Latest news and prospects from neutrino telescopes in the Mediterranean

Alexis Coleiro (APC & Université Paris Diderot) on behalf of ANTARES and KM3NeT collaborations

Lake Louise Winter Institute Feb 12th, 2016

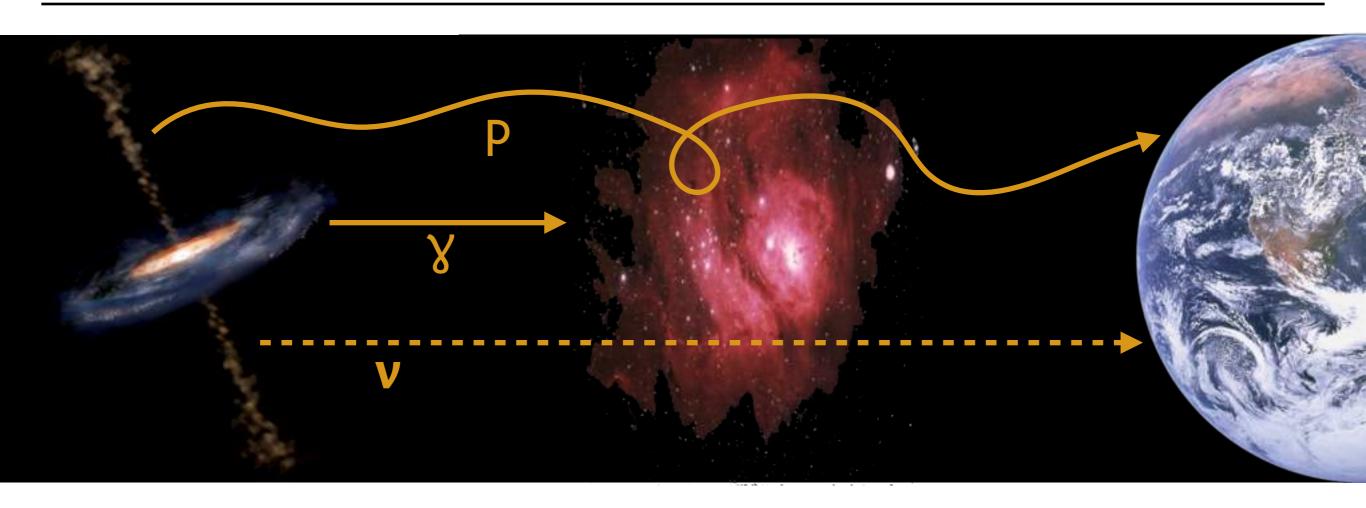








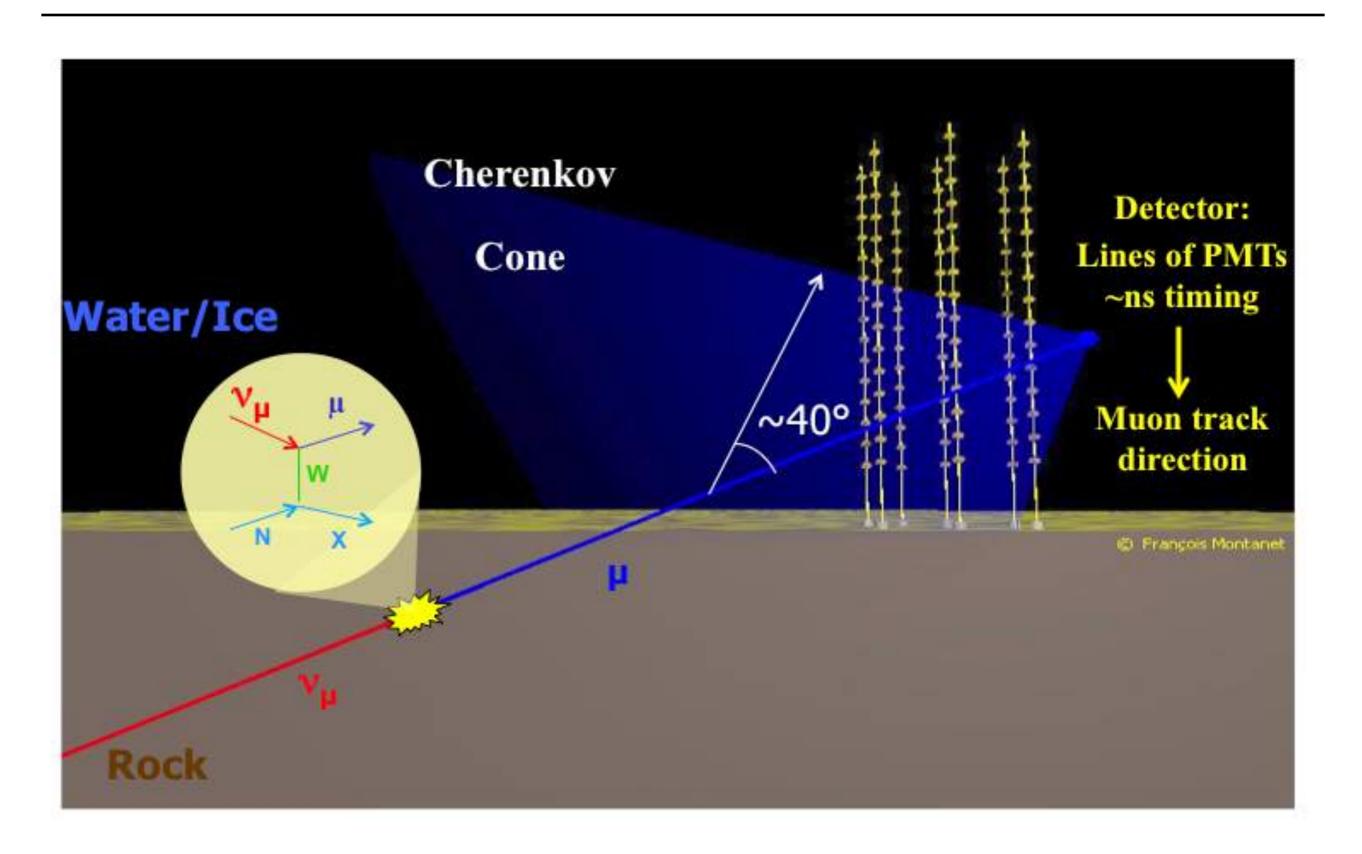
Neutrino astronomy



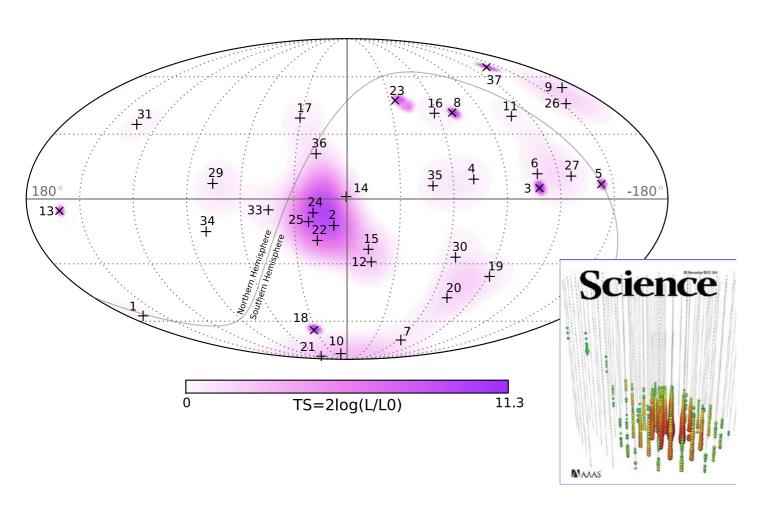
- Photons are absorbed by the ISM
- Protons are deviated by magnetic fields
- Neutrinos are neutral, stable and weakly interacting particles

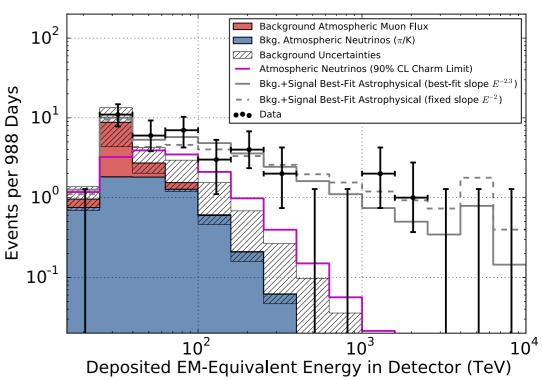
Signature of hadronic acceleration: sites of cosmic rays production

Neutrino astronomy



Neutrino astronomy





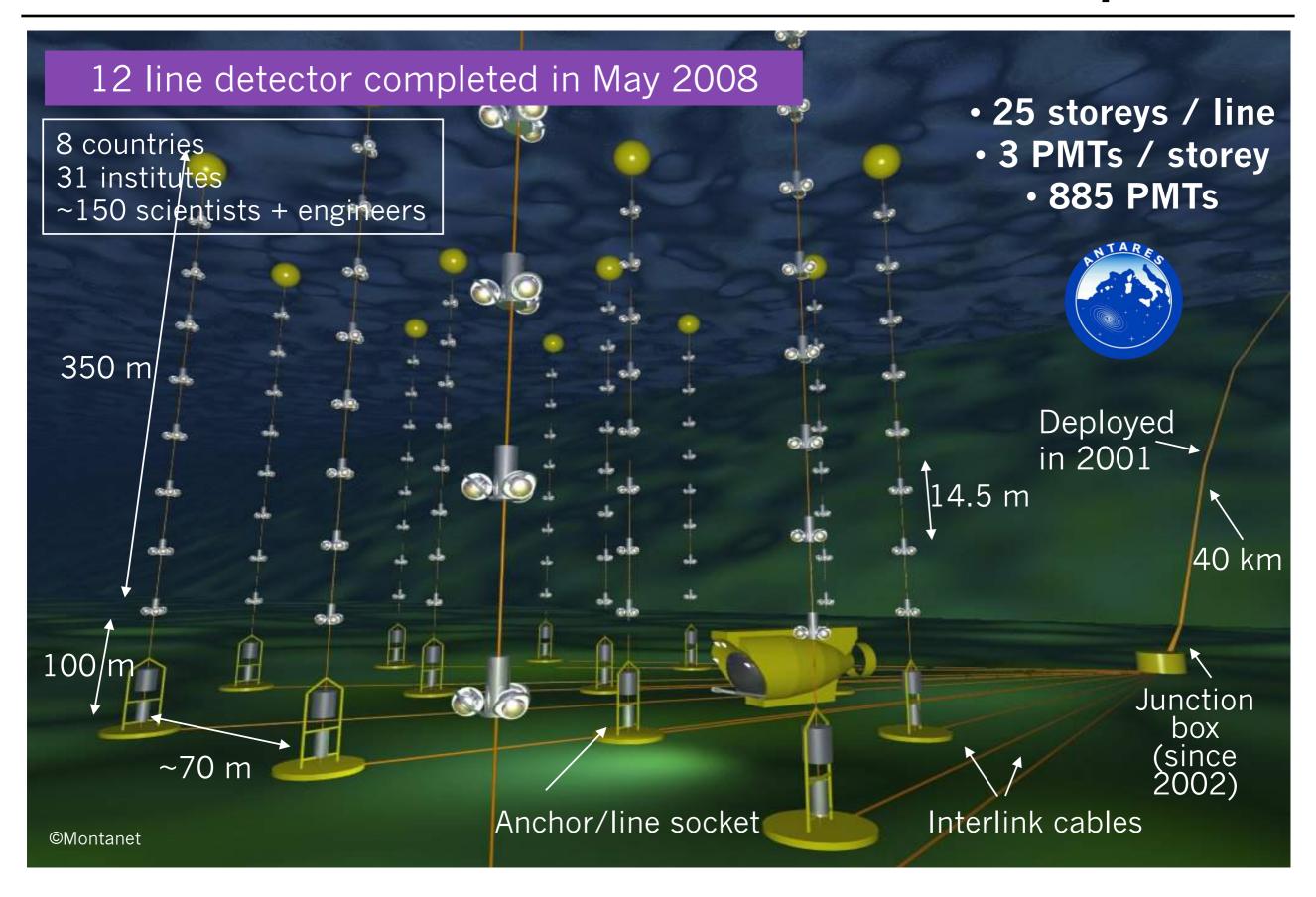
→ IceCube Collab., 2014, PRD 113

→ Which and where are the sources ??

- Need good angular and energy accuracy
- All neutrino-flavors to be taken into account
- Multi-messenger programs

Next generation of deepsea neutrino telescopes will bring new constraints!!

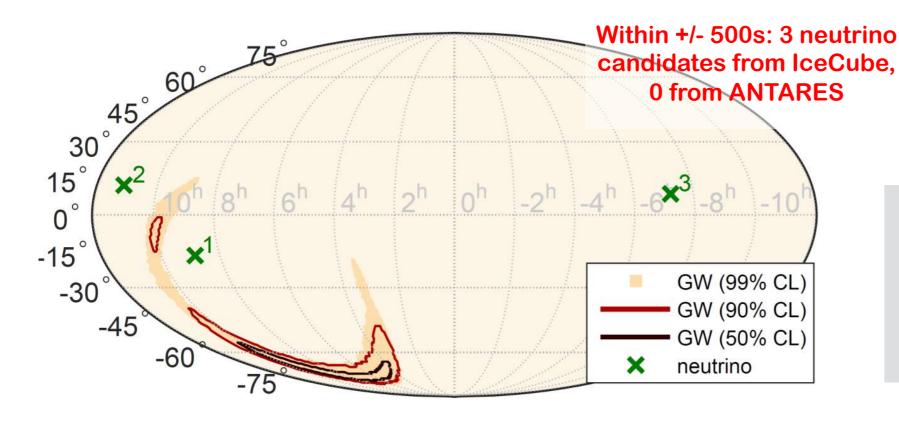
The ANTARES neutrino telescope



Neutrino follow-up of the first GW event

GW alert triggered by adv.-LIGO on sept. 14, 2015

→ Online follow-up by ANTARES and IceCube



Expected number of background events:

4.4 for IceCube 0.014 for ANTARES

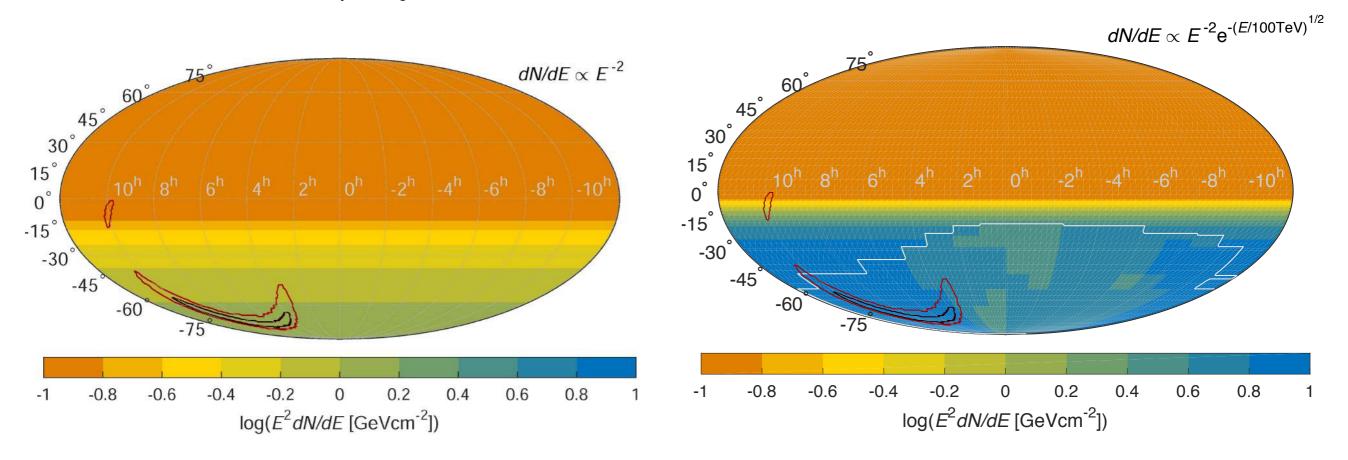
#	ΔT [s]	RA [h]	Dec [°]	σ [°]	E_{μ}^{obs} [TeV]	fraction
1	+37.2	8.84	-16.6	0.35	175	12.5%
2	+163.2	11.13	12.0	1.95	1.22	26.5%
3	+311.4	-7.23	8.4	0.47	0.33	98.4%

https://dcc.ligo.org/public/0123/P1500271/013/GW150914_neutrino.pdf

Neutrino follow-up of the first GW event

GW alert triggered by adv.-LIGO on sept. 14, 2015

→ Online follow-up by ANTARES and IceCube

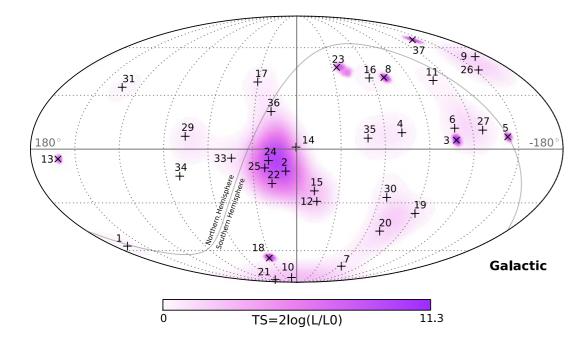


→ Integrating emission between [100 GeV; 100 PeV] and [100 GeV; 100 TeV]:

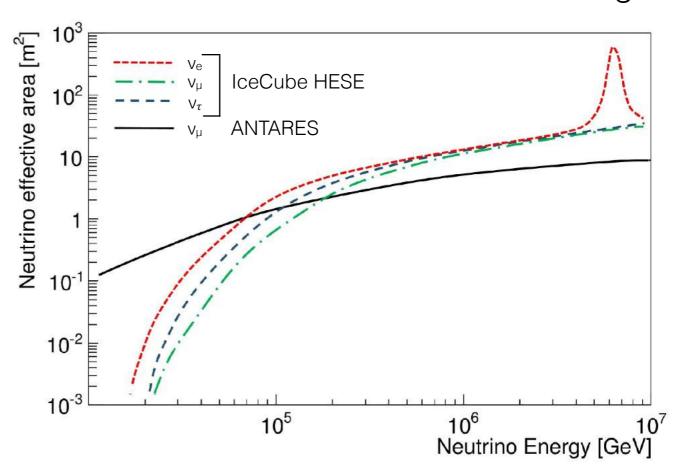
$$E_{\nu,\text{tot}}^{\text{ul}} \sim 10^{52} - 10^{54} \left(\frac{D_{\text{gw}}}{410 \,\text{Mpc}} \right)^2 \,\text{erg}$$

What can ANTARES say about the IceCube results?

> Constraints in the Galactic Center region

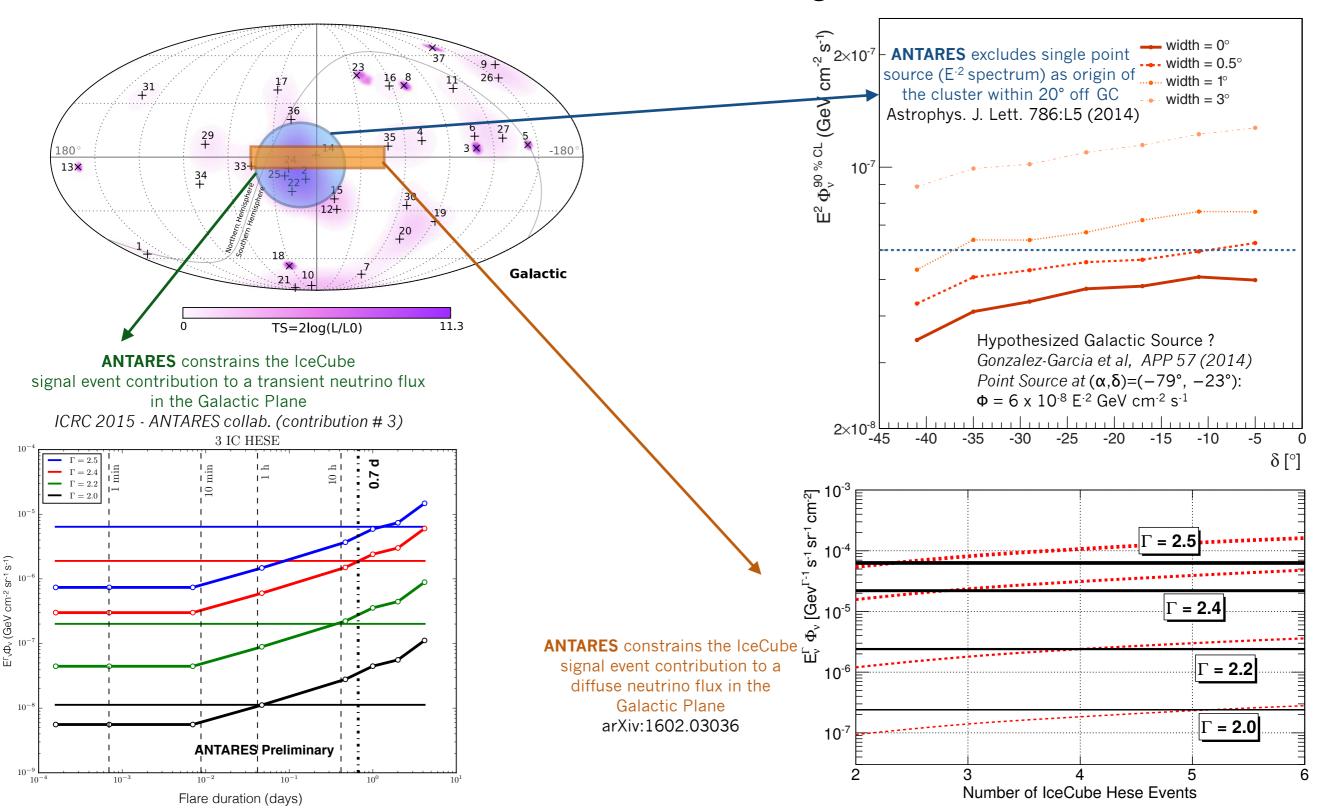


Effective area in the Galactic Center region



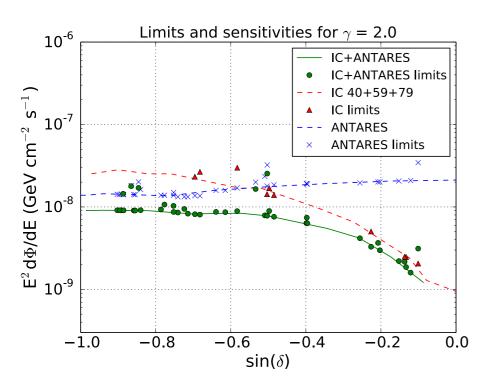
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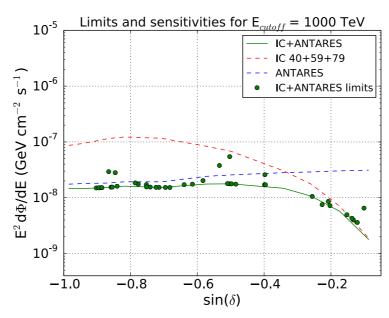


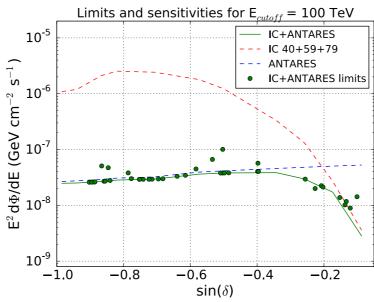
What can ANTARES say about the IceCube results?

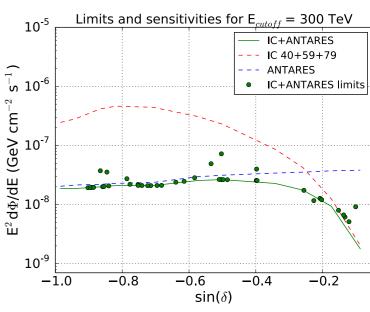
> ANTARES / IceCube joint analysis: http://arxiv.org/abs/1511.02149

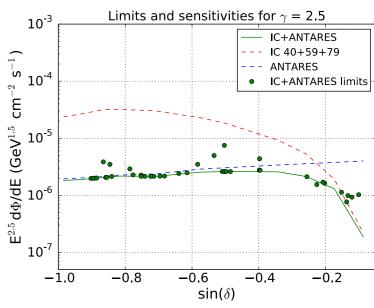


Increasing the sensitivity to point-like sources **up to a factor of two** w.r.t. individual analyses



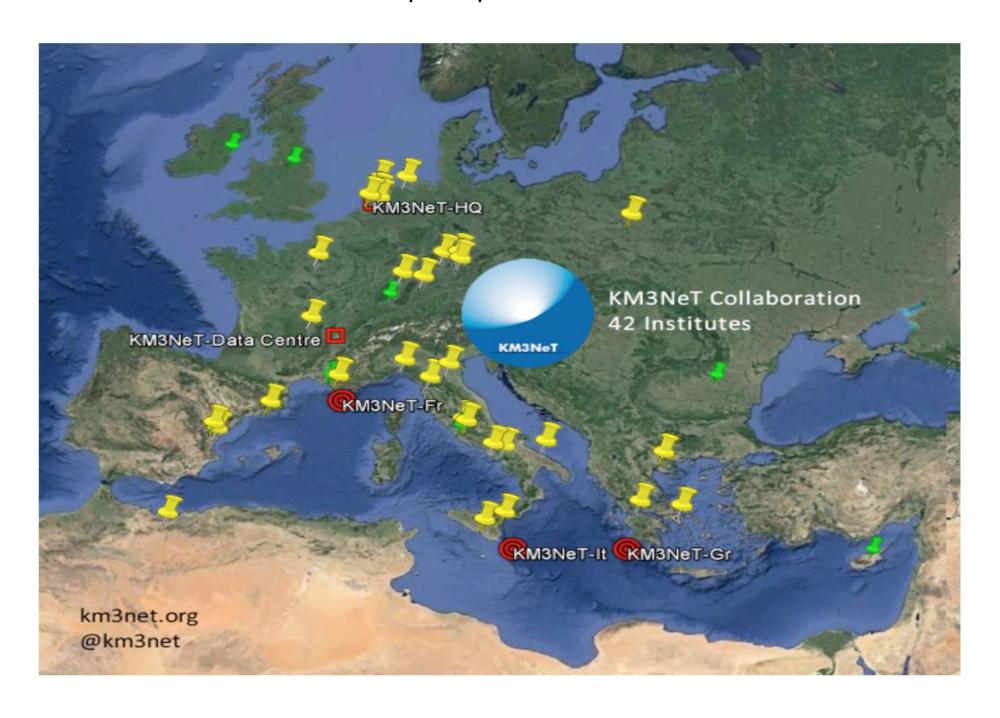






KM3NeT

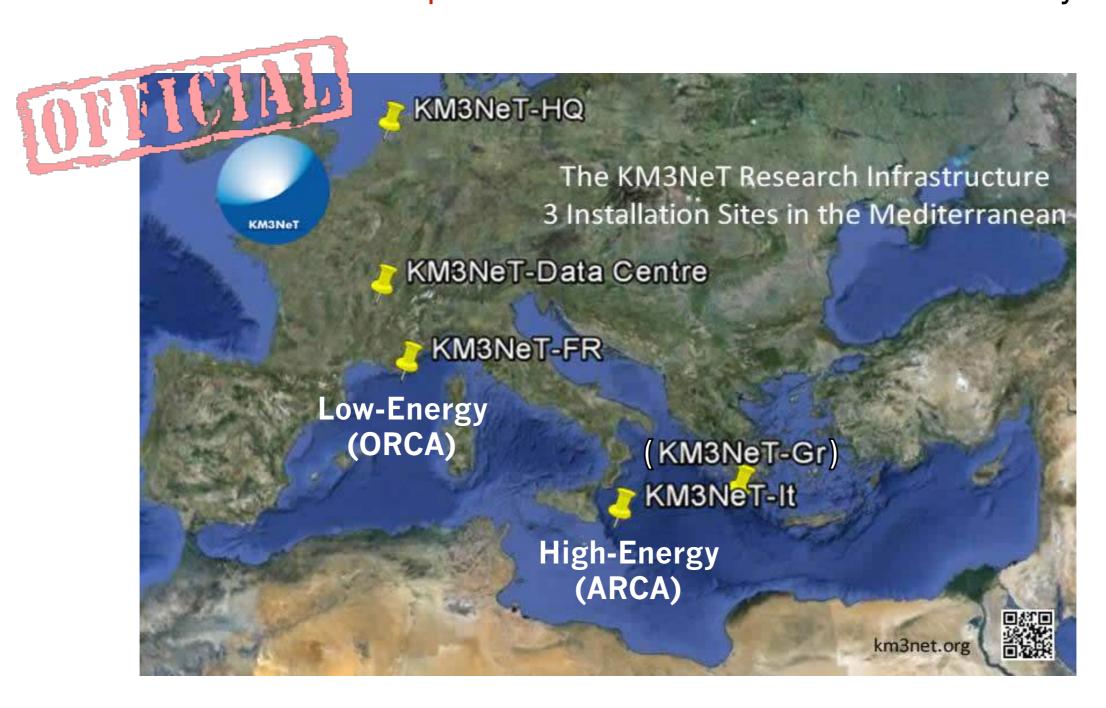
The Collaboration: 240 people, 42 institutes, 12 countries



KM3NeT

Distributed research infrastructure with 2 main physics topics:

Oscillations and Astroparticle Research with Cosmics in the Abyss



KM3NeT - Letter of Intent

The letter of Intent is available on arXiv:

We gratefully acknowledge support from the Simons Foundation and member institutions or Article-id



http://arxiv.org/abs/1601.07459

arXiv.org > astro-ph > arXiv:1601.07459 Astrophysics > Instrumentation and Methods for Astrophysics

S. Adrián-Martínez, M. Ageron, F. Aharonian, S. Aiello, A. Albert, F. Ameli, E. Anassontzis, M. Andre, G. Androulakis, M. Anghinolfi, G. Anton, M. Ardid, T. Avgitas, G. Barbarino, E. Barbarito, B. Baret, J. Barrios-Martí, B. Belhorma, A. Belias, E. Berbee, A. van den Berg, V. Bertin, S. Beuren, B. Bernstein, E. Bern Van Beveren, N. Beverini, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Bourret, C. Boutonnet, M. Bouwhuis, C. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Bourlis, S. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Bourlis, S. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Biagi, A. Biagioni, M. Billault, R. Bormuth, B. Bouhadef, G. Bourlis, S. Bourlis Bruijn, J. Brunner, E. Buis, J. Busto, G. Cacopardo, L. Caillat, M. Calamai, D. Calvo, A. Capone, L. Calamai, S. Calamac, B. C Cherkaoui El Moursli, S. Cherubini, T. Chiarusi, M. Circella, L. Classen, R. Cocimano, J. A. B. Coelho, A. Coleiro, S. Colonges, R. Coniglione, M.

Cordelli, A. Cosquer, P. Coyle, A. Creusot, et al. (182 additional authors not shown)

(Submitted on 27 Jan 2016)

The main objectives of the KM3NeT Collaboration are i) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and ii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and ii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and ii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and ii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and ii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and iii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and iii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and iii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and iii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and iii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and iii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and iii) the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the high-energy neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the light neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the light neutrino sources in the Universe and III) the light neutrino source in the Universe and III) the light neutrino source in the Universe and The main objectives of the KMSNeT Collaboration are if the discovery and subsequent observation of high-energy neutrino sources in the universe and in the determination of the mass hierarchy of neutrinos. These objectives are strongly motivated by two recent important discoveries, namely: 1) The high-energy determination of the mass hierarchy of neutrinos. These objectives are strongly motivated by two recent important discoveries, namely: 1) The high-energy determination of the mass hierarchy of neutrinos. These objectives are strongly motivated by two recent important discoveries, namely: 1) The high-energy determination of the mass hierarchy of neutrinos. These objectives are strongly motivated by two recent important discoveries, namely: 1) The high-energy determination of the mass hierarchy of neutrinos. These objectives are strongly motivated by two recent important discoveries, namely: 1) The high-energy determination of the mass hierarchy of neutrinos. These objectives are strongly motivated by two recent important discoveries, namely: 1) The high-energy determination of the mass hierarchy of neutrinos. 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To meet these objectives, the KM3NeT Collaboration plans to build a new Research infrastructure consisting of a network of Daya Bay, Reno and others. To meet these objectives, the KM3NeT Collaboration plans to build a new Research which maximizes the access to regional distributed implementation is pursued which maximizes the access to regional distributed implementation is pursued which maximizes the access to regional distributed implementation is pursued which maximizes the access to regional distributed implementation is pursued which maximizes the access to regional distributed implementation is pursued which maximizes the access to regional distributed implementation is pursued which maximizes the access to regional distributed implementation is pursued which maximizes the access to regional distributed implementation is pursued which maximizes the access to regional distributed implementation is pursued which maximizes the access to regional distributed implementation is pursued which maximizes the access to regional distributed implementation in the properties of the Daya pay, Kerio and others. To meet these objectives, the KMONET Collaboration plans to build a new Research intrastructure consisting of a network of deep-sea neutrino telescopes in the Mediterranean Sea. A phased and distributed implementation is pursued which maximises the access to regional the availability of human resources and the superposit constraints for the parts and sea release community. Three cultable deep-sea are the superposit constraints for the parts and sea release community. deep-sea neutrino telescopes in the mediterranean sea. A phiased and distributed implementation is pursued which maximises the access to regional funds, the availability of human resources and the synergetic opportunities for the earth and sea sciences community. Three suitable deep-sea sites are identified, the availability of human resources and the synergetic opportunities for the earth and sea sciences community. 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Three suitable deep-sea sites are identified to the availability of human resources and the synergetic opportunities for the earth and sea sciences community. the availability of numan resources and the synergetic opportunities for the earth and sea sciences community. Three suitable deep-sea sites are identified, namely off-shore Toulon (France), Capo Passero (Italy) and Pylos (Greece). The infrastructure will consist of three so-called building blocks. A building block short and particles 115 etrippes pack strippes pa namely off-shore Toulon (France), Capo Passero (Italy) and Pylos (Greece). The intrastructure will consist of three so-called building block thus comprises 115 strings, each string comprises 18 optical modules and each optical module comprises 31 photo-multiplier tubes. Each building block thus comprises 15 strings, each string comprises 18 optical modules and each optical module comprises we relativistic particles approach to the constitutes a 3-dimensional array of photo sensors that can be used to detect the Charactery light produced by relativistic particles. comprises 113 strings, each string comprises 18 optical modules and each optical module comprises 31 photo-multiplier tubes, Each building hocks emerging from neutrino constitutes a 3-dimensional array of photo sensors that can be used to detect the Cherenkov light produced by relativistic particles emerging from neutrino constitutes a 3-dimensional array of photo sensors that can be used to detect the Cherenkov light produced by relativistic particles emerging from neutrino constitutes a 3-dimensional array of photo sensors that can be used to detect the Cherenkov light produced by relativistic particles emerging from neutrino constitutes a 3-dimensional array of photo sensors that can be used to detect the Cherenkov light produced by relativistic particles emerging from neutrino constitutes a 3-dimensional array of photo sensors that can be used to detect the Cherenkov light produced by relativistic particles emerging from neutrino constitutes a 3-dimensional array of photo sensors that can be used to detect the Cherenkov light produced by relativistic particles emerging from neutrino constitutes a 3-dimensional array of photo sensors that can be used to detect the Cherenkov light produced by relativistic particles emerging from neutrino constitutes a 3-dimensional array of photo sensors that can be used to detect the Cherenkov light produced by relativistic particles emerging from neutrino constitutes a 3-dimensional array of photo sensors that can be used to detect the Cherenkov light produced by relativistic particles are constituted by the configuration of the configuratio constitutes a 3-dimensional array or photo sensors that can be used to detect the Cherenkov light produced by relativistic particles emerging from neutrino interactions. Two building blocks will be configured to fully explore the IceCube signal with different methodology, improved resolution and complementary ball the profit of the configured to arrestely measure atmospheric neutrino or all the configured to arrestely measure atmospheric neutrino or all the configured to arrestely measure atmospheric neutrino or all the configured to arrestely measure atmospheric neutrino or all the configured to arrestely measure atmospheric neutrino or all the configured to arrestely measure atmospheric neutrino or all the configured to arrestely measure atmospheric neutrino or all the configured to arrestely measure atmospheric neutrino or all the configured to arrestely measure atmospheric neutrino or all the configured to arrestely measure atmospheric neutrino or all the configured to a second or all the configured to arrestely measure atmospheric neutrino or all the configured to a second field of view, including the Galactic plane. One building block will be configured to precisely measure atmospheric neutrino oscillations. Subjects: Instrumentation and Methods for Astrophysics (astro-ph.IM); High Energy Astrophysical Phenomena (astro-ph.HE); High Energy Physics - Experiment (hep-ex);

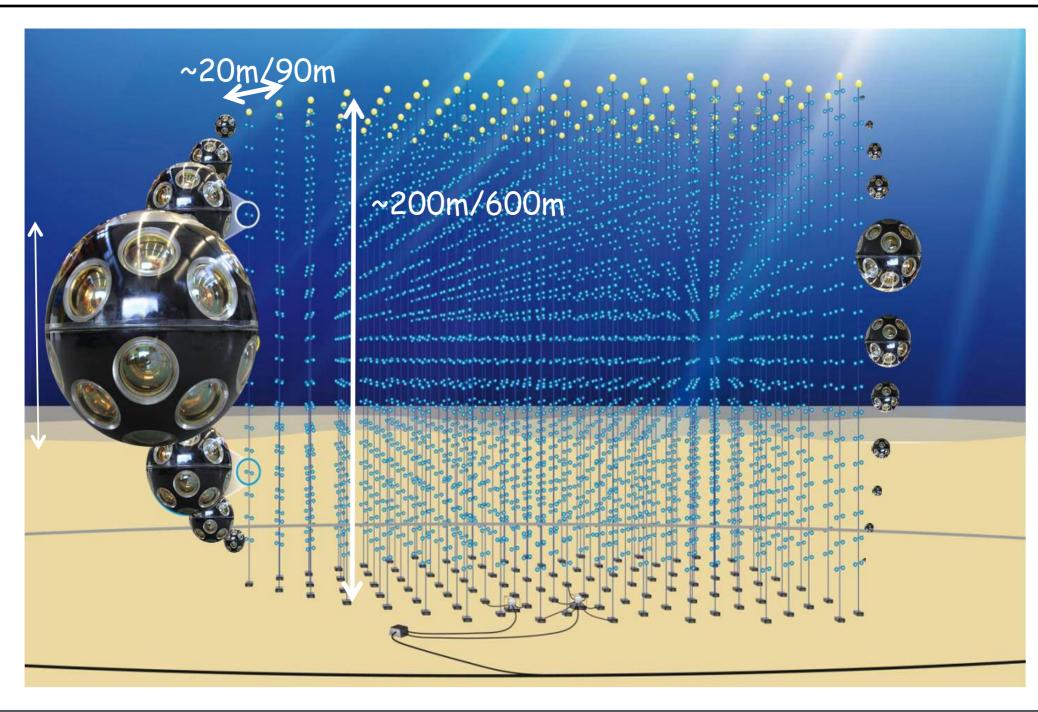
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· NASA ADS

Bookmark (what is this?)

■米亞 - 99 页面

KM3NeT



17 inch

- 18 OMs / line
- 31 3" PMTs
- Digital photon couting

- Wide angle of view
- More photocathode than 1 ANTARES storey
- Cost reduction w.r.t. ANTARES

A phased implementation

BLOCKS PRIMARY DELIVERABLES

shore and deep-sea infrastucture at PHASE KM3NeT-Fr and KM3NeT-It 0.25 + 31 lines (3-4 x ANTARES) **Proof of feasibility & first results** Measurement of IceCube signal ARCA **All-flavour neutrino astronomy** PHASE **Neutrino mass hierarchy** ORCA 3 **PHASE** 6 (+1) Neutrino astronomy including Galactic sources (...and a beam to ORCA?)

31 M€
FUNDED
and
ONGOING



80-90 M€
Letter of
Intent
on Arxiv
01/27/16
30-40 M€



220-250 M€ ESFRI Roadmap

Status of Phase-1

December 4th, 2015: first line deployed at Capo Passero (Sicily)



04/12/2015:

Laid on sea-bed Unfurled Powered on Taking data!



First reconstructed μ seen!





Status of Phase-1

December 4th, 2015: first line deployed at Capo Passero (Sicily)



Reconstructed 600 500 400 100 Provided by K. Melis -2000 -1500 -1000 -500 0 t [ns]

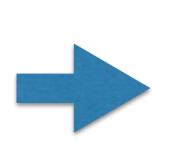


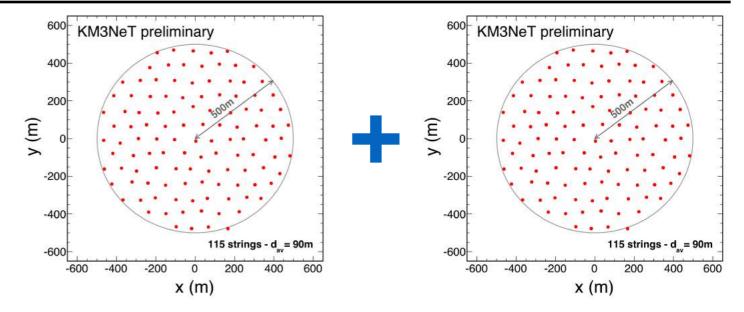




KM3NeT / ARCA - Expected performances

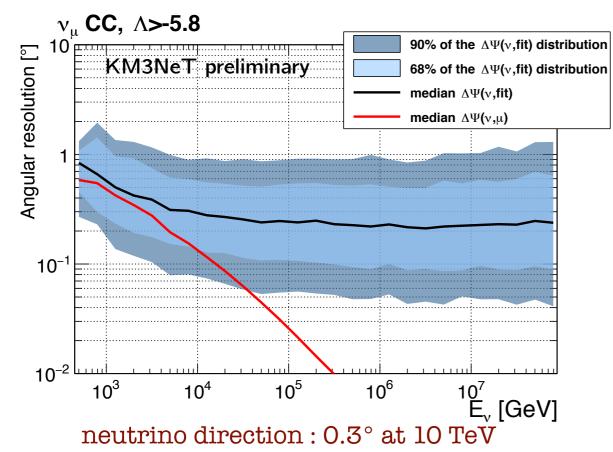
ARCA Phase-2 2 building blocks in KM3NeT-It

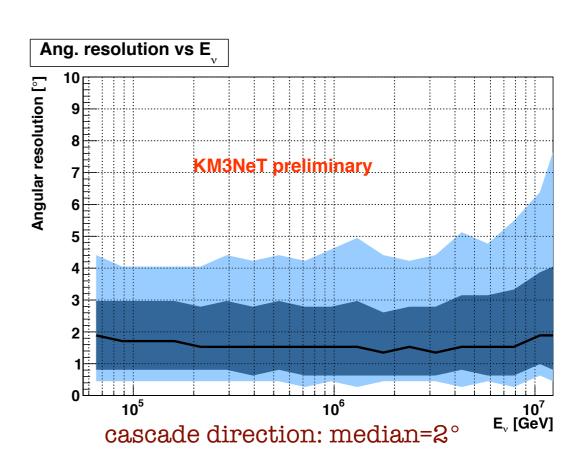




→ Confirmation of IceCube signal

Good reconstruction performances both on **tracks** (muon CC channel) and **showers** (electron CC here)





KM3NeT / ARCA - Sensitivity to diffuse flux

> Single-flavored energy spectrum parametrized as:

$$\Phi(E_{\nu}) = 1.2 \times 10^{-8} \cdot \left(\frac{E_{\nu}}{\text{GeV}}\right)^{-2} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{E_{\nu}}{3 \, \text{PeV}}\right) \quad \text{GeV}^{-1} \, \text{cm}^{-2} \, \text{s}^{-1} \, \text{sr}^{-1}$$

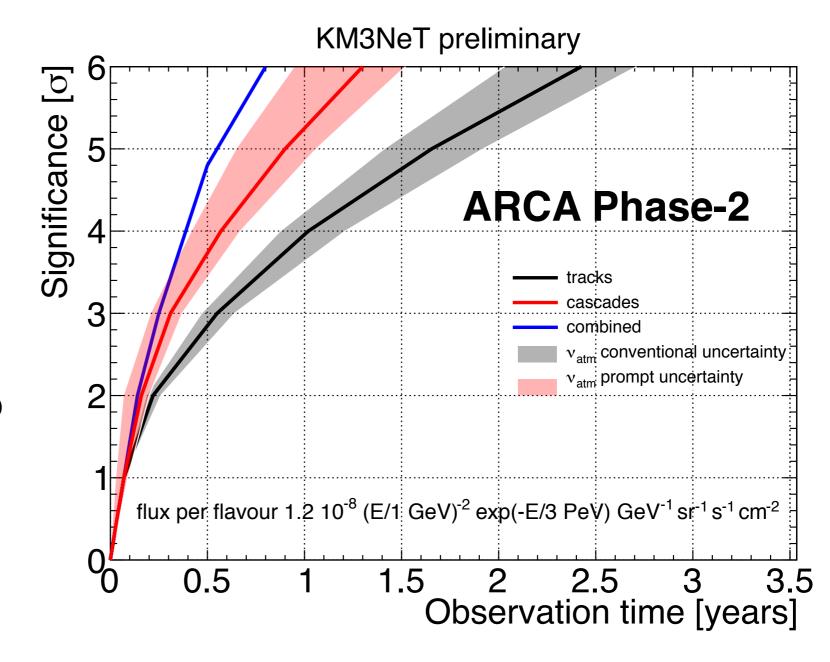
<u>5-σ significance</u>:

Tracks: 1.5 - 2 yrs

Cascades: < 1 yr

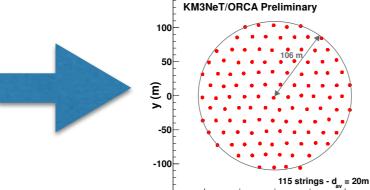
Combined: ~6 months

with atmo. muons self-veto

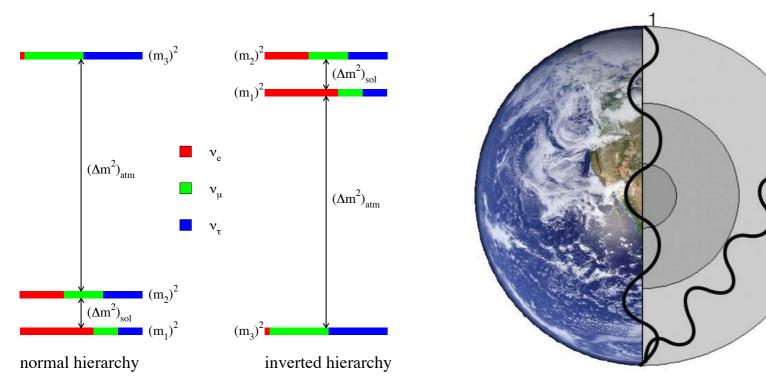


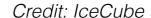
KM3NeT / ORCA - Neutrino mass hierarchy

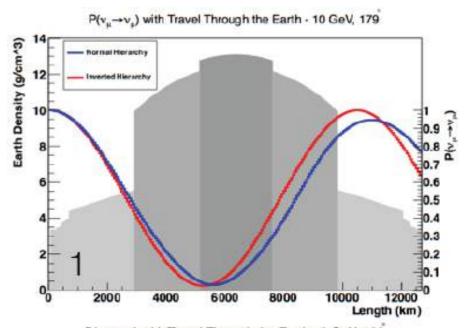
ORCA Phase-2 1 building blocks in KM3NeT-Fr

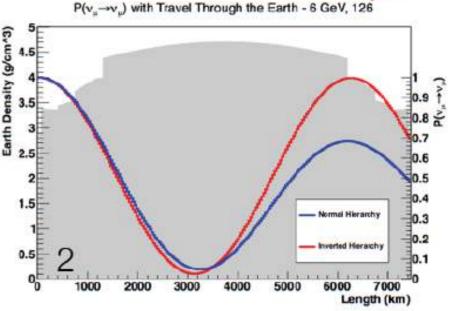


→ Measurement of the neutrino mass hierarchy with atmospheric neutrinos (1-20 GeV)





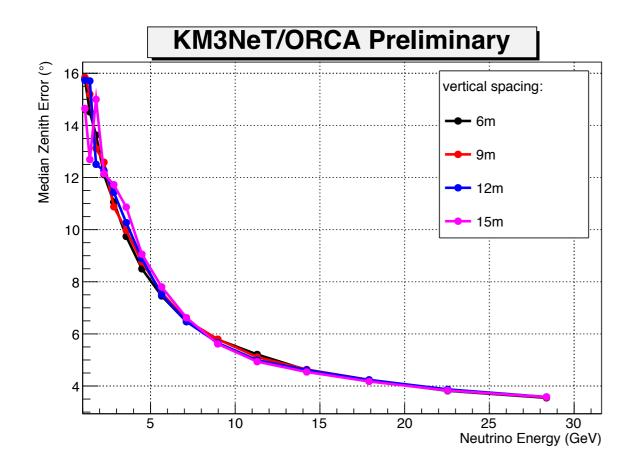




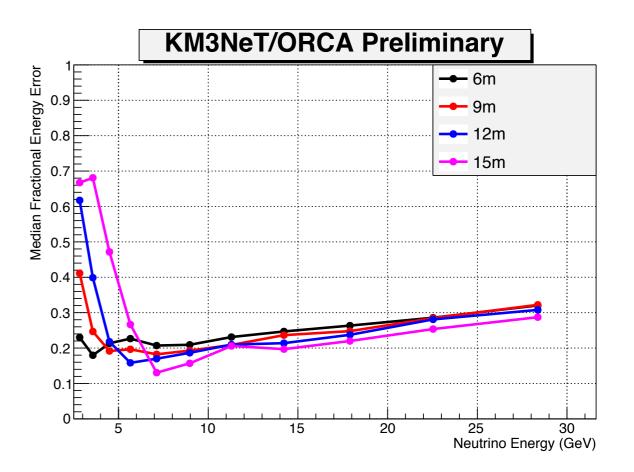
KM3NeT / ORCA - Expected performances

Need a good angular and energy resolution both for tracks and cascades events

> e.g.: tracks: ν_μ channel



Very good angular resolution

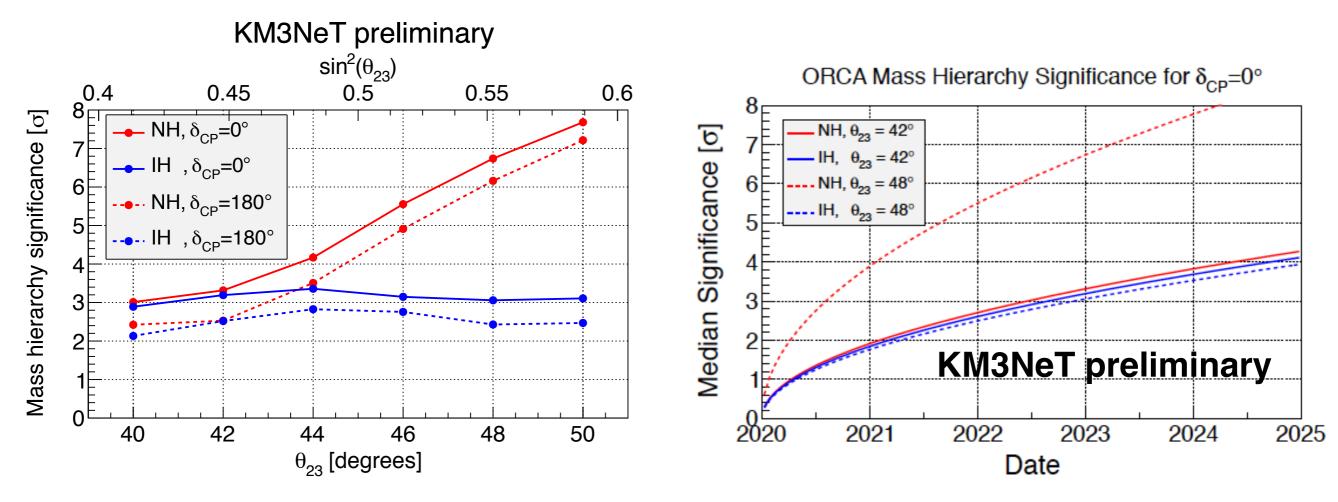


Energy resolution better than 25%

KM3NeT / ORCA - Expected sensitivity

ORCA's data = event rates as a function of the reconstructed neutrino energy and zenith angle. Distinguish between the two mass hierarchy cases by comparing these to the expected rates

Projected sensitivity: $\sim 3\sigma$ in 3 years, depending on true values of θ_{23} and δ_{CP}



For 3 yrs of data taking

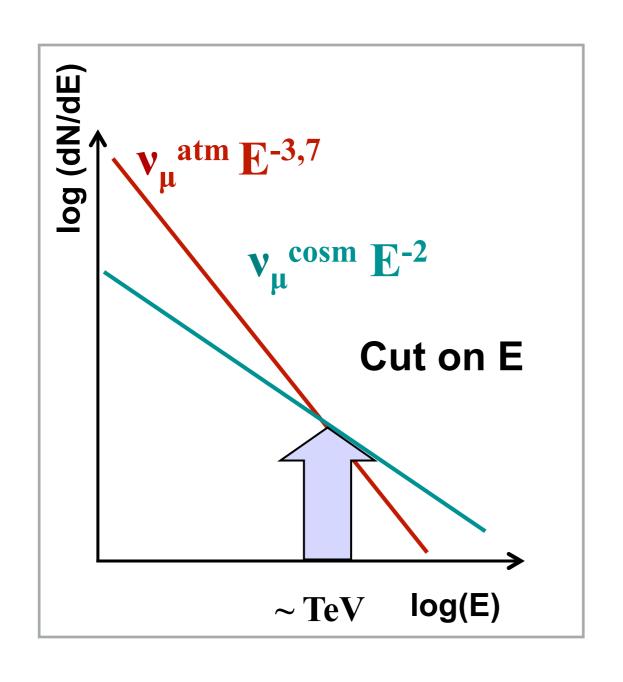
Conclusions and prospects

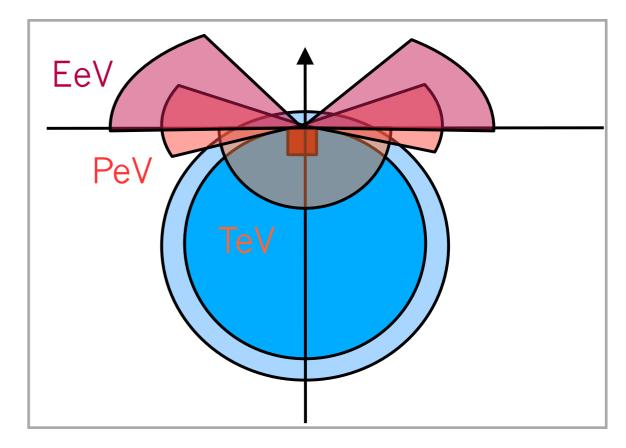
- ANTARES is still observing the sky
- Brings valuable constraints on the IceCube astrophysical signal
- KM3NeT is being deployed both in Italy and France sites
- Technology and detection performances validated by prototypes
- KM3NeT-It → ARCA: HE neutrino astronomy
- KM3NeT-Fr → ORCA: neutrino mass hierarchy
- Letter of Intent released on January 27th!
- Birth of a new window on the Universe...stay tuned!

Back-up slides

Neutrino astronomy in the Mediterranean

> Look at high energy events

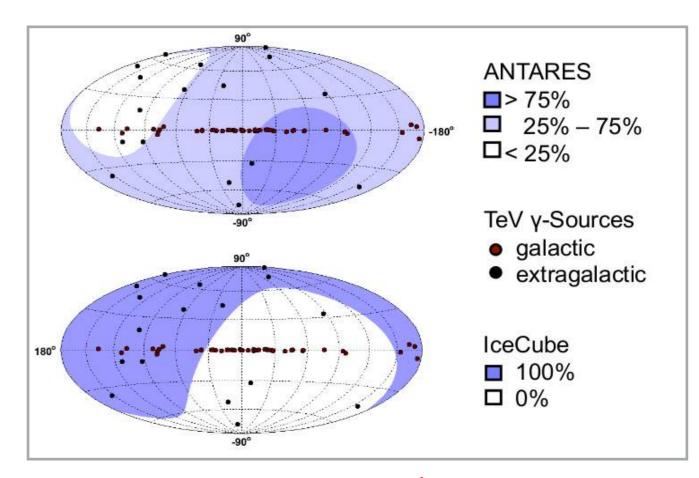


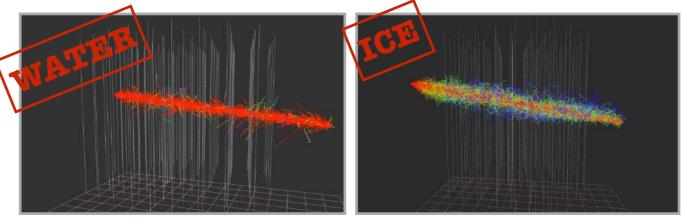


Neutrino astronomy in the Mediterranean

> Mediterranean / South Pole

- Complementary coverage:
 - galactic center / extragalactic sources
- Good pointing accuracy / Calorimetry
- Optical noise (biolum) + K40 / no noise
- Absorption / diffusion
- Mediterranean : logistically attractive

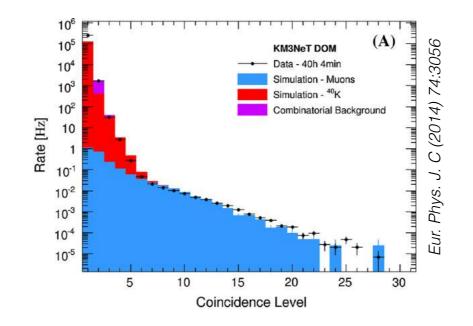




KM3NeT prototypes

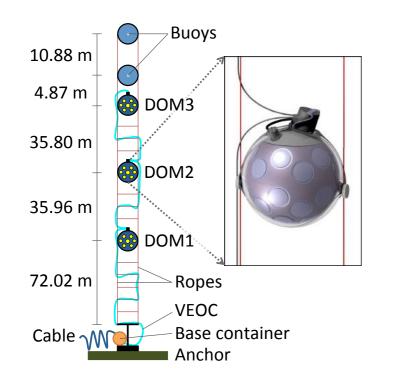
→ April 2013: Optical module deployed at ANTARES (-2500 m)

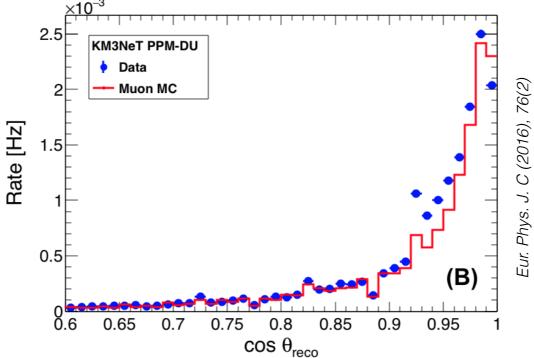




Validation of photon counting & directionality performance

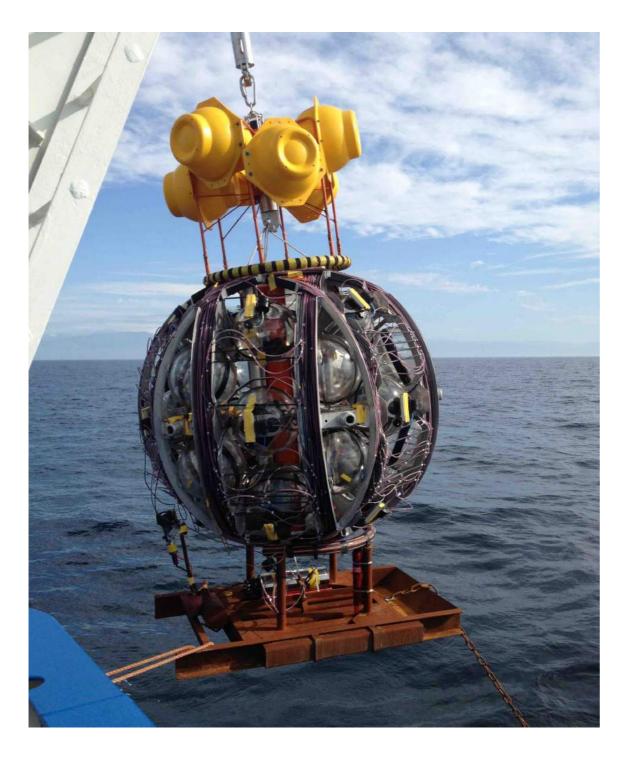
→ May 2014: Mini string (3 storeys) deployed at Capo Passero

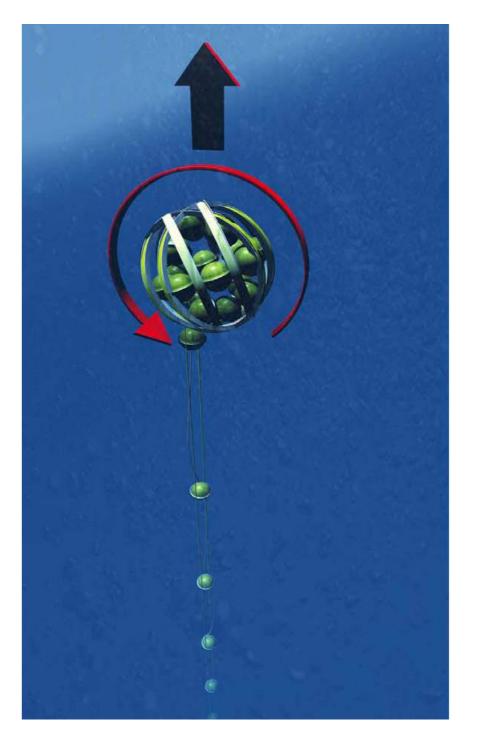




- First benchmark of DU integration and deployment
- Smooth operating and data taking
- Muon track reconstruction capabilities!

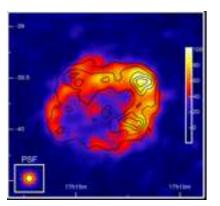
KM3NeT launcher vehicule





Rises to the surface while slowly rotating and releasing the OMs

KM3NeT / ARCA - Sensitivity to Galactic point sources



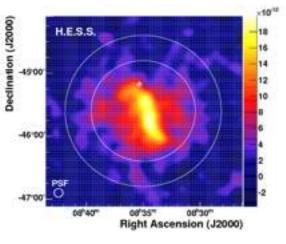
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}F_{ii}} =$$

$$\cdot \exp \left(-\right)$$

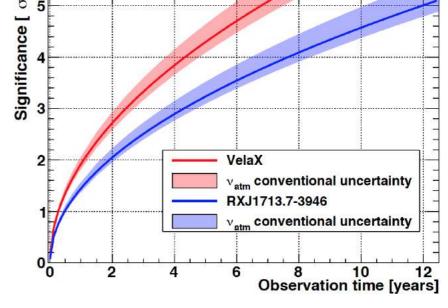
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}E_{\nu}} = 7.2 \times 10^{-15} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{1} \right|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1.36 \\ \cdot \end{aligned}$$

 $\text{RX J1713.7-3946: } \frac{\text{d}\phi}{\text{d}E_{\nu}} = 16.8 \times 10^{-15} \left[\frac{E_{\nu}}{1\,\text{TeV}} \right]^{-1.72} \cdot \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{E_{\nu}}{2.1\,\text{TeV}}}\right) \quad \text{GeV}^{-1} \, \text{cm}^{-2} \, \text{s}^{-1} \, \text{sr}^{-1}$ $\text{Vela-X: } \frac{\text{d}\phi}{\text{d}E_{\nu}} = 7.2 \times 10^{-15} \cdot \left[\frac{E_{\nu}}{1\,\text{TeV}} \right]^{-1.36} \cdot \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{E_{\nu}}{7\,\text{TeV}}}\right) \quad \text{GeV}^{-1} \, \text{cm}^{-2} \, \text{s}^{-1} \, \text{sr}^{-1}$

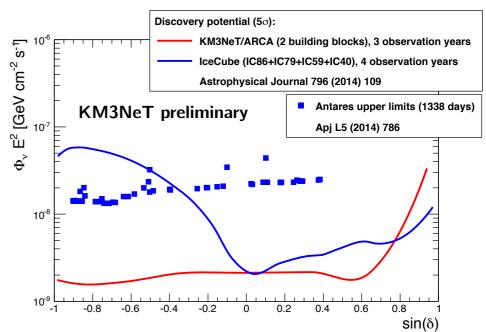


Point-like sources: muon channel



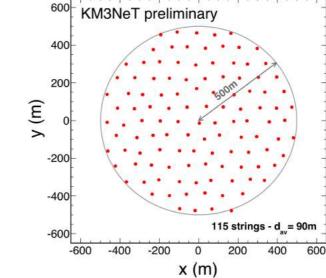
KM3NeT preliminary - detector with 2 building blocks

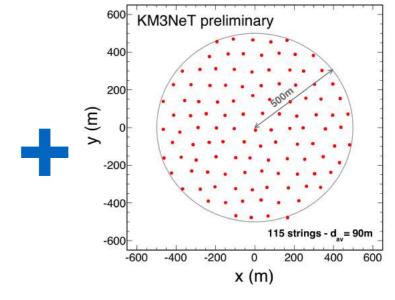
5σ discovery potential as a function of the source declination for one neutrino flavor for point-like sources with a E-2 spectrum (3 yrs of data-taking)



KM3NeT / ARCA - Expected performances

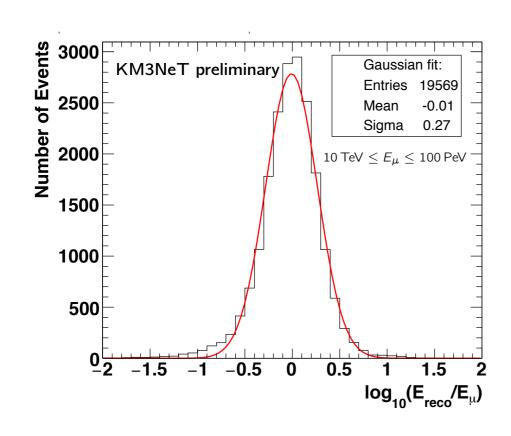
ARCA Phase-2 2 building blocks in KM3NeT-It

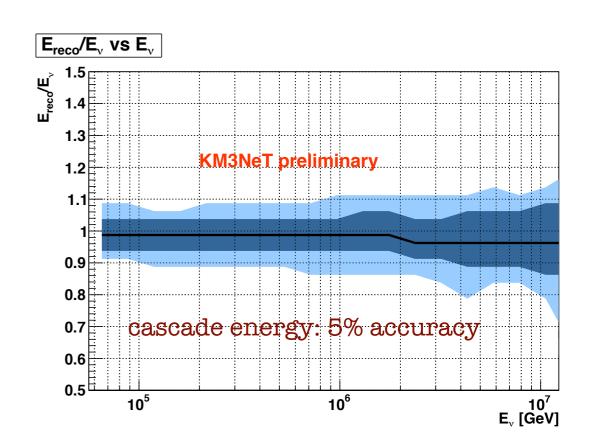




→ Confirmation of IceCube signal

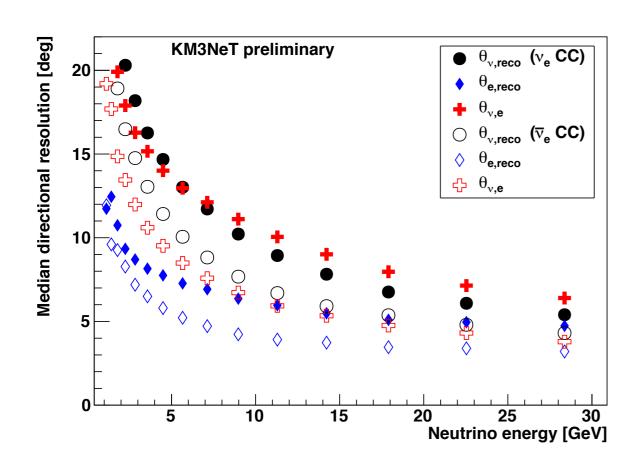
Good reconstruction performances both on **tracks** (muon CC channel) and **showers** (electron CC here)

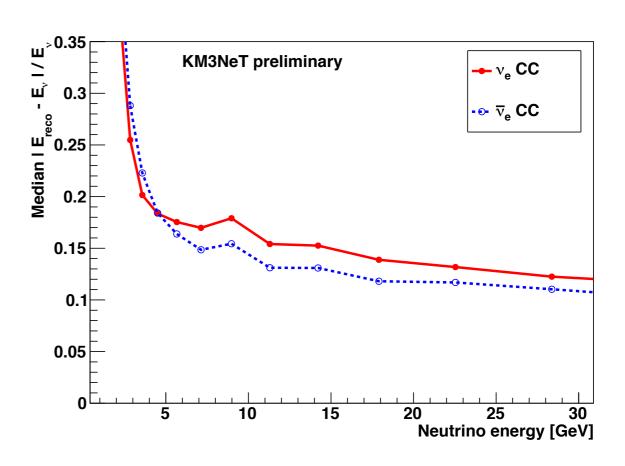




KM3NeT / ORCA - Expected performances

> Cascades: ve channel





Angular resolution <10° at 10 GeV

Energy resolution < 20% at 10 GeV