

# Neutrino searches with ANTARES and KM3NeT



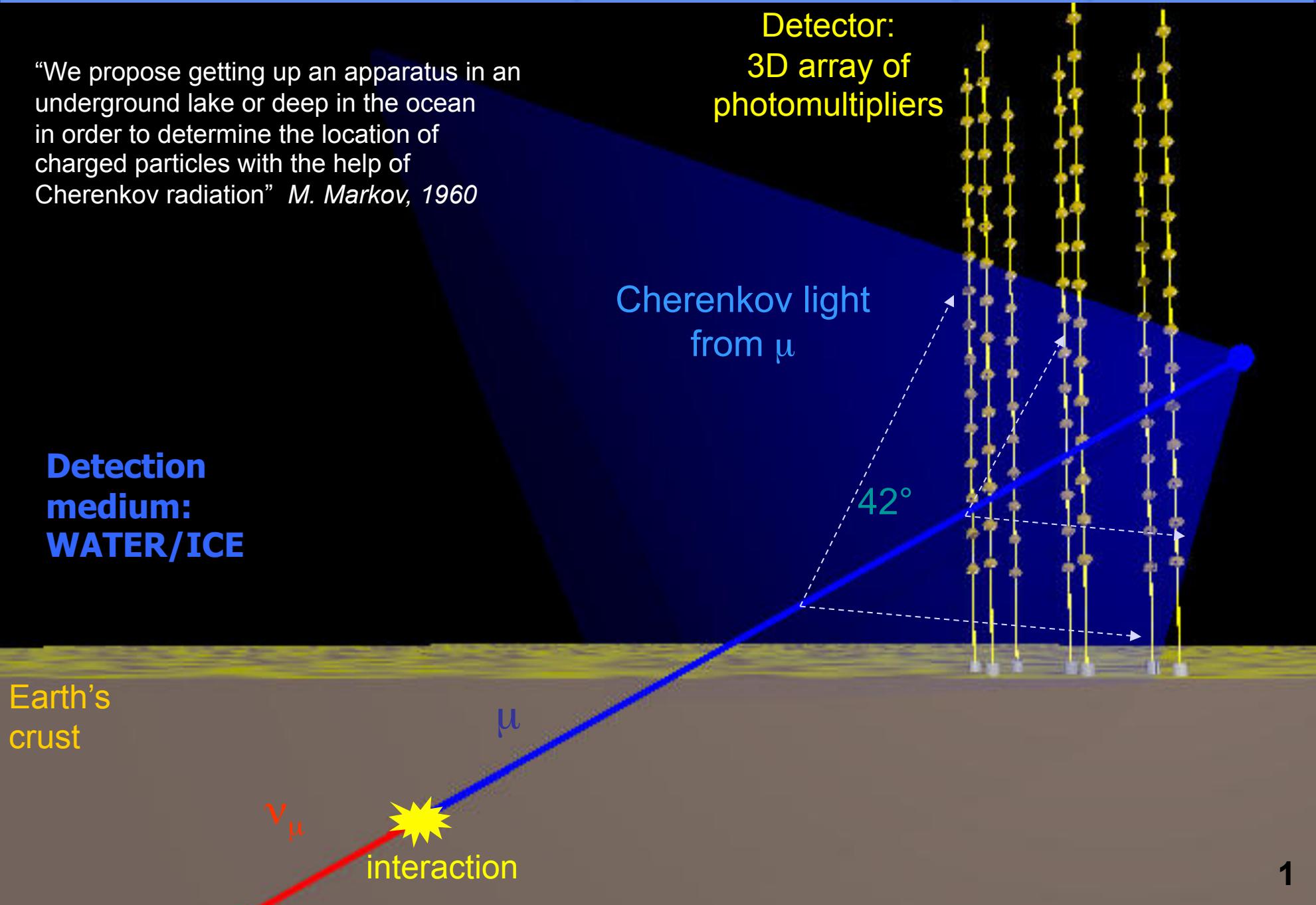
GRAND Workshop  
Paris, 9-11  
February 2015

Véronique Van Elewyck  
(APC & Université Paris Diderot)  
on behalf of  
the ANTARES & KM3NeT Collaborations

# Neutrino telescopes: detection principle

"We propose getting up an apparatus in an underground lake or deep in the ocean in order to determine the location of charged particles with the help of Cherenkov radiation" M. Markov, 1960

Detector:  
3D array of  
photomultipliers



# Neutrino telescopes: detection principle

MUON (TRACK) TOPOLOGY:  
Golden channel for astronomy

- Detection effective volume increases with  $E_\nu$
- Angle between  $\nu$  and  $\mu$  decreases with  $E_\nu$
- Interaction cross section increases with  $E_\nu$
- Good angular resolution:  
 $0.5^\circ/0.1^\circ$  for ice/water  $1\text{km}^3$
- $dE/dx$  resolution: factor 2-3

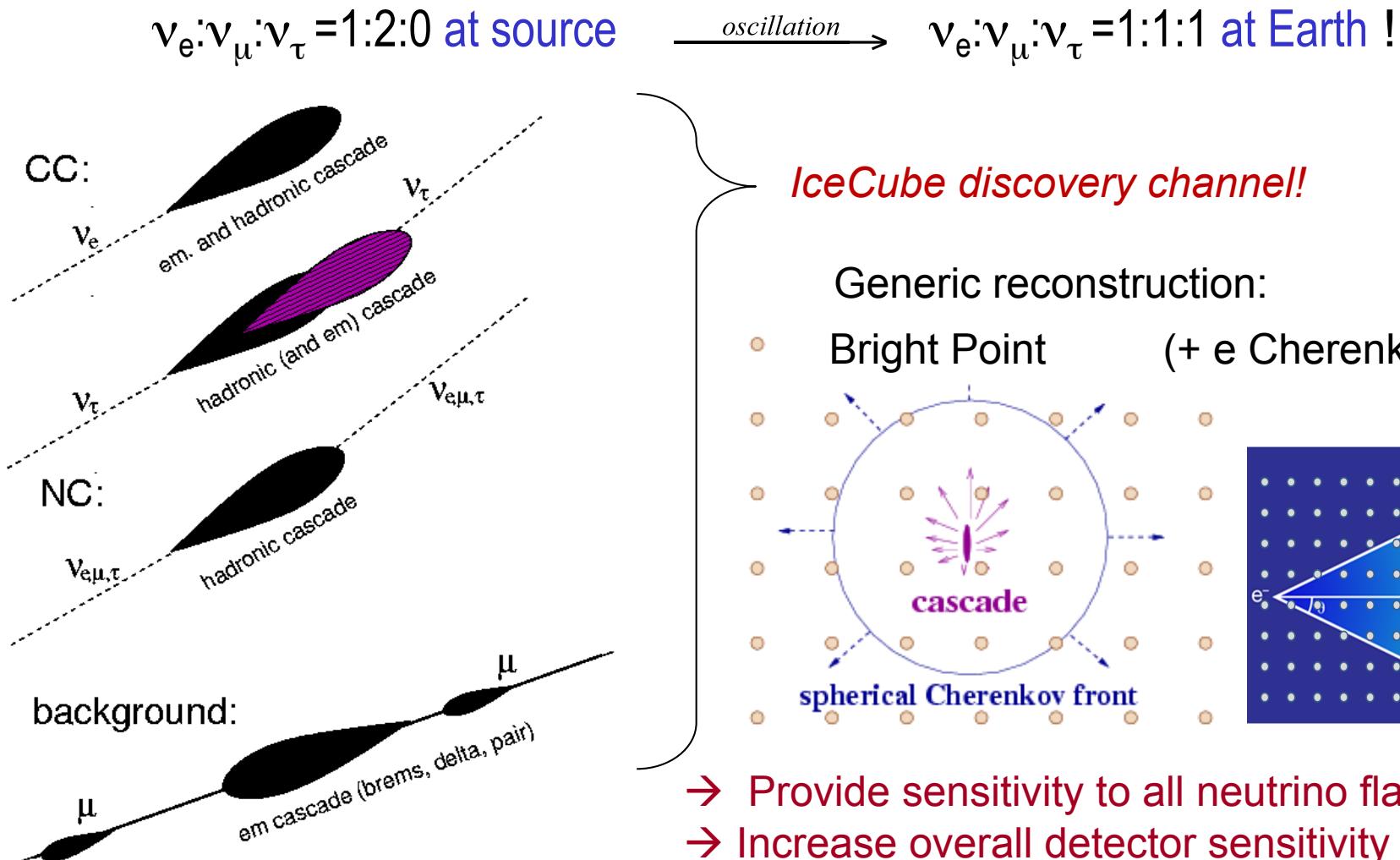
Detector:  
3D array of  
photomultipliers



time, position & amplitude of hits  
↓  
energy & arrival direction of  $\nu$



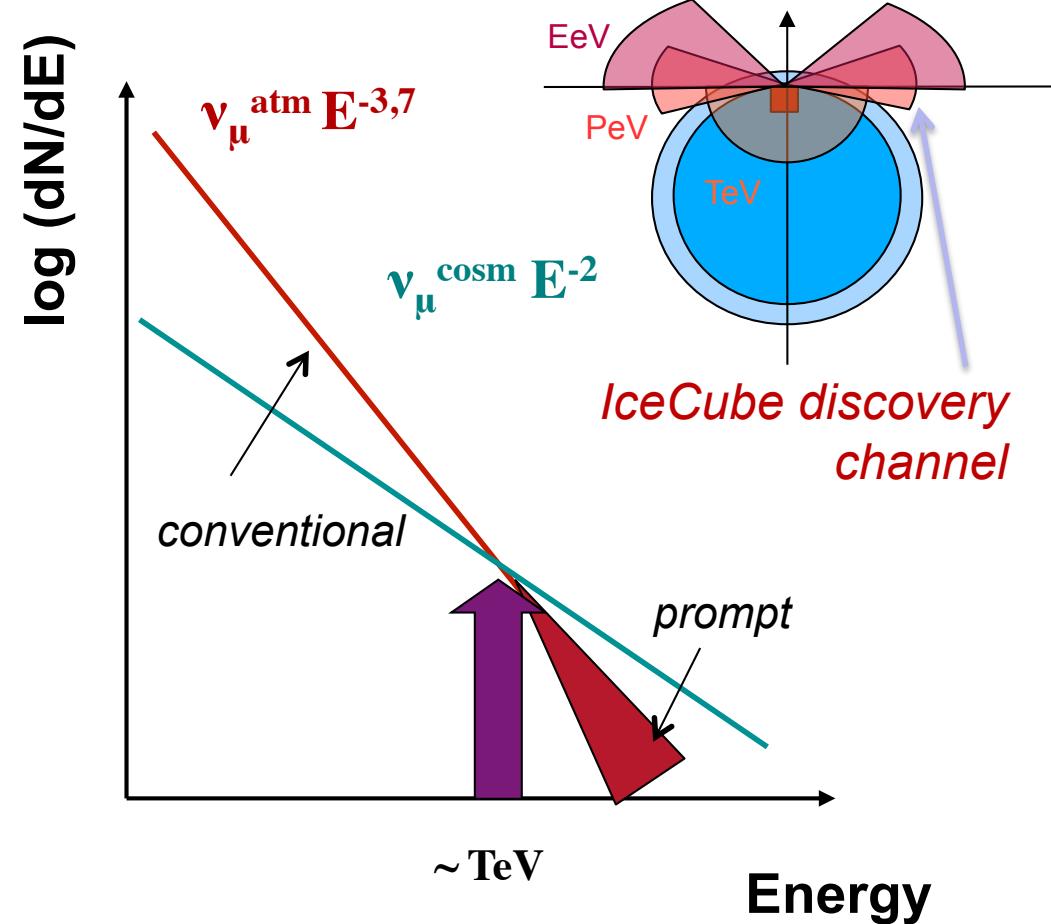
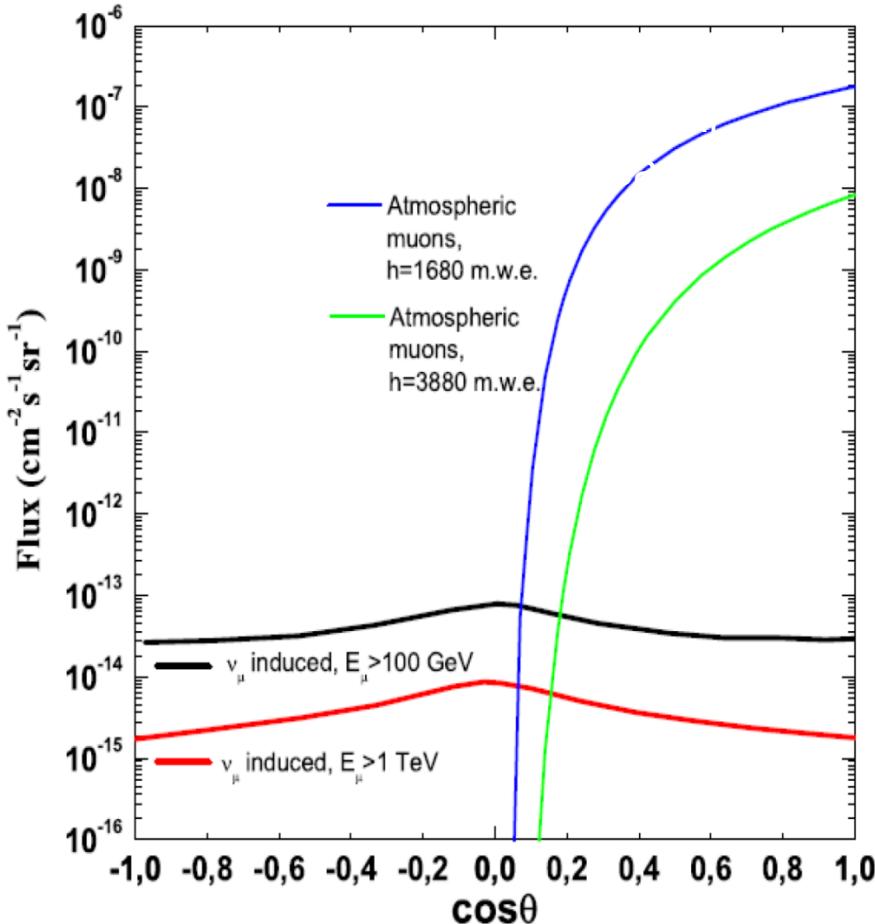
# Cascade topologies



- Angular resolution  $10^\circ - 30^\circ / 1^\circ - 5^\circ$  at 100 TeV for ice / water
- Energy resolution  $\sim 15\%$

# Atmospheric background vs. cosmic neutrinos

Atmospheric muons: shield detector, look downwards, apply veto

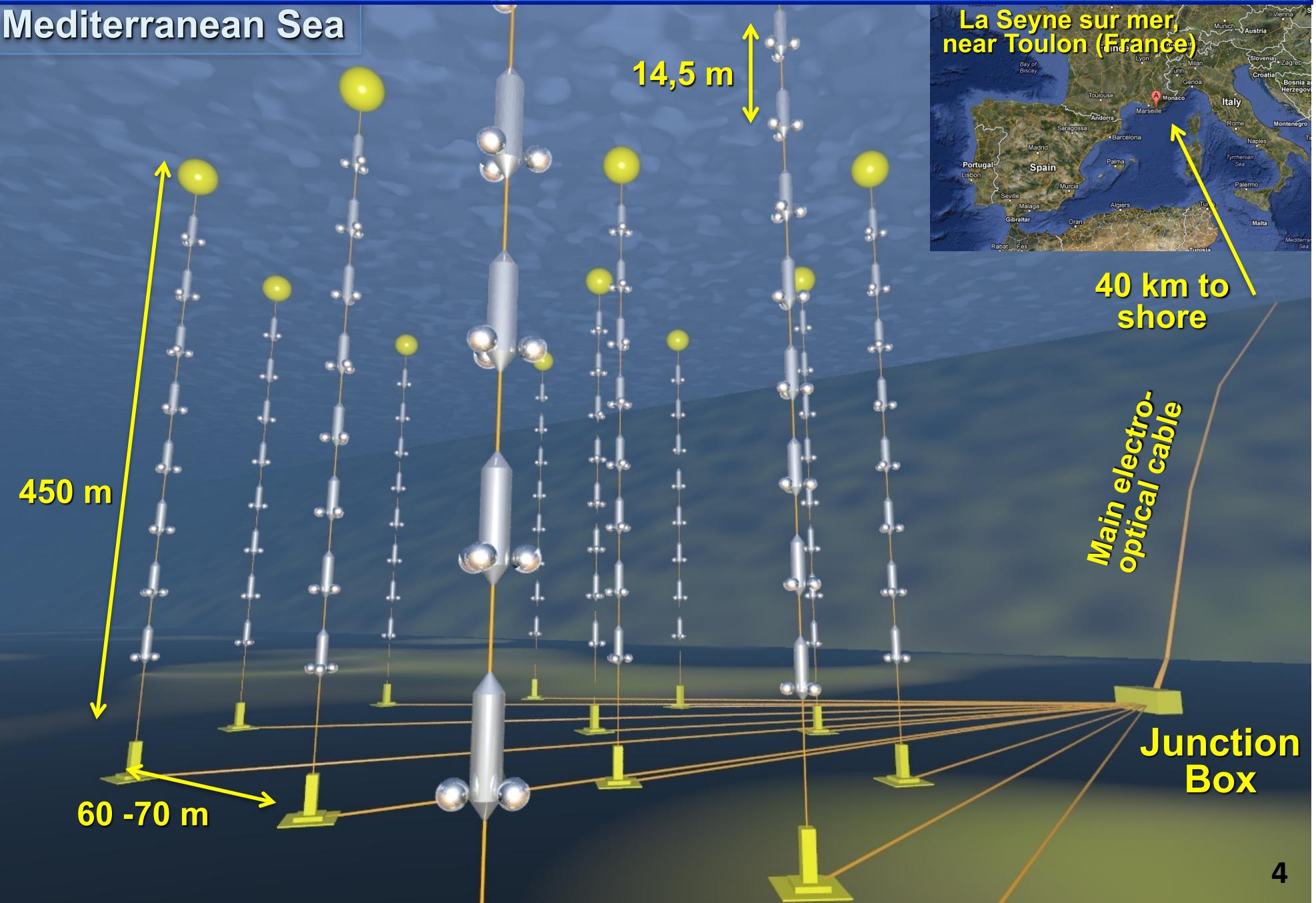


Atmospheric neutrinos: search for

- An excess at High Energy
- Anisotropies, spatial clustering
- Time / space coincidence with other cosmic probes

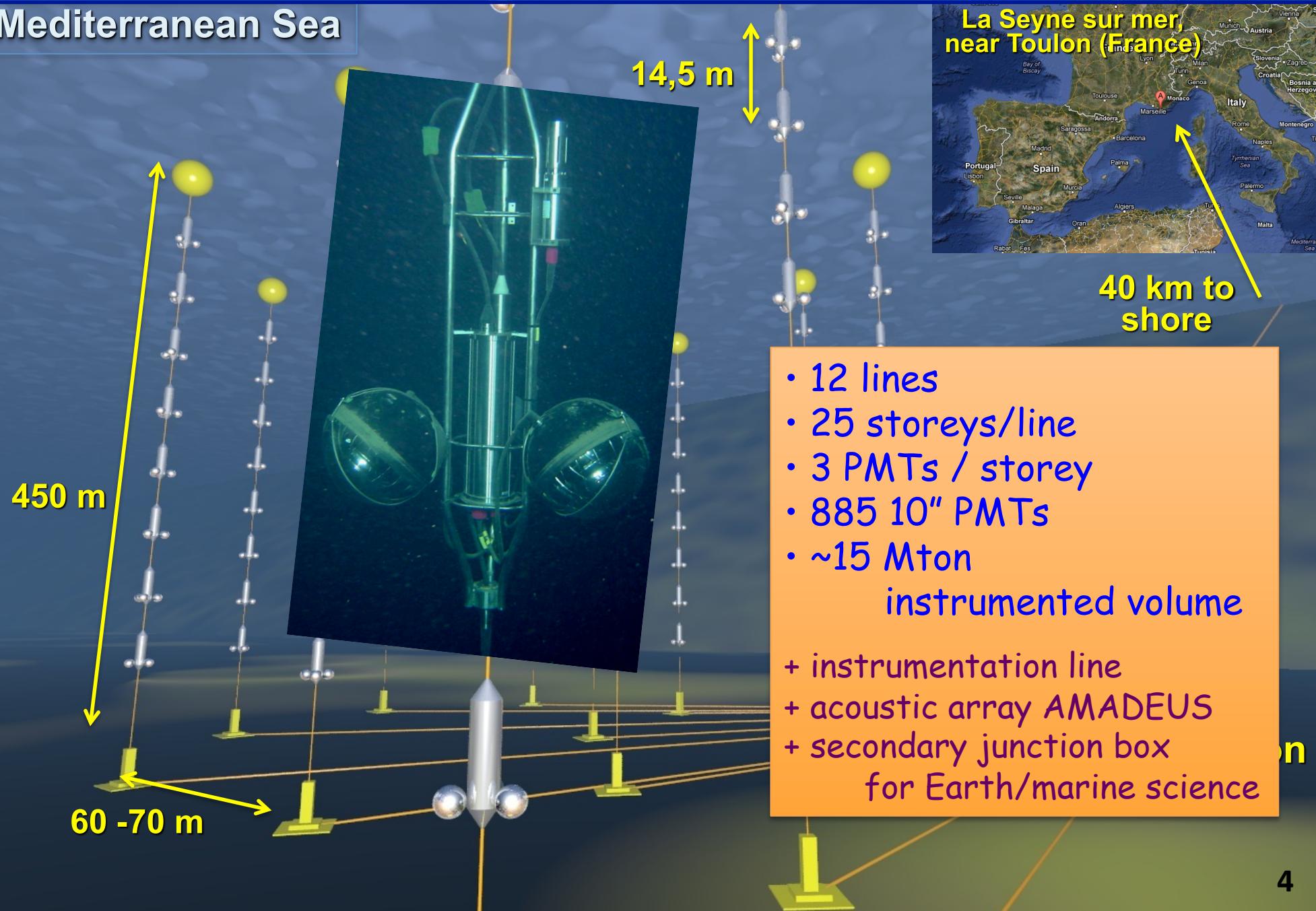
# The ANTARES neutrino telescope

Mediterranean Sea



# The ANTARES neutrino telescope

Mediterranean Sea



# Neutrino astronomy with ANTARES

- ❖ 12-line data taking since 2008;  
physics duty cycle  $\approx 85\%$   
 $\sim 5$  atmospheric neutrinos/day (upgoing)  
( $> 9000$  neutrinos detected so far)

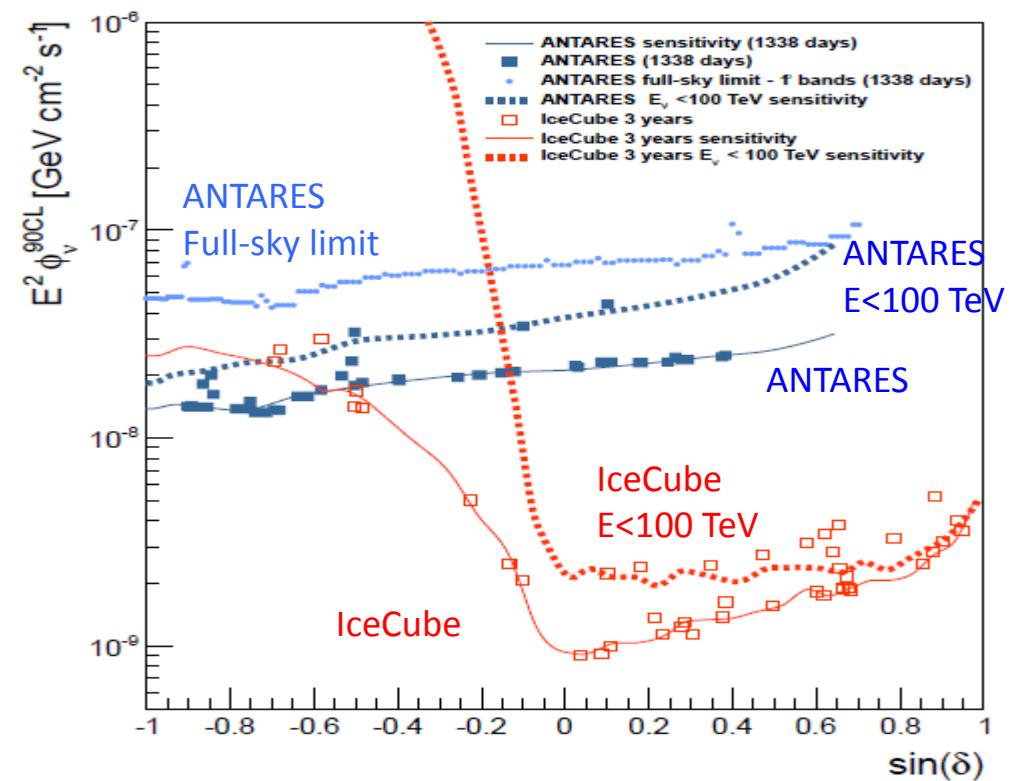
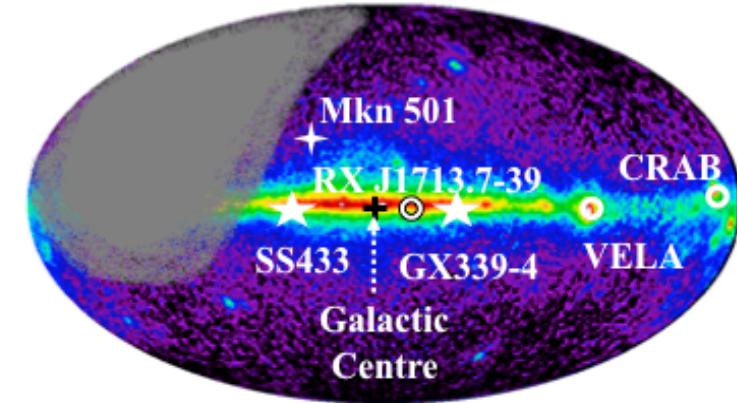
- ❖ Effective area  $\approx 1 \text{ m}^2$  at 30 TeV
- ❖ Visibility:  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the sky, most of the Galactic Plane

- ❖ Latest point source search:  
2007-2012 (1338 days of data)

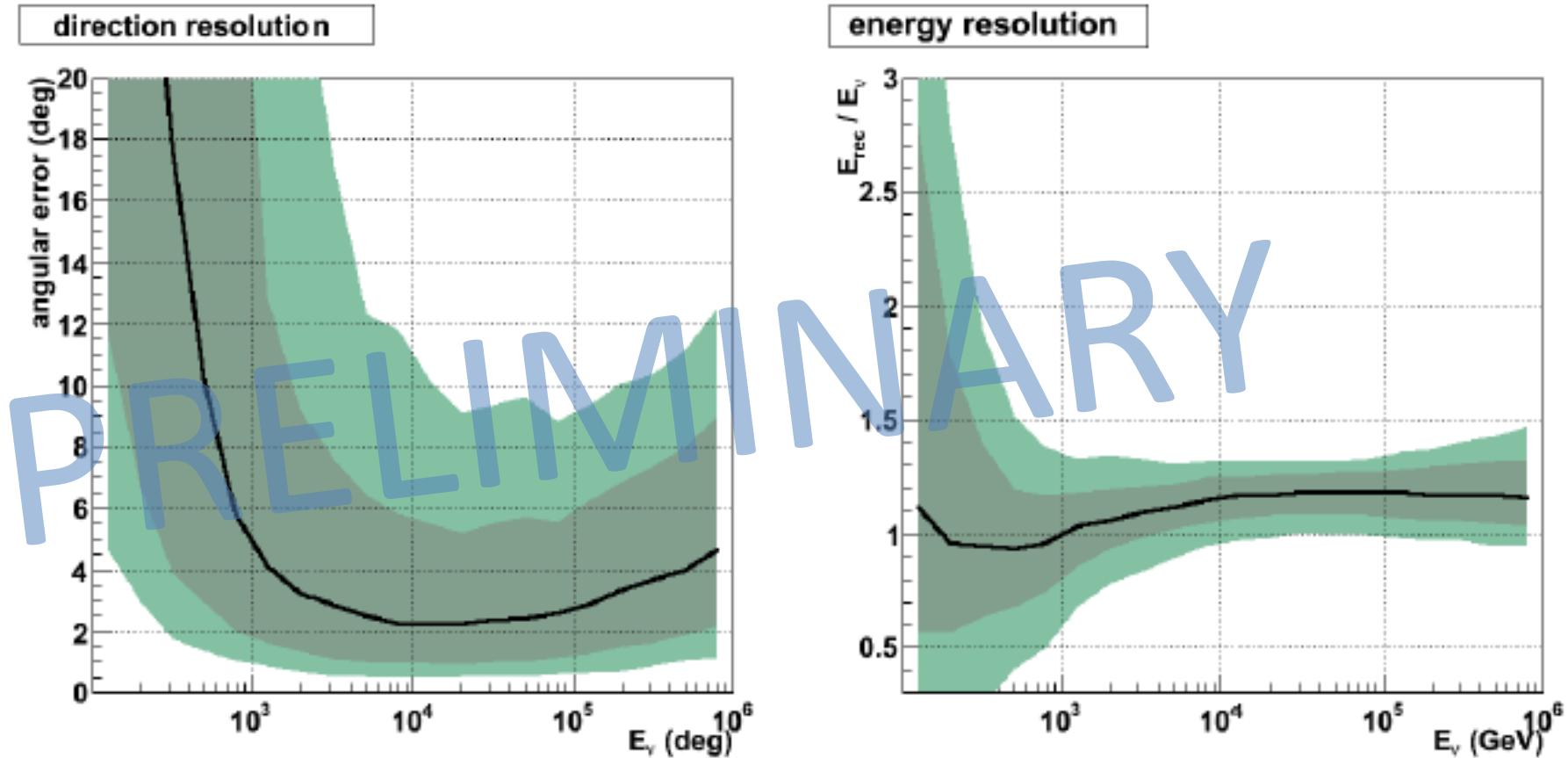
median angular resolution  $0.38^\circ$   
( $\nu_\mu$  track-like events)

Hottest spot at  $2.2 \sigma$  significance  
(no associated source)

Good complementarity with IceCube  
field of view: most stringent  
limits for a large part of the Southern Sky  
at  $E < 100 \text{ TeV}$



# Improving resolutions in the cascade channel

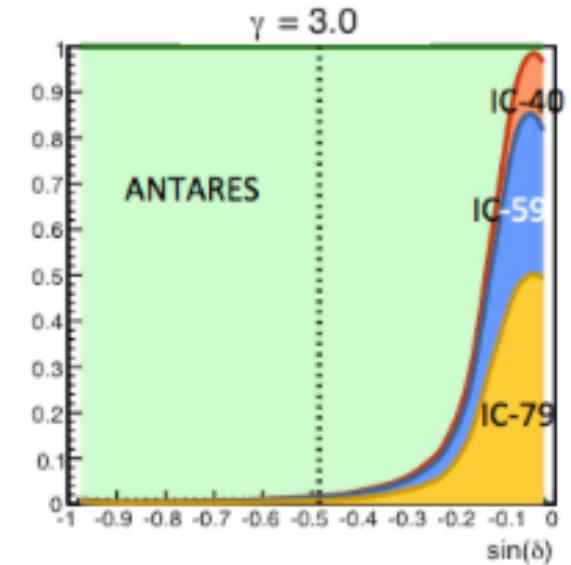
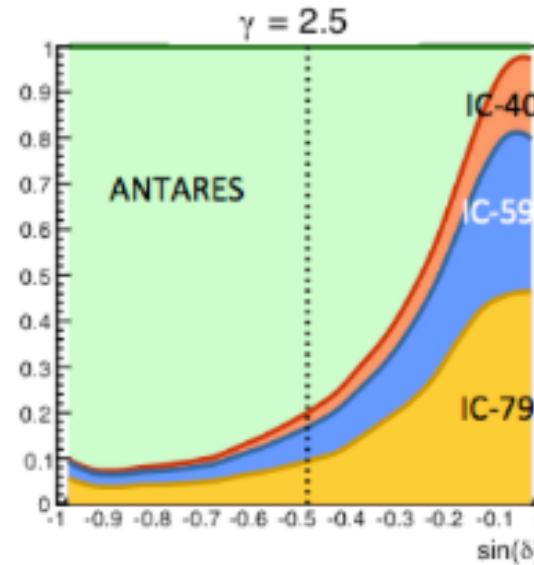
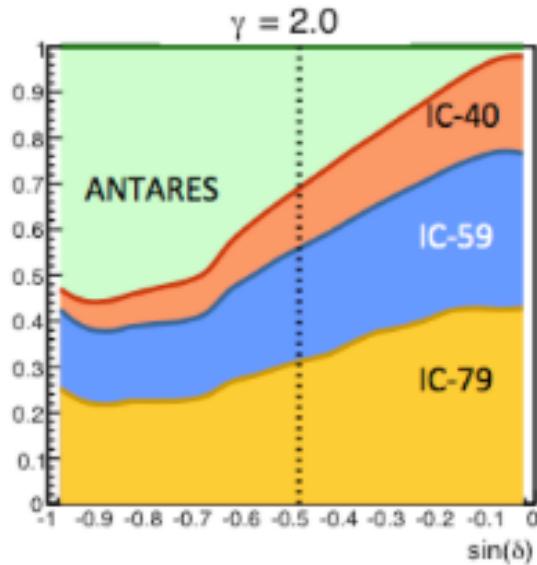


Work in progress to reduce angular resolution with cascades  
→ search for small structures in the sky (including point - sources)  
1° achievable with KM3NeT !

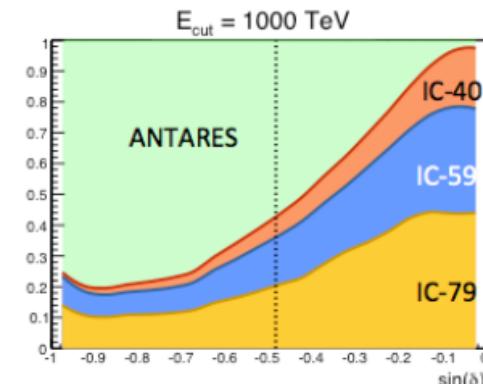
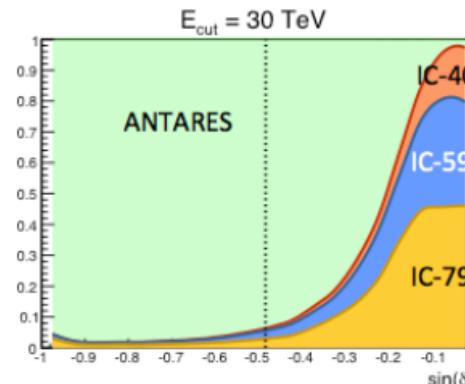
# Joint ANTARES-IceCube search

ANTARES 2007-2012 and the IC40, IC59, and IC79 samples for the Southern Hemisphere

Fraction of signal events which would be detected by each sample ( $E^{-\gamma}$ ):



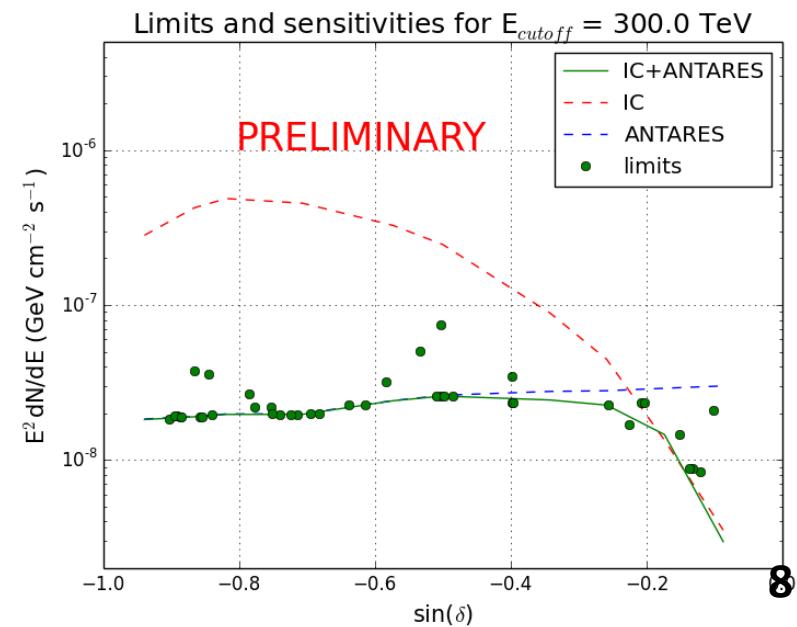
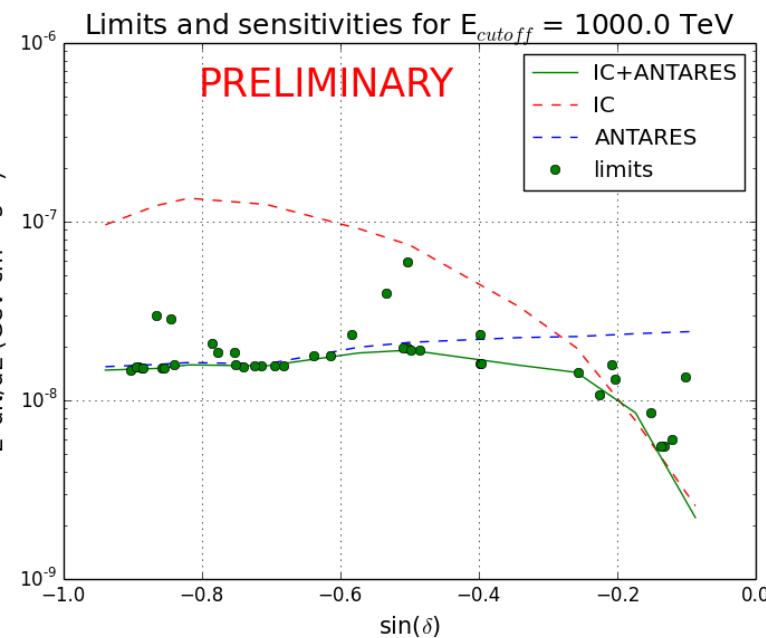
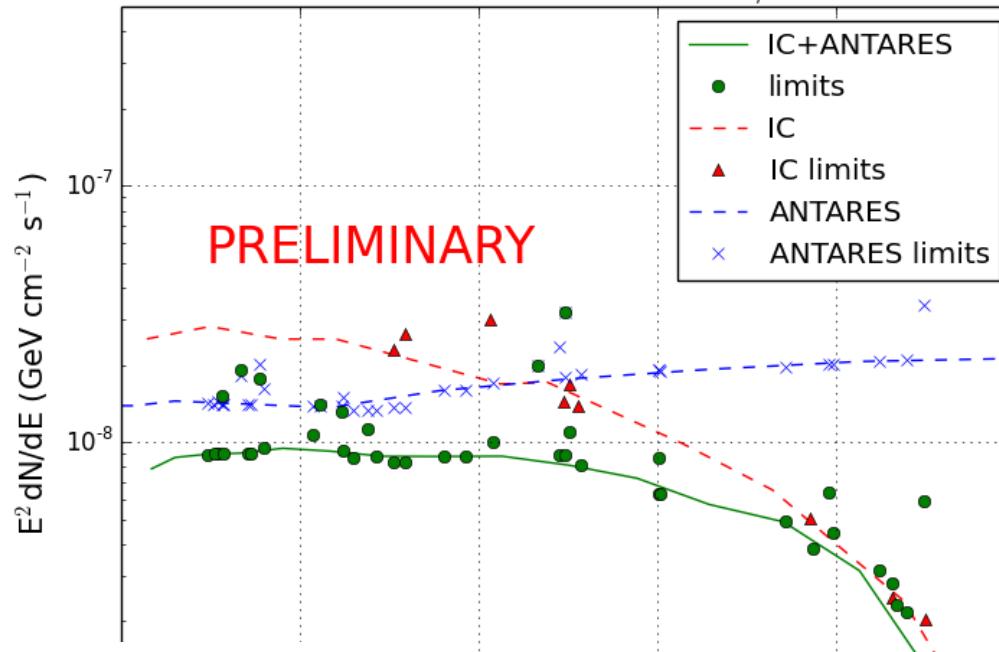
$$\frac{d\Phi}{dE} = \Phi_0 E^{-2} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{E}{E_{cutoff}}}}$$



# Joint ANTARES-IceCube search

Joint publication  
In preparation

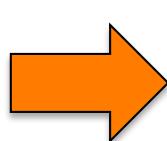
Limits and sensitivities for  $\gamma = 2.0$



# Diffuse neutrino fluxes: the IceCube signal

2 year analysis:  
28 events  
 $4.1\sigma$

(Science 342, 2013)



3 year analysis:  
37 events  
 $5.7\sigma$

(arXiv:1405.5303, sub.PRL)

$7 \rightarrow 9$  track-like events

$1^\circ$  angular resolution

muon takes some energy away

total expected background: 11 events

$21 \rightarrow 28$  cascade-like events

$10^\circ - 45^\circ$  angular resolution

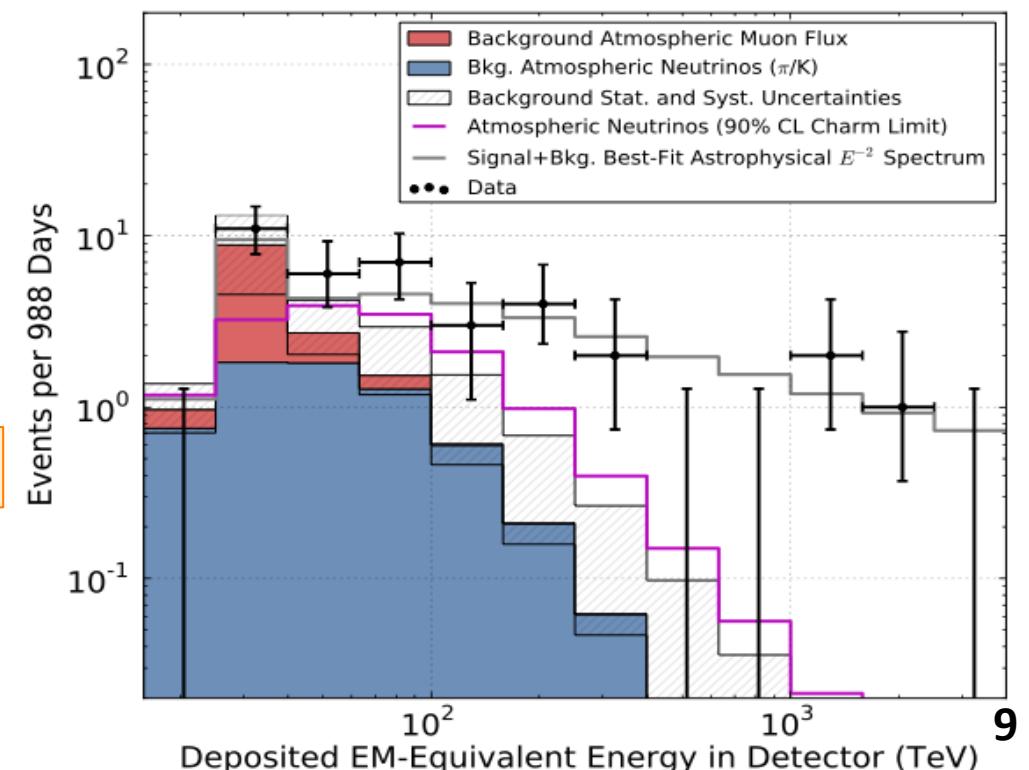
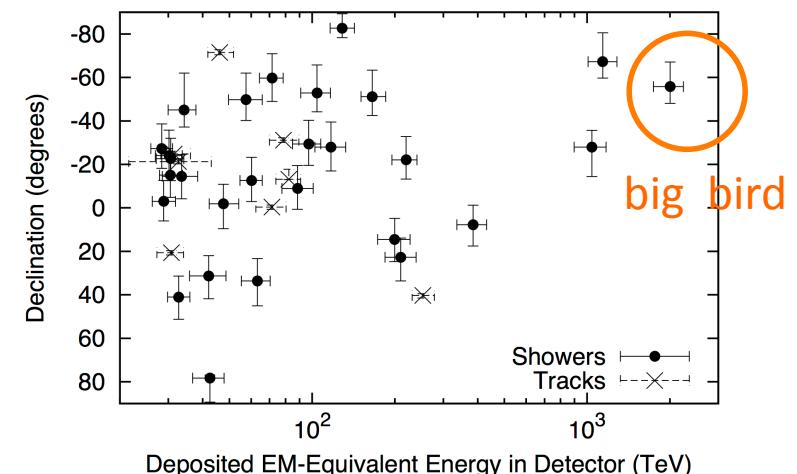
15% visible energy reconstruction

Best fit (per flavor):

$$0.95 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{-8} E^{-2} \text{ GeV cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$

highest energy event @ 2 PeV

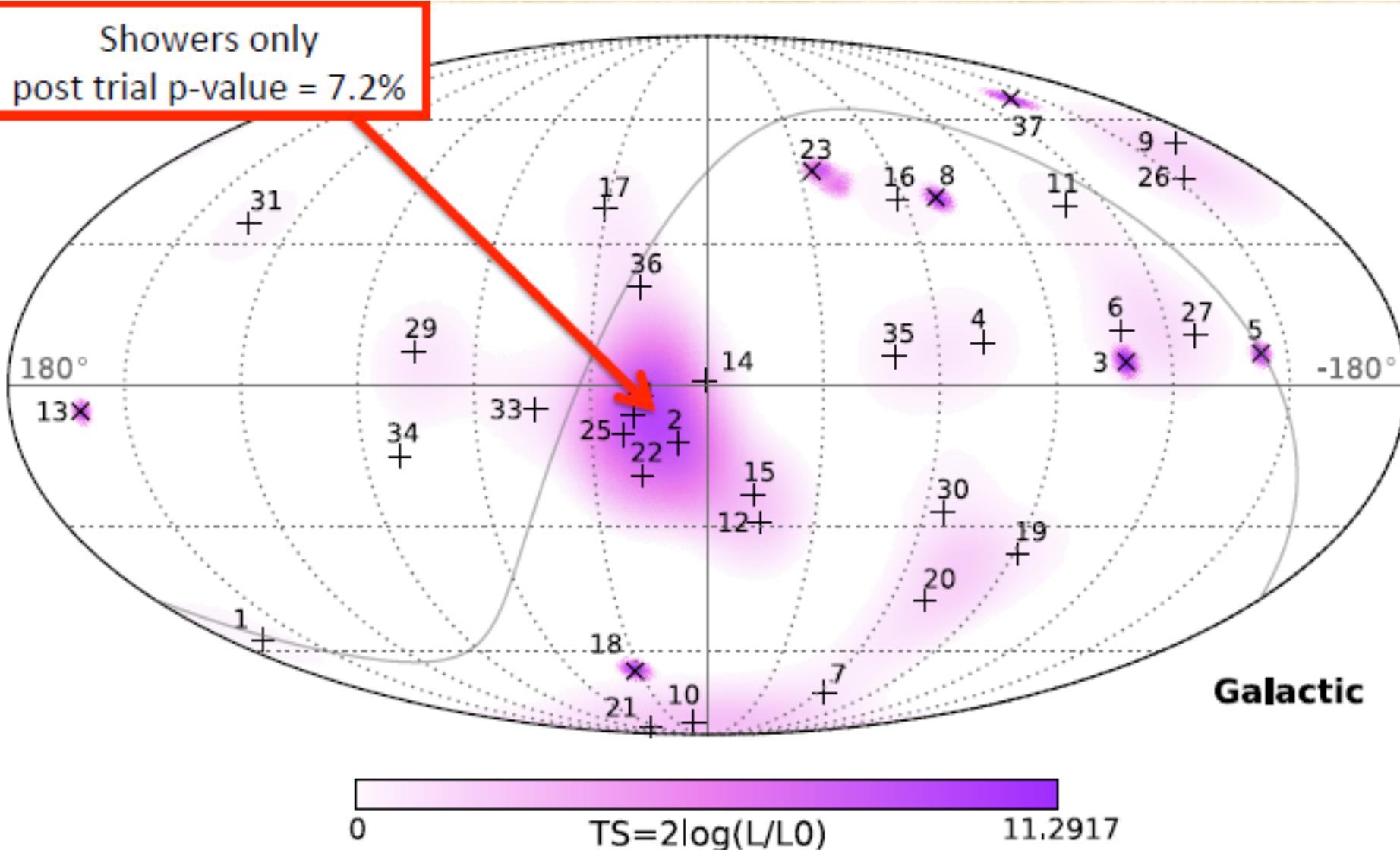
cutoff at  $\sim 2.3$  PeV ?



# Diffuse neutrino fluxes: the IceCube signal

Hint of clustering near Galactic Center ?

... no claim for signal

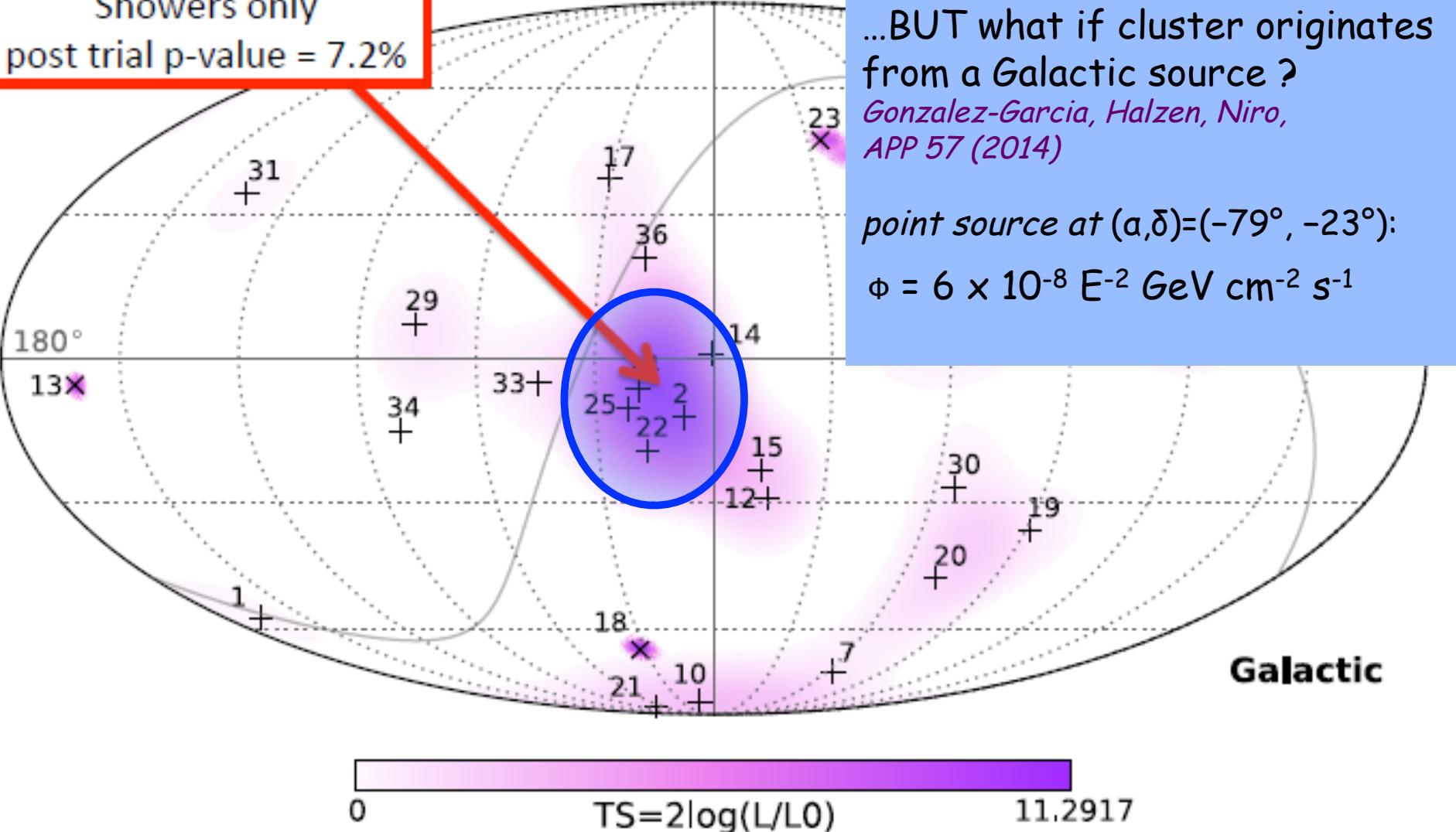


# A source near the Galactic Center ?

Hint of clustering near Galactic Center ?

... no claim for signal

Showers only  
post trial p-value = 7.2%



...BUT what if cluster originates from a Galactic source ?  
Gonzalez-Garcia, Halzen, Niro,  
APP 57 (2014)

point source at  $(\alpha, \delta) = (-79^\circ, -23^\circ)$ :

$$\phi = 6 \times 10^{-8} E^{-2} \text{ GeV cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Galactic

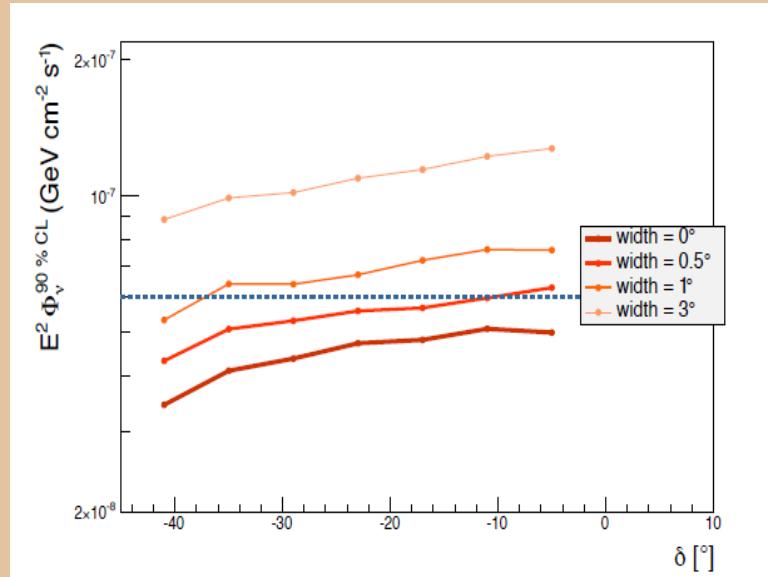
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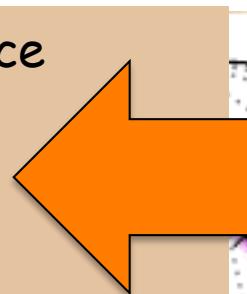
... no claim for signal

ANTARES search for neutrino source  
within  $20^\circ$  around GC:

- scan in declination
- allow for extended sources:  
 $0^\circ, 0.5^\circ, 1^\circ, 3^\circ$



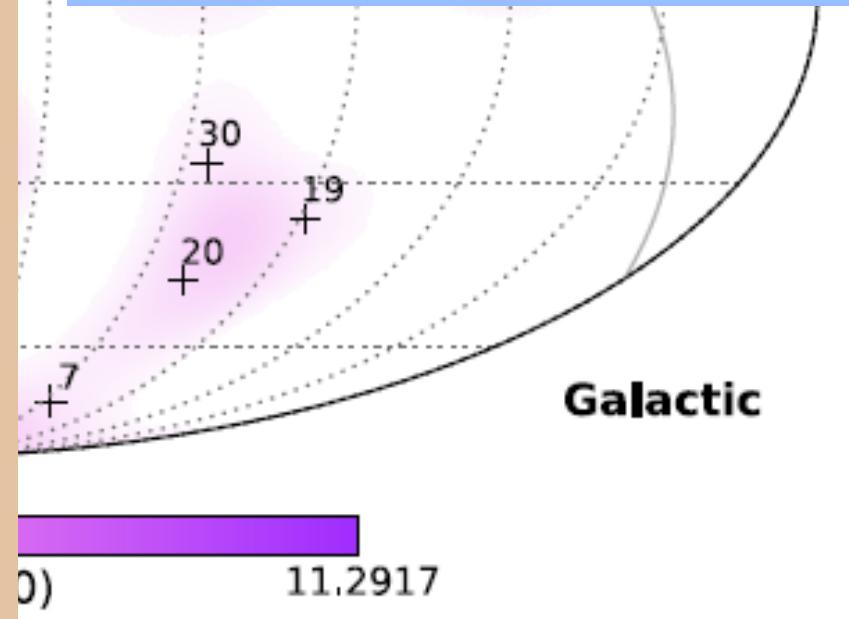
ANTARES excludes point source (up to  $1^\circ$  extension) as origin of the IceCube cluster



...BUT what if cluster originates  
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Gonzalez-Garcia, Halzen, Niro,  
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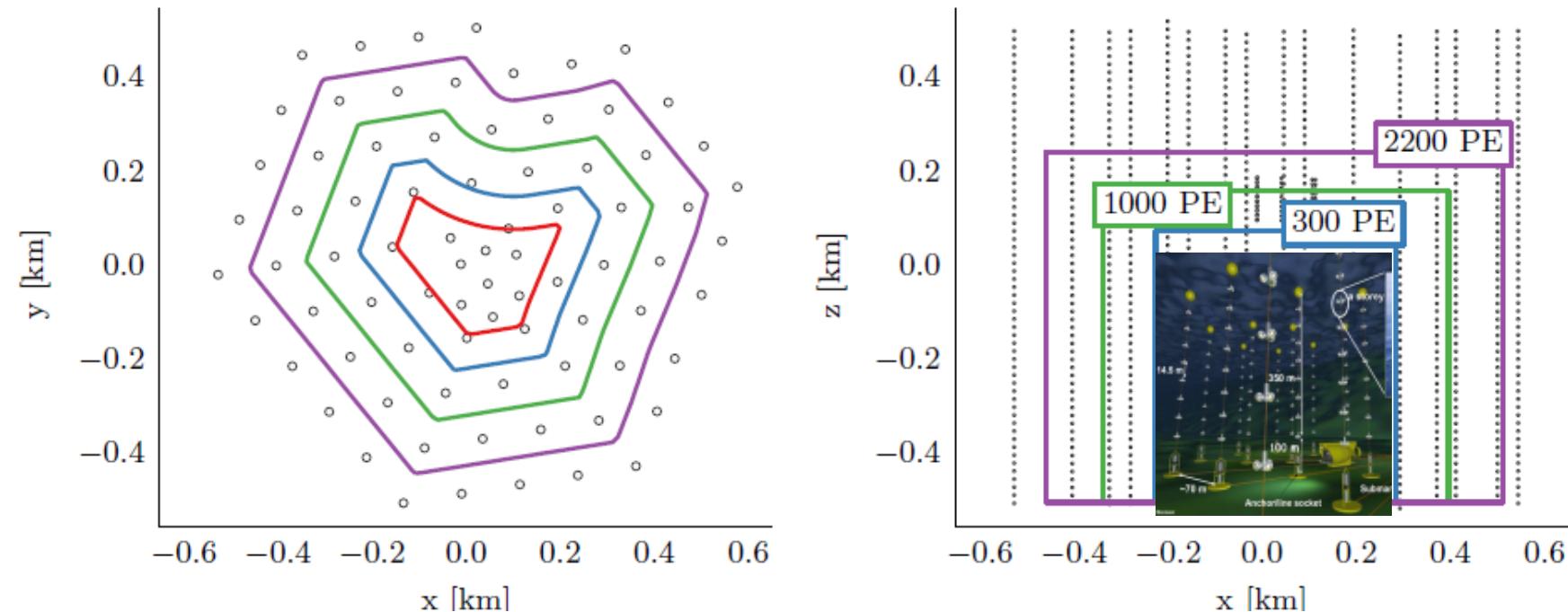


0) 11.2917

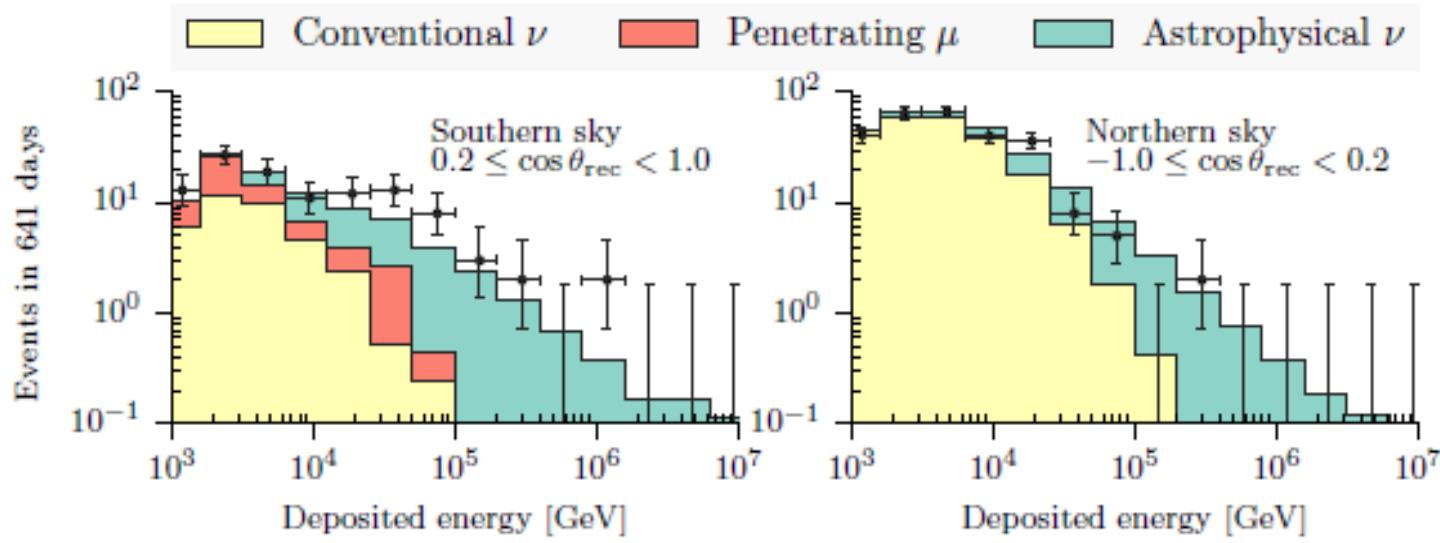
# Latest update from IceCube

## Atmospheric and Astrophysical Neutrinos above 1 TeV Interacting in IceCube

M. G. Aartsen,<sup>2</sup> M. Ackermann,<sup>47</sup> J. Adams,<sup>15</sup> J. A. Aguilar,<sup>23</sup> M. Ahlers,<sup>28</sup> M. Ahrens,<sup>38</sup> D. Altmann,<sup>22</sup> T. Anderson,<sup>44</sup> C. Arguelles,<sup>28</sup> T. C. Arlen,<sup>44</sup> J. Auffenberg,<sup>1</sup> X. Bai,<sup>36</sup> S. W. Barwick,<sup>25</sup> V. Baum,<sup>29</sup> J. J. Beatty,<sup>17, 18</sup> J. Becker Tjus,<sup>10</sup> K.-H. Becker,<sup>46</sup> S. BenZvi,<sup>28</sup> P. Berghaus,<sup>47</sup> D. Berley,<sup>16</sup> E. Bernardini,<sup>47</sup> A. Bernhard,<sup>32</sup> D. Z. Besson,<sup>26</sup> G. Binder,<sup>8, 7</sup> D. Bindig,<sup>46</sup> M. Bissok,<sup>1</sup> E. Blaufuss,<sup>16</sup> J. Blumenthal,<sup>1</sup> D. J. Boersma,<sup>45</sup> C. Bohm,<sup>38</sup> F. Bos,<sup>10</sup> D. Bose,<sup>40</sup> S. Böser,<sup>11</sup> O. Botner,<sup>45</sup> L. Braverman,<sup>13</sup> H.-P. Bretz,<sup>47</sup>

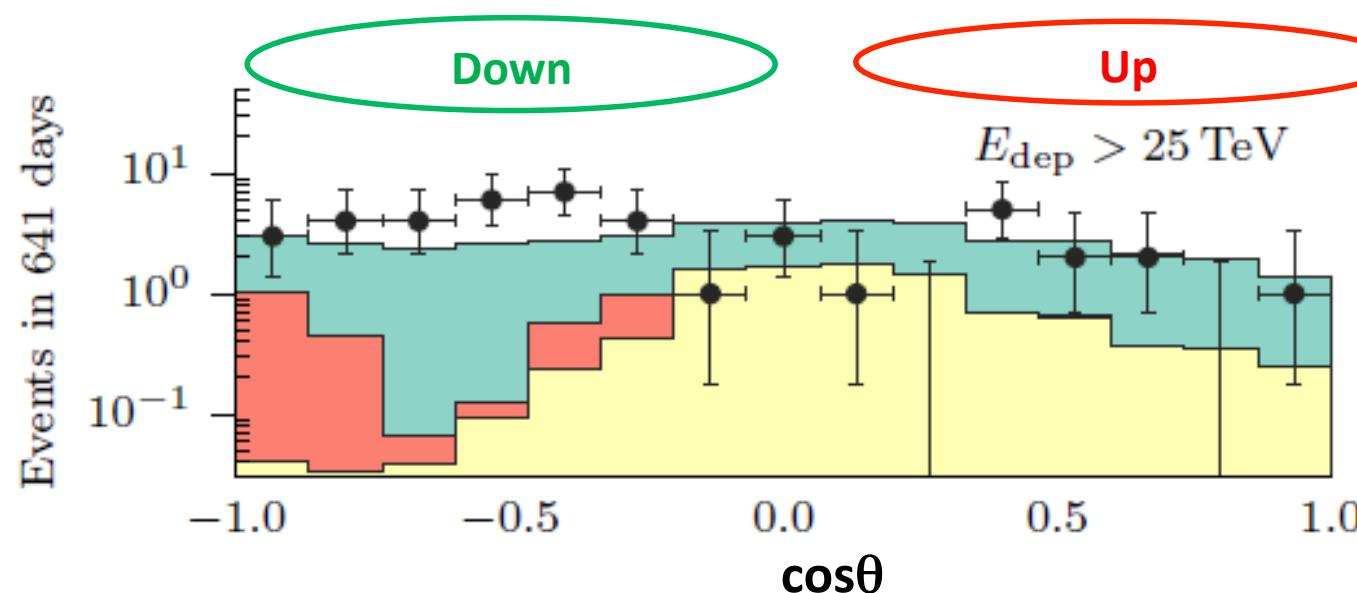


# Latest update from IceCube



Fit of unbroken power law,  
 $\rightarrow E^{-2.46}$

mildly excludes a spectral index of 2



Excess in Southern sky?  
Galactic contribution?

# ANTARES current results on diffuse fluxes

Current flux limits (90% C.L.,  $E^{-2}$ )

❖ Muons (2008-2011) 855 days:

$$5.1 \times 10^{-8} E^{-2} \text{ GeVcm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}\text{sr}^{-1}$$

$$N(\text{obs})=8; N(\text{expected bkgd}) = 8.4$$

❖ Cascades (2008-2012) 1247 days:

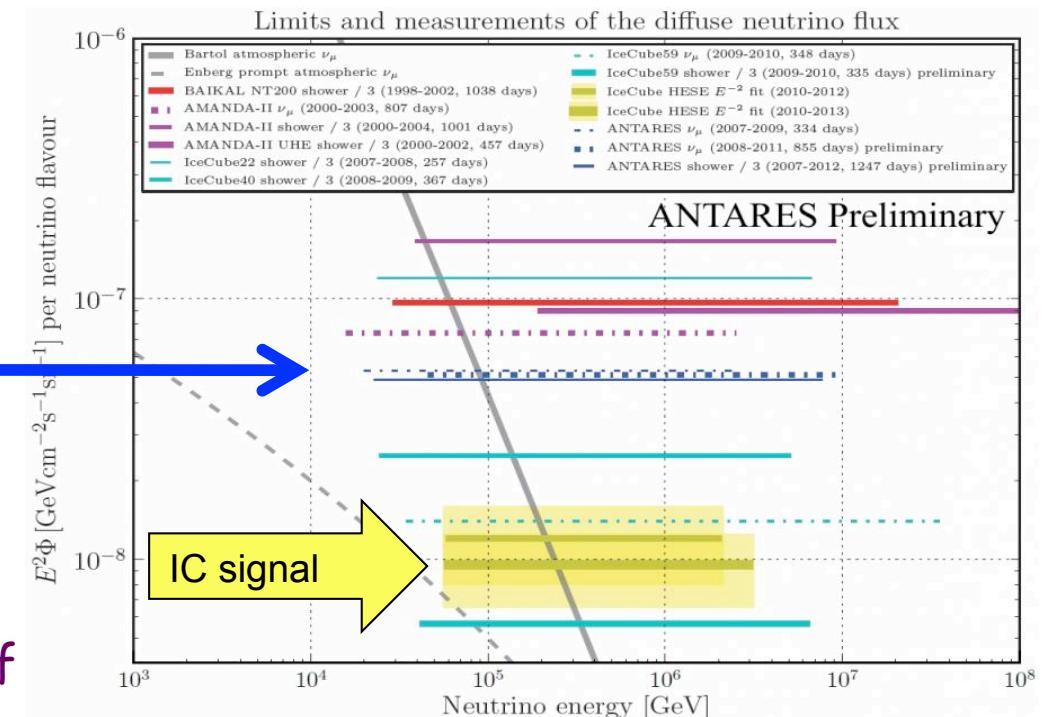
$$4.9 \times 10^{-8} E^{-2} \text{ GeVcm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}\text{sr}^{-1} (\text{per flavour})$$

$$N(\text{obs})=8; N(\text{expected bkgd}) = 4.9$$

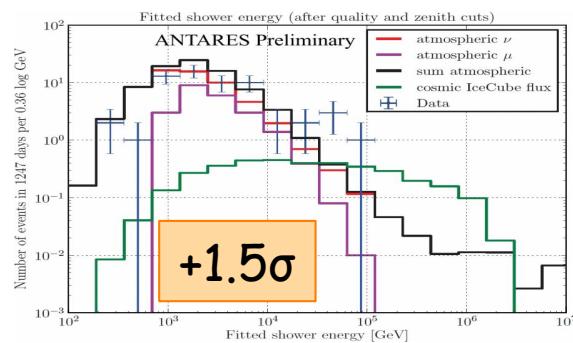
overfluctuation of bkgd ?

...expect 3 events from IC flux...

...multiple hints at Galactic component of cosmic neutrino flux ?

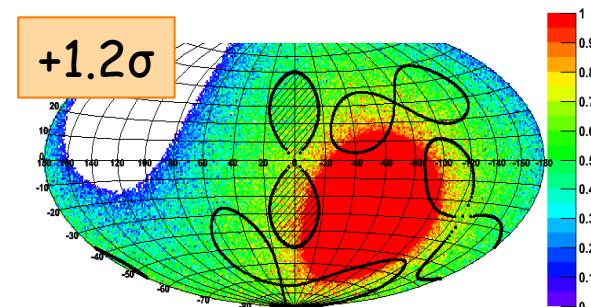


## Diffuse showers



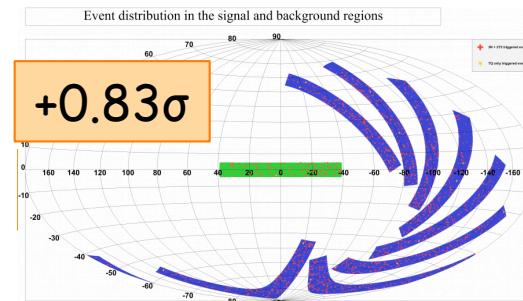
Thesis F. Folger (ECAP)

## Fermi bubbles



Eur. Phys. J. C (2014) 74:2701

## Galactic Plane



Thesis E. Visser (NIKHEF)

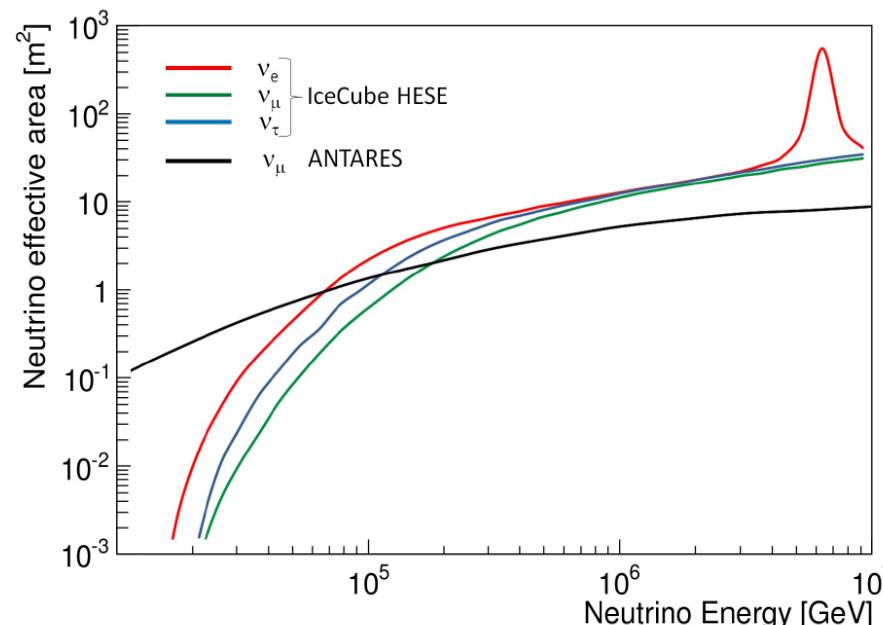
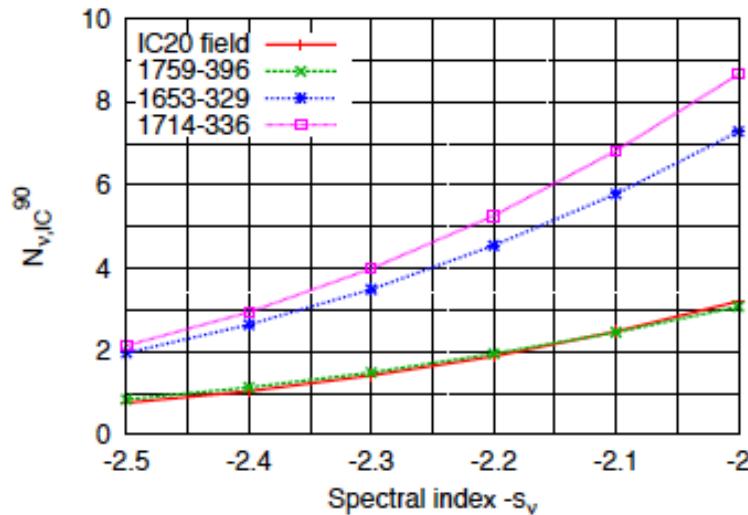
# AGNs responsible for Ernie and Bert ?

TANAMI collaboration reported observations of 6 bright blazars locally compatible with the 2 first PeV IceCube events IC14 and IC20.

 arXiv:1501.07843

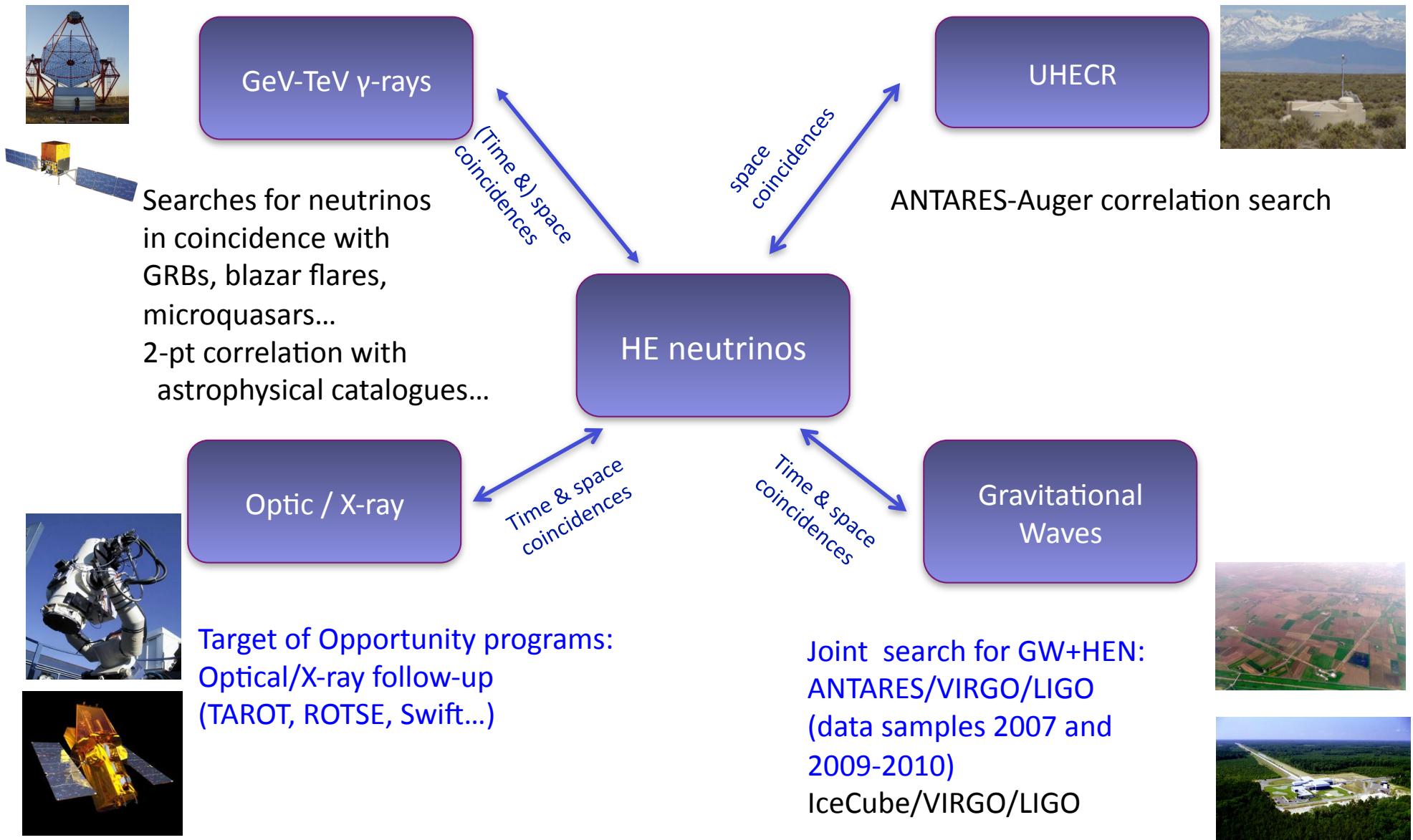
 Krauß, F. et al. 2014, A&A, 566, L7

Source	$N_{\text{sig}}$	$p$	Limit $10^{-8} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	ANTARES limit				number of IC HESE events associated to blazar			
				$N_{\nu,IC} = 1$	$N_{\nu,IC} = 2$	$N_{\nu,IC} = 3$	$N_{\nu,IC} = 4$	$N_{\nu,IC} = 1$	$N_{\nu,IC} = 2$	$N_{\nu,IC} = 3$	$N_{\nu,IC} = 4$
0235–618	0	1	1.3	-2.4	-2.1	-2.0	-1.9	-	-	-	-
0302–623	0	1	1.3	-2.4	-2.1	-2.0	-1.9	-	-	-	-
0308–611	0	1	1.3	-2.4	-2.1	-2.0	-1.9	-	-	-	-
1653–329	1.1	0.10	2.9	<-2.5	-2.5	-2.3	-2.2	-	-	-	-
1714–336	0.9	0.04	3.5	<-2.5	-2.5	-2.3	-2.2	-	-	-	-
1759–396	0	1	1.4	-2.4	-2.1	-2.0	-1.8	-	-	-	-

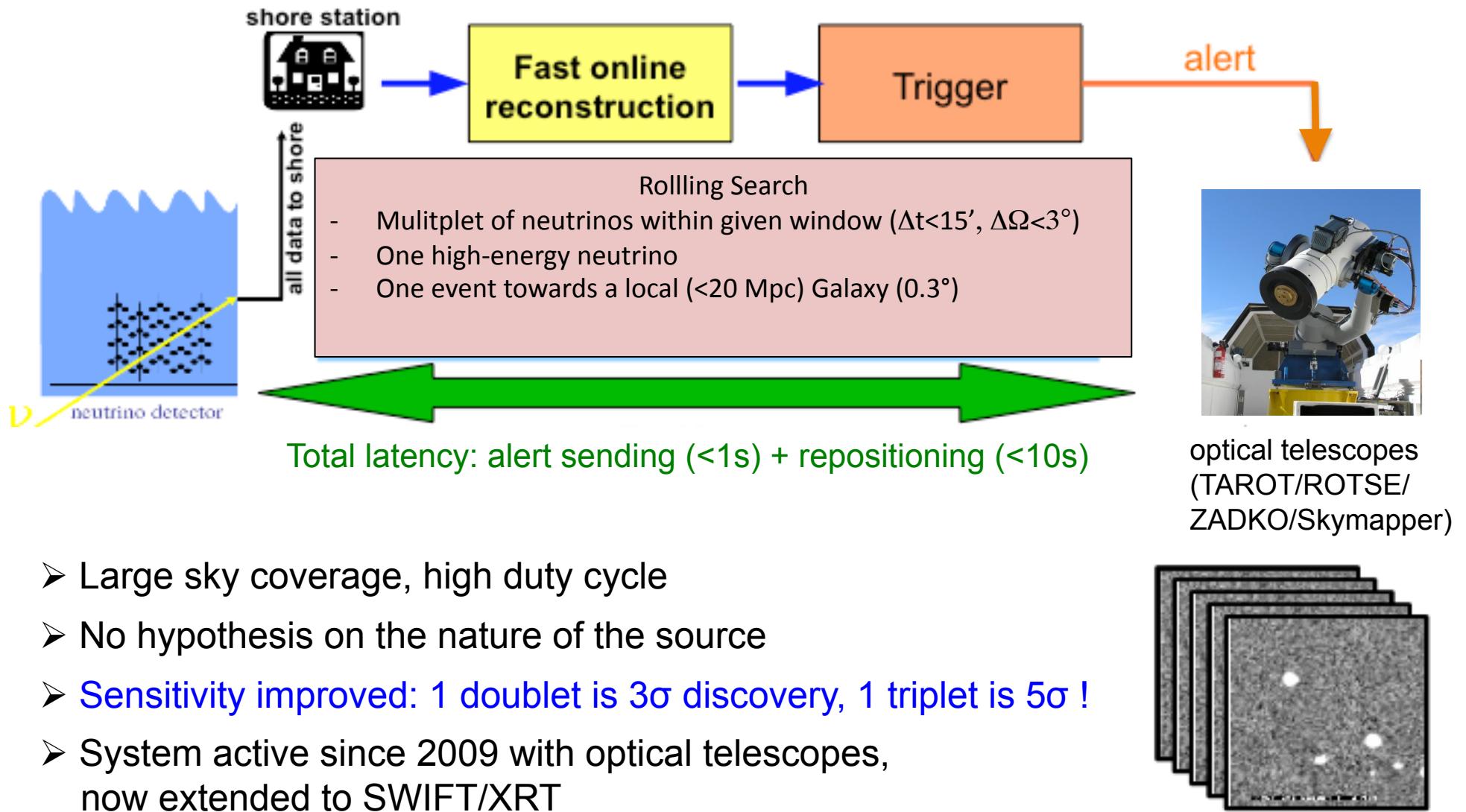


→ Relevant constraints on spectral index of potential source

# Multi-messenger strategies



# Alerts and follow-up program: TAToO

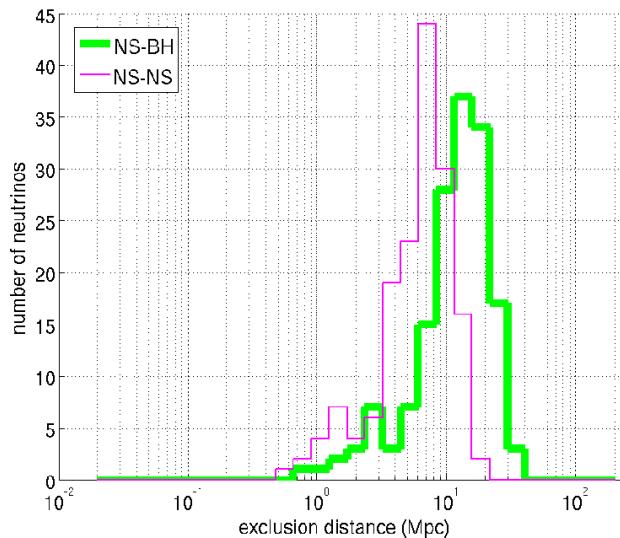


# Other multi-messenger programs

- ❖ Search for neutrinos in coincidence with gravitational waves:

GWHEN

Main motivations: - plausible common sources (microquasars, SGR, GRBs)  
- discovery potential for hidden sources (e.g. failed GRBs)



Joint collaboration with GW interferometers  
VIRGO (Italy) & LIGO (USA)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANTARES KM3NeT	5L	10L		12L					KM3NeT	
VIRGO	VSR1		VS R2	VS R3				Advanced VIRGO		
LIGO	S5			S5				Advanced LIGO		

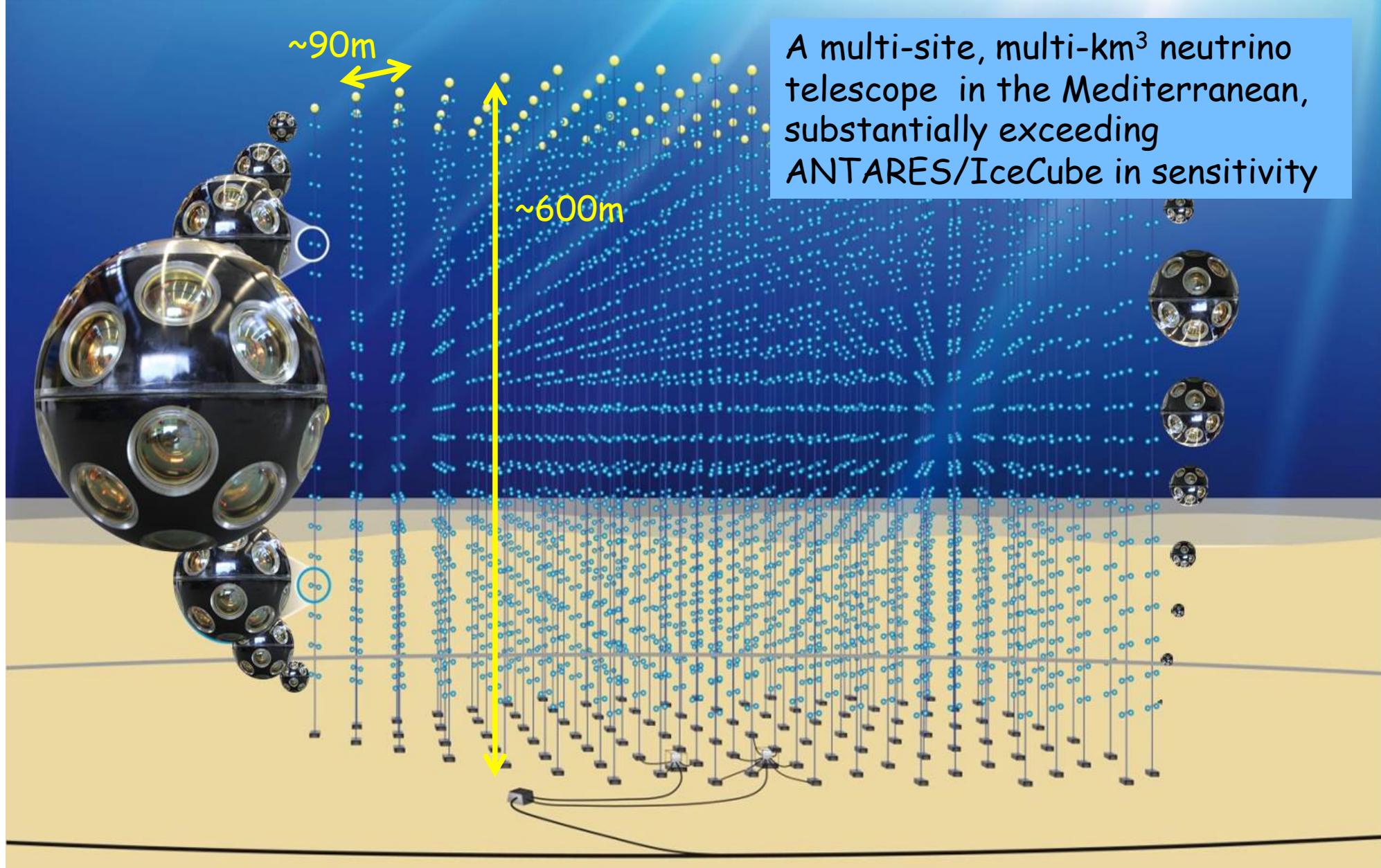
- GW/HEN common challenge: faint signals on top of abundant noise/background
- Search methodology: combine GW/HEN events lists + search for time coincidences ( $\pm 500$ s)
- First analysis completed with 2007 concomitant dataset

No coincidence found → exclusion distances on common GW/HEN emitters

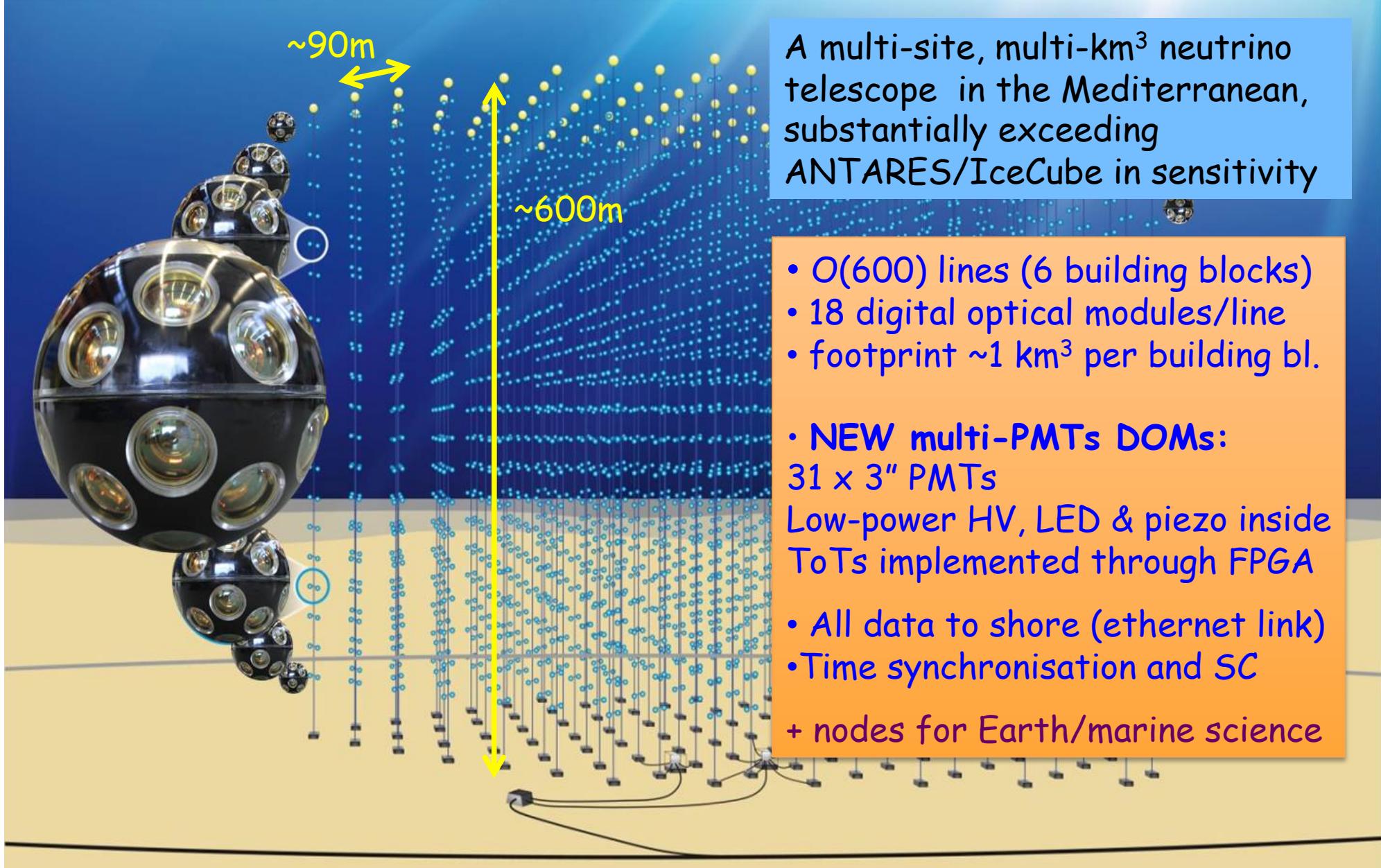
ANTARES & LIGO & VIRGO Coll., JCAP 2013

- Analysis of 2009-2010 dataset ongoing

# The next-generation detector: KM3NeT



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**Launcher vehicle:**

- autonomous unfurling
- rapid deployment (several lines per campaign)
- easy recovery

**A multi-site, multi-km<sup>3</sup> neutrino telescope in the Mediterranean, substantially exceeding ANTARES/IceCube in sensitivity**

- O(600) lines (6 building blocks)
- 18 digital optical modules/line
- footprint ~1 km<sup>3</sup> per building bl.

**• NEW multi-PMTs DOMs:**  
31 x 3" PMTs  
Low-power HV, LED & piezo inside ToTs implemented through FPGA

- All data to shore (ethernet link)
- Time synchronisation and SC
- + nodes for Earth/marine science

# KM3NeT: a phased implementation

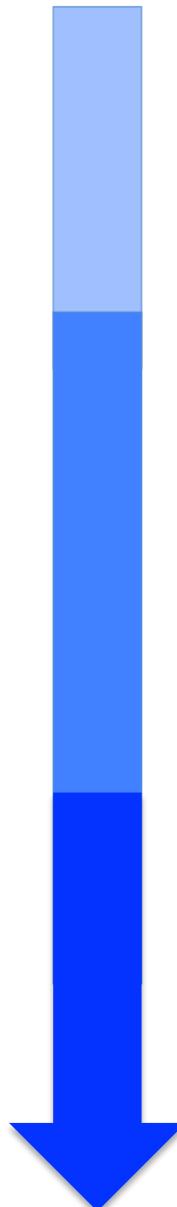
## PHASE 1:

shore and deep-sea infrastructure at Toulon (KM3NeT-Fr)  
and Capo Passero (KM3NeT-It)

+ 31 lines deployed by end 2016

Proof of feasibility of network of distributed neutrino telescopes

31 M€  
FUNDED  
and  
ONGOING



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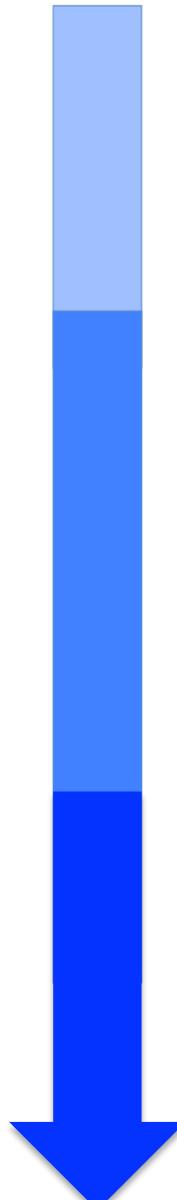
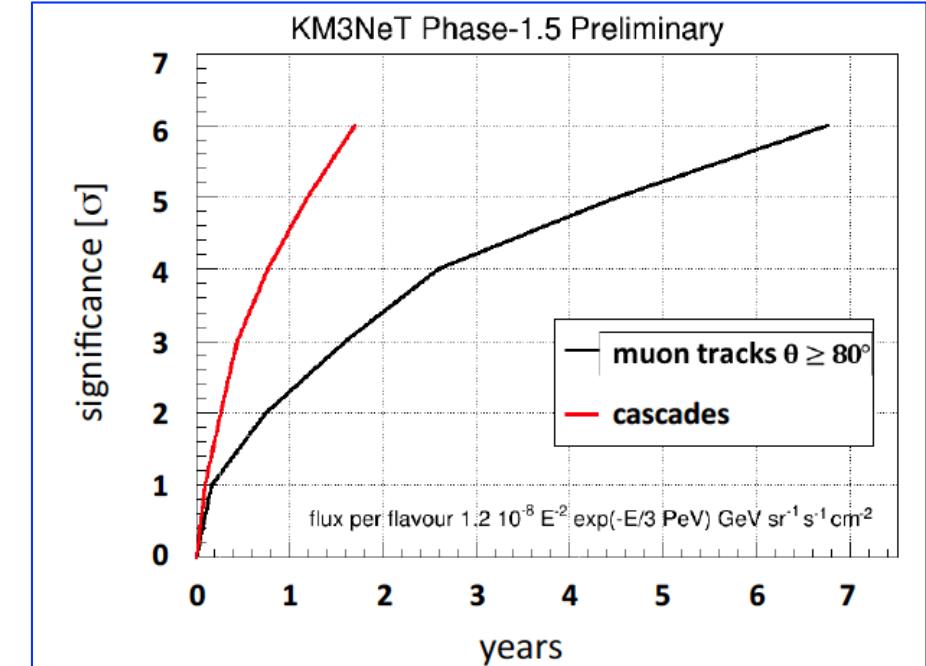
31 M€  
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## PHASE 1.5:

230 lines (2 building blocks)

Measurement of IceCube signal

80-90 M€  
Letter of Intent  
in preparation



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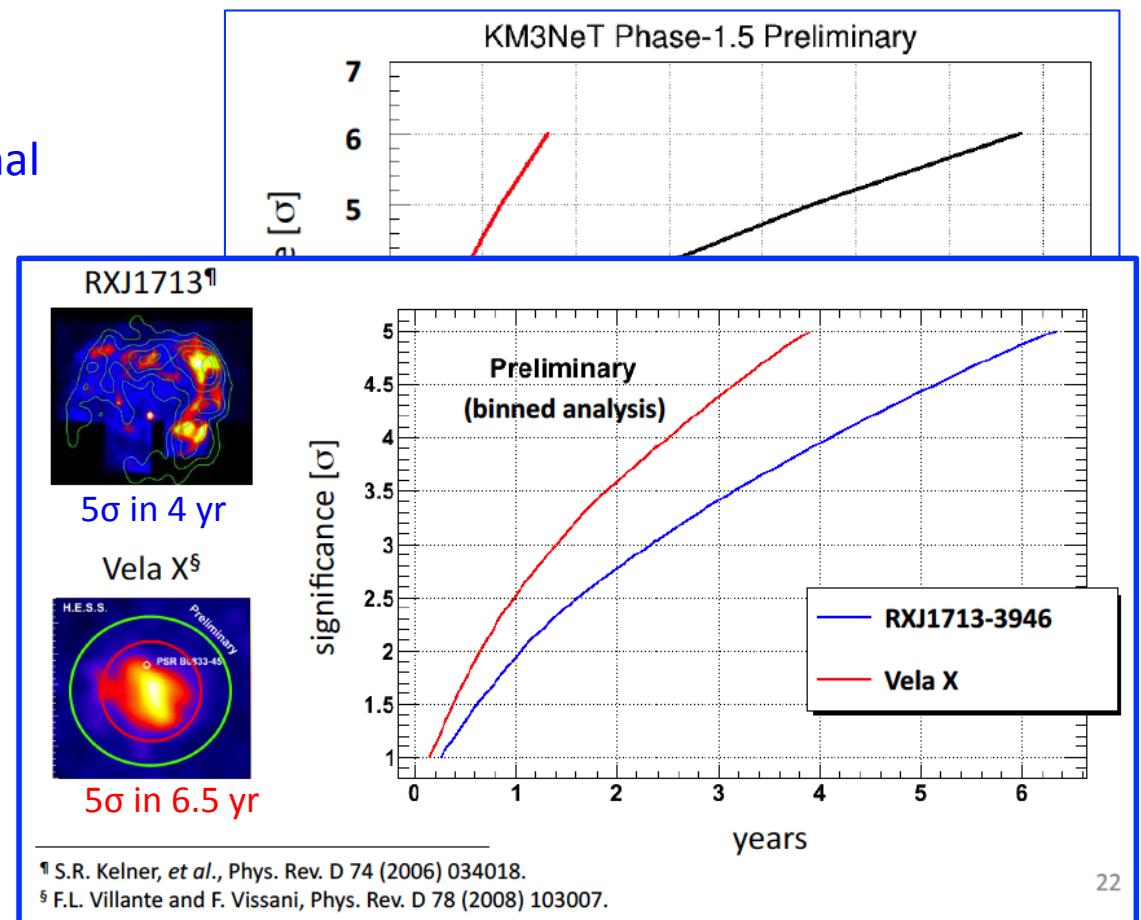
## PHASE 2:

600 lines

(6 building blocks)

Neutrino astronomy

220-250 M€  
ESFRI Roadmap



# Conclusions and perspectives

ANTARES: first undersea neutrino Cherenkov detector

- excellent angular resolution, view of Southern sky,  
ambitious multi-messenger program  
    → competitive sensitivities (especially for Galactic neutrino component)
- improvements still to come: include showers in all analyses (ang. res. → 2-3° !)
- will continue taking data until 2016

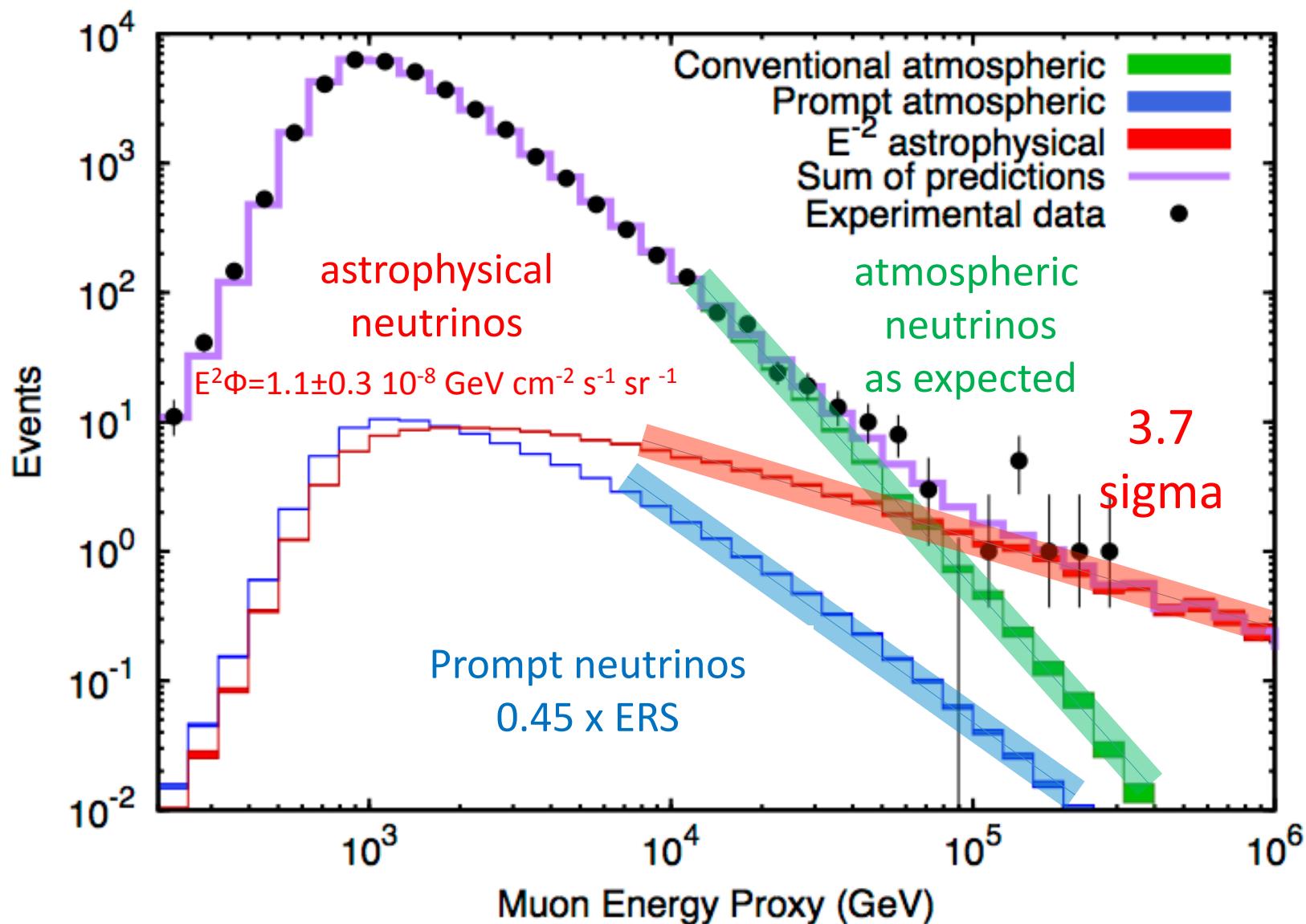
KM3NeT: phased approach to next-generation neutrino telescope

- prototypes performing well
- deployment of the first detection units in 2015 (Phase 1):
  - CapoPassero (KM3NeT-It) → all-flavours HE neutrino astronomy (tracks & showers!)
  - Toulon (KM3NeT-Fr) → ORCA: opportunity for a quick and cheap (~40M€) measurement of the neutrino mass hierarchy + low-energy astronomy program ? (supernovae)

# **BACKUP SLIDES**

# Diffuse flux now confirmed with muons

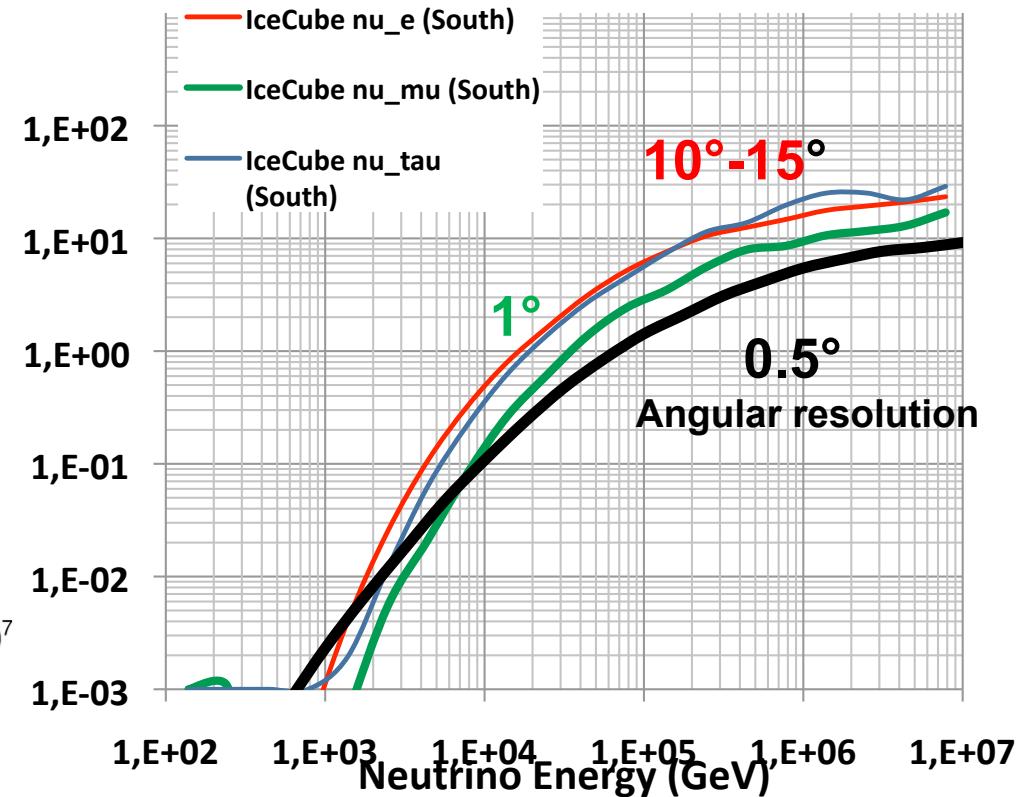
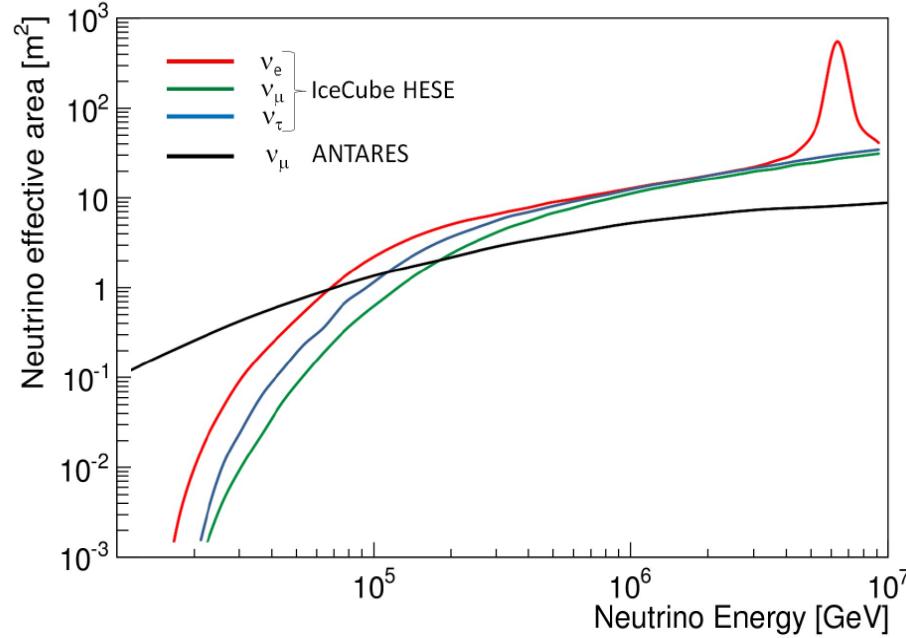
Hint from IC59 (1.8 sigma); now IC79/86-1 upgoing muon neutrinos give 3.7  $\sigma$



# IceCube vs. ANTARES $A_{\text{eff}}$

IceCube is physically 40 times larger than ANTARES, not effectively !

 arXiv:1410.1749



- IceCube →  $4\pi$ , high energy sample ( $E\nu > 30 \text{ TeV}$ ), almost bkg free
- ANTARES →  $\nu_\mu$  only Southern Sky only (angular resolution  $<0.5^\circ$ )
- ANTARES  $A_{\text{eff}} >$  HESE  $A_{\text{eff}}$  at  $E\nu < 60 \text{ TeV}$

Future Constraints by ANTARES?

# IC hotspot: predictions by ANTARES

 Spurio, Phys.Rev. D90 (2014) 10, 103004

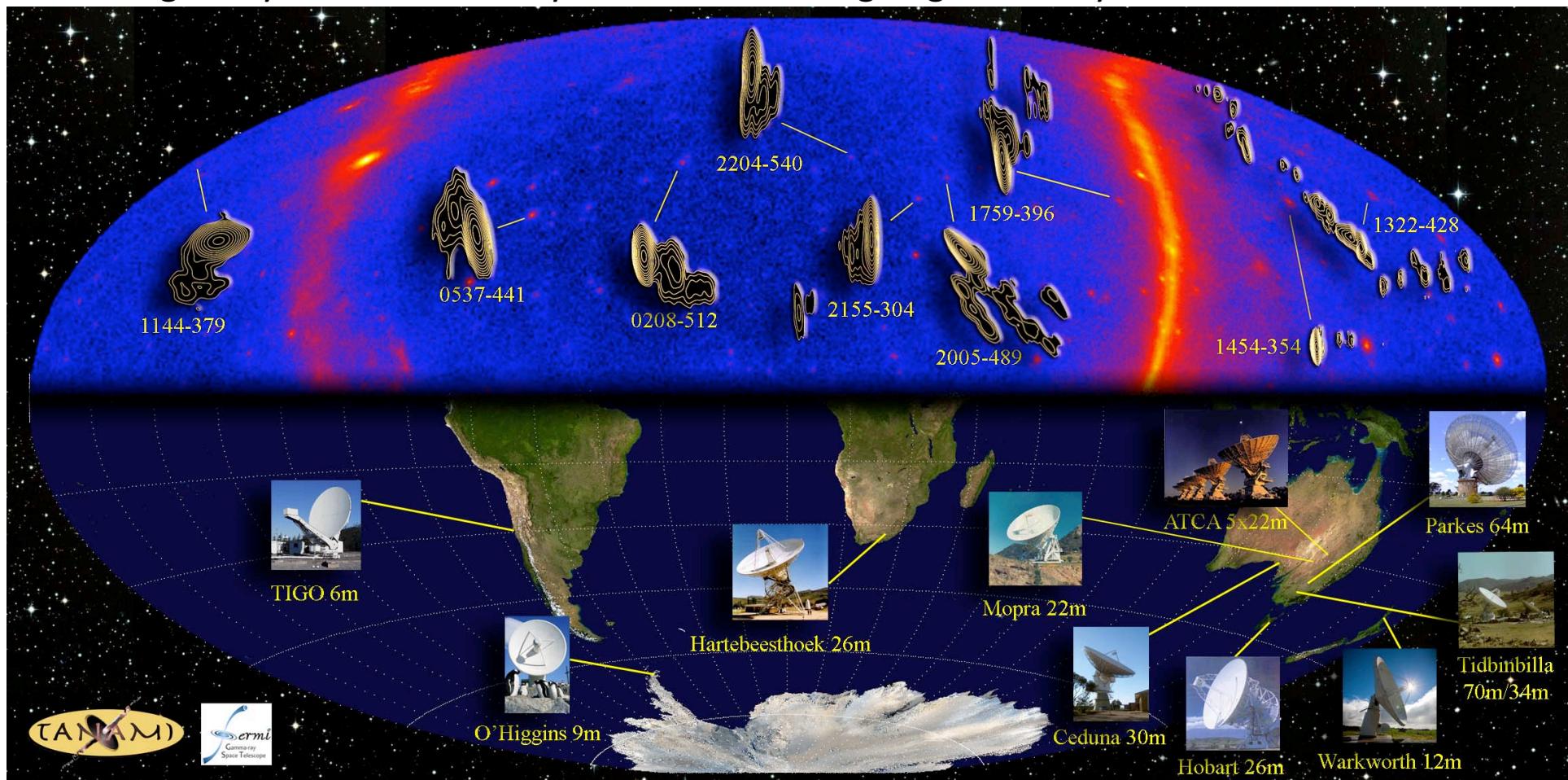
*Study ongoing*

		units: (GeV cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> sr <sup>-1</sup> )					ANTARES sensitivity
$\Delta\Omega$ (sr)	$\Gamma$ =	$n_{\Delta\Omega} = 3$	$n_{\Delta\Omega} = 4$	$n_{\Delta\Omega} = 5$	$n_{\Delta\Omega} = 6$		
$\Delta\Omega$ $8^\circ$	0.06	$3.5 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$4.6 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$5.8 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$7.0 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$3.1 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$3.1 \cdot 10^{-7}$
	2.2	$4.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$6.0 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$7.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$9.0 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$
	2.3	$1.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2.8 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$3.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-5}$
	2.4	$5.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$7.8 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$9.8 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$3.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$3.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\Delta\Omega$ $20^\circ$	0.38	$5.4 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$7.3 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$9.1 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$3.1 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$3.1 \cdot 10^{-7}$
	2.2	$7.1 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$9.4 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$1.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$
	2.3	$2.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$5.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-5}$
	2.4	$9.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$3.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$3.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$

- Model yielding  $n_{\Delta\Omega} > 2$  events within  $\Delta\Omega = 0.06$  sr ( $= 8^\circ$ ) can be excluded by ANTARES for any  $E^{-\Gamma}$  spectrum with an analysis similar to that already done on Fermi Bubbles (muons only).

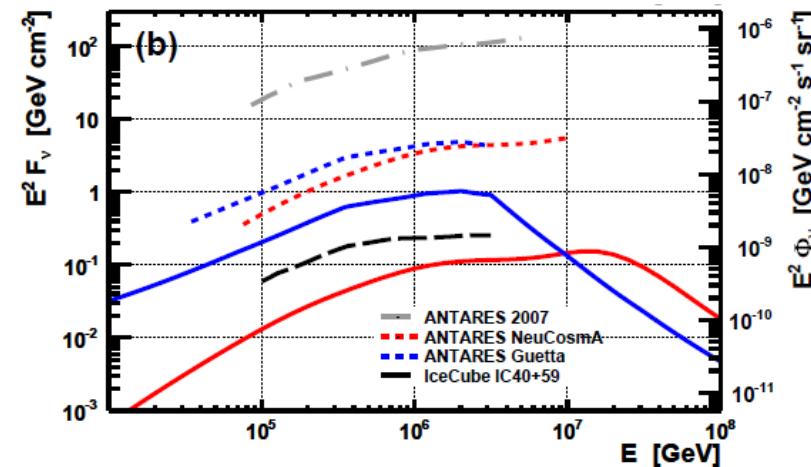
## TANAMI

TANAMI (Tracking Active Galactic Nuclei with Austral Milliarcsecond Interferometry) is a multiwavelength program to monitor relativistic jets in active galactic nuclei (AGN) of the Southern Sky. TANAMI consists of 1) a VLBI core program targeting the parsec-scale structures of blazars, radio galaxies and other types of AGN, 2) complementary radio spectral and light-curve monitoring programs with ATCA and the Ceduna telescope, and 3) higher-energy multiwavelength observations with REM, *Swift*, *XMM-Newton*, *Suzaku*, *INTEGRAL*, *Fermi*/LAT and other telescopes. Currently, TANAMI is monitoring about 90 jets including many sources found by *Fermi* to be flaring at gamma-rays.



# Examples of multi-messenger 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  $10^\circ$  window from GRB  
Expected: 0.48 (Guetta), 0.061 (NeuCosmA)
- Dedicated analysis for GRB130427



## Search with 40 blazars

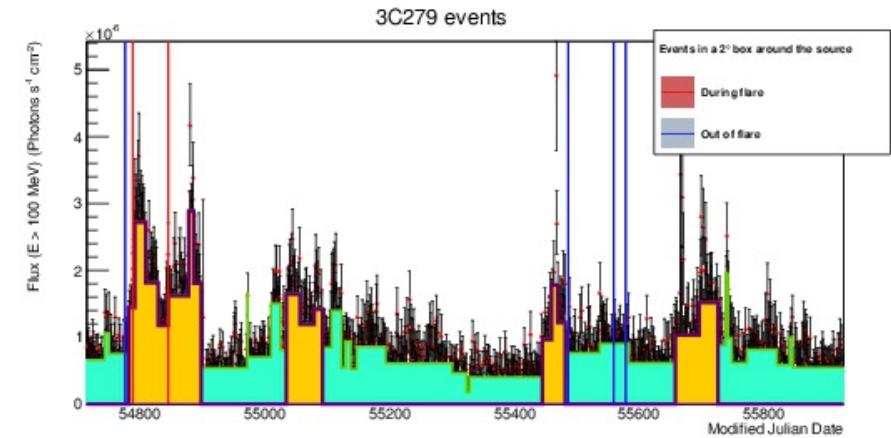
- 2008-2011 data (750 days)
- 86 flaring periods 2FGL+Fermi Flare Advocates
- Allow a lag of  $\pm 5$  days for the flares
- 4 energy spectra considered ( $E^{-1}$ ,  $E^{-2}$ ,  $E^{-1}$  and cutoff 1TeV,  $E^{-1}$  and cutoff 10 TeV).

- 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)

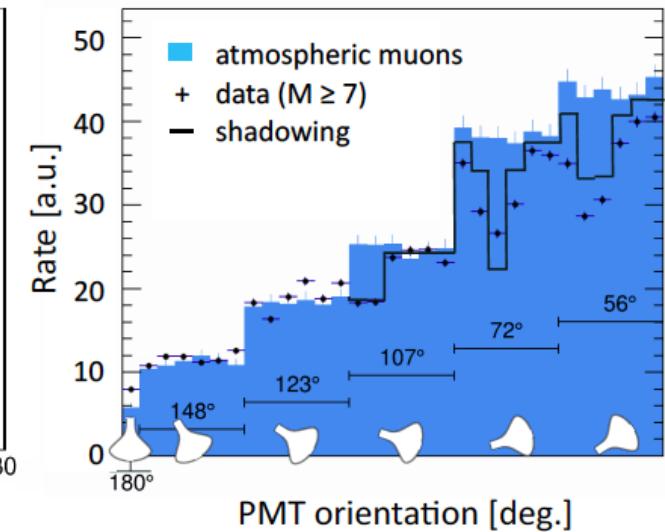
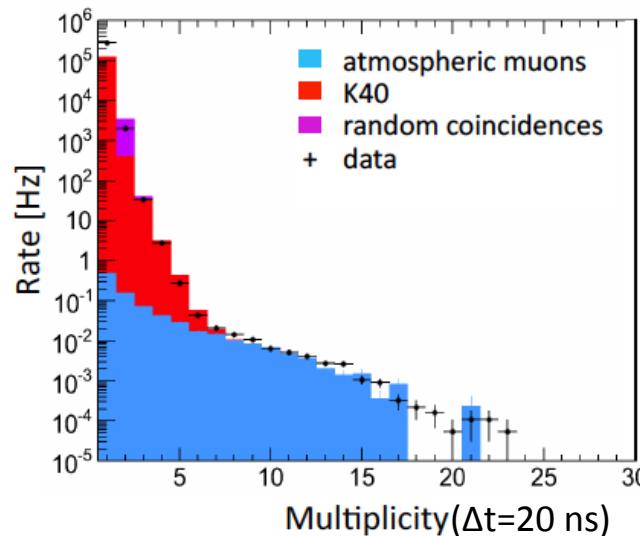
2 events compatible  
in time and direction

- Lowest p-value (10%) for 3C279



# KM3NeT: status of Phase-1

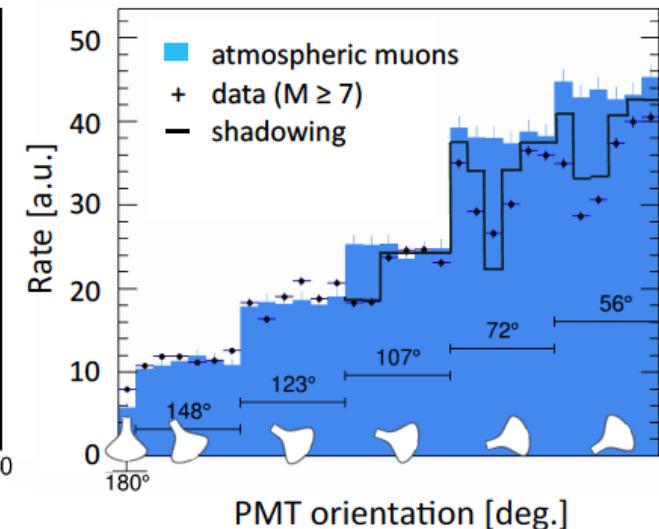
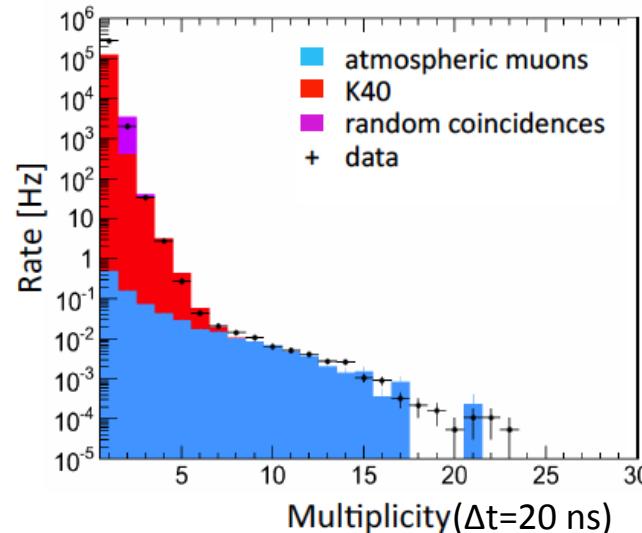
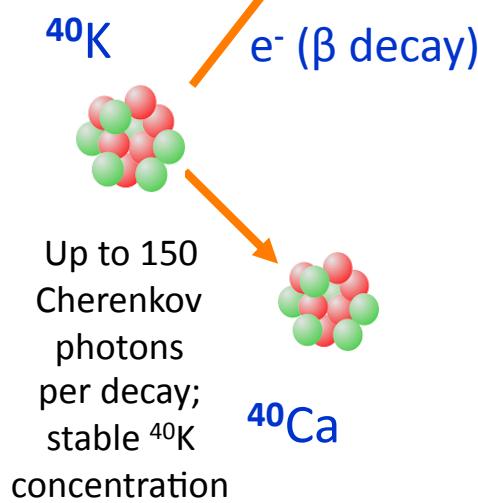
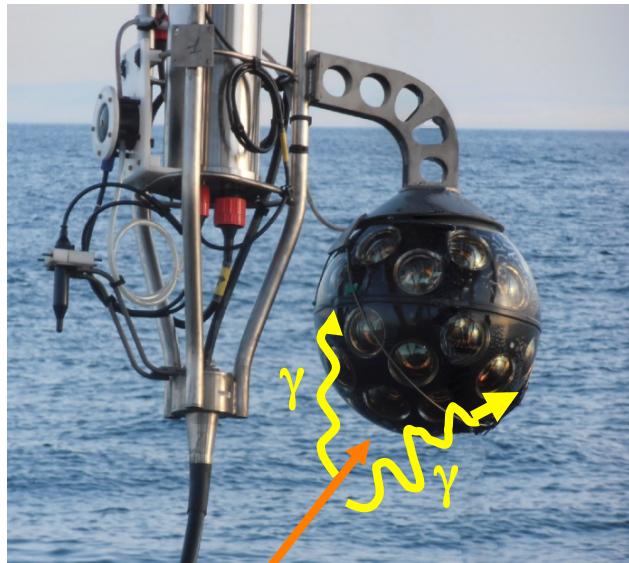
April 2013: First DOM installed on ANTARES instrumented line (KM3NeT-Fr)



Validates photon counting & directionality performances

# KM3NeT: status of Phase-1

April 2013: First DOM installed on ANTARES instrumented line (KM3NeT-Fr)

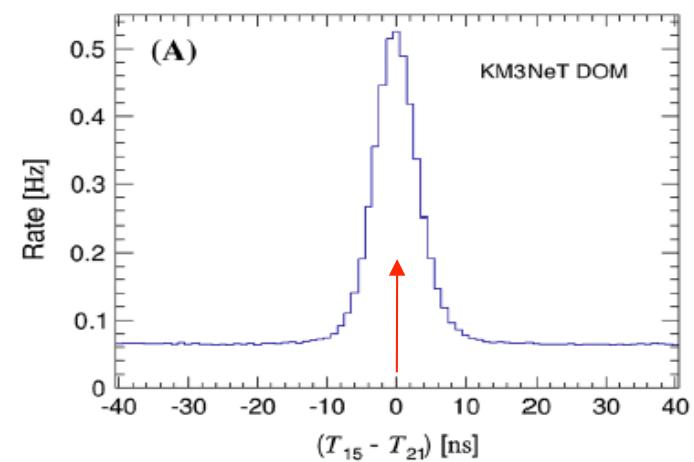


Validates photon counting & directionality performances

$^{40}\text{K}$  decay provides intra-DOM time calibration:

(coincidence rate ~5 Hz on neighbouring PMTs)

Eur. Phys. J. C (2014) 74:3056

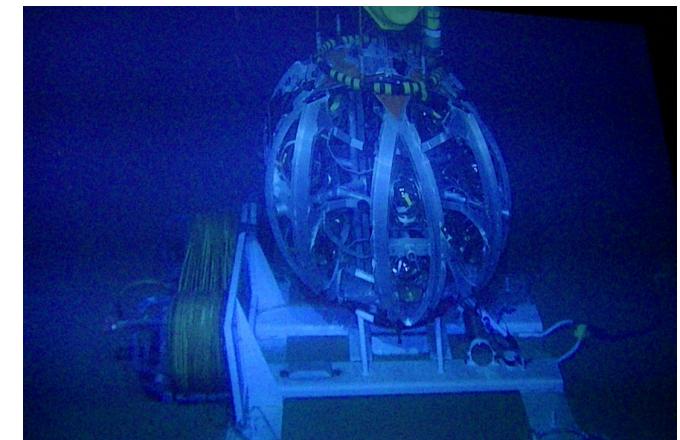


# KM3NeT: status of Phase-1

May 2014: prototype deployed at KM3NeT-It

Reduced-size detection unit (DU) with 3 DOMs,  
equipped with Vertical Electro-Optical Cable

- First benchmark of DU integration and deployment
- Smooth operation and data taking



*Paper in preparation!*

