

Neutrino 2018, Heidelberg, 4-9 June 2018

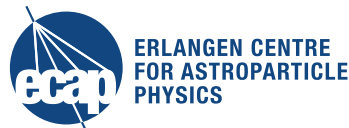
Future neutrino telescopes in water and ice

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Friedrich-Alexander University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

6 June 2018



The plan for the next 35 minutes

- Introduction – setting the scene
- Neutrino astronomy
- Neutrino physics
- Conclusion

Presentation by Ignacio Taboada

Presentation by Tyce DeYoung

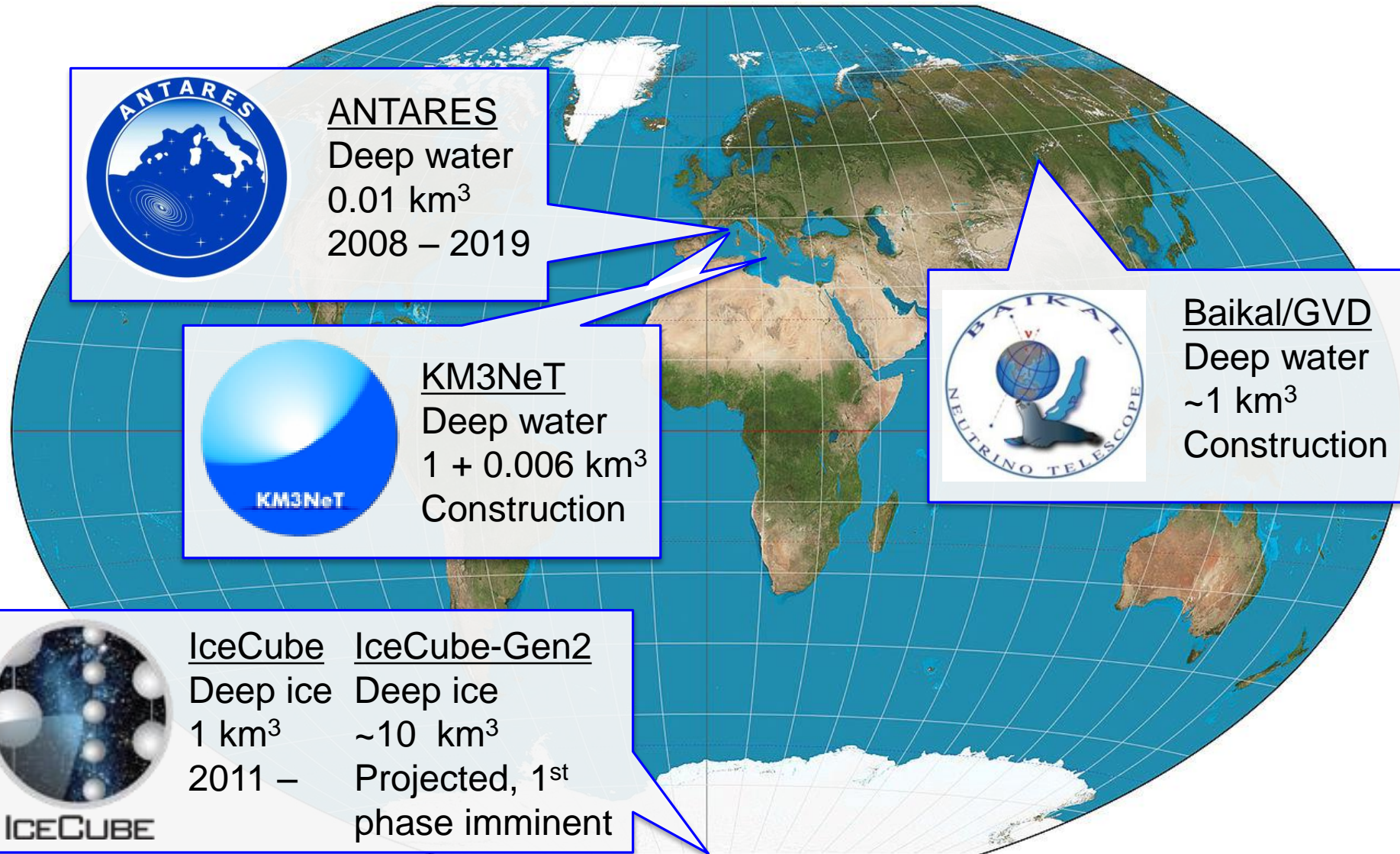
Note: P[k/nnn] points to poster #nnn in session #k



Introduction – setting the scene

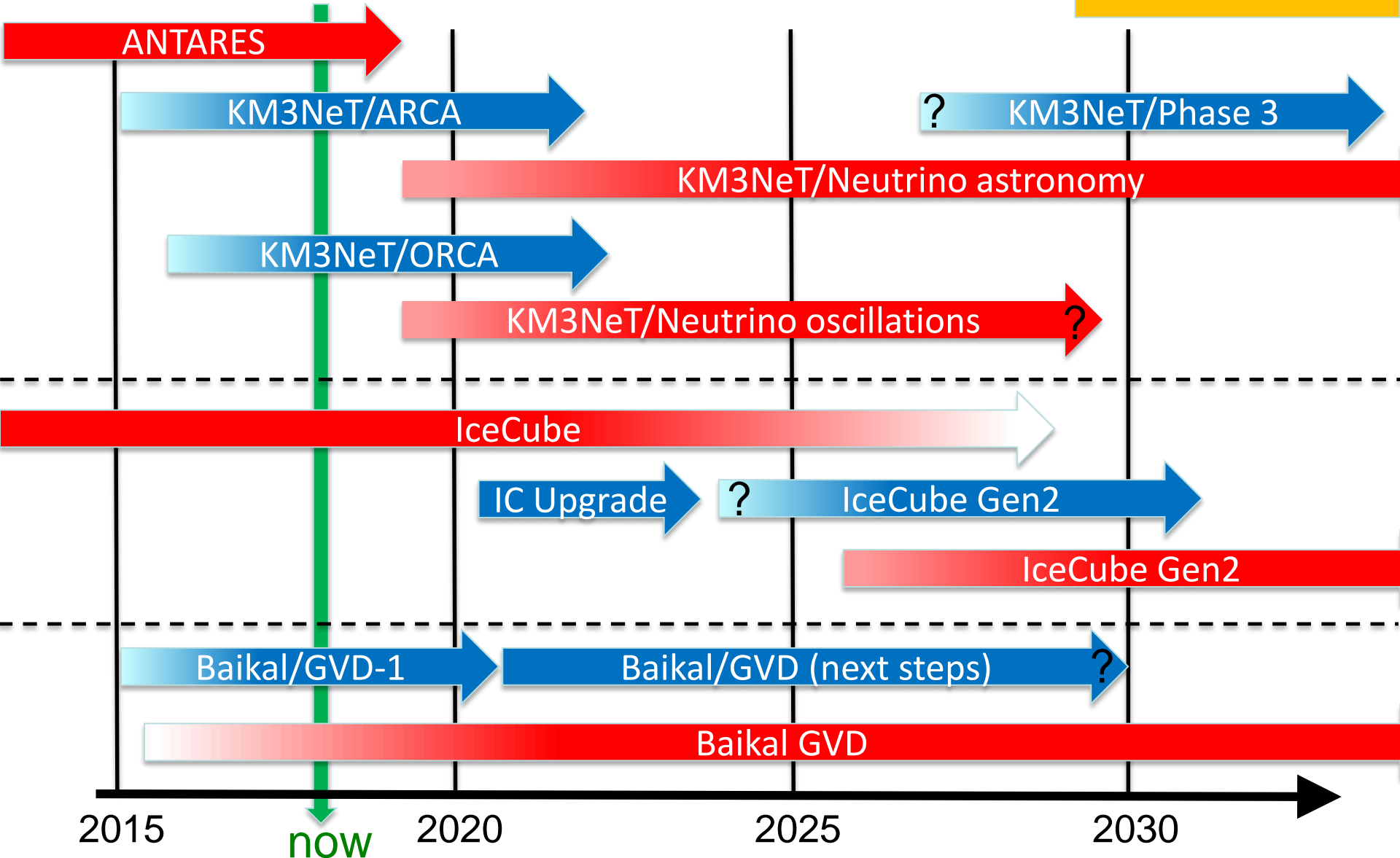
Detecting GeV to PeV neutrinos
using Cherenkov detectors
in deep water or ice ...

The neutrino telescope world map 2018



The neutrino telescope timeline

Operation 
Construction 



2015

now

2020

2025

2030

The Global Neutrino Network (GNN)



- Umbrella organisation of current & future neutrino telescope collaborations (ANTARES, Baikal/GVD, IceCube, KM3NeT)
- Objectives:
 - Forum for strategy development
 - Enhanced cooperation
 - Common analyses
 - Yearly common meetings (MANTS) & biannual conference (VLVnT)
- Can/will(?) be instrumental in providing global plan for the development of neutrino astronomy
- www.globalneutrino.org
- Similar future role as GWIC is playing for gravitational waves?



Neutrino astronomy

Neutrino astronomy: where are we?

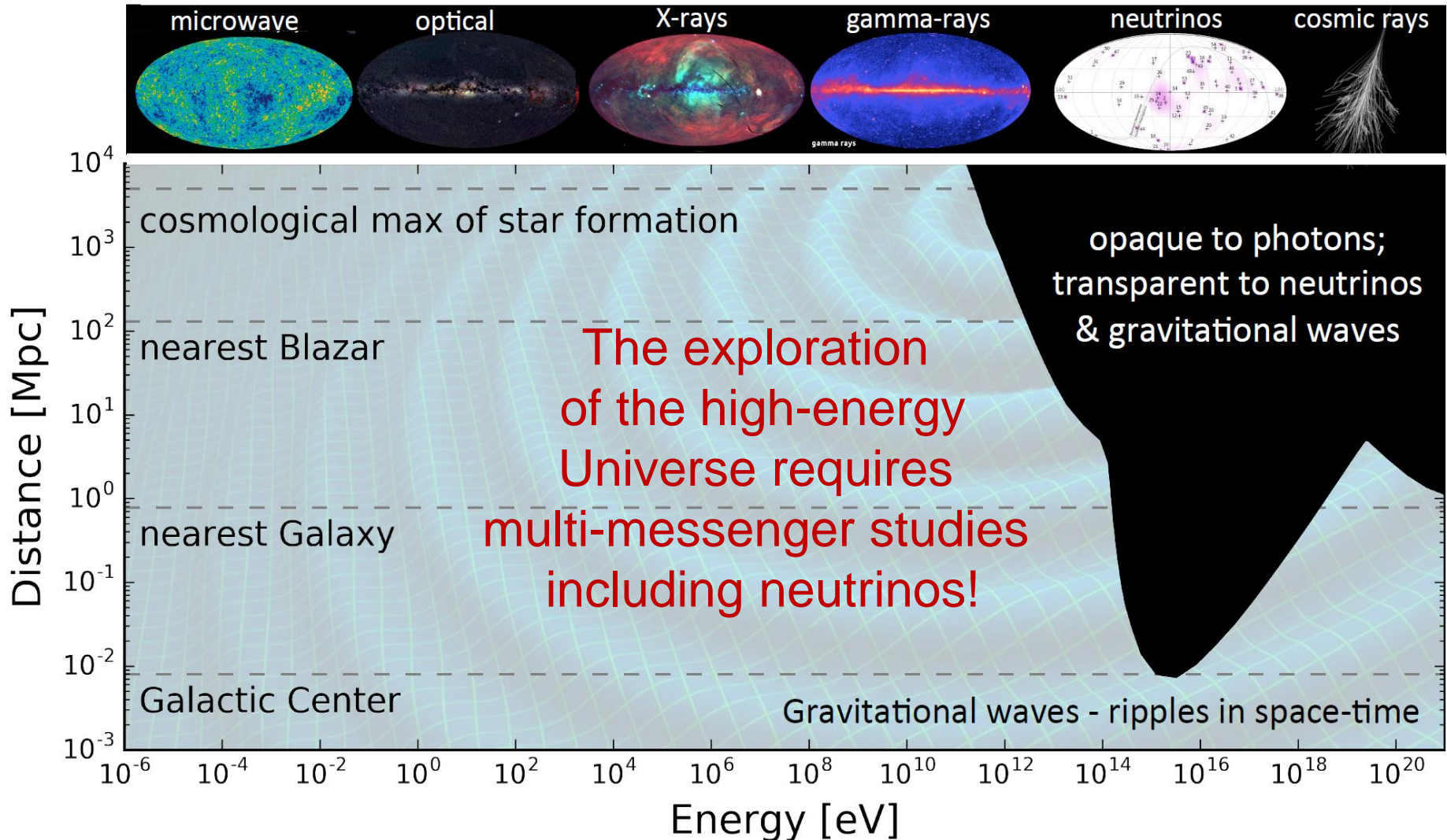
- ✓ High-energy cosmic neutrinos discovered by IceCube
 - ✓ Recent neutrino/X-ray/gamma-ray coincidence (IceCube):
First hint of a neutrino source?
 - Neutrinos from Galactic accelerators
 - “Real neutrino astronomy”
- We need more statistics,
increasingly precise data,
and full sky coverage

See talk by
I. Taboada
(We 14:00)

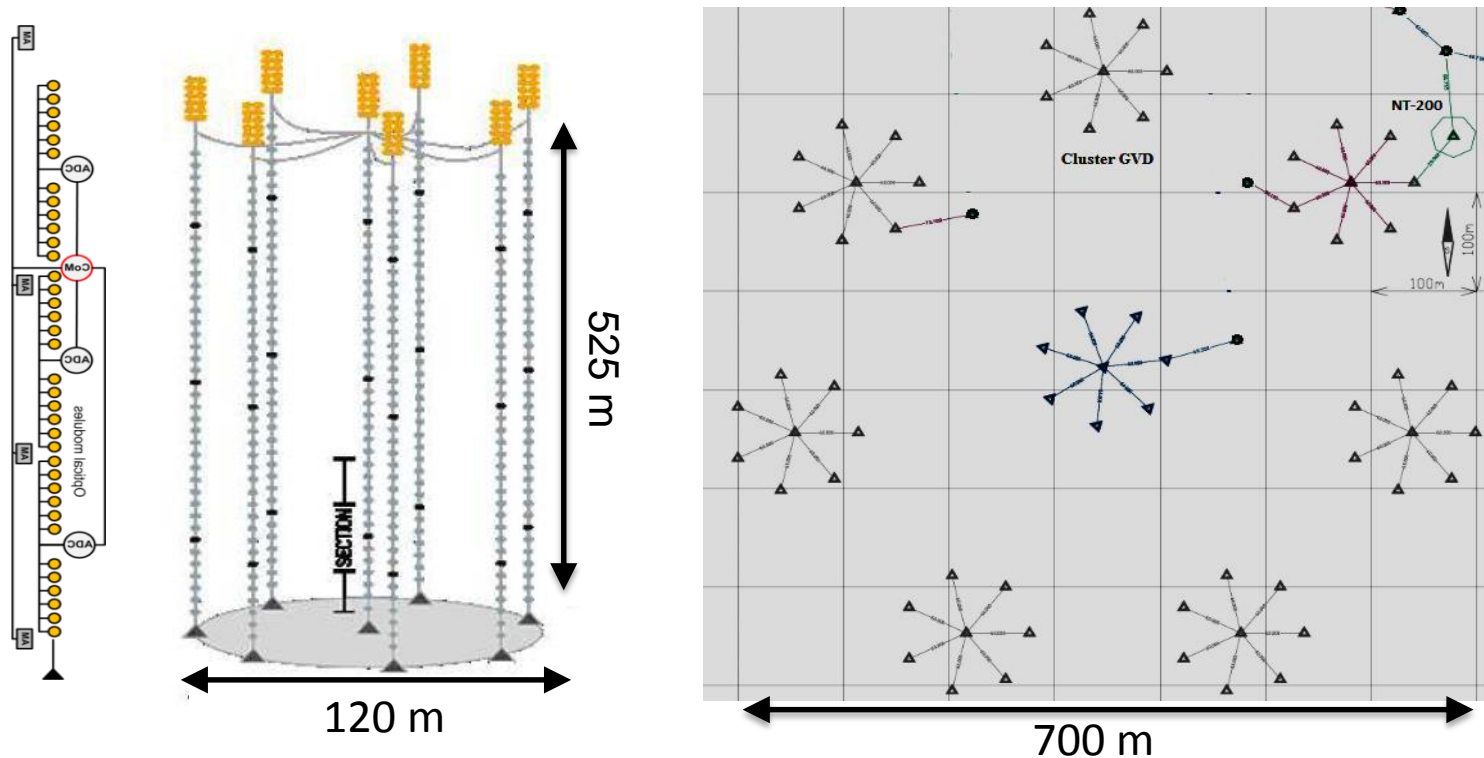
Rich science program:

- Neutrino astronomy
- Particle physics
- Dark matter searches
- Exotics
- Earth and Sea sciences,
glaciology, ...

Neutrino astronomy: where are we?



The Baikal GVD



- Project to construct a Gigaton ($=\text{km}^3$) detector in Lake Baikal
- Phase 1 (GVD-1): 8 clusters (see figure), 0.4 km^3
- 3 clusters operational, 1-2 more clusters to be deployed per season
- Commissioning, calibration, sensitivity studies in progress
- Final goal: 27 clusters, 1.5 km^3

P[2/192] Zh. Dzhilkibaev

GVD construction



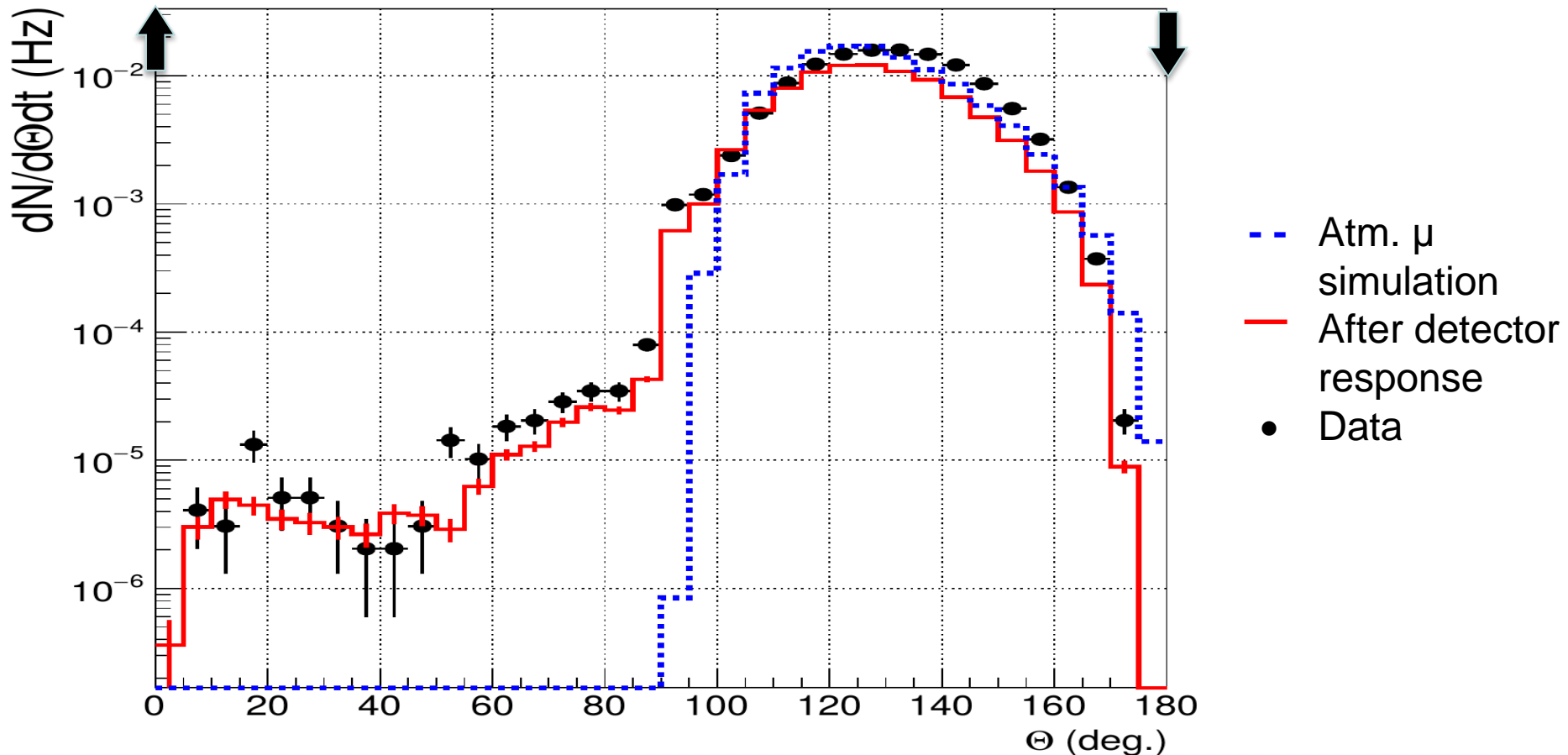
P[1/106] L. Fajt

- Deployment in winter from frozen surface of Lake Baikal
- Maintenance & repair operations possible
- 10-inch Hamamatsu PMTs, in situ digitisation, data transfer via Ethernet

GVD: first data analysed, first ν 's ...



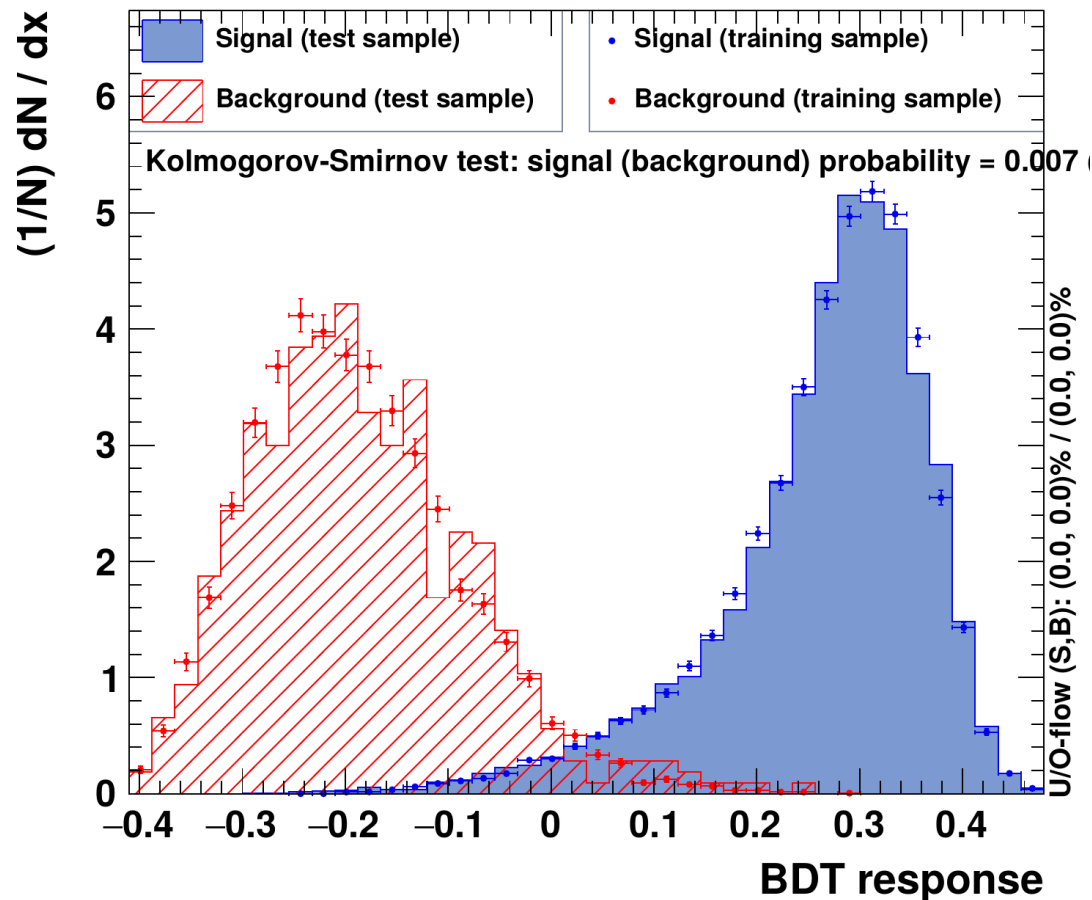
- 2016 data: select atmospheric muons (≥ 6 OMs at ≥ 3 strings)



GVD: first data analysed, first ν 's ...



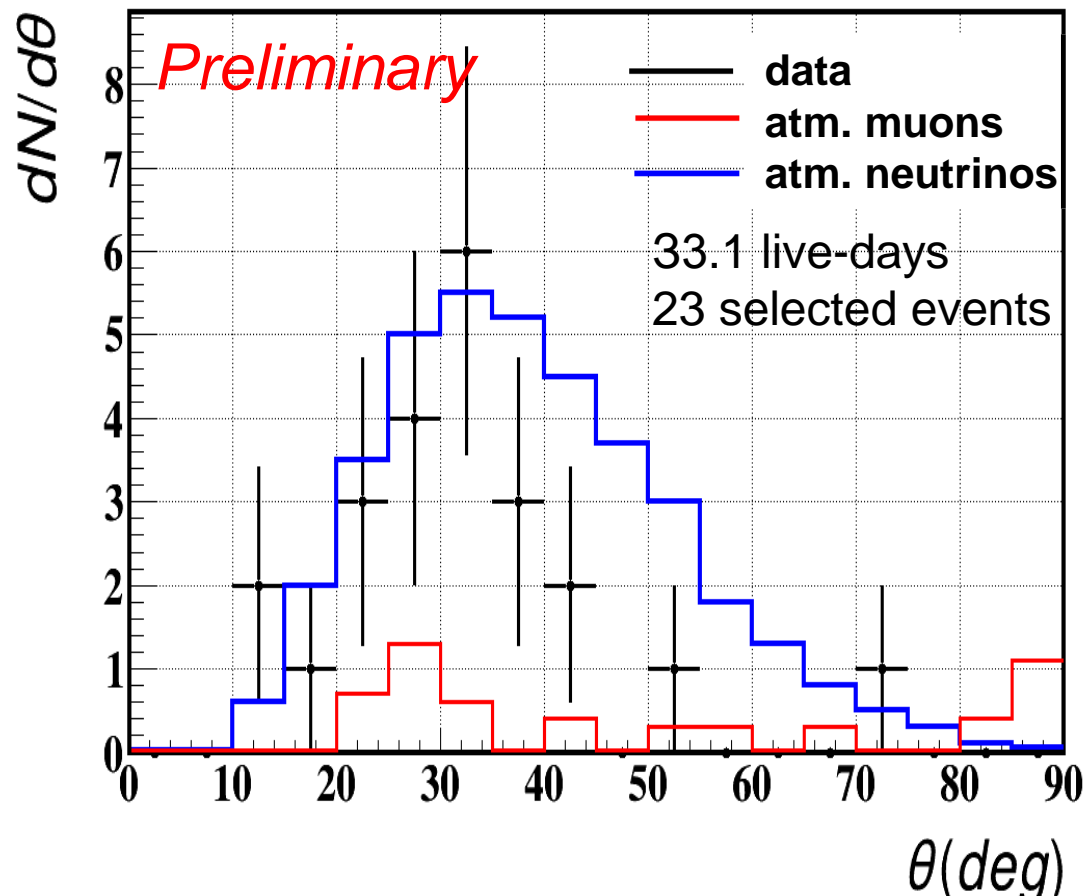
- 2016 data: select atmospheric muons (≥ 6 OMs at ≥ 3 strings)
- Apply quality cuts and boosted decision tree for ν/μ separation



GVD: first data analysed, first ν 's ...



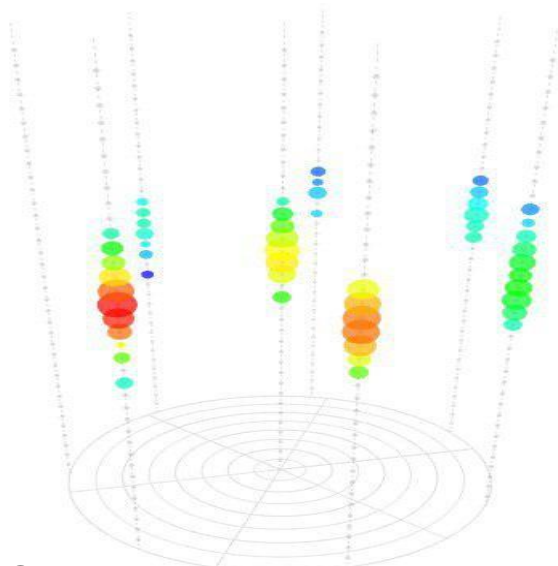
- 2016 data: select atmospheric muons (≥ 6 OMs at ≥ 3 strings)
- Apply quality cuts and boosted decision tree for ν/μ separation
- ... and observe first neutrinos!



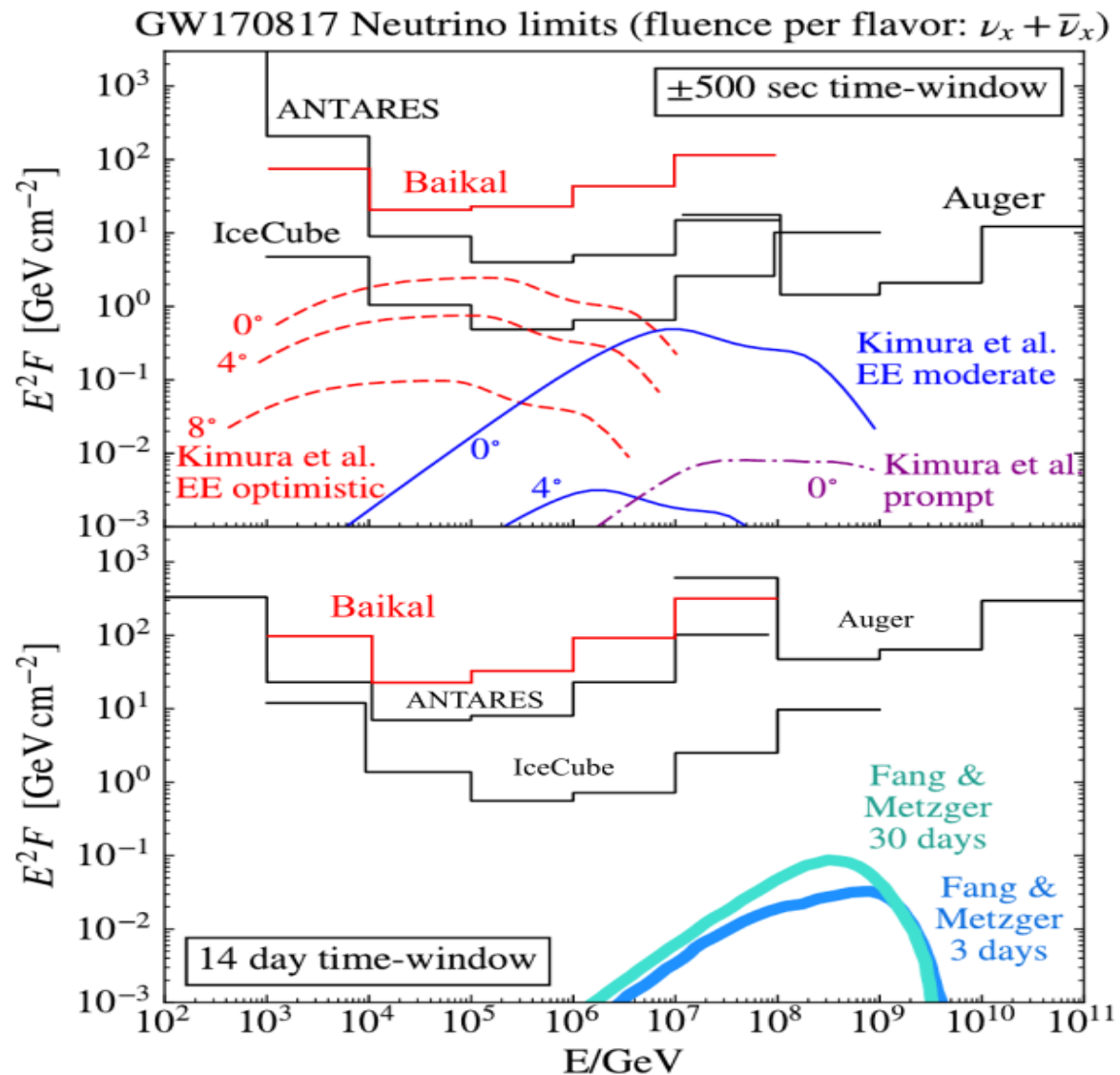
... and first results from 2016+2017 data



- One high-energy cascade event (157 TeV [reconstr.]



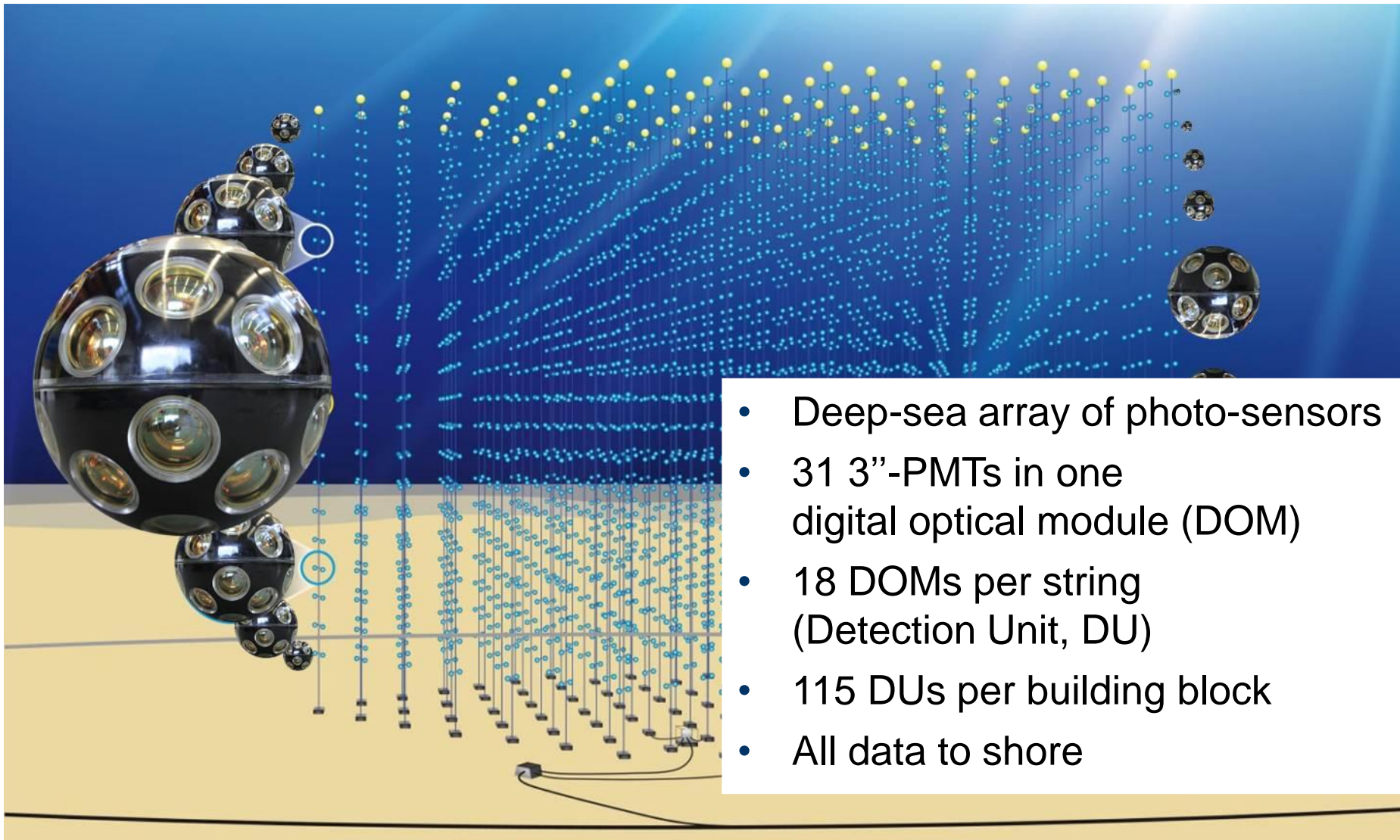
- Search for events coincident with GW170817 in time windows of ± 500 s and 14 days after NS-NS merger
 - no signal found
 - upper ν flux limits for each decade of energy



KM3NeT: the concept



ERLANGEN CENTRE
FOR ASTROPARTICLE
PHYSICS



- Deep-sea array of photo-sensors
- 31 3"-PMTs in one digital optical module (DOM)
- 18 DOMs per string (Detection Unit, DU)
- 115 DUs per building block
- All data to shore

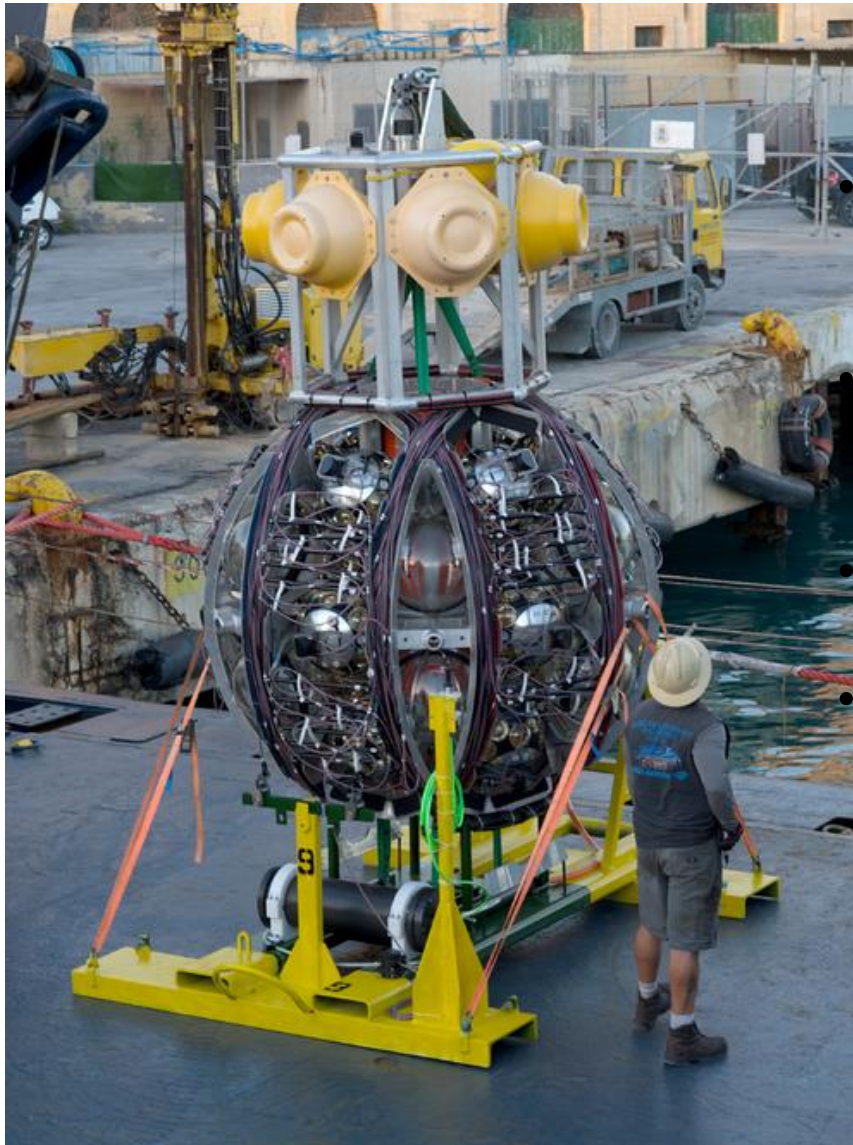
The KM3NeT Digital Optical Module



- 31 3-inch PMTs in 17-inch glass sphere (cathode area $\sim 3 \times 10$ -inch PMTs)
- Front-end electronics, digitisation, optical signal \rightarrow glass fibre
- Single penetrator
- Advantages:
 - Increased photocathode area
 - 1-vs-2 photo-electron separation \rightarrow better detection of coincidences
 - Directionality
 - Cost / photocathode area
 - Minimal number of penetrations \rightarrow reduced risk



KM3NeT Deployment

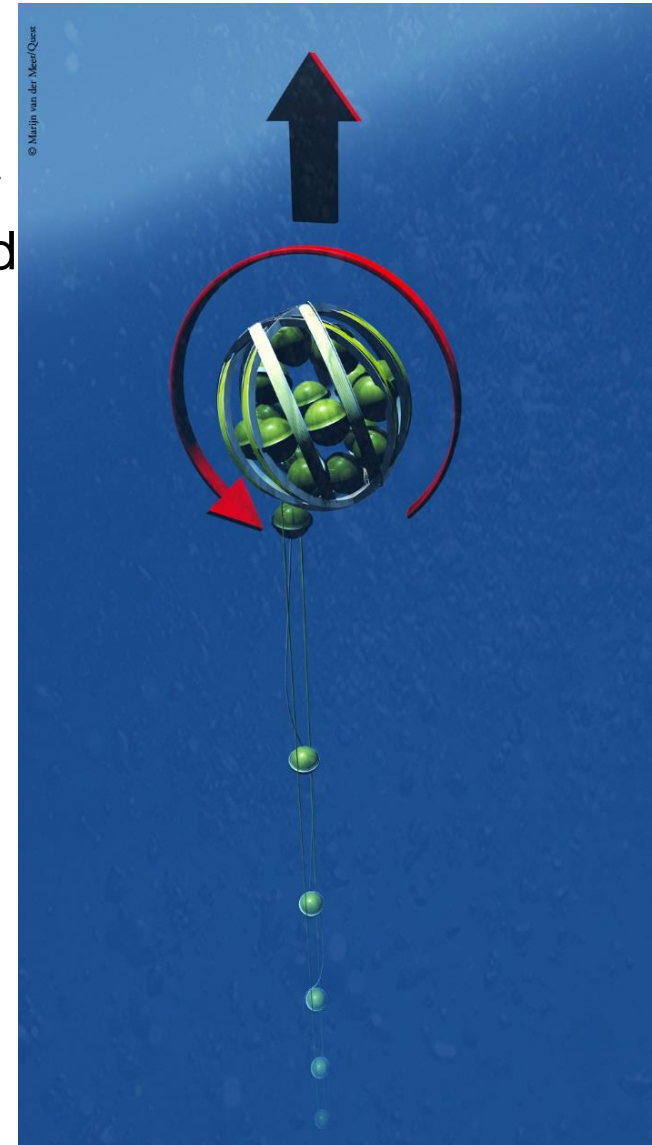


- ← Deploy to sea bed

- Release by ROV

- Unfurl →

- Collect frame

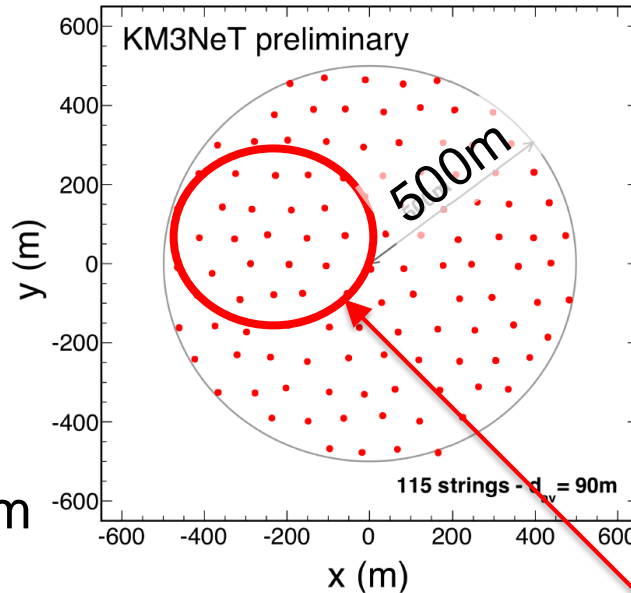


KM3NeT 2.0 = ARCA and ORCA

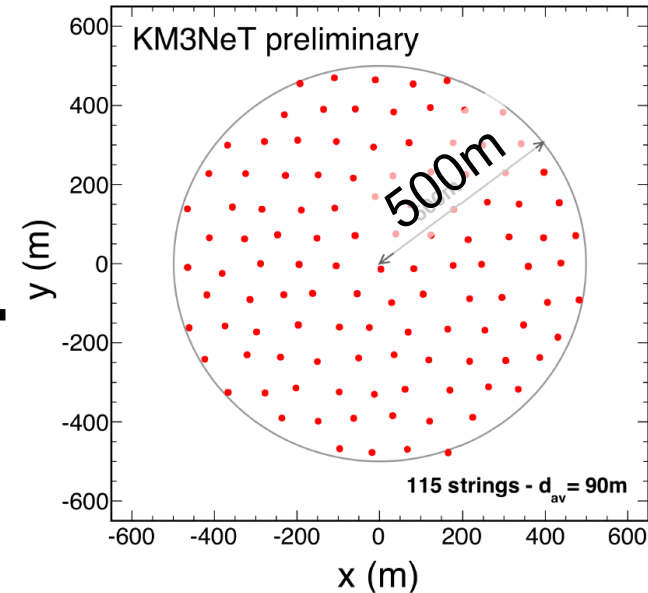


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PHYSICS

ARCA =
Astroparticle
Research with
Cosmics in the
Abyss
Vertical DOM
distance = 36 m

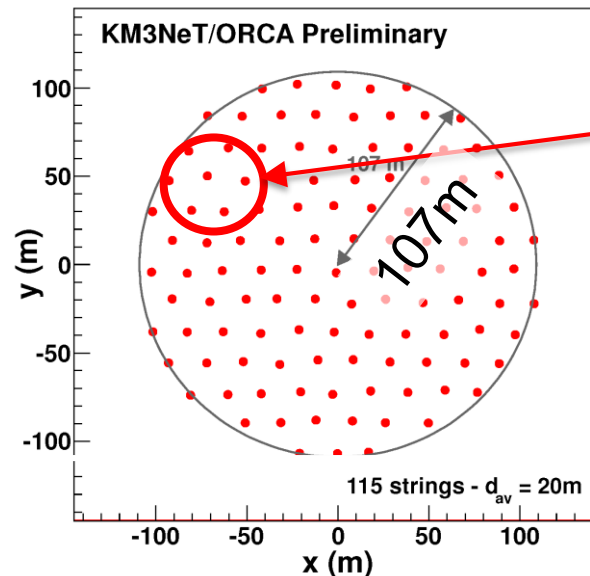


+



See below

ORCA =
Oscillation
Research with
Cosmics in the
Abyss
Vertical DOM
distance = 9 m



Phase 1 (fully funded)

Phase 2 partially funded

KM3NeT 2.0 Letter of Intent:
arXiv:1601.07459 and
J.Phys. G43 (2016) 084001

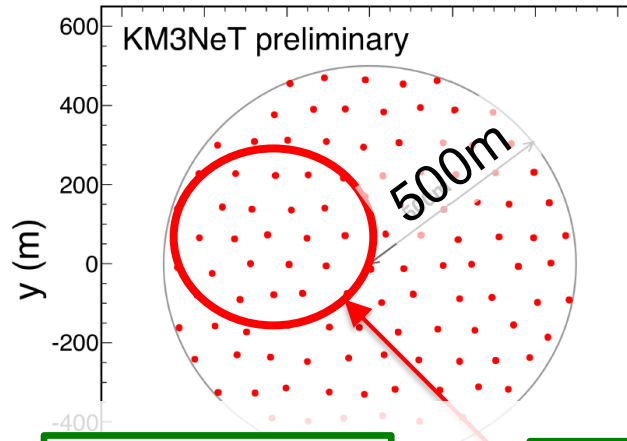
KM3NeT 2.0 = ARCA and ORCA



ERLANGEN CENTRE
FOR ASTROPARTICLE
PHYSICS

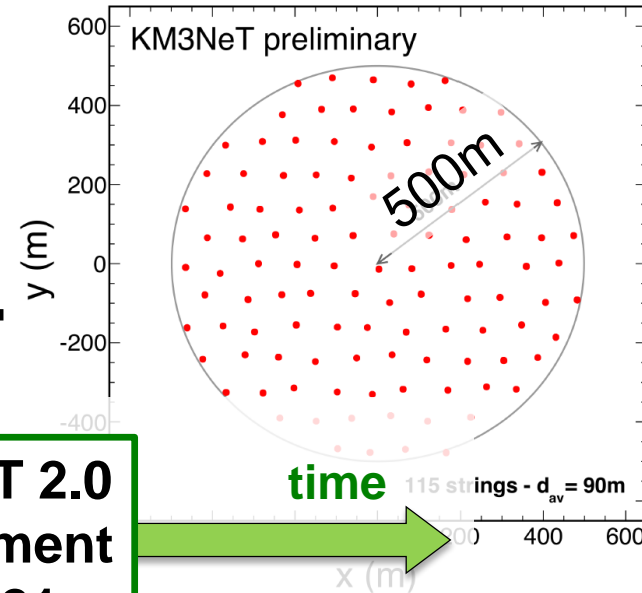
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**Phase 1
Deployment
2018-19**

+

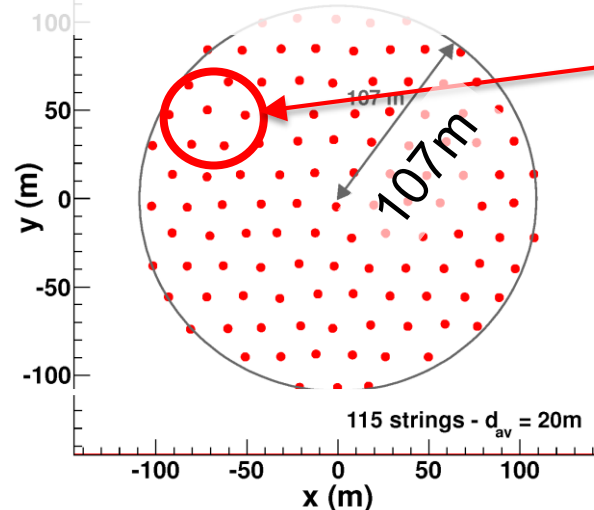


**KM3NeT 2.0
Deployment
2019-21**

See below

ORCA =
Oscillation
Research with
Cosmics in the
Abyss

Vertical DOM
distance = 9 m



Phase 1 (fully funded)

Phase 2 partially funded

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ARCA

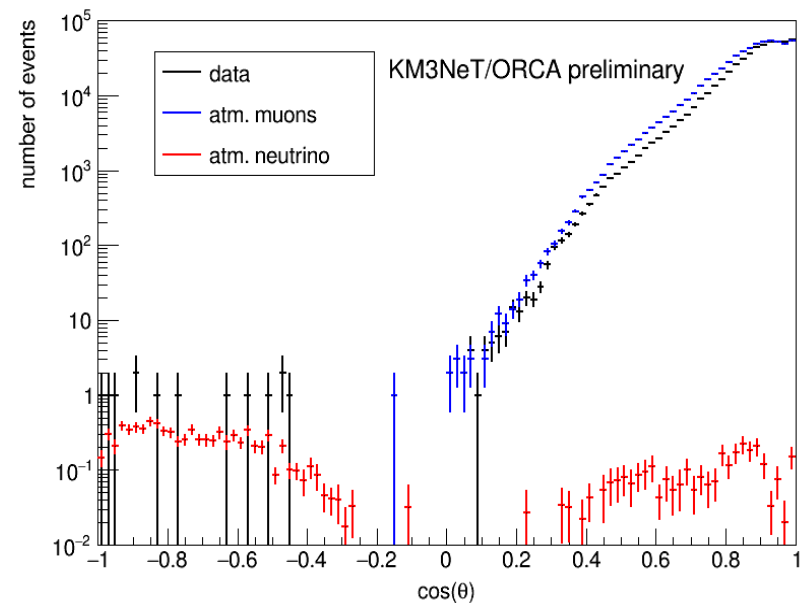
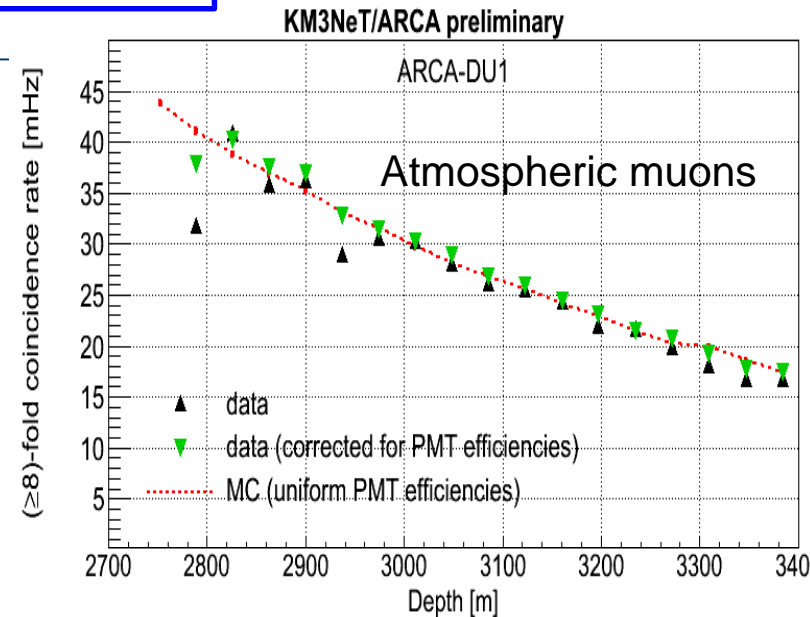
- 3 strings deployed Dec 2015 & May 2016
- 2 out of 3 operated, string #3 with short in power system, recovered
- Attempt to power the 2 deployed strings later this year
- Full restoration of sea-bed network by mid-2019

ORCA

- Successful deployment & operation of first string (Sept 2017)
- Cable problem, replacement in summer 2018, resume operations thereafter

Construction

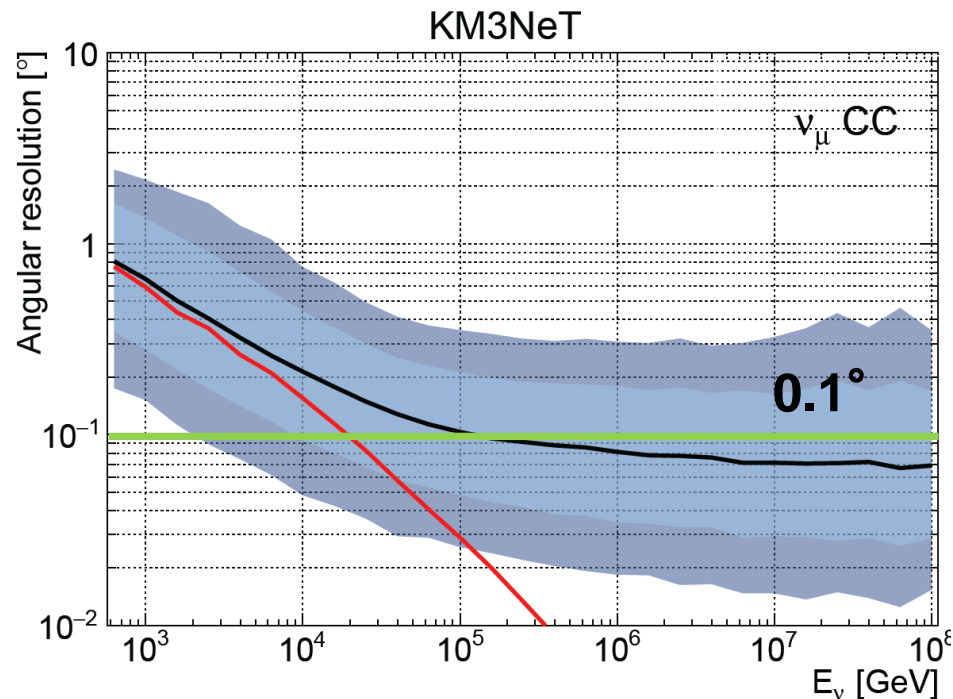
- DOM and DU assembly proceeding
- Deployment after repairs, consistent with schedule on previous slide



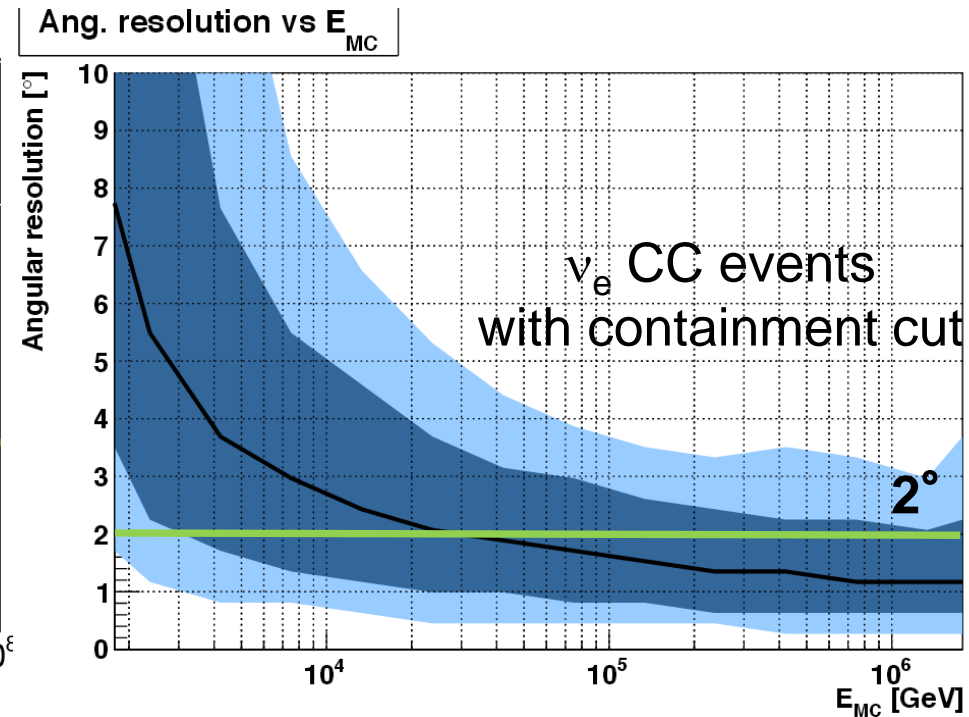
KM3NeT/ARCA angular resolutions



Track-like events:



Cascades:



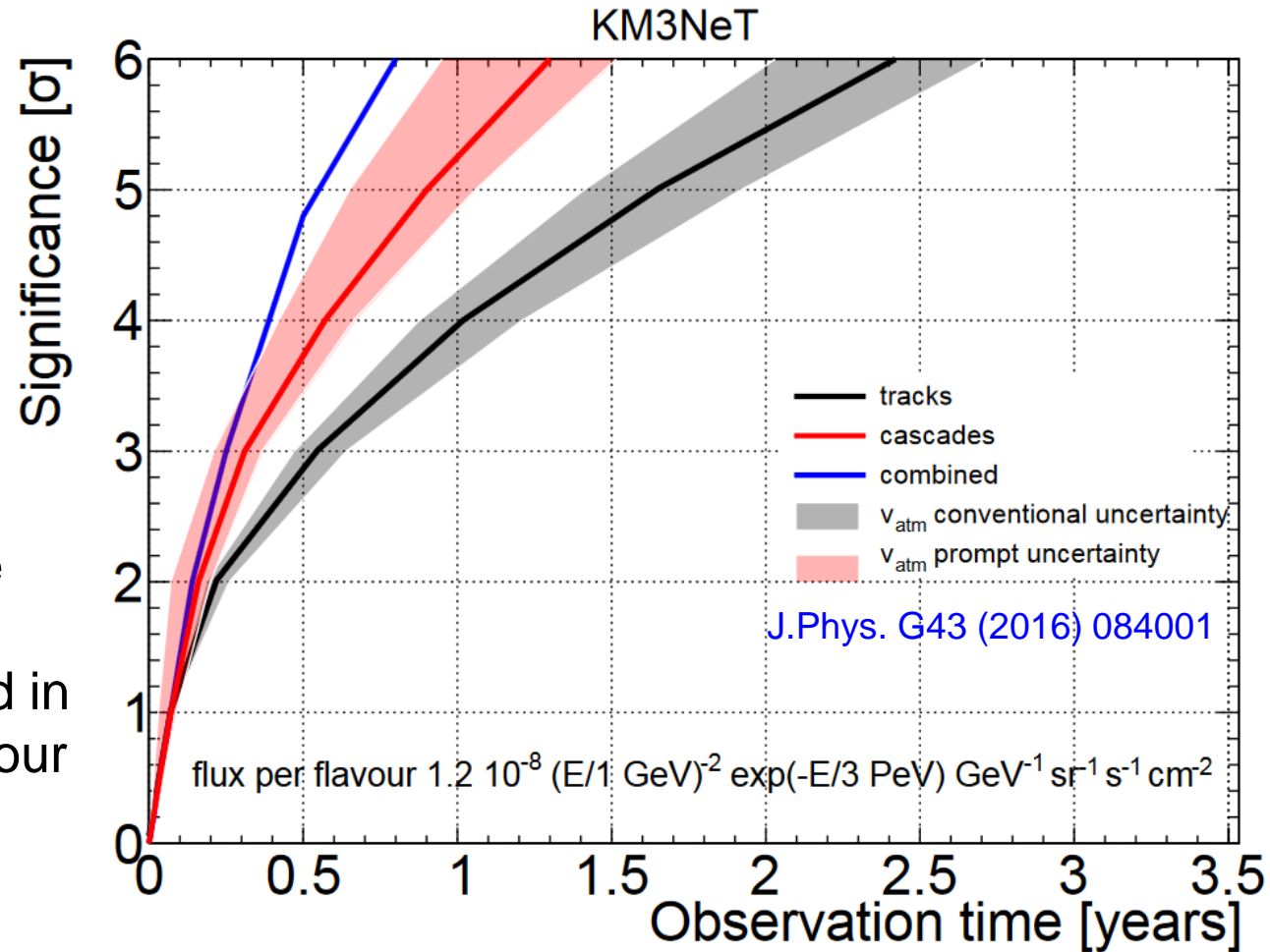
- Muon energy: $d(\log_{10} E) = 0.25-0.3$ at $E > 10$ TeV
- Cascade energy: 5-10% at $E > \text{some } 10$ TeV
- Good angular resolution helps enormously in source associations

Diffuse flux sensitivity



- Event numbers (cut&count):
16/9 cascades
6.5/4.4 track-like
(signal/background)
per ARCA year

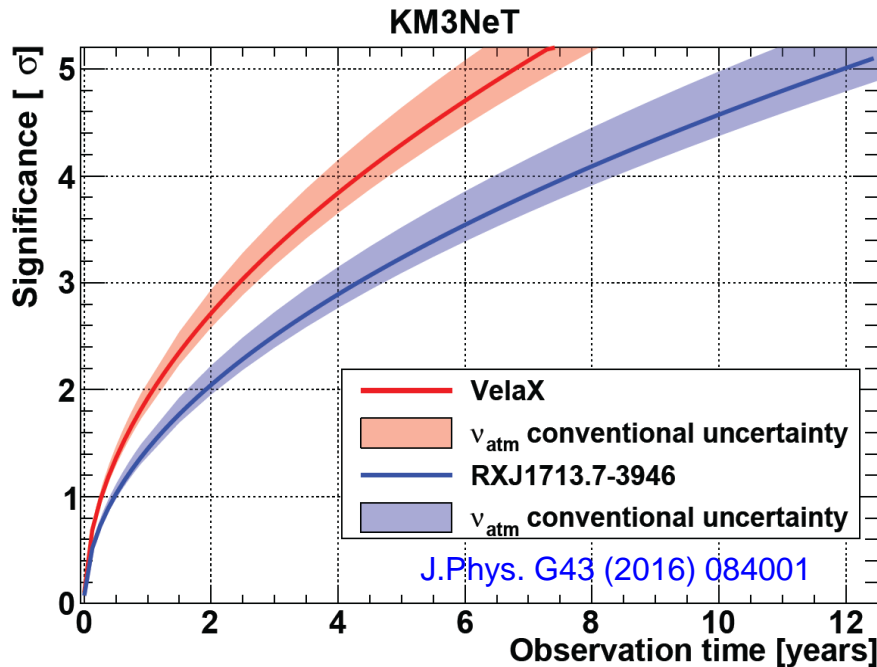
- Note:
KM3NeT and IceCube
are complementary in
their fields of view, and in
energy range and flavour
coverage for a given
source direction



Other flux assumptions yield
10-30% improvement in discovery time.

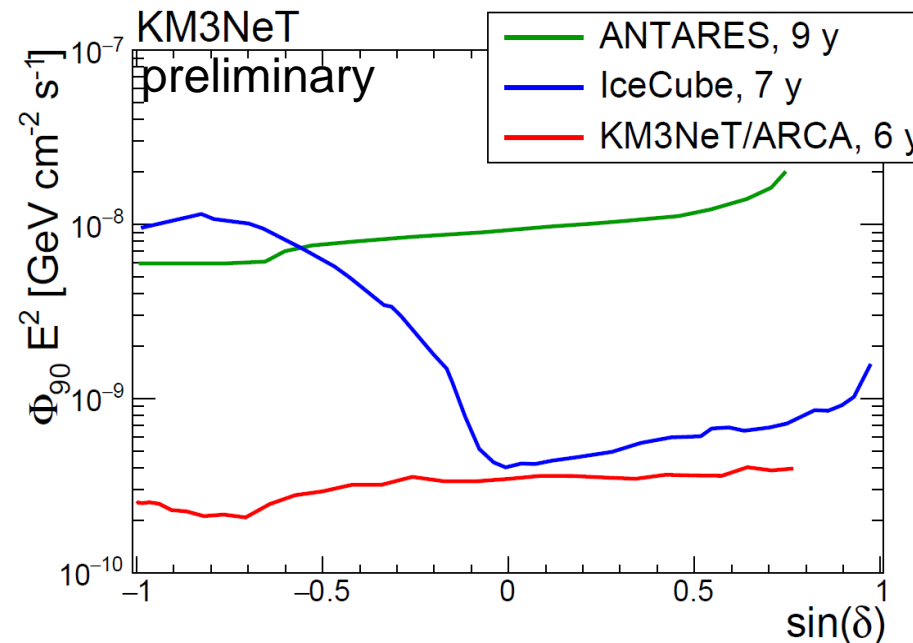
Point-source results

→ see also talk by Ignacio Taboada (We 14:00)



- Significant discovery potential for extragalactic sources, complementing IceCube field of view
- Note: We compare detector sensitivities, not discovery potential at a given time – IceCube will have ~10 years of data when KM3NeT will start operation

- Refined analysis and starting-event study in the pipeline
P[2/182] K. Pikounis
- Galactic sources in reach

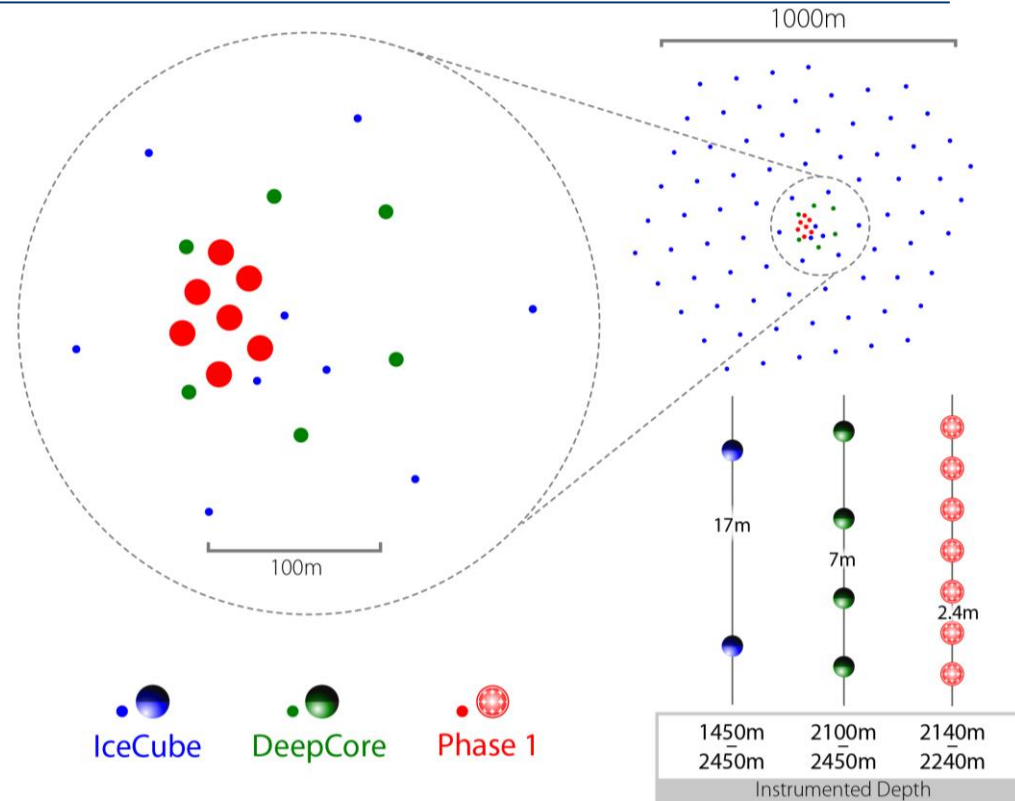


IceCube: next step = Upgrade



IceCube-Upgrade

- 7 additional strings in Deep Core domain, densely instrumented
- Objectives:
 - GeV neutrinos: τ appearance, Dark Matter, ...
 - Improved understanding of ice properties \rightarrow better precision, reduced systematic uncertainties
 - Opportunity to test new hardware developments
- Funding commitment expected very soon



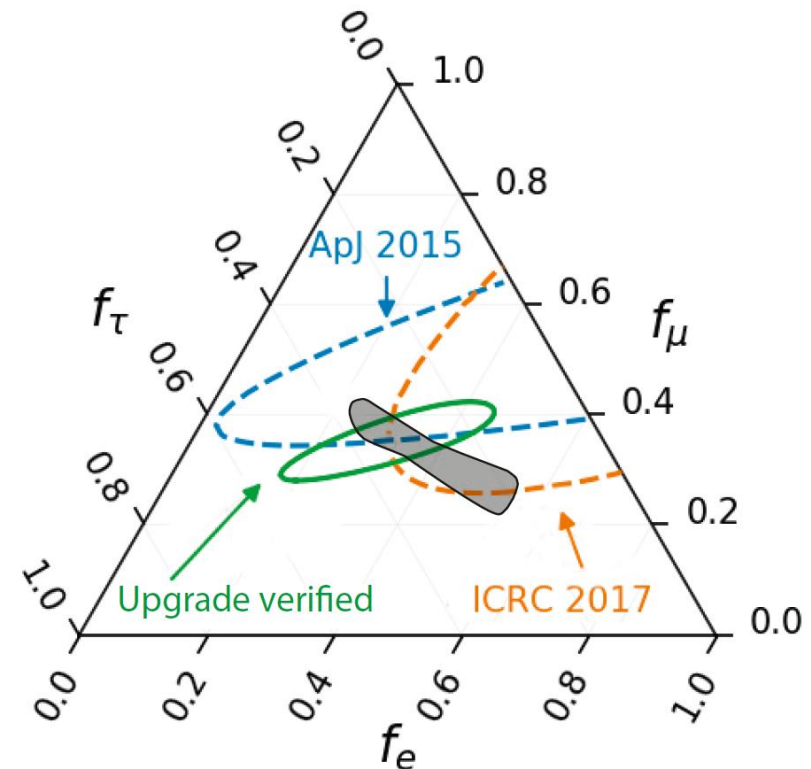
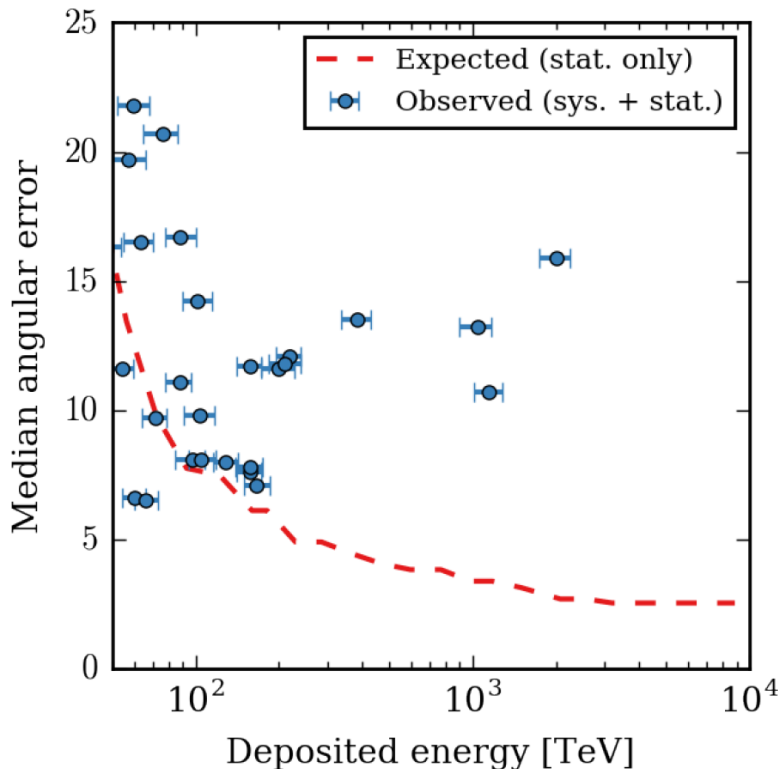
Array	String Spacing	Module Spacing	Modules / String
IceCube	125 m	17 m	60
DeepCore	75 m	7 m	60
Upgrade	20 m	2 m	125

**Deployment
2022/23**

time \rightarrow



- Limiting factor for reconstruction precision and flavour id: Ice properties
- Precision calibration with Upgrade (dense instrumentation, additional devices)
- Better angular resolution. W/o ice systematics: Cascades $3\text{-}5^\circ$; tracks $0.1\text{-}0.2^\circ$
- Yields improved multi-messenger capabilities, improved tau identification





Multi-PMT optical module (mDOM)

- 24 × 3" PMTs (e.g. Hamamatsu 12199-02)
- 14" borosilicate glass vessel rated @ 700 bar
- Based on proven KM3NeT design
- Baseline design for Upgrade

P[1/154] M. Unland

Further light sensor technologies under study

"D-Egg"

- 2 x 8" PMTs
- UV-transparent glass and gel
- R&D and production by Japanese groups

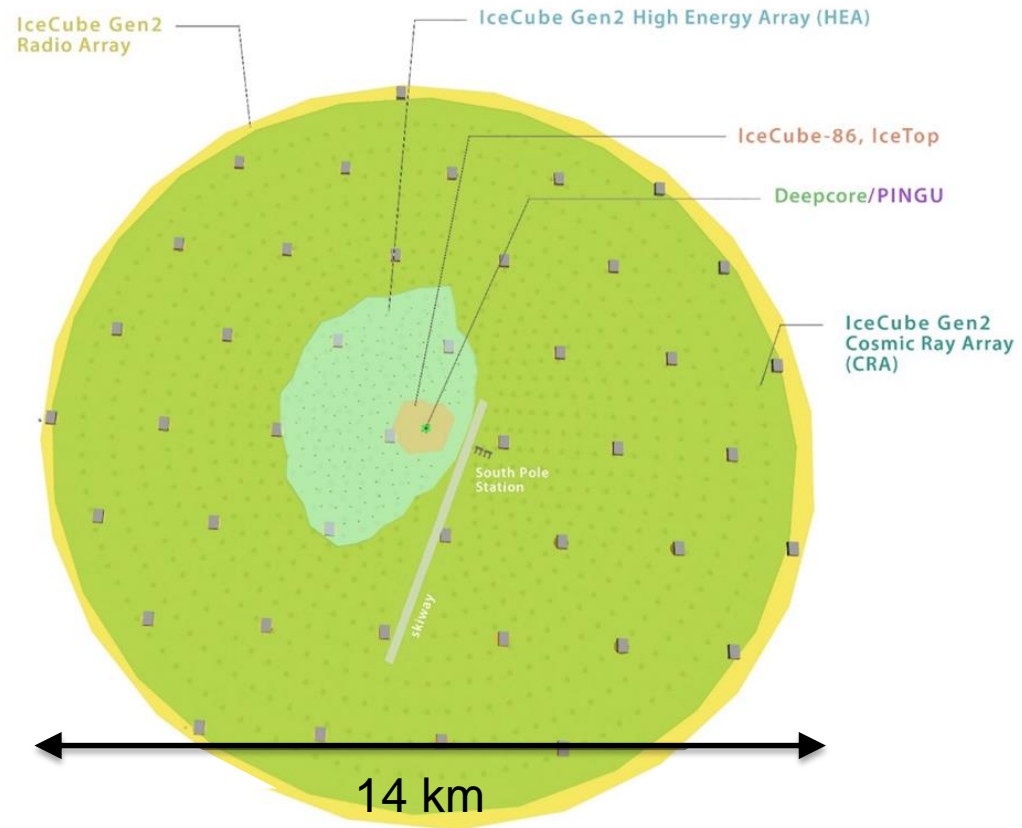


- Next-generation neutrino observatory at South Pole, with
 - High-energy deep-ice detector (High-energy array, HEA)
 - Cosmic-ray and veto surface array (CRA)
 - Radio array (RA)
 - High-density core for low-energy neutrinos (PINGU)
- Funding application expected in NSF MREFC scheme (~2020)

**Deployment
2025-31**

time

The IceCube Gen2 Facility

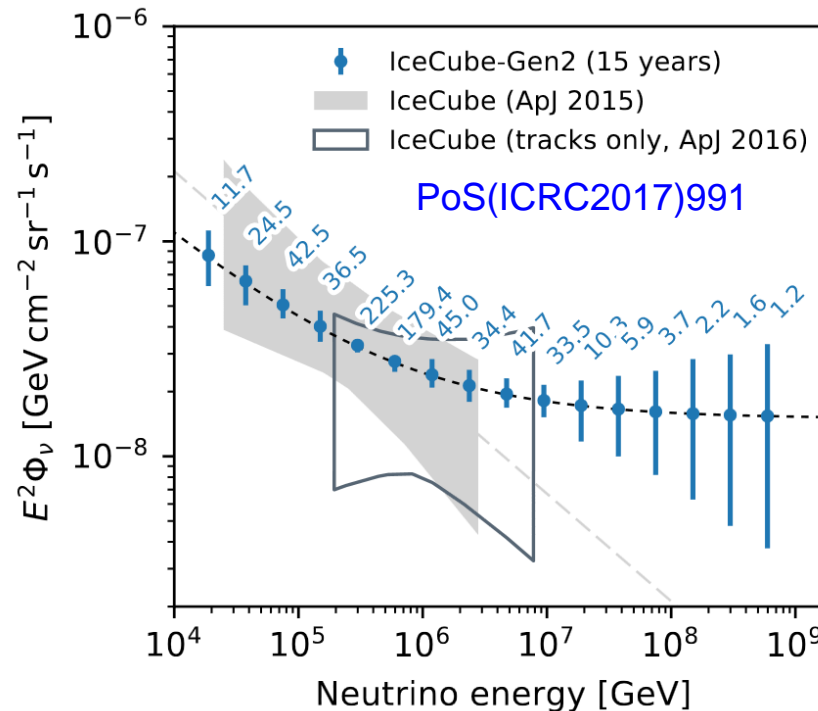
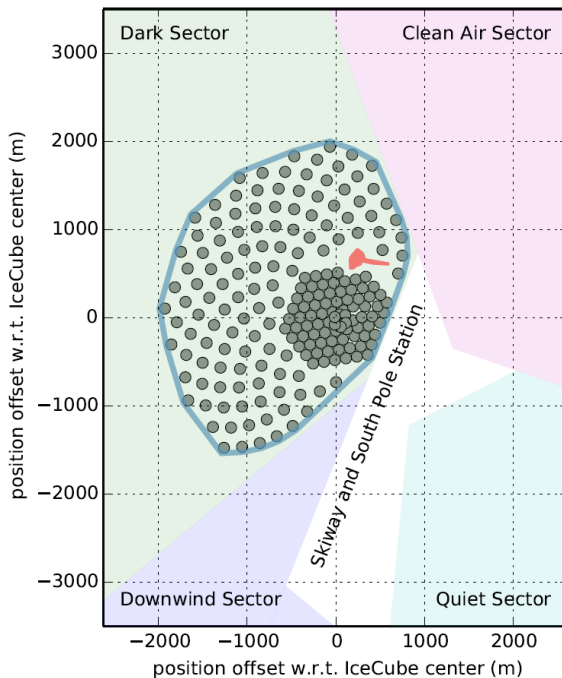


IceCube Gen2: high-energy array



Following up IceCube's PeV ν 's: Detection of neutrinos with 100+ TeV

- Events are huge and produce a vast amount of Cherenkov light
- Sparse instrumentation suffices:
String distance 240-300 m, 80 DOMs/string, 1.3 km string length
- Test with real IceCube PeV shower event, masking strings:
Resolution 30° in direction, 10% in energy, 12m in vertex position

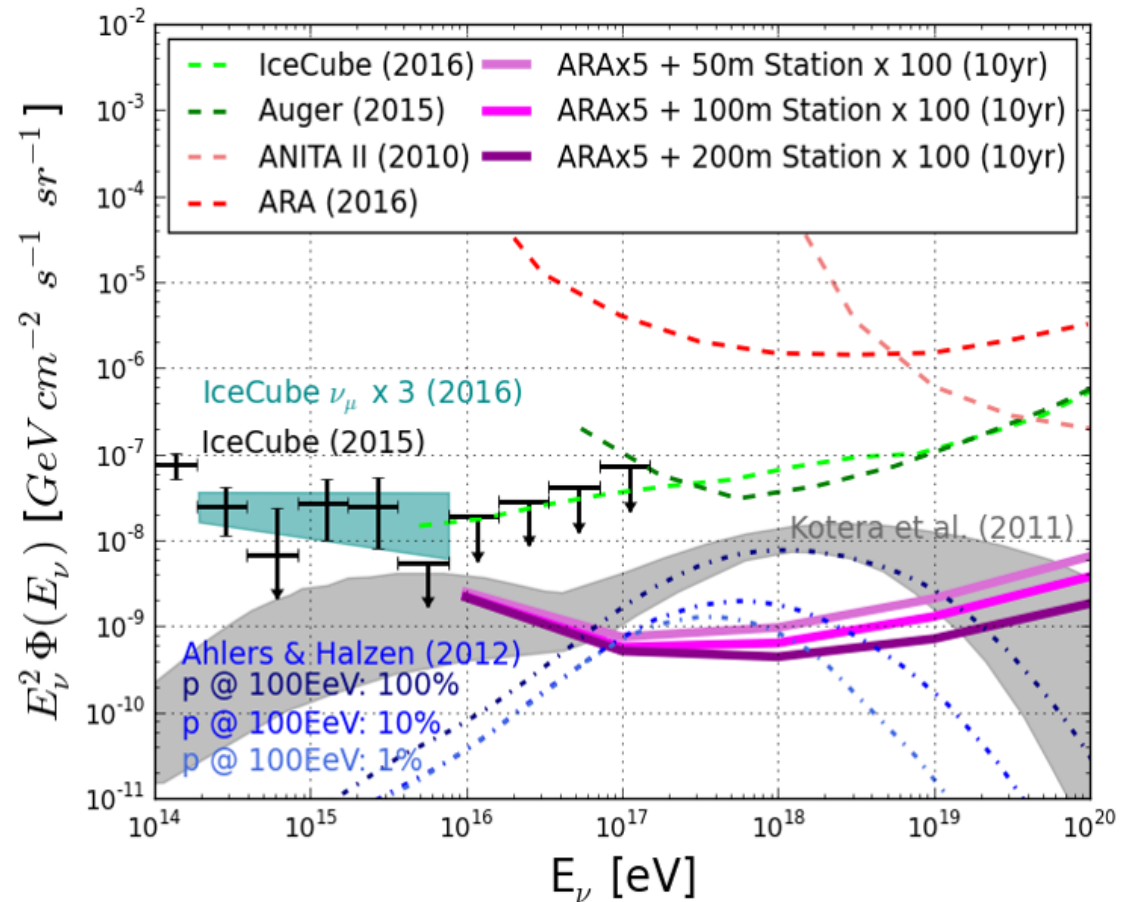


O(10)
PeV events
per year



Detection of neutrinos with 100+ PeV

- Radio technique by far more cost-effective at these energies
- Important input/experience from ARA and ARIANNA projects P[2/172] C. Glaser
- Many open questions on technology and design
- Target: Cosmogenic neutrinos from GZK effect



See presentation by Amy Connolly (We 14:40)



Neutrino physics with neutrino telescopes

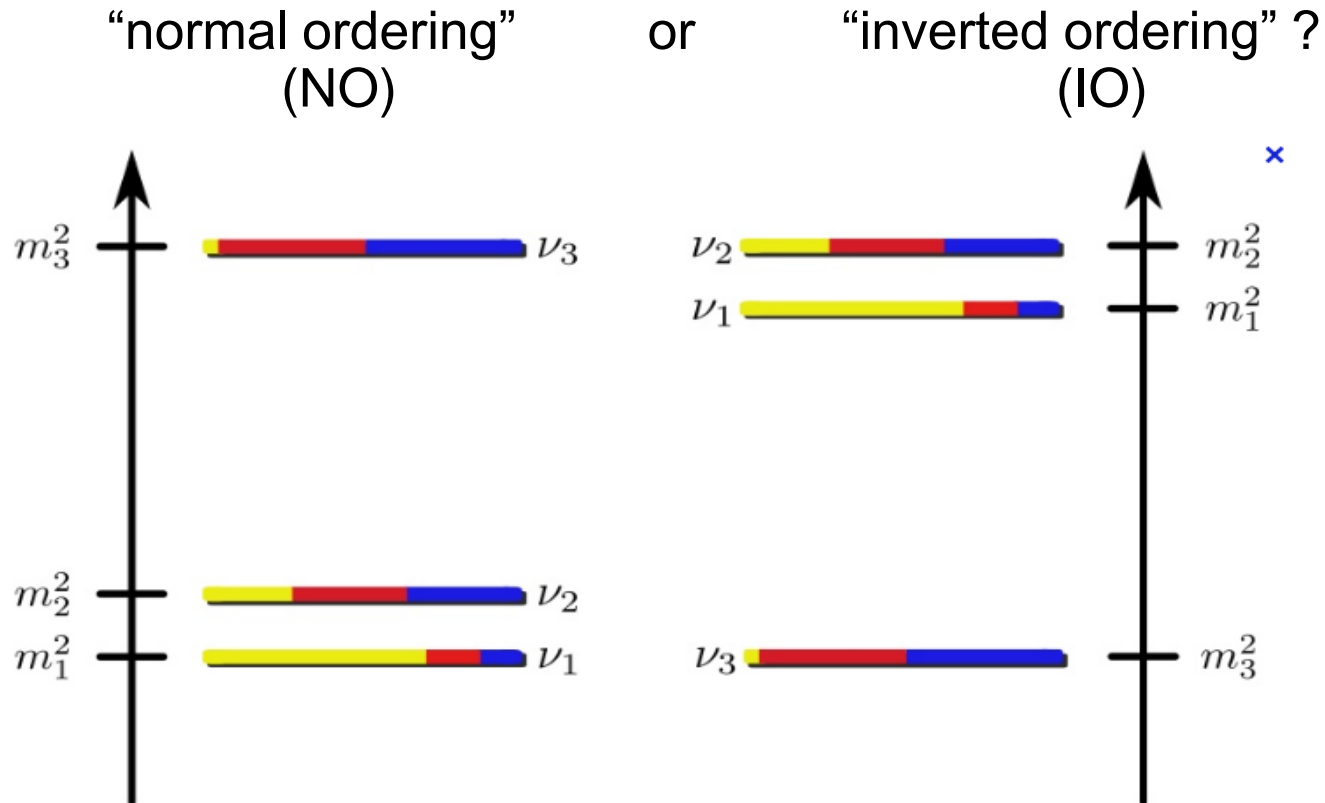
- ✓ IceCube and ANTARES have proven sensitivity to neutrino oscillations
- ✓ IceCube/Deep Core has demonstrated precision competitive to leading experiments
- ✓ New opportunities studied in much detail: Neutrino mass ordering, tau appearance
- Need suitable instrument(s) for these measurements
- CP violation not yet in reach, but might be in future

see talk by Tyce DeYoung (Tu 11:55)

Rich science program:

- Neutrino physics
- Dark matter searches
- Non-standard ν interactions
- ...

Example 1: Neutrino mass ordering (NMO)



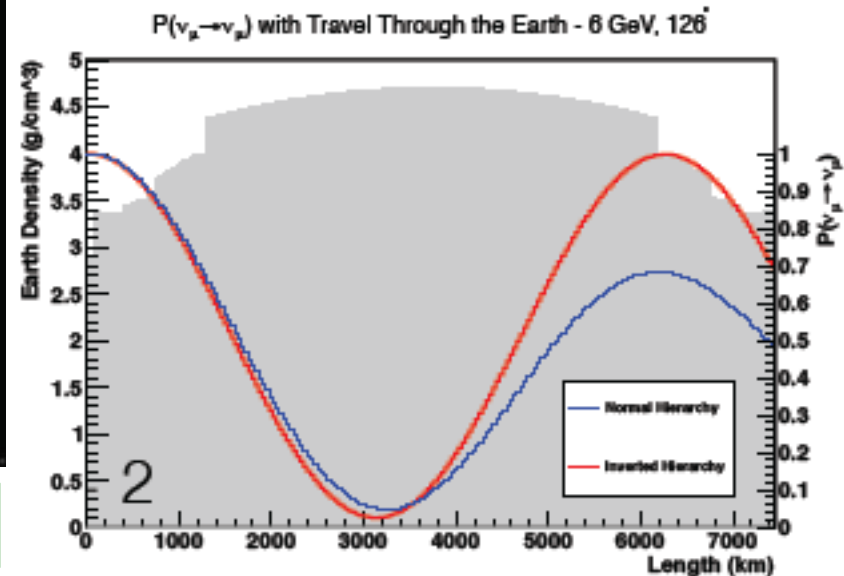
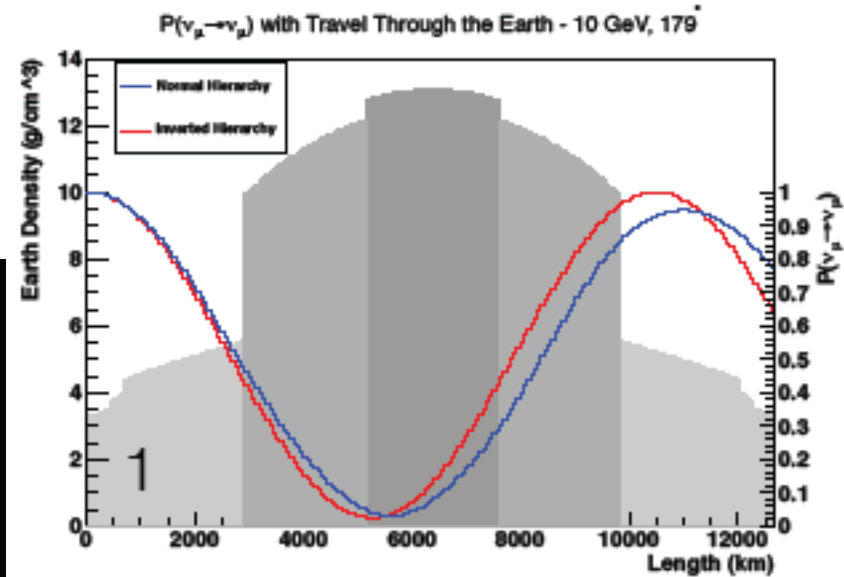
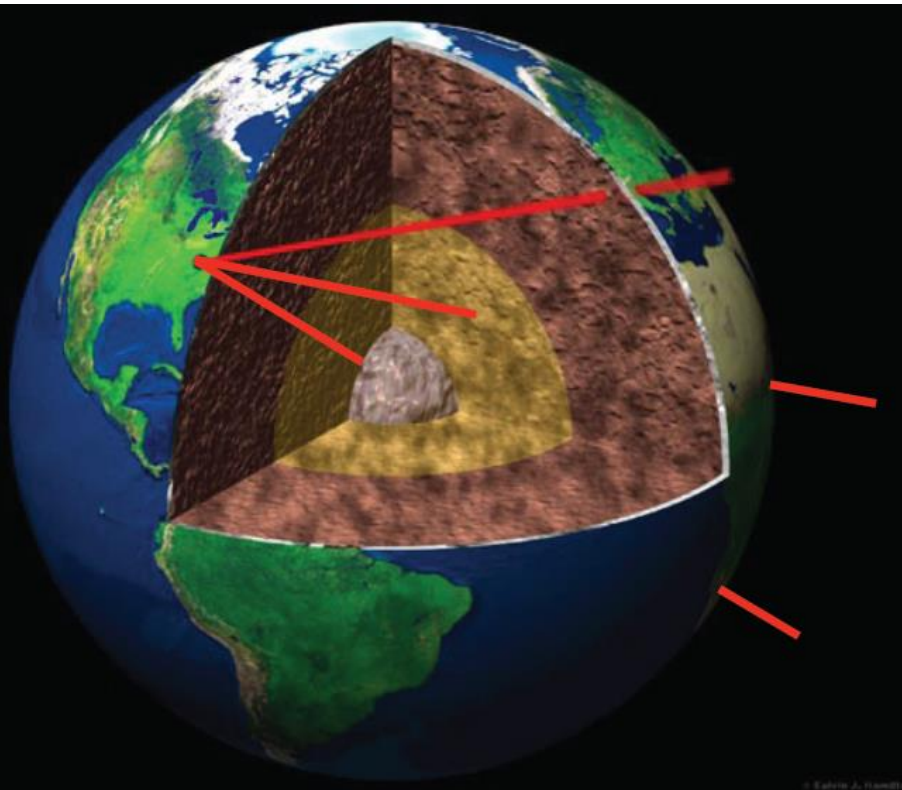
Fundamental parameter of particle physics.

→ Knowledge required to investigate neutrino CP violation

→ Important also for cosmology

NMO from ν oscillations in Earth

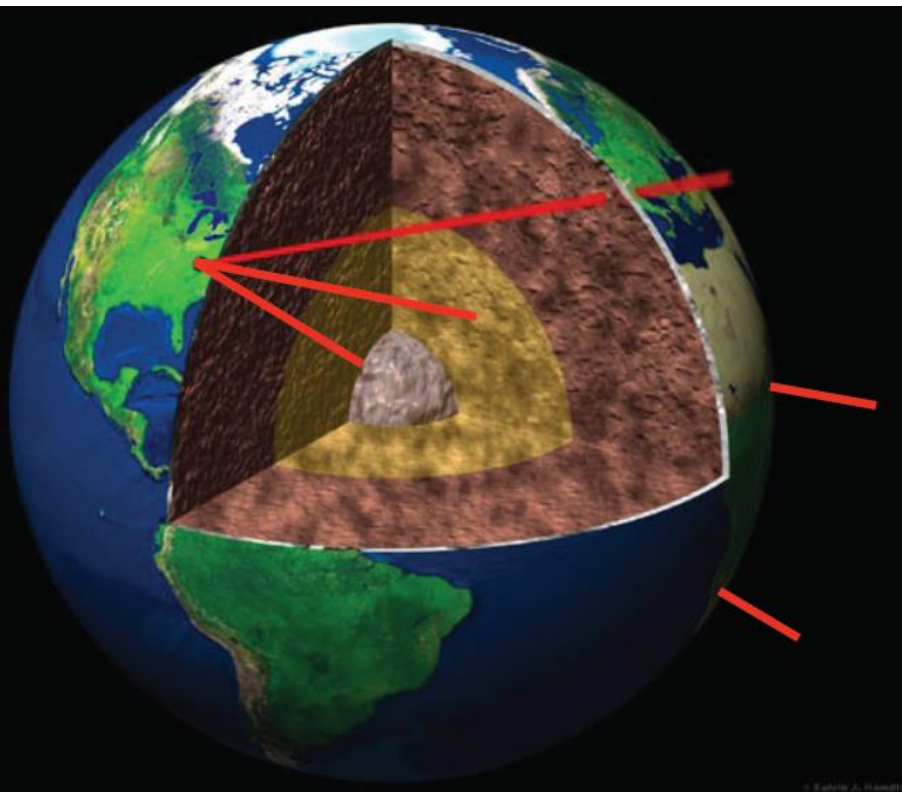
Earth density 4-13 $\text{g/cm}^3 \rightarrow$
 Relevant: $E_\nu \sim 3-10 \text{ GeV}$



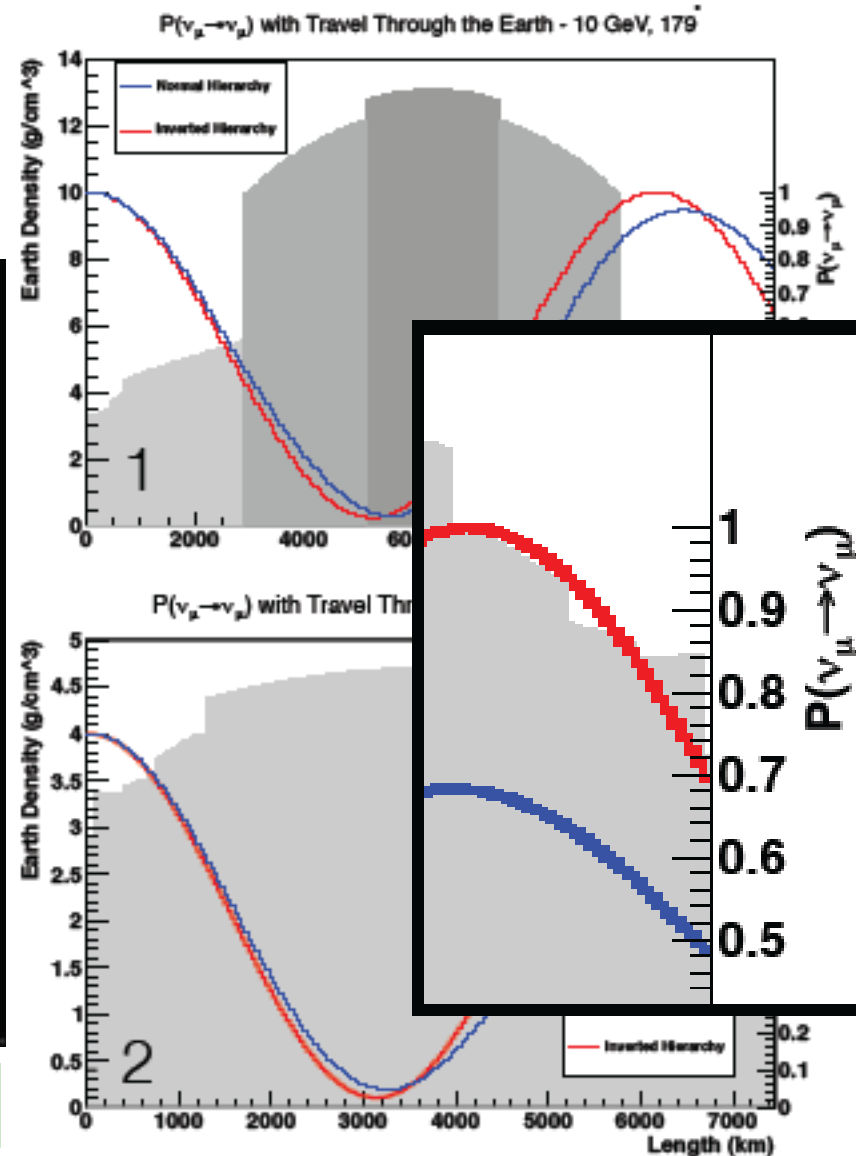
Method complementary to reactor ν 's !

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Method complementary to reactor ν 's !



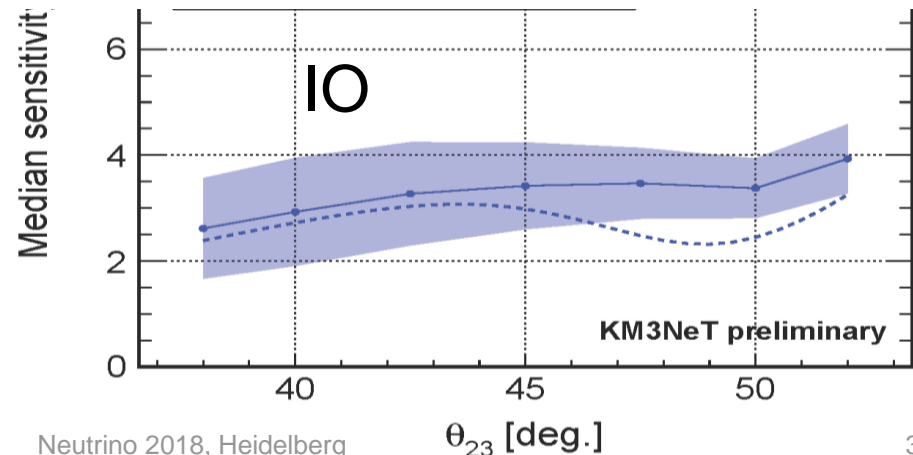
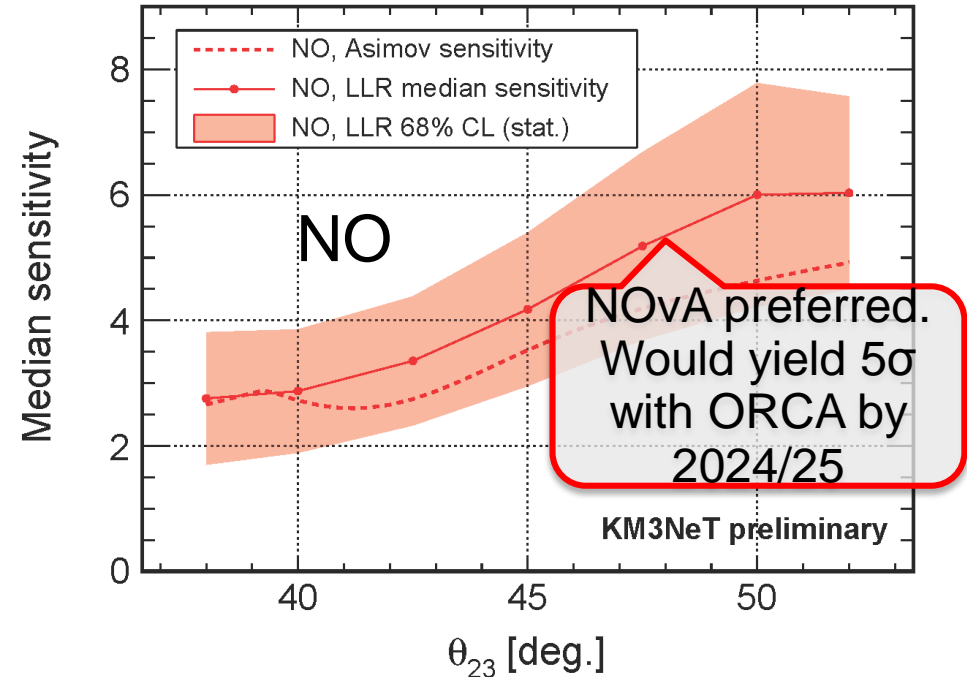
NMO measurement

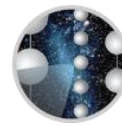


- Primary signature:
Energy-zenith distribution
- Inverse signatures for ν and $\bar{\nu}$,
but signal measurable since $\sigma(\nu) \approx 2 \sigma(\bar{\nu})$ and $\Phi(\nu) > \Phi(\bar{\nu})$
- Measurement requires
 - best possible resolution in energy and zenith
 - separation ν_e/ν_μ
 - detailed understanding of systematics
- In-depth studies by KM3NeT and IceCube, extensive cooperation
- Results very similar

P[2/161] S. Bouret

Asimov and LLR median sensitivity after 3 years, $\delta_{CP} = 0$

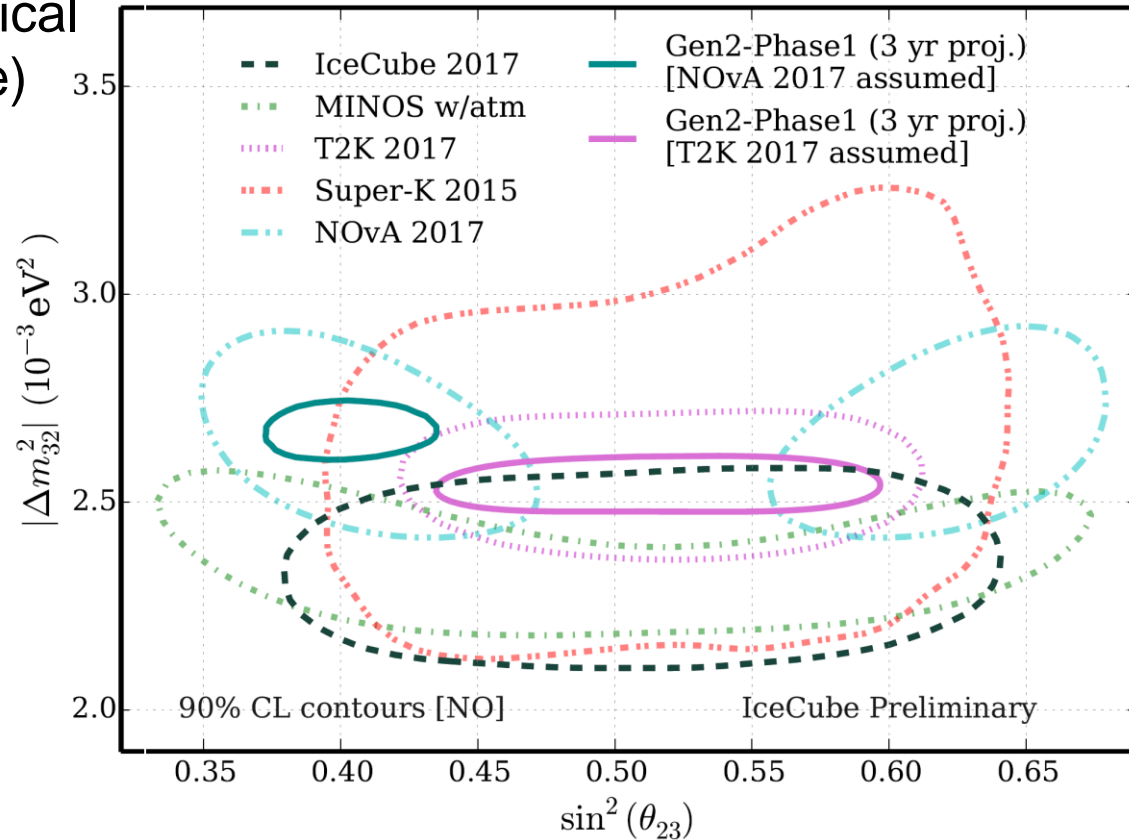


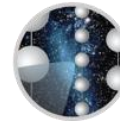


Example 2: Neutrino mixing

- Target $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$ oscillations
- Detect ν_τ events on a statistical basis (up-going, shower-like)
- Case study for IceCube Upgrade:
 - $\sim 2500 \nu_\tau$ events / year
 - Drastically improve measurement of atmospheric mixing parameters
 - Chance to determine octant of θ_{23}
- Also possible with ORCA

P[2/159] T. Eberl





Future visions

- Neutrino beam Protvino-ORCA (P2O)

P[2/186] J. Brunner

- Target: measure CP-violating phase
- Requires substantial effort in Russia
- Currently under investigation
- See D. Zaborov et al., [arXiv:1803.08017](https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.08017)

- Extended ORCA and/or PINGU
(Super-ORCA, Super-PINGU)

P[2/158] J. Hofestädt

- Target: measure CP-violating phase with atmospheric neutrinos
- See S. Razzaque, [arXiv:1406.1407](https://arxiv.org/abs/1406.1407)
- Requires ~5-10 Mton eff. volume with energy threshold 0.5-1 GeV
- Being investigated for ORCA

Conclusions

- Neutrino astronomy is on its way to increased sensitivity and full sky coverage
- Neutrinos are an indispensable ingredient of multi-messenger astronomy
- Neutrino telescopes also offer opportunities for precision measurements in neutrino physics
- Timelines for next decade(s) synchronised with funding scenarios
- Personal remark: global coordination to be strengthened