

Introduction to the SALSA experiment (SALt-dome Shower Array)

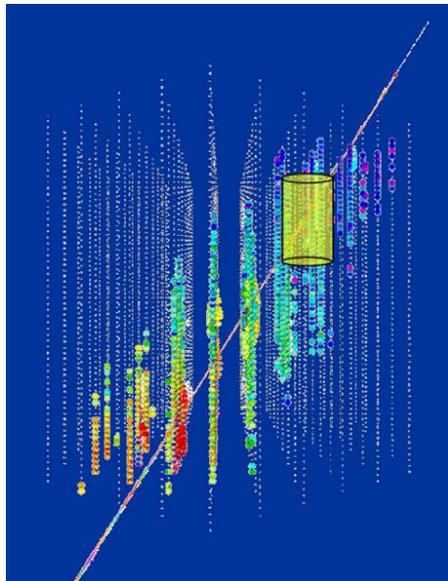
Probing astrophysics and elementary particles using a
teraton ($500 \text{ km}^3\text{-sr}$)
UHE cosmic neutrino detector

David Saltzberg (UCLA)
for the SALSA Collaboration
ARENA meeting
DESY-Zeuthen
May 19, 2005

Where we might be in just 5 years...

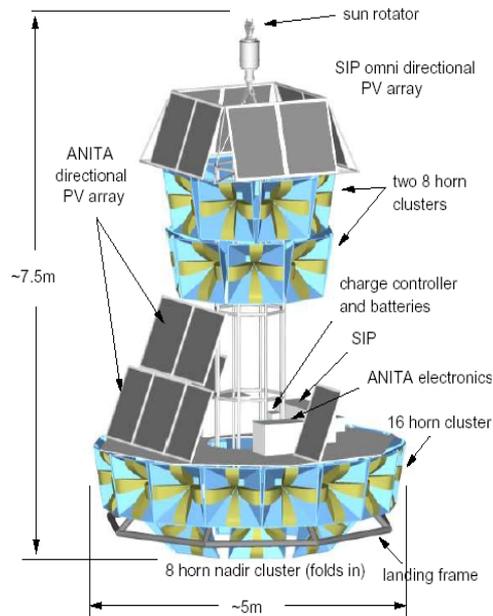
- IceCube

- Discovery of bottom-up sources
- Discovery of a few GZK neutrinos



- ANITA:

Discovery of up to 30 GZK neutrinos



- Auger

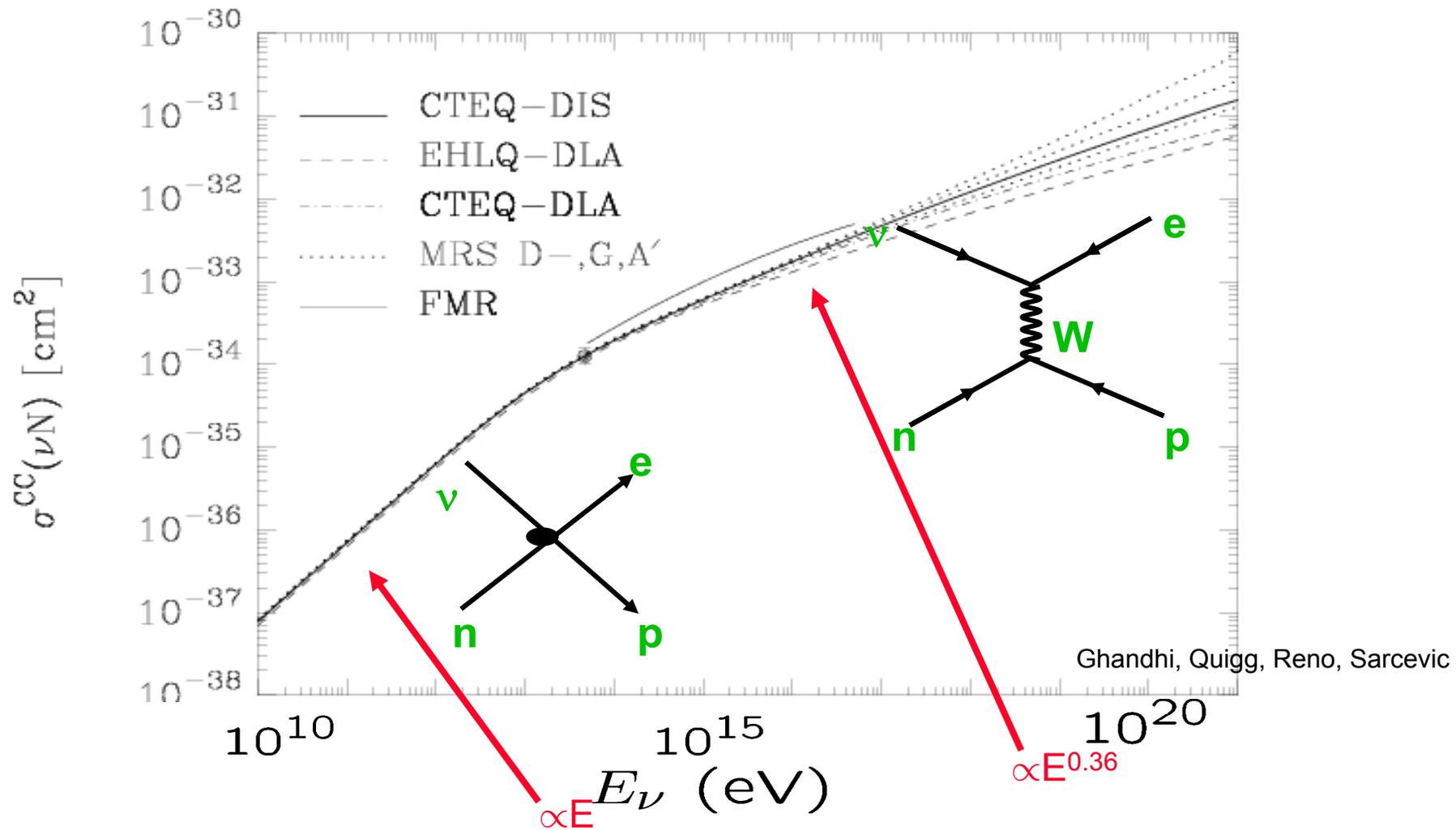
➤ Discovery of a few GZK neutrinos



What will we want to know about the GZK neutrinos?

- **Astrophysics:**
 - Every neutrino points back to its source
 - Are they isotropic?
 - What is energy spectrum?
 - No flaring?
- **Particle Physics:**
 - What is the ν cross section?
 - What are the flavor ratios of the detected neutrinos?
 - Are the interactions what we expect?
- We'll need more than just a few GZK events

Neutrino interactions in the Standard Model



UHE Neutrino Cross Section and low-scale Quantum Gravity

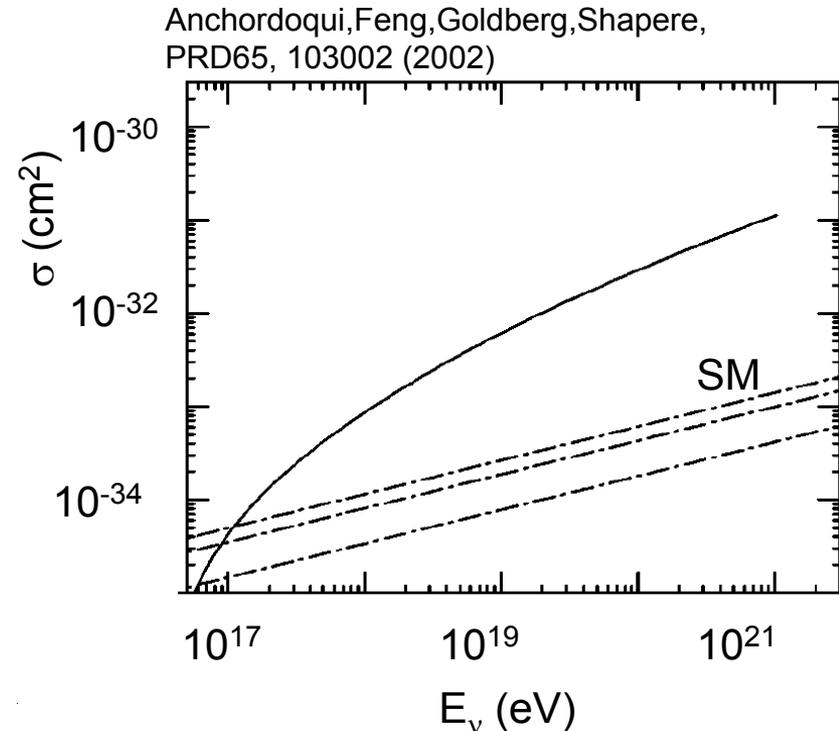
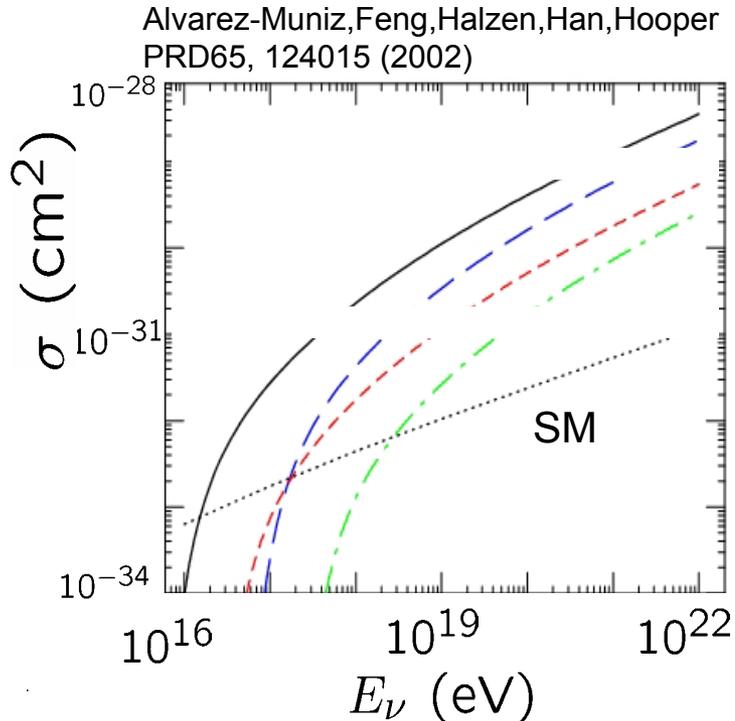
- Probing interactions at high CM
 - $E_{\text{cm}} = (2 m_p E_\nu)^{1/2} \rightarrow 150 \text{ TeV}$ for $E_\nu = 10^{19} \text{ eV}$
 - $\sigma_{\text{SM}}(\nu+N) \sim 10^{-7} \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}(p+N)$
- Large extra dimension models could enhance ν cross section
 - Gravity could become strong at $E_{\text{CM}}=M_D$
 - Non-perturbative effects could produce KK-exitations, string excitation, p-branes, micro-BH above E_{CM}

$$M_D = \left[\frac{M_{pl}^2}{8\pi r_c^n} \right]^{\frac{1}{2+n}} \text{ where } M_{pl} \equiv 10^{28} \text{ eV}$$

- Astrophysics and laboratory limits still allow
 - $n=4, M_D > 10 \text{ TeV}$
 - $n \geq 5, M_D > 1 \text{ TeV}$

Enhancement of UHE Neutrino Cross Section

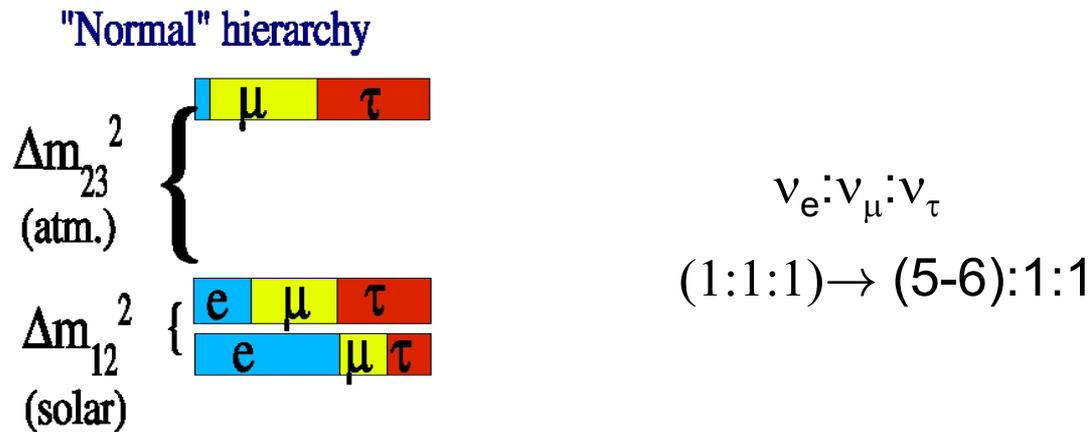
Sample predictions for $M_D \sim 1$ TeV, $n \sim 6-7$:



- Caveat: not all energy goes into BH or excitation, and need minimum energy for classical BH formation.
- UHE ν cross sections could be up to $\sim 100\times$ Standard Model
 - * would be invisible to UHECR interactions

Neutrino Decay imprint on Neutrino flavors

- Critical parameter for neutrino oscillations and decay is proper time, L/E
 - Solar neutrinos: $150,000 \text{ km}/5 \times 10^6 \text{ eV} = 30 \text{ m/eV}$
 - GZK neutrinos @ SALSA from $4 \text{ Gpc}/10^{17} \text{ eV} = 10^9 \text{ m/eV}$



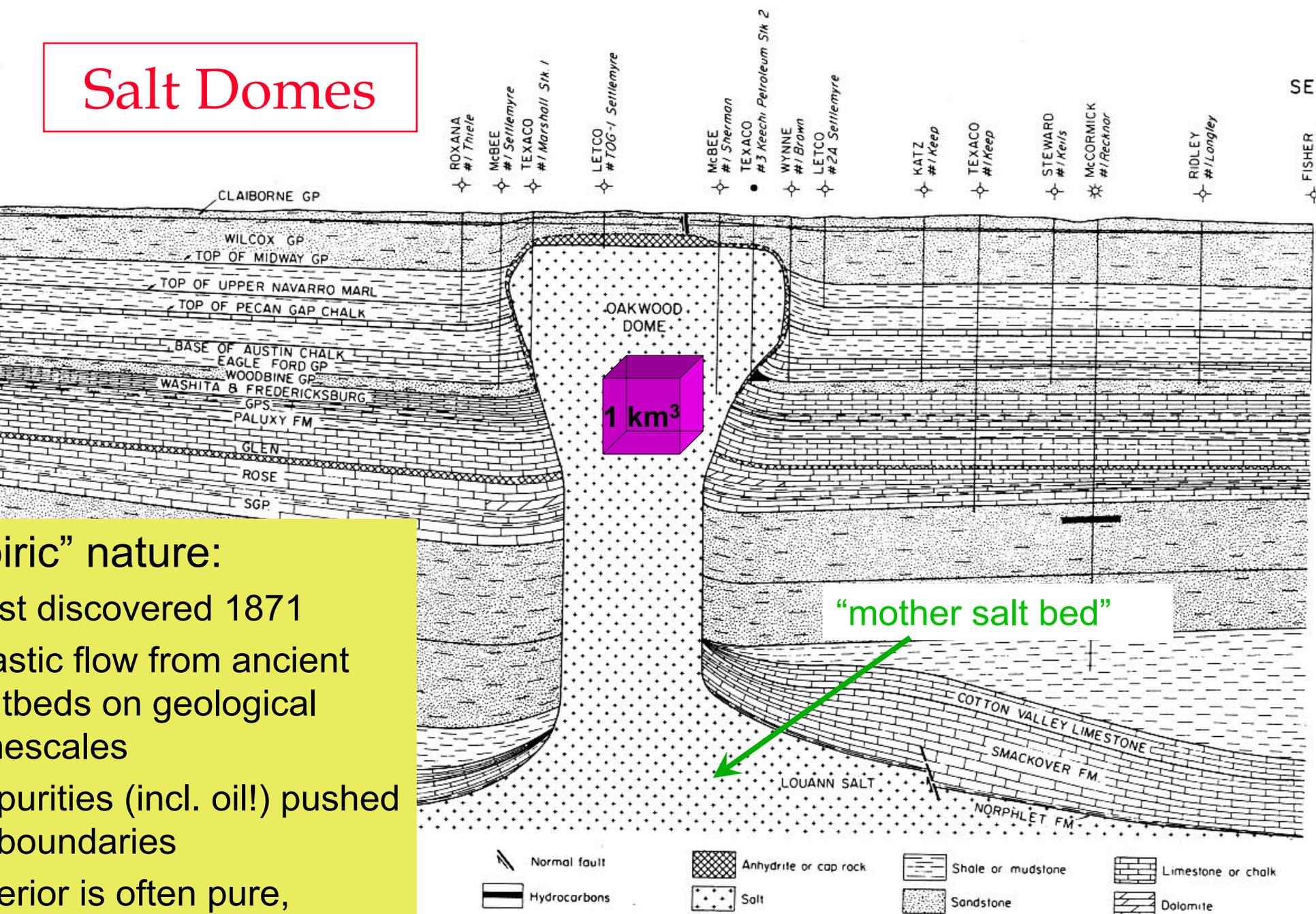
- Neutrino decay leaves a strong imprint on flavor ratios at Earth (e.g. Pakvasa et al.)

What is needed?

- Need a $500 \text{ km}^3\text{-sr}$ detector with a 100% duty cycle.
- Need attenuation lengths of scale $O(1 \text{ km w.e.})$
 - radio and acoustic detection
- Large natural salt formations (domes) offer excellent candidates....

Salt Domes

“iric” nature:
 first discovered 1871
 massive flow from ancient
 salt beds on geological
 scales
 impurities (incl. oil!) pushed
 boundaries
 interior is often pure,
 crystalline salt

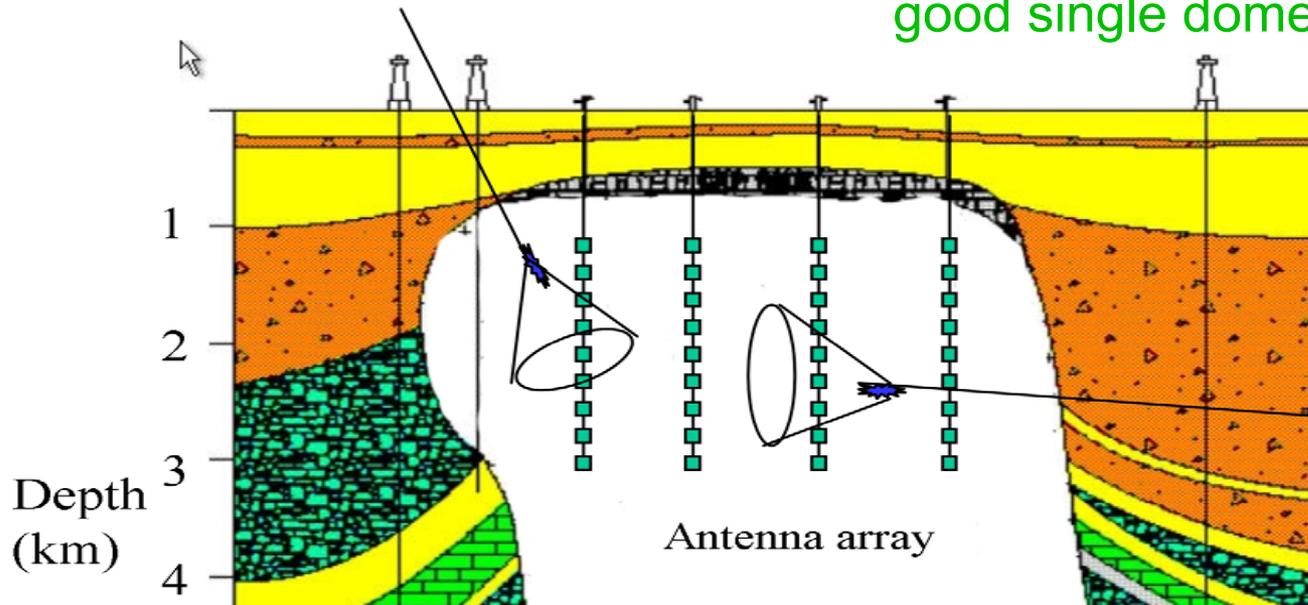


-  Normal fault
-  Anhydrite or cap rock
-  Shale or mudstone
-  Limestone or chalk
-  Hydrocarbons
-  Salt
-  Sandstone
-  Dolomite

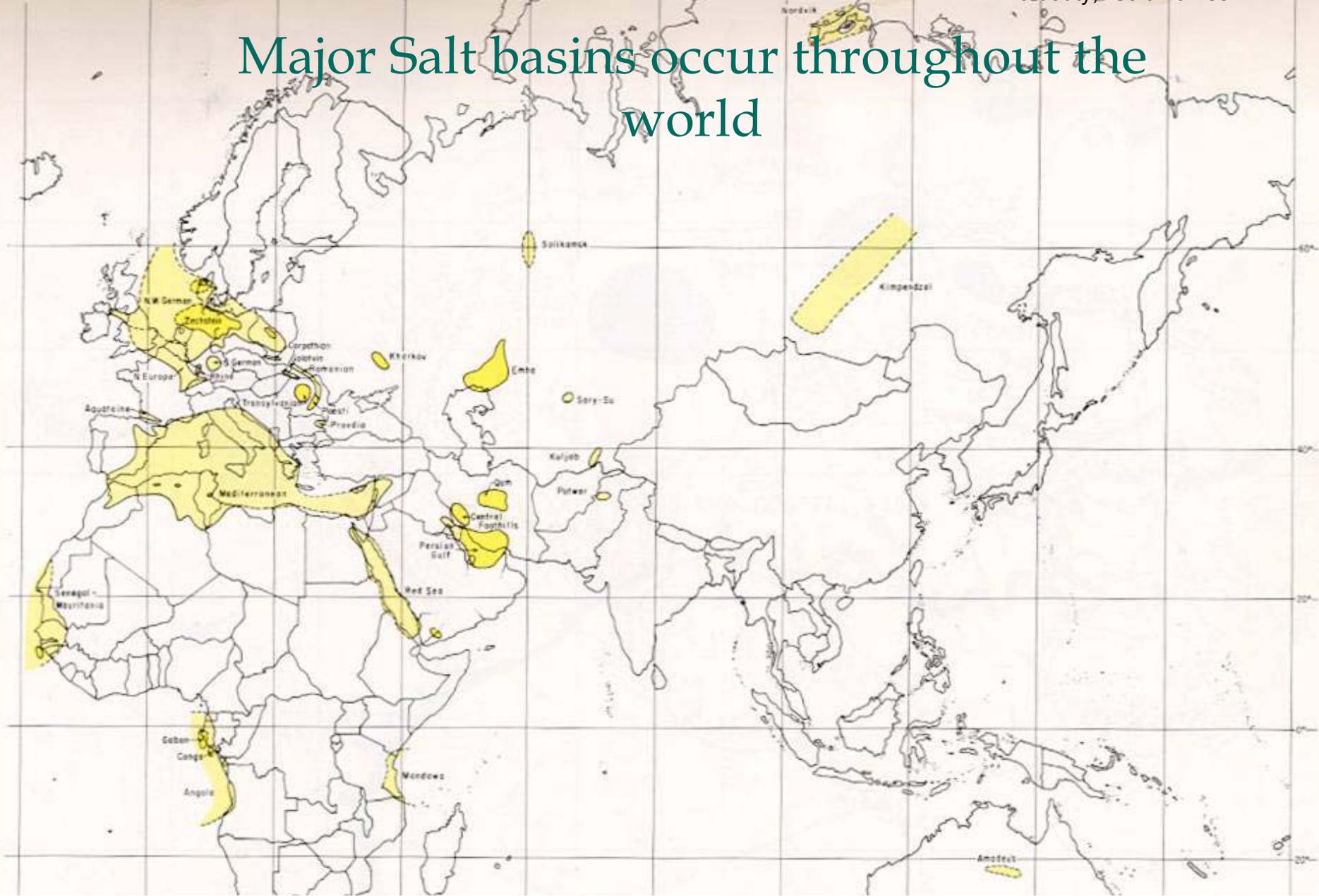
Dome shape modified from Exploration Techniques, Inc. (1979)

Standard Imbedded array design, with some differences...

- Spacing: ~ 1 attenuation length
- Filling volume \rightarrow contained events
- View $\Delta \Omega \sim 2\pi$ (zenith to $>$ horizon)
- Vertex with timing (to a few meters)
- Angular and energy measurements from
 - amplitude
 - *polarization*
- For RF, as clear as Antarctic ice (Acoustic under study)
- But nucleons packed 2.4 times tighter
- typical good domes $50\text{-}100\text{km}^3$ in upper 3 km
- $500 \text{ km}^3\text{-sr}$ w.eq. achievable in a good single dome



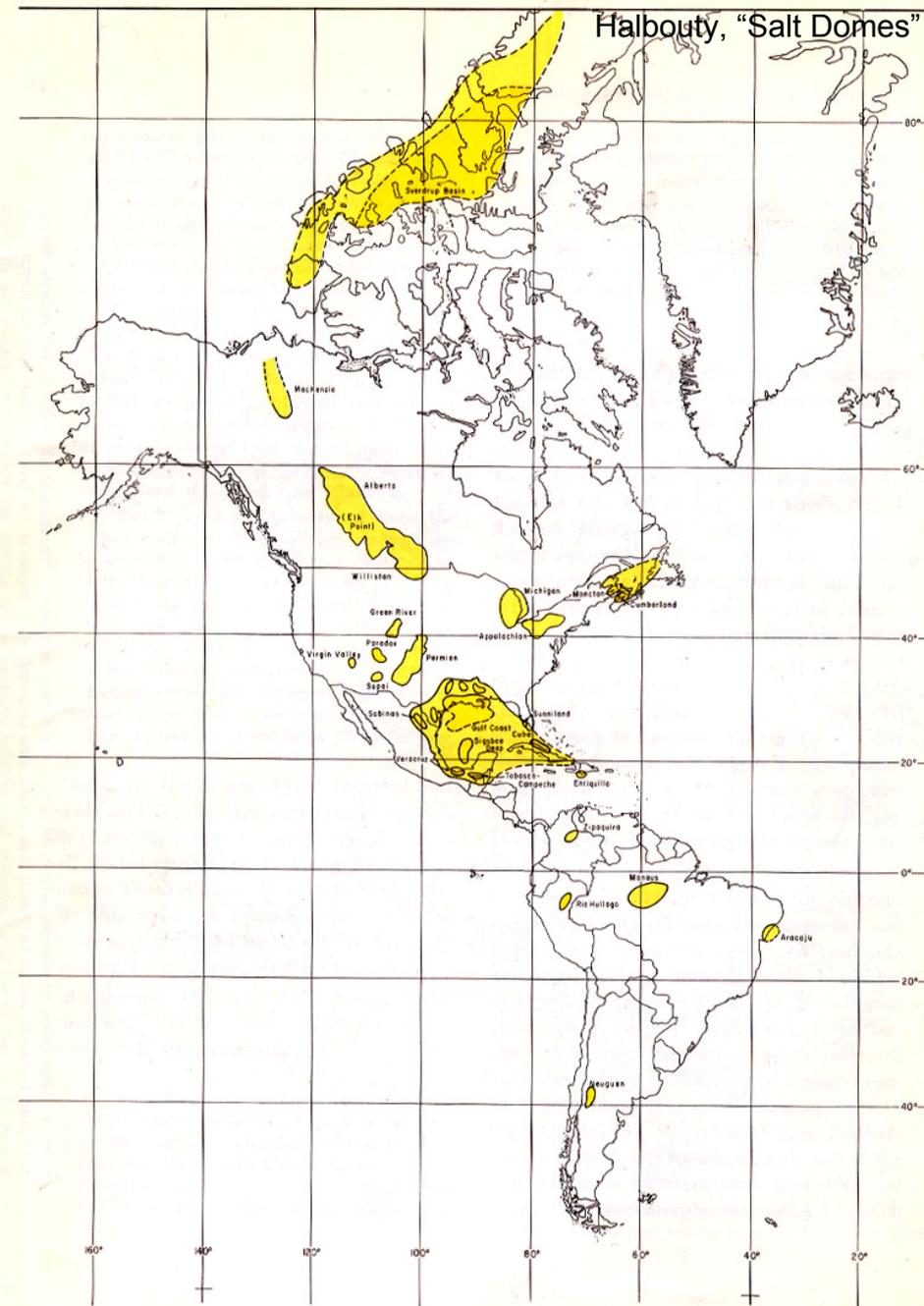
Major Salt basins occur throughout the world



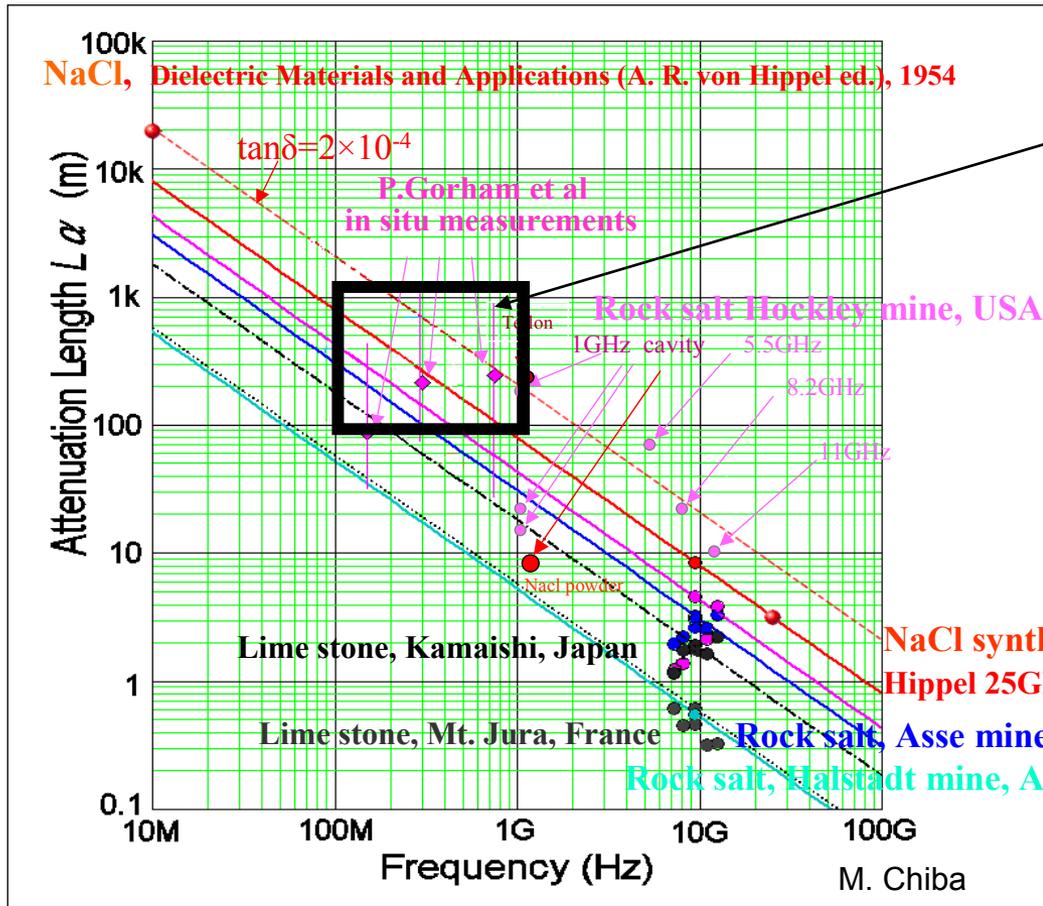
- Many are more accessible than the South Pole

Major Salt basins
occur throughout
the world...

- Many are more accessible than the South Pole



What we need for realistic design & full proposal: Radio Detection (RF)



Target zone

● In situ measurements at Hockley:

* $L_{\text{atten}} > \sim 250$ m

* no observed birefringence

* no observed multipath

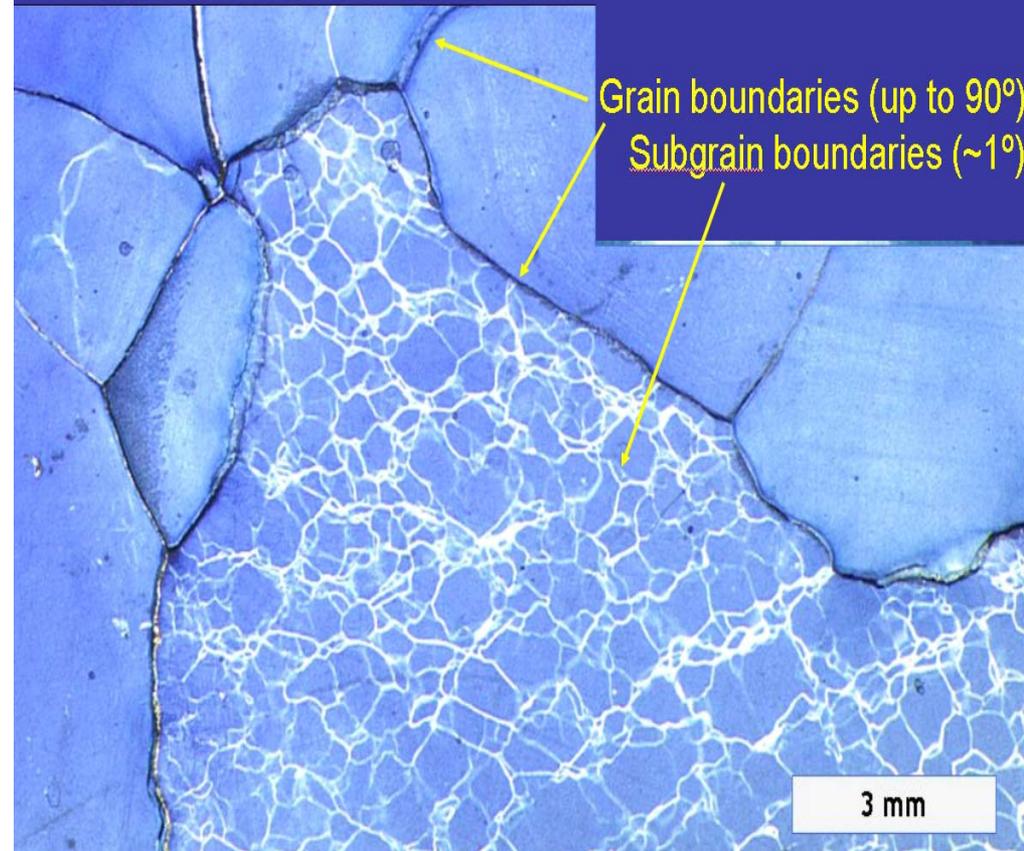
* 300-350 K noise

- Attenuation looks > 250 m, but need better measurements for a full proposal
- Will also be dome-specific.

Status of Acoustic Detection

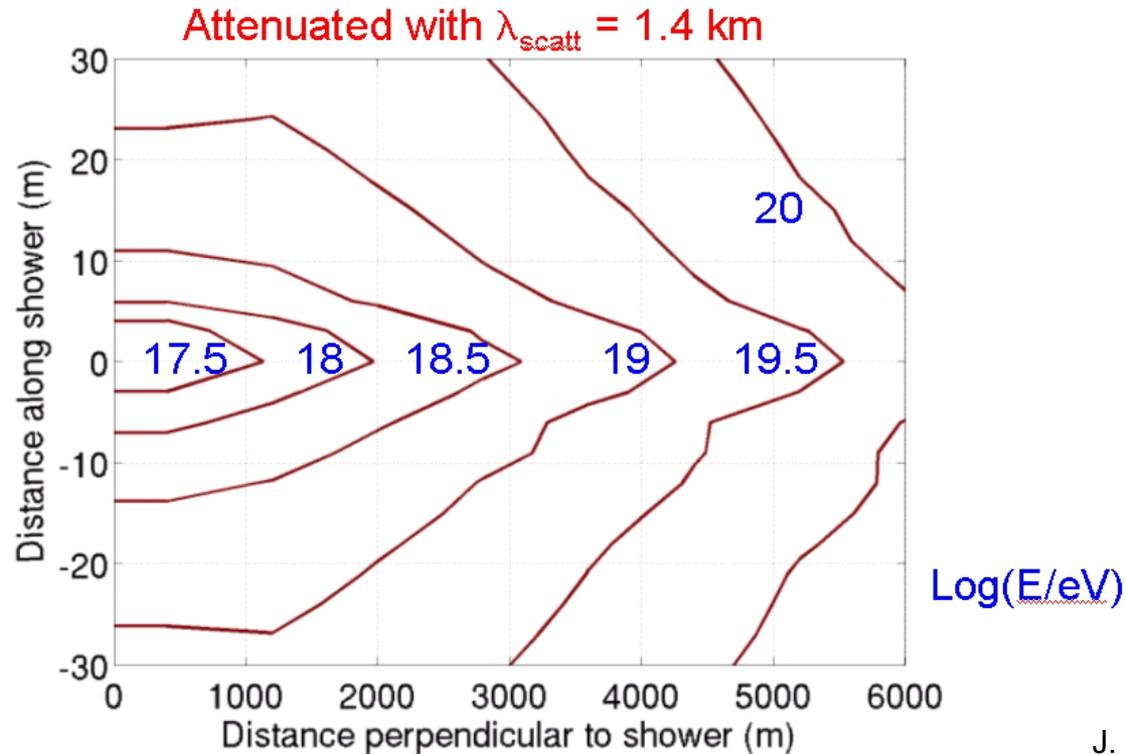
- Acoustic is complementary to radio
 - low speed of propagation
 - no polarization
- Need now:
 - in-situ measurements of salt attenuation 10-100 kHz
 - in-situ noise levels at these frequencies.
 - understand basic emission (beam test?)
- Also requires further development of sensors and couplers to salt

Section through polycrystalline halite from salt dome. Most grains have recrystallized, and scattering can occur at their boundaries. White lines delineate subgrain boundaries with small misorientation



Preliminary Acoustic MC work

Receivers within the contour for each energy would trigger.



- Adding acoustic detection to existing Radio Monte Carlos

Roadmap to SALSA

- Phase A: (Ongoing)
 - preliminary site inventory
 - mineral and land rights investigation
 - simulations
 - Instrumentation prototyping (building on ANITA & RICE experience)
 - propose Phase B
- Phase B:
 - Drill ~ 3 holes in ~3 best domes
 - Attenuation and Noise measurements
 - for both Radio and Acoustic
 - 4-string mini array
- Phase C
 - full array(s)

Phase A: preliminary site selection

- Based on literature and discussion with geologists
- Begin with east Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi (examples):

Dome	State	Volume in upper 3km	min caprock	Notes	follow-up so far
Richton	MS	39.6 km ³	220 m	flat cap	
Hainesville	TX	36.3	336	circular flat cap, low population	X
Brooks	TX	37.5	100	under wasser	
Chacahoula	LA	29.0	370	low population	
Keechi	TX	19.8	91		X
Cypress Cr.	MS	13.3	396		
Napoleonville	LA	11.6	200		
Oakwood	TX	15	250		X
Venice Field	LA	9.5	500		

G. Varner/ P. Gorham

- Further study of No. Louisiana and Mississippi underway
- Utah, Newfoundland, Mexico also possible
- European site searches...

Phase A – preliminary site selection

- Site specific land-leasing and mineral-rights reports
 - (professionals in the field)
- Results:
 - Hainesville. One exploration company dominates land and mineral contracts
 - have contacted the major stakeholder
 - Oakwood & Keechi: Patchwork of many owners
 - Other sites under investigation.

Phase A: attenuation length

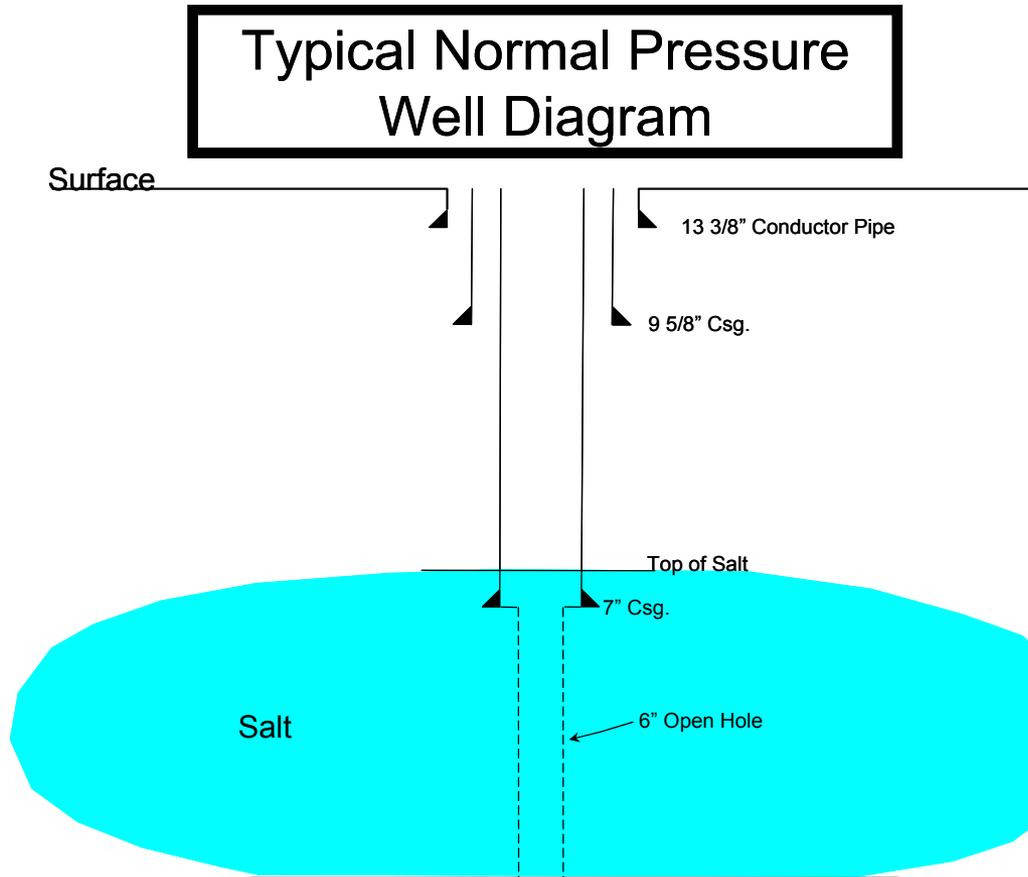
- While arranging for long boreholes:
 - still could improve Hockley measurements:
 - 5m boreholes from mine drifts now available
 - Power amps and pulsers available
 - planning trip for this summer
 - Developing instrumentation (later slides)



Phase B – measure properties

- Desire ≥ 3 boreholes/dome in about 3 different domes
- Measure attenuation length and T_{sys} down to about 3km
- Test instrumentation; iterate
- Forms the beginning of an array:
 - 4-string “SALSA-4” study

Drilling considerations



- Required casing to protect ground water
- Advantage for domes near surface



R. Bain

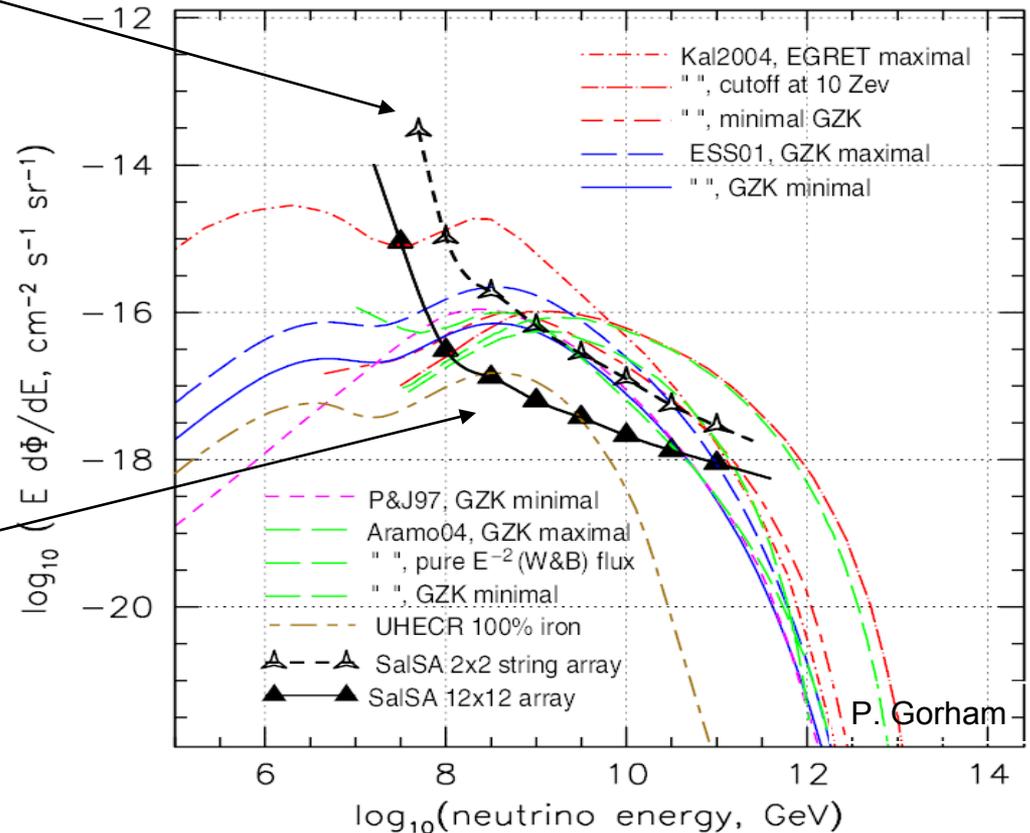
Install roads, make drillsite, install flowline, mix mud, drill surface hole, drill intermediate hole, casings, drill salt, diesel, secure

end of Phase B: Salsa-4

- Monte Carlo sensitivity studies for 4-string array
- Predicts 2-3 GZK events per year even for “minimal” models
- Allows for two-phase construction
- Phase C

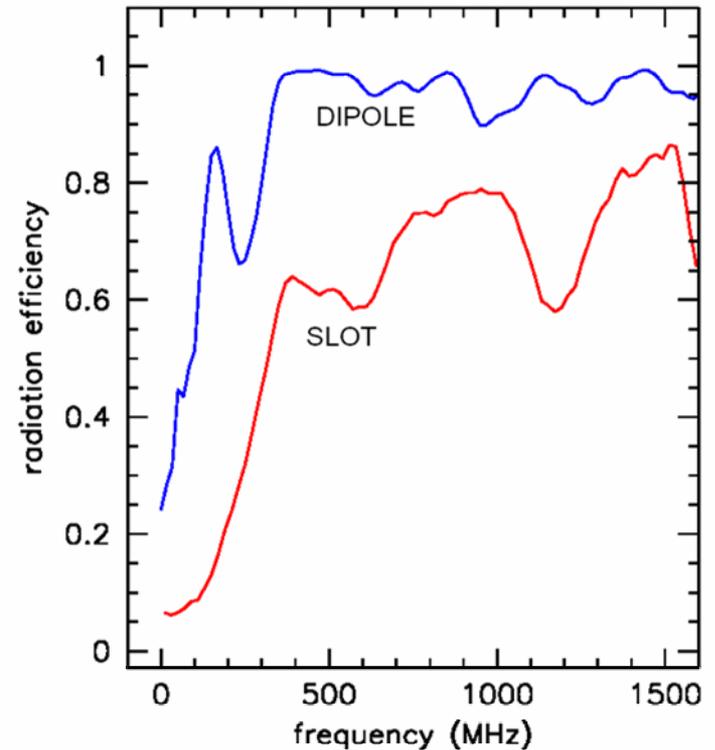
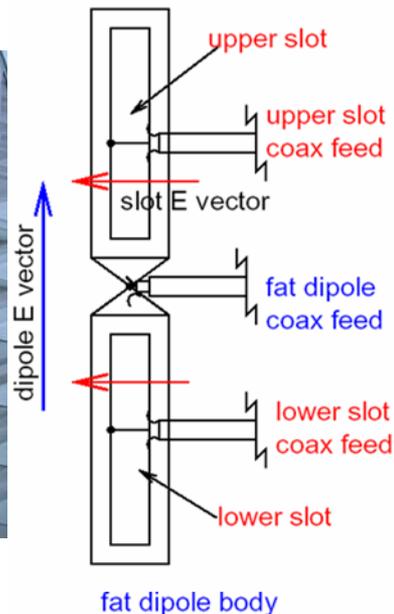
ν flux and

90% CL with 2.3 events per decade of energy over 1 year



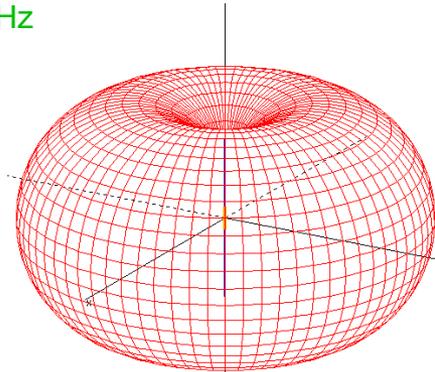
Phase C: Architecture and Antennas

- Several architectures under consideration:
 - Generally build up out of nodes (clusters ~12) dipole antennas
 - Separate nodes by ~ 1 attenuation length
 - Want both polarizations
 - but in narrow hole: con



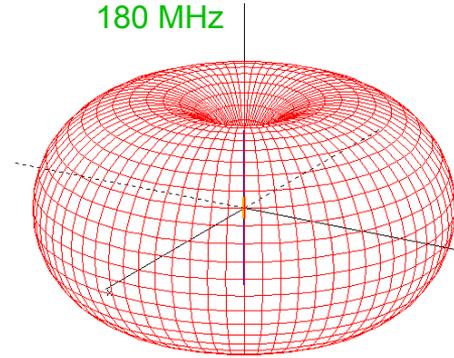
Dipole patterns in Salt (NEC2)

120 MHz



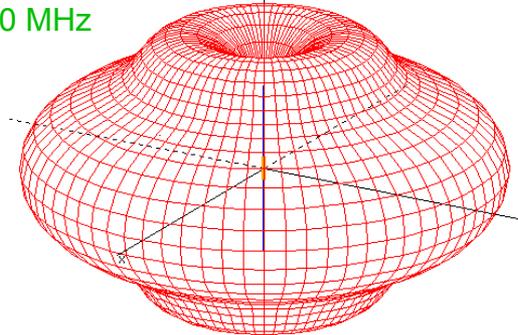
f = 121.15 MHz maxgain = 2.02 dBi vgain = 1.35 dBi

180 MHz



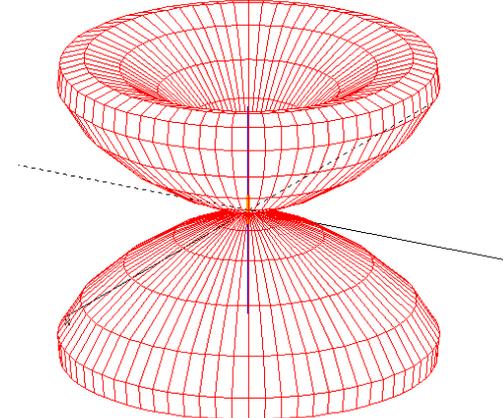
f = 181.62 MHz maxgain = 2.42 dBi vgain = 1.52 dBi

370 MHz



f = 373.08 MHz maxgain = 3.83 dBi vgain = 0.92 dBi

530 MHz



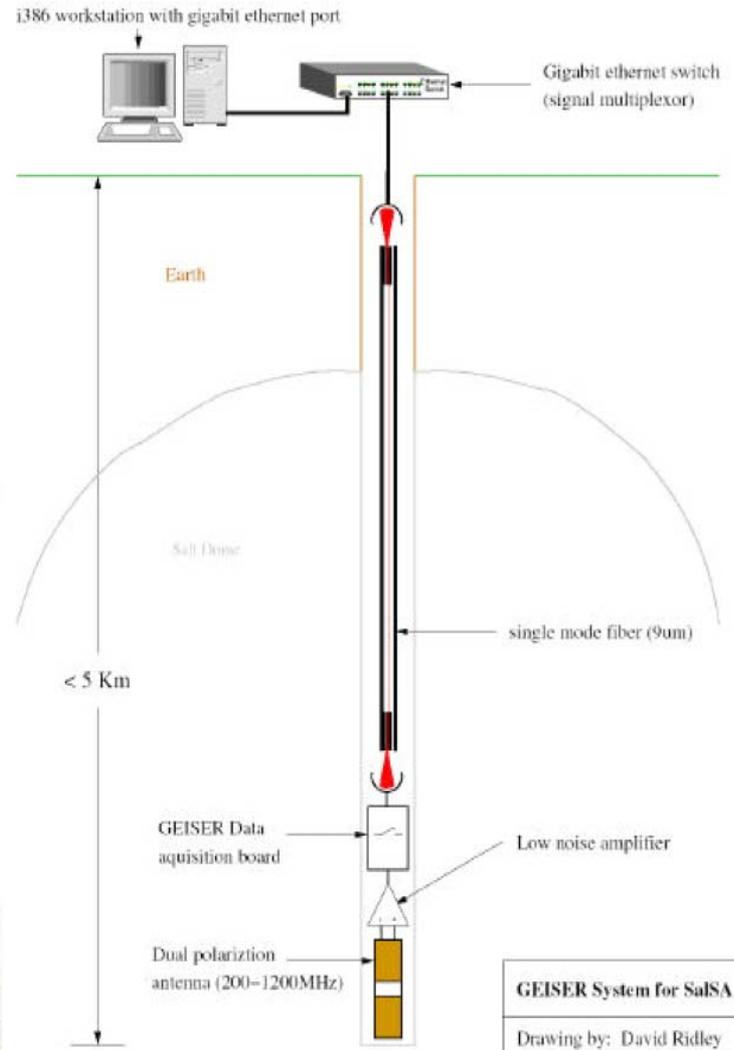
f = 534.31 MHz maxgain = 3.97 dBi vgain = -0.89 dBi

Gives 50Ω at
feedpoint

Architecture & DAQ

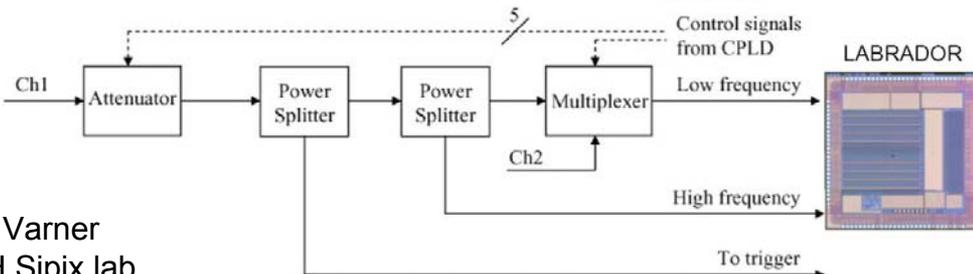
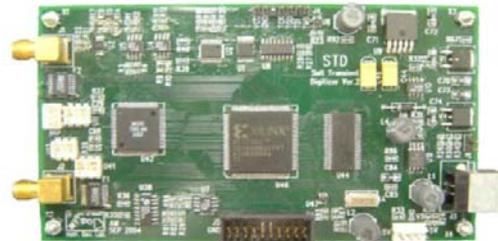
Several architectures under consideration:

- Generally build up out of nodes (clusters ~12) dipole antennas.
- Some examples:
 - amplify & digitize near antenna upon local trigger.
 - Push up bits. Higher level trigger at surface
 - Push up analog over fiber using commercial links



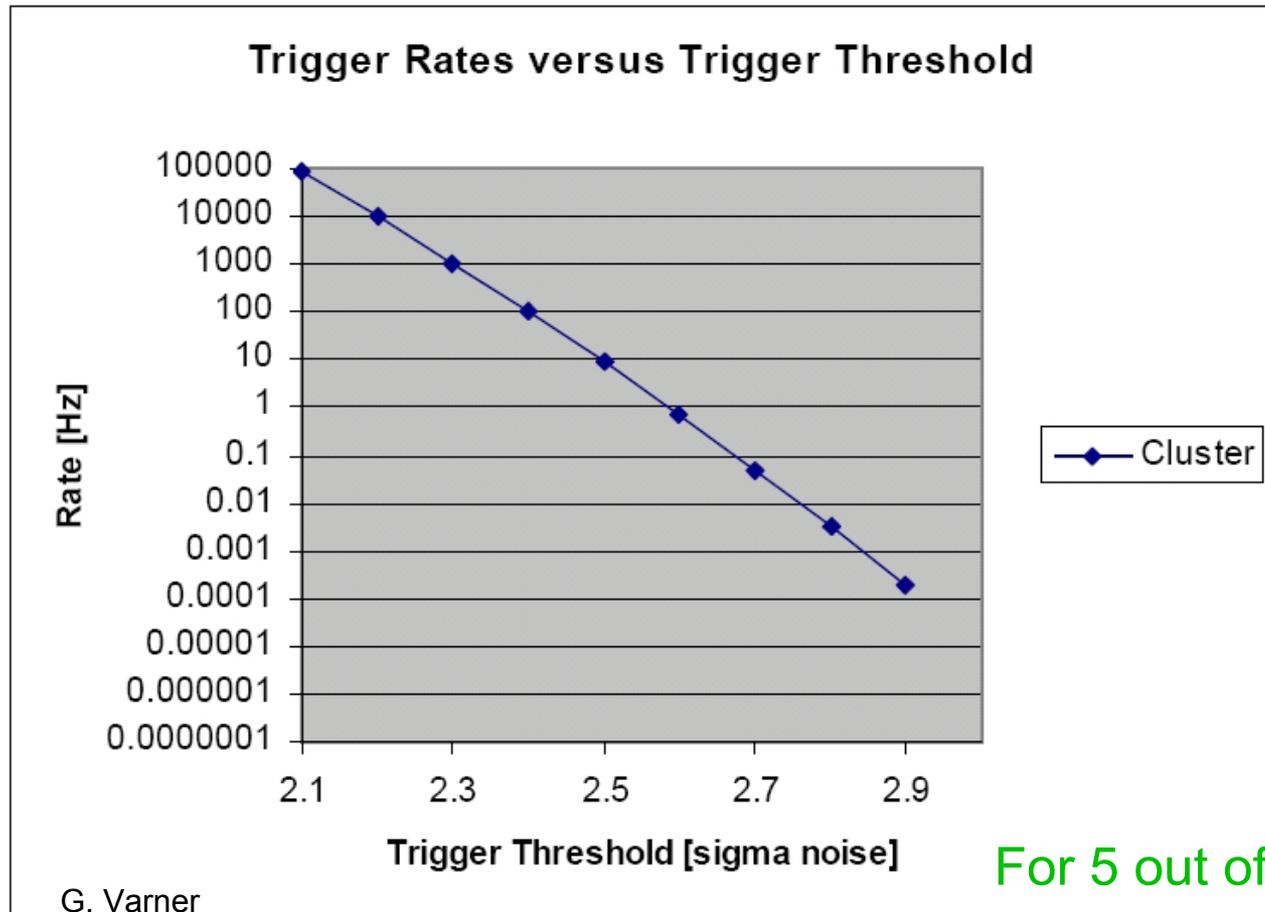
Salt Transient Digitizer (STD)

- ✂ 2 Channels
- ✂ Changing the voltage level in software changes the attenuation on board



Trigger

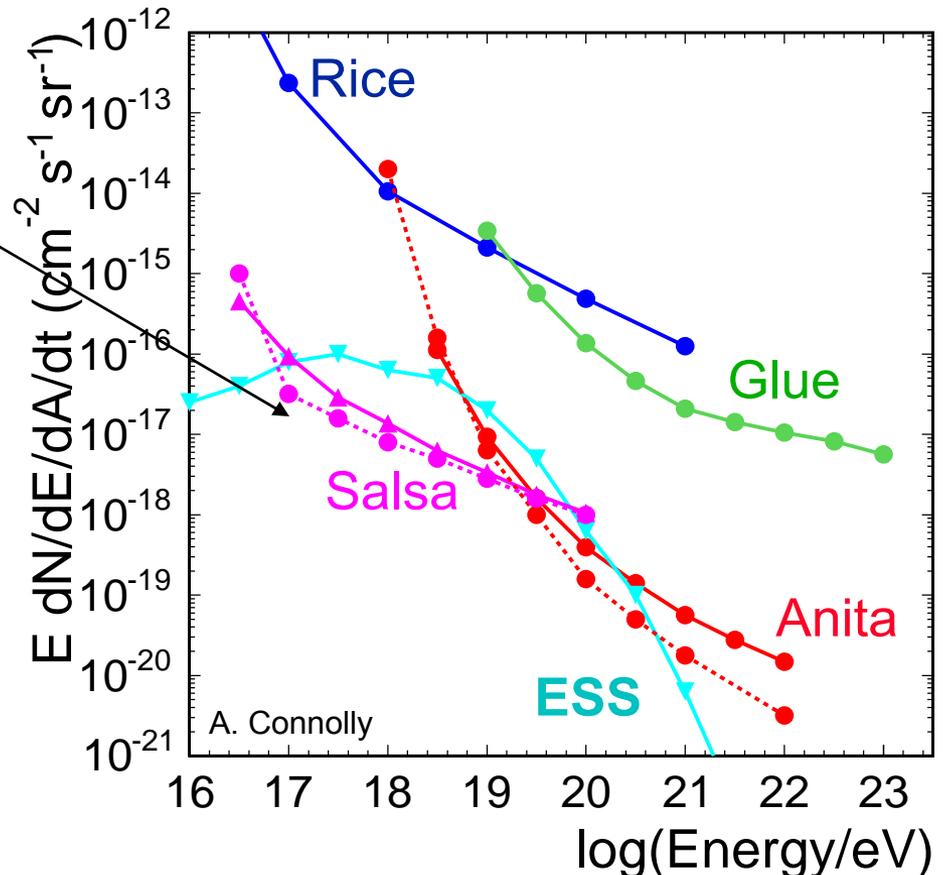
- Local trigger for pushing data to surface:



Phase C : SALSA-100 (Sensitivity)

- solid points:
~10x10 “straw” arrays
2 independent MCs
- (caveat: not exactly same thing plotted here within factor of two, but agree within ~20% on event rates).
- 20-90 GZK events per year
- “Conservative” parameters for “straw” study.
 - 250m atten. length
 - 100-300 MHz
 - Secondary interactions not included yet

v flux vs.
~1/(aperture*1year)

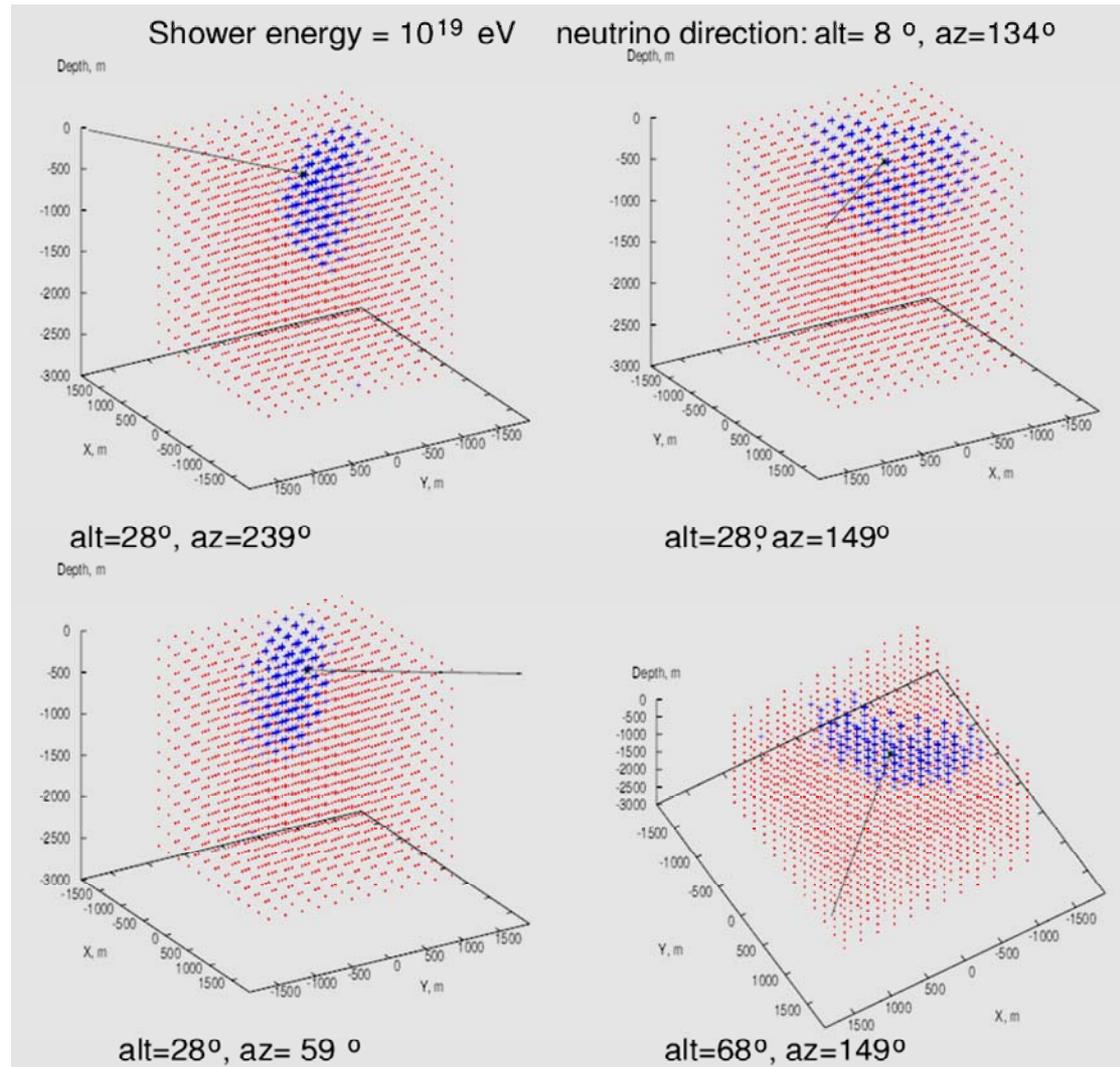


Phase C: Event Displays

- Goal is to measure events well. This has to be more than just a counting experiment.

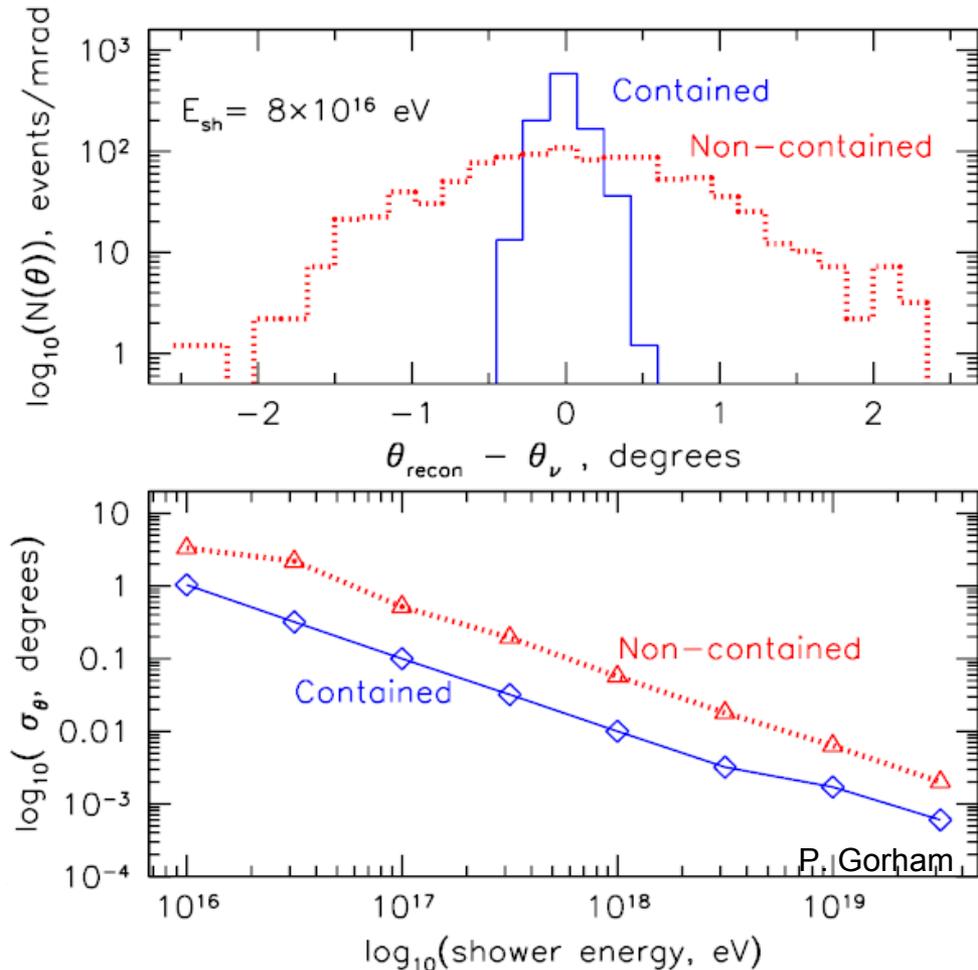
- Flavor ID
- CC vs. NC
- Energy
- Direction

- Need many hits per event.



Phase C: SALSA-100 Angular Resolution

- ~10 arcminute angular resolution for contained events
- ~ 1 degree for non-contained
- Improves for higher energy



SALSA-100

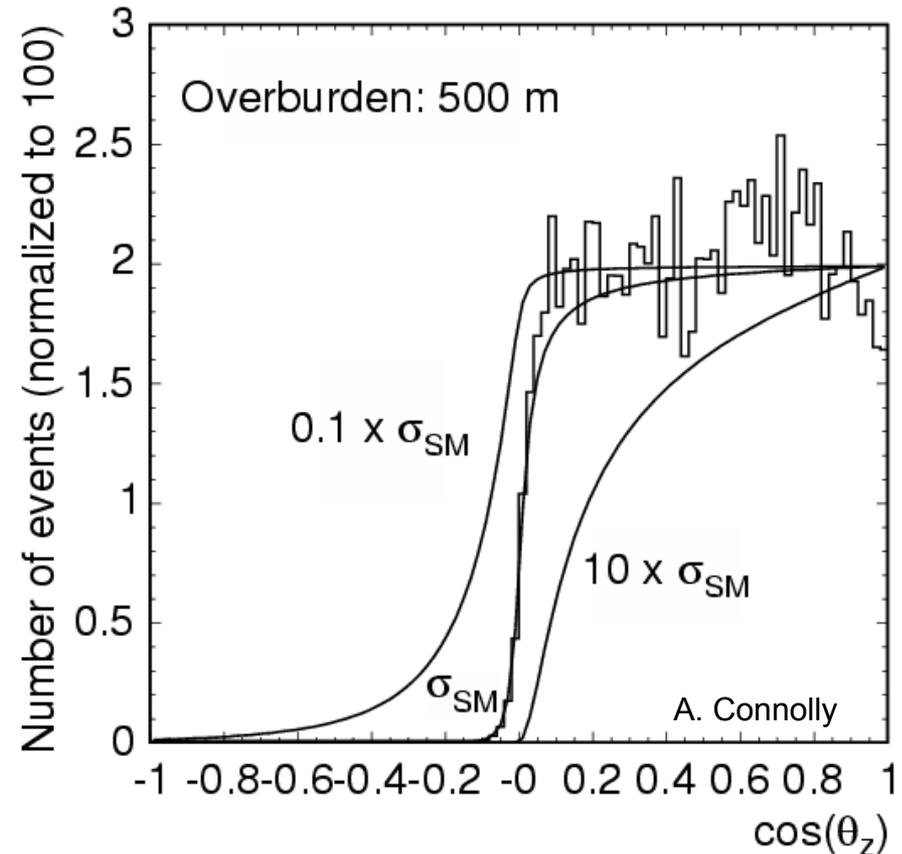
Flavor and CC/NC ID

- See next talk by Ped Miocinovic
 - General idea: Secondary interaction or decay of charged lepton will produce a secondary vertex. SALSA can separate vertices more than a tens of meters apart.
 - Flavor ID is critical for neutrino decay scenarios
 - Can check NC/CC for consistency

SALSA-100

measuring ν cross section

- Measurement easily achievable using Earth as a filter near horizon
- Angular resolution even for non-contained events is sufficient.
- 30% measurement of SM cross section with 100 events.
- Anomalously large cross section would be clearly visible.



Conclusions

- Need to be ready for the GZK discovery in about 5 years
- Next generation:
 - Science beyond the discovery
 - Need to measure events well, not just count
 - will require information we don't have yet about radio attenuation and propagation in ice & salt.
 - will require information we don't have yet about acoustic production, attenuation and propagation in ice & salt
- *In-situ* results from real boreholes required for full proposals
- *In-situ* results require serious drilling from the surface and instrumentation infrastructure
- GZK neutrinos from the 4-string Phase-B would help push the case
- For salt, SALSA collaboration forming. Phase-B proposal to U.S. DOE in the works.