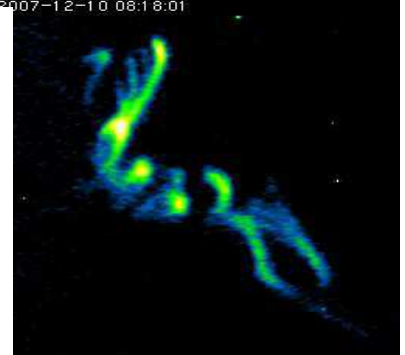
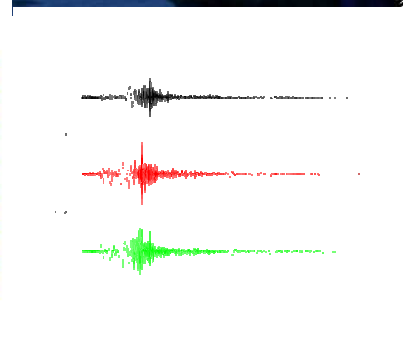
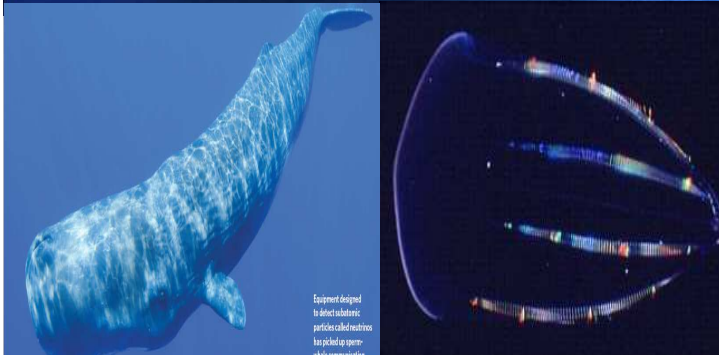




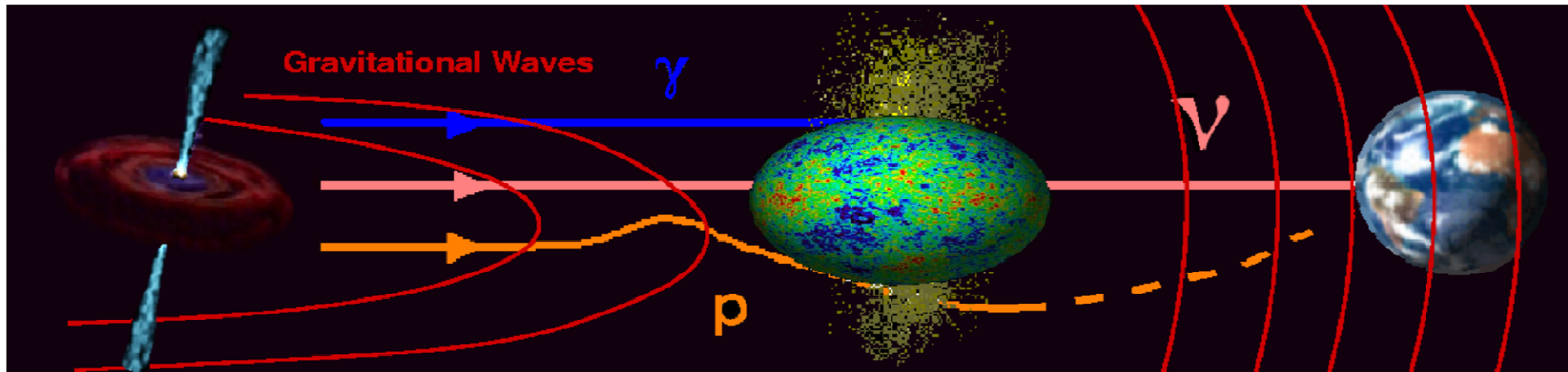
ANTARES/KM3NeT: neutrinos out of the blue

5th Air Shower Detection at High Altitude Workshop ,
27 May 2014

Paschal Coyle
Centre de Physique
des Particules de Marseille



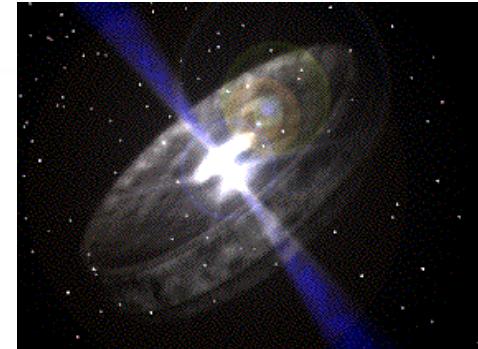
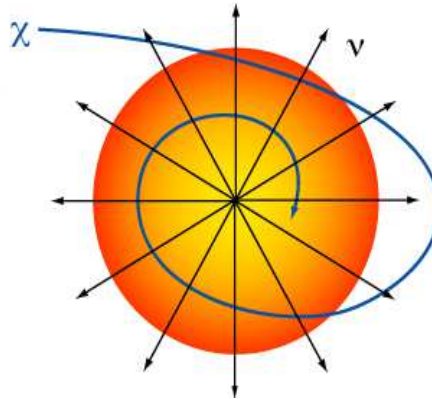
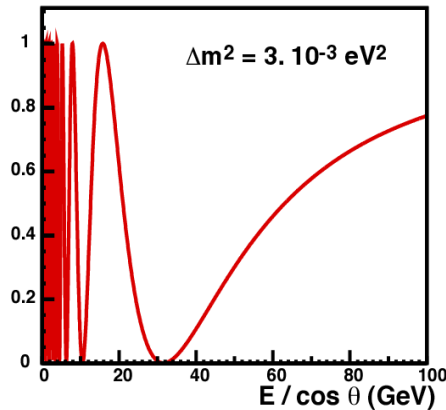
Multi-Messenger Astronomy



Neutrino

- ✓ **Unambiguous** signature of hadronic acceleration
→ sites of CR production
- ✓ Time/space correlate with electromagnetic/GW signals
- ✓ Undeviated by magnetic fields → astronomy at all energies
- ✓ Not absorbed by CMB/EBL → access to cosmological distances
- ✓ Not absorbed by matter → access to dense regions
- ✓ Unexplored → surprises can be expected

Neutrino telescopes: science scope



Low Energy	Medium Energy	High Energy
$10 \text{ GeV} < E_\nu < 100 \text{ GeV}$	$10 \text{ GeV} < E_\nu < 1 \text{ TeV}$	$E_\nu > 1 \text{ TeV}$

ν oscillations

Dark matter search

ν from extra-terrestrial sources

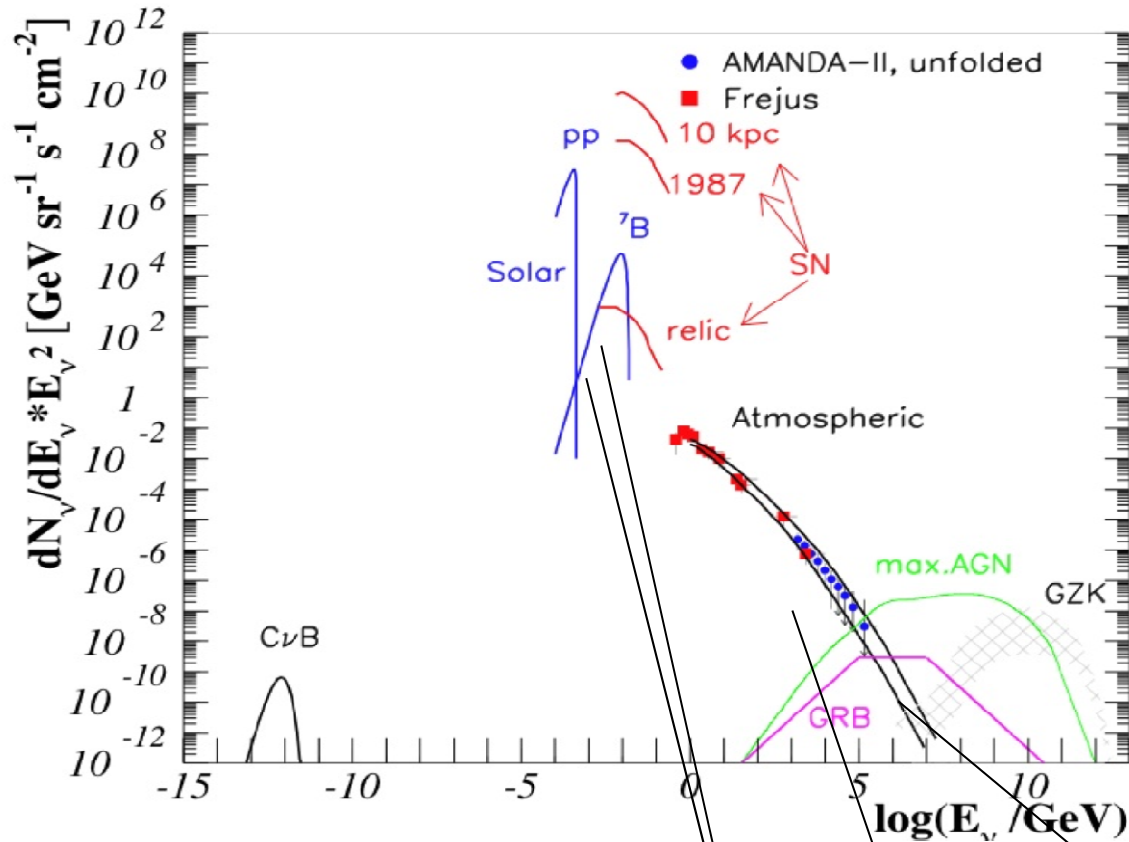
Exotic particle physics
Monopoles, nuclearites,...

Origin and production mechanism of HE CR

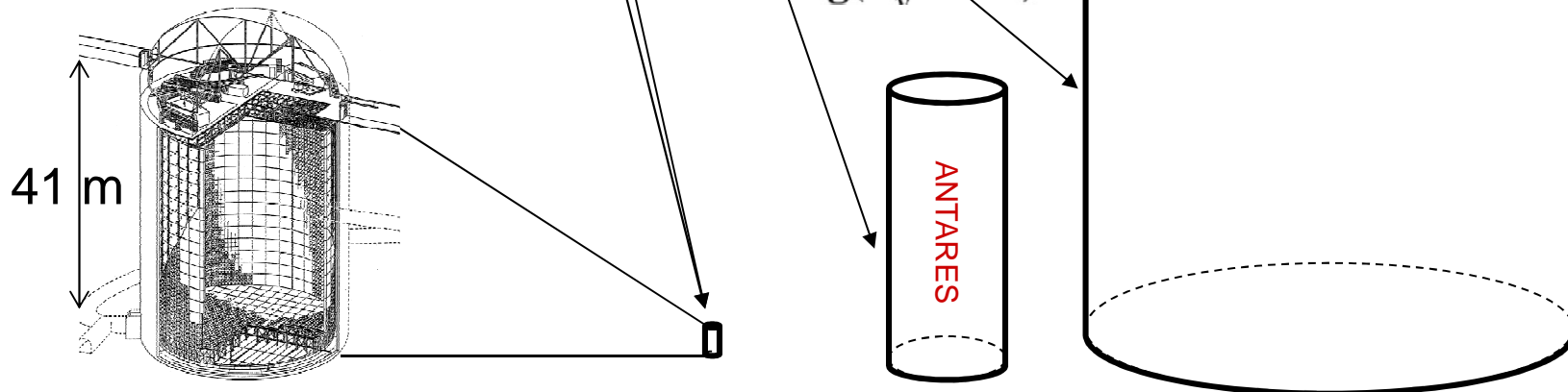
↓
Primary goal

Marine sciences: oceanography, biology, geology...

From MeV ν to PeV ν



High energy neutrino:
 Small fluxes
 Need large detectors



Water Versus Ice

- Complementarity to IceCube South Pole

Excellent view of Galaxy

- Long (homogeneous) scattering length

Good pointing accuracy

- Deep sites: 2500→5000m

Shielding from downgoing muons

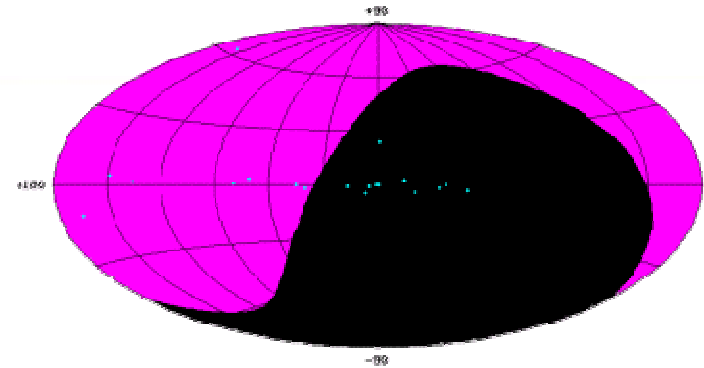
- Logistically attractive

Close to shore (deployment / repair)

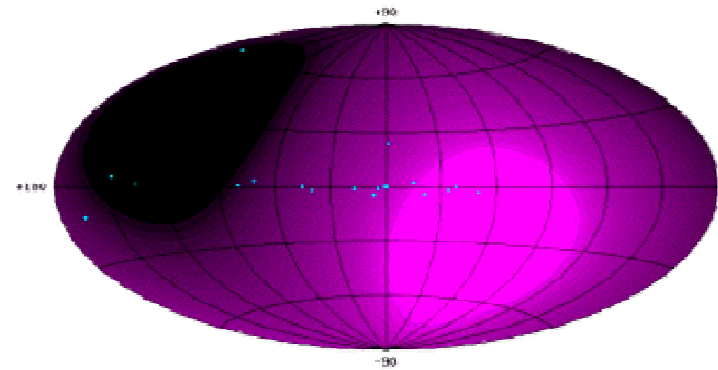
- K40 optical background

Useful for calibration, but requires causality filters

South Pole visible sky



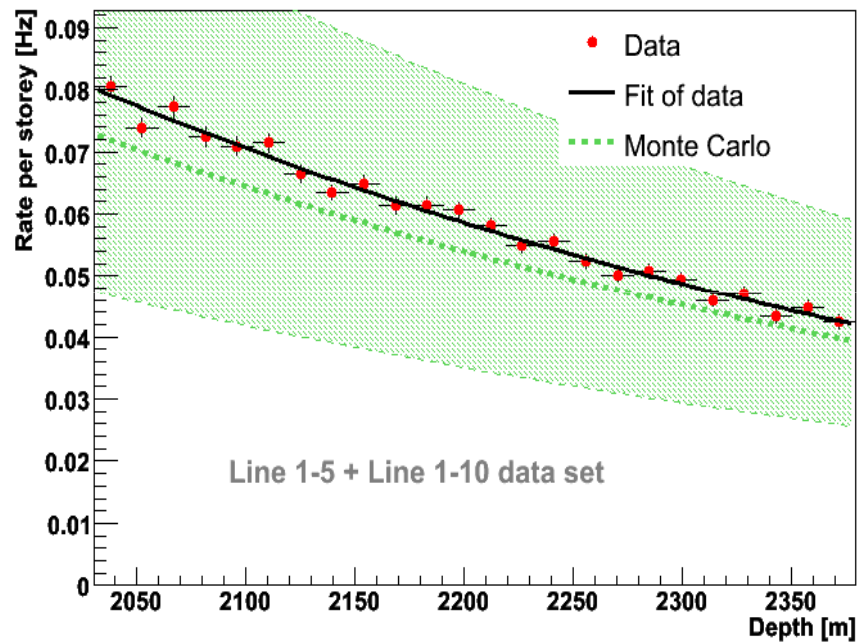
Mediterranean visible sky



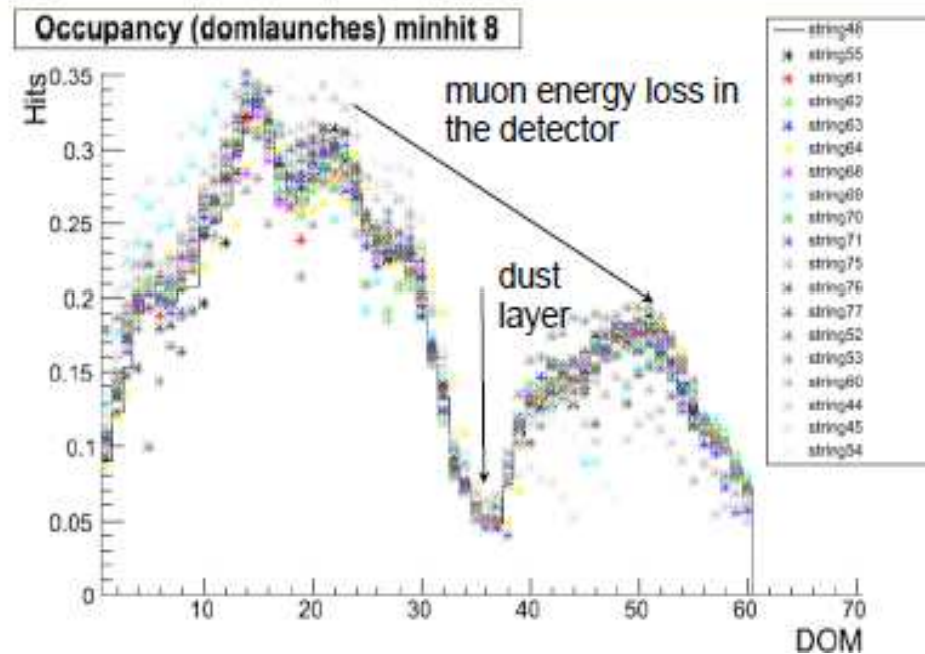
Most of the HESS TeV Sources visible by Northern NT

The Sea: a Uniform Medium

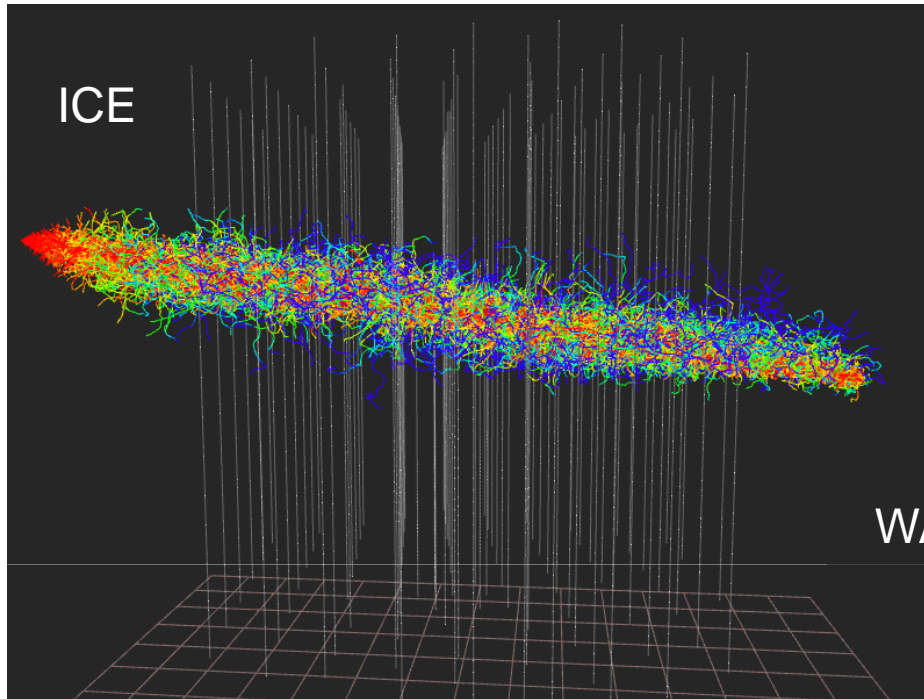
ANTARES



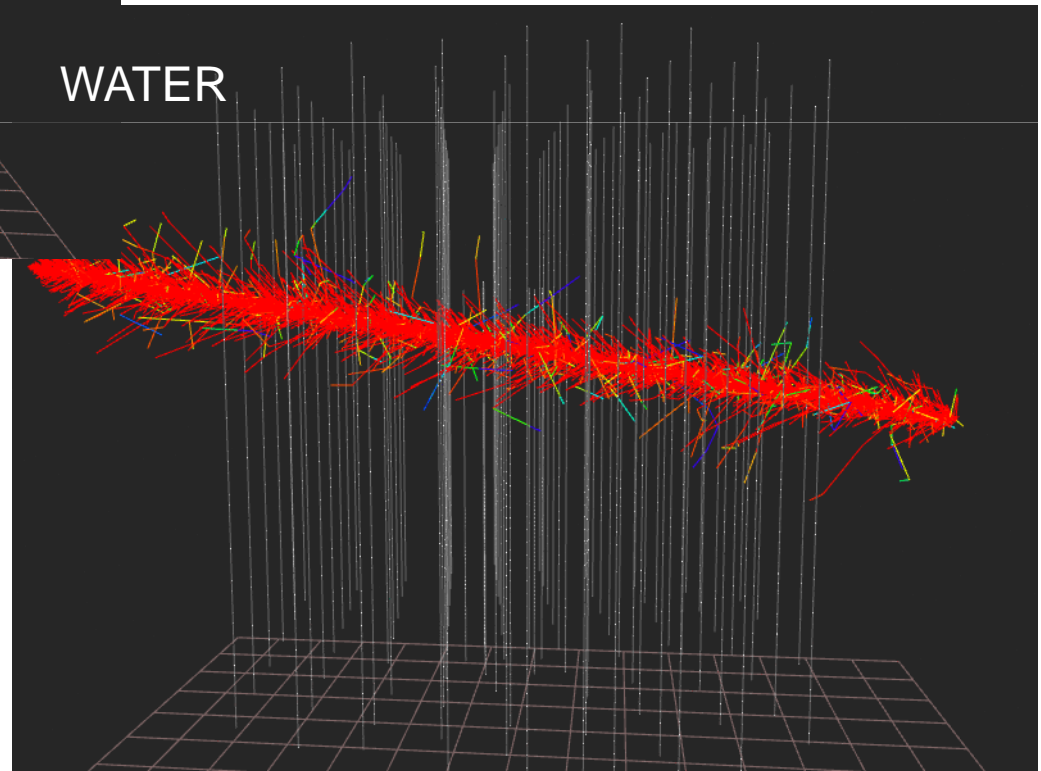
ICECUBE



10 TeV muon neutrino



IceCube resolution $\sim 0.6^\circ$



ANTARES/KM3NeT resolution $\sim 0.3^\circ / 0.1^\circ$

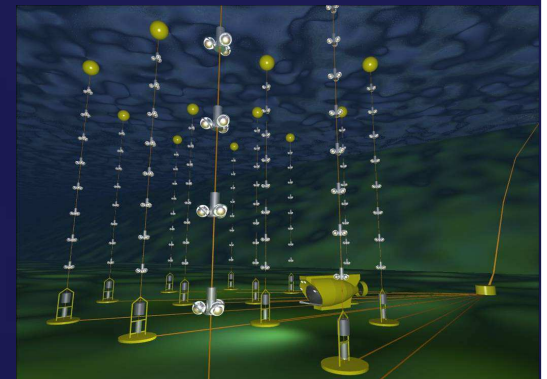
Toulon



M.Pacha

Antares

Electro-optical
Cable of
40 km



42 50'N, 6 10'E

Google™

© 2008 Cnes/Spot Image
Image © 2008 DigitalGlobe
Image NASA



The ANTARES neutrino telescope



Detector completed in May 2008

- 25 storeys / line
- 3 PMTs / storey
- 885 PMTs

350 m

100 m

~70 m

14.5 m

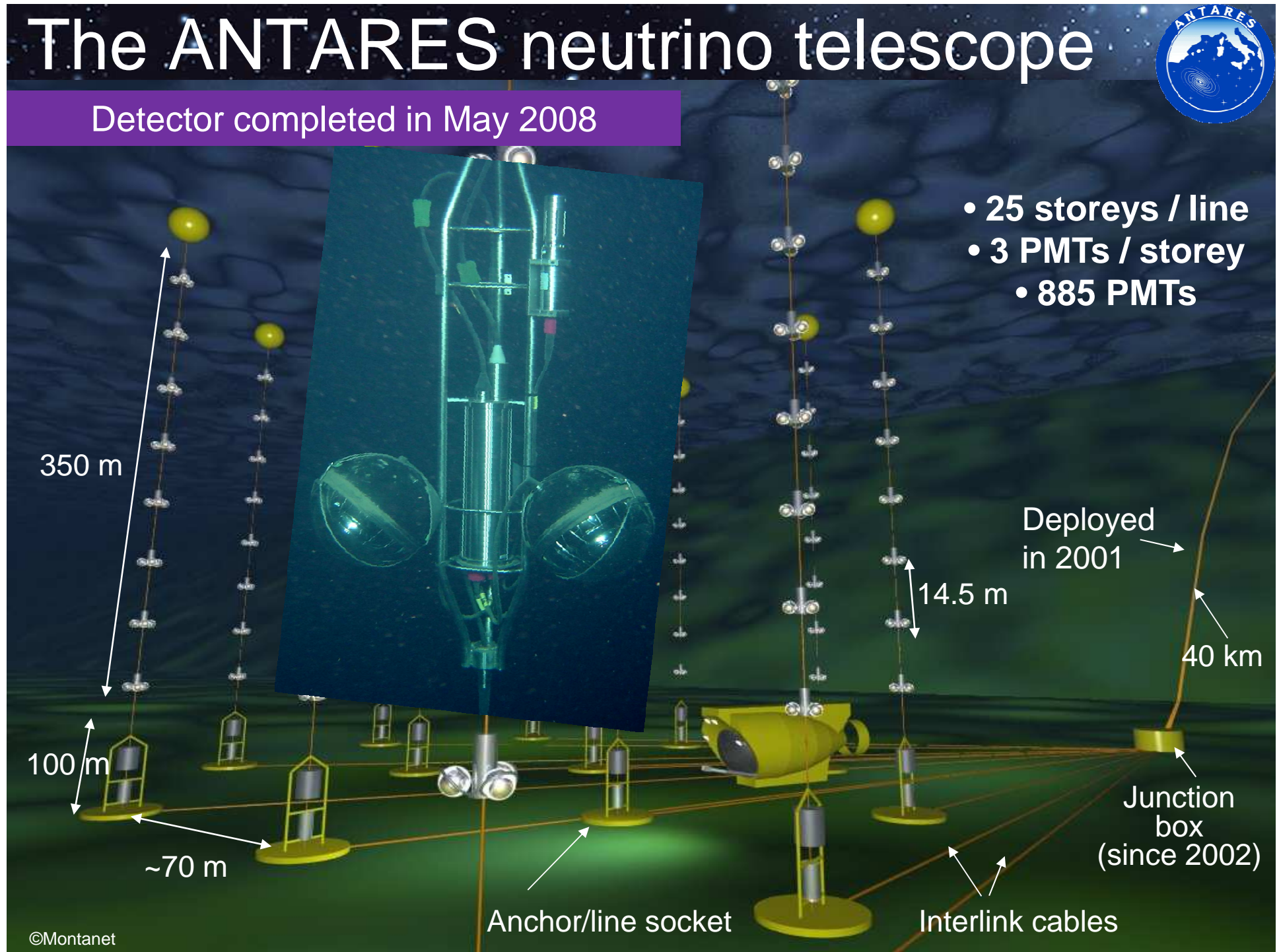
Deployed
in 2001

40 km

Junction
box
(since 2002)

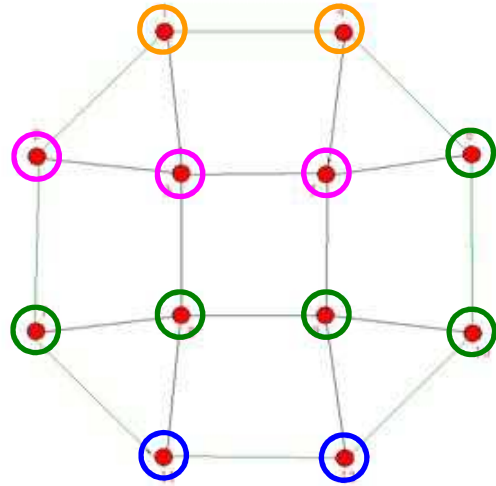
Anchor/line socket

Interlink cables





2006 – 2008: Construction Phase of the Detector



Junction box **2001**

Main cable **2002**

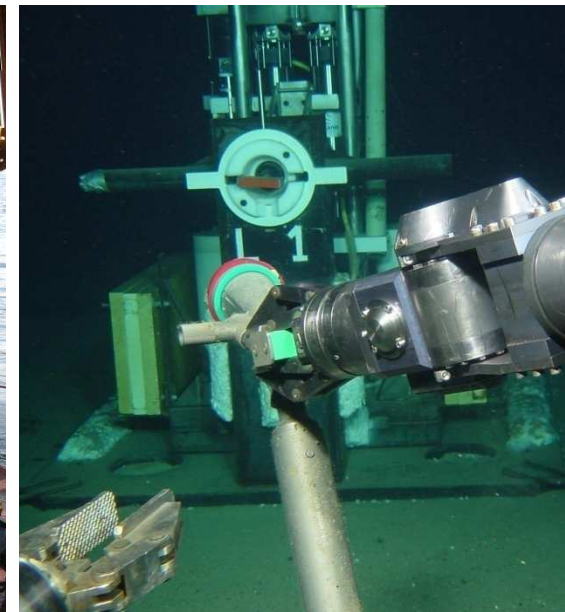
Line 1, 2 **2006**

Line 3, 4, 5 **01/2007**

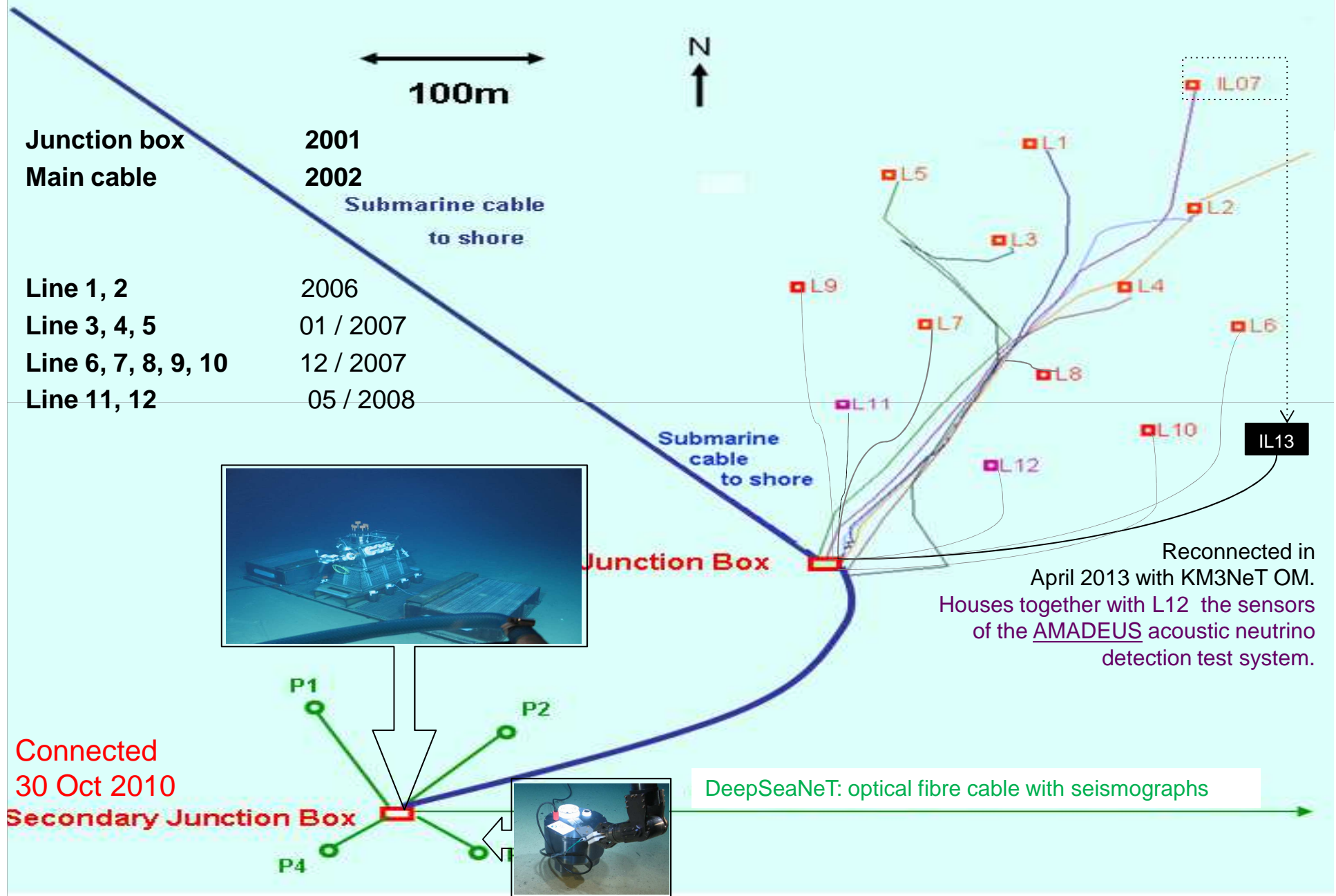
Line 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 **12/2007**

Line 11, 12 **05/2008**

MOU until **2016**



The ANTARES Infrastructure





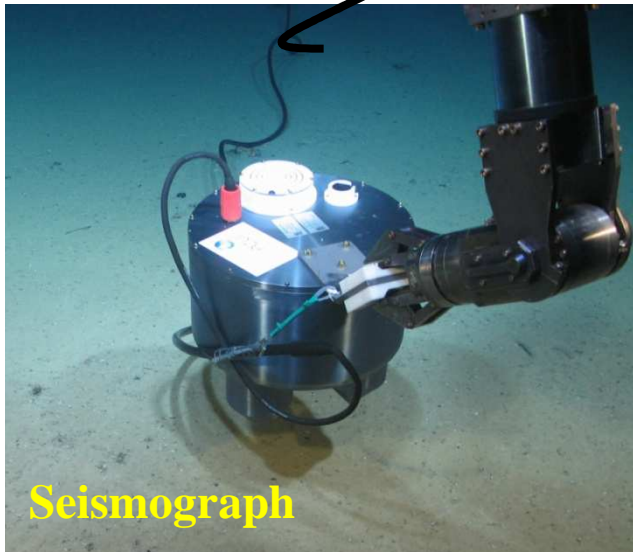
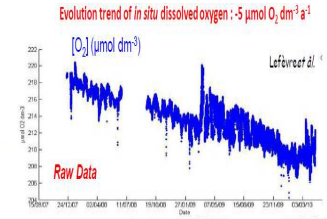
Earth and Sea Sciences

Deep Ocean Cabled Observatories Workshop-

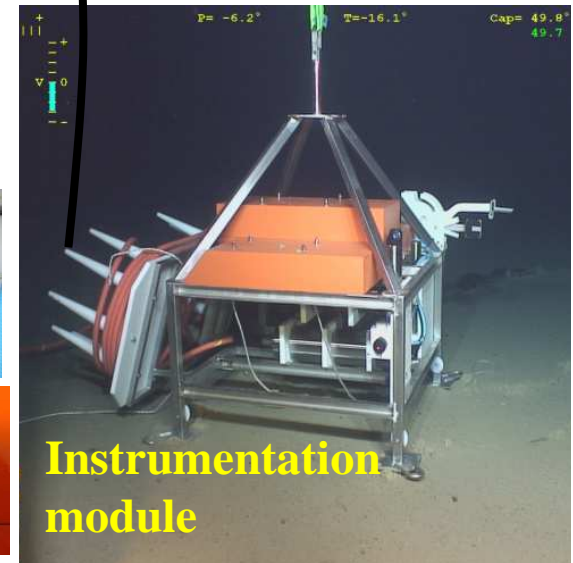
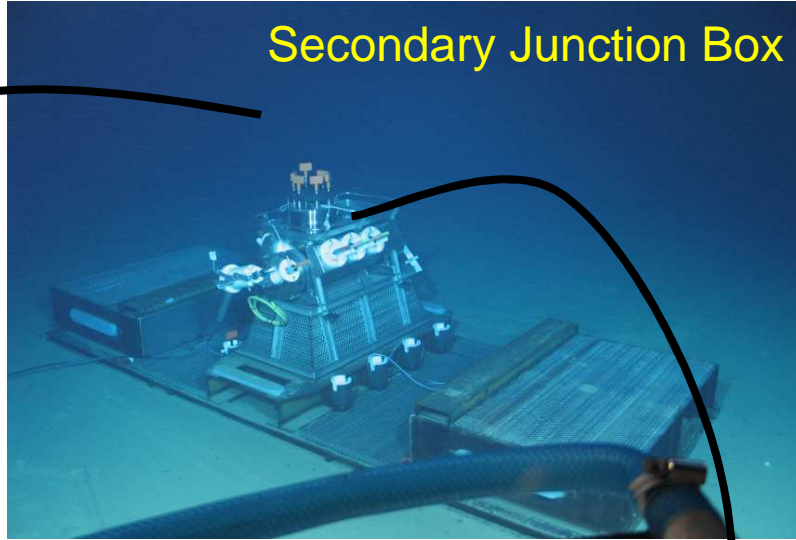
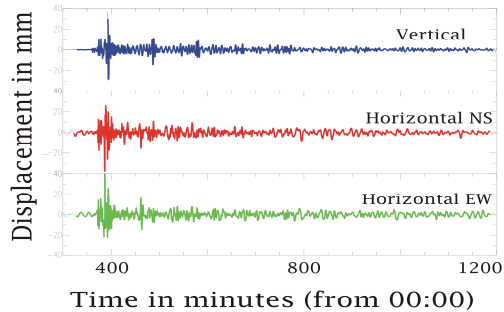
<https://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?ovw=True&confId=165389>

Connected
30 Oct 2010

Secondary Junction Box



Japan earthquake 2011 March 11 at Antares site



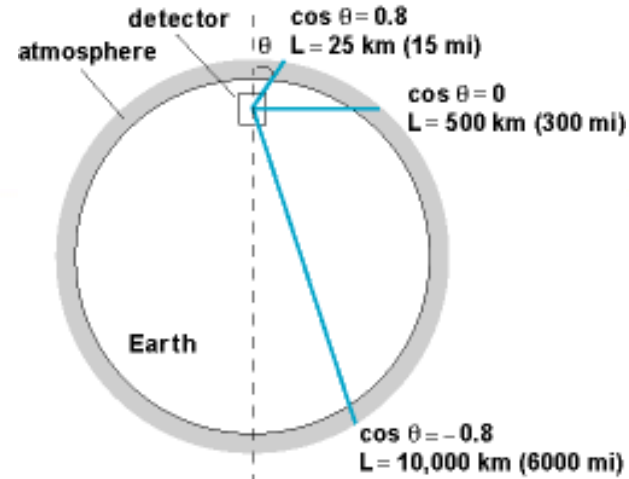


Neutrino Oscillations

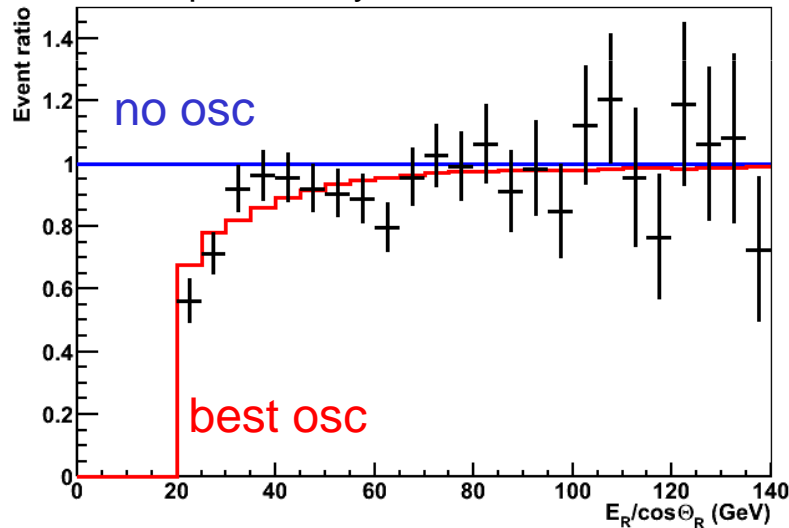
2008-2010 data (863 days):

No oscillation: $\chi^2/\text{NDF} = 40/24$ (2.1%)

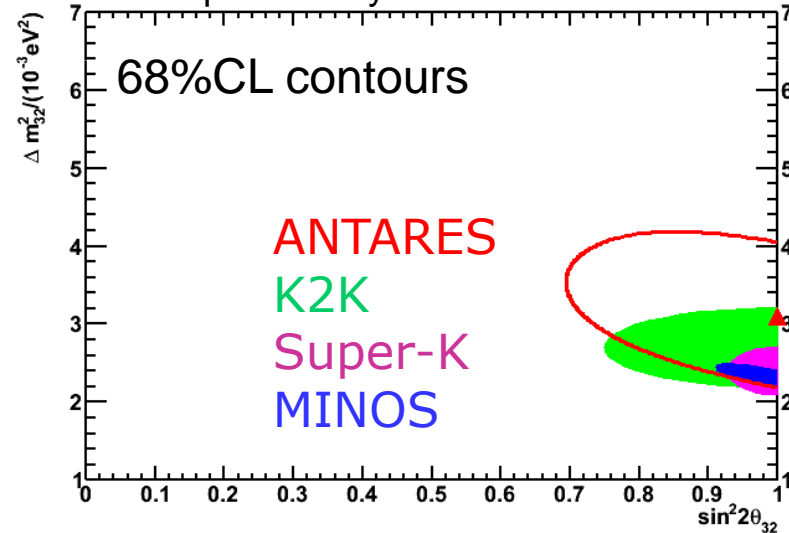
Best fit: $\chi^2/\text{NDF} = 17.1/21$
 $\Delta m^2 = 3.1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$
 $\sin^2 2\theta = 1.00$



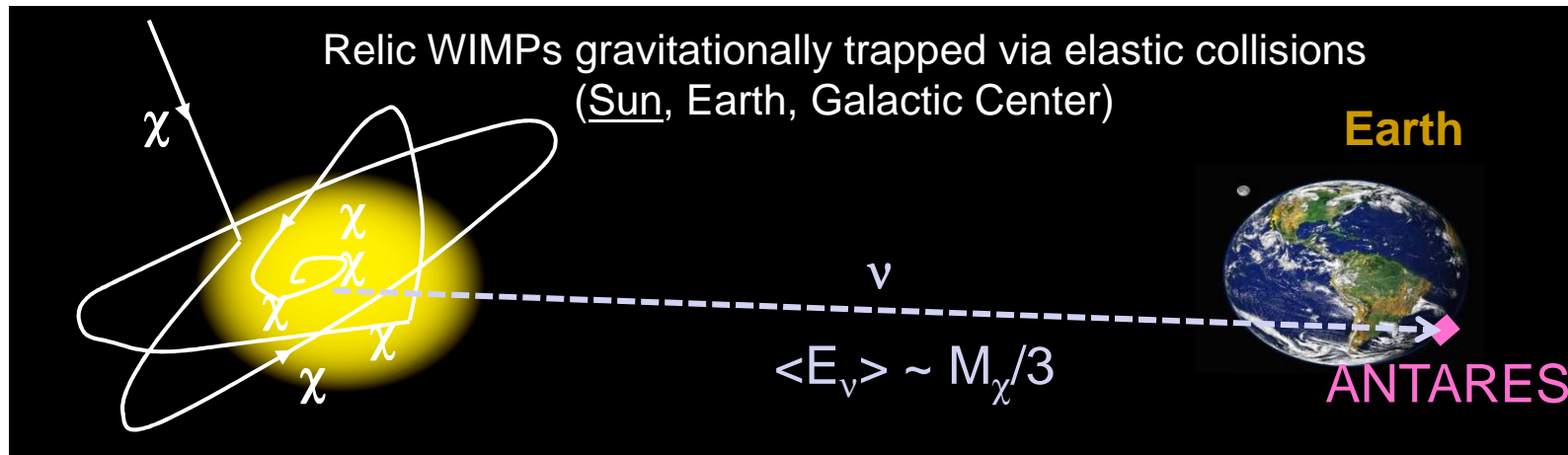
ANTARES preliminary



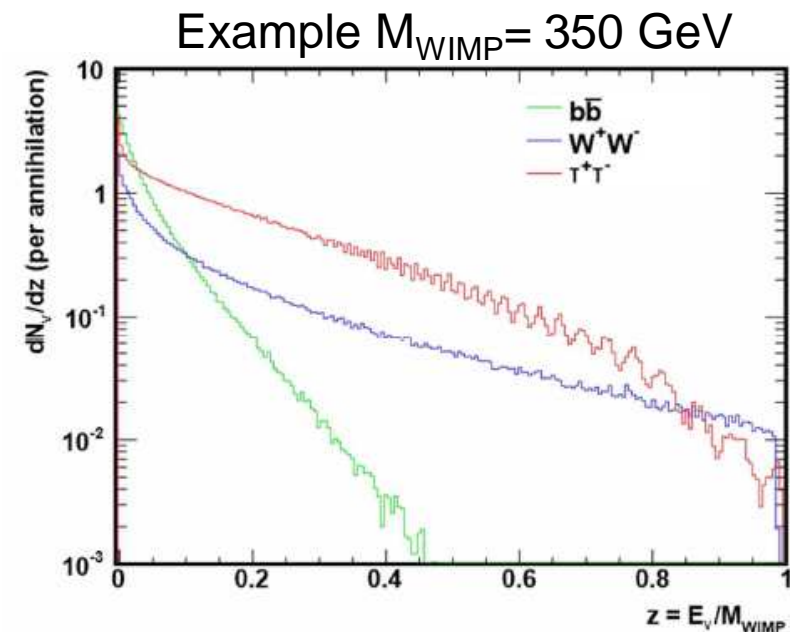
ANTARES preliminary



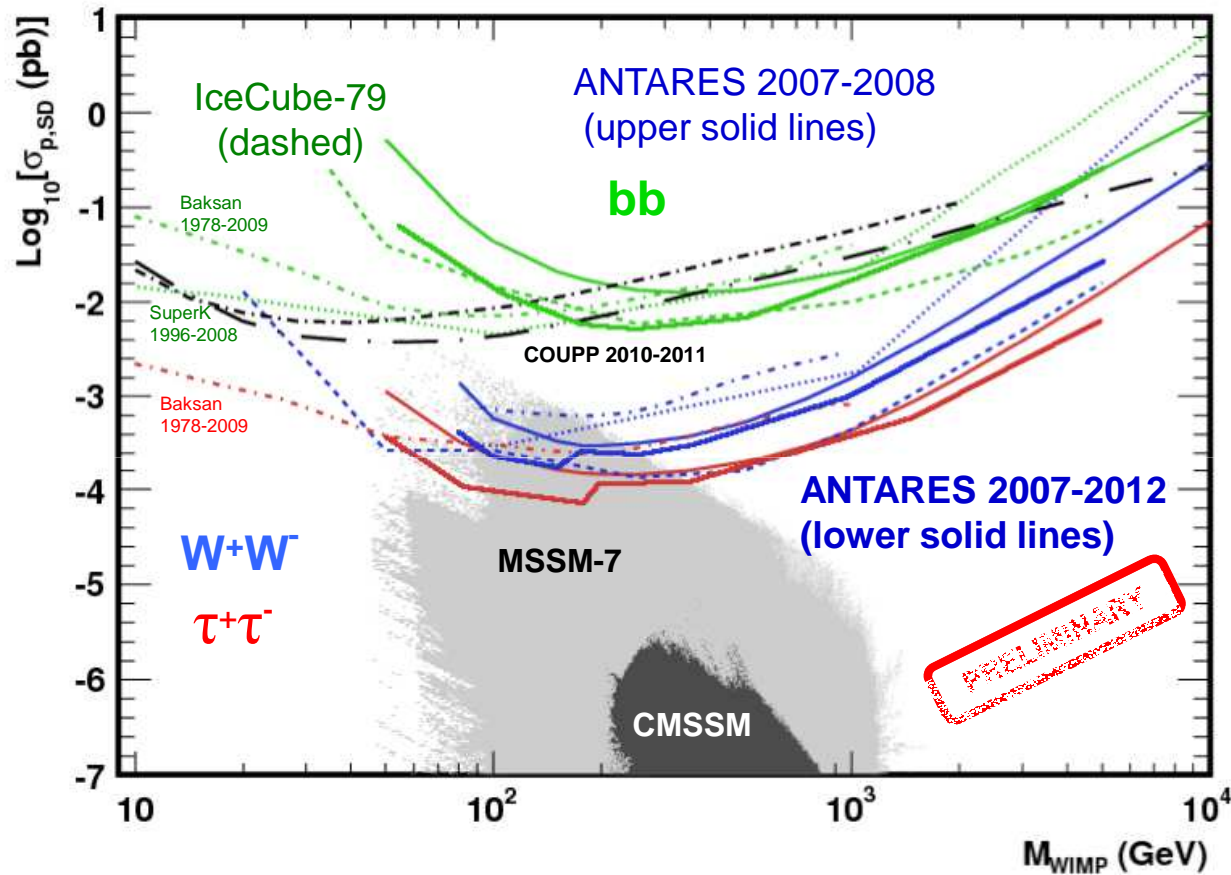
Assuming maximal mixing: $\Delta m^2 = (3.1 \pm 0.9) \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$



- HE neutrinos from the Sun → Clean DM signature
 - Models where Lightest SUSY Particle (LSP) is stable (R-parity conservation) are considered
 - Self-annihilation in c,b,t quarks, τ leptons or W, Z,H bosons induce HE neutrino flux
 - b quarks (soft spectrum)
 - τ leptons
 - W bosons (hard spectrum)
- } benchmarks
- Model-independent simulation using WIMPSIM
 - Interactions in the Sun, flavor oscillations, and regeneration of ν_τ in the Sun taken into account



Sun – Limits on spin-dependent cross-sections



Conversion to limits on WIMP-proton SD-x sections assumes equilibrium between capture and annihilation rates inside the Sun

Much better sensitivity of ν -telescopes on SD cross-section w.r.t. direct detection (due to capture on H in the Sun).

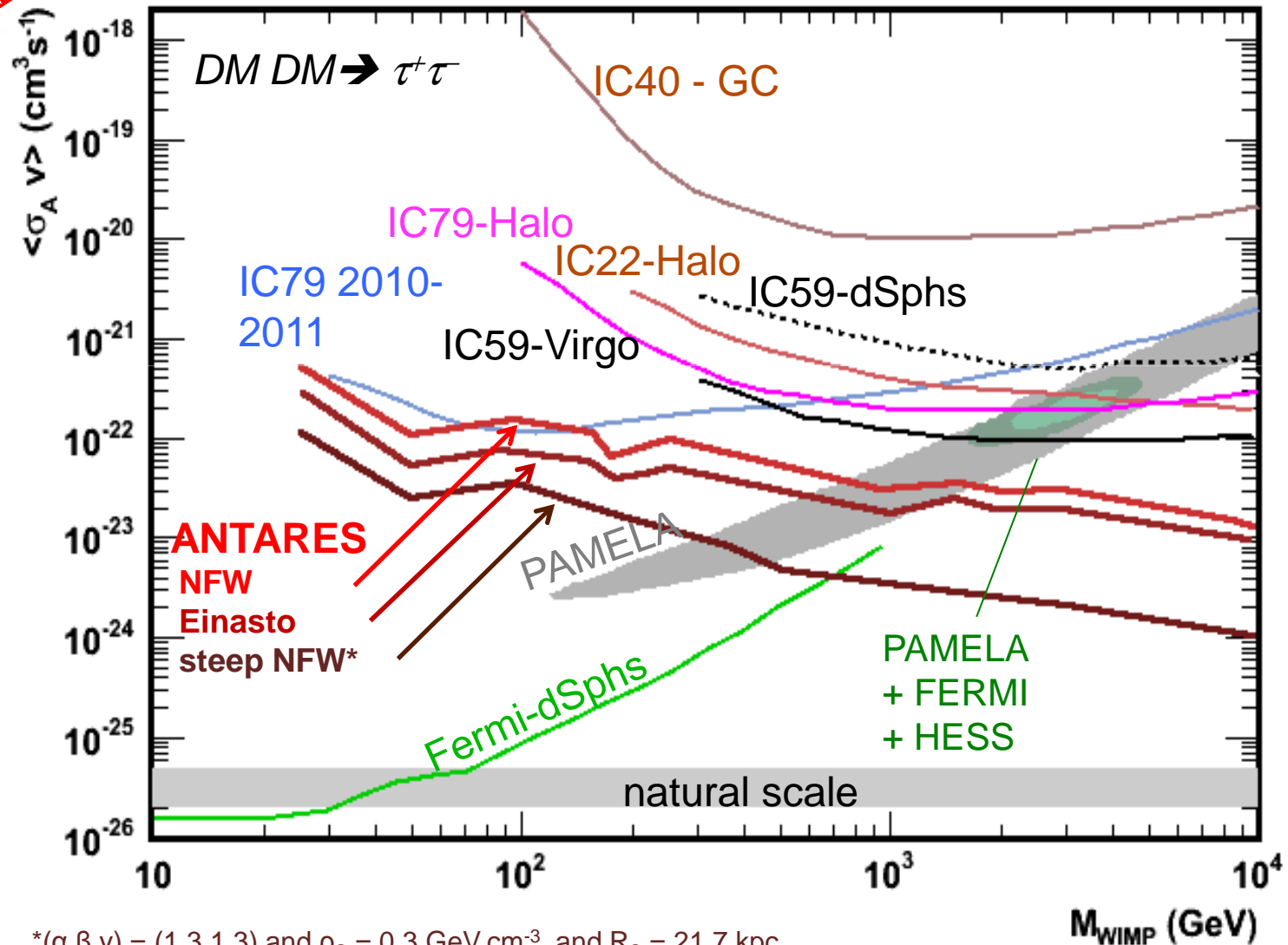
First ANTARES results published in JCAP11 (2013) 032

MSSM-7 and CMSSM predictions take into account recent experimental constraints (Higgs mass, etc...).

There is still room for improvement in ANTARES: better reconstruction at low energies, binned method, more data “on tape”, ...

Galactic Centre – Limits on $\langle\sigma_A v\rangle$

PRELIMINARY



* $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (1, 3, 1.3)$ and $\rho_s = 0.3 \text{ GeV.cm}^{-3}$, and $R_s = 21.7 \text{ kpc}$.



IceCube Signal for Diffuse Flux

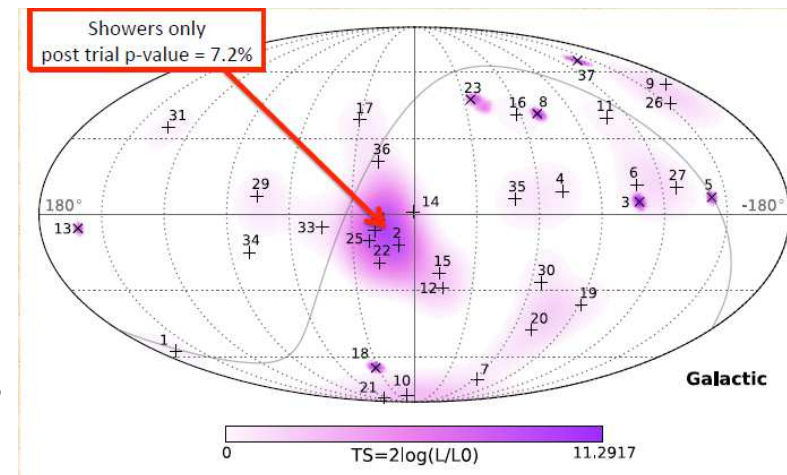
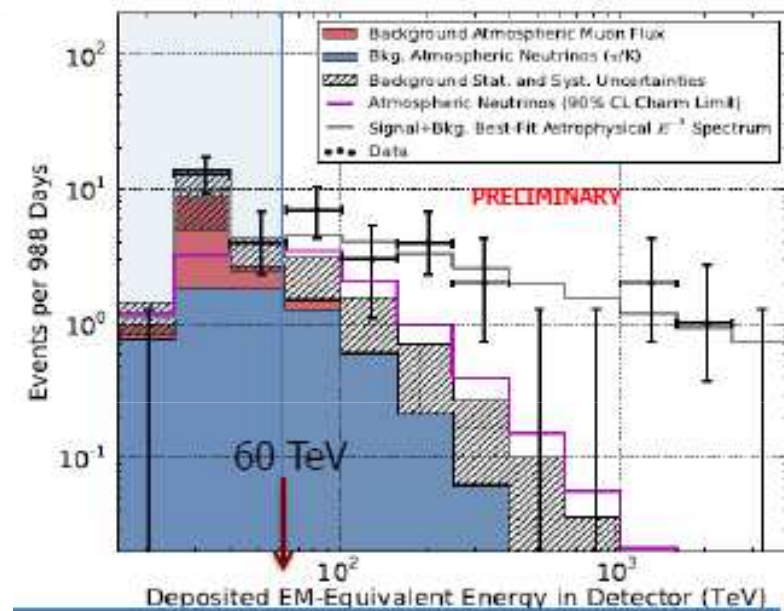
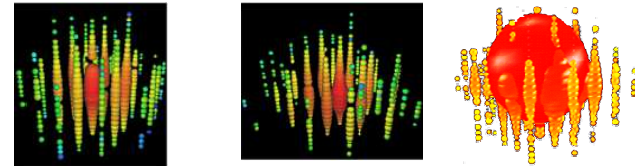
2 yr data (Science pub)
 28 (21 cascade+7 track) events
 'Ernie' and 'Bert'
 Expected bkgd: 11 events
 4 sigma

3 yr data: 988 days
 +9 events
 (big bird at 2 PeV)
 5.7 sigma

Best fit flux (single flavour)
 $\sim (0.95 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-8} E^{-2} \text{ GeV/cm}^2/\text{s}/\text{sr}$
 (maybe cutoff around 2.3 PeV?)

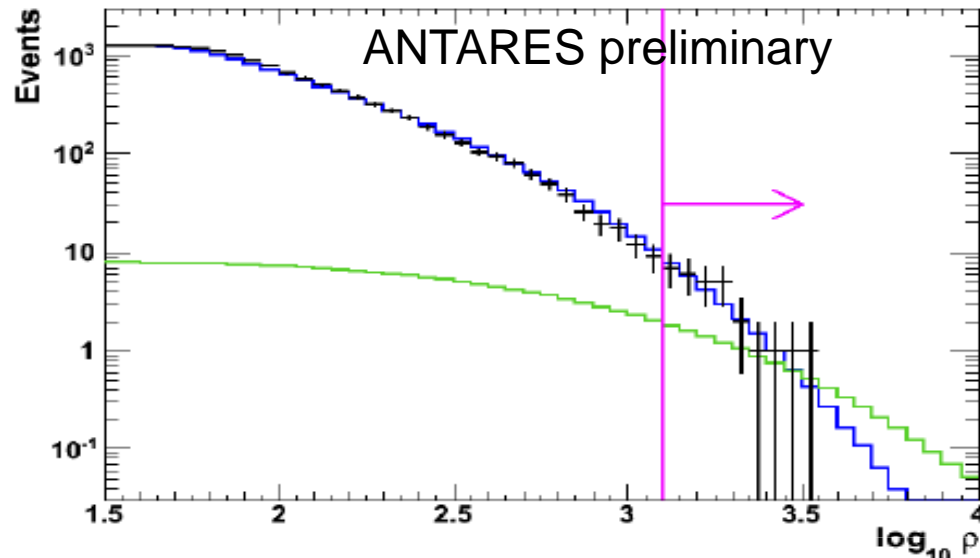
Mainly shower events with poor
 angular resolution ($\sim 15^\circ$)

Clustering near Galactic Centre (7% prob)?



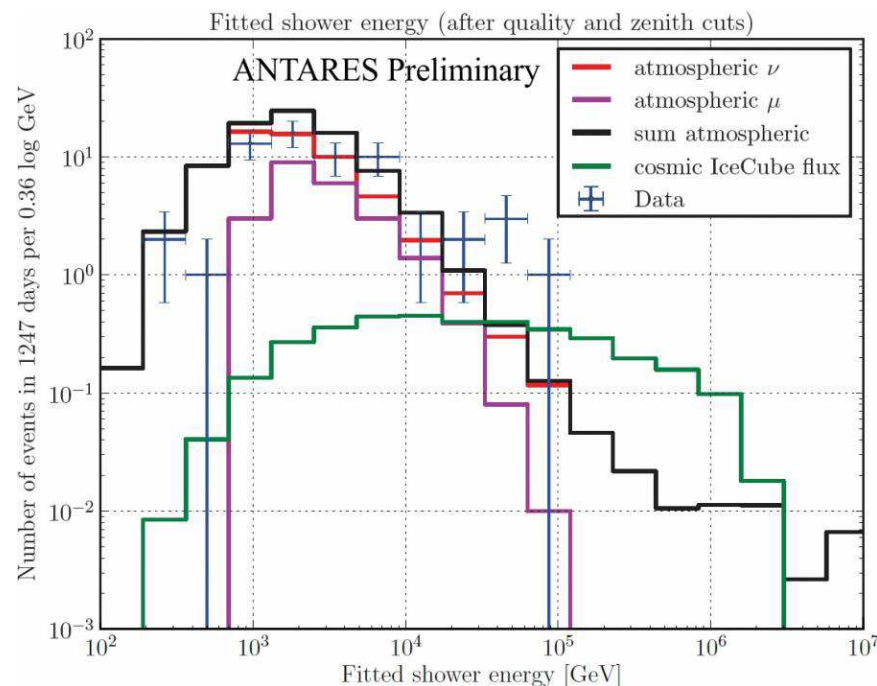


ANTARES Diffuse Neutrino Searches



Muons (2008-2011) 855 days
sensitivity & flux limit (90%CL):
 $5.1 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV/cm}^2/\text{s/sr}$

Update expected for the summer



Cascades (2008-2012) 1247 days
sensitivity: $2.5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV/cm}^2/\text{s/sr}$

8 events observed, 4.9 expected

1.5 σ excess

signal: $1.32 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV/cm}^2/\text{s/sr}$

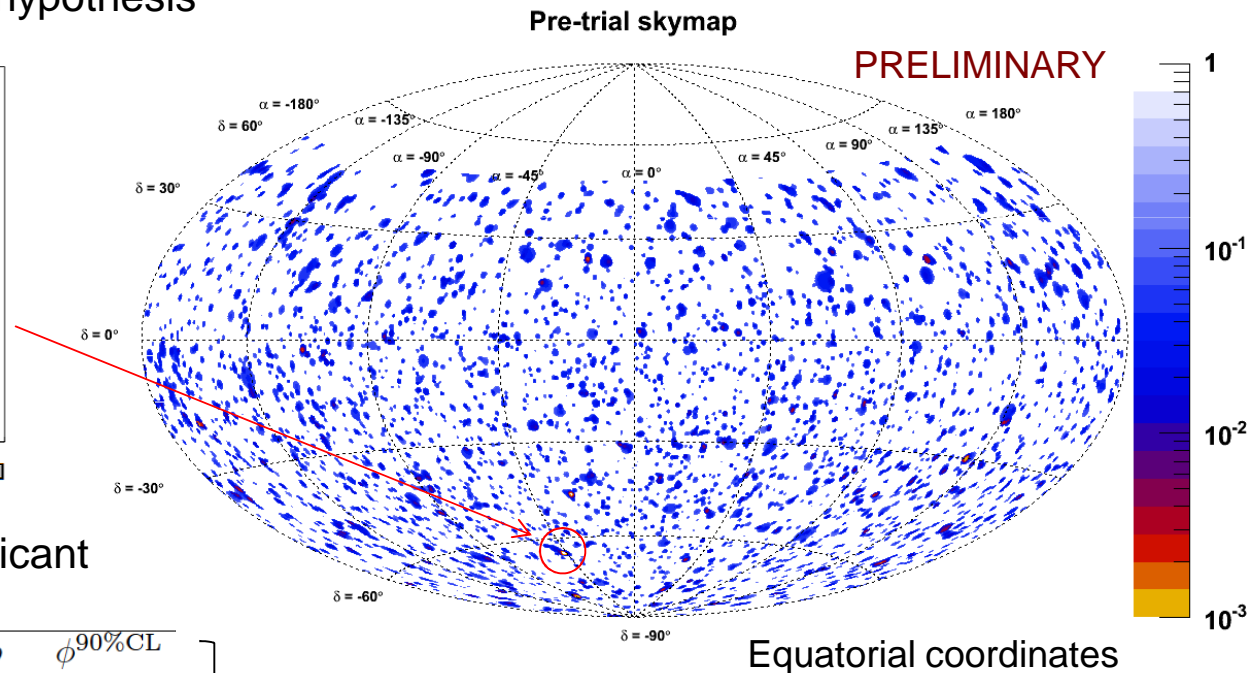
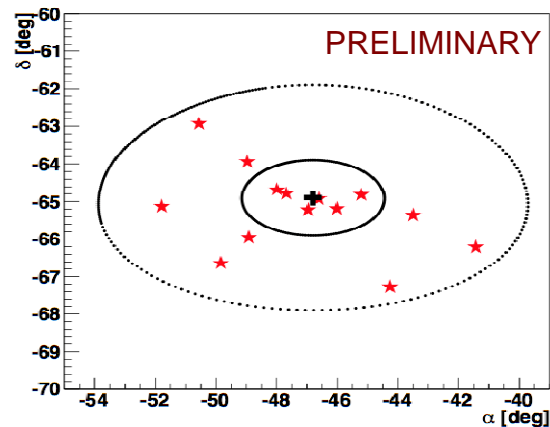
Flux limit (90%CL)

$4.92 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV/cm}^2/\text{s/sr}$

Angular resolution $\sim 6-7^\circ$

❖ updated muon search 2007-2012 (1340 days)

- 5516 neutrino candidates (90 % of which being better reconstructed than 1°)
- **No significant excess**
- Same most significant cluster with 6 additional events: p -value = 2.1% (2.3σ)
Compatible with background hypothesis



- Fixed search top 5 most significant

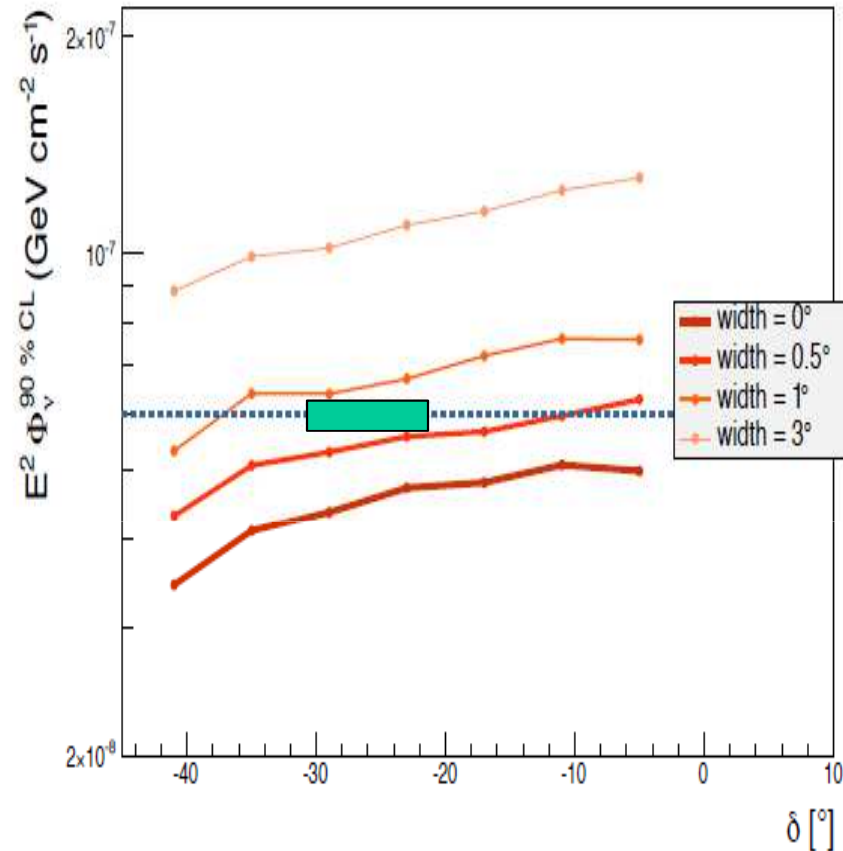
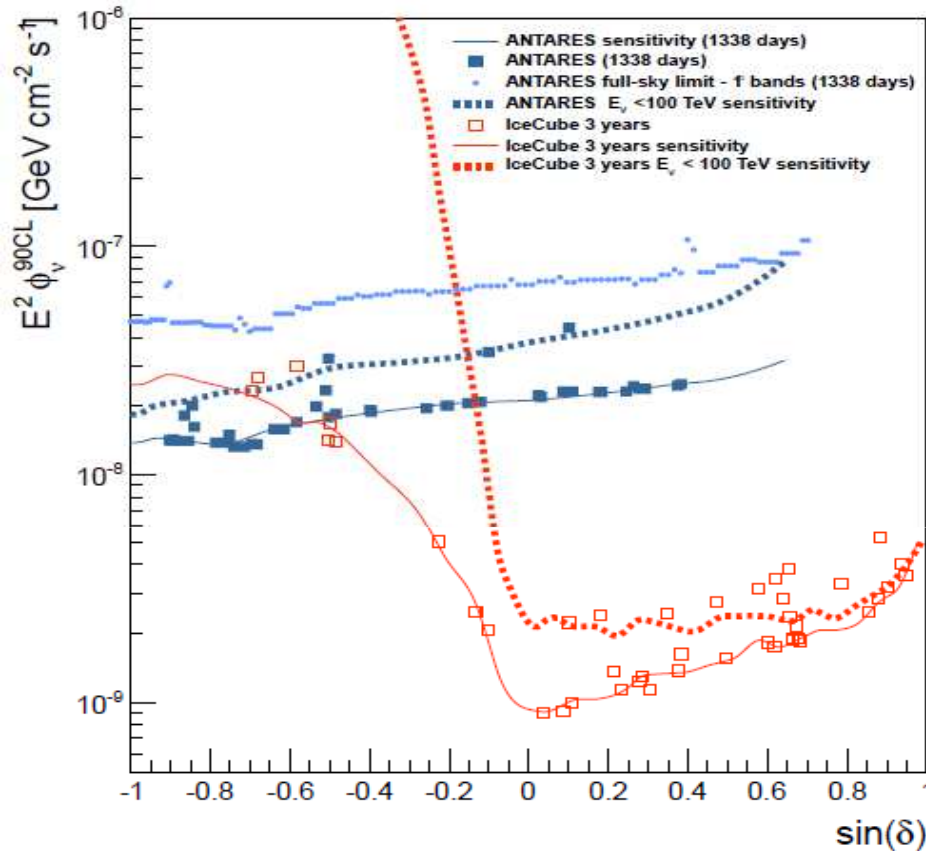
source	α_s [°]	δ_s [°]	p	$\phi^{90\%CL}$
HESSJ0632+057	98.24	5.81	0.07	4.40
HESSJ1741-302	265.25	-30.20	0.14	3.23
3C279	194.05	-5.79	0.39	3.45
HESSJ1023-575	155.83	-57.76	0.82	2.01
ESO139-G12	264.41	-59.94	0.95	1.82

Limits on normalization factor
(E/GeV) $^{-2}$ 10^{-8} GeV $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$

Significance post-trial 6.1% (1.9σ)



Search for neutrino point sources



Most sensitive for ‘galactic sources’ (<100 TeV)

Exclude IceCube ‘cluster’ due to a point source up to 1° extension

“Searches for Point-like and extended neutrino sources close to the Galactic Centre using the ANTARES neutrino Telescope”,

Adrián-Martínez et al., *accepted for publication in ApJL*, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1402.6182>

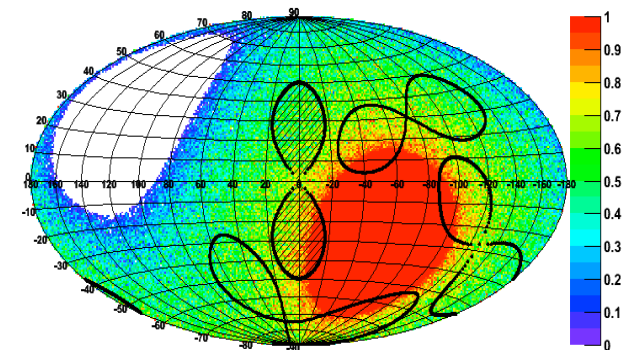
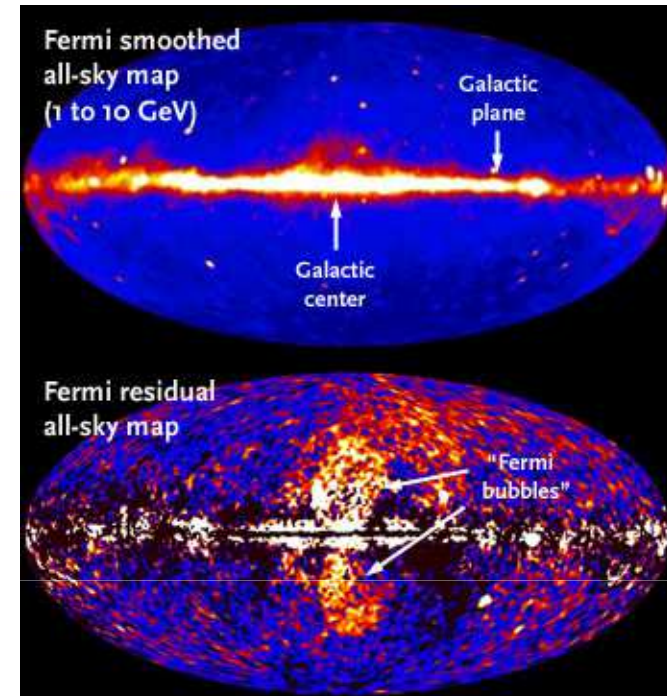


Fermi Bubbles

- Excess of γ - (and X-)rays in **extended “bubbles”** above and below the Galactic Centre.
- Homogenous intensity, **hard spectrum (E^{-2})** probably with cutoff.

📖 M. Su et al., ApJ. 724 (2010), G. Dobler et al., ApJ. 717, 825 (2010), M. Su & D.P. Finkbeiner ApJ 753, 61 (2012), R. Yang et al., astro-ph 1402.0403.

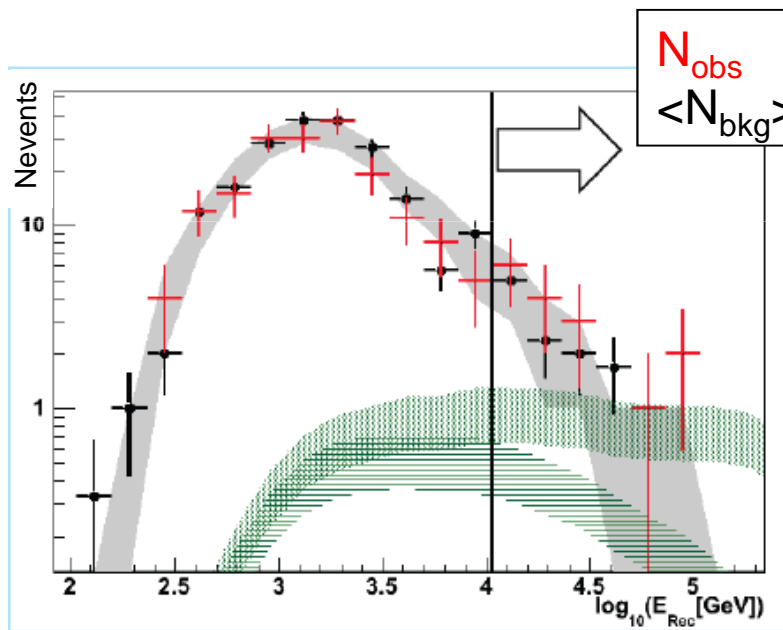
- **Origin still unclear**
Some Galactic wind model involves hadronic processes (📖 Crocker & Aharonian, PRL 2011): accelerated cosmic rays interacting with ISM $\rightarrow \pi \rightarrow \gamma, \nu$ $\Phi_\nu \approx 0.4 \times \Phi_\gamma$. Leptonic + hadronic acceleration?
- **In the field of view of ANTARES**
background estimated from average of **3 non-overlapping “off-zone”** data regions (same size, shape and average detector efficiency)



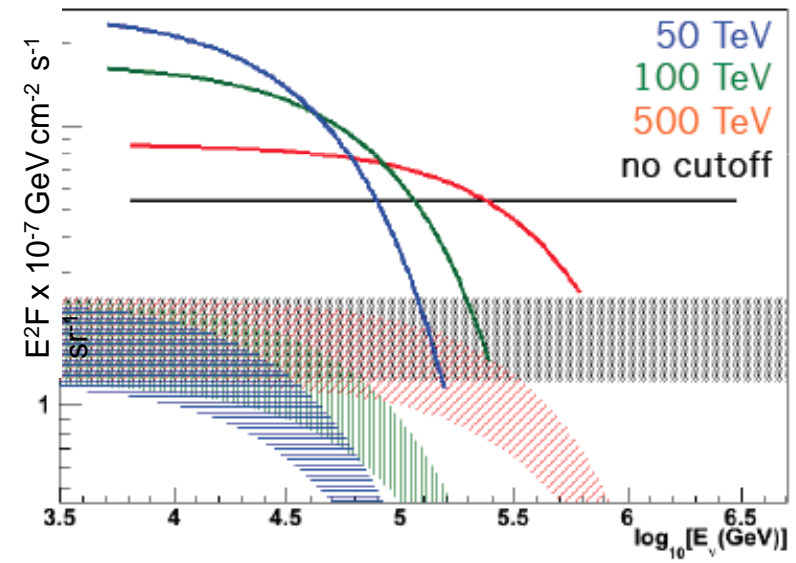


Fermi Bubbles

- 12-line data sample: May 2008 - Dec 2011 (806 days livetime). Only muon neutrinos.
- E_μ estimation based on Artificial Neural Networks.
- Optimization tuned on off-zone background events (MRF).



No significant excess (1.2σ)

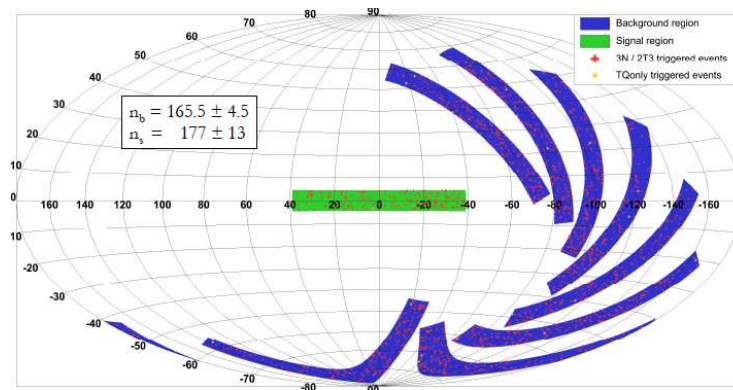
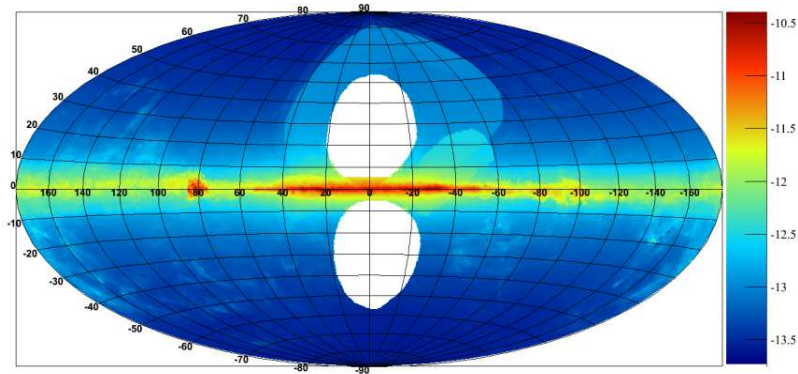


on-zone
off-zone average
expected signal (\neq cutoff, 50TeV cutoff)

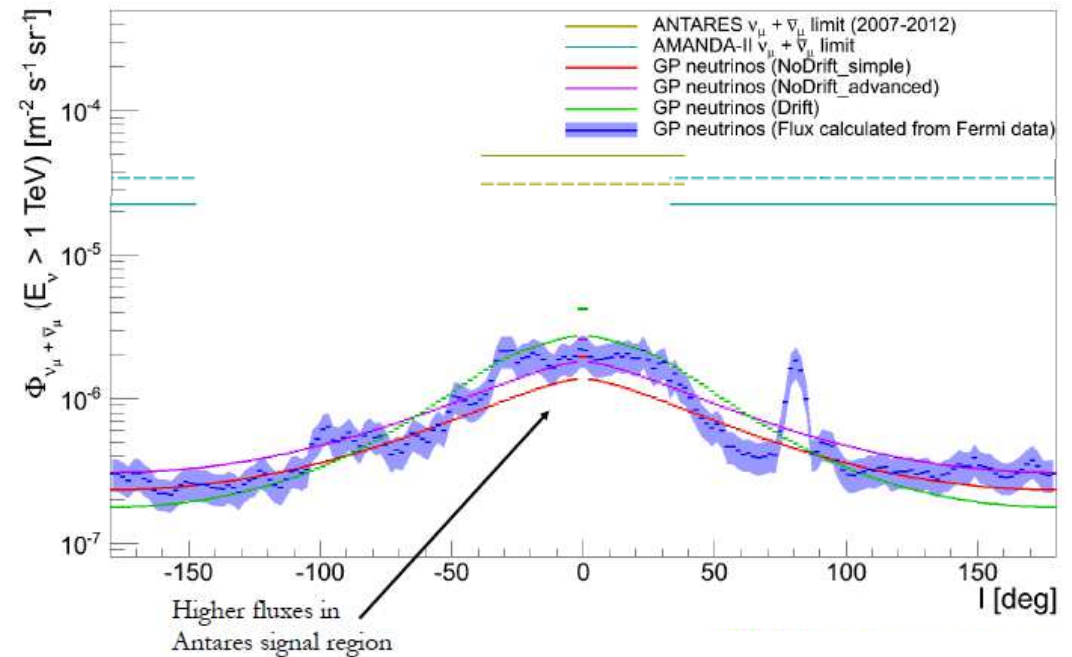
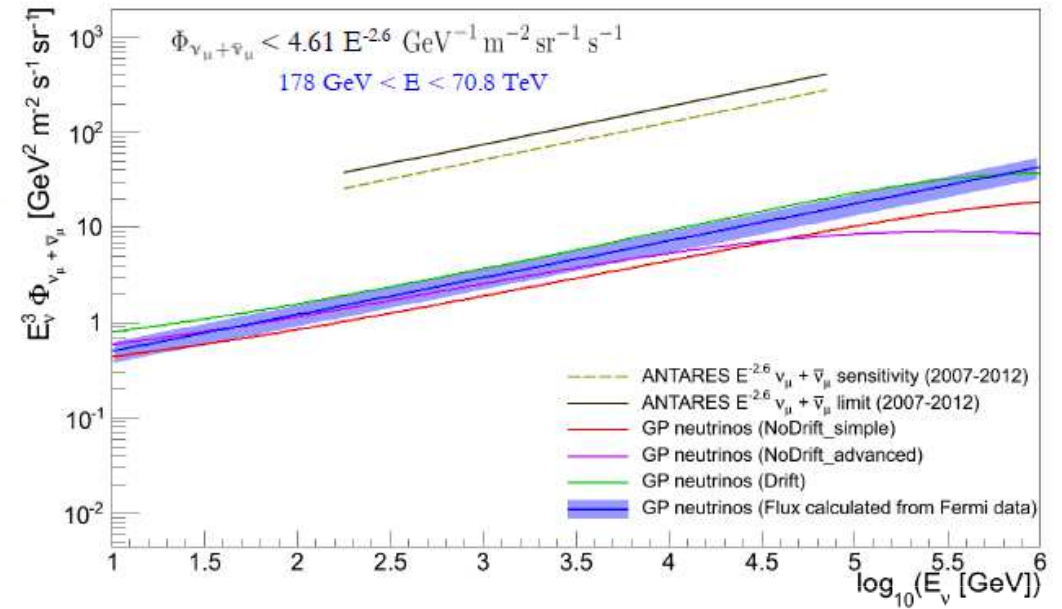
Upper limits with respect to different models
65% improvement expected with 2012-2016 data



Galactic Plane

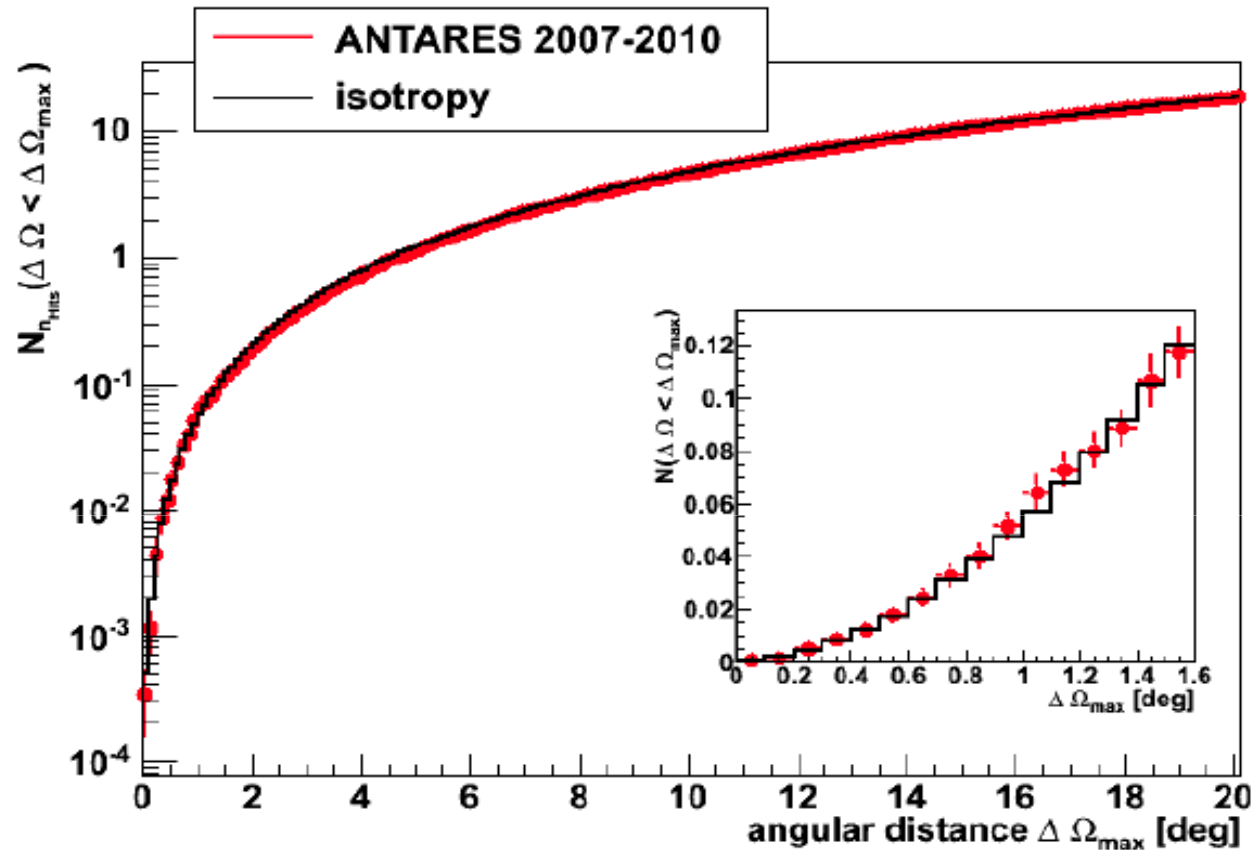


• 0.832 sigma → compatible with background





2-pt correlation function



excess due to ANTARES hot spot

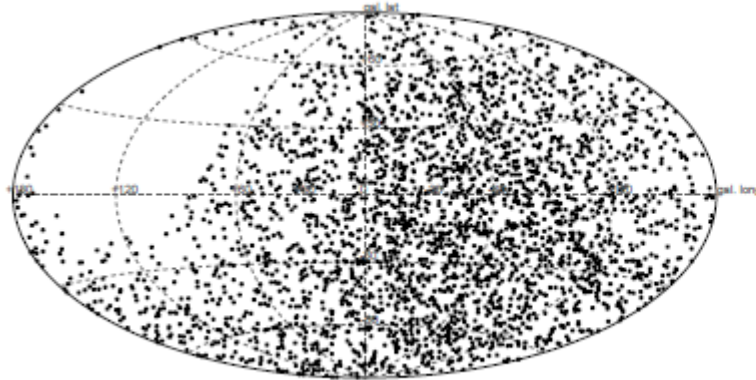
$$\mathcal{N}_p(\Delta\Omega) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=i+1}^N w_{ij} \times H(\Delta\Omega_{ij} - \Delta\Omega),$$

Uses energy proxy (nhits) as weight.

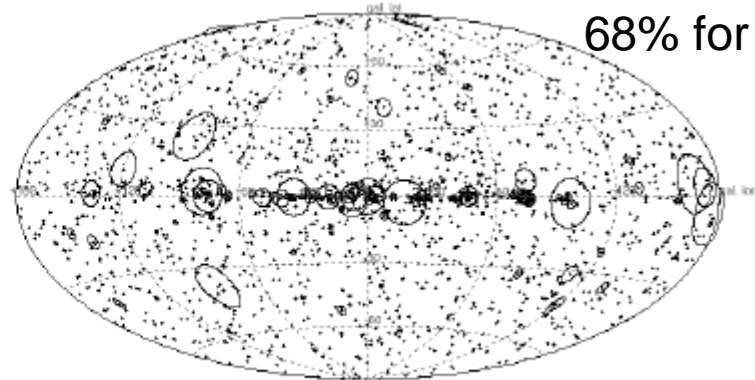
Post-trial p-value 9.6% for angles $<1.1^\circ$



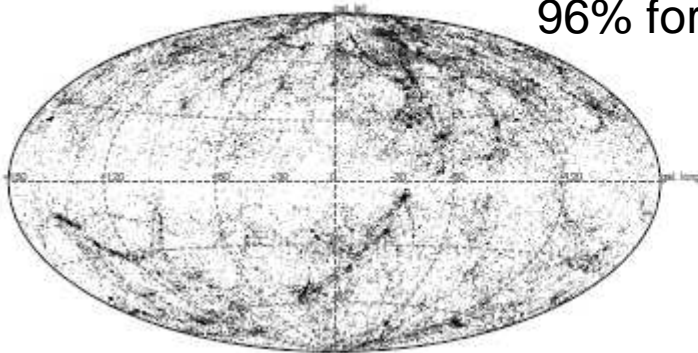
2-pt correlation function



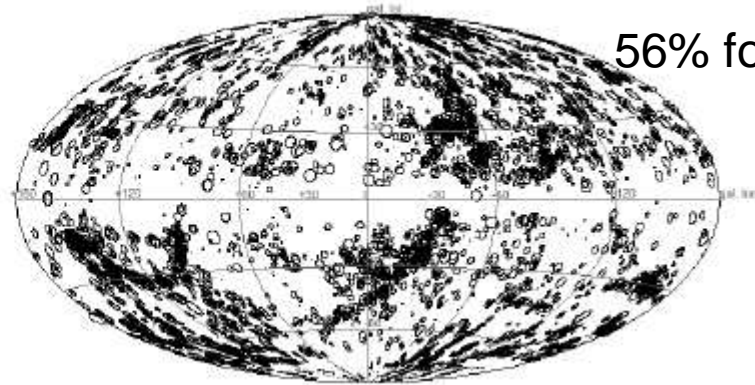
ANTARES neutrinos



FERMI-LAT gammas



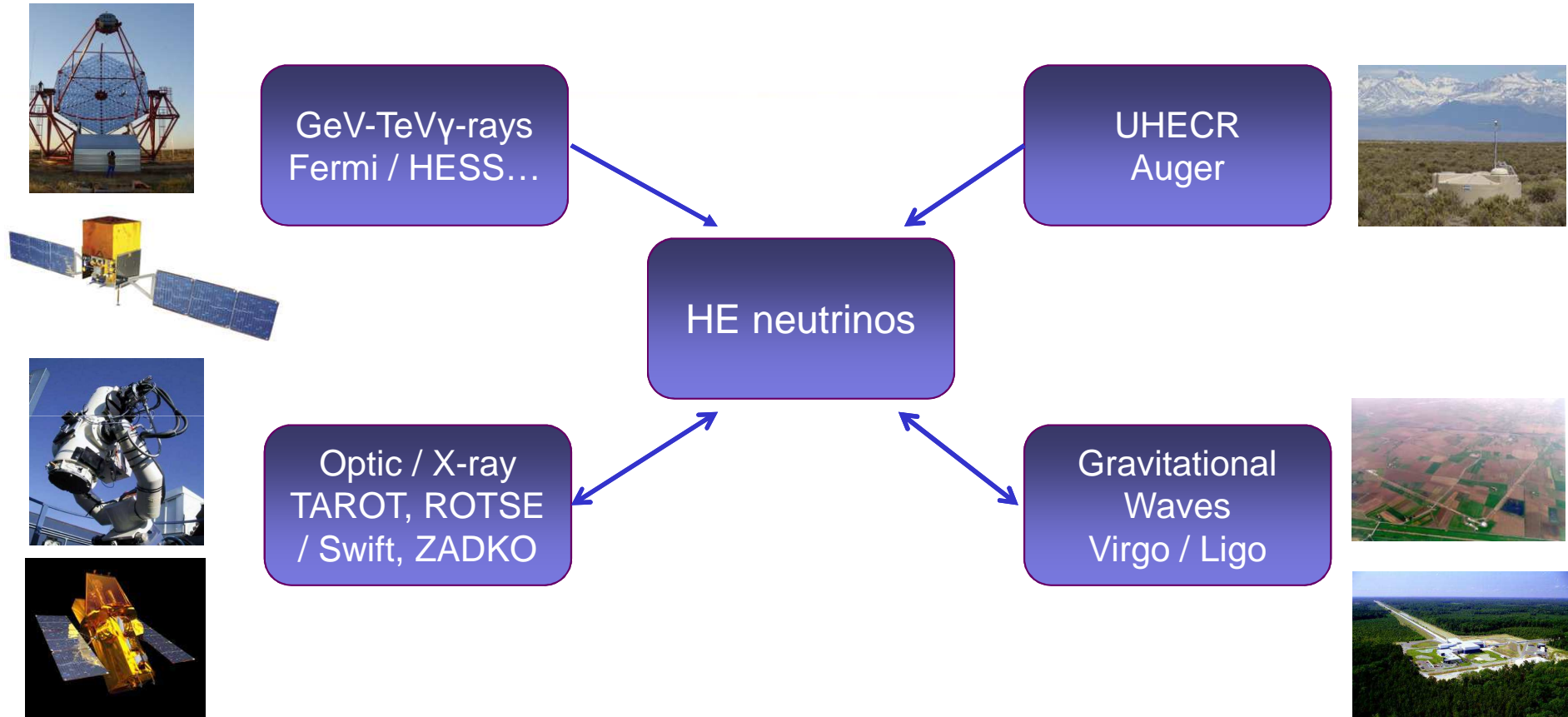
Galaxies within 100Mpc



Massive black holes

No significant correlations

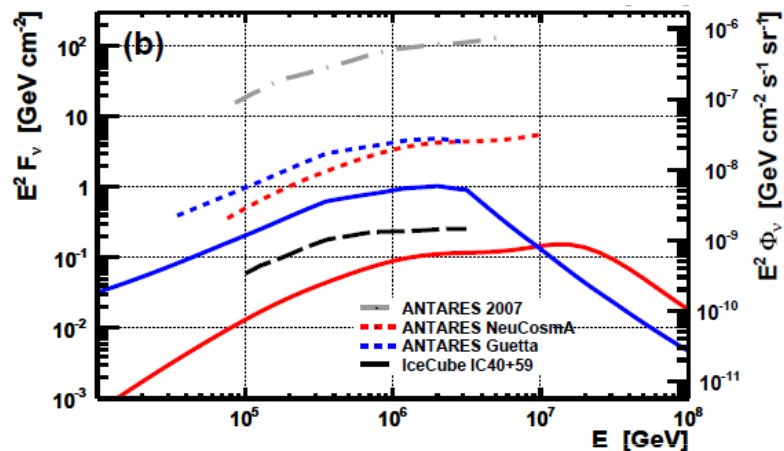
Accepted for publication in JCAP <http://arxiv.org/abs/1402.2809>



- ➡ A way to better understand the sources and the related physics mechanisms
- ➡ A way to increase the detector sensitivities (uncorrelated backgrounds)

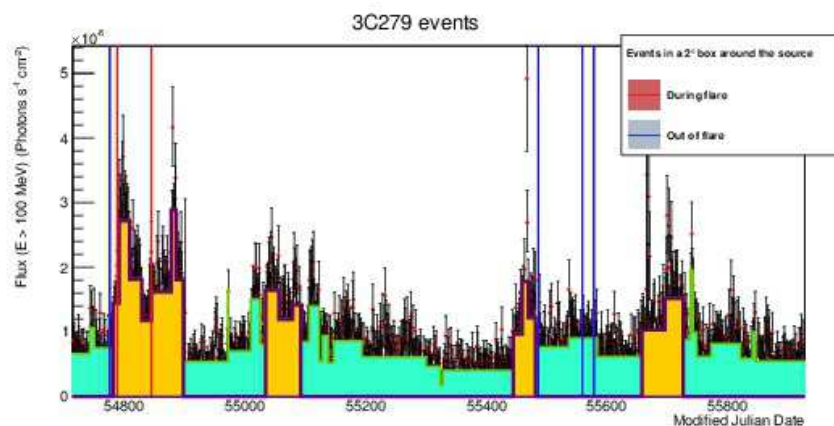
Two examples of MM searches

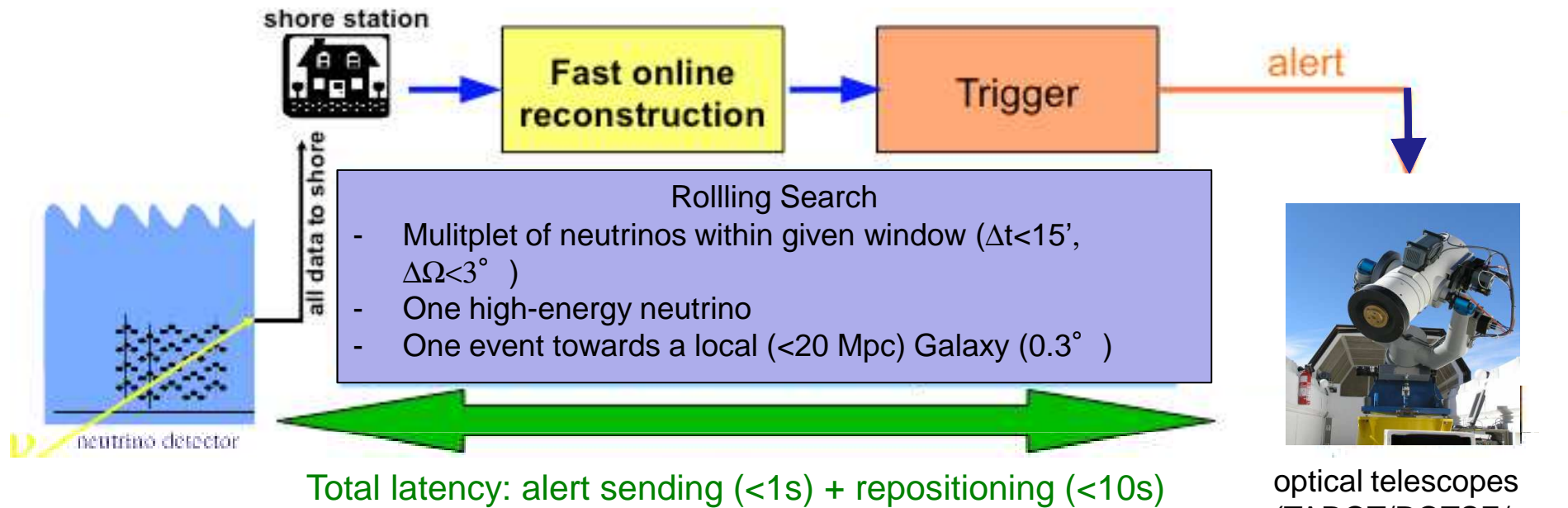
- Analysis of GRBs from late 2007 – 2011:
 - 296 long GRBs, Total prompt emission: 6.6 hours. Information from FERMI/SWIFT/GCN
- GRB simulations of expected neutrino fluence:
 - NeuCosmA [Hümmer et al. (2010)]
 - Guetta [Guetta et al. (2004)]
- No events found within 10° window from GRB
 - Expected: 0.48 (Guetta), 0.061 (NeuCosmA)
- Dedicated analysis for GRB130427



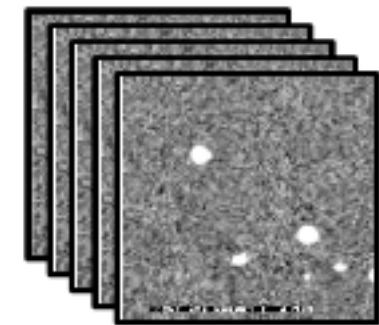
Search with 40 blazars

- 2008-2011 data (750 days)
- 86 flaring periods 2FGL+Fermi Flare Advocates
- Allow a lag of ± 5 days for the flares
- 4 energy spectra considered
 - (E^{-1} , E^{-2} , E^{-1} and cutoff 1TeV, E^{-1} and cutoff 10 TeV).
- MDP optimization on Lambda quality cut only.
- Improved likelihood with energy proxy (Nhits)
 - Separate optimization for 6 most significant flares
- 3C 279 (279 flaring days)
 - 2 events compatible in time and direction
 - Lowest p-value (10%) for 3C279





- Large sky coverage, high duty cycle
- No hypothesis on the nature of the source
- Sensitivity improved: 1 doublet is 3σ discovery, 1 triplet is 5σ !
- System active since 2009 with optical telescopes, now extended to SWIFT/XRT



$T_0, T_0 + 1, 3, 9$ and 27 days



Optical and X-ray follow-up: TAToO

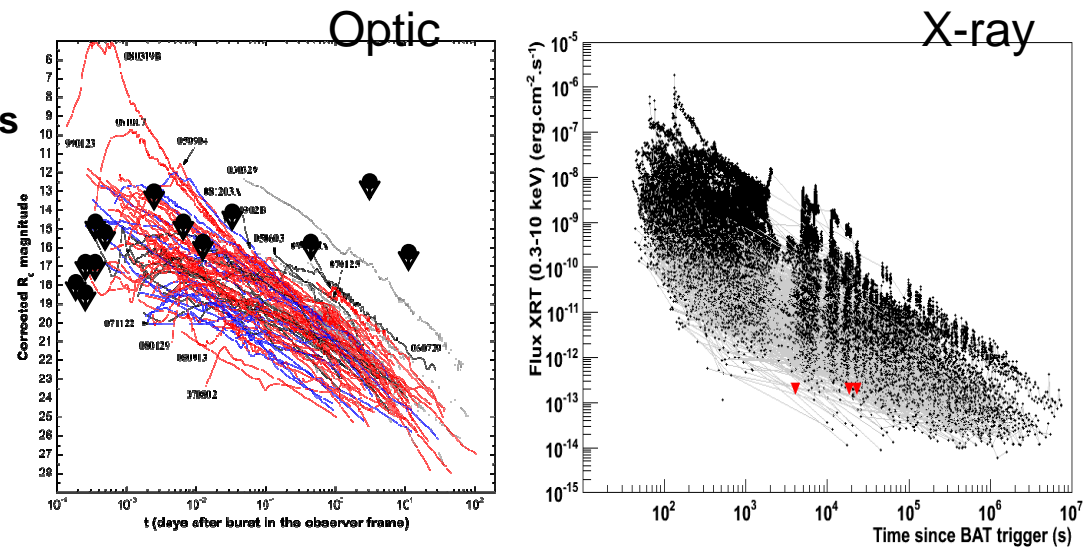
- Since 2009, 107 alerts sent to TAROT and ROTSE robotic telescopes [84 with a good follow-up]
- Development and test of a dedicated and optimized optical image analysis pipeline
- Since mid 2013, alert sending operational with the SWIFT/XRT X-ray telescope; 5 alerts sent and successfully followed
- Discussions ongoing to extend the network to others robotic telescopes and to TeV Cherenkov telescopes [HESS, VERITAS]

Main results:

“prompt” observations from 2010-2013 alerts

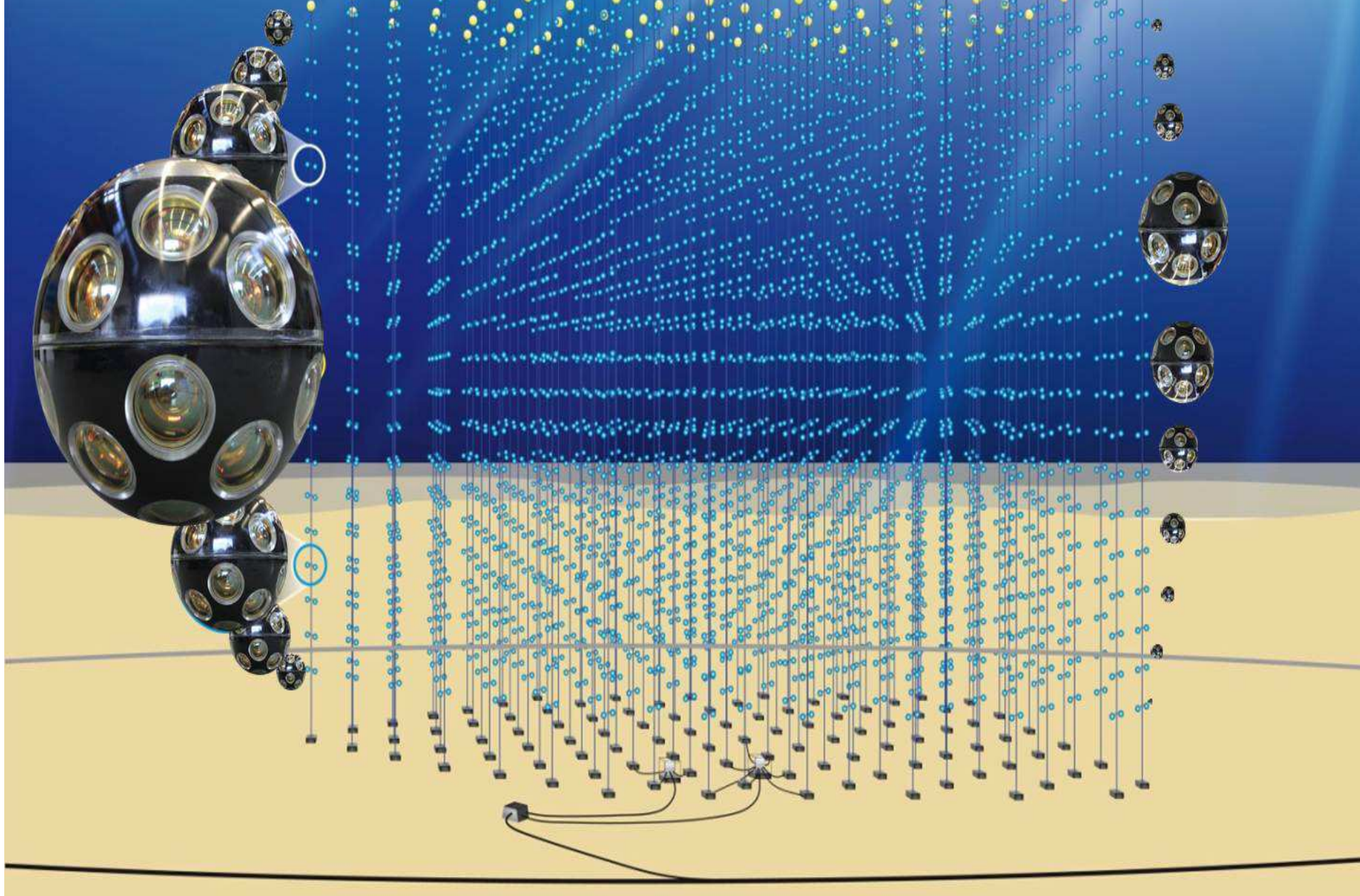
- No coincidence with fast transient [model independent]
- Upper-limits on the obs. magnitude
- Interpretation in the case of GRB

=> Paper for summer 2014



Analysis of the long-term follow-up ongoing [supernovae search...]
results end of 2014

A single KM3NeT Building Block





KM3NeT

- Multi-km³ deep sea neutrino telescope in the Mediterranean Sea, substantially exceeding ANTARES/IceCube in sensitivity
- Two sites: Toulon, France, and Capo Passero, Sicily
- Staged implementation:

Phase-1 in progress (31 M€)	31 strings (2 sites)	(local funding)
Phase-1.5 (Lol in prep.)	230 strings (2 sites, 2 building blocks)	
Phase-2	600 strings (6 building blocks)	
- Central physics goals:
 - Investigation of IceCube signal (Phase 1.5)
 - Neutrino Astronomy (neutrino “point” sources) (Phase 2)
- Nodes for deep-sea research in marine sciences (EMSO)
- Possibility of a site optimised for low energy (neutrino mass hierarchy) under study→ORCA

MEUST

MEDITERRANEAN EUROCENTRE FOR UNDERWATER SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES

ALBATROS
LIGNE INSTRUMENTÉE
EMSO

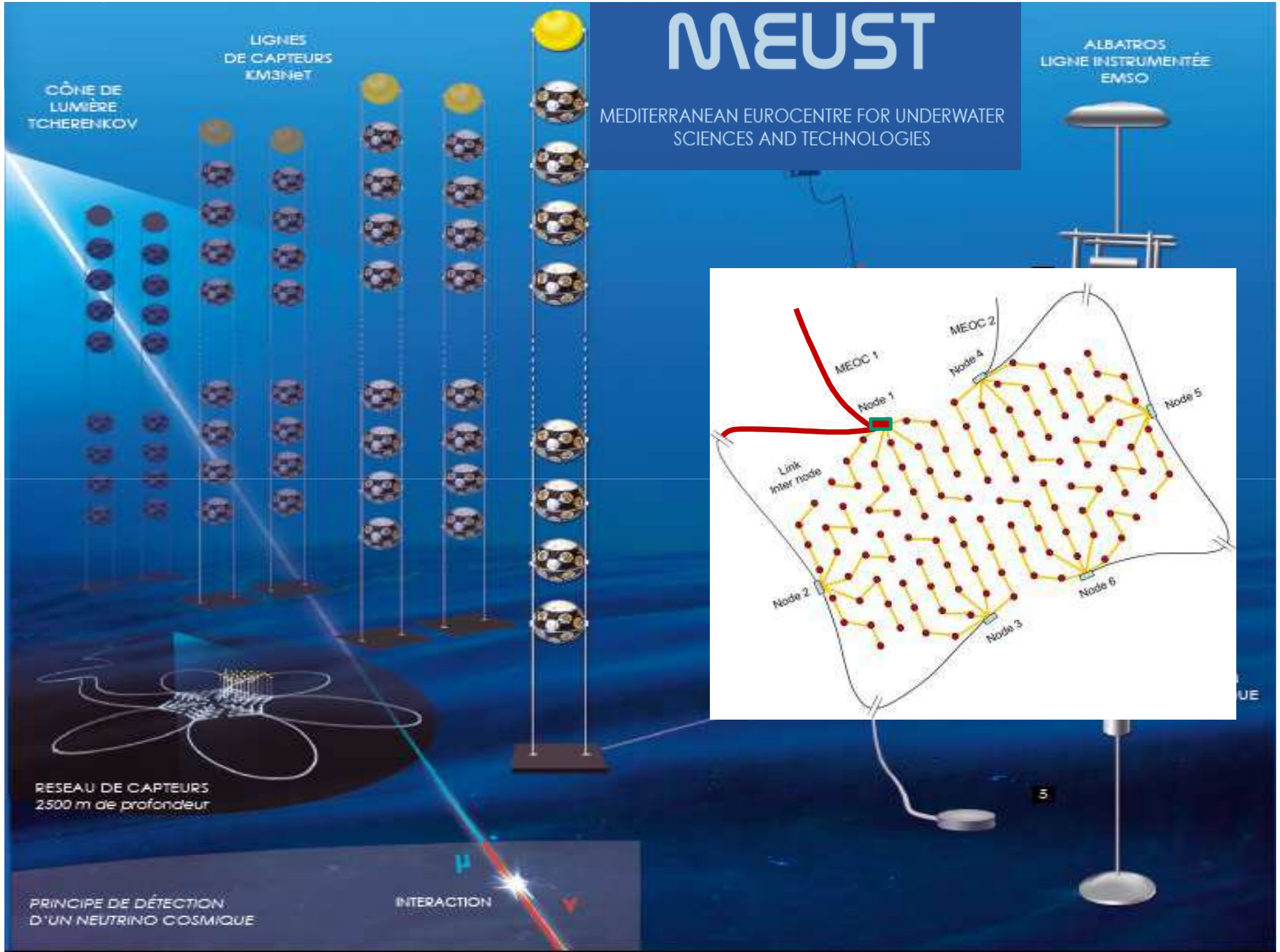
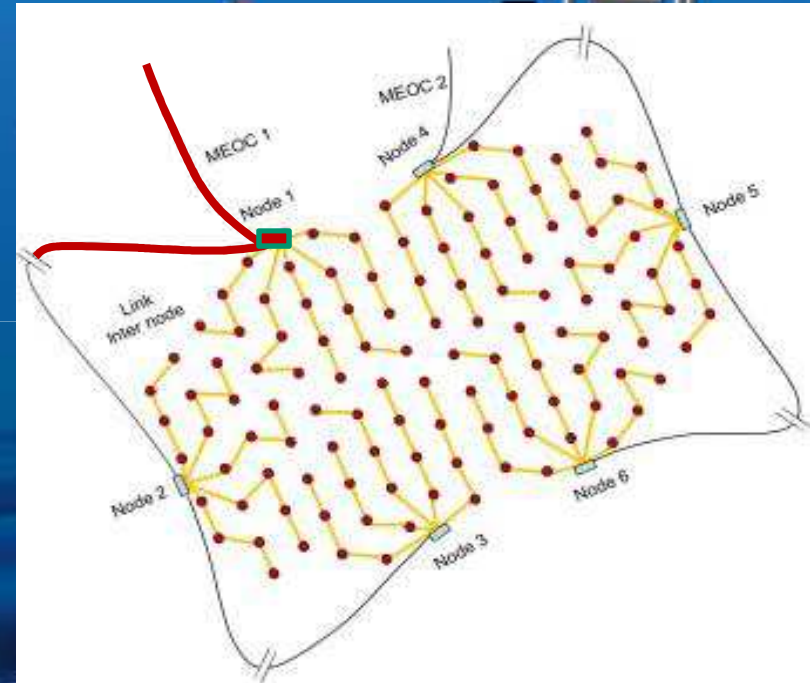
CÔNE DE
LUMIÈRE
TCHERENKOV

LIGNES
DE CAPTEURS
KM3NET

RESEAU DE CAPTEURS
2500 m de profondeur

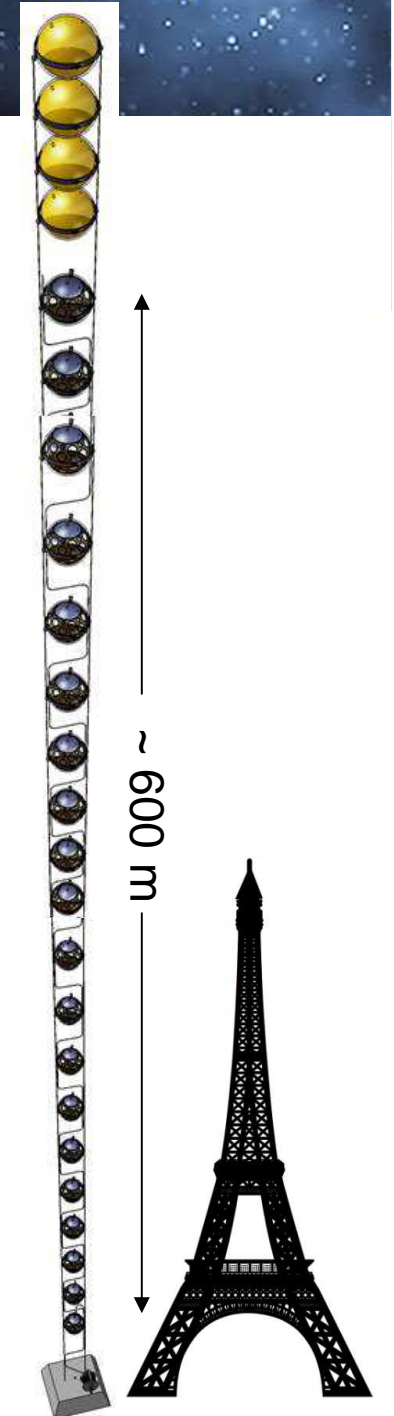
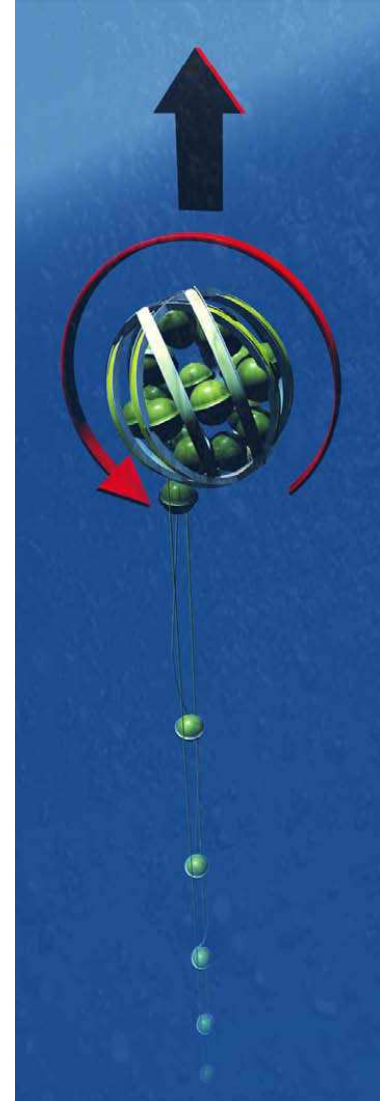
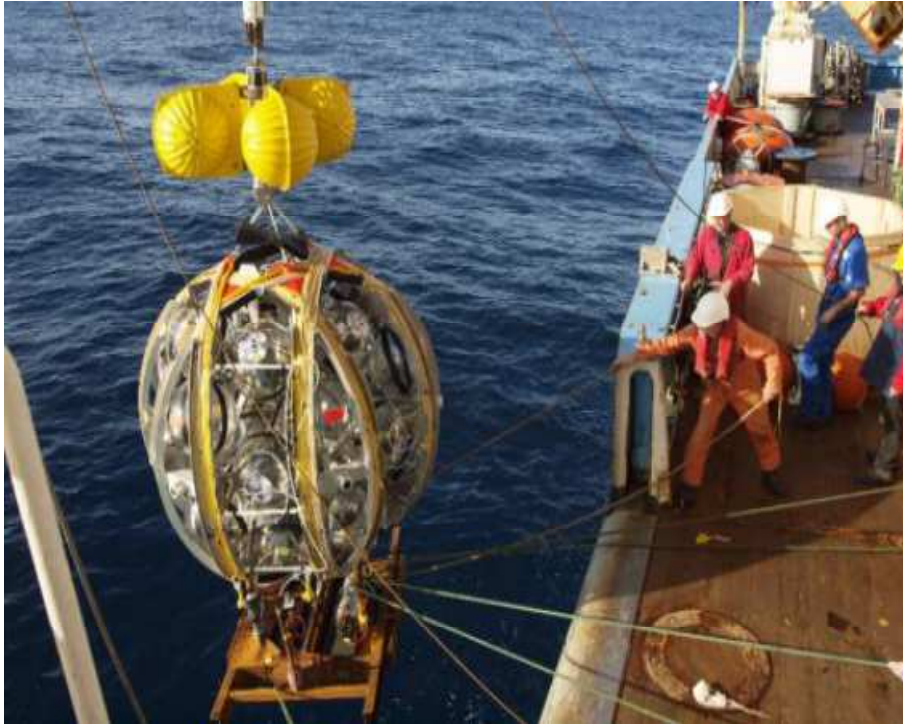
PRINCIPE DE DÉTECTION
D'UN NEUTRINO COSMIQUE

INTERACTION





String Deployment



- Fast mounting of optical modules
- Rapid deployment
- Autonomous unfurling
- Recovery of launcher vehicle

Multiple deployments with a single cruise



The Multi-PMT Digital Optical Module

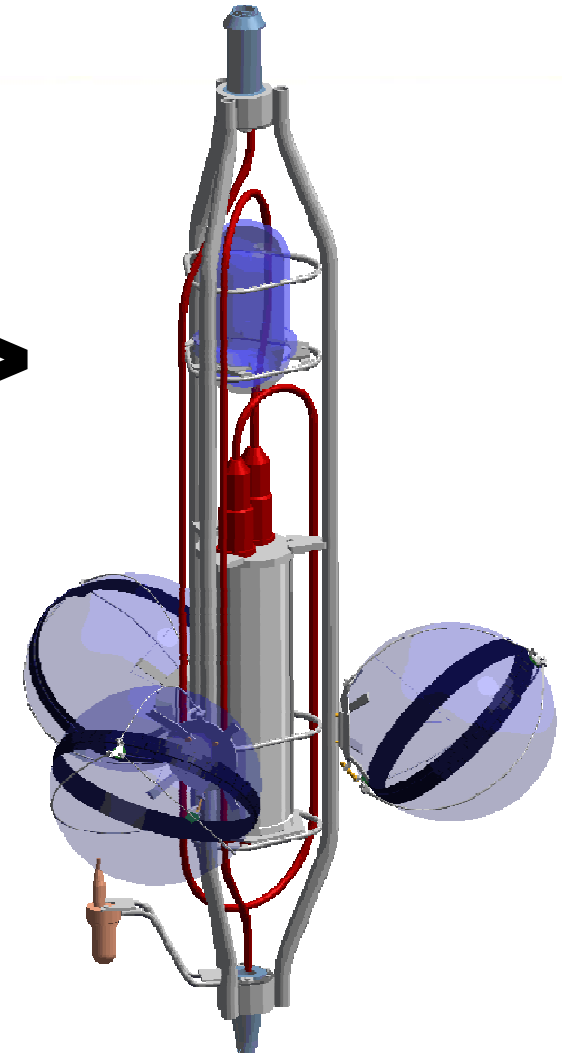


← 17 inch →

- Digital photon counting
- Directional information
- Wide angle of view
- Single pressure transition
- Cost reduction of ANTARES

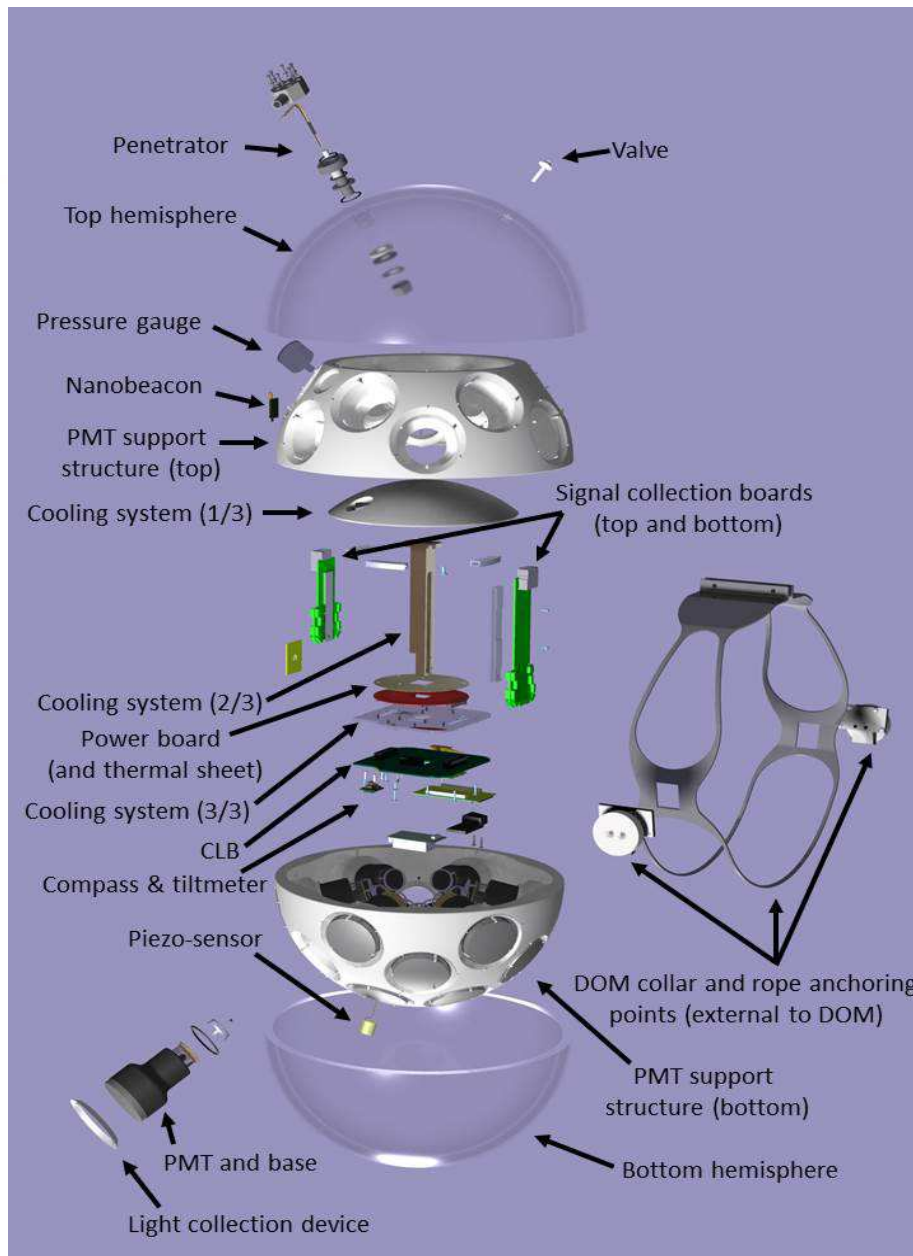
ANTARES Storey

>





The Multi-PMT Digital Optical Module II



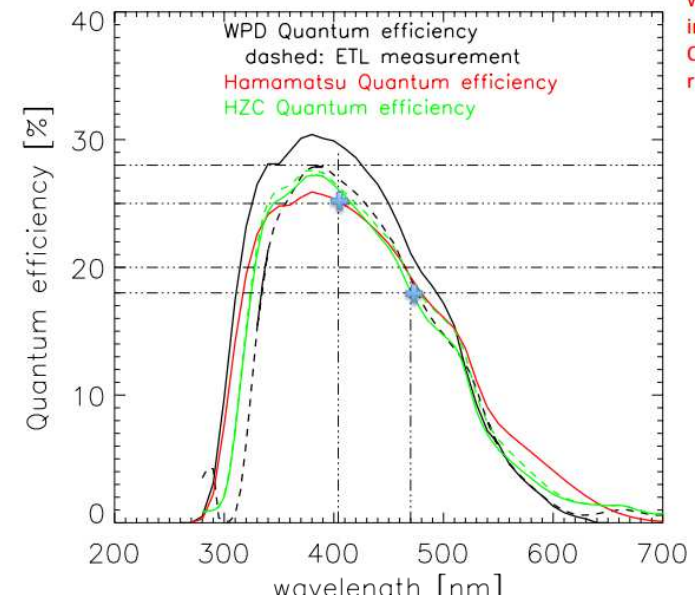
- 31 x 3" PMTs
 - Hamamatsu, ETL, HZC
- Light collection ring
 - 20–40% gain in PC for free
- Low power
 - 7 W / DOM
- FPGA readout
 - sub-ns time stamping
 - time over threshold
 - all data to shore
- Calibration
 - White rabbit time synchronisation
 - LED & acoustic piezo
- Optical fibre data transmission
 - DWDM with 80 wavelengths
 - Gb/s readout



PhotoMultiplier Development

Specifications

- QE: 20(18)%@470nm / 28(25)%@404nm
- TTS: 4.5(5.0)ns FWHM
- Gain 3 10^6 for 900V<HV<1300 V
- Prepulses <1%
- Delayed pulses <3.5%
- Afterpulses late<10%; early<2%
- Dark rate <1500 Hz



ETL
ETL D792KFL
9cm diameter

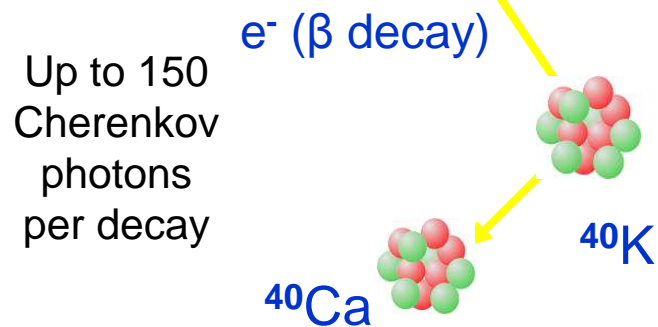
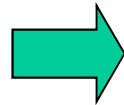
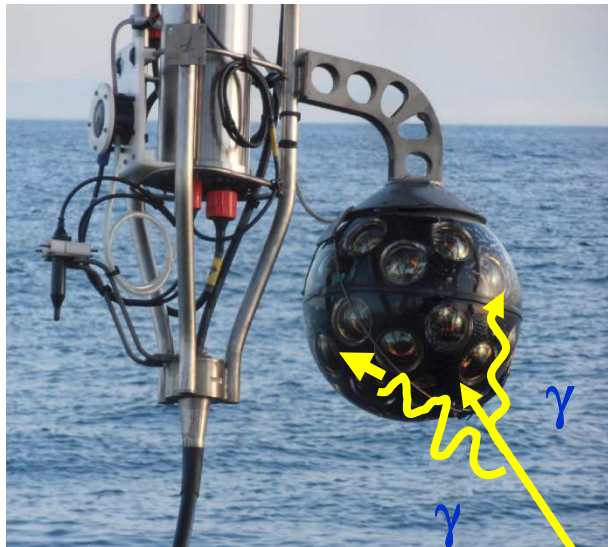


Hamamatsu
R12199-02
8cm diameter

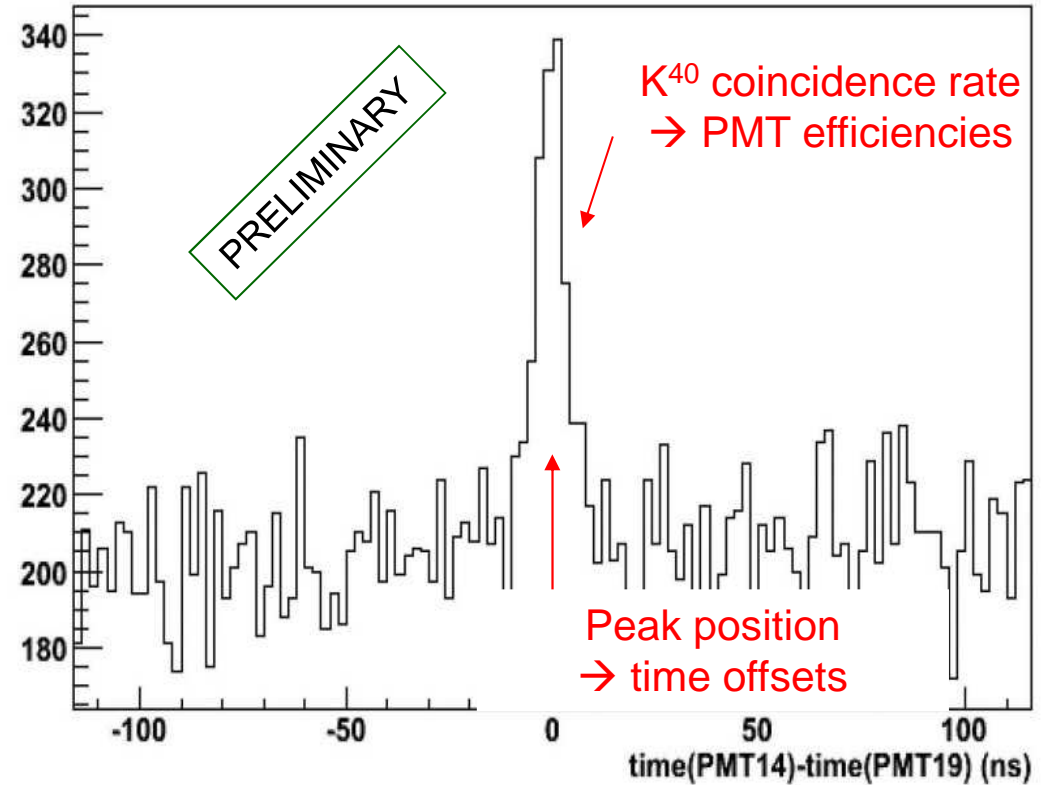
Cost/PC area
cheaper than
10 inch



PPM-DOM: K40 Coincidences



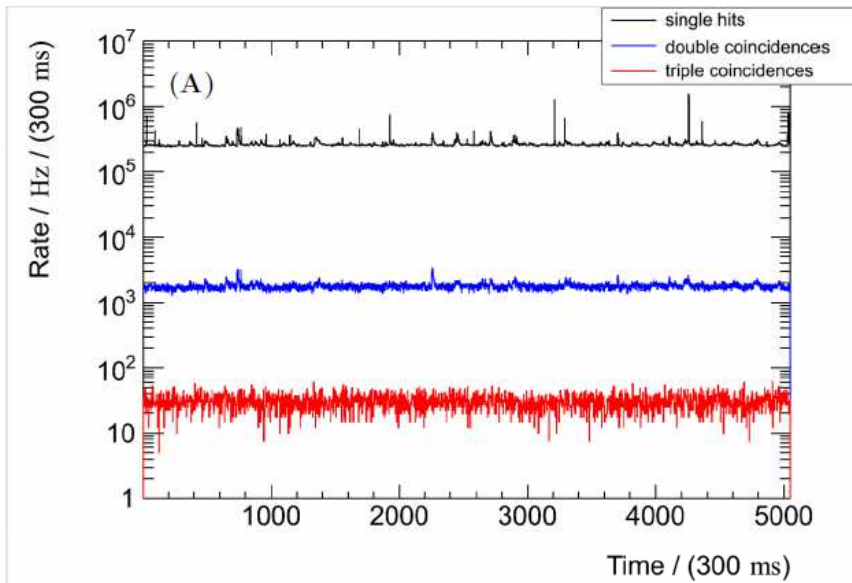
Coincidence rate on 2 adjacent PMTs



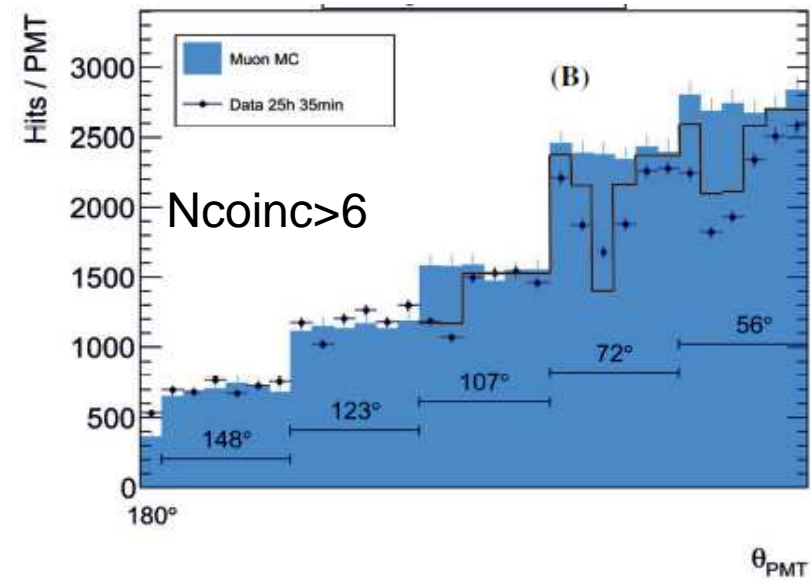
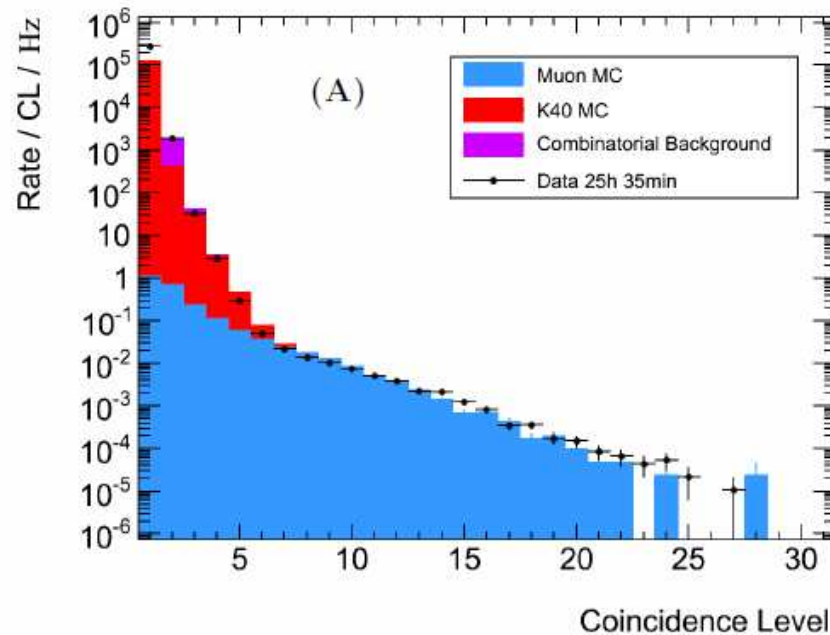
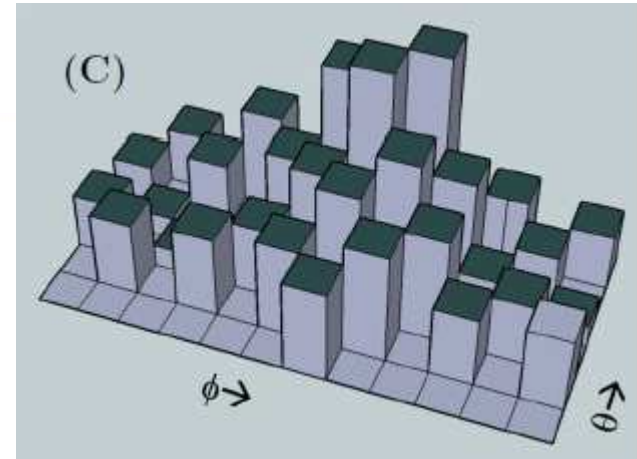
Concentration of ^{40}K is stable
(coincidence rate ~ 5 Hz on adjacent PMTs)



KM3NeT DOM: works beautifully



Most hits from the support structure

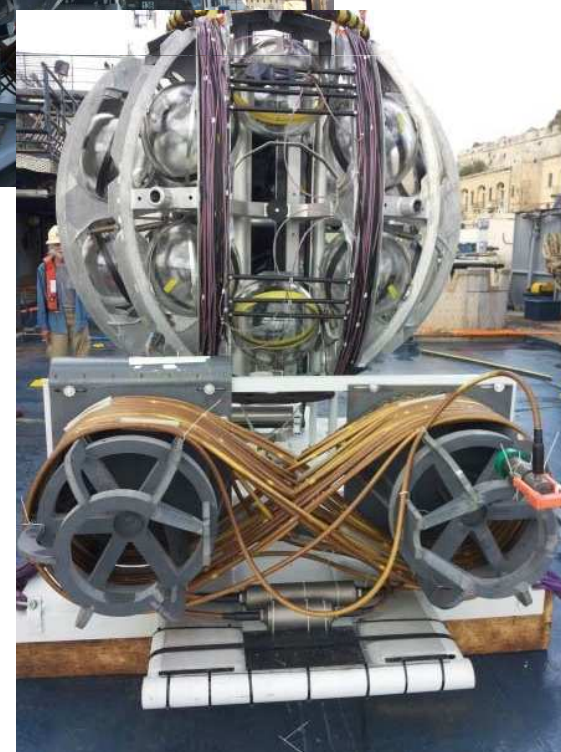
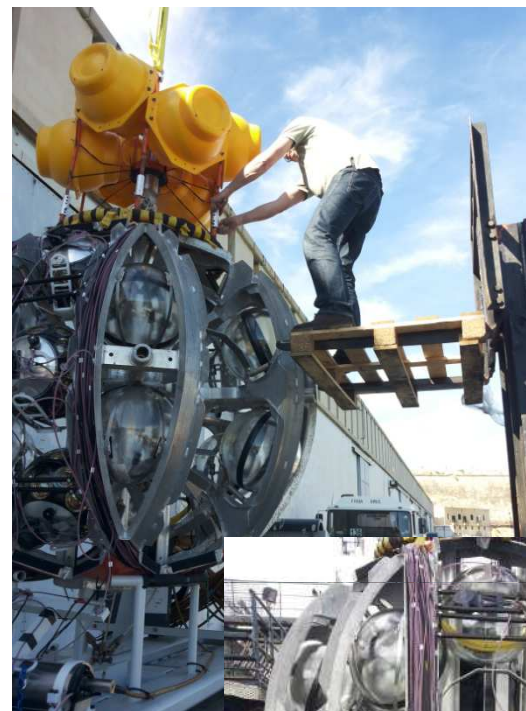


KM3NeT 'Mini-line' Deployed at Capo Passero (May 7, 2014)

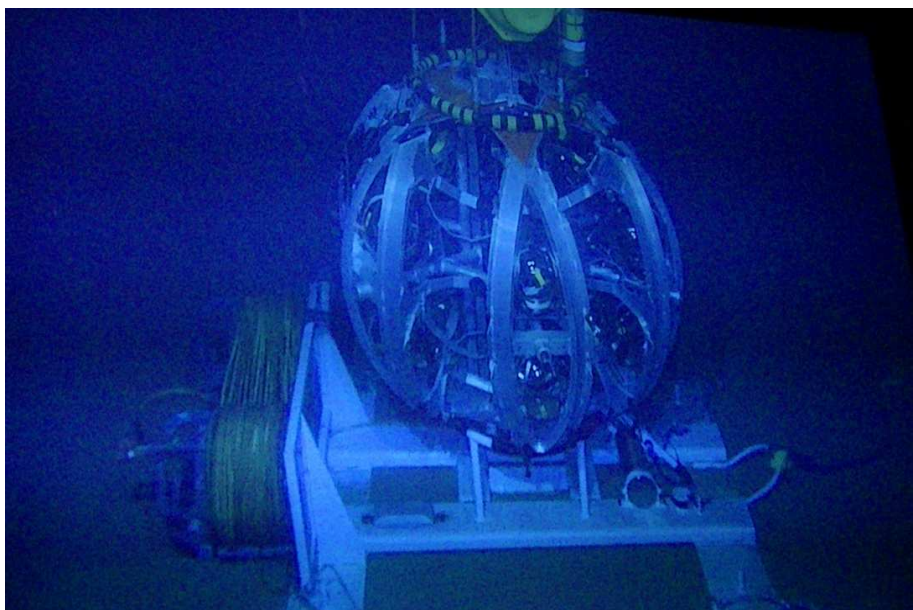
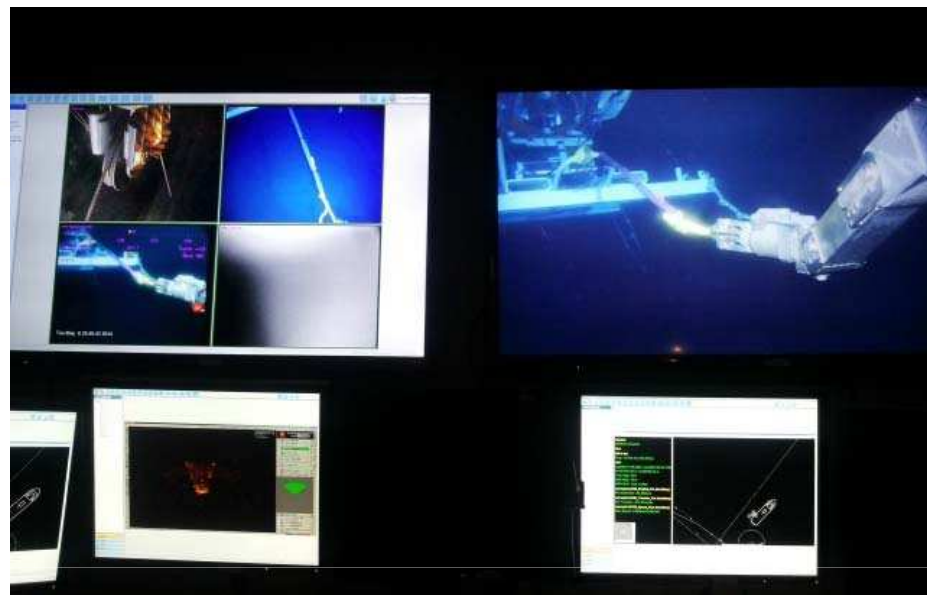


Integration
Nikhef +
CPPM

Deployment
Sicily



KM3NeT 'Mini-line' Deployed at Capo Passero (May 7, 2014)

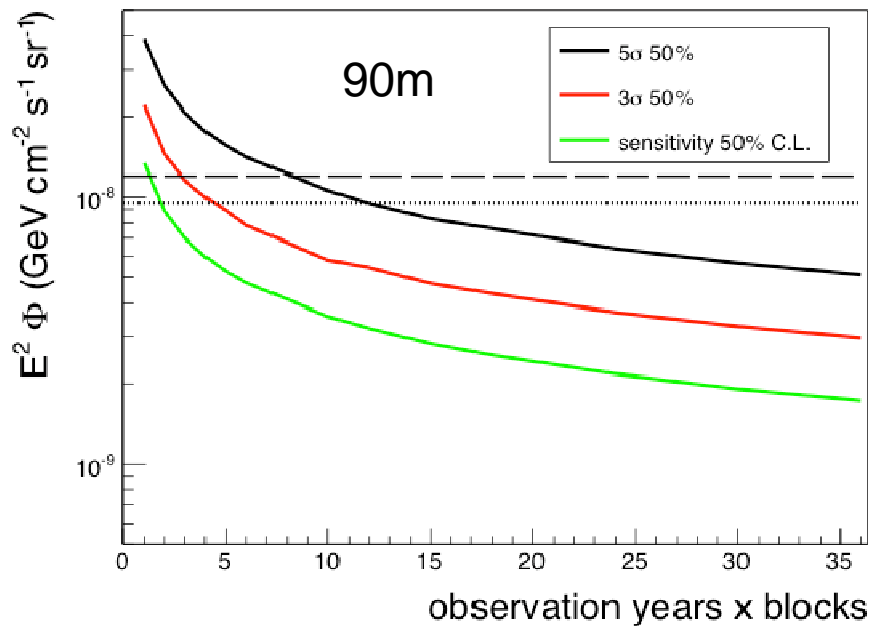




Diffuse Flux sensitivity

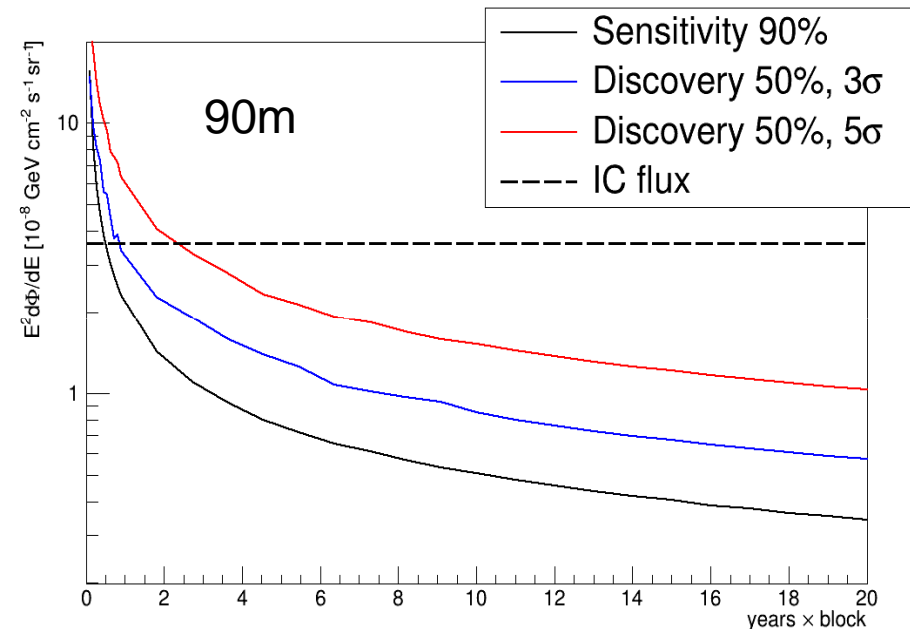
$$\Phi_{\text{cosm}} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-8} E^{-2} e^{-E/3\text{PeV}} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ per flavour};$$

Muons



5 sigma after 9 years*blocks

Cascade



5 sigma after 3 years*blocks

30% improvement if use 120m spacing, but less good for galactic sources



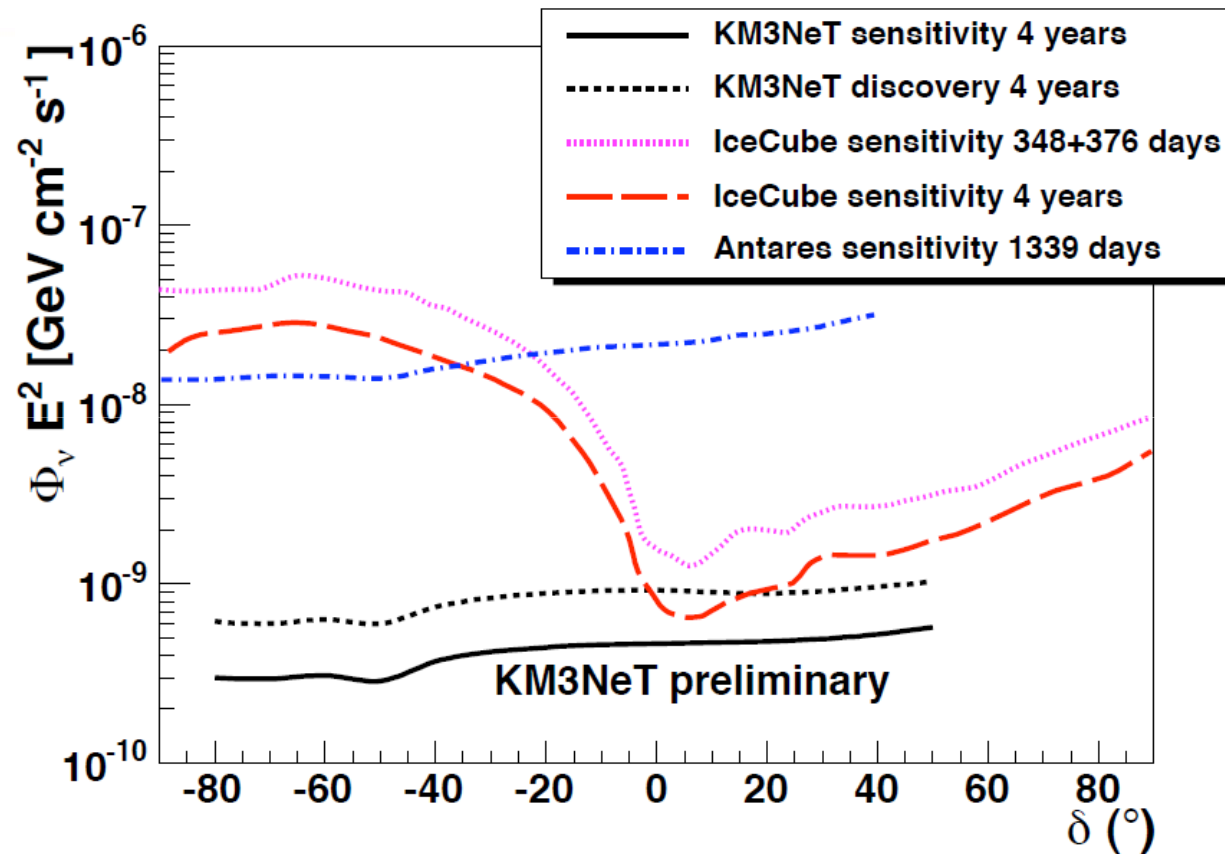
Point Source (muons)

Phase 2:
6 blocks
90m spacing

E-2 flux

~50*ANTARES

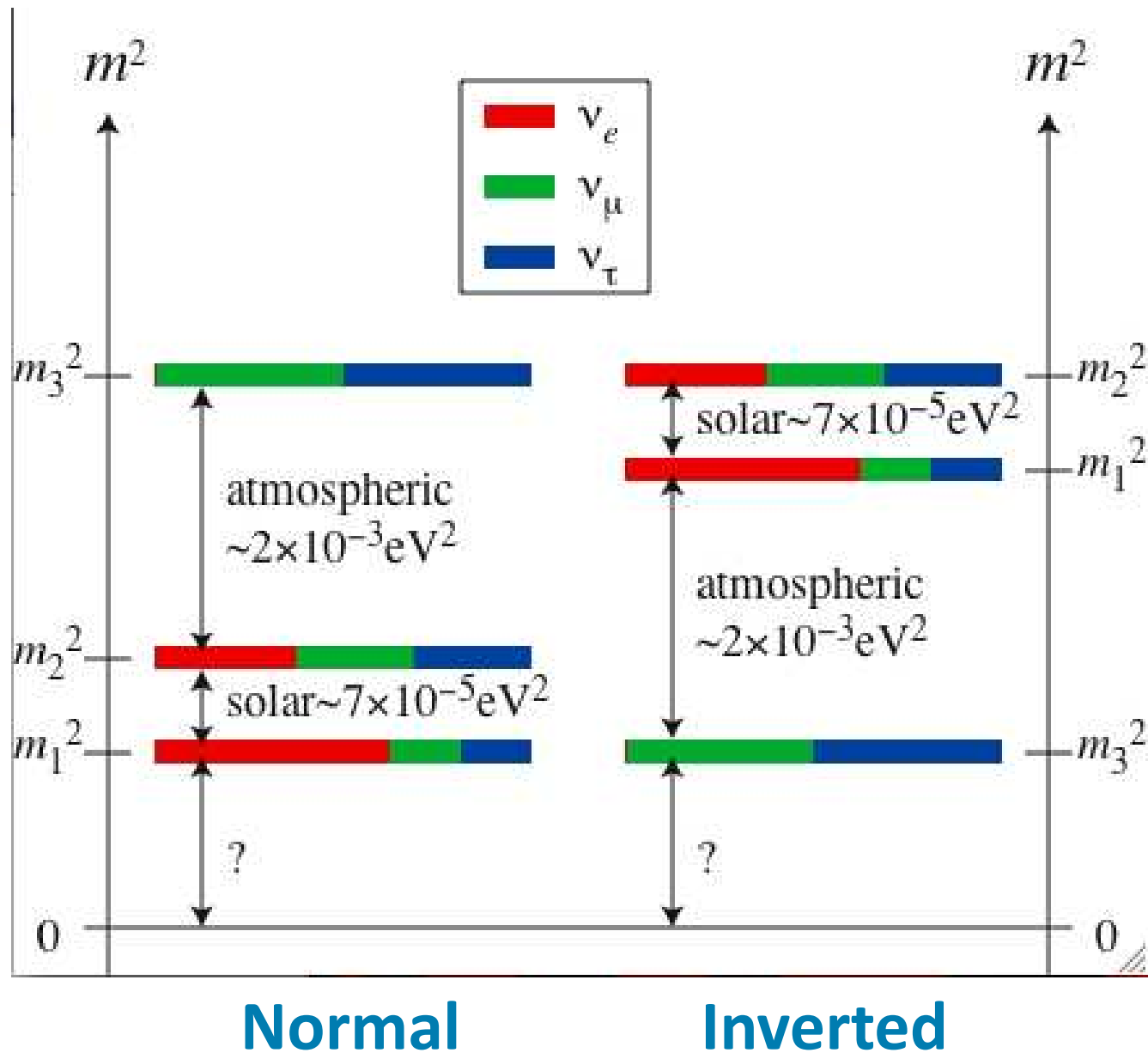
Angular resolution
<0.1° above 100 TeV



Muons alone: RXJ1713: 5 years @ 5 sigma
Vela X: 3 years @ 5 sigma
Fermi Bubbles: 1 year @ 1 sigma

(Assuming 100% hadronic)

The neutrino mass hierarchy



Mass Hierarchy Measurement with Atmospheric Neutrinos

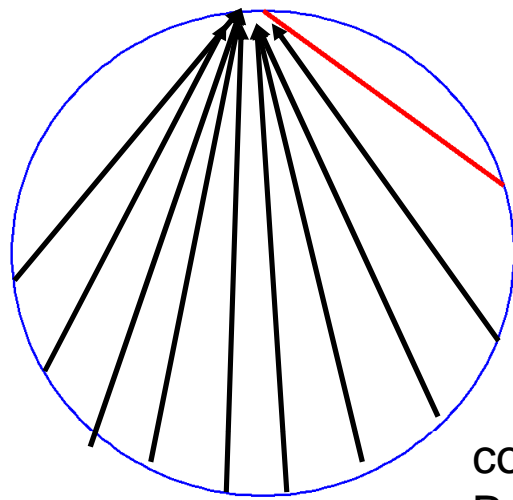
- Free 'beam' of neutrinos
- Broad range of baselines (50-1250km)
- Broad range of energies (~GeV-PeV)
- Composite of beam well understood: flux (ν)~1.3 flux (anti- ν)

- mass effects lead to event rates at particular angles and energies
which depend on the mass hierarchy and is opposite for neutrino/anti-neutrino

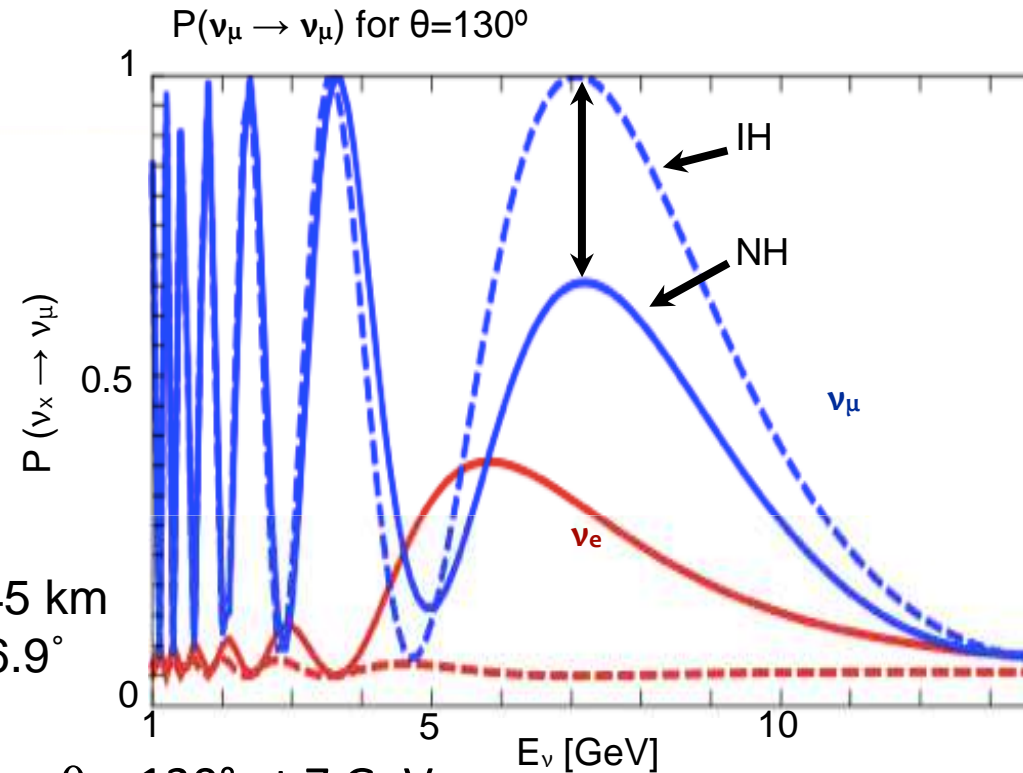
- At these energies $\sigma(\nu) \approx 2\sigma(\bar{\nu})$ so observe net effect

- See for example....[Phys. Rev. D 78, 093003](#)
- Revisited with improved knowledge of θ_{13}
[arxiv:1205.7071v4](#) ,Akhmedov, Razzaque, Smirnov

Mass Hierarchy Measurement with Atmospheric Neutrinos



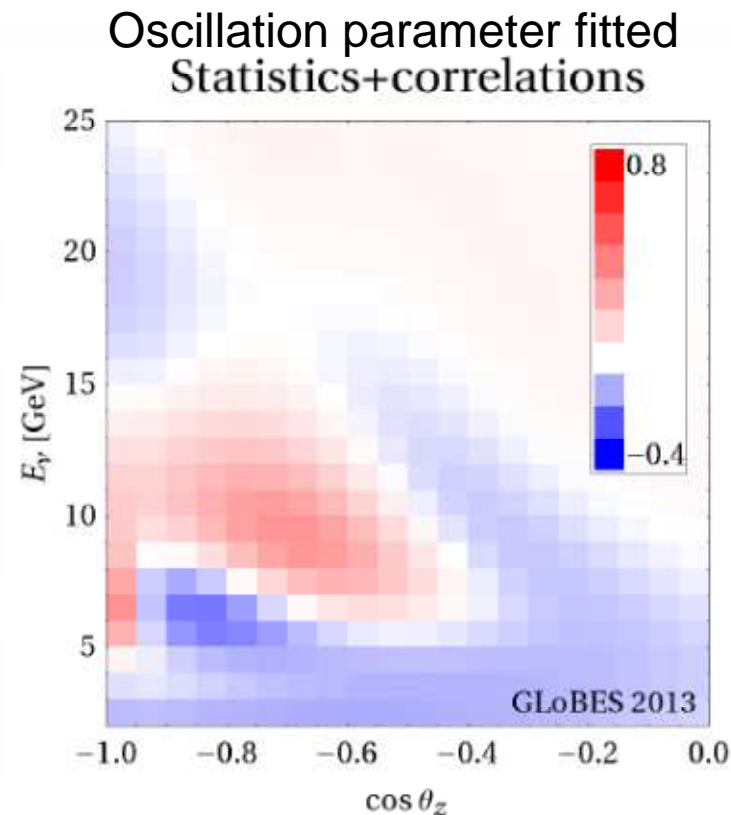
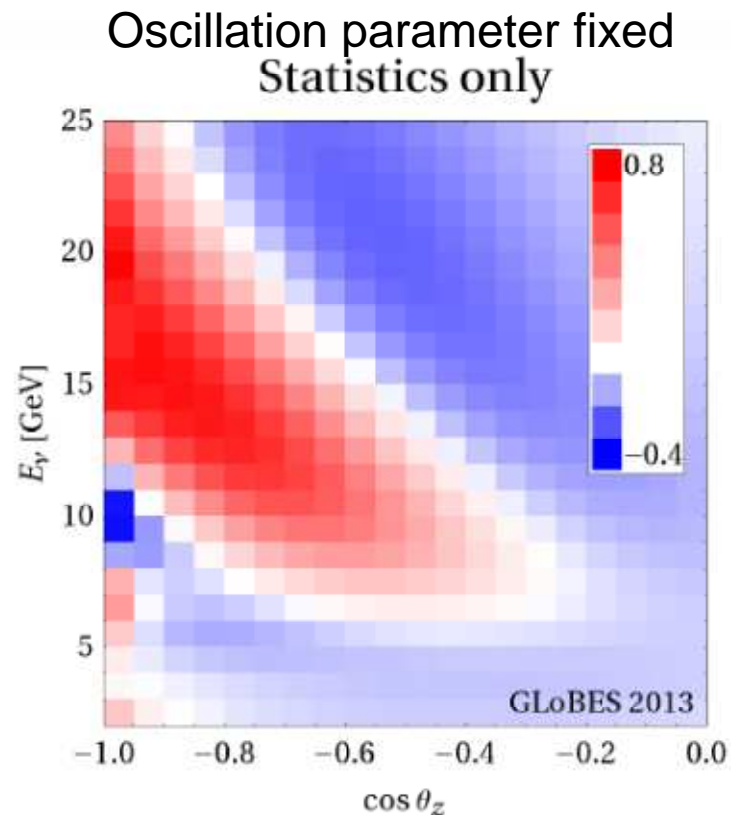
$\cos\theta = 0.6$
 Baseline = 7645 km
 Inclination = 36.9°



- Maximum difference $\text{NH} \leftrightarrow \text{IH}$ for $\theta = 130^\circ$ at 7 GeV
- For anti- ν , NH and IH are approximately swapped \rightarrow effect cancels if detector cannot distinguish μ^+ and μ^-
- However: flux of atm. $\nu \sim 1.3 \times$ flux of atm. anti- ν and $\sigma(\nu) \sim 2 \times \sigma(\text{anti-}\nu)$ at low energies
- \rightarrow Count $N_\mu(\theta, E)$ from $\nu_\mu + \text{N} \rightarrow \mu + \text{X}$ and compare with NH/IH predictions

Sensitivity Calculation – atmospheric ν_μ

- Fit of event count in Energy-Zenith space
- Color code : bin-by-bin significance of hierarchy difference

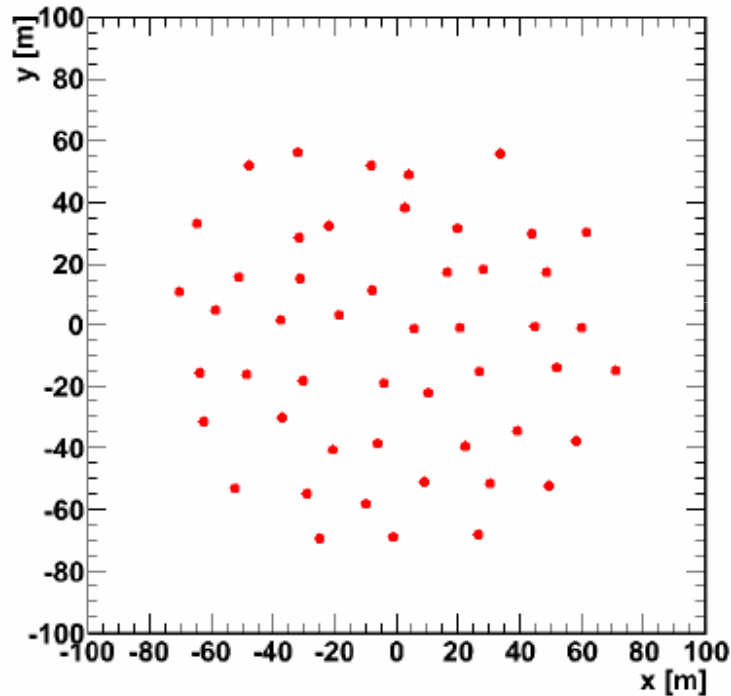


W. Winter : arXiv:1305.5539



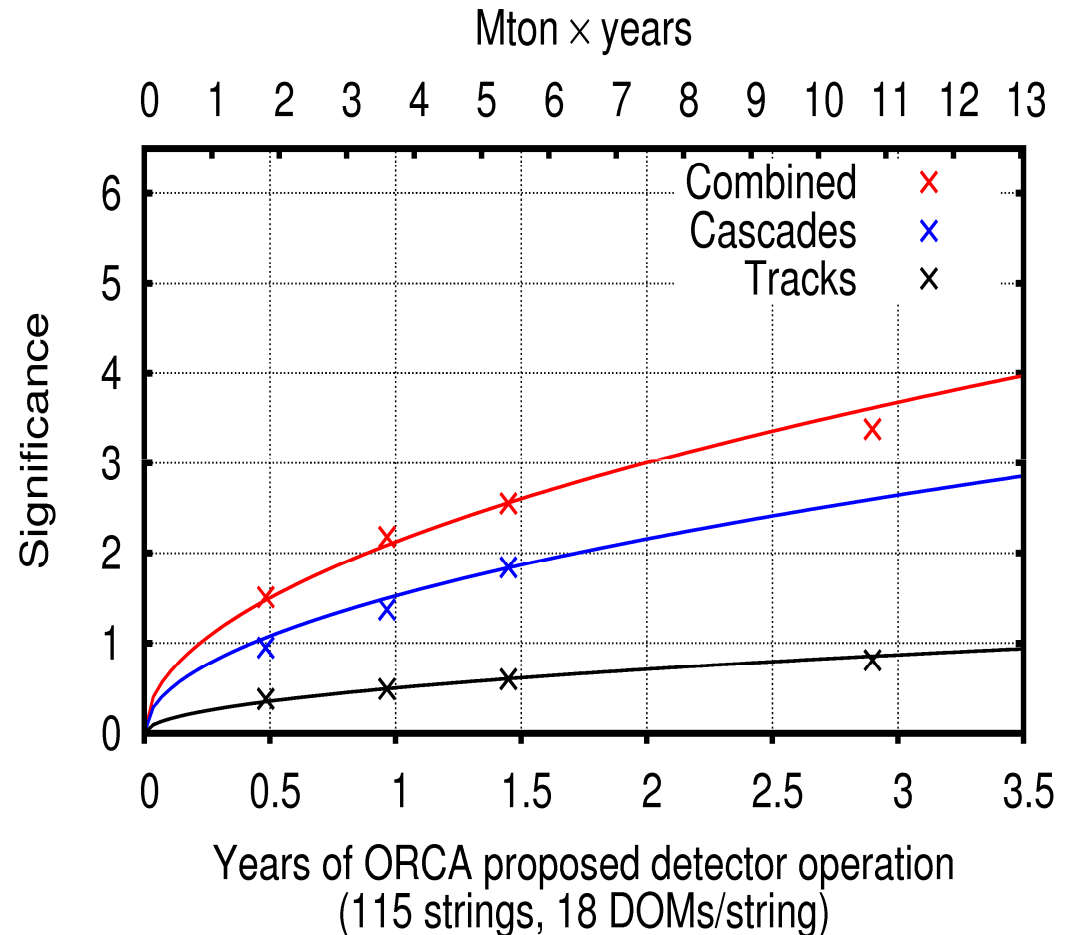
Oscillation Research with Cosmics in the Abyss

Dense Mton detector with
KM3NeT technology
(e.g. 50 lines, 6m/20m)



Geometry not yet optimised
Bjorken y discrimination not yet used

ORCA sensitivity (PRELIMINARY)



+ Factor ~4 improvement on value of θ_{23}
+ Measurement of octant

Summary



- ANTARES in its seventh year of operation
- Thanks to its excellent angular resolution and view of Southern sky, ANTARES has competitive sensitivities despite its modest size
- KM3NeT Consortium -> Collaboration
- Site choice made (Toulon, Capo Passero)
- Technology chosen and prototypes under test
- Phased approach:
 - Phase 1.5: investigate IceCube diffuse flux
 - Phase 2: neutrino astronomy
 - ORCA looks very promising