

**Expectations for the high-energy neutrino detection
from Starburst galaxies with KM3NeT/ARCA**

KM3NeT

arca & orca



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PASQUALE, PISANTI OFELIA, RINO MIELE ON BEHALF OF KM3NET COLLABORATION**

The KM3NeT project actually consists of two three-dimensional Cherenkov neutrino detectors built with the same technology but with different dimensions:

- ARCA detector: installed at a sea bottom depth of about 3500 m near Capo Passero (IT)
- ORCA detector: installed at a sea bottom depth of about 2500 m near Toulon (FR).

The detector consists of the so-called Digital Optical Modules (DOMs)

- Contains 31 photomultiplier (PMT)
- A vertical sequence of DOMs forms a so-called Detection Unit (DU)

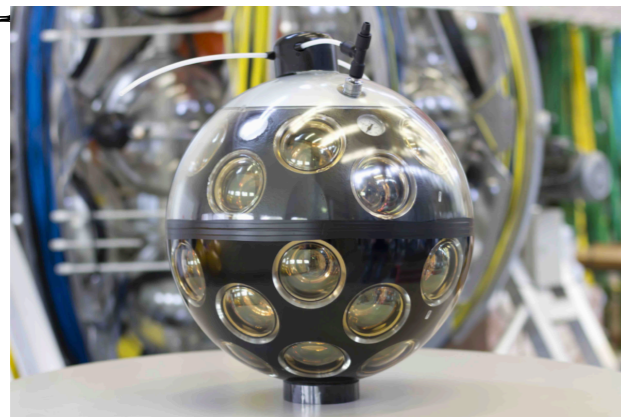
The ARCA detector is a km^3 -sized detector:

Vertical distance between DOMs is 36 meters, horizontal spacing between the DUs is almost 90 meters.

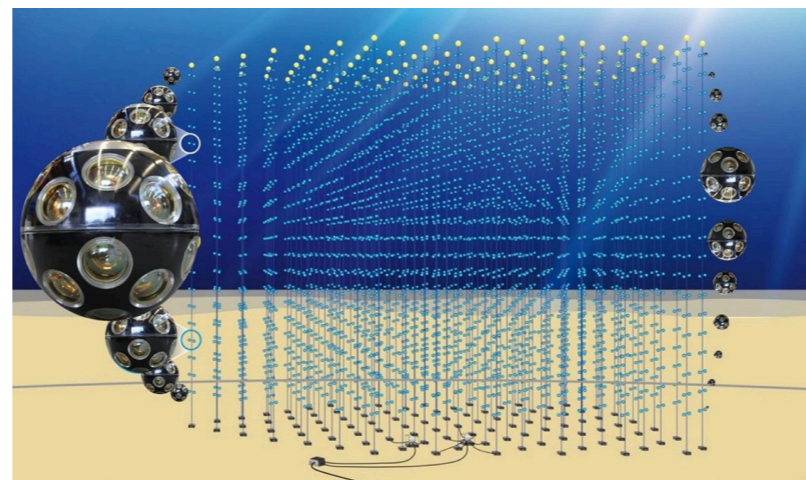
The main goal of ARCA:

- *Astrophysical neutrino flux.*
- *Identify possible sources of high-energy neutrinos.*

The ARCA detector is optimised to have a maximum detection efficiency in the neutrino energy 1 TeV - 10 PeV



Digital optical module (DOM)

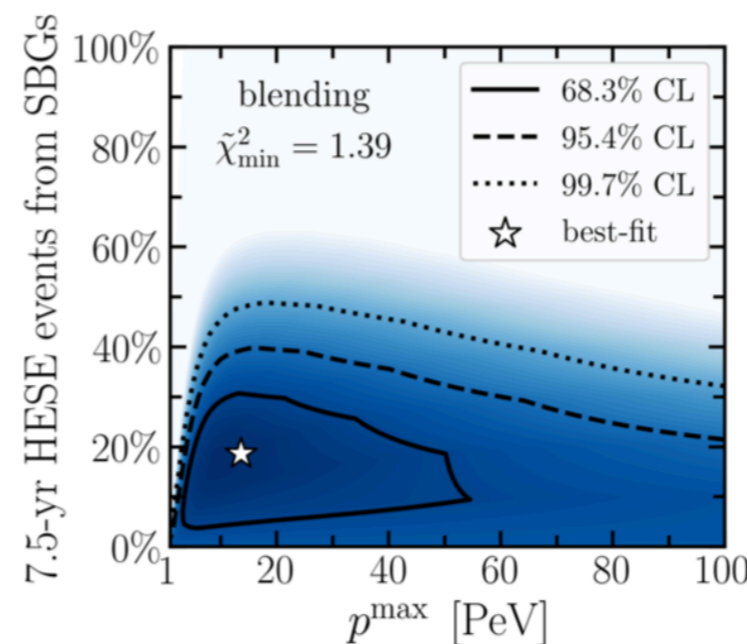
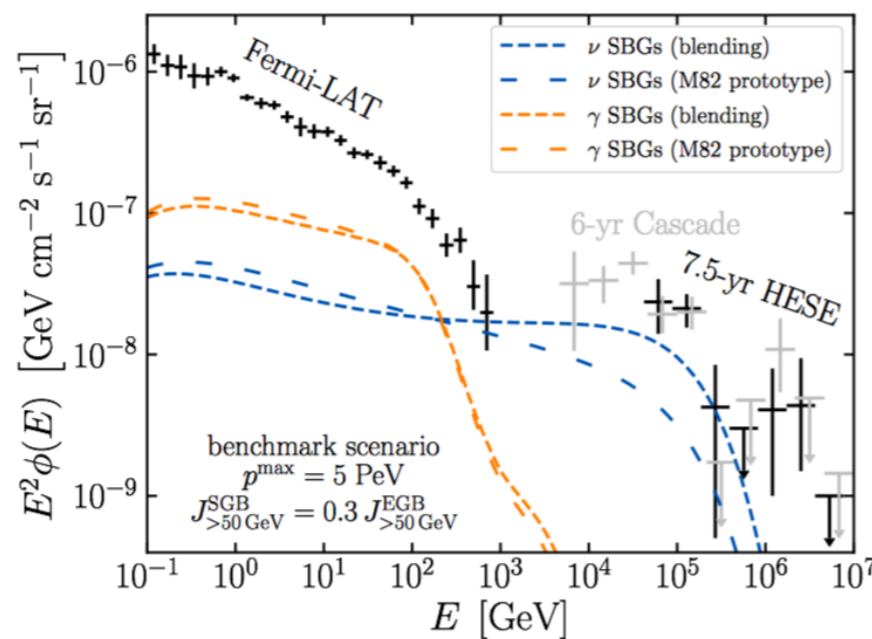


115 DUs compose 1 building block
[1] Letter of Intent for KM3NeT 2.0

STARBURST GALAXIES

- Starburst galaxies (SBGs) are a class of galaxies with a high star formation rate.
- SBGs are known as "reservoirs" of high-energy cosmic-rays.
- SBGs can be considered as guaranteed "factories" of high energy neutrinos.

Any chance to observe the SBG diffuse signal with ARCA telescope?



SED considered:

$$\Phi_{\nu_\mu} = 2.74 \cdot 10^{-12} \left(\frac{E}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{-2} \cdot e^{-\frac{E}{0.5 \text{ PeV}}} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

[2] Ambrosone et al. MNRAS, V. 503, May 2021, p. 4032-4049



DATA ANALYSIS

Objective: Determine the possibility for KM3NeT/ARCA to detect the SBGs diffuse neutrino flux

Calculation of sensitivity:

$$\Phi_{90} = \Phi_s \cdot \frac{n_{90}}{n_s} \text{ upper limit following the Neyman method [3]}$$

→ 100 GeV - 10 PeV divided in 11 bins

Several assumptions:

- Only track events.
- 5 years of data taking.
- 2 building block considered.

Signal: neutrino SBGs $\nu_\mu - \bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC

Background: atmospheric muon and neutrino $\nu_\mu - \bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC

Selection chain in order to reject the background:

- pre-selection for up-going events ($\theta_{rec} < 100^\circ$)
- Multivariate analysis with machine learning: boost decision tree (**BDT**) was used.

bin-per-bin selection

| Interval energy | Atmospheric muon | Atmospheric neutrino | Signal |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------|
| 10 ² GeV | 175002.2 | 10917.0 | 24.47 |
| 10 ^{2.5} GeV | 303931.4 | 29031.8 | 53.0 |
| 10 ³ GeV | 877022.0 | 26660.6 | 141.2 |
| 10 ^{3.5} GeV | 5347572.6 | 12061.6 | 169.9 |
| 10 ⁴ GeV | 29622046.0 | 3176.6 | 142.8 |
| 10 ^{4.5} GeV | 30205346.3 | 519.4 | 90.0 |
| 10 ⁵ GeV | 4762621.1 | 58.1 | 37.5 |
| 10 ^{5.5} GeV | 203797.1 | 8.7 | 10.1 |
| 10 ⁶ GeV | 35751.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| 10 ^{6.5} GeV | 16214.8 | 0.0184 | 0.13 |
| 10 ^{6.5} GeV | 7942.9 | 0.00064 | 0.02 |

KM3NeT preliminary

EVENTS BEFORE CUTS

| Interval energy | Atmospheric muon | Atmospheric neutrino | Signal |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------|
| 10 ² GeV | 3.36 | 4683.0 | 15.4 |
| 10 ^{2.5} GeV | 37.1 | 12150.8 | 34.3 |
| 10 ³ GeV | 41.5 | 11397.2 | 75.8 |
| 10 ^{3.5} GeV | 74.2 | 3137.2 | 91.7 |
| 10 ⁴ GeV | 48.8 | 411.7 | 67.7 |
| 10 ^{4.5} GeV | 33.3 | 38.6 | 35.6 |
| 10 ⁵ GeV | 0.0 | 20.3 | 13.2 |
| 10 ^{5.5} GeV | 0.0 | 1.08 | 5.2 |
| 10 ⁶ GeV | 0.0 | 0.03 | 0.35 |
| 10 ^{6.5} GeV | 0.0 | 0.0085 | 0.012 |
| 10 ^{6.5} GeV | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

KM3NeT preliminary

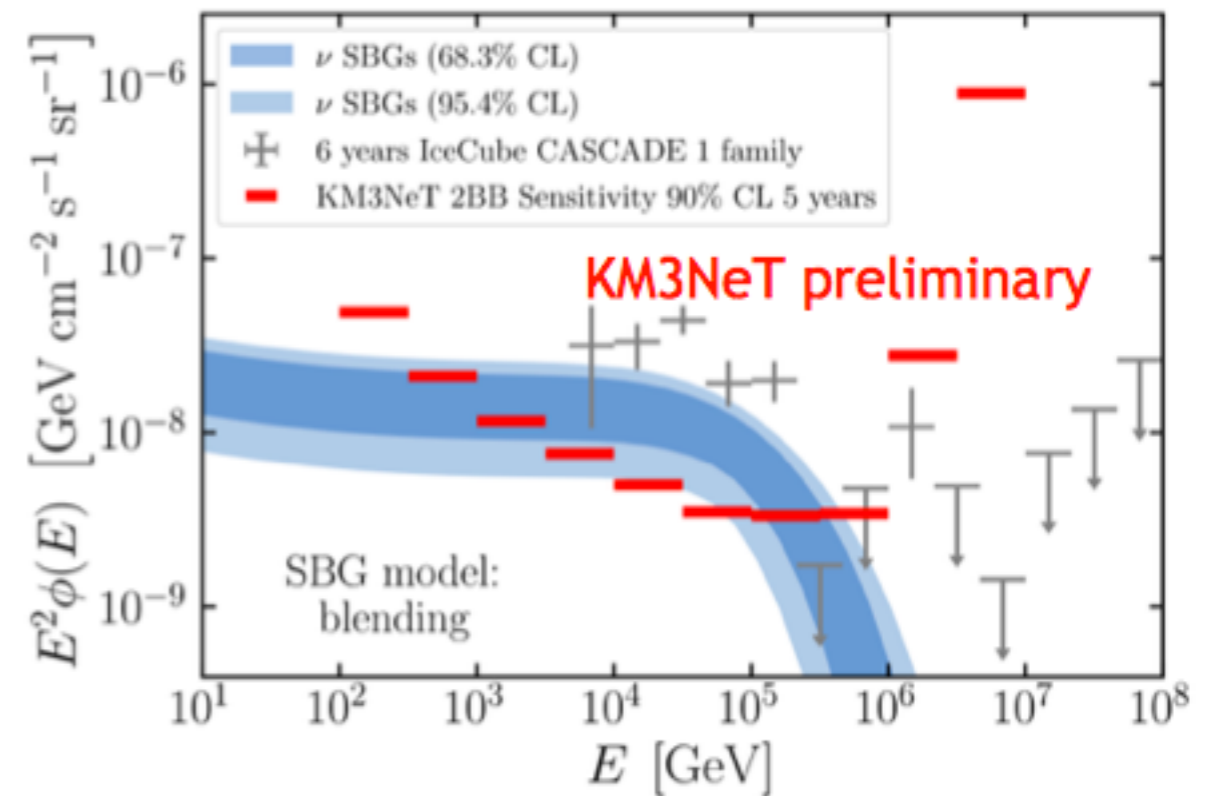
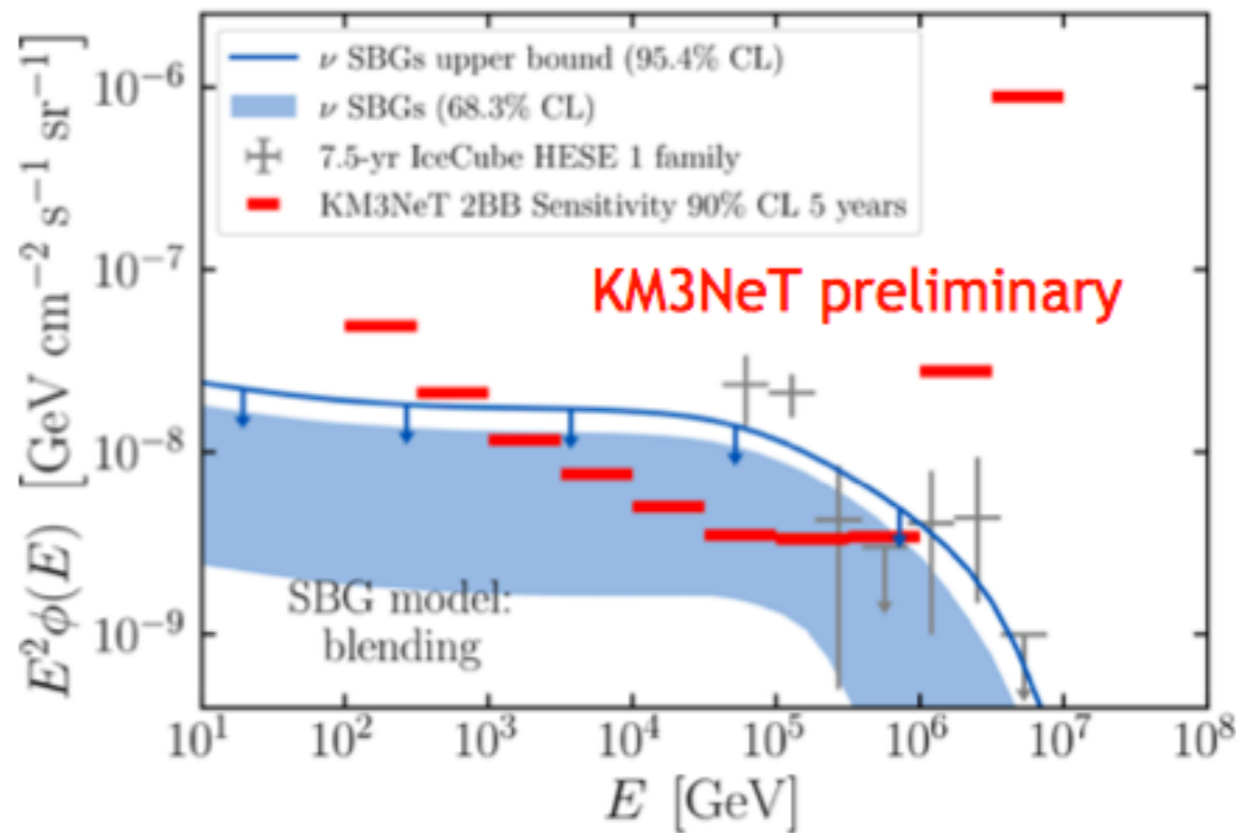
EVENTS AFTER CUTS

[3] J. Neyman, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. A, 236, p. 333, 1937



Sensitivity at 90% CL for 2BB of ARCA and 5 years of data taking in comparison with the SBG model obtained from EGB and HESE

Sensitivity at 90% CL for 2BB of ARCA and 5 years of data taking in comparison with the SBG model obtained from EGB and CASCADE



5 years of KM3NeT/ARCA will be crucial to constrain the spectral features of “reservoir” sources



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CONCLUSIONS

- The calculation of the differential sensitivity for SBGs diffuse neutrino flux with KM3NeT/ARCA was performed.
- We expected that the SBGs signal can be constrained by 2 BB KM3NeT/ARCA in 5 year of data taking.
- The minimum sensitivity resides in a energy 100 TeV, where the SBGs spectral energy distribution is expected to peak.
- This contribution demonstrate that the SBGs can be important component for the astrophysical neutrino flux measured up to now.



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