

The CORSIKA 8 cascade simulation framework

November 5, 2025

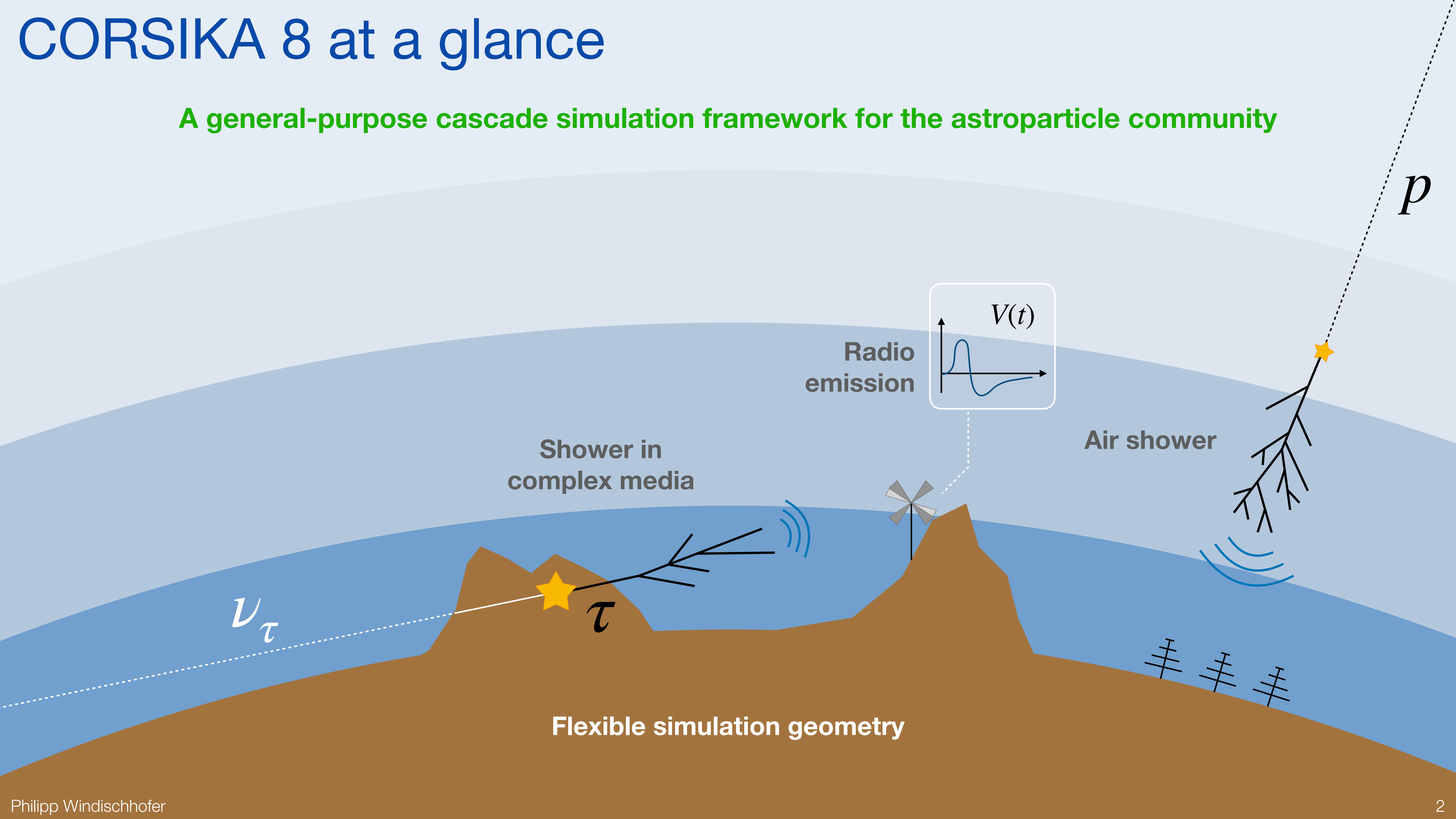
Philipp Windischhofer on behalf of the CORSIKA 8 Collaboration
University of Chicago



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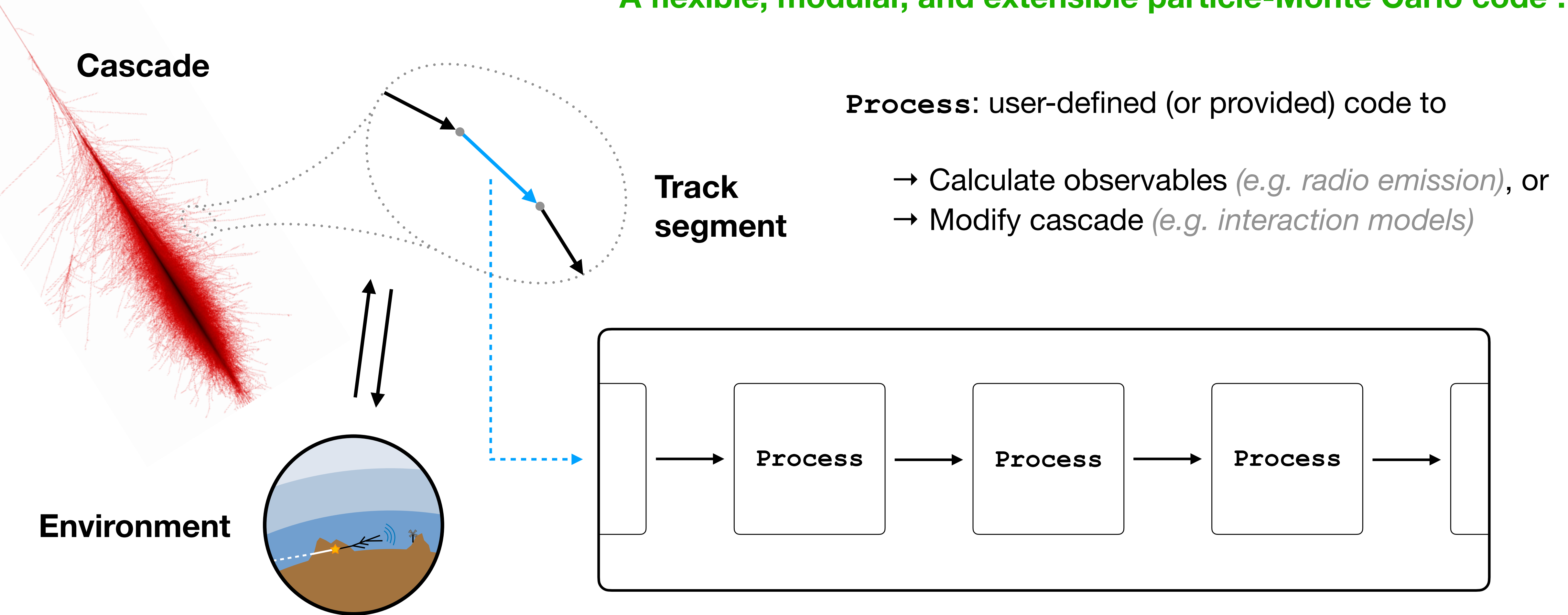
CORSIKA 8 at a glance

A general-purpose cascade simulation framework for the astroparticle community



Design principles

A flexible, modular, and extensible particle-Monte Carlo code ...



... covers *typical use cases*, but also more “*exotic*” applications — **both discussed today!**

→ *C8 will grow over time!*

Current capabilities I

“Physics complete” for cascades from any primary (γ , p , ν , *nucleus*) in air and dense media

Available interaction models:

Sibyll 2.3d, EPOS-LHC, QGSJet-II04
(*high-energy hadronic*)

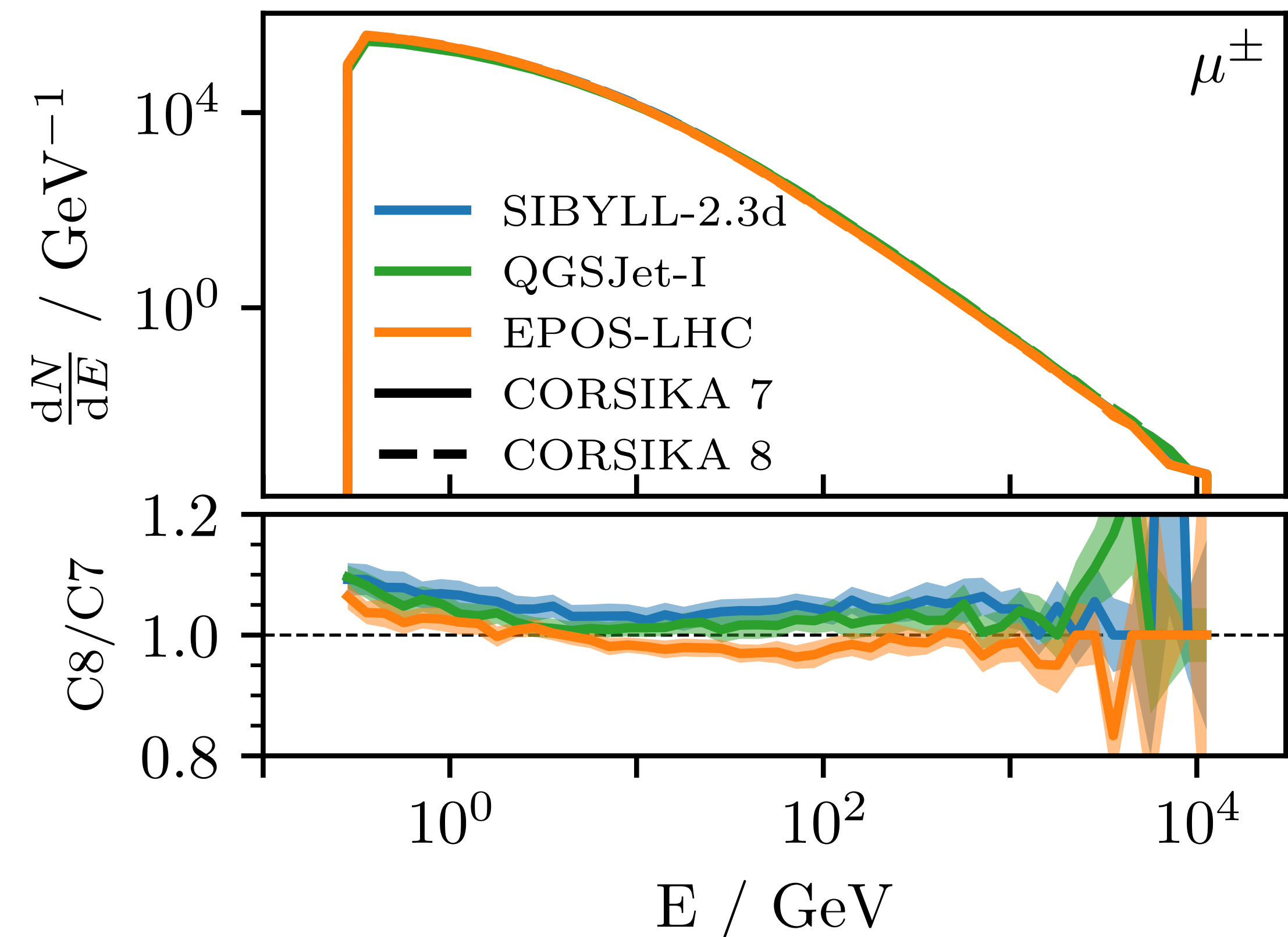
FLUKA, URQMD
(*low-energy hadronic*)

PROPOSAL
(*EM interactions*)

Pythia8, TAUOLA
(*particle decays, ν interactions*)

Comparison between CORSIKA 8 and CORSIKA 7:
agreement at 10%-level for air showers

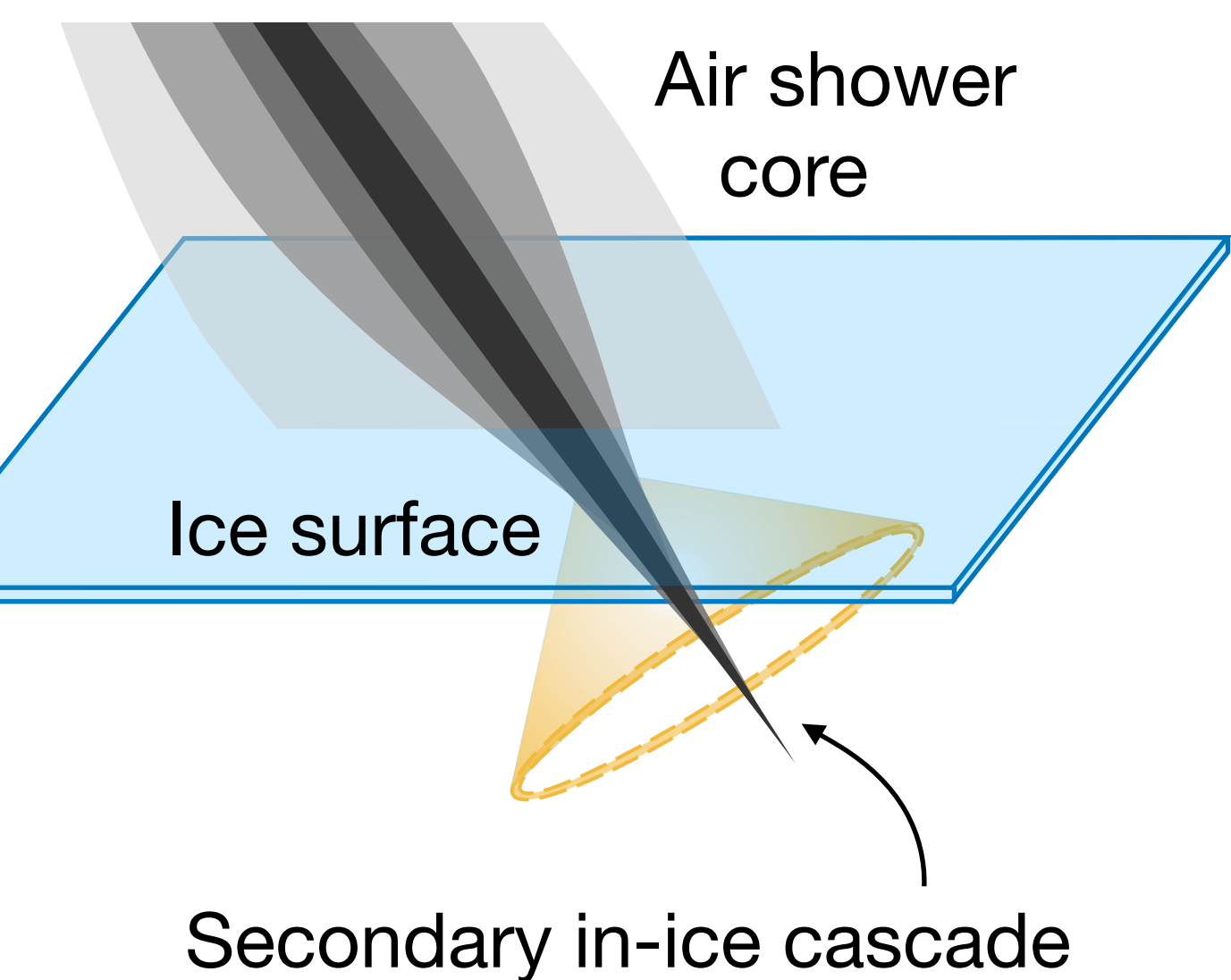
Vertical **100 PeV proton primary**: FLUKA, $E > 0.1$ MeV for EM,
 $E > 1$ GeV for muons and hadrons; different EM interaction models



Current capabilities II

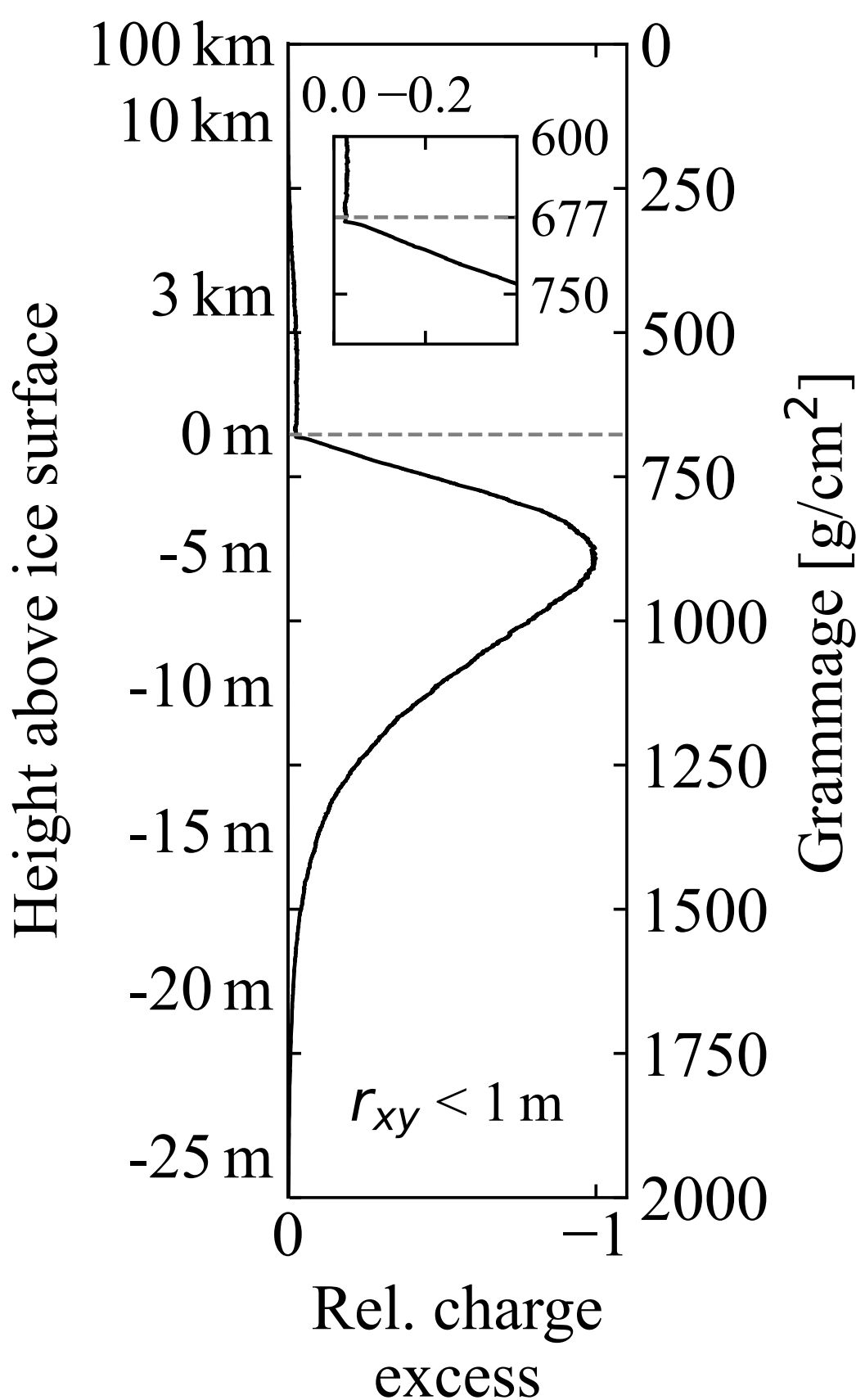
Simulation of cross-media cascades

↔ “impacting” air shower cores



→ **Charge-excess (Askaryan) emission in dense media**

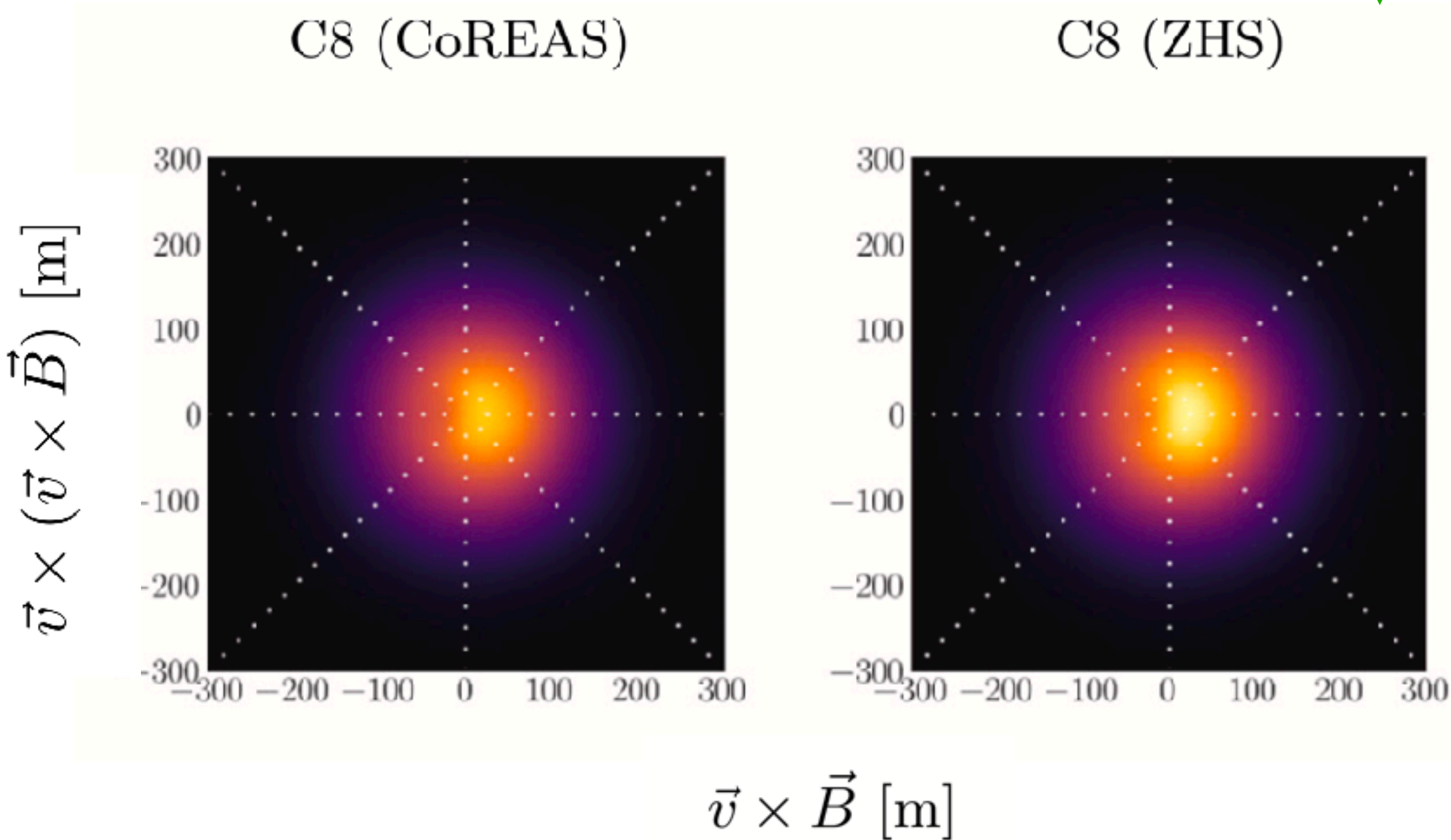
→ *See talk by N. Alden (ARA) (Thursday afternoon)*



In-air radio emission through endpoint formalism (CoREAS) and ZHS

Comparison of different emission (and propagation) algorithms on the same shower!

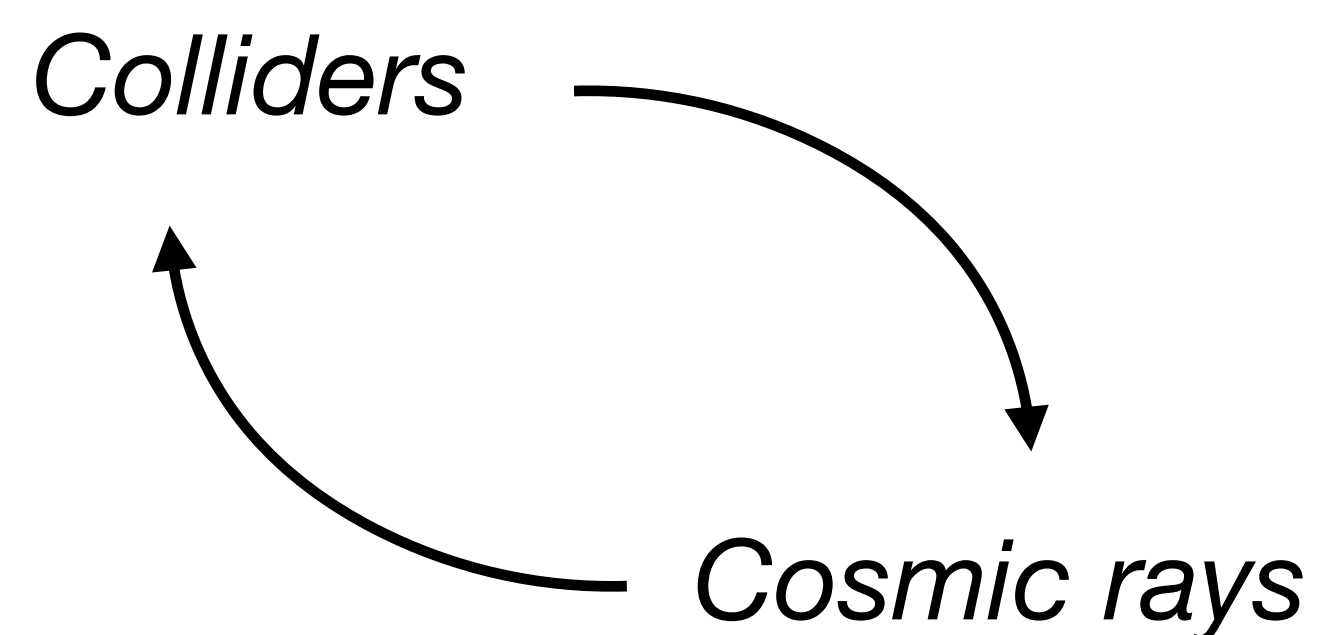
|Energy fluence|, 30 MHz—80 MHz



[[Astropart. Phys. 166, 103072 \(2025\)](#)]

2025 developments: new interaction models

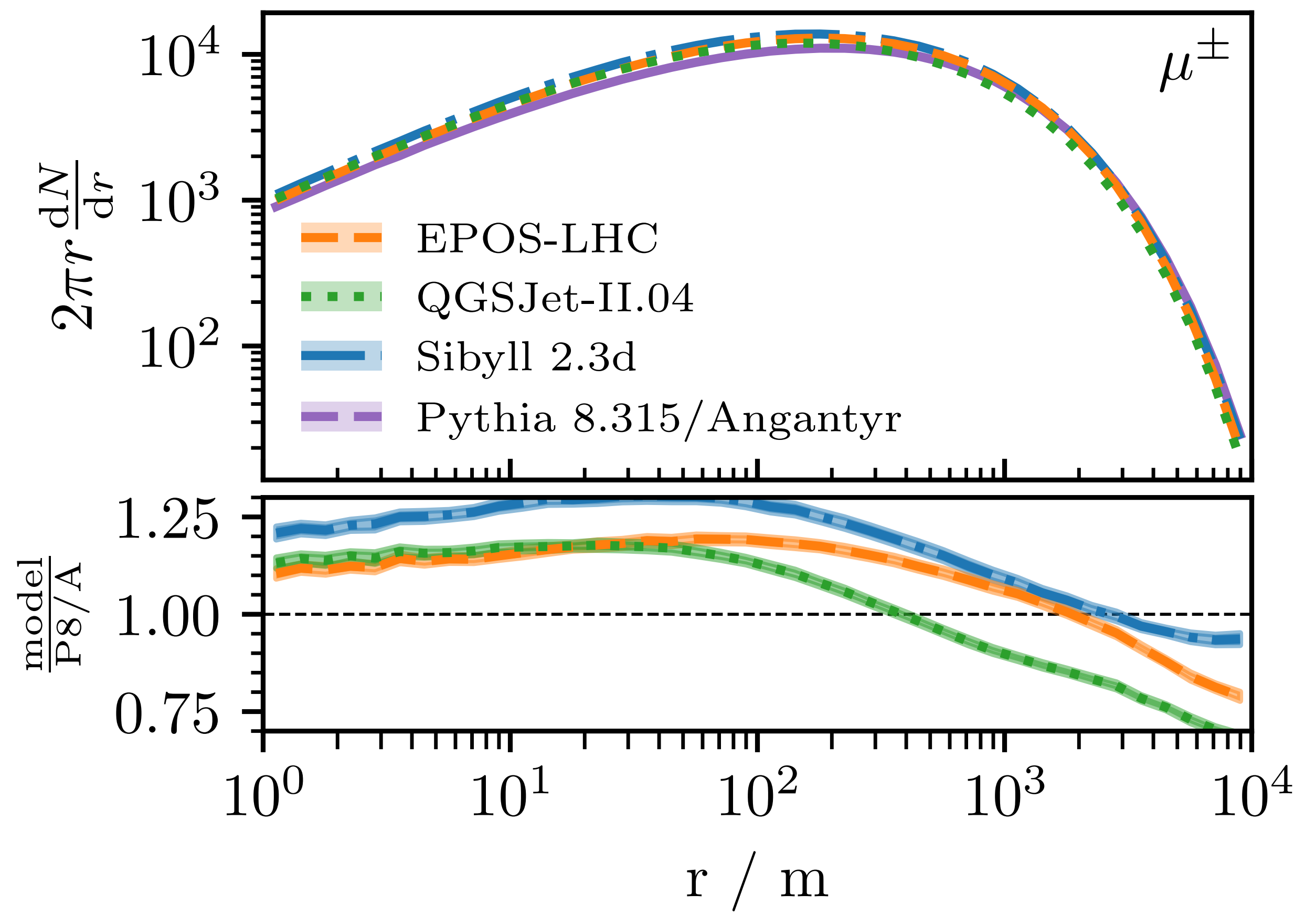
Pythia 8 / Angantyr:
*general-purpose event generator for colliders;
available in C8 as hadronic interaction model*



**Can begin to use air shower data to tune
Pythia 8 / Angantyr**

→ **QGSJet-III, EPOS-LHC-R**
also being integrated

**Differences in muon lateral distributions
w.r.t. other models**
Inclined 10 EeV iron primary, $\theta = 67^\circ$



2025 developments: event viewer

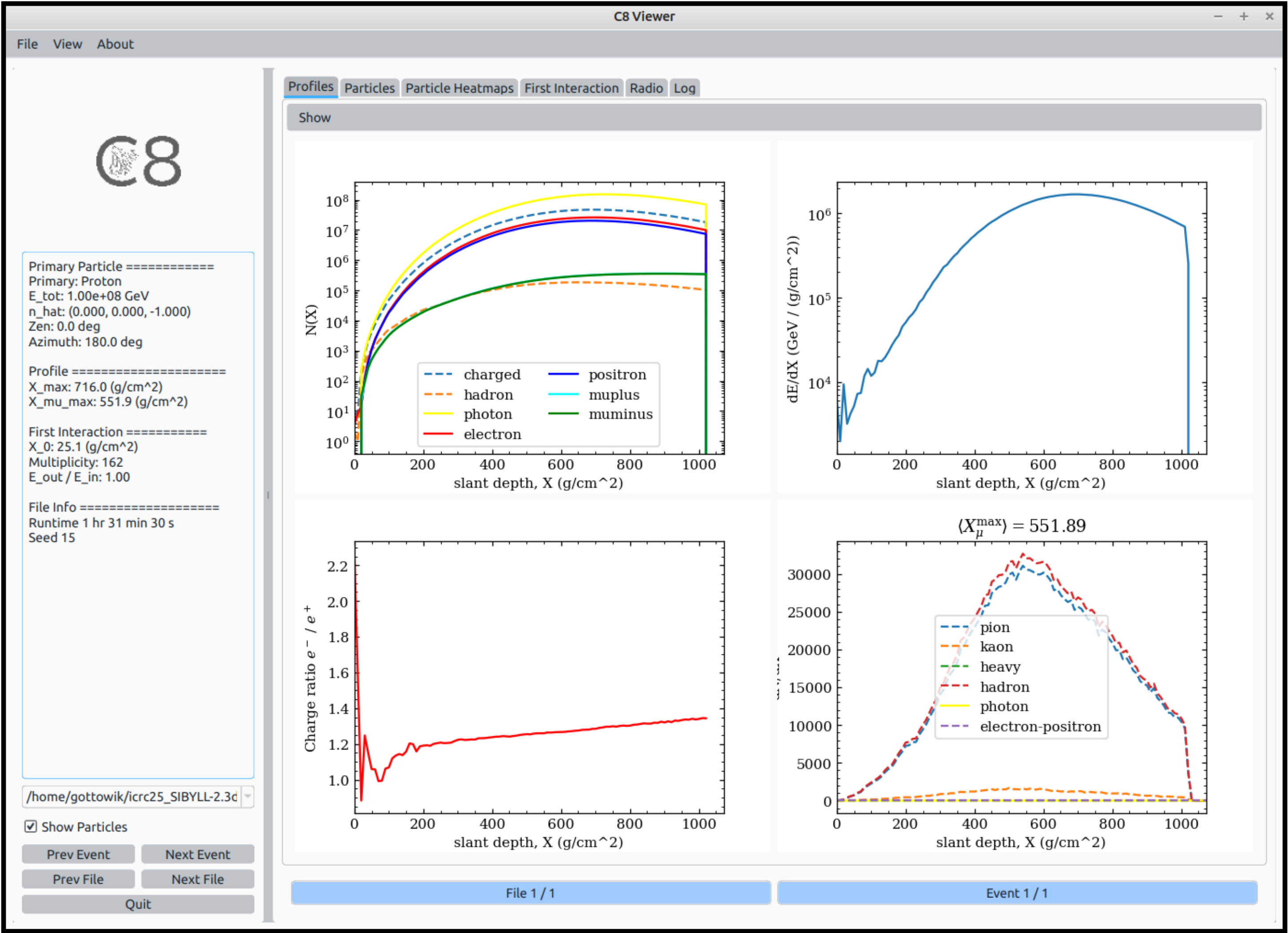
Simulation output
readable with provided
python package



Shower library

No user knowledge of
file format required;
easy to perform custom analyses

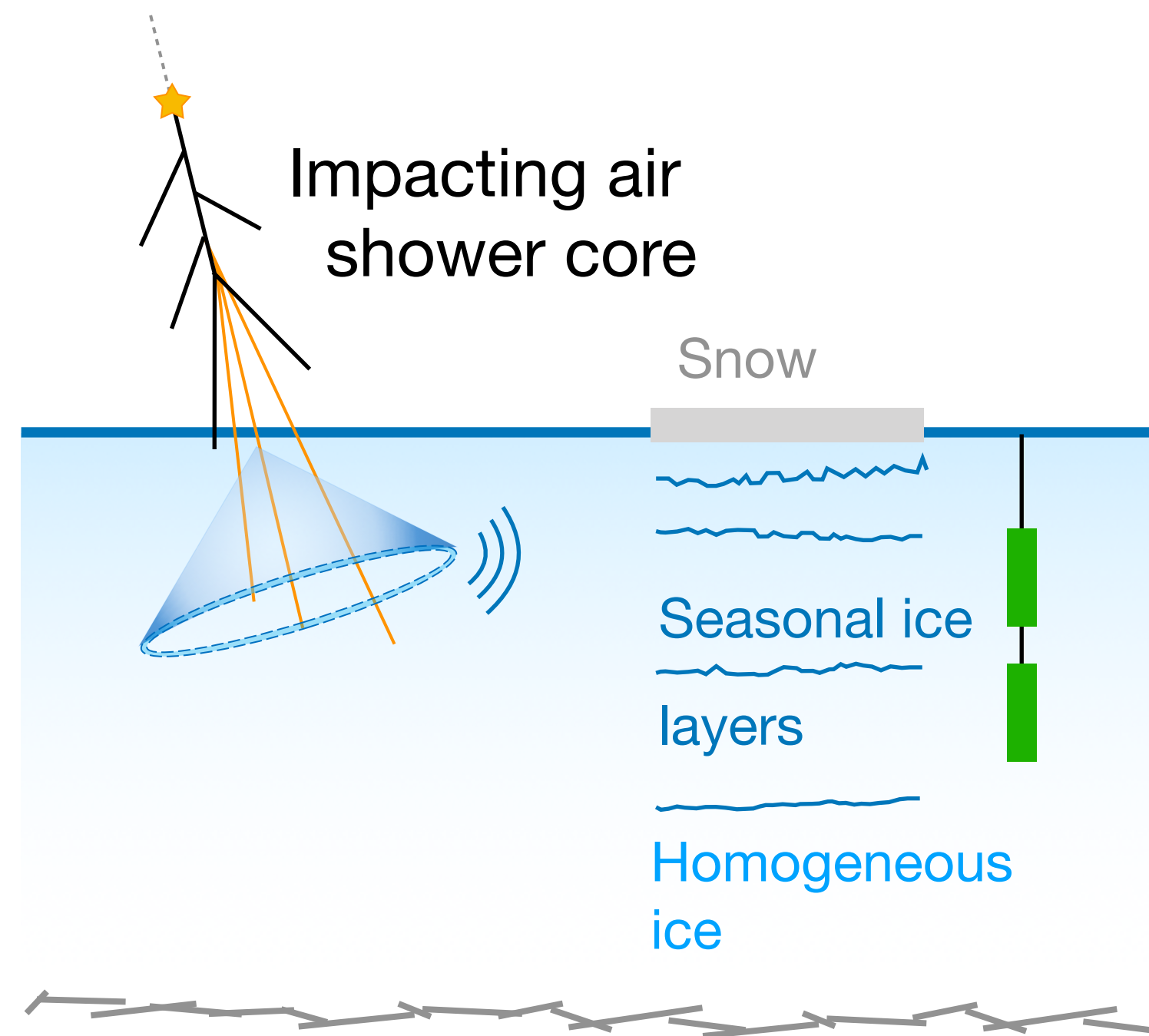
Graphical interface for quick inspection
of shower content



2025 developments: radio in complex media

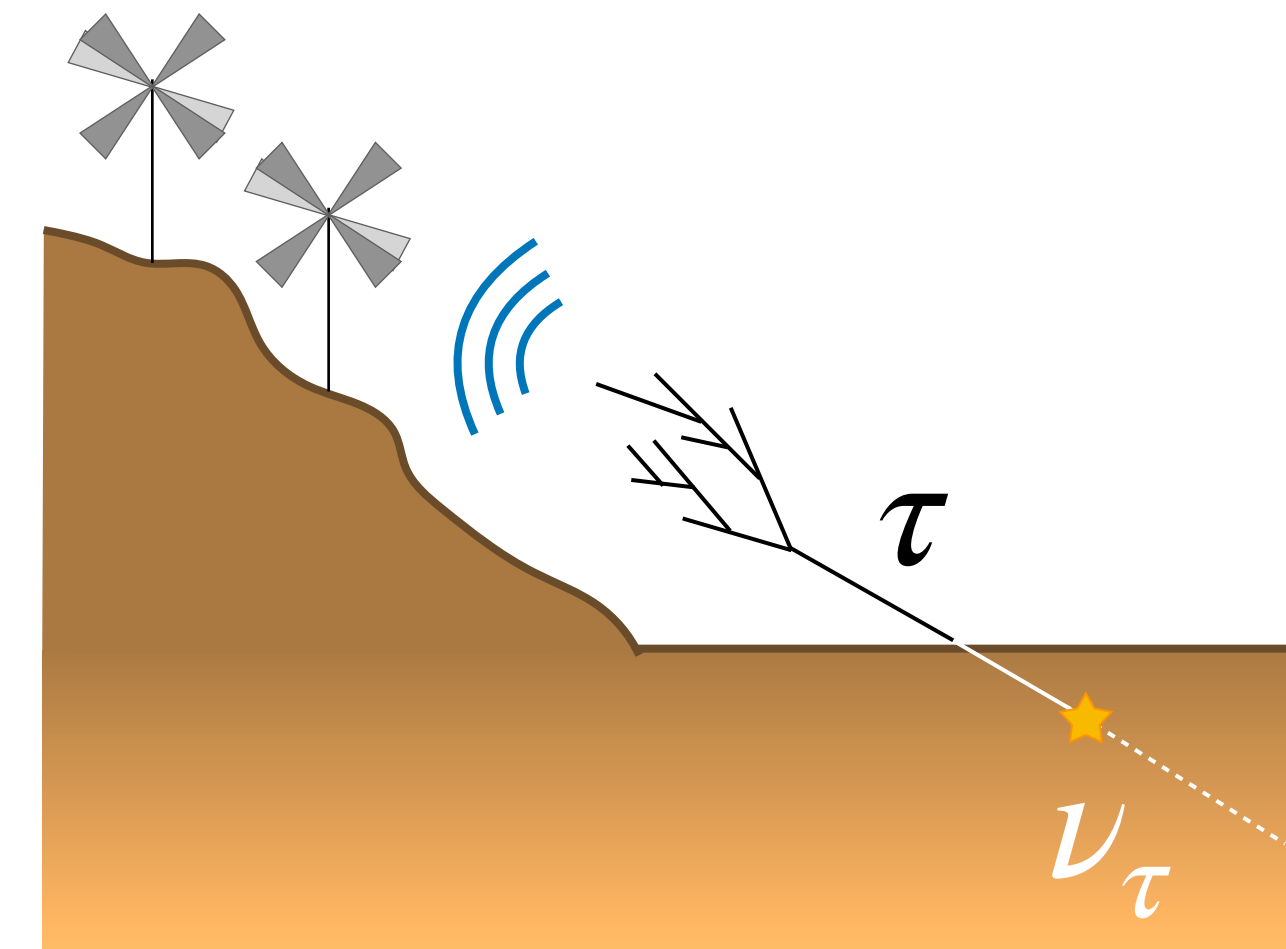
Many current (or proposed) radio experiments operate in complex environments

→ Medium feature scale size L can be comparable to the radiation wavelength λ !



In-ice radio neutrino observatories
(e.g. ARA @ South Pole, RNO-G in Greenland)

→ Seasonal density fluctuations in near-surface ice



Tau-neutrino detection experiments
(e.g. BEACON, TAMBO, GRAND)

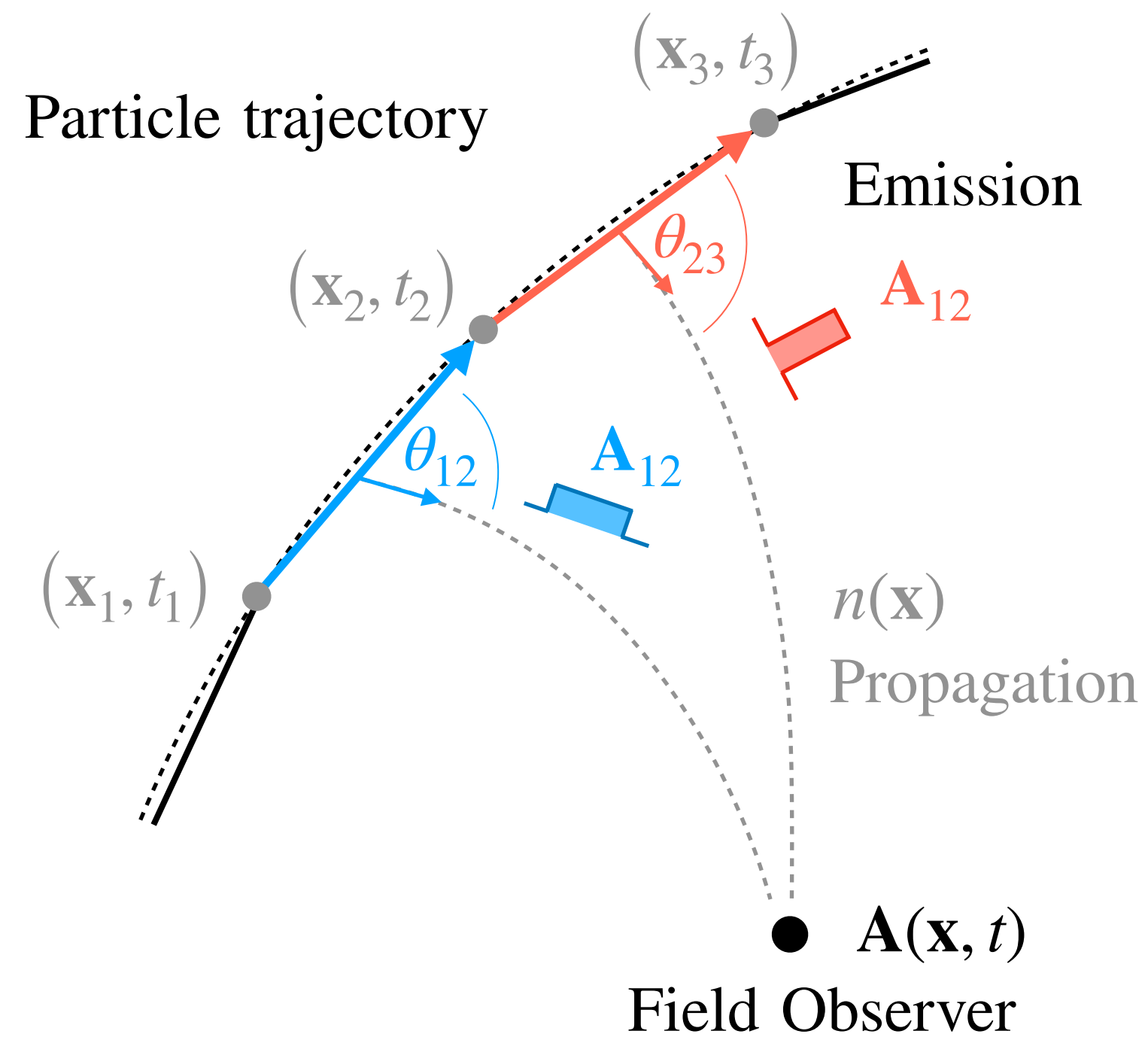
→ Near-surface radiation propagation

2025 developments: radio in complex media

Two complementary radio simulation approaches available in C8

Geometric optics: $\lambda/L \ll 1$

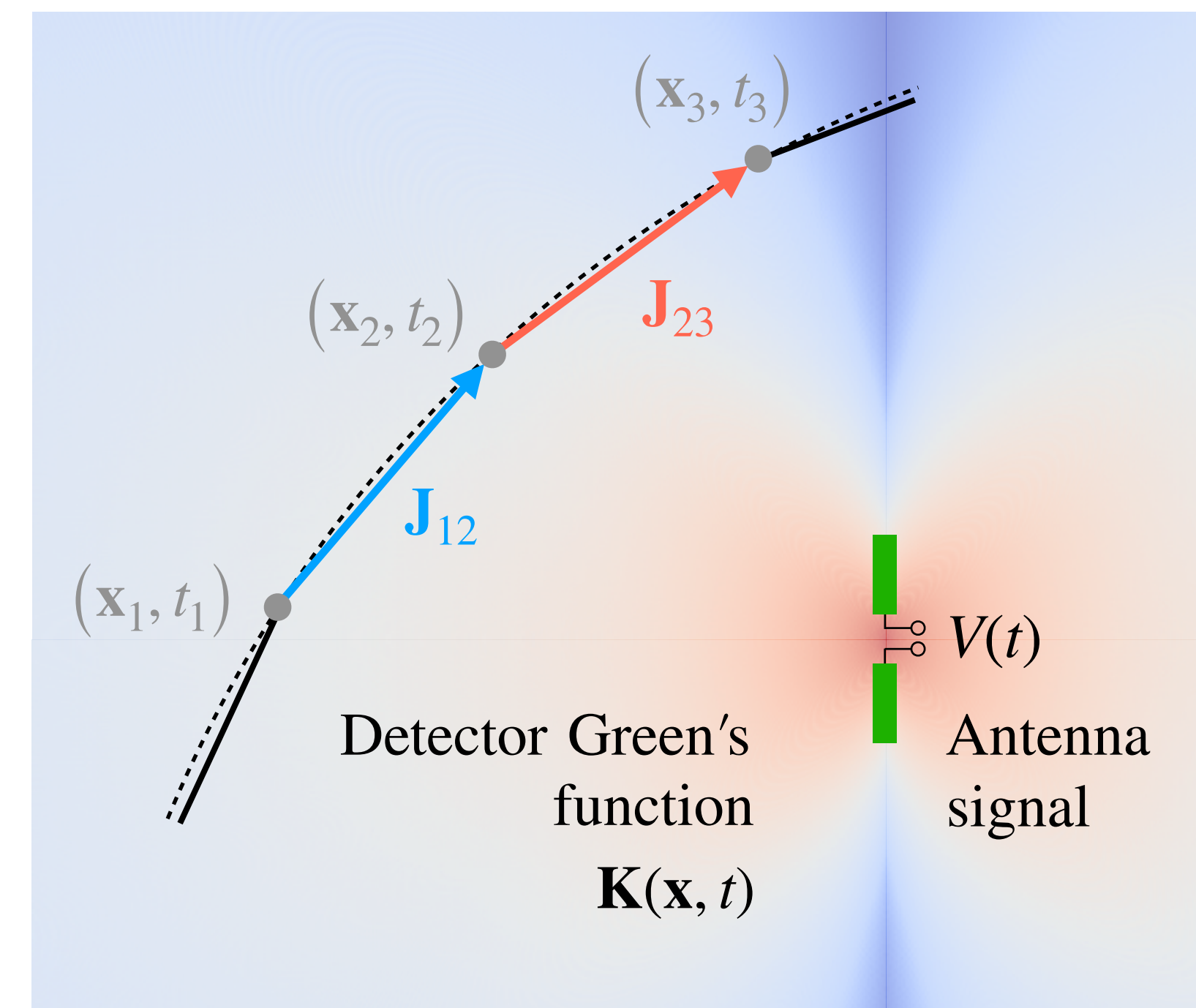
Ray optics is valid—often *assumed* to be the case



ZHS / CoREAS + raytracing

Full electrodynamics: $\lambda/L \gtrsim 1$

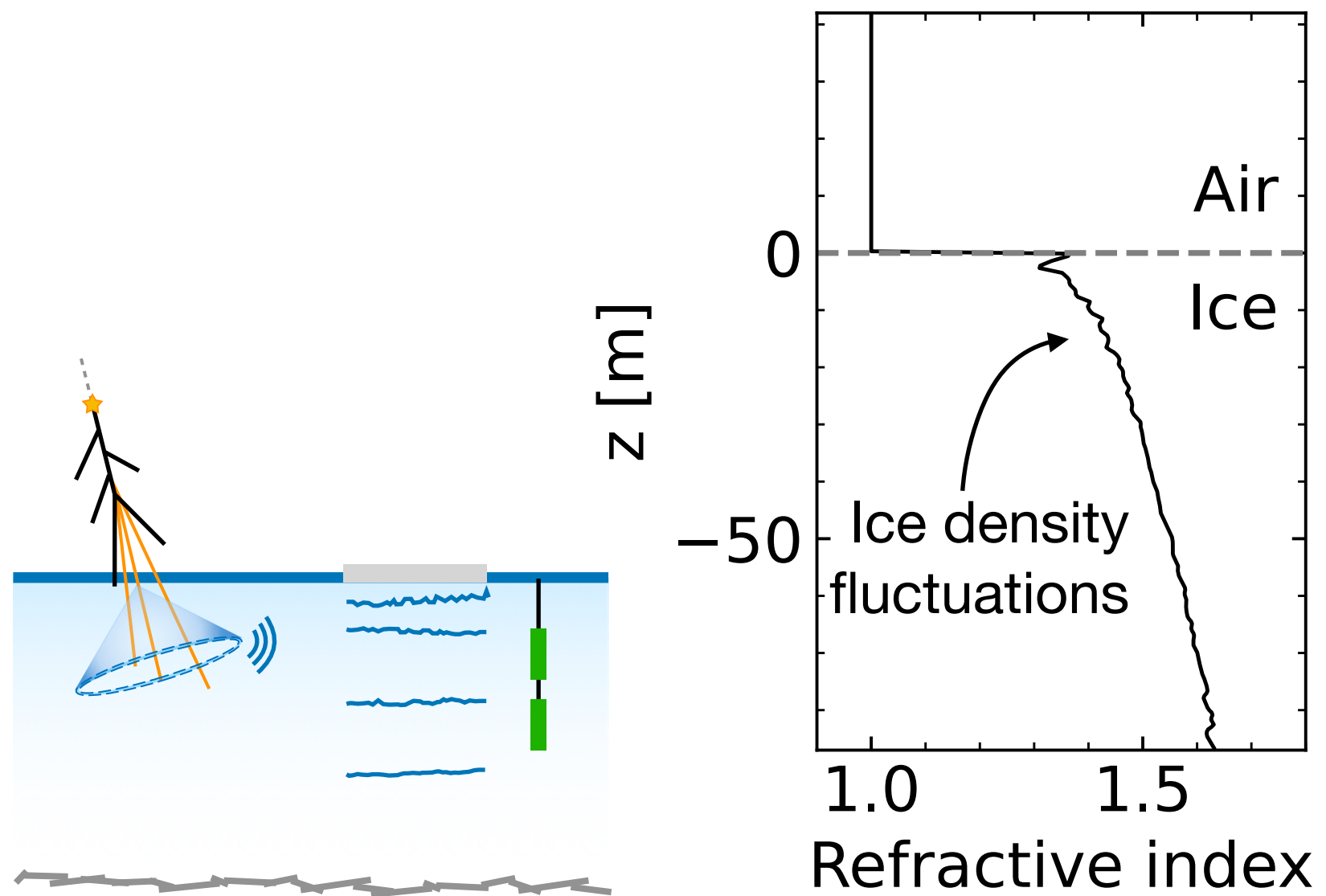
Wave-optics propagation effects are important;
handled by external *Eisvogel* package



Medium \rightarrow Green's function \rightarrow antenna signal

2025 developments: radio in complex media

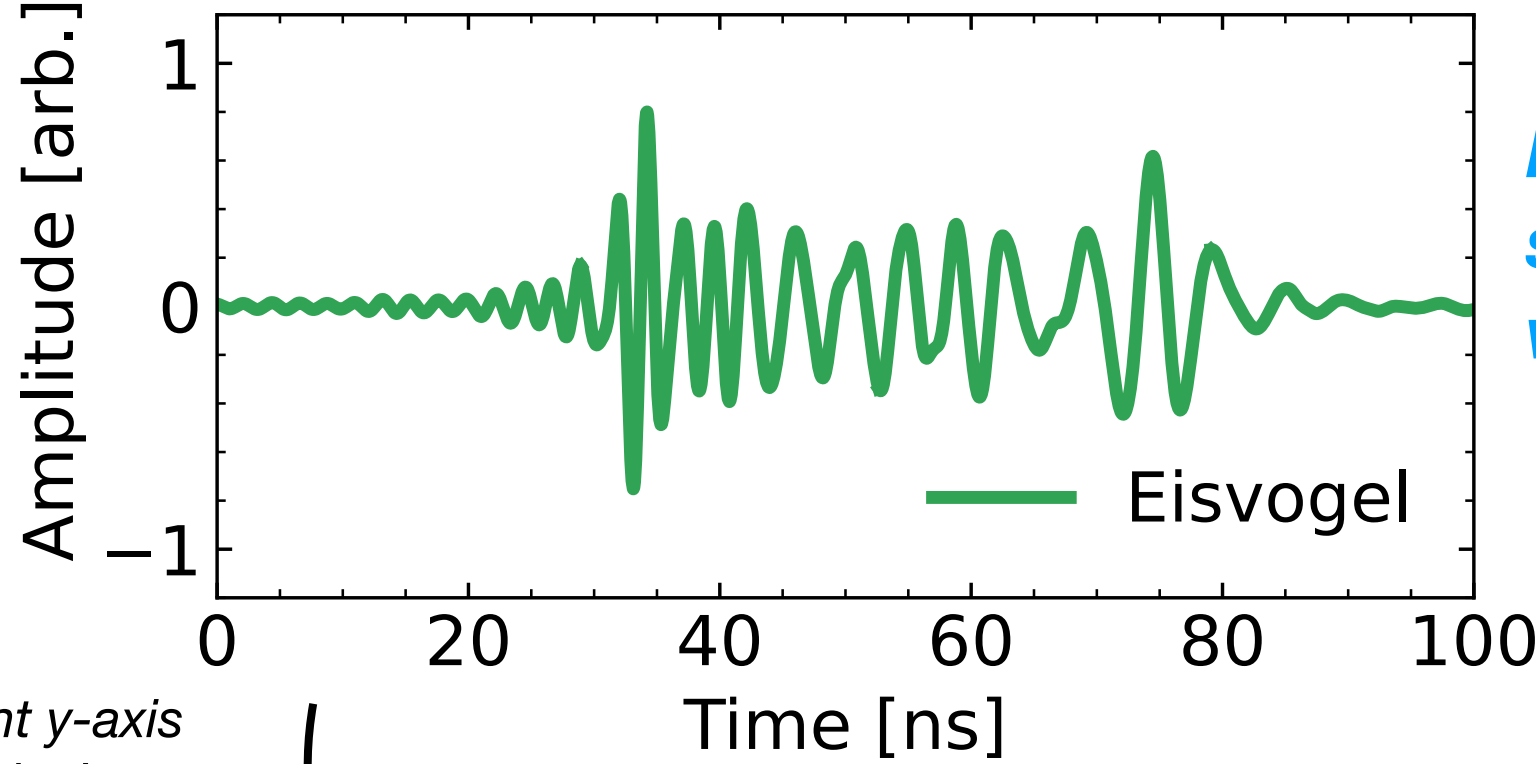
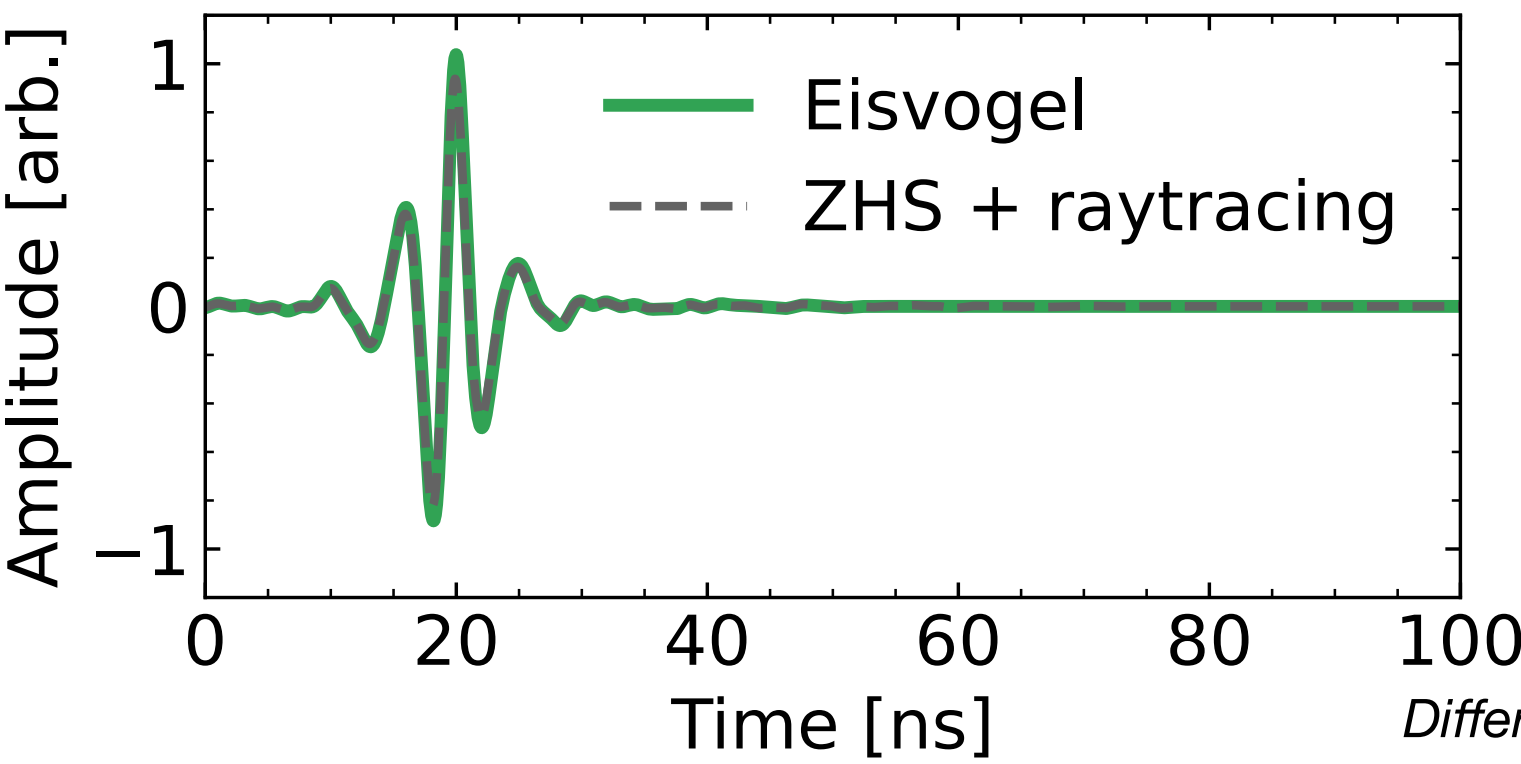
In-ice radio detectors are the perfect testbed to study radio propagation



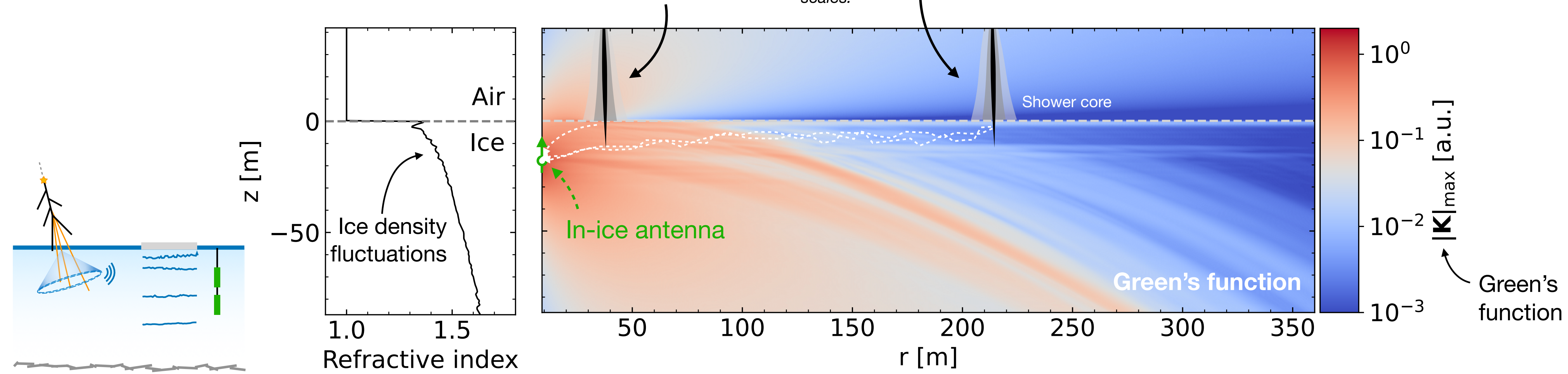
2025 developments: radio in complex media

In-ice radio detectors are the perfect testbed to study radio propagation

Both approaches agree
if ray optics describes the
“leading-order” propagation
→ Impulsive radio signal!



No ray optics solution:
signal character
very different
→ Multi-path propagation
disperses signal



The path forward

Future development of C8 is driven by physics!

Developers from collaborations working on air-showers, in-ice radio detectors, tau neutrino detectors



C8 development workshop @ Dortmund, October 2025

C8 beta release, incl. container image w/ all dependencies: [[download](#)]

Upcoming end-of-year release with performance improvements & further features

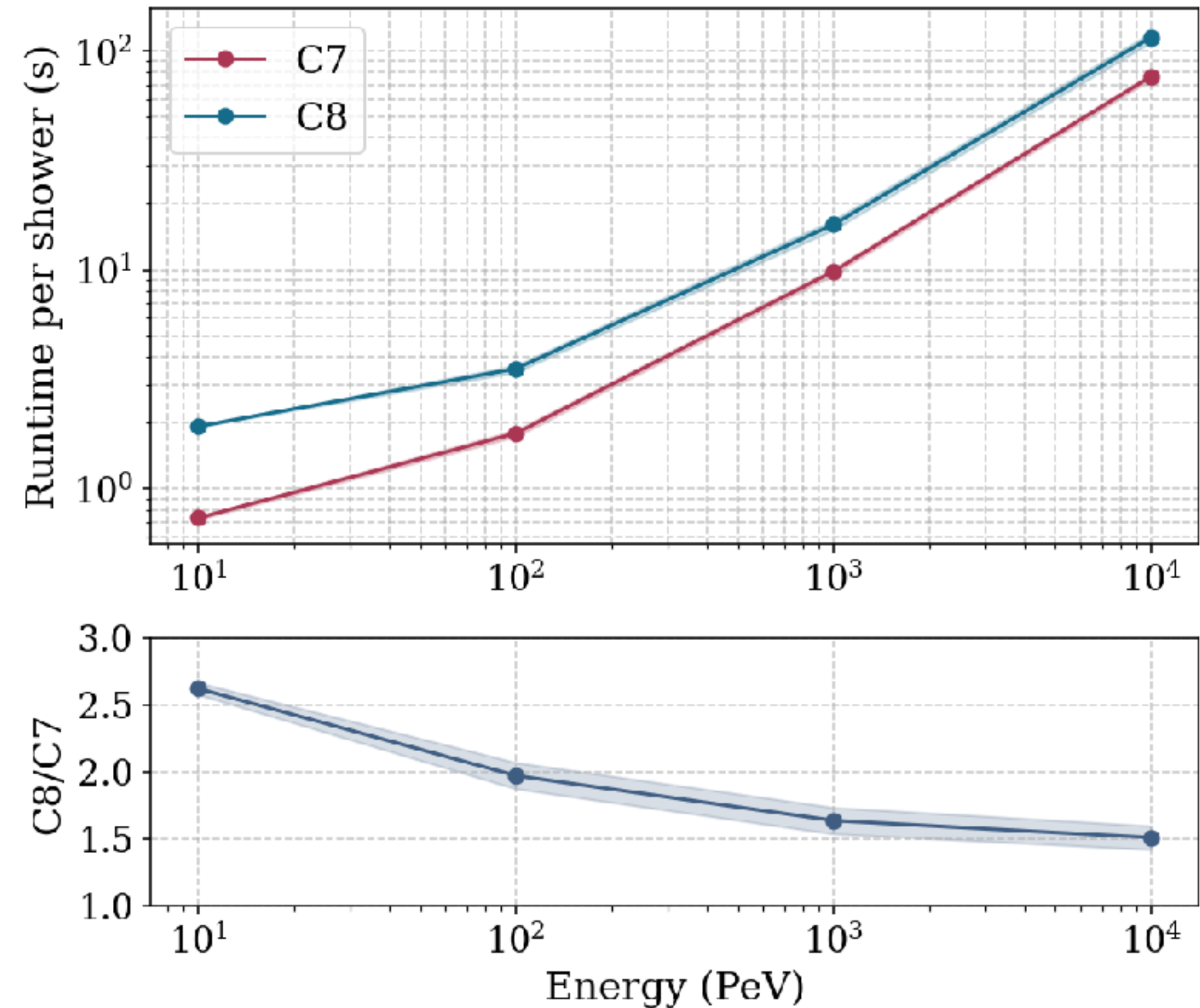
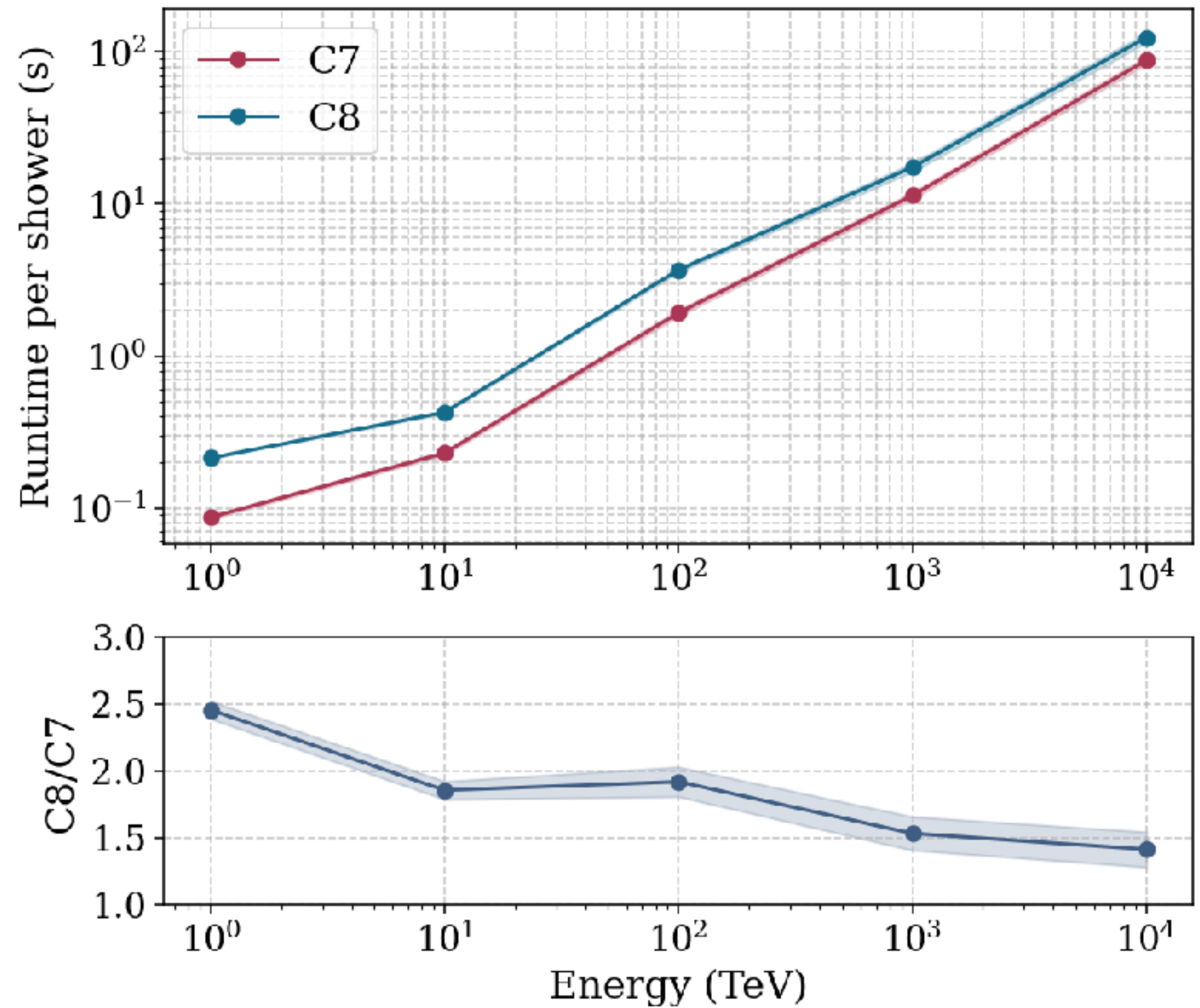
Backup

Performance in comparison to C7

C7: *hand-optimized, monolithic Fortran*

C8: *flexible, modularized C++*

↓ Comparable performance for **hadronic** cascades (C8 1.5-3x slower compared to C7) ↓



(Equivalent settings in both codes)