PENNSTATE

1855

IceCube-DeepCore-PINGU: Atmospheric Neutrino Physics at the South Pole

D. Jason Koskinen

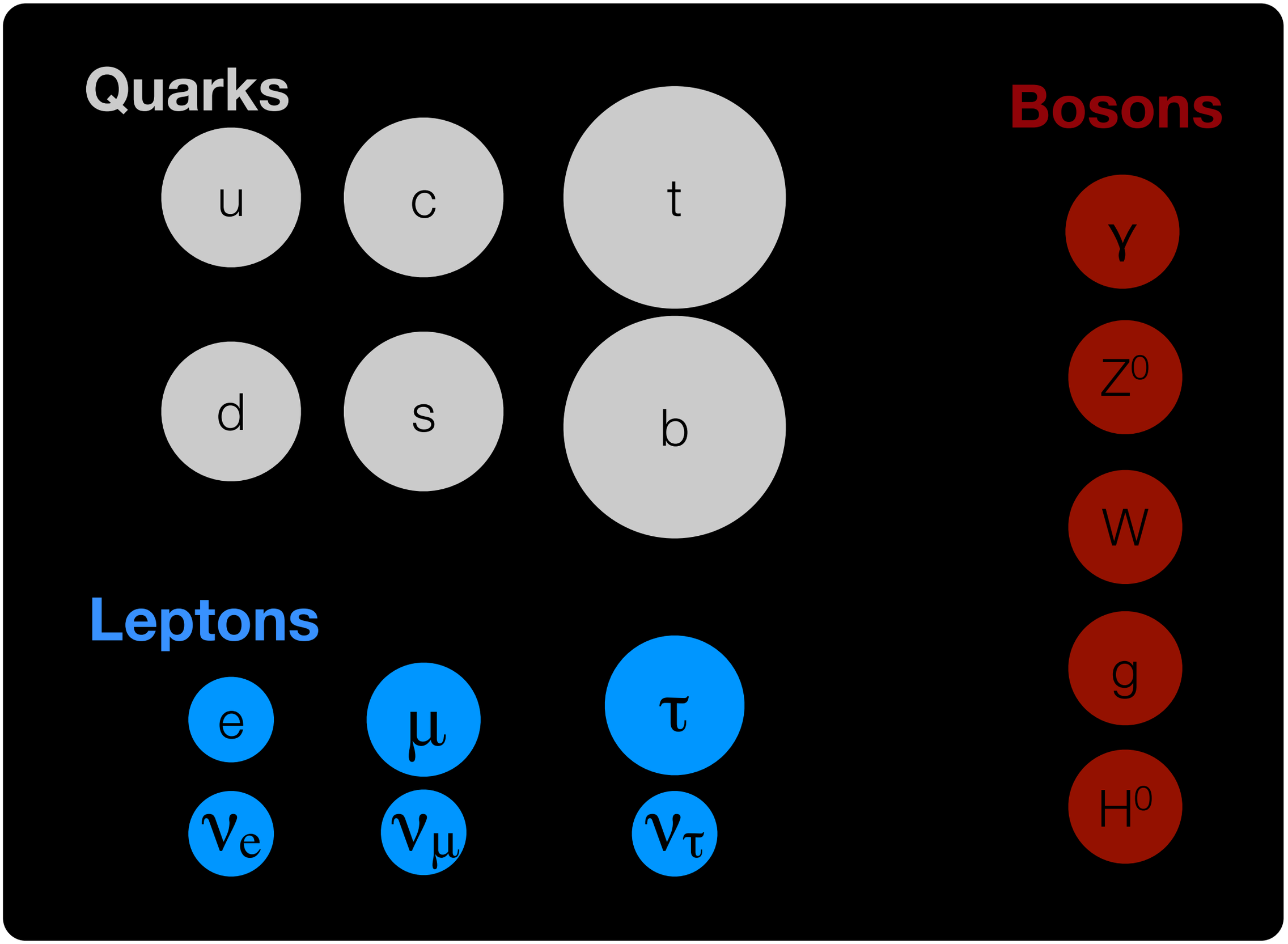
High energy physics seminar
Brookhaven National Laboratory
September, 2012

Title

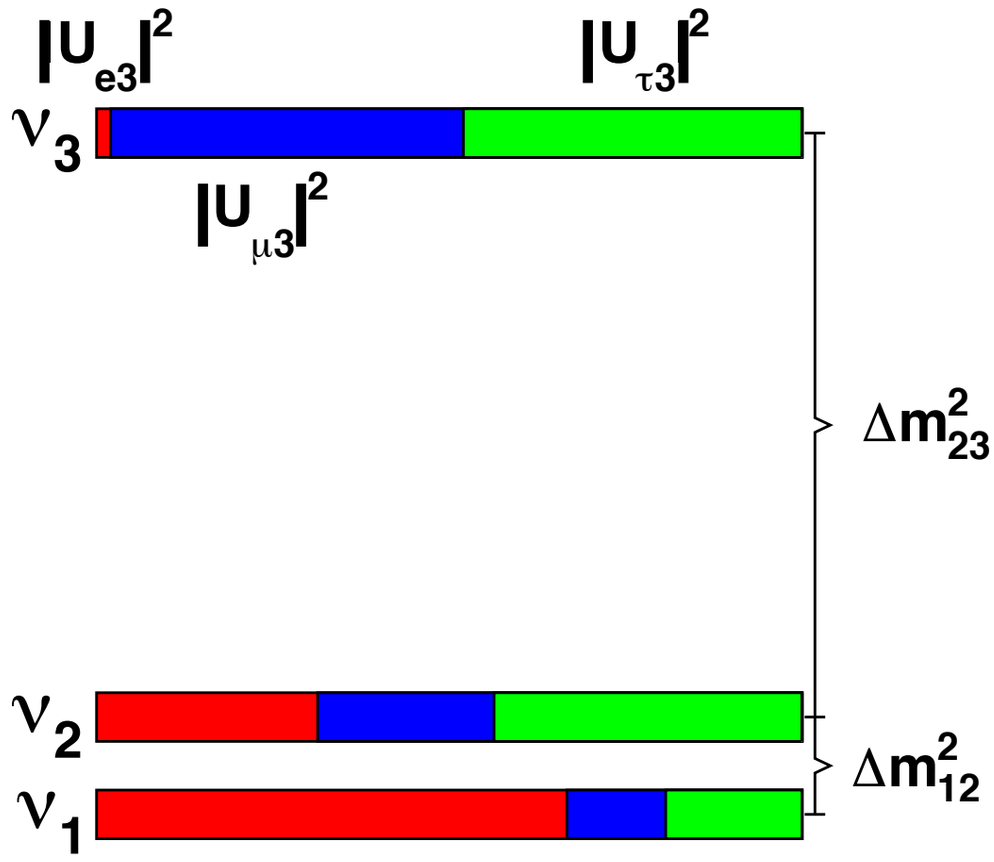
- Oscillation
- IceCube-DeepCore Physics
- PINGU
- Beyond

Why Neutrinos?

Standard Model



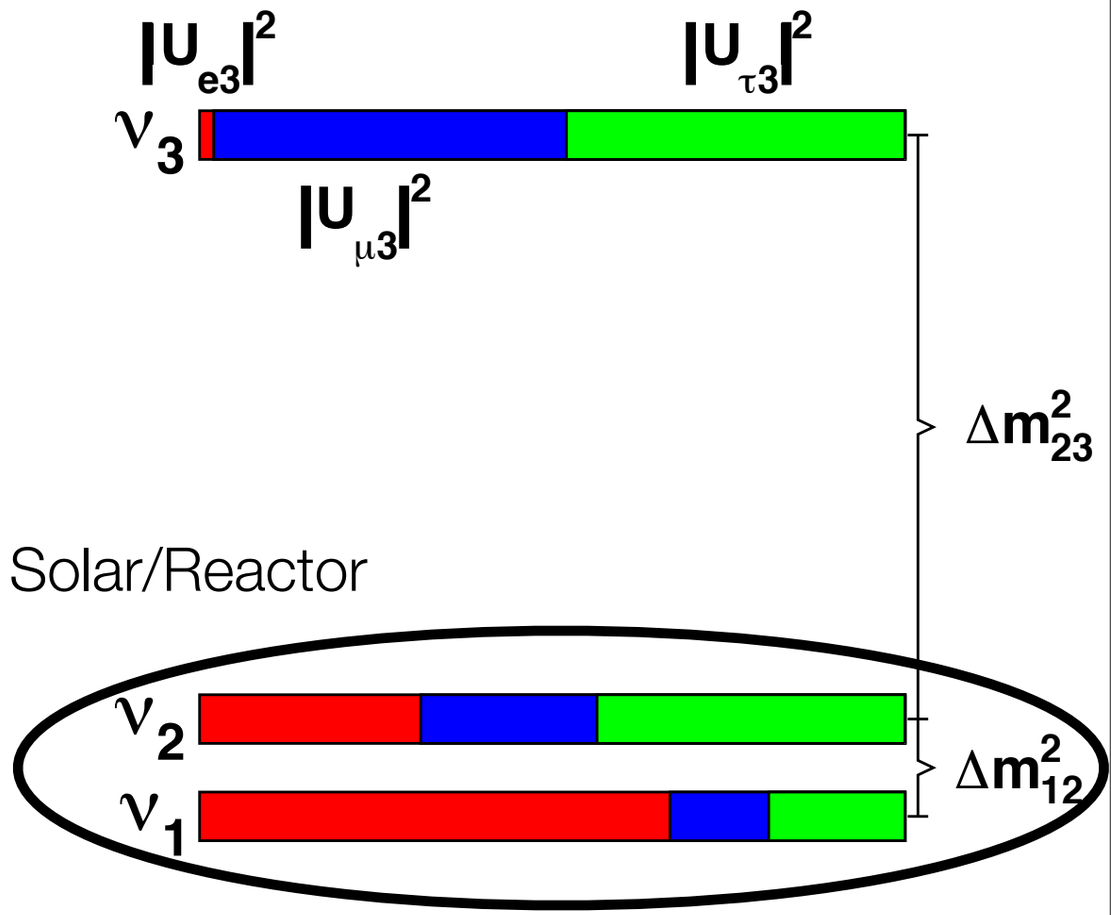
Neutrino Mixing Diagram



$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Neutrino Mixing Diagram

Experiment type	Oscillation Channel
Solar & Reactor	$(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu)$

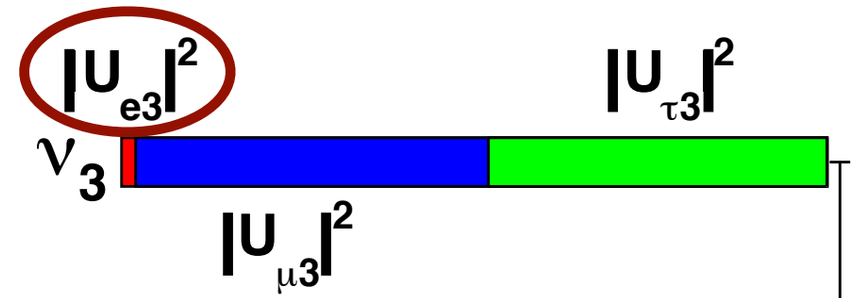


$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Neutrino Mixing Diagram

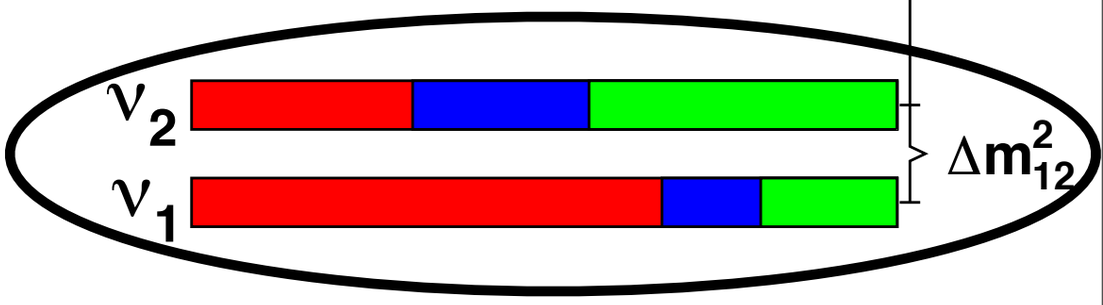
Experiment type	Oscillation Channel
Solar & Reactor	$\left(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu\right)$
Short Baseline (SBL) & Off-Axis	$\left(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e\right)$ $\left(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e\right)$

Short Baseline & Off-Axis Accelerator



Δm^2_{23}

Solar/Reactor



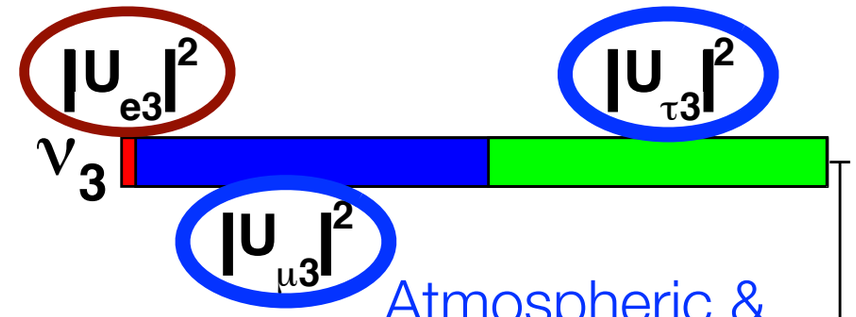
ν_e ν_μ ν_τ

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Neutrino Mixing Diagram

Experiment type	Oscillation Channel
Solar & Reactor	$(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu)$
Short Baseline (SBL) & Off-Axis	$(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e)$
	$(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e)$
Atmospheric & Long Baseline	$(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu)$
	$(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau)$

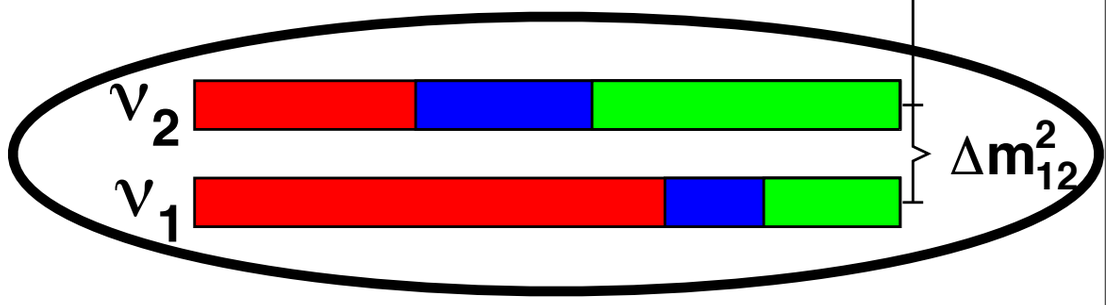
Short Baseline & Off-Axis Accelerator



Atmospheric & Long Baseline

Δm^2_{23}

Solar/Reactor



ν_e ν_μ ν_τ

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

PMNS - ν Mixing

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

PMNS - ν Mixing

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Large Weak Mixing

PMNS - ν Mixing

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

PMNS - ν Mixing

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Tri Bi

PMNS - ν Mixing

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Tri **Bi**

Is Tribimaximal a real Symmetry?

Large Weak Mixing

PMNS - ν Mixing

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \emptyset \\ -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Tri **Bi**

Is Tribimaximal a real Symmetry?

Probably not

Large Weak Mixing

PMNS - ν Mixing

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \emptyset \\ -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Tri Bi

Is Tribimaximal a real Symmetry?

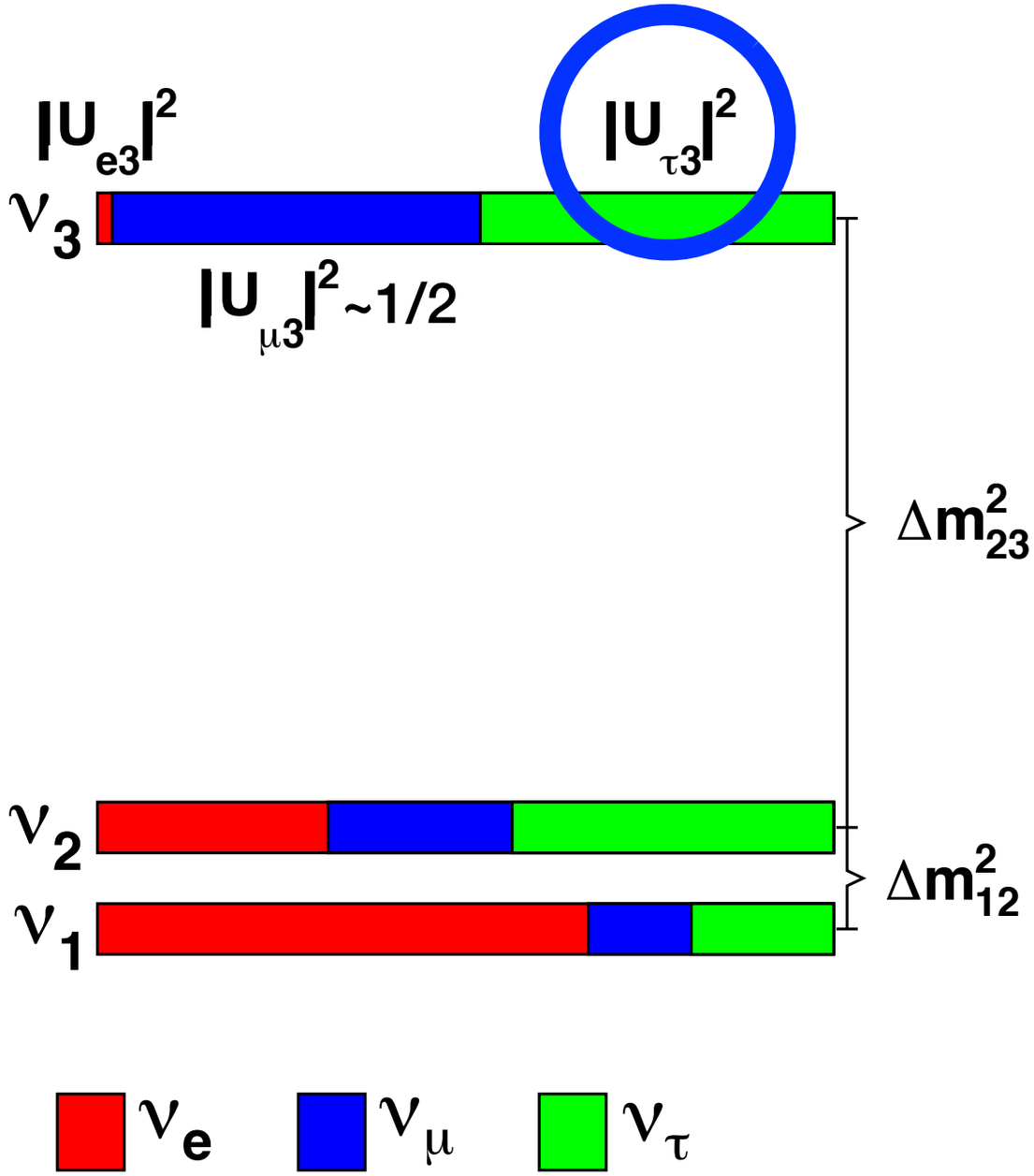
Probably not

CKM - Quark Mixing

$$\begin{bmatrix} |V_{ud}| & |V_{us}| & |V_{ub}| \\ |V_{cd}| & |V_{cs}| & |V_{cb}| \\ |V_{td}| & |V_{ts}| & |V_{tb}| \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.97428 \pm 0.00015 & 0.2253 \pm 0.0007 & 0.00347^{+0.00016}_{-0.00012} \\ 0.2252 \pm 0.0007 & 0.97345^{+0.00015}_{-0.00016} & 0.0410^{+0.0011}_{-0.0007} \\ 0.00862^{+0.00026}_{-0.00020} & 0.0403^{+0.0011}_{-0.0007} & 0.999152^{+0.000030}_{-0.000045} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Okay, but why so big versus CKM?

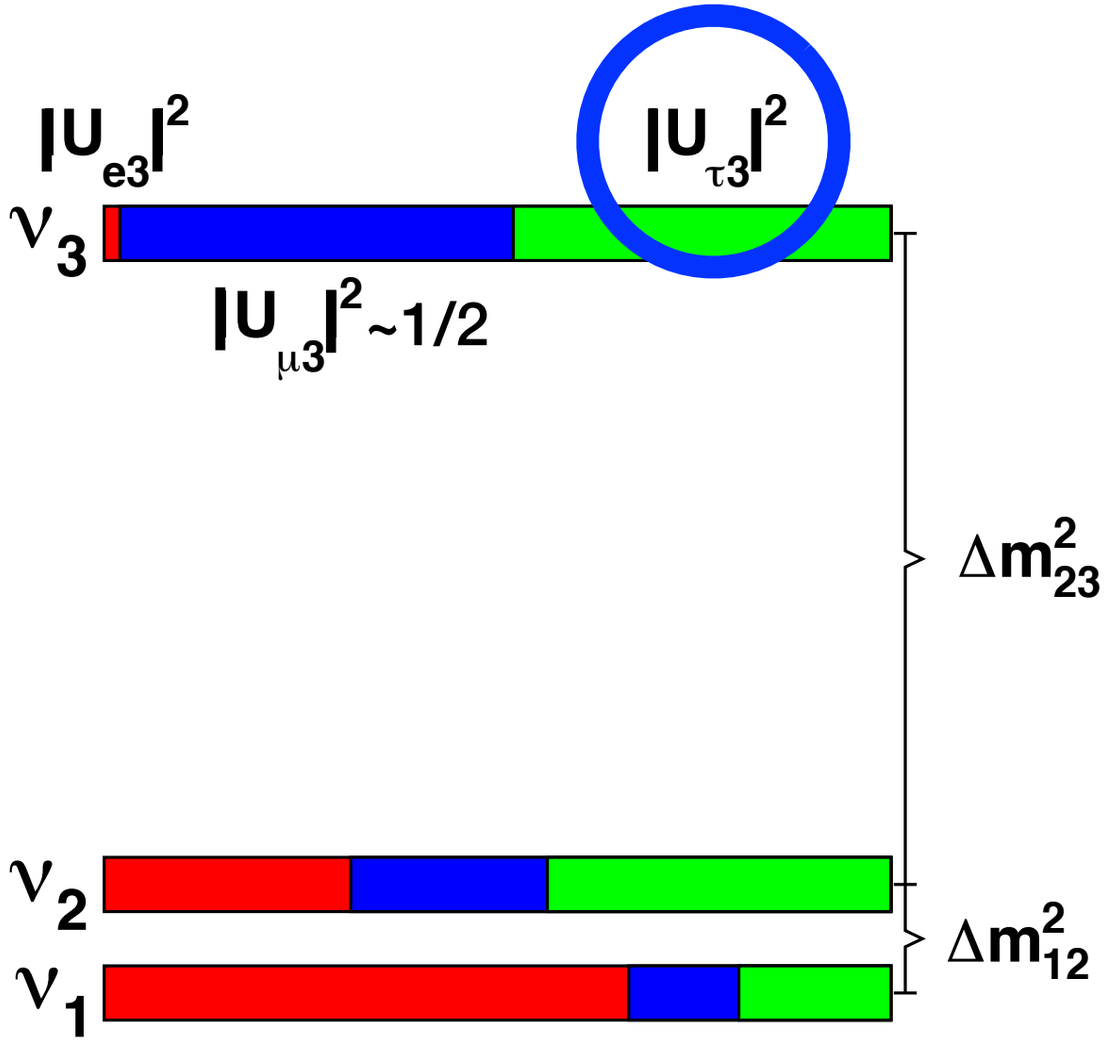
Importance of $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$



$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Importance of $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$

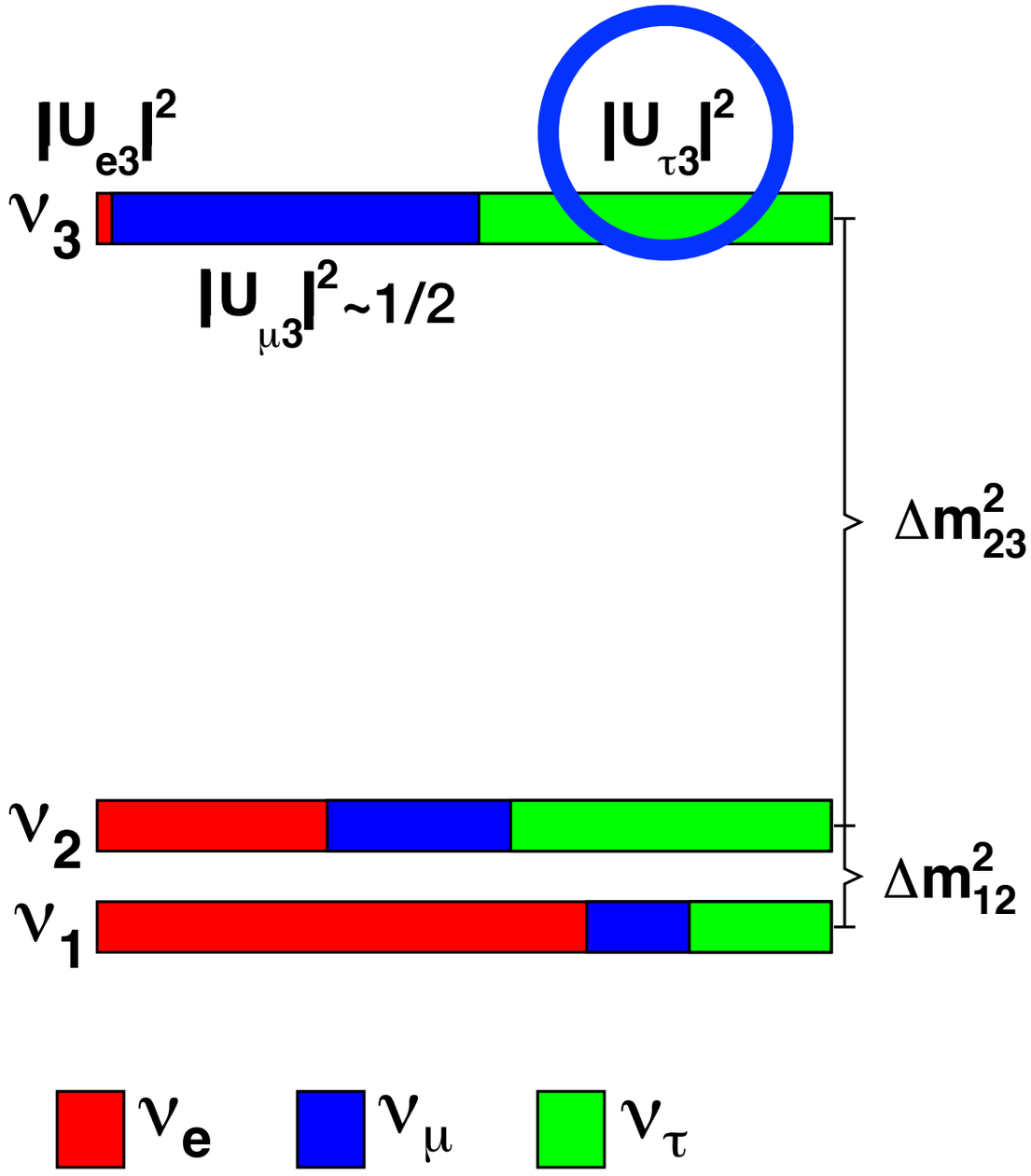
- $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$ is the last unmeasured PMNS matrix element



$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Importance of $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$

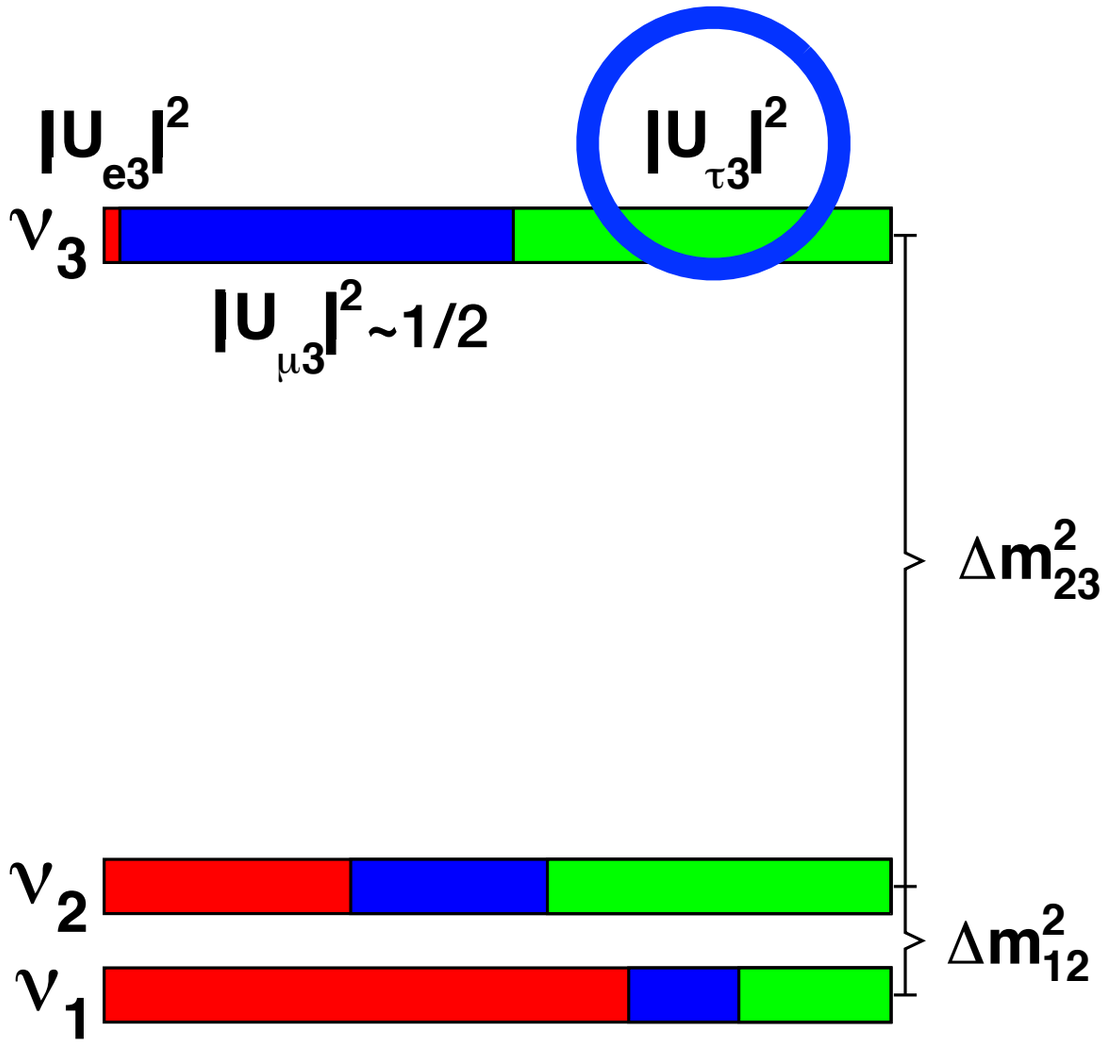
- $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$ is the last unmeasured PMNS matrix element
- Non-unitarity in the third mass eigenstate would be “New” physics



$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Importance of $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$

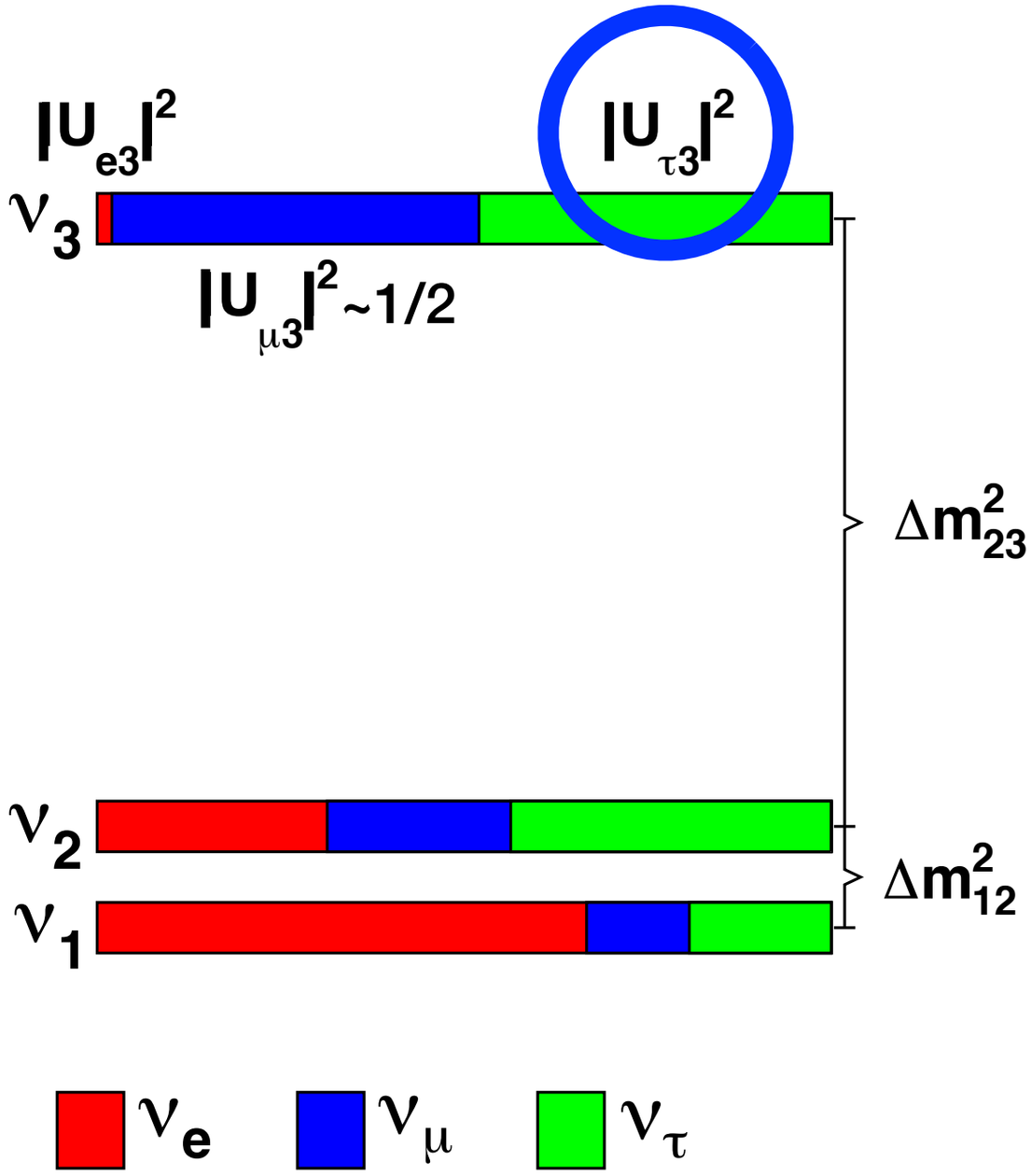
- $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$ is the last unmeasured PMNS matrix element
- Non-unitarity in the third mass eigenstate would be “New” physics
  - Non-Standard Interactions?



$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Importance of $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$

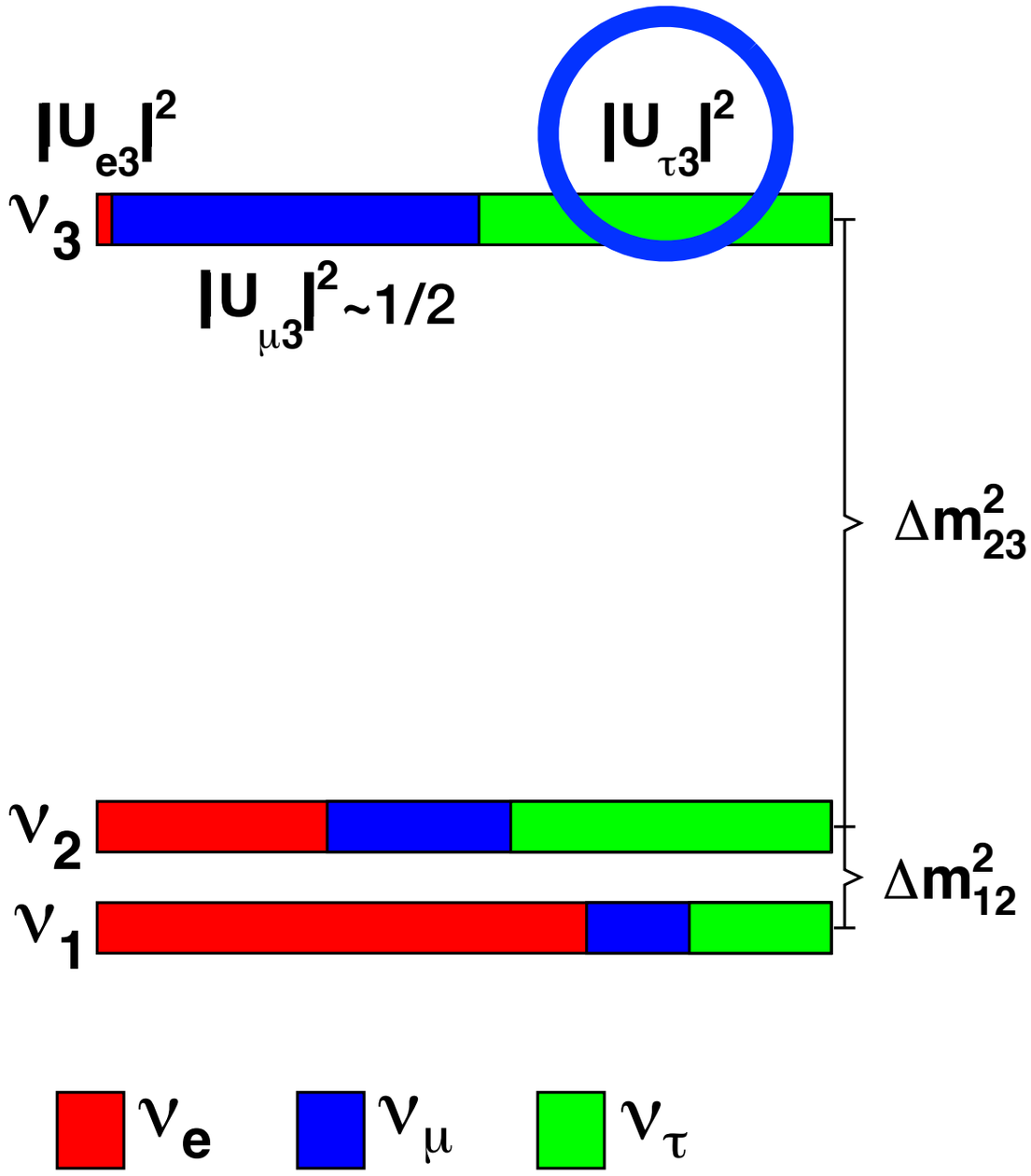
- $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$ is the last unmeasured PMNS matrix element
- Non-unitarity in the third mass eigenstate would be “New” physics
  - Non-Standard Interactions?
  - ν_1 and ν_2 non-unitary?



$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Importance of $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$

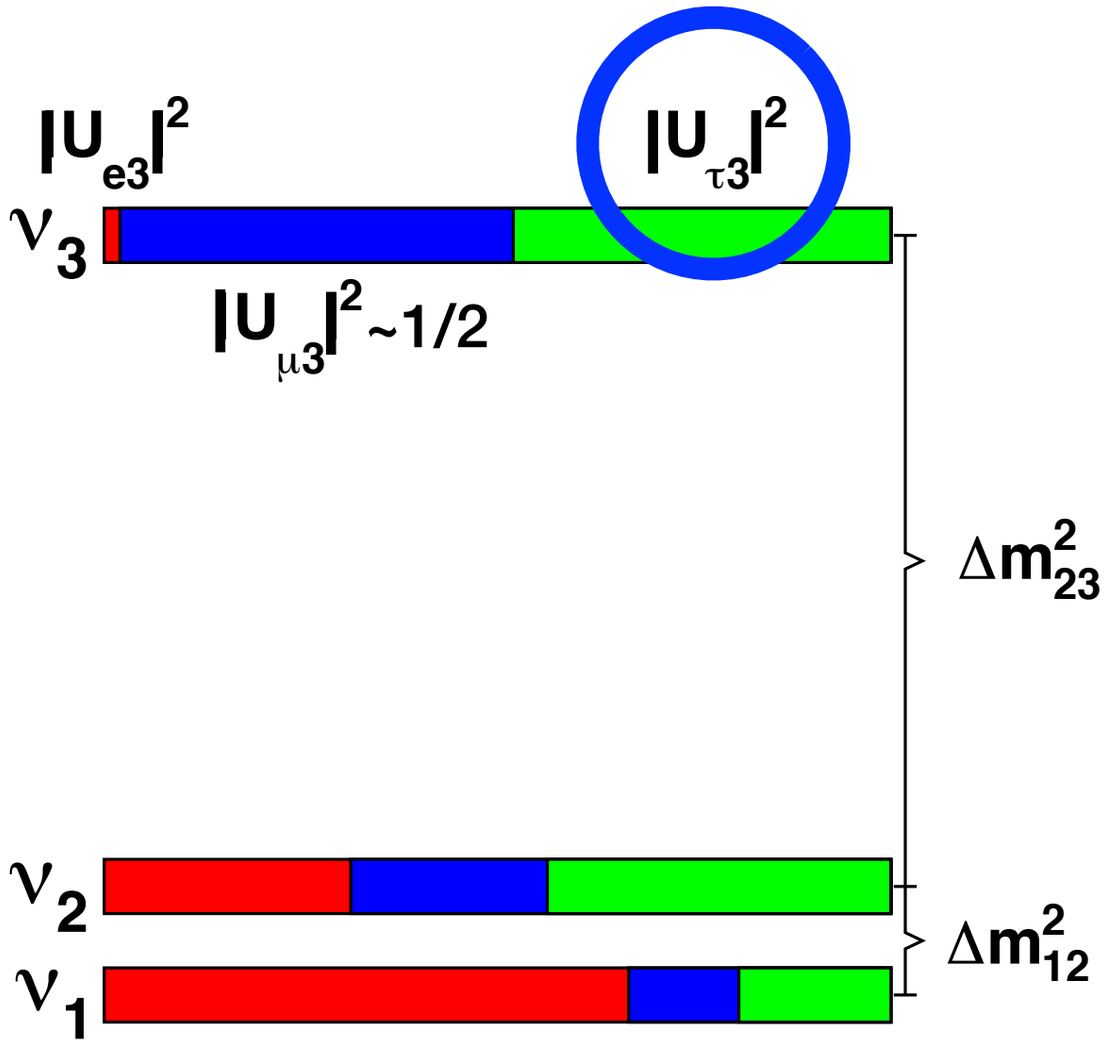
- $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$ is the last unmeasured PMNS matrix element
- Non-unitarity in the third mass eigenstate would be “New” physics
  - Non-Standard Interactions?
  - ν_1 and ν_2 non-unitary?
  - If unitary, not much room left for sterile neutrinos that couple to active states?



$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Importance of $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$

- $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$ is the last unmeasured PMNS matrix element
- Non-unitarity in the third mass eigenstate would be “New” physics
  - Non-Standard Interactions?
  - ν_1 and ν_2 non-unitary?
  - If unitary, not much room left for sterile neutrinos that couple to active states?
- Directly measured via observation of nutau appearance



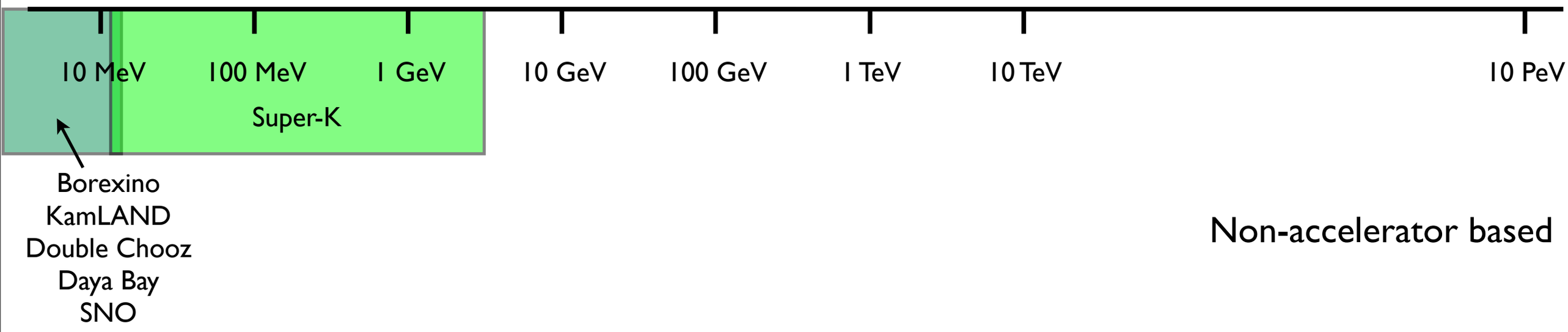
$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Neutrino Experimental Landscape

Experimental Landscape

- Reactor neutrino experiments dominate the < 1 GeV non-accelerator region

Accelerator based

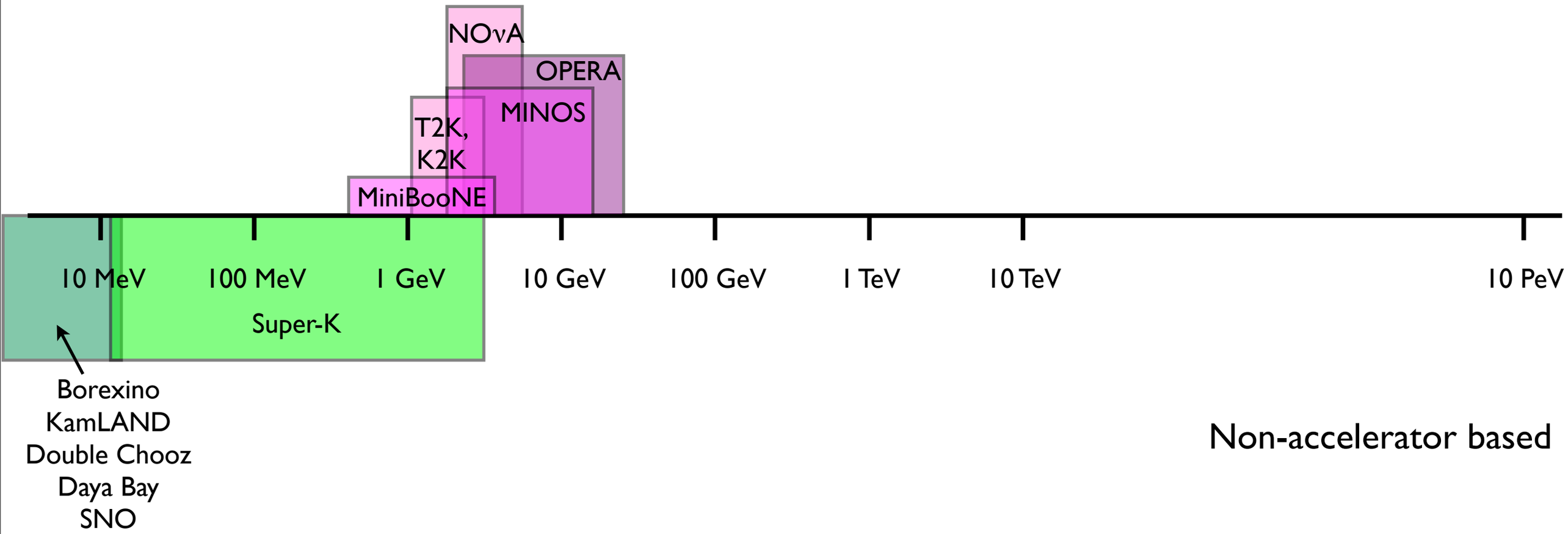


Non-accelerator based

*Boxes provide sense of scale for physics sensitive regions
*concept from D. Grant

Experimental Landscape

- Reactor neutrino experiments dominate the < 1 GeV non-accelerator region
- Accelerator - Beam and Detector are optimized

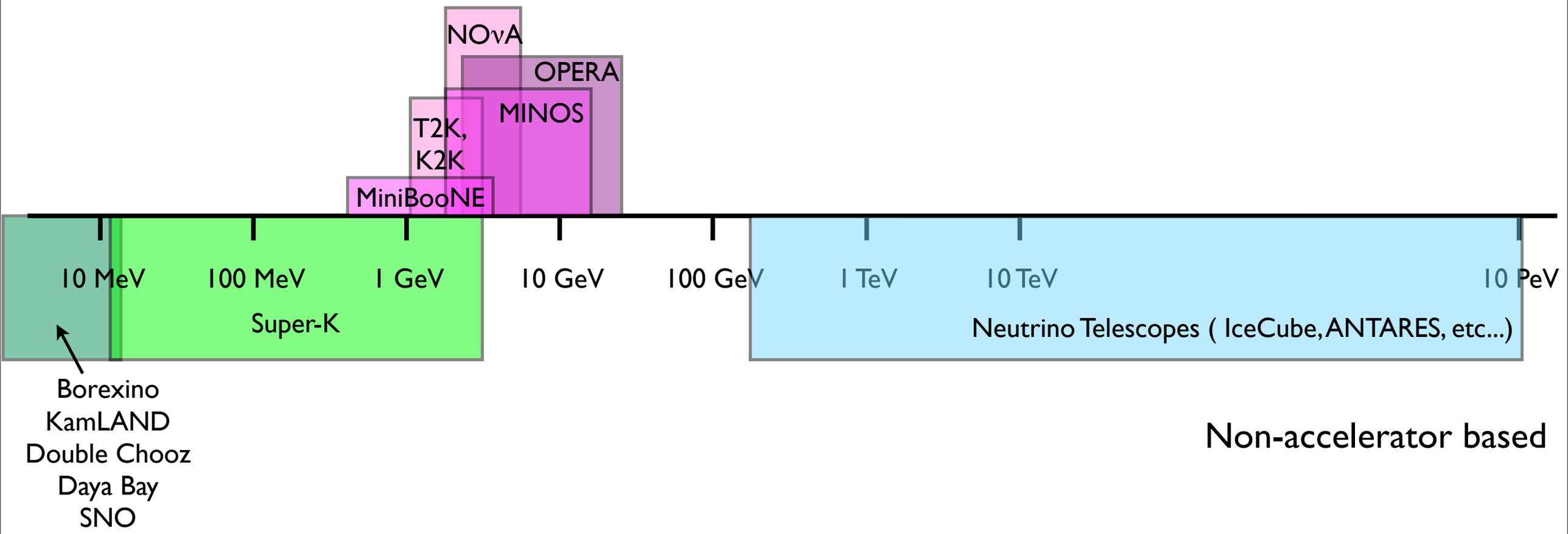


*Boxes provide sense of scale for physics sensitive regions
*concept from D. Grant

Experimental Landscape

- Reactor neutrino experiments dominate the < 1 GeV non-accelerator region
- Accelerator - Beam and Detector are optimized

Accelerator based

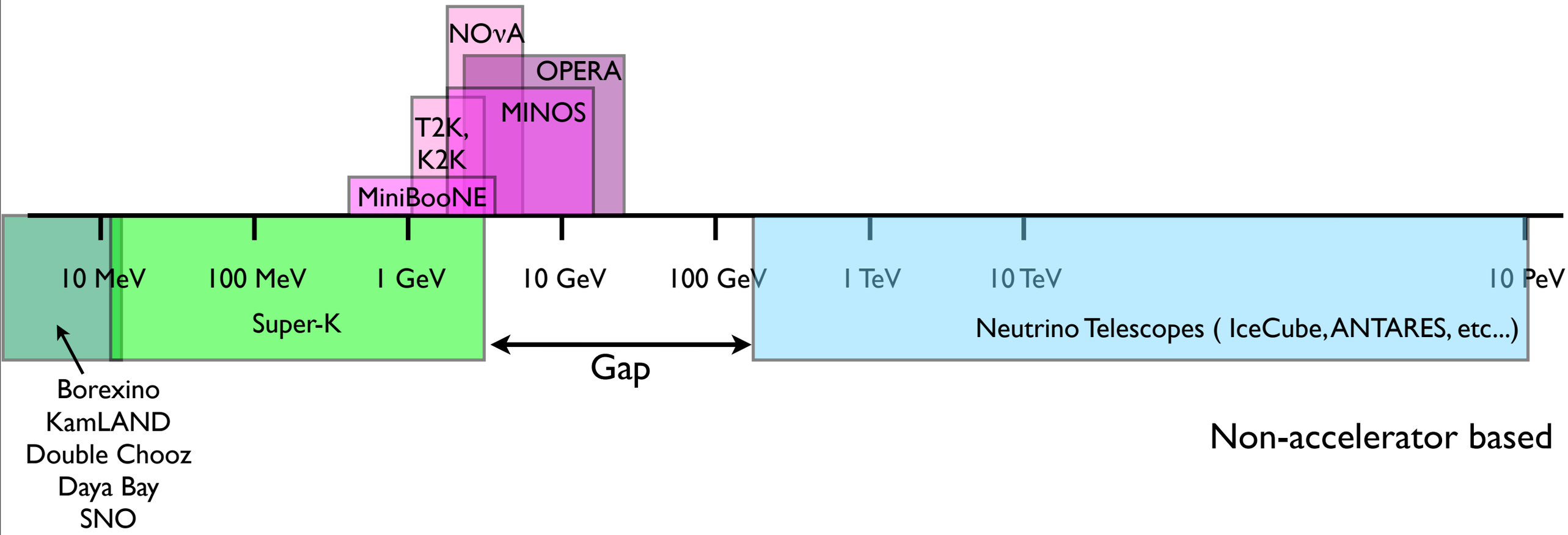


Non-accelerator based

*Boxes provide sense of scale for physics sensitive regions
*concept from D. Grant

Experimental Landscape

- Reactor neutrino experiments dominate the < 1 GeV non-accelerator region
- Accelerator - Beam and Detector are optimized

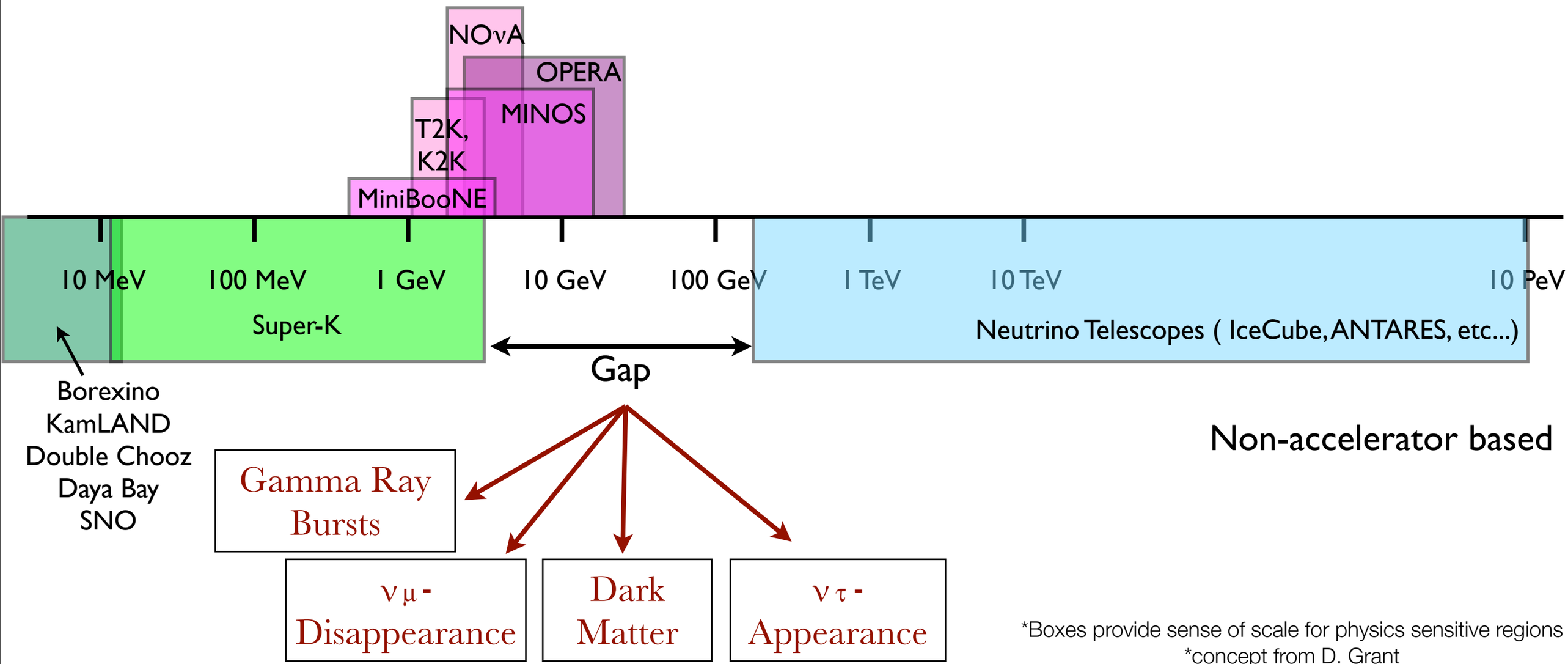


*Boxes provide sense of scale for physics sensitive regions
*concept from D. Grant

Experimental Landscape

- Reactor neutrino experiments dominate the < 1 GeV non-accelerator region
- Accelerator - Beam and Detector are optimized

Accelerator based



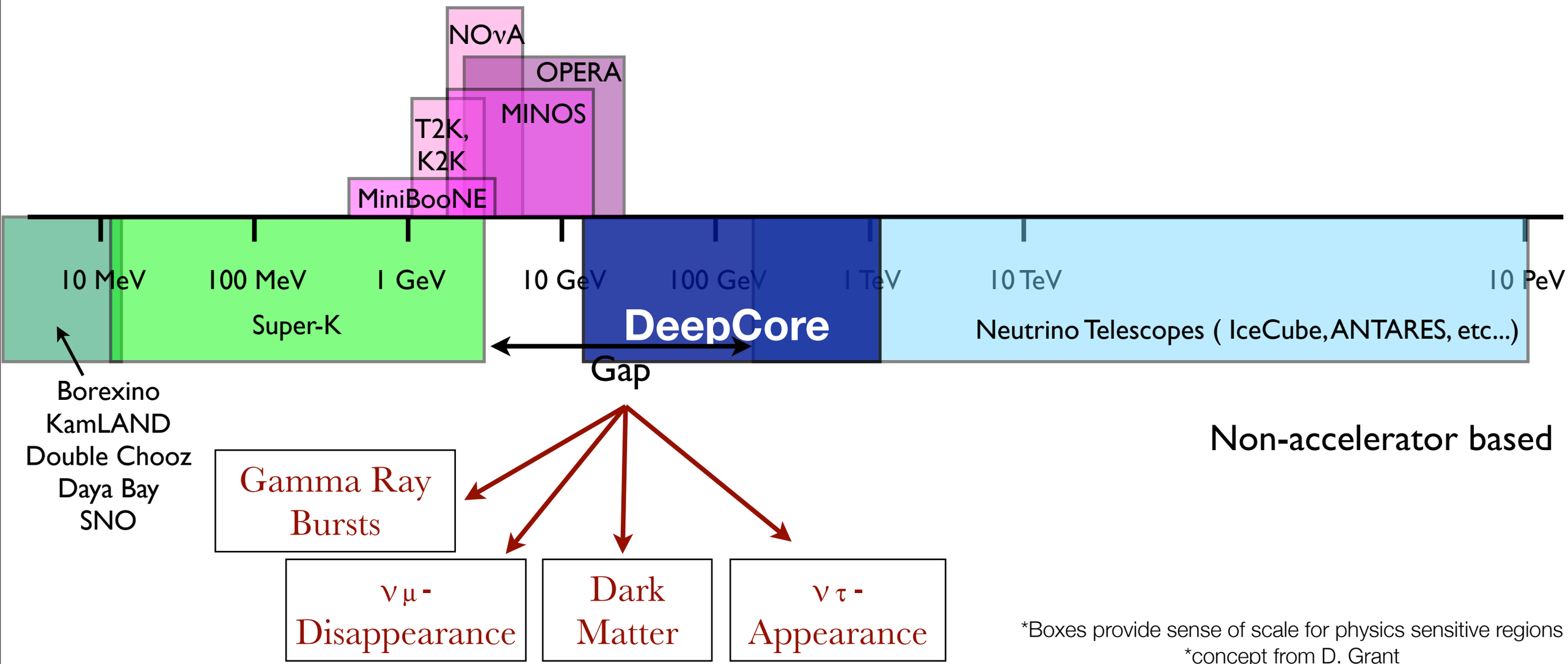
Non-accelerator based

*Boxes provide sense of scale for physics sensitive regions
*concept from D. Grant

Experimental Landscape

- Reactor neutrino experiments dominate the < 1 GeV non-accelerator region
- Accelerator - Beam and Detector are optimized

Accelerator based



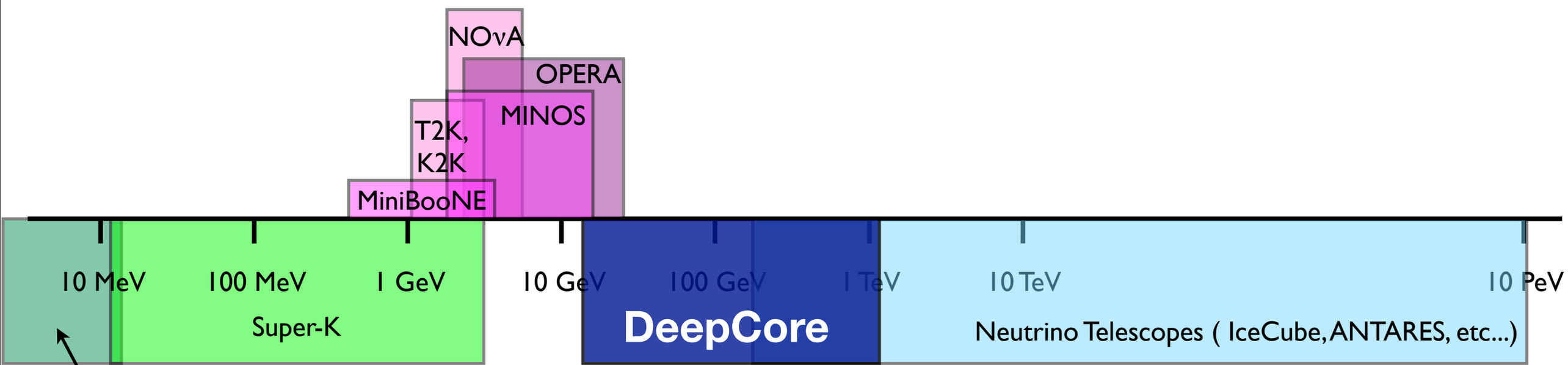
Non-accelerator based

*Boxes provide sense of scale for physics sensitive regions
*concept from D. Grant

Experimental Landscape

- Reactor neutrino experiments dominate the < 1 GeV non-accelerator region
- Accelerator - Beam and Detector are optimized

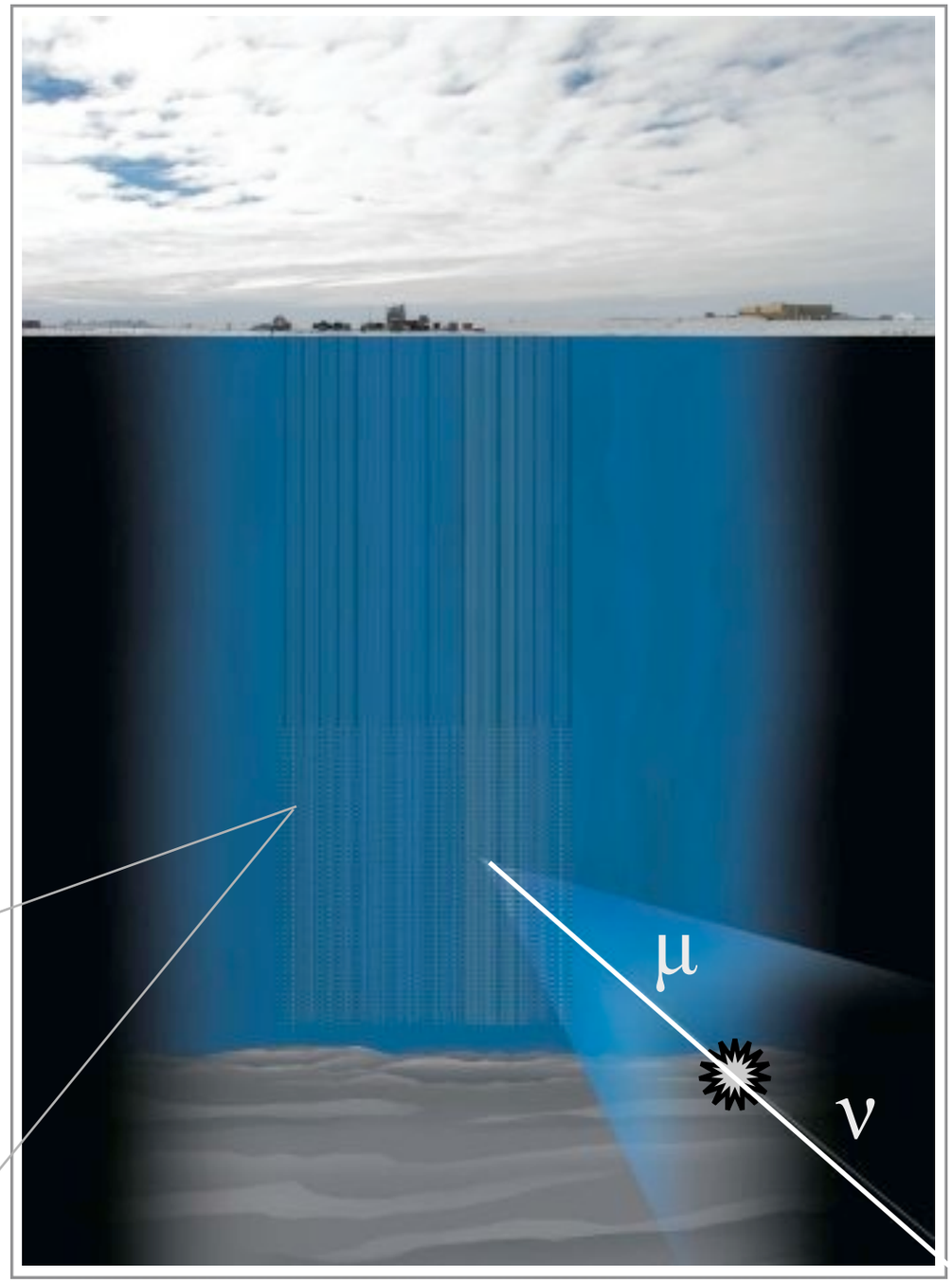
Accelerator based

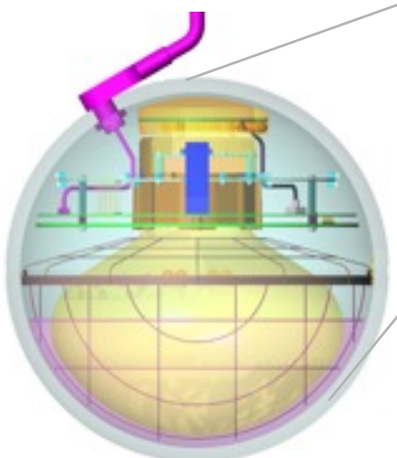


Non-accelerator based

*Boxes provide sense of scale for physics sensitive regions
*concept from D. Grant

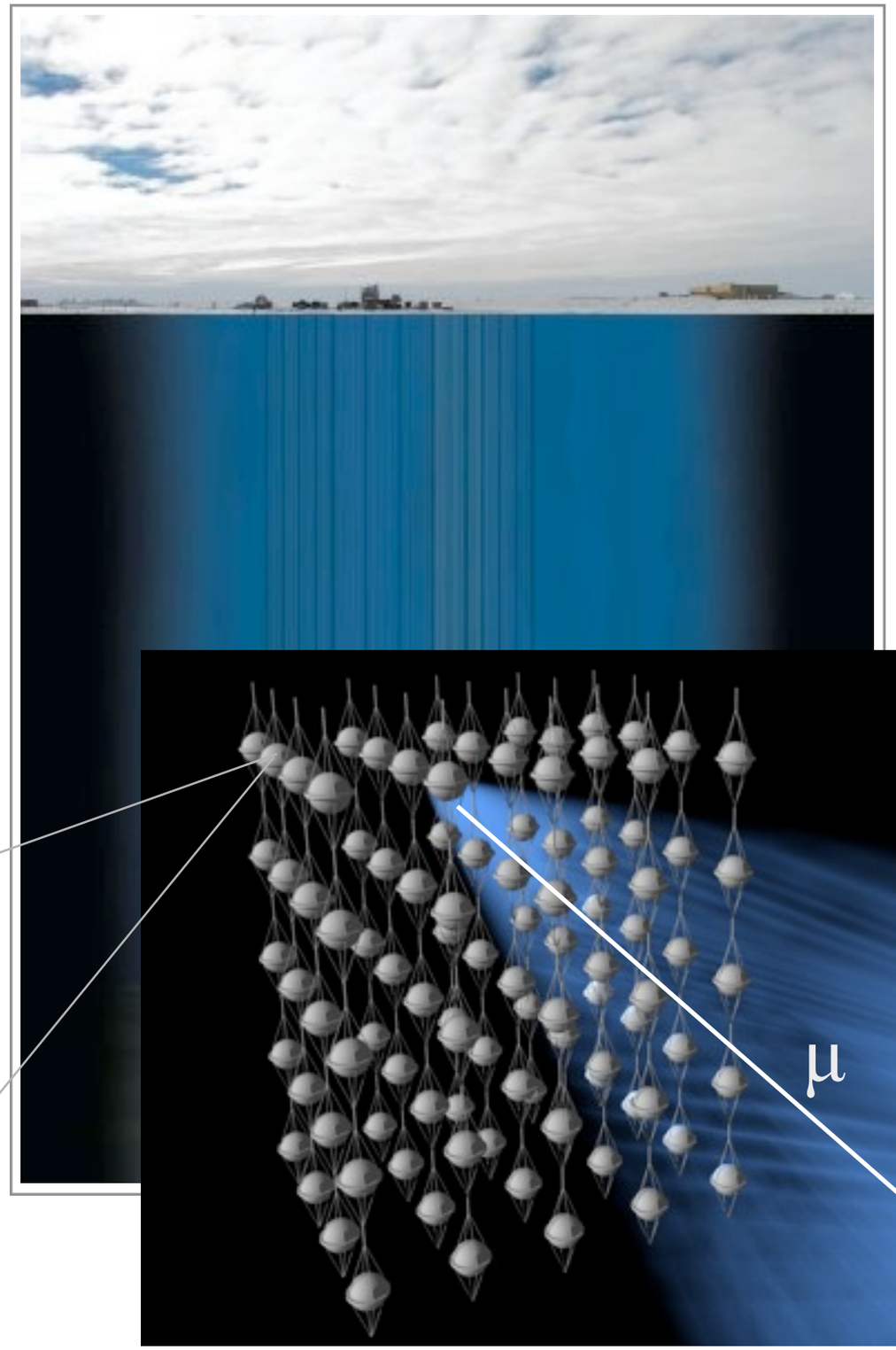
- ~1km^3 of instrumented ice
- Uses 5160 Digital Optical Modules (DOMs) across 86 strings within the ice to detect Cherenkov radiation
- 160 Cherenkov tank surface array (IceTop)
- Deployed 1.5-2.5km below the surface

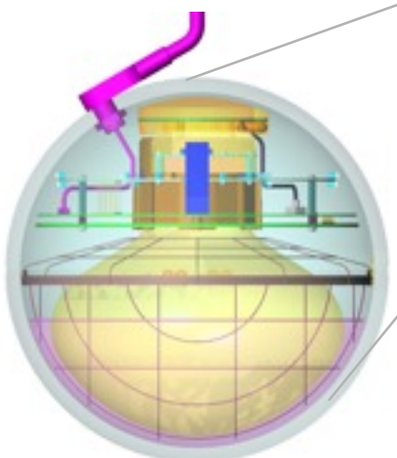




IceCube DOM

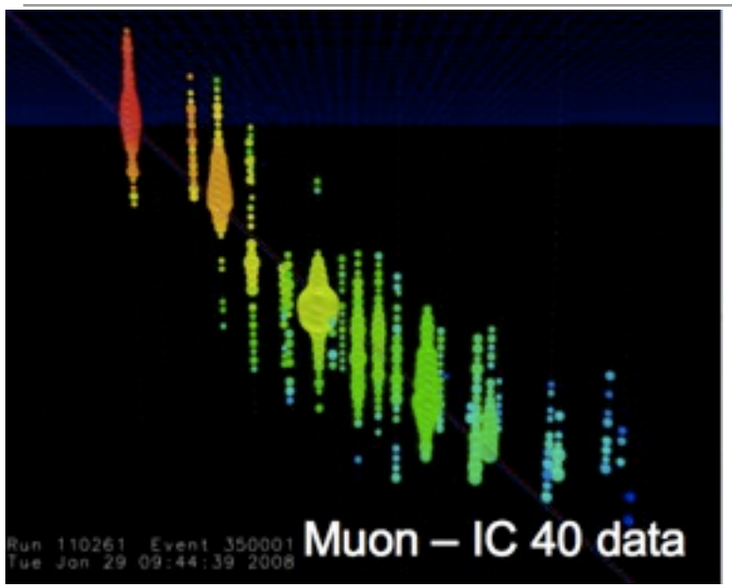
- ~1km^3 of instrumented ice
- Uses 5160 Digital Optical Modules (DOMs) across 86 strings within the ice to detect Cherenkov radiation
- 160 Cherenkov tank surface array (IceTop)
- Deployed 1.5-2.5km below the surface





IceCube DOM

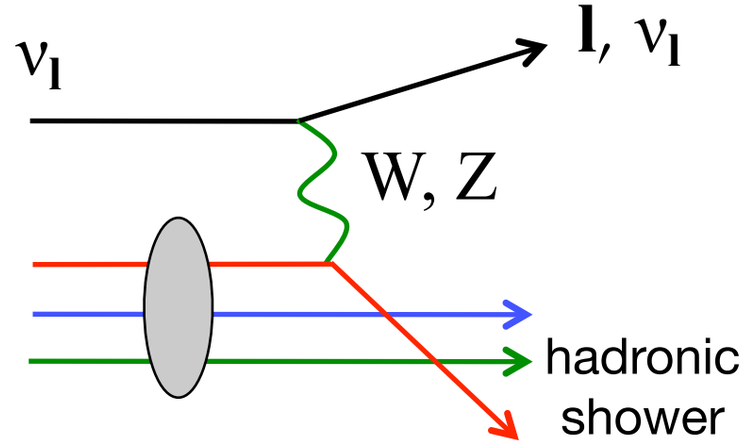
Detection Principles



ν_μ

Tracks:

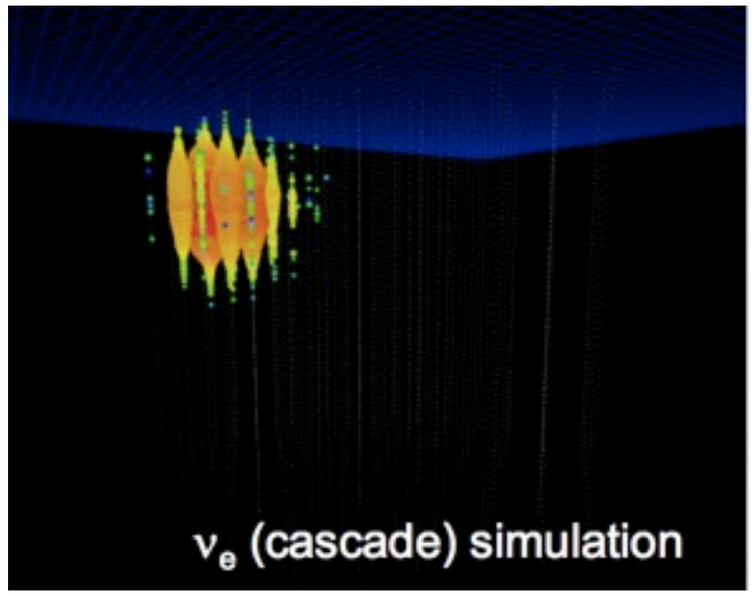
- through-going muons
- km long at high energy

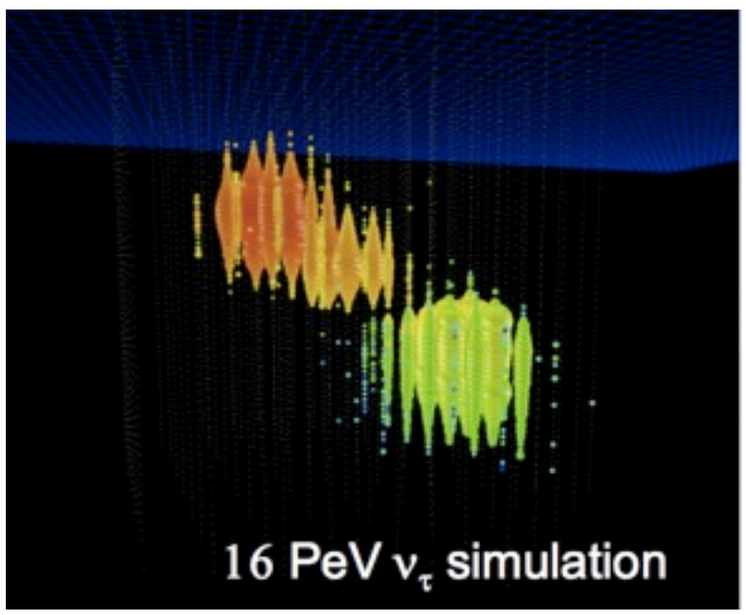


ν_τ, ν_e

Cascades:

- Neutral current for all flavors
- few m at low energy
- Charged current for ν_e and low-E ν_τ





ν_τ

Composites:

- Starting tracks
- high-E (PeV) ν_τ (Double Bangs)
- Good directional and energy resolution

Collaboration

- Oscillation
- IceCube-DeepCore Physics
- PINGU
- Beyond

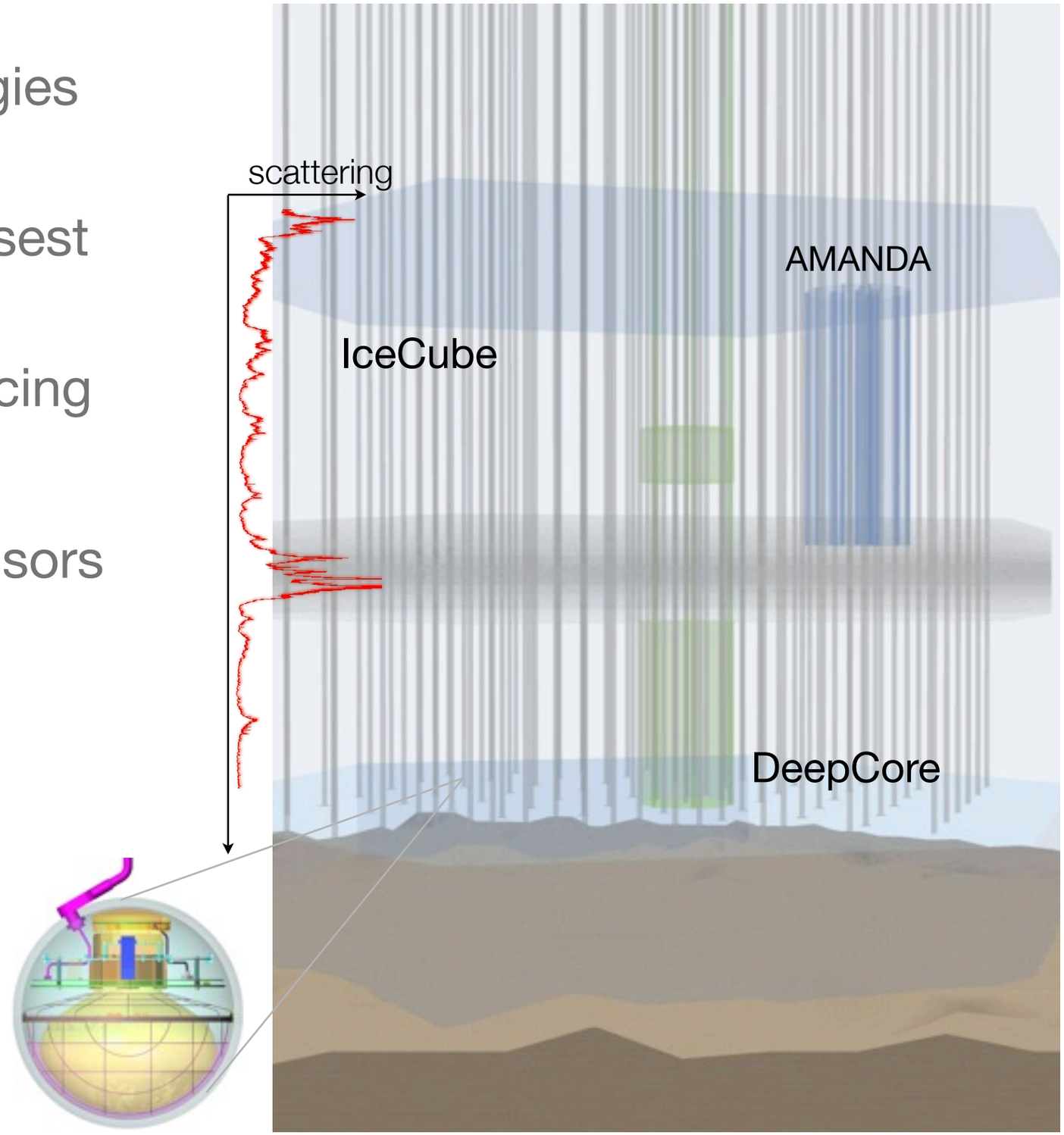


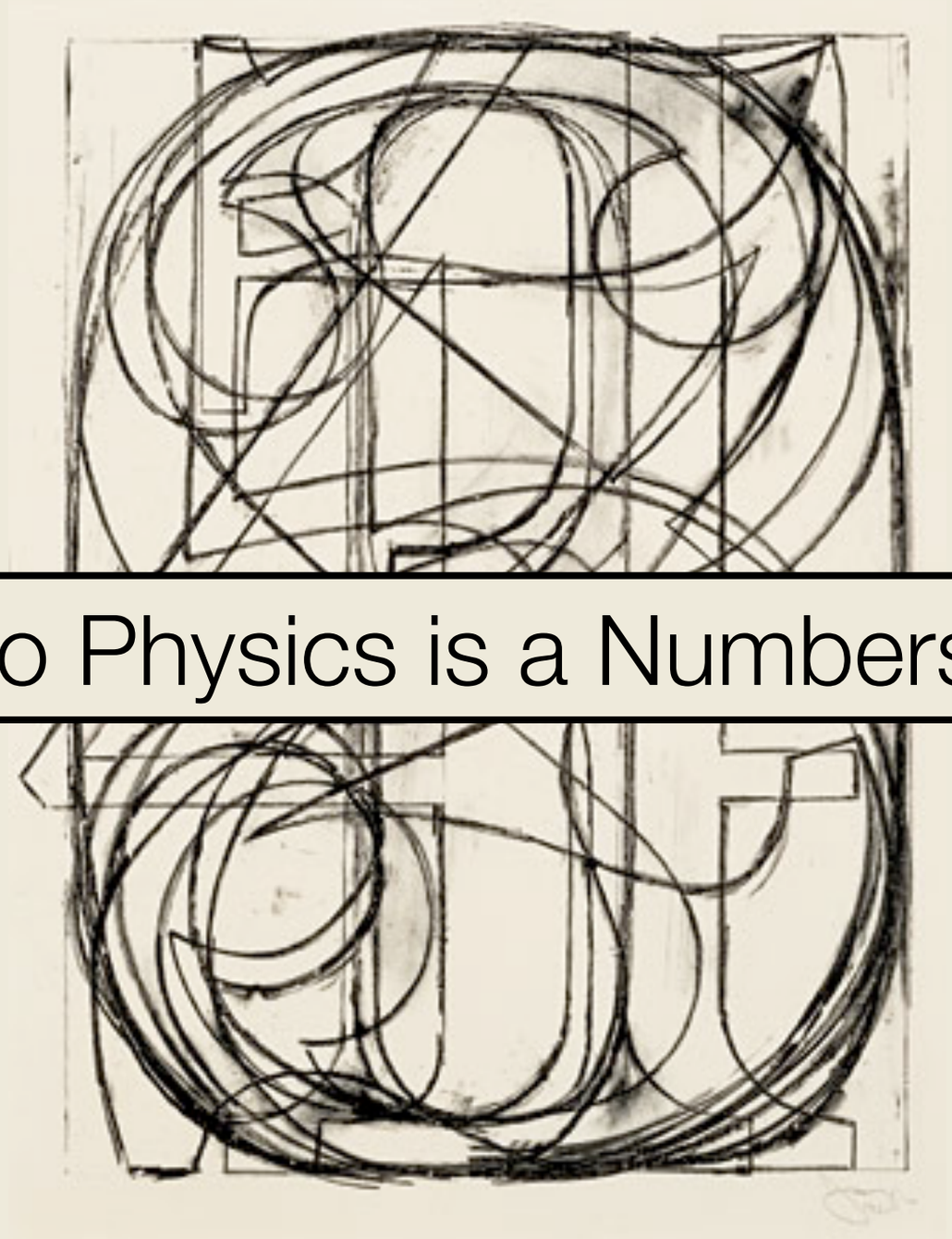
The IceCube Collaboration

36 institutions - 4 continents - ~250 Collaborators

IceCube + DeepCore

- DeepCore
  - Increased sensitivity at energies < 100-200 GeV
  - 8 special Strings plus 12 closest IceCube-standard Strings
  - Denser DOM and String spacing
  - Deepest and clearest Ice
  - Higher efficiency photon sensors
  - Lower trigger threshold



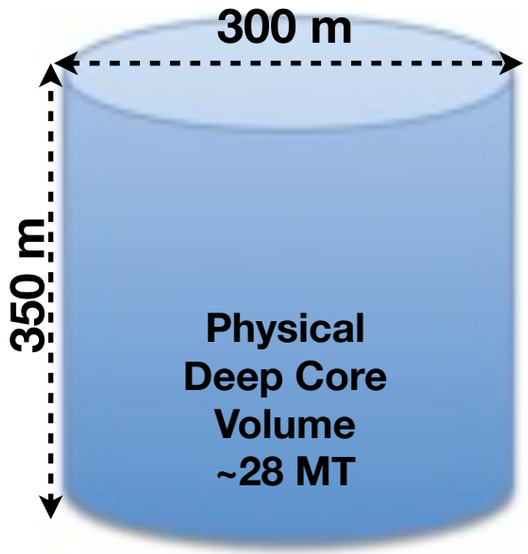


Neutrino Physics is a Numbers Game

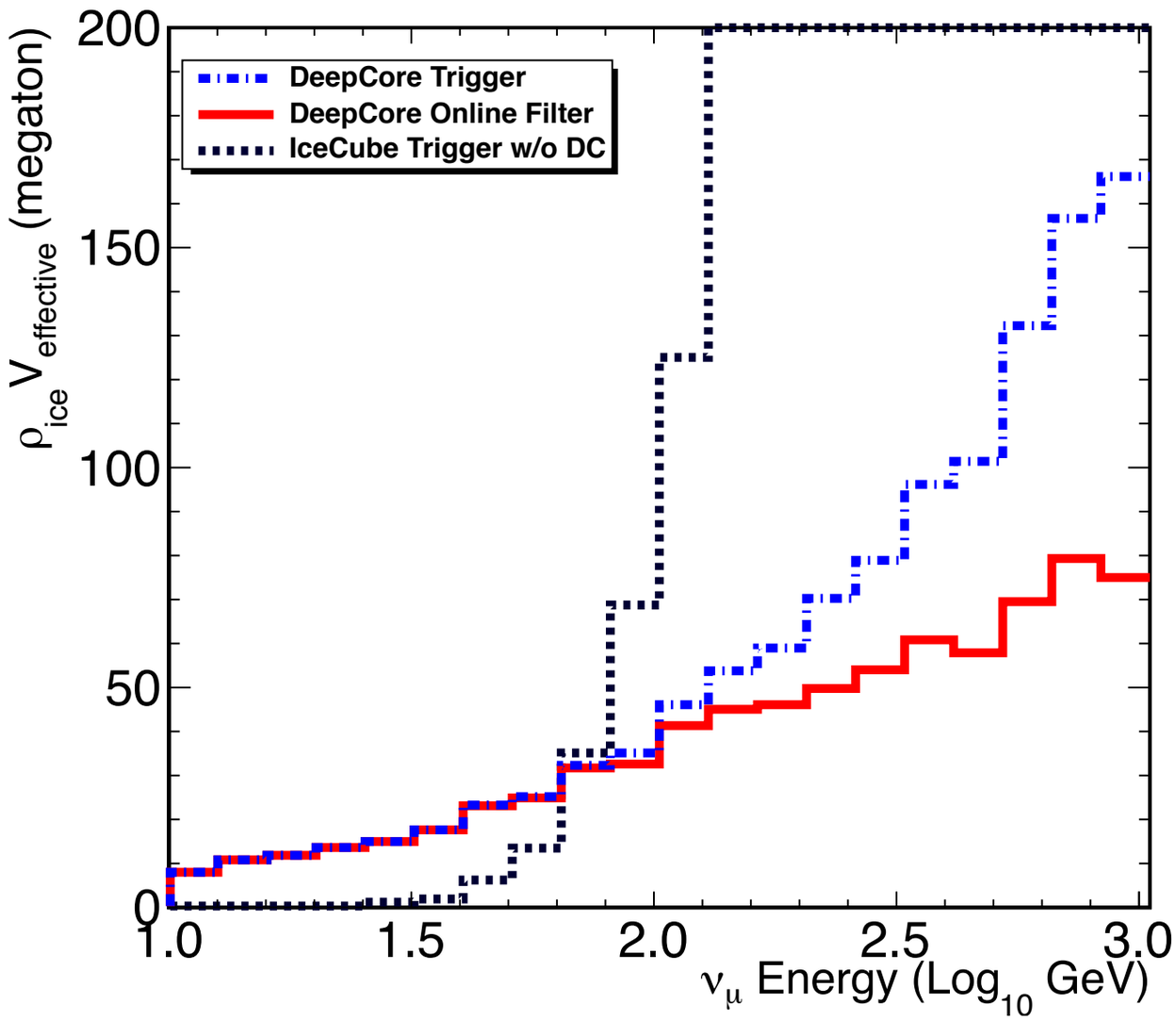
Jasper Johns “0 through 9”

Size Matters

- IceCube gains a dramatic improvement in sensitivity to neutrinos < 100 GeV with DeepCore

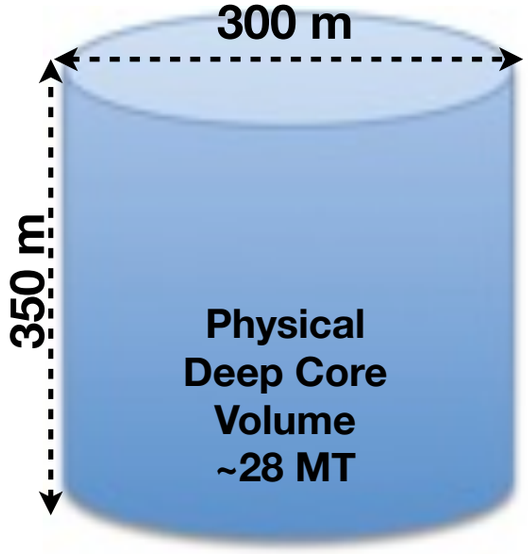


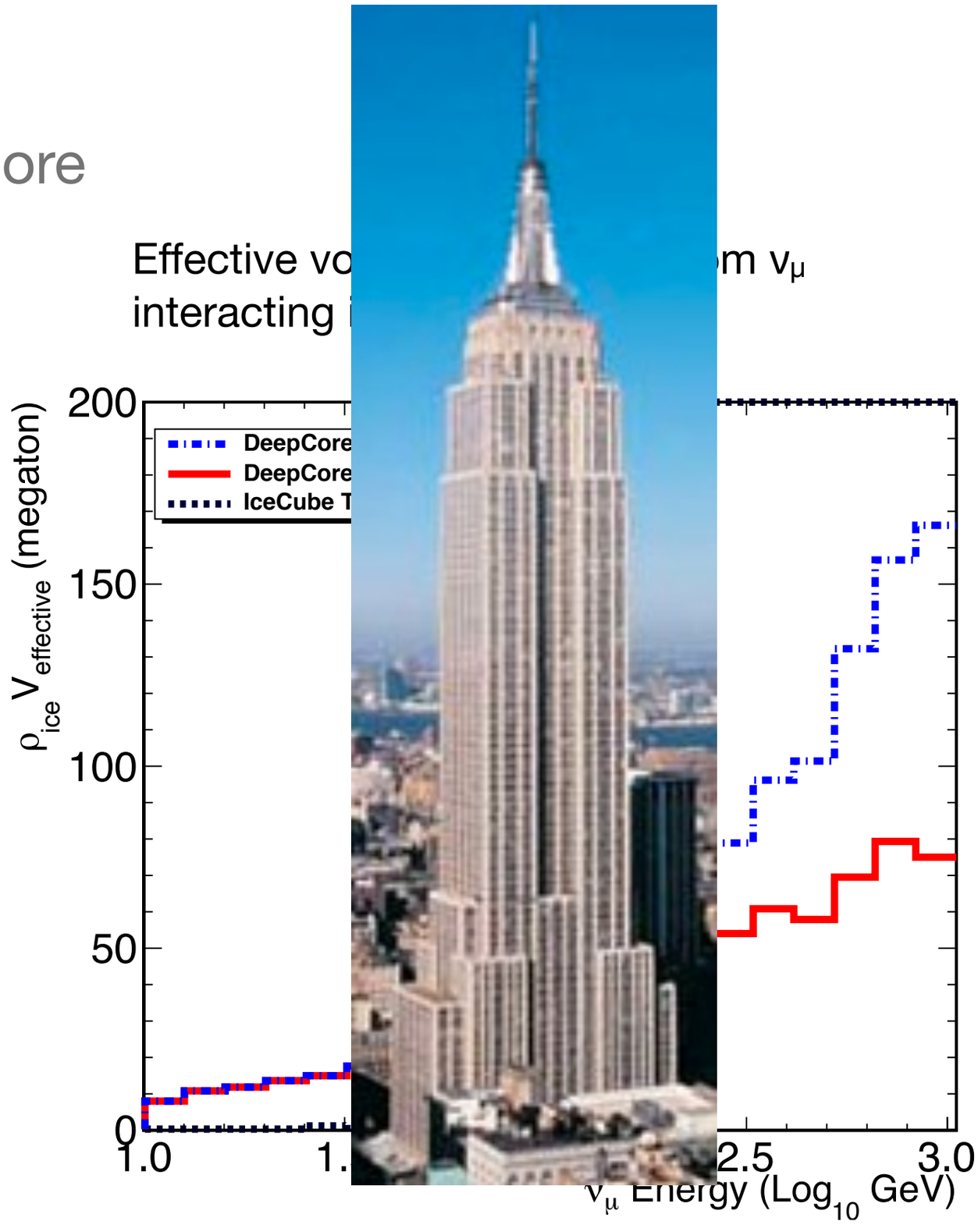
Effective volume for muons from ν_μ interacting in Deep Core



Size Matters

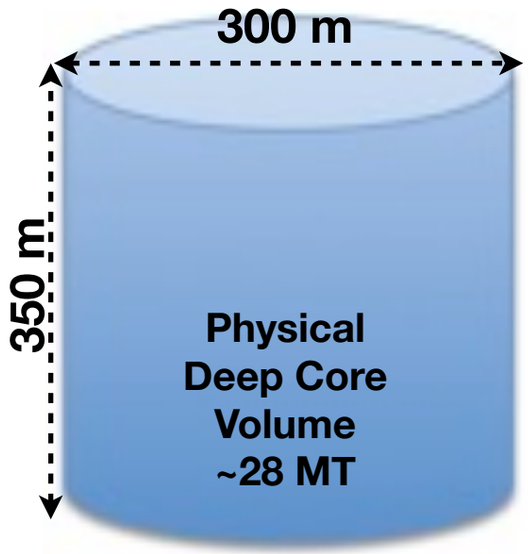
- IceCube gains a dramatic improvement in sensitivity to neutrinos < 100 GeV with DeepCore





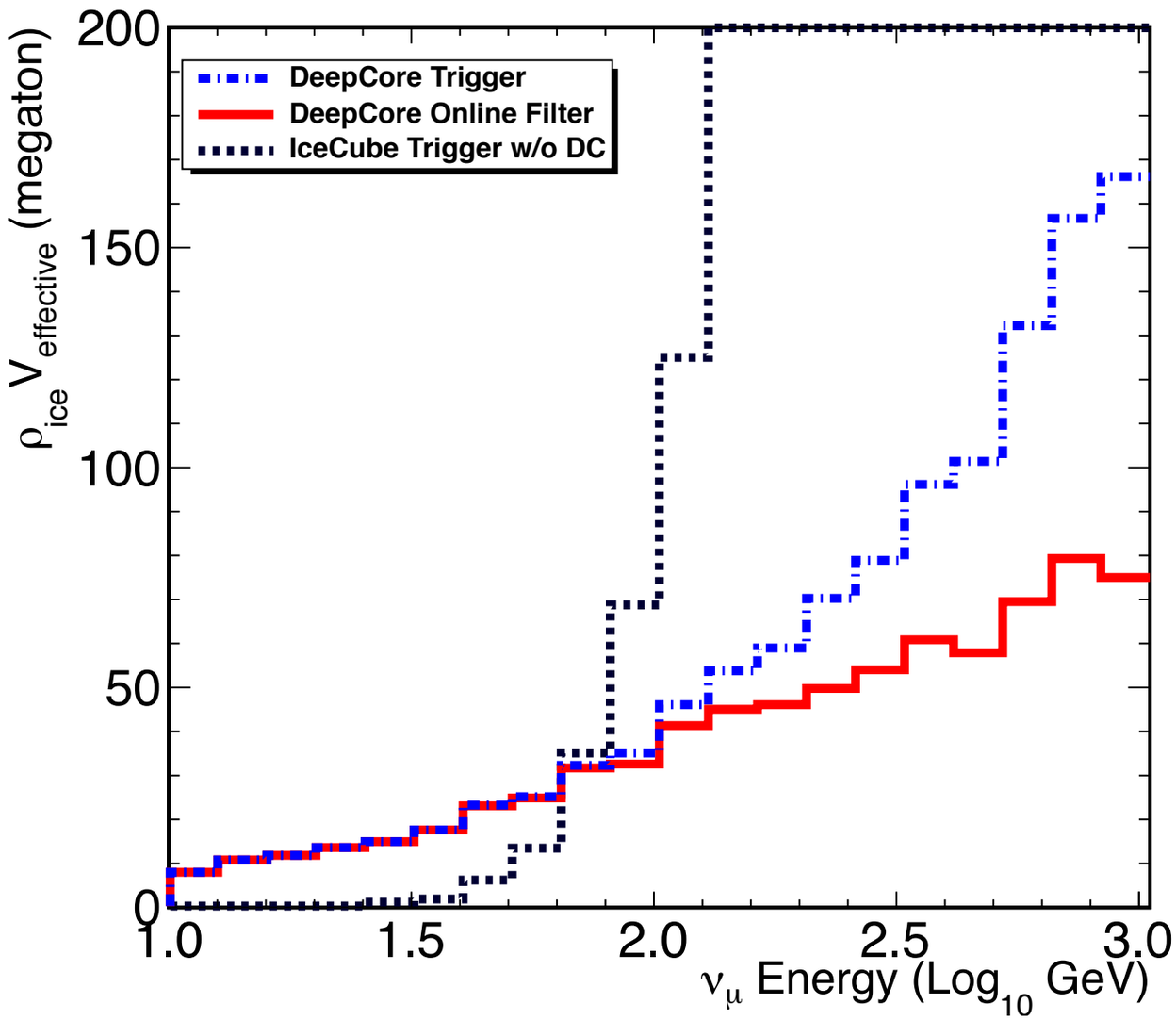
Size Matters

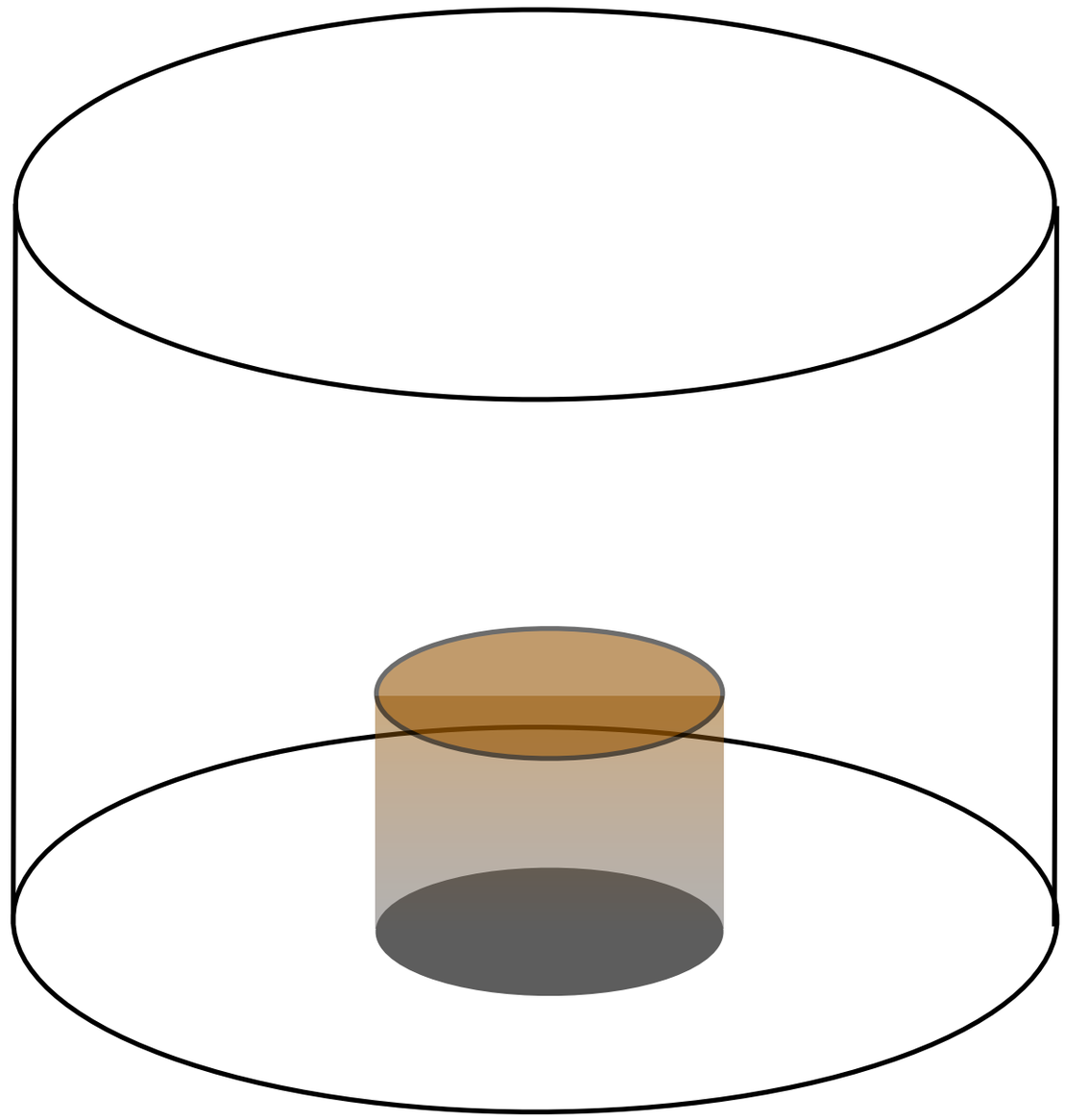
- IceCube gains a dramatic improvement in sensitivity to neutrinos < 100 GeV with DeepCore

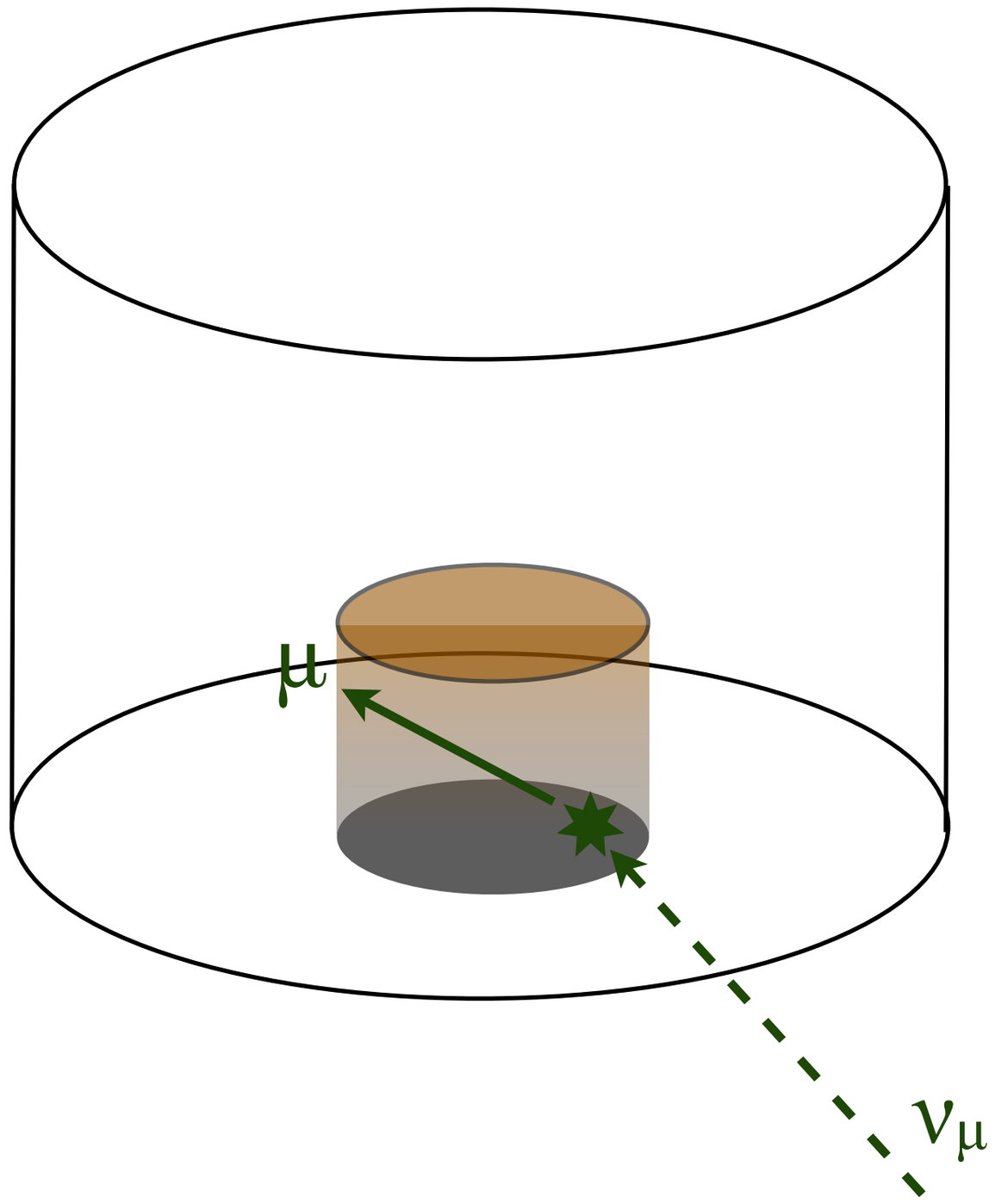


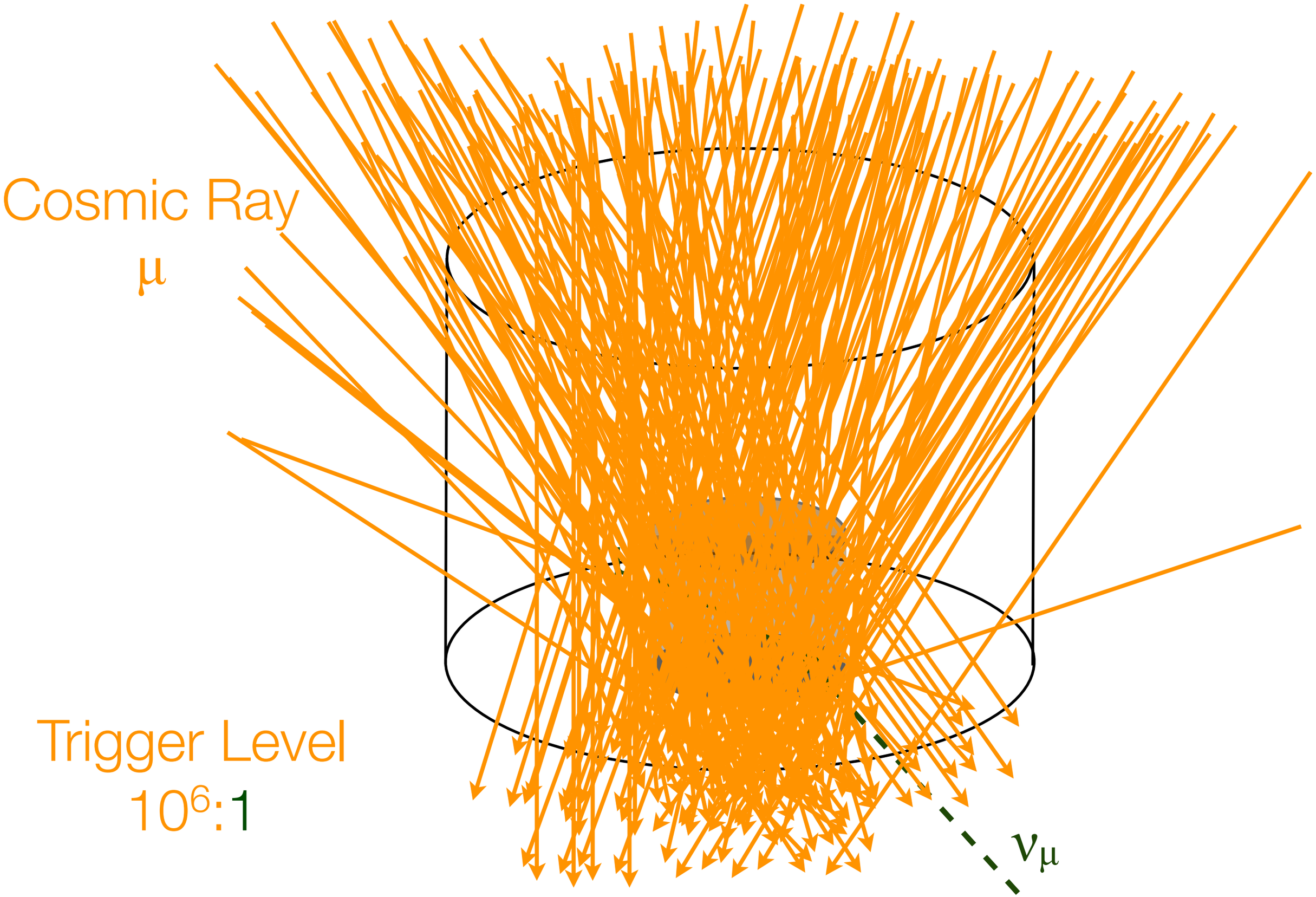


Effective volume for muons from ν_μ interacting in Deep Core



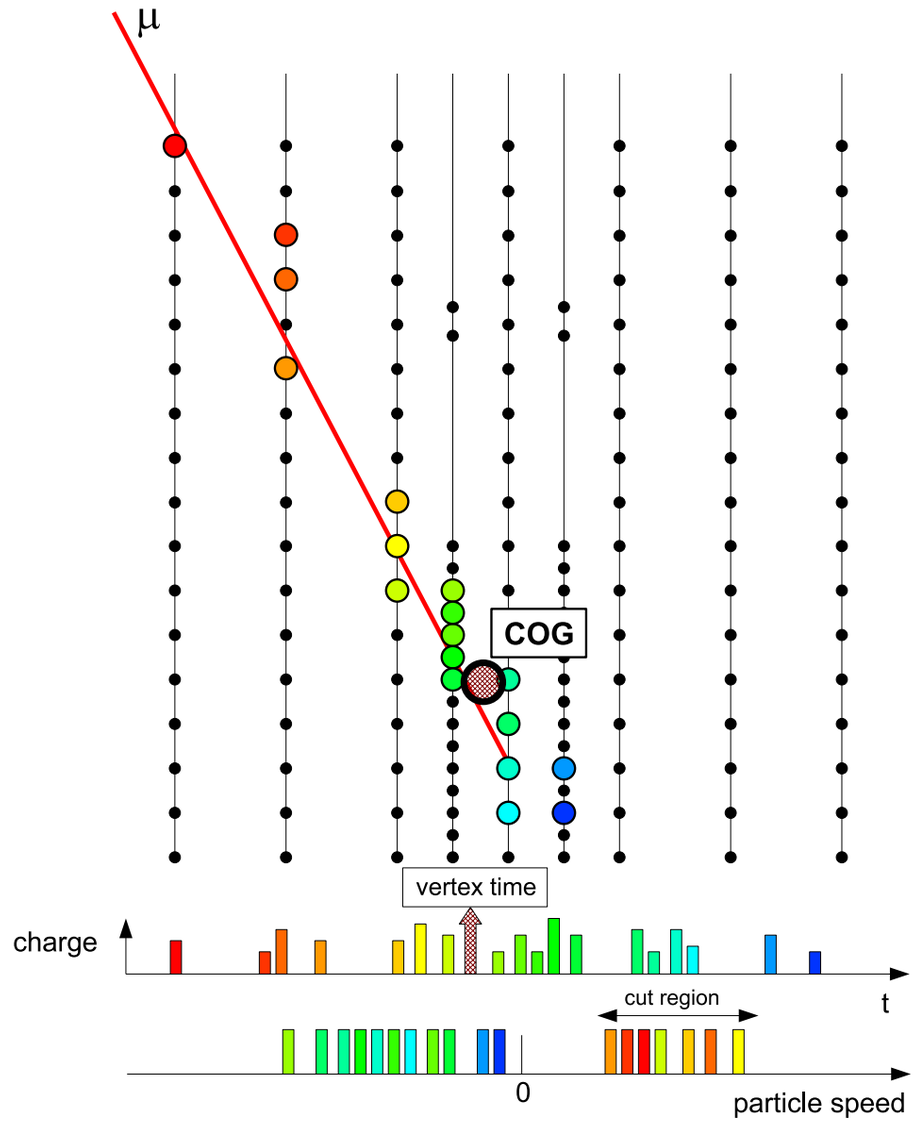



μ
ν_μ


Cosmic Ray
μ
Trigger Level
10⁶:1
ν_μ

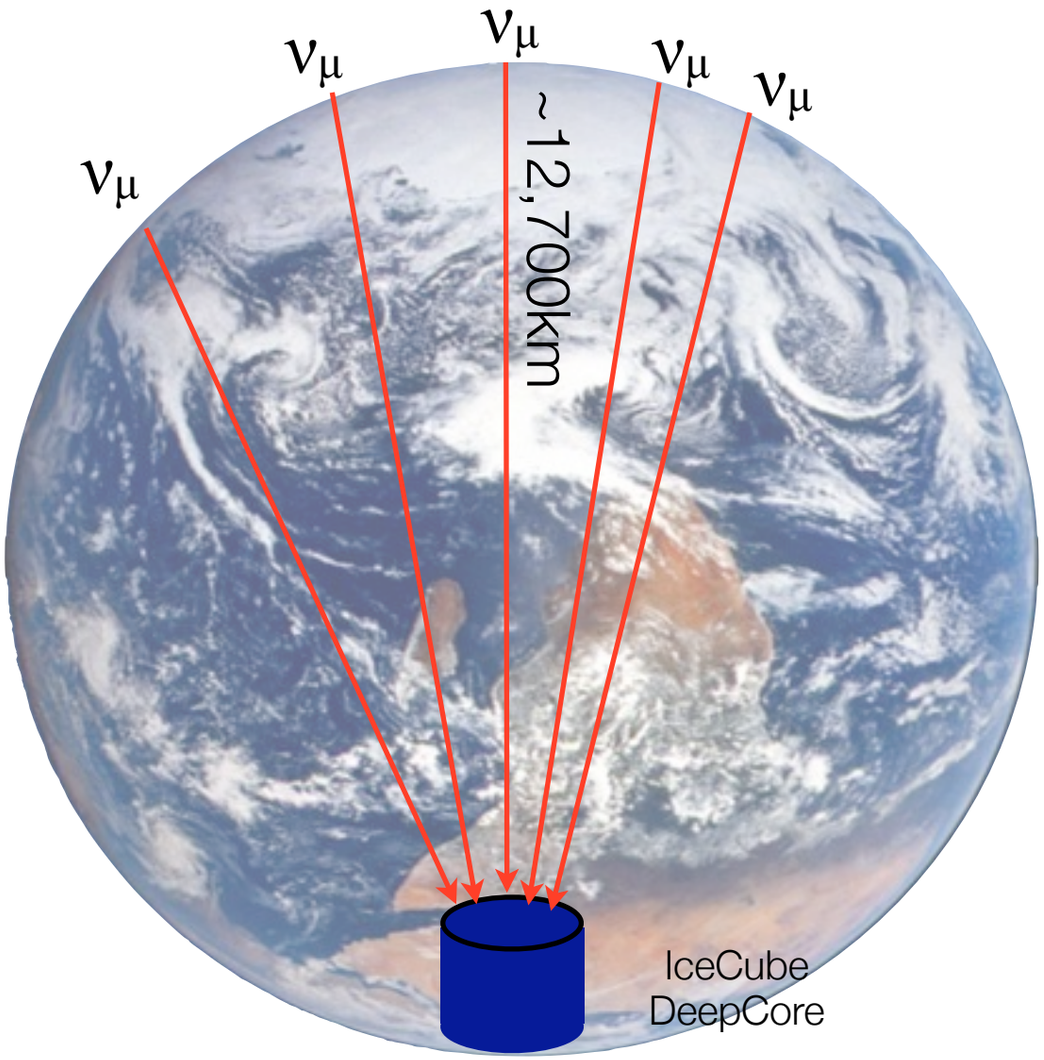
Background Rejection

- Trigger level background to signal ratio is 10^6:1
- DeepCore uses IceCube as an active veto to reject down-going atmospheric muons and neutrinos
  - Atmospheric muon rejection of ~$8x10^3$ with neutrino retention of ~99%
  - Further rejection employed offline

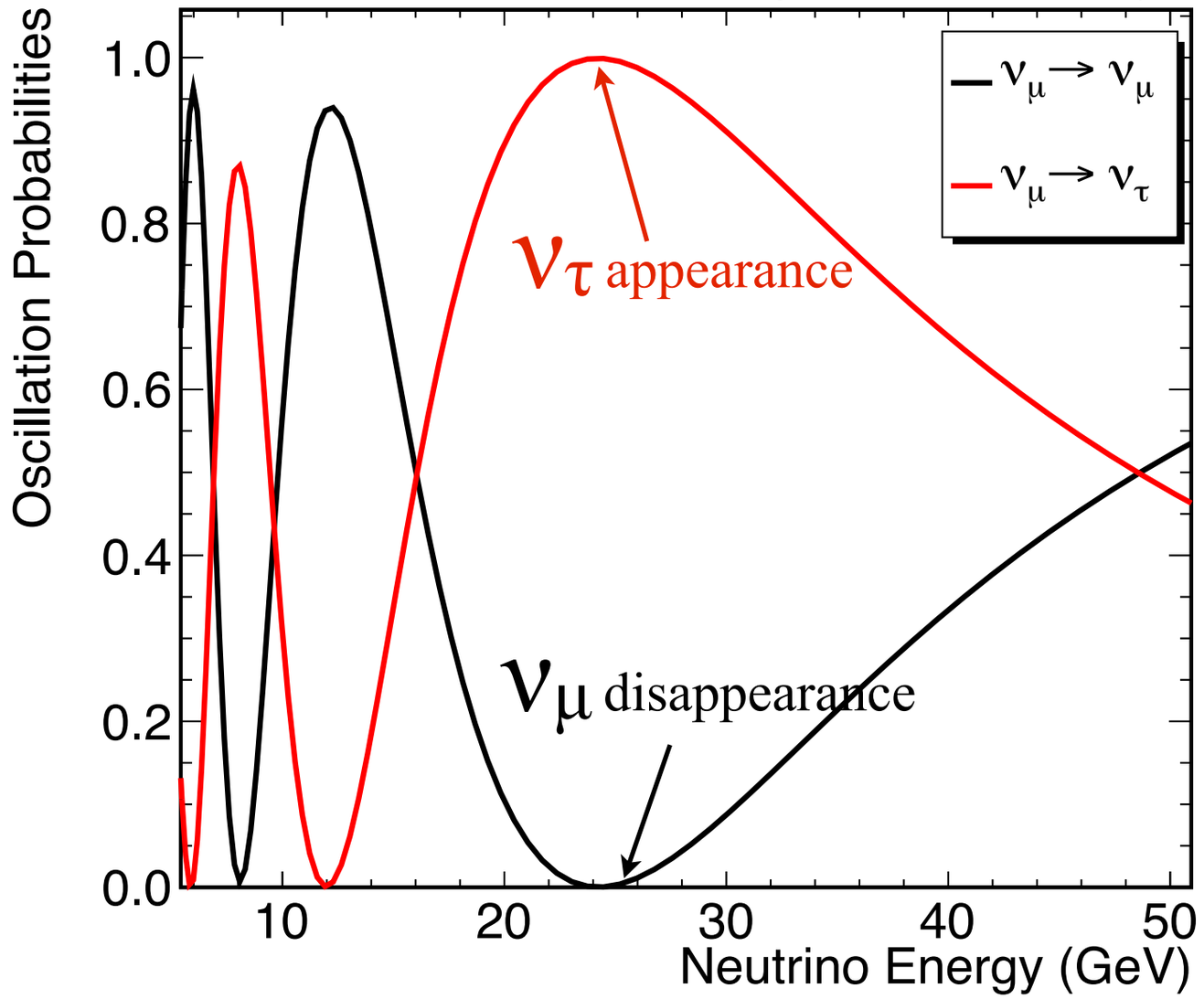


Neutrino Oscillation Source

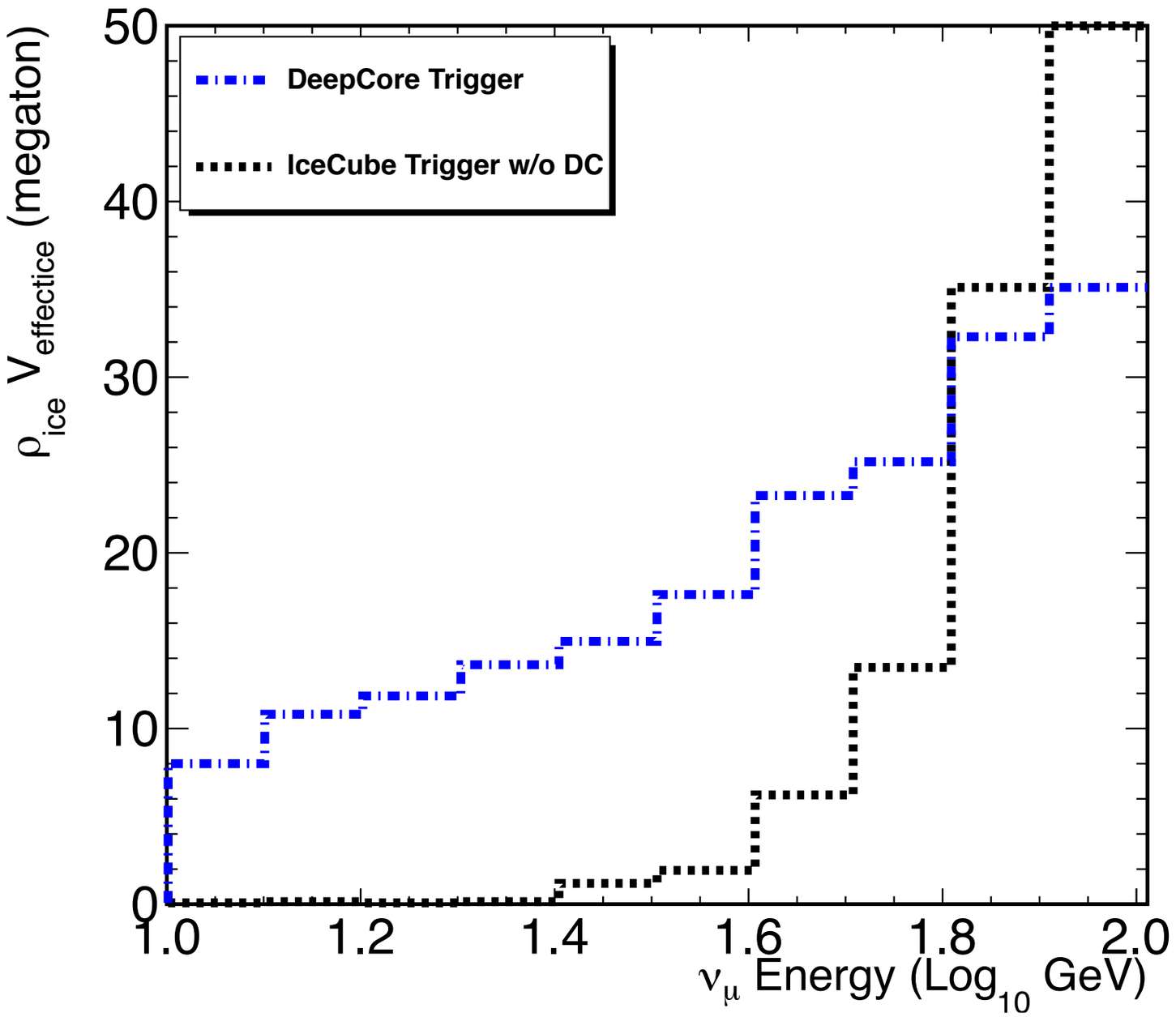
- Northern Hemisphere ν_μ oscillating over one earth radii produces ν_μ (ν_τ) oscillation minimum(maximum) at ~25 GeV
  - Covers all possible terrestrial baselines
  - "Beam" is free and never turns off



Mena, Mocioiu & Razzaque, *Phys. Rev.* D**78**, 093003 (2008)

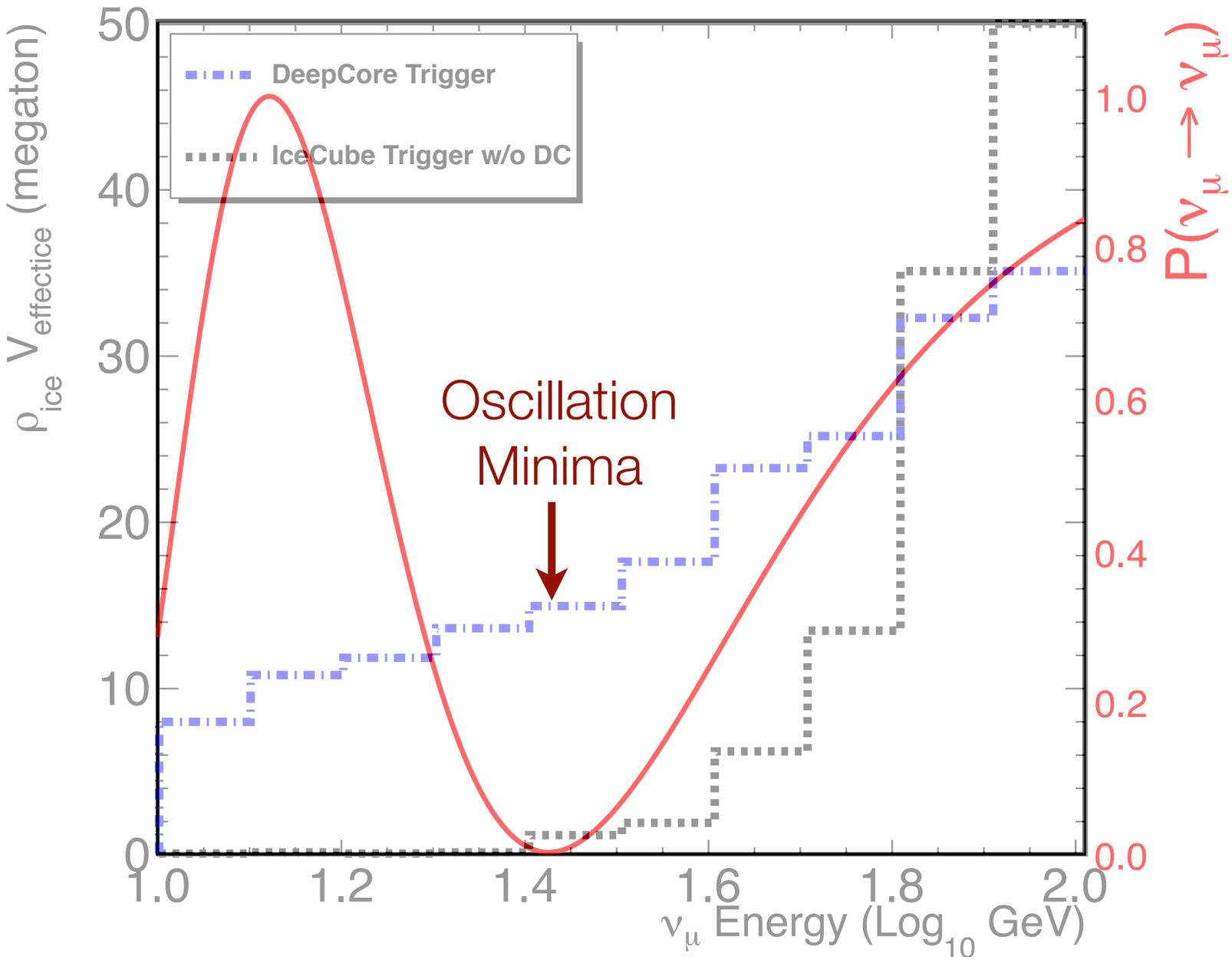


- IceCube + DeepCore will collect ~200k isotropic neutrinos at trigger level, tens of thousands have undergone oscillation



Oscillation

- IceCube + DeepCore will collect ~200k isotropic neutrinos at trigger level, tens of thousands have undergone oscillation



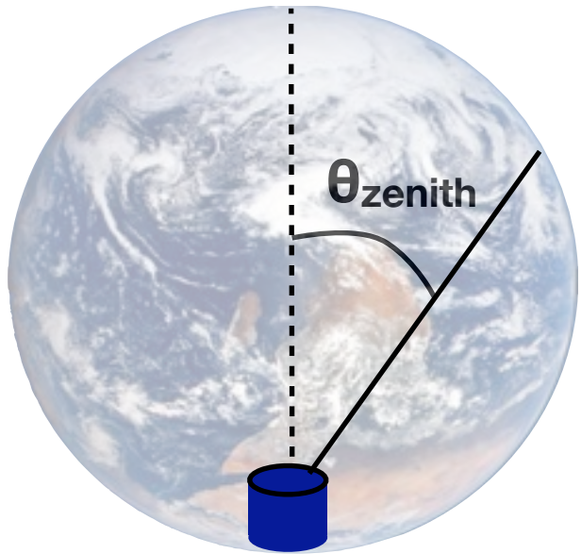
Neutrino Candidate

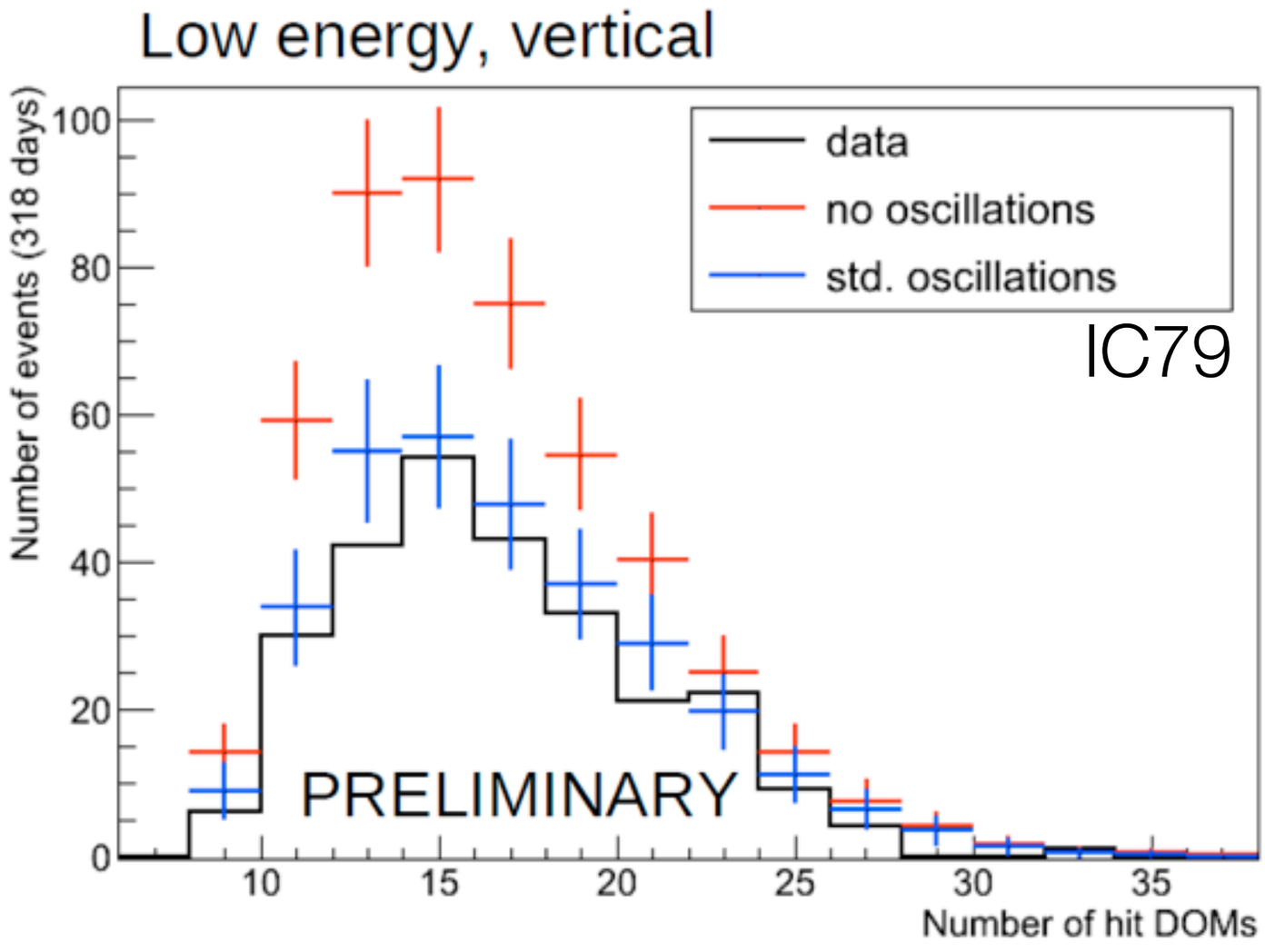
- 8 hours of real data
- Preliminary event selection
- Up-Going muon neutrino "candidate"
  - ~15 GeV from track length

- 8 hours of real data
- Preliminary event selection
- Up-Going muon neutrino “candidate”
- ~15 GeV from track length

Muon Neutrino Disappearance

- 1 year data with 79 total strings (Includes DeepCore)
- Tests oscillation hypothesis using high energy IceCube techniques
- Additional analyses using dedicated DeepCore methods are on-going
  - Higher event rate
  - Better reconstructions

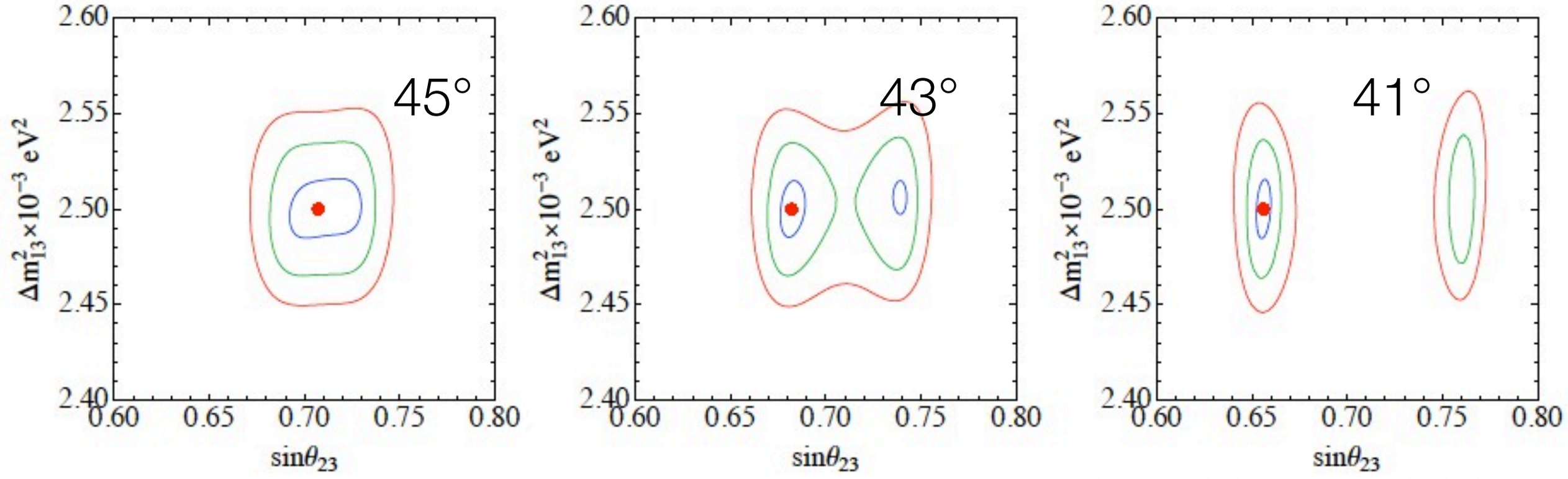




θ_{23} Maximal? Octant?

- Instead of fitting $\sin^2 2\theta_{23}$ fit $\sin\theta_{23}$
- The large and already well measured value of θ_{13} increases the chance
- Requires lots of events
  - 10 years DeepCore exposure

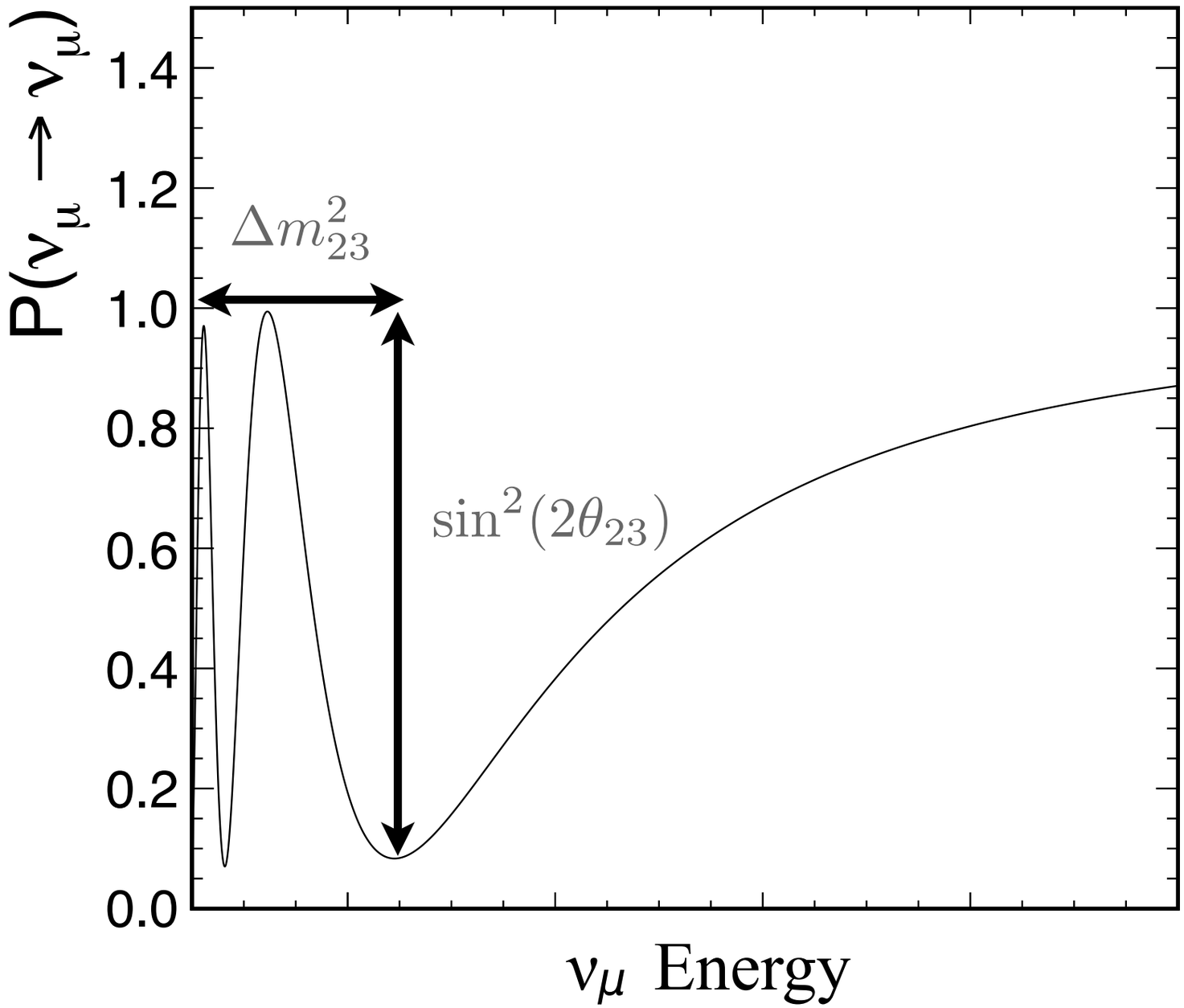
Observable energies of 5 to 50 GeV
10 energy bins, 4 angular bins
vs.
1st energy bin, 1 angular bin +
9 energy bins, 4 angular bins
vs.
Exclude first 2 energy bins:
8 energy bins, 4 angular bins



Fernandez-Martinez,Giordano, Mena, Mocioiu, PhysRevD.82.093011

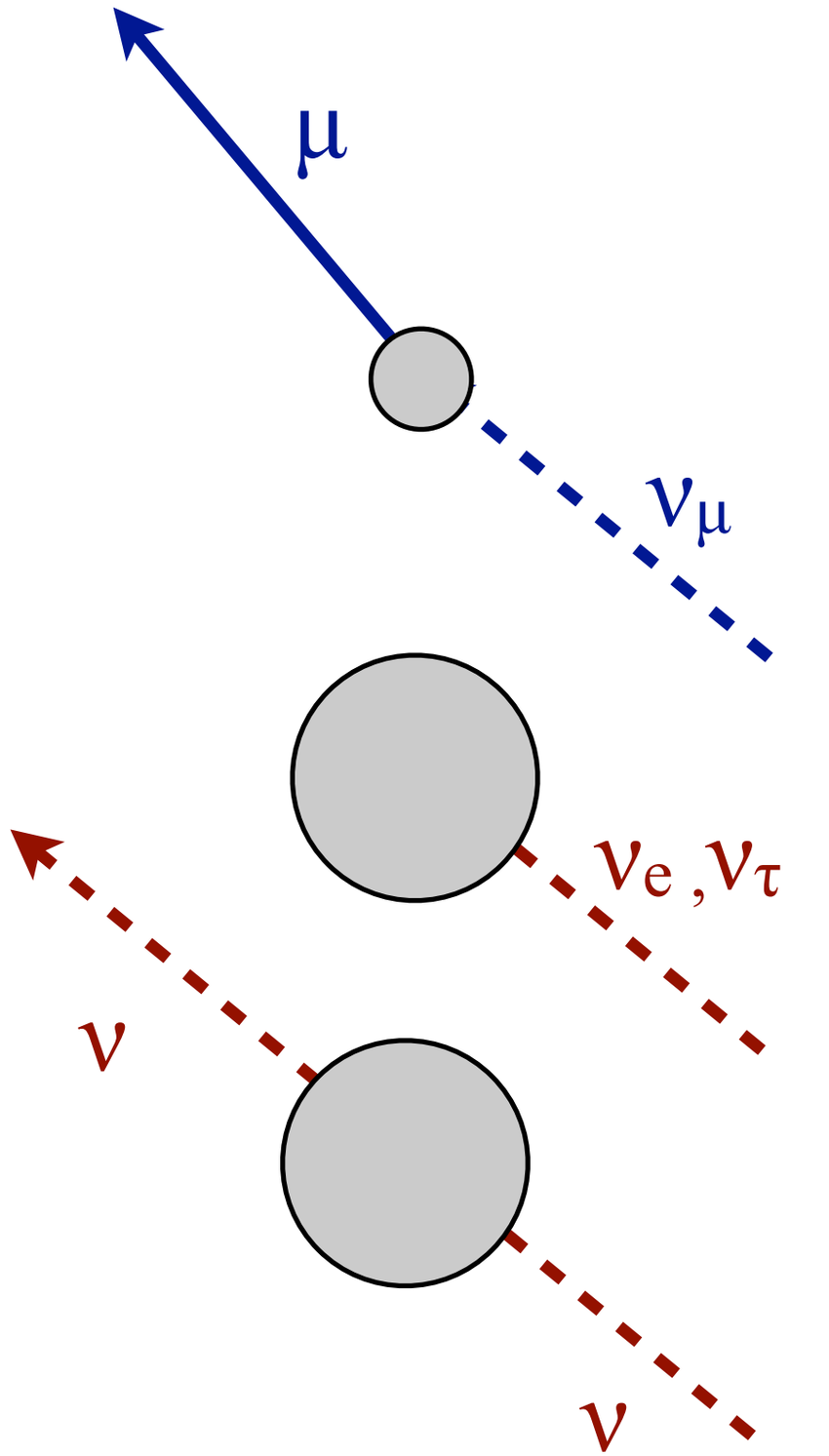
Generic Oscillation

Fixed Baseline L



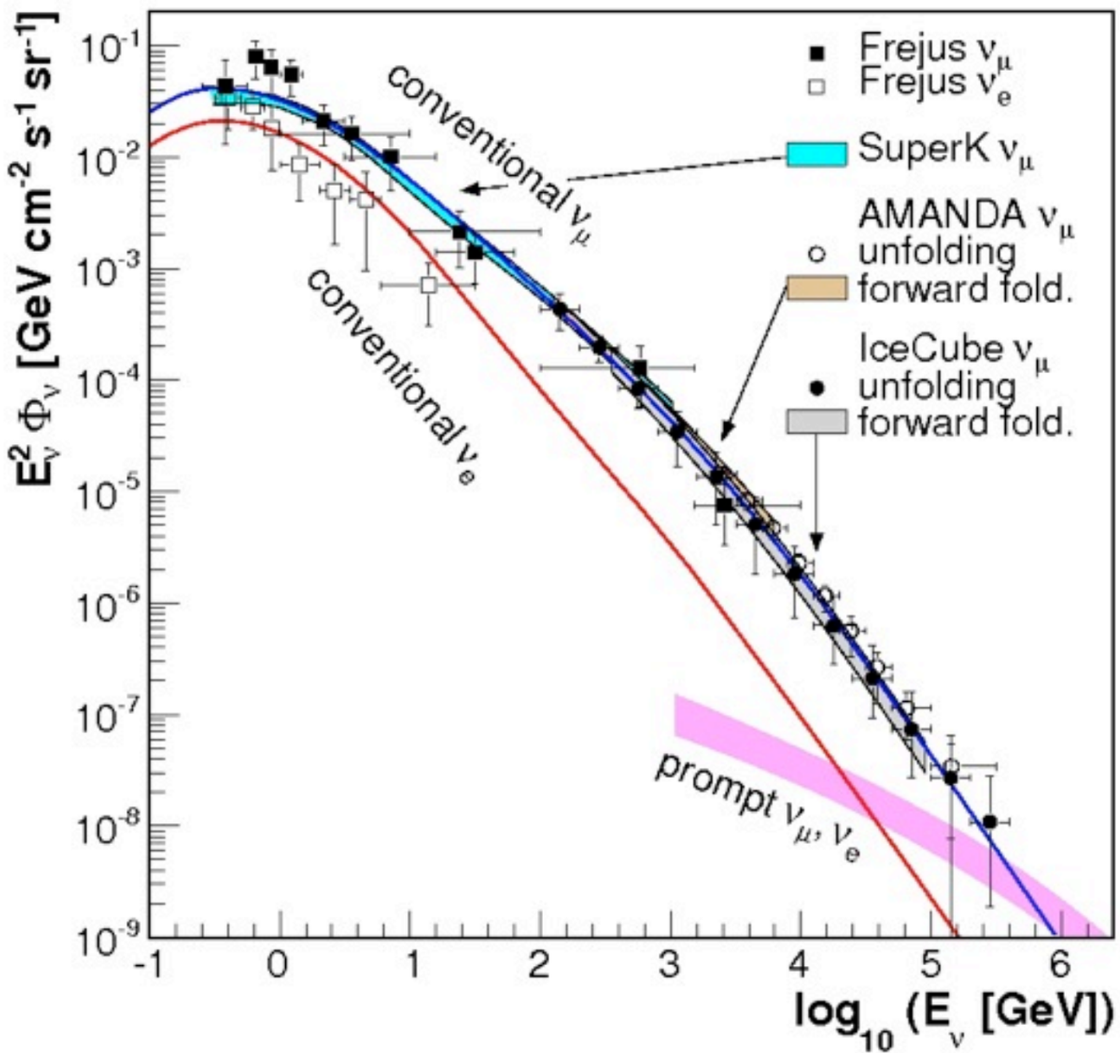
Tau Neutrino Appearance

- Neutral Current, Charged Current ν_e, and CC ν_τ events produce cascade-like signatures
- Look for statistical excess in cascade events
- DeepCore has been infilled with 2 additional strings
  - Increases ν_τ event rate by > 15%



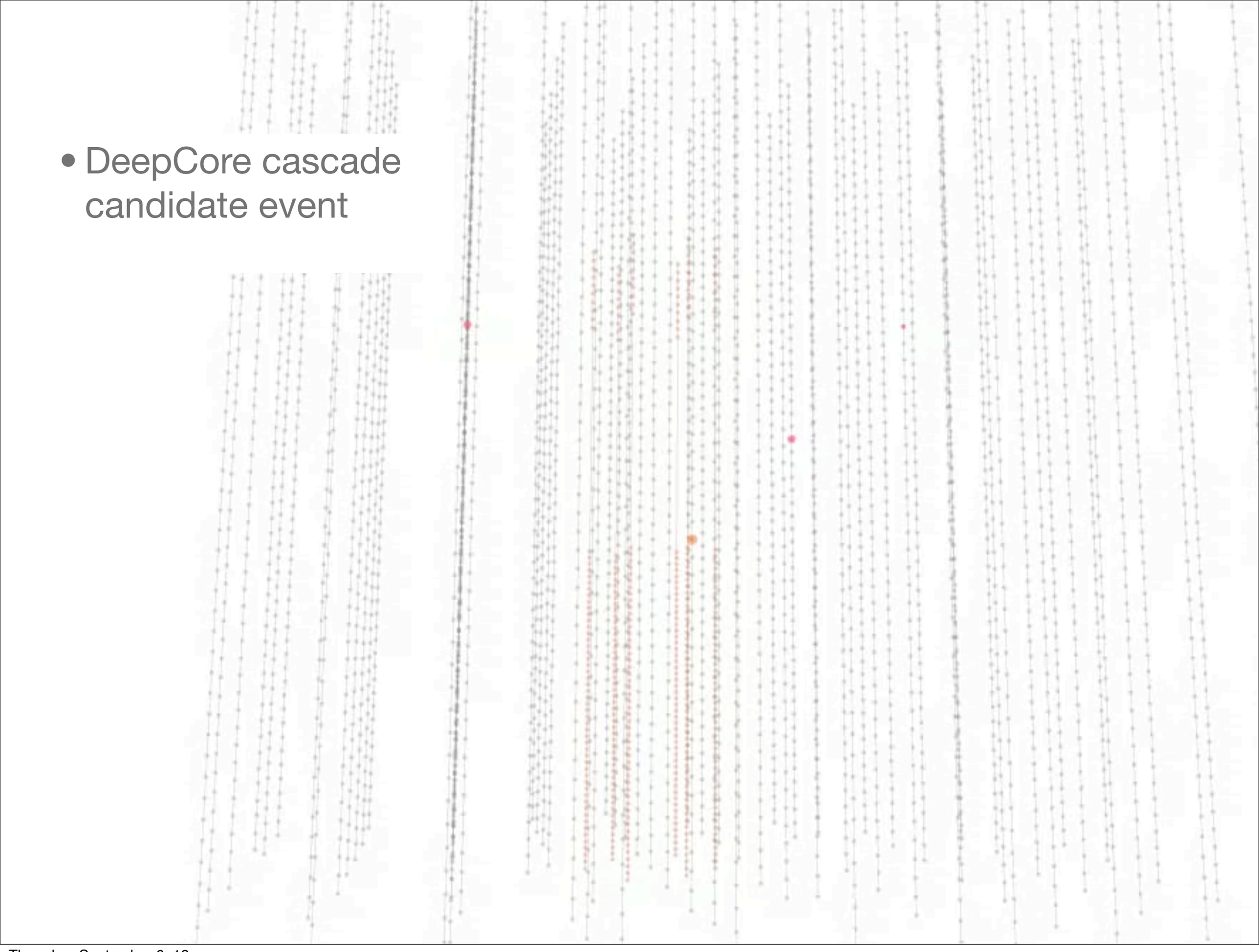
Atmospheric flux

- Previous IceCube + AMANDA searches have been insensitive to neutrino induced cascades



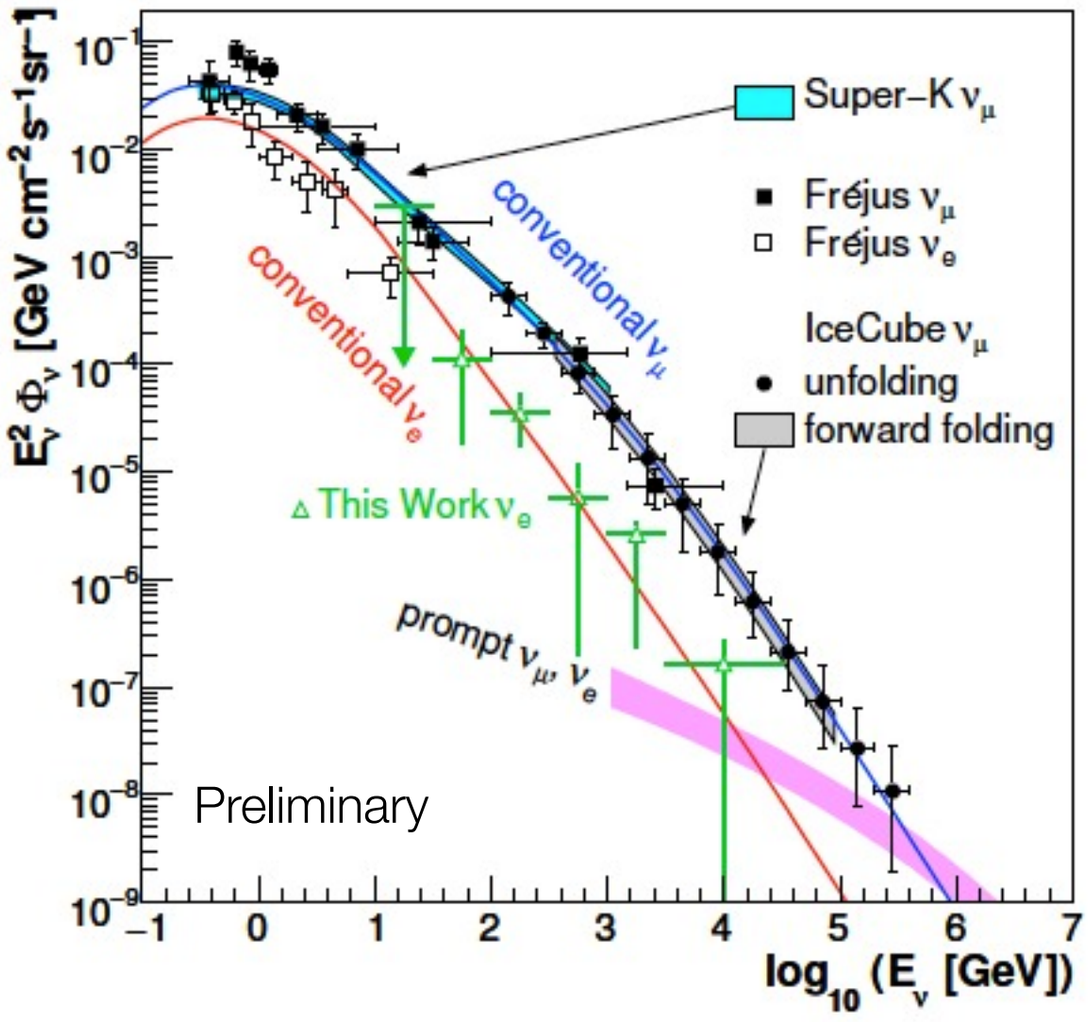
- DeepCore cascade candidate event

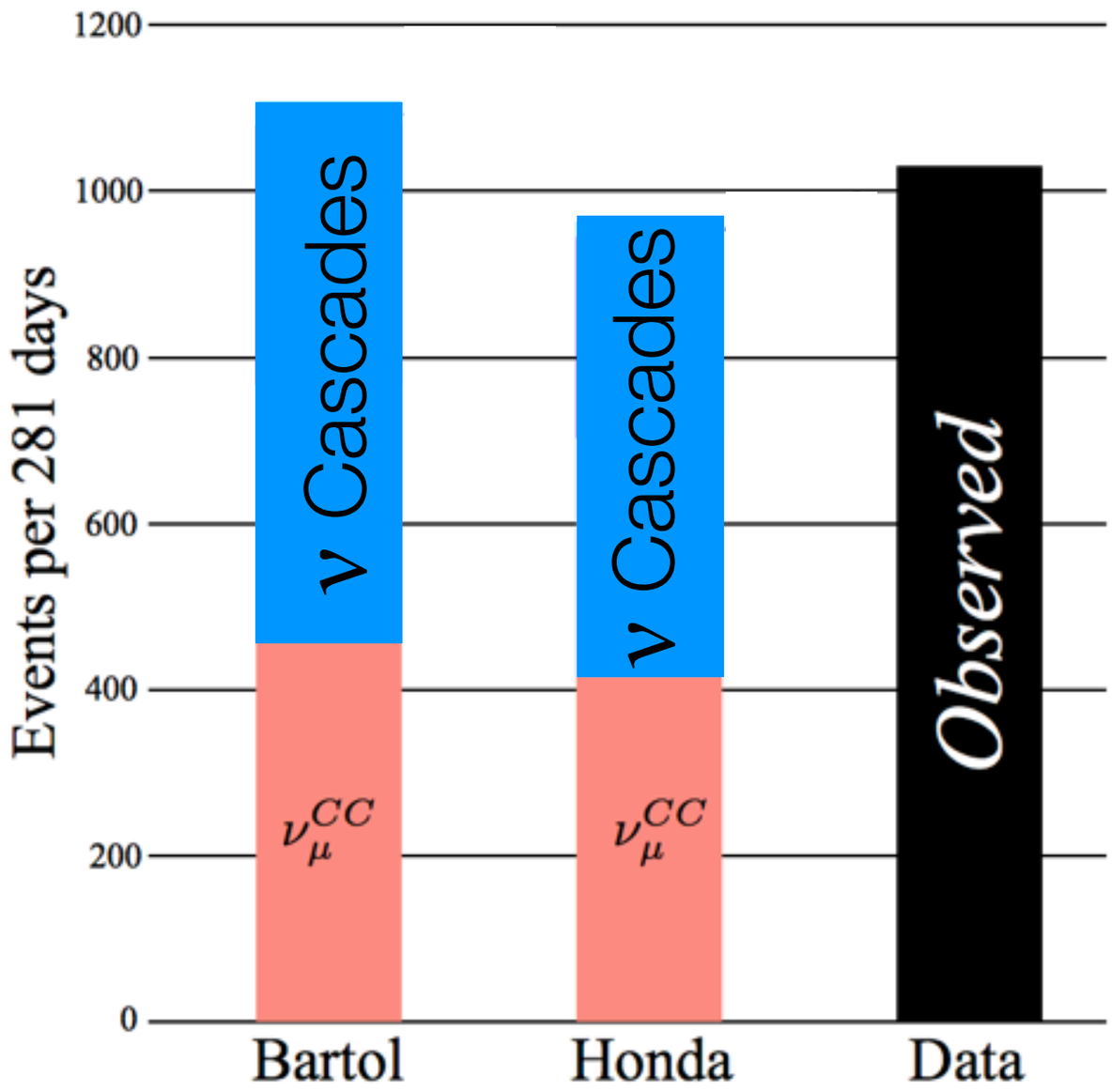
- DeepCore cascade candidate event



Neutrino Induced Cascades

- First observation of neutrino induced cascades in IceCube
- Higher average energy (~180 GeV) than oscillation region







Challenges

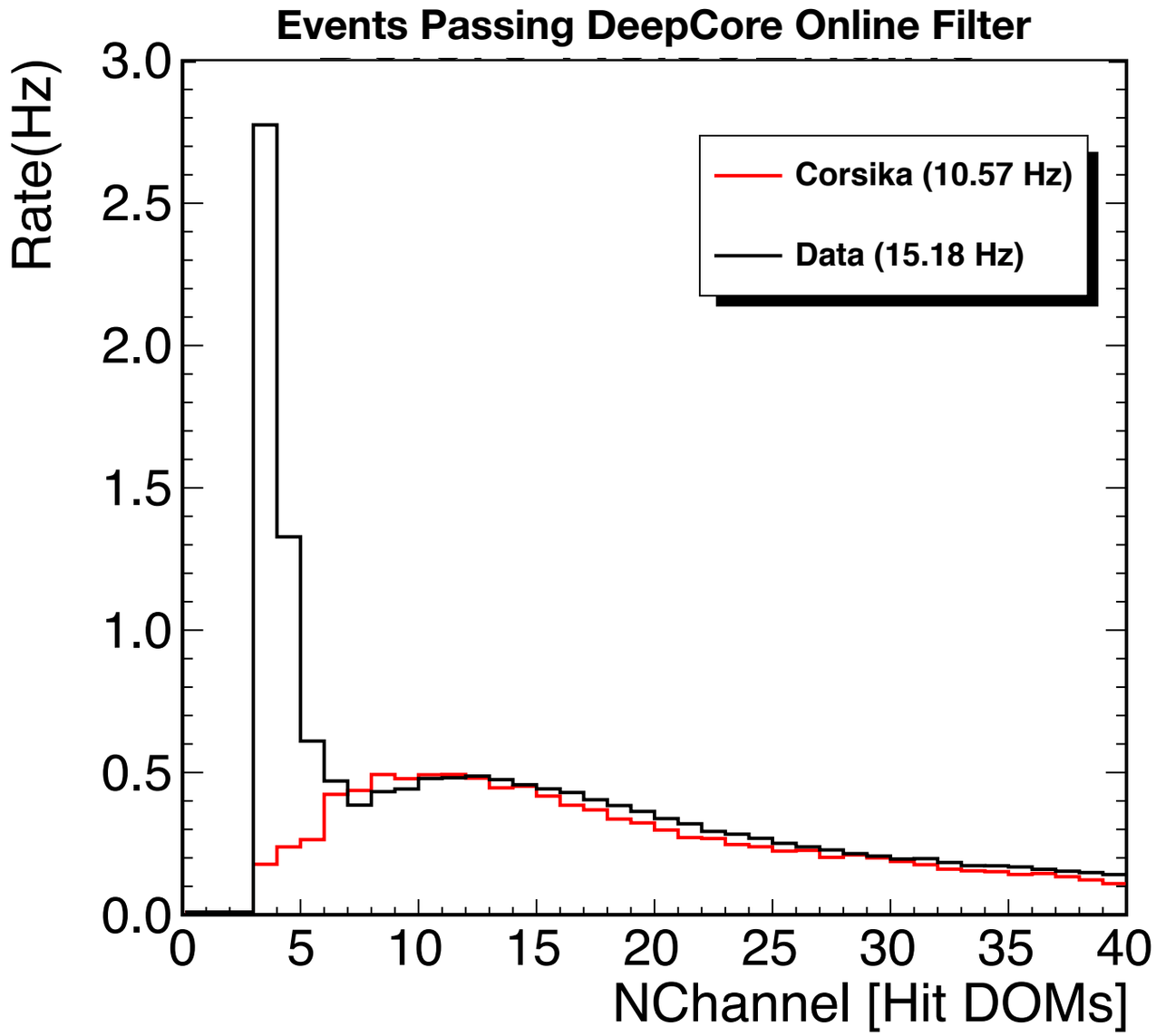
Cerberus

Noise Effect

- After online DeepCore filter there is bkg:signal of 1,000+:1
- Background rejection methods work at higher energies (> ~100 GeV), away from low NChannel region

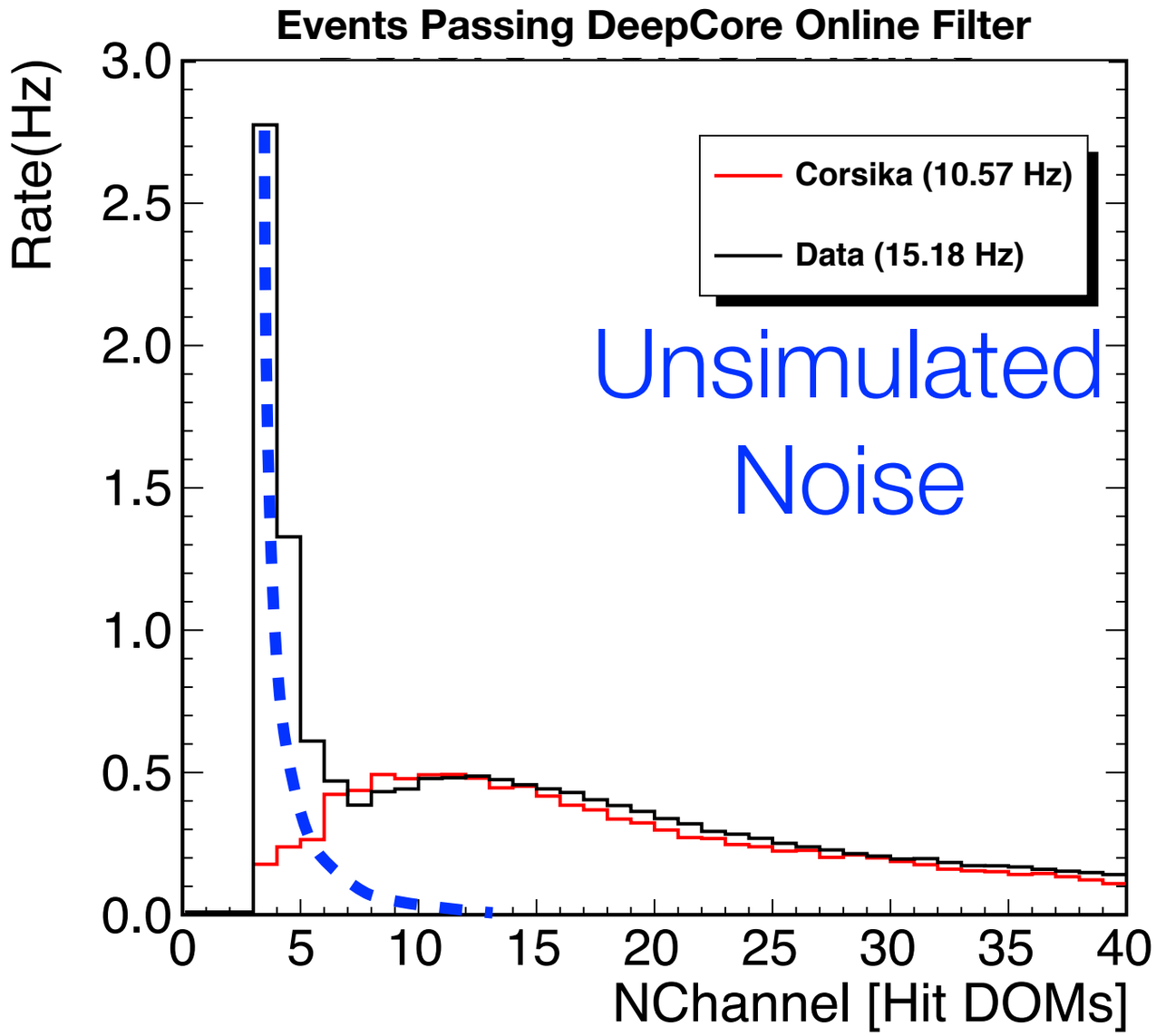
Noise Effect

- After online DeepCore filter there is bkg:signal of 1,000+:1
- Background rejection methods work at higher energies (> ~100 GeV), away from low NChannel region



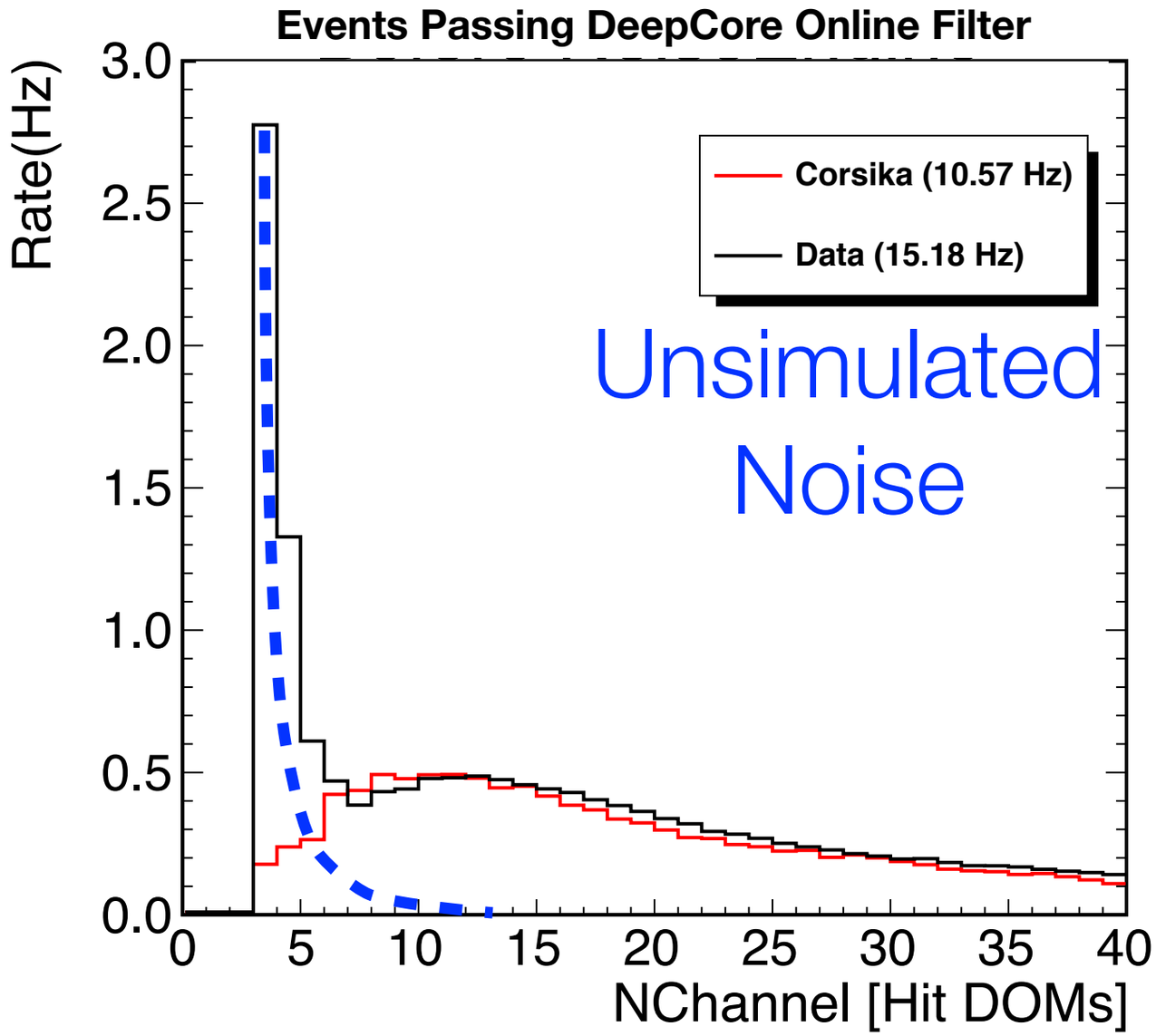
Noise Effect

- After online DeepCore filter there is bkg:signal of 1,000+:1
- Background rejection methods work at higher energies (> ~100 GeV), away from low NChannel region



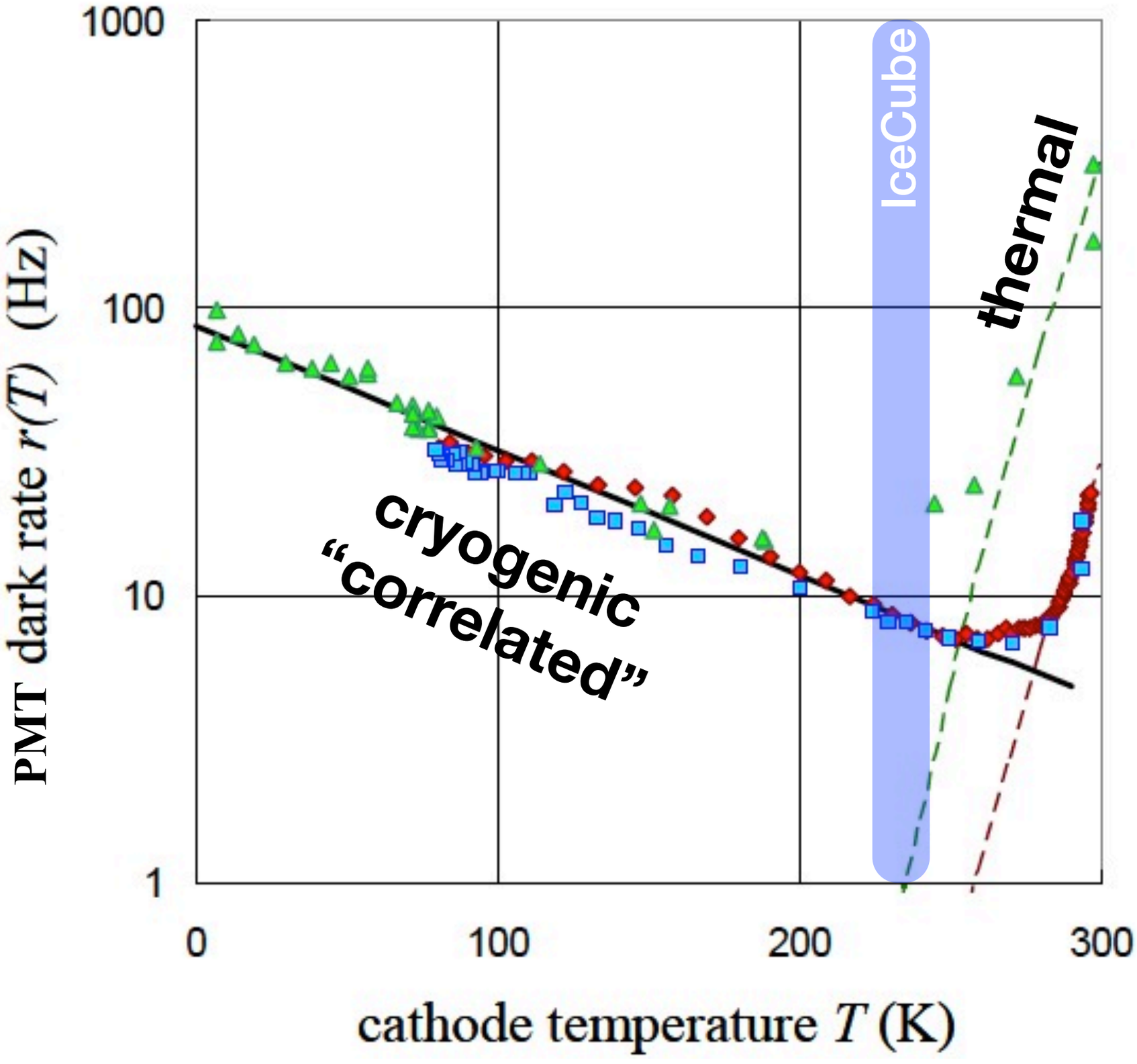
Noise Effect

- After online DeepCore filter there is bkg:signal of 1,000+:1
- Background rejection methods work at higher energies (> ~100 GeV), away from low NChannel region



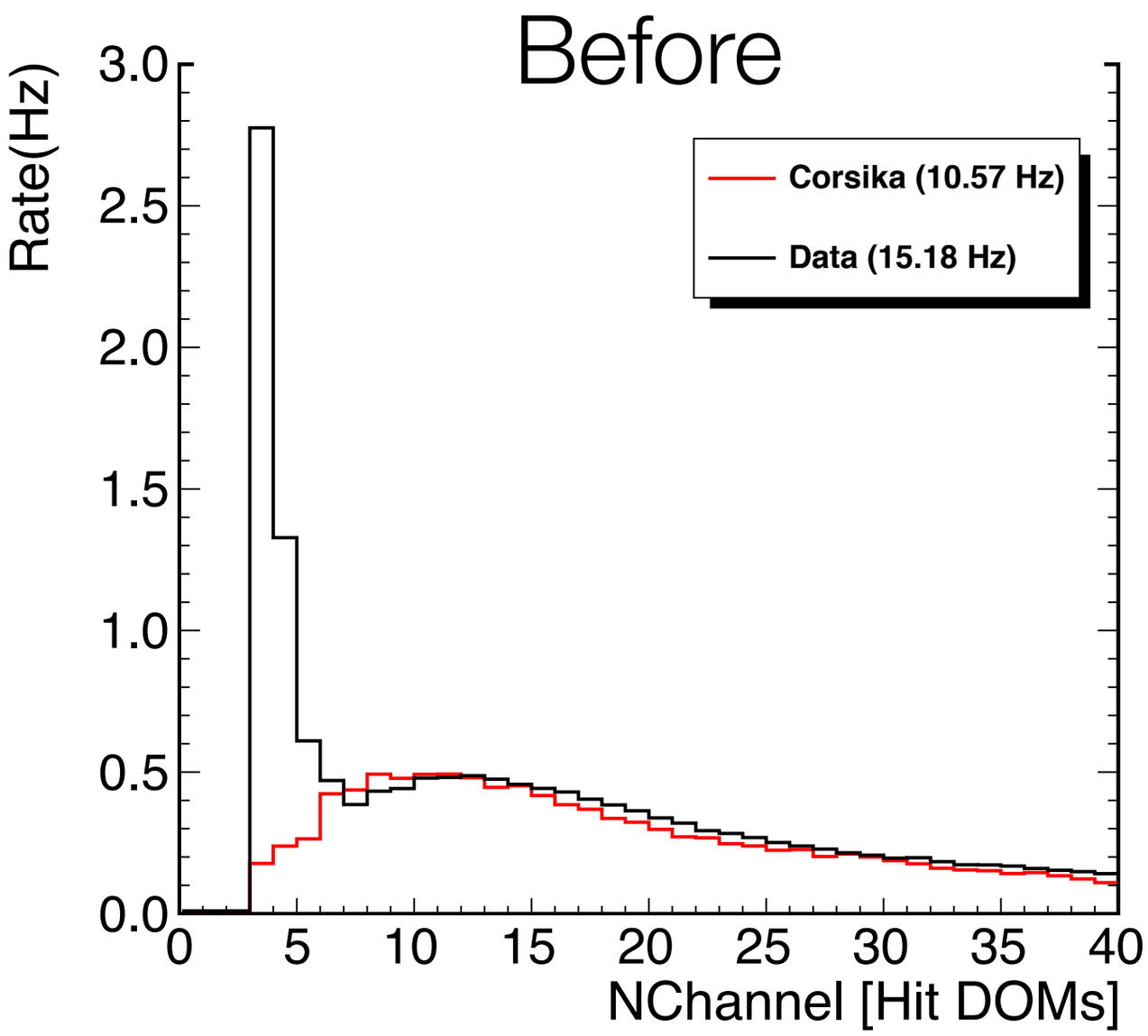
PMT Noise

- Oscillation
- IceCube-DeepCore Physics
- PINGU
- Beyond



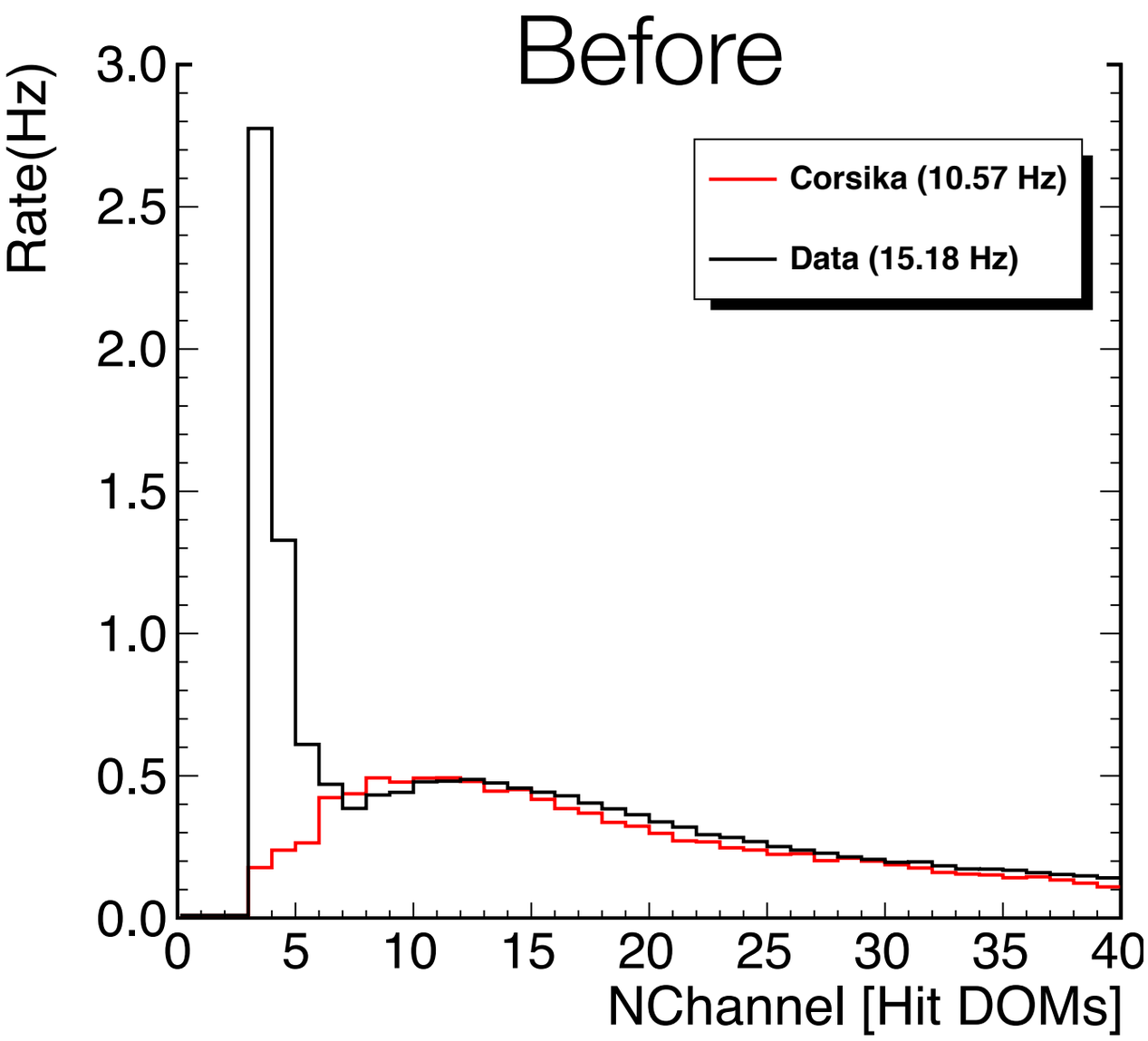
H.O. Meyer http://arxiv.org/abs/0805.0771

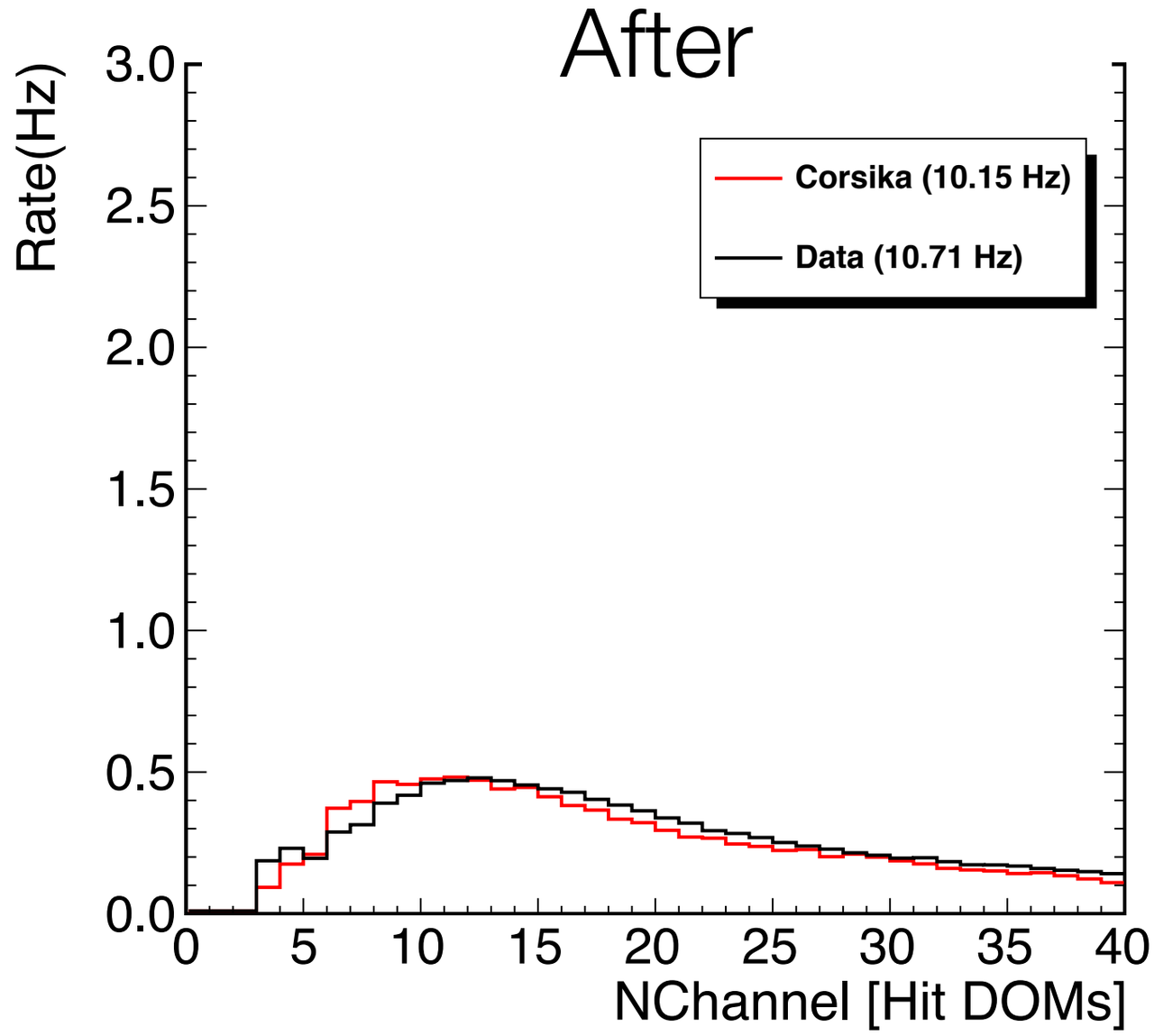
Noise Removal



- Algorithm based on IceCube “TrackEngine” hit clustering trigger
- Hough Transform of angles (θ,ϕ) between hits
  - Noise should be relatively unclustered
  - Physics (neutrinos, muons, etc...) should create clustered hits

Noise Removal





- Algorithm based on IceCube “TrackEngine” hit clustering trigger
- Hough Transform of angles (θ,ϕ) between hits
  - Noise should be relatively unclustered
  - Physics (neutrinos, muons, etc...) should create clustered hits

IceCube-DeepCore Wrapup

- Oscillation
- IceCube-DeepCore Physics
- PINGU
- Beyond

IceCube-DeepCore Wrapup

- IceCube-DeepCore is statistical powerhouse

IceCube-DeepCore Wrapup

- IceCube-DeepCore is statistical powerhouse
- Muon disappearance
  - Low energy angular/energy reconstruction(s) are key for a precision measurement

IceCube-DeepCore Wrapup

- IceCube-DeepCore is statistical powerhouse
- Muon disappearance
  - Low energy angular/energy reconstruction(s) are key for a precision measurement
- Tau appearance
  - Deployment of DeepCore has resulted first observation of neutrino induced cascades in IceCube

IceCube-DeepCore Wrapup

- IceCube-DeepCore is statistical powerhouse
- Muon disappearance
  - Low energy angular/energy reconstruction(s) are key for a precision measurement
- Tau appearance
  - Deployment of DeepCore has resulted first observation of neutrino induced cascades in IceCube
- Chance to do simultaneous fit to both numu disappearance and nutau appearance

IceCube-DeepCore Wrapup

- IceCube-DeepCore is statistical powerhouse
- Muon disappearance
  - Low energy angular/energy reconstruction(s) are key for a precision measurement
- Tau appearance
  - Deployment of DeepCore has resulted first observation of neutrino induced cascades in IceCube
- Chance to do simultaneous fit to both numu disappearance and nutau appearance
- Moving down in energy from traditional IceCube physics presents new challenges

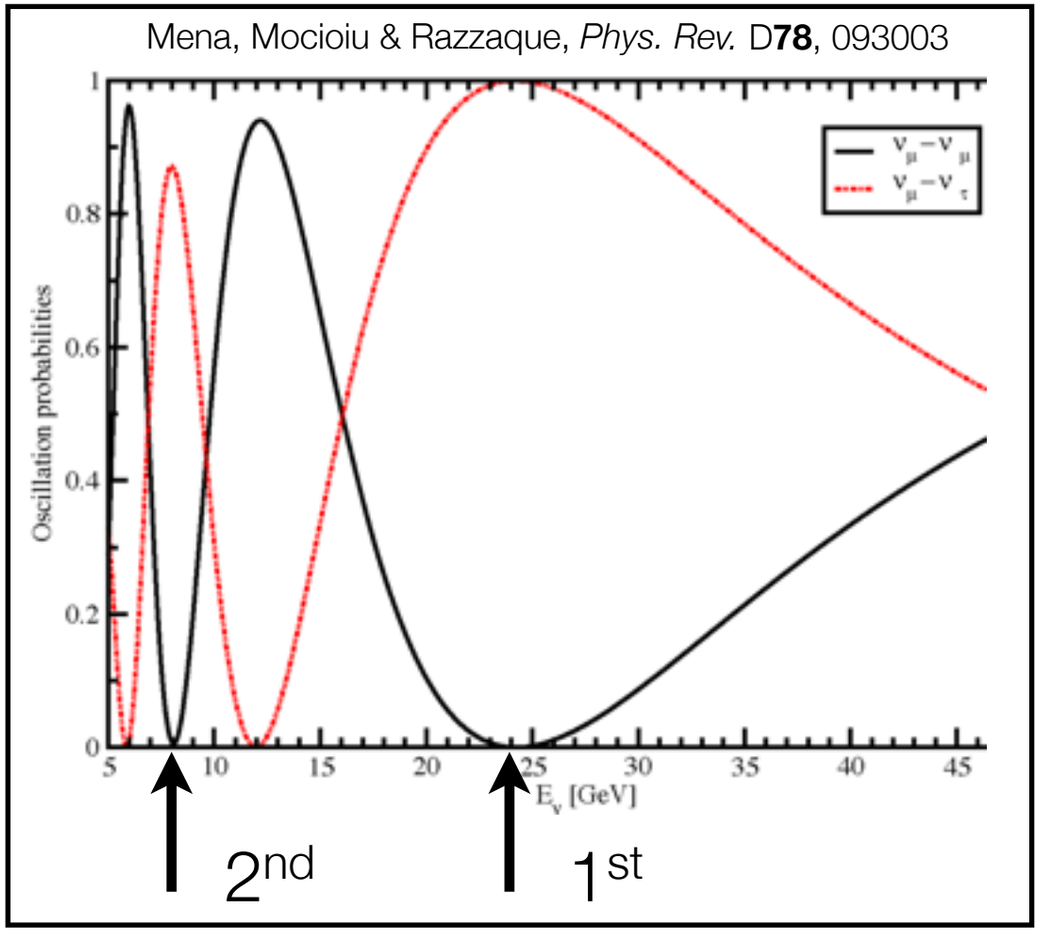


Alberto Giacometti “L’homme qui marche”

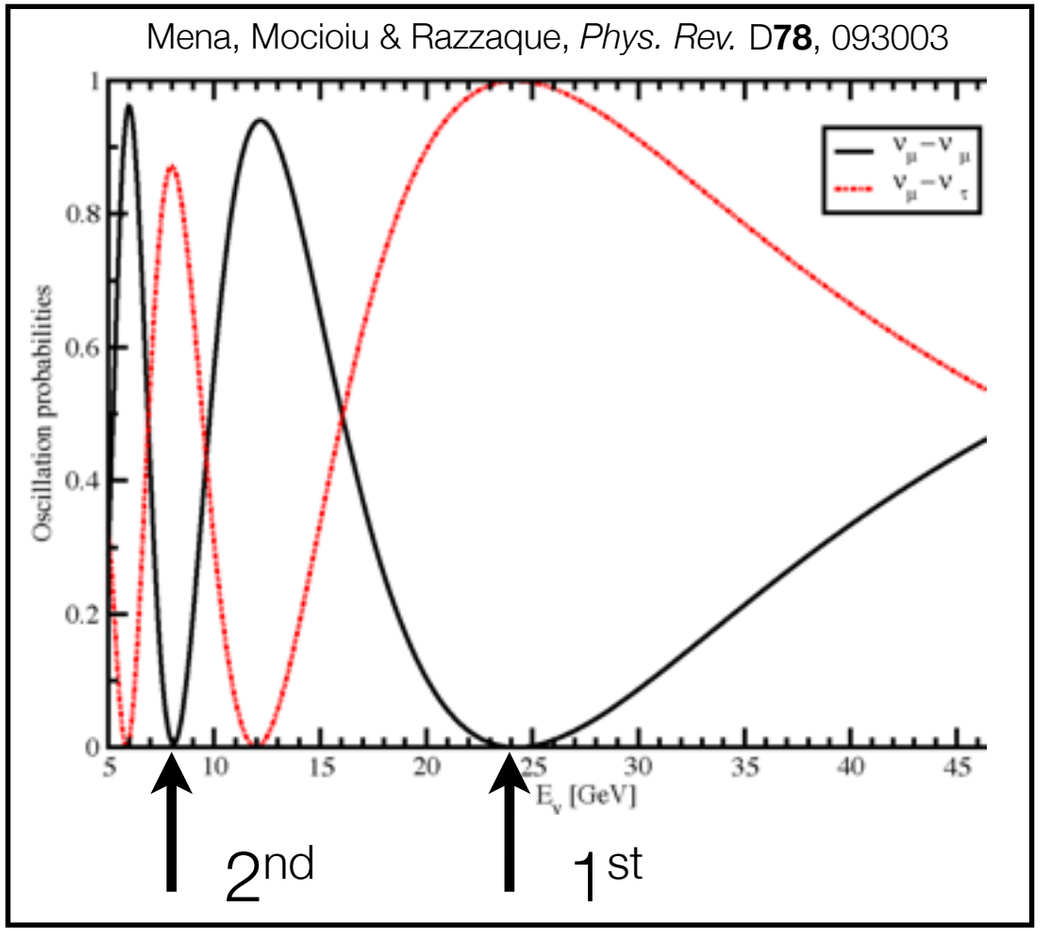
Physics

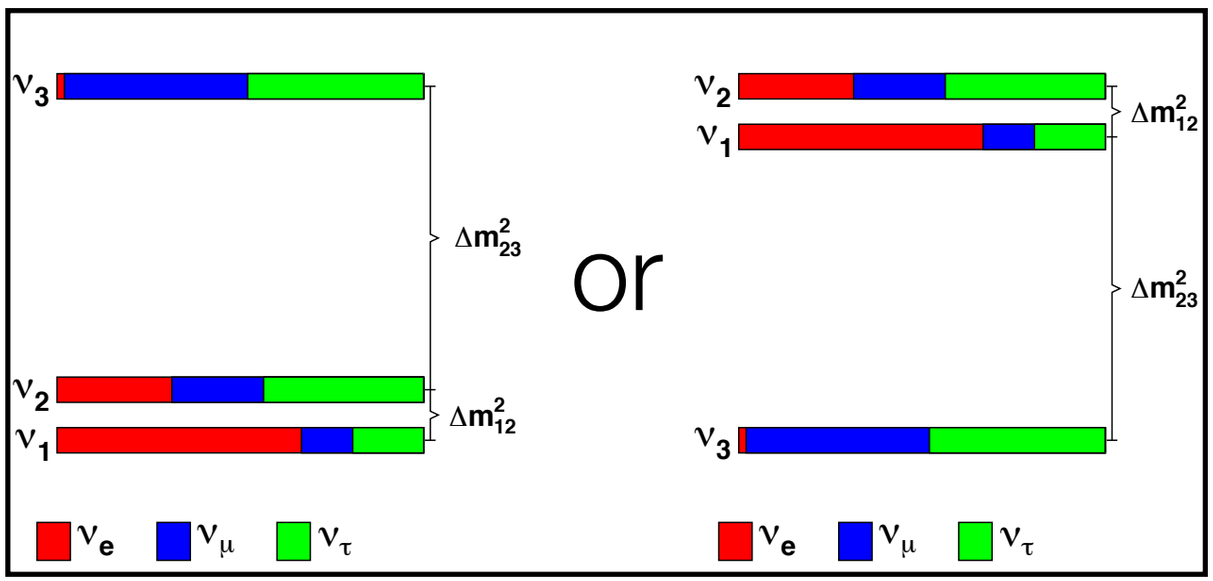
- Oscillation
- IceCube-DeepCore Physics
- PINGU
- Beyond

- DeepCore has access to the first oscillation minima/maxima



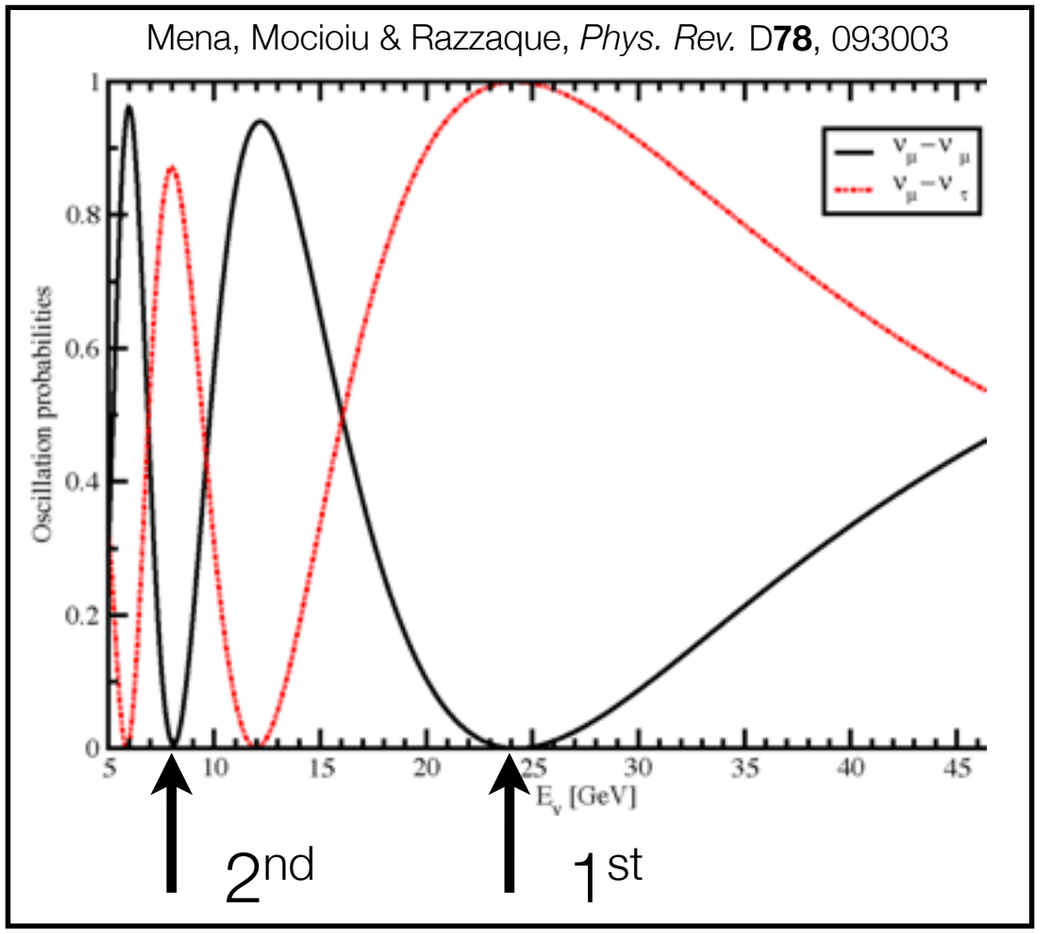
- DeepCore has access to the first oscillation minima/maxima
- Neutrino Hierarchy

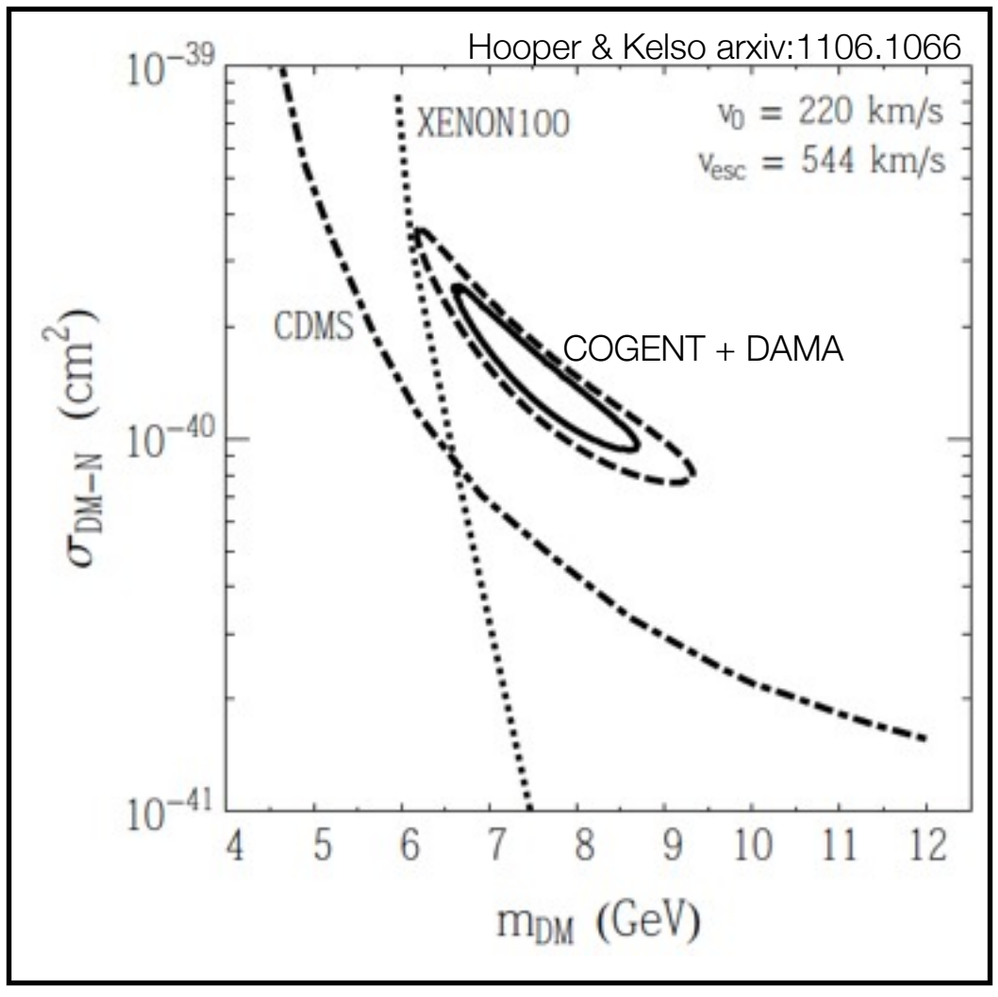


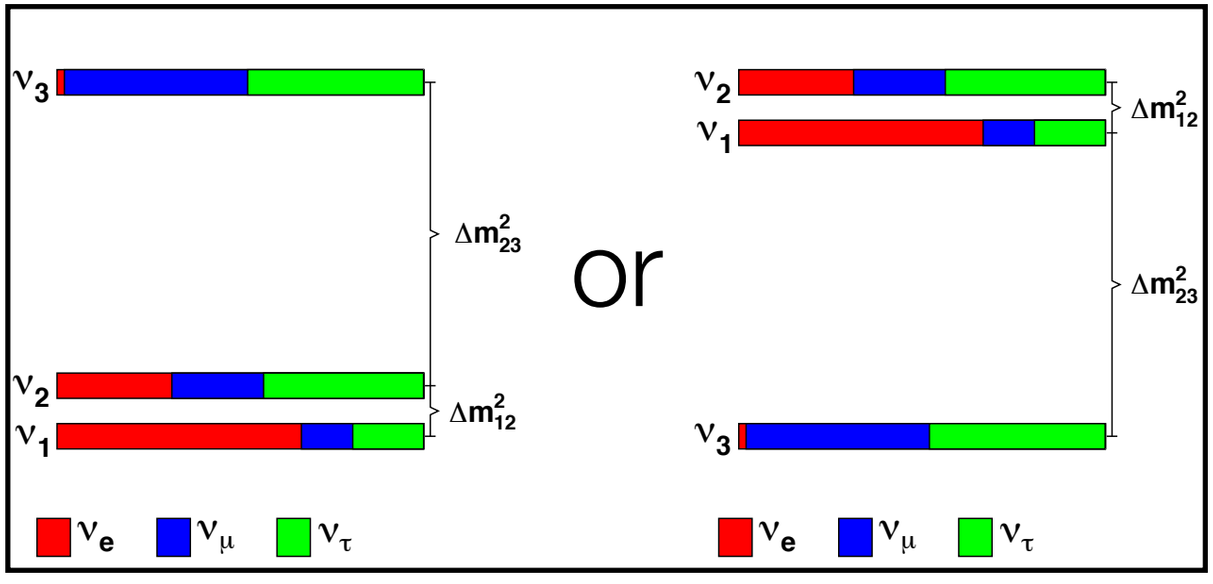


Physics

- DeepCore has access to the first oscillation minima/maxima
- Neutrino Hierarchy
- GeV Dark Matter







Beyond DeepCore



IceCube

Beyond DeepCore





IceCube

Beyond DeepCore





IceCube



DeepCore

Beyond DeepCore





IceCube



DeepCore

Beyond DeepCore



IceCube



DeepCore

Beyond DeepCore



IceCube



DeepCore



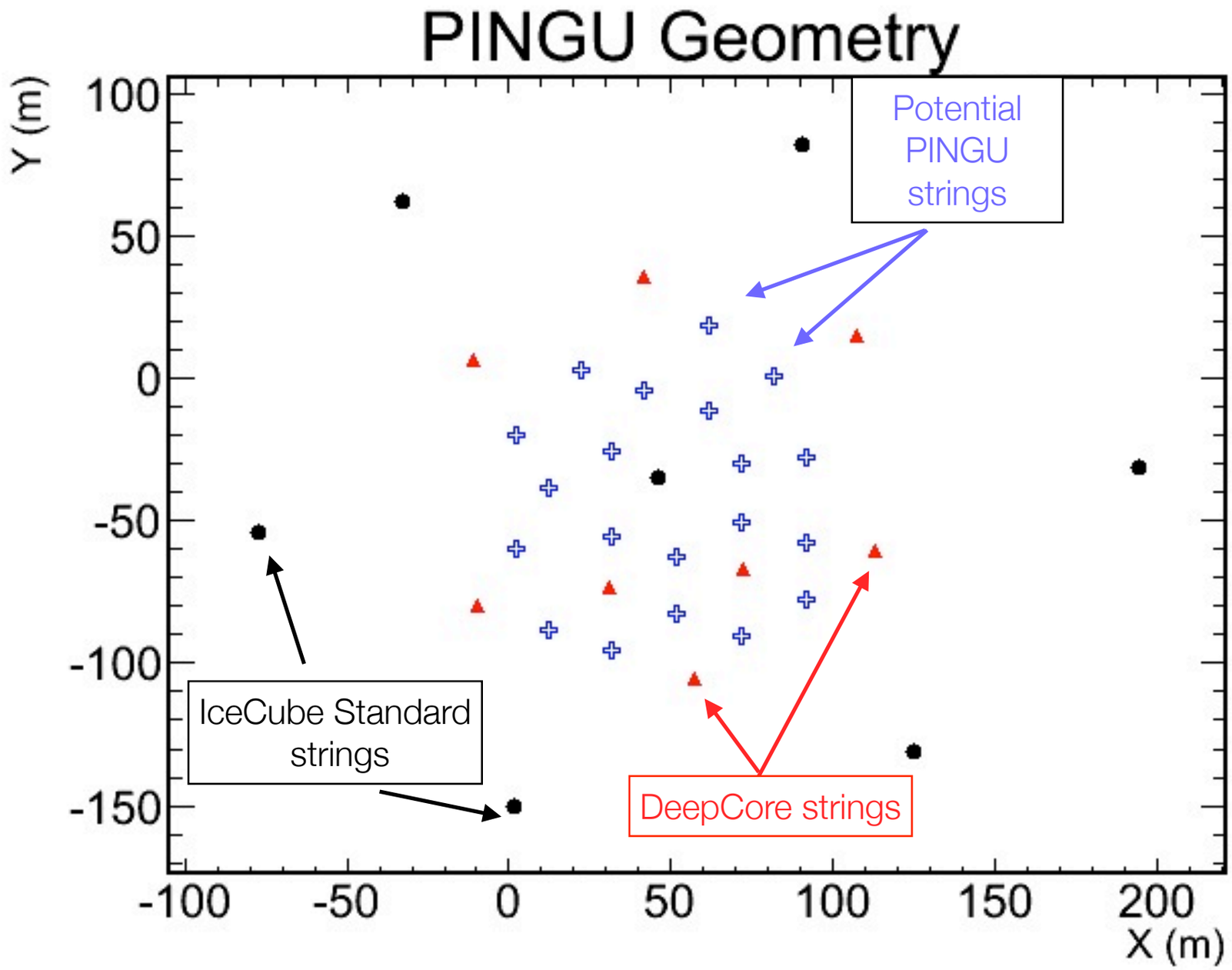
PINGU

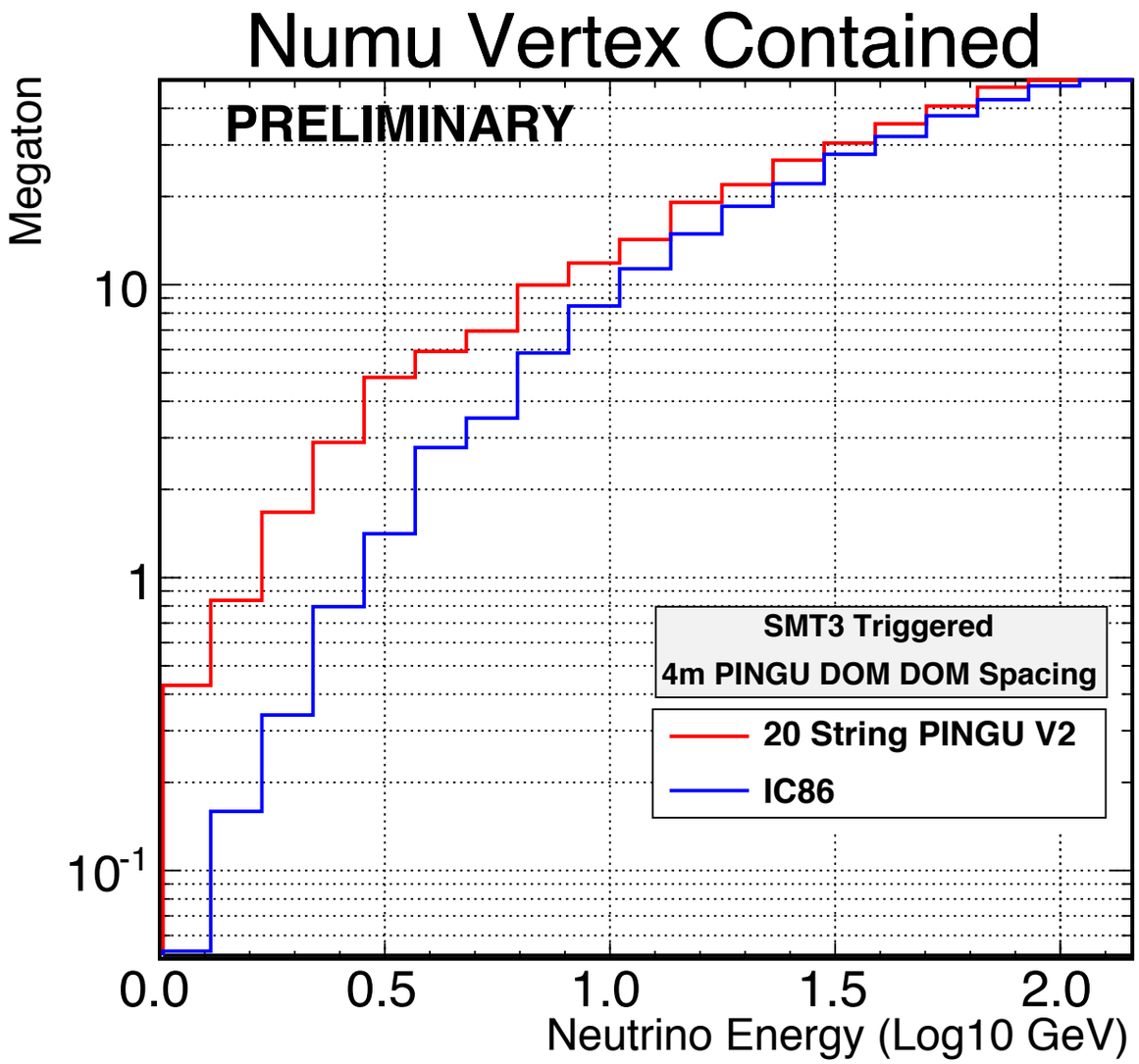
Idea

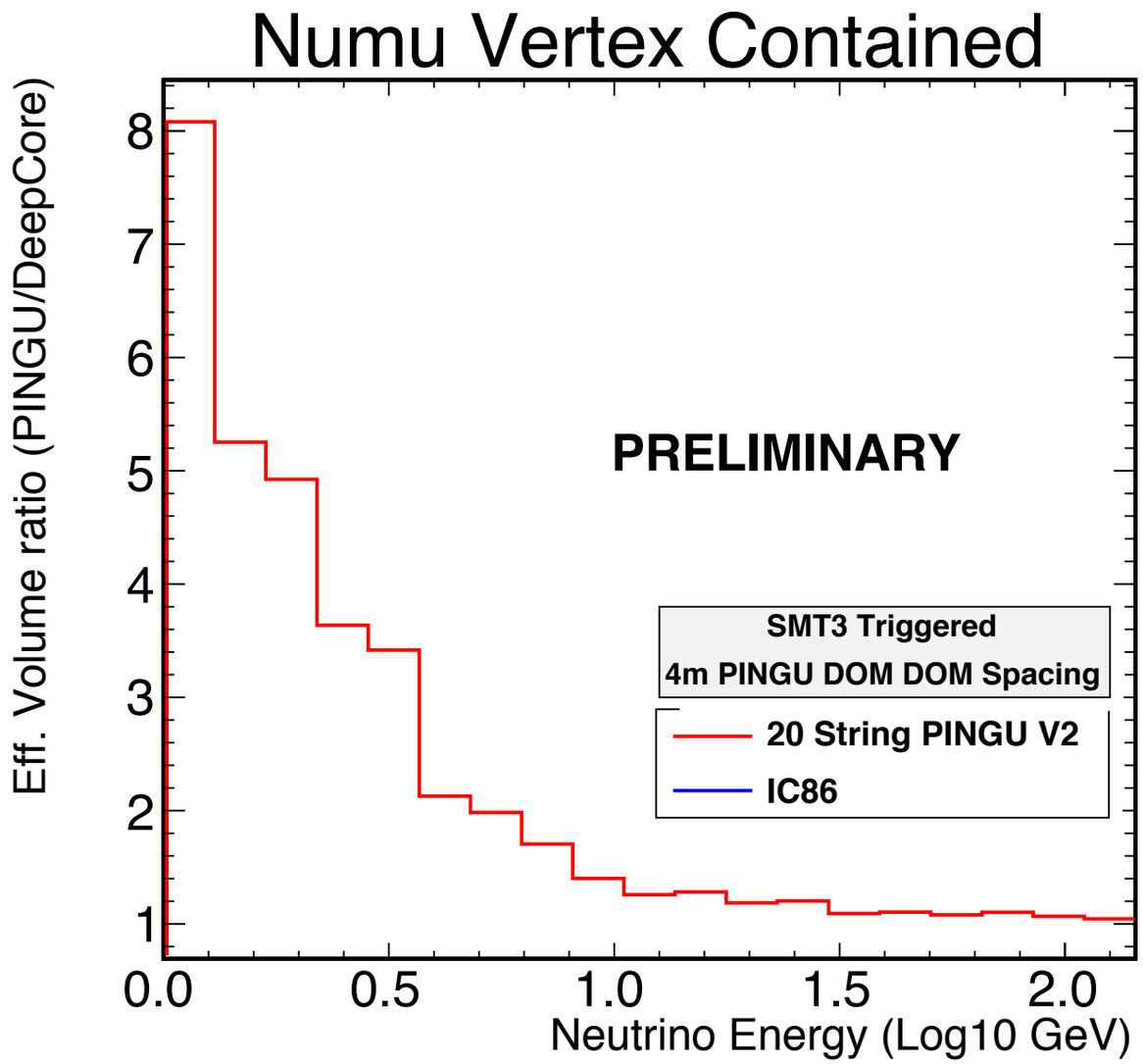
- Using existing and familiar technology (hot water drill, HQE PMT DOMs) infill DeepCore with additional Strings
- Drive neutrino energy reach down to few GeV while maintaining multi-megaton scale size
- Precision IceCube Next Generation Upgrade (PINGU)

PINGU: Possible Geometry

- ~20 strings within DeepCore volume w/ short string-string spacing
  - IC-IC: 125m
  - DC-DC: ~80m
  - PINGU-PINGU: <= 26m
- Shorter DOM-DOM spacing
  - IC-IC: 17m
  - DC-DC: 7m
  - PINGU-PINGU: <= 5m
- R & D for future water/ice cerenkov

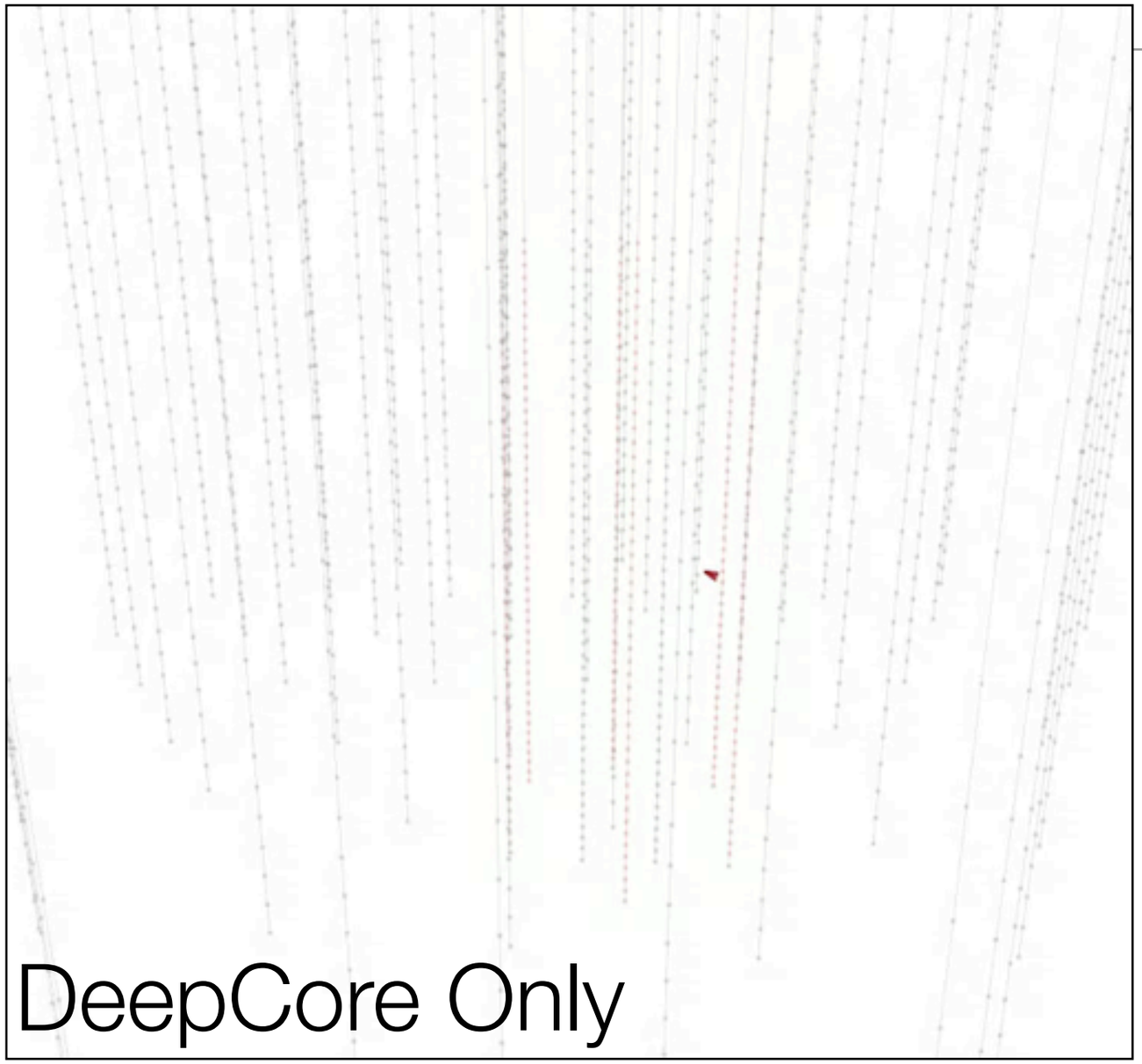






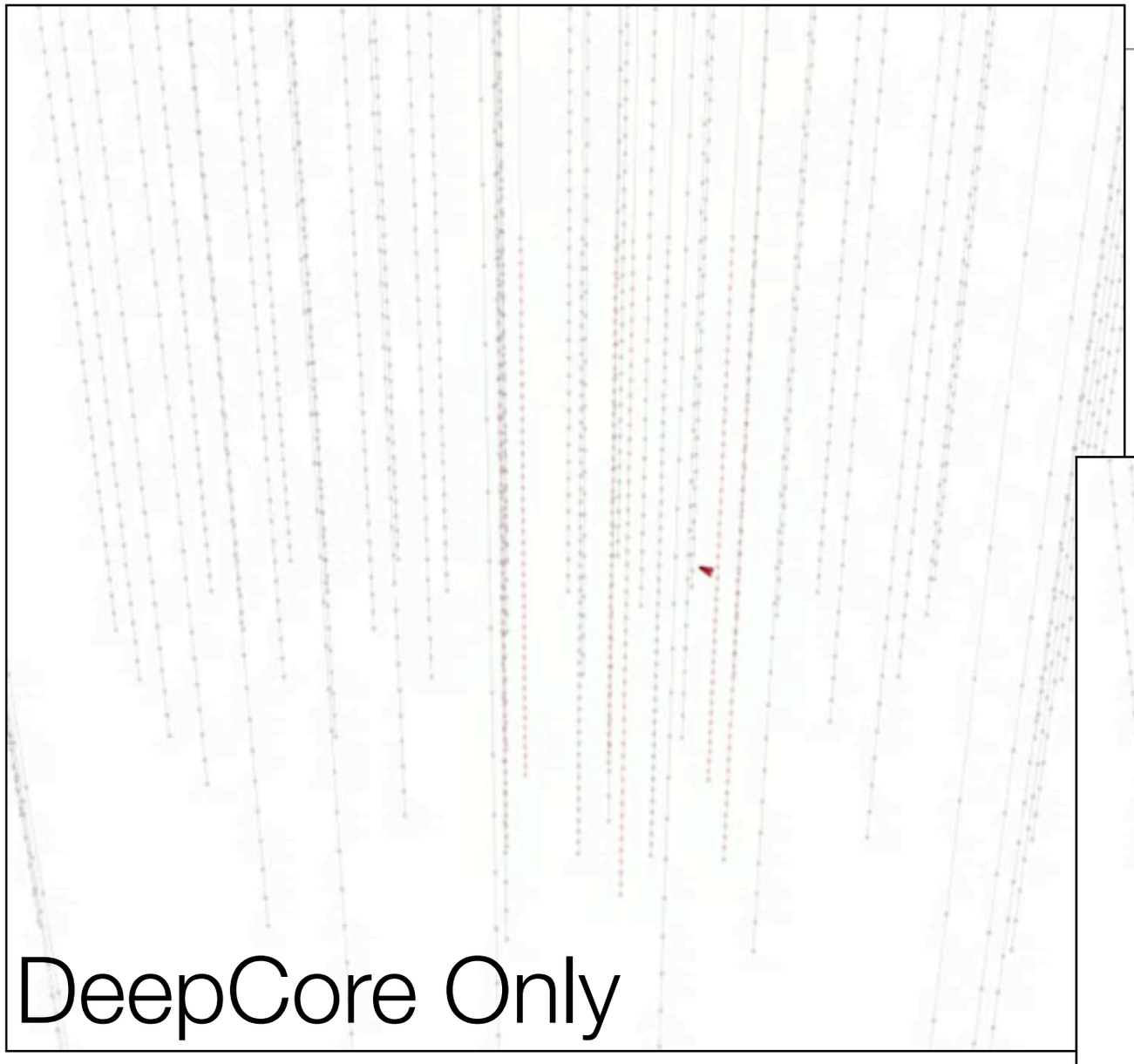
- Increased effective volume for energies below ~10 GeV
- Several megatons effective volume at a few GeV

PINGU Events



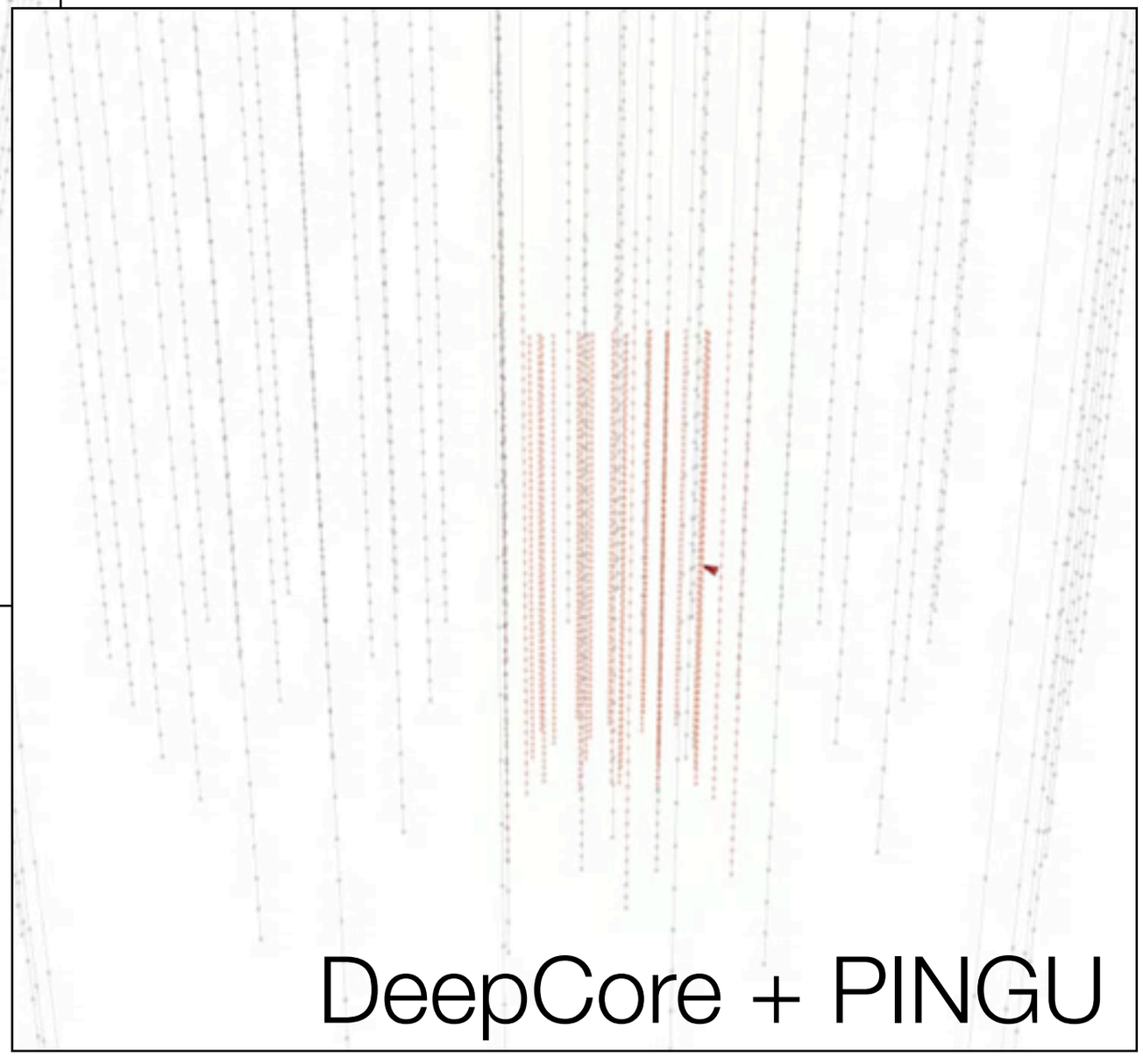
- 9.28 GeV Neutrino, 4.9 GeV muon, 4.5 GeV cascade

PINGU Events



DeepCore Only

- 9.28 GeV Neutrino, 4.9 GeV muon, 4.5 GeV cascade
- ~20 vs. ~50 Hit Modules

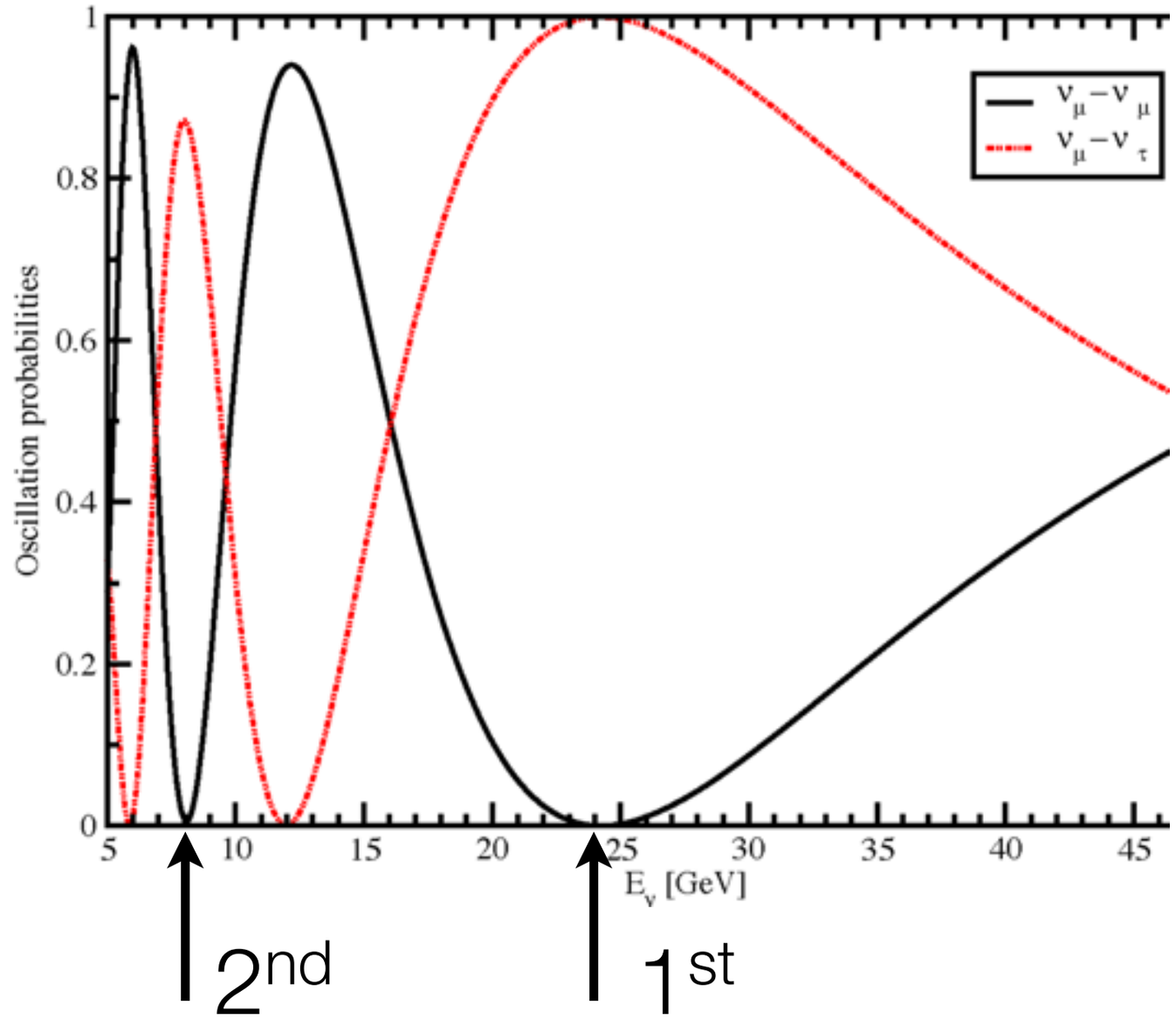


DeepCore + PINGU

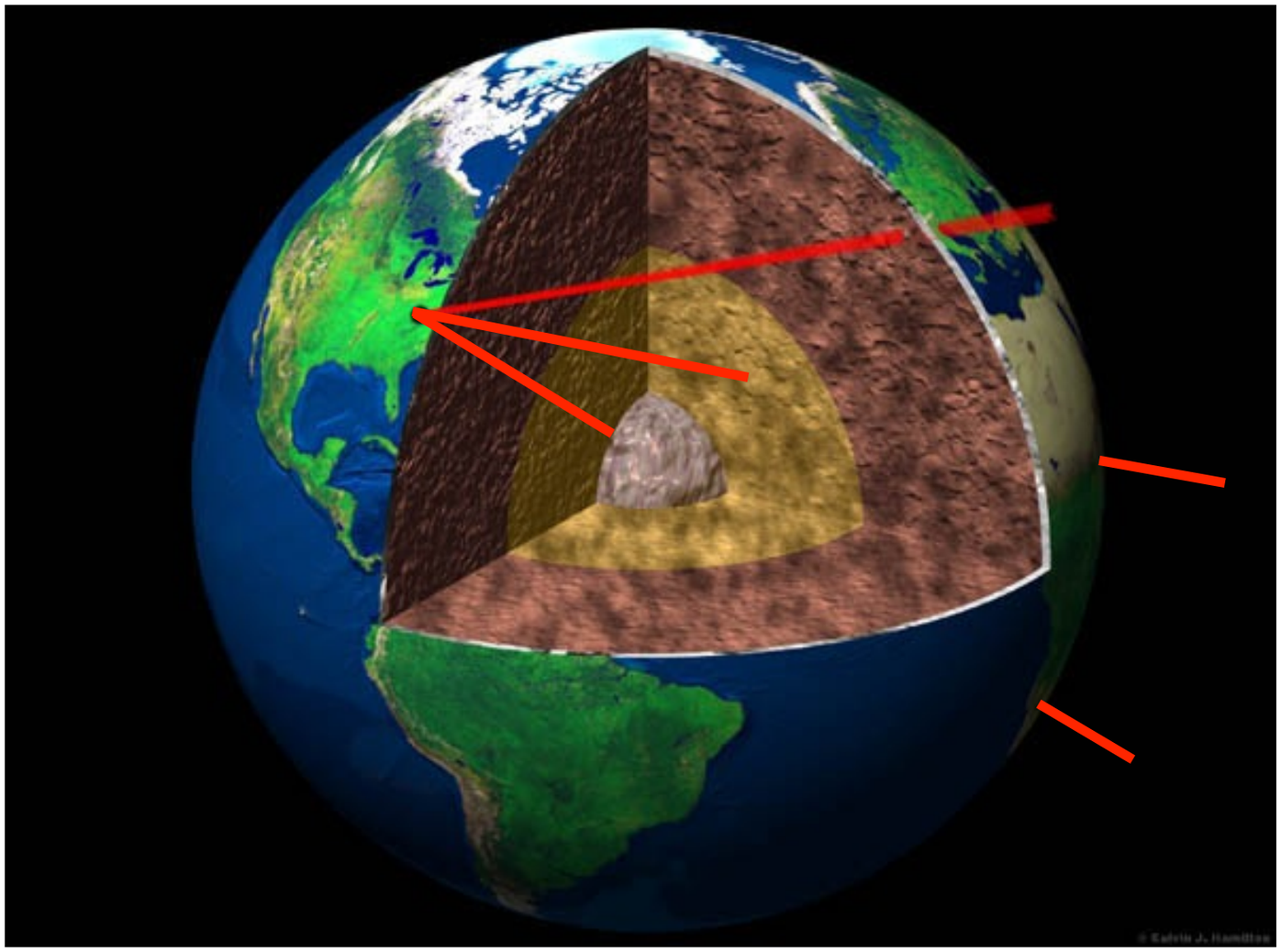
PINGU Oscillation Impact

- With an infill that achieves ~GeV resolution, the 2nd oscillation minimum becomes accessible
- Improve both track and cascade reconstruction

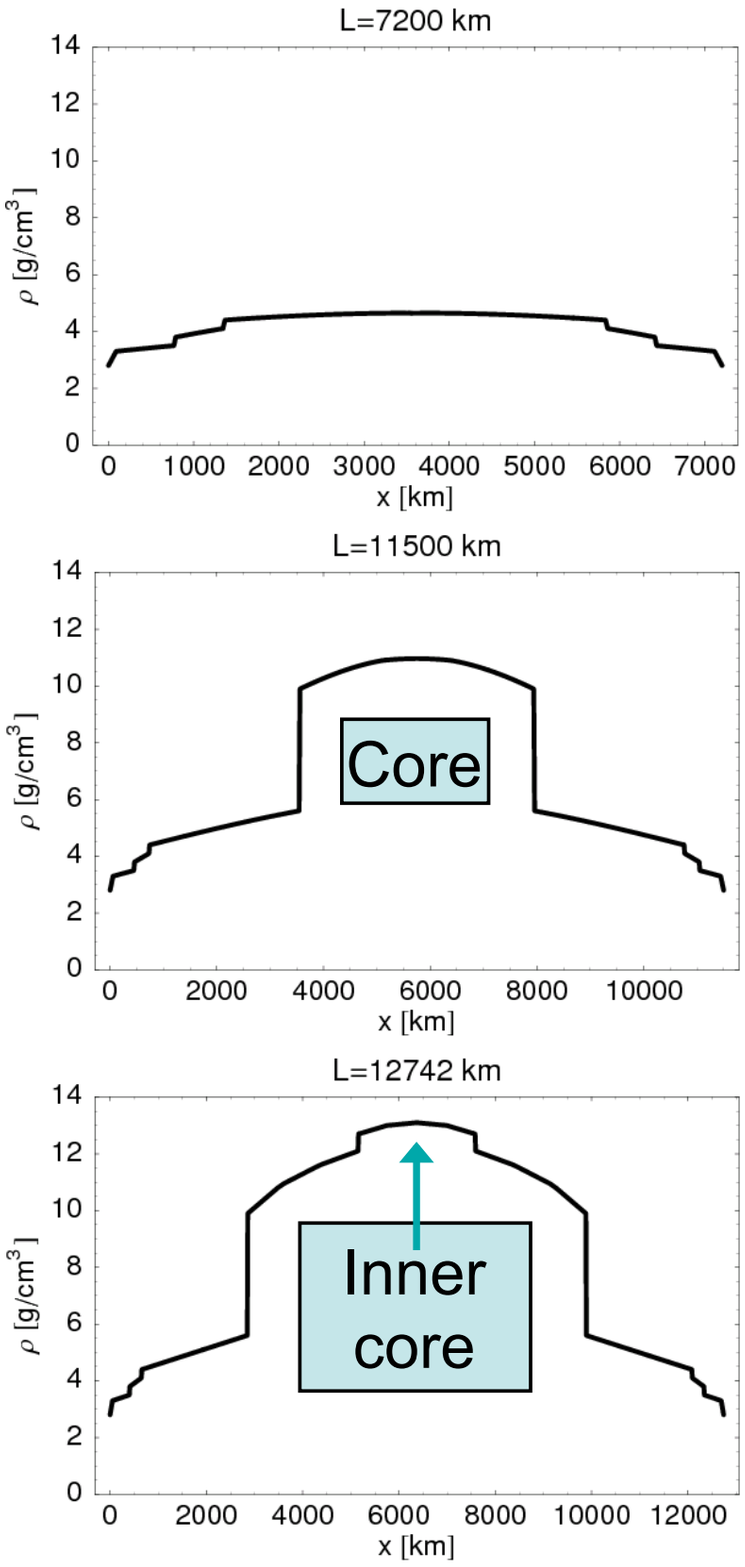
Mena, Mocioiu & Razzaque, *Phys. Rev.* D**78**, 093003 (2008)



Neutrino Baselines



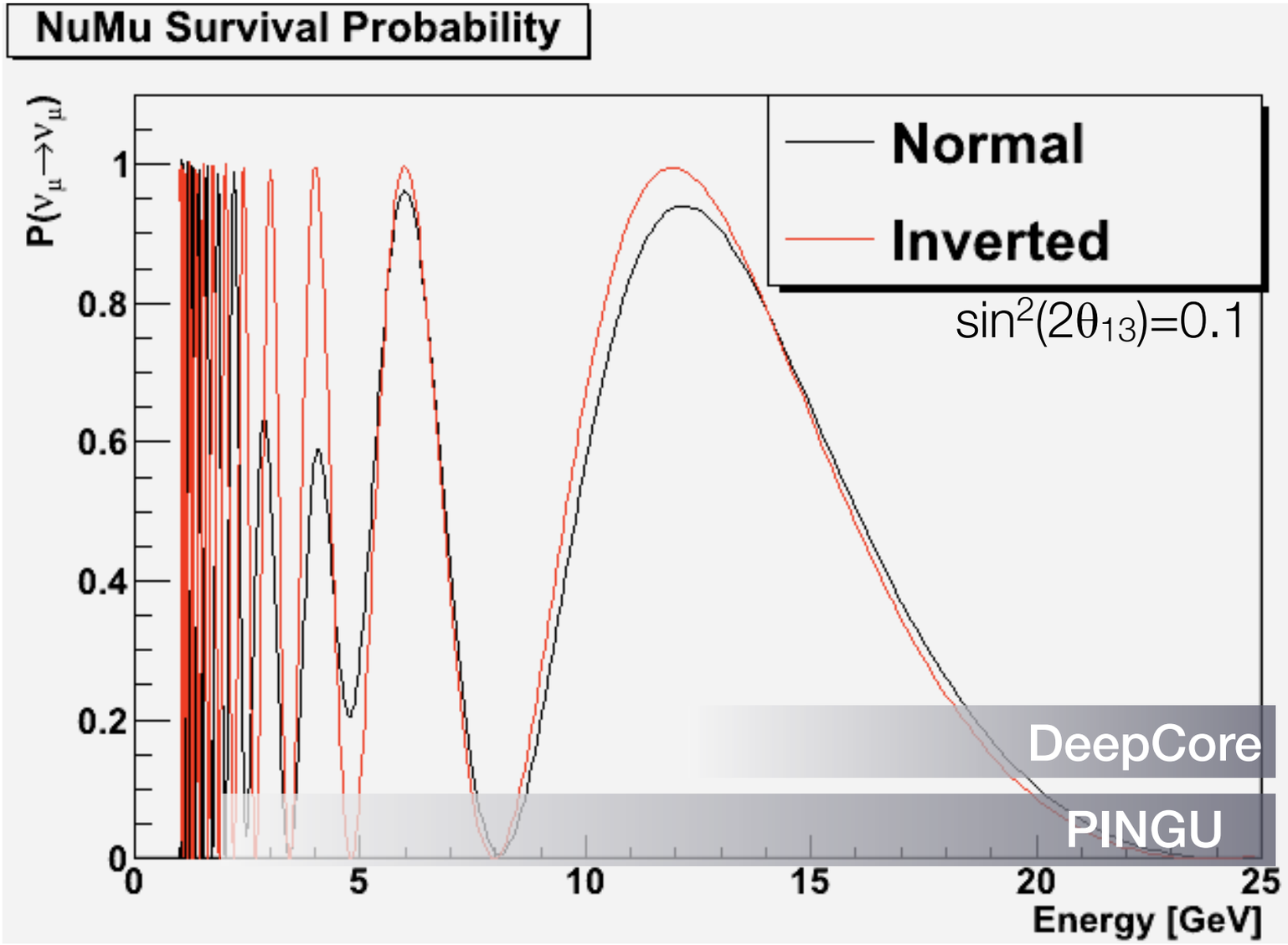
*Walter Winter, Wurzburg



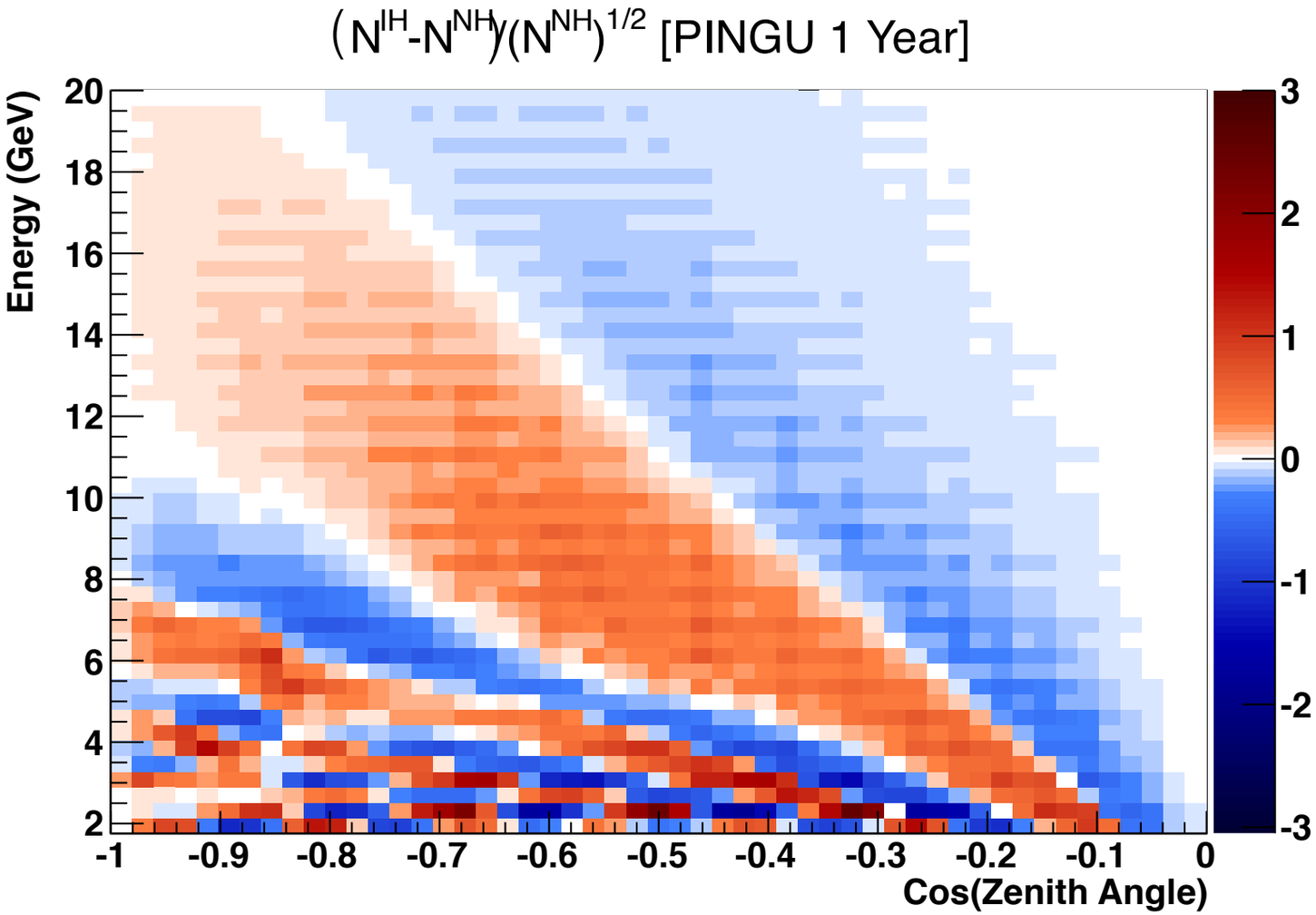
(PREM: Preliminary Reference Earth Model)

Low energy oscillation features

- Matter effects (MSW) change oscillations at lower energy
- Earth density changes also alter the oscillations
- Normal/Inverted Hierarchy



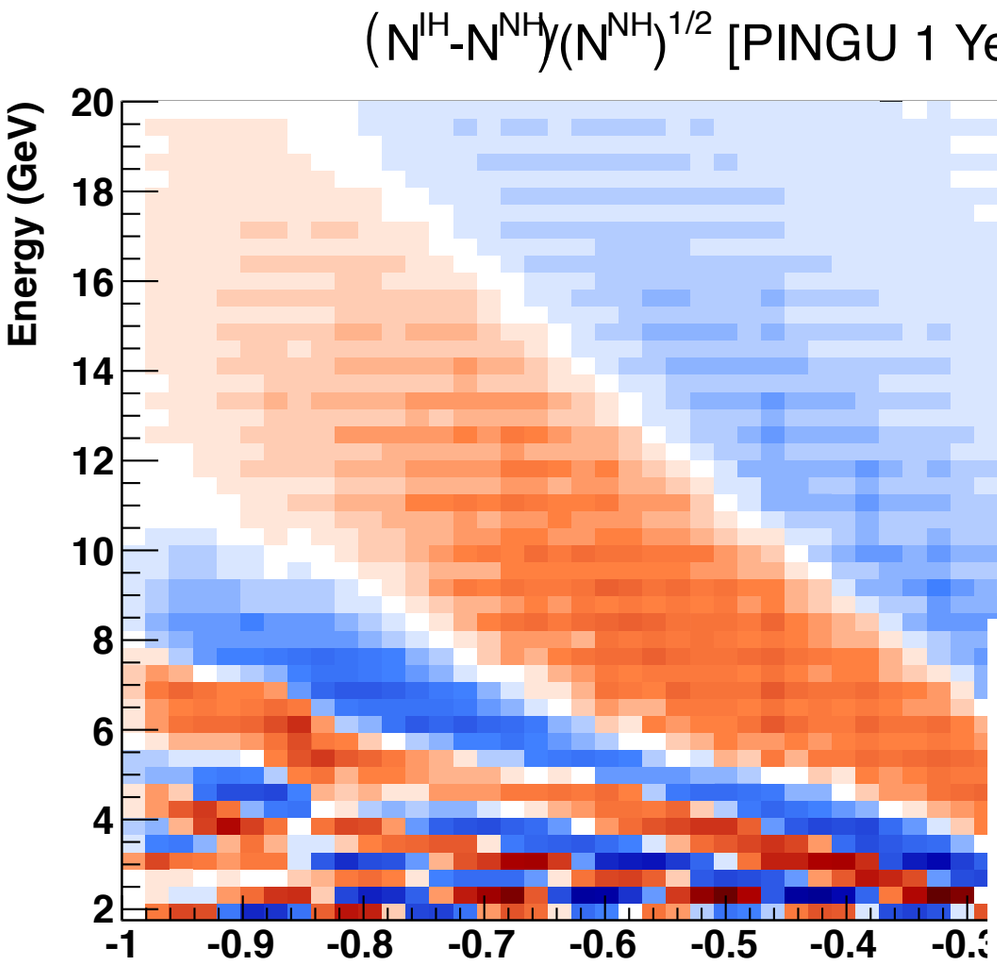
Hierarchy



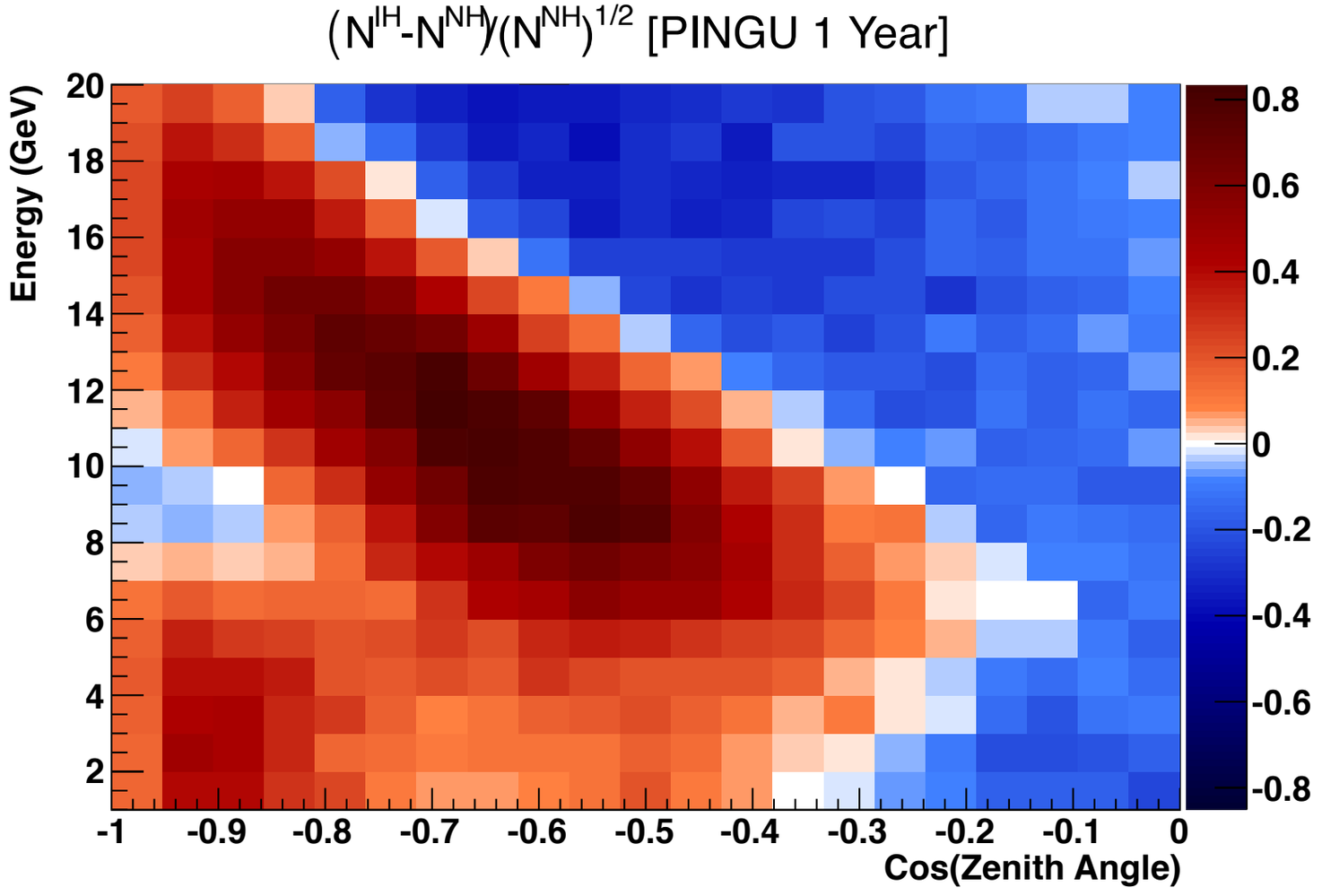
*reproduction using of technique described in Akhmedov, Razzaque, Smirnov arXiv:1205.7071v3

Hierarchy

*reproduction using of technique described in Akhmedov, Razzaque, Smirnov arXiv:1205.7071v3



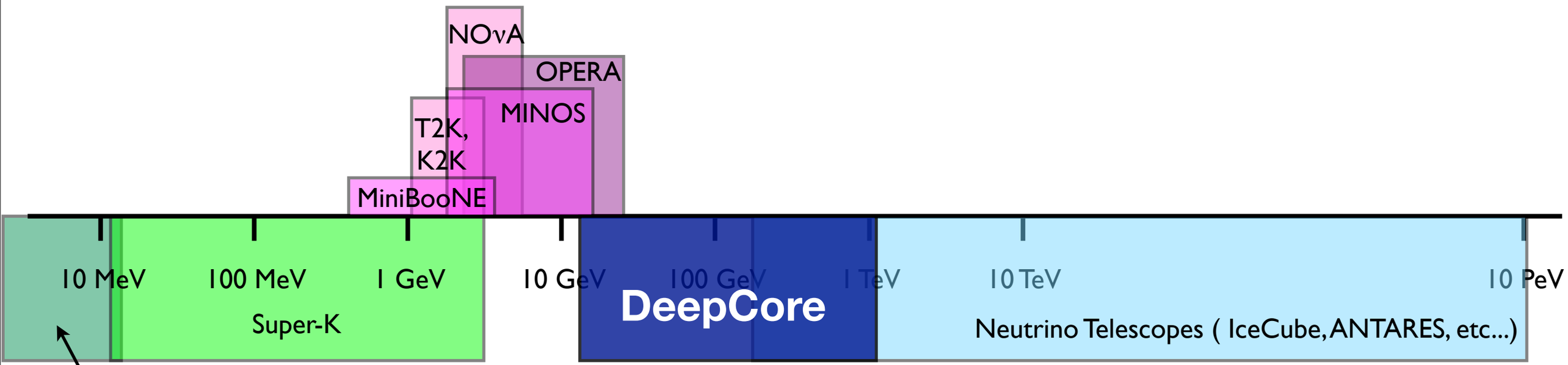
smeared: 3 GeV in energy and 11.25° in angular resolution



Experimental Landscape

- Oscillation
- IceCube-DeepCore Physics
- PINGU
- Beyond

Accelerator based



Borexino
KamLAND
Double Chooz
Daya Bay
SNO

Non-accelerator based

- Neutrino Hierarchy
- High Precision νμ - Disappearance
- GeV Mass Dark Matter
- Manageable ντ - Appearance

Experimental Landscape

- Oscillation
- IceCube-DeepCore Physics
- PINGU
- Beyond

Accelerator based

NOνA
OPERA
MINOS
T2K,
K2K
MiniBooNE

10 MeV
100 MeV
1 GeV
10 GeV
100 GeV
1 TeV
10 TeV
10 PeV

Super-K
DeepCore
Neutrino Telescopes (IceCube, ANTARES, etc...)

Borexino
KamLAND
Double Chooz
Daya Bay
SNO

PINGU

Non-accelerator based

Neutrino Hierarchy

High Precision ν_μ - Disappearance

GeV Mass Dark Matter

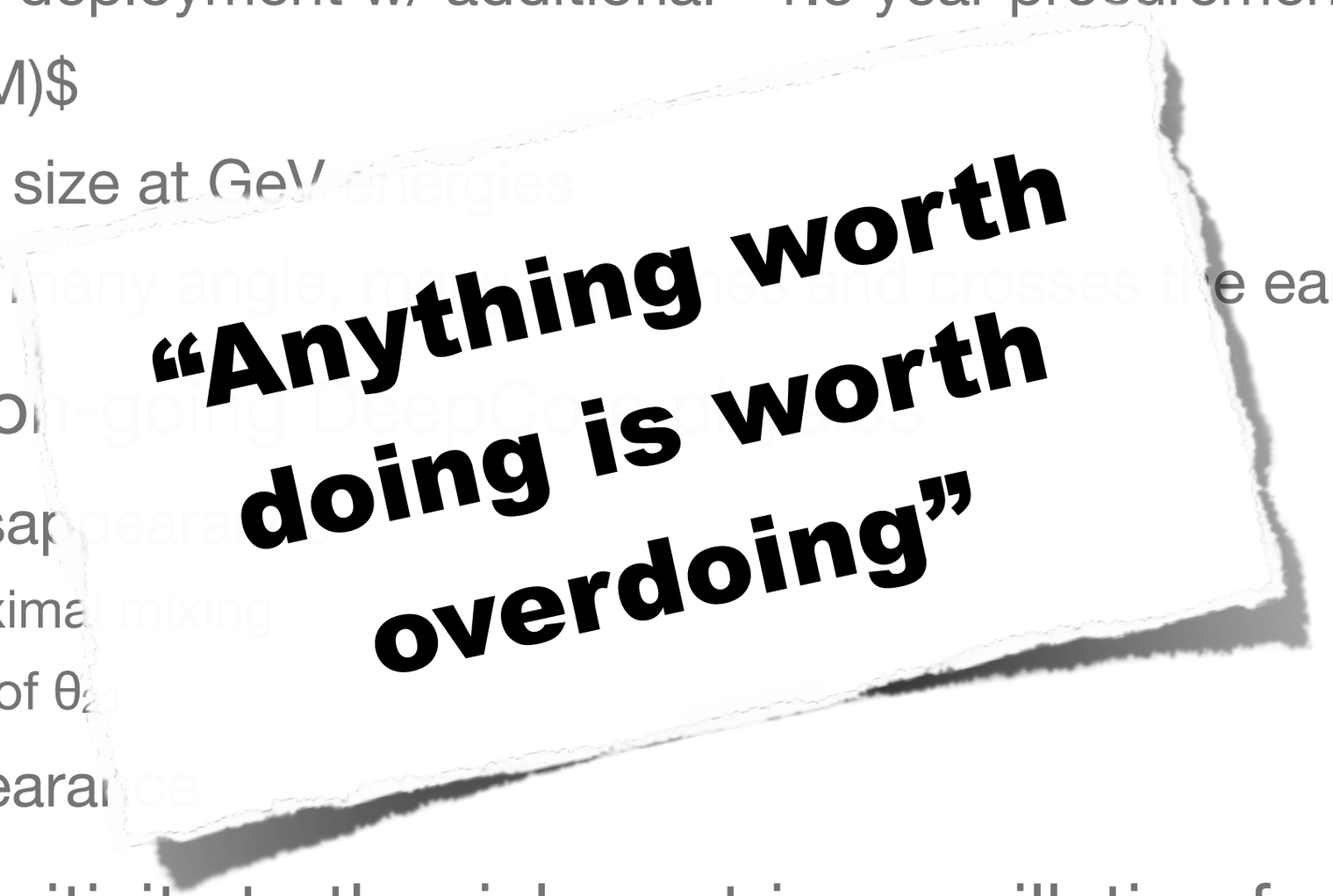
Manageable ν_τ - Appearance

PINGU Advantages

- Relatively quick, cost effective, huge and unique
  - 2 season deployment w/ additional ~1.5 year procurement/shipping
  - *O*(25-30M)$
  - Megaton size at GeV energies
  - Samples many angle, many baselines and crosses the earth core
- Enhance on-going DeepCore physics
  - muon disappearance
    - θ_{23} maximal mixing
    - octant of θ_{23}
  - tau appearance
- Gains sensitivity to the rich neutrino oscillation features
  - 2nd oscillation minima/maxima
  - Neutrino hierarchy

PINGU Advantages

- Relatively quick, cost effective, huge and unique
  - 2 season deployment w/ additional ~1.5 year procurement/shipping
  - *O*(25-30M)$
  - Megaton size at GeV energies
  - Samples many angle, m… and crosses the earth core
- Enhance on-going DeepCore… s
  - muon disappearance
    - θ_{23} maximal mixing
    - octant of θ_{23}
  - tau appearance
- Gains sensitivity to the rich neutrino oscillation features
  - 2nd oscillation minima/maxima
  - Neutrino hierarchy



Really Beyond DeepCore



IceCube



DeepCore



PINGU

Really Beyond DeepCore



IceCube



DeepCore



PINGU

Really Beyond DeepCore









IceCube



DeepCore



PINGU

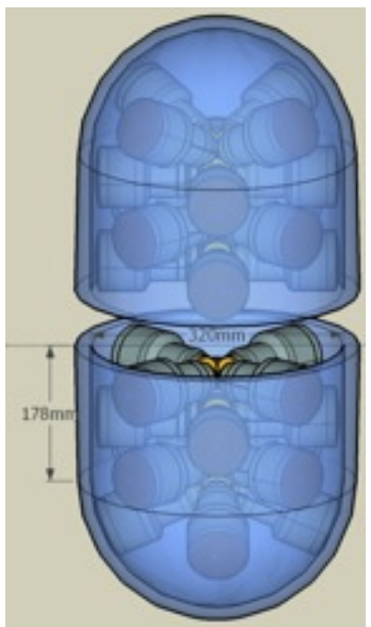


Low Energy Large Volume

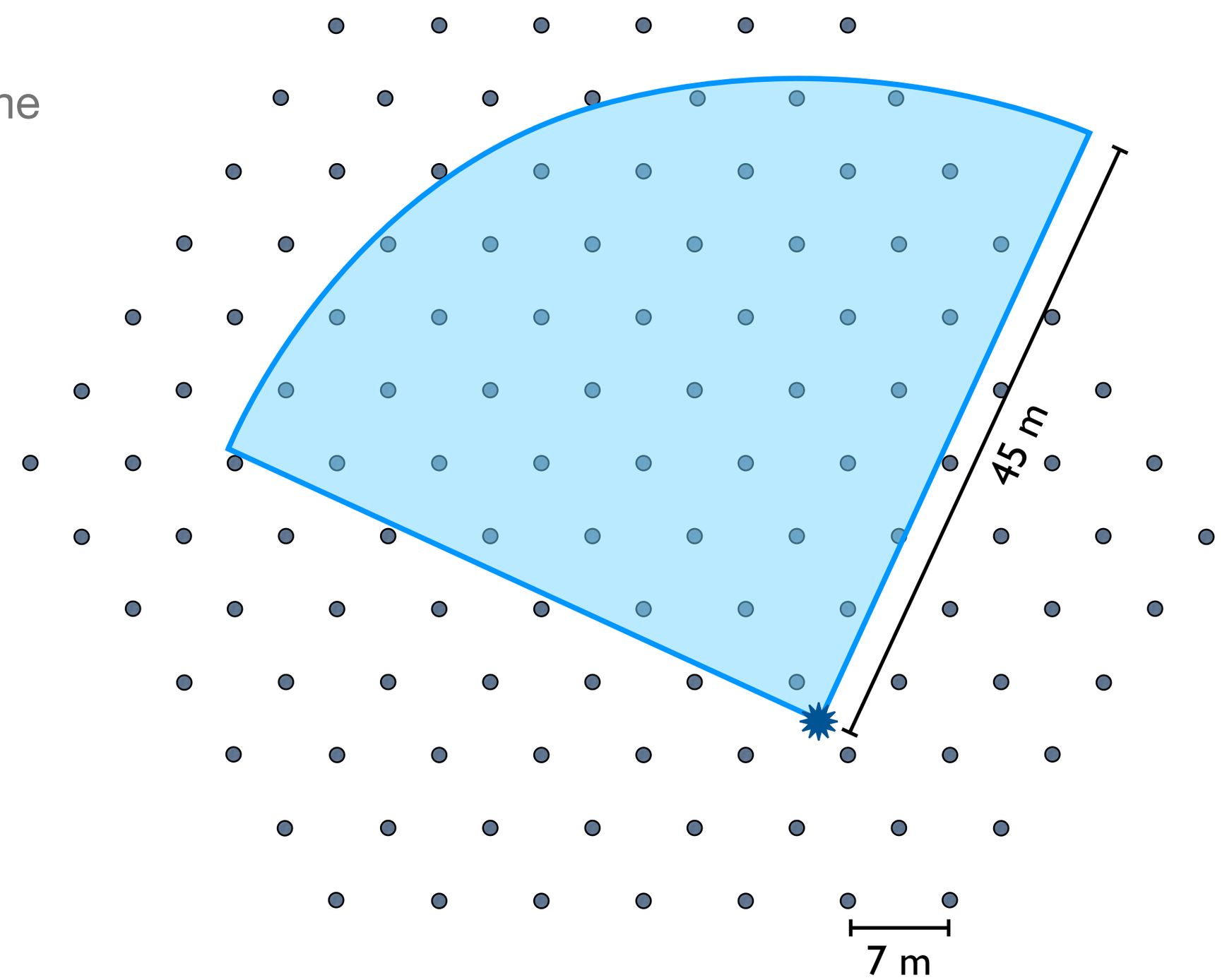
- South Pole Infrastructure
  - No excavation
  - Deployment is a now a refined process
- Unchanging, low-background ice
- Move from GeV to tens of MeV
  - Cherenkov ring imaging
  - IceCube/DeepCore style single-PMT module is no longer attractive
- Multi-megaton Ice Cherenkov Array (MICA)

Cerenkov Ring Imager

- 120 strings of 125 composite DOMs each
  - Instrumented volume of 250 m height, ~40 m radius
- 1 MegaTon fiducial volume, at depths of 2200-2450 m

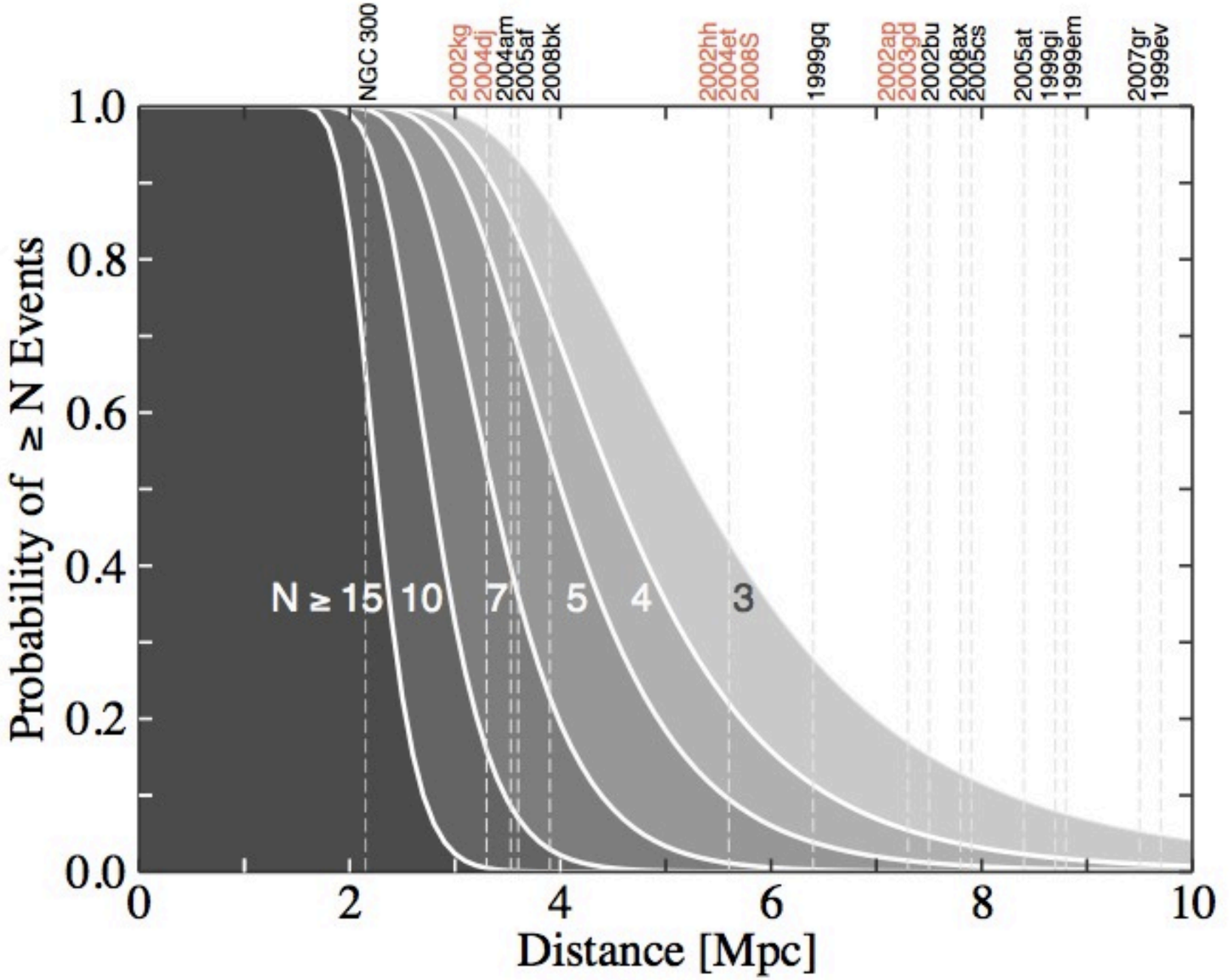


Courtesy P. Kooijman



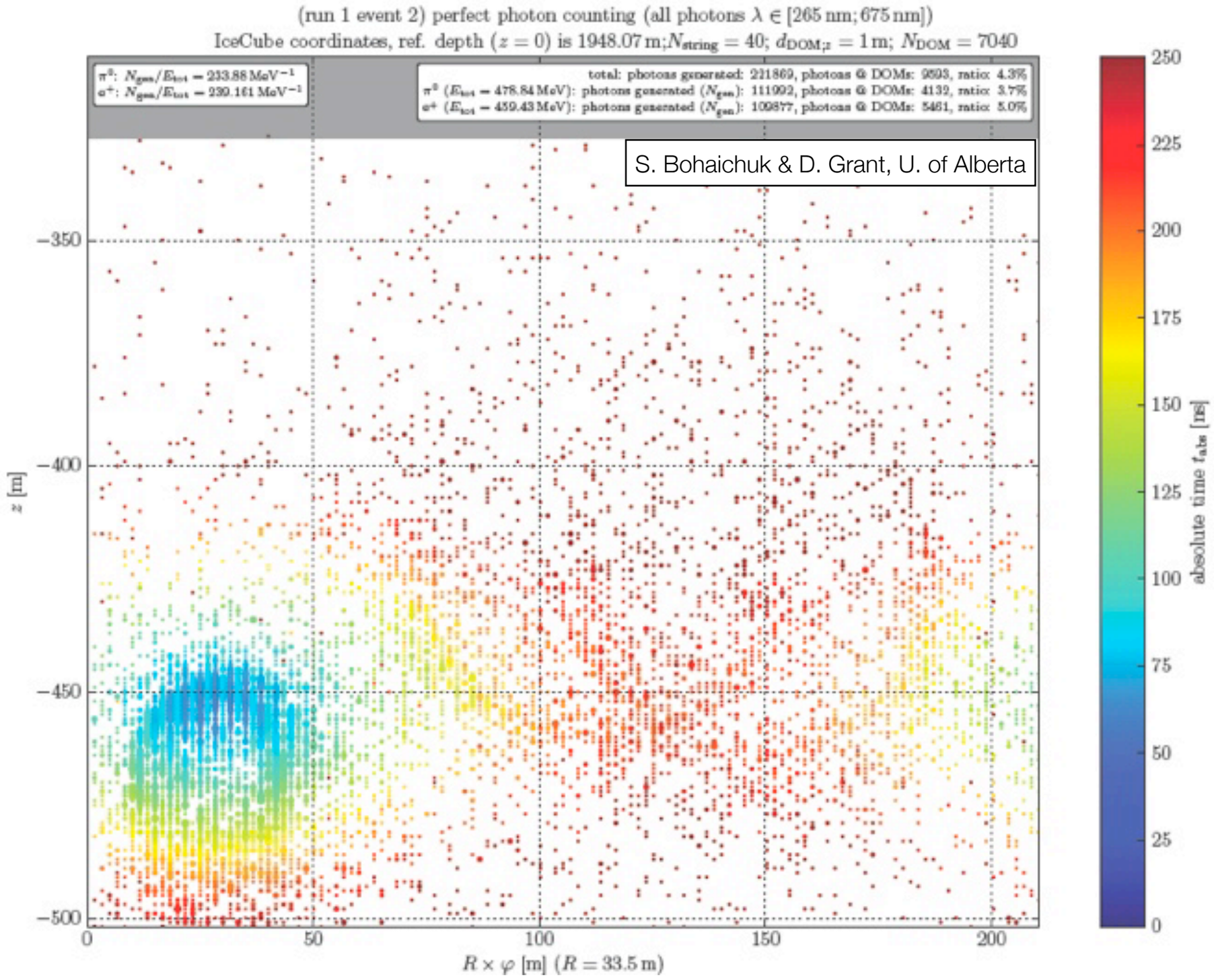
- Extend core-collapse SN search beyond Milky Way
- 5 megaton detector with sensitivity down to 15 MeV

Kistler et. al.
arXiv:0810.1959



Proton Decay Rings

$$p \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+$$



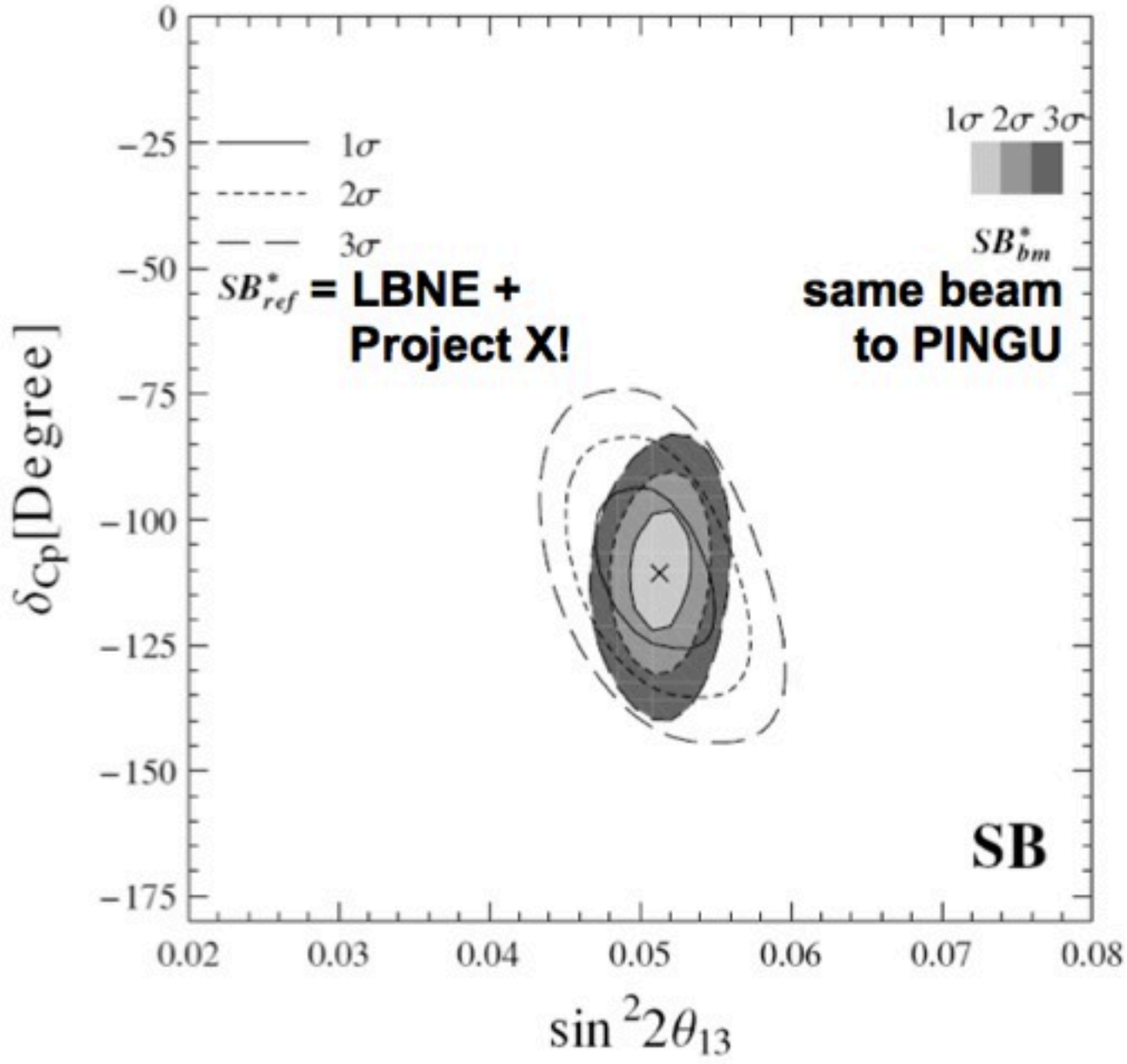
Beam?

- Oscillation
- IceCube-DeepCore Physics
- PINGU
- Beyond

Julius-Maximilians-
UNIVERSITÄT
WÜRZBURG

Upgrade path towards δ_{CP}?

- Measurement of δ_{CP} in principle possible, but challenging
- Requires:
  - Electromagnetic shower ID (here: 1% mis-ID)
  - Energy resolution (here: 20% x E)
  - Maybe: volume upgrade (here: ~ factor two)
  - Project X
- Performance and optimization of PINGU, and possible upgrades (MICA, …) require further study



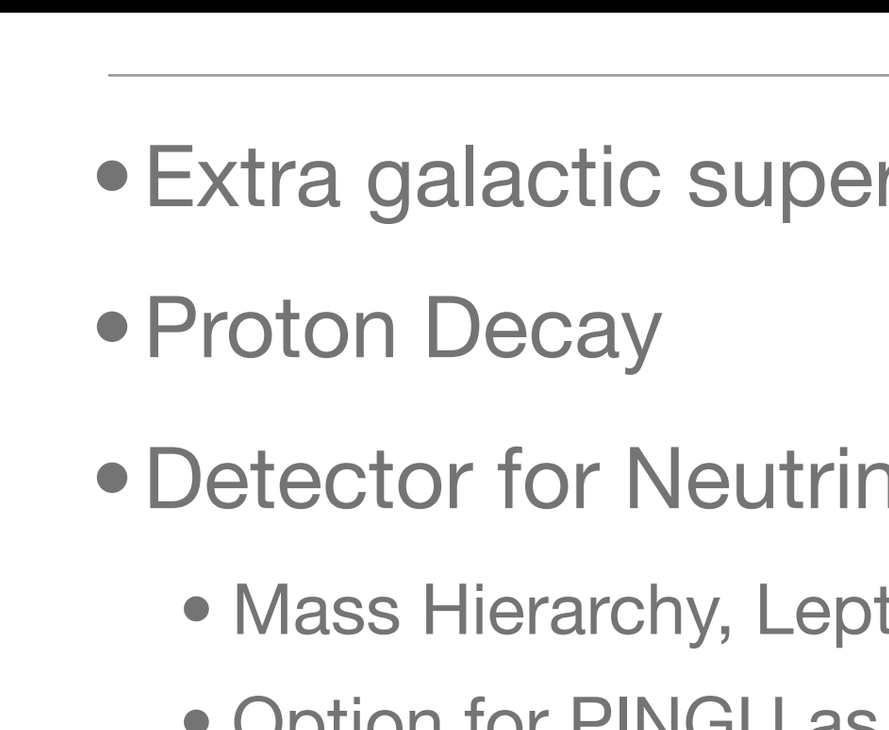
(Tang, Winter, JHEP 1202 (2012) 028)

15

"Superbeam FNAL-PINGU?", W. Winter

MICA Physics

- Extra galactic supernova
- Proton Decay
- Detector for Neutrino Factory, Beta beam or Super Beam
  - Mass Hierarchy, Lepton CP Violation
  - Option for PINGU as well depending on beam characteristics
  - Using PMTs, ~90% of detector cost is electronics



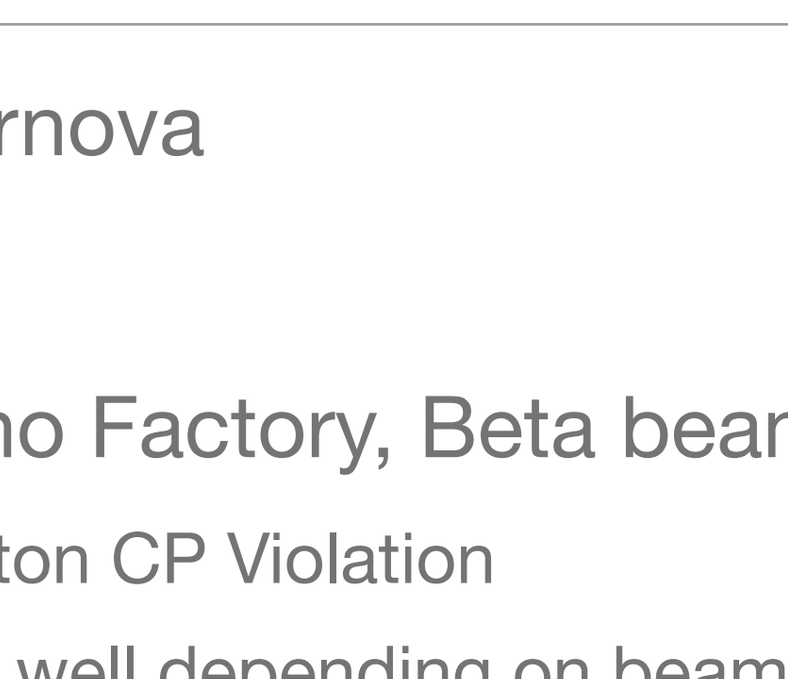


Figure 12: The precision measurements of CP phase δ_{CP} and $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ for three single-baseline neutrino experiments: Beta Beam (BB), Neutrino Factory (NF), and SuperBeam (SB). The contours represent the 1σ, 2σ and 3σ confidence levels (2 d.o.f.). Filled contours represent the PINGU benchmark setups, unfilled contours the reference setups. The crosses mark the best fit value of $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ and δ_{CP}. Here we assume the normal (true) hierarchy, the inverted (fit) hierarchy solution can be ruled out by the experiments.

Message

- Atmospheric neutrinos (still) offer rich physics
  - IceCube + DeepCore is a statistical juggernaut, *O*(100,000) triggered events/year
  - DeepCore + IceCube has observed neutrino induced cascades and numu disappearance
- Proposed extensions
  - PINGU - Down to *O*(1) GeV improves oscillation searches, lower mass Dark Matter, and neutrino hierarchy resolution
  - MICA - Down to *O*(10) MeV opens up new physics

Thanks

Backup

Neutrino Oscillation

Flavor Eigenstate

Mass Eigenstate

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{U}_{\mathrm{PMNS}} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

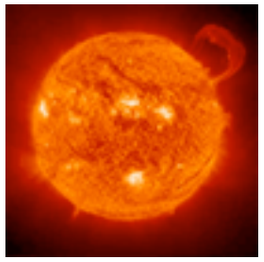
$$= \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

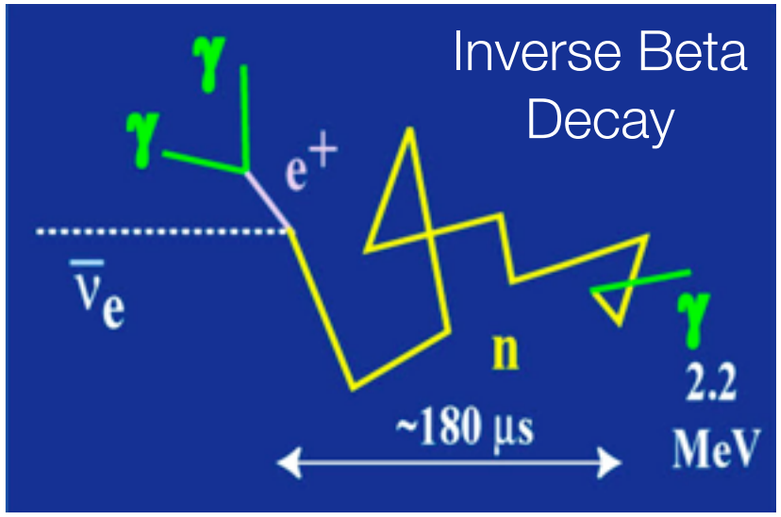
- Neutrino flavor eigenstates are related to mass eigenstates via the PMNS Unitary mixing matrix

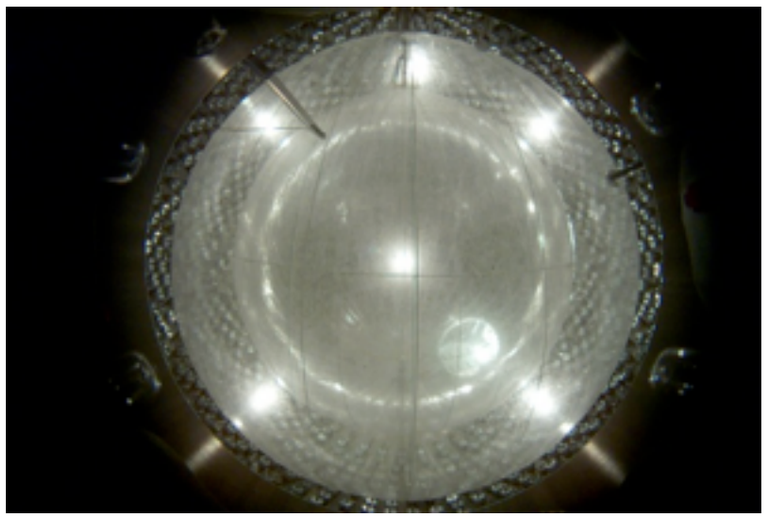
Reactor/Solar

- Optimized for MeV anti-neutrinos undergoing inverse beta decay
- High precision
- Isotropic sources

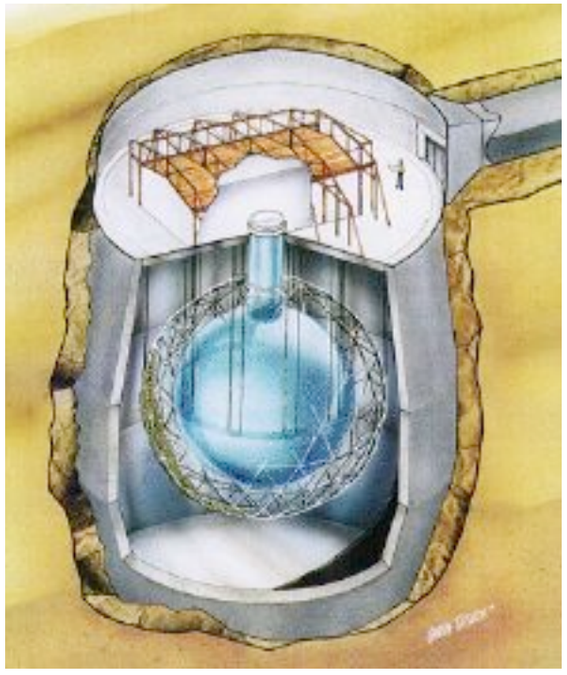




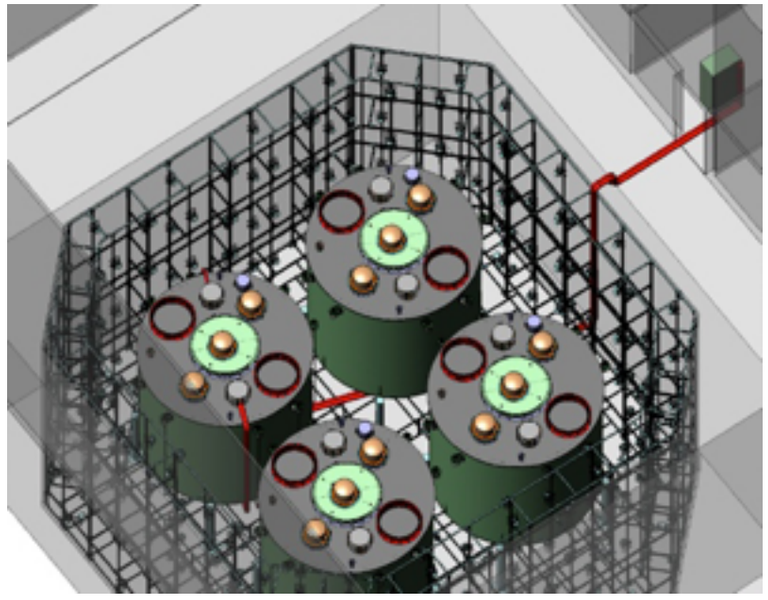




Borexino



SNO



Daya Bay

Measuring Oscillation Parameters

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

underlying nature of weak mixing

Measuring Oscillation Parameters

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{12}c_{13} & s_{12}c_{13} & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ -s_{12}c_{23} - c_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & s_{23}c_{13} \\ s_{12}s_{23} - c_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}s_{23} - s_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{23}c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Experimentally measured values

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{12}c_{13} & s_{12}c_{13} & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ -s_{12}c_{23} - c_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & s_{23}c_{13} \\ s_{12}s_{23} - c_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}s_{23} - s_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{23}c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Experimentally measured values

- Experimentally $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$ is measured via an energy dependent ***excess*** of tau neutrinos over a long baseline using the weak mixing angles
  - $P_{\nu_\mu \to \nu_\tau} = \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{32} L}{4E}\right)$

L = Length
E = Neutrino Energy

Measuring Oscillation Parameters

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{12}c_{13} & s_{12}c_{13} & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ -s_{12}c_{23} - c_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & s_{23}c_{13} \\ s_{12}s_{23} - c_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}s_{23} - s_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{23}c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Experimentally measured values

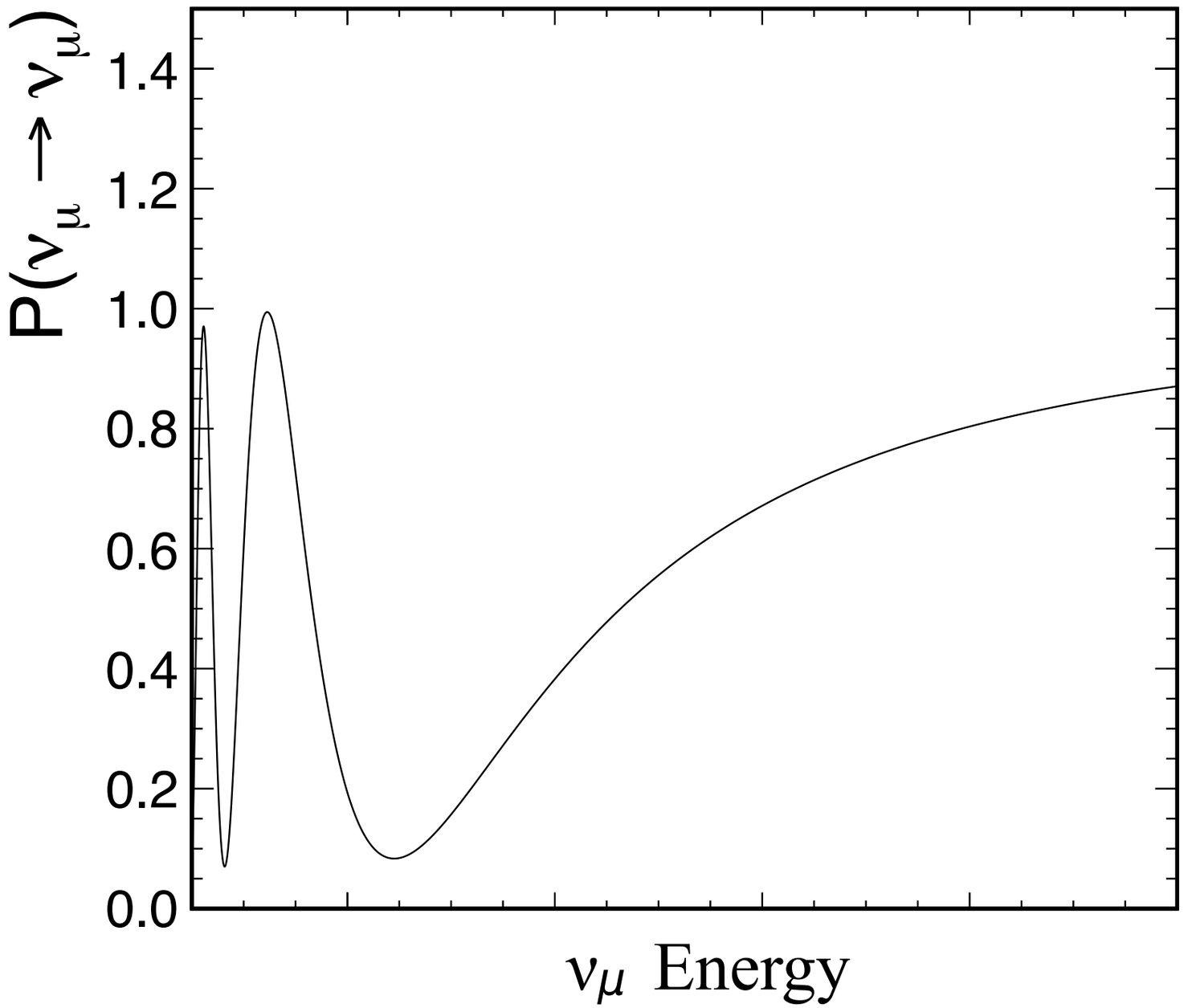
- Experimentally $|U_{\tau 3}|^2$ is measured via an energy dependent ***excess*** of tau neutrinos over a long baseline using the weak mixing angles
  - $P_{\nu_\mu \to \nu_\tau} = \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{32} L}{4E}\right)$

L = Length
E = Neutrino Energy

- $|U_{\mu 3}|^2$ is measured via an energy dependent ***deficit*** of muon neutrino events over a long baseline
  - $P_{\nu_\mu \to \nu_\mu} = 1 - \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{32} L}{4E}\right)$

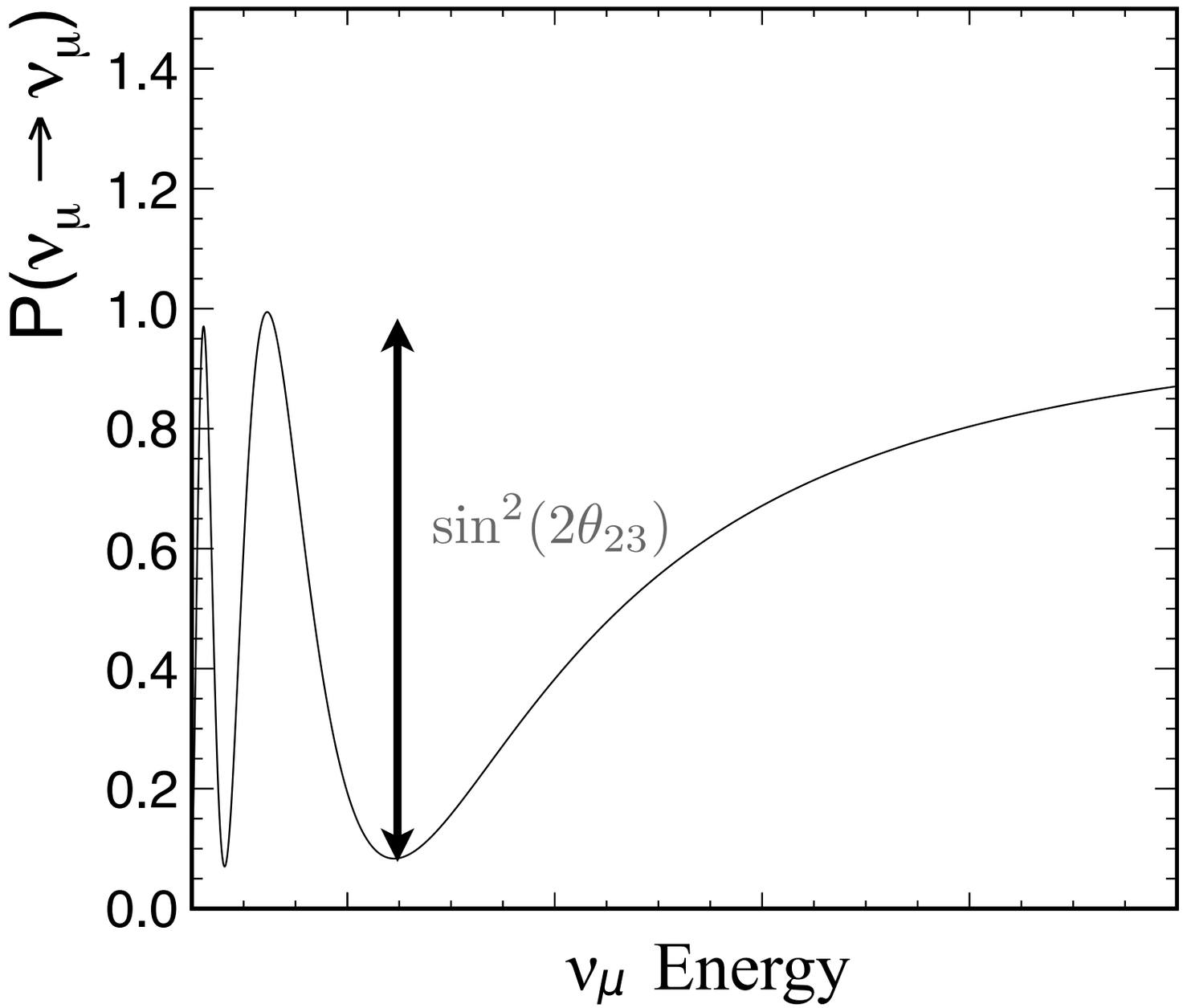
Generic Oscillation

Fixed Baseline L



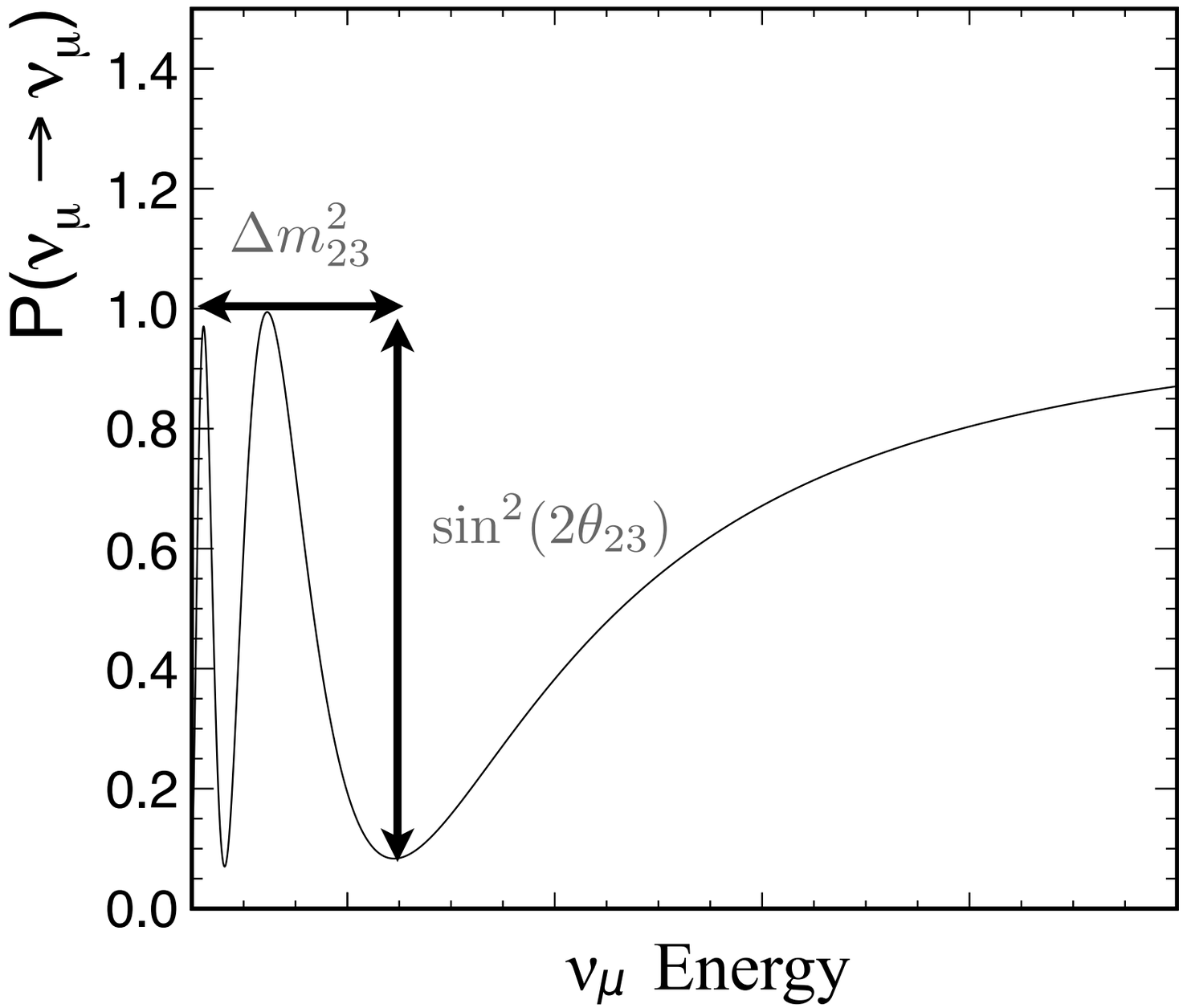
Generic Oscillation

Fixed Baseline L



Generic Oscillation

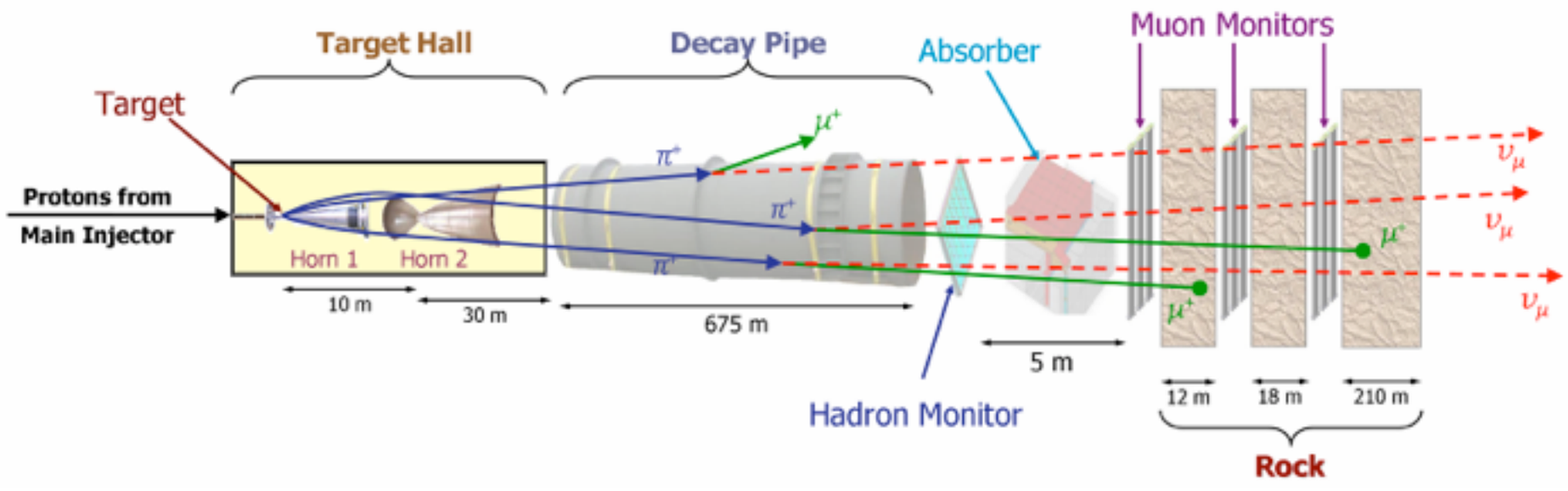
Fixed Baseline L

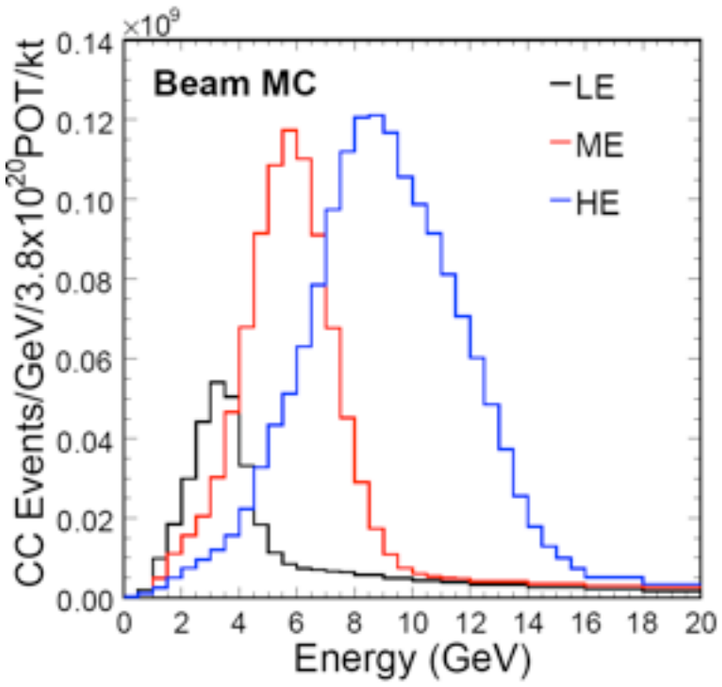


Accelerator

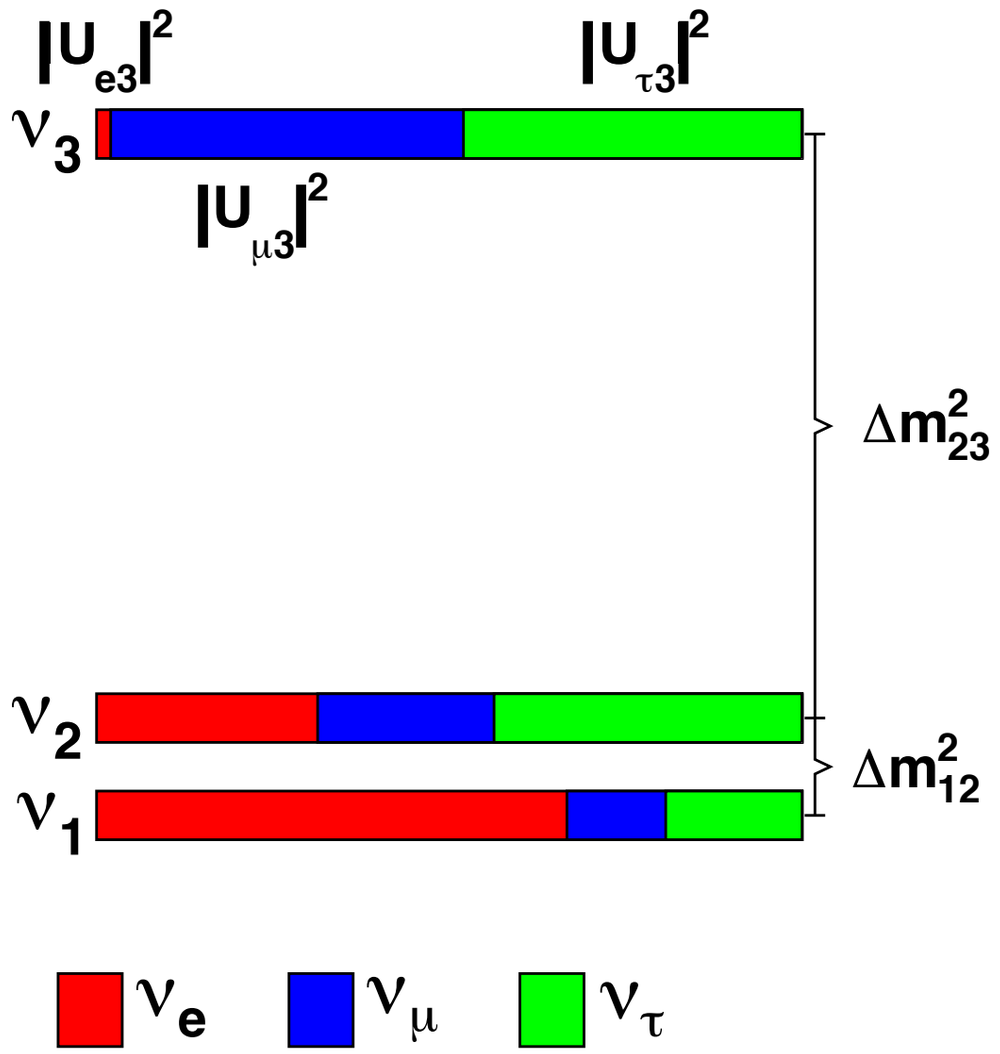
- Accelerators use variable energy neutrino beam to select region of interest
- Place Far Detector km away from beam
- Event timing and direction provide excellent background rejection

NuMI Beamline at Fermilab



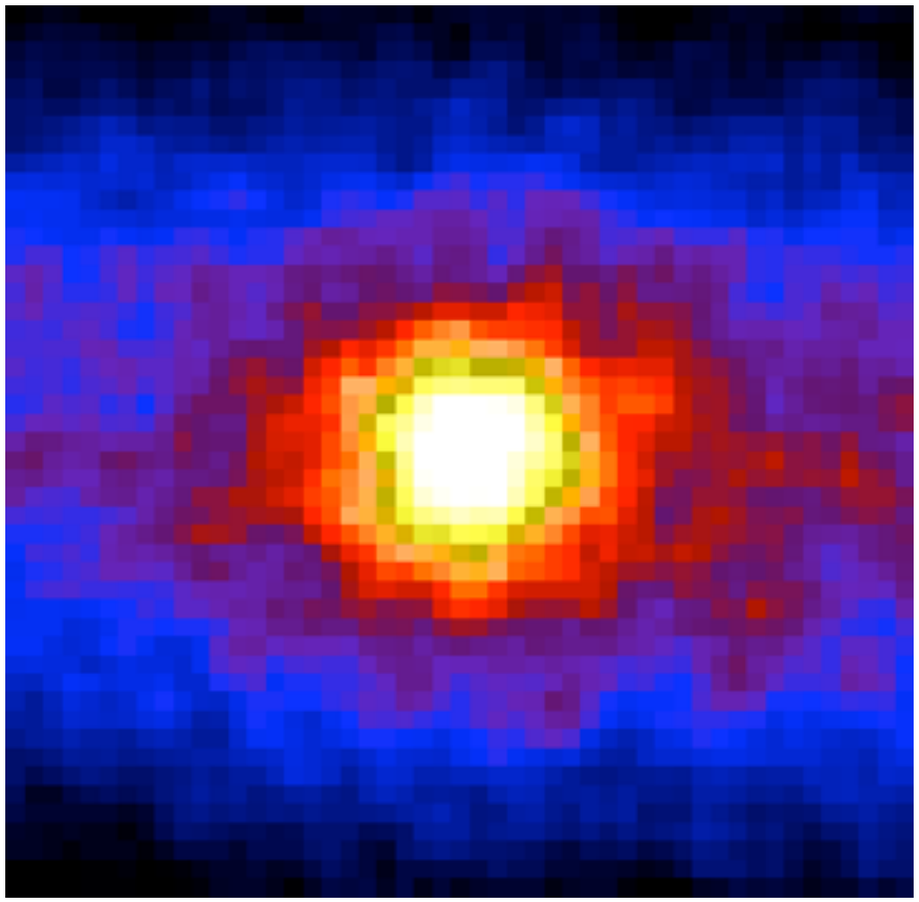


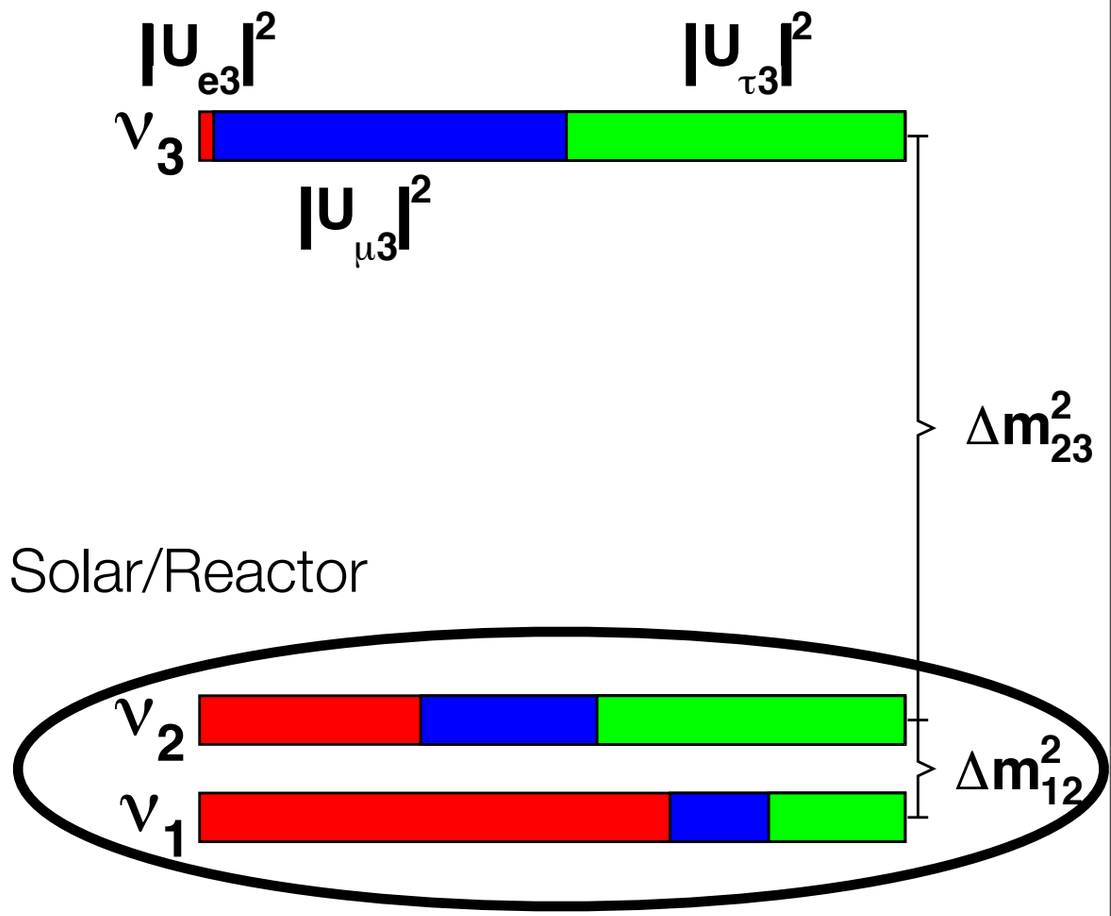
Neutrino Mixing Diagram



$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Neutrino Mixing Diagram





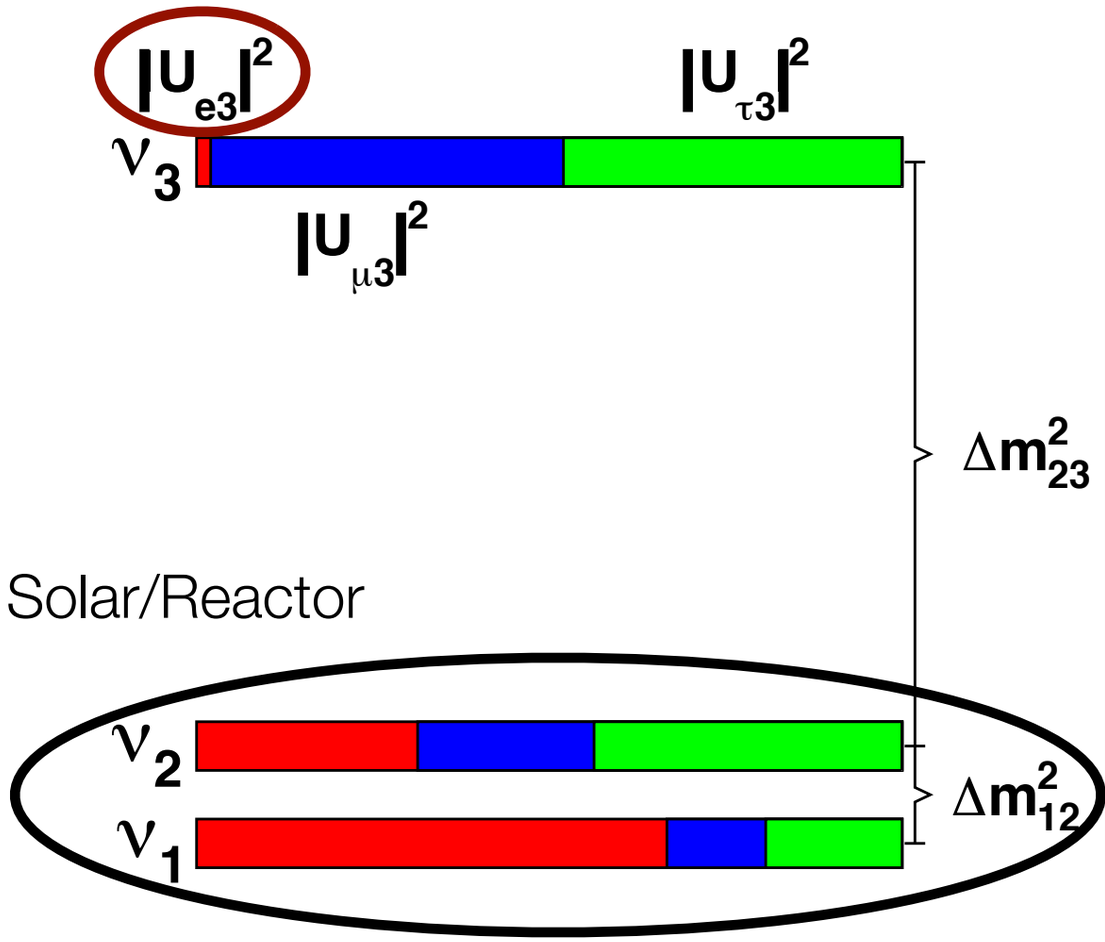
Experiment type	Oscillation Channel
Solar & Reactor	$(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Neutrino Mixing Diagram



Off-Axis Accelerator &
Short Baseline

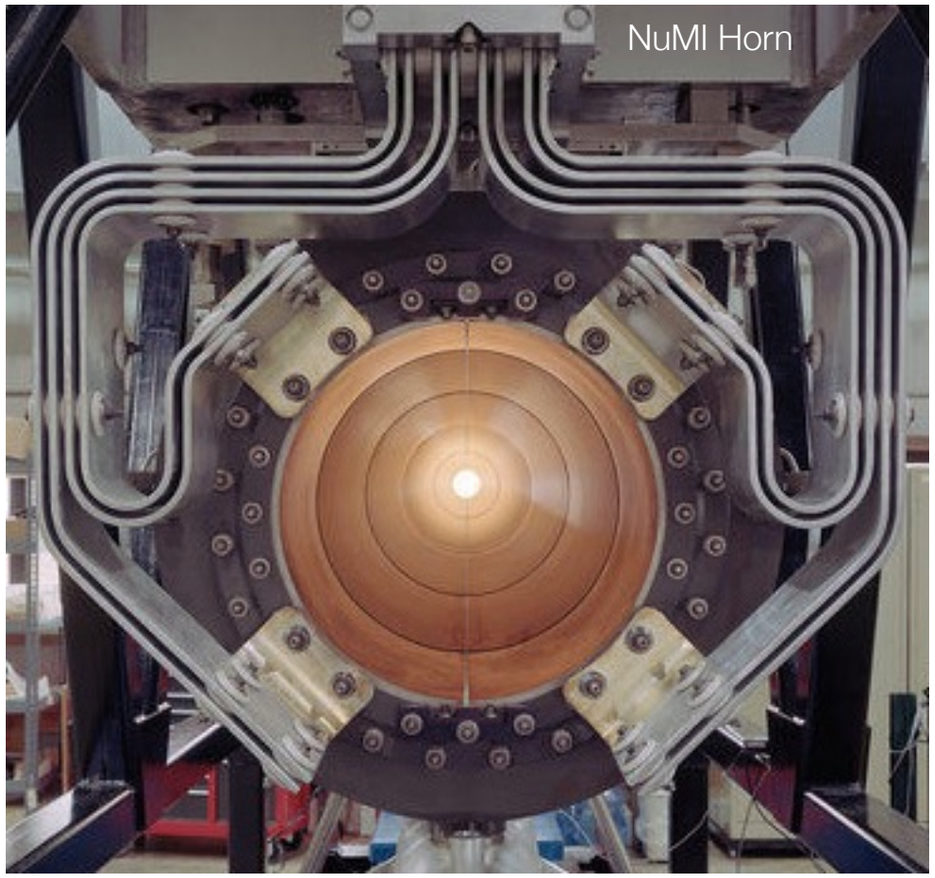


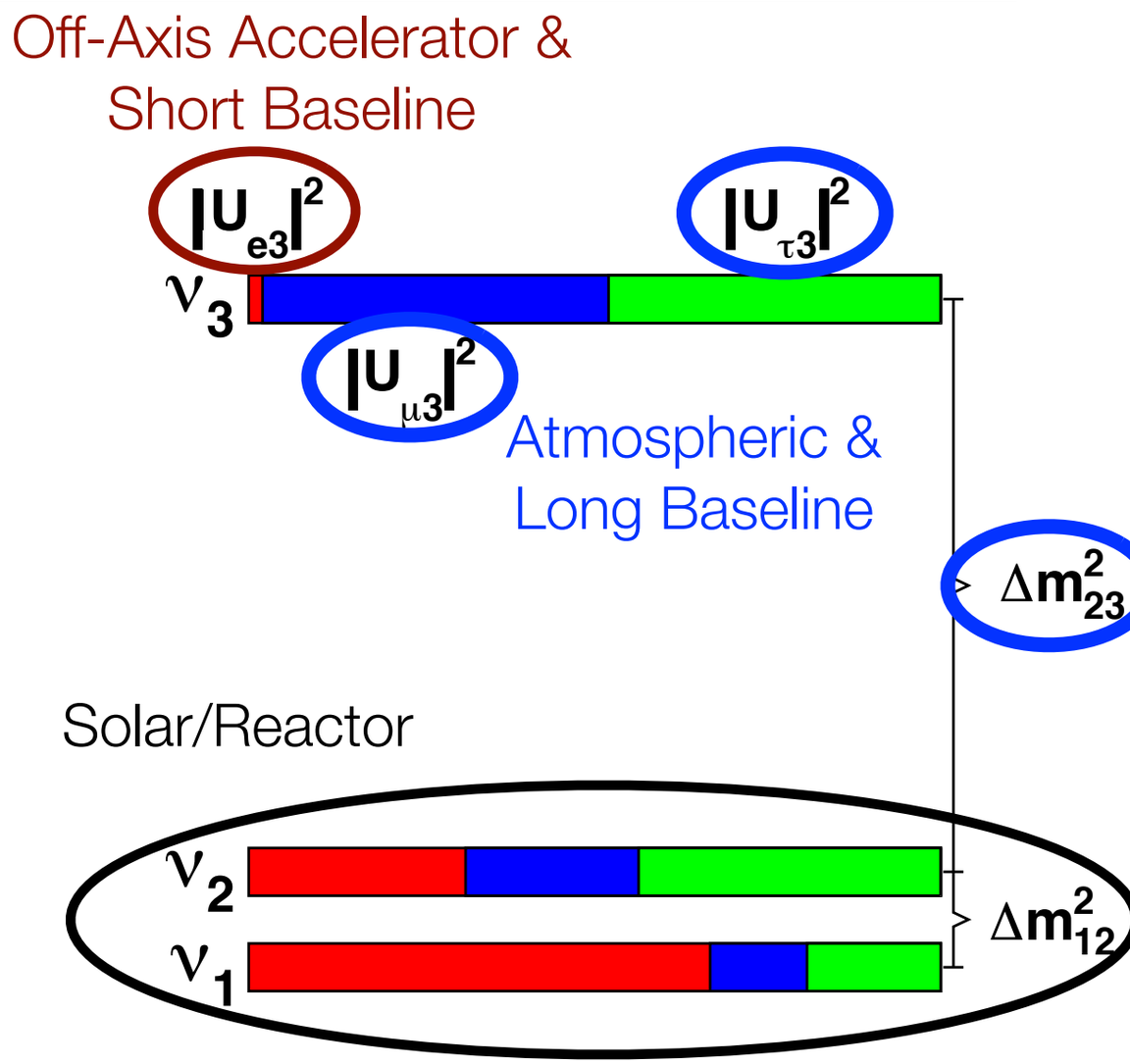
Experiment type	Oscillation Channel
Solar & Reactor	$(\nu_e \to \nu_\mu)$
Off-Axis & SBL	$(\nu_e \to \nu_e)$ $(\nu_\mu \to \nu_e)$

ν_e ν_μ ν_τ

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Neutrino Mixing Diagram

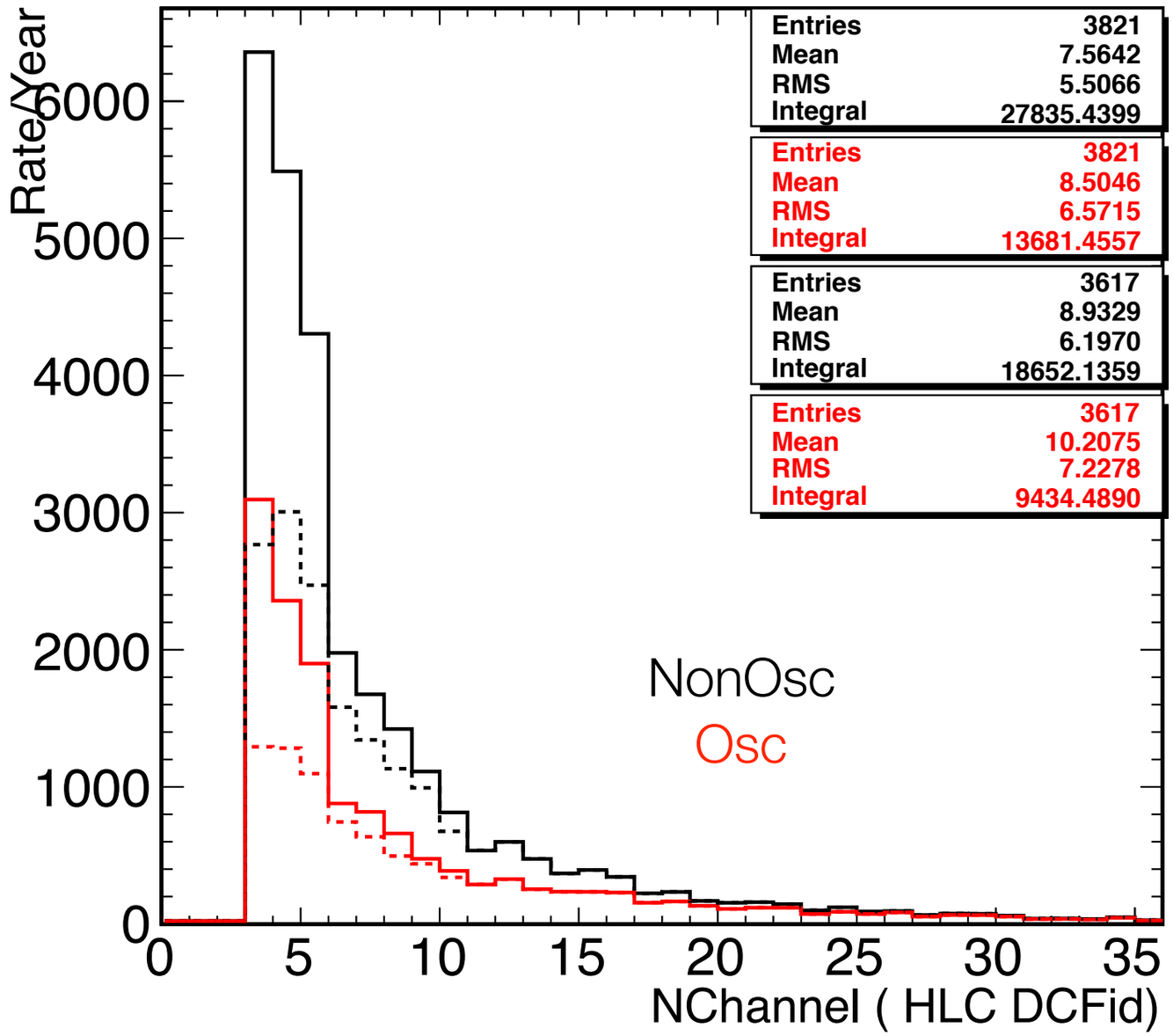




Experiment type	Oscillation Channel
Solar & Reactor	$(\nu_e \to \nu_\mu)$
Off-Axis & SBL	$(\nu_e \to \nu_e)$ $(\nu_\mu \to \nu_e)$
Atmospheric & LBL	$(\nu_\mu \to \nu_\mu)$ $(\nu_\mu \to \nu_\tau)$

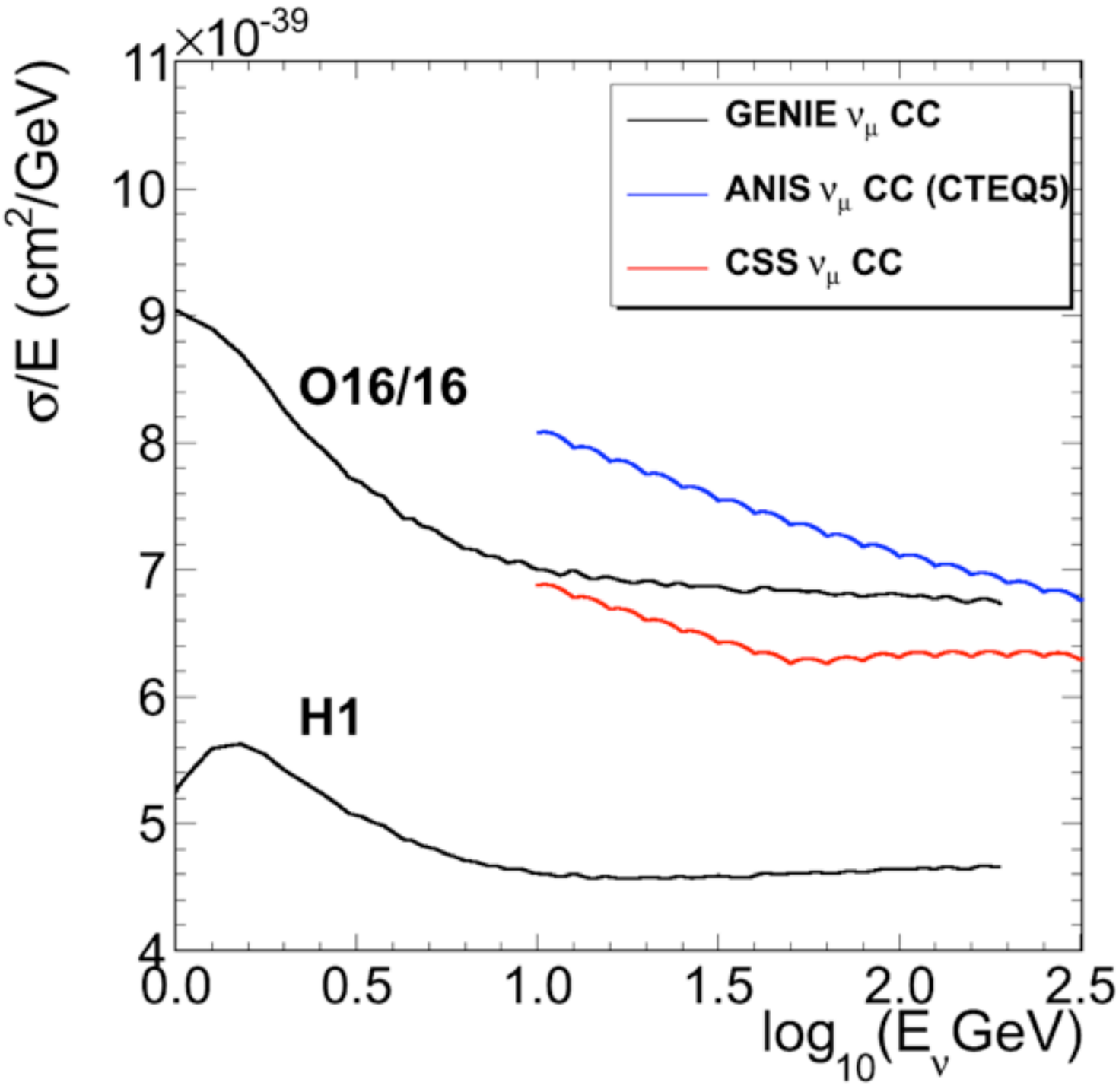
ν_e ν_μ ν_τ

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$


Rate/Year
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
NChannel (HLC DCFid)
NonOsc
Osc
Entries 3821
Mean 7.5642
RMS 5.5066
Integral 27835.4399
Entries 3821
Mean 8.5046
RMS 6.5715
Integral 13681.4557
Entries 3617
Mean 8.9329
RMS 6.1970
Integral 18652.1359
Entries 3617
Mean 10.2075
RMS 7.2278
Integral 9434.4890

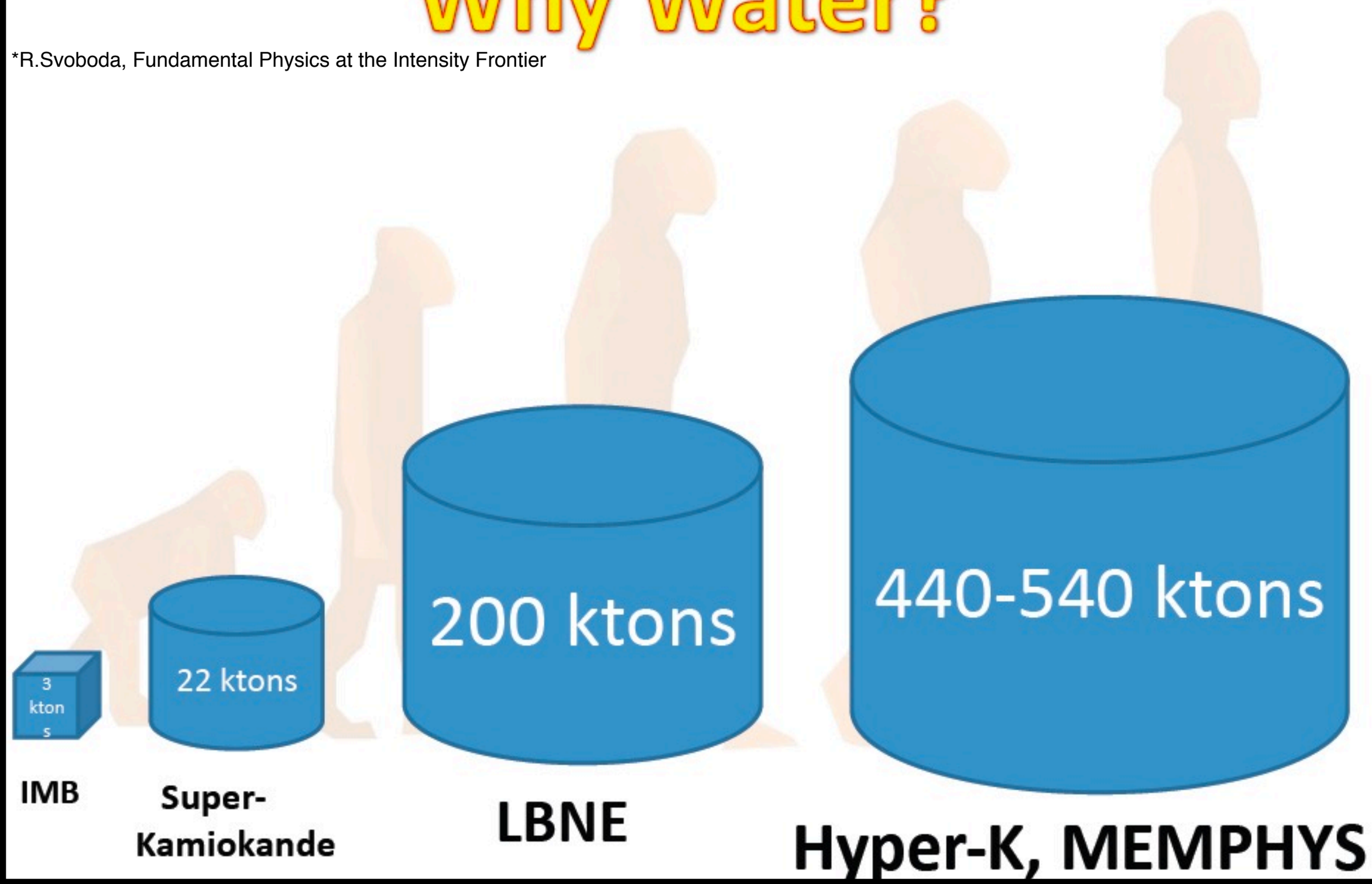
New World - New Physics

- Oscillation
- IceCube-DeepCore Physics
- PINGU
- Beyond

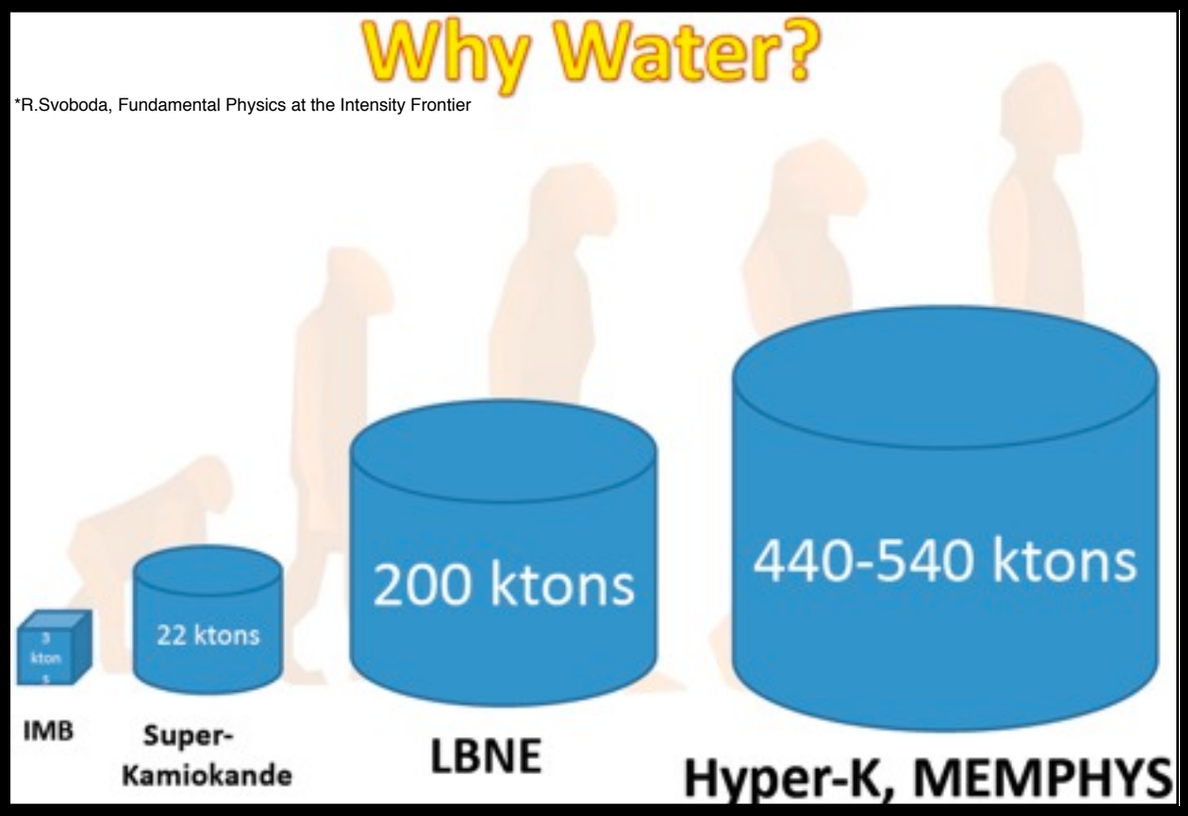


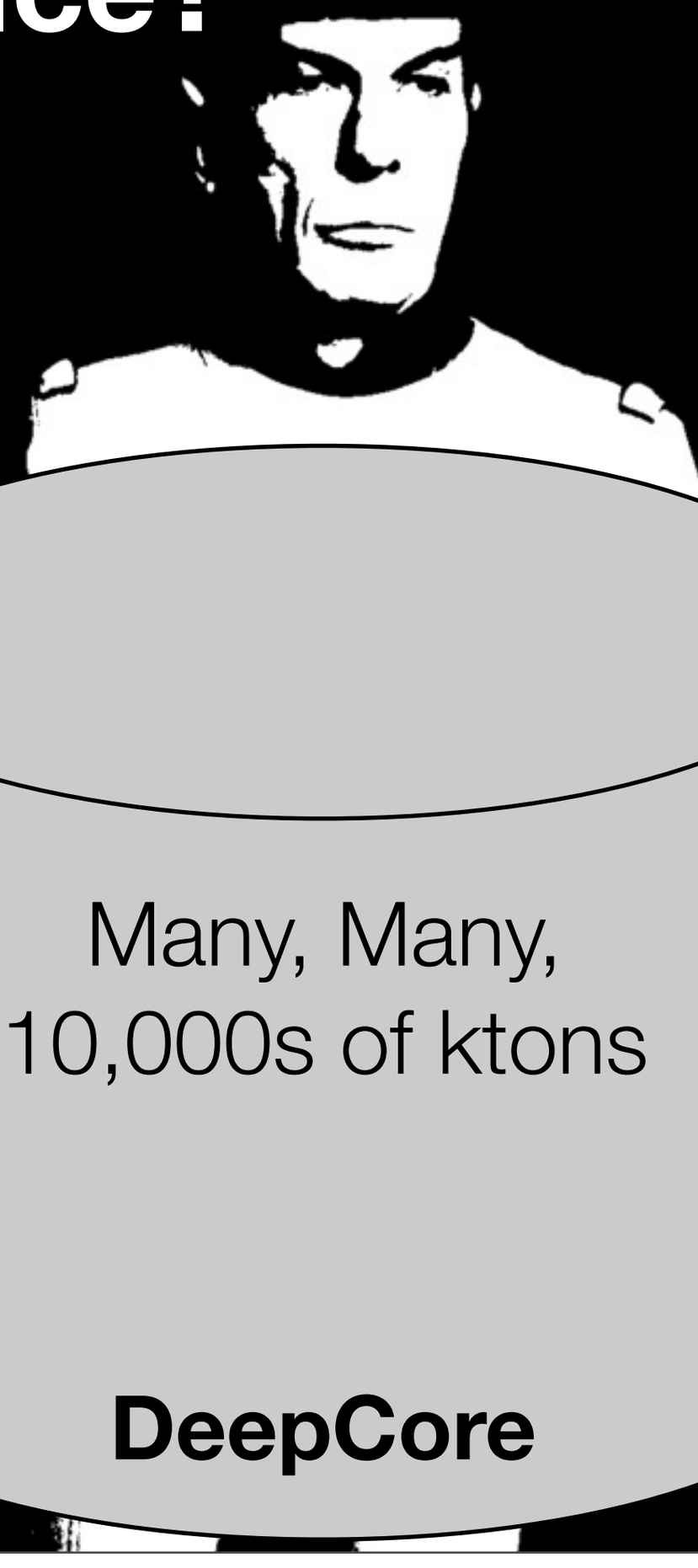
Why Water?

*R.Svoboda, Fundamental Physics at the Intensity Frontier



Why Not Ice?



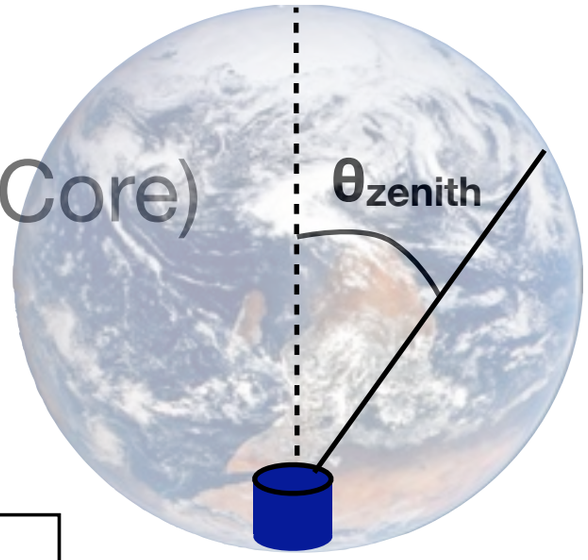


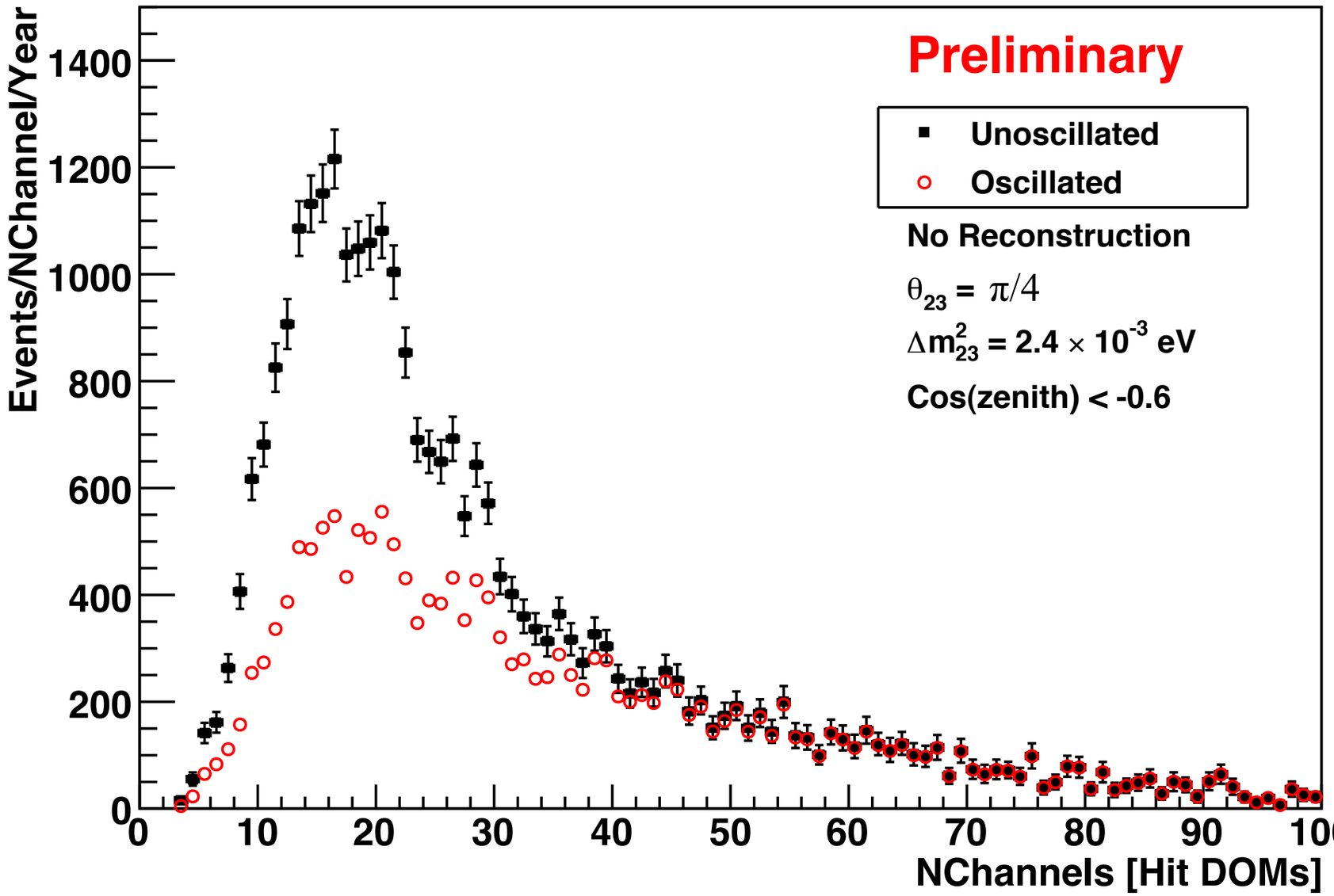
Many, Many,
10,000s of ktons

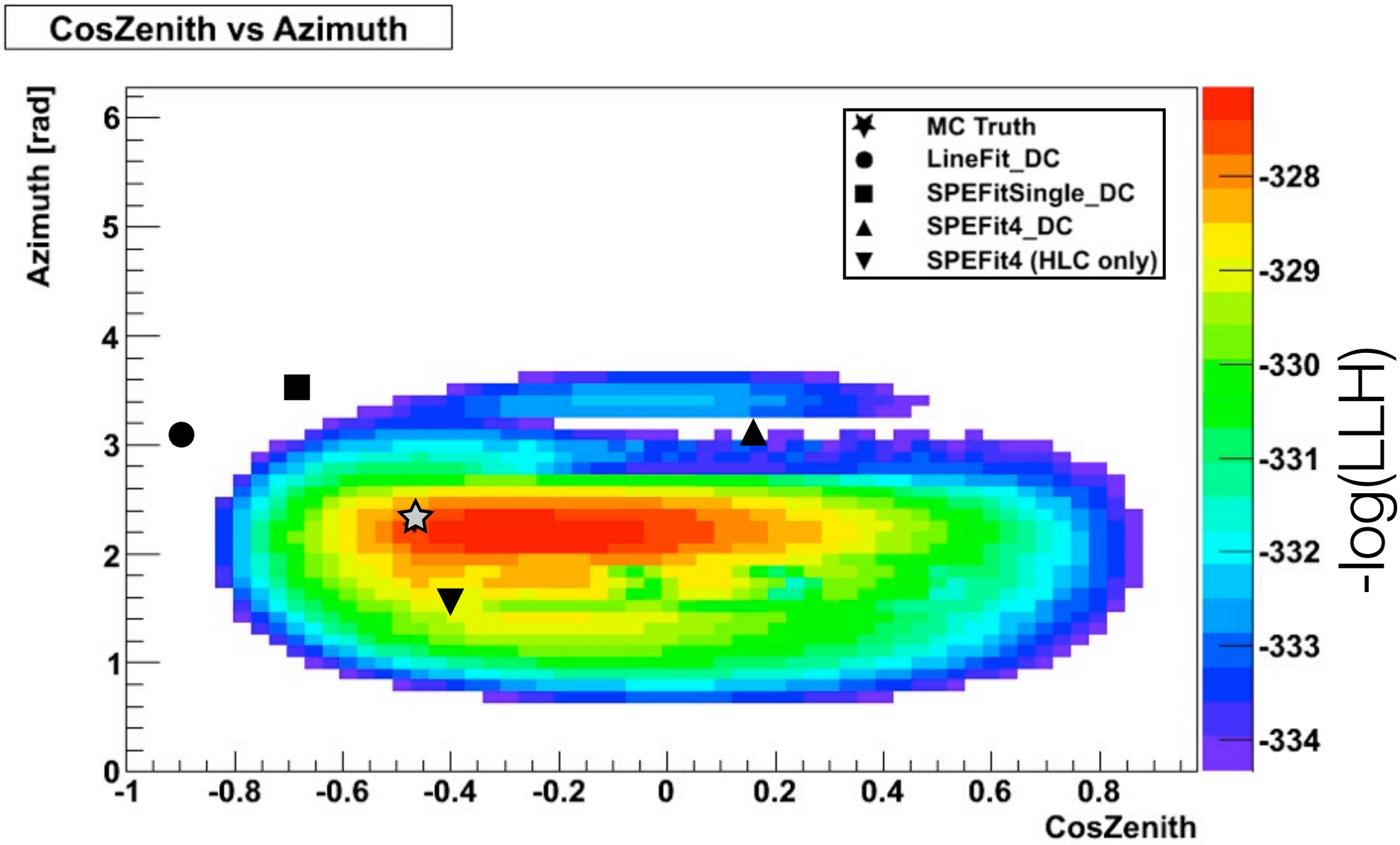
DeepCore

Muon Neutrino Disappearance

- 1 year data with 79 total strings (Includes DeepCore)
- Monte Carlo signal only







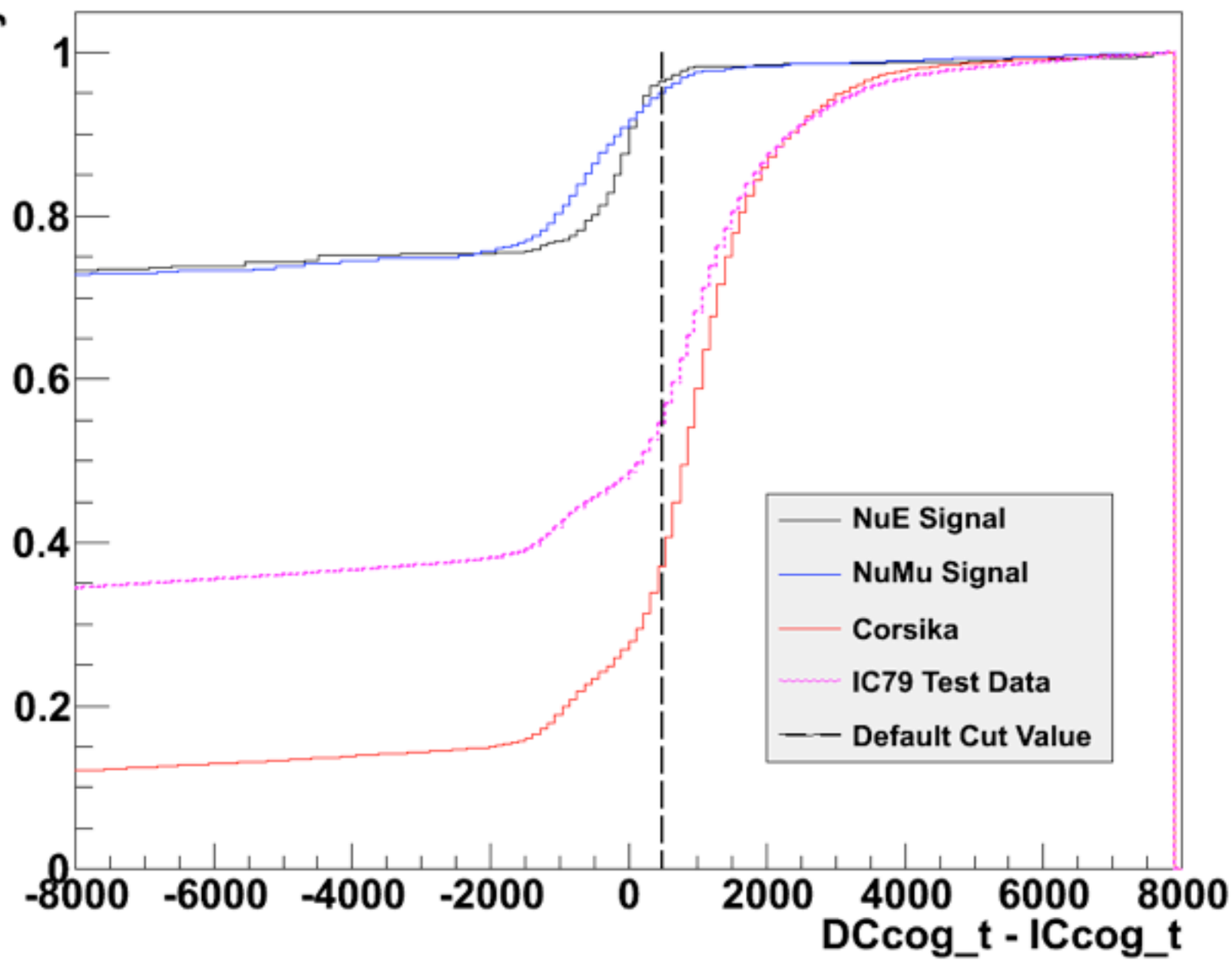
Matt Dunkman, PSU

Vetoes

- Online DeepCore veto gets rid of ~100x background CR muons. Still 1,000:1 - Bkg:Signal
- TimeVeto - 70% BKG rejection at ~5% signal loss
- ConeCut - 80% BKG rejection at ~5% signal loss

Vetoes

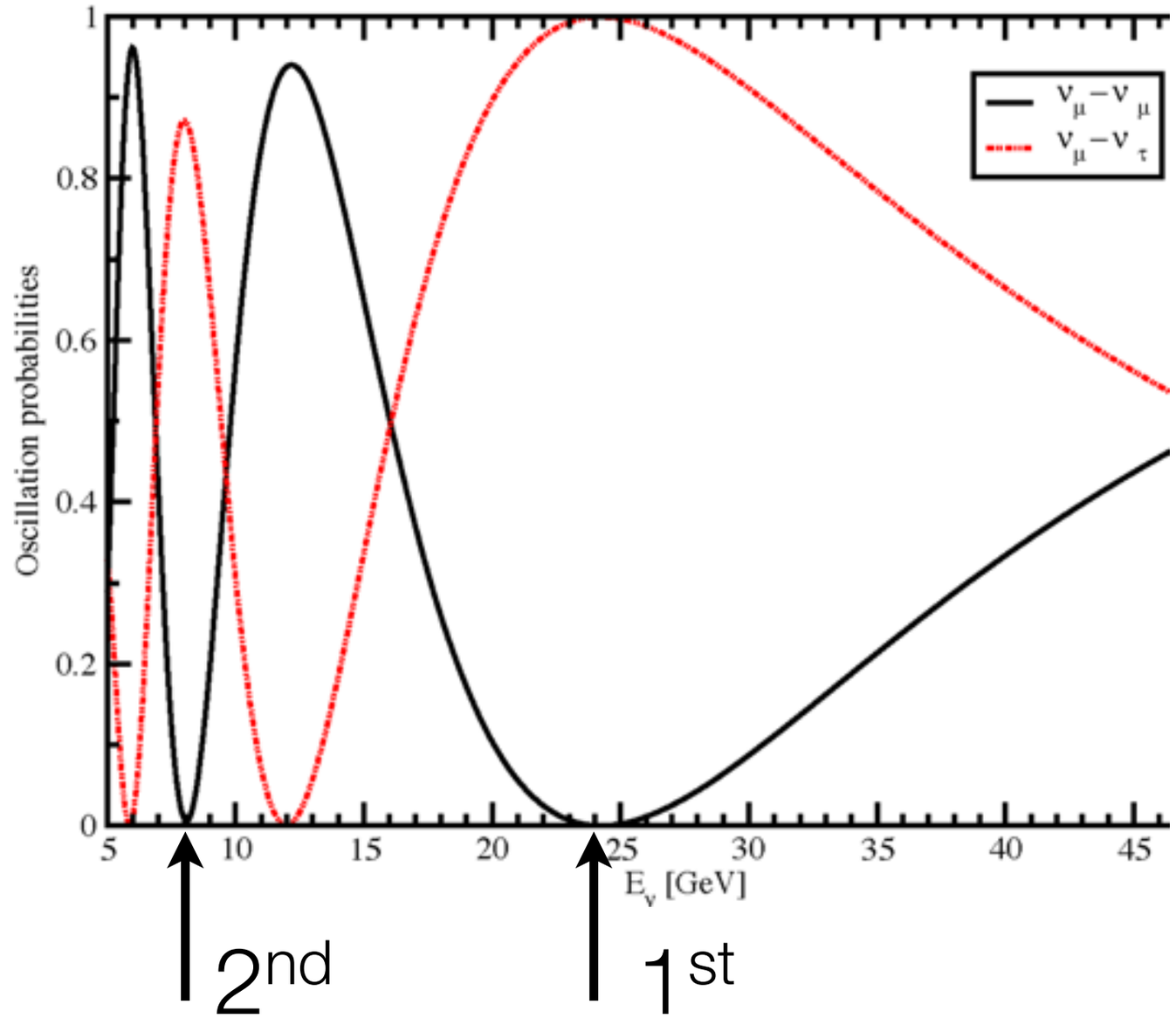
- Online DeepCore veto gets rid of ~100x background CR muons
- TimeVe
- ConeC



PINGU Oscillation Impact

- With an infill that achieves ~GeV resolution, the 2nd oscillation minimum becomes accessible
- Improve Cascade reconstruction
  - Tau appearance

Mena, Mocioiu & Razzaque, *Phys. Rev.* D**78**, 093003 (2008)



Because it's there

Tang & Winter http://arxiv.org/pdf/1110.5908v1

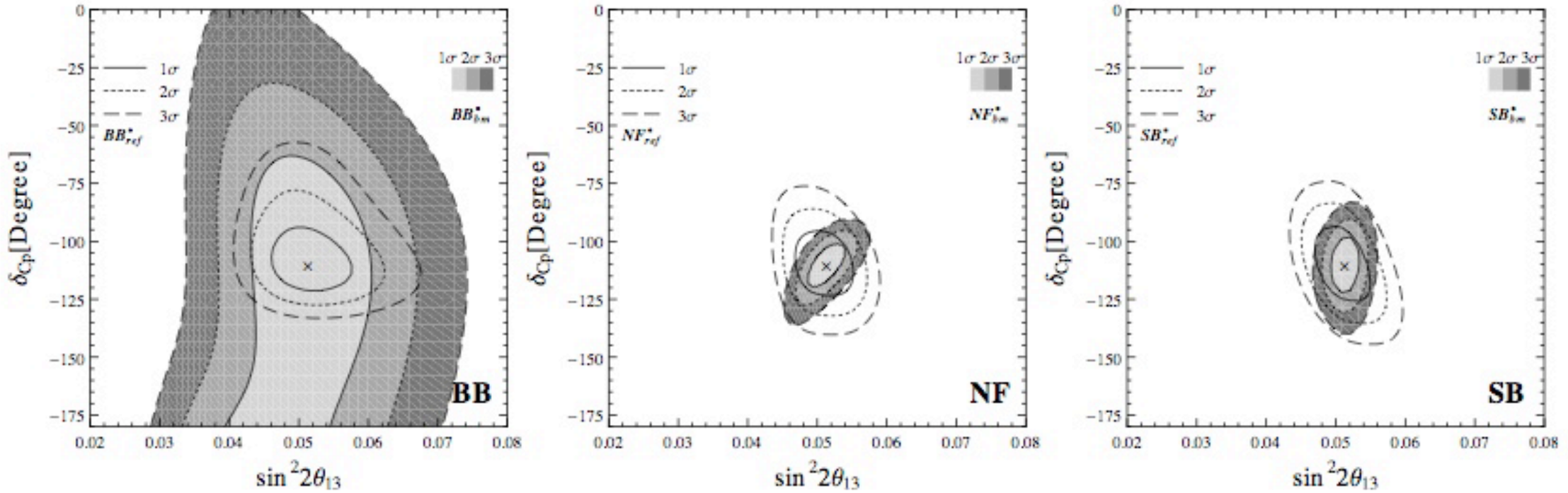
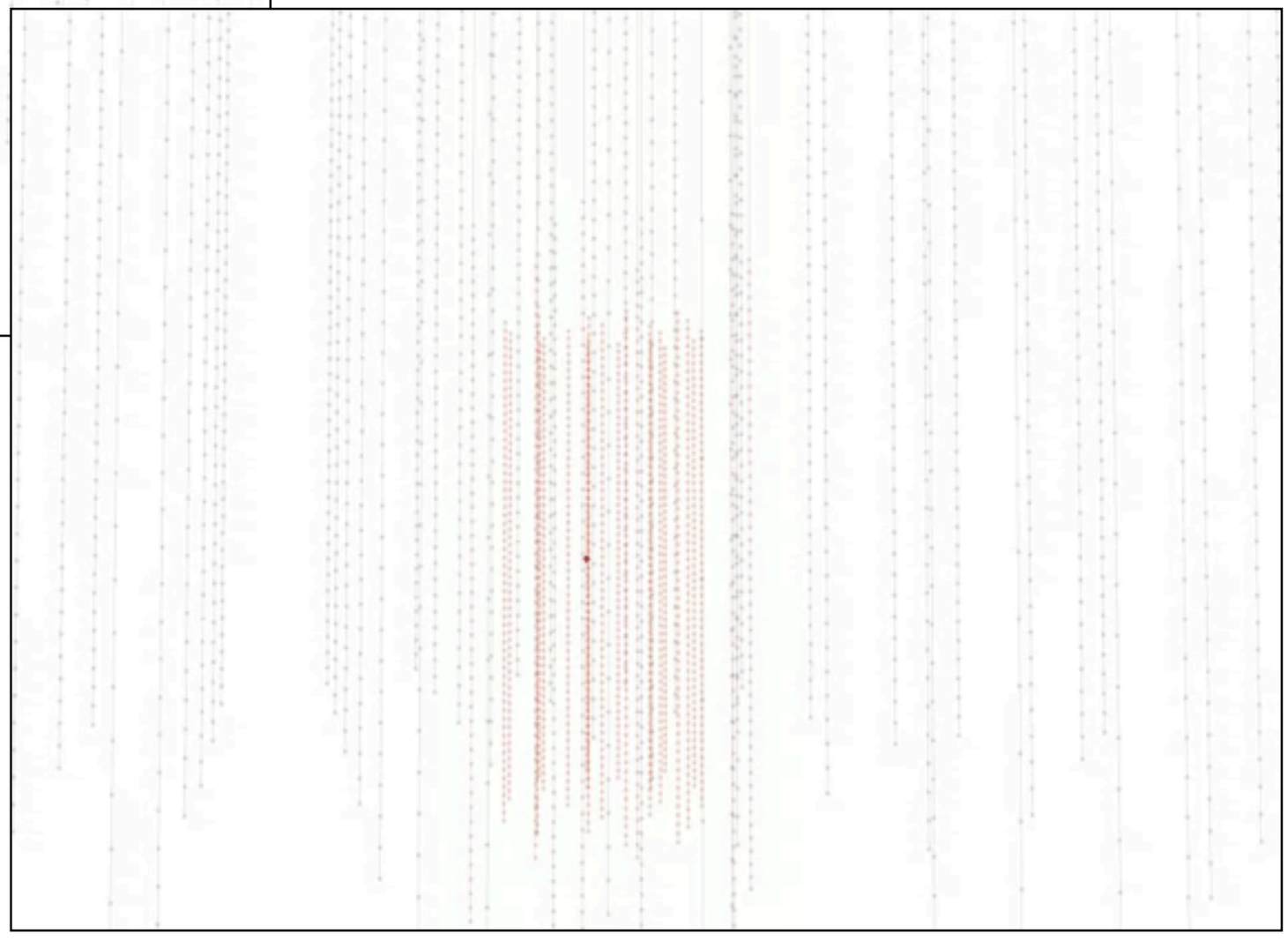


Figure 12: The precision measurements of CP phase $\delta_{\rm CP}$ and $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ for three single-baseline neutrino experiments: Beta Beam (BB), Neutrino Factory (NF), and SuperBeam (SB). The contours represent the 1σ, 2σ and 3σ confidence levels (2 d.o.f.). Filled contours represent the PINGU benchmark setups, unfilled contours the reference setups. The crosses mark the best fit value of $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ and $\delta_{\rm CP}$. Here we assume the normal (true) hierarchy, the inverted (fit) hierarchy solution can be ruled out by the experiments.

Lower Energy





- 3.94 GeV Neutrino, 3.88 GeV muon, 0.29 GeV cascade

Zoom In more!

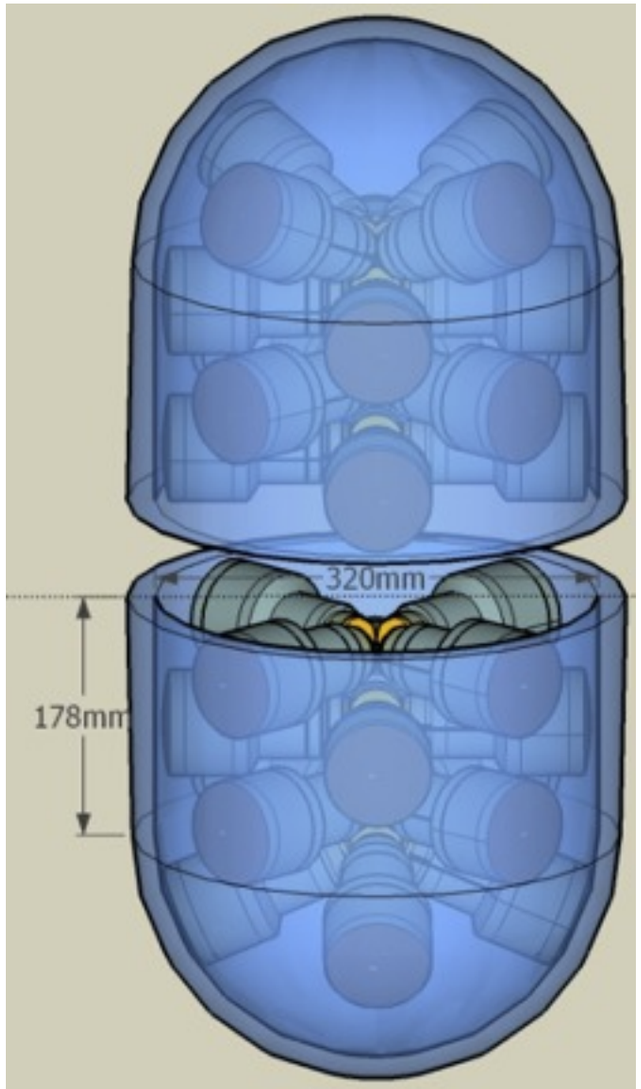
Possible Module

- Based on a KM3NeT proposed design

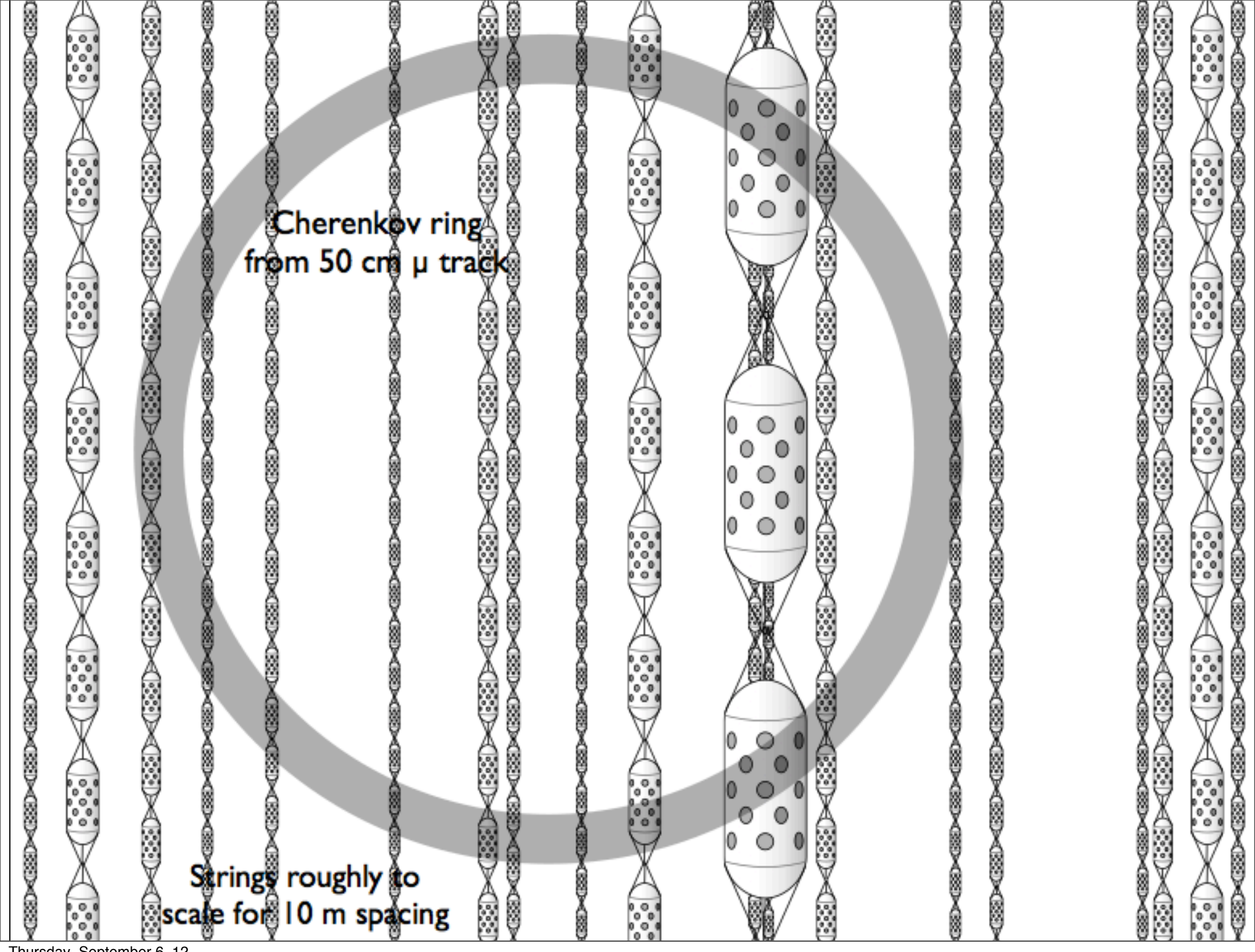
  P. Kooijman, *NIM* A**567** (2006), S. Kuch *NIM* A**567** (2006), KM3NeT TDR

- One meter glass cylinder containing 30 3” PMTs and associated electronics
  - Comparable width to IceCube DOM
  - Effective photocathode area of 265 sq. in. – 3.4x that of standard 10” IceCube PMT, but granular

- Could allow spatial imaging of Cherenkov ring



Courtesy P. Kooijman


Cherenkov ring
from 50 cm μ track
Strings roughly to
scale for 10 m spacing



Challenges

Cerberus

NoiseEngine

- Noise removal algorithm based on IceCube “TrackEngine” hit clustering trigger
- Hough Transform of angles (θ,ϕ) between hits
  - Noise should be relatively unclustered
  - Physics (neutrinos, muons, etc...) should create clustered hits

Notes

- Solar Neutrinos - Look hard enough and you'll find something Bahcall
- Some of the best neutrino detectors in history did wonderful physics beyond their original design (MACRO, IMB, Super-K, Soudan-2, etc...) why not IceCube?
- OPERA can't measure tau oscillation parameters. How much wiggle room for unitarity in utau3?