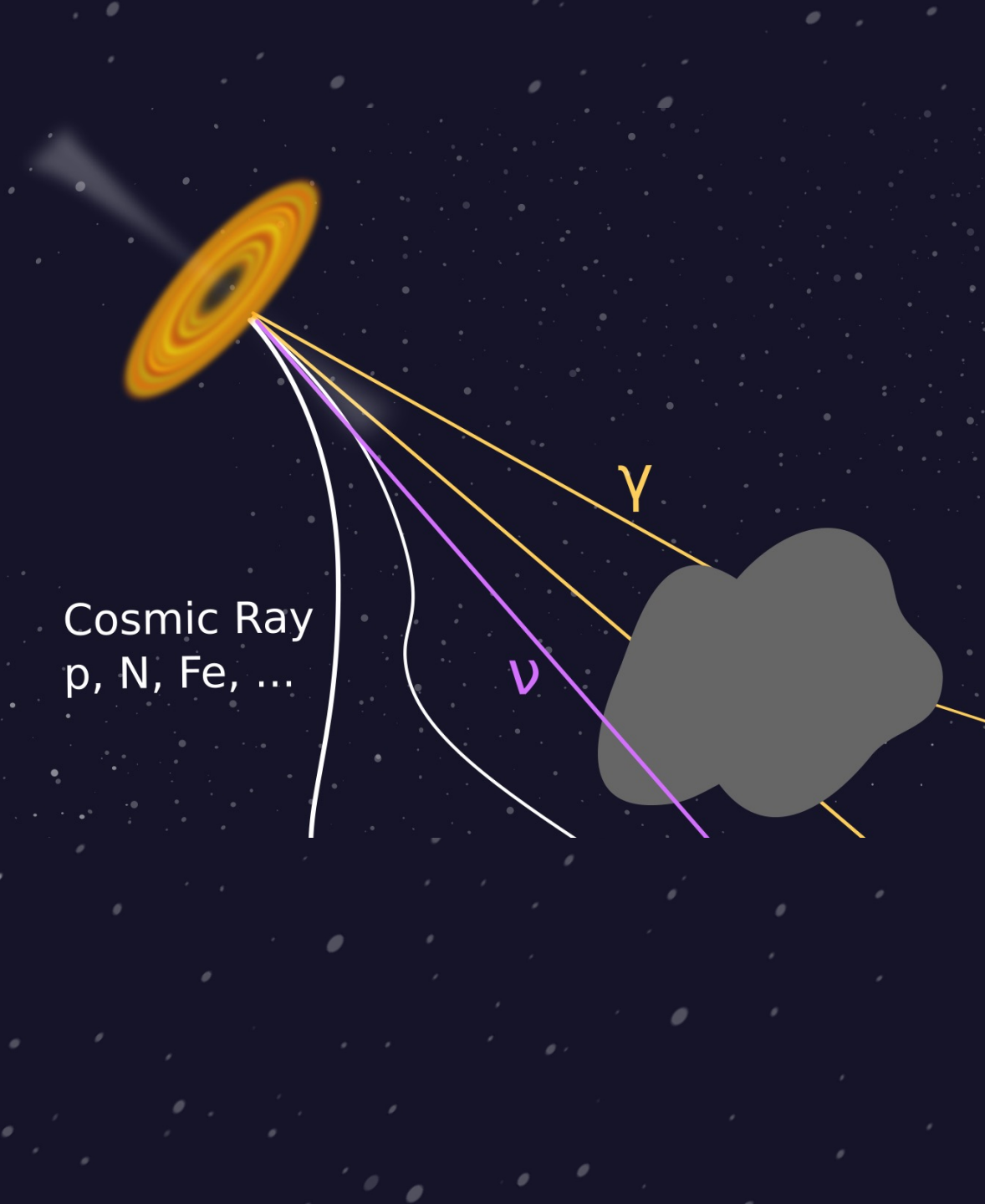
LOFAR cosmic ray Key Science Project

SKA High Energy Cosmic Particles Science Working Group

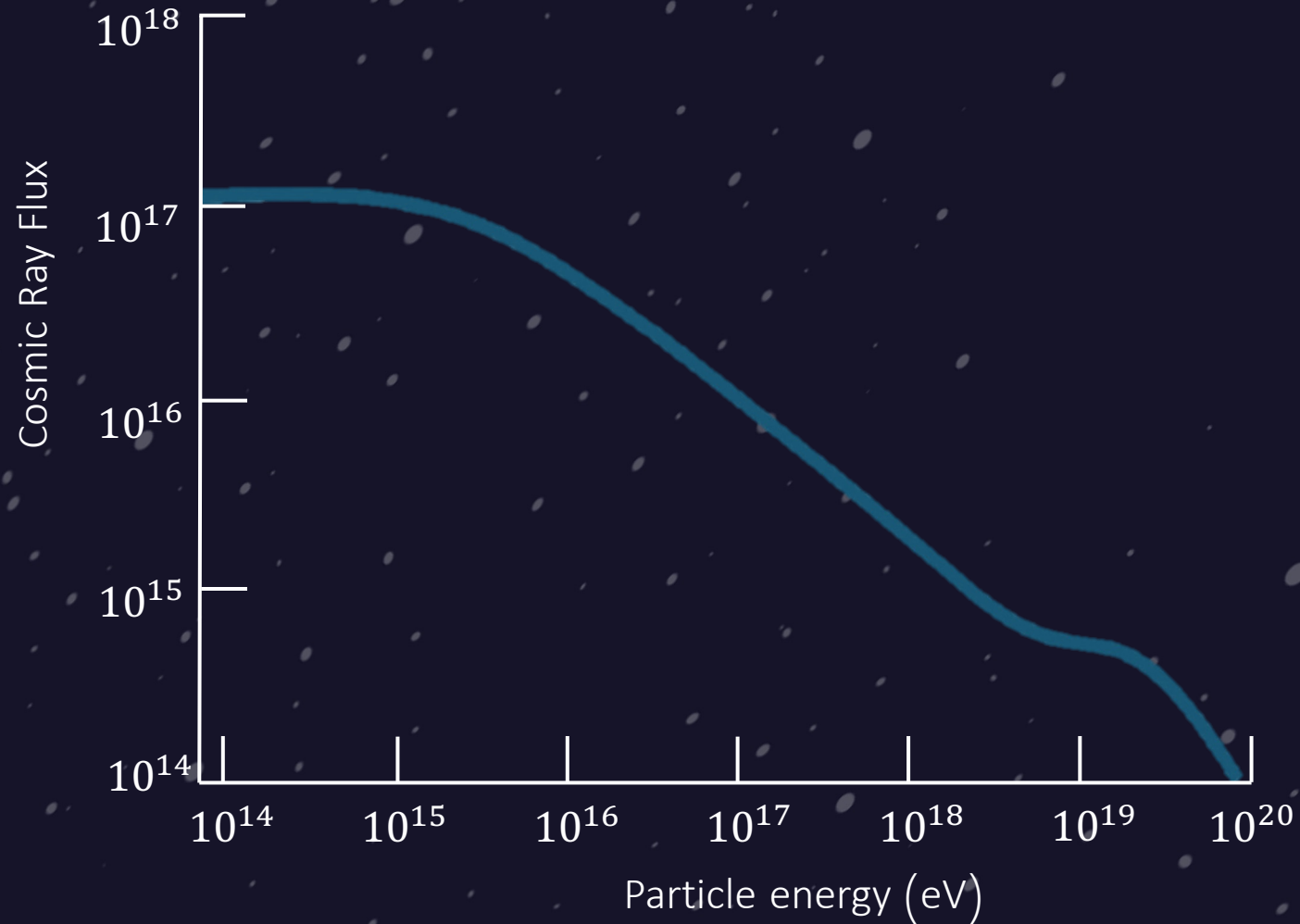
VUB members: Stijn Buitink, Arthur Corstanje, Vital De Henau, Tim Huege

10 November 2025, IIHE Annual meeting, Brussels

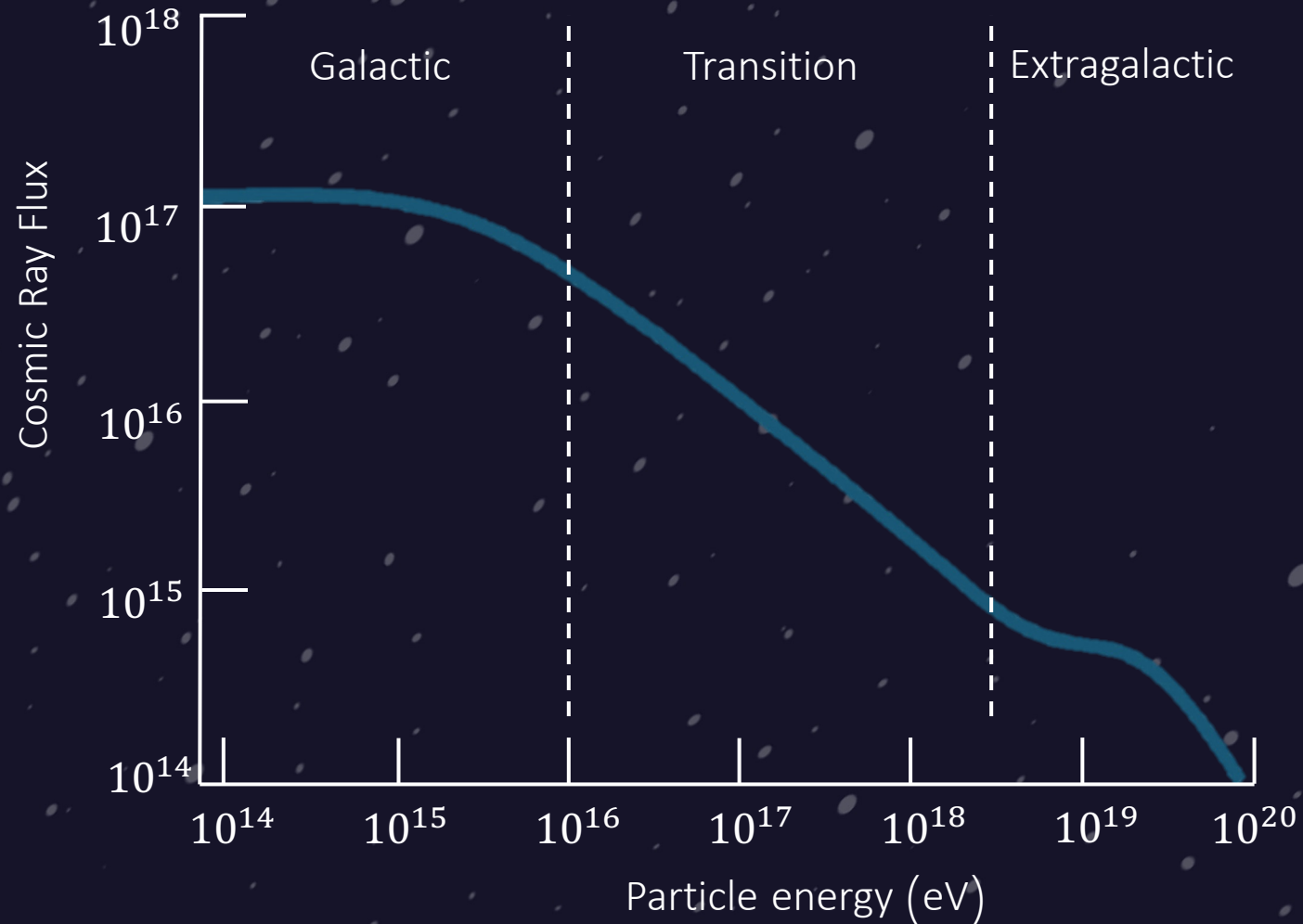




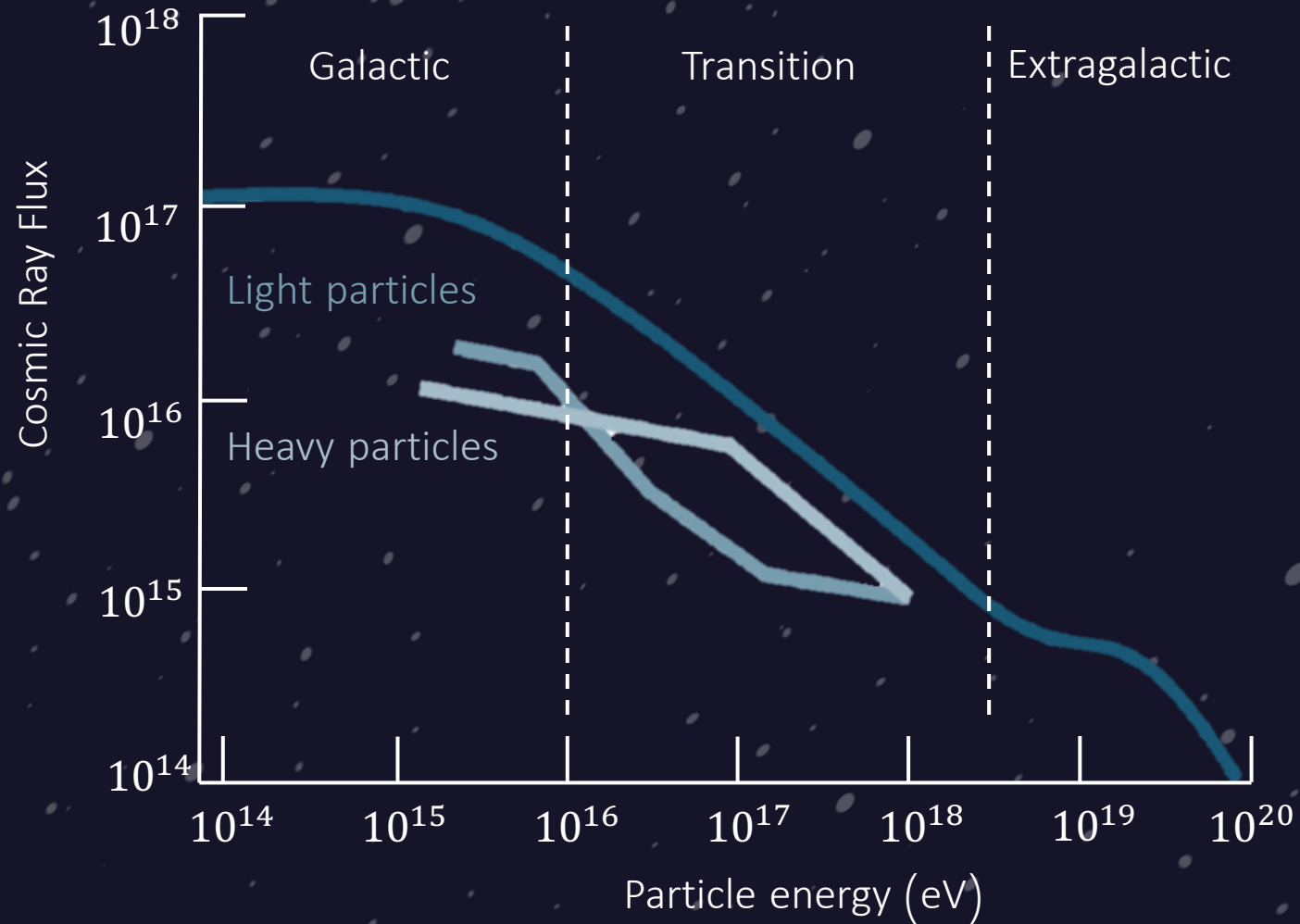
Cosmic rays act as probes of the most extreme physical processes in the universe.



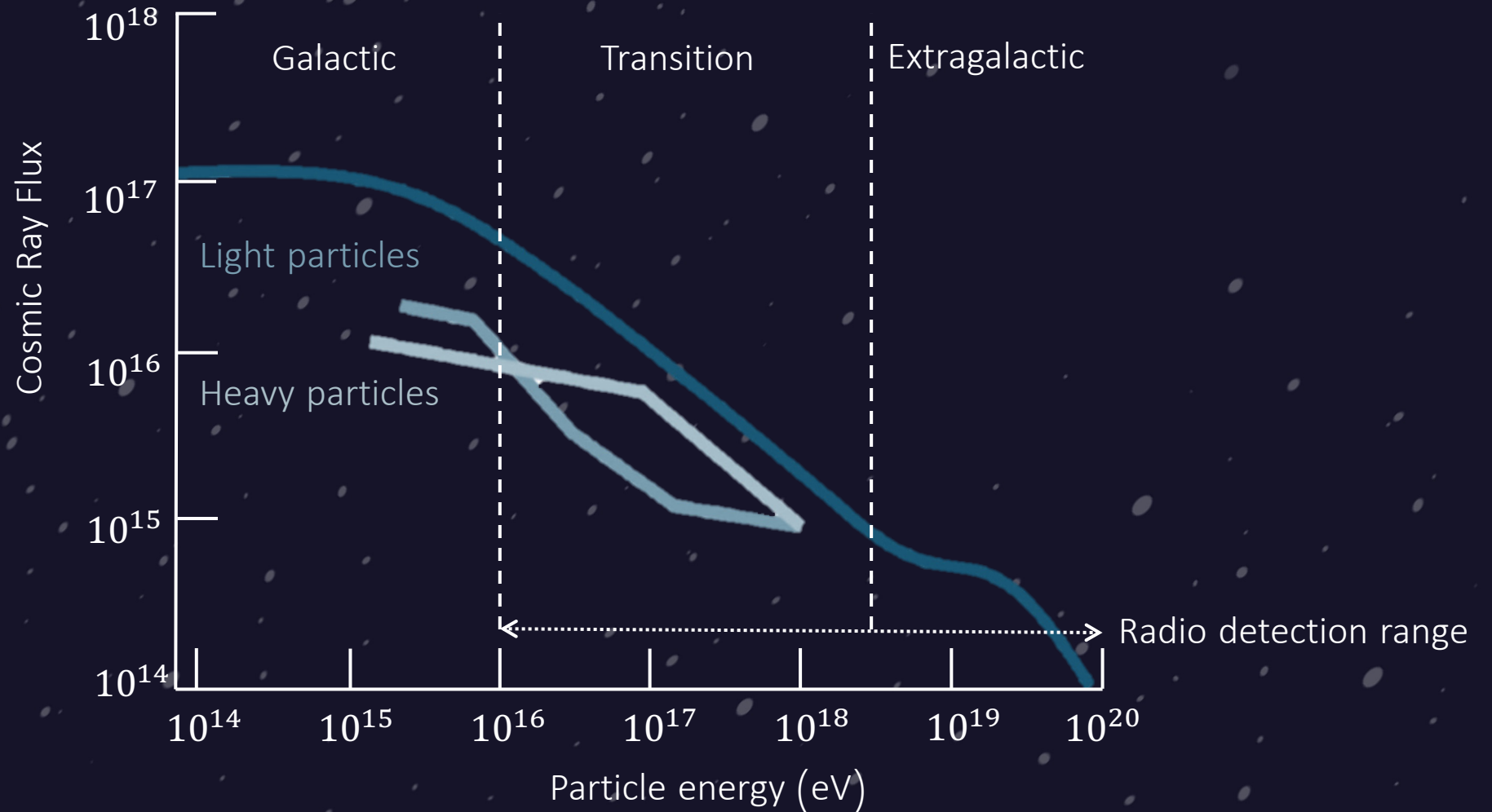
They span orders of magnitude.
The flux Slope changes, indicating
different origins.

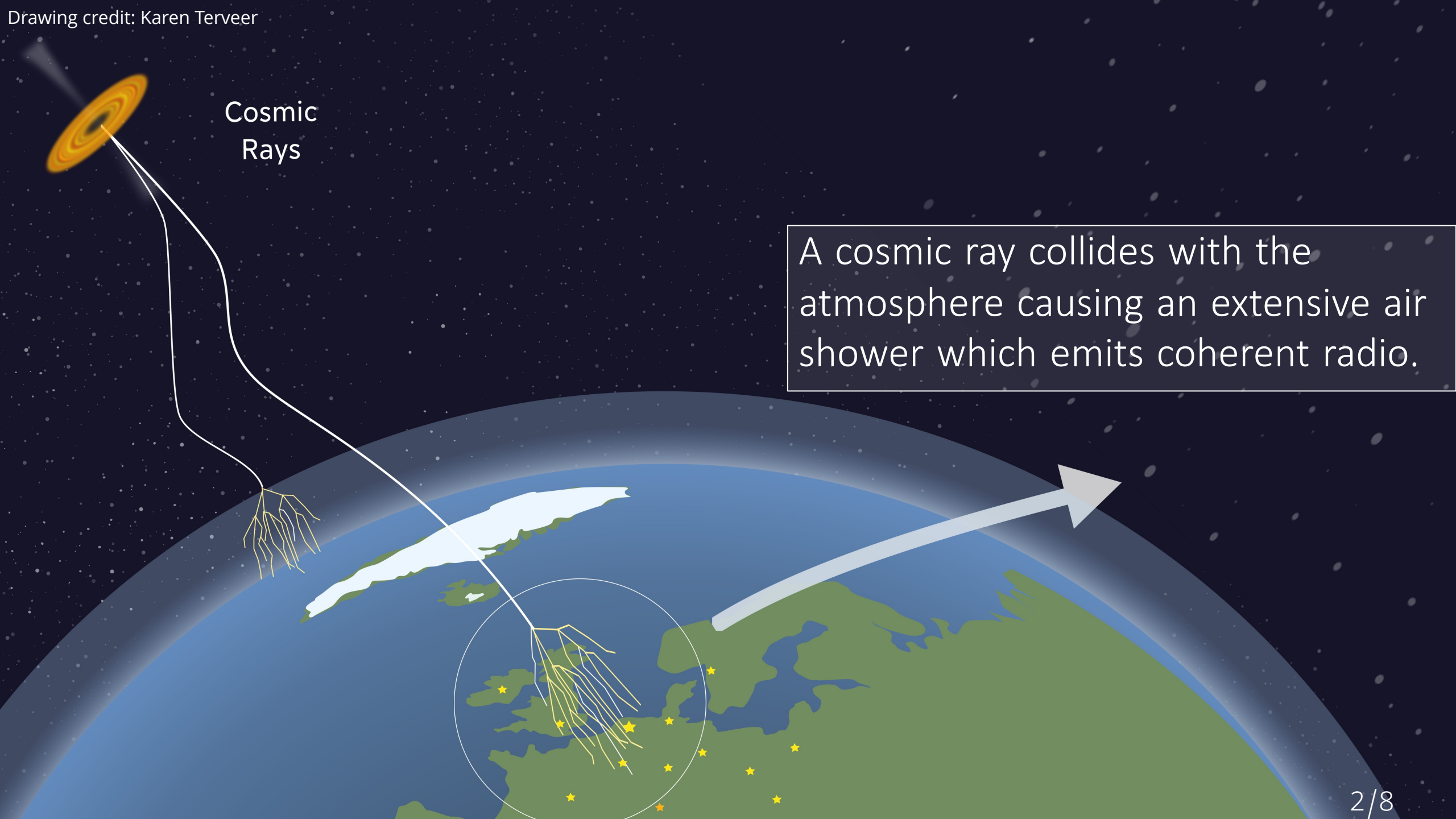


Measuring the type of particles informs us about the sources.



Cosmic rays within the transition region
are detectable by radio experiments.





Cosmic
Rays

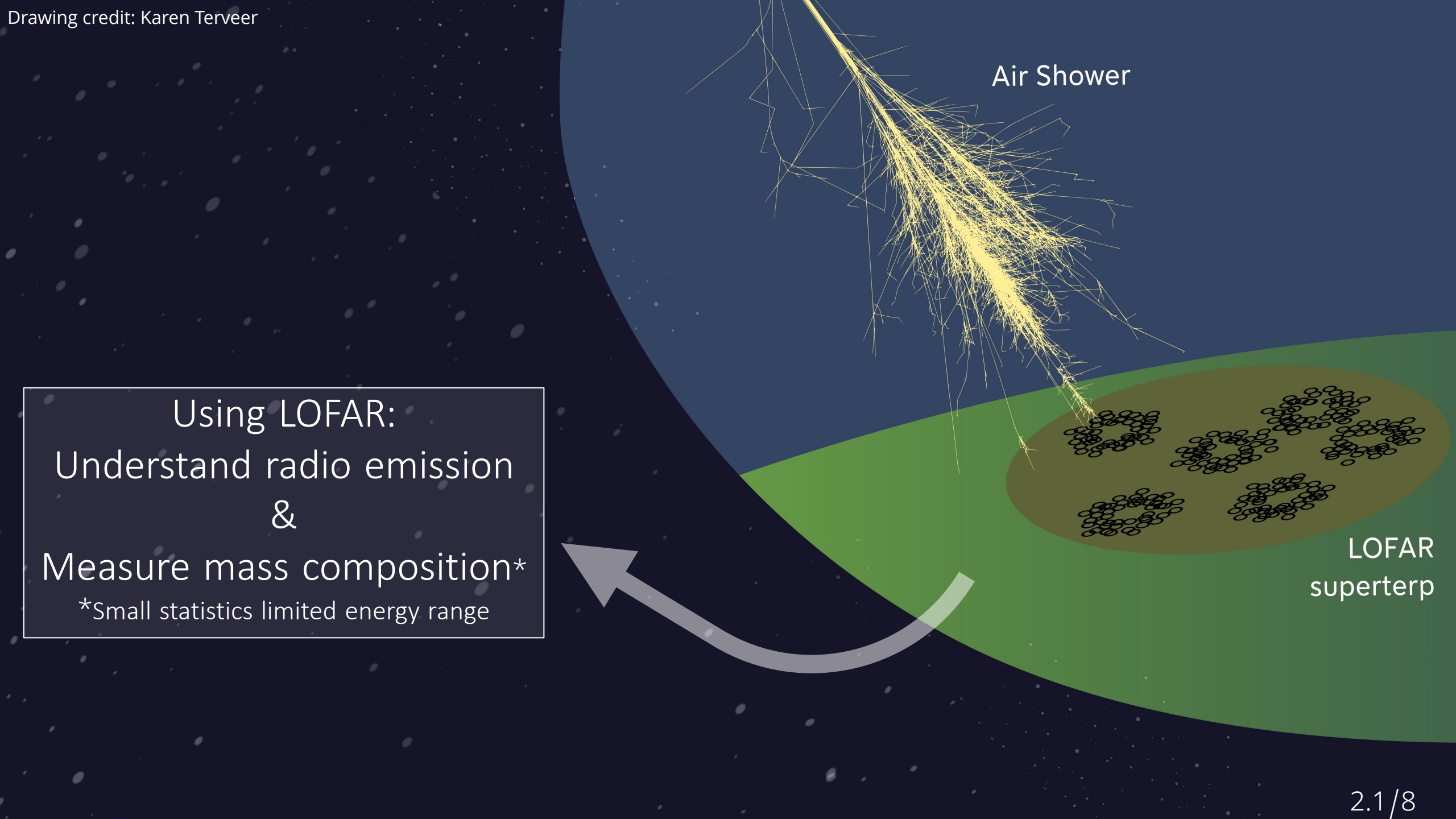
A cosmic ray collides with the atmosphere causing an extensive air shower which emits coherent radio.

Air Shower

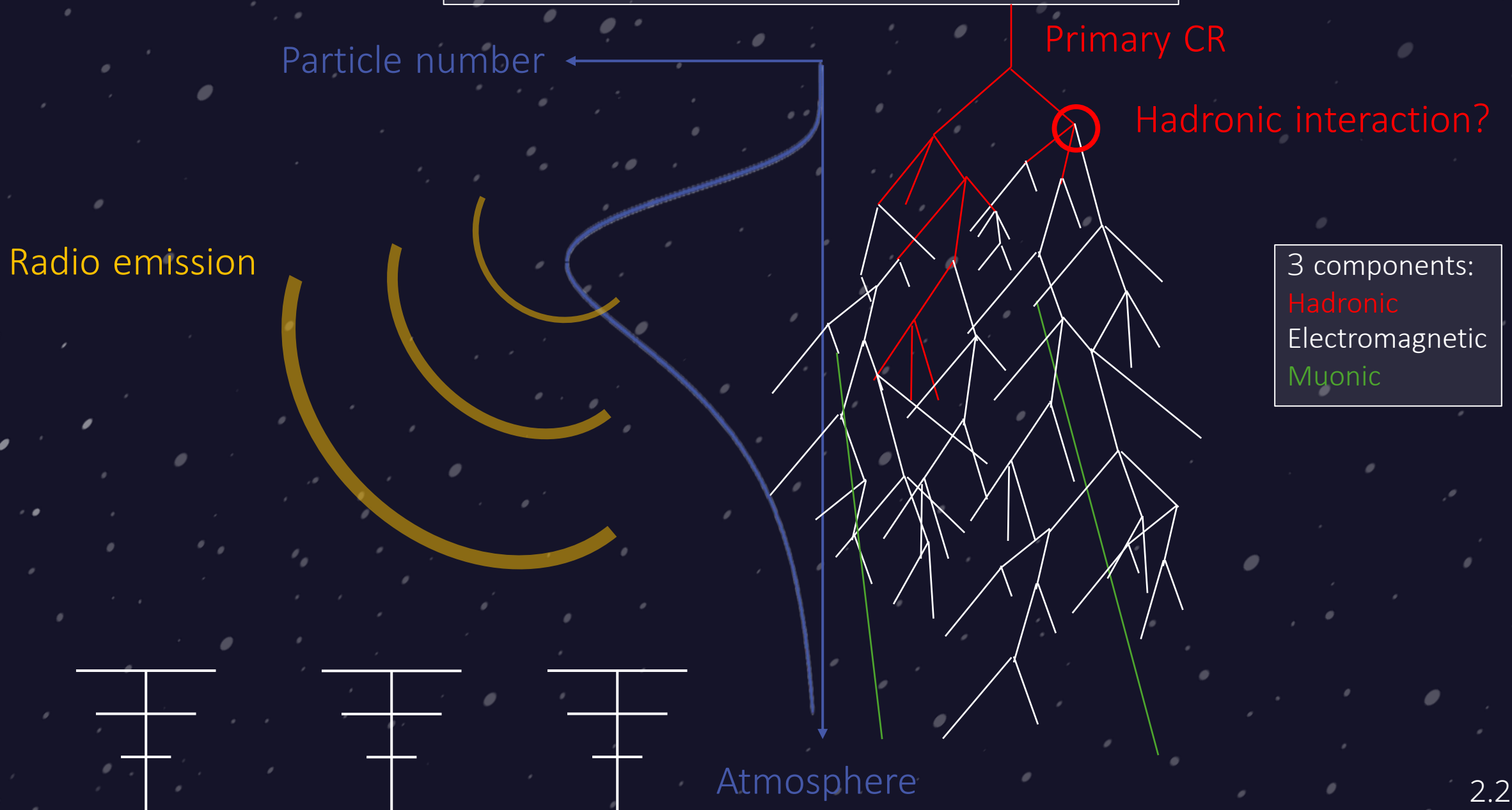
Using LOFAR:
Understand radio emission
&
Measure mass composition*

*Small statistics limited energy range

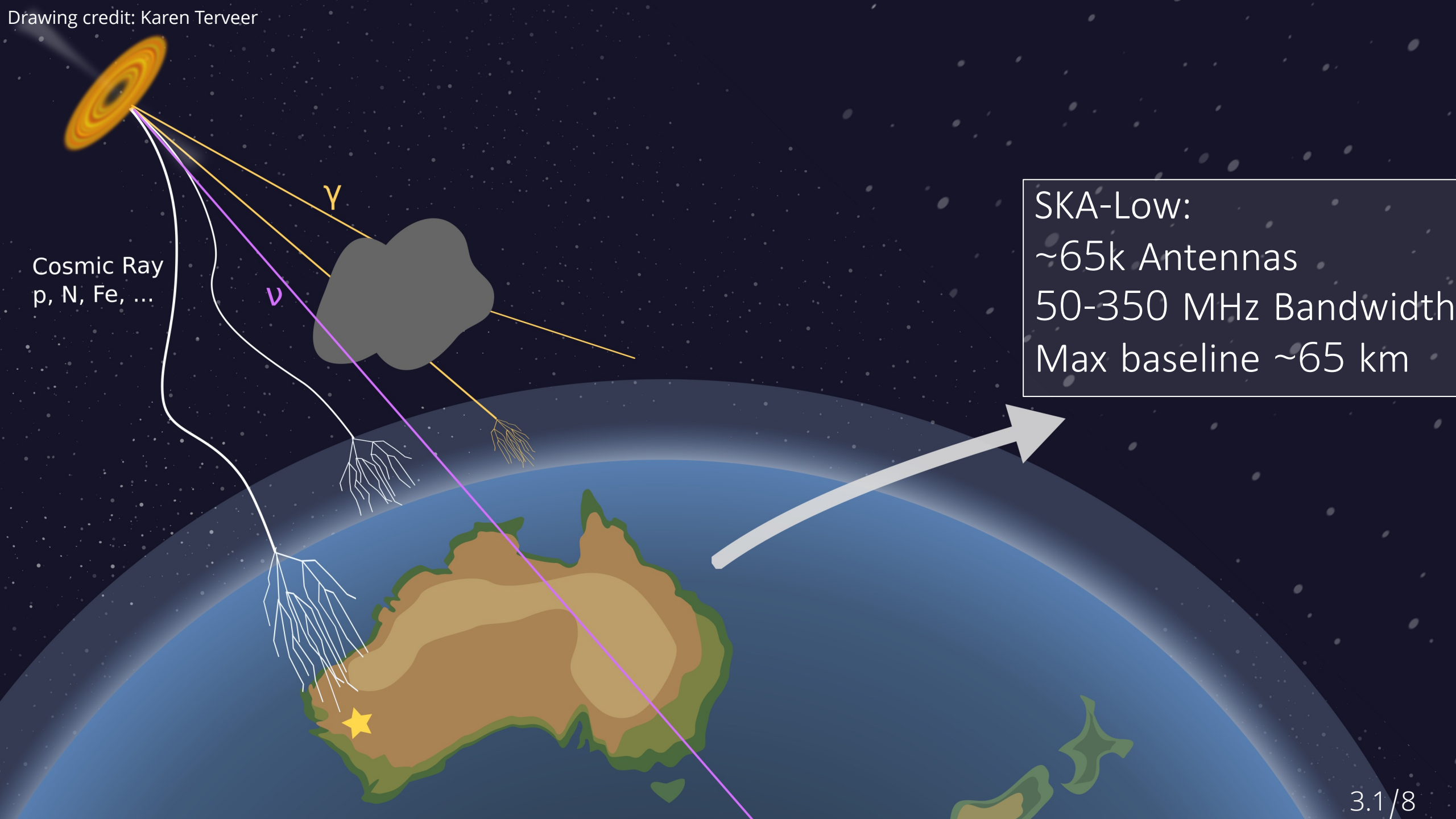
LOFAR
superterp



Air showers as measured by LOFAR



Towards the future

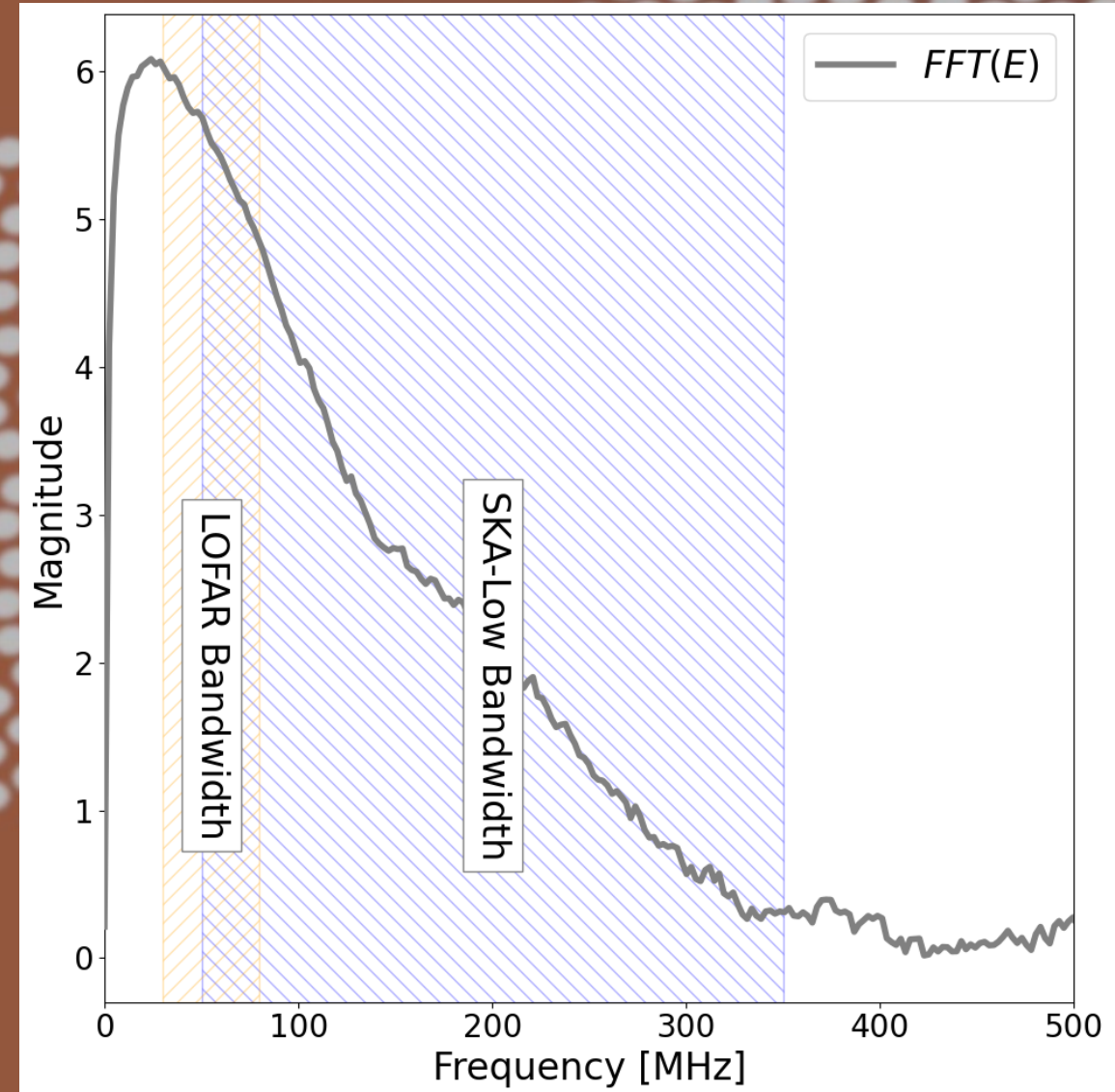
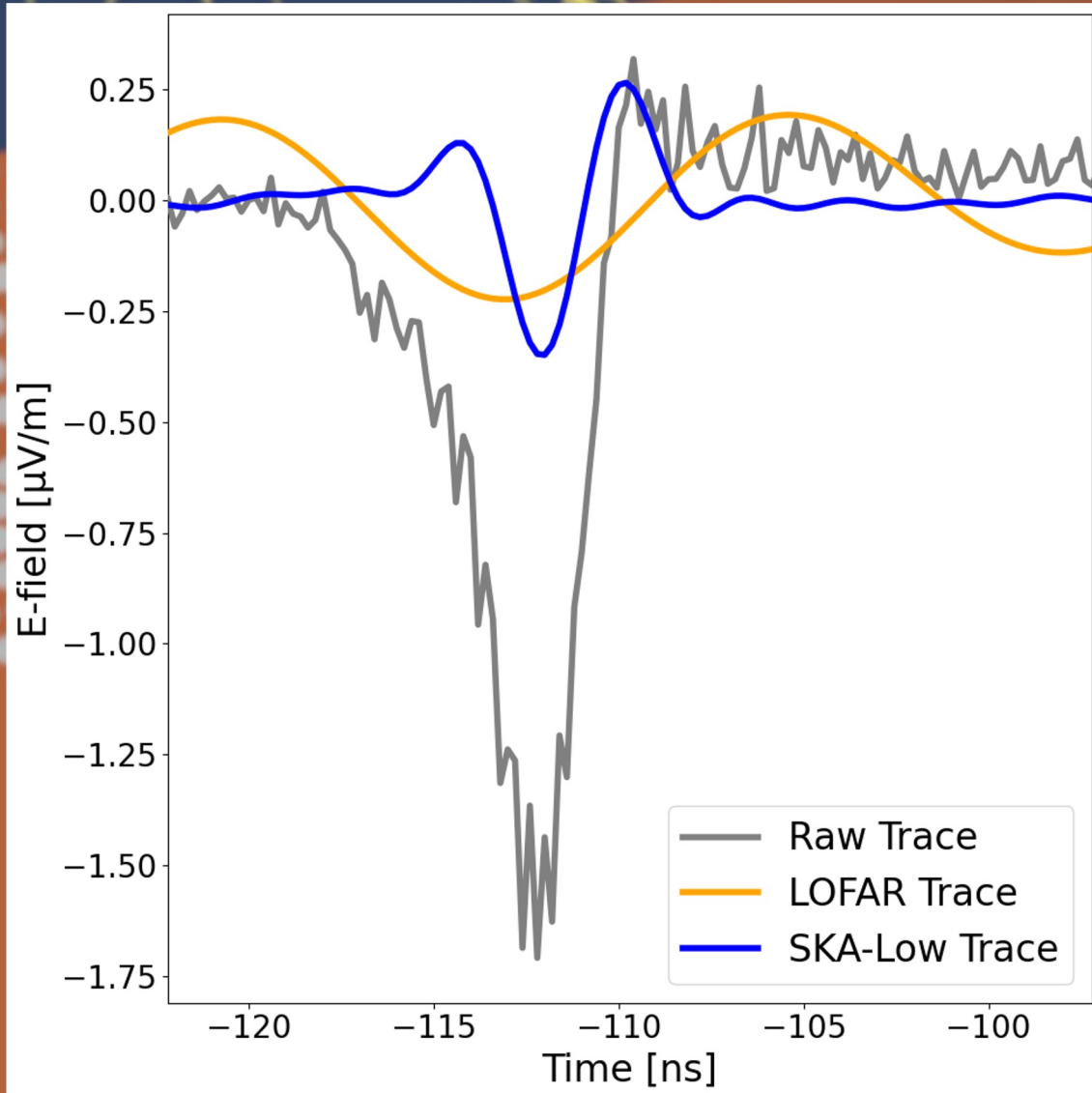


Compared to LOFAR:
Antenna density up by ~100
Bandwidth from 30-80 MHz to
50-350 MHz
Lower energies possible*

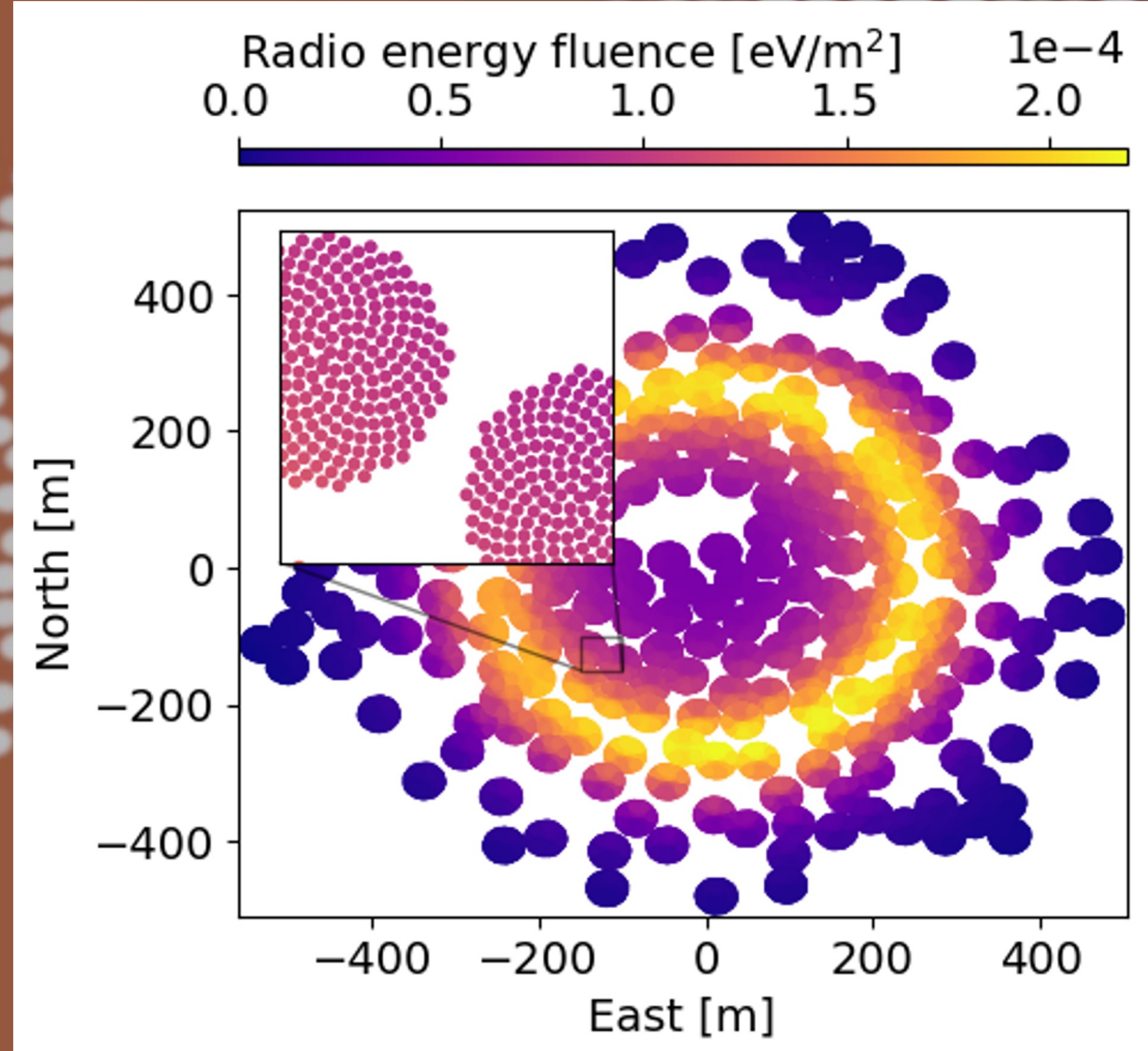
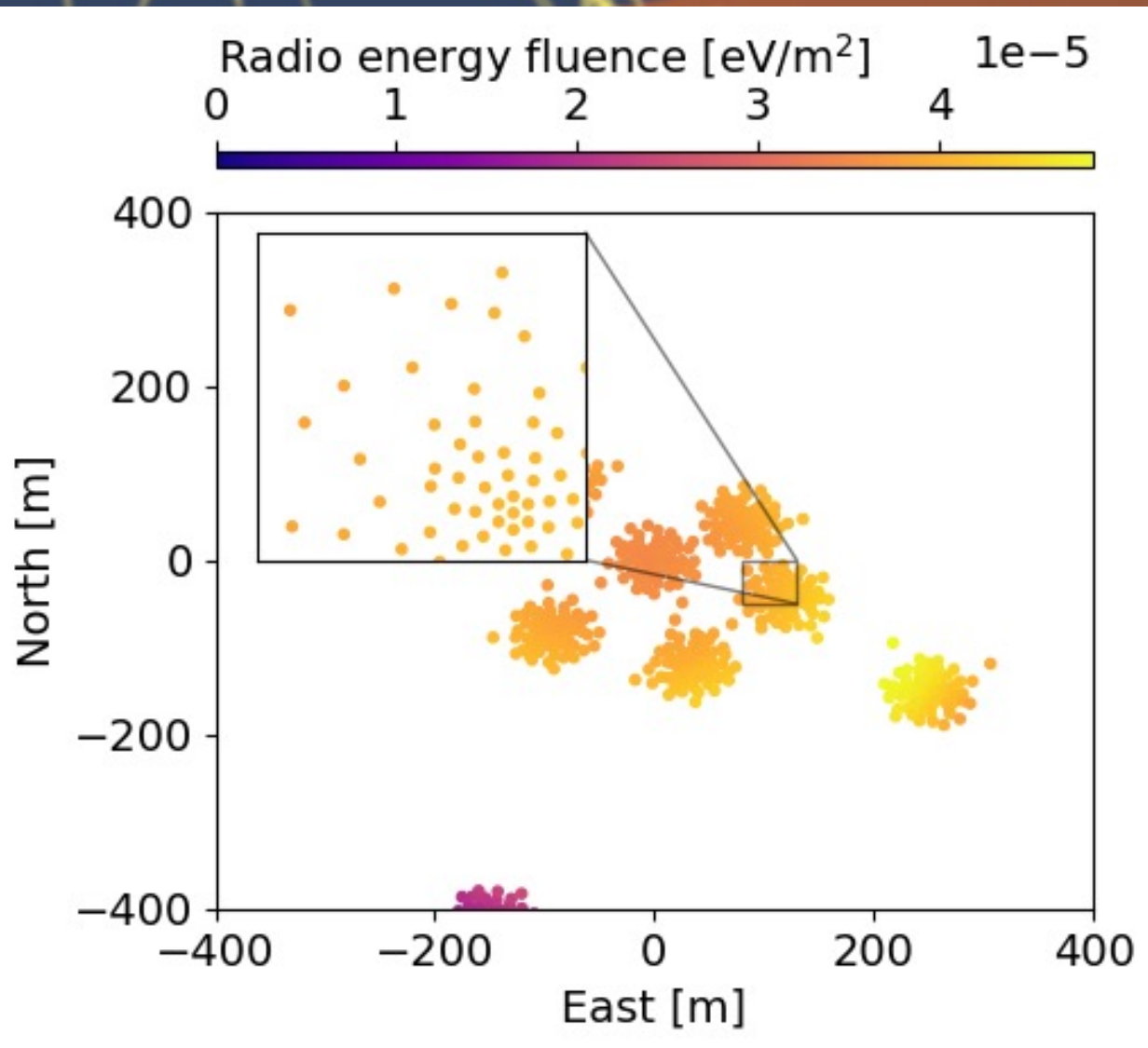
Extensive Air Shower

SKA-low

On an individual antenna level
SKA-low's bandwidth opens a new measurement window



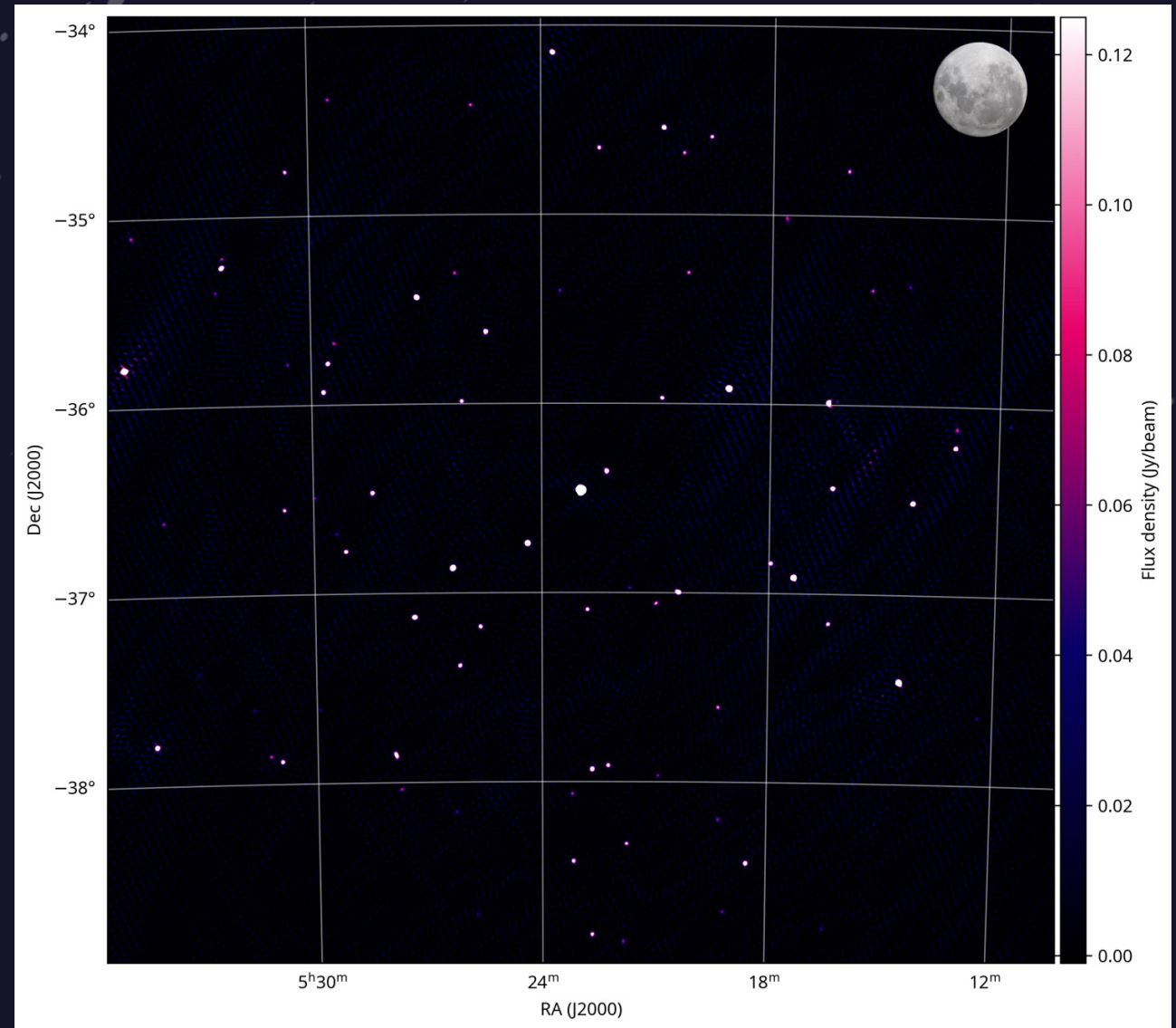
Just so many antennas...



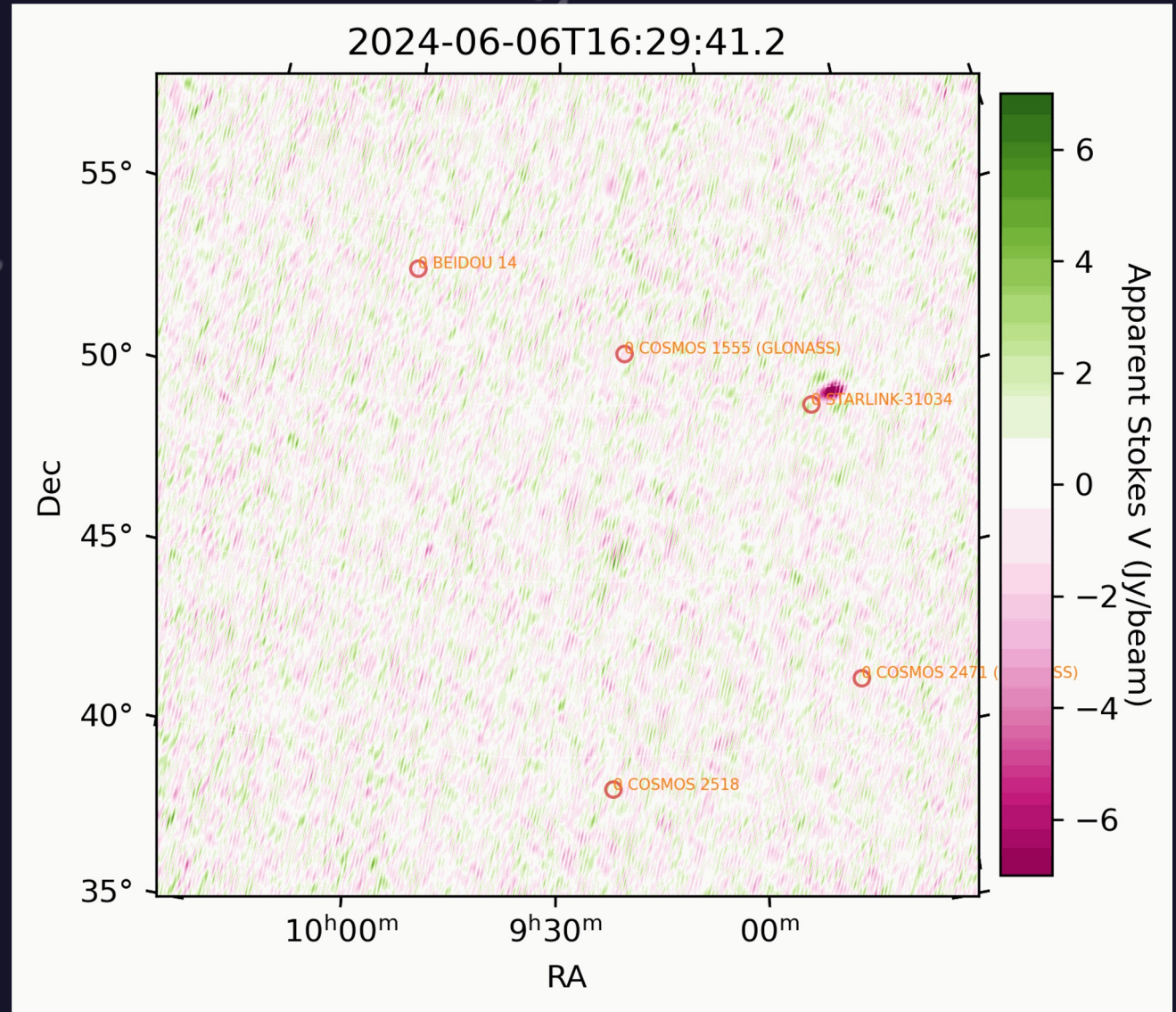
What is going on now?
The first 1,024 antennas have been deployed.
The first image has been made!



First image:
In an area of 100 moons,
~85 brightest known galaxies
in that region.



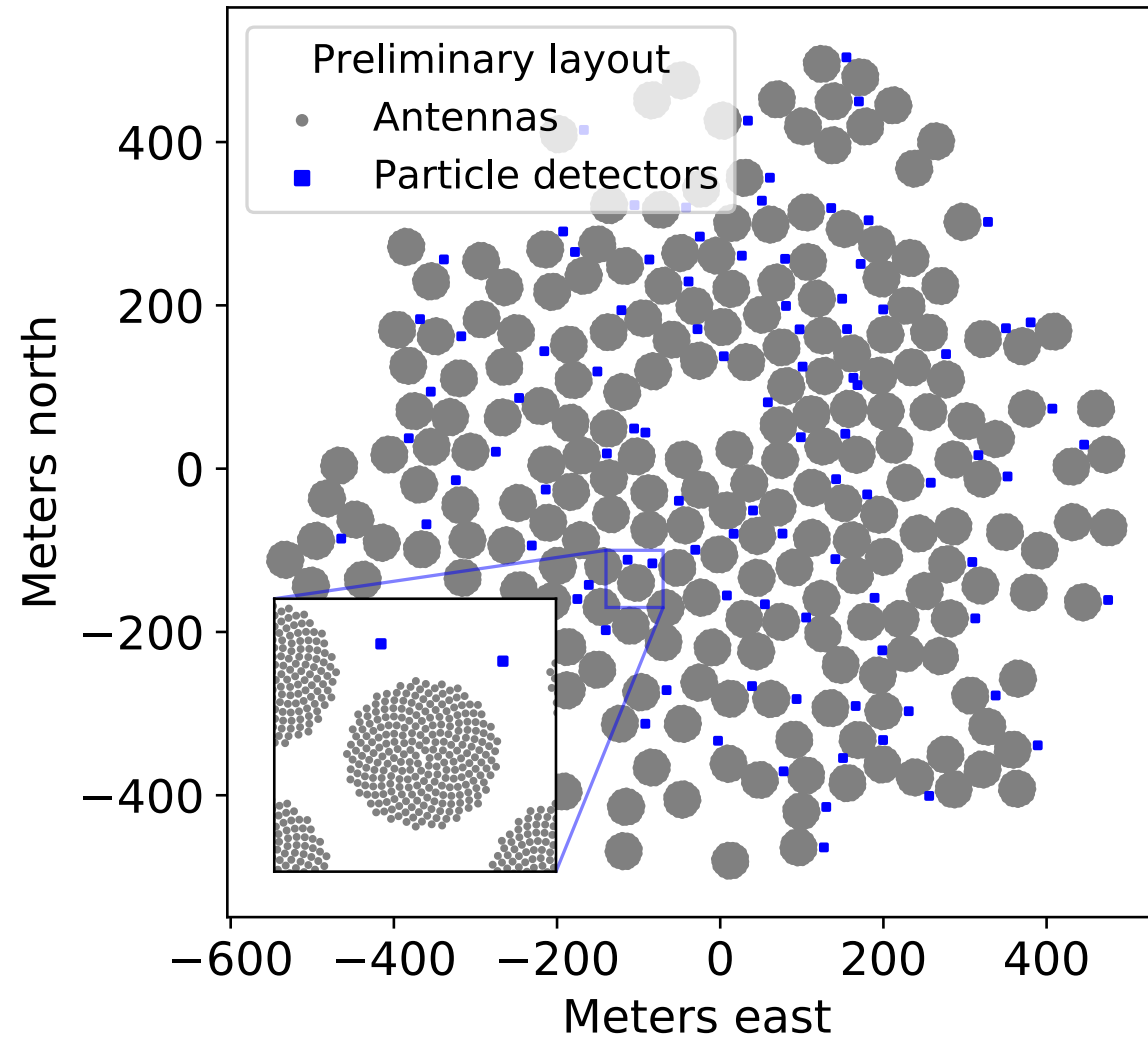
We aren't alone in the sky...



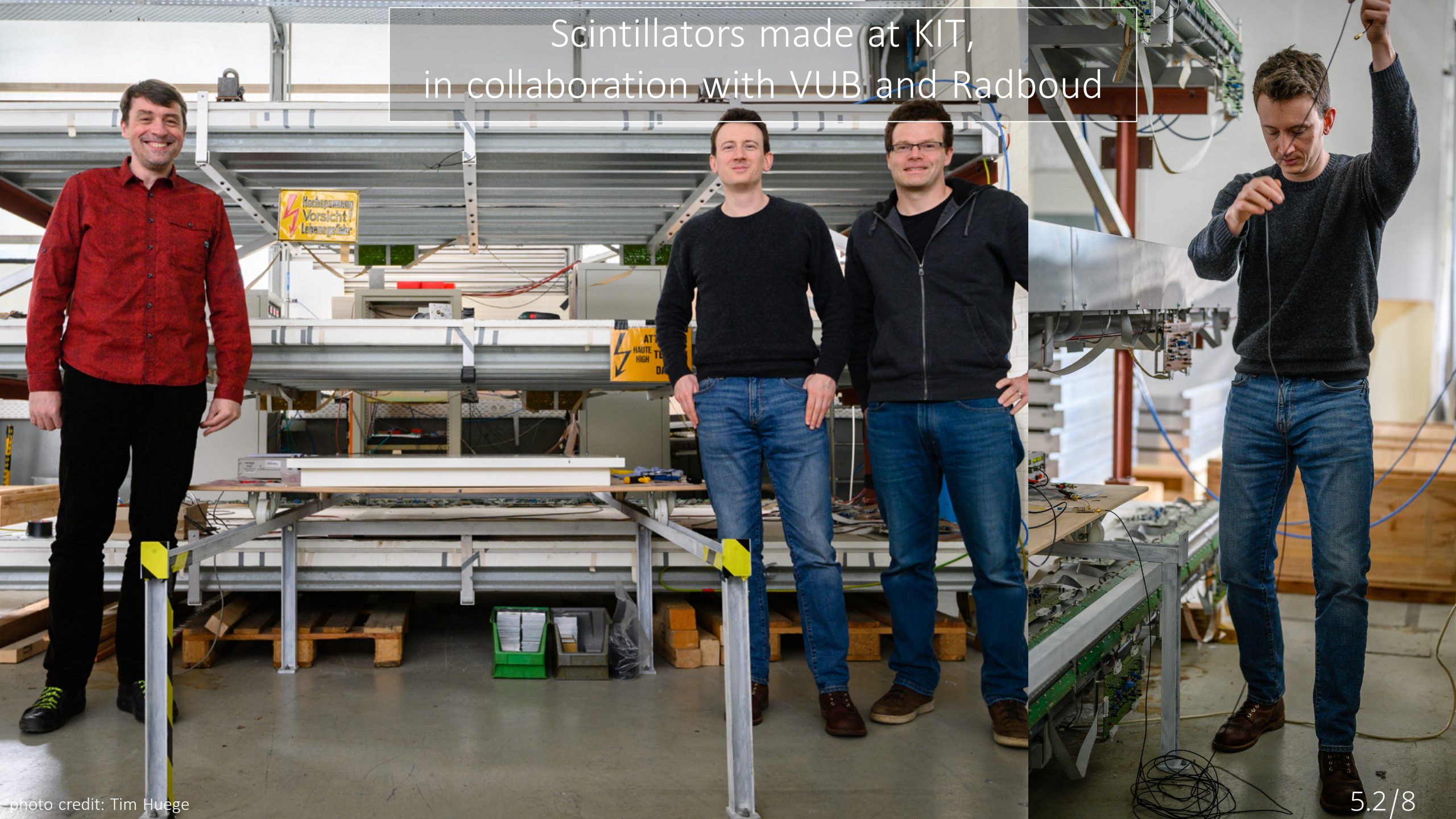
What about cosmic ray events?



To do cosmic ray physics we need particle detectors for triggering.



Scintillators made at KIT, in collaboration with VUB and Radboud





Can be used for calibration of individual antennas

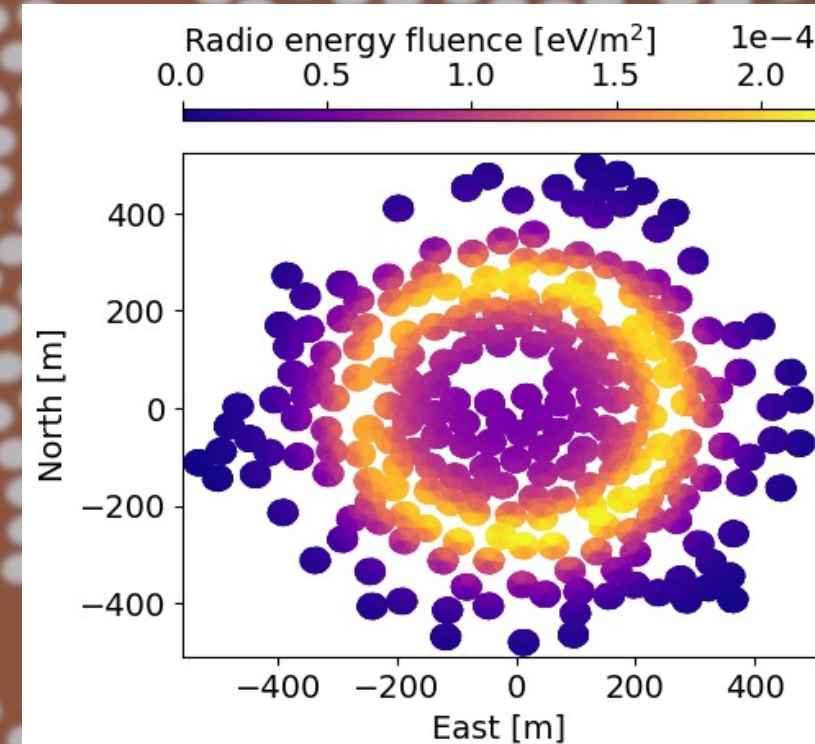
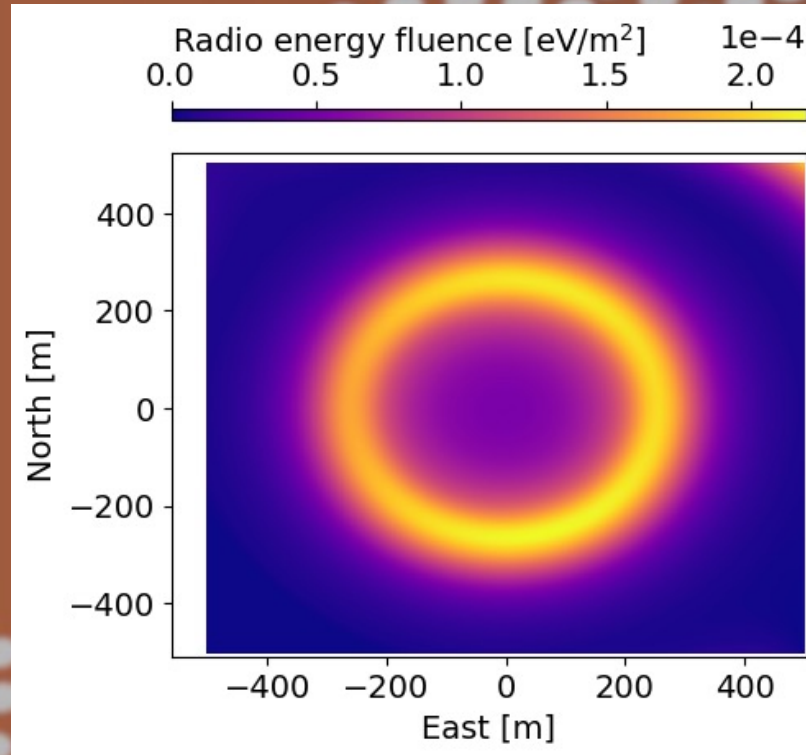
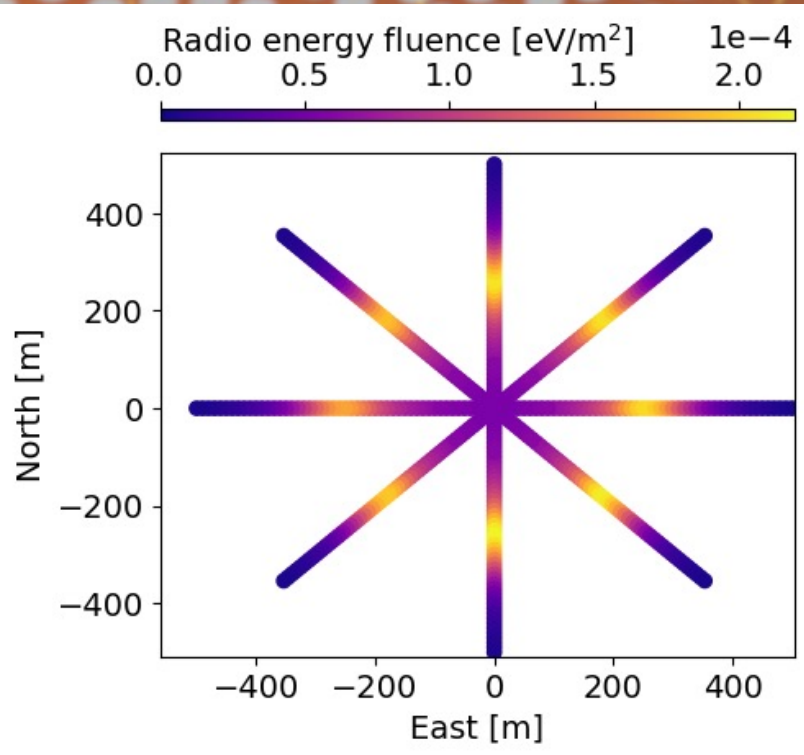
*In the MWA field



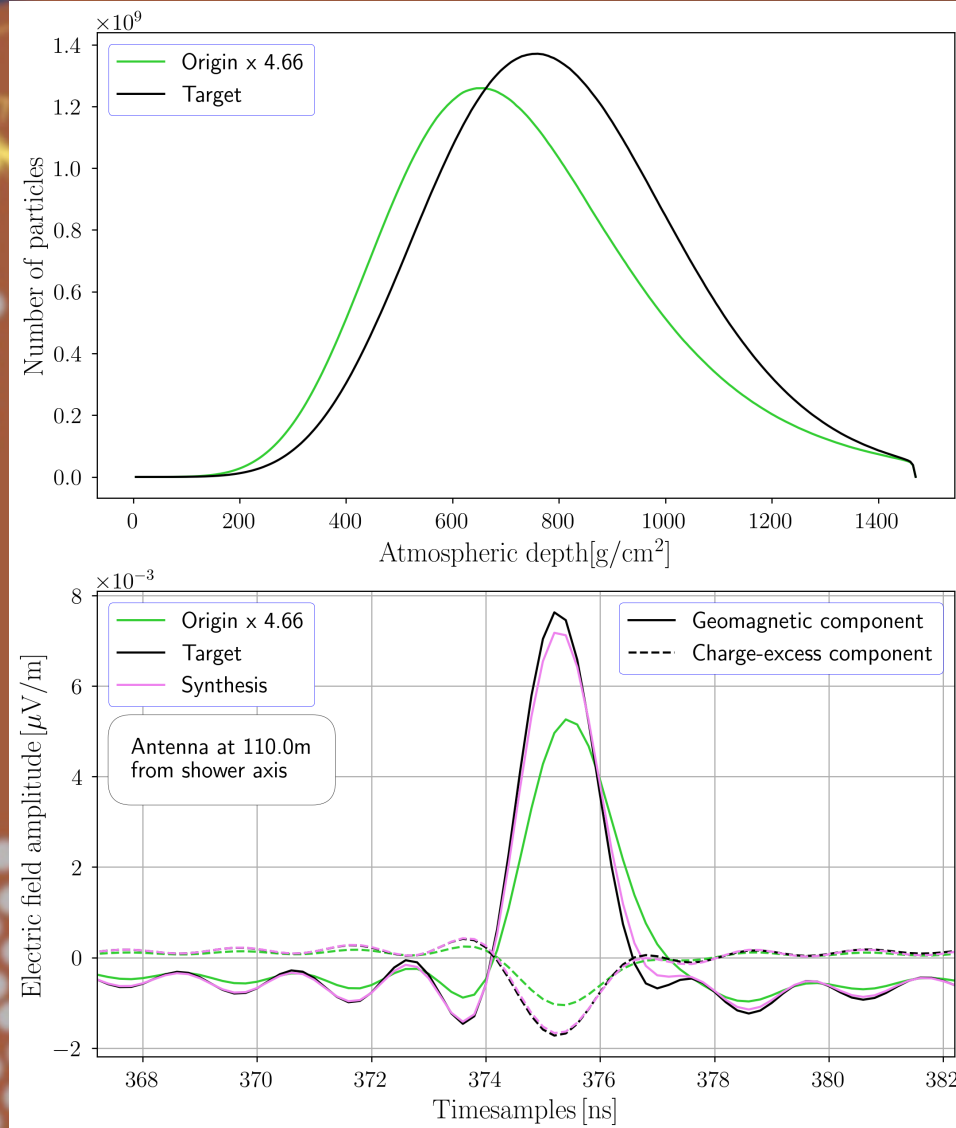
So many antennas...
Slow simulations, like really slow



Using an electric-field based interpolator we can simulate ~ 200 antennas instead of $\sim 60k$.



Using SMIET simulations go
from weeks to minutes.



Open source software,
that is one pip install away!

An aerial photograph of the SKA-Low radio telescope array. The landscape is arid and orange-brown, dotted with small green shrubs. Several large, rectangular antenna arrays are visible, each consisting of a grid of small, vertical metal poles. These arrays are connected by a network of black cables that run across the ground. Small white rectangular boxes, likely control or power units, are placed at various points along these cable networks. The overall scene shows a vast, open area dedicated to astronomical research.

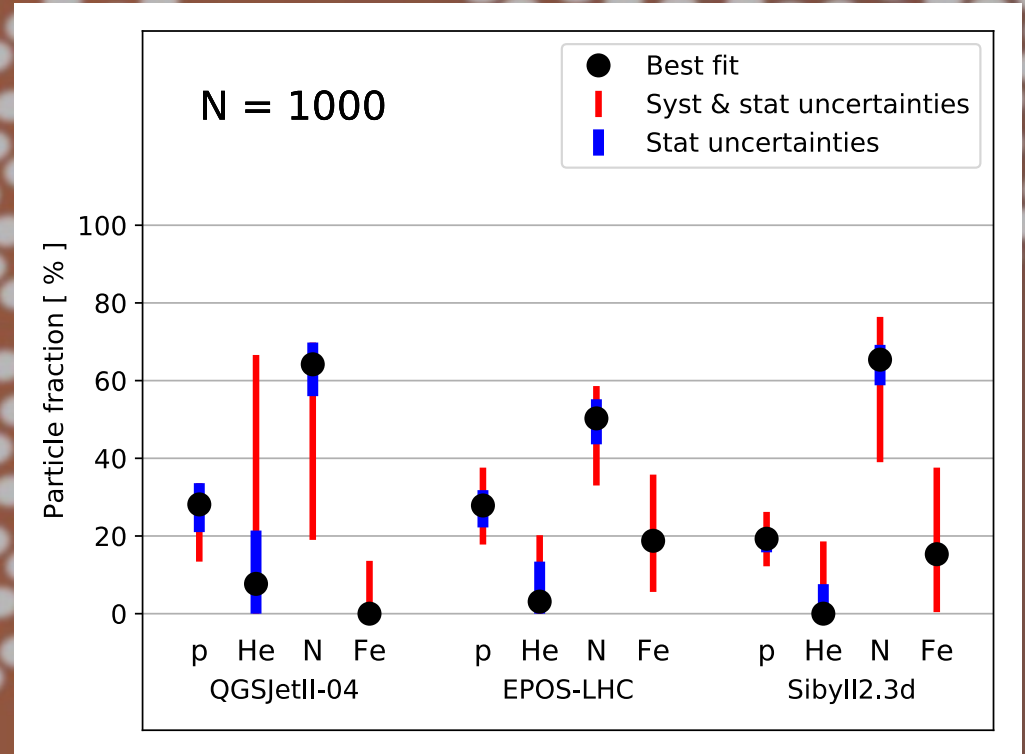
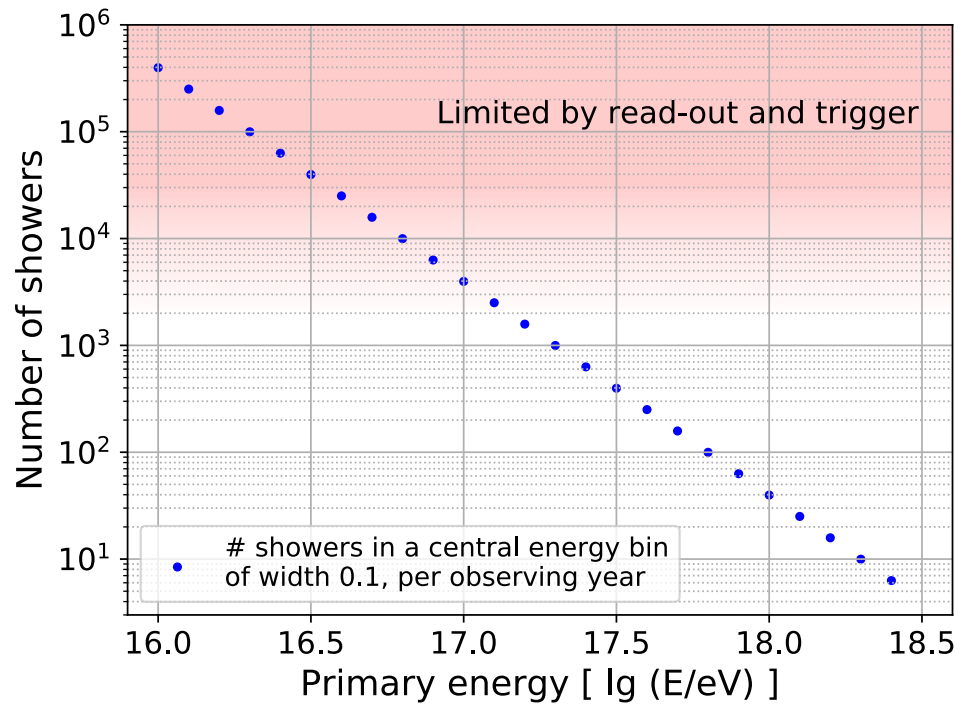
Want to know what SKA-Low will allow us to do?
SKA-Low science chapters are on the way.

Detecting High Energy Cosmic Particles at the SKA

By K. Mulrey

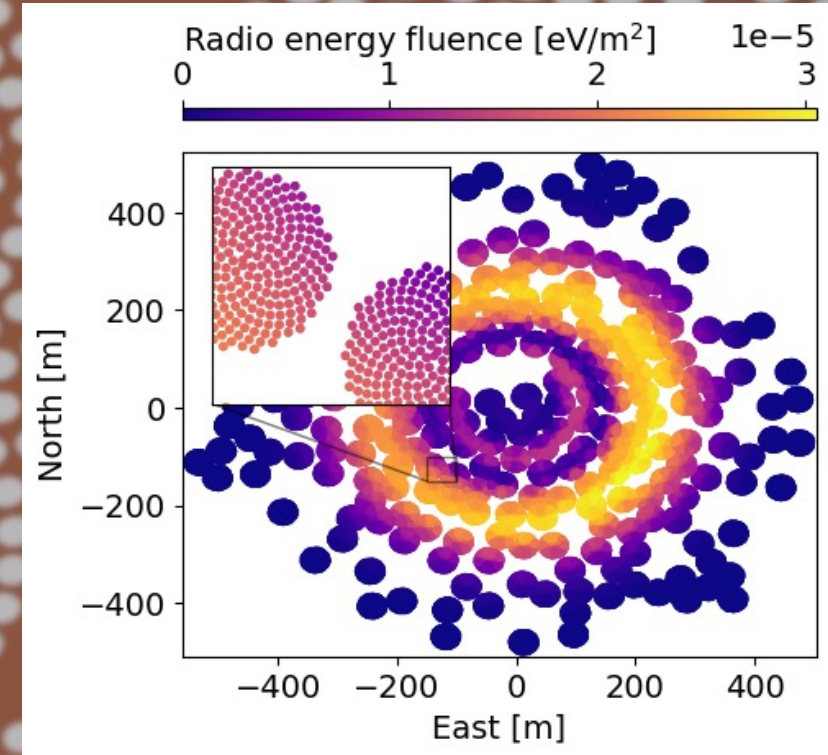
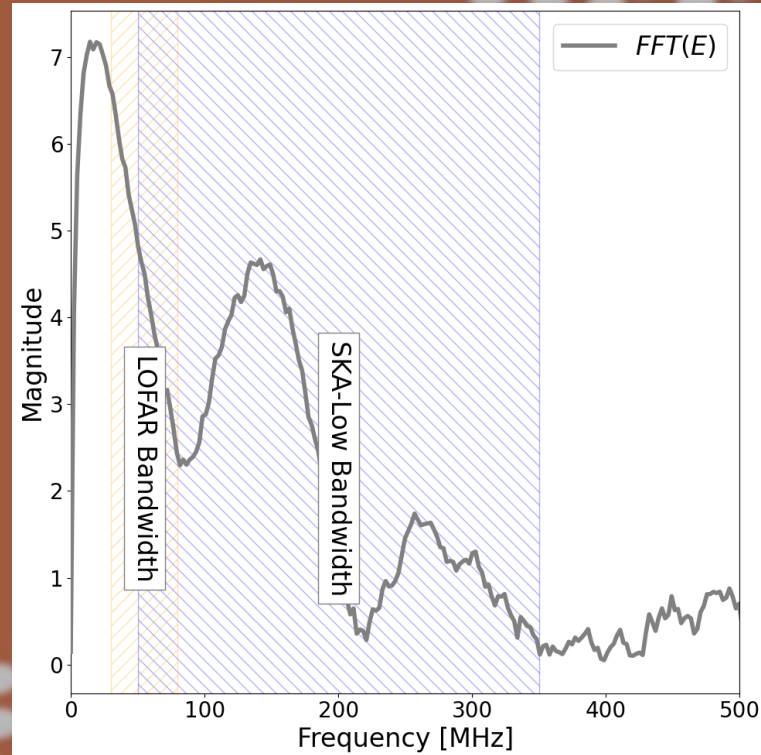
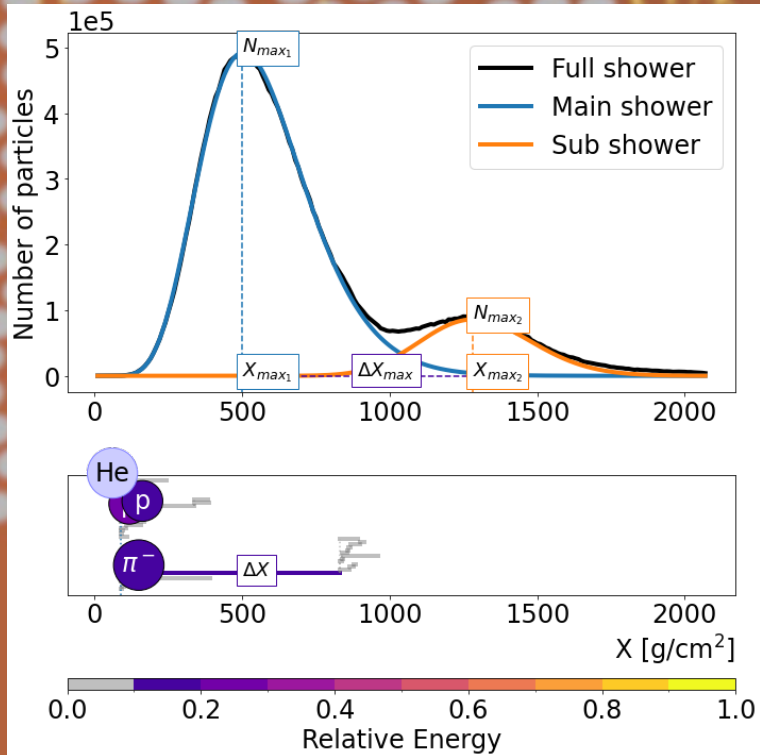
Origins of cosmic rays in the Galactic-extragalactic transition energy range

By A. Corstanje & S. Saha



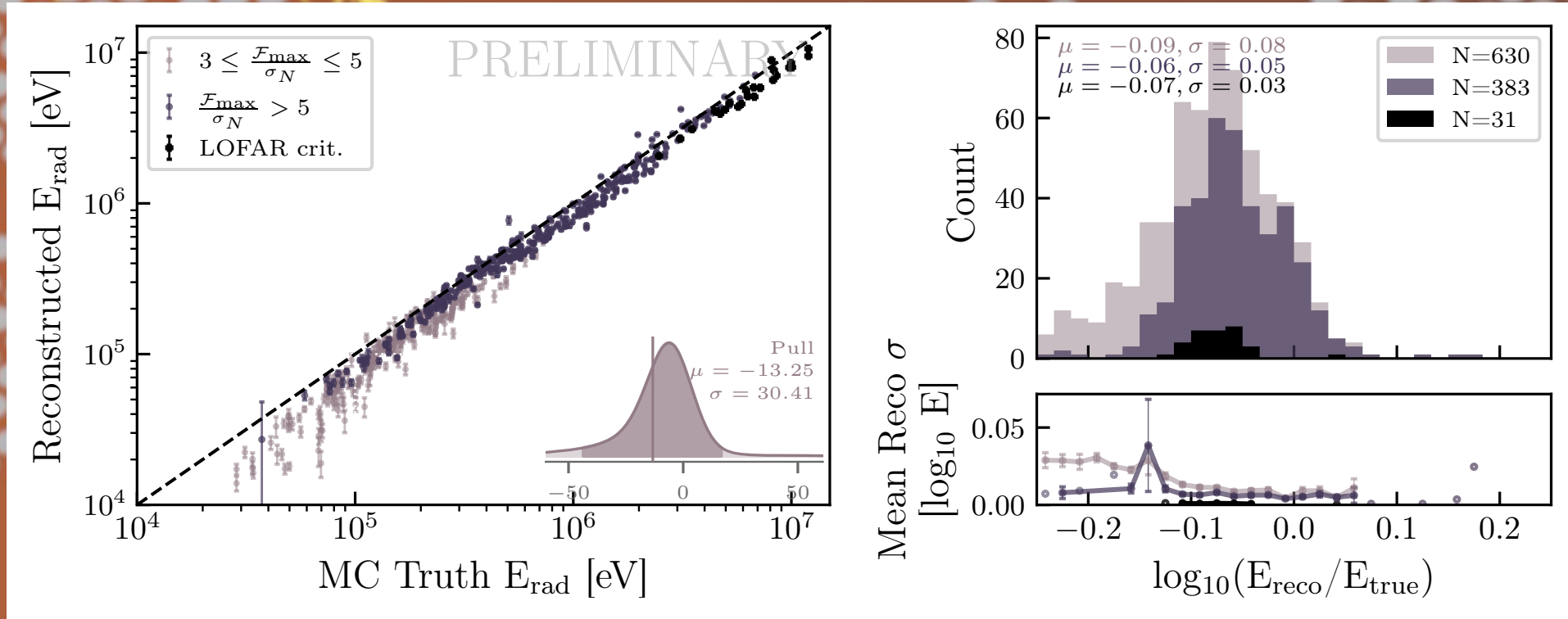
Studying high-energy hadronic physics from observations of anomalous air showers

By S. Buitink & V. De Henau



Interferometric analysis of air-shower radio emission in the near field with an information field theory approach

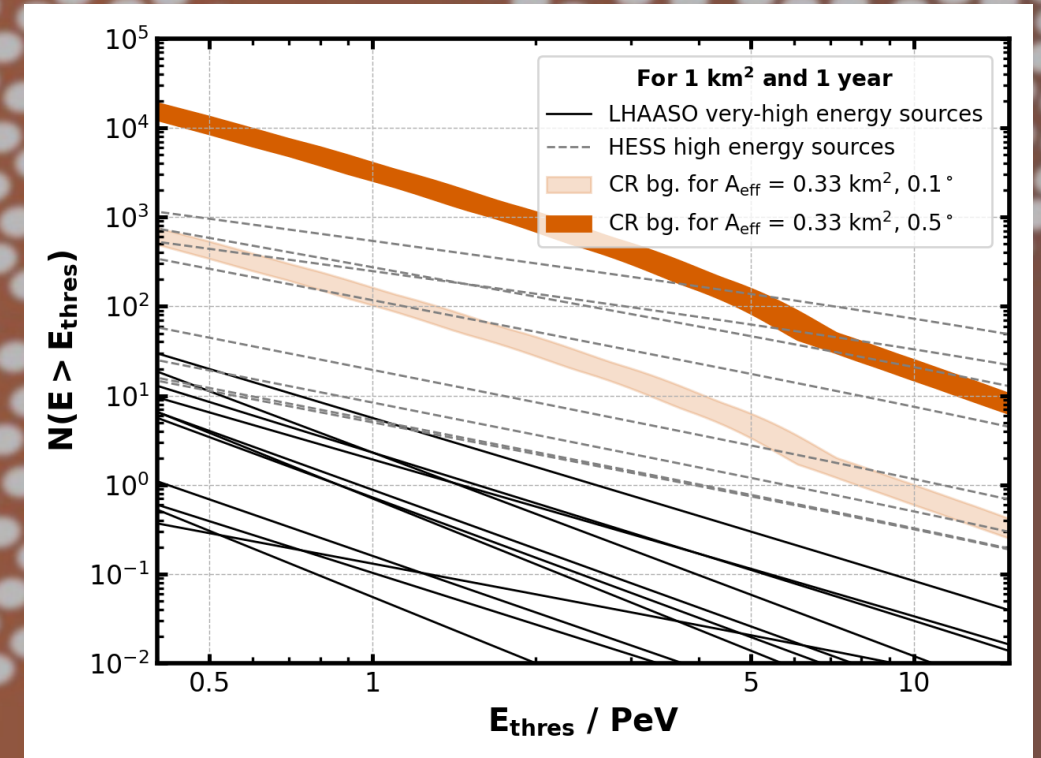
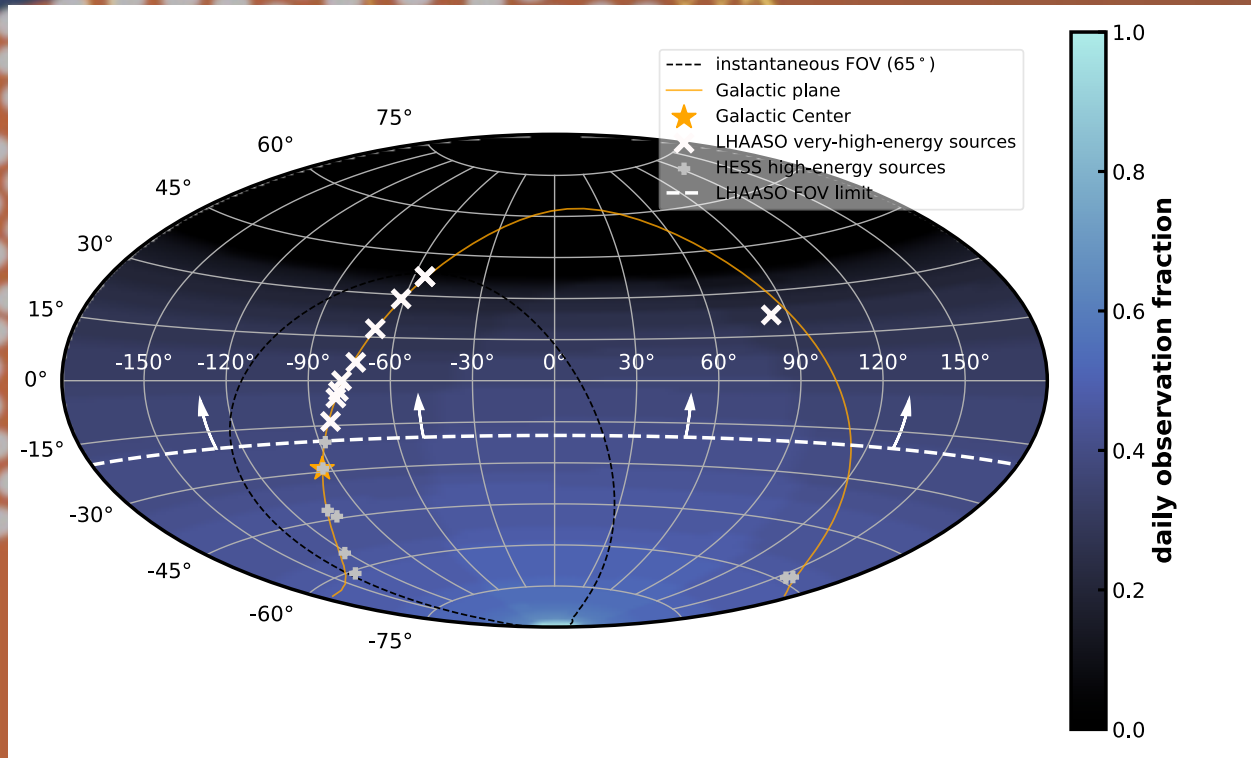
By K. Watanabe & K. Terveer



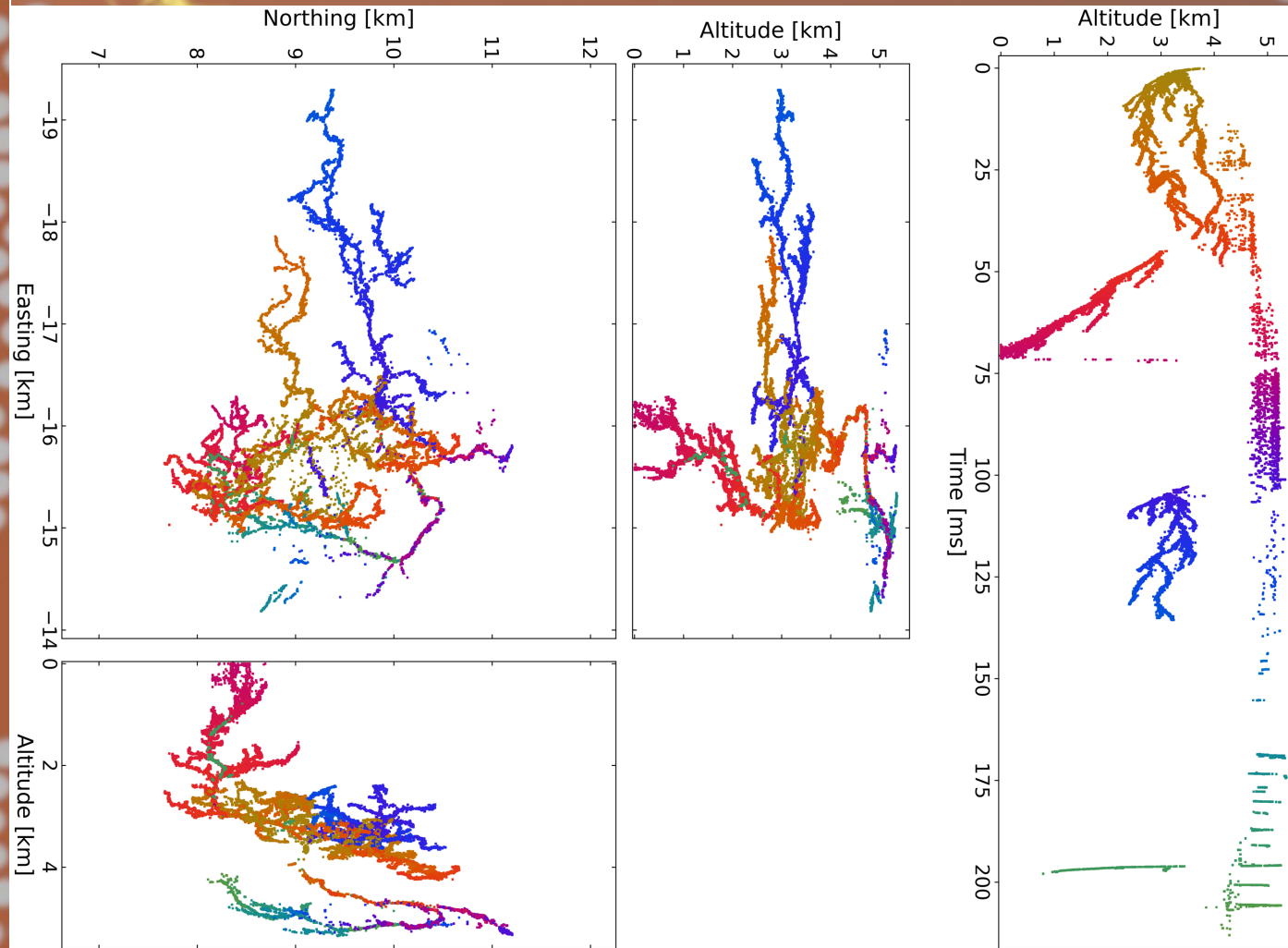
Using SKA-Low to detect PeV gamma-rays from Galactic Sources

By A. Nelles, P. Laub & H. He

*disclaimer this is very hard
High risk, high reward



Unveiling the Mysteries of Lightning: Exploring its fundamental Physical Processes with SKA-LOW



Paper: [Radio emission from negative lightning leader steps reveals inner meter-scale structure](#)

By B. Hare in Phys. Rev. Lett. 124 2020

Question?

