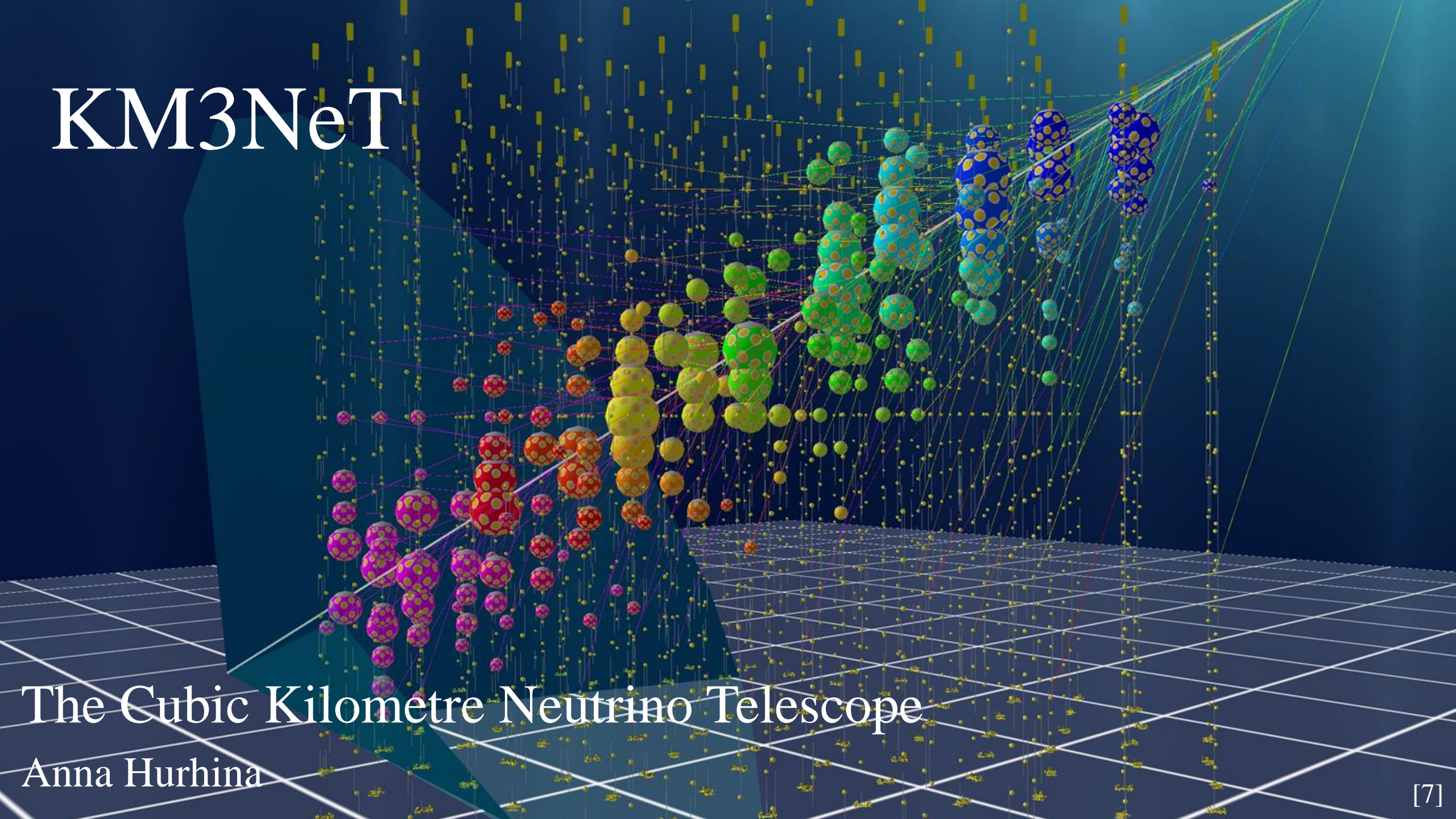


# KM3NeT

The Cubic Kilometre Neutrino Telescope

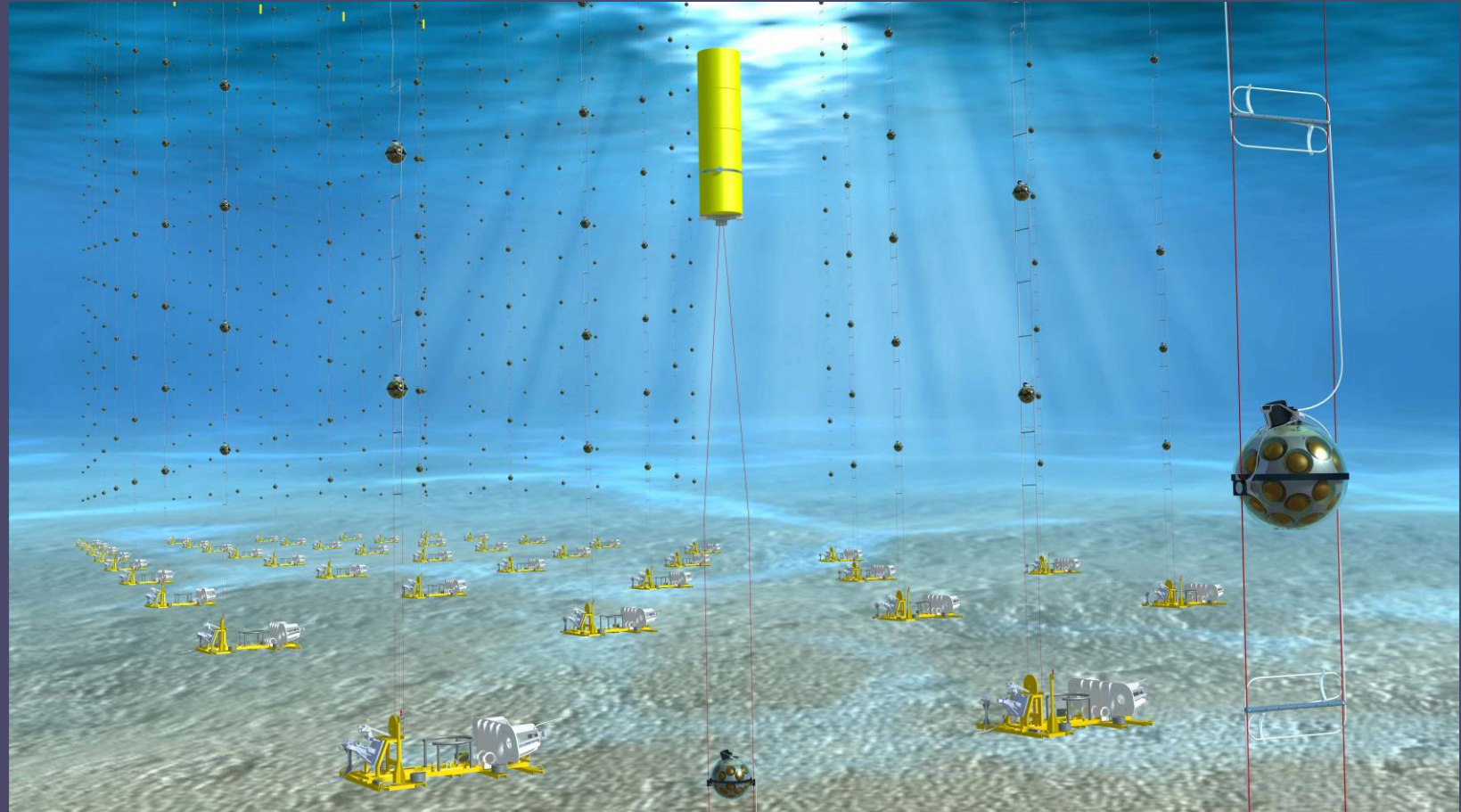
Anna Hurhina



# Introduction

## Cubic Kilometre Neutrino Telescope:

- Water Cherenkov detector.
- Detects products of neutrino – water interactions.
- At the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea.
- Several km<sup>3</sup> of instrumented volume.

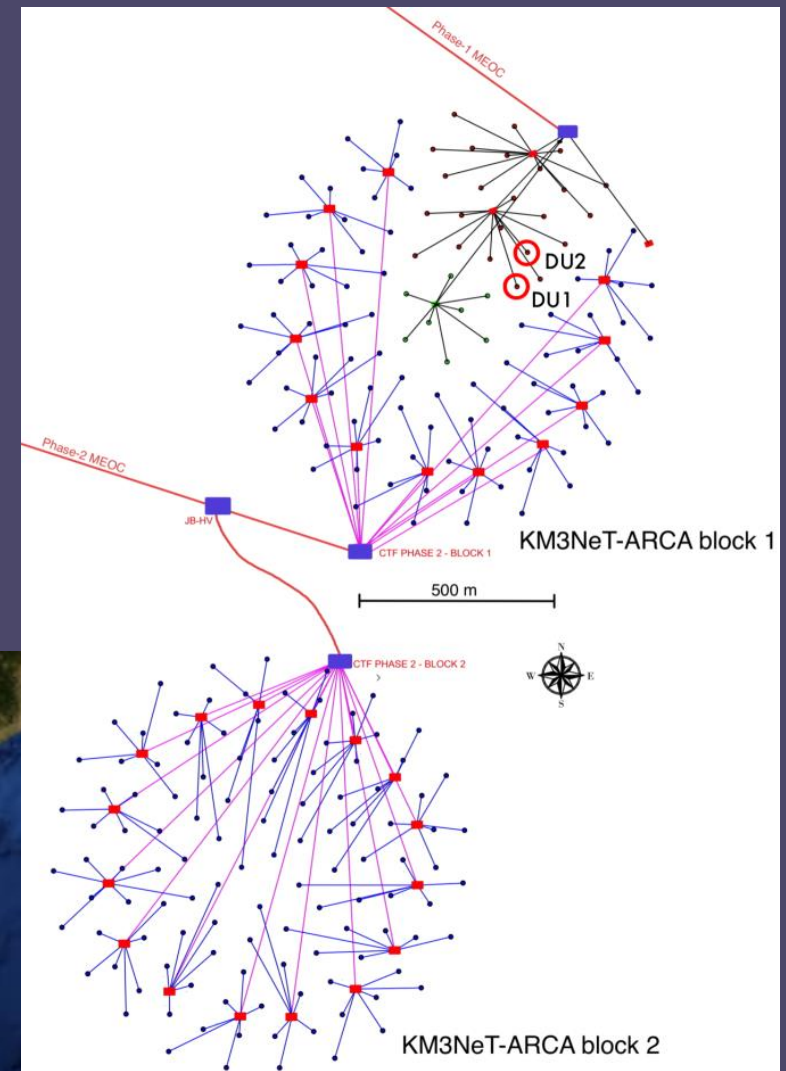
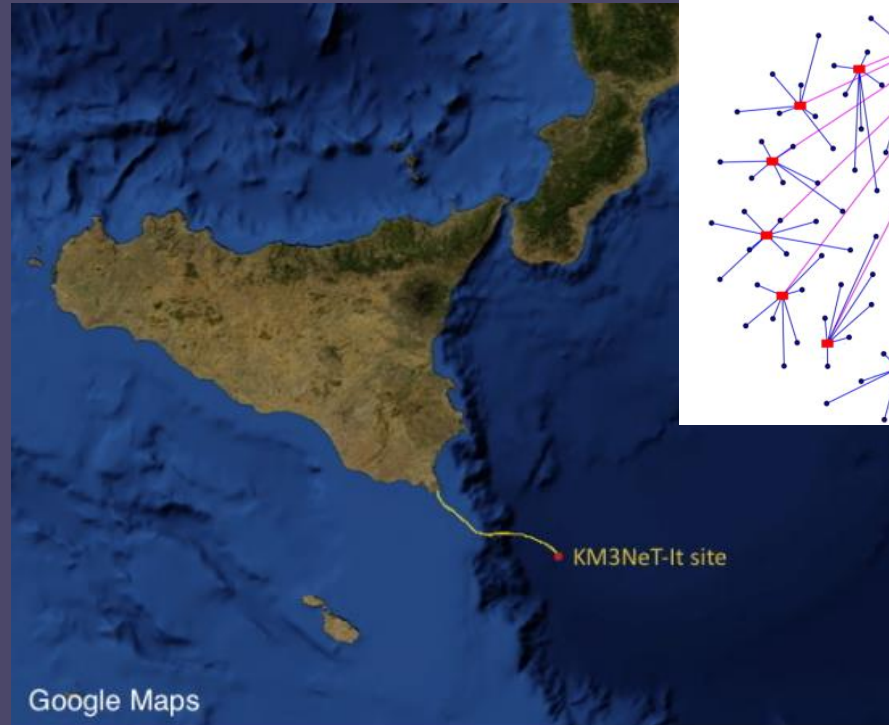


# ARCA

## Astroparticle Research with Cosmics in the Abyss:

- Study high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe.
- 2 building blocks.
- At 3500 m depth, 100 km offshore Italy.
- Horizontal spacing 95 m.
- TeV neutrino energies.

[1] [2]



[1]

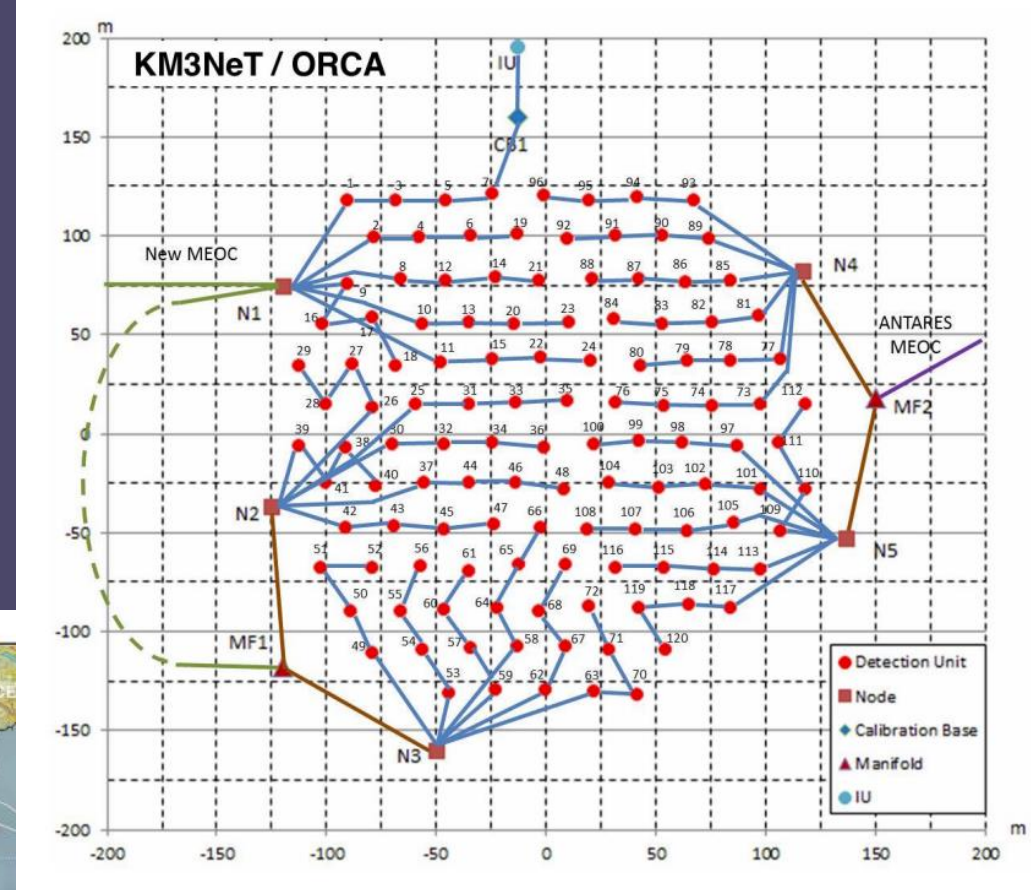
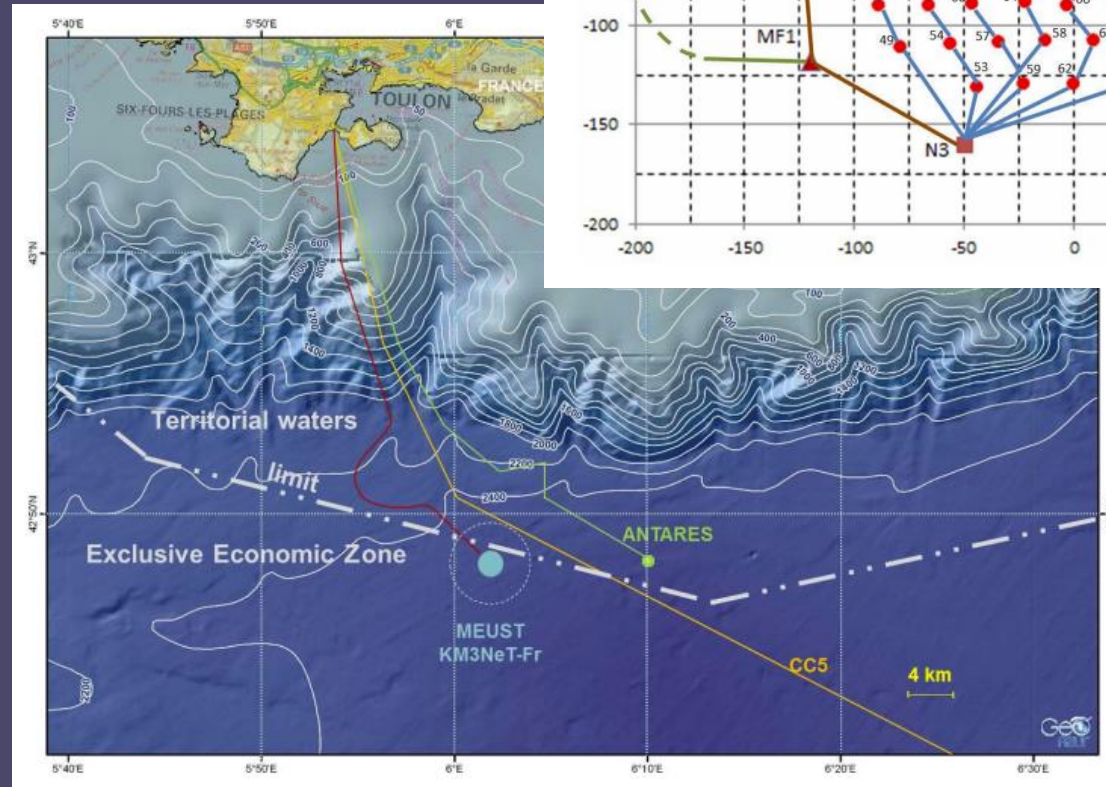
[1]

# ORCA

## Oscillation Research with Cosmics in the Abyss:

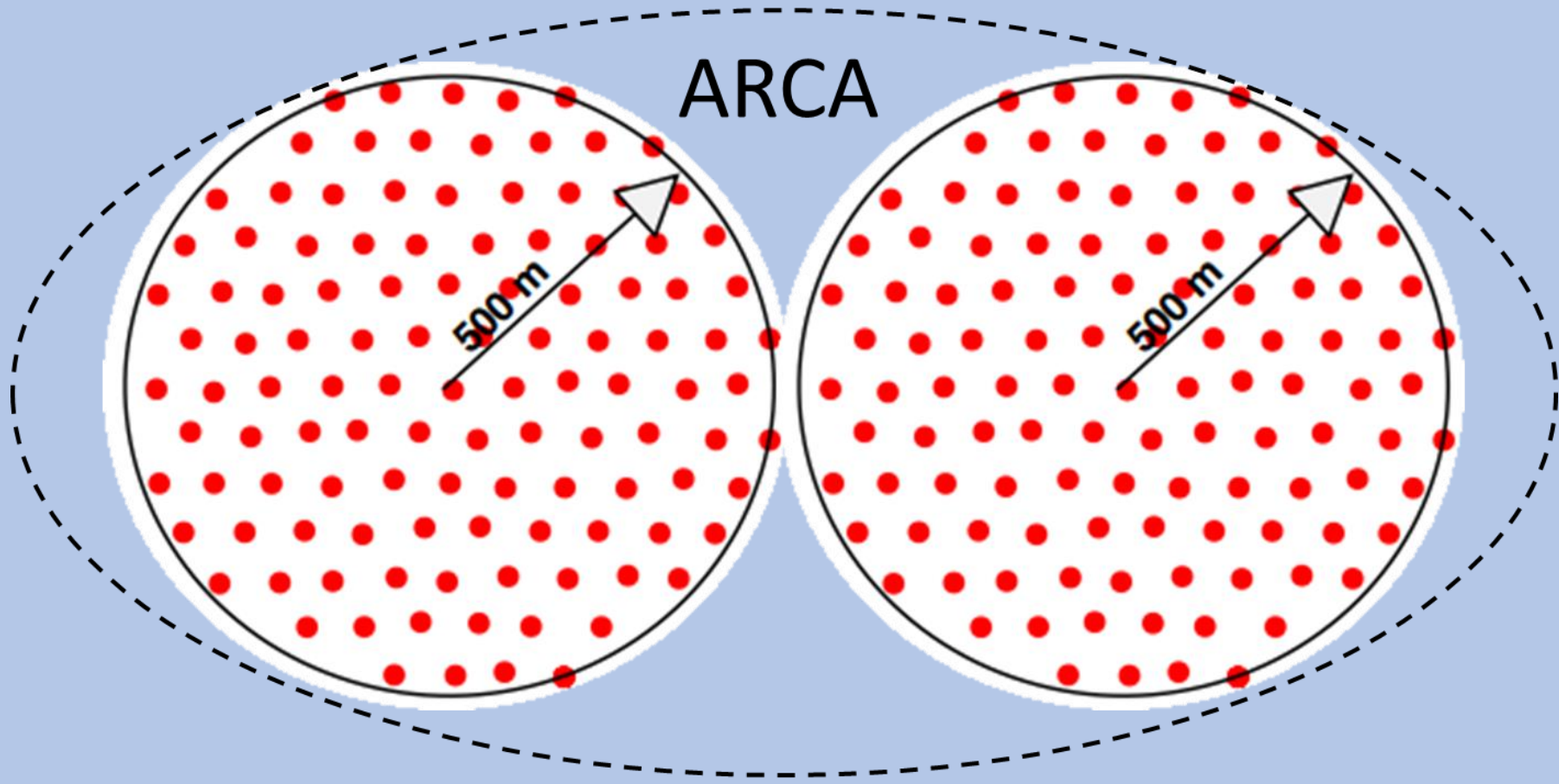
- Study of neutrino flavour oscillations and the neutrinos mass hierarchy.
- At 2450 m depth, 40 km offshore France.
- 1 building block.
- Horizontal spacing 20 m.
- GeV neutrino energies.

[1] [2]



[1]

[1]



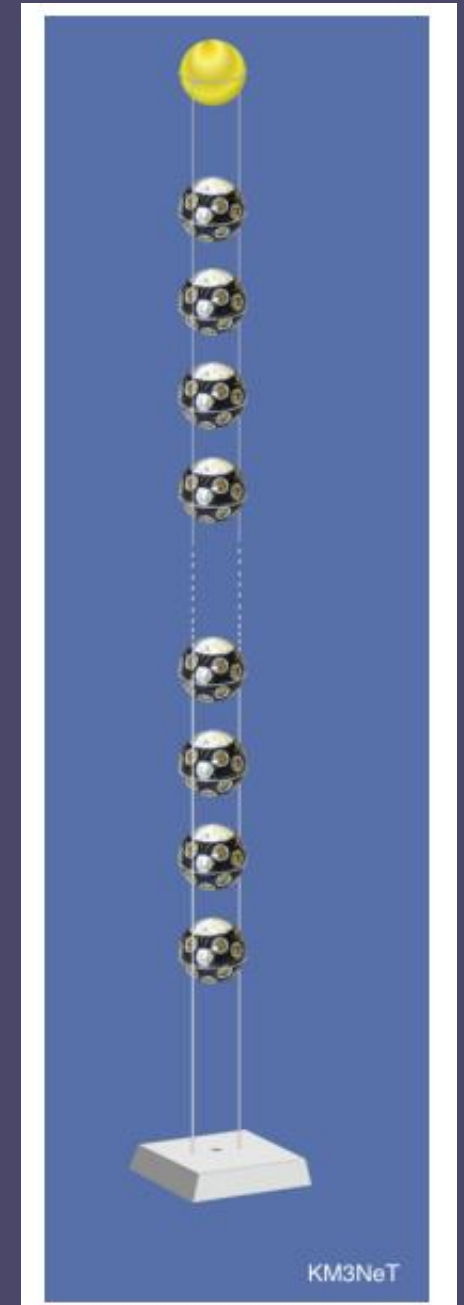
ORCA

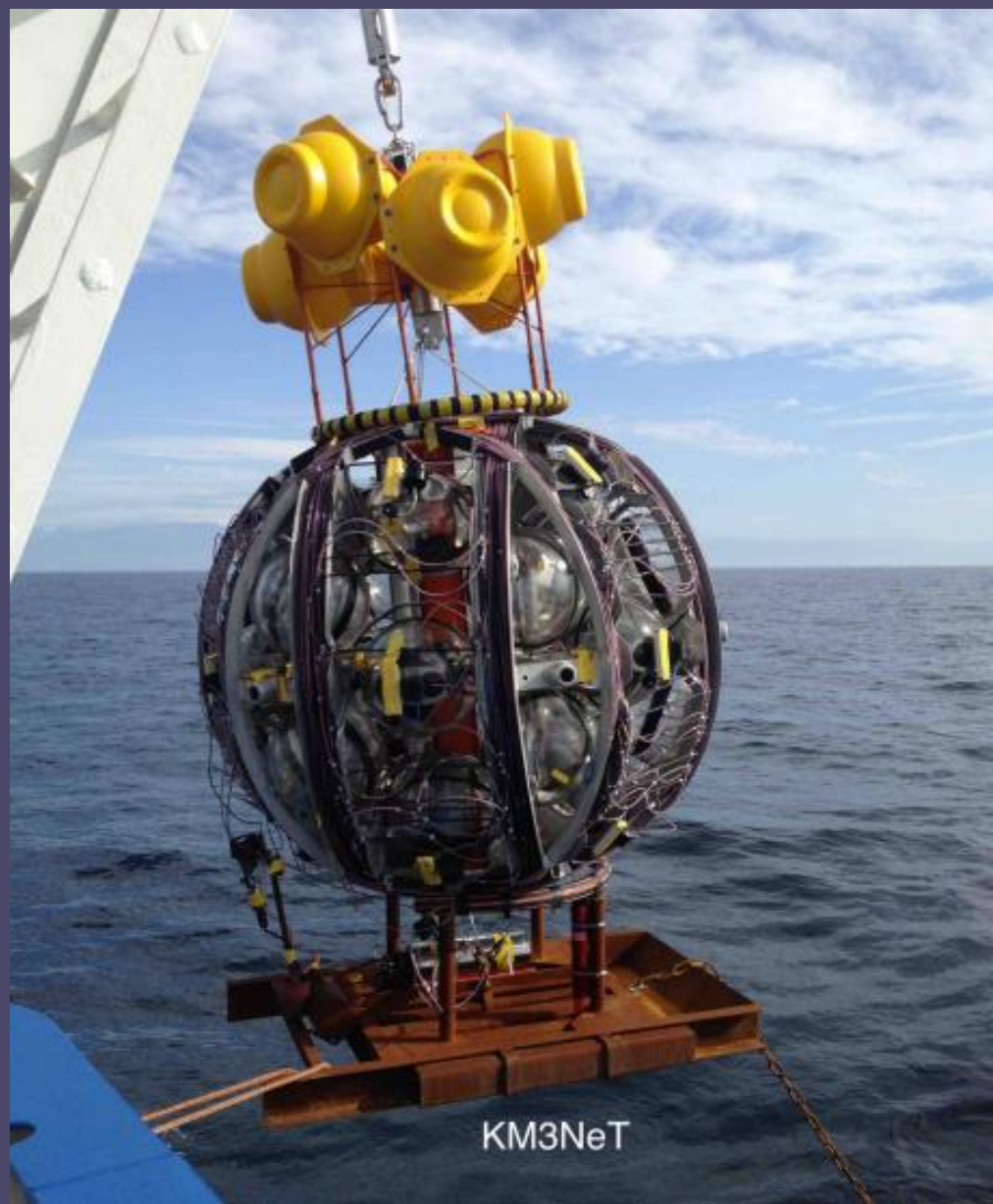


# Detection String

- Each block has 115 strings.
- Each string has 18 digital optical modules (DOMs).
- ARCA: spread out configuration; height: 700 m with DOMs vertical spacing 36 m.
- ORCA: dense configuration; height: 200 m with DOMs vertical spacing 9 m.
- Cables for power and data transmission.
- Float at the top.
- Calibration equipment in the base.

[1] [2]



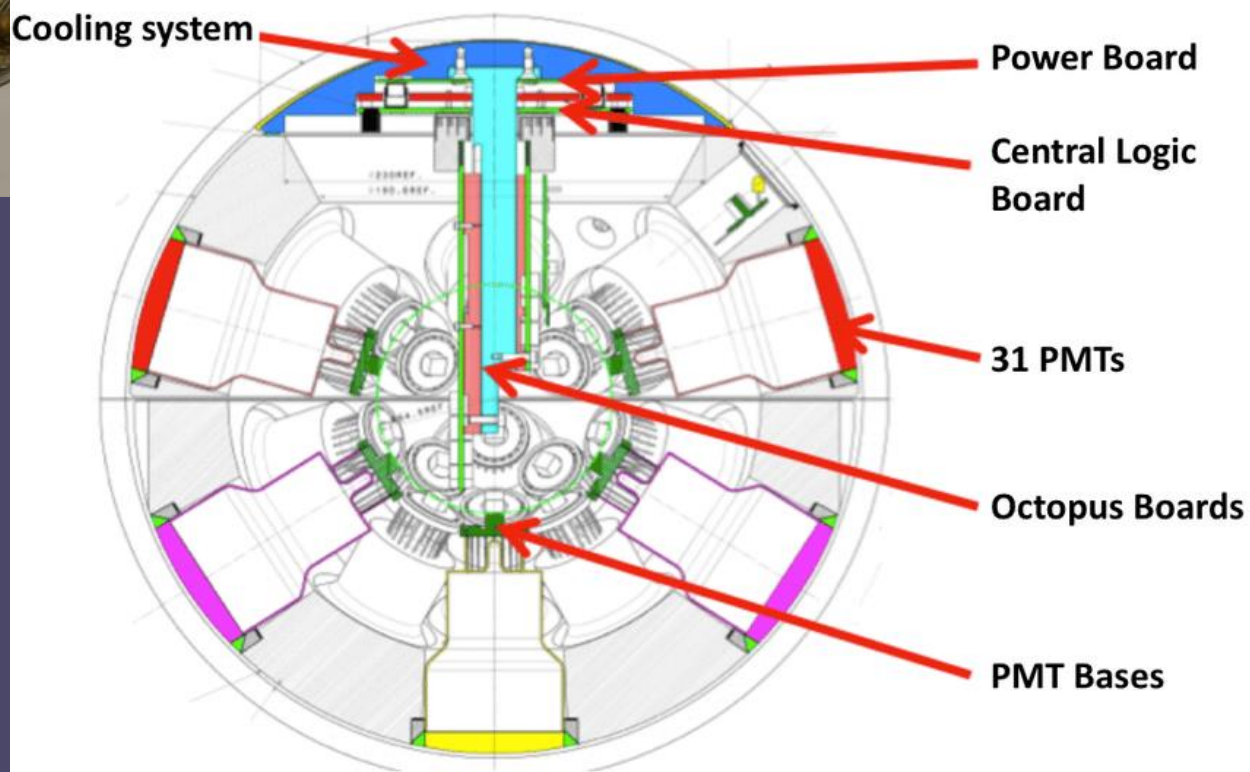


[7]



[7]

# The DOM



- 44 cm in diameter.
- Pressure-resistant glass sphere.
- 31 PMTs.
- Optical gel to fill all cavities.
- Calibration sensors: LED nano beacon, compass, tilt-meter and acoustic sensor.

[1] [2] [5]

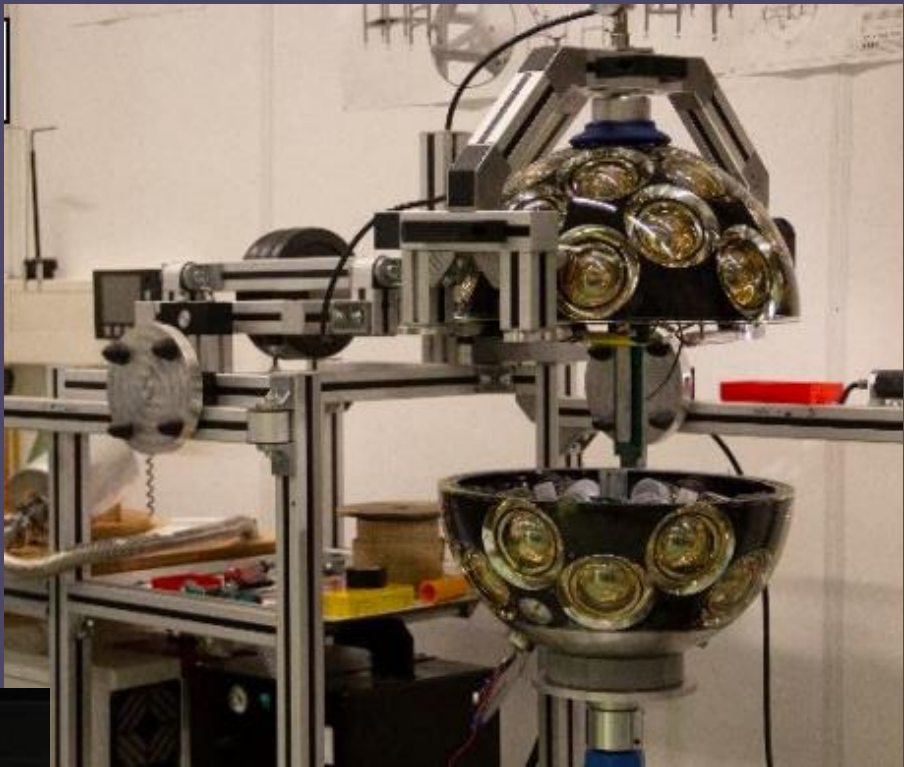
[8]

[7]

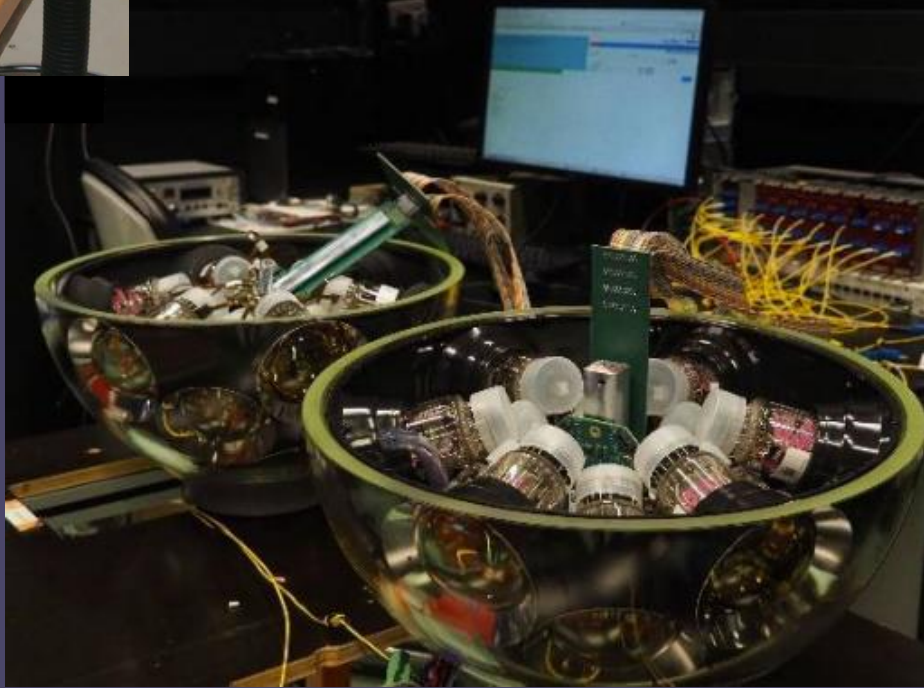




[7]



[7]

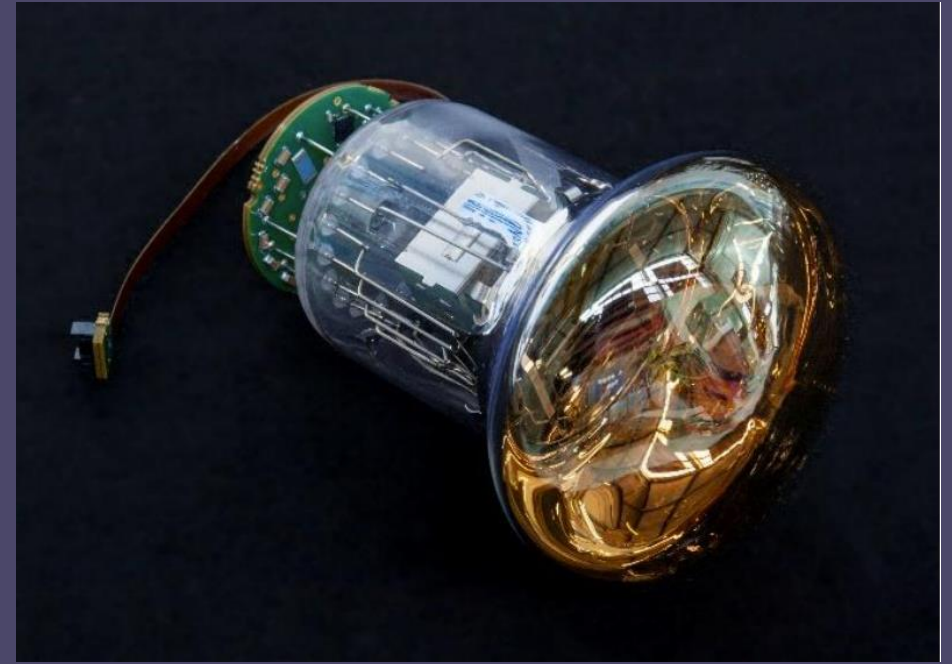


[7]

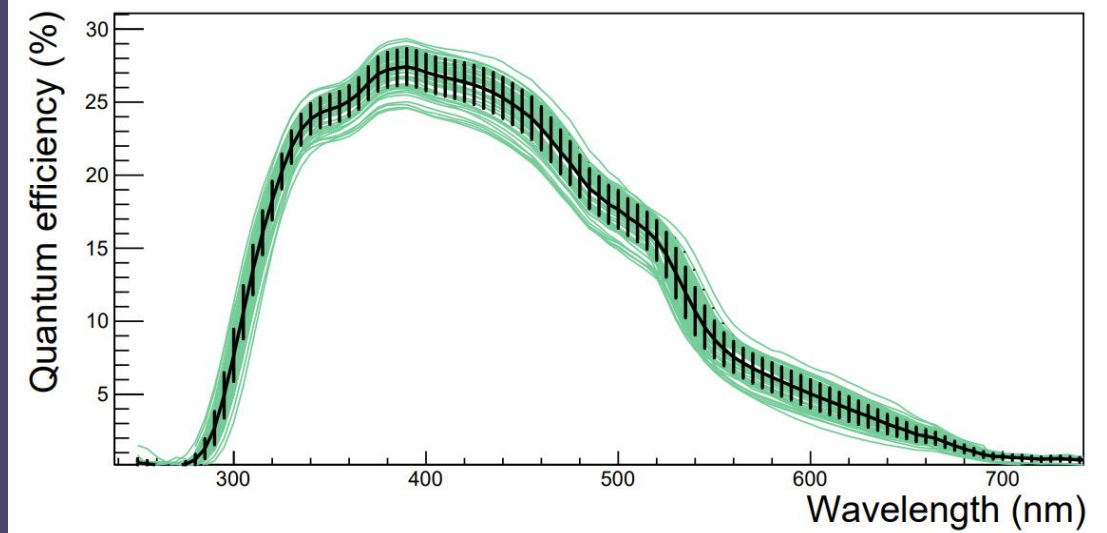
# PMT Characteristics

- Minimum gain  $10^6$ .
- Photocathode diameter 72 mm + reflector ring.
- Length 122 mm.
- Small dark count rate.
- High quantum efficiency.
- Time resolution  $<5$  ns.
- Individual HV base with integrated amplification and tuneable signal discrimination.

[1] [3] [4]



[5]



[3]

# Interactions

## Charged current events:

$$\nu_e + N \rightarrow e + X$$

EM + hadronic shower

$$\nu_\mu + N \rightarrow \mu + X$$

Muon track + hadronic shower

$$\nu_\tau + N \rightarrow \tau + X$$

Hadronic shower + 2<sup>nd</sup> decay signature

$$\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_\mu \mu \quad / \quad \tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_e e \quad / \quad \tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau + \text{hadrons}$$

[2]

## Neutral current:

$$\nu + N \rightarrow \nu + X$$

Hadronic shower

## Scattering:

$$\bar{\nu}_e + e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e + e$$

EM shower

[2]

# Cherenkov Radiation

Emission angle of Cherenkov radiation:

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{n\beta}$$

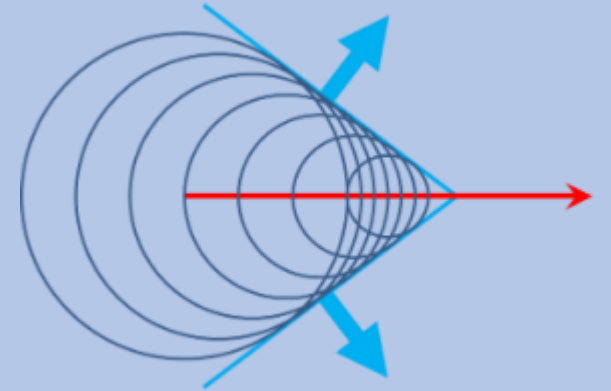
$\beta$  is the ratio of particle speed over the speed of light in vacuum.

Frequency spectrum of Cherenkov radiation given by Frank-Tamm equation:

$$\frac{d^2E}{dx d\omega} = \frac{q^2 \mu(\omega) \omega}{4\pi} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\beta^2 n^2(\omega)} \right)$$

Amount of energy E emitted from Cherenkov radiation, per unit length travelled x and per frequency  $\omega$ .

$\mu(\omega)$  is permeability and  $n(\omega)$  is frequency dependent index of refraction.

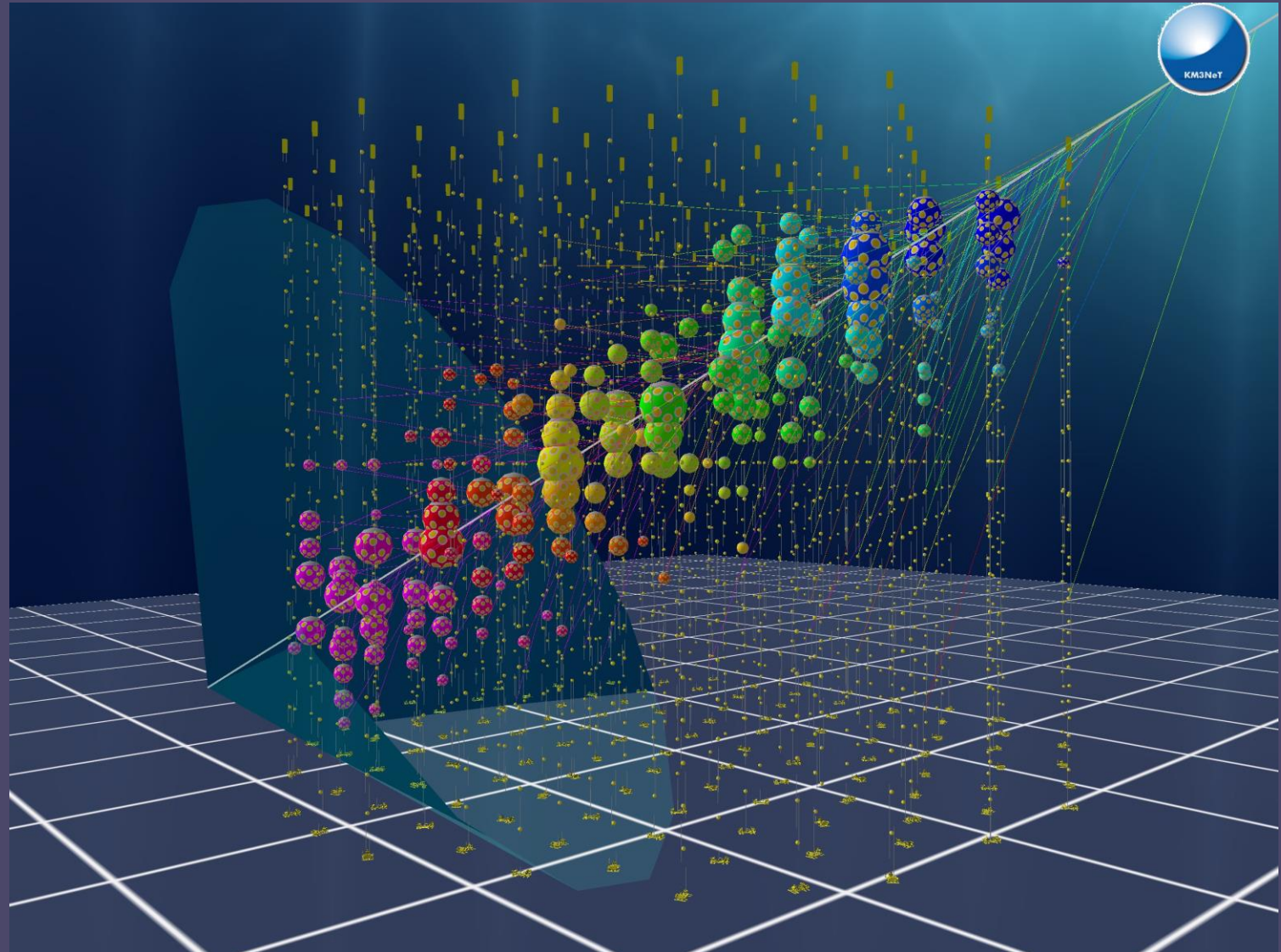


# Event

- Measurement: time of arrival and TOT.
- Each PMT – individual time-to-digital converter.
- Each measurement: 6 B from PMT + position and orientation from calibration equipment.
- Information sent to shore: 1B for PMT address, 4B for time and 1B for TOT.

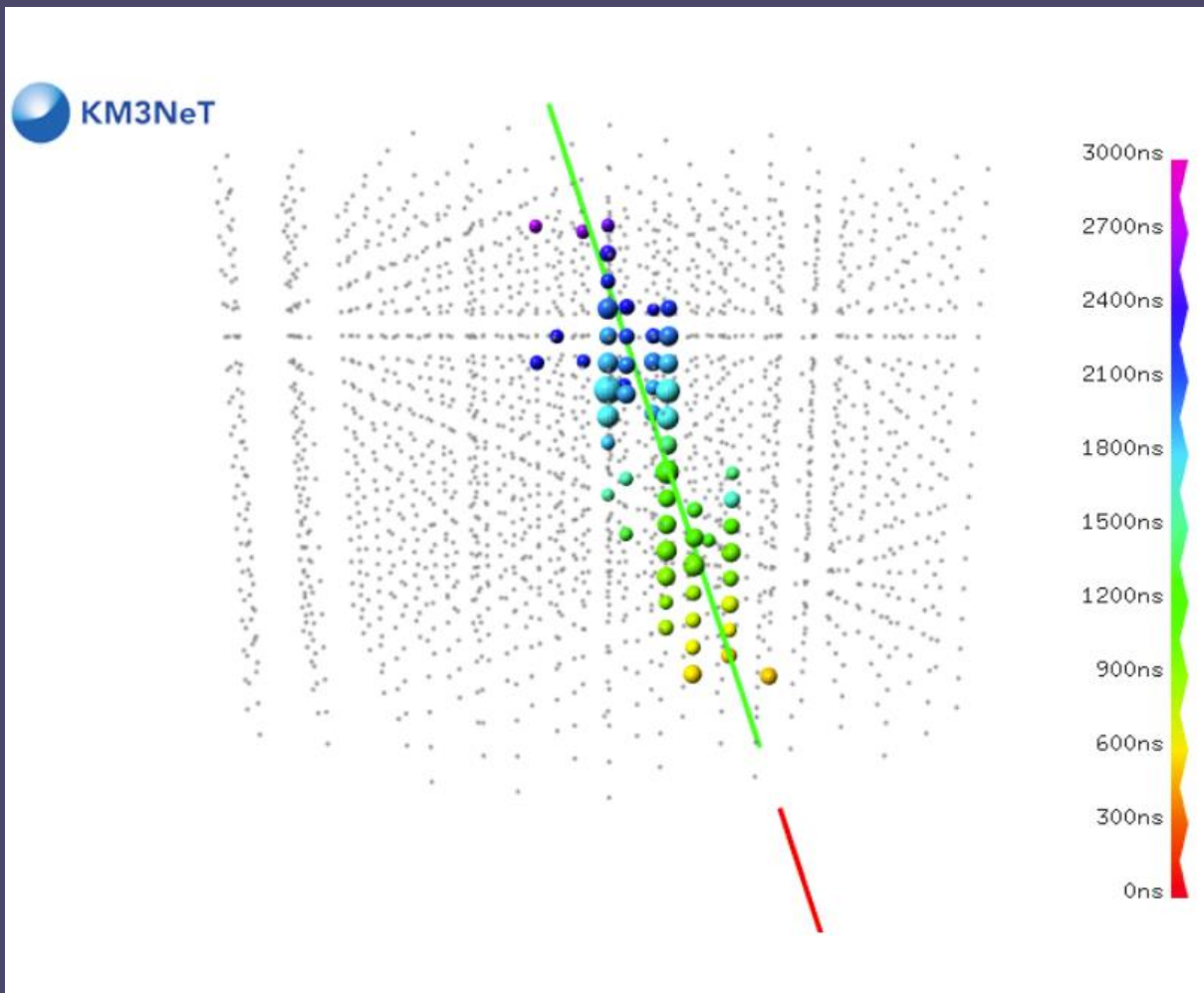
[1]

[7]



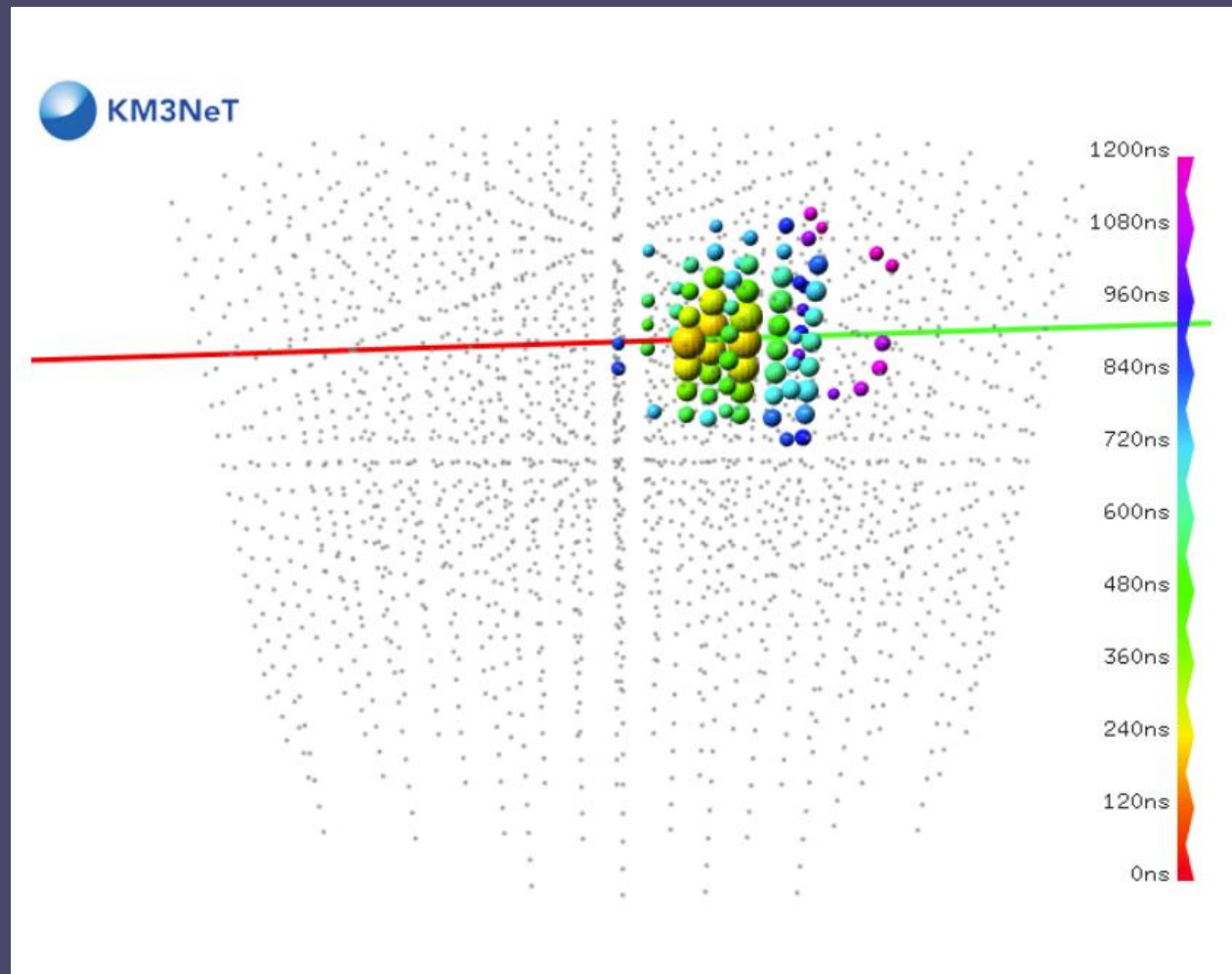
## Track

Good direction measurement, not good energy measurement.



## Cascade

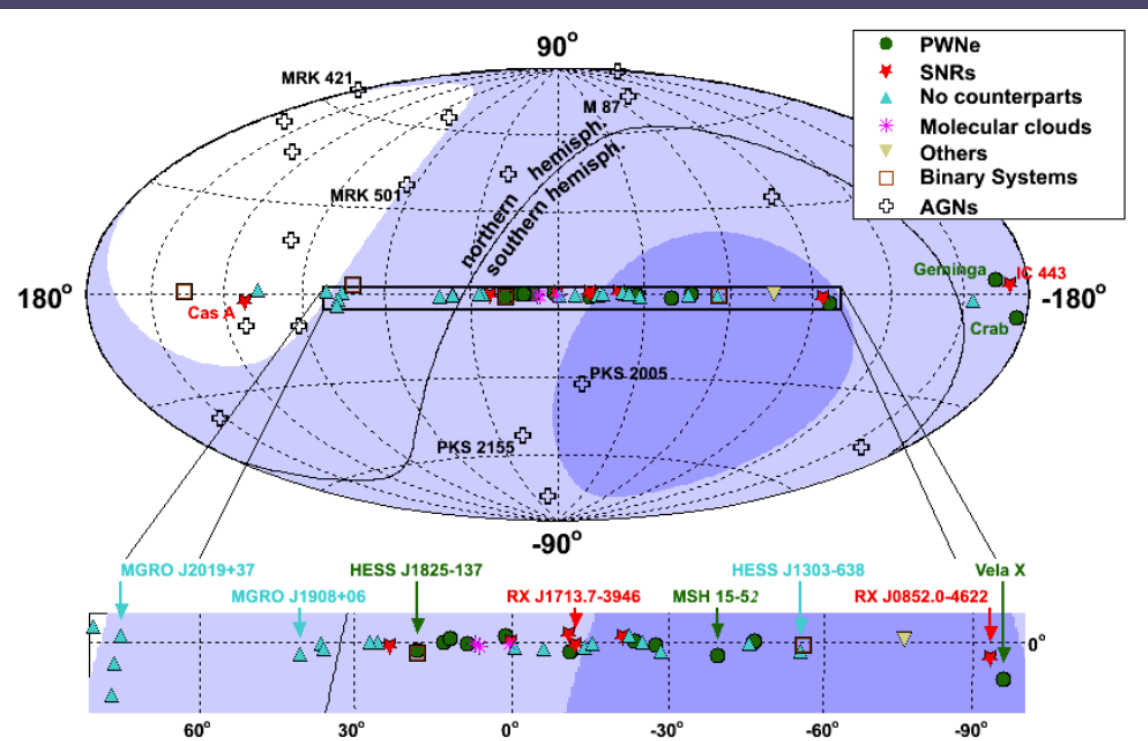
Good energy measurement, bad direction measurement.



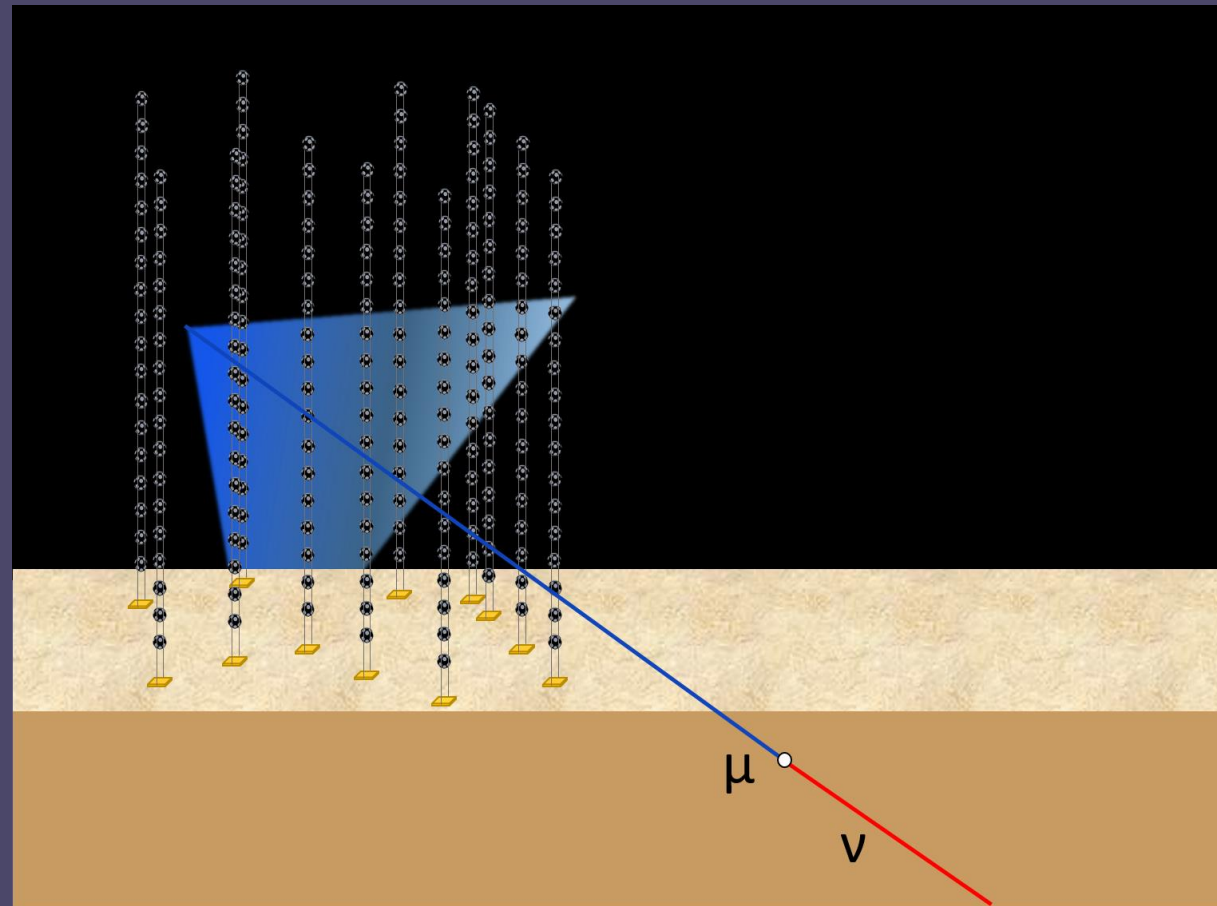
# Background

- $^{40}\text{K}$   $\beta$ -decay.
- Bioluminescence.
- Atmospheric muons and neutrinos.

[1] [2]



[2]

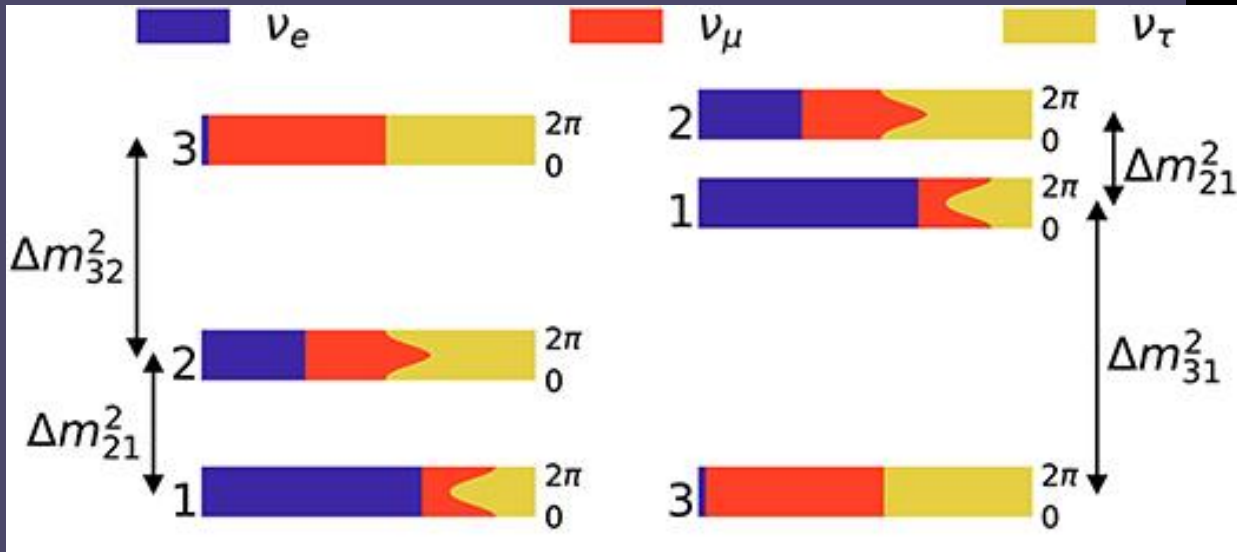
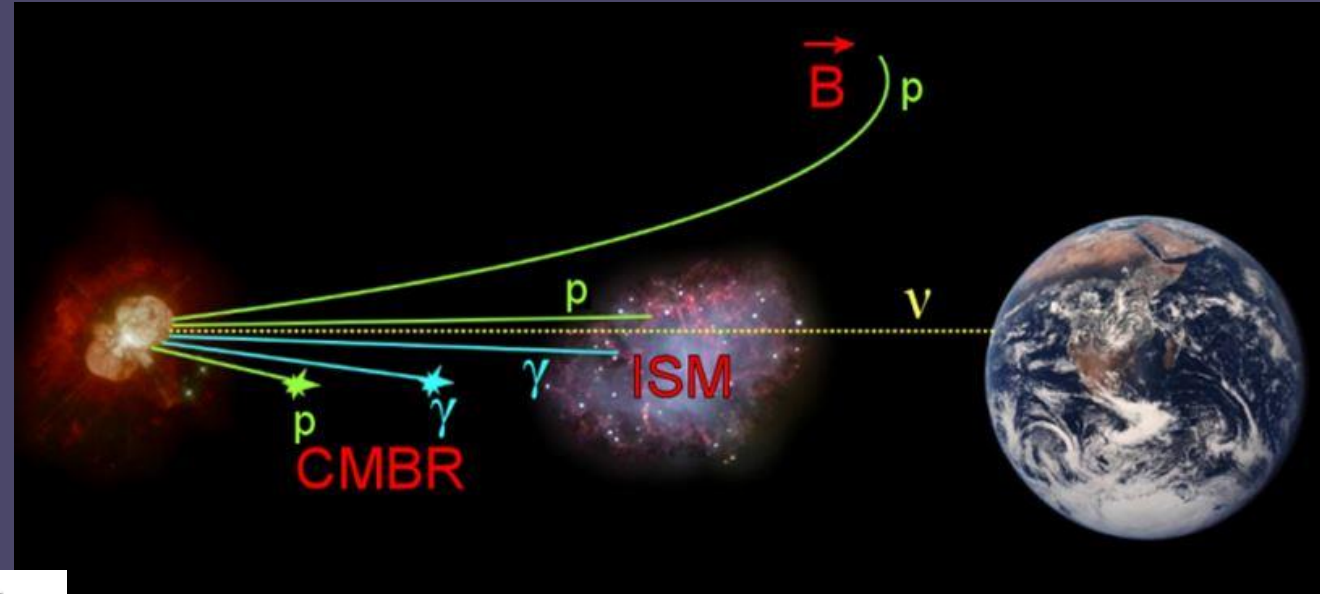


[7]

# The Science

- Point-like neutrino sources.
- Diffuse galactic neutrino flux.
- Multi-messenger astronomy.

[1] [2]



- Neutrino flavour states oscillations.
- Order of neutrino mass states.

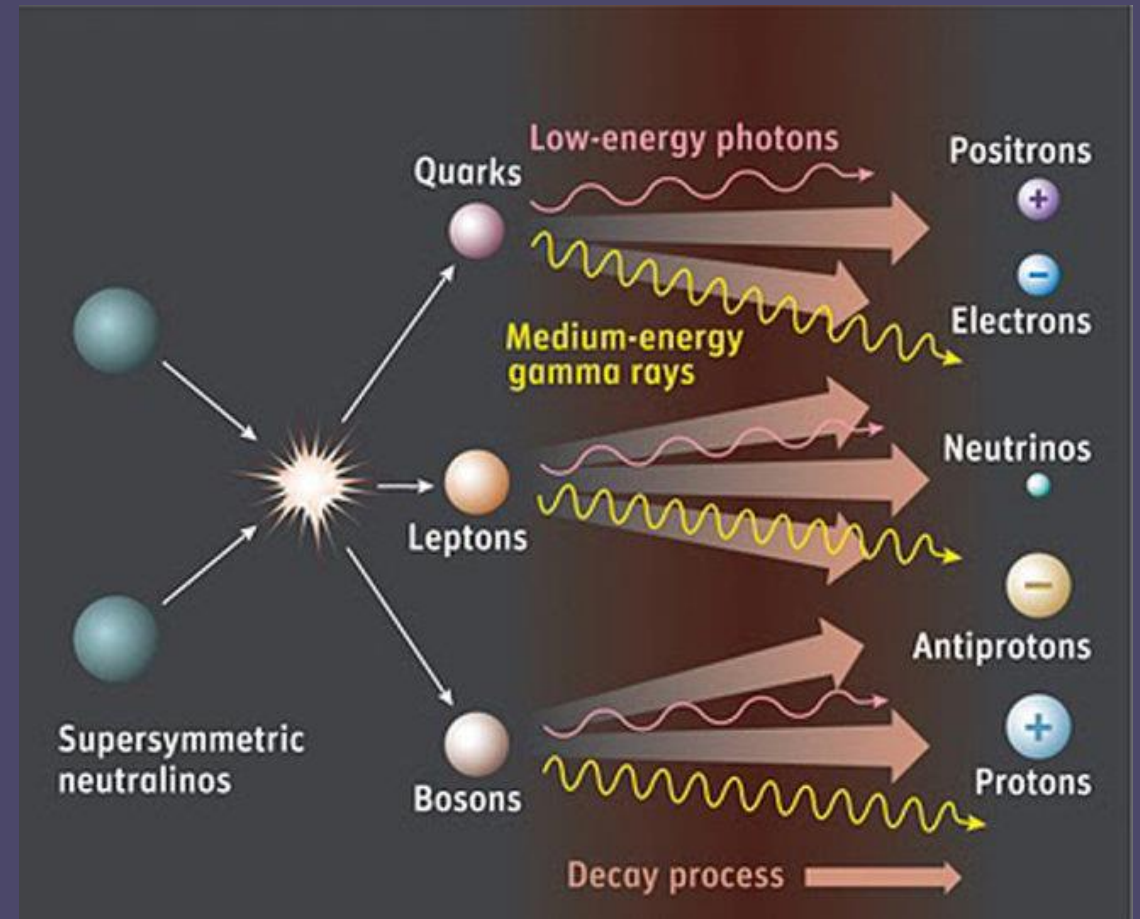
[1] [2]



# Exotic Science

- SUSY Neutralinos (neutrinos flux)
- Magnetic monopoles (Cherenkov radiation)
- Nuclearites – strange quark stable matter from cosmic rays (black-body radiation)
- Violation of Lorentz Invariance (unexpected interference in neutrino oscillation patterns)

[1] [2]



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- [4] Simonelli, A., Mollo, C.M., Migliozzi, P. and KM3NeT collaboration, 2023, February. Characterisation of an improved 3” Hamamatsu photomultiplier for the KM3NeT Neutrino Telescope. In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* (Vol. 2429, No. 1, p. 012031). IOP Publishing.
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- [7] Credits KM3NeT (as per their official copyright policy for their media files)
- [8] Biagi, S., 2015. The data acquisition system of the KM3NeT detector. *PoS (ICRC2015)*, 1172.

Thank you for attention!