

Ambient Background Modeling and Event Trigger Development for the Pacific Ocean Neutrino Explorer

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<http://p-one.nu>



Neutrino Telescopes

- Telescopes detect Cherenkov light produced by secondary particles from neutrino interactions using a large volume array of optical modules in a transparent medium
 - Fresh water - Gigaton Volume Detector, Lake Baikal
 - Salt water - ANTARES, KM3NeT, Mediterranean
 - Ice - IceCube, Antarctica
- We need more neutrino telescopes to truly understand what neutrinos, the PeV messengers of our Universe, can tell us about the cosmos



Image:
KM3NeT
Collaboration
[2]

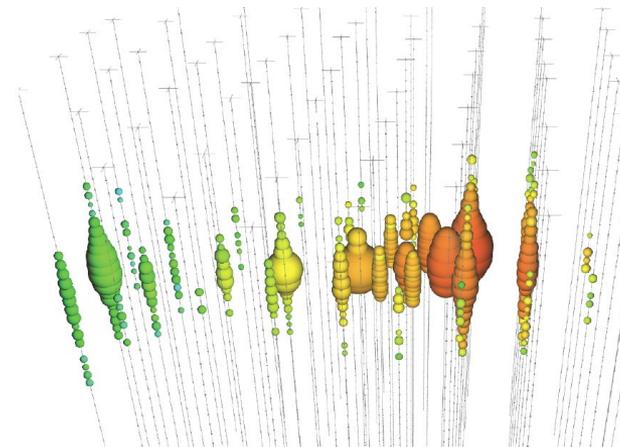


Image: IceCube
Collaboration [1]

The Pacific Ocean Neutrino Experiment (P-ONE)

- Proposed cubic-kilometer scale neutrino telescope in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Vancouver Island
- Make use of existing Ocean Networks Canada (ONC) infrastructure in the **Cascadia Basin**

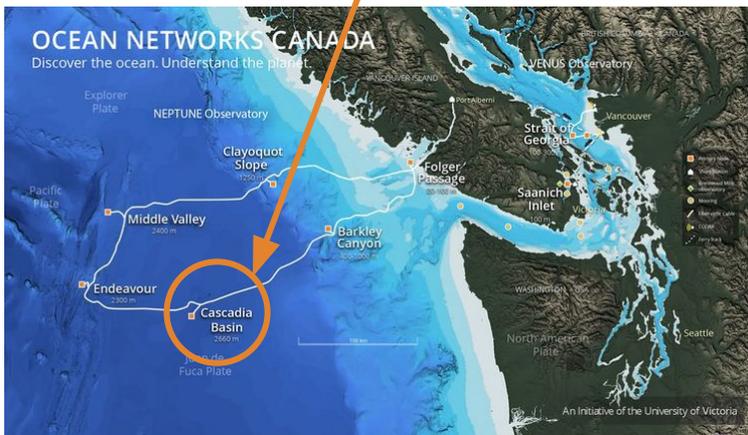
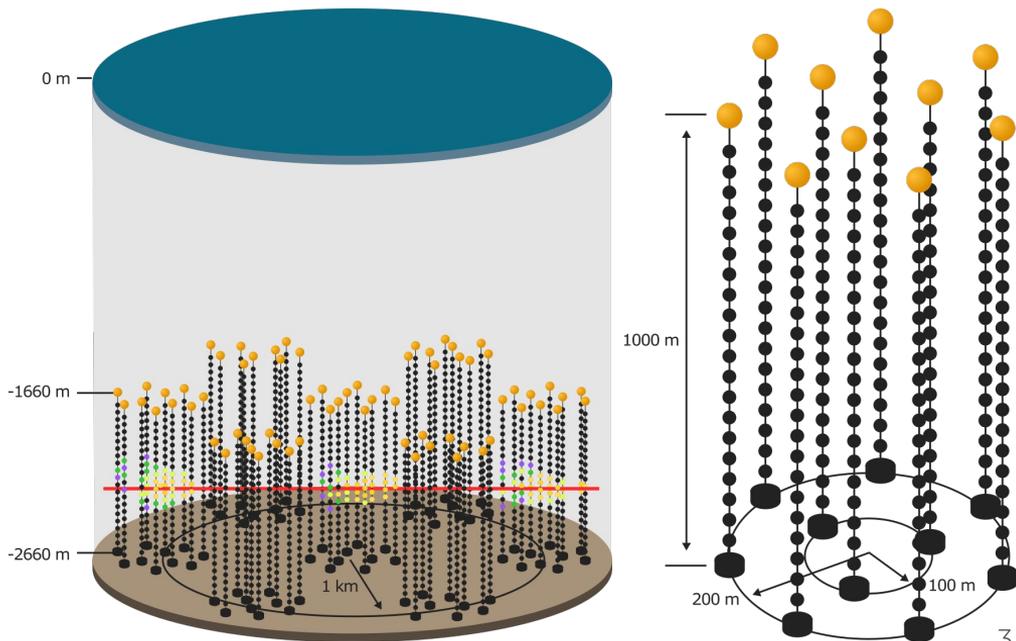
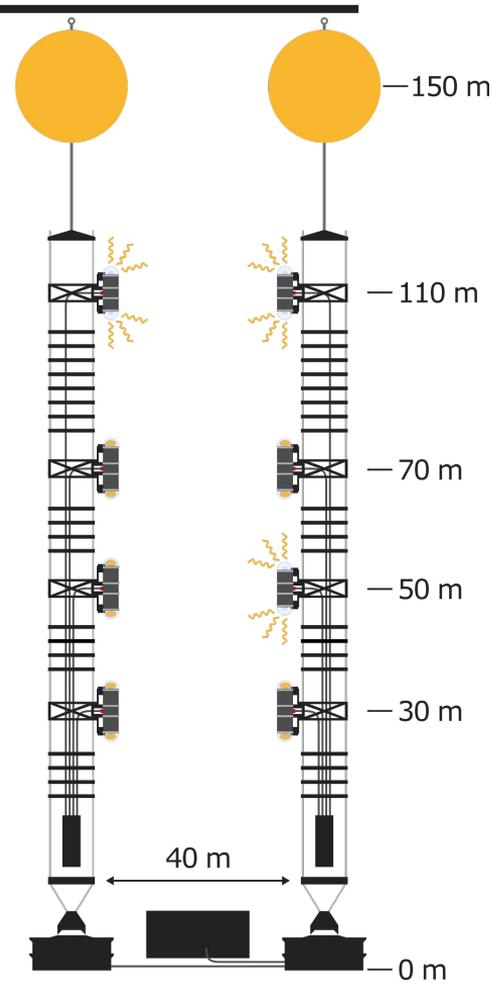


Image: Ocean Networks Canada [3]



STRings for Absorption length in Water (STRAW)

- Pathfinder deployed in the Cascadia Basin to study site characteristics
 - Scattering length
 - Absorption length
 - Ambient undersea background
- System of two mooring lines equipped with
 - Light flashing modules (POCAM)
 - Light detecting modules (sDOM)
- Understanding background is important for future event trigger development



POCAM: Precision Optical Calibration Module

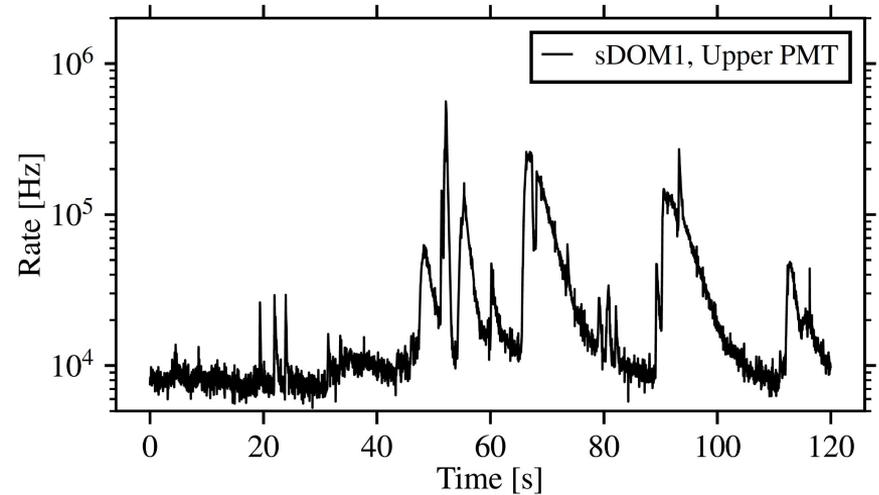
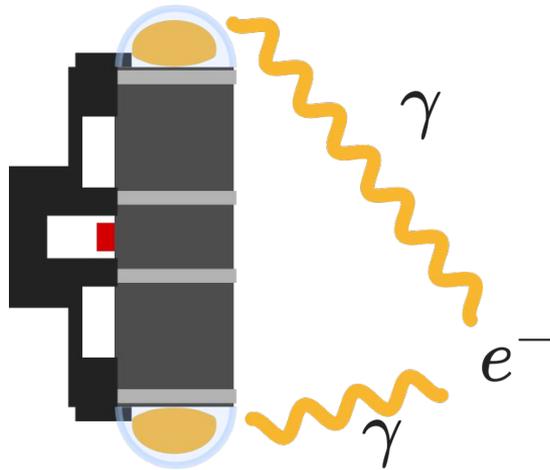
sDOM: STRAW Digital Optical Module

STRAW ^{40}K Background Study

- β^- decay of ^{40}K contributes most significantly to the background baseline

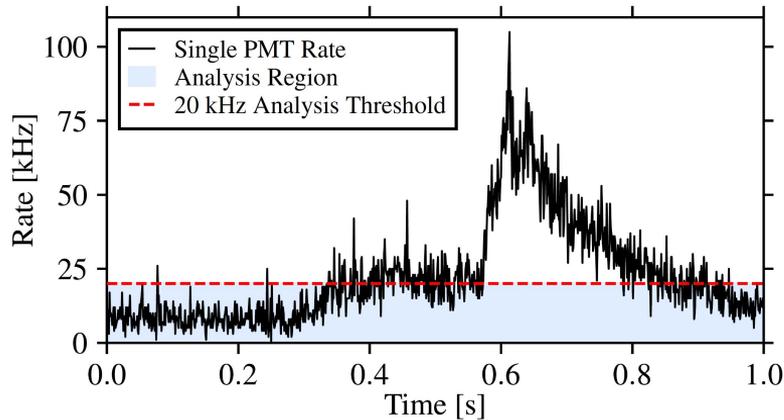


- Simulate potassium activity around an sDOM and compare to measured data to verify simulation input parameters

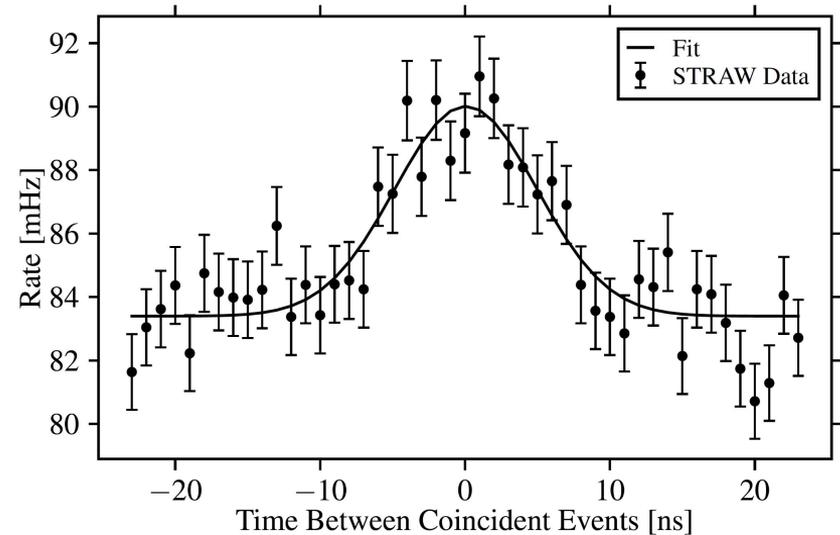


Extracting ^{40}K from STRAW Data

- Potassium noise contributes to the lowest noise baseline in STRAW data otherwise dominated by stochastic bioluminescent spikes
- Only consider data from low rate times of less than 20 kHz
- 16 hours of filtered data analyzed for coincidences



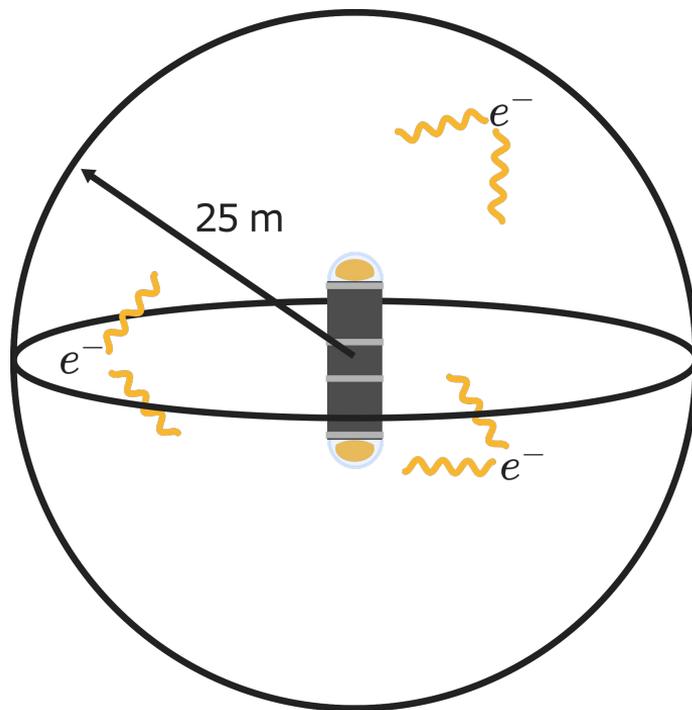
P-ONE Preliminary



P-ONE Preliminary

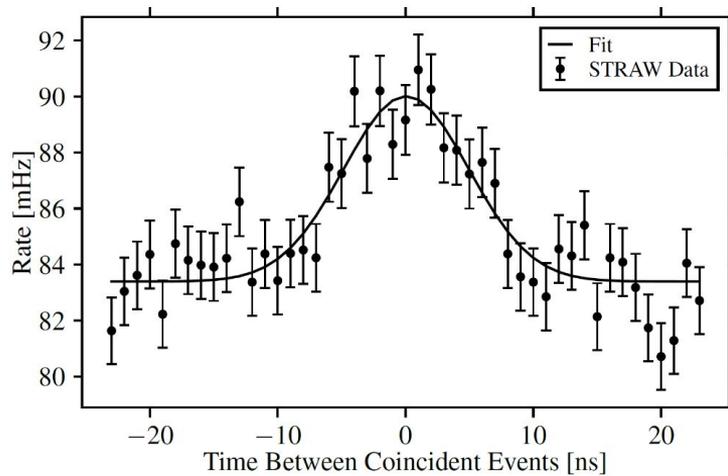
Simulating the ^{40}K Background

- Model an sDOM in Geant4 inside a spherical world of sea water
- Generate electrons uniformly throughout the 25 m radius spherical volume based on the expected ^{40}K decay rate
- Simulation inputs include
 - Absorption length in water
 - Glass and gel transmittance
 - PMT geometry
 - PMT quantum efficiency
 - PMT transit time
 - DAQ trigger efficiency

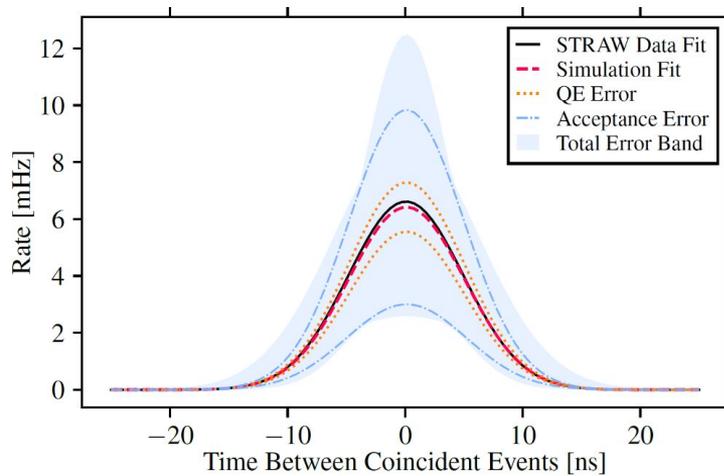


Analysis Results

- Removing the baseline so that only true coincidences are considered, we can compare the fits
- Systematic errors dominated by limited large angle sDOM characterization
- Using the simulated decay rate, the salinity of the Cascadia Basin is $2.7^{+3.1}_{-0.9}\%$ which spans over the measured ONC value of $3.482 \pm 0.001\%$



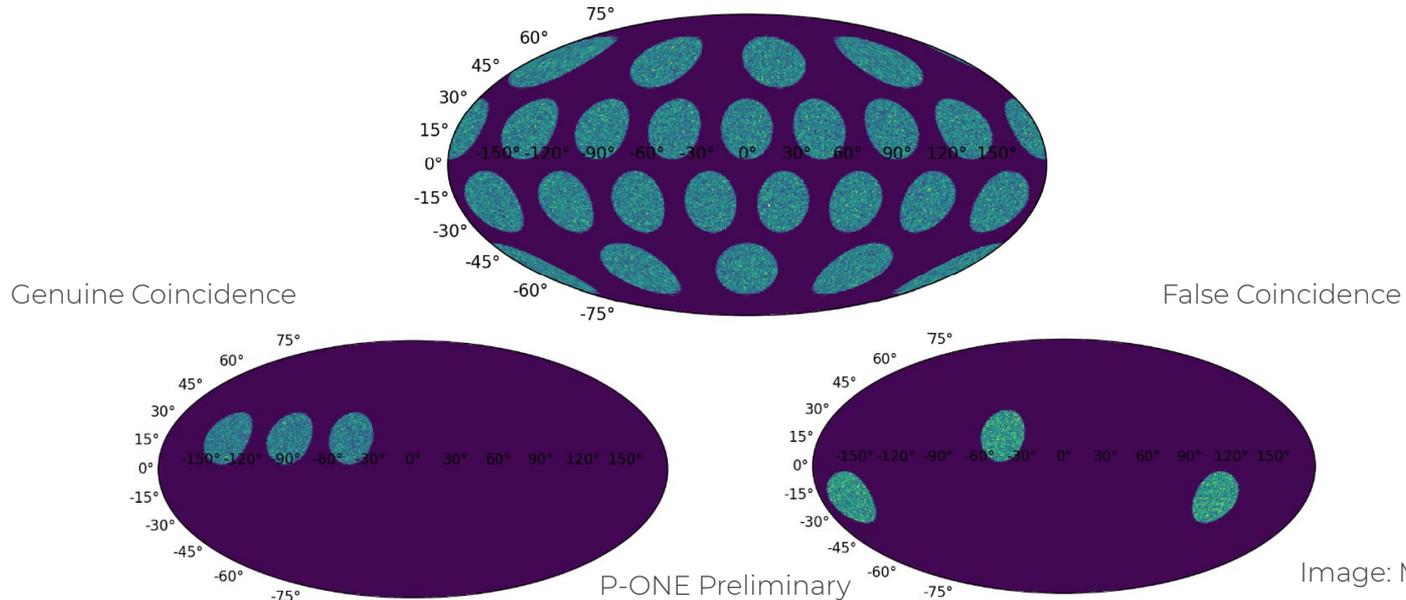
P-ONE Preliminary



P-ONE Preliminary

Ongoing Work Towards P-ONE Trigger Development

- Move on to simulating a full detector DOM rather than just an sDOM
- Study coincidences between multiple PMTs and over varying time windows to develop a trigger which minimizes the detection of noise
- Inject interesting events such as muons to test detector sensitivity



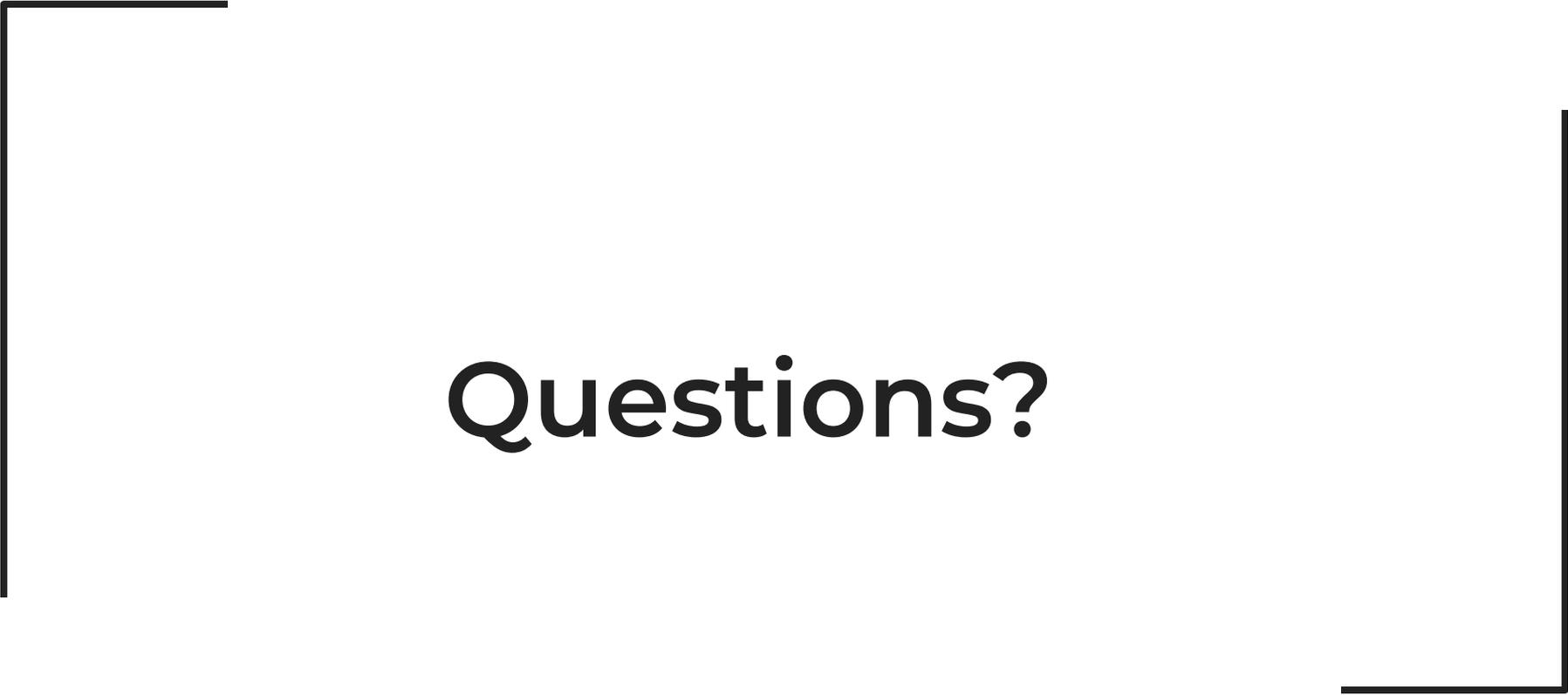
Summary

- Measured the in situ natural ^{40}K activity rate in the Cascadia Basin
- Successfully displayed that simulations using measured parameter inputs match directly observed site characteristics
- Performed a circle check by extracting ocean salinity from simulated data which covers the in situ measured value used as an input
- Directly confirmed that the optical properties found using STRAW are correct
- Simulation of full detector DOMs for trigger development is underway
- For more information on P-ONE visit <http://p-one.nu>



References

- [1] IceCube Collaboration, "The detection of neutrinos in icecube," <https://masterclass.icecube.wisc.edu/en/learn/detecting-neutrinos>.
- [2] KM3NeT Collaboration, "DOM_bottom_view," https://www.km3net.org/characterisation-of-photomultipliers-for-km3net/dom_bottom_view/.
- [3] P-ONE, "Pacific Ocean Neutrino Explorer: Towards a new neutrino telescope in the pacific". <https://www.pacific-neutrino.org/>.
- [4] M. Agostini et al., "The Pacific Ocean Neutrino Experiment", <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2005.09493.pdf>.
- [5] M. Boehmer et al., "STRAW (STRings for Absorption length in Water): pathfinder for a neutrino telescope in the deep Pacific Ocean", DOI: 10.1088/1748-0221/14/02/P02013
- [6] Ocean Networks Canada, "Cascadia Basin," 10 Feb 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.oceannetworks.ca/observatories/pacific/cascadia-basin#SOO-ODP1026>.



Questions?

Neutrino Flux

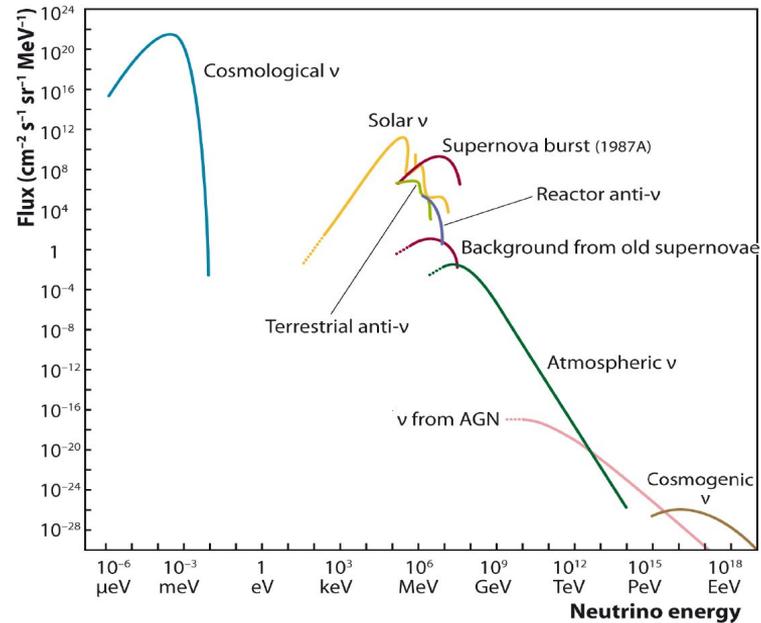
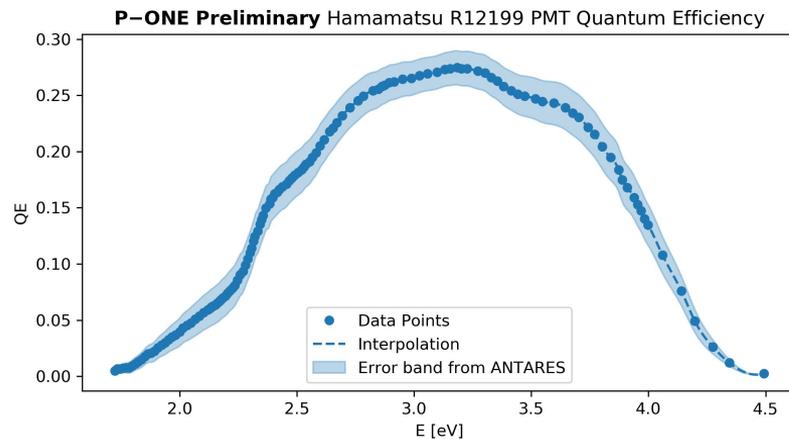
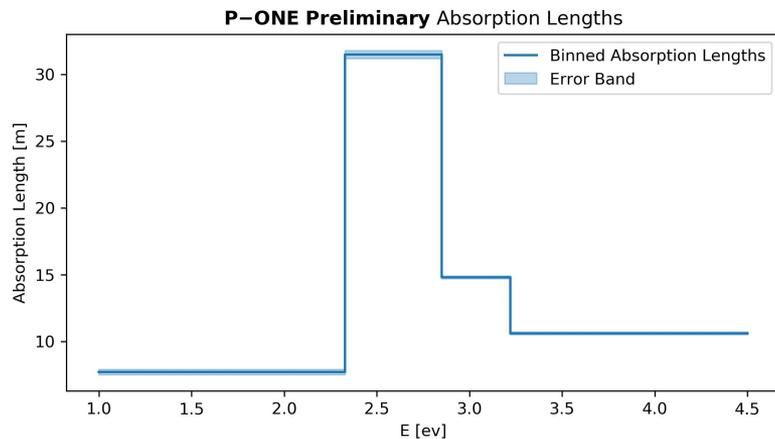
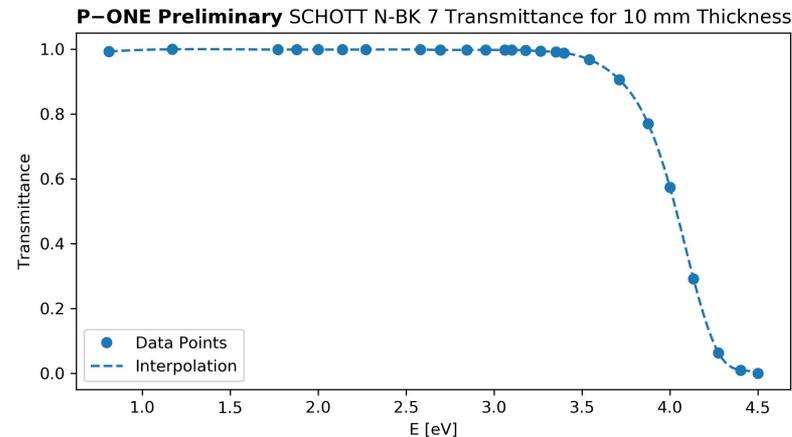


Image: IceCube Collaboration [1]

Simulating the ^{40}K Background - Inputs

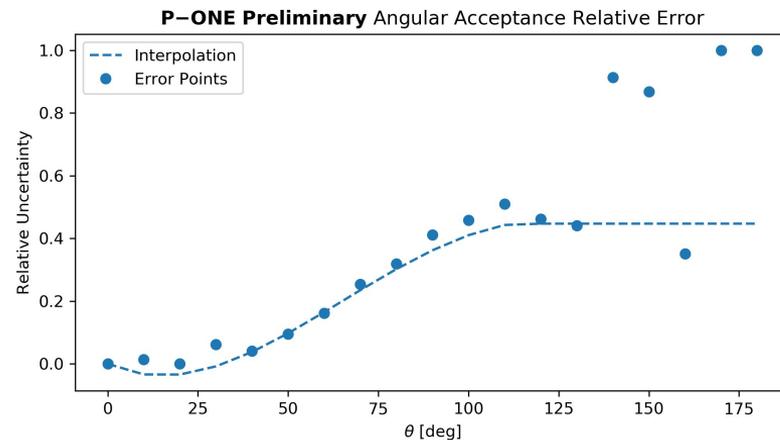
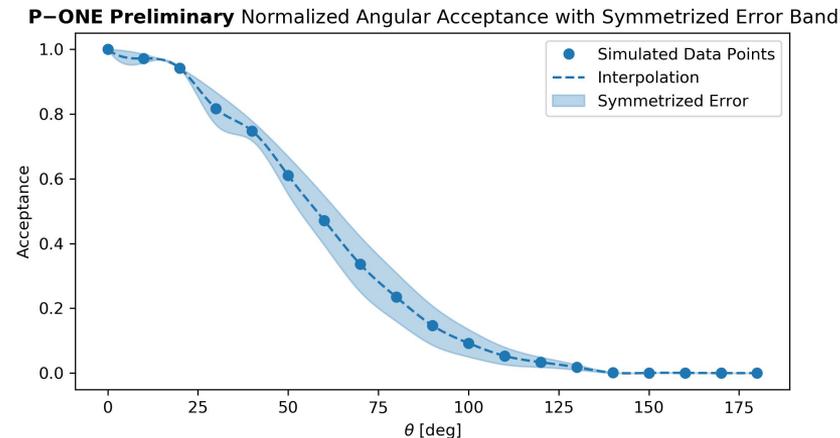
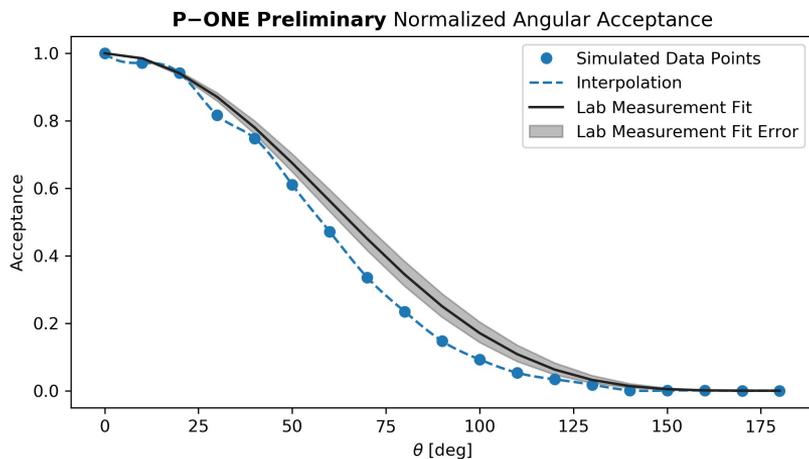
- Simulation inputs include
 - Absorption length in water
 - Glass and gel transmittance
 - PMT geometry
 - PMT quantum efficiency
 - PMT transit time $\sim 6.5 \pm 1$ ns
 - DAQ trigger efficiency $\sim 85\%$



Simulating the ^{40}K Background - Angular Acceptance

- The SDOM geometry is not ideal for making coincident measurements because most coincident photons are going to be arriving at large angles

$$\text{Error} = 1 - \frac{\text{Simulated Fit}}{\text{Measured Fit}}$$



Salinity

- Calculate effective volume

$$V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{n_d}{n_{\text{gen}}} V_{\text{gen}} = 8.7 \pm 4.7 \text{ cm}^3$$

- Calculate potassium activity rate

$$B_q = \frac{1}{V_{\text{eff}}} \frac{a\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}{\Delta\tau} = 9.3_{-3.3}^{+10.8} \times 10^3 \frac{\text{Decays}}{\text{sm}^3}$$

- Calculate Salinity

$$r_s = \frac{r_K r_I \rho}{B_q} \frac{\ln 2}{\tau_{1/2}} \frac{N_A}{A} = 2.7_{-0.9}^{+3.1} \%$$

ONC Cascadia Basin Measurements

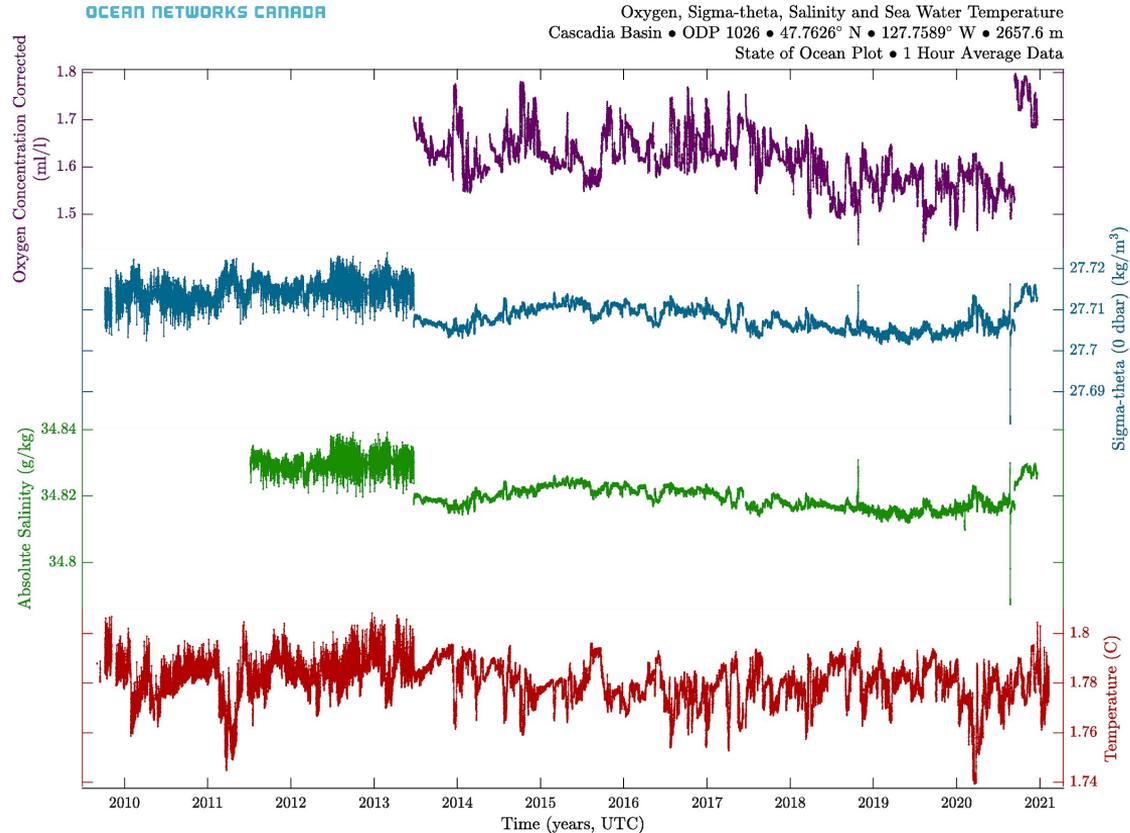


Image: ONC [6]