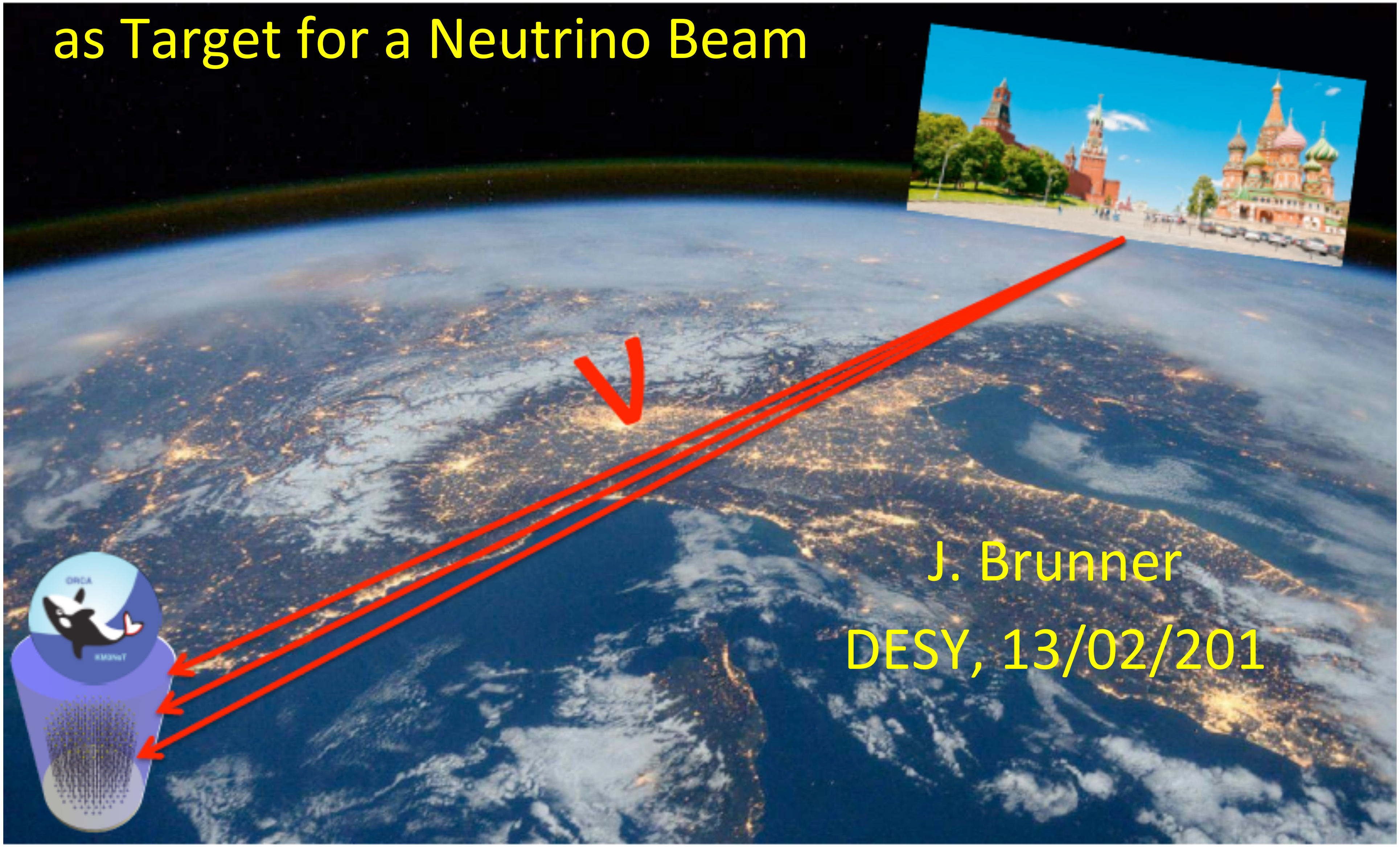
A Neutrino Detector in the Mediterranean Sea as Target for a Neutrino Beam



J. Brunner

DESY, 13/02/201

A Neutrino Detector in the Mediterranean Sea as Target for a Neutrino Beam

- Neutrino Oscillations
- The KM3NeT/ORCA Project
- Recent ORCA News
- Long-baseline Landscape
- P2O Project

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Neutrino Oscillations

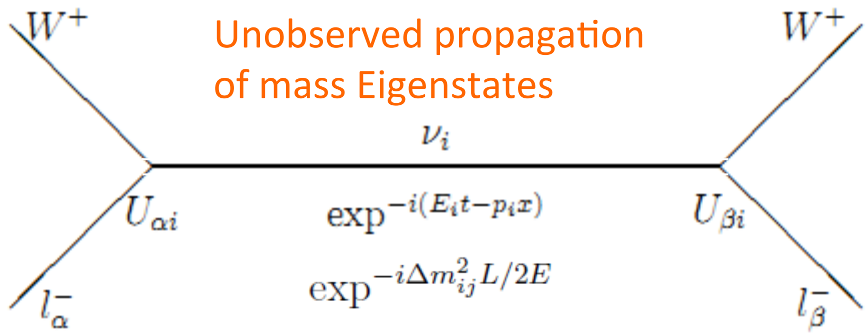
- Weak Eigenstates are superposition of mass Eigenstates

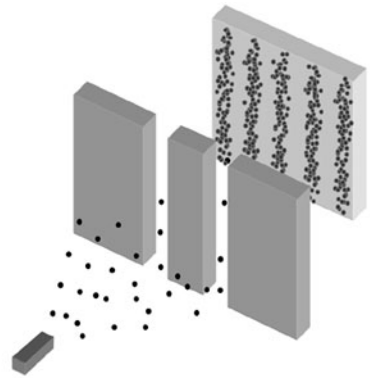
$$\nu_\alpha = \sum_i U_{\alpha i} \nu_i$$

Neutrino production via CC interaction

Neutrino detection via CC interaction

Equivalence to double slit experience





Neutrino flavour defined via charged leptons

Coherent sum

$$P(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) = |\sum_i U_{\beta i} \ \exp^{-i(E_i t - \vec{p_i}\vec{x})} \ U^*_{\alpha i}|^2.$$

Classic: incoherent sum

$$P(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) = \sum_i |U_{\alpha i}|^2 |U_{\beta i}|^2$$

Neutrino mixing and oscillations

Pontecorvo – Maki – Nakagawa - Sakata (PMNS) matrix

weak eigenstates

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

mass eigenstates

3 mixing angles + 1 phase

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

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & & s_{13} \cdot e^{i\delta} \\ & 1 & \\ -s_{13} \cdot e^{i\delta} & & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & e^{i\alpha} & \\ & & e^{i\beta} \end{pmatrix}$$

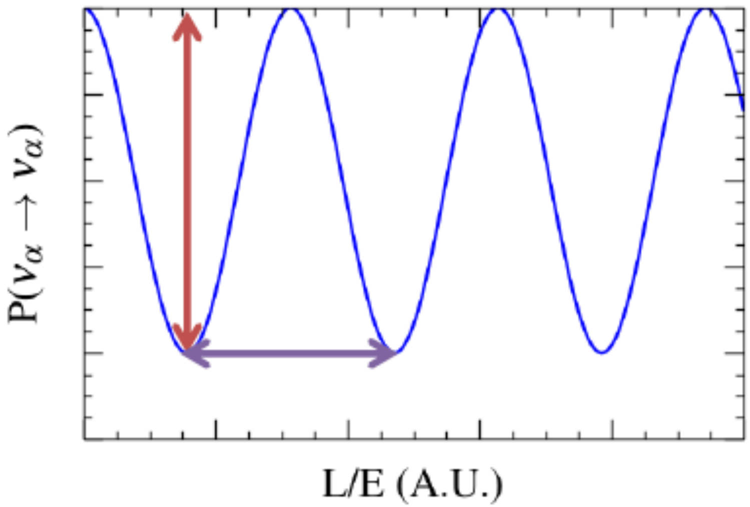
Solar | **Atmospheric Reactor** | **Atmospheric** | **Majorana Phases**

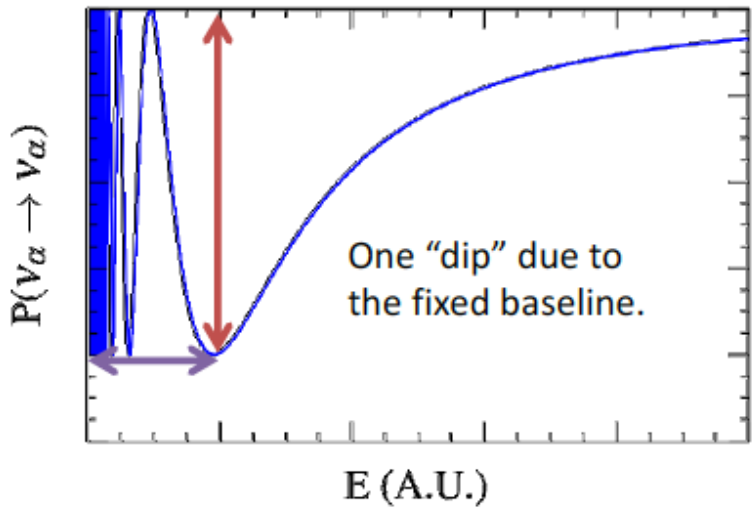
Oscillation experiments

- Disappearance

Sub-dominant term due to small θ_{13}

$$P(\nu_\mu \to \nu_\mu) \approx 1 - \Big(\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) \sin^2(\theta_{23}) + \cos^4(\theta_{13}) \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \Big) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2 L}{4E}\right)$$





Nunokawa, Parke, Valle, in "CP Violation and Neutrino Oscillations", Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 60 (2008) 338-402.

Resonance Effect in Matter

- ν_e see additional potential due to W-exchange in ν+e → ν+e scattering
- Illustration for constant electron density n_e
- At resonant energy θ_{13} maximal

  changes sign with n_e via ν / $\bar{\nu}$

  changes sign with Δm^2 → mass hierarchy !

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sin 2\theta_{13}^m &= \sin(2\theta_{13})/R \quad ; \quad (\Delta m_{31}^2)^m = \Delta m_{32}^2/2[1+A+R] \\
\theta_{23}^m &= \theta_{23} \quad ; \quad (\Delta m_{32}^2)^m = \Delta m_{32}^2 R \\
\theta_{12}^m &= \pi/2 \quad ; \quad (\Delta m_{21}^2)^m = \Delta m_{32}^2/2[1+A-R]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
R &= \sqrt{(A-\cos 2\theta_{13})^2 + (\sin 2\theta_{13})^2} \\
A &= 2\sqrt{2} G_F n_e E/\Delta m_{32}^2.
\end{aligned}
$$

Oscillation experiments

- Appearance

$$P\left(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e\right) \approx \left|\sqrt{P_{\text{atm}}} e^{-e(\Delta_{32}+\delta_{CP})} + \sqrt{P_{\text{sol}}}\right|^2$$

$$\approx P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{sol}} + 2\sqrt{P_{\text{atm}} P_{\text{sol}}}\left(\cos\Delta_{32}\cos\delta_{CP} \mp \sin\Delta_{32}\sin\delta_{CP}\right)$$

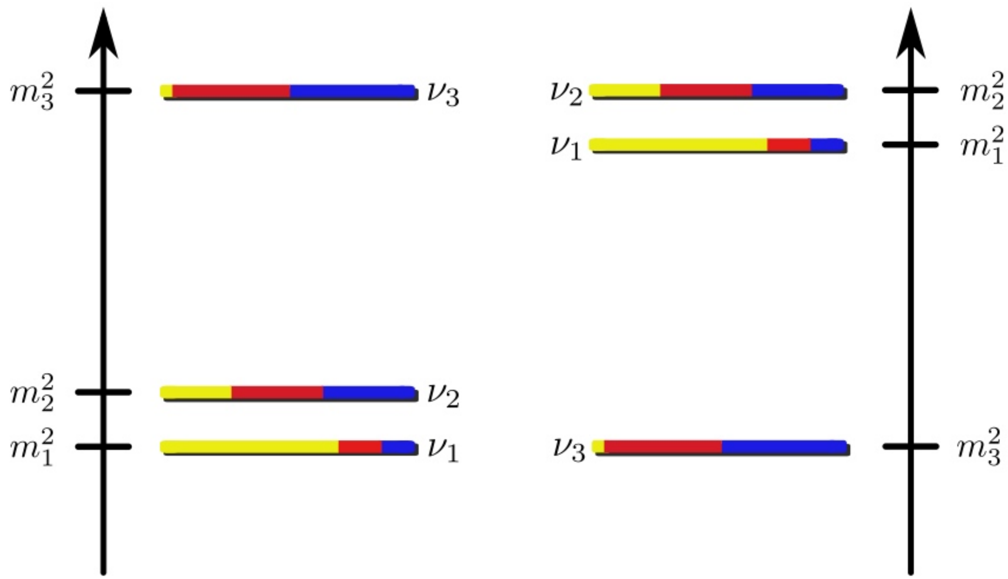
$$\sqrt{P_{\text{atm}}} = \sin(\theta_{23})\sin(2\theta_{13})\frac{\sin(\Delta_{31} - aL)}{\Delta_{31} - aL}\Delta_{31}$$

- $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ depends on:
  - CP phase: δ_{CP}
  - Mass hierarchy and matter effects
  - Atmospheric parameters: $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$, $\Delta m^2{}_{32}$
  - The smallest mixing angle: θ_{13}

Nunokawa, Parke, Valle, in "CP Violation and Neutrino Oscillations", Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 60 (2008) 338-402.

Possible mass pattern

- Naming/Color convention
  - Index 1, 2, 3 : increasing contribution of electron state
  - Electron | Muon | Tau
- Matter effect in sun fixes $m_2>m_1$
- No matter effects to measure Δm_{31}^2 → sign unconstraint
- 2 schemes survive



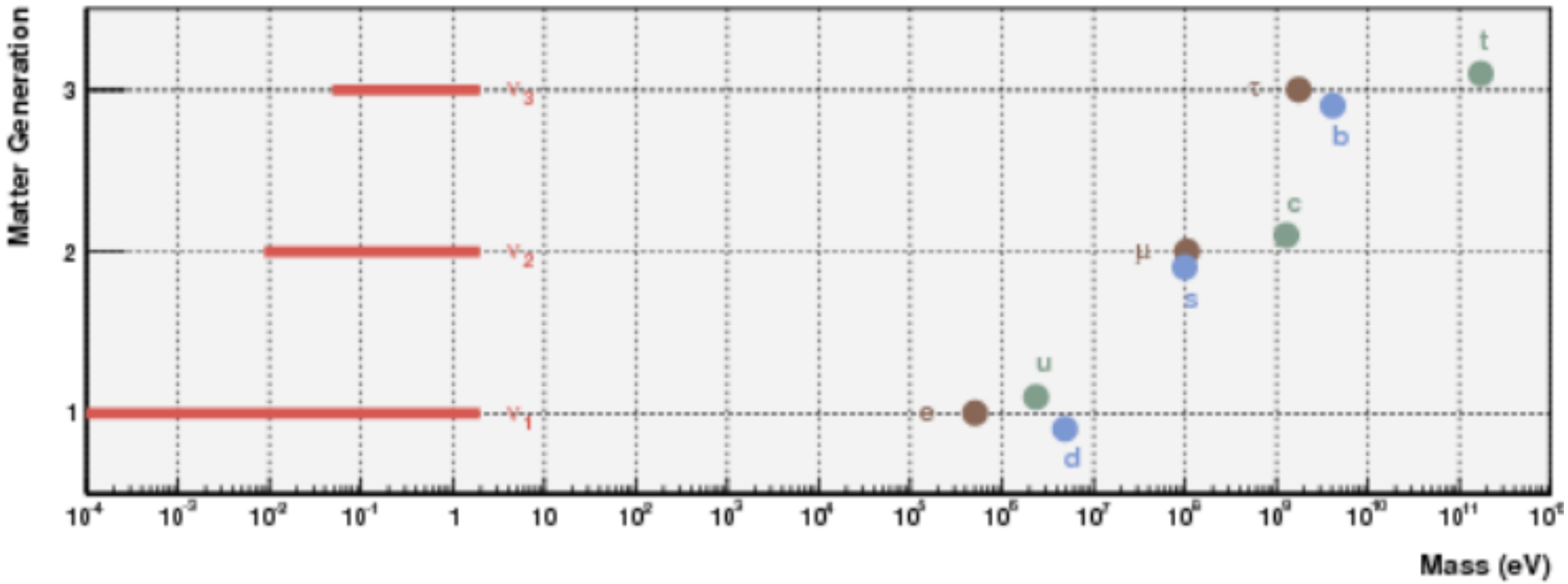
Current Status

NuFIT 3.1 (2017)

	Normal Ordering (best fit)			Inverted Ordering ($\Delta\chi^2 = 1.50$)		Any Ordering
	bfp $\pm 1\sigma$		3σ range	bfp $\pm 1\sigma$	3σ range	3σ range
$\sin^2\theta_{12}$	$0.307^{+0.013}_{-0.012}$	4%	$0.272 \to 0.347$	$0.307^{+0.013}_{-0.012}$	$0.272 \to 0.347$	$0.272 \to 0.347$
$\theta_{12}/^\circ$	$33.63^{+0.78}_{-0.75}$	2%	$31.44 \to 36.07$	$33.63^{+0.78}_{-0.75}$	$31.44 \to 36.07$	$31.44 \to 36.07$
$\sin^2\theta_{23}$	$0.565^{+0.025}_{-0.120}$	21%	$0.401 \to 0.628$	$0.572^{+0.021}_{-0.028}$	$0.419 \to 0.628$	$0.401 \to 0.628$
$\theta_{23}/^\circ$	$48.7^{+1.4}_{-6.9}$	14%	$39.3 \to 52.4$	$49.1^{+1.2}_{-1.6}$	$40.3 \to 52.4$	$39.3 \to 52.4$
$\sin^2\theta_{13}$	$0.02195^{+0.00075}_{-0.00074}$	3.4%	$0.01971 \to 0.02434$	$0.02212^{+0.00074}_{-0.00073}$	$0.01990 \to 0.02437$	$0.01971 \to 0.02434$
$\theta_{13}/^\circ$	$8.52^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	1.7%	$8.07 \to 8.98$	$8.55^{+0.14}_{-0.14}$	$8.11 \to 8.98$	$8.07 \to 8.98$
$\delta_{CP}/^\circ$	228^{+51}_{-33}		$128 \to 390$	281^{+30}_{-33}	$182 \to 367$	$128 \to 390$
$\frac{\Delta m^2_{21}}{10^{-5}\ \mathrm{eV}^2}$	$7.40^{+0.21}_{-0.20}$	3%	$6.80 \to 8.02$	$7.40^{+0.21}_{-0.20}$	$6.80 \to 8.02$	$6.80 \to 8.02$
$\frac{\Delta m^2_{3\ell}}{10^{-3}\ \mathrm{eV}^2}$	$+2.515^{+0.035}_{-0.035}$	1.4%	$+2.408 \to +2.621$	$-2.483^{+0.034}_{-0.035}$	$-2.589 \to -2.379$	$\begin{bmatrix}+2.408 \to +2.621 \\ -2.580 \to -2.389\end{bmatrix}$

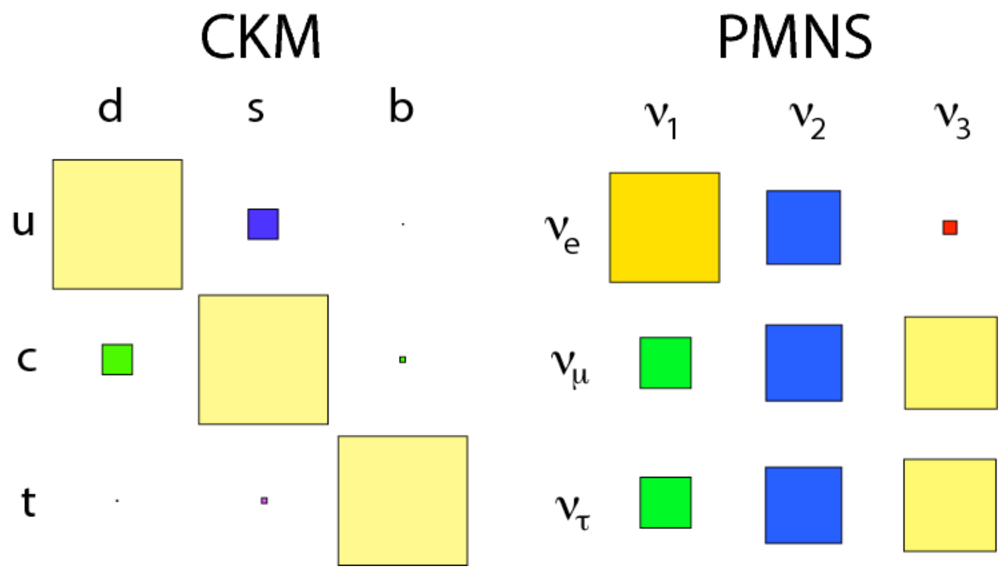
Neutrino Masses

- Much smaller than other fermion masses
- Do neutrinos follow the mass/family rule?



Mixing matrix

- Structure of CKM and PMNS matrix very different
- Non-diagonal structure of PMNS-matrix not understood



arXiv:1212.6374

Open Questions

- Neutrino Oscillation Experiments
  - Is CP violated in the lepton sector : δ_{CP} ?
  - Normal / inverted mass hierarchy ?
  - Is θ_{23} maximal ? If not : which octant ?
- Double Beta Decays
  - Neutrinos : Dirac / Majorana particles ?
- Beta Decays / Cosmology
  - Absolute Neutrino mass scale ?

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KM3NeT

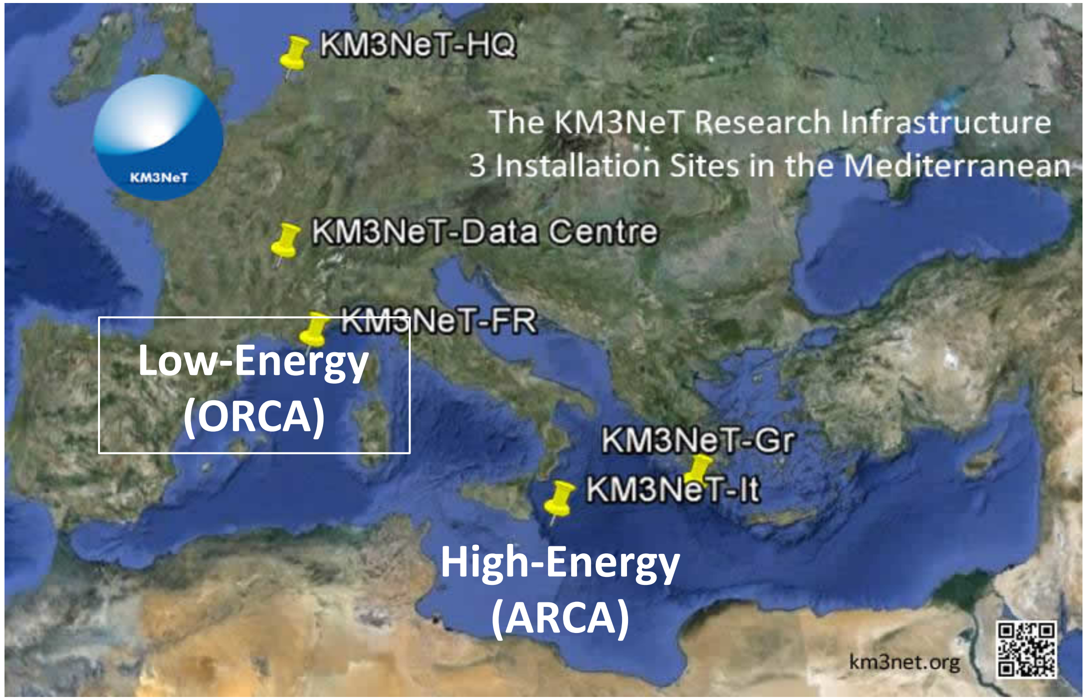
KM3NeT is a research infrastructure with 2 main physics topics:

- The origin of cosmic neutrinos (high energy)
- Measurement of fundamental neutrino properties (low energy)
- Deep Sea Observatory (Oceanography, bioacoustics, bioluminescence, seismology)

Single Collaboration

Single Technology

Single Management

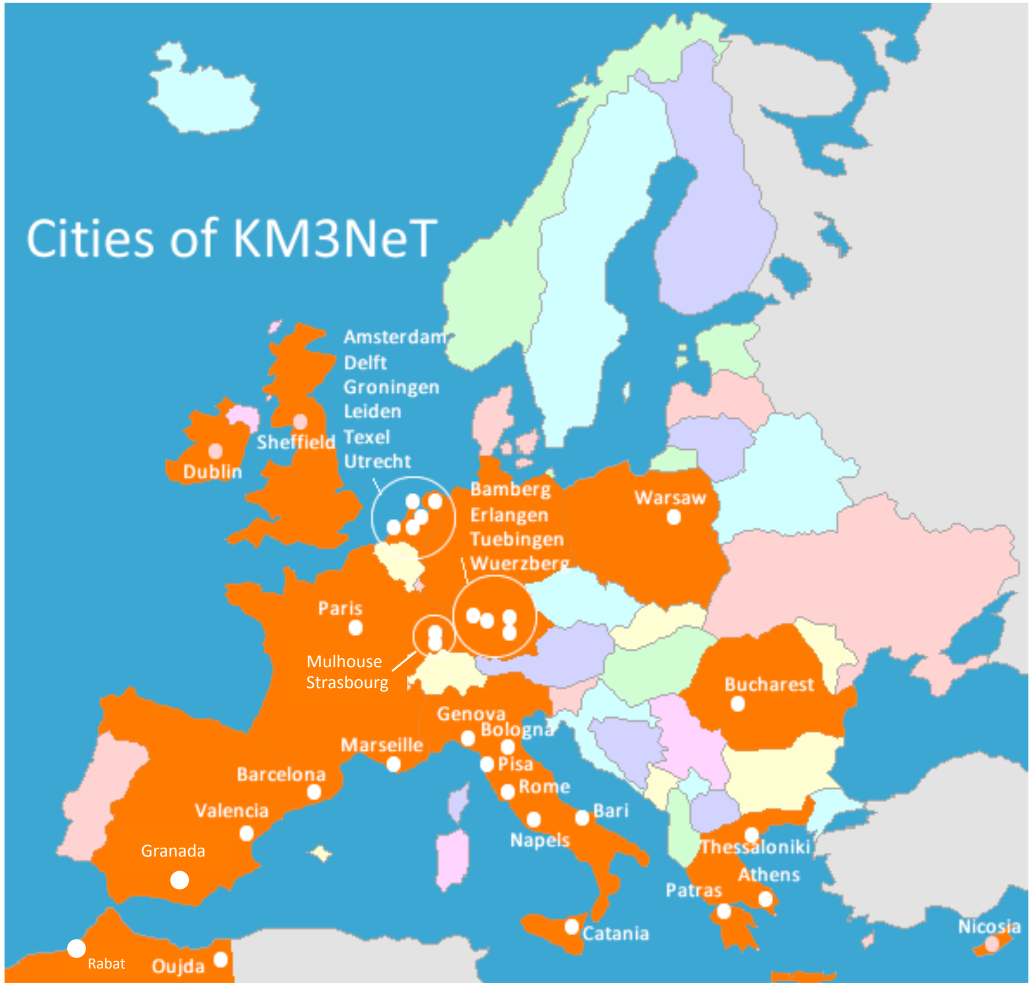


ARCA- Astroparticle Research with Cosmics in the Abyss

ORCA- Oscillation Research with Cosmics in the Abyss

KM3NeT Collaboration

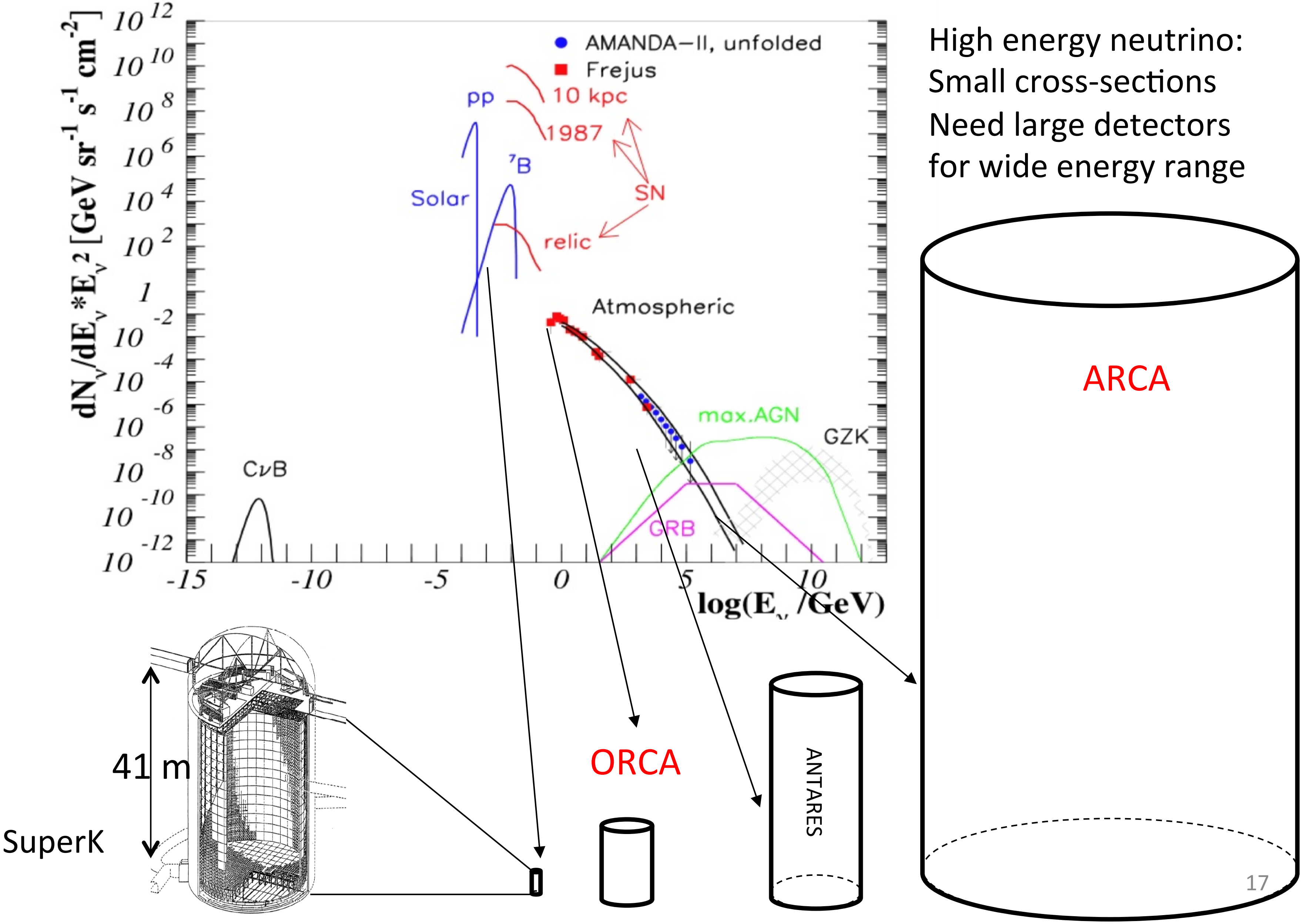
12 Countries
>40 Institutes
>220 Scientists



KM3NeT LoI , arXiv:1601.07459 [astro-ph.IM]
Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics, 43 (8), 084001, 2016

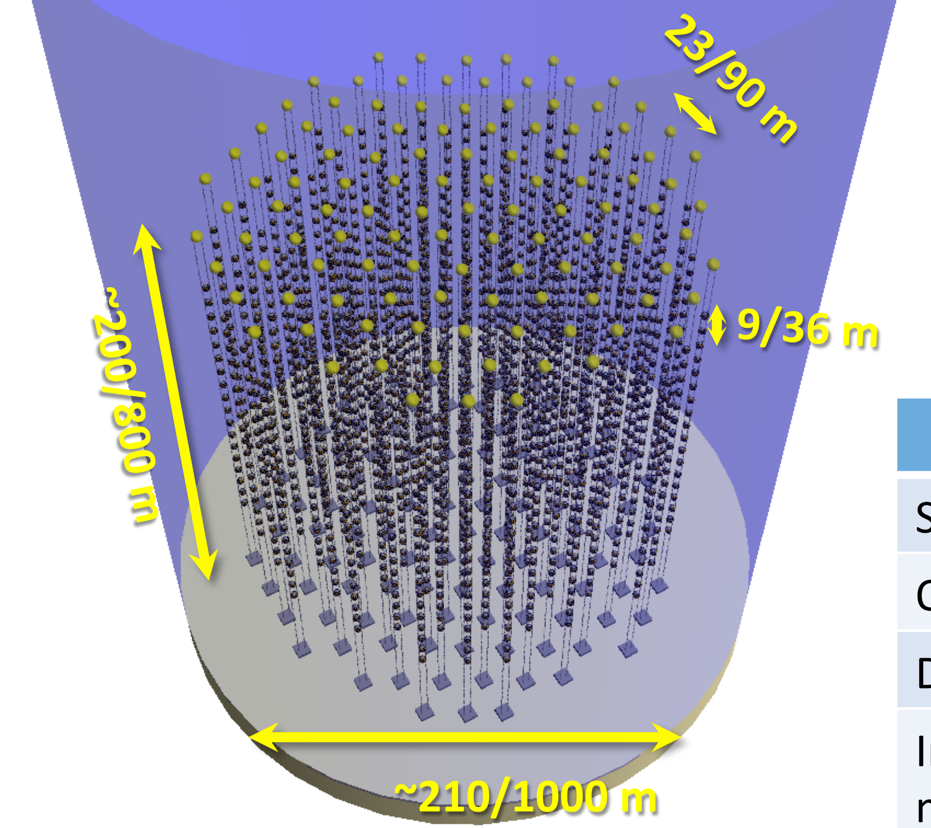
From MeV ν to PeV ν

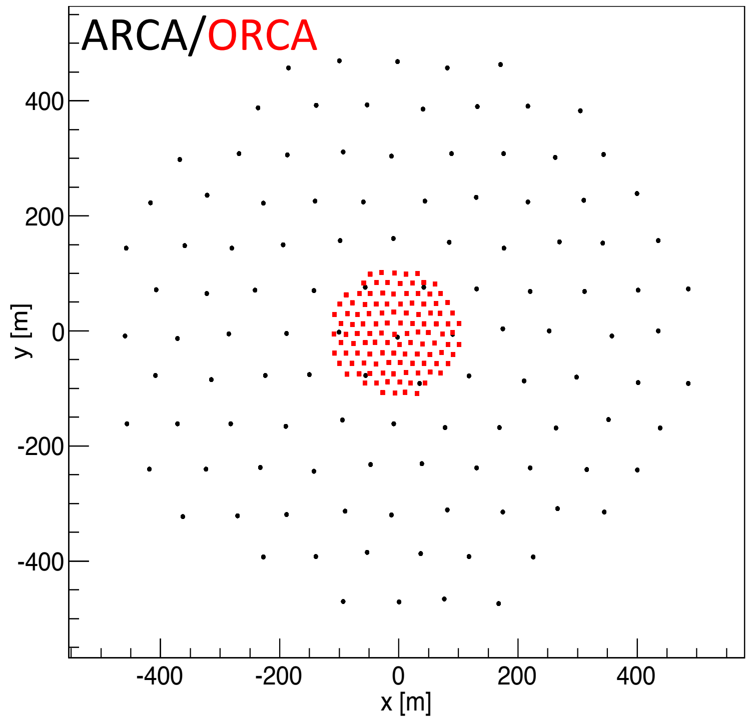
High energy neutrino:
Small cross-sections
Need large detectors
for wide energy range



KM3NeT Building Block

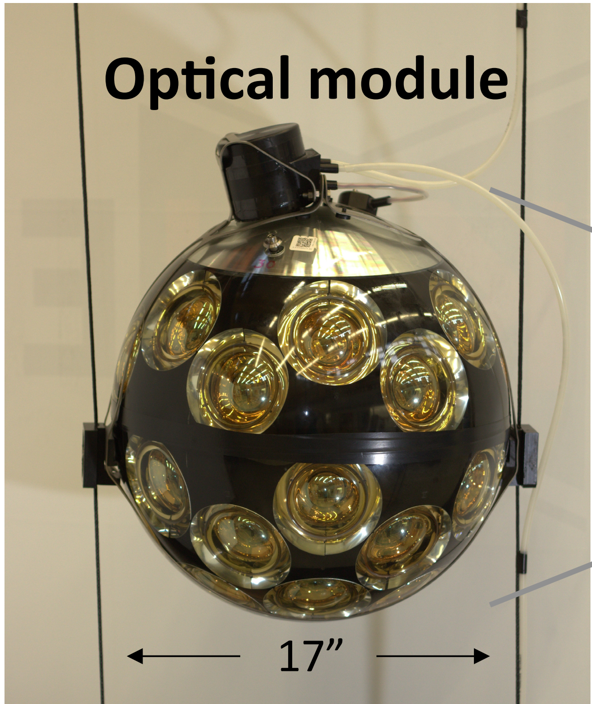
- **115** strings
- **18** DOMs / string
- **31** PMTs / DOM
- Total: **64k*3¨ PMTs**



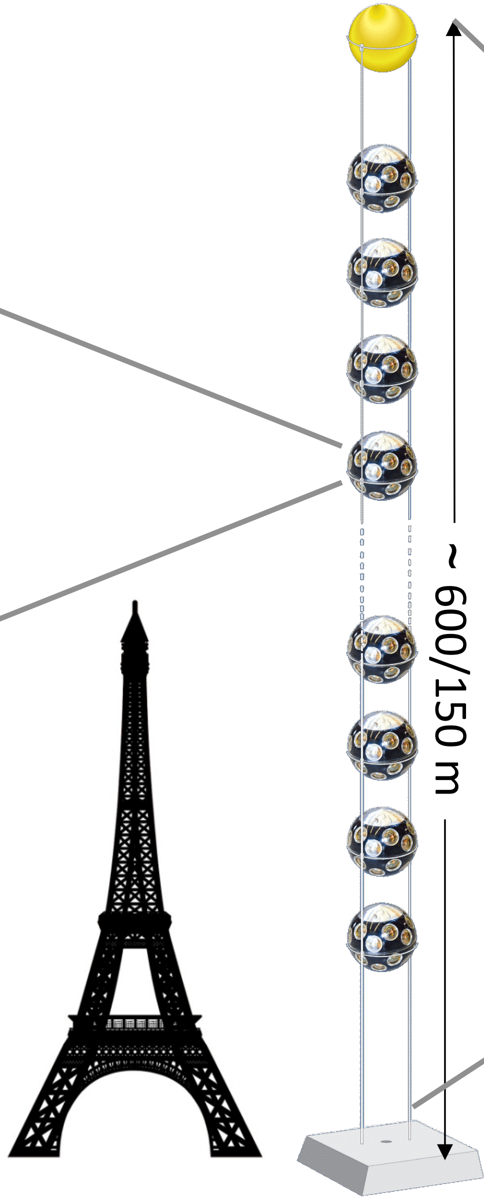


	ORCA	ARCA
String spacing	23 m	90 m
OM spacing	9 m	36 m
Depth	2470 m	3500 m
Instrumented mass	8 Mton	0.6*2 Gton

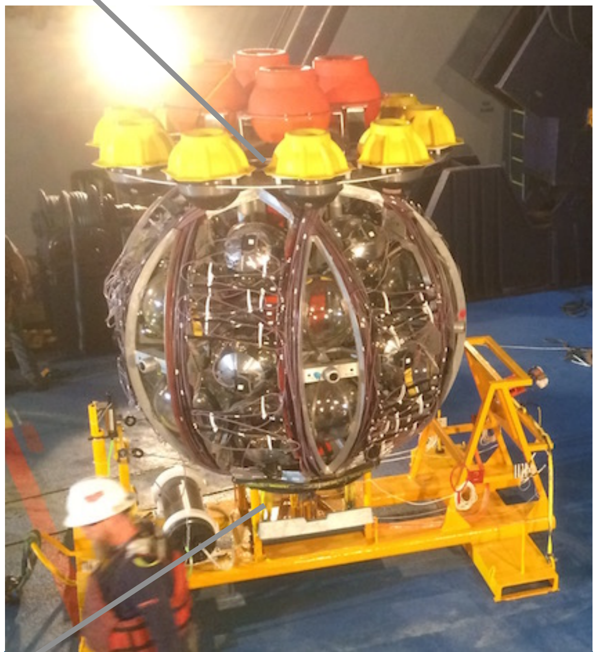
KM3NeT Technology



31 x 3” PMTs
PMT HV
LED & piezo inside
FPGA readout
Photon counting
Directional information



Launcher vehicle

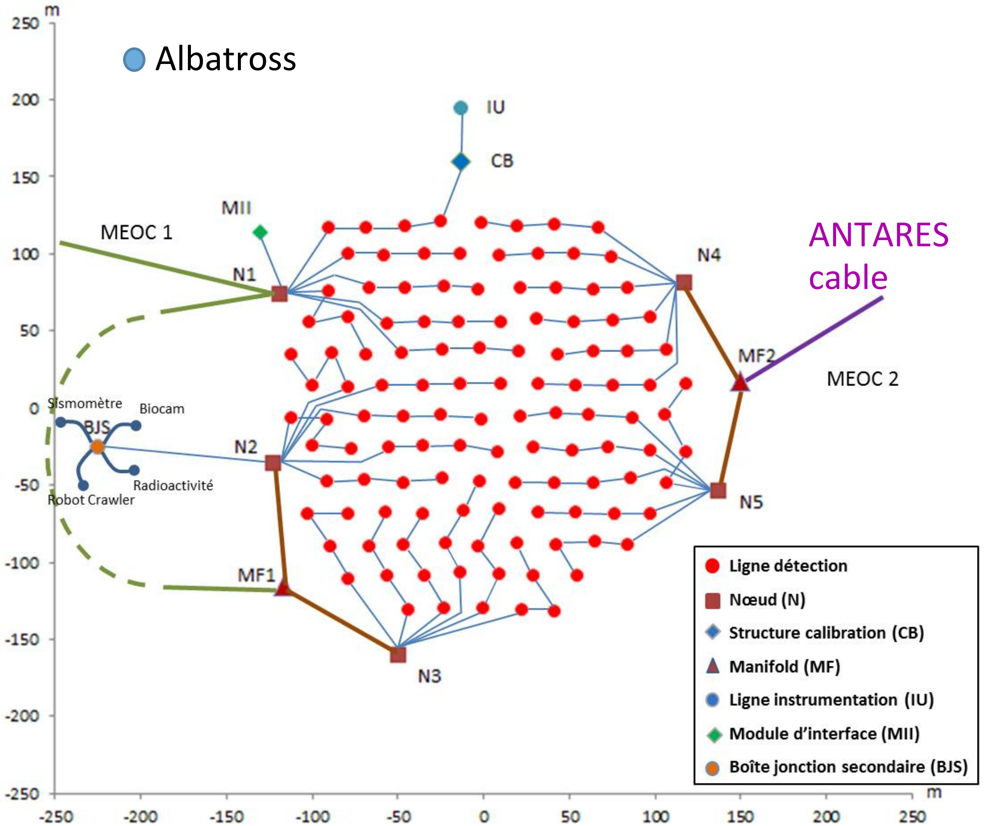


rapid deployment
autonomous unfurling
recoverable

ORCA Status

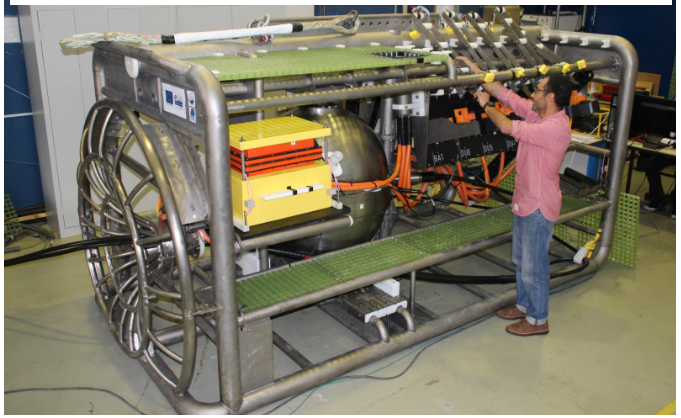
Phase 1: 7 string array at KM3NeT-France site to demonstrate technology/detection methods in the GeV range

Phase 2: Deploy 1 building block (115 strings)



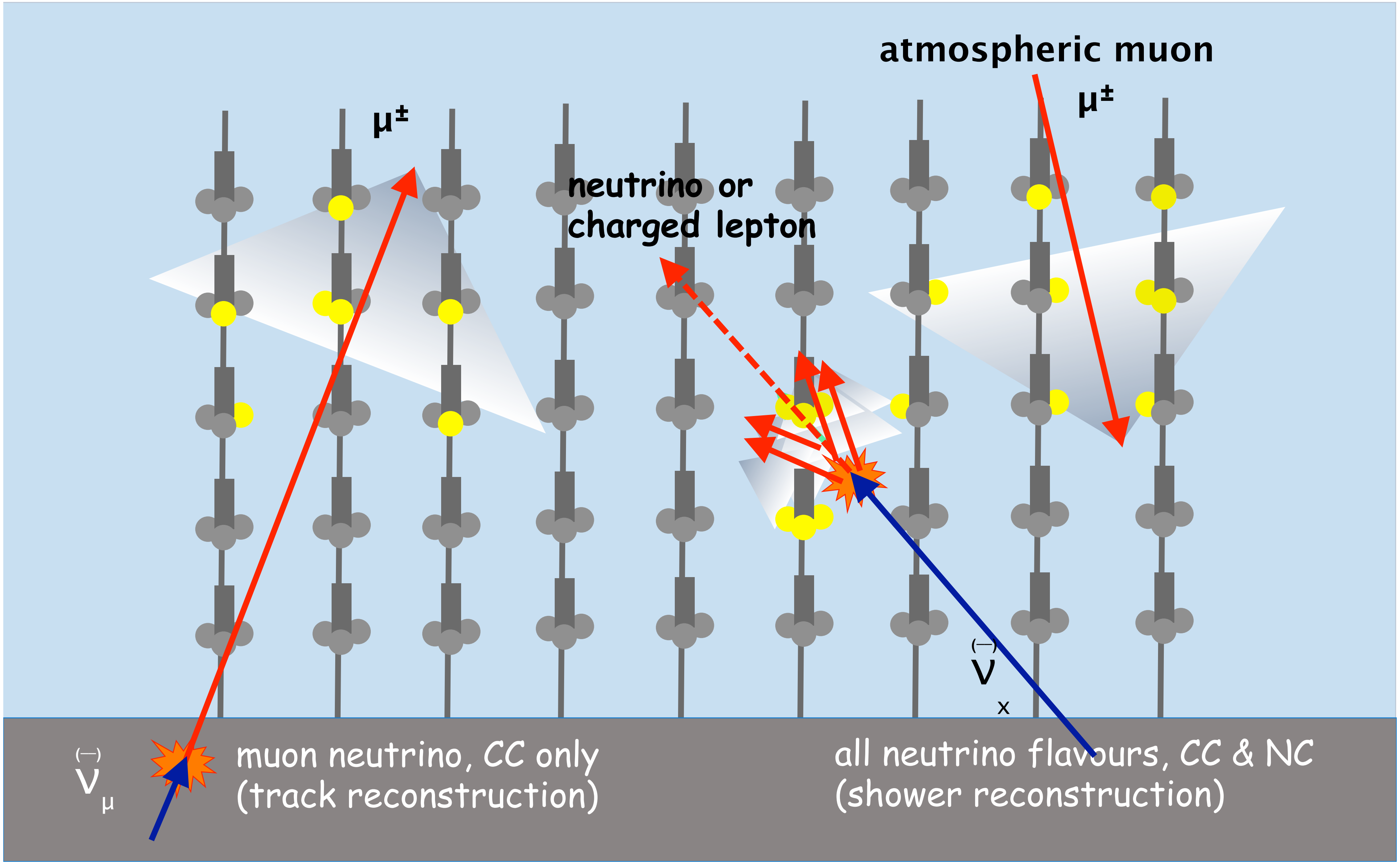
Main Cable, 2015

Junction Box, Sept 2016

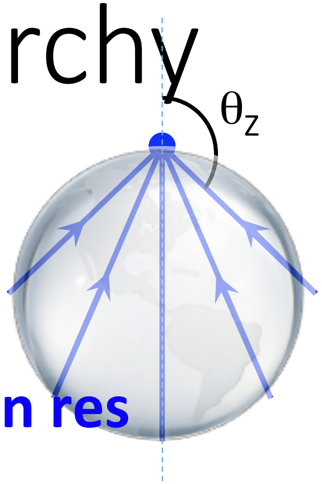


First ORCA string: Sep 2017

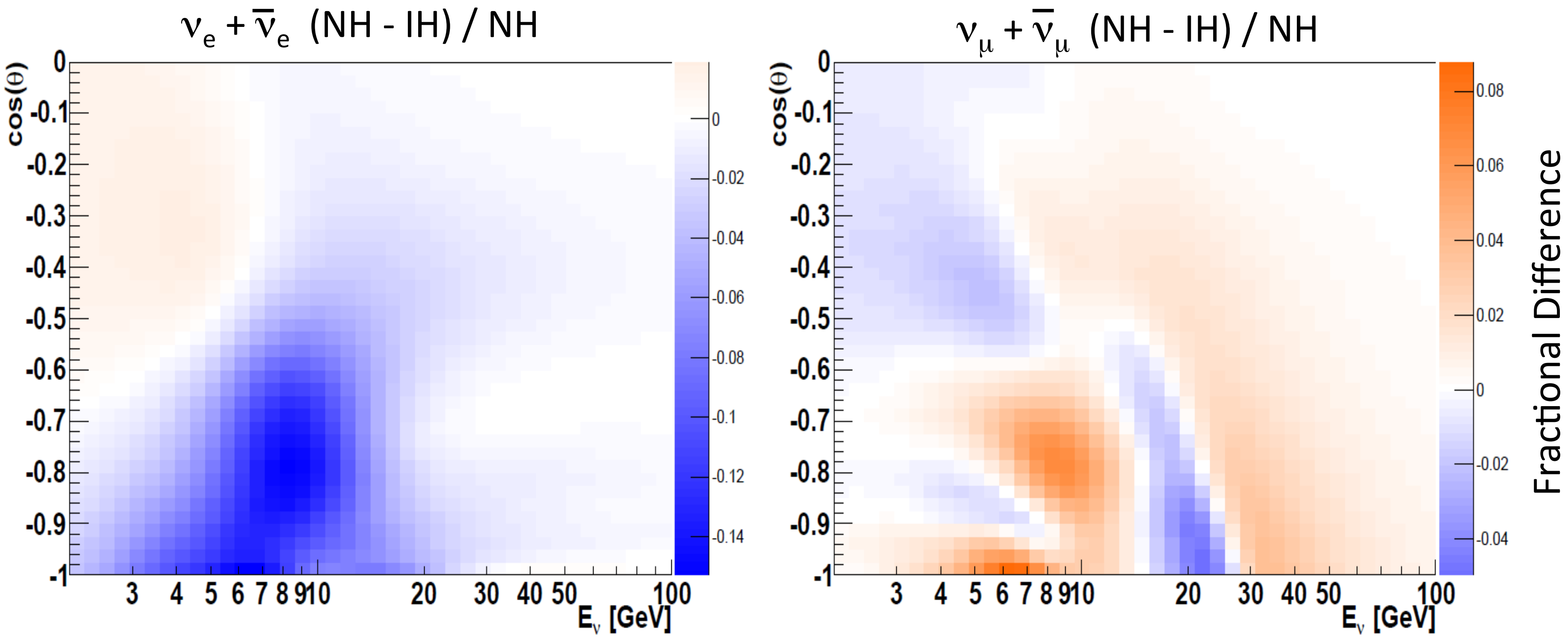
Neutrino Signatures



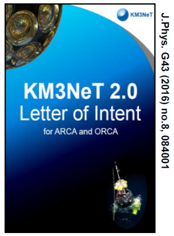
Measuring Neutrino Mass Hierarchy



- Measure neutrino direction and energy
- Search for **oscillation patterns** from **matter effects**
- Requires **large statistics** and good **energy and direction res**



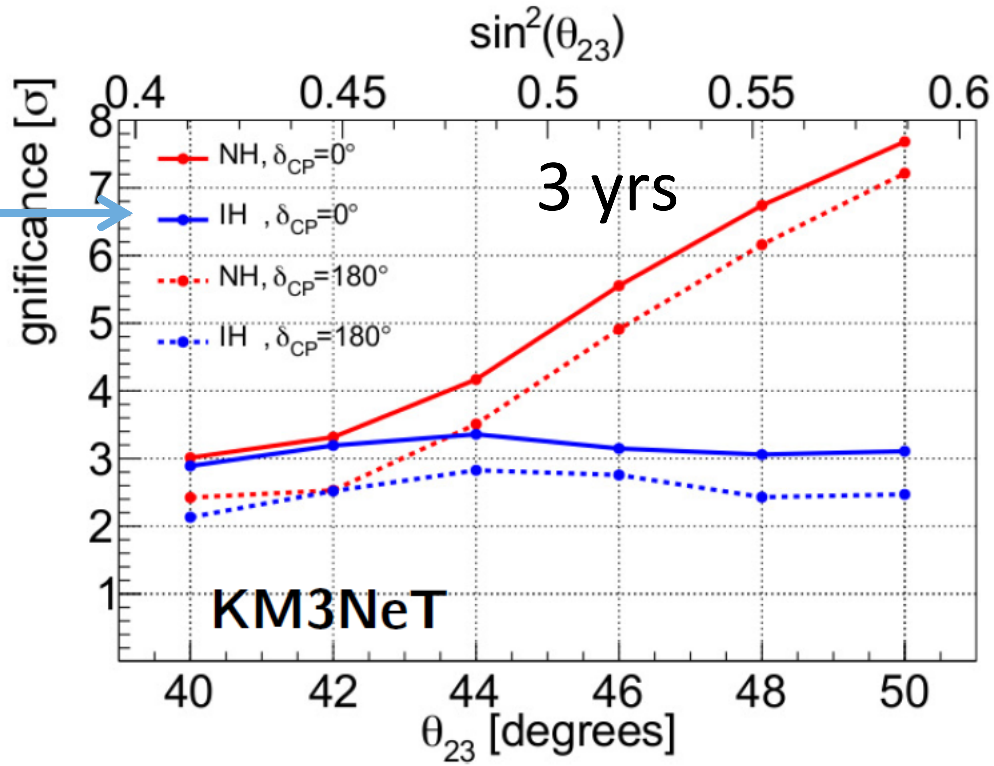
E_{resol} = 25% $\theta_{resol} = (m_p/E)^{1/2}$

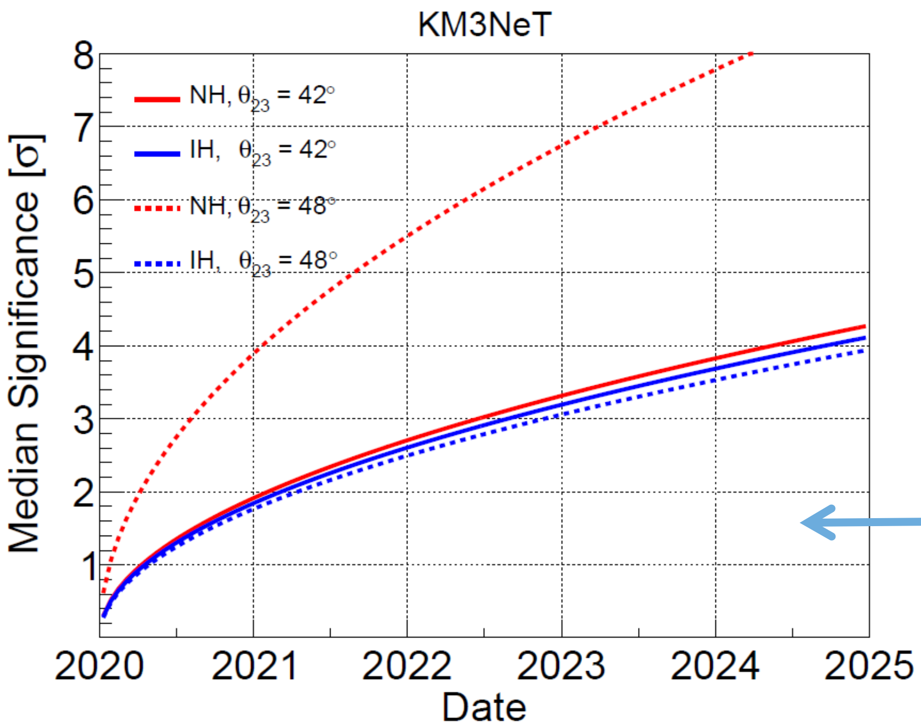


LoI: ORCA Oscillations

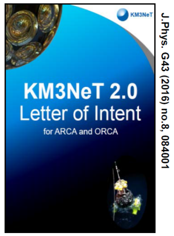
[KM3NeT 2.0: Letter of Intent](http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/0954-3899/43/8/084001)
http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/0954-3899/43/8/084001
J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 43 (2016) 084001

Sensitivity to measure Neutrino Mass Hierarchy





Time evolution of this sensitivity



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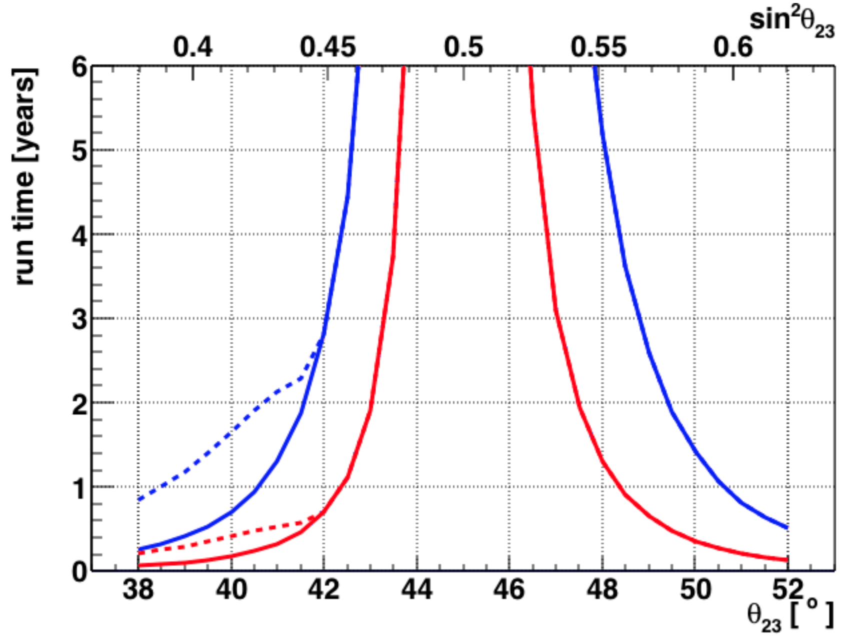
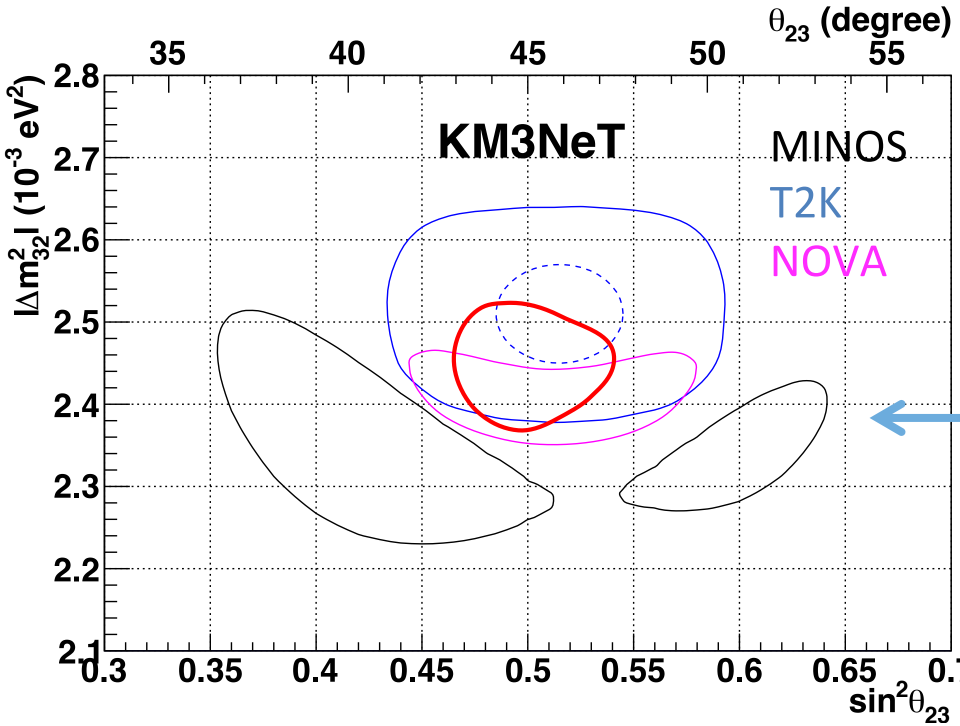
http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/0954-3899/43/8/084001
J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 43 (2016) 084001

Time to measure octant with 1σ or 2σ

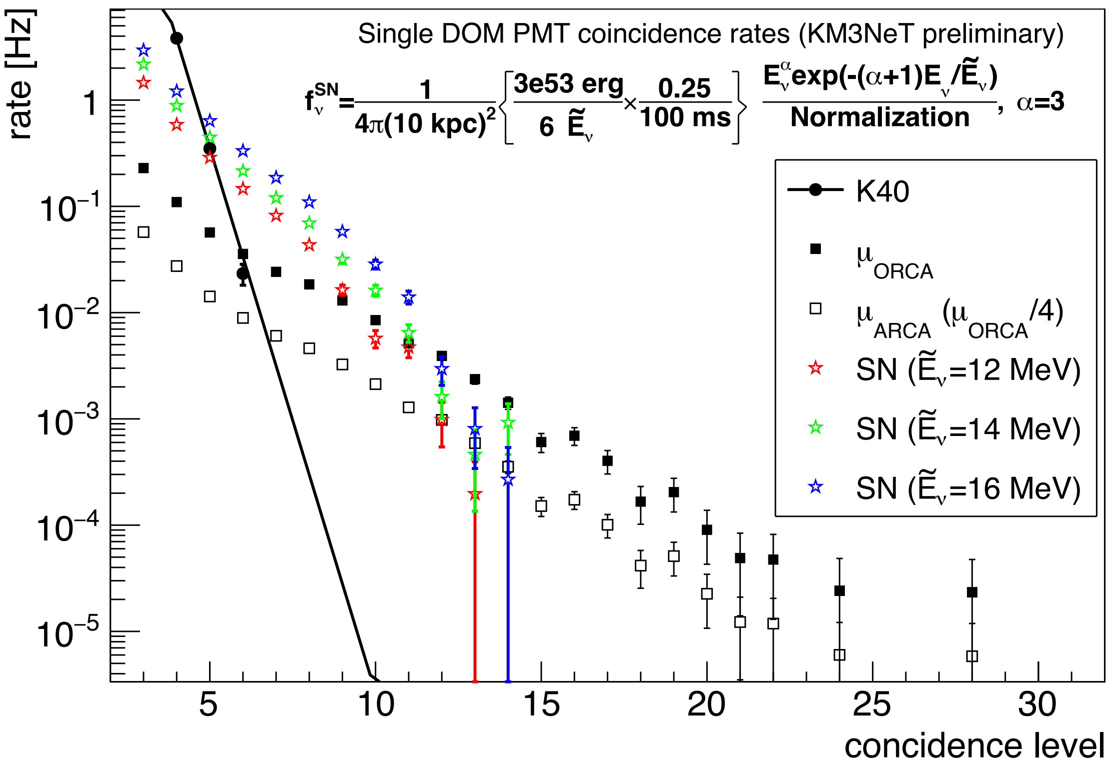




68% measurement contours for Δm^2_{32} and $\sin^2\theta_{23}$

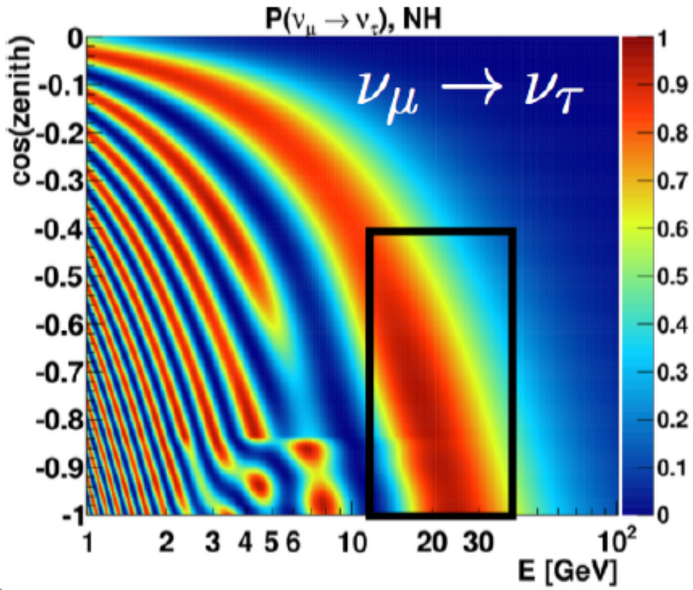
ORCA Post LoI - SuperNovae

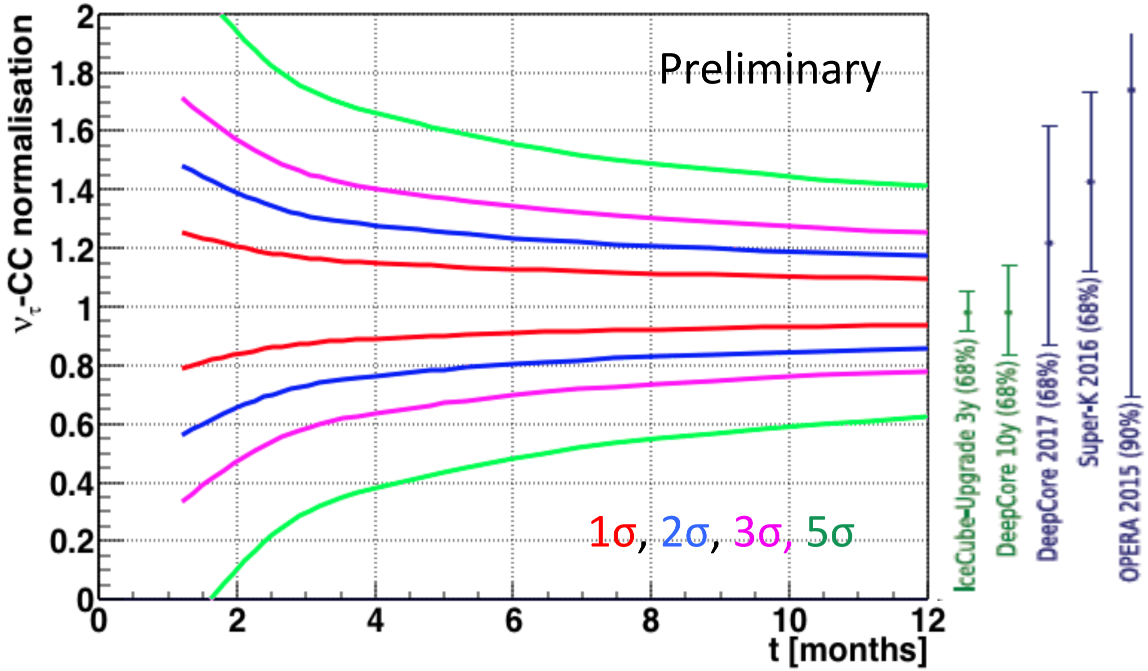
Count coincidence signals on individual Optical Modules
Excess of DOMs where 6-10 PMTs fire together
10 MeV anti-nu e from core-collapse SN
>80% of all Galactic SN with single building block

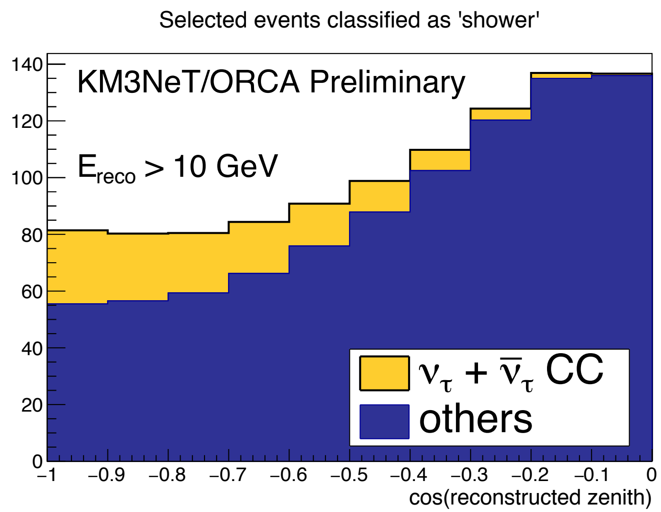


ORCA Post LoI - Tau Appearance

- ν_τ appearance tests PMNS unitarity and BSM theories
- 30% deviations allowed by world data
- ≈3k ν_τ CC events/year with full ORCA
- Rate constrained within ≈10% in 1 year







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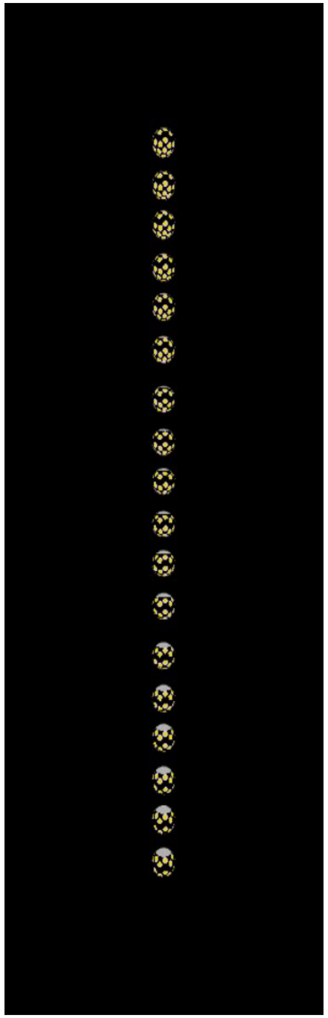
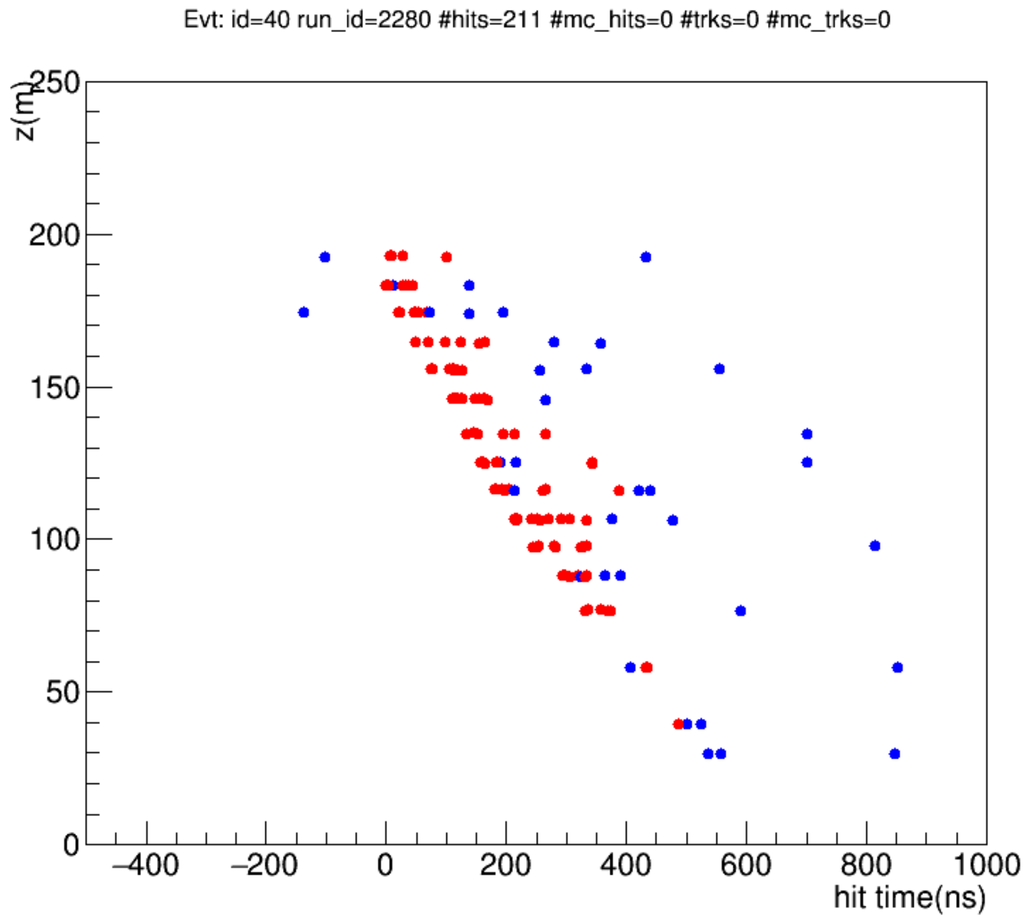
Deployment First Line 22/09/2017

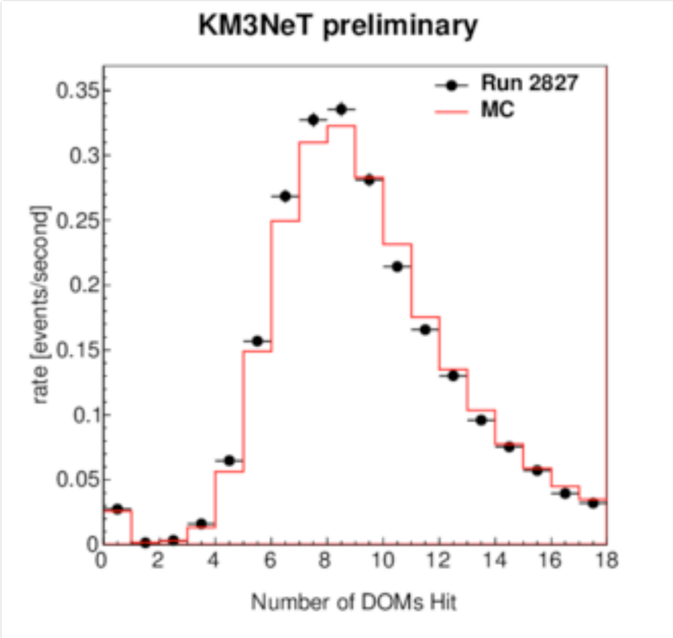
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=omlFkdCkbYk

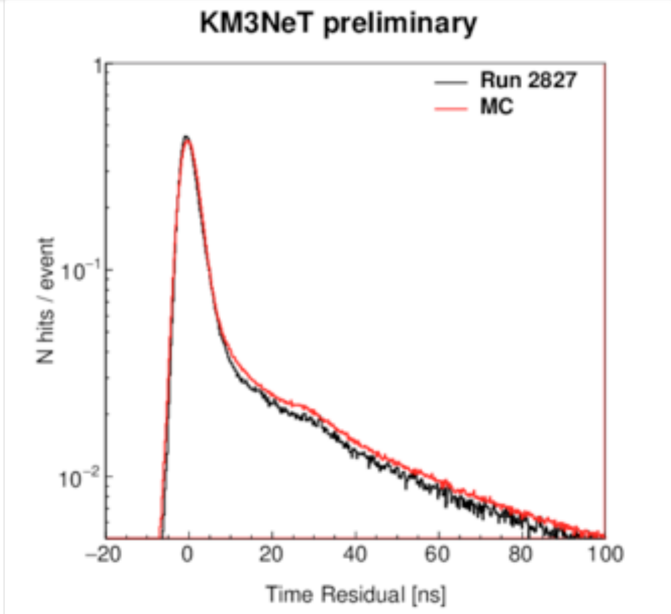
Early Muon bundle

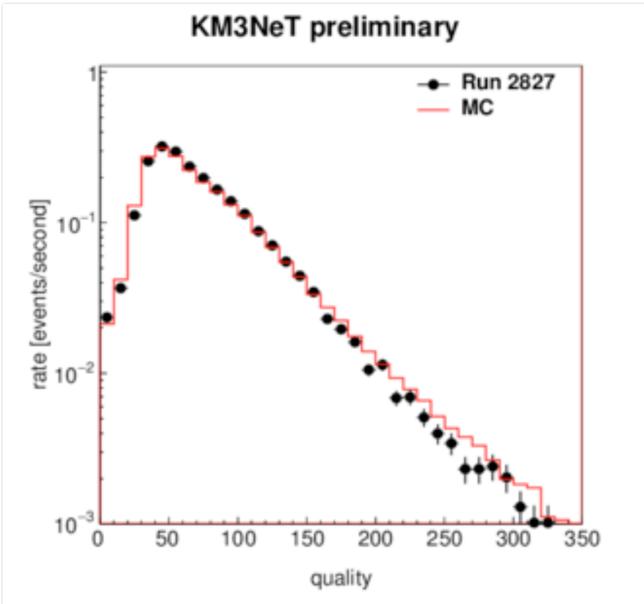


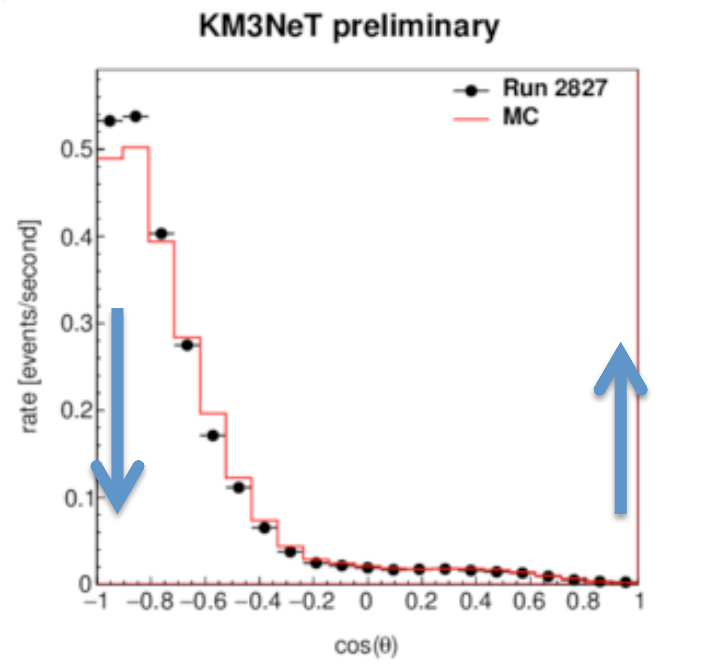


ORCA1: Data vs MC







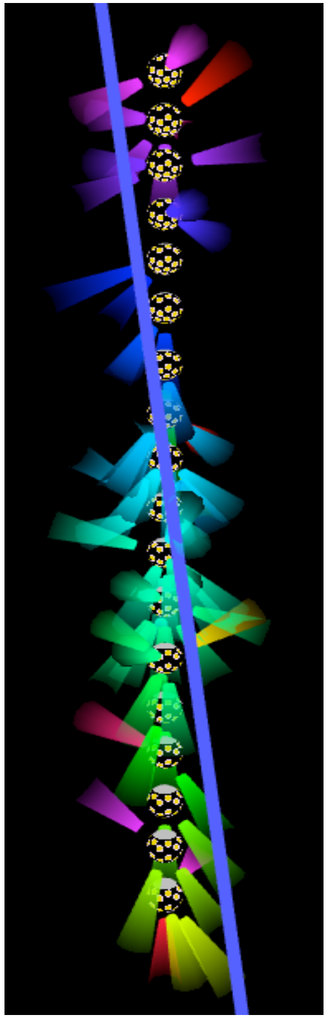


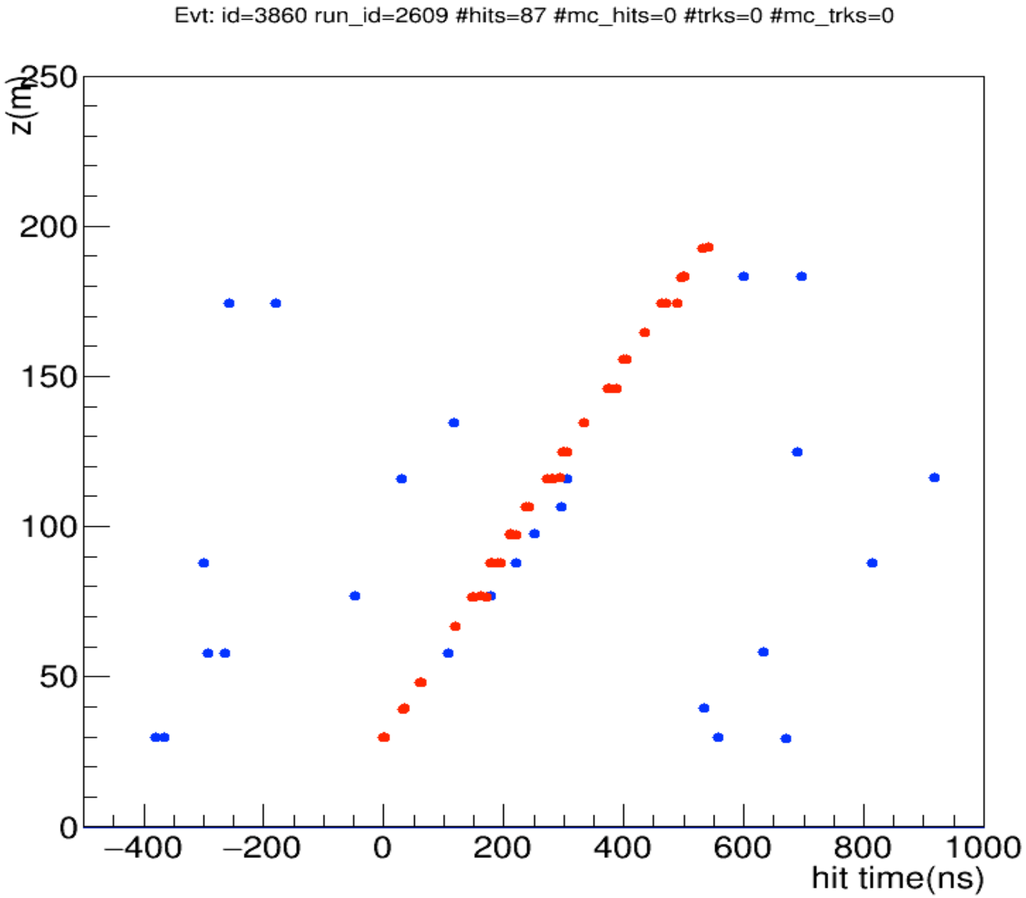
First Neutrino Analysis

1 month of data analysed

MC : (6 ν_μ + 1 atm. muon)

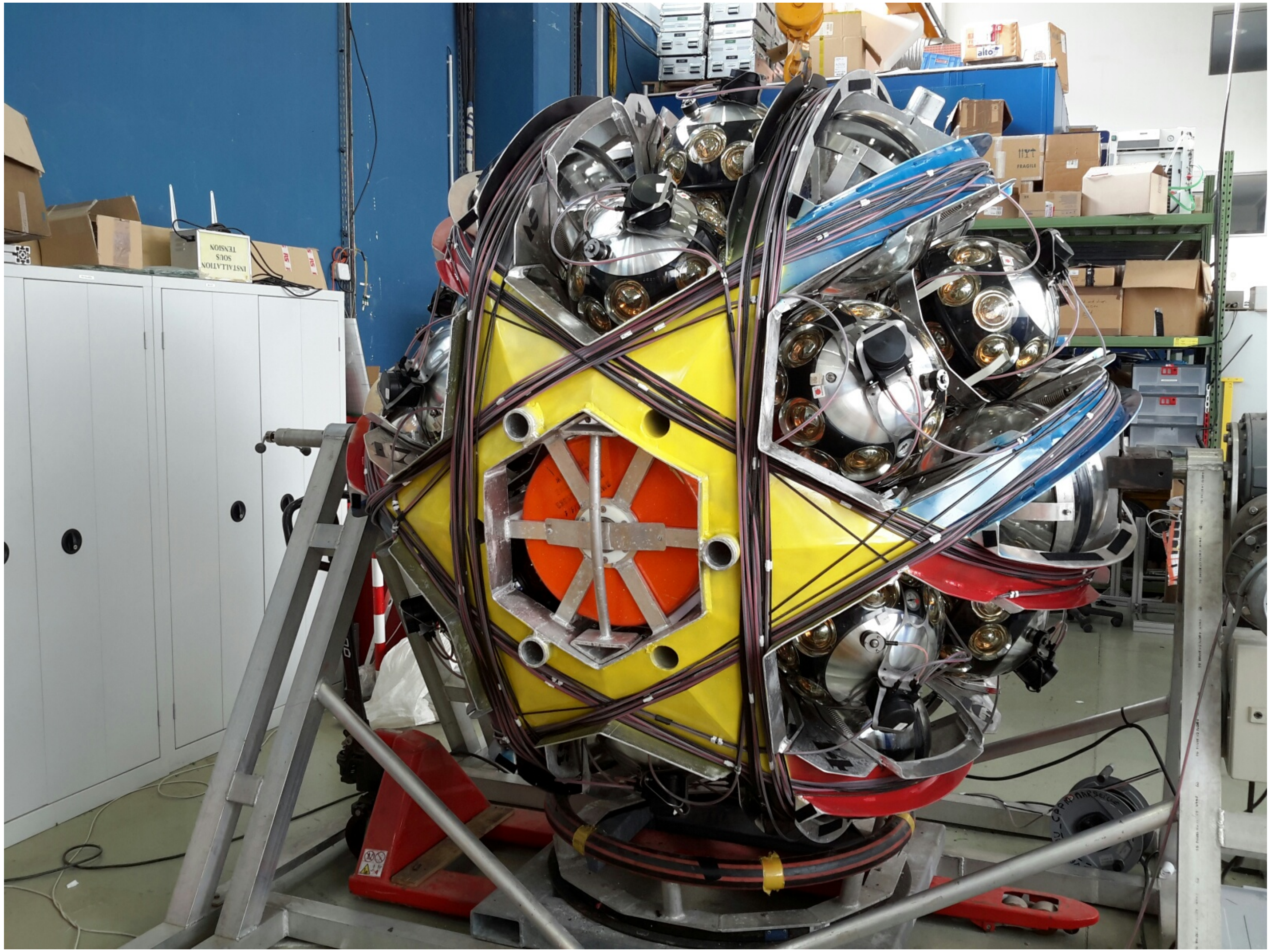
Data : 7





2nd Line ready for deployment

Deployment of 4 lines planned around summer 2018 in a single sea operation



KM3NeT/ORCA as Target for a Neutrino Beam

- The KM3NeT/ORCA Project
- Recent ORCA News
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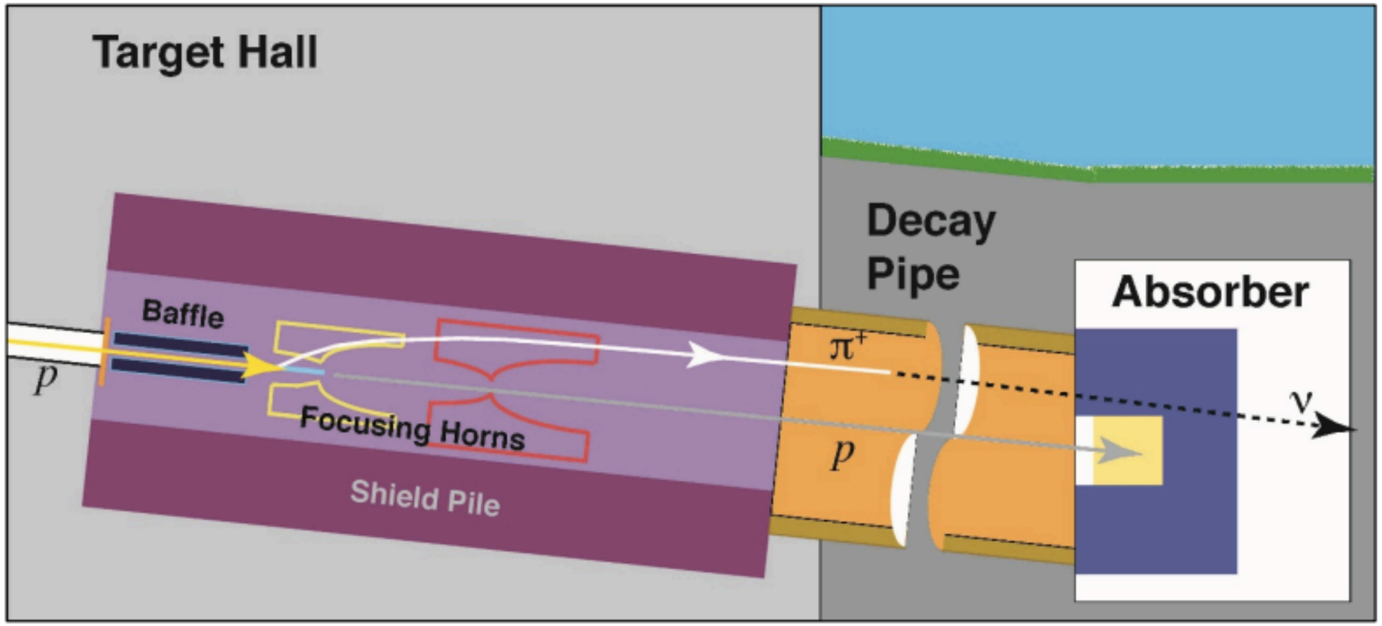
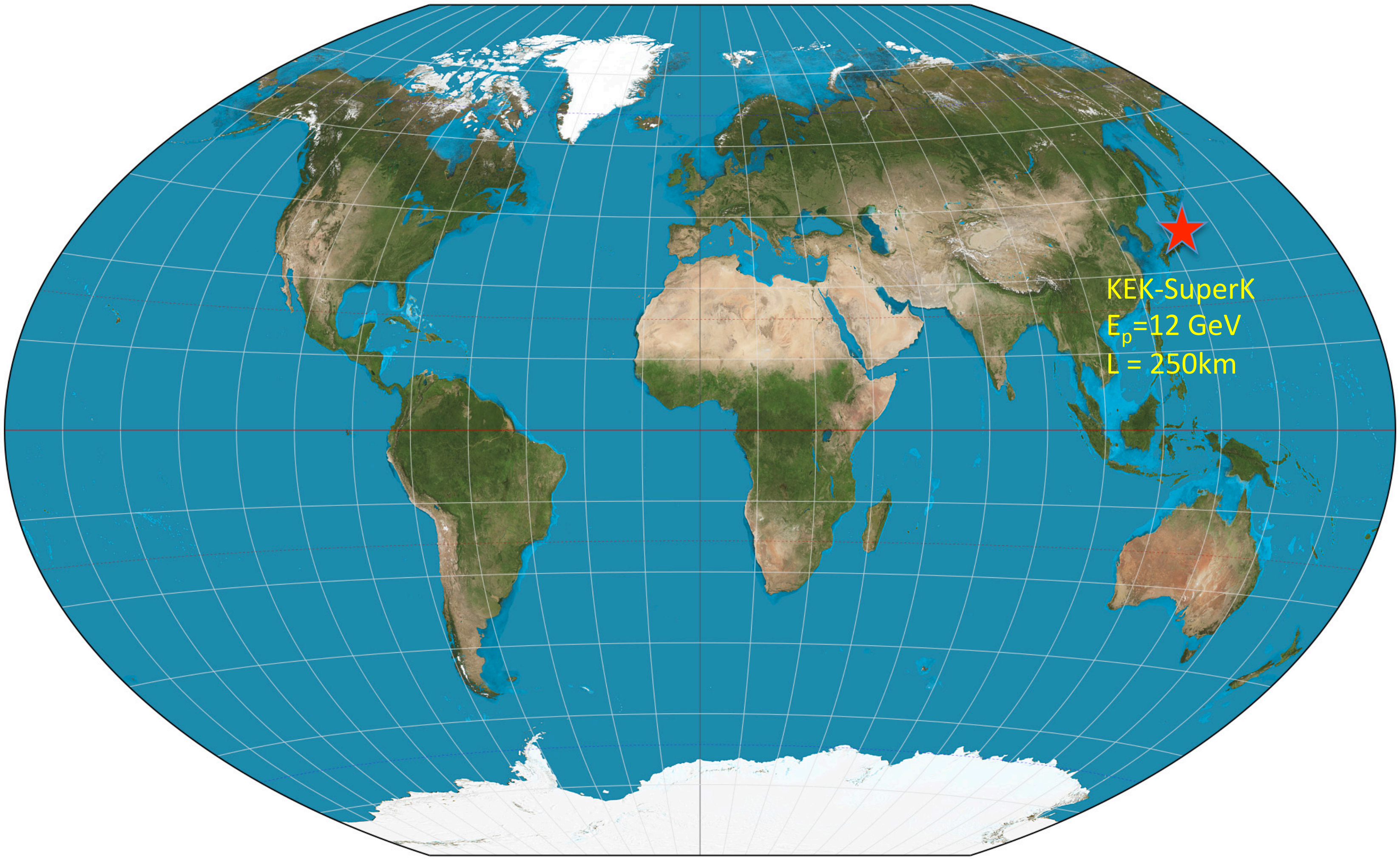
Neutrino Beams

1. accelerate protons
2. Shoot them on a “thin” target
3. Focus positive/negative secondaries (pions, Kaons)
4. Send them into a decay tunnel ($\pi \rightarrow \mu\nu$, $K \rightarrow \mu\nu$)

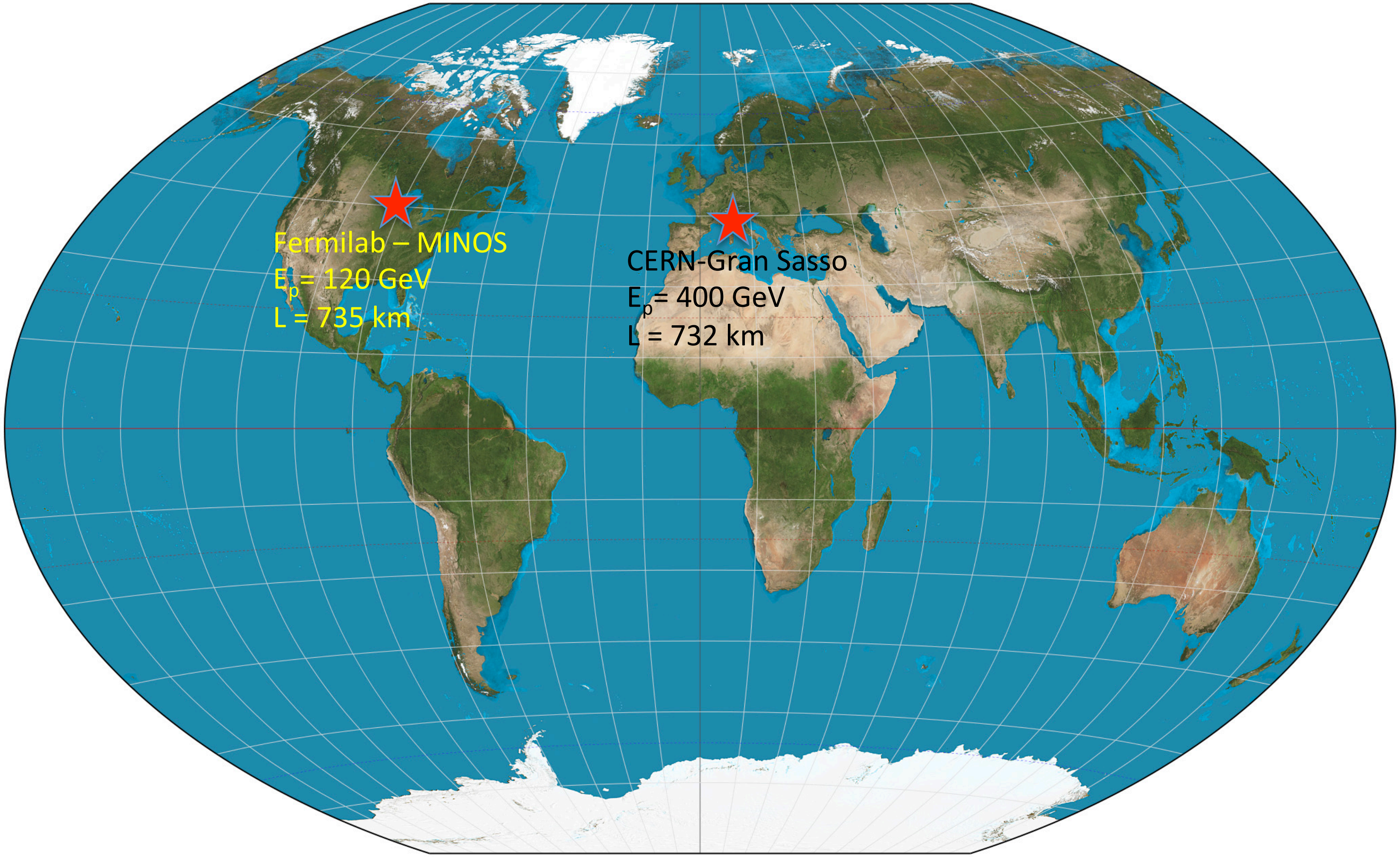


DUNE CDR, arXiv:1606.09550

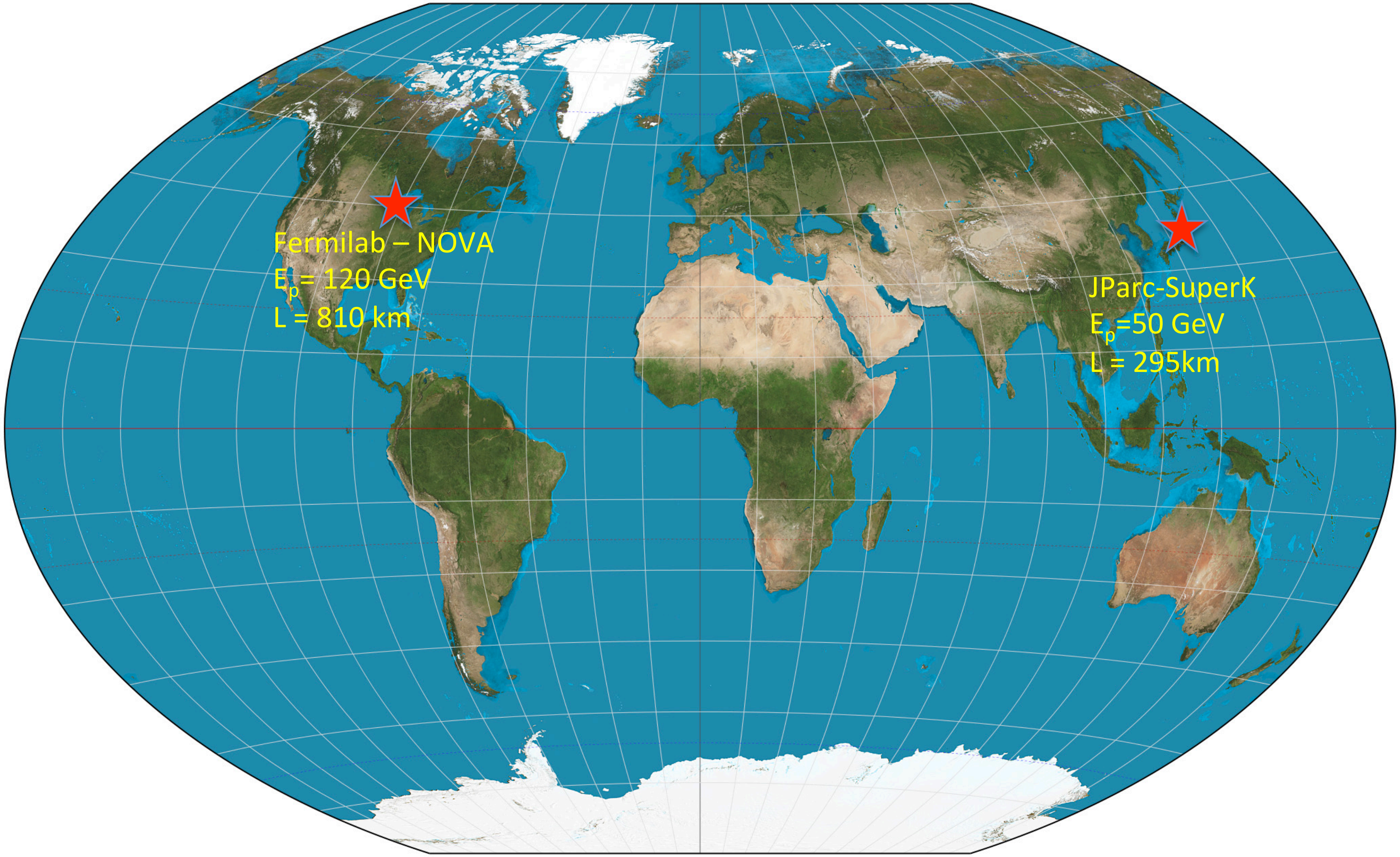
Longbaseline Projects 2000



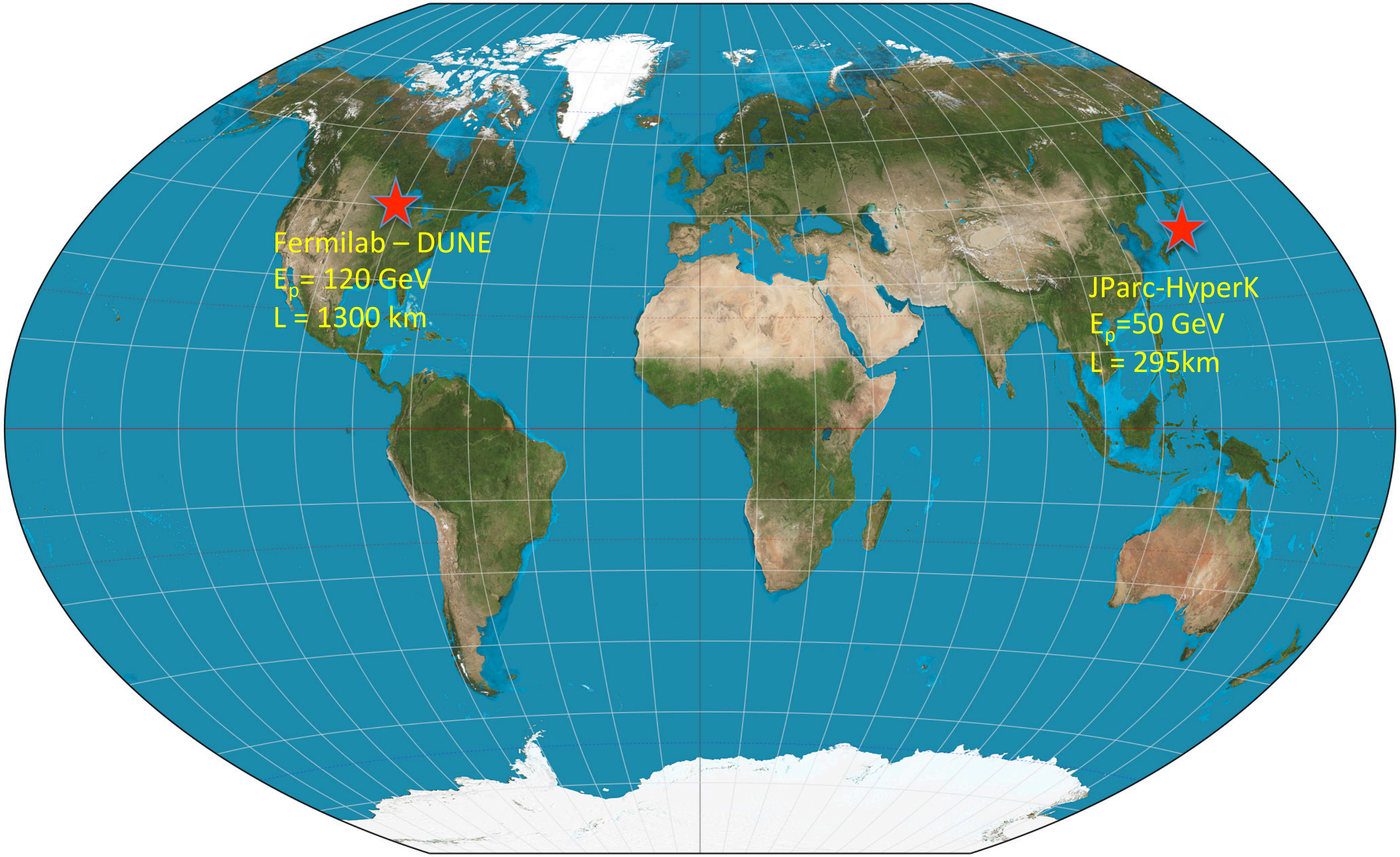
Longbaseline Projects 2010



Longbaseline Projects 2017



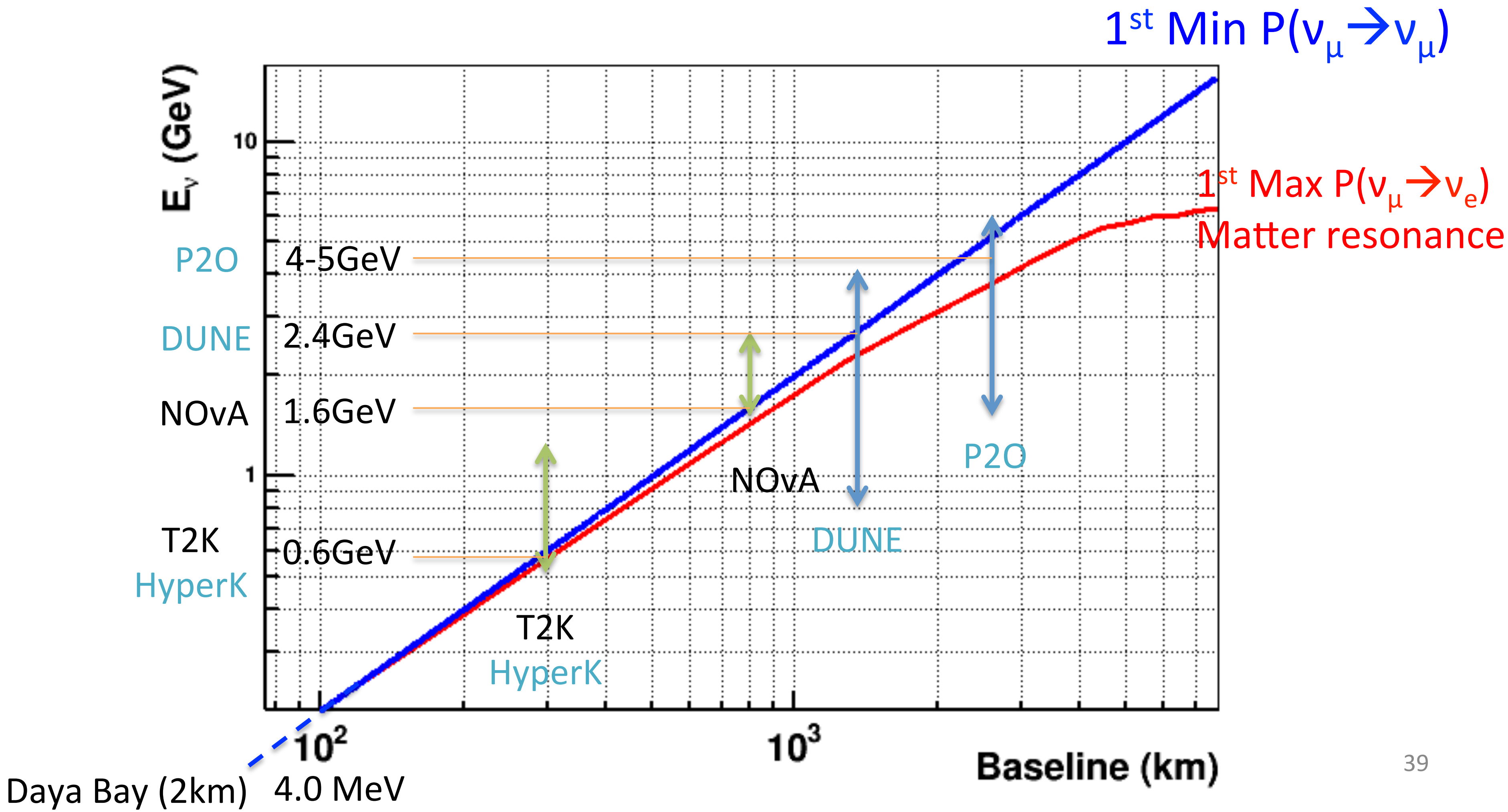
Longbaseline Projects 2030



No supported LBL project in Europe after end of LBNO

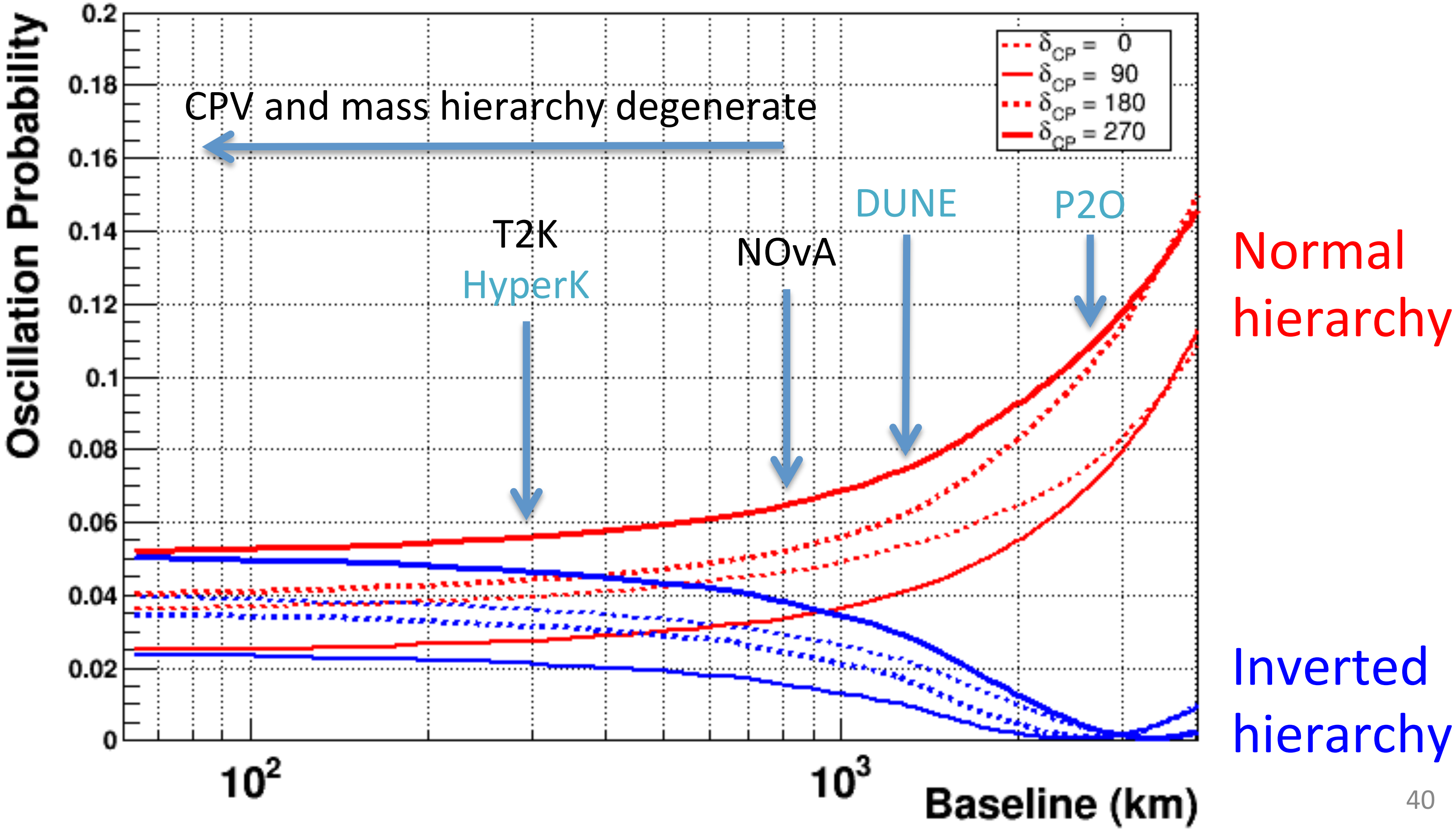
Comparison of LBL Projects

- Energy versus baseline



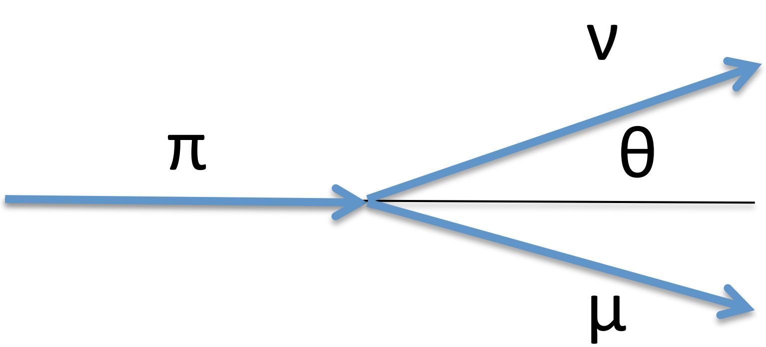
Comparison of LBL Projects

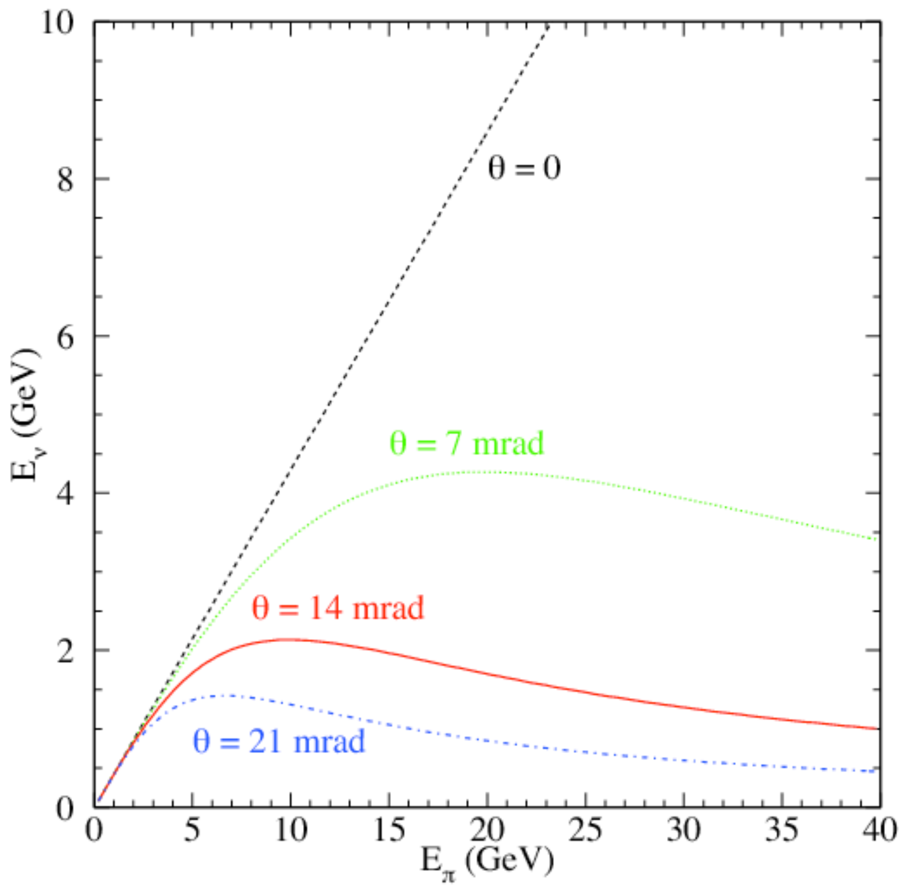
- Main Signal : Appearance of ν_e : $P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e)$



Match L and E_p

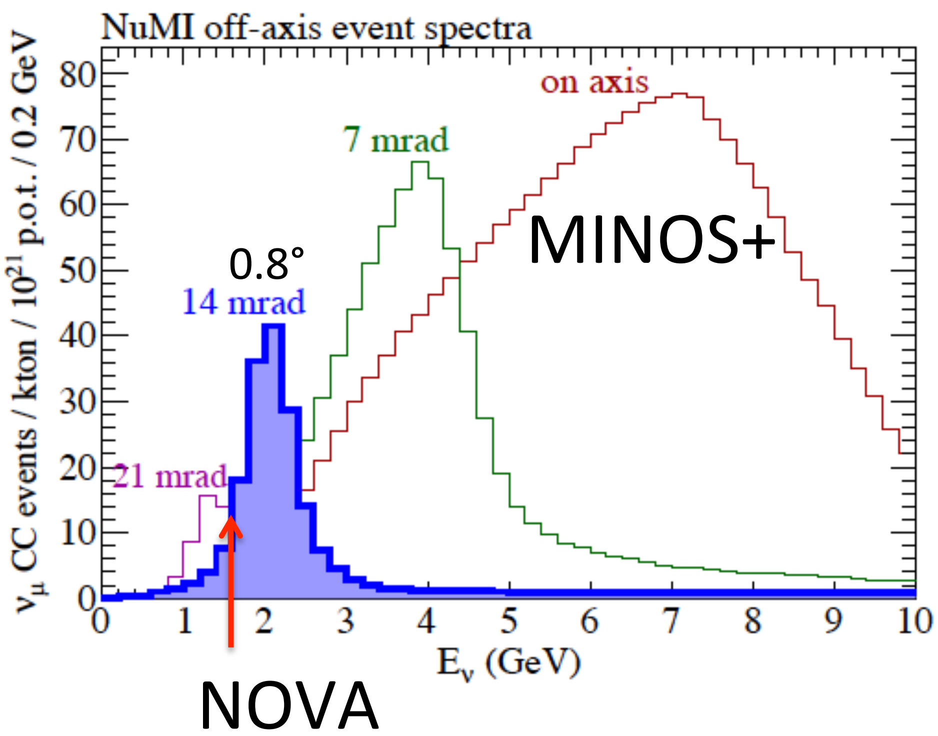
- Off-axis trick : use kinematic relation of decay π→μν
- Narrow band beam ← → waste of beam intensity

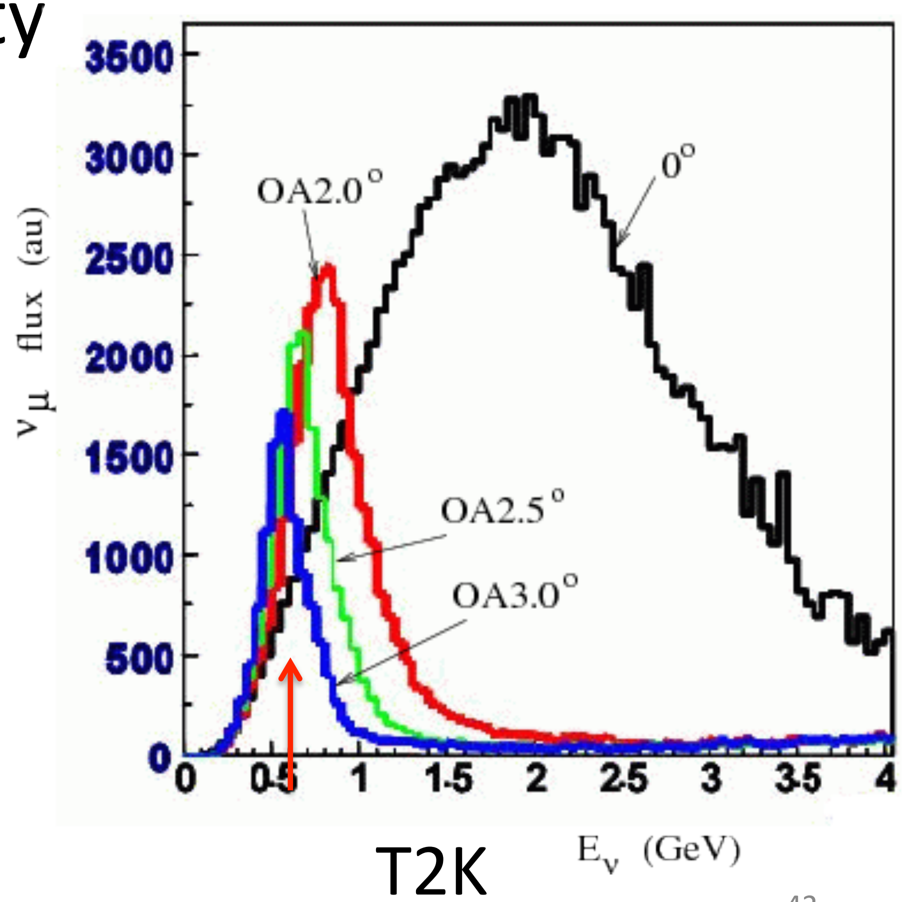




Match L and E_p

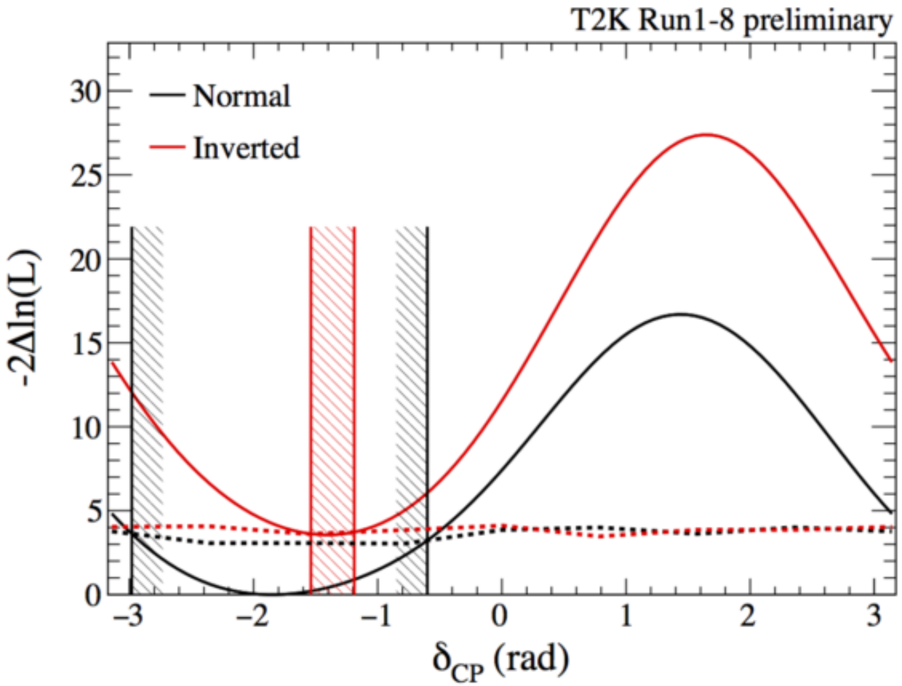
- Off-axis trick : narrow-band low energy
- Waste of beam intensity





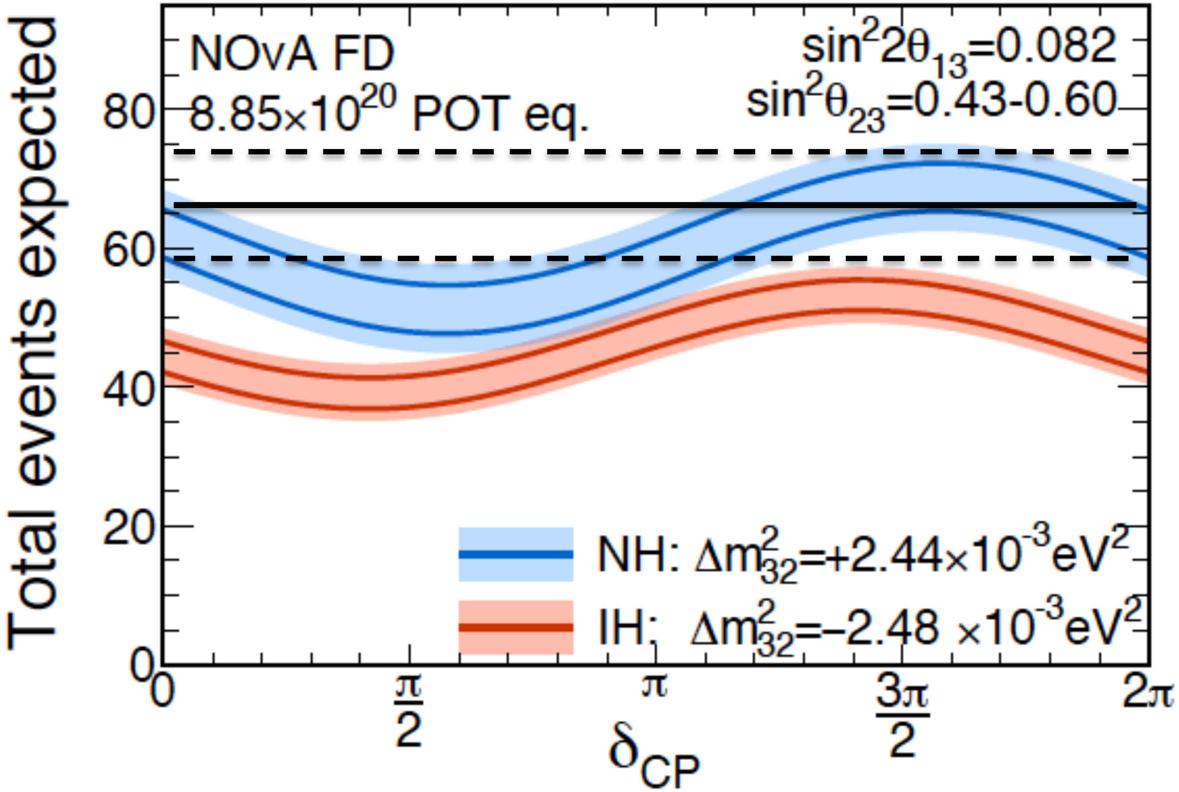
T2K recent result

- Based on 28% of 7.8 10^{21} p.o.t. (2021)
- 89 ν_e-CC events + 7 $\bar{\nu}_e$-CC   (22kt)
- Extension planned 20 10^{21} p.o.t. (2026)
  - 1000 ν_e-CC events + 70 ν_e-CC



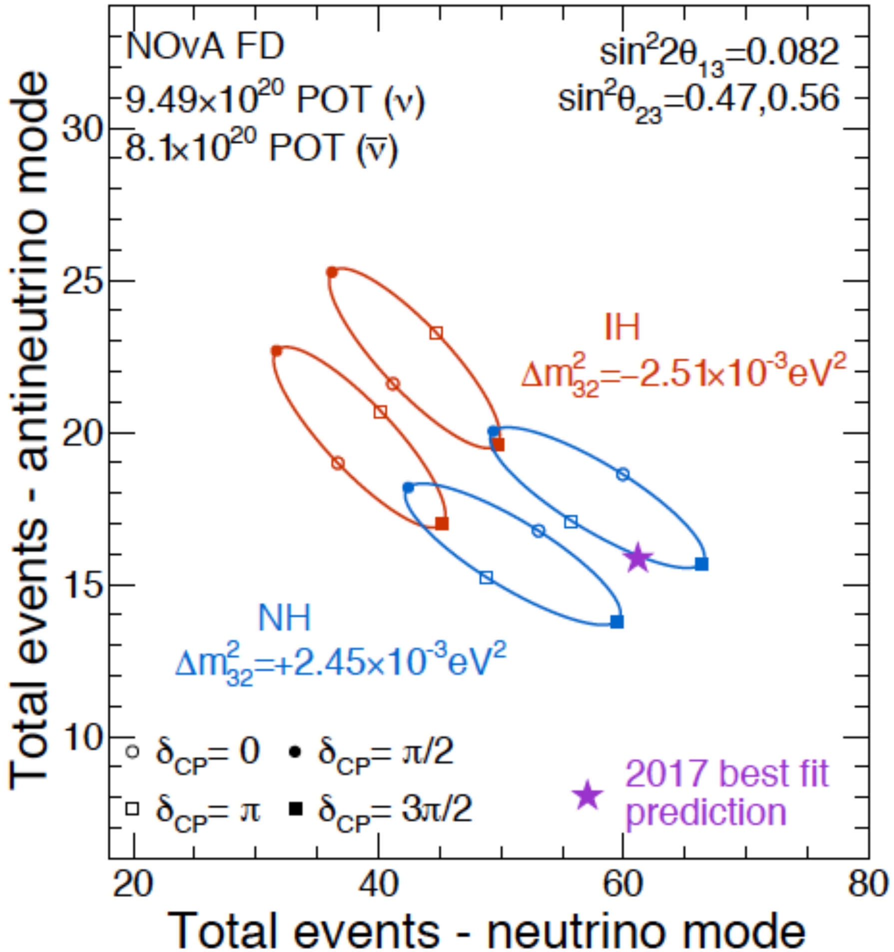
NOVA 2018 result

- Based on 8.85 10^{20} p.o.t. (2018 – 1/2 of design)
- 35 ν_e-CC signal events (66 – 21 bckg) (14kt)
- Currently running in $\bar{\nu}$ mode (shutdown 2024)



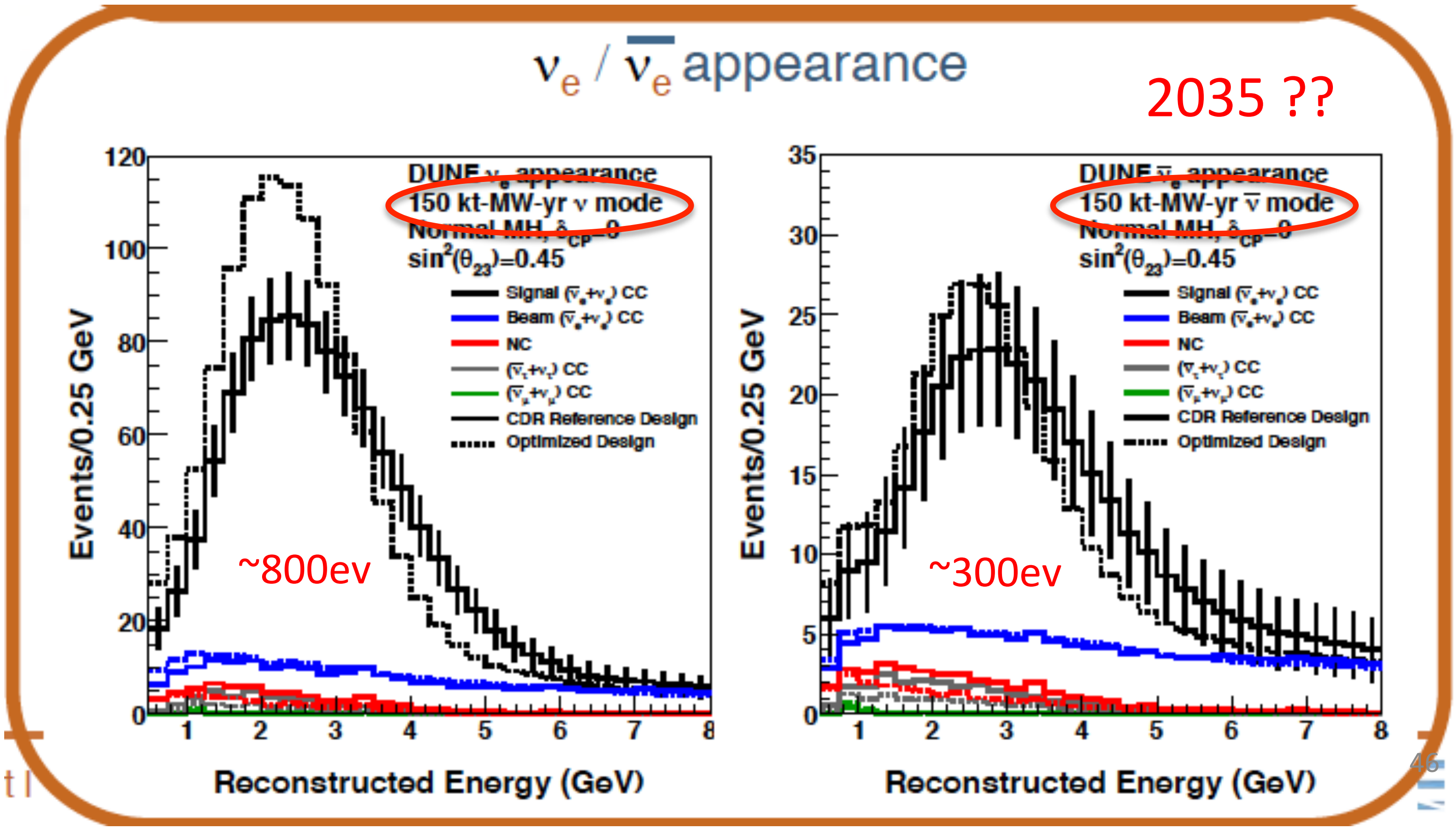
Nova Future 2018 result

- Possible result for release in Summer 2018



DUNE

- On-Axis, 40kt LAr TPC + 1.2 MW beam
- First data 2024-2028 (?)(10 – 20 – 30 – 40 kt)

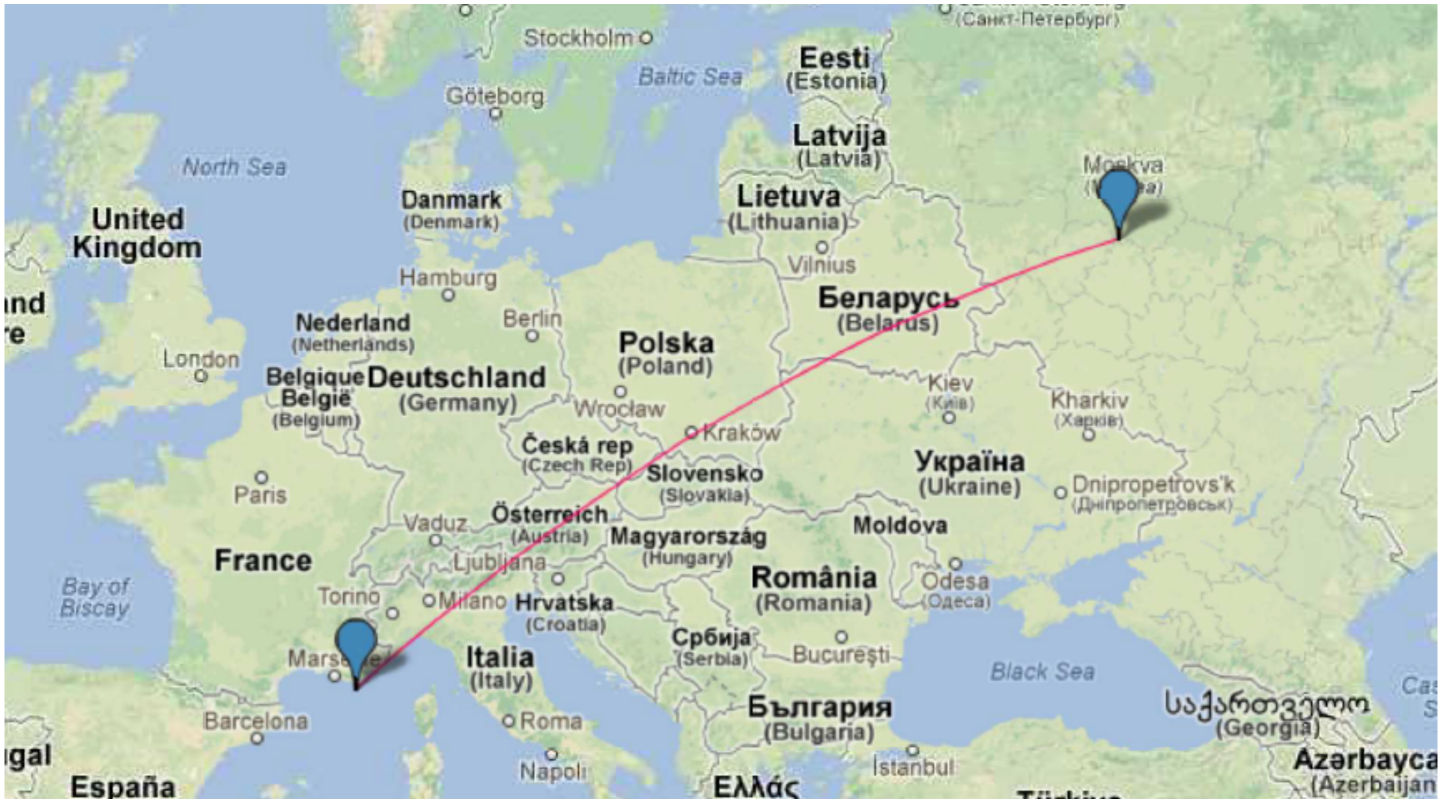


KM3NeT/ORCA as Target for a Neutrino Beam

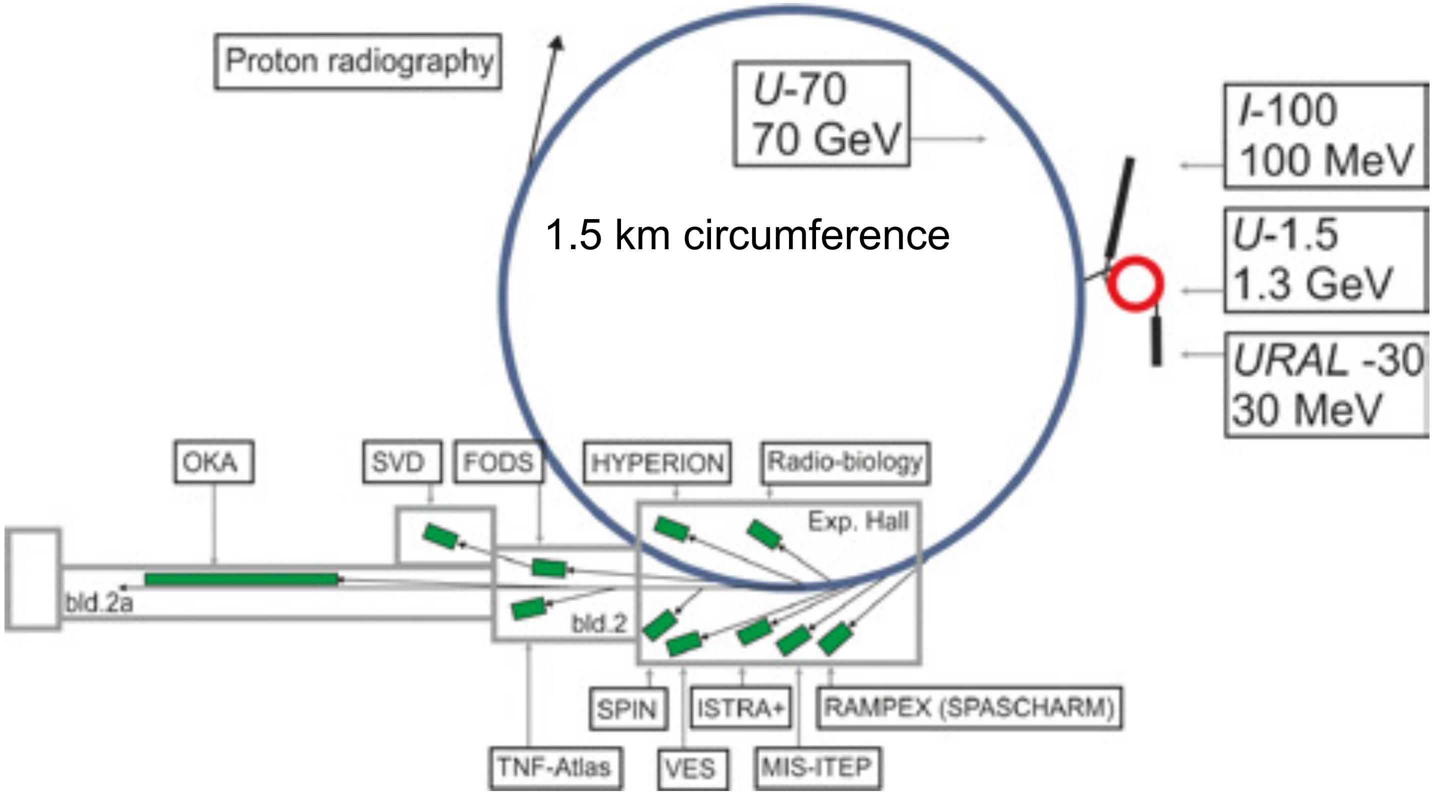
- The KM3NeT/ORCA Project
- Recent ORCA News
- Long-baseline Landscape
- P2O Project

P2O : Protvino to ORCA

- Baseline 2588km ; beam inclination : 11.7˚ (cosθ = 0.2)
- ORCA position : 42° 48' 16.28" N , 06° 01' 53.06" E
- Deepest point 134km : 3.3 g/cm^3
- First oscillation maximum 5.1 GeV, matter maximum 3.8 GeV



Protvino accelerator complex
(100 km South of Moscow)

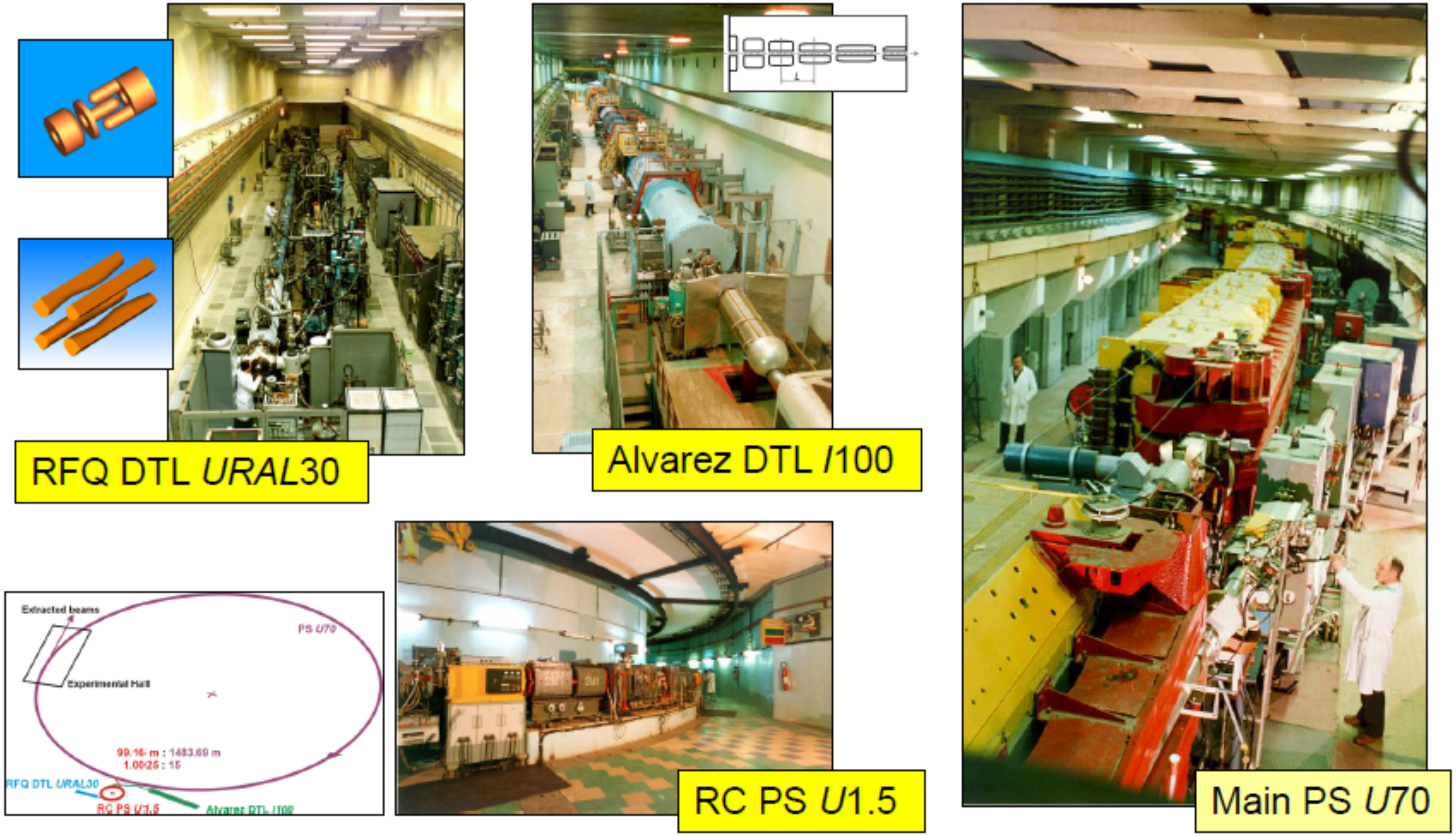


1-turn fast extraction:
5 µs spill every 9 s

U-70 accelerator constructed in 1967
Now operates at 8 - 15 kW for ~ 60 days / yr

Operated by NRC «Kurchatov Institute» – Institute for High Energy Physics (IHEP), Protvino

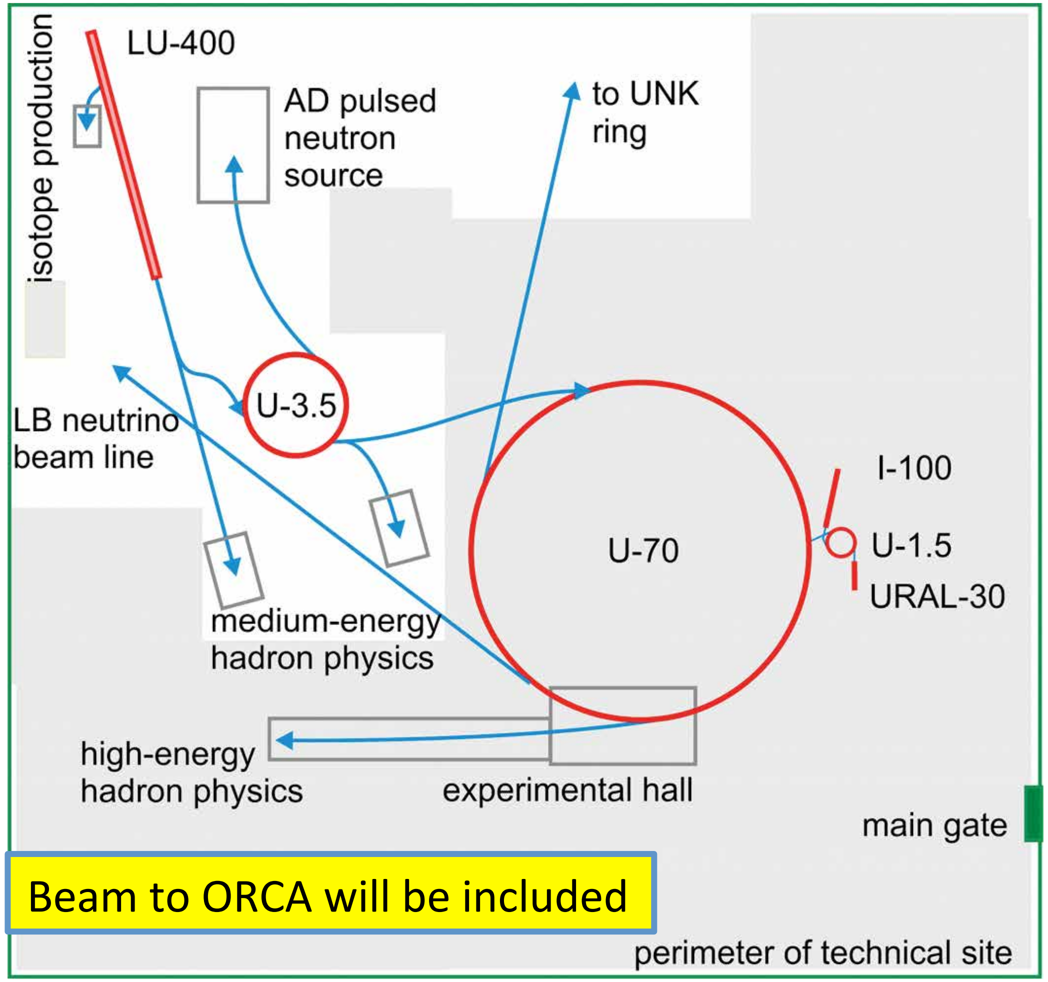
Proton Accelerator Complex Protvino



Presentation S. Ivanov (IHEP) on 22/11/2012 @ CERN

The OMEGA project proposal

- New high intensity linac and booster synchrotron (3.5 GeV)
- 1.1 MW proton beam
- High-intensity spallation neutron source
- 450 kW power at 70 GeV using existing U-70 synchrotron
- A long baseline neutrino beam



Construction over 8 yr (not yet approved)

N.E. Tyurin et al, Facility for intense hadron beams (letter of intent), News and Problems of Fundamental Physics 2 (9), 2010, http://exwww.ihep.su/ihep/journal/IHEP-2-2010.pdf

Cost estimates

Table extracted from the OMEGA project LoI

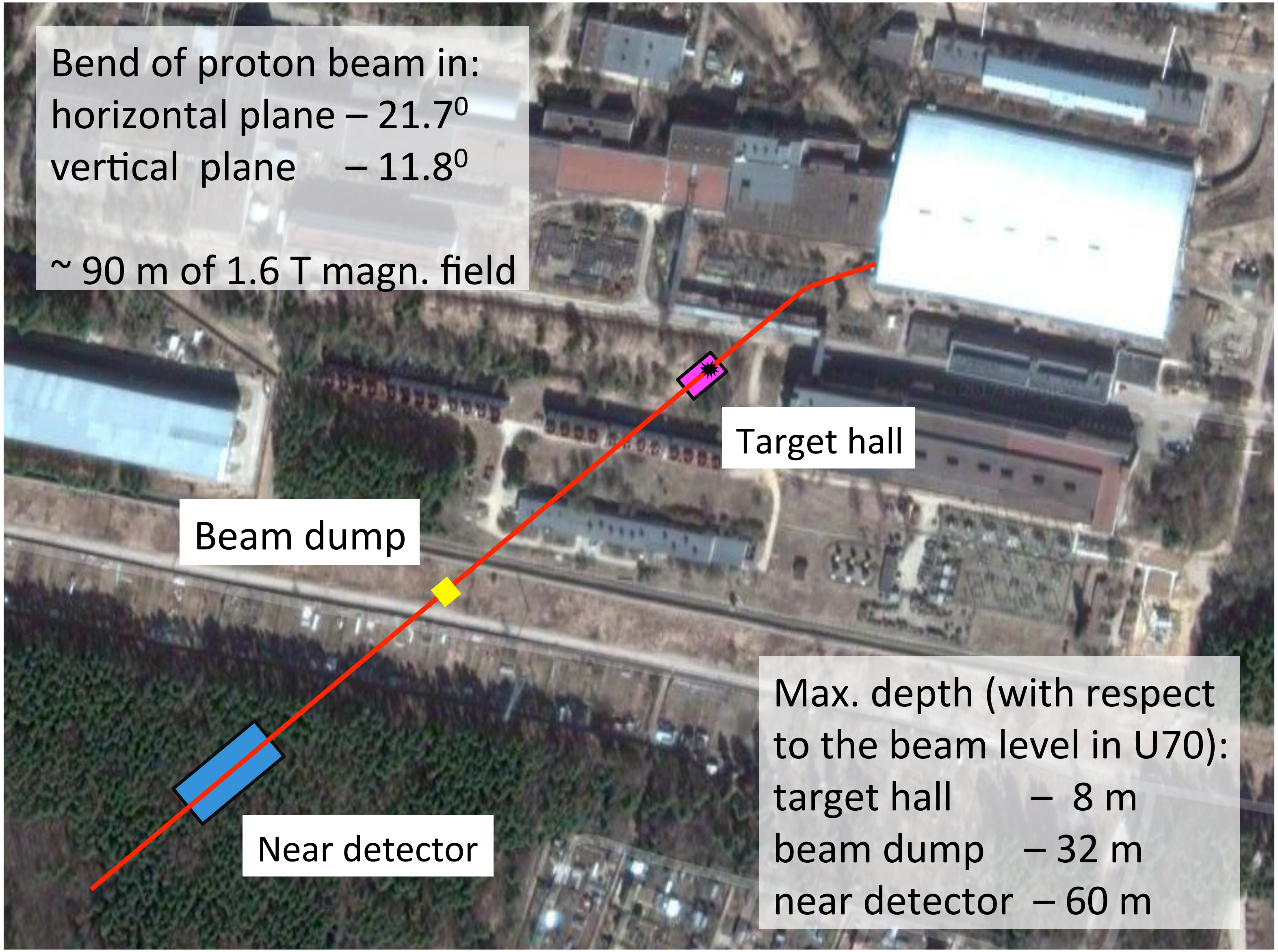
№	Object	Cost (million rubles)	**M €** (approx)
1	Linac LU-400	7 200	**180**
2	RC PS U-3.5	10 100	**250**
3	Neutrino channel	1 500	**40**
4	Near Neutrino Detector	1 000	25
5	Neutron source (target station T1)	8 400	210
6	Neutron research set-ups	1 500	40
7	Injection from U-3.5 to U-70	800	**20**
8	Target stations T2 and T3	800	20
9	Infrastructure	700	17
10	Total	32 000	**800**

Using 2013 exchange rate 40:1

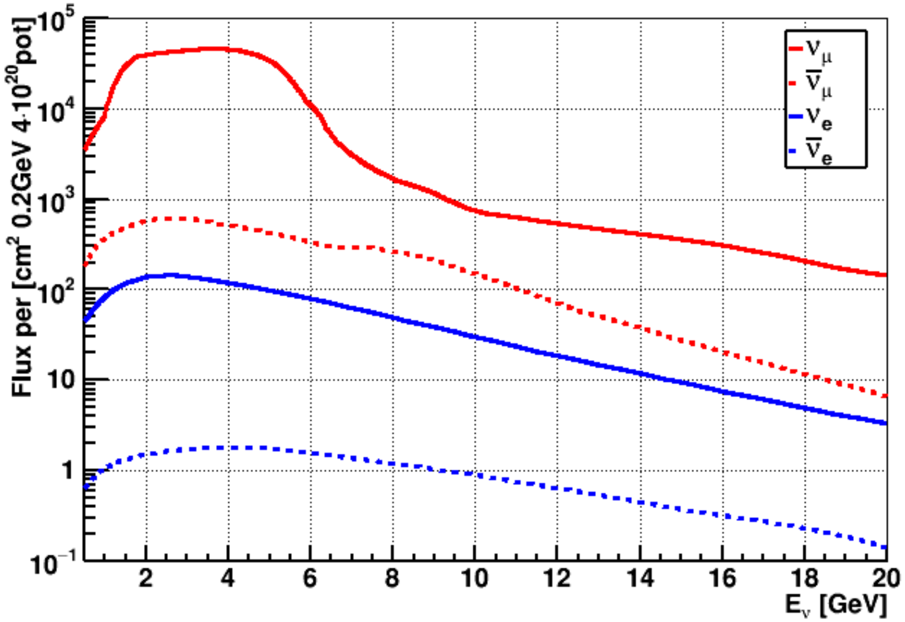
Staged Approach possible

- Stage 1
  - Neutrino beam line to ORCA
  - New ion injection scheme (H^-) : x3
  - Double cycling frequency : 9s → 4.5s : x2
  - Intensity : 90kW cost : 100 MEuro
- Stage 2
  - New Linac LU-400
  - New booster 3.5 GeV
  - Intensity : 450kW   cost : 500 MEuro

Possible location of the near beam detector



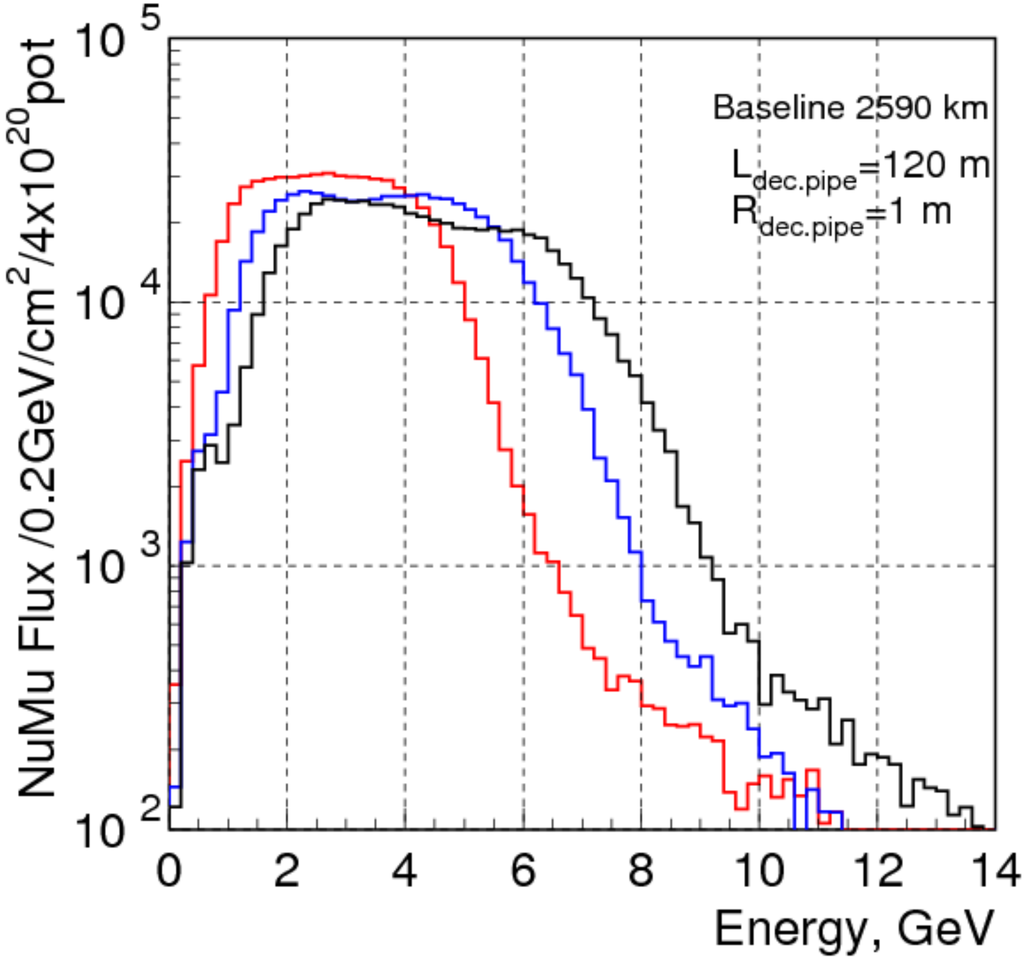
Neutrino Flux



Focus π^+ (Neutrino beam)

- Used for current study : IHEP Protvino internal note 2015-5
- Designed for Beam to Gran Sasso (2200km)
- Beam power 450kW → $4 \bullet 10^{20}$ p.o.t. per year
- Fermilab-Nova : 700kW → $6 \bullet 10^{20}$ p.o.t. per year

Beam optimization (work in progress)

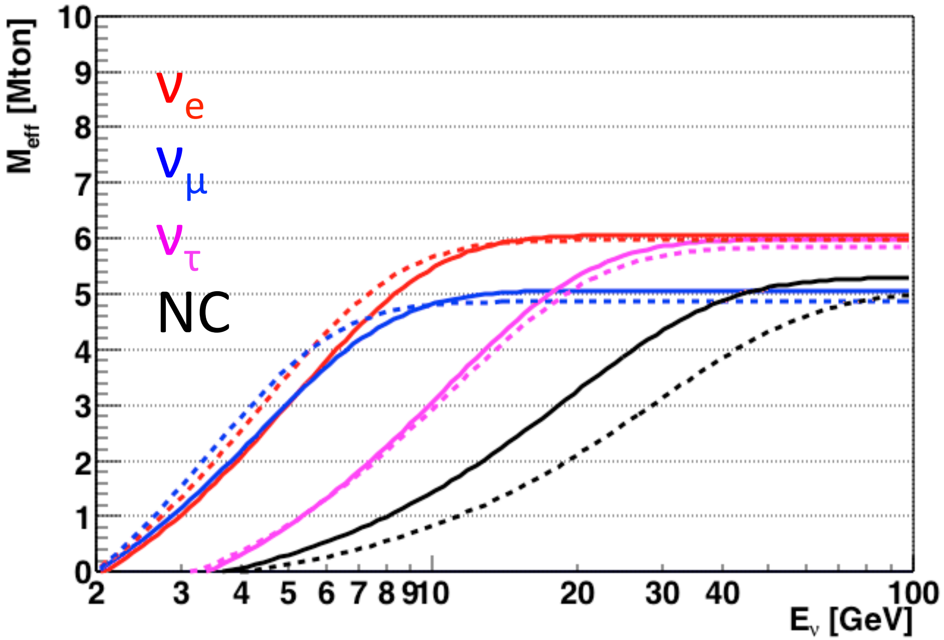


- Red: two 3 m horns as in arXiv: 1412.0804
- Blue: target shifted towards the beam
- Black: target shifted towards the beam + horns moved further away from each other

Idea: choose the beam option which gives best sensitivity to CP violation

Effective Mass

After triggering, atmospheric muon rejection and containment cuts:

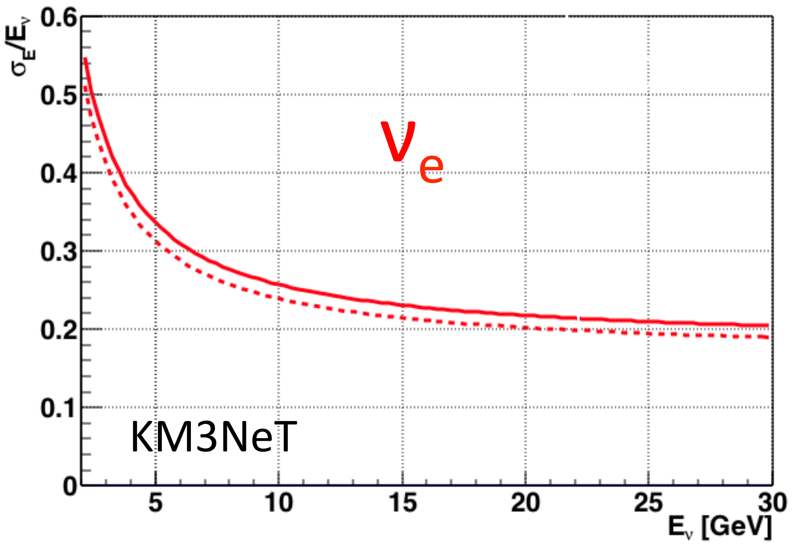


Events/yr (atm):
ν_eCC: 17,300
ν_μCC: 24,800
ν_τCC: 3,100
NC: 5,300

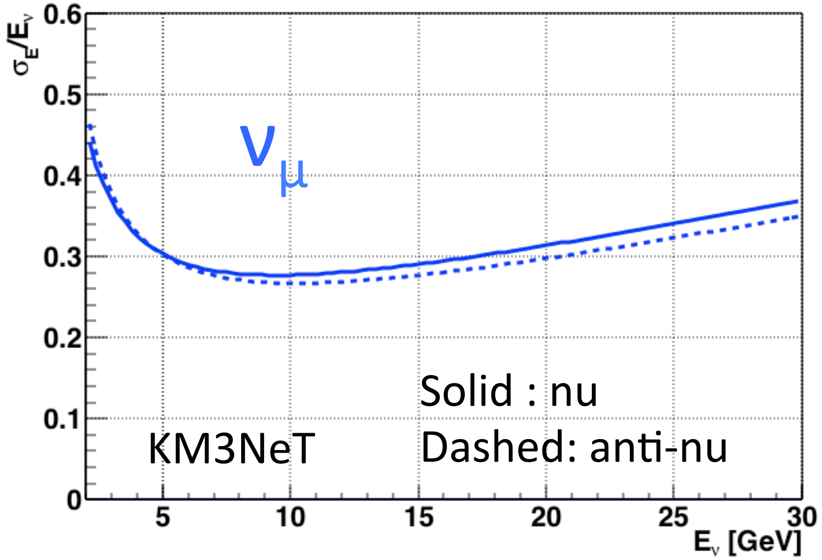
- Energy threshold determined by DOM spacing
- 6 Mton@10 GeV
- 50% Efficiency at 5 GeV

Energy Resolutions

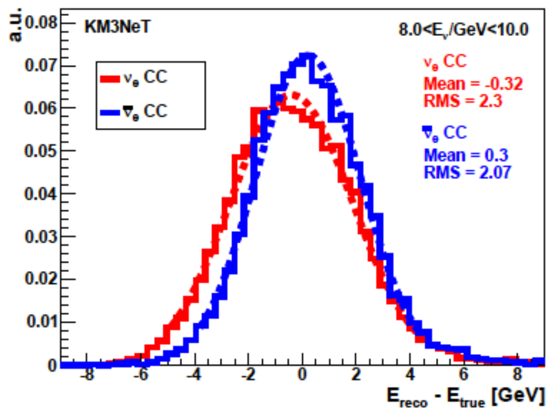
Shower



Track

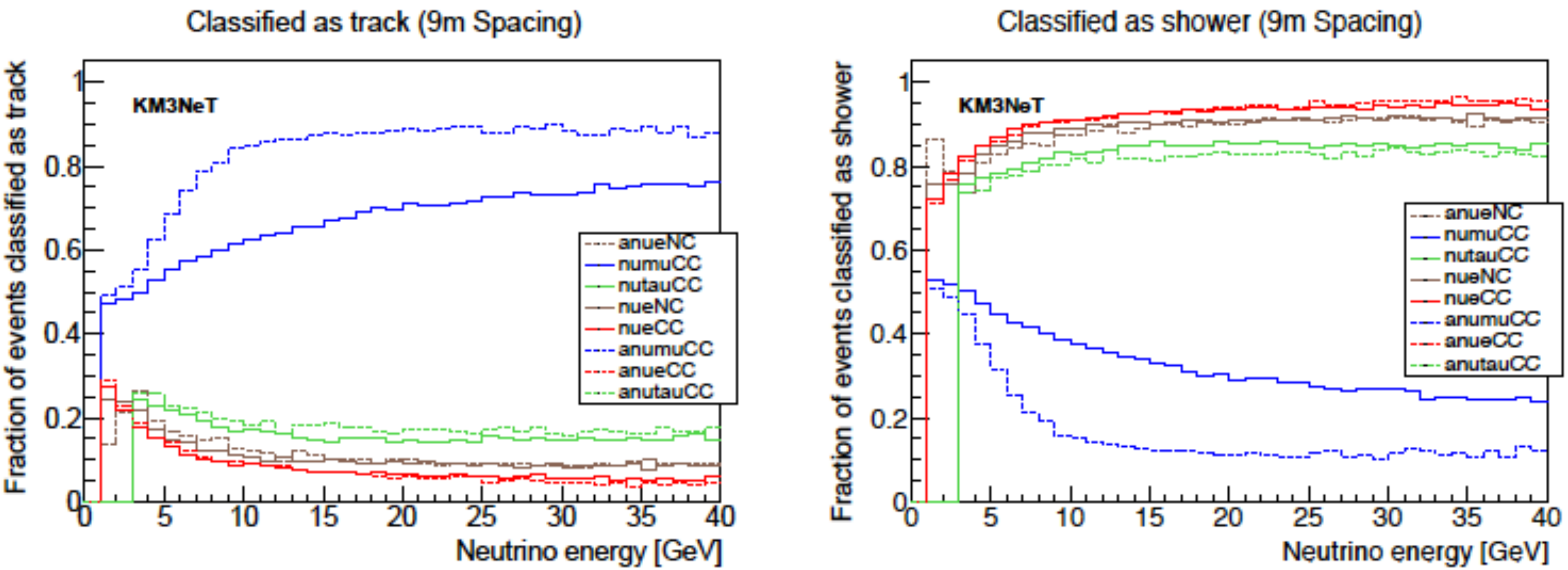


- Energy resolution better than 30% in relevant range
- Close to Gaussian



Shower/Track Identification

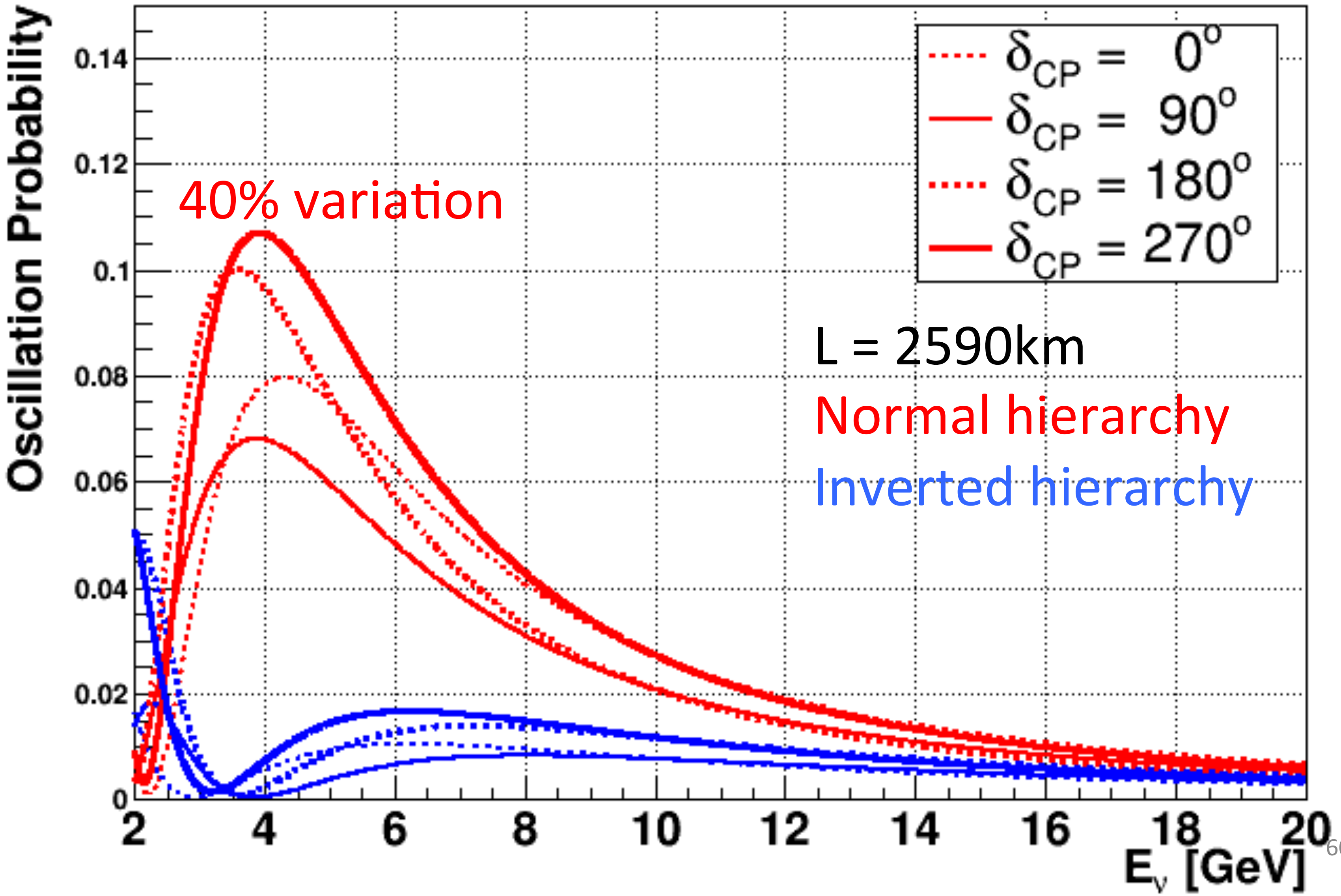
Discrimination of track-like and shower-like events via Random Decision Forest



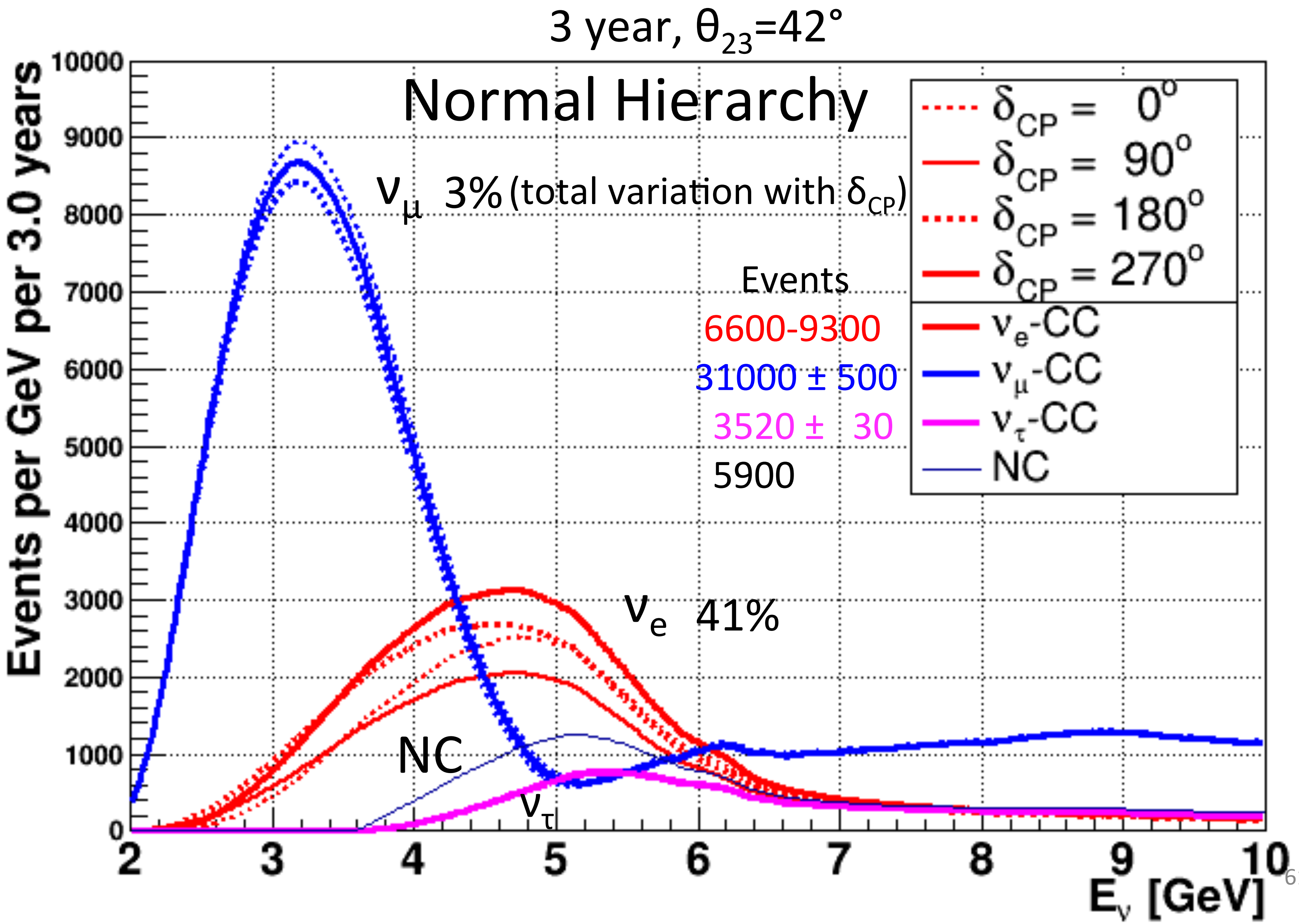
At 10 GeV:

- 90% correct identification of ν_e^{CC}
- 70% correct identification of ν_μ^{CC}

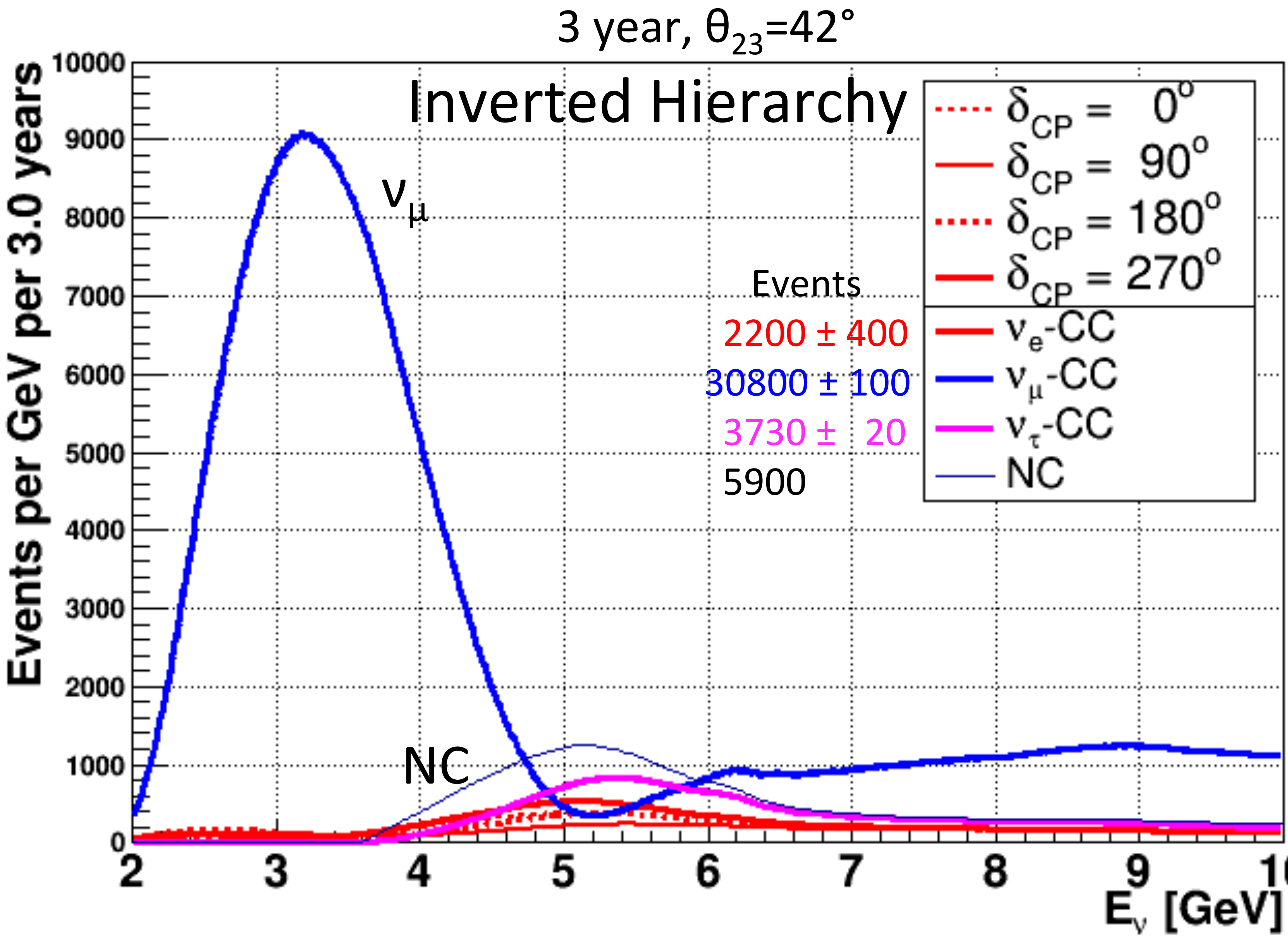
Oscillation Probabilities $P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e)$



Event numbers – Neutrino Beam



Event numbers – Neutrino Beam



Modified Multi-Parameter fit

- Combined fit of nuisance and oscillation parameters
- Choice of nuisance parameters and priors inspired by LBNO study
- No neutrino/anti-neutrino skew
- No spectral index skew
- No energy scale shift

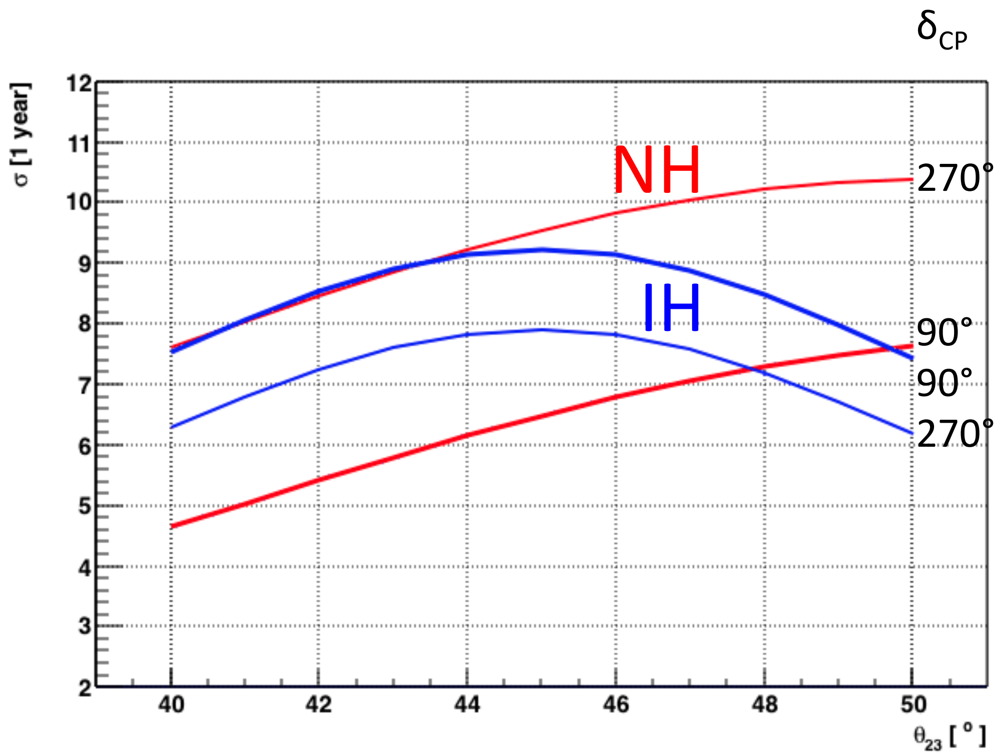
Parameter	True value	Prior	Start value
θ_{12}	33.4°	fix	fix
Δm^2 [eV^2]	7.53 10^{-5}	fix	fix
θ_{13}	8.42°	0.15°	8.42°
θ_{23}	41.5°	1.3°	41.5°
ΔM^2 [eV^2]	2.44 10^{-3}	0.06	2.44 10^{-3}
δ_{CP}	many	no	many

Parameter	True value	Prior	Start value
Norm ν_e CC	from ν_μ CC	fix	fix
Norm ν_μ CC	1	0.05	1
Norm ν_τ CC	1	0.10	1
Norm NC	1	0.05	1
PID	1	0.10	1

Only used for CP fits, not for NMH

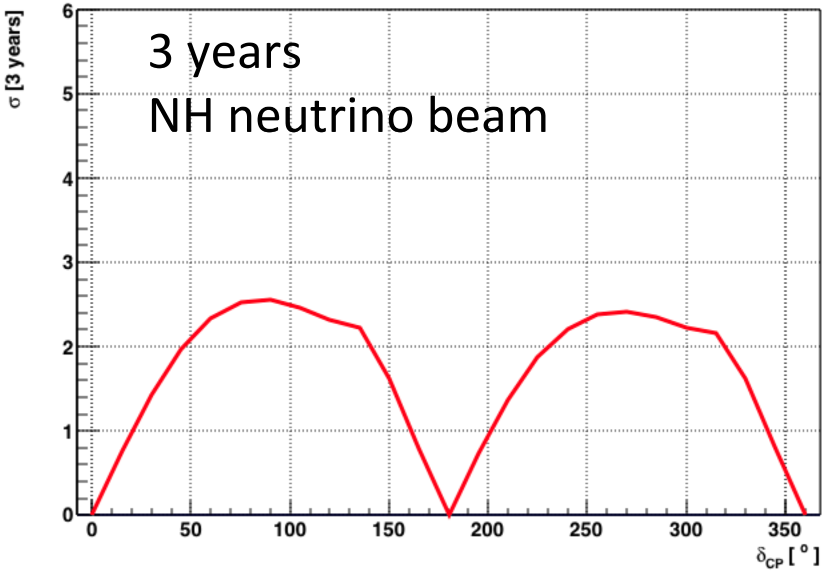
NMH determination

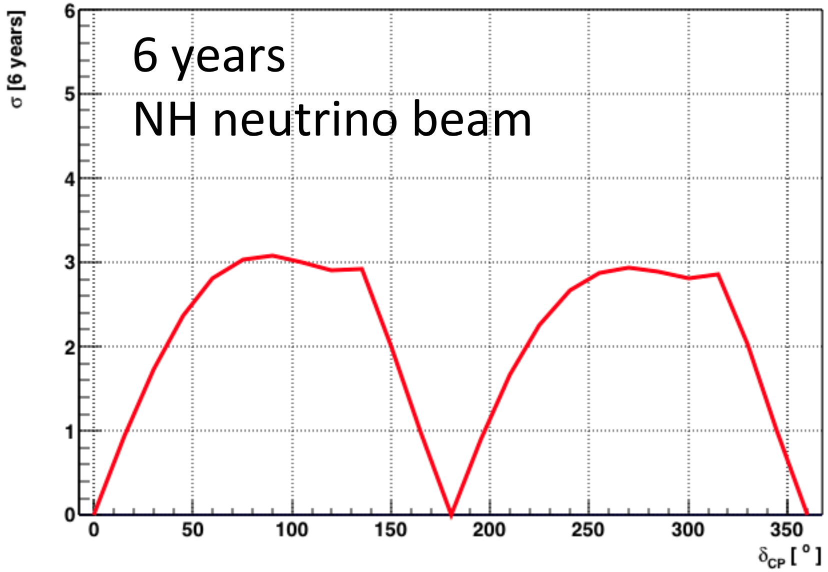
- ORCA detector, 1 year neutrino beam
- Better than 5σ for all combination of parameters



Sensitivity to δ_{CP}

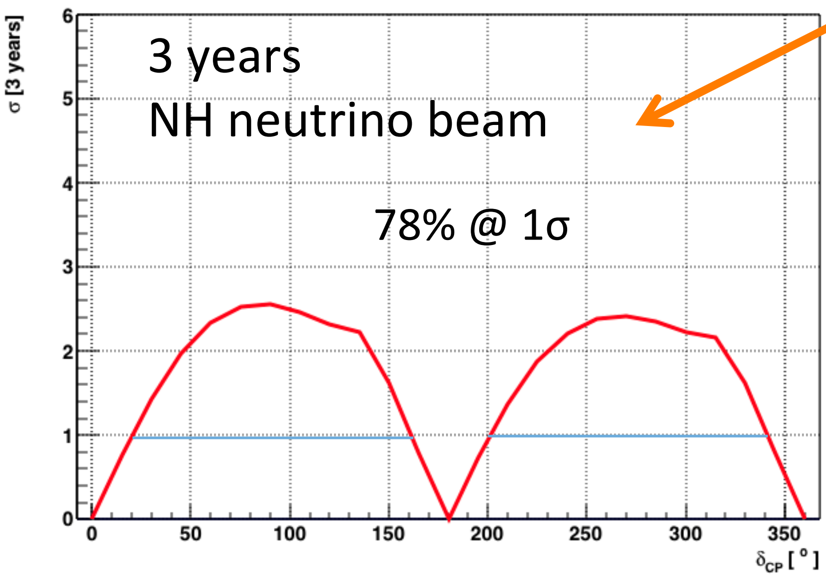
- Sensitivity of measuring non-zero CP-violation, i.e. δ_{CP} different from 0° AND 180°
- After 6 years non CP-violation excluded for 35% of δ_{CP} values at about 3σ

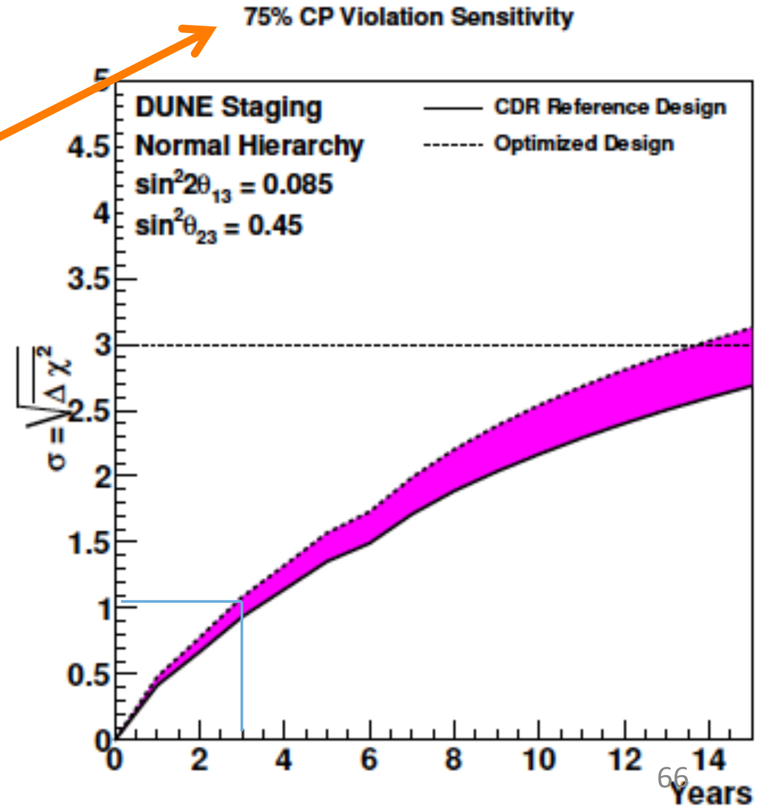




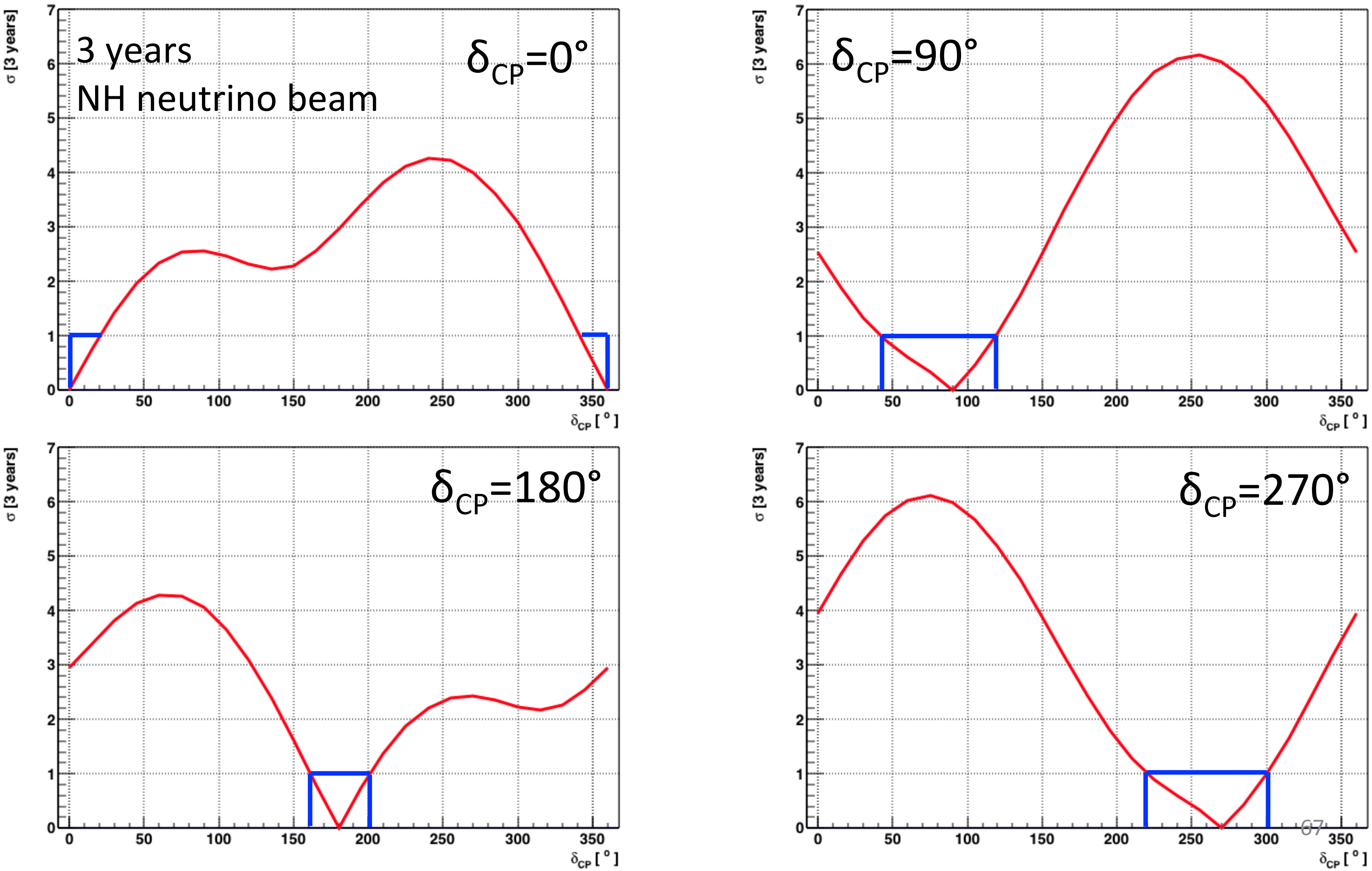
Comparison to DUNE CDR

- https://arxiv.org/abs/1601.05471
- CP violation after 3 years → ORCA comparable



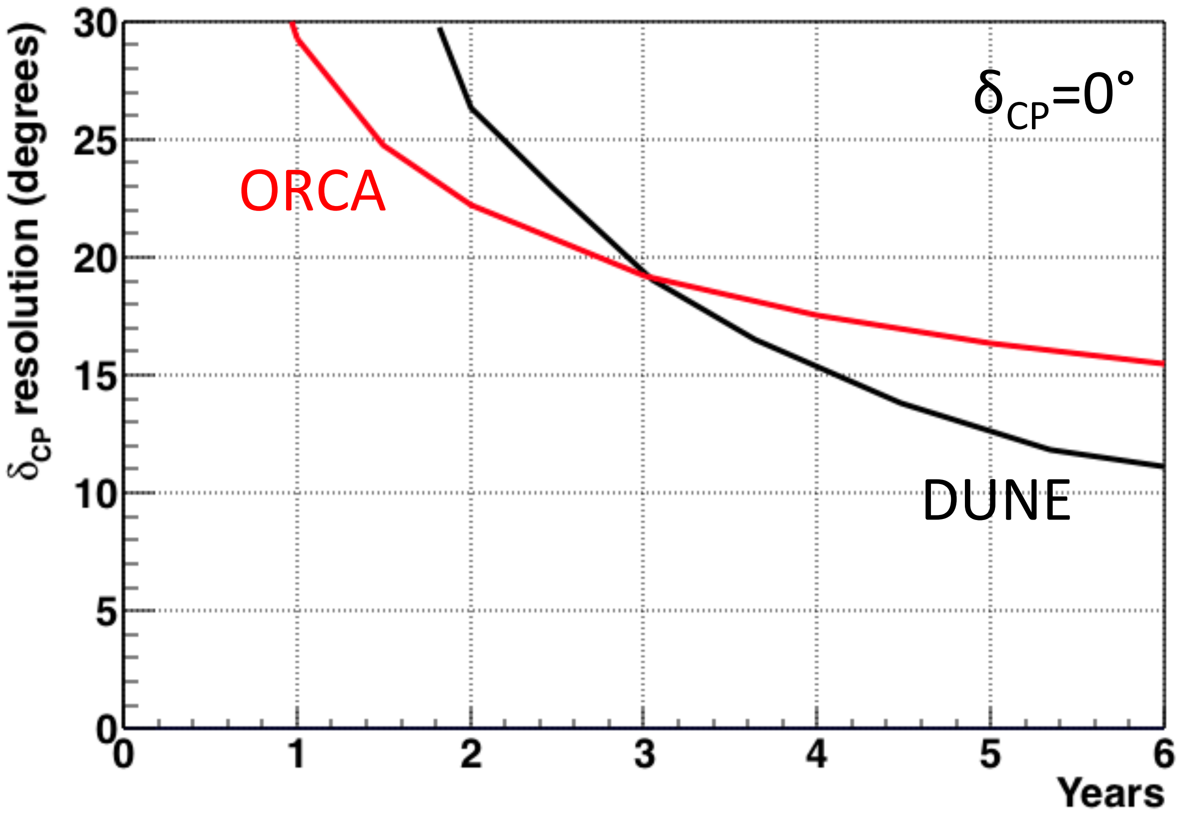


Measurement of δ_{CP}



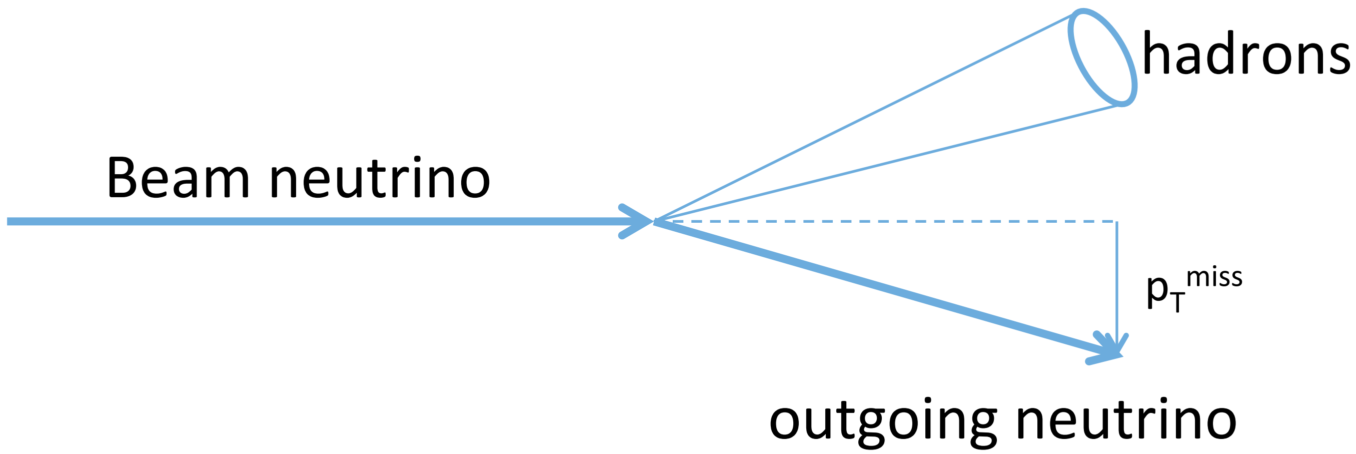
Measurement of δ_{CP}

- Time evolution for test point
- ORCA comparable to DUNE
- Differences : Stat [ORCA+] Syst [DUNE+]



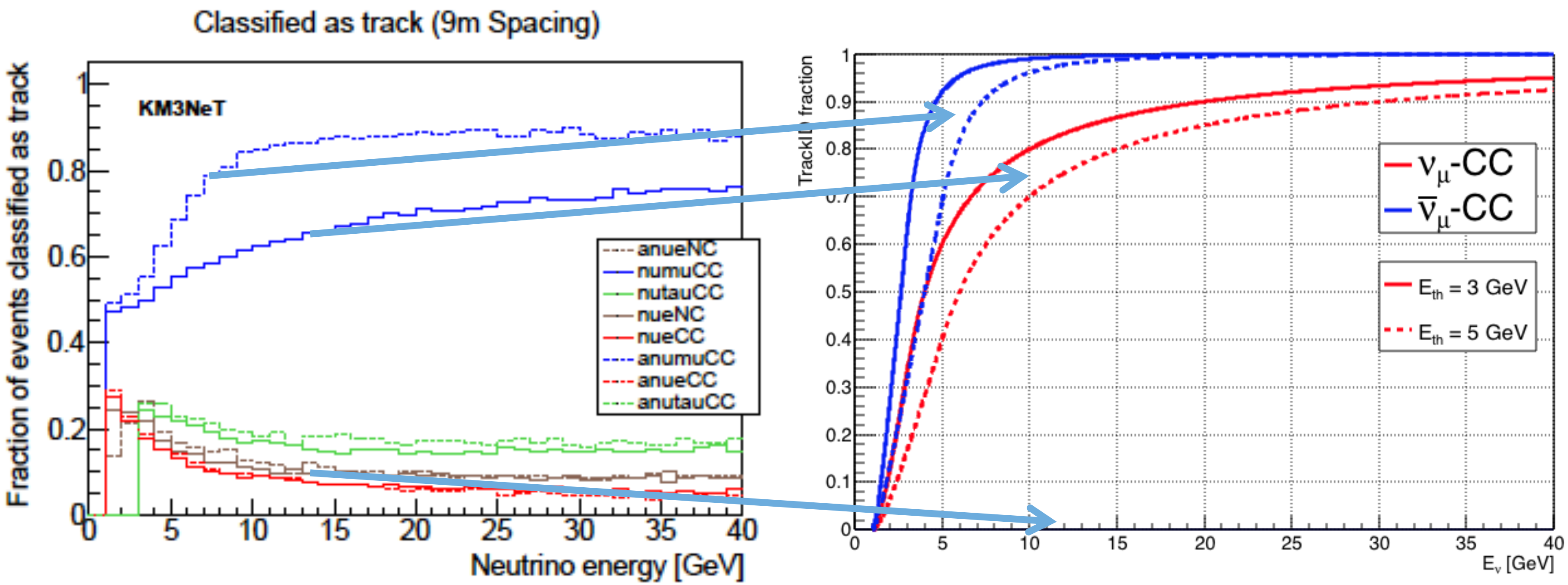
Where to go from here ?

- beam neutrinos ←→ atmospheric neutrinos
  - Arrival direction known
  - Background free due to short beam spill
- → new analysis chain to be developed
- Example : identify NC by "missing p_T"



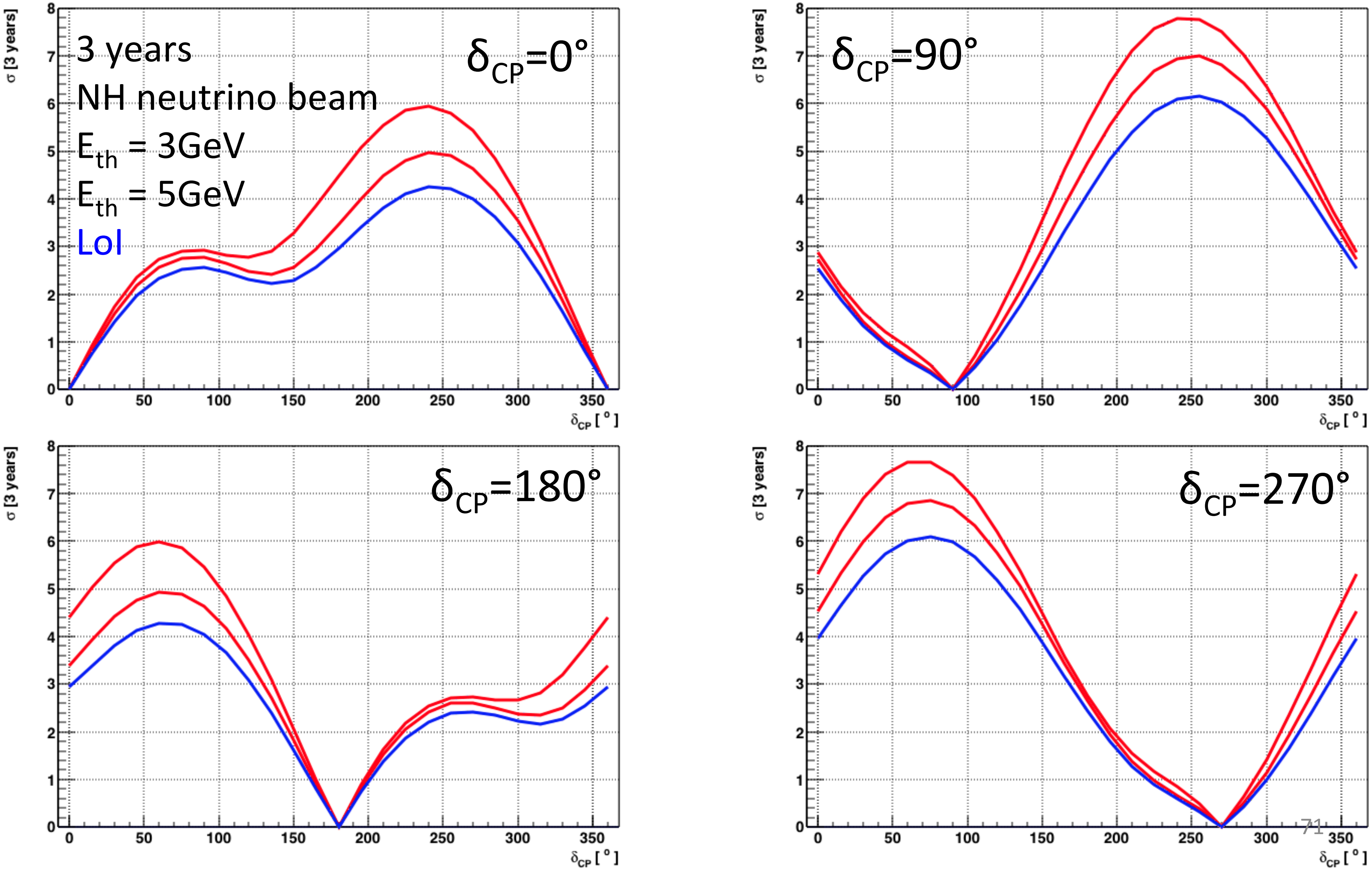
Track Identification improvement

Assume that muons can be identified 100% above E_{th}
Linear decrease of performance below E_{th}



Different behaviour of neutrino and anti-neutrino due to difference in momentum transfer to hadronic system (Bjorken-y)

Improvement in δ_{CP} determination



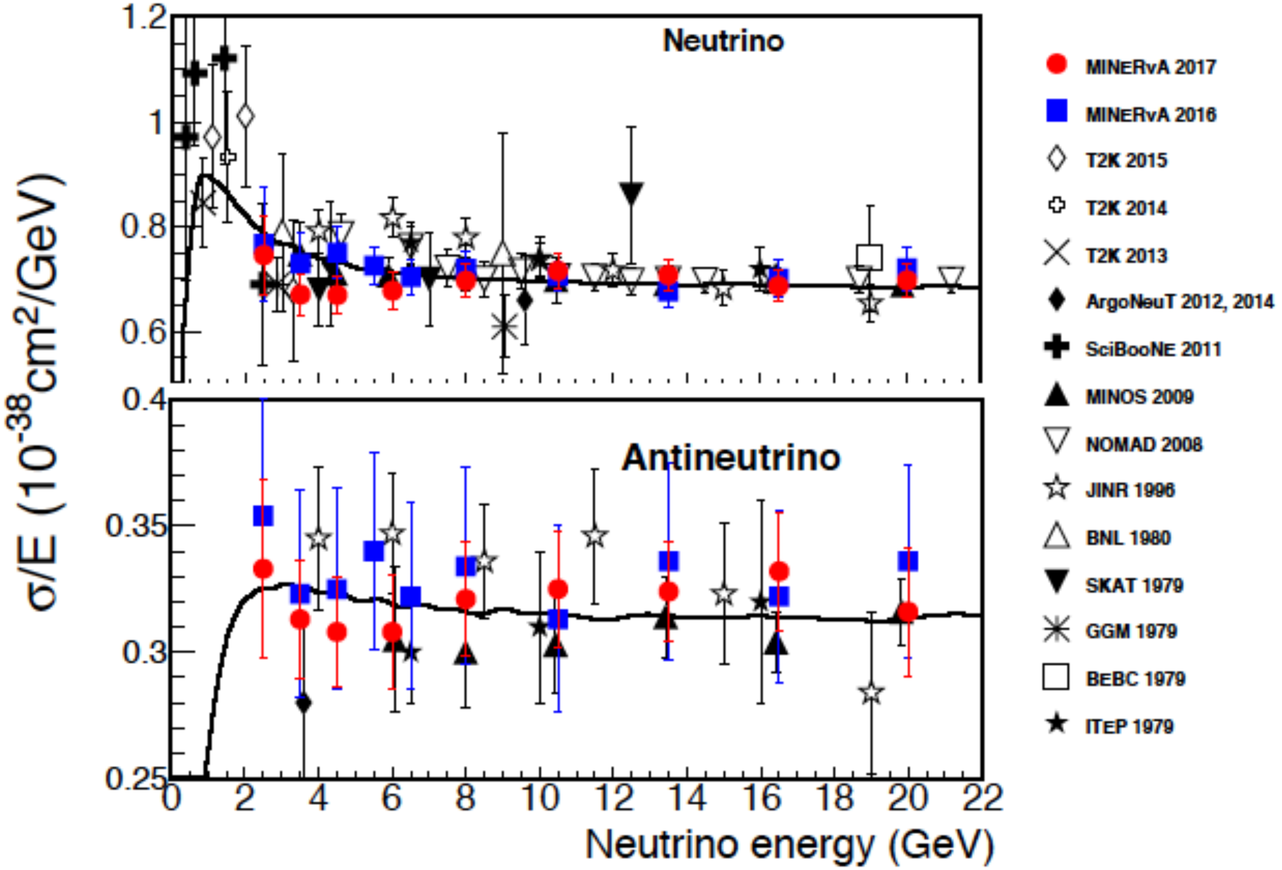
Comparison of Future projects

- Advantages / challenges are complementary

Experiment	Baseline Energy	Detector	Advantages	Challenges
Dune	1300km 2.4 GeV	Liquid Ar 40 kton	Resolution Particle ID	Technology Scalability
HyperK	295 km 0.6 GeV	Pure Water 0.3 Mton	Proven concept	Cavern, phototube production
P2O	2600km 5 GeV	Sea Water 8 Mton	Low cost High statistics	Particle ID

Cross section

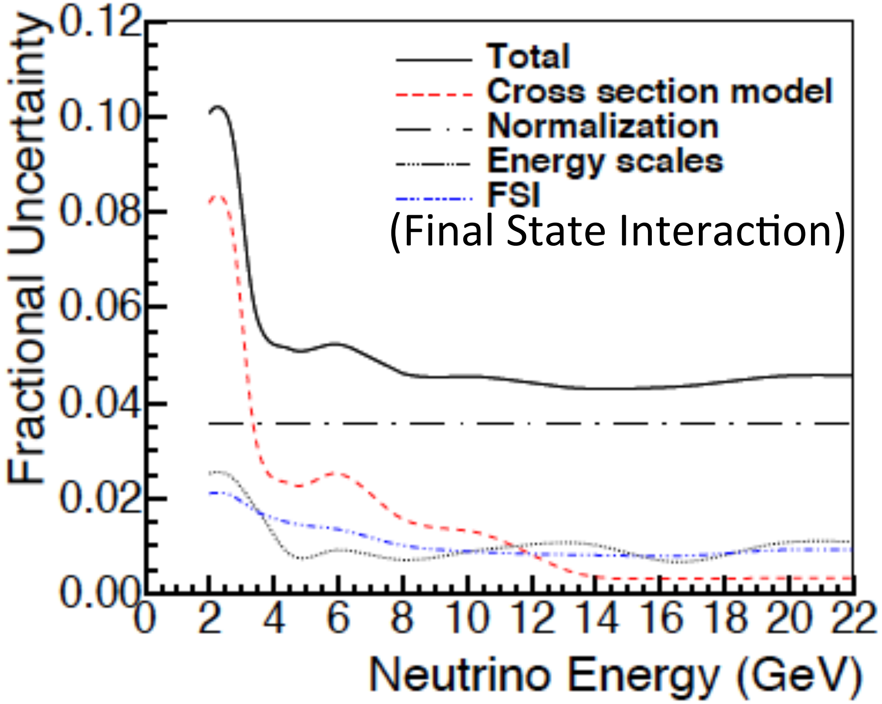
- At 5 GeV dominated by deep-inelastic reactions
- Better known than quasi-elastic and resonant

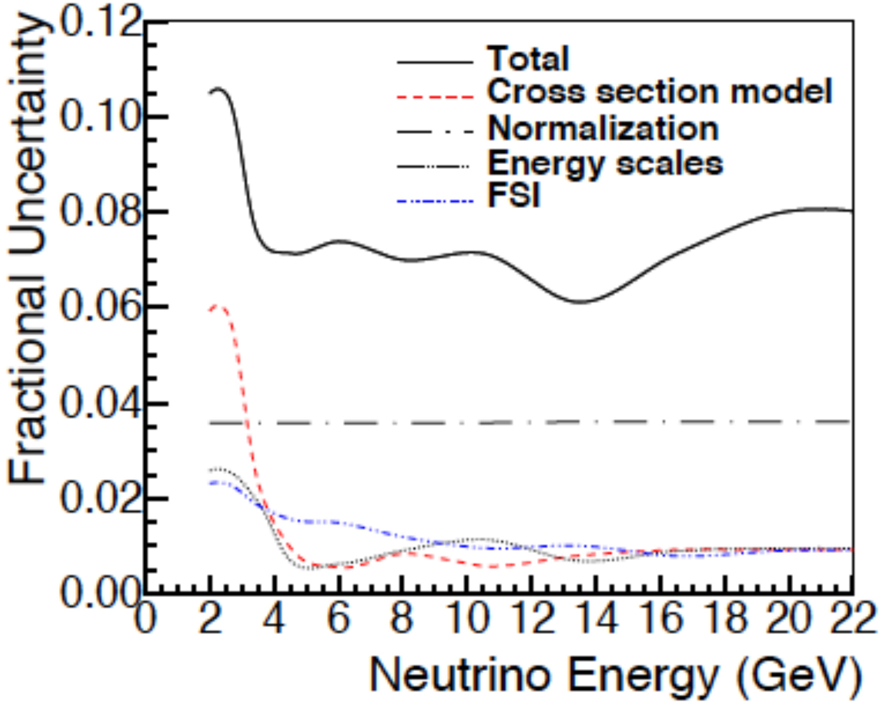


Minerva arXiv:1701.04857

Cross section

- Below 3 GeV uncertainty explodes





Minerva arXiv:1701.04857

Roadmap for the international, accelerator-based neutrino programme

The ICFA Neutrino Panel

arXiv:1704.08181

4.3. Detector Development

4.3.7 Deep sea multi-Megaton detectors

[106] C. Vallee, "Pacific Neutrinos: Towards a High Precision Measurement of CP Violation ?," 2016. http://inspirehep.net/record/1494807/files/arXiv:1610.08655.pdf.

[107] J. Brunner, "Counting Electrons to Probe the Neutrino Mass Hierarchy," arXiv:1304.6230 [hep-ex].

[108] KM3Net Collaboration, S. Adrian-Martinez et al., "Letter of intent for KM3NeT 2.0," J. Phys. G43 no. 8, (2016) 084001, arXiv:1601.07459 [astro-ph.IM].

Physics goals

The concept for a detector that exploits a large volume of sea water to produce a multi-megaton-scale detector illuminated by a powerful neutrino beam has been described in [106]. The KM3NeT collaboration is currently validating second generation, compact, modular instrumentation that is suited for the detection in sea water of neutrinos with energies of a few GeV [107, 108]. This technology would allow volumes of order tens of Megatons to be instrumented. Such a large detector located at a sufficiently long baseline ($\geq$ 2500 km to yield a first oscillation maximum above $\sim$ 5 GeV) would have the potential to measure oscillation parameters with high precision.

Opportunities for such programs would rely on the feasibility of a neutrino beam from, for example, Fermilab to the existing infrastructures NEPTUNE and OOI offshore of British Columbia, which have been established as deep-sea observatories; this project is referred to as the "Pacific Neutrinos" project [106]. Alternatively, a beam might be sent to the KM3NeT/ORCA detector that is being developed offshore of Toulon (see 6.1.4). To assess the potential of such configurations, quantitative studies must be performed with an optimised detector configuration. An in-situ validation of the technology with the ORCA detector should be carried out, prototypes should be deployed in NEPTUNE/OOI and an investigation of the characteristics of the deep-sea candidate sites should be carried out.

Conclusion

- Running ORCA in a neutrino beam is promising
- First high statistics long baseline experiment

- NMH determination better than 5σ after 1 year
- Neutrino/anti-neutrino mode decided rom NMH
- No need to run both polarities !

- CP phase well measured after 3 years

What next ?

- Project in transition phase : Crazy dream → real project
- Fruitful collaboration with IHEP Protvino established
- → Strong interest from Russian site
- Various funding requests for detailed performance studies launched for 2018
    - ANR / DFG
    - Marie Curie fellowship
    - ERC
- Final goal : Letter of Intent within ~2years

P2O ←→KM3NeT

- Relation to be defined
- P2O supported in KM3Net by various groups
  - CPPM (FR), APC (FR), NIKHEF (NL), ECAP (Dt)
- Might become an independent collaboration
  - See Superk ←→T2K

- Seeking new collaborators
  - even groups which do NOT want to join KM3NeT (!)
- Possible to make significant contributions
  - Near detectors
  - Beam monitoring
  - Intensity upgrade beam
  - Super-ORCA
  - independent analysis chain

Backup

Antares Optical Module Efficiencies

- After 7 years, 20% drop (blue : HV tuning)
- Long-term operation in deep sea possible