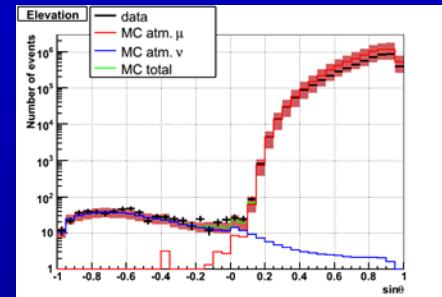


High Energy Astrophysics with underwater neutrino detectors

Marco Anghinolfi
INFN, Genova, Italia

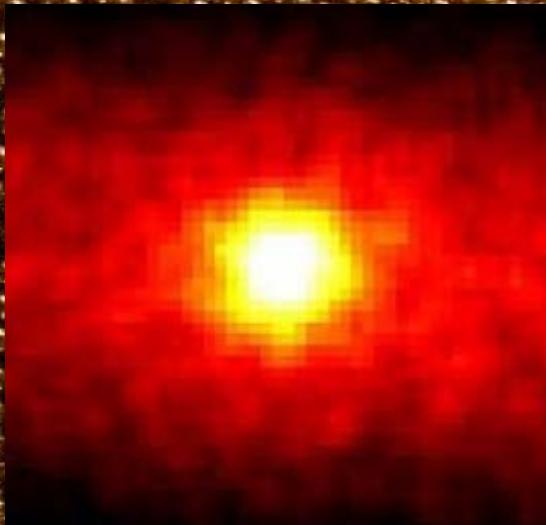
Outline of the talk

- Neutrino astronomy
 - The potential sources
- The ANTARES detector and the first physics analyses:
 - Construction milestones
 - Atmospheric muons
 - Atmospheric neutrinos
 - Search for cosmic neutrino sources
- The NEMO project
- The KM3NET network
- The MSU-Genova collaboration



First Extraterrestrial neutrinos

Are there neutrinos with $E > \text{GeV}$??
Galactic
Extragalactic



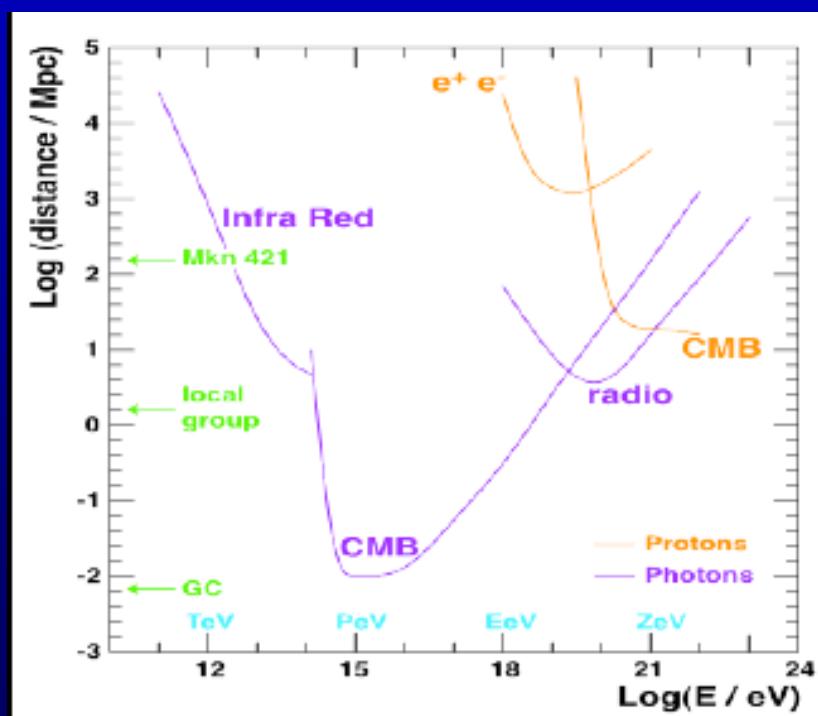
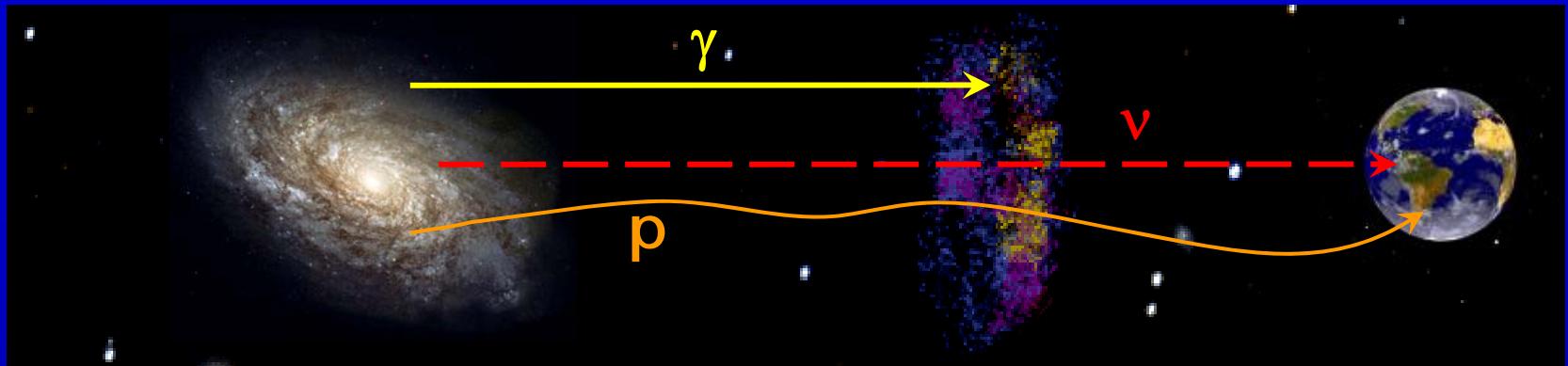
The sun seen by the
SuperKamiokande
experiment

$$E_\nu \sim \text{MeV}$$

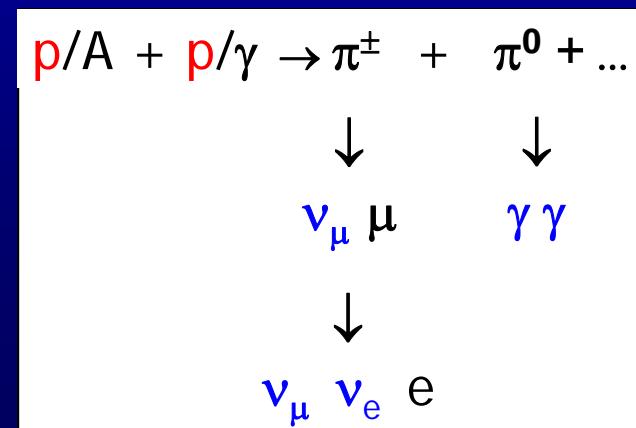


Neutrinos from
SN1987A

Neutrino astronomy

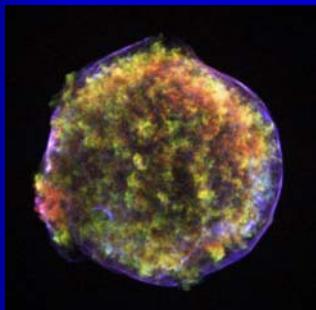


- γ : interact with CMB and matter
- Protons: deflection by magnetic fields
- ν : weakly interacting → huge target needed

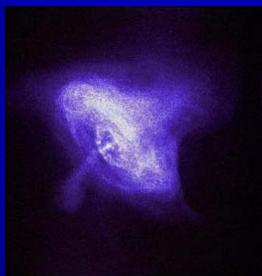


Potential sources

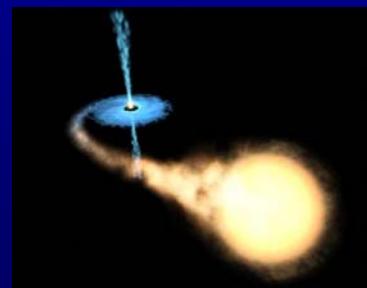
GALACTIC



Supernova remnants

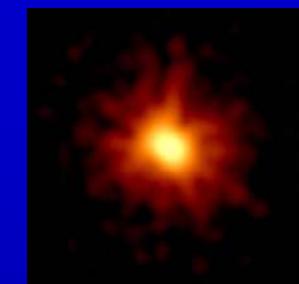


Pulsars

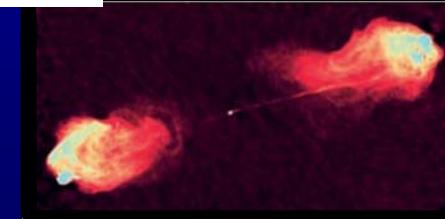
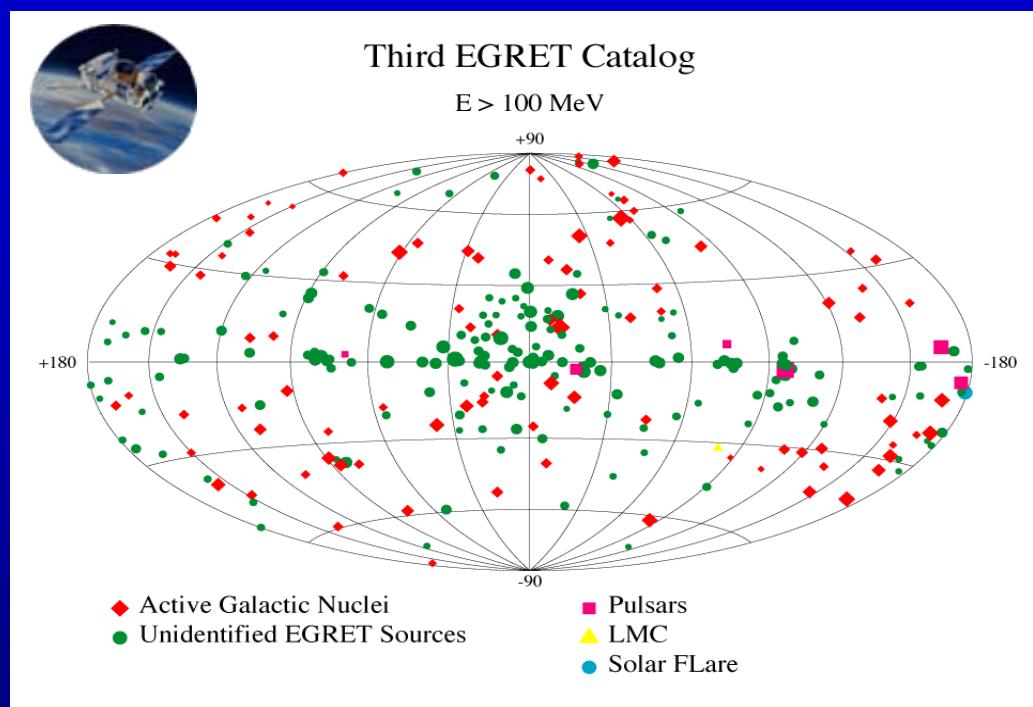


Microquasars

EXTRAGALACTIC

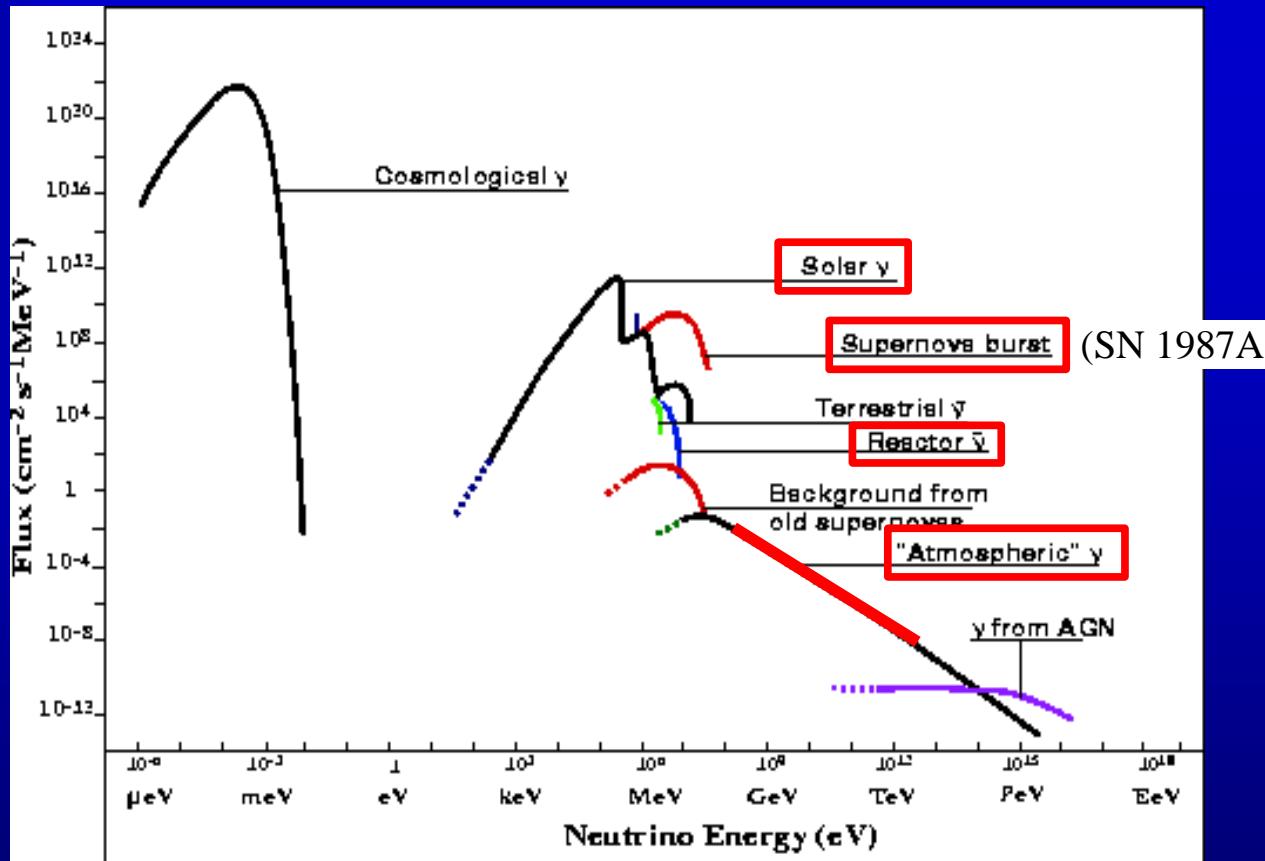


GRBs



AGNs

Neutrino flux on Earth



(other components are hypothetical)

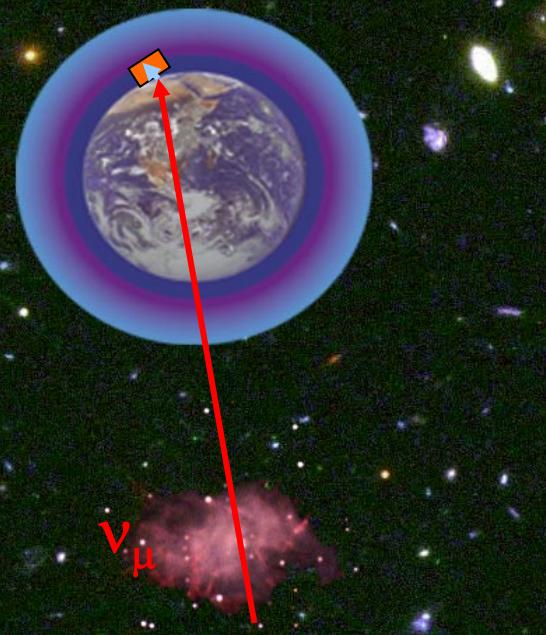
Energy range of
Neutrino telescopes

{

→ Solar neutrino experiments

← Water-Cherenkov Detectors
in natural environments

Detection principle



Sea floor

ν_μ interaction

Cherenkov light
from μ

3D PMT
array

42°

The reconstruction is based on local coincidences compatible with the Cherenkov light front

- Main detection channel: ν_μ interaction giving an ultrarelativistic μ
- Energy threshold $\sim 10 \text{ GeV}$

The ANTARES detector

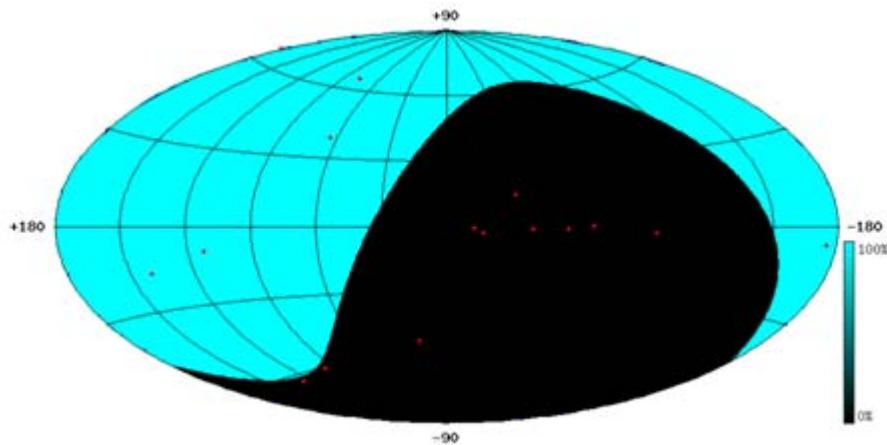
The ANTARES site



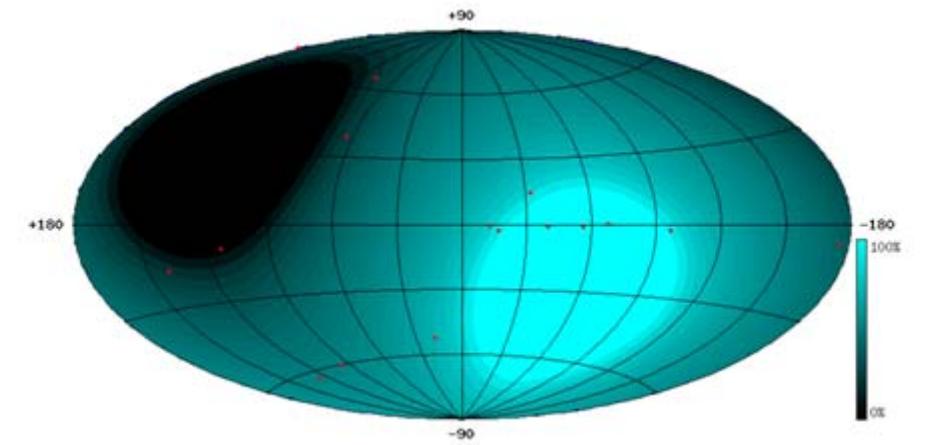
- $42^{\circ}50'$ latitude Nord
- $6^{\circ}10'$ longitude Est

The Galactic center is visible
75% of the day

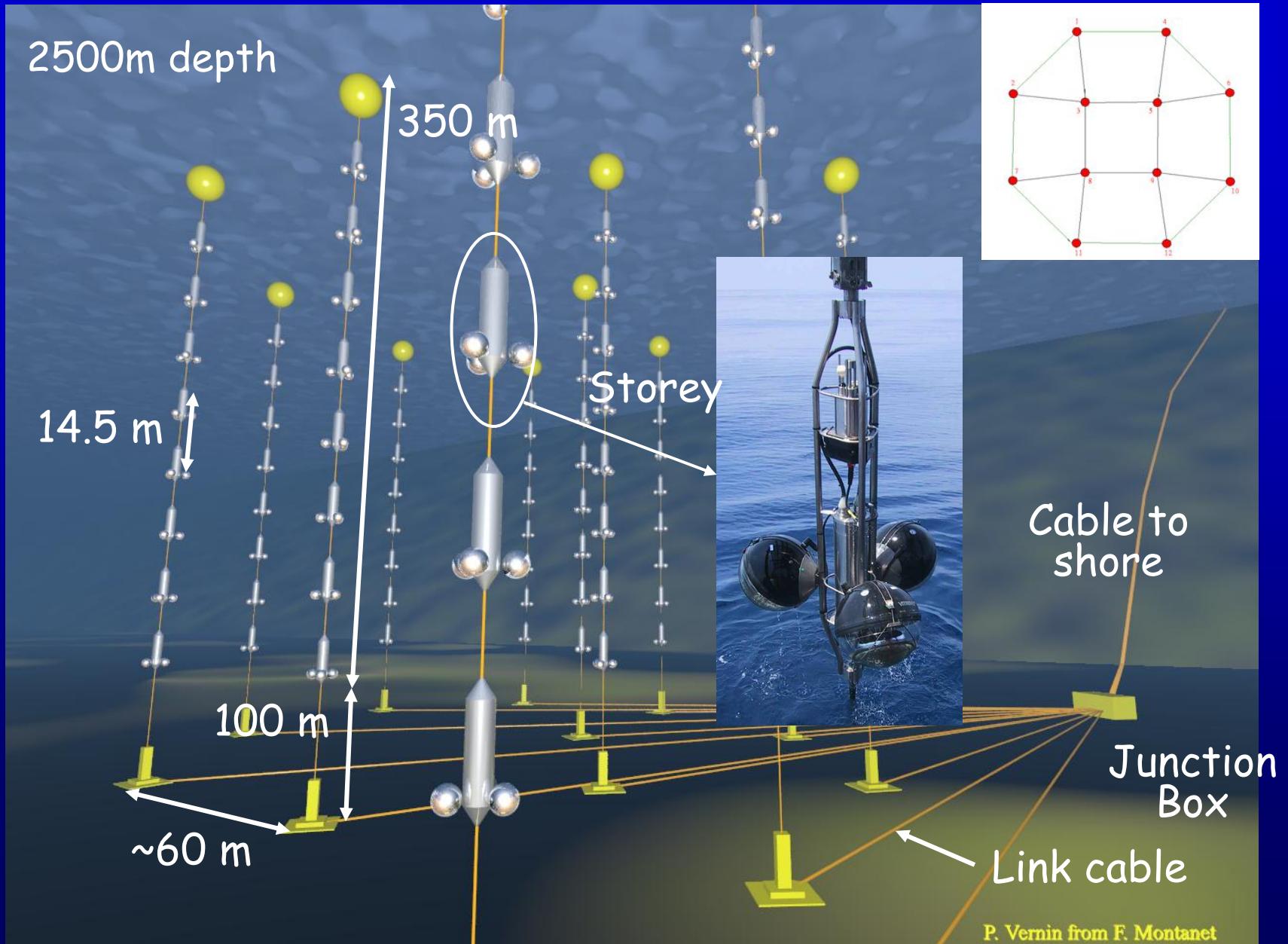
AMANDA/IceCube (South Pole)



ANTARES



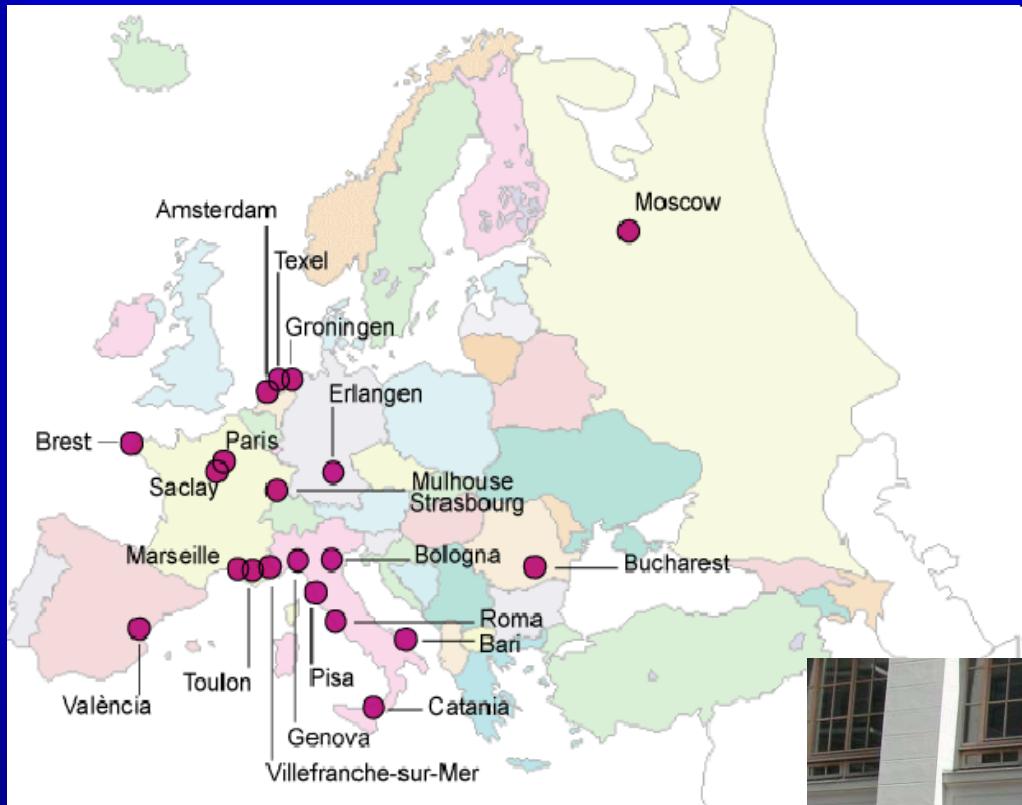
The ANTARES detector



The ANTARES site



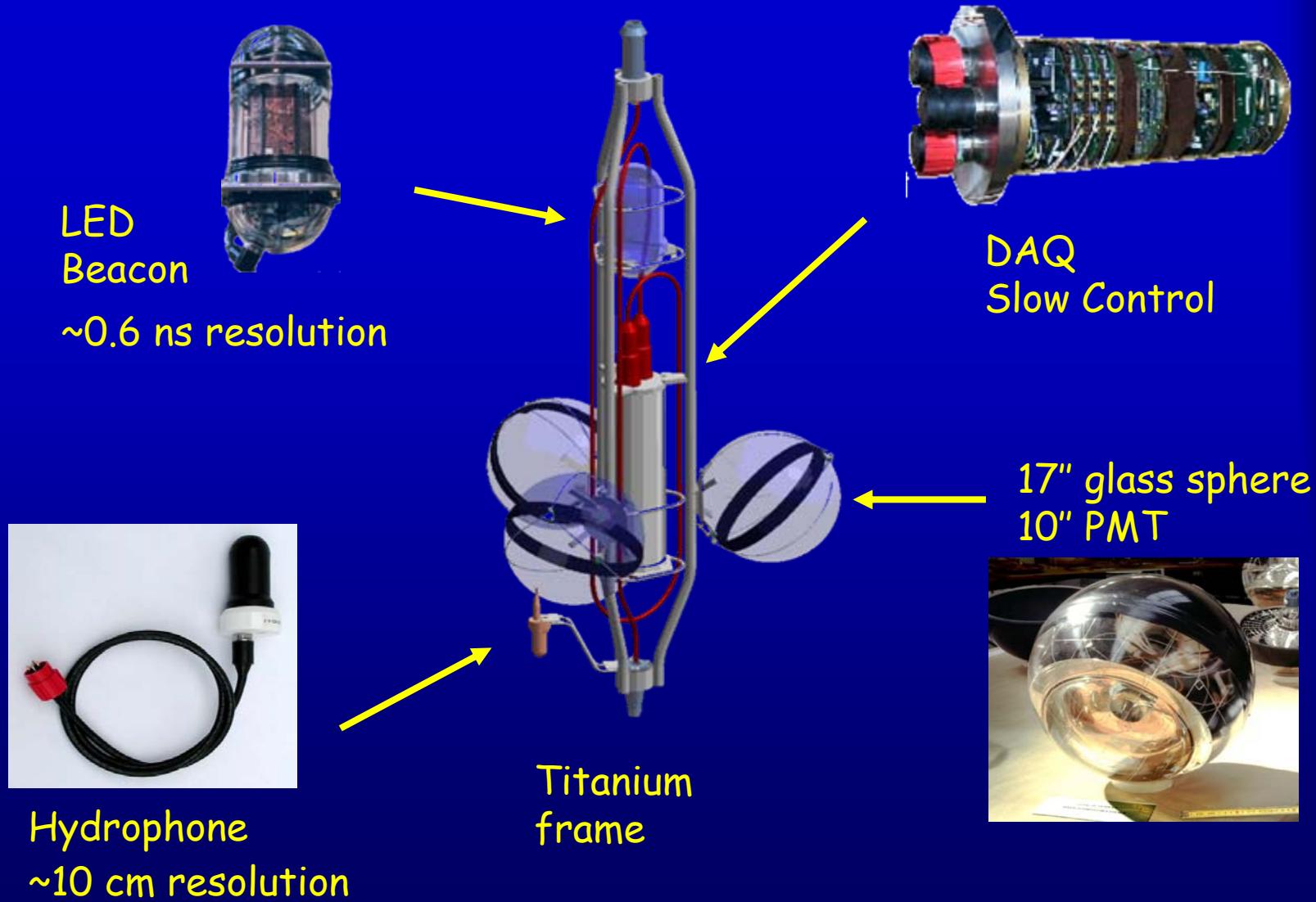
The ANTARES Collaboration



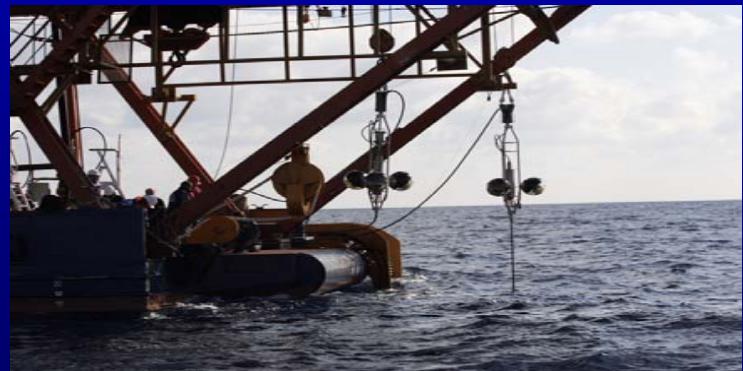
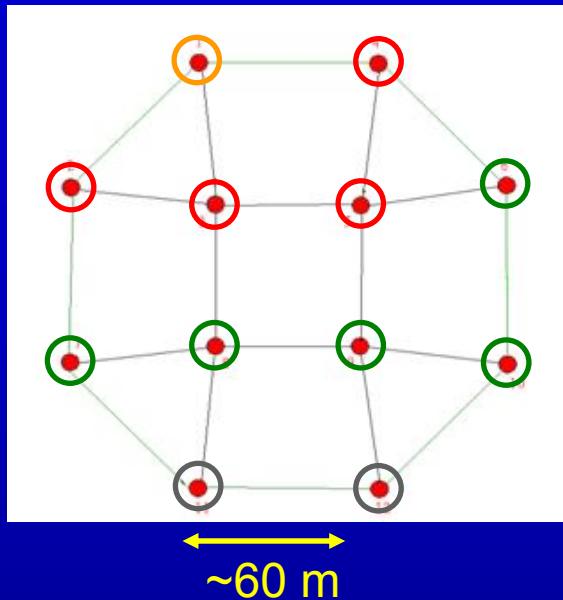
- Since 1996
- 7 countries
- 22 laboratories
- 200 physicists, engineers, sea scientists



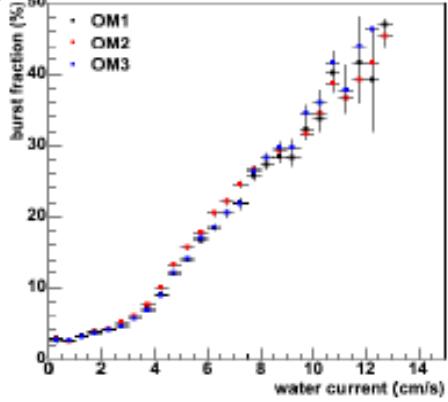
A detector storey



2006 - 2008: deployments of the detector lines



- **Line 1:** 03 / 2006
- **Line 2, 3, 4, 5:** 01 / 2007
- **Line 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:** 12 / 2007
- **Line 11, 12:** 05 / 2008



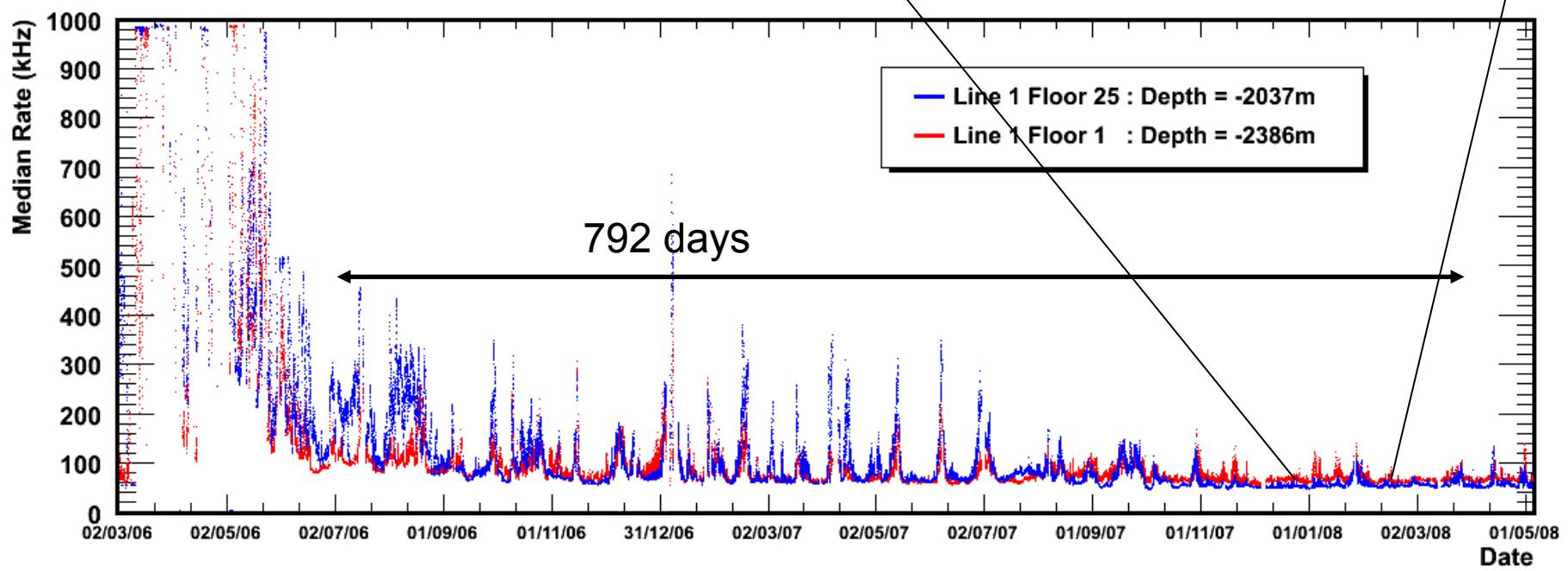
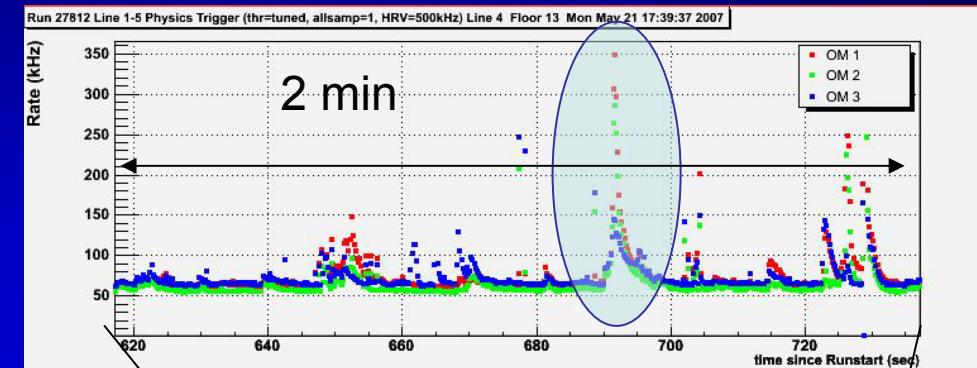
The sea: optical background



Mean rate ~ 70 kHz



40 kHz (^{40}K) + 30 kHz (bioluminescence)

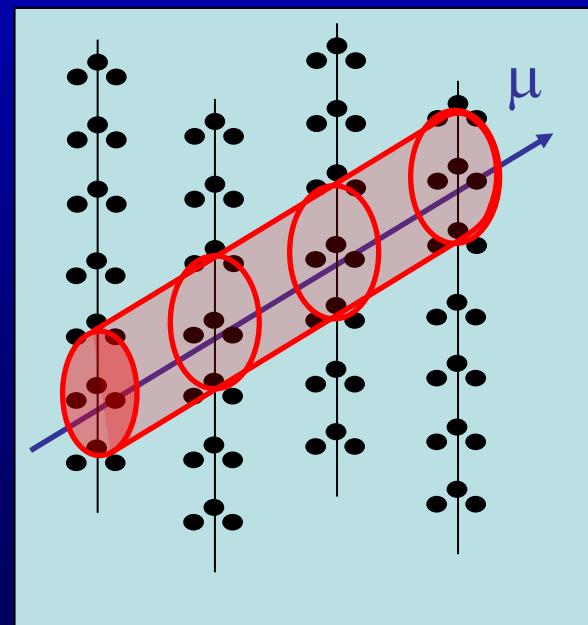


The Trigger

- Front end chip digitizes charge and time of a light signal

“ALL DATA TO SHORE” SCHEME:

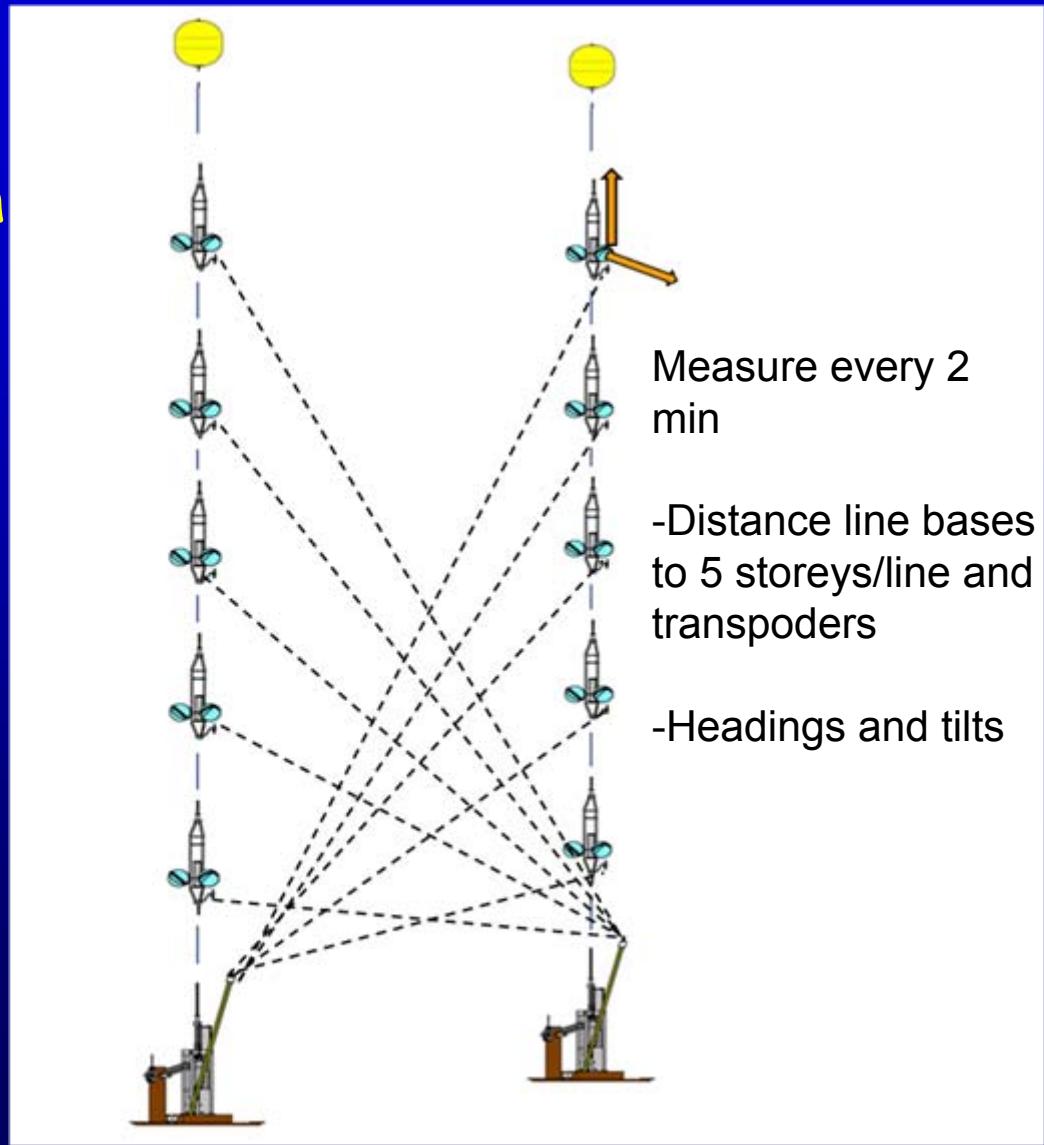
- All data transmitted through multiplexed Gigabit links
 - the whole data flow can not be written to disk
- Computer farm running a software trigger:
 - look in all directions for light signals compatible with a muon track
 - when found, write a Physics Event
- Other triggers exist: cluster of storeys, Galactic Center, ...



Calibration: positioning

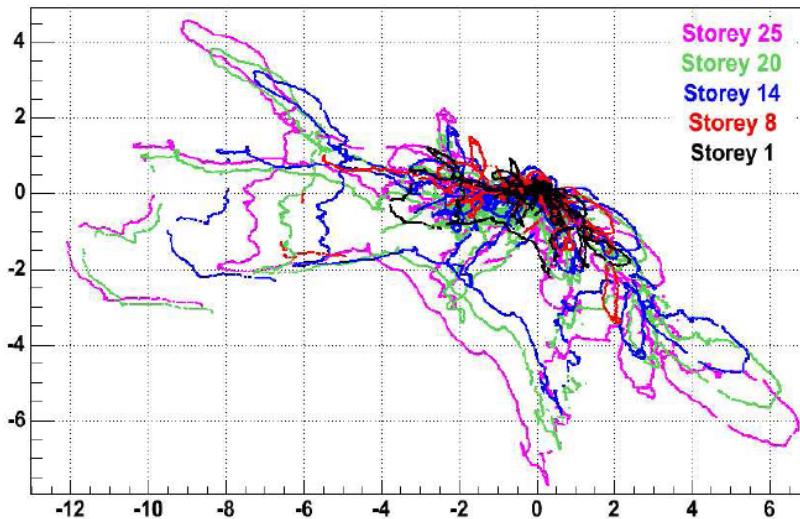
- ✖ Acoustic system:
 - + One emitter-receiver at the bottom of each line
 - + Five receivers along each line
 - + Four autonomous transponders on pyramidal basis

- ✖ Additional devices provide independent sound velocity measurements



Positioning results

Northing (m)



Radial displacement (m)

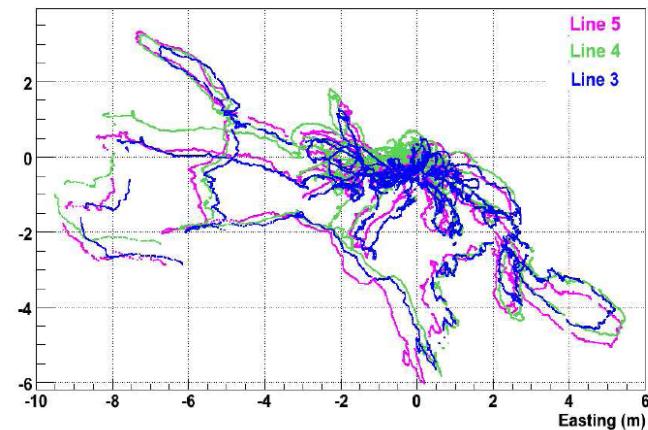
Comparison among lines

Coherent movement
for all the lines of
the detector

Comparison among storeys

Larger
displacements for
upper top floor

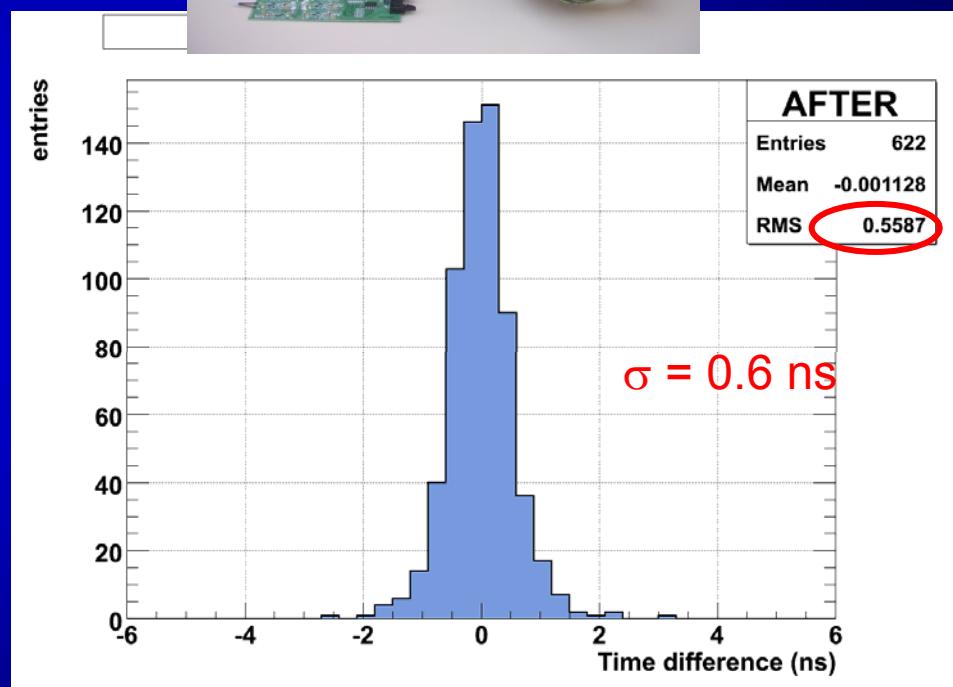
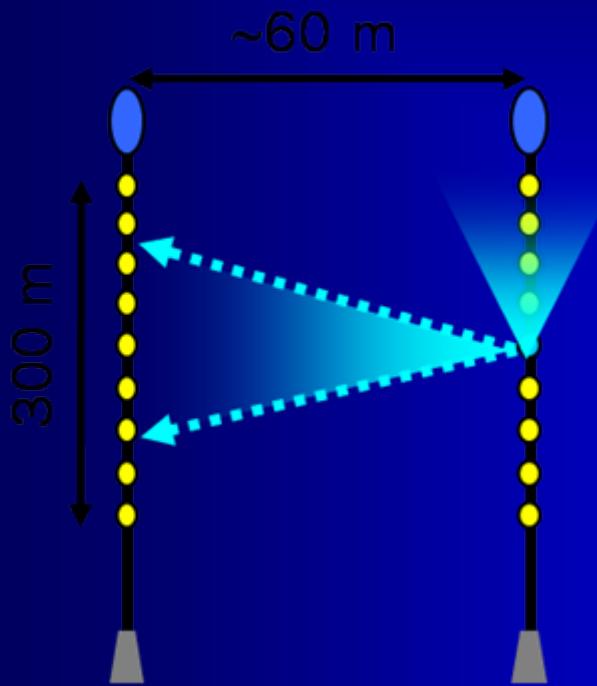
Northing (m)



22/03 29/03

Date

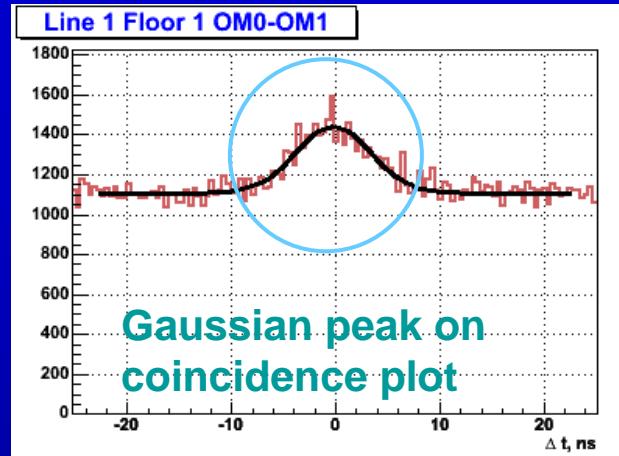
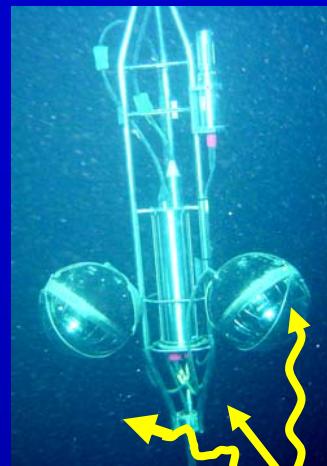
Time calibration with led-beacon



Time difference between two OMs of the same storey

- Additional output: water optical parameter measurement

In situ calibration with Potassium-40 (overview)



γ
Cherenkov

γ

e^- (β decay)

^{40}K

^{40}Ca

No dependence on bioluminescent activity has been observed

Integral under peak = rate of correlated coincidences

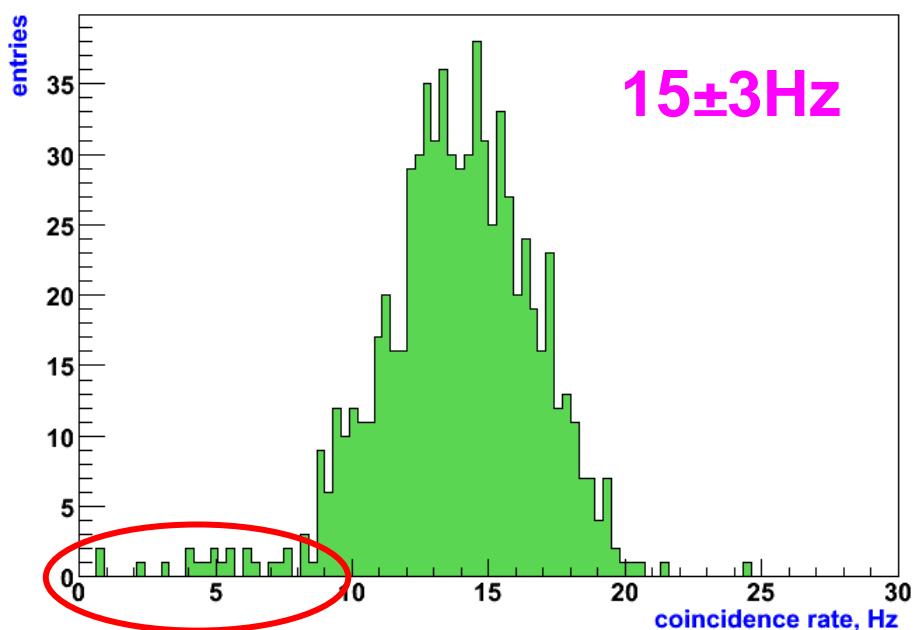
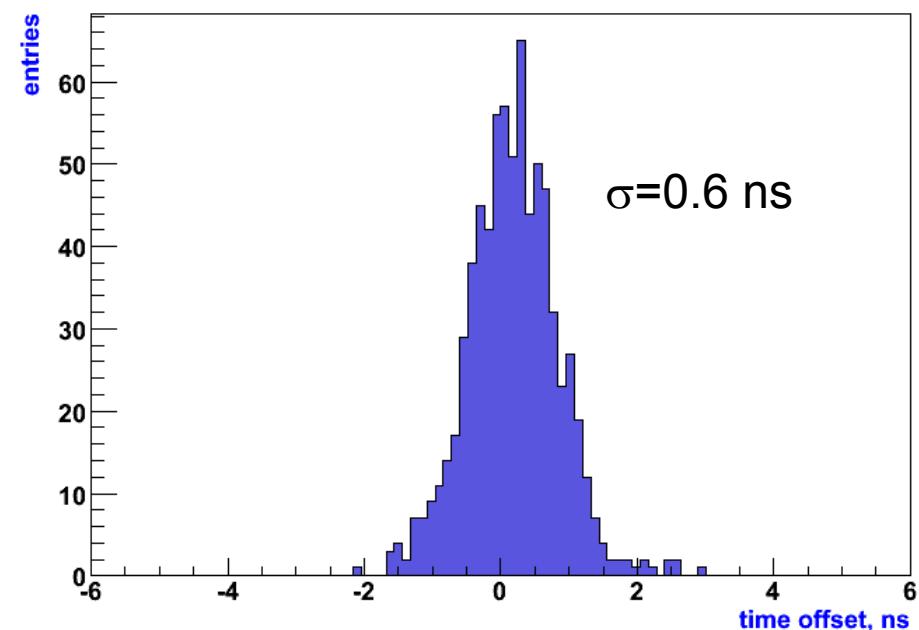
Peak offset

Cross check of time calibration

High precision (~5%) monitoring of OM efficiencies

K40 calibration results

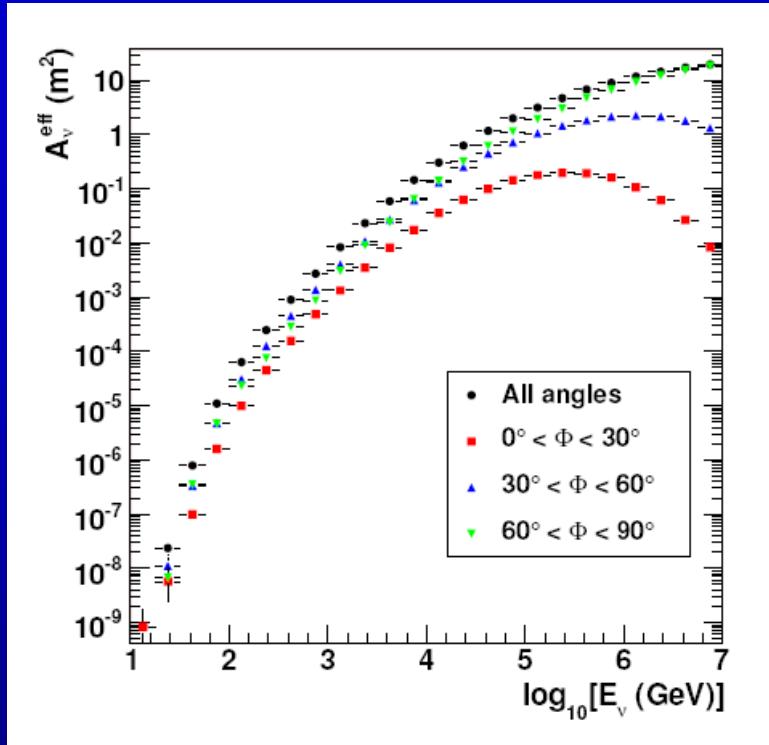
- Monitoring of time offsets of photomultipliers of the same floor → ok
- Monitoring of relative efficiency between photomultipliers



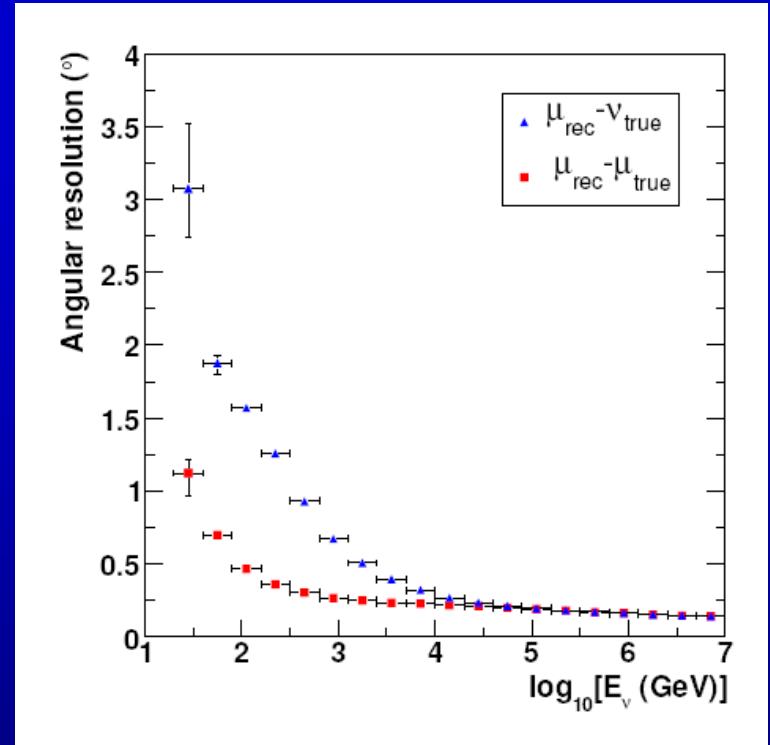
Channels which need retuning

Expected Performance (full detector)

Neutrino effective area



Angular resolution



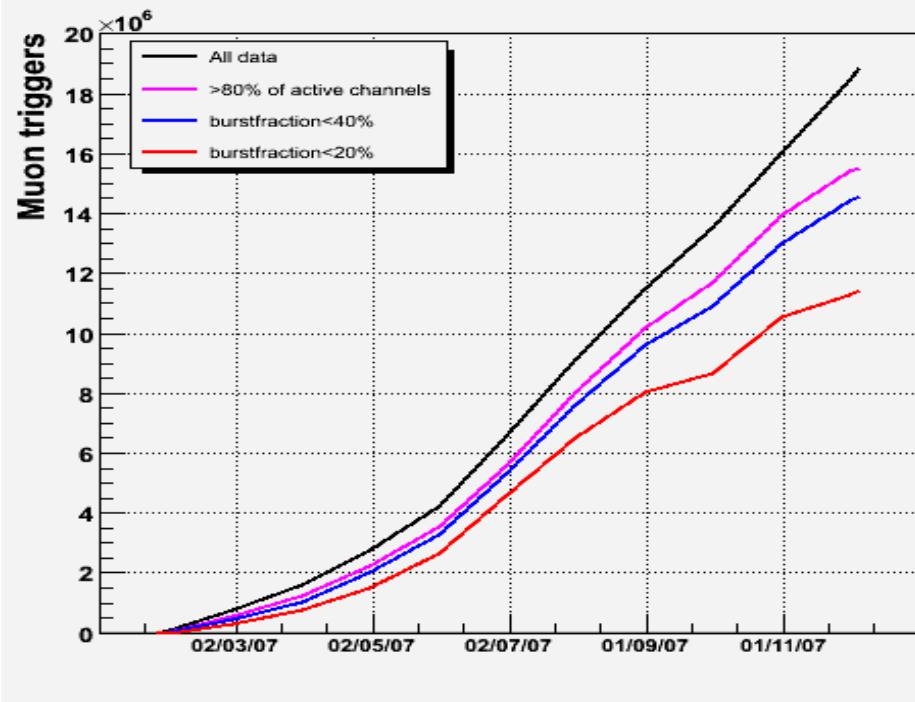
- For $E_{\nu} < 10 \text{ PeV}$, A_{eff} grows with energy due to the increase of the interaction cross section and the muon range.
- For $E_{\nu} > 10 \text{ PeV}$ the Earth becomes opaque to neutrinos.

- For $E_{\nu} < 10 \text{ TeV}$, the angular resolution is dominated by the $\nu\text{-}\mu$ angle.
- For $E_{\nu} > 10 \text{ TeV}$, the resolution is limited by track reconstruction errors.

Number of triggers

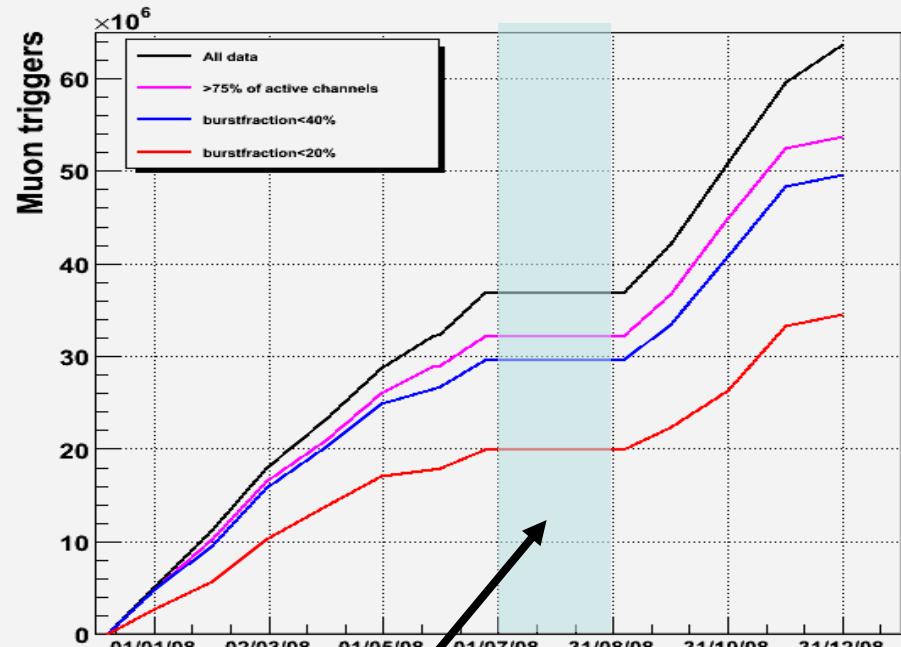
5 lines (2007)

$19.10^6 \mu$



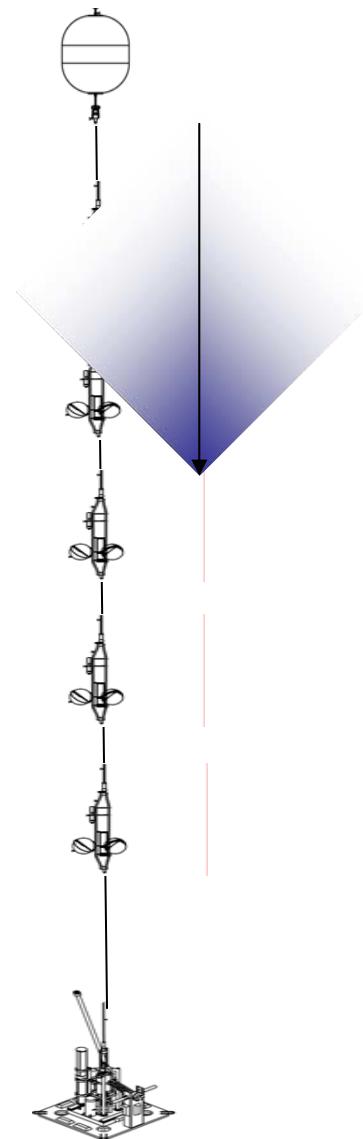
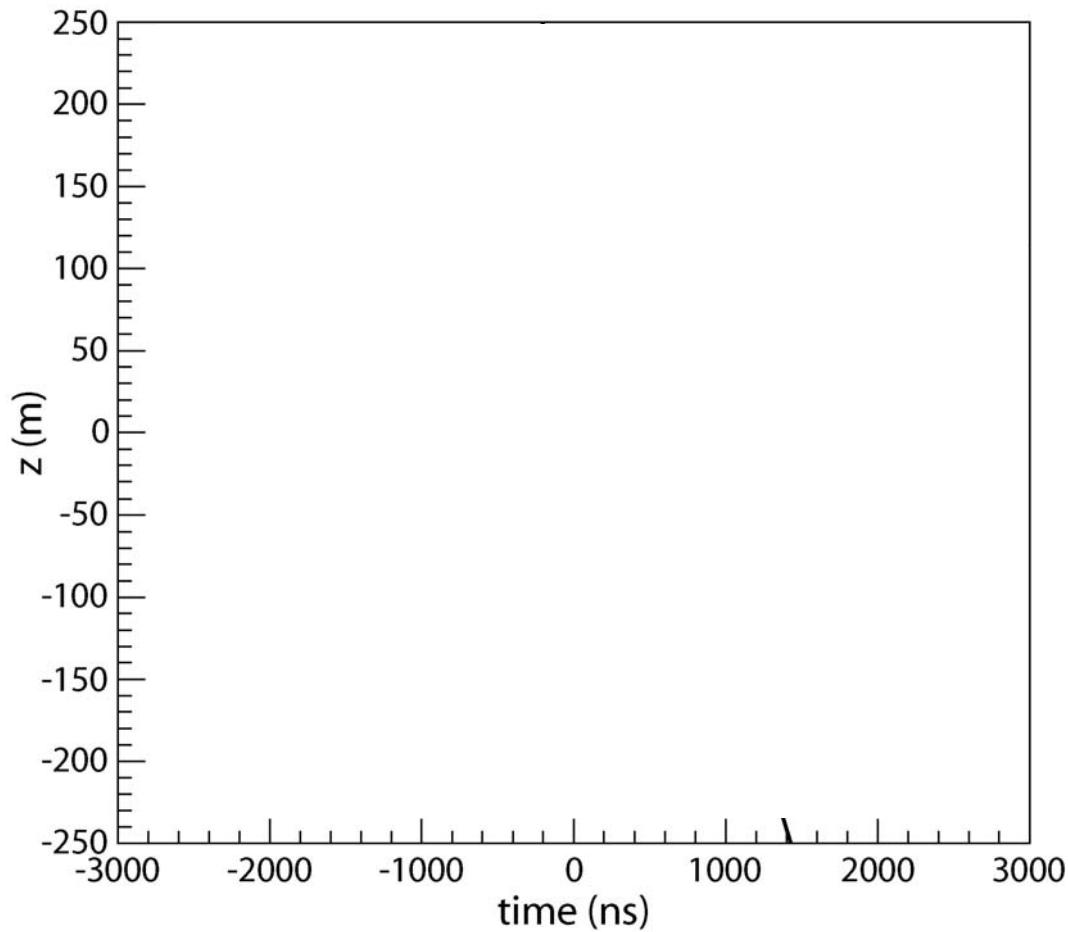
10 or more lines (2008)

$60.10^6 \mu$

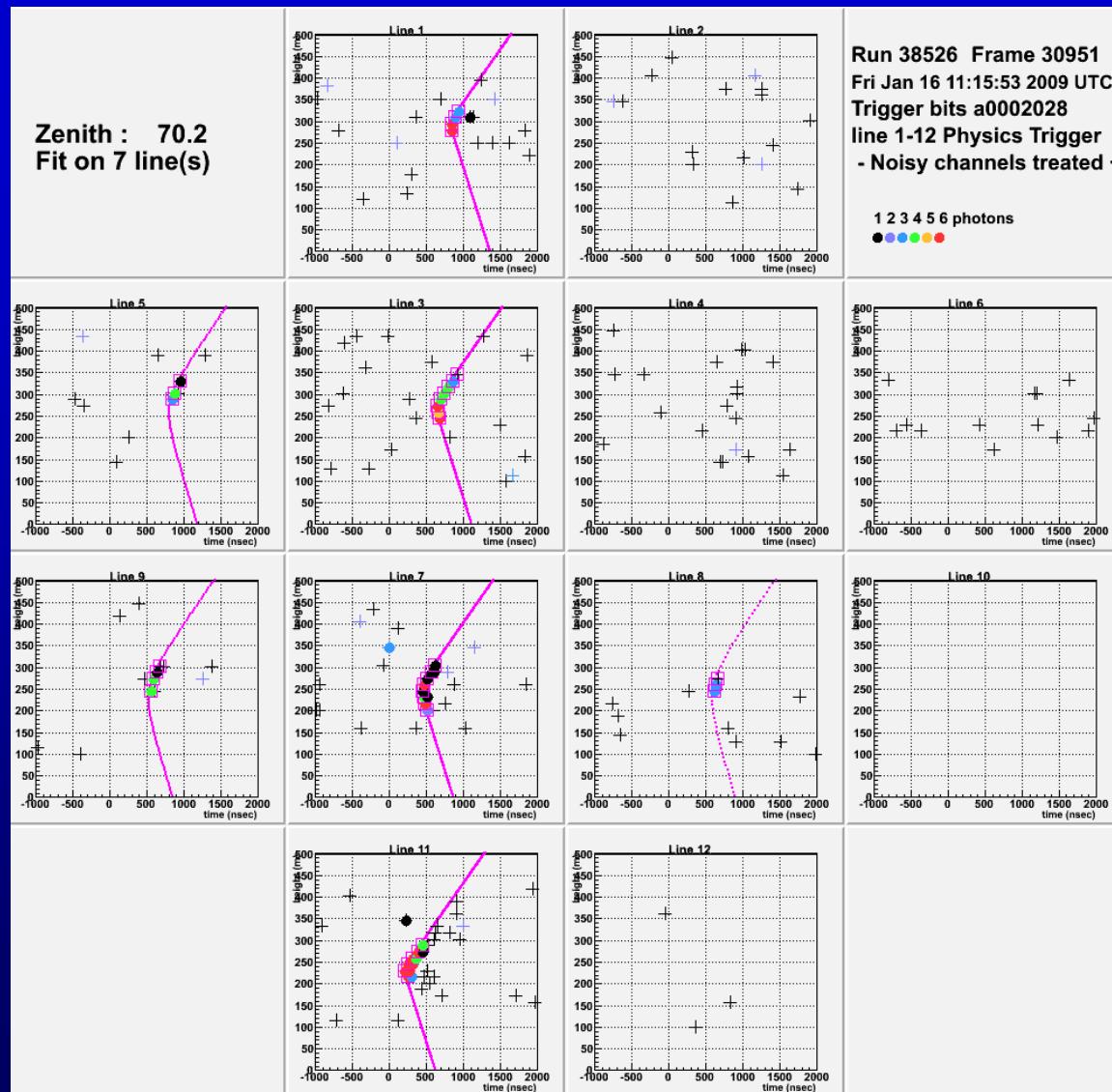


CABLE
FAULT !

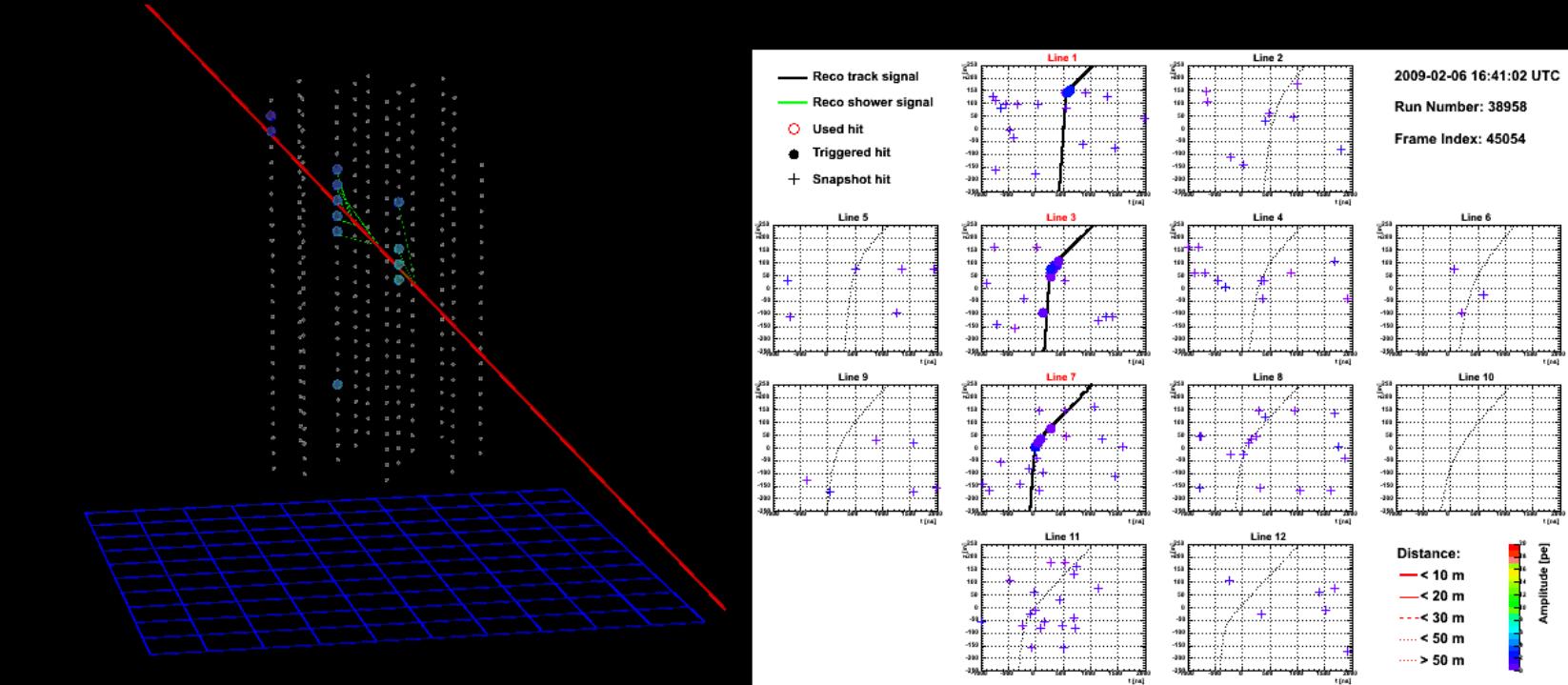
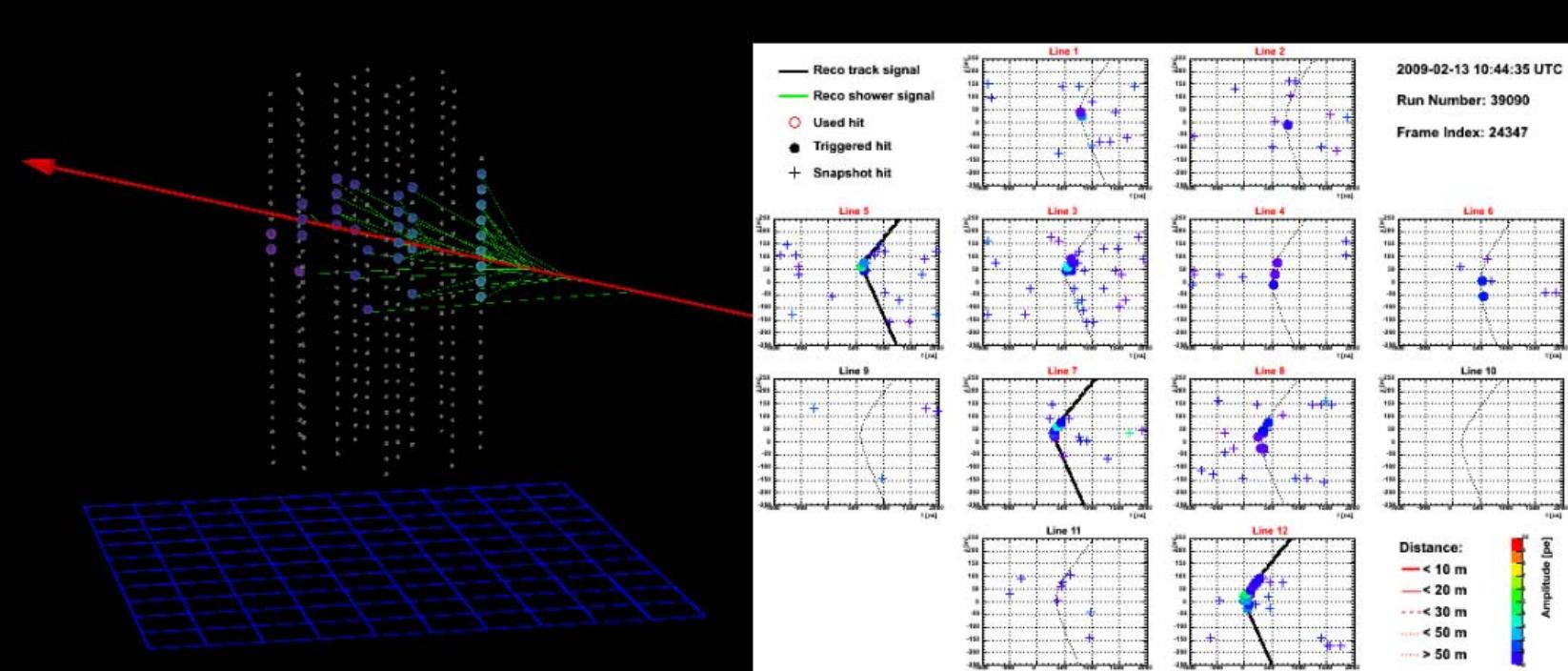
Vertical muon

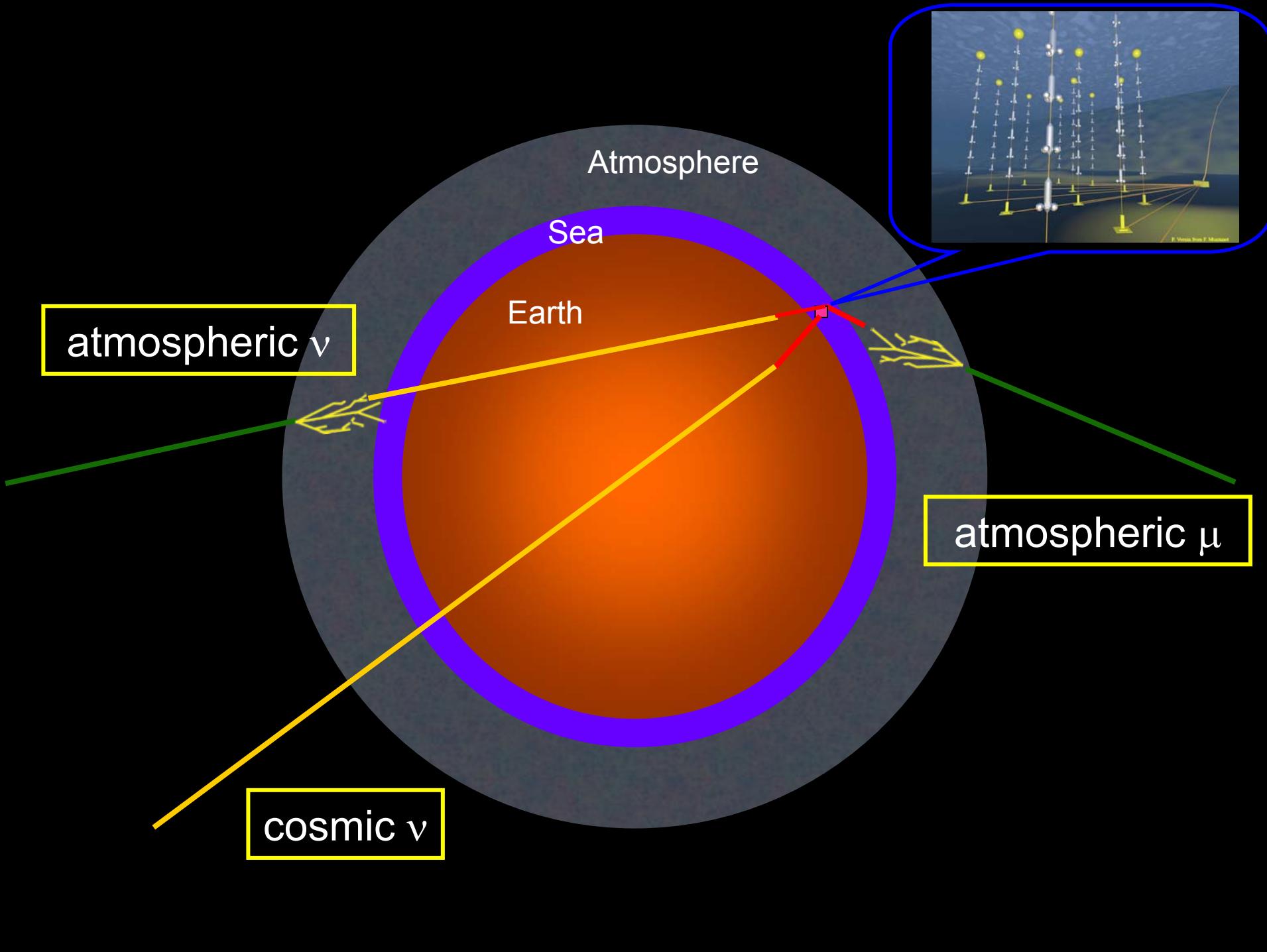


Neutrino seen recently

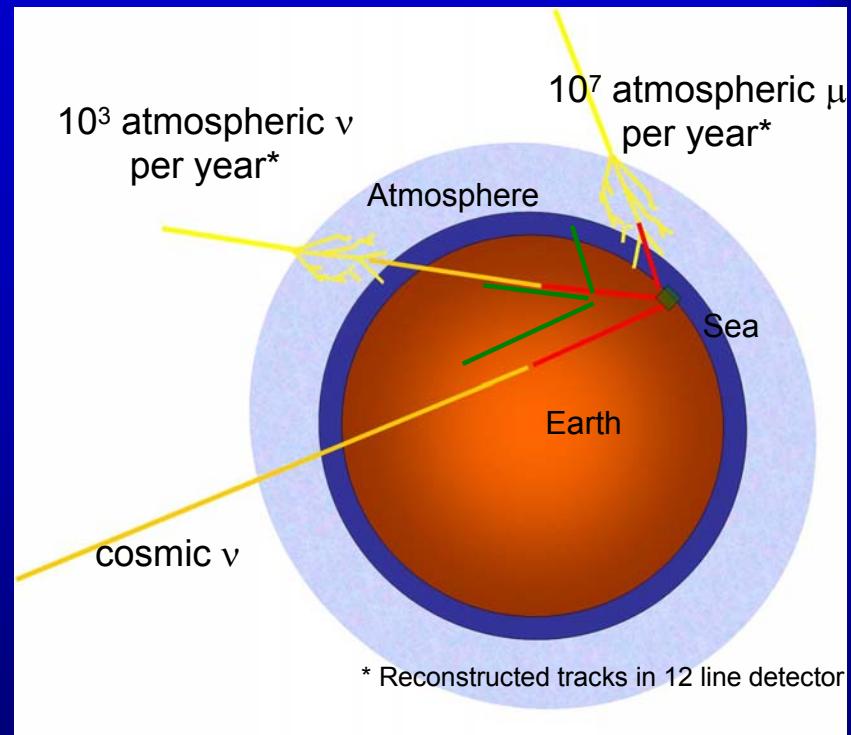
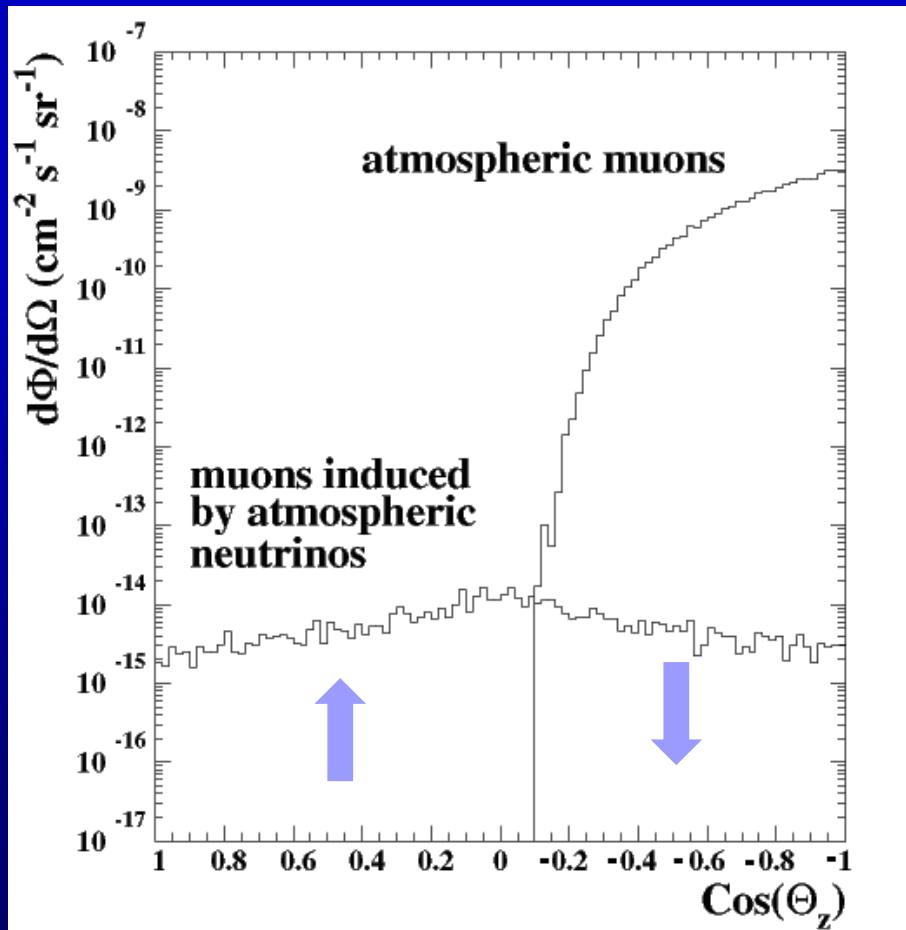


- No precise energy estimate yet
- Seen on 7 lines ("Normal" neutrinos are seen 2,3 rarely 4 lines)





Muon flux at the detector

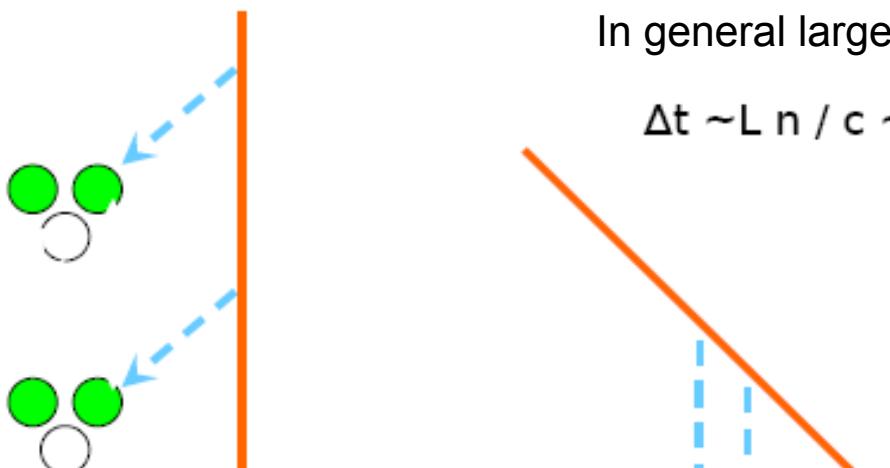


Muon flux:delay between adjacent storeys

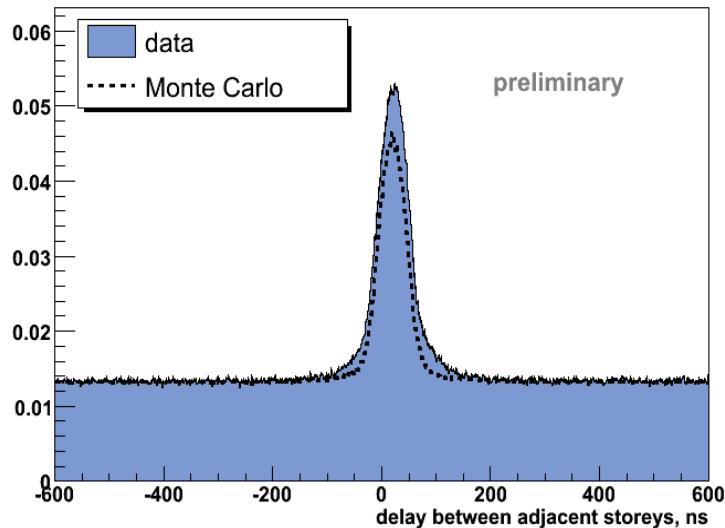
Basic correlation signature of muon: adjacent floor coincidences

Fixed for vertical muons

$$\Delta t = L / c \approx 50 \text{ ns}$$



Coincidences in adjacent floors



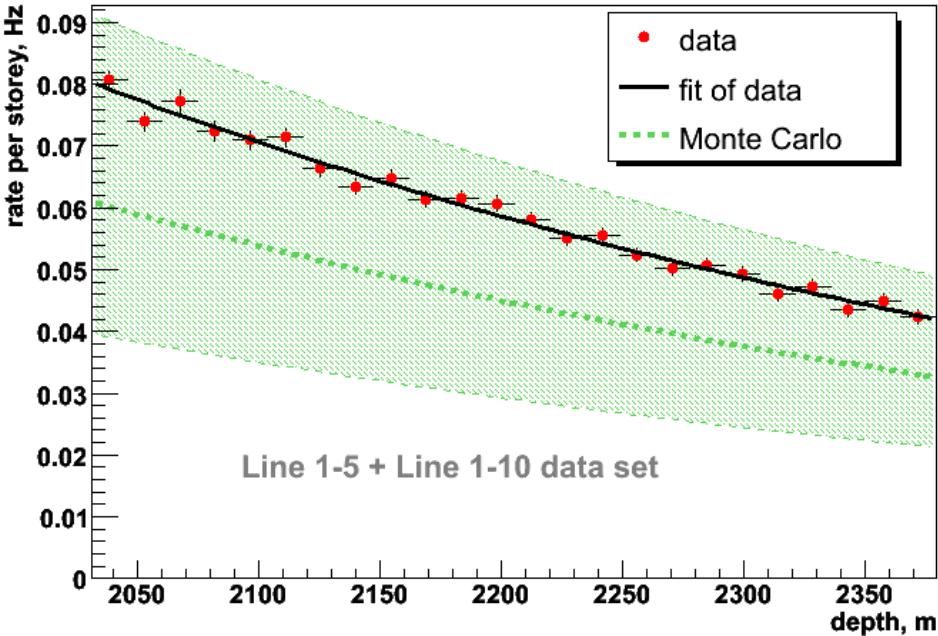
The integral below the peak
is proportional to the μ flux

Shape is sensitive to angular
acceptance of optical modules
and angular distribution of muon
flux

In general large distribution

$$\Delta t \sim L n / c \sim 70 \text{ ns}$$

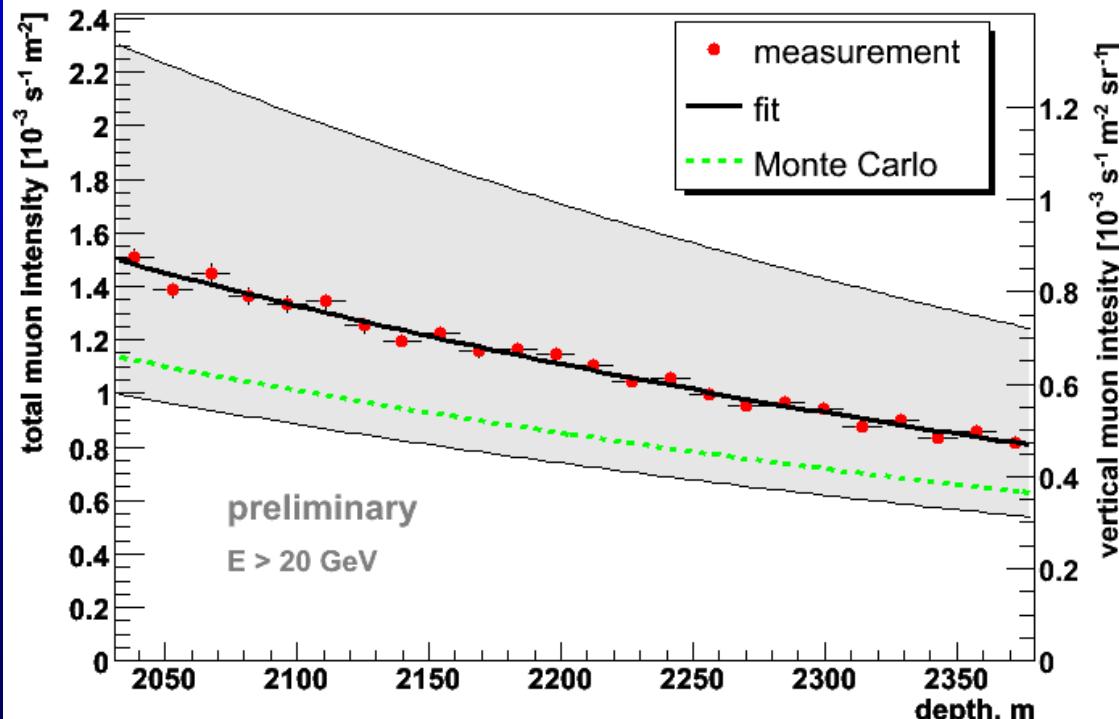
No systematic
effects
of trigger or
reconstruction



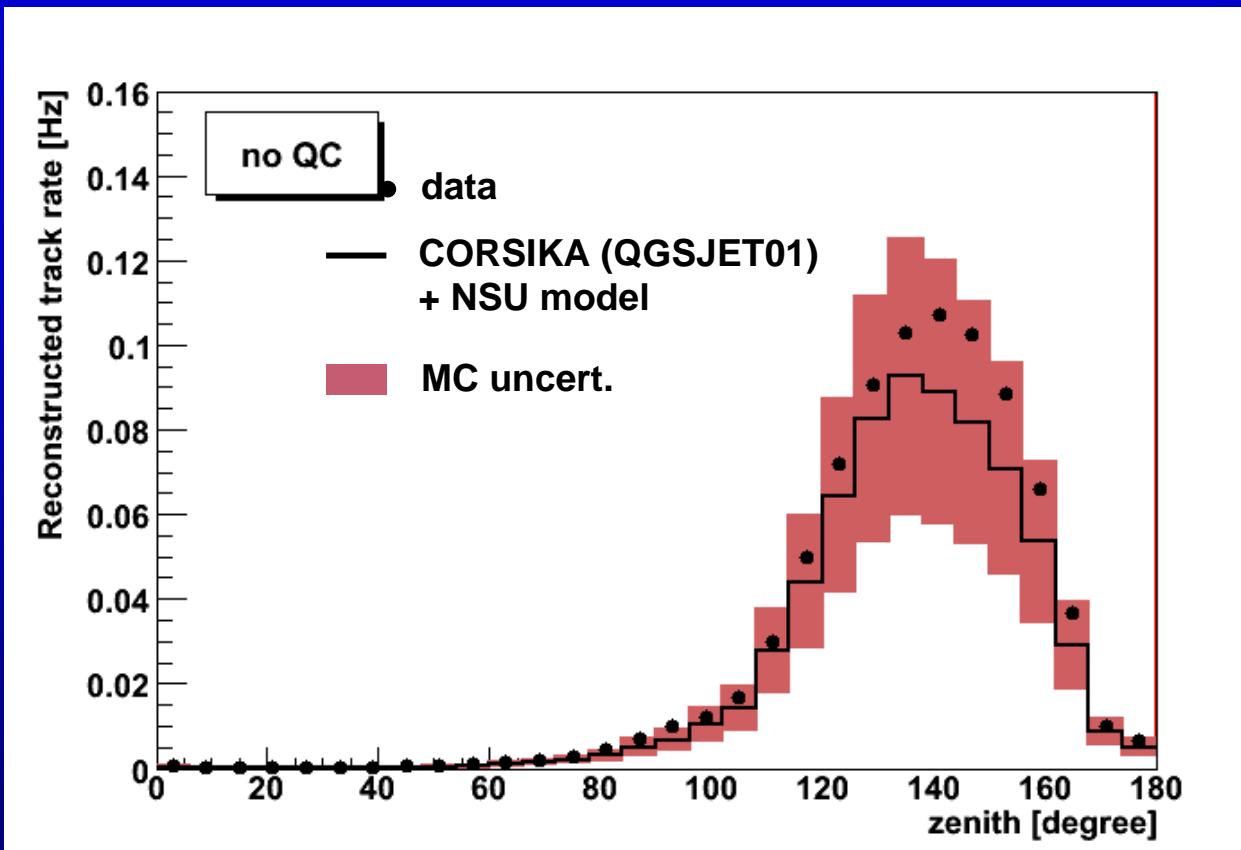
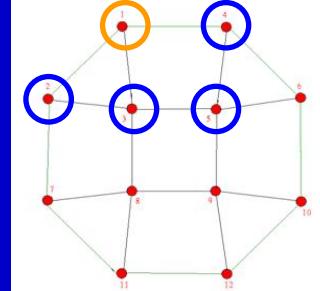
Rate per storey



Vertical muon intensity



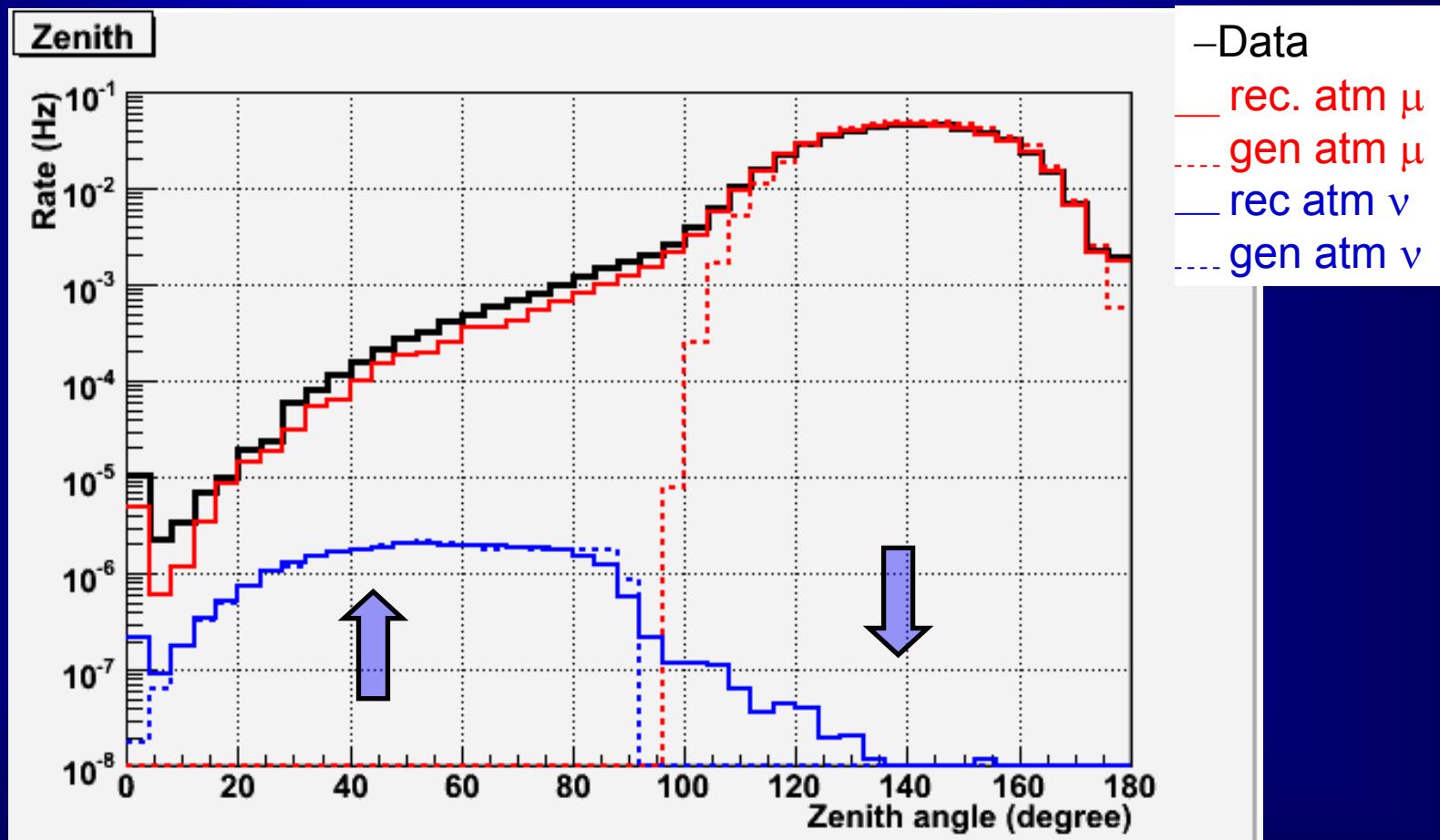
Atmospheric muon studies with 5 lines



- Systematic uncertainty $\pm 30\%$
- Main contributions
 - optical module response
 - absorption length of the light in water

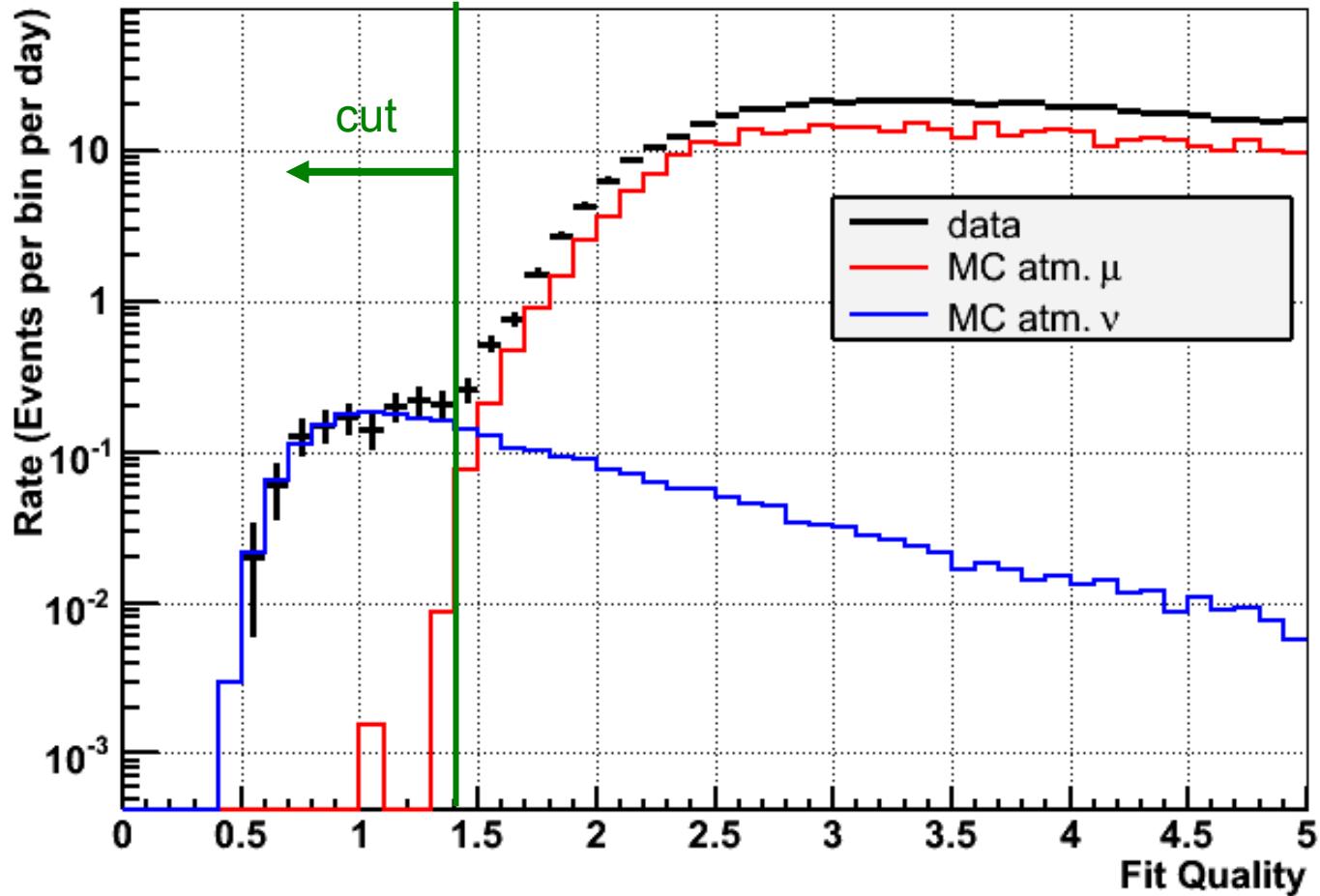
Neutrinos :comparison MC-data

- 5 lines data: 37 active days
- quasi-online reconstruction
- No quality cuts applied



upgoing μ with quality cuts

Fit Quality



For $Q < 1.4$

data
1.29/day

muons
0.01/day

neutrinos
1.22/day

Total neutrinos (multiline+1 line rec.):

2007: 243 ν (5 lines)

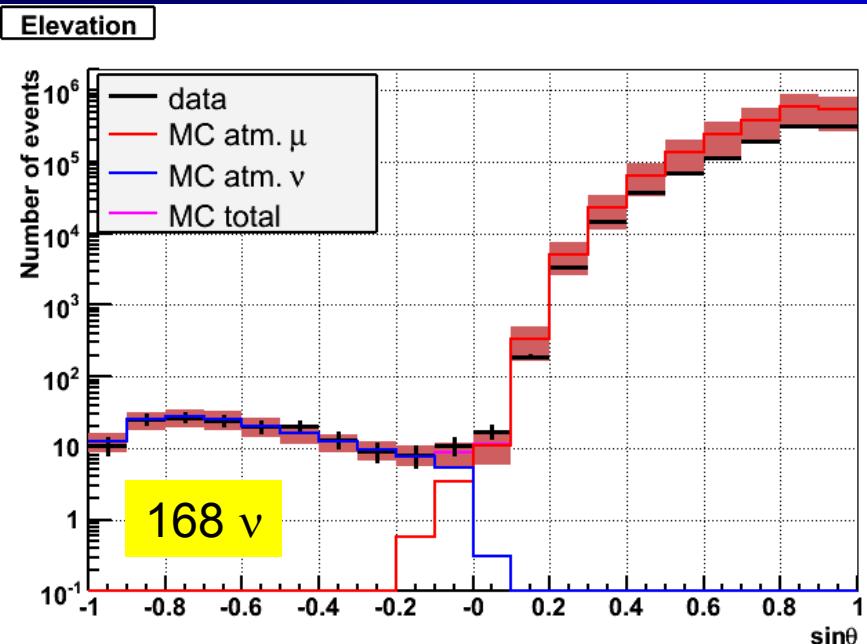
2008: 749 ν (9-10-12 lines)

~ 10^3 reconstructed neutrinos

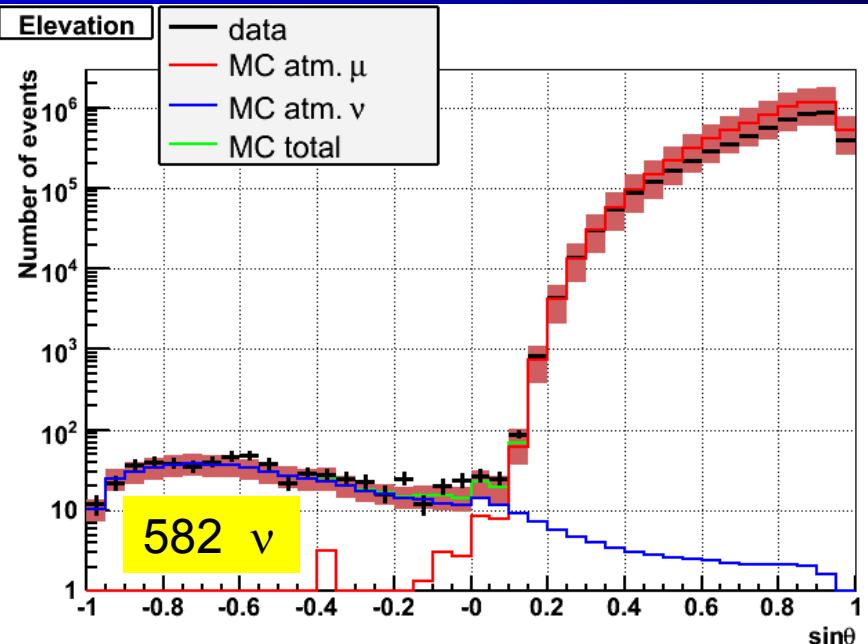
2007: 5 lines

Dec 2007 -Feb 2008 : 10 lines
March - May 2008 : 9 lines
June - Dec 2008: 12 lines

Multiline reconstruction



Multiline reconstruction



Point-like source search

- Analysis of 5 line data
- 140 active days
- analysis optimized on background obtained by scrambling real data

Binned method:

-optimization of the size of the search cone in order to maximize the probability of finding a cluster of events incompatible with background

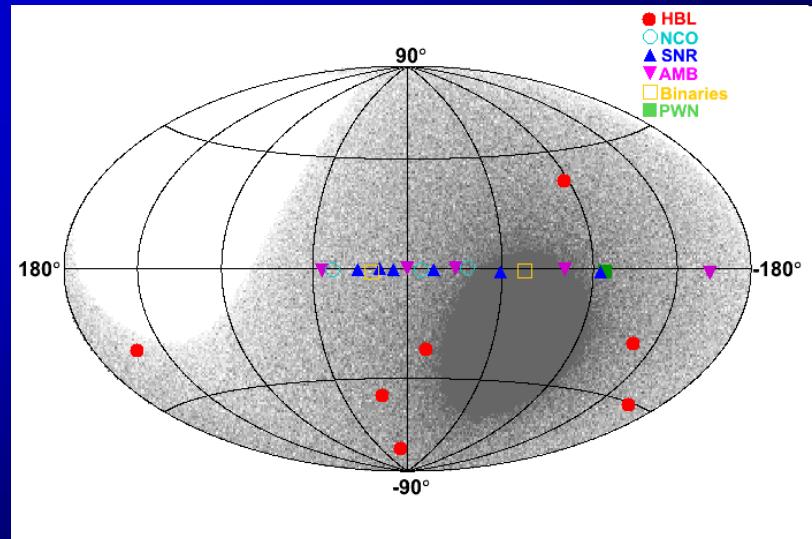
-minimization of the Model Rejection Factor (MRF): the ratio between the average upper limit, which depends on the expected background inside the search cone, and the signal in this cone.

Unbinned method:

-Uses a clustering analysis that searches for structure in the data

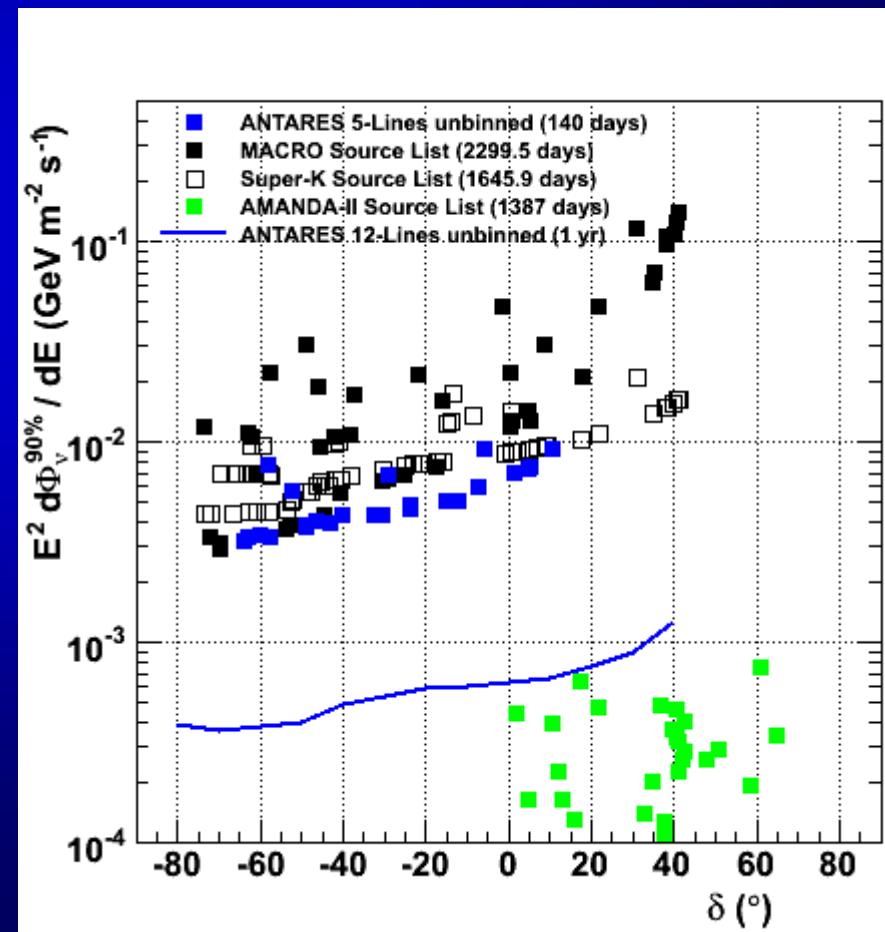
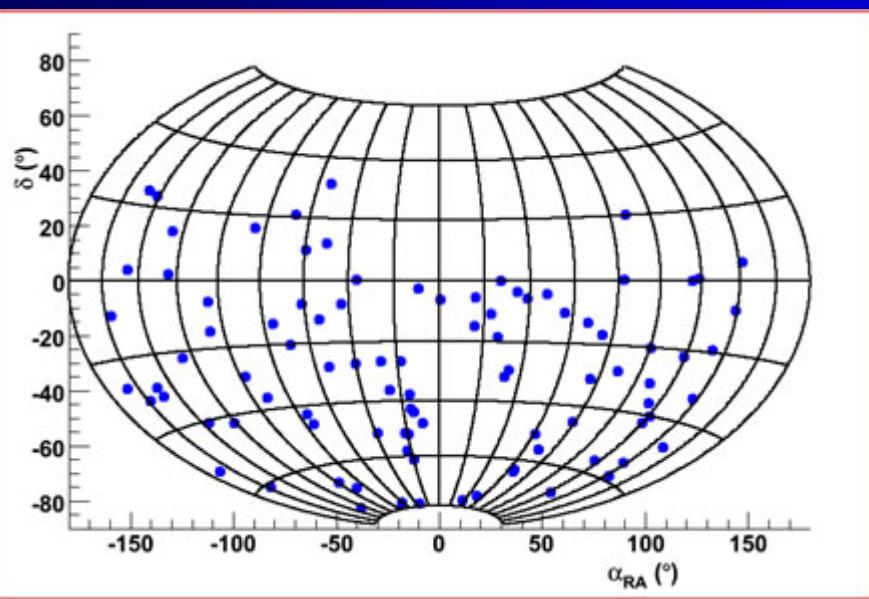
- maximization of the Likelihoods ratio of Signal/Noise

25 preselected sources



Point-like source search: limits

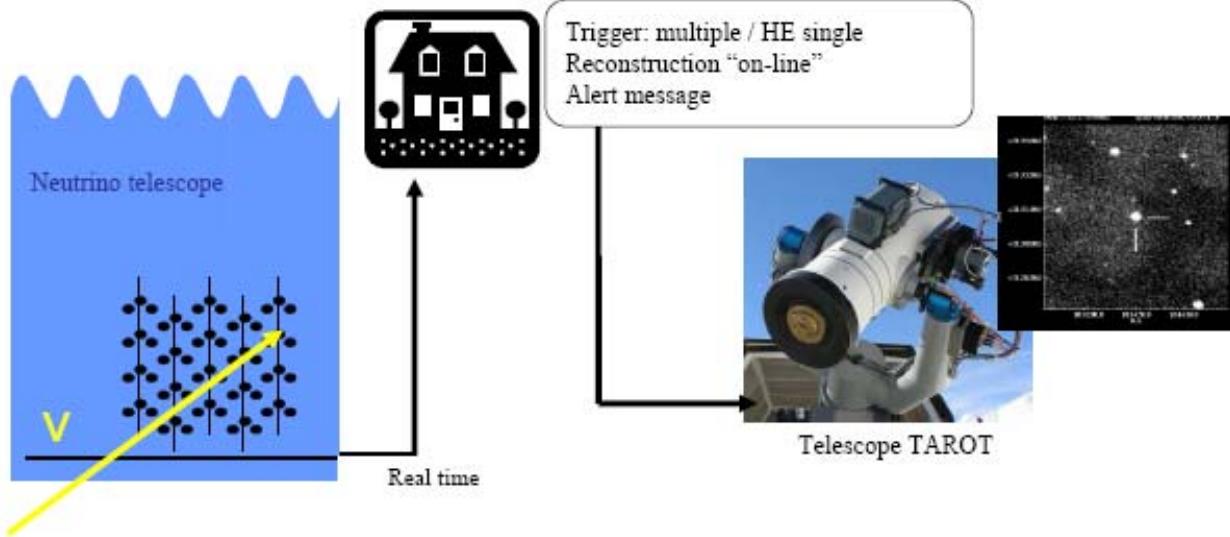
- 94 events obtained
- no excess statistically significant has been found
- competitive limits have been set



ANTARES & other detectors

- the TAToO project

Principle



- 2 programs:
- Create the neutrino alert (BBalert)
 - Send it to the TAROT telescopes (TAToO run control)

2 trigger logics

Doublet of neutrino events (burst):

2 events coincidence rate:

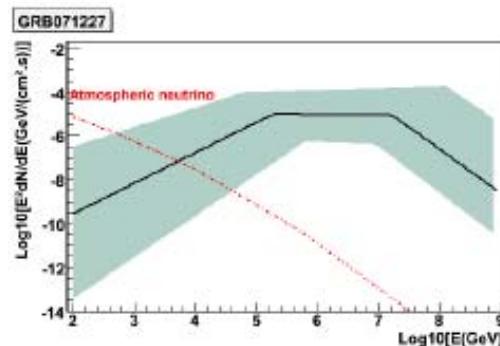
$$R_2^{atm} \approx 2 \left(\frac{\Delta\Omega}{2\pi} \Delta t \right) (R_1^{atm})^2$$

Application to ANTARES:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_1^{atm} \approx 1500 \text{ yr}^{-1} \\ \Delta\Omega = 3^\circ \times 3^\circ \\ \Delta t = 15 \text{ min} \end{array} \right\} R_2^{atm} \approx 0.05 \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

Single neutrino event with HE:

Above ~ 20 à 50 TeV, the background rate begins to be negligible



We want to send 1 or 2 alerts per month

TAROT

TAROT: two 25 cm telescopes located at Calern (South France) and La Silla (Chile)

- fov $1.86^\circ \times 1.86^\circ$
 - Magnitude $V < 17$ (10s)
 $V < 19$ (100s)
 - ~ 10 s repositioning after the alert reception
- Limit: no observation in the galactic plane

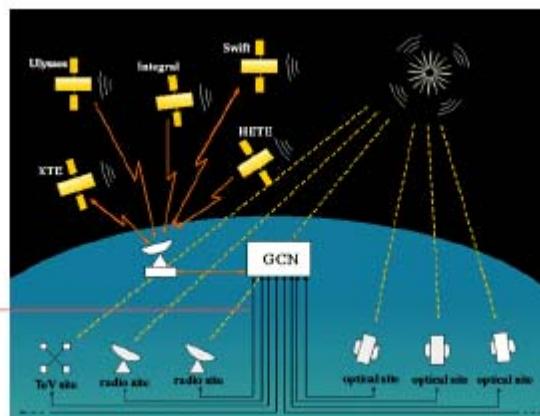


GCN

Gamma-ray burst Coordinates Network

<http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

ANTARES is
a client for the
GRB alerts

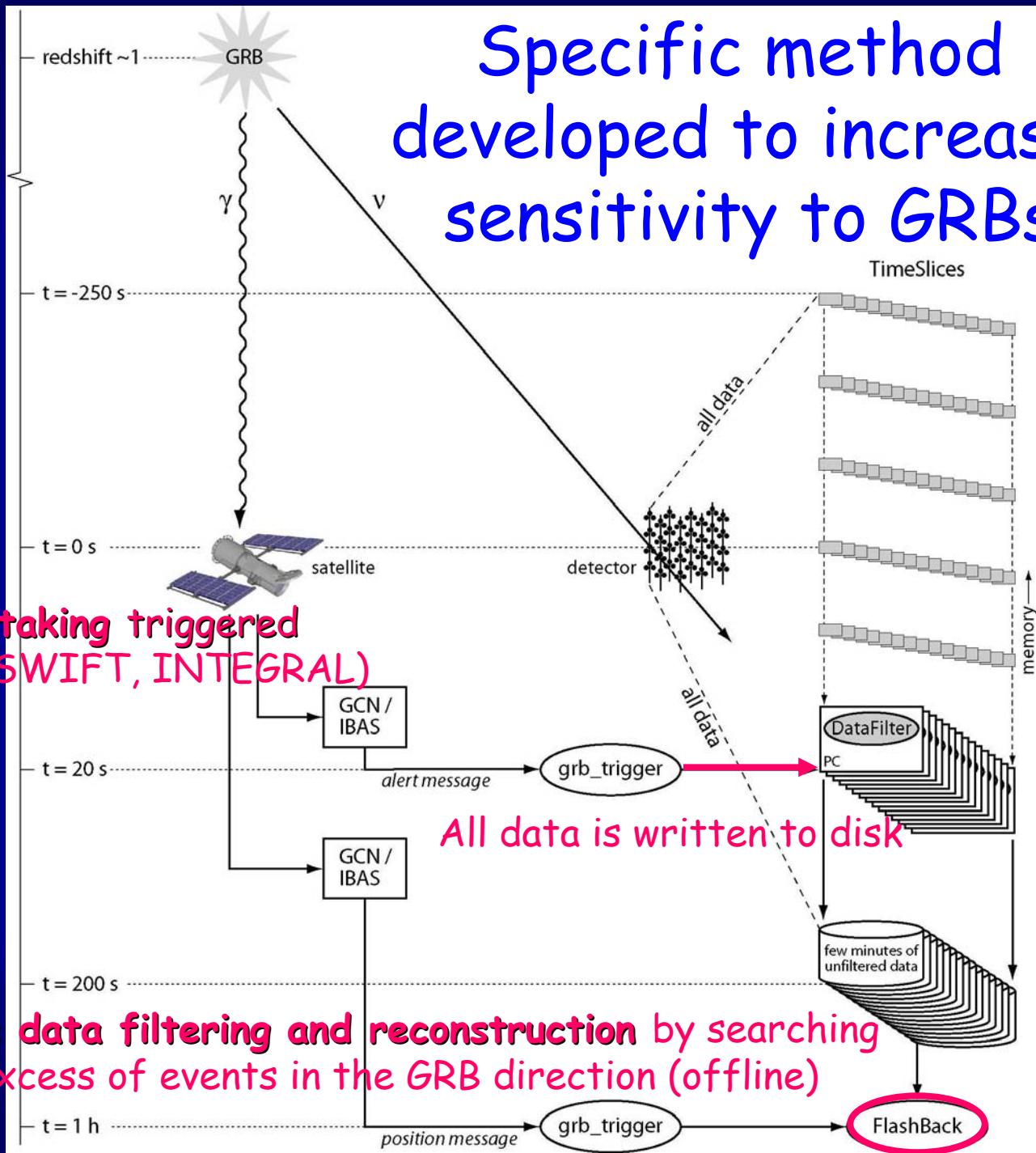


Two parts to the GRB Coordinates Network :

- (1) Real-time (& near real-time) distribution of GRB locations detected by various spacecrafts (Swift, HETE, INTEGRAL, Fermi...)
- (2) Distribution of follow-up observation reports submitted by the GRB community.



Specific method developed to increase sensitivity to GRBs

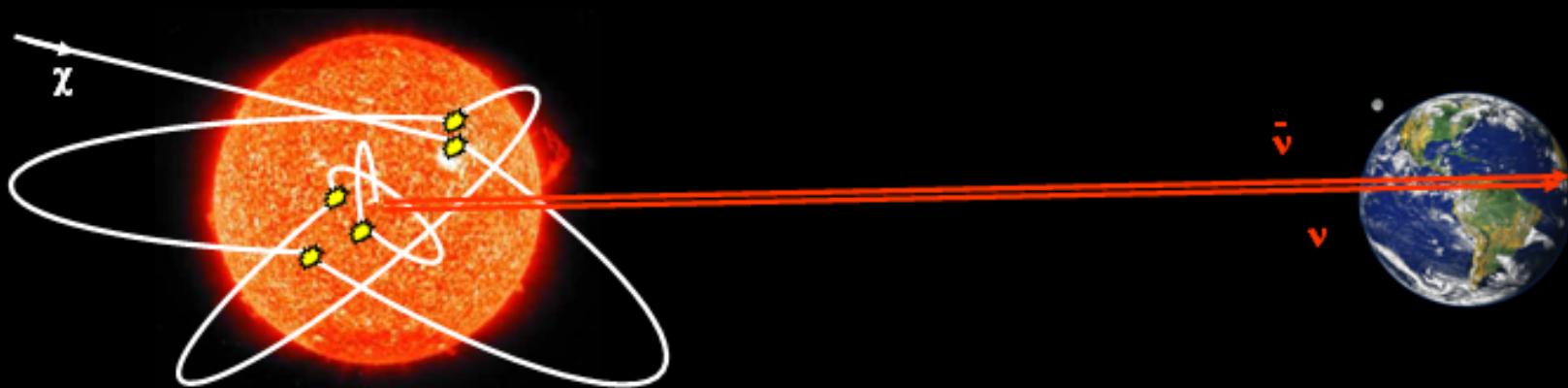




On going studies in Dark Matter group

- Determination of ν/μ flux from SUSY Dark Matter annihilations in the Sun :
 - extensive scan of mSUGRA parameter space, determination of ANTARES and KM3NeT sensitivities
 - on going studies of other SUSY models
- Search for neutrino signal from the Sun :
 - First limit with 5-line data using Aart strategy selection
 - Sensitivity for full ANTARES detector
- Search for neutrino signal from KK Dark Matter annihilation in the Sun :
 - Analysis of 5-line data using Aart strategy selection
 - Sensitivity for full ANTARES detector
- Search for Dark Matter annihilation in the Earth :
 - Analysis of 5-line data using Aart strategy selection (not yet presented in ANTARES meeting...)
- Improvement of reconstruction for low energy muons :
 - new hits selection, prefit/fit strategies under development...

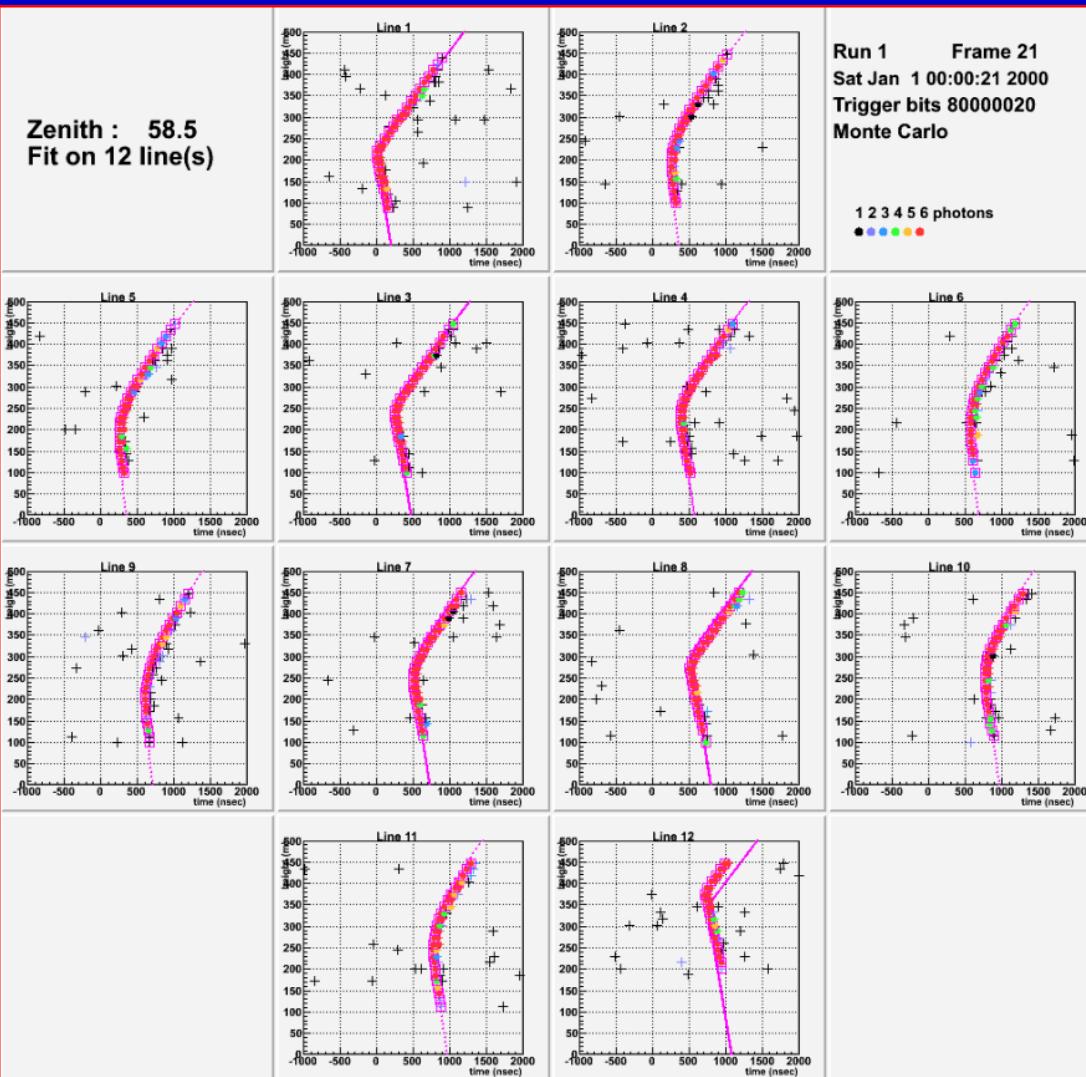
***Upper limits on Φ_{ω} and $\Phi_{\omega'}$ from
neutralino annihilation in the Sun
using Line 1-5 data***



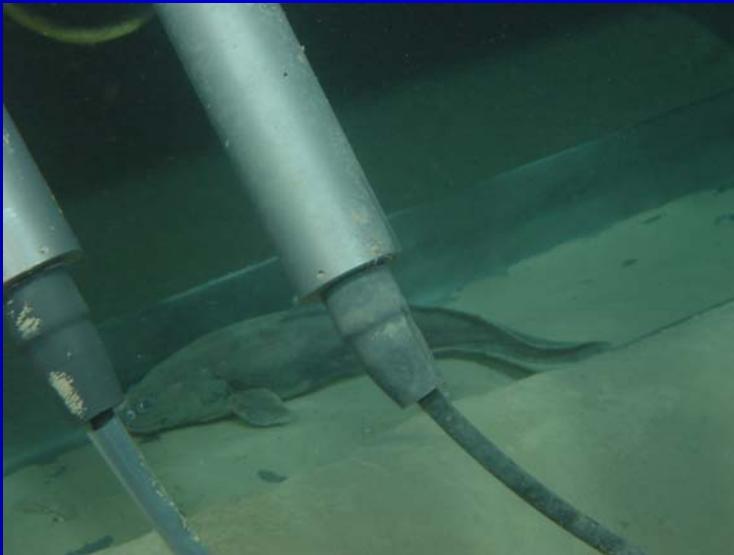
Gordon Lim – University of Amsterdam / Nikhef



Upgoing Magnetic Monopoles with a 12-Line Detector

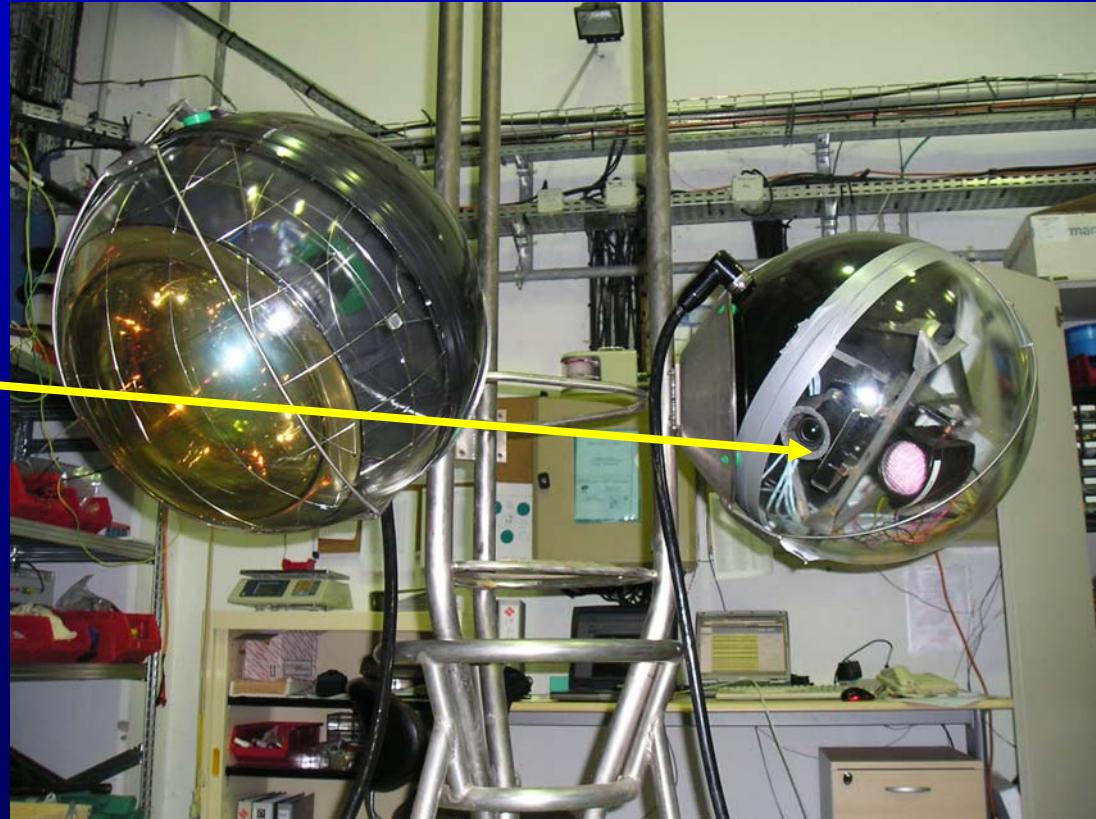


Associated Science bioluminescent marine life



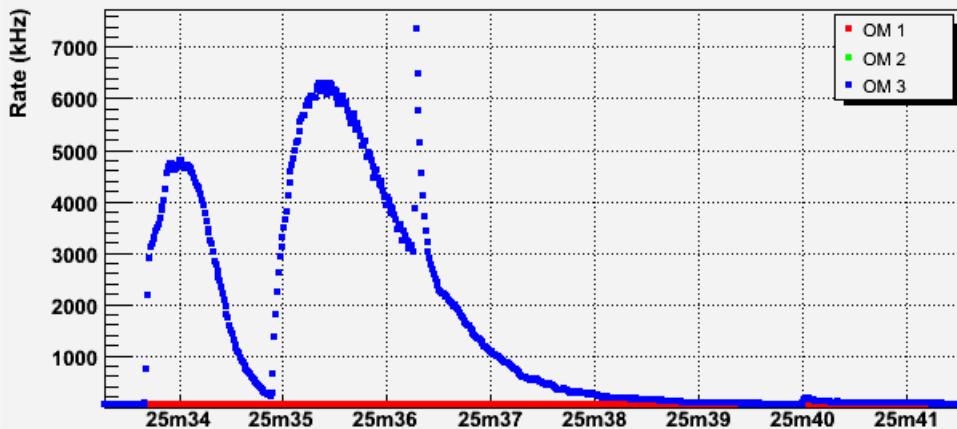
Installation of Camera +
IR source

Self triggering on bioluminescence
event
IR switch ON after trigger,
photomultiplier read out as well

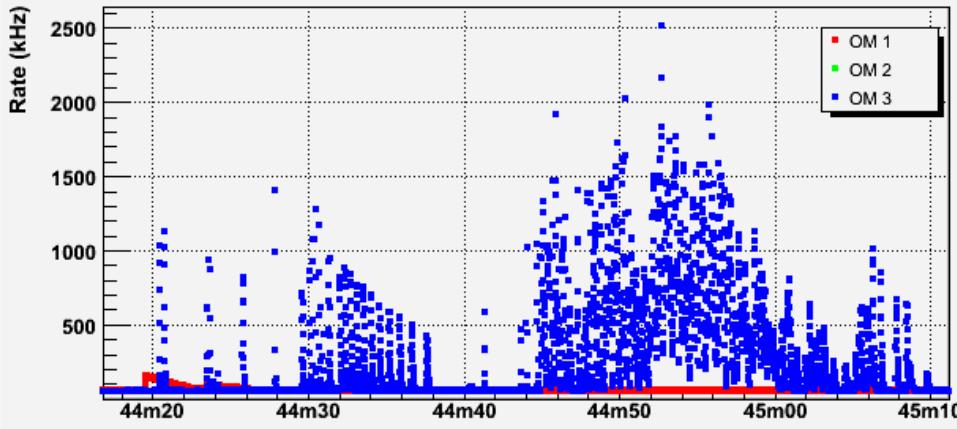


Examples of bioluminescence events

Run 31273 Biocam DAQ SCAN Line 14 Floor 1 Sat Jan 12 20:25:50 2008



Run 31273 Biocam DAQ SCAN Line 14 Floor 1 Sat Jan 12 21:44:28 2008



-150 bioluminescent triggers registered

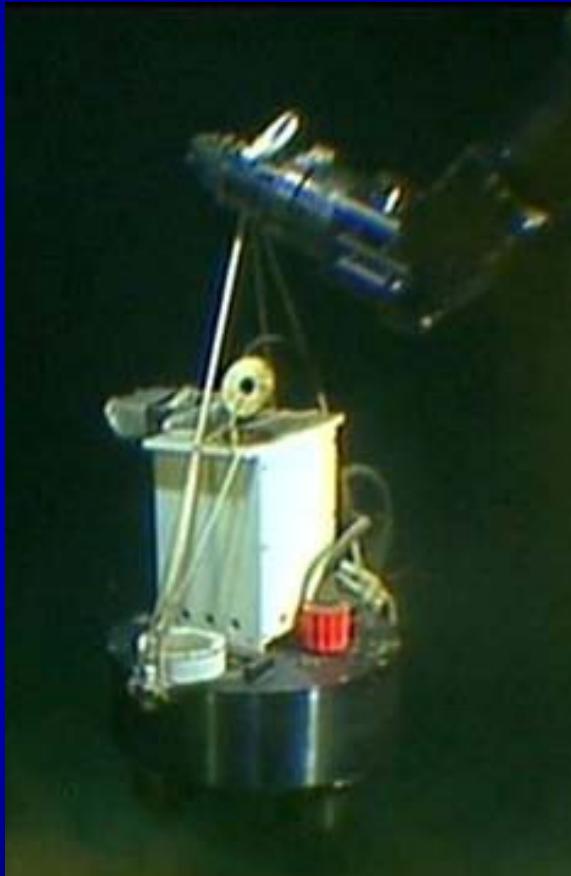
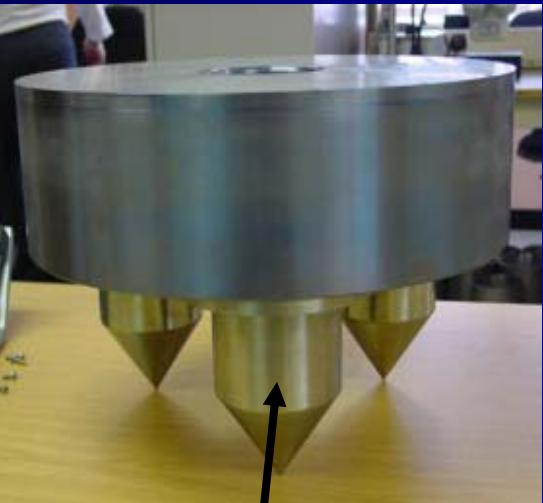
- 4 different types of signals

DEEPEST ONLINE CAMERA IN THE WORLD!



Multidisciplinary research activities:

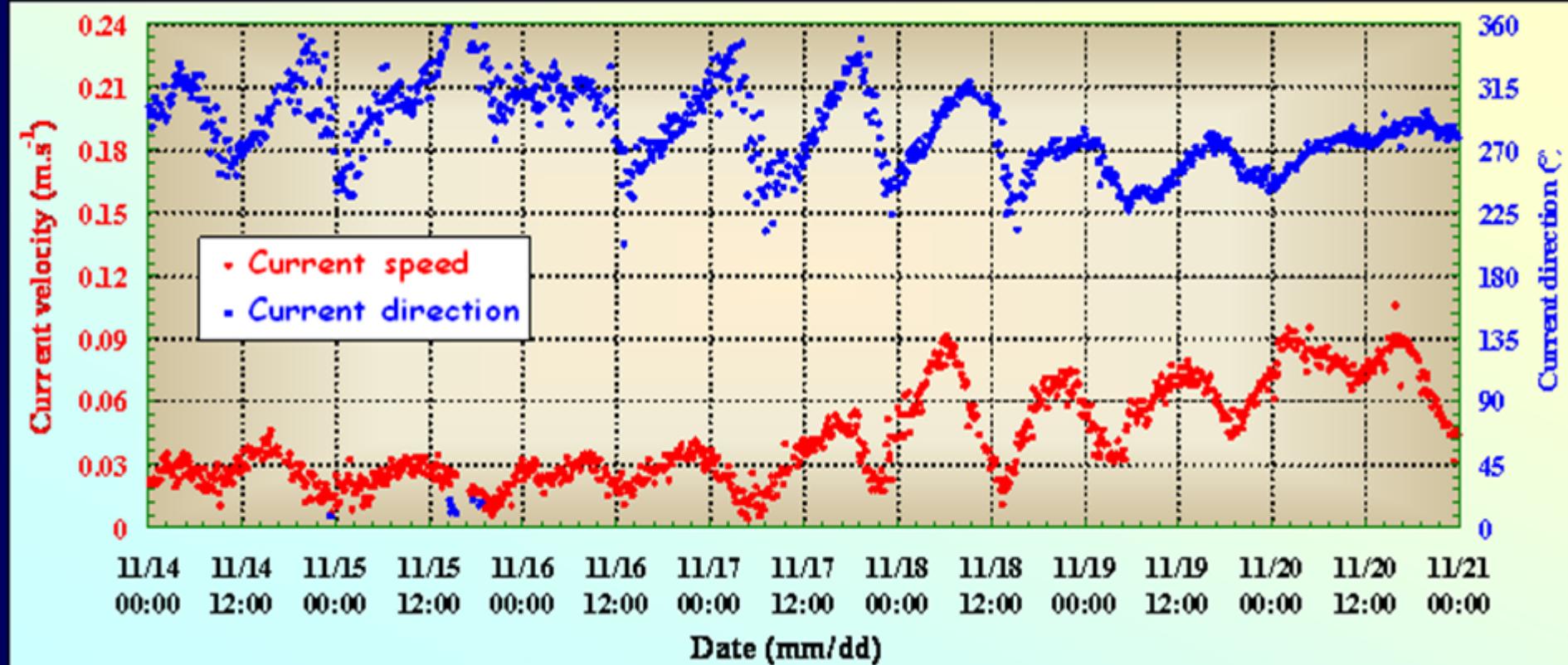
seismometer



Already used on the MILOM line (2005-2006) and now installed on line 12



Multidisciplinary research activities: sea current



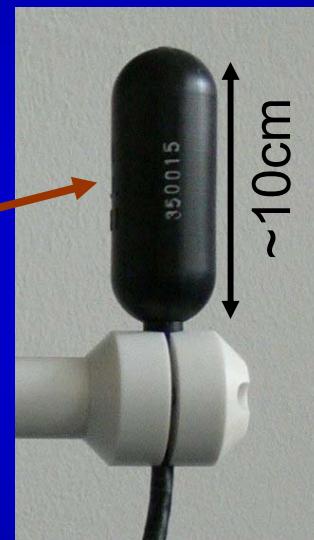
Data from the ADCP are currently being analyzed by NIOZ

Setup of Acoustic Storeys with Hydrophones



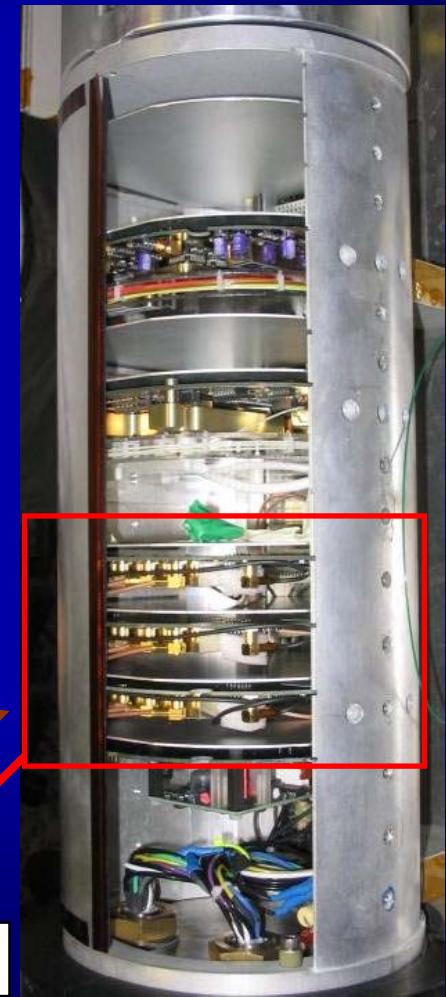
Hydrophone:

Piezo element
with pre-amplifier
and filter in PU
(Polyurethane)
coating

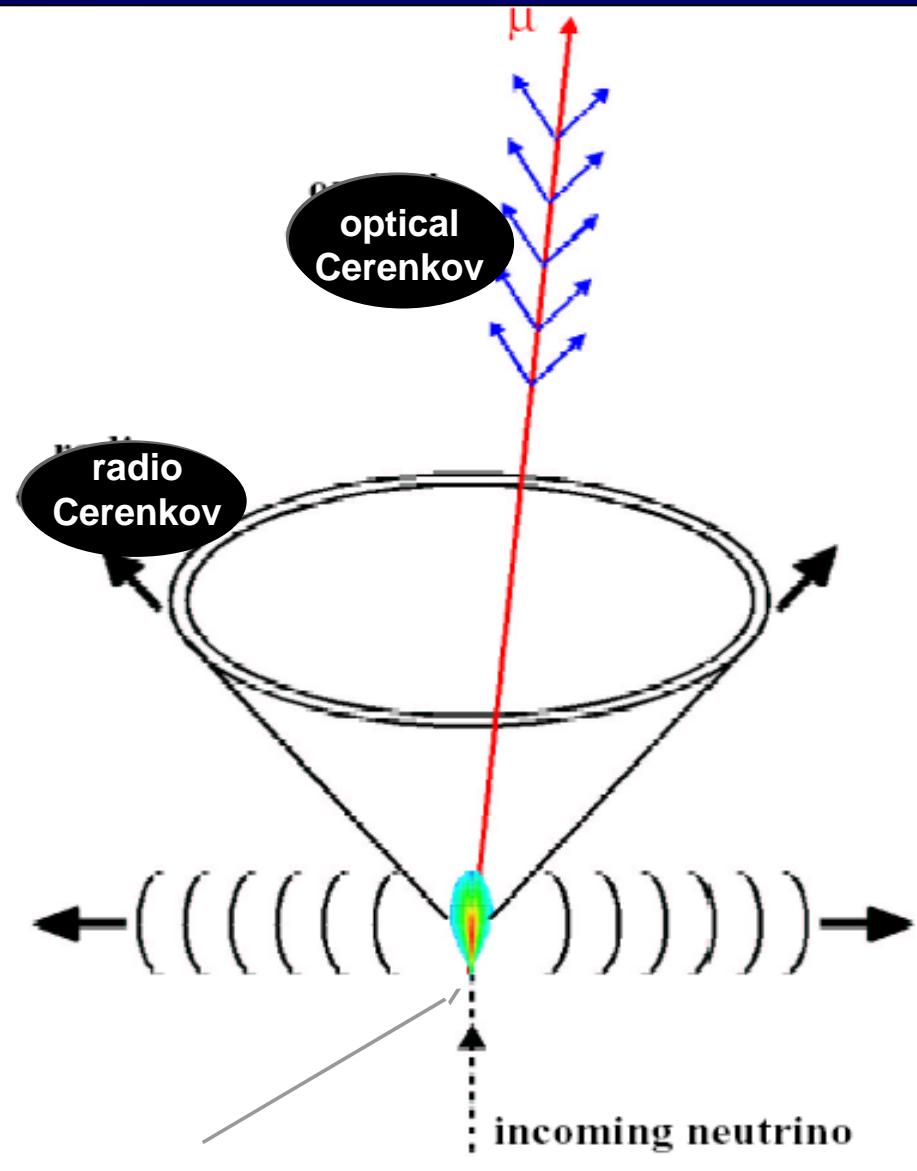


Titanium cylinder
with electronics

3 Acoustic ADC boards

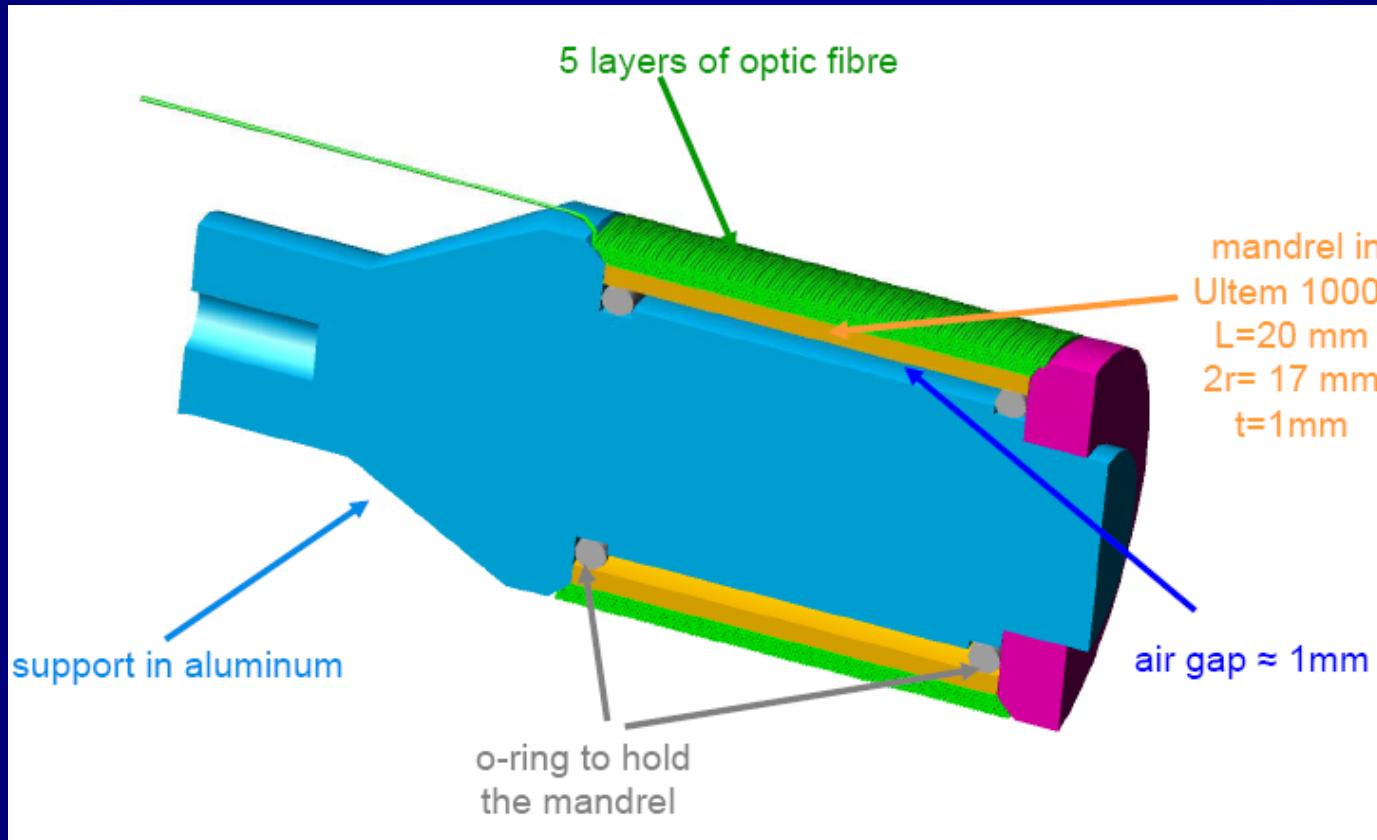


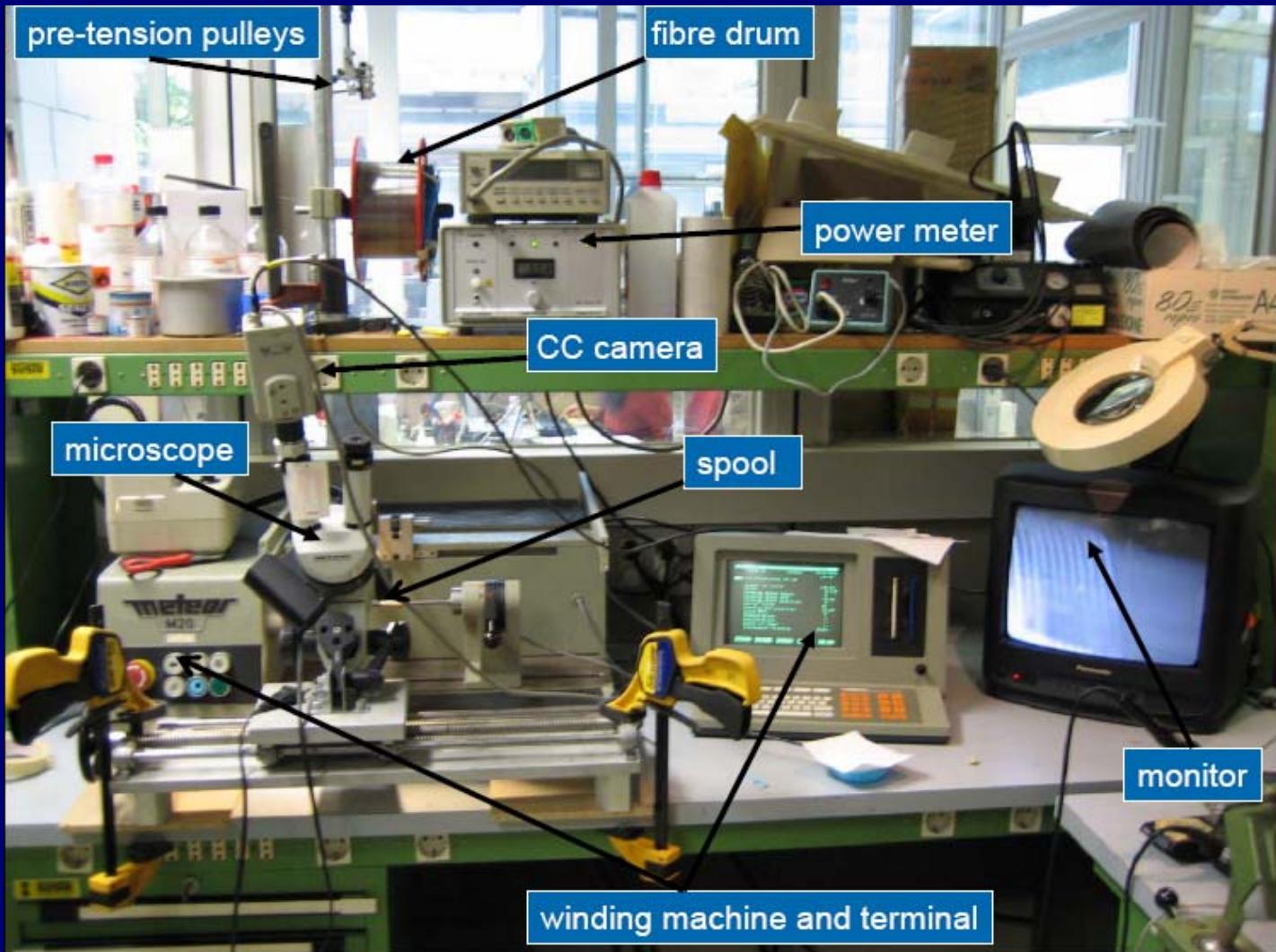
Detection principle

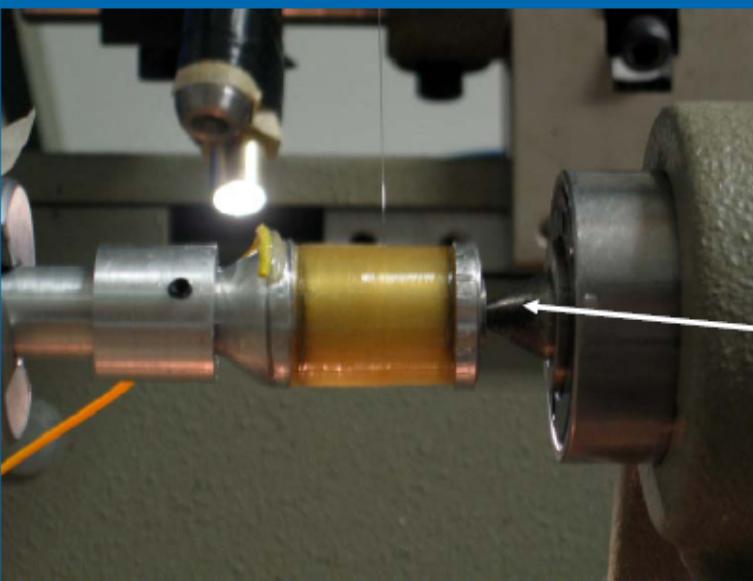


acoustic waves produced
by the hadronic shower
neutrino must have 10^{17} - 10^{18} eV

G.A.Askarian, B.A.Dolgoshein,
A.N.Kalinovsky, N.A.Mokhov:
**Acoustic detection of high energy
particle showers in water.**
Nucl. Inst. and Meth., 164 (1979), 267.







One prototype already realized

The hydrophone without the polyurathane coating in the winding phase



ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI FISICA NUCLEARE
Sezione di Genova

INFN
Oct

A FIBER OPTIC AIR BACKED MANDREL HYDROPHONE TO DETECT HIGH ENERGY HADRONIC SHOWERS IN THE WATER

M.Anghinolfi¹, A.Calvi³, A.Cotrufo³, M.Ivaldi¹, O.Yershova², F.Parodi¹, A.Plotnikov⁴ and L.Repetto³

¹⁾ INFN-Sezione di Genova, Via Dodecaneso 33, I-16146 Genova,
²⁾ Moscow State University, 119992 Moscow, Russia

³⁾ Università degli Studi di Genova, Dipartimento di Fisica,

Via Dodecaneso 33, I-16146 Genova, Italy



ISTITUTO NAZI

Sezi



ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI FISICA NUCLEARE

Sezione di Genova

INFN/icode-98/001
October 4, 2007

THE REALIZATION OF AN AIR BACKED HYDROPHONE FOR

M.Anghinolfi¹, A.Calvi³, A.Cotrufo³,
A.Plotni

¹⁾ INFN-Sezione di Genova, V.
²⁾ Moscow State Univ
³⁾ Università degli Studi di Genova, Dipar

MEASUREMENT OF THE FREQUENCY RESPONSIVITY OF A FIBER OPTIC AIR BACKED MANDREL HYDROPHONE UP TO 10 KHZ IN AIR

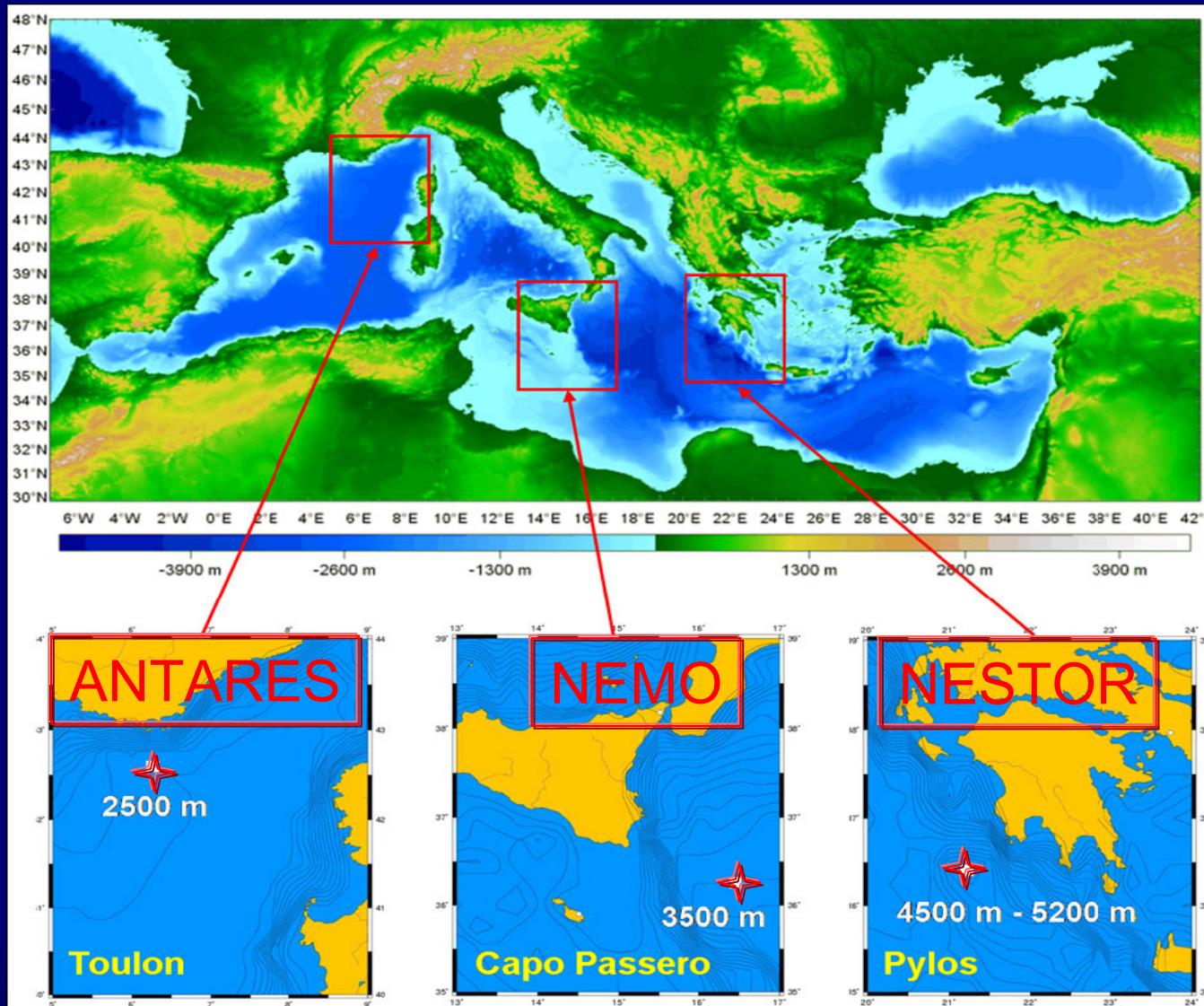
M.Anghinolfi¹, A.Bersani¹, A.Calvi³, A.Cotrufo³, M.Ivaldi¹, O.Ershova², F.Parodi¹,
D.Piombo¹, A.Plotnikov² and L.Repetto³

¹⁾ INFN-Sezione di Genova, Via Dodecaneso 33, I-16146 Genova, Italy

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³⁾ Università degli Studi di Genova, Dipartimento di Fisica,
Via Dodecaneso 33, I-16146 Genova, Italy

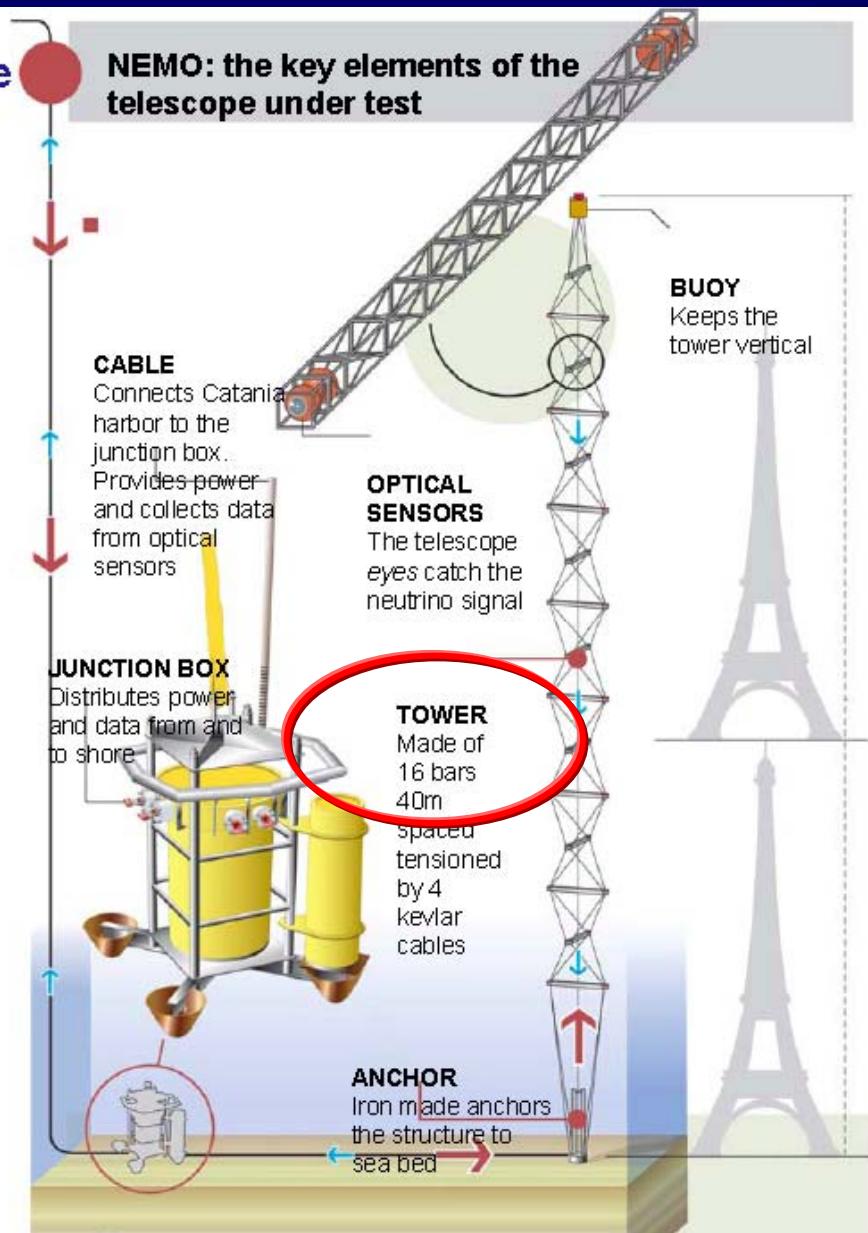
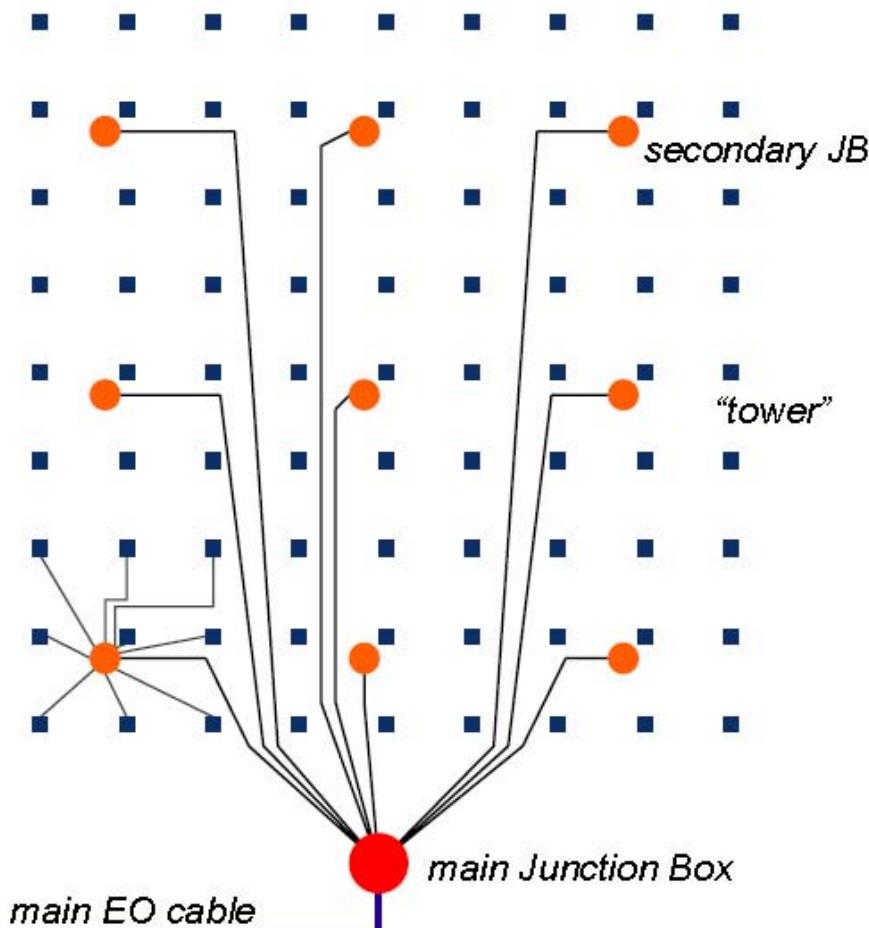
...other projects in the Mediterranean sea



NEMO-the design

Reduce the number of structures to reduce the number of underwater connections and allow operation with a ROV

Detector modularity

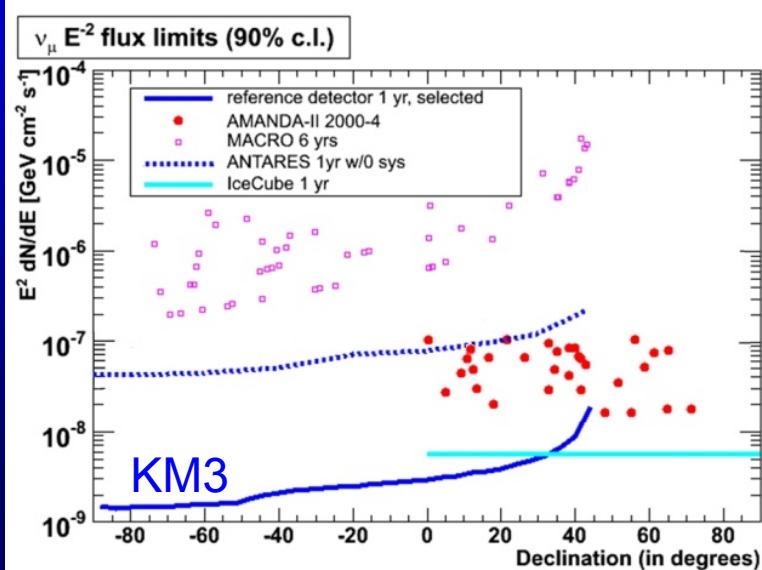


the future: a bigger detector at a km³ scale

- Science & technology
 - Successful prototype deployments by NEMO and NESTOR
 - Installation and operation of ANTARES
 - A large deep-sea neutrino telescope is feasible!
- Politics & funding
 - Endorsement by ESFRI and ApPEC
 - Funding through EU: Design Study, Preparatory Phase
- Towards construction
 - Strong collaboration
 - Design concepts in CDR

Conclusion

- ANTARES today
 - Successful end of construction phase
 - Technology proven
 - Data taking ongoing
 - First physics outputs
 - Atmospheric μ and ν , cosmic neutrino sources
 - Dark matter, neutrino oscillations, magnetic monopoles, GRB
- On the road for the next step
 - KM3Net...



MSU –Genova collaboration

-started many years ago... wish to continue

-two main lines:

- Nuclear Physics @ CEBAF
- High Energy Astrophysics with under water telescopes

ANTARES: detector completed, data analysis is underway
possible arguments of research

- atmospheric muon flux
- energy reconstruction
- neutrino from supernova explosion
- dark matter search
- ...

NEMO& KM3NET

- may have a boost if funds will be agreed
- engineering aspects will dominate

The ANTARES telescope has the opportunity to detect transient neutrino sources, such as gamma-ray bursts, core-collapse supernovae, flares of active galactic nuclei... To enhance the sensitivity to these sources, we have developed a new detection method based on the optical follow-up of “golden” neutrino events such as neutrino doublets coincident in time and space or single neutrinos of very high energy.

The ANTARES Collaboration has therefore developed a very fast on-line reconstruction with a good angular resolution. These characteristics allow to trigger an optical telescope network; since February 2008, ANTARES is sending alert trigger one or two times per month to the two 25 cm robotic telescope of TAROT. This optical follow-up of such special events would not only give access to the nature of the sources but also improves the sensitivity for transient neutrino sources.