

acoustic detection of **ultra high
energy neutrinos**

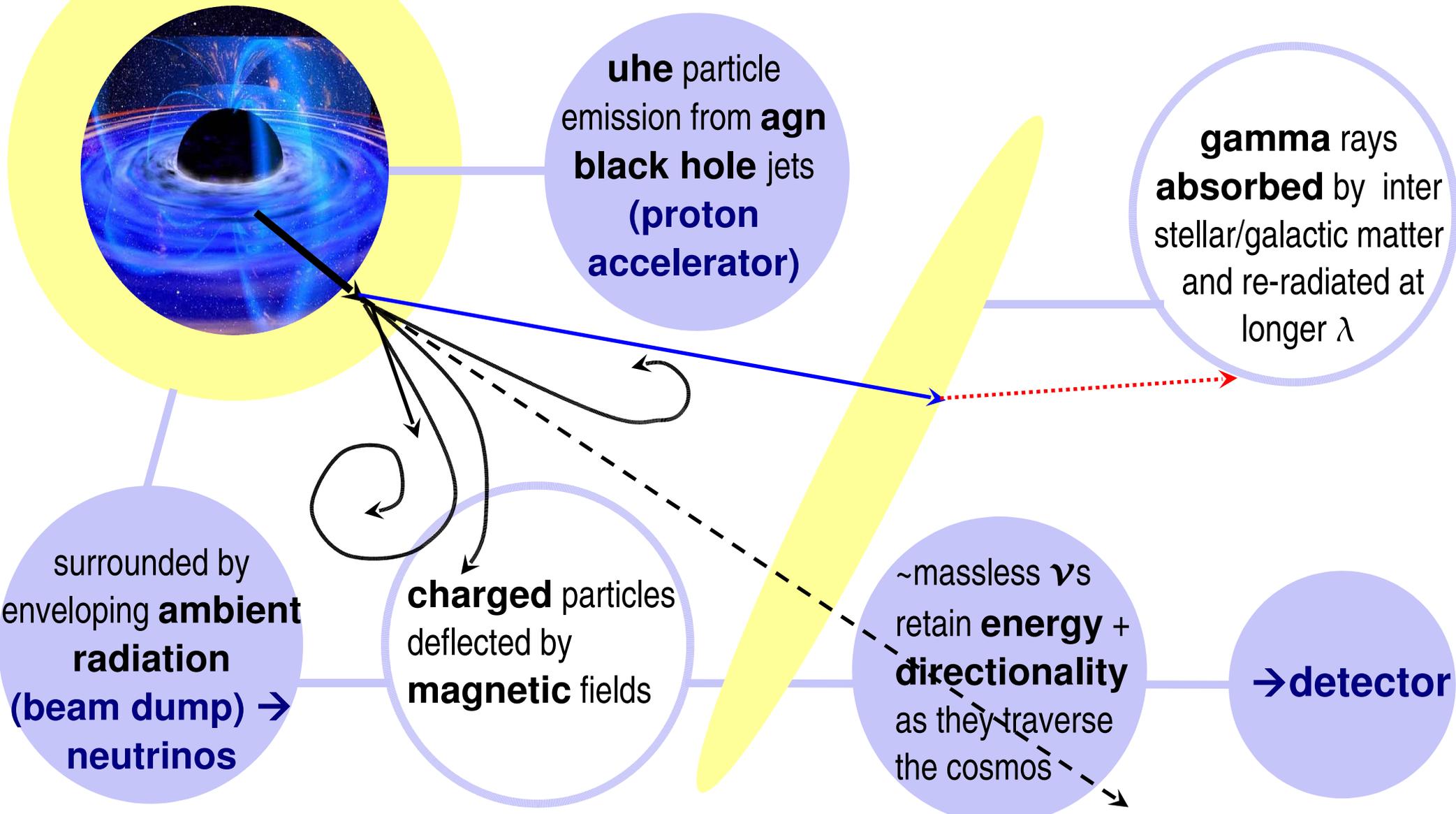
predicting the sensitivity of km³ hydrophone
arrays to fluxes of uhe ν s



introduction - uhe production scenarios I

bottom up: active galactic nucleus

e.g. V.Berezinsky, A.Z.Gazizov, S.I.Grigorieva hep-ph/0204357

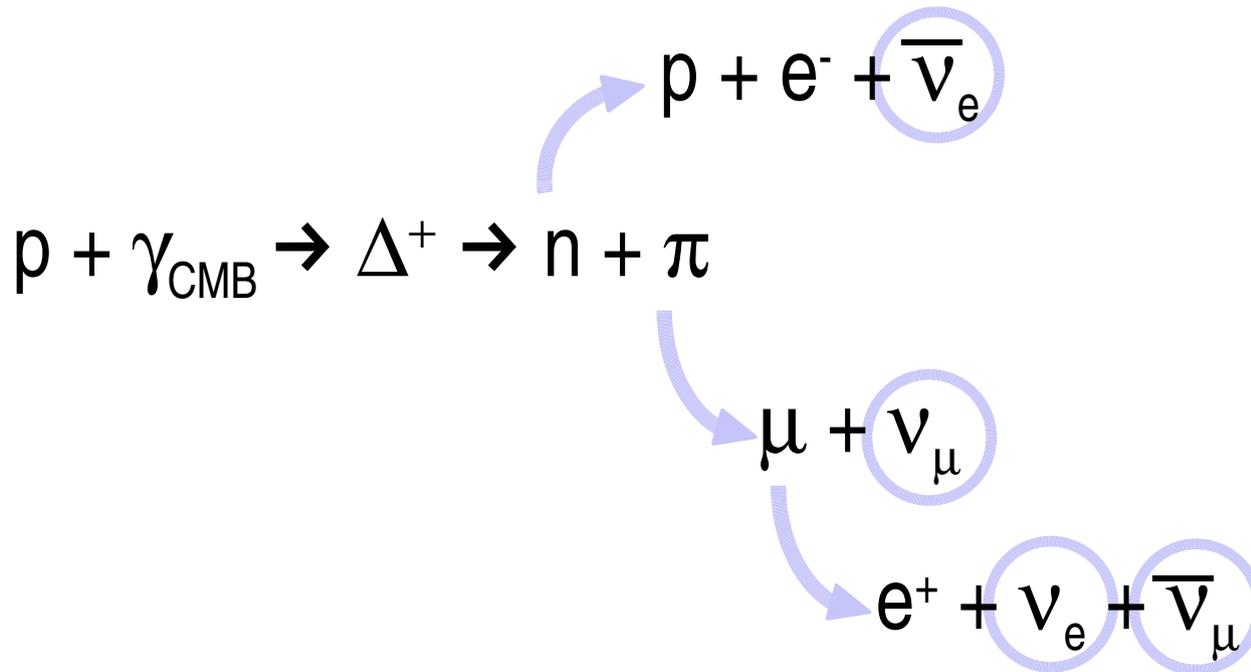


introduction - the production scenarios II

cosmogenic neutrinos

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- cosmic ray **protons** can interact with **ambient radiation** to produce associated flux of **neutrinos** (previous slide)
- above a certain **threshold**, cosmic ray **protons** will interact with **cosmic microwave background** photons (“gzk” effect)

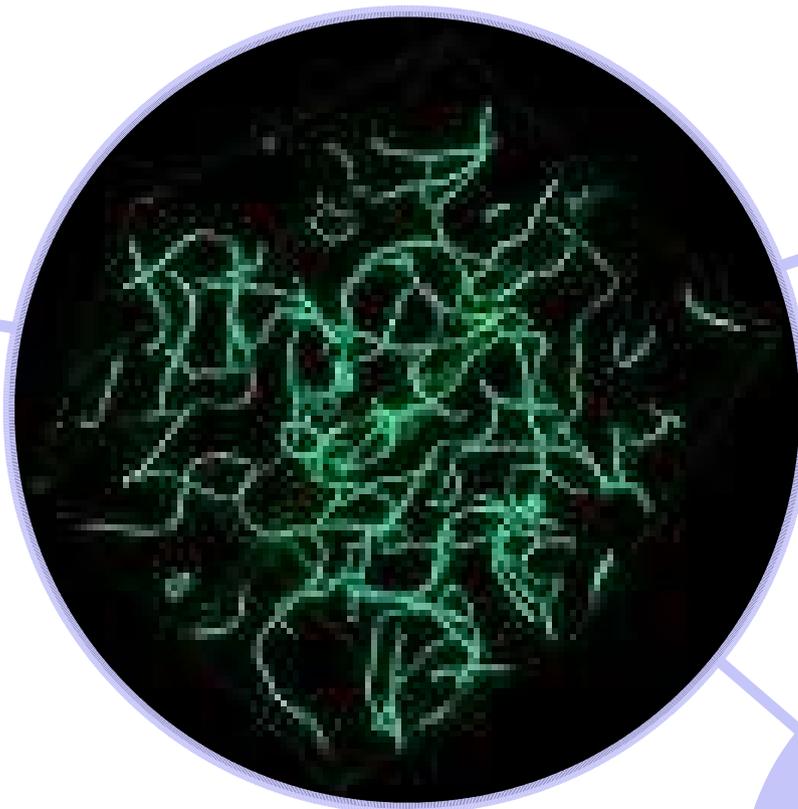


- “guaranteed” flux of cosmogenic neutrinos

introduction - uhe production scenarios III

top down emission

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<http://www.pact.cpes.sussex.ac.uk/~markh/strings.html>

exotic physics
(Z bursts, quantum gravity - modified cross-sections...)

radiation from **topological defects**
(cosmic strings, phase transitions monopoles...)

uhe particle emission from decay of **massive super heavy relic particles**

the neutrino interaction CC/ NC inelastic scattering

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ν

ν, l

this **charged lepton** can produce **optical cerenkov** radiation

W, Z

N

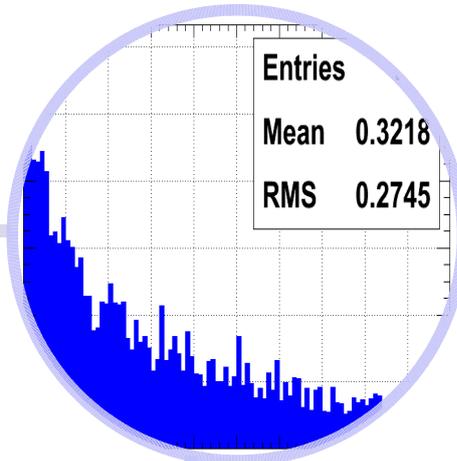
hadrons

this **cascade** can produce **radio cerenkov emission** and locally **heats** the interaction medium (**ice/salt/water**) causing an **acoustic shock**

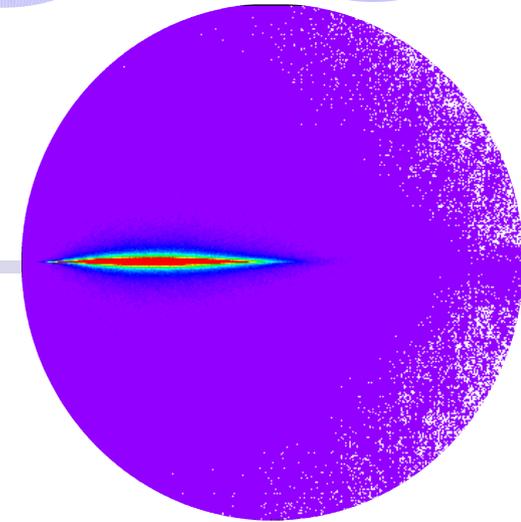
simulating the neutrino interaction I the hadronic energy fraction

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~27% of E_ν
taken by
cascade



the evolution of the
cascade in a
detector is
simulated by **geant4**
and **corsika**



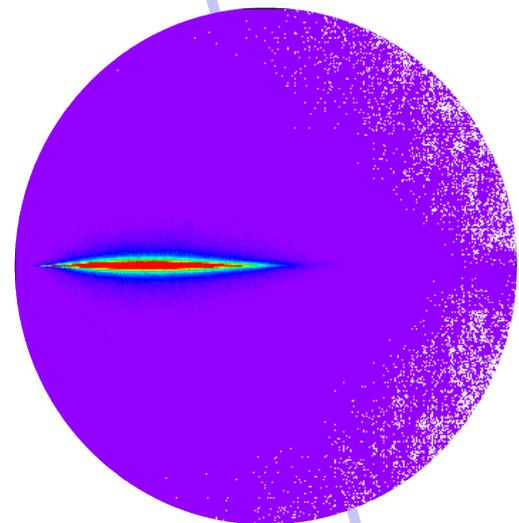
we can generate the
hadronic energy fraction
(**bjorken-y**) with event
generators like **pythia** or
anis

hadrons

this **cascade** can
produce **radio**
cerenkov emission
and locally **heats** the
interaction medium
(**ice/salt/water**)
causing an **acoustic**
shock

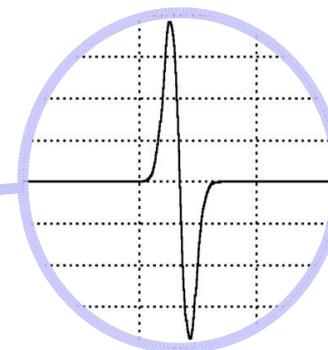
acoustic signal production real and simulated

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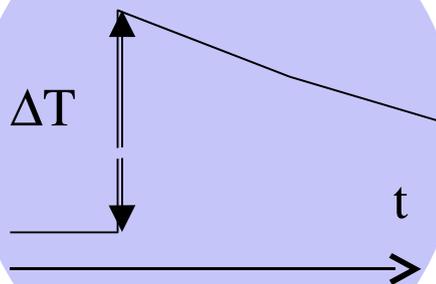


leads to quasi-
instantaneous
**temperature
increase**

the **pressure** is related
to the double time
derivative of the
temperature rise and
leads to a characteristic
bipolar pulse of
 $\sim 100\mu\text{s}$ width



intergrate cascade
energy to yield
**thermal energy
density**

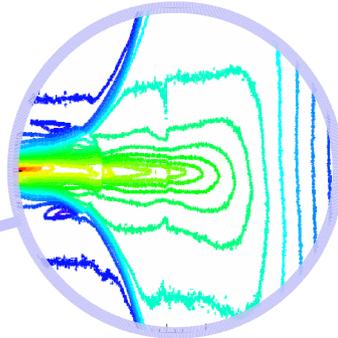


pulse is integral
of contributions from
each **heating
element** along
cascade

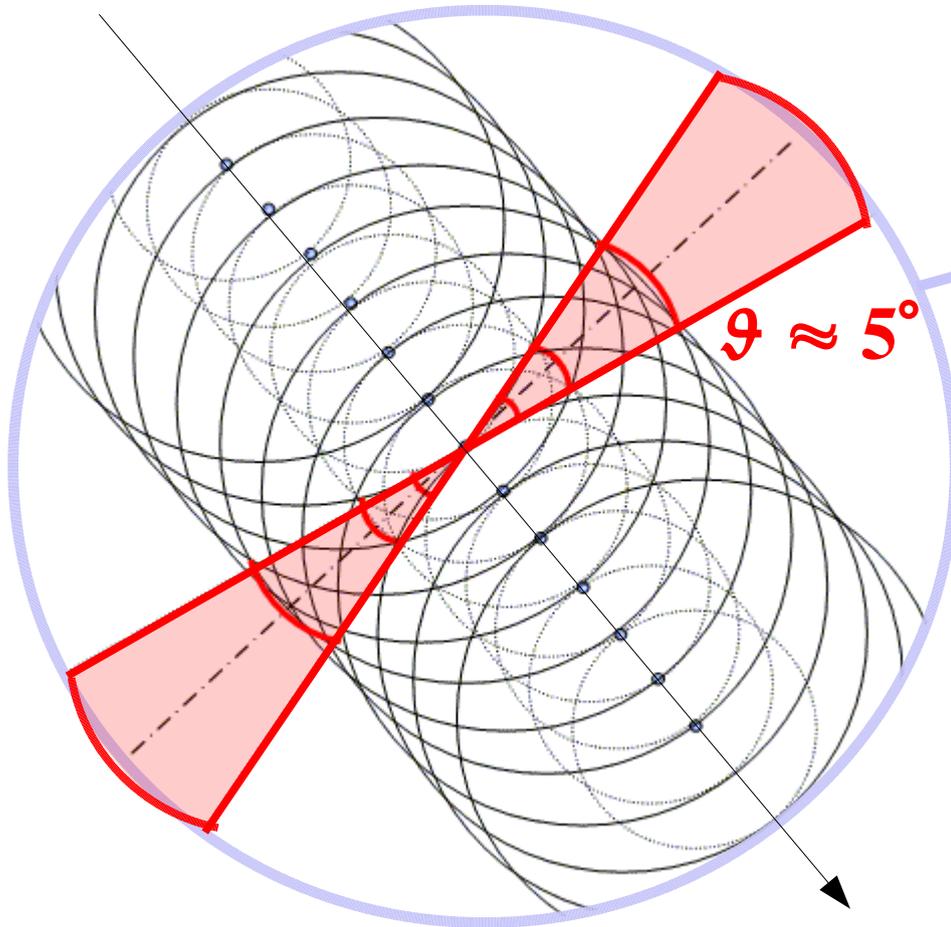
angular behaviour of signal formation of acoustic pancake

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Radiation is emitted **coherently** along the cascade axis – leading to a **confinement** of the signal to a **narrow pancake** due to a superposition of wavelets.

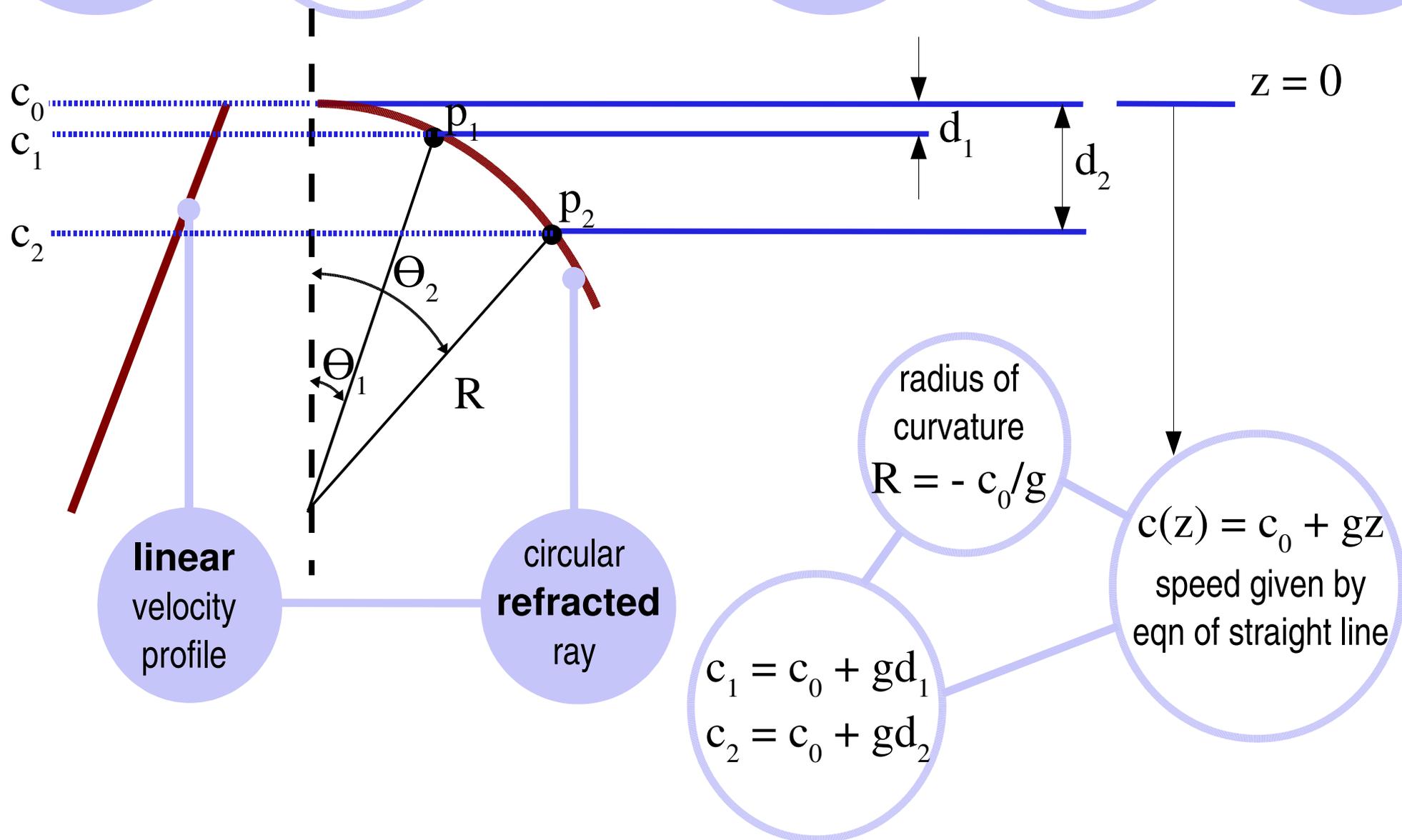


This is **analogous** to the **diffraction** of **light** through a **narrow slit**



propagation of the signal schematic of refraction

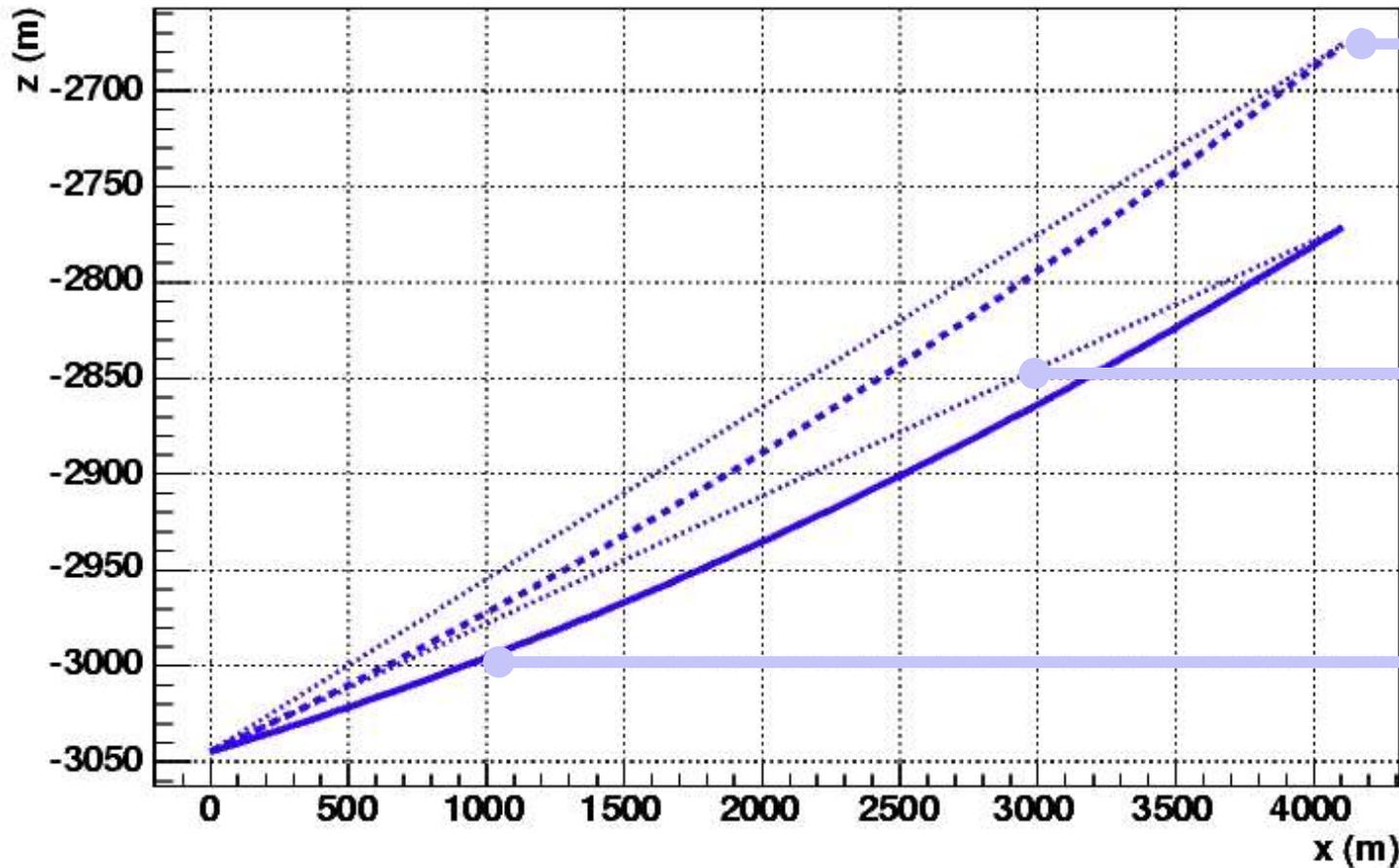
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propagation of the signal ray tracing

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Ray Trace



effect of refraction is to **deflect** linear ray

“imaginary” **linear** ray

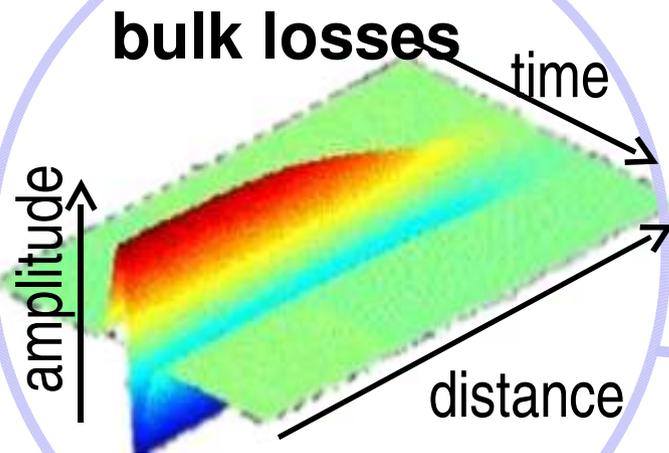
“real” **refracted** ray

the travel time for an acoustic pulse is calculated along the path of the refracted ray...

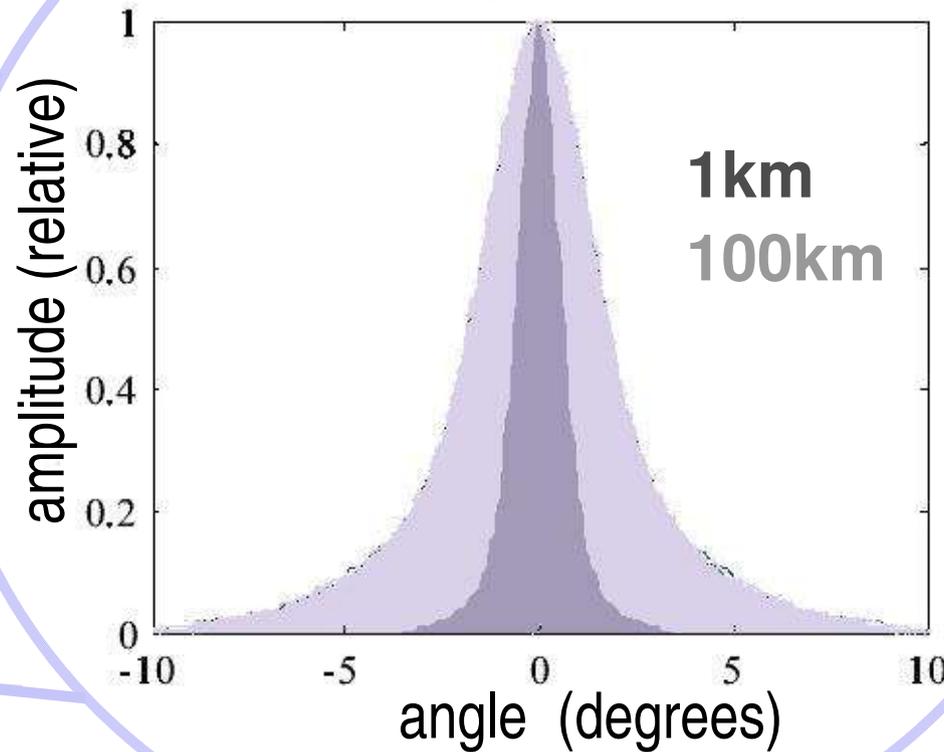
simulated bulk losses and angular spread attenuation of pressure pulse



the signal is **attenuated** as it propagates through **detector medium**



from fraunhofer
diffraction theory



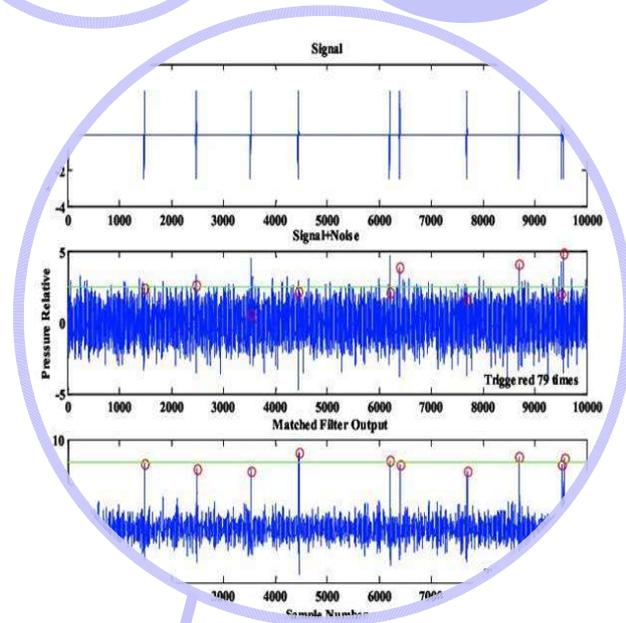
pulse **widens** with distance

hydrophone cuts discard the no-hopers then record hits

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cut phones
>5° out of the
plane defined by
the “pancake”

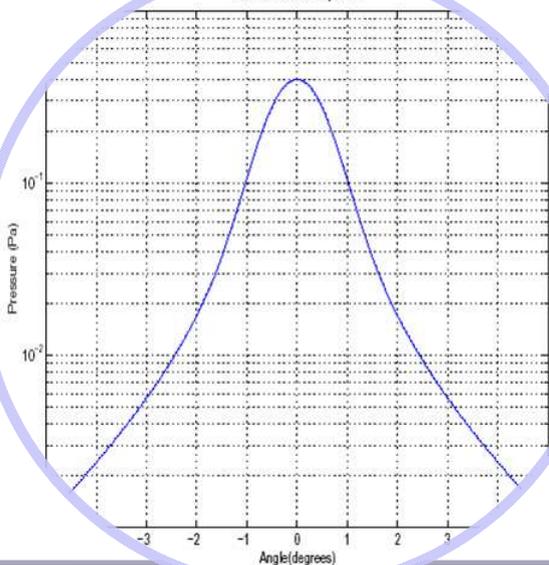
the **signal**
strength has
dropped by
100x at this
distance



cut phones
with **signal**
below
threshold of
0.035Pa

threshold set by
“**probability of**
false alarm” - 1
event in 5yrs with 5-
fold coincidence **due**
to noise

Far field Radiation pattern



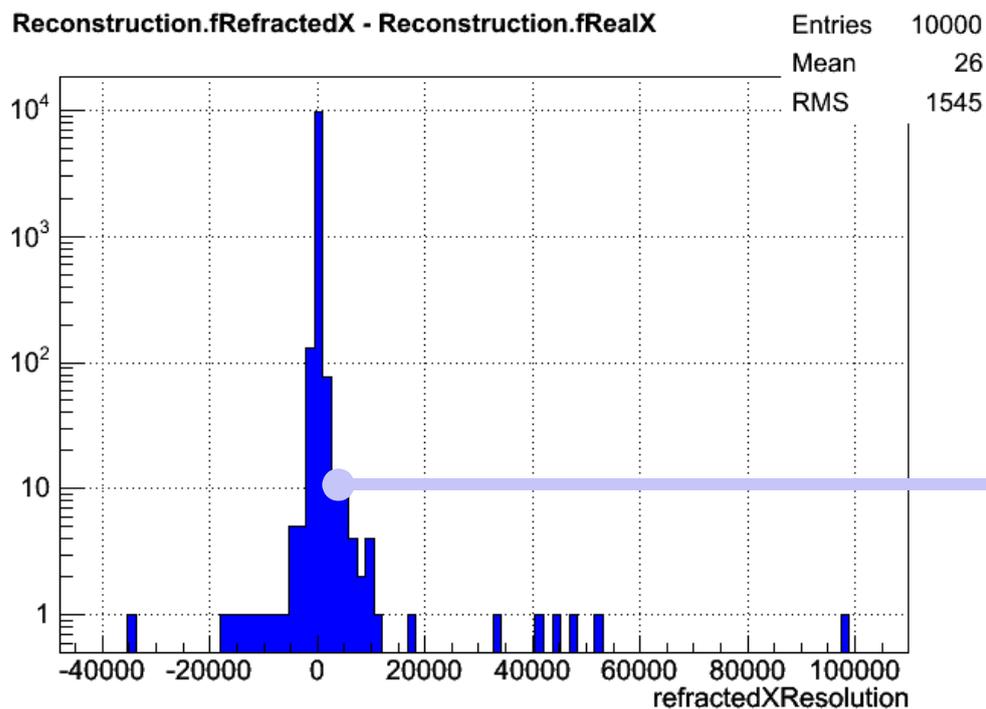
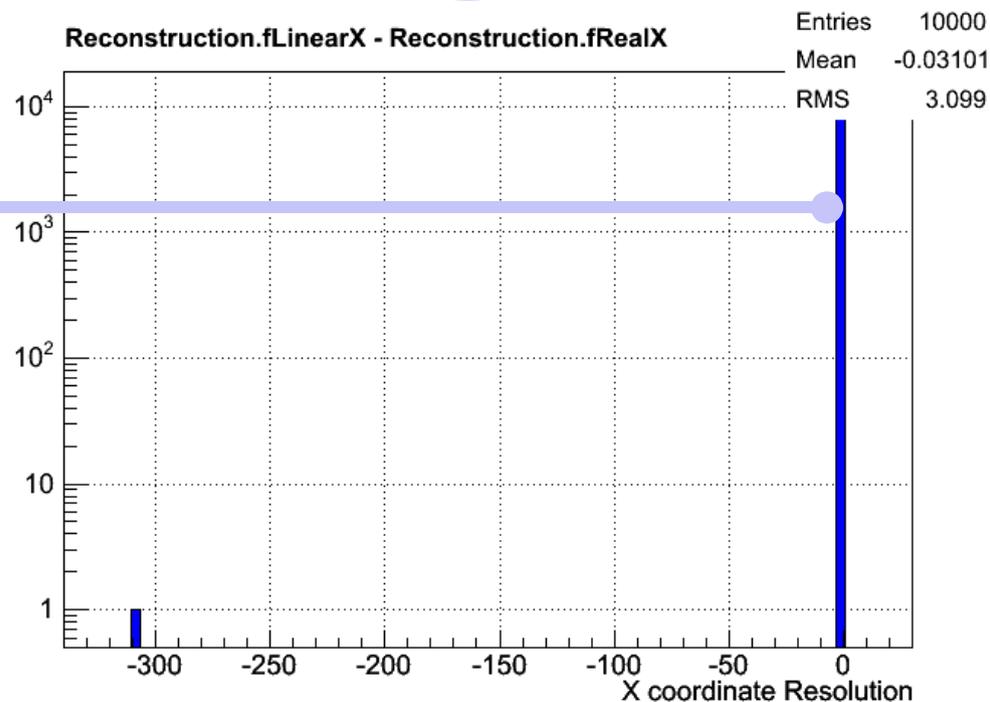
vertex reconstruction from hit times

finding the vertex I



reconstruction
(matrix equation) of
linear hit times ~
99.99%
reconstruction

resolution
essentially a
delta function



effect worsens
as fiducial
volume increases
(here only 1km³)

linear
reconstruction of
refracted hit times –
start to see
massive errors (up
to 10 km)

vertex reconstruction from hit times

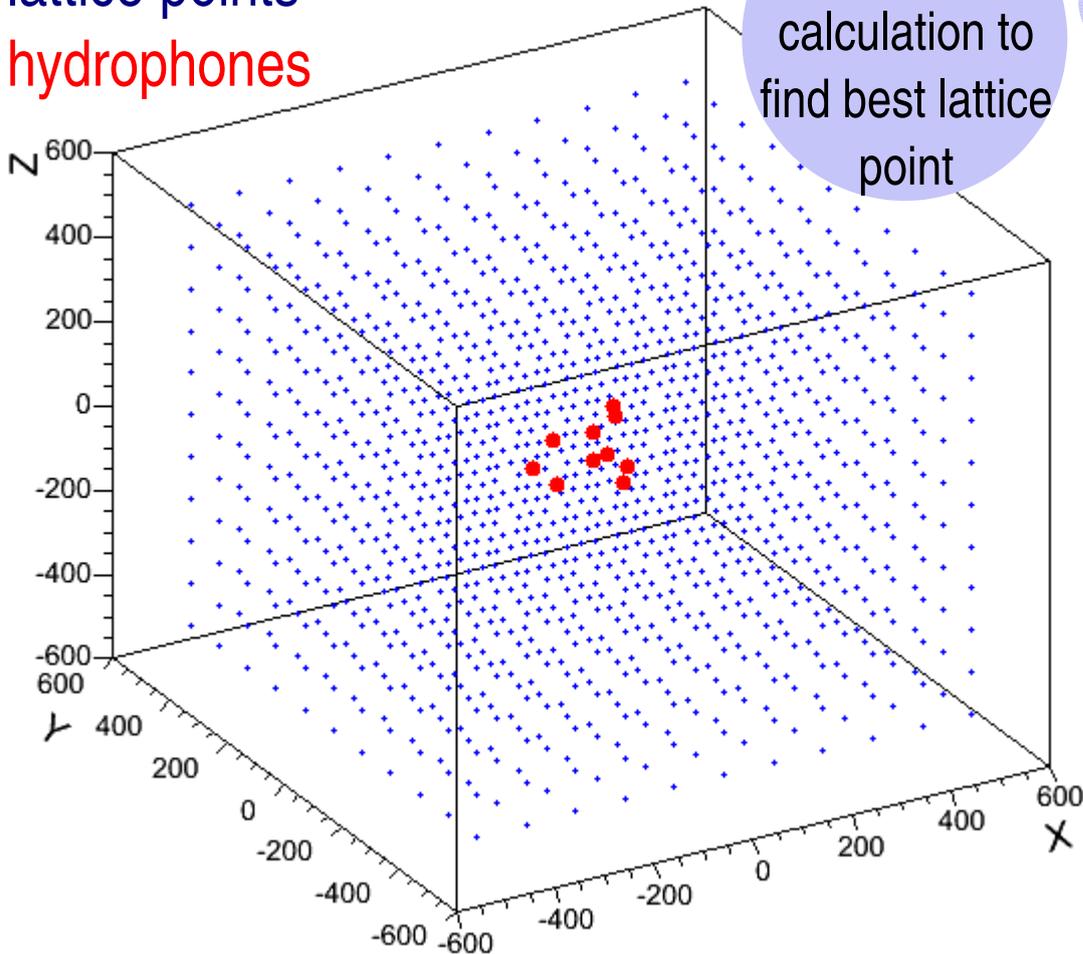
start with look-up table of signal arrival times

– linear reconstruction algorithms do not work in the presence of refraction!



lattice points
hydrophones

perform vector
calculation to
find best lattice
point



$$\mathbf{v}_a = (t_1^a, t_2^a, t_3^a, \dots, t_{N_{\text{Hydrophones}}}^a)$$

$$(t_1^b, t_2^b, t_3^b, \dots, t_{N_{\text{Hydrophones}}}^b) = \mathbf{v}_b$$

recorded hit
times

hit times
from lattice
point

best lattice point:

$$|\mathbf{v}_a - \mathbf{v}_b| \rightarrow 0$$

next, interpolate over a given step size to find the vertex

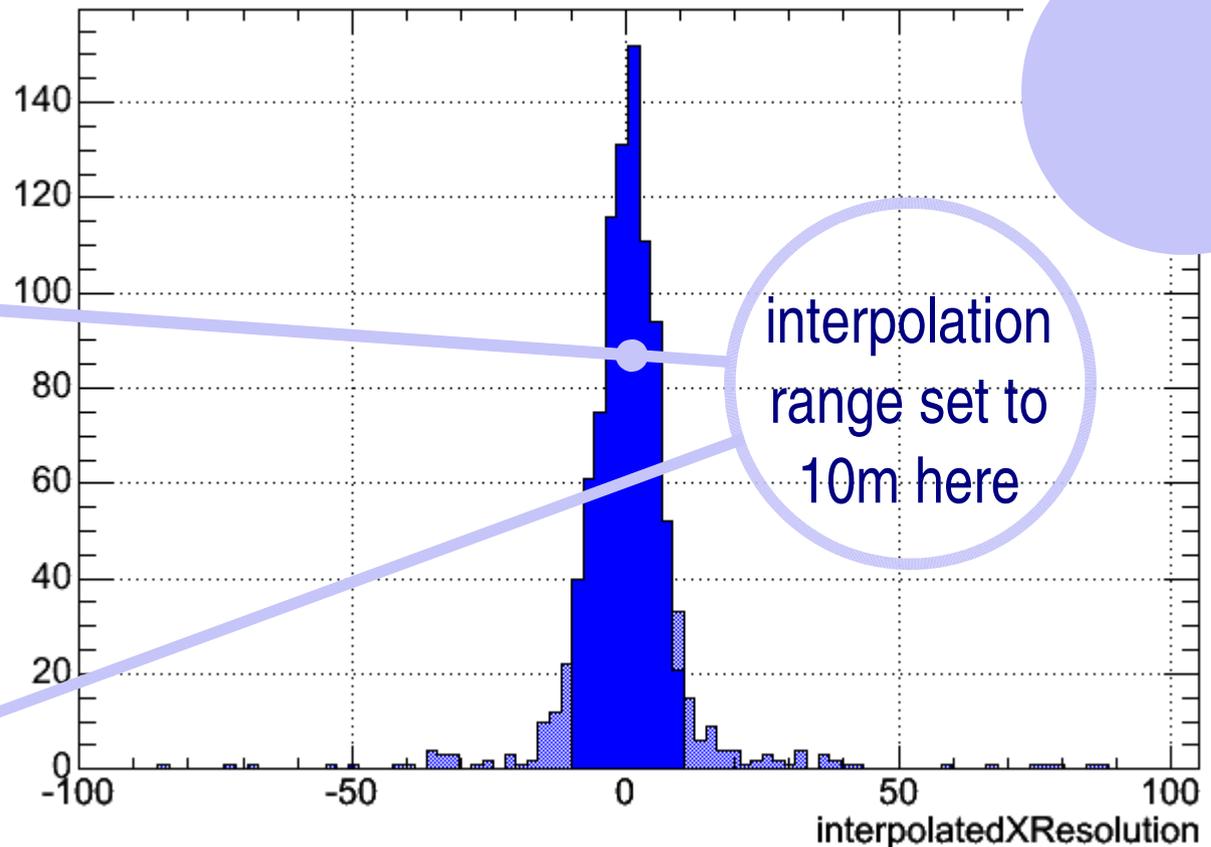
vertex reconstruction from hit times

finding the vertex II

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interpolation of refracted hit times - 85% reconstruction in range (95% within 2x range)

interpolation range is set by user, need to optimise lattice spacing v.s. number of interpolations...



interpolation range set to 10m here

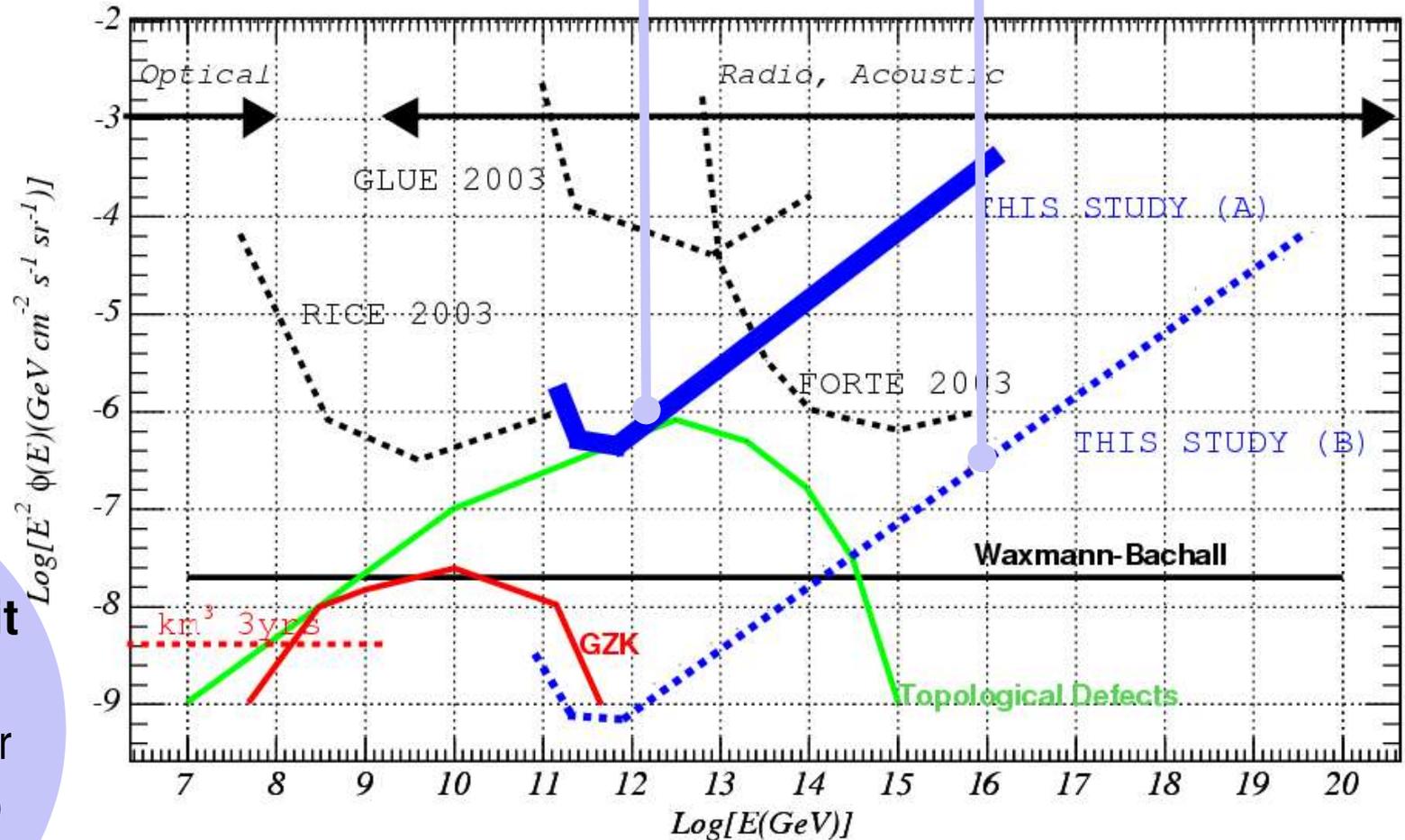
array sensitivity neutrino flux limits

log differential flux: per second, per steradian, per $\text{cm}^2 \times E^2$

interpret this as a **limit on the neutrino flux based on your detector seeing no events** in a given period

1km³,
0.035Pa,
1yr running

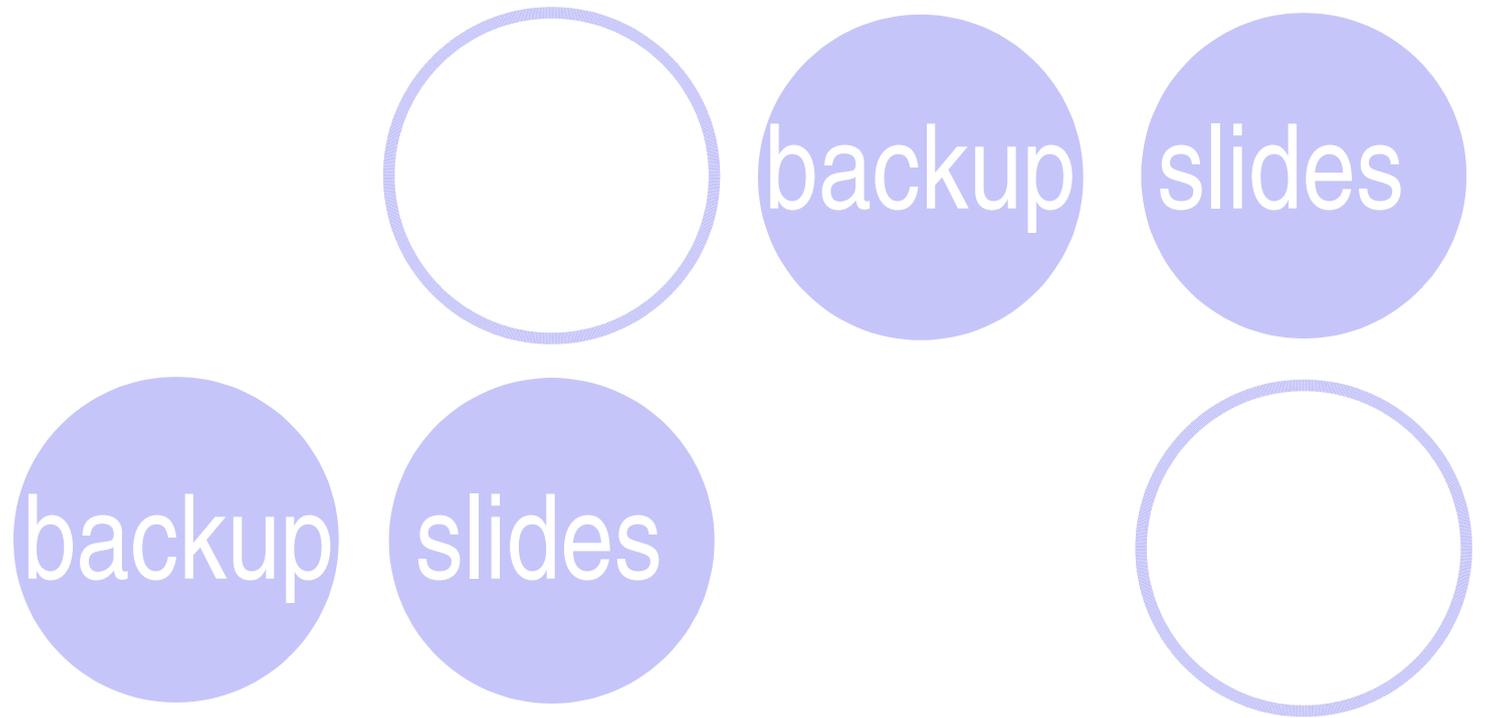
10km³,
0.05Pa, 5yr
running



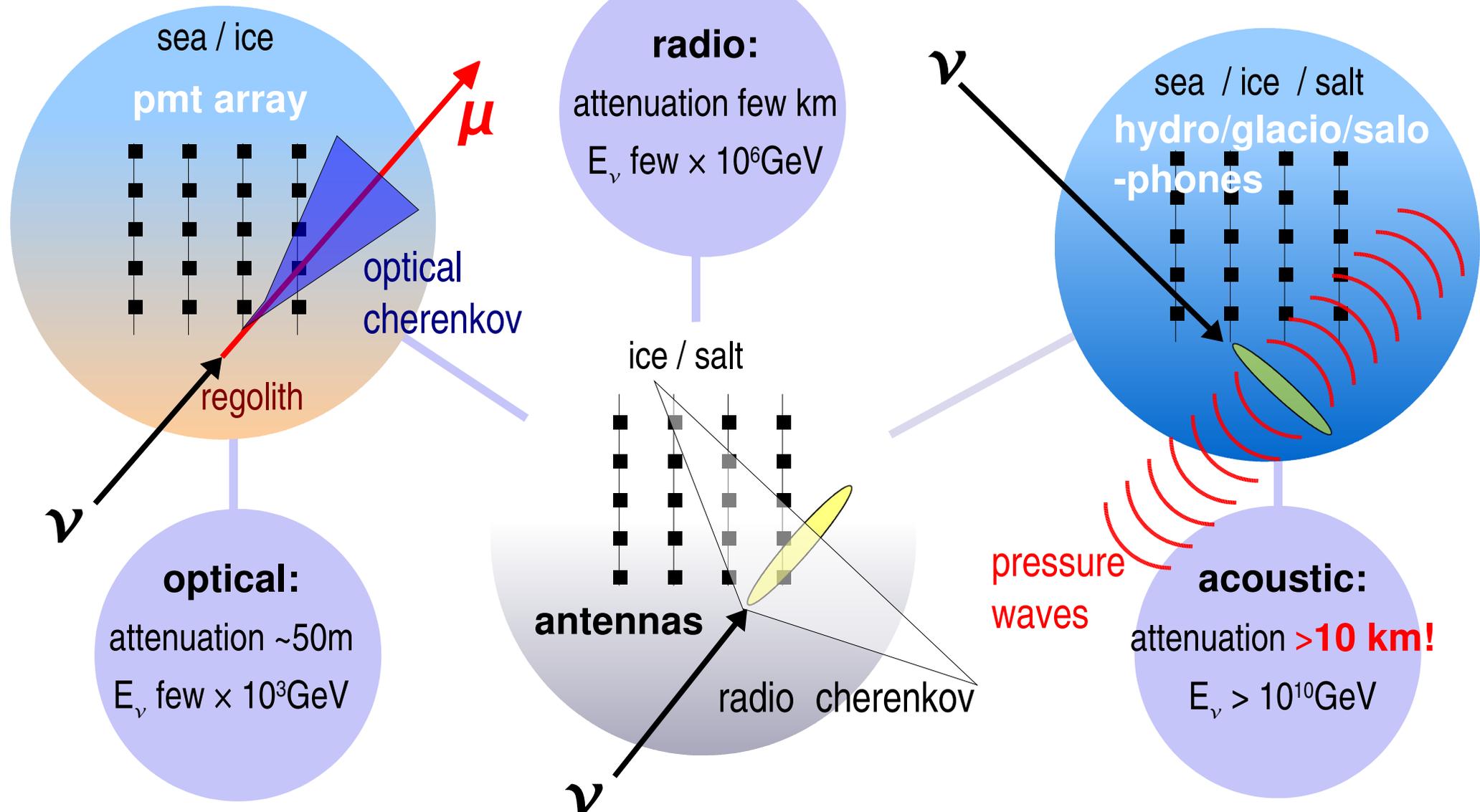
thanks for listening



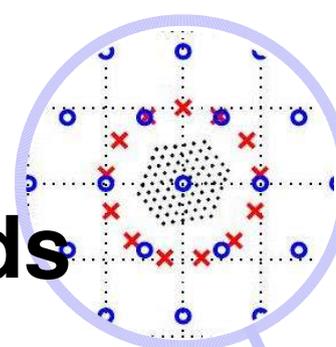
from tiny acorns...



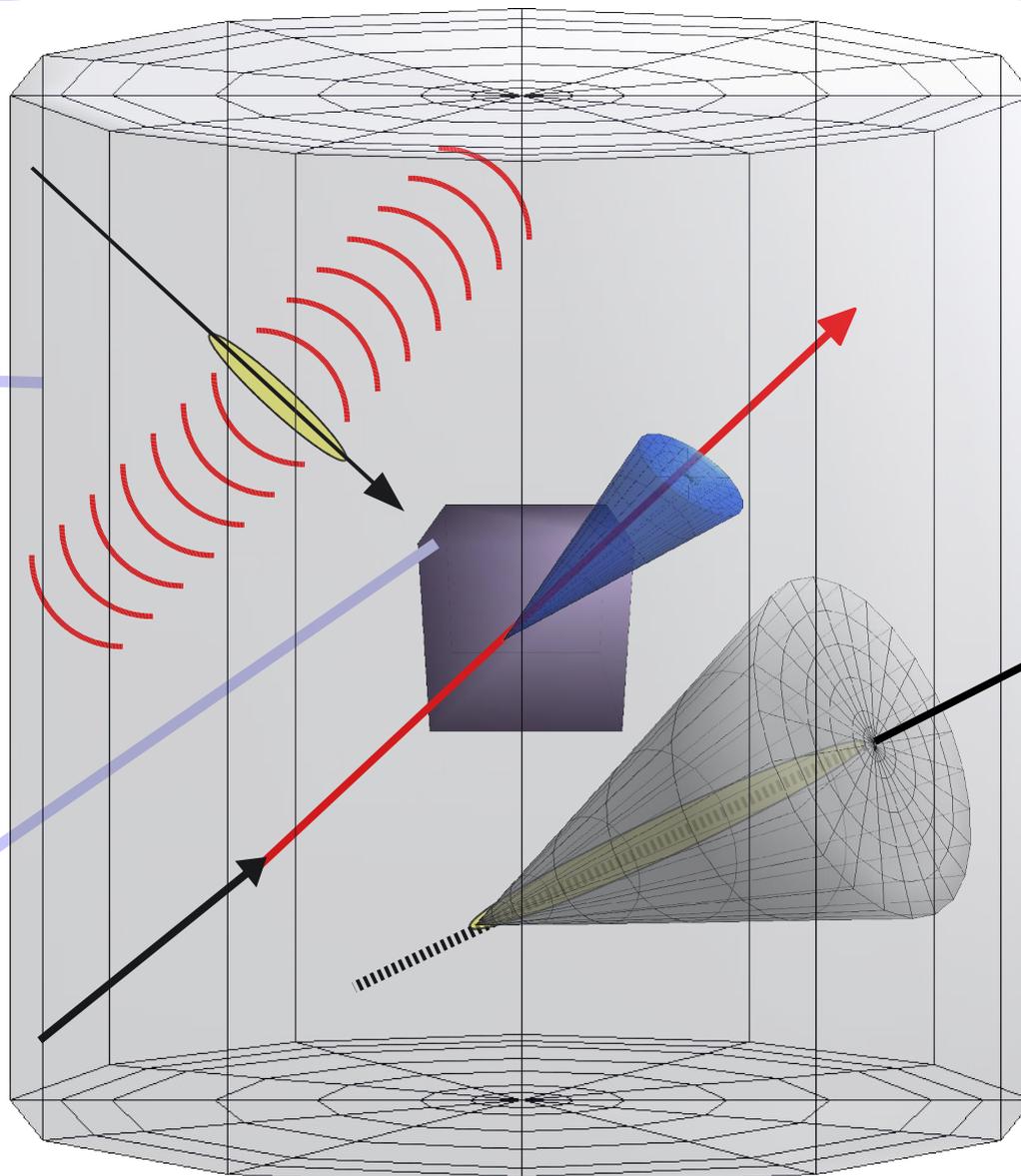
how to detect high energy neutrinos



the future...
combine all 3 detection methods



KM3NeT
KM3NeT



$\sim 1000 \text{ km}^3$
radio / acoustic
instrumentation

$\sim 1 \text{ km}^3$
optical
instrumentation

IceCube Plus
KM3NeT