

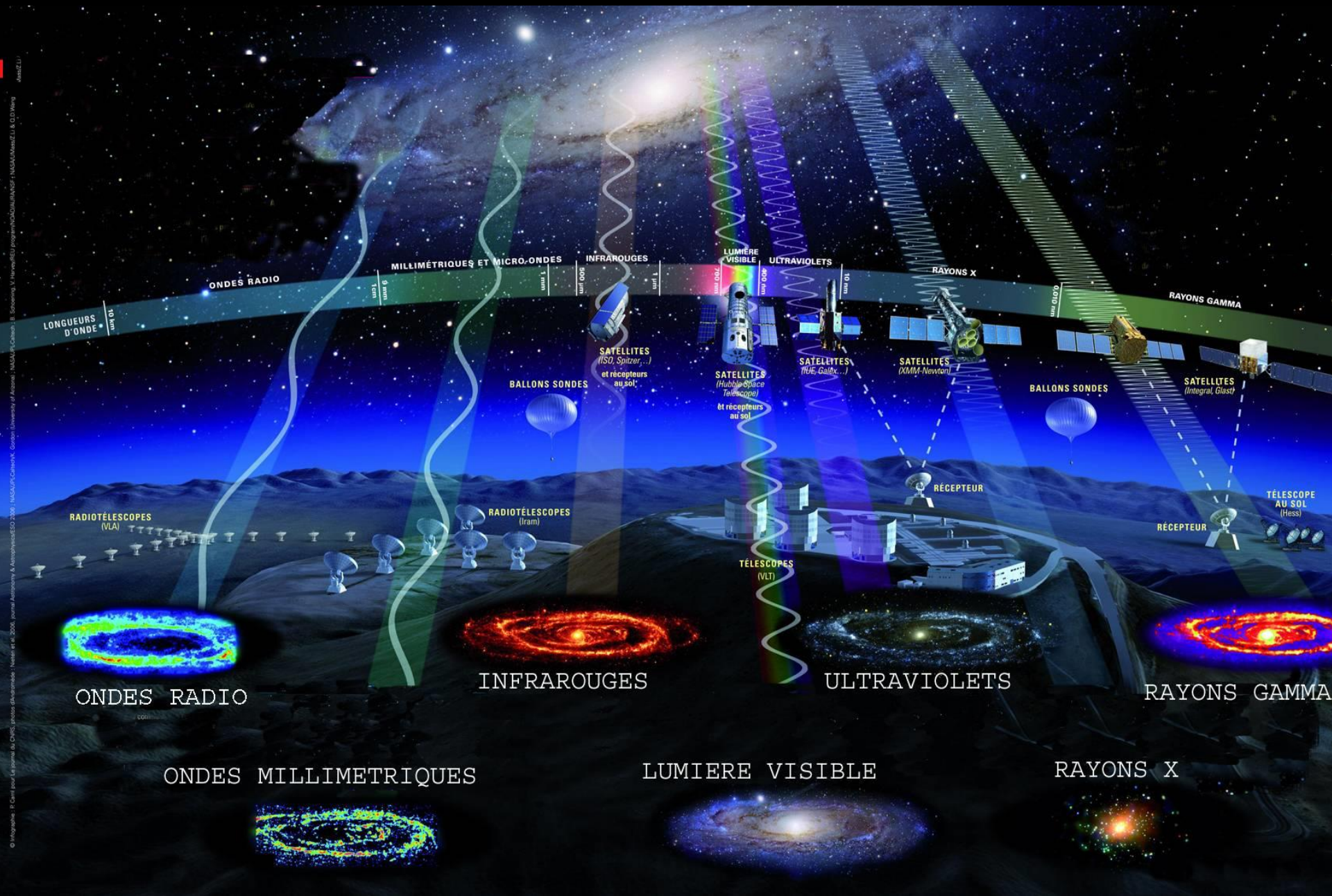


ANTARES and KM3NeT : Deep Sea Telescopes to study the Universe

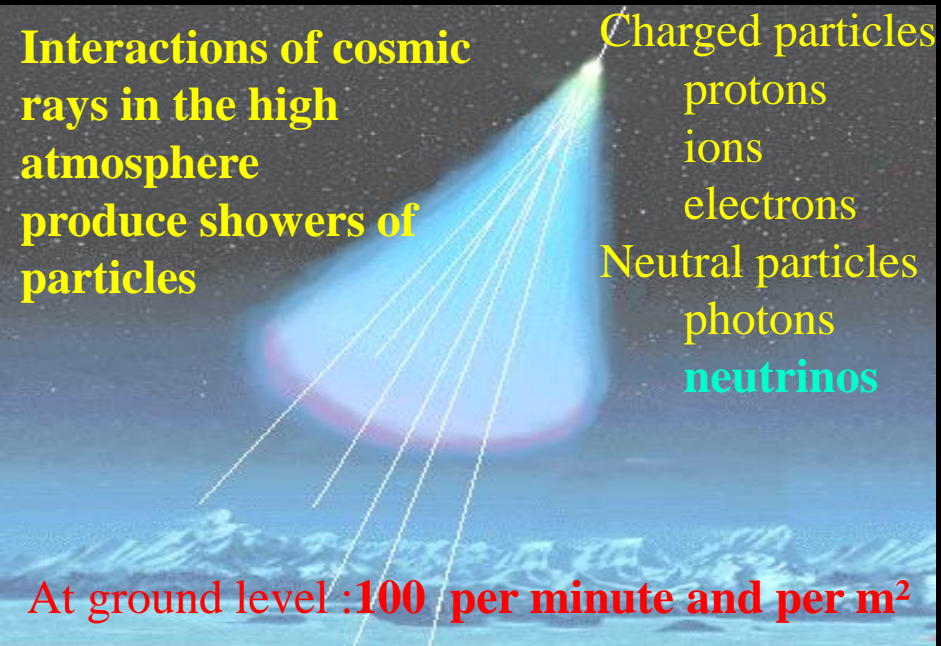
Vincent BERTIN
Centre de Physique des Particules de Marseille

Physics for both infinities @ CPPM - July 2017

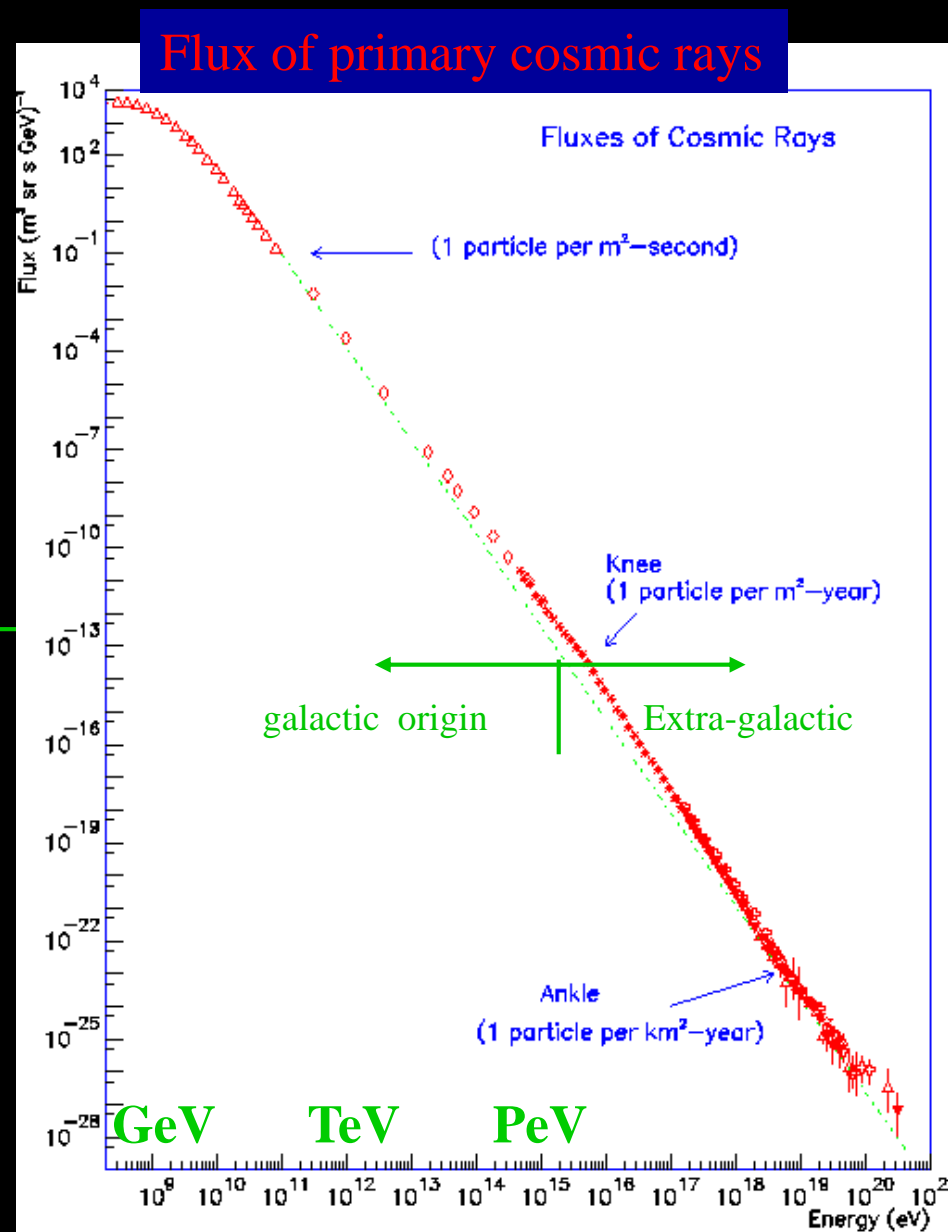
A photograph of a sunset or sunrise over a body of water. The sky is a deep blue with a gradient of colors. A dark silhouette of a person is visible in the foreground, looking out over the water. The water reflects the colors of the sky. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.



Cosmic Rays



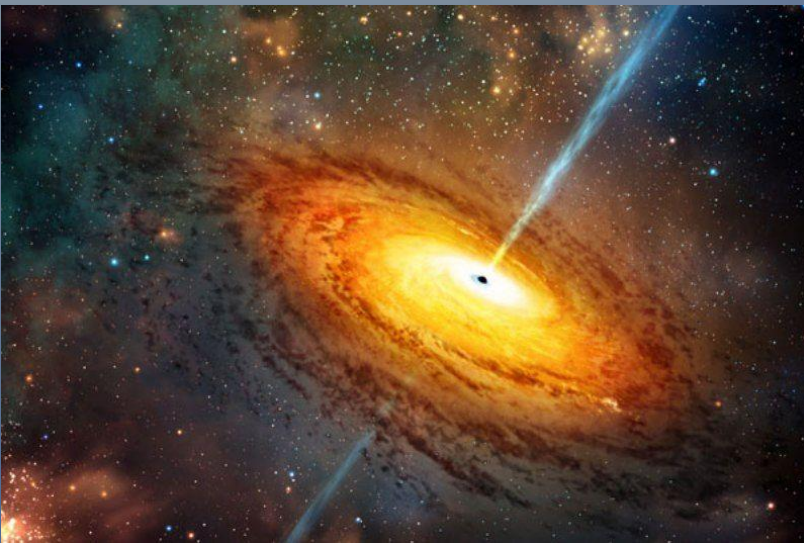
100 years after their discovery, the origin of cosmic rays is still very unclear



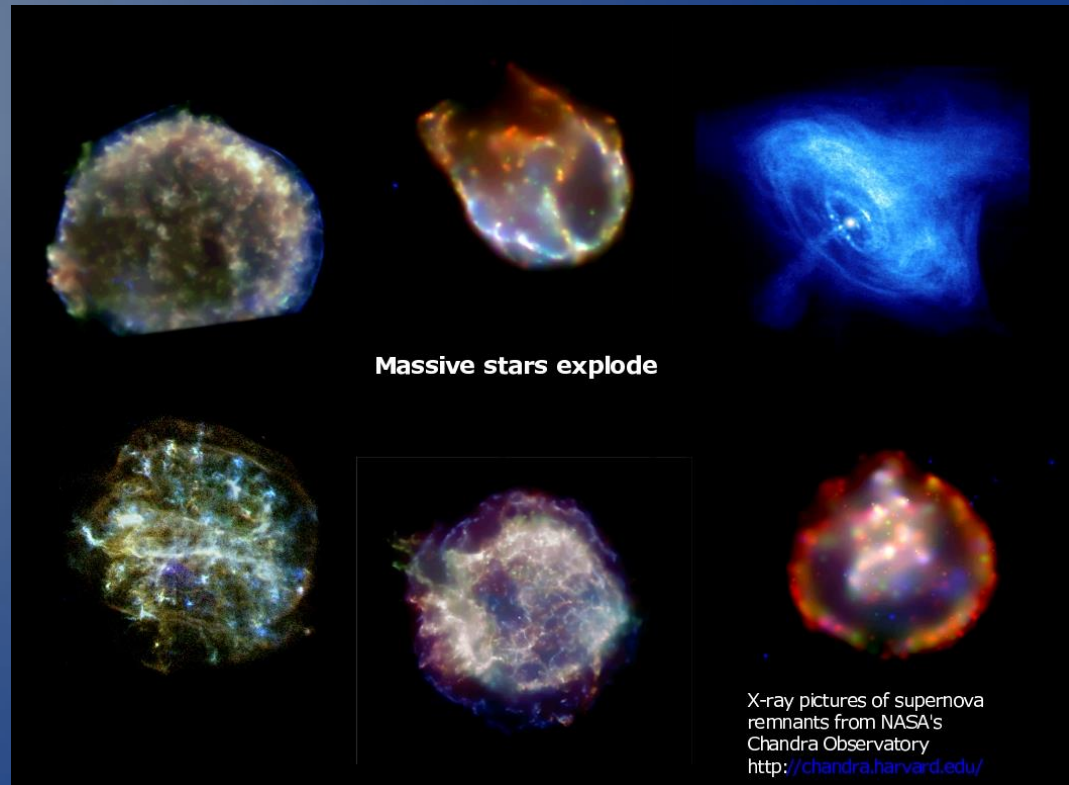
Potentiel Sources : Supernovae, Black Holes,...

High Energy Cosmic Rays come from the most violent phenomena of the Universe...

Massive star explosions (Supernovae)

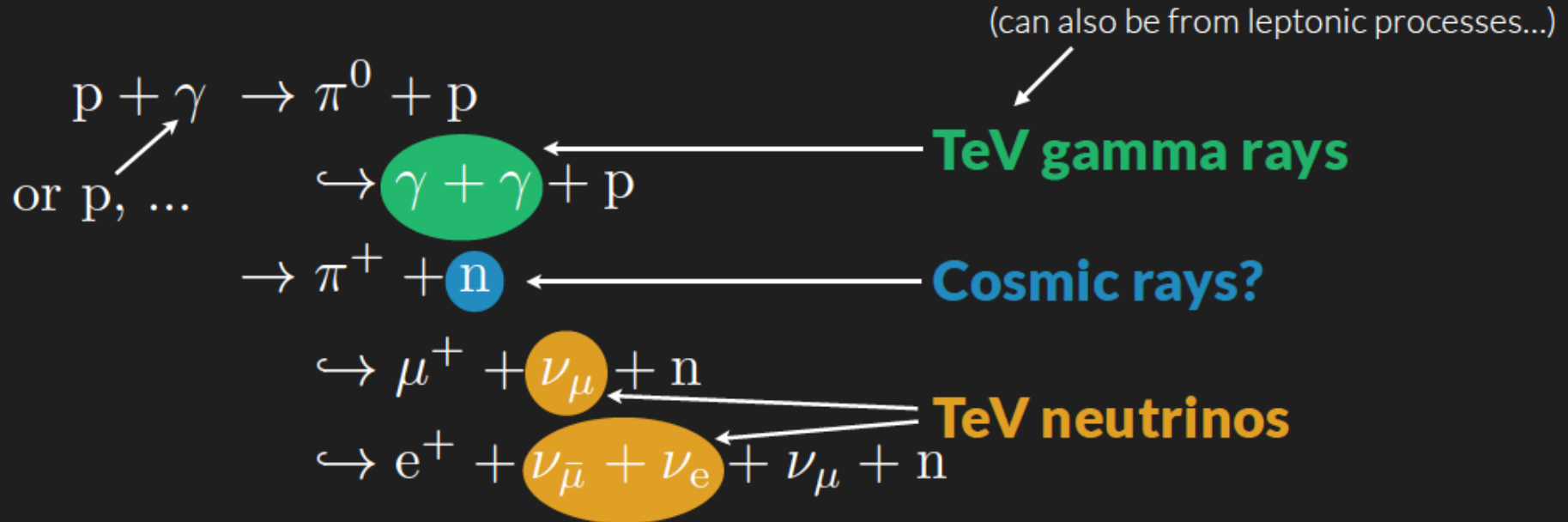


Super-massive Black Holes
(Active Galactic Nuclei)



X-ray pictures of supernova
remnants from NASA's
Chandra Observatory
<http://chandra.harvard.edu/>

The CR-Gamma-Neutrino Connection



$$\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau = 1:2:0 \text{ source} \xrightarrow{\text{oscillations}} \nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau = 1:1:1 \text{ Earth}$$

$$E_\nu \approx \frac{1}{20} E_P \approx \frac{1}{2} E_\gamma$$

High-energy neutrino astronomy?

High-energy neutrino production processes

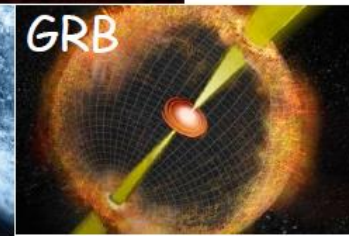
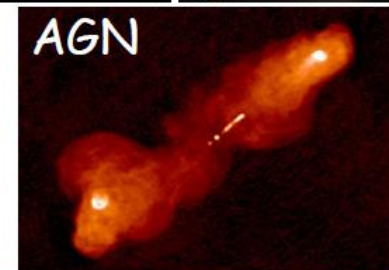
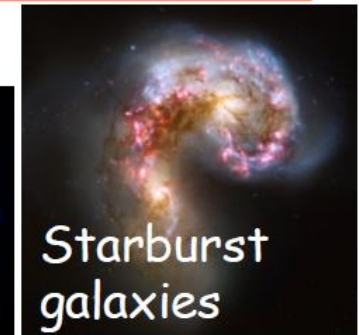
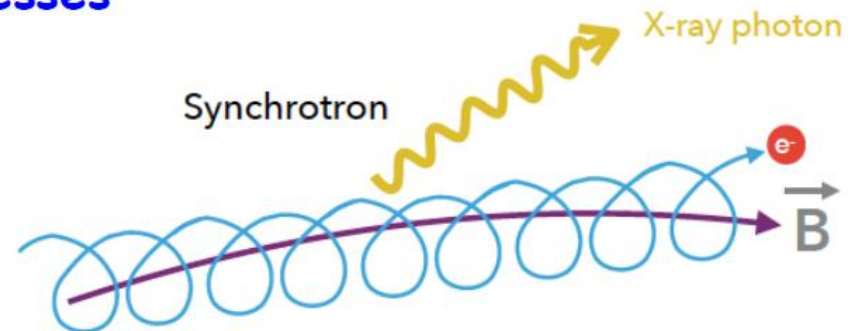
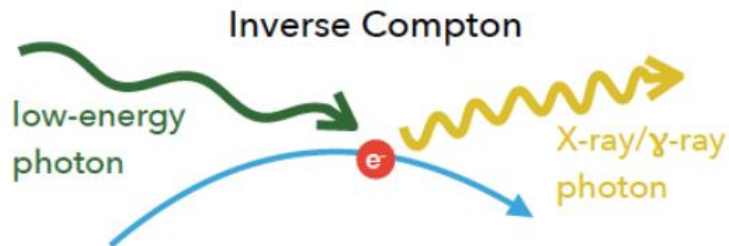
- **Hadronuclear** (e.g. galactic cosmic rays)

$$pp \rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \\ \pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu \\ \pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\mu \end{cases}$$

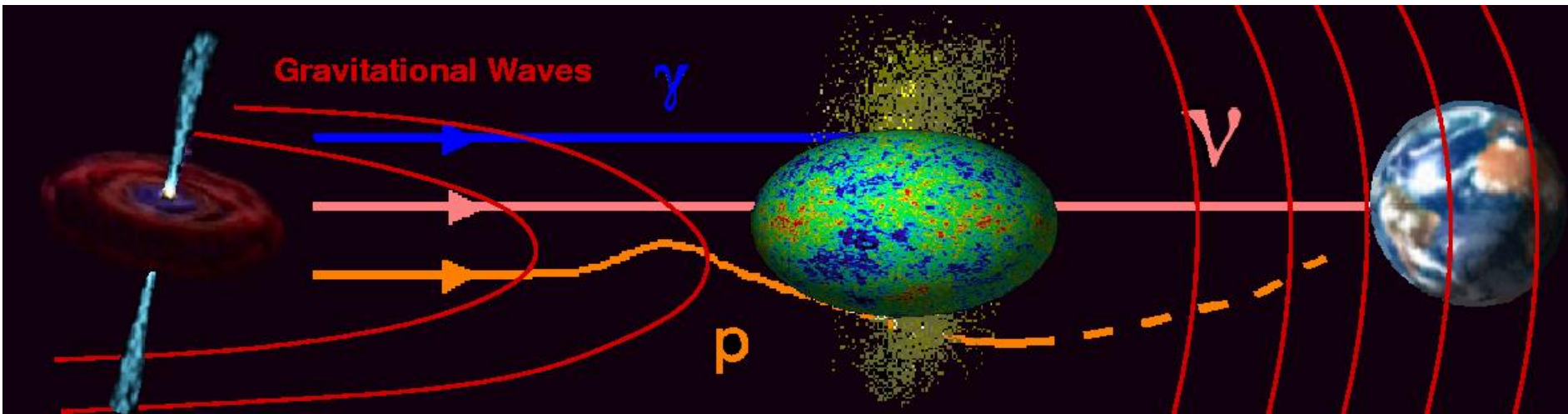
- **Photohadronic** (e.g. gamma-ray bursts, AGNs)

$$p\gamma \rightarrow \Delta^+ \rightarrow \begin{cases} p \pi^0 \rightarrow p \gamma \gamma \\ n \pi^+ \rightarrow n \mu^+ \nu_\mu \rightarrow n e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\mu \end{cases}$$

- But γ -rays also from **leptonic** processes



Neutrinos and Multi-Messenger Astronomy



Cosmic Rays

Subject to deflection by magnetic fields
Horizon limited by GZK cutoff
Large time delay w.r.t. optical signals

Photons

leptonic and hadronic processes \rightarrow confusion
Absorbed at high energies and large distances

Neutrinos

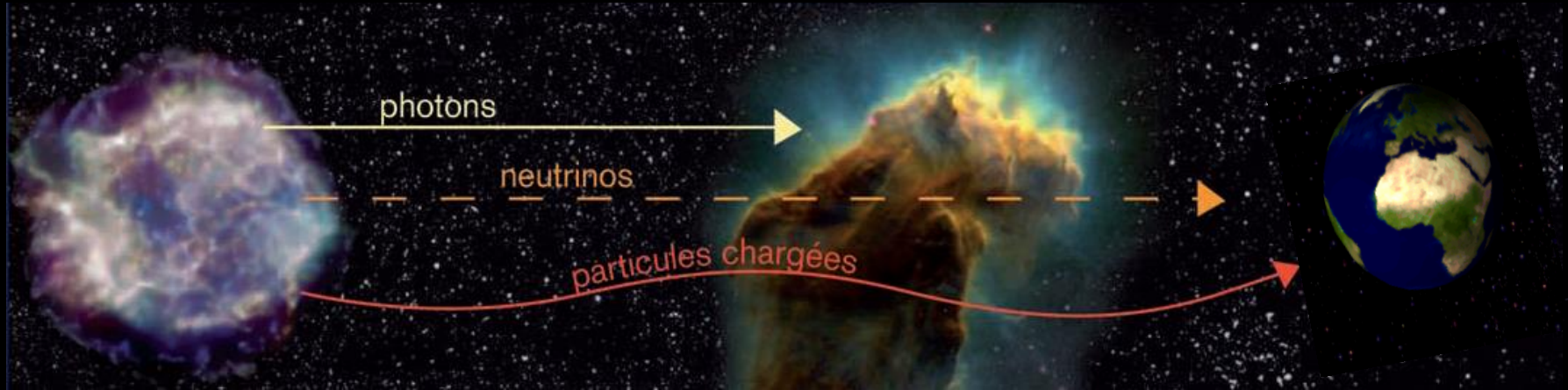
Unambiguous signature of hadronic acceleration
Not deflected by magnetic fields or absorbed by dust
Horizon not limited by interaction with CMB/IR
Escape from region of high matter density
Time correlated with EM signals

\rightarrow identify the cosmic ray sources

Large sky survey

24/24, 7/7

Why looking for neutrinos ?



Pros for neutrino :

- Electrically neutral, not deviated by magnetic fields → astronomy
- No absorption → observation over cosmological distances
- Interacts VERY weakly → escapes from dense regions of the Universe

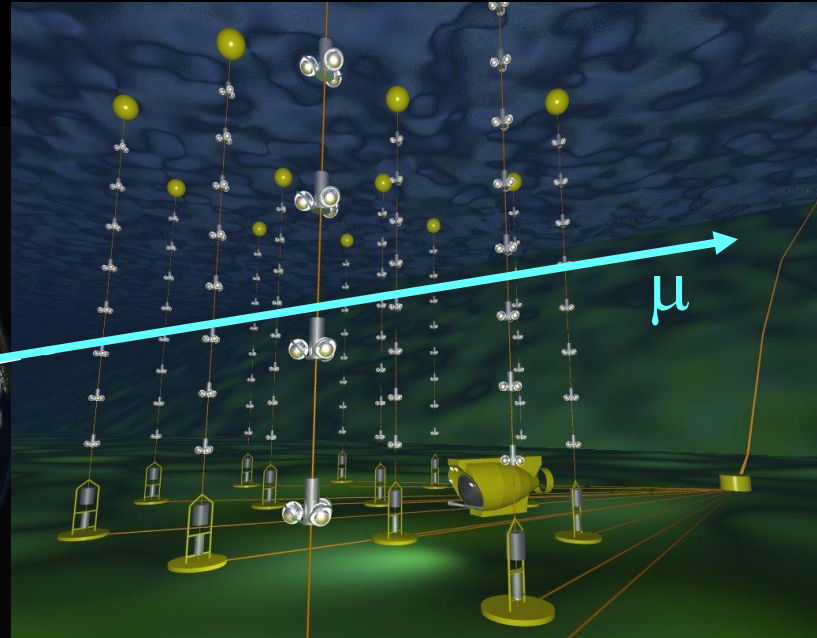
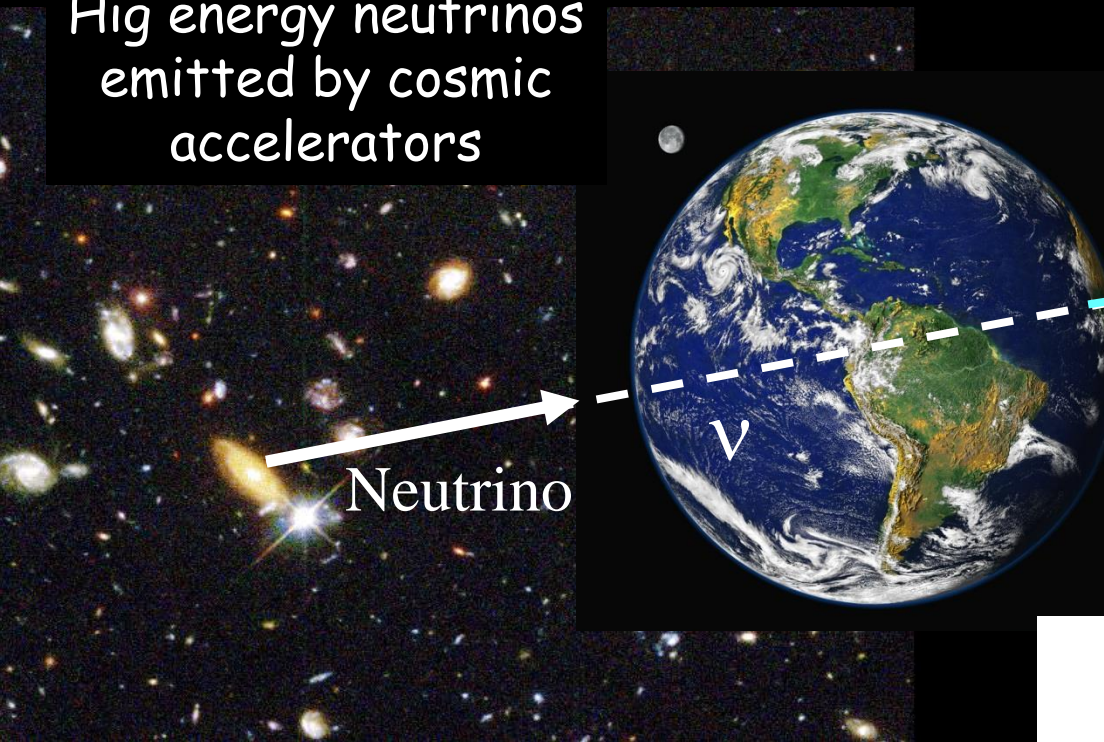
Cons :

Over 10 billions of neutrinos coming from the Sun and crossing the Earth, ONLY 1 will interact !!!

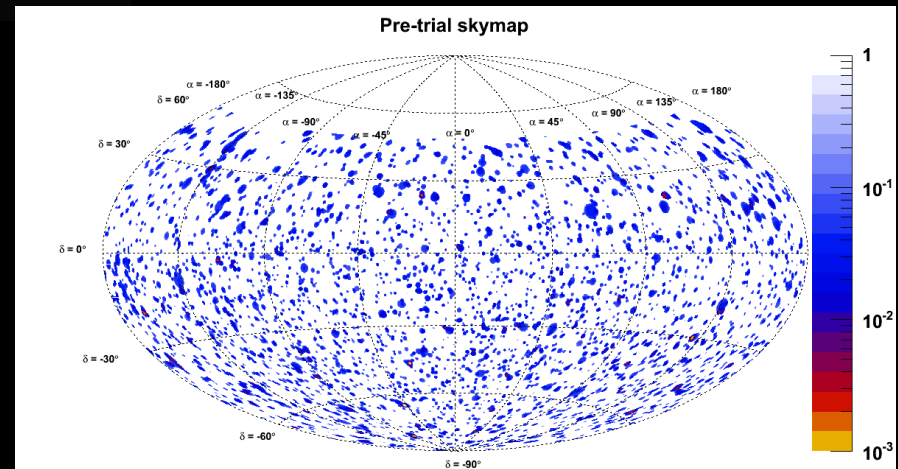
→ Necessity of a HUGE detection volume

A new window over the Universe

High energy neutrinos emitted by cosmic accelerators



Neutrino Astronomy :
skymap of the most catastrophic
events of the Universe



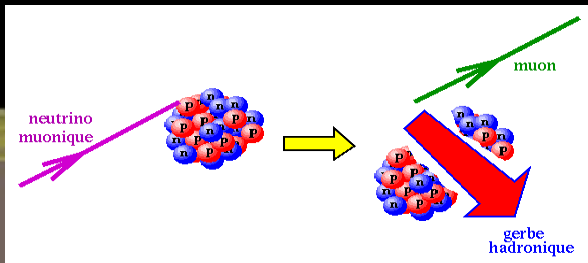
Detection Principe of Neutrino Telescopes

3D array of
photomultipliers

Cherenkov light
induced by the muon

43°

γ



interaction

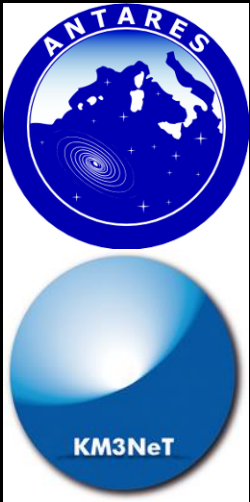
ν_μ

μ

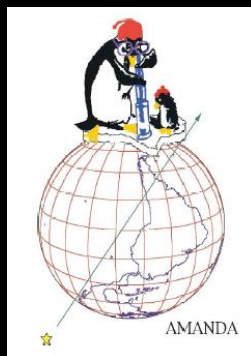
Cherenkov light emitted by μ coming from ν
propagation detected by PMT array
Time & position of photons allow the
reconstruction of the μ ($\sim \nu$) trajectory

Existing Neutrino Telescopes

ANTARES/KM3NeT



BAIKAL



AMANDA/Ice Cube



ICECUBE



Region of Sky Observable by Neutrino Telescopes



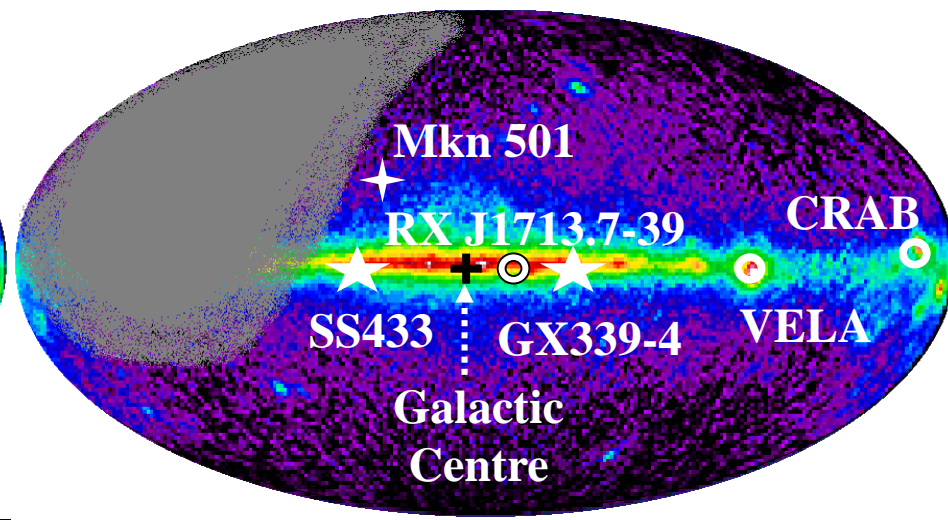
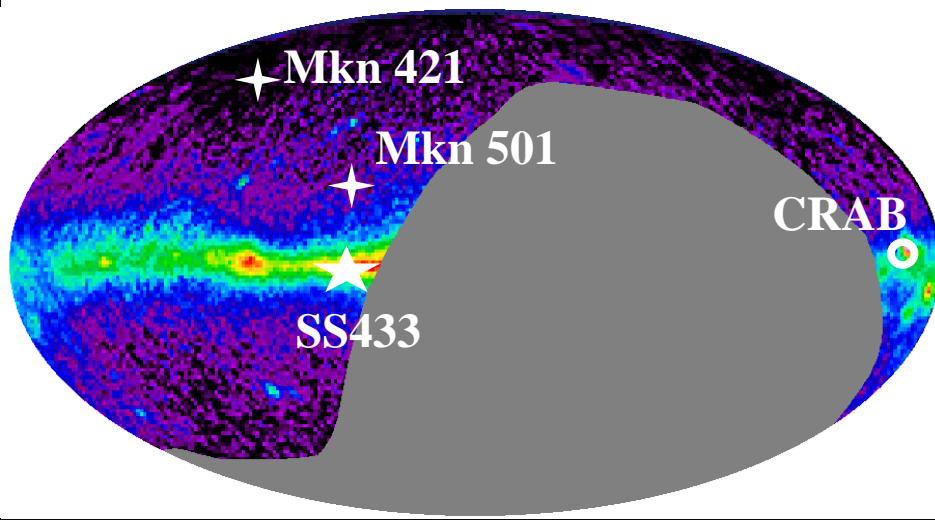
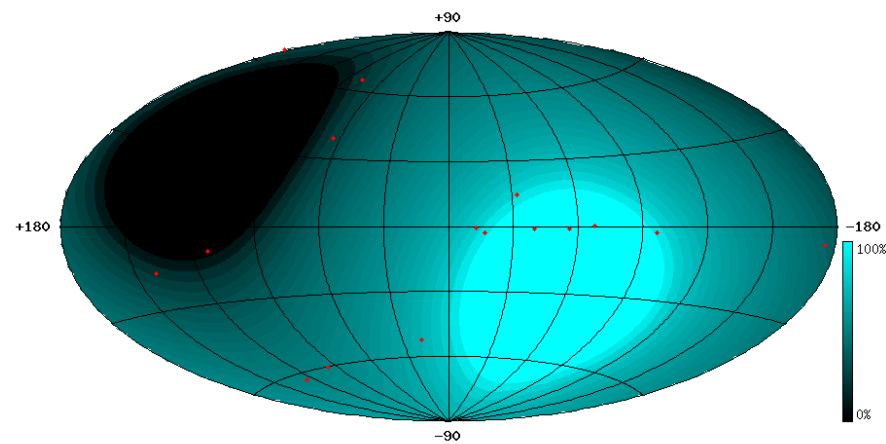
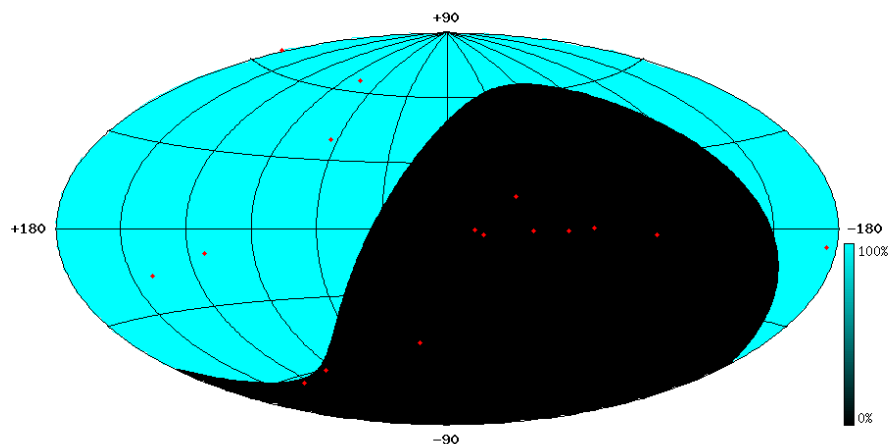
IceCube (South Pole)

(ice: $\sim 0.6^\circ$)

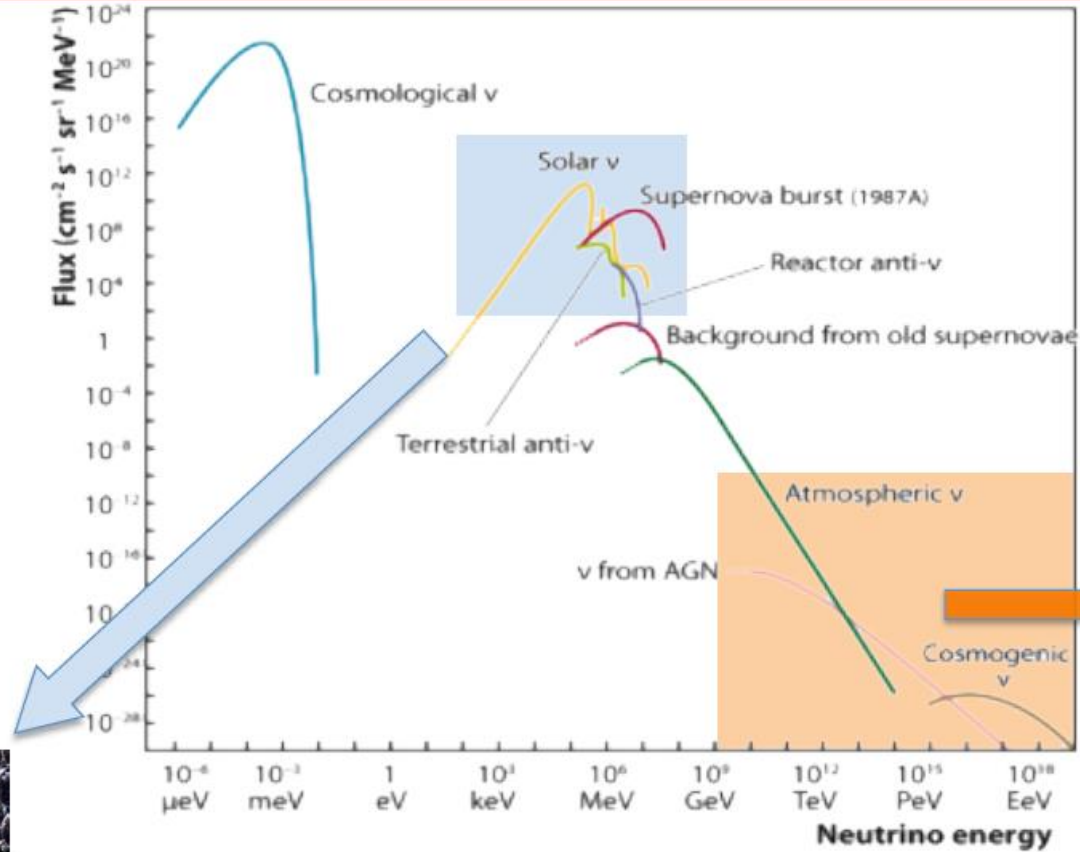
Angular resolution

ANTARES (43° North)

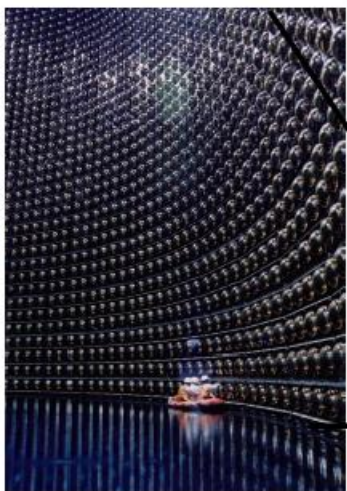
(water: $\sim 0.3^\circ$)



Neutrino spectrum



40 m



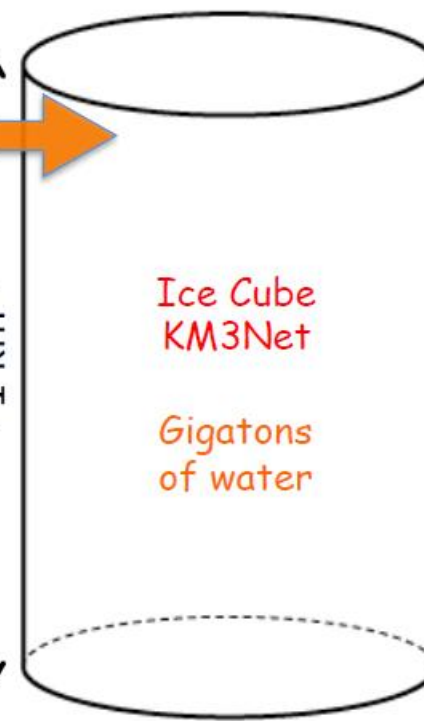
Super Kamiokande

50 ktons
of water



400 m

1 km

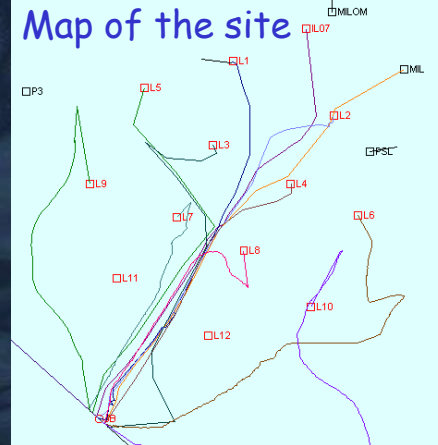


Ice Cube
KM3Net

Gigatons
of water

The ANTARES Detector

- 12 lines
- 25 storeys/ line
- 3 PMTs / storey
- 900 PMTs



14.5 m

Bouy

Storey

350 m



Junction Box

100 m

Electro-optical Cable

~60-75 m

Depth: 2500m

Complete detector since May 2008



The ANTARES site

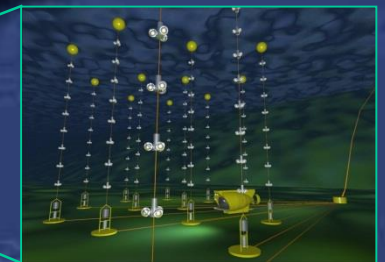


Institut Michel Pacha

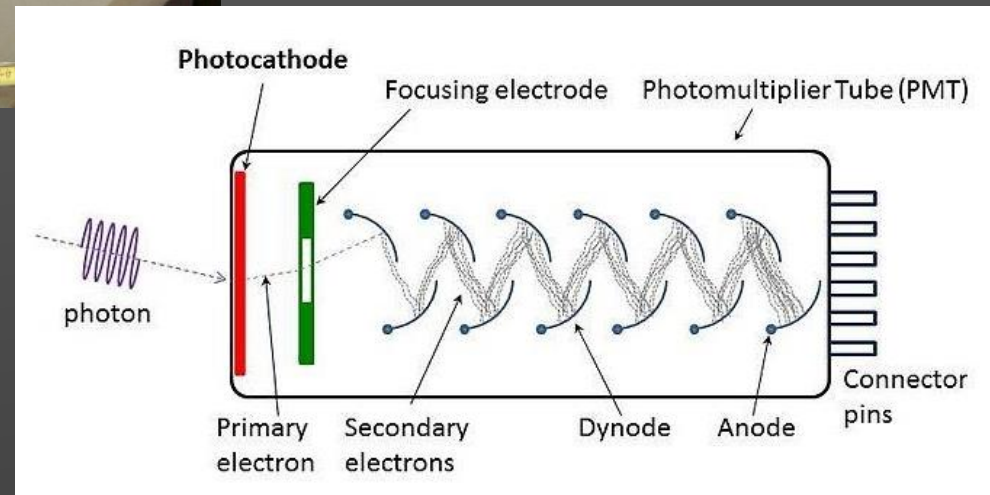


40 km
underwater
electro-optical
cable

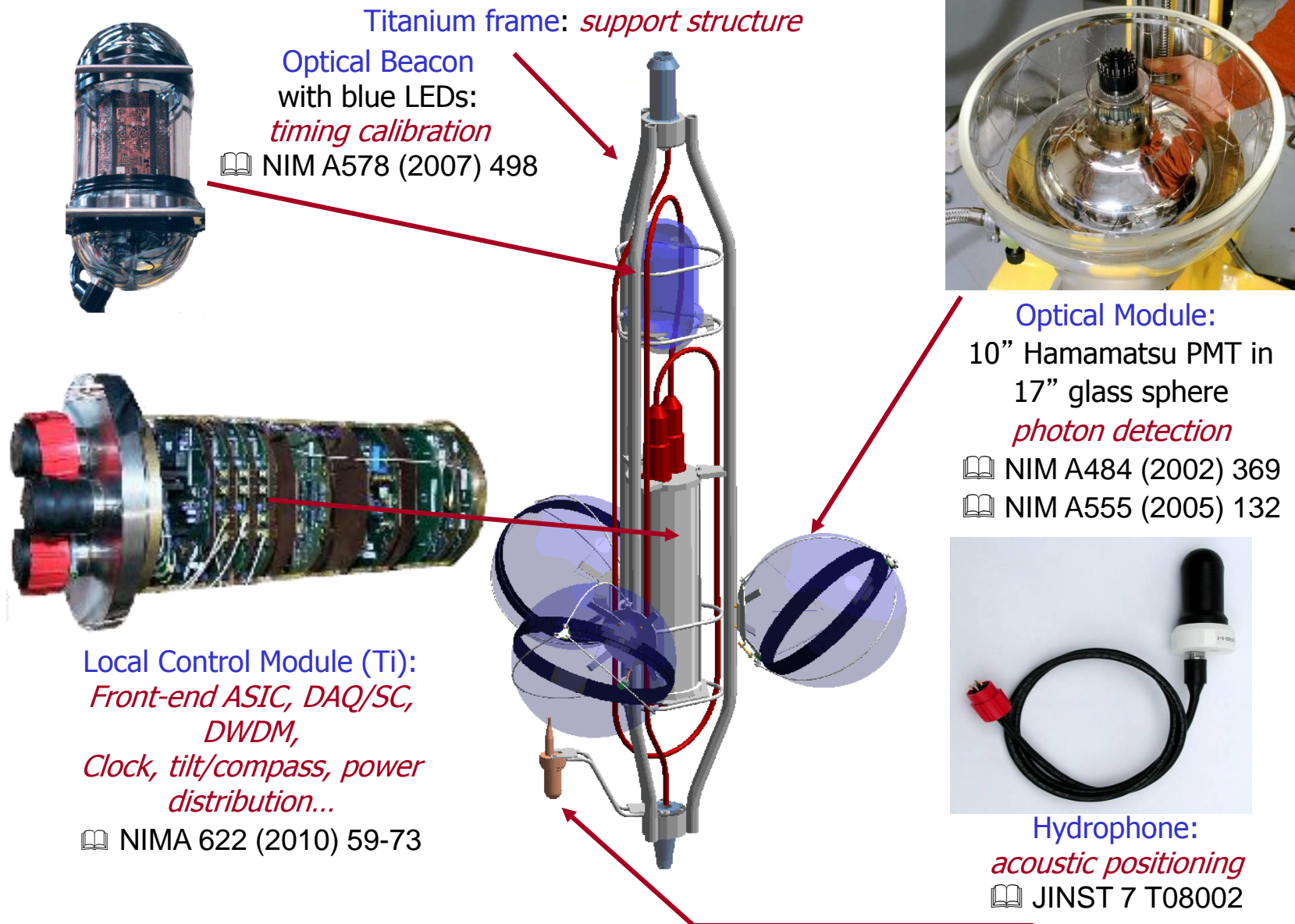
ANTARES site
2480 m depth



The eyes of ANTARES : large photomultipliers



Basic neutrino detector element : Storey

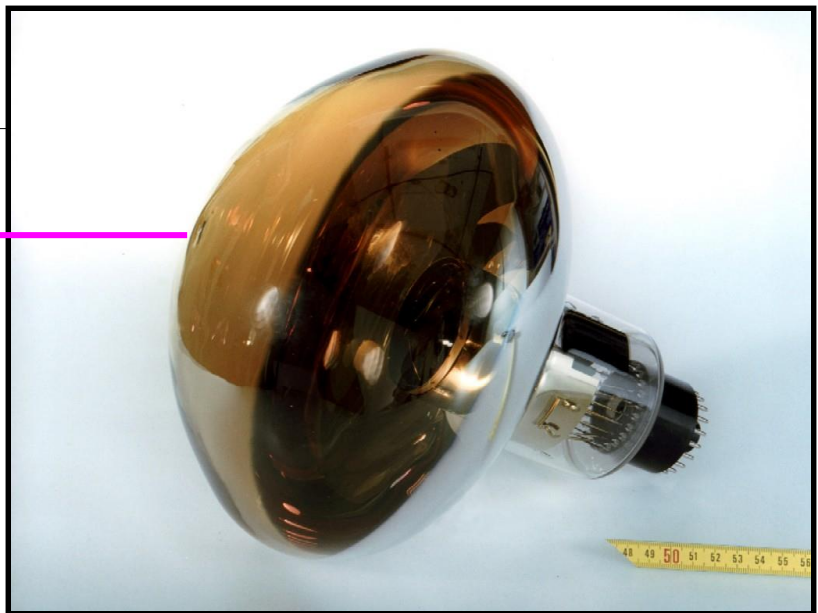




The Optical Module

LED pulser

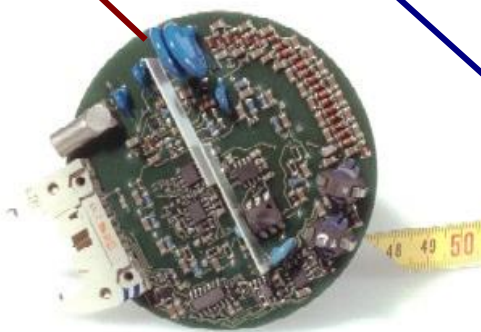
Optical gel



Photomultiplier: 10" Hamamatsu R7081-20



Glass sphere (Nautilus)



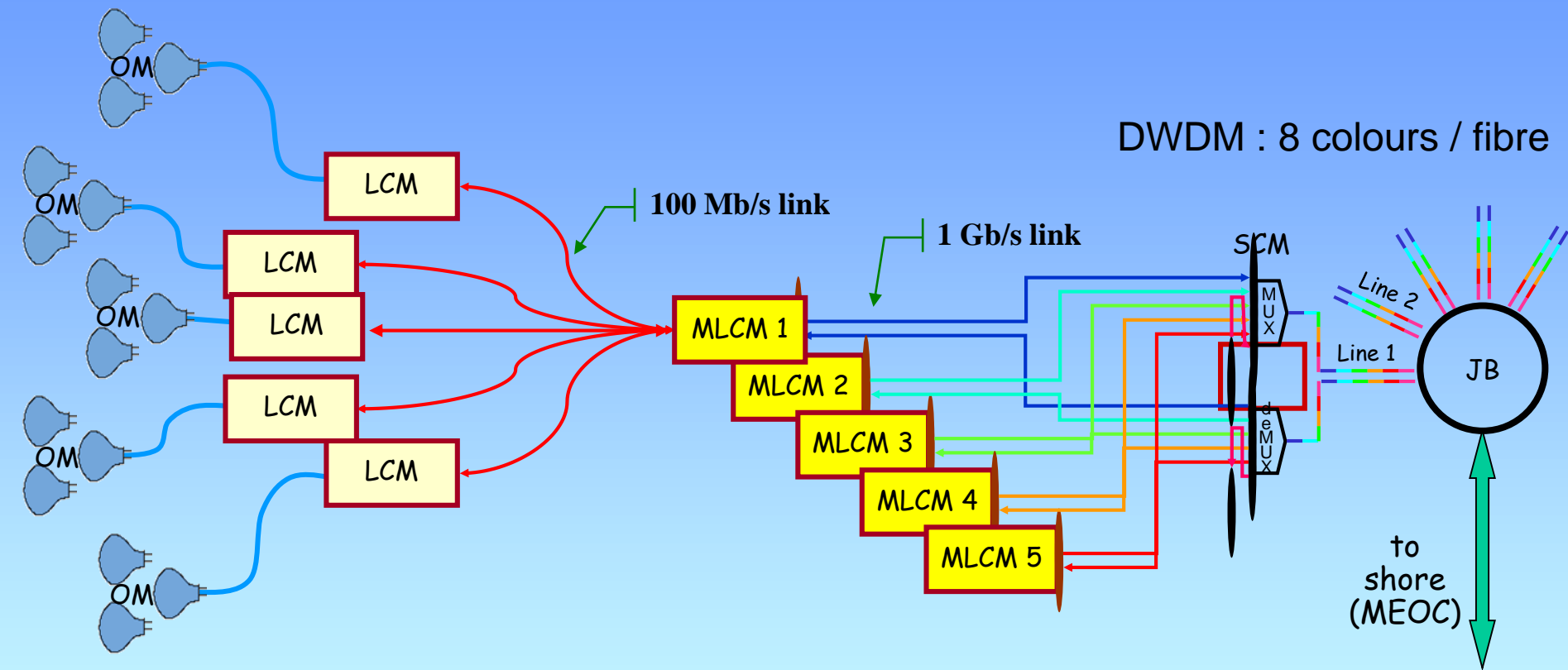
Active (C-W) PMT
Base (ISEG)



Mu metal magnetic shield



Data acquisition architecture



ANTARES: a large undersea LAN...

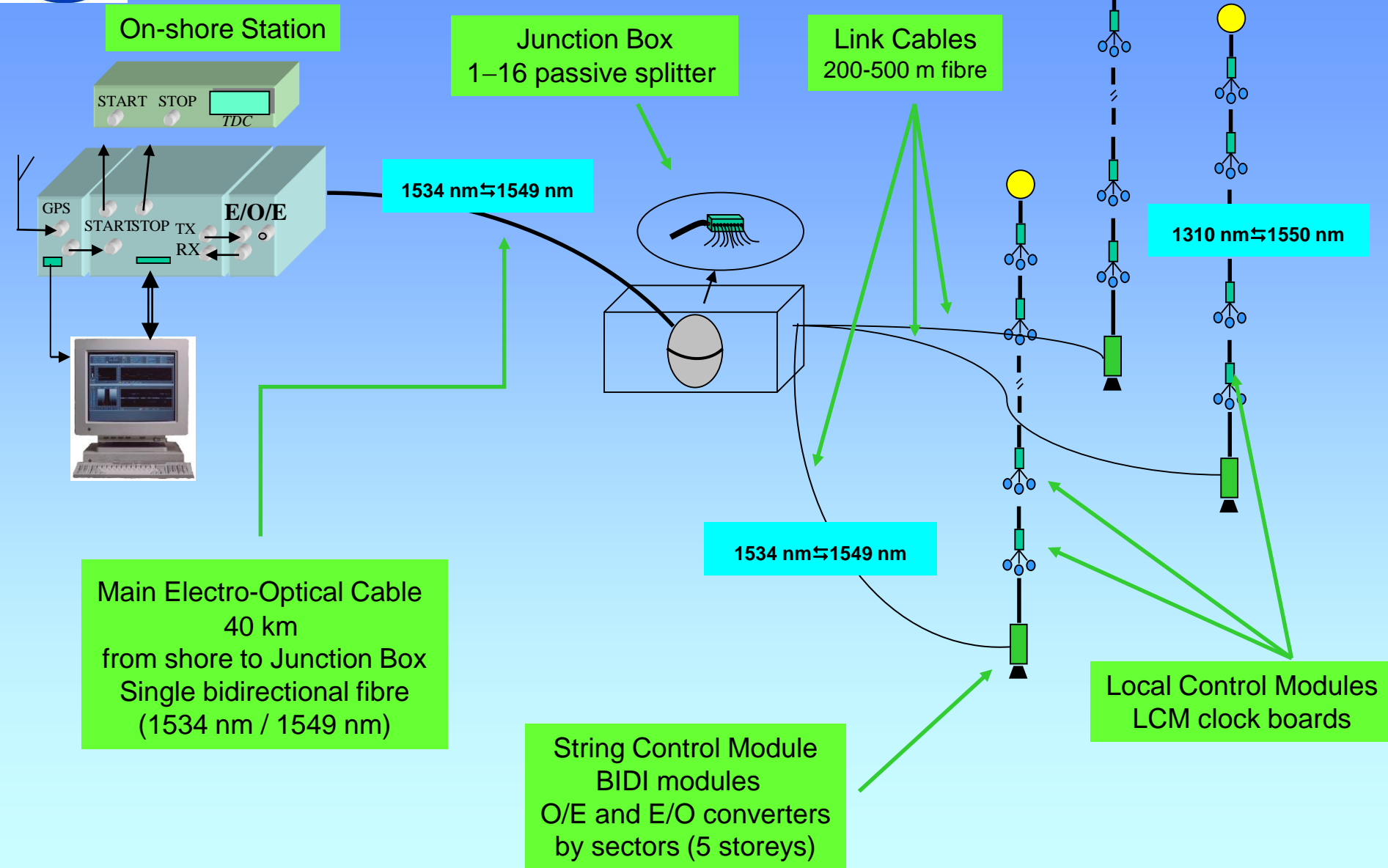
Shore Station
La Seyne-sur-mer

Demux/
Mux

Computer
farm



Clock distribution



Line deployment operations

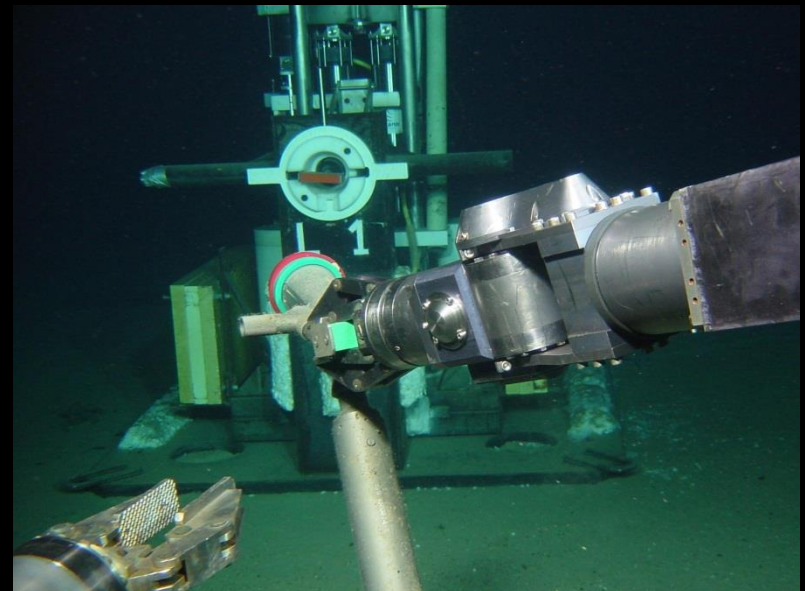


- ❖ DP Ship *Castor02*
- ❖ Precision of ~1m on the line position at sea bottom.
- ❖ ~7 hours operation

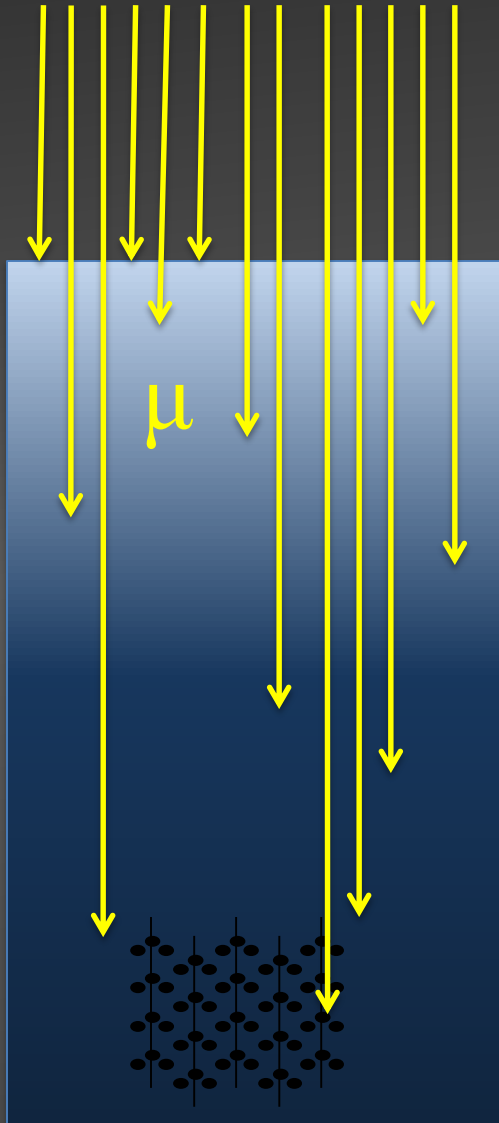
Undersea connection of lines with ROV



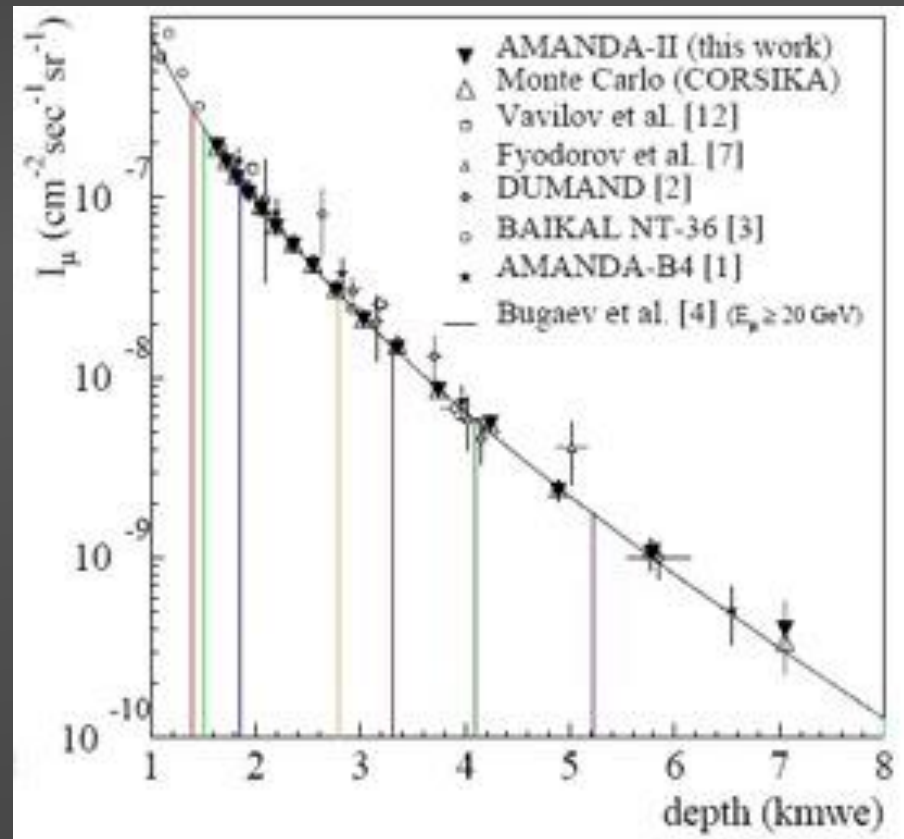
- Deep Sea ROV *VICTOR* of IFREMER
- ODI water-metale connectors with:
 - 4 optical fibres
 - 2 electrical contacts



Why in the deep sea/ice ?

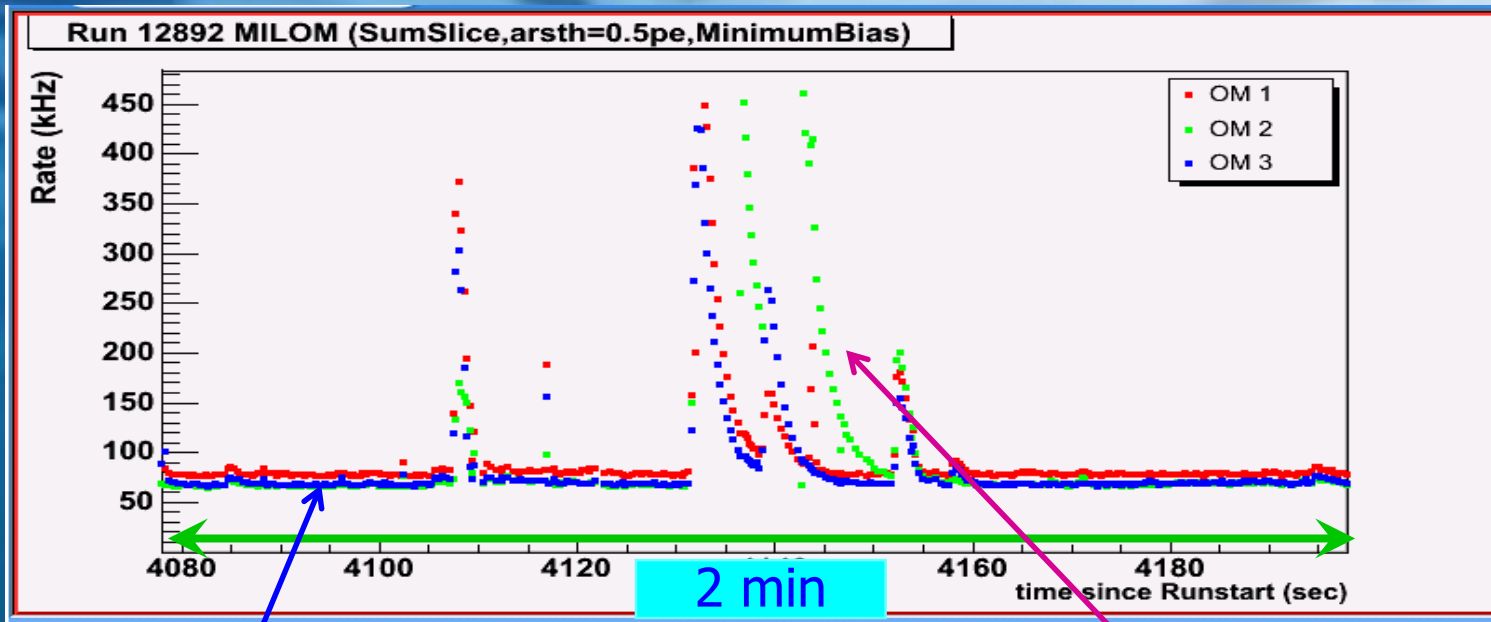


The 2000 m of water are used as shielding against downgoing muons produced by cosmic rays



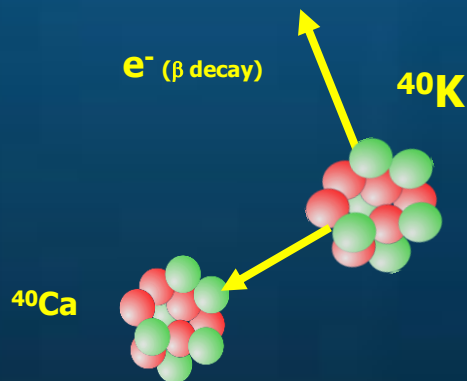


Counting Rate of an Optical Module



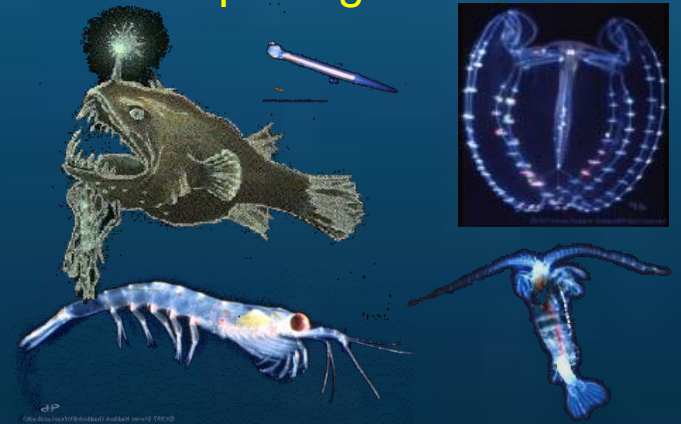
Baseline :

Sea salt radioactivity (^{40}K)
+ bioluminescent bacterias



Bursts:

bioluminescence of
macroscopic organisms

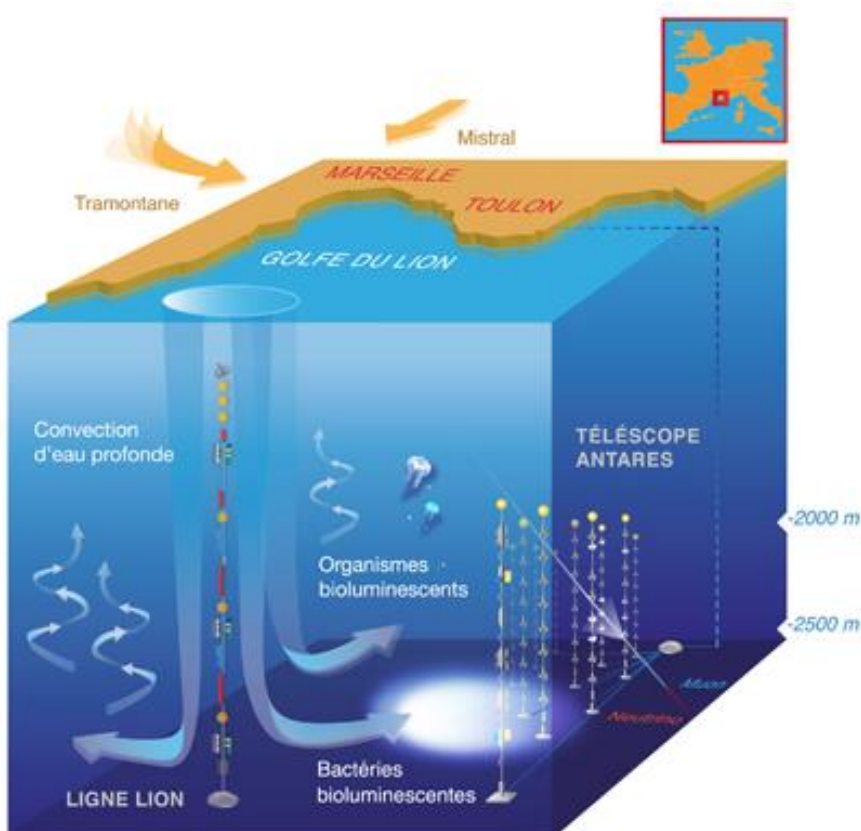


Synergies with deep-sea science

ANTARES awarded "La Recherche Prize" category "Coup de Cœur"

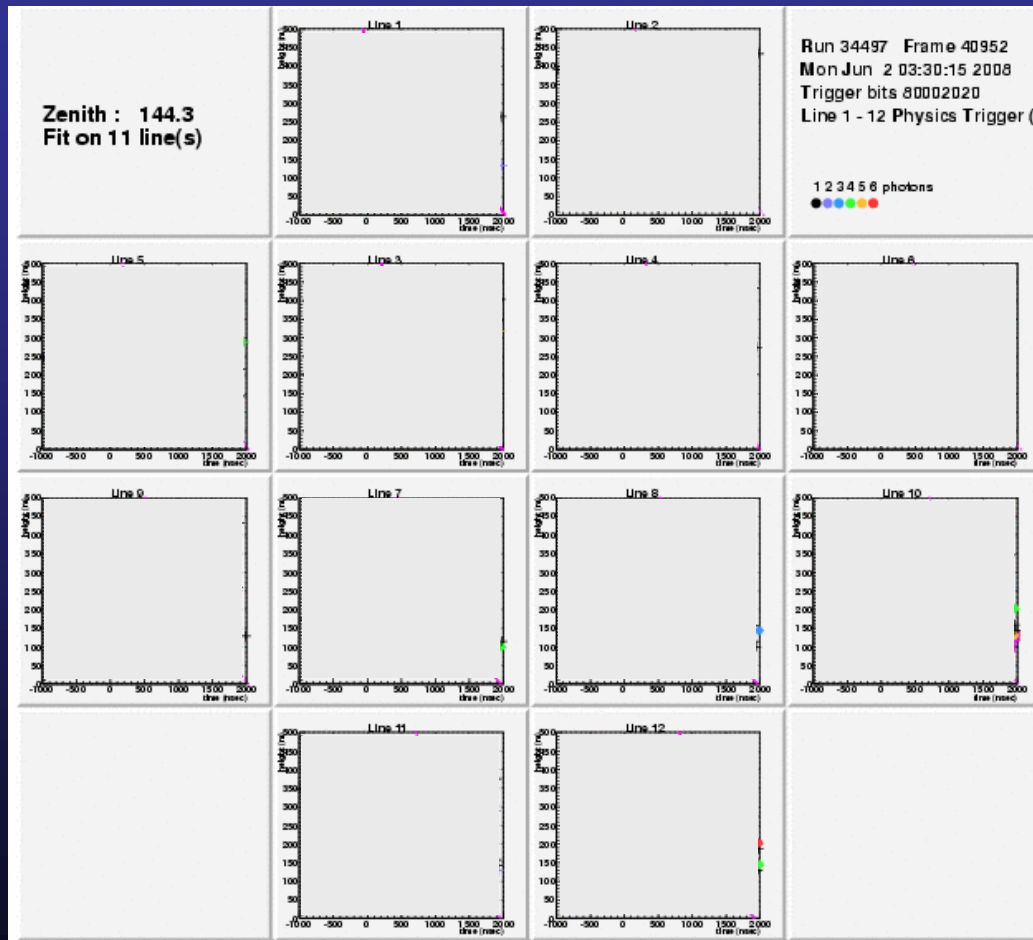
 C. Tamburini, S. Escoffier et al., PLoS ONE 8(7) 2013

Deep-sea bioluminescence blooms after dense water formation at the ocean surface



Example of a muon event

Few muons per second are detected

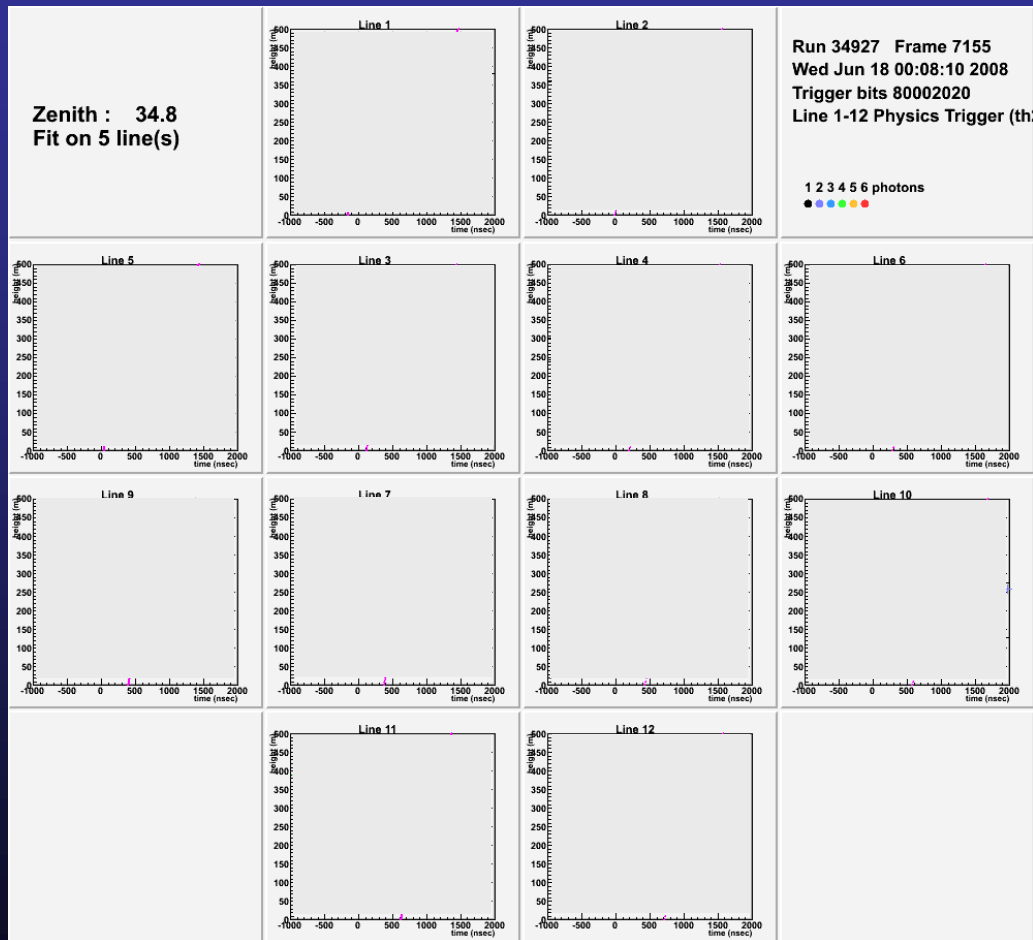


*Example of a **down-going muon event**, detected over the 12 detector lines*



Example of a neutrino event

Few neutrinos per day are detected



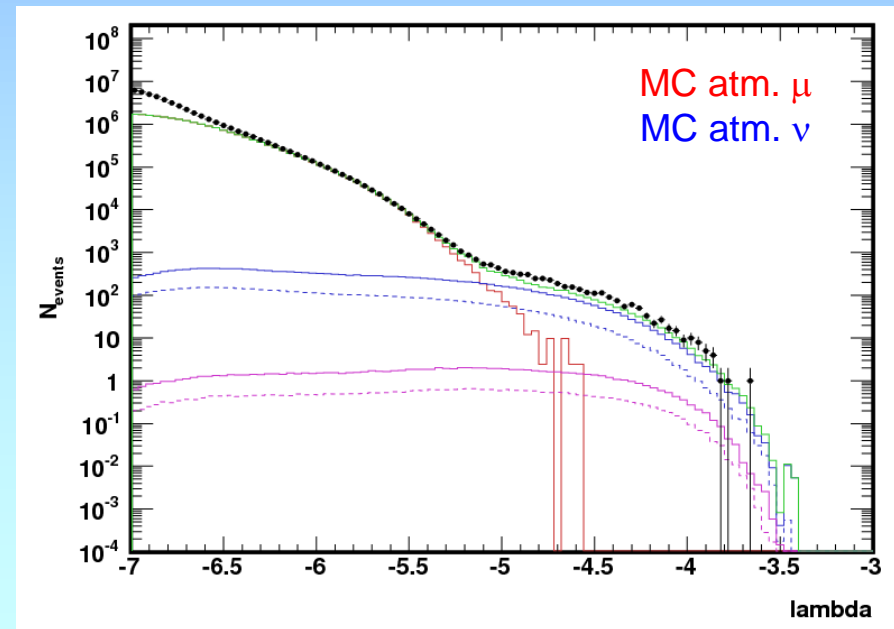
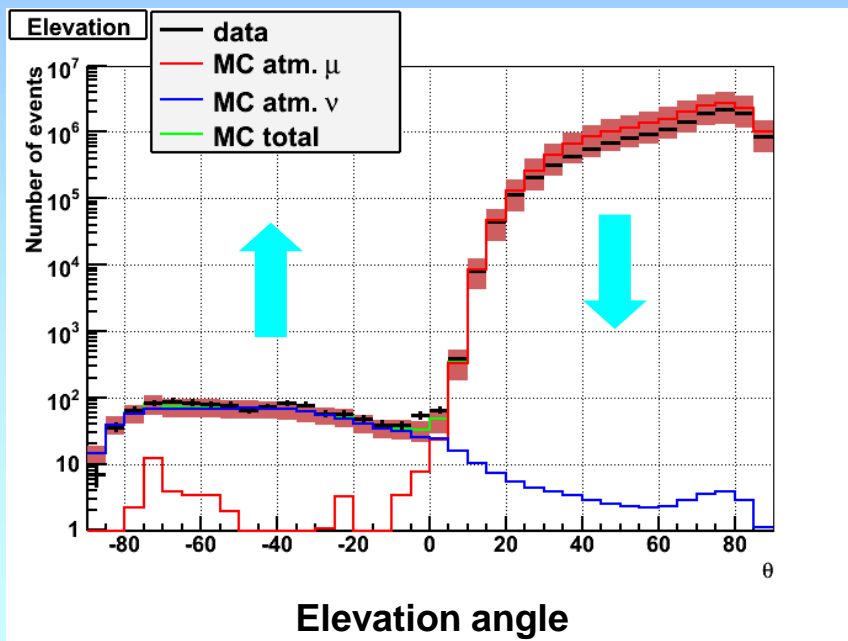
Example of an *up-going muon event* (i.e. a neutrino event) detected by 6/12 detector lines





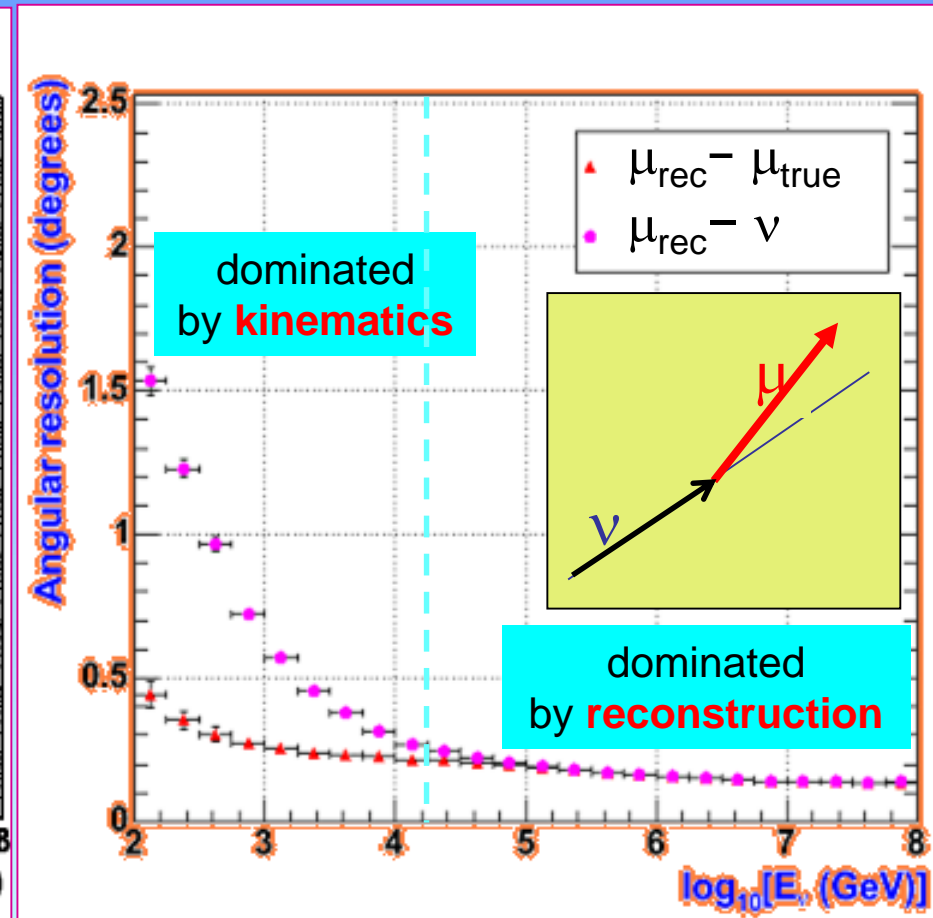
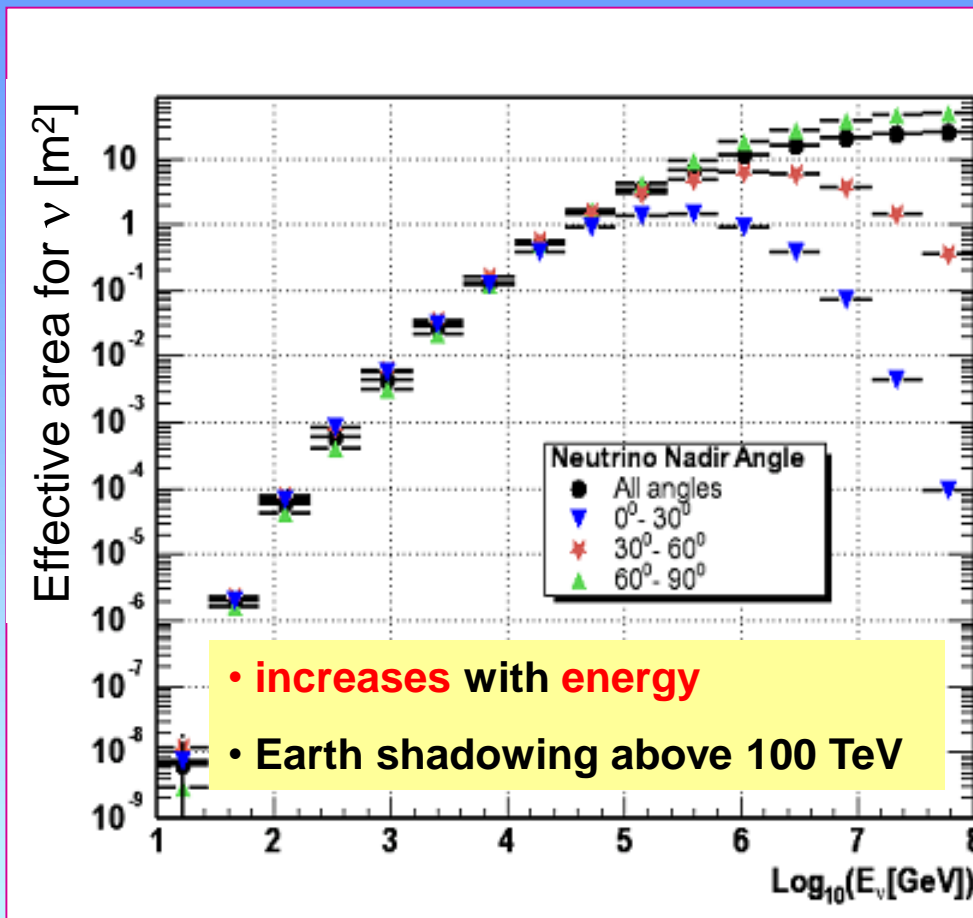
Event selection : background rejection

- Track reconstruction mainly based on minimization of hit time residuals using Chi2 or Likelihood method with PDF
- Selection of **neutrinos** and rejection of **atmospheric muons** by **selecting up-going tracks** and **cutting on track fit quality**





ANTARES Detector Performances



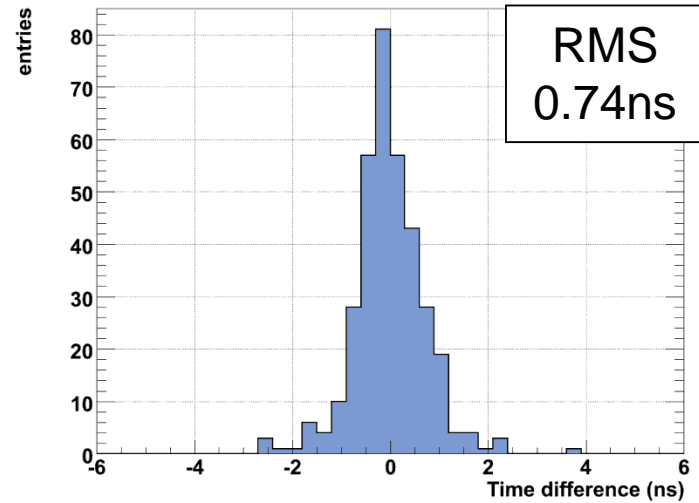
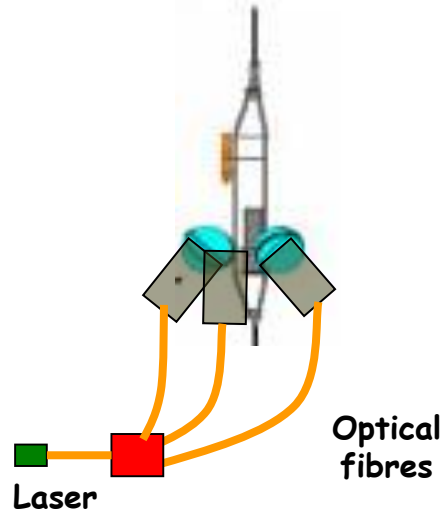
Angular resolution better than 0.3° above a few TeV, limited by:

- Light scattering + chromatic dispersion in sea water: $\sigma \sim 1.0$ ns
- TTS in photomultipliers: $\sigma \sim 1.3$ ns
- Electronics + time calibration: $\sigma < 0.5$ ns
- OM position reconstruction: $\sigma < 10$ cm ($\leftrightarrow \sigma < 0.5$ ns)

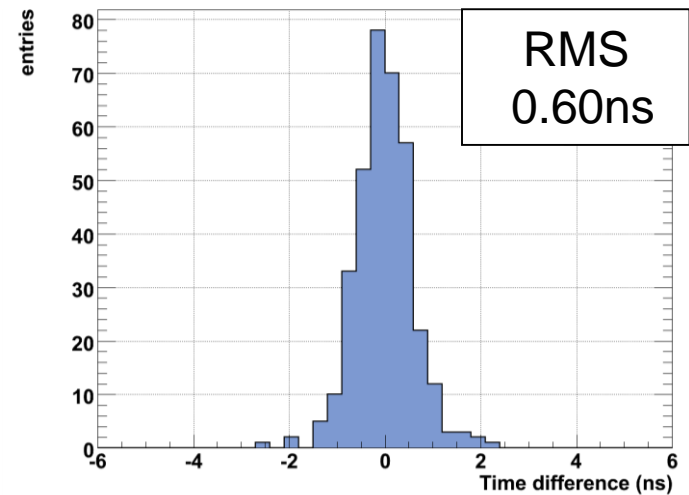


Time Calibration

On shore
laser
system

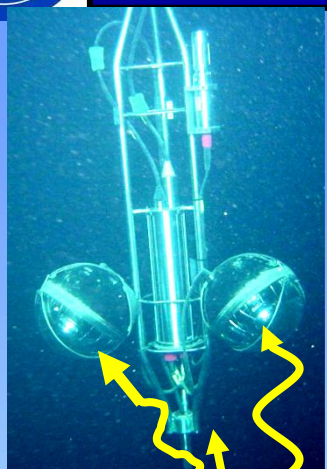


In sea
LED beacon
system





In situ calibration with Potassium-40



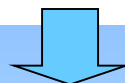
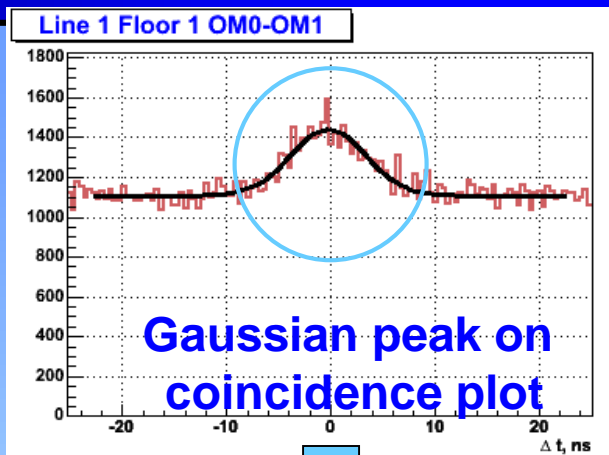
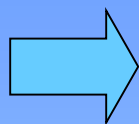
γ γ

Cherenkov

e^-
(β decay)

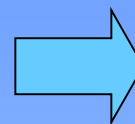
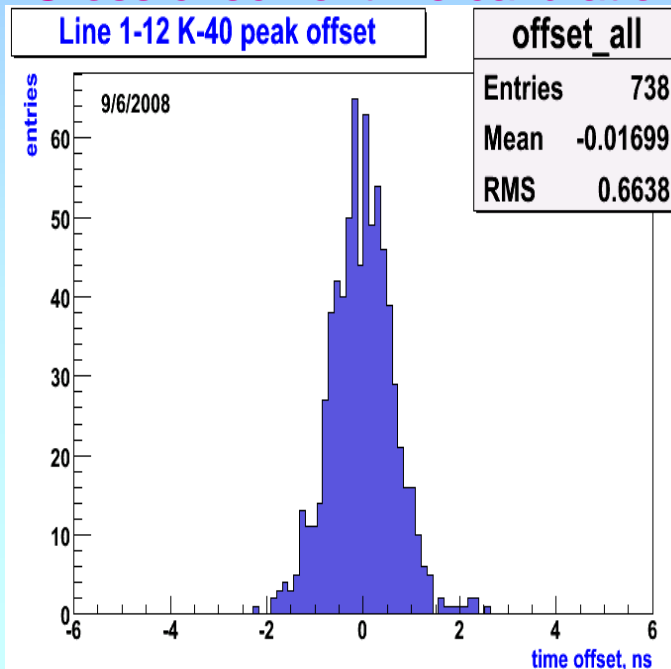
^{40}K

^{40}Ca



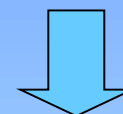
Peak time offset :

Cross check of time calibration



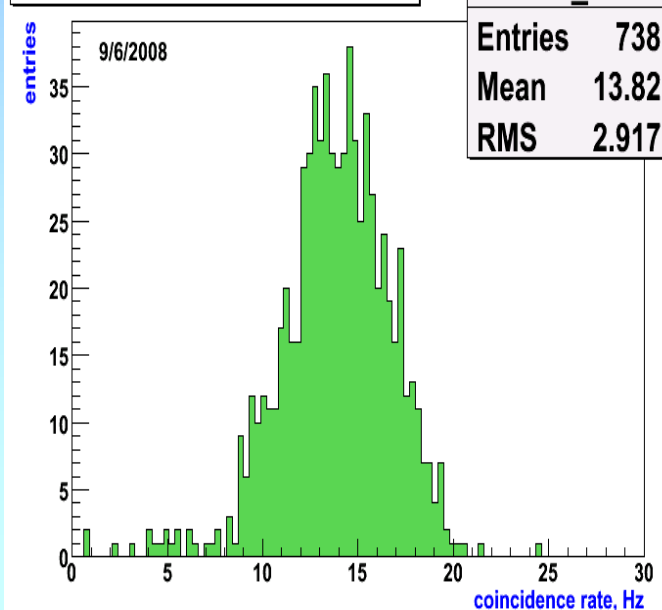
Integral under peak
= rate of correlated
coincidences

MC prediction = 13 ± 4 Hz

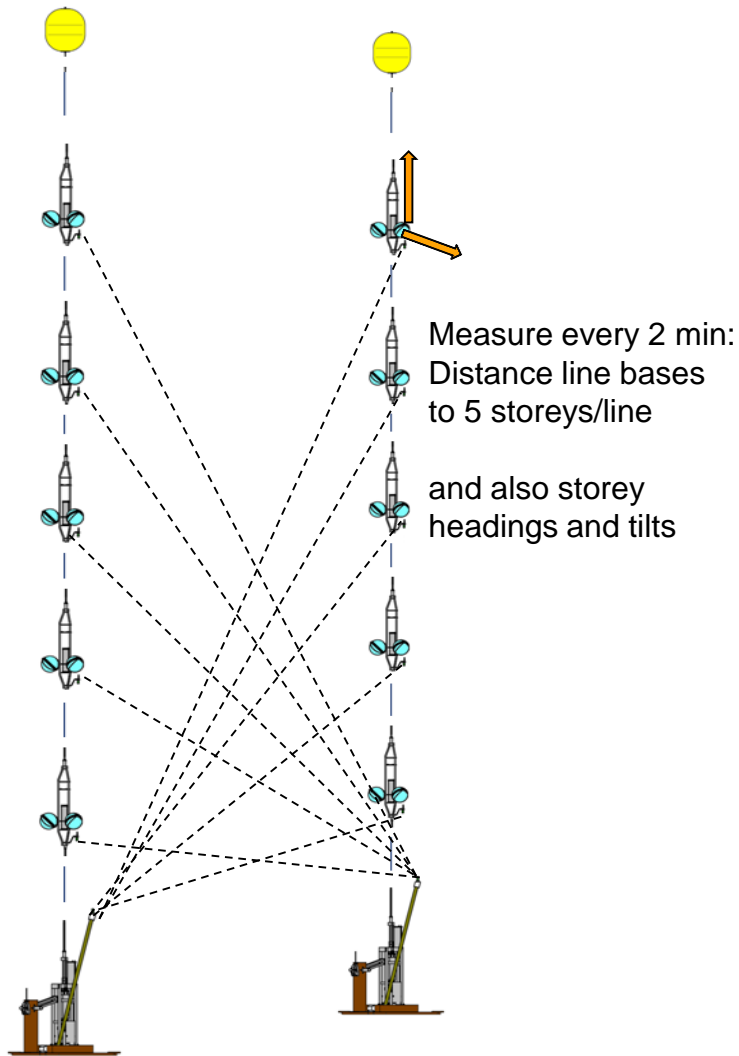


High precision (~5%)
monitoring of OM efficiencies

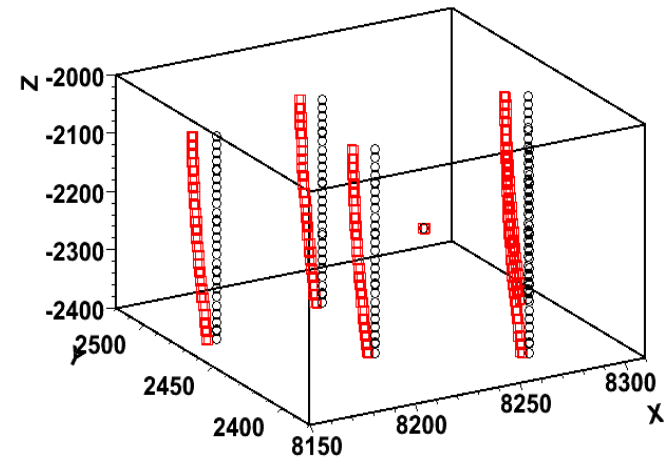
Line 1-12 K-40 coincidence rate



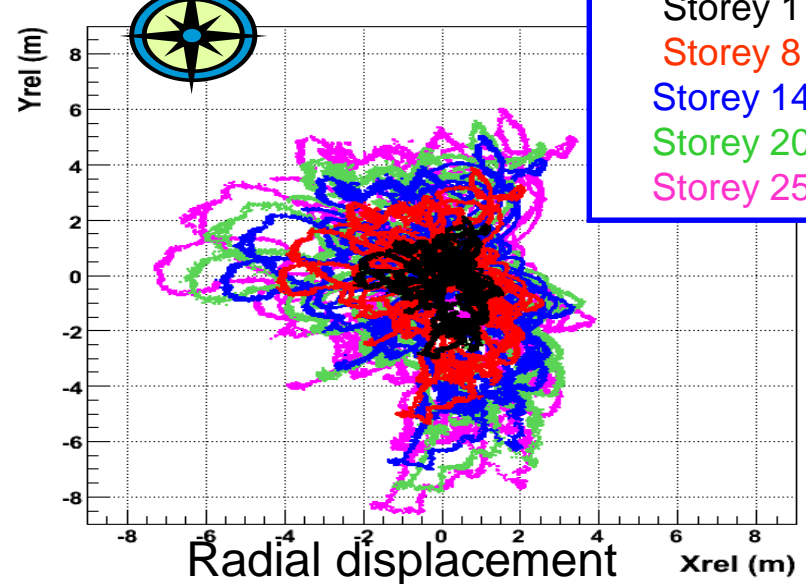
Acoustic Positioning



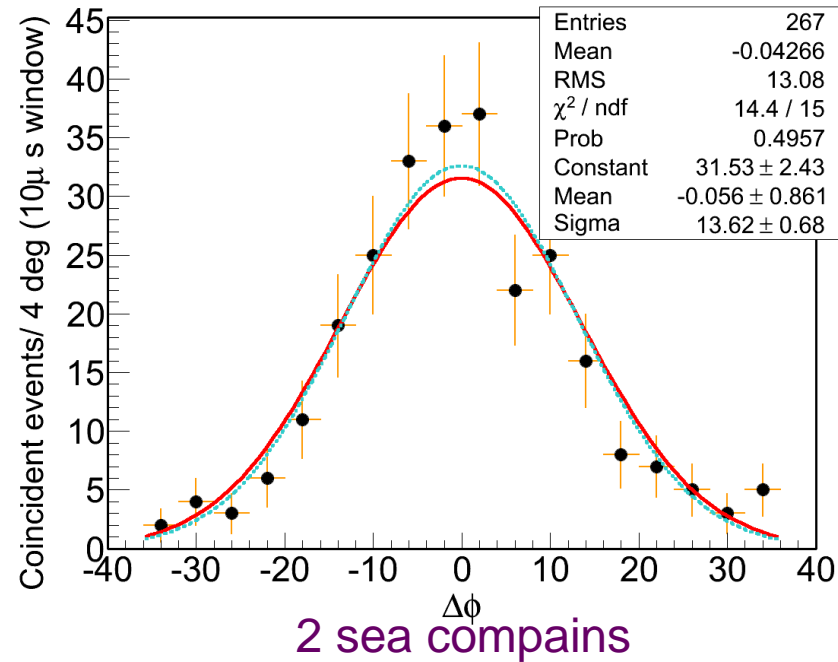
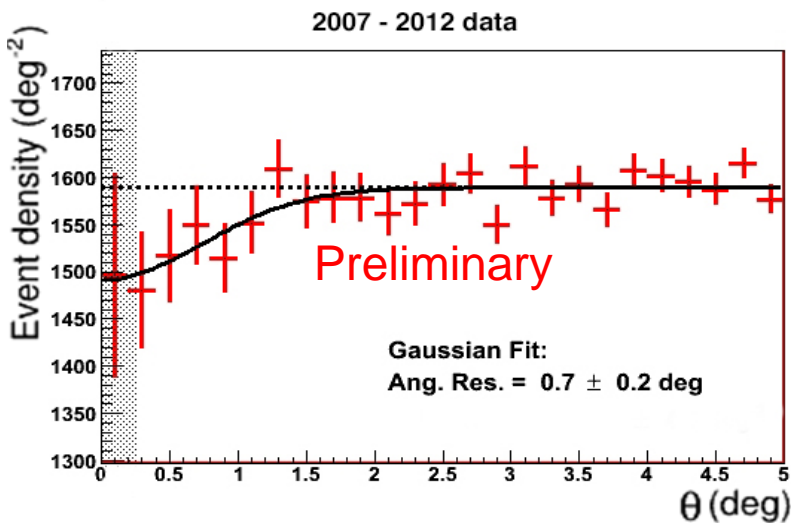
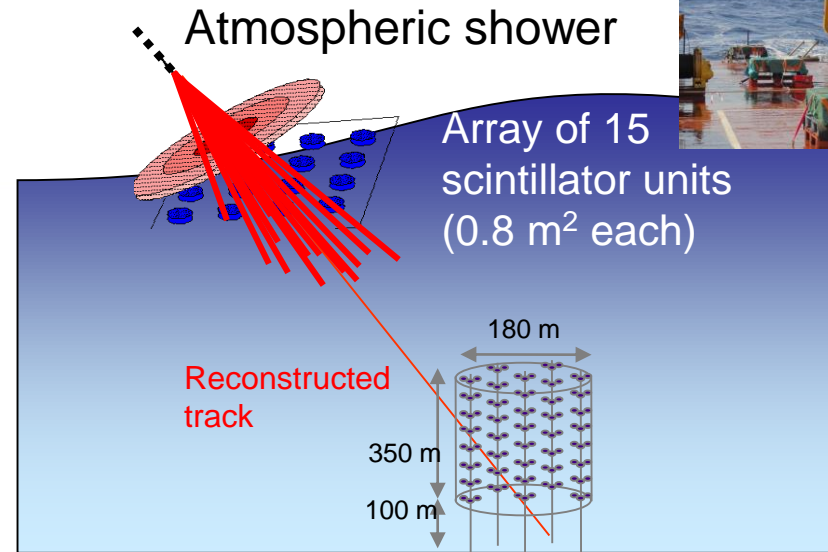
Geometry



X vs Y for Line 4 modules



Check of Detector Absolute Pointing

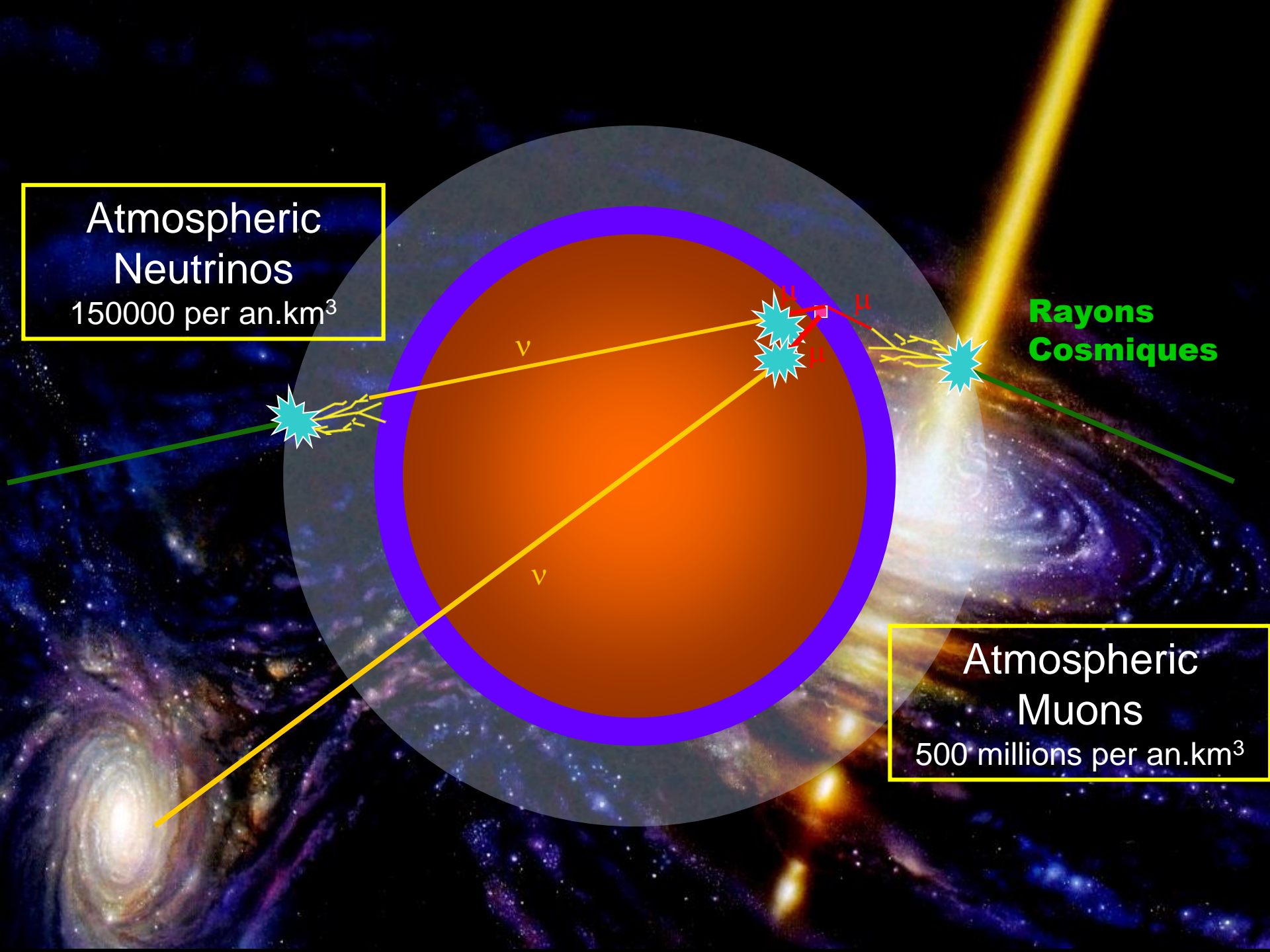


Atmospheric
Neutrinos

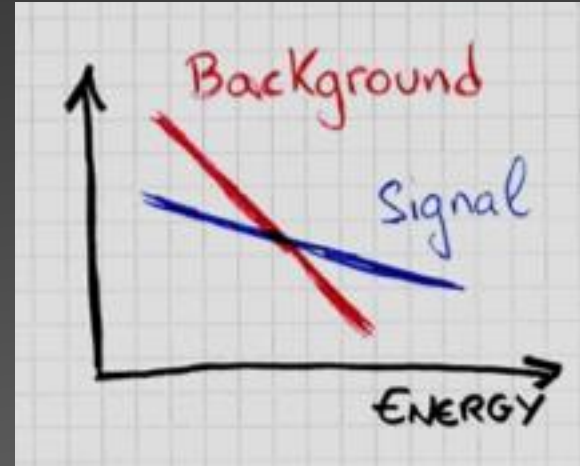
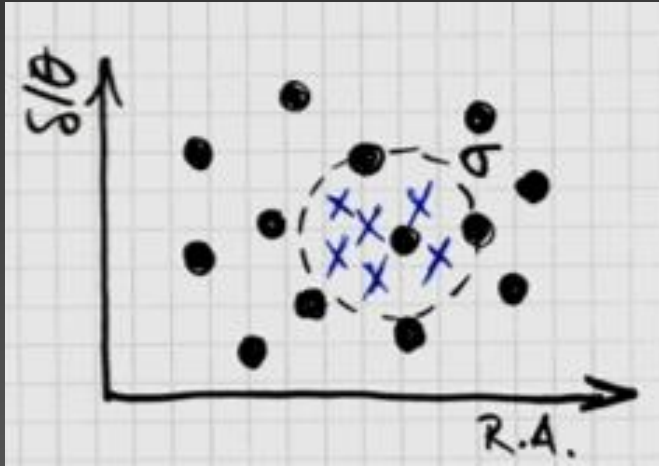
150000 per an.km³

Rayons
Cosmiques

Atmospheric
Muons
500 millions per an.km³



Cosmic Signal vs atmospheric background



Background suppression :

- atmospheric muons : use reconstruction quality
- atmospheric neutrinos : isotrope + lower energy spectrum

Signal:

- distribution concentrated for point source + harder energy spectrum



Point Source

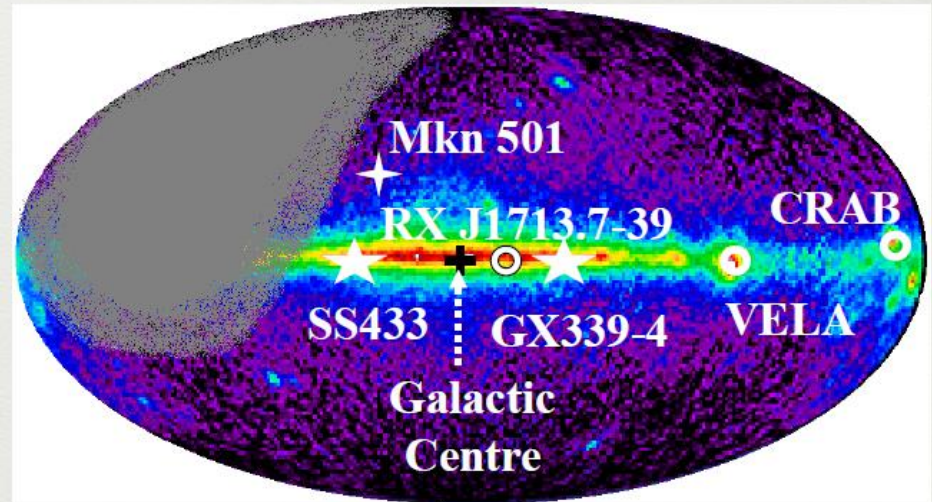
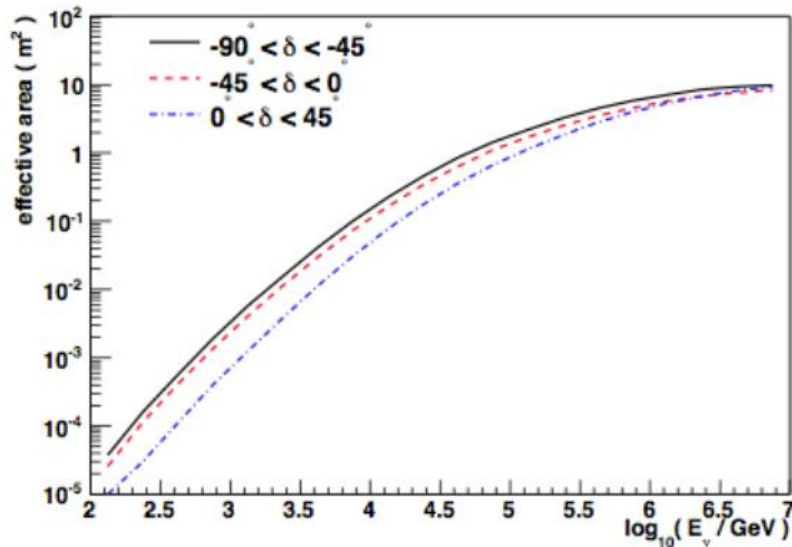
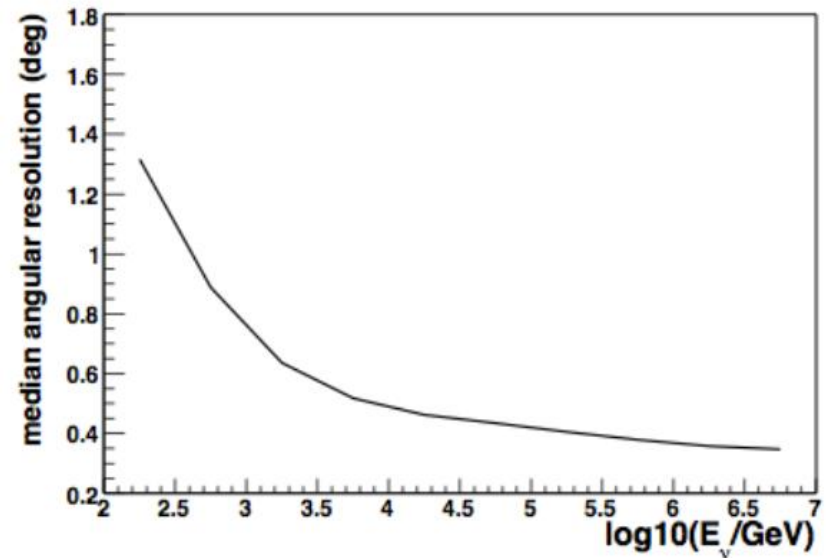


Diffuse Flux

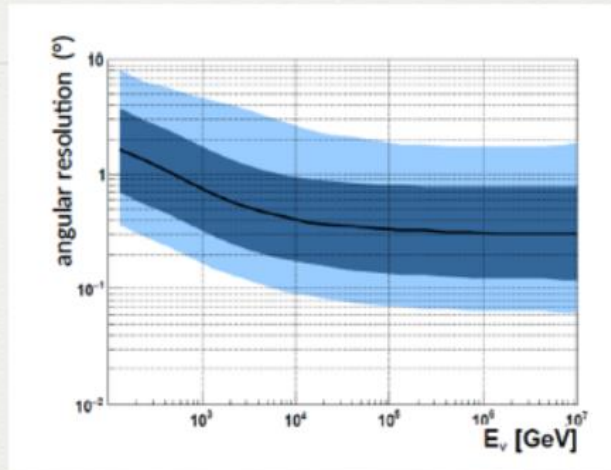
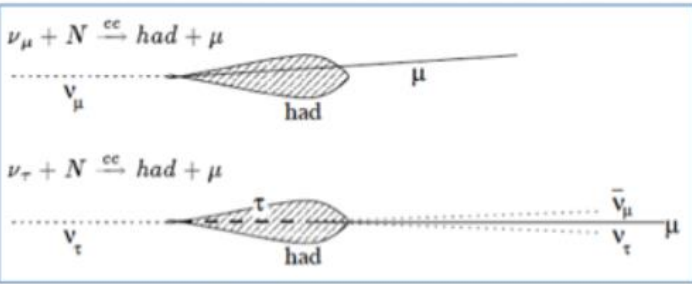
ANTARES in numbers

ANTARES in numbers:

- 12-line data taking since **2008**
- **~ 11000** detected neutrinos
- Angular resolution: **$0.3\text{-}0.4^\circ$** (median)
- Effective area: **$\approx 1\text{m}^2$ @ 30 TeV**
- Visibility: **$\frac{3}{4}$ of the sky**, most of the galactic plane
- Real-time data processing



Neutrino event topologies



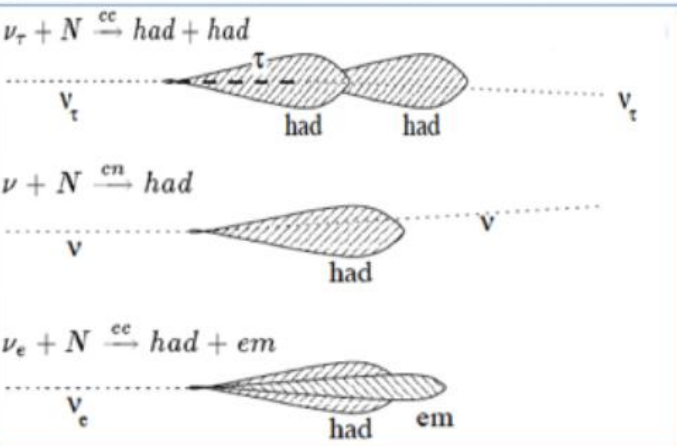
Tracks:

Angular resol: $\sim 0.3^\circ$

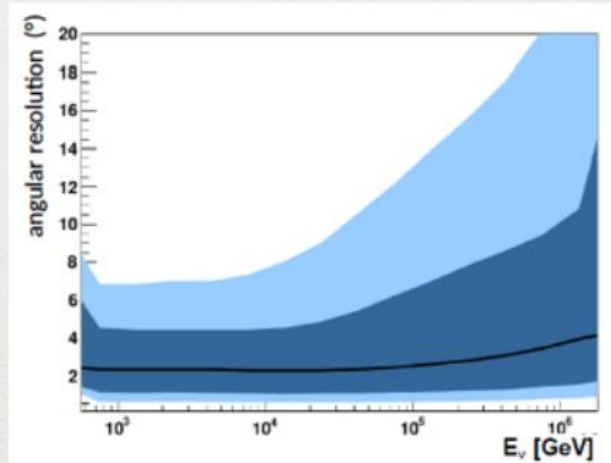
Energy resol: **factor 3**

Large detection volume
=> Ideal for astronomy

=> but large atm bkg



Not to scale



Cascades:

Angular resol: $\sim 3^\circ$

Energy resol: **5-10%**

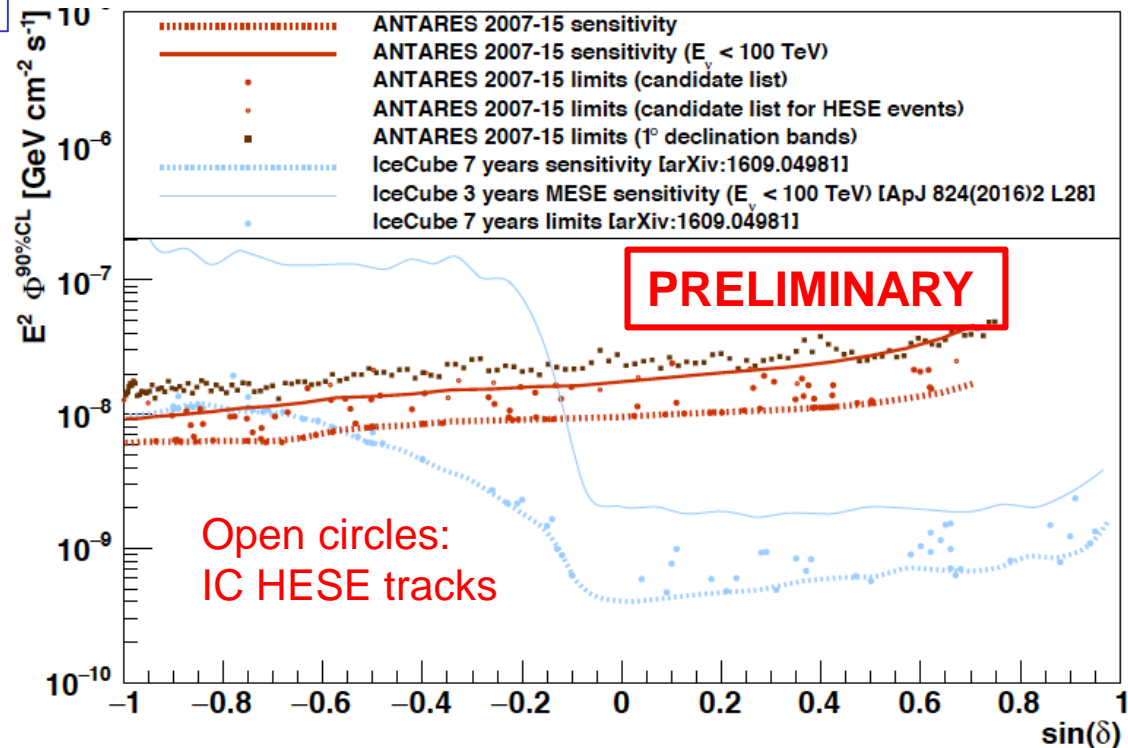
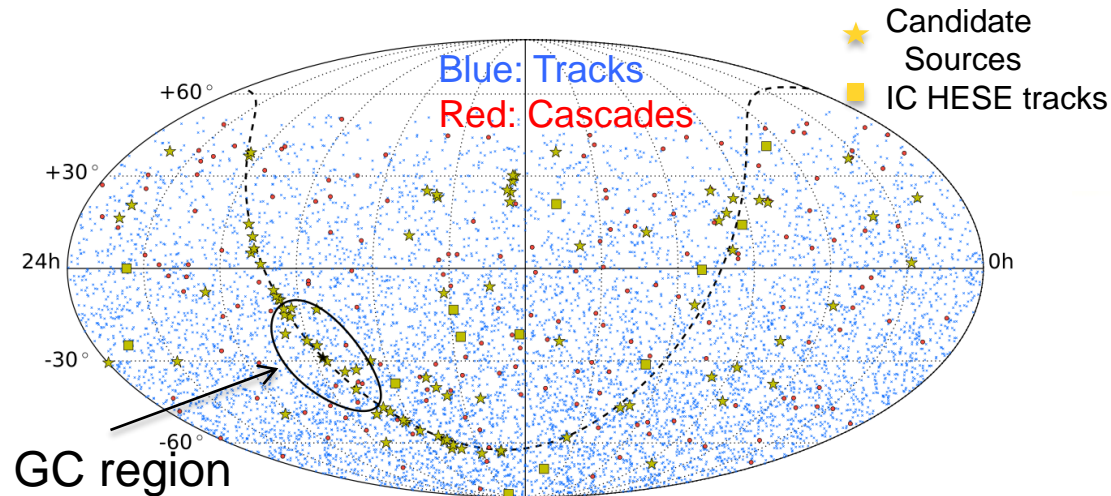
Contained event

=> Almost no atm bkg

All flavor point source search with ANTARES

- 2007-2015 (2424 days):
7629 tracks, 180 cascades
- Unbinned all-sky search
- 103 Candidate sources
including 13 IceCube HESE tracks
and HAWC sources

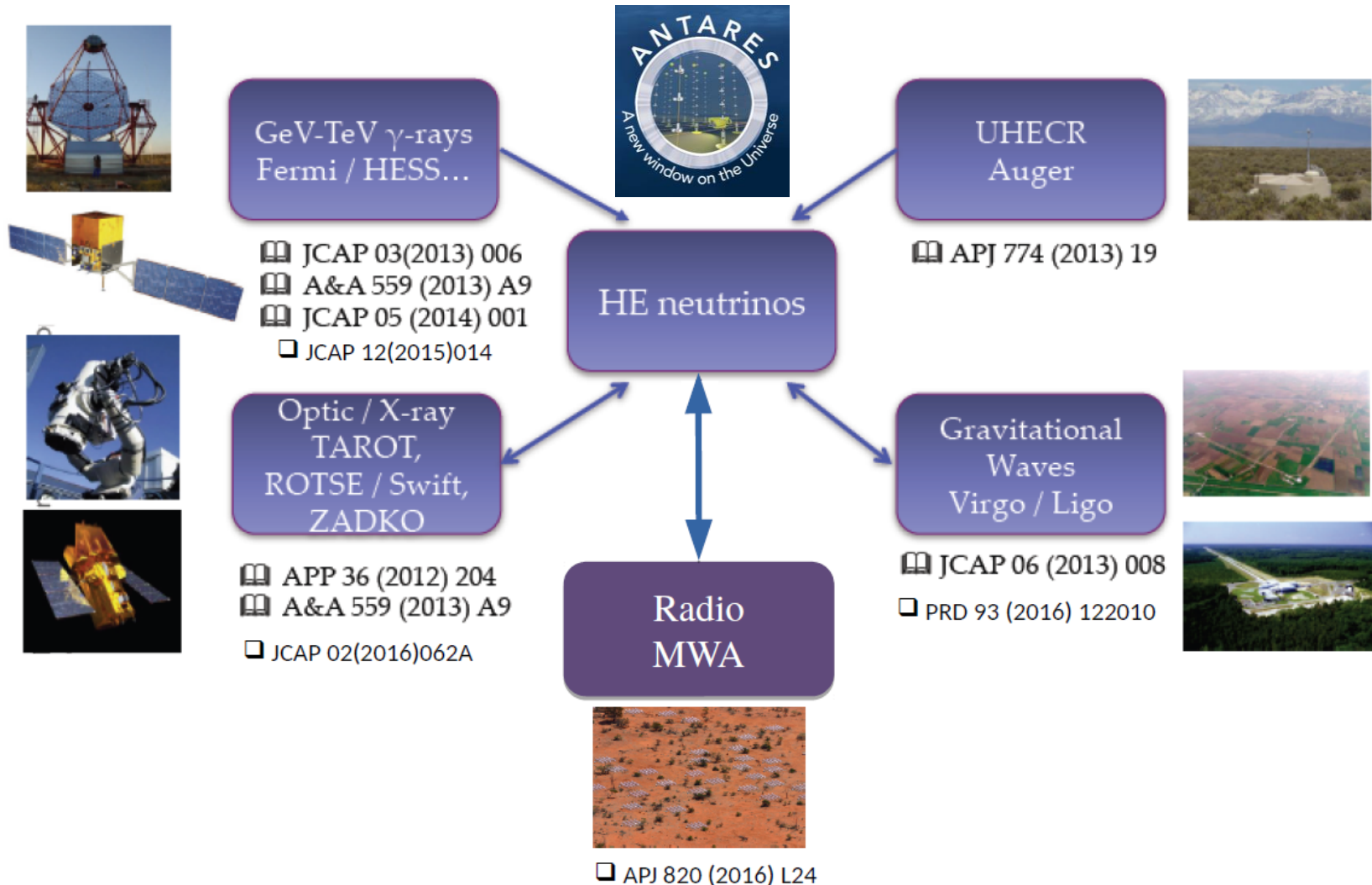
- No significant excess
- Best limits for part of Southern Hemisphere
- Excellent sensitivity for $E_\nu < 100$ TeV
- Results to be combined with latest IC search



Towards a multi-messenger astronomy...



→ **Search for signals of transient catastrophic astrophysical events**
(Gamma Ray Bursts, SuperNovae, flares of Active Galactic Nuclei,...)
with High Energy Neutrinos, Radio/Optical/X/ γ Photons, Cosmic Rays,
Gravitational Waves,...

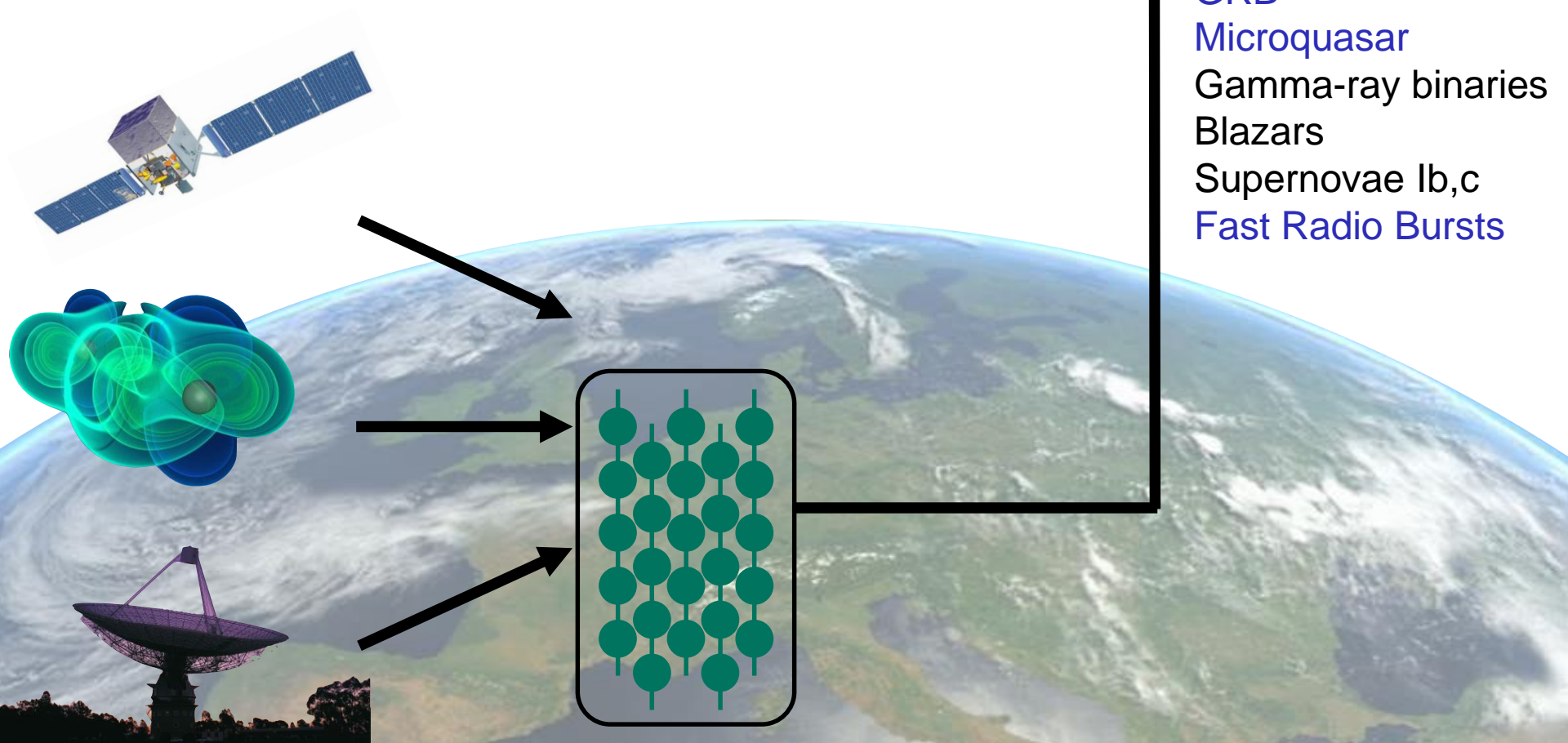


The multi-messenger program

1ST APPROACH:

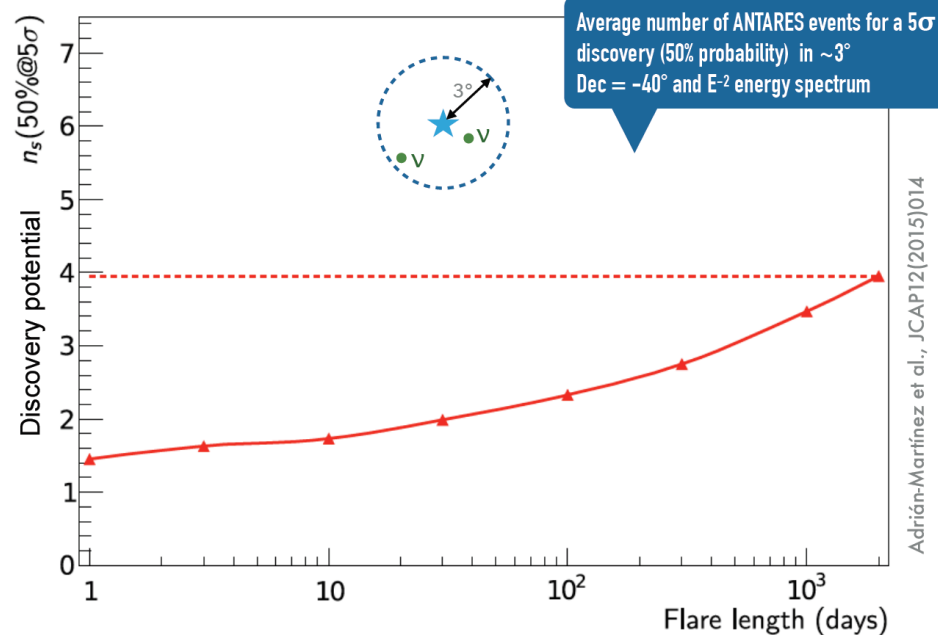
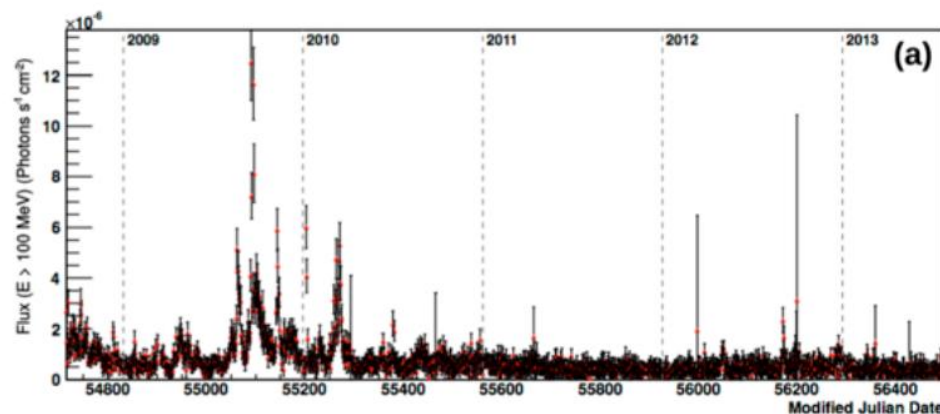
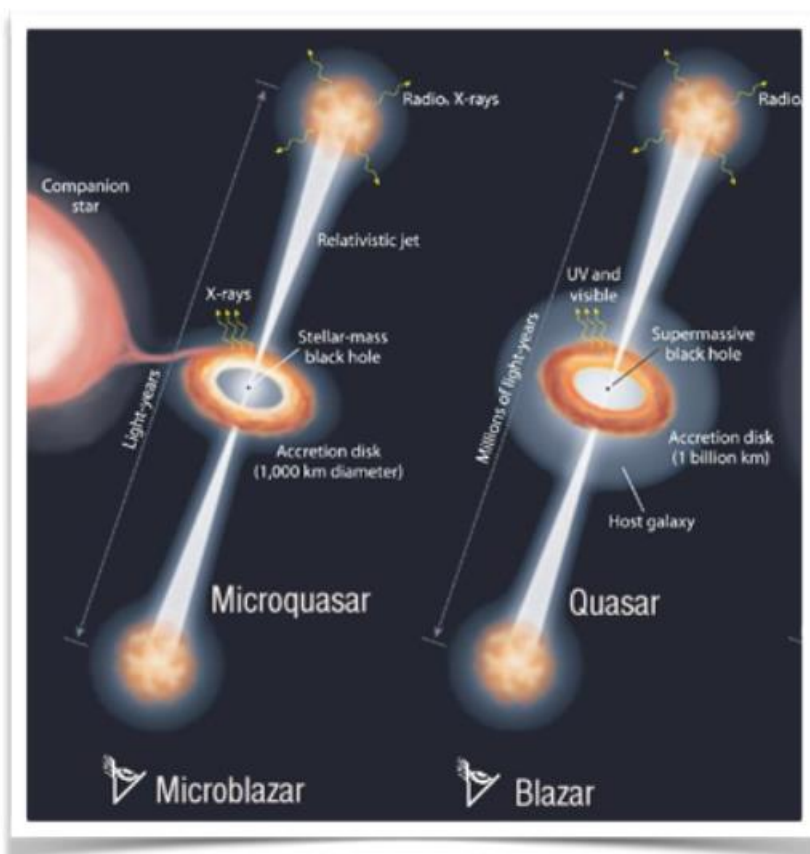
Time dependent searches

GRB
Microquasar
Gamma-ray binaries
Blazars
Supernovae Ib,c
Fast Radio Bursts



Search for flaring sources

- Search for transient sources (GRBs, μ Quasars, AGN flares...) :
 → Search for time coincidences with γ or X observations



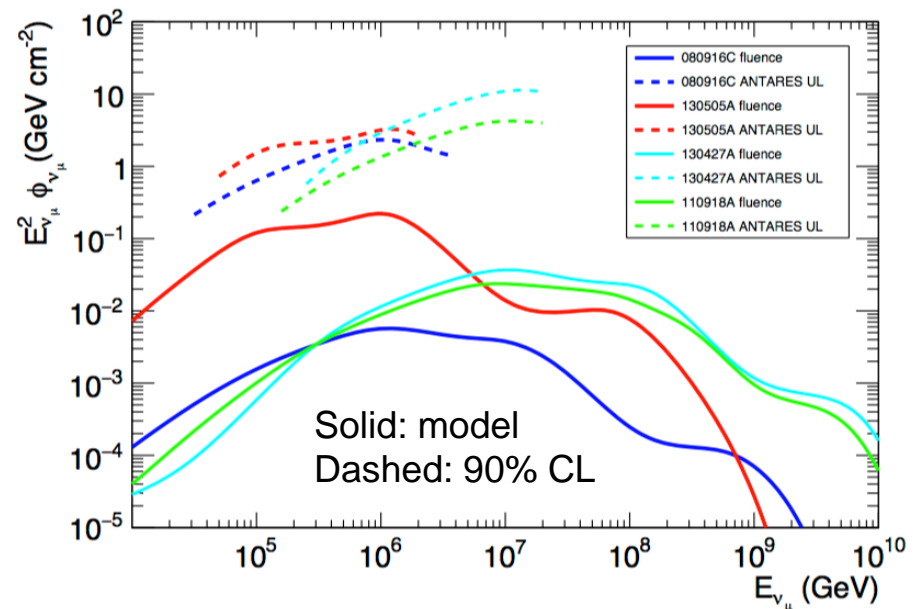
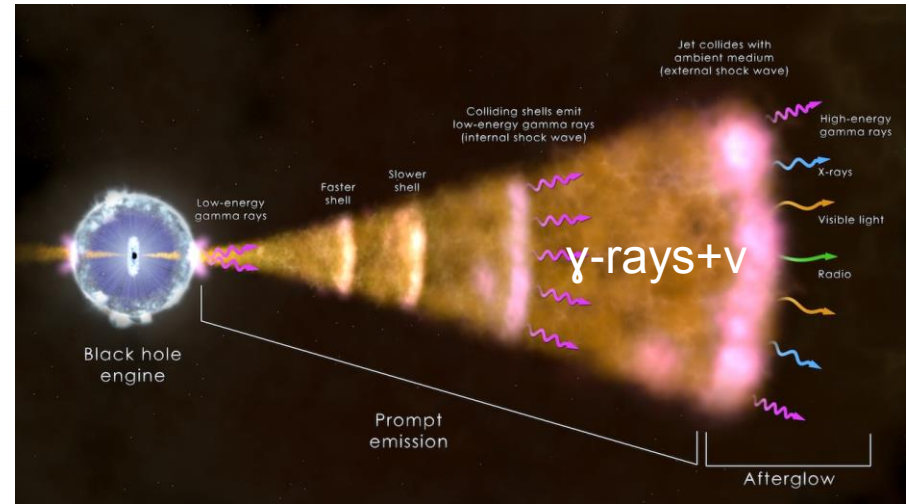
Gamma-ray bursts

- Search for muon neutrinos for 4 bright GRB observed between 2008 and 2013
- Two scenarios are investigated:
 - internal shocks
 - photospheric models
 → use of unfiltered data + special algorithm

 arXiv:1612.08589, MNRAS in press

- Stacked search for time shifted neutrinos (during 5 years of ANTARES data): probes wider time windows up to 40 days: no significant detection

 Eur.Phys.J. C77 (2017)



Search for Coincidences with Gravitational Waves

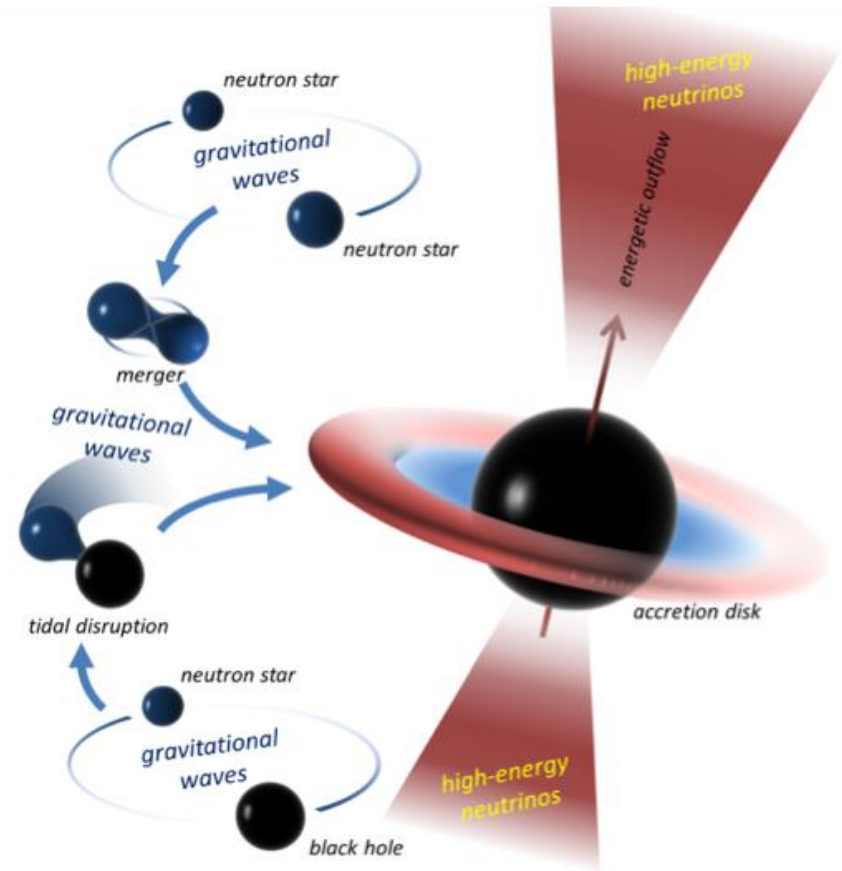
Mostly for BH/NS or NS/NS systems :

Gravitational waves
+ electromagnetic
+ neutrino emission (if baryonic ejecta)

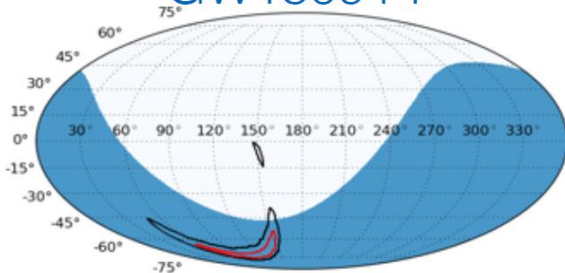
No counterpart observed so far

Limits from ANTARES dominate $E_\nu < 100$ TeV wrt IC

Limit on total energy radiated in neutrinos: $< 10\%$ GW

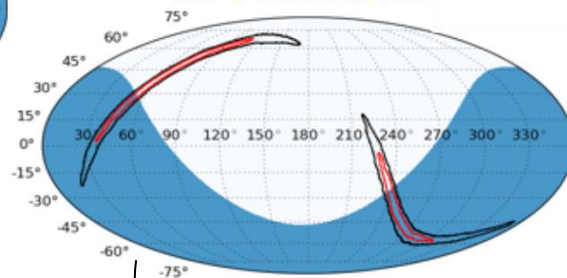


GW150914



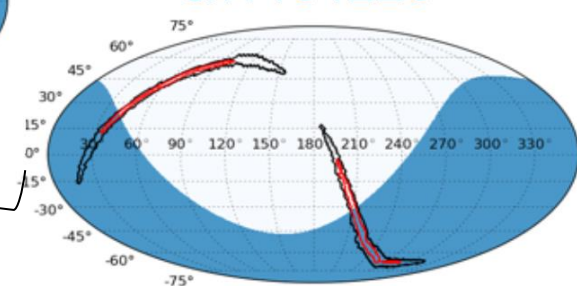
PRD 93, 2016

LVT151012



arXiv:1703.06298

GW151226

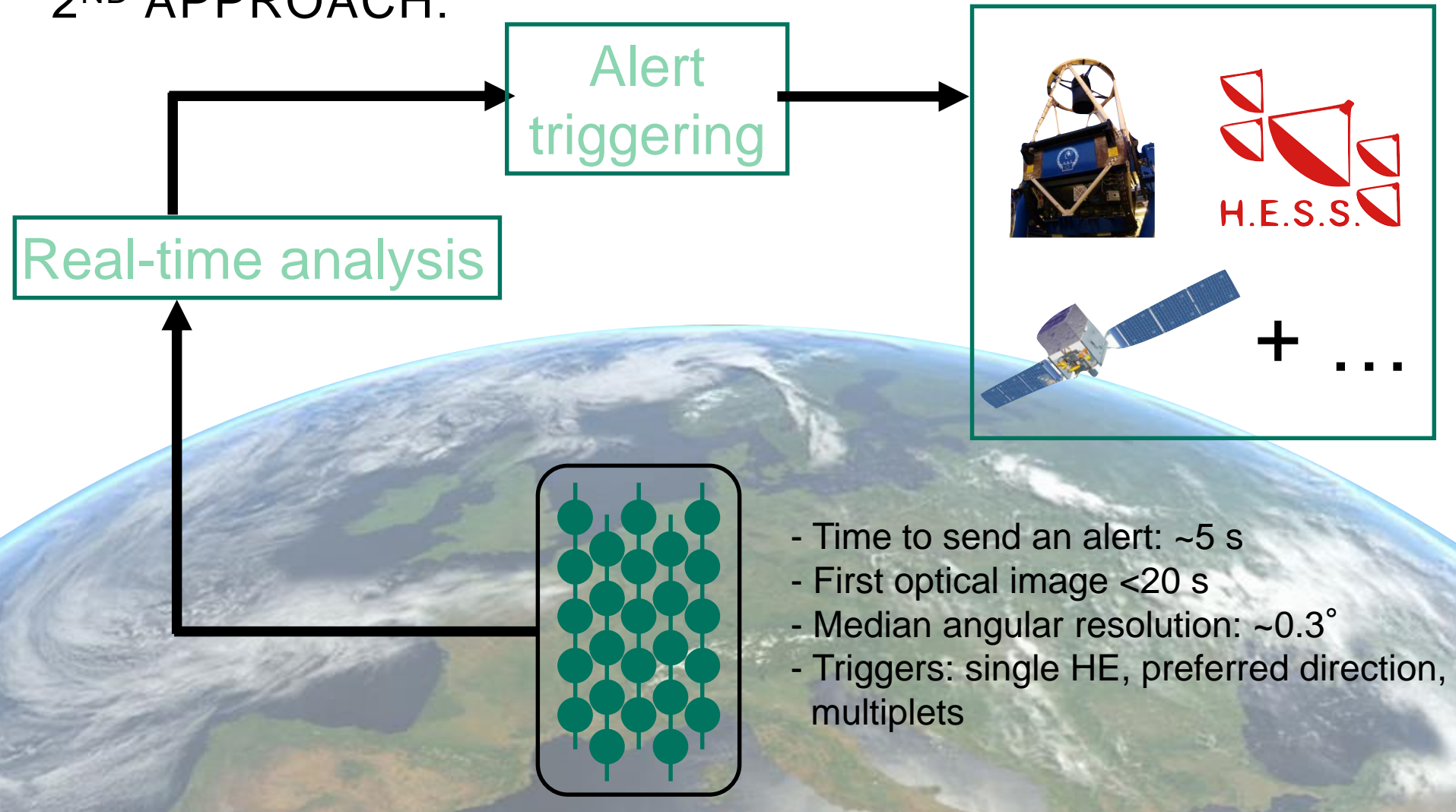


Now real time follow-up
of ongoing science run

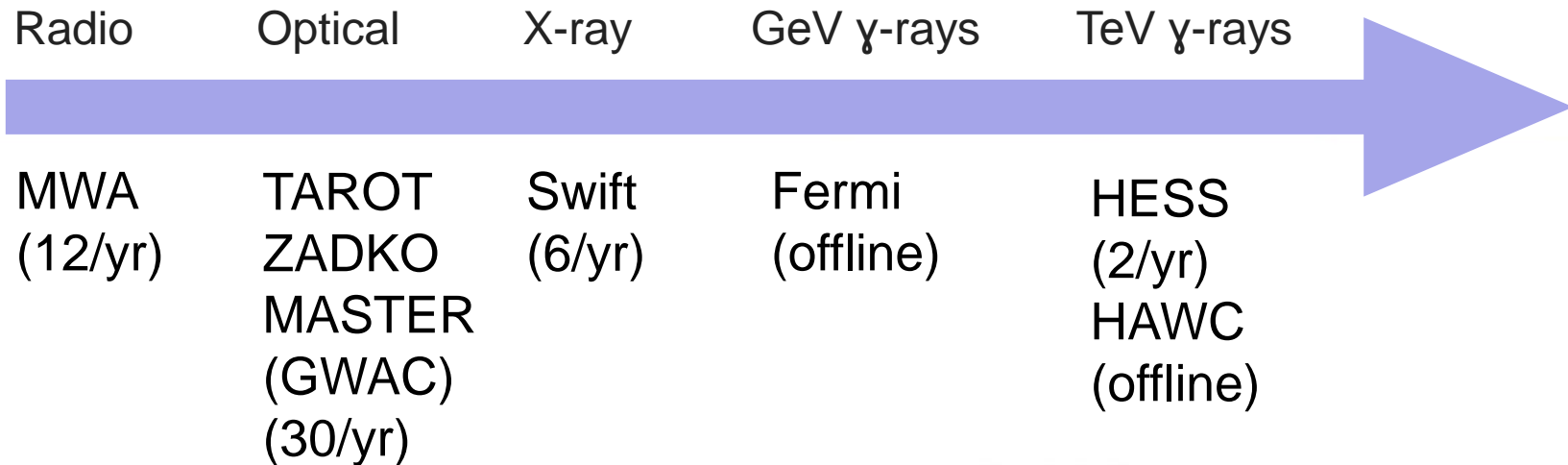
The multi-messenger program: TATOO

Telescope-Antares Target of Opportunity

2ND APPROACH:

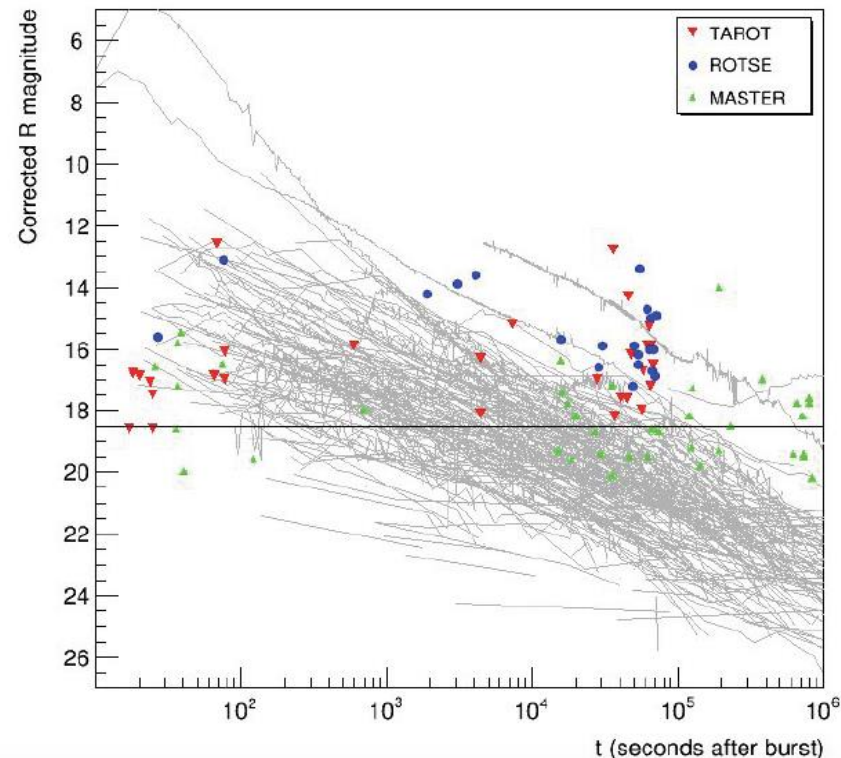


TATOO and the GRBs



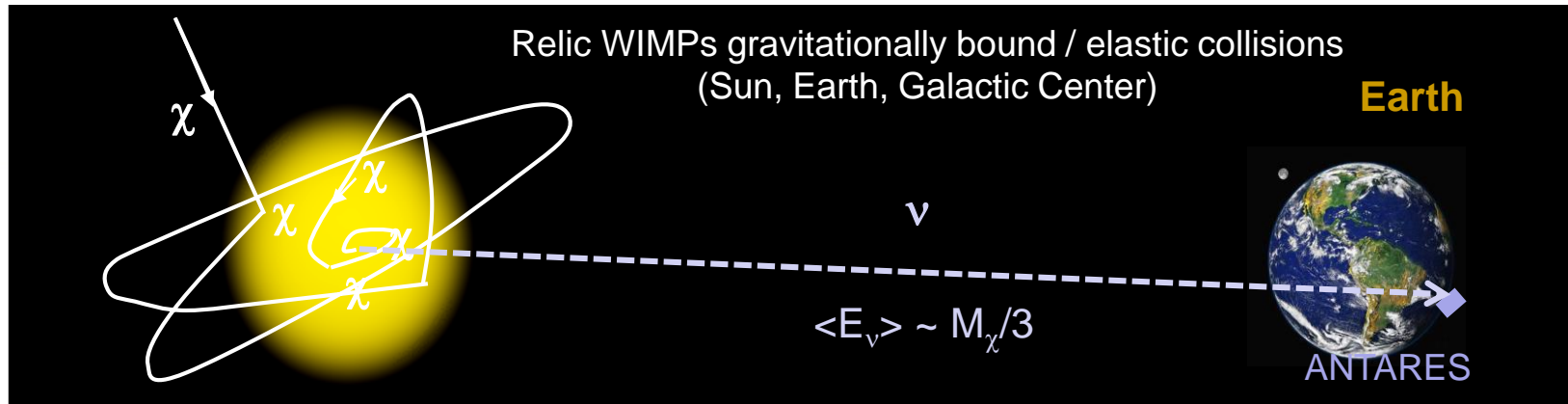
- 93 alerts with early (<24h) follow-up (01/2010- 01/2015)
- 13 follow-ups with delay < 1min (best 17s)
- 13 X-ray Swift follow-up (5-6hr delay)
- No transient candidate associated to neutrinos

GRB origin unlikely



Indirect Search for Dark Matter

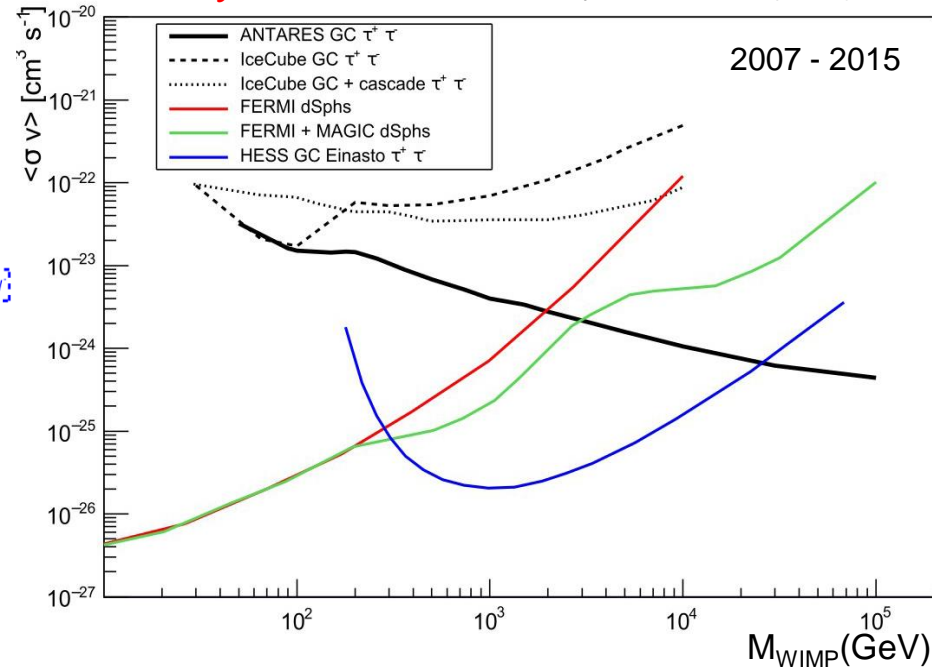
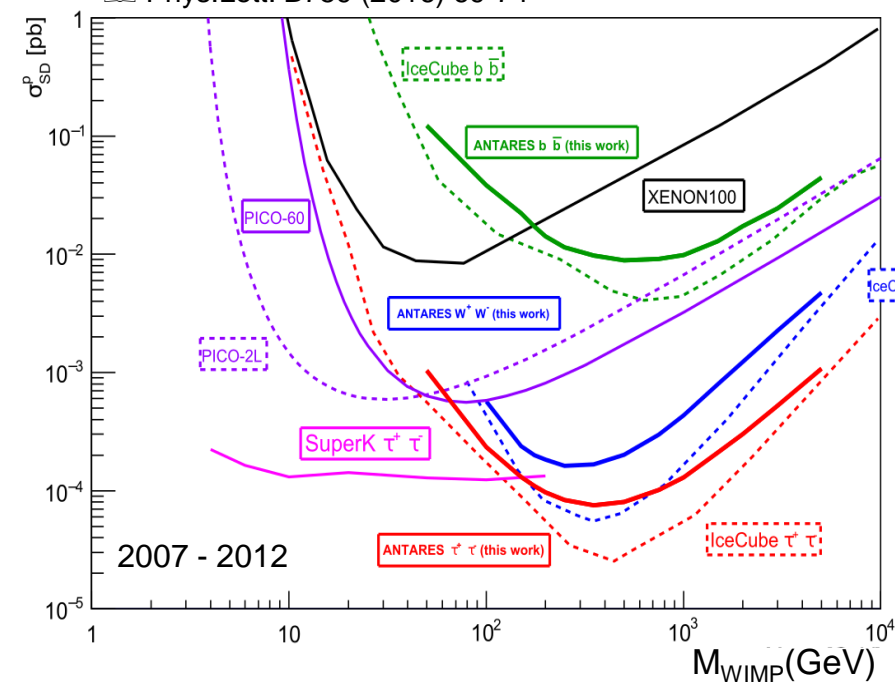
4
6



Phys.Lett. B759 (2016) 69-74

Track channel only

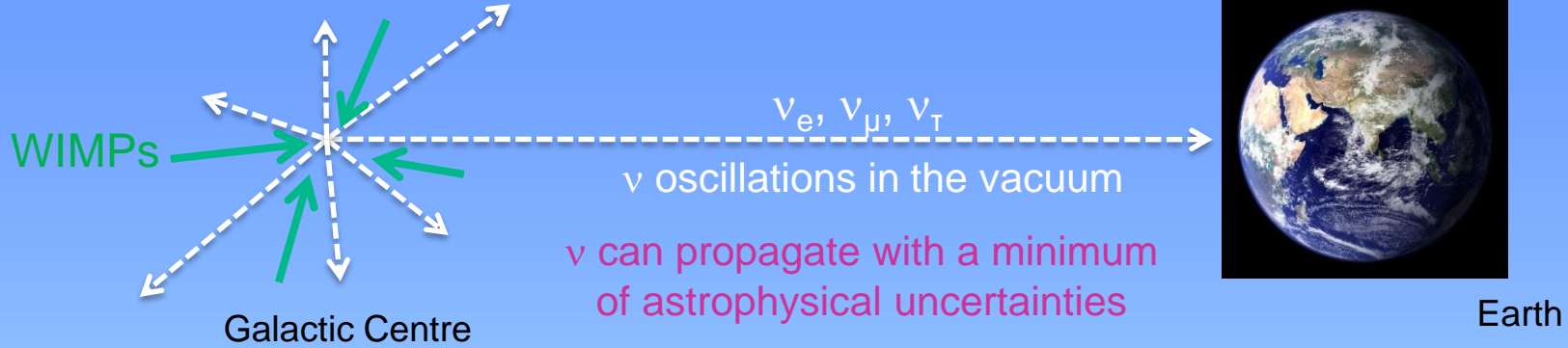
Phys. Let. B 769 (2017) 249



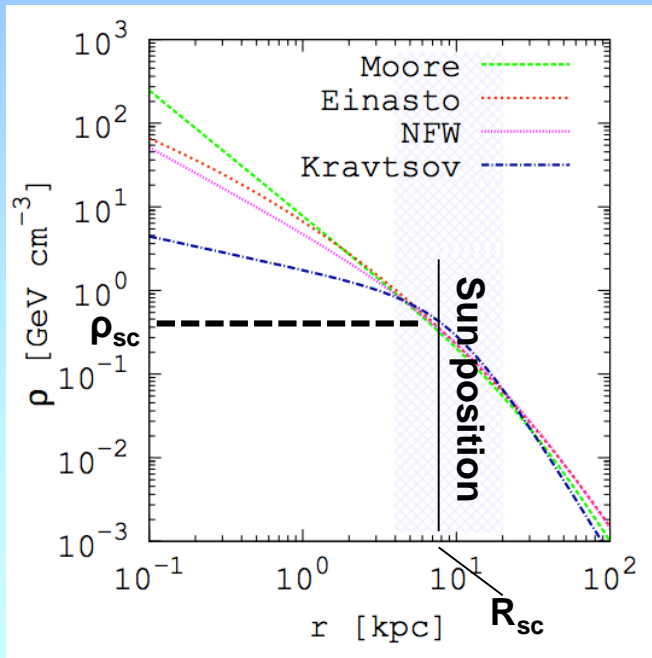
Also DM from the Center of the Earth : Physics of the Dark Universe, 16 (2017) 41-48



Search for Dark Matter towards the Galactic Centre



WIMPs self-annihilate according to $\langle \sigma_A v \rangle$ (halo model-dependent)



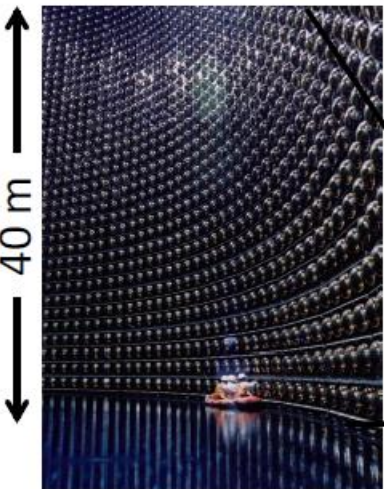
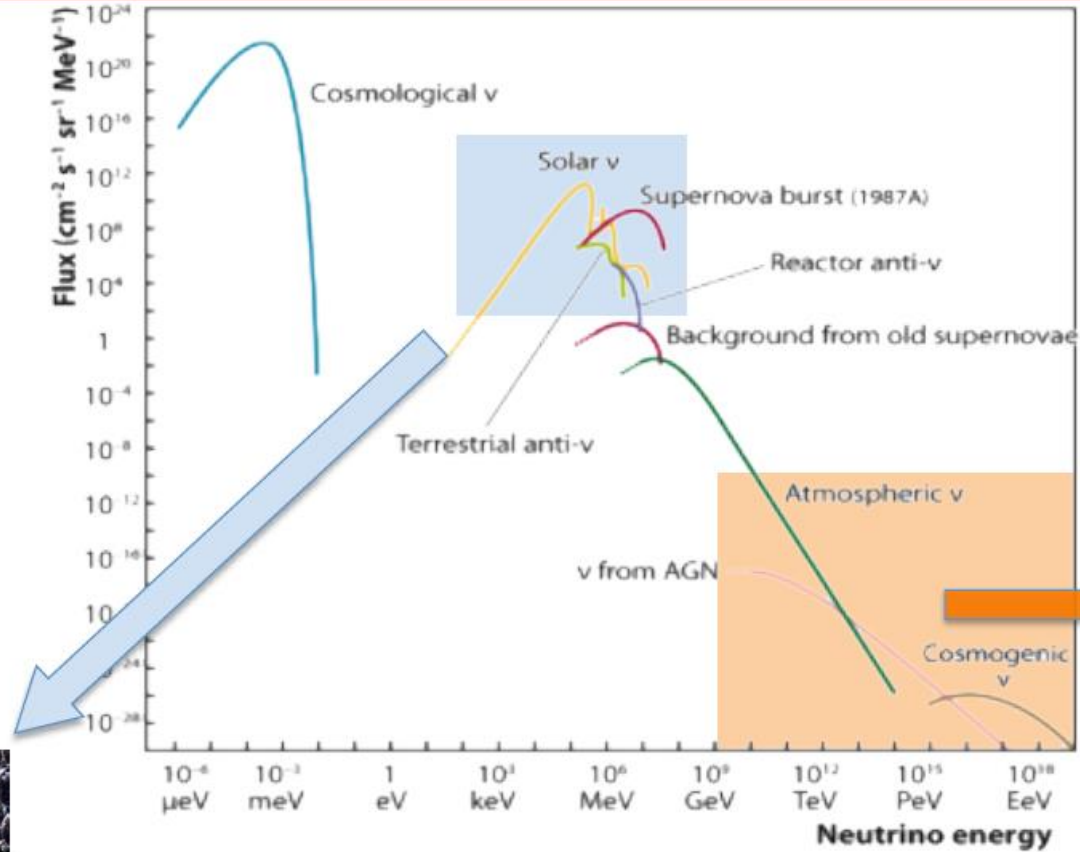
$$\frac{d\Phi_\nu}{dE_\nu}(E_\nu, \Delta\Psi) = \Phi^{PP}(E_\nu) \times J(\Delta\Psi)$$

where

$$\Phi^{PP} \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{2M_{WIMP}^2} \frac{dN_\nu}{dE_\nu}$$

$$J(\Delta\Psi) = \int_{\Delta\Psi} \int \rho_{DM}^2(l, \Psi) dl d\Psi$$

Neutrino spectrum



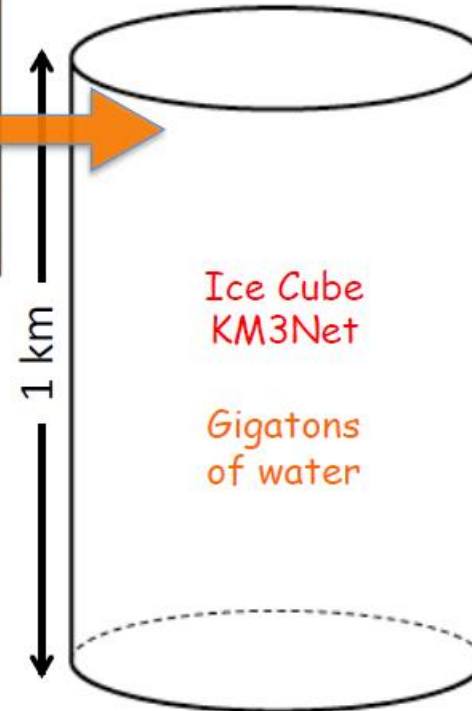
Super Kamiokande

50 ktons
of water



400 m

ANTARES



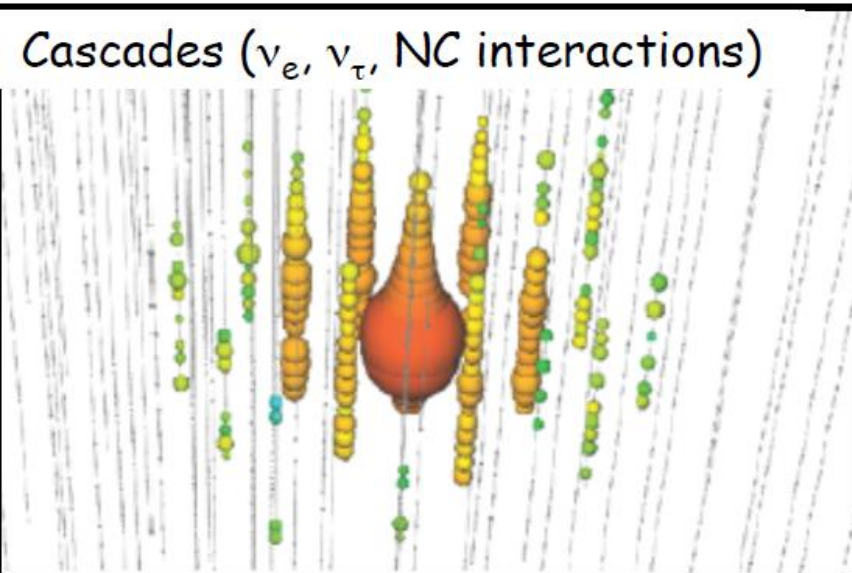
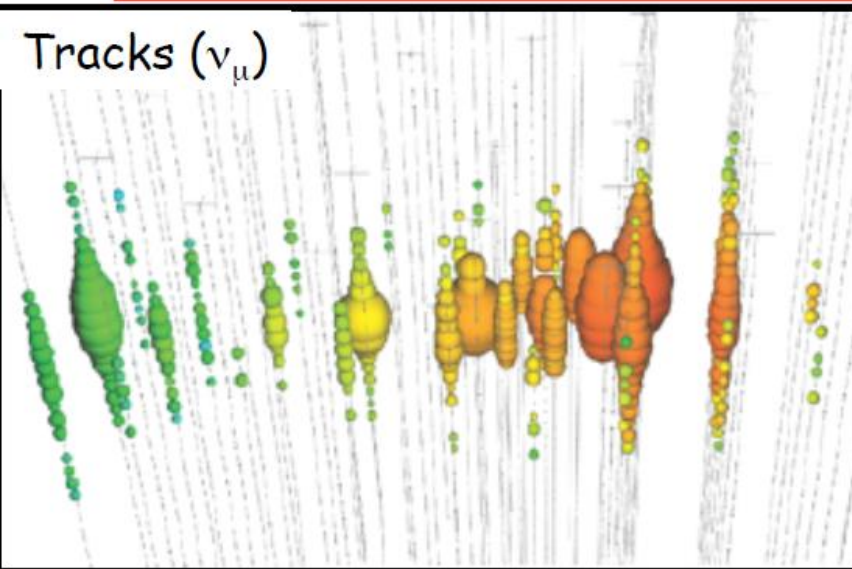
1 km

Ice Cube
KM3Net

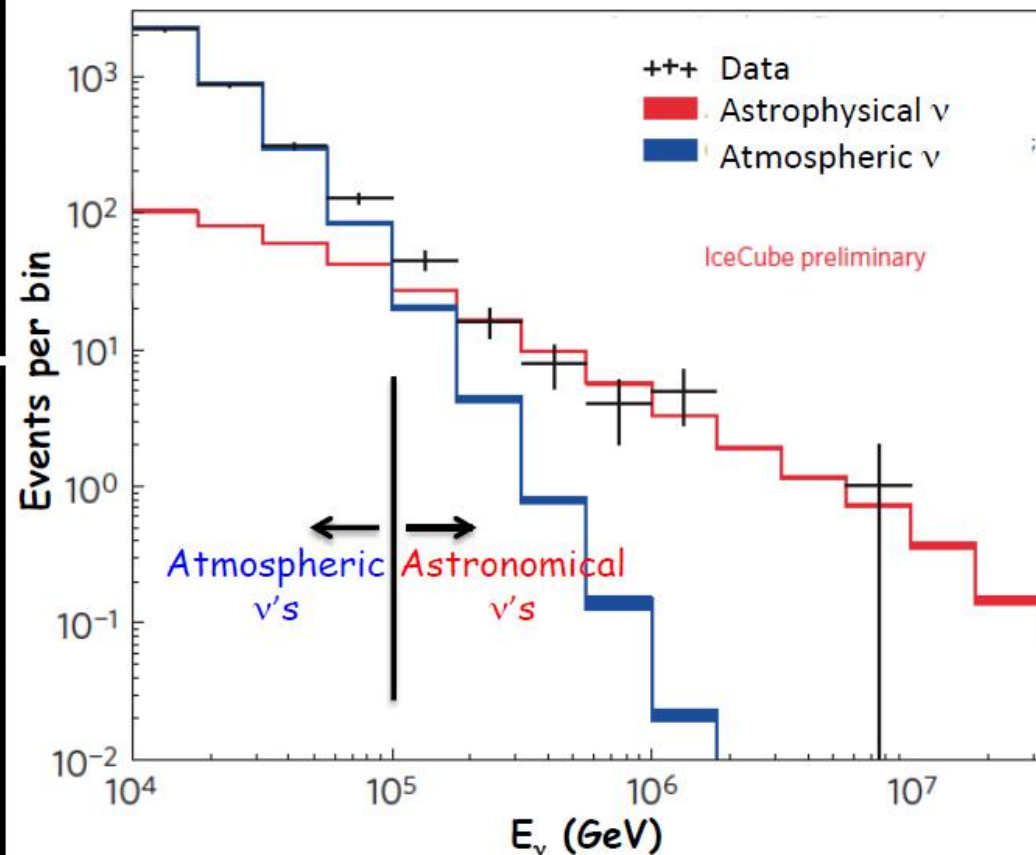
Gigatons
of water

The IceCube Signal :

Birth of high-energy neutrino astronomy



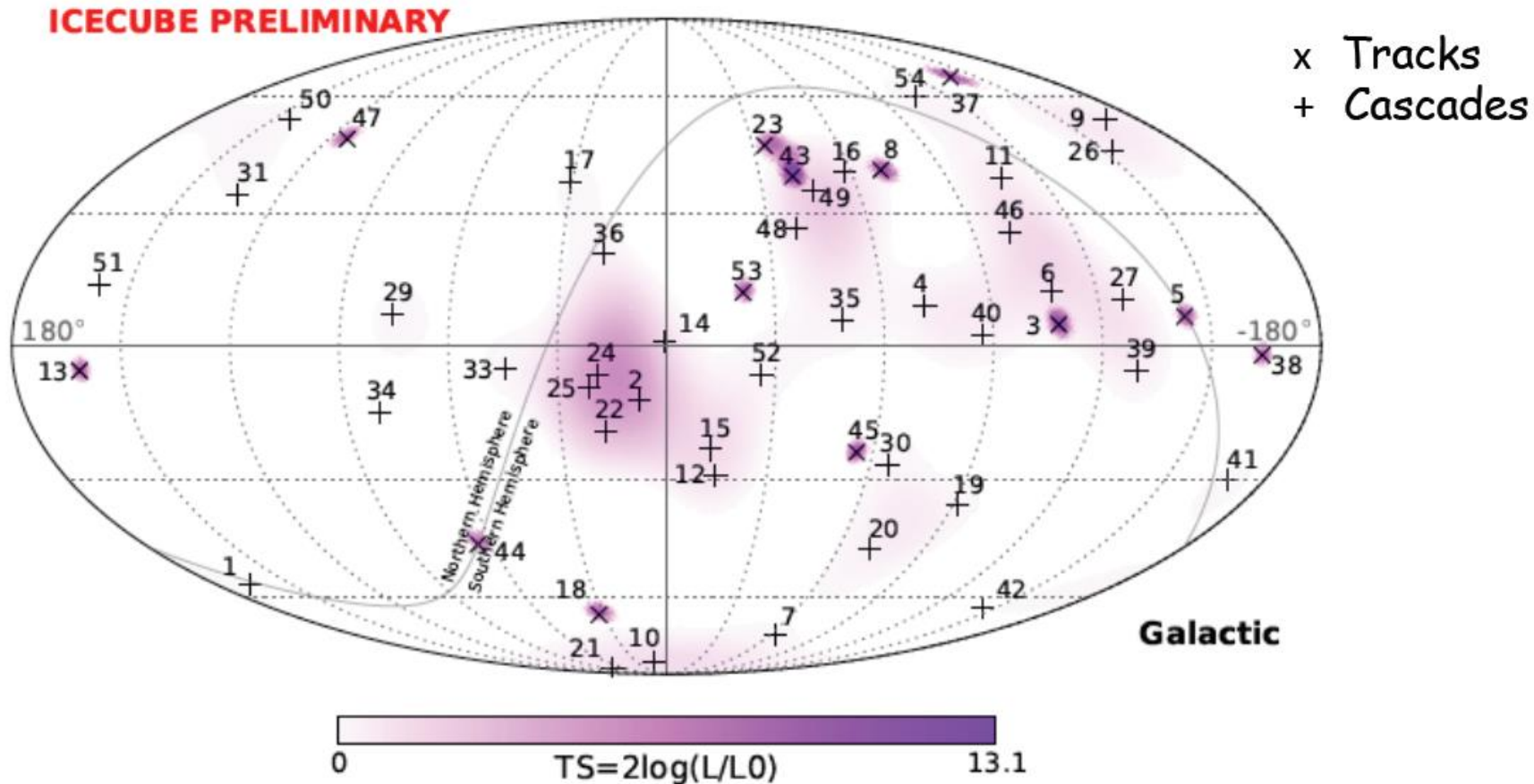
28 events (after 2 years)
Deposited energy from 30 TeV to 1 PeV



Halzen (2016) and refs. therein

The IceCube Signal :

Arrival direction



- Compatible with isotropy
- No source identified yet
- Subdominant Galactic component possible

→ Source identification?

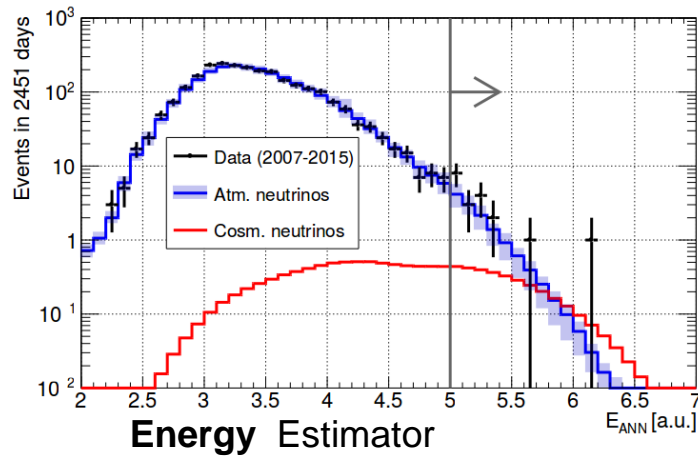
Diffuse flux (all flavors) PRELIMINARY⁵¹

Tracks

Data: 2007-2015 (2451 livedays)

Above E_{cut} : Bkg: 13.5 ± 3 evts, IC-like signal: 3 evts

Observed: **19 evts**

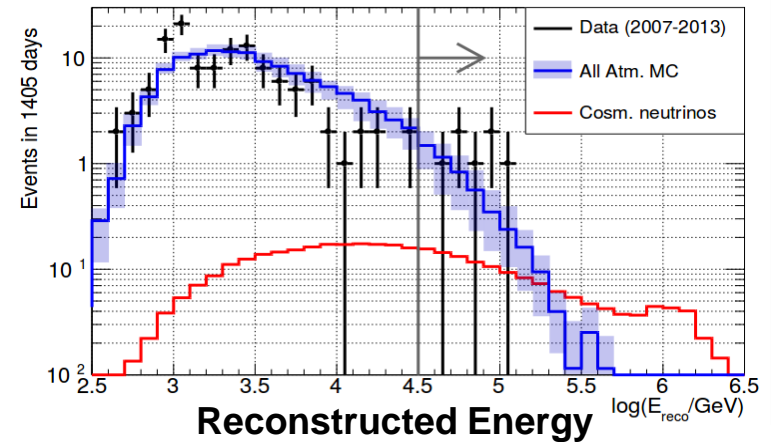


Cascades

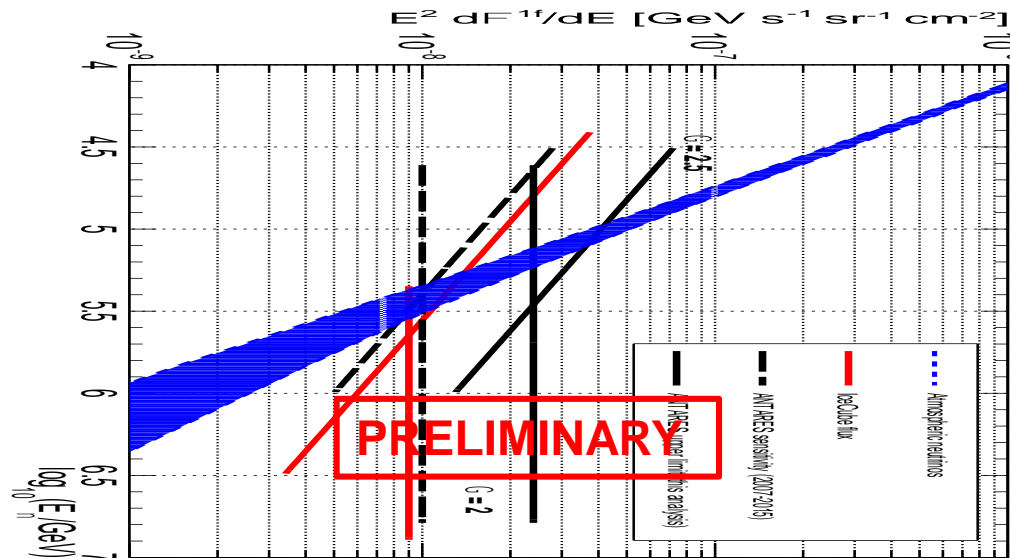
Data: 2007-2013 (1405 livedays)

Above E_{cut} : Bkg: 5 ± 2 evts, IC-like signal: 1.5 evts

Observed: **7 evts**



Compatible with
both bkg and IC
expectations



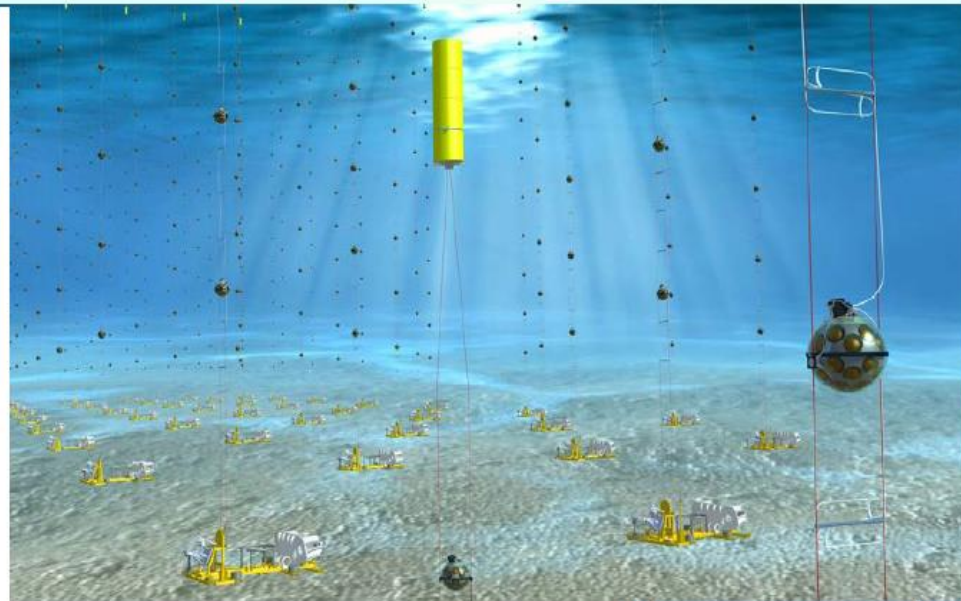
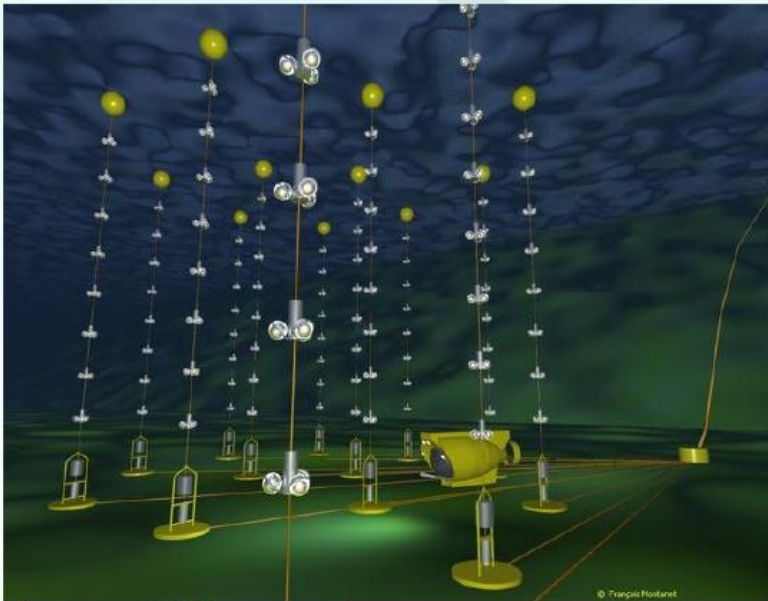
The future of Neutrino Astronomy in the Mediterranean Sea

ANTARES → KM3NeT

12 Lines, 885 OM

3 Building Blocks on 2 Sites

3*115 lines, ~6210 OMs, ~ 192510 PMTs



Basic active element:
Digital Optical Module
31 x 3" PMTs

18 OMs/line

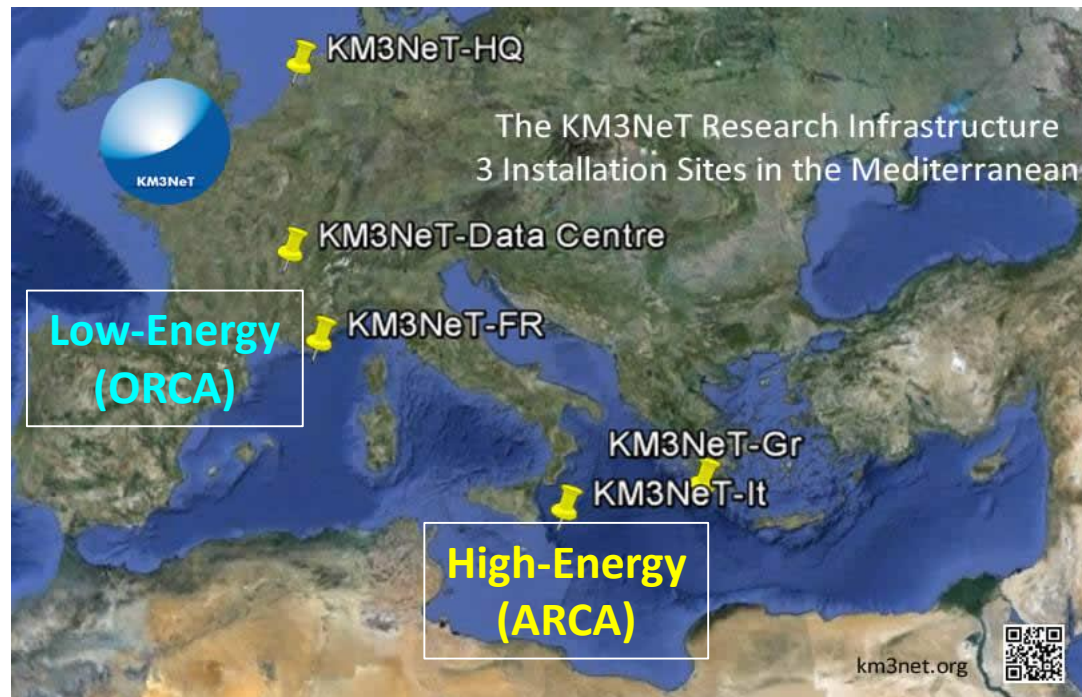


KM3NeT

KM3NeT is a distributed research infrastructure with 3 main science topics:

- The origin of cosmic neutrinos (high energy)
- Measurement of fundamental neutrino properties (low energy)
- Deep Sea Observatory - Oceanography, bioacoustics, bioluminescence, seismology

Single Collaboration
Single Technology



ARCA - Astroparticle Research with Cosmics in the Abyss

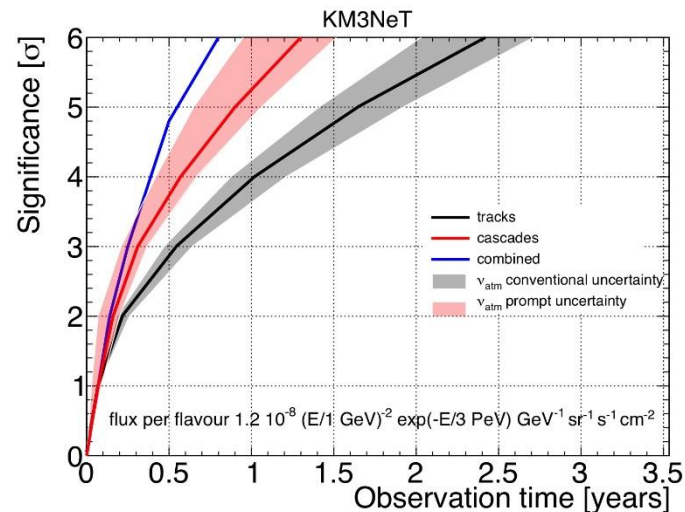
ORCA - Oscillation Research with Cosmics in the Abyss



KM3NeT Objectives

Astroparticle Research with Cosmics in the Abyss (ARCA):

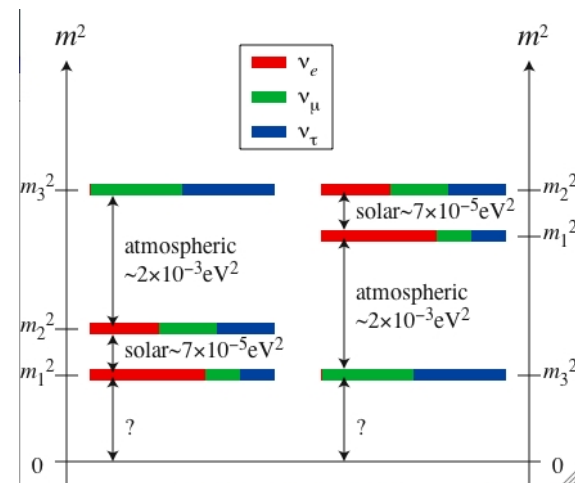
Sparse telescope optimised for TeV-PeV cosmic neutrinos



Discover/observe high-energy
astrophysical neutrino sources

Oscillation Research with Cosmics in the Abyss (ORCA):

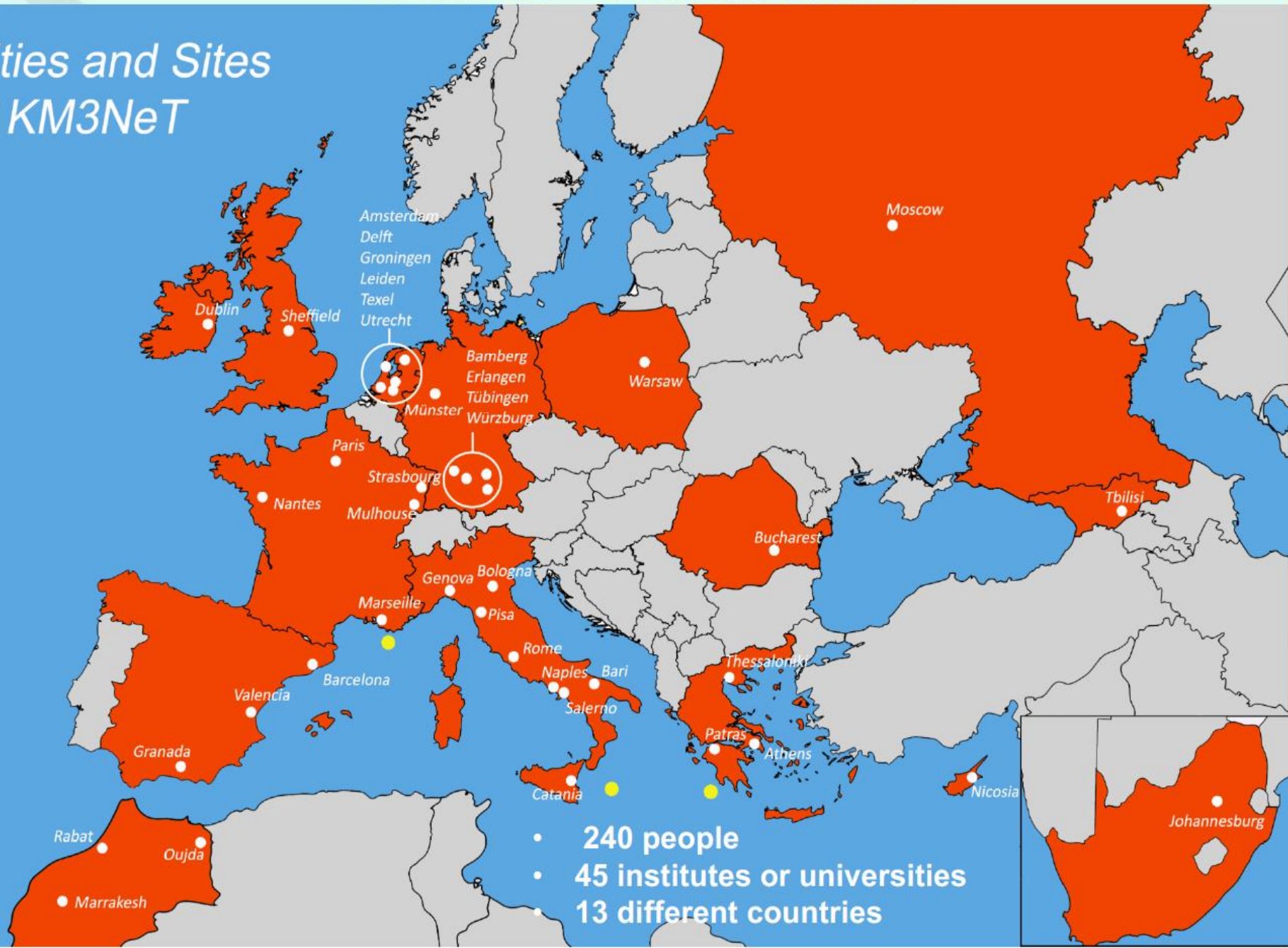
Dense detector optimised for GeV atmospheric neutrinos



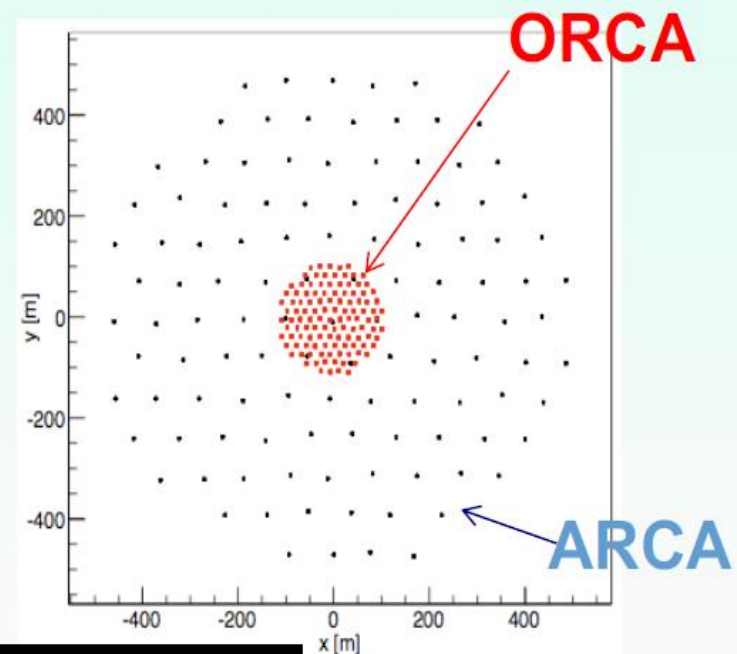
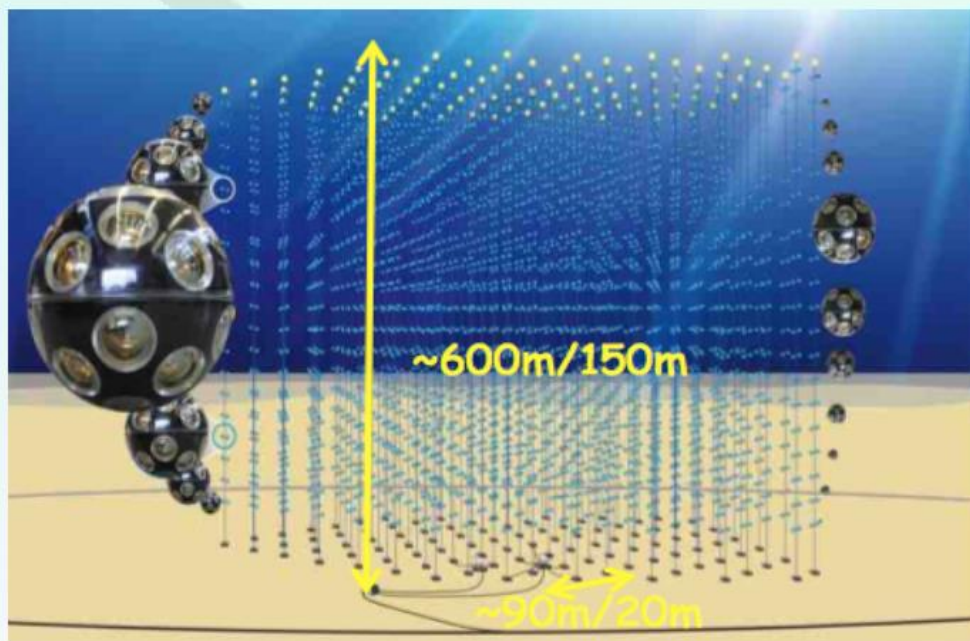
Determine the
Neutrino Mass Hierarchy

KM3NeT - Collaboration

Cities and Sites of KM3NeT

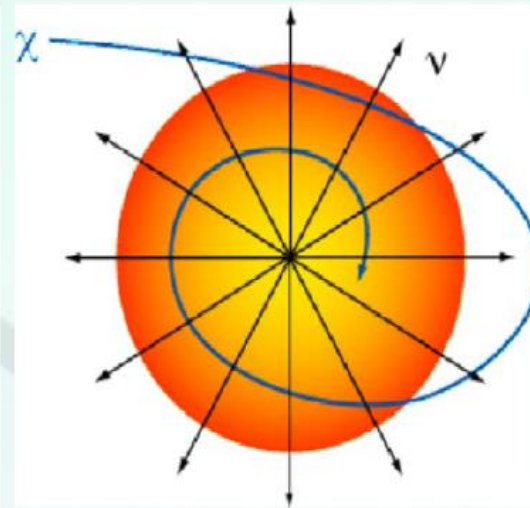
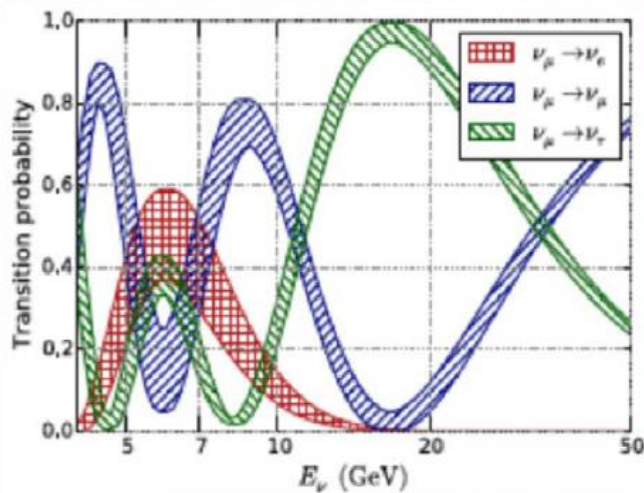


KM3NeT Building Blocks



	ARCA	ORCA
Location	Italy – Capo Passero	France - Toulon
Detector Lines distance	90m	20m
DOM spacing	36m	9m
Instrumented mass	500Mton	5,7 Mton

KM3NeT Neutrino Telescope science scopes



Low Energy

$\text{MeV} < E_\nu < 100 \text{ GeV}$

- Neutrino Oscillations
- Neut. Mass Hierarchy
- Sterile neutrinos
- Neut. From Supernovae

Medium Energy

$\text{MeV} < E_\nu < 100 \text{ GeV}$

- Dark Matter search
- Monopoles
- Nuclearites

High Energy

$E_\nu > 1 \text{ TeV}$

- Neutrinos from extra-terrestrial sources
- Origin and production mechanism of HE CR

KM3NeT-ORCA

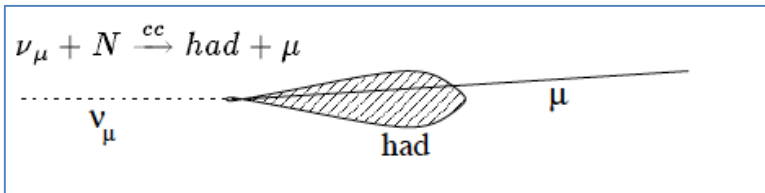
ANTARES

KM3NeT-ARCA

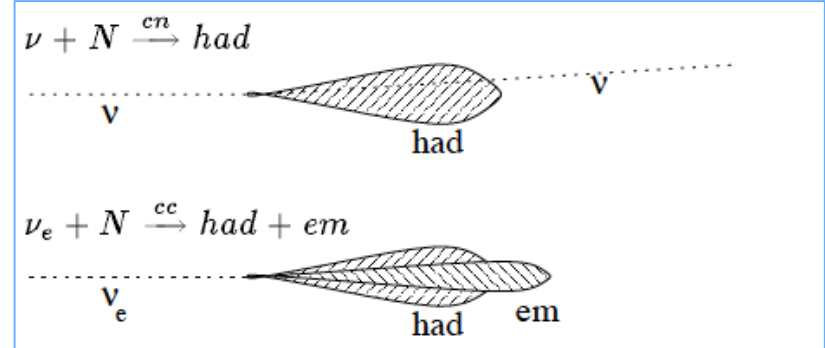
... and synergies with Sea-Sciences: oceanography, biology, seismology, ...

Event Topologies

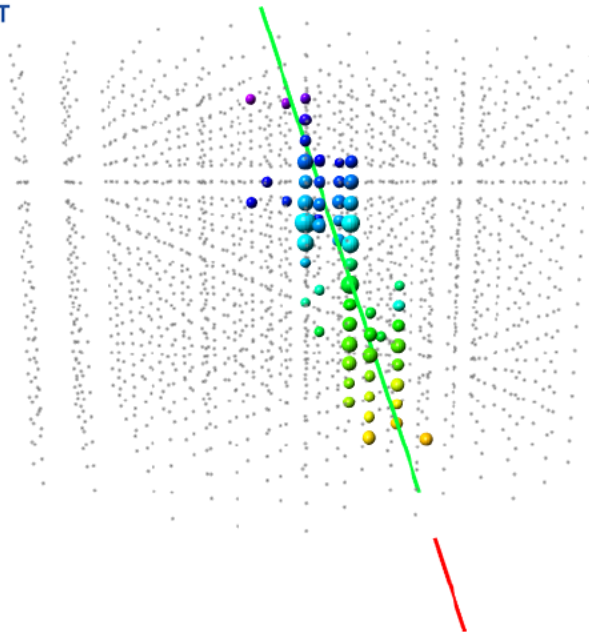
Track-like (ν_μ^{CC})



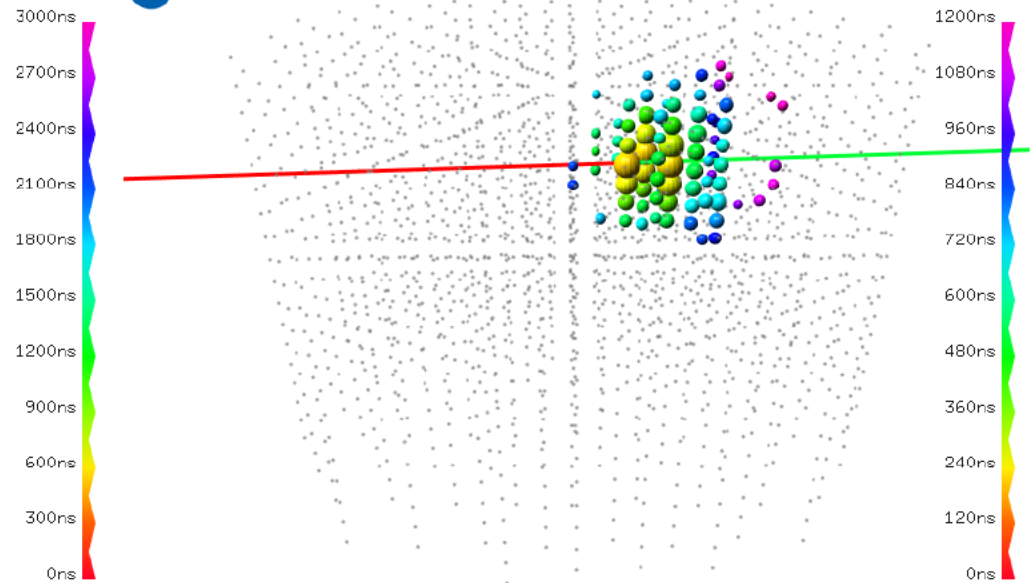
shower-like (ν^{NC}, ν_e^{CC})



KM3NeT



KM3NeT

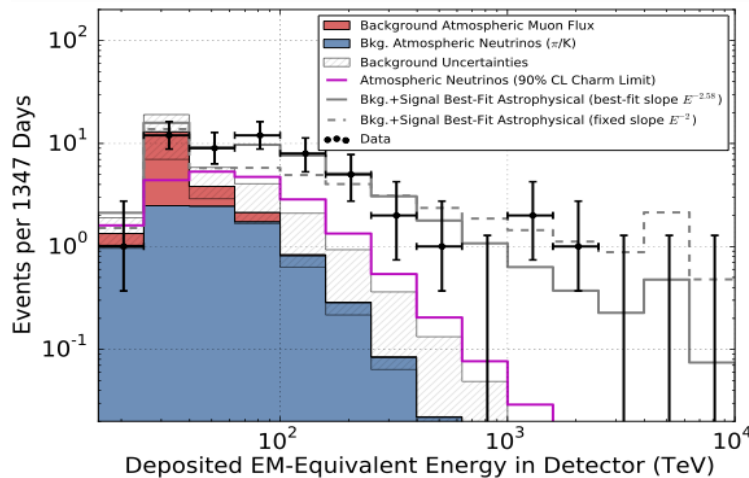


ARCA simulation, TeV neutrino energies

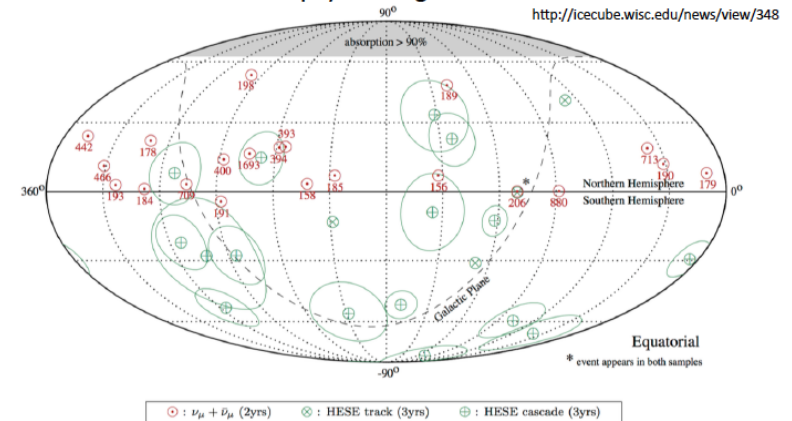
KM3NET: Diffuse Flux

IceCube: 4 year HESE analysis (ICRC 2015)
53 events (5.7 sigma), Ethreshold: 60 TeV

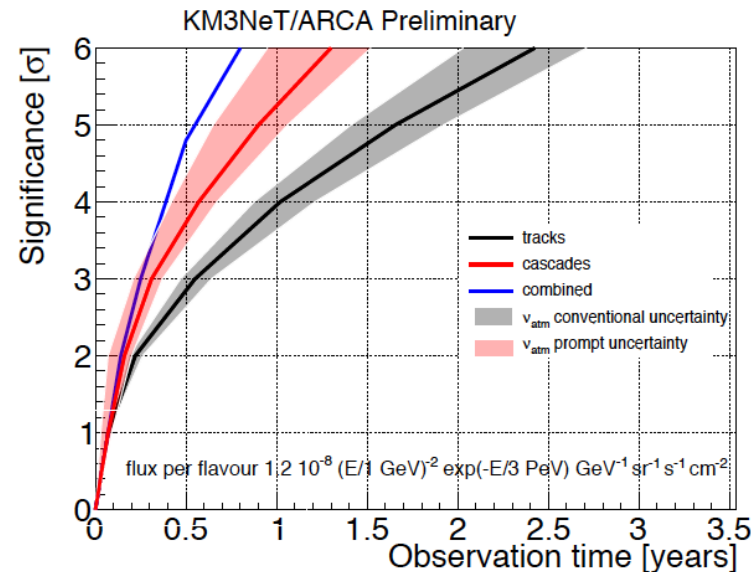
$p=2.5\%$ in gal. plane scan
within $\pm 7.5^\circ$ gal. latitude



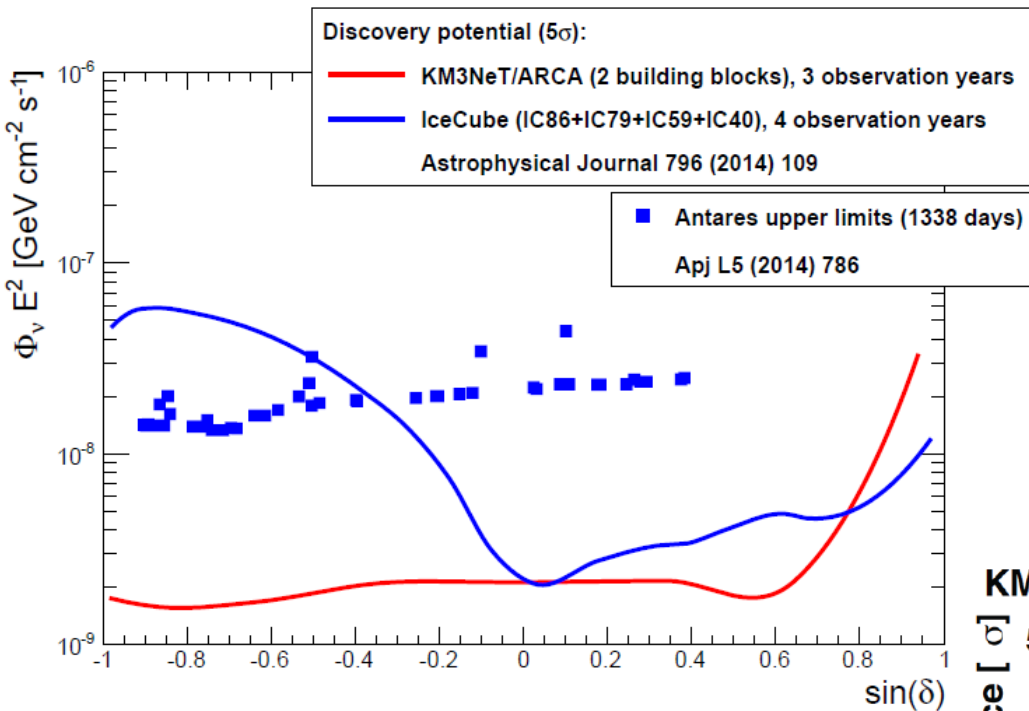
Only highest energy events are shown.
Most of these events are of astrophysical origin.



KM3NeT:
5 sigma in 1/2 year



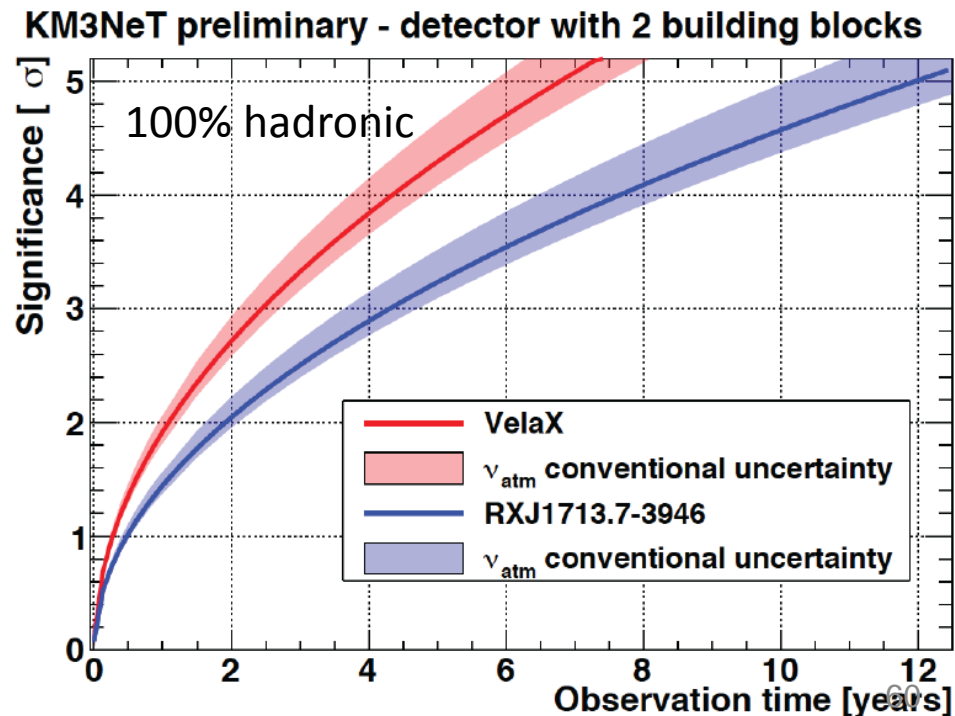
KM3NET: Point Sources

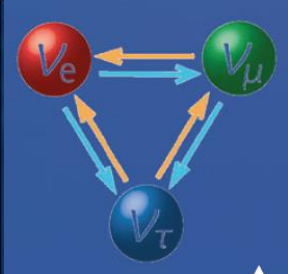


- Significant discovery potential for extragalactic sources
- Galactic sources in reach

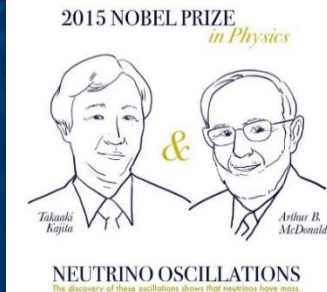
	muon	cascade
Angular resolution	0.1° (0.5°)	2° (15°)
Energy resolution	300%	5%

(IceCube performance)

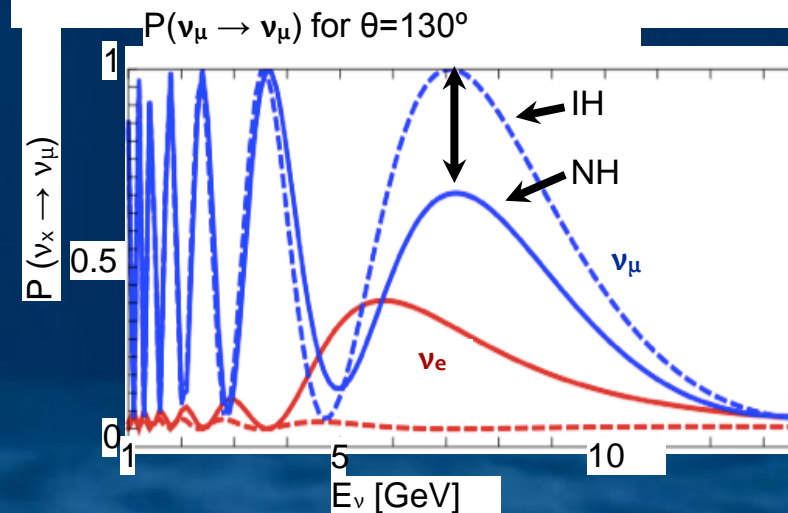
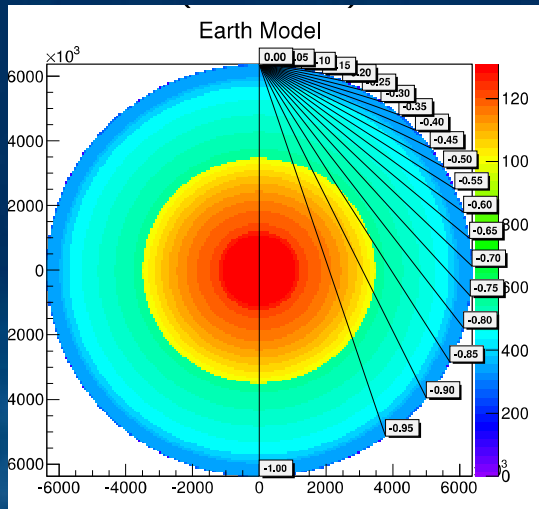
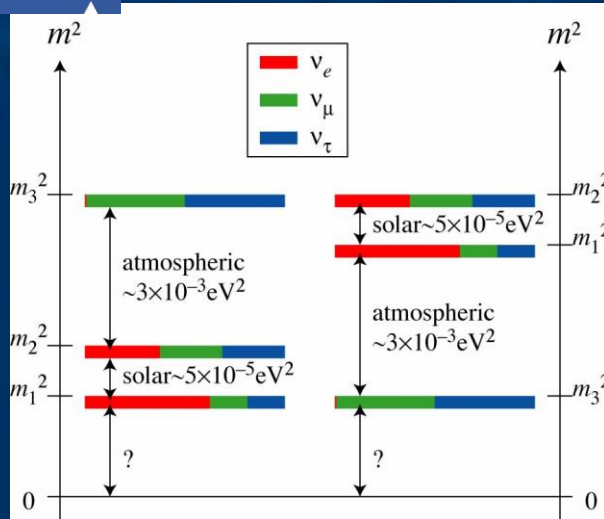




Determination of the Neutrino Mass Hierarchy using atmospheric neutrino oscillations



Fundamental parameter of the neutrino particles still unknown !!



Precise study of the **flux of atmospheric neutrinos of few GeV** interacting in the Earth

Measuring the neutrino mass hierarchy with atmospheric neutrinos

- a « free beam » of known composition (ν_e, ν_μ)
- wide range of baselines (50 \rightarrow 12800 km) and energies (GeV \rightarrow PeV)
- oscillation pattern distorted by **Earth matter effects** (hierarchy-dependent):

maximum difference IH \leftrightarrow NH at
 $\theta=130^\circ$ (7645 km) and $E_\nu = 7$ GeV

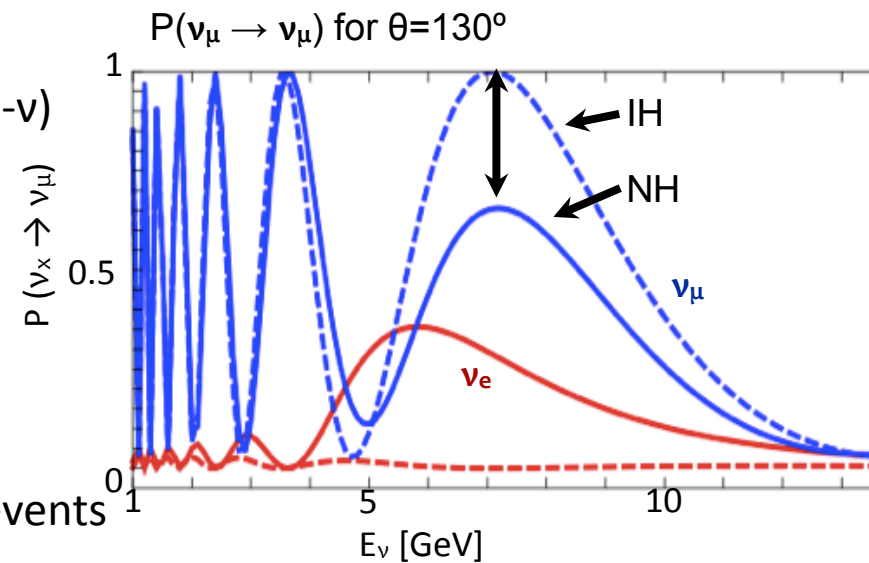
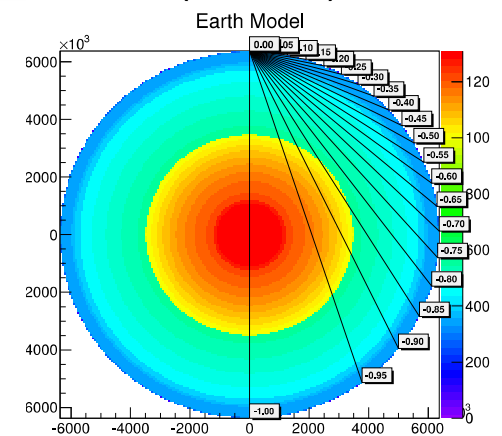
- opposite effect on anti-neutrinos: IH($\bar{\nu}$) \approx NH(anti- $\bar{\nu}$)
BUT differences in flux and cross-section:

$$\Phi_{\text{atm}}(\nu) \approx 1.3 \times \Phi_{\text{atm}}(\text{anti-}\nu)$$

$$\sigma(\nu) \approx 2\sigma(\text{anti-}\nu) \text{ at low energies}$$

- measure zenith angle and energy of upgoing atmospheric GeV-scale neutrinos, identify and count muon and electron channel events

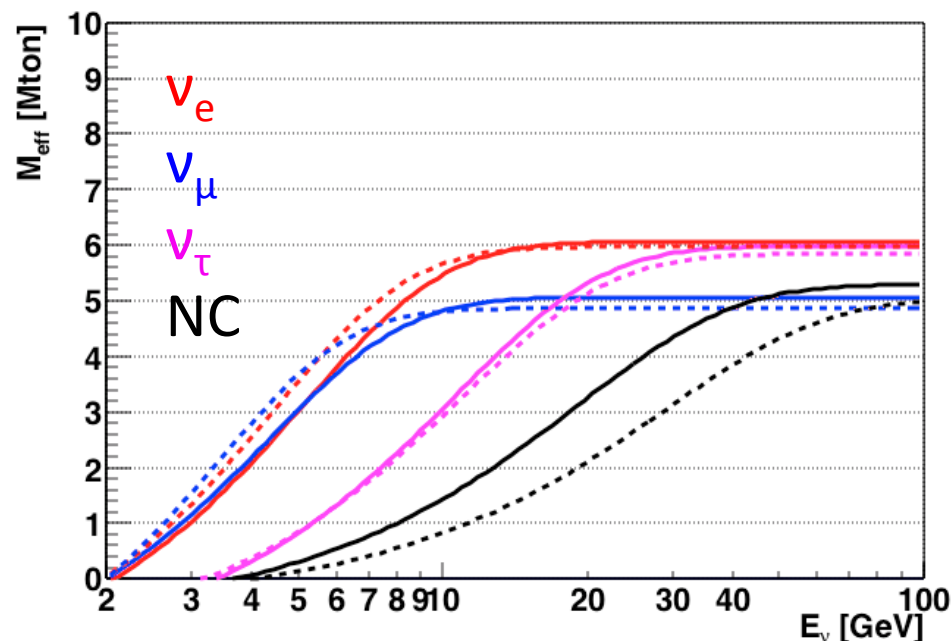
- feasible now that θ_{13} is measured to be large





Effective Mass of ORCA

After triggering, atmospheric muon rejection and containment cuts:



Events/yr:

ν_e CC: 17,300

ν_μ CC: 24,800

ν_τ CC: 3,100

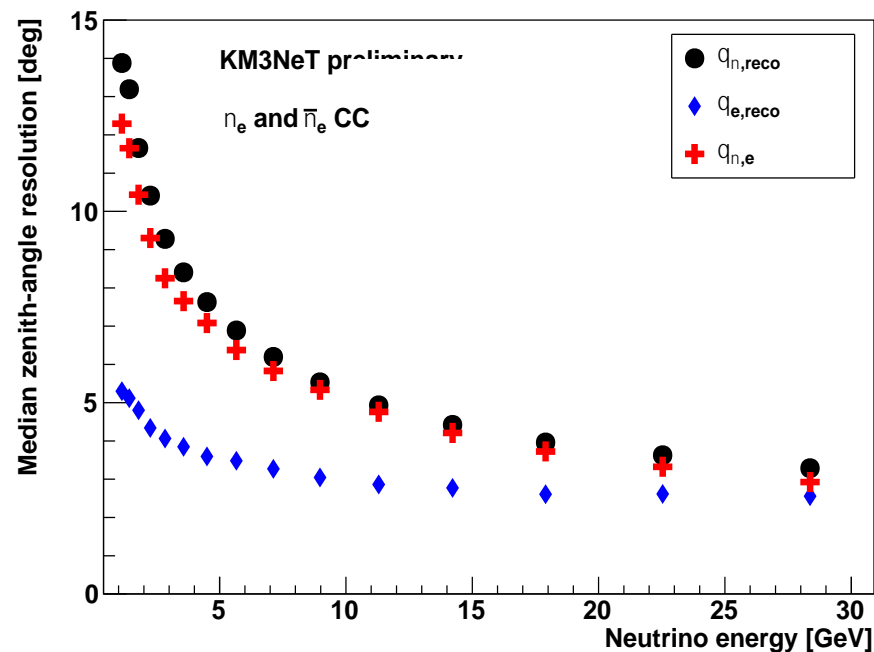
NC: 5,300

- Energy threshold determined by DOM spacing
- 6 Mton@10 GeV
- 50% Efficiency at 5 GeV

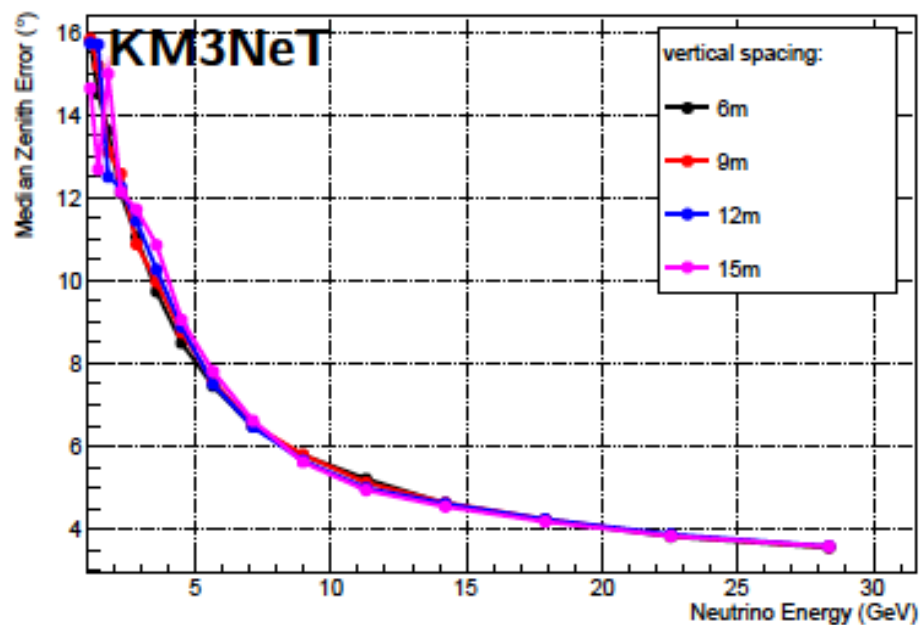


Zenith Angular Resolutions of ORCA

Shower



Track

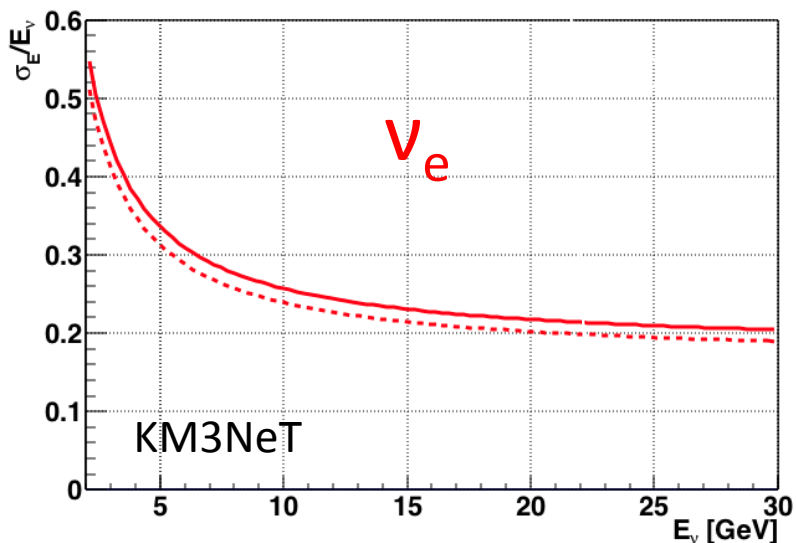


- $7^\circ(5^\circ)$ for 5(10) GeV for both channels
- Dominated by kinematic smearing

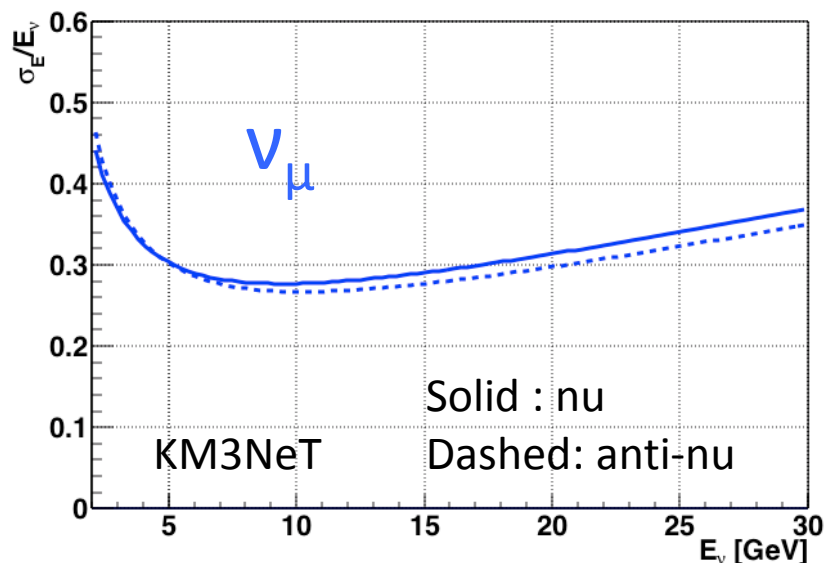


Energy Resolutions of ORCA

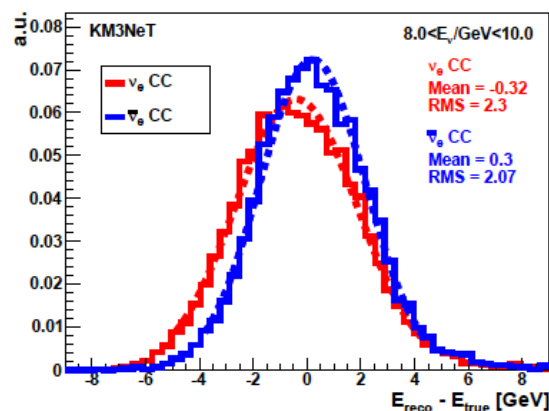
Shower



Track

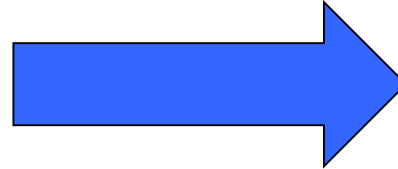
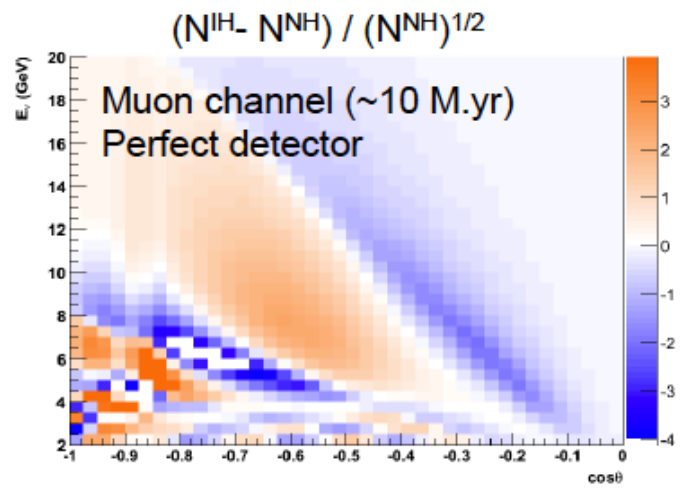


- Energy resolution better than 30% in relevant range
- Close to Gaussian

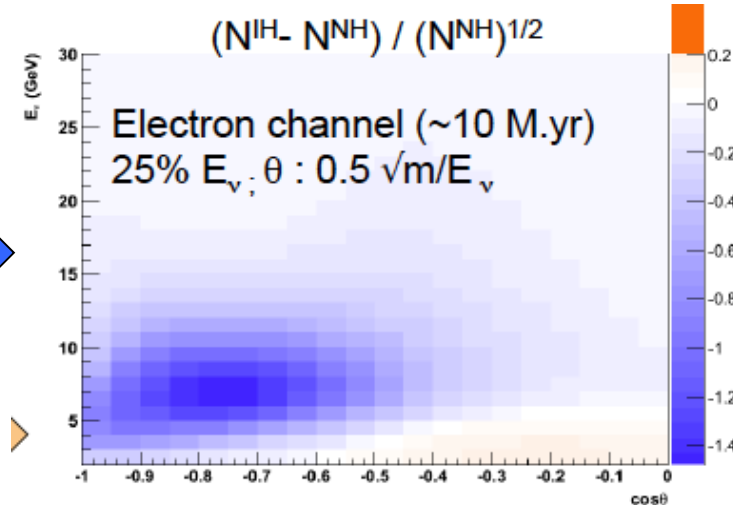
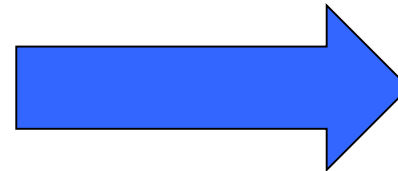
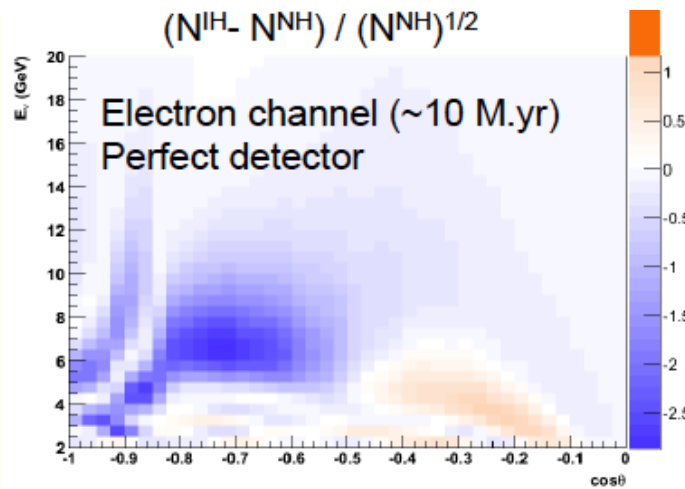
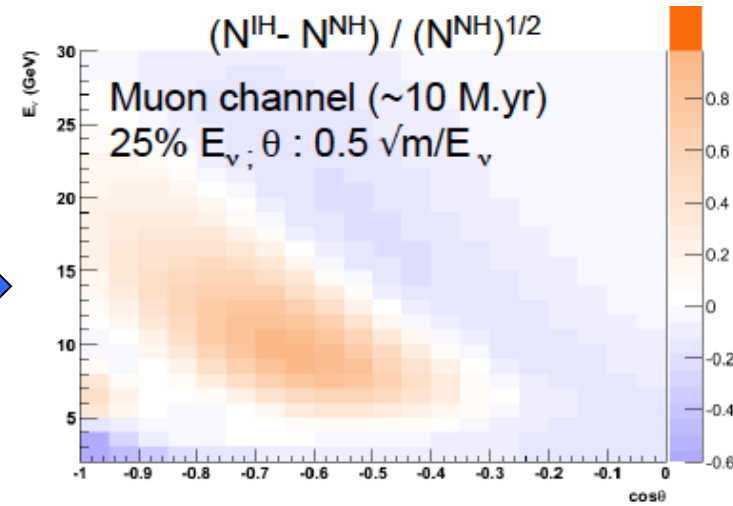


Experimental signature

Both muon- and electron-channels contribute to net hierarchy asymmetry
electron channel more robust against detector resolution effects:



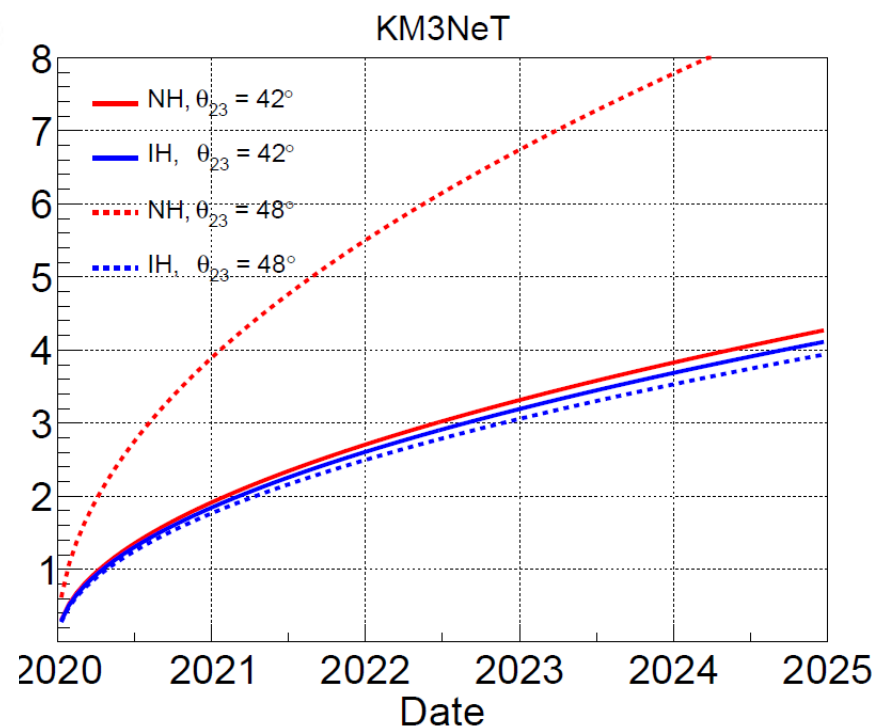
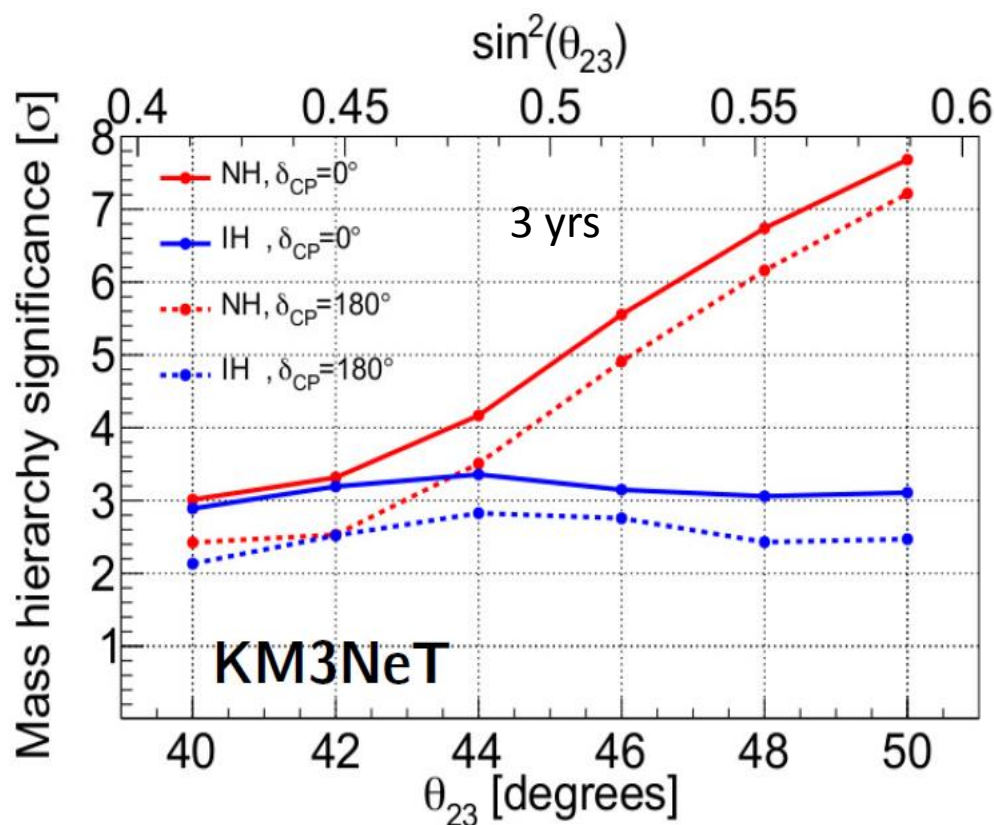
E, θ smearing
(kinematics
+ detector
resolution)





Sensitivity to Mass Hierarchy of ORCA

- After 3 years 3σ for most of the parameter space
- NH and 2nd Octant of θ_{23} much better

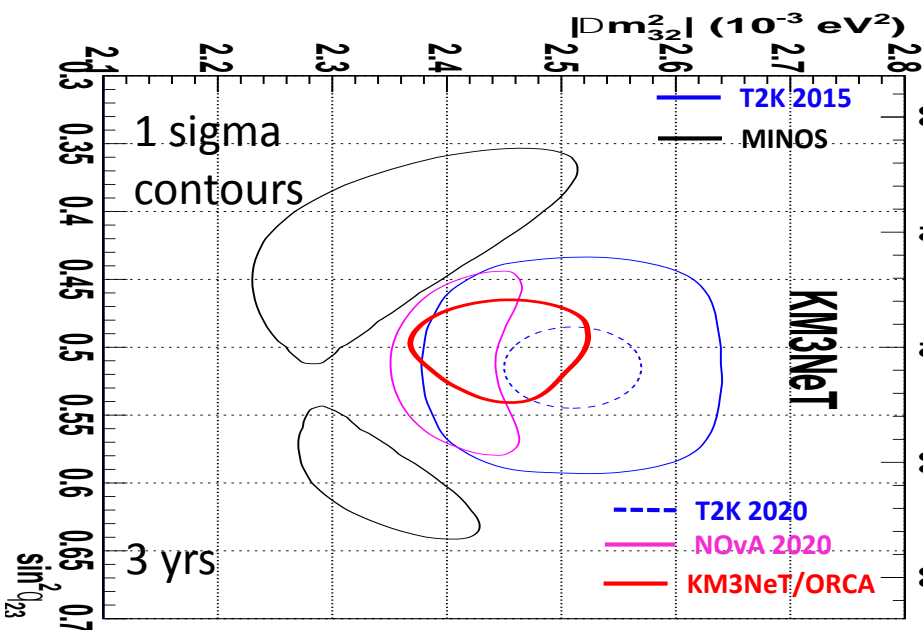




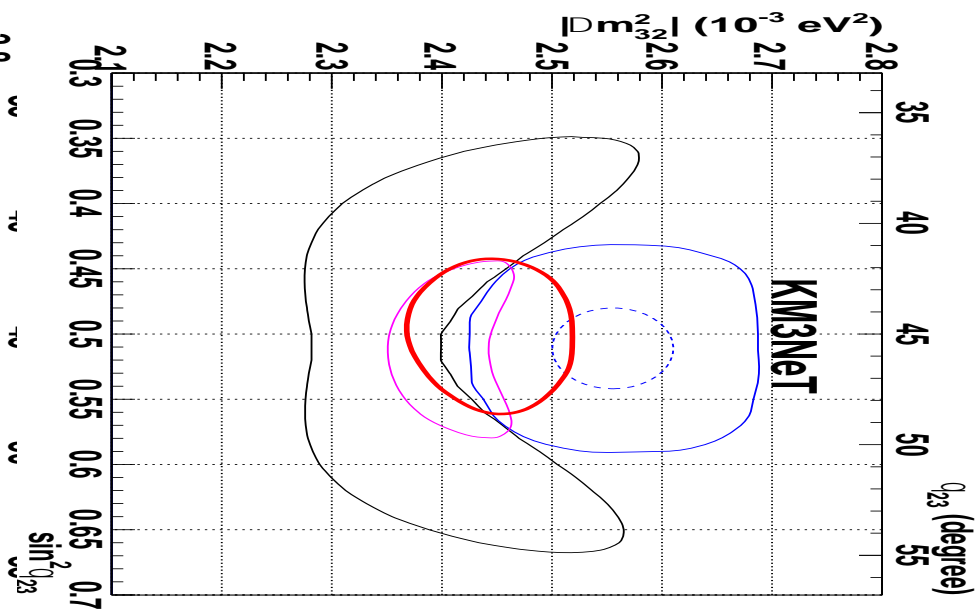
Measurement of Δm^2_{32} and $\sin^2\theta_{23}$

- Achieve 2-3% precision in Δm^2_{32} and 4-10% in $\sin^2\theta_{23}$
- Competitive with NOvA and T2K projected sensitivity in 2020

Normal Hierarchy



Inverted Hierarchy

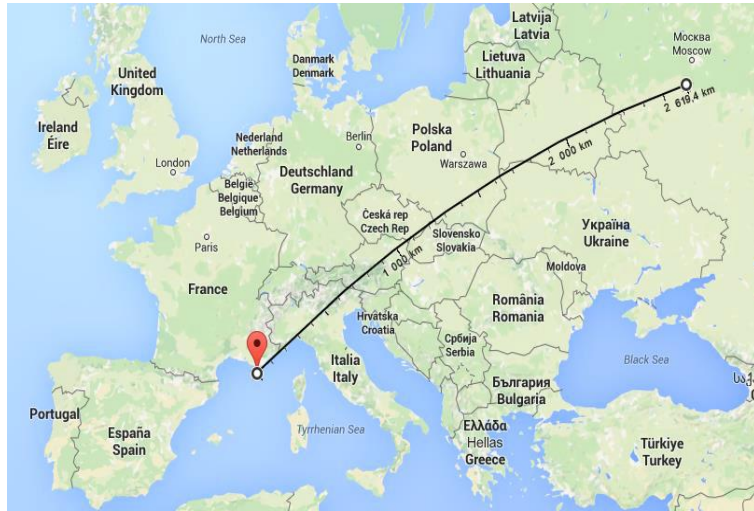




Additional ORCA Physics Topics

- Unitarity of PMNS matrix
- Exotic physics
 - sterile neutrino, Non-standard interactions
- Earth tomography
- Low energy neutrino astronomy
 - Transient phenomena
- Dark Matter indirect searches
- Supernovae monitoring
- Neutrino beam from Protvino
- Earth and Sea Science

P20: Protvino to ORCA



-U70 proton accelerator in Protvino

$$E = 70 \text{ GeV}$$

-Proposed intensity upgrade

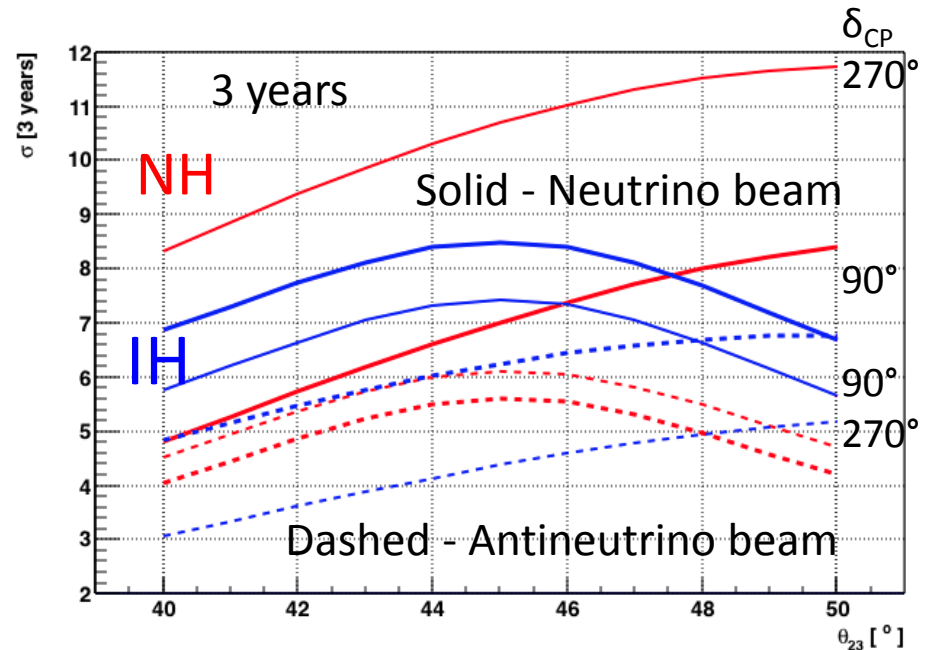
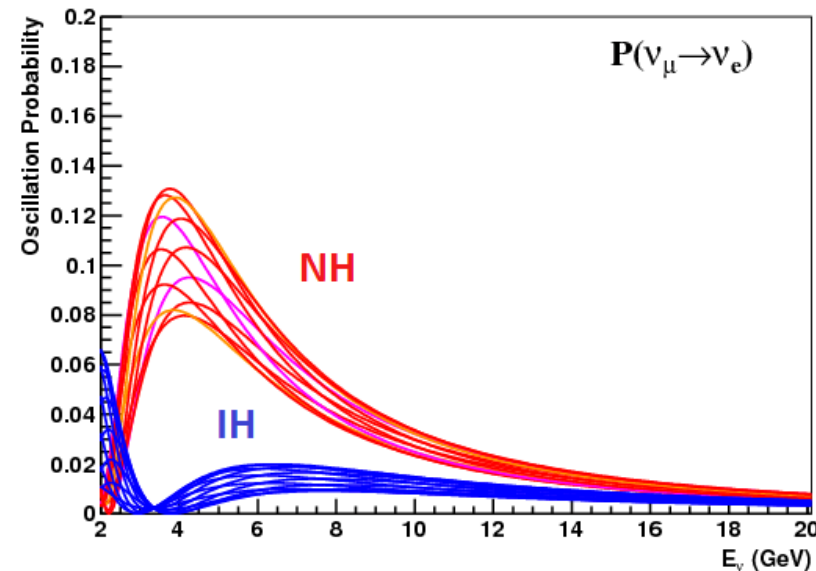
$$P = 450 \text{ kW}$$

➤ Up to $4 \cdot 10^{20}$ POT / year

- ν_e appearance at $L = 2600 \text{ km}$

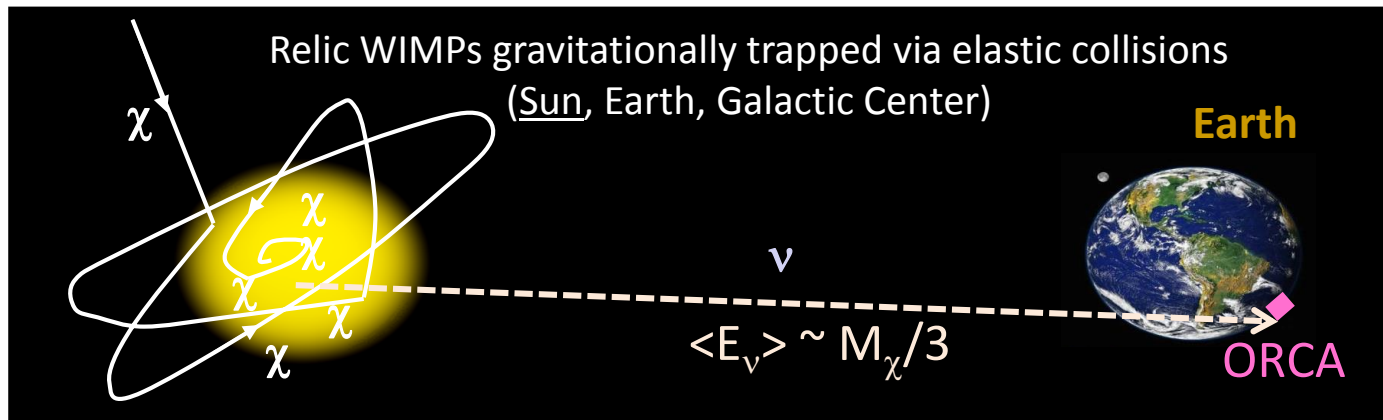
-Target energy range : **3-8 GeV**

-Optimal baseline for separating NMH from δ_{CP}

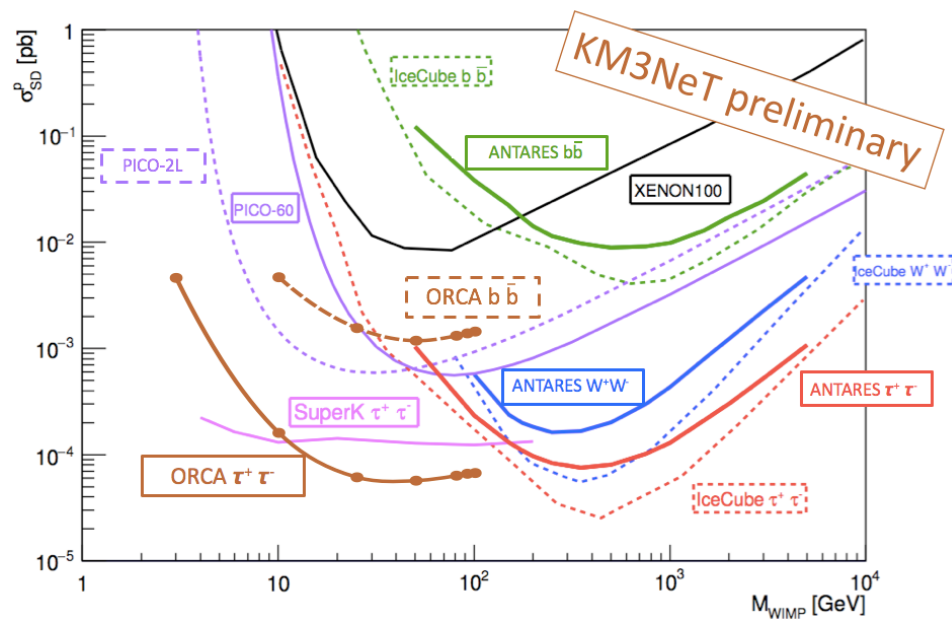




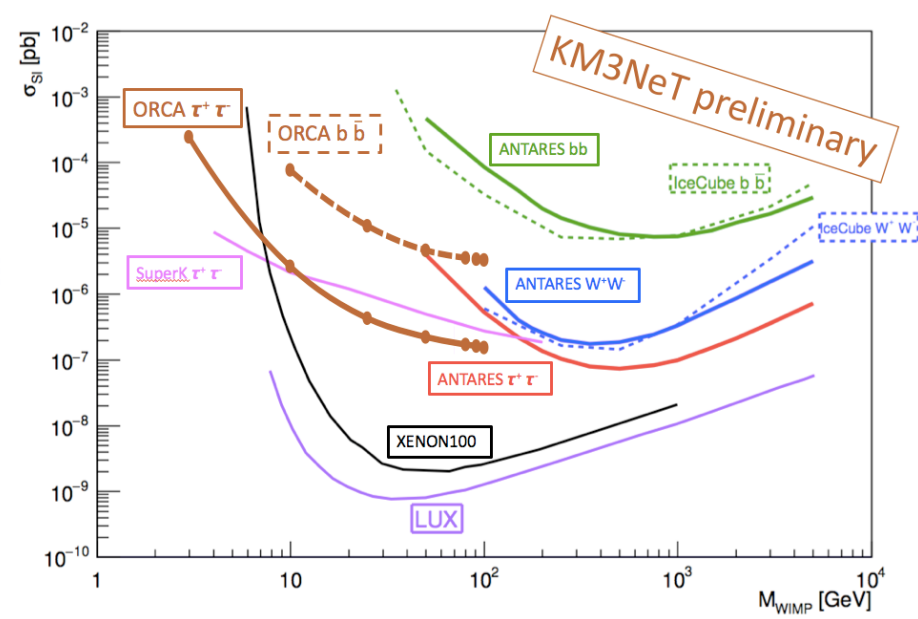
Indirect Detection of Dark Matter



Spin Dependent



Spin Independent



ORCA 3 years - tracks+showers

KM3NeT technologies

DOM



-31 x 3" PMTs

Transmission Gbit/s on optical fibre

Synchro with Hybrid White Rabbit

Calib LED flasher & acoustic piezo

Position Tiltmeter/compass

➔ Uniform angular coverage

➔ Directional information

➔ Digital photon counting

➔ Wide angle of view

➔ Background rejection

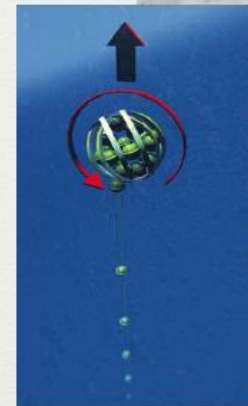
➔ All data to shore

String



~ 700 or 200 m

LOM



- Rapid / safe deployment
- Multiple strings / campaign
- Auto/ROV unfurling
- Re-useable

- 2 Dyneema ropes
- VEOC: Oil filled PVC tube
- Low drag
- Low cost

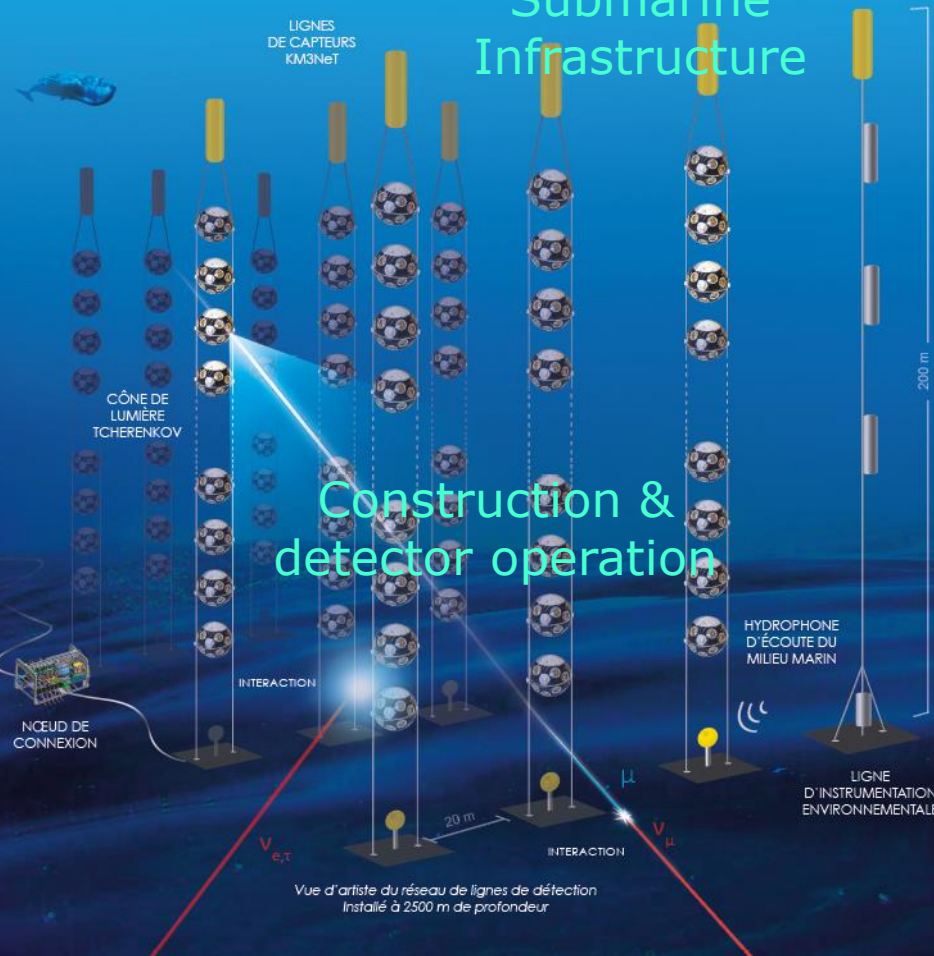


NAVIRE-SUPPORT
DU ROV

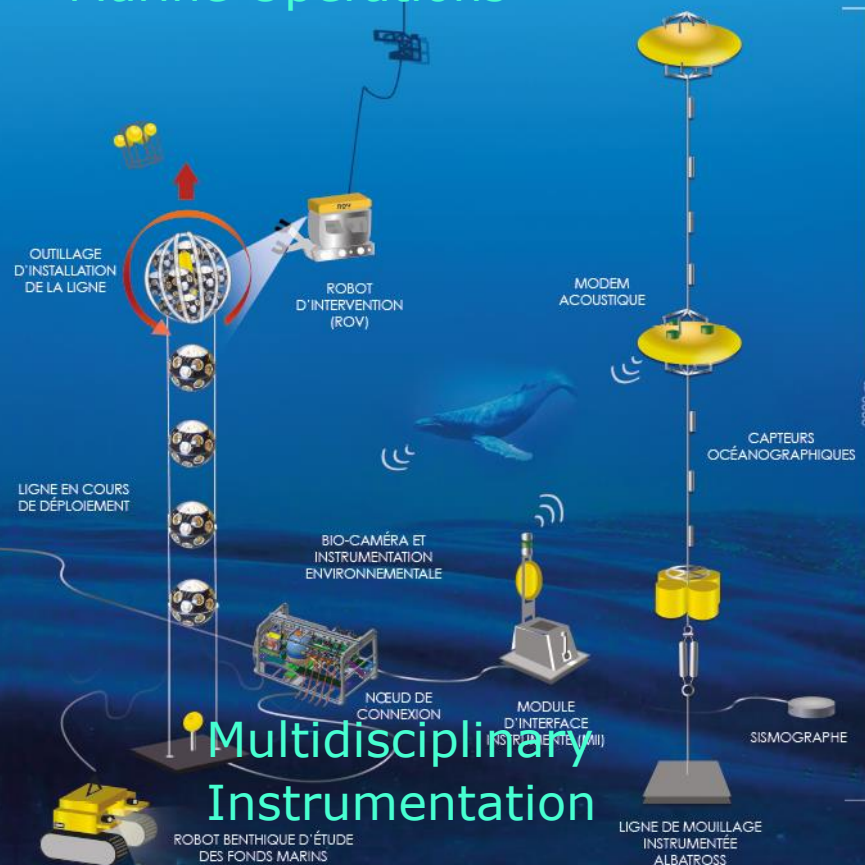
UNE NOUVELLE FAÇON D'OBSERVER LES ABYSES

Les dispositifs installés de manière permanente au fond de la mer permettent d'obtenir des données en continu et en temps réel pour étudier l'environnement sous-marin. Cette possibilité ouvre des opportunités sans précédent aux sciences environnementales pour, par exemple, étudier l'évolution du climat et de la circulation océanique, la faune des abysses en particulier les cétacés, la biodiversité, la géodynamique du bassin Ligurien, les risques sismiques et les tsunamis.

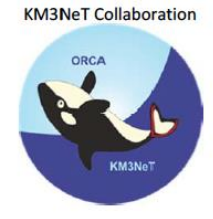
Submarine Infrastructure



Marine Operations



Multidisciplinary Instrumentation

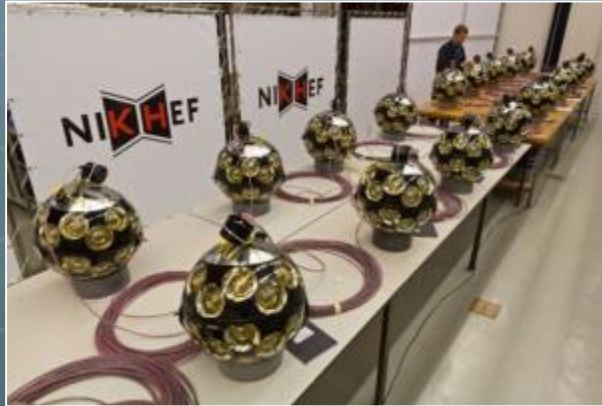


Construction of the KM₃NeT ORCA detector

CPPM is an integration site for the KM3NeT- ORCA detector lines.

Line calibration in a dedicated Dark Room prior to deployment

Management of the Sea Operation for the detector installation on the Toulon site



Detector Unit : vertical lines equipped with 18 DOMs spaced by 9m



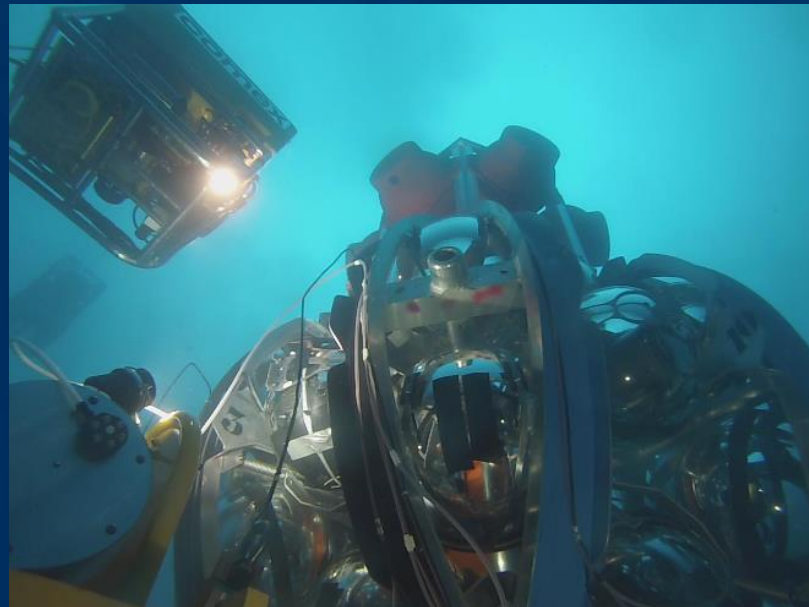
Autonomous unfurling



Construction of KM3NeT ORCA



- Configuration ORCA line defined (9m between DOMs)
- Deployment with LOM validated by shallow water tests



Preparation of 2 first ORCA lines under progress
→ Deep sea installation after Summer

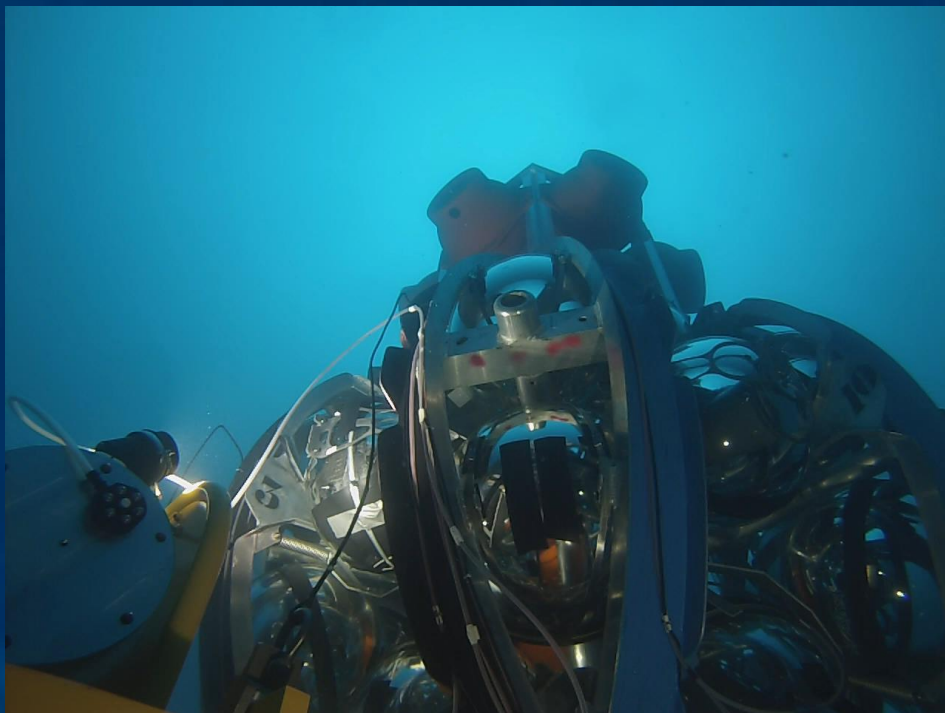




Construction of KM3NeT ORCA

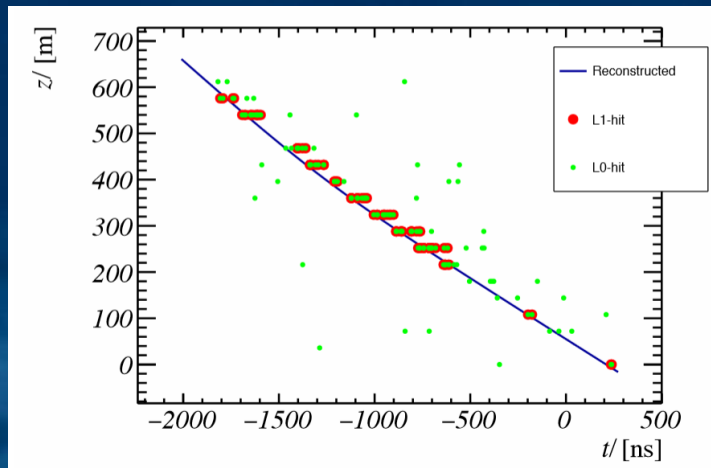
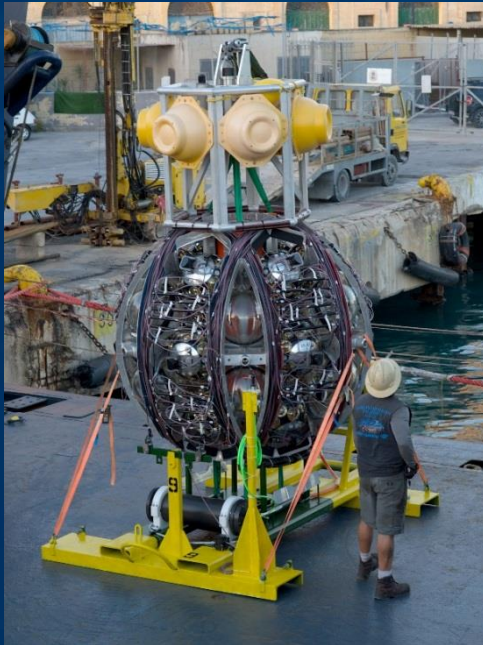


Deployment with LOM validated by shallow water tests



The first KM3NeT-ARCA detector lines

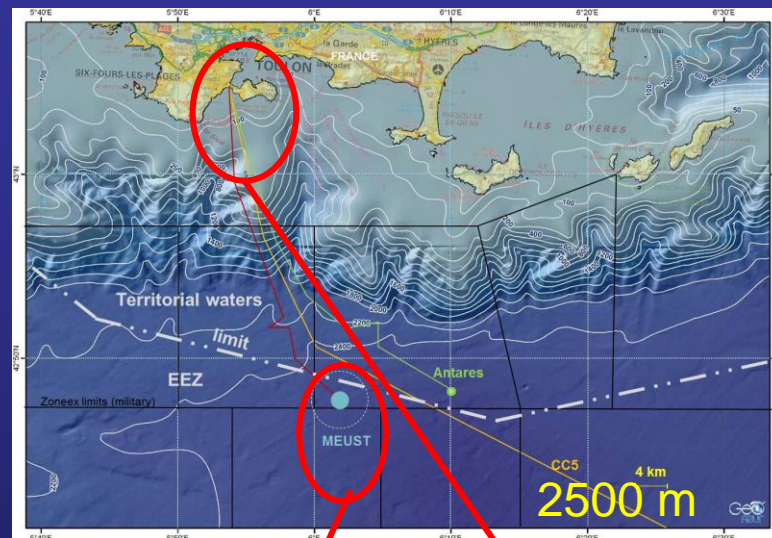
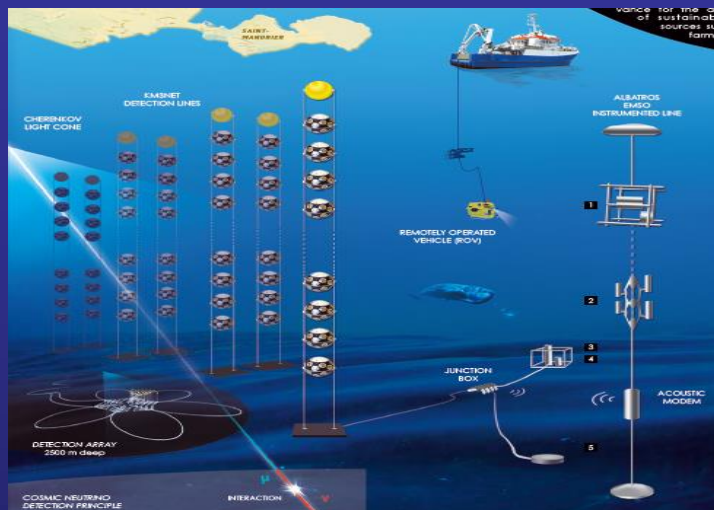
KM3NeT



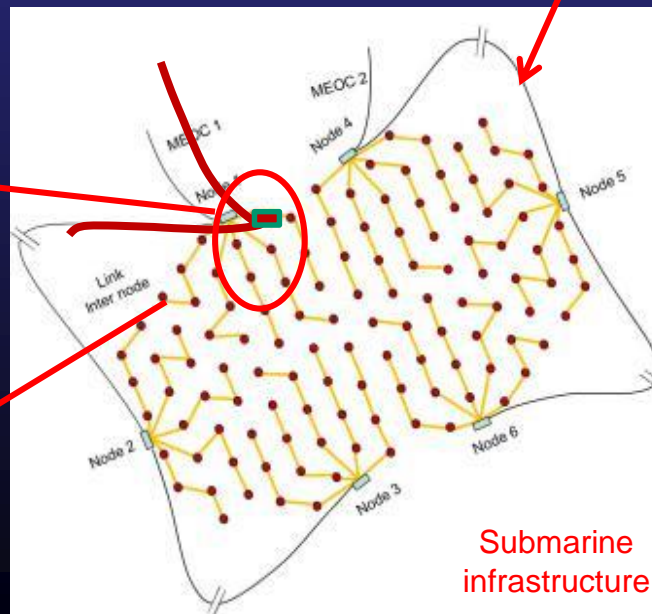
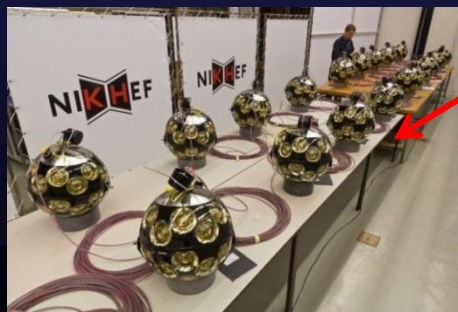
First line in operation since December 2015, 2nd since May 2016



Construction of the Submarine Infrastructure for KM3NeT-ORCA



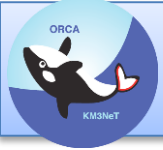
April 2015



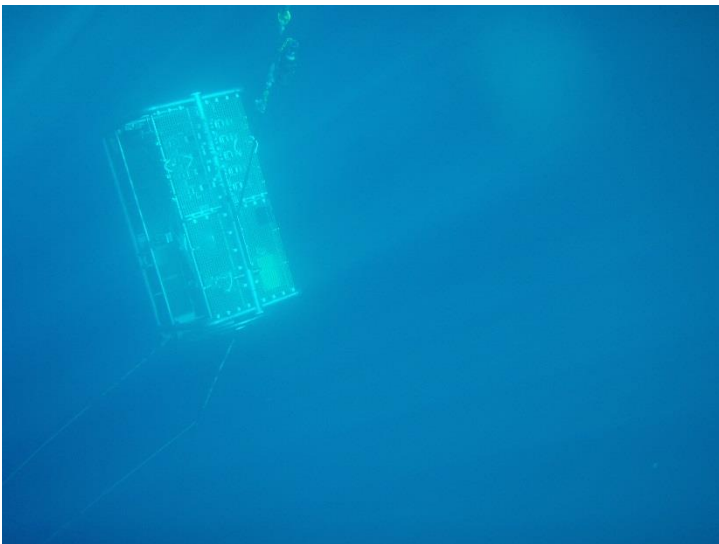
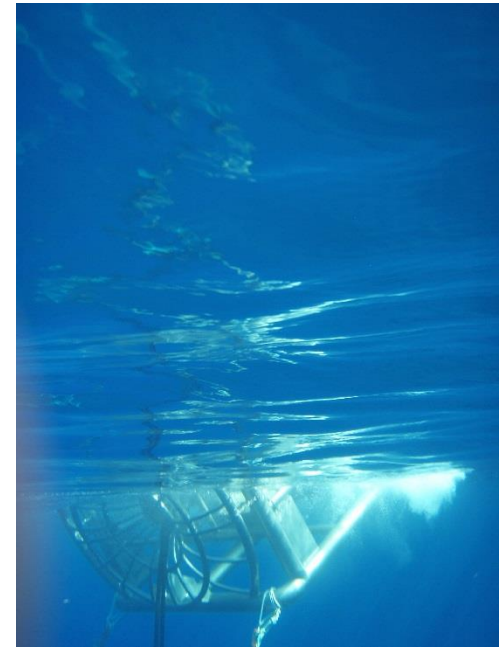
Submarine infrastructure



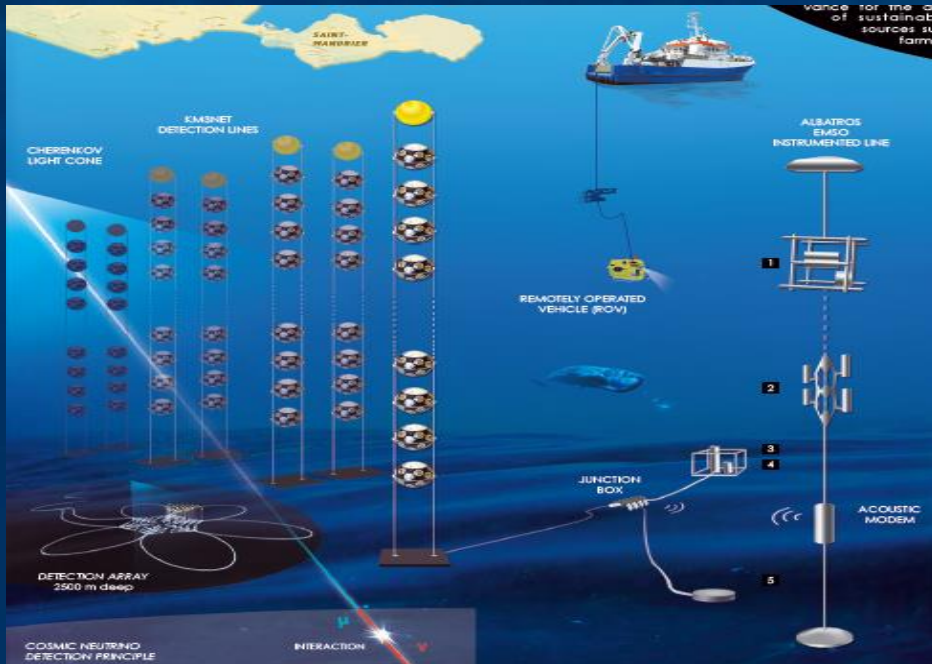
December 2014



Node Deployment (29 Sept 2016)

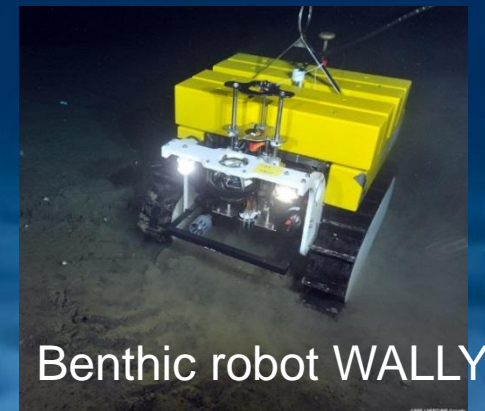


A Multidisciplinary Observatory in the Deep Sea



- Astronomy
- Neutrino physical properties
- Physico-chemical oceanography
- Marine Biology
- Bioacoustic
- Bioluminescence
- Microbiology
- Ecology, biogeochimie
- Sismology
- Environnement
- Renewable energies
- Underwater acoustic
- R&D marine technologies
- ...

Dolphins (Pilot Whales)
observed on ANTARES site

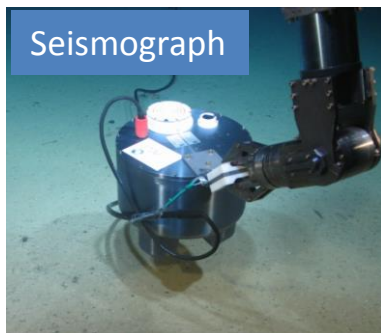
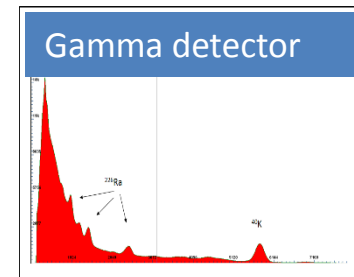
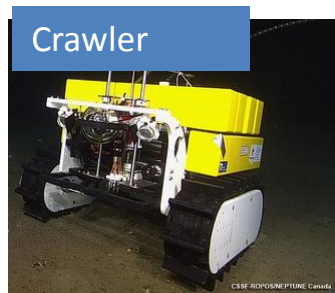
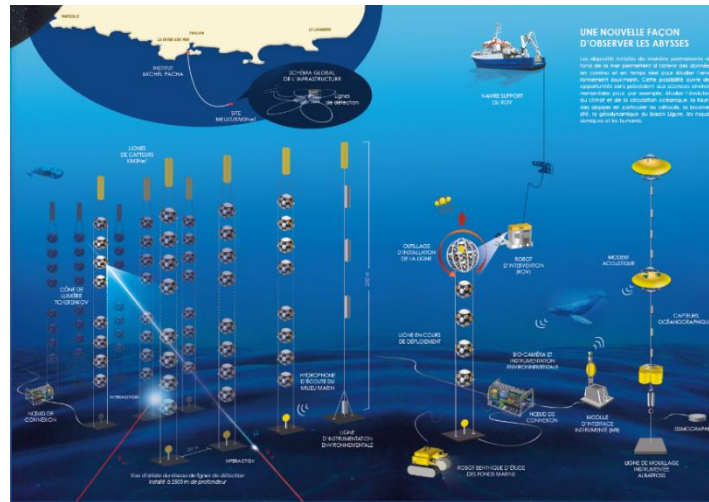




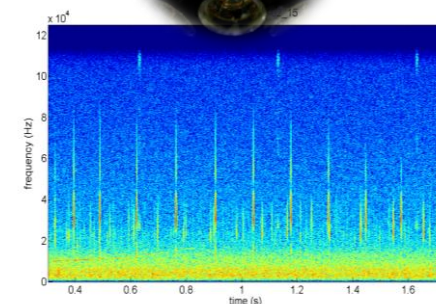
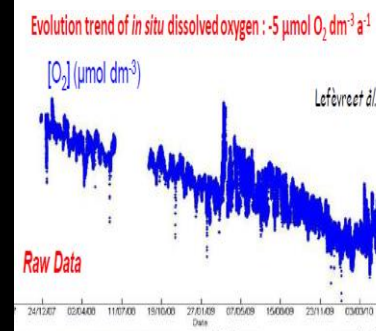
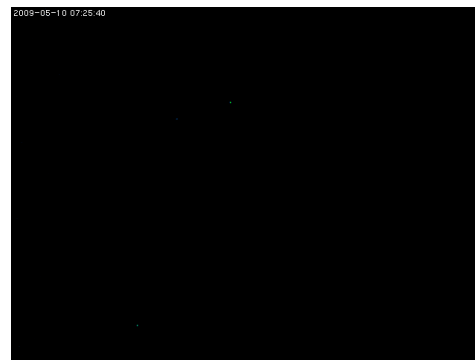
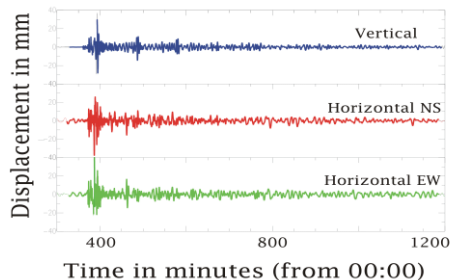
ANTARES/ORCA: Earth and Sea Sciences

- Real-time
- Continuous
- High frequency
- High power
- Multiple sensors

MIO, IGP, GeoAzur,
DT-INSU, Univ. Toulon

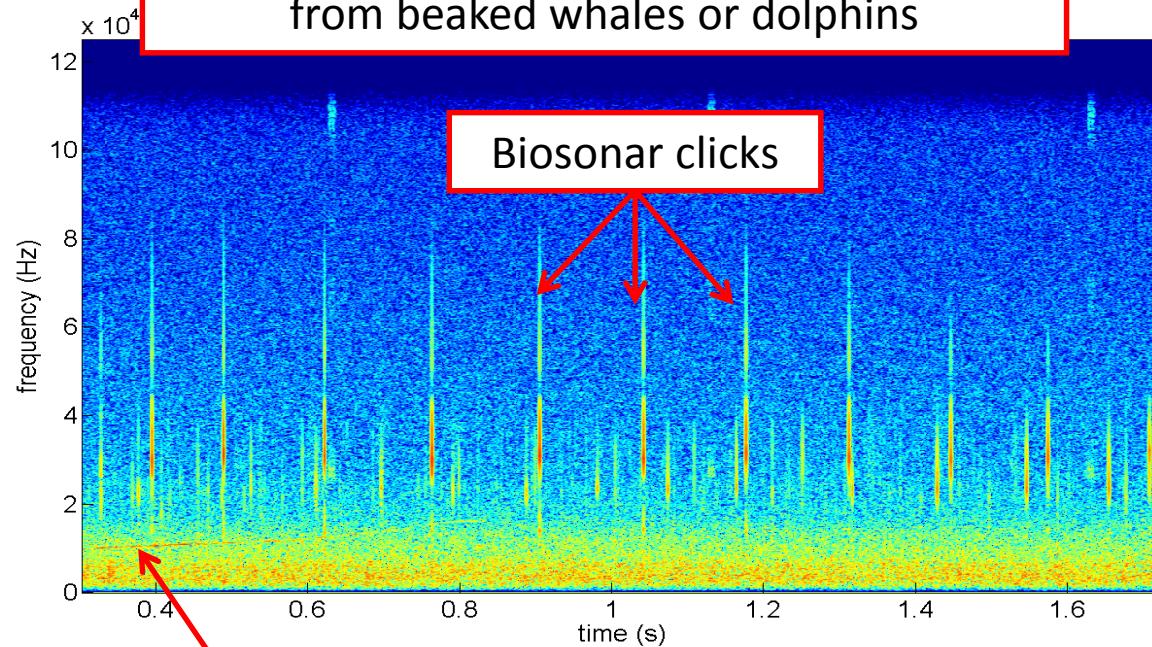


Japan earthquake 2011 March 11
at Antares site



Bioacoustic studies of Whales and Dolphins

Dense series of ultrasonic clicks (biosonar)
from beaked whales or dolphins



Detection and localisation of bioacoustic sources (cetaceans)
using hydrophones integrated on ANTARES and KM3NeT detectors



Summary & Perspectives



- After decades of dream and intensive R&D, Neutrino Astronomy is finally opening **a new window over the Universe**
- ANTARES is recording new neutrino events every days
→ >10 000 neutrinos detected so far !
→ analyses are under progress looking for **the origine of HE Cosmic** and **discovering the nature of the mysterious Dark Matter**
- The building of the new generation neutrino telescope KM3NeT, based on an improved technology, **has started !**
→ it should lead to **fondamental results** during the next decade on :
 - **Neutrino Astronomy (ARCA)**
 - **Fundamental properties of neutrinos (ORCA)**
- The submarine infrastructure offers an unique potentiel of very rich **multidisciplinary researchs** in the deep sea

Lots of New, Rich and Great Physics !
→ Join us on this Adventure !!