



HAL
open science

Astronomy potential of KM3NeT/ARCA

S Aiello, A Albert, M Alshamsi, S. Alves Garre, Z Aly, A Ambrosone, F Ameli, M Andre, E Androutsou, M Anguita, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

S Aiello, A Albert, M Alshamsi, S. Alves Garre, Z Aly, et al.. Astronomy potential of KM3NeT/ARCA. European Physical Journal C: Particles and Fields, 2024, 84 (9), pp.885. 10.1140/epjc/s10052-024-13137-2 . hal-04480224

HAL Id: hal-04480224

<https://hal.science/hal-04480224v1>

Submitted on 15 Jan 2025

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



Astronomy potential of KM3NeT/ARCA

KM3NeT Collaboration*

S. Aiello¹, A. Albert^{2,55}, M. Alshamsi^{4,3}, S. Alves Garre⁵, Z. Aly³, A. Ambrosone^{7,6}, F. Ameli⁸, M. Andre⁹, E. Androutsou¹⁰, M. Anguita¹¹, L. Aphecetche¹², M. Ardid¹³, S. Ardid¹³, H. Atmani¹⁴, J. Aublin¹⁵, F. Badaracco¹⁶, L. Bailly-Salins¹⁷, Z. Bardačová^{19,18}, B. Baret¹⁵, A. Bariego-Quintana⁵, A. Baruzzi¹⁶, S. Basegmez du Pree²⁰, Y. Becherini¹⁵, M. Bendahman^{14,15}, F. Benfenati^{21,22}, M. Benhassi^{6,23}, D. M. Benoit²⁴, E. Berbee²⁰, V. Bertin³, S. Biagi²⁵, M. Boettcher²⁶, D. Bonanno²⁵, J. Boumaaza¹⁴, M. Bouta²⁷, M. Bouwhuis²⁰, C. Bozza^{28,6}, R. M. Bozza^{6,7}, H. Brânzaș²⁹, F. Bretaudeau¹², M. Breuhaus³, R. Bruijn^{20,30}, J. Brunner³, R. Bruno¹, E. Buis^{20,31}, R. Buompane^{6,23}, J. Busto³, B. Caiffi¹⁶, D. Calvo⁵, S. Champion^{8,32}, A. Capone^{8,32}, F. Carenini^{21,22}, V. Carretero⁵, T. Cartraud¹⁵, P. Castaldi^{21,33}, V. Cecchini⁵, S. Celli^{8,32}, L. Cerisy³, M. Chabab³⁴, M. Chadolias³⁵, A. Chen³⁶, S. Cherubini^{25,37}, T. Chiarusi²¹, M. Circella³⁸, R. Cocimano²⁵, J. A. B. Coelho¹⁵, A. Coleiro¹⁵, R. Coniglione²⁵, P. Coyle³, A. Creusot¹⁵, G. Cuttone²⁵, R. Dallier¹², Y. Darras³⁵, A. De Benedittis⁶, B. De Martino³, V. Decoene¹², R. Del Burgo⁶, I. Del Rosso^{21,22}, L. S. Di Mauro²⁵, I. Di Palma^{8,32}, A. F. Díaz¹¹, C. Diaz¹¹, D. Diego-Tortosa⁵¹, C. Distefano⁵¹, A. Domi³⁵, C. Donzaud¹⁵, D. Dornic³, M. Dörr³⁹, E. Drakopoulou¹⁰, D. Drouhin^{2,55}, J.-G. Ducoin³, R. Dvornicky¹⁹, T. Eberl³⁵, E. Eckerová^{18,19}, A. Eddymaoui¹⁴, T. van Eeden^{20,a}, M. Eff¹⁵, D. van Eijk²⁰, I. El Bojaddaini²⁷, S. El Hedri¹⁵, A. Enzenhöfer³, G. Ferrara²⁵, M. D. Filipović⁴⁰, F. Filippini^{21,22}, D. Franciotti²⁵, L. A. Fusco^{6,28}, J. Gabriel⁴¹, S. Gagliardini⁸, T. Gal³⁵, J. García Méndez¹³, A. Garcia Soto⁵, C. Gatus Oliver²⁰, N. Geißelbrecht³⁵, H. Ghaddari²⁷, L. Gialanella^{6,23}, B. K. Gibson²⁴, E. Giorgio²⁵, I. Goos¹⁵, P. Goswami¹⁵, D. Goupilliere¹⁷, S. R. Gozzini⁵, R. Gracia³⁵, K. Graf³⁵, C. Guidi^{16,42}, B. Guillon¹⁷, M. Gutiérrez⁴³, H. van Haren⁴⁴, A. Heijboer²⁰, A. Hekalo³⁹, L. Hennig³⁵, J. J. Hernández-Rey⁵, W. Idrissi Ibsalikh⁶, G. Illuminati²¹, M. de Jong^{20,45}, P. de Jong^{20,30}, B. J. Jung²⁰, P. Kalaczyński^{46,56}, O. Kalekin³⁵, U. F. Katz³⁵, G. Kistauri^{47,48}, C. Kopper³⁵, A. Kouchner^{15,49}, V. Kueviakoe²⁰, V. Kulikovskiy¹⁶, R. Kvatadze⁴⁸, M. Labalme¹⁷, R. Lahmann³⁵, G. Larosa²⁵, C. Lastoria³, A. Lazo⁵, S. Le Stum³, G. Lehaut¹⁷, E. Leonora¹, N. Lessing⁵, G. Levi^{21,22}, M. Lindsey Clark¹⁵, F. Longhitano¹, F. Magnani³, J. Majumdar²⁰, L. Malerba¹⁶, F. Mamedov¹⁸, J. Mańczak⁵, A. Manfreda⁶, M. Marconi^{16,42}, A. Margiotta^{21,22}, A. Marinelli^{6,7}, C. Markou¹⁰, L. Martín¹², J. A. Martínez-Mora¹³, F. Marzaioli^{6,23}, M. Mastrodicasa^{8,32}, S. Mastroianni⁶, S. Micciché²⁵, G. Miele^{7,6}, P. Migliozi⁶, E. Migneco²⁵, M. L. Mitsou⁶, C. M. Mollo⁶, L. Morales-Gallegos^{6,23}, M. Morga³⁸, A. Moussa²⁷, I. Mozun Mateo^{50,51}, R. Muller²⁰, M. R. Musone^{6,23}, M. Musumeci²⁵, S. Navas⁴³, A. Nayerhoda³⁸, C. A. Nicolau⁸, B. Nkosi³⁶, B. Ó Fearraigh^{20,30}, V. Oliviero^{6,7}, A. Orlando²⁵, E. Oukacha¹⁵, D. Paesani²⁵, J. Palacios González⁵, G. Papalashvili^{38,47}, V. Parisi^{16,42}, E.J. Pastor Gomez⁵, A. M. Păun²⁹, G. E. Pāvālaš²⁹, I. Pelegris¹⁰, S. Peña Martínez¹⁵, M. Perrin-Terrin³, J. Perronnel¹⁷, V. Pestel⁵¹, R. Pestes¹⁵, P. Piattelli²⁵, C. Poiré^{6,28}, V. Popa²⁹, T. Pradier², J. Prado⁵, S. Pulvirenti²⁵, C.A. Quiroz-Rangel¹³, U. Rahaman⁵, N. Randazzo¹, R. Randriatoamanana¹², S. Razzaque⁵², I. C. Rea⁶, D. Real⁵, G. Riccobene²⁵, J. Robinson²⁶, A. Romanov^{16,42}, A. Šaina⁵, F. Salesa Greus⁵, D. F. E. Samtleben^{20,45}, A. Sánchez Losa^{5,38}, S. Sanfilippo²⁵, M. Sanguineti^{16,42}, C. Santonastaso^{6,23}, D. Santonocito²⁵, P. Sapienza²⁵, J. Schnabel³⁵, J. Schumann³⁵, H. M. Schutte²⁶, J. Seneca²⁰, N. Sennan²⁸, B. Setter³⁵, I. Sgura³⁸, R. Shanidze⁴⁷, A. Sharma¹⁵, Y. Shitov¹⁸, F. Šimkovic¹⁹, A. Simonelli⁶, A. Sinopoulou¹, M.V. Smirnov³⁵, B. Spisso⁶, M. Spurio^{21,22}, D. Stavropoulos¹⁰, I. Štekl¹⁸, M. Taiuti^{16,42}, Y. Tayalati¹⁴, H. Thiersen²⁶, I. Tosta e Melo^{1,37}, E. Tragia¹⁰, B. Trocmé¹⁵, V. Tsourapis¹⁰, A. Tudorache^{8,32}, E. Tzamariudaki¹⁰, A. Vacheret¹⁷, A. Valer Melchor²⁰, V. Valsecchi²⁵, V. Van Elewyck^{10,49}, G. Vannoye³, G. Vasileiadis⁵³, F. Vazquez de Sola²⁰, C. Verilhac¹⁵, A. Veutro^{8,32}, S. Viola²⁵, D. Vivolo^{6,23}, J. Wilms⁵⁴, E. de Wolf^{20,30}, H. Yepes-Ramirez¹³, G. Zarpapis¹⁰, S. Zavatarelli¹⁶, A. Zegarelli^{8,32}, D. Zito²⁵, J. D. Zornoza⁵, J. Zúñiga⁵, N. Zywuca²⁶

¹ INFN, Sezione di Catania (INFN-CT), Via Santa Sofia 64, 95123 Catania, Italy

² Université de Strasbourg, CNRS, IPHC UMR 7178, 67000 Strasbourg, France

³ Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS/IN2P3, CPPM, Marseille, France

⁴ University of Sharjah, Sharjah Academy for Astronomy, Space Sciences, and Technology, University Campus, POB 27272, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

⁵ IFIC-Instituto de Física Corpuscular (CSIC-Universitat de València), c/Catedrático José Beltrán, 2, 46980 Paterna, Valencia, Spain

- ⁶ INFN, Sezione di Napoli, Complesso Universitario di Monte S. Angelo, Via Cintia ed. G, 80126 Naples, Italy
- ⁷ Università di Napoli “Federico II”, Dip. Scienze Fisiche “E. Pancini”, Complesso Universitario di Monte S. Angelo, Via Cintia ed. G, 80126 Naples, Italy
- ⁸ INFN, Sezione di Roma, Piazzale Aldo Moro 2, 00185 Rome, Italy
- ⁹ Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Laboratori d’Aplicacions Bioacústiques, Centre Tecnològic de Vilanova i la Geltrú, Avda. Rambla Exposició, s/n, 08800 Vilanova i la Geltrú, Spain
- ¹⁰ NCSR Demokritos, Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics, Ag. Paraskevi Attikis, 15310 Athens, Greece
- ¹¹ University of Granada, Dept. of Computer Architecture and Technology/CITIC, Granada 18071, Spain
- ¹² Subatech, IMT Atlantique, IN2P3-CNRS, Nantes Université, 4 rue Alfred Kastler-La Chantrerie, BP 20722, 44307 Nantes, France
- ¹³ Universitat Politècnica de València, Instituto de Investigación para la Gestión Integrada de las Zonas Costeras, C/Paranimf, 1, 46730 Gandia, Spain
- ¹⁴ University Mohammed V in Rabat, Faculty of Sciences, 4 av. Ibn Battouta, B.P. 1014, R.P. 10000 Rabat, Morocco
- ¹⁵ Université Paris Cité, CNRS, Astroparticule et Cosmologie, 75013 Paris, France
- ¹⁶ INFN, Sezione di Genova, Via Dodecaneso 33, 16146 Genoa, Italy
- ¹⁷ LPC CAEN, Normandie Univ, ENSICAEN, UNICAEN, CNRS/IN2P3, 6 boulevard Maréchal Juin, 14050 Caen, France
- ¹⁸ Czech Technical University in Prague, Institute of Experimental and Applied Physics, Husova 240/5, 110 00 Prague, Czech Republic
- ¹⁹ Comenius University in Bratislava, Department of Nuclear Physics and Biophysics, Mlynska dolina F1, 842 48 Bratislava, Slovak Republic
- ²⁰ Nikhef, National Institute for Subatomic Physics, PO Box 41882, 1009 DB Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- ²¹ INFN, Sezione di Bologna, v.le C. Berti-Pichat, 6/2, 40127 Bologna, Italy
- ²² Università di Bologna, Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, v.le C. Berti-Pichat, 6/2, 40127 Bologna, Italy
- ²³ Università degli Studi della Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, viale Lincoln 5, 81100 Caserta, Italy
- ²⁴ E. A. Milne Centre for Astrophysics, University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX, UK
- ²⁵ INFN, Laboratori Nazionali del Sud (LNS), Via S. Sofia 62, 95123 Catania, Italy
- ²⁶ North-West University, Centre for Space Research, Private Bag X6001, Potchefstroom 2520, South Africa
- ²⁷ University Mohammed I, Faculty of Sciences, BV Mohammed VI, B.P. 717, R.P. 60000 Oujda, Morocco
- ²⁸ Università di Salerno e INFN Gruppo Collegato di Salerno, Dipartimento di Fisica, Via Giovanni Paolo II 132, 84084 Fisciano, Italy
- ²⁹ ISS, Atomistilor 409, 077125 Măgurele, Romania
- ³⁰ University of Amsterdam, Institute of Physics/IHEF, PO Box 94216, 1090 GE Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- ³¹ TNO, Technical Sciences, PO Box 155, 2600 AD Delft, The Netherlands
- ³² Università La Sapienza, Dipartimento di Fisica, Piazzale Aldo Moro 2, 00185 Rome, Italy
- ³³ Università di Bologna, Dipartimento di Ingegneria dell’Energia Elettrica e dell’Informazione “Guglielmo Marconi”, Via dell’Università 50, 47521 Cesena, Italy
- ³⁴ Cadi Ayyad University, Physics Department, Faculty of Science Semlalia, Av. My Abdellah, P.O.B. 2390, 40000 Marrakech, Morocco
- ³⁵ Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU), Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics, Nikolaus-Fiebiger-Straße 2, 91058 Erlangen, Germany
- ³⁶ University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), School of Physics, Private Bag 3, Johannesburg 2050, South Africa
- ³⁷ Università di Catania, Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia “Ettore Majorana” (INFN-CT), Via Santa Sofia 64, 95123 Catania, Italy
- ³⁸ INFN, Sezione di Bari, via Orabona, 4, 70125 Bari, Italy
- ³⁹ University Würzburg, Emil-Fischer-Straße 31, 97074 Würzburg, Germany
- ⁴⁰ Western Sydney University, School of Computing, Engineering and Mathematics, Locked Bag 1797, Penrith, NSW 2751, Australia
- ⁴¹ IN2P3, LPC, Campus des Cézeaux 24, avenue des Landais BP 80026, 63171 Aubière Cedex, France
- ⁴² Università di Genova, Via Dodecaneso 33, 16146 Genoa, Italy
- ⁴³ University of Granada, Dpto. de Física Teórica y del Cosmos & C.A.F.P.E., 18071 Granada, Spain
- ⁴⁴ NIOZ (Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research), PO Box 59, 1790 AB Den Burg, Texel, The Netherlands
- ⁴⁵ Leiden University, Leiden Institute of Physics, PO Box 9504, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands
- ⁴⁶ National Centre for Nuclear Research, 02-093 Warsaw, Poland
- ⁴⁷ Tbilisi State University, Department of Physics, 3, Chavchavadze Ave., 0179 Tbilisi, Georgia
- ⁴⁸ The University of Georgia, Institute of Physics, Kostava str. 77, 0171 Tbilisi, Georgia
- ⁴⁹ Institut Universitaire de France, 1 rue Descartes, 75005 Paris, France
- ⁵⁰ IN2P3, 3, Rue Michel-Ange, 75794 Paris 16, France
- ⁵¹ LPC, Campus des Cézeaux 24, avenue des Landais, BP 80026, 63171 Aubière Cedex, France
- ⁵² University of Johannesburg, Department Physics, PO Box 524, Auckland Park 2006, South Africa
- ⁵³ Laboratoire Univers et Particules de Montpellier, Place Eugène Bataillon-CC 72, 34095 Montpellier Cédex 05, France
- ⁵⁴ Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU), Remeis Sternwarte, Sternwartstraße 7, 96049 Bamberg, Germany
- ⁵⁵ Université de Haute Alsace, rue des Frères Lumière, 68093 Mulhouse Cedex, France
- ⁵⁶ AstroCeNT, Nicolaus Copernicus Astronomical Center, Polish Academy of Sciences, Rektorska 4, 00-614 Warsaw, Poland

Abstract The KM3NeT/ARCA neutrino detector is currently under construction at 3500 m depth offshore Capo Passero, Sicily, in the Mediterranean Sea. The main science objectives are the detection of high-energy cosmic neutrinos and the discovery of their sources. Simulations were conducted for the full KM3NeT/ARCA detector, instrumenting a volume of 1 km^3 , to estimate the sensitivity and discovery potential to point-like neutrino sources. This paper covers the reconstruction of track- and shower-like signatures, as well as the criteria employed for neutrino event selection. With an angular resolution below 0.1° for tracks and under 2° for showers, the sensitivity to point-like neutrino sources surpasses existing observed limits across the entire sky.

1 Introduction

The discovery of the diffuse high-energy cosmic neutrino flux by the IceCube Collaboration [1–3] strengthened the field of neutrino astronomy. The first candidate neutrino source was identified thanks to the observation of a gamma-ray flare from the blazar TXS 0506+056 in temporal and spatial coincidence with a high-energy neutrino event detected in the IceCube detector [4]. Recently, a significant excess of events from the direction of the nearby active galaxy NGC 1068 was observed [5], and a diffuse neutrino emission from the Galactic plane was measured [6]. KM3NeT is a research infrastructure that hosts two deep seawater neutrino telescopes: ARCA (Astroparticle Research with Cosmics in the Abyss) and ORCA (Oscillation Research with Cosmics in the Abyss). They use the same technology and detection principle, though their size and primary scientific objectives are different.

The ARCA detector is currently under construction at a depth of 3500 m on the seabed of the Mediterranean Sea, offshore Capo Passero, Sicily, Italy [7]. The detector consists of a grid of optical modules that detect Cherenkov radiation induced in the medium by charged secondary particles created in neutrino interactions. Its primary purpose is to detect neutrinos with energies beyond a TeV with the aim of doing neutrino astronomy. The ARCA field of view for upgoing neutrinos covers mainly the Southern sky, enabling the study of potential Galactic sources. Upgoing neutrinos are promising in neutrino astronomy due to the shielding of the Earth against muons from air showers in the atmosphere induced by cosmic rays. The first scientific results from ARCA, obtained with partial detector configurations, have been presented in References [8–10]. These analyses included up to 21 active detection units, out of the total of 230 that are planned. Once

fully deployed, these units will collectively instrument a total volume of 1 km^3 . The ORCA detector, under construction at a depth of 2500 m off the coast of Toulon, France, is specifically designed for low-energy neutrino detection and aims to determine the mass ordering of neutrinos through the study of oscillations of atmospheric neutrinos. ORCA, although not discussed in this article, also serves to broaden the scope of astronomical analyses to lower energies.

This article explores the capabilities of the complete ARCA detector in detecting point-like neutrino sources using detailed Monte Carlo simulations. Improvements in the event reconstruction performance, coupled with the combination of the track and shower channels, result in improved sensitivities compared to those outlined in Refs. [7, 11]. The reconstruction algorithms and corresponding performances for different detection signatures are discussed, followed by a description of the neutrino selection criteria. Statistical analyses utilising a binned likelihood approach have been conducted to evaluate the sensitivity and discovery potential to various neutrino sources.

2 Detection signatures

Neutrinos can only be detected through their weak interactions. At energies above several GeV, the dominant process is deep inelastic scattering, where the neutrino scatters off the quarks inside a nucleon. This process is mediated by either a W^\pm boson in charged current (CC) interactions or a Z^0 boson in neutral current (NC) interactions.

In the final state of both types of interactions high-energy hadrons generate a shower of particles. In the case of the exchange of a W^\pm boson, a charged lepton is also produced, with a flavour that corresponds to the neutrino flavour eigenstate. Neutrino telescopes such as ARCA take advantage of the emission pattern of the Cherenkov light induced by the products of the neutrino interactions in the medium, in order to reconstruct the neutrino direction and energy. This results in two main detection signatures:

- Track: muons from ν_μ CC interactions and ν_τ CC interactions where the τ decays into a muon (branching ratio $\sim 17\%$),
- Shower: hadronic showers from all-flavour NC interactions, electromagnetic showers from ν_e CC interactions and ν_τ CC interactions where the τ decays either into an electron or into hadrons (branching ratio $\sim 83\%$).

Muons with TeV energies or higher can travel kilometers in seawater and can be detected even if the neutrino interaction happens far away from the detector. The best angular resolution is achieved for track-like events thanks to the long distances muons travel in the detector. Shower-like signatures

*e-mail: km3net-pc@km3net.de (corresponding author)

^ae-mail: thijsvaneeden@gmail.com

are characterised by the deposition of their energy within tens of meters from the neutrino interaction vertex. This results in a worse angular resolution but improved energy resolution because the event can be contained in the detector.

3 The KM3NeT/ARCA detector

3.1 Detector layout

The main detector component of the KM3NeT experiment is the digital optical module (DOM) [12]. The DOM consists of a 44 cm diameter glass sphere housing 31 3-inch photomultiplier tubes (PMTs). The PMTs are surrounded by reflector rings that increase the acceptance by 20–30%. Each DOM is equipped with data acquisition electronics and a piezo sensor, a compass and a tiltmeter for calibration purposes.

The DOMs are attached to detection units that are anchored at the seabed. Each detection unit powers 18 DOMs and transports the data via optical fibers. The detection unit is kept vertical due to the buoyancy of the DOMs and the buoy attached to the top. The average vertical distance between DOMs along a detection unit is 36 m and the detection units are placed on the seafloor with an average spacing of 95 m. The spacing between the detector components of the ORCA detector is smaller in order to target lower neutrino energies. The detection units are grouped in building blocks, each comprising 115 detection units. A schematic view of this configuration is shown in Fig. 1. The ARCA detector will consist of two building blocks. As of September 2023, a total of 28 detection units have been deployed.

3.2 Optical background sources

The most substantial background in neutrino telescopes originates from cosmic rays interacting with the atmosphere and producing air showers. Many of the muons coming from the decay of short-lived particles in the air shower reach the surface of the Earth, and high-energy muons can even reach the detector depth of 3.5 km. One of the first KM3NeT data analyses shows the depth dependence of the muon rate in Ref. [13]. Other sources of optical background arise from bioluminescence and radioactive decays in the seawater.

3.3 Data acquisition

The PMT signals are pulses that are digitised using a threshold discriminator. This reduces photon detection to a *hit*, characterised by a hit time and a time-over-threshold. Data acquisition is based on an *all-data-to-shore* concept. In this, all hits are transmitted to shore and processed in real time. Data are filtered using trigger algorithms which select subsets of hits, commonly referred to as an event, consistent

with a relativistic particle crossing the detector. These hit patterns are distinguished from background through the use of time-position correlations. Random background hits are uncorrelated and hits from bioluminescent activity are correlated on a single optical module but uncorrelated between modules. All hits within a predefined time window around an event are written to disk.

3.4 Calibration

To fulfill the physics objectives of ARCA it is essential to conduct precise calibrations of the detector and acquire comprehensive knowledge about the environmental conditions affecting the detector operation. To achieve the envisaged pointing resolution below 0.1° for tracks, the positions and orientations of the DOMs should be measured with a resolution of 20 cm and 3° respectively and the time offsets of the PMTs with 1 ns accuracy. This work assumes that the required calibration accuracy is achieved. Calibration efforts using the operational detection units have achieved the desired timing accuracy [14, 15] and measured the relative positions and orientations of the modules [16]. The deficit of atmospheric muons due to the cosmic ray shadow from the Sun and the Moon was observed using the ORCA detector [17]. This analysis presented the first verification of the absolute pointing of the detector and is currently carried out for ARCA.

4 Simulation

The general simulation framework used by KM3NeT exploits the past experience of the ANTARES detector [18], though dedicated new software packages have been developed. The simulation chain for this analysis can be subdivided into several steps, briefly described hereafter.

4.1 Event generation

Neutrino interactions are simulated using the gSeaGen simulation framework [19]. All interaction channels of neutrinos of all flavours are simulated over an energy range spanning from 10^2 to 10^8 GeV. Simulated neutrino events are then weighted according to different flux models for neutrinos of atmospheric and cosmic origin, in order to estimate their rate at the detector. The atmospheric neutrino flux consists of a conventional and a prompt contribution. The conventional contribution arises from the decay of light and long-lived mesons, such as charged pions and kaons, and dominates the flux composition up to 10–100 TeV. The prompt contribution comes from the decay of heavier and short-lived hadrons and is expected to have a harder energy spectrum than the conventional flux. In this work, the conventional component is

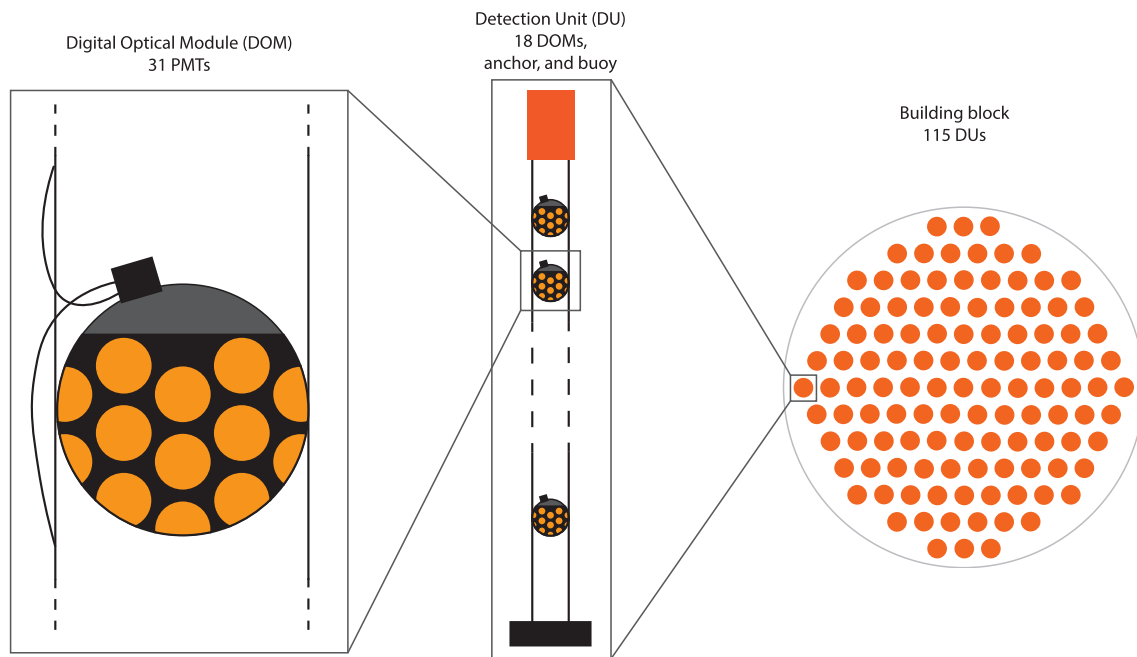


Fig. 1 The KM3NeT detector layout. The full ARCA detector will have 2 building blocks of 115 detection units each

represented by the 2006 flux model from Honda et al. [20]. The prompt component is taken from Enberg et al. [21]. Both contributions are corrected to account for the primary cosmic ray knee according to the H3a composition model of cosmic rays [22].

The flux of atmospheric muons is simulated with the MUPAGE software package [23], which describes the rate of muons at a given depth in the sea or in ice by means of parametric formulas. The simulation includes both individual muons and multiple muons generated by the same cosmic ray air shower. As priority was given to simulate high-energy atmospheric muons, which may pass the event selections, the muon simulations reported in this paper have a lower-threshold bundle energy of 10 TeV. It was checked that lower-energy muons have no significant impact on the analysis presented here.

The atmospheric backgrounds are kept constant in the analysis, and the pseudo-experiments are drawn from these expectations using Poisson statistics.

4.2 Particle propagation and light simulation

The generated events are processed by an internal KM3NeT software package that simulates the particle propagation and the production of Cherenkov photons in water. The simulation of light from charged particles in the event is based on probability density functions (PDFs) describing the arrival time of photons on a PMT as a function of the energy of the particle, of the distance of a PMT from the particle trajectory, and of the incidence angle of light on the PMT

[24]. The description of light emitted along muon trajectories accounts for that of a minimum ionising particle, delta rays, and bremsstrahlung showers emitted along the muon track. Bremsstrahlung and pair production from electrons are simulated as an electromagnetic shower. Hadrons are assumed to produce similar light patterns as electromagnetic showers, but with a downscaled light yield. Dispersion, absorption, and scattering effects of photons are taken into account to describe the transmission of light. The arrival times of the simulated photo-electrons are stored after convolving the light yield from the processes described above with the angular acceptance and the quantum efficiency of the PMTs.

4.3 Detector response

The information on the detected photo-electrons is used as input for the software package dedicated to describe the response of the KM3NeT detector. This software simulates the PMT response to light, the front-end electronics, and random optical backgrounds. As a result, the simulated data stream is represented by a collection of hits that are in the same format as the data coming from the sea. The algorithm determines if an event is stored, by applying dedicated event triggering conditions – the same that are applied to data from the sea. These events are input to the reconstruction algorithms for tracks and showers described in the following section.

5 Event reconstruction

5.1 Track reconstruction

Track reconstruction algorithms are used to determine the energy E_μ , the direction \mathbf{d}_μ and the position \mathbf{x}_μ and time t_μ along the trajectory of a muon from the data [25]. The PDF of the arrival time of Cherenkov light can be described by the following five parameters:

- ρ : minimum distance between the muon trajectory and the PMT;
- θ, ϕ : PMT orientation angles with respect to the muon trajectory;
- Δt : difference between measured and expected hit time according to the Cherenkov hypothesis;
- E_μ : energy of the muon.

A schematic of the configuration is shown in Fig. 2.

In a first step, a predefined set of 20,000 directions covering the full sky is explored. In each direction, only the lateral position and the time along the trajectory of the muon need to be determined. By neglecting scattering and dispersion of light, this problem reduces to a linear fit. To maximise the probability that the right solution is maintained whilst limiting the CPU time, the best profit solutions are passed to the next step. In the final two steps, the likelihood functions $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{d}_\mu, \mathbf{x}_\mu, t_\mu)$ and $\mathcal{L}(E_\mu)$ are independently maximised. This maximisation uses all PMTs within a cylinder with a radius of 150 m around the previously found muon tracks.

5.2 Shower reconstruction

The shower reconstruction program follows a two-step procedure [25]. In the first step, the position (\mathbf{x}_s) and time (t_s) of the shower maximum are estimated using coincident hits on the same optical module within 20 ns. The shower maximum refers to the point along the path of a high-energy particle shower where the number of secondary particles and light reaches its maximum value. The position and time are found by minimising the function

$$M(\mathbf{x}_s, t_s) = \sum_{i \in \text{hits}} \sqrt{1 + (t_i - \hat{t}_i)^2}, \quad (1)$$

where t_i is the measured hit time and \hat{t}_i the expected hit time assuming unscattered propagation of the photon. Particle showers emit light across several meters, yet their elongation is small with respect to the spacing of the instrument. For this reason, the expected hit time can be calculated assuming a spherical light pattern emitted from the vertex according to

$$\hat{t}_i = t_s + \frac{d}{c_{\text{water}}}, \quad (2)$$

where d is the distance from the PMT to the assumed vertex and c_{water} is the speed of light in water.

The final fit tests different direction hypotheses, where the estimated vertex position of the previous step acts as a pivot. Twelve starting directions are chosen isotropically over the sky where the following likelihood is maximised using the PMTs that registered a hit (*hit* PMTs) and the PMTs that did not (*no hit* PMTs):

$$\log \mathcal{L}(E_{\text{shower}}, \mathbf{d}_{\text{shower}}) \quad (3)$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \text{hit PMTs}} \log(P_i^{\text{hit}}) + \sum_{i \in \text{no hit PMTs}} \log(P_i^{\text{no hit}}), \quad (4)$$

where

$$P_i^{\text{hit}} = 1 - P_i^{\text{no hit}} \quad (5)$$

$$= 1 - \exp\left(-\mu_{\text{sig}}(r_i, \beta_i, a_i, E_{\text{shower}}) - R_{\text{bg}} \cdot T\right).$$

The expected number of signal events μ_{sig} is obtained from a PDF based on Monte Carlo simulations. R_{bg} is the expected background rate in the time window T . The PDF depends on the following parameters:

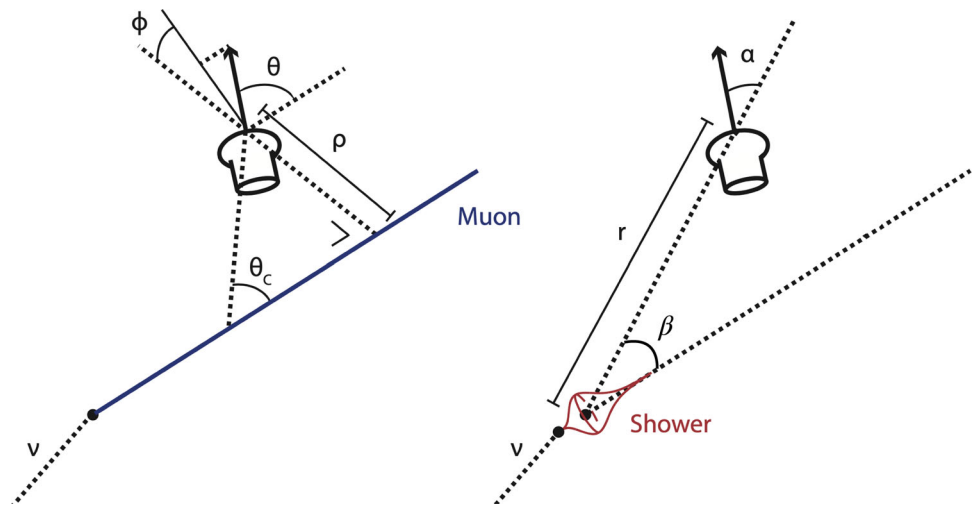
- r : the distance from the vertex to the PMT;
- β : the angle between the neutrino direction and the vector between the vertex and the PMT;
- a : the angle between the normal vector of the PMT and the vector between the vertex and the PMT;
- E_{shower} : the energy of the shower;

A schematic of the configuration is shown in Fig. 2.

6 Neutrino selections

Most of the events collected in a neutrino telescope are due to atmospheric muons and neutrinos which represent the main sources of background. The analysis in this paper replicates the same situation using Monte Carlo simulations. This allows to define a set of selection criteria providing event samples with a known level of background contamination. Selection requirements are defined separately for each of the two observation channels: track and shower. The events surviving a primary selection are then used to train a Boosted Decision Tree (BDT) model using the TMVA software package [27], whose output allows to determine the final selections. The selections are finalised to get a high neutrino purity,

Fig. 2 Configuration of a PMT with a muon track (left) and a shower (right) [26]



defined as the fraction of neutrinos of atmospheric and cosmic origin in the final sample. The expected rates of cosmic neutrino events are obtained using a neutrino flux of

$$\Phi^{v_i + \bar{v}_i} = 1.2 \times 10^{-8} \left(\frac{E_\nu}{\text{GeV}} \right)^{-2} \text{GeV}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1} \quad (6)$$

where $i = e, \mu, \tau$.

6.1 Track selection

Upgoing and horizontal events with reconstructed zenith angle $\theta > 80^\circ$ are selected. Vertical downgoing tracks correspond to $\theta = 0^\circ$, making this cut effective in excluding downgoing atmospheric muons. A residual contamination of atmospheric muons is due to misreconstructed events and can be further suppressed with a BDT. Input variables for the BDT training include, listed in order of their importance in the discrimination power between signal and background: the estimated number of photo-electrons along the muon trajectory, the estimated error on the reconstructed direction of the track, the fitted track length, the fit quality of the track reconstruction and the reconstructed muon energy.

The BDT provides a *track score* where higher values indicate a higher probability that the event was induced by a neutrino interaction. Distributions for the track score are shown in Fig. 3 for upgoing ($\theta > 100^\circ$) and horizontal events ($80^\circ < \theta < 100^\circ$), where the shaded region covers events that are rejected.

A stricter cut for horizontal events is applied because of the higher misreconstructed muon contamination. The final selection criteria keep the neutrino purity above 99% while maximising the signal efficiency. The ARCA event distribution is shown in Fig. 4 as a function of the reconstructed energy and zenith angle for selected tracks after the cut on the BDT track score. The event rate for all neutrino flavours and interactions for different selection levels is shown in Table 1.

6.2 Shower selection

Events with a reconstructed shower vertex above the top layer of optical modules are rejected, removing incoming atmospheric muons. This is followed by a cut on the number of hits that fulfill the following hypothesis:

$$|\Delta t| = |t_i - t_s - \frac{d}{c_{\text{water}}}| < 20 \text{ ns}, \quad (7)$$

where t_i is the time of the hit, t_s the reconstructed time of the shower maximum, d the distance between the PMT and the position of the shower maximum and c_{water} the speed of light in water.

To further minimise the atmospheric muon background, a BDT model tailored for showers is trained, focusing on the events that have successfully passed the initial selection requirements. Input variables for training the model are, listed in order of their importance in discriminating signal from background: the estimated track length, the reconstructed position coordinates of both reconstruction procedures, the inertia ratio, the reconstructed zenith angle and the number of hits from both reconstruction procedures. The inertia ratio is a measure of the sphericity of the hit pattern in the detector.

The final selection is based on a two-dimensional cut using the reconstructed shower energy and the *shower score* from the BDT. The rate of cosmic neutrinos from ν_e CC interactions and the atmospheric muon background are shown in Fig. 5 as a function of the reconstructed shower energy and shower score. The shaded region covers events that are rejected.

The shower-like event rate is shown in Fig. 6 as a function of the reconstructed energy and zenith angle of the selected events. The event rates for all neutrino flavours and interactions for different selection levels are presented in Table 2.

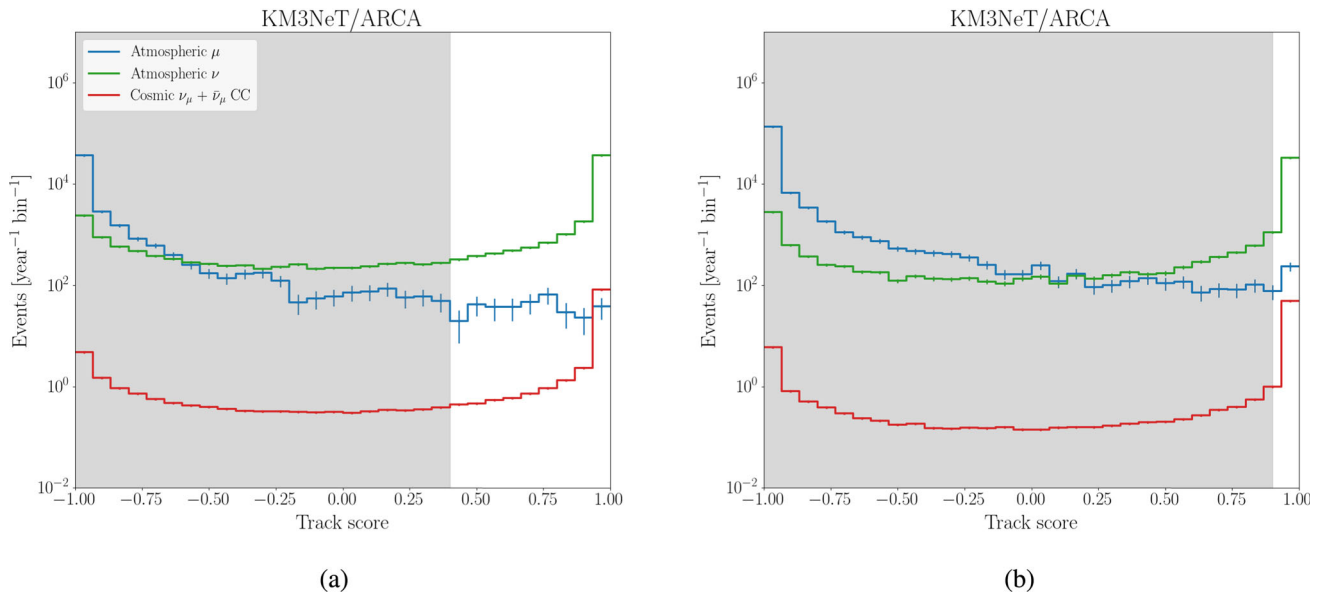


Fig. 3 ARCA track classifier score for $\theta > 100^\circ$ (a) and $80^\circ < \theta < 100^\circ$ (b). The shaded region covers events that are rejected. The expected cosmic event rate is obtained using the flux from Eq. (6)

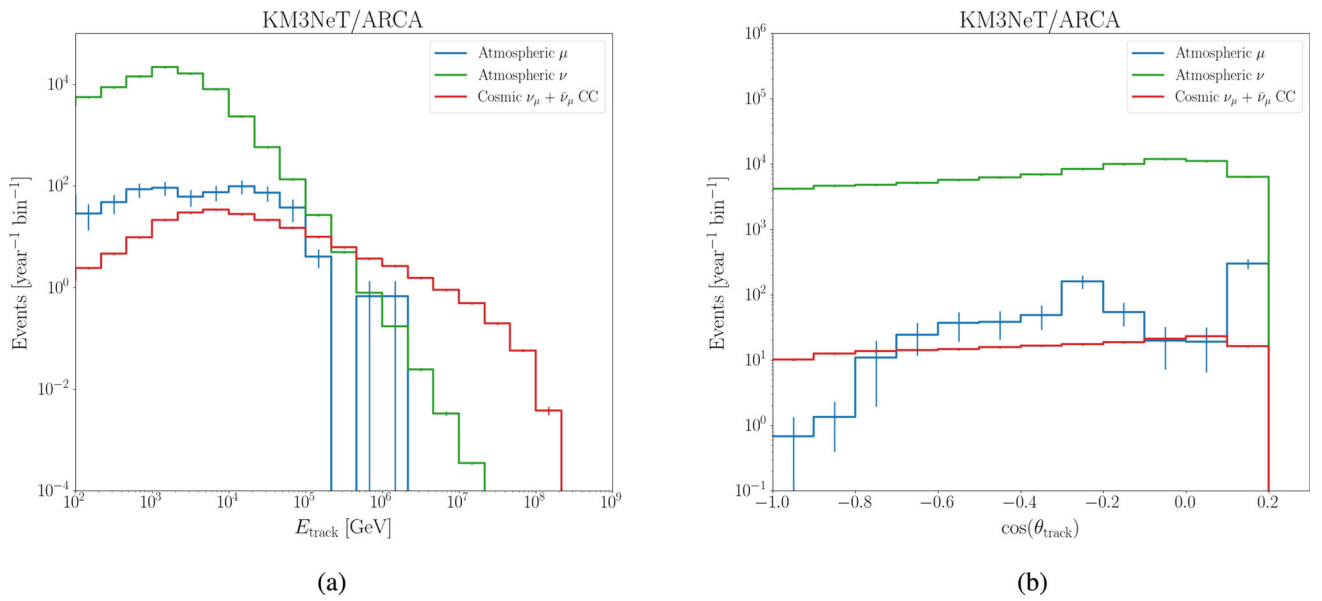


Fig. 4 ARCA event distribution as a function of the reconstructed energy (a) and zenith angle (b) of events passing the BDT track score requirement. The expected cosmic event rate is obtained using the flux from Eq. (6)

Table 1 Number of events per year for ARCA for different track selection levels. The selections cover all events passing the trigger conditions (Trigger), events passing the zenith angle $\theta > 80^\circ$ requirement (Zenith) and the final BDT selection (BDT). The expected cosmic event rate is obtained using the flux from Eq. (6)

	Trigger [year ⁻¹]	Zenith [year ⁻¹]	BDT [year ⁻¹]
Atmospheric μ (> 10 TeV)	8.1×10^7	5.3×10^5	710
Atmospheric ν	1.9×10^5	1.2×10^5	8.5×10^4
Cosmic ν	730	420	220

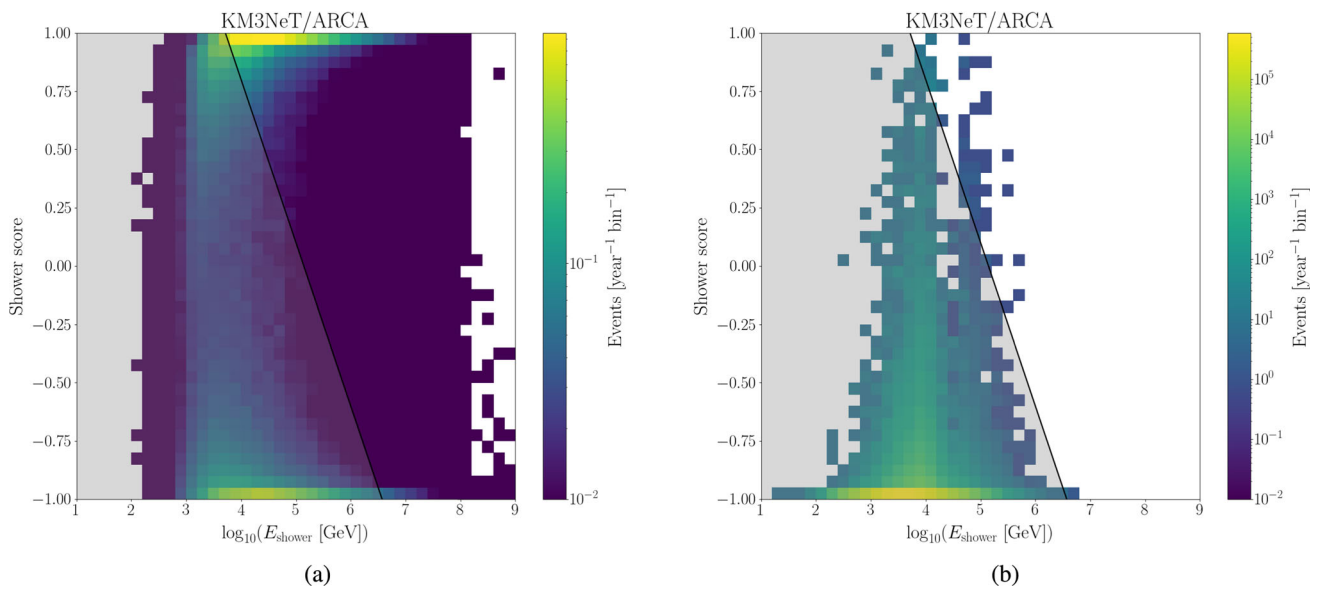


Fig. 5 ARCA event distribution as a function of the shower classifier score and the reconstructed energy for cosmic $\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$ CC events (a) and the atmospheric muon background (b) after the requirement on the

number of hits. The shaded region covers events that are rejected. The expected cosmic event rate is obtained using the flux from Eq. (6)

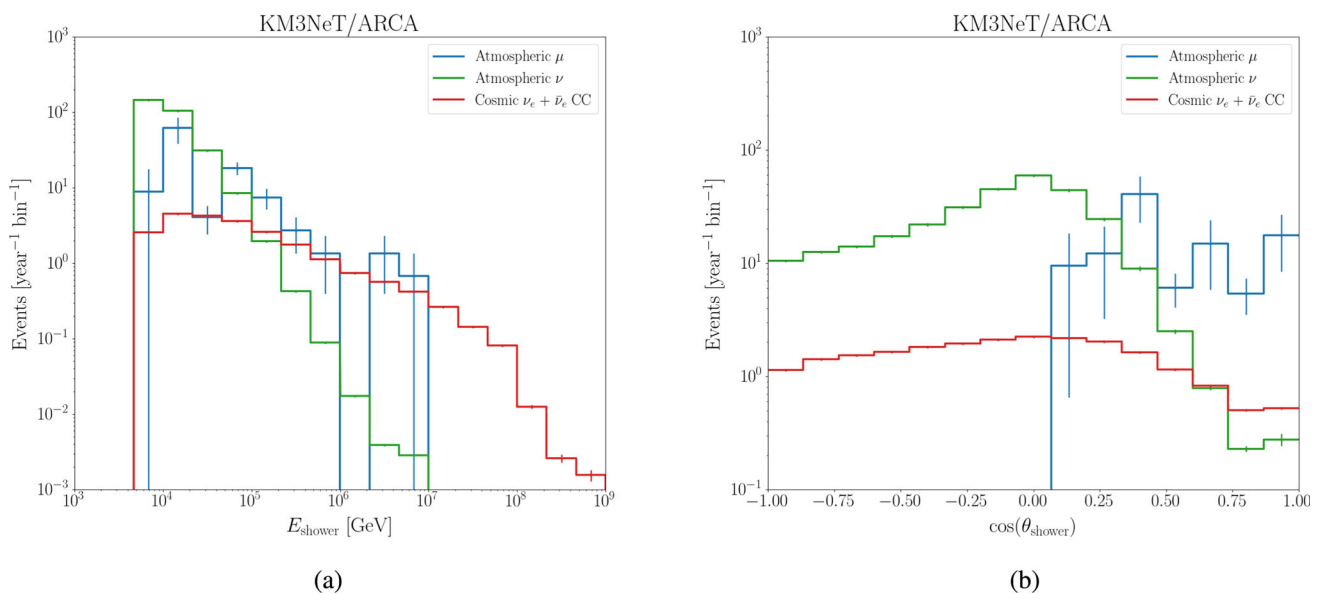
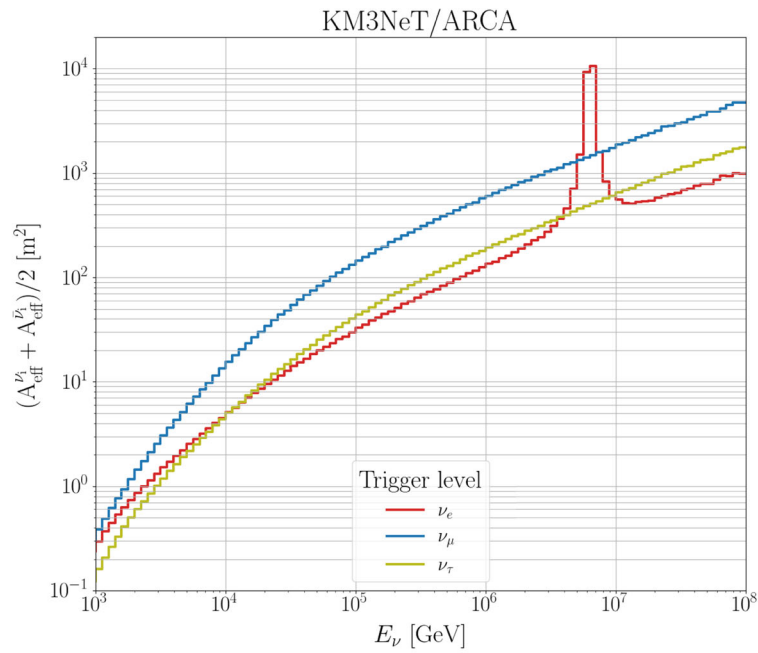


Fig. 6 Event rates per year versus the reconstructed energy (a) and zenith angle (b) for the shower selection. The expected cosmic event rate is obtained using the flux from Eq. (6)

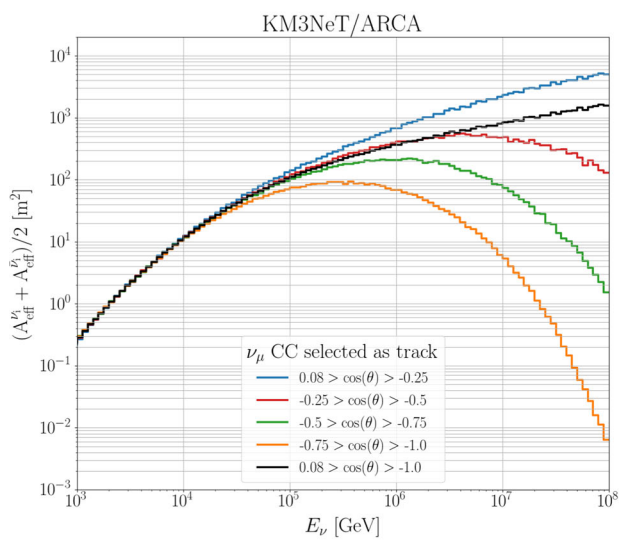
Table 2 Number of events per year for ARCA for different shower selection levels. The columns represent all events passing the trigger conditions (Trigger), the events that pass the containment criteria (Con-

tainment), the events that pass the hit requirements (Hits) and the final BDT selection (BDT). The expected cosmic event rate is obtained using the flux from Eq. (6)

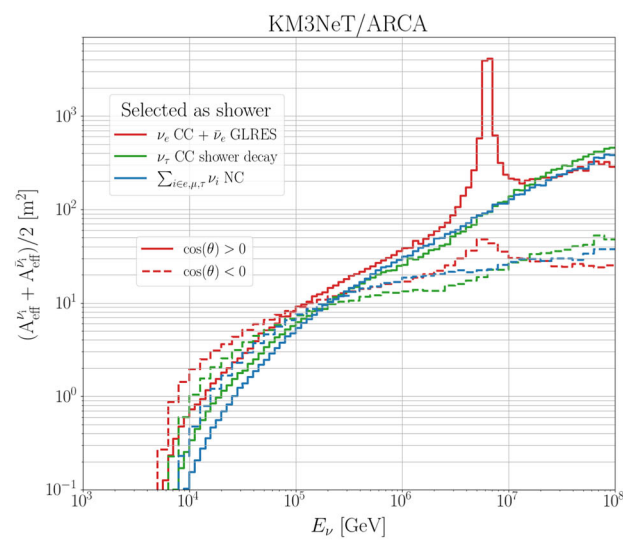
	Trigger [year ⁻¹]	Containment [year ⁻¹]	Hits [year ⁻¹]	BDT [year ⁻¹]
Atmospheric μ (> 10 TeV)	8.1×10^7	1.9×10^7	3.2×10^6	110
Atmospheric ν	1.9×10^5	8.0×10^4	1.2×10^4	290
Cosmic ν	730	370	200	60



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 7 The ARCA effective area for a flux of $\nu_i + \bar{\nu}_i$ at trigger level for all neutrino flavours and interactions (a). The effective area for ν_μ CC events selected as track for different $\cos(\theta)$ ranges (b). The effective

area for the shower channel covers both upgoing and downgoing events from ν_e CC, ν_τ CC and ν NC interactions (c)

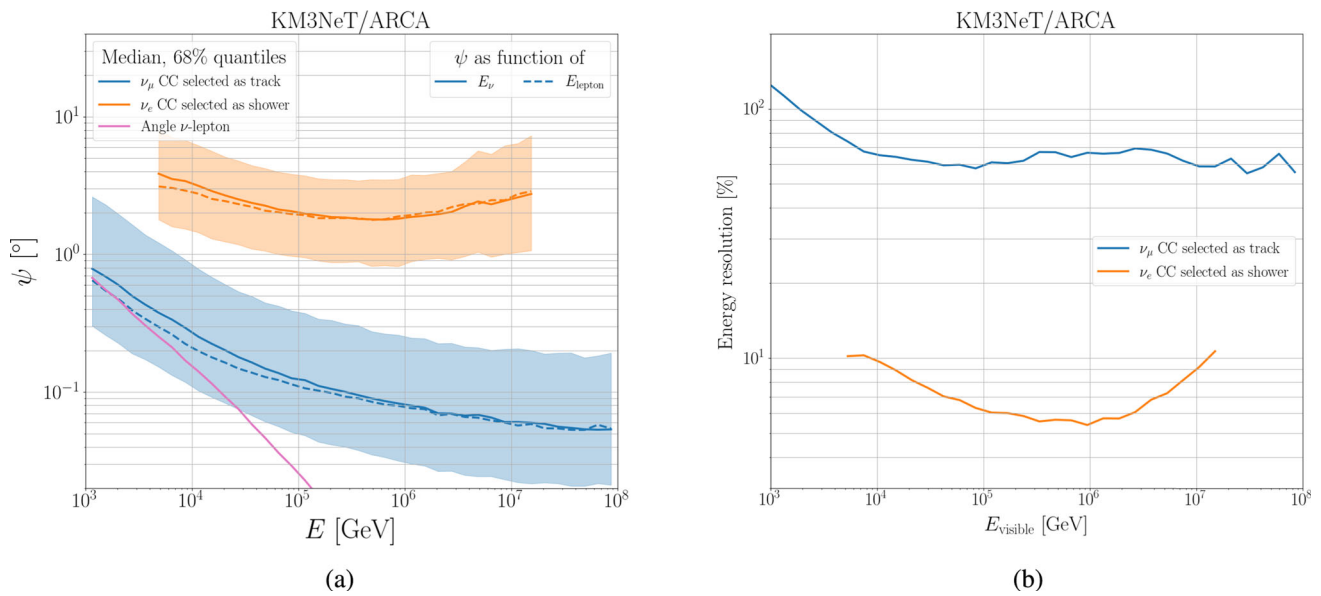


Fig. 8 ARCA angular deviation (a) and energy resolution (b) for ν_μ CC events selected as track and for ν_e CC events selected as shower. The angular deviation is shown alongside the median angle between the neutrino and the outgoing lepton in CC interactions

Table 3 Event rate per year for ARCA at trigger level and after applying the requirements for the track and shower selections. The expected cosmic event rate is obtained using the flux from Eq. (6)

	Trigger [year ⁻¹]	Track selection [year ⁻¹]	Shower selection [year ⁻¹]
Atmospheric μ (> 10 TeV)	8.1×10^7	714	110
Atmospheric ν	1.9×10^5	8.5×10^4	290
Cosmic ν	730	220	60
Neutrino purity		99%	77%

6.3 Performances

The effective area $A_{\text{eff}}^{(\nu_i + \bar{\nu}_i)/2}$ at trigger level, and for the final track and shower selections are shown in Fig. 7 for different neutrino flavours and $\cos(\theta)$ ranges. This quantity is defined as the ratio between the detected event rate N_{det} and the neutrino flux Φ . It represents the area of a hypothetical detector that has a 100% neutrino detection efficiency. The effective area is averaged over particles and anti-particles such that each flavour can be convolved with a $\Phi^{\nu_i + \bar{\nu}_i}$ flux in order to obtain the event rate. The decrease of effective area for upgoing events is due to the absorption of high-energy neutrinos in the Earth. The distribution for the shower channel shows an increase of effective area at a neutrino energy of 6.3 PeV due the resonant production of a W^- boson when an $\bar{\nu}_e$ interacts with an electron [28].

In Fig. 8a, the angular deviation ψ is depicted. This quantity represents the difference between the reconstructed direction and the true neutrino direction. Specifically, this quantity is illustrated for ν_μ CC events identified as tracks and for ν_e CC events identified as showers. The median resolution reaches 0.1° for tracks and below 2° for showers at 300 TeV.

The energy resolution is shown in Fig. 8b where E_{visible} is the sum of energies of all particles producing light in the detector. Saturation of the PMTs is responsible for the deterioration in the performance of direction and energy reconstruction in the shower reconstruction. The final event rates and neutrino purity for the full detector are shown in Table 3.

7 Point-like source search

Simulated events classified as either tracks or showers from the selection procedure described above are used to create a set of detector response functions that include the effective area, the point spread function and the energy response. Should an event be classified both as a track and as a shower, it is allocated to the track channel because of its superior directional reconstruction performance. The energy response translates the true neutrino energy distribution into the reconstructed energy distribution, while the point spread function describes how neutrino directions are smeared by the reconstruction. These functions are used as inputs to the estima-

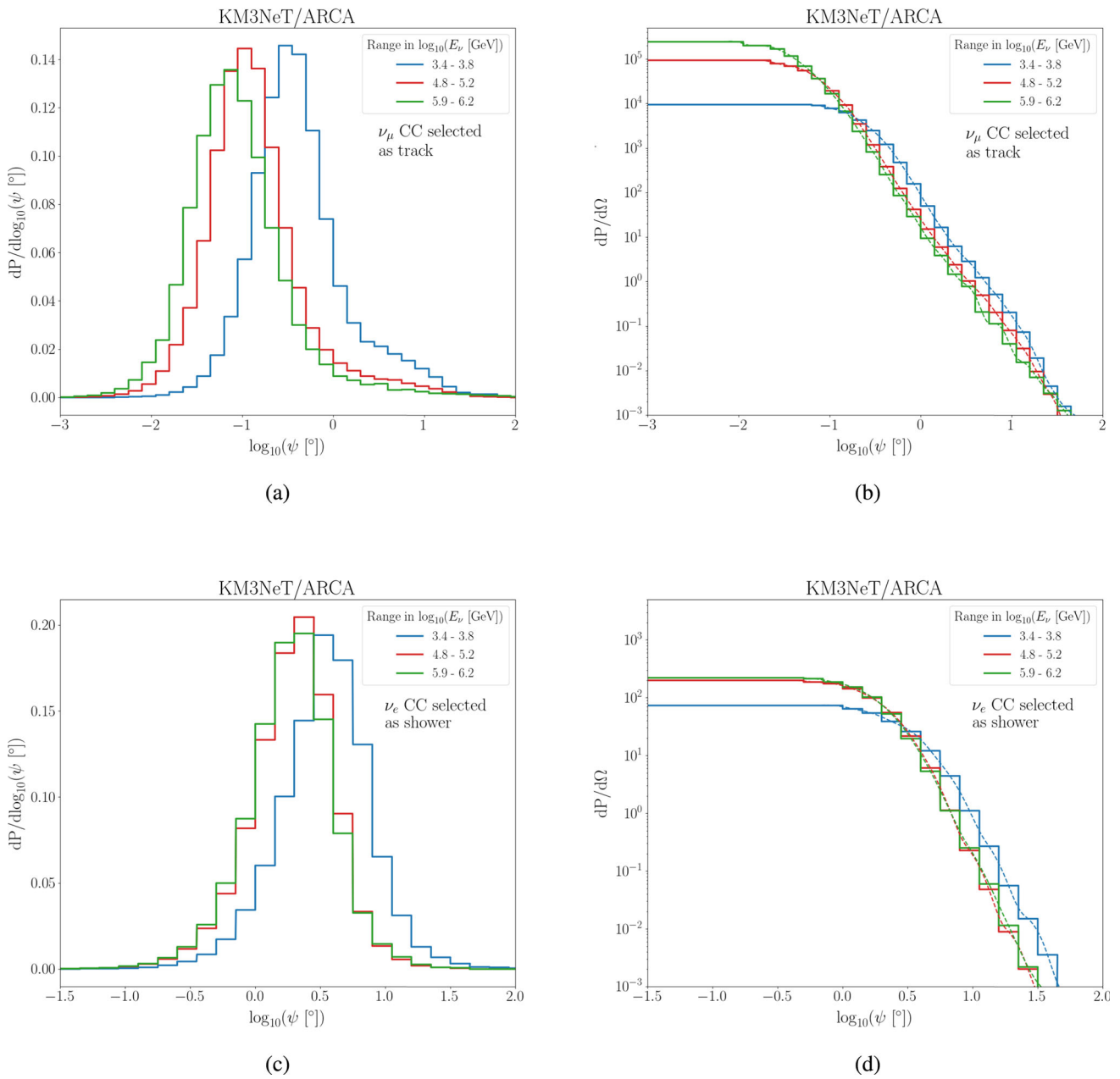


Fig. 9 Distributions of $dP/d \log_{10}(\psi)$ (a, c) and $dP/d\Omega$ (b, d) for selected energy ranges. The distributions are shown for ν_μ CC events selected as track (a, b) and for ν_e CC events selected as shower (c, d)

tion of the sensitivity and discovery potential of ARCA in the search for point-like neutrino sources.

7.1 Point spread function

The angular deviation ψ between the reconstructed and true direction of the selected neutrino events is used to construct the point spread function. The point spread function is defined as the event density per unit solid angle ($dP/d\Omega$) as a function of ψ . Distributions of $dP/d \log_{10}(\psi)$ are obtained from

the Monte Carlo simulations KM3 and converted to $dP/d\Omega$ via

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dP}{d\Omega} &= \frac{d \log_{10}(\psi)}{d\Omega} \frac{dP}{d \log_{10}(\psi)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\psi\pi \sin(\psi) \log(10)} \frac{dP}{d \log_{10}(\psi)} \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

for each neutrino flavour and observation channel. This function is constructed for different neutrino energy ranges accounting for the energy dependence of the reconstruction. Example distributions of $dP/d \log_{10}(\psi)$ and $dP/d\Omega$ for ν_μ

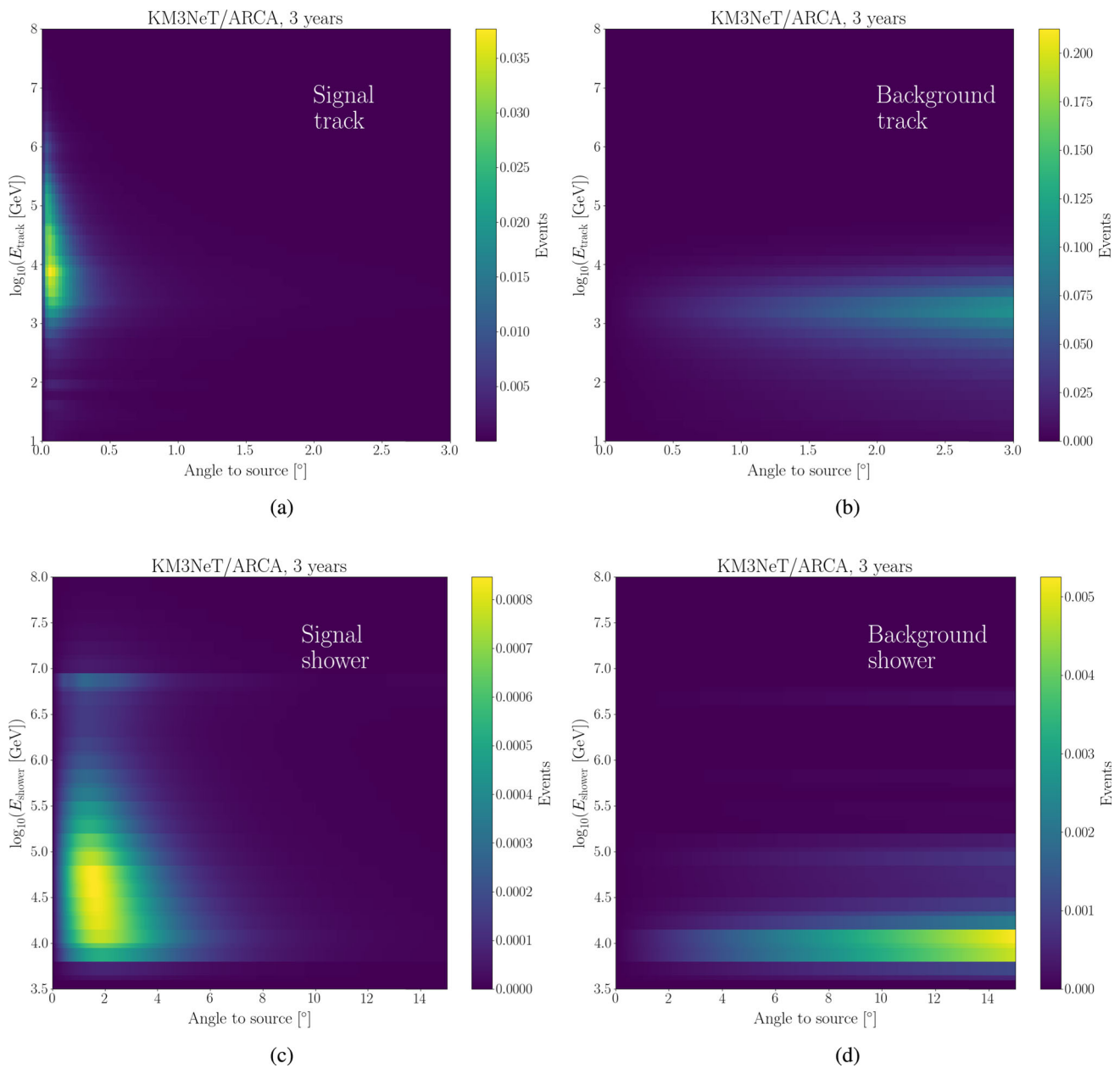


Fig. 10 Expected signal and background histograms for three years of ARCA operation looking at a source at $\sin(\delta) = 0.1$ using $\gamma = 2.0$ and $\Phi_0 = 4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. The event rate distributions are represented as a function of reconstructed energy and distance to the source

ψ . The left column shows the signal histograms and the right column the background histograms. The upper row contains the track channel and the bottom row the shower channel. The covered solid angle of the sky increases linearly with the angle to the source

CC events selected as track and ν_e CC events selected as shower are shown in Fig. 9.

7.2 Method

The sensitivity and discovery potential estimations are obtained using a *binned* method where the datasets are represented by event rate distributions as a function of reconstructed energy and angular distance to the source ψ . The

detector response functions are used to create expected distributions for signal and background for different flux models and periods of data collection. The signal flux models are characterised by a single power law with different spectral indices γ according to

$$\Phi^{\nu_i + \bar{\nu}_i} = \Phi_0 \left(\frac{E}{\text{GeV}} \right)^{-\gamma}, \tag{9}$$

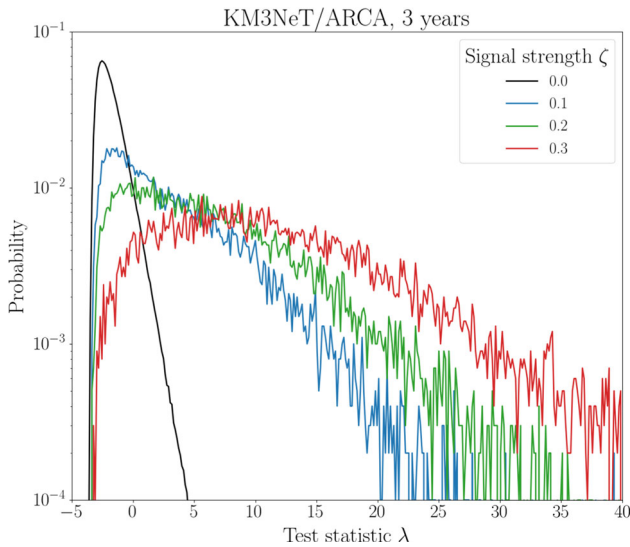


Fig. 11 Test statistic distribution for a point-like source at $\sin(\delta) = 0.1$ using $\Phi_0 = 4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ GeV}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$ and $\gamma = 2.0$ for three years of ARCA operation

where $i = e, \mu, \tau$ and spectral index $\gamma = 2.0, 2.5, 3.2$. The spectral index ranges between 2.0 which matches the energy spectrum of cosmic rays undergoing Fermi acceleration [29] to 3.2 which was the best-fit determined by the IceCube Collaboration from the observation of the nearby active galaxy NGC 1068 [5].

The flux models are convolved with the effective area, the point spread function and the energy response to obtain two-dimensional distributions for the expected signal (S_{ij}) for each channel. The background distributions (B_{ij}) are

obtained by calculating the density of background events per declination (δ) band from atmospheric neutrinos and muons. The flux normalisation Φ_0 is scaled with a varying signal strength ζ to study the sensitivity and discovery potential of ARCA.

An example of expected signal and background distributions for tracks and showers is shown in Fig. 10, for a source at $\sin(\delta) = 0.1, \gamma = 2.0, \Phi_0 = 4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ GeV}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$ and three years of ARCA operation.

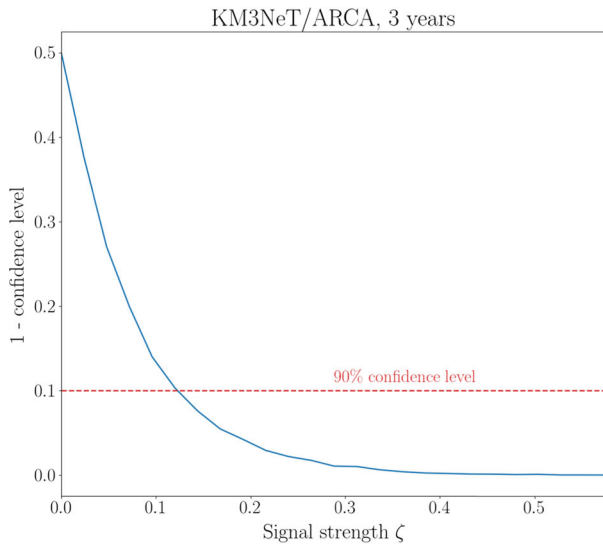
Based on the expected signal and background distributions, pseudo-experiments using Poisson statistics are generated. One pseudo-dataset contains two histograms of observed events: one for the track channel and one for the shower channel. The expectation value for the number of events of a pseudo-dataset N_{ij}^c for a given channel c and bin ij is defined as

$$N_{ij}^c = B_{ij}^c + \zeta S_{ij}^c. \tag{10}$$

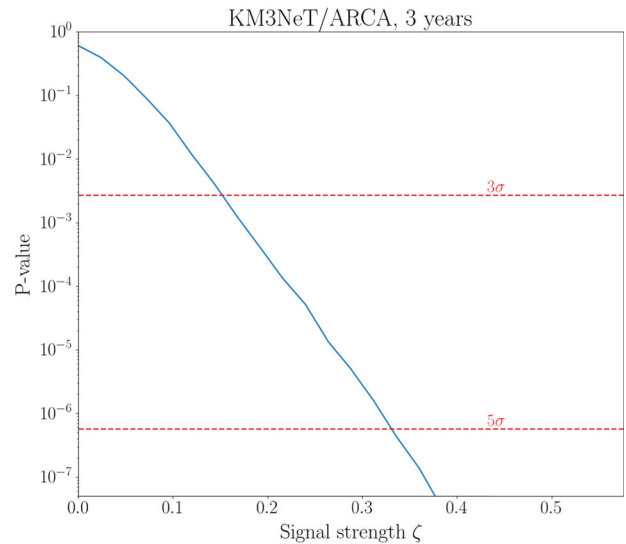
The signal strength ζ is varied from 0 for background-only (H0) datasets to higher values for combined signal and background (H1) datasets. The potential to discriminate H1 from H0 datasets is studied by choosing a test statistic λ . The test statistic is a log likelihood ratio defined as

$$\lambda = \log \mathcal{L}(\zeta = \hat{\zeta}) - \log \mathcal{L}(\zeta = 0), \tag{11}$$

where the log likelihood for a H0 hypothesis is subtracted from the log likelihood for a H1 hypothesis. The estimated signal strength $\hat{\zeta}$ of the dataset is obtained by maximising



(a)



(b)

Fig. 12 Median confidence levels (a) and p-values of signal discovery (b) as function of the signal strength for a point-like source at $\sin(\delta) = 0.1$ using $\Phi_0 = 4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ GeV}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$ and $\gamma = 2.0$ for three years of ARCA operation

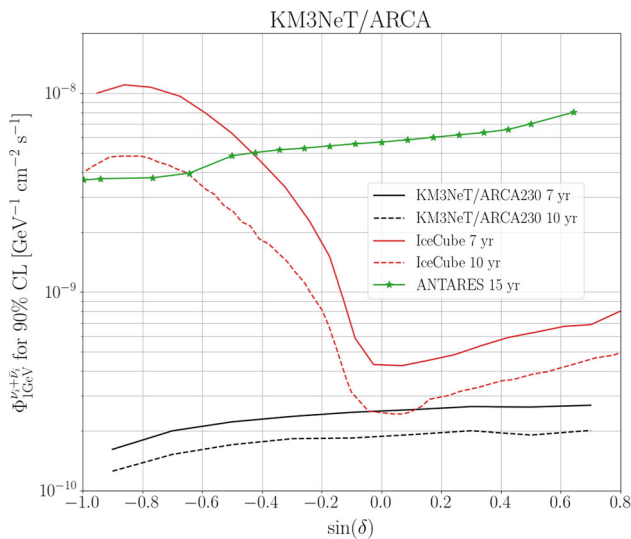


Fig. 13 ARCA point-like source sensitivity as a function of $\sin(\delta)$ for $\gamma = 2.0$ (black curves). The results are compared with 15 years of ANTARES (green curve) [30] and 7 and 10 years of IceCube (red curves) [31,32]

the likelihood

$$\log \mathcal{L} = \sum_{ij \in \text{bins}} \sum_{c \in \text{channels}} N_{ij}^c \log(B_{ij}^c + \zeta S_{ij}^c) - B_{ij}^c - \zeta S_{ij}^c, \tag{12}$$

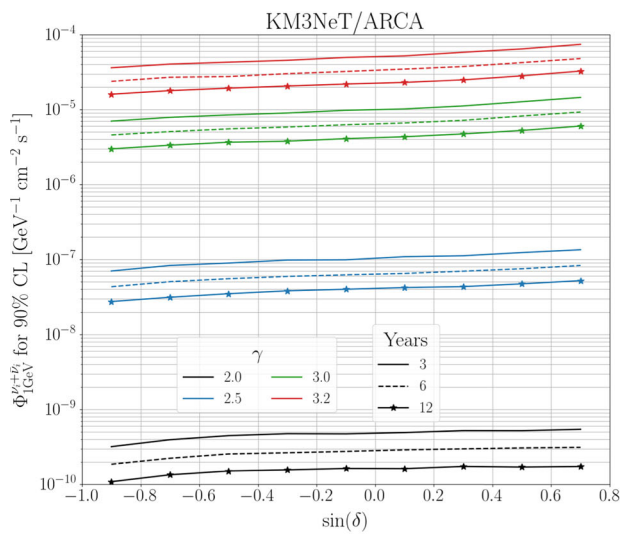
while varying ζ .

The test statistic for different signal strengths when looking at the example source introduced earlier in this section using tracks and showers is shown in Fig. 11.

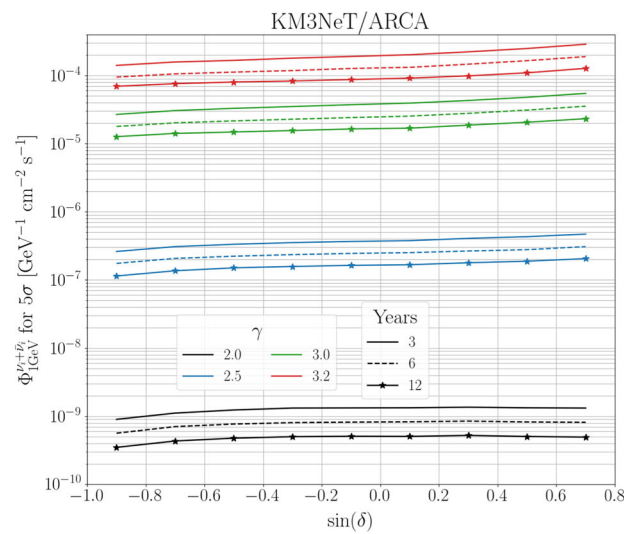
The test statistic distributions are used to calculate two statistical quantities: the confidence level and the p-value. The median confidence level of rejecting a given signal strength is found by integrating a signal test statistic distribution from the median of the background-only distribution to infinity. This quantity can be used to calculate the neutrino flux for which the resulting test statistic would be higher than the median for background-only in 90% of the cases, referred to as the sensitivity. The median two-sided p-value of discovering a given signal strength is calculated by integrating the background-only test statistic distribution from the median of a signal test statistic distribution to infinity. The p-values are used to determine the flux normalisation for which a 3σ or 5σ discovery could be claimed in 50% of the pseudo-experiments. The median confidence levels and p-values as a function of the signal strength are shown in Fig. 12 for the example source.

7.3 Results

The point-like source sensitivity for a spectral index of $\gamma = 2.0$ is given in Fig. 13 for 7 and 10 years of ARCA operation. The ARCA sensitivity is compared with the sensitivity of 15 years of ANTARES [30] and 7 and 10 years of IceCube [31,32]. The sensitivity of ARCA surpasses that of IceCube in the Southern Sky ($\sin(\delta) < 0$) due to visibility. This is the proportion of time a source is below the horizon, favouring ARCA in the Northern Hemisphere to study the Southern Sky. In the Northern Sky ($\sin(\delta) > 0$), the enhanced sensitivity of ARCA is attributed to its improved angular resolution in comparison to IceCube. The recent Galactic Plane observation by the IceCube Collaboration [6] puts ARCA in an



(a)



(b)

Fig. 14 ARCA Sensitivity (a) and 5σ discovery flux (b) for different spectral indices and periods of data collection

excellent position to confirm this observation and to distinguish point-like source contributions from diffuse emission.

The point-like source sensitivity for different spectral indices is given in Fig. 14a. The 5σ discovery flux for point-like sources is given in Fig. 14b for different spectral indices. The significant variation of flux normalisation across different spectral indices is due to the single power law of the flux model as shown in Eq. (9).

8 Systematic uncertainties

The current knowledge of systematic uncertainties was used to study the effects on the event reconstruction performances [7]. These effects were used to modify the detector response functions of the analysis in order to determine the effect on the sensitivity and discovery potential of ARCA for point-like neutrino sources. The absorption and scattering length of light in the seawater at the ARCA site has been measured with 10% accuracy [33]. Previous studies varied the water properties in the light simulation by $\pm 10\%$ to determine the influence on the direction and energy reconstruction. These effects were used to modify the detector response functions resulting in a $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$ variation of the sensitivity and discovery potential of the point-like analysis.

9 Conclusion

The ARCA detector is under construction and the first scientific results are being produced [8–10]. The angular resolution of the detector for track-like and shower-like events offers the possibility of discovering new point-like neutrino sources. The sensitivity and discovery potential for point-like sources have improved by 5–15% compared to previous results, thanks to improvements in event reconstruction performances, neutrino event selection, and the inclusion of shower events. ARCA has the capability to utilise both channels for investigating the Southern Sky, where many neutrino sources are expected along the Galactic Plane. This is particularly relevant in light of the recent discovery by the IceCube Collaboration of a diffuse neutrino emission along the Galactic Plane. ARCA will contribute to disentangling possible point-source contributions from the diffuse Galactic component.

Acknowledgements The authors acknowledge the financial support of the funding agencies: Czech Science Foundation (GAČR 24-12702S); Agence Nationale de la Recherche (contract ANR-15-CE31-0020), Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Commission Européenne (FEDER fund and Marie Curie Program), LabEx UnivEarthS (ANR-10-LABX-0023 and ANR-18-IDEX-0001), Paris Île-de-France Region, France; Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia (SRNSFG, FR-22-13708), Georgia; The General Sec-

retariat of Research and Innovation (GSRI), Greece; Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN) and Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca (MUR), through PRIN 2022 program (Grant PANTHEON 2022E2J4RK, Next Generation EU) and PON R&I program (Avviso n. 424 del 28 febbraio 2018, Progetto PACK-PIR01 00021), Italy; A. De Benedittis, R. Del Burgo, W. Idrissi Ibsalih, A. Nayerhoda, G. Papalashvili, I. C. Rea, S. Santanastaso, A. Simonelli have been supported by the Italian Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca (MUR), Progetto CIR01 00021 (Avviso n. 2595 del 24 dicembre 2019); Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation, Morocco, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Kuwait; Nederlandse organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO), the Netherlands; The National Science Centre, Poland (2021/41/N/ST2/01177); The grant “AstroCeNT: Particle Astrophysics Science and Technology Centre”, carried out within the International Research Agendas programme of the Foundation for Polish Science financed by the European Union under the European Regional Development Fund; National Authority for Scientific Research (ANCS), Romania; Slovak Research and Development Agency under Contract No. APVV-22-0413; Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic; MCIN for PID2021-124591NB-C41, -C42, -C43, funded by MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033 and by “ERDF A way of making Europe”, for ASFAE/2022/014, ASFAE/2022/023, with funding from the EU NextGenerationEU (PRTR-C17.I01), Generalitat Valenciana, and for CSIC-INFRA23013, Generalitat Valenciana for PROMETEO /2020/019, for Grant AST22_6.2 with funding from Consejería de Universidad, Investigación e Innovación and Gobierno de España and European Union - NextGenerationEU, for CIDE-GENT/2018/034, /2019/043, /2020/049, /2021/23 and for GRISOLIAP/2021/192 and EU for MSC/101025085, Spain; The European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme (ChETEC-INFRA - Project no. 101008324).

Data Availability Statement My manuscript has associated data in a data repository. [Authors' comment: The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available in the zenodo repository, <https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.10949703>.]

Code Availability Statement My manuscript has associated code/software in a data repository. [Authors' comment: The code/software generated during and/or analysed during the current study is available in the zenodo repository, <https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.10949703>.]

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.
Funded by SCOAP³.

References

1. M.G. Aartsen et al. (The IceCube Collaboration), Evidence for high-energy extraterrestrial neutrinos at the IceCube detector. *Science* **342**(6161), 1242856 (2013). <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1242856>

2. M.G. Aartsen et al. (The IceCube Collaboration), Improved characterization of the astrophysical muon-neutrino flux with 9.5 years of IceCube data. *Astrophys. J.* **928**(1), 50 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/ac4d29>
3. M.G. Aartsen et al. (The IceCube Collaboration), IceCube high-energy starting event sample: description and flux characterization with 7.5 years of data. *Phys. Rev. D* **104**(2), 022002 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.104.022002>
4. M.G. Aartsen et al. (The IceCube Collaboration), Neutrino emission from the direction of the blazar TXS 0506+056 prior to the IceCube-170922A alert. *Science* **361**(6398), 147–151 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aat2890>
5. M.G. Aartsen et al. (The IceCube Collaboration), Evidence for neutrino emission from the nearby active galaxy NGC 1068. *Science* **378**(6619), 538–543 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abg3395>
6. M.G. Aartsen et al. (The IceCube Collaboration), Observation of high-energy neutrinos from the Galactic plane. *Science* **380**(6652), 1338–1343 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.adc9818>
7. S. Adrián-Martínez et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), Letter of intent for KM3NeT 2.0. *J. Phys. G Nuclear Part. Phys.* **43**(8), 084001 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1088/0954-3899/43/8/084001>
8. R. Muller, T. van Eeden (The KM3NeT Collaboration), Search for cosmic neutrino point sources and extended sources with 6–21 lines of KM3NeT/ARCA. 38th ICRC, July 2023, Nagoya, Japan. PoS(ICRC2023)1018. <https://doi.org/10.22323/1.444.1018>
9. V. Tsourapis et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), Search for a diffuse astrophysical neutrino flux with KM3NeT/ARCA using data of 2021–2022. 38th ICRC, July 2023, Nagoya, Japan. PoS(ICRC2023)1195. <https://doi.org/10.22323/1.444.1195>
10. F. Fillipini et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), Search for a diffuse astrophysical neutrino flux from the Galactic Ridge using KM3NeT/ARCA data. 38th ICRC, July 2023, Nagoya, Japan. PoS(ICRC2023)1190. <https://doi.org/10.22323/1.444.1190>
11. S. Aiello et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), Sensitivity of the KM3NeT/ARCA neutrino telescope to point-like neutrino sources. *Astropart. Phys.* **111**, 100–110 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.astropartphys.2019.04.002>
12. S. Aiello et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), The KM3NeT multi-PMT optical module. *J Instrum.* **17**(07), P07038 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/17/07/P07038>
13. M. Ageron et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), Dependence of atmospheric muon flux on seawater depth measured with the first KM3NeT detection units. *Eur. Phys. J. C* **80**(2), 1–11 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-020-7629-z>
14. L. Bailly-Salins et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), Time, position and orientation calibration using atmospheric muons in KM3NeT. 38th ICRC, July 2023, Nagoya, Japan. PoS(ICRC2023)218. <https://doi.org/10.22323/1.444.0218>
15. A.S. Sánchez Losa et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), KM3NeT time calibration with nanobeacons. 38th ICRC, July 2023, Nagoya, Japan. PoS(ICRC2023)1062. <https://doi.org/10.22323/1.444.1062>
16. C. Gatusi Oliver et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), Dynamical position and orientation calibration of the KM3NeT telescope. 38th ICRC, July 2023, Nagoya, Japan. PoS(ICRC2023)1033. <https://doi.org/10.22323/1.444.1033>
17. S. Aiello et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), First observation of the cosmic ray shadow of the Moon and the Sun with KM3NeT/ORCA. *Eur. Phys. J. C* **83**(4), 344 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-023-11401-5>
18. A. Albert et al. (The ANTARES Collaboration), Monte Carlo simulations for the ANTARES underwater neutrino telescope. *J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys.* **2021**(01), 064 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1475-7516/2021/01/064>
19. S. Aiello et al., gSeaGen: the KM3NeT GENIE-based code for neutrino telescopes. *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **256**, 107477 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2020.107477>
20. M. Honda et al., Calculation of atmospheric neutrino flux using the interaction model calibrated with atmospheric muon data. *Phys. Rev. D* **75**(4), 043006 (2007). <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.75.043006>
21. R. Enberg et al., Prompt neutrino fluxes from atmospheric charm. *Phys. Rev. D* **78**(4), 043005 (2008). <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.78.043005>
22. T. Gaisser, Spectrum of cosmic-ray nucleons, kaon production, and the atmospheric muon charge ratio. *Astropart. Phys.* **35**(12), 801–806 (2012). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.astropartphys.2012.02.010>
23. G. Carminati et al., Atmospheric MUons from PArametric formulas: a fast GEnerator for neutrino telescopes (MUPAGE). *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **179**(12), 915–923 (2008). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2008.07.014>
24. M. de Jong, E. van Campenhout, The probability density function of the arrival time Cherenkov light. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2305.19626> (2023). arXiv preprint [arXiv:2305.19626](https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.19626)
25. K. Melis et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), KM3NeT/ARCA event reconstruction algorithms. 35th ICRC, July 2017, Busan, Korea. PoS(ICRC2017)950. <https://doi.org/10.22323/1.301.0950>
26. K.W. Melis, Studying the universe from -3000m n.a.p. (2021). <https://hdl.handle.net/11245.1/418ff3d6-d028-4891-a5eb-7cd144316e56>
27. H. Voss et al., TMVA, the toolkit for multivariate data analysis with ROOT. XI ACAT, April 2007, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. PoS(ACAT)040. <https://doi.org/10.22323/1.050.0040>
28. S.L. Glashow, Resonant scattering of antineutrinos. *Phys. Rev.* **118**(1), 316 (1960). <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRev.118.316>
29. E. Fermi, On the origin of the cosmic radiation. *Phys. Rev.* **75**(8), 1169 (1949). <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRev.75.1169>
30. S. Alves et al. (The ANTARES Collaboration), Searches for point-like sources of cosmic neutrinos with 15 years of Antares data. 38th ICRC, July 2023, Nagoya, Japan. PoS(ICRC2023)1128. <https://doi.org/10.22323/1.444.1128>
31. M.G. Aartsen et al. (The IceCube Collaboration), All-sky search for time-integrated neutrino emission from astrophysical sources with 7 yr of IceCube data. *Astrophys. J.* **835**(2), 151 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/835/2/151>
32. M.G. Aartsen et al. (The IceCube Collaboration), Time-integrated neutrino source searches with 10 years of IceCube data. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **124**(5), 051103 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.124.051103>
33. G. Riccobene et al. (The KM3NeT Collaboration), Deep seawater inherent optical properties in the Southern Ionian Sea. *Astropart. Phys.* **27**(1), 1–9 (2007). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.astropartphys.2006.08.006>