



The KM3NeT project: status and future perspectives

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The KM3NeT project



KM3NeT is a research infrastructure in the Mediterranean Sea hosting neutrino detectors

KM3Net/ORCA (Oscillation Research with Cosmics in the Abyss)

neutrino physics and low energy neutrino astronomy (neutrinos of tens of GeV)

KM3Net/ARCA (Astroparticle Research with Cosmics in the Abyss)

discovery and observation of high energy (GeV ÷ PeV) neutrino sources of cosmic origin



2

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Neutrino detection channels



Muons:

highest effective area, good angular resolution (~0.1°) High atmospheric muon background: look at events from below only

Showers:

Remove atmospheric muon background: studies over 4π. 'Good' energy resolution, worse directional resolution: diffuse flux!

Taus: Unambiguous topology

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The KM3NeT detector design



A 3D array of optical sensors built with a modular design:

- Digital Optical Module (DOM): multi-PMT optical module consisting of 31 3" PMTs.
- Detection unit (DU): vertical slender string host 18 DOMs
- Building blocks (BBs) of 115 DUs each (ORCA: 1 BB, ARCA: 2 BBs)
- Power and data distributed by a single backbone cable with breakouts at DOMs
- Sea network of submarine cables and Junction Boxes connected to shore via a main e/o cable
- All data to shore

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200/700 m

The KM3NeT detector layouts





ORCA ARCA

Location	France	Italy
Depth	2500 m	3500 m
DU distance	23 m	90 m
DOM spacing	9 m	36 m
DU height	200 m	700 m
Instrumented mass	8 Mton	2*500 Mton

ARCA: 2 building blocks



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The KM3NeT Optical Module

KM3NeT

The DOM is a new design for optical sensors developed in the collaboration.

It is a 17" glass sphere with inside:

- 31 x 3" PMTs
- Light reflector rings around PMTs
- LED beacon and acoustic piezoelectric
- Tiltmeter/compass
- Gbit/s fibre DWDM for data transmission
- Hybrid White Rabbit for time synchronization
- Digital photon counting
- Directional information
- Wide angle of view
- Improved background rejection
- Compact and cost effective design: photocathode area ≃ 3 x 10" PMTs 1 DOM equivalent to 3 ANTARES OMs

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Detection Unit: vertical slender string with 18 DOMs

String: 1 Buoy 2 Dyneema ropes 18 DOMs Electro-optical backbone: Flexible hose 7mm Oil-filled 18 fibres 2 copper wires (375VDC)

Different geometric arrangement for the two detectors:

36 (ARCA) /9 (ORCA) m distance between DOMs
72 (ARCA) /36 (ORCA) m anchor-first storey
700 (ARCA) /200 (ORCA) m total height from seabed

DU Base:

Anchor with electro-optical ROV mateable connector Base Module:

CLB (white rabbit timing) Power control board Optical amplifier Hydrophone LBL beacon



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Detection unit deployment

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The Launcher of Modules (LoM)

- 2m diameter
- efficient deployment
- autonomous unfurling
- reusable
- deployment of several strings per sea operation











KM3NeT/ORCA: science goals





- Atmospheric flux of ν_e and $\nu_\mu\,$ well known
- Wide range of neutrino energies (GeV PeV)
- Wide range of zenith angles -> wide range of baselines (50 – 12800 km)
- Distortion of the neutrino oscillation pattern due to matter effects in the Earth



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Event reconstruction: fit hit position, time and multiplicity



- Median zenith angle resolution of 7°(5°) for 5(10) GeV for both track and shower channels.
- Dominated by the intrinsic v-lepton scattering angle
- Largely independent of vertical spacing

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Energy resolution

KM3NeT

Energy reconstruction: fit number of hits and event topology (neural network)

• Energy resolution better than 30% in the relevant energy range





Particle identification



Random Decision Forest technique to both identify atmospheric muons and perform track-shower separation

- At 10 GeV:
 90% correct ID for v_e CC
 70% correct ID for v_u CC
- Able to suppress atmospheric muon background and noise to the 3% level
- Still preserves 95% of the neutrino signal

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Sensitivity to exclude the wrong hierarchy

Systematics:

- Atmospheric flux parameters
- Neutrino oscillation parameters



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INFN Measurement of the oscillation parameters

- $sin^2\theta_{23}$ and Δm^2_{23} measured via the disappearance of v_{μ} in the atmospheric flux
- 2-3 % precision in Δm_{23}^2 and 4-10% in $sin^2\theta_{23}$



Solid : NH correct Dashed : NH wrong

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Other potential physics avenues

PMNS unitarity

Sterile neutrinos



But also:

- Earth tomography and composition
- Supernova monitoring
- Indirect search for Dark Matter
- Low energy (GeV-TeV) neutrino astrophysics

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KM3NeT/Arca: science goals



Astrophysical neutrinos:

- are optimal probes to observe high energy processes also in the deep Universe.

- are smoking gun of hadronic process in cosmic accelerators.

complete the multi-messenger scenario:
 Electromagnetic counterparts, Cosmic Rays,
 Gravitational Waves...



Candidate High Energy neutrino sources in the Universe: cosmic accelerators!

Galactic: SNRs, Microquasars,...



Extragalactic: AGNs, GRBs,...



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IceCube at South Pole (under-ice telescope)



The era of neutrino astronomy has begun!

Evidence for High-Energy Extraterrestrial Neutrinos with IceCube (*Science* 2013, 342, 1242856)

Neutrino emission from the direction of the blazar TXS 0506+056 (*Science* 2018, 361, 147)



Questions:

- What are the sources
- Galactic vs extragalactic
- Is there a spectral break
- Flavour composition
- All constrained, but weakly

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Why a second neutrino telescope in the Mediterranean

• A km³ telescope in the Mediterranean (North Hemisphere) means:

- full sky coverage
- visibility of Galactic Plane + Galactic Center
- > 1.5 sr common view per day

• Water vs ice:

- \succ In ice less light absorption \rightarrow better energy reconstruction
- > In water less scattering \rightarrow better pointing accuracy (point source identification!)
- > In seawater: K40 optical background requires causality filters but useful for calibration



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Angular and energy resolution







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Benchmark flux : IceCube flux (isotropic and flavour symmetric)

 $\Phi(E) = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-8} (E/1 \text{ GeV})^{-2} \exp(-E/3 \text{ PeV}) \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$

Goal: don't just re-discover the IceCube flux, investigate it!



• Track event channel

Analysis for up-going events based on maximum likelihood of preselected events. Pre-cuts on $\theta_{zen} > 80^\circ$, reconstruction quality parameter and Nhit (proxy for muon energy)

• Shower event channel

Containment cut on reconstructed vertex to remove atmospheric muons (excludes upper 100m layer) All sky analysis based on BDT and maximum likelihood.

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Source identification: point-like sources

Visibility of Galactic Plane + Galactic Center Better angular resolution in water will help the source identification



Up-going muon neutrinos analysis Better sensitivity (for equivalent exposure) and better sky coverage than IceCube

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Source identification: Galactic sources



Expected neutrino spectra estimated from the observed gamma rays spectra:

$$\Phi_{\rm v}(E) = \Phi_0 E^{-\Gamma} \exp(-(E/E_{cut})^{\beta}) \,{\rm TeV}^{-1} \,{\rm s}^{-1} \,{\rm cm}^{-2}$$

 $\Phi_0 \left[10^{-11} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \right]$

F. Vissani, Astr. Phys. 26 (2006) 310F. L. Villante and F. Vissani, Phys. Rev. D78 (2008) 103007

Source	δ	radius	k_0	Γ	E_{cut}	eta
RX J1713.7-3946	-39.77°	0.6°	0.89	2.06	8.04	1
Vela X	-45.6°	0.8°	0.72	1.36	7	1
Vela Jr	-46.36°	1°	1.30	1.87	4.5	1
HESSJ1614-518 (1)	-51.82°	0.42°	0.26	2.42	-	-
HESSJ1614-518(2)	-51.82°	0.42°	0.51	2	3.71	0.5
Galactic Centre	-28.87°	0.45°	0.25	2.3	85.53	0.5

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Phase	Building blocks		Number of DUs		Physics goal		Status
	ARCA	ORCA	ARCA	ORCA	ARCA	ORCA	
1	0.2	0.06	24	6	Proof of feasibility and first science results. Joined analysis with ANTARES data		Fully funded. First 2 DUs installed and functioning at Capo Passero
2.0	2	1	230	115	All flavor astronomy. Study of the neutrino signal reported by IceCube.	Determination of the neutrino mass hierarchy	Partially funded
3	6	-	690	-	Neutrino astronomy including Galactic sources.		Not yet funded





KM3NeT Phase-1 under construction

Data taking: 4 ORCA strings and 2 ARCA strings

Data under analysis: time calibration, check of Monte Carlo simulations, atmospheric muons...









Muon Depth Dependence



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- Reconstruction algorithms under check
- Data Monte Carlo comparison
- Optimization of selection criteria for atmospheric muon rejection



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Conclusions



- KM3NeT is a research infrastructure in the Mediterranean Sea, housing the next generation neutrino telescopes: ORCA (Toulon, France) and ARCA (Capo Passero, Italy).
- KM3NeT Phase-1: Under construction
 - Data-taking: 2 ARCA and 4 ORCA DUs at the Italian and French sites respectively
 - Data under analysis: time calibration, check of Monte Carlo simulations, atmospheric muons...
- Following phase KM3NeT 2.0: Partially funded
- Exciting physics prospects:
 - Determination of the neutrino mass hierarchy in ~3 years
 - Measurement of the oscillation parameters, test of the PMNS unitarity, sterile neutrinos...
 - Study IceCube flux from a different hemisphere (5σ in 1 year)
 - Excellent angular resolution: perform neutrino astronomy; discover galactic plane emission, and galactic sources
 - Allows for all flavour neutrino astronomy and spans with ARCA and ORCA a large energy window from GeV to PeV