Multi-messenger Astronomy with P-ONE

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Outline

- Neutrino Multi-Messenger Astronomy
- Sensitivity for high-energy neutrinos worldwide
- P-ONE The Explorer

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Neutrino Sources?



Neutrino Information for Multi-messenger Astronomy

- The sky is opaque for photons above ~100TeV
- Charged particles like protons do not point back to the origin



- Neutrinos loose very little energy propagating and are not deflected by electromagnetic fields or the photon field.
- High energy neutrinos that have a very high probability to come directly from an astrophysical source have been observed by IceCube

IceCube & Deep Core



IceCube

- 78 Strings
 - 125m string spacing
 - 17m DOM spacing





IceCube

- 78 Strings
 - 125m string spacing
 - 17m DOM spacing
- Add 8 strings Deep Core
 - 75m string spacing
 - 7m DOM spacing



Event Signatures (in Ice)

Distinct signatures from muon tracks, cascades and tau neutrinos



Search for Neutrino Sources



 Combined IceCube Antares skymap - no significant signal yet

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2001.04412.pdf

Neutrino Spectrum



- A PeV flux of cosmic neutrinos is now firmly established
- Current detectors are too small to measure fluxes at energies higher than PeV and to find sources

Multiple Neutrino Telescopes?



- Very high energy neutrinos do interact in the dense rock and core material of Earth. At neutrino energies above 50 TeV the planet is almost opaque to neutrinos.
- Neutrino telescopes are most sensitive to neutrinos entering around the horizon - neutrinos going downwards are obscured by cosmic ray muon background and neutrinos traveling through the planet get absorbed

Multiple Neutrino Telescopes?



- With IceCube and three neutrino telescopes of similar size in the northern hemisphere, the current sensitivity to astrophysical neutrinos would be improved by two orders of magnitude!
- This assumes that Baikal-GVD and KM3NeT are located where planned and have a 1km³ instrumented volume

Cascadia Basin Site



STRAW

- Strings for Absorption in Water
- Deployed in summer 2018
- All instruments are working
- Absorption and scattering length determined to be similar to other ocean based detector locations

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STRAW-b

- Longer string with new, systematically independent measurements: LIDAR, spectrometer
- Technical development at TUM complete, testing and ocean qualification nearly complete







Pacific Ocean Neutrino Explorer

- In 2018 the Straw strings were successfully deployed at the Cascadia Basin site of ONC
- In 2020 the Straw-b follow up system with several new and more sophisticated modules for precise determination of the water properties and calibration of optical modules will be deployed
- The participating institutes are currently simulating detector geometries to optimize the impact from 200 optical modules that are planned to be deployed in 2022+ (CFI IF and TUM funded)
- Once the explorer demonstrates success, a larger several km³ detector can be pursued, again using ONC infrastructure and expertise













Optical Calibration



- The ability to understand the ocean water optical properties is key to the success of P-ONE
- IceCube, P-ONE (and STRAW) use the same pulsed light source to calibrate the light response of their detector system and make the energy calibration comparable.

Large Area Photon Detection



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- The baseline plan for the instrumentation of the ~200 optical modules of P-ONE is to use IceCube-like multi PMT digital optical modules
- 3" PMTs offer a good cost to surface area ratio

P-ONE Timeline



Summary

- ONC provides a unique infrastructure for under-water instruments and the optics in Cascadia Basin at 2660m depth has already been shown to be good enough for neutrino physics
- P-ONE will have about 200 optical modules and is planned to be build from European and CFI funds
- This 1/8 IceCube sized experiment will allow neutrino multi-messenger astronomy to reach the next step - in Canada with the potential to later host a large Pacific Ocean Neutrino Experiment

