



KM3NeT

KM₃NeT and diffuse flux: preliminary results

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KM₃NeT physics goal

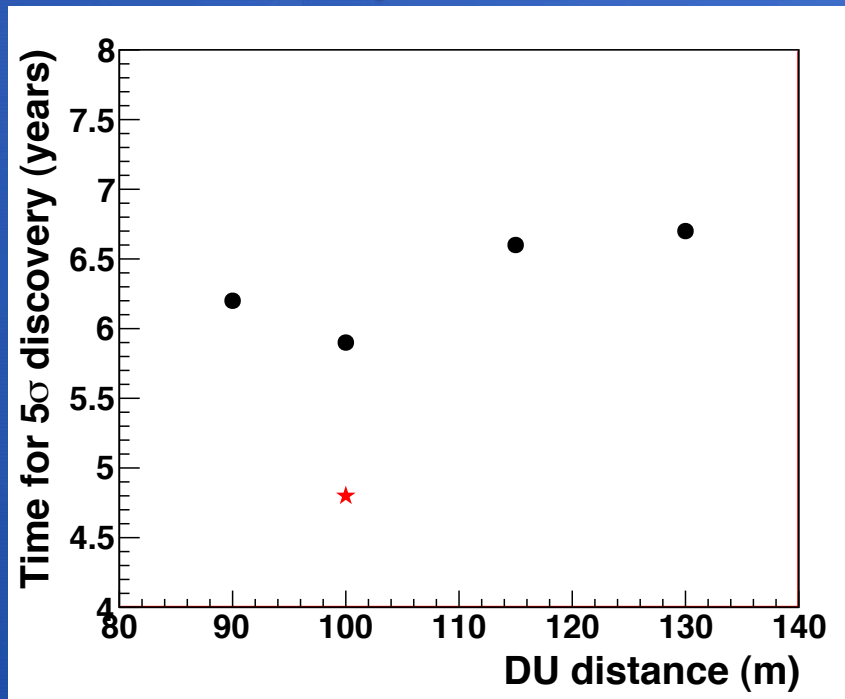
The main physics goal of the KM₃NeT detector is “neutrino astronomy”.

- Very large field of view mainly in the southern sky
- Large visibility of the Galactic plane and Galactic center
- Good angular resolution for ν_{μ} events

Detector geometry optimized for detection of neutrinos from Galactic sources

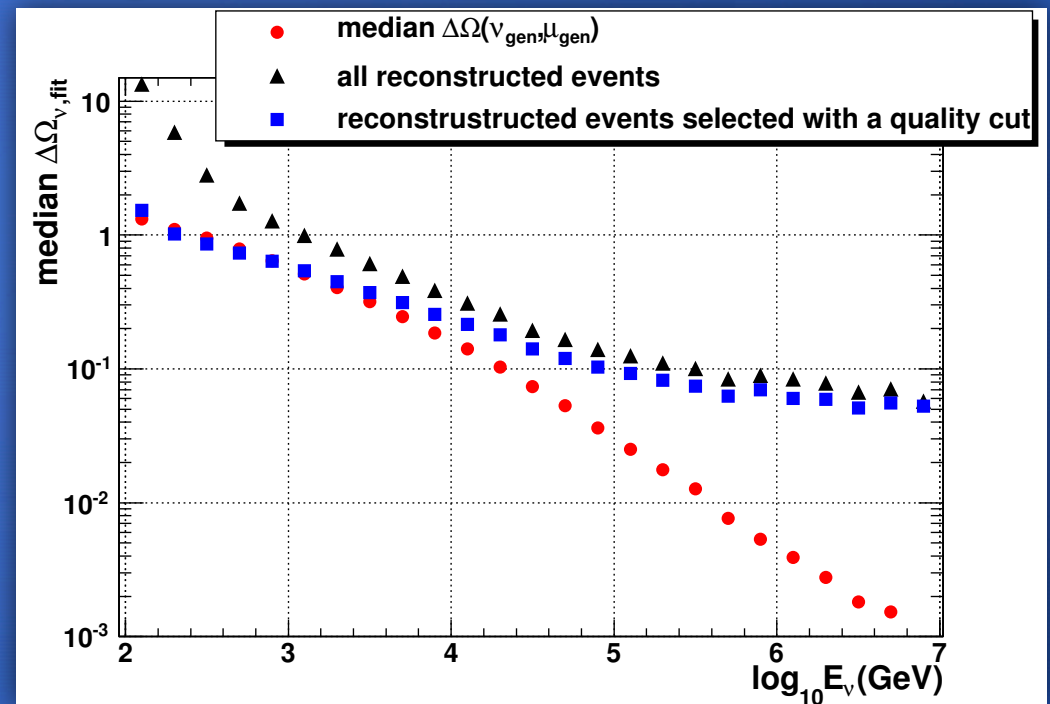
- TDR detector optimized for E^{-2} spectrum (180 m distance between DUs). Detector volume about 6 km³
- New reference detector optimized for Galactic sources with spectrum with a cutoff in the TeV region (90 m distance between DUs). Detector volume of about 3 km³

● Detector optimization for RXJ1713



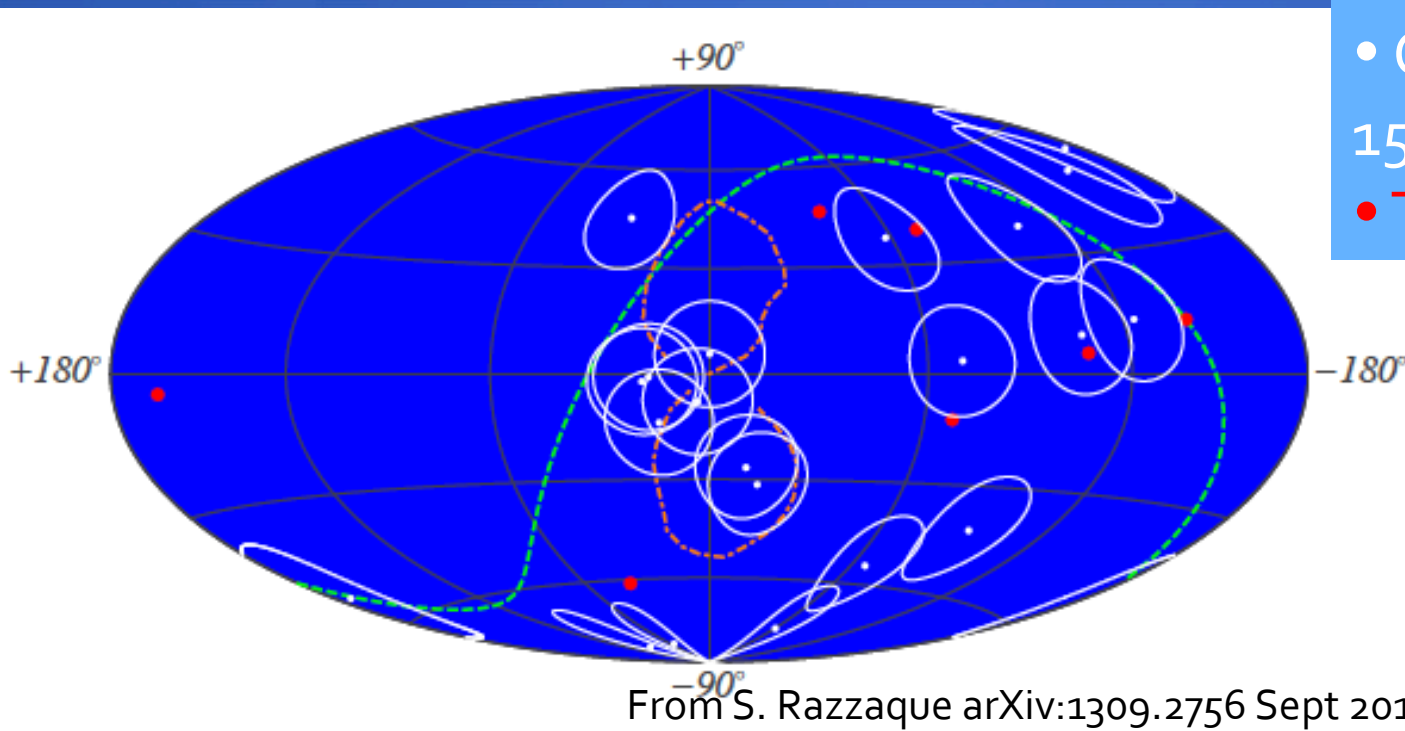
Best DU distance around 90-100m

● Detector resolution



Resolution below 3 TeV limited only by intrinsic $\theta_{\nu-\mu}$ angle

Neutrino astronomy enforced by the discovery of IceCube high energy events. Where do they come from?



- Cascade events with 15° of uncertainty
- **Track events**

- 28 detected events:
- 21 cascades
 - 7 tracks

Better resolution expected in KM₃NeT detector for cascade events.
 ν_μ the best probe for neutrino astronomy

The discovered flux

- IceCube discovered a flux of high energy neutrinos (from ~ 10 TeV to few PeV)

contained events analysis - full sky

$$\nu_e + \nu_\mu + \nu_\tau$$

IceCube detector	Detector Size (km ³)	Obs. Time (year)	Φ_{observed} (GeV ⁻¹ s ⁻¹ sr ⁻¹ cm ⁻²)	Cutoff energy	σ
IC79+86	≈ 1	1.8	3.6 10 ⁻⁸	≈ 2 PeV ?	4.1

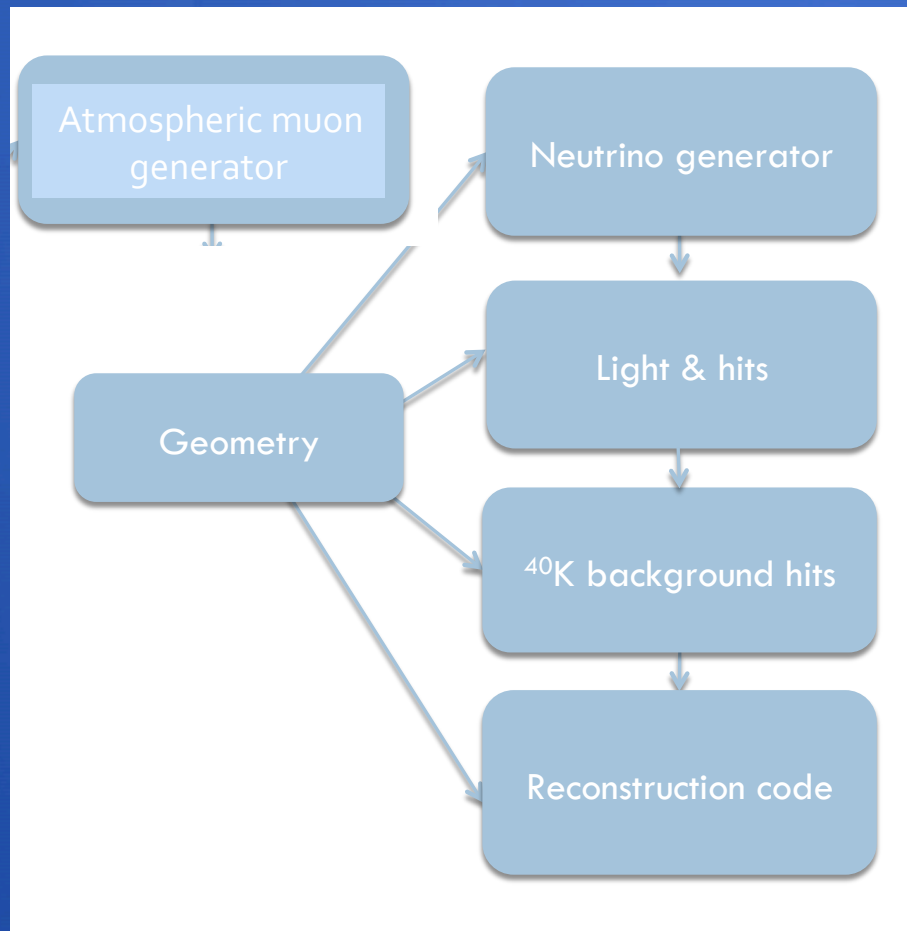
$$\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau = 1:1:1 \rightarrow \Phi_{\nu_\mu} \approx 1.2 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Is this flux visible with the “traditional” diffuse flux analysis (up-going tracks)?

Warning !!!! KM3NeT not optimized for this flux

The simulations chain

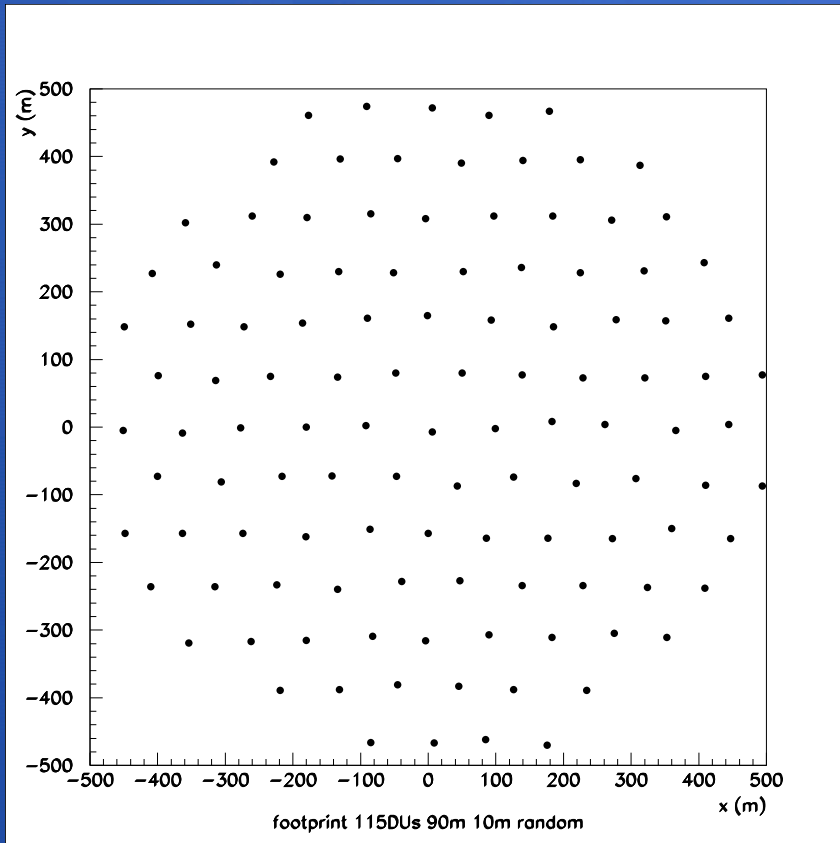
- ANTARES code modified for KM₃NeT



- Neutrino generator → GENHEN
- Atmospheric muons generator → MUPAGE
- Light & hits → KM₃
- Reconstruction code → hit selection + reconstruction based on PDF

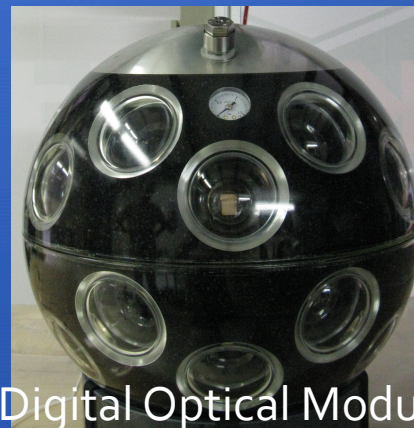
The simulated detector

Footprint of a detector block of 115 DU



Each block:

- 115 detection Units
- ≈ 90 m distance between strings
- 18 floors per DU
- 1 DOM with 31 3" PMTs per floor (12 PMTs up-looking and 19 down-looking)
- 36 m distance between floors
- Volume of a single block $\approx 0.5 \text{ km}^3$
- Full detector of 6 blocks ($\approx 3 \text{ km}^3$)



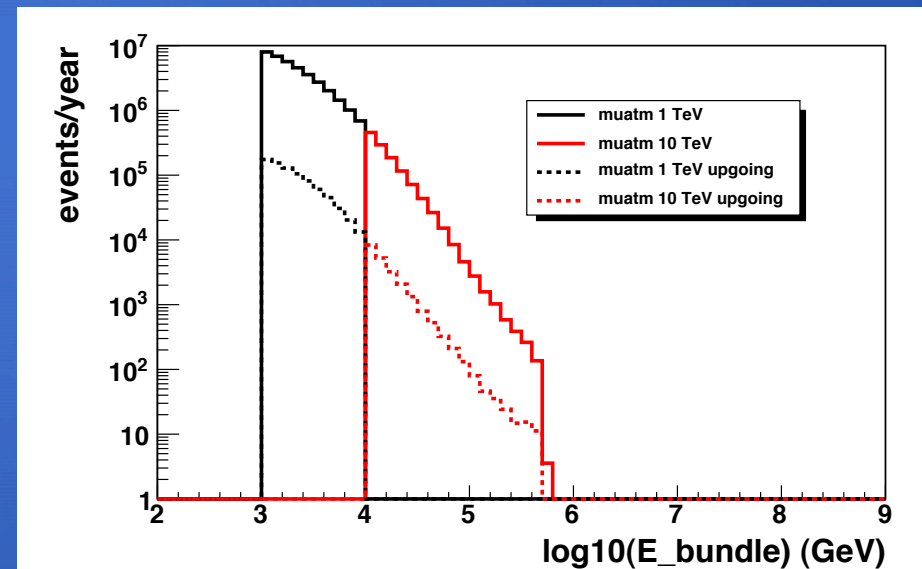
Detection Unit



The event production

- CC interaction of ν_{μ} and anti- ν_{μ} in the energy range $10^2 - 10^8$ GeV and θ_{zenith} 0° - 180° (full sky)
- Atmospheric neutrino background
 - Conventional Bartol flux
- Two samples of μ_{atm}
 - >1 TeV $\rightarrow 1.4 \cdot 10^7$ events \rightarrow live time 1.0 day
 - >10 TeV $\rightarrow 7.5 \cdot 10^6$ events \rightarrow live time 25.6 days

μ_{atm} at generation level and at reconstruction level



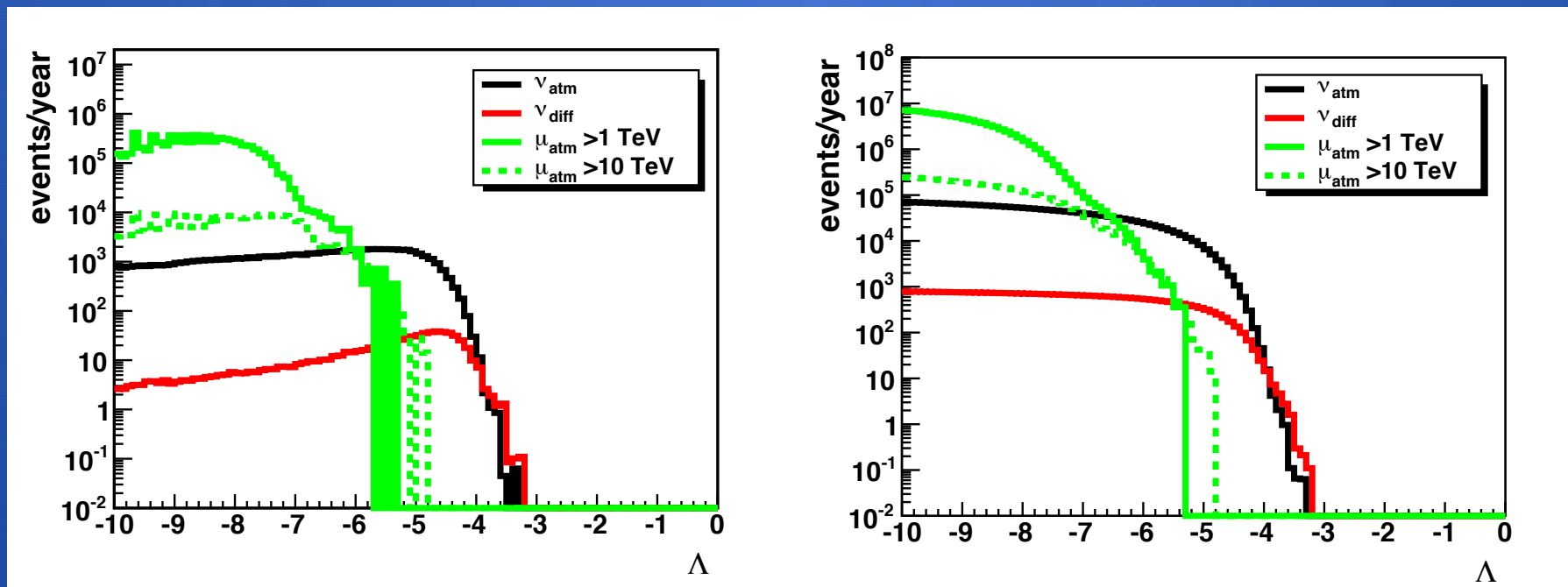
Diffuse flux: up-going events

Sensitivity and Discovery fluxes estimated minimizing MRF and MDP with cuts on Λ (reconstruction quality parameter) and N_{hit} (number of hit \rightarrow muon energy estimator)

Up-going tracks – NO cut applied

Lambda distributions

Cumulative distribution



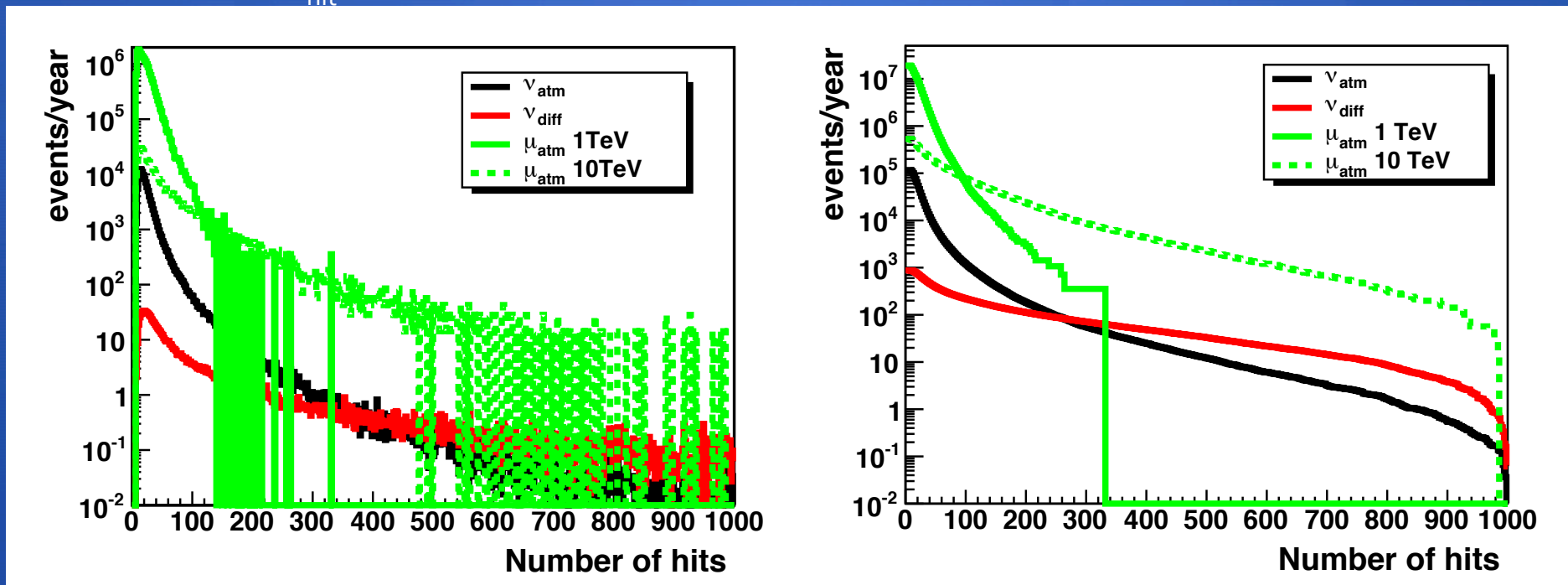
Diffuse flux: up-going events

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N_{hit} distributions

Cumulative distribution



Preliminary results

Sensitivity (90% C.L.) and discovery flux (5σ 50% prob.) for one year of full KM₃NeT detector (6 blocks)

Spectrum	Λ	N_{hit}	Φ_{sens}	Φ_{disc}	ν_{atm}	* ν_{diff}	μ_{atm}
E^{-2}	-4.5	498	$4.4 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-8}$	35.1	11.5	0
$E^{-2} \exp(-E/2\text{PeV})$	-4.5	489	$7.0 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$2.1 \cdot 10^{-8}$	36.2	11.7	0

Flux in $\text{GeV}^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

* the number of ν_{diff} is normalized to the sensitivity flux

NO prompt component considered in the ν_{atm} spectrum

Energy spectra

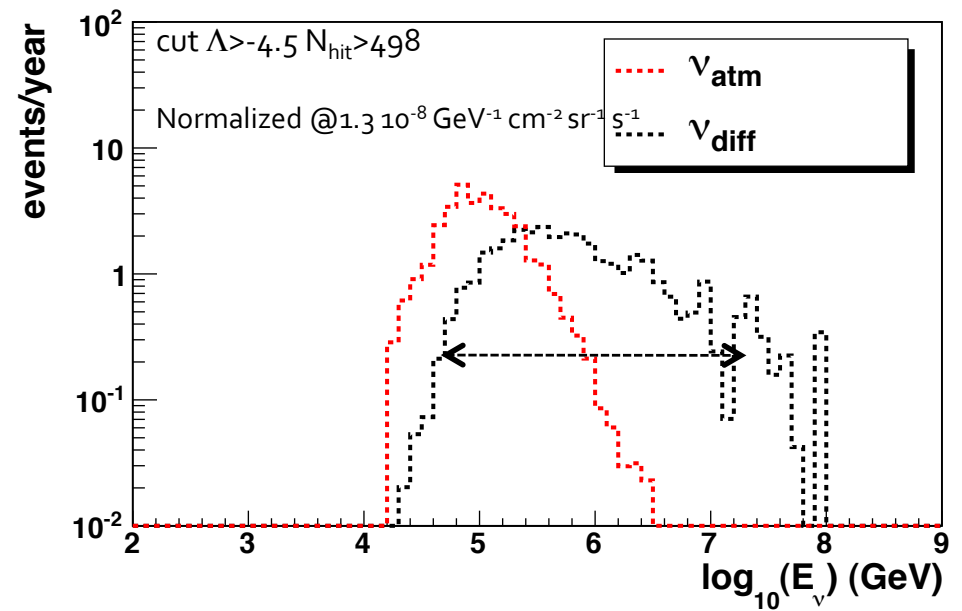
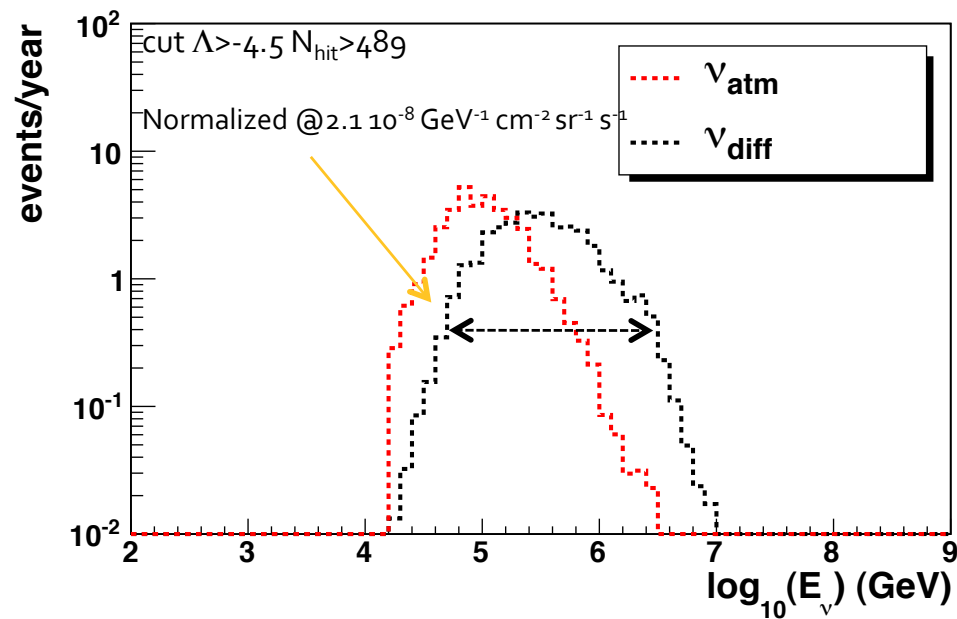
Minimization cut applied

Energy range ≈ 40 TeV- 3PeV

$E^{-2} \exp(-E/2\text{PeV})$ spectrum

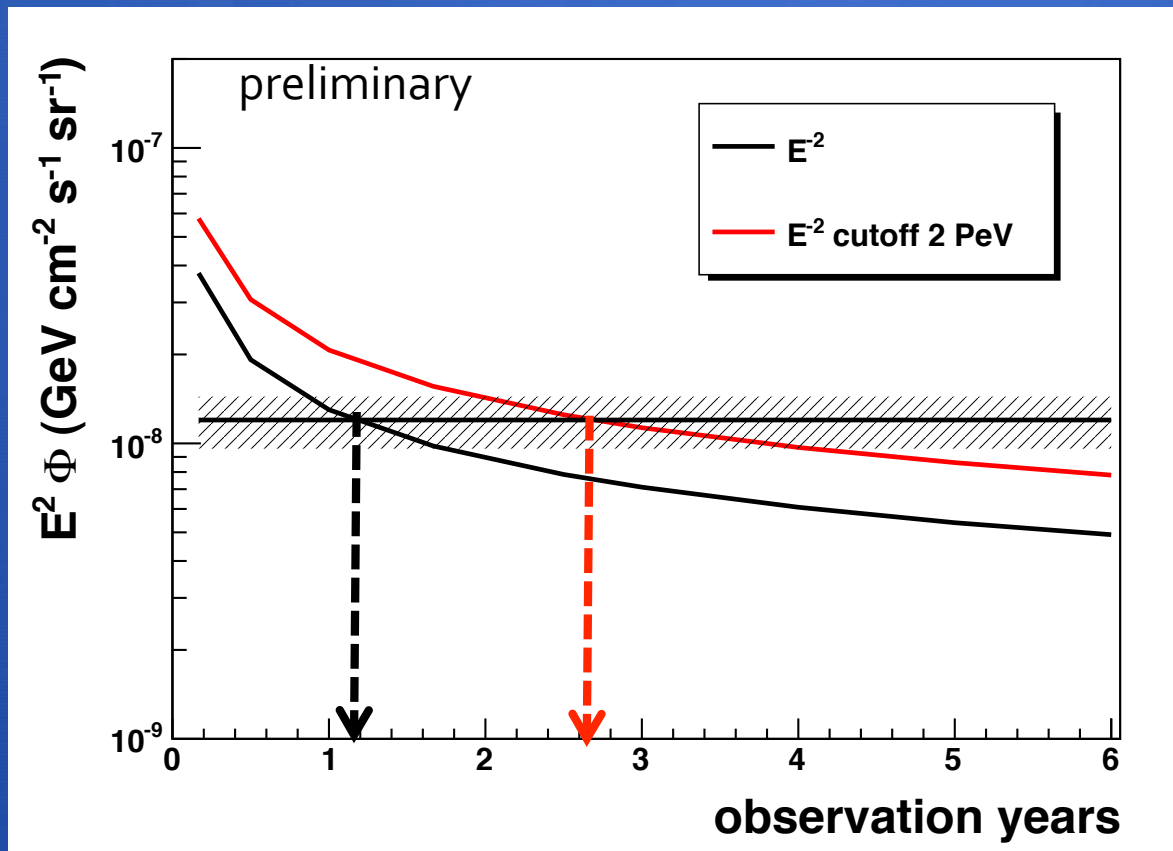
Energy range ≈ 40 TeV-10 PeV

E^{-2} spectrum



Discovery flux

Discovery flux at 5σ 50% probability for the full KM₃NeT detector

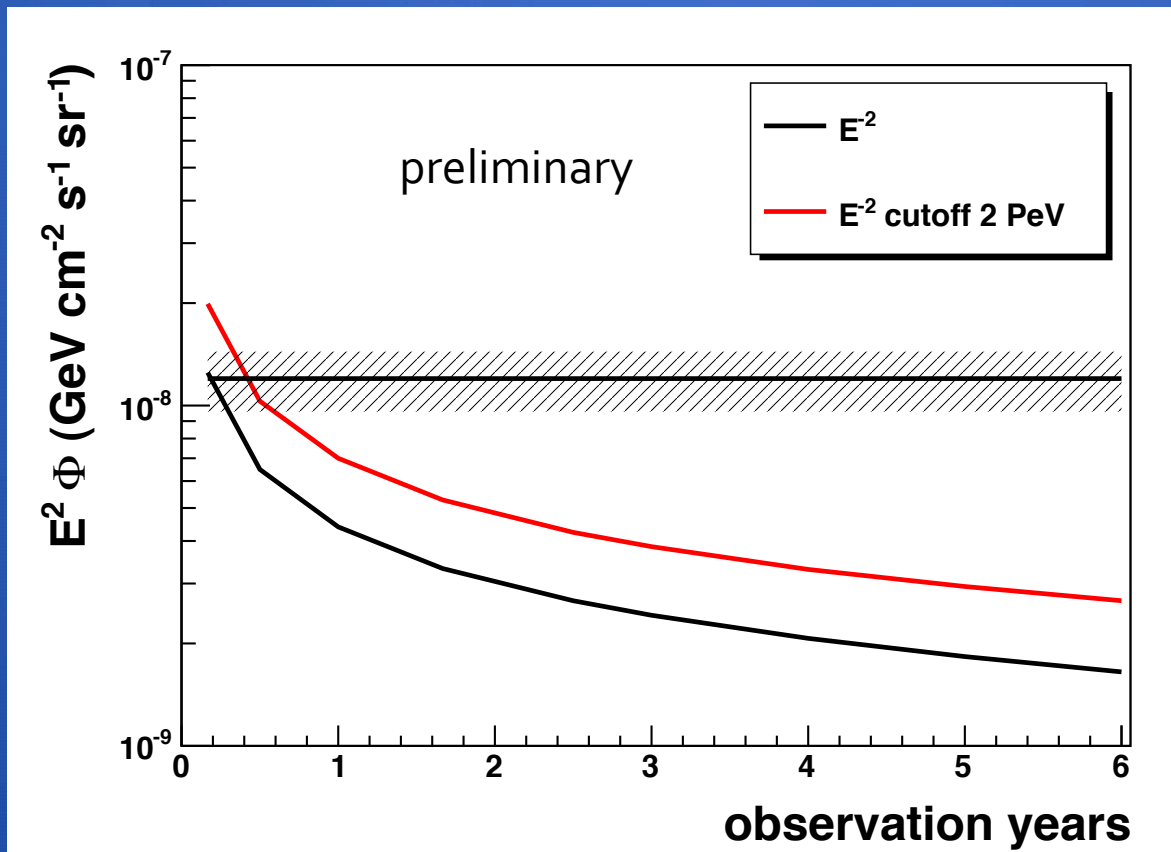


- E^{-2} spectrum
→ discovery in about 1 years
- E^{-2} with cutoff@2 PeV
→ discovery in about 2.5 years

IceCube discovered flux + 20% of indetermination

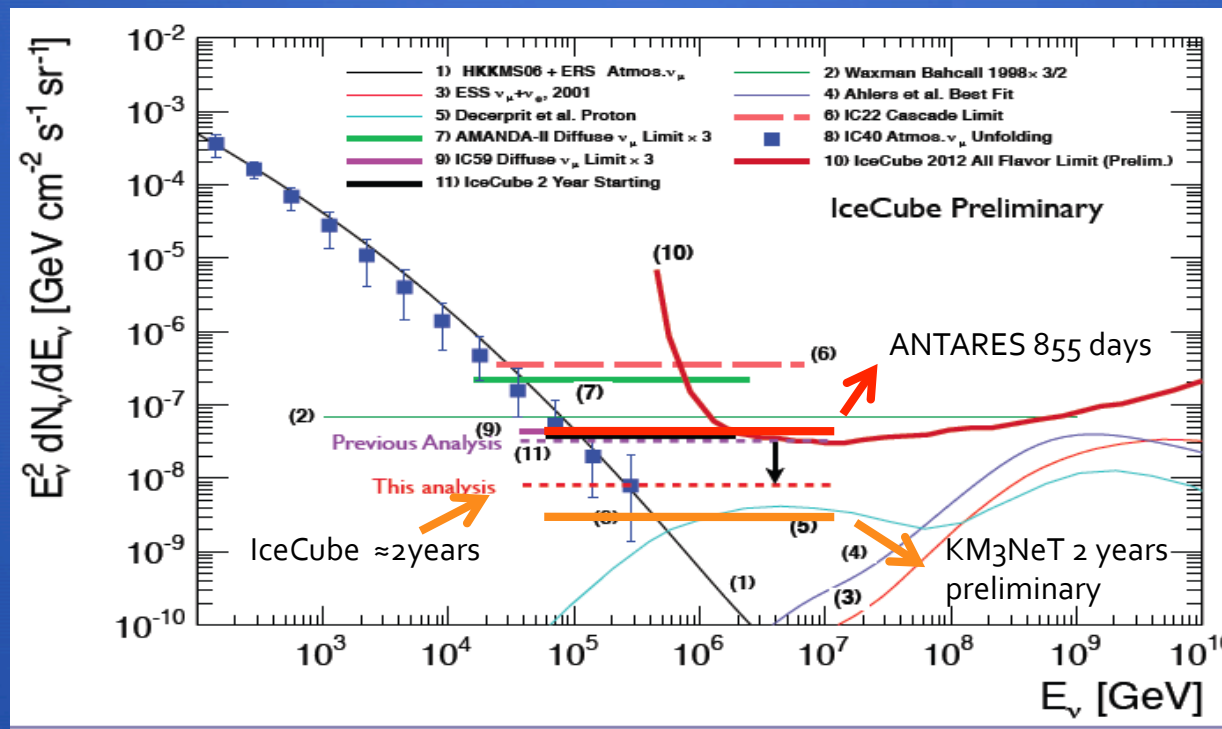
Sensitivity flux

Sensitivity flux at 90% C.L. for the full KM₃NeT detector



Slide from Waeber TAUP2013 – ν_μ diffuse flux search with the full IceCube detector - analysis on up-going tracks - Data not yet unblinded

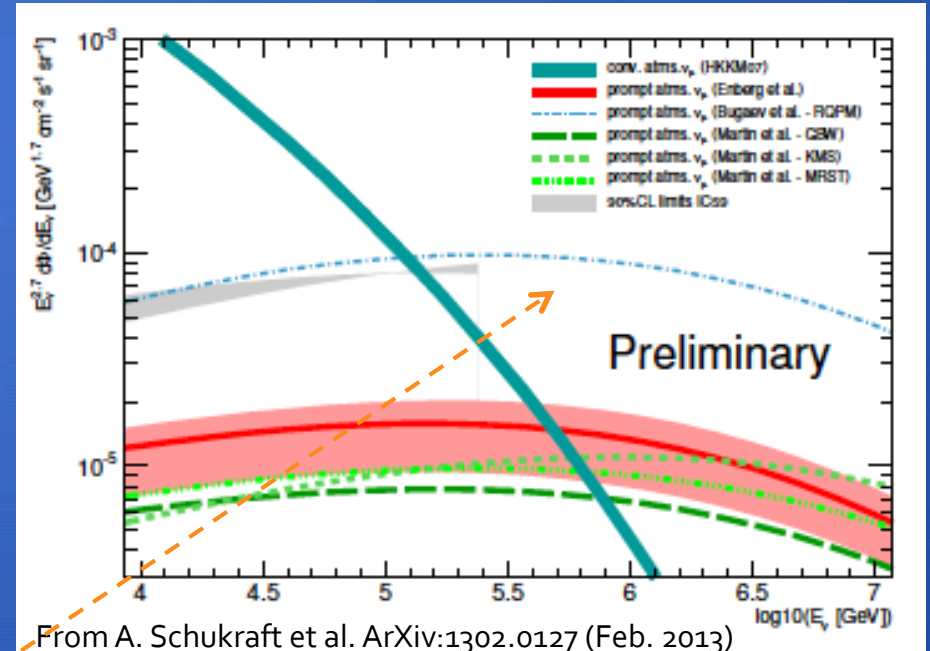
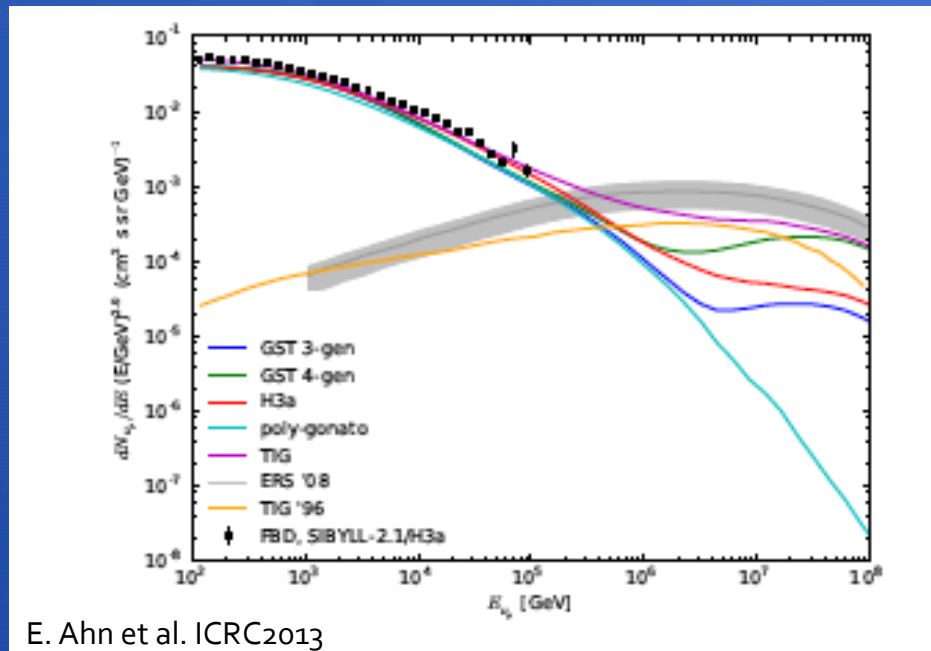
sensitivity



ν_{atm} flux

Dependence on the ν_{atm} flux to be explored

For energies $>10^{5.5}$ GeV the prompt component is dominant.



First preliminary test with the RQPM prompt component \rightarrow difference of about a factor 2

Summary

- First preliminary results show that KM₃NeT will discover a $1.2 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ E}^{-2}$ diffuse flux in about **1 year** and a $1.2 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ E}^{-2}$ flux with a cutoff at 2 PeV in about **2.5 years**
- Results depend on the assumed ν_{atm} flux model Caution in the comparisons between different experiments

The next

- Studies of the dependence on the ν_{atm} spectrum assumed
- Energy reconstruction algorithms to be implemented and tested
- Try to explore few degrees above the horizon -> good μ_{atm} statistics needed

A lot of work to do...

- Cascade reconstruction
- Full sky search
 - Remove down-going μ to remove ν_{atm} and μ_{atm} backgrounds
 - ν_{atm} suppression vetoing the accompanying muons (Schonert et al. PRD79 (2009))
 - ✓ at $E_\nu = 10 \text{ TeV}$ 70% of ν_{atm} accompanied by a muon but only at vertical angles $\theta_{\text{zenith}} > 45 \rightarrow$ Corsika simulations needed
 - ✓ At $E_\nu > 30\text{-}100 \text{ TeV}$ all accompanied by a muon \rightarrow Corsika simulations needed
 - Veto strategies
 - Exploiting the DOM up-looking behaviour
 - External strings and upper floors
 - Pseudo-vertex (Luigi Fusco talk)...