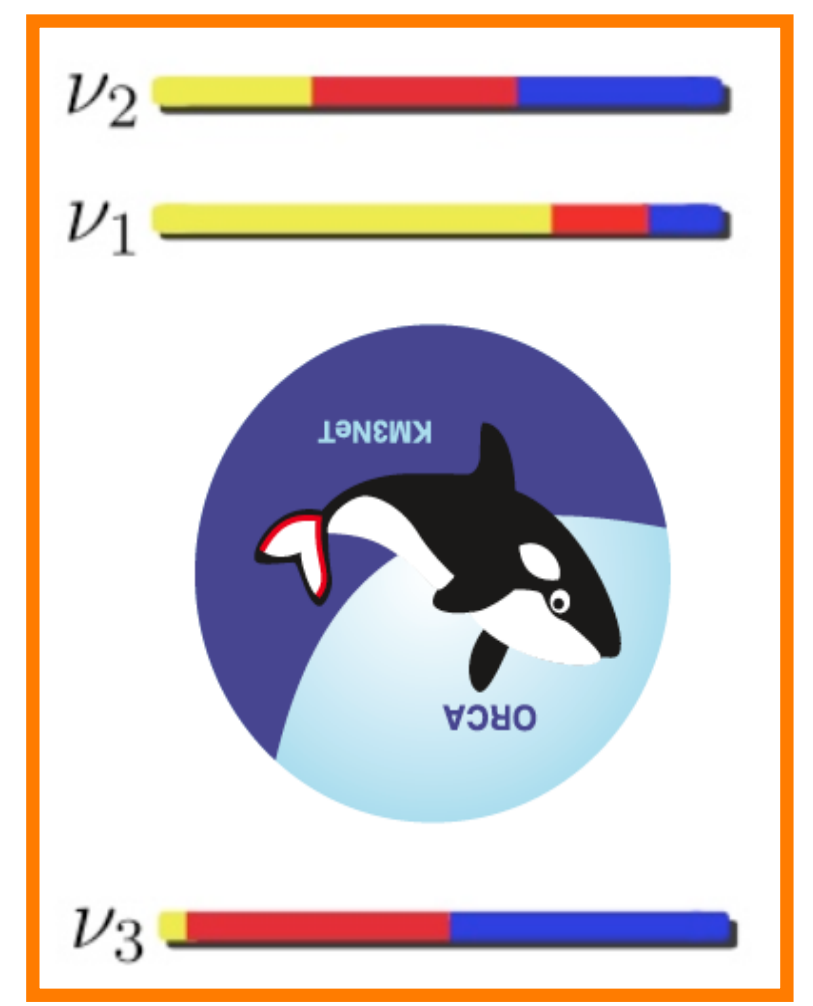
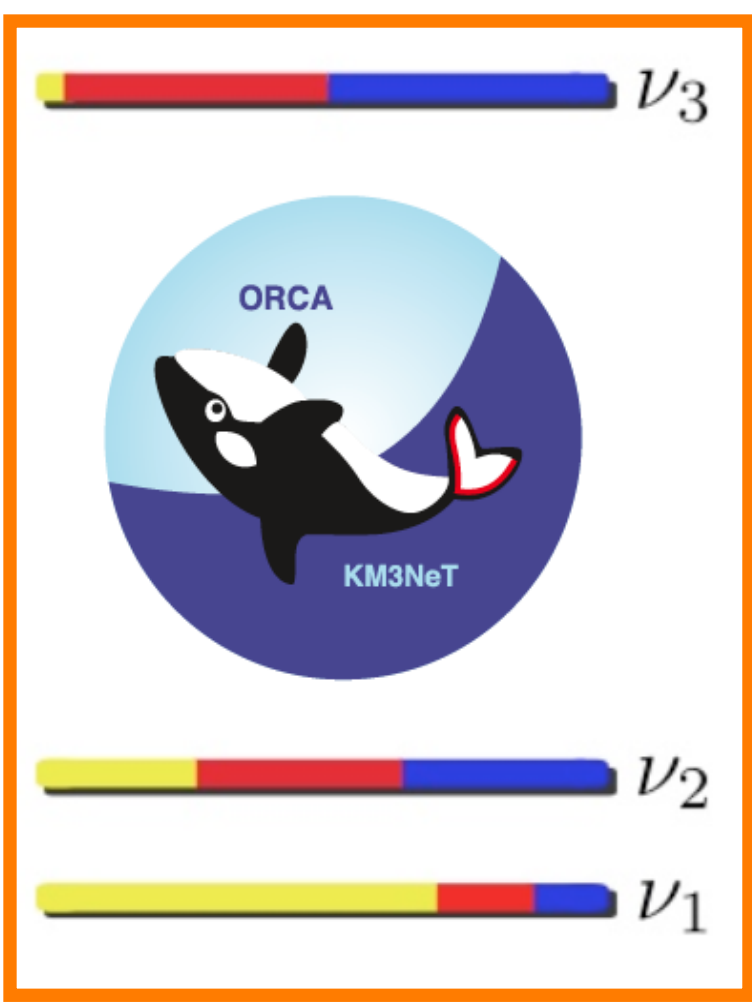


Event Reconstruction in the KM3NeT/ORCA Detector

Jannik Hofestädt (ECAP & University Erlangen-Nürnberg)

on behalf of the KM3NeT Collaboration



Measuring the neutrino mass hierarchy with KM3NeT/ORCA

KM3NeT is the next-generation underwater neutrino telescope in the Mediterranean Sea:

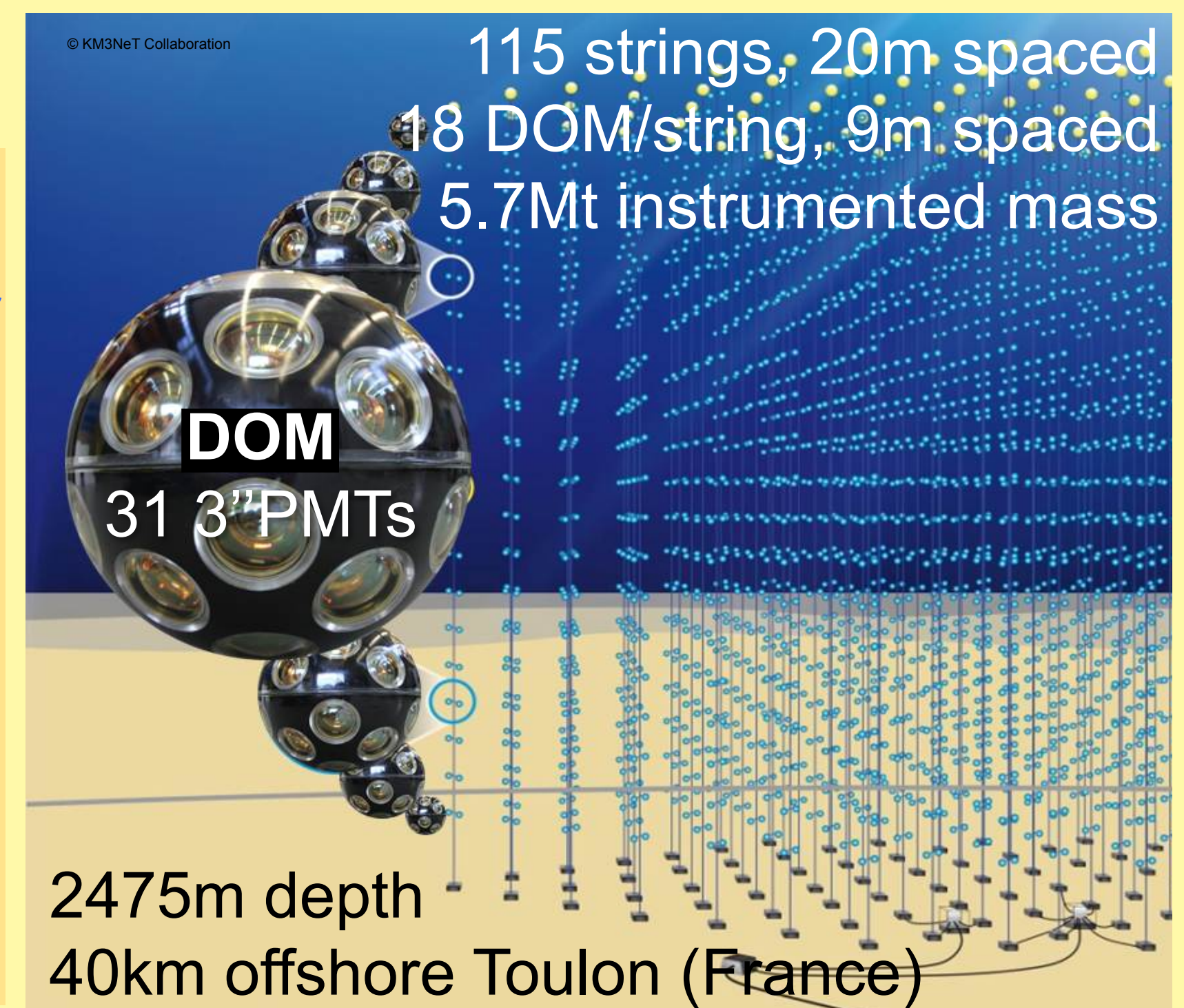
ORCA → dense megaton-scale detector for neutrino mass hierarchy determination → [talk by J. Brunner](#)

ARCA → sparse gigaton-scale detector for high-energy neutrino astronomy → [talk by M. Taiuti](#)

Same technology and detector design: 3D-array of multi-PMT digital optical modules (DOMs).

Letter of Intent of KM3NeT 2.0: [J.Phys. G43 \(2016\) no.8, 084001](#)

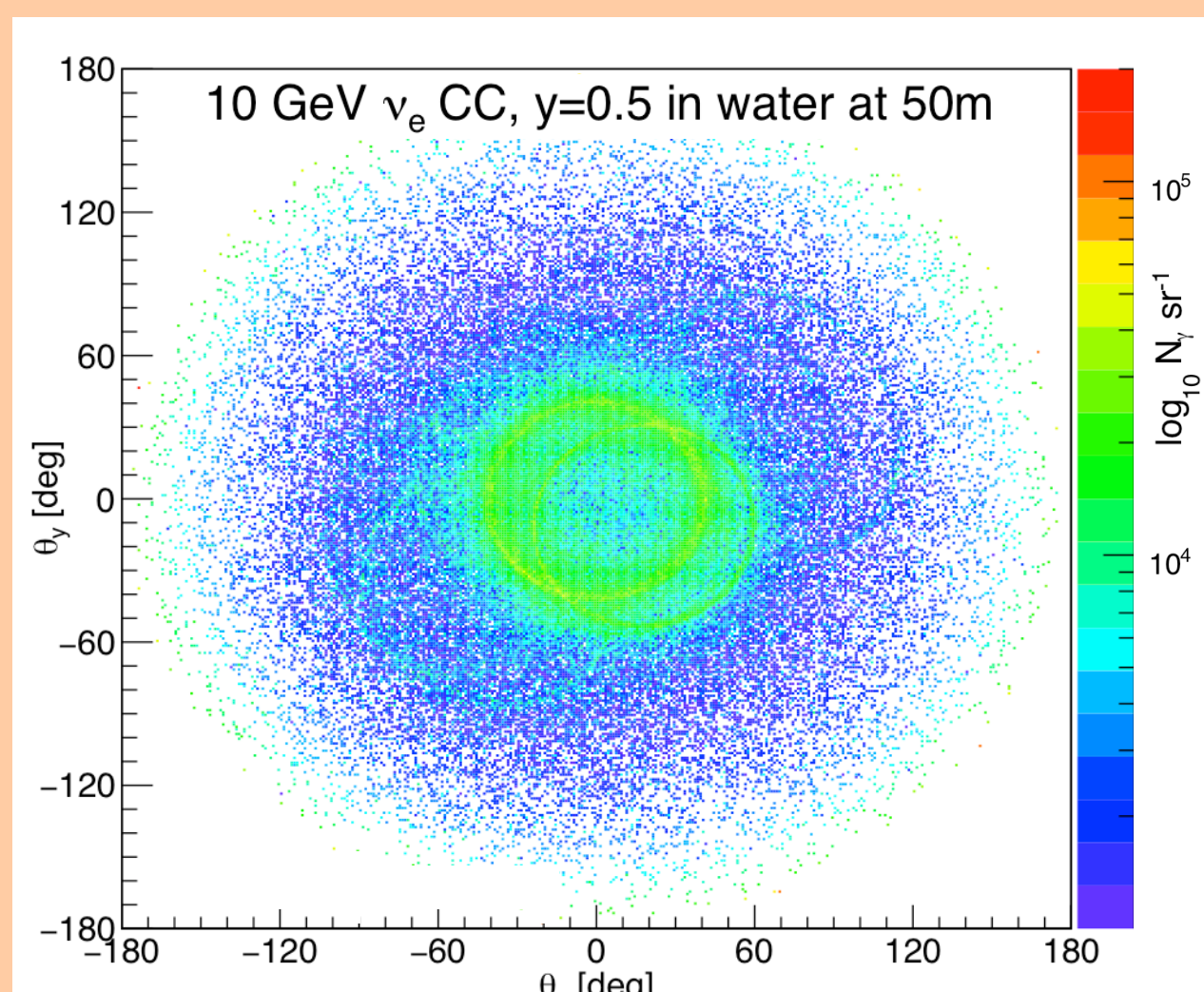
The **neutrino mass hierarchy** can be resolved with matter oscillation effects. ORCA is optimised for measuring the zenith-angle and energy-dependent oscillation pattern of few-GeV atmospheric neutrinos. Event reconstruction is a key task and substantial for this measurement.



Shower Reconstruction

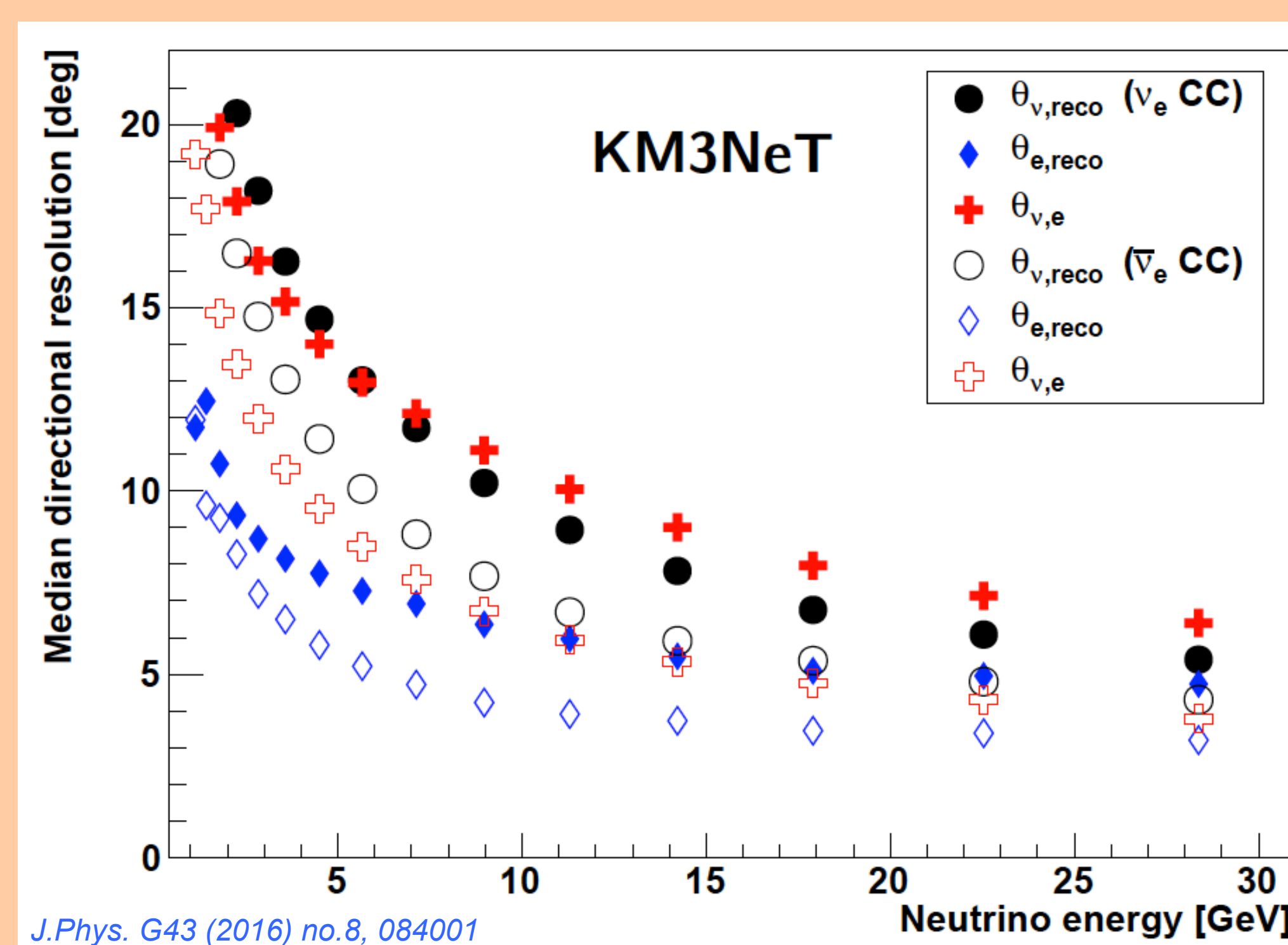
Phenomenology

- ❖ Cascades of energetic particles
- ❖ Initiated by $\bar{\nu}_e$ CC, $\bar{\nu}$ NC and $\bar{\nu}_{\tau \rightarrow \text{not-}\mu}$ CC
- ❖ Point-like light emission (elongation $\leq 5\text{m}$)
- ❖ Cherenkov cone from each energetic particle
- ❖ Large event-by-event fluctuations
- ❖ Light signature conserved over large distances due to large photon scattering length in seawater



Methodology

- ❖ 1. vertex: based on hit time (assuming spherical light emission)
- ❖ 2. energy & direction & Bjorken-y: based on number and pattern of hits
- ❖ Designed to find brightest cone → electron in most $\bar{\nu}_e$ CC events
- ❖ Expectation from simulated $\bar{\nu}_e$ CC

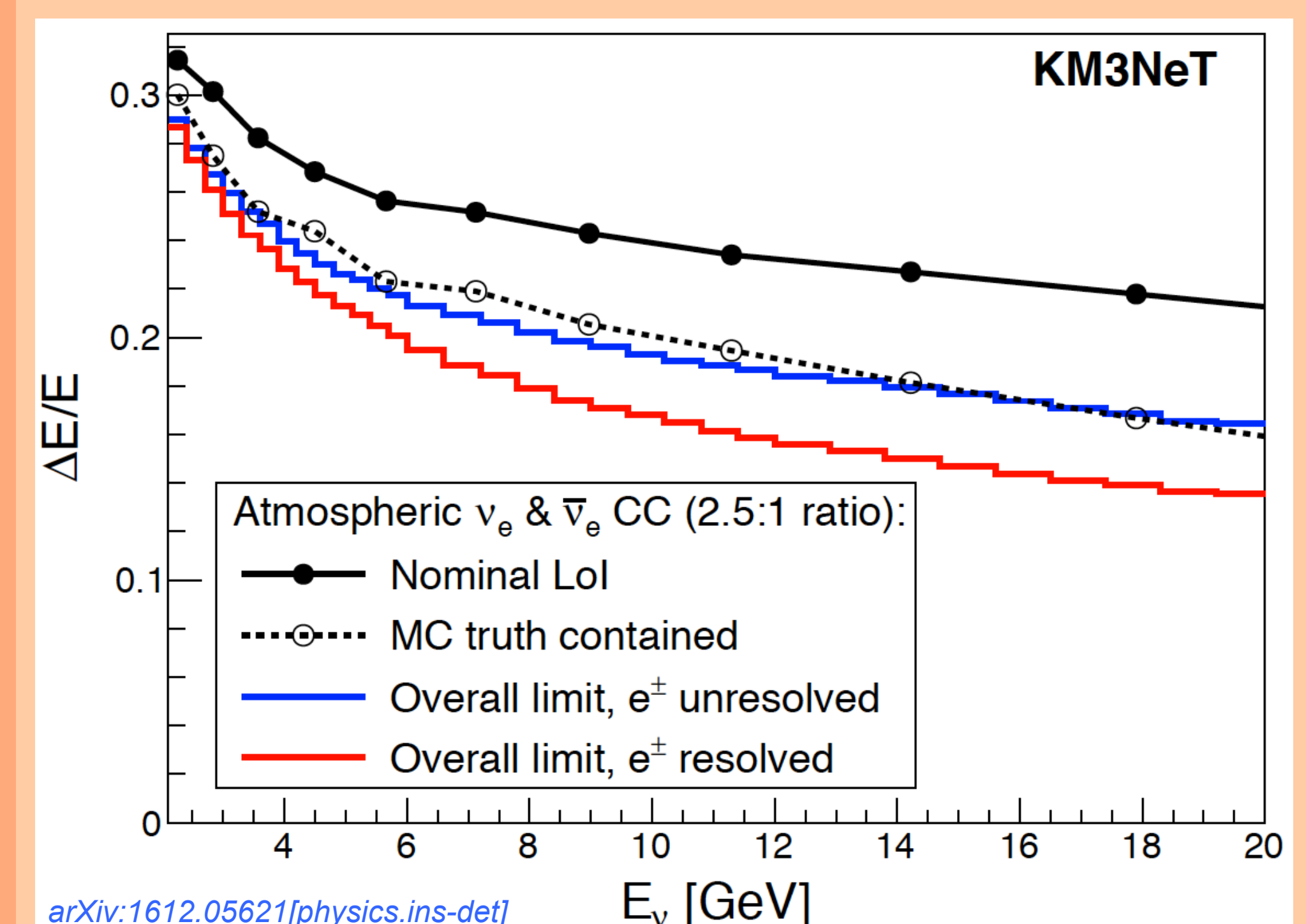
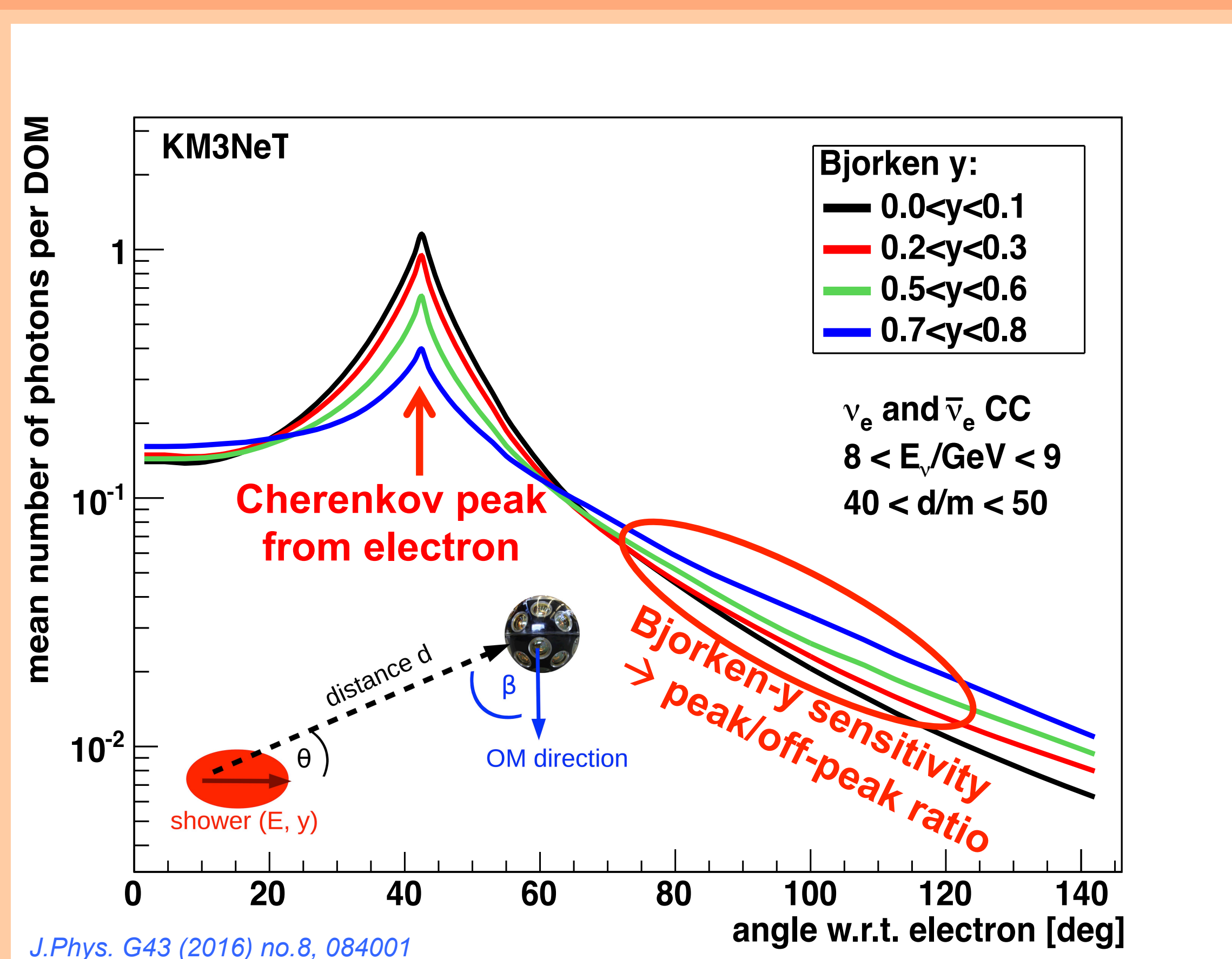


Direction Resolution

Reconstruction able to find electron direction in $\bar{\nu}_e$ CC events
 → neutrino direction limited by intrinsic ν -e scattering angle
 → estimation of Bjorken-y feasible

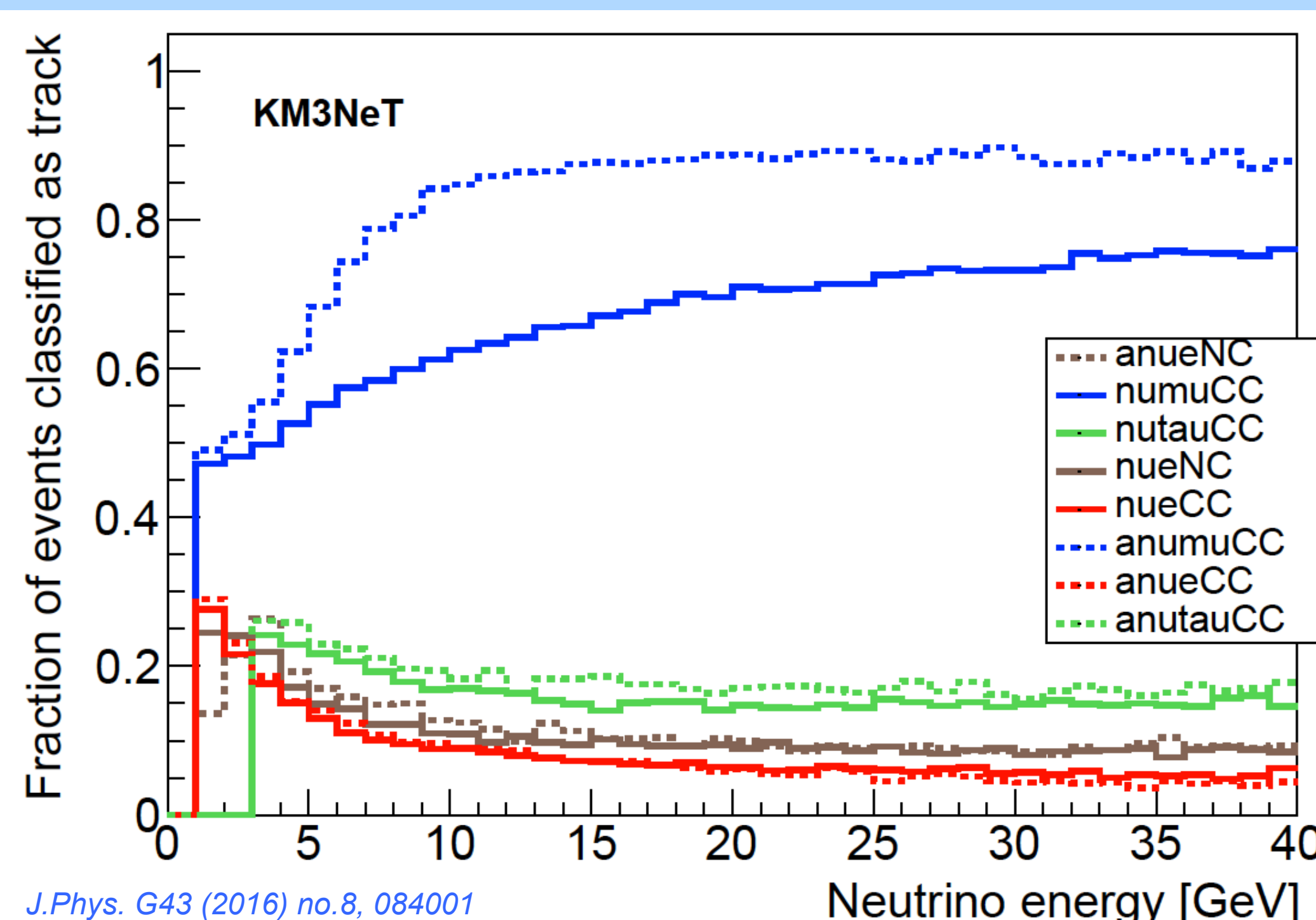
Energy Resolution

Gaussian-like and limited by intrinsic fluctuations of Cherenkov light yield (from hadronic shower component)



Track-Shower Separation

- ❖ Discrimination between shower-like ($\bar{\nu}_e$ CC, $\bar{\nu}$ NC, $\bar{\nu}_{\tau \rightarrow \text{not-}\mu}$ CC) and track-like event topologies ($\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC, $\bar{\nu}_{\tau \rightarrow \mu}$ CC) based on reconstruction observables and hit time distributions
- ❖ Classification uses 'Random Decision Forest' as machine-learning algorithm
- ❖ Also suppression of atmospheric muons → few percent contamination in final neutrino event sample



jannik.hofestaedt@fau.de