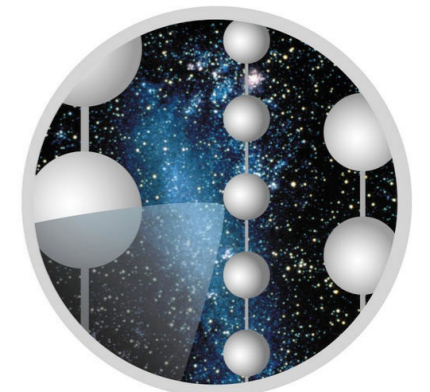


PINGU

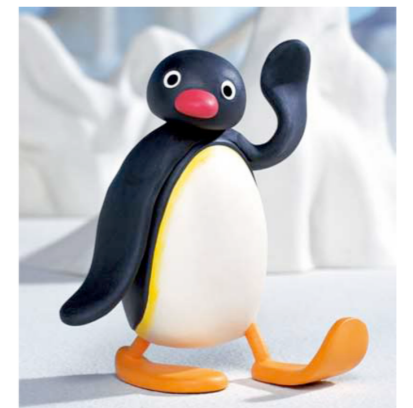
Status and Plans

Tyce DeYoung
Department of Physics and Astronomy
Michigan State University



ICECUBE

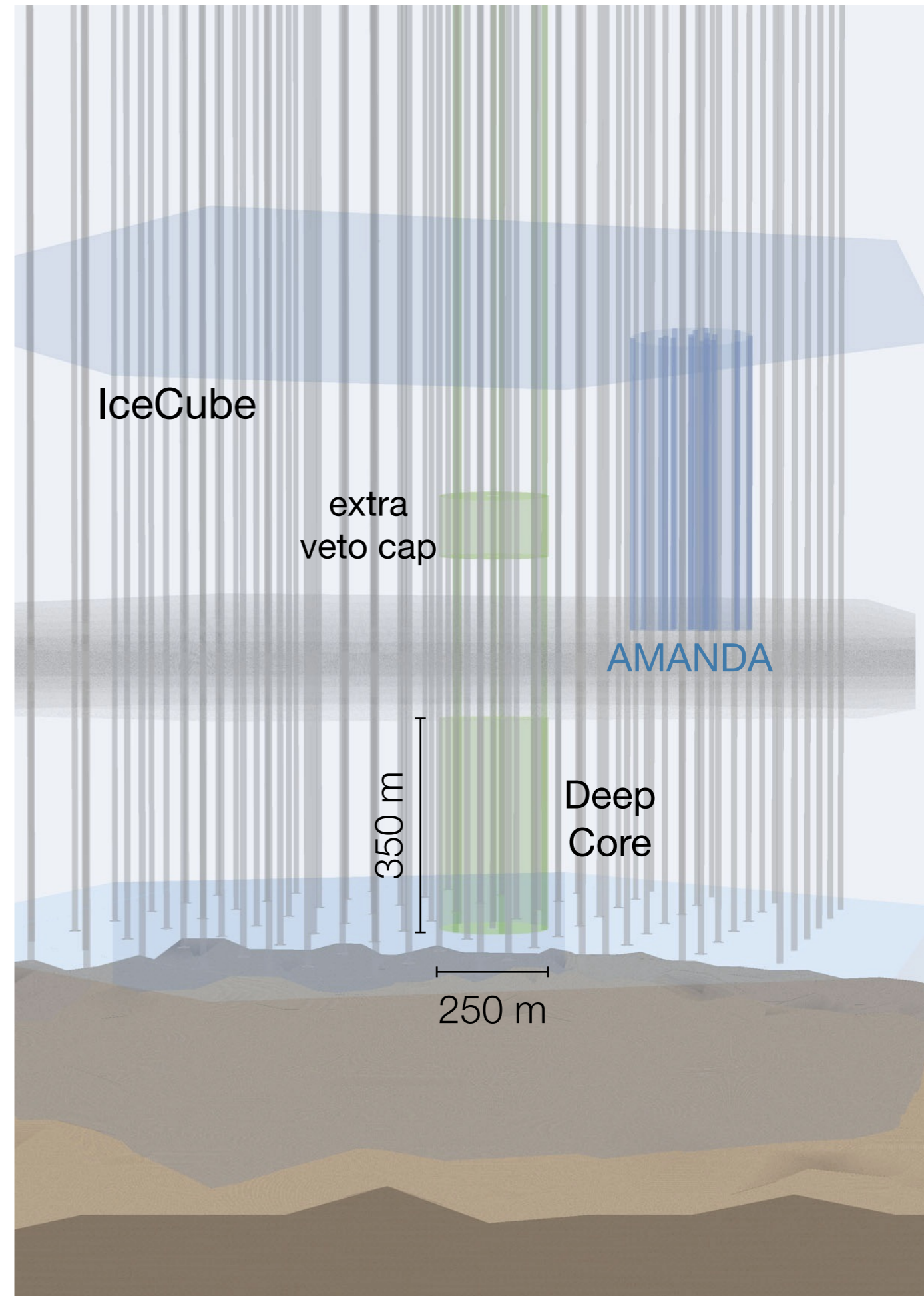
IceCube Science Advisory Committee
Madison, Wisconsin
October 19, 2015



PRECISION ICECUBE NEXT
GENERATION UPGRADE

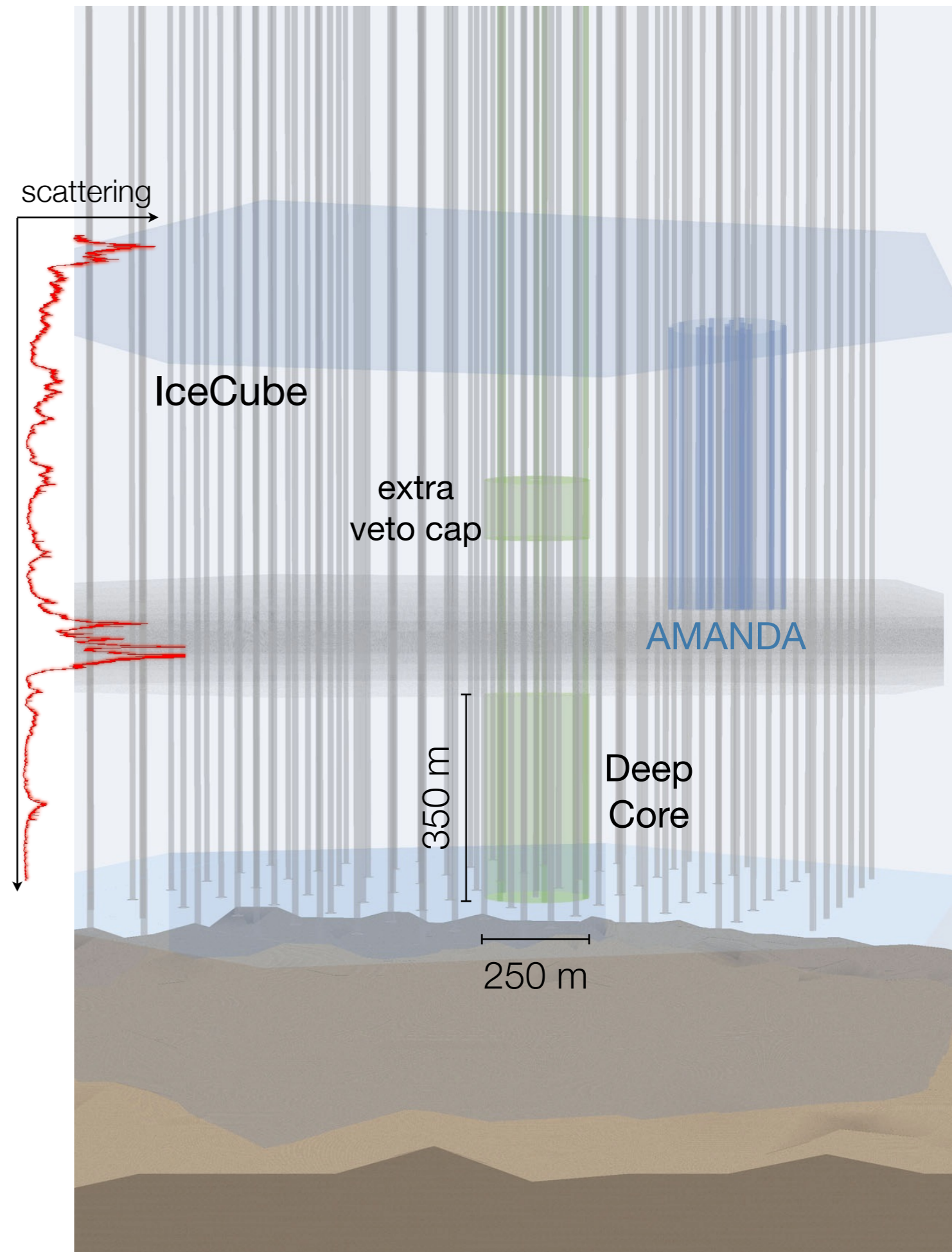
IceCube DeepCore

- A more densely instrumented region at the bottom center of IceCube
 - Eight additional strings, super-bialkali PMTs
 - String spacing ~ 70 m, DOM spacing 7 m: $\sim 5x$ higher photon collection efficiency than IceCube



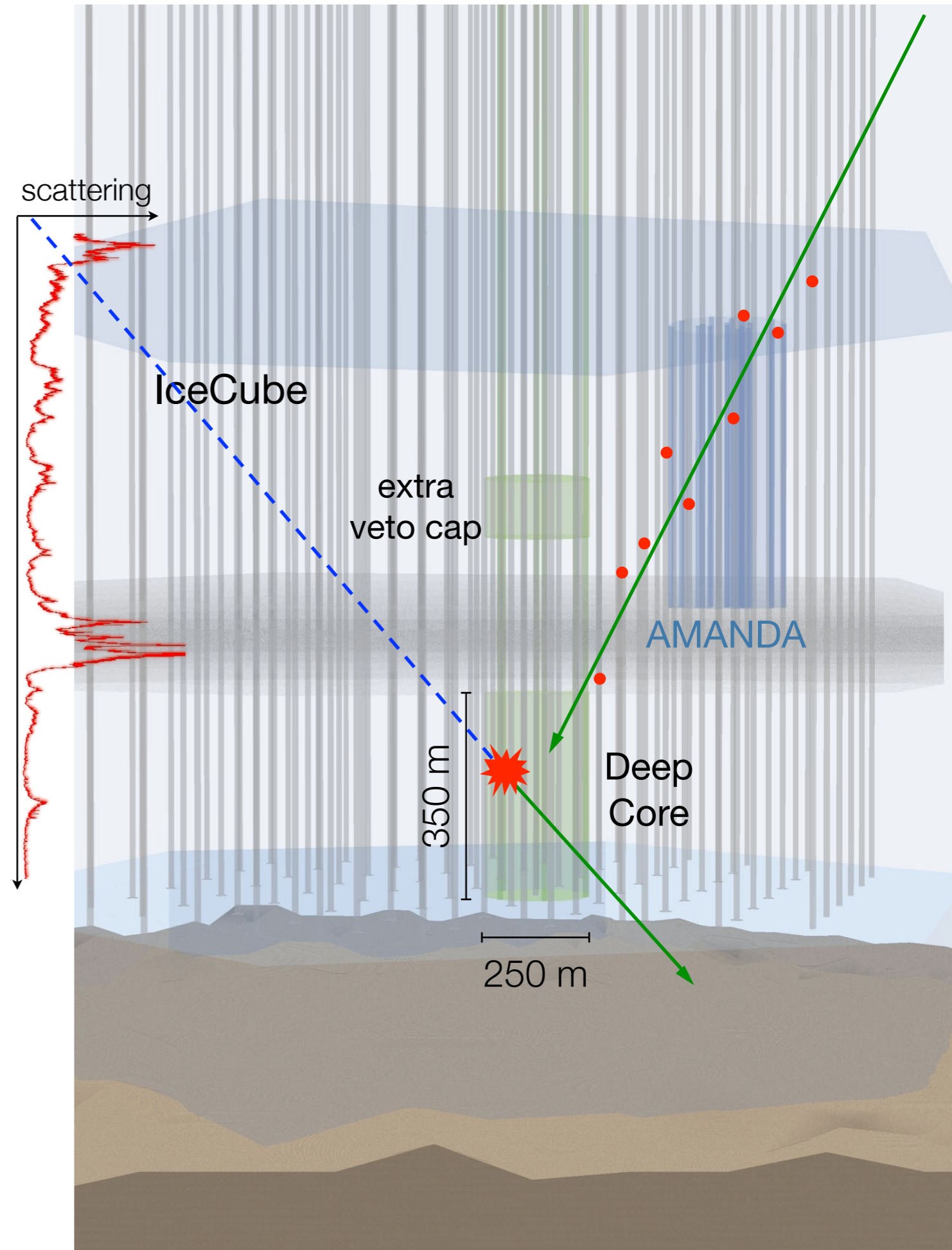
IceCube DeepCore

- A more densely instrumented region at the bottom center of IceCube
 - Eight additional strings, super-bialkali PMTs
 - String spacing ~ 70 m, DOM spacing 7 m: $\sim 5x$ higher photon collection efficiency than IceCube
- In the clearest ice, below 2100 m
 - $\lambda_{\text{atten}} \approx 45\text{-}50$ m, very low levels of radioactive impurities



IceCube DeepCore

- A more densely instrumented region at the bottom center of IceCube
 - Eight additional strings, super-bialkali PMTs
 - String spacing ~ 70 m, DOM spacing 7 m: $\sim 5x$ higher photon collection efficiency than IceCube
- In the clearest ice, below 2100 m
 - $\lambda_{\text{atten}} \approx 45\text{-}50$ m, very low levels of radioactive impurities
- IceCube provides an active veto against cosmic ray muons



DeepCore Physics Results

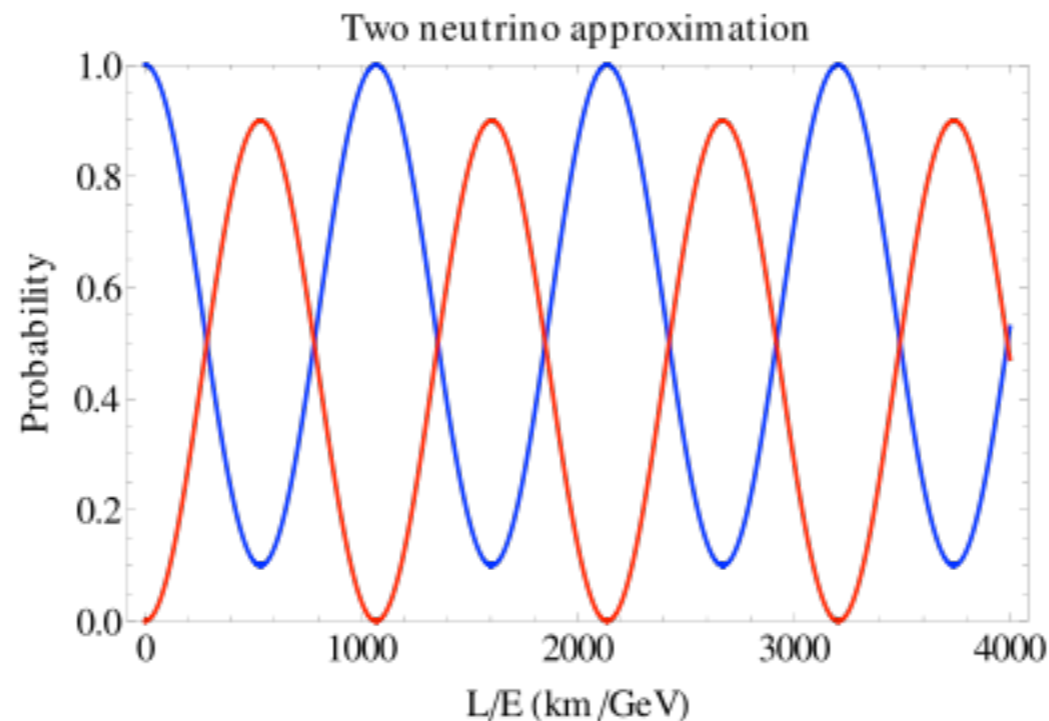
- Measurement of atmospheric neutrino oscillations
 - First IceCube observation: *Phys Rev. Lett.* 111, 081801 (2013)
 - Improved analysis with reduced energy threshold and two-dimensional data fit greatly improves precision: *Phys. Rev. D* 91, 072004 (2015)
- Dark matter searches
 - Solar WIMP annihilation: *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 110, 131302 (2013) – preliminary update at ICRC
 - Dwarf galaxies: *Phys. Rev. D* 88, 122001 (2013)
 - Galactic Halo: *Eur. Phys. J. C* 75, 20 (2015)
- Measurement of atmospheric electron neutrino spectrum
 - First measurement above 50 GeV: *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 110, 151105 (2013)
- Direct searches for exotic particles
 - E.g. monopoles: *Eur. Phys. J. C* 74, 2938 (2014)



Neutrino Flavor Oscillations

- Neutrinos are produced in flavor eigenstates, but propagation through space depends on the Hamiltonian and thus the mass
 - The three mass components of each flavor eigenstate propagate at different speeds, leading to interference between the flavor components of each mass eigenstate
 - Can calculate the survival probability of each flavor:

$$P_{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha} = |\langle \nu_{\alpha} | \nu_{\alpha}(t) \rangle|^2 \xrightarrow{\text{Algebra!}} P_{\mu\mu} \approx 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left(\frac{1.27 \Delta m^2 L}{E} \right)$$



Three-Flavor Mixing

- Pontecorvo-Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata matrix describes mixing between neutrino flavor eigenstates and mass eigenstates
 - Analogous to CKM matrix for quarks, but off-diagonal elements are large

$$(s_{ij} = \sin \theta_{ij} \quad c_{ij} = \cos \theta_{ij})$$

$$U_{\text{PMNS}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13} e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13} e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

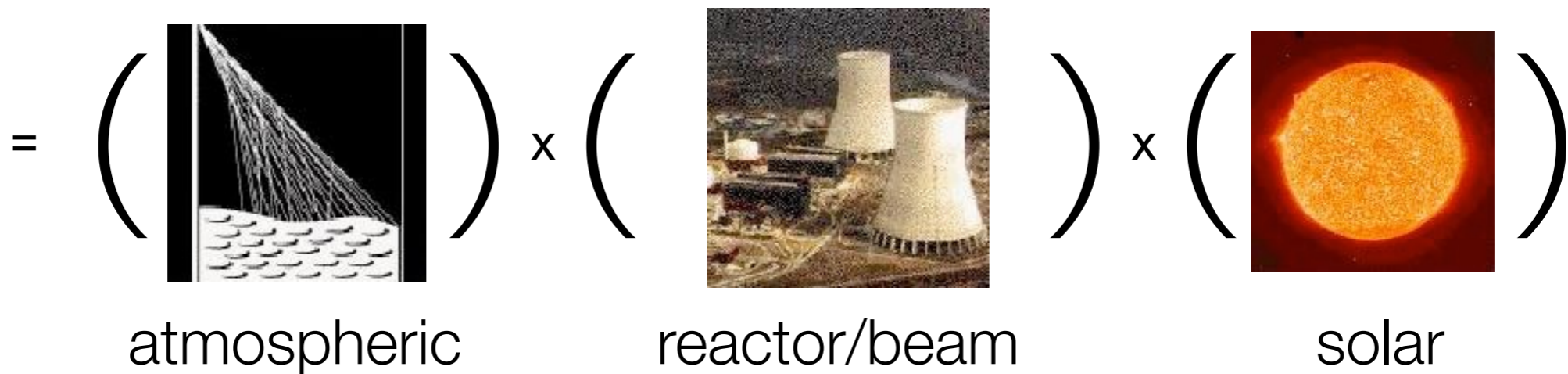
$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{atmospheric} \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{reactor/beam} \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{solar} \end{array} \right)$$



Three-Flavor Mixing

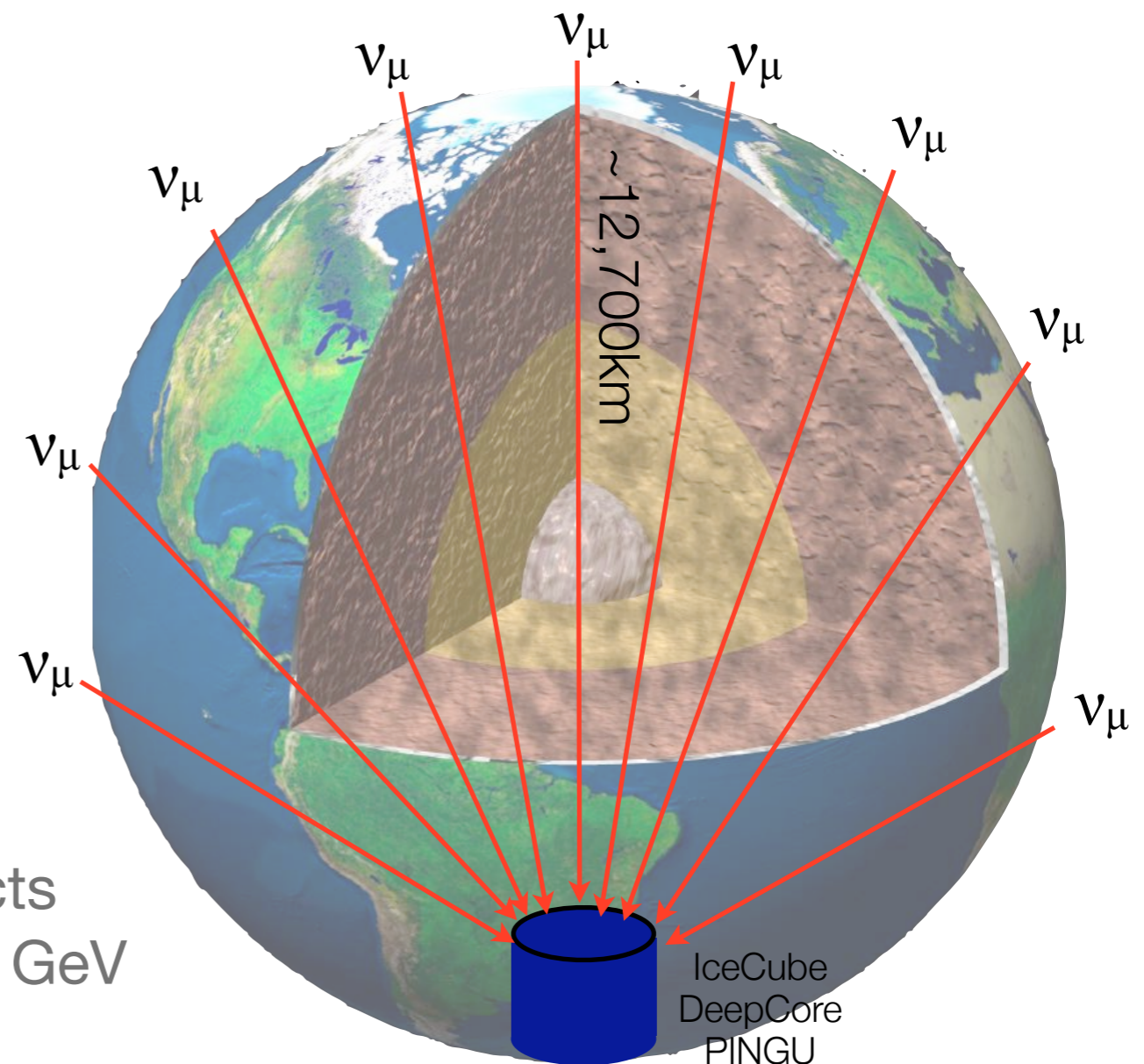
- Pontecorvo-Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata matrix describes mixing between neutrino flavor eigenstates and mass eigenstates
 - Analogous to CKM matrix for quarks, but off-diagonal elements are large

$$U_{\text{PMNS}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13} e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13} e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (s_{ij} = \sin \theta_{ij} \quad c_{ij} = \cos \theta_{ij})$$



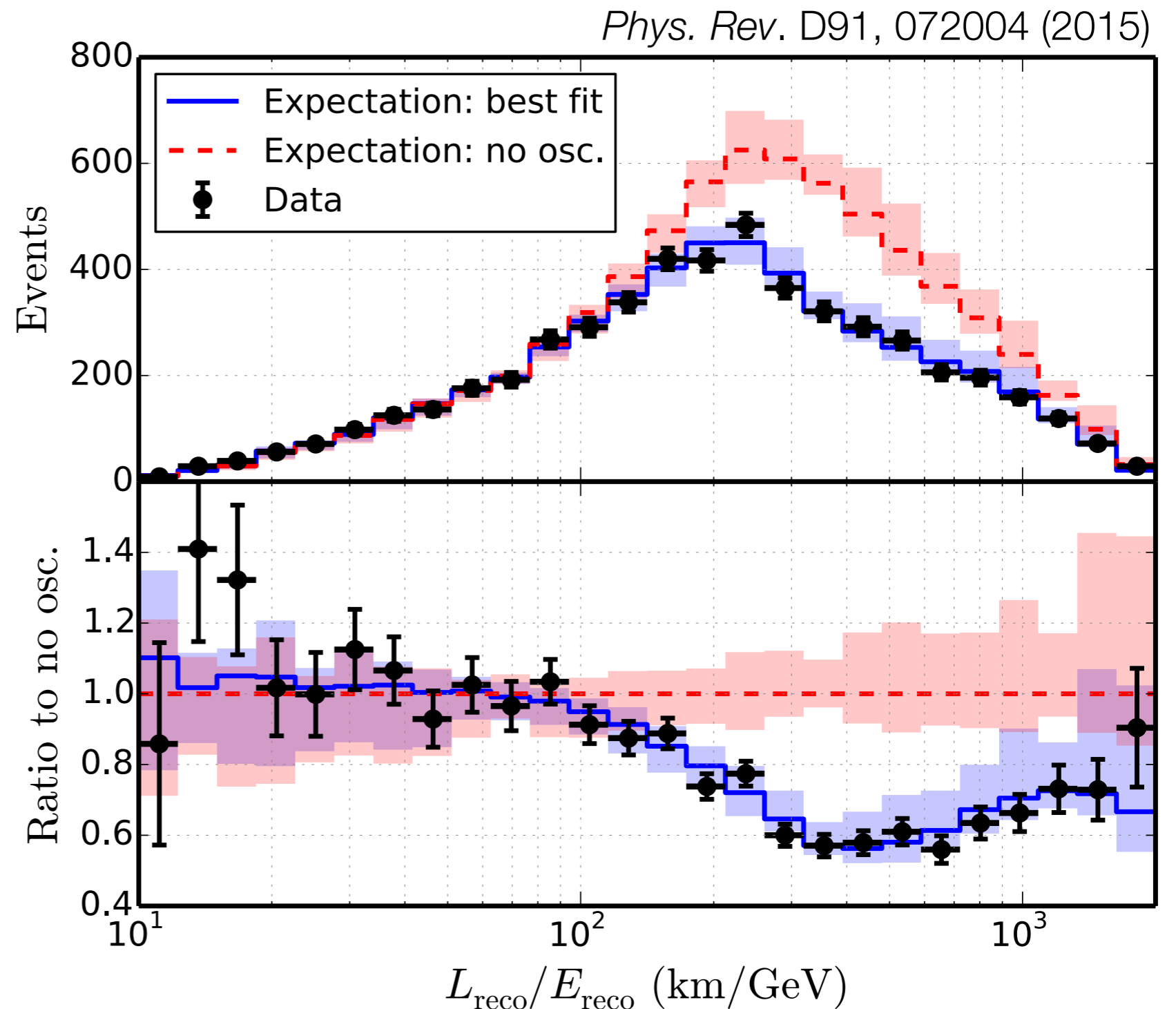
Oscillation Physics with Atmospheric Neutrinos

- Neutrinos observed over a wide range of energies and baselines
 - Oscillations produce distinctive pattern in energy-angle space
 - Approach: control systematics using events in “side band” regions – trade statistics for constraints on systematics
- Neutrinos oscillating over one Earth diameter have a ν_μ survival minimum at ~ 25 GeV
 - Hierarchy-dependent matter effects on ν or $\bar{\nu}$ (MSW etc.) below 10-20 GeV



Current IceCube Oscillation Results

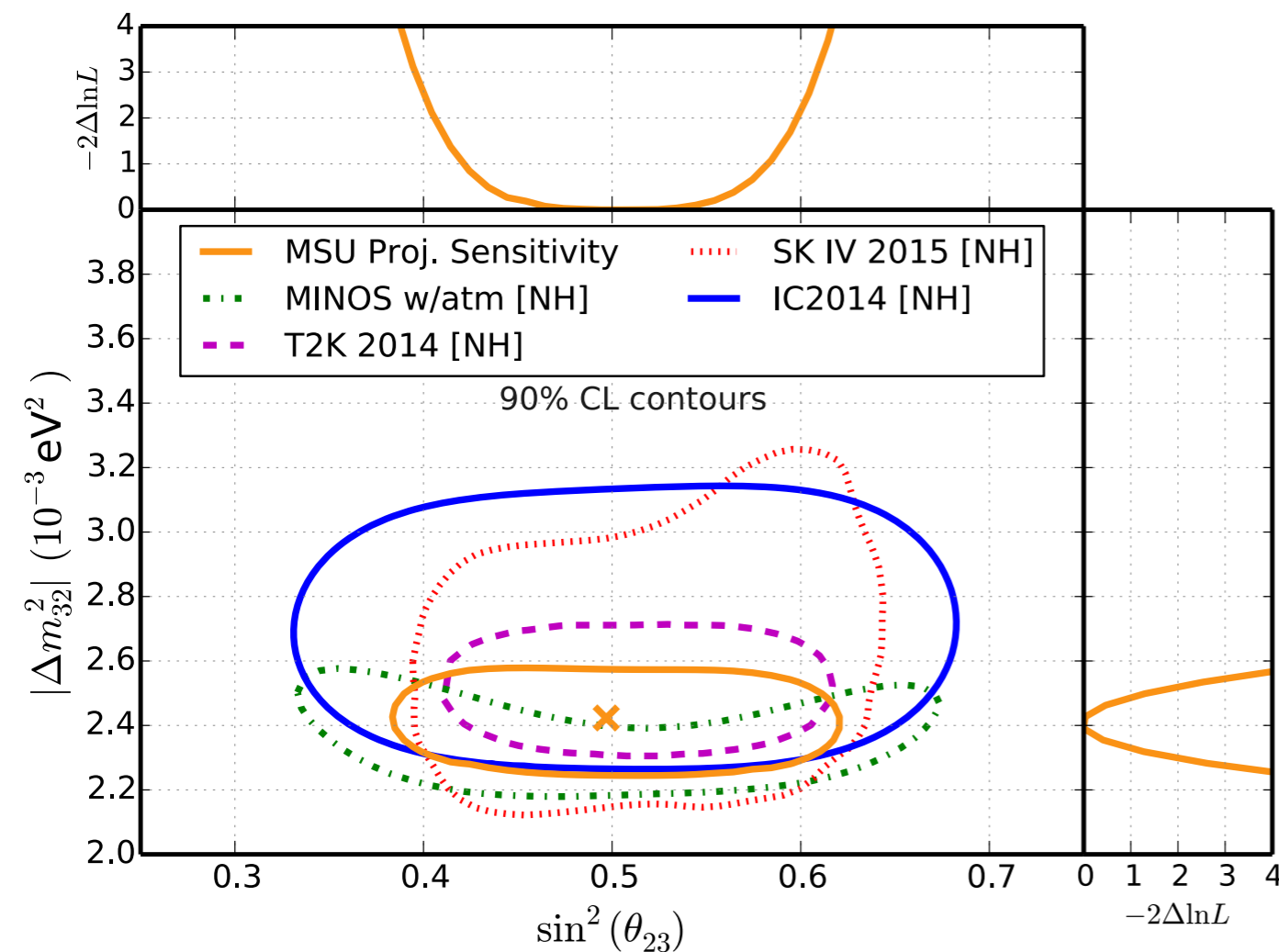
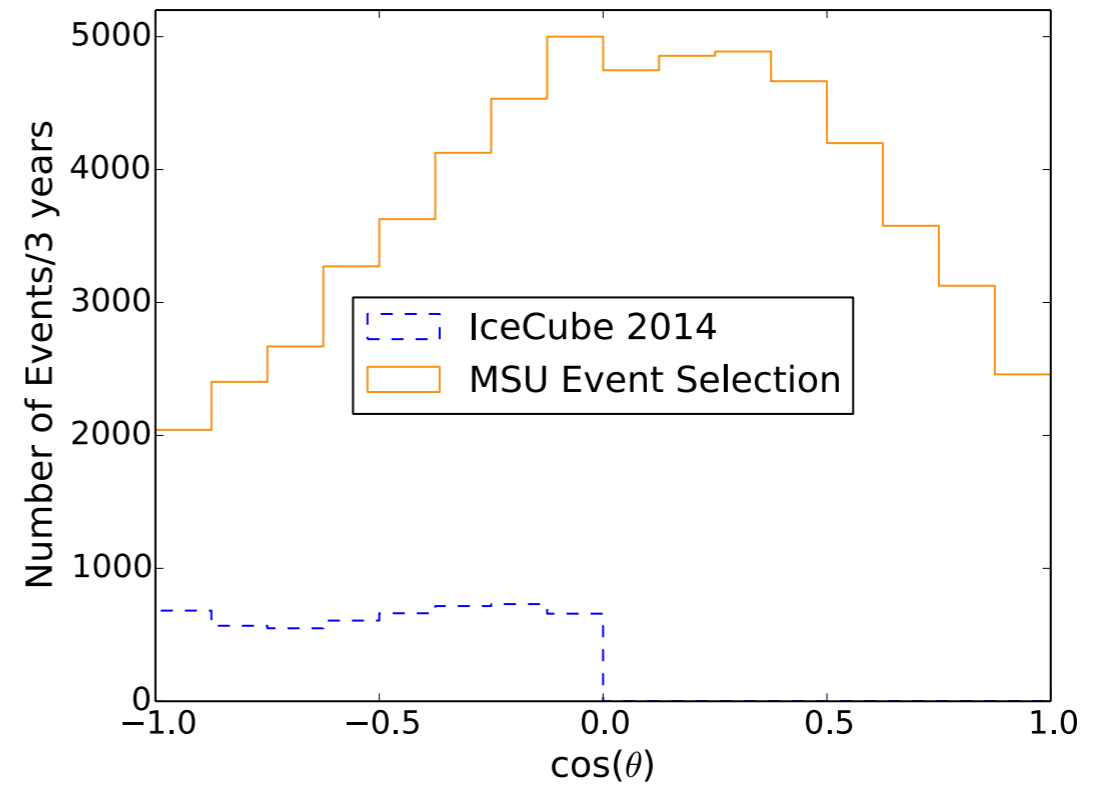
- Data projected onto reconstructed (L/E_ν) here for illustration
 - Real analysis is done in 2D to maximize separation between systematics and oscillations
 - Shaded range shows systematic uncertainties allowed by IceCube data



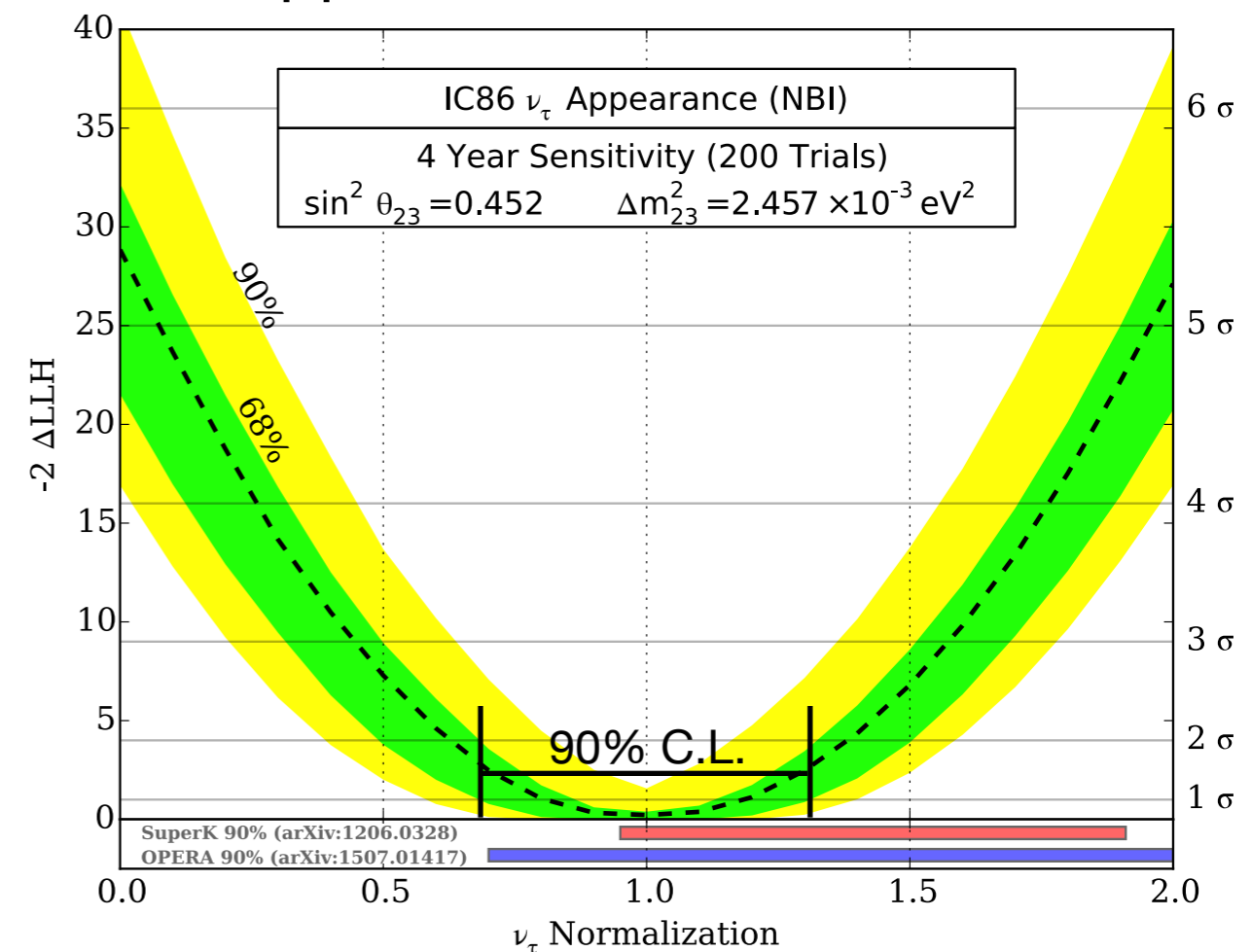
Coming Attractions

Two semi-independent ν_μ disappearance analyses: MSU and DESY follow-up

- Higher event rates, allowing better constraints on systematics



ν_τ appearance: NBI, MSU, PSU



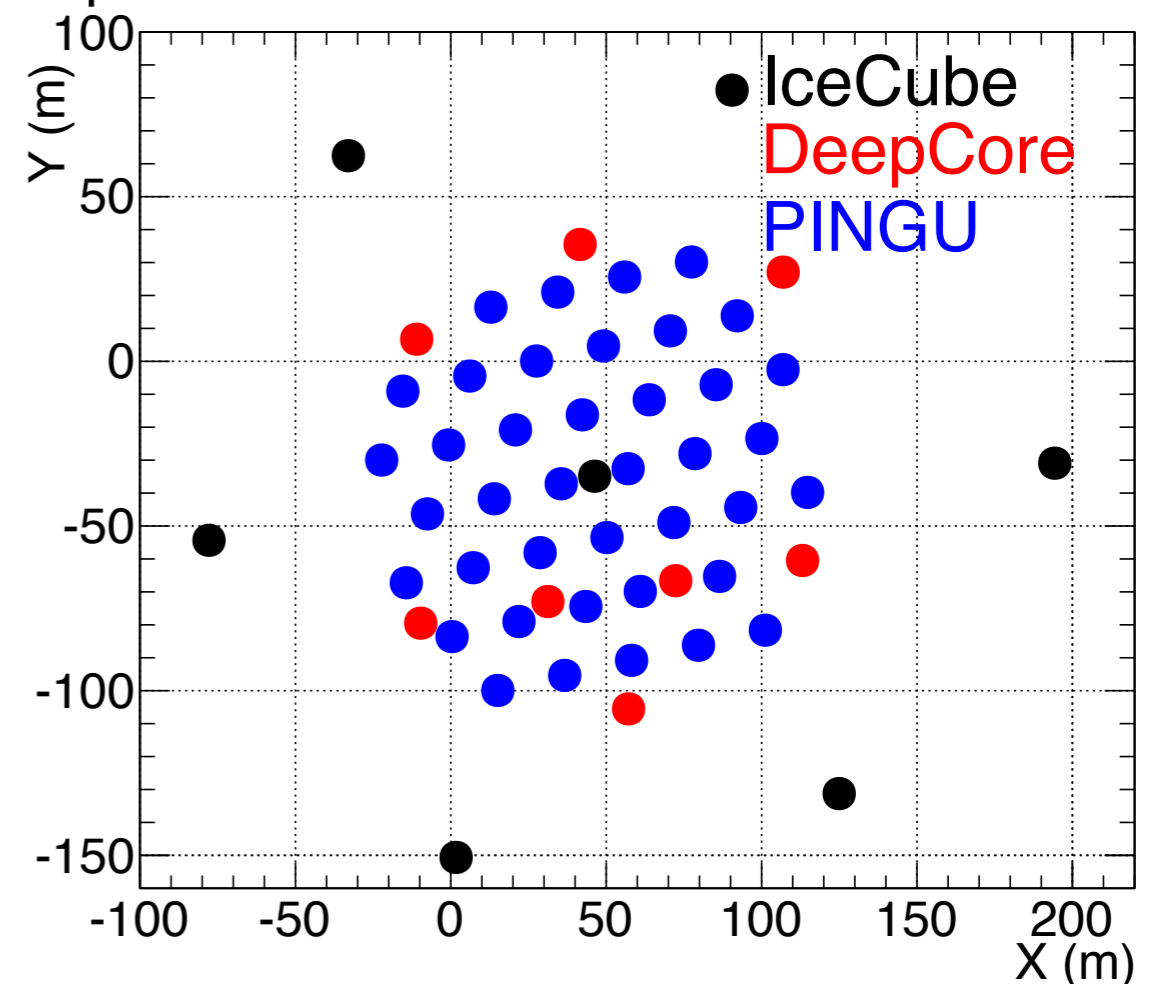
PINGU



PRECISION ICECUBE NEXT
GENERATION UPGRADE

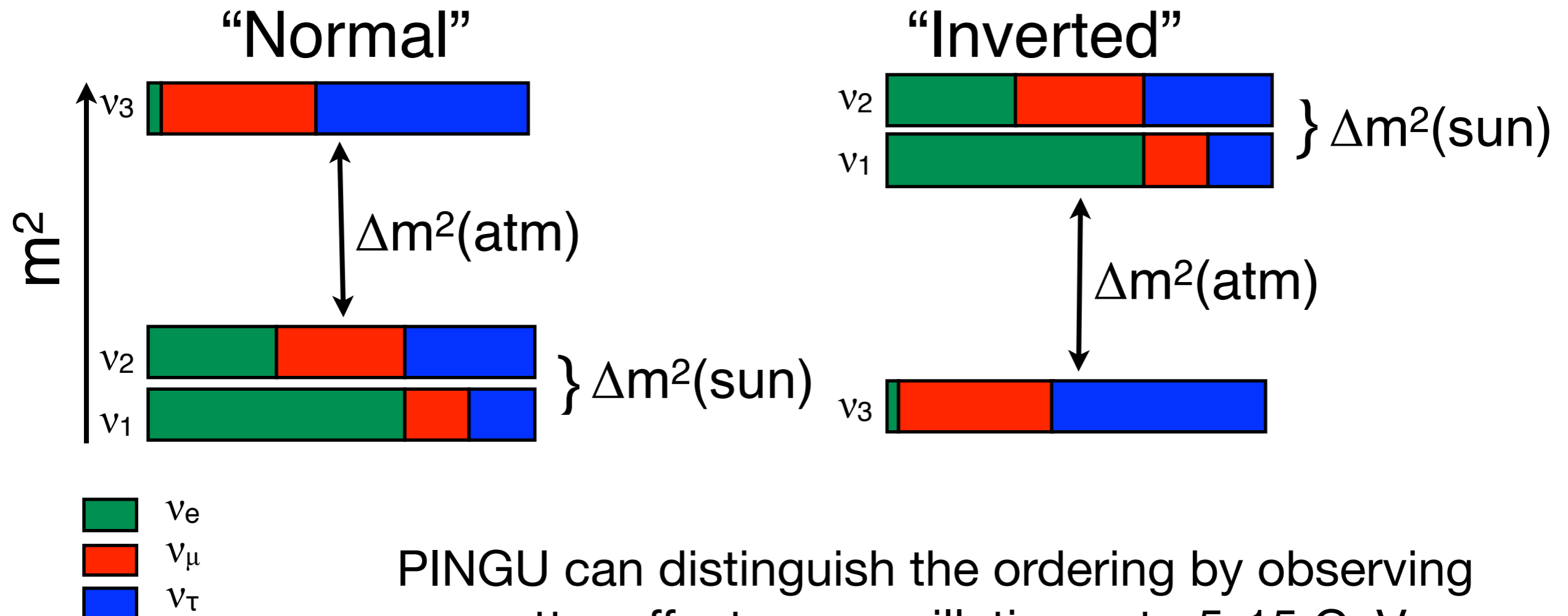
- 40 additional strings embedded in DeepCore with 22 m spacing, 96 DOMs spaced vertically at 3 m
 - ~25x higher photocathode density than DeepCore
 - Additional calibration devices to better control detector systematics (not included in projections)
- Achieve few GeV energy threshold with 6 MTON fiducial volume
- Closely follow IceCube design to minimize costs, risks, timeline

Top view of the PINGU new candidate detector



Neutrino Mass Ordering

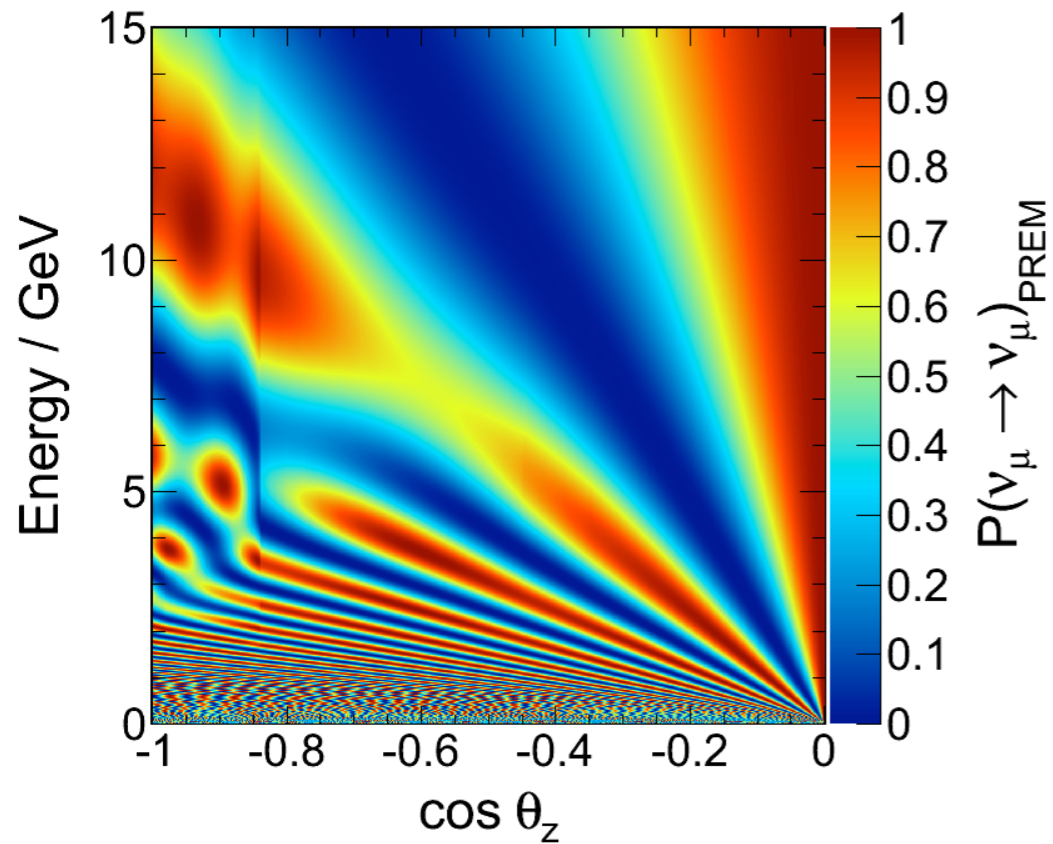
- One of the few remaining unmeasured fundamental parameters in particle physics – significant impact on theories of neutrino mass



PINGU can distinguish the ordering by observing matter effects on oscillations at $\sim 5\text{-}15$ GeV

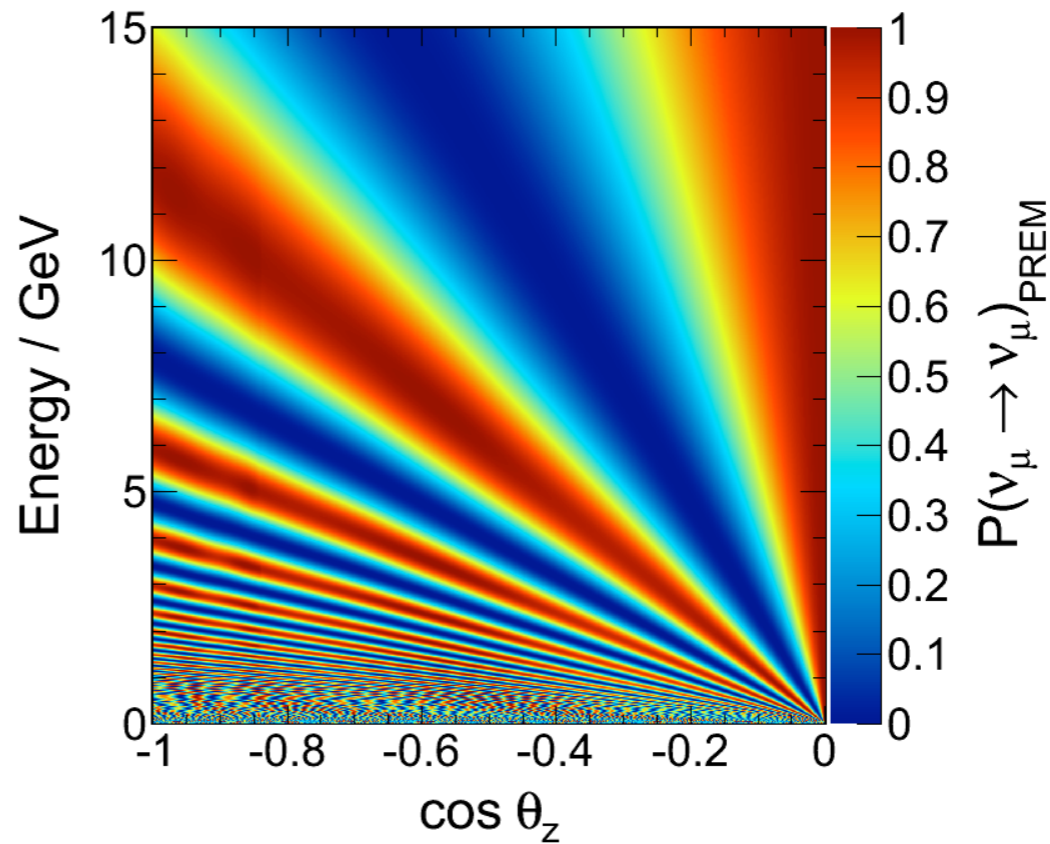


Neutrinos

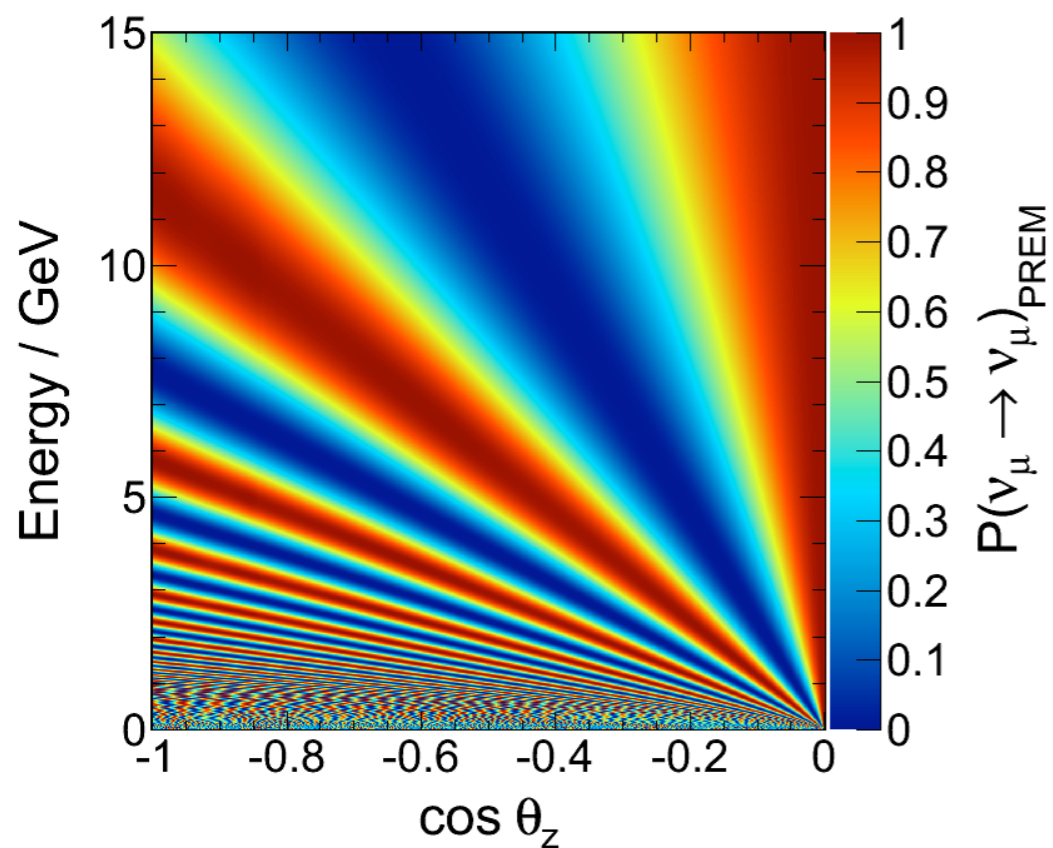


+

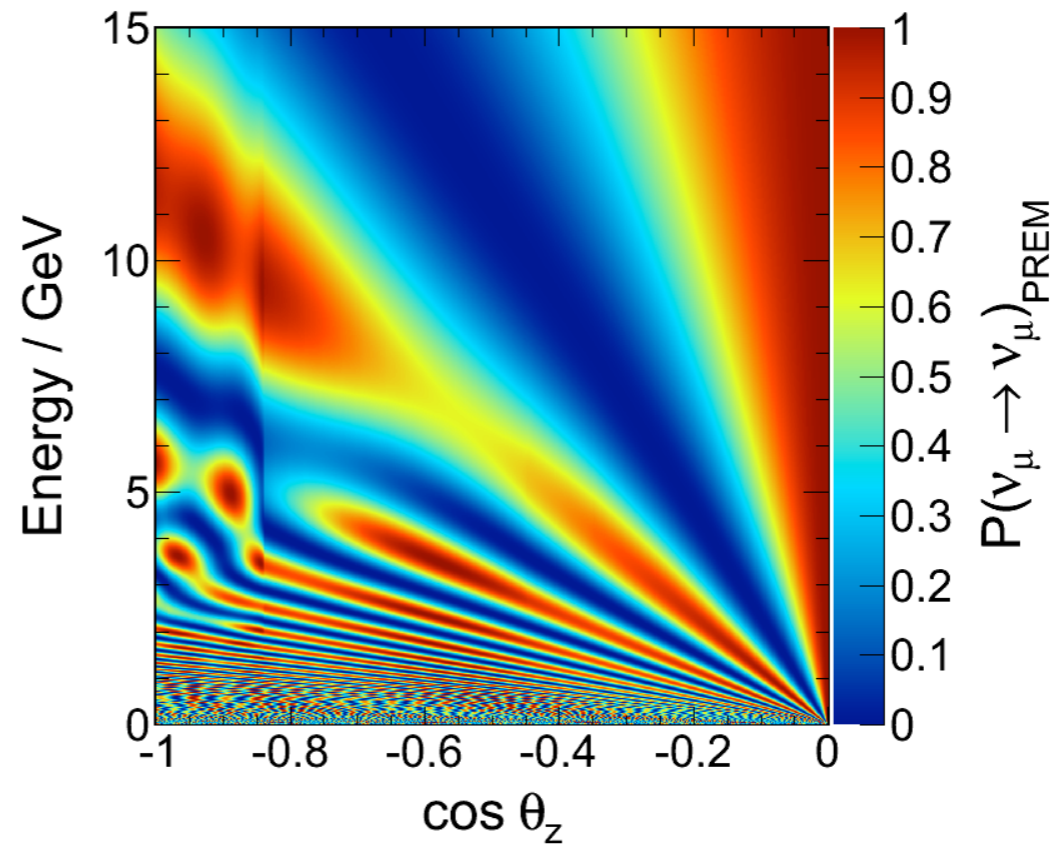
Antineutrinos



= NO

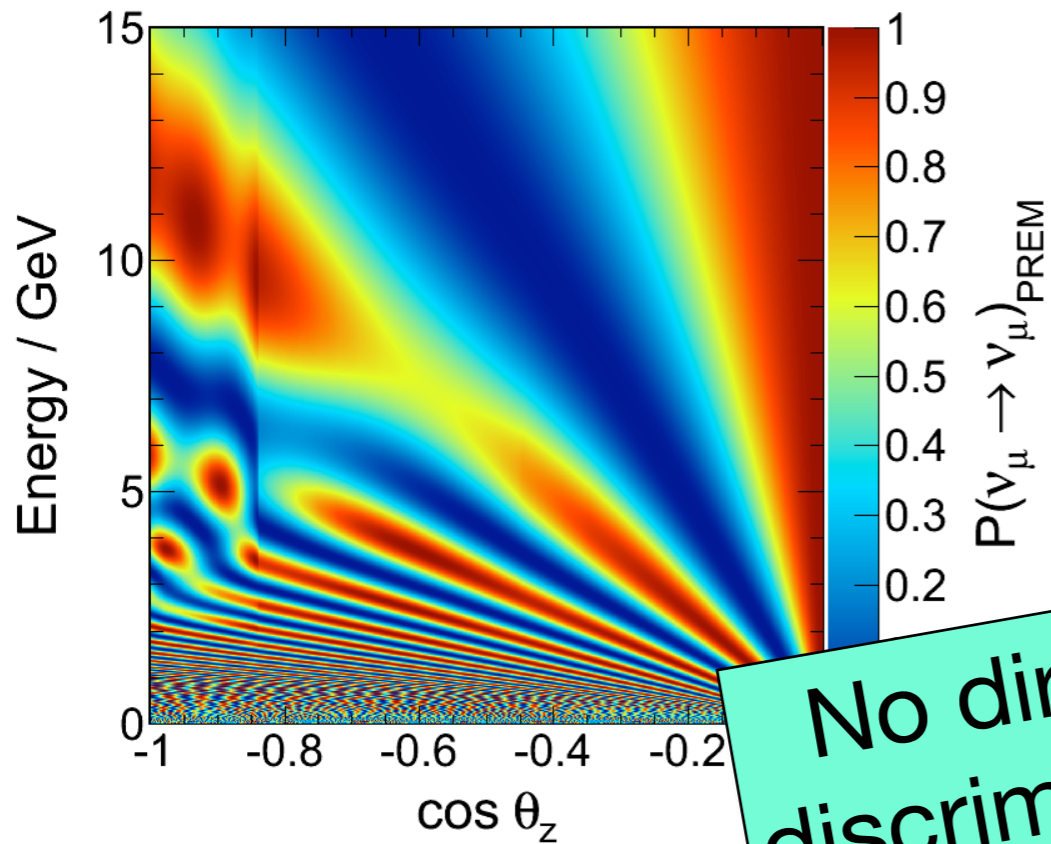


+



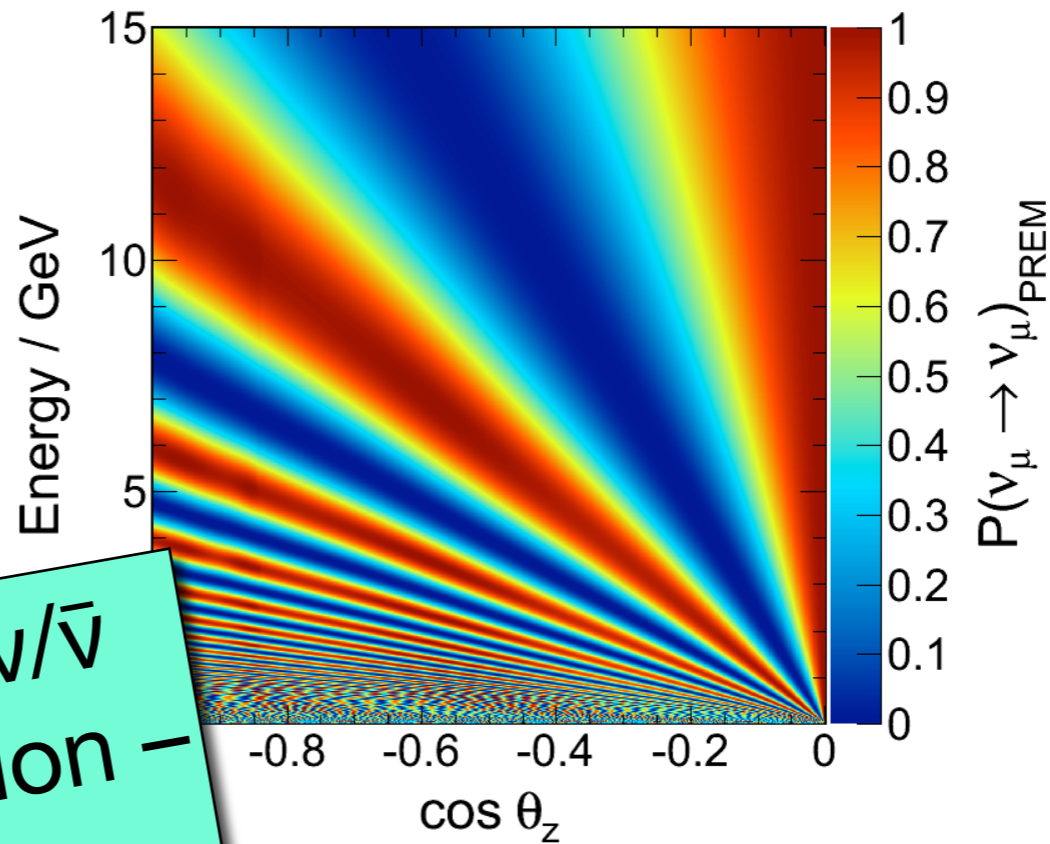
= IO

Neutrinos



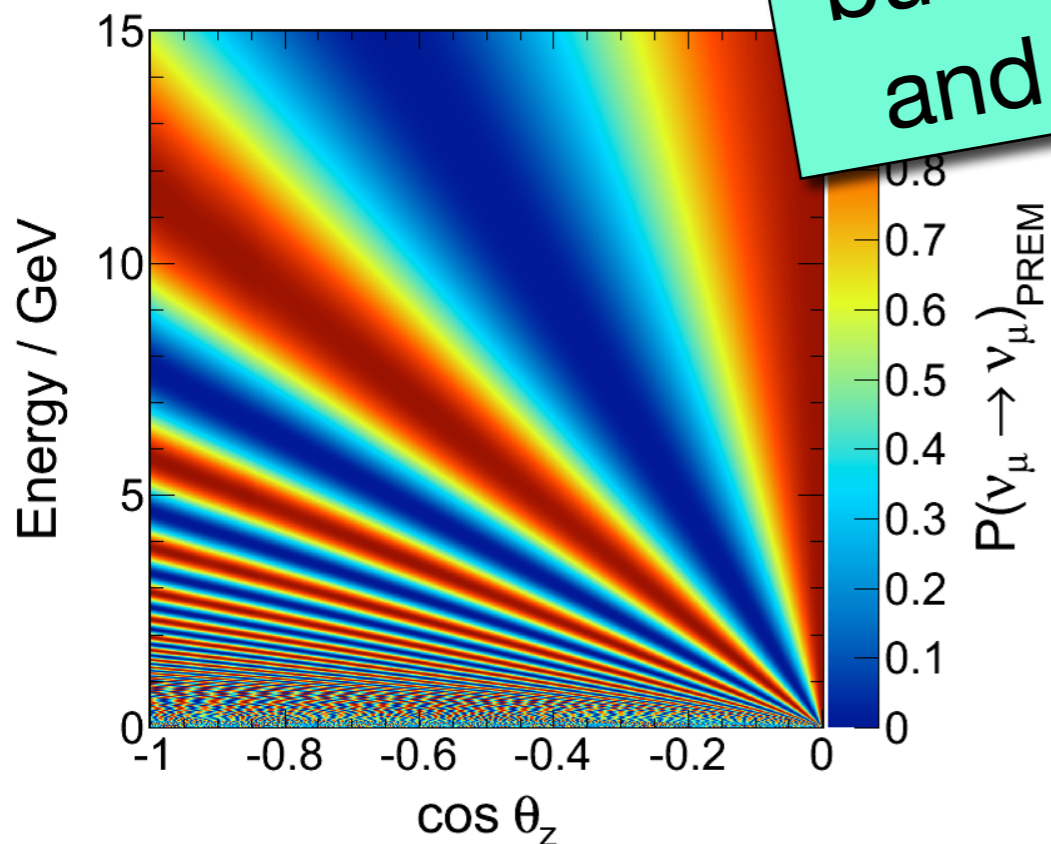
+

Antineutrinos

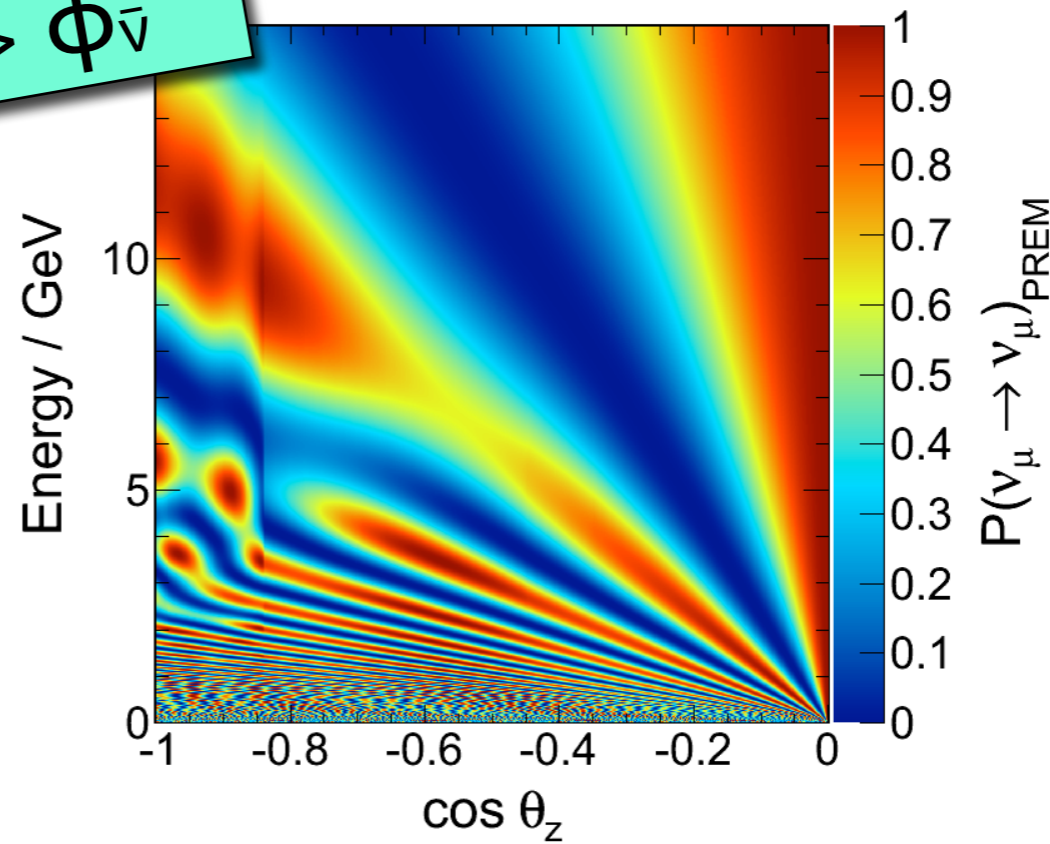


= NO

No direct $\nu/\bar{\nu}$ discrimination –
 but $\sigma_{\nu N} \sim 2\sigma_{\bar{\nu}N}$
 and $\phi_\nu > \phi_{\bar{\nu}}$

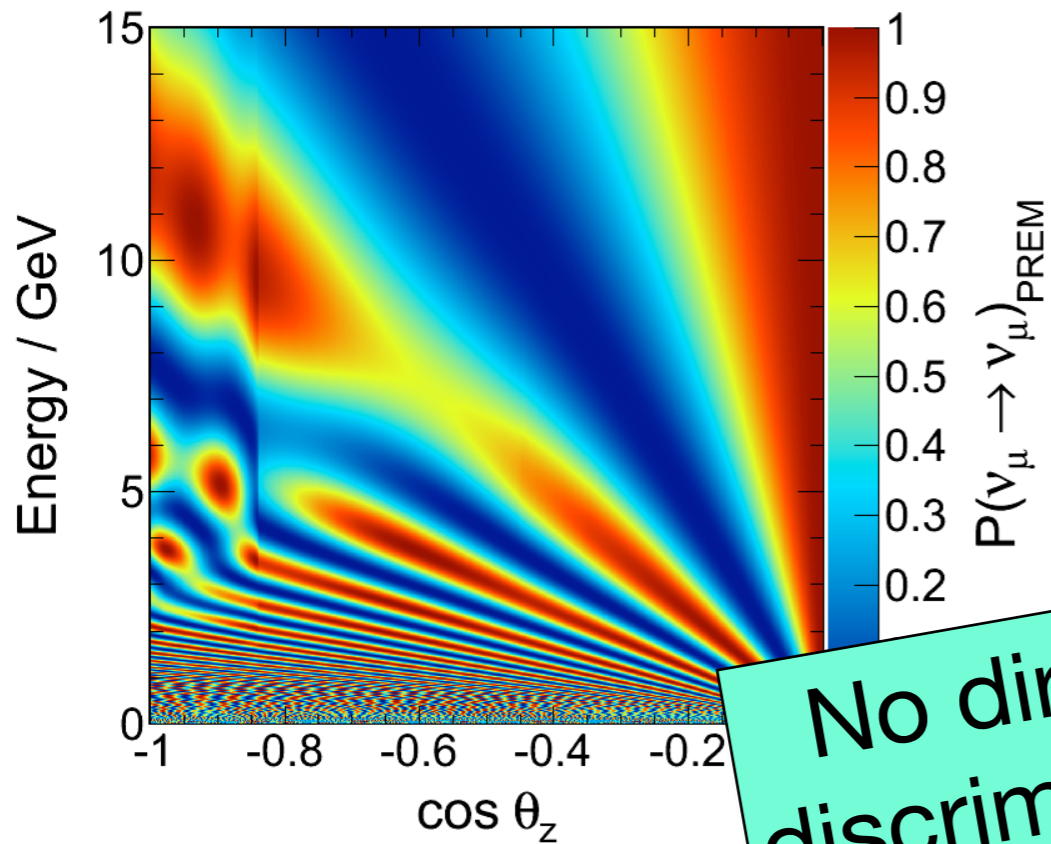


+



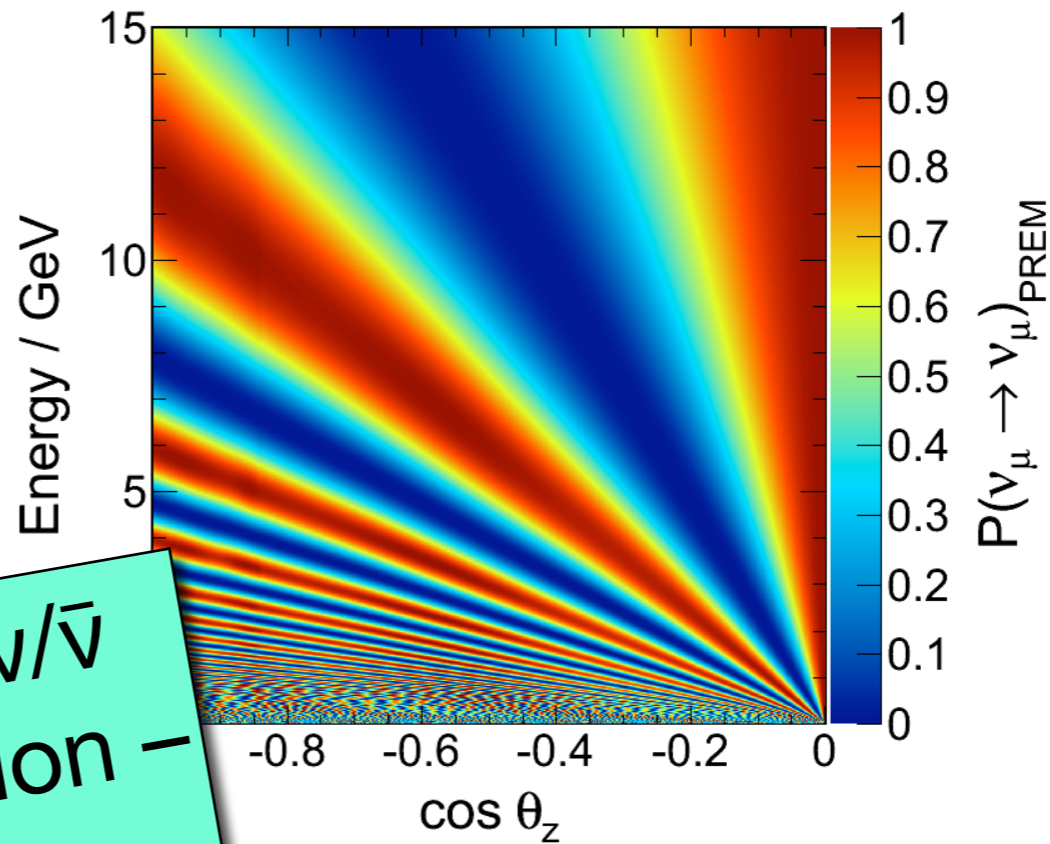
= IO

Neutrinos



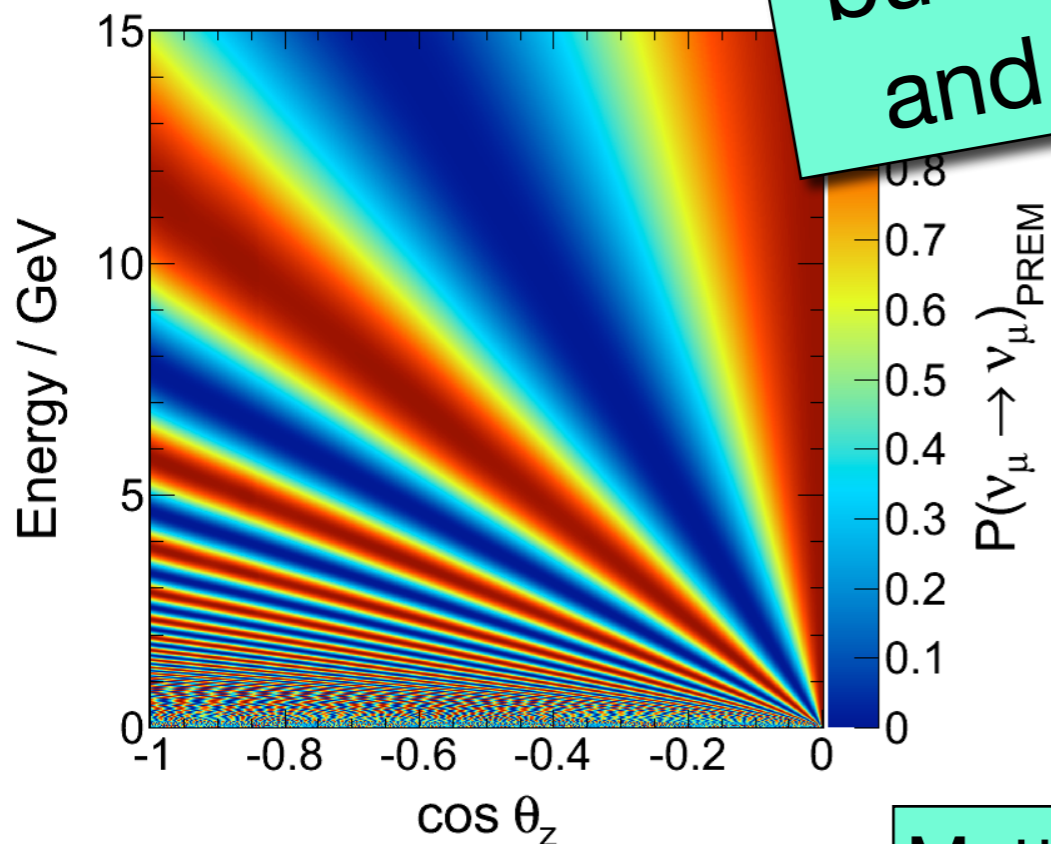
+

Antineutrinos

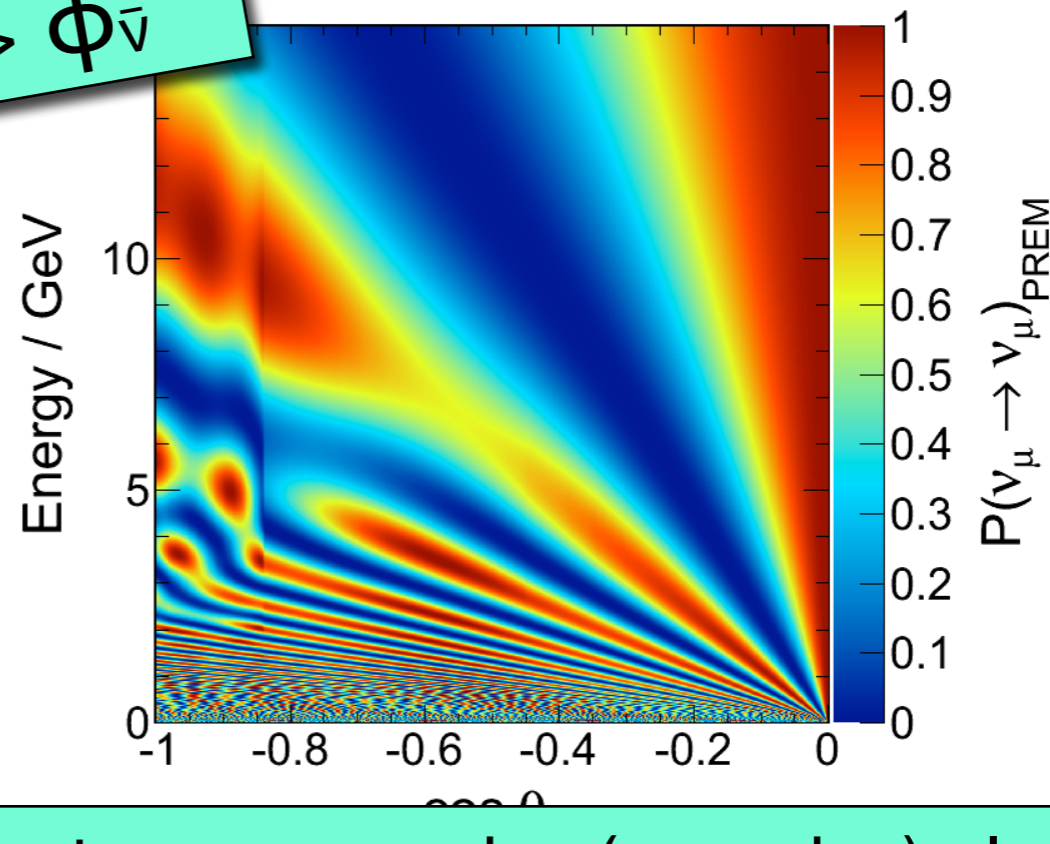


= NO

No direct $\nu/\bar{\nu}$ discrimination –
 but $\sigma_{\nu N} \sim 2\sigma_{\bar{\nu}N}$
 and $\phi_\nu > \phi_{\bar{\nu}}$



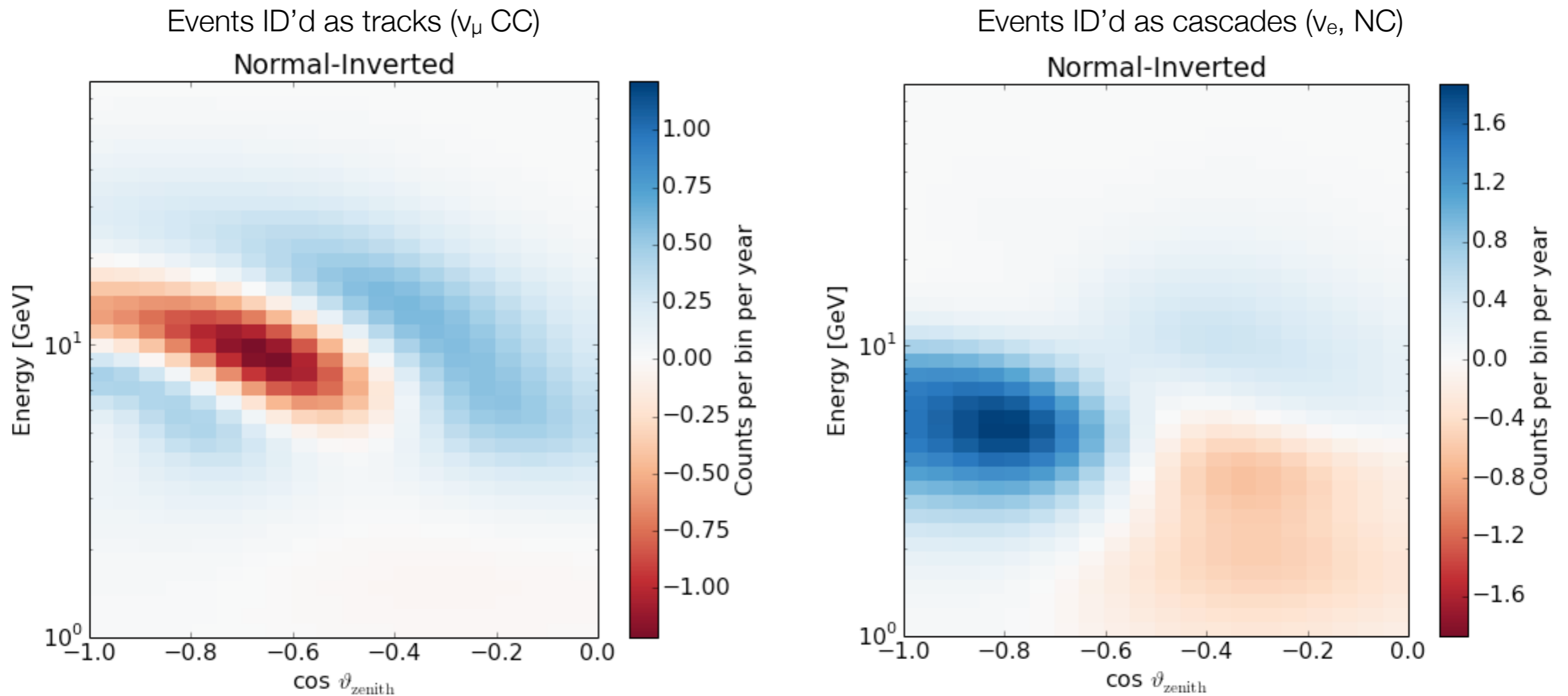
+



= IO

Matter effects on cascades (ν_e and ν_τ) also important

Hierarchy Signature: Observables

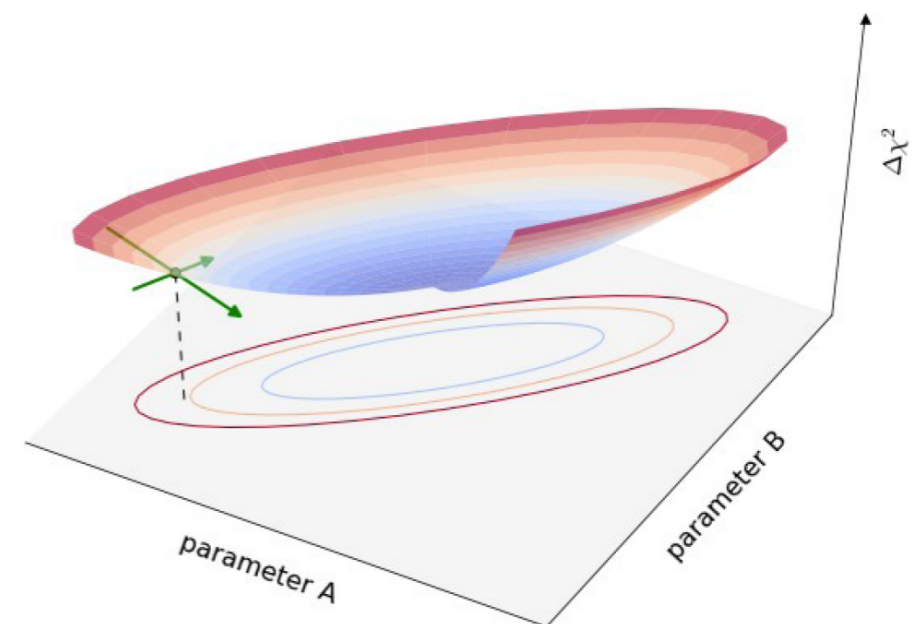
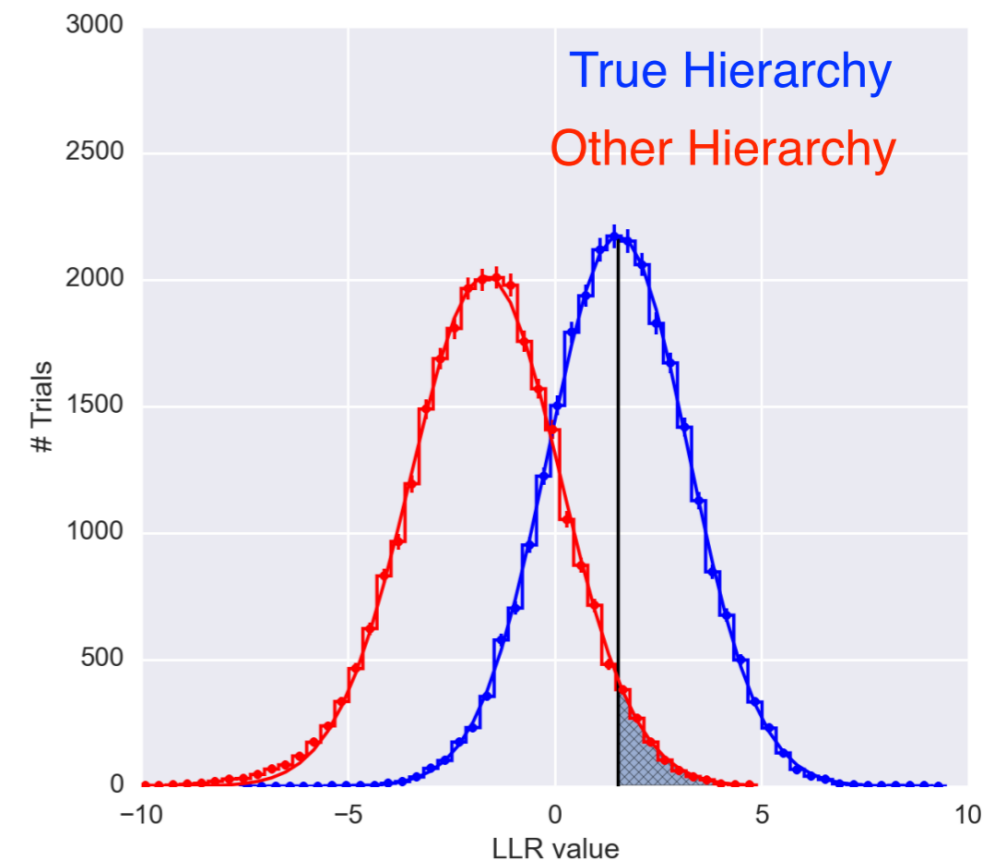


- Event rates, detector resolutions and efficiencies parametrized from full detector Monte Carlo to eliminate statistical fluctuations
- Expect $\sim 50\text{k}$ ($\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$) and $\sim 40\text{k}$ ($\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$) per year – largest sample ever in this energy range



Statistical Methods

- Two independent methods of calculating expected significance
- Log-likelihood ratio method
 - Large ensemble of pseudo-data sets, best-fit physics and nuisance parameters determined numerically
 - Build up distribution of test statistic and integrate tail for expected significance
- Penalized $\Delta\chi^2$ method
 - Asimov data sets rather than ensembles
 - Linear error propagation for linear parameters, minimize over nonlinear ones
 - Fast: semi-analytic minimization of $\Delta\chi^2$, no need to generate ensembles of pseudo-data



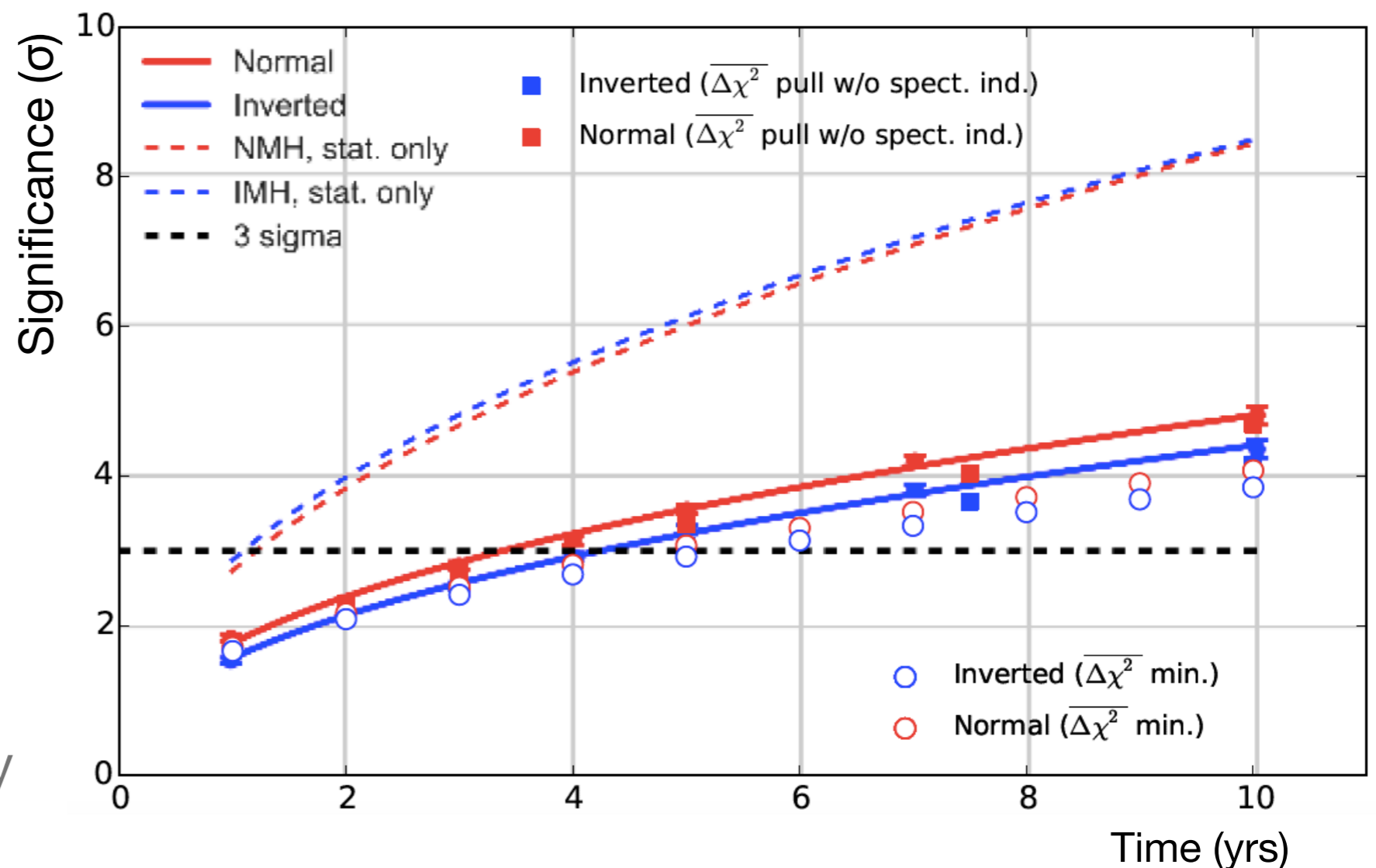
Significance vs. Time

- Expect 3σ measurement of the mass ordering in 3.5-4 years

- Using nu-fit* 2014 global fit values for parameters – nearly worst case

- Systematics are constrained by same data set in global fit

- Small differences between $\Delta\chi^2$ and LLR methods, may be breakdown of Asimov assumption



*M.C. Gonzalez-Garcia et al. *JHEP* 11, 052 (2014)



Effects of Systematics

- Oscillation physics produces distinctive patterns – decouple from systematics
- Uncertainties in oscillation parameters (mainly θ_{23}) dominate systematics
 - No prior placed on θ_{23} or Δm^2_{atm} – fit jointly with NMH
 - θ_{13} fit with prior, solar parameters and δ_{CP} (=0) held fixed
- Flux: ν_e/ν_μ ratio (3%), $\nu/\bar{\nu}$ ratio (10%), spectral index (.05), detailed flux uncertainties from Barr et al. 2006*
- Detector: rate = eff. mass \times flux norm. (free), energy scale (10%), detailed cross-section systematics from GENIE*

Type	4y σ (NO)	4y σ (IO)
none	5.4	5.5
flux only	4.3	4.6
det only	4.4	4.6
osc only	3.4	2.9
All	3.1	2.9

*only with $\Delta\chi^2$ method

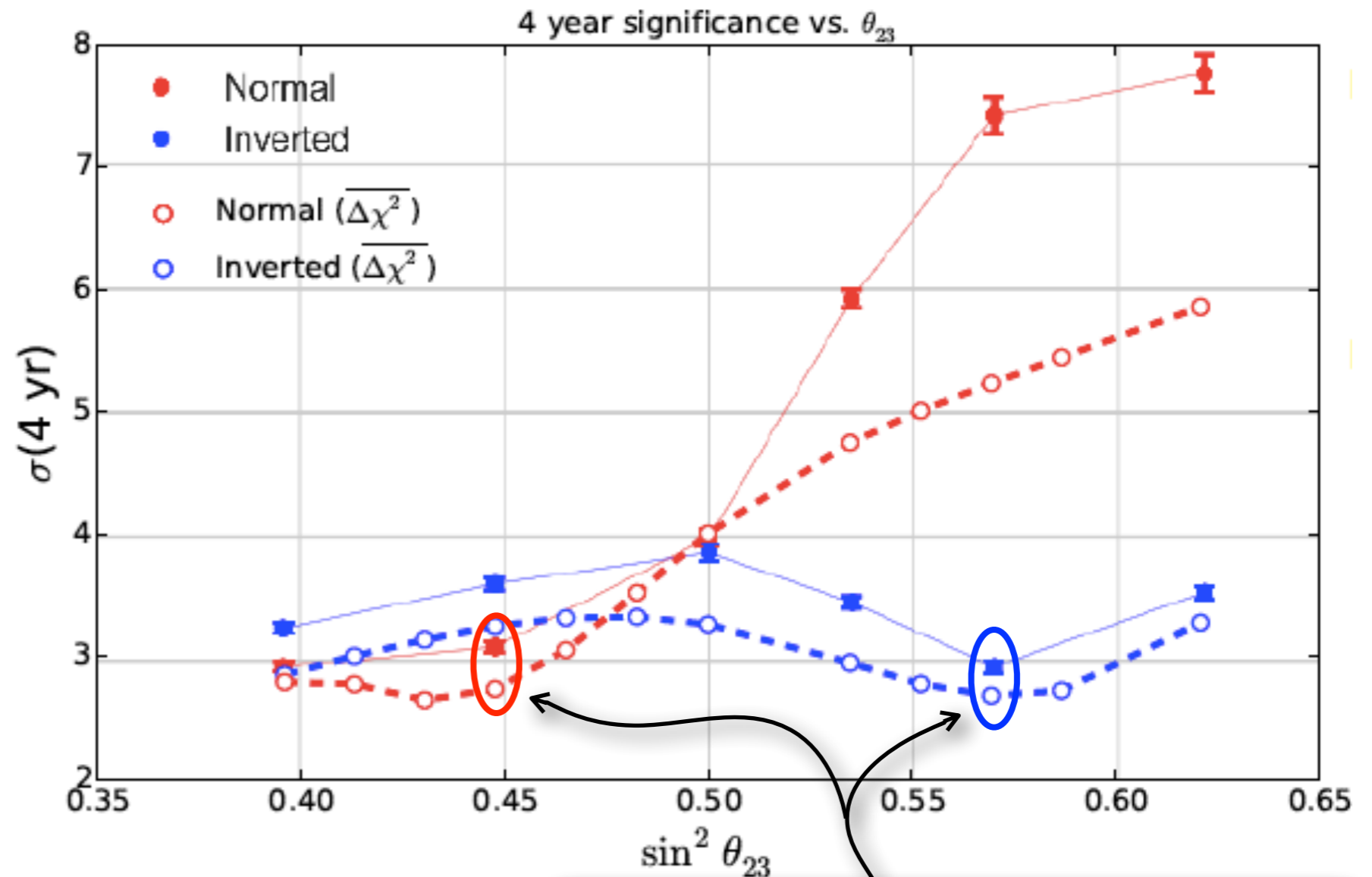


Impact of Atmospheric Mixing Angle

- Drift of global fit θ_{23} toward maximal since PINGU Lol has increased both matter effects and degeneracies

- Mass ordering measured at $\geq 3\sigma$ within ~ 4 years over full $\pm 2\sigma$ range of global fit

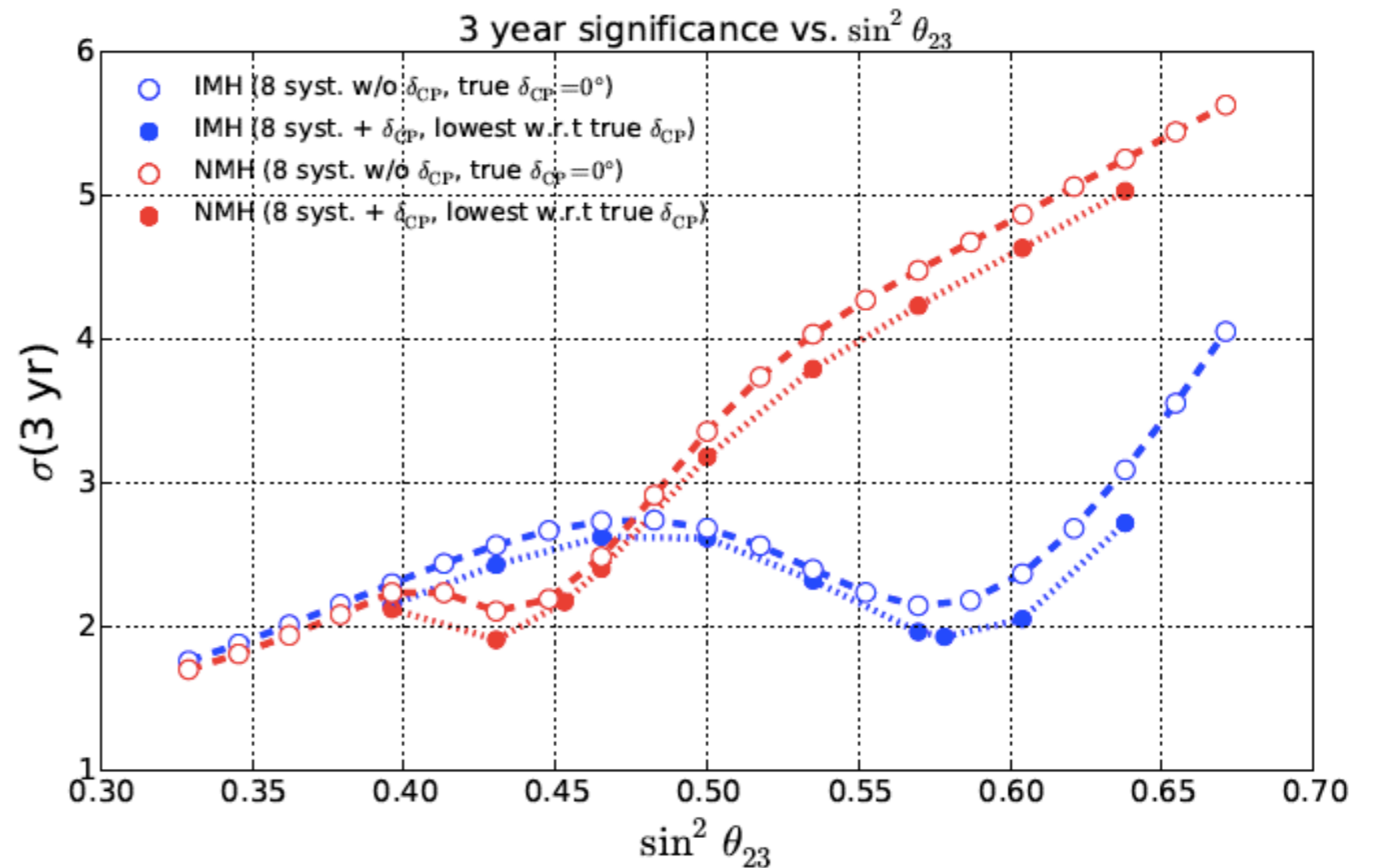
- Statistical methods agree acceptably well over most of range – discrepancy at high significance under study



nu-fit 2014 (does not include IceCube or NOvA)

Impact of CP Violation

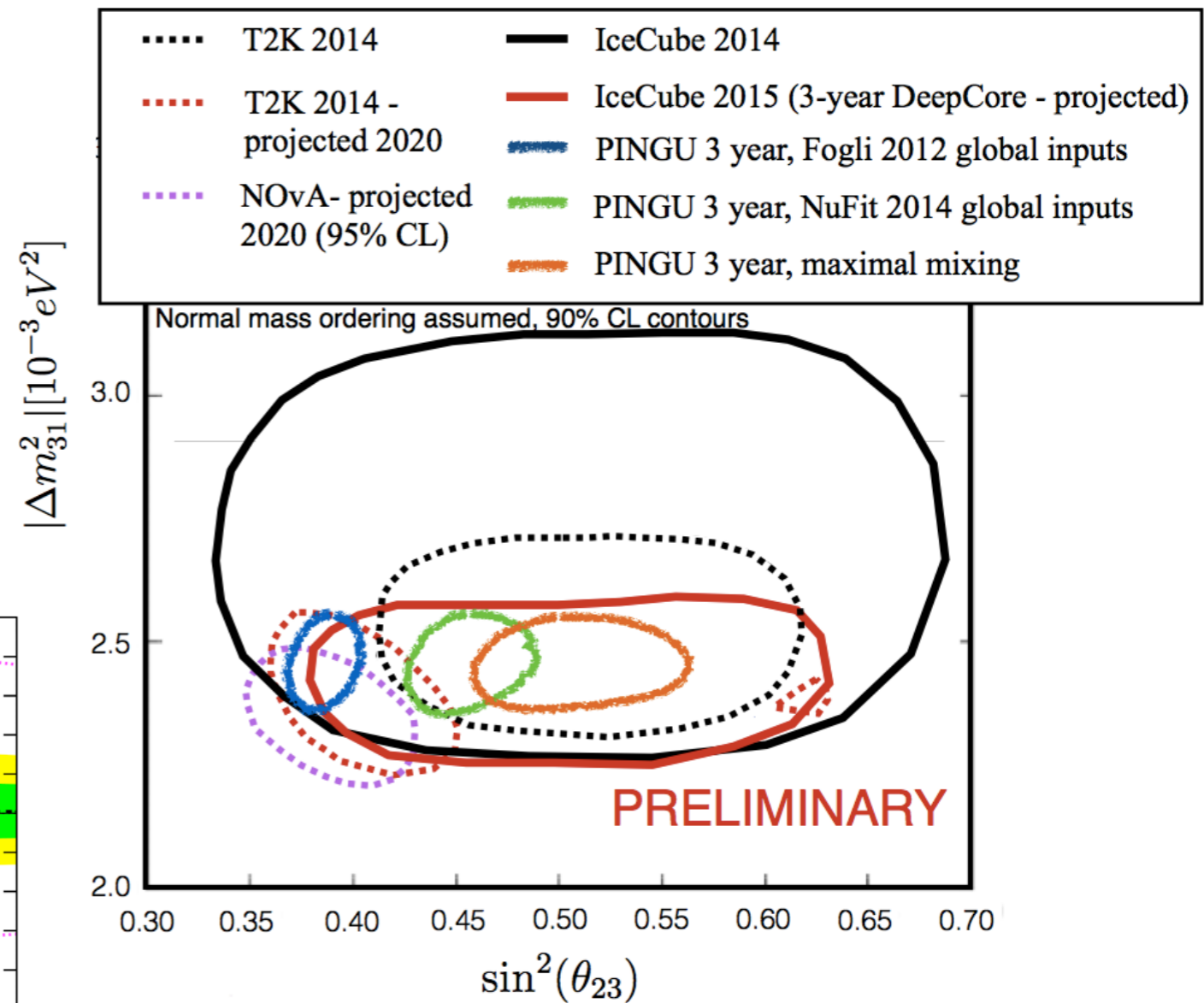
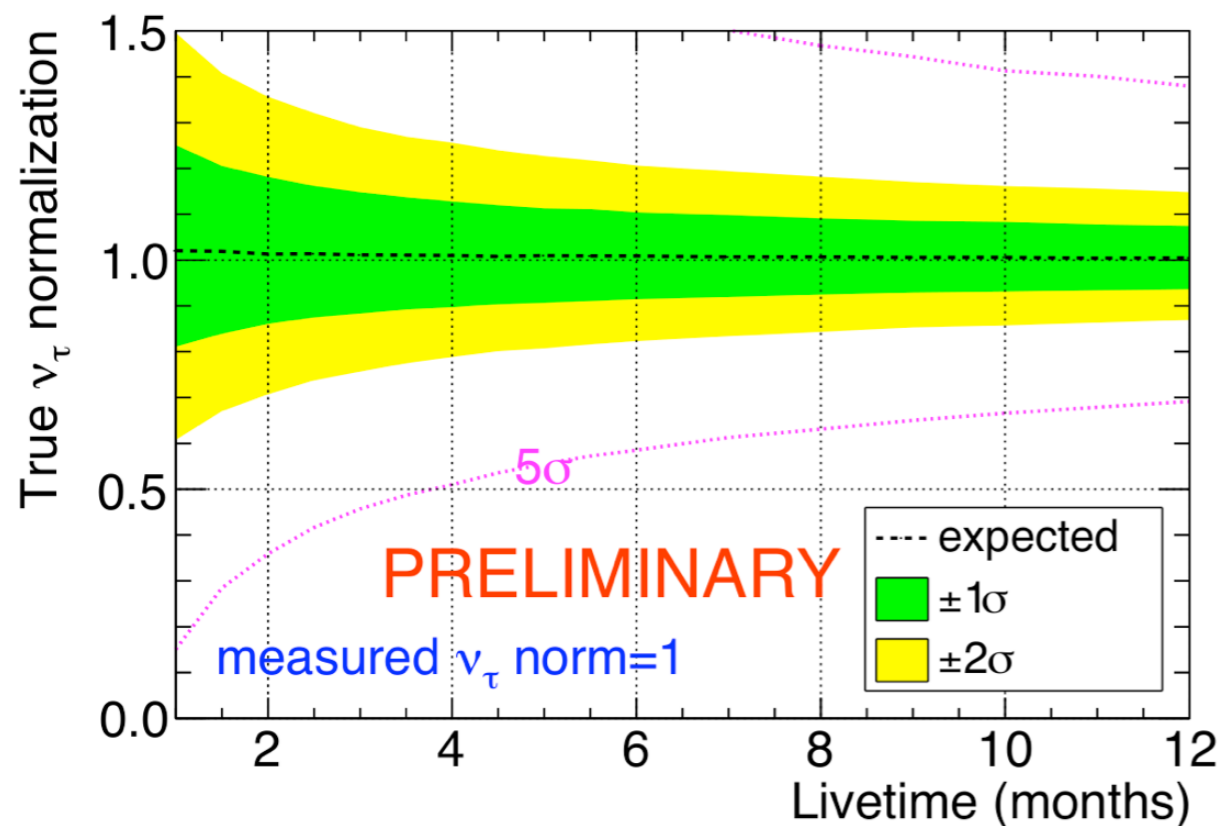
- Previously have fixed $\delta_{CP} = 0$
 - As θ_{23} has drifted closer to maximal, potential impact increases
- Worst-case appears to reduce NMO 4-yr significance by $\sim 0.2\sigma$
 - Preliminary study including δ_{CP} as a nuisance parameter ($\Delta\chi^2$ method only)



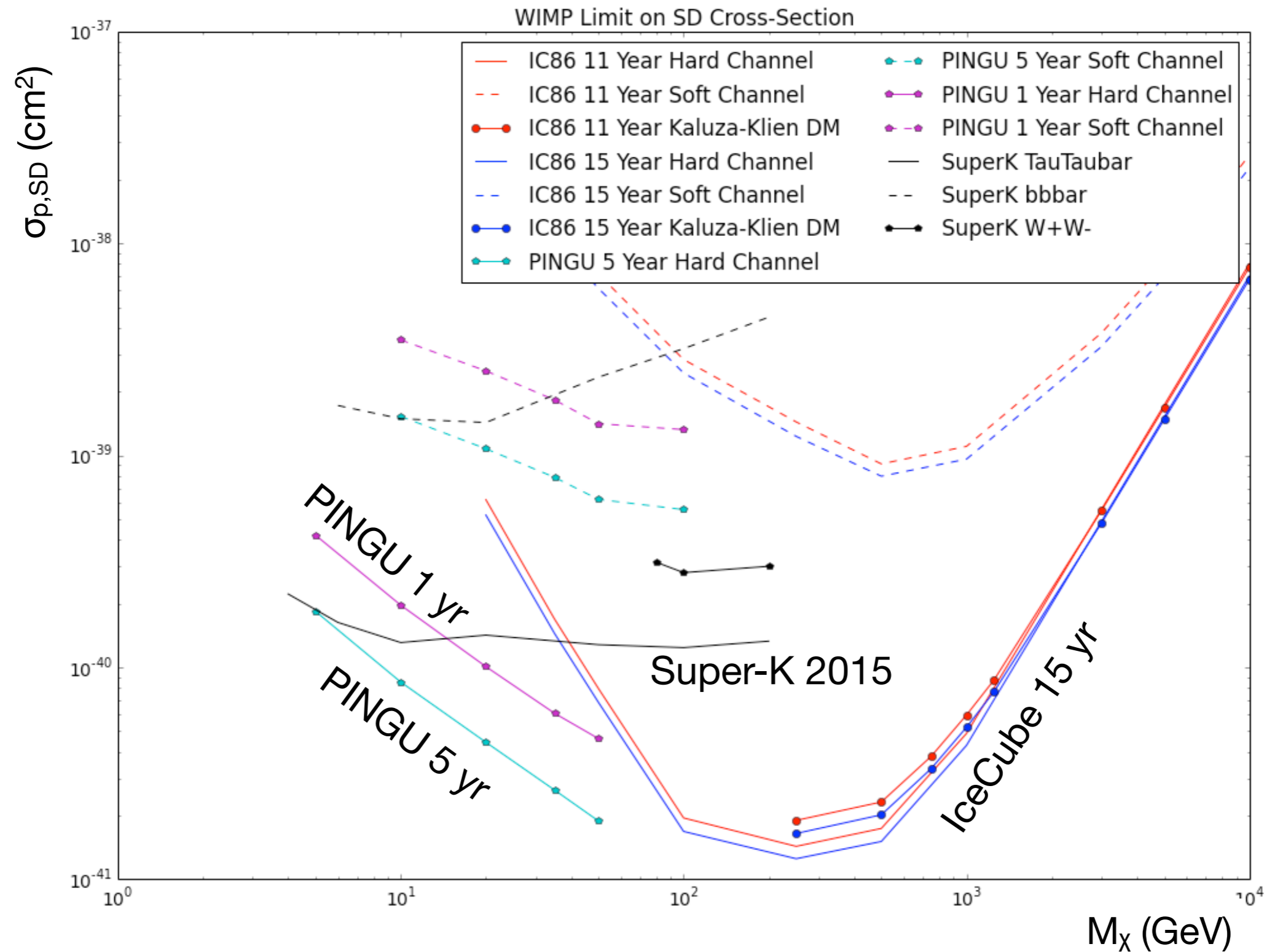
Other Oscillation Measurements with PINGU

- Complementary to other measurements – interesting tests of standard oscillations

- Higher energies, different systematics



Dark Matter Sensitivity with PINGU



PINGU (& Gen2) Calibration

Table 14: Summary of proposed PINGU calibration devices and their purposes.

	LED flashers	POCAM	Cameras	MTOMs	Compass	Inclinometer
Energy scale	✓	✓				
Bulk ice	✓	✓				
Hole ice	✓	✓	✓			
DOM sensitivity	✓	✓		✓		
Geometry	✓		✓		✓	✓
Timing	✓					
Direction	✓		✓		✓	✓
Ice motion	✓					✓
Cable shadow			✓			

- PINGU's close spacing will enable us to better constrain ice properties
- Also impacts high energy event reconstruction – better ang. resolution



Cost Estimate

- Many items common to PINGU and other Gen2 elements
 - Drill, DOM and cable engineering, calibration devices, software, project management, etc.
- Anticipate non-US contributions will offset a large portion of costs
 - Considerable interest in current partner countries, e.g. Germany
 - Several new international partners interested primarily in PINGU: e.g. Canada, UK, Denmark

Cost for PINGU Component

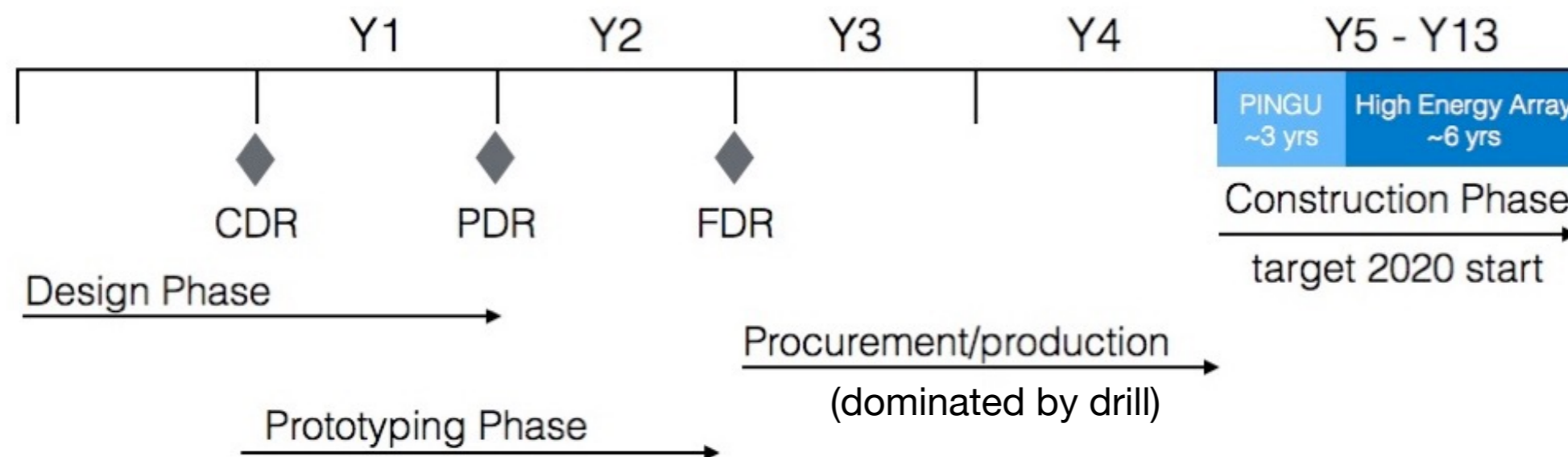
Hardware	\$48M
Logistics	\$23M
Contingency	\$16M
<hr/>	
Increase in TPC	\$88M
Expected non-US contributions	-\$25M
<hr/>	
Total US Cost	\$63M

(elements do not sum to total due to rounding)



Schedule and Risks

- Several neutrino oscillation projects proposed or underway
 - JUNO, ORCA (part of KM3NeT – at proposal stage), DUNE
- Substantial complementarity with JUNO, but science case for PINGU will be less compelling in a few years
 - International partners looking for forward motion from NSF – even R&D would send the right signal, probably open up non-US funding
 - Baseline schedule has two “lost” years before drill is ready at Pole – can we accelerate this?



Conclusions

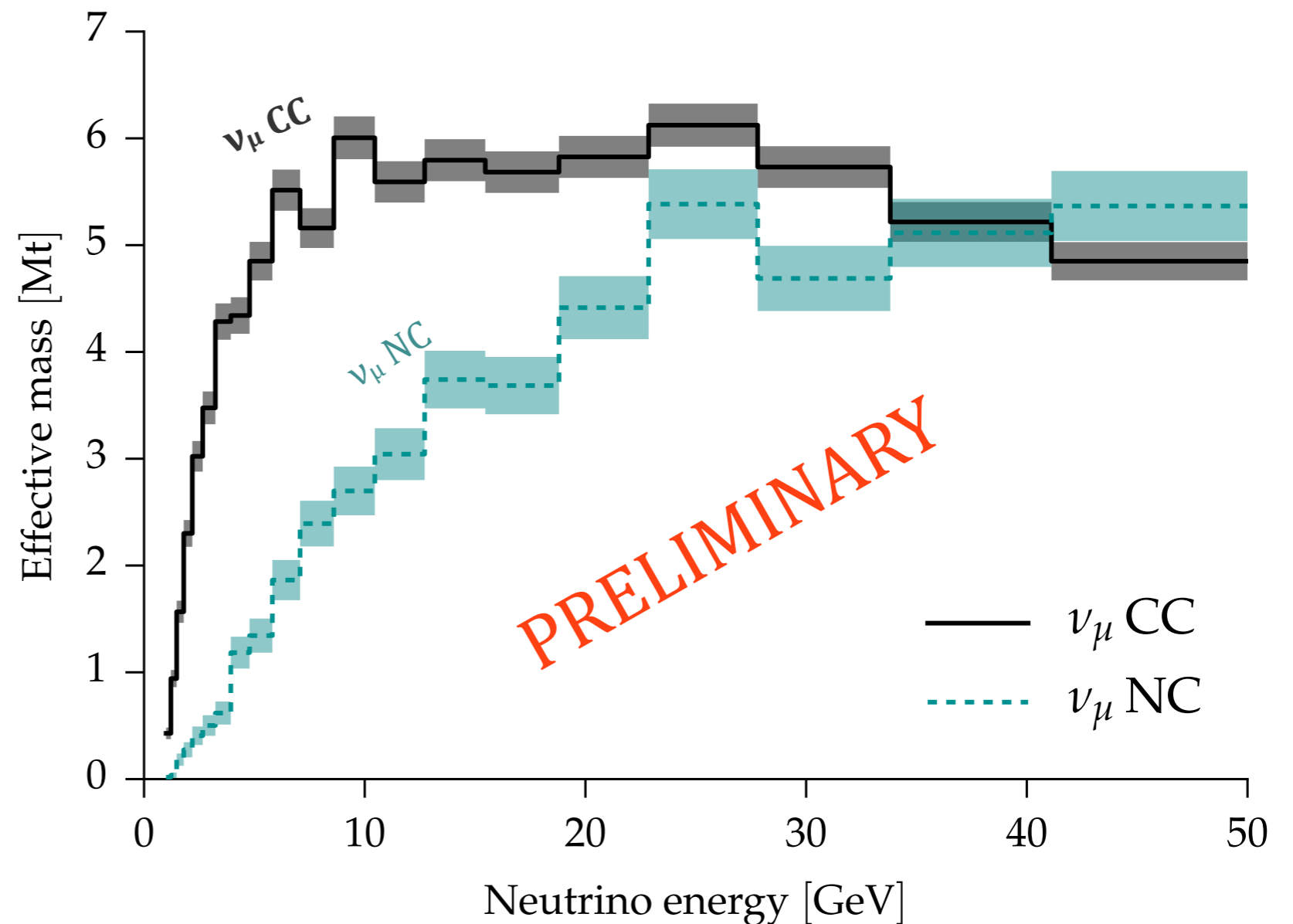
- The PINGU science case is compelling
 - Measurements at a range of higher energies/longer baselines, with high statistics
 - Opportunity to discover new physics is greatly enhanced by PINGU's complementarity with other experiments
- The neutrino mass ordering is a fundamental parameter, sensitivity estimates have been robust as refinements were made
 - Drift of θ_{23} toward maximal has increased degeneracies but effect on the NMO measurement has been small – current values are ~worst
- Capable of other interesting measurements – oscillation parameters, dark matter searches, etc.



Backup Slides

PINGU Effective Mass

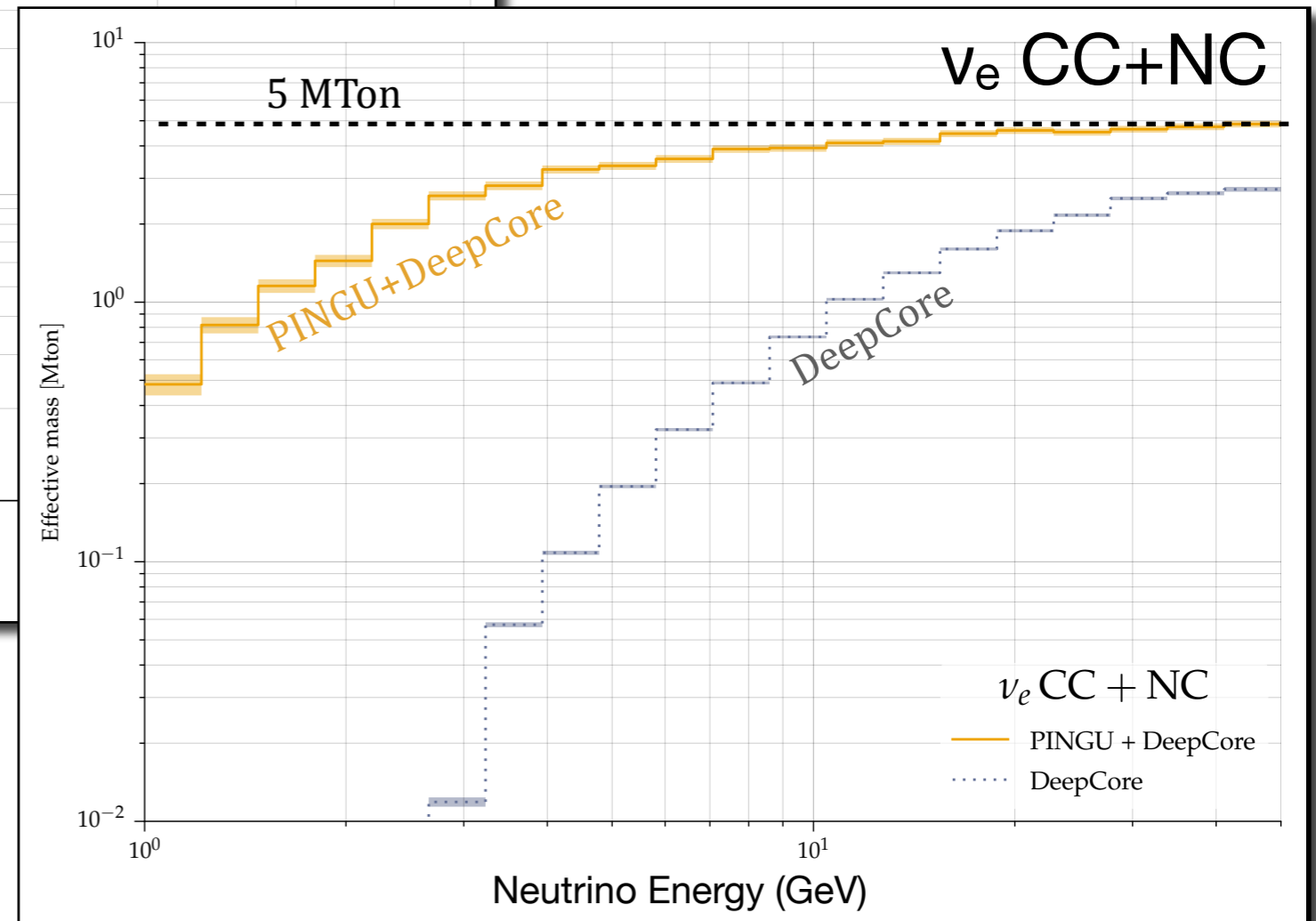
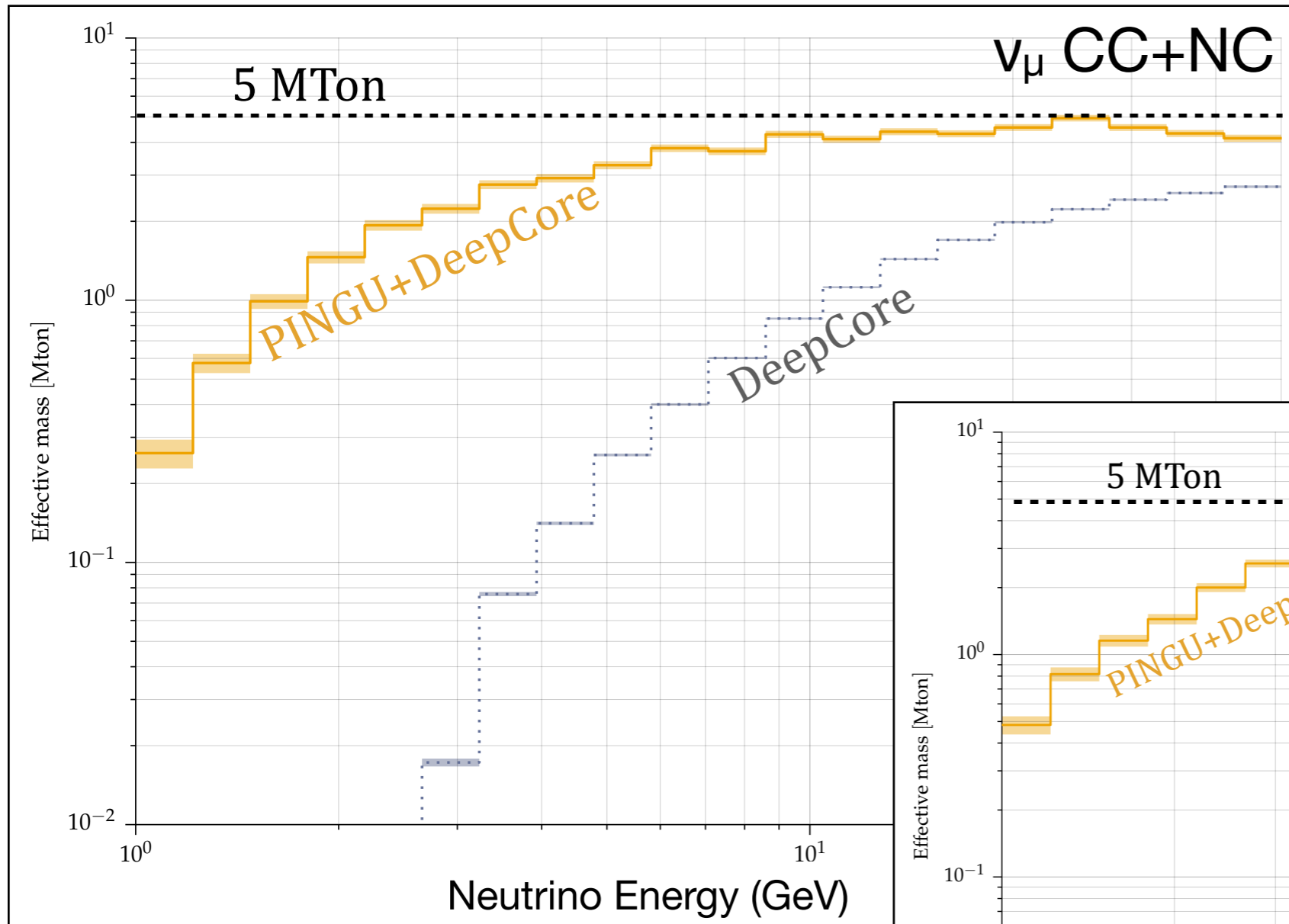
- Fiducial mass of approx. 6 Mton
 - Event selection fully above ~ 7 GeV
 - Baseline event selection allows slightly higher atm. μ rate than in DeepCore analyses – real selection may be ~ 10 - 20% less efficient



- Similar effective mass for other neutrino flavors



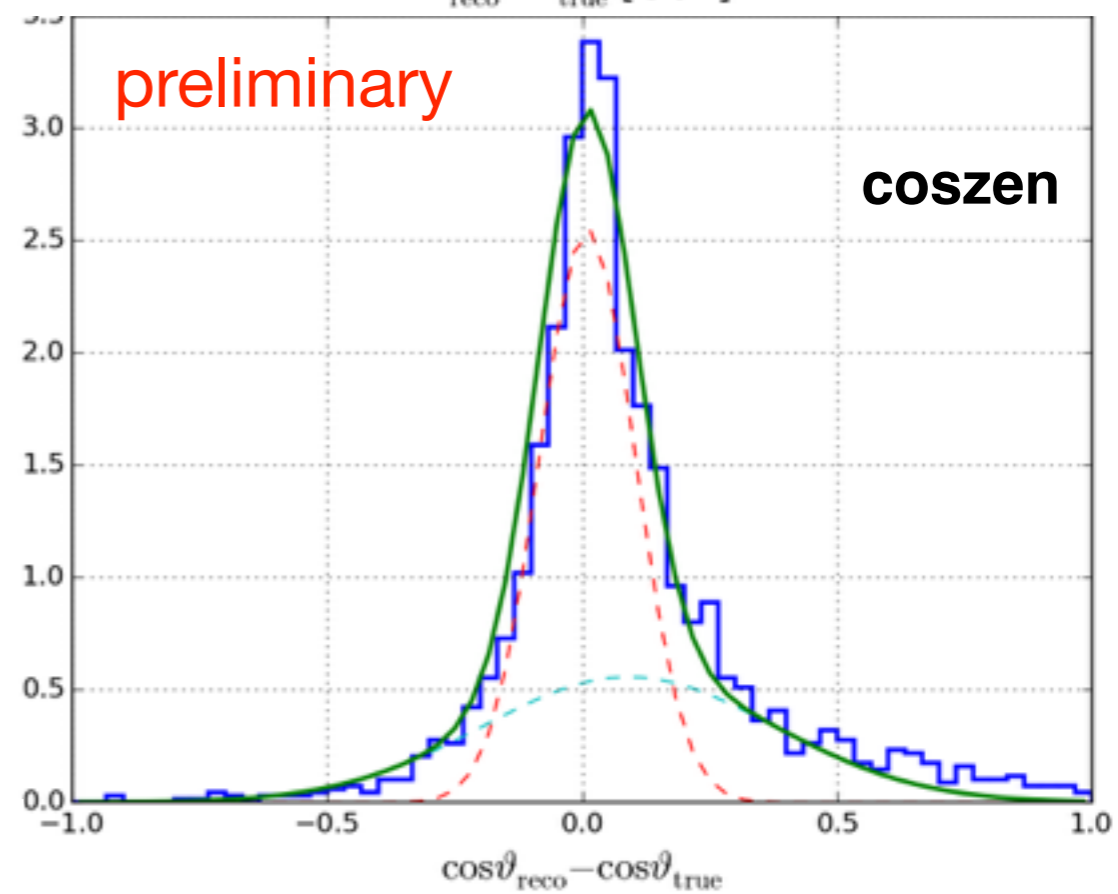
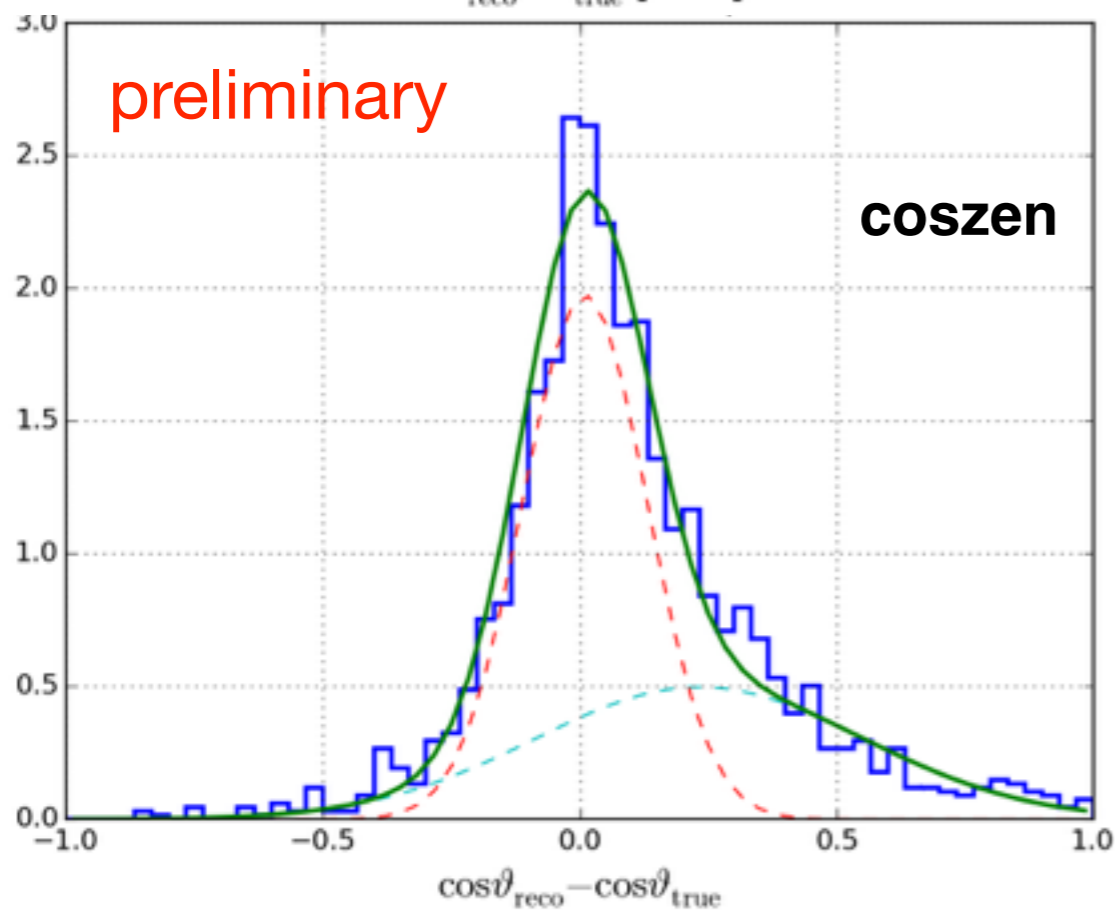
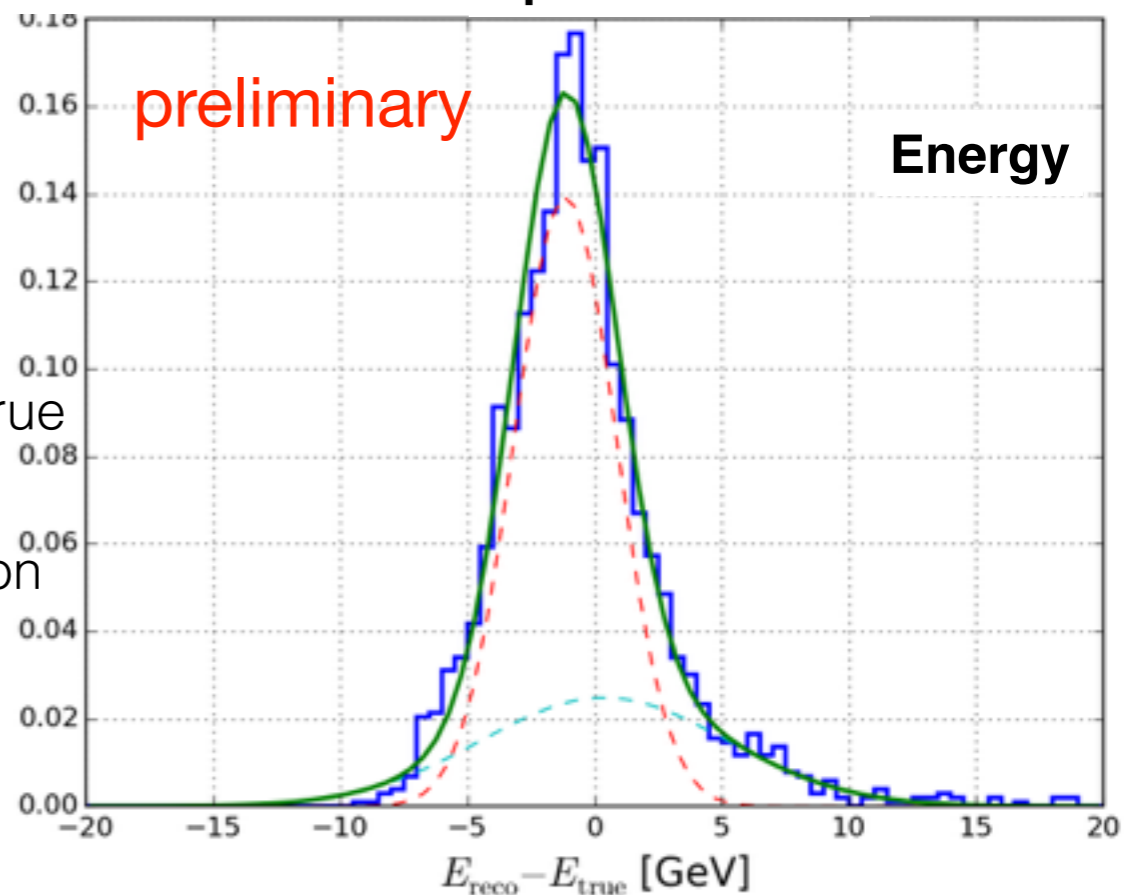
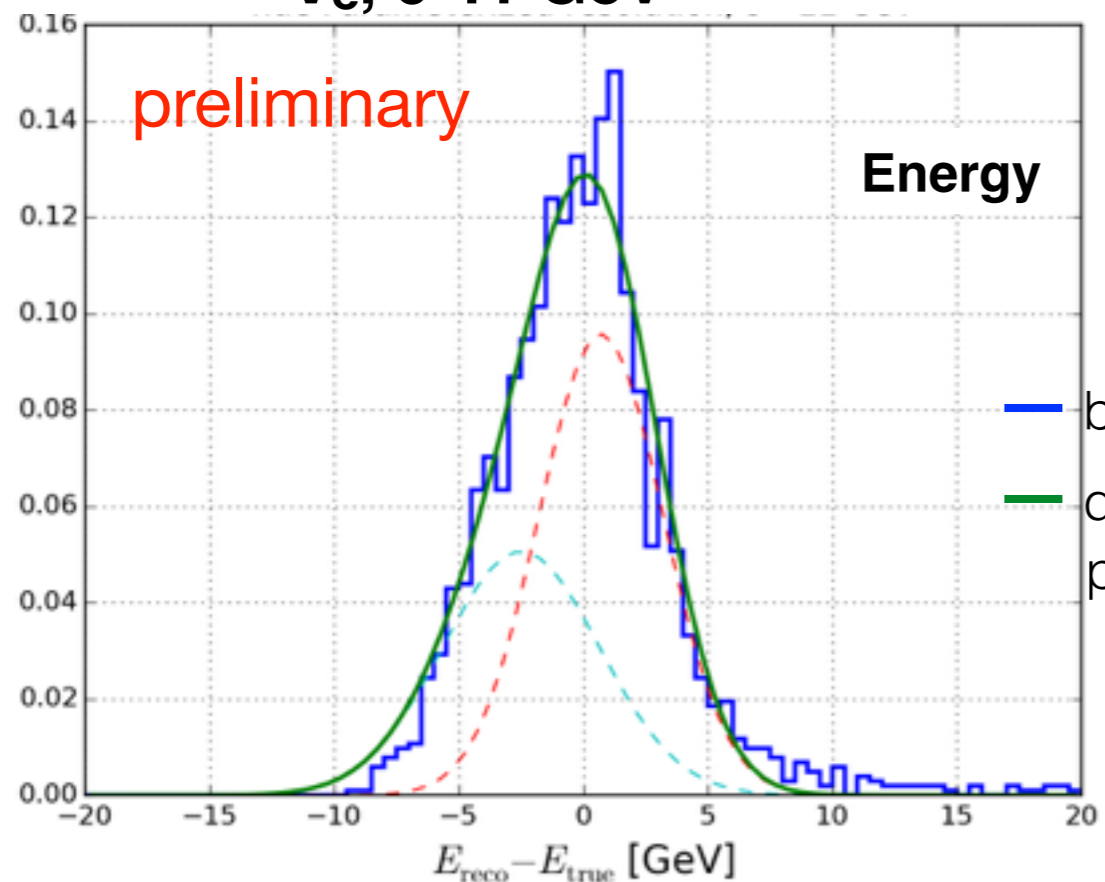
PINGU & DeepCore Meffs



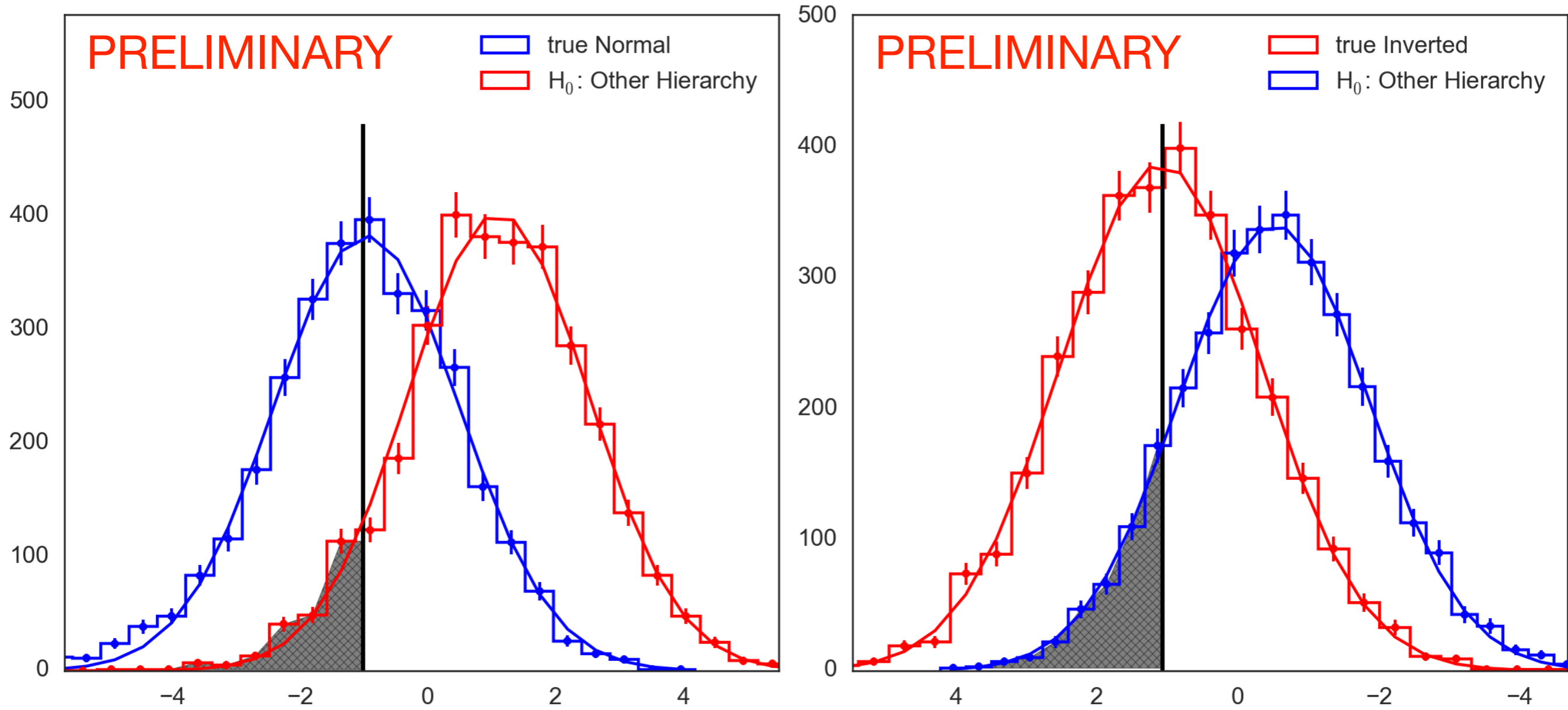
Resolutions

ν_e , 9-11 GeV

ν_μ , 9-11 GeV



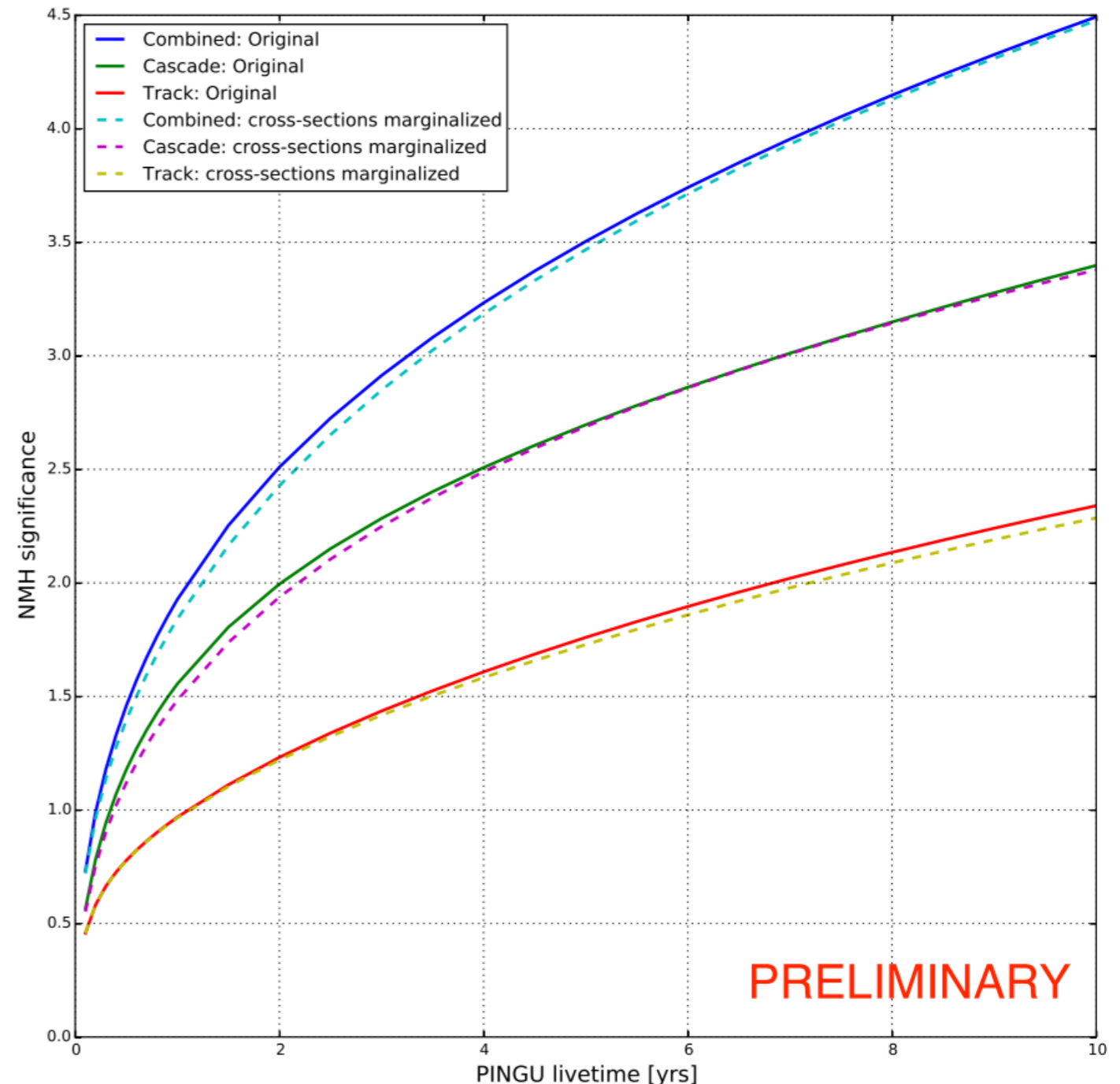
- example: LLR distributions for PINGU for True NH and True IH
 - ✦ 1 year significance: 1.83 (NH) and 1.55 (IH) for the NuFit¹ values of oscillation parameters



¹ M.C. Gonzalez-Garcia, et al. *JHEP* 11 052, 2014

Neutrino-Nucleon Interaction Uncertainties

- Comparison of impact of GENIE uncertainties to original ad hoc treatment
- Net impact of full treatment is negligible – oscillation uncertainties dominate
 - Largest impacts from m_A in CCQE and resonance interactions, higher twist parameters in Bodek-Yang DIS model

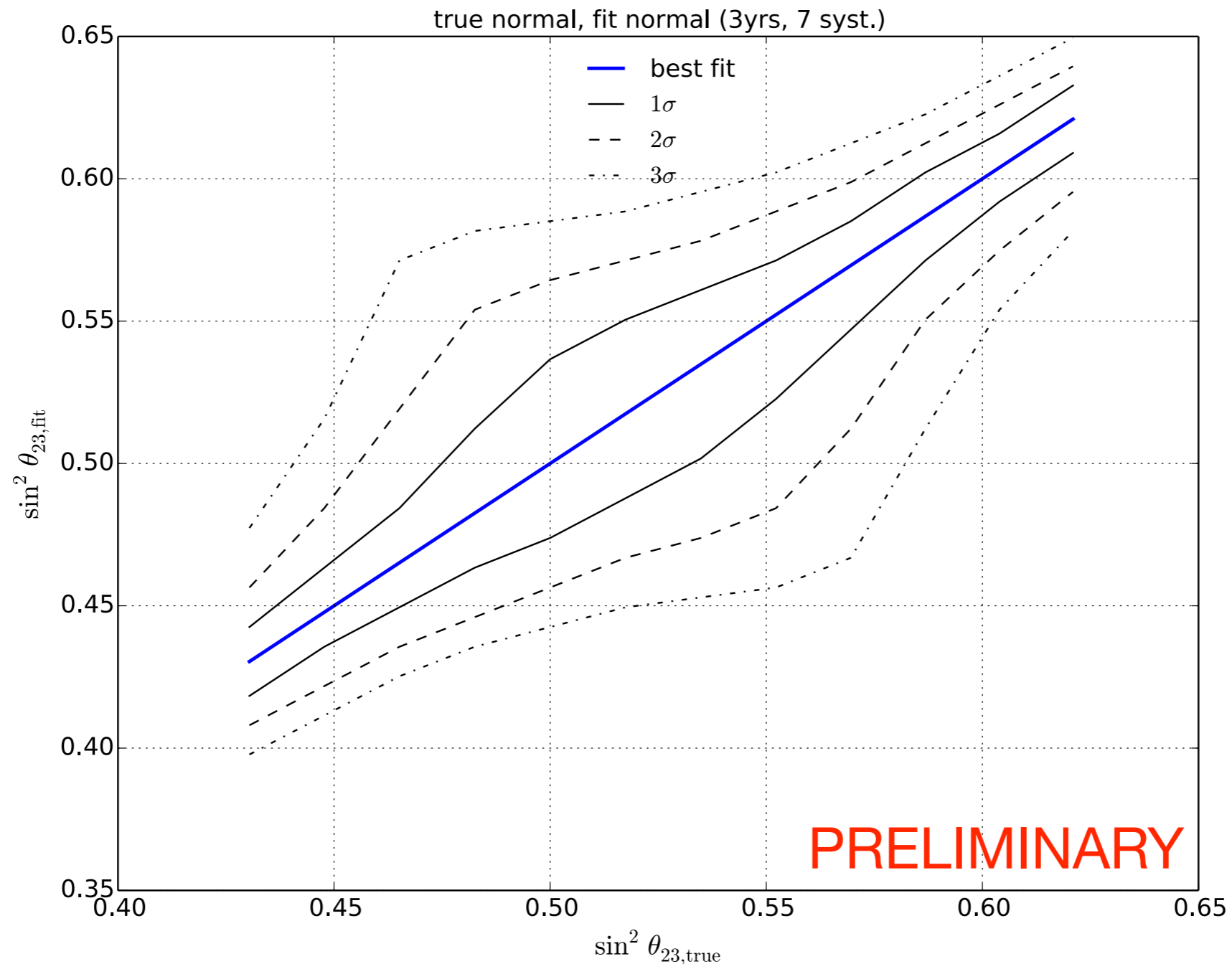


PRELIMINARY



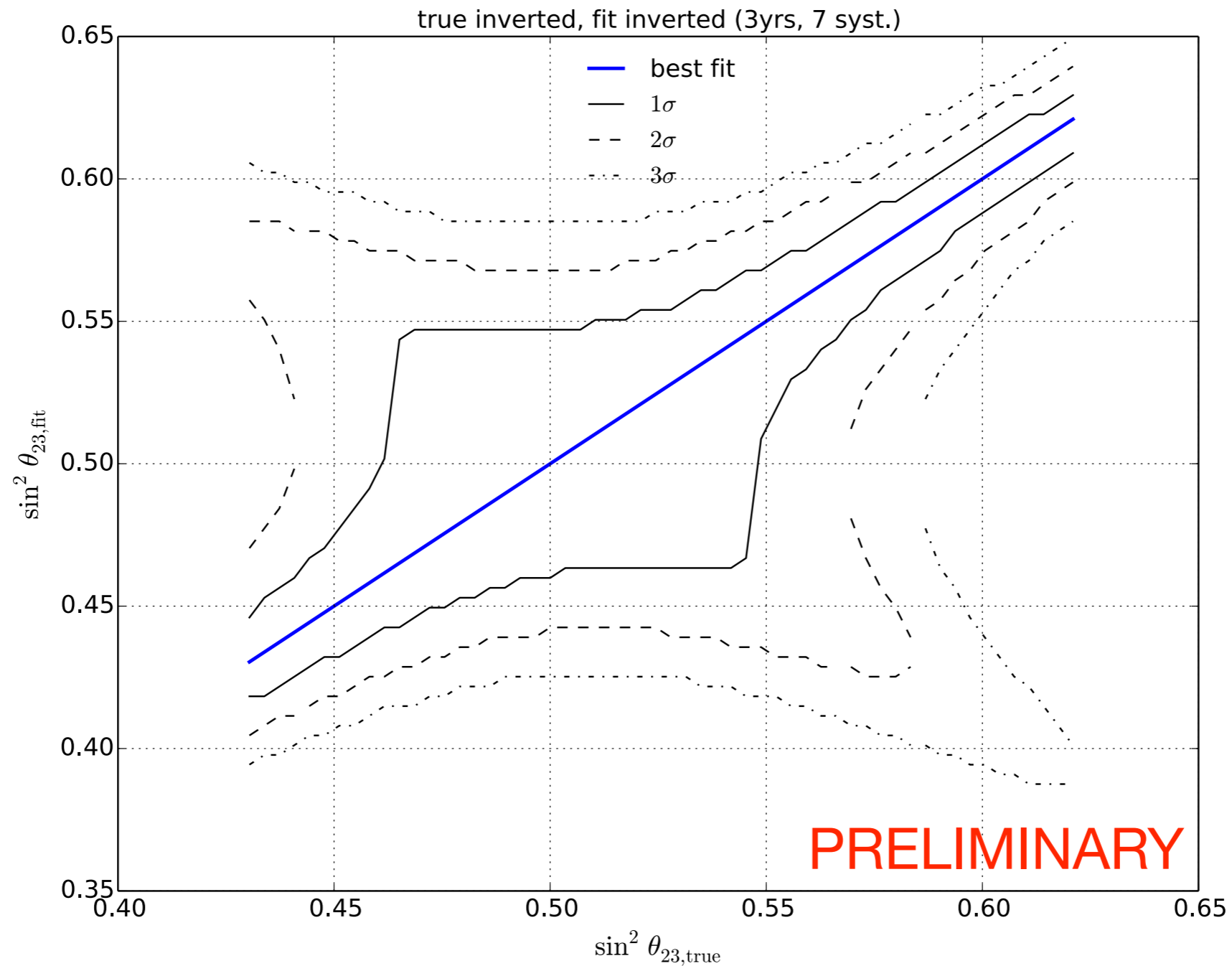
Oscillation Parameters with PINGU

after 3 years of livetime, with **normal hierarchy correctly identified**

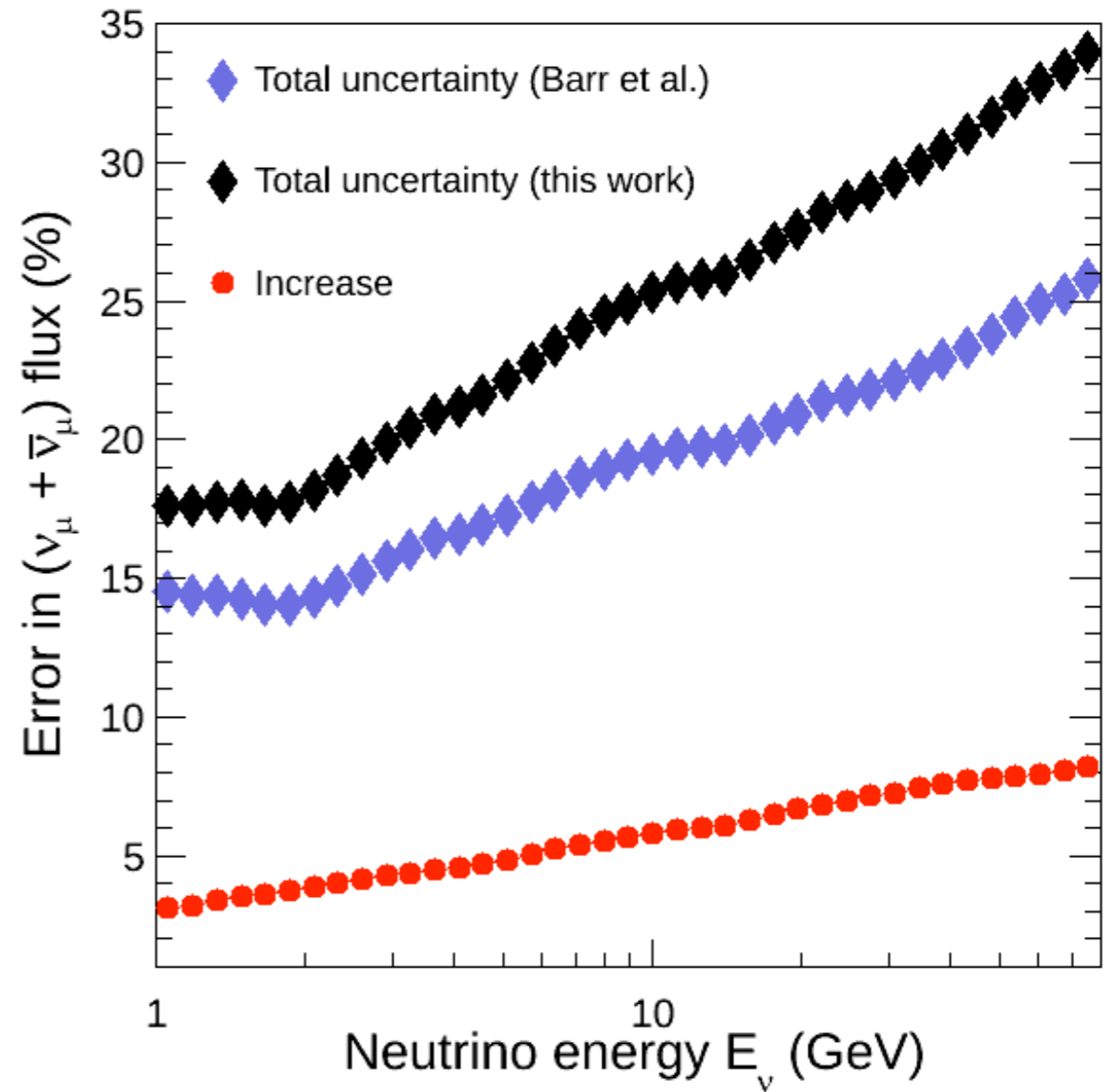
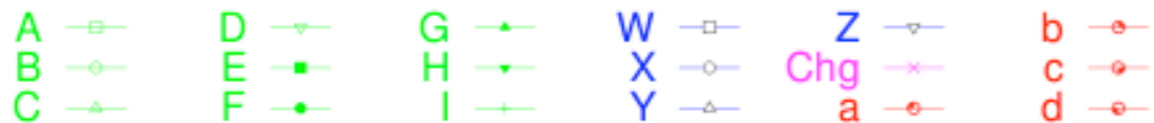
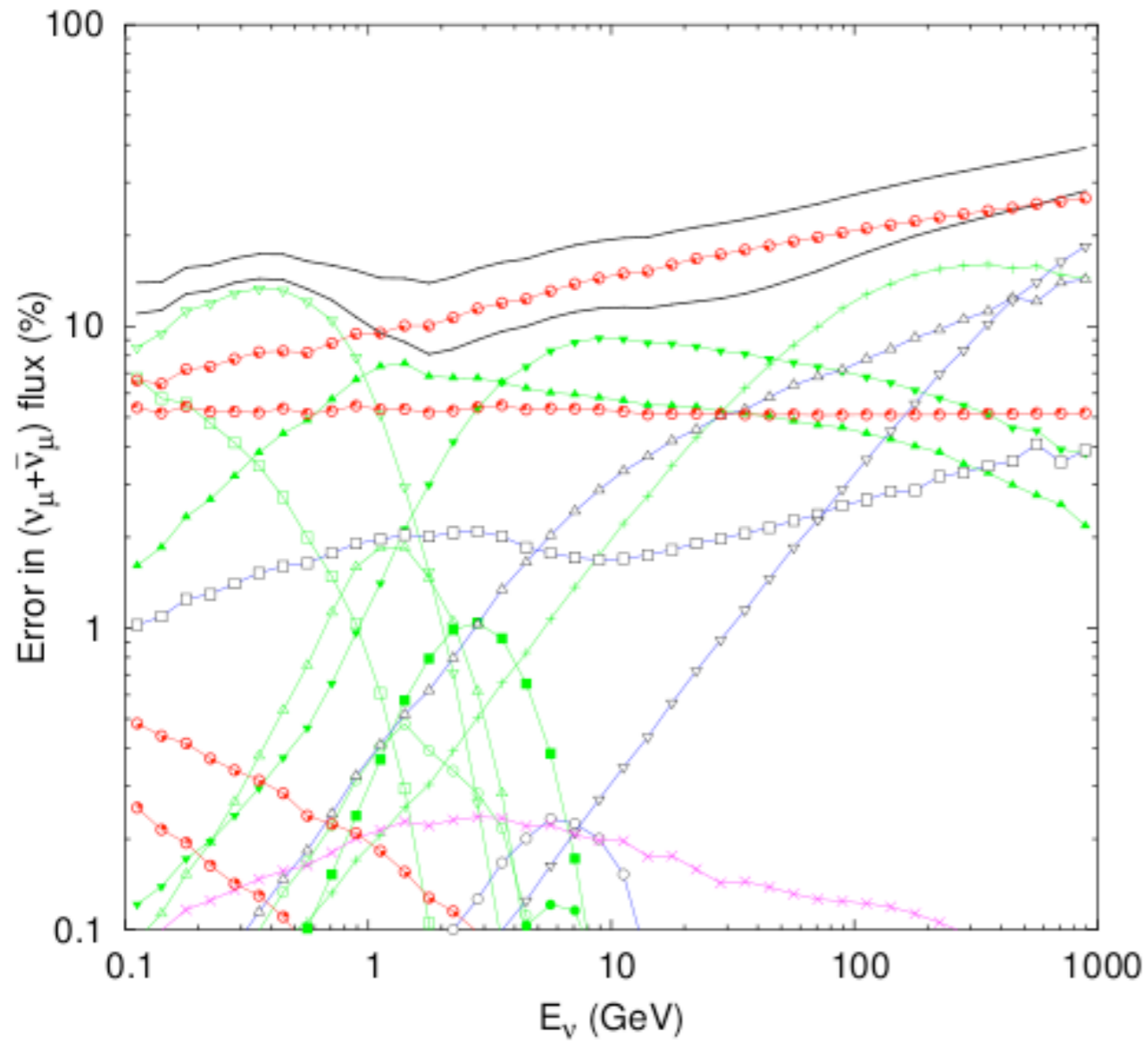


Oscillation Parameters with PINGU

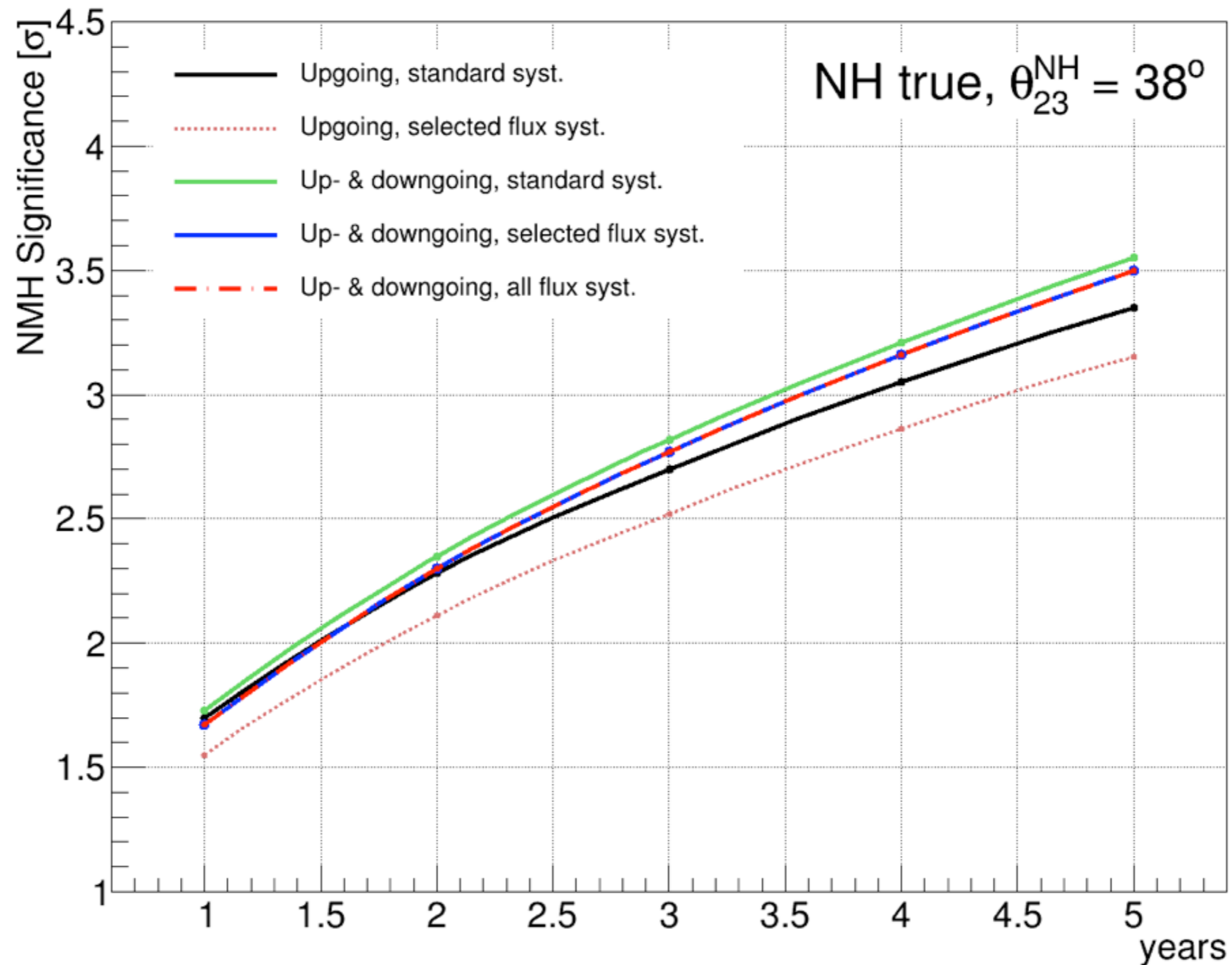
after 3 years of livetime, with **inverted hierarchy correctly identified**



Atmospheric Flux Systematics

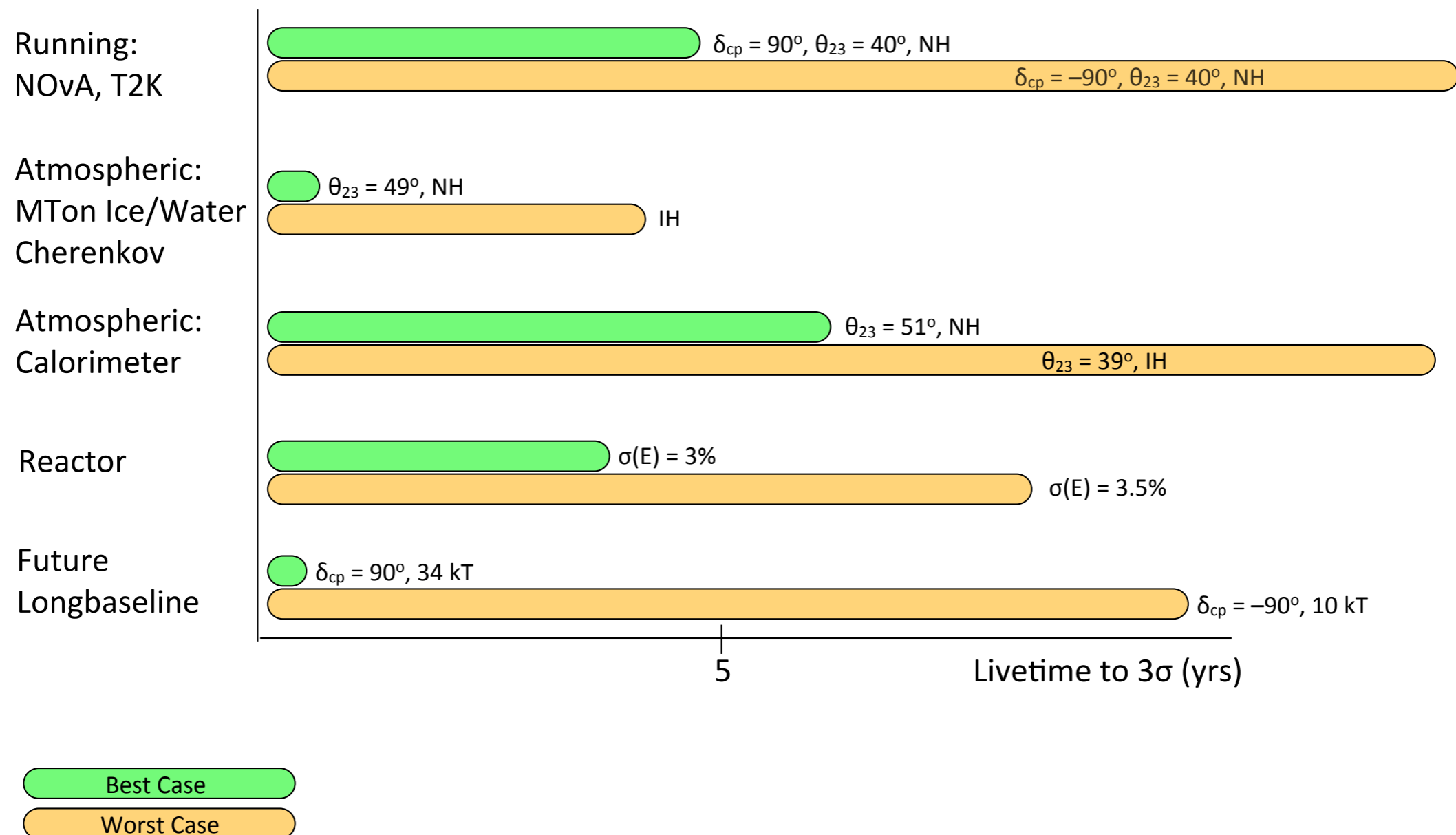


Using Down-Going Neutrinos



Global Context

Sensitivity to the Neutrino Mass Hierarchy



Sources: arXiv:1311.1822, arXiv:1401.2046v1, arXiv:1406.3689v1, Neutrino 2014, LBNE-doc-8087-v10

