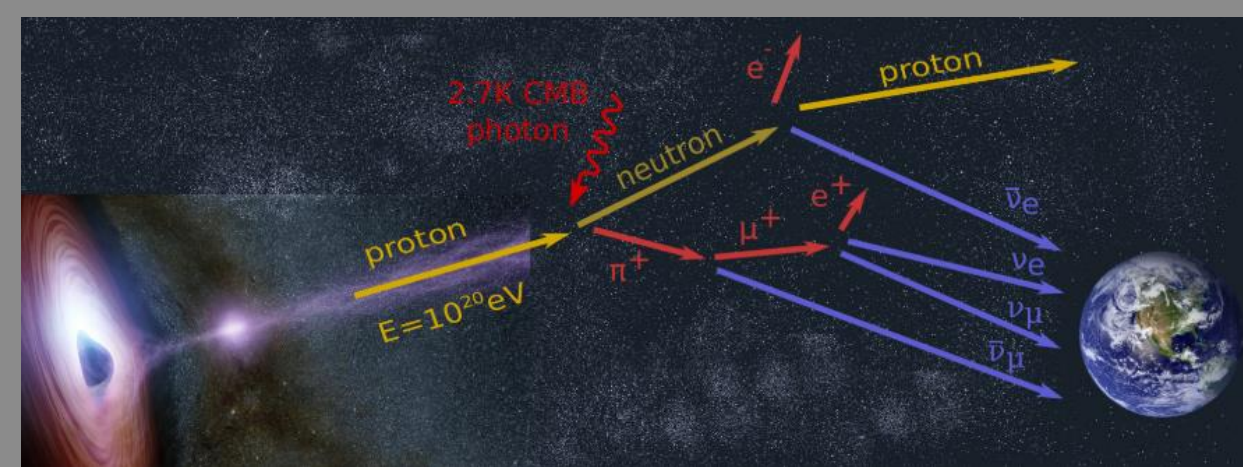


## Objectives

- Development of an air shower imaging system for ultra-high energy (UHE) neutrino detection
- Study air-shower imaging techniques at high altitudes

## Motivation and Science



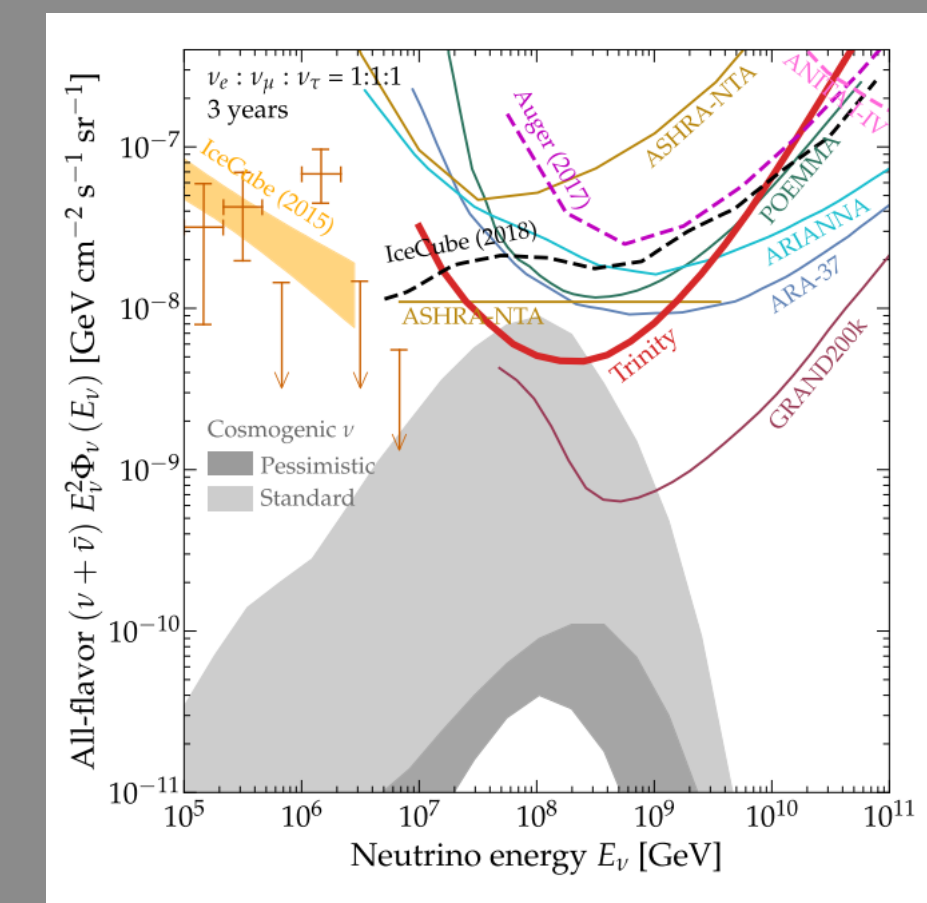
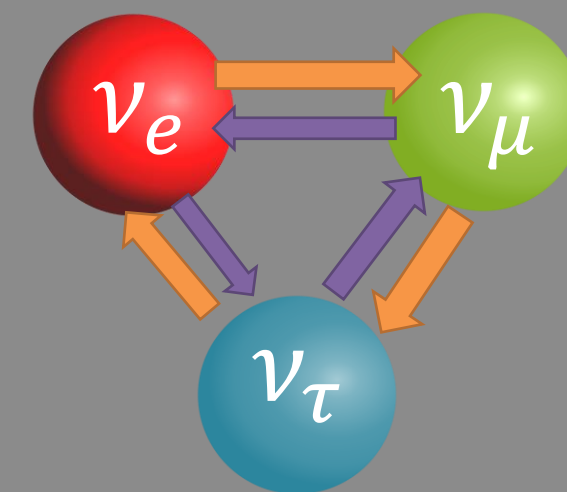
### Composition of ultra-high energy cosmic rays

- UHE neutrinos are produced through interaction of UHECR with CMB photons
- Protons produce more UHE neutrinos (GZK mechanism)
- Heavy elements produce fewer UHE neutrinos (photodisintegration)

Neutrino flavor mixing: Earth skimming method is only sensitive to Tau neutrinos

### Astrophysical Neutrinos

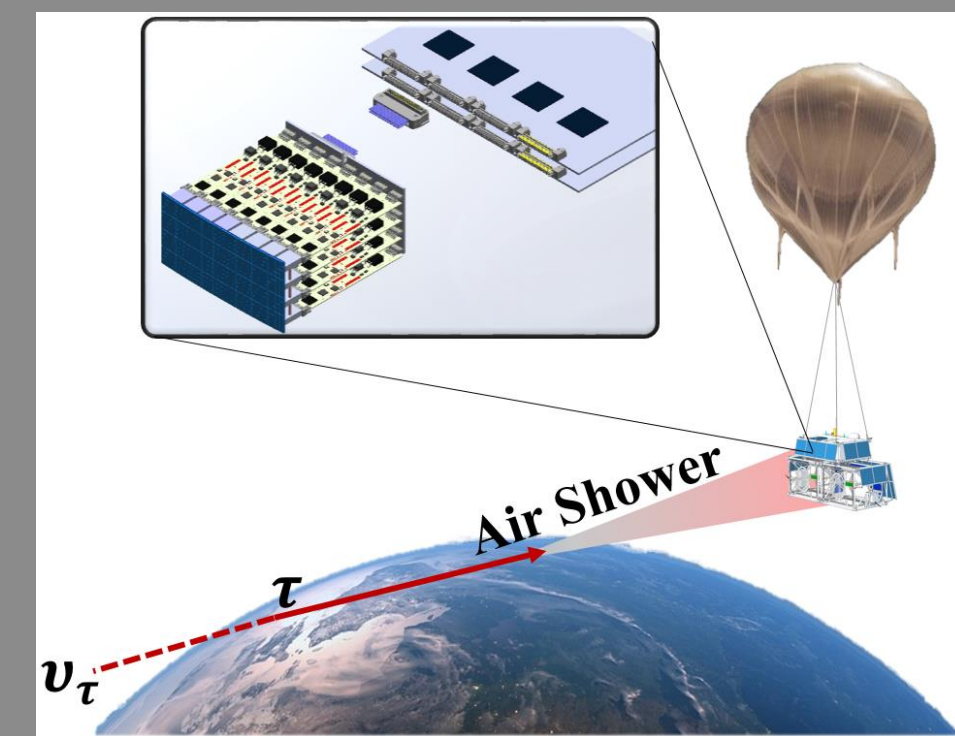
- IceCube detected astrophysical neutrino flux at higher energies
  - Spectral shape and flux levels help identify and exclude source classes
  - Possible detection of sources instrument
- Cherenkov astrophysical-neutrino telescope (CHANT) proposal discusses the technique to increase of acceptance to detect UHE neutrinos[1]
- Claimed detections by ANITA



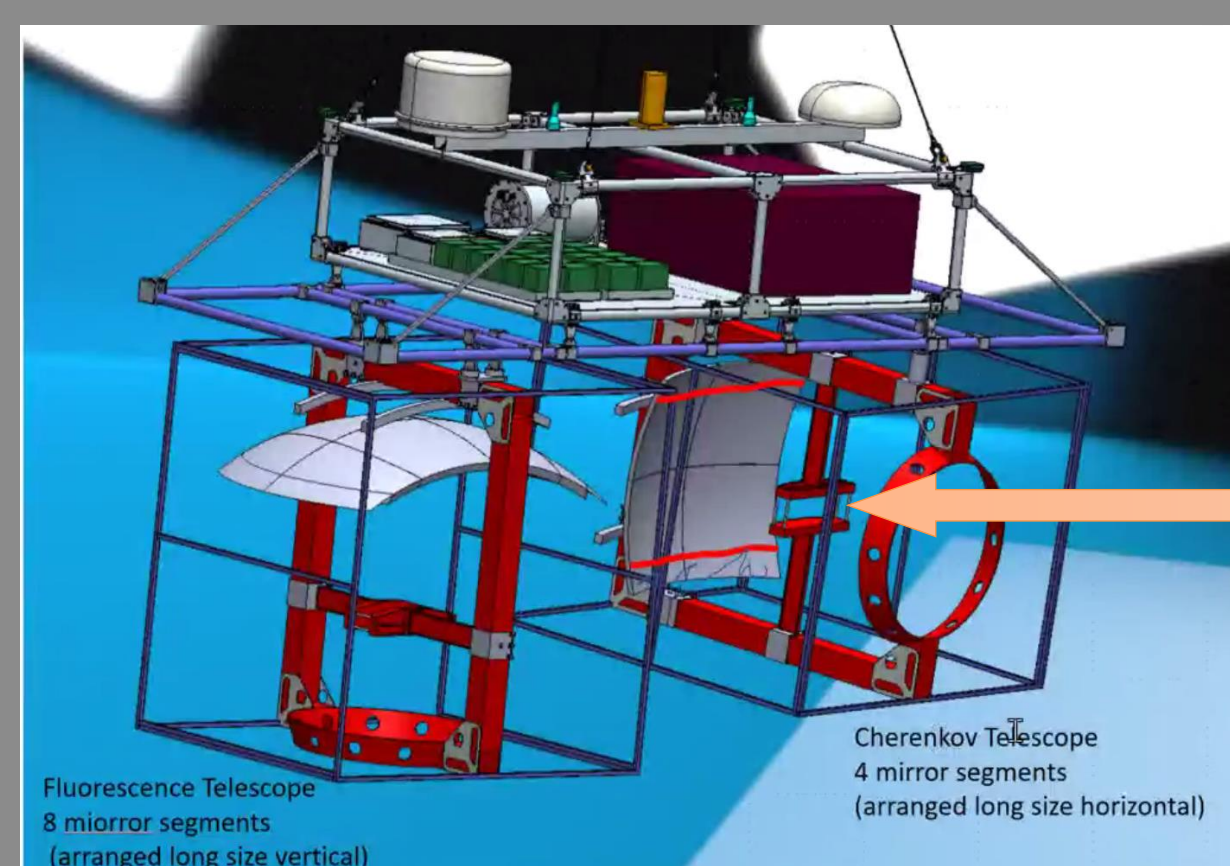
Sensitivity calculations of a CT on ground (Trinity) and satellite (POEMMA) [2]

## Air Shower Imaging Technique

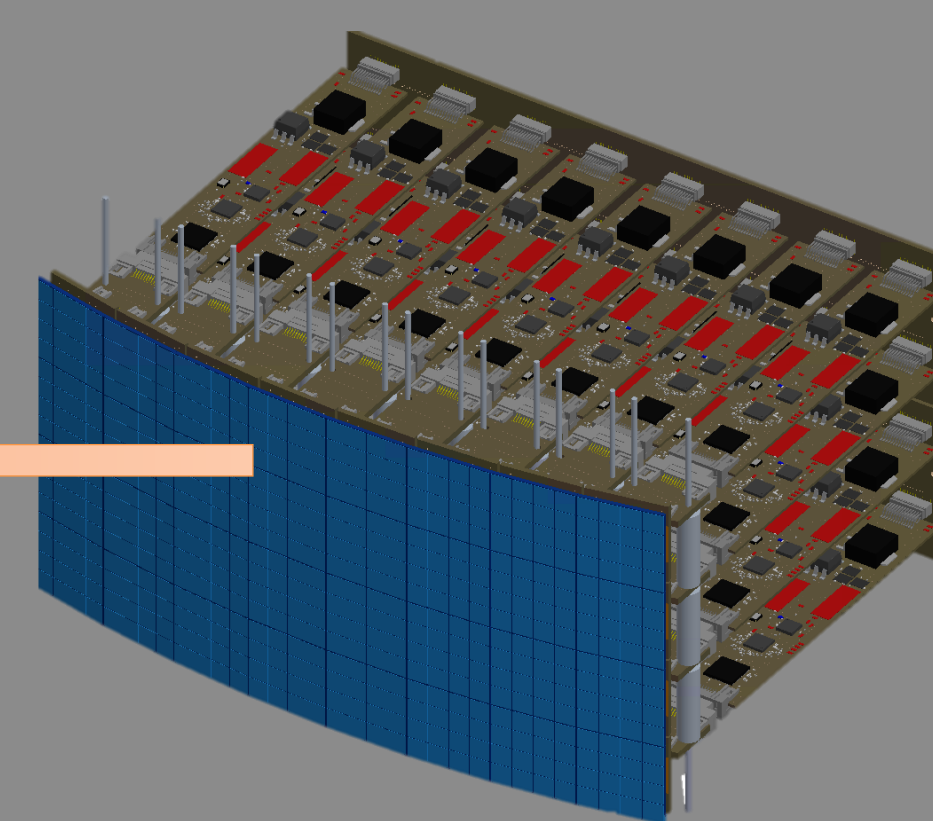
- **Earth Skimming Technique** : Tau neutrino enters Earth at a shallow angle, interacts and produces a Tau
- Tau emerges from Earth and decays in the atmosphere and produces an air shower
- Charged particles from the air shower emit Cherenkov radiation detected by the imaging telescope



## Mechanical Structure and Camera



Preliminary design of telescope structure including mounting to gondola



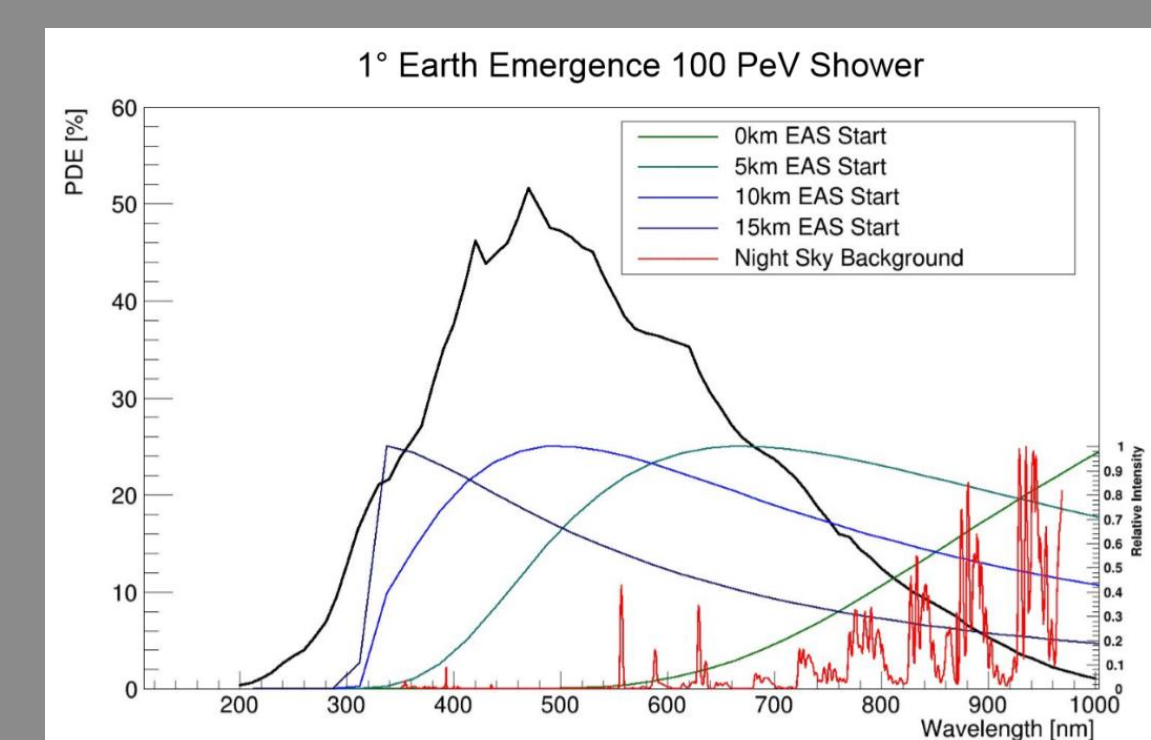
Cherenkov camera. SiPM (blue), Front-end electronics attached to the back

### Optical Characteristics

- Schmidt telescope
- Bi-focal optics with offset 0.8° (2 pixels)
- Field of View 12.8°x6.4°
- 0.7m<sup>2</sup> total collecting aperture

### Camera

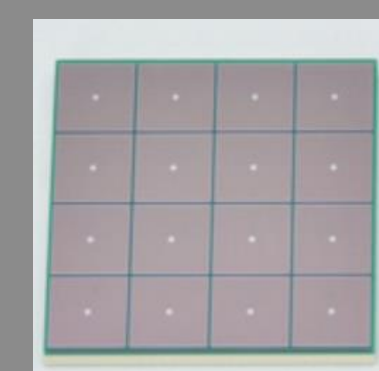
- 512 pixels
- pixel size: 6mmx6mm



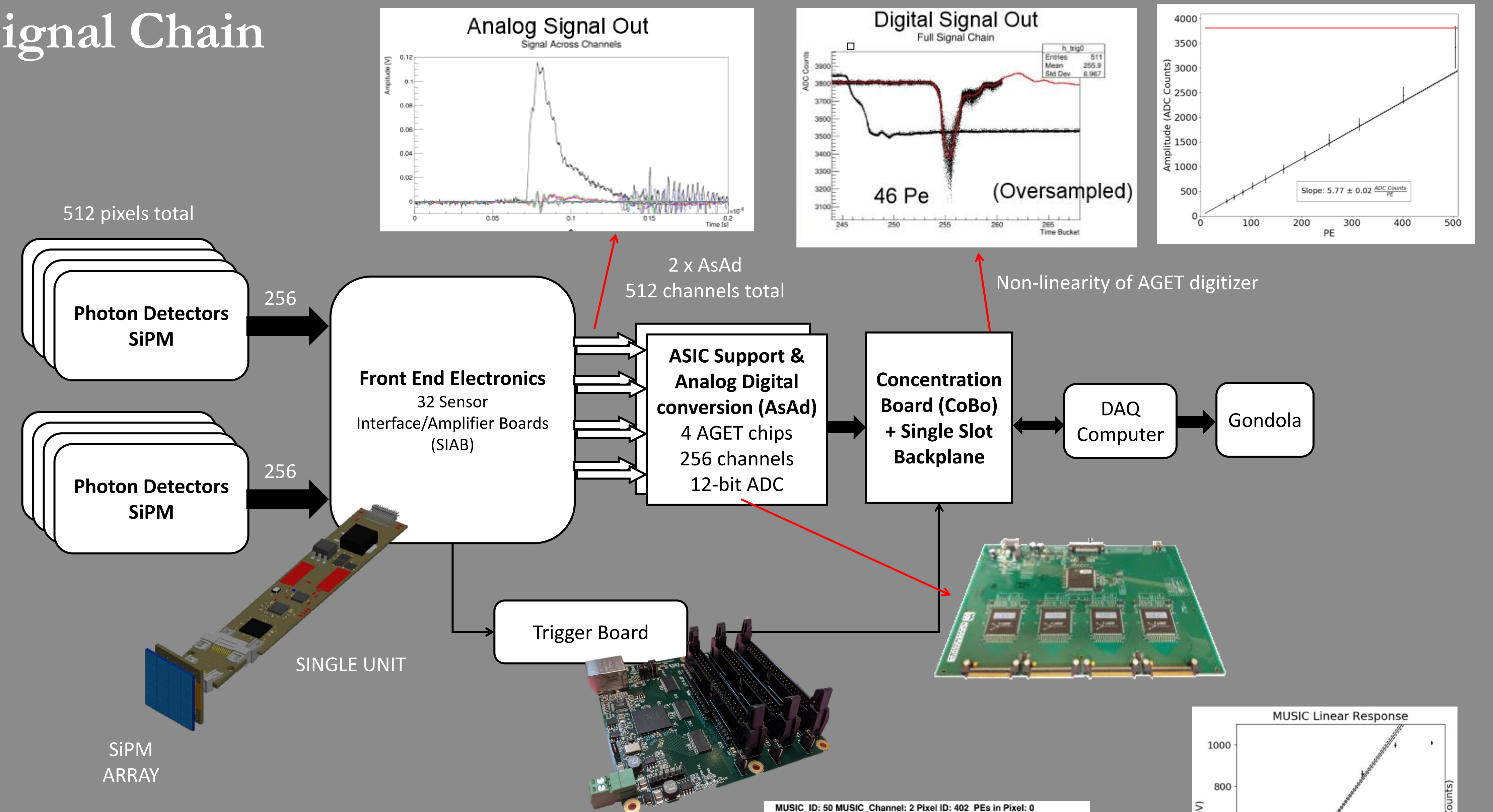
Black: PDE of SiPM

## Silicon Photomultiplier (SiPM)

Photon detection efficiency of the red sensitive Hamamatsu SiPM S14521

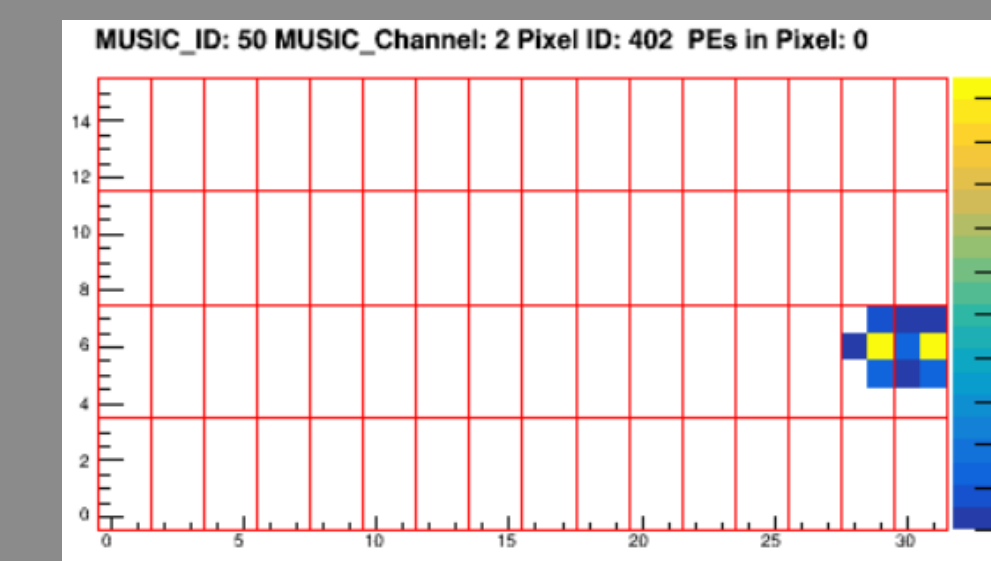


## Signal Chain

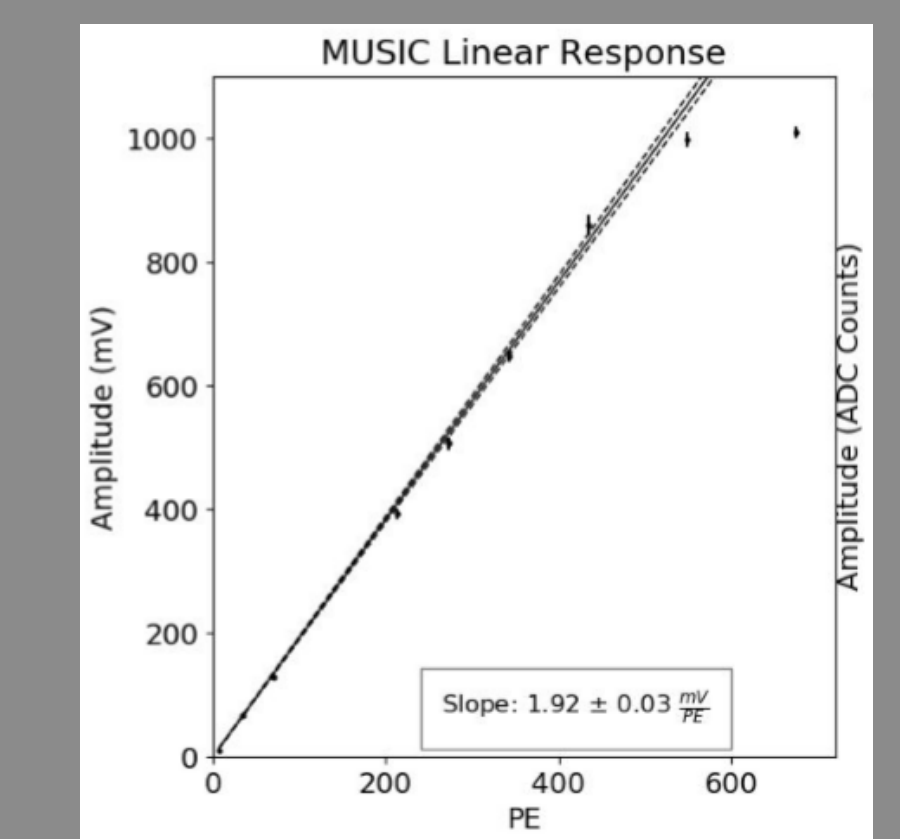


## Camera Readout

- SiPM are in 4x4 array (16 pixels per SIAB unit)
- 8 pixels in array connect to a MUSIC chip [3]
  - Amplification and shaping of signals
  - Discrimination of all pixels
- Trigger logic: coincidence between neighboring MUSIC chips



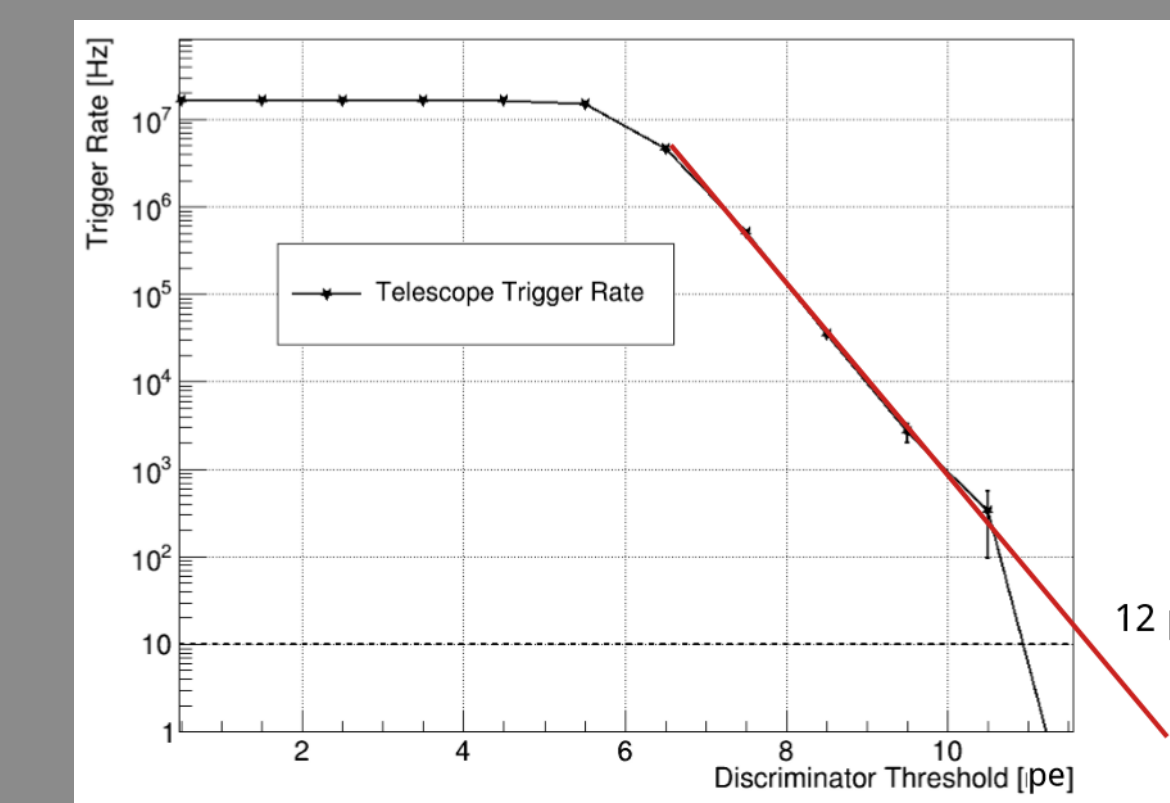
Trigger Logic



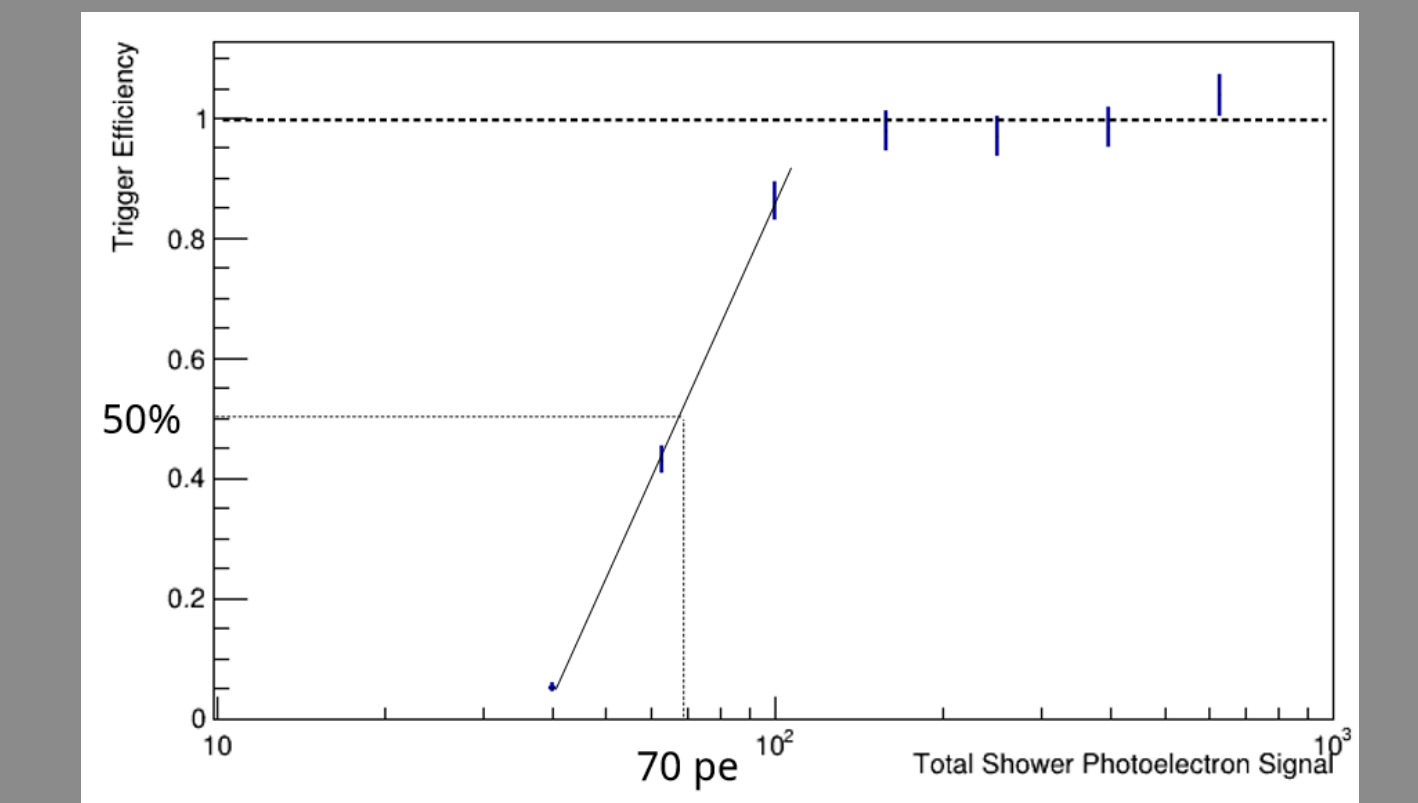
Linearity of MUSIC chip

## Trigger-Bias Curve

- We set discriminator threshold at 10Hz and determine the trigger efficiency
- Parameters for Triggering:
  - Photon detection efficiency of SiPM
  - Point spread function of optics
  - Night sky background
  - Event frequency



Bias Curve shows we can read 12pe at 10Hz



Trigger Efficiency

## Status and Conclusions

- Design of front-end electronics complete, prototype is under evaluation
- Design of mechanical structure and integration with telescope is in progress
- Verified entire signal chain from end to end
- Anticipated completion of camera by end of 2020
- Telescope integration and testing in 2021
- Expected flight is in 2022 from Wanaka, New Zealand with target duration of 100 days
- SPB2 mission will lay out the groundwork for building future telescopes such as POEMMA

[1] Neronov, Andrii & Semikoz, Dmitri & Anchordoqui, Luis & Adams, James & Olinto, Angela. (2017). Sensitivity of a proposed space-based Cherenkov astrophysical-neutrino telescope. Physical Review D. 95. 10.1103/PhysRevD.95.023004.

[2] Otte, Adam. (2019). Studies of an air-shower imaging system for the detection of ultrahigh-energy neutrinos. Physical Review D. 99. 10.1103/PhysRevD.99.083012.

[3] Sergio Gómez, David Gascón, Gerard Fernández, Andreu Sanuy, Joan Mauricio, Ricardo Graciani, David Sanchez, "MUSIC: An 8 channel readout ASIC for SiPM arrays," Proc. SPIE 9899, Optical Sensing and Detection IV, 98990G (29 April 2016); <https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2231095>