

Astro-particle neutrino experiments

KM3NeT, IceCube, GVD (Baikal)

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Disclaimer:

- Numbers are indicative and should be taken with a pinch of salt;
- Visions are meant for discussion and may be biased;

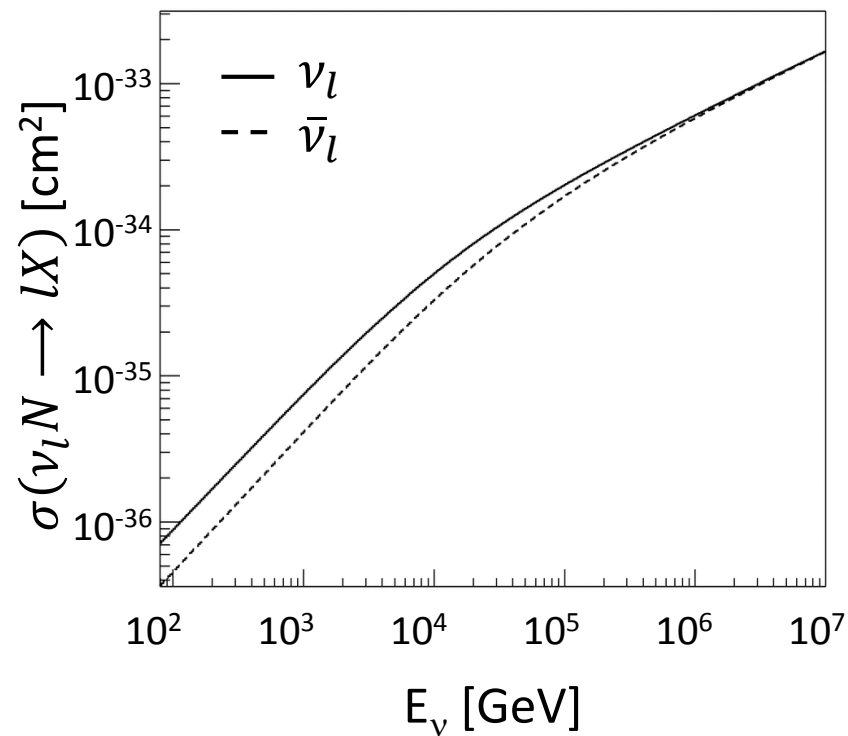


neutrinos

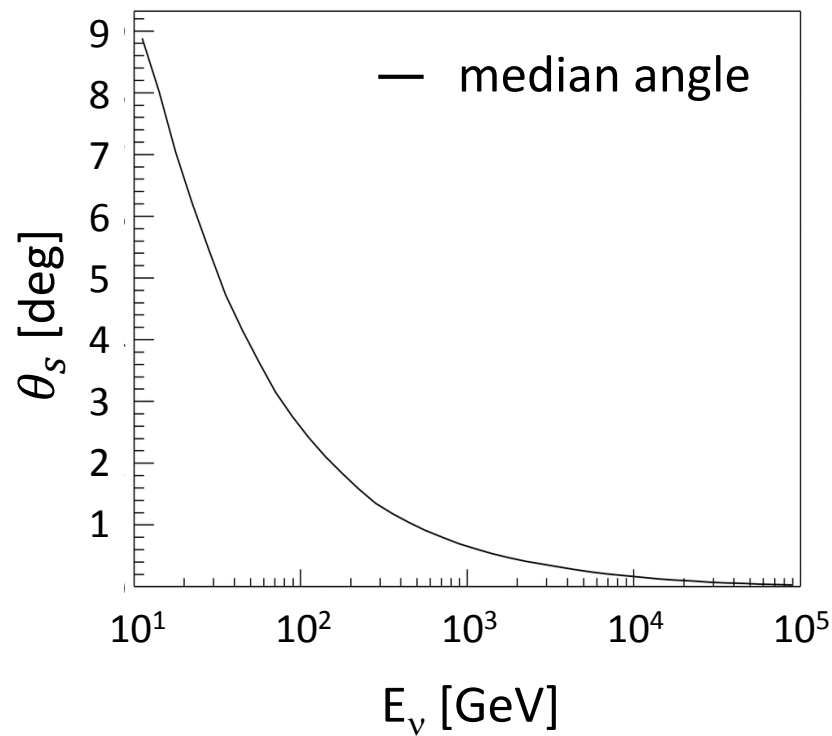


The case for TeV–PeV neutrino astronomy

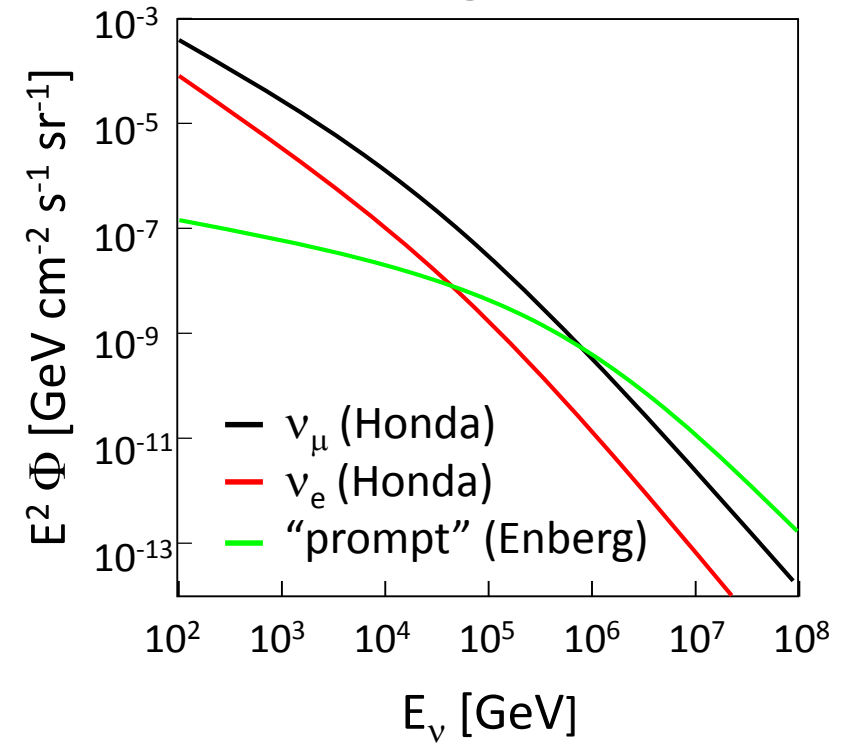
cross section



scattering angle

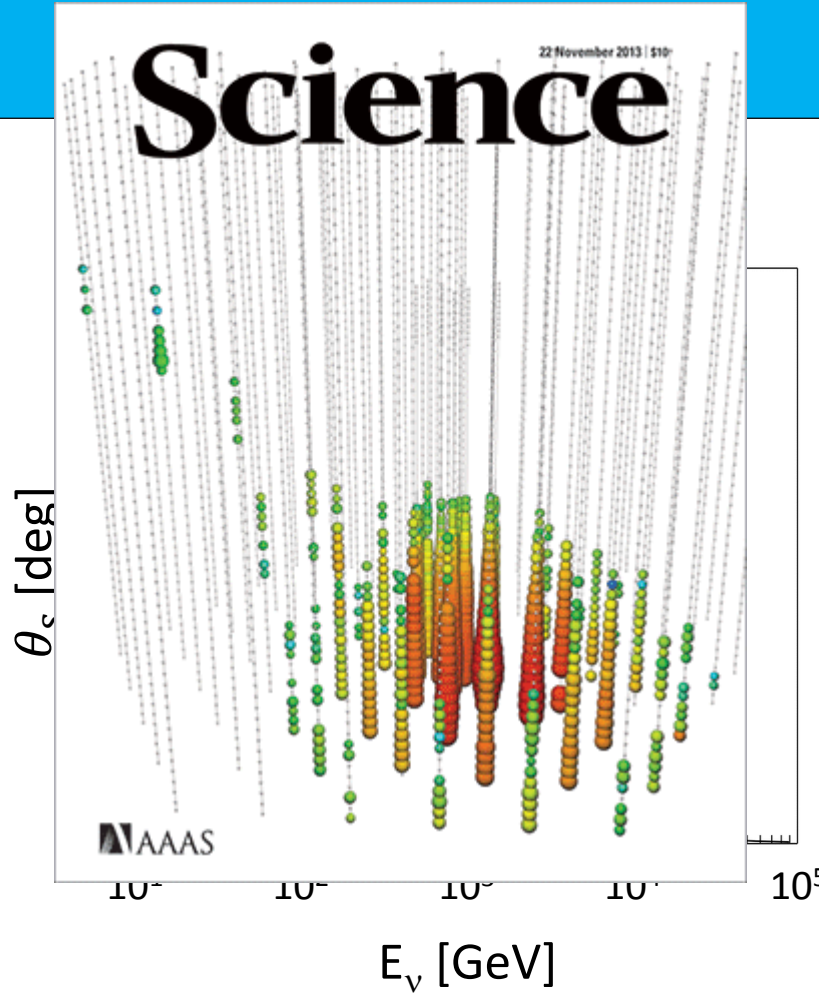
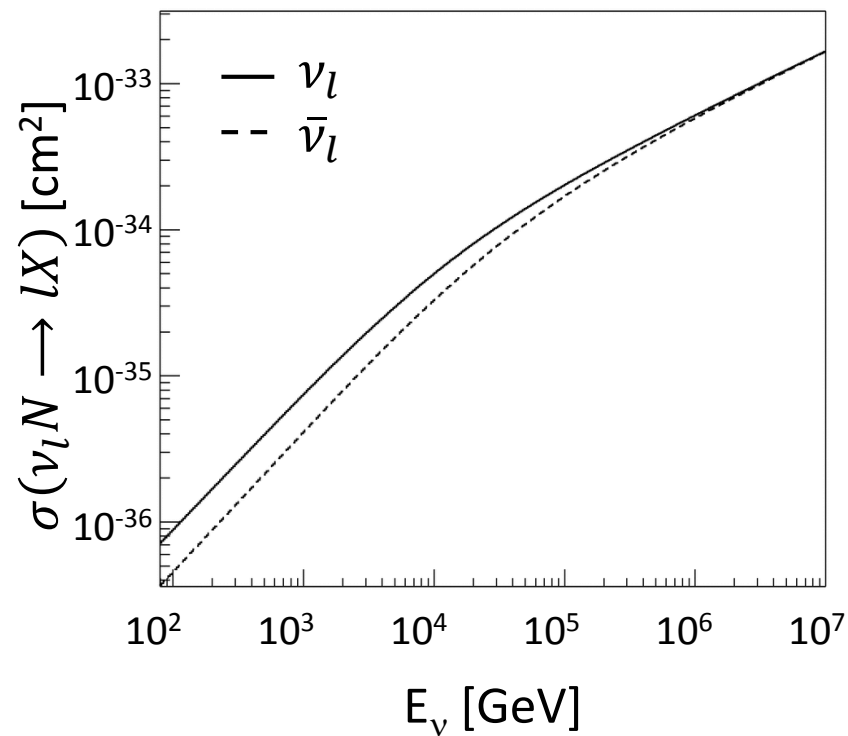


background

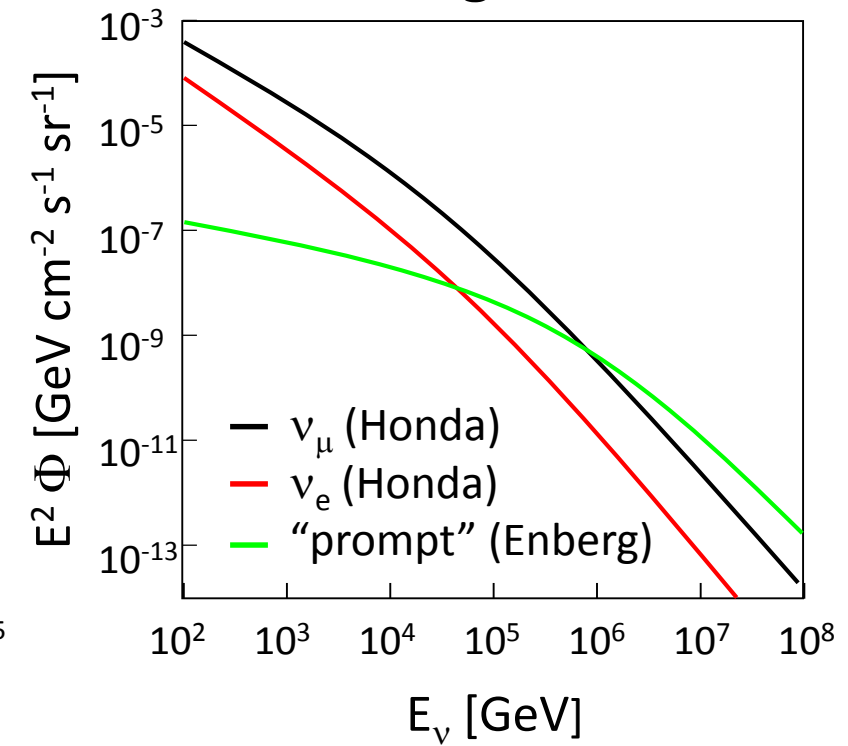


The case for TeV–PeV neutrino astronomy

cross section



background



Neutrino propagation

weak states
=
“what you see”

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = U \times \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

mass states
=
“what you get”

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\alpha_1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{i\alpha_2/2} \end{bmatrix}$$

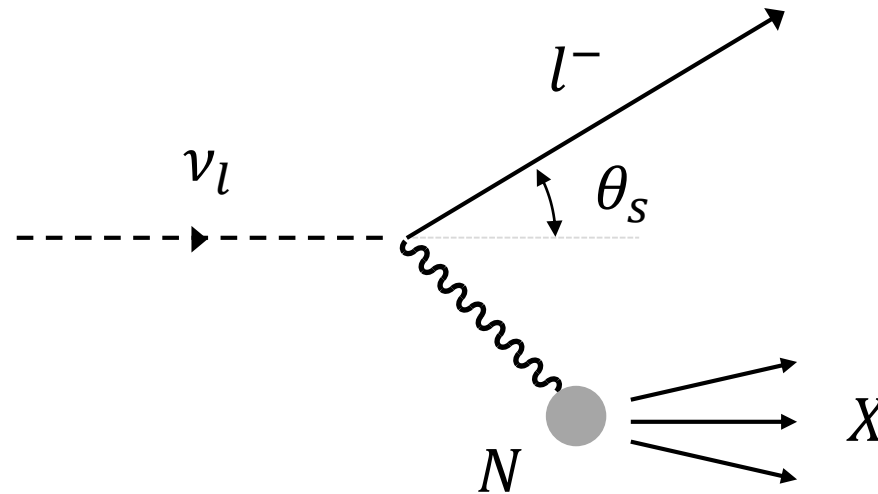
$c_{ij} = \cos \theta_{ij} \quad s_{ij} = \sin \theta_{ij}$

Test of fundamental physics

Neutrino telescope

Cherenkov (1934):
 H_2O as detector

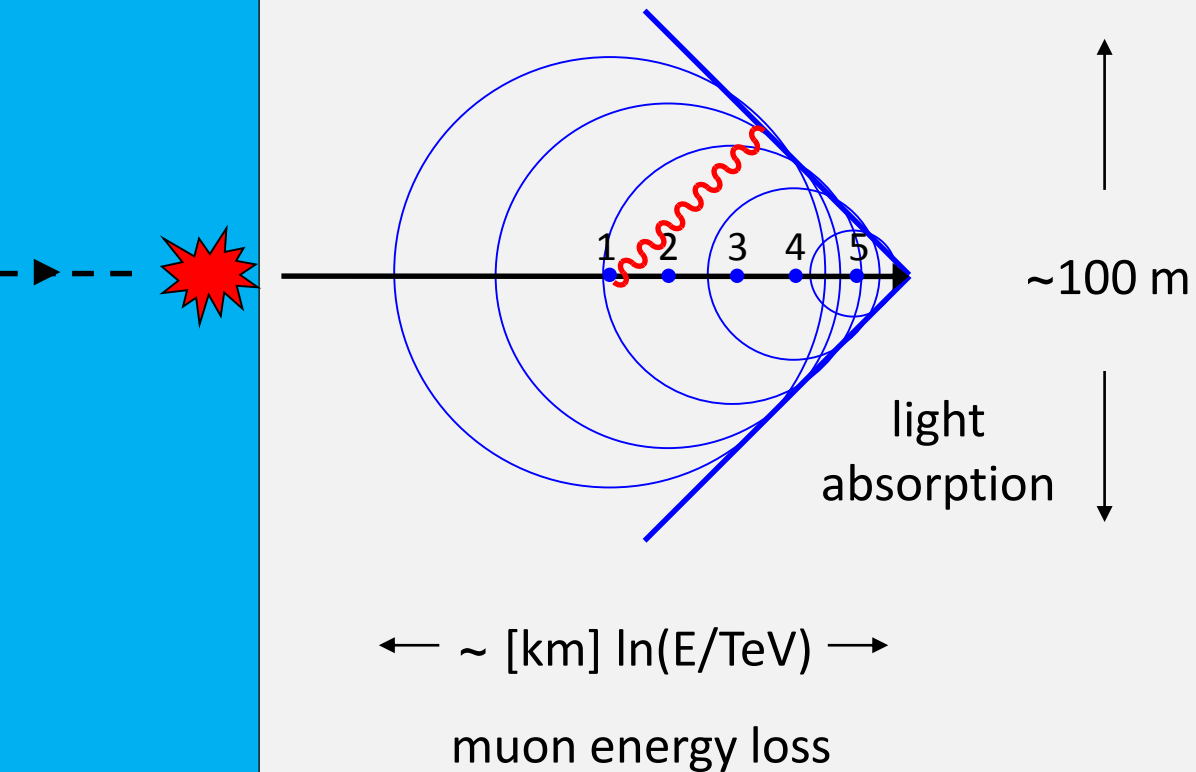
Markov (1960):
 H_2O as target



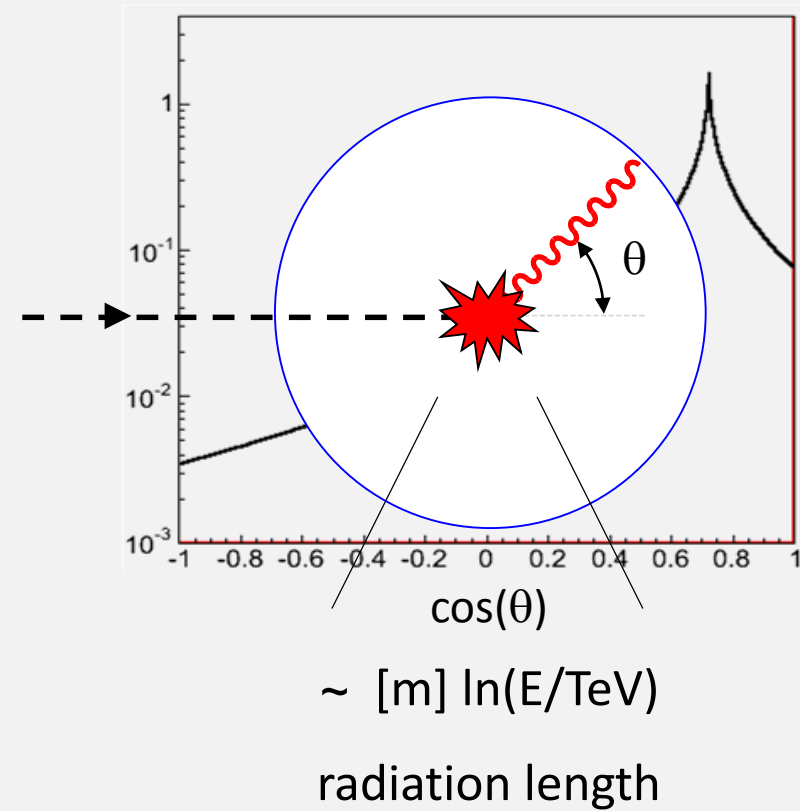
1. target mass
overcome small x-section
2. muon range
good angular resolution
3. transparency
sparse detector

Neutrino detection

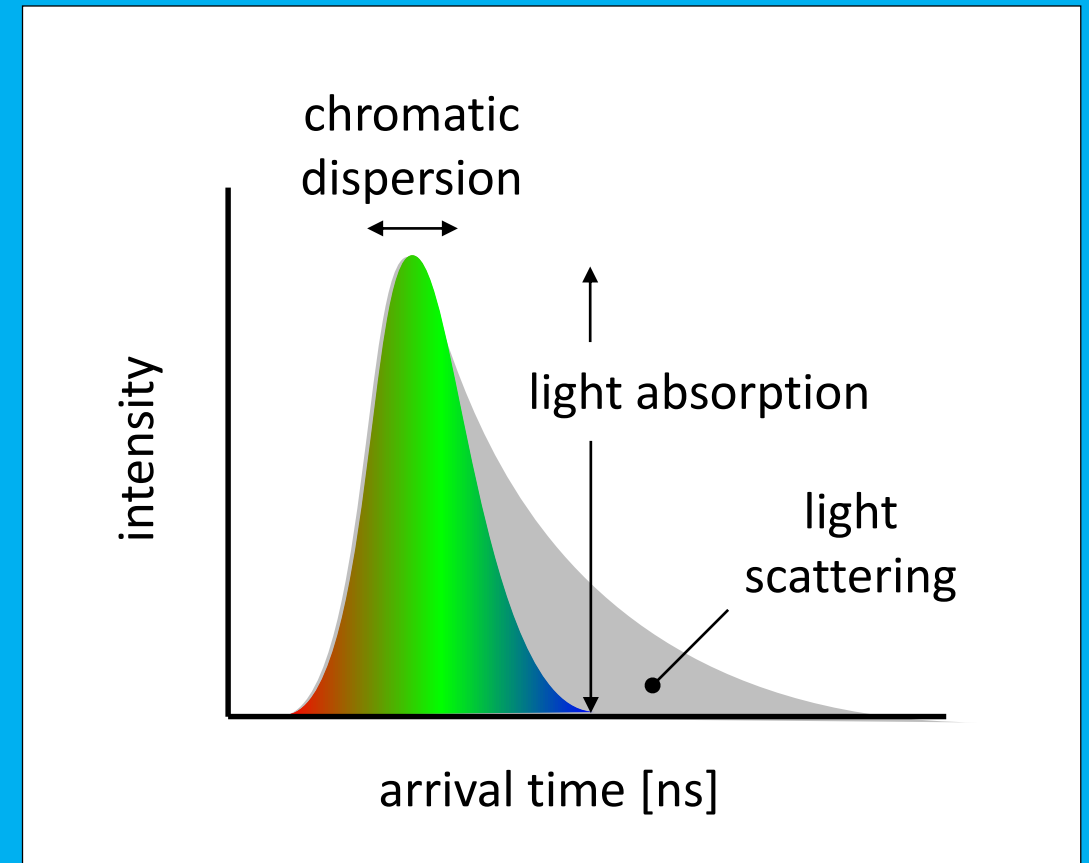
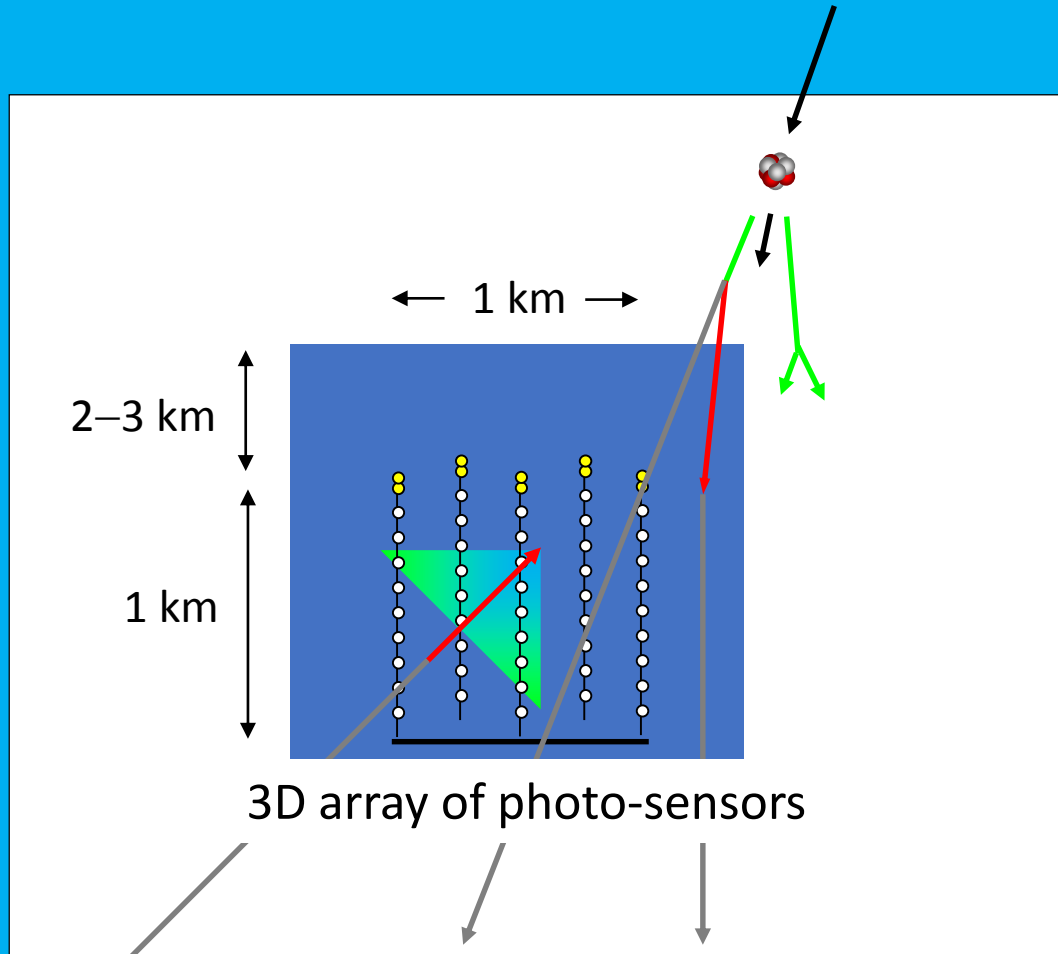
muon neutrino



electron neutrino



Neutrino detector



$$M = 10^{12} \text{ kg}$$

$$T = 10\text{--}20 \text{ years}$$

$$QE = 25\%$$

$$\delta t = 1\text{--}5 \text{ ns}$$

1 km

$$\delta \bar{x} = 10\text{--}50 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Sigma A = 250\text{--}1,000 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\lambda_{\text{abs}} = 50\text{--}100 \text{ m}$$

1 km

20–100 km

GPS

1–100 Gb/s

$$M = 10^{12} \text{ kg}$$
$$\lambda_{\text{abs}} = 50\text{--}100 \text{ m}$$



$$\text{\$} \ll 10^{-4} \text{ €/kg}$$



Artic ice



deep sea

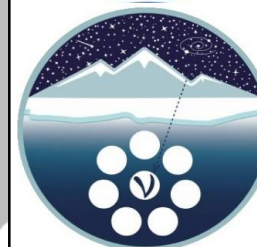
Global Neutrino Network



ANTARES
deep water
0.02 km³
2007 –



KM3NeT
deep water
1++ km³
construction



GVD (Baikal)
deep water
~1 km³
half-complete



ICECUBE

IceCube
deep ice
1 km³
2011 –

Neutrino telescopes

	IceCube	GVD	Antares	KM3NeT
Status	completed 2011	under construction	completed 2007	under construction
Location	South Pole	Lake Baikal	Mediterranean Sea	
Medium	ice	lake	sea	
Light transmission	$\lambda_s < \lambda_{abs}$	$\lambda_s \gg \lambda_{abs}$	$\lambda_s \gg \lambda_{abs}$	
Resolution ν_μ ν_e	0.4 deg 10 deg	0.5 deg 2 deg	0.4 deg 2 deg	0.05 deg 1.5 deg
Noise	extremely low	medium	medium	
PMT size (QE)	10" (25%)	10" (35%)	10" (20%)	3" (30%)

Photo-sensors: 10" → 3" PMTs

- timing ≤ 2.5 ns
- QE $\geq 25\text{--}30\%$
- collection efficiency $\geq 90\%$
- photon counting purity 100% (by hits, up to 7)
- price/cm² $\leq 10''$ PMT

more pixels
=
better physics

ETEL D792



Hamamatsu R12199



HZC XP53B20

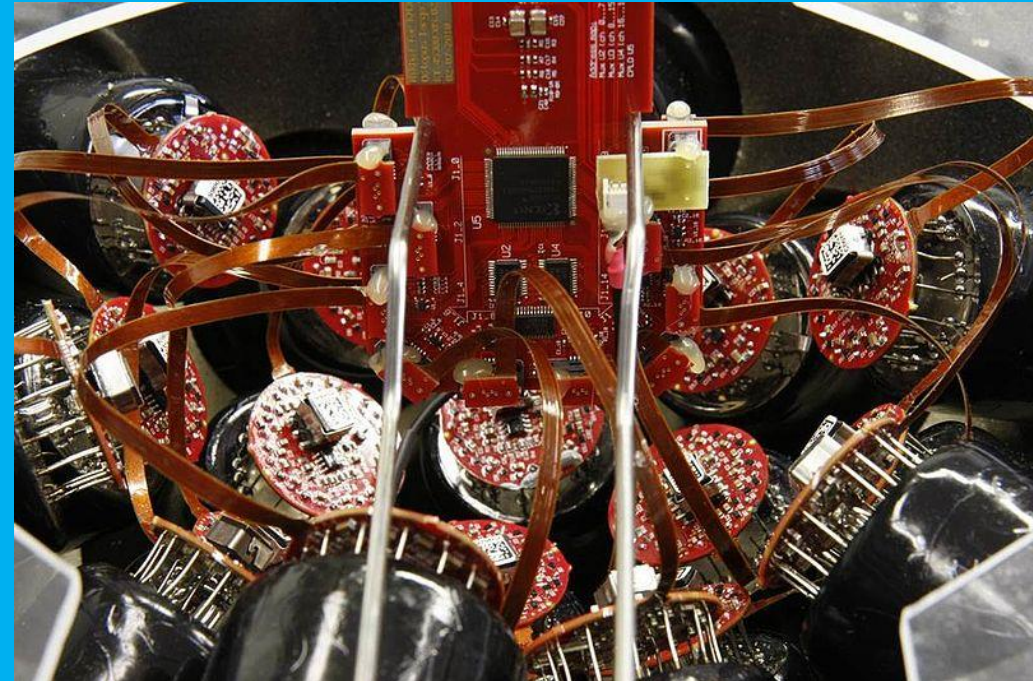


Front-end electronics

IceCube



KM3NeT



custom low-power HV, TDC and ADC

Housing



commercial floatation devices

Cabling

IceCube



commercial

KM3NeT



custom → commercial

Civil engineering (1/3)



IceCube:

- hole drilling in ice (custom)
- shore station (custom)



Civil engineering (2/3)

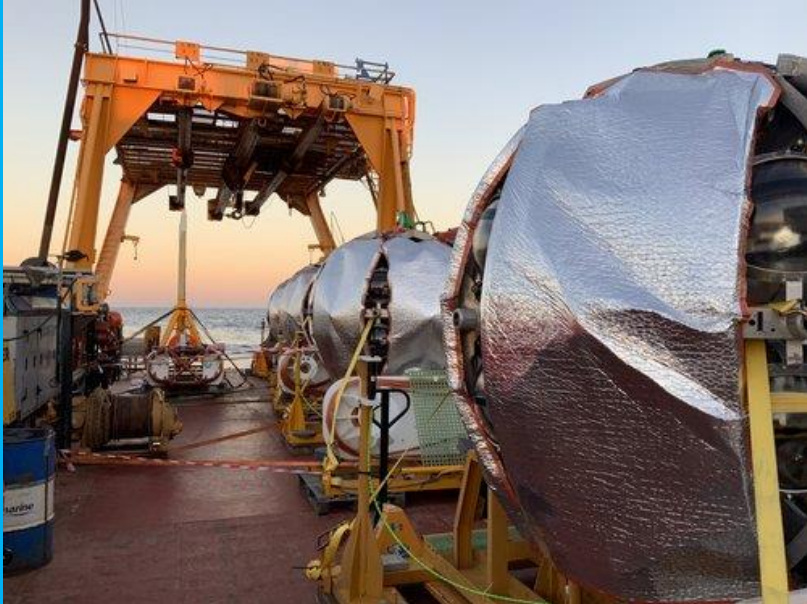


GVD (Baikal):

- deployment from ice surface (custom)
- shore station (commercial)



Civil engineering (3/3)



KM3NeT:

- deployment with surface vessel (commercial)
- shore station (commercial)



Clock – DAQ – Computing

	IceCube	GVD, Baikal	KM3NeT
clock	custom	custom + White-Rabbit	White-Rabbit
data transfer	wire	wire	fibre
Tier-0	custom	custom	CPU (100)
Tier-1+2	?	CPU (450)	CPU (500)

APPEC roadmap (to be published)

“Computing resources are relatively modest ...”

“Filtering of the rare neutrino signal from the high background ... poses challenges”

“... machine learning and use of GPUs can improve the science output”

Present

- Era of multi-messenger astronomy
 - EM-radiation – cosmic rays – neutrinos – gravitational waves
 - alerts (from astronomy)
 - point telescopes world-wide to astrophysical event in real time
- Fundamental particle physics with atmospheric and cosmic neutrinos
 - neutrino mass ordering
 - ν_τ appearance
 - sterile neutrinos, Lorentz invariance, non-standard interactions, ...

Future (1/2)

- Benefit from serendipities
 - Earth and sea sciences
 - climate change
 - marine life (e.g. noise pollution)
 - tsunami warnings
- Explore alternative technologies for EeV neutrino detection
 - radio detection (e.g. GRAND, RNO)
 - acoustics neutrino detection (e.g. KM3NeT)

Future (2/2)

- Make cosmic-ray detector on bottom of sea
 - 2D-array à la KM3NeT “*Pierre Auger in the North*”
 - involvement of offshore industry
- Make long baseline neutrino experiment
 - δ_{CP} measurement with [tagged] neutrino beam from Protvino to KM3NeT
 - ps-tracking detectors in decay tunnel

Summary & Outlook

- Technology for 10^{12} kg neutrino detectors now is affordable
 - standardise – maximise – capitalise
 - price photo-sensors important (high QE – low dark count)
 - costs civil engineering significant but much less than excavation
- Global Neutrino Network (GNN)
 - [European] astro-particle neutrino experiments could benefit from interaction with particle physics centres, in particular CERN
 - know-how, reviews, collaboration
- Lone baseline neutrino and/or cosmic-ray experiments
 - use & push technology to limit



complexity of
funding
limits progress