



TEVPA
2023

Online analysis framework in the KM3NeT neutrino telescope



Angela Zegarelli
Sapienza University, Rome

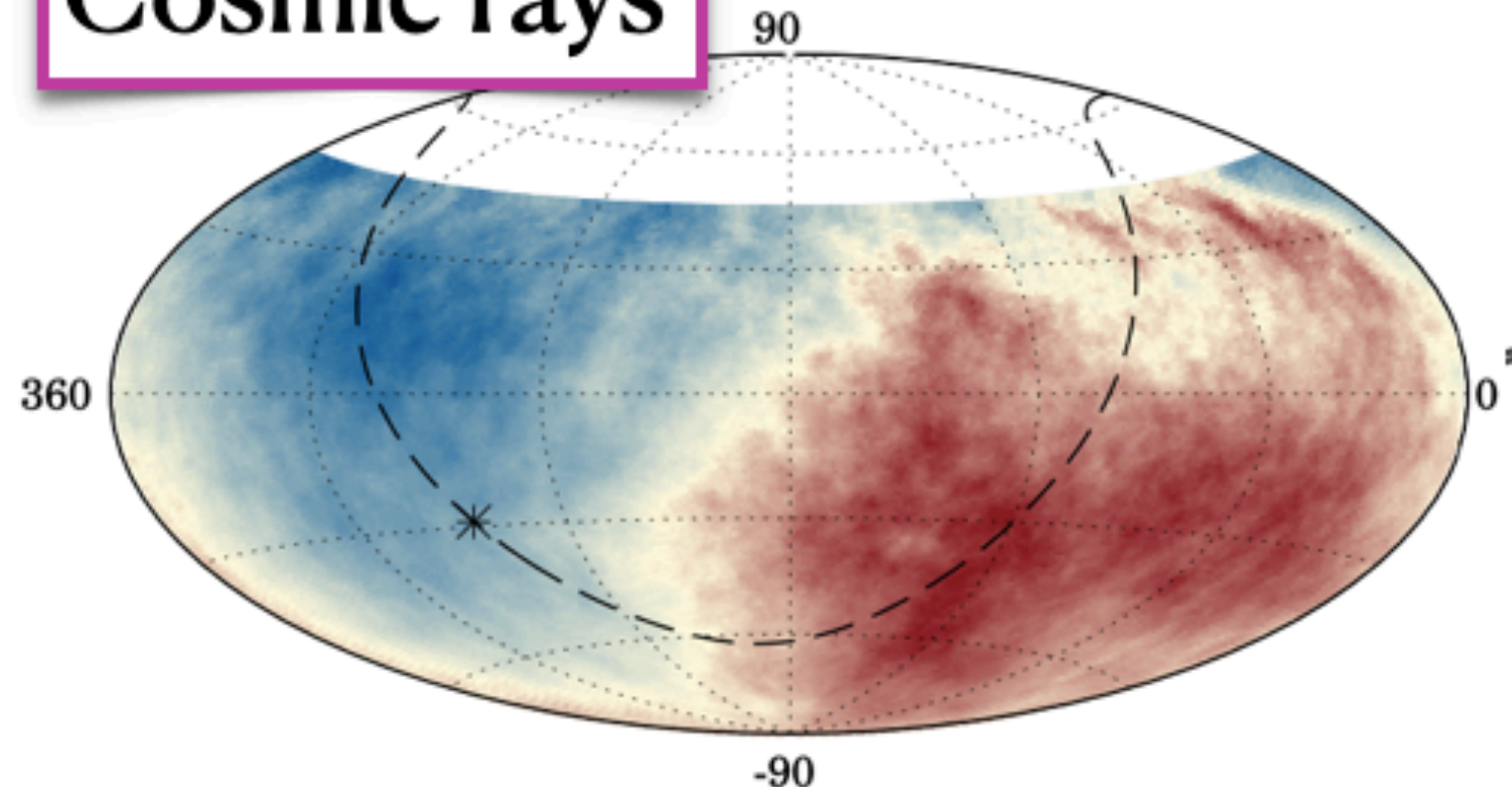
angela.zegarelli@roma1.infn.it
angela.zegarelli@uniroma1.it



On behalf of the KM3NeT Collaboration

Multi-messenger astronomy

Cosmic rays

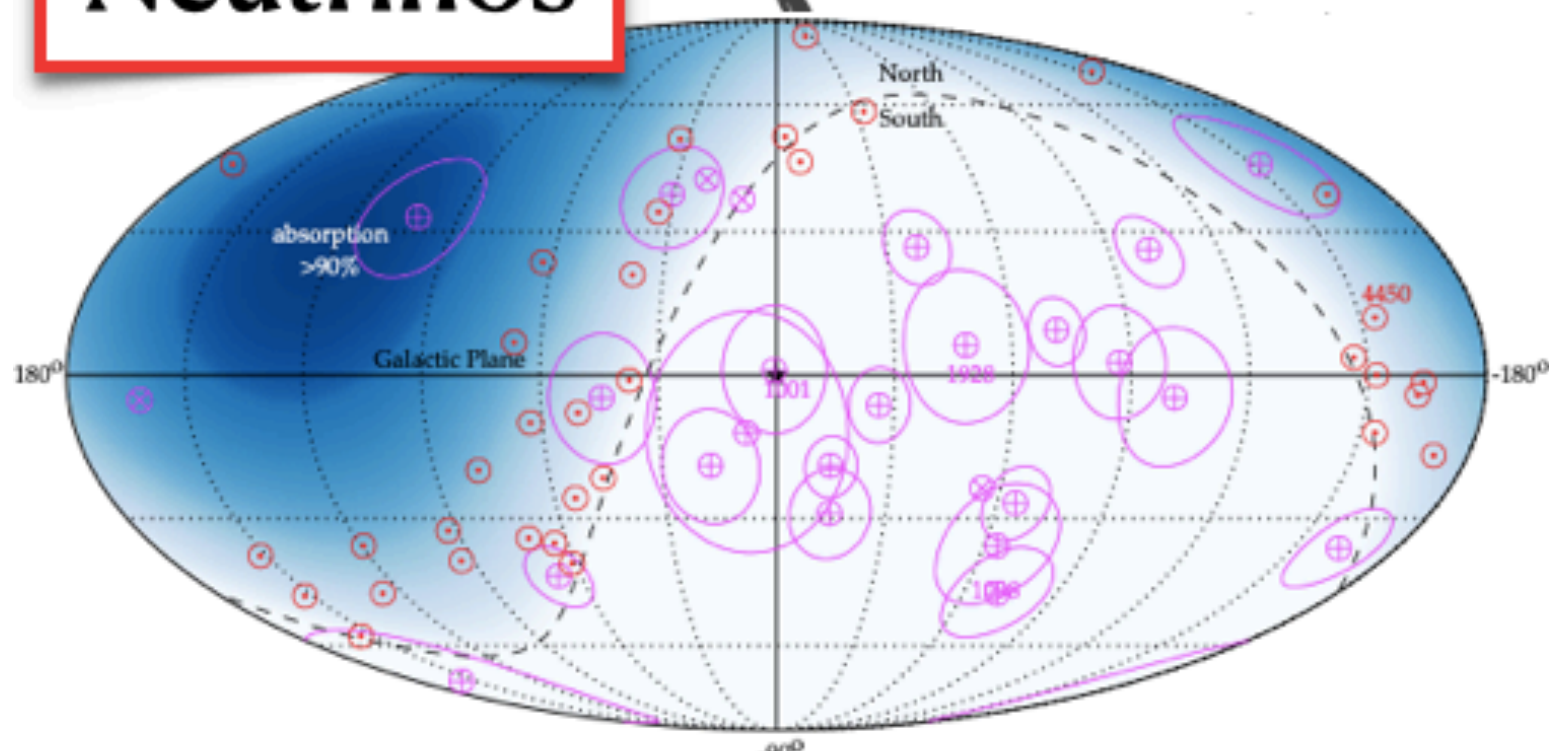


Pierre Auger Observatory

UHECRs

> EeV

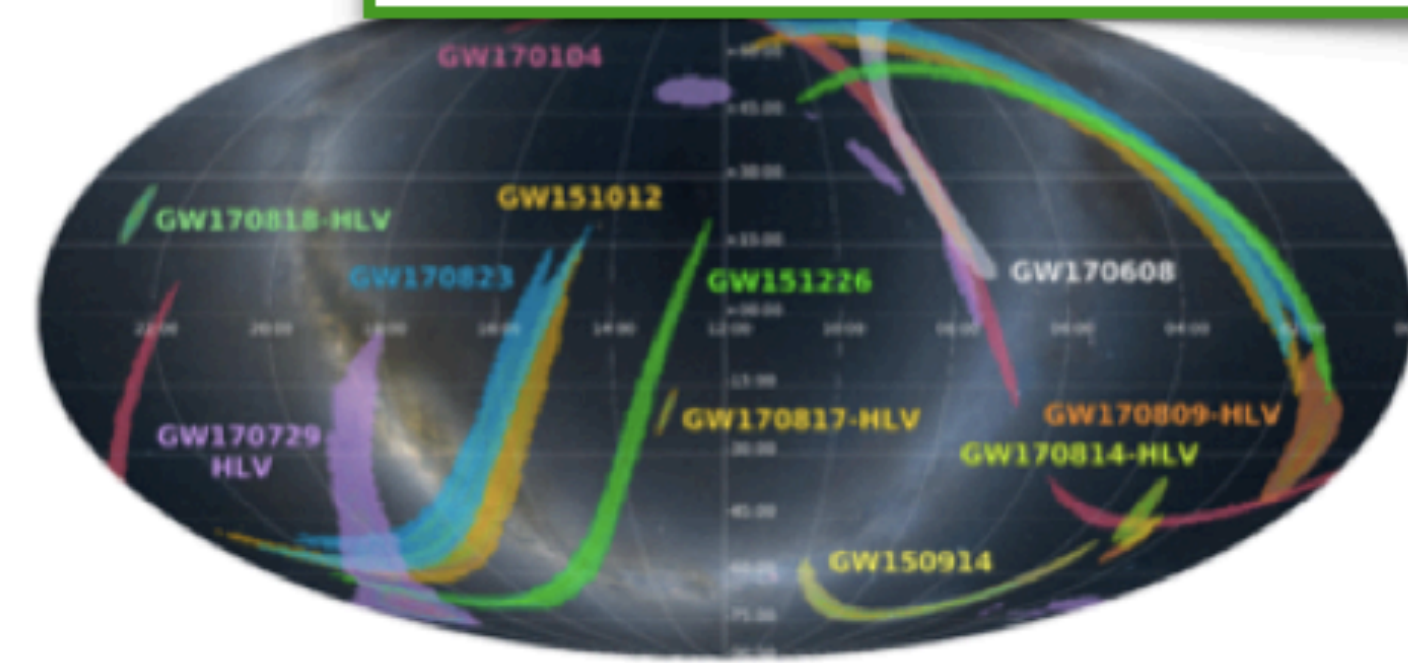
Neutrinos



IceCube astrophysical neutrino events

TeV-PeV

Gravitational Waves

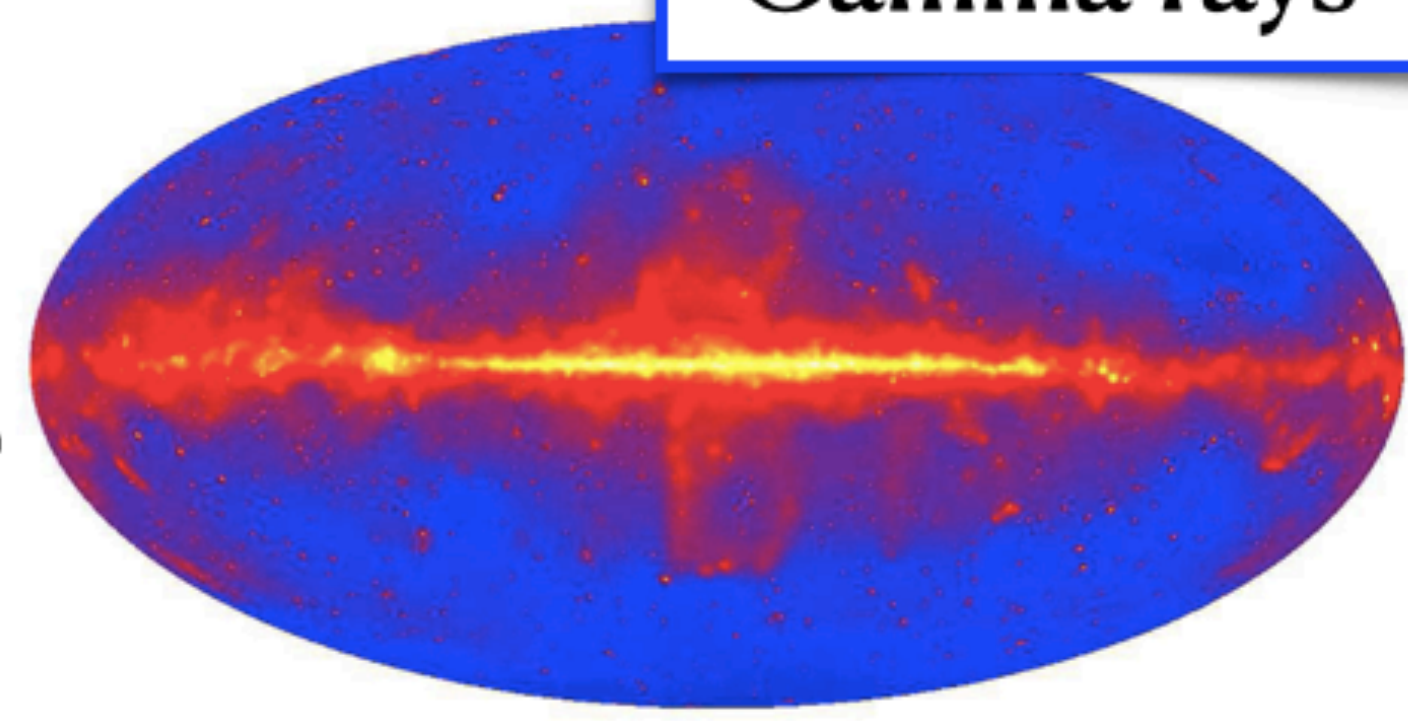


LIGO-Virgo GWs

The sky is full of messengers

Each of these signals carries a message. What can they tell us?

Gamma rays



Fermi-LAT map

MeV-GeV

Multi-messenger astronomy

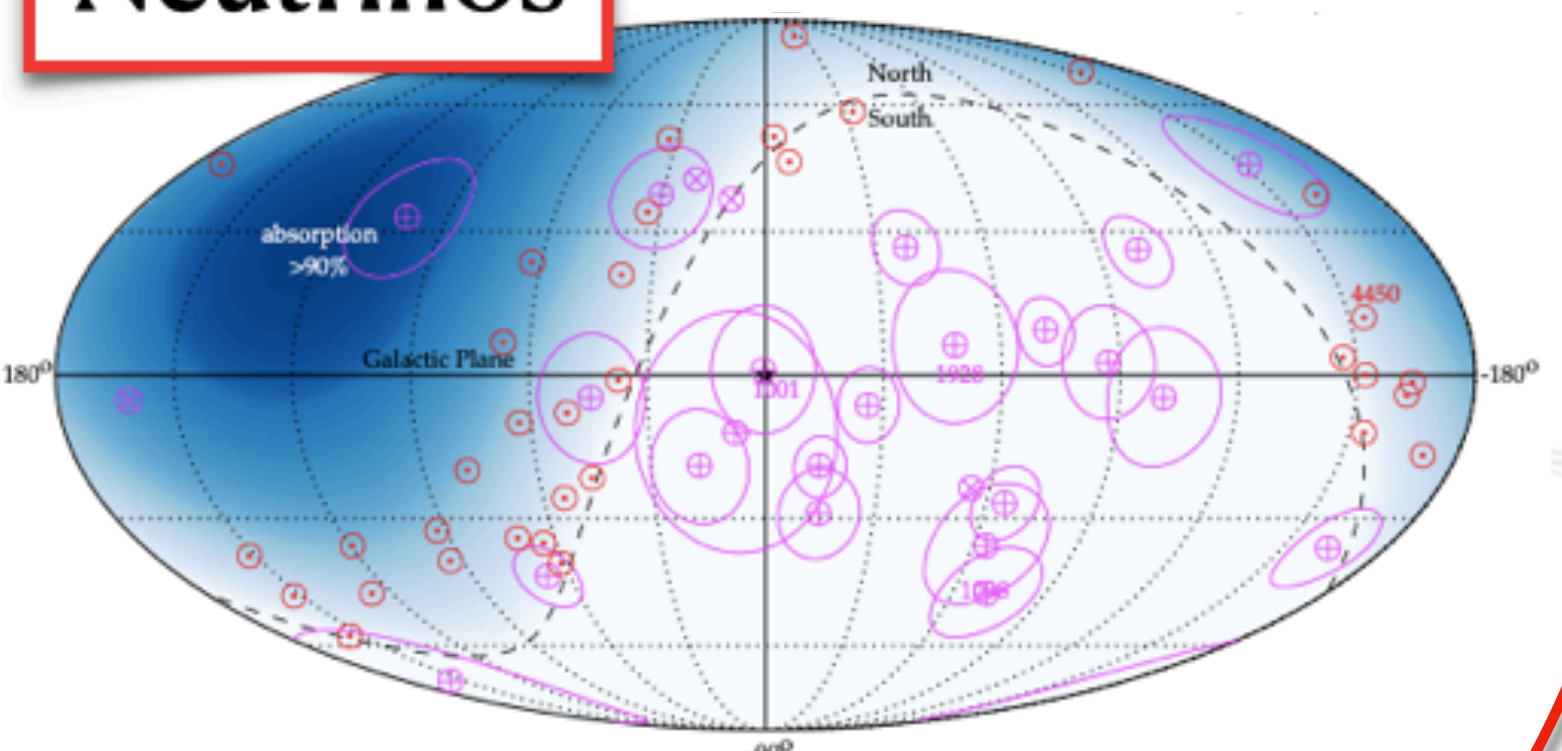
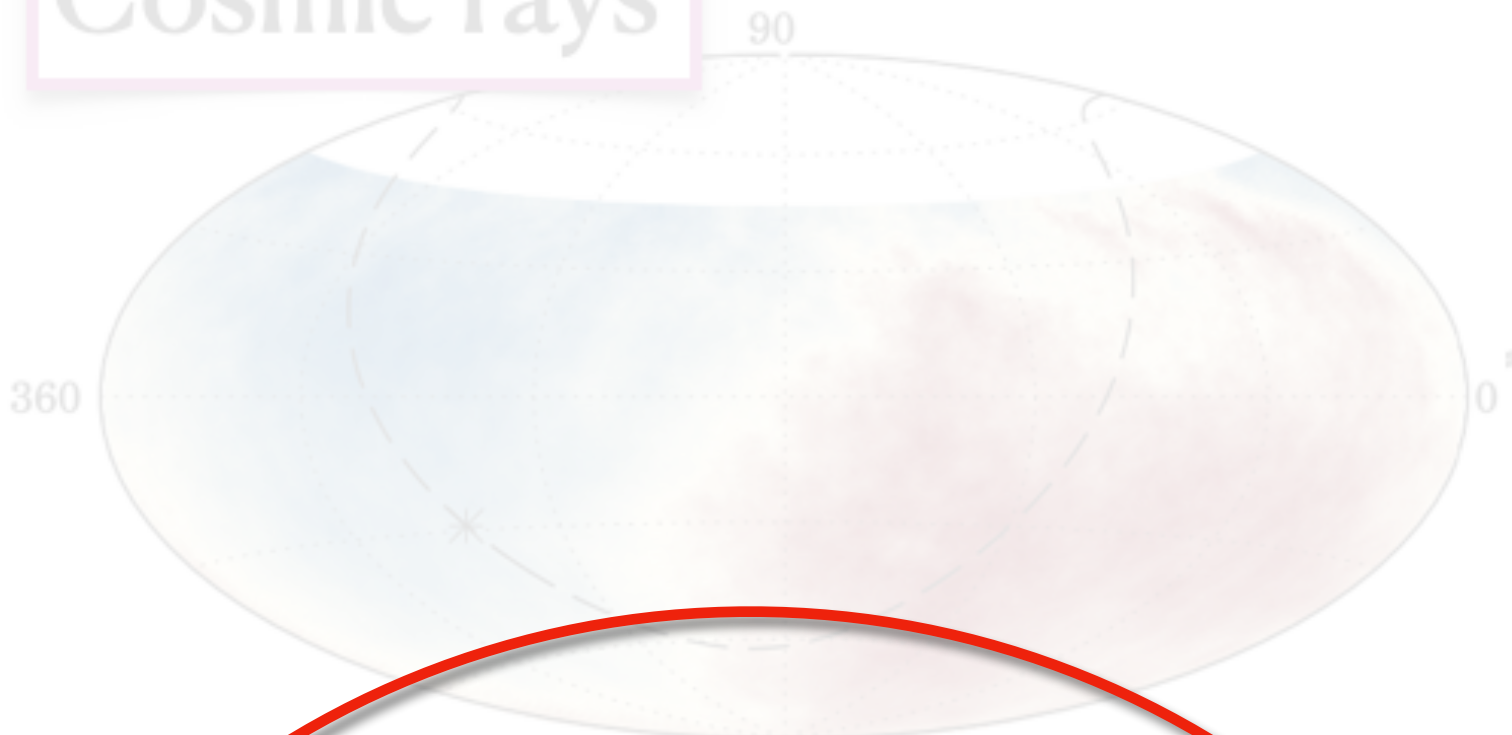
Cosmic rays

Gravitational Waves

This talk is focused on neutrinos

Neutrinos

Gamma rays



IceCube astrophysical neutrino events
TeV-PeV

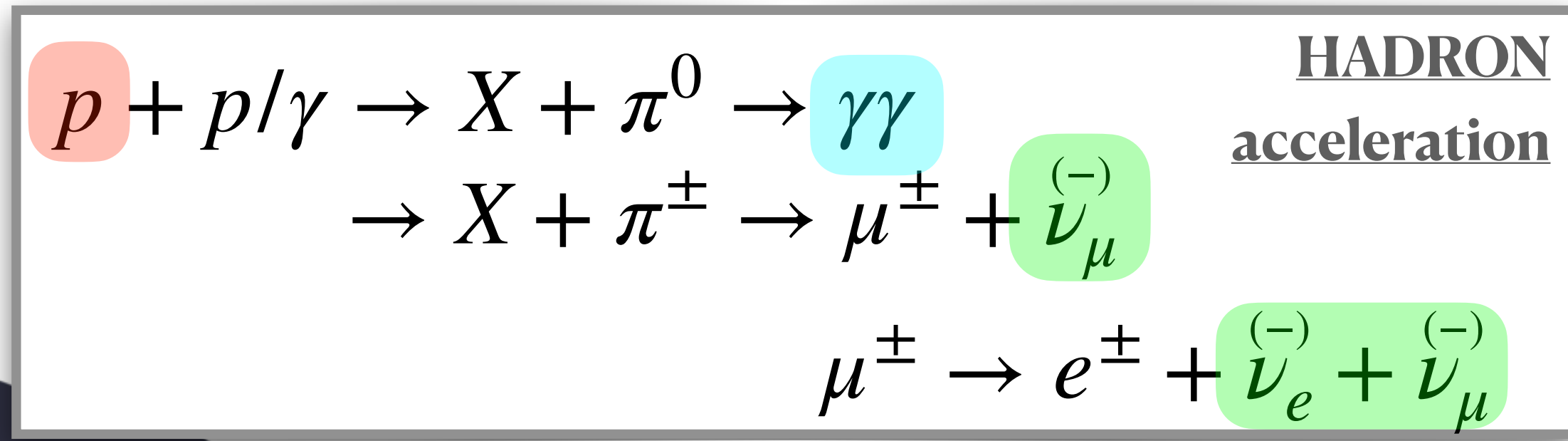
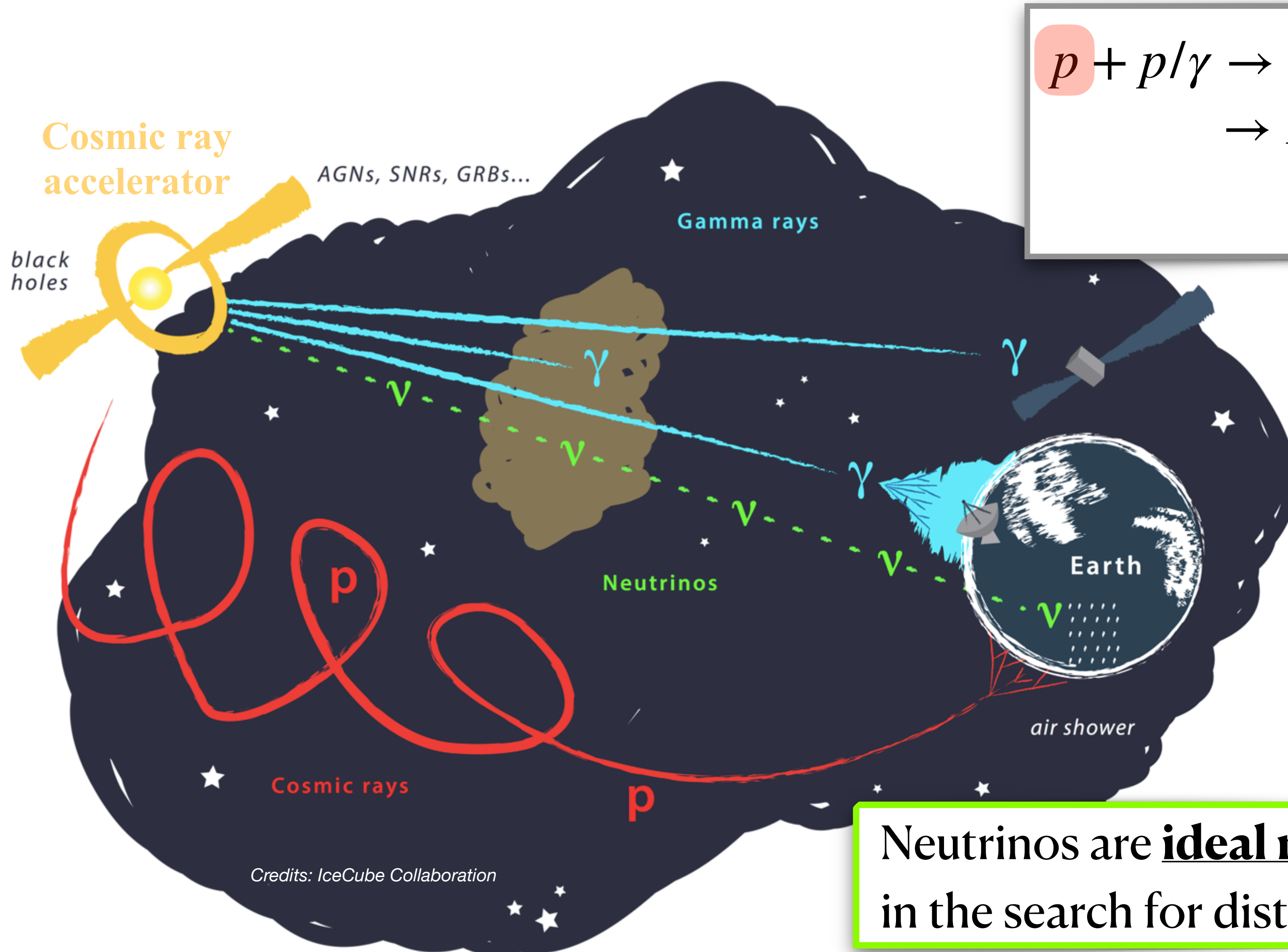
Fermi-LAT map
MeV-GeV



Outline

- Why neutrinos are ideal messengers in the MM astronomy field
- Existing high-energy neutrino telescopes and their detection principle
- **KM3NeT neutrino telescope: description and current status**
- **The multi-messenger program of KM3NeT**
 - ◆ Online software architecture
 - ◆ Analysis pipeline for MM follow-ups
 - ◆ Current status and further developments

Neutrinos: ideal messengers

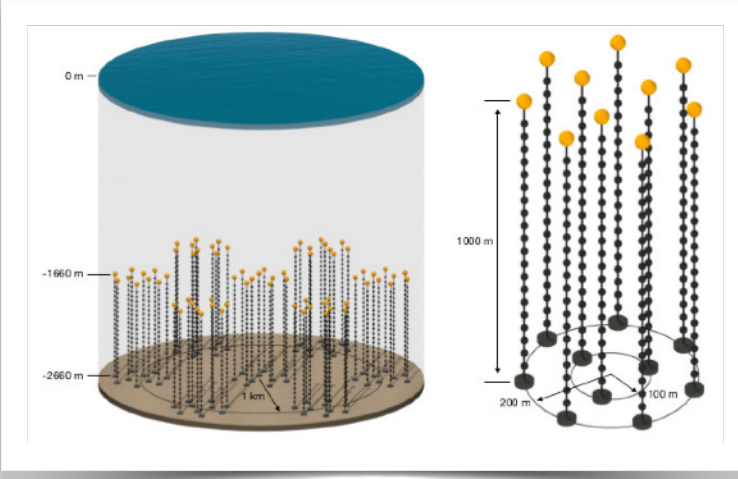


Unique properties of **neutrinos**:
electrically neutral, stable, and weakly interacting particles

- ★ **No deflection** in magnetic field (unlike **cosmic rays**)
- ★ **No absorption** in cosmic backgrounds, as Extragalactic Background Light (unlike **gamma-rays**)

Neutrinos are **ideal messengers**
 in the search for distant astrophysical objects

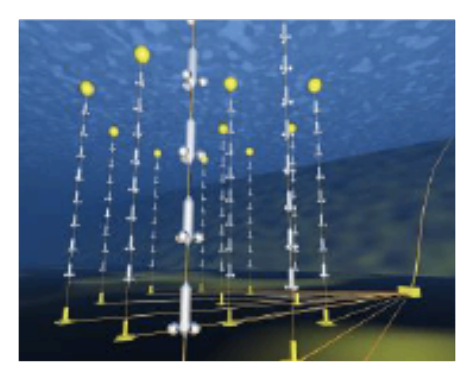
High-energy neutrino telescopes: World map



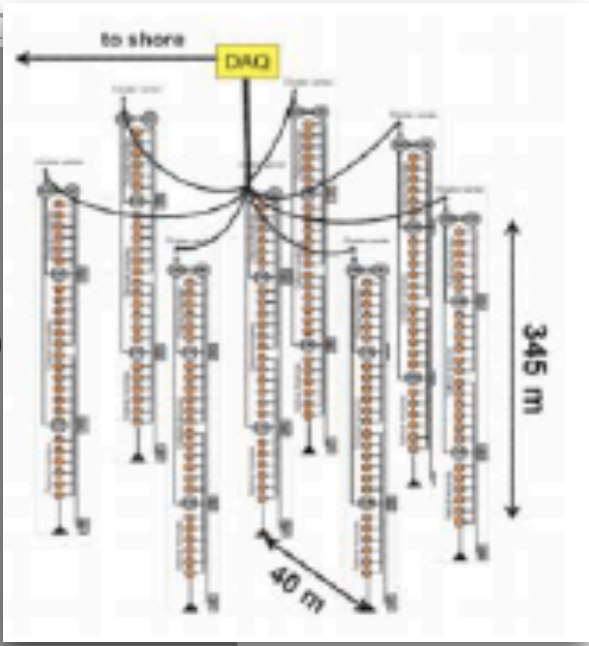
1 km³, R&D

P-ONE (Canada)

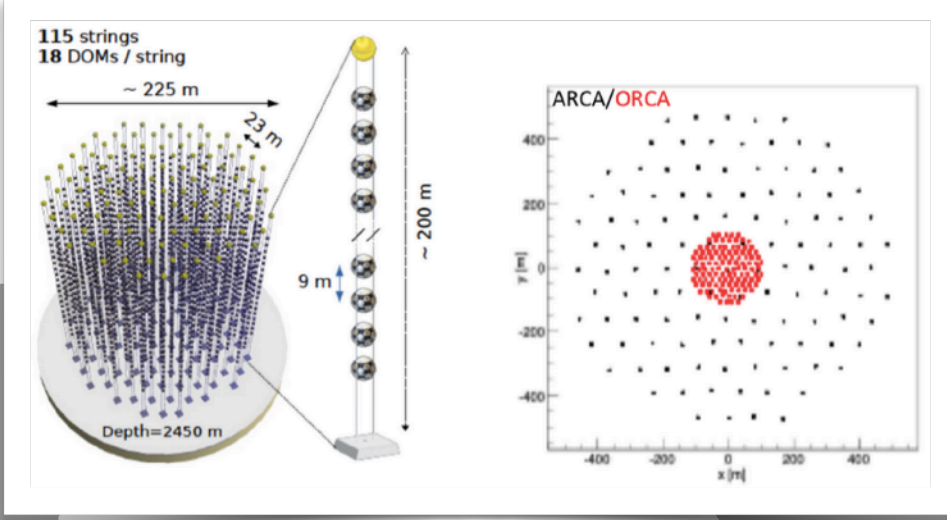
ANTARES, dismantled
>0.01 km³, 2008-2022



Baikal/GVD (Russia)
1 km³, in construction

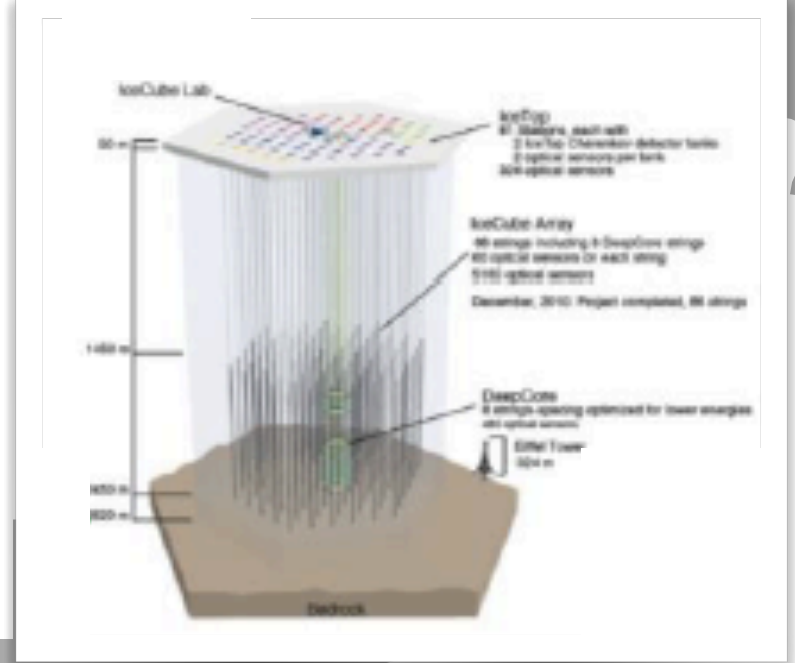


KM3NeT-ORCA (France)
KM3NeT-ARCA (Sicily, Italy)
>1 km³, data taking, **in construction**



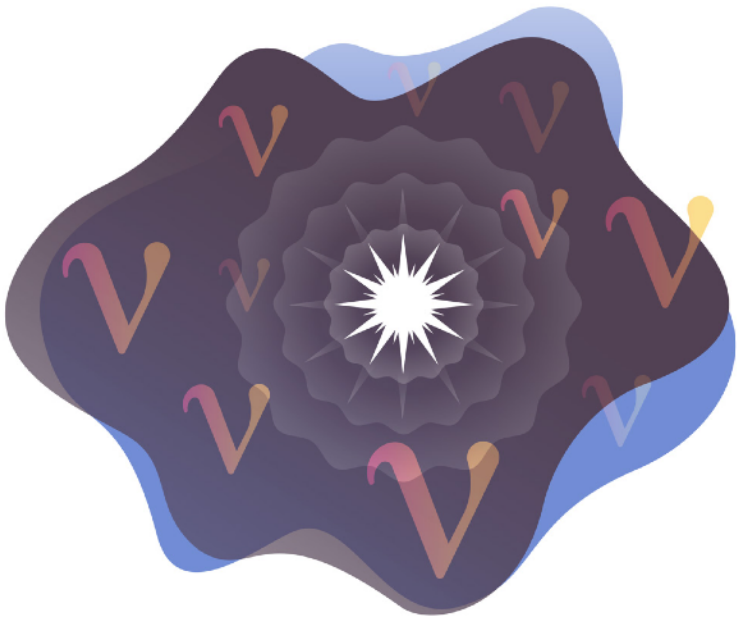
IceCube (South Pole)
1 km³, 2011-data taking

IceCube-Gen2 (South Pole)
10 km³, R&D

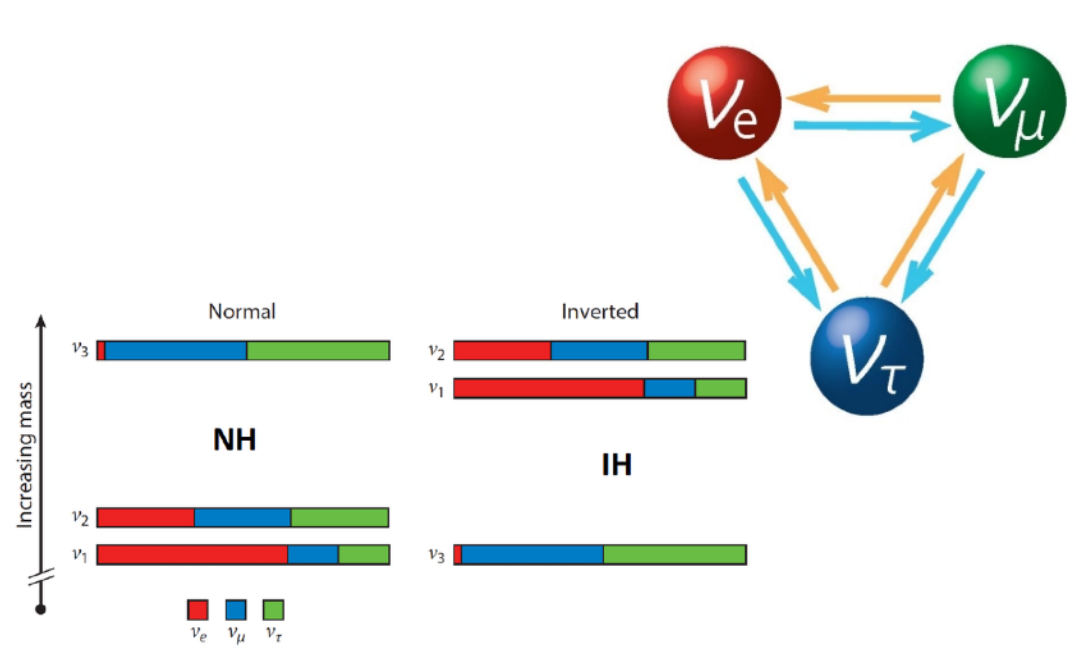


High-energy neutrino telescopes: science

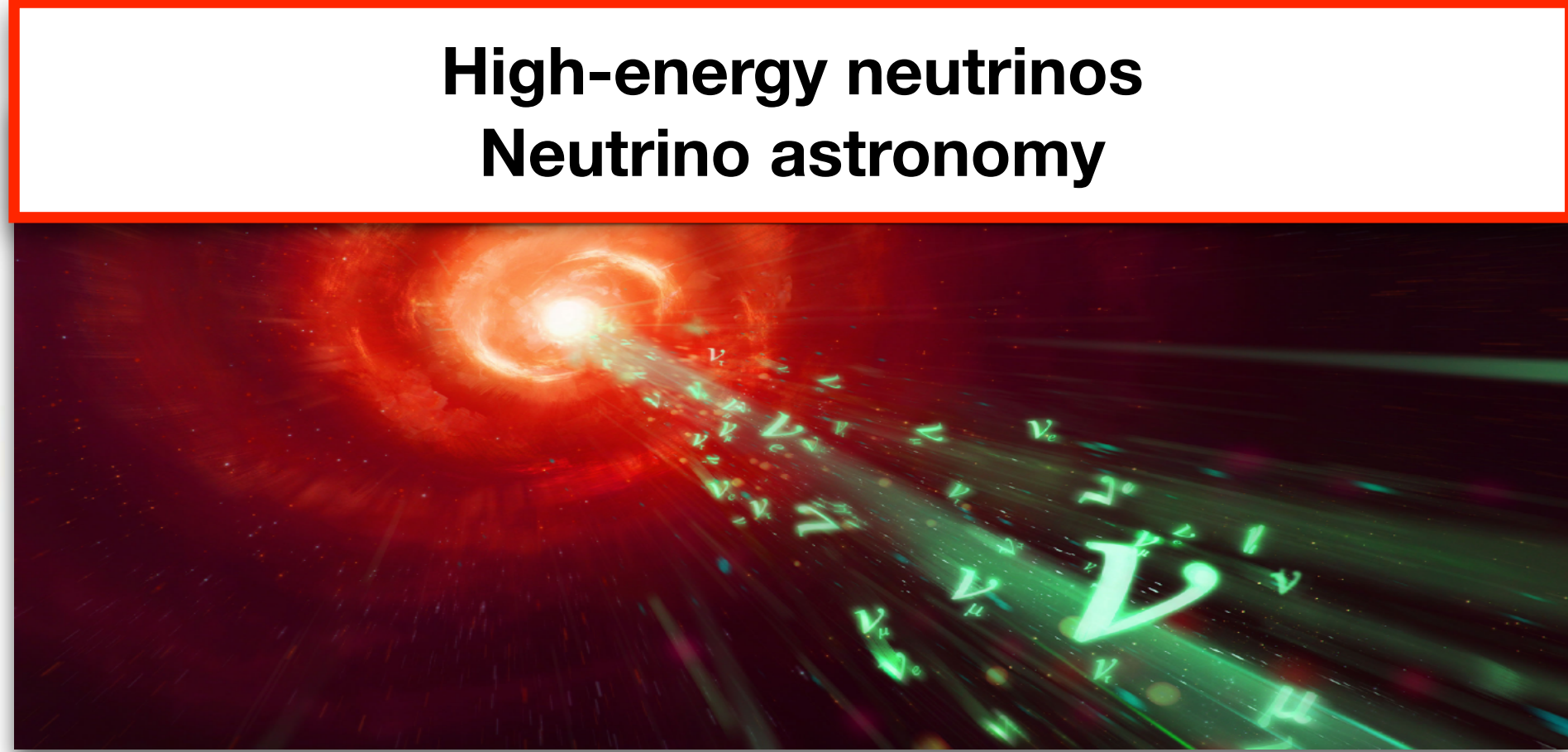
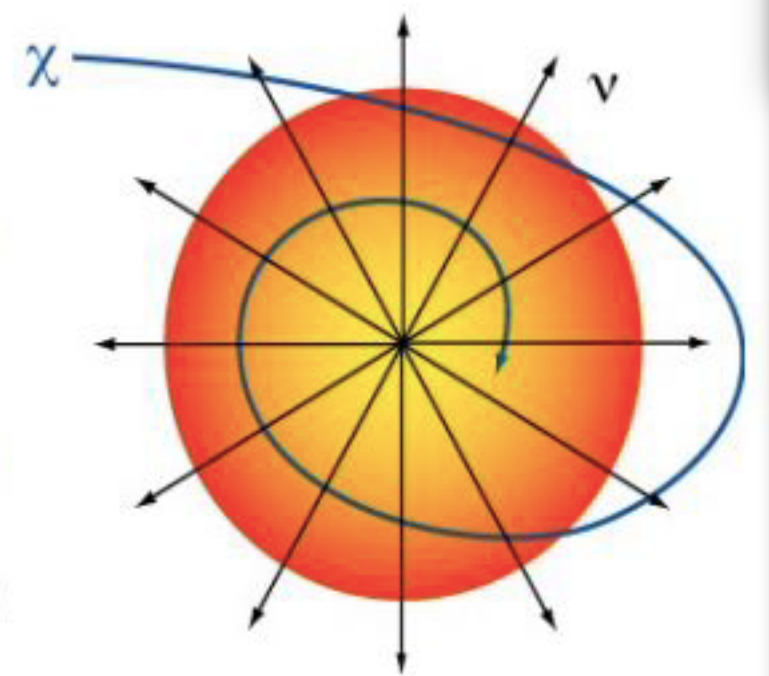
Supernova neutrinos



Neutrino mass hierarchy
Neutrino oscillations



Dark matter



Low-energy (MeV scale) GeV TeV High-energy (PeV scale)

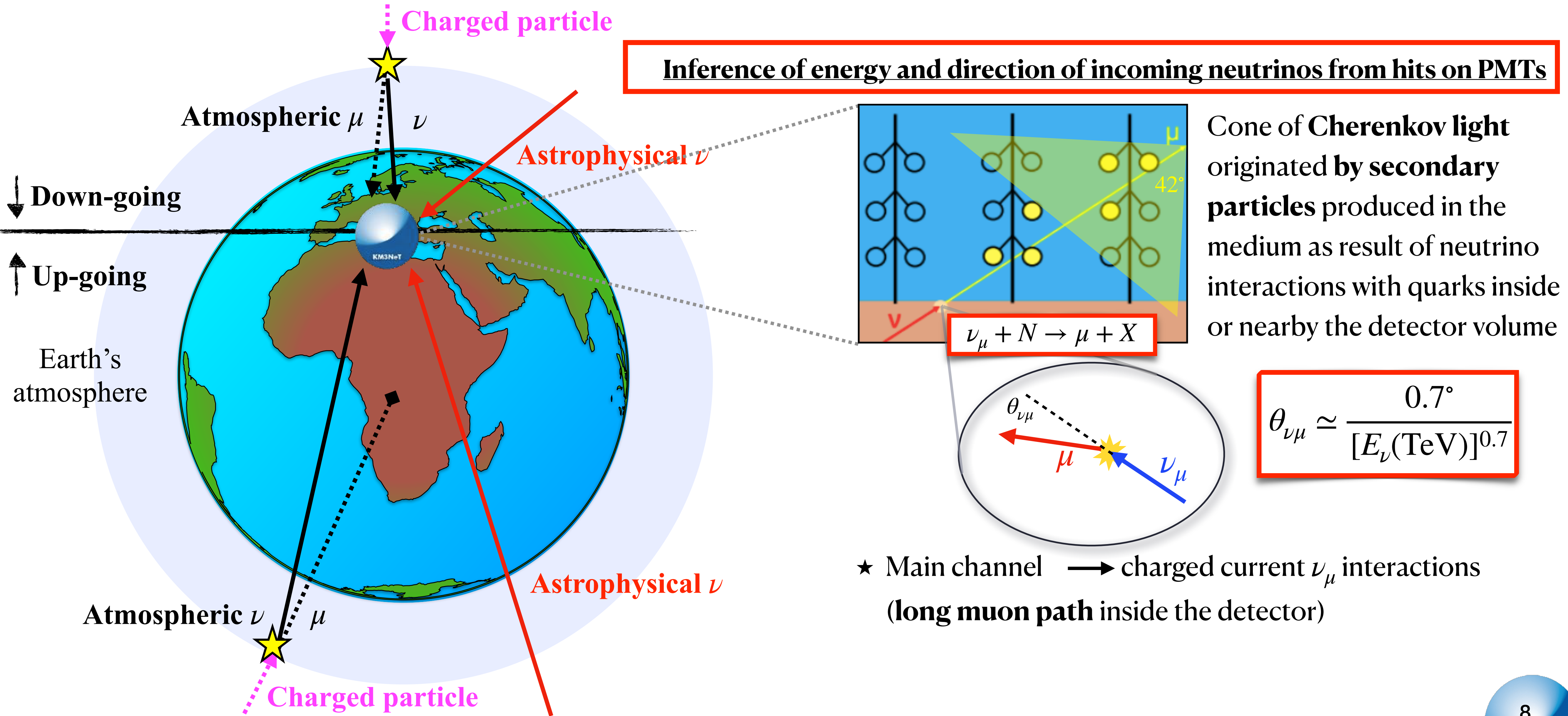
Observation of coincident hits in photomultipliers above the background

**KM3NeT/ORCA
DeepCore**

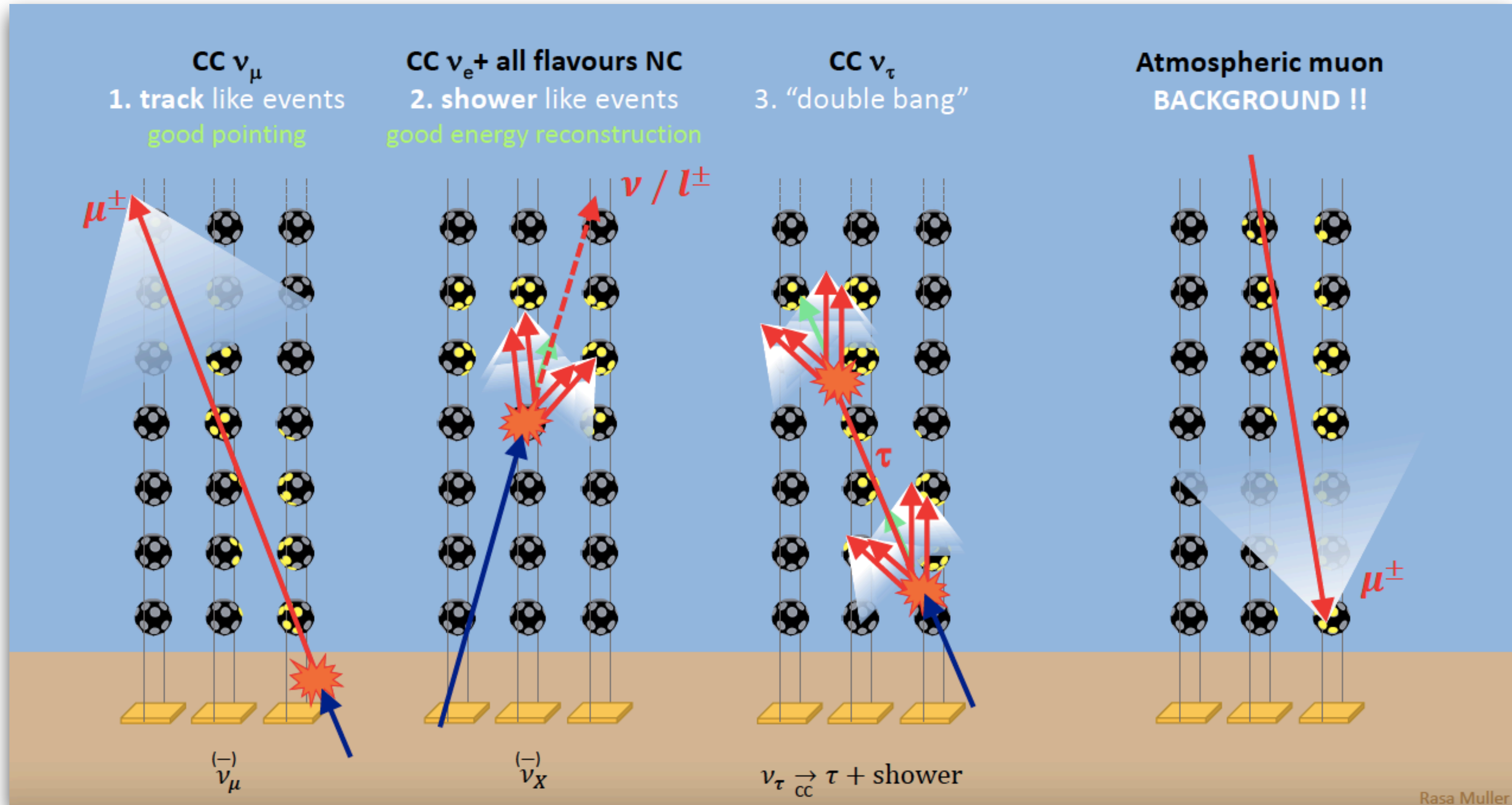
**KM3NeT/ARCA
IceCube
Baikal-GVD**

ANTARES

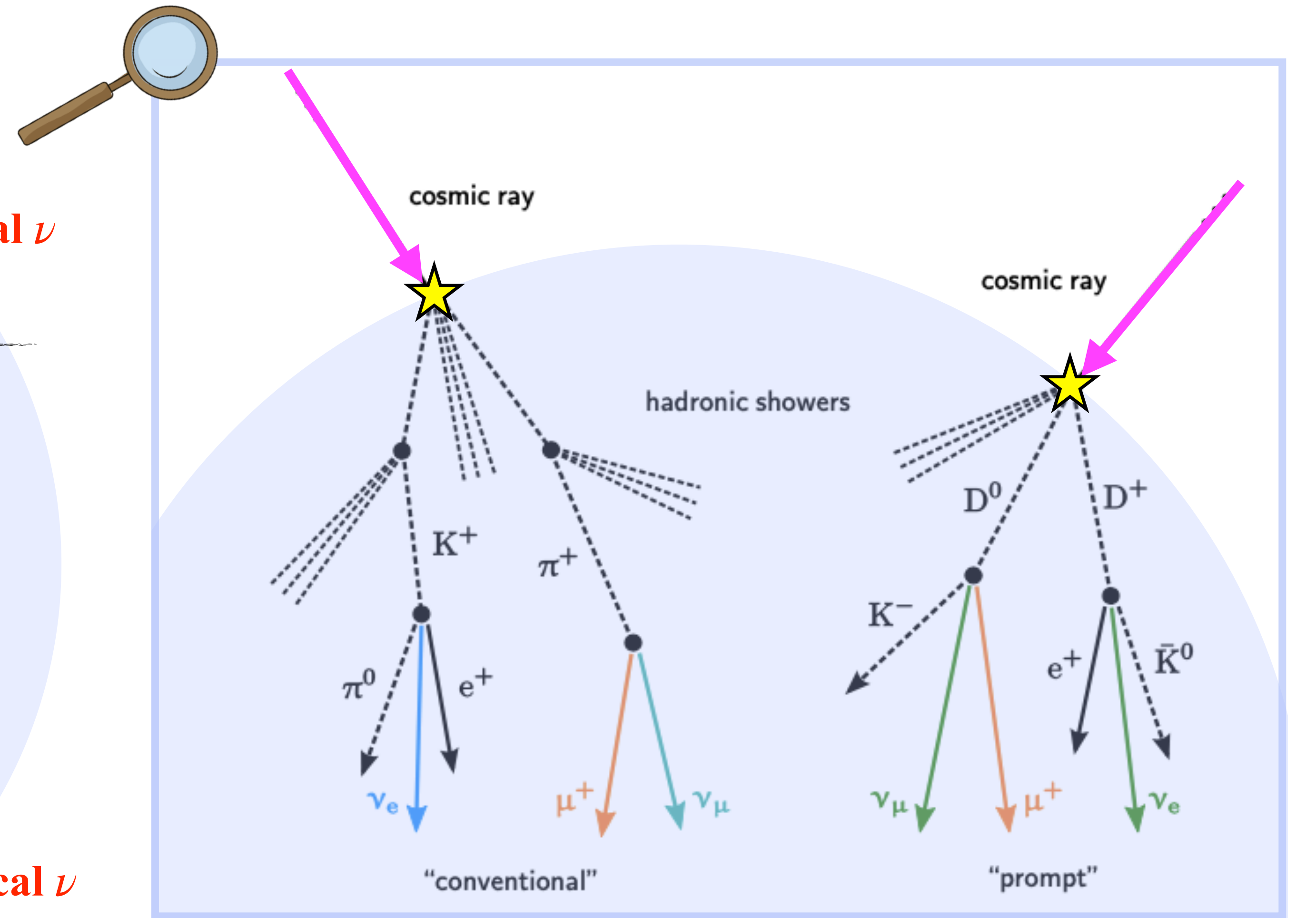
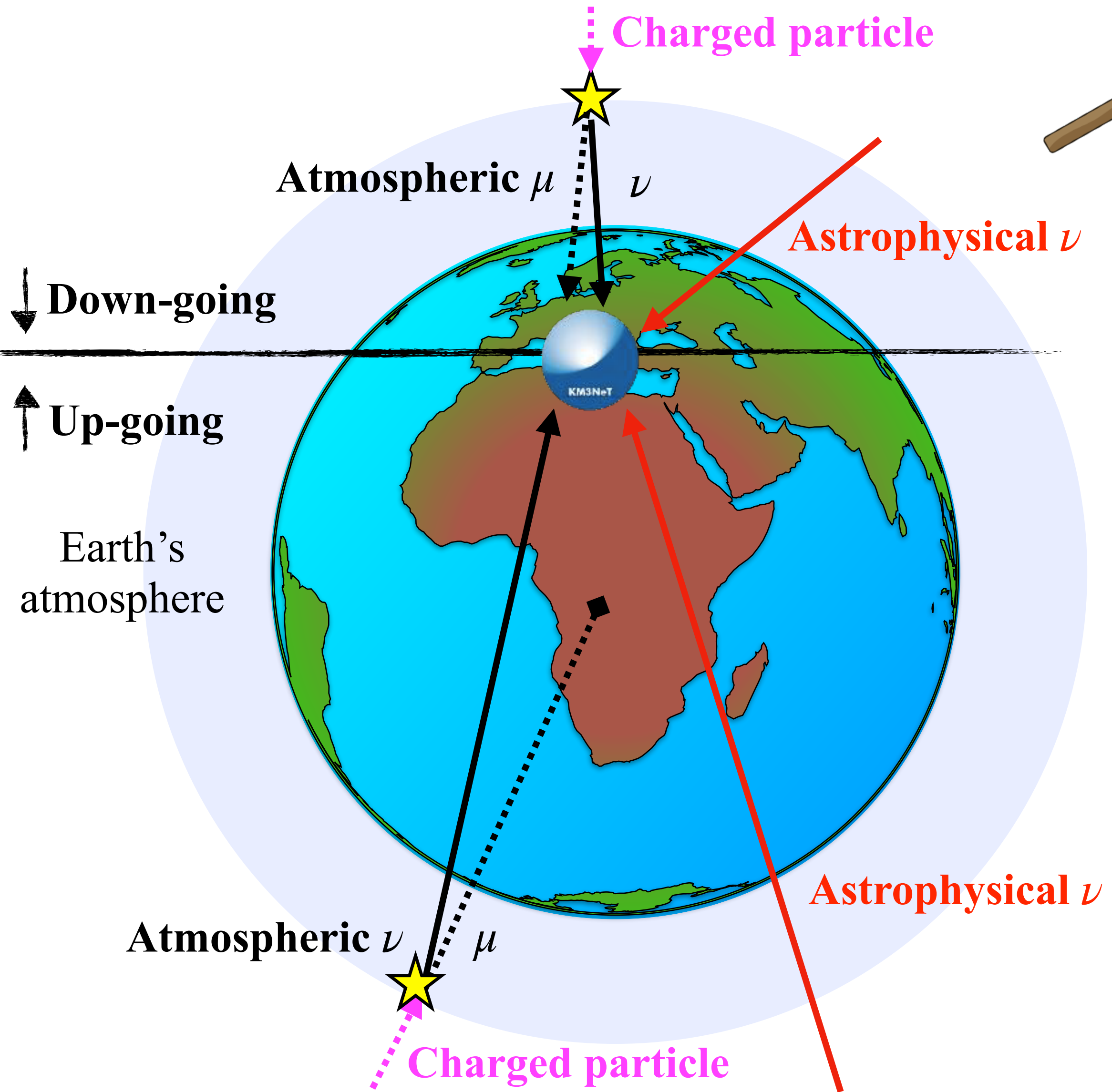
Neutrino telescopes: detection principle



Neutrino telescopes: event topologies

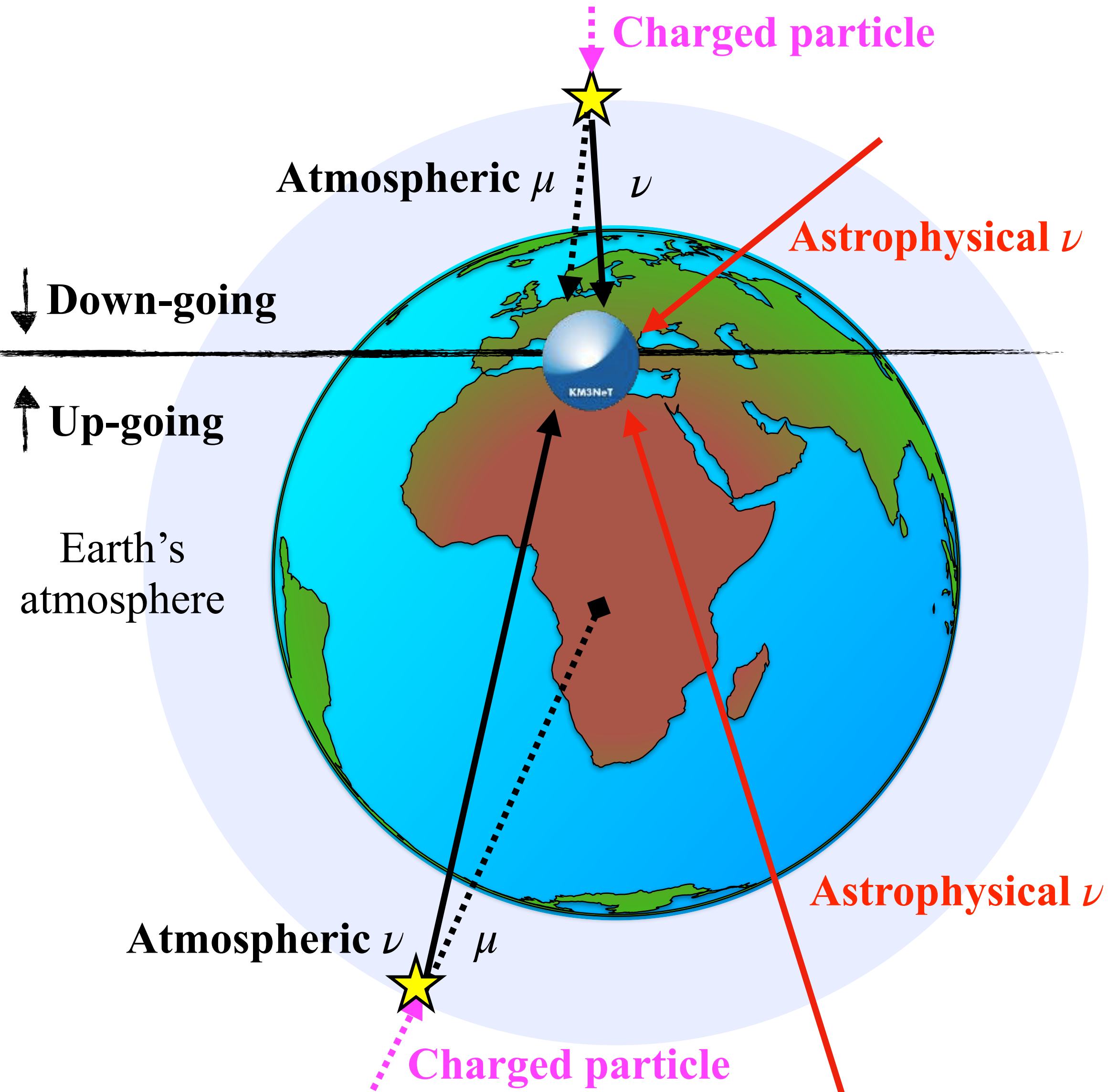


Neutrino telescopes: atmospheric background

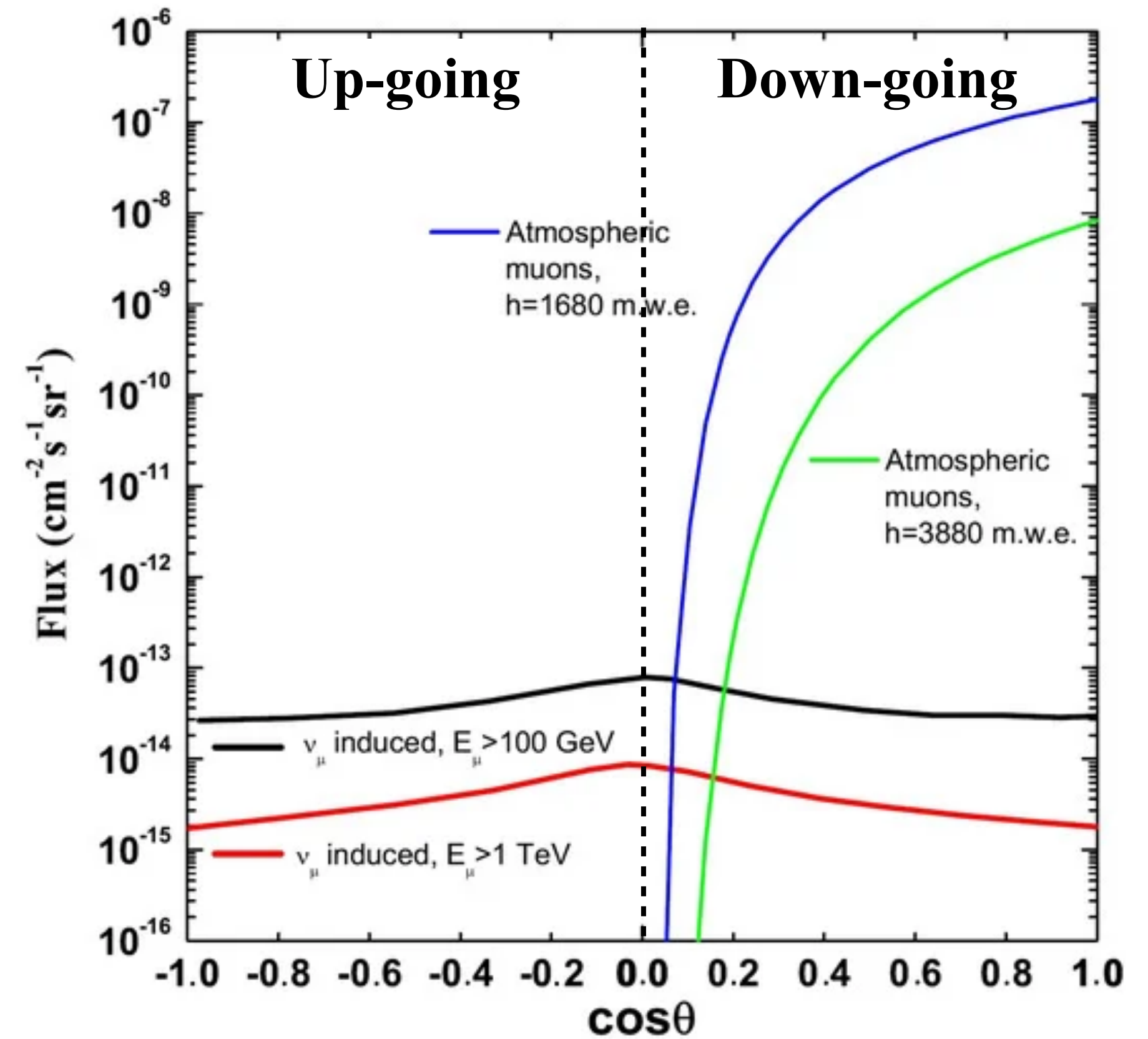


Atmospheric muons and neutrinos can reach neutrino telescopes

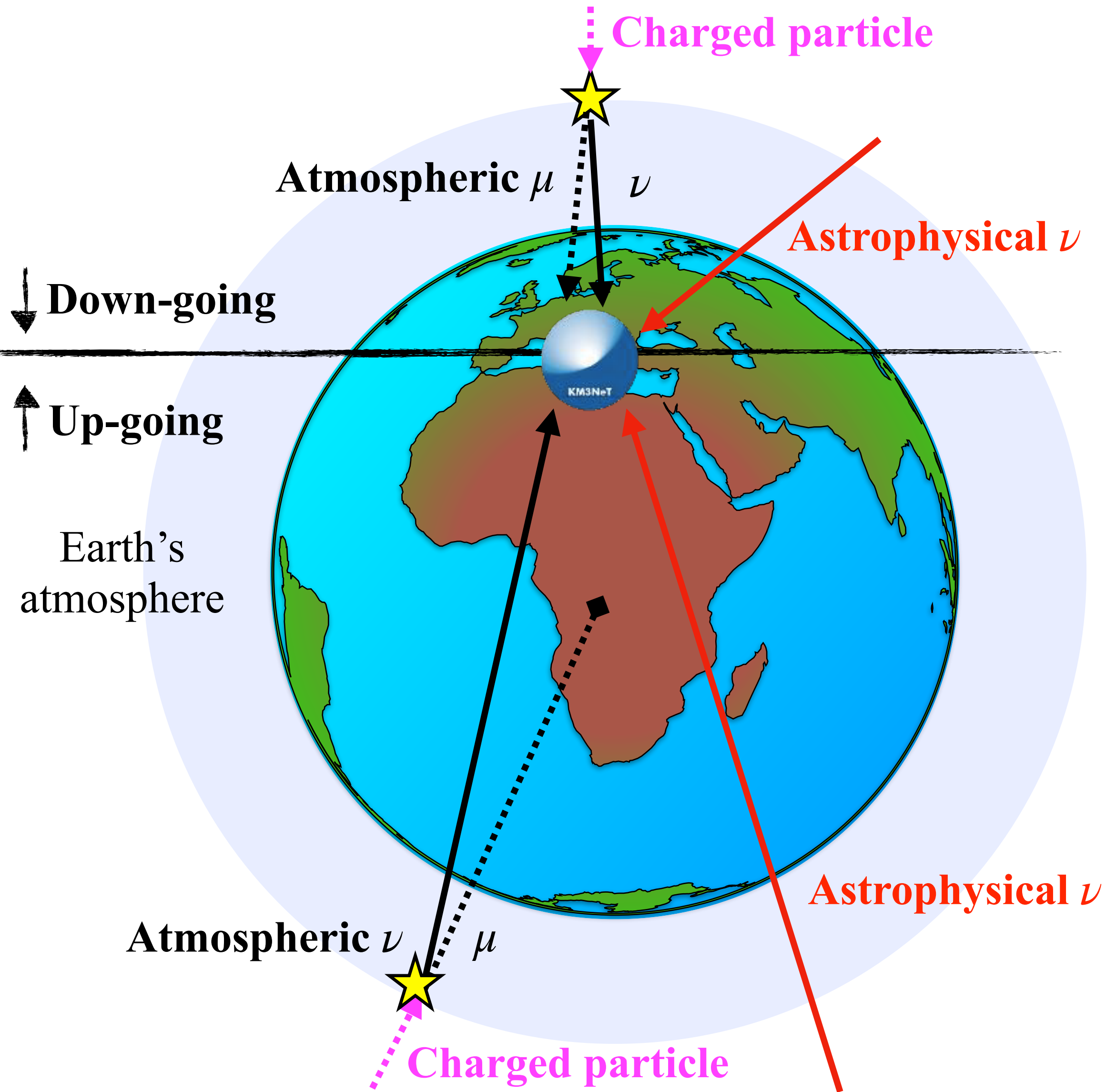
Neutrino telescopes: atmospheric background



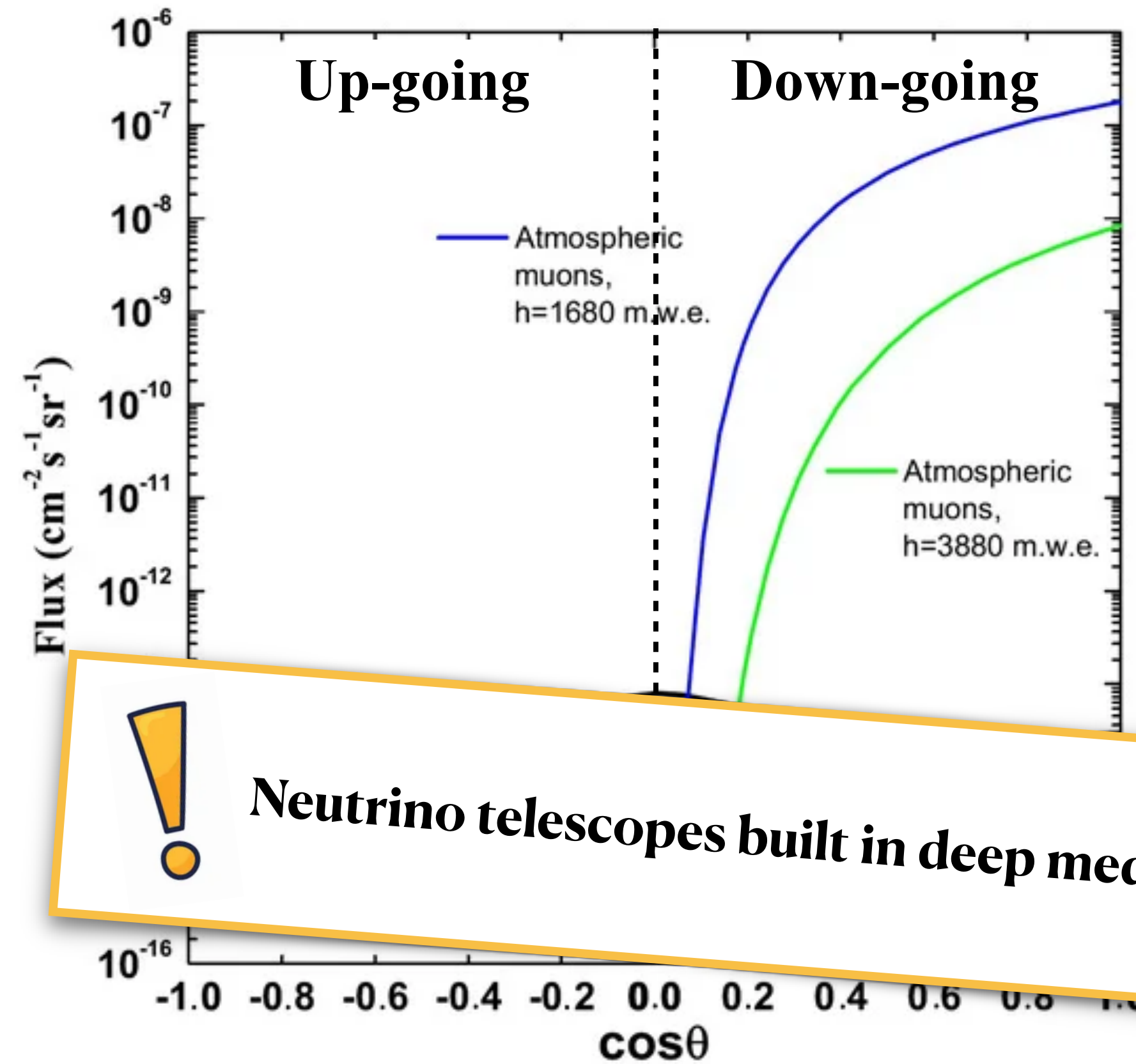
The Earth is used as screening against all particles, except neutrinos that can traverse the Earth



Neutrino telescopes: atmospheric background



The Earth is used as screening against all particles, except neutrinos that can traverse the Earth

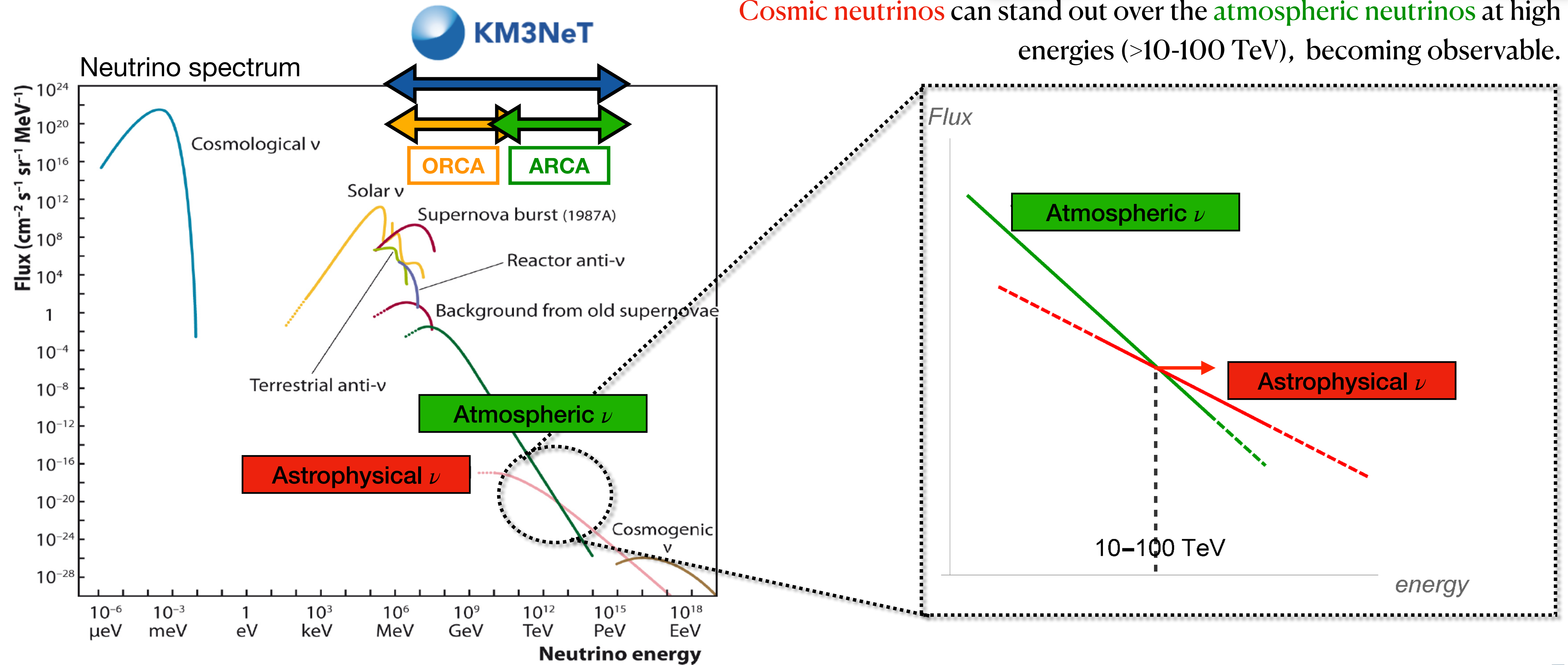


! Neutrino telescopes built in deep media

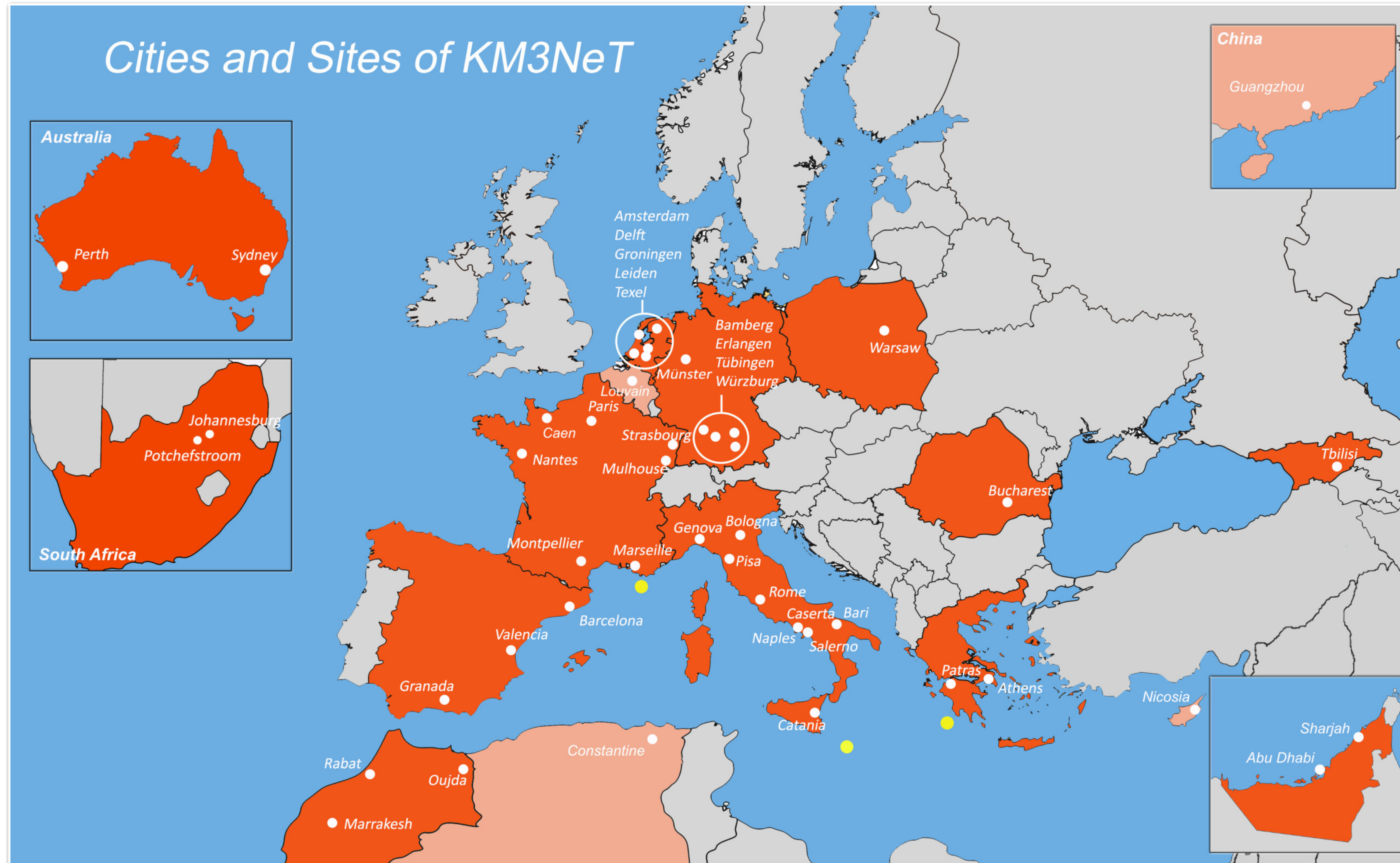
Neutrino telescopes: ν_{astro} VS ν_{atm}

! High-energy neutrino telescopes with astrophysical purposes optimized for $E > \text{TeV}$

Cosmic neutrinos can stand out over the atmospheric neutrinos at high energies ($>10\text{-}100 \text{ TeV}$), becoming observable.



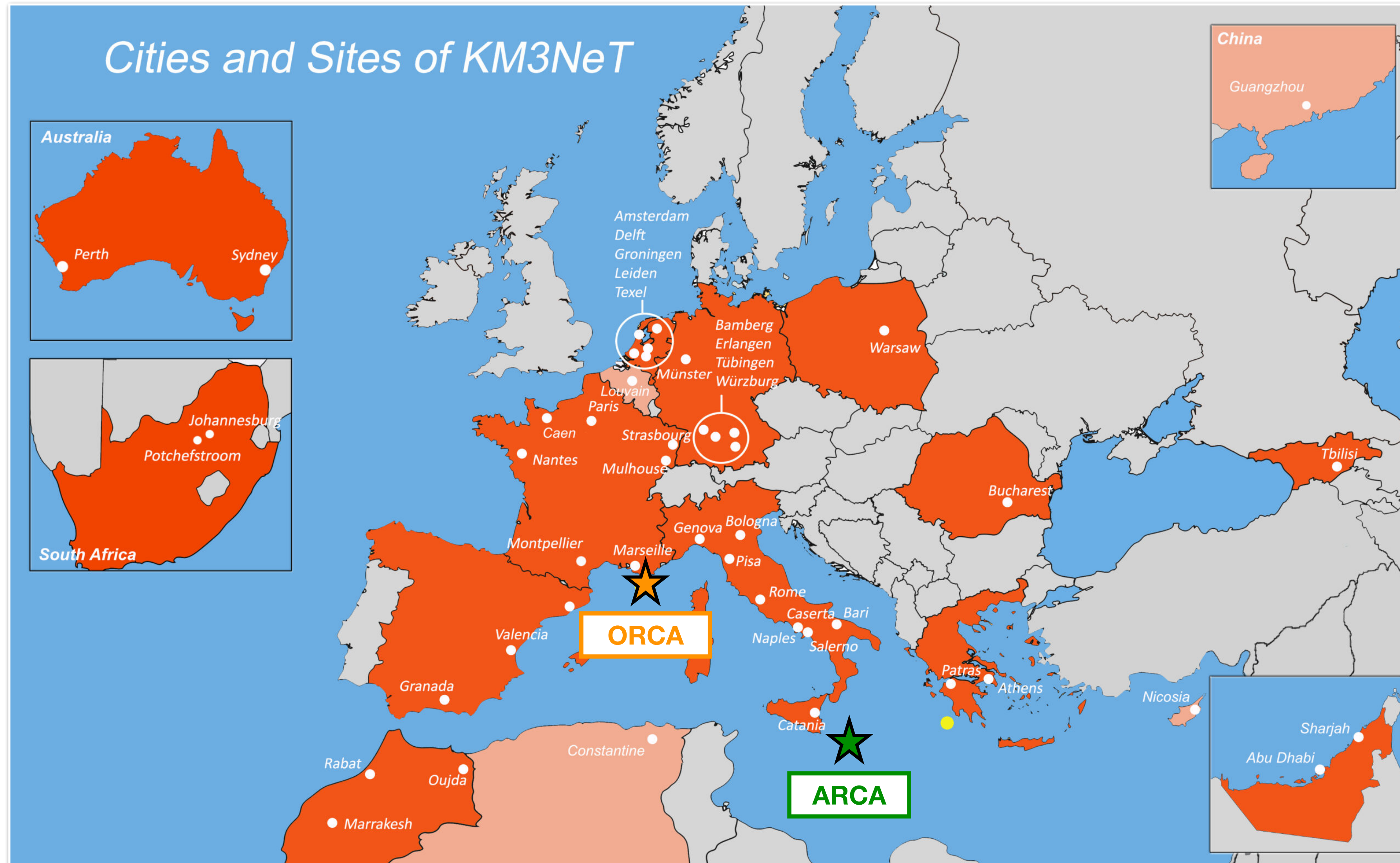
The KM3NeT Collaboration



KM3NeT in numbers

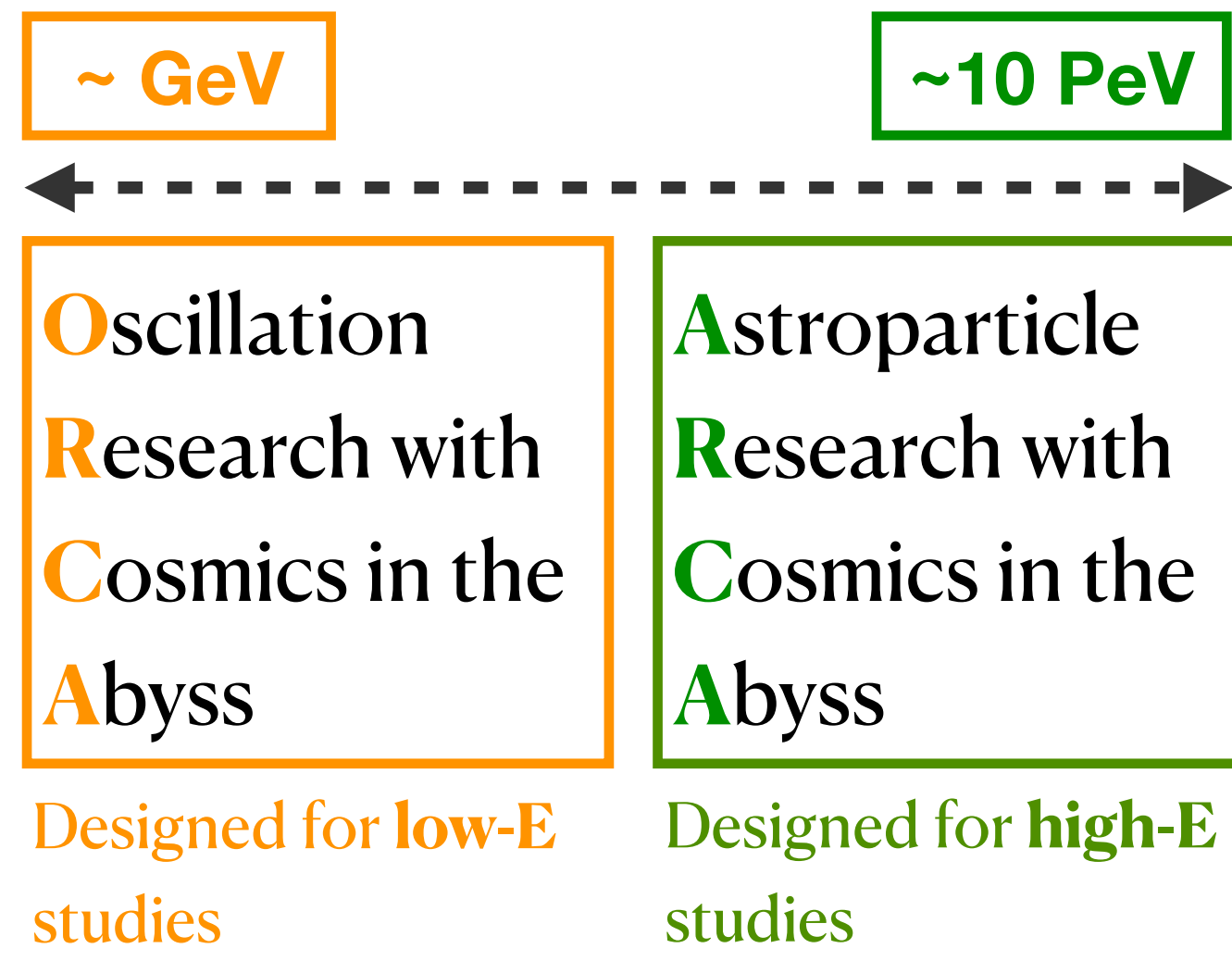
- 4 continents
- 16 countries
- 55 groups

The KM3NeT Collaboration



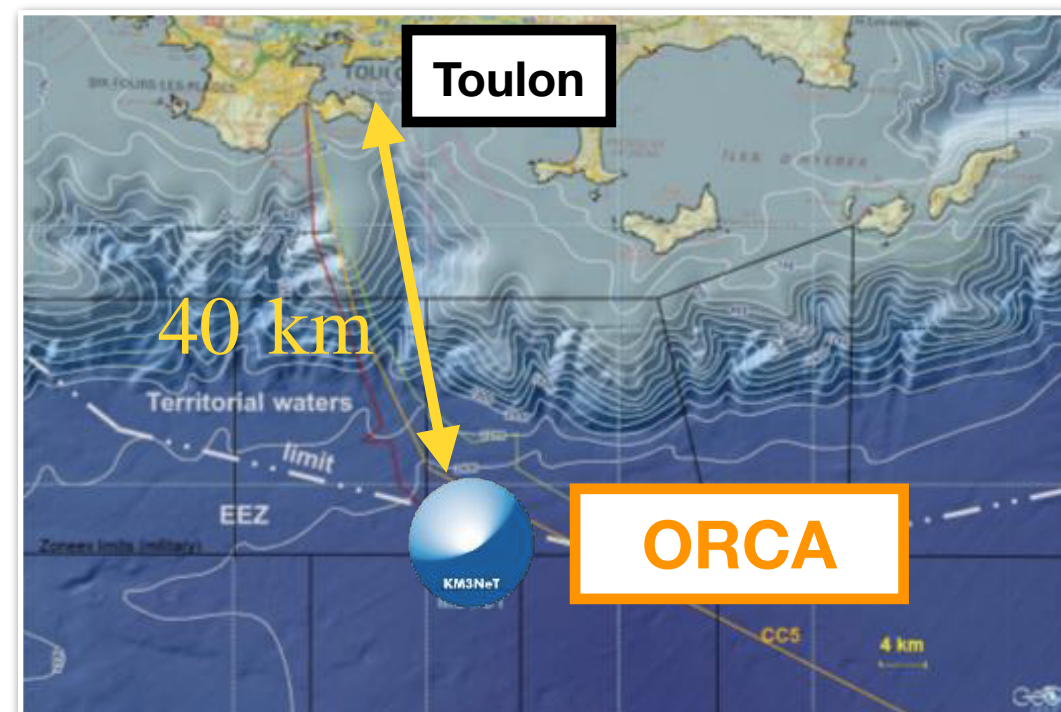
KM3NeT in numbers

- 4 continents
- 16 countries
- 55 groups
- **2 detectors**



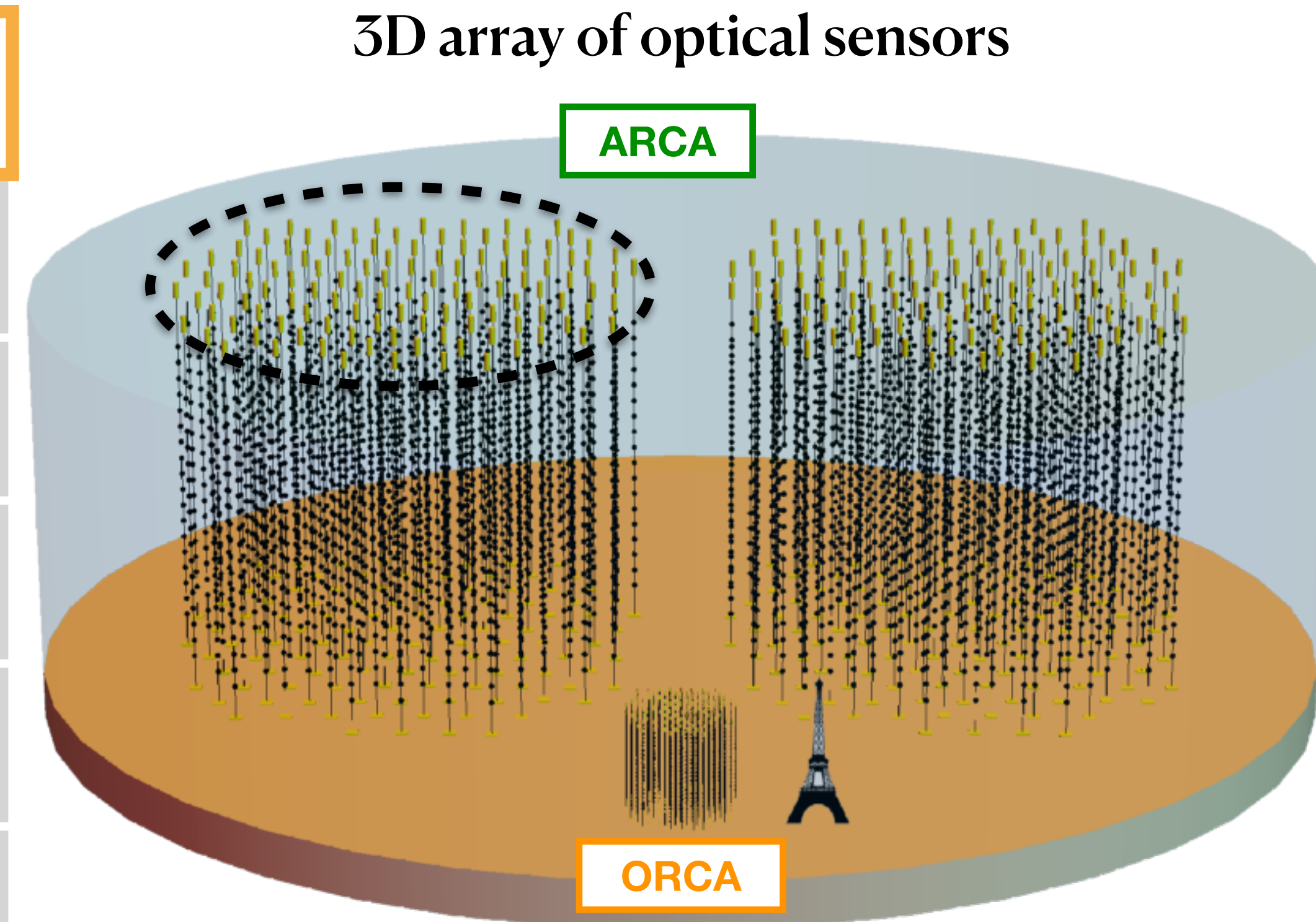
The KM3NeT neutrino telescope

- Deep infrastructure under construction in the Mediterranean Sea
- Two instrument sites: ORCA (France) and ARCA (Italy) → **Same technology** used for both detectors but **different physics**



	ARCA	ORCA
Location	Italy (Sicilian coast)	France (coast of Toulon)
Depth	3450 m	2450 m
Distance from shore	100 km	40 km
Number of DUs	115 x 2 (2 BB)	115 (1 BB)
Instrumented volume	~ 1 Gton	~ 7 Mton

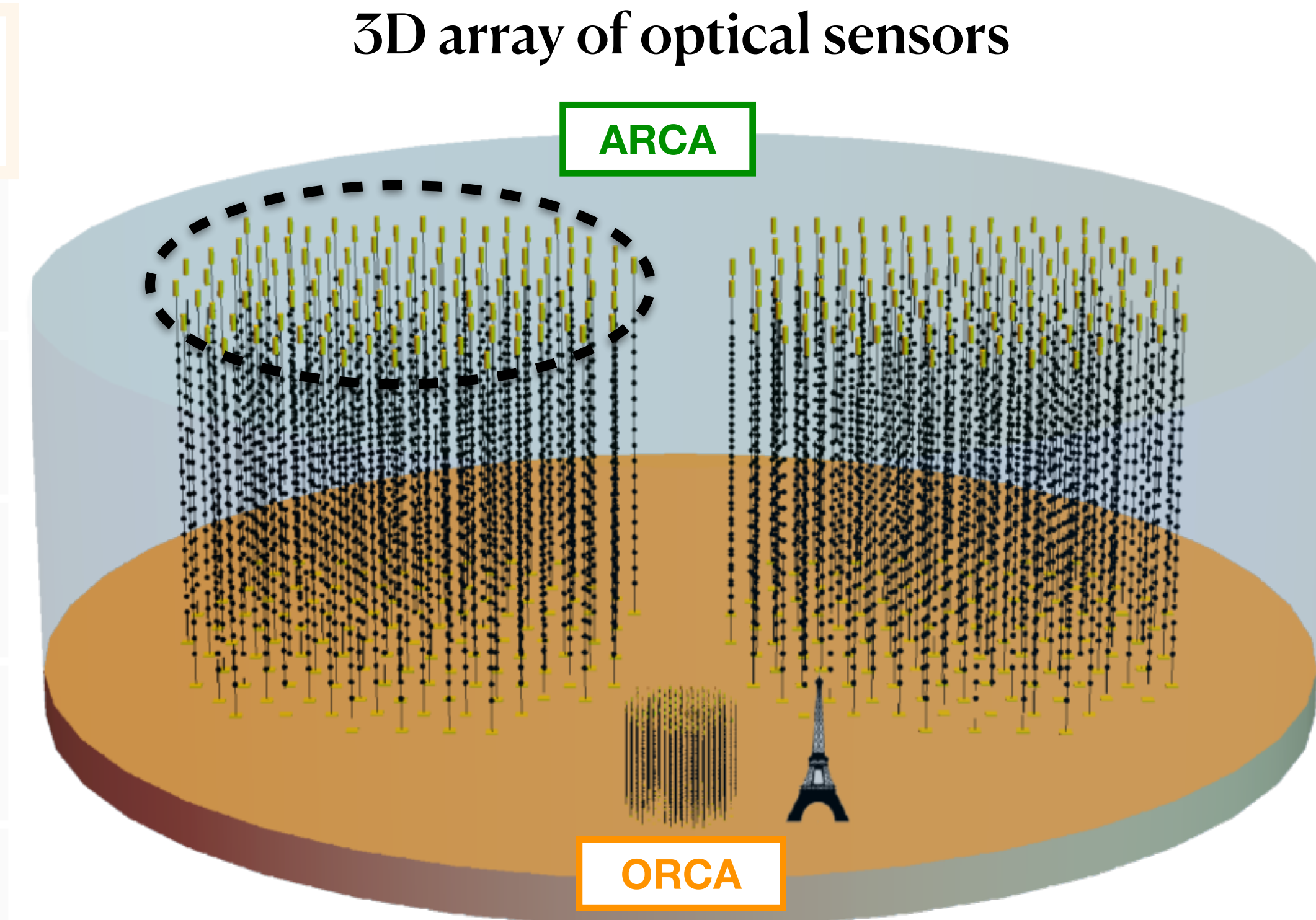
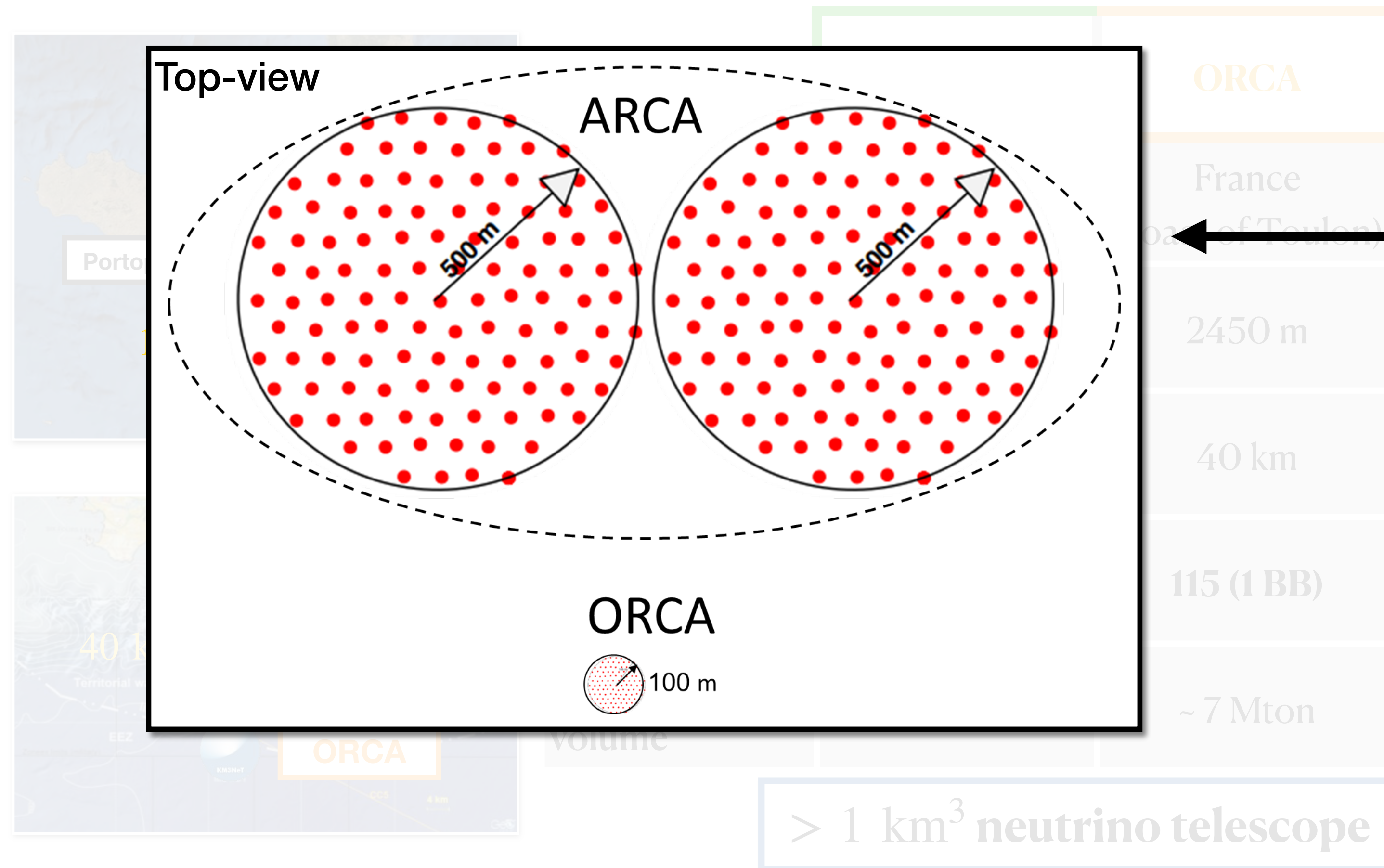
> 1 km³ neutrino telescope



1 Building Block = 115 Detection Units
(1 BB = 115 DUs)

The KM3NeT neutrino telescope

- Deep infrastructure under construction in the Mediterranean Sea
- Two instrument sites: ORCA (France) and ARCA (Italy) → **Same technology** used for both detectors but **different physics**

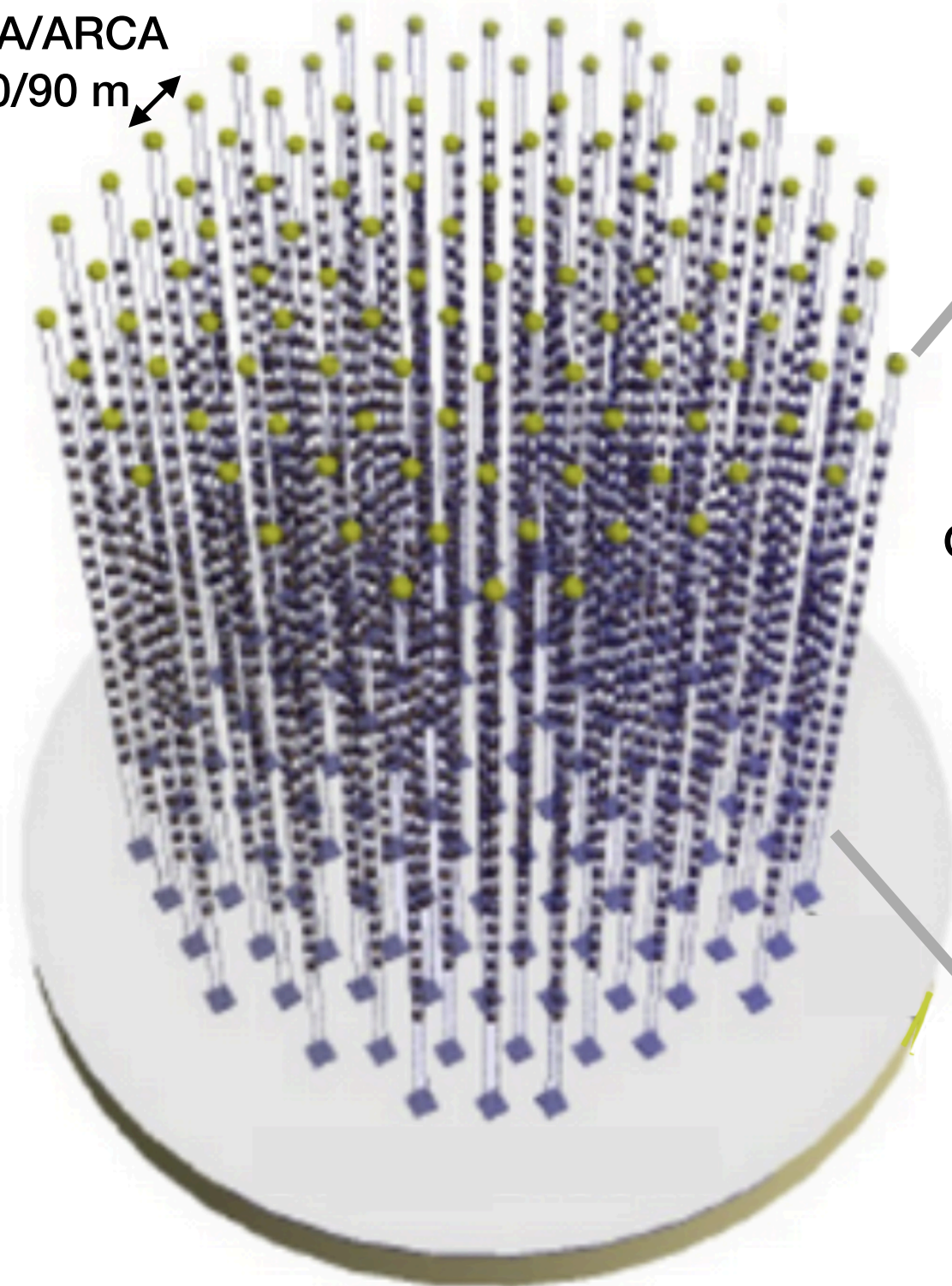


1 Building Block = 115 Detection Units
(1 BB = 115 DUs)

KM3NeT: detector design

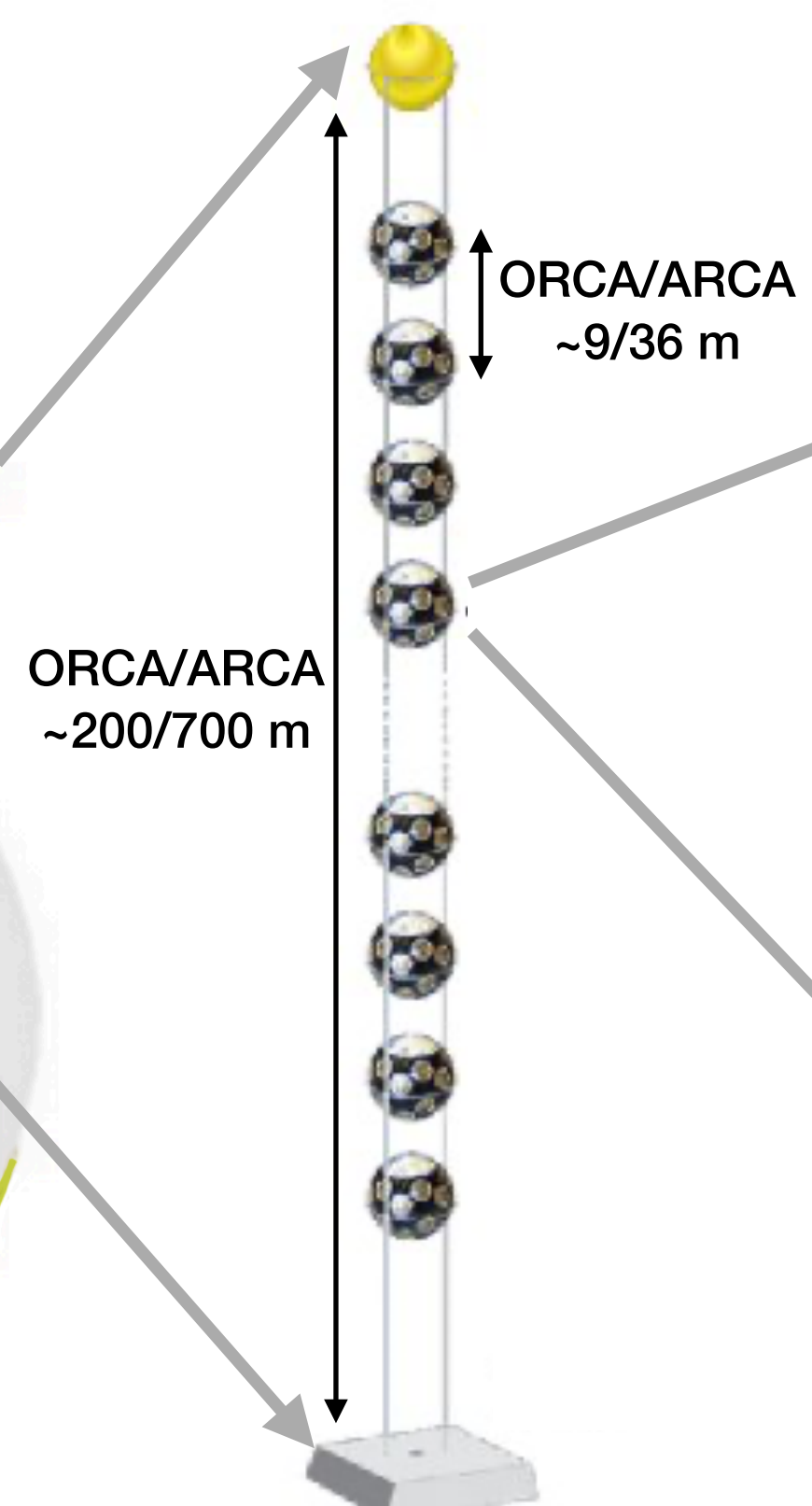
Building Block

ORCA/ARCA
~20/90 m



1 BB = 115 DUs

Detection Unit



1 DU = 18 DOMs

+ Base Module

Digital Optical Module



17" glass sphere containing:

- 31x3" PMTs
- LED and Piezo
- Front and electronics

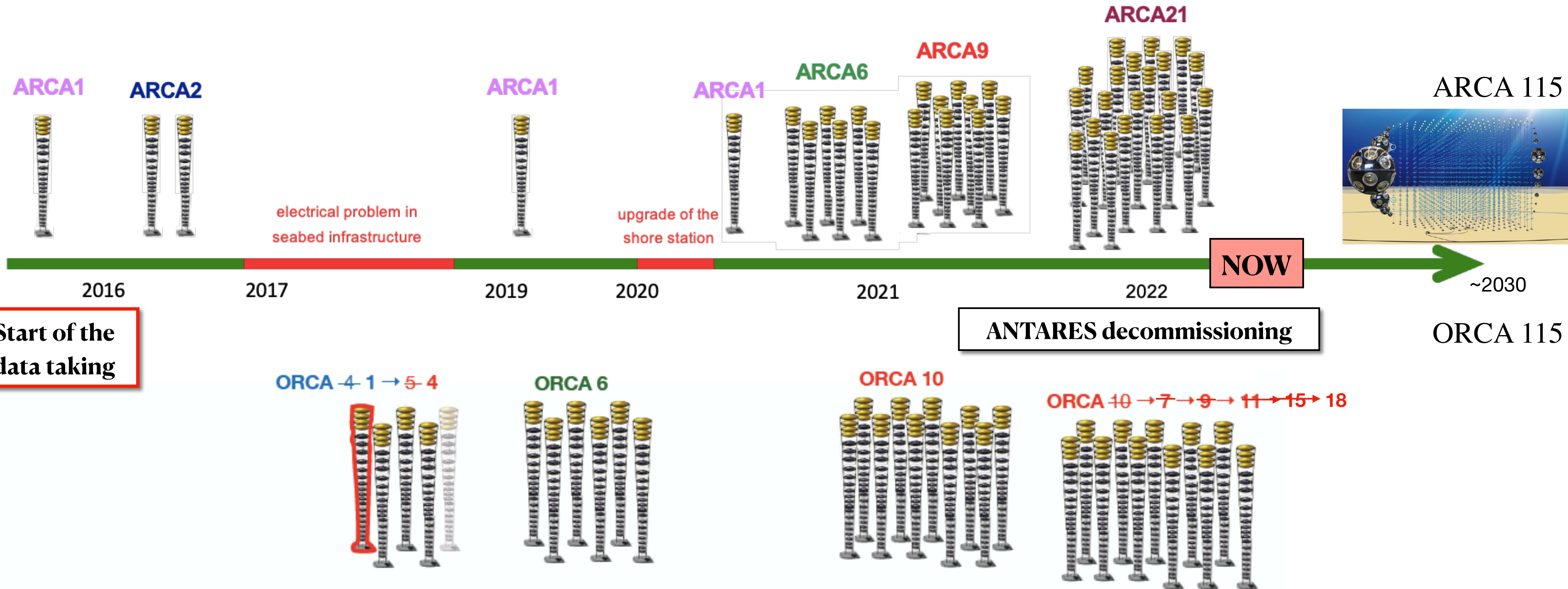
1 DOM = 31 PMTs



**71 unique components
(in solid or liquid phase)**

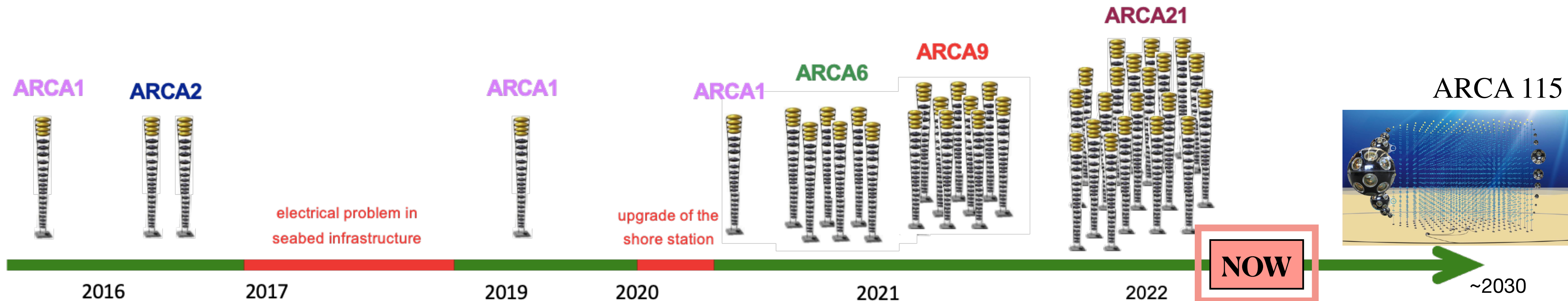
KM3NeT: current status

We are now in the construction phase

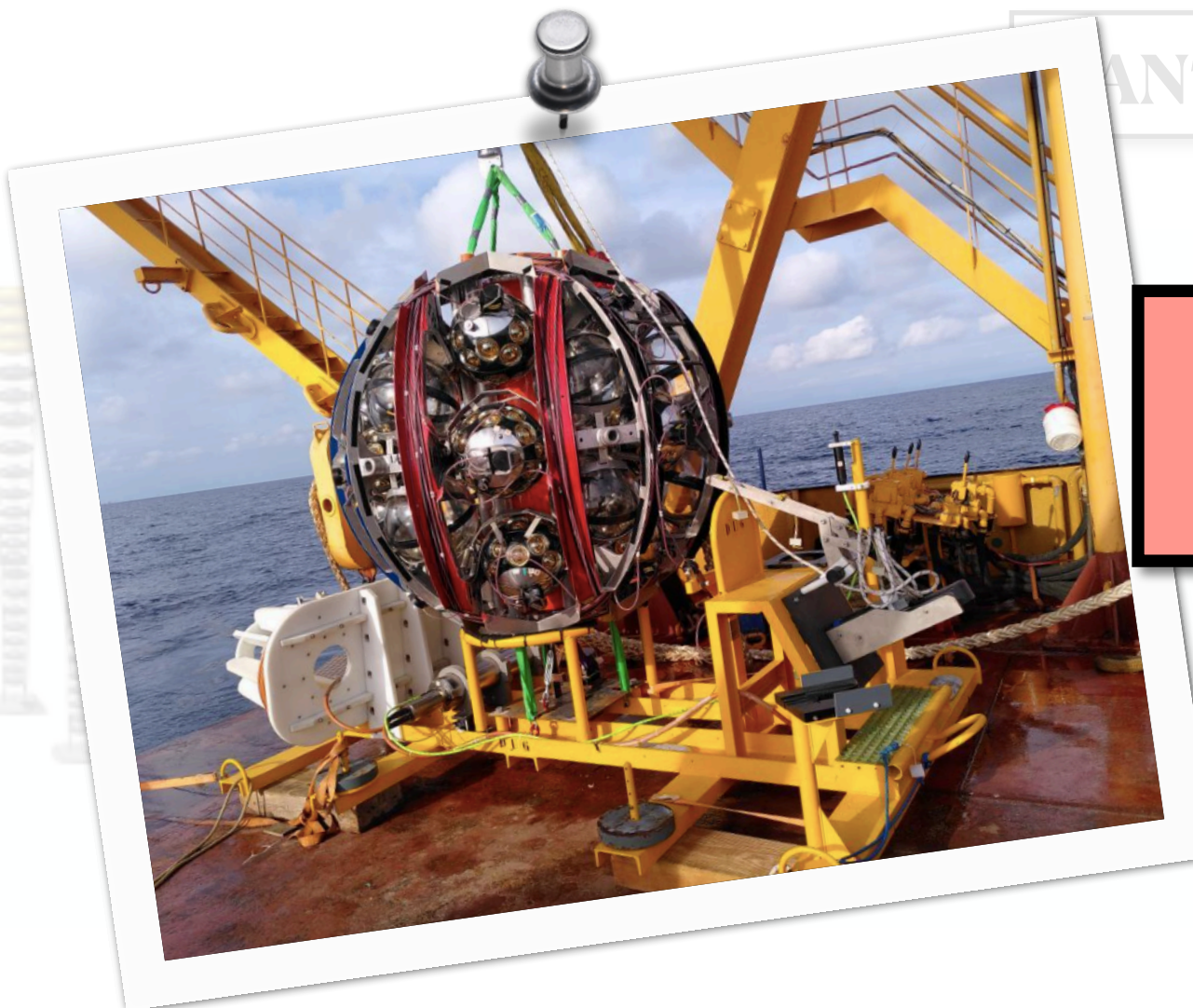


KM3NeT: current status

We are now in the construction phase



Start of the data taking



ANTARES decommissioning

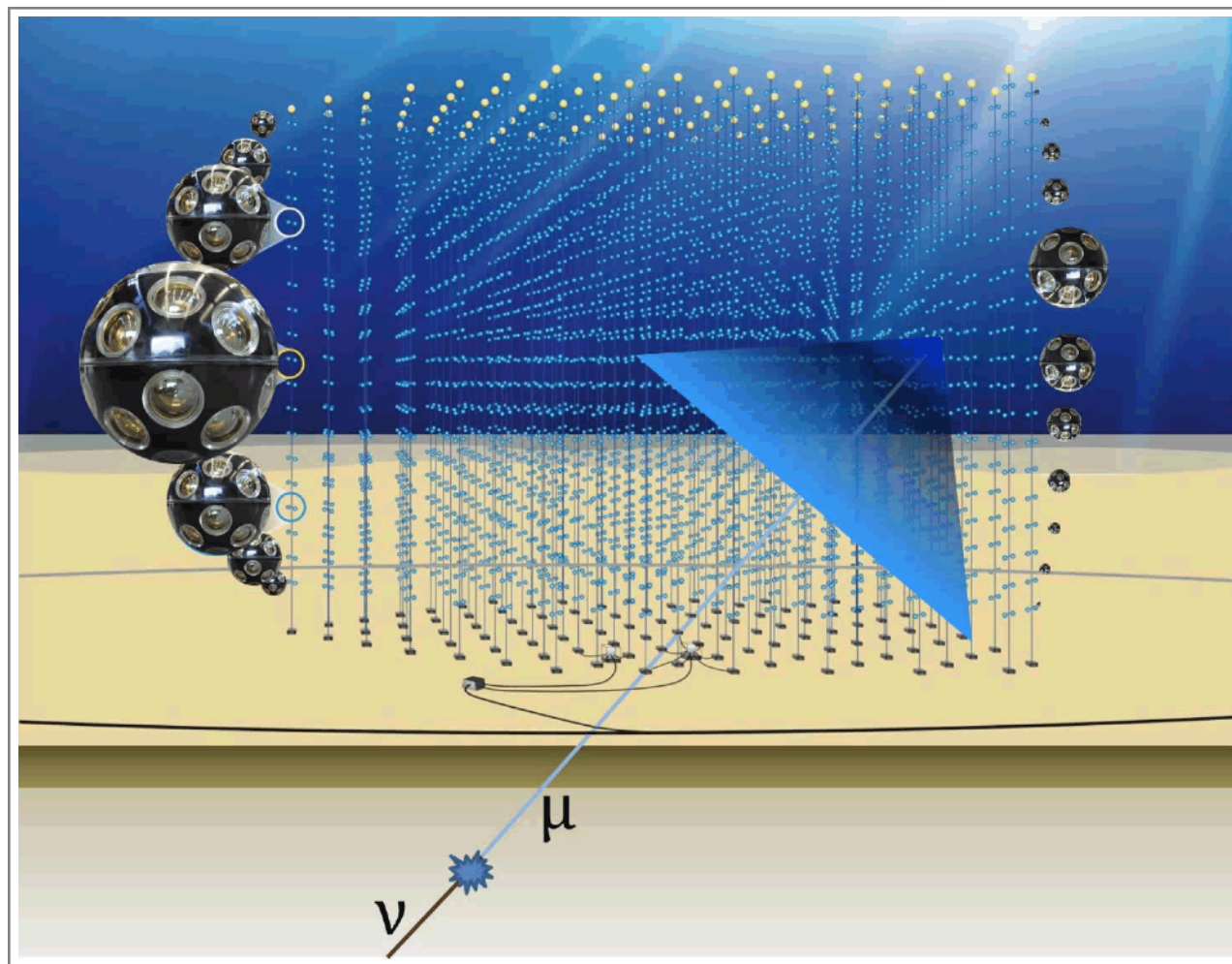
**New ARCA deployment in these days.
More strings taking data soon!**

ORCA 115

KM3NeT: the multimessenger program



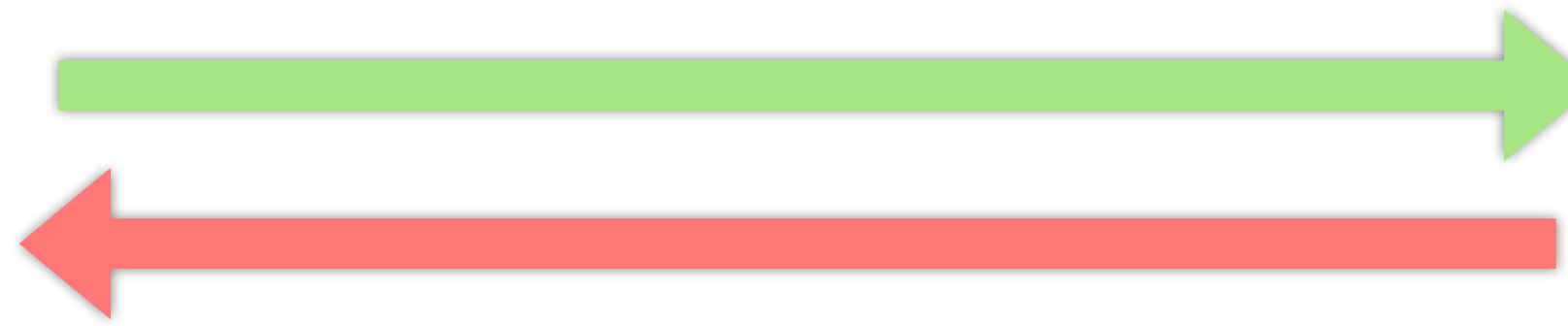
Data Acquisition (DAQ) level



KM3NeT ORCA and ARCA

SENDING ALERTS

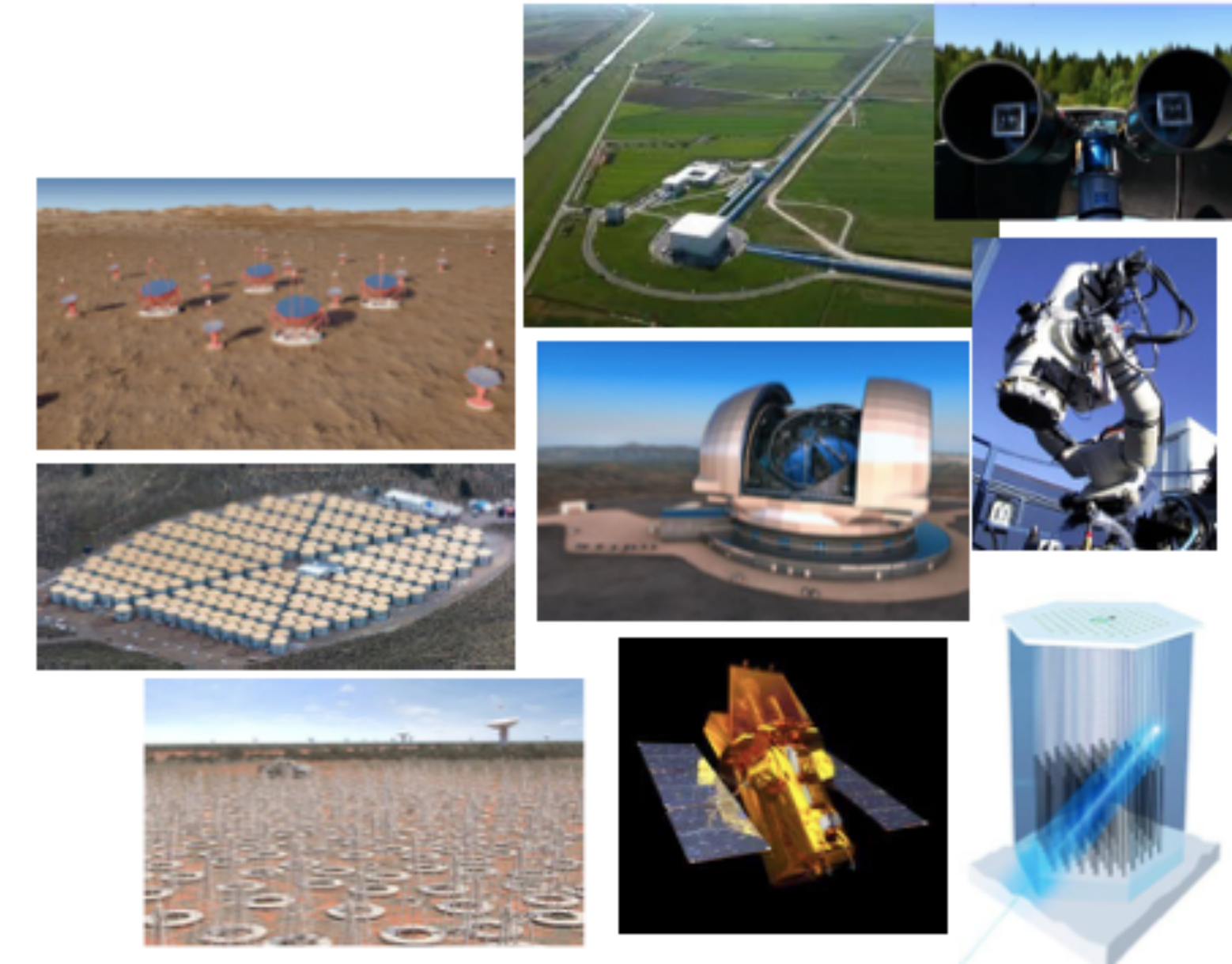
Send neutrino alerts to external communities for subsequent follow-ups



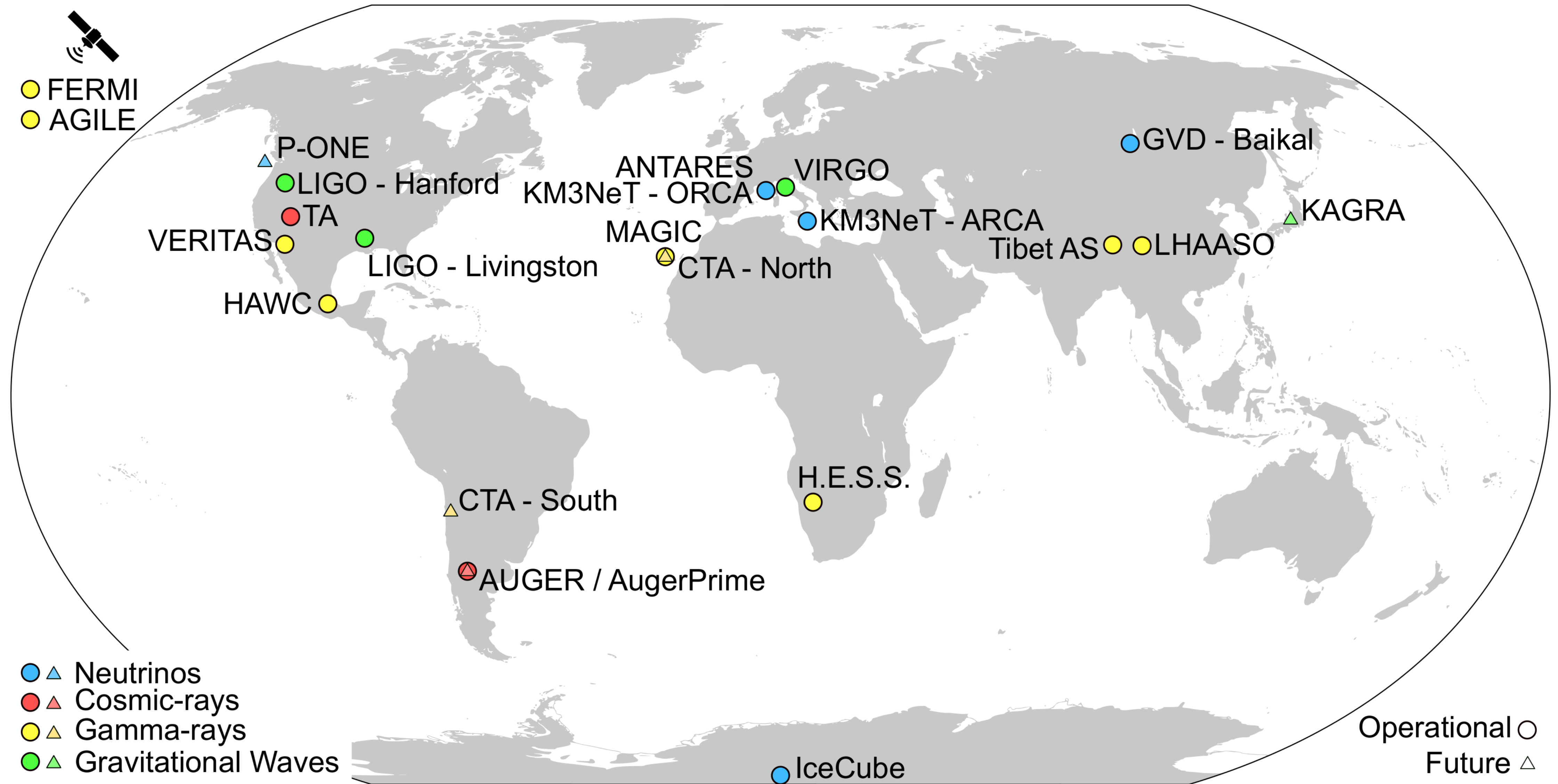
- Follow-up of EM/GW alerts
- Offline time/space correlation search with catalogues (GRB, AGN, SN, etc.)

RECEIVING ALERTS

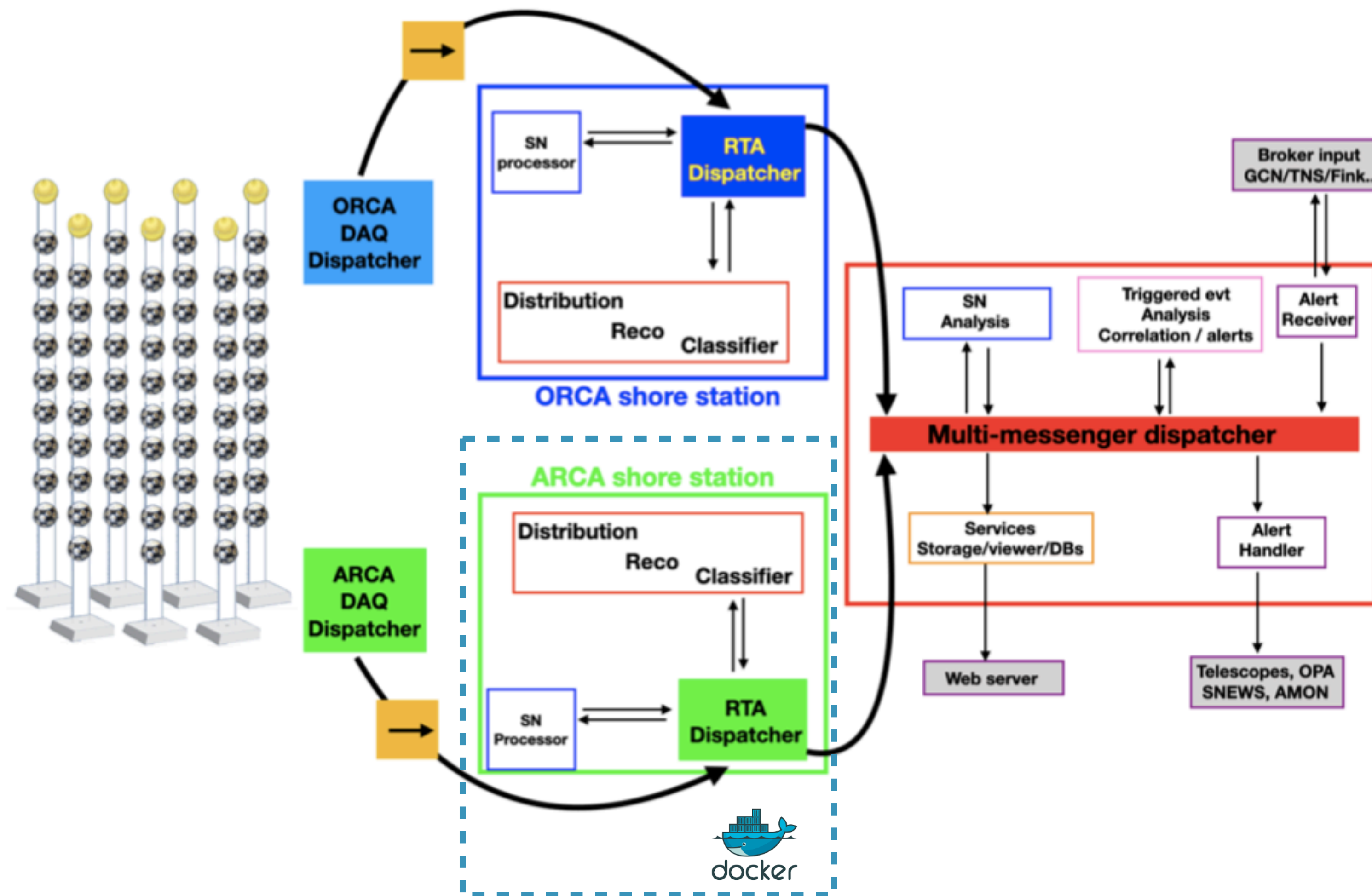
EM/MM external communities



Synergy between different observatories

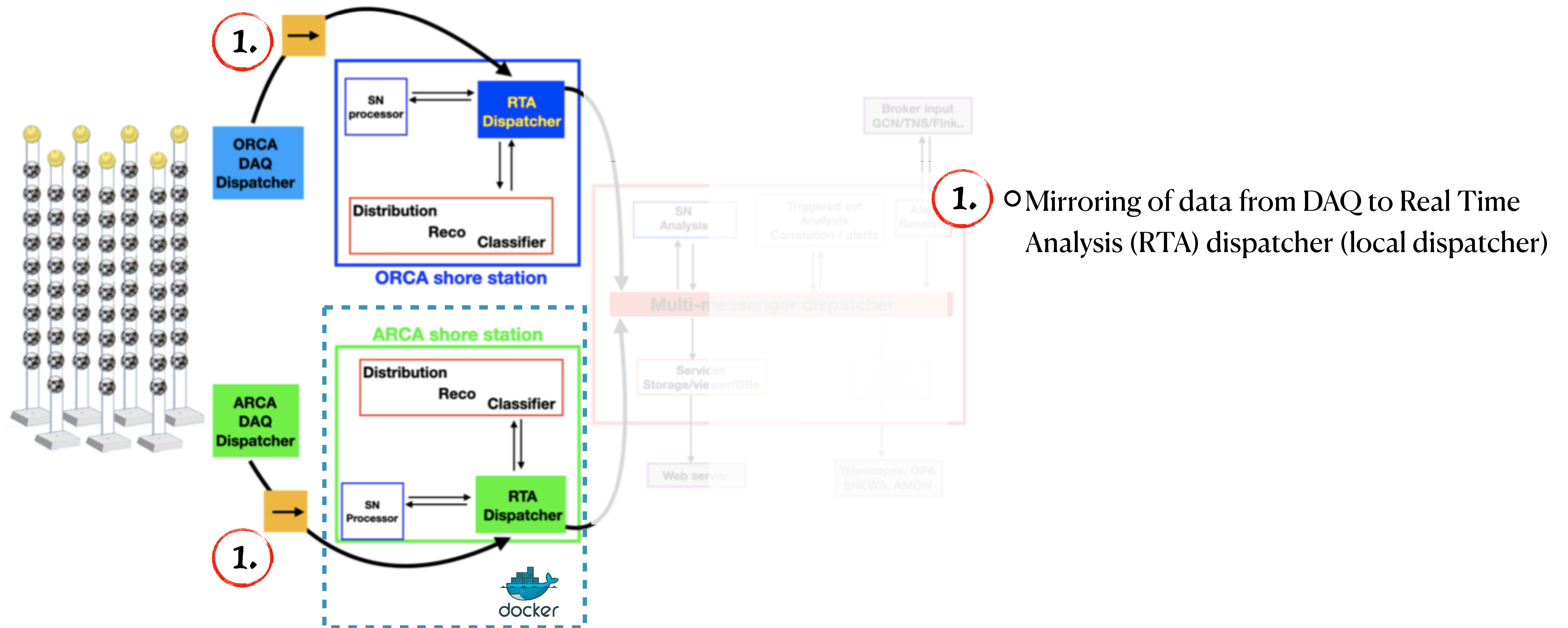


Online software architecture

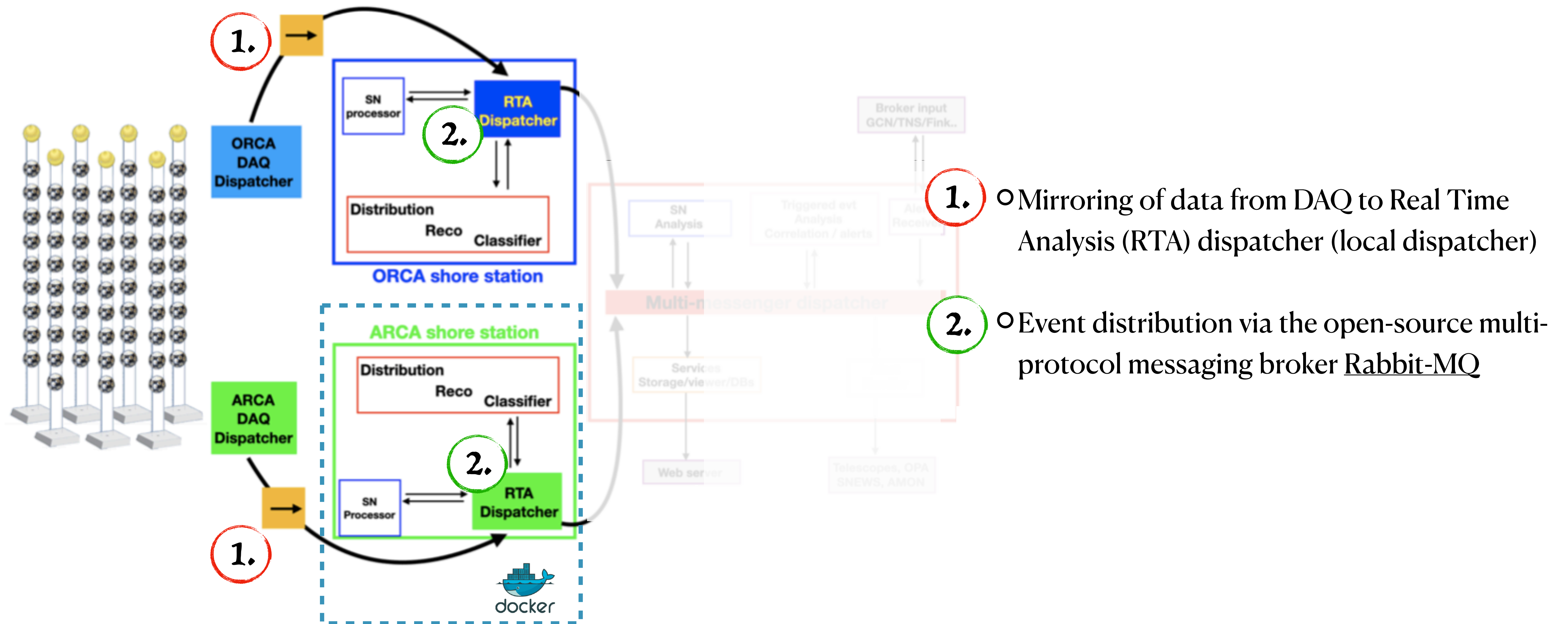


- Event processing done separately for ORCA and ARCA at each shore station
- Same processing structure but different software architecture (in ARCA the docker software infrastructure is implemented)
- Data from each detector are transferred to a **common dispatcher (MM dispatcher)**, where analysis pipelines are also activated

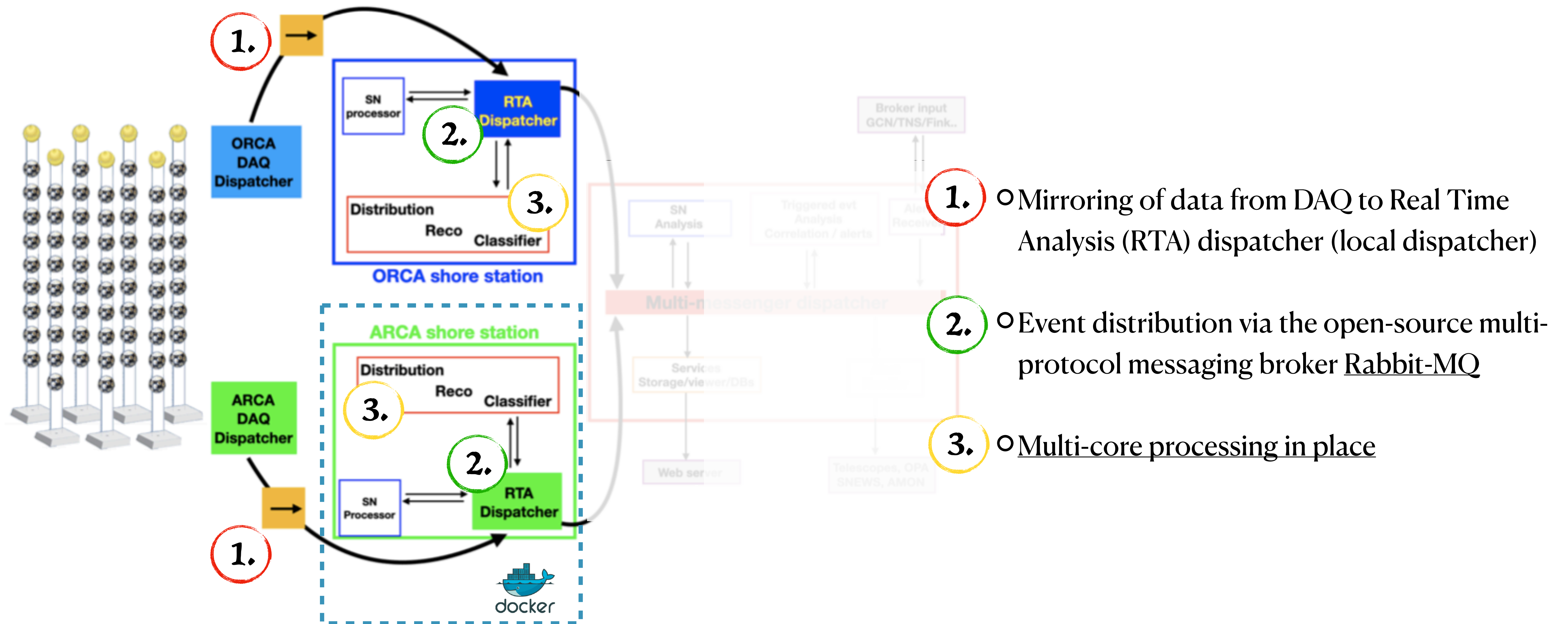
Online software architecture



Online software architecture



Online software architecture



◆ Events reconstructed in real-time (both as track and shower) and classified (μ/ν) via machine learning algorithms



Multi-core online data processing

ARCA21



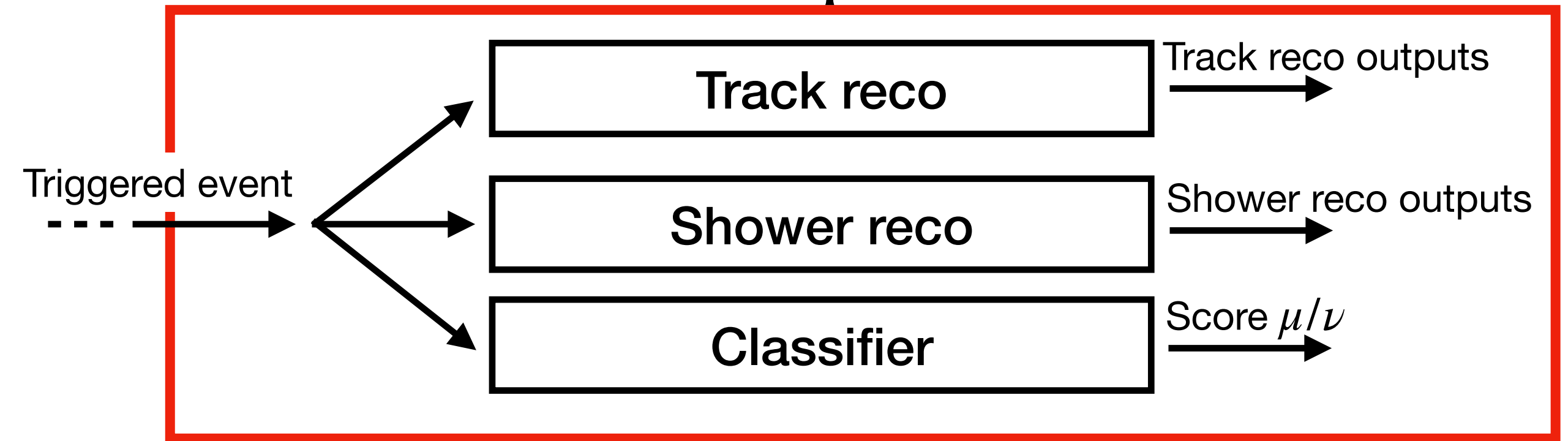
All data to shore

SHORE STATION

Portopalo di Capo Passero
(Sicily)



Parallel processes



ORCA18



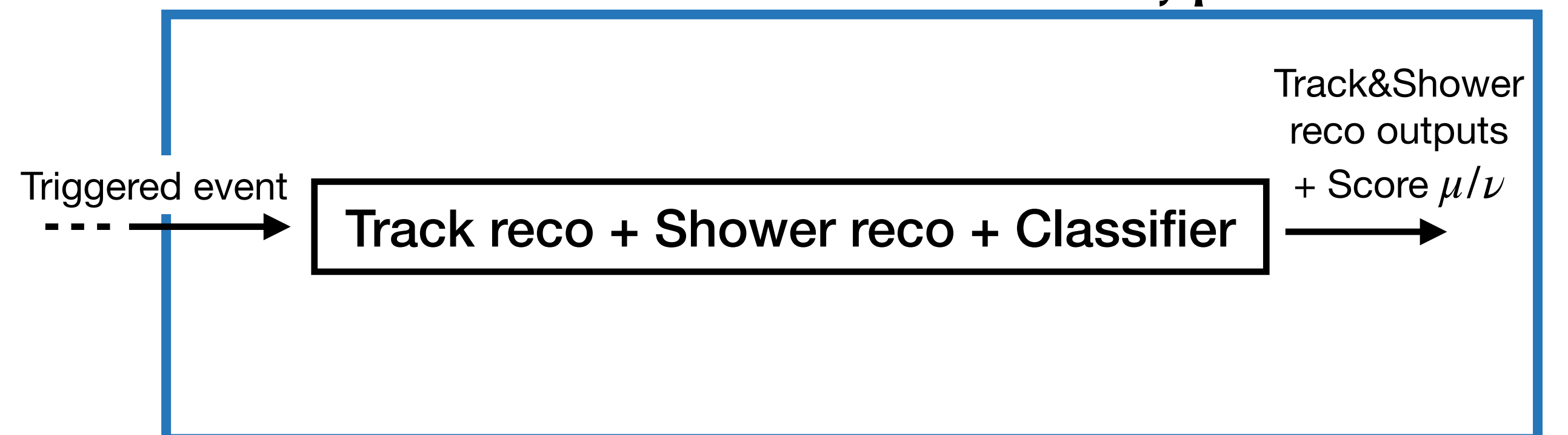
All data to shore

SHORE STATION

Institut Michel Pacha, La
Seyne-sur-Mer (France)



Reconstruction and classification serially processed



Online processing times

After ~4 seconds each event triggered by the ARCA detector has been reconstructed and classified

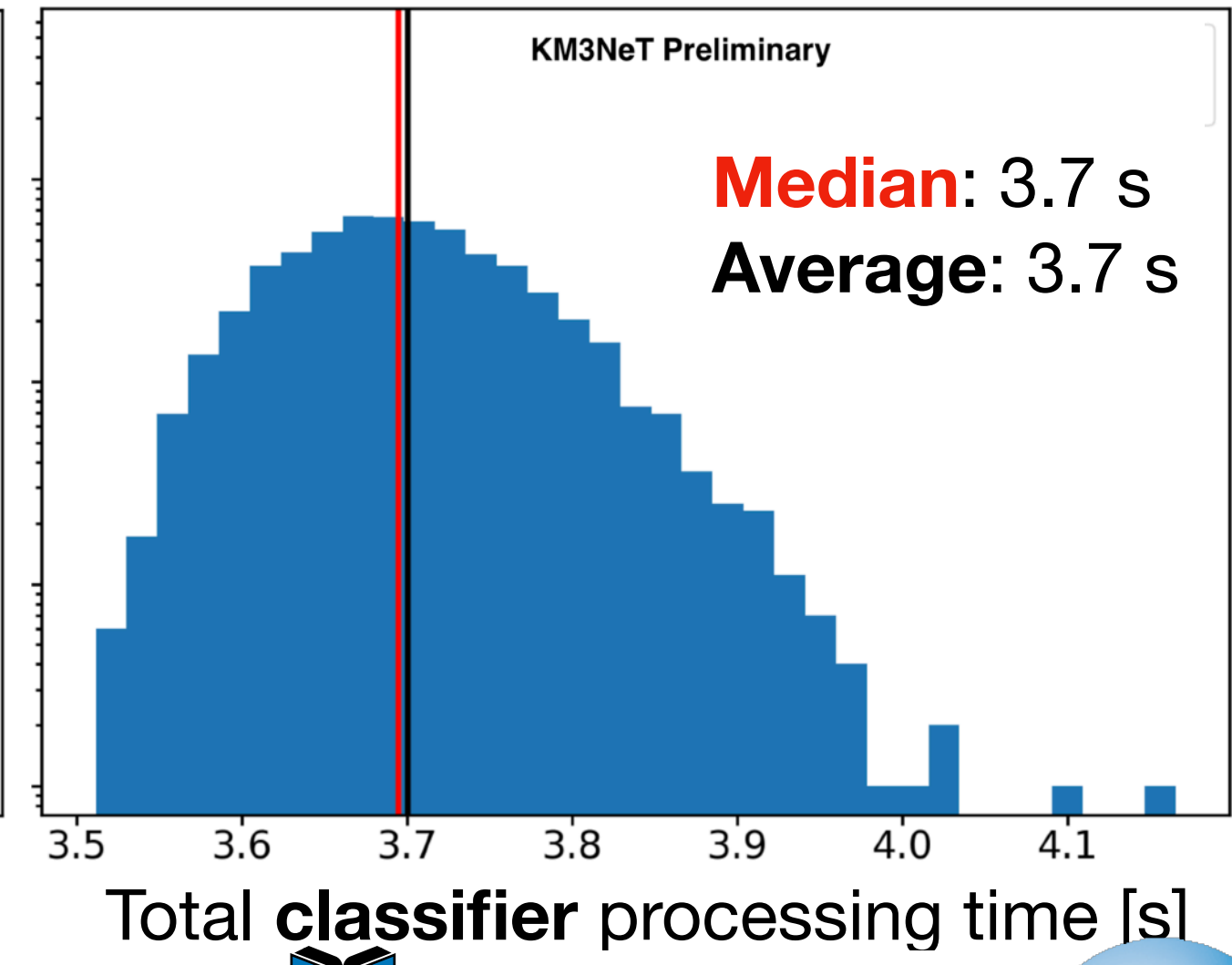
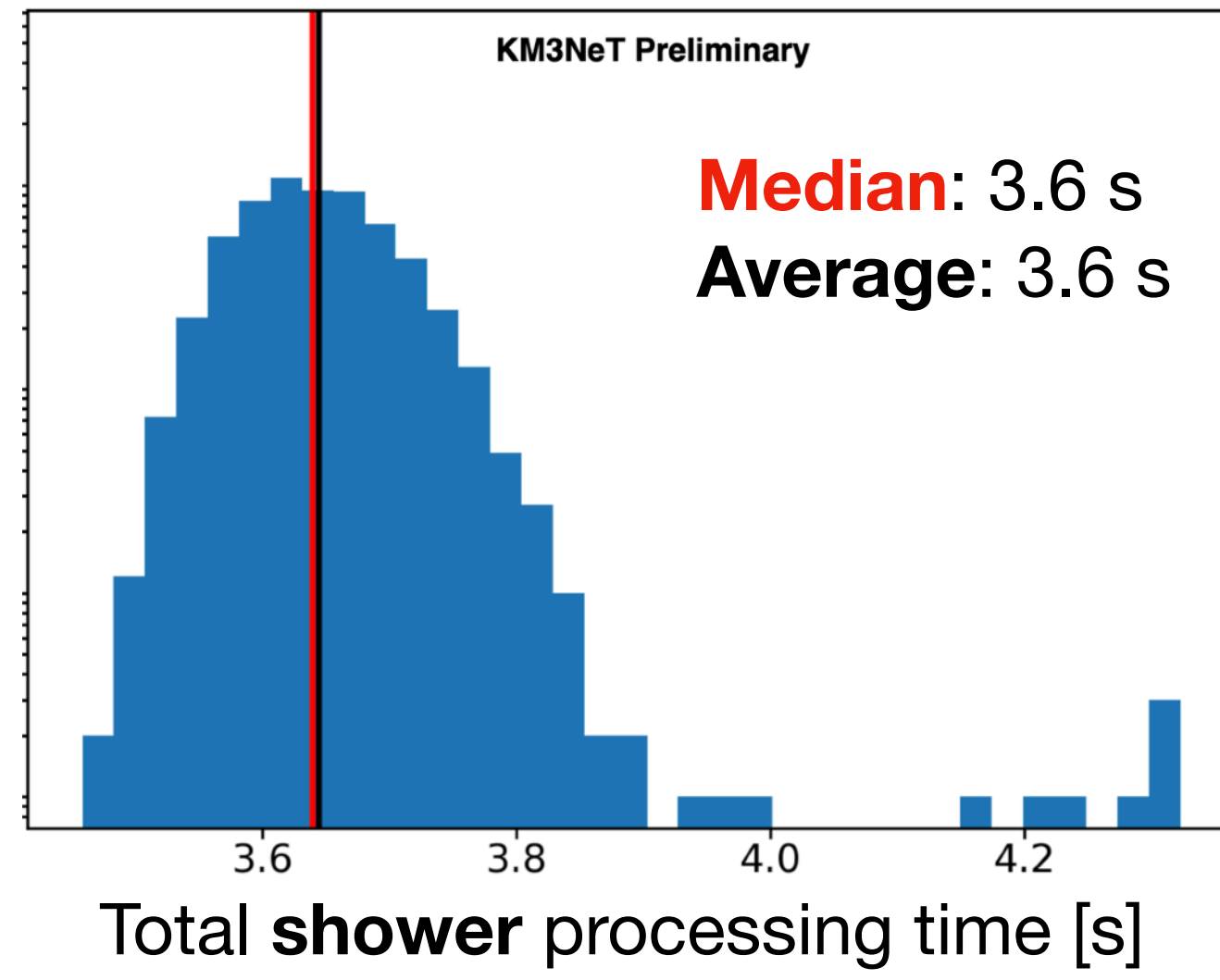
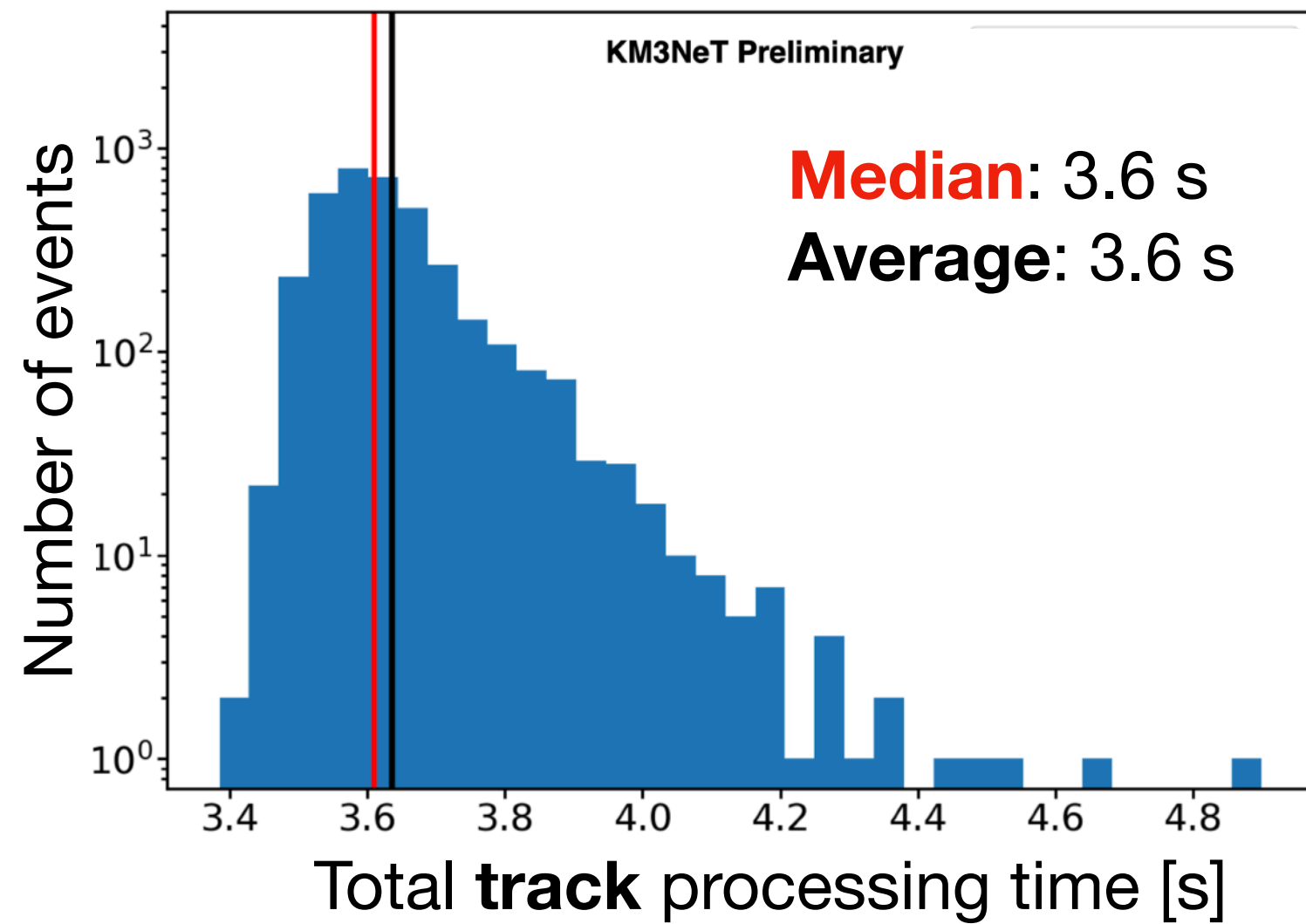
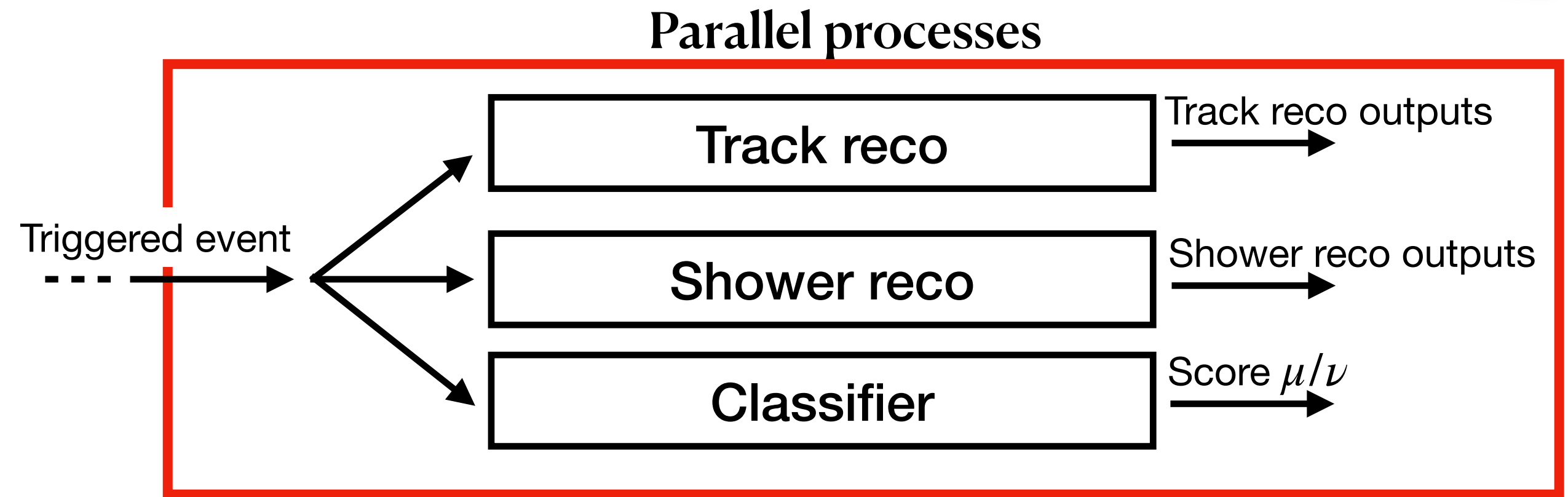
ARCA21



All data to shore

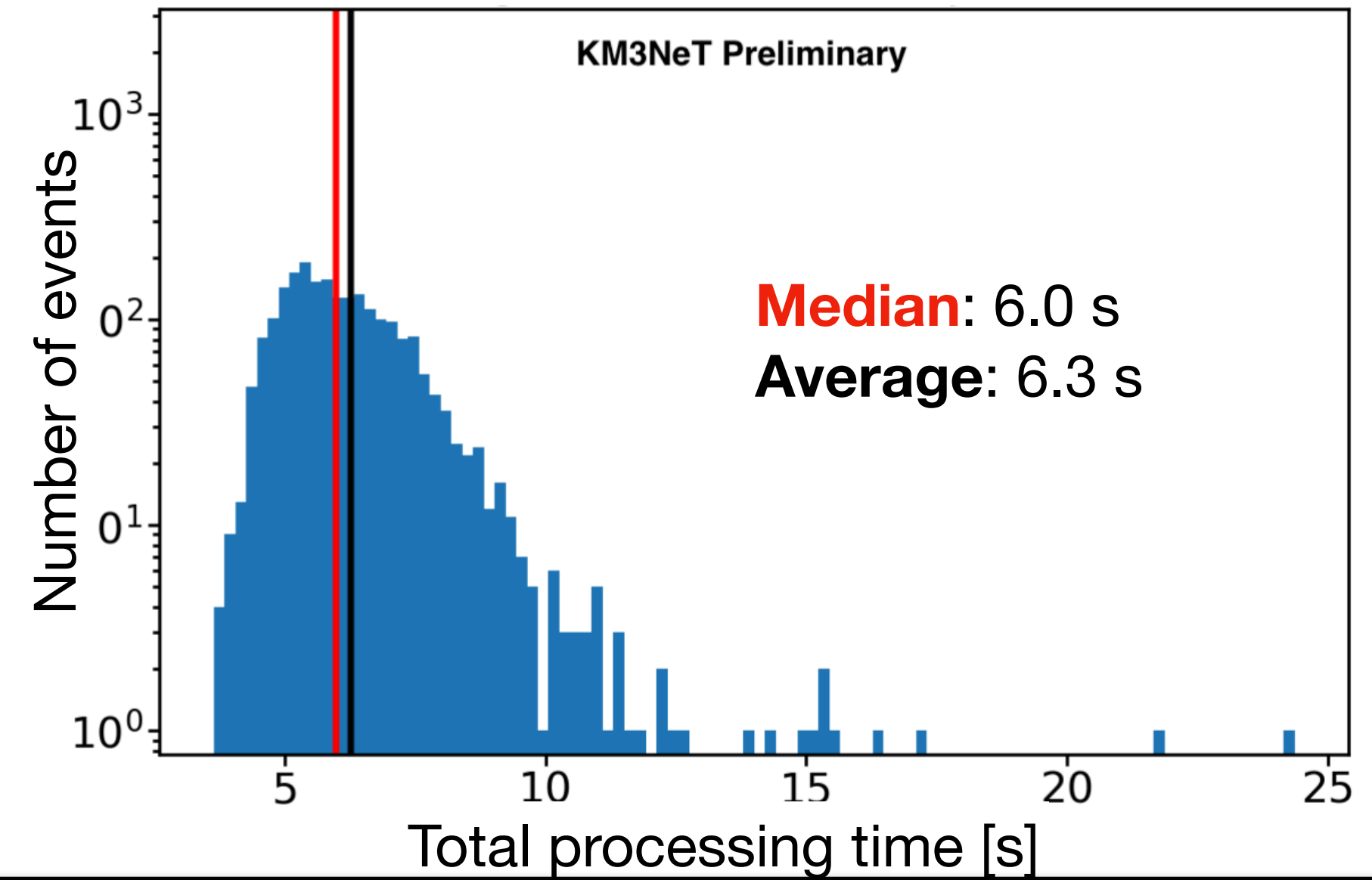
SHORE STATION

Portopalo di Capo Passero (Sicily)



Online processing times

After ~6 seconds each event triggered by the ORCA detector has been reconstructed and classified



ORCA18



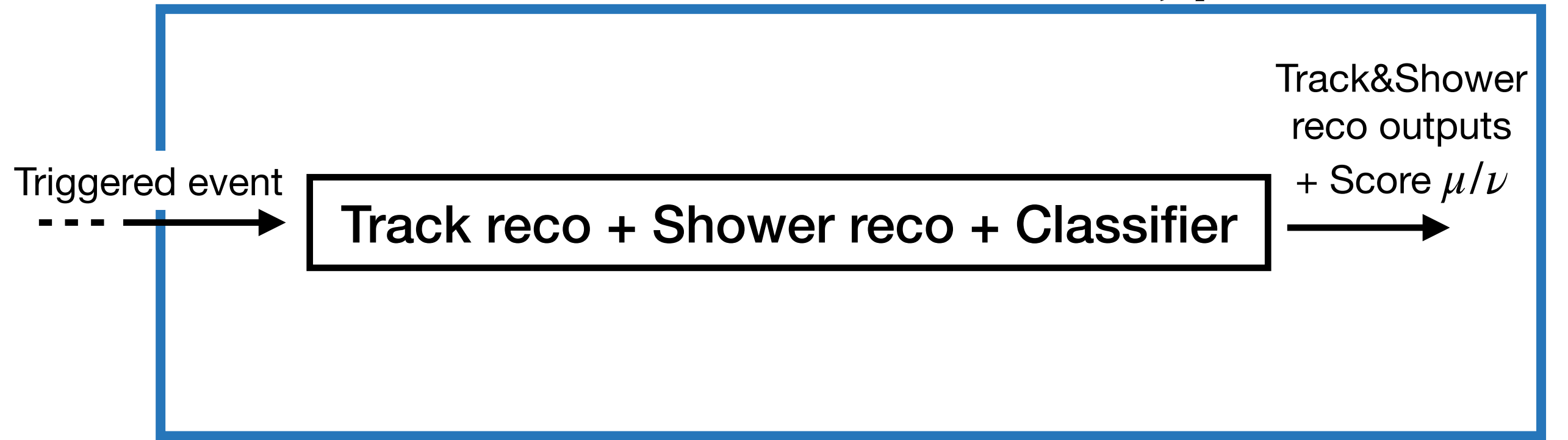
All data to shore

SHORE STATION

Institut Michel Pacha, La Seyne-sur-Mer (France)



Reconstruction and classification serially processed

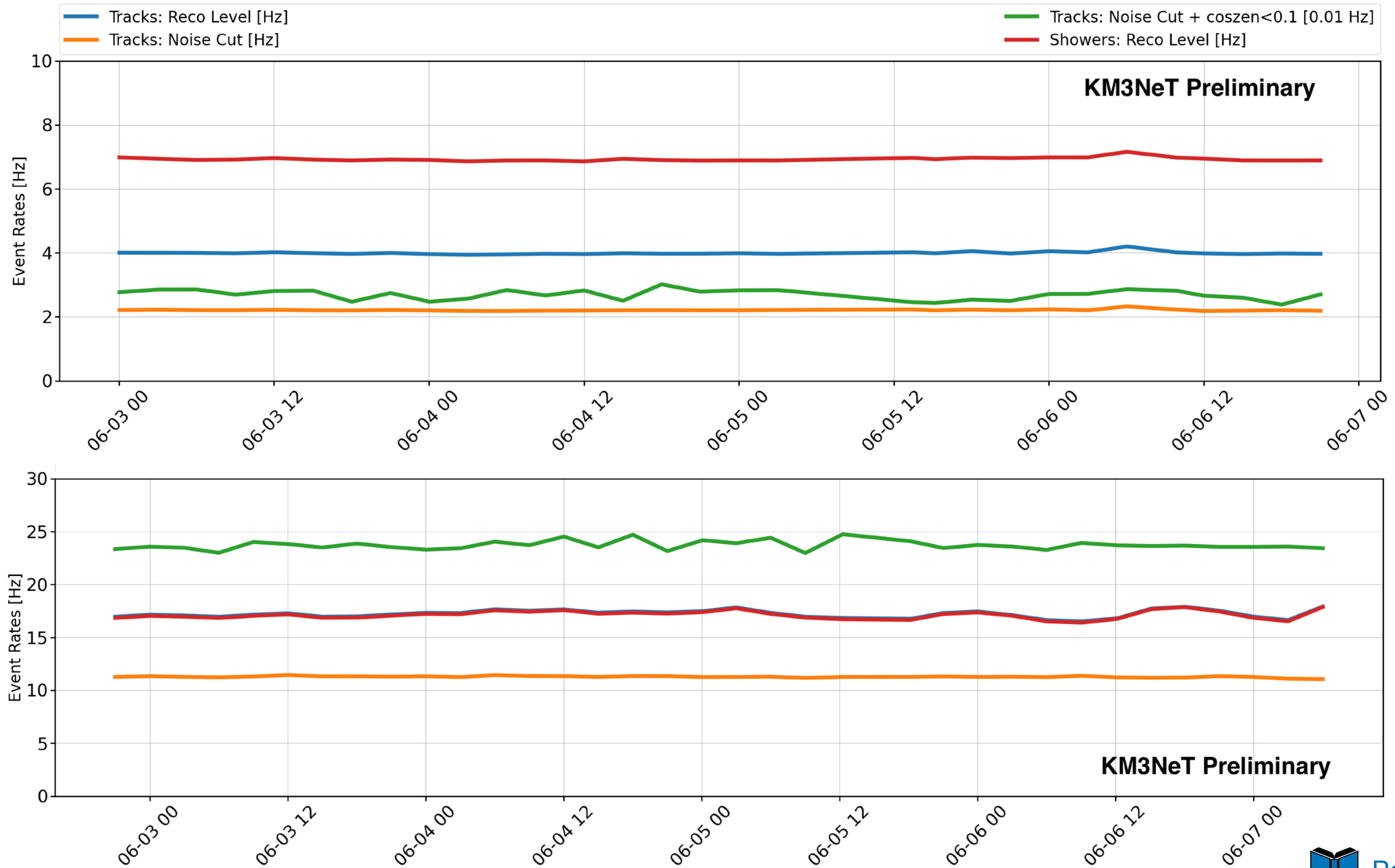


Online event rates

ARCA21

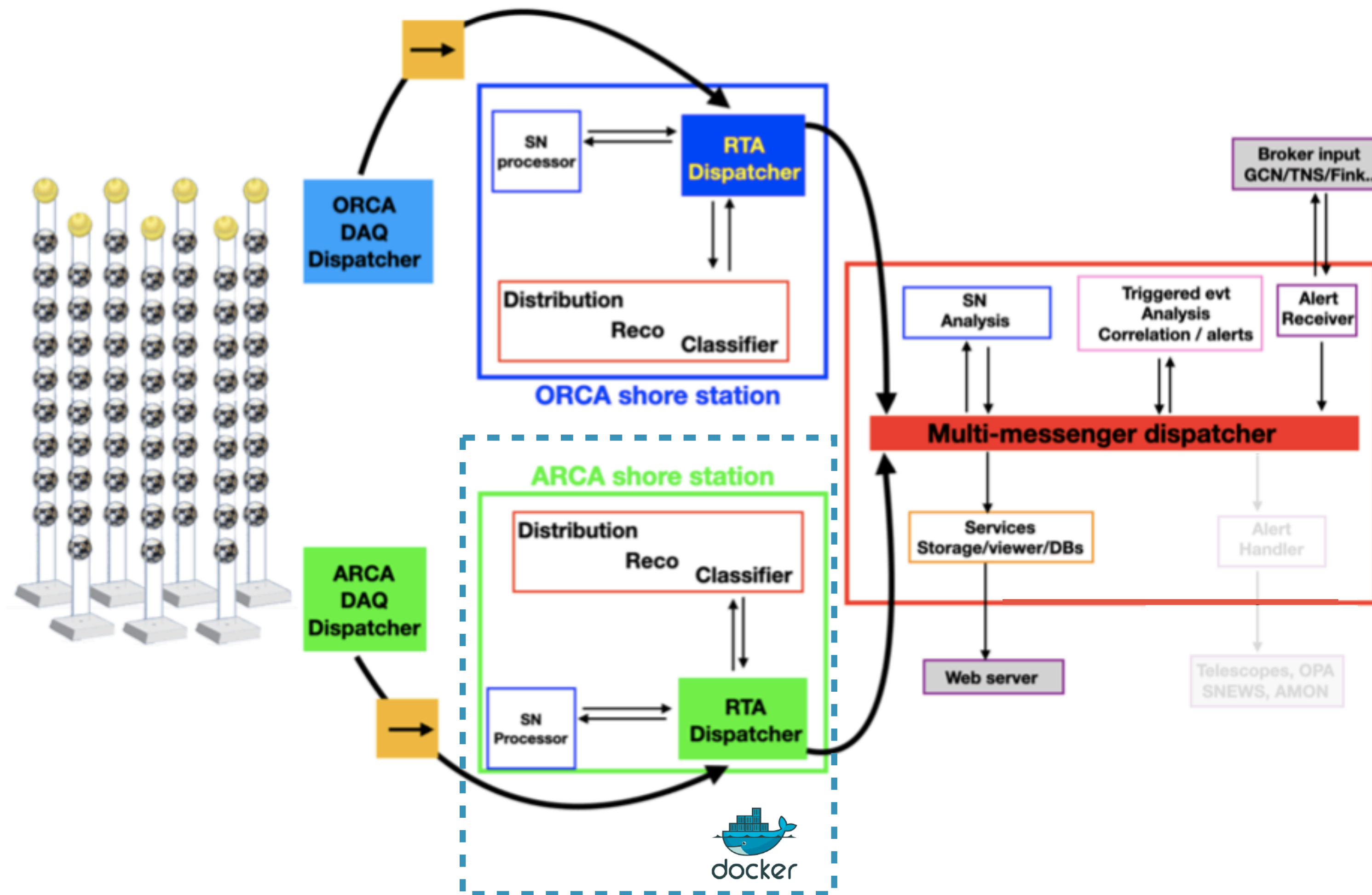


ORCA18



Events with poor quality of reconstruction are discarded after being processed

Online software architecture

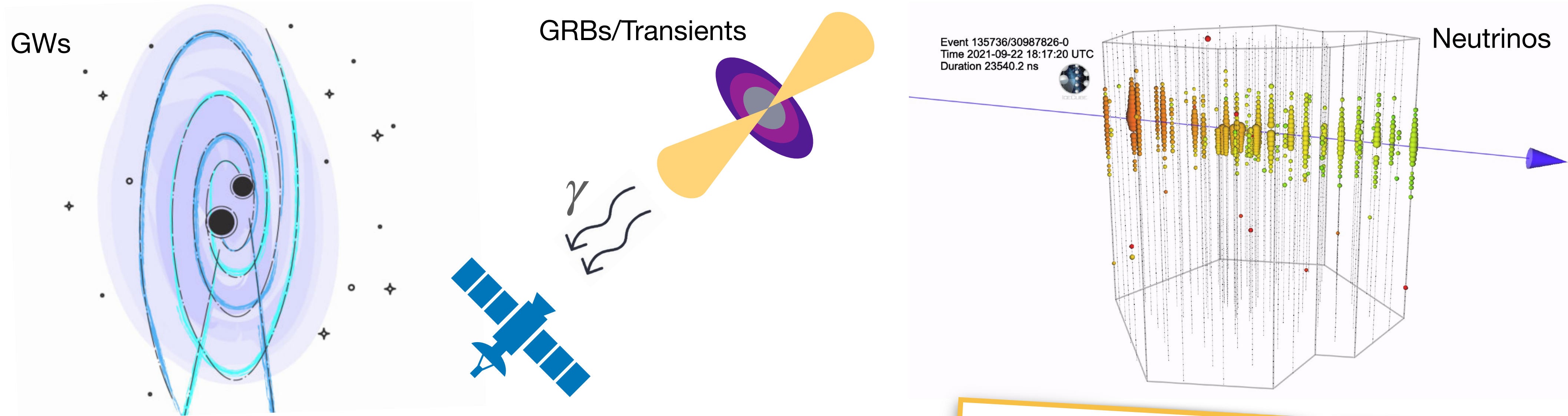


◆ Reception of external alerts and automatic follow-up of EM/GW alerts currently active ✓

Events reconstructed online are used to perform real-time analyses

◆ Events reconstructed in real-time (both as track and shower) and classified (μ/ν) via machine learning algorithms ✓

Analysis pipeline for MM alert follow-ups



Four kinds of **online analyses** are in place to look for temporal and spatial coincidences among the KM3NeT reconstructed events and either:

- ▶ GRBs;
- ▶ GW extended region;
- ▶ Neutrinos identified by IceCube;
- ▶ Transient events (e.g., flaring/variable objects).

 [PoS \(ICRC2023\) 1125](#), [PoS \(ICRC2023\) 1521](#)

In addition, a **pipeline for MeV neutrinos in coincidence with GWs** is also in place, that counts the number of coincidences within single DOMs in a sliding window of 0.5 s.  [PoS \(ICRC2023\) 1223](#)



- Current analyses consider **only track-like events (best angular resolution)**. Work is ongoing to include shower-like events as well.
- The event selection is mainly focused on **up-going events**. Progress is being made for including also downgoing events, to ensure a full sky coverage

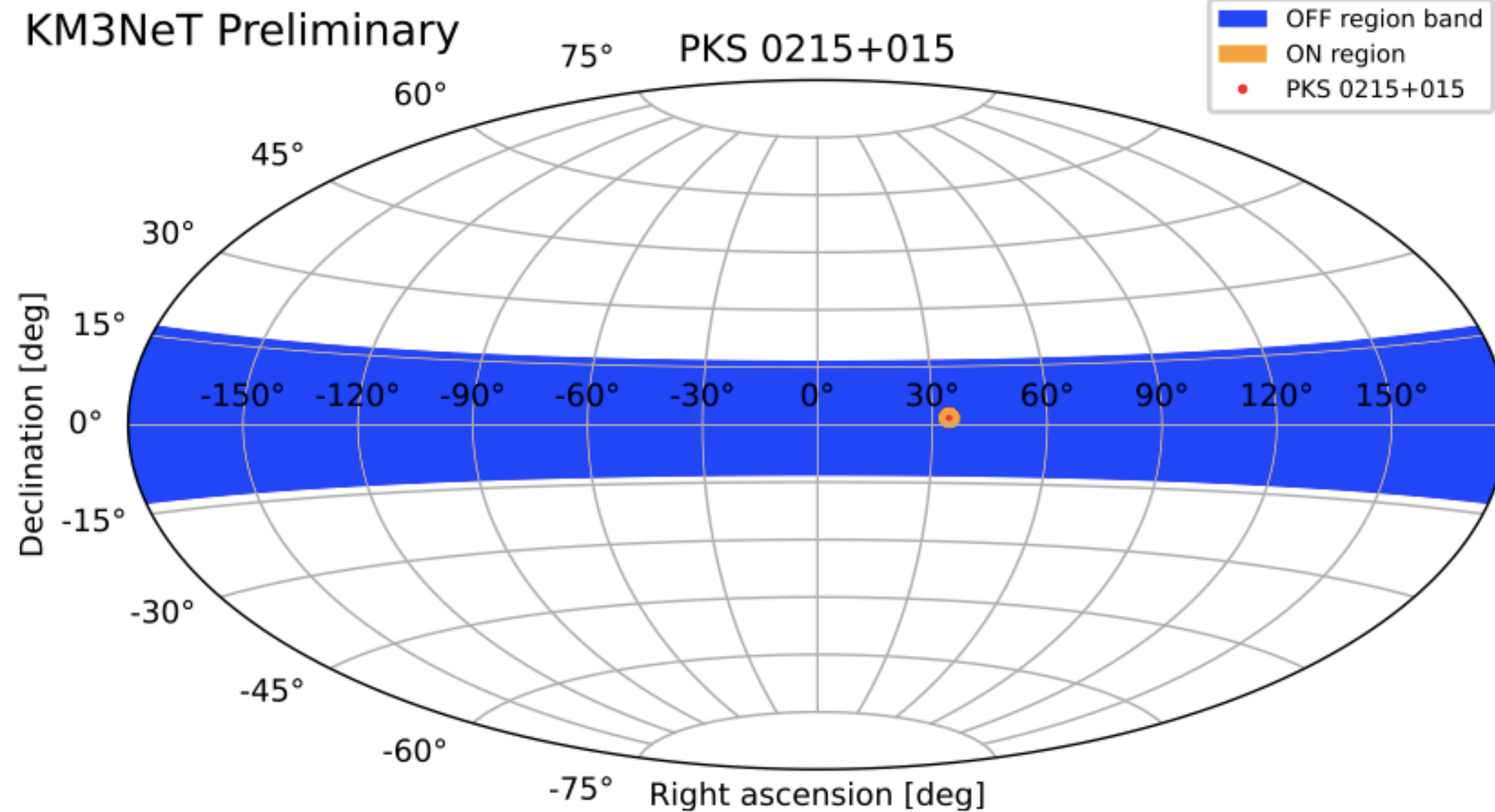
Analysis pipeline for MM alert follow-ups: ON/OFF technique

- Event selection optimised for each alert reducing the expected background to the minimum possible taking into account the shape of the Region of Interest (RoI). Basic cuts (on number of triggered hits, reco quality, energy, and track length) applied to reduce the background.
- Expected background is computed from an OFF region defined for each alert, using various days before the alert trigger time in a region with similar coverage in local coordinates as the ON region, where the signal is expected.
- Checks on the stability conditions during the ON and the OFF period ensure a stable data-taking flow

PoS (ICRC2023) 1521

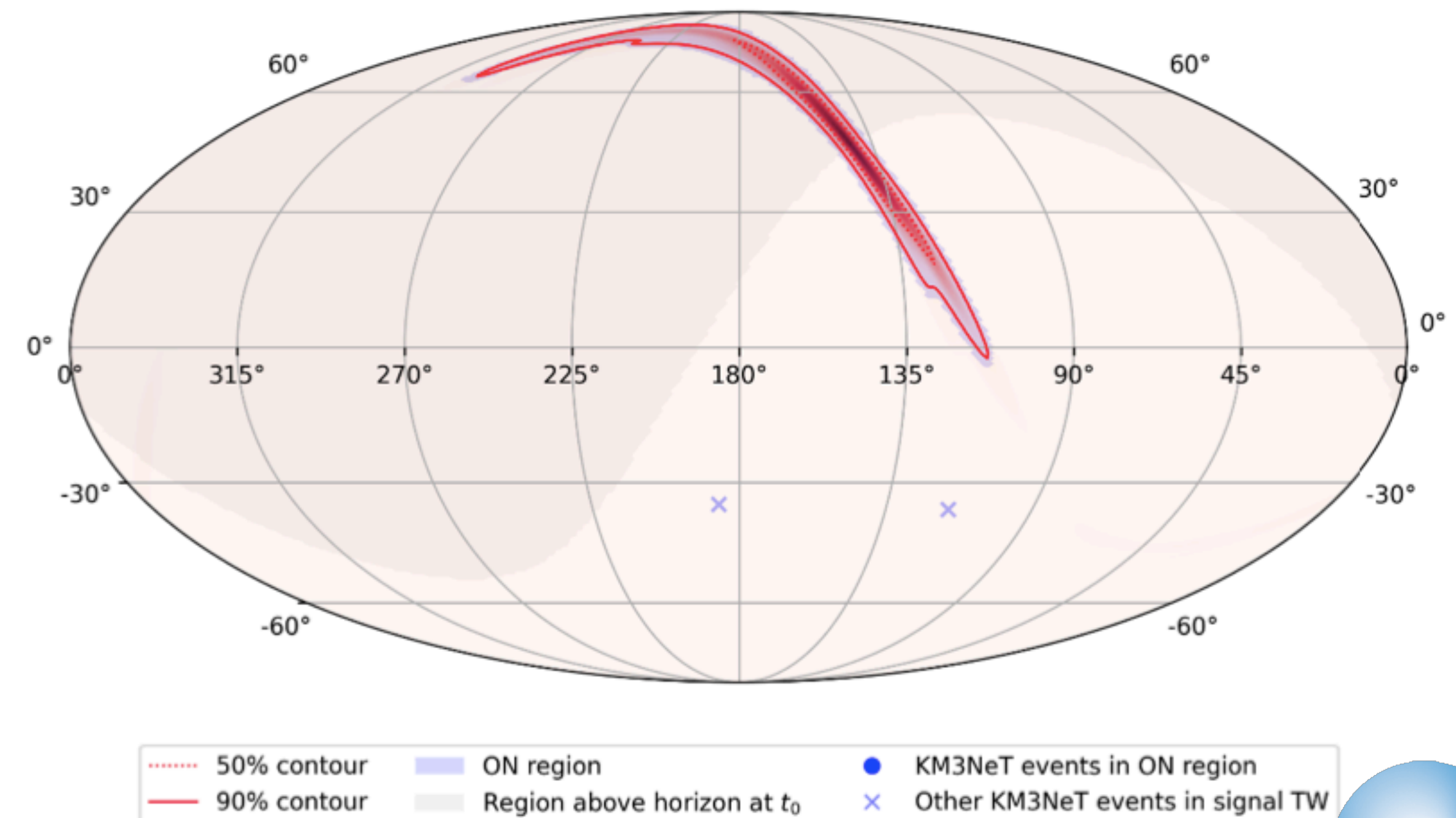
PKS 0215+015

(Potentially correlated with IC-220225A)

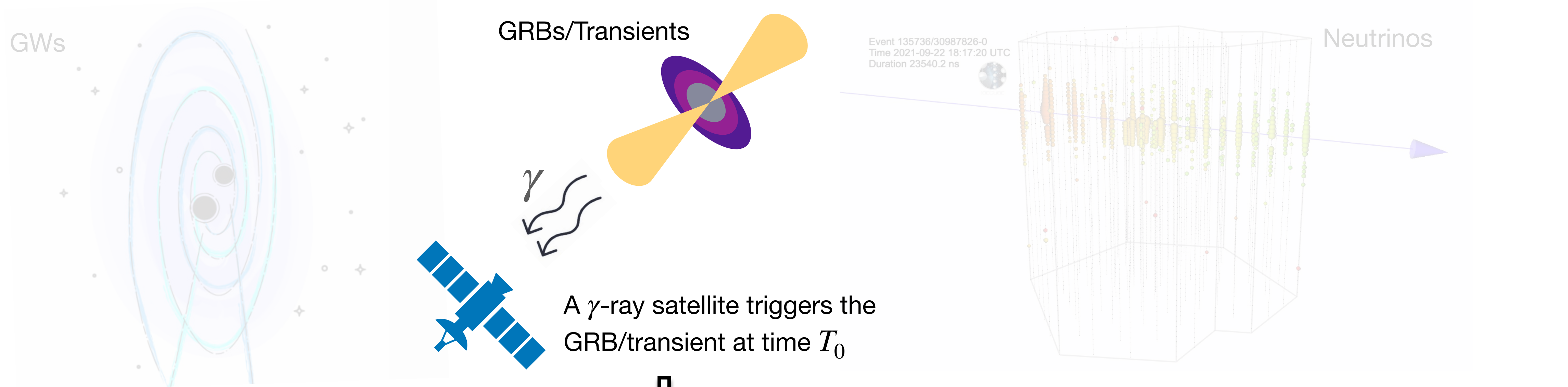


GW S230628ax

KM3NeT Preliminary



Analysis pipeline for MM alert follow-ups: temporal windows



GCN

Alert published to the Gamma-ray Coordinates Network (GCN)

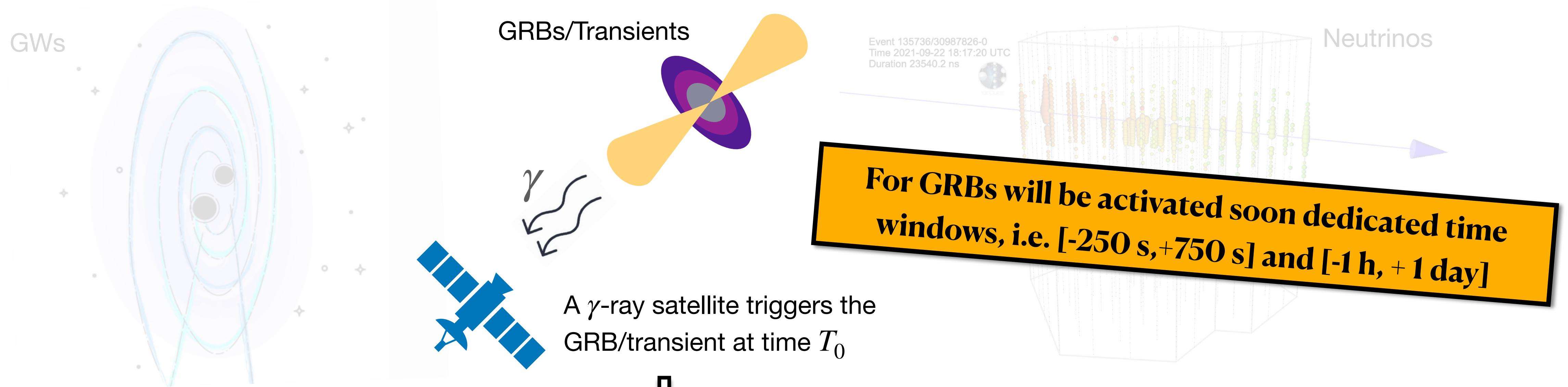
Automatic analysis pipeline runs with multiple iterations

↓ KM3NeT receive the external trigger (connection with the GCN broker)

... for different time windows



Analysis pipeline for MM alert follow-ups: temporal windows



GCN

Alert published to the Gamma-ray Coordinates Network (GCN)

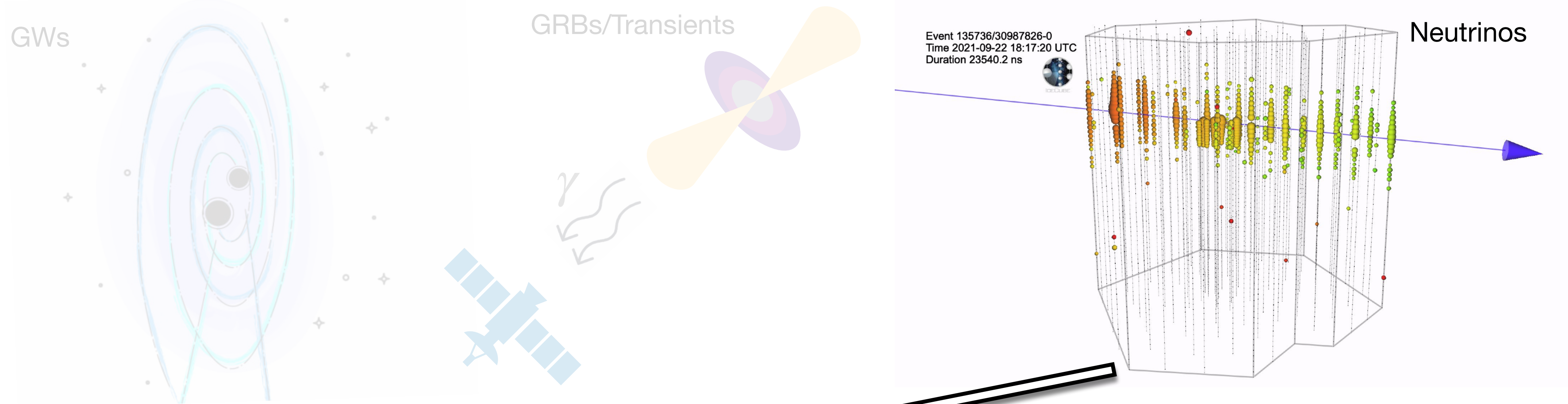
Automatic analysis pipeline runs with multiple iterations

KM3NeT receive the external trigger (connection with the GCN broker)

... for different time windows



Analysis pipeline for MM alert follow-ups: temporal windows



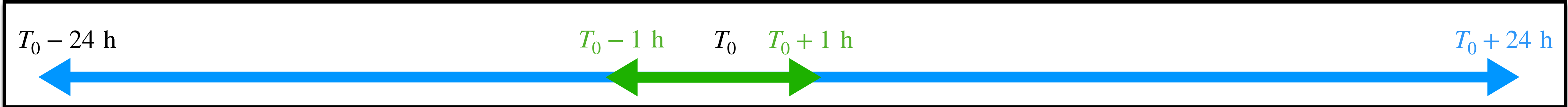
GCN

Alert published to the Gamma-ray Coordinates Network (GCN)

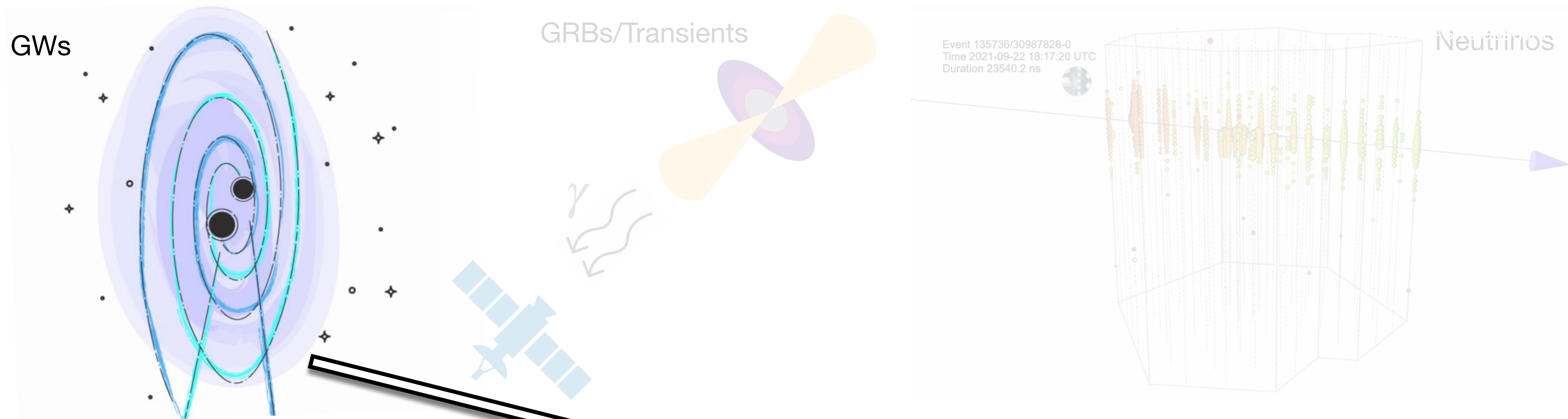
Automatic analysis pipeline runs with multiple iterations

↓ KM3NeT receive the external trigger (connection with the GCN broker)

... for different time windows



Analysis pipeline for MM alert follow-ups: temporal windows



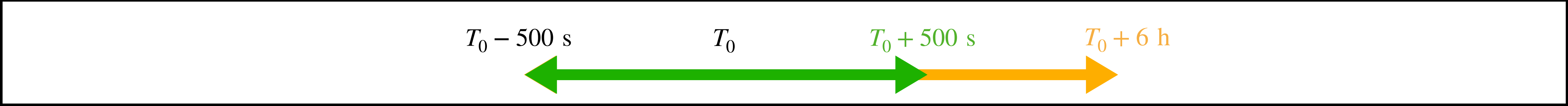
GCN

Alert published to the Gamma-ray Coordinates Network (GCN)

Automatic analysis pipeline runs with multiple iterations

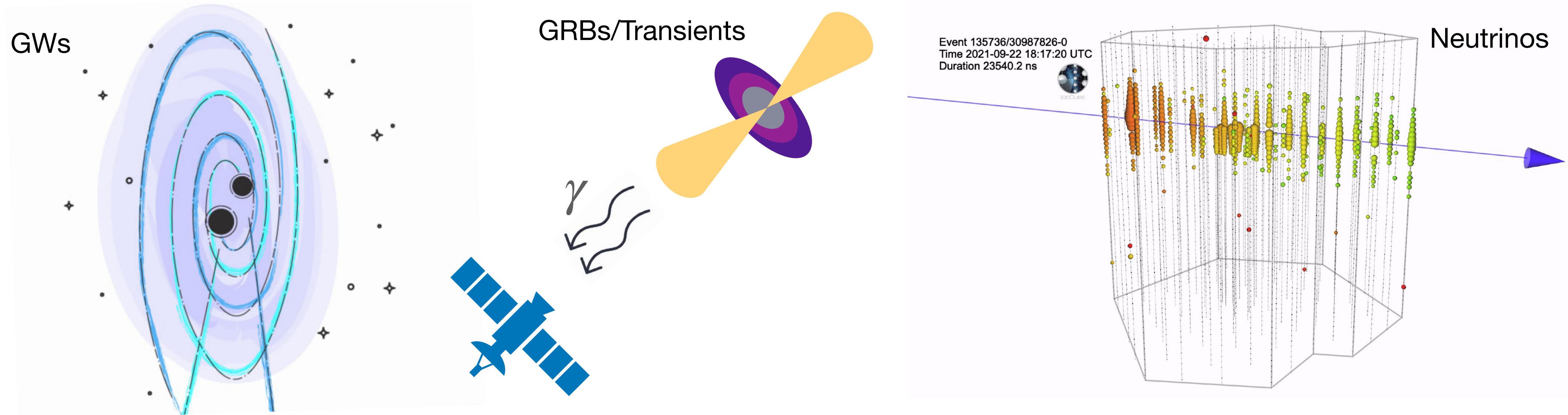
↓ KM3NeT receive the external trigger (connection with the GCN broker)

... for different time windows



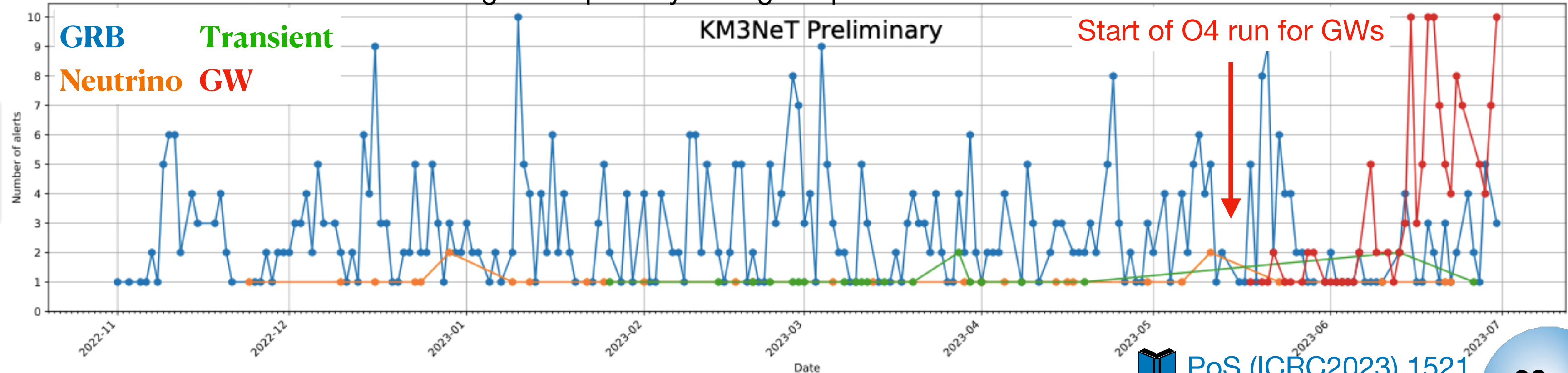
PoS (ICRC2023) 1125, PoS (ICRC2023) 1521

Analysis pipeline for MM alert follow-ups: temporal windows



From November 2022 to June 2023, ~300 alerts from the up-going sky have been processed: 153 GRBs, 106 in coincidence with GW candidates, 16 with neutrinos and 6 with other transients

Rate of incoming alerts per day during the period November 2022 to June 2023



No significant excess has been found in any of the analyses performed!

The online follow-up of GRB 221009A

- Almost one year ago, the **brightest long GRB** ever detected was observed, relatively close to us ($z \sim 0.15$, corresponding to 2.4 billion light-years away), at 13:16.59 UT
- This event produced the **most energetic GRB photon ever seen by Fermi LAT** (ATel #15656), that of **99 GeV**
- LHAASO during 2000 sec after the GRB trigger detected **photons up to 18 TeV, highest energies ever detected from a GRB** (GCN #32677)

```
TITLE: GCN CIRCULAR
NUMBER: 32741
SUBJECT: GRB 221009A: search for neutrinos with KM3NeT
DATE: 22/10/13 18:57:37 GMT
FROM: Damien Dornic at CPPM,France <dornic@cppm.in2p3.fr>
```

KM3NeT GCN Circular 32741

The KM3NeT Collaboration (<https://www.km3net.org/>) reports:

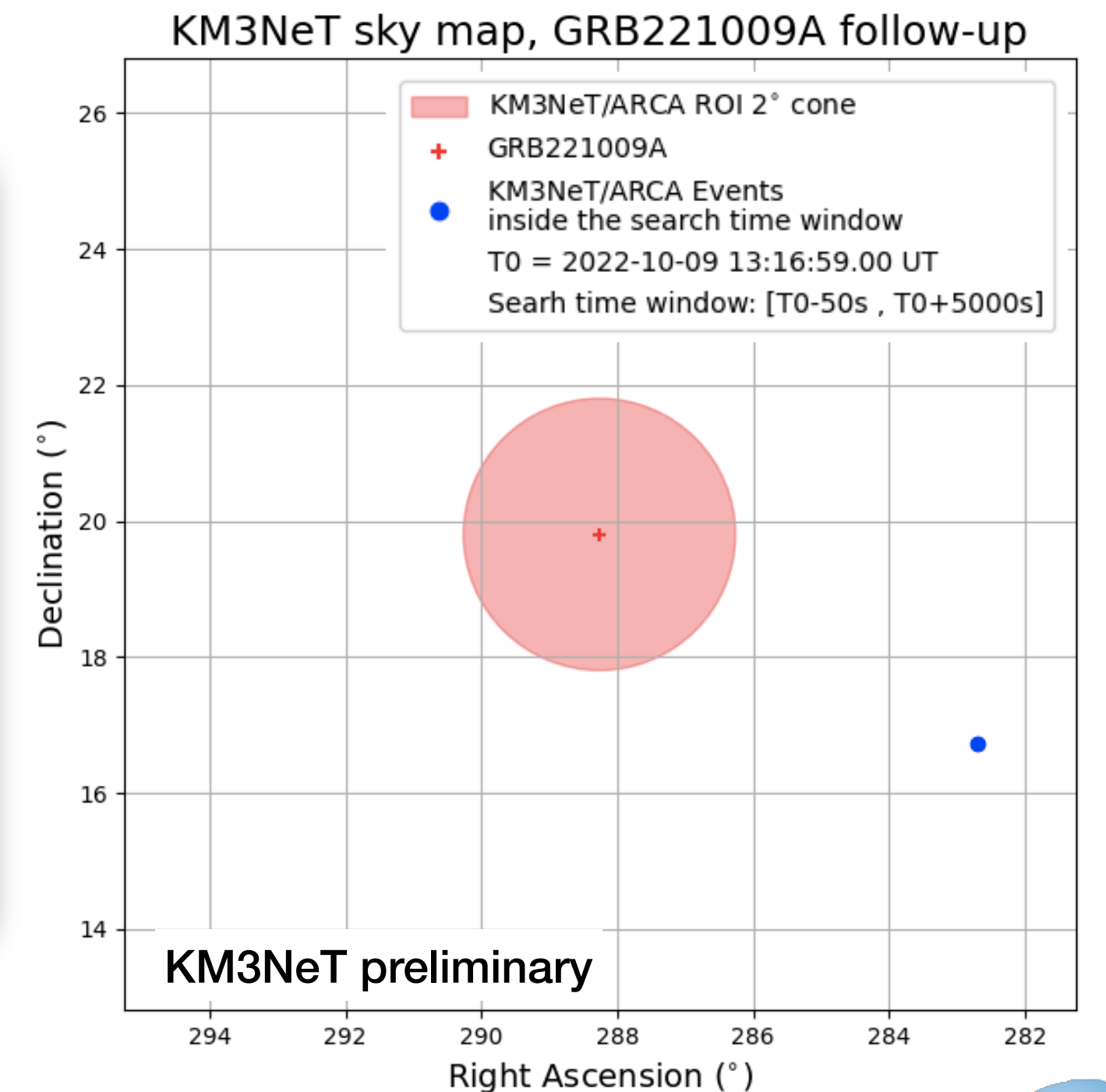
Using the data from the online fast processing chain, the KM3NeT Collaboration has performed a dedicated search for track-like muon neutrino events arriving from the direction of GRB 221009A (Dichiara et al. GCN 32632 (Swift); Veres et al. GCN 32636 (Fermi-GBM)). The search covers the time range of [T0-50s, T0+5000s], with T0 being the trigger time reported by Fermi-GBM (T0=2022-10-09 13:16:59.00 UTC), during which both KM3NeT detectors were collecting good quality data. However, the GRB location was above the KM3NeT horizon (mean elevation of about -40deg) during the search time window, significantly reducing the point-like source sensitivity. In both detectors, zero events were observed in the search window, while $o(0.1)$ were expected from the background. The online fast processing uses preliminary calibrations and detector alignment, which will be superseded in a future elaborated analysis.

A parallel search has been performed in the MeV range (Eur.Phys.J.C 82 (2022) 4, 317) without any significant neutrino coincidence.

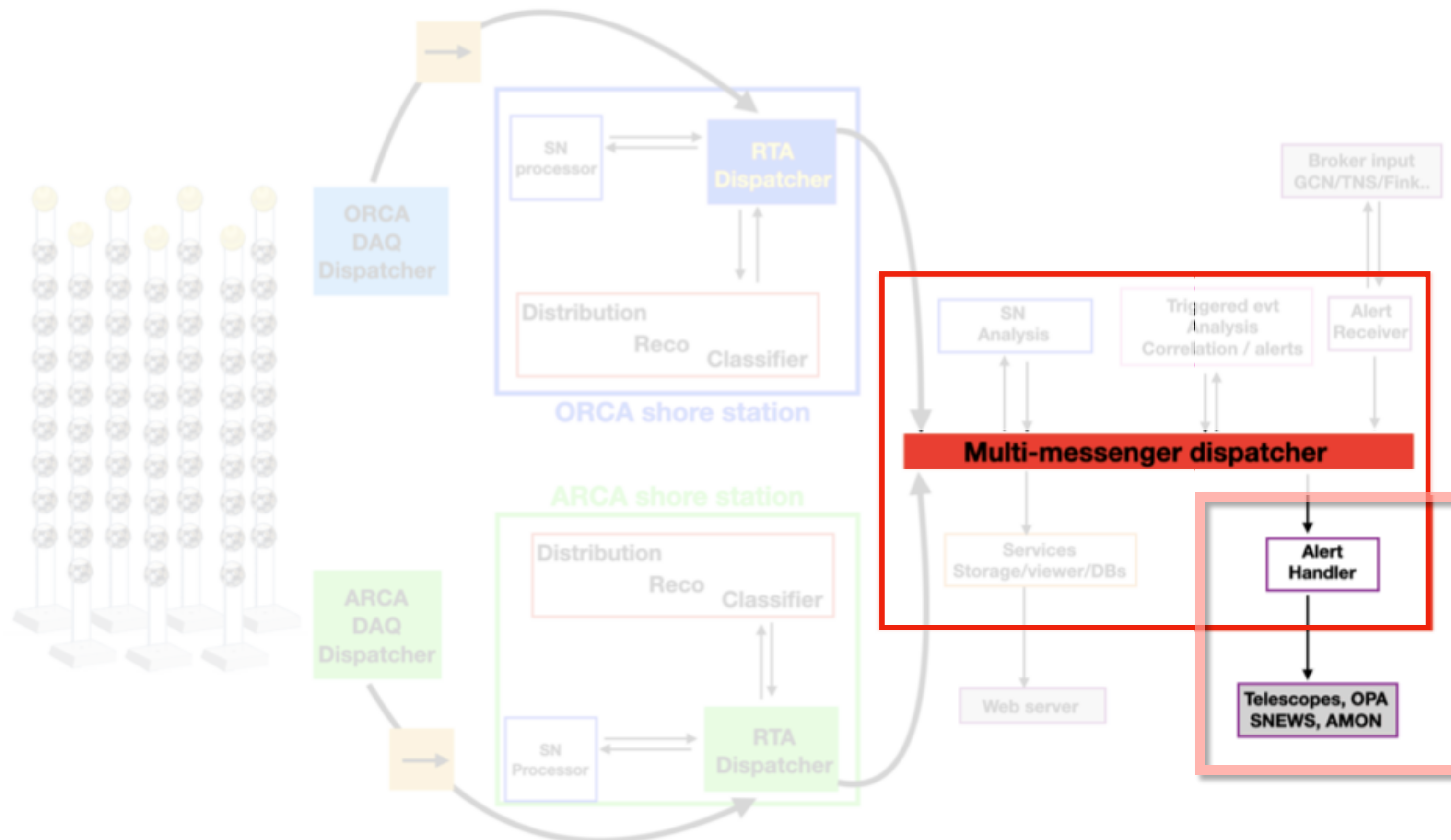
KM3NeT is a large undersea (Mediterranean Sea) infrastructure hosting two neutrino detectors, sensitive to burst of supernova neutrinos in the MeV range and to astrophysical neutrinos in the GeV-PeV energy range: ARCA at high energy and ORCA at low energy. A total of 21 and 11 detection lines are currently in operation in ARCA and ORCA, respectively.

No events found in the signal region!

For refined follow-up of GRB 221009A with KM3NeT ARCA and ORCA (offline analysis), see  [PoS \(ICRC2023\) 1503](#)



Online software architecture



Still in progress:

- Implementation of the neutrino selection for the alert sending
- Alert sending program

Summary

- The next generation neutrino telescope KM3NeT (ORCA + ARCA) is under construction in the Mediterranean Sea
- KM3NeT/ARCA (in Sicily, Italy) is designed for the detection of high-energy neutrinos (from ~ 100 GeV to PeV), thus is optimized for neutrino astronomy & multimessenger studies
- First string is operating since more than 6 years
- ARCA and ORCA are taking data now with 21 and 18 strings, respectively
- Online multimessenger analysis framework for KM3NeT in progress and already operative
- Automatic online analyses in place to look for temporal and spatial coincidences among the KM3NeT reconstructed events and GRBs, GW extended regions, neutrinos identified by IceCube, transient events
- A pipeline for MeV neutrinos in coincidence with GWs is also in place, that counts the number of coincidences within single DOMs in a sliding window of 0.5 s
- More than 300 online analyses performed so far (mainly after GRB external triggers); no significant excess has been found in any of the analyses performed.

Summary

- The next generation neutrino telescope KM3NeT (ORCA + ARCA) is under construction in the Mediterranean Sea
- KM3NeT/ARCA (in Sicily, Italy) is designed for the detection of high-energy neutrinos (from ~ 100 GeV to PeV), thus is optimized for neutrino astronomy & multimessenger studies

- First string is operating since more than 6 years

- ARCA and ORCA

- Online multimessenger

KM3NeT has started to play his role in the field of the real-time multimessenger astronomy!

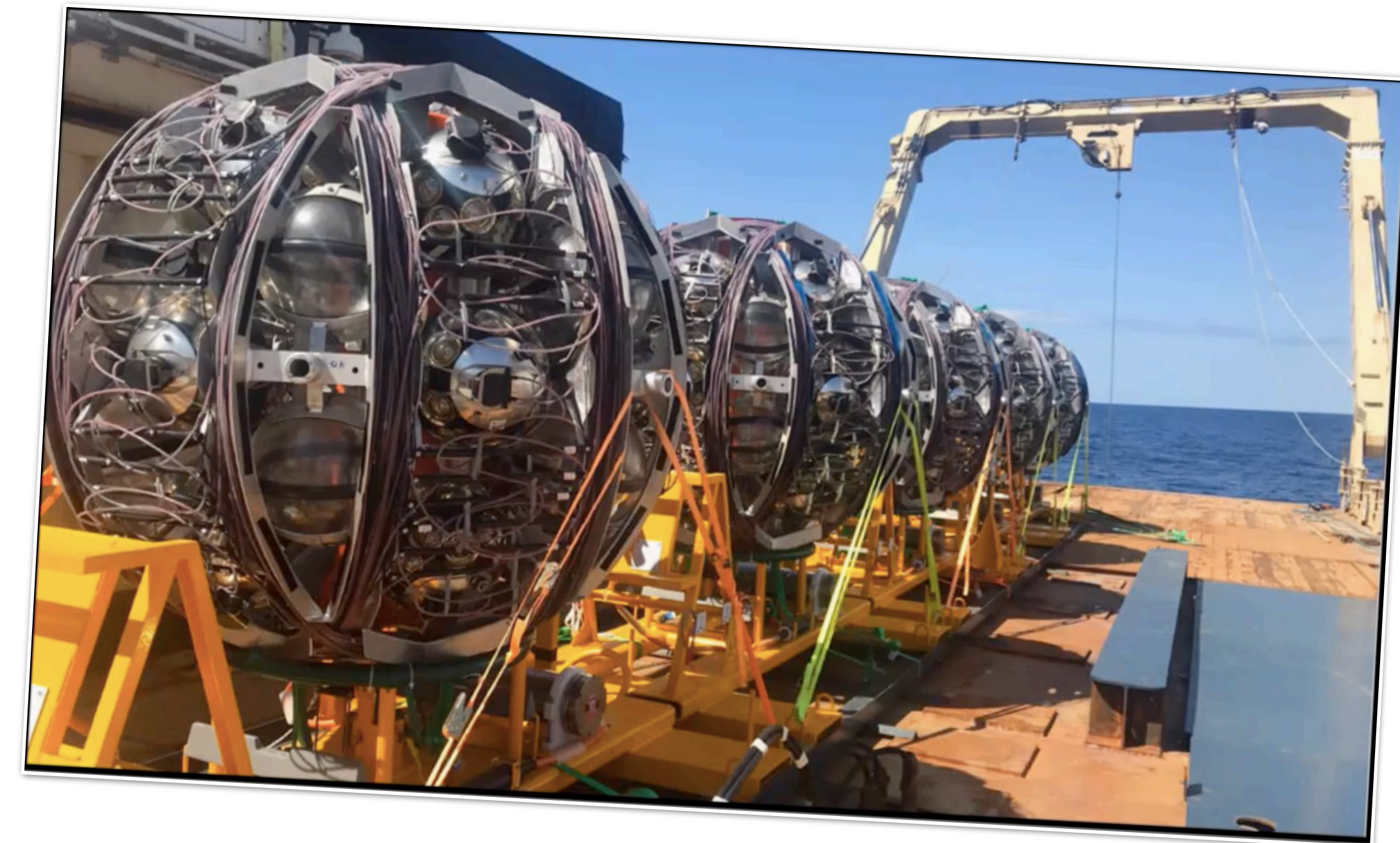
- Automatic online analyses in place to look for temporal and spatial coincidences among the KM3NeT reconstructed events and GRBs, GW extended regions, neutrinos identified by IceCube, ...

Stay tuned ...

- A pipeline for MeV neutrinos in coincidence with GWs is also in place, that counts the number of coincidences within single DOMs in a sliding window of 0.5 s

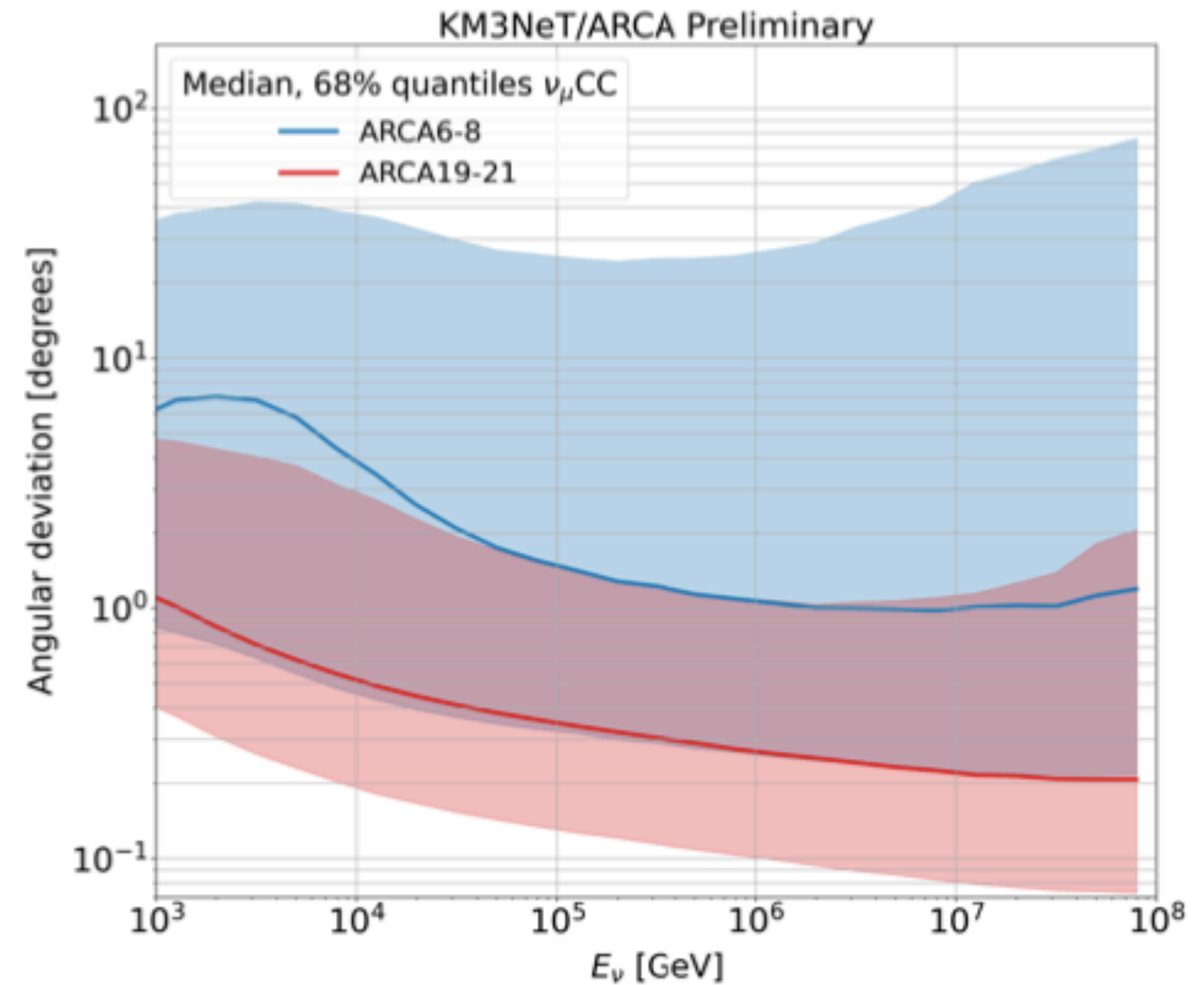
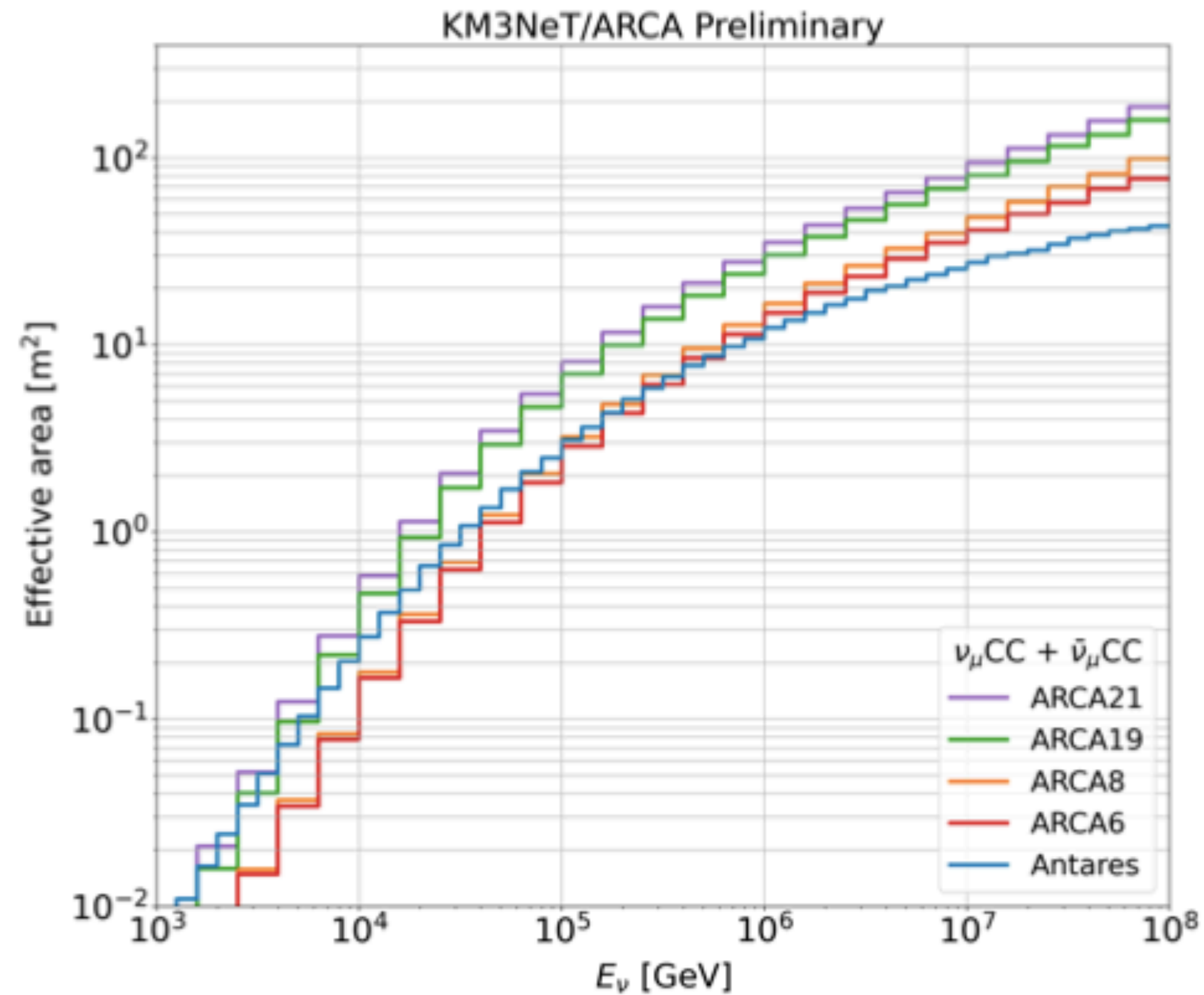
- More than 300 online analyses performed so far (mainly after GRB external triggers); no significant excess has been found in any of the analyses performed.

Thank you for your attention!



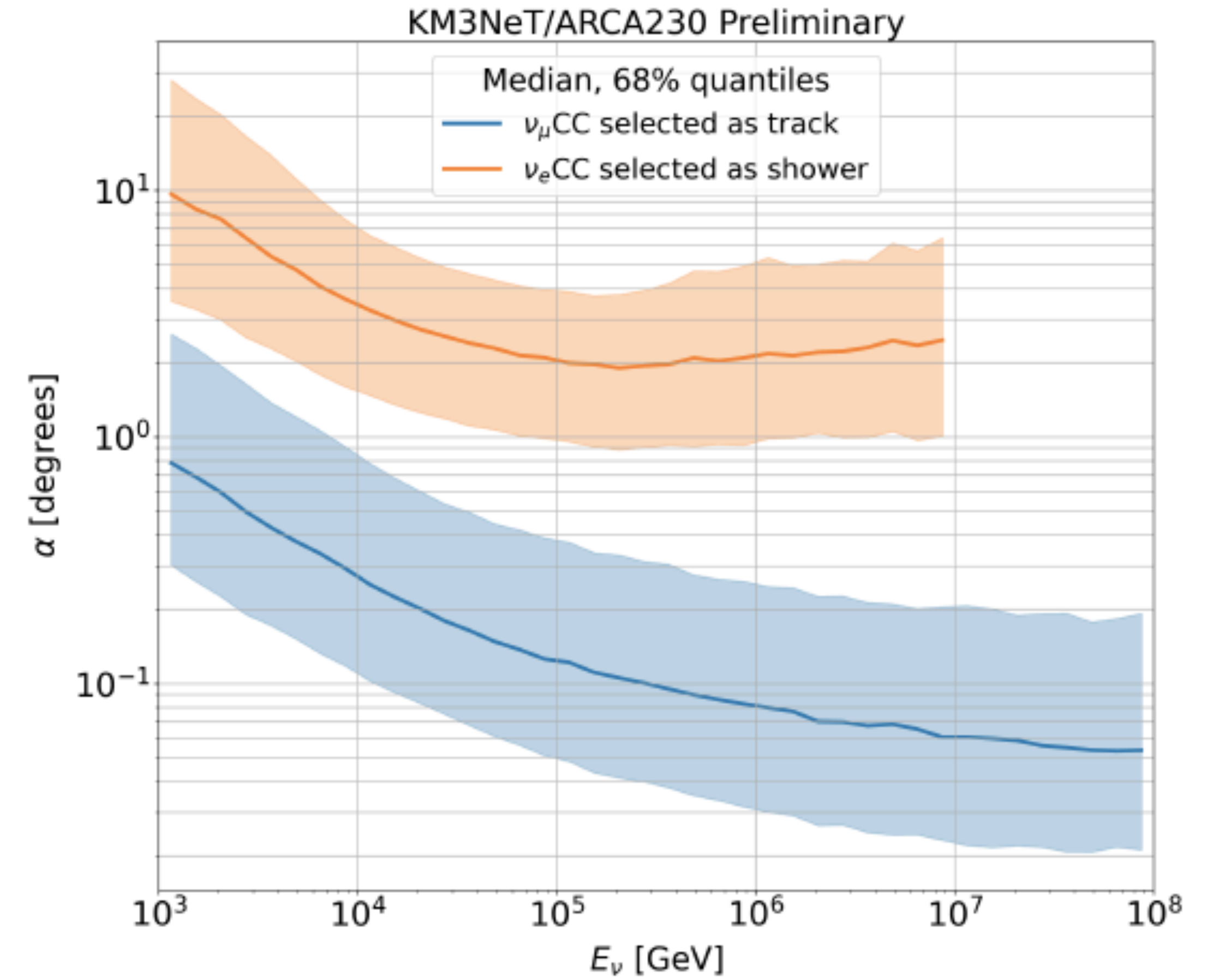
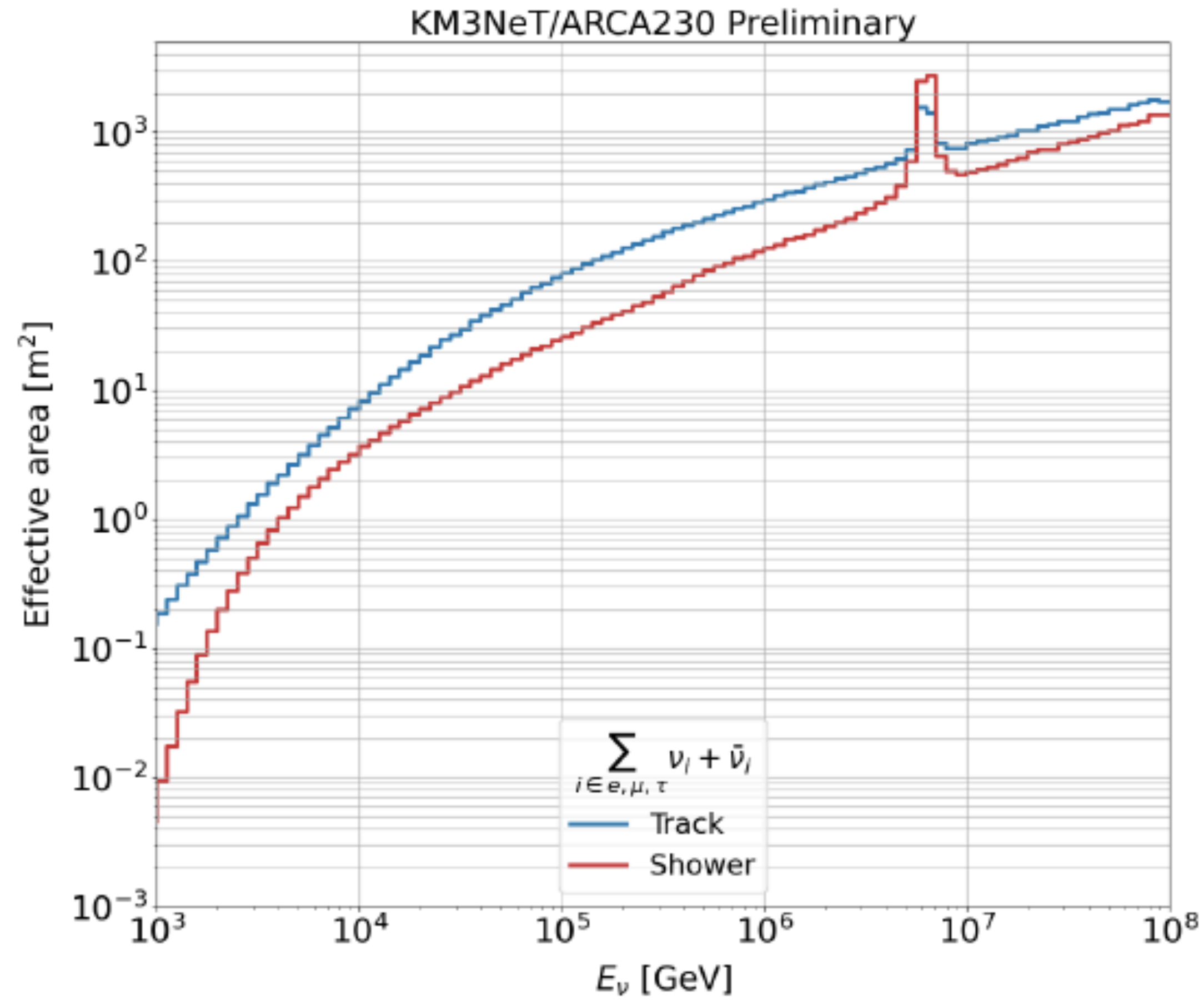
Backup

KM3NeT/ARCA performances



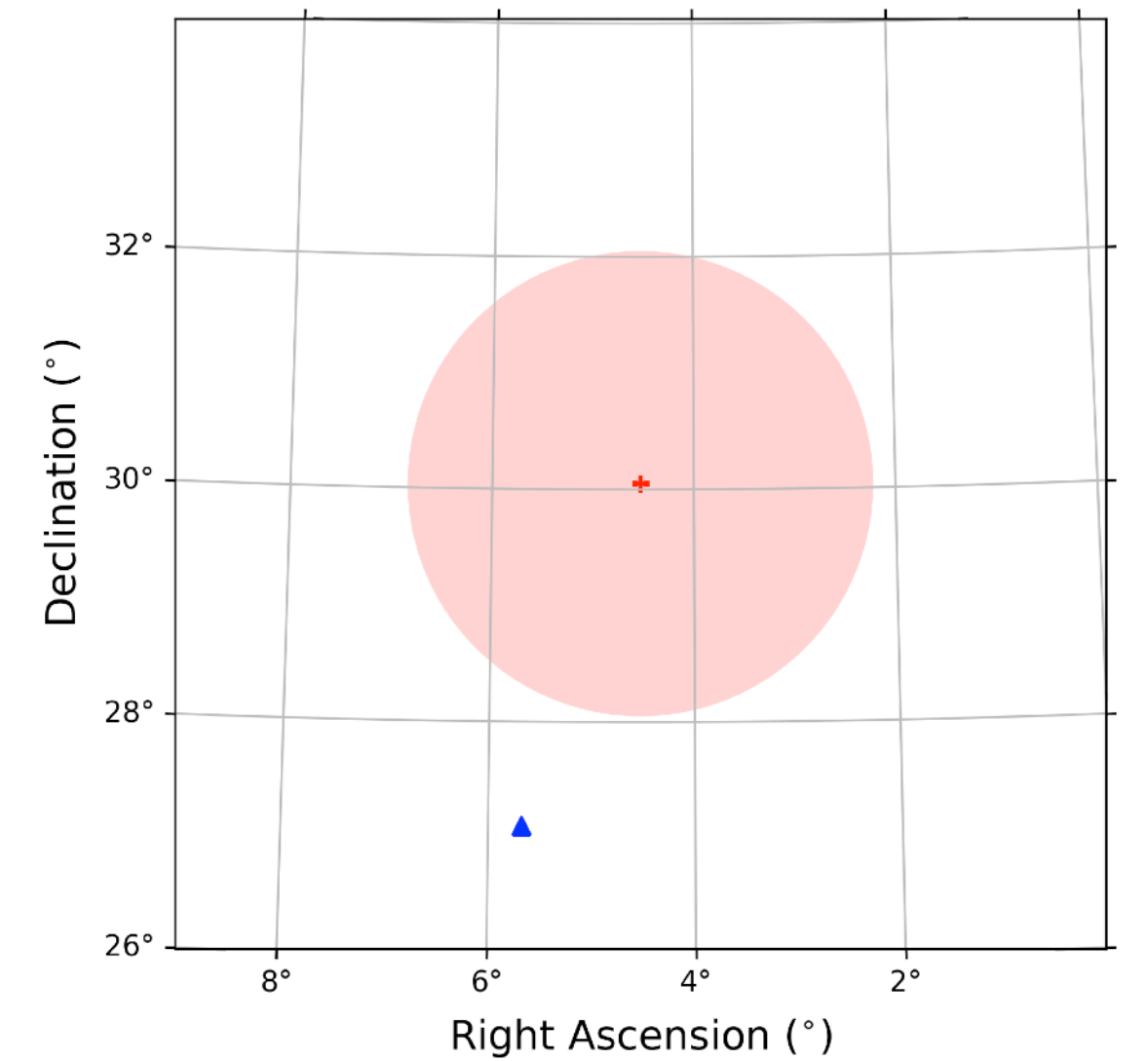
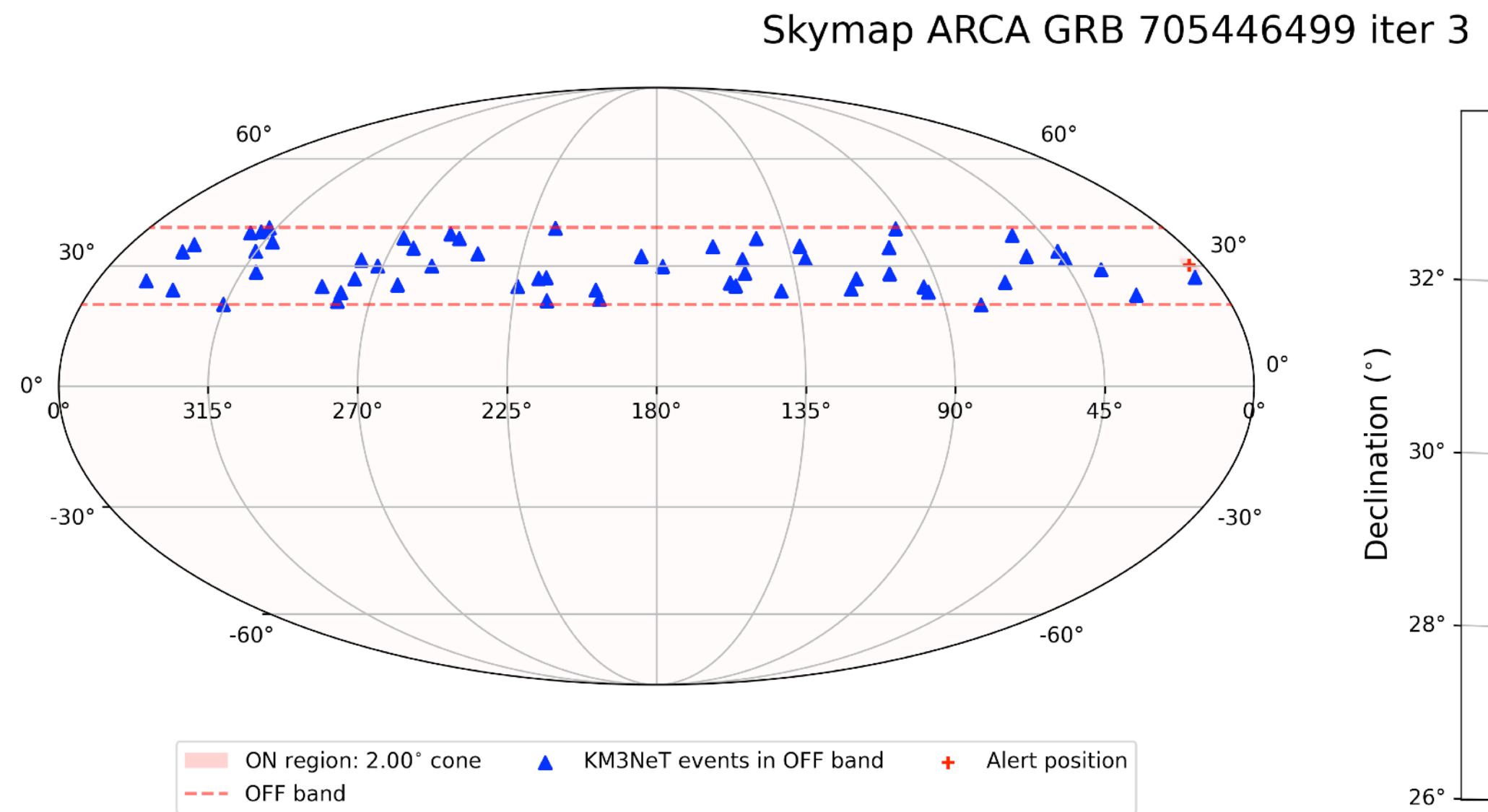
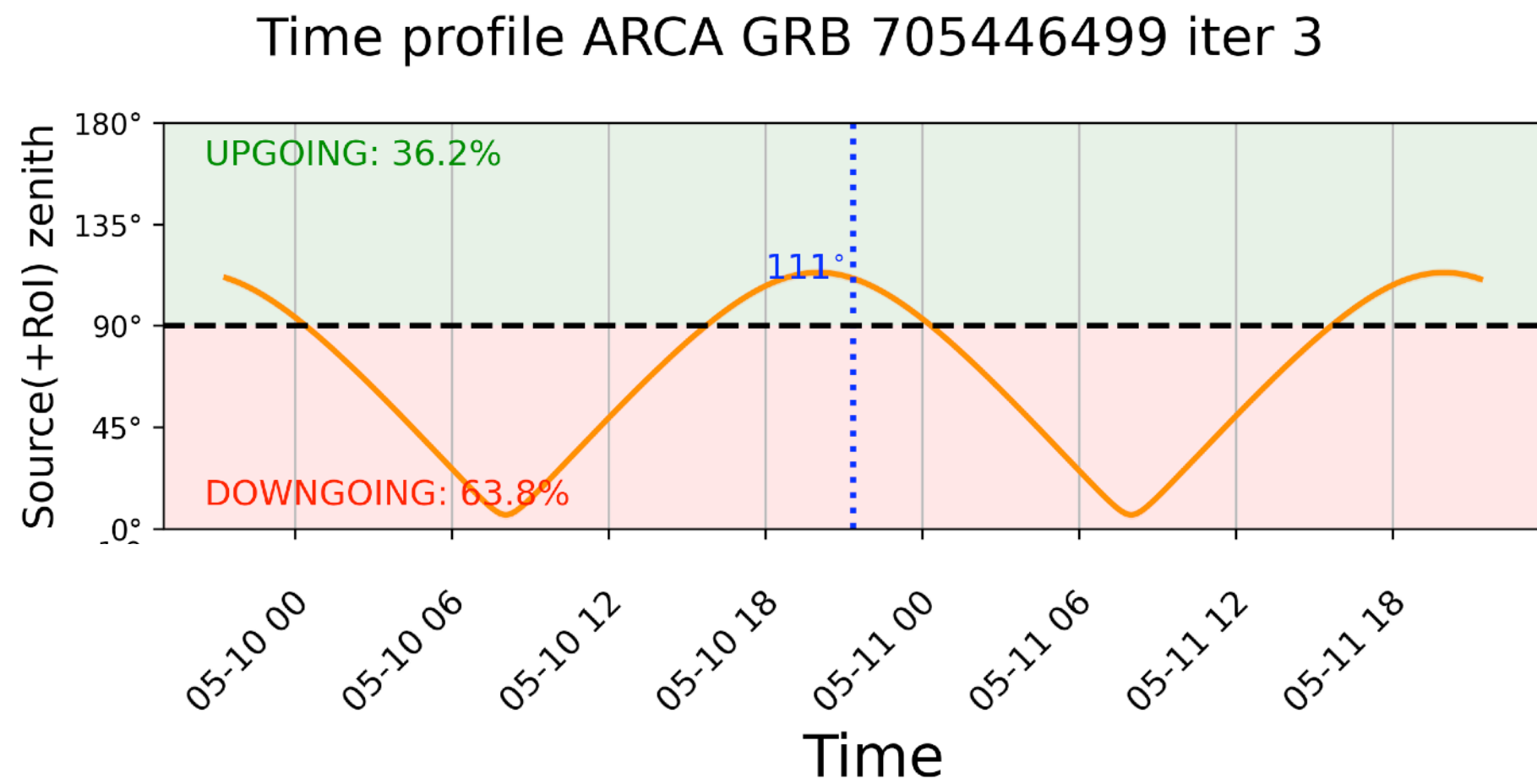
The **ARCA6-8** period reaches an angular deviation of $\sim 1^\circ$ at 100 PeV while the **ARCA19-21** period already reaches $\sim 0.2^\circ$. For the full detector this is expected to improve towards $\sim 0.06^\circ$.

KM3NeT/ARCA performances



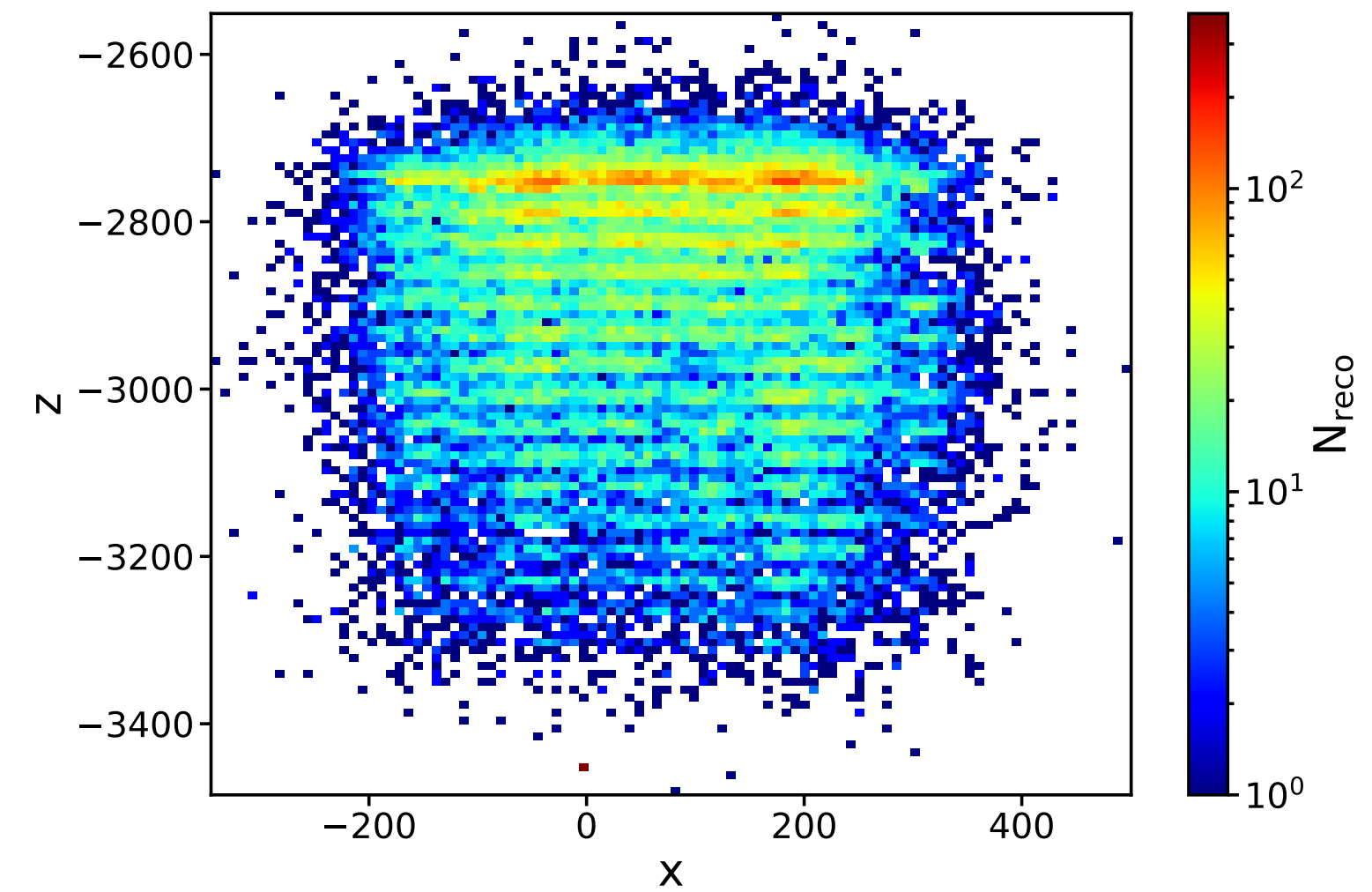
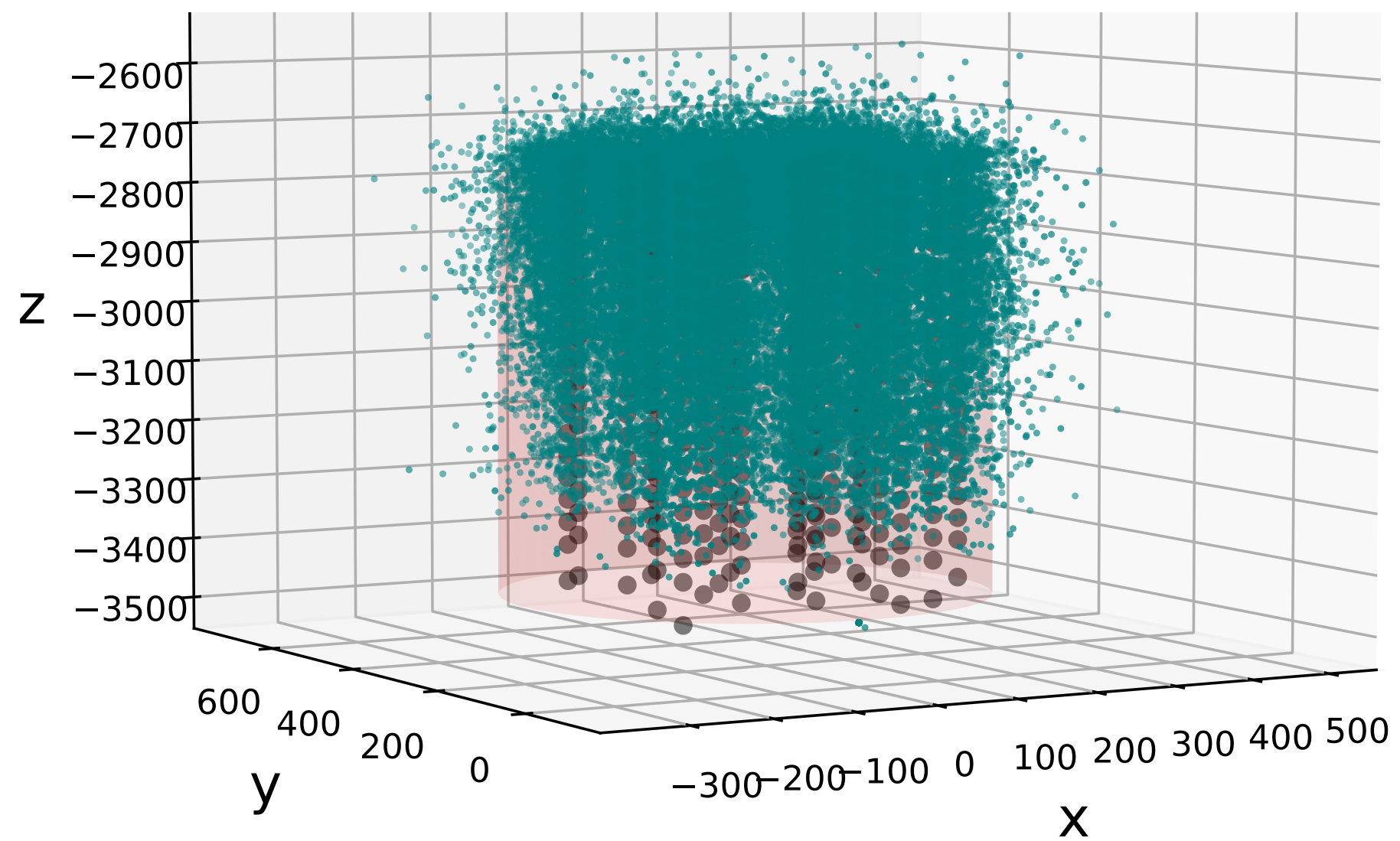
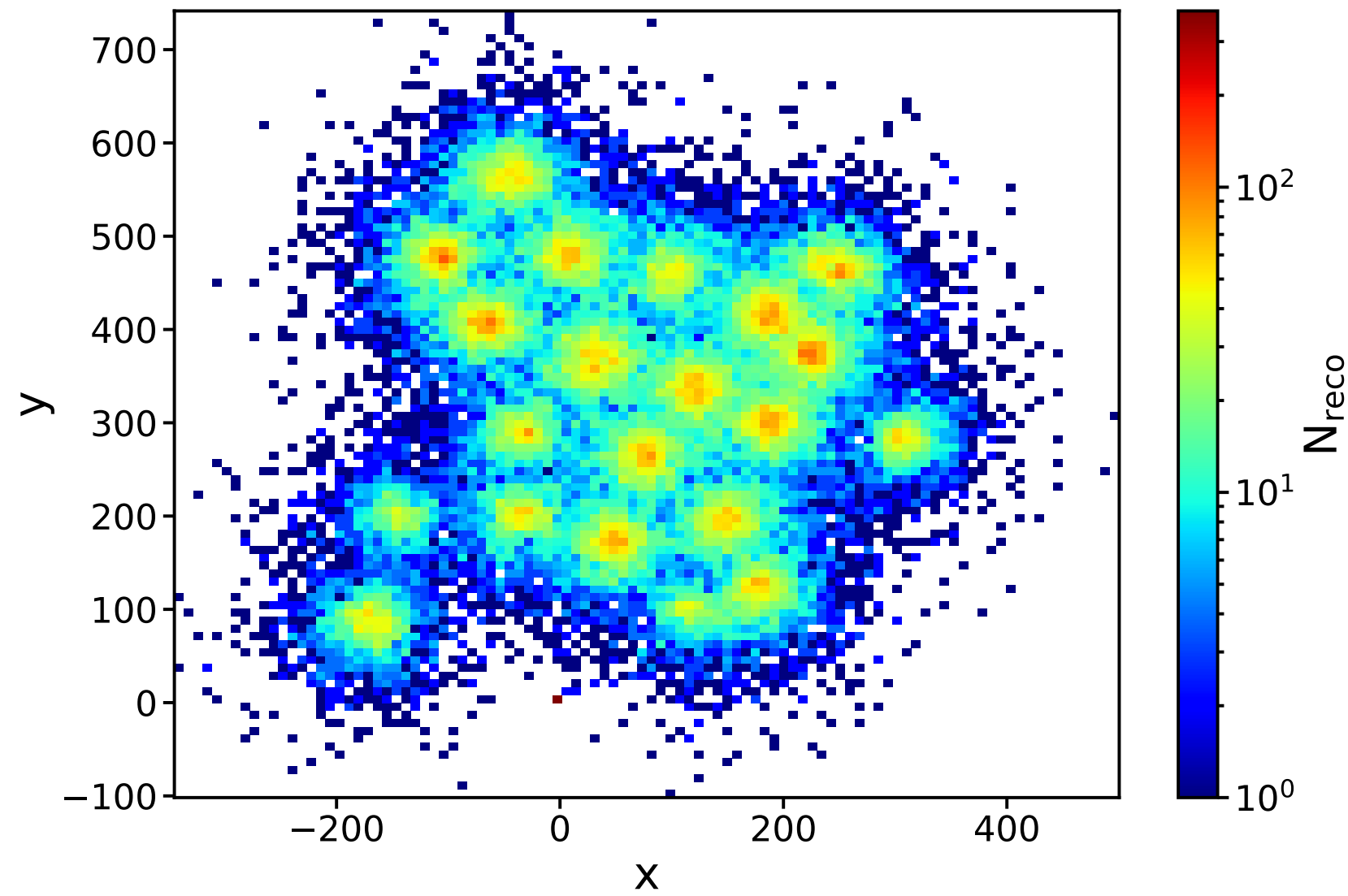
Monitoring of the GRB real-time analysis

Date Event: 2023-05-10 21:21:34.01
<https://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/other/705446499.fermi>

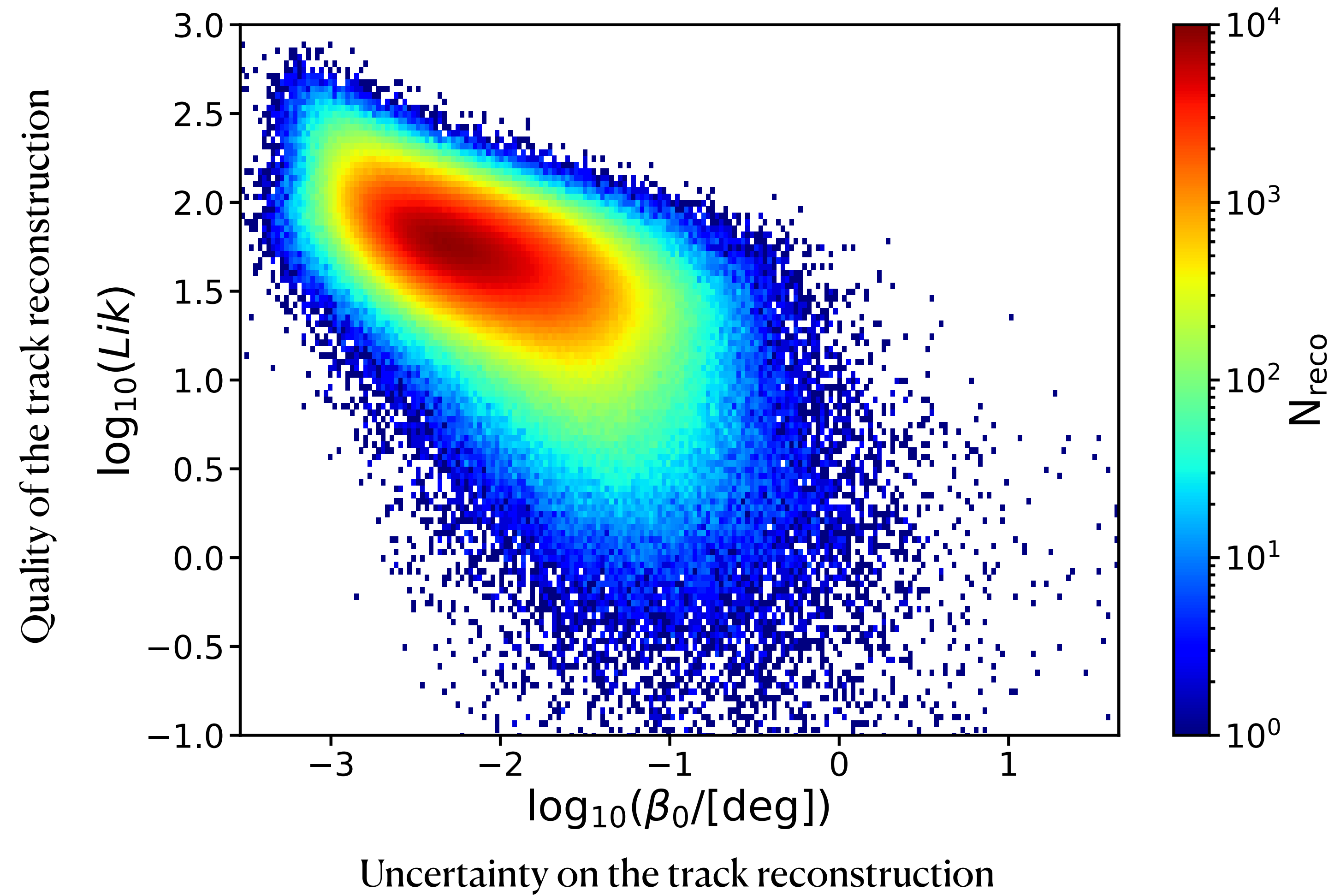


Events reconstructed in real-time

Reconstructed vertexes



Events reconstructed in real-time



GRB real-time analysis in KM3NeT

Basic cuts (on number of triggered hits, reco quality, energy, and track length) applied to reduce the background

ON/OFF technique

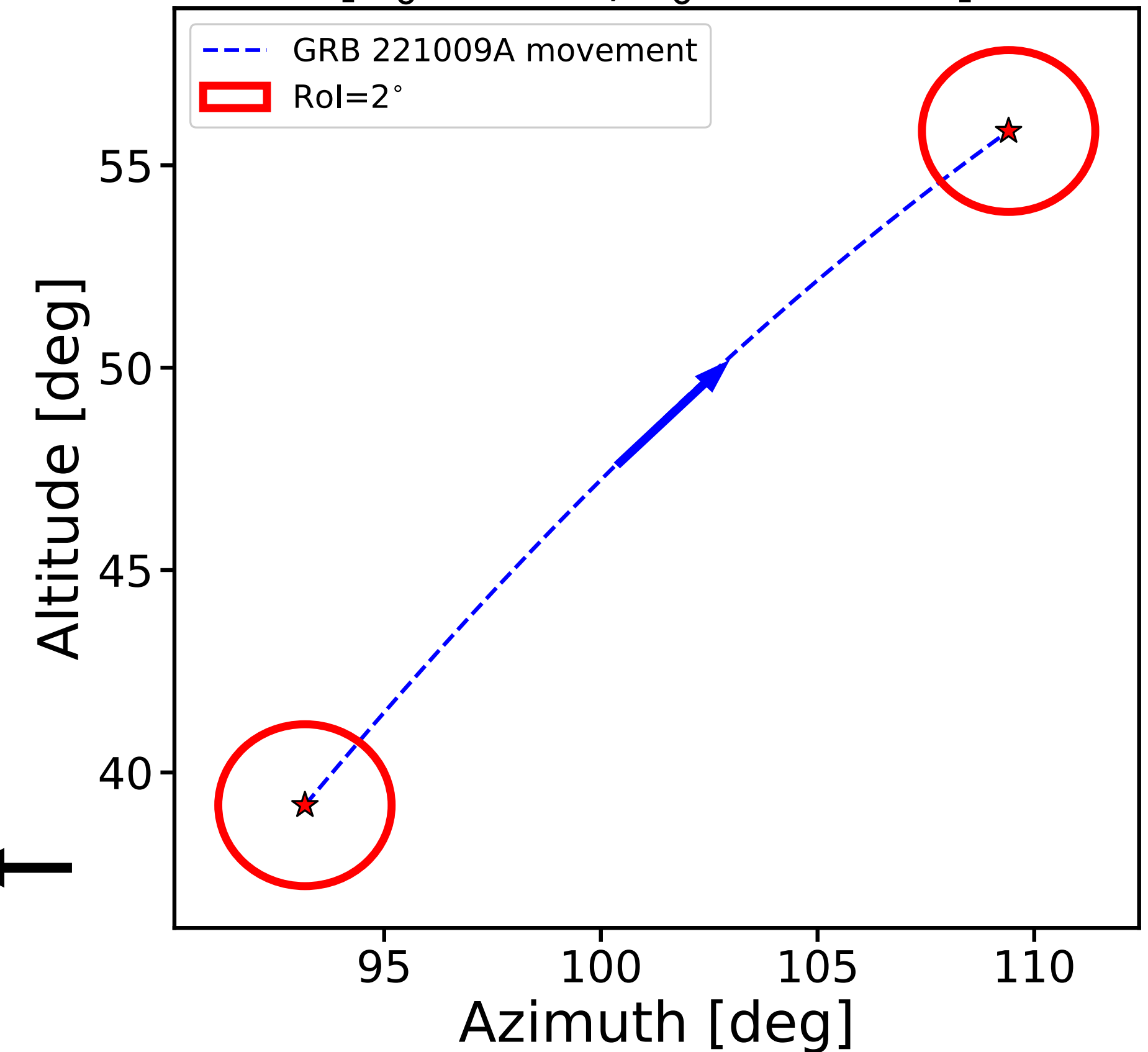
OFF region: declination band for background

ON region: cone centered at the source position

$$\alpha = \max[2^\circ, \text{error position GRB}]$$

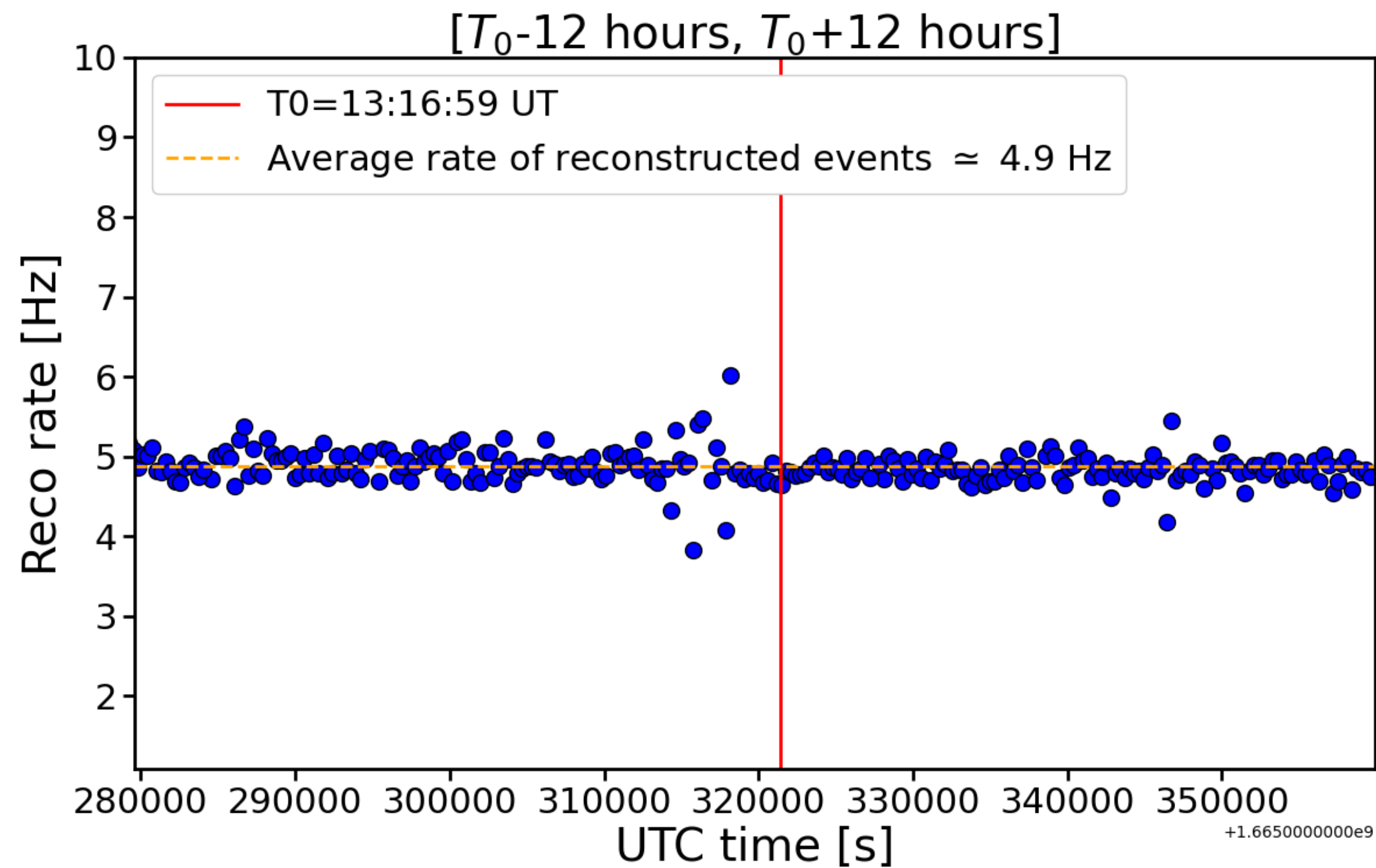
Signal and background estimated following the movement of the source during the search time window

$[T_0 - 50 \text{ s}, T_0 + 5000 \text{ s}]$



Search of ν_{μ} from GRB 221009A using online reconstructed data

Check of the stability of real-time reconstruction data



Check of the stability of real-time reconstruction data after analysis cuts
(to reduce background)

