



International
Centre for
Radio
Astronomy
Research



KM3NeT: studying atmospheric and astrophysical neutrinos in the Mediterranean

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Thanks to KM3NeT Collaboration

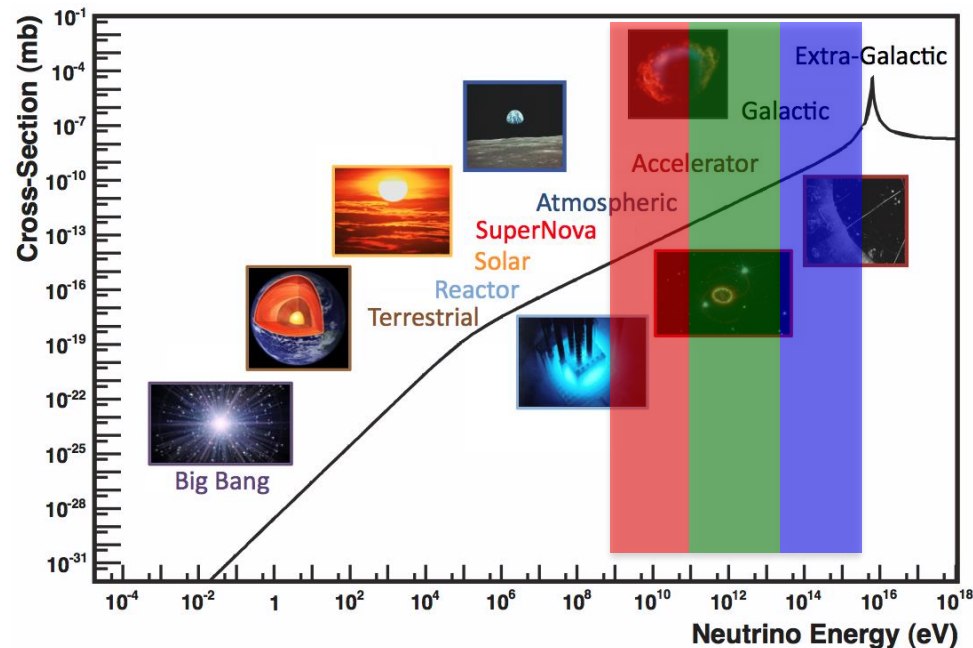


Neutrino physics

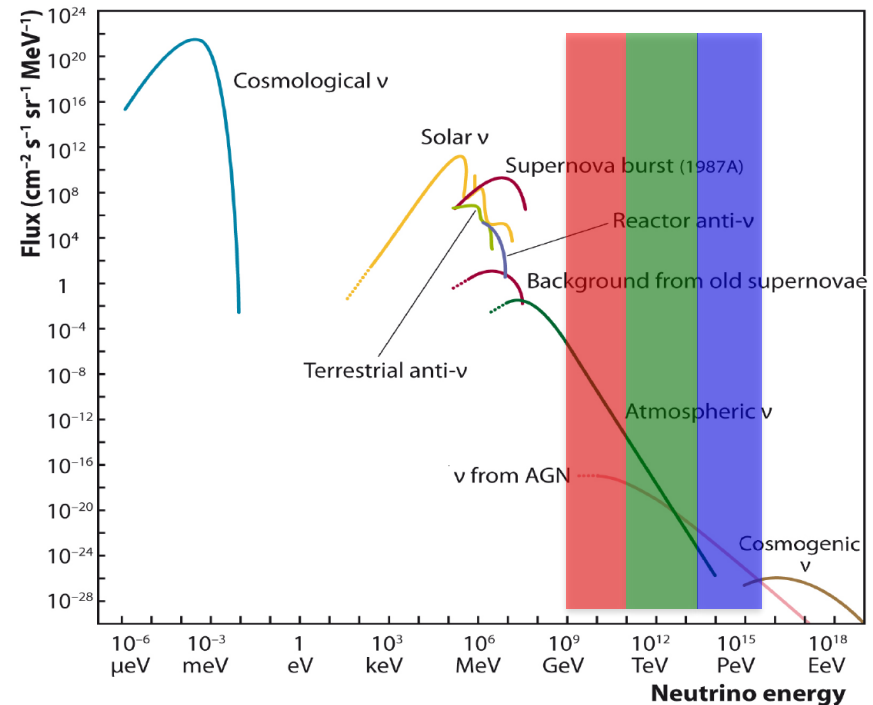
1 – 100 GeV: neutrino mass hierarchy w. atmospheric flux

100 GeV - 100 TeV: various galactic (TeV gamma) sources

100 TeV – 10 PeV: extragalactic sources



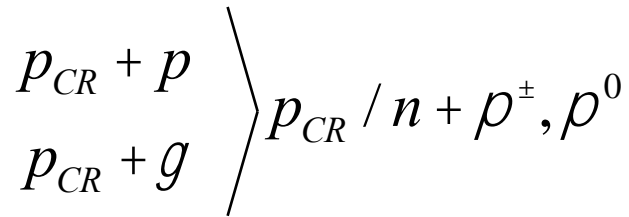
Formaggio & Zeller, RevModPhys 84 (2012) 1307



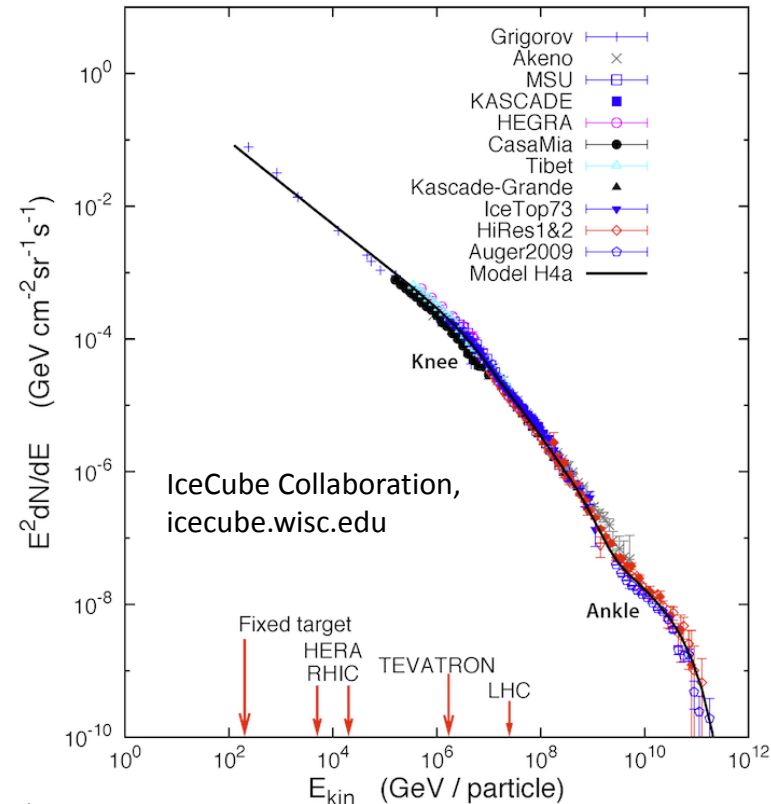
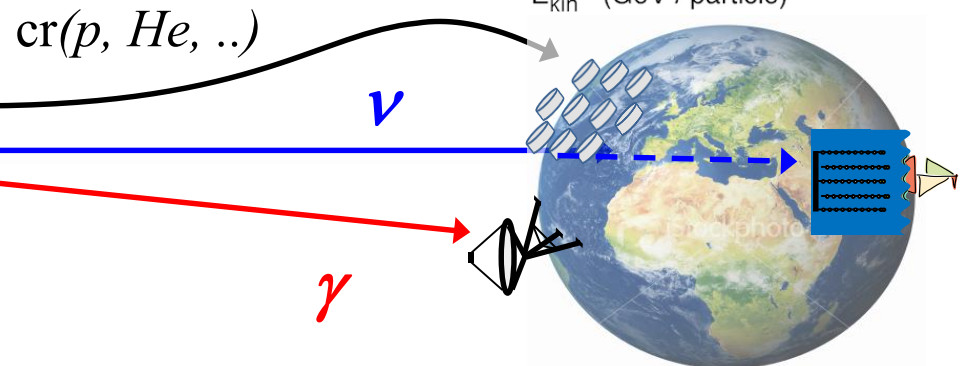
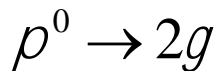
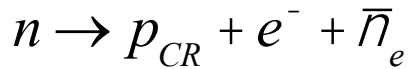
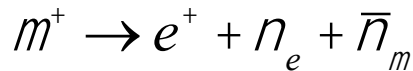


Multimessenger paradigm

Cosmic ray interactions:

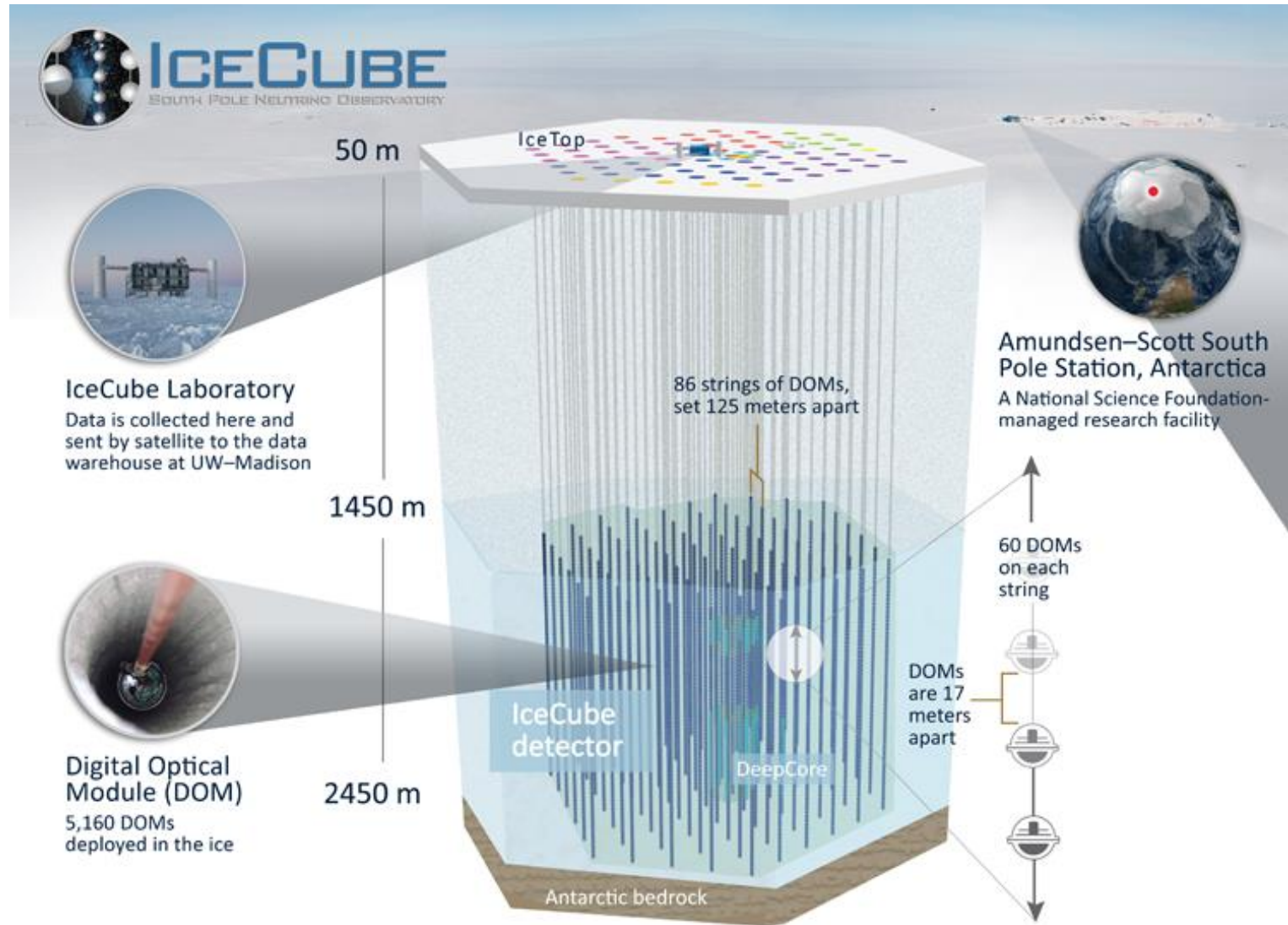


Secondaries: only neutrinos provide unambiguous signal





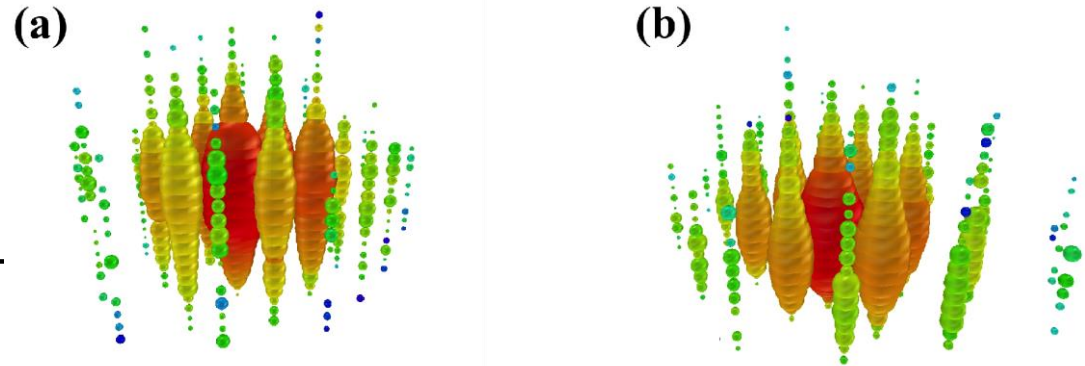
IceCube neutrino observatory



Courtesy: IceCube Collaboration

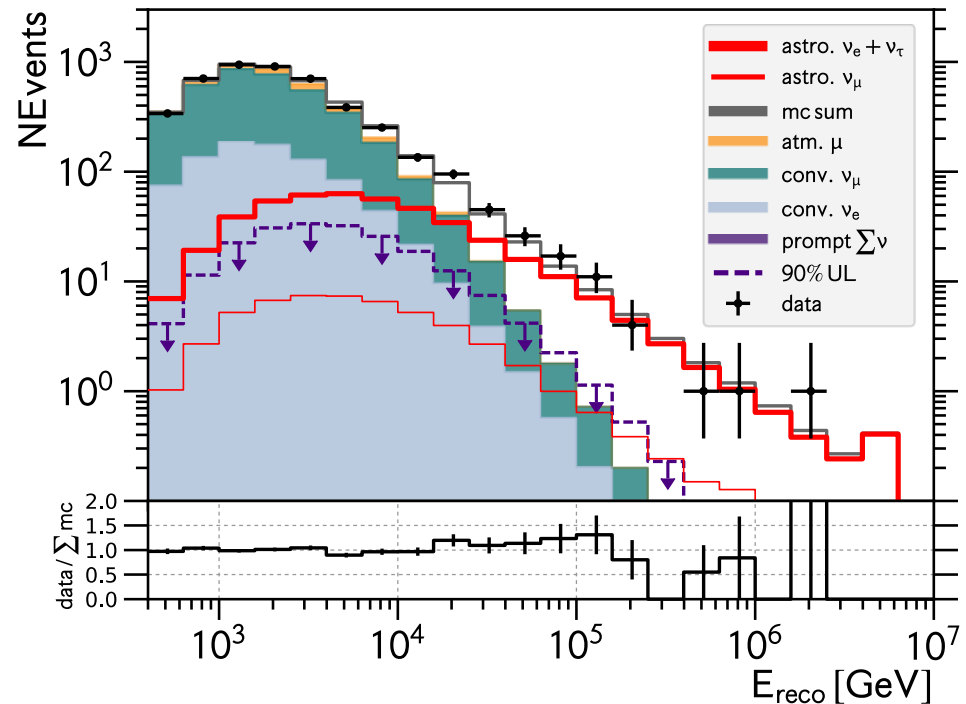
IceCube

- Bert (a) & Ernie (b) (2011, 2012). $E \sim 1$ PeV
- Astrophysical flux: PRL 113, 101101 (2014)
- Many updates since



Current knowledge

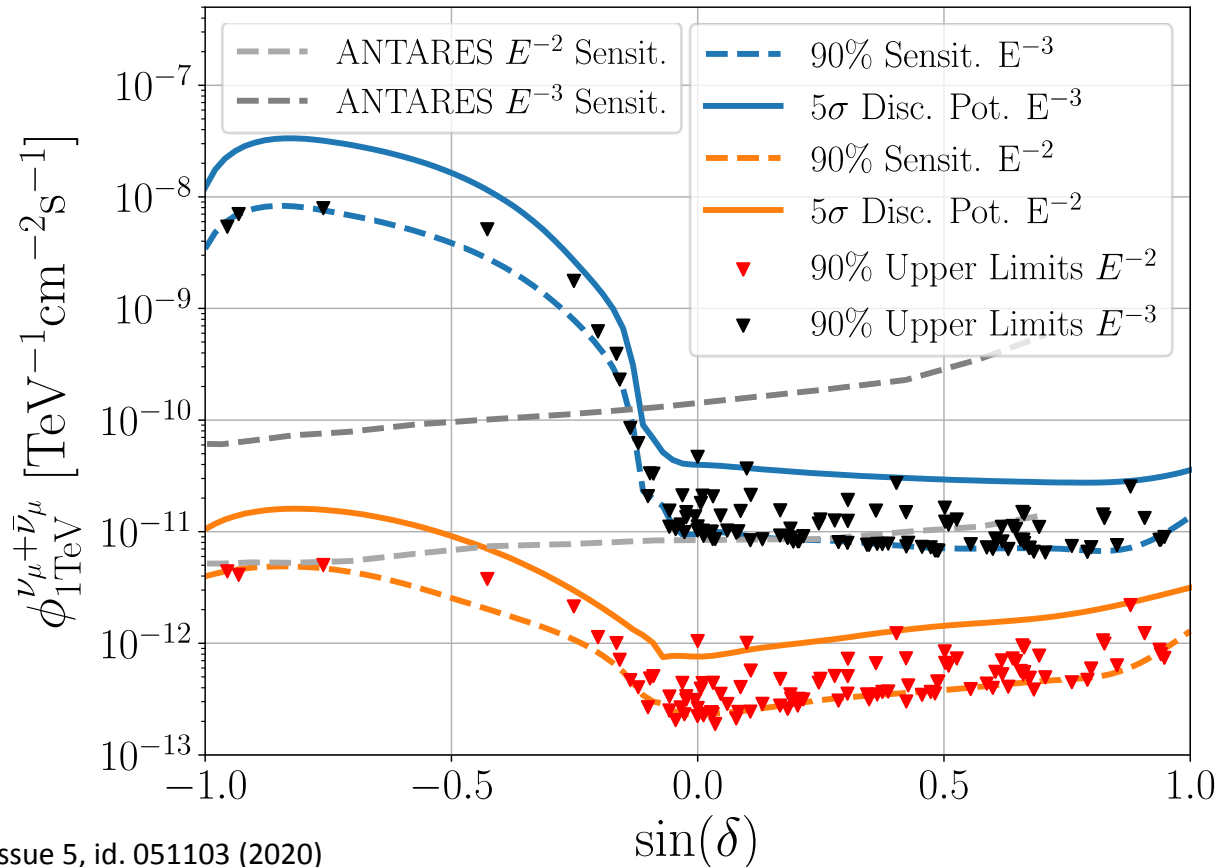
- Inconsistent with single power-law, flavour-uniform, isotropic flux
- Source unknown



IceCube

- Assume constant point-like source with power-law index
- Search for excess of events in data
- None found!
(stacked searches also fail)

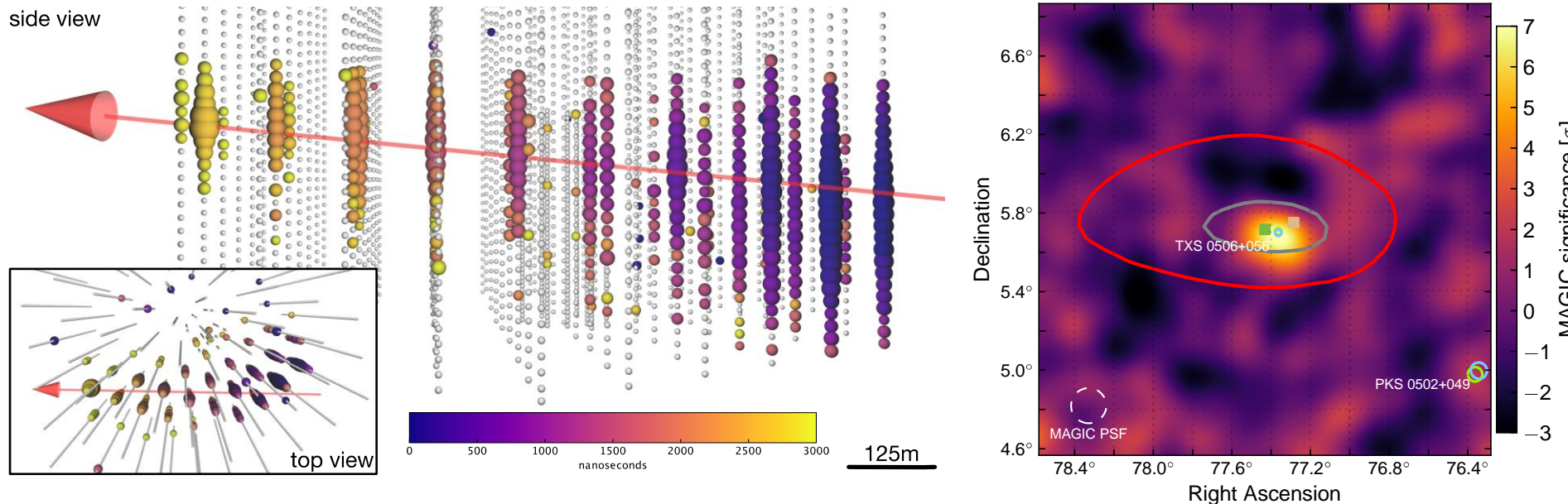
$$F(E) = f \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-g}$$



IceCube

- IC170922A: high-energy track event
- Points back to blazar TXS 0506+056

IceCube et al: Science, Volume 361, Issue 6398, id. eaat1378 (2018).

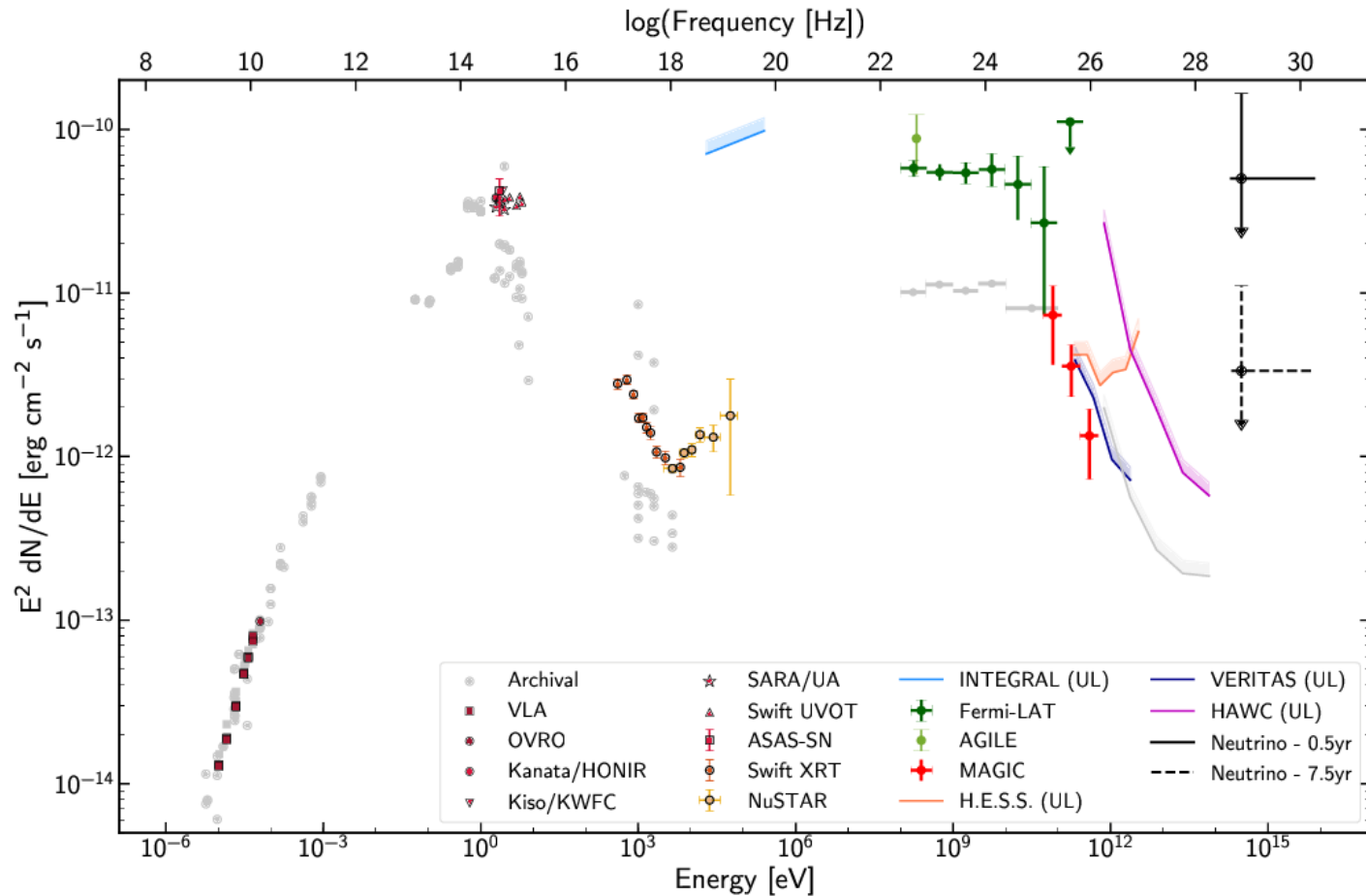


- O~3.5 sigma significance
- BUT: at most one other HE event can be associated with a blazar...

Fermi: this blazar is flaring!

- Multiwavelength campaign

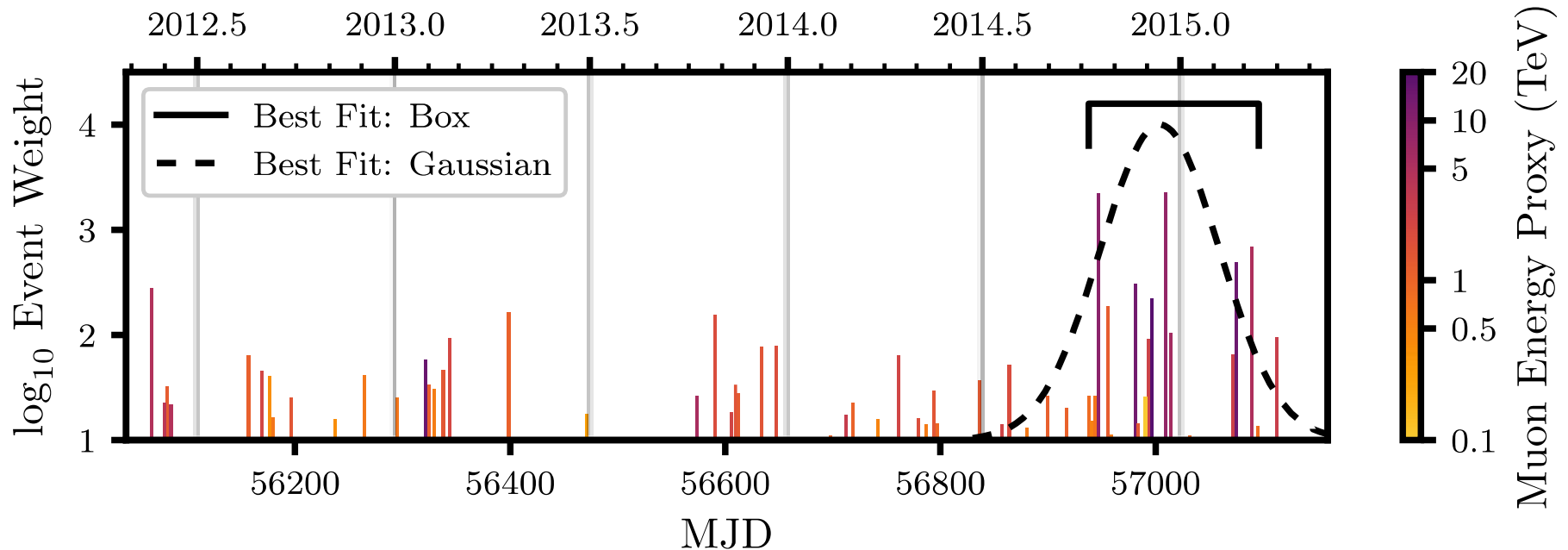
IceCube et al: Science, Volume 361, Issue 6398, id. eaat1378 (2018).



Further evidence: lookback analysis

- Neutrino flare: ~6 months in 2014-2015

IceCube, Science, Volume 361, Issue 6398, pp. 147-151 (2018).



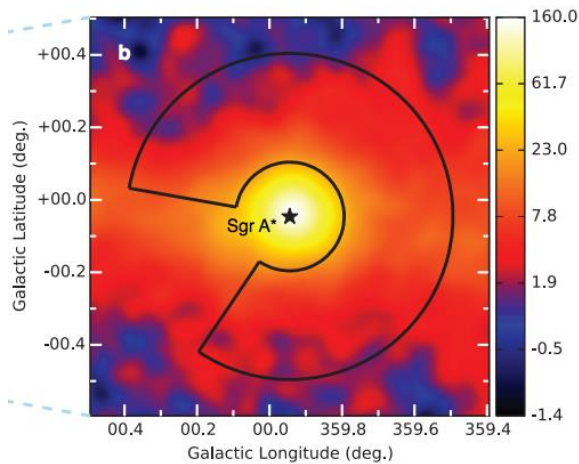
- Another 3.5 sigma
- Combined: strong evidence that TXS 0506+056 is first astrophysical source of high-energy neutrinos (second overall after SN 1987a)

Where do IceCube's high-energy neutrinos come from?

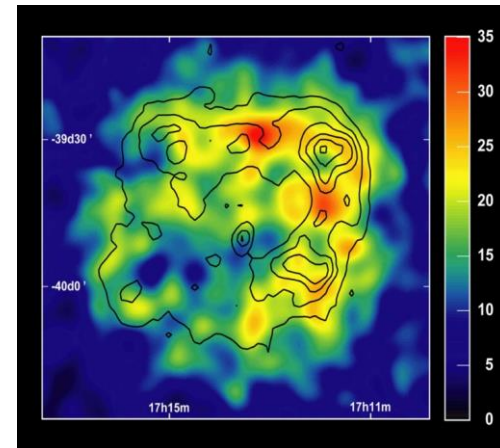
- One blazar source – but how did it produce its neutrinos?
- Why not other blazars?
- What other sources are there (blazar stacking: $\sim <20\%$ contribution)?

What about our Galaxy?

- Galactic cosmic rays exist to at least PeV –Pevatrons!
- HESS, Fermi, HAWK, etc: evidence for Galactic sources
- Photon signals always ambiguous (can be produced leptonically)



GC Pevatron: H.E.S.S., Abramowski et al.
Nature 531, 476-479 (2016)



RX J1713: Credit: H.E.S.S.
Collaboration

Neutrino mixing

Neutrino mixing

- Flavour states mix into mass states
- PMNS matrix U describes mixing (4 parameters)

$$\begin{bmatrix} n_e \\ n_m \\ n_t \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{U} \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ n_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & e^{-i\delta} s_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -e^{i\delta} s_{13} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Neutrino oscillations

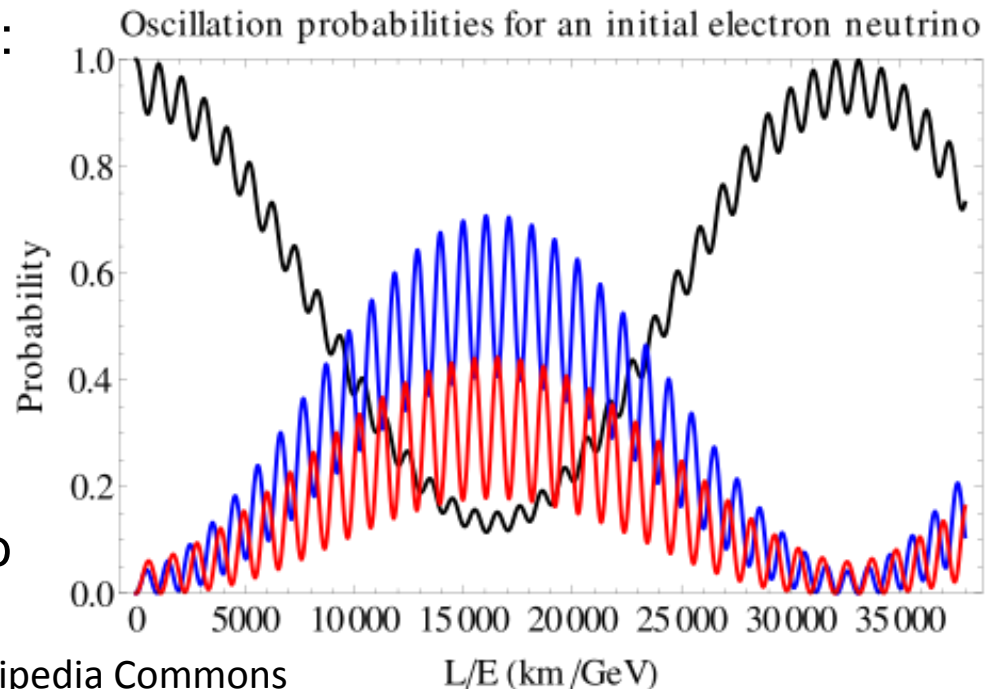
- Propagator of mass eigenstate:

$$|\nu_i(t)\rangle = e^{-i(E_i t - \vec{p}_i \cdot \vec{x})} |\nu_i(0)\rangle$$

- Ultra-relativistic limit (low m_i):

$$|\nu_i(L)\rangle = e^{-i \frac{m_i^2 L}{2E}} |\nu_i(0)\rangle$$

- Phase difference: different ratio of mass states => changed flavour state!



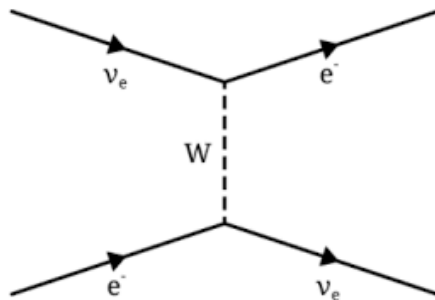
Neutrino oscillations

- Vacuum oscillations: depends on squared mass differences only
- No way to tell absolute values!

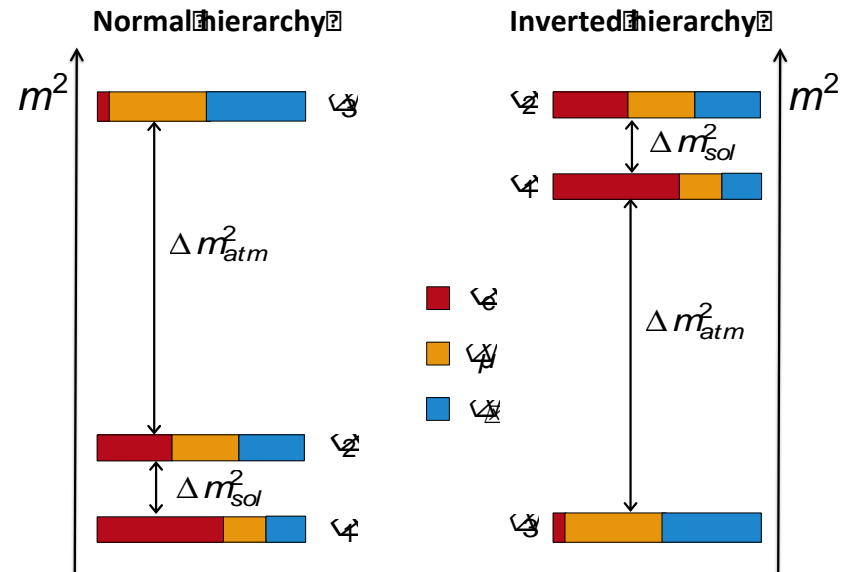
$$|\nu_i(L)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{m_i^2 L}{2E}} |\nu_i(0)\rangle$$

Matter effects

- In a medium...



- Effective mass changes
- Hierarchy dependent effects!
- Solar neutrino oscillations: $\nu_2 > \nu_1$
- What about ν_3 ?



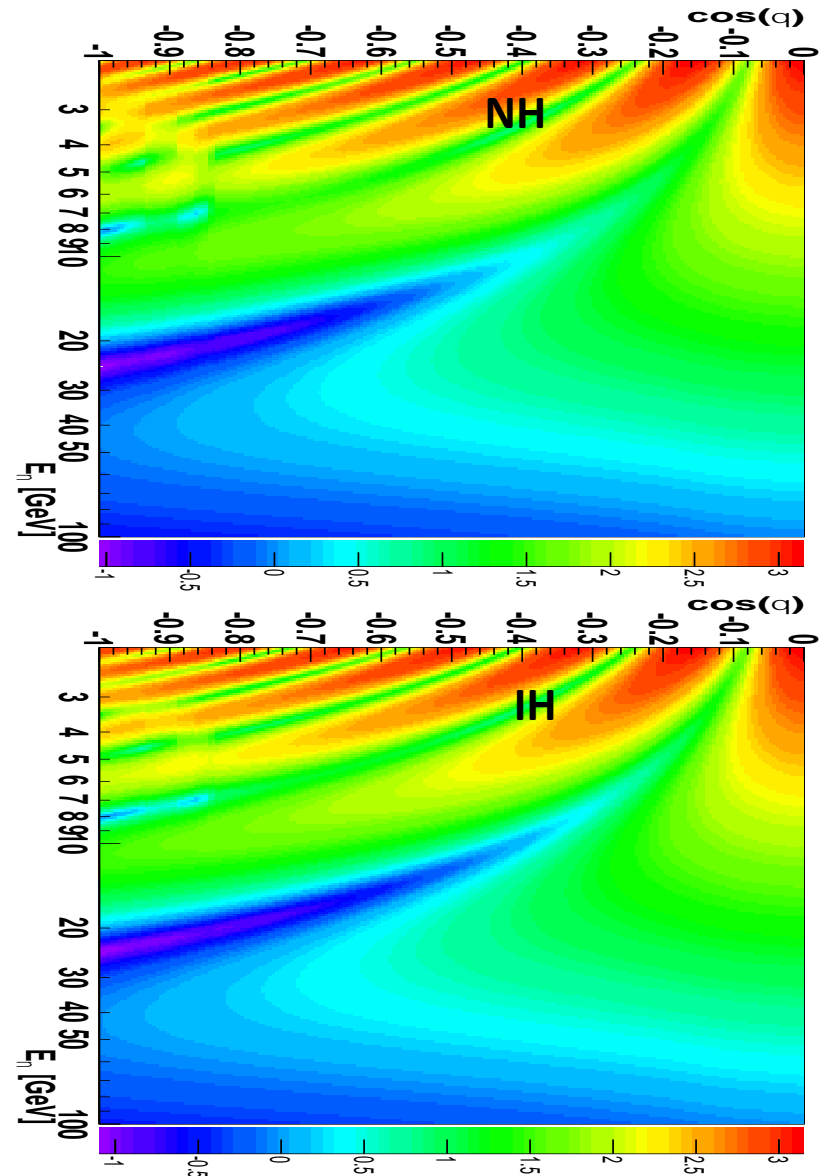
KM3NeT Lol, J.Phys G, 43, 084001, 2016

Earth oscillations

- Cosmic rays: muon neutrino flux
- Daya Bay et al: $\sin^2 \theta_{13} \sim 0.022$
- Oscillations on Earth baselines: hierarchy-dependent effects!
- Energy

Oscillograms

- Direction (baseline) – energy rate distributions
- Measure this, compare to predictions
- Required detector size: ~megatons!





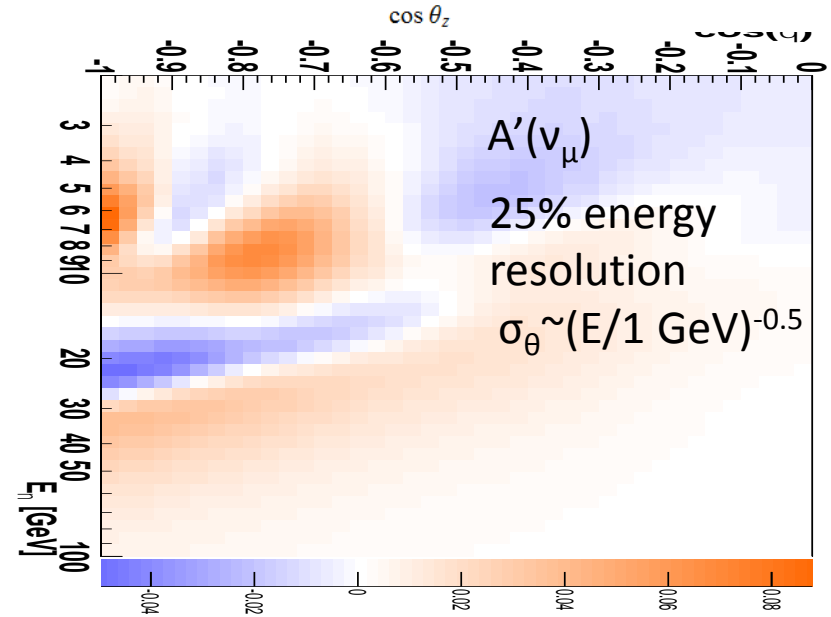
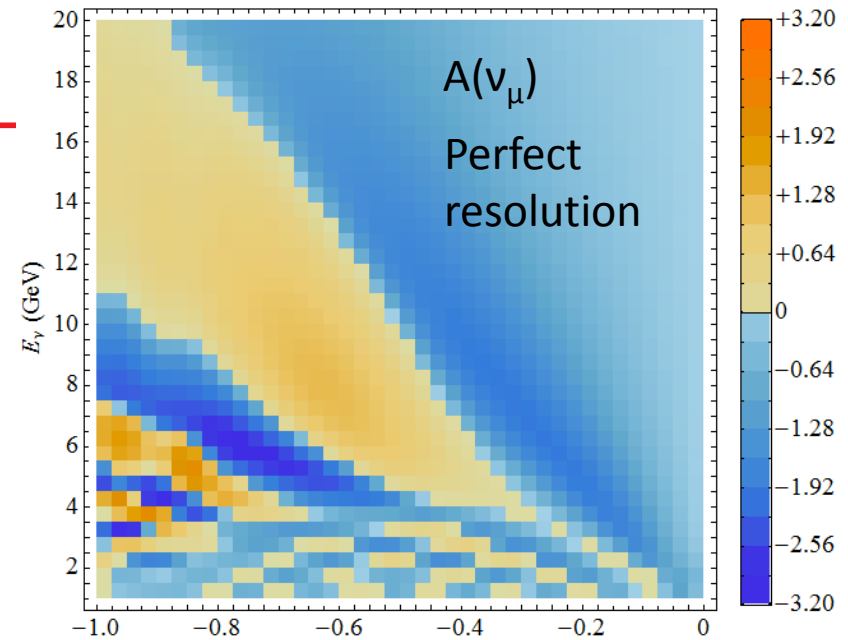
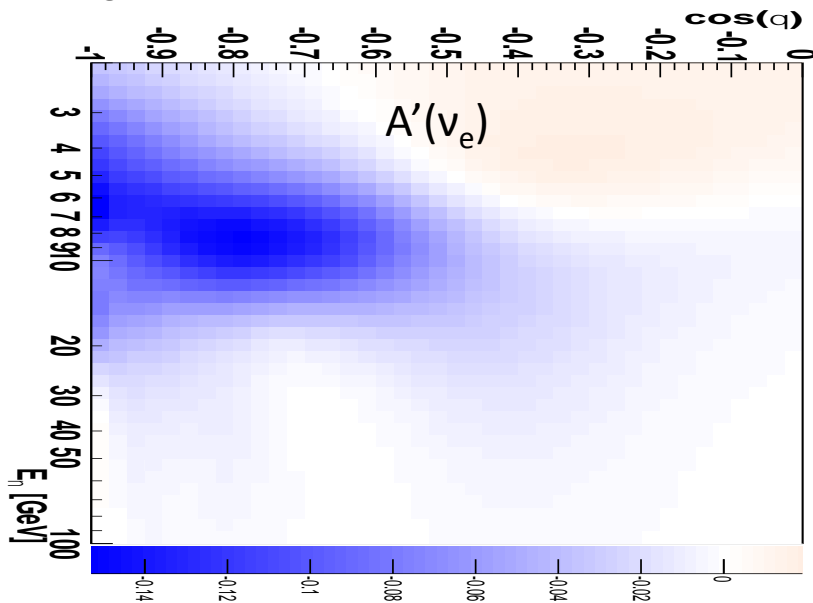
Signature

Experimental signature

- Relative surplus/deficit of electron and muon neutrinos

$$A' = \frac{N_{IH} - N_{NH}}{N_{NH}}$$

- Need $O \sim 1$ MT detector and good resolution at 1-20 GeV

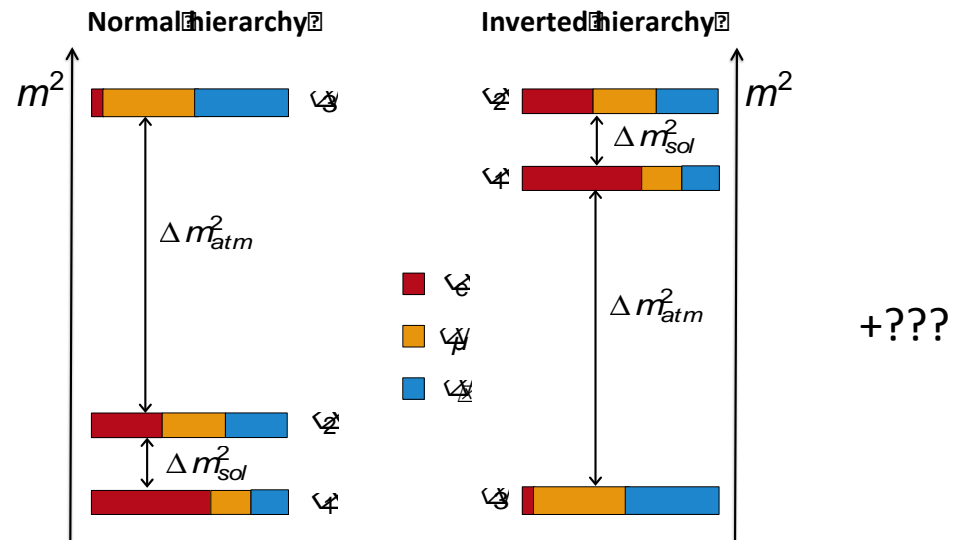


What is the neutrino mass hierarchy?

- Normal or inverted?
- What is the CP-violating phase?
- Can we further pin down the mixing angles

Beyond the standard model physics

- Neutrino masses unexplained in SM – good place to look for new physics!
- E.g. a 4th neutrino flavour?
- Sterile neutrinos?





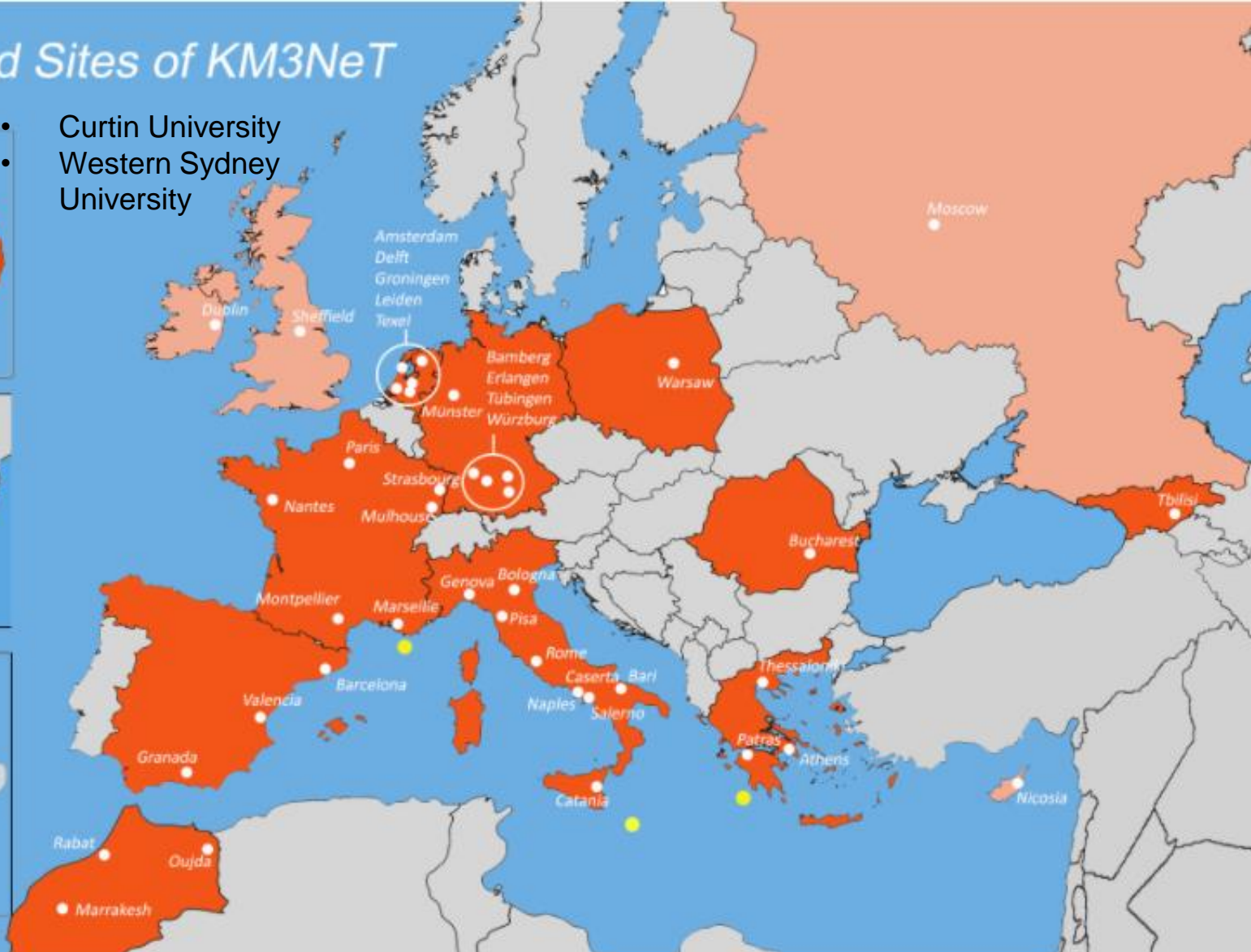
KM3NeT



Solve these problems! KM3NeT

Cities and Sites of KM3NeT

- Curtin University
- Western Sydney University





KM3NeT: ARCA + ORCA

ARCA

Astrophysical Research with
Cosmics in the Abyss

- E_ν 1 TeV - 10 PeV
- KM3NeT-It (3.5 km depth)
- Astrophysical neutrino sources

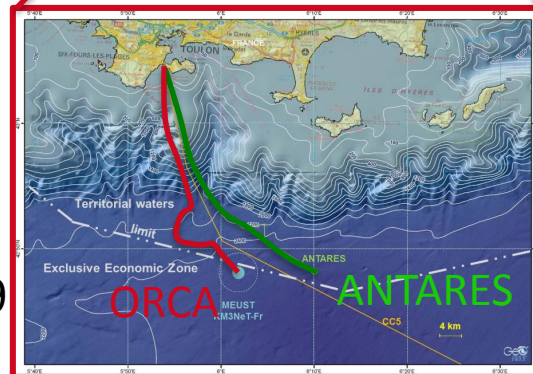
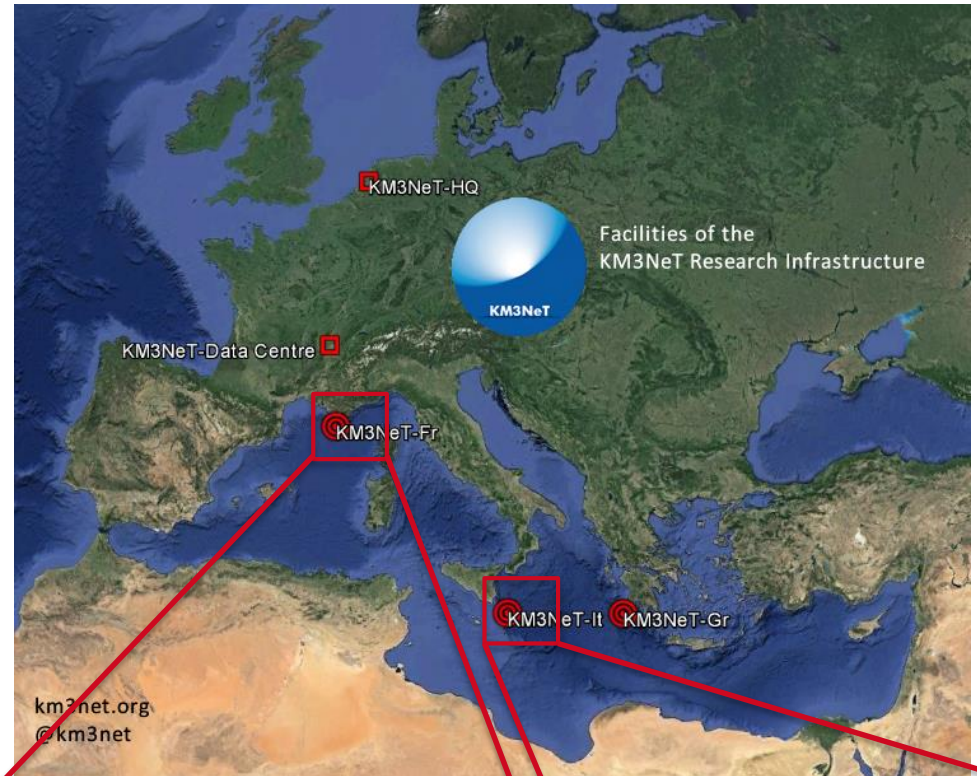
ORCA

Oscillation Research with
Cosmics in the Abyss

- E_ν 1 GeV - 100 GeV
- KM3NeT-Fr (2.5 km)
- Neutrino mass hierarchy

KM3NeT Letter of Intent

- *J. Phys. G*, **43** (2016) 084001
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/1601.07459>





ARCA: TeV-PeV

ARCA: Astroparticle Research with Cosmics in the Abyss

ARCA: 2 blocks:

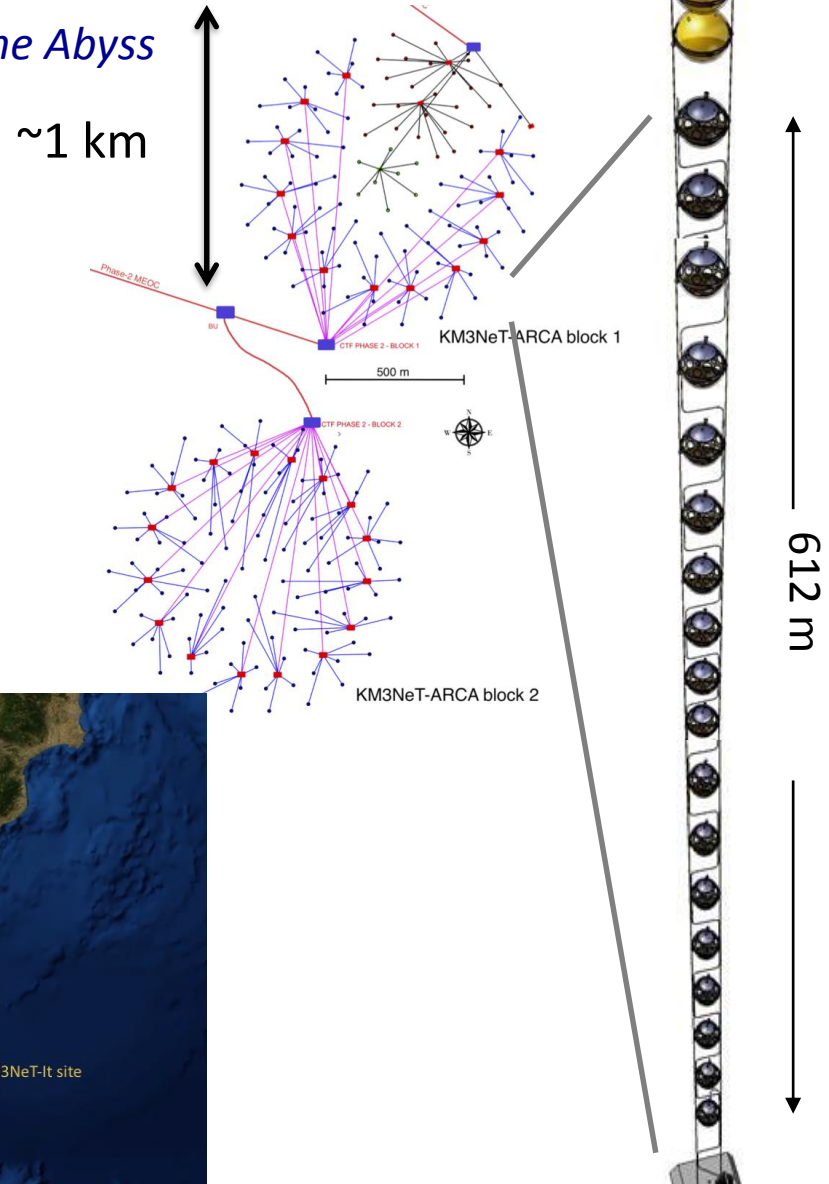
- 115 'detection units' per block
- 90m horizontal spacing

Detection unit:

- Line anchored to the sea floor
- 18 optical modules
- 36m spacing

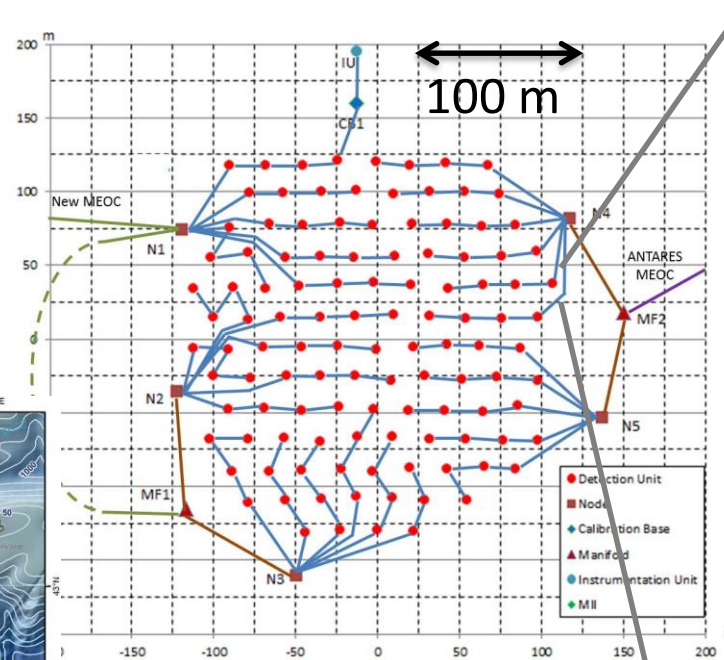
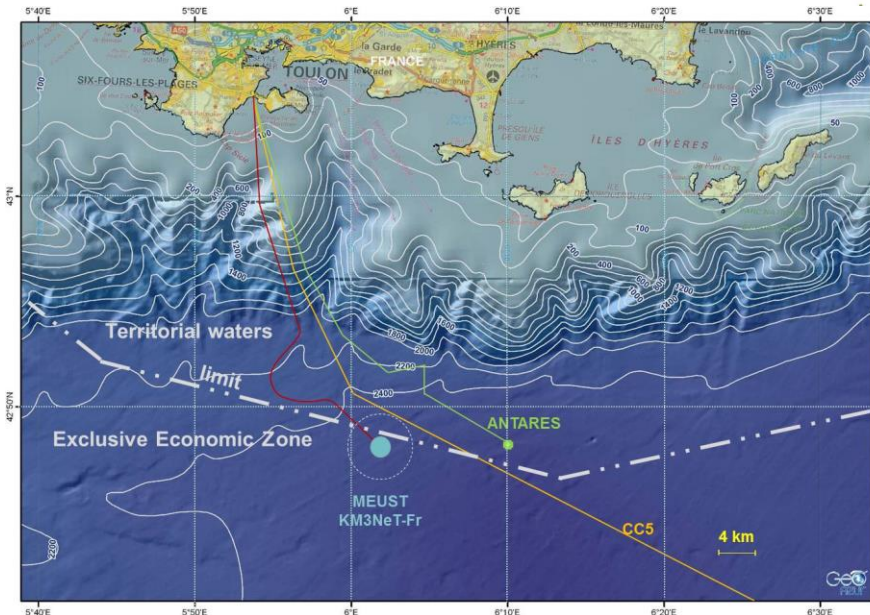
Total volume: 1.2 km³

- Site: 3.5 km depth
- Shore station:
Capo Passero
(Sicily)



1 ORCA block:

- 115 lines
- 20 m horizontal spacing
- 9 m vertical DOM spacing

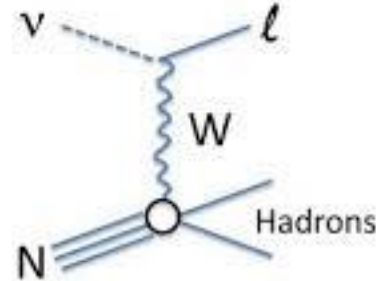


150 m

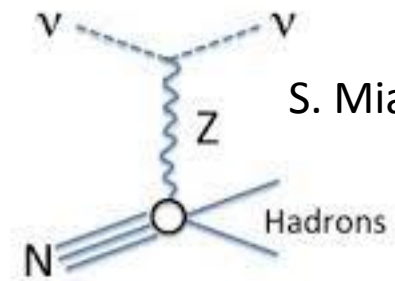
Neutrino interactions

- Deep inelastic scattering
- Charged current (CC)
- Neutral current (NC)
- Relativistic secondaries produced
- Charged particles:
Cherenkov radiation
(~EM sonic boom)

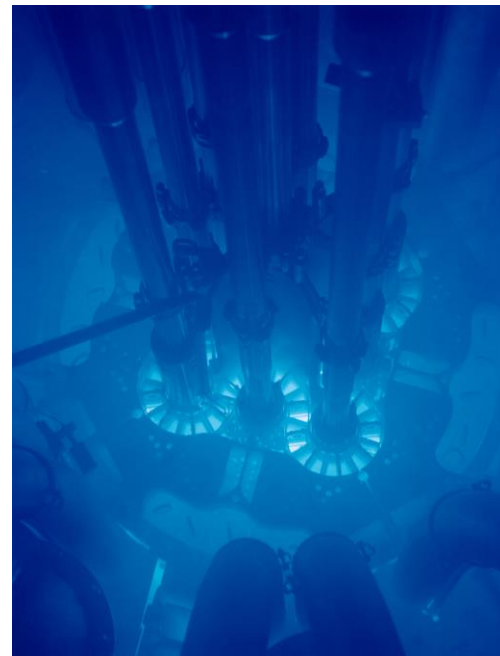
CC Interaction



NC Interaction



S. Miarecki 2016



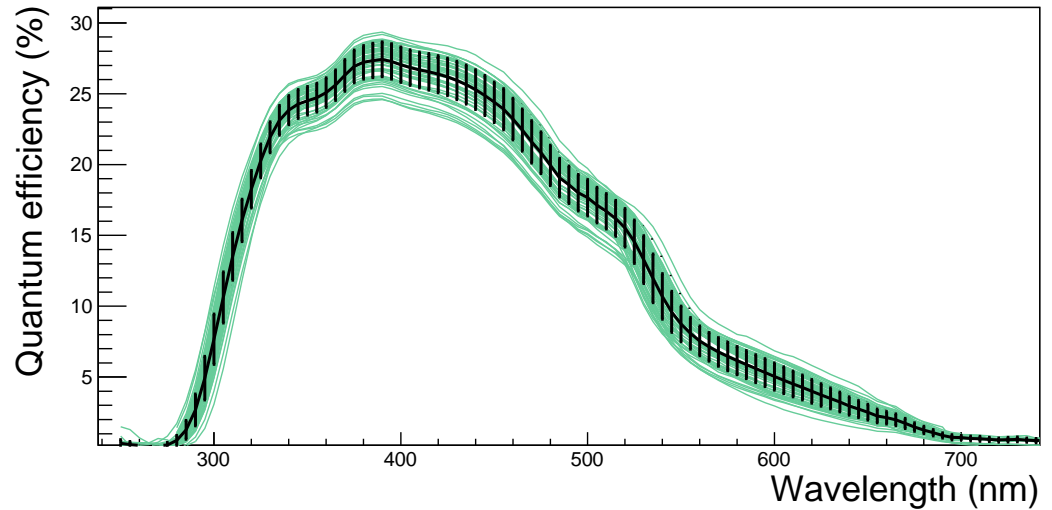
Argonne National Labs



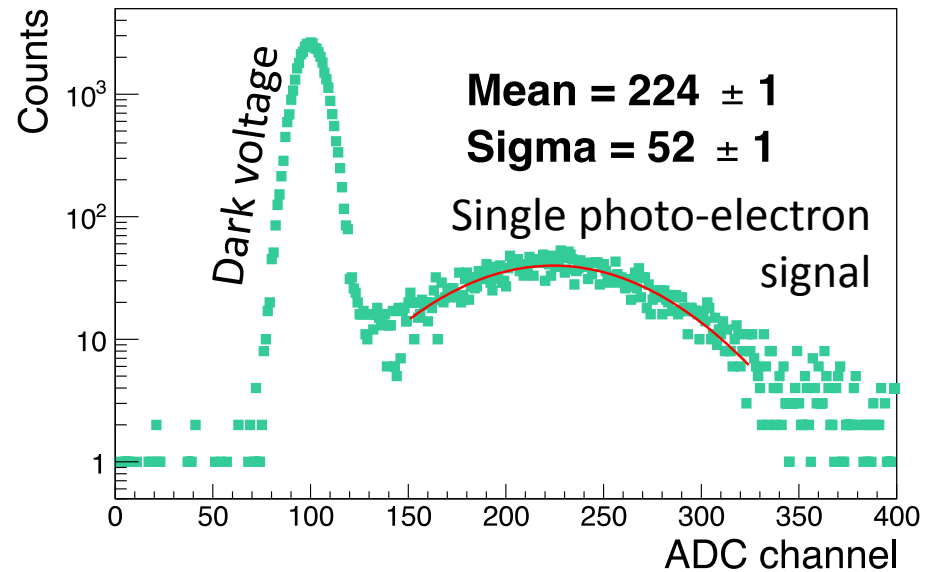
Technology

Optical module:

- Hamamatsu R12199-02 PMTs
- Nominal 3" diameter
- Sensitive to blue-near UV (Cherenkov) light
- KM3NeT will use nearly 200,000 of them!



3"





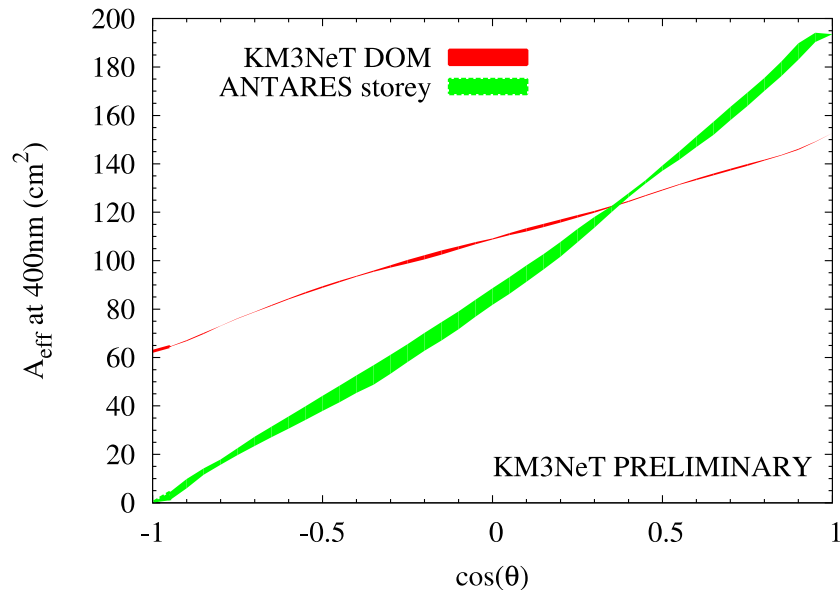
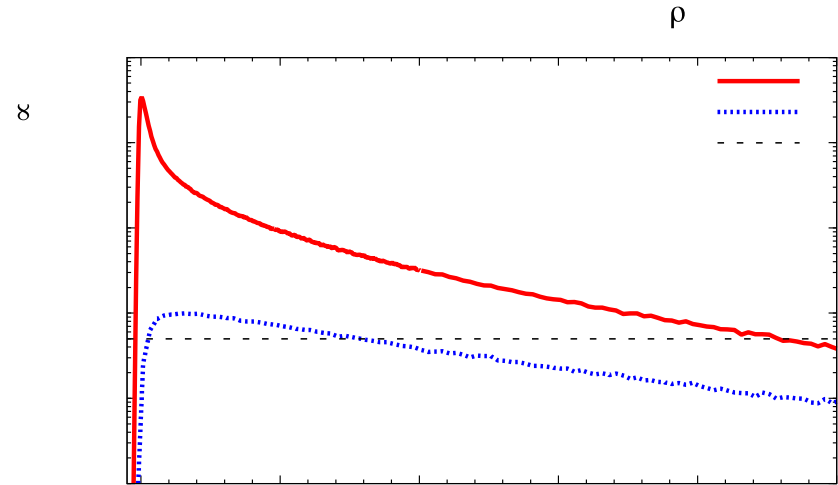
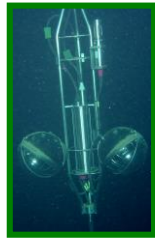
KM3NeT: digital optical module

Optical module:

- 31 x 3" PMTs
- 4π sr coverage
- directional resolution
- dynamic range



← 17" →





Construction: pictures

DOM assembly

- Test PMTs
- Assemble in bench
- 3D printed mounting
- Connect hemispheres

Current capacity

- 7 sites
- 3 DOMs/day
- 60 DU/yr





DOM integration into DU

Five sites

- Initial time calibration performed
- Check all connections pre-deployment





Deployment

Drop it off a ship

- Gravity-guided
- Acoustic release
- Deployment vehicle recovered
- ROV connects cables



Natural radioactive decays from ^{40}K

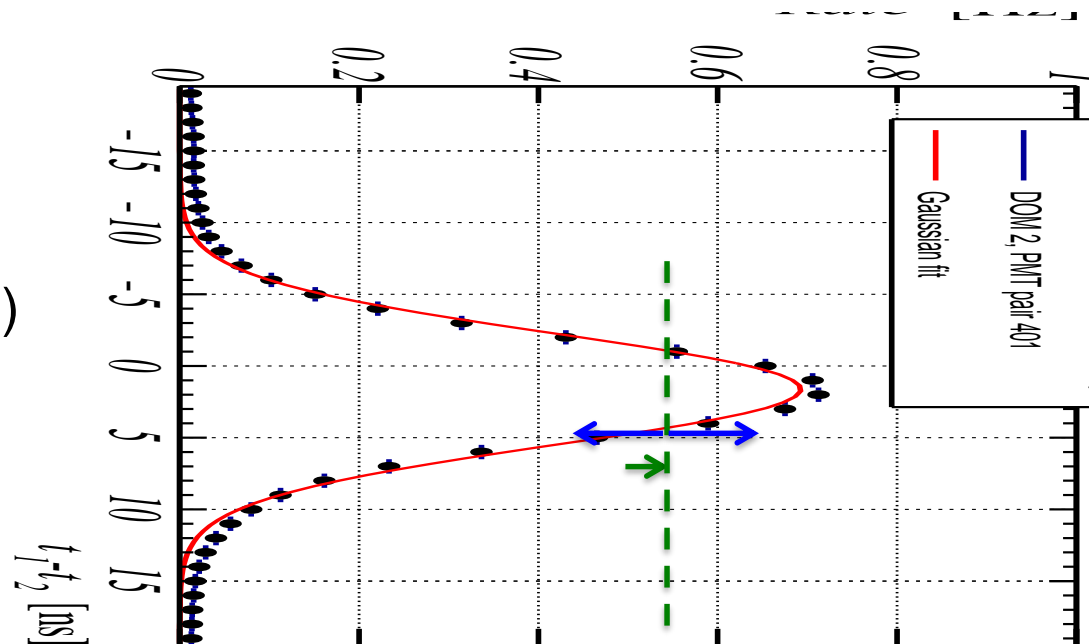
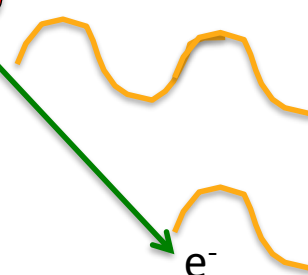
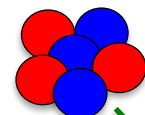
- Cherenkov light
- ~ 5 kHz rate in PMTs
- Filtered by CPUs at on-shore DAQ
- Self-calibration mechanism!

Calibration tells us:

- Time offset (**centre**)
- Efficiency (**area**)
- Single-photon spread (**width**)

Long-term stability observed

$^{40}\text{K} \rightarrow ^{40}\text{Ca}$

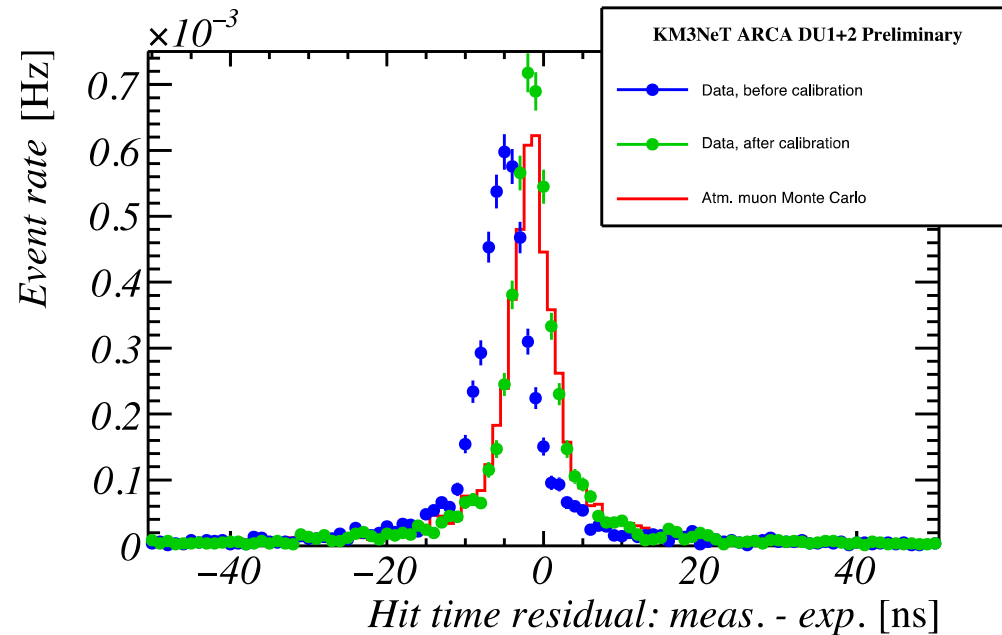
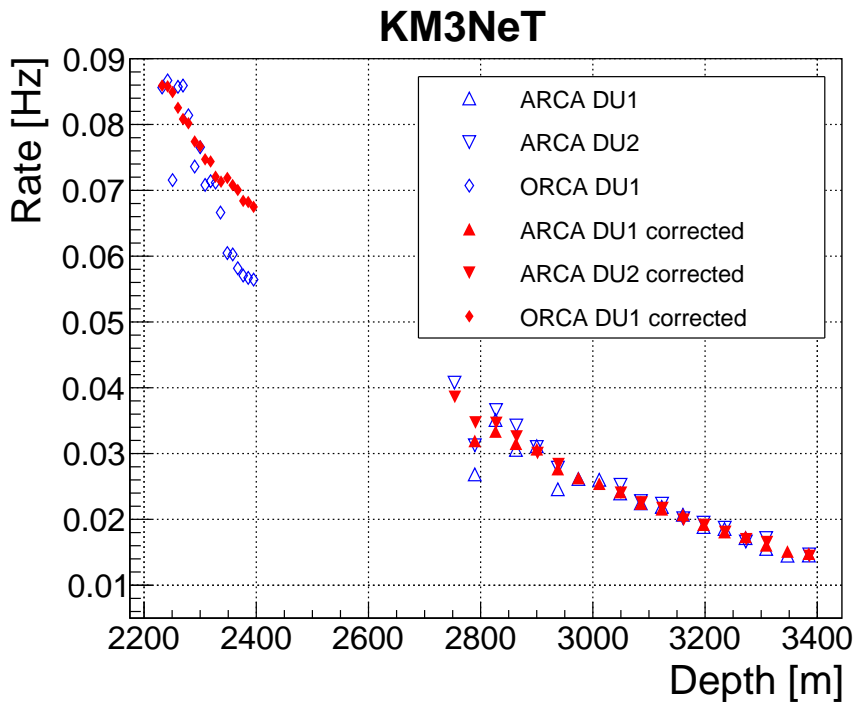




Calibration – does it work?

Compare with MC

- Good agreement!



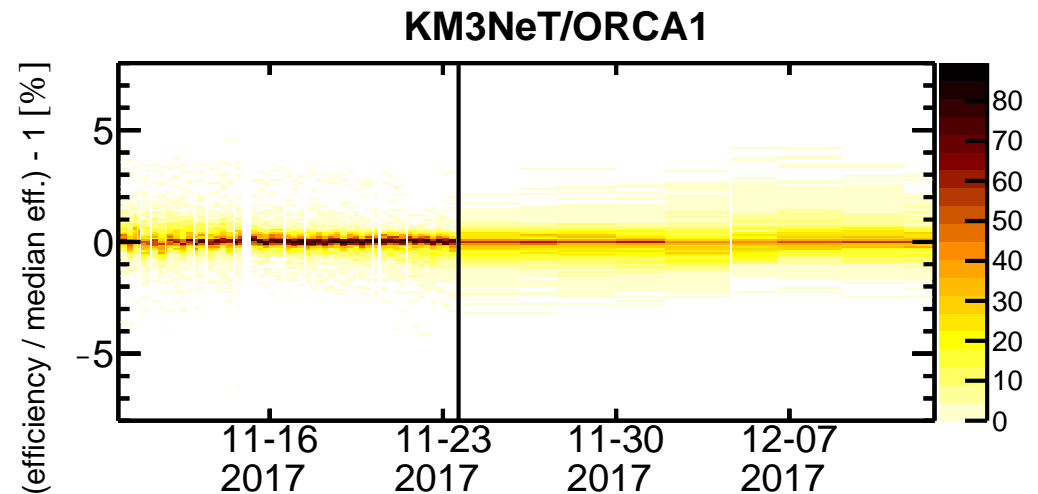
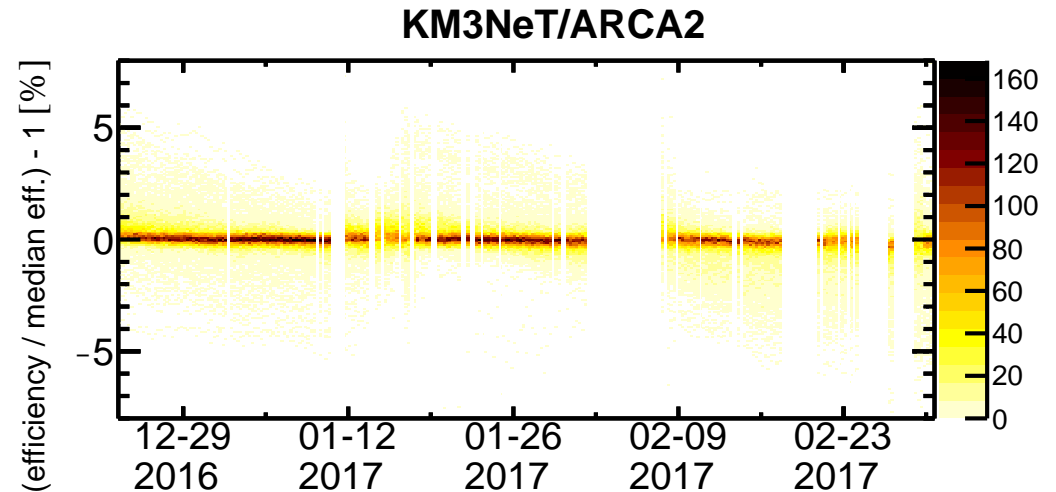
Correct data

- Much smoother distribution!

M. Lincetto et al, for KM3NeT,
Presented at Neutrino 2020

Fluctuations?

- Sediment build-up
- Washed by currents
- PMT settling in
- On/off recovery
- ~0.1%!





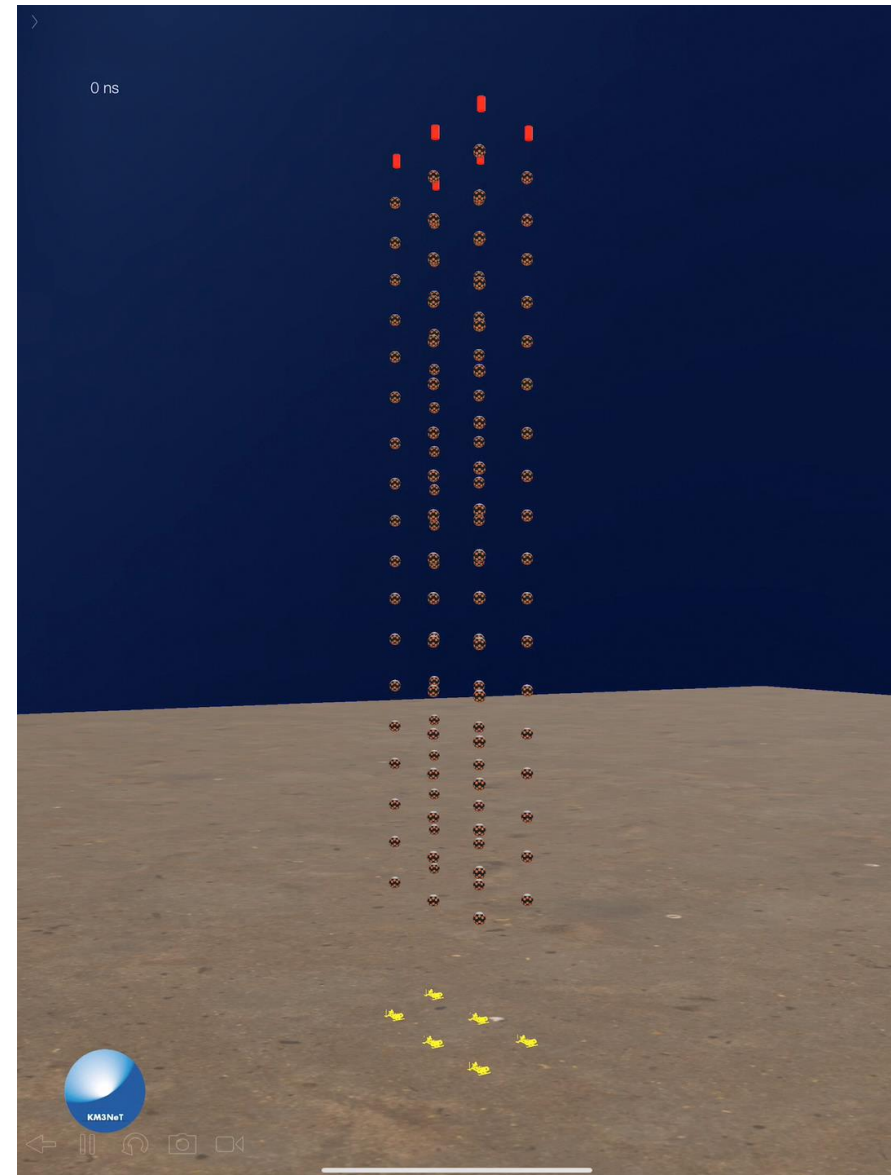
Status – operating!

ARCA

- 1st string 2015
- 2 strings operational to 2019
- Refurbishment of seafloor systems
- Just restarting!
- Goal: 2x115 2026

ORCA

- 1st string 2017
- Now six (Jan 2020)
- Goal: 115 string 2024



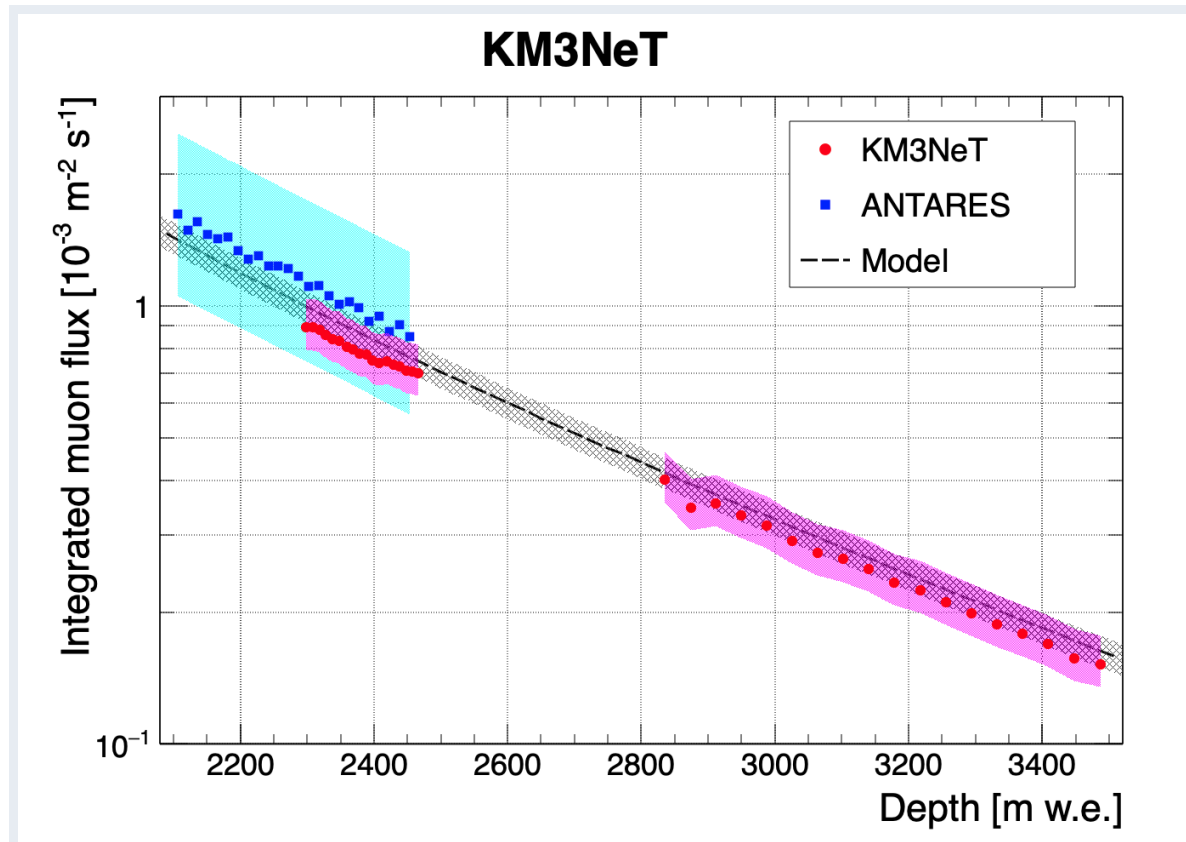


First results

Absolute muon flux measurement

- **KM3NeT** (systematics)
- **ANTARES** (systematics)
- Prediction (systematics) E. Bugaev *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D **58** (1998), 054001)

M. Lincetto et al, for KM3NeT,
Presented at Neutrino 2020





ARCA: estimated performance

Track channel

$$n_m \xrightarrow{CC} m \text{ shower} \quad \sim 90\%$$

$$n_t \xrightarrow{CC} t + \text{shower}$$

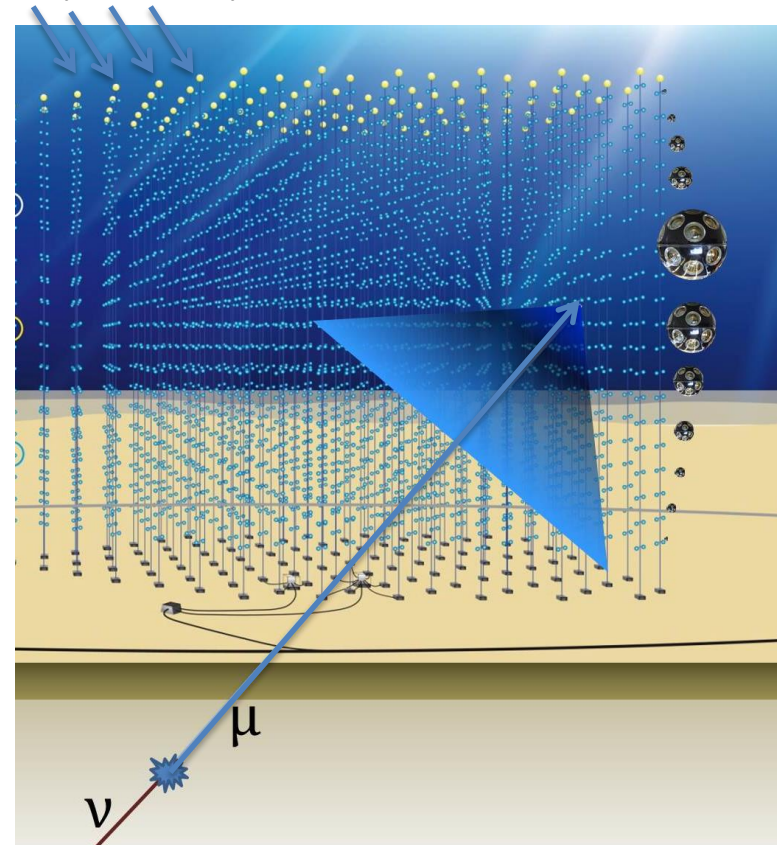
$$t \xrightarrow{\sim 17\%} n_t + m + \bar{n}_m \quad \sim 9\%$$

$$n_l \xrightarrow{NC/CC} \text{shower w. D}$$

$$D \xrightarrow{\sim 17.6\% (D^+)} m + \dots \quad \sim 1\%$$

$$\bar{n}_e \xrightarrow{\text{Glashow}} W \xrightarrow{\text{decay}} m + \bar{n}_m$$

m (from EAS)



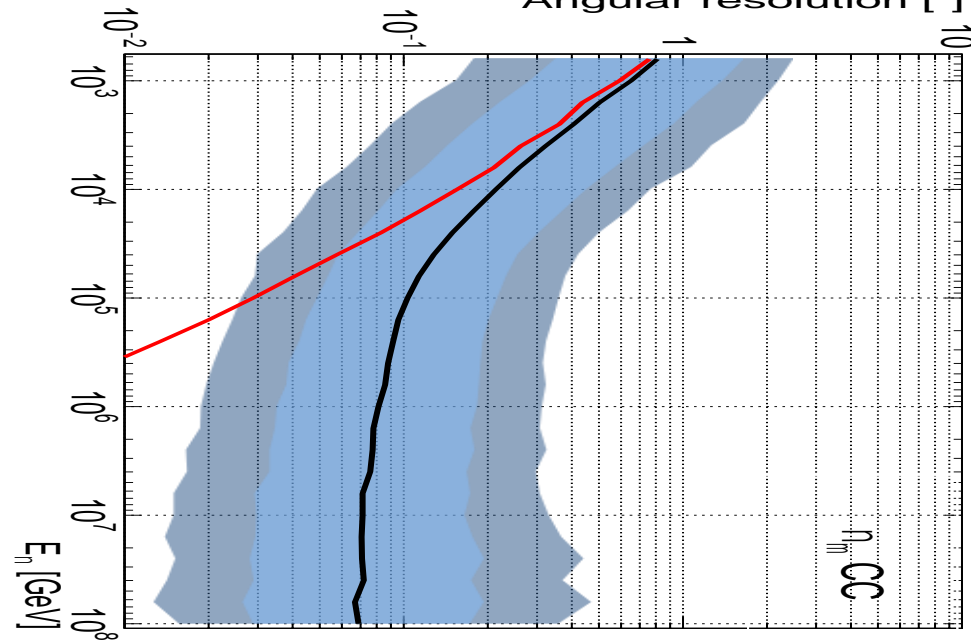
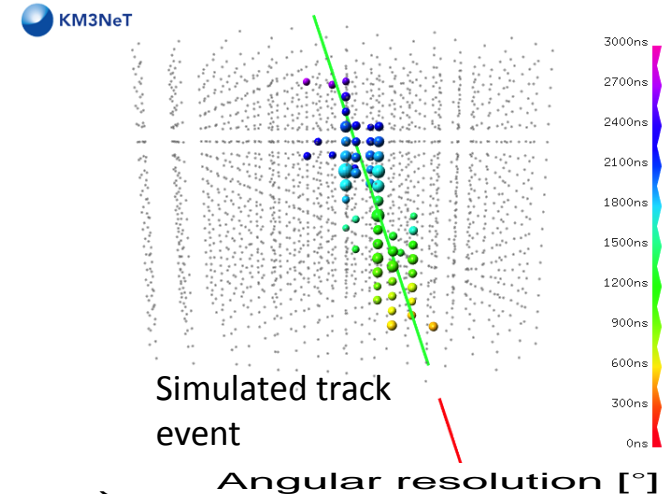
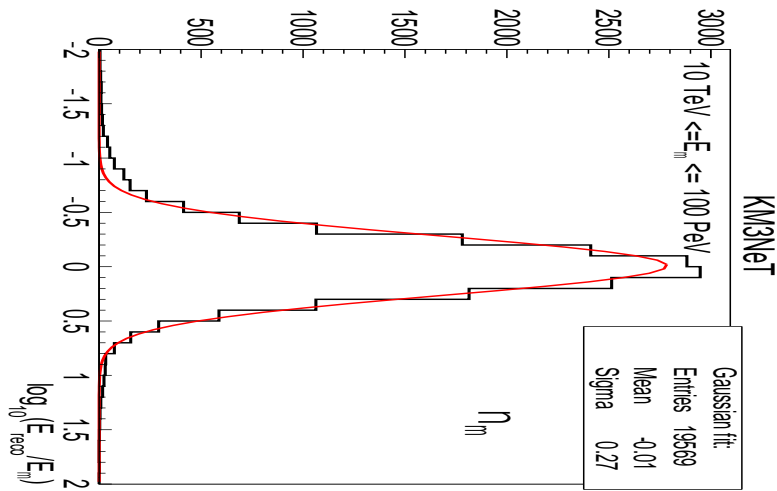
- Mostly sensitive to muon neutrinos
- High effective area, good angular resolution
- High atmospheric background: look at events from below only

Step 1: use timing for position/direction

- Limit from interaction kinematics
- Median, 68%, 90% quantiles
- $< 0.1^\circ$ at > 100 TeV (~astro flux)
- 0.2° at 10 TeV (~Galactic)

Step 2: fit hits to determine energy

- 0.27 in $\log_{10} E$



Paths

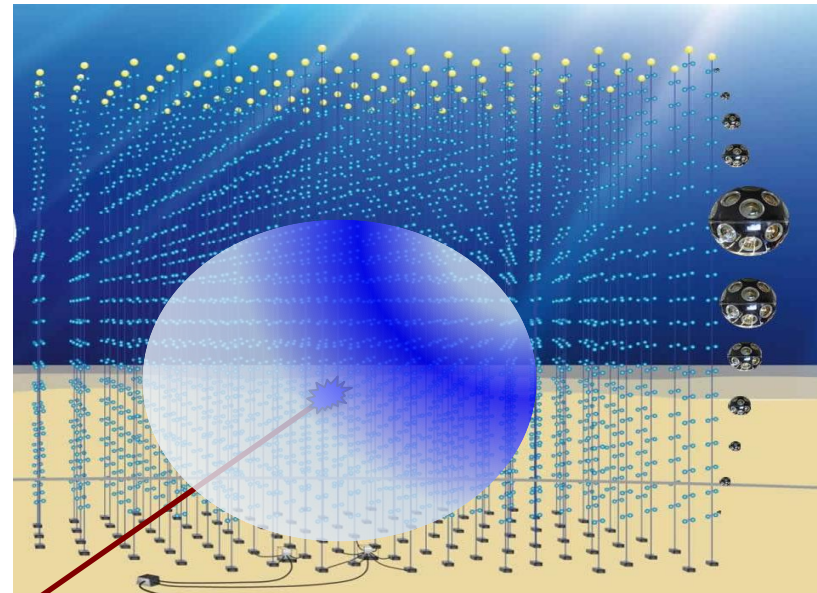
$$n_m \xrightarrow{CC} m + \text{shower}$$

$$n_\ell \xrightarrow{NC} n'_\ell + \text{shower}$$

$$n_e \xrightarrow{CC} \text{shower}$$

$$n_t \xrightarrow{CC} t + \text{shower}$$

$$t \xrightarrow{\sim 83\%} n_t + \text{shower}$$



n

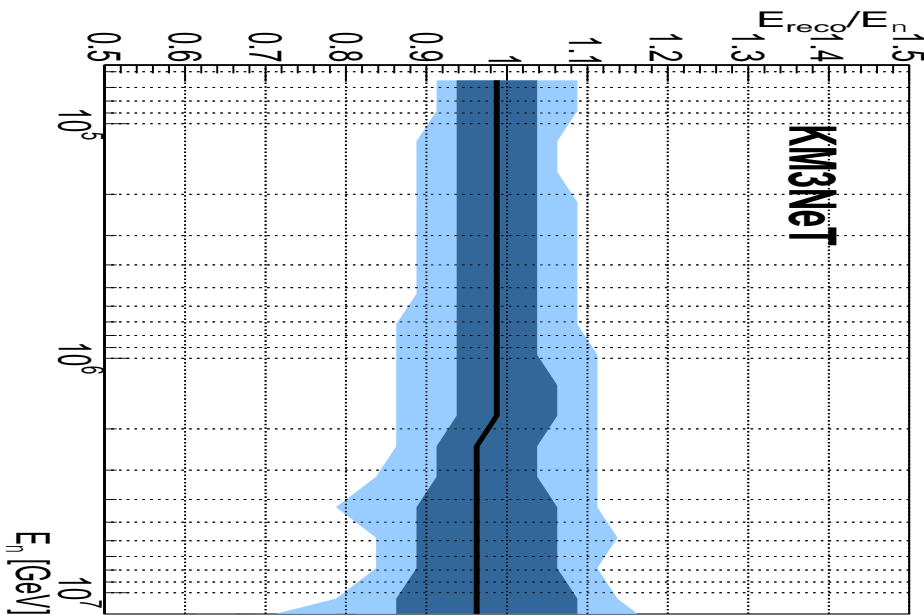
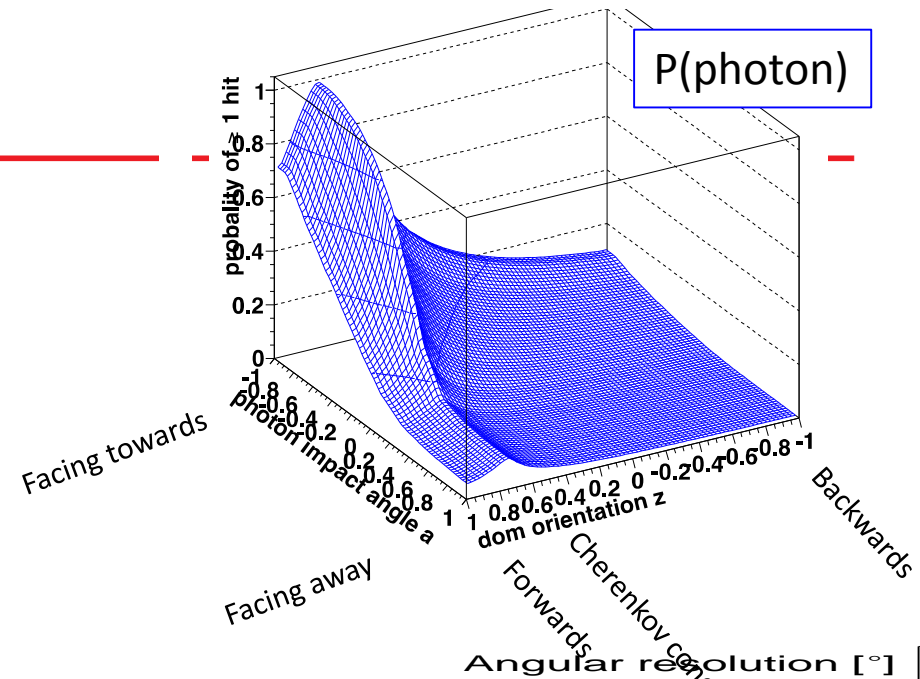
- Mostly sensitive to electron neutrinos
- Clean neutrino signature: signals over 4π
- ‘Good’ energy resolution, worse directional resolution: diffuse flux!



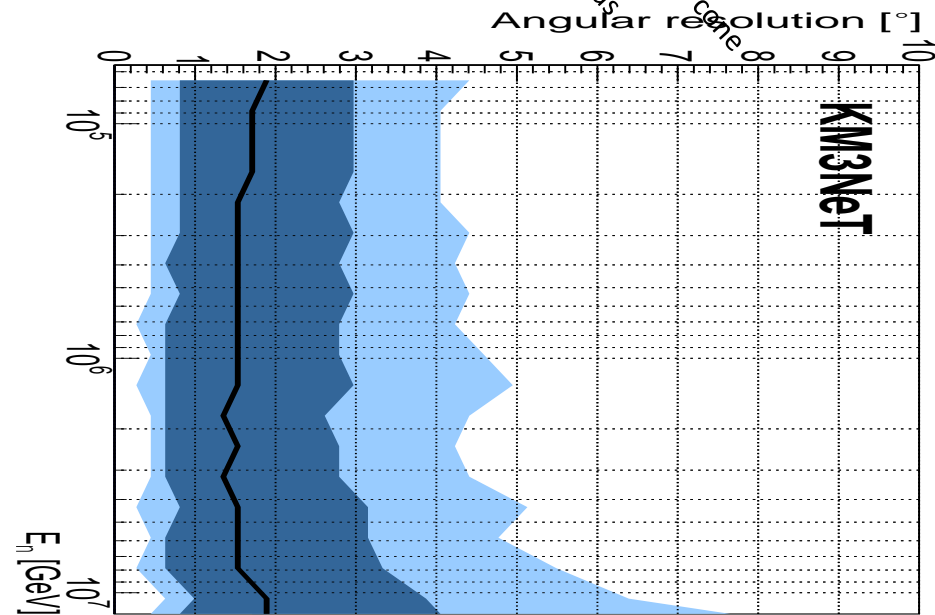
Resolution

Energy / direction

- 5% energy reconstruction error (sensitive to systematics)
- 1.5 degree resolution on cascade events (insensitive to systematics)



KM3NeT LoI, J.Phys G, 43, 084001, 2016



KM3NeT LoI, J.Phys G, 43, 084001, 2016



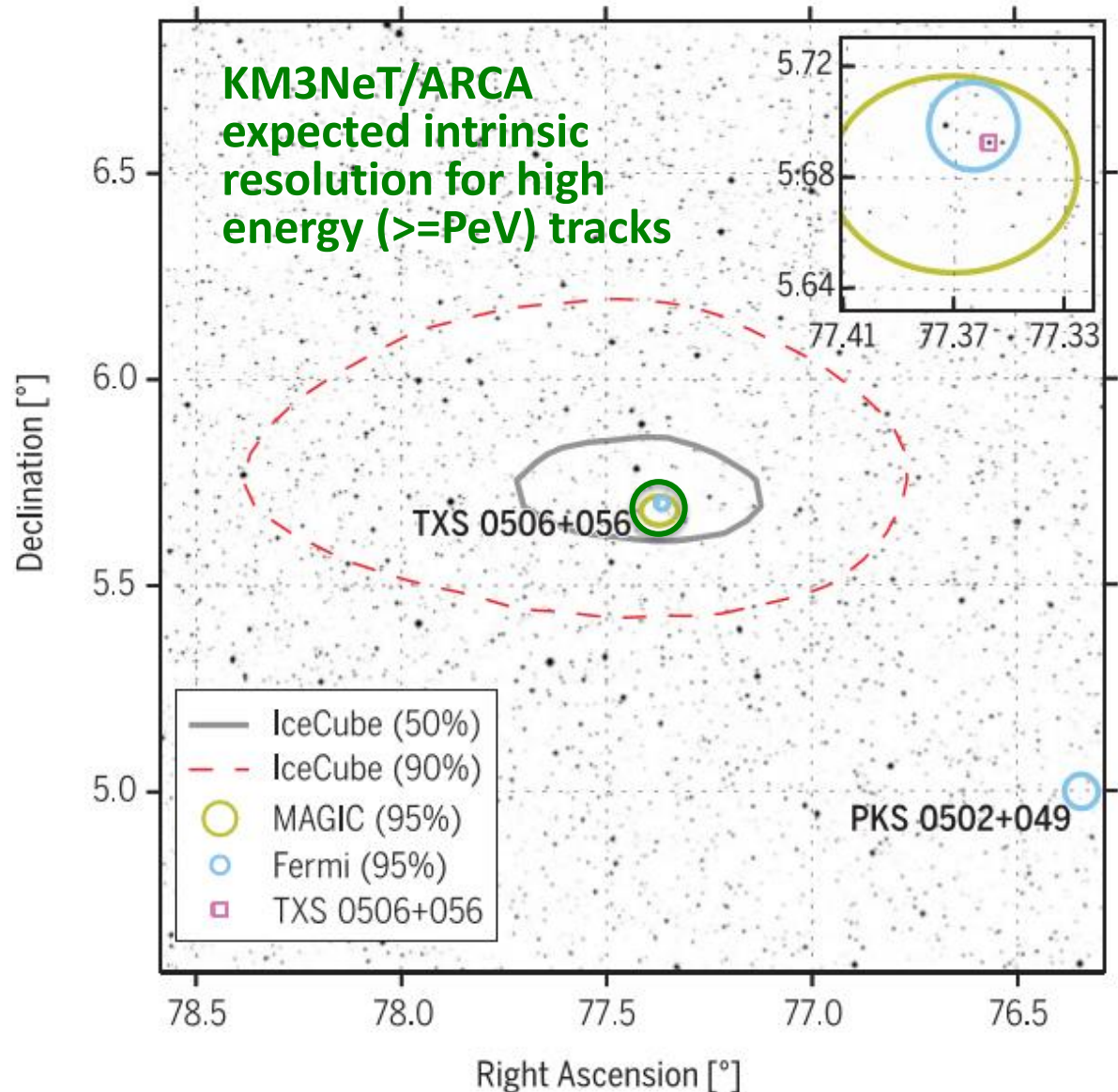
Why angular resolution?

Because there are lots of things in the sky!

e.g. TXS 0506+056

Neutrino flare:

- IceCube: 13 \pm 5 events
- KM3NeT/ARCA: 13 \pm 1

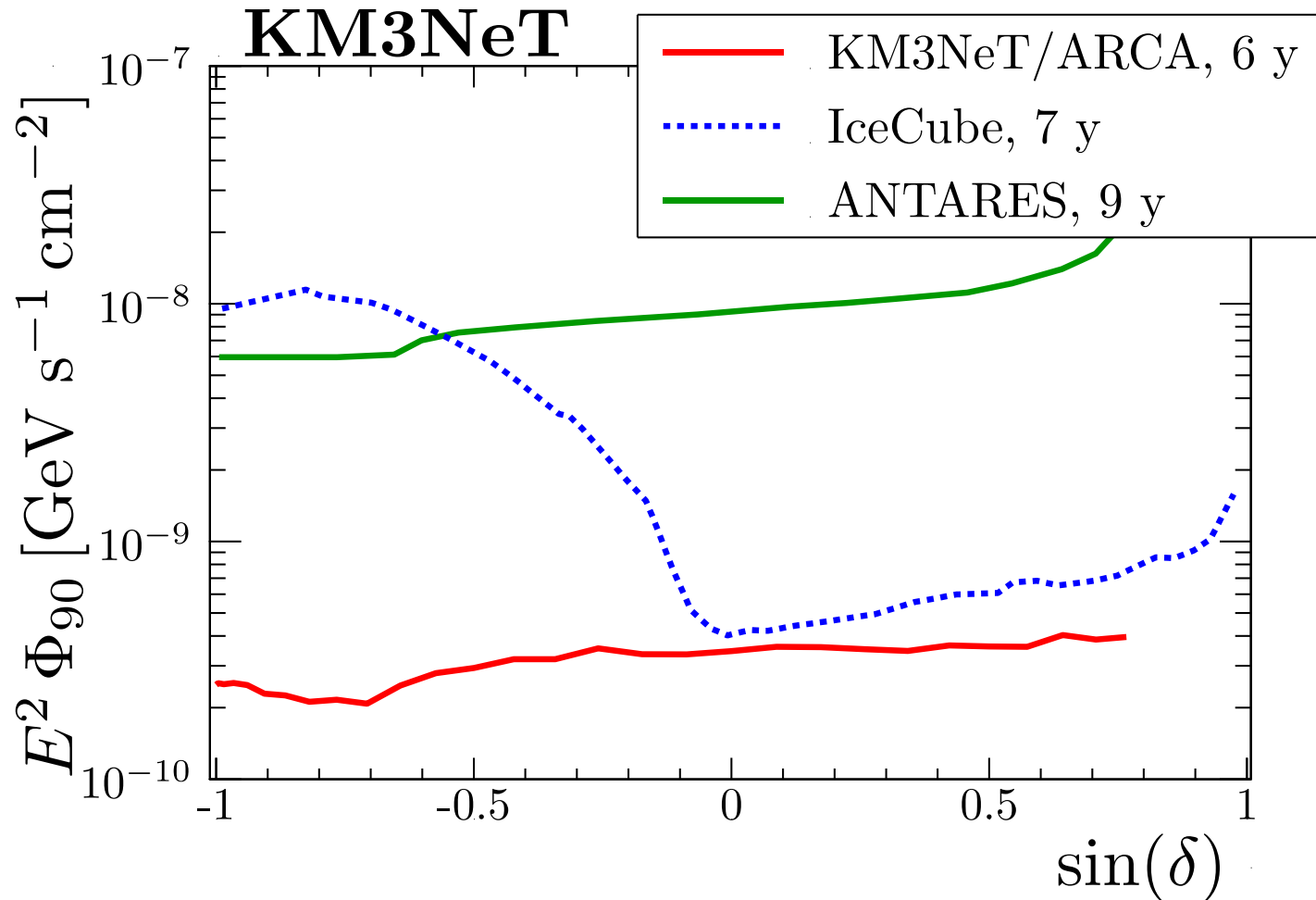




Performance – generic sources

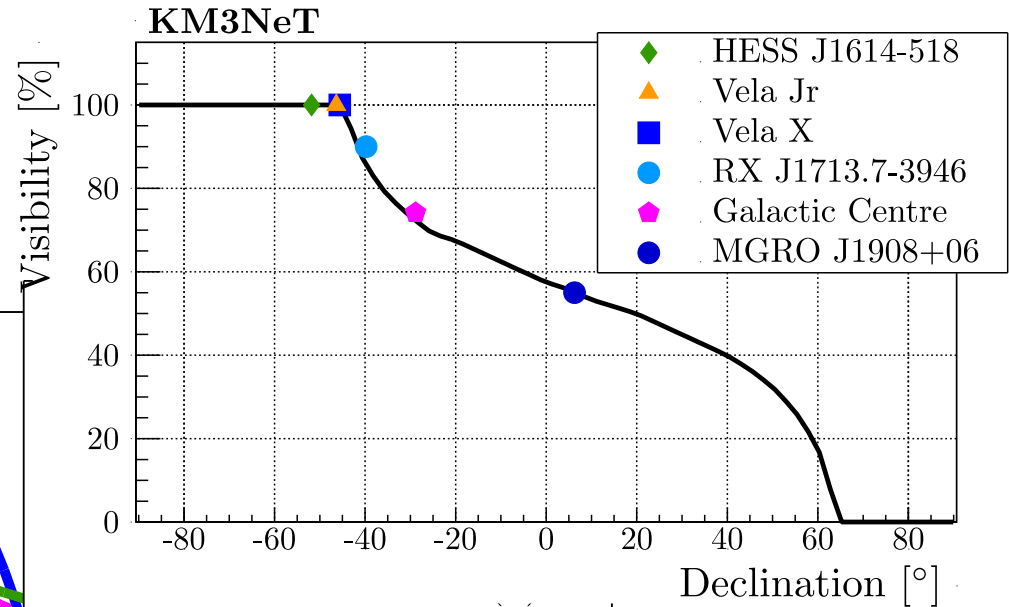
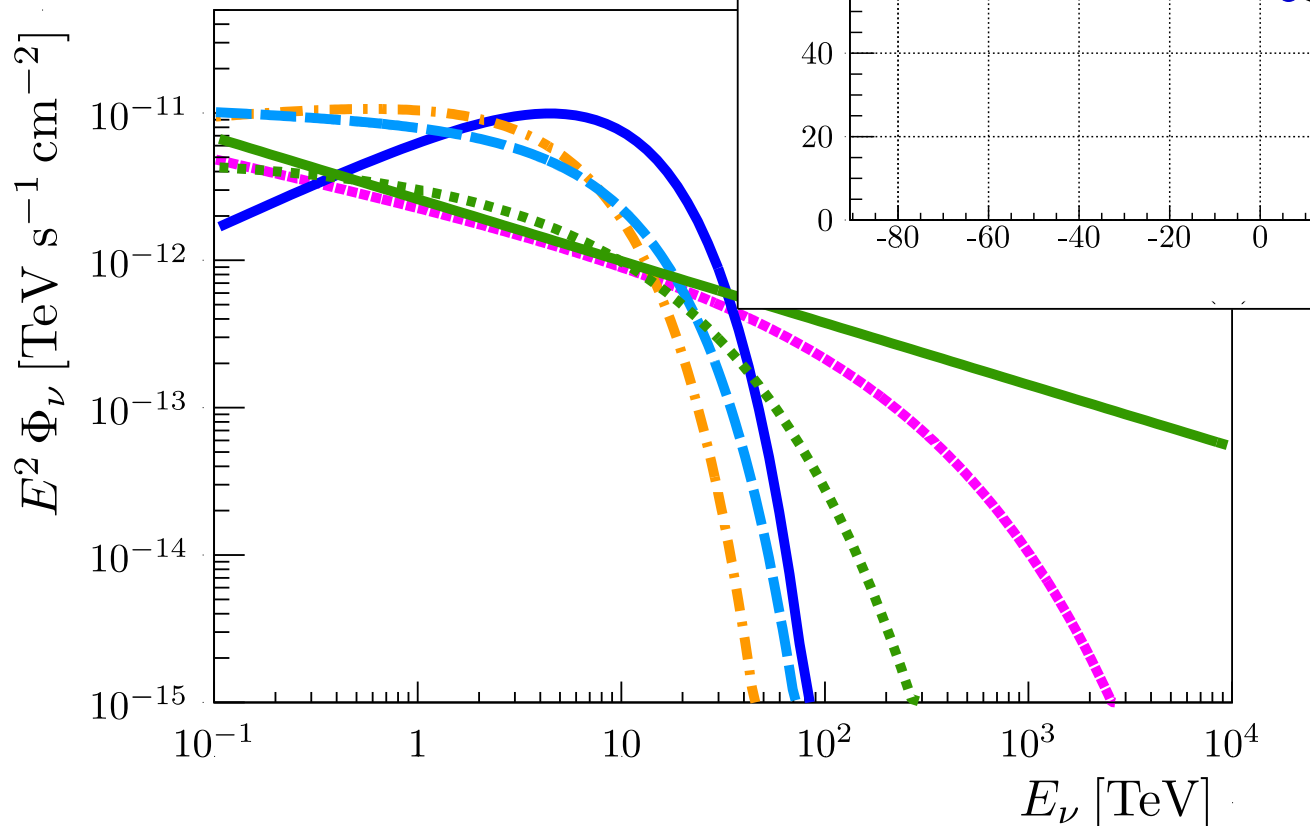
(~extragalactic)

$$F(E_n) = F_0 \left(\frac{E_n}{1 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{-2}$$



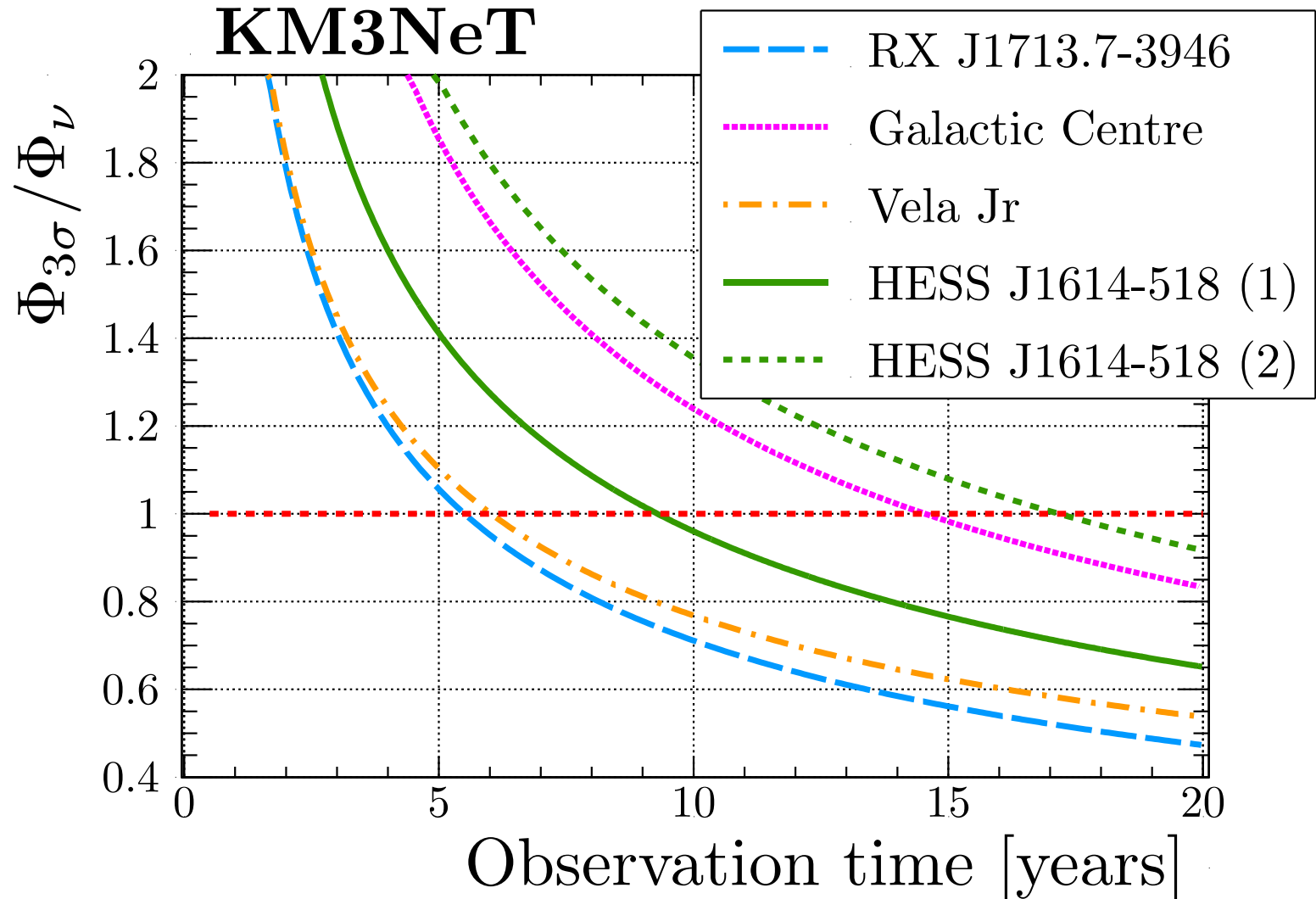
Northern Hemisphere

- Sees Galactic sources
- Cut-offs near 10 TeV expected (Pevatrons)



Clearly model-dependent

Sensitivity (mean time to 3 sigma excess)



Wtf is the deal with blazars?

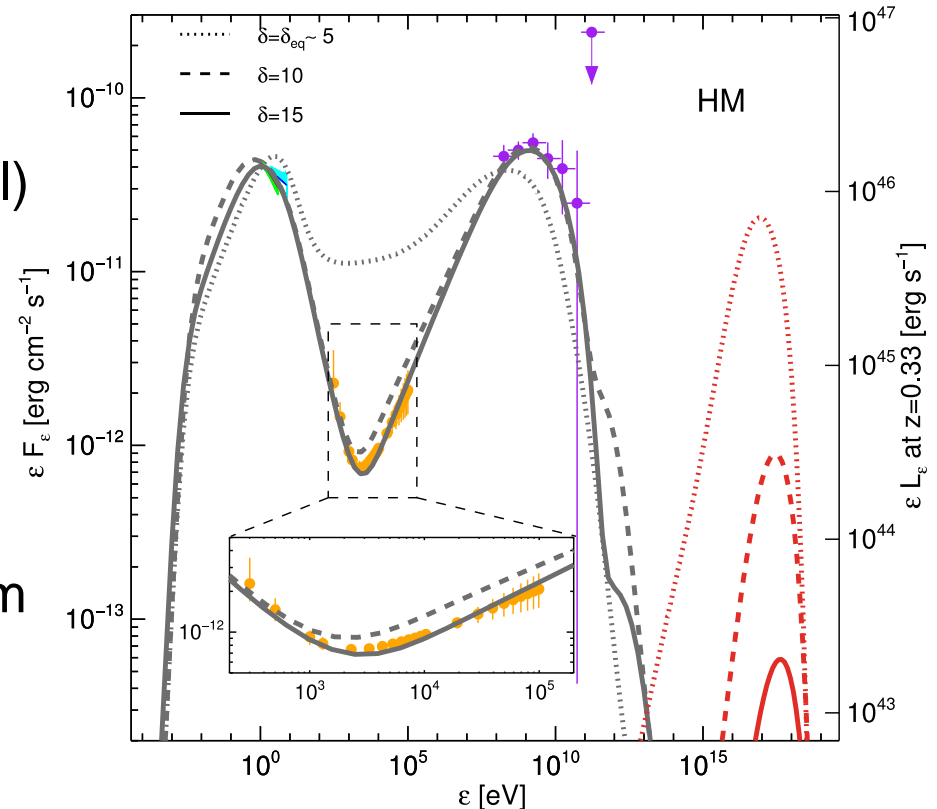
- TXS 0506+056 unexpected (~50th brightest blazar!)
- SED inconsistent with significant neutrino production (Keivani et al)
- We do not understand this

Searches?

- Stacking: we will never get the correct weights
- Individual searches: the spectrum will NOT be a power-law!

Critical to be guided by astrophysics

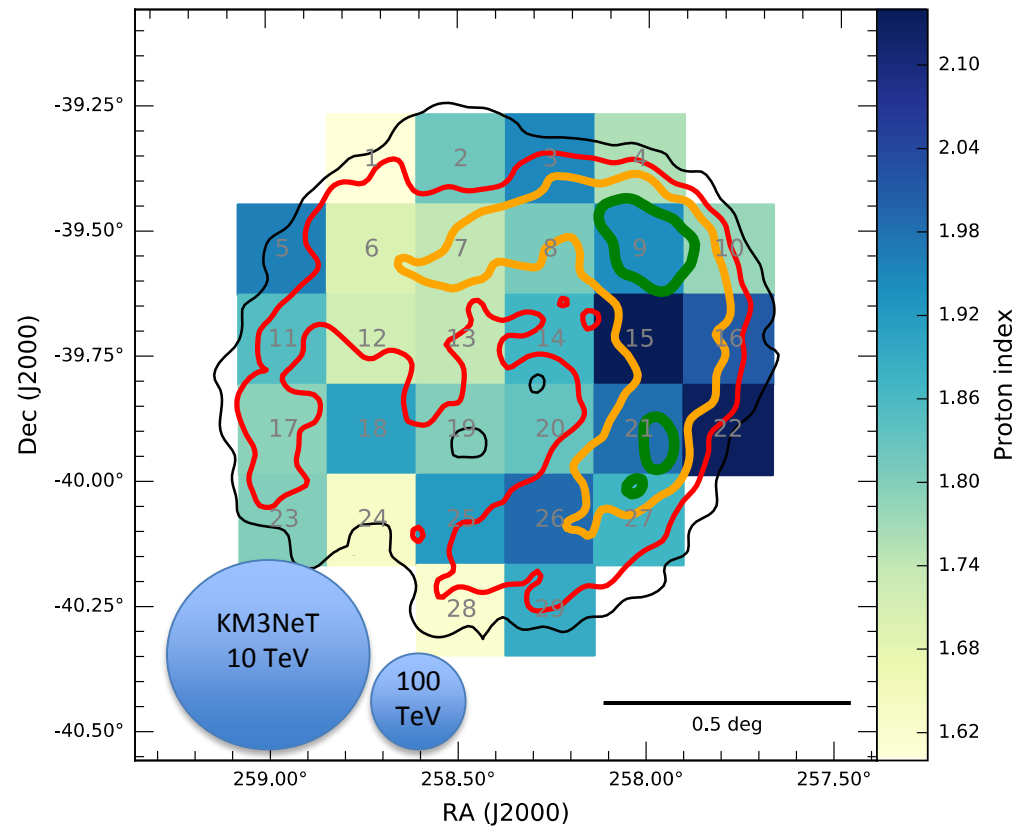
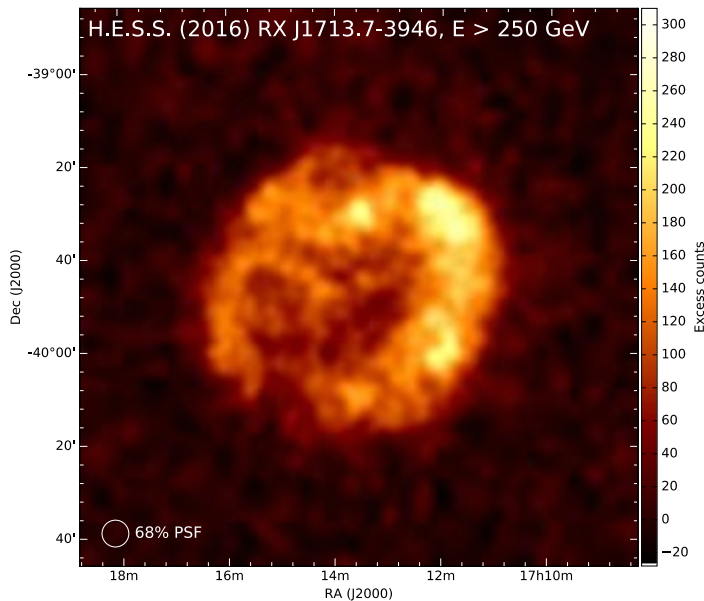
The Astrophysical Journal, Volume 864, Issue 1, article id. 84, 16 pp. (2018)



Astrophysics is complicated!

- E.g. RX J1713
- KM3NeT analysis: assumes a uniform disc
- H.E.S.S. observations: complicated structure

H.E.S.S. Collaboration, Astronomy & Astrophysics, Volume 612, id.A6



CTA + KM3NeT + multiwavelength (X-ray, radio) studies of Galactic SNR are important!



Not discussed

Tau identification & double-bang events

Diffuse sources: Galactic plane

Transients and MM (inc MWA) campaign: GRBs, SN, GW

Indirect dark matter searches (GC, Sun,...)

Exotic physics (nuclearites, monopoles, LIV)

Earth & sea science (whales, deep water formation)



ORCA: estimated performance

Reconstruction at low energies

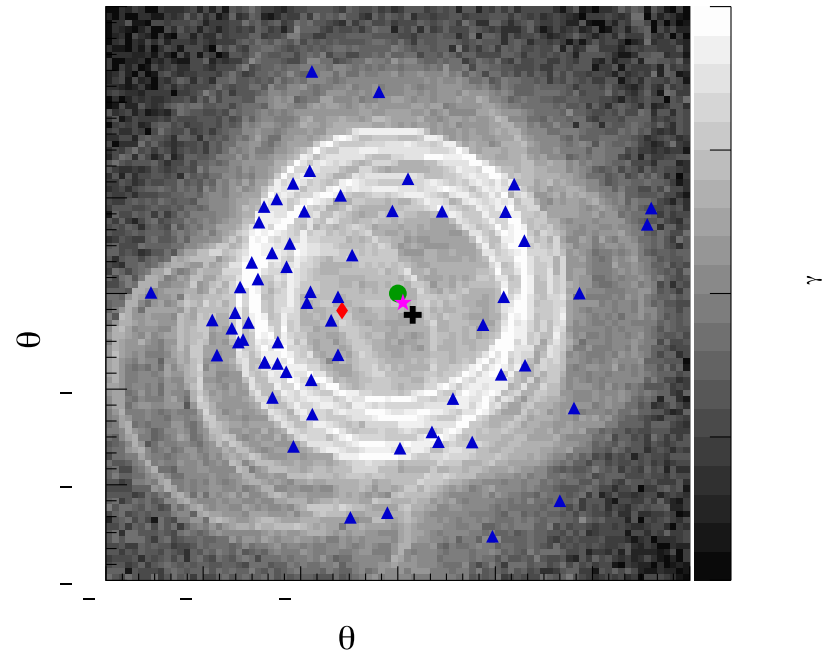
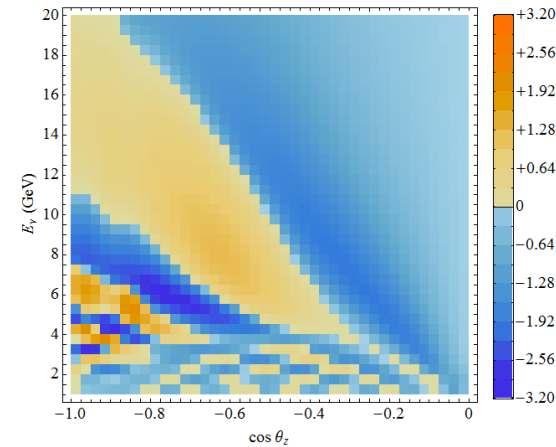
- Energy
- Zenith angle (do not care about azimuthal angle!)
- Interaction type (with muon or without muon)
- “Raw” oscillograms useless!

Intrinsic fluctuations

- Large fluctuations in light yield
- Fluctuations in light pattern
- Even “perfect” reconstruction limited

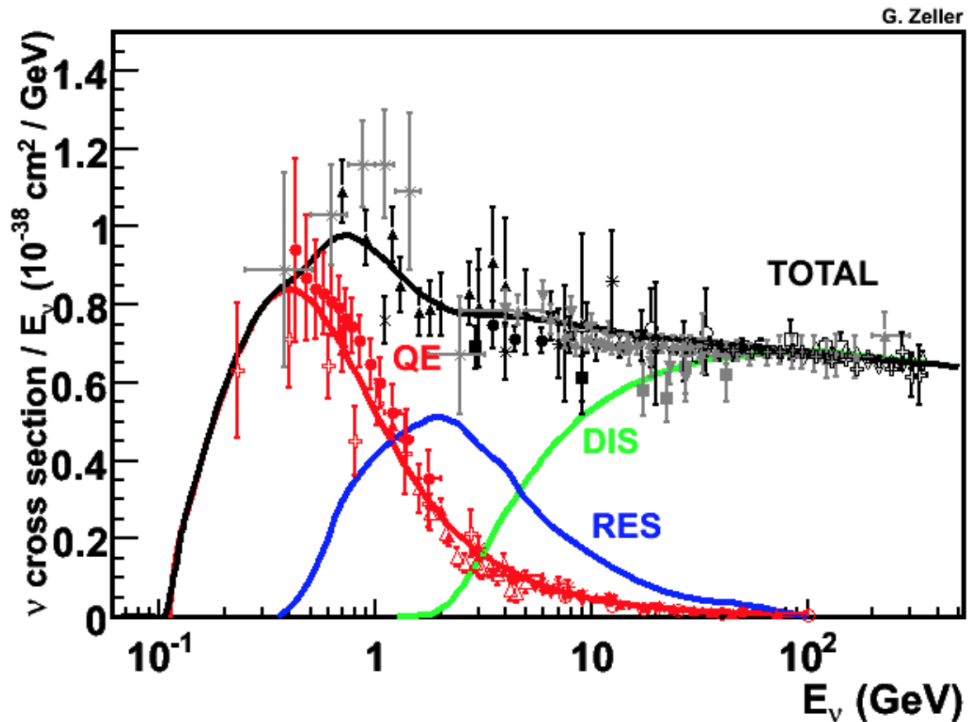
Tracks vs cascades

- Muons: 4m/GeV
- Radiation length: 36cm
- Critical energy 80 MeV
- Hard to distinguish!



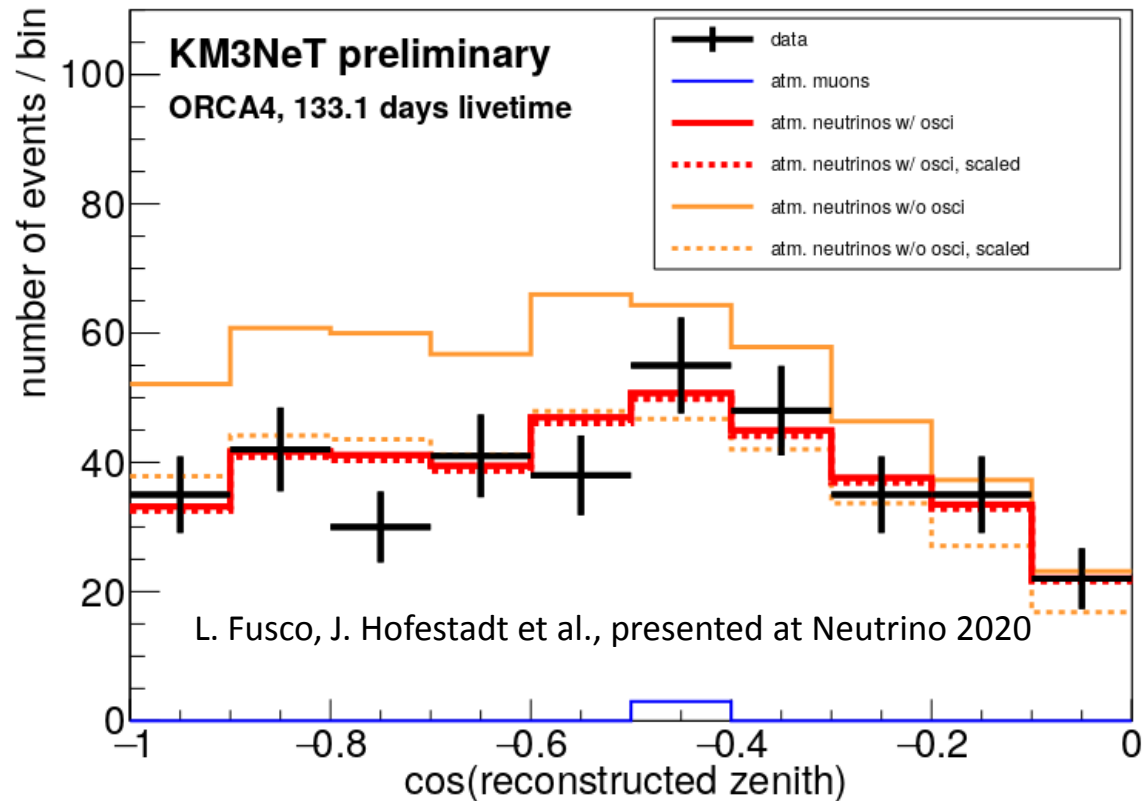
GeV-scale physics is **hard**!

- Quasi-elastic and resonant interactions important
- Very difficult to model “shallow inelastic scattering” in 1-10 GeV range
 - Standard code: GENIE, implemented in gSeaGen
 - GIBUU
- Low-energy hadronic propagators:
 - FLUKA: incorrect multiplicity
 - GEISHA: energy not conserved
- Sensitive to systematics...
- Need to fit several systematics in sensitivity estimates
- This is why I talked so much about calibration!



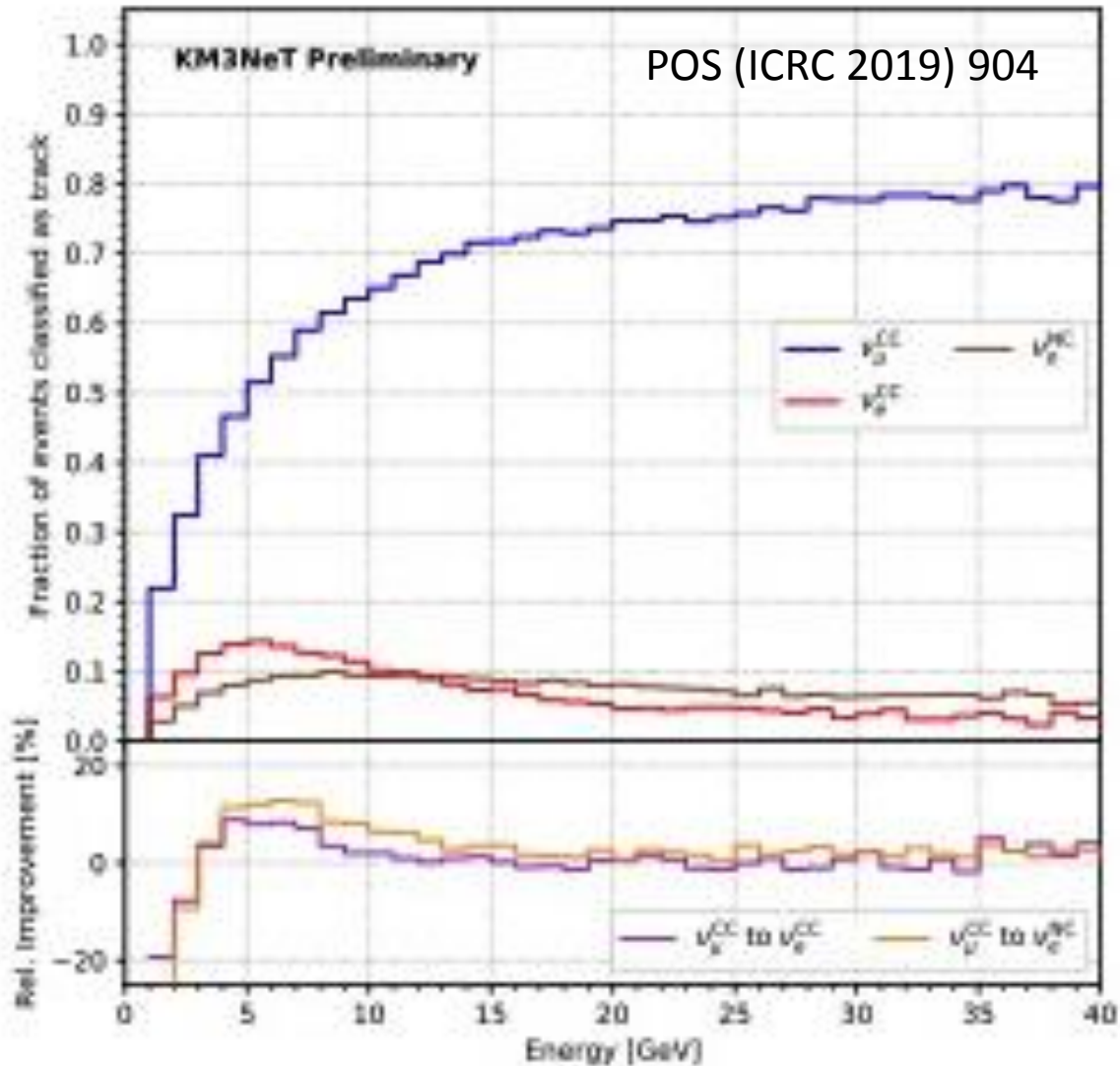
We detect neutrino oscillations! (duh...)

- 1/3rd of a year
- 5% of ORCA
- Seeing something is good!



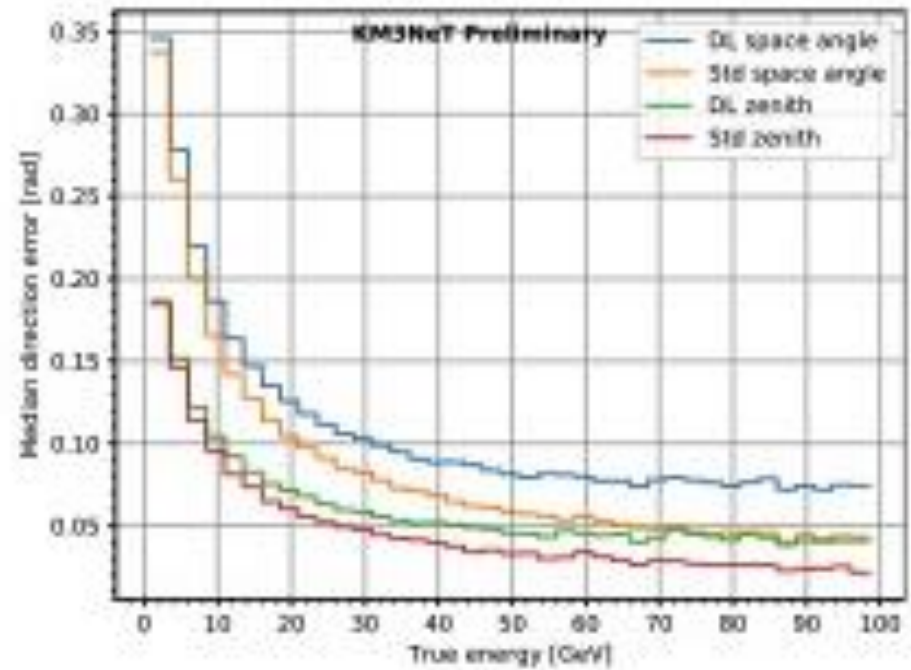
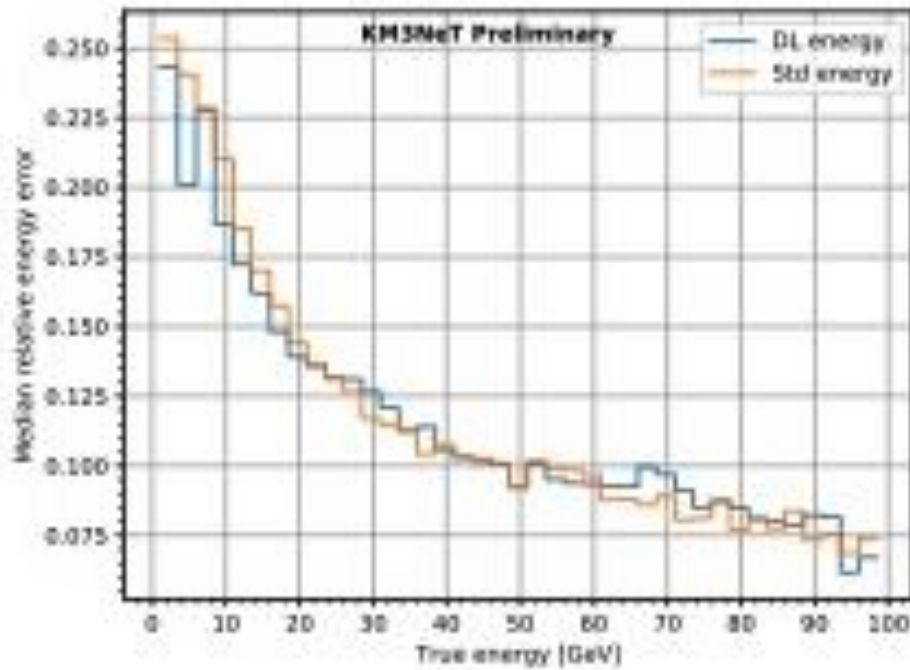


Classification – machine learning



One of several methods being tested

Deep learning (DL) vs standard (Std)



POS (ICRC 2019) 904



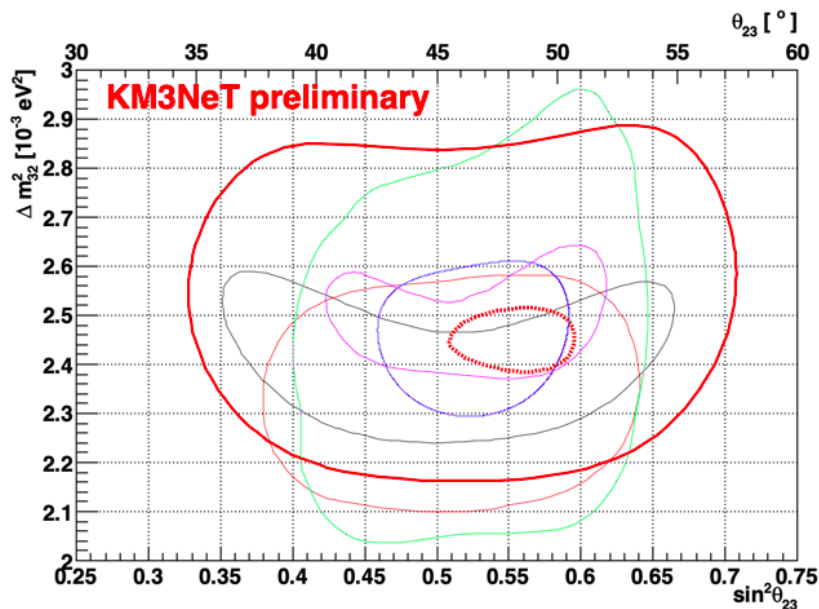
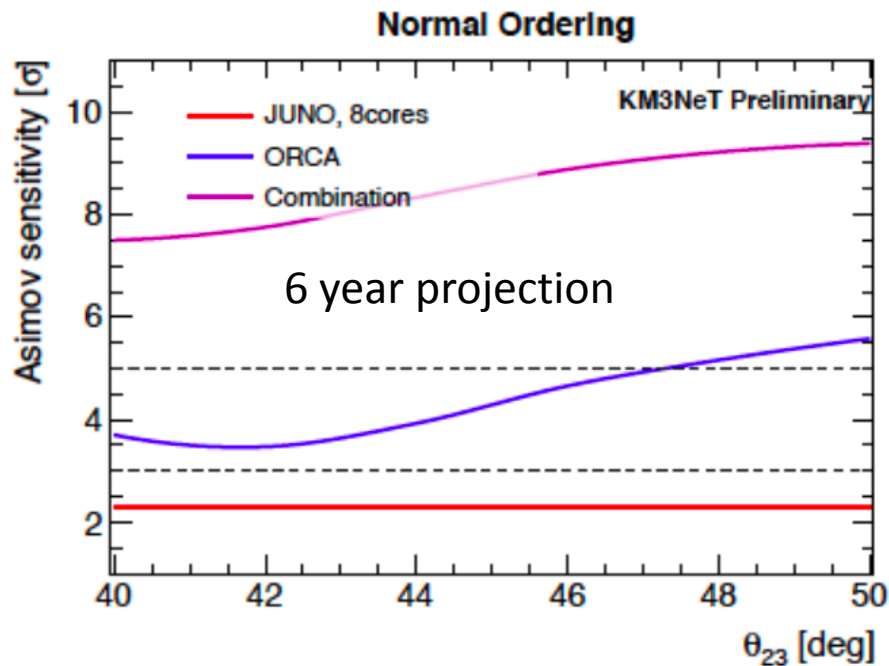
KM3NeT/ORCA Sensitivity for Neutrino Mass Ordering

Sensitivity to Neutrino Mass Ordering

- including systematics
- statistics bands shown

90% CL contours for oscillation parameters

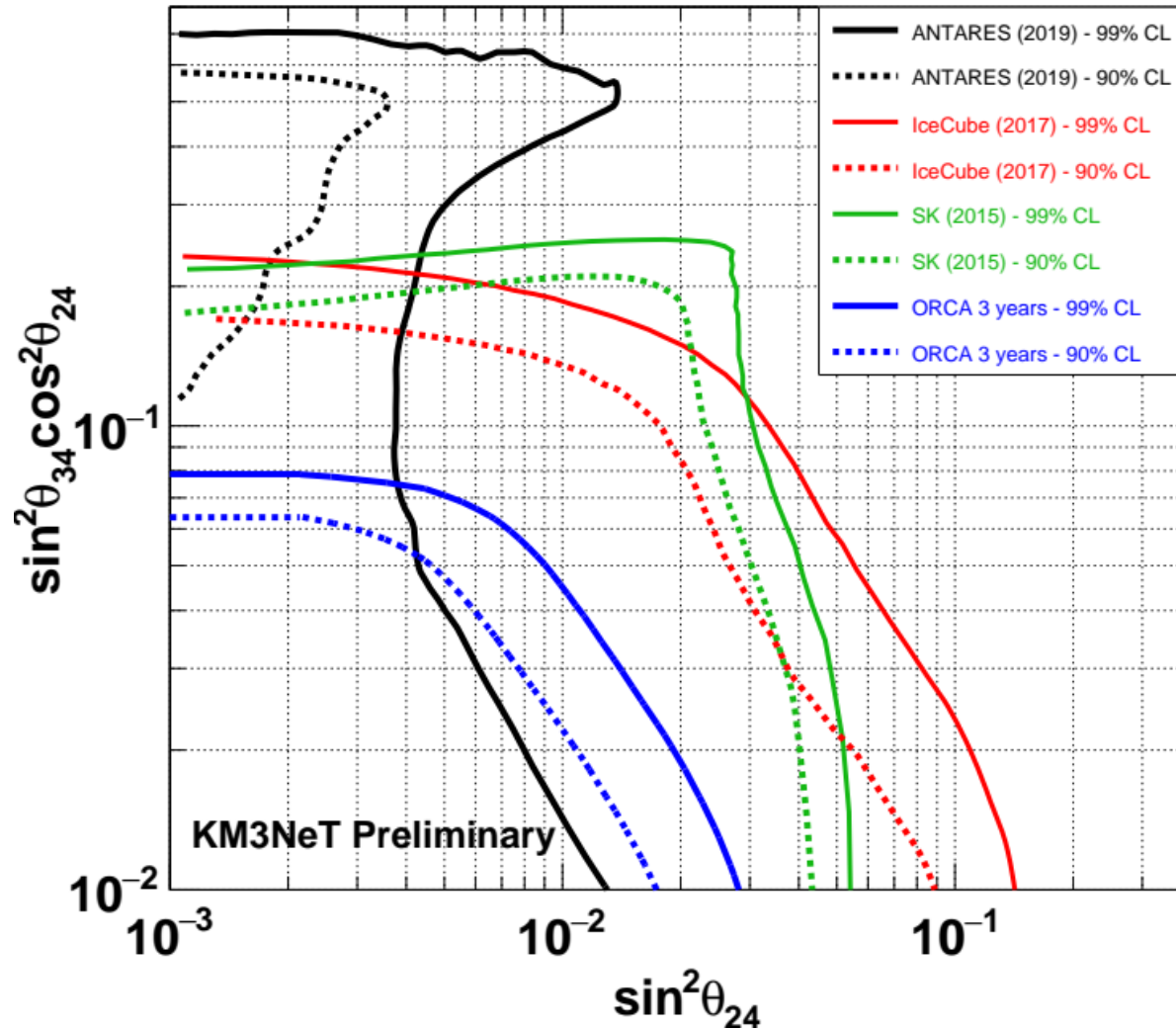
SuperKamiokande T2K NOvA IceCube MINOS
Sensitivity: ORCA-2019/20 ORCA115-3y



- 2.5-5 σ determination of Neutrino Mass Ordering possible in 3 years
- Combination with JUNO results can significantly enhance the sensitivity
- Competitive oscillation parameter measurement possible

Slide courtesy D. Samtleben,
ANTARES/KM3NeT
NEUTRINO 2020

What about a 4th neutrino flavour?



Unsure of limits from beamline and reactor experiments (DUNE?)

T. Thakore et al, Chowdhury et al, Neutrino 2020



Australia's role



Theoretical neutrino physics

- Specific expectations for BSM oscillations much more useful than searching for “something unusual”
- Statistical methods: currently computationally intense!

Astrophysics

- Studying Galactic accelerators (MWA, Mopra)
- Multi-messenger links (CTA, IceCube, radio, optical, x-ray.. GW?)
- Blazar VLBI: what about Southern blazars?

Diversity

- These initiatives are now becoming mandatory for EU funding
- Australia has quite a bit of experience at this (e.g. Pleiades)
- Environment?
- We have a strong incentive to encourage online meetings!



Conclusion

KM3NeT

- ARCA: high-energy astrophysics astrophysics
- ORCA: neutrino oscillations and mass hierarchy
- Common (beautiful!) technology

Status

- Under construction: ~2026 completion
- Some initial setbacks
- Preliminary results show that everything is under control

My motivation

- Build up participation in KM3NeT now
- Prepare for neutrino astronomy in the near future.
- Thank you!

Single power-law fits

- Different event types
- Different flavour/energy/direction sensitivities

