The Camera System for the IceCube Upgrade

Woosik Kang on behalf of the IceCube Collaboration



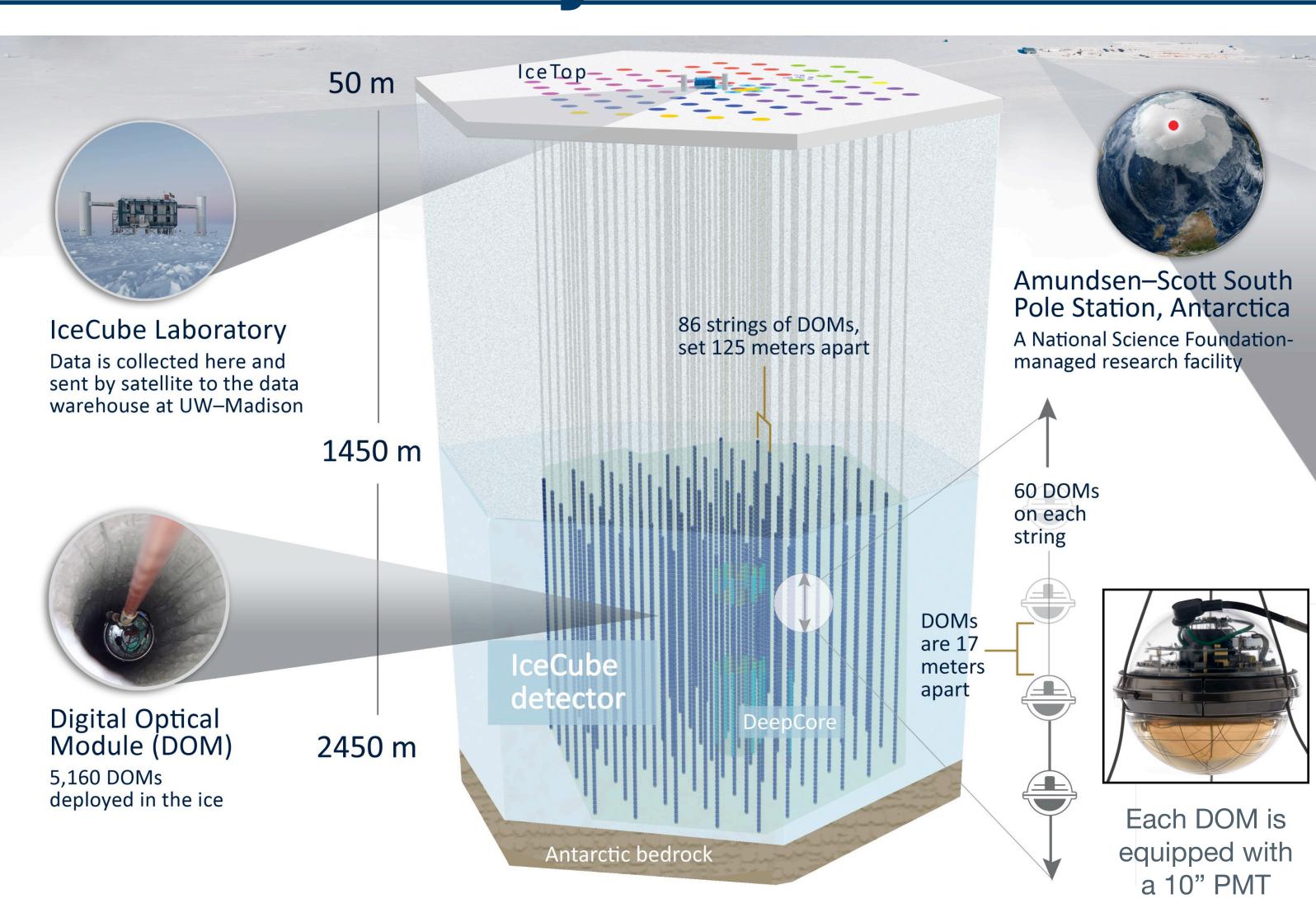


NuFACT 2022 - WG6: Detectors Snowbird, UT August. 5th, 2022

IceCube Neutrino Observatory



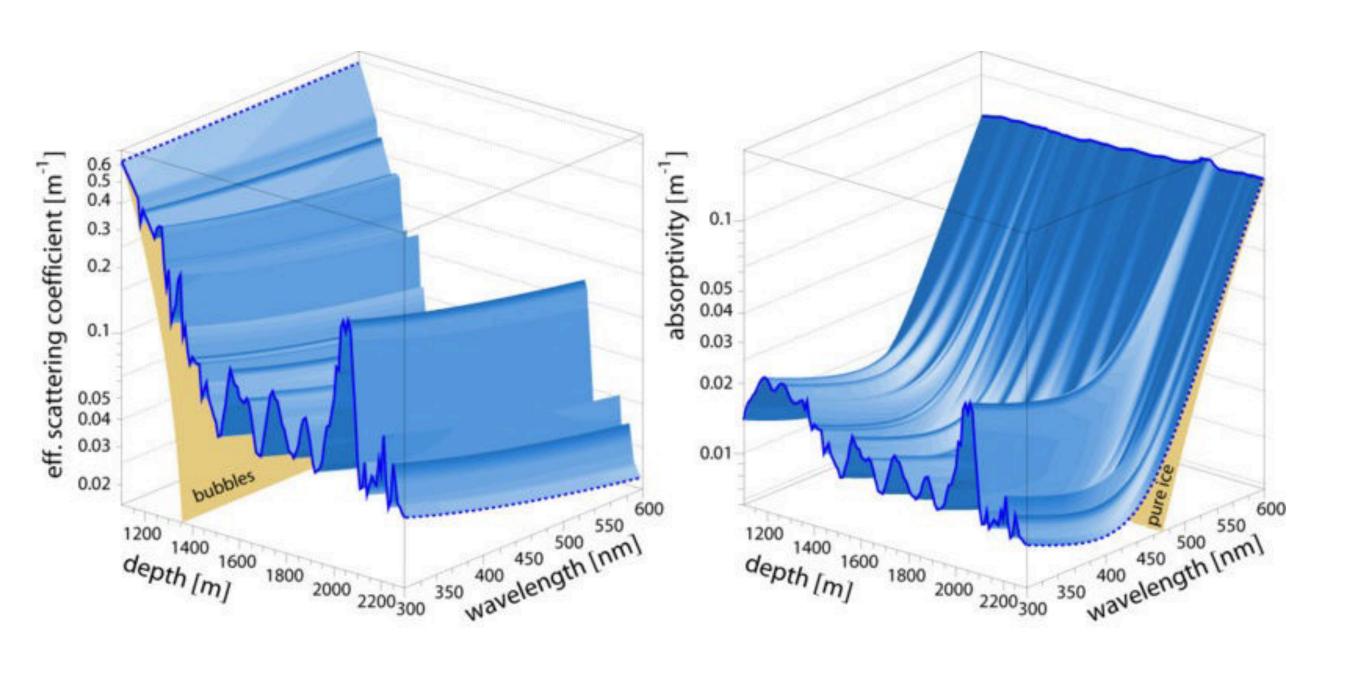
- IceCube is the world's largest neutrino telescope
- 1 km³ detector volume located at the South Pole
- Utilising the pure Antarctic ice as a medium to detect Cherenkov lights from charged relativistic particles created in neutrino interactions

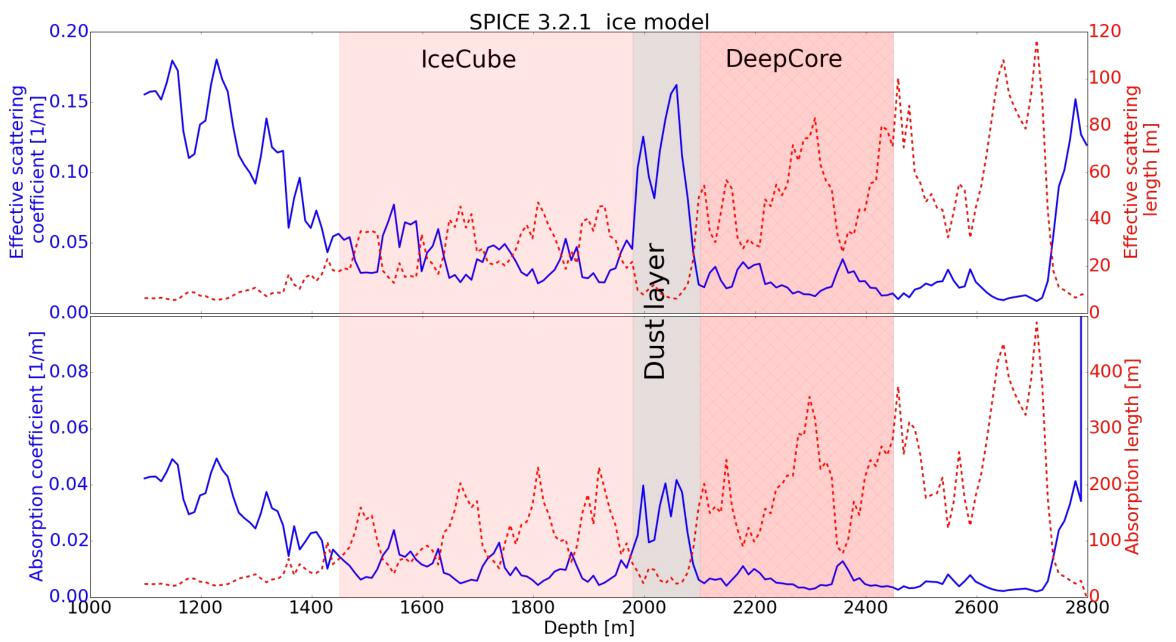


Antarctic ice



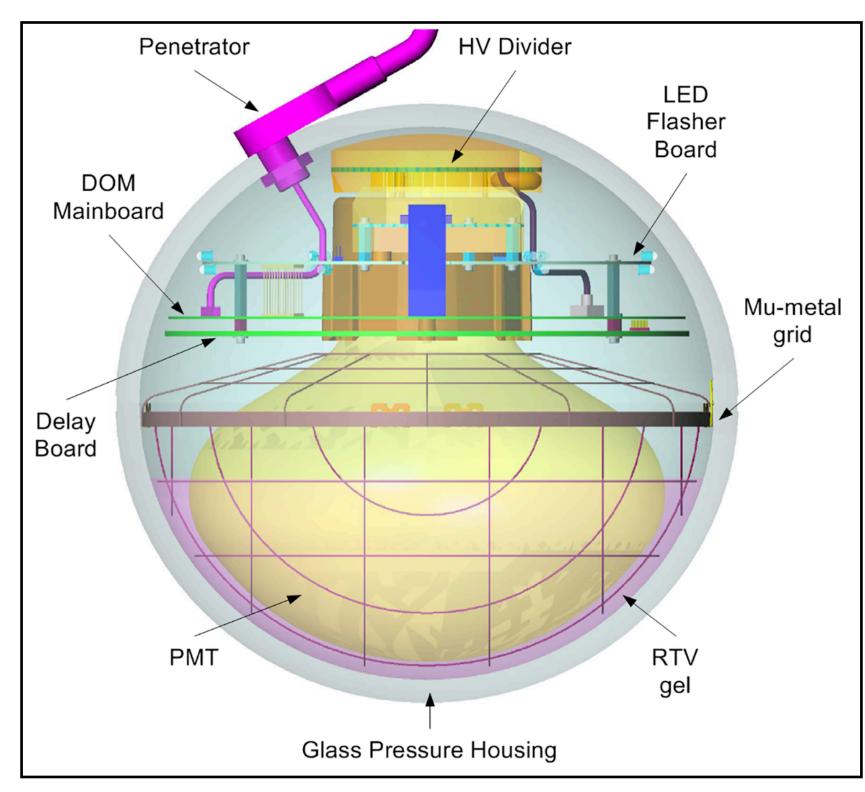
- The Antarctic glacier at the South Pole is compacted snow up to 100,000 years old
- The ice is well understood from various IceCube calibration campaigns
- The ice model 'SPICE' developed for all IceCube analysis

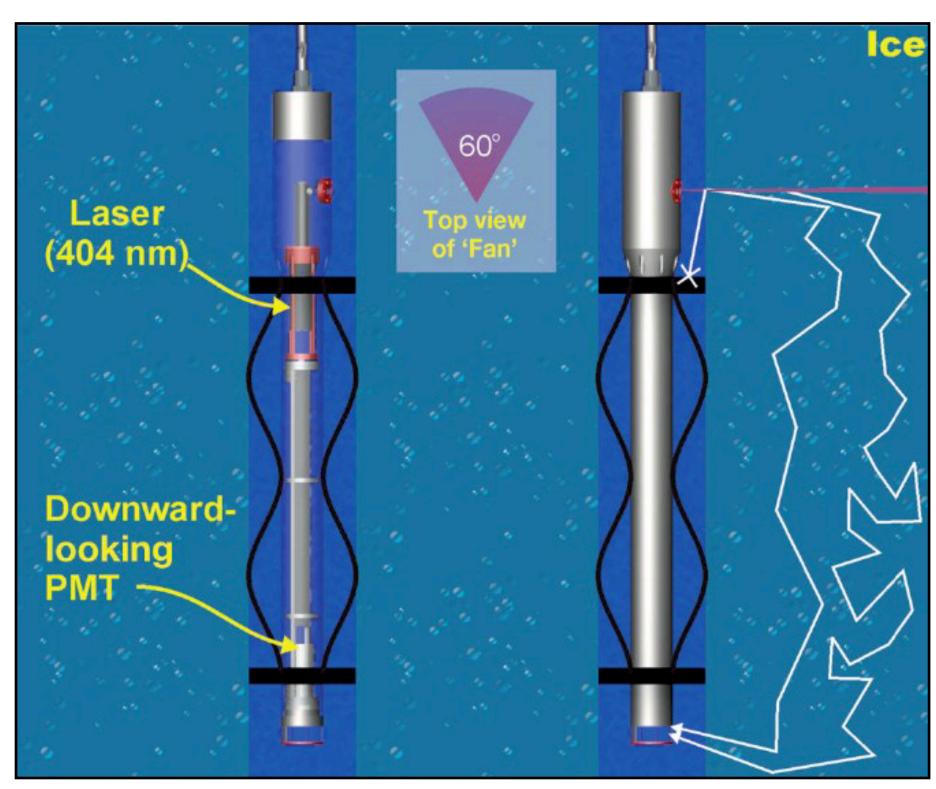




Calibrations in IceCube



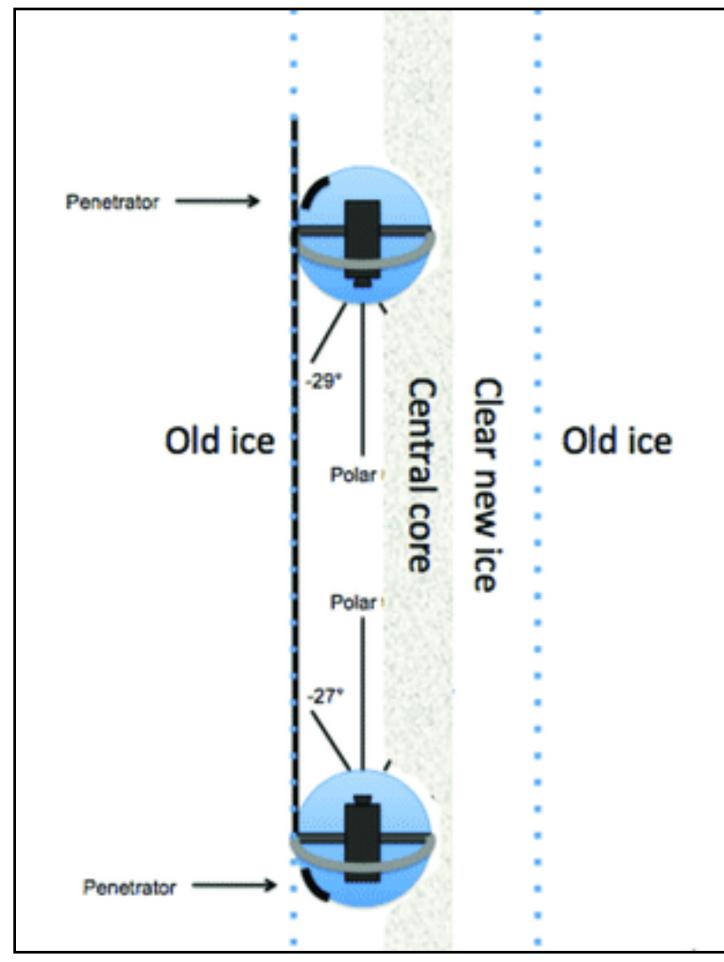




12 LEDs aboard each DOM; Flasher

404nm laser + in-situ photon counter; *Dust Logger*

- A lot of calibration devices for various campaigns
 - Ice properties, geometry, timing, energy, ...
- Precise characterisation of the optical properties of the detector medium to reduce the uncertainties in the reconstruction of neutrino events

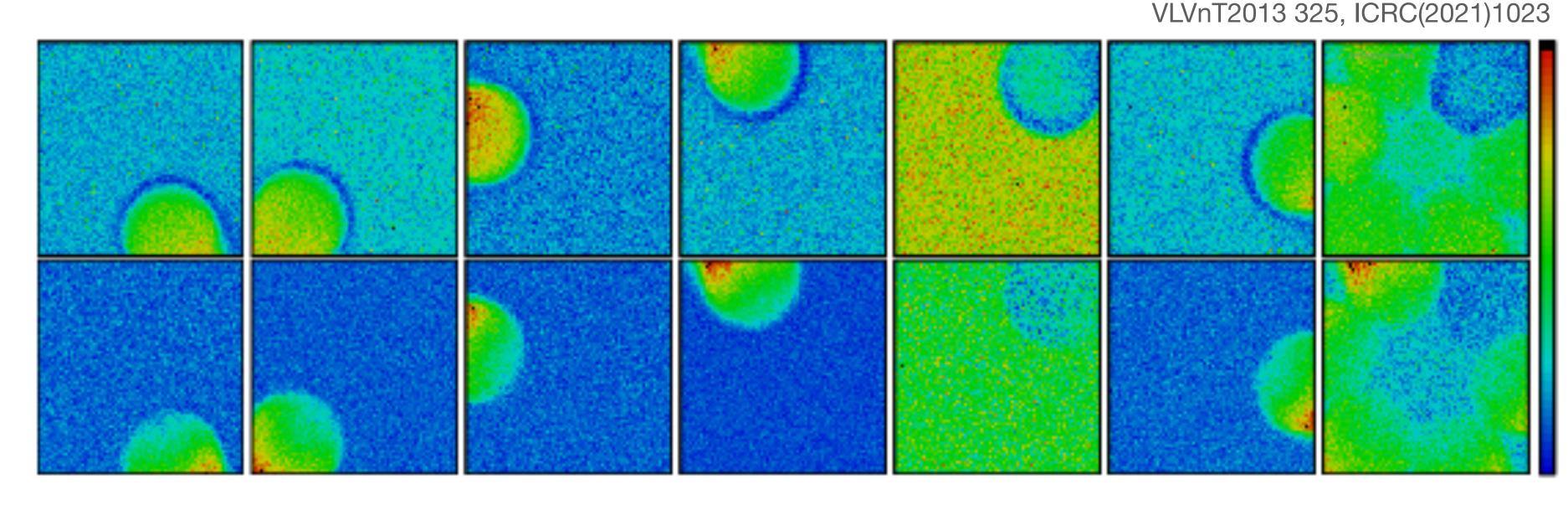


2 steerable camera systems; Swedish Camera

Refrozen hole ice



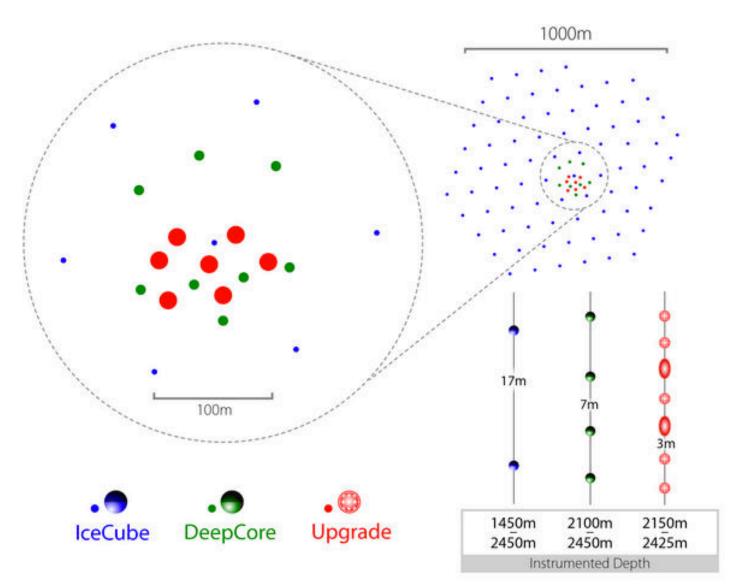
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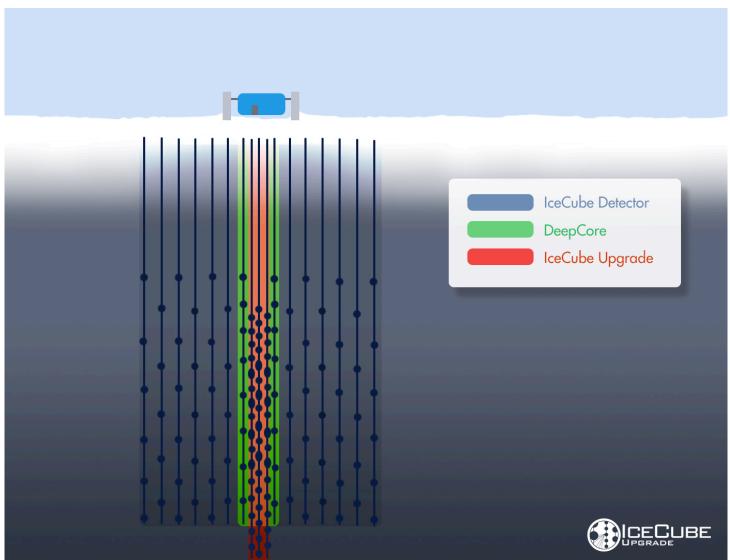


- Propagation distances dominated by glacial ice, but every detected photon also has to pass through refrozen drill column
- Swedish Camera observed clear outer layer & bubbly central column about half the size of the DOMs
- Size confirmed, and relative position to each DOM and effective scattering length (~2.5cm)
 calibrated using LED data
- There is good reason to expect that ice environments in vicinity of each DOM can significantly differ
- The uncertainties on SPICE remain as one of the major systematic errors

IceCube Upgrade











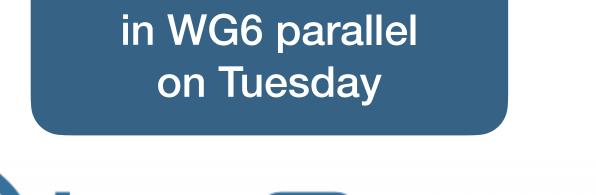


Horizontal string spacing: 20m

PoS(ICRC2019)1031, PoS(ICRC2021)1042, PoS(ICRC2021)1070

Vertical module spacing: 3m

- An upgrade with seven densely instrumented strings in the centre of active volume of the IceCube detector, which is currently under construction
 - To enhance the capability to detect neutrinos in the GeV range for the measurement of the unitarity of the PMNS matrix
 - To reduce ice properties related systematic uncertainties in the IceCube analyses by re-calibration of the IceCube detector
- Newly developed optical sensors with new calibration devices



See M. DuVernois's talk



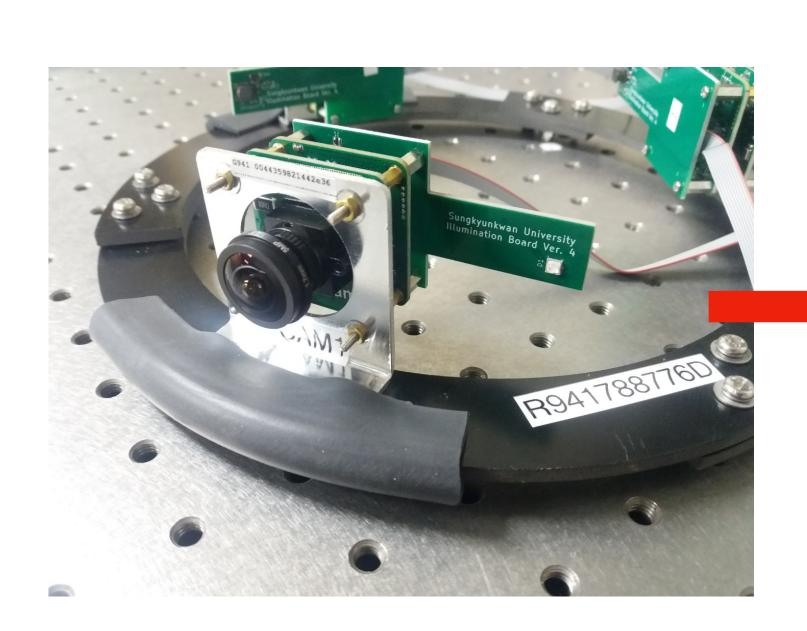


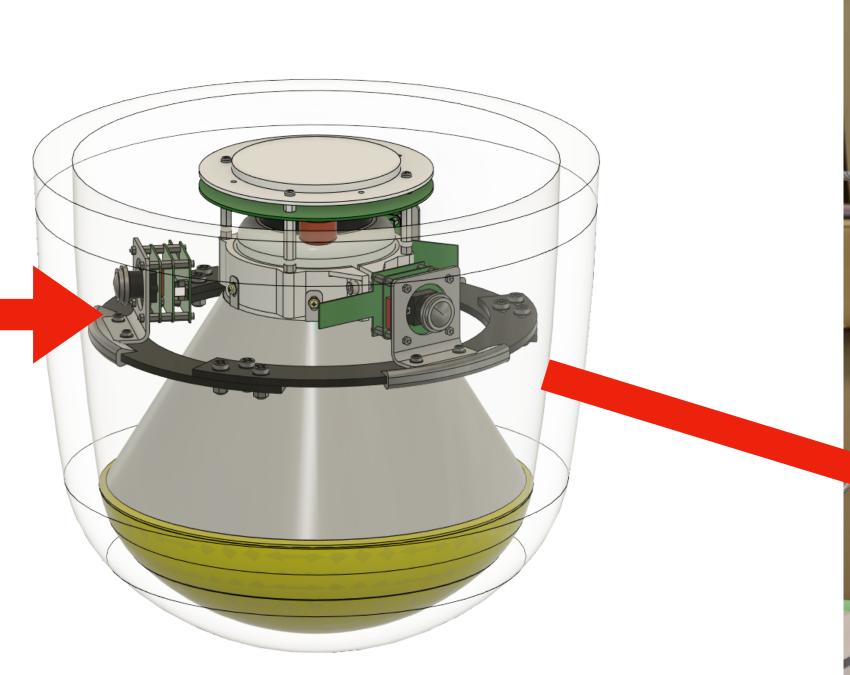


- (Re-)Calibration campaigns will lead the comprehensive understanding of the IceCube detector medium
 - Science multiplier: retroactively analyse more than 15 years of IceCube data with substantially improved angular and energy resolutions
 - Enhanced neutrino event pointing: critical for multi-messenger science
- A lot of newly developed/improved calibration devices to be deployed in the holes or to be installed within the optical modules
 - On-board, fixed focus cameras, IceCube Upgrade Camera system, will be one of the key player to the campaign

IceCube Upgrade Camera System





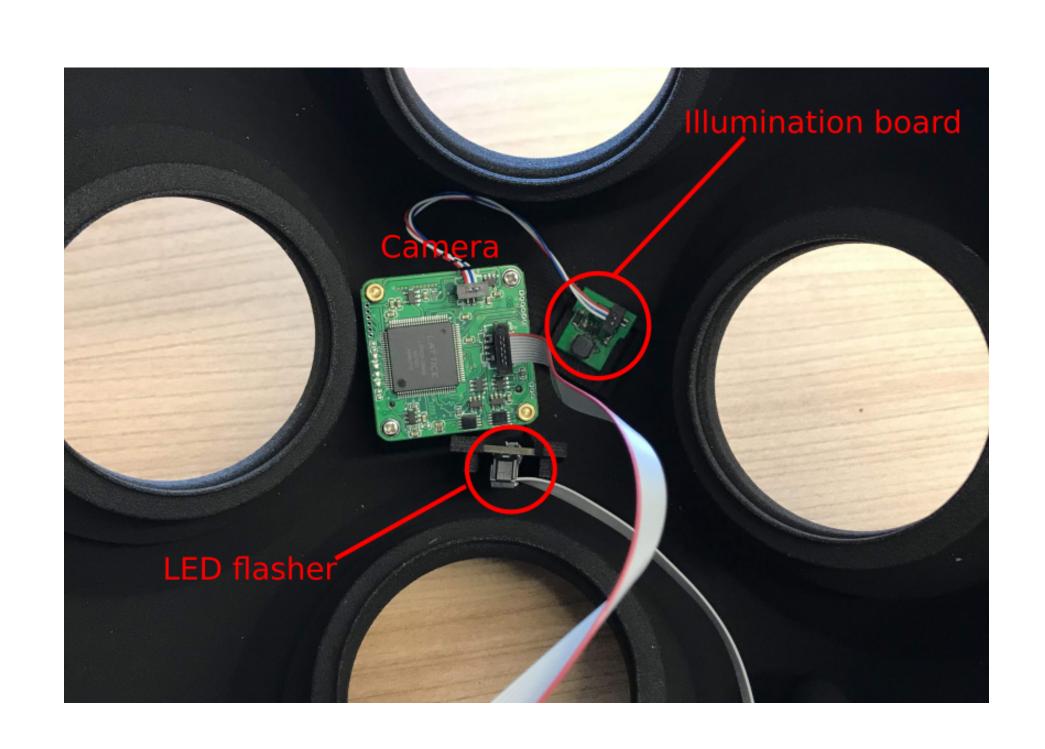


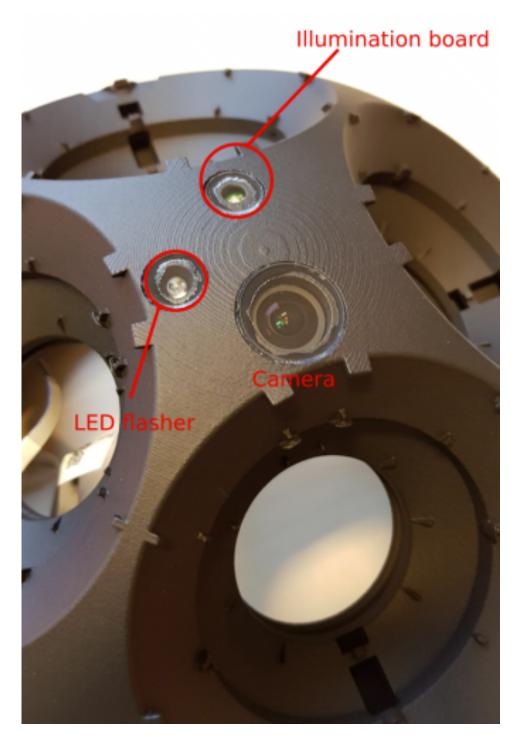


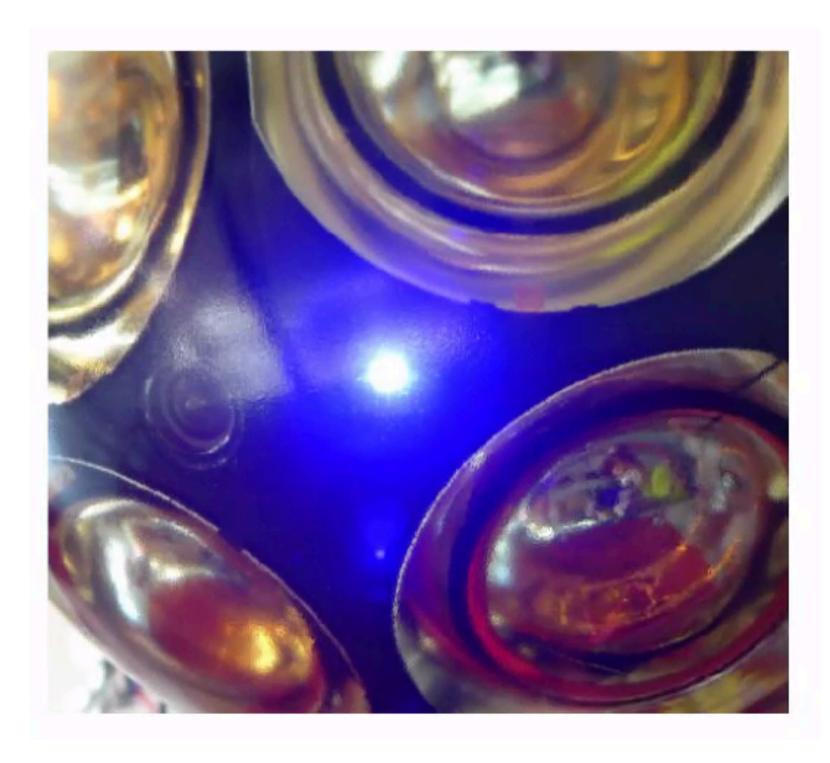
- For each D-Egg, three outward facing cameras with attached illumination boards on a ring structure
- In total, 900 cameras (for 300 D-Egg modules) were produced and have been integrated into D-Eggs by now.

IceCube Upgrade Camera System









- For mDOM, two upward cameras, one downward camera, and one upward stand-alone LED
- In total, ~1300 cameras (for ~420 mDOM modules) are to be produced, and ~800 cameras are already completed by now

Measurement schemes



Hole ice

Mapping local hole profile (hole ice / bulk ice)

Location of bubble column

Impurities / cracks / ...

transmission / reflection at interface hole/bulk ice

Freeze in process

Dust / contanimants deposition on the surface

Formation / crushing of bubbles /degasing worked ?

Formation of cracks

Triboluminescence

Geometry (Positioning)

DOM position relative to adjacent DOMs

Cable position

Geometry (DOM Orientation)

Orientation of camera DOM

Orientation of neighbouring DOM on adjacent string

Orientation of neighbouring DOM on same string

Bulk ice properties

Measurement of scattering length

Measurement of absorption length

Hole/Bulk ice interfaces

Anisotropy of light propagation

Others

Survey capability

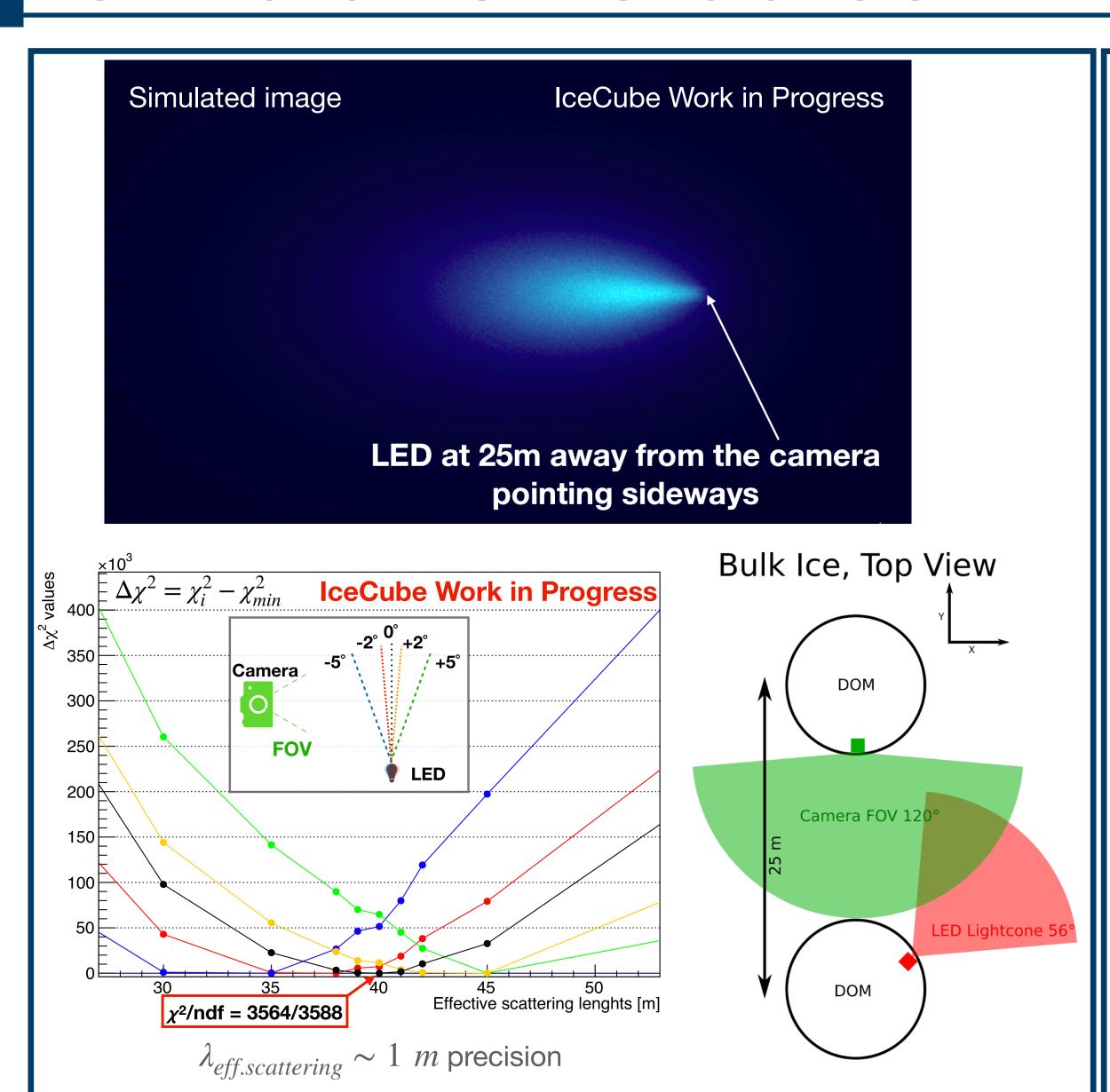
Complementary Important Highest Priority

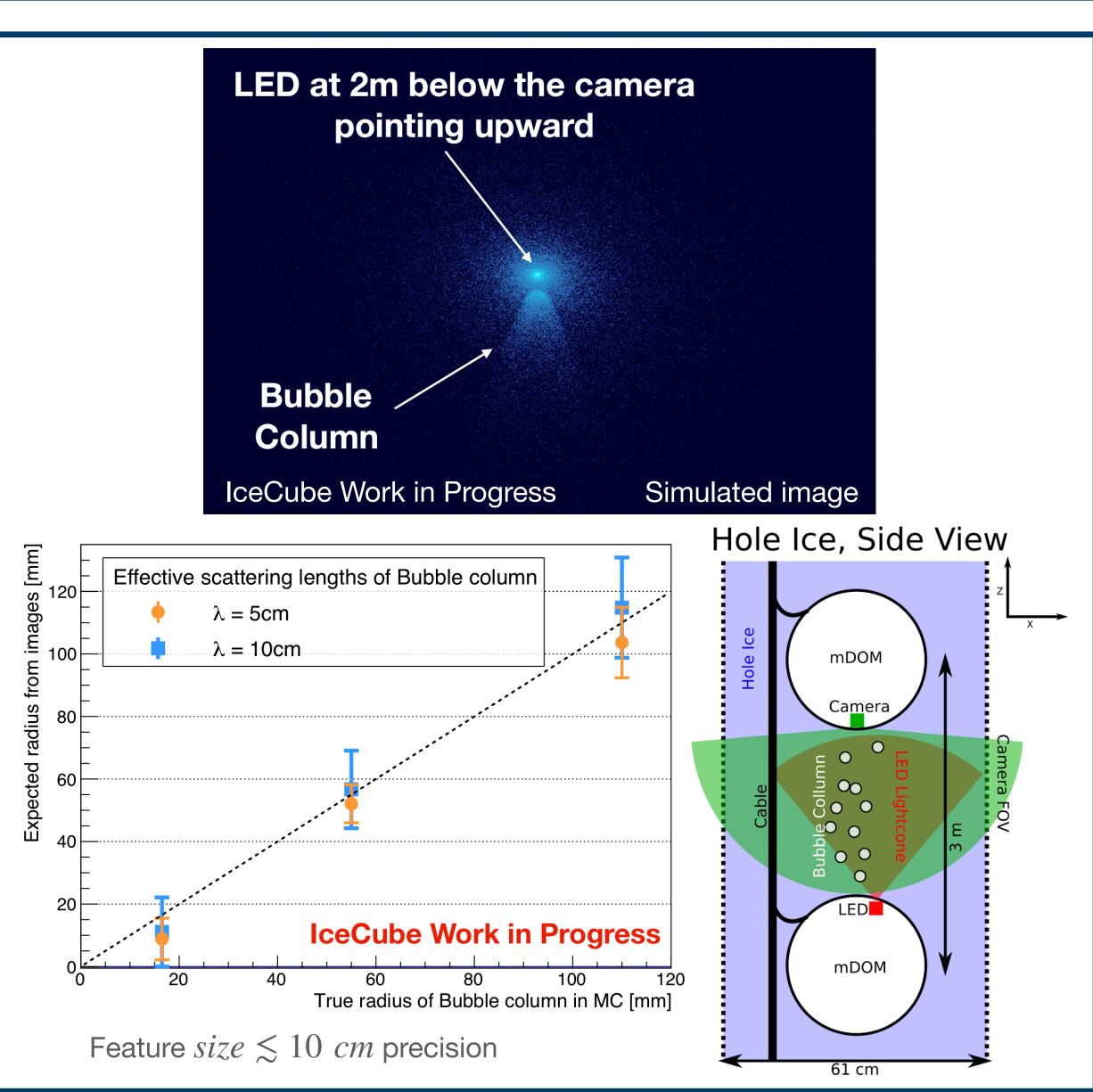
- Optical properties of ice in the vicinity of optical modules measured by capturing the light signature and analysing its distribution in the image data
- The relative orientation & position of each optical module surveyed from the examination of multiple images
- In-ice camera run plan to mitigate the impact on the detector up-time and the readiness for scientific events like supernova

Simulation studies

PoS(ICRC2019)928

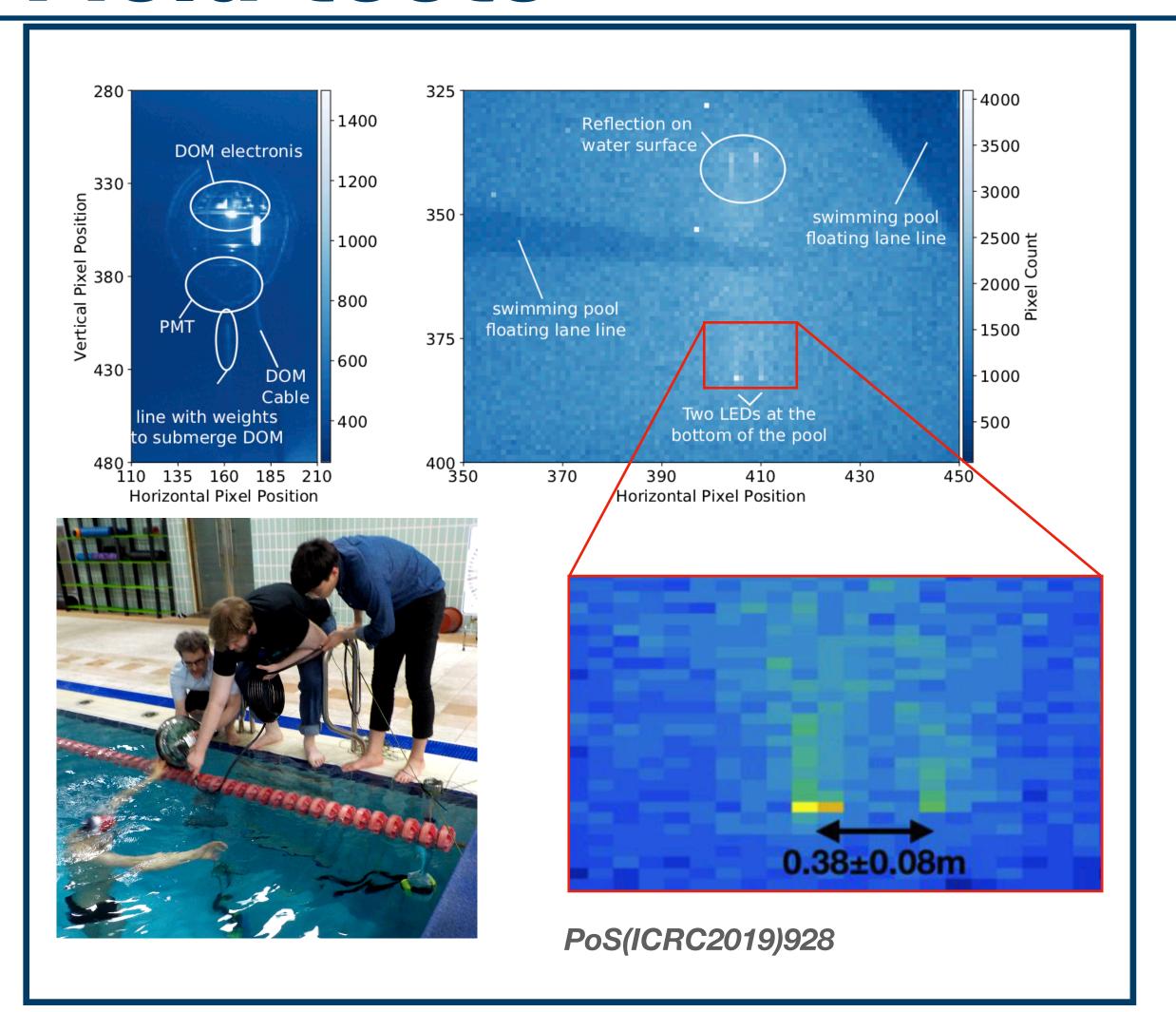


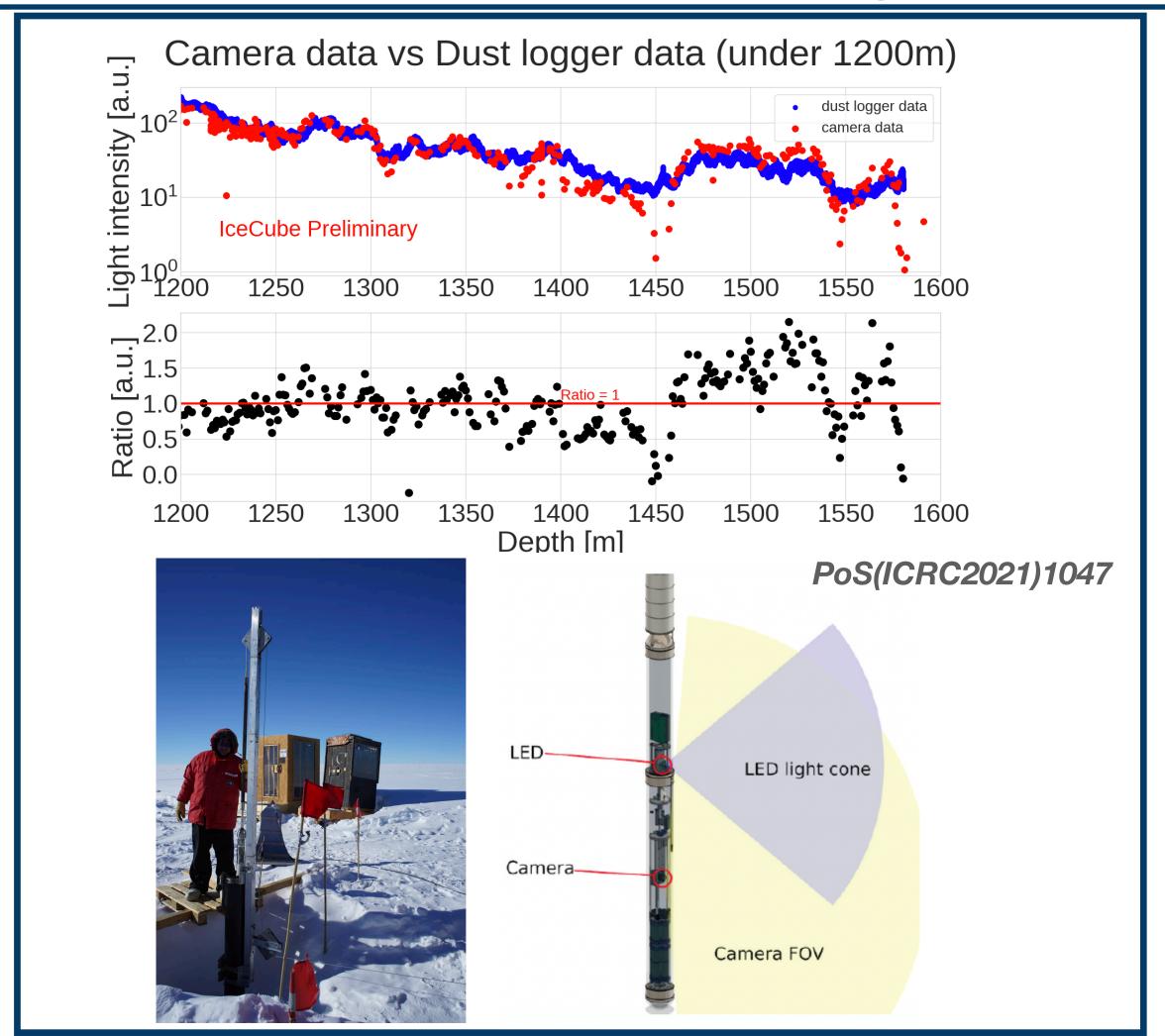




Field tests





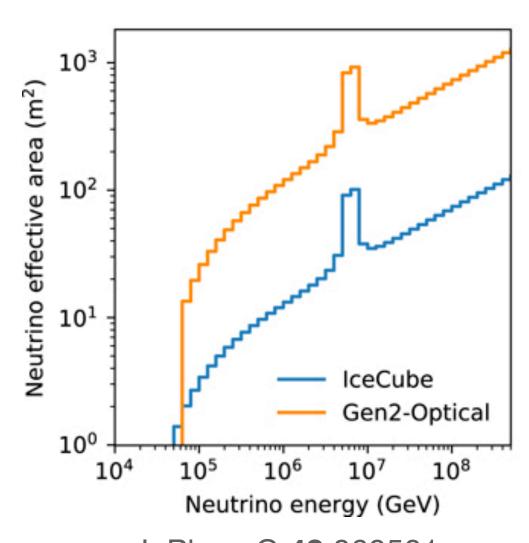


- In-water test at Gyeonggi Physical Education High school, Suwon, Korea
- In-ice test at SpiceCore hole, South Pole

IceCube-Gen2

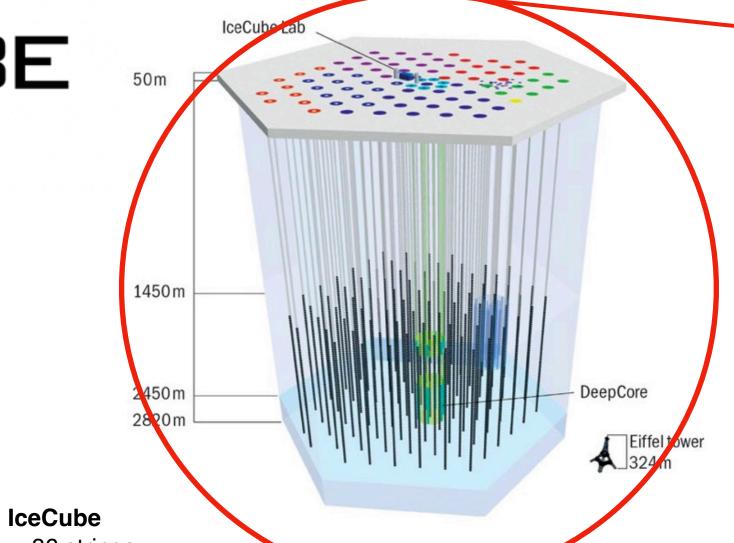






J. Phys. G 48 060501

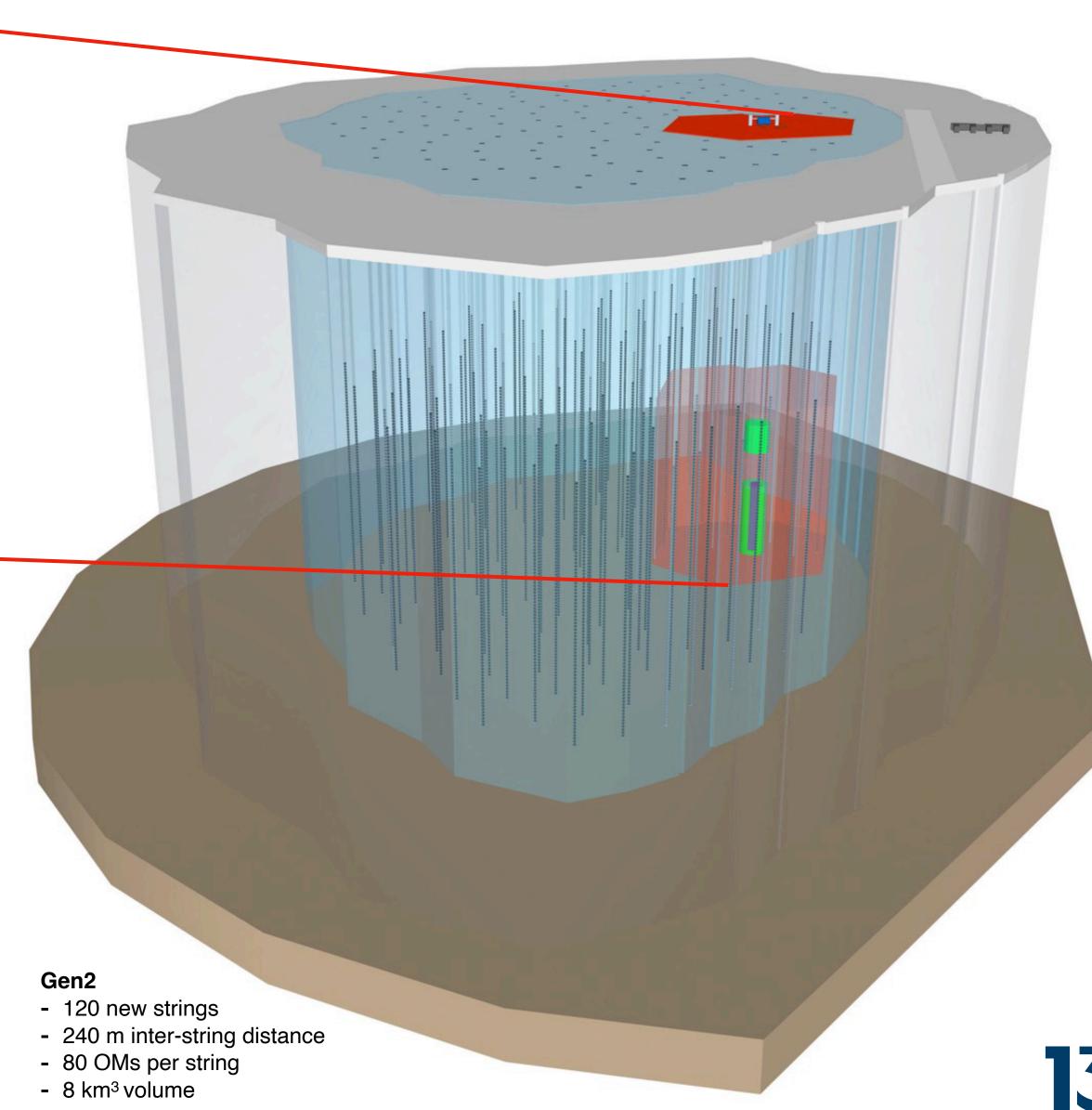
See M. DuVernois's talk in WG6 parallel on Tuesday



- 86 strings
- 125 m inter-string distance
- 60 OMs per string
- 1 km³ volume



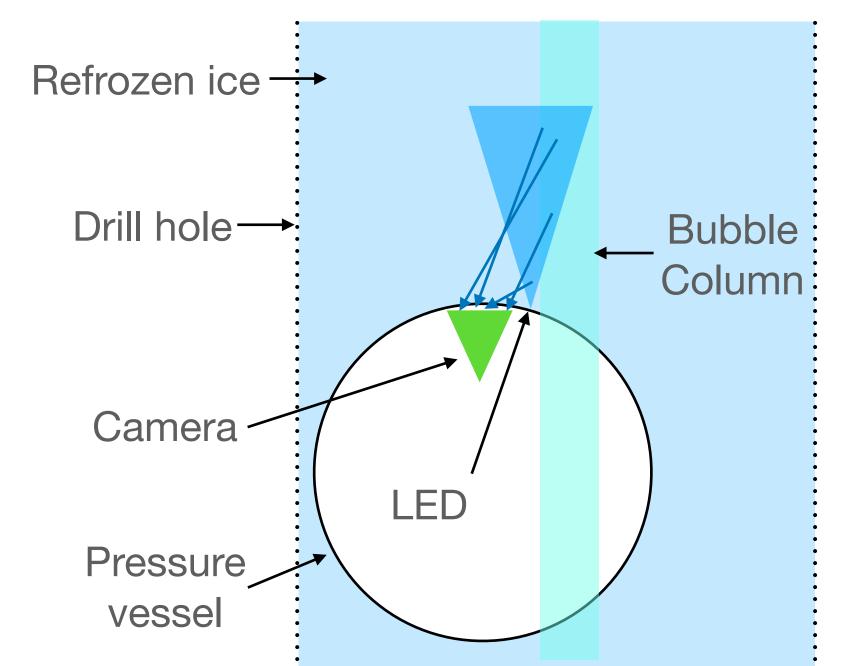
Gen2 Optical Module candidates (left: 16 PMT option, right: 18 PMT option)

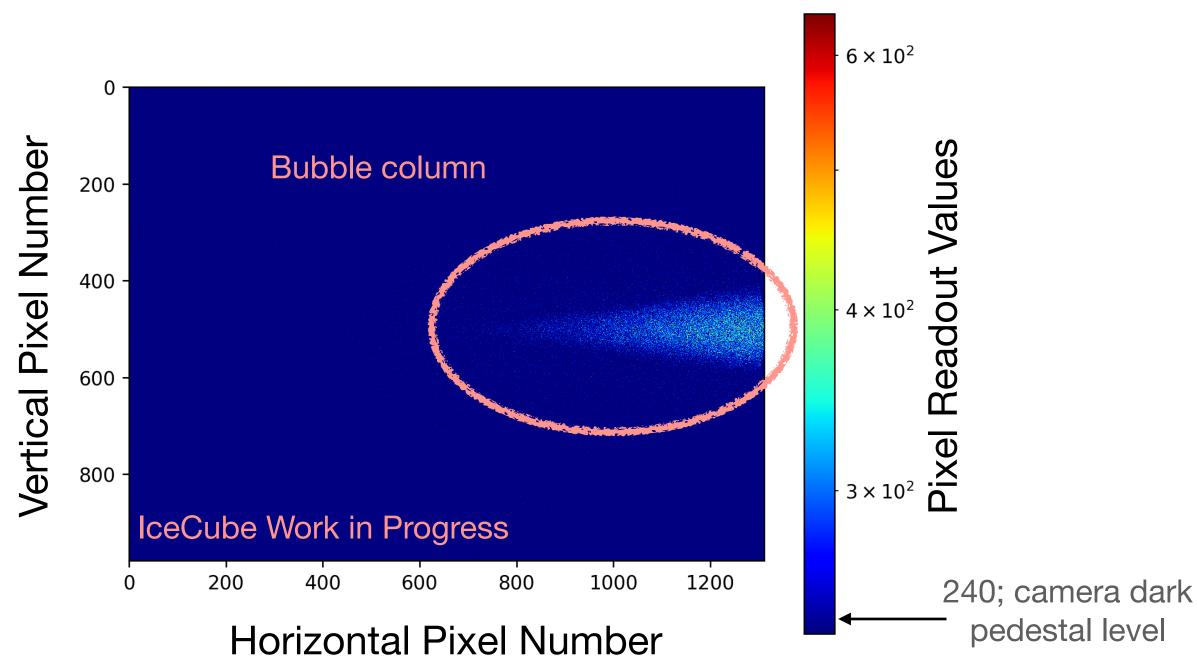


Camera system for IceCube-Gen2 August. 5th, 2022



- The conceptual design of the camera system for IceCube Gen2 would focus
 on the measurements on the refrozen ice in the drill hole
 - Images from the back-scattered lights will deliver the information of the refrozen ice in vicinity of each camera system
 - Due to the larger spacing between each Gen2 string, inter-string measurement with the camera system would be limited





Summary and Outlook



- Cubic-kilometre photomultiplier arrays as realised in IceCube Neutrino Telescope offer unique insight into the Antarctic ice
- Derived optical properties are fundamental to detector understanding and required for precision neutrino physics/astronomy
- IceCube Upgrade will provide the improved calibration of the detector
 - A novel camera system will be used to characterise the properties of bulk ice and refrozen ice in the drill hole using transmission and reflection images
- The next generation detector will employ a similar concept of camera system to perform the comprehensive calibration of detector medium with other calibration devices

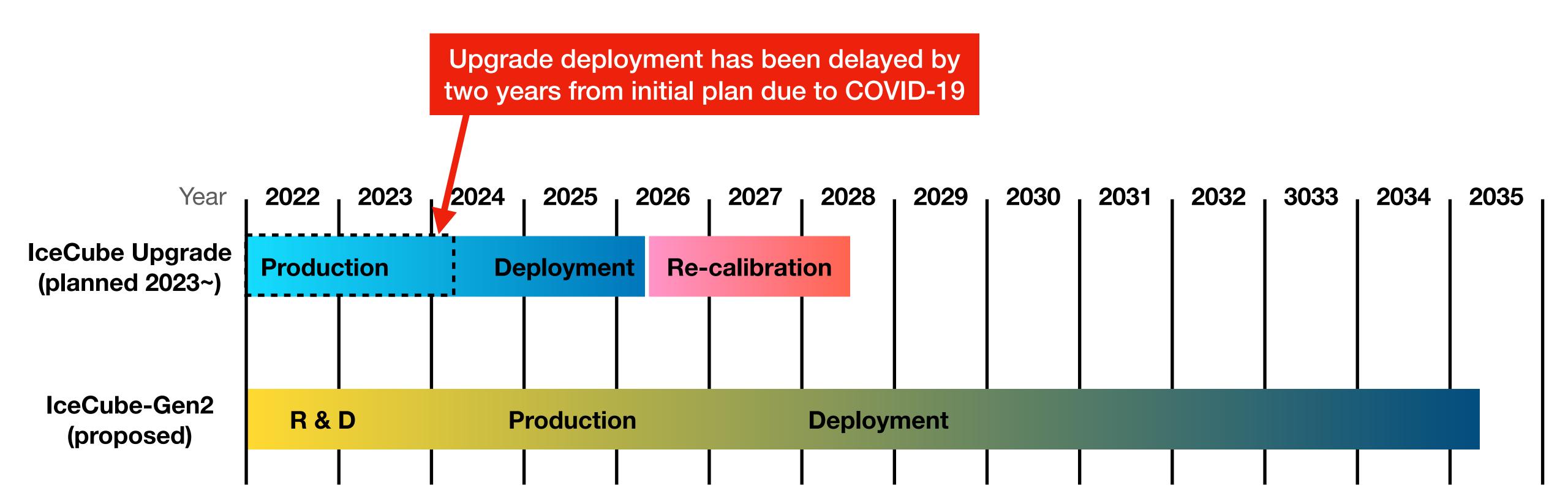
Thank you for your attention:)



Backups

Milestones to IceCube-Gen2

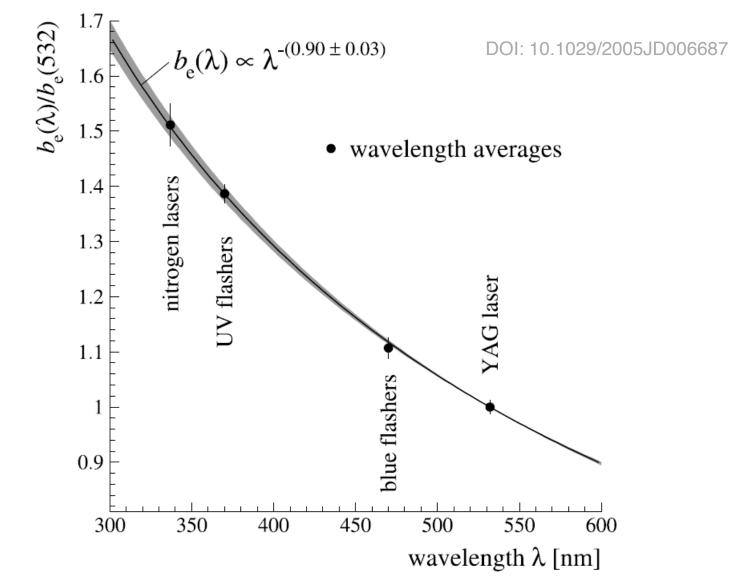


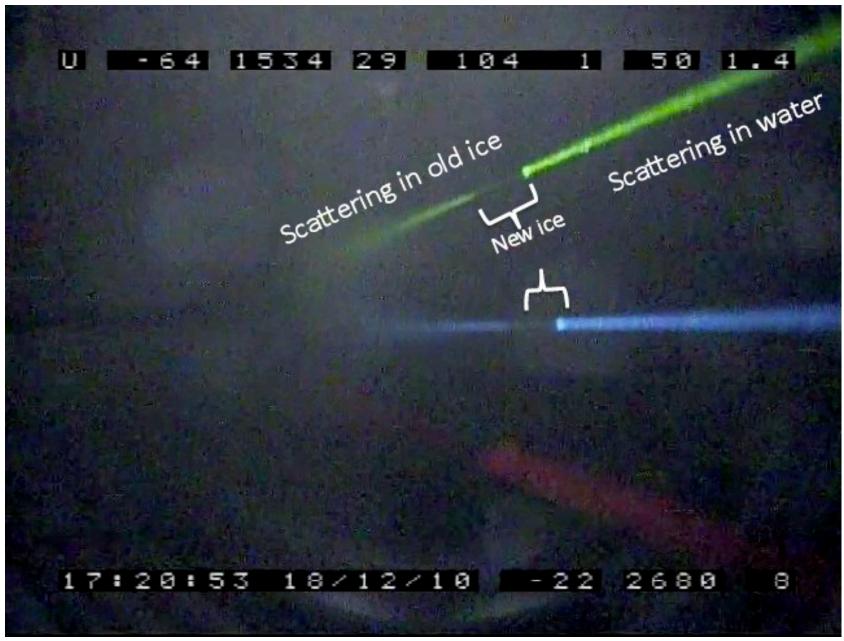


Wavelength dependencies



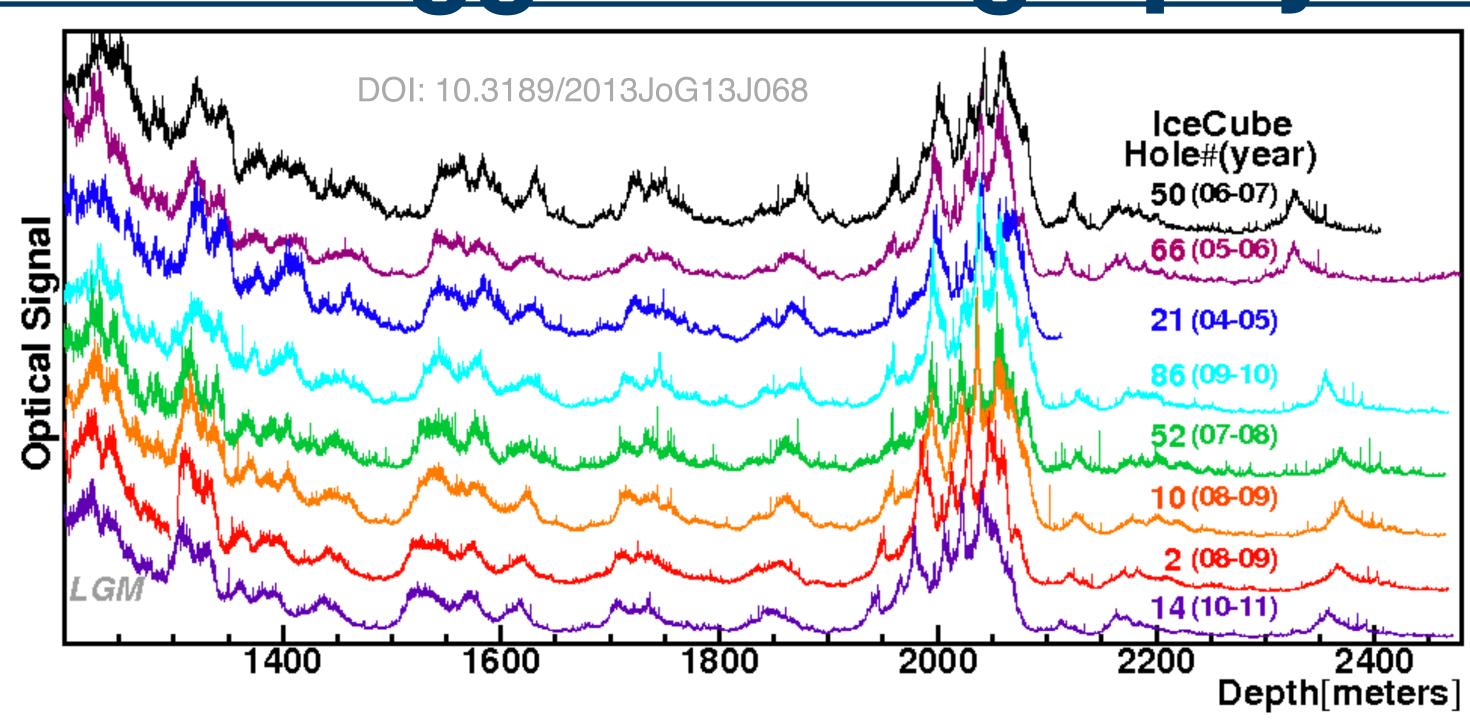
- AMANDA (IceCube predecessor)
 measured absorption and scattering as a
 function of wavelength
- Absorption has weak dependence
 - Slowly increasing above 500nm due to vibrational excitation modes
 - Otherwise following Mie expectation
- Scattering strongly increasing towards smaller wavelength following Mie expectation and impurity prediction
 - Propagation distance longest ~400nm

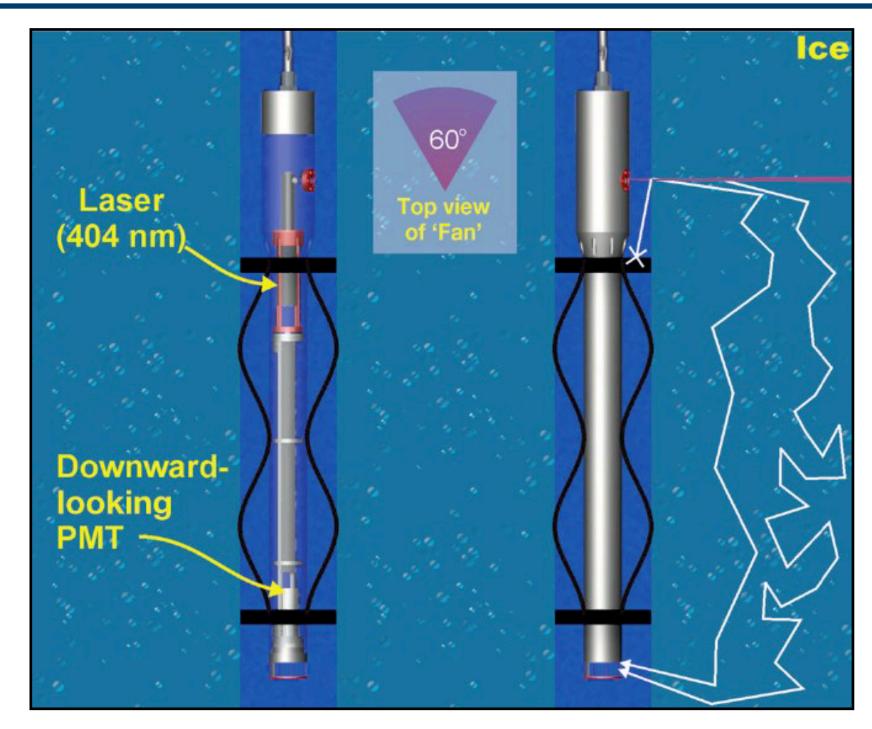




Dust Logger stratigraphy





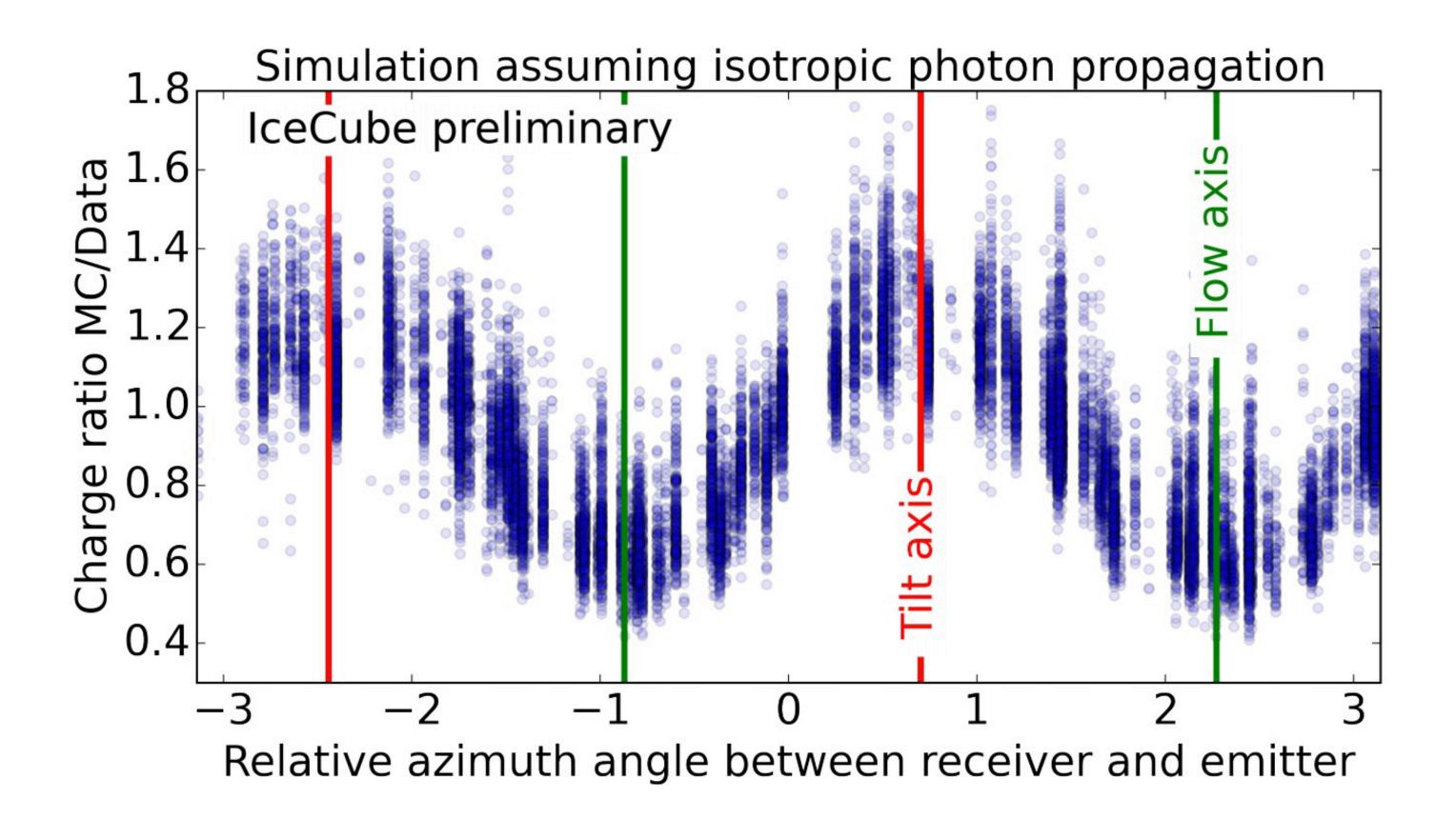


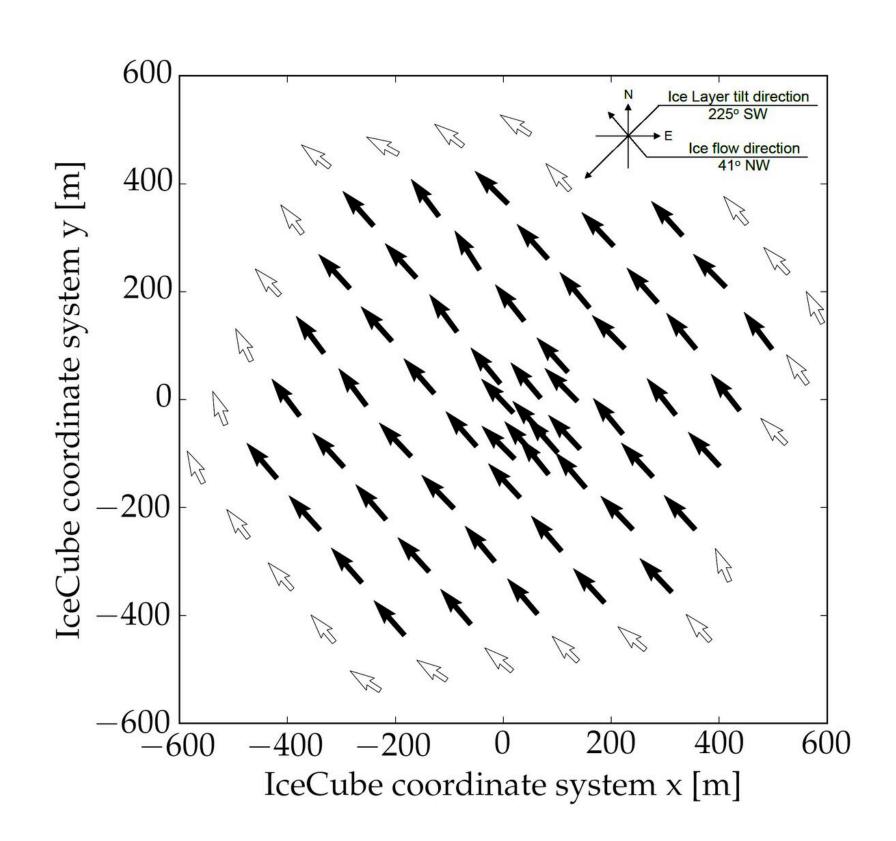
- Horizontal fan of light emitted into ice
- Scattering centres can deflect light into PMT → Signal proportional to impurity density
- Yields high resolution (mm) stratigraphy, but not able to obtain absolute absorption and scattering coefficients

Anisotropy of the Antarctic Ice



 Observed charge from LED flashers depends on orientation of receiver DOM with respect to emitter DOM. Maximum intensity seen along the local ice flow direction

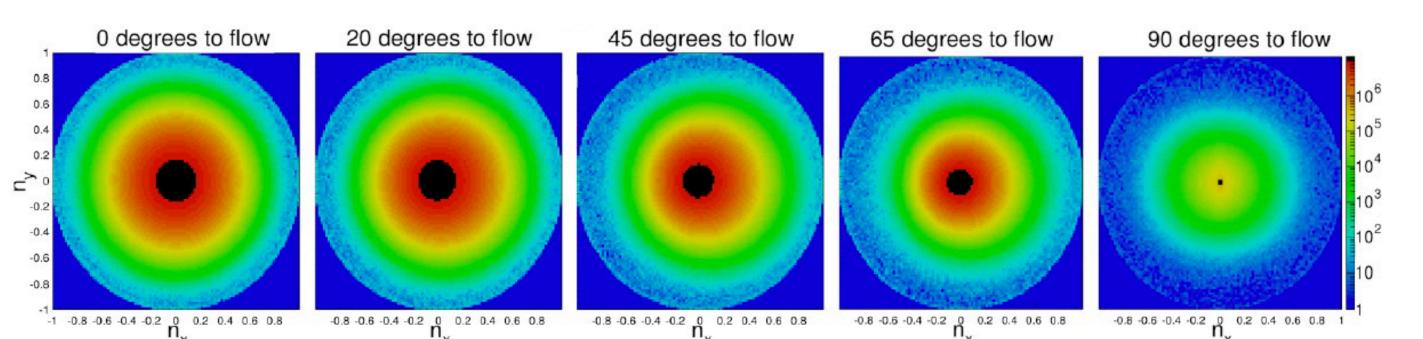


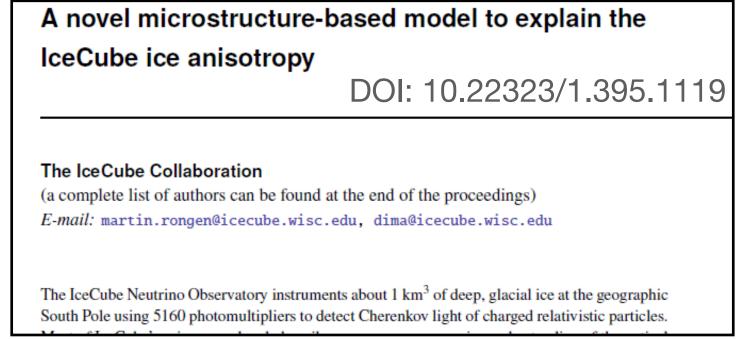


Anisotropy of the Antarctic Ice



- The birefringence explanation
 - Continued refraction and reflection on boundaries of birefringent crystals leads to:
 - Diffusion which is largest along the flow
 - A small deflection towards the flow axis
 - Diffusion & deflection given by average crystal size & shape
 - Detailed modelling of birefringence allows to deduce ice crystal properties (average shape & size, c-axis distributions, ...) as relevant to ice flow modelling using data from IceCube sampling individual photons at 125 m increments

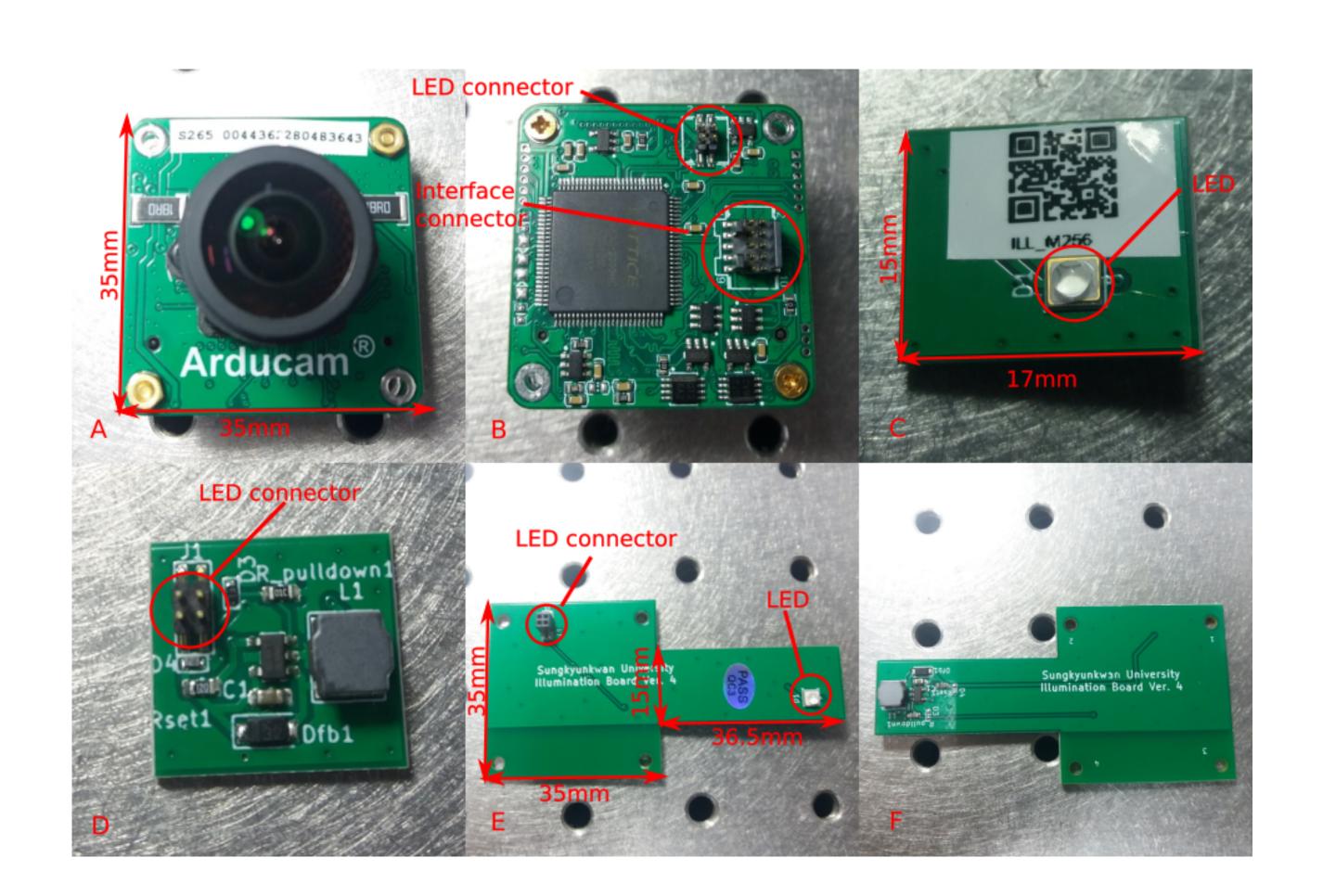




IceCube Upgrade Camera System

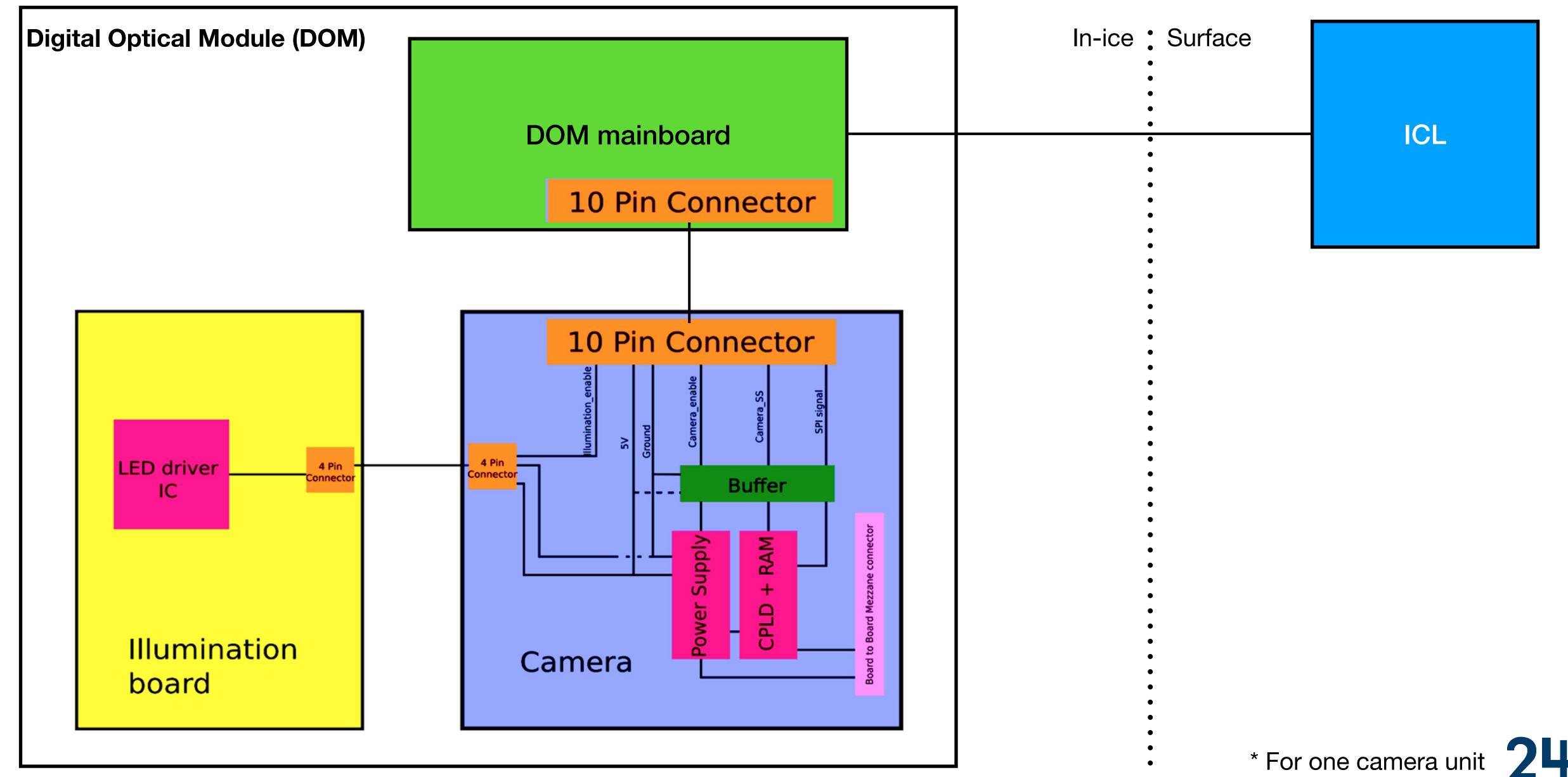


- The IceCube Upgrade Camera system is developed and produced by SKKU IceCube group
- The system consists of 2 PCBs an a M12 lens with fixed focus
- The camera uses a SONY IMX225 image sensor with 1312 x 979 pixels resolution
- The illumination system is a postage-stamp sized PCB with a single 1-W LED with a light profile width of 80 degrees



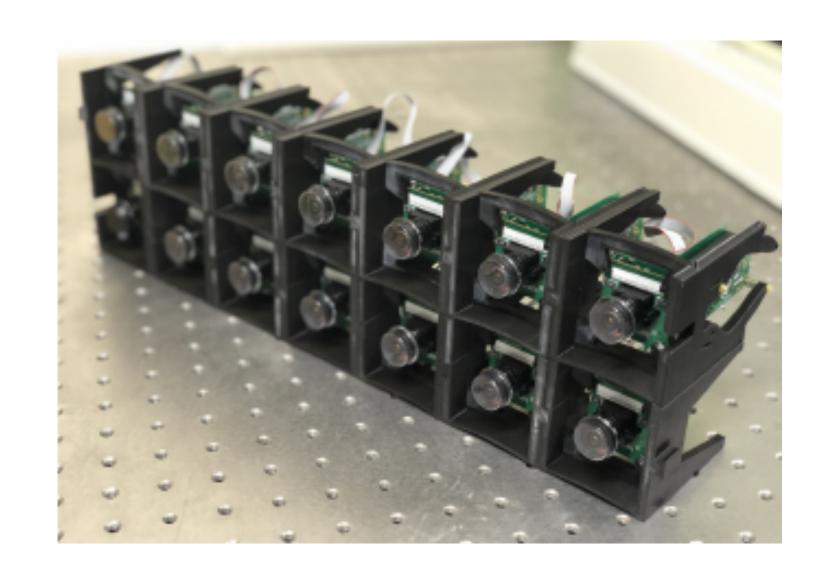
Camera communication



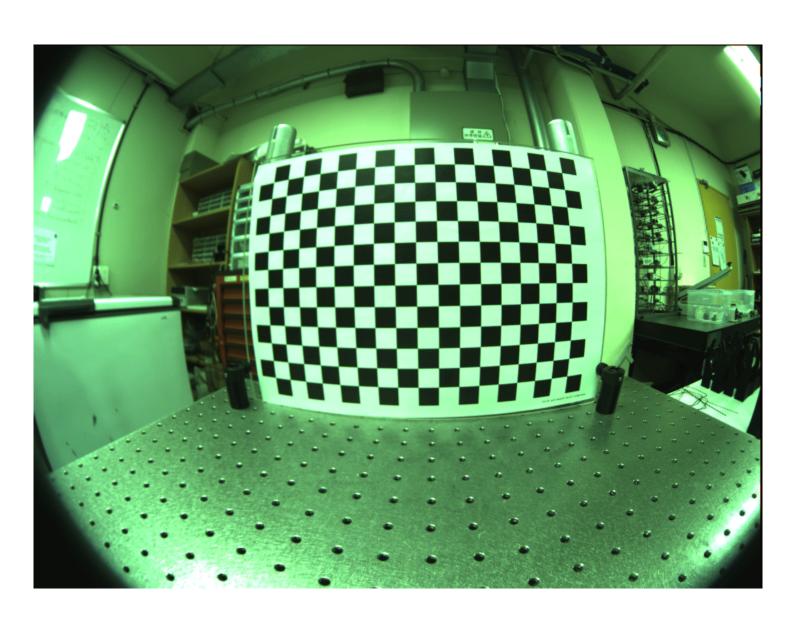


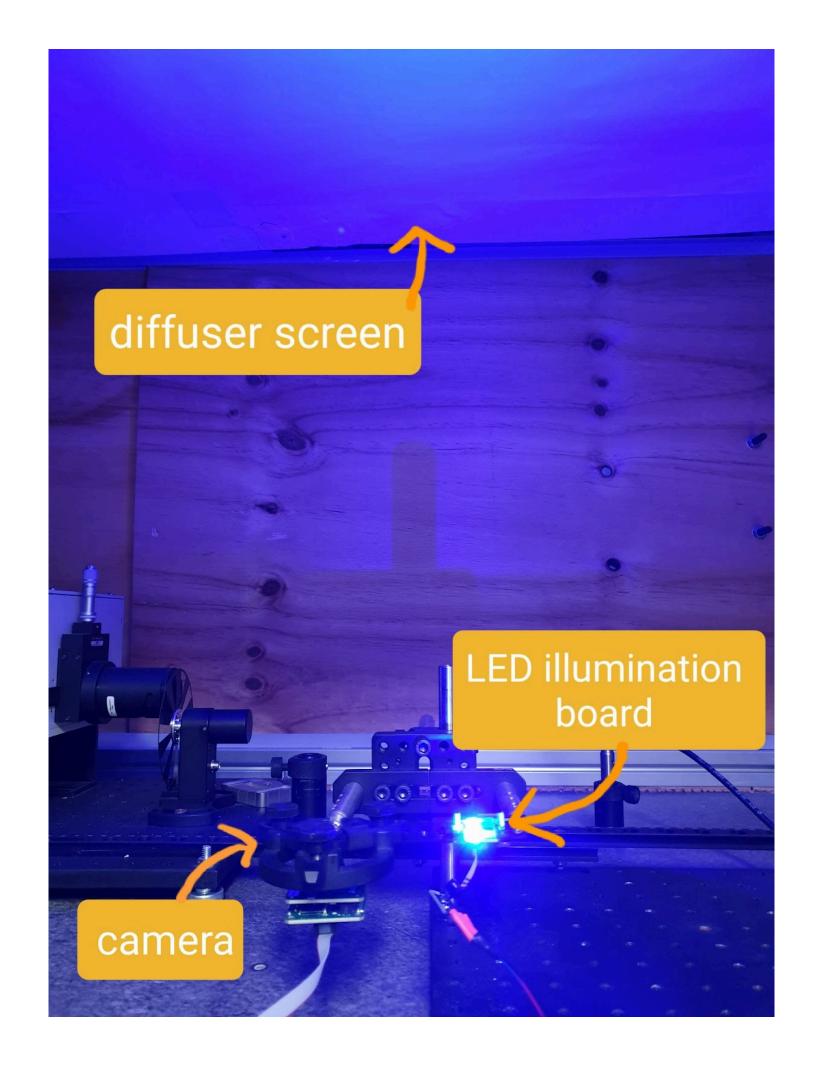
Camera Acceptance Tests











Swimming pool test

Horizontal Pixel Position

Horizontal Pixel Position



