

KM3NeT/ORCA

status & perspectives for ν oscillation and mass hierarchy measurements

Piotr Kalaczyński
on behalf of the KM3NeT collaboration

ICHEP 2020 virtual conference
31.07.2020



KM3NeT



NATIONAL
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Funded by:  NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE
POLAND grant 2015/18/E/ST2/00758

1 KM3NeT

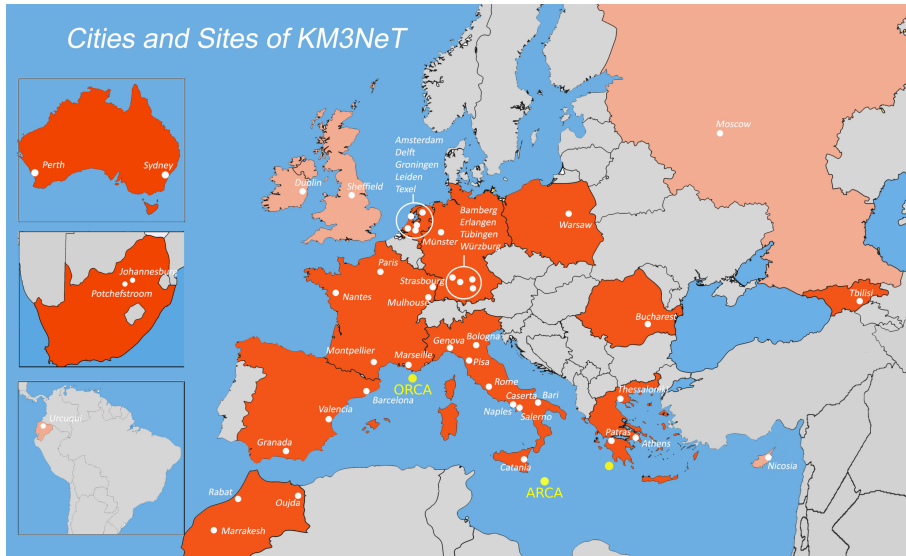
- Detectors

2 ORCA status

- Measurements with ORCA4
- Sensitivity studies

3 Summary

The KM3NeT Collaboration



KM3NeT – The Cubic Kilometre (km^3) Neutrino Telescope

1 KM3NeT

- Detectors

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3 Summary

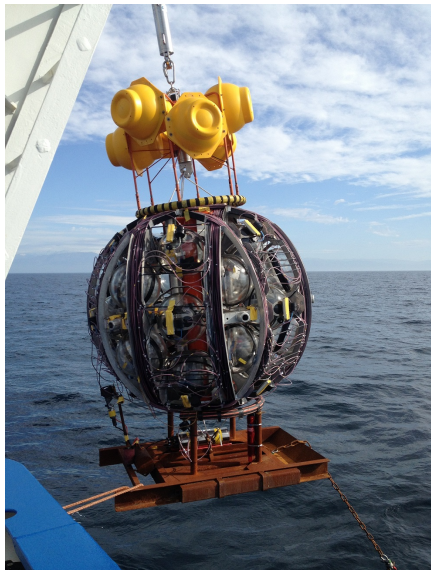
Light sensors



DOM:
Digital Optical Module
(31 PMTs + electronics etc.)

PMT:
Photomultiplier Tube

DOM arrangement

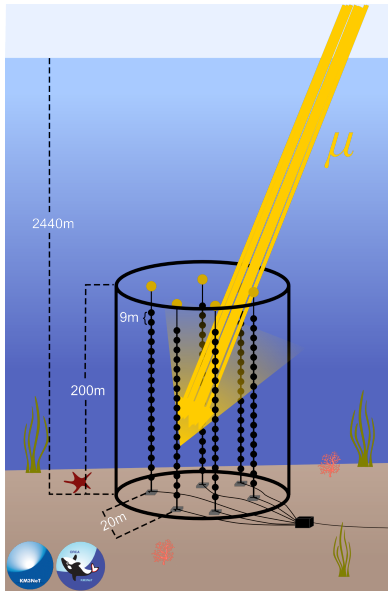


DU: Detection Unit (string with 18 DOMs)

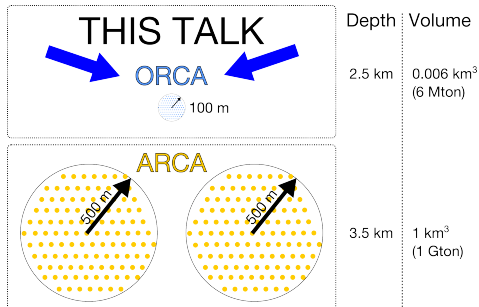


ORCA4 \longleftrightarrow ORCA with 4 DUs

Detectors



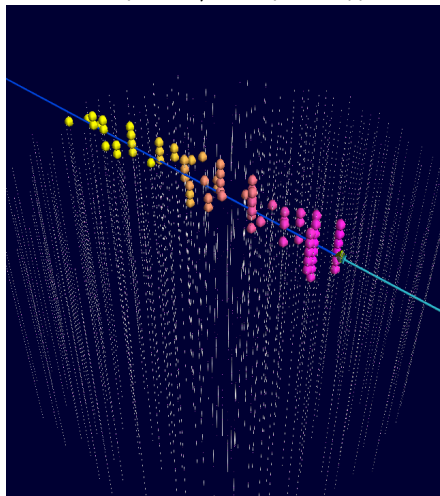
ORCA – Oscillation Research with Cosmics
in the Abyss
(main goal: m_ν hierarchy)



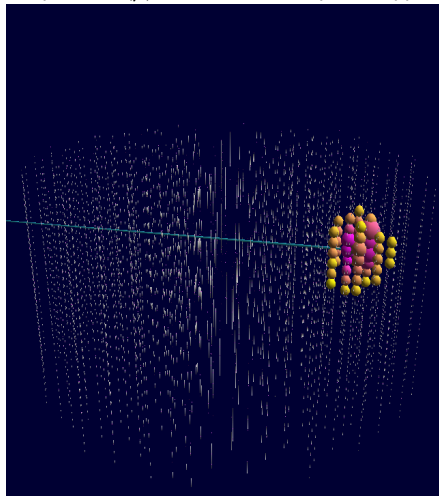
ARCA – Astroparticle Research with Cosmics
in the Abyss
(main goal: ν_{astro})

Event topologies (simulated)

tracks
(CC: ν_μ, ν_τ ($\tau \rightarrow \mu$))



showers
(NC: $\nu_{e,\mu,\tau}$, CC: ν_e, ν_τ ($\tau \rightarrow \mu$))



Ball size \rightarrow # hit PMTs on a DOM

color \rightarrow time

- 1 KM3NeT
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KM3NeT-ORCA:

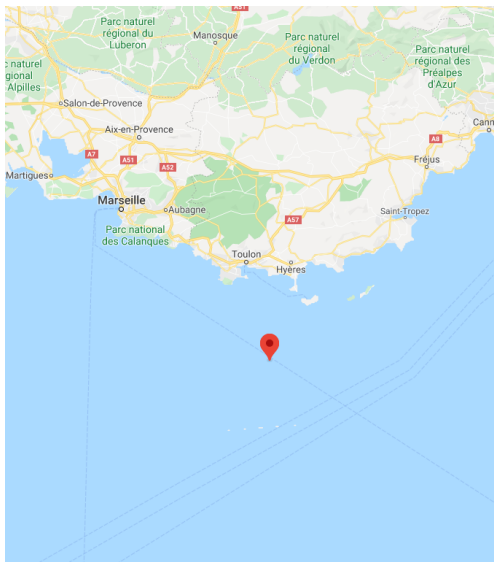
- **location:**

- ▶ 40 km offshore Toulon (France)
- ▶ coords: $42^{\circ}48' \text{ N } 06^{\circ}02' \text{ E}$

- E_{ν} range: few - 100 GeV

- **configuration:**

- ▶ 6 DUs since January 2020
- ▶ 3 new DUs planned this year
- ▶ full detector: 115 DUs (in 2024)



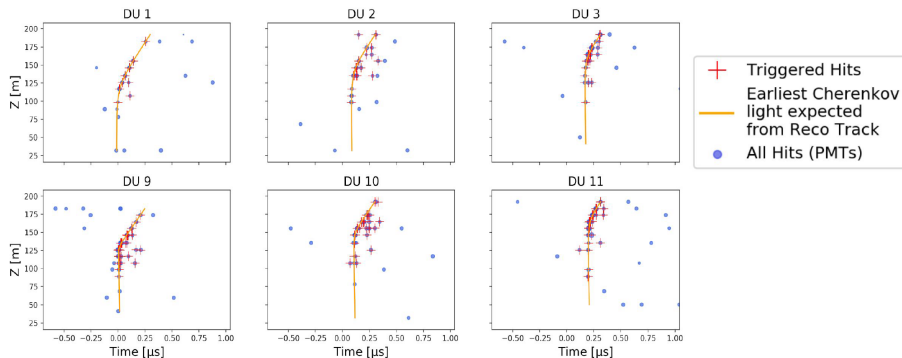
Current status of ORCA

KM3NeT-ORCA:

- First ν candidates (example below)
- COVID-proof operation
- 6 DUs operational for 6 months celebration:

Route 66

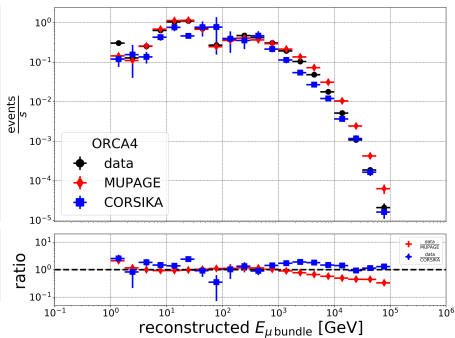
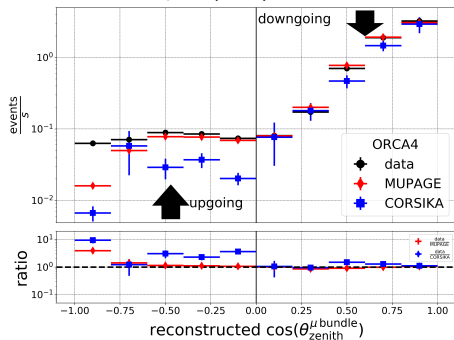
6 strings, 6 months



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Atmospheric muon rate measurement

author: Piotr Kalaczyński (me ☺)



- from poster #316 @Neutrino2020
- MC: 35 days (10.2019) with 4 DUs
- rate: $455\text{k} \frac{\mu}{\text{day}}$

Atmospheric μ data vs MC with detectors

KM3NeT

Why μ ?

Muon simulation

ORCA4 Results

ARCA2 Results

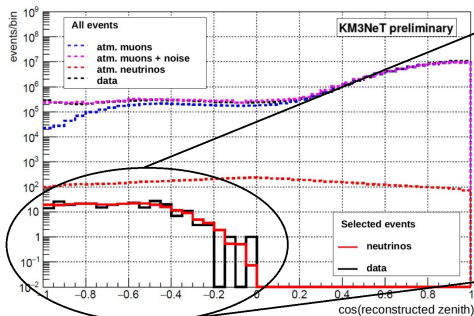
Summary

Funded by NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

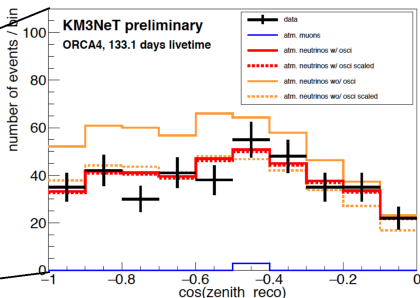
Atmospheric neutrino flux measurement

authors: Luigi Antonio Fusco, Jannik Hofestädt, Dimitris Stavropoulos

ν_{atm} selection



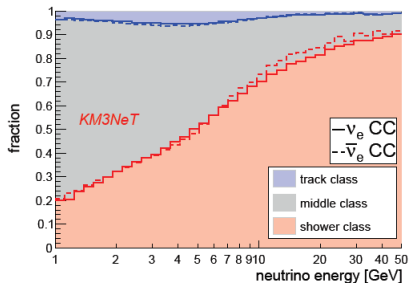
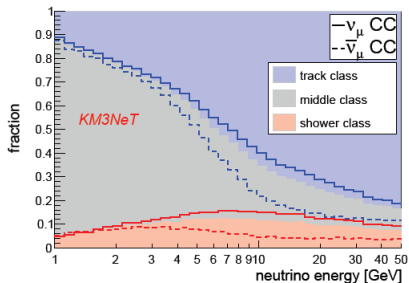
oscillations



- from poster #363 @Neutrino2020
- MC: 4.5 months (07.2019-01.2020) with 4 DUs
- purity: 99 %
- rate: $3 \frac{\nu}{\text{day}}$
- oscillations hypothesis favoured ($p = 0.17!$)

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Neutrino Mass Ordering (NMO) sensitivity (mini-intro)



- **reco:** $\max \mathcal{L}(\text{vertex}, \text{dir}, E, t)$
- **cuts:** containment, upgoing, quality
- **background suppression:** random decision forests (RDF)

● event classes:

▶ shower:

- ★ passes shower selection
- ★ track score < 0.3

▶ middle:

- ★ passes shower selection
- ★ $0.3 < \text{track score} < 0.7$

▶ track:

- ★ passes track selection
- ★ track score > 0.7

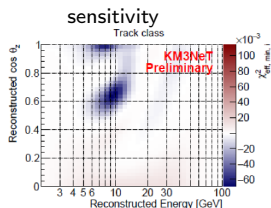
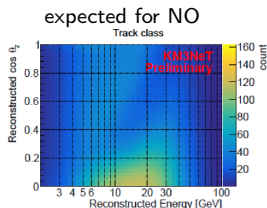
NMO 2D distributions (Asimov dataset)

left:
expected distributions
after 3y

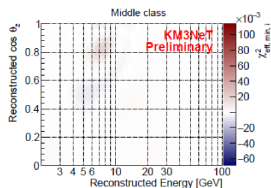
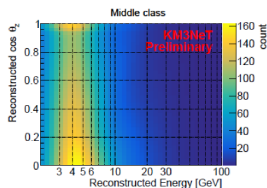
right:
sensitivity to the NMO
(NO confronted against
IO)

sensitivity obtained by
minimizing a Test
Statistic

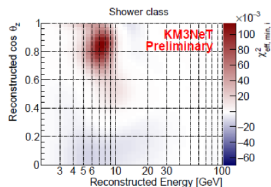
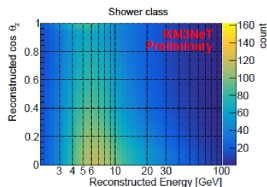
bins: 40x40



tracks



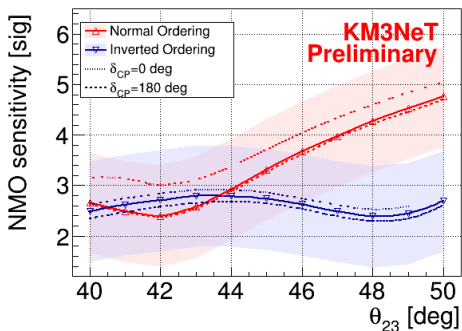
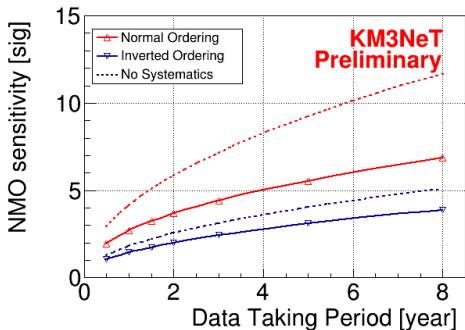
middles



showers

NMO sensitivity

author: Mathieu Perrin-Terrin

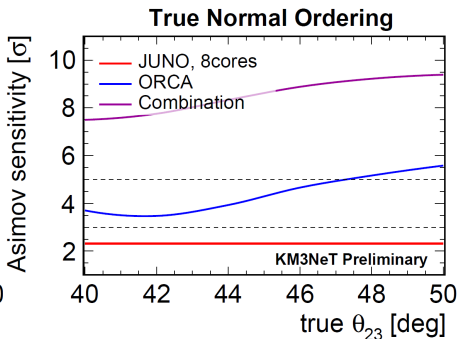
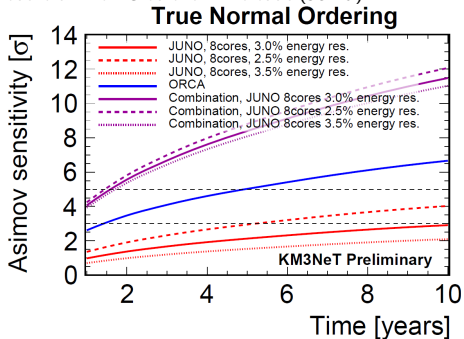


- **parameters:** NuFit 4.1, $\theta_{23} = 48.3^\circ$
- **MC:** 3 yrs of full ORCA (115 DUs)
- for NO: 5σ after 4 yrs

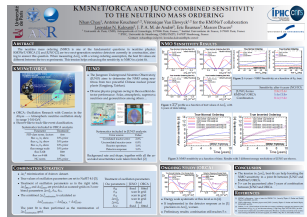
- **inter-DOM spacing:** 20 m
- paper in preparation

NMO sensitivity for ORCA + JUNO

authors: Nhan Chau and L. Kalousis (JUNO)

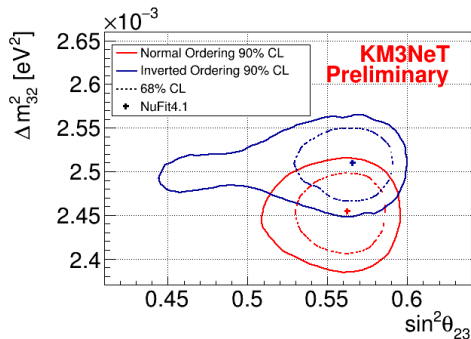


- from [poster #480 @Neutrino2020](#)
- tension between the best-fit Δm_{31}^2 with a wrong ordering assumption enhances the sensitivity
- **method:** χ^2 minimization of an Asimov dataset
- **parameters:** NuFit 4.0, $\theta_{23} = 49.7^\circ$
- for NO: 5σ after 1 yr (7.5σ after 4 yrs)

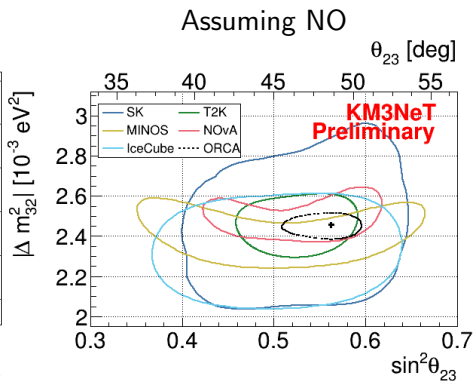


Sensitivity to Δm_{32}^2 and θ_{23}

author: Mathieu Perrin-Terrin



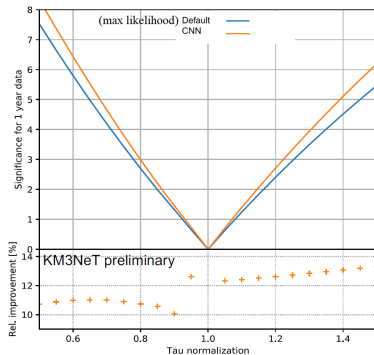
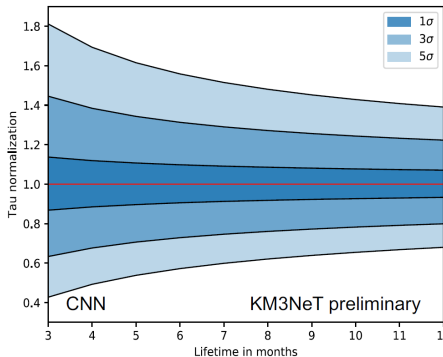
- **method:** max. likelihood
- **parameters:** NuFit 4.1
- **MC:** 3 yrs of full ORCA (115 DUs)



- **inter-DOM spacing:** 20 m
- paper in preparation

ν_τ appearance

authors: Michael Moser and Thomas Eberl



- from poster #202 @Neutrino2020
- confirmation of τ appearance possible within few months of operation with full ORCA
- Fit robust against θ_{23} and mass ordering
- CNN's outperform max \mathcal{L} by $>10\%$

The poster displays a comprehensive overview of the research. It includes a title, authors, and a summary of the work. Key sections include: 'Event reconstruction and tau neutrino appearance using CNNs for KM3NeT / ORCA', 'Summary', 'Single generation and identification', 'Precision: Direction reconstruction and probability analysis', 'No neutrino oscillation', and 'Validation: Event topology'. The poster also features several plots and graphs illustrating the results and validation of the CNN-based reconstruction. Logos for FAU, IHEP, and DFG are visible at the bottom.

Sterile neutrinos (mini-intro)

Sterile ν simplest scenario (3+1):

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \\ \nu_s \end{bmatrix} = U_{3+1} = \begin{bmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} & U_{e4} \\ U_{\mu1} & U_{\mu2} & U_{\mu3} & U_{\mu4} \\ U_{\tau1} & U_{\tau2} & U_{\tau3} & U_{\tau4} \\ U_{s1} & U_{s2} & U_{s3} & U_{s4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \\ \nu_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

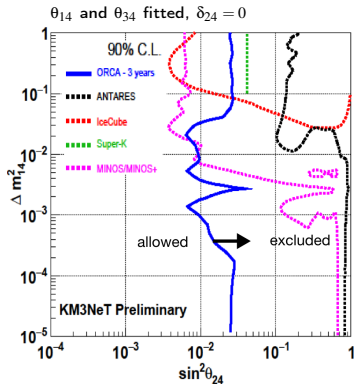
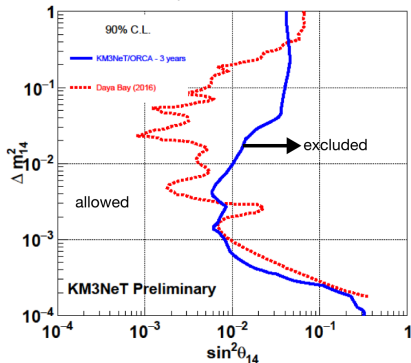
\hookrightarrow new mixing parameters: θ_{i4} , Δm_{i4}^2 ($i = 1, 2, 3$), δ_{i4} ($i = 1, 2, 3$)

■ - standard U_{PMNS}

■ - sterile

Exclusion limits on sterile mixing parameters

authors: Tarak Thakore, Alba Domi and Joao Coelho
 θ_{24} and θ_{34} fitted, $\delta_{24} = 0$



- from poster #179 @Neutrino2020
- method: χ^2 minimization of an Asimov dataset
- MC: 3 yrs of full ORCA (115 DUs)
- scenario: 3+1
- assumptions: NO, $\Delta m_{41}^2 > 0$, NuFit 4.1 (Δm_{21}^2 , θ_{12})

Sensitivity study for KM3NeT/ORCA to Sterile Neutrinos
 T. Thakore¹, A. Domi² and J. C. Coelho³ for the detector collaboration,
¹Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai-400075, India, ²Universitat de València, 46100 Burjassot, Spain, ³Universit t Wien, 1050 Wien, Austria

Abstract
 We study the sensitivity of the KM3NeT/ORCA detector to sterile neutrinos in the Normal Hierarchy (NH) scenario. We consider the case where the sterile neutrino mass is in the range $m_4 \in [1, 100]$ eV and the mixing with the active neutrinos is characterized by θ_{14} and θ_{24} . We show that the sensitivity of the detector is significantly improved when the sterile neutrino mass is in the range $m_4 \in [1, 10]$ eV and the mixing is in the range $\theta_{14} \in [10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ and $\theta_{24} \in [10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$.

Introduction
 The existence of sterile neutrinos is a well-motivated extension of the Standard Model of particle physics. They are predicted by many theories of physics beyond the Standard Model, including the seesaw mechanism, the $SU(5)$ grand unified theory, and the $U(1)$ gauge theory. Sterile neutrinos can be produced in the early universe and can contribute to the dark matter density. They can also be produced in the Sun and in supernovae, and they can be detected by neutrino experiments.

Results
 We show the sensitivity of the KM3NeT/ORCA detector to sterile neutrinos in the Normal Hierarchy (NH) scenario. We consider the case where the sterile neutrino mass is in the range $m_4 \in [1, 100]$ eV and the mixing with the active neutrinos is characterized by θ_{14} and θ_{24} . We show that the sensitivity of the detector is significantly improved when the sterile neutrino mass is in the range $m_4 \in [1, 10]$ eV and the mixing is in the range $\theta_{14} \in [10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ and $\theta_{24} \in [10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$.

There is more!

See the backup for:

Other analyses:

- Sensitivity to **non-standard interactions (NSI)**
- Astrophysics:
 - ▶ Sensitivity to **Core-collapse Supernovae (CCSN)**
 - ▶ Indirect search for **dark matter from the Sun**

Potential detector upgrades:

- Denser instrumentation (**Super-ORCA**)
- Neutrino beam (**P2O**)

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Summary

- Detector:
 - ▶ ORCA6 running stably
 - ▶ new DUs expected this year
- Data analyses and sensitivity studies:
 - ▶ first measurements with ORCA4
 - ▶ we already see the oscillations!
 - ▶ ORCA6 analyses ongoing

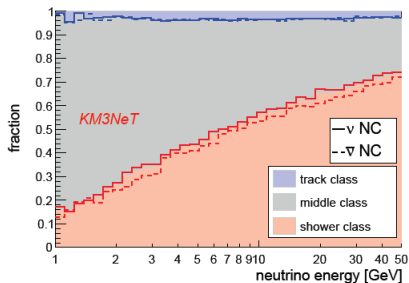
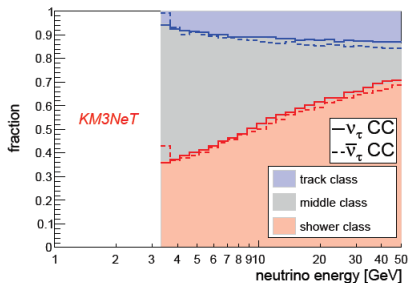
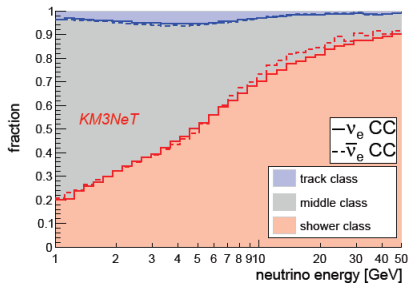
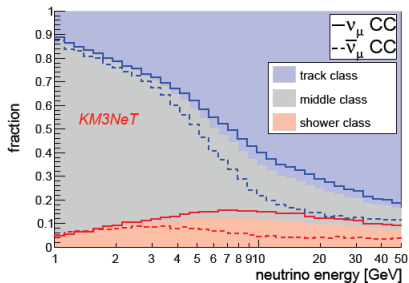
Take-home message:
ORCA lives and bites hard.
Exciting physics ahead!



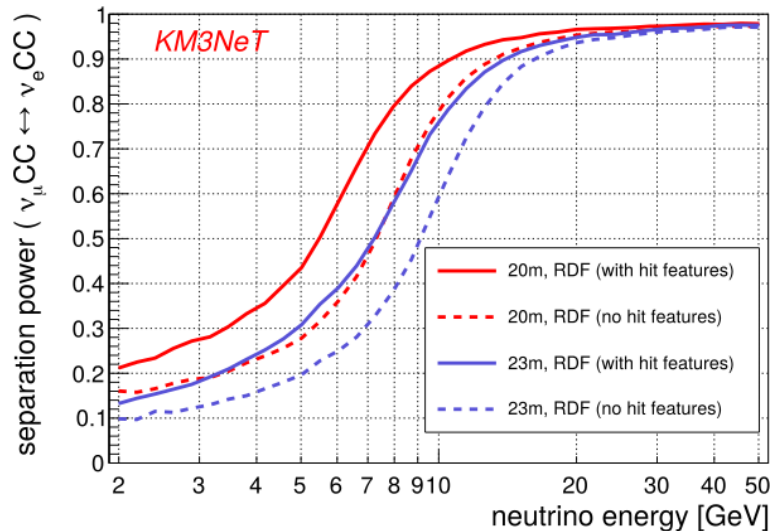
Thank you for your attention. Any questions?



NMO event classification all plots

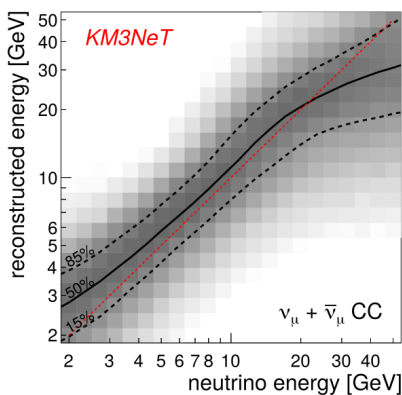


NMO separation power (tracks vs showers)

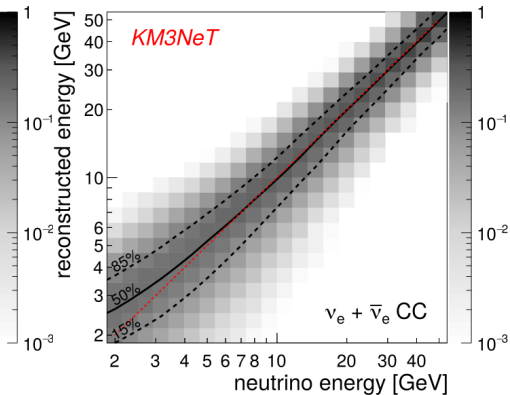


NMO E resolution

track sample

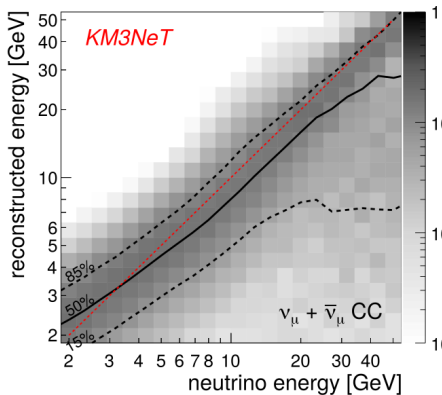


shower sample

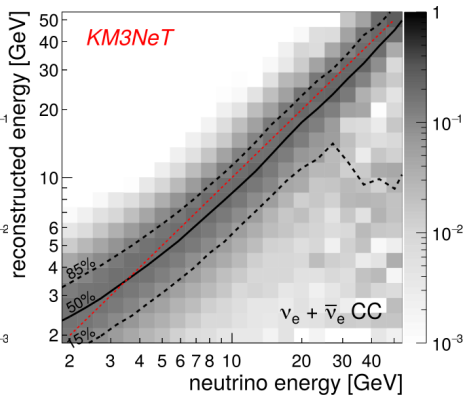


NMO E resolution

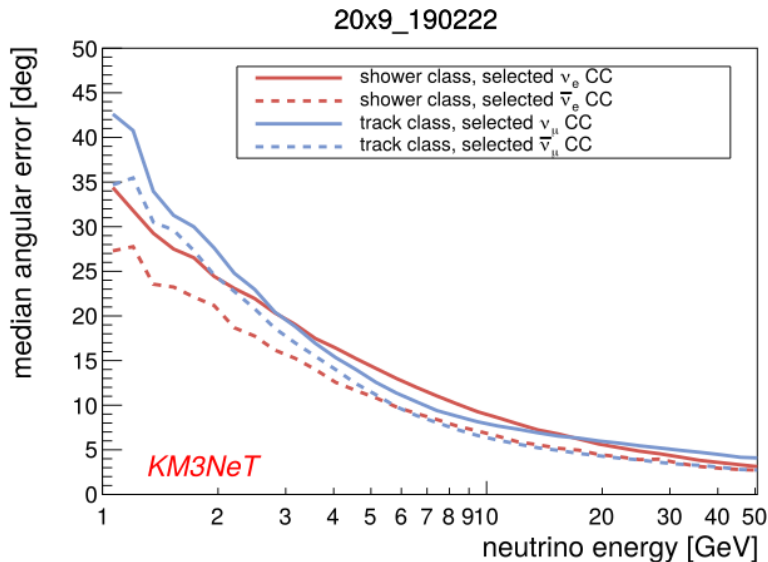
middle sample



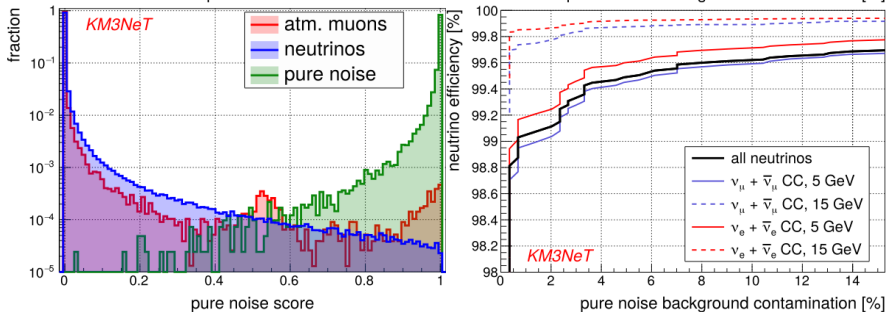
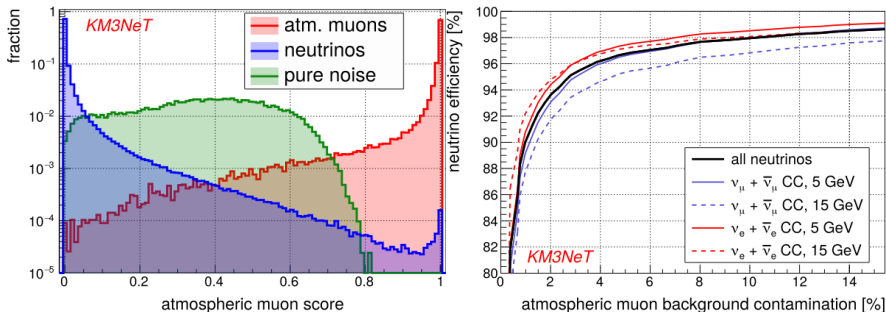
middle sample



NMO angular resolution



NMO muon and noise suppression



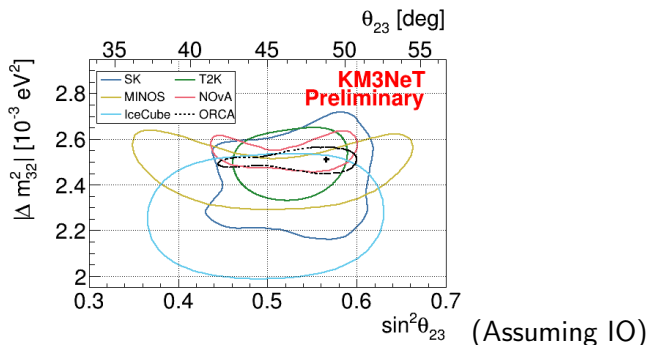
NMO priors

Parameter	Null Hypothesis Values		Constraints
	NO	IO	
Δm_{32}^2	$2.528 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$	$2.436 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$	free
δ_{CP}	$221.0^\circ, 0^\circ, 180.0^\circ$	$282.0^\circ, 0^\circ, 180.0^\circ$	free
θ_{13}	8.60°	8.64°	$\pm 0.13^\circ$
Δm_{21}^2	$7.39 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$		fixed
θ_{12}	33.82°		fixed
θ_{23}	$[40^\circ - 50^\circ]$		free

Sensitivity to Δm_{32}^2 and θ_{23} priors

Parameter	Null Hypothesis Values		Constraints
	NO	IO	
δ_{CP}	221.0°	282.0°	free
θ_{13}	8.60°	8.64°	$\pm 0.13^\circ$
Δm_{21}^2	$7.39 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$		fixed
θ_{12}	33.82°		fixed
θ_{23}	[40°–50°]		fixed
Δm_{32}^2	[2.2×10^{-3} ; 2.8×10^{-3}] eV ²		fixed

Sensitivity to Δm_{32}^2 and θ_{23} comparison for IO



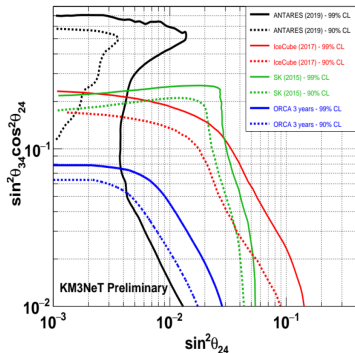
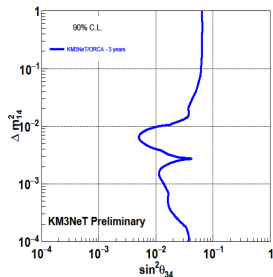
References:

- M. G. Aartsen et al. (IceCube Collaboration), 'Measurement of Atmospheric Neutrino Oscillations at 6–56 GeV with IceCube DeepCore', Phys. Rev. Lett. 120 (2018), p. 071801, doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.120.071801
- K. Abe et al., 'Atmospheric neutrino oscillation analysis with external constraints in Super-Kamiokande I-IV', Phys. Rev. D 97.7 (2018), p. 072001, doi: 10.1103/PhysRevD.97.072001, arXiv: 1710.09126 [hep-ex]
- K. Abe et al., 'Constraint on the matter–antimatter symmetry-violating phase in neutrino oscillations', Nature 580.7803 (2020), pp. 339–344, doi: 10.1038/s41586-020-2177-0, arXiv: 1910.03887 [hep-ex]
- Adam Aurisano, 'Recent Results from MINOS and MINOS+', June 2018. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.1286760, url: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1286760>
- M.A. Acero et al., 'First Measurement of Neutrino Oscillation Parameters 543 using Neutrinos and Antineutrinos by NOvA', Phys. Rev. Lett. 123.15 544 (2019), p. 151803, doi: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.151803, arXiv: 1506.04907 [hep-ex]

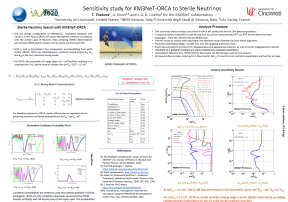
Sterile neutrinos

θ_{14} and θ_{24} fitted, $\delta_{24} = 0$

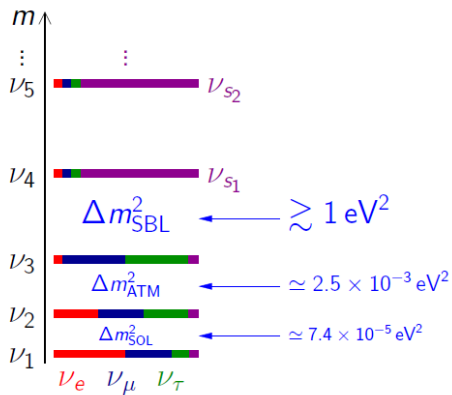
$\Delta m_{41}^2 = 0.3 \text{ eV}^2$, $\delta_{24} = 0$



- from poster #179 @Neutrino2020
- method: χ^2 minimization of an Asimov dataset
- MC: 3 yrs with full ORCA (115 DUs)
- model: 3+1
- assumptions: NO, $\Delta m_{41}^2 > 0$, NuFit 4.1 (Δm_{21}^2 , θ_{12})



Sterile neutrinos



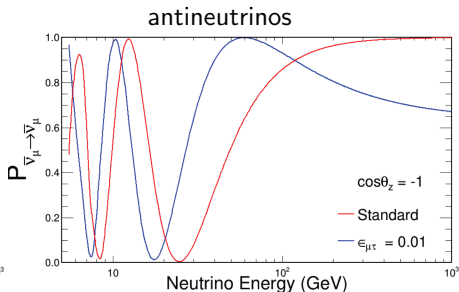
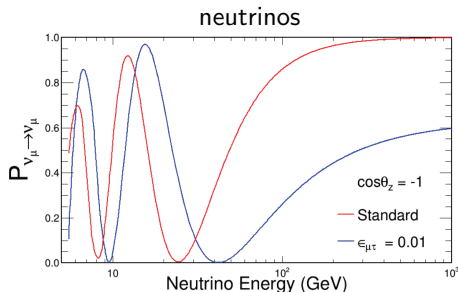
Non-Standard Interactions (NSI) (mini-intro)

NC NSI of ν_α with matter fermions (e, u, d) distort the standard ($\epsilon_{\alpha\beta} = 0$)

MSW effect:

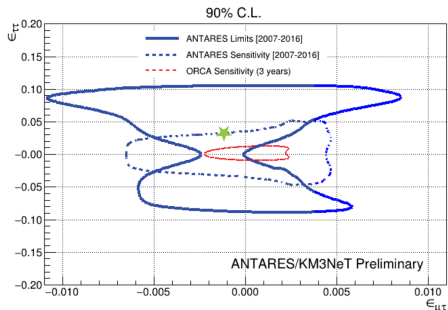
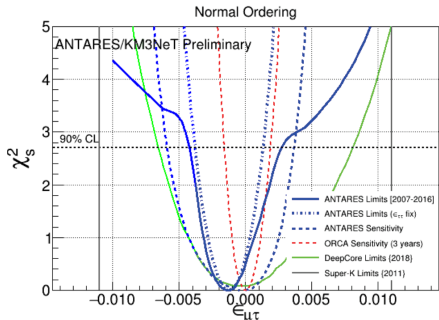
(arXiv:1907.00991v2)

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2E} U_{\text{PMNS}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta m_{21}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Delta m_{31}^2 \end{bmatrix} U_{\text{PMNS}}^\dagger + \sqrt{2} G_F N_e \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \epsilon_{ee} & \epsilon_{e\mu} & \epsilon_{e\tau} \\ \epsilon_{e\mu}^* & \epsilon_{\mu\mu} & \epsilon_{\mu\tau} \\ \epsilon_{e\tau}^* & \epsilon_{\mu\tau}^* & \epsilon_{\tau\tau} \end{bmatrix}$$

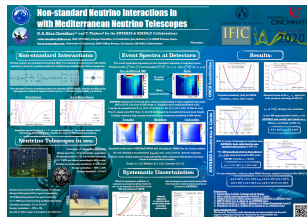


Non-Standard Interactions (NSI)

author: Nafis Rezwan Khan Chowdhury, Tarak Thakore



- from poster #178 @Neutrino2020
- method: χ^2 minimization of an Asimov dataset
- MC: 3 yrs with full ORCA (115 DUs)

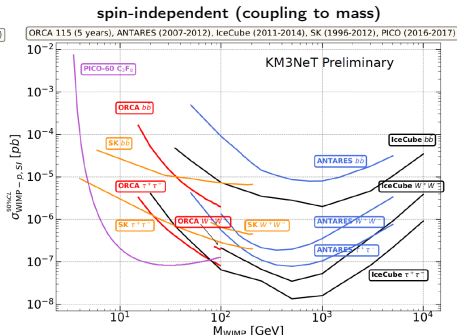
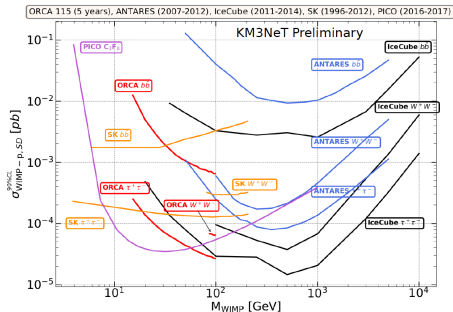


Core-collapse Supernovae (CCSN)

- $\Delta t \simeq 10 - 20$ ms @10 kpc, depending on the progenitor
- dedicated CCSN MC for the signal of a single DOM
- for bgd we use data directly
- No significant excess found for GCN #26751(retracted) and #26249 alerts

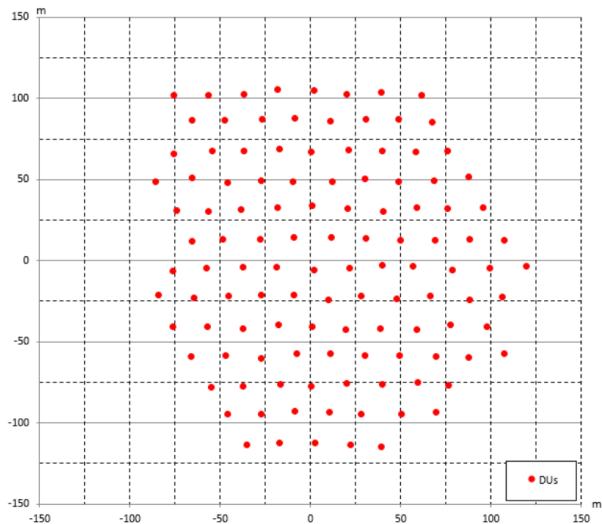
Dark matter (DM) from the Sun

authors: Daniel Lopez-Coto, Sergio Navas and Juande Zornoza
spin-dependent (coupling to spin; mainly for odd A)



- search: indirect
- DM particle: WIMP (neutralino χ)
- method: $\log \mathcal{L}$ maximization
- MC: 5 yrs with full ORCA (115 DUs)
- used topology: only tracks

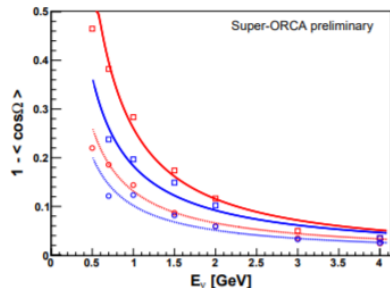
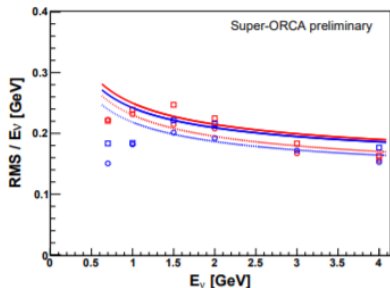
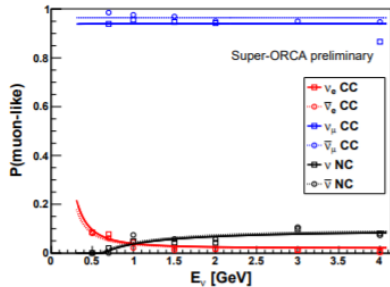
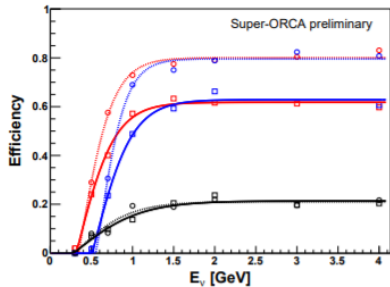
The actual ORCA footprint



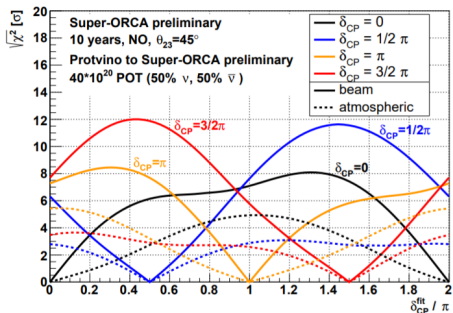
More details in PoS(ICRC2019)911

- $\sim 10x$ denser
- improved E (sub-GeV!) and θ resolution
- **Sensitivity:** χ^2 minimization of an Asimov dataset and simultaneous fit of several nuisance parameters

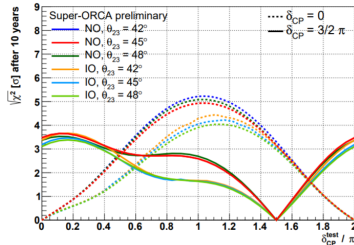
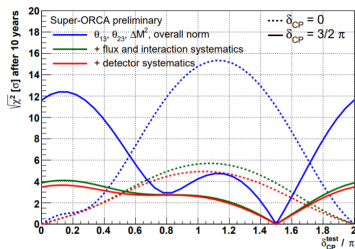
Super-ORCA expected detector performance



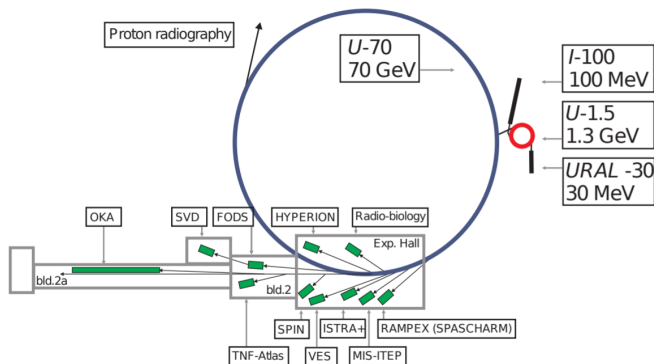
Super-ORCA expected δ_{CP} sensitivity



- beam power: 450 kW
- beam time: 5 y in ν + 5 y in $\bar{\nu}$ mode



Protvino accelerator



- beam power up to 450 kW
- ν and $\bar{\nu}$ mode possible as in T2K
- **P2O Lol**: Eur. Phys. J. C (2019) 79: 758 (arXiv:1902.06083)

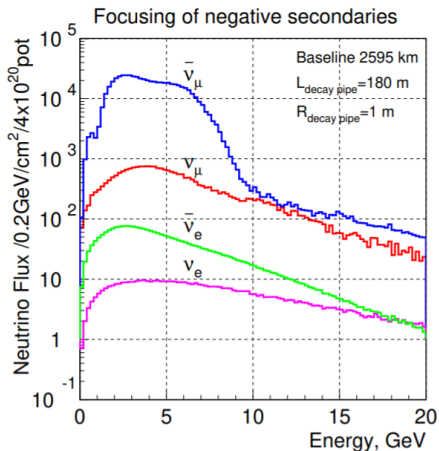
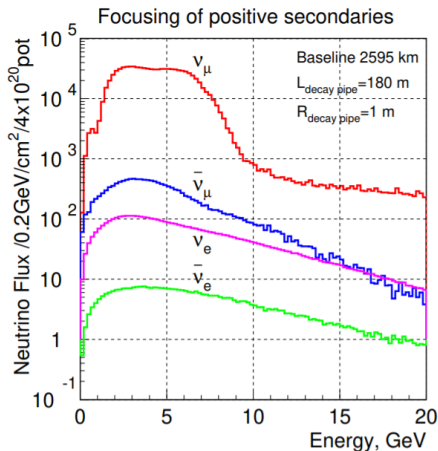
Considered detector designs:

- high-granularity detector with water in a one or more of its parts, inspired by T2K and NOvA
- water tank with PMTs (possibly KM3NeT PMTs), inspired by T2HK
- multiple detectors with different techniques

Considered media:

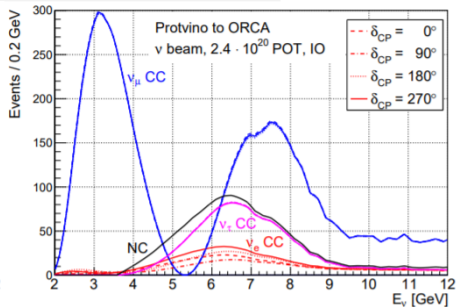
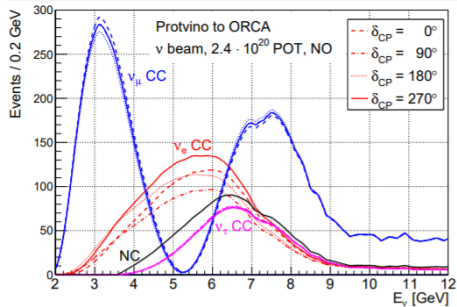
- water
- water-based liquid scintillator
- heavy water
 - ▶ only in a part of the detector
 - ▶ for nuclear effect studies
 - ▶ for cross-section measurements on free p and n

Protvino E_ν spectra for ν and $\bar{\nu}$ mode



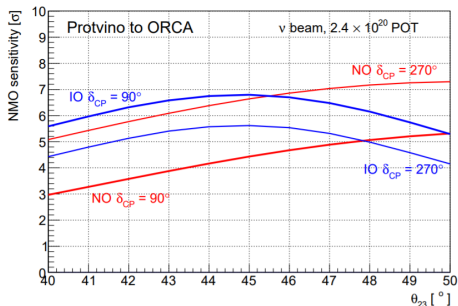
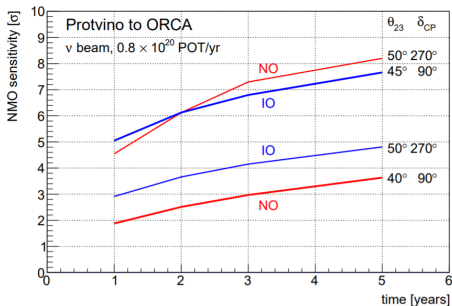
Absolute normalisation corresponds to 1 y with 450 kW beam or 5 y with 90 kW beam

P2O spectra for NO and IO



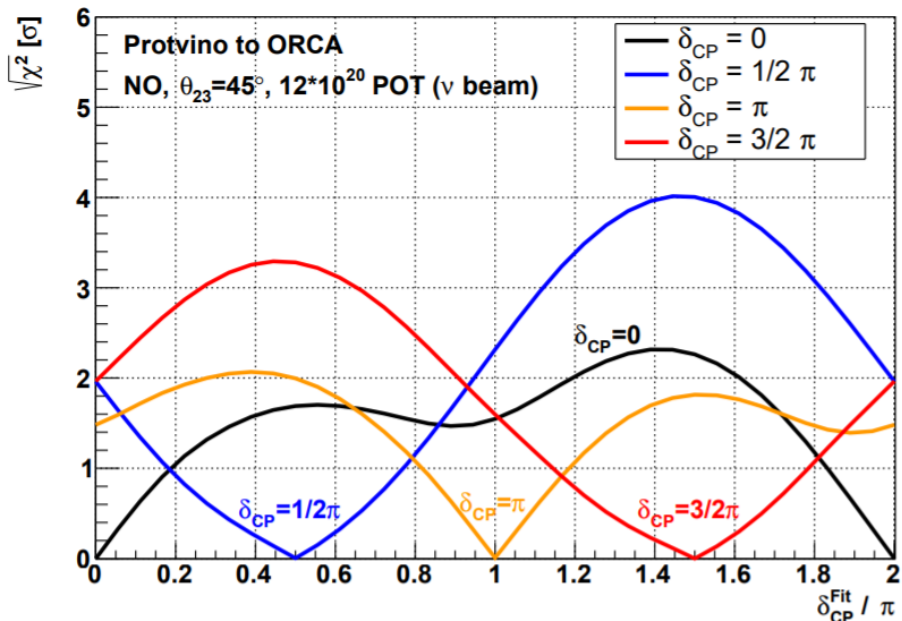
Plots for 3 y with the 90 kW beam

P2O sensitivity to the NMO

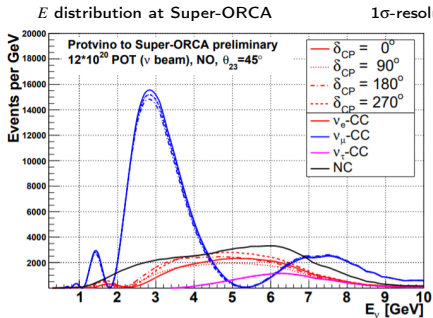


Plots for the 90 kW beam

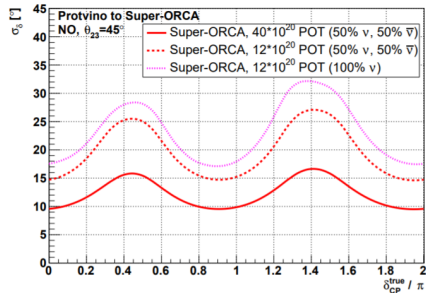
P2O sensitivity to δ_{CP}



P2(S-)O expected performance

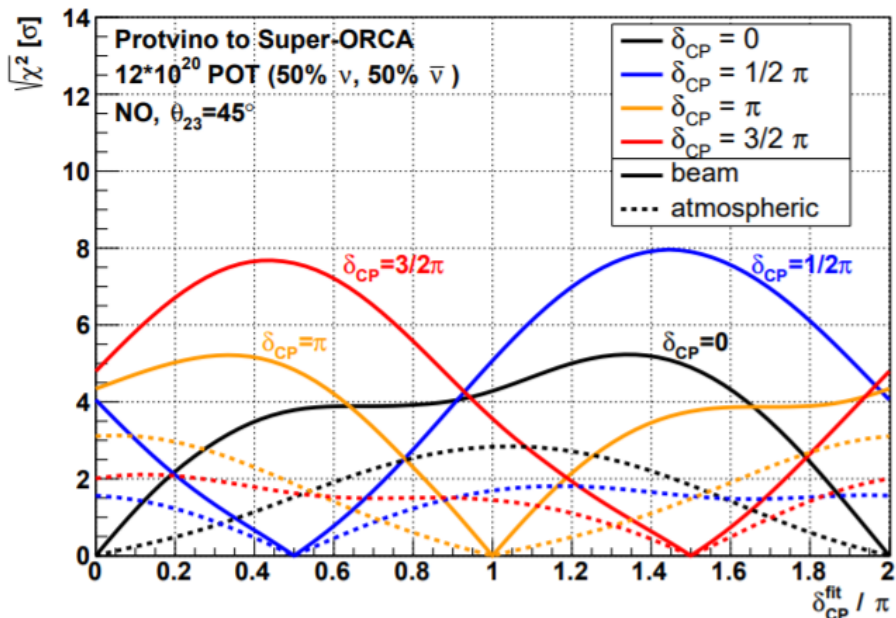


1σ -resolution on δ_{CP}



Plots for 3 y with the 450 kW beam

P2(S-)O sensitivity to δ_{CP}



P2O sensitivity to δ_{CP} : ORCA vs Super-ORCA

