

# IceCube Generation 2

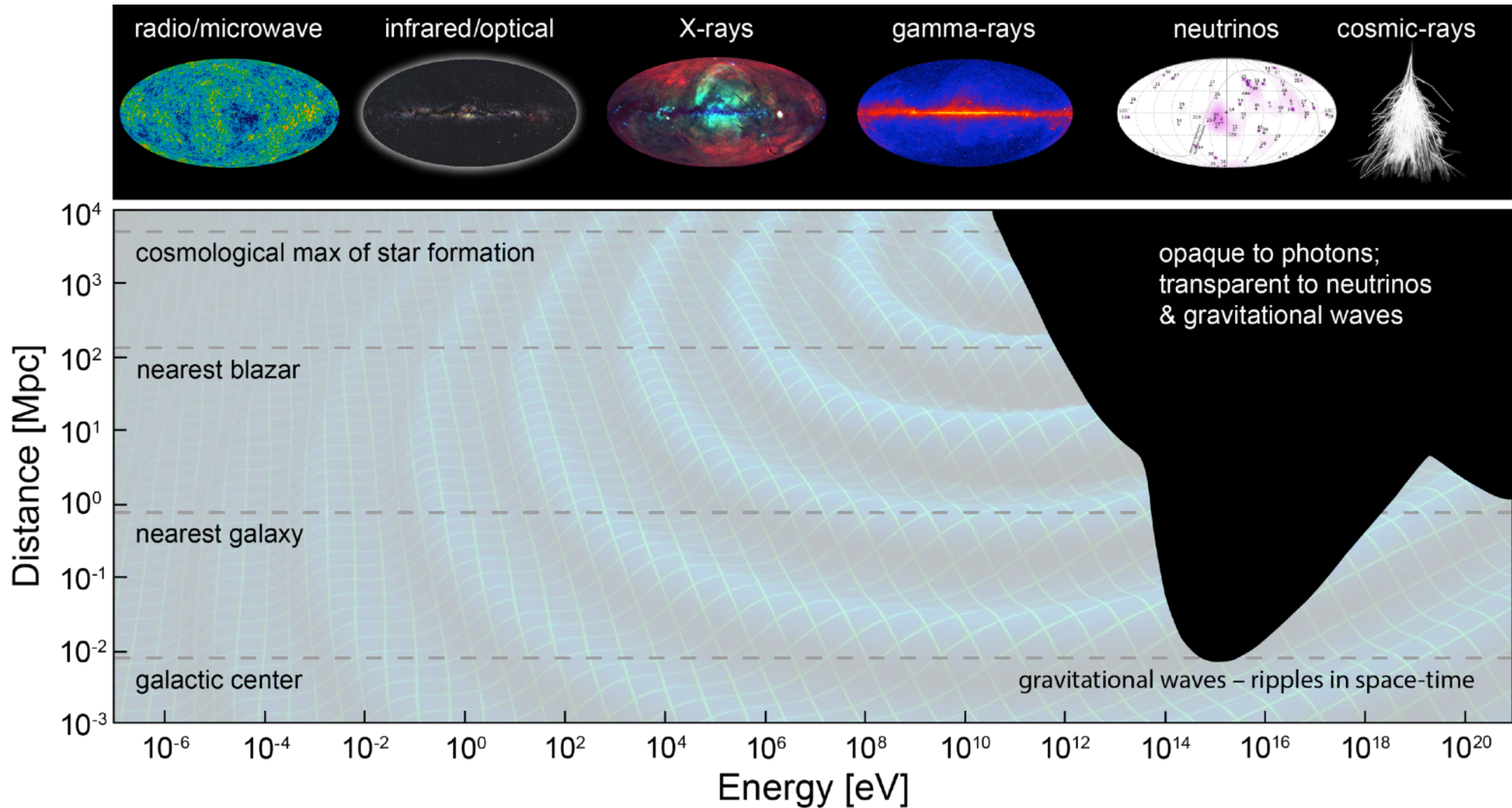
IceCube Bootcamp 2020

Albrecht Karle

(Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison)

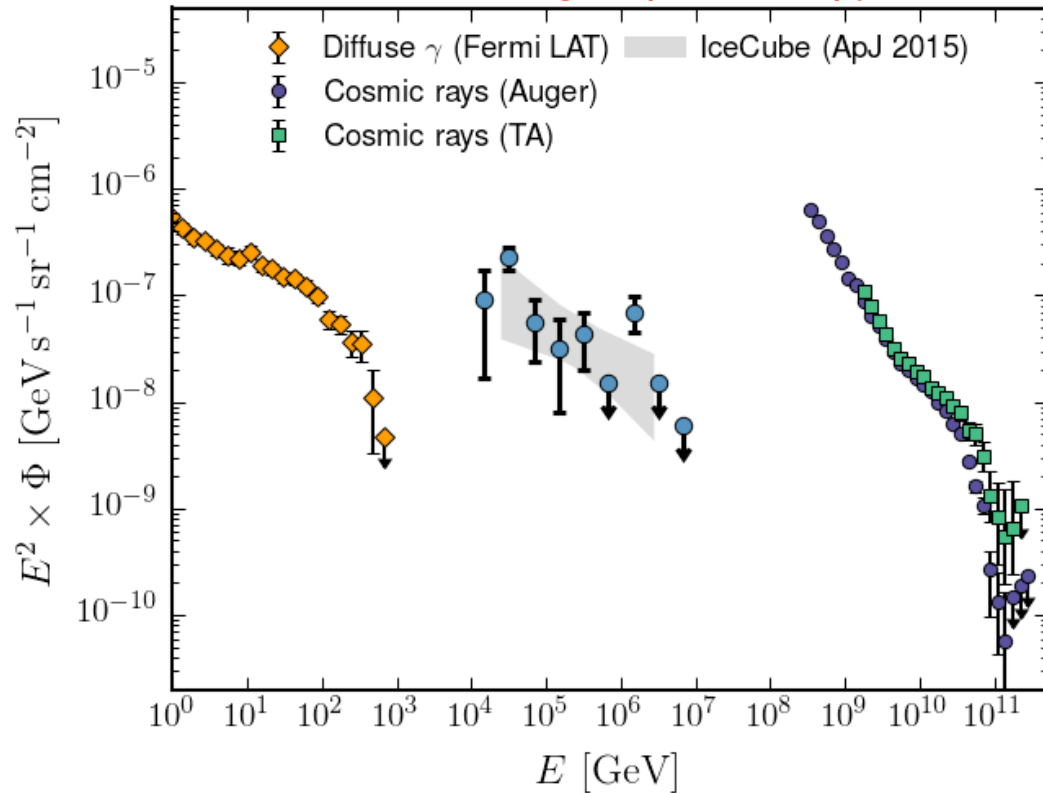


# The energy frontier in astronomy

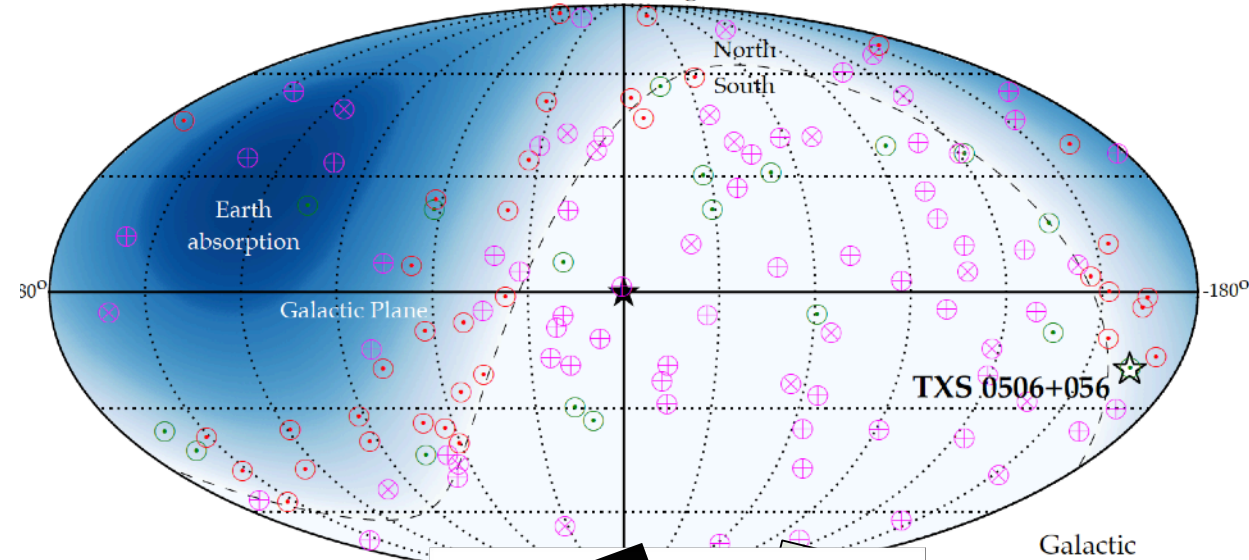


# 10 yrs of IceCube - a first view on the PeV Universe<sup>8</sup>

Multimessenger spectroscopy



First sky map of cosmic neutrinos

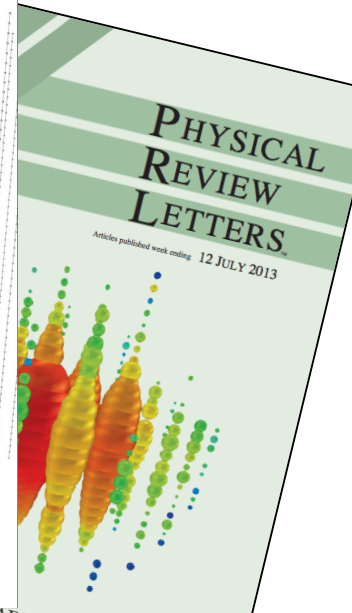


## Some highlights:

- 2013: Discovery of cosmic PeV neutrino flux
- 2018: Evidence for Blazars as neutrino sources
- 2019: Observation of first tau neutrino

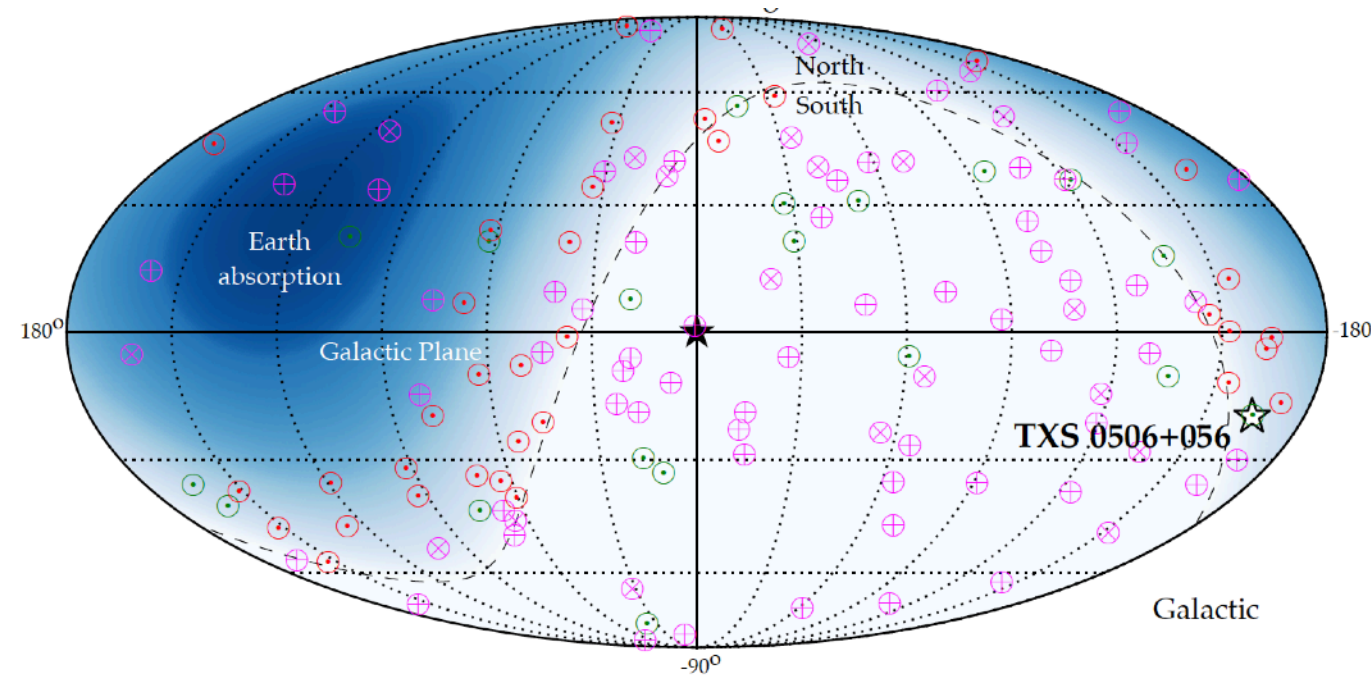


ICECUBE  
GEN2



# Scientific objectives: building on 10 yrs of IceCube 4

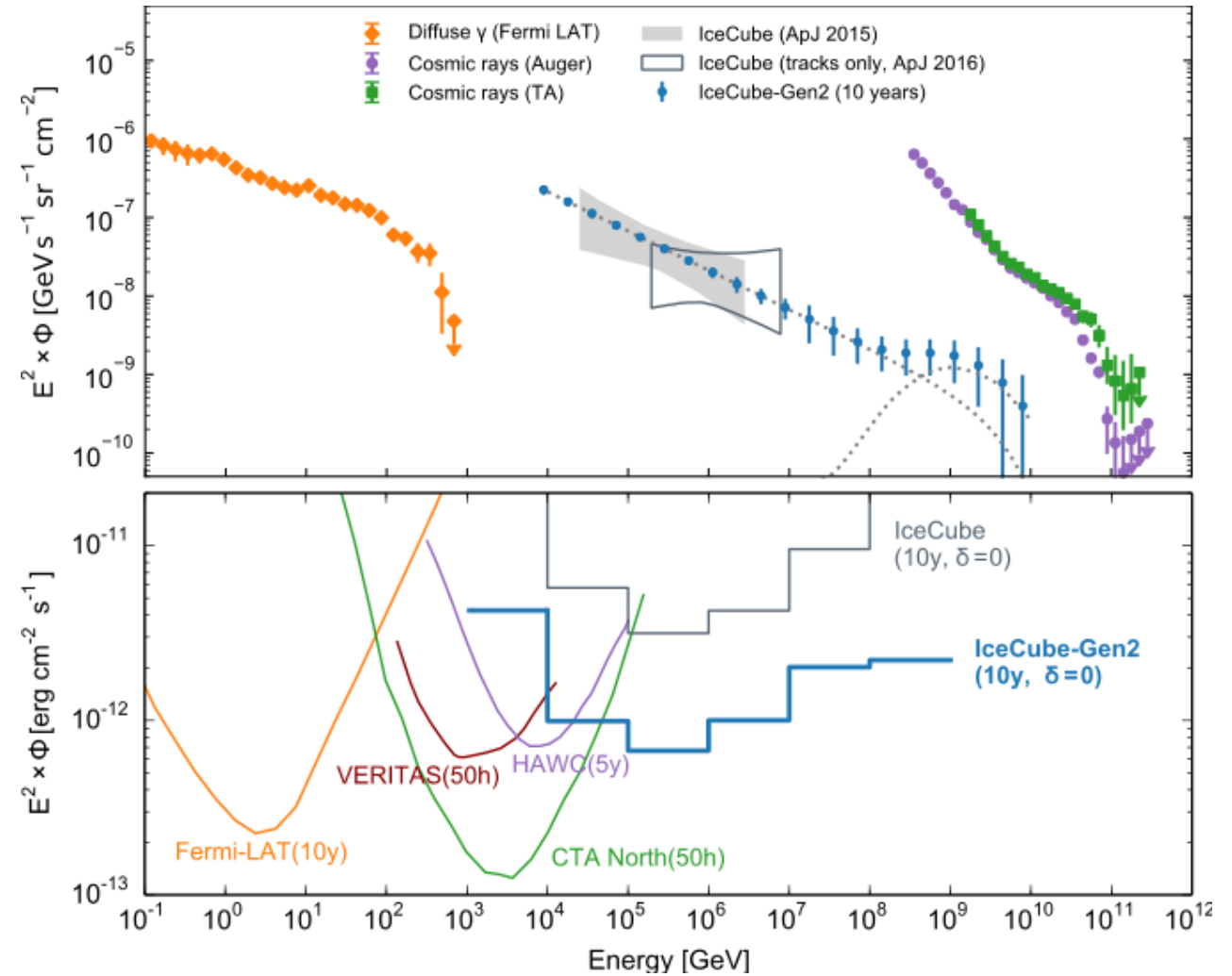
1. Resolving the high-energy sky from TeV to EeV energies



What are the sources of IceCube's high energy neutrinos?

# Scientific objectives: building on 10 yrs of IceCube

## 2. Understanding cosmic particle acceleration through multimessenger observation

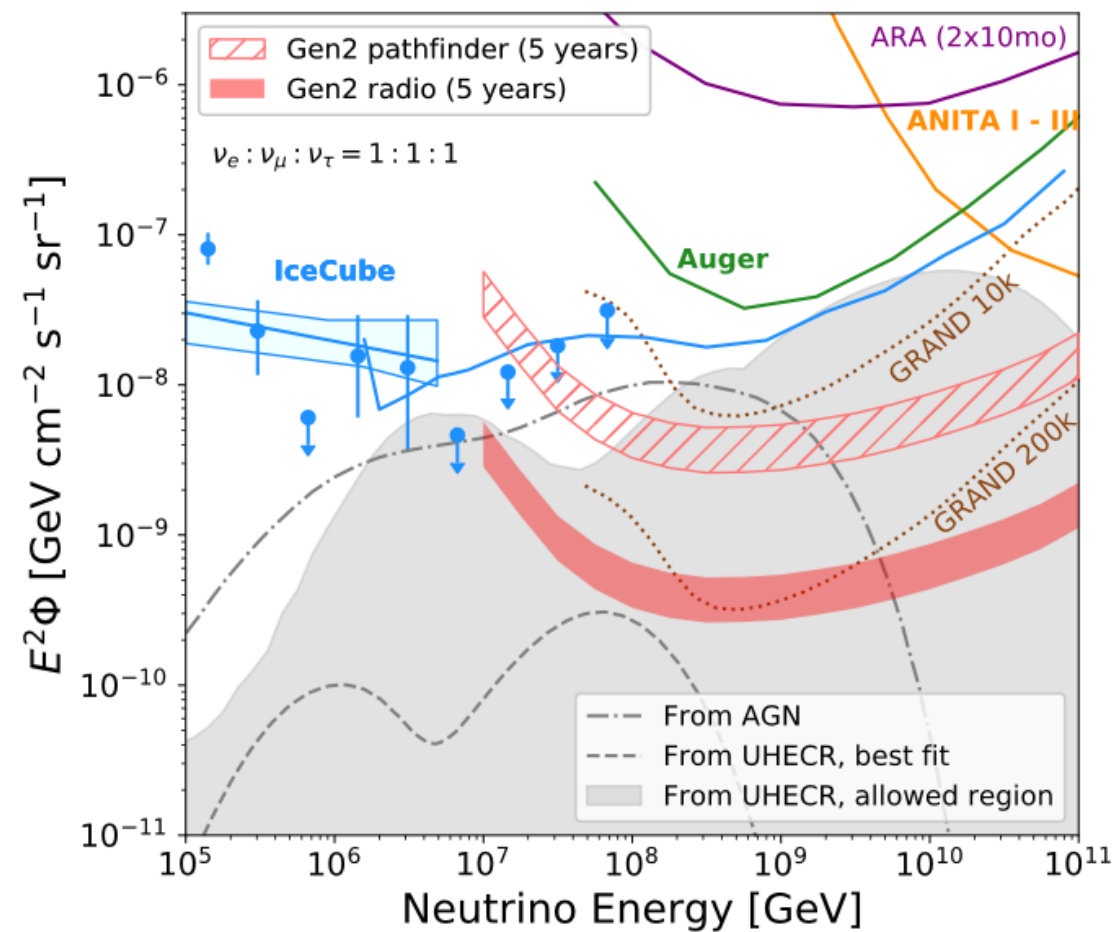


Completing the multi-wavelength view of the Universe



# Scientific objectives: building on 10 yrs of IceCube

## 3. Revealing the sources and propagation of the highest energy particles in the universe

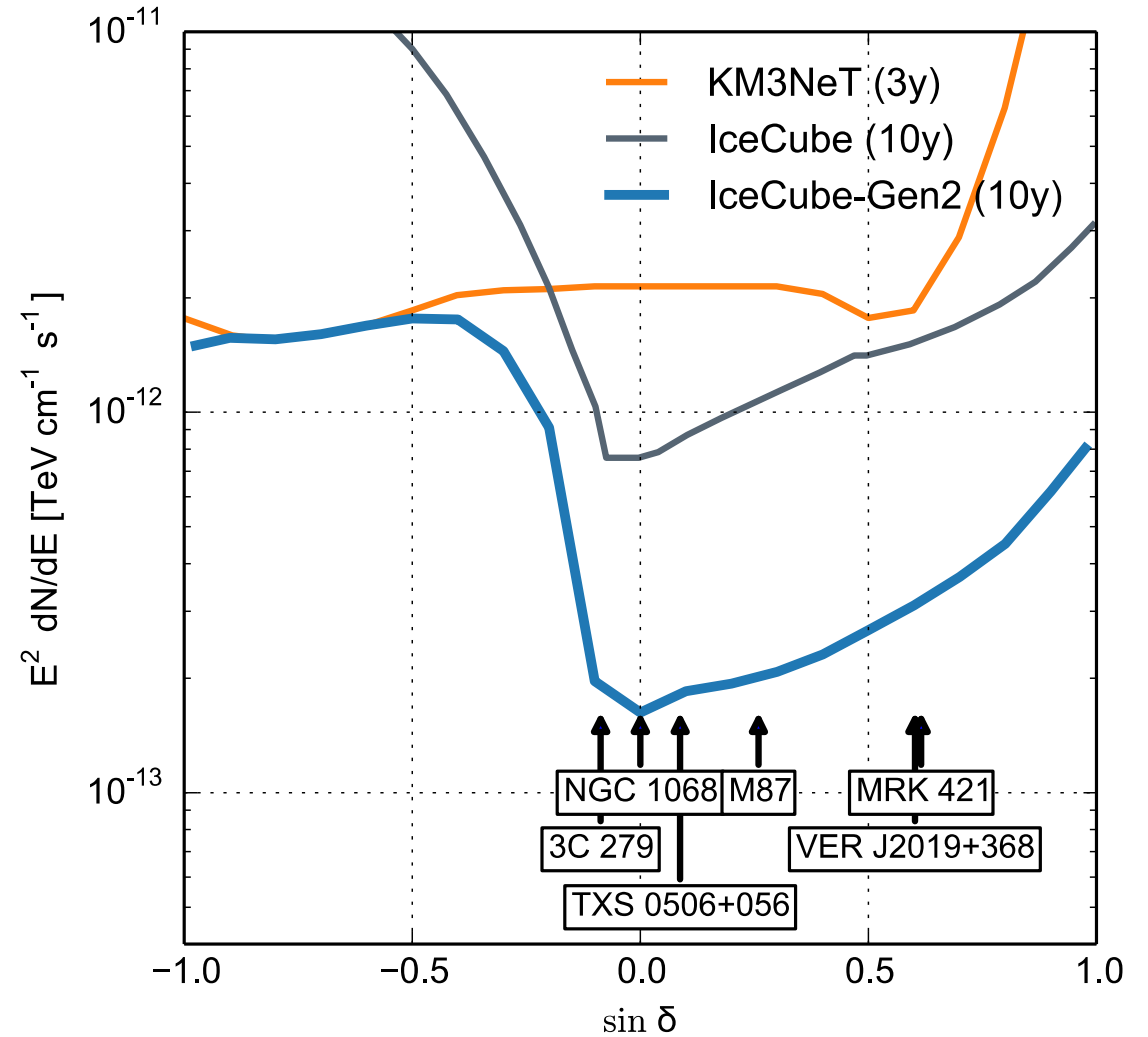


Probing source populations and composition of highest energy cosmic rays

# Requirements for IceCube-Gen2

1. Increase the neutrino point source sensitivity at least 5 times over the current IceCube array

Sensitivity to all realistic source populations (steady and transient) explaining the diffuse flux



# Requirements for IceCube-Gen2

2. Enable multimessenger astronomy with individual, high-energy neutrinos

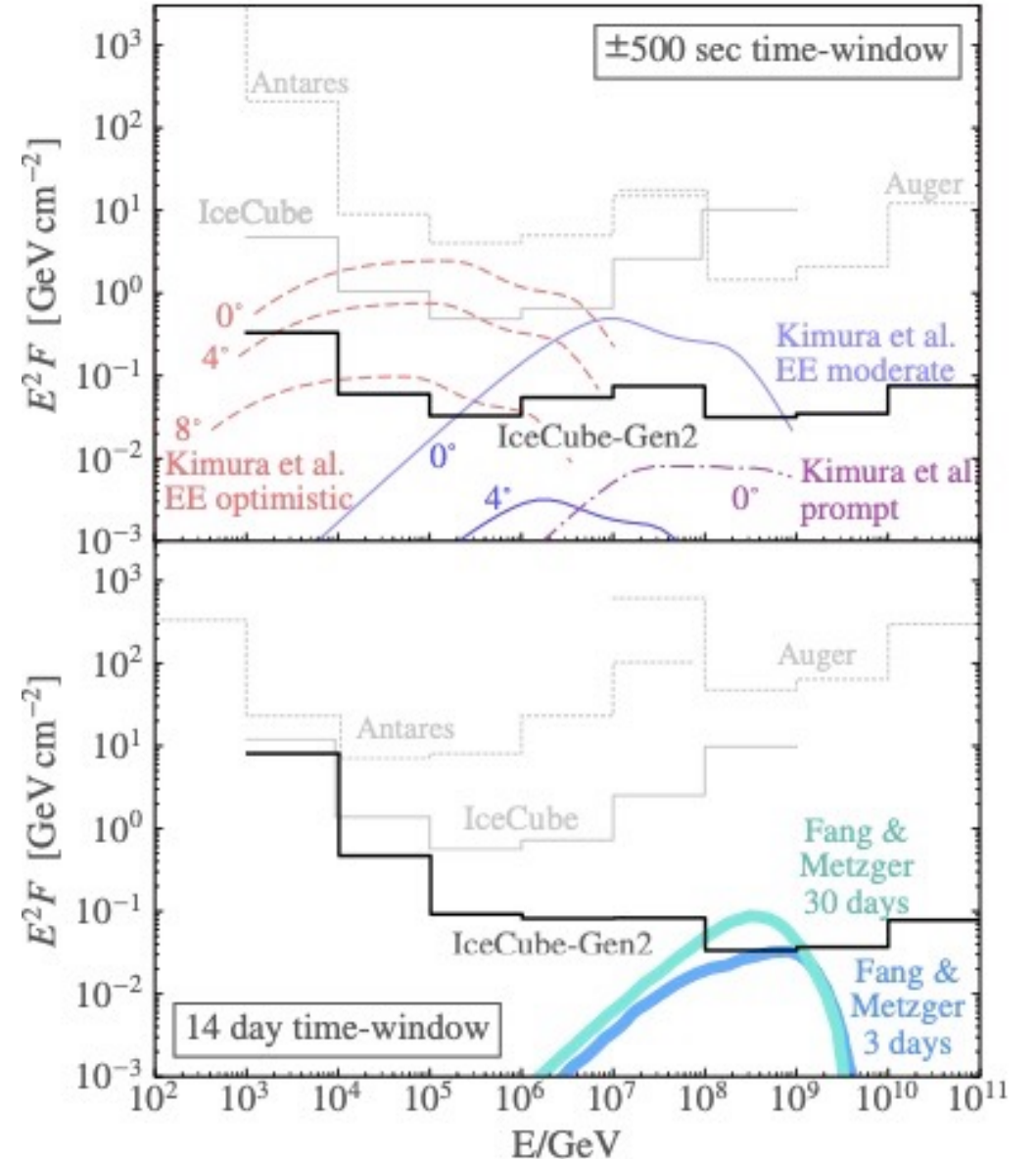
Transient events, example:

Neutrino alert  
IC170922A  
pointing to  
TXS 0506+056

→ next slide



## Gen2 sensitivity to NS-NS mergers





## IceCube alert "IC170922a"

### IceCube alert "IC170922a"

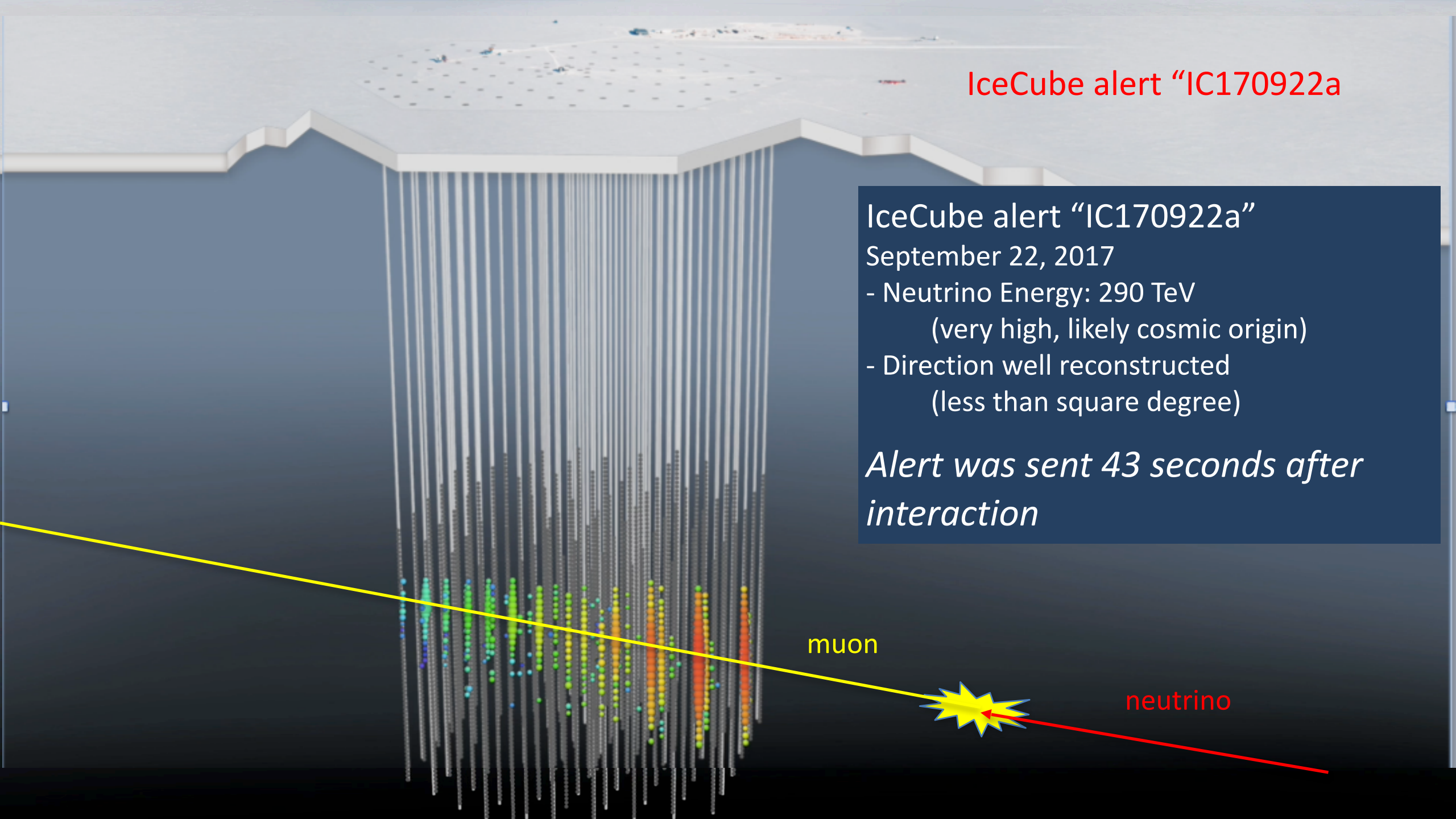
September 22, 2017

- Neutrino Energy: 290 TeV  
(very high, likely cosmic origin)
- Direction well reconstructed  
(less than square degree)

*Alert was sent 43 seconds after  
interaction*

muon

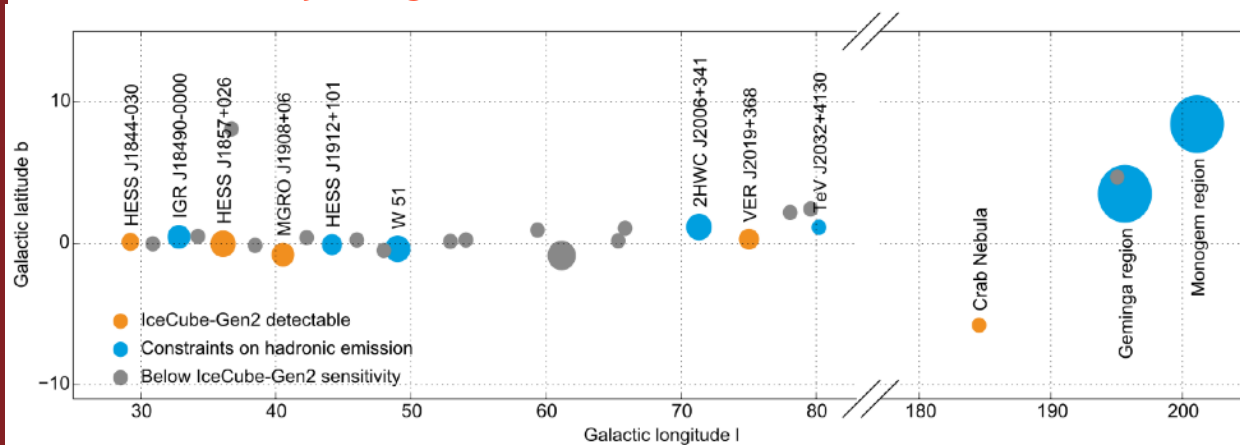
neutrino



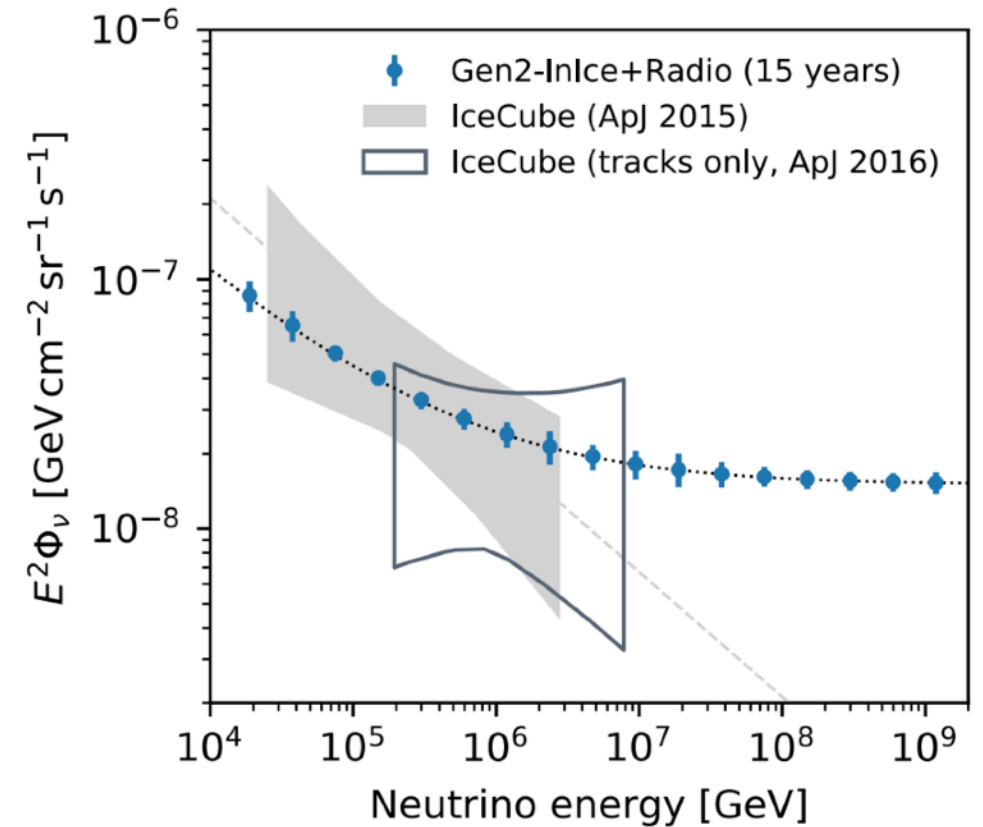
# Requirements for IceCube-Gen2

3. Collect 10 times more neutrinos per year than the current IceCube array in the energy range 100 TeV to 10 PeV

## Sensitivity to galactic sources



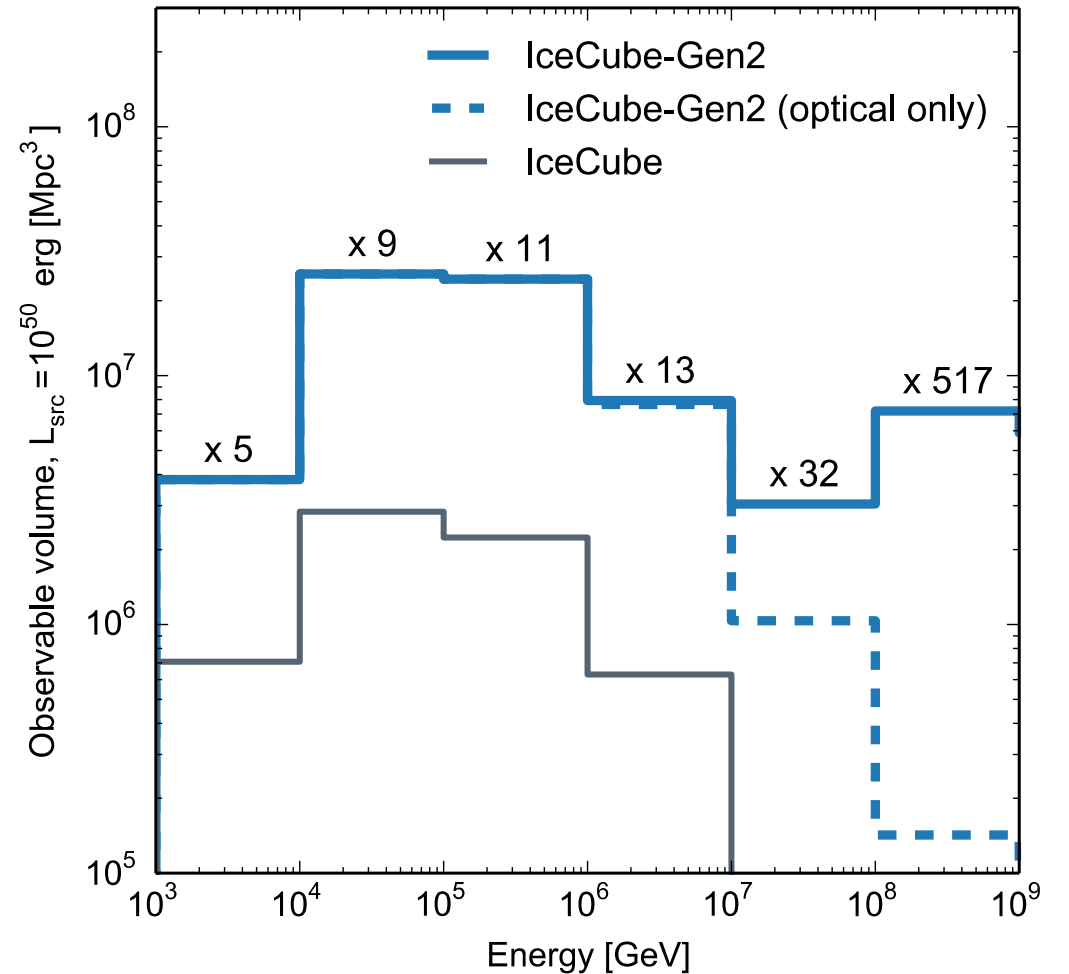
## Projected spectral measurement uncertainties



# Requirements for IceCube-Gen2

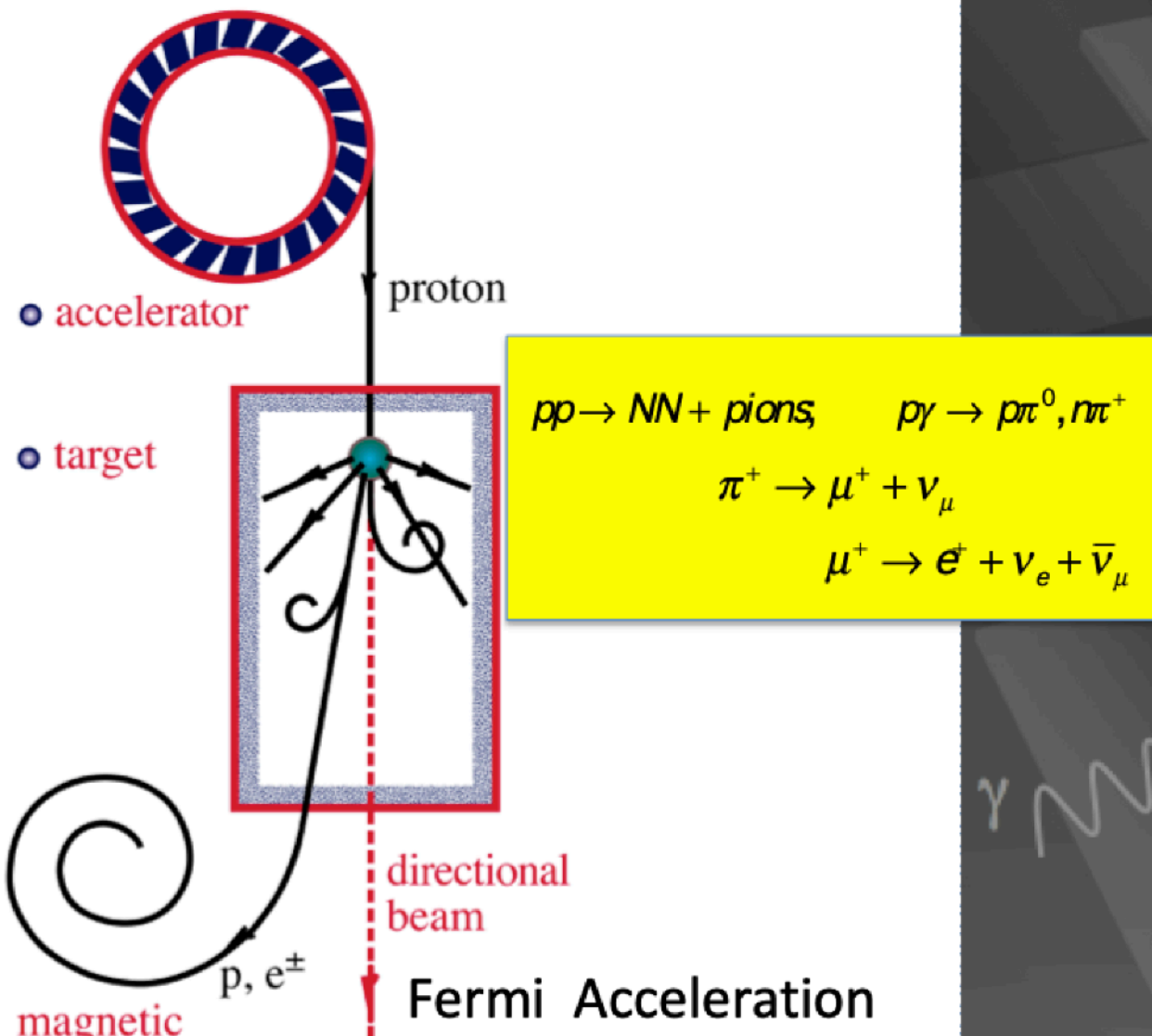
4. Expand energy range to beyond  $10^{18}$  eV with sensitivity improved by two orders of magnitude

Uniform sensitivity over large energy range over more than 6 orders of magnitude.

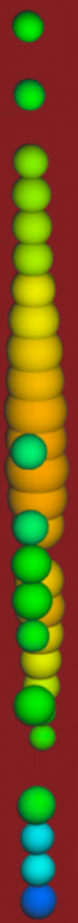
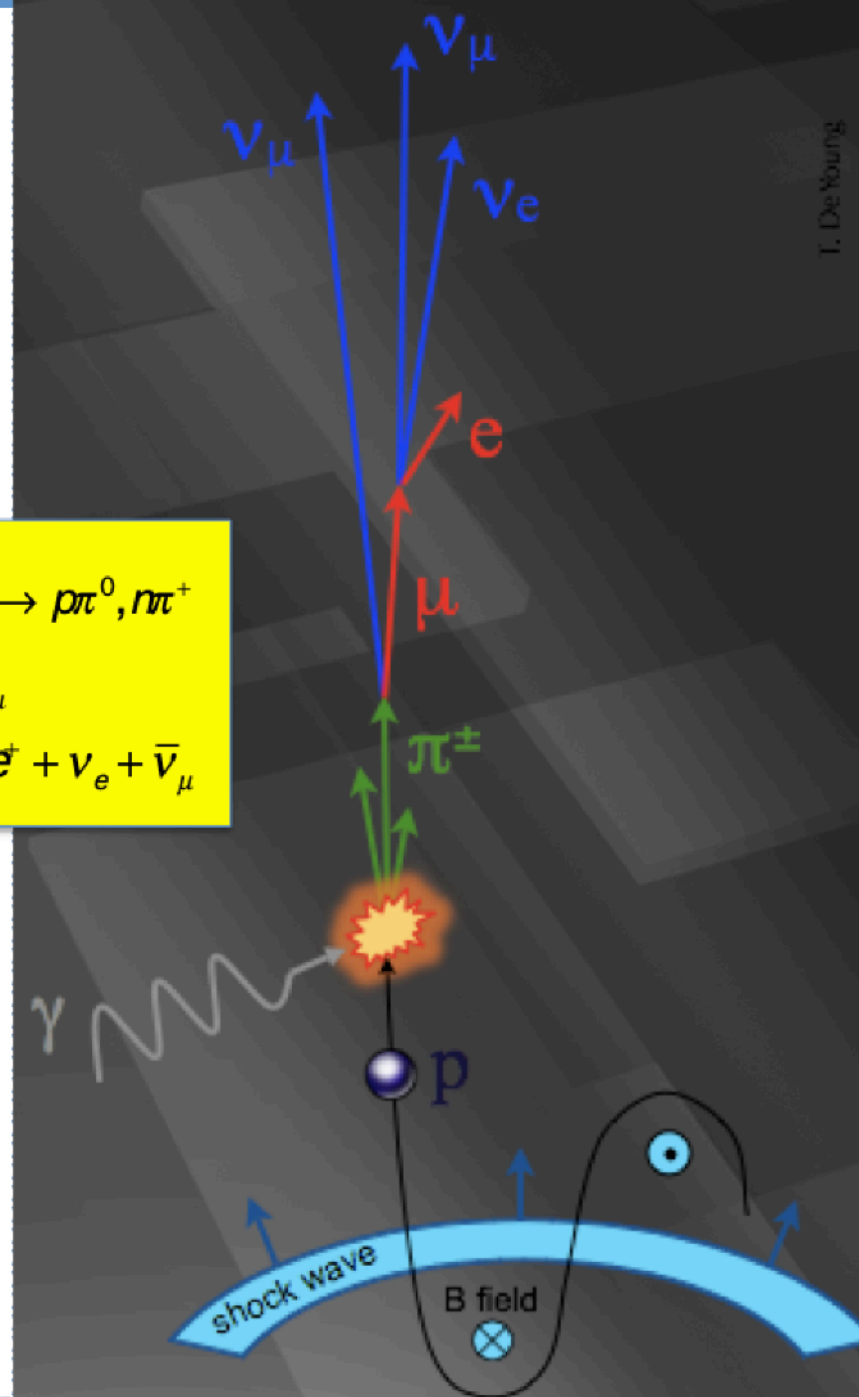


# Neutrino production and flavor ratio

## NEUTRINO BEAMS:



Fermi Acceleration Predicts  $E^{-2}$  Spectrum

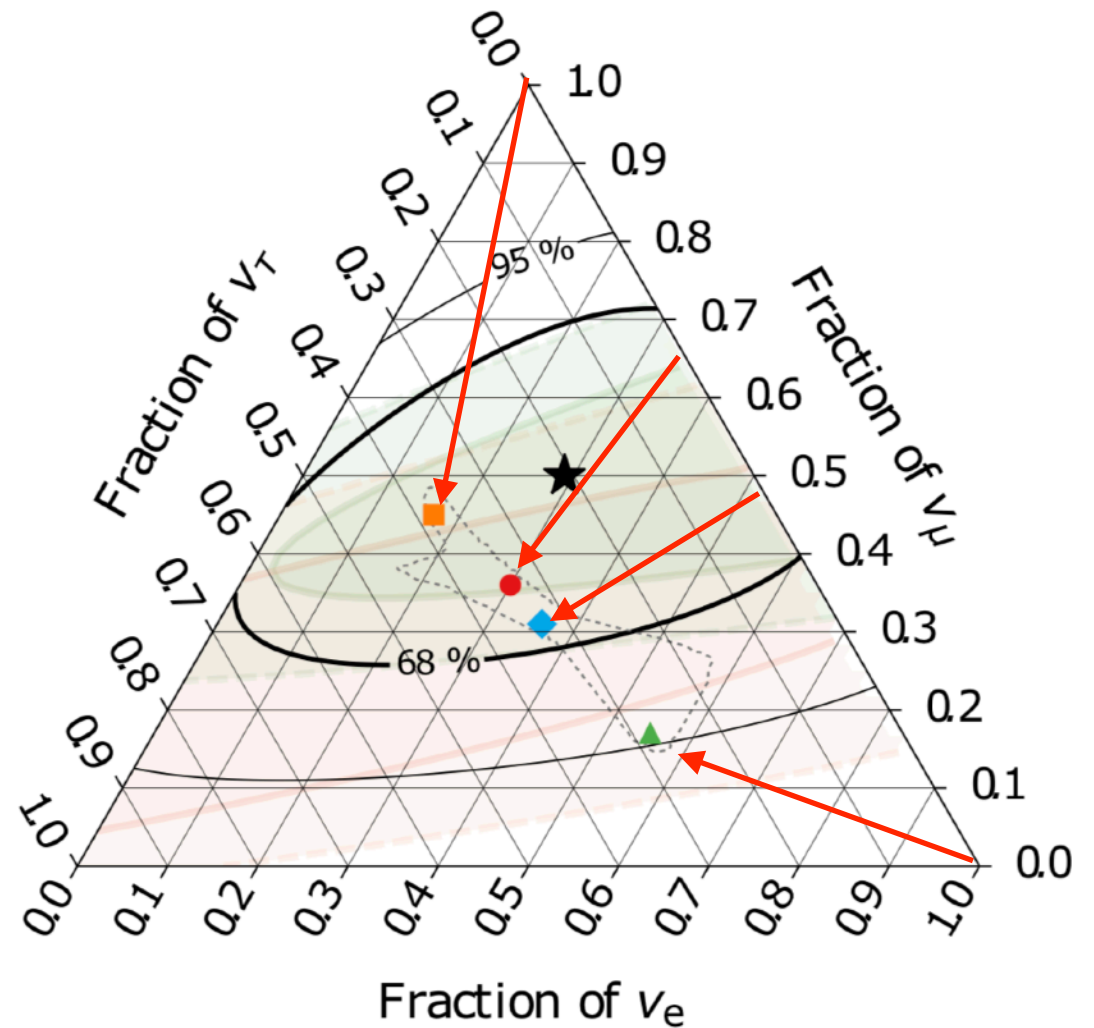
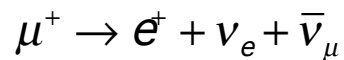
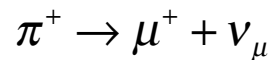


# Requirements for IceCube-Gen2

5. Enhanced sensitivity to neutrino flavors and the ability for flavor identification.

Neutrino flavor at the source:  
key information about production mechanism

Reminder of basic neutrino production

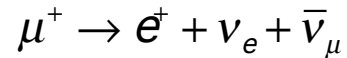
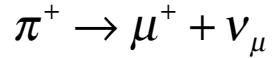


—	High-energy starting tracks	$\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau$ at source $\rightarrow$ on Earth:
★	Best-fit: 0.29 : 0.50 : 0.21	■ 0:1:0 $\rightarrow$ 0.17 : 0.45 : 0.37
■	Global fit (IceCube, APJ 2015)	● 1:2:0 $\rightarrow$ 0.30 : 0.36 : 0.34
■	Inelasticity (IceCube, PRD 2019)	▲ 1:0:0 $\rightarrow$ 0.55 : 0.17 : 0.28
⋯	3ν-mixing 3σ allowed region	◆ 1:1:0 $\rightarrow$ 0.36 : 0.31 : 0.33

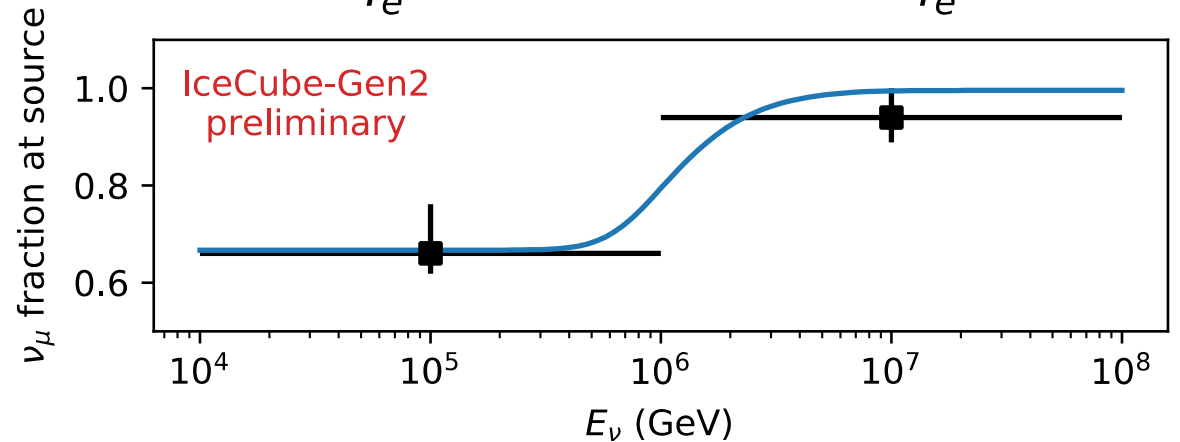
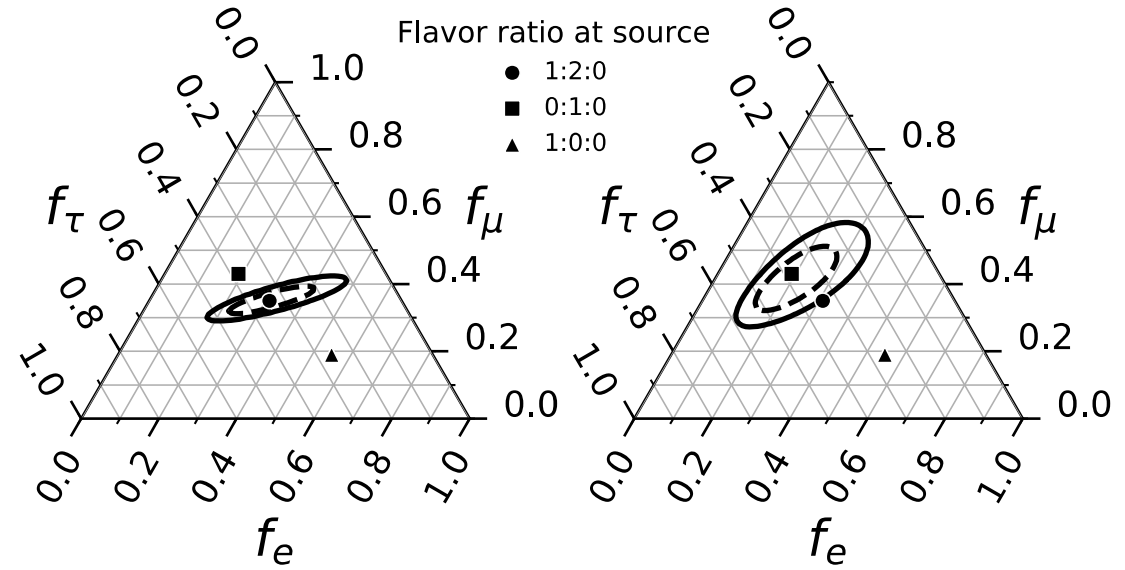
# Requirements for IceCube-Gen2

Neutrino flavor at the source:  
key information about production  
mechanism.

Example:



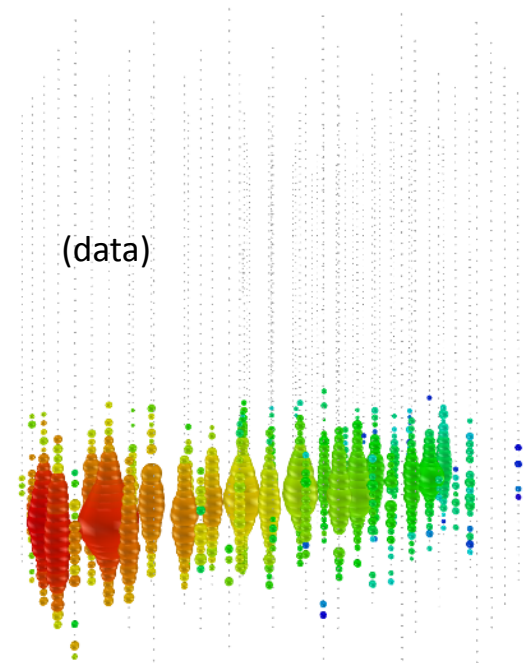
In a strong magnetic field  
the decay of muons could be  
effectively suppressed.  
Muons may lose energy  
before they can decay.



Measuring energy dependent neutrino flavor ratios (→BSM physics and nature of source)

# Types of events and interactions

**Charged-current  $\nu_\mu$**

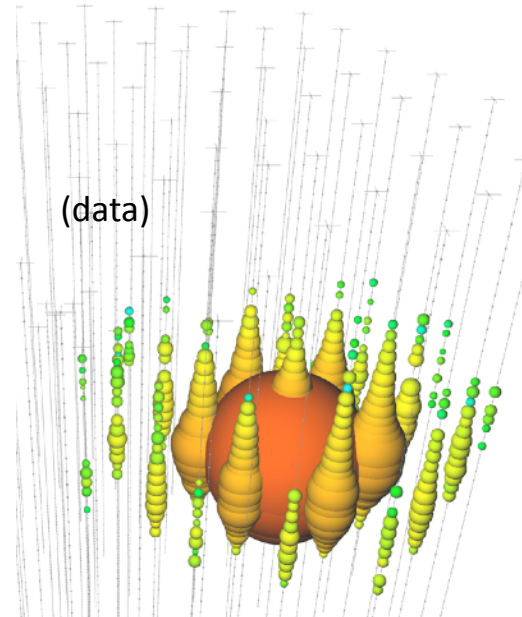


Up-going (throughgoing) track

Factor of  $\sim 2$  energy resolution  
 $\sim 0.5^\circ$  angular resolution

**0.3° above 100 TeV**

**Neutral-current /  $\nu_e$**



Isolated energy deposition  
 (cascade) with no track

15% deposited energy resolution  
 10-15° angular resolution (above 100 TeV)  
 Working on improving that.

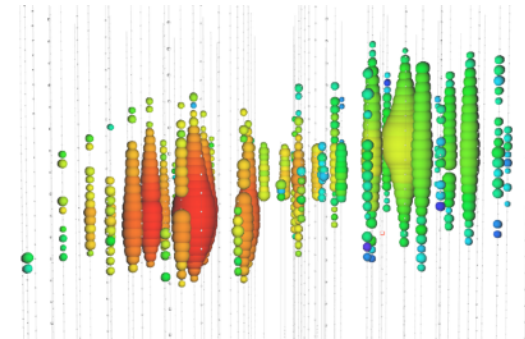
Early



Late

**Charged-current  $\nu_\tau$**

(simulation)



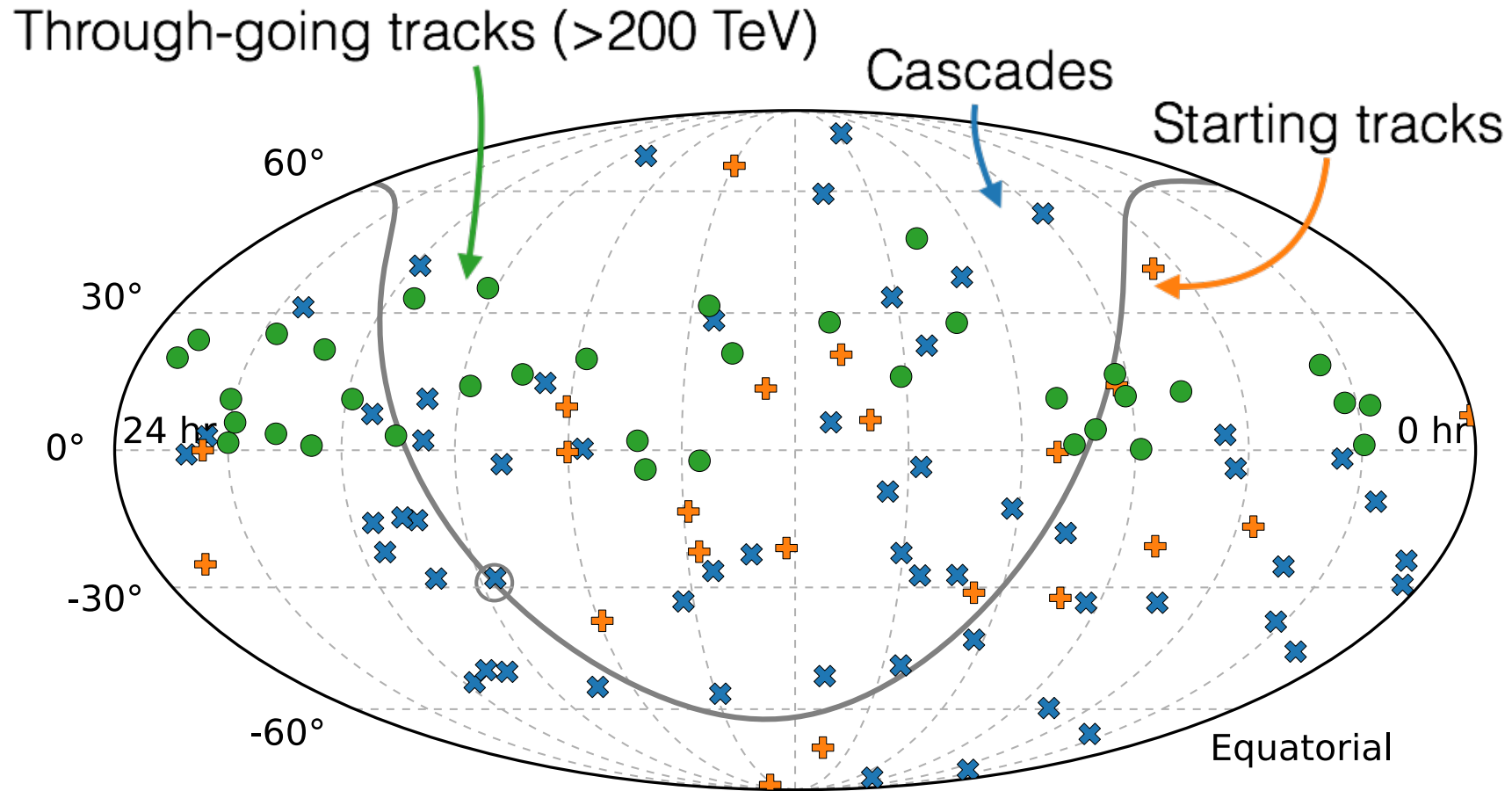
“Double-bang”

(none observed yet:  $\tau$   
 decay length is 50 m/  
 PeV)

ID: above  $\sim 100$  TeV  
 (two methods)

# Events with reconstructed energy $> 200$ TeV (more than 50% of events are astrophysical)

Events from above event selections with energy cut.



6 years of data (ICRC 17)

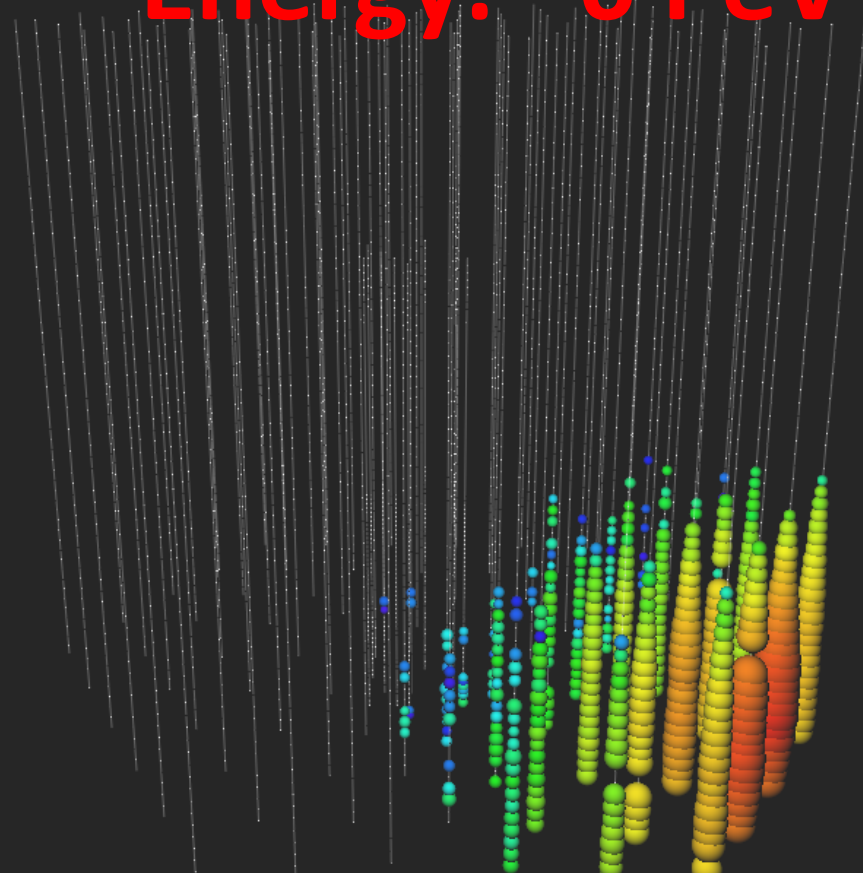


# A neutrino event near Glashow resonance?

Interesting event found in expanded search.

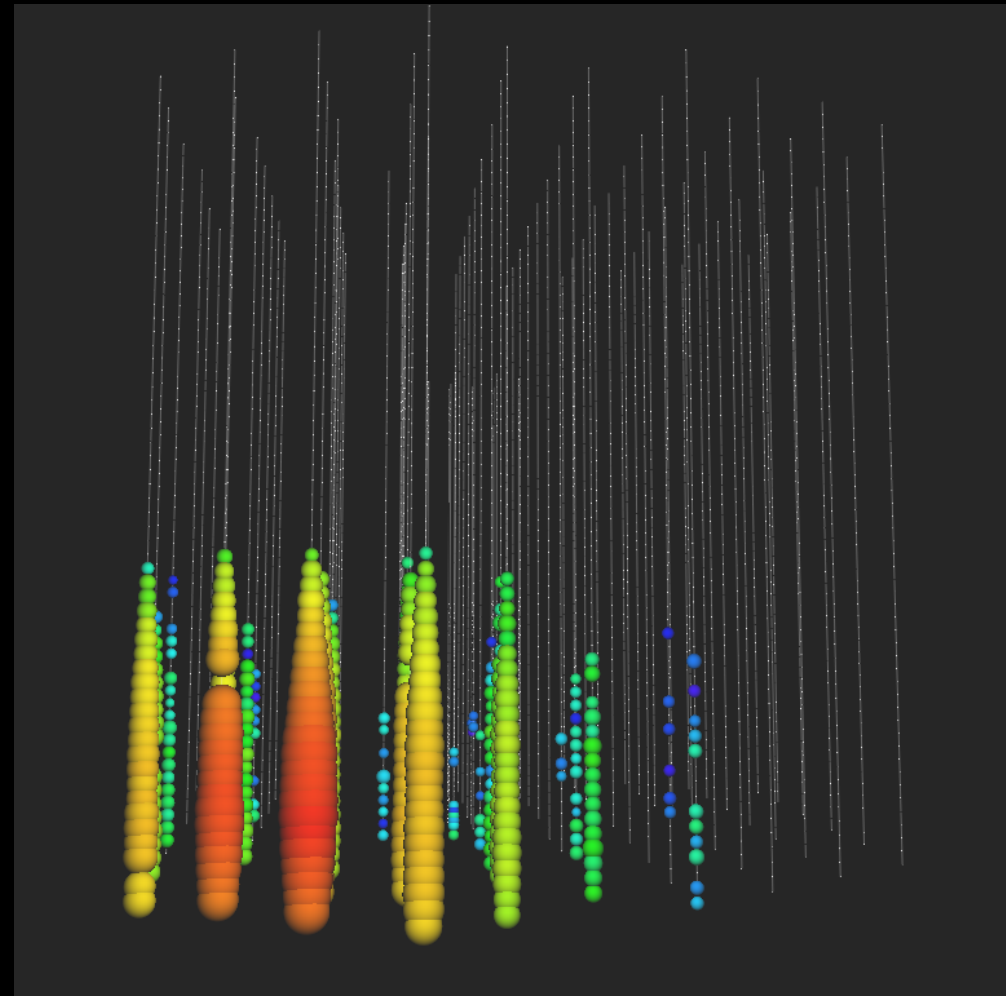
Charge: 200,000 photoelectrons

**Energy: ~6 PeV**



Ref: ICRC 2017, L. Lu (IceCube C.)

First observation of this interaction



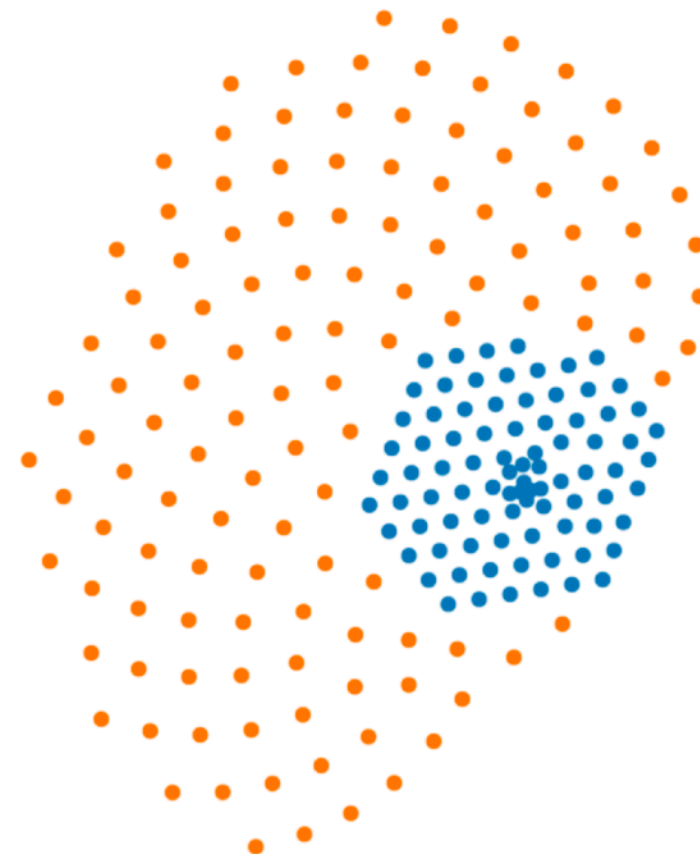
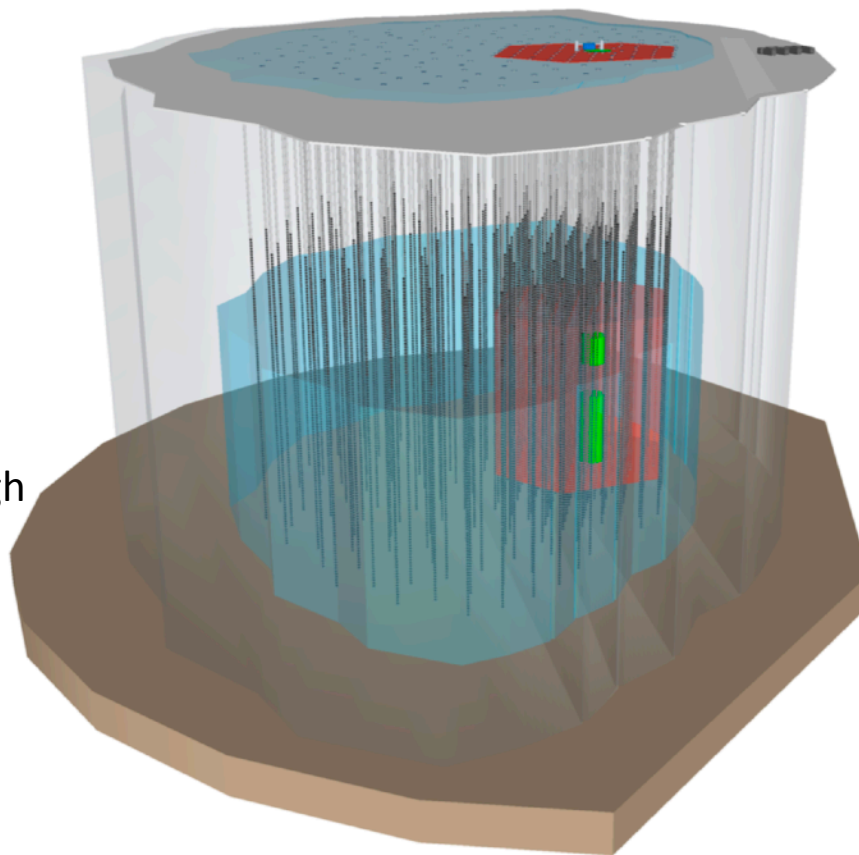
# IceCube-Gen2

*A Vision for the Future of Neutrino Astronomy in Antarctica (arXiv:1412.5106)*

Surface Area:  $\sim 6.5 \text{ km}^2$  (0.9)  
Instrumented depth: 1.26 km (1.0)

Instrumented Volume:  $8 \text{ km}^3$

Order of magnitude increase  
of contained event rate at high  
energies.



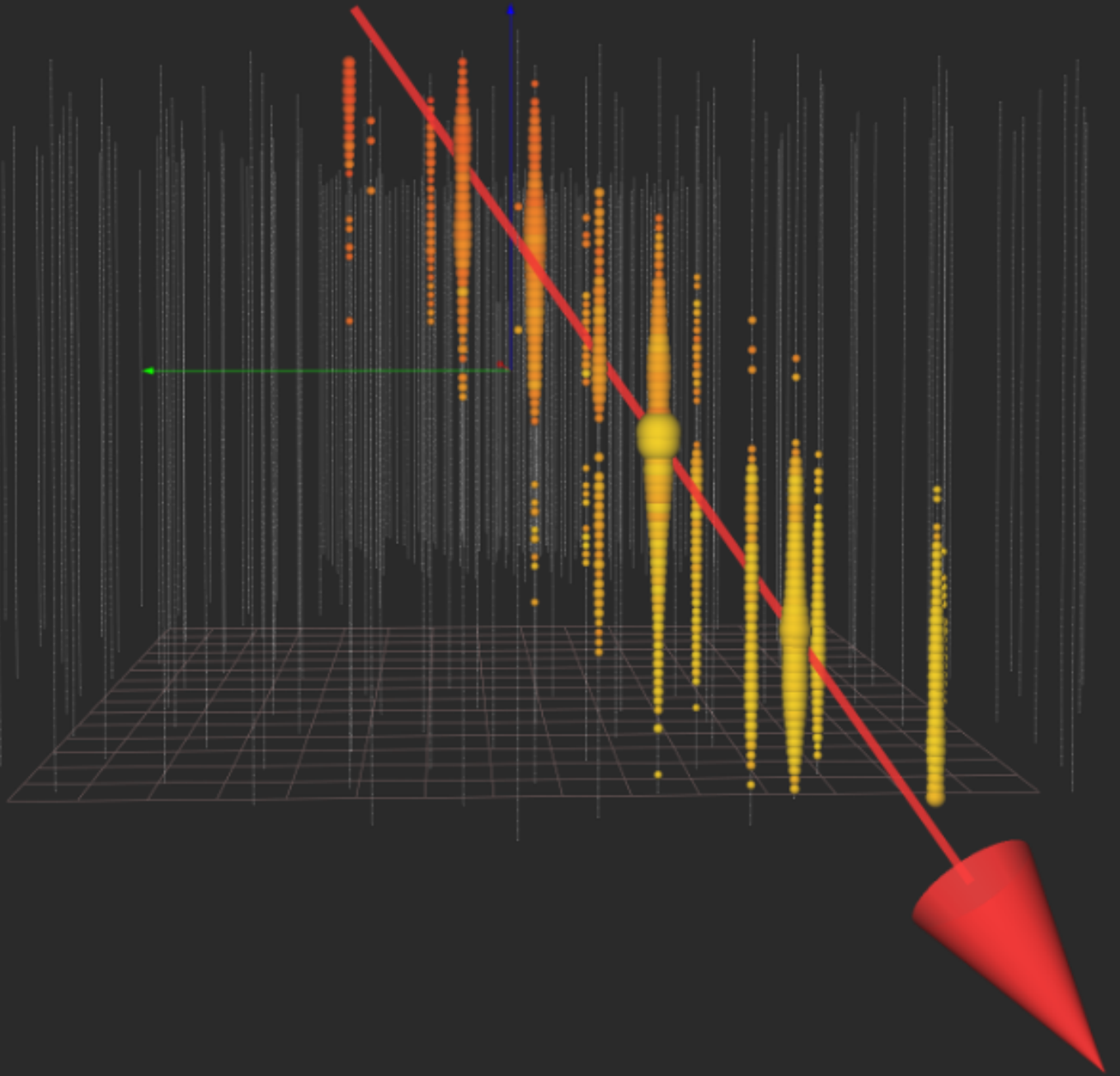
Artist's conception  
120 strings at 240 m spacing



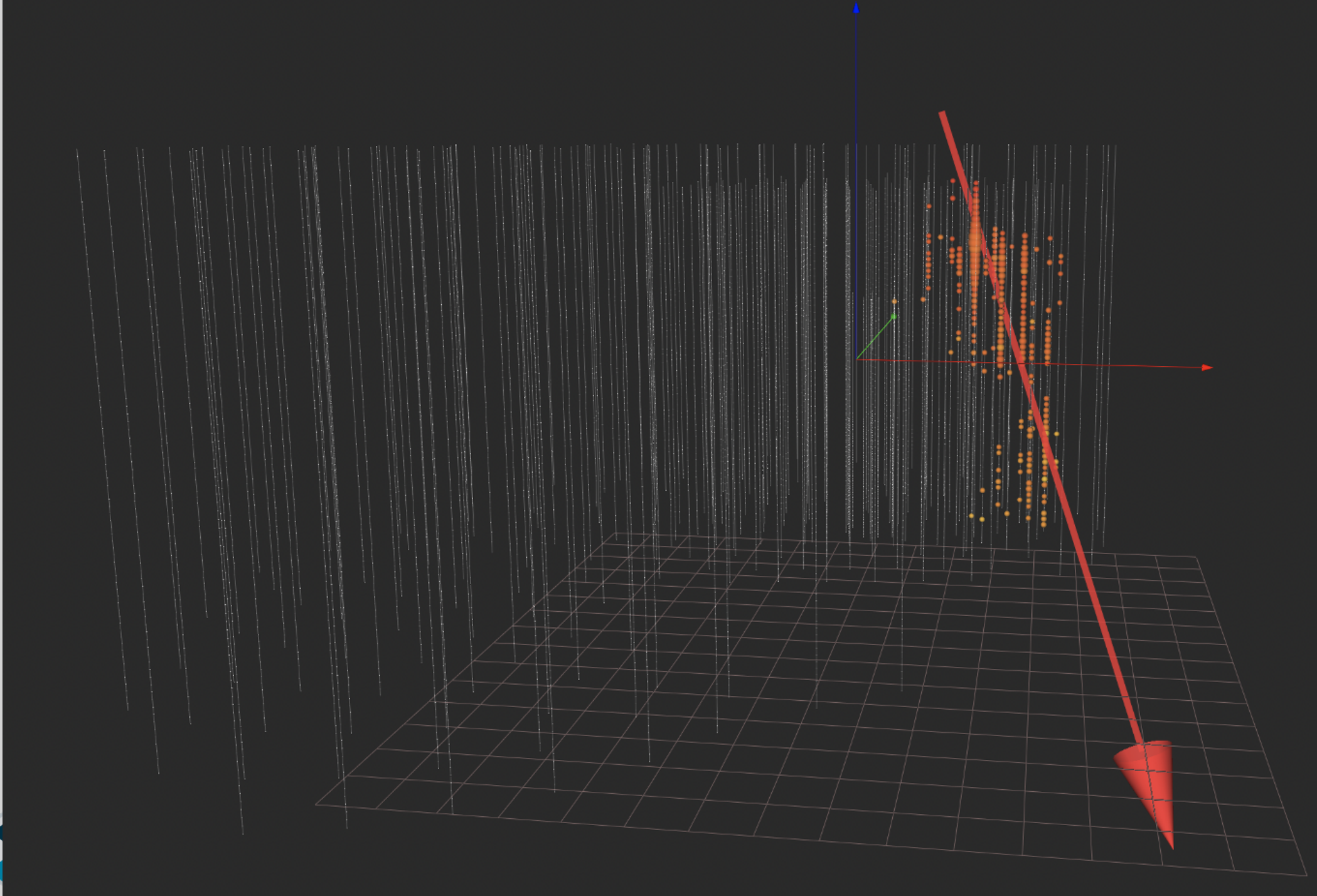
ICECUBE  
GEN2

**The next-generation IceCube: from discovery to astronomy**

# 10 PeV

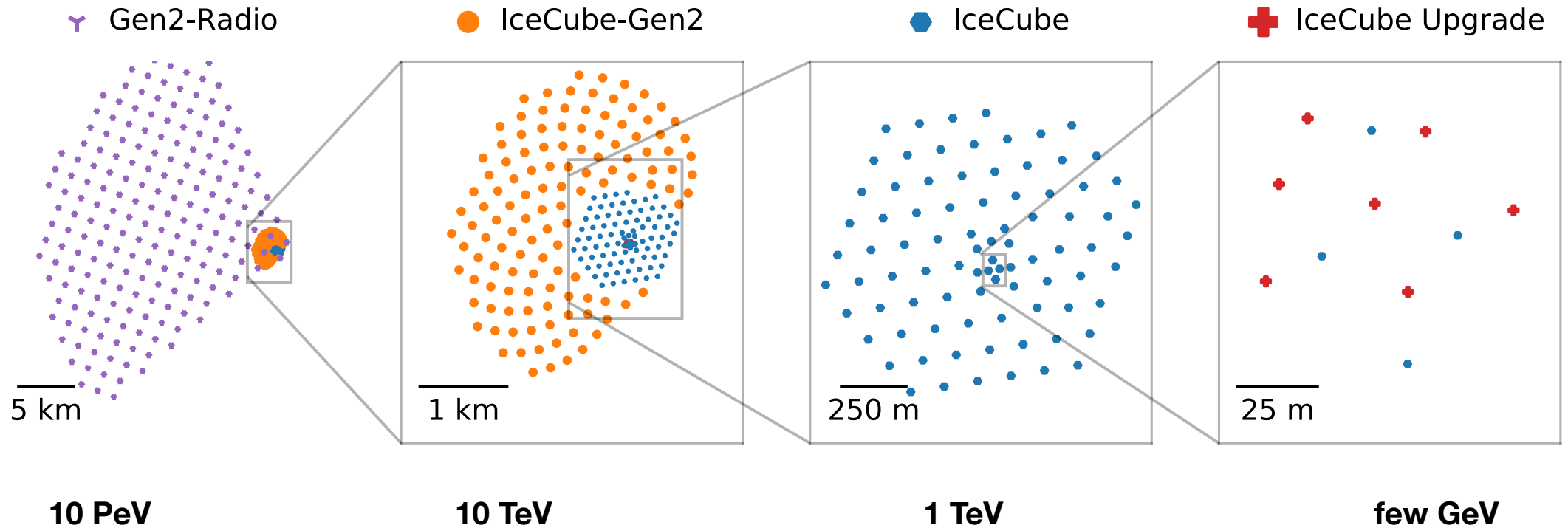


96 TeV



# IceCube-Gen2 — scales and energies

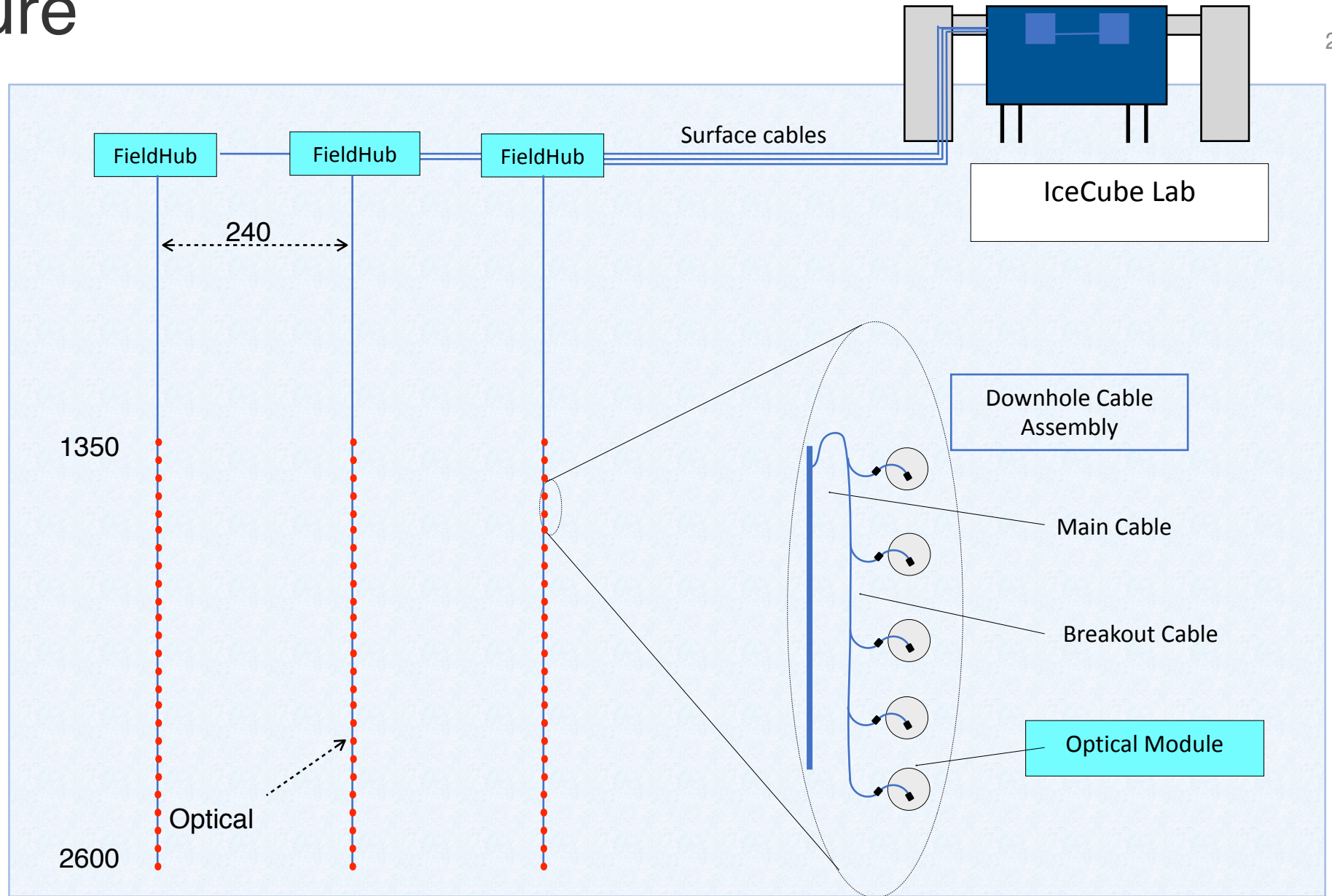
IceCube and Gen2 on different scales reflecting different energies



# Architecture



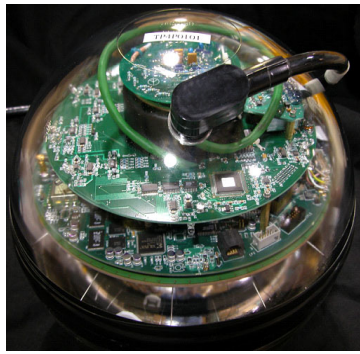
- Power and communications architecture: simplified requirements for cable hardware.



# Optical sensors

## IceCube Upgrade (under construction) primary sensors

### IceCube DOM



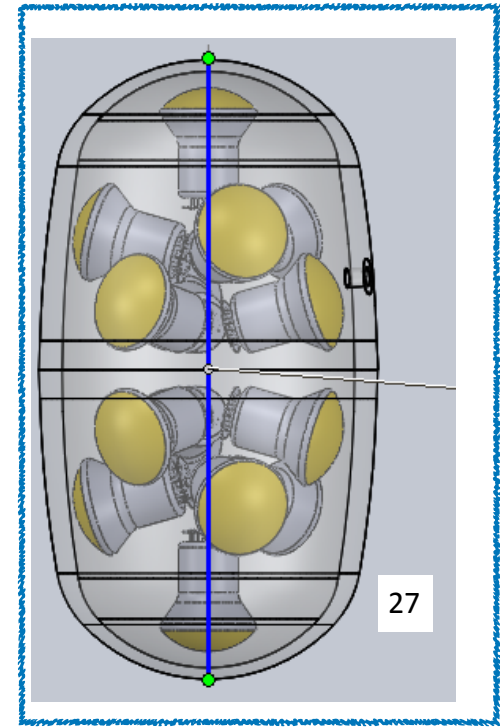
Diameter 33 cm  
10 inch PMT



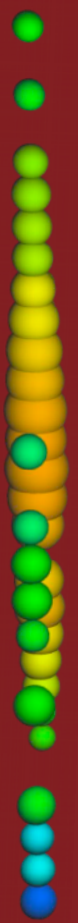
Directional information  
24 x 3 inch PMT  
Diameter 36 cm

2 x 8 inch PMT  
Smaller diameter 30 cm

## Gen2 sensor design studies: MDOM with smaller diameter, Development briefly discussed.

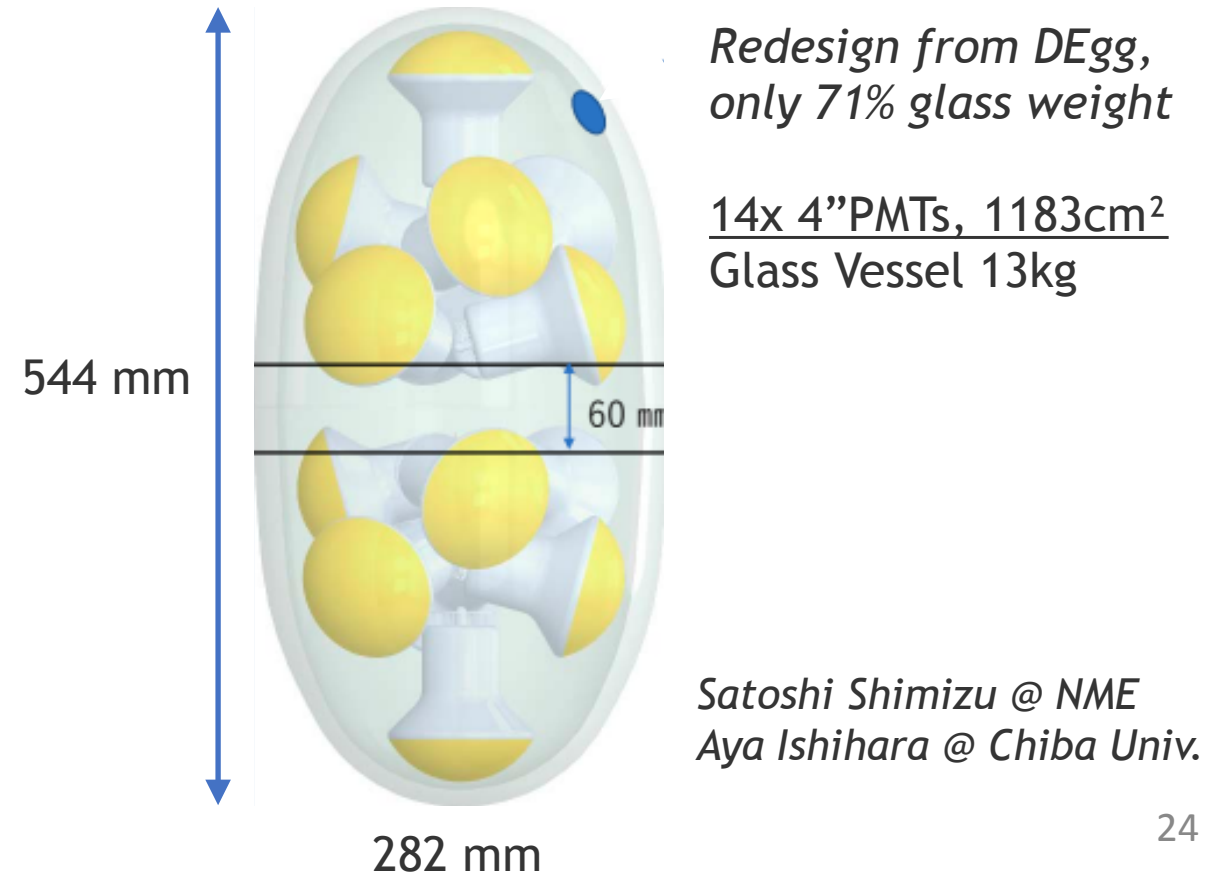
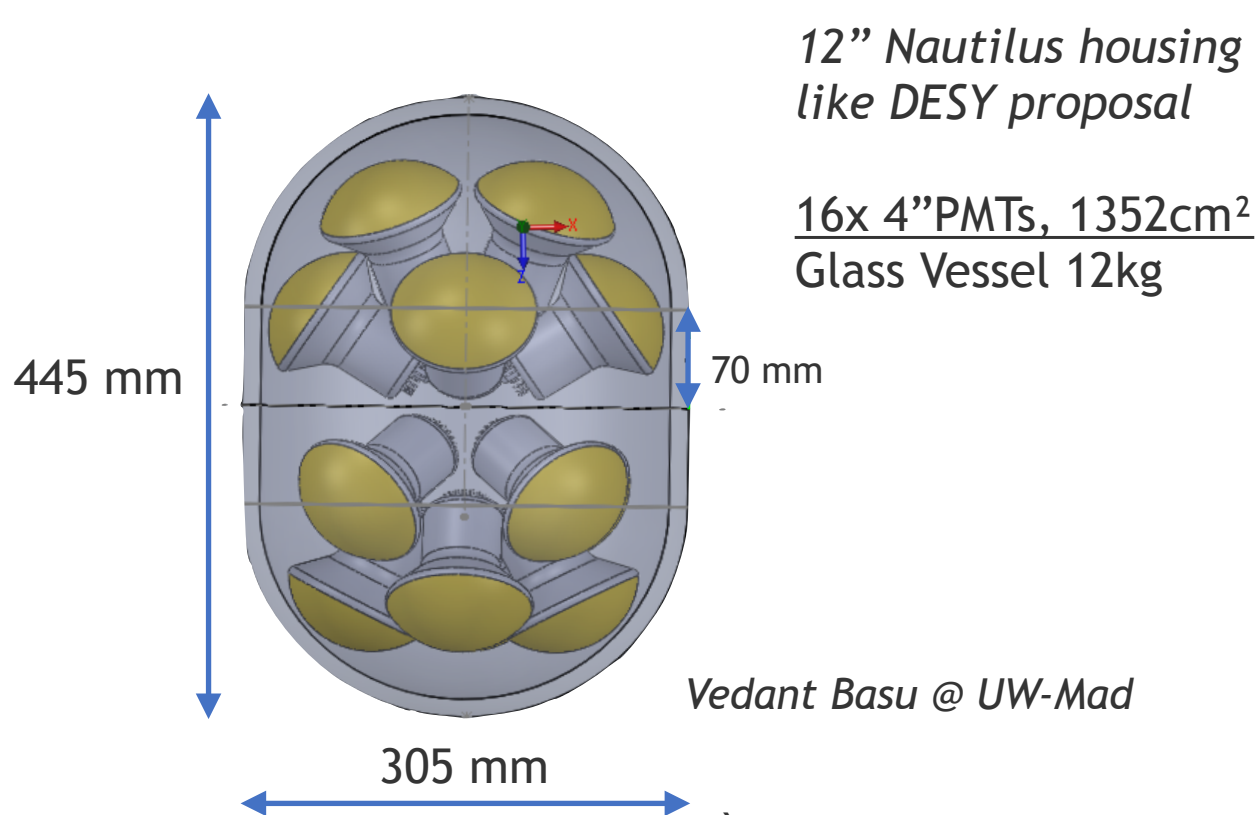


12 x 4 inch PMT  
Smaller diameter 30 cm



# 4" PMTs Fitting in Vessels

- PMTs do fit with proposed (shorter) length
- Many arrangements require tilting PMT axis relative to normal vector, up to 30°
- Areas to be compared with 14" MDOM (24x 3" PMT), 1140 cm<sup>2</sup> if calculated in the same way
- Reflectors not shown here, detailed choices and shaping require GEANT study

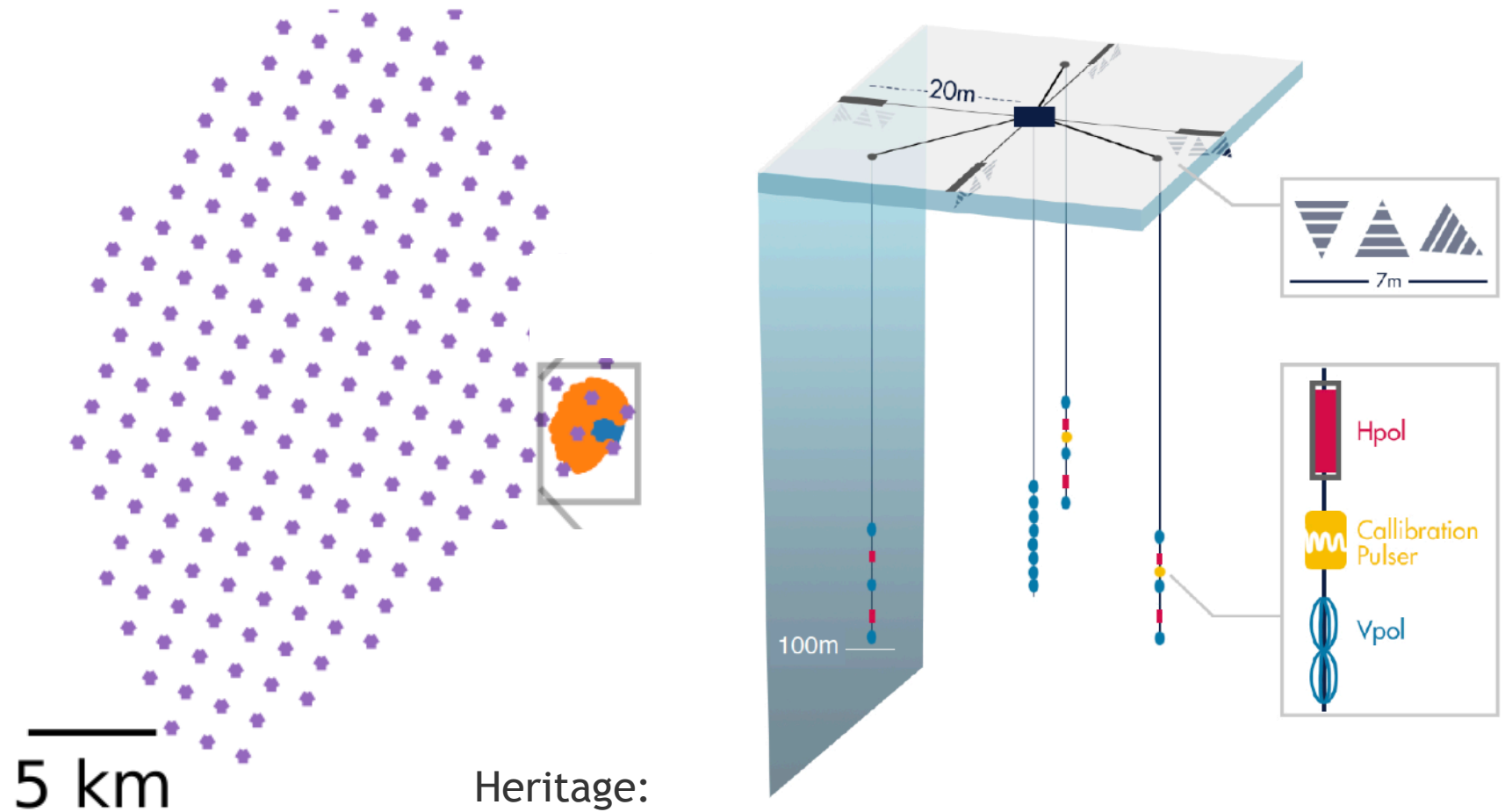




# The Gen2 radio array

**200 stations**  
**~500 km<sup>2</sup>**

- A daunting scale!  
Impact on Gen2 deployment.
- Highly efficient deployment will be critical.



Heritage:  
RICE, ARA, ARIANNA

RNO-G (Greenland) first deployment summer 2020

# Optimization criteria

Effective area (volume): how many events?

Background rejection

Quality of events: (angular, energy resolution)

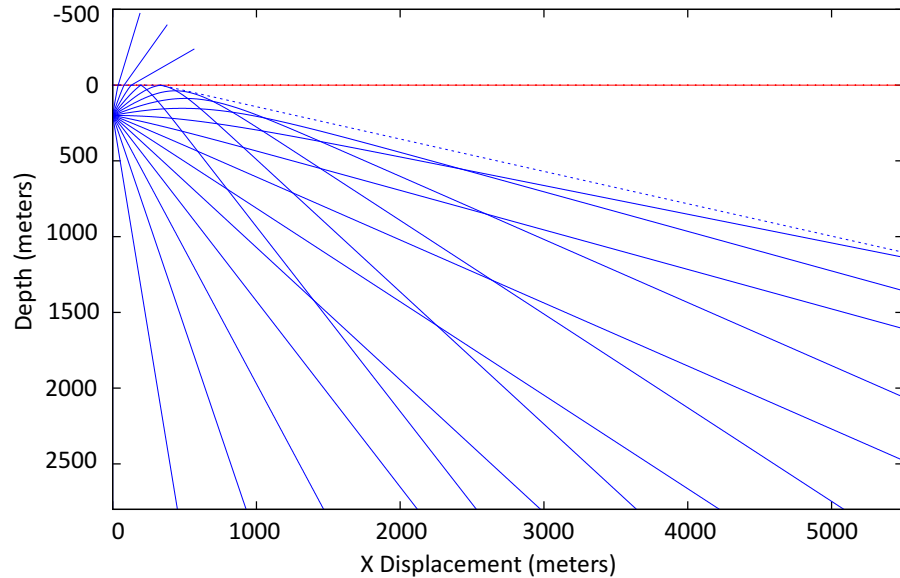
Particle ID? Very hard. may be not so important.

Cost

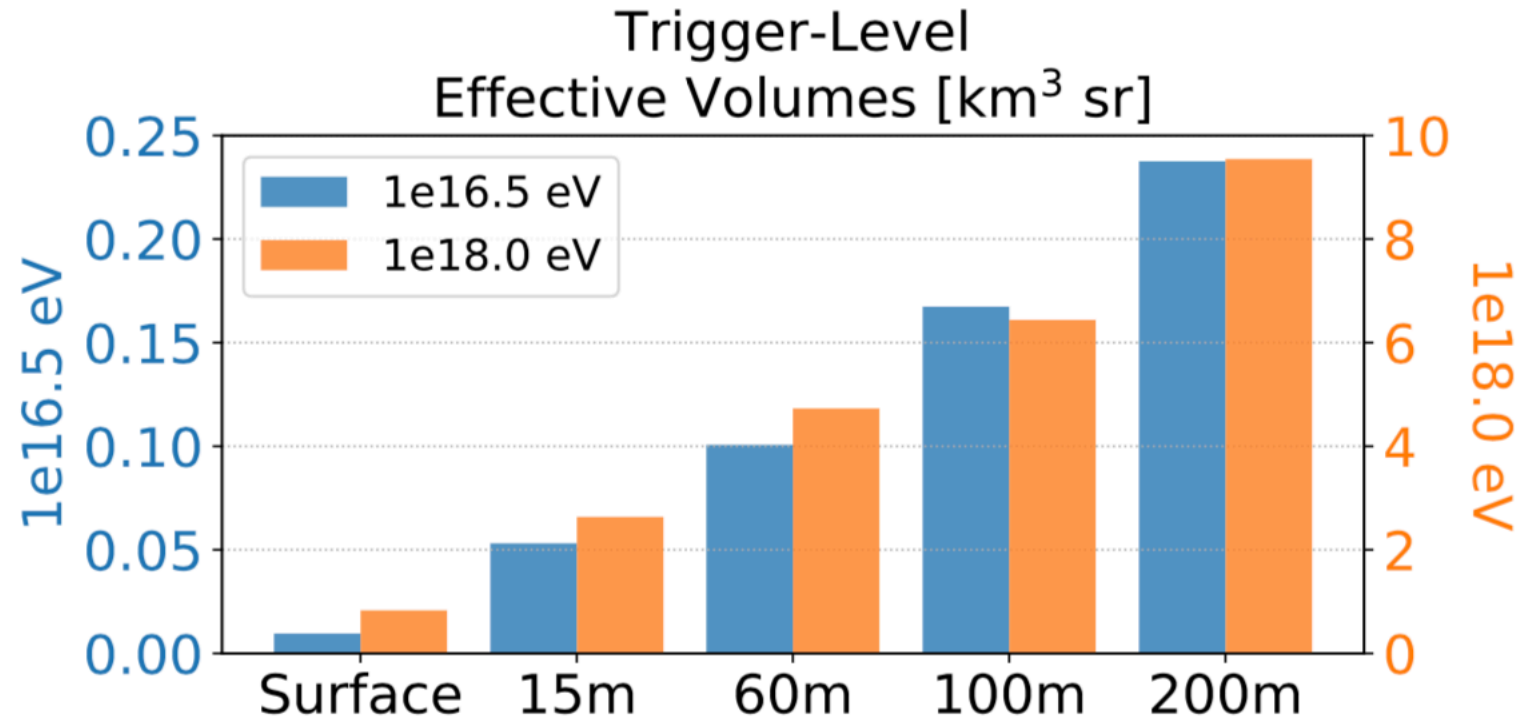
Other limitations?

Risk?

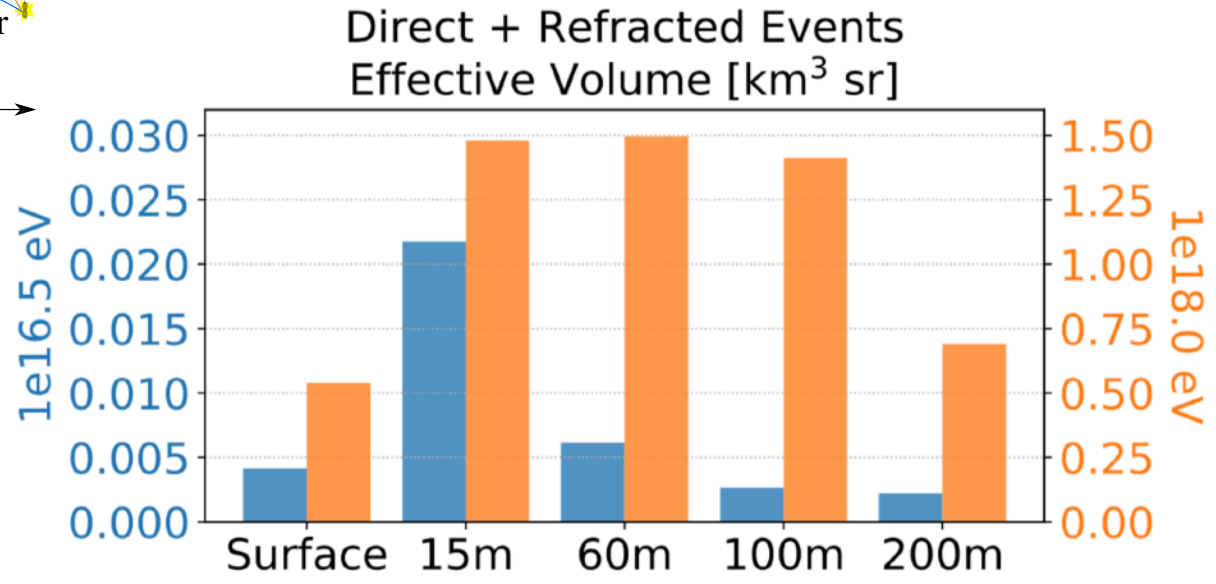
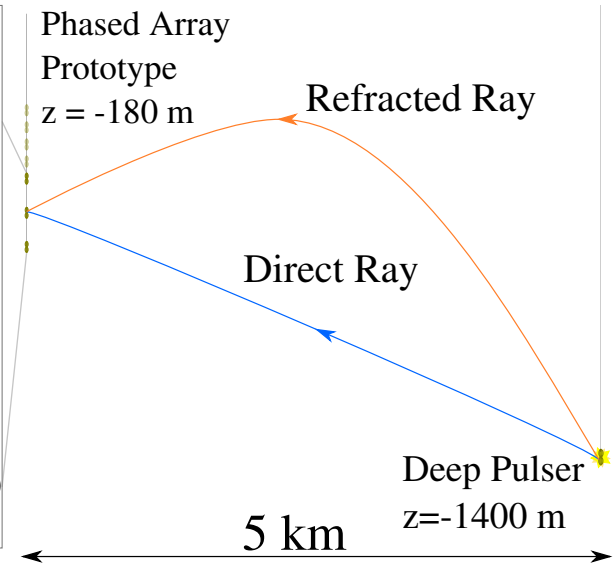
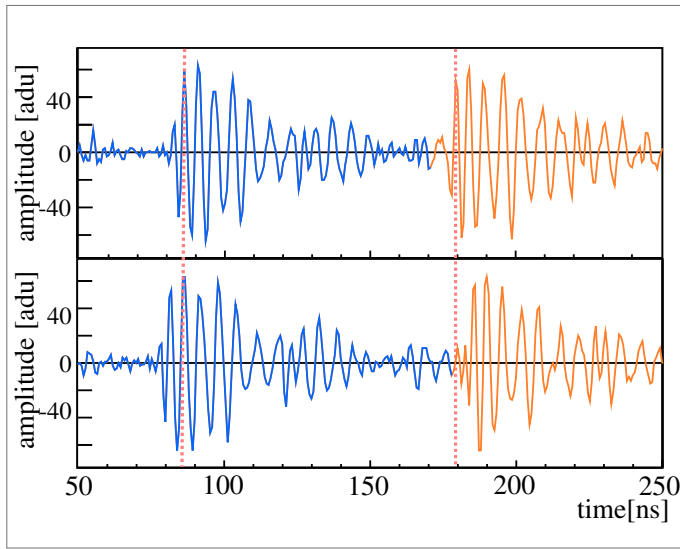
# A deeper detector can see more events!



A shallow detector can compensate a little by using larger antennas which may be of higher quality and more gain.

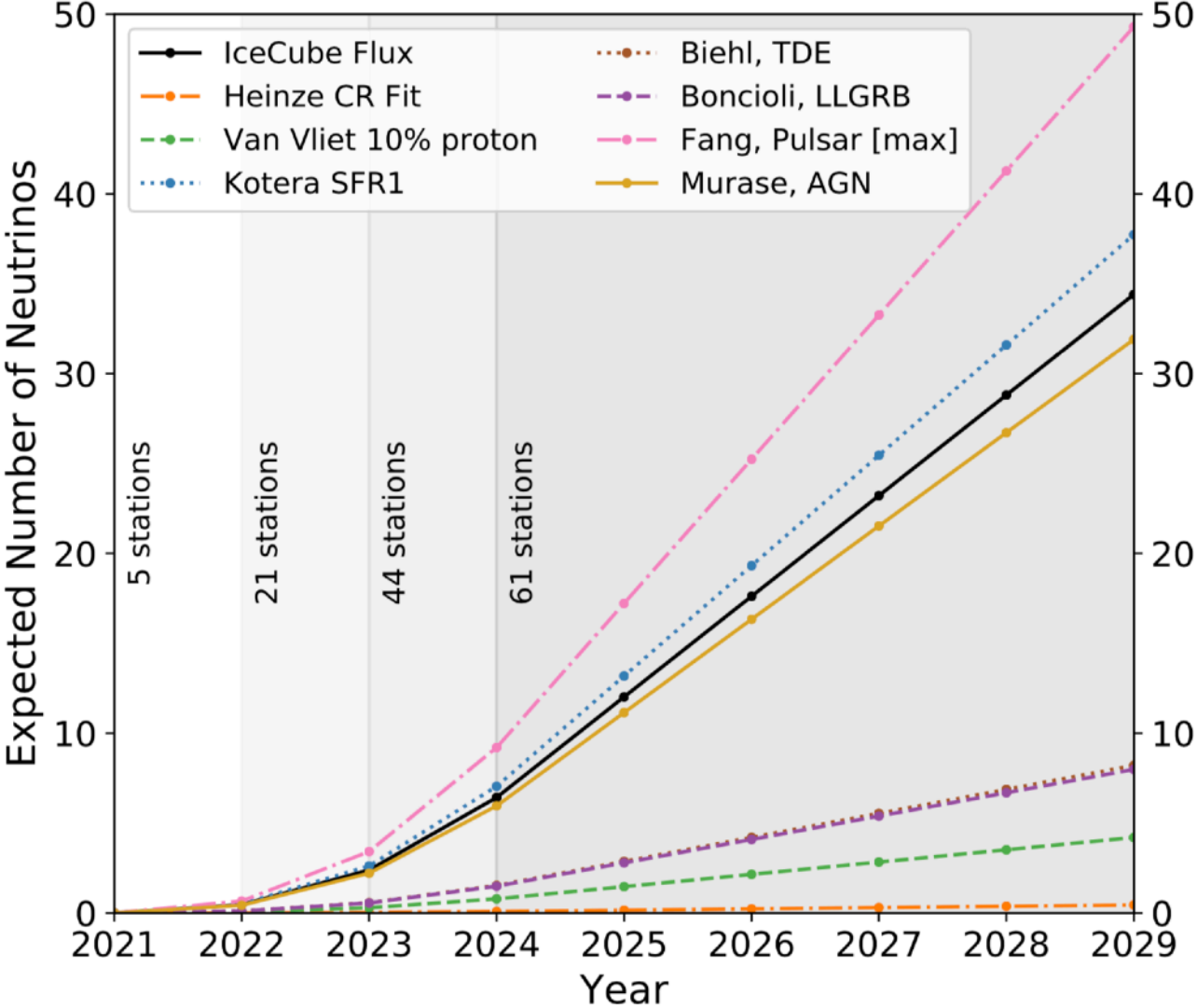


# A shallow detector will more often see double pulses (substantial information gain: vertex and energy)



# Number of events for a detector of 61 stations - proposed Radio Neutrino Observatory in Greenland

Gen2 would be  
3 to 5 times larger



# Construction

Production of DOMs

Drilling and deployment

South Pole logistics

# IceCube-Gen2 - Challenges: Radio array deployment

## Drilling

1. Drilling 600 holes for radio while a challenge, is conceptually straightforward.
2. Scalable solutions exist. ASIG drill is current reference. Requires to people to operate. can be turned on and off.
3. For production, a conceptually similar but more automated design of the British Antarctic Survey may be employed..

Population: 2 - 3 people/hole/day

## Deployment

1. Deployment takes most of the labor. about 2/3 of the population will be needed for deployment.
2. Long distances require special safety considerations.
3. Good equipment for transportation: Field shelters, Arctic trucks.

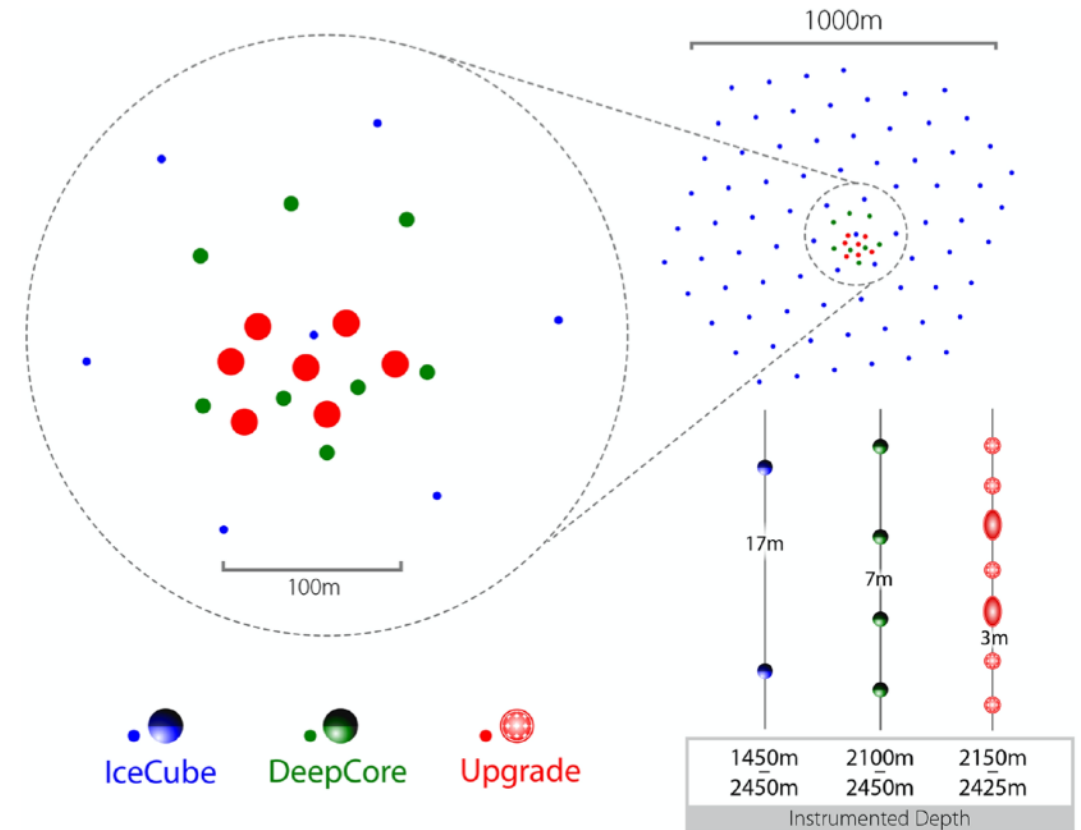


ASIG drill  
<https://icedrill.org/equipment/agile-sub-ice-geological-drill.shtml>

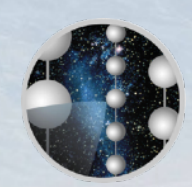


# IceCube-Upgrade (Gen2 Phase 1)

- 7 new strings instrumented with more than 700 advanced sensors
- Improvements to precision measurements of neutrino properties at low energies -  $O(10 \text{ GeV})$ ; extensive calibration program is expected to more than double the current IceCube high-energy neutrino sample
- Fully funded \$36M project (~65% NSF/35% partner agencies and institution)
- Deployment completion January 2023.





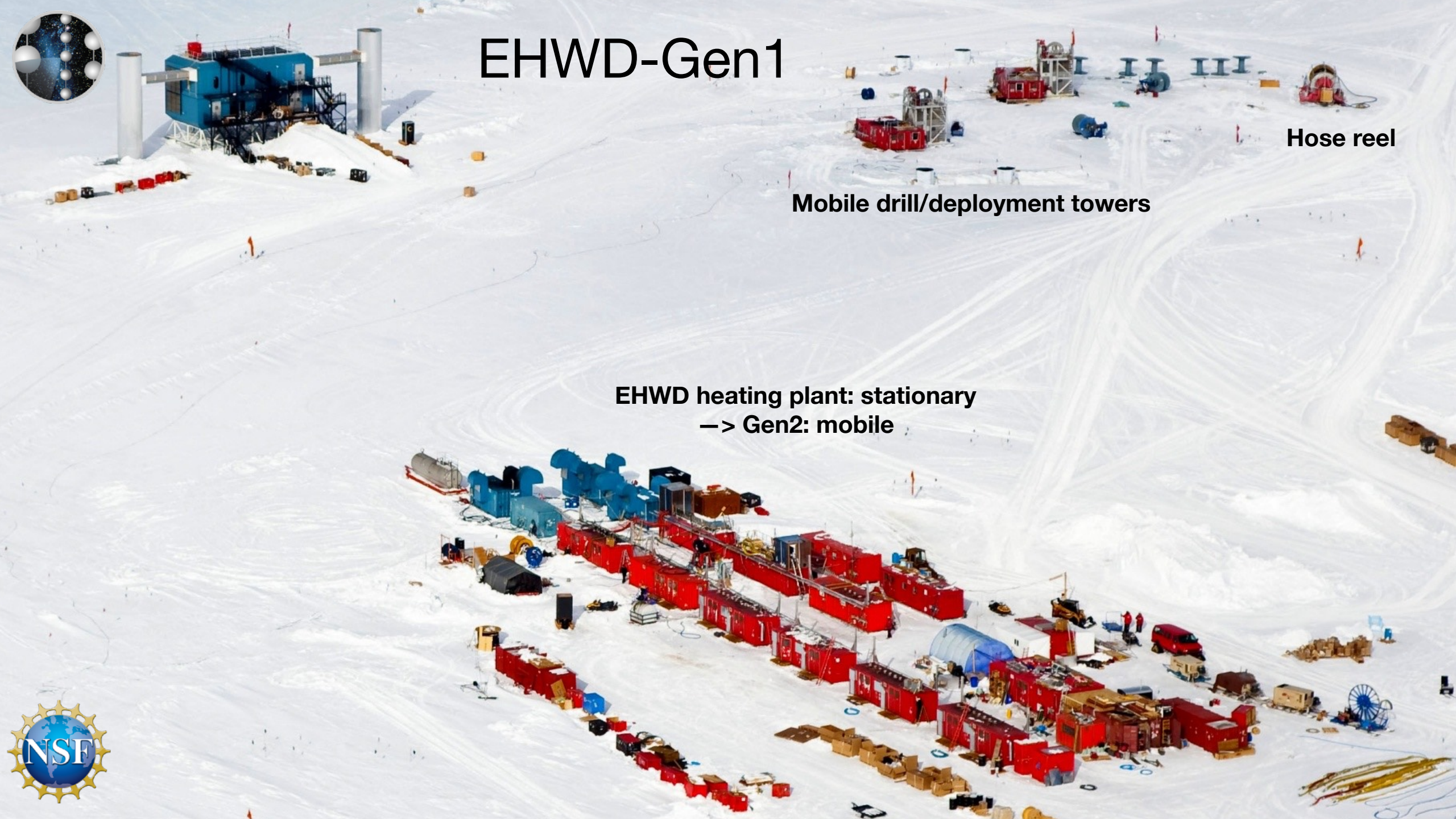


# EHWD-Gen1

Hose reel

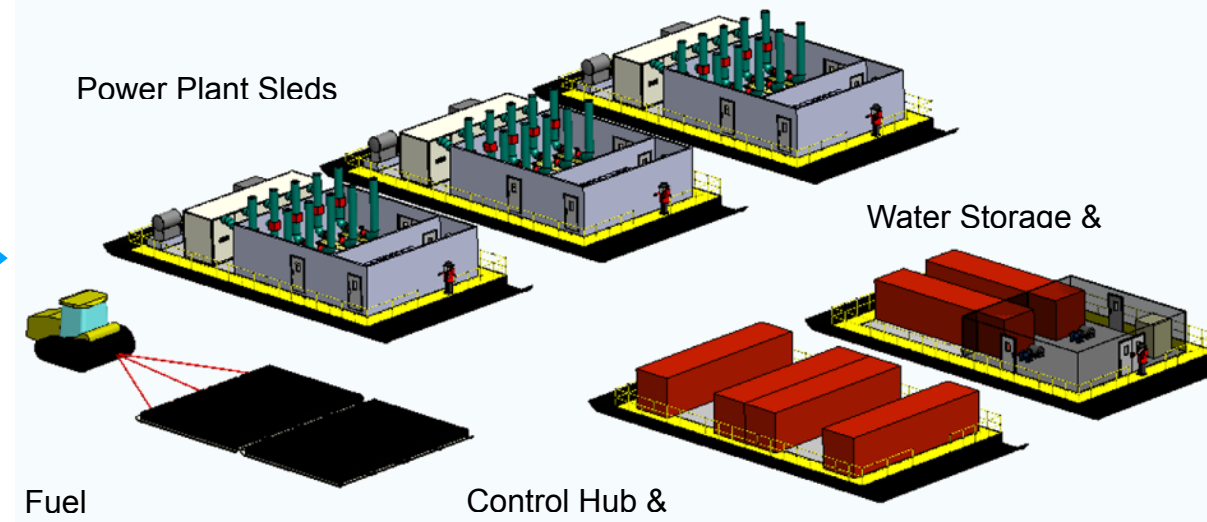
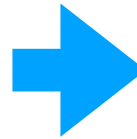
Mobile drill/deployment towers

EHWD heating plant: stationary  
—> Gen2: mobile



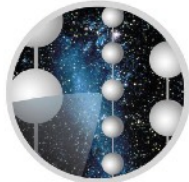
# Gen2 hot water drill - changes in requirements

- Mobility: IceCube drill was stationary per season. Gen2 string spacing requires a mobile drill. WDrill will be moved multiple times per season.
- Improved efficiency and lower maintenance technology
- Aim for higher drill speed. (Gen1: 2.1 m/min, Gen2 target close to 3 m/min)

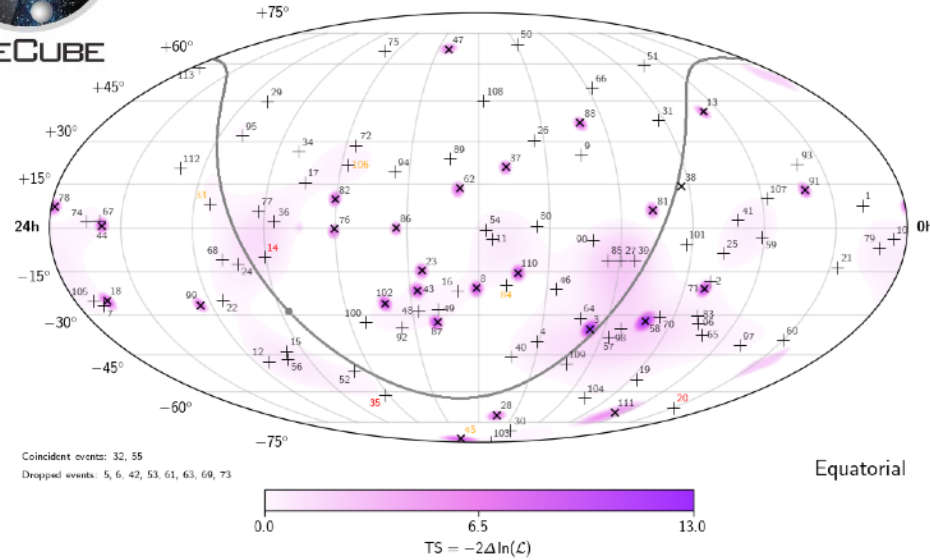


# IceCube-Gen2: *From Discovery to Astronomy*

*...building the future of a new field*



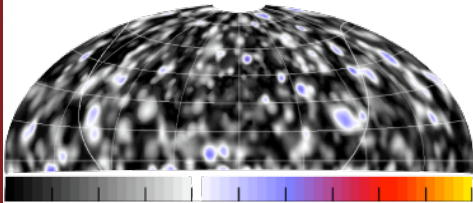
ICECUBE



Coincident events: 32, 55  
Dropped events: 5, 6, 42, 53, 61, 63, 69, 73



Gen2 Phase 1 (Upgrade) drill camp; January 29, 2020



1st atmospheric neutrinos in ice

Discovery of astrophysical neutrino flux

First source identified

$E < 300 \text{ TeV}$

$300 \text{ TeV} < E < 1 \text{ PeV}$

$1 \text{ PeV} < E$

2002

2004

2013

2018

2020

2023

2026

2032

AMANDA

IceCube

Gen2 Phase 1 (Upgrade)  
IceCube-Gen2



ICECUBE  
GEN2

First full Gen2 deployment season

Gen2 full detector completion