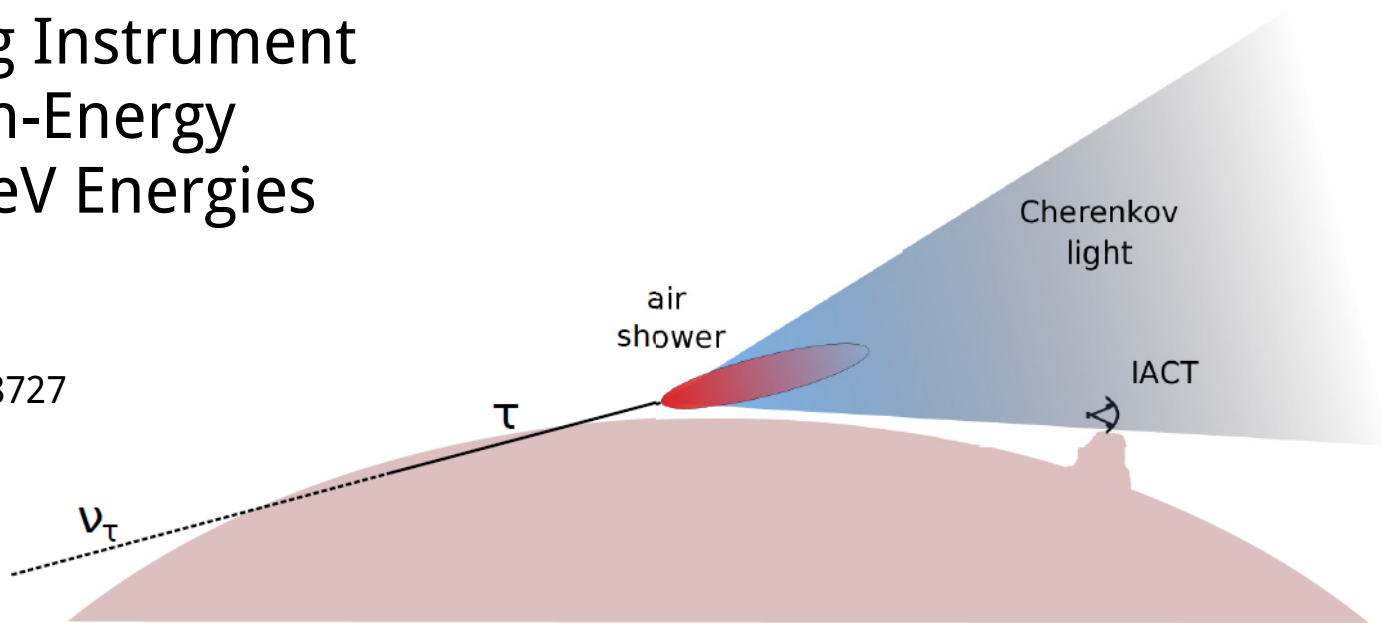


Trinity:

An Air-Shower Imaging Instrument to Detect Ultrahigh-Energy Neutrinos down to PeV Energies

Phys. Rev. D 99, 083012 (2019)
Astro2020 white paper arXiv:1907.08727
ICRC 2019 arXiv:1907.08732

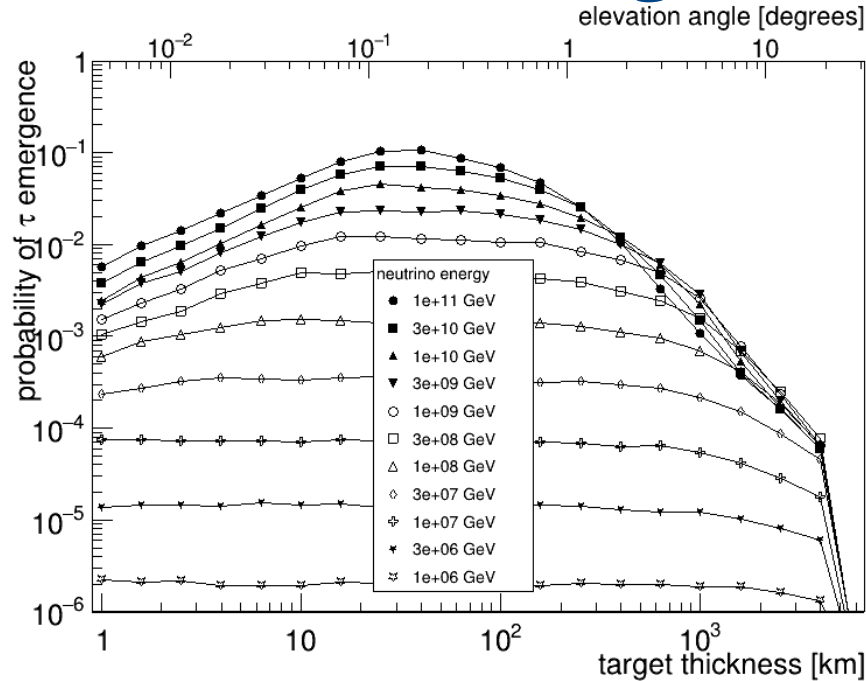


Nepomuk Otte

School of Physics
&
Center for Relativistic Astrophysics

**Georgia
Tech**  **Physics**
College of Sciences

Earth-Skimming Technique



Limiting factors above 10^8 GeV:

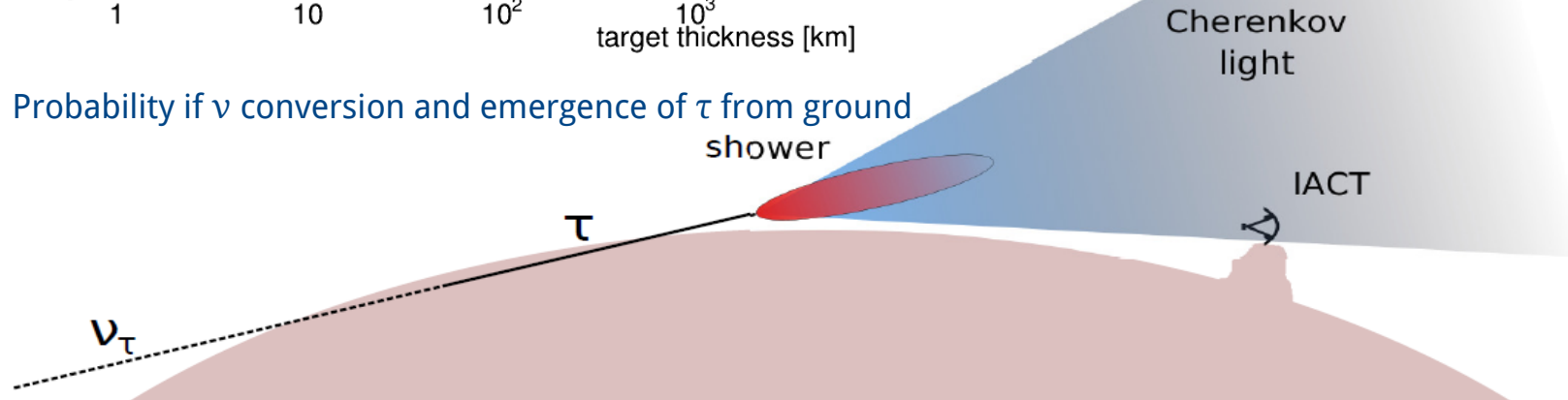
- Target too thin: ν does not convert
- Target too thick: τ does not make it out

Limiting factors below 10^8 GeV:

$$\tau \text{ decay length: } 49 \text{ km} \times \frac{E_\tau}{10^9 \text{ GeV}} < 1 \text{ km}$$

Only works for tau neutrinos

Probability if ν conversion and emergence of τ from ground shower



Air-Shower Imaging

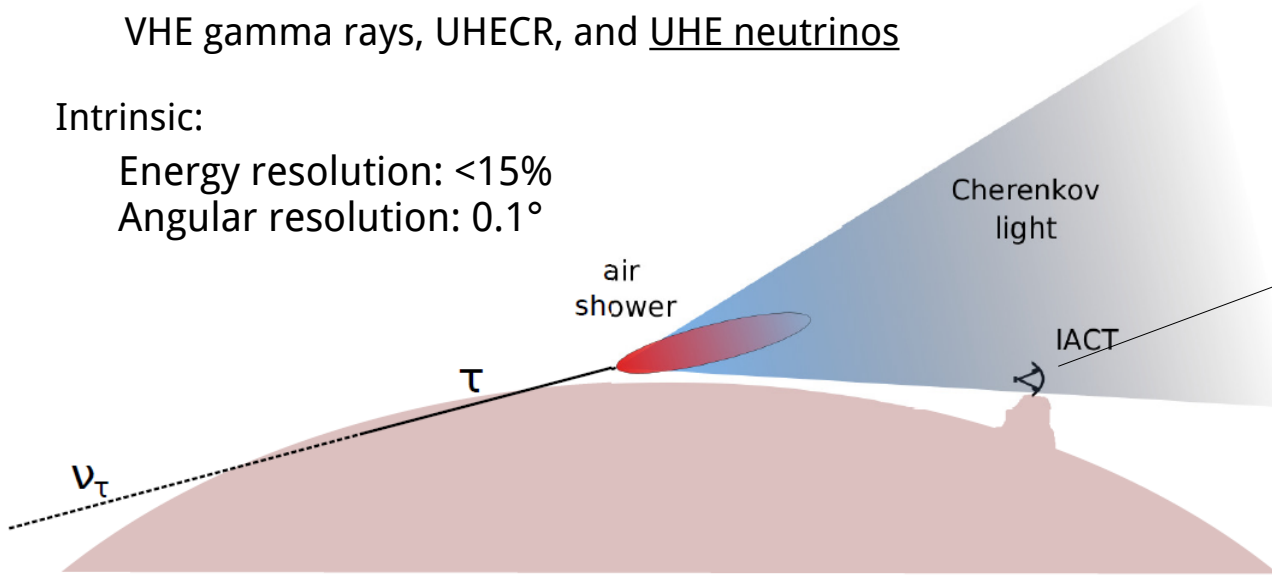
A proven technique for

VHE gamma rays, UHECR, and UHE neutrinos

Intrinsic:

Energy resolution: <15%

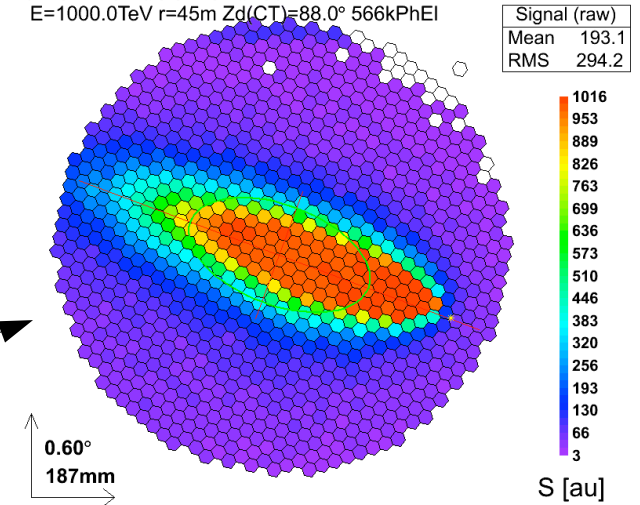
Angular resolution: 0.1°



Simulated 1 PeV tau shower image

Id: 132 Event #6 of Run #100

E=1000.0TeV r=45m Zd(CT)=88.0° 566kPhEI



credit: MAGIC

Concept has been shown to work for UHE-neutrino observations:

e.g. MAGIC (2018), *Astropart.Phys.*102,77-88.

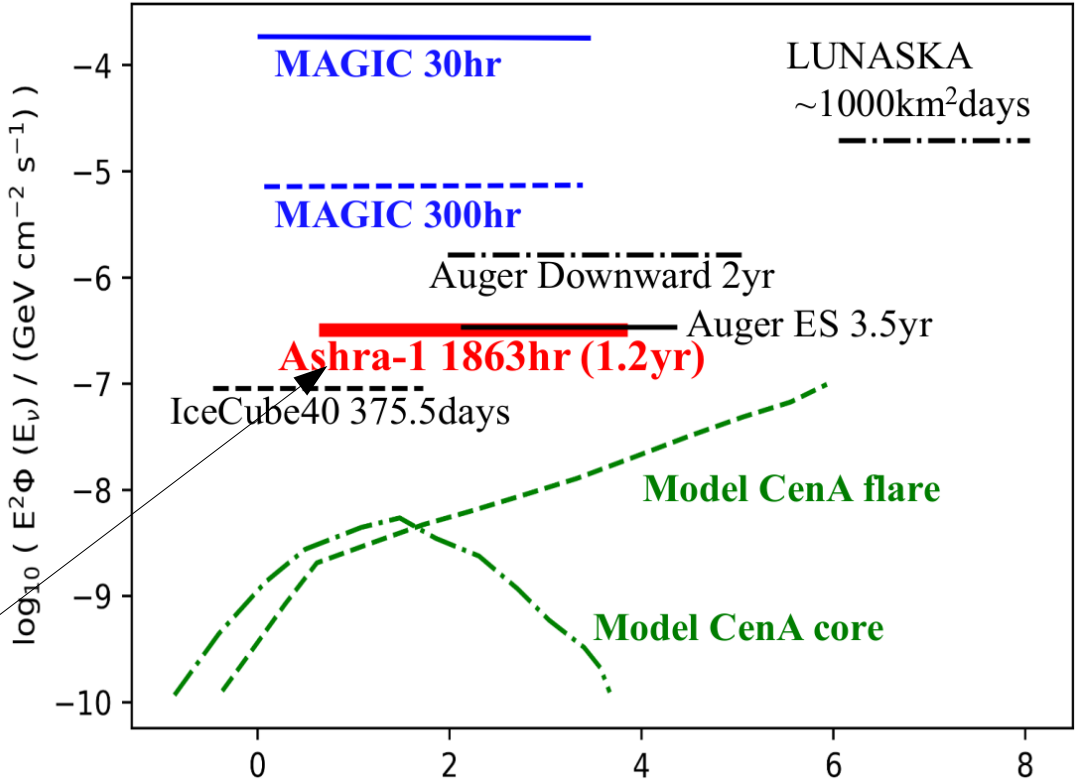
Ashra-1 PoS(ICRC2019)970

UHE Neutrino Searches with Ashra

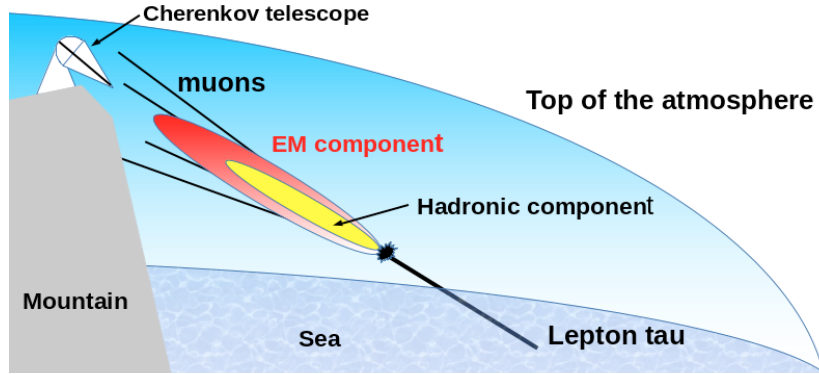


Ashra-1 PoS(ICRC2019)970

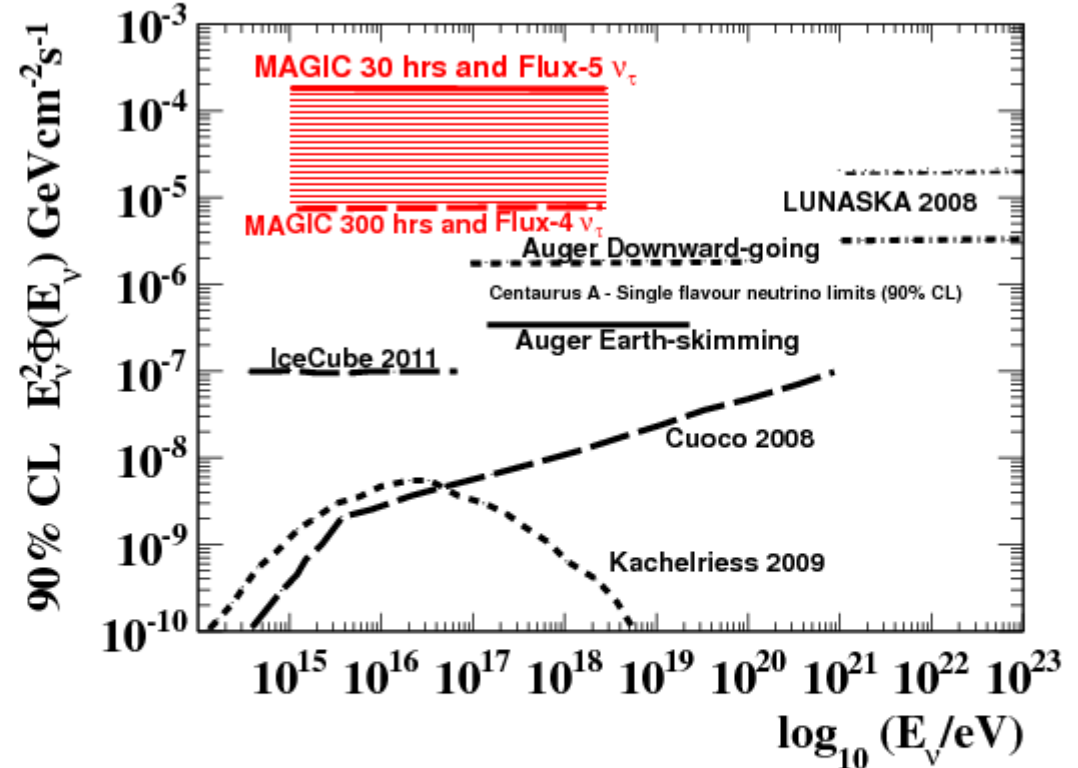
20% duty cycle



UHE-Neutrino Searches with MAGIC



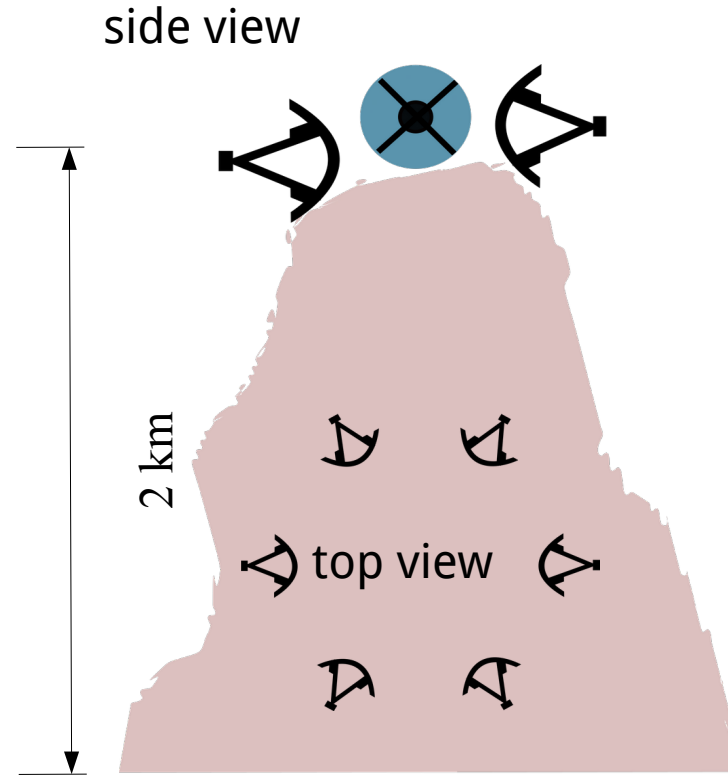
MAGIC telescopes



MAGIC (2018), Astropart.Phys.102,77-88.

Trinity: Baseline Configuration

Phys. Rev. D 99, 083012 (2019)



Nepomuk Otte

Compact Telescopes

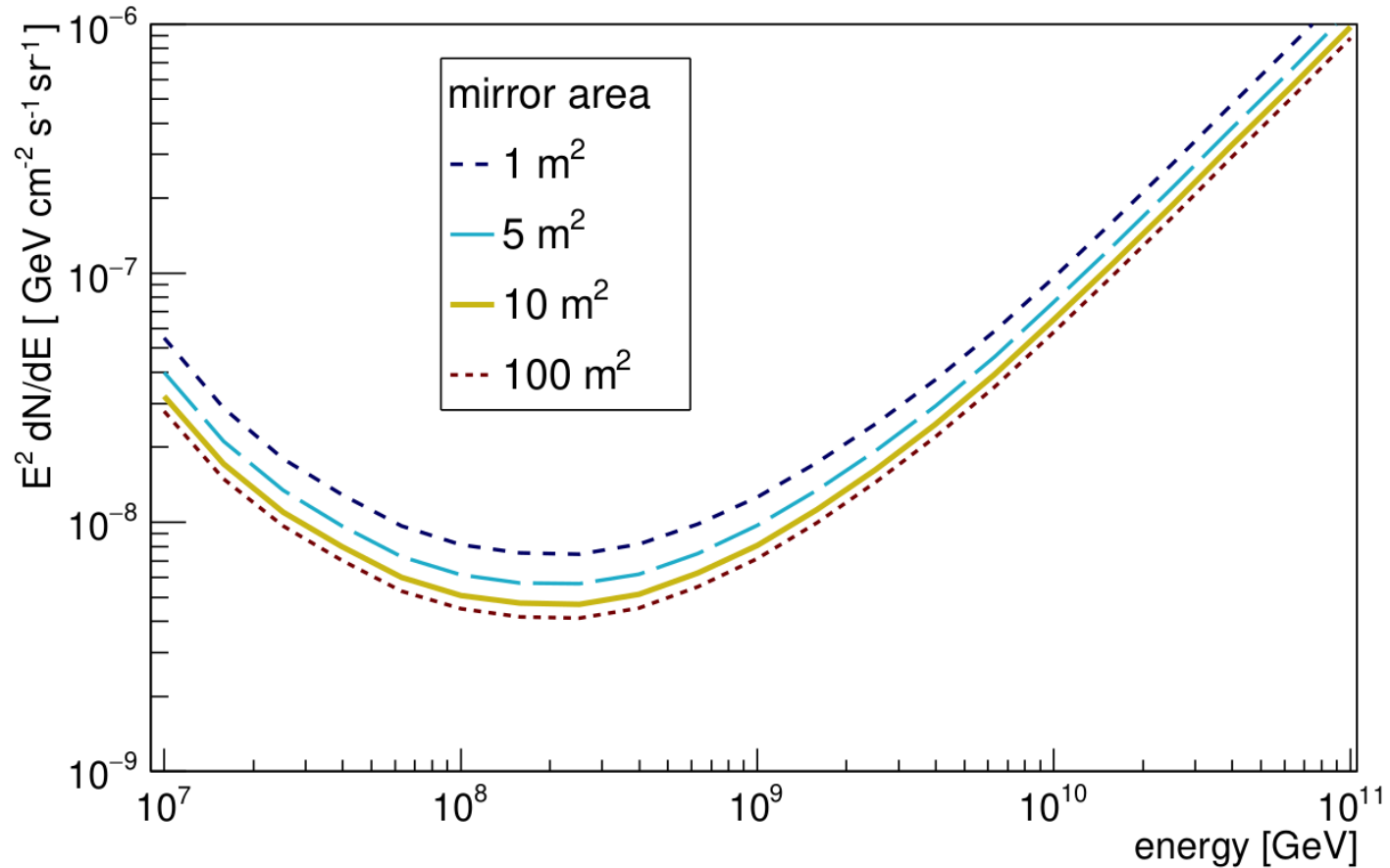
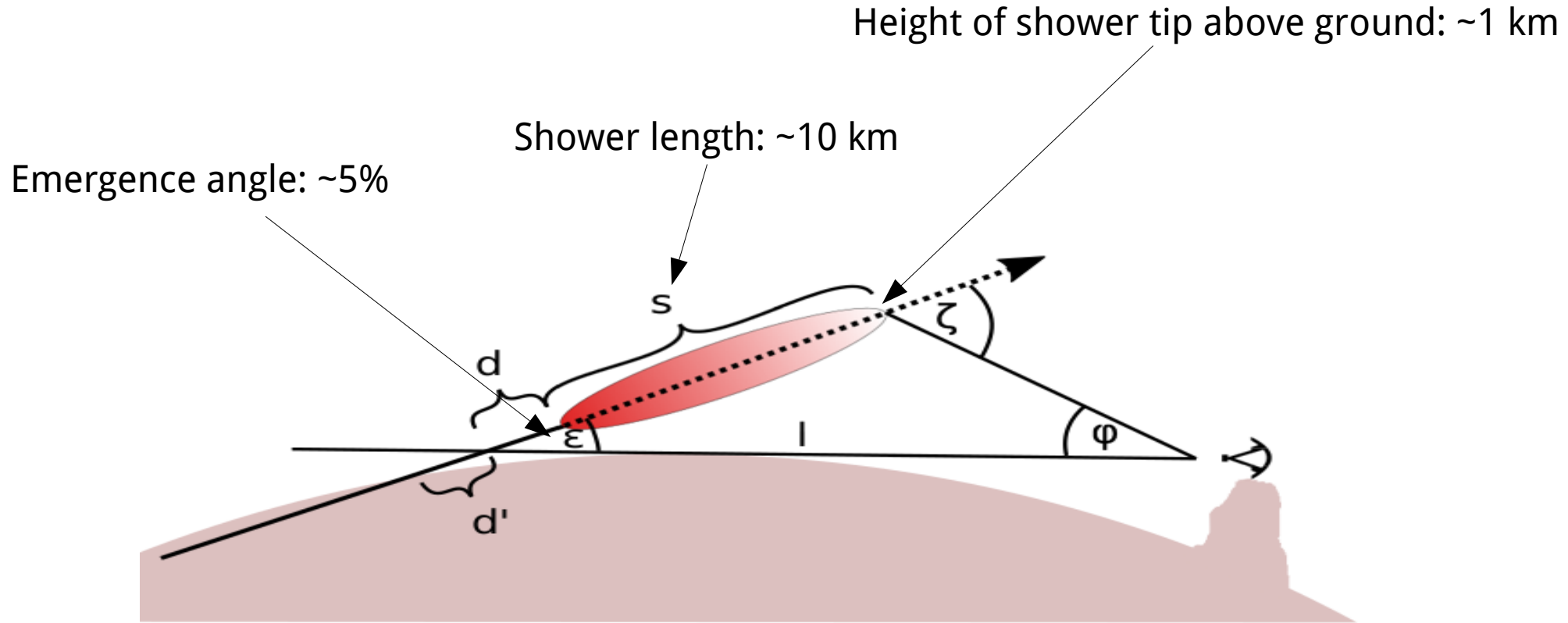
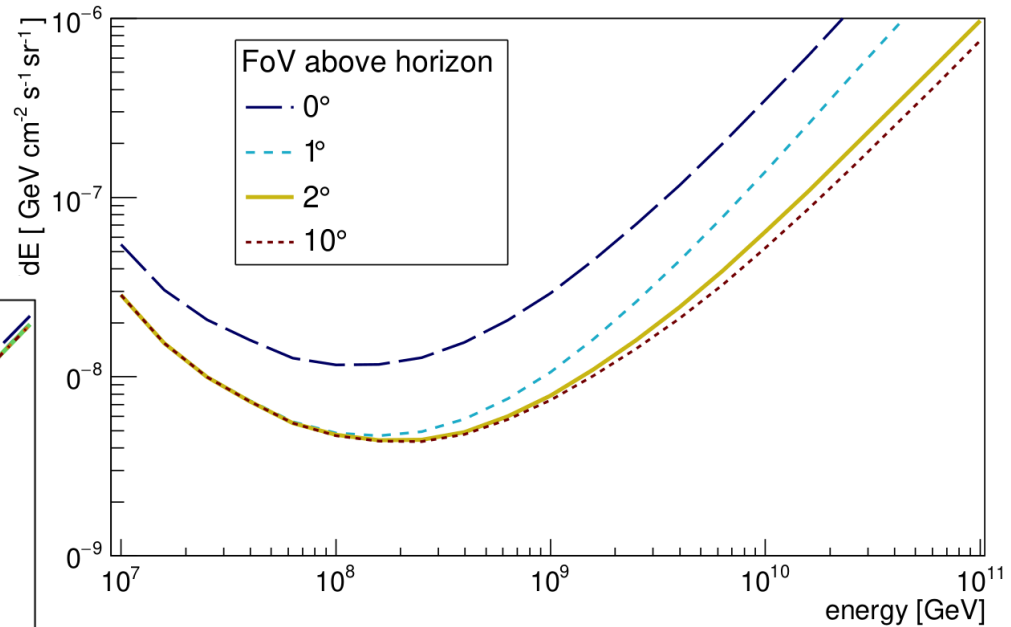
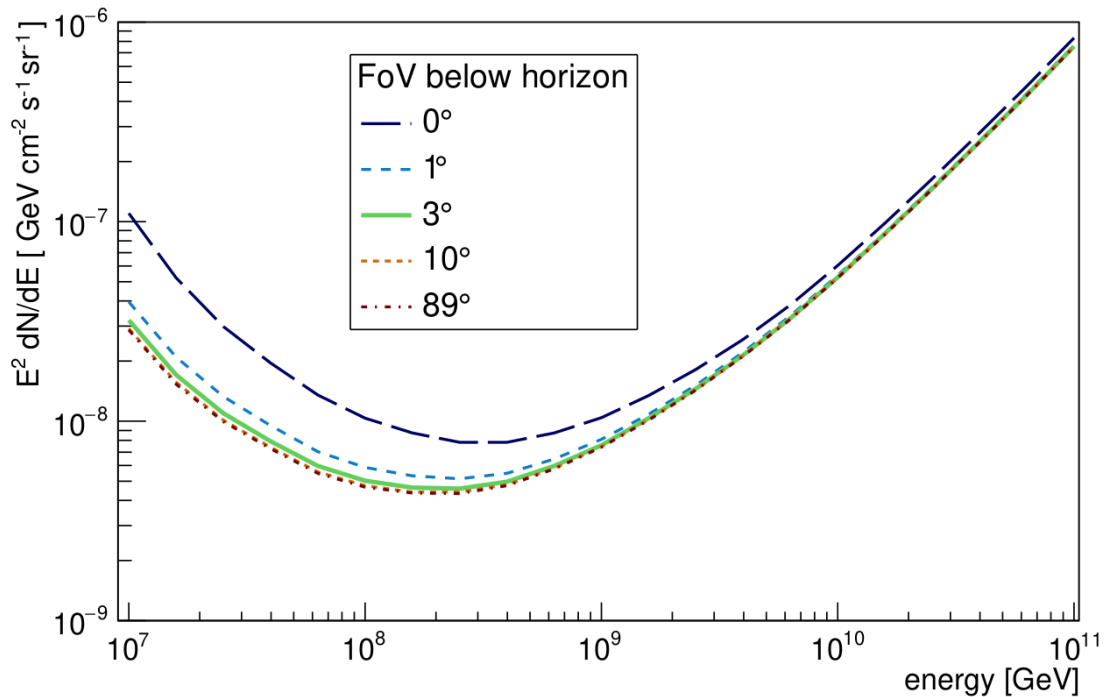


Image Containment



Compact Field-of-View



PREF

+031.69168° / -110.88498° 8436ft 13:15:52

MAIL

MAP

POSITION - ALTITUDE - TIME ● ● ●

LOG



1° veto region

HORIZON

+00.8°

ANGLE

ELEVATION

-01.9°

ANGLE

5° signal region

● AZIMUTH - BEARING

301° N59W 5351mils TRUE

ZERO

A-B

CAL

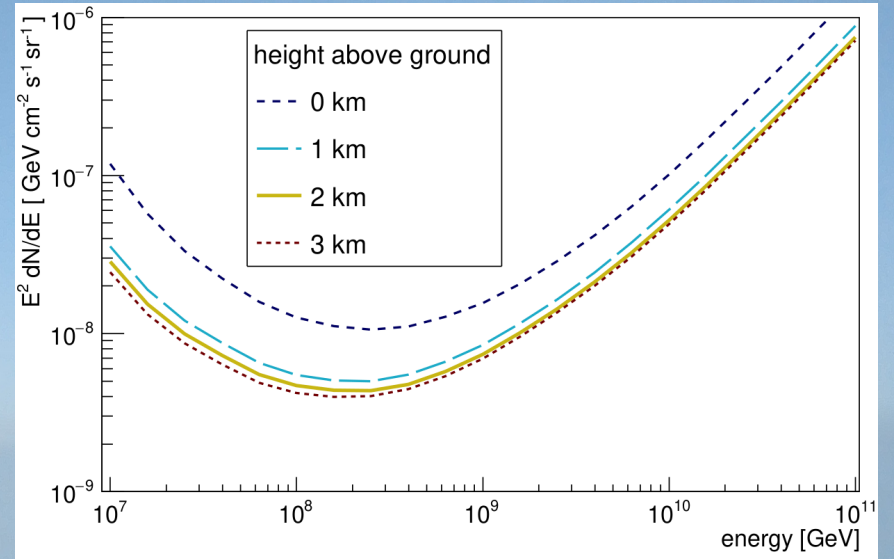


LENS

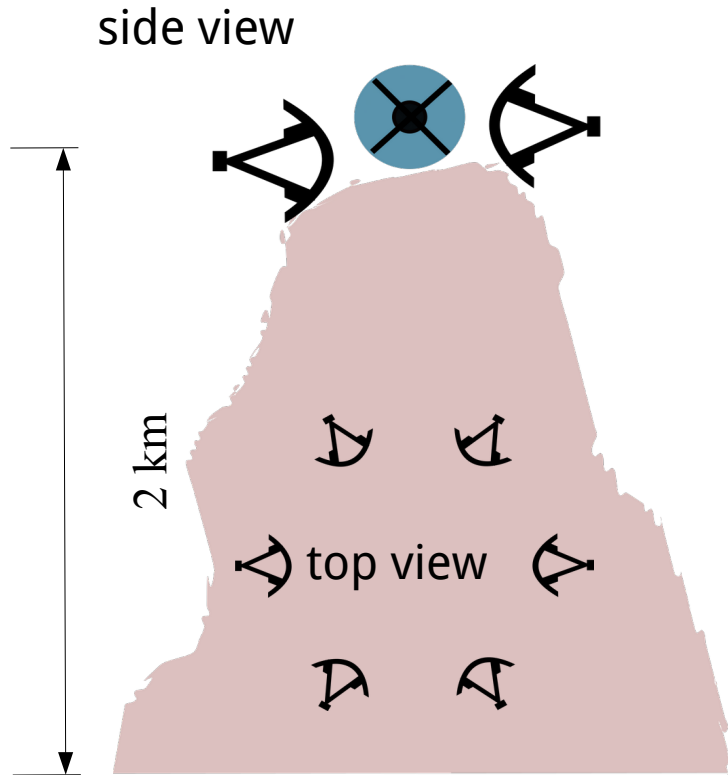
1.0X

📷 S

Keeping out of the Haze



Trinity: An Optimized PeV Threshold UHE-Neutrino Detector



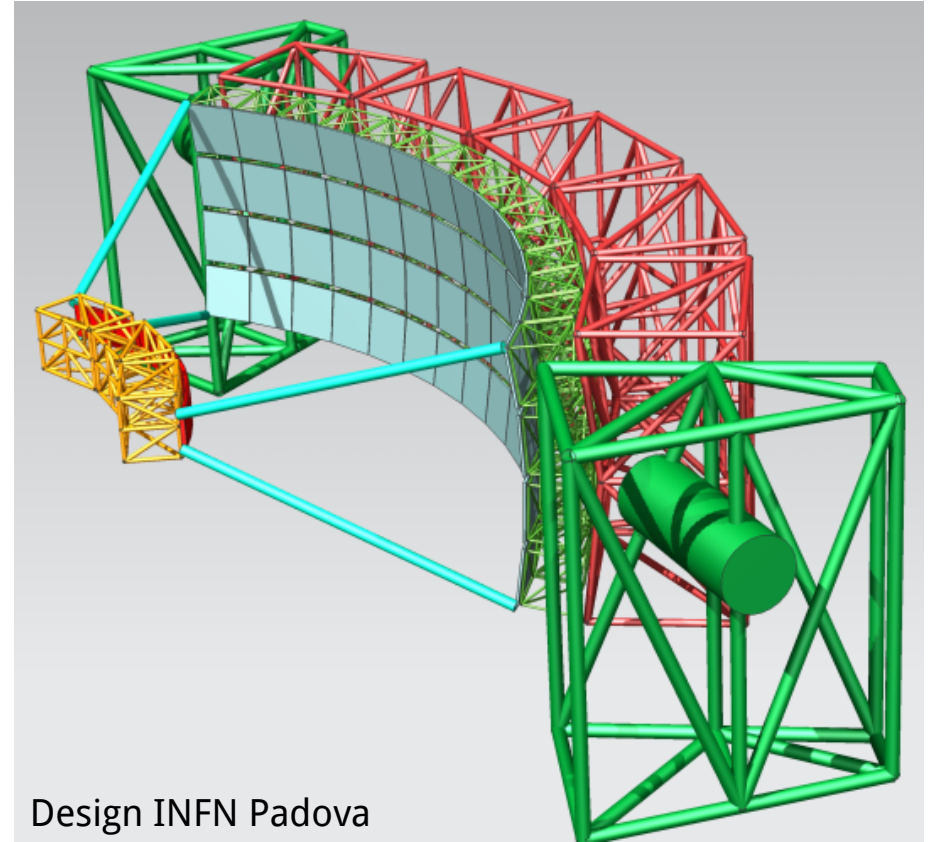
- 2 km above ground
- 360° azimuthal acceptance (six 60° FoV telescopes)
- Three sites (18 telescopes)
- 10 m² effective mirror area
- 3° FoV above horizon, 2° FoV below horizon
- 0.3° angular resolution
- Silicon photomultipliers instead of bialkali photomultipliers
- \$15 M (telescopes + infrastructure)

Suitable sites for Trinity with existing infrastructure:
Frisco Peak, UT; Hawaii; Canary Islands La Palma and Tenerife

Optics

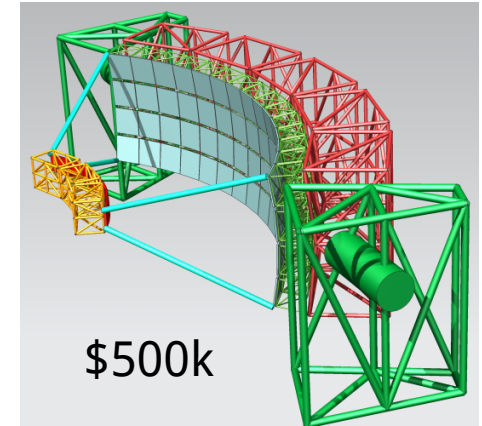
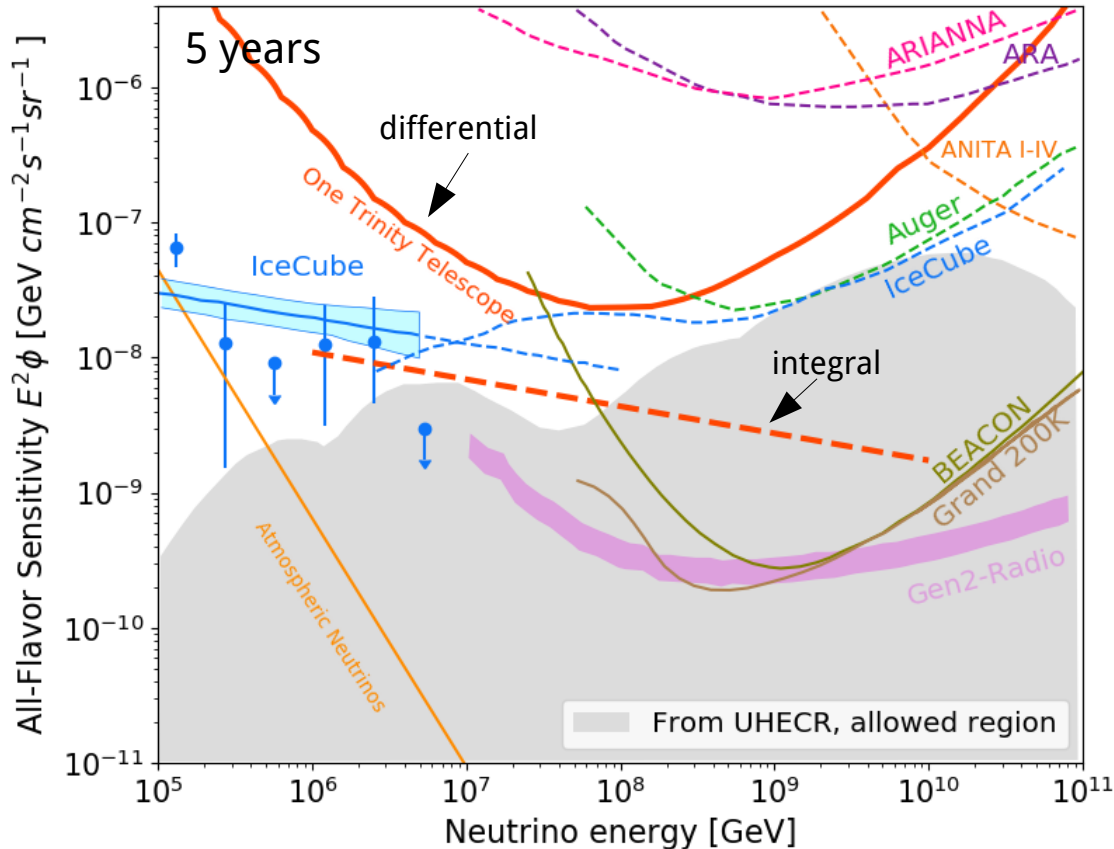
Based on J. Cortina et al., *Astrop. Physics* 72 (2016) 46

- **FoV 5° X 60°.**
- 5.6 m focal length.
- 68 m² mirror area → **16 m²** in any direction.
- 0.3° optical PSF.
- 3,300 pixel camera.
- 20 mm Winston cones coupled to **9 mm SiPMs.**
- Thin-glass replica mirror technology ~\$2k/m².
- Implementation based on MAGIC structure.
- Rotates in elevation.
- \$170k for one telescope.
- \$330k for one camera.



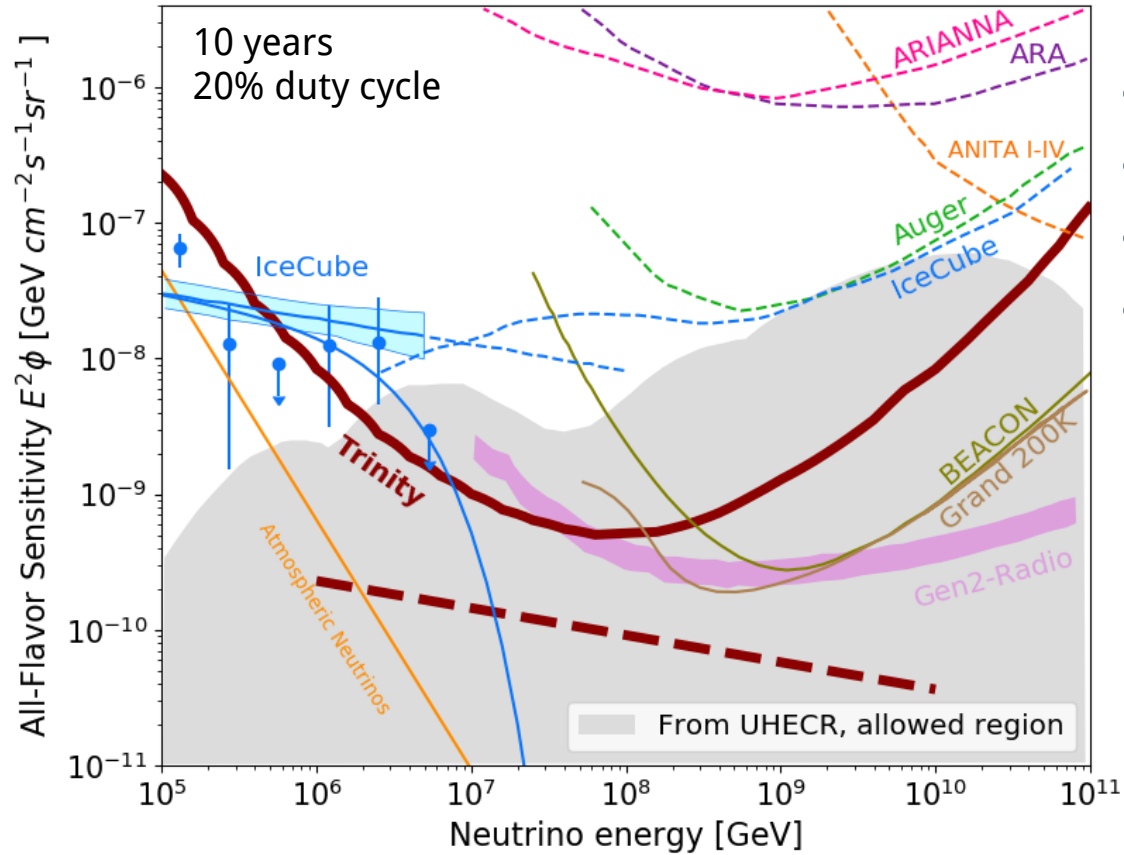
Astro 2020 APC White Paper arXiv:1907.08727

Trinity: Single-Telescope Sensitivity



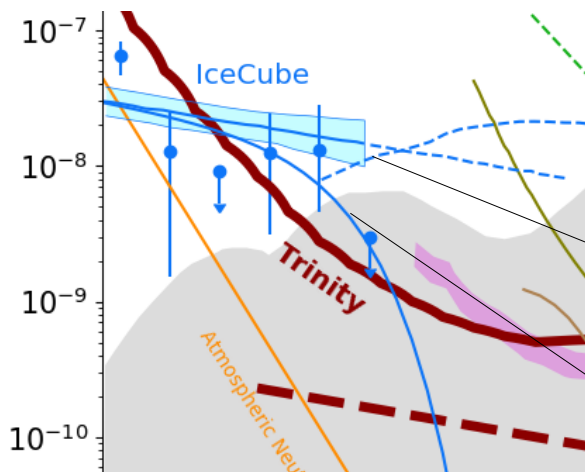
A single telescope will detect astrophysical neutrinos provided the spectrum does not cut off.

Trinity's Sensitivity to Diffuse Neutrino Fluxes



- 18 telescopes on three sites
- \$15M invest
- Useful sensitivity from 5×10^5 GeV to 10^{10} GeV
- Sensitive to 1% of the astrophysical-neutrino flux

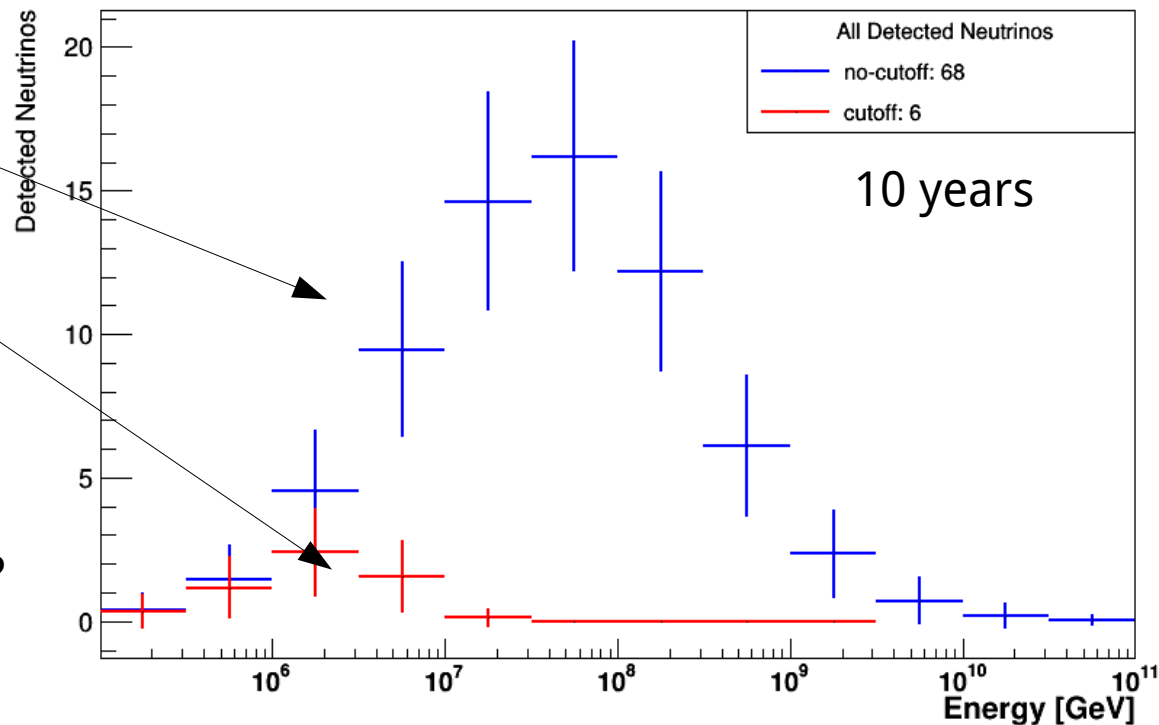
Astrophysical-Neutrinos with Trinity



Pure tau-neutrino sample

Sources must turn off but where?

→ Need a low energy threshold



Instantaneous Sky Coverage (One Site)

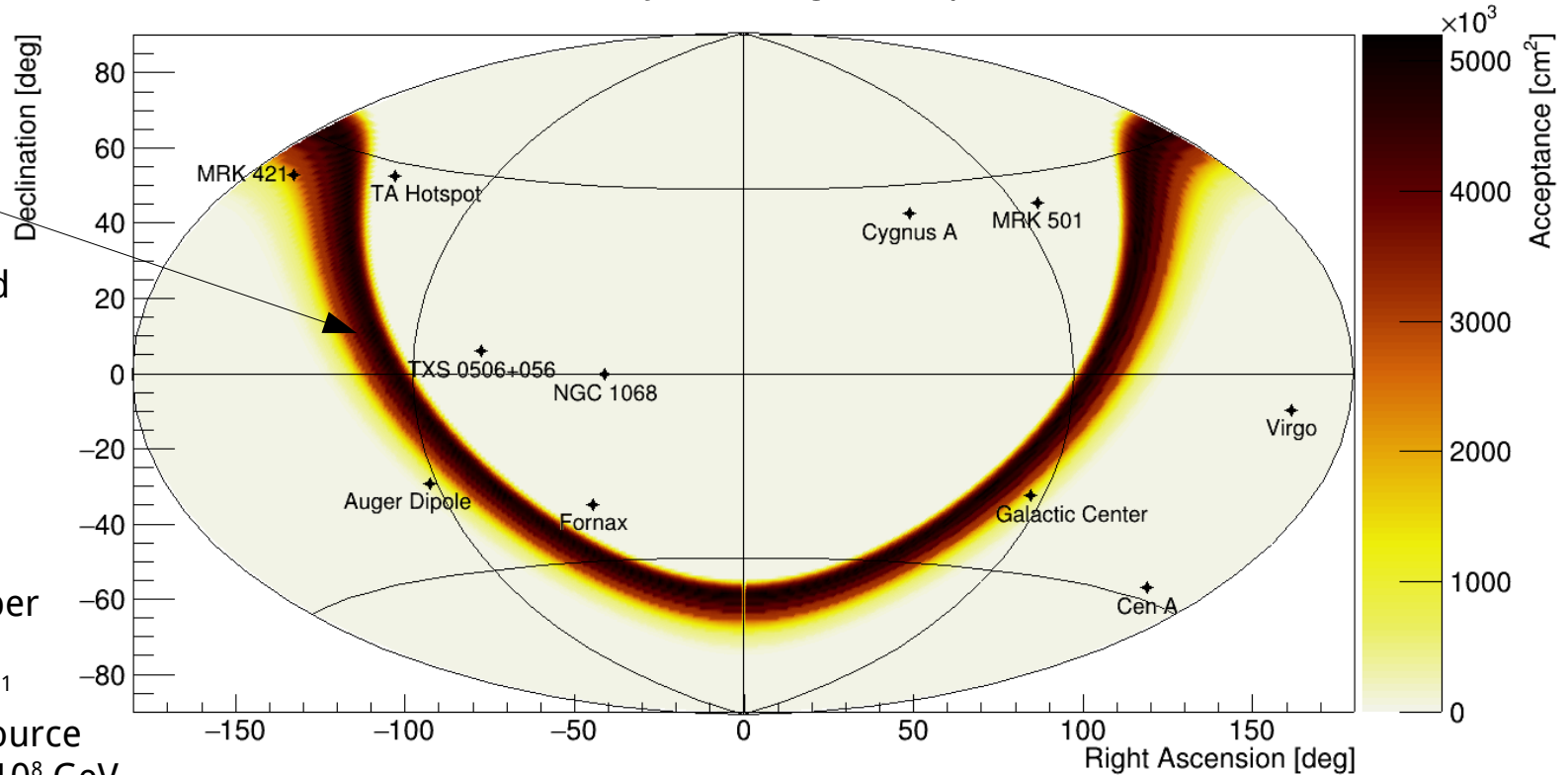
Instantaneous Sky Coverage In Equatorial Coordinates

15° wide band
→ 13% of sky

~50% of the sky observed
every night

Expect 10 GRBs/year go
off in FoV

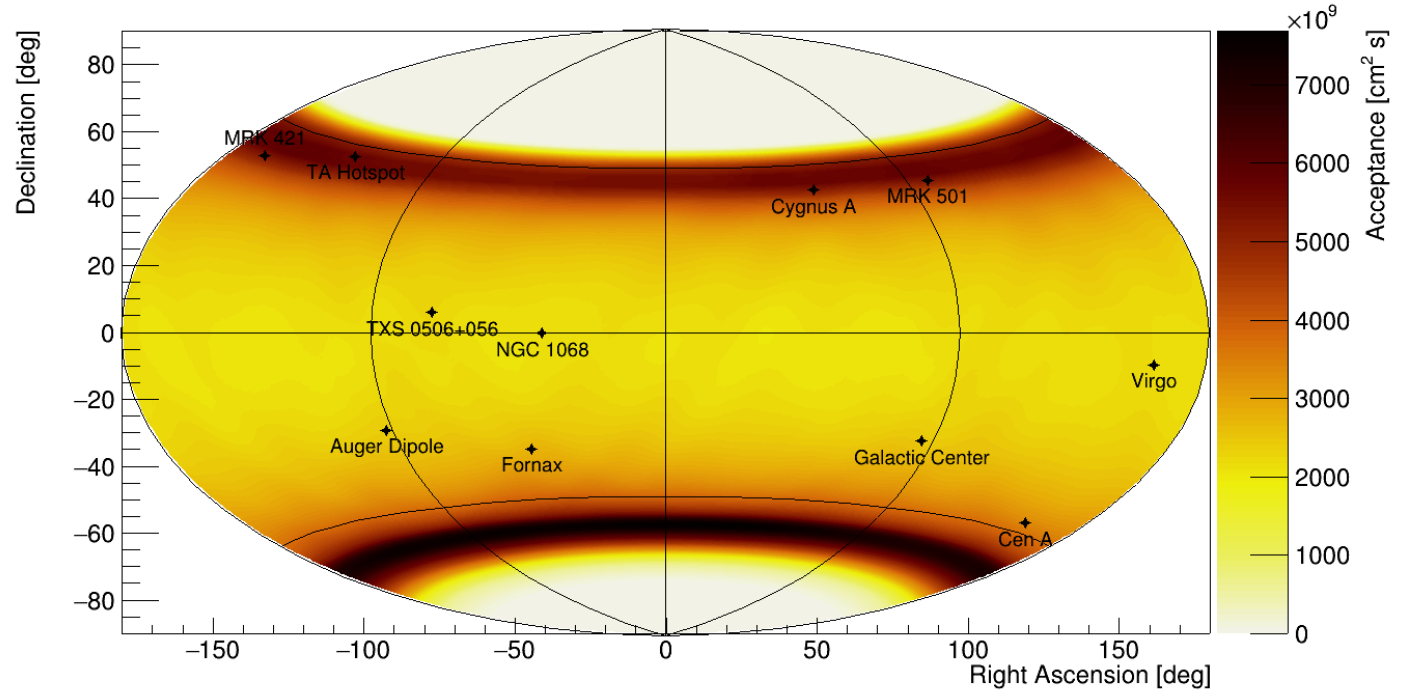
typical observing time per
source: 1-2 hours
→ $2 \dots 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ GeV cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
differential flux point source
detection sensitivity @ 10^8 GeV
per night :(



Sky Coverage (One Year, One Site)

360 FoV Projection In Equatorial Coordinates Over 1 Year of Exposure

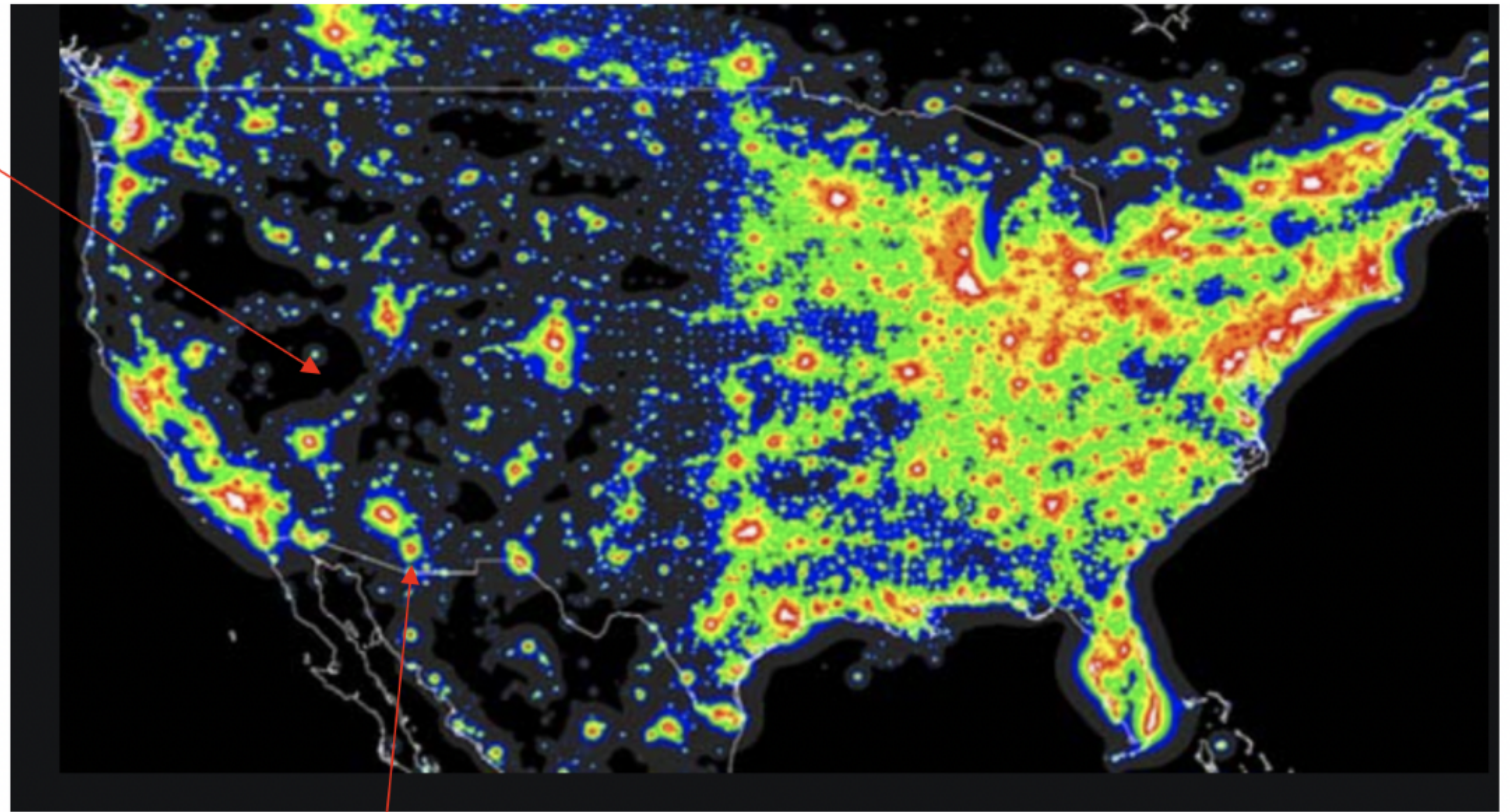
Annual point source sensitivity:
 $1 \dots 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ GeV cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} @ 10^8 \text{ GeV}$



- Trinity has much of the same sky coverage as all major EM and GW multi-messenger instruments.
- Trinity observes 50% of the sky every night.

Site

- Needs to oversee a remote area.
- Modest light contamination is ok.
 - Images happen on <100ns timescales.
- Ashra Site; BEACON Test site; Frisco Peak, UT, La Palma, ...

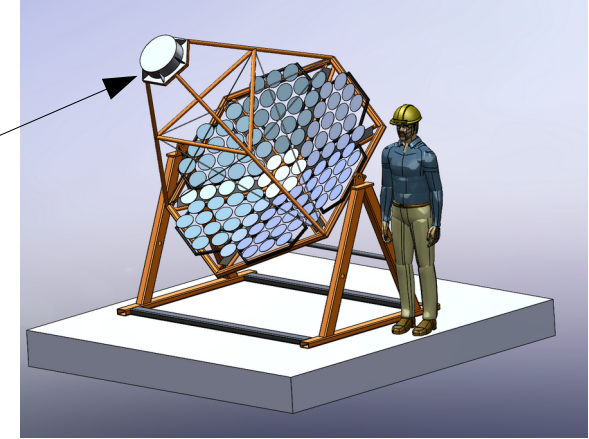
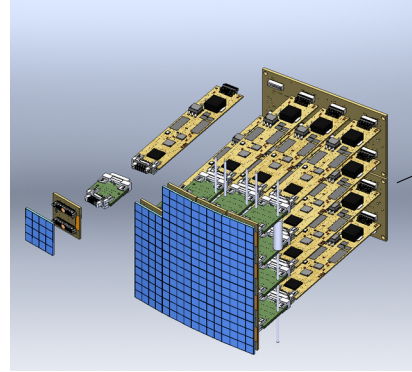


Frisco Peak

FLWO

Trinity Demonstrator @ Frisco Peak

- Validate Trinity's telescope configuration
- Long-term stability of technologies
- Study background sources



1 m² prototype

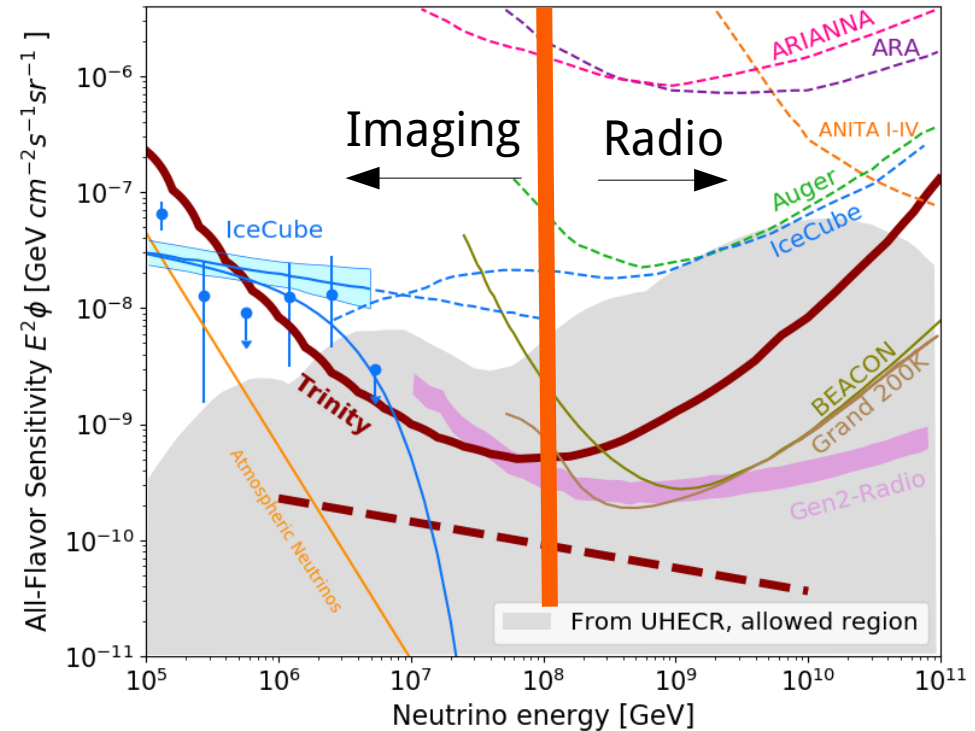


Take-Away Points and Remarks

- Trinity is the lowest threshold UHE-instrument in the market.
- The technique is thoroughly tried and tested → WYSISWYG.
- Overlap with astrophysical-neutrino flux → guaranteed signal.
- Highest sensitivity where peak of cosmogenic-neutrino flux is expected
- Pure tau-neutrino sample from 5×10^5 GeV to 10^{10} GeV → fundamental physics.
- The source density in the non-thermal universe decreases rapidly with energy → a low energy threshold yields more science.

Remarks

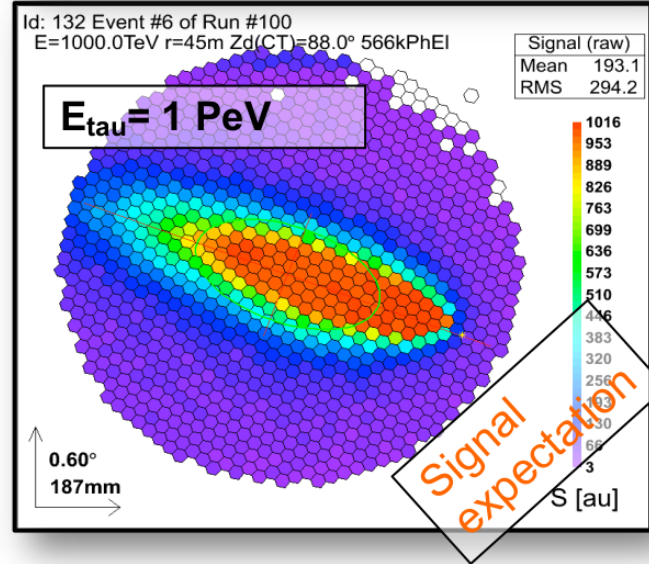
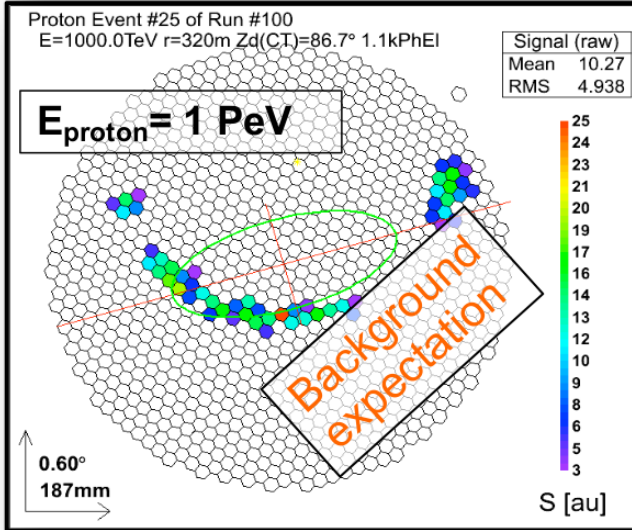
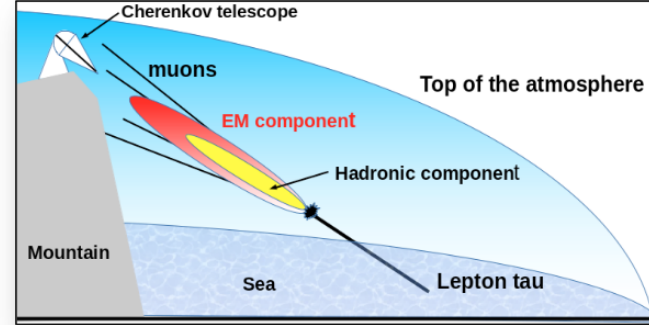
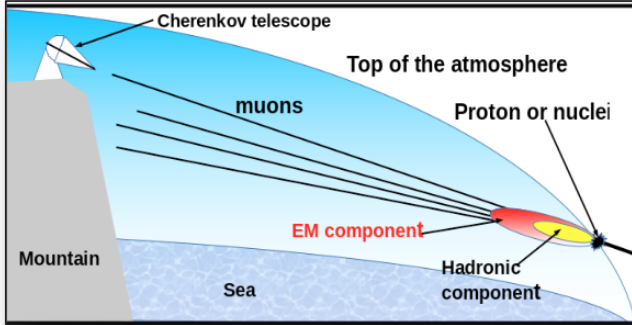
- Trinity and radio UHE-detectors complement each other.
- Exploration of the UHE-neutrino band requires a multi-pronged approach.



Backup

Proton injected at the top of the atmosphere
 (~800 km to the detector for 87°)

Deep tau-induced shower
 (~50 km to the detector)



Slide from Dariusz Gora (MAGIC)

MAGIC 200m² class telescopes



FACT 10m² class telescope