Concluding Remarks VLVvT Workshop Amsterdam, 6-8.Oct.2003 Uli Katz, Univ. Erlangen

This is NOT thought to be the summary of summaries!

1) Where we are, where we want to go

- S After almost 20 years: first vT's in sea water "ante portas"
- S Everybody is enthusiastically anticipating the future
- 8 But: until recently lack of coherence, no united effort
 - Ø no backup by politics and funding agencies
 - Ø no realistic roadmap to "the KM3 project"
 - Ø support by astroparticle community subject to conditions
 - Ø no chance to obtain world-wide consensus on

NEED FOR A CUBIC KILOMETER vT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

 NOW: the FP6 program has triggered a "unification process"
Ø common effort to obtain funding
Ø will it develop to a common effort to design and construct KM3?

 S Time scale: given by "community lifetime" and competition with ice detectors
Ø interest fades away if KM3 comes much later than IceCube
Ø remember: IceCube ready by 2010
Ø we better start NOW (even without EU money?!) ...

Imagine we fail at this point: What would it mean? A FUTURE WITHOUT A NORTHERN-HEMISPHERE vT?

HOW DULL !!!

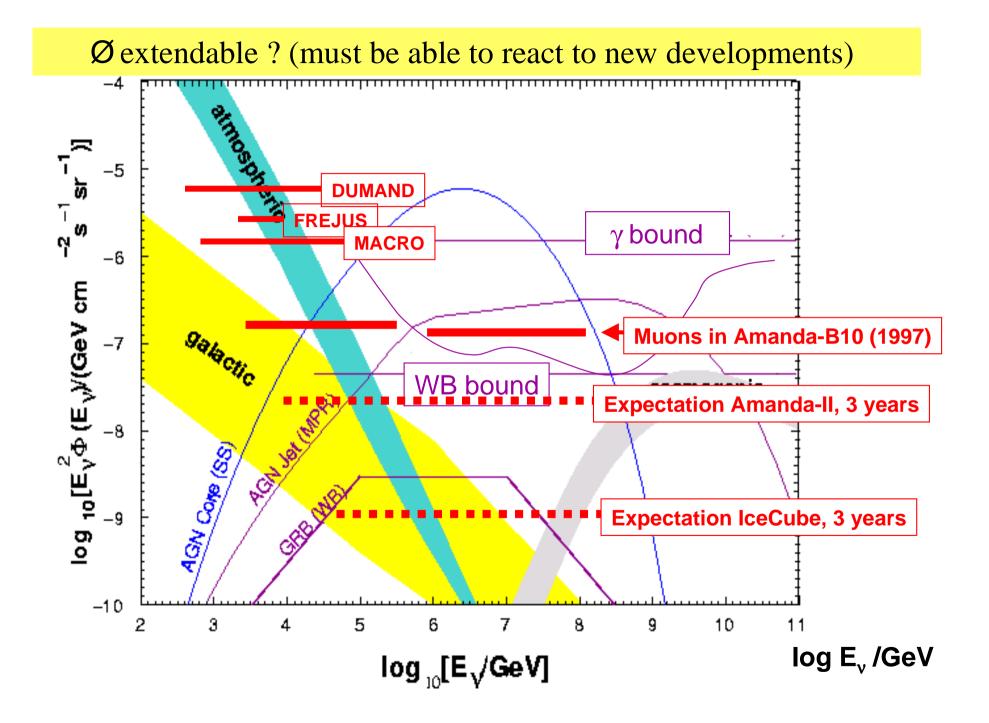
2) Physics Objectives and Implications for KM3

Physics objectives of current & future vTs:

importance for KM3 Sastrophysics: diffuse fluxes, point sources *** Ø point sources: need good angular resolution, medium energies Ø diffuse fluxes: large energies S dark matter ("low energies") ** Ø What happens, if LHC discovers something? **§ neutrino oscillations** (*) Ø Probably covered by dedicated experiments § others: t.b.worked out

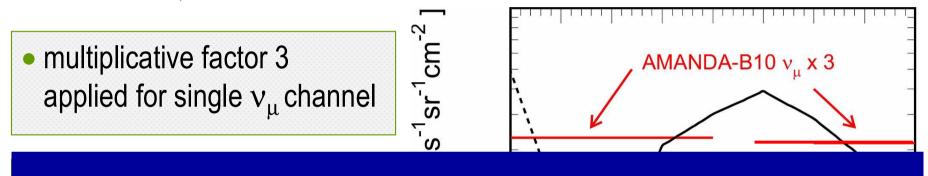
NEEDS DISCUSSION, ENERGY RANGE CRUCIAL FOR DESIGN !

=> **Basic requirements:** Ø affordable ! Ø 4 pi acceptance ? Probability that a neutrino will reach the after transversing the Earth 10 10⁻² Neutrino attenuation calculated according to R.Gandhi, C.Quigg et.al., Astropart.Phys. 5 (1996) 81-110, Phys.Rev. D58 (1998) no 9 pp 93009 _____ 10 10^{-4} 10^{2} 10^{3} 104 10 1 E_{v} (TeV)

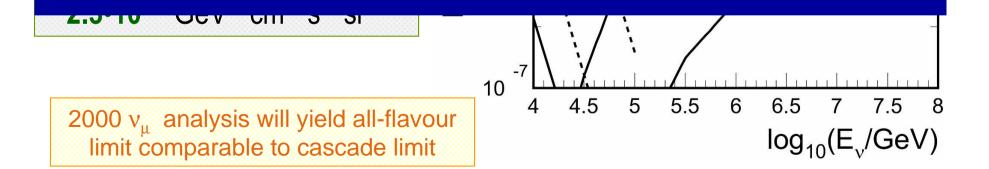


Ø sensitivity to muons AND to showers ! (also gains from "looking upward")

assuming $v_e:v_{\mu}:v_{\tau}=1:1:1$ @ Earth



=> ALL THESE REQUIREMENTS POSE SIGNIFICANT BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR DESIGN !!



3) Lessons to be learned from current projects

S Lots of tested technological solutions

Ø which of them can be used "as are"? Needs critical review !

Ø offer basis for (some? many?) future developments

ØWARNING: existing solutions are well-tested, low-risk ... BUT may reduce acceptance for new, better approaches S Make best use of experience gained!

Ø crucial failures may appear where they are the least expected

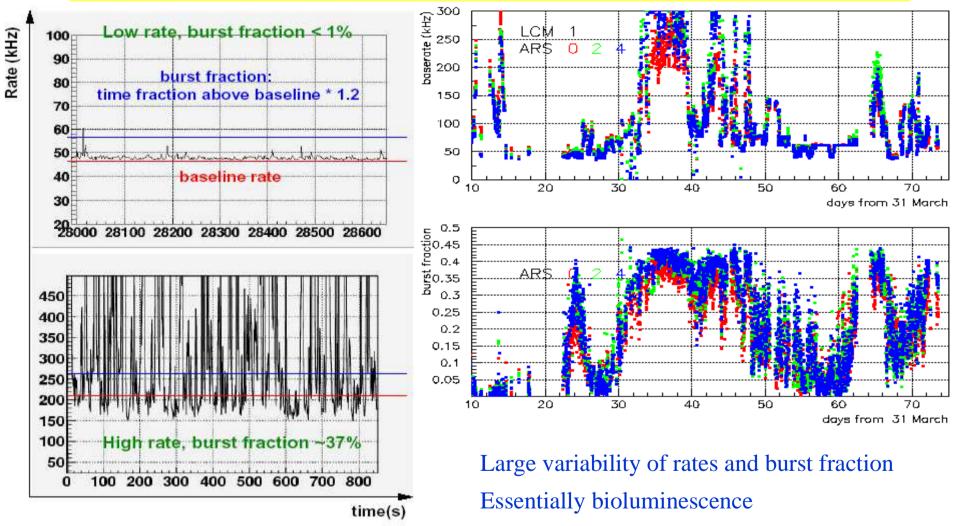
- complexity of detectors must be reduced
- quality control and assurance will be a central topic

Ø time schedules are difficult to control but are crucial for the KM3 project

- Imagine construction and deployment take longer than the detector lifetime! (IceCube: ~50%)
- DANGER: technical solutions outdated by ~10 years at construction time

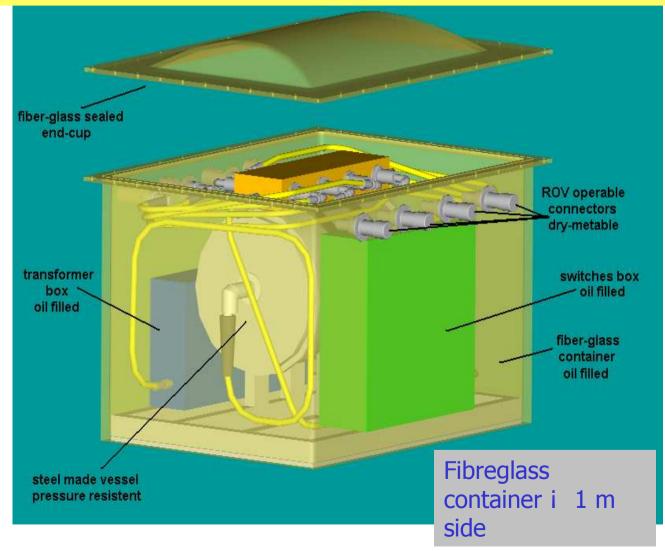
(imagine building km3 with technology from 1990).

Ø understand well (better?) the environmental conditions



More than 90% of time below 200 kHz

JB i S a lot of interesting developments are under way, e.g. by NEMO



4) Asking Questions and Collecting Options ...

§ ... is the most important task right now

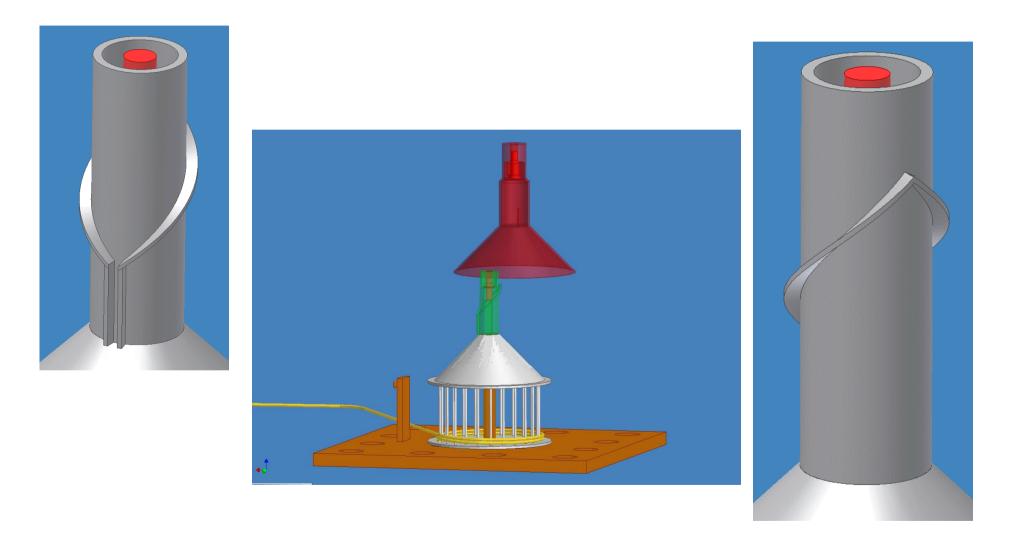
since it helps us to identify problems, find solutions and to initiate / continue / intensify the necessary R&D steps

S a selection of such questions/options (strongly interrelated!):

=> How will the detector look like?

- Ø which structures are optimal?
- Ø dry or wet connections, or wet from top, or ...?
- Ø how to avoid single point failures?
- Ø star or linear or circular interconnection topologies or ...?
- Ø how to optimize architecture? **needs thorough simulation!**
- => Sea operations are a major part of the project and must be considered from the very beginning

=> Dry or wet connections, or wet from top, or . . . ?



=> What materials to use?

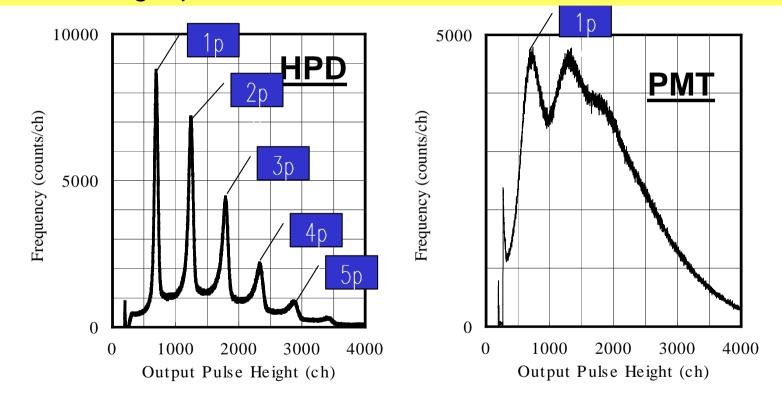
Ø replacement(s) for titanium?

Ø composite solutions

Ø polyurethane encapsulation (as for hydrophones)?

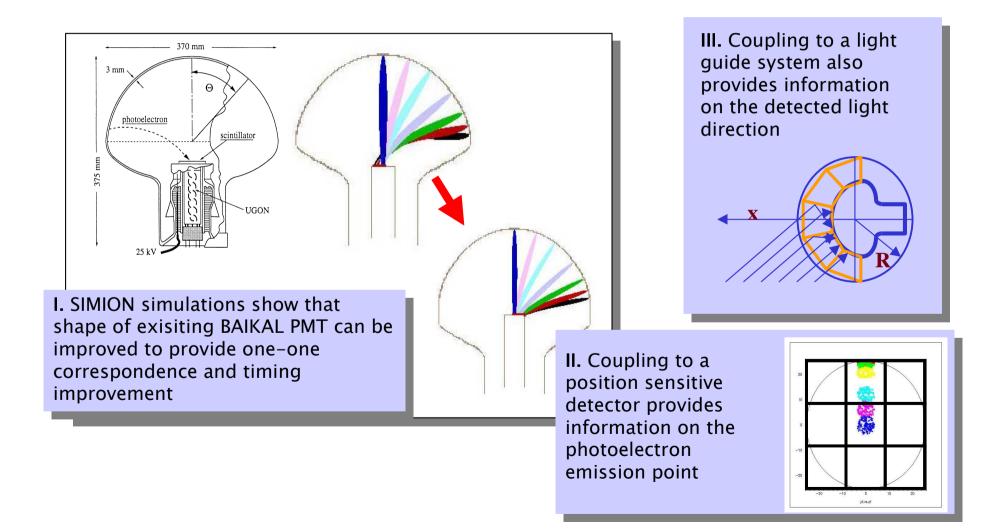
=> Cables and connectors?

Ø connectors are extremely expensive – how to reduce number, in particular wet-matable ones Ø reliability is crucial ! => Which photodetectors? can we improve on: quantum efficiency * sensitive area / cost ? time resolution? single photon electron resolution?



Remember: 10% larger PM distance @ same efficiency => ~ 30% more detector volume !

=> is directional sensitivity possible?



=> How to get data to shore (and from shore to detector)?

Ø needs integrated concept for

- sensor frontend electronics data transport
- technology on shore

Ø Promising approach using commercial optical solutions

Ø Can we send analogue signals to shore?

=> How do we calibrate the detector?

Ø are current calibration tools adequate/scalable/reasonable? Ø is it feasible/helpful to separate detection and calibration units? Ø do we need a surface array? How to decide and design it?

Cooperation with Industry

S v telescopes do and will need industrial partners for various components

- Ø cables and connectors
- Ø IT solutions for data transport
- Ø photo sensors
- Ø glass spheres
- Ø deep-sea technology, ...

\underline{s} Many companies followed invitation to VLVvT workshop

- Ø mutual interest !?
- Ø we must find / maintain suitable "interfaces" to describe needs and problems
- Ø we astroparticle physicists must not re-invent the wheel, even if we are capable of doing so !

S Integration of SME's in Design Study is of strategic value and politically adequate

Cooperation with other Scientific Partners

§ ESONET (biology, oceanography, environment, . . .)

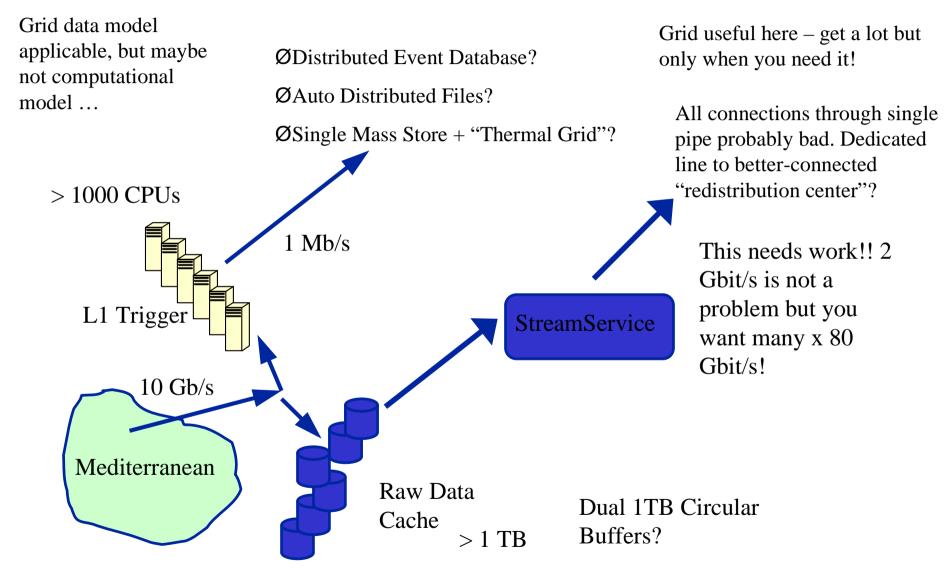
- \emptyset there seems to be a lot of potential for synergetic cooperation
- Ø we'll have to understand how to combine our interests without compromising our scientific goals

$\mathbb{S} \mathbf{GRID}$

Ø mutual interest in cooperation !?

 \emptyset may provide solutions for a data analysis and reconstruction

VLVvT Reconstruction Model



The Future

Design Study:

Call expected by 11.11.2003 Brussels deadline for proposal: 4. March 2004

ApPEC will review astroparticle proposal for DS's and possibly issue recommendations / priority list (meeting in Munich, 25.11.2003)

Jos Engelen: "KM3 project fits very well into DS frame"

If successful: provides funding for R&D studies (3 – 4 years) Result can / should / must be a **technical design report**

=> start construction of detector thereafter

Site Decision

- decouple site decision from R&D work towards KM3
- for simulations, use "site" as "mathematical symbol" including
 - depth
 - distance to shore
 - water transparency
 - bioluminescence
 - sedimentation
 - . . .
- However, the final detector design needs the site decision => this sets the/a time scale !

We NOW have the HISTORICAL chance to realize KM3 No guarantee – but realistic possibility LET 'S GO FOR IT !

Ø be open to all ideas and options Ø solve open questions on scientific basis

Thanks to all who contributed to the workshop and will carry on the efforts towards KM3 !

ØVLVvT Workshop was first in a series => next location and date to be announced soon

See you all there !