

# In-Ice Radio Detection of Neutrinos with IceCube-Gen2 and the Implementation of a Deep Learning Based Trigger DAQ system

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ICECUBE  
GEN2



RNO-G  
Radio Neutrino Observatory - Greenland



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- **The IceCube Neutrino Observatory**
  - IceCube-Gen2
  - Gen2 Radio
    - Radio Emissions from CRs
    - In-Ice detection
- The Radio Neutrino Observatory in Greenland
  - Current DAQ/trigger system
  - Improved DAQ/trigger system
- Planned Contribution

# The IceCube Neutrino Observatory

- **In-Ice detection:**
  - ~ 1 km<sup>3</sup> detection volume
  - 5160 **D**igital **O**ptical **M**odules (**DOMs**)
  - Between 1450 and 2450 meters deep in ice
  - Cherenkov light detection induced by charged secondaries
  - Detection of High-Energy neutrinos
- **IceTop:**
  - 162 ice-filled tanks (81 stations) with DOMs
  - Air shower cosmic rays / Veto mechanism

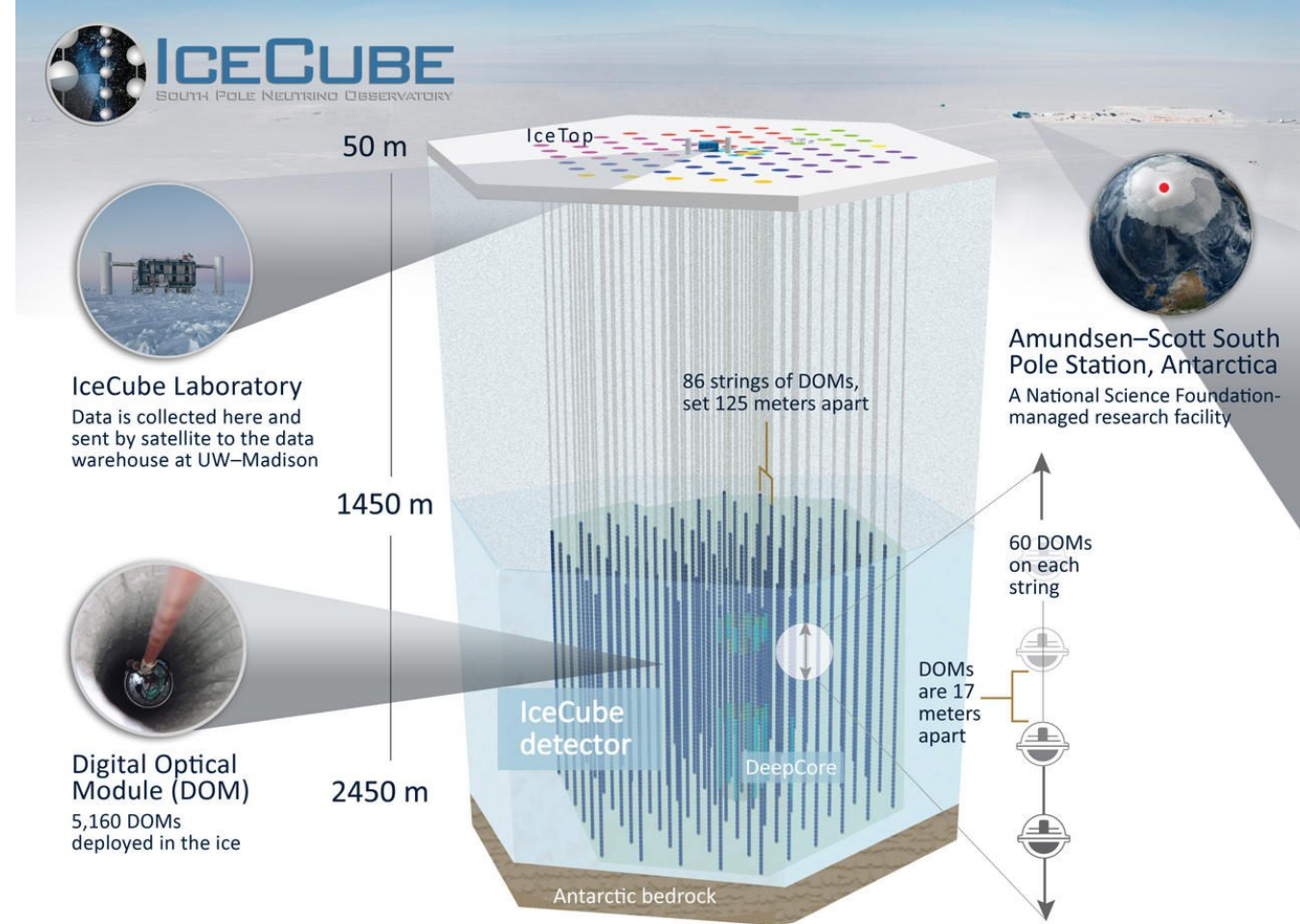


Figure: The IceCube Neutrino Observatory (Credit: DESY)

# IceCube-Gen2

- 8 km<sup>3</sup> optical array volume
- 500 km<sup>2</sup> radio array
- Greater sensitivity to neutrinos at Ultra-High Energies (>100 PeV)

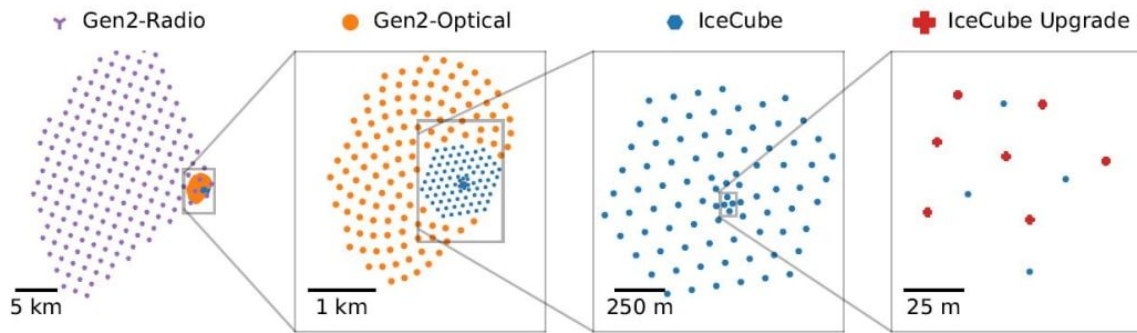


Figure: Footprint of the envisioned IceCube-Gen2 neutrino observatory (Credit: [IceCube Collaboration](#))

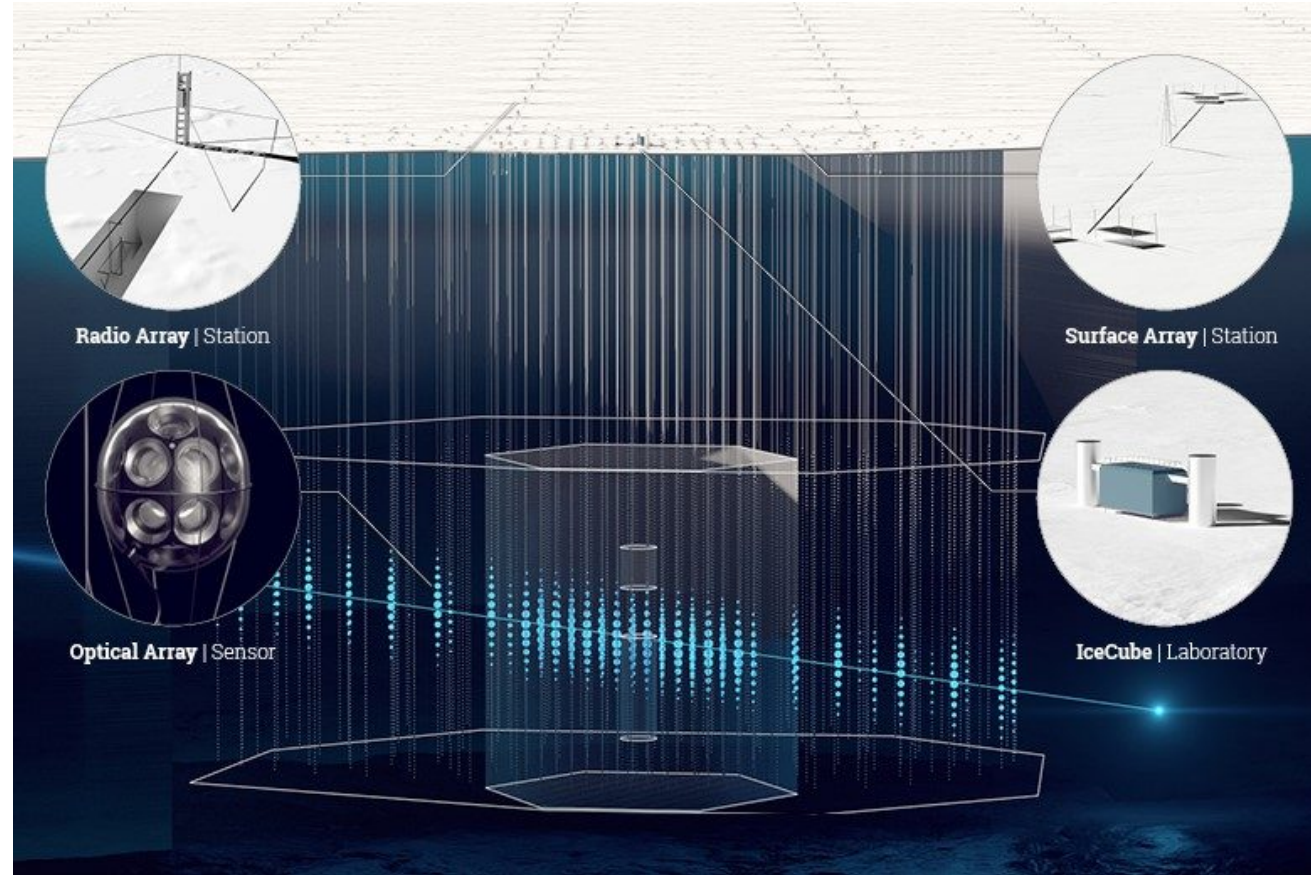


Figure: Visualization of the IceCube Expansion to IceCube-Gen2 (Credit: [DESY](#))

# IceCube-Gen2 Radio Array – Radio Emission from CRs

- **Askaryan Effect:**

- Development of electromagnetic component of the shower
- Additional electrons up-scattered through Compton effect
- Positron depletion by in-flight annihilation
  - Leads to a relativistic negative charge excess and a charge separation from axis
  - Dipole formed that changes as shower develops. i.e. emits radiation

- **Geomagnetic Effect:**

- Electrons and positrons deflected in opposite directions in the earth's magnetic field (Lorentz force)
- Dipole, i.e. radiation

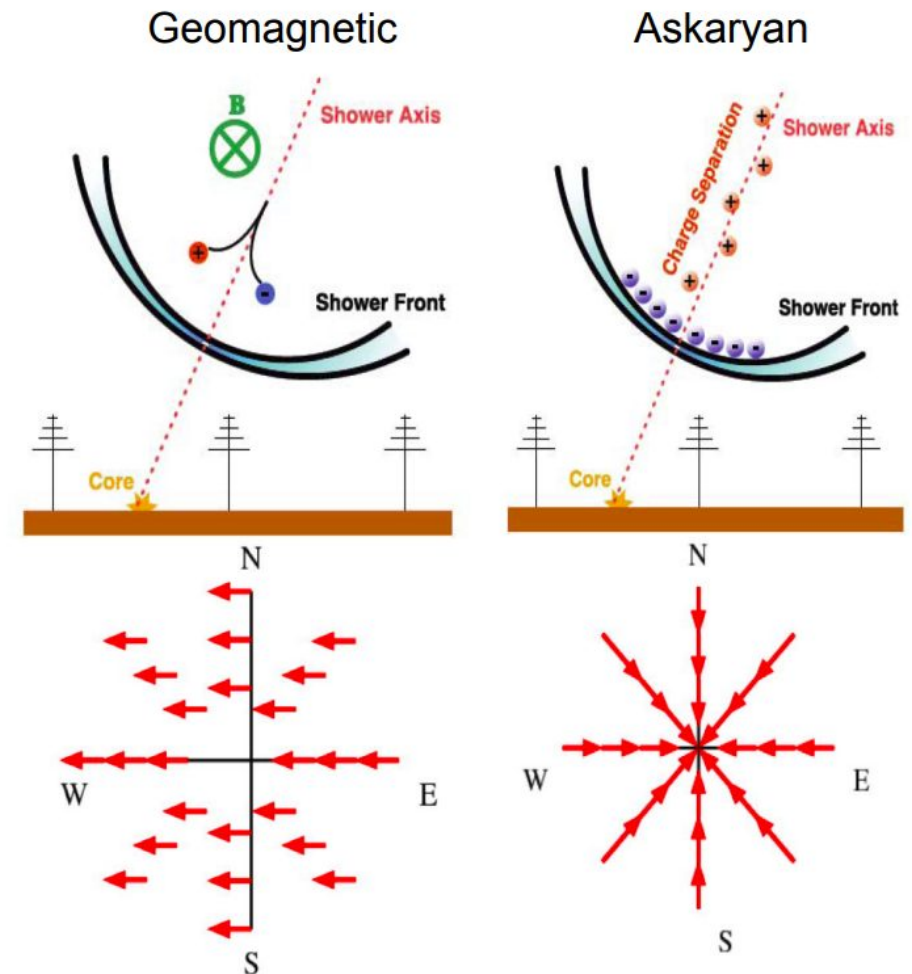


Figure: Radio Emission from T. Huege, ICRC2013

# IceCube-Gen2 Radio Array – In-Ice detection

- Preliminary station design
- ~ 300 Independent stations (min separation 2 km)
- 3-strings
  - 1 string for phased array trigger (main trigger)
  - 2 strings for direction reconstruction
- Antennae on surface help veto air showers, trigger and reconstruction information

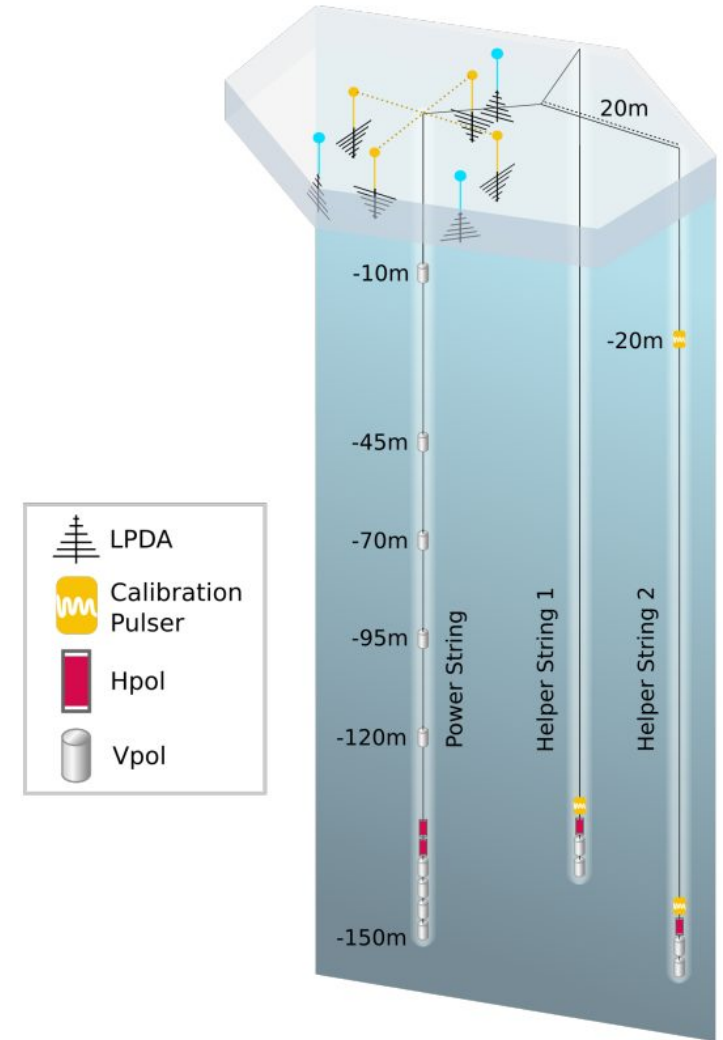


Figure: Preliminary station layout (Credits: IceCube-Gen2 white paper)

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  - IceCube-Gen2
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# The Radio Neutrino Observatory in Greenland

- Summit Station Greenland
- ~1 km separation between stations
- Targets astrophysical neutrinos of several PeV to EeV range
- Demonstrates large scale implementation (35 stations) of the in-ice radio neutrino detection technique
- Serves as a smaller scale predecessor to IceCube-Gen2 and enables hardware testing

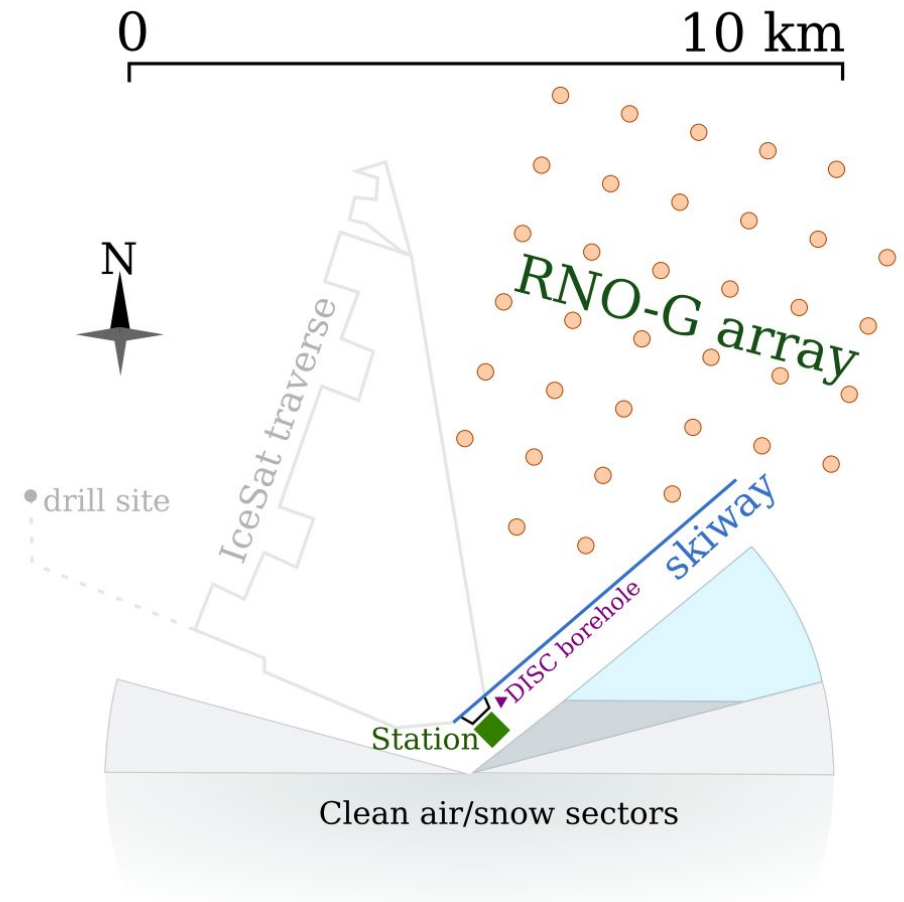


Figure: Planned RNO-G Summit station  
(Credits: [RNO-G paper](#))



# Current DAQ/trigger system

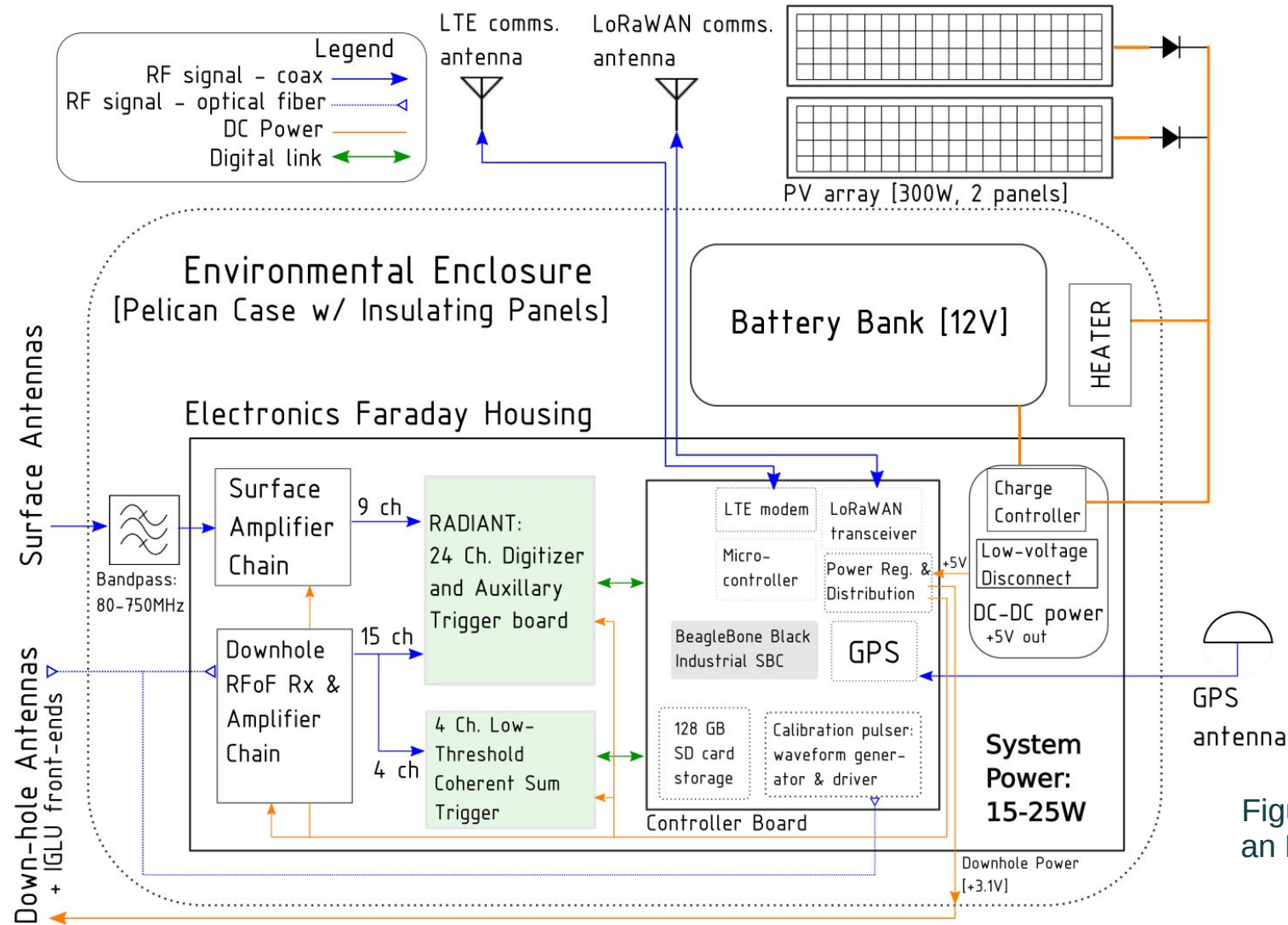


Figure: System Diagram for an RNO-G station (Credits: RNO-G paper)

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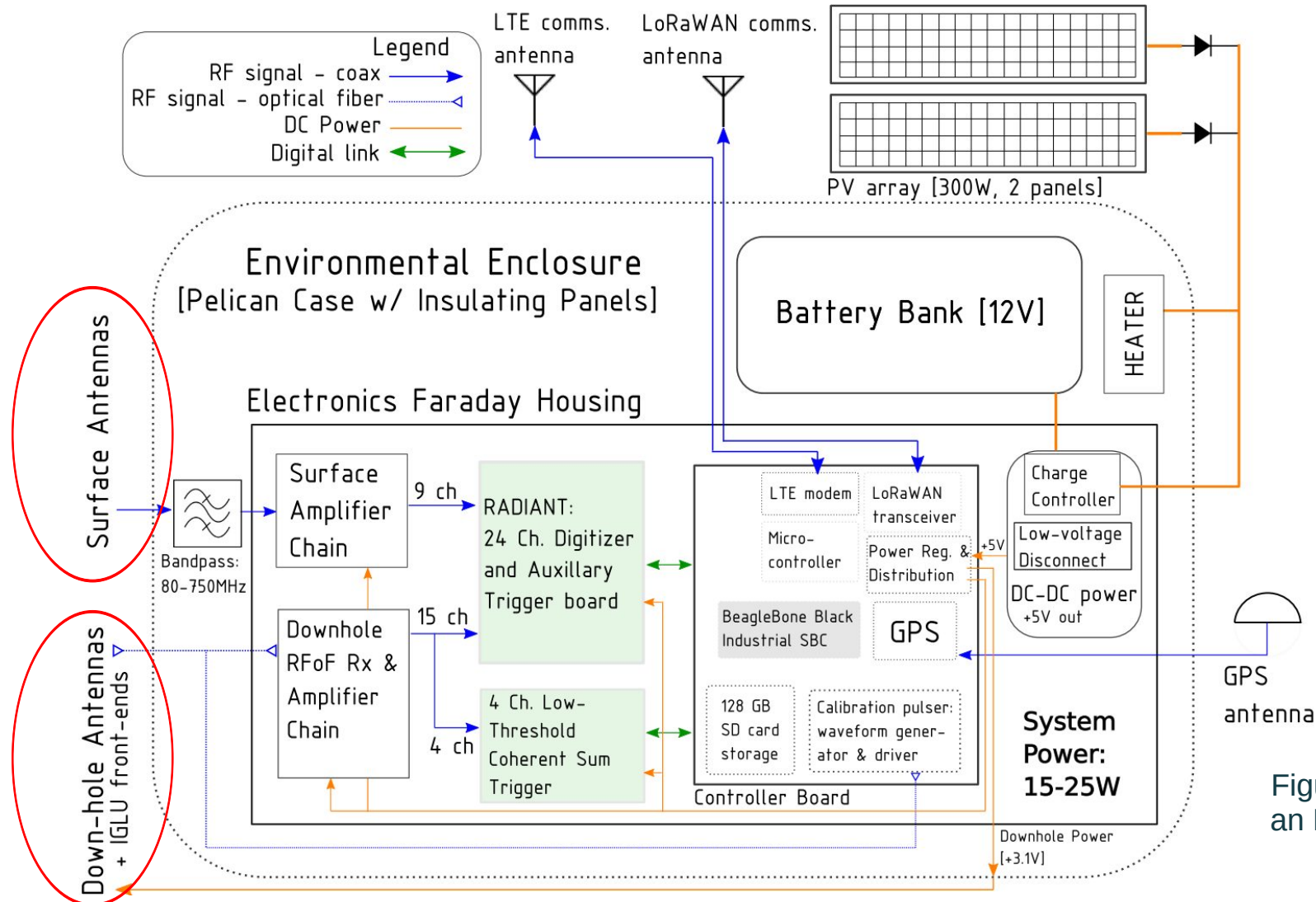


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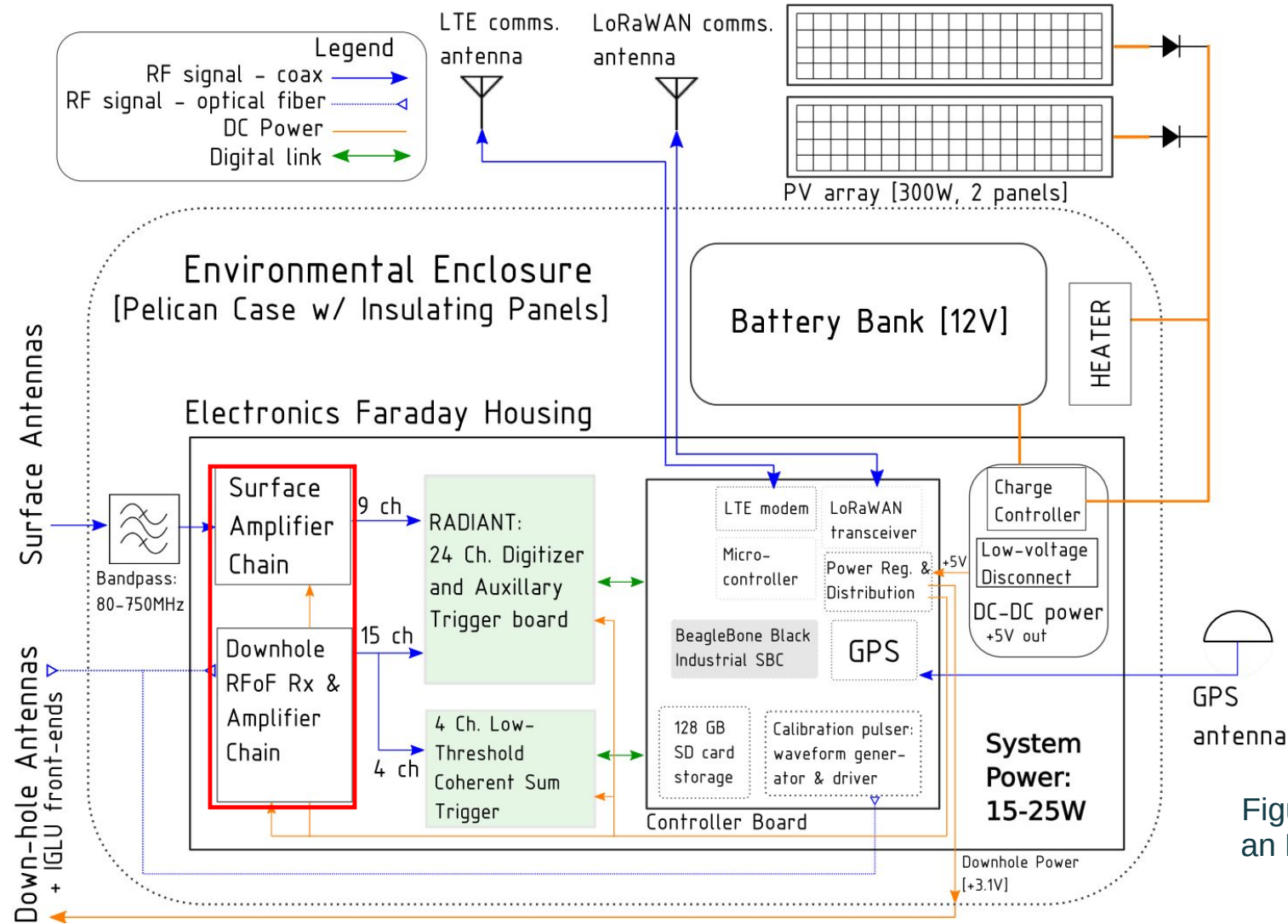


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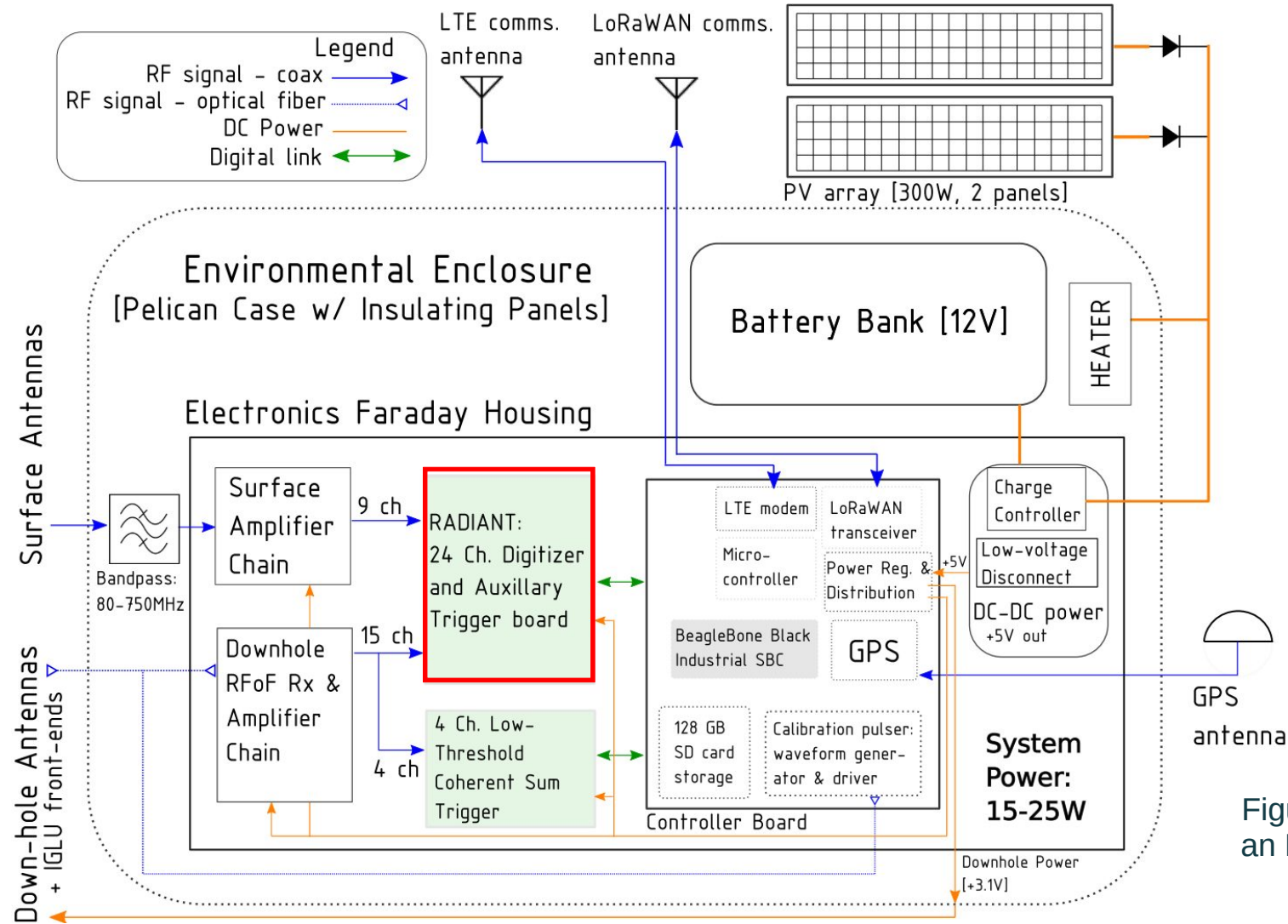


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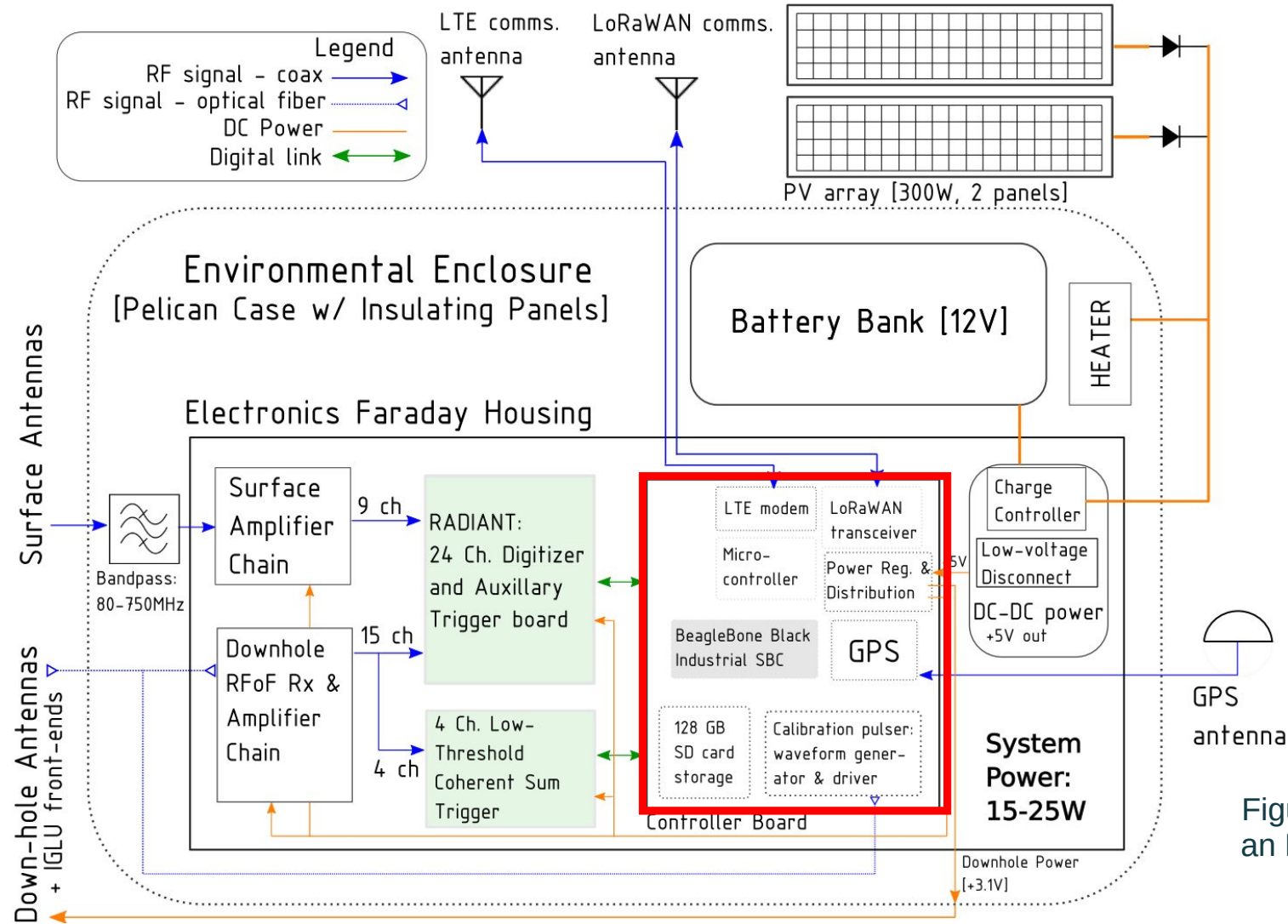


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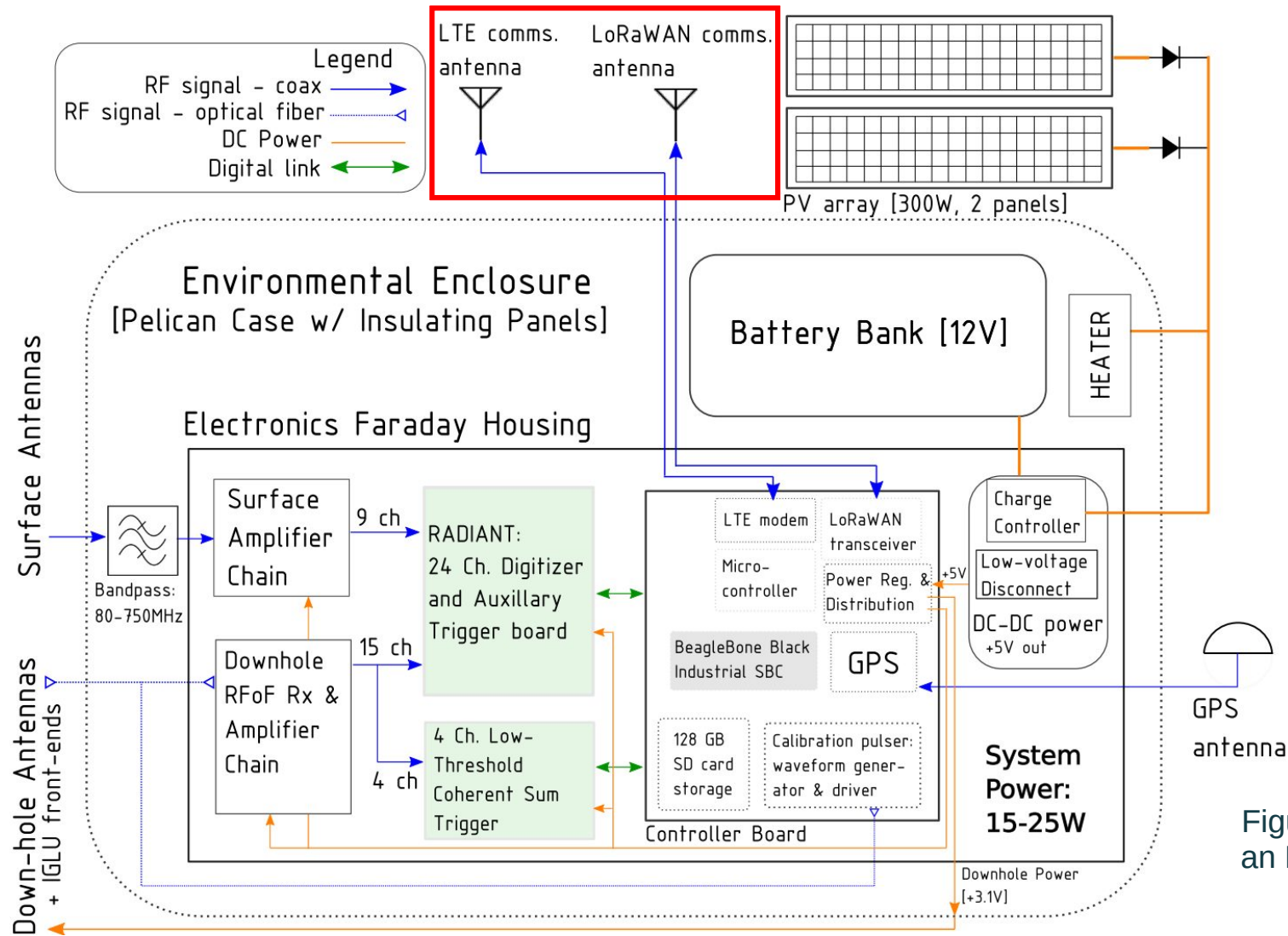


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# Current DAQ/trigger system

- Phased array trigger
- Simulated event
- Red is Cherenkov cone
- Blue is interaction vertex
- Black line shows the improved Signal to Noise ratio when all signals are in phase

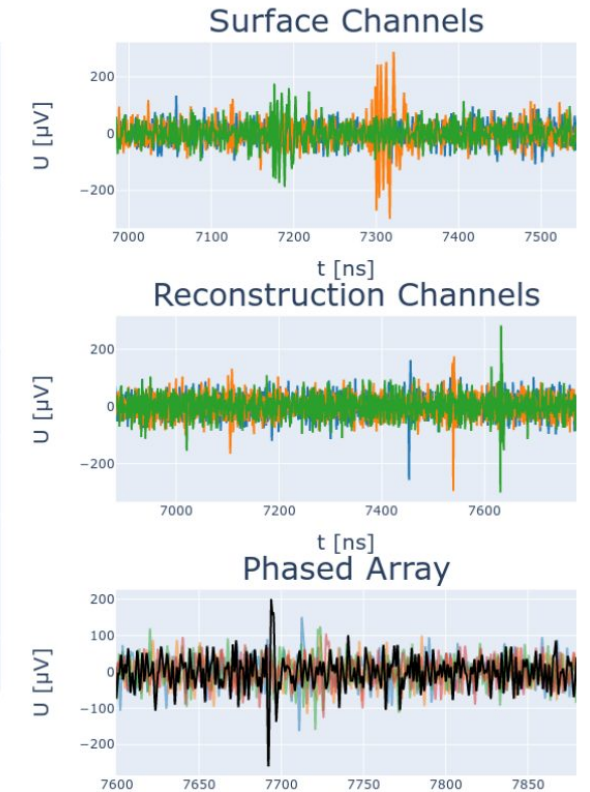
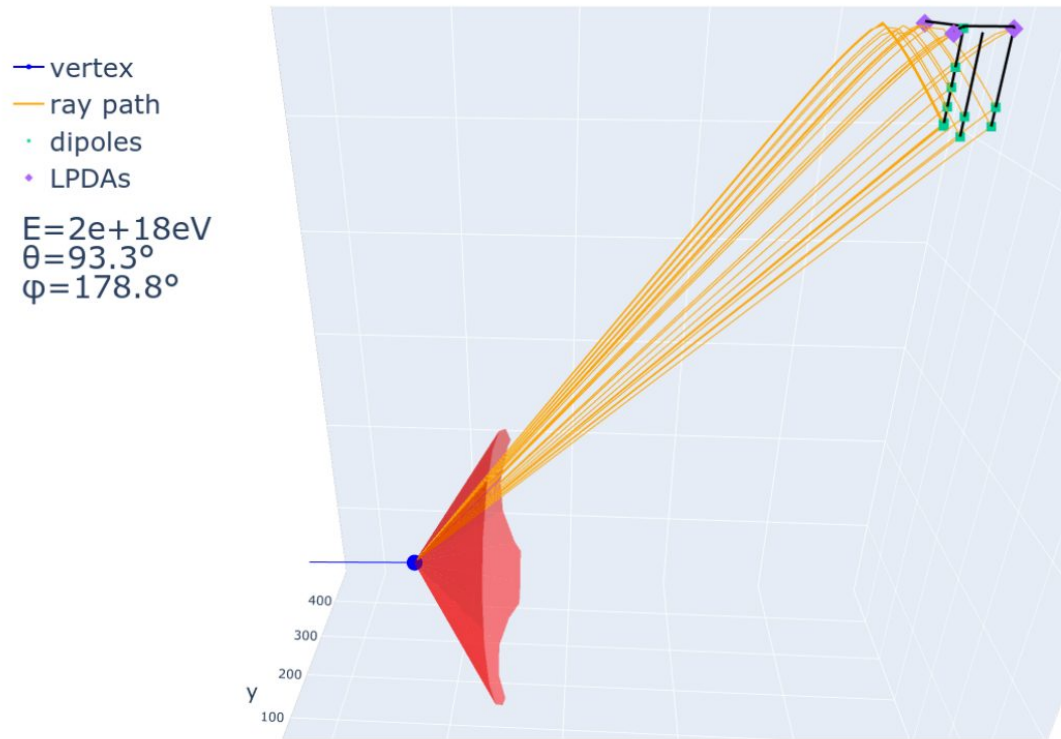


Figure: Simulated RNO-G neutrino event (Credits: RNO-G paper)

# Improved Trigger System

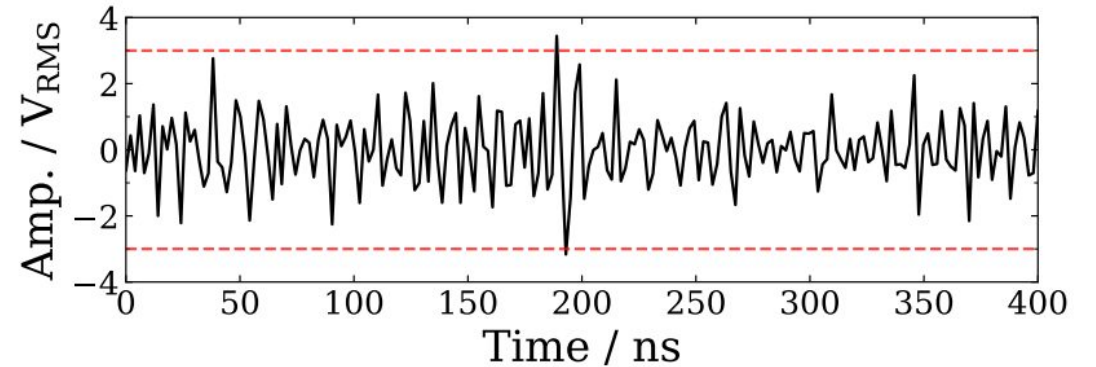
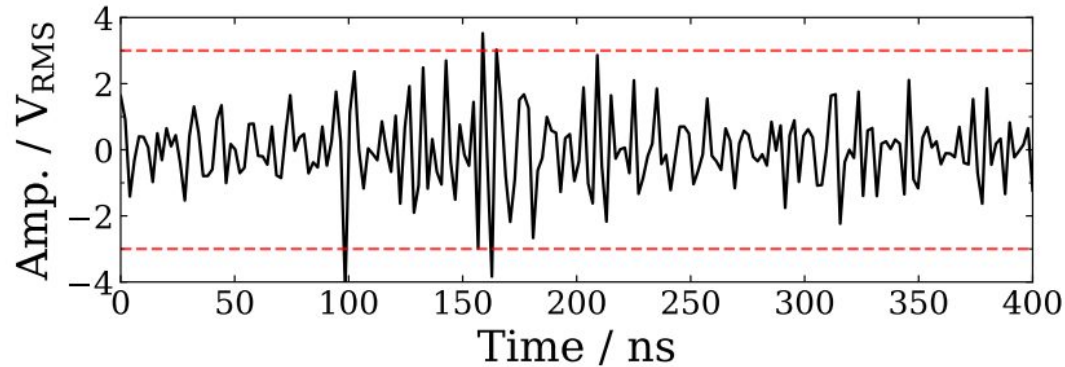


Figure: Test signal pulse-form (left) and noise pulse-form (right) measured by an LPDA antenna (Credits: [NuRadioOpt proceedings ICRC2023](#))

- Use a deep-learning-based trigger
- Analyzes data stream in real-time
- Improve sensitivity of detecting UHE neutrinos



# Improved Trigger System

- Moderate assumption:
  - All signals above 3 RMS noise can be identified (already achieved)
- Optimistic assumption:
  - All signals above 2 RMS noise can be identified
- Effectively increase the “volume” of the detector by 3 (optimistically)

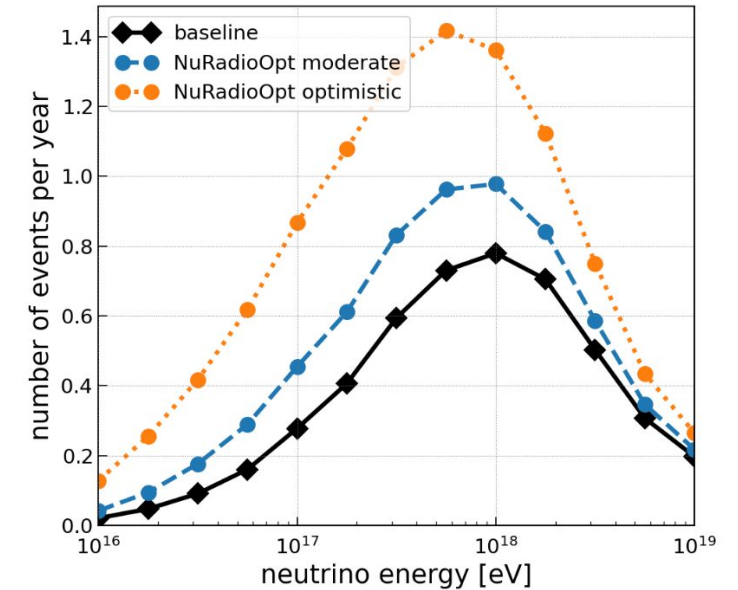
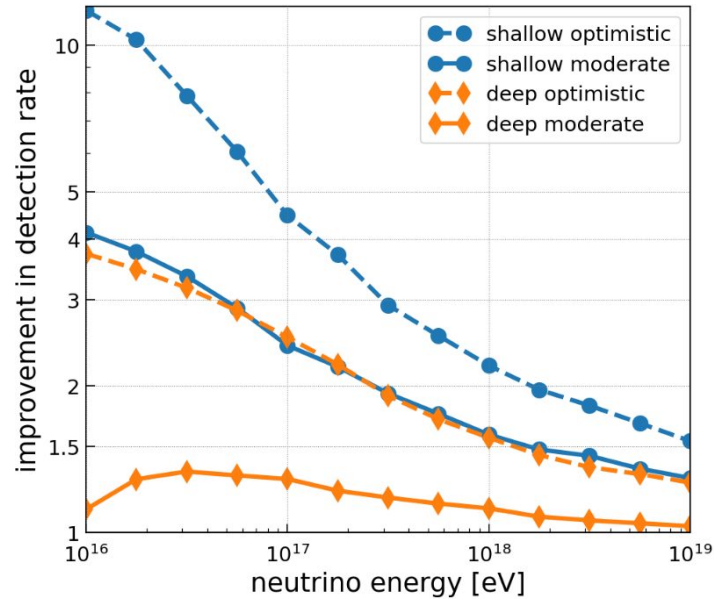
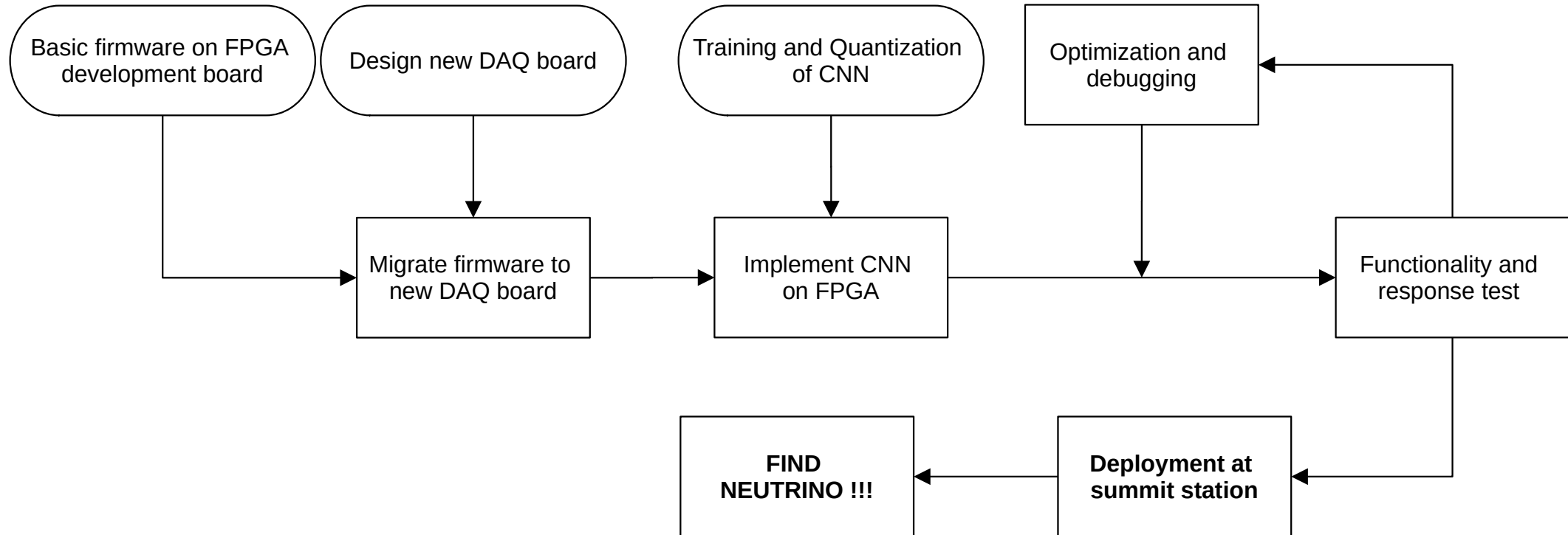


Figure: (left) Increase in detection rate due to deep-learning trigger. (right) Number of neutrinos detectable per year with IceCube-Gen2 (Credits: [NuRadioOpt proceedings ICRC2023](#))

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# Planned contribution



# Summary

- IceCube-Gen2 is the next generation extension that aims to detect UHE neutrinos/CRs.
- As a predecessor to IceCube-Gen2, RNO-G is a large scale astrophysical neutrino detector. It detects radio emissions from neutrino induced particle showers.
- Current DAQ system of an RNO-G station was discussed followed by the limitations of a threshold based trigger system.
- The potential of a Deep-Learning based trigger system and its planned implementation was presented



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# Multi-Messenger Astronomy

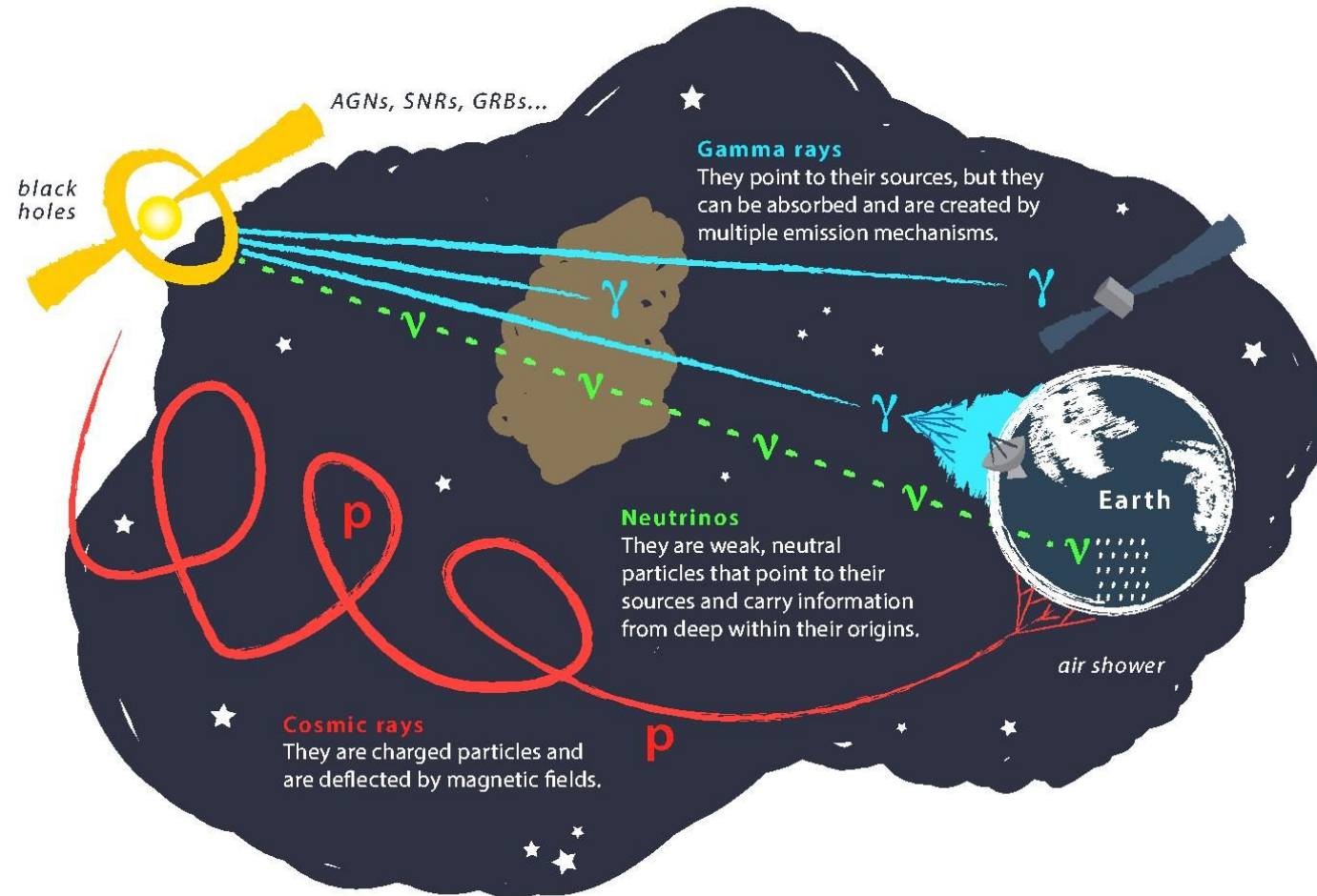


Figure: Multi-messenger astronomy (Credit: IceCube Internal Gallery)

# RNO-G Array

